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新世纪汉英大词典

A NEW CENTURY CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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惠宇主编

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前　　言

Introduction

我本不是什么词典编纂家，但一生爱查词典，从中获益匪浅。我原本也并未打算编写什么汉英词典，只是由于时代的变迁和语言的发展，工作中碰到一些需要翻译的词语，便去翻阅当时的一些词典，却往往查找不到所要的东西。于是自己开始注意收集一些实用而急需的新词语及其英语对应词，以备工作之需，逐渐有了一些积累。渐渐地脑子里形成一个想法：为何不把它们整理成册，以备不时之需？那已经是大约十年以前的事情了。后来一个偶然的机会，一位友人询问有什么著作可供发表，于是便正式提出了编纂一本汉英词典的设想。在研究对比国内外多种汉英词典和听取读者对其反馈意见的基础上，形成了"读者第一，注重实用"的编写思想和体现这一思想的编写计划和体例，并据此开始试编，在实践中又不断修改和完善编写计划和体例，以图更好地满足读者的需求。因为此事起于上个世纪之末，计划于新世纪之初出版，故定名为《新世纪汉英大词典》，这就是这部词典的由来。经所在学校推荐，该词典曾被列为原陕西省教委重点科研项目。经过一段时间的努力，完成了部分初稿，寄出以后受到几家出版社的肯定和支持。最后经过协商，由久负盛名的外语教学与研究出版社出版该部词典。

这部词典的编纂始于实际之需要，因此，一切为了读者，注重词典的实用性，就自然成为贯穿编纂工作始终的指导思想。为了更好地体现"读者第一，注重实用"的编写思想，本词典在编纂中特别注意以下几点：

1. 条目收录注重与时俱进、反映现实生活、体现时代精神，贯彻语文为主、兼顾百科的原则，尽可能多地收录了近十年来涌现出来的新词语和新词义。
2. 条目设立强调实用，贯彻宁肯宽一点而勿过严的原则；语义相关的条目则分引导条目和相关条目，前者放在实心鱼尾号内，如【无名】；后者放在空心鱼尾号内，并以代字符"～"替代引导条目内容，如〖～动脉〗、〖～高地〗(此处"～"替代"无名")等等，便于读者跳跃查阅，尽快找到所需内容，节约查找时间。
3. 条目排序依汉语拼音顺序，例证亦排列有序：先短语后句子，短语则按搭配结构和首字汉语拼音顺序依次列出，方便现代读者查阅使用。
4. 条目标注内容丰富：条目(包括单字条目和多字条目)后一般均标明词类，如〈名〉、〈动〉、〈形〉、〈副〉、〈叹〉、〈拟〉等等，并标出"熟语"条目(涵盖成语、俗语、谚语、歇后语、惯用语等)，以使条目释义更严谨、准确、科学；大量科技条目标注了门类词，如[物理][心理]、[医学]、[中医]、[生物]、[音乐]、[体育]、[计算机]、[信息]等等，帮助中外读者正确区分使用；语文性的条目则有语体特征及语言特色方面的标注，如口头语或书面语，谦辞或套语，委婉或粗俗，方言或旧语，简称或俗称，以及是否含有贬义或迷信色彩等等。凡此种种，大大增加了条目的语言知识和科学内容方面的信息量，以期更好地满足各个层次各类读者学习的需要。
5. 释义力求准确，尽量给出对应词，找不到对应词的则尽量给出简洁的译文，力求意义上的对应。
6. 举例以短语为主，务求丰富而实用，例证则讲究精当和语言的地道，并为不少例证提供不同译文，供读者参考；列举实例注意突出词语搭配和各种习惯用法，由此形成本词典的主要特色，这亦是本词典区别于其他同类词典的最大之处。经验告诉我们，人们查阅词典往往不只

是想知道一个词或词语是怎么说的，而更想知道这个词或词语在实际语言中是怎么运用的，这就是搭配和习惯用法。语言是一种习惯，学习一种语言就是熟悉并接受一种特定的语言习惯，就是掌握其在实际运用中的各种搭配和习惯用法。因此，词语搭配和习惯用法自然应该成为语言学习者普遍关注的重点，也理应成为双语词典乃至一般语言词典编纂中关注的重点。

7. 部分常用汉语名词条目给出了量词搭配，以体现汉语有别于其他语言的这一显著特点，方便中外读者使用。

以上这些做法都是为了更好地体现词典的实用性、科学性和知识性的有机统一，亦有助于读者对比研究中英两种语言文化的差异。特别需要指出的是，该词典在汉语的词类标注方面做了一些尝试，而这其实也是词典的科学性和实用性所要求的特性之一，但这方面有待更多的探索和研究，希望这一尝试能够起到抛砖引玉的作用。

辞书编纂是一项非常艰难的事业，也是一个不断学习的过程。任何事情都是说起来容易做起来难，而要想做好就更是难上加难。词典编纂更是如此。汉英词典的编纂不仅要遵循词典编纂的客观规律，而且要有汉、英两种语言的扎实功底，同时要有广阔的知识面。坦诚地说，在这三个方面我们都面临着需要不断学习、不断充实自己的艰巨任务，这一点也许正是编纂这部词典的挑战性和乐趣之所在。学然后知不足。在边编边学的过程中，我们愈加认识到自己的浅薄，而这反过来又促使我们更加勤奋地学习和更加认真地对待编纂工作，不懂或不清楚的东西我们就勤查、勤问，虚心向专家、学者和一切能为我师者请教，并注意从现实生活里鲜活的语言中汲取营养。尽管如此，这部词典仍然会因为我们自身水平的限制或工作中的某些疏忽而存在缺憾，我们诚恳欢迎广大读者和行家批评指正，以便在以后的修订中加以改进。

这部词典得以以目前的形式和规模同广大读者见面，首先要感谢外语教学与研究出版社：该社社长李朋义先生和总编辑蔡剑峰先生对本词典的编辑出版极为重视，给予了鼎力支持和宝贵指导，并专门就词典初稿召开研讨会，向辞书界的前辈和有关专家危东亚、胡壮麟、朱原、董琨、程荣等征询意见；辞书部的领导积极为本词典的编纂和出版出谋画策，提供各种帮助；责任编辑周懿行女士不仅参与了词典的部分初编工作，而且对于整部词典的最后审定和编辑做了大量具体而细致的工作；责任编辑许海峰也做了大量的工作。辞书部的其他一些同志也在词典的编辑过程中付出了艰辛的劳动，在此对他们一并表示诚挚的谢意。特别需要一提的是，在词典编纂期间，经外研社社长李朋义先生提议，由该社和西安外国语学院共同投资建立了西外一外研社双语词典研究中心，此举对《新世纪汉英大词典》的编纂起到了鼓舞和促进的作用，值得庆幸和感谢。同时也要感谢西安外国语学院的党政领导、该院研究生部的全体工作人员以及为本词典的编写提供过帮助的所有人员，没有他们的帮助，这部词典的成书和现在的出版都将是难以想象的。西安外国语学院英文学院和旅游学院在人员方面给予了宝贵的支持，夜大学和出国人员培训部赞助了电脑，教育技术中心在电脑技术方面提供了不少帮助；另外，美国著名教授 Charles Crow 博士担任词典的英语顾问，认真地审阅了词典的英文部分；北京外国语大学的夏祖煃、高厚堃、周谟智、熊德輗等教授共同审读了全稿；中国社会科学院语言研究所的单耀海先生审读了条目的词类标注；西外的韩宏兴教授和陕西省人民医院的伏军贤教授分别在汉语和医学方面提供了咨询；美国密歇根州大溪城大学的吴始年教授审阅了部分书稿；美国加州州立洛杉矶大学的刘军教授也曾审阅了部分初稿；美国 Cynthia Crow 博士审核了部分稿子的英文部分；我带过的研究生中许多人参与过词典的资料收集或初编工作，李淑红和王宪就是其中最为突出的两位，对此亦一一表示感谢。最后，当然更要感谢所有承担编写任务的人员，他们中的一些人数年如一日，放弃了许多赚“外快”的大好机会，矢志不渝地参加了词典编纂的全过程；一些人如魏令查、赵岗利、张轶男、郭粉绒、冯红钰等，不仅参加了词典的编写和部分编审工作，而且受外研社之聘参加了词典的后期编辑工作，为词典的早日出版做出了贡献。研究生李霞同学也应聘参加了部分后期编辑工作。于应机同志除承担部分编纂任务外，也参加了部分编审和通读工作。陕西省渭南

师院和宝鸡文理学院分别将其教师姜亚军和李安兴两位老师借调到西外承担了部分编纂、编审任务，在此一并表示感谢。我还要特别感谢我的好学友西安外国语学院院长杜瑞清教授，他的坚定支持、积极参与和及时帮助对于本词典的成功出版是至关重要、不可或缺和功不可没的。

至于我自己，因为是主编，不仅始终都得思考怎样体现词典的实用性、科学性和知识性的有机统一和如何创新的问题，而且还要努力做好纷杂的组织协调工作，调动参编人员的积极性，争取各方面的帮助，以图尽快完稿，其中的艰辛自然体会得最为深刻和痛切，恐非他人所能完全理解。但也许因为此事是由我发起的，所以尽管有人说过要想惩罚某人就让他去编词典之类的话，而我却自知我是属于自找“苦”吃之列，而且还“苦”及他人，也就“苦”而无怨，进而带头吃“苦”了；又因为我一直坚信人生在世总得做点事情，最好能够做点有意义的事情，而我又一直坚信我们所做的正是一件很有意义的事情，所以往往反倒特别能够体味出这番艰苦中的那份快乐，竟至乐此不疲而常常废寝忘食，忘乎自我，以“苦”为乐，陶醉其中了。如果这部词典能像我真诚希望的那样，对读者的学习和工作确实有所帮助的话，那对我将是最大的回报和安慰，今生足矣！为此，我要再一次地衷心感谢所有曾经为这部词典的编纂、出版而辛勤劳作或给予关心和帮助的每一个人，恕我不能在此一一列出他们的名字。

惠宇

2003 年 10 月

凡　　例

A Guide to the Use of the Dictionary

一、条目安排

1. 本词典所收条目以语文性为主，兼顾百科，酌录古语和方言。条目分为单字条目和多字条目，多字条目包括单词和熟语，按第一个字分列于领头的单字条目下。
2. 条目后的内容依次包括汉语拼音、词类、释义和例证，部分条目根据需要对语类、语体或学科门类加以标注。
3. 单字条目一律按汉语拼音字母顺序排列；同音异调字按声调顺序排列（轻声排在去声之后）；同音异形字按笔画排列，笔画少的在前，多的在后；笔画相同的按起笔笔形横、直、撇、点、折的顺序排列；第一笔笔形相同的按第二笔笔形的顺序排列，依此类推。
4. 多字条目按第一个字排列于所属单字条目之后。同一单字条目下有两个以上多字条目时，遵照上述单字排序办法按第二个字的汉语拼音顺序、笔画多少及笔顺排列；第二个字相同时，按第三个字排序，依此类推。
5. 单字条目和多字条目形同而音或调不同者予以分立，如："大 dà"和"大 dài"；"【播种】bōzhǒng"和"【播种】bōzhòng"；"【肉食】ròushí"和"【肉食】ròushi"。
6. 形音相同而意义上需要分别处理的单字条目加以分立，如："诞[1] dàn"和"诞[2] dàn"；但形音相同的多字条目则合并立目，分列义项，如：

   【安妥】āntuǒ ❶〈形〉safe and handled in a proper way：货已～发出。The goods have been sent out as required. ❷〈英〉antu；ANTU［a rat poison］
7. 条目既有全称也有简称时，分别单列。简称条目标注〈简称〉，并在释义后给出所参见的全称，如：

   【奥林匹克运动会】Àolínpǐkè yùndònghuì〈名〉Olympic Games

   【奥运会】Àoyùnhuì〈名〉〈简称〉Olympic Games ⇨奥林匹克运动会
8. 本词典除收录规范条目以外，还酌收国家语委颁布的异形词，单列条目，而不释义，但用等号表示出相应的规范用词，如：【发人深醒】fārénshēnxǐng＝ 发人深省 fārénshēnxǐng
9. 书面上有时儿化有时不儿化，口语里必须儿化的词，自成条目，如：【当儿】dāngr，【今儿】jīnr，【皮筋儿】píjīnr。
10. 多字条目下面根据意义关系可以单列相关条目时，该多字条目作为引导条目放在"【】"内，相关条目放在〖〗内，如：

    【燃烧】ránshāo〈动〉burn；kindle：. . .

    〖～常数〗ránshāo chángshù〈名〉burning constant

    〖～弹〗ránshāodàn〈名〉fire bomb；incendiary bomb；incendiary；combustion bomb

二、注音

1. 本词典所有条目均以汉语拼音注音；与主词条意义相等的参见条目同样标注汉语拼音，如：

【哀的美敦书】āidìměidūnshū ＝ 最后通牒 zuìhòu tōngdié

2. 注音以音节为单位，并标注调号，但条目中的轻声字，注音不标调号，如：【辈分】bèifen
3. 儿话音注音只在音节基本形式后加“r”，如：【逗趣儿】dòuqùr
4. 多音节词的注音，以连写为原则；但短语、熟语按词分写，可以分为两节读的中间加短横连写，如：

   【单口相声】dānkǒu xiàngsheng

   【安邦定国】ānbāng-dìngguó
5. 多音节词的注音中，音节界限可能混淆时，加隔音符号“'”，如：

   【妨碍】fáng'ài，【莞尔】wǎn'ěr，【西安】Xī'ān
6. 专有名词和姓氏的注音，拼音中第一个字母大写。如：

   【欧洲】Ōuzhōu

   【奥委会】Àowěihuì

   【成也萧何，败也萧何】chéng yě Xiāo Hé, bài yě Xiāo Hé

三、释义

1. 本词典释义以现代汉语语义为主，酌收某些古义和旧义。
2. 条目词类确定后，释义一般使用与词类相同的对应词或短语，有两个以上对应词的，用分号“；”隔开，如：

   惮 dàn〈动〉〈书〉fear; dread

   释义有多个义项时，用❶ ❷ ❸ 等数码标出顺序，如：

   【大年】dànián〈名〉❶ bumper/good year ❷ lunar year with a 30-day December ❸ Spring Festival
3. 释义如果需要参照某个多义项条目，而主条目意义仅仅等于所参见条目中的某一个义项时，用等号引出所参见的条目，用空心圈码表示所参见的义项，如：

   【暗房】ànfáng ＝ 暗室 ① ànshì（表示参见【暗室】的第一义项）
4. 条目有本义和引申义时，如本义具有实际意义，则分别单列义项，如：

   【耳聪目明】ěrcōng-mùmíng〈熟〉❶ have good/sharp ears and eyes; have keen eyesight and hearing; can hear and see well; be quick at hearing and seeing ❷ have a thorough grasp of the situation; be very perceptive; be quick of perception

   如本义无实际意义，则不单独立项，一般先给出字面意义，再用破折号引出引申义，如：

   【金枝玉叶】jīnzhī-yùyè〈熟〉gold branches and jade leaves—descendants of imperial lineage; descendants of aristocracy; be born in the purple; beautiful ladies
5. 熟语（包括成语、谚语、俗语、惯用语、歇后语等）作为条目时，如果释义为完整的英文句子，其形式不作句子处理，即句首的第一个字母不大写，句末也不加句号，但问句形式则保留问号，如：

   【多行不义必自毙】duō xíng bùyì bì zì bì〈熟〉he who perpetrates unjust acts is doomed to destruction; the wicked are brought down by their own wickedness; the wicked will fall into their own trap; an evil person is snared by his own sin; an evil-doer is his own grave-digger

   【是可忍，孰不可忍】shì kě rěn, shú bùkě rěn〈熟〉if one can bear this, what else can one not bear?
6. 不能单独使用的单字条目，原则上不进行释义，如果其后有多字条目的，该单字条目只标注汉语拼音，不作其他说明，如：

   蜈 wú

【蜈蚣】wúgōng〈名〉[动物] centipede

但是，如果该单字条目只是其他单词的构词成分，而且不在词首，则先注音，再用箭头"→"引出参见条目，如：

莉 lì →茉莉 mòli

7. 同义或等义的不同条目，包括灵活变化的条目，如：【振聋发聩】和【发聩振聋】；不同叫法的条目，如【康乐球】和【克郎球】，以及出现异形的条目，如【无动于衷】和【无动于中】，均只解释前面的主要或规范条目，后面的仅给出汉语注音，然后用等号"="引出主要或规范条目，如：

【发聩振聋】fākuì-zhènlóng = 发聋振聩 fālóng-zhènkuì

【克郎球】kèlángqiú = 康乐球 kānglèqiú

【无动于中】wúdòngyúzhōng = 无动于衷 wúdòngyúzhōng

8. 释义后需要用含有该条目的条目进一步说明其意义时，不管是单字条目还是多字条目均在该条目或相关义项后用双箭头"⇨"引出参见条目，如：

鞍 ān〈名〉saddle：⇨～辔；马～

【程序】chéngxù〈名〉❶…❷[计算机] program：... ⇨～包；～控制；～库

四、例证

1. 词典提供例证时，一方面体现汉语条目的搭配功能，另一方面示范英语对应词的地道搭配。
2. 词典在条目释义后用冒号"："引出例证，例证中用代字符"～"代替本条目，若在相关条目中则代替整个相关条目；例证之间用双竖线"‖"隔开，同一例证有两种以上英译时，如果是词或短语，用分号"；"或斜杠"/"隔开，如果是句子则用斜杠"/"隔开，如：

   【挑刺儿】tiāocìr〈动〉〈方〉find fault(with); pick holes (in sth); nit-pick (at); cavil (at); be captious; be hypercritical：故意～ find fault/pick holes deliberately‖他这人就爱挑别人的刺儿。He is always finding fault with people. / He is captious.

3. 例证排列有序，一般遵循先词组、后句子的顺序。一个条目下或同一义项下的短语例证超过两个时，根据短语结构，按照如下顺序排列：动宾结构（包括连动、"把"字结构、"使"字结构等）、动补结构、主谓结构、偏正结构、介词词组等等，如：

   【热量】rèliàng〈名〉heat：散发/吸收～ radiate/absorb heat‖释放～ give out/release/emit heat‖～分布/平衡/调节 heat distribution/balance/regulation

4. 常用的汉语名词，尤其是其所搭配的量词特殊者，则先给出量词搭配，再列其他例证，如：

   鱼 yú〈名〉fish：一条～ a fish‖两条/尾～ two fish‖一群～ a school/shoal of fish‖捕～ catch fish‖把～切成片 fillet the fish...

五、符号说明

1. 箭头"→"：

   用于引出无独立意义单字所参见的条目，如：

   咐 fù→ 吩咐 fēnfù

2. 代字符"～"：

   在条目后的例证中或参见条目中代表该条目，如：

   讹 é〈形〉erroneous; mistaken; untrue：～字 wrong word ⇨以～传～

   此例中，"～"代替单字条目"讹"字。

3. 方括号"[]"：

1）表示学科门类：

本词典所收条目一般不标注学科门类，但对容易混淆或不易分辨的条目，用方括号“[]”加以标注，如［天文］、［化学］、［语言］、［矿业］、［计算机］等，置于相关条目或义项的释义之前，如：

【海百合】hǎibǎihé〈名〉[动物] sea lily; crinoid

【肉芽】ròuyá〈名〉[医学] granulation

2）释义中方括号“[]”表示对内容的进一步注释，如：

【阿昌族】Āchāngzú〈名〉Achang ethnic group; the Achangs [inhabiting China's southwest Yunnan Province]

4. 圆括号“()”：

1）表示语言说明性文字，如：

【范本】fànběn〈名〉model (for calligraphy or painting)

2）首字母缩写。如：

【石油输出国组织】Shíyóu Shūchūguó Zǔzhī〈名〉Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

3）可有可无的成分，如：

打点行装 pack (up) one's luggage/things/belongings

4）提示英文对应词的搭配，如：

【谙练】ānliàn〈动〉〈书〉know well; be conversant (with); be experienced/proficient/skilled (in)

5）表示年代，如：

【美西战争】Měi-Xī Zhànzhēng〈名〉Spanish-American War (1898)

5. 尖括号“〈〉”：

1）用于标注语体特征或情感色彩：

〈口〉(表示口语)、〈书〉(表示书面语)、〈方〉(表示方言)、〈贬〉(表示贬义)、〈古〉(表示古词或古义)、〈旧〉(表示旧词)、〈套〉(表示客套语)、〈婉〉(表示婉辞)、〈谦〉(表示谦辞)、〈诙〉(表示诙谐语)、〈尊〉(表示尊称)、〈敬〉(表示敬辞)、〈粗〉(表示粗话或骂人话)、〈喻〉(表示比喻)等等。另外，俗称、简称、通称、迷信等也放在〈〉内。

2）用于标注词类：

单字条目和多字条目均用汉语标注词类或语类，放在“〈〉”内，如：〈动〉(表示动词或动词性短语)、〈名〉(表示名词或名词性短语)、〈形〉(表示形容词或形容词性短语)、〈副〉(表示副词)、〈数〉(表示数词)、〈代〉(表示代词)、〈连〉(表示连词)、〈介〉(表示介词)、〈量〉(表示量词)、〈叹〉(表示叹词)、〈拟〉(表示拟声词)、〈助〉(表示助词)、〈前缀〉、〈后缀〉、〈熟〉(表示包括成语、谚语、俗语、惯用语、歇后语等在内的熟语)等等。

6. 斜杠“/”：

用于表示“或”，其两侧的成分(字、词、词组)要么功能上相等，要么意义相同，如：感到饿 feel hunger/hungry。此项亦适用于一个汉语句子的几种不同英译，如：他被铐起来了。Handcuffs were placed around his wrists. / He was handcuffed.

7. 等号“＝”表示该条目在意义上等于另一条目，如：

【蛾眉】éméi ＝娥眉 éméi

8. 箭头“⇨”表示“参见”或“另见”：

1）用在多音字或多音词的释义之后，引出该字或该词的其他读音，如：

嚷 rāng

⇨rǎng

【调配】diàopèi

⇨tiáopèi

2）用在有些条目的释义之后，引出可供参见的其他含有该字或该词的条目，如：单字条目“染”后的“⇨～病”，可在【染病】条下查到；多字条目【人为】后的“⇨事在～”可在【事在人为】条下查到。多个参见条目并列时，用分号“；”隔开，如：

单字条目“案”的第二义项：❷ long, narrow table or desk：⇨拍～而起；伏～；书～

3）用在简称条目释义之后，引出相应的全称，如：

【奥运会】Àoyùnhuì〈名〉〈简称〉Olympic Games...⇨奥林匹克运动会

9. 双竖线“‖”用于分隔例证（包括短语和句子），如：

卡 kǎ ❶〈量〉[物理] calorie：大～ kilocalorie; kcal; large/great calorie; kilogramme calorie; Calorie; Cal ‖ 小～cal; small/gram calorie ‖ ...

10. 破折号“—”：

1）表示所举例证为对话，引出直接引语，如：

你帮了我的大忙，我可得好好谢谢你。—岂敢，岂敢。些许小事，何足挂齿。—You have done me a great favour. How can I thank you enough? —It's a mere trifle, not worth mentioning at all.

2）表示后面的语义为引申义，如：

【斧钺】fǔyuè〈名〉〈书〉axe and battleaxe [used for execution in ancient China]—capital punishment

六、其他说明

1. 释义中的英文拼写以英国英语为准。
2. 释义时用于姓氏和地名的单字或单词不作为义项列入正文，而在词典正文后单列附录。
3. 释义和例证中的词、词组凡为名词的，开始的冠词均省去，以节省篇幅，但如果释义不是对应词，而是一种解释，或例证中有量词，则保留不定冠词。
4. 常用科技名词的规范用名参照商务印书馆 2001 年修订版《新华词典》附录中的《常用科技名词规范简表》，规范名和许用名列为条目，在例证中统一使用规范名。
5. 本书引用的资料多数截至 2002 年年底，少数截止到 2003 年 6 月份。

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部首次序按笔画多少排列，同画数的按起笔一丨丿丶乛的顺序排列。

（一）部首目录

（部首右边的号码指检字表的页码）

(二)检字表

(字右边的号码指词典正文的页码)

九画

十画

十一画

十二画

十三画

十四画

十五至十七画

十八画以上

囗部

二至三画

四画

五至七画

八画以上

巾部

一至四画

五画

六至九画

十画以上

山部

三至四画

五画

六至七画

八画

九画

十画

十一至十二画

十三画以上

彳部

三至五画

六至七画

八画

九至十画

十二画以上

彡部

犭部

二至四画

五至六画

七画 1327

八画

鬼部

食部

音部

髟部

麻部

鹿部

黑部

鼠部

鼻部

A

ā

吖 ā

【吖啶】 ādìng 〈名〉[化学] acridine

〖~橙〗 ādìngchéng 〈名〉[化学] acridine orange

〖~黄〗 ādìnghuáng 〈名〉[医药] acriflavine; euflavine

〖~染料〗 ādìng rǎnliào 〈名〉 acridine dye

【吖嗪】 āqín 〈名〉[化学] azine

〖~染料〗 āqín rǎnliào 〈名〉[化学] azine dye

阿 ā 〈前缀〉〈方〉 ❶ [used before surnames, childhood names, names of relatives and birth-order numbers to form terms of endearment]: ~大 eldest child/son ❷ [used before terms of relatives]: ~爹; ~妈; ~婆

◇à; ē

【阿爸】 ābà 〈名〉〈方〉 father; dad; daddy; pop [used among national ethnic groups in China]

【阿贝成像理论】 Ābèi chéngxiàng lǐlùn 〈名〉 Abbe's theory of image formation [by Ernst Abbe, 1840-1905, German physicist]

【阿贝聚光镜】 Ābèi jùguāngjìng 〈名〉[光学] Abbe condenser

【阿贝手术】 Ābèi shǒushù 〈名〉[医学] Abbe operation

【阿贝折射计】 Ābèi zhéshèjì 〈名〉[光学] Abbe refractometer

【阿鼻地狱】 ābí dìyù 〈名〉[佛教] avici [place where the souls of those who committed monstrous sins in life are subject to various sufferings]

【阿比让】 Ābǐràng 〈名〉 Abidjan [capital of Côte d'Ivoire]

【阿比西尼亚】 Ābǐxīníyà 〈名〉 Abyssinia [now called Ethiopia]

【阿波罗】 Ābōluó 〈名〉 Apollo [Greek god of the sun]

〖~飞船〗 Ābōluó fēichuán 〈名〉[航天] Apollo (spaceship): ~对接实验 Apollo docking test

〖~计划〗 Ābōluó jìhuà 〈名〉 Project Apollo; Apollo programme

〖~天体〗 Ābōluó tiāntǐ 〈名〉[天文] Apollo object

【阿布贾】 Ābùjiǎ 〈名〉 Abuja [capital of Nigeria]

【阿布扎比】 Ābùzhābǐ 〈名〉 Abu Dhabi [capital of the United Arab Emirates]

【阿昌语】 Āchāngyǔ 〈名〉 Achang (language)

【阿昌族】 Āchāngzú 〈名〉 Achang ethnic group; the Achangs [inhabiting China's southwest Yunnan Province]

【阿的平】 ādìpíng 〈名〉[医药] Atabrine; Atebrin

【阿爹】 ādiē 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ father; dad; daddy; pop ❷ (paternal) grandfather; granddad

【阿斗】 Ādǒu 〈名〉 A Dou [infant name of Liu Shan (刘禅), last emperor of Shu Han (蜀汉), during China's Three-kingdom period, notorious for his incompetency] good-for-nothing; incompetent person; weakling: 扶不起的~ hopeless case; good-for-nothing; disappointing person

【阿尔巴尼亚】 Ā'ěrbāníyà 〈名〉 Albania

〖~共和国〗 Ā'ěrbāníyà Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Albania

〖~人〗 Ā'ěrbāníyàrén 〈名〉 Albanian

〖~语〗 Ā'ěrbāníyàyǔ 〈名〉 Albanian (language)

【阿尔卑斯山】 Ā'ěrbēisīshān 〈名〉 Alps

【阿尔茨海默病】 Ā'ěrcíhǎimòbìng 〈名〉 Alzheimer's disease

【阿尔法】 ā'ěrfǎ 〈名〉 alpha

〖~放射性〗 ā'ěrfǎ fàngshèxìng 〈名〉[物理] alpha radioactivity; alpha (ray) activity: ~废物 alpha radioactive waste

〖~辐射计〗 ā'ěrfǎ fúshèjì 〈名〉 alpha radiometer

〖~粒子〗 ā'ěrfǎ lìzǐ 〈名〉[物理] alpha particle: ~辐射 alpha particle radiation ‖ ~屏蔽 alpha particle shielding

〖~螺旋〗 ā'ěrfǎ luóxuán 〈名〉[生化] alpha helix

〖~球蛋白〗 ā'ěrfǎ qiúdànbái 〈名〉[生化] alpha globulin

〖~射线〗 ā'ěrfǎ shèxiàn 〈名〉[物理] alpha ray

〖~衰变〗 ā'ěrfǎ shuāibiàn 〈名〉[物理] alpha decay

【阿尔及尔】 Ā'ěrjí'ěr 〈名〉 Algiers [capital of Algeria]

【阿尔及利亚】 Ā'ěrjílìyà 〈名〉 Algeria

〖~民主人民共和国〗 Ā'ěrjílìyà Mínzhǔ Rénmín Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Democratic People's Republic of Algeria

〖~人〗 Ā'ěrjílìyàrén 〈名〉 Algerian

【阿尔泰山】 Ā'ěrtàishān 〈名〉 Altai Mountains [in central Asia]

【阿飞】 āfēi 〈名〉 young street rowdy; teenager hooligan/hoodlum

【阿伏伽德罗常量】 Āfújiādéluó chángliàng 〈名〉[化学] Avogadro's number/constant

【阿伏伽德罗定律】 Āfújiādéluó dìnglǜ 〈名〉[化学] Avogadro's law/hypothesis

【阿芙蓉】 āfúróng 〈旧〉 = 鸦片 yāpiàn

【阿富汗】 Āfùhàn 〈名〉 Afghanistan: ~地毯 Afghan carpet ‖ ~猎犬 Afghan hound

〖~人〗 Āfùhànrén 〈名〉 Afghan

〖~伊斯兰国〗 Āfùhàn Yīsīlánguó 〈名〉 Islamic State of Afghanistan

〖~语〗 Āfùhànyǔ 〈名〉 Afghan (language)

【阿哥】 āgē 〈名〉 ❶ elder brother: 大~ eldest brother ❷ big brother [used affectionately to address a man about one's own age]

◇àge

【阿根廷】 Āgēntíng 〈名〉 Argentina

〖~共和国〗 Āgēntíng Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Argentina

〖~人〗 Āgēntíngrén 〈名〉 Argentine

【阿公】 āgōng 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ (woman's) father-in-law; husband's father ❷ grandfather; grandpa; granddad ❸ 〈尊〉 [a term for an elderly man] grandpa

【阿家阿翁】 āgū-āwēng 〈名〉 ❶ husband's father and mother; (woman's) parents-in-law ❷ head of a family

【阿家翁】 āgūwēng = 阿家阿翁 āgū-āwēng

【阿訇】 āhōng 〈名〉[伊斯兰教] ahung; imam [officiating priest of a mosque]

【阿基米德多面体】 Ājīmǐdé duōmiàntǐ 〈名〉 Archimedean solid [Archimedes, 287-212 BC, Greek mathematician]

【阿基米德原理】 Ājīmǐdé yuánlǐ 〈名〉[物理] Archimedes' principle

【阿加尼亚】 Ājiāníyà 〈名〉 Agaña [capital of Guam]

【阿克拉】 Ākèlā 〈名〉 Accra [capital of Ghana]

【阿肯】 ākěn 〈名〉〈方〉 folk singer or balladeer of the Kazak nationality

【阿肯色州】 Ākěnsèzhōu 〈名〉 Arkansas [a US state]

【阿Q】 Ā Kiū 〈名〉 Ah Q, main character in Lu Xun's novella *The True Story of Ah Q* (《阿Q正传》), who is a typical champion of spiritual victory

【阿拉】 ālā 〈代〉〈方〉 ❶ I; me; my: ~姆妈 my mom ❷ we; us; our

【阿拉伯】 Ālābó 〈名〉 Arab; Arabia: ~骆驼 Arabian camel ‖ ~商人 Arab merchant ‖ ~世界 Arab world

〖~埃及共和国〗 Ālābó Āijí Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Arab Republic of Egypt

〖~半岛〗 Ālābó Bàndǎo 〈名〉 Arabian Peninsula; Arabia

〖~国家〗 Ālābó guójiā 〈名〉 Arab country/state: ~首脑会议 Arab Summit Conference

〖~国家联盟〗 Ālābó Guójiā Liánméng 〈名〉 League of Arab States; Arab League: ~公约 Pact of the League of Arab States

〖~海〗 Ālābóhǎi 〈名〉 Arabian Sea

〖~胶〗 ālābójiāo 〈名〉[化工] gum arabic

〖~联合酋长国〗 Ālābó Liánhé Qiúzhǎngguó 〈名〉 United Arab Emirates (UAE)

A

〖～马〗 ālābómǎ 〈名〉 Arabian horse
〖～酋长〗 Ālābó qiúzhǎng 〈名〉 emirate; Arab sheikh
〖～醛〗 ālābóquán 〈名〉[化学] arabinal
〖～人〗 Ālābórén 〈名〉 Arab
〖～沙漠〗 Ālābó Shāmò 〈名〉 Arabian Desert
〖～石油输出国组织〗 Ālābó Shíyóu Shūchūguó Zǔzhī 〈名〉 Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)
〖～数字〗 Ālābó shùzì 〈名〉 Arabic numerals/figures
〖～糖〗 ālābótáng 〈名〉[医学] arabinose
〖～湾〗 Ālābówān 〈名〉 Arabian Gulf
〖～叙利亚共和国〗 Ālābó Xùlìyà Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Syrian Arab Republic
〖～也门共和国〗 Ālābó Yěmén Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Yemen Arab Republic
〖～语〗 Ālābóyǔ 〈名〉 Arabic (language)
〖～字母〗 Ālābó zìmǔ 〈名〉 Arabic alphabet: ～表 Arabic alphabet
【阿拉明】 ālāmíng 〈名〉[医药] aramine
【阿拉木图】 Ālāmùtú 〈名〉 Alma-Ata [former capital of Kazakhstan]
【阿拉斯加半岛】 Ālāsījiā Bàndǎo 〈名〉 Alaska Peninsula
【阿拉斯加山脉】 Ālāsījiā Shānmài 〈名〉 Alaska Mountains
【阿拉斯加湾】 Ālāsījiāwān 〈名〉 Gulf of Alaska
【阿拉斯加州】 Ālāsījiāzhōu 〈名〉 Alaska [a US state]
【阿兰若】 ālánrě = 兰若 lánrě
【阿里山】 Ālǐshān 〈名〉 Ali Mountain [in China's Taiwan Province]
【阿联酋】 Āliánqiú 〈名〉〈简称〉 United Arab Emirates (UAE) ⇨ 阿拉伯联合酋长国
【阿留申群岛】 Āliúshēn Qúndǎo 〈名〉 Aleutian Islands; Aleutians [southwest of Alaska]
【阿留申人】 Āliúshēnrén 〈名〉 Aleut; Aleutian
【阿留申语】 Āliúshēnyǔ 〈名〉 Aleut (language)
【阿罗汉】 āluóhàn 〈名〉[佛教] arhat
【阿妈】 āmā 〈名〉〈方〉❶ mother; mom; mum; mummy ❷ [a term of address for a woman servant] amah
⇨àma
【阿曼】 Āmàn 〈名〉 Oman
〖～人〗 Āmànrén 〈名〉 Omani
〖～苏丹国〗 Āmàn Sūdānguó 〈名〉 Sultanate of Oman
〖～湾〗 Āmànwān 〈名〉 Gulf of Oman
【阿芒拿】 āmángná 〈名〉[化学] ammonal
【阿猫阿狗】 āmāo-āgǒu 〈名〉〈方〉〈贬〉 any common person; people of little importance; Tom, Dick and Harry
【阿霉素】 āméisù 〈名〉[医药] adriamycin
【阿妹】 āmèi 〈名〉〈方〉❶ younger sister ❷ [a term of address for any young girl] sister
【阿门】 āmén 〈名〉[宗教] amen
【阿盟】 Āméng 〈名〉〈简称〉 League of Arab States; Arab League ⇨阿拉伯国家联盟
【阿米巴】 āmǐbā 〈名〉[微生物] amoeba
〖～变形虫〗 āmǐbā biànxíngchóng 〈名〉 [计算机] Maltese Amoeba
〖～病〗 āmǐbābìng 〈名〉[医学] amoebiasis
〖～肝脓肿〗 āmǐbā gānnóngzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] amoebic (liver) abscess
〖～肝炎〗 āmǐbā gānyán 〈名〉[医学] hepatic amoebiasis
〖～痢疾〗 āmǐbā lìji 〈名〉[医学] amoebic dysentery
〖～囊〗 āmǐbānáng 〈名〉[医学] amoebic cyst
〖～效应〗 āmǐbā xiàoyìng 〈名〉[医学] amoeba effect
【阿米妥】 āmǐtuǒ 〈名〉[医药] amytal
【阿摩尼亚】 āmóníyà = 氨 ān
【阿莫西林】 āmòxīlín 〈名〉[医药] amoxicillin: ～胶囊 amoxicillin capsule
【阿姆哈拉语】 Āmǔhālāyǔ 〈名〉 Amharic [official language of Ethiopia]
【阿姆斯特丹】 Āmǔsītèdān 〈名〉 Amsterdam [capital of the Netherlands]
【阿木林】 āmùlín 〈名〉〈方〉 stupid fellow; dullard; country bumpkin; idiot
【阿奶】 ānǎi 〈名〉〈方〉❶ grandmother; grandma ❷〈尊〉[a term of address for an elderly woman] grandma
【阿难陀】 ānántuó 〈名〉[佛教] Ananda
【阿尼林】 ānílín 〈名〉[化学] aniline (oil)
【阿片】 āpiàn 〈名〉[医药] opium
〖～酊〗 āpiàndīng 〈名〉[医药] laudanum; opium tincture
〖～制剂〗 āpiàn zhìjì 〈名〉[医药] opiate
〖～中毒〗 āpiàn zhòngdú 〈名〉 opium poisoning
【阿婆】 āpó 〈名〉〈方〉❶ (woman's) mother-in-law; husband's mother ❷ grandma; grandmother ❸〈尊〉[a term of respect for any elderly woman] grandma; grandmother
【阿朴吗啡】 āpǔ mǎfēi 〈名〉[医药] apomorphine
【阿 Q】 Ā Qiū 〈名〉 Ah Q [main character created by Lu Xun in his masterpiece *The True Story of Ah Q*, who is victimized by social injustice but tries to comfort himself by thinking of his defeats in terms of moral victories]—person who takes comfort in interpreting their defeats as moral victories
〖～精神〗 Ā Qiū jīngshén 〈名〉 Ah Q mentality [of people who take comfort in interpreting their defeats as moral victories]
【阿醛】 āquán 〈名〉〈简称〉[化学] arabinal ⇨阿拉伯醛
【阿塞拜疆】 Āsàibàijiāng 〈名〉 Azerbaijan
〖～共和国〗 Āsàibàijiāng Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Azerbaijan
〖～人〗 Āsàibàijiāngrén 〈名〉 Azerbaijani
〖～语〗 Āsàibàijiāngyǔ 〈名〉 Azerbaijani
【阿什哈巴德】 Āshíhābādé 〈名〉 Ashkhabad [capital of Turkmenistan]
【阿是穴】 āshìxué 〈名〉[中医] *ashi* point [any nerve point on the affected part of the body other than those specified for acupuncture and moxibustion]
【阿司匹林】 āsīpǐlín 〈名〉[医药] aspirin: ～能防止血栓。Aspirin prevents the formation of blood clots. ‖ 儿童不宜服用～。Aspirin should not be given to young children.
【阿斯塔纳】 Āsītǎnà 〈名〉 Astana [capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan]
【阿斯旺大坝】 Āsīwàng Dàbà 〈名〉 Aswan Dam [in Egypt]
【阿糖腺苷】 ātángxiàngān 〈名〉[医药] vidarabine
【阿嚏】 ātì 〈拟〉[sound of sneezing] atishoo; ahchoo
【阿托品】 ātuōpǐn 〈名〉[医药] atropine
〖～中毒〗 ātuōpǐn zhòngdú 〈名〉 atropinism
【阿姨】 āyí 〈名〉❶〈方〉[mother's sister] aunt; auntie; aunty ❷〈尊〉[a form of address for a woman of one's mother's generation] auntie: 李～ Auntie Li ❸ nursemaid; nursery maid; housemaid
【阿以战争】 Ā-Yǐ Zhànzhēng 〈名〉 Arab-Israeli wars [1948-1949, 1956, 1967, 1973]
【阿月浑子】 āyuèhúnzi 〈名〉[植物] pistachio
【阿扎尼亚】 Āzāníyà 〈名〉 Azania [African name for South Africa]
〖～人〗 Āzāníyàrén 〈名〉 Azanian
【阿兹特克文化】 Āzītèkè wénhuà 〈名〉 Aztec civilization
【阿姊】 āzǐ 〈名〉〈方〉 big sister [used affectionately to address a woman about one's own age]

啊 ā 〈叹〉[used to express surprise or admiration] ah; o; oh: ～,打雷了! Oh, it's thundering! ‖ ～,是小王,快进来。Ah, Xiao Wang. Come in! ‖ ～! 伟大的祖国! O! Our great motherland!
⇨á;ǎ;à;a
【啊哈】 āhā 〈叹〉❶ [used to express surprise] ah; aha: ～,原来是你呀! Aha, so it's you. ❷ [used to express admiration or praise] oh; wow: ～,多精彩呀! Oh, how wonderful! ❸ [used to express realization] haha: ～,你又捉弄我了! Aha, so you're teasing me again. ❹ [used to express triumph] aha; ha: ～,我找到你了! Ha, there you are!
【啊呀】 āyā 〈叹〉❶ [used to express surprise] ah; aha: ～,他跑得真快呀! How fast he runs! ❷ [used to express resentment, dissatisfaction or embarrassment] oh: ～,怎么弄了满地的水! How come there is water all over the floor? ‖ ～,这事不好办哪! Oh, this is no easy matter!
【啊哟】 āyō 〈叹〉[used to express surprise, pain, etc] ah; oh; ow; ouch: ～,好大的雪呀! Oh, what a heavy snow! ‖ ～,你踩着我的脚了! Ouch! You're stepping on my toe! ‖ ～,头疼死了! Ow, what a terrible headache I have!

A

锕 ā 〈名〉[化学] actinium (Ac)

【锕铅】 āqiān 〈名〉[化学] actinium lead (AcD)

【锕射气】 āshèqì 〈名〉[医学] actinium emanation

【锕系元素】 āxì yuánsù 〈名〉[化学] actinides

【锕铀】 āyóu 〈名〉[化学] actinouranium (AcU)

腌 ā

⇨yān

【腌臜】 āzā 〈方〉❶〈形〉filthy; dirty ❷〈形〉unhappy; ruffled ❸〈动〉embarrass: 别～人了。Don't be disgusting.

á

啊 á 〈叹〉❶ [used to press for an answer] well: 你倒是同意不同意呀,～? Well, do you agree or not? ❷ [used to ask for a repetition of sth just said] eh; what: ～? 你说什么? Eh? What did you say? ‖ —你看见那本指南了吗? —～? —看见那本指南了吗? —Have you seen that guide book? —What? —Seen that guide book?

⇨ā; ǎ; à; a

嗄 á = 啊 á

⇨shà

ǎ

啊 ǎ 〈叹〉[used to express puzzled surprise] ah; aha; what: ～? 他还没来啊! What! He still hasn't come yet?

⇨ā; á; à; a

à

阿 à

⇨ā; ē

【阿哥】 àge 〈名〉❶ son [a Manchu term of address] ❷ title of a Manchu Emperor's son not yet of age

⇨āgē

【阿妈】 àma 〈名〉father; dad [a Manchu term of address]

⇨āmā

啊 à 〈叹〉❶ [used to express agreement or compliance] ah: ～,好吧。Well, OK. ❷ [used to express sudden realization] ah; aha; O; oh; well: ～,我现在明白了。Ah, I understand now. ‖ ～,原来是你,怪不得看着面熟哇! Ah, it's you! No wonder you look so familiar. ❸ [used to express admiration or surprise] ah; O; oh: ～,多漂亮的礼物! Oh, what a lovely gift! ‖ ～,伟大的祖国! O! Our great motherland!

⇨ā; á; ǎ; a

a

啊 a 〈助〉❶ [used at the end of a sentence to express appreciation]: 多好的天儿～! What a nice day! ❷ [used at the end of a sentence to express agreement, defensiveness, urge, etc]: 快去～! Hurry up! ‖ 你可要小心～! Do be careful! ‖ 我没有去是因为我有事～。I didn't go because I had some other arrangement. ‖ 这话说得是～。What you said is quite reasonable. ❸ [used at the end of a sentence to express doubt]: 你吃不吃～? Are you going to eat or not? ‖ 你这说的是真的～? Is that so? ❹ [used to indicate a pause to draw attention]: 这些年～,我们的日子越过越好啦! Over the past few years, things have been getting better and better for us. ❺ [used in enumerating items]: 书～,杂志～,摆满了书架。The bookshelf is filled with all sorts of books, magazines, etc.

⇨ā; á; ǎ; à

āi

哎 āi 〈叹〉❶ [used to express surprise] ah; oh: ～! 是老李啊! Why, it's Lao Li! ‖ ～! 真是想不到的事! Ah, this is really unexpected! ❷ [used to express dissatisfaction] uh-uh; well: ～! 你怎么能这么说呢! No/Well, how can you say this? ❸ [used to attract attention] hey; oh: ～,小王,你出去能给我捎张报纸吗? Oh, Xiao Wang, would you get me a paper while you are out? ‖ ～,小心脚下。Mind your steps!

⇨ái; ǎi; ài

【哎呀】 āiyā 〈叹〉❶ [used to express surprise] wow; gee: ～! 这西瓜长得这么大呀! Wow! This watermelon is really big! ❷ [used to express complaint, regret or impatience] oh; darn/damn it: ～,你怎么来这么晚呢? Oh, why are you so late? ‖ ～,我又忘带钥匙了。Damn, I've forgotten my keys again.

【哎哟】 āiyō 〈叹〉[used to express astonishment, pain, regret, etc] ah; oh; ouch; ow; damn it; shit; hell: ～! 都十二点了。Oh, it's already twelve o'clock! ‖ ～! 我肚子好疼! Ouch, my stomach hurts! ‖ ～,咱们怎么没有想到他呀! Damn it, we should have thought of him!

哀 āi ❶〈动〉pity; sympathize; have compassion for: ～其不幸 feel sorry for sb's misfortune; have pity on sb for his misfortune ⇨～怜 ❷〈形〉grieved; sorrowful; mournful; pitiful: ⇨～歌; ～婉; 悲～ ❸〈动〉mourn; grieve; lament: ⇨～悼; 默～ ❹〈名〉grief; sorrow: ⇨致～

【哀哀】 āi'āi 〈形〉very sad; deeply grieved

〖～欲绝〗 āiāi-yùjué 〈形〉so grieved that one is on the verge of collapse—extremely grieved; overwhelmed/overcome by grief

【哀兵必胜】 āibīng-bìshèng 〈熟〉an army under heavy pressure and burning with indignation is sure to win; an indignant army under heavy pressure is bound to win

【哀愁】 āichóu 〈形〉grieved; sad; sorrowful: 无限～ be extremely grieved

【哀怆】 āichuàng 〈形〉〈书〉grieved; sad; sorrowful

【哀辞】 āicí 〈名〉〈书〉elegy; lament

【哀悼】 āidào 〈动〉mourn (for/over the dead); grieve/lament (over the dead); wail (the dead): ～死难烈士 mourn for the martyrs ‖ 沉痛～ mourn with deep grief (over) ‖ 对某人的逝世表示深切的～ express one's deep/heartfelt/profound condolences on/over sb's death ‖ 伟人长眠,举国～。The whole nation grieved/mourned over the great man's death. ‖ 我们对受害者家属表示～。Our grief goes to the victims' families.

〖～日〗 āidàorì 〈名〉day of mourning; mourning day

【哀的美敦书】 āidìměidūnshū = 最后通牒 zuìhòu tōngdié

【哀调】 āidiào 〈名〉plaintive melody

【哀而不伤】 āi'érbùshāng 〈熟〉❶ be mournful but not distressing ❷ (of poetry, music, etc) be plaintive but not depressing

【哀感顽艳】 āigǎn-wányàn 〈熟〉(of poetry, etc) be so plaintive as to touch the hearts of both the slow-witted and the sensitive

【哀告】 āigào 〈动〉beg humbly (for); entreat (for); implore; supplicate (to sb for sth): 四处～ entreat for help hither and thither; run hither and thither, begging for help

【哀歌】 āigē ❶〈名〉dirge; elegy ❷〈动〉croon plaintively; sing mournfully

【哀号】 āiháo 〈动〉wail; cry mournfully: 隔壁有人在～。Someone is wailing next door. ‖〈喻〉风在～。The wind wails.

【哀嚎】 āiháo 〈动〉❶ howl: 远处饿狼在～。Hungry wolves howled in the distance. ❷ = 哀号 āiháo

【哀鸿遍野】 āihóng-biànyě 〈熟〉the land is swarming with moaning wild geese—the land is swarming with moaning disaster victims

【哀呼】 āihū 〈动〉cry piteously; wail

【哀毁骨立】 āihuǐ-gǔlì 〈熟〉be emaciated with grief over the loss of one's parents

【哀家】 āijiā 〈名〉〈旧〉I; me [a term of address used by widowed empress or imperial concubine]

【哀矜】 āijīn 〈动〉〈书〉feel compassion/pity for; commiserate (with); pity; sympathize

【哀恳】 āikěn 〈动〉entreat; implore

A

【哀苦】 āikǔ 〈形〉 grievous：～无依 be helpless and grievous/miserable
【哀怜】 āilián 〈动〉 feel compassion/pity for；commiserate (with)；pity
【哀凉】 āiliáng 〈形〉 sad；mournful
【哀悯】 āimǐn 〈动〉 feel compassion/pity for；commiserate (with)；pity
【哀鸣】 āimíng 〈动〉 moan；wail；whine plaintively：寒鸦～。Jackdaws cried plaintively in the cold.
【哀莫大于心死】 āi mòdàyú xīnsǐ 〈熟〉 nothing is more lamentable than the death of the mind
【哀凄】 āiqī 〈形〉 sad and wretched：哭声～ sad/plaintive cries
【哀戚】 āiqī 〈形〉〈书〉 grievous
【哀启】 āiqǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉 biographical sketch of the deceased [usu attached to an obituary written by his kinsmen]
【哀泣】 āiqì 〈动〉 weep plaintively/sadly/grievously：掩面～ cover one's face and weep sadly
【哀切】 āiqiè 〈形〉 sad and wretched：哭声～ cry plaintively ‖ 神情～ have a mournful look
【哀求】 āiqiú 〈动〉 entreat；implore：～开恩 beseech sb for mercy ‖ 百般～ resort to every means to entreat ‖ 含泪～ implore with tears
【哀荣】 āiróng 〈名〉〈书〉 posthumous honour
【哀伤】 āishāng 〈形〉 grieved；distressed：无限～ be extremely grieved；be grief-stricken
【哀思】 āisī 〈名〉 sad feeling (about the deceased)；sorrow and grief：寄托～ give expression to one's grief ‖ 深深的～ deep sorrow and grief
【哀叹】 āitàn 〈动〉 bemoan；bewail；lament；sigh sorrowfully (for)：～自己的不幸 bemoan one's misfortune
【哀恸】 āitòng 〈形〉 grief-stricken；extremely grieved
【哀痛】 āitòng 〈形〉 grieved；sorrowful：～欲绝 be grief-stricken；be extremely grieved
【哀婉】 āiwǎn 〈形〉 sadly sweet：～的歌声 sad，sweet song ‖ ～的曲调 mournful tunes
【哀喜交并】 āixǐ-jiāobìng 〈熟〉 mixed feelings of grief and joy；grief and joy intermingled；joy tempered with sorrow
【哀艳】 āiyàn 〈形〉 (of poetry，etc) plaintively florid
【哀怨】 āiyuàn 〈形〉 aggrieved；resentful
【哀乐】 āiyuè 〈名〉 funeral music；dirge：播放～ broadcast the funeral music ‖ 奏～ play the funeral music
【哀子】 āizǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉 son bereaved of his mother

埃[1] āi 〈名〉 fine dust：⇨尘～

埃[2] āi 〈量〉[物理] angstrom [A，a unit of length equal to 10^{-10} metre，used principally to express the wavelengths of electromagnetic radiations]
【埃博拉】 āibólā 〈名〉[医学] Ebola [a deadly epidemic found in Africa]
〖～病毒〗 āibólā bìngdú 〈名〉[医学] Ebola virus
【埃菲尔铁塔】 Āifēi'ěr Tiětǎ 〈名〉 Eiffel Tower [in Paris，France]
【埃及】 Āijí 〈名〉 Egypt：上/下～ Upper/Lower Egypt
〖～人〗 Āijírén 〈名〉 Egyptian
【埃居】 āijū 〈名〉 ECU (European Currency Unit) [replaced by euro from Jan 1999]
【埃里温】 Āilǐwēn 〈名〉 Yerevan [capital of the Republic of Armenia]
【埃米尔】 āimǐ'ěr 〈名〉 emir [title of Muslim ruler]
【埃塞俄比亚】 Āisài'ébǐyà 〈名〉 Ethiopia
〖～联邦民主共和国〗 Āisài'ébǐyà Liánbāng Mínzhǔ Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
〖～人〗 Āisài'ébǐyàrén 〈名〉 Ethiopian
〖～语〗 Āisài'ébǐyàyǔ 〈名〉 Ethiopic

挨 āi 〈动〉 ❶ be close/next to；follow closely：～墙站着 stand close against the wall ‖ ～着某人坐 sit next to sb ‖ ～窗子的座位 seat by the window ‖ 他家～着工厂。His home is next to the factory. ‖ 我们两家紧～着。We are next-door neighbours. ‖ 学生一个～一个地走进教室。The students went into the classroom in single file. / The students filed into the classroom. ❷ approach；touch：你的手太脏了，别～我。Your hands are so dirty. Don't touch me! ❸ take turns doing sth；do sth by turns；do sth one by one：⇨～户
⇨ái
【挨边】 āibiān 〈动〉 ❶ keep close to the edge：上了大路，请～走。Please keep/cling to the edge when you get onto the main road. ❷ be near/close (to)：我爸都八十～了。My father is getting on for eighty. /My father is approaching/nearing eighty. ❸ have sth to do with；be relevant：你说的一点也不～儿。What you said is completely irrelevant. / What you said is wide off the mark.
【挨次】 āicì 〈副〉 by turns；in turn；one after another；one by one：～发言 take the floor in turn；speak in turn ‖ ～入场 go in/enter one after another；file in
【挨个儿】 āigèr 〈副〉 by turns；in turn；one after another；one by one：～检查 check one by one ‖ ～提问学生 question the students one after another ‖ ～体检 have medical check-ups in turn
【挨户】 āihù 〈副〉 from door to door；from house to house：～检查 make a house-to-house inspection ‖ ～推销 push the sale of products from house to house ‖ ～走访 make a house-to-house visit
【挨家】 āijiā 〈副〉 from door to door；from house to house；from one house to another：～送报 deliver newspapers from door to door ‖ ～询问 make enquiries from house to house；make house-to-house enquiries
〖～挨户〗 āijiā-āihù 〈熟〉 from house to house；from door to door：～搜查 make a house-to-house search ‖ ～通知 notify from house to house
〖～逐户〗 āijiā-zhúhù ＝挨家挨户 āijiā-āihù
【挨肩】 āijiān 〈副〉 shoulder to shoulder：～坐 sit next to sb ‖ 他俩～站着。They stood close to each other.
〖～擦膀〗 āijiān-cābǎng 〈熟〉 rub shoulders — be crowded together；be jostling
〖～擦背〗 āijiān-cābèi ＝挨肩擦膀 āijiān-cābǎng
〖～儿〗 āijiānr 〈动〉 (of brothers or sisters) be next in birth order and close in age：两年间，他们～添了两个儿子。Within two years，they had two sons born into the family. ‖ 这姐儿俩～，只差一岁。The two sisters are close in age，with only one year's difference.
【挨近】 āijìn 〈动〉 get close to；be near to：挨得很近 be very close to ‖ 她家～机场。Her home is close to the airport. ‖ ～我一点儿。Get a bit closer to me，please.
【挨门】 āimén ＝挨户 āihù
〖～挨户〗 āimén-āihù ＝挨家挨户 āijiā-āihù
〖～逐户〗 āimén-zhúhù ＝挨家挨户 āijiā-āihù

唉 āi ❶〈叹〉[a response to a call，an order，etc]：～，我在这儿。Yes，I am here. ‖ ～，我知道了。All right，now I know. ❷〈拟〉[sound of sighing]：他双手抱着头，～～直叹气。He held his head in his hands and kept sighing.
⇨ài
【唉声叹气】 āishēng-tànqì 〈熟〉 heave deep sighs；moan and groan：整天～ sigh away one's days
【唉呀】 āiyā ＝哎呀 āiyā

娭 āi
⇨xī
【娭毑】 āijiě 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ grandma；grandmother ❷〈尊〉 granny [a term of address for an elderly woman]

欸 āi ＝唉 āi
⇨ǎi

嗳 āi ＝哎 āi
⇨ǎi；ài

锿 āi 〈名〉[化学] einsteinium [Es]

ái

哎 ái 〈叹〉[used in a rising tone to indicate surprise or a recollection of sth]：～，你怎么一直不说话？Well，why have you

been silent all this while? ‖ ～，我想起来了。Ah/Aha/Oh, I remember now.
⇨āi；ǎi；ài

挨 ái 〈动〉❶ suffer；endure：～板子 get the caning ‖ ～了两鞭子 be given two strokes of the whip；take two blows of a whip ‖ ～了一记耳光 get a box on the ear；get a slap in the face ‖ ～批评 be criticized ⇨～冻；～骂；～揍 ❷ struggle to pull through (hard times)；drag out：～时日 play for time ‖ ～到下周 drag on until the next week ‖ 她总算～过来了。At length she pulled through. ❸ delay；stall；put off：别～时间了，睡觉前快把作业做完。Stop dawdling and try to finish your homework before bedtime. ‖ 今天的事不要～到明天做。Things that can be done today should not be put off till tomorrow. ⇨延～
⇨āi

【挨呲儿】 áicīr 〈动〉〈口〉 get a talking-to/tongue-lashing；be told off；be scolded：狠挨了一顿呲儿 get a good talking-to；receive a good dressing-down

【挨打】 áidǎ 〈动〉❶ take/suffer/get a beating；get a thrashing：该～ deserve a good beating ‖ ～受骂 suffer beatings and receive scoldings ‖ ～受气 suffer beatings and insults ❷ come under attack；be buffeted：落后就要～。Backwardness will make one vulnerable to bullying. / A weak country is vulnerable to attack. ‖ 我们不能总是这样被动～。We shouldn't always remain passive and take beatings.

【挨冻】 áidòng 〈动〉suffer from/endure/go cold：～受饿 suffer from cold and hunger；go cold and hungry

【挨斗】 áidòu 〈动〉 come under attack；be publicly criticized/denounced

【挨饿】 ái'è 〈动〉 be starved；go hungry；suffer from/endure hunger：挨了整整一天饿 go without food for a whole day

【挨罚】 áifá 〈动〉❶ be fined ❷ be/get punished

【挨浇】 áijiāo 〈口〉＝挨淋 áilín

【挨剋】 áikēi 〈口〉❶ be scolded；be told off；get a talking-to/tongue-lashing；receive a dressing-down：他没完成作业而挨了剋。He got a talking-to for not finishing his homework. ❷ be beaten；get licked；take/get a beating

【挨淋】 áilín 〈动〉 get/be caught in a (pouring) rain；be drenched/soaked with rain

【挨骂】 áimà 〈动〉 be called names；be/get scolded；be reproached；be told off；get/receive a scolding；get into a row；get a dressing-down：挨一顿臭骂 get an earful；receive a good dressing-down；get a good talking-to ‖ 要是你母亲知道了这件事，你准会～。If your mother hears about this, you will get into a row.

【挨批】 áipī 〈动〉 be criticized/denounced：他～是因为工作没有做好。The reason why he was criticized was that he did not perform well in his work.

【挨受】 áishòu 〈动〉 suffer；endure

【挨整】 áizhěng 〈动〉 be the target of criticism/attack

【挨揍】 áizòu 〈口〉 ＝挨打① áidǎ

骇 ái 〈形〉〈书〉 stupid；idiotic：⇨痴～

皑 ái 〈形〉〈书〉 pure/snow white

【皑皑】 ái'ái 〈形〉〈书〉(of snow, frost, etc) pure white：白雪～ vast expanse of white snow ‖ ～的雪山 snow-capped mountains

癌 ái 〈名〉 carcinoma；cancer：防～ prevent cancer ‖ 抗～ repel cancer ‖ ～防治 cancer prevention ‖ 皮肤～ skin cancer；cancer of the skin ‖ 原发～ primary cancer ‖ 原位～ preinvasive cancer；carcinoma in situ ‖ 转移性～ metastatic carcinoma ‖ 抗～药 anti-cancer drug ‖ 致～物 carcinogenic substance；carcinogen；cancer-causing agent ⇨～症；肺～；乳腺～

【癌变】 áibiàn 〈动〉cancerate：～的肝脏 cancerous liver ‖ 萎缩性胃炎往往是～的先兆。Atrophic gastritis is often the precursor of cancer. ‖ 正常细胞发生～。Normal cells turned cancerous.

【癌病】 áibìng 〈名〉 carcinomatosis；carcinosis

【癌基因】 áijīyīn 〈名〉 oncogene

【癌扩散】 áikuòsàn 〈名〉 spread/proliferation/metastasis of cancer

【癌瘤】 áiliú ＝癌 ái

【癌胚抗原】 áipēi kàngyuán 〈名〉 carcinoembryonic antigen

【癌前病变】 áiqián bìngbiàn 〈名〉[医学] precancerous lesion

【癌前细胞】 áiqián xìbāo 〈名〉[医学] precancerous cell

【癌切除术】 áiqiēchúshù 〈名〉[医学] carcinomectomy

【癌肉瘤】 áiròuliú 〈名〉[医学] carcinosarcoma；sarcocarcinoma

【癌细胞】 áixìbāo 〈名〉 cancer/cancerous cell：防止～扩散 prevent cancer cells from spreading

〖～溶解〗 áixìbāo róngjiě 〈名〉[医学] carcinolysis

【癌性恶病质】 áixìng èbìngzhì 〈名〉 cancerous cachexia

【癌性溃疡】 áixìng kuìyáng 〈名〉[医学] carcinelcosis；cancerous ulcer

【癌性息肉】 áixìng xīròu 〈名〉[医学] carcinopolypus

【癌学】 áixué 〈名〉 cancerology；carcinology

【癌样肿瘤】 áiyàng zhǒngliú 〈名〉 cancerous/cancroid tumour

【癌症】 áizhèng 〈名〉 cancer：查出～ be diagnosed with cancer ‖ 得/患～ develop cancer；get cancer；be ill with cancer ‖ 引起～ produce cancer ‖ 征服～ conquer cancer ‖ 治疗～ cure cancer ‖ ～存活者 cancer survivor ‖ ～患者 cancer patient/victim；cancerous person ‖ 晚期～ terminal cancer ‖ 她丈夫三年前死于～。She lost her husband to cancer three years ago. / Her husband died of cancer three years ago.

【癌肿】 áizhǒng ＝癌 ái

【癌转移】 áizhuǎnyí 〈名〉 cancerometastasis；carcinomatous metastasis；metastasis of cancer

ǎi

哎 ǎi 〈叹〉[used to express dissatisfaction or disapproval] ugh；uh-uh：～，不是这样的。Oh, no, that's not the case. ‖ ～，话可不能那样说。No, you can't say that.
⇨āi；ái；ài

欸 ǎi
⇨āi

【欸乃】 ǎinǎi 〈拟〉〈书〉❶ (of an oar being rowed) creak ❷ sound of a boat song

嗳 ǎi ＝哎 ǎi
⇨āi；ài

【嗳气】 ǎiqì 〈动〉 hiccup；belch；eruct

【嗳酸】 ǎisuān 〈动〉 eruct acid from the stomach into the mouth；have/get an acid belch

矮 ǎi 〈形〉❶ short (in stature)：个子～ be short (in stature) ‖ 又～又胖 be dumpy ‖ 又～又瘦 be short and thin ‖ 她比他～一厘米。She is one centimetre shorter than/behind him. ⇨～小 ❷ low (in height)：～凳/房/墙 low stool/house/wall ‖ ～树 dwarf tree ❸ low in rank or grade；in ferior：他比我～一级。He is a grade lower than me. ‖ 在他面前我觉得～了一截儿。I was dwarfed by him.

【矮矬】 ǎicuó 〈形〉 short

【矮笃笃】 ǎidūdū 〈形〉 pudgy；dumpy；stumpy

【矮墩墩】 ǎidūndūn 〈形〉 pudgy；dumpy；stumpy

【矮秆品种】 ǎigǎn pǐnzhǒng 〈名〉[农业] short-stalked/short-stem/short-straw variety

【矮个儿】 ǎigèr ❶〈形〉 short ❷〈名〉 low-built/short person；dwarf

【矮个子】 ǎigèzi＝矮个儿② ǎigèr

【矮化】 ǎihuà 〈动〉[植物] stunt；dwarf：～果树 dwarfed fruit tree ‖ ～小麦 dwarf wheat

〖～病〗 ǎihuàbìng 〈名〉[植物] dwarf disease

〖～基因〗 ǎihuà jīyīn 〈名〉 dwarf gene

〖～品系〗 ǎihuà pǐnxì 〈名〉 dwarf line

〖～育种〗 ǎihuà yùzhǒng 〈名〉 breeding for a dwarfed variety

〖～栽培〗 ǎihuà zāipéi 〈名〉 dwarf culture

【矮糠】 ǎikāng 〈名〉[植物] sweet basil

【矮林】 ǎilín 〈名〉 coppice；brushwood

【矮胖】 ǎipàng 〈形〉 short and stout；squat；dumpy；roly-poly：他又矮又胖。He is dumpy.

【矮人】 ǎirén 〈名〉❶ short person；dwarf ❷ pigmy；pygmy

〖～观场〗 ǎirén-guānchǎng ＝矮人看戏 ǎirén-kànxì

A

〖～看戏〗 ǎirén-kànxì 〈熟〉 a dwarf watching a show applauds along with the others—having no independent mind; having no opinion of one's own; following the crowd
【矮生】 ǎishēng 〈形〉 dwarf
〖～动物〗 ǎishēng dòngwù 〈名〉 dwarf
〖～植被〗 ǎishēng zhíbèi 〈名〉 low-growing vegetation
〖～植物〗 ǎishēng zhíwù 〈名〉 dwarf
【矮态】 ǎitài 〈名〉[植物] dwarfism
【矮小】 ǎixiǎo 〈形〉 short/low and small; undersized: 房屋～ small, low houses ‖ 身材～ be short and small in stature; be short and slight in figure
〖～综合征〗 ǎixiǎo zōnghézhēng 〈名〉[医学] short stature syndrome
【矮新星】 ǎixīnxīng 〈名〉[天文] dwarf nova
【矮星】 ǎixīng 〈名〉[天文] dwarf (star): ～是低发光度的恒星。Dwarf stars are stars of low luminosity.
【矮种马】 ǎizhǒngmǎ 〈名〉 pony
【矮壮素】 ǎizhuàngsù 〈名〉[农业] chlormequat
【矮子】 ǎizi 〈名〉 short person; dwarf: 语言的巨人,行动的～ a giant in words and a dwarf in deeds; all show and no go; talk the talk but not walk the walk
〖～观场〗 ǎizi-guānchǎng ＝ 矮人看戏 ǎirén-kànxì
〖～看戏〗 ǎizi-kànxì ＝ 矮人看戏 ǎirén-kànxì
〖～里拔将军〗 ǎizili bá jiāngjun 〈熟〉 choose a general from among the dwarfs—pick the best out of a mediocre bunch
〖～面前莫论侏儒〗 ǎizi miànqián mòlùn zhūrú 〈熟〉 one doesn't talk about midgets in front of dwarfs

蔼[1] ǎi 〈形〉 friendly; affable; amiable: ⇨和～

蔼[2] ǎi 〈形〉〈书〉 exuberant; lush; luxuriant
【蔼蔼】 ǎi'ǎi 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ (of trees, etc) exuberant; lush; luxuriant: 草木～ lush vegetation ❷ dim; dark
【蔼然】 ǎirán 〈形〉 amiable; affable; kindly; genial: ～可亲 kindly; amiable; affable

霭 ǎi 〈名〉〈书〉 fog; haze; mist: ⇨暮～;雾～;烟～
【霭霭】 ǎi'ǎi 〈形〉〈书〉 foggy; hazy; misty: ～暮云 misty evening clouds

ài

艾[1] ài 〈名〉[植物] Chinese mugwort; moxa: ⇨蕲～

艾[2] ài 〈形〉〈书〉 old; elderly: ⇨耆～

艾[3] ài 〈动〉〈书〉 cease; end; stop: ⇨方兴未～

艾[4] ài 〈形〉〈书〉 beautiful; handsome: ⇨少～
⇨yì
【艾蒿】 àihāo ＝ 艾[1] ài
【艾虎】 àihǔ 〈名〉 ❶ [动物] fitch ❷ Chinese mugwort tiger [a tiny cloth tiger filled with Chinese mugwort, worn on the head of a child on the Dragon Boat Festival to ward off evils]
【艾灸】 àijiǔ 〈名〉[中医] moxibustion
【艾菊】 àijú 〈名〉[植物] alecost
【艾老】 àilǎo 〈名〉〈书〉 elderly person
【艾美奖】 Àiměijiǎng 〈名〉 Emmy Award [awarded annually by the US Academy of Television Arts and Sciences for achievements in television]
【艾绒】 àiróng 〈名〉[中医] moxa
【艾孀】 àishuāng 〈名〉〈书〉 elderly widow
【艾窝窝】 àiwōwo 〈名〉 steamed cake/bun made of glutinous rice with sweet filling
【艾鼬】 àiyòu 〈名〉[动物] polecat
【艾炷】 àizhù 〈名〉 moxa cone
〖～灸〗 àizhùjiǔ 〈名〉[中医] moxa-cone moxibustion
【艾滋病】 àizībìng 〈名〉 AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome); Aids: 减缓～的传播 slow the spread of AIDS ‖ ～监测管理 monitoring and control of AIDS ‖ ～研究中心 AIDS research centre ‖ ～有可能潜伏数年才发作。The symptoms of AIDS can take several years to develop. ‖ 他～检查呈阳性。He tested positive for AIDS. ‖ 他们正在努力开发能够防止～或推迟～发作的药物。They are trying to develop drugs to avoid or delay AIDS.
〖～病毒〗 àizībìng bìngdú 〈名〉 AIDS/Aids virus; human immunodeficiency virus (HIV): 感染～ be infected with the AIDS virus; contract AIDS virus ‖ ～抗体 antibody of AIDS virus; antibody of HIV ‖ ～携带者 HIV carrier; AIDS virus carrier ‖ 如果一个人的 HIV 检查呈阳性,那么他就感染了～。If a person is HIV-positive, he is infected with HIV.
〖～患者〗 àizībìng huànzhě 〈名〉 AIDS patient; person with AIDS (PWA): ～日益增多。Aids patients are increasing in number each day.
〖～相关综合征〗 àizībìng xiāngguān zōnghézhēng 〈名〉 AIDS-related complex (ARC)

哎 ài 〈叹〉 ❶ [used to express regret or sadness] alas: ～,谁叫我当时不把它当回事呢! Well, I shouldn't have taken it so casually! ‖ —明天你能来吗? —～,不能。—Will you be able to come tomorrow? —Alas, but no. ❷ [used to express promise or approval]: ～,改了就好。Well, it's good that you have corrected your mistake. ‖ ～,走吧! All right, go!
⇨āi;ái;ǎi

嗳 ài 〈书〉＝ 爱 ài

砹 ài 〈名〉[化学] astatine (At)

唉 ài 〈叹〉 [used to express sadness or regret] alas; aye: ～,我真拿他没办法! Oh well, I really don't know what to do with him. ‖ ～,早知如此,我就不去了。Alas, if I'd known this beforehand, I would not have gone there. ‖ ～,多丢脸啊! Oh, what a shame!
⇨āi

爱 ài 〈动〉 ❶ love; have affection for: ～孩子/父母 love one's children/parents ‖ ～和平 love peace ‖ ～科学 possess a fondness for science ‖ ～祖国,～人民 love one's country and its people ‖ 赢得～ earn/gain/win sb's love ‖ ～得死去活来 be madly in love (with sb); be head over heels in love (with sb); be every inch in love (with sb) ‖ 炽热的～ burning love ‖ 对祖国的～ one's love for his country ‖ 夫妻/父母之～ conjugal/parental love ‖ 永恒的～ lasting/undying/eternal love ‖ 真～ true love ‖ 真诚的～ genuine love/affection ‖ 让世界充满～。Fill the world with love. ‖ 人人都需要～和理解。Everyone needs love and understanding. ‖ 不能自～,焉能～人。He that is ill to himself will be good to nobody. ⇨宠～;恋～;相～ ❷ cherish; treasure; value; hold dear: ～集体荣誉 cherish the good name of the collective ⇨～面子;～惜 ❸ like; be fond of; be keen on: ～吃辣 love hot pepper; bear a liking for hot food ‖ ～出风头 be fond of the limelight ‖ ～干净 like cleanliness ‖ ～享受 be a lover of pleasure ‖ ～音乐 be keen on music; love music ‖ ～游泳/玩 love to swim/play; love swimming/playing ‖ 不～吃海鲜 have no stomach for seafood ‖ 说实话,我不太～做饭。Frankly, I am not very keen on cooking. ‖ 他～运动。He is athletically active. ‖ 她不～穿高跟鞋。She is not much of one for heels. ❹ be apt (to do); be in the habit of: ～发脾气 be short-tempered; be apt to lose one's temper ‖ ～感冒 be liable to catch (a) cold; be susceptible/prone/vulnerable to cold ‖ ～唠叨 have a tendency to talk too much ‖ 不～说话 be quiet/reticent/silent/taciturn; be a person of few words ‖ 春天～刮风。It is quite windy in spring. ‖ 她～头痛。She gets headaches easily. ‖ 这孩子夜里～哭。The baby often cries at night. ‖ 这种水果～坏。This fruit does not keep well/last long.
【爱不忍释】 àibùrěnshì ＝ 爱不释手 àibùshìshǒu
【爱不释手】 àibùshìshǒu 〈熟〉 be so fond of sth that one will not let go of it; love sth too much to part with it: 这本书他～。He loves this book so much that he cannot stop reading it.
【爱才若渴】 àicái-ruòkě 〈熟〉 one's love for talents is equal to one's thirst for water—have a great passion for talents
【爱财如命】 àicái-rúmìng 〈熟〉 love money as much as one's life; love wealth as if it were one's own life; regard wealth as one's life; be greedy for money; be very stingy; be a money-grubber

【爱巢】 àicháo 〈名〉❶ bridal chamber ❷ happy home of a (young) couple

【爱称】 àichēng 〈名〉term of endearment; pet name; hypocorism

【爱答不理】 àidā-bùlǐ 〈熟〉be cold and indifferent; be stand-offish; be lukewarm towards (sb): 别人同他说话,他总是~的。He is always stand-offish when people talk to him. ‖ 我去请她帮忙,她~的,不太情愿。I went to her for help, but she was cold and indifferent and not very willing to help.

【爱达荷州】 Àidáhézhōu 〈名〉Idaho [a US state]

【爱戴】 àidài 〈动〉love and support: ~领袖 love and support a leader ‖ 深受~ be held in high esteem ‖ 受民众的~ stand high in public love and esteem ‖ 赢得~ win sb's love and esteem

【爱迪生留声机】 Àidíshēng liúshēngjī 〈名〉Edison phonograph

【爱迪生蓄电池】 Àidíshēng xùdiànchí 〈名〉Edison battery/accumulator

【爱丁堡】 Àidīngbǎo 〈名〉Edinburg [capital of Scotland]

【爱尔兰】 Ài'ěrlán 〈名〉Ireland

〖~共和国〗 Ài'ěrlán Gònghéguó 〈名〉*Republic of Ireland*

〖~共和军〗 Ài'ěrlán Gònghéjūn 〈名〉Irish Republican Army (IRA)

〖~人〗 Ài'ěrlánrén 〈名〉Irish; Irishman

〖~语〗 Ài'ěrlányǔ 〈名〉Irish (language)

【爱抚】 àifǔ 〈动〉show tender care for; have tender affection for: 母亲~的眼神 loving eyes of one's mother ‖ 她~地看着孩子。She looked at the baby tenderly.

【爱岗敬业】 àigǎng-jìngyè 〈熟〉love one's job and be dedicated/committed to one's profession

【爱国】 àiguó 〈动〉love one's country; be patriotic: ~热情 patriotic enthusiasm ‖ ~学生运动 patriotic student movement ‖ ~志士 dedicated patriot ‖ ~组织 patriotic organization ‖ ~不分先后 all patriots are welcome no matter when they rally to the common cause; it is never too late to join the ranks of patriots; anyone is welcome, whether he embraced patriotism early or late ‖ ~一家 all patriots belong to one big family

〖~华侨〗 *àiguó huáqiáo* 〈名〉*patriotic overseas Chinese*

〖~人士〗 àiguó rénshì 〈名〉patriotic personage: 团结一切~ unite all patriots

〖~同胞〗 àiguó tóngbāo 〈名〉patriotic fellow countryman

〖~统一战线〗 àiguó tǒngyī zhànxiàn 〈名〉patriotic united front

〖~卫生运动〗 àiguó wèishēng yùndòng 〈名〉patriotic public health campaign

〖~卫生运动委员会〗 Àiguó Wèishēng Yùndòng Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉Patriotic Public Health Campaign Committee

〖~心〗 àiguóxīn 〈名〉patriotic feeling/sentiment; patriotism: 唤起~ arouse patriotism; awaken sb's patriotic sentiments ‖ 激发~ inspire sb with patriotism ‖ 炽热的~ white-hot patriotism

〖~者〗 àiguózhě 〈名〉patriot: ~导弹 Patriot missile ‖ 热情的~ ardent/fervent patriot

【爱国主义】 àiguózhǔyì 〈名〉patriotism: 大力弘扬~ vigorously promote patriotism ‖ 灌输~思想 inculcate/infuse patriotism (in/into sb); imbue sb with a sense of patriotism ‖ 培养~精神 foster patriotism ‖ *颂扬~ glorify patriotism* ‖ 小说突出体现了~思想。The story gives prominence to patriotism.

〖~教育〗 àiguózhǔyì jiàoyù 〈名〉patriotic education; education in patriotism: 坚持~ adhere to education in patriotism ‖ 广泛开展~ carry out an extensive education in patriotism ‖ 对青年人进行~ educate young people about patriotism ‖ ~基地 base for patriotic education

【爱好】 àihǎo 〈动〉〈方〉be attentive to one's personal appearance; be particular about/over one's appearance

【爱好】 àihào ❶〈动〉be interested in; be fond of; be keen on; love: ~集邮/园艺 go in for stamp-collecting/gardening ‖ ~摄影/书法 be fond of photography/calligraphy ‖ ~体育 have a love/an inclination for sports ❷〈名〉fondness; hobby; interest; love: 满足~ gratify sb's/one's love (of sth) ‖ 没有特别的~ have no particular liking (for) ‖ 培养~ develop a love (for sth); cultivate a fondness (for sth) ‖ 养成~ conceive a great love (for sth); form a liking (for sth) ‖ ~广泛 have a wide variety of hobbies ‖ ~相同 share the same hobbies ‖ 根据个人~选择职业 follow one's bent in the choice of an occupation ‖ 集邮是一种有教育意义的业余~。Stamp-collecting is an educational hobby. ‖ 音乐是他生活中的一大~。Music is one of the great loves of his life. ❸〈动〉love: ~和平/民主/自由 love peace/democracy/freedom ‖ ~和平的国家/人民 peace-loving nation/people

〖~者〗 àihàozhě 〈名〉lover (of art, sports, etc); buff; devotee; enthusiast: 电影~ movie fan; film buff ‖ 集邮~ stamp collector; philatelist ‖ 文学~ devotee of literature ‖ 业余~ amateur ‖ 艺术~ art lover ‖ 音乐~ music lover/enthusiast ‖ 足球~ football buff/fan

【爱河】 àihé 〈名〉〈喻〉river of love: 堕入~ fall in love

【爱护】 àihù 〈动〉cherish; treasure; care for; take good care of: ~儿童 cherish children; give loving care for children; be attentive to children; take good care of children ‖ ~公物 care for public property; take good care of public property; show respect for public property ‖ ~国家财产 take good care of state property ‖ ~国家文物 treasure the nation's cultural/historical relics ‖ ~劳动果实 cherish the fruits of labour ‖ ~年轻一代 care for the young generation ‖ ~群众的积极性 protect the enthusiasm/initiative of the masses ‖ ~视力 take good care of one's eyesight ‖ ~眼睛 protect one's eyes ‖ ~备至 give every attention to (sb/sth) ‖ 倍受~ be well taken care of ‖ 相互关心,相互~ be concerned with and take care of each other/one another

【爱克斯光】 àikèsīguāng 〈名〉X-ray; Roentgen ray: 照~ take an X-ray; have an X-ray taken

〖~管〗 àikèsīguāngguǎn 〈名〉X-ray tube

〖~机〗 àikèsīguāngjī 〈名〉X-ray apparatus

〖~透视〗 àikèsīguāng tòushì 〈名〉fluoroscopy; X-ray examination

〖~照片〗 àikèsīguāng zhàopiàn 〈名〉roentgenogram; X-ray picture; radiograph

〖~诊断〗 àikèsīguāng zhěnduàn 〈名〉X-ray diagnosis; roentgen diagnosis

【爱克斯射线】 àikèsī shèxiàn 〈名〉[物理] X-ray; Roentgen ray

〖~探伤法〗 àikèsī shèxiàn tànshāngfǎ 〈名〉[机械] roentgen defectoscopy

〖~探伤器〗 àikèsī shèxiàn tànshāngqì 〈名〉[机械] X-ray flaw detector

〖~透视法〗 *àikèsī shèxiàn tòushìfǎ* 〈名〉*roentgenoscopy*

〖~微量分析仪〗 àikèsī shèxiàn wēiliàng fēnxīyí 〈名〉X-ray microanalyser

〖~学〗 àikèsī shèxiànxué 〈名〉roentgenology

〖~治疗〗 àikèsī shèxiàn zhìliáo 〈名〉roentgenotherapy; X-ray therapy

【爱理不理】 àilǐ-bùlǐ = 爱答不理 àidā-bùlǐ

【爱丽舍宫】 Àilìshègōng 〈名〉Élysée Palace [in France]

【爱怜】 àilián 〈动〉show tender affection for: 母亲非常~女儿。Mother conceived great affection for her daughter.

【爱恋】 àiliàn 〈动〉be in love with; feel deeply attached to: 产生/怀有~之情 form/bear an attachment (to/for sb) ‖ 他深深~着养育过自己的故土。He is deeply attached to the native place where he was brought up.

【爱侣】 àilǚ 〈名〉lovers; sweethearts; courting couple

【爱美】 àiměi 〈动〉❶ be attentive to one's personal appearance; be particular about one's appearance ❷ love beautiful things; love beauty: ~是人的天性。It's human nature to love beautiful things.

〖~之心,人皆有之〗 àiměizhīxīn, rénjiēyǒuzhī 〈熟〉it is only human to love beauty

【爱美的】 àiměide 〈名〉amateur

【爱面子】 ài miànzi 〈熟〉be concerned/sensitive about one's reputation; be vain: 她死~,喜欢穷摆阔。She is very vain and likes to put on a show of wealth.

【爱民如子】 àimín-rúzǐ 〈熟〉(of an emperor) love one's subjects as one loves one's children

【爱莫能助】 àimònéngzhù 〈熟〉be willing but unable to help; be willing to help but unable to do so

【爱慕】 àimù 〈动〉❶ love and envy: ~虚荣 be vain; be given to vanity ❷ adore; admire; be attached to: ~其才华 admire sb's brilliance ‖ 表达/吐露~之情 express/utter one's admiration (for) ‖ ~不已 be extremely hot on (sb) ‖ 他一直默默地~着她。He has long cherished a secret admiration for her. ‖ 她很~他。She is deeply attached to him.

〖~者〗 àimùzhě 〈名〉admirer

【爱女】 àinǚ 〈名〉(beloved) daughter

【爱普】 àipǔ 〈名〉APIEL (Advanced Placement International

English Language Examination)：参加～考试 sit in for the APIEL examination; take the APIEL examination
【爱妻】 àiqī 〈名〉(beloved) wife
【爱钱如命】 àiqián-rúmìng = 爱财如命 àicái-rúmìng
【爱琴海】 Àiqínhǎi 〈名〉Aegean Sea
【爱情】 àiqíng 〈名〉love (between man and woman)：赢得～ gain/win sb's love ‖ ～不专 be changeable in love; be unconstant/unloyal in affections; be fickle ‖ ～专一 be constant/steadfast in love ‖ ～故事 love story ‖ ～歌曲 love song ‖ ～小说 romance novel ‖ 柏拉图式的～ Platonic love ‖ 纯洁的～ pure love ‖ 甜蜜的～ sweet affection ‖ ～不分贫富。Love lives in cottages as well as in courts. ‖ ～不能强求。Love cannot be forced.
〖～片〗 àiqíngpiàn 〈名〉love film/movie
【爱人】 àirén 〈名〉❶ husband or wife; spouse：她的～是医生。Her husband is a doctor. ‖ 这是我～。This is my husband/wife. ❷ love; sweetheart
【爱人儿】 àirénr 〈形〉〈方〉lovable; lovely：这孩子多～！What a lovely child!
【爱人以德】 àirényǐdé 〈熟〉care for people in accordance with the code of ethics
【爱如己出】 àirújǐchū 〈熟〉cherish a child as one's own
【爱沙尼亚】 Àishāníyà 〈名〉Estonia
〖～共和国〗 Àishāníyà Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Estonia
〖～人〗 Àishāníyàrén 〈名〉Estonian
〖～语〗 Àishāníyàyǔ 〈名〉Estonian (language)
【爱神】 àishén 〈名〉God of love; Cupid; Amor; Eros
〖～星〗 Àishénxīng 〈名〉[天文] Eros
【爱斯基摩人】 Àisījīmórén 〈名〉Eskimo
【爱卫会】 Àiwèihuì 〈名〉〈简称〉Patriotic Public Health Campaign Committee ⇨爱国卫生运动委员会
【爱窝窝】 àiwōwo = 艾窝窝 àiwōwo
【爱屋及乌】 àiwū-jíwū 〈熟〉love for a person extends even to the crows on his roof—love one thing on account of another; love me, love my dog; he that loves the tree loves the branch
【爱惜】 àixī 〈动〉❶ value highly and use prudently; treasure; cherish：～劳动果实 cherish the fruits of labour ‖ ～每一寸土地 treasure every inch of land ‖ ～人才 cherish talents; value men of talent ‖ ～人力物力 treasure human and material resources ‖ ～荣誉 cherish one's good reputation ‖ ～身体/生命 value/cherish one's health/life ‖ ～时间 cherish time; make the best use of time; be economical with one's time; economize (on) one's time ❷ be very fond of; love very much; love dearly
〖～羽毛〗 àixī-yǔmáo 〈熟〉cherish one's reputation as birds cherish their feathers and beasts their hair
【爱小】 àixiǎo 〈动〉〈方〉be keen on gaining petty advantages; go after petty advantages
【爱心】 àixīn 〈名〉loving heart; affection; compassion; love; sympathy：献～ show compassion (for sb by making donations or by performing a service) ‖ 对孩子有～ love children; have compassion for children ‖ 充满～的父母 parents overflowing with love
〖～工程〗 àixīn gōngchéng 〈名〉loving care project
【爱因斯坦方程】 Àiyīnsītǎn fāngchéng 〈名〉[物理] Einstein equation
【爱因斯坦统一场论】 Àiyīnsītǎn tǒngyīchǎnglùn 〈名〉[物理] Einstein's united field theories
【爱因斯坦相对论】 Àiyīnsītǎn xiāngduìlùn 〈名〉[物理] Einstein's principle of relativity
【爱因斯坦宇宙】 Àiyīnsītǎn yǔzhòu 〈名〉[物理] Einstein universe
【爱乐乐团】 àiyuè yuètuán 〈名〉philharmonic (orchestra)：皇家～ Royal Philharmonic Orchestra
【爱悦】 àiyuè 〈动〉like; love; be attached to：两相～ be attached to each other; be fond of each other
【爱憎分明】 àizēng-fēnmíng 〈熟〉understand what to love and what to hate; know whom to love and whom to hate; be clear on what to love and what to hate; have a clear-cut stand; have an unequivocal attitude
【爱重】 àizhòng 〈动〉love and respect
【爱子】 àizǐ 〈名〉(beloved) son

硋 ài 〈书〉= 碍 ài

僾 ài 〈形〉〈书〉❶ seeming：～然 seemingly; as if ❷ breathing with difficulty
【僾尼】 àiní 〈名〉Aini [a term of address used by some of the Hanis (哈尼族) for themselves]

隘 ài ❶〈形〉narrow：林深路～ the forest is deep and the path narrow ⇨狭～ ❷〈名〉strategically located pass：⇨险～
【隘谷】 àigǔ 〈名〉ravine
【隘口】 àikǒu 〈名〉mountain pass
【隘路】 àilù 〈名〉defile; narrow passage
【隘巷】 àixiàng 〈名〉narrow lane/alley

薆 ài 〈书〉❶〈动〉hide ❷〈形〉lush; luxuriant

碍 ài 〈动〉hinder; obstruct; be in the way of：有～健康 be detrimental/harmful to one's/sb's health ‖ 有～团结 be detrimental to unity; be divisive ‖ ～于情面 for fear of hurting sb's feelings; out of consideration for sb's feelings; just to spare sb's feelings ⇨～手～脚；～眼；妨～
【碍口】 àikǒu 〈形〉too embarrassing to mention：借钱的事，说起来总是～。To borrow money is always an embarrassing thing to do.
【碍面子】 ài miànzi 〈动〉be afraid of hurting others' feelings; just to spare sb's feelings; not to embarrass sb：我碍于面子不好拒绝他。I didn't refuse him for fear of hurting his feelings.
【碍难】 àinán 〈副〉❶〈书〉finding it difficult (to do sth)：～从命 find it difficult to comply (with sb's wish) ❷〈方〉feeling embarrassed; feeling awkward
【碍事】 àishì 〈动〉❶ be/get in the way; be a hindrance/an obstacle to; be a problem for：我碍你的事吗？Am I in your way? ‖ 桌子放在这儿太～，咱们把它搬到那边去。The table gets in the way here. Let's move it over there. ❷ [usu used in the negative] be of consequence; matter：不～。It doesn't matter. / It's of no consequence. ‖ 只是感冒了，不～。It's just a cold, nothing serious.
【碍手碍脚】 àishǒu-àijiǎo 〈熟〉be in the way; be a hindrance (to); be an obstacle (to)：别在这儿～！Get out of the way!
【碍眼】 àiyǎn 〈动〉❶ be unpleasant to look at; offend the eye; be an eyesore：门前那堆垃圾实在太～。The garbage heap in front of the house is really an eyesore. ❷ be in the way：我在这儿～吗？Am I in your way here?

嗳 ài 〈叹〉[used to express regret or annoyance] oh; ah; gosh：～，早知如此，我们就不去了。Gosh, if we'd known this beforehand, we wouldn't have gone there.
⇨āi; ǎi

嗌 ài 〈动〉〈书〉choke
⇨yì

嫒 ài → 令嫒 lìng'ài

瑷 ài 〈动〉〈书〉fine jade
【瑷珲条约】 Àihuī Tiáoyuē 〈名〉Treaty of Aihui [unequal treaty imposed on the Qing government by tsarist Russia, 1858]

叆 ài
【叆叆】 ài'ài 〈形〉〈书〉(of plants) luxuriant; exuberant; lush
【叆叇】 àidài 〈形〉〈书〉(of clouds) dense; thick：暮云～。Evening clouds blocked out the sun.

暧 ài 〈形〉❶〈书〉(of daylight) dim ❷ = 暧昧 àimèi
【暧昧】 àimèi 〈形〉❶ (of attitude) ambiguous; equivocal; indefinite; indistinct; obscure; unclear：态度～ ambiguous attitude ‖ ～的回答 ambiguous answer; dubious reply/response ❷ (of behaviour) dubious; murky; shady：关系～ have a dubious relationship (with sb)

ān

厂 ān = 庵① ān

⇨chǎng

广 ān = 庵① ān

⇨guǎng

安[1] ān ❶〈形〉safe; secure: ～抵目的地 arrive at the destination safely; reach the destination safe and sound ⇨～全;～然无恙;平～ ❷〈形〉quiet; calm;at ease: ～坐 sit quietly ⇨～定;～静;坐立不～ ❸〈动〉calm;pacify; set (sb's mind) at ease; stabilize: ⇨～邦定国;～抚;～慰 ❹〈形〉comfortable; easy; cozy; cheerful; happy: ⇨～居乐业;～闲;～逸 ❺〈动〉be content (with); feel satisfied (with): ⇨～于现状;～之若素 ❻〈动〉find a place for; establish in a position or place: ～炸弹 plant a bomb ⇨～插;～顿;～家落户 ❼〈动〉fit; install; fix: ～把手 fit a handle (on) ‖ ～玻璃 put in the glass ‖ ～电灯 install electric lights ‖ ～假牙 have a false tooth inserted/installed ‖ ～门窗 fix the doors and windows ‖ ～水龙头 install a water tap ‖ ～锁 fix a lock (on) ‖ ～天线 erect an antenna ‖ 每个房间都～了电话。A telephone has been installed in every room. ⇨～装 ❽〈动〉cherish; harbour: 没～好心 harbour no good intentions; have evil intentions; have a dark design ‖ 你～的什么心? What are you up to? ❾〈动〉bestow/confer (a title on sb); impute sth to sb: ～个头衔 confer a title (up)on sb ‖ ～罪名 ascribe a crime to sb; bring charges against sb; put the blame on sb

安[2] ān 〈书〉❶〈代〉where: 而今～在? Where is it now? ❷〈副〉how: ～能若无其事? How can one remain indifferent to what has happened?

安[3] ān 〈量〉〈简称〉[电学] ampere (A): 15～的保险丝 15-ampere fuse ‖ 500～电流 current of 500 amperes ⇨安培

【安邦定国】 ānbāng-dìngguó 〈熟〉bring peace and stability to the country; stabilize the country

【安边】 ānbiān 〈动〉〈书〉maintain stability on the frontiers; bring stability to the border areas

【安不忘危】 ānbùwàngwēi 〈熟〉be mindful of possible danger in times of peace

【安步当车】 ānbù-dàngchē 〈熟〉stroll over instead of riding in a carriage; go on foot rather than take a ride: 反正路也不远,我们还是～吧。It's not far away, anyhow; we may as well walk over there.

【安瓿】 ānbù 〈名〉[医学] ampoule

【安插】 ānchā 〈动〉❶ install; place (sb) in a certain position; emplace; assign (sb) to a job; plant: ～钉子 place one's agent in a key position ‖ 将亲信～在政府内部 emplace/plant one's trusted/faithful followers in the government ‖ 他们在许多国家都～了特务,一旦需要可以随时启用。They had planted secret agents in many countries who could be activated whenever needed. ‖ 学生们被～到各公司进行一段时期的工作实践。The students are placed in companies for a period of work experience. ‖ 这么多人叫我往哪儿～? Where can I find jobs for so many people? ❷ insert (an episode into a story, play, article, etc): 这是作者精心～的一个倒叙。This is a flashback carefully arranged by the author.

【安禅】 ānchán 〈动〉[佛教] sit in meditation; fall/enter into a trance

【安常处顺】 ānchánɡ-chǔshùn 〈熟〉stick to the status quo; take things as they are

【安厝】 āncuò 〈动〉keep a coffin (with corpse) in a temporary place pending burial, or bury it in a shallow pit to be reburied formally later

【安达曼海】 Āndámànhǎi 〈名〉Andaman Sea [northeastern part of the Indian Ocean]

【安道尔】 Āndào'ěr 〈名〉Andorra

〖～城〗 Āndào'ěrchéng 〈名〉Andorra la Vella [capital of Andorra]

〖～公国〗 Āndào'ěr Gōngguó 〈名〉Principality of Andorra

〖～人〗 Āndào'ěrrén 〈名〉Andorran

【安的列斯群岛】 Āndìlièsī Qúndǎo 〈名〉Antilles (Islands)

【安第斯山脉】 Āndìsī Shānmài 〈名〉Andes

【安定】 āndìng ❶〈形〉stable; quiet; settled: 扰乱社会～ disturb social tranquility ‖ 社会～ have social stability/tranquility ‖ 生活～ live a stable life; lead a settled life ‖ 政治～ political stability ‖ ～的岁月 years of quiet ‖ 我在那儿干了一年多,但是从未感到过～。Although I worked there for over a year, I never felt settled. ❷〈动〉stabilize: ～情绪 steady one's nerves ‖ ～人心 reassure the public; set people's minds at rest; quiet the public sentiment ‖ ～社会秩序 maintain social order ❸〈名〉[医药] diazepam; valium: ～化合物 stable compound ‖ ～剂 tranquilizer ‖ ～药 tranquilizer; sedative

〖～团结〗 āndìng-tuánjié stability and unity: 破坏～ sabotage/disrupt stability and unity ‖ 危害～ impair/endanger stability and unity ‖ 维护～ maintain/safeguard stability and unity ‖ 削弱～ undermine/weaken stability and unity ‖ ～的政治局面 political stability and unity; situation of political stability and unity

【安堵】 āndǔ 〈动〉〈书〉live in peace and security: ～如故 be as peaceful and secure as before

〖～乐业〗 āndǔ-lèyè = 安居乐业 ānjū-lèyè

【安度】 āndù 〈动〉❶ pass safely: ～险期 pass the dangerous period safe and sound ❷ spend peacefully: ～晚年 live one's later days in peace

【安顿】 āndùn ❶〈动〉help settle down/in; make proper arrangements; find a place for: ～孩子上床睡觉 put the child to bed ‖ ～一家老小 arrange for one's family; settle the whole family ‖ 家里都～好了吗? Have you got everything settled at home? ‖ 她把家里～得井井有条。She keeps the house in proper order. ❷〈形〉undisturbed; peaceful: 睡不～ sleep fitfully; have a fitful/broken sleep; have an unquiet sleep ‖ 只有把事情干完我心里才～。I can't have the peace of mind until the job is done.

【安放】 ānfàng 〈动〉put in a proper place; lay; place: ～骨灰 lay ashes to rest ‖ ～货物 position goods ‖ 把仪器～好 put the instruments in their proper places ‖ 灵堂里～着花圈。Wreaths were laid in the mourning hall.

【安非他明】 ānfēitāmíng 〈名〉[医药] amphetamine: ～类兴奋剂 amphetamine-type stimulant ‖ 合成～ synthetic amphetamine

〖～衍化物〗 ānfēitāmíng yǎnhuàwù 〈名〉[医药] dexamphetamine

【安分】 ānfèn 〈形〉knowing one's place; not going beyond one's bounds: 这孩子一点儿也不～。The child is really unruly.

〖～守己〗 ānfèn-shǒujǐ 〈熟〉abide by the law and behave oneself; be content with one's lot and act one's part; know one's place; keep one's place

【安抚】 ānfǔ 〈动〉console; reassure and pacify; appease; soothe; solace: ～百姓 reassure and appease the people; appease the people ‖ ～悲伤的父亲 solace the grieving father ‖ ～人心 appease the public ‖ ～伤员 aid and comfort the wounded ‖ ～死者亲属 console the relatives of the dead ‖ ～灾民 aid and solace the disaster victims ‖ ～政策 policy of appeasement; pacification policy

【安富恤贫】 ānfù-xùpín 〈熟〉stabilize the rich and relieve the poor

【安富尊荣】 ānfù-zūnróng 〈熟〉be content with one's wealth and rank; enjoy wealth and honour

【安哥拉】 Āngēlā 〈名〉Angola

〖～共和国〗 Āngēlā Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Angola

〖～人〗 Āngēlārén 〈名〉Angolan

〖～兔〗 āngēlātù 〈名〉Angora rabbit

〖～羊〗 āngēlāyáng 〈名〉Angora goat

【安宫黄体酮】 āngōng huángtǐtóng 〈名〉[医药] medroxyprogesterone

【安圭拉】 Ānguīlā 〈名〉Anguilla [UK]

【安好】 ānhǎo 〈形〉safe and sound; well: 我们一切～,请勿挂念。We are all very well. Please don't worry.

【安徽】 Ānhuī 〈名〉Anhui (Province)

【安魂曲】 ānhúnqǔ 〈名〉[宗教] Requiem

【安家】 ānjiā 〈动〉❶ settle down: 在北京～ make one's home in Beijing; establish a home in Beijing ❷ get married; set up a home: 他都三十好几了,还没～。He is well over thirty but still not married yet.

〖～费〗 ānjiāfèi 〈名〉❶ settling-in allowance: 给一笔～ grant sb a settling-in allowance ‖ 动迁户都已领到了～。The households to be relocated have all got their settling-in allowances. ❷ family allowance

〖～乐业〗 ānjiā-lèyè = 安居乐业 ānjū-lèyè

〖～立业〗 ānjiā-lìyè 〈熟〉get married and start a career; start a family and a career

〖～落户〗 ānjiā-luòhù 〈熟〉❶ make home; set up a home; take up residence; settle (down): 退休后在农村～ settle down in the

country after one's retirement ❸ (of a plant) grow as well after being transplanted as before; (of an animal) live and reproduce as before in a new area: 大熊猫已经在日本~。The giant panda introduced into Japan has settled there.

【安检】 ānjiǎn 〈名〉〈简称〉security check; safety check/inspection: 通过~ *go through a security check* ⇨安全检查

〖~站〗 ānjiǎnzhàn 〈名〉safety inspection station

【安靖】 ānjìng 〈形〉〈书〉❶ peaceful and stable ❷ quiet; tranquil

【安静】 ānjìng 〈形〉❶ quiet; noiseless: 保持~ keep quiet ‖ ~的街道 quiet street ‖ ~的夜晚 quiet night ‖ 病人需要~。The patients need peace and quiet. ‖ 老师一来，教室里立即~下来。The class quieted down as soon as the teacher came. ‖ 请保持~。Please keep/be quiet. ‖ 听众突然~下来。A sudden hush fell over the audience. ❷ calm; peaceful; undisturbed: 过几年~的生活 live several years' peaceful life ‖ 孩子睡得很~。The child is sleeping peacefully. ‖ 让我~一会儿。Let me have a little peace. ❸ (of character, temperament, etc) serene; placid: ~的性情 placid temper ‖ 她很~。She is quiet.

【安居】 ānjū 〈动〉enjoy a peaceful and prosperous life; live in peace and comfort

〖~房〗 ānjūfáng 〈名〉non-profitable house/apartment for low-income families; *affordable housing*

〖~工程〗 ānjū gōngchéng 〈名〉welfare housing project; living-in-comfort housing project; housing project for low-income urban residents

〖~乐业〗 ānjū-lèyè 〈熟〉live in peace and work happily; live a stable life and enjoy one's work

【安卡拉】 Ānkǎlā 〈名〉Ankara [capital of Turkey]

【安康】 ānkāng 〈形〉well and safe; safe and sound: 祝二老~。[to one's parents] Wish you both well.

【安拉】 Ānlā 〈名〉[伊斯兰教] Allah

【安澜】 ānlán 〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of a stream, etc) calm; unruffled ❷ peaceful and tranquil: 天下~。The country enjoys peace and stability.

【安乐】 ānlè 〈形〉peaceful and happy; free from worries: 寻求~ seek comfort ‖ 生活~ lead a peaceful and happy life; live in peace and happiness

〖~死〗 ānlèsǐ 〈名〉mercy killing; euthanasia; assisted suicide; painless death: 施行~ *perform assisted suicide* ‖ 尽管许多人为争取~的权利而奔走游说，但~在大多数国家仍然是非法的。Although some people campaign for the right to euthanasia, it is still illegal in most countries.

〖~窝〗 ānlèwō 〈名〉cozy nest; snug den: 营造自己的~ build a cozy nest for oneself

〖~椅〗 ānlèyǐ 〈名〉easy chair

【安理会】 Ānlǐhuì 〈名〉〈简称〉Security Council (of the United Nations) ⇨安全理事会

【安良除暴】 ānliáng-chúbào 〈熟〉pacify the good and do away with the bullies

【安曼】 Ānmàn 〈名〉Amman [capital of Jordan]

【安谧】 ānmì 〈形〉〈书〉(of a place) tranquil; serene; quiet; peaceful

【安眠】 ānmián 〈动〉❶ sleep peacefully: 彻夜不能~ remain awake all night; have a sleepless night ❷ die; sleep the final/eternal/long sleep; go to one's final/long/eternal rest; repose in death: ~地下 be dead and buried; *sleep eternally underground*

〖~酮〗 ānmiántóng 〈名〉[医药] methaqualone

〖~药〗 ānmiányào 〈名〉sleeping pill/tablet; hypnotic; soporific (tablet); hypnagogue

【安秒】 ānmiǎo 〈名〉[电学] ampere-second

【安民】 ānmín 〈动〉pacify the people; reassure the public: 出榜~ put up a notice to reassure the public ‖ 兴邦~ bring peace to the people and prosperity to the country ‖ ~政策 policy to pacify the public

〖~告示〗 ānmín gàoshì 〈名〉❶ notice to reassure the public ❷ advance notice

【安命】 ānmìng 〈动〉be content with one's lot; accept one's lot

〖~守分〗 ānmìng-shǒufèn 〈熟〉come to terms with one's existence

〖~守己〗 ānmìng-shǒujǐ = 安命守分 ānmìng-shǒufèn

【安那其主义】 ānnàqízhǔyì = 无政府主义 wúzhèngfǔzhǔyì

【安乃近】 ānnǎijìn 〈名〉[医药] analgin

【安南】 Ānnán 〈名〉Annam [Vietnam under the rule of France, now part of Vietnam]

【安内攘外】 ānnèi-rǎngwài 〈熟〉pacify the people and resist foreign aggression

【安宁】 ānníng 〈形〉❶ peaceful; tranquil: 确保边境~ ensure *tranquility in the border areas* ‖ 社会~ *social tranquility* ‖ 生活~ peaceful/tranquil life ❷ calm; composed; free from worry: 不得~ have no/little peace of mind ‖ 心境~ have peace of mind; have a peaceful mind ‖ 心里很不~ feel very much worried/unsettled ‖ 这孩子让我不得~。The child gave me no peace.

〖~片〗 ānníngpiàn 〈名〉[医药] meprobamate

【安排】 ānpái 〈动〉❶ arrange (matters); make arrangements for; plan in detail: ~本周工作 map out the week's work ‖ ~比赛/参观/会议 arrange a match/visit/meeting ‖ ~会议的细节 schedule the details of a meeting ‖ ~婚事 make arrangements for sb's marriage ‖ ~考试日程 make the examination schedule ‖ ~两点钟会面 make an appointment to meet sb at two o'clock ‖ ~日程 draw up a schedule; make out a schedule; make up a schedule; plan a schedule ‖ ~食宿 arrange accommodations for sb; make arrangements for board and lodging ‖ ~约会 fit an appointment ‖ 打乱原有~ dislocate/disturb existing arrangements ‖ 更改~ alter an arrangement ‖ 另做~ otherwise arrange ‖ 取消~ cancel *an arrangement* ‖ 重新~ *rearrange* ‖ 精心~ *make elaborate arrangements* ‖ 提前~ plan ahead ‖ 统筹~ make overall arrangements ‖ 长计划，短~ make long-term plans and short-term arrangements ‖ 比赛/考试日程~ schedules of games/exams ‖ 合理~ rational disposition ‖ 临时~ temporary/provisional arrangement ‖ 座位~ seating arrangement ‖ 生活~得井井有条 lead a very regular and orderly life ‖ 妥善~时间 arrange one's time well ‖ 会谈的日期地点仍有待~。The date and venue for the talks are still to be fixed/finalized. ‖ 今晚有什么~吗? Do you have any plans tonight? / What is (on) your schedule for tonight? ‖ 你怎么能在一天内~这么多的事情呢? How can you squeeze so many things into a day? ‖ 我的日程很紧，但我会设法~这次会面的。My schedule is crowded, but I will try to find a time for this meeting. ❷ dispose (manpower); assign a task to sb: ~秘书去火车站接人 arrange for one's secretary to meet sb at the railway station ‖ 合理~劳力 rationally assign/distribute manpower ‖ 人事~ personnel arrangement ‖ 她被~到一家百货公司当会计。*She was assigned to work in a department store as an accountant.* ❸ plan and transform: 重新~祖国山河 rearrange the country's mountains and rivers—rebuild the country

【安培】 ānpéi 〈名〉[电学] ampere

〖~表〗 ānpéibiǎo = 安培计 ānpéijì

〖~定律〗 Ānpéi dìnglǜ 〈名〉[物理] Ampère's law

〖~计〗 ānpéijì 〈名〉[电学] ammeter; ampere-meter; current meter

〖~容量〗 ānpéi róngliàng 〈名〉[电学] ampere-capacity

〖~数〗 ānpéishù 〈名〉[电学] amperage

〖~小时〗 ānpéi xiǎoshí 〈名〉[电学] ampere-hour: ~容量 ampere-hour capacity

〖~匝数〗 ānpéi zāshù 〈名〉ampere-turn

【安贫】 ānpín 〈动〉be content with poverty

〖~乐道〗 ānpín-lèdào 〈熟〉be content with poverty, caring only for one's principles; be happy to live a simple and virtuous life

〖~乐贱〗 ānpín-lèjiàn 〈熟〉*be happy to live a simple and virtuous life*

【安琪儿】 ānqí'ér 〈名〉angel

【安寝】 ānqǐn 〈动〉sleep (peacefully): 夜不~ cannot sleep well at night

【安全】 ānquán 〈形〉safe; secure; unthreatened: 保证~ guarantee sb's safety; ensure security ‖ 担心~ worry about sb's safety; be concerned about the safety (of sb) ‖ 感到~ feel secure ‖ 加强~ tighten security ‖ 确保~ assure safety (for sb); ensure the safety (of sb) ‖ 确保~运行 ensure safe operation ‖ 提供~保证 provide security assurances (for) ‖ 危及~ *compromise* the safety/security (of); endanger the safety/security (of); jeopardize the safety/security (of) ‖ 威胁他人~ menace/threaten others' safety; be a menace to the safety of others ‖ ~返回 return safely; return without incidents ‖ ~脱险 be out of danger; escape with life and limb; escape in/with a whole skin ‖ ~行车 drive with caution ‖ ~简便 safe and simple ‖ ~保障措施 safety

controls/precautions ‖ ～承载 safe bearing load ‖ ～地带 safety zone ‖ ～垫/吊 safety pad/jaw ‖ ～调度 security dispatching ‖ ～防身包 safety handbag ‖ ～负荷 safe working load ‖ ～负载 safe (bearing) load; safety load ‖ ～合作 security cooperation ‖ ～驾驶 safe driving ‖ ～限度 safety limits/margin ‖ ～饮用水 safe drinking water ‖ ～应力 safe stress ‖ ～载量 safety carrying capacity ‖ ～着陆 safe landing ‖ 飞行～ aviation safety ‖ 公共～ public safety; public security ‖ 国家～ national security ‖ 航空～ air safety ‖ 交通～ road/traffic safety ‖ 临界～ criticality safety ‖ 人身～ personal safety; personal security ‖ 生命～ safety for life; safety of human life ‖ 把它放在～的地方。Put it in a safe place. ‖ 货物～到达。The goods arrived in good order. ‖ 我们现在～了。We are safe now. ‖ 由于～原因，总统的访问取消了。The President's visit was cancelled for security reasons.

【～办公室】 ānquán bàngōngshì 〈名〉 safety office
【～棒】 ānquánbàng 〈名〉[物理] safety/scram rod
【～报警装置】 ānquán bàojǐng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 safety-alarm (device)
【～标杆】 ānquán biāogān 〈名〉[军事] safety stake
【～标志】 ānquán biāozhì 〈名〉 safety label/mark
【～标准】 ānquán biāozhǔn 〈名〉 safety standards: 最低～ minimum safety standards
【～玻璃】 ānquán bōli 〈名〉[材料] safety glass
【～部】 ānquánbù 〈名〉 ministry of security: 国家～ Ministry of National Security
【～操作】 ānquán cāozuò 〈名〉 safe/safety operation: ～规程 safety (operating) rules; safety operation specification ‖ ～区 area of safe operation
【～插头】 ānquán chātóu 〈名〉 safety plug
【～产品】 ānquán chǎnpǐn 〈名〉safety product
【～措施】 ānquán cuòshī 〈名〉 safety measures/precautions; security arrangements: 遵守～ observe safety precautions
【～打】 ānquándǎ 〈名〉 (of baseball) base hit; safe hit
【～带】 ānquándài 〈名〉 safety belt/harness/strap; seat belt: 系紧～ tighten one's safety belt; keep one's safety belt tight ‖ 请系上～。Please put on your safety belt. ‖ 航班乘务员请大家扣好～。The flight attendant asked the passengers to belt themselves in.
【～导火线】 ānquán dǎohuǒxiàn 〈名〉 safety fuse
【～岛】 ānquándǎo 〈名〉[交通] safety island/isle/strip/zone; pedestrian island
【～灯】 ānquándēng 〈名〉 ❶ [矿业] safety lamp ❷ [摄影] safelight
【～第一】 ānquán dìyī safety first; place/prize safety above all else; safety is first/top priority; give first priority (to) safety: 开车应该～。A safety-first attitude is best when it comes to driving.
【～电流】 ānquán diànliú 〈名〉 safe current
【～电压】 ānquán diànyā 〈名〉 safe voltage
【～断路器】 ānquán duànlùqì 〈名〉 safety cutout
【～阀】 ānquánfá 〈名〉 safety/escape/emergency/protection/security/overload valve; rebound relief valve: 打开～ open the safety valve ‖ ～活塞 emergency valve piston ‖ ～接口 relief valve connection ‖ 〈喻〉心理上的～ psychological safety valve ‖ 〈喻〉政治上的～ political safety valve
【～杆】 ānquángān 〈名〉 safety rod
【～感】 ānquángǎn 〈名〉 sense of security: 缺乏～ lack security; lack a sense of safety ‖ 有～ have a sense of safety ‖ 孩子们靠父母给他们爱和～。Children count on their parents for love and security. ‖ 她没有～。She lacks a sense of security. / She always feels insecure.
【～港】 ānquángǎng 〈名〉 safe port/haven
【～高度】 ānquán gāodù 〈名〉[航空] safety height
【～工作区】 ānquán gōngzuòqū 〈名〉 area of safe operation
【～规程】 ānquán guīchéng 〈名〉 safety regulations
【～航道】 ānquán hángdào 〈名〉[工程] safety lane: 进入～ enter the safety lane
【～合格牌照】 ānquán hégé páizhào 〈名〉 safety approval plate
【～护目镜】 ānquán hùmùjìng 〈名〉 safety goggles/glasses
【～火柴】 ānquán huǒchái 〈名〉 safety match
【～记录】 ānquán jìlù 〈名〉 safety record
【～继电器】 ānquán jìdiànqì 〈名〉 safety relay
【～检查】 ānquán jiǎnchá 〈名〉 security check; safety check/inspection
【～胶片】 ānquán jiāopiàn 〈名〉 safety/nonflammable film
【～角】 ānquánjiǎo 〈名〉[军事] safety angle
【～警报】 ānquán jǐngbào 〈名〉 safety alarm: 发出～ sound a safety alarm
【～离合器】 ānquán líhéqì 〈名〉 safety clutch
【～理事会】 Ānquán Lǐshìhuì 〈名〉 Security Council (of the United Nations): ～常任理事国 permanent member of the Security Council
【～链】 ānquánliàn 〈名〉[矿业] safety chain
【～帽】 ānquánmào 〈名〉 safety helmet/cap/hat; hard hat; head gear: 戴～ put on a safety helmet
【～门】 ānquánmén ＝ 太平门 tàipíngmén
【～排气口】 ānquán páiqìkǒu 〈名〉 emergency vent
【～期】 ānquánqī 〈名〉[生理] safe period: ～避孕法 rhythm method
【～钳】 ānquánqián 〈名〉 safety tongs
【～区】 ānquánqū 〈名〉 safe area/haven; safety/security zone
【～设备】 ānquán shèbèi 〈名〉safety apparatus/appliance/equipment/installations
【～设施】 ānquán shèshī 〈名〉 safety devices/installations; security facilities
【～生产】 ānquán shēngchǎn 〈名〉 production in safety: 保证～ ensure safety in production
【～栓】 ānquánshuān 〈名〉 safety cock
【～速度】 ānquán sùdù 〈名〉[航空] safety speed
【～锁】 ānquánsuǒ 〈名〉 safety lock
【～套】 ānquántào 〈名〉 condom
【～梯】 ānquántī 〈名〉 emergency staircase; fire/ladder escape
【～剃刀】 ānquán tìdāo ＝ 保险刀 bǎoxiǎndāo
【～填埋】 ānquán tiánmái 〈名〉 security landfill
【～通道】 ānquán tōngdào 〈名〉 safe passage
【～通行证】 ānquán tōngxíngzhèng 〈名〉 safe conduct
【～网】 ānquánwǎng 〈名〉 ❶ safety net (for acrobats, computers, etc) ❷ safety grille (of an electric heater)
【～系数】 ānquán xìshù 〈名〉 safety coefficient/factor/margin
【～销】 ānquánxiāo 〈名〉 safety pin
【～眼镜】 ānquán yǎnjìng 〈名〉 safety glasses
【～意识】 ānquán yìshí 〈名〉 safety awareness: 加强～ enhance safety awareness
【～月】 ānquányuè 〈名〉 safety month
【～载荷】 ānquán zàihè 〈名〉[物理] safe load
【～闸】 ānquánzhá 〈名〉 safety brake
【～炸药】 ānquán zhàyào 〈名〉 ❶ [材料] security/safety explosive ❷ [矿业] permitted explosive; safety blasting explosive
【～照明灯】 ānquán zhàomíngdēng 〈名〉 safety flare
【～照明装置】 ānquán zhàomíng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 safety lighting fitting
【～制动器】 ānquán zhìdòngqì 〈名〉 safety brake
【～柱】 ānquánzhù 〈名〉[矿业] safety post/prop
【～装置】 ānquán zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 security apparatus
【～资本】 ānquán zīběn 〈名〉 security capital

【安然】 ānrán 〈形〉 ❶ safe: ～脱险 escape with life and limb; escape unscathed; get off scot-free ❷ free from worry; feel at ease: ～长逝 expire calmly ‖ ～入睡 go to sleep peacefully
【～无恙】 ānrán-wúyàng 〈熟〉 be safe and sound; (escape) unscathed; (escape) in/with a whole skin: 她在那次事故中～。She came out of that accident without a scratch.

【安人】 ānrén ❶ 〈动〉 pacify the people ❷ 〈名〉 title conferred upon the wife of an official in feudal times ❸ 〈名〉〈旧〉〈尊〉 Mrs; Madame

【安如磐石】 ānrú-pánshí 〈熟〉 be as solid as a rock; be rock-firm

【安如泰山】 ānrú-Tàishān 〈熟〉 be as solid as Mount Tai—be as firm/solid as a rock; be rock-firm

【安若泰山】 ānruò-Tàishān ＝ 安如泰山 ānrú-Tàishān

【安莎社】 Ānshāshè 〈名〉〈简称〉 Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) ⇨安莎通讯社

【安莎通讯社】 Ānshā Tōngxùnshè ＝安莎社 Ānshāshè

【安山岩】 ānshānyán 〈名〉[地质] andesite

【安设】 ānshè 〈动〉 install; set up: ～报警系统 install a warning system ‖ ～空调设备 install an air-conditioner ‖ ～气象站 set up a weather station

【安身】 ānshēn 〈动〉 make one's home; find a place to live and go about one's life; take shelter: 无处～ have nowhere/no place

to stay; find no shelter; have nowhere to make one's home; have no place to call one's home; have no roof over one's head
〖～乐业〗 ānshēn-lèyè 〈熟〉 live a peaceful and happy life
〖～立命〗 ānshēn-lìmìng 〈熟〉 settle down and get on with one's life; secure a place in life
【安神】 ānshén 〈动〉 ❶ calm/soothe the nerves: 安下神来 steady one's nerves ❷ [中医] relieve uneasiness of body and mind
〖～药〗 ānshényào 〈名〉[医药] sedative; tranquilizer
【安生】 ānshēng 〈形〉 ❶ stable: 过～日子 enjoy/live a stable life ❷ quiet; still; untroubled: 睡个～觉 have a good sleep ‖ 这孩子一会儿也不～。The kid won't keep still even for a single moment.
【安石榴】 ānshíliu = 石榴 shíliu
【安史之乱】 Ān-Shǐ Zhī Luàn 〈名〉 armed rebellion led by An Lushan (安禄山) and Shi Siming (史思明) in 755 in the Tang Dynasty
【安适】 ānshì 〈形〉 quiet and comfortable: 过～的生活 enjoy a comfortable life; live in peace and comfort ‖ ～的环境 quiet and comfortable environment
〖～如常〗 ānshì-rúcháng 〈熟〉 be quiet and comfortable as usual
【安睡】 ānshuì 〈动〉 go to sleep peacefully; sleep in peace
【安泰】 āntài 〈形〉 well;healthy: 阖家～。Everyone in the family is well and in good shape./ All is well with the family.
【安提瓜和巴布达】 Āntíguā hé Bābùdá 〈名〉 Antigua and Barbuda [Island country in the Caribbean Sea]
【安替比林】 āntìbǐlín 〈名〉[医药] antipyrine
【安恬】 āntián 〈形〉 comfortable; undisturbed; peaceful
【安天乐命】 āntiān-lèmìng 〈熟〉 be happy with one's lot; be content with one's lot
【安帖】 āntiē 〈形〉 free from anxiety; having peace of mind
【安土重迁】 āntǔ-zhòngqiān 〈熟〉 be attached to the place where one has lived long and not wish to leave it; hate to leave one's native land
【安妥】 āntuǒ ❶〈形〉 safe and handled in a proper way: 货已～发出。The goods have been sent out as required. ❷〈名〉 antu; ANTU [a rat poison]
【安危】 ānwēi 〈名〉 safety and danger; safety: 不顾个人～ be heedless of one's personal safety ‖ 关心国家～ be concerned about the safety of the country ‖ 无视工人的～ ignore the safety of the workers ‖ ～与共 share together danger and safety; stick together through thick and thin
【安慰】 ānwèi ❶〈动〉 comfort; console: ～自己的良心 salve one's conscience ‖ ～几句 say/speak a few words of comfort (to sb) ‖ 好言～ say sth nice to comfort sb ‖ 自我～ comfort/console oneself ‖ ～的话 mollifying remarks ‖ 死难者亲属互相～。Relatives of the dead consoled each other. ❷〈名〉 comfort; consolation: 带来～ bring comfort/consolation (to sb) ‖ 得到～ derive/get comfort (from sth) ‖ 给予～ offer (sb) comfort; give/administer comfort (to sb) ‖ 寻求～ seek comfort (from sb) ‖ 精神～ spiritual comfort ‖ 你的信给了我很大的～。Your letter is a great comfort to me. ‖ 女儿成了她惟一的～。Her daughter became her only consolation. ‖ 这样一想,她便感到很大的～。The thought comforted her a great deal./The thought gave her much comfort.
〖～费〗 ānwèifèi 〈名〉 consolation fee
〖～剂〗 ānwèijì 〈名〉[医药] placebo
〖～奖〗 ānwèijiǎng 〈名〉 consolation prize
〖～赛〗 ānwèisài 〈名〉[体育] consolation event/match/game
〖～信〗 ānwèixìn 〈名〉 comforting/consolatory letter; letter of consolation
【安稳】 ānwěn 〈形〉 ❶ smooth and steady: 这只船大,即使刮风,也很～。The boat is big and is steady even in the wind. ❷ peaceful; undisturbed; quiet: 过～日子 live a peaceful life; lead a tranquil life;live in peace ‖ 睡不～ sleep badly; sleep fitfully ‖ 睡个～觉 sleep a peaceful sleep ❸ (of manner) calm and poised; reserved ❹ safe and well: 行人～ all the travellers are safe and well
【安息】 ānxī ❶〈动〉 rest; go to sleep: 一路劳顿,早点～吧。It's been a fatiguing journey. You'd better have an early night. ❷〈动〉 rest in peace: 烈士们,～吧! May the martyrs rest in peace! ❸(Ānxī)〈名〉 Parthia [ancient country in central Asia]
〖～日〗 ānxīrì 〈名〉 Sabbath (day): 不守～ break the Sabbath ‖ 守～ observe the Sabbath; keep the Sabbath ‖ 亵渎～ desecrate the Sabbath
〖～香〗 ānxīxiāng 〈名〉 benzoin (plant, resin or perfume): ～胶 benzoin
【安闲】 ānxián 〈形〉 peaceful and carefree; relaxed; leisurely: 过～的生活 enjoy a life of leisure; live in ease
〖～自在〗 ānxián-zìzài 〈熟〉 be leisurely and carefree
【安详】 ānxiáng 〈形〉 calm; serene; composed; unruffled: 过～的晚年 enjoy a calm old age ‖ 举止～ behave with composure; demean/conduct oneself peacefully ‖ 面容～ have a serene expression ‖ ～地死去 die with serenity ‖ ～的面容 composed face ‖ ～的微笑 serene smile ‖ 她目光～地注视着夜空。Her eyes gazed serenely into the night sky.
【安享】 ānxiǎng 〈动〉 enjoy (sth) in peace: ～太平 enjoy the time of peace ‖ ～晚年 be comfortable and care-free all the rest of one's life; enjoy one's old age in peace
【安歇】 ānxiē 〈动〉 ❶ go to bed; retire for the night: 他到半夜才～。He didn't retire until midnight. ❷ take a rest: 找个地方～ find a place to have a rest
【安心】 ānxīn ❶〈动〉 harbour/cherish an (evil) intention: ～不善 harbour evil intentions/designs; cherish evil thoughts/intentions ‖ 谁知道他安的什么心! God knows what he is up to! ❷〈形〉 relieved; free from worries; not distracted: ～工作 keep one's mind on one's work; concentrate on one's work; settle down to work ‖ ～写作 settle down to write ‖ 学习不～ cannot keep one's mind/concentrate on one's studies ‖ 他工作更～了。He works with greater devotion. ‖ 听到这消息,爸爸就～了。Dad was relieved at the news./ The news set Dad's mind at ease.
〖～乐意〗 ānxīn-lèyì 〈熟〉 feel reassured; be content (with)
【安佚】 ānyì = 安逸 ānyì
【安逸】 ānyì 〈形〉 easy and comfortable: 贪图～ seek ease and comfort; crave comfort and pleasure ‖ 生活～ lead a life of ease and comfort
【安营】 ānyíng 〈动〉 set up/make/pitch camp; camp; encamp
〖～下寨〗 ānyíng-xiàzhài = 安营扎寨 ānyíng-zhāzhài
〖～扎寨〗 ānyíng-zhāzhài 〈熟〉 (usu of troops) pitch camp; camp; encamp
【安于】 ānyú 〈动〉 be content or satisfied with a state of affairs: ～命运/天命 be content with one's lot; content oneself with one's lot ‖ 不再～贫穷落后 be no longer content with poverty and backwardness
〖～现状〗 ānyú xiànzhuàng 〈熟〉 be resigned to the status quo; be content with things as they are; be satisfied with the existing state of affairs;be satisfied with standing still
【安葬】 ānzàng 〈动〉 bury (the dead): ～烈士遗骨 bury the remains of the martyrs
〖～费〗 ānzàngfèi 〈名〉 funeral expenses: 承担全部～ bear the whole funeral expenses
〖～仪式〗 ānzàng yíshì 〈名〉 burial service: 举行隆重的～ hold a solemn burial service
【安枕】 ānzhěn 〈动〉 straighten the pillow (to go to bed)—be free from worry
〖～无忧〗 ānzhěn-wúyōu 〈熟〉 shake up the pillow and have a good sleep; sit back and relax
【安之若素】 ānzhī-ruòsù 〈熟〉 ❶ bear (hardships, etc) with equanimity; bear (hardships, etc) philosophically ❷ regard (wrong-doing, etc) with indifference
【安置】 ānzhì 〈动〉 ❶ put in a proper place; place: ～导阀 position/emplace a pilot valve ‖ ～行李 put one's luggage in a proper place ❷ find a suitable place, position, job, etc for sb; arrange for the placement of sb: ～待业青年 find jobs for young job-hunters ‖ ～转业军人 make arrangements for the placement of demobilized soldiers/to place demobilized soldiers ‖ 得到妥善～ be well looked after ‖ 妥善～失业人员 make proper arrangements for the placement of unemployed workers
〖～办〗 ānzhìbàn 〈名〉〈简称〉 placement/resettlement office ⇨ 安置办公室
〖～办公室〗 ānzhì bàngōngshì 〈名〉 placement/resettlement office
〖～费〗 ānzhìfèi 〈名〉 placement/settlement allowance
【安装】 ānzhuāng 〈动〉 fix; install; mount; erect; fit; set; set up: ～玻璃 put in a pane of glass ‖ ～齿轮/枪炮 mount gears/guns ‖ ～电话/空调/中央供暖系统 install a telephone/air conditioner/central heating system ‖ ～吊车/锅炉/天线 erect a crane/

boiler/antenna ‖ ～管道/电线 lay pipes/electric wires ‖ ～机器 set up a machine; install a machine ‖ ～扩音器/麦克风 set up a megaphone/microphone ‖ ～门窗 fix the doors and windows ‖ ～门锁 fit a lock on a door ‖ 拆卸与～ disassemble and assemble ‖ 把轮子～在轴上 set a wheel on an axle ‖ 把相机～在三脚架上 mount a camera on a tripod ‖ 给机器～轴承 assemble bearings into the machine ‖ 我们要请人～一个新浴缸。We're having a new bath put in.

【～板】 ānzhuāngbǎn 〈名〉 mounting board/panel
【～场】 ānzhuāngchǎng 〈名〉 erecting bed/yard
【～程序】 ānzhuāng chéngxù 〈名〉 installation procedure/program
【～钉】 ānzhuāngdīng 〈名〉 pilot nail
【～队】 ānzhuāngduì 〈名〉 installation gang; fitting up gang
【～费】 ānzhuāngfèi 〈名〉 installation fees; cost of installation; charge for installation; erection cost
【～工】 ānzhuānggōng 〈名〉 installer; mounter; erector
【～工程】 ānzhuāng gōngchéng 〈名〉 erection/installation work
【～孔】 ānzhuāngkǒng 〈名〉 mounting/fitting/mount hole: 钻～ drill a mounting hole ‖ ～尺寸 fitting hole size ‖ 天线～ antenna mount hole
【～盘】 ānzhuāngpán 〈名〉[计算机] installation disc
【～人员】 ānzhuāng rényuán 〈名〉 installation personnel
【～设备】 ānzhuāng shèbèi 〈名〉 erecting equipment/unit
【～手册】 ānzhuāng shǒucè 〈名〉 installation guide manual
【～调试】 ānzhuāng tiáoshì 〈名〉 installation and trial run
【～图】 ānzhuāngtú 〈名〉 installation diagram/drawing; erection diagram
【～线】 ānzhuāngxiàn 〈名〉 assembly line
【～性能说明】 ānzhuāng xìngnéng shuōmíng 〈名〉 installation performance specifications (IPS)

咹 ān

＝ 唵 ān
⇨ǎn

桉 ān

〈名〉[植物] eucalyptus
【桉树】 ānshù 〈名〉 eucalyptus
【桉油】 ānyóu 〈名〉 eucalyptus oil: ～精 cajeputol

氨 ān

〈名〉[化学] ammonia; hydrogen nitride: 合成～ synthetic ammonia
【氨苯磺胺】 ānběn huáng'àn 〈名〉[医药] sulfanilamide
【氨苄青霉素】 ānbiàn qīngméisù 〈名〉[医药] ampicillin
【氨草酸】 āncǎosuān 〈名〉[医药] ammoniac
【氨茶碱】 ānchájiǎn 〈名〉[医药] aminophylline
【氨合物】 ānhéwù 〈名〉[化学] ammoniate
【氨化】 ānhuà 〈动〉[化学] ammonify; ammoniate
【～作用】 ānhuà zuòyòng 〈名〉 ammonification
【氨基】 ānjī 〈名〉[化学] amino; amino group
【～苯】 ānjīběn 〈名〉[化学] aminobenzene
【～比林】 ānjībǐlín 〈名〉[医药] aminopyrine
【～醇】 ānjīchún 〈名〉 amino alcohol
【～多肽酶】 ānjī duōtàiméi 〈名〉[生化] aminopolypeptidase
【～合成酶】 ānjī héchéngméi 〈名〉[生化] amino ligase
【～煤】 ānjiméi 〈名〉 ammoniated coal: ～塑料 aminoplast
【～钠】 ānjīnà 〈名〉[化学] sodium amide
【～水杨酸钠】 ānjī shuǐyángsuānnà 〈名〉 sodium aminosalicylate
【～酸】 ānjīsuān 〈名〉[生化] amino acid: 蛋白质在消化系统被分解成～。Proteins are broken down into amino acid in the digestive system.
【～酮】 ānjītóng 〈名〉[化学] aminoketone
【～纤维素】 ānjī xiānwéisù 〈名〉 aminocellulose
【氨解】 ānjiě 〈名〉[化学] aminolysis; ammonolysis
【氨纶】 ānlún 〈名〉[纺织] spandex
【氨络物】 ānluòwù 〈名〉[化学] ammine
【氨气】 ānqì 〈名〉〈通称〉[化学] ammonia: ～塔 ammonia still
【～压缩机】 ānqì yāsuōjī 〈名〉[机械] ammonia compressor
【氨水】 ānshuǐ 〈名〉[化学] ammonia solution; ammonia (water); aqua ammonia: ～中毒 ammonia water poisoning
【氨转化器】 ānzhuǎnhuàqì 〈名〉[化学] ammonia converter

唵 ān

〈叹〉❶ [expressing affirmation] yes: —老板,咱们现在就走? —～。—Shall we start off now, Boss? —Yes. ❷ [used for emphasis]: 你们责任重大,以后还得加油,～! Now that you have assumed heavy responsibilities, you will have to work even harder!
⇨ǎn

庵 ān

〈名〉❶〈书〉 hut: 草～ grass hut ‖ 茅～ thatched hut ❷ nunnery; Buddhist convent: ⇨尼姑～
【庵堂】 āntáng 〈名〉 nunnery; Buddhist convent
【庵子】 ānzi 〈名〉〈方〉❶ hut: 搭～ put up a hut ‖ 稻草～ straw-thatched hut ❷ Buddhist nunnery

谙 ān

〈动〉〈书〉 know well; be well-versed/proficient (in): 不～世事 not know the ways of the world ‖ 深～水性 be a skilful swimmer
【谙达】 āndá 〈动〉 know well; be conversant/familiar (with): ～世情 be worldly-wise/sophisticated
【谙练】 ānliàn 〈动〉〈书〉 know well; be conversant (with); be experienced/proficient/skilled (in): ～骑射 be proficient in horsemanship and archery
【谙事】 ānshì 〈动〉 have sense; be sensible: 孩子小,还不～。He is just a little child and hasn't much sense.
【谙熟】 ānshú 〈动〉 be proficient/well-versed (in); be conversant (with): ～中国历史 be conversant with Chinese history
【谙悉】 ānxī 〈动〉 know well; be conversant (with); be proficient (in)
【谙习】 ānxí 〈动〉 be skilful (at); be proficient (in): ～武术 be skilful at martial arts
【谙晓】 ānxiǎo 〈动〉 be well-versed/proficient (in)

媕 ān

【媕娿】 ān'ē 〈形〉〈书〉 indecisive; hesitant

鹌 ān

【鹌鹑】 ānchun 〈名〉 quail

腤 ān

〈动〉〈书〉 boil (fish, meat, etc)

鮟 ān

【鮟鱇】 ānkāng 〈名〉[动物] goosefish; angler

鞍 ān

〈名〉 saddle: ⇨～辔;马～
【鞍板】 ānbǎn 〈名〉 saddle plate
【鞍背】 ānbèi 〈名〉[医学] dorsum sellae
【鞍鼻】 ānbí 〈名〉[医学] saddle nose [as a result of injury, syphilis, tuberculosis, etc]
【鞍部】 ānbù 〈名〉 ridge connecting two higher elevations; saddle (of a hill or mountain)
【鞍韂】 ānchàn 〈名〉 saddle and saddle blanket
【鞍疮】 ānchuāng 〈名〉 saddle sore
【鞍点】 āndiǎn 〈名〉[数学] saddle point
【鞍工】 āngōng 〈名〉 saddler
【鞍环】 ānhuán 〈名〉 saddle ring
【鞍架】 ānjià 〈名〉 saddle tree
【鞍鞯】 ānjiān 〈名〉〈书〉 saddle and saddle blanket
【鞍瘤】 ānliú 〈名〉[兽医] warble
【鞍马】 ānmǎ 〈名〉❶ [体育] pommelled/side horse: ～点 saddle point ‖ ～项目 pommelled/side horse event ❷〈书〉 saddle and horse: ～生活 life on horseback—soldiering
【～劳顿】 ānmǎ-láodùn 〈熟〉 be fatigued by a long journey; be travel-worn; be battle-fatigued
【鞍辔】 ānpèi 〈名〉 saddle and rein
【鞍皮】 ānpí 〈名〉 saddle leather
【鞍前马后】 ānqián-mǎhòu 〈熟〉 be at sb's service around his horse—follow closely and wait upon sb carefully
【鞍桥】 ānqiáo 〈名〉 pommel and cantle; cantle
【鞍褥】 ānrù 〈名〉 saddle cloth
【鞍式】 ānshì 〈名〉 saddle; saddle-type: ～函数 saddle function ‖ ～支座 saddle support
【鞍屉】 āntì 〈名〉❶ saddle/horse blanket ❷ saddle
【鞍头】 āntóu 〈名〉 horn; saddle-bow
【鞍突】 āntū 〈名〉[解剖] clinoid

A

【鞍形】 ānxíng 〈名〉saddle: ～键 saddle key ‖ ～接头 saddle joint ‖ ～偏转线圈 saddle deflecting yoke ‖ ～区 col; neutral saddle point ‖ ～座 saddle seat
〖～山〗 ānxíngshān 〈名〉[地质] saddleback
〖～褶曲〗 ānxíng zhěqū 〈名〉[地质] saddle fold
【鞍毡】 ānzhān 〈名〉saddle/horse blanket
【鞍子】 ānzi 〈名〉saddle
【鞍座毯】 ānzuòtǎn 〈名〉saddle or horse blanket

鞌 ān 〈书〉＝ 鞍 ān

盦[1] ān 〈名〉ancient food container

盦[2] ān ＝ 庵 ① ān

ǎn

唵 ǎn ＝ 唵[3] ǎn
⇨ān

俺 ǎn 〈代〉〈方〉❶ we; our; us [the person spoken to not included]: ～村 our village ‖ ～都愿意去。All of us are willing to go. ❷ I; my; me: ～爹 my dad
【俺们】 ǎnmen 〈代〉〈方〉we; us

埯 ǎn ❶〈名〉hole to dibble seeds ❷〈动〉dibble: ～豆 dibble in the beans ❸〈量〉[for crops planted by dibbling]: 一～儿花生 a cluster of peanut seedlings
【埯子】 ǎnzi 〈名〉hole to dibble seeds: 挖～ dibble a hole

唵[1] ǎn 〈动〉put (powdery or particulate substance in one's hand) into the mouth: ～了两口雪 take two mouthfuls of snow

唵[2] ǎn ＝ 俺 ǎn

唵[3] ǎn 〈叹〉[expressing interrogation] well; so: ～,东西都收拾好了吗? So, have you got things ready?

唵[4] ǎn 〈名〉word used in Buddhist incantations
⇨ān

铵 ǎn 〈名〉[化学] ammonium: ⇨硫酸～
【铵矾】 ǎnfán 〈名〉ammonium alum
【铵根】 ǎngēn ＝ 铵 ǎn
【铵离子】 ǎnlízǐ 〈名〉ammonium ion
【铵盐】 ǎnyán 〈名〉ammonium salt

揞 ǎn 〈动〉apply medicinal powder to (a wound): 伤口上抹点儿红药水,再～上点儿消炎粉。Apply some mercurochrome first and then some antiphlogistic powder to the cut.

àn

犴 àn →狴犴 bì'àn

岸 àn ❶〈名〉bank; shore; coast: 上～ go ashore ‖ 河/江～ bank of a river; river bank ‖ 右/左～ right/left bank ‖ 在河对～ on the other side of a river ‖ 两～绿柳成荫。The river banks were lined by willow trees. / Willow trees lined the river banks. ⇨彼～;海～;沿～ ❷〈形〉high; tall and big: ⇨魁～;伟～ ❸〈形〉proud; haughty; lofty: ⇨傲～
【岸标】 ànbiāo 〈名〉shore beacon
【岸礁】 ànjiāo 〈名〉fringing reef
【岸炮】 ànpào 〈名〉coastal artillery
【岸然】 ànrán 〈形〉〈书〉in a solemn manner: ⇨道貌～

按[1] àn 〈动〉❶ press; push down: ～电钮 press/push a button ‖ ～阀门 depress a valve ‖ ～开关 depress a switch ‖ ～键 press a key ‖ ～警铃 ring the alarm bell ‖ ～喇叭 blow/sound/toot a horn ‖ ～铃 give the bell a ring; ring (at) the bell ‖ ～手印 put one's fingerprint (on a document, etc) ‖ ～图钉 press the thumbtack (into sth) ‖ ～胸腹 palpate the chest and abdomen [as a method of physical examination] ‖ 有人～门铃。There is a ring at the door. ❷ put aside; leave aside; shelve: ～下不表 leave this aside for the moment ‖ 我们先～下此事不说。Let's put this aside for a while. ❸ restrain; refrain; control: ～不住心头怒火 be unable to control/restrain one's anger; cannot hold back one's anger ‖ 强～住性子 try hard to control one's temper ⇨～捺;～压

按[2] àn ❶〈动〉〈书〉check; refer to: 有原文可～ have the original to check up with ❷〈动〉(of an editor or author) make comments; add notes: 笔者～ author's note ⇨编者～ ❸〈动〉keep one's hand on; keep a tight grip on: ～剑 keep a firm grip on the sword; place one's hand on one's sword ❹〈动〉obey; comply with; abide by: 办事要讲原则,～制度。People must adhere to principles and follow rules in their work. ⇨～部就班 ❺〈介〉according to; in accordance with; in the light of; on the basis of: ～成本出售 sell at cost ‖ ～尺寸加工 finish to size ‖ ～大小排列 place according to size ‖ ～股分红 share out profits according to shares; share profits according to contributions; distribute dividends in proportion to shares ‖ ～计划进行 carry out (a task) according to plan; go ahead with the schedule; proceed as planned/scheduled ‖ ～距离计付车费 pay fare according to distance; reckon fare by distance ‖ ～日/小时付酬 pay by the day/hour ‖ ～时价计算 calculate in current price ‖ ～质分等 grade according to the quality ‖ ～制度办事 act in accordance with rules and regulations ‖ ～重量分级 grade by weight ‖ ～字母顺序排列 arrange alphabetically; arrange in alphabetical order ‖ ～面积 by area ‖ ～时间先后 in chronological sequence/order; in time order ‖ ～下列顺序 in the following order ‖ ～姓氏笔划顺序 in the order of the number of strokes in the surnames ‖ ～规定,人口超百万的城市不得再行扩展。In principle, cities with a population of more than one million are not allowed to expand any further. ‖ 把沙子和水泥～三比一的比例搅拌。Mix sand and cement in the ratio of three to one. ‖ 利息～每年 360 天计算。The interest is calculated on the basis of 360 days to the year. ‖ 你～自己的想法干吧。Do it your own way. ‖ 他只是～规定办事。He is just following the rules. ⇨～劳分配;～图索骥
【按比例】 ànbǐlì 〈副〉in proportion; pro rata; to scale: ～发展 develop in proportion ‖ ～分配 prorate; pro rata allotment ‖ ～复制/绘制 draw to scale; be drawn to scale ‖ ～减少/增加 scale down/up ‖ ～缩小/放大 scale down/up
【按兵不动】 ànbīng-bùdòng 〈熟〉❶ hold one's troops where they are; not throw one's troops into battle ❷ take no action: 大家都在复习迎考,你怎么还～呢? Everyone is preparing for the exams. How come you still make no move? ‖ 我这里忙得团团转,你那里却～。I am here up to my ears in work, but you are just sitting there wasting your time.
【按部就班】 ànbù-jiùbān 〈熟〉❶ in good order; according to logical order; in an orderly/a systematic way; methodically; work like a clock: 学习科学知识应该～,循序渐进。Scientific knowledge should be pursued in an orderly and progressive manner. ❷ stick/keep to conventional ways of doing things
【按察】 ànchá 〈动〉inspect; examine
【按成】 ànchéng 〈副〉according to percentage; proportionately: ～分红 distribute the bonuses proportionately ‖ ～计算 reckon in terms of percentages
【按次】 àncì 〈副〉in due order; in sequence; according to order: ～进入 enter in due order ‖ ～进行 proceed in due order
【按甲寝兵】 ànjiǎ-qǐnbīng ＝ 按甲休兵 ànjiǎ-xiūbīng
【按甲休兵】 ànjiǎ-xiūbīng 〈熟〉lay aside one's armour suit and weapons—stop fighting; rest and reorganize
【按键】 ànjiàn 〈名〉button; push-button; key: ～式数据服务 touch-tone data service ‖ 波段选择～ tuning button ‖ 重放～ playback button ‖ 倒带～ rewind button ‖ 复位～ reset button ‖ 录音～ record button ‖ 抹音～ erase button ‖ 暂停～ pause button
〖～式电话〗 ànjiànshì diànhuà 〈名〉touch-tone/push-button telephone; push phone
〖～式印刷机〗 ànjiànshì yìnshuājī 〈名〉keyboard printer

〖～通话系统〗 ànjiàn tōnghuà xìtǒng 〈名〉 press-talk system
【按揭】 ànjiē 〈名〉 mortgage; loan: 提供～ provide a mortgage ‖ ～购房 buy a house on mortgage; mortgage a house; purchase a house/apartment with a loan (from a bank, etc) ‖ ～客户 mortgage loan client ‖ ～契约 mortgage contract ‖ 可调利率～ adjustable rate mortgage (ARM) ‖ 住房～ housing mortgage loan ‖ 银行提供七成～。The bank provided a 70% mortgage.
〖～贷款〗 ànjiē dàikuǎn 〈名〉 mortgage loan
〖～公司〗 ànjiē gōngsī 〈名〉 mortgage corporation
〖～利率〗 ànjiē lìlǜ 〈名〉 mortgage (interest) rate
【按金】 ànjīn 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ deposit ❷ rent: 交纳～ pay rent
【按酒】 ànjiǔ ❶〈动〉 go with liquor or wine ❷〈名〉 meat dishes to go with liquor
【按扣儿】 ànkòur 〈名〉〈口〉 snap fastener
【按劳分配】 ànláo-fēnpèi 〈熟〉 distribute to each according to his work; pay according to the amount of work; distribution according to one's performance/on basis of labour: ～为主体、多种分配方式并存的制度 system in which distribution according to work is dominant and a variety of modes of distribution coexist
【按劳付酬】 ànláo-fùchóu 〈动〉 pay according to work; reward by merit; give remuneration on the basis of work performance
【按理】 ànlǐ 〈副〉 according to principle/common sense; by rights; in the ordinary course of events; normally: ～你这事是不能办的。I cannot do this for you according to principle. ‖ ～她早该提升了。By rights she should have had a promotion by now. ‖ ～我们应该先去看您的。It stands to reason that we should have visited you first. / By rights we should have visited you first. ‖ 这种事～是不会发生的。Such things would not take place in the ordinary course of events.
【按例】 ànlì 〈副〉 according to convention or usual practice: ～这里的书不出借。According to our practice, the books here are not to be loaned.
【按脉】 ànmài 〈动〉 feel/take the pulse
【按摩】 ànmó 〈动〉 massage: ～背部 massage sb's back; give a back massage to sb ‖ 做面部/头部～ give a facial/scalp massage (to sb) ‖ ～疗法 massotherapy; naprapathy; chiropraxis ‖ ～手法 massage manipulation ‖ 头部～能使神经放松。Scalp massage helps relax the nerves. ‖ 我准备去做～。I'm going to have a massage.
〖～床〗 ànmóchuáng 〈名〉 couch for massage
〖～膏〗 ànmógāo 〈名〉 massage cream
〖～器〗 ànmóqì 〈名〉 masseur; massager
〖～师〗 ànmóshī 〈名〉 massagist; massager: 男～ masseur ‖ 女～ masseuse
〖～霜〗 ànmóshuāng 〈名〉 massage cream
〖～仪〗 ànmóyí 〈名〉 massage machine
〖～院〗 ànmóyuàn 〈名〉 massage parlour
【按纳】 ànnà ＝ 按捺 ànnà
【按捺】 ànnà 〈动〉 restrain; control; suppress; hold back: ～住怒气 control/possess one's temper; restrain one's anger; hold back one's anger ‖ ～不住激动的心情 be unable to suppress one's excitement; cannot restrain one's excitement ‖ ～不住心头的怒火 be unable to suppress/control/restrain one's anger; cannot hold back one's anger
【按耐】 ànnài ＝ 按捺 ànnà
【按钮】 ànniǔ 〈名〉 push-button; button: 按～ press/push a button ‖ 触摸～ touch a button ‖ ～拨号盘 push-button dialing pad ‖ ～自动控制电梯 automatic push-botton control lift ‖ 闭合～ close push-button ‖ 复位～ reset button ‖ 控制～ control button
〖～开关〗 ànniǔ kāiguān 〈名〉 button/stud switch; press-button/push-button switch
〖～控制〗 ànniǔ kòngzhì 〈名〉 push-button control; dash control
〖～启动器〗 ànniǔ qǐdòngqì 〈名〉 push-button starter
〖～式〗 ànniǔshì 〈形〉 push-button type: ～电话 push-button phone ‖ ～定时器 push-button timer ‖ ～调谐器 push-button tuner ‖ ～选择器 push-button selector
〖～战争〗 ànniǔ zhànzhēng 〈名〉〔军事〕 push-button warfare
【按期】 ànqī 〈副〉 on schedule; on time: ～付息 pay interest on schedule; pay interest at regular intervals ‖ ～归还 return on time ‖ ～交货 deliver goods on schedule ‖ ～举行 be held as scheduled; take place as scheduled ‖ ～支付 pay in due course ‖ 未～付款 be behind time with one's payment ‖ ～轮换制 scheduled rotation system ‖ 生产计划～完成了。The production was fulfilled on schedule.
【按日】 ànrì 〈副〉 per diem; per day: ～收费 charge on a per diem basis ‖ ～放款 day-to-day loan
【按时】 ànshí 〈副〉 on time; on schedule: ～吃药 take medicine in time ‖ ～到达 arrive on time ‖ ～交货 make a delivery in time ‖ ～交纳会费 pay membership dues regularly ‖ ～上课 be punctual for class ‖ ～上下班 keep good working hours ‖ 不～上下班 keep bad working hours ‖ 不～作息 keep bad hours
【按说】 ànshuō 〈连〉 in the ordinary course of events; by rights; ordinarily; normally: ～他应该五点前回来。Ordinarily, he should be back by five. ‖ ～我根本就不该告诉你。I shouldn't by rights have told you. ‖ 他这么大的孩子,～该懂事了。Normally, a child of his age should show good sense.
【按图索骥】 àntú-suǒjì 〈熟〉 look for a good steed according to its picture—try to find sth by following up a clue; deal with/handle a matter in a mechanical way
【按蚊】 ànwén 〈名〉〔昆虫〕 anopheles; malarial mosquito: ～感染 anopheles infection
【按下葫芦浮起瓢】 ànxià húlu fúqǐ piáo 〈熟〉 hardly has one gourd been pushed under water when another bobs up- solve one problem only to find another cropping up; if it's not one damned thing, it's another
【按需分配】 ànxū-fēnpèi 〈熟〉 distribution according to need; distribute to each according to his needs
【按序】 ànxù 〈副〉 in sequence: ～检测 test in sequence
〖～存取〗 ànxù cúnqǔ 〈名〉〔计算机〕 sequential access: ～存储器 sequential-access memory (SAM); sequential-access storage
【按压】 ànyā 〈动〉 ❶ press down with one's hand: 我将他～在地上,一顿好打。I pushed him down on the ground and gave him a good beating. ❷ suppress; restrain; hold back: ～不住内心的激情 cannot control one's passion; be unable to suppress one's passion ‖ ～心中的仇恨 suppress the bitterness in one's heart ‖ ～住怒火 control/restrain/suppress one's anger; hold back one's anger
【按验】 ànyàn ＝ 案验 ànyàn
【按样定货】 ànyàng-dìnghuò 〈动〉 order by sample
【按语】 ànyǔ 〈名〉 (editor's or author's) note: 编者～ editor's note
【按月】 ànyuè 〈副〉 by the month; monthly; per mensem: ～出版 come out monthly ‖ ～领薪 get paid by the month ‖ ～结算 monthly settlement
【按照】 ànzhào 〈介〉 according to; in accordance with; in the light of; on the basis of: ～个人意愿行事 act after one's own will ‖ ～惯例 as customary; according to the custom/accepted practice ‖ ～规定 according to the rules ‖ ～情节轻重 depending on the seriousness of the case ‖ ～实际情况决定工作方针 determine working policies in the light of actual conditions ‖ ～同一原则 by the same principle ‖ ～刑律 in compliance with criminal law ‖ ～原则办事 act on principle ‖ ～贡献大小,分别给予奖励。Each person was awarded according to his contributions. ‖ ～协议,双方权利和义务均等。Under the agreement, both sides share equal rights and responsibilities. ‖ 个人所得税的多少～个人收入金额计算。The amount of personal income tax is computed on the basis of one's total income. ‖ 计划已经～群众的意见修改了。The plan has been revised in accordance with/in the light of the suggestions from the masses. ‖ 学习班～自愿原则划分。Study classes were organized on a voluntary basis.
【按诊】 ànzhěn 〈名〉〔中医〕 pressing
【按质论价】 ànzhì-lùnjià 〈动〉 fix the price according to the quality; base price on quality
【按资排辈】 ànzī-páibèi ＝ 论资排辈 lùnzī-páibèi

胺 àn 〈名〉〔化学〕 amine

【胺化】 ànhuà 〈动〉 aminate
〖～剂〗 ànhuàjì 〈名〉 aminating agent
〖～氧〗 ànhuàyǎng 〈名〉 amine oxide
【胺醛树脂】 ànquán shùzhī 〈名〉〔化工〕 amine aldehyde resin
【胺酸】 ànsuān 〈名〉〔化学〕 amino acid
【胺盐】 ànyán 〈名〉〔化工〕 amine salt
【胺氧化酶】 ànyǎnghuàméi 〈名〉〔生化〕 amine oxidase

案[1] àn 〈名〉 ❶ wooden tray (used to serve food in ancient

A

times)：⇨举～齐眉 ❷ long, narrow table or desk：⇨伏～；拍～而起；书～ ❸ long board (propped up to serve as a table or counter)：肉～ board for selling meat; meat counter ⇨～板；白～；红～

案²

àn ❶〈名〉(law/legal) case; incident：绑架～ kidnapping case ‖ 谋杀/凶杀～ murder case; case of murder ‖ 强奸/诈骗～ rape/fraud case ‖ 法官驳回此～。The judge threw out/dismissed the case. ‖ 该～即将由法院审理。The case will go to trial. ‖ 警察正在调查此～。The police were working on the case. ⇨～件；惨～；破～ ❷〈名〉record; file：⇨～卷；备～；有～可查 ❸〈名〉plan; draft; proposal：⇨草～；教～；提～ ❹ ＝按²①② àn

【案板】 ànbǎn 〈名〉kneading/chopping board：木制/塑料～ wooden/plastic board

【案秤】 ànchèng 〈名〉counter scale

【案底】 àndǐ 〈名〉〈方〉criminal record：有～的嫌疑犯 suspect with a record ‖ 他以前因偷窃而留有～。He had a criminal record as a result of having committed theft in the past.

【案牍】 àndú 〈名〉〈书〉official documents or correspondence

【案发】 ànfā 〈动〉(of a crime) take place; occur：～当日，嫌疑人不在现场。On the day when the crime occurred, the suspect was not on the crime scene.

【案犯】 ànfàn 〈名〉[法律] the accused; (case) criminal; offender (involved in a case)：抓获～ capture criminals involved in the case ‖ ～交待了自己的罪行。The criminal in the case confessed to the crime.

【案件】 ànjiàn 〈名〉(law/legal) case：一宗～ a case ‖ 办理/承办/处理～ work on a case; handle a case ‖ 调查～ investigate a case ‖ 复审～ review a case ‖ 接收～ undertake a case ‖ 判决～ decide a case ‖ 审理～ hear/try a case ‖ 侦破～ break/crack/solve a case ‖ ～审理 hearing/trial of a case ‖ 公诉～ case of public charge/prosecution ‖ 民事/刑事～ civil/criminal case ‖ 上诉～ case on appeal ‖ 未决/未破～ pending/unsolved case ‖ 一/二审～ case of first/second instance ‖ 没有判决先例的～ case of first impression

〖～移送〗 ànjiàn yísòng 〈名〉removal of action

【案酒】 ànjiǔ ＝ 按酒 ànjiǔ

【案卷】 ànjuàn 〈名〉records; files; archives; dossier：调取～ ask for transfer of records/files for examination ‖ ～摘录 abstract of record

【案例】 ànlì 〈名〉[法律] (established or guiding) case; example of case：研究～ study a case ‖ ～分析 case analysis ‖ ～记录 case records ‖ ～摘要 digest of cases ‖ 典型～ classic documentation

〖～法〗 ànlìfǎ 〈名〉case law

【案目】 ànmù 〈名〉〈旧〉usher at a theatre

【案情】 ànqíng 〈名〉facts of a legal case; details/specifics of a case：调查～ investigate the details of a case ‖ 分析/研究～ analyse/study a case ‖ 叙述～ narrate/explain/state the circumstances of a case ‖ 询问～ enquire about the circumstances of a case ‖ 根据～做出决定 decide in accordance with the specifics of the case ‖ ～分析 case analysis ‖ ～复杂。The case is complicated.

【案头】 àntóu 〈名〉❶ desk; table：他的～放着几本字典。There are a few dictionaries on his desk. ❷ ＝ 案头工作 àntóu gōngzuò

〖～百科〗 àntóu bǎikē 〈名〉desk encyclopaedia

〖～工作〗 àntóu gōngzuò 〈名〉❶ notes written by a director or actor in preparing for a performance ❷ desk work：我还有些～要做。I still have some desk work to do.

〖～剧〗 àntóujù 〈名〉[戏剧] closet play/drama

〖～日历〗 àntóu rìlì 〈名〉desk calendar

【案文】 ànwén 〈名〉text

【案验】 ànyàn 〈动〉〈书〉investigate the evidence of a case

【案由】 ànyóu 〈名〉main points (of a case); brief summary (of a case); brief

【案语】 ànyǔ ＝ 按语 ànyǔ

【案证】 ànzhèng 〈名〉criminal evidence

【案值】 ànzhí 〈名〉material value and amount of money involved in a legal case：这起诈骗案～八百万元人民币。This fraud case involved 8 million *yuan*.

【案桌】 ànzhuō 〈名〉long narrow table

【案子】 ànzi 〈名〉❶ long, narrow table; long board (propped up to serve as a table or counter)：乒乓球/台球～ ping-pong/billiard table ‖ 肉～ board for selling meat; meat counter ❷〈口〉(law/legal) case：一起～ a case ‖ 办～ work on a case ‖ 法院不受理这个～。The court will not hear/try this case.

晻

àn ＝暗 àn

⇨yǎn

暗

àn ❶〈形〉dark; dim; dull：～红 dark red; garnet ‖ ～黄 dark yellow ‖ ～蓝 dull blue ‖ 太阳落山后，天色渐渐～下来。As the sun had set, it was getting dark. ‖ 屋里光线太～。It is too dim in the room. ⇨～室；～无天日；阴～ ❷〈形〉〈书〉muddled; confused; dim：⇨～昧；兼听则明，偏听则～ ❸〈形〉hidden; secret：⇨～堡；～号；～语 ❹〈副〉secretly; in secret/private：⇨～喜；明争～斗

【暗暗】 àn'àn 〈副〉secretly; inwardly; to oneself：～称奇 marvel at sth secretly ‖ ～吃了一惊 be startled without showing it ‖ ～发誓 vow to oneself; take an oath to oneself (to do)

【暗坝】 ànbà 〈名〉underwater/submerged dam

【暗伴星】 ànbànxīng 〈名〉[天文] dark companion

【暗堡】 ànbǎo 〈名〉[军事] bunker; pillbox

【暗病】 ànbìng ＝ 暗疾 ànjí

【暗补】 ànbǔ 〈名〉invisible/covert subsidy [paid by the state to reduce the differential between the purchasing price and the selling price so as to ensure a stable life for the people, without their knowing it]

【暗藏】 àncáng 〈动〉hide; conceal：～枪支 conceal firearms; illegally possess firearms ‖ ～凶器 illegally possess murder weapons ‖ 他的口袋里～着一把刀。He concealed a knife in his pocket.

【暗插销】 ànchāxiāo 〈名〉dormant bolt

【暗娼】 ànchāng 〈名〉clandestine prostitute; unlicensed/unregistered prostitute; private/illicit prostitute

【暗场】 ànchǎng 〈名〉❶ plot(s) not to be acted out on stage but understood through dialogues or monologues ❷ [物理] dark field：～照明 dark-field illumination

【暗潮】 àncháo 〈名〉undercurrent

【暗处】 ànchù 〈名〉❶ dark place：躲在～ hide in the dark ❷ secret/covert place; cover：在～活动 act under cover

【暗袋】 àndài 〈名〉[摄影] camera bag

【暗淡】 àndàn 〈形〉bleak; dim; dismal; gloomy：〈喻〉前景～ the future looks bleak; the prospects are dismal ‖ 〈喻〉前途～ have a bleak/dark future; the prospects look dark ‖ 色彩～ dull colour; be faintly coloured ‖ 星光～ dim starlight ‖ ～的光线 dim light ‖ 〈喻〉～的景象 dismal picture ‖ 房间里灯光～。The room was dimly lit. ‖ 烛光～。The candle burns dim. ‖ 〈喻〉公司的前景或许不会那样～。The company's prospects may not be so dim. ‖ 天色～下来。The light began to fail.

【暗道】 àndào 〈名〉secret passage

【暗地】 àndì ＝ 暗地里 àndìli

【暗地里】 àndìli ＝暗中② ànzhōng

【暗点】 àndiǎn 〈名〉[医学] scotoma

〖～计〗 àndiǎnjì 〈名〉[医学] scotometer

【暗电导】 àndiàndǎo 〈名〉[电学] dark conduction

【暗电流】 àndiànliú 〈名〉[电学] dark current

【暗电阻】 àndiànzǔ 〈名〉[电学] dark resistance

【暗兜儿】 àndōur 〈名〉inside pocket

【暗度陈仓】 àndù-Chéncāng 〈熟〉❶ carry out behind-the-scene activities; do something in secret：⇨明修栈道，～ ❷ (usu of a man and a woman) enter into a secret liaison; carry on a romantic intrigue

【暗墩】 àndūn 〈名〉[建筑] submerged pier

【暗发射体】 ànfāshètǐ 〈名〉dark emitter

【暗房】 ànfáng ＝ 暗室① ànshì

【暗访】 ànfǎng 〈动〉investigate privately/secretly/in secret; make secret enquiries：～民情 make secret enquiries about the real conditions of the people ⇨明查～

【暗讽】 ànfěng 〈动〉make insinuations

【暗缝】 ànfèng 〈名〉stowing; false hem; side stitch：～缝纫机 blind stitch sewing machine

【暗辐射】 ànfúshè 〈名〉dark radiation

【暗弓】 àngōng 〈名〉[气象] dark segment

【暗沟】 àngōu 〈名〉underground drainage ditch; underground drain; subdrain; covered/secret gutter：～排水 under drainage; subdrainage

【暗管】 ànguǎn 〈名〉concealed/covered conduit; concealed piping

【暗害】 ànhài 〈动〉kill secretly; assassinate：险遭～ narrowly

escape a murder ‖ 被～ be killed/murdered secretly
【暗含】 ànhán 〈动〉 imply; be implicit: ～不满 imply resentment ‖ ～批评 imply a criticism (of sb/sth)
【暗号】 ànhào 〈名〉 secret signal/sign/mark; high sign; cipher; cryptogram; (secret) password; watchword; countersign: 定～ prearrange/make a secret signal ‖ 对～ check/verify the password ‖ 发～ give a secret signal ‖ 破译～ break ciphers ‖ 收到～ get a secret signal ‖ 联络～ contact password
【暗合】 ànhé 〈动〉 be in complete agreement without prior consultation; (happen to) coincide: 母亲的话正与他的心意～。What his mother said was just what he had in mind.
【暗河】 ànhé 〈名〉 underground river
【暗盒】 ànhé 〈名〉[摄影] cassette; cartridge; magazine
【暗红热】 ànhóngrè 〈名〉[冶金] dark red heat
【暗花儿】 ànhuār 〈名〉 faint patterns (as incised in porcelain or woven in fabric)
【暗火】 ànhuǒ 〈名〉 smouldering fire; fire without flames
【暗疾】 ànjí 〈名〉 ❶ latent disease ❷ unmentionable disease; disease one is ashamed of
【暗记】 ànjì ❶〈名〉 secret mark ❷〈动〉 make a mental note; learn by heart; commit to memory
〖～儿〗 ànjìr 〈名〉〈口〉 secret mark: 做一个～ make a secret mark
【暗间儿】 ànjiānr 〈名〉 inner room [usu used as a bedroom or storeroom]
【暗键】 ànjiàn 〈名〉 sunk key
【暗箭】 ànjiàn 〈名〉 *arrow shot from hiding*—intrigues/underhand conduct to hurt others; a stab in the back: 放～ stab sb in the back; attack by underhand means
〖～难防〗 ànjiàn nánfáng 〈熟〉 *arrows shot from hiding are difficult to guard against* ⇨明枪易躲,～
〖～伤人〗 ànjiàn-shāngrén 〈熟〉 injure others by clandestine/underhand means; stab sb in the back; hit sb below the belt
【暗礁】 ànjiāo 〈名〉 ❶ submerged reef/rock: 触～沉没 be wrecked on the hidden reef ‖ 触～搁浅 get stuck on a submerged reef ❷ latent obstacle/danger: 前进道路上的～ latent obstacles to progress
〖～险滩〗 ànjiāo-xiǎntān 〈名〉 hidden reefs and dangerous shoals/shallows
【暗铰链】 ànjiǎoliàn 〈名〉[机械] blind hinge
【暗接】 ànjiē 〈名〉[机械] secret joint
【暗经】 ànjīng 〈名〉[医学] *latent menstruation*
【暗井】 ànjǐng 〈名〉[矿业] blind shaft; winze
【暗扣】 ànkòu 〈名〉 ❶ veiled/covered button ❷ hidden discount
【暗亏】 ànkuī 〈名〉 hidden loss
【暗里】 ànlǐ ＝暗中② ànzhōng
【暗恋】 ànliàn 〈动〉 love secretly; fall in love with sb secretly: 他～着她。*He is her secret admirer.*
【暗流】 ànliú 〈名〉 undercurrent: 〈喻〉不满的～ undercurrent of resentment ‖ ～急湍。The subterranean flow is rapid.
【暗楼】 ànlóu 〈名〉[建筑] *blindstory*
【暗楼子】 ànlóuzi 〈名〉 attic storeroom [accessible through an opening in the ceiling by using a ladder]
【暗绿玉】 ànlǜyù 〈名〉 chloromelanite
【暗码】 ànmǎ 〈名〉 ❶ secret code: ～电报 cipher telegram; message in cipher ❷〈旧〉 secret sign [used in old-time stores to indicate the actual values of a commodity which was unknown to outsiders]
【暗脉冲】 ànmàichōng 〈名〉[物理] dark pulse
【暗昧】 ànmèi 〈形〉 ❶ ambiguous; obscure: 态度～ adopt an ambiguous attitude ❷ dim; stupid and ignorant: ～懵懂 be ignorant and muddle-headed ‖ ～无知 be stupid and ignorant
【暗门子】 ànménzi 〈名〉〈方〉〈旧〉 unlicensed/unregistered prostitute; private/illicit prostitute
【暗盘】 ànpán 〈名〉 price secretly agreed upon between the *buyer and the seller*
【暗泣】 ànqì 〈动〉 weep silently; shed tears in secret
【暗器】 ànqì 〈名〉 hidden weapons (such as an arrow or a dart): 放～ shoot/launch a concealed arrow or dart
【暗区】 ànqū 〈名〉[电学][光学] dark space
【暗渠】 ànqú 〈名〉 ❶ underground stream; underground canal/water course ❷[建筑] (closed) conduit; culvert
【暗弱】 ànruò 〈形〉 ❶ dim: 灯光～。The light was dim. ‖ 星星渐渐～了。The stars were dimming. ❷〈书〉 ignorant and weak: 昏庸～ be stupid and weak
【暗色】 ànsè 〈名〉 dark/dead/dim colour
〖～体〗 ànsètǐ 〈名〉[生物] melanosome
【暗杀】 ànshā 〈动〉 assassinate: 企图～ attempt an assassination ‖ 实施～ carry out/execute an assassination ‖ ～事件 assassination ‖ ～未遂 attempted assassination
〖～者〗 ànshāzhě 〈名〉 assassin
【暗沙】 ànshā 〈名〉 submerged coral islet
【暗纱】 ànshā 〈名〉 dusky veil
【暗砂】 ànshā ＝ 暗沙 ànshā
【暗伤】 ànshāng 〈名〉 ❶ internal injury ❷ indiscernible damage
【暗哨】 ànshào 〈名〉 hidden sentry post
【暗射】 ànshè 〈动〉 hint at; insinuate; make insinuations; allude to
【暗射地图】 ànshè dìtú 〈名〉 blank map [map for student use with features shown but not labelled]
【暗射线】 ànshèxiàn 〈名〉 dark ray
【暗示】 ànshì ❶〈动〉 drop/give a hint; hint; intimate; suggest: 得到～ take one's cue (from); get/receive a hint (from) ‖ 领会～ take sb's hint; understand a hint ‖ 未能领会～ miss a cue ‖ 做出～ throw out a hint/hints; give/drop (sb) a hint; throw cues to sb ‖ 低声～ whisper a cue; breathe a hint ‖ 明白的～ broad/obvious hint ‖ 巧妙的～ delicate/subtle hint ‖ 他没有懂我的～。He didn't take my hint. ‖ 我～他说话不当。I hinted at his improper remark. ❷〈名〉[心理] suggestion: 催眠～ hypnotic *suggestion*
〖～疗法〗 ànshì liáofǎ 〈名〉[心理] suggestive medicine/therapy
〖～心理学〗 ànshì xīnlǐxué 〈名〉[心理] suggestion psychology
【暗事】 ànshì 〈名〉 *things done in the dark; underhand/dishonest action*: ⇨明人不做～
【暗视】 ànshì 〈名〉[医学] scotopia; scotopic vision; noctovision
〖～觉〗 ànshìjué 〈名〉 *noctovision; scotopic/twilight/night vision*
〖～器〗 ànshìqì 〈名〉[医学] noctirsor
【暗适应】 ànshìyìng 〈名〉[心理] *dark/scotopic adaptation*
【暗室】 ànshì 〈名〉 ❶[摄影] darkroom; photographic laboratory: ～灯 darkroom lamp ‖ ～式照相机 darkroom camera ❷〈书〉 *dark, obscure, out-of-way place*: ⇨不欺～
〖～不欺〗 ànshìbùqī ＝ 不欺暗室 bùqī'ànshì
〖～滤光器〗 ànshì lǜguāngqì 〈名〉[摄影] darkroom filter
〖～显影法〗 ànshì xiǎnyǐngfǎ 〈名〉[摄影] scotography
〖～显影机〗 ànshì xiǎnyǐngjī 〈名〉[摄影] darkroom processor
【暗送秋波】 ànsòng-qiūbō 〈熟〉 ❶ make (sheep's) eyes at; give sb the glad eye; flash amorous/flirtatious glances at ❷〈贬〉 curry favour with sb secretly
【暗算】 ànsuàn 〈动〉 plot in secret; plot against (sb): 险遭～ almost fall a prey to a plot/dark scheme
【暗榫】 ànsǔn 〈名〉 blind mortise; dowel; concealed dovetail
【暗锁】 ànsuǒ 〈名〉 built-in lock; hidden lock
【暗滩】 àntān 〈名〉 hidden shoal
【暗探】 àntàn ❶〈名〉 secret/undercover agent; spy ❷〈动〉 spy; investigate in secret: ～军机 spy out military secrets; secretly gather military intelligence
【暗通关节】 àntōngguānjié 〈熟〉 make secret deals with sb; bribe one's way into a contact with sb: 他与那家公司的管理人员～。He has bribed his way into contact with the management of that company.
【暗卫星】 ànwèixīng 〈名〉[航空] dark satellite
【暗无天日】 ànwútiānrì 〈熟〉 (of society) be very dark; total lack/absence of justice
【暗喜】 ànxǐ 〈动〉 feel happy/delighted/pleased secretly: 心中～ feel secretly pleased
【暗匣】 ànxiá ＝ 暗箱 ànxiāng
【暗下】 ànxià 〈副〉 in confidence/private/secret; privately; secretly: 表面不露声色,～却加紧活动 not to show one's intention but step up efforts in secret
【暗下里】 ànxiàli ＝ 暗下 ànxià
【暗线】 ànxiàn 〈名〉 ❶ (of literary works) foreshadowing ❷ planted agent; mole ❸ buried/concealed wiring ❹[电子] dark line: ⇨～光谱
〖～光谱〗 ànxiàn guāngpǔ 〈名〉[物理] dark-line spectrum
〖～箱〗 ànxiànxiāng 〈名〉 wall box

A

【暗香疏影】 ànxiāng-shūyǐng 〈熟〉❶ (of Chinese plum blossoms) faint/vague fragrance and dappled shadows ❷ Chinese plum blossoms
【暗箱】 ànxiāng 〈名〉[摄影] camera bellows/obscura; dark box
〖～操作〗 ànxiāng cāozuò 〈名〉black case work—manipulation sub rosa; manipulation behind the scenes: 公开招标中不能搞～。No behind-the-scene manipulation is allowed in dealing with public tenders.
【暗想】 ànxiǎng 〈动〉think to oneself; turn over in one's mind
【暗笑】 ànxiào 〈动〉❶ laugh in/up one's sleeve; laugh inwardly: 看到对手着急的样子,他不禁心里～。He couldn't help laughing up his sleeve at his opponent's anxiety. ❷ sneer secretly at: 在场的人都～他无知妄说。Everybody present sneered secretly at his ignorant remarks.
【暗星】 ànxīng 〈名〉[天文] dark star
〖～云〗 ànxīngyún 〈名〉[天文] dark nebula
【暗修复】 ànxiūfù 〈名〉[生物] dark repair
【暗影】 ànyǐng 〈名〉❶ shadow ❷ [天文] umbra
【暗语】 ànyǔ 〈名〉code word: 传递～ pass on a code word
【暗喻】 ànyù ＝ 隐喻 yǐnyù
【暗元音】 ànyuányīn 〈名〉[语言] dark vowel
【暗针】 ànzhēn 〈名〉slip stitch
【暗中】 ànzhōng 〈副〉❶ in the dark; without light: ～摸索 grope in the dark; feel one's way ‖ ～张望 look about/around in the dark ❷ secretly; in secret; on the sly: ～保护 protect sb/sth secretly ‖ ～操纵 pull strings/wires; manoeuvre behind the scenes; work the ropes ‖ ～策划 plot in the dark ‖ ～打听 investigate secretly; make secret enquiries ‖ ～捣乱 make trouble behind sb's back; make trouble secretly ‖ ～勾结 make secret deals with sb; collude with sb ‖ ～活动 carry out behind-the-scene activities/manoeuvres ‖ ～监视 watch in secret ‖ ～破坏 disrupt furtively; bore from within ‖ ～陷害 plot sb's ruin ‖ ～相助 give secret support (to)
【暗转】 ànzhuǎn 〈名〉[戏剧] blackout; dark change
【暗自】 ànzì 〈副〉inwardly; secretly; to oneself: ～啜泣 sob to oneself ‖ ～发誓 swear to oneself ‖ ～发笑 laugh to oneself ‖ ～欢喜 be delighted/happy/pleased inwardly/secretly ‖ ～叫好 applause in one's heart ‖ ～叫苦 groan inwardly ‖ ～落泪 shed tears in secret; shed private/secret tears; weep silent tears ‖ ～盘算 think to oneself ‖ ～庆幸 congratulate oneself; rejoice in secret at a stroke of luck ‖ ～思量 turn sth over in one's mind; say to oneself

黯 àn 〈形〉❶ dark; dim ❷ gloomy; dismal; low-spirited: ⇨～然销魂
【黯淡】 àndàn ＝ 暗淡 àndàn
【黯黑】 ànhēi 〈形〉❶ pitch-black; jet-black; pitch-dark: 肤色～ have a dark/swarthy complexion; be dark-skinned ❷ dark; dusky: ～的夜晚 dark night ‖ 天色已经～了。It's already dark.
【黯然】 ànrán 〈形〉❶ dark-looking; dim-looking: 夜色～ dark night ⇨～失色 ❷ dismal; dejected; gloomy; depressed; low-spirited: ～泪下 shed tears of depression
〖～神伤〗 ànrán-shénshāng 〈熟〉feel dejected/depressed
〖～失色〗 ànrán-shīsè 〈熟〉be cast/put/thrown into the shade; be overshadowed/outshined/eclipsed; pale into insignificance; suffer an eclipse: 广场上灯火辉煌,连天上的星月也～。The square was ablaze with thousands of lights so that even the moon and the stars became dimmed. ‖ 她的歌声使对手们～。Her singing eclipsed that of her rivals.
〖～销魂〗 ànrán-xiāohún 〈熟〉be extremely sad and depressed

āng

肮 āng
【肮脏】 āngzāng 〈形〉❶ dirty; filthy; squalid: ～的地方 squalid place ‖ ～的屋子 dirty/filthy room ❷ vile; mean; foul; dirty: 灵魂～ have a dark/sordid soul; one's soul is besmirched ‖ ～的交易 dirty deal ‖ 干～的勾当 do dark deeds; perform foul deeds ‖ ～的衣服 dirty/squalid clothes

áng

卬 áng 〈书〉❶〈代〉I; me ❷ ＝ 昂 áng
昂 áng ❶〈动〉raise; raise/hold (one's head) high: ～起头 lift up one's head; raise/hold one's head high ⇨～首 ❷〈形〉expensive; costly: ⇨～贵 ❸〈形〉excited; inspired; high-spirited: ⇨～奋; 激～; 轩～
【昂昂】 áng'áng 〈形〉high-spirited; bold and proud: ⇨气～
【昂藏】 ángcáng 〈形〉〈书〉dignified; imposing; impressive: 气宇～ with imposing looks; impressive-looking
【昂奋】 ángfèn 〈形〉inspired; excited: 心情～ be high-spirited
【昂贵】 ángguì 〈形〉expensive; costly; (of price) high: 付出～的代价 pay a heavy/steep price for sth; pay dearly for sth ‖ 造价～。Production costs are great. ‖ ～的仪器 expensive instrument ‖ 物价～。Prices are high/stiff.
【昂然】 ángrán 〈形〉proud and bold; chin up and chest out: ～屹立 stand proudly ‖ ～直人 walk in, chin up and chest out
【昂首】 ángshǒu 〈动〉raise/hold one's head high: ～挺立 stand firm with raised head; stand proudly, head erect ‖ ～望天 hold one's head high and look into the sky
〖～阔步〗 ángshǒu-kuòbù 〈熟〉stride along with one's chin up; stride proudly ahead; walk with one's head high
〖～挺胸〗 ángshǒu-tǐngxiōng 〈熟〉hold up one's head and throw out one's chest; chin up and chest out; square one's shoulders and throw back one's head
【昂扬】 ángyáng 〈形〉spirited; excited: 歌声～ spirited singing

àng

枊 àng 〈名〉〈书〉hitching post
盎[1] àng 〈名〉ancient vessel with a big belly and a small mouth
盎[2] àng 〈形〉〈书〉abundant; brimming/overflowing (with): ～～ full of vigour ⇨～然
【盎格鲁撒克逊人】 Ànggélǔ-Sākèxùnrén 〈名〉Anglo-Saxon
【盎然】 àngrán 〈形〉abundant; plentiful; exuberant: 趣味～ be full of interest; be brimming with interest ‖ 这家企业又生机～了。The enterprise sprang to life again.
【盎司】 àngsī 〈量〉ounce (oz): 一～黄金 an ounce of gold ‖ 一磅等于十六～。There are 16 ounces to the pound.
【盎斯】 àngsī ＝ 盎司 àngsī

āo

凹 āo ❶〈形〉concave; sunken; dented: ⇨～透镜; ～凸不平 ❷〈动〉cave in; concave; sink: 路面～下去了。The road surface caved in.
⇨wā
【凹岸】 āo'àn 〈名〉[地理] cutbank; concave bank
【凹板】 āobǎn 〈名〉[纺织] recess plate
【凹版】 āobǎn 〈名〉[印刷] gravure; intaglio: 照相～ photogravure
〖～印版〗 āobǎn yìnbǎn 〈名〉intaglio plate
〖～印刷〗 āobǎn yìnshuā 〈名〉intaglio/gravure printing: ～机 intaglio/gravure press
〖～照相〗 āobǎn zhàoxiàng 〈名〉heliogravure
〖～制版〗 āobǎn zhìbǎn 〈名〉[印刷] gravure plate-making
【凹刨】 āobào 〈名〉[建筑] fillister/fluting plane
【凹玻片】 āobōpiàn 〈名〉[医学] depression/concave slide
【凹部】 āobù 〈名〉[地质] (concave) recess; concavity
【凹槽】 āocáo 〈名〉❶ [建筑] fillister; rabbet ❷ [地质] trough
〖～锁〗 āocáosuǒ 〈名〉[建筑] rabbeted lock

【凹地】 āodì 〈名〉 hollow land; depression; hollow
【凹雕】 āodiāo 〈名〉 intaglio
【凹度】 āodù 〈名〉 concavity; cancavation
【凹函数】 āohánshù 〈名〉[数学] concave function
【凹痕】 āohén 〈名〉 ❶ dent; indentation; notch: ‖ 刻/做～ cut/make a notch/indentation (on sth) ‖ 弄平～ straighten out/remove a dent ‖ 把车门撞出～ make/put a dent in the car door ❷ [冶金] pitting
【凹角】 āojiǎo 〈名〉[数学] reentrant (angle)
【凹镜】 āojìng = 凹面镜 āomiànjìng
【凹坑】 āokēng 〈名〉[冶金] (steel) pit
【凹口】 āokǒu 〈名〉 notch: ～板 notch plate
〖～车床〗 āokǒu chēchuáng 〈名〉 gap lathe
〖～冲头〗 āokǒu chòngtóu 〈名〉 notching punch
〖～锯〗 āokǒujù 〈名〉 concave saw
〖～研磨机〗 āokǒu yánmójī 〈名〉 gap mill
【凹面】 āomiàn 〈名〉 concave (surface): ～加工装置 cambering gear ‖ ～弹簧垫圈 saucer washer
〖～多边形〗 *āomiàn duōbiānxíng* 〈名〉[数学] *concave polygon*
〖～光栅〗 āomiàn guāngshān 〈名〉[物理] concave grating
〖～焊〗 āomiànhàn 〈名〉 concave weld
〖～镜〗 āomiànjìng 〈名〉 concave mirror
〖～体〗 āomiàntǐ 〈名〉 concaver
〖～铣床〗 āomiàn xǐchuáng 〈名〉 die sinking milling machine
【凹模】 āomú 〈名〉 cavity die
〖～旋床〗 āomú xuánchuáng 〈名〉 die sinking milling machine
【凹铜】 āotóng 〈名〉[冶金] set copper
【凹透镜】 āotòujìng 〈名〉 concave lens
【凹凸不平】 āotū-bùpíng 〈形〉 uneven; full of bumps and holes: ～的路面 bumpy road
【凹凸透镜】 āotū tòujìng 〈名〉 concave-convex lens; meniscus
【凹凸轧花】 āotū yàhuā 〈名〉[纺织] embossing
【凹凸印刷】 āotū yìnshuā 〈名〉 embossing; die stamping
〖～机〗 āotū yìnshuājī 〈名〉 embossing press; die stamping press
【凹凸织物】 āotū zhīwù 〈名〉 piqué
【凹凸纸】 āotūzhǐ 〈名〉 embossed paper
【凹纹】 āowén 〈名〉 design in intaglio
【凹陷】 āoxiàn 〈动〉 cave/sink in; indent: 两颊～ have sunken/hollow cheeks; one's cheeks sink in ‖ 眼窝～ have sunken/deep-set eyes ‖ 地形～。The ground caved in.
〖～骨折〗 *āoxiàn gǔzhé* 〈名〉 *depressed fracture*
【凹形】 āoxíng 〈名〉 concavity
〖～槽〗 āoxíngcáo 〈名〉 Baltimore groove
〖～铣刀〗 āoxíng xǐdāo 〈名〉 concave milling cutter
〖～钻头〗 āoxíng zuàntóu 〈名〉 concave pit
【凹页面】 āoyèmiàn 〈名〉 concave meniscus
【凹印】 āoyìn 〈名〉 gravure

熬 āo 〈动〉 stew in water: ～白菜 stewed cabbage ‖ ～豆腐 stewed tofu; stewed bean curd
⇨áo
【熬心】 āoxīn 〈形〉〈方〉 unhappy; depressed; moody

爊 āo 〈动〉 ❶〈书〉 cook on a slow fire ❷〈方〉 prepare food by using a variety of spices ❸〈书〉 = 熬 āo

áo

敖 áo 〈古〉 = 遨 áo
【敖包】 áobāo 〈名〉 *aobao* [a pile of stones, earth, grass, etc used by Mongolians as a road or boundary sign and in the old days regarded as the dwelling place of a god where sacrifices were offered]

遨 áo 〈动〉 tour; roam; ramble
【遨游】 áoyóu 〈动〉 go on a pleasure tour; travel: ～海底 roam deep under the sea ‖ ～世界 tour about/around the world ‖ ～太空 travel through/in space ‖ 在大海上～ go on a cruise

嗷 áo
【嗷嗷】 áo'áo 〈拟〉〈书〉 [sound of crying in pain or suffering]: 痛得～叫 *howl with pain*
〖～待哺〗 áo'áo-dàibǔ 〈熟〉 cry piteously for food

廒 áo 〈名〉〈书〉 granary; barn: ⇨仓～

璈 áo 〈名〉 *ao* [an ancient musical instrument]

獒 áo 〈名〉[动物] mastiff

熬 áo 〈动〉 ❶ cook on a slow fire: ～粥 make gruel; cook porridge ‖ 让汤多～一会儿。Leave the soup simmer for a while. ❷ extract by long heating: ～盐 make salt by boiling sea water ‖ ～油 extract oil by heating ⇨～药 ❸ endure (pain, hard life, etc): ～苦日子 endure hard times; drag/live through hard days ‖ ～不住 can no longer endure ‖ ～到头 endure to the end ‖ ～过冬天 live through the winter ‖ ～过难关 survive a crisis ‖ 他～红了眼睛。His eyes are blood-shot as a result of staying up late. ‖ 他总算～出头了。His hard times were over finally.
⇨āo
【熬煎】 áojiān 〈动〉 torment; torture; suffer: 受尽～ go through/endure all sorts of hardships; be subjected to all kinds of sufferings/afflictions ‖ 渴望再次见到她的心情一直～着他。He *was tormented by his desire to see her again.* ‖ 疾病时时～着她。She frequently suffered from sickness.
【熬磨】 áomó 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ go/live through painfully ❷ keep bothering; harass; pester: 这孩子很听话,从不～人。He is a well-behaved boy and never pesters you.
【熬头儿】 áotour 〈名〉 hope for a better life after enduring hardships: 没个～ see no light at the end
【熬刑】 áoxíng 〈动〉 (of criminals) put up with cruel tortures, refusing to admit the charge(s): 他～不过,只得招供。He had to confess, being unable to stand the torture.
【熬药】 áoyào 〈动〉 decoct medicinal herbs
【熬夜】 áoyè 〈动〉 stay up late/all night; burn the midnight oil: 熬了一夜 sit up all through the night ‖ ～看书 stay up reading ‖ 经常～会伤身体的。Staying up late often at night is harmful to one's health.

聱 áo
【聱牙】 áoyá 〈形〉〈书〉 jaw-breaking; difficult to read: ⇨佶屈～

螯 áo 〈名〉 (of crustaceans, etc) chela; pincers
【螯合】 áohé 〈动〉[化学] chelate
〖～剂〗 áohéjì 〈名〉[化学] chelating agent; chelator
〖～树脂〗 áohé shùzhī 〈名〉[化工] chelating resin
〖～物〗 áohéwù 〈名〉 chelate: ～激光器 chelate laser ‖ 金属～ metal chelate
〖～作用〗 áohé zuòyòng 〈名〉 chelation
【螯角】 áojiǎo 〈名〉 chelicera
【螯钳】 áoqián 〈名〉 chela
【螯虾】 áoxiā 〈名〉 crayfish; crawfish
【螯肢】 áozhī 〈名〉 chelicera
【螯足】 *áozú* 〈名〉 *cheliped*

翱 áo 〈动〉〈书〉 take wing
【翱翔】 áoxiáng 〈动〉 hover; soar: 展翅～ soar on the wing ‖ 在高空～ hover high in the sky ‖ 雄鹰～天际。Eagles soar through the air.
〖～机〗 áoxiángjī 〈名〉 soaring glider; sailplane

謷 áo 〈动〉〈书〉 defame; discredit; slander; vilify

鳌 áo 〈名〉 huge legendary green sea-turtle
【鳌背负山】 áobèi-fùshān 〈熟〉 one's gratitude to his benefactor is as great as the load of a mountain to a turtle feel greatly indebted to sb
【鳌山】 áoshān 〈名〉〈旧〉 turtle-shaped mountain (made up of colourful lanterns for celebrations of the Lantern Festival)
【鳌头】 áotóu 〈名〉 turtle head (carved on a stone block in front of the imperial palace and reserved only for the scholar who

came out first in the highest imperial examination to step on)—first place; champion：➪独占～

鏖 áo 〈动〉〈书〉engage in fierce battle

【鏖兵】áobīng 〈动〉〈书〉battle/fight hard; engage in fierce fighting

【鏖战】áozhàn 〈动〉battle/fight hard; engage in fierce battle/fighting：～疆场 engage in fierce fighting on the battlefield ‖ 与敌人～三天三夜 fight hard with the enemy for three days and nights ‖ 双方经过两小时的～才决出胜负。It took two hours' fierce contest to decide which side was stronger.

ǎo

拗 ǎo 〈动〉〈方〉cause to bend or break：啪的一声把树枝～断 snap a branch
➪ào;niù

袄 ǎo 〈名〉lined Chinese-style coat/jacket：➪棉～

媪 ǎo 〈名〉〈书〉old woman：翁～ old man and woman

【媪妪】ǎoyù 〈名〉〈书〉old woman

鴁 ǎo → 鹩鴁 lái'ǎo

ào

岙 ào 〈名〉flat/level land in a mountain

坳 ào 〈名〉level land in a mountain; col：山～ mountain col

拗 ào 〈动〉defy; disobey：➪～口;违～
➪ǎo;niù

【拗口】àokǒu 〈形〉hard to pronounce; unpronounceable; jaw-breaking：他的名字有点儿～。His name is a bit of a mouthful. ‖ 这几句话读着有点～。These sentences read oddly. / These sentences do not read very well.

〖～令〗àokǒulìng ＝ 绕口令 ràokǒulìng

傲 ào ❶〈形〉arrogant; haughty：➪～慢;倨～ ❷〈形〉proud and unyielding：➪～骨;～然 ❸〈动〉despise; look down on：➪～物

【傲岸】ào'àn 〈形〉〈书〉proud; haughty

〖～不群〗ào'àn-bùqún 〈熟〉be haughty and stand-offish; be proud and aloof

【傲骨】àogǔ 〈名〉unbending backbone—proud and unyielding character

【傲慢】àomàn 〈形〉arrogant; insolent; haughty; overbearing; supercilious：举止～ overbearing conduct ‖ 态度～ be arrogant/haughty; put on airs; give oneself airs ‖ ～无礼 be arrogant and impudent; be insolent and rude ‖ ～自大 be arrogant and disdainful ‖ 摆出一副～的样子 assume a lofty manner; have a lofty appearance ‖ 她非常～，所以朋友甚少。She had few friends because she gave herself such airs.

【傲睨】àonì 〈动〉〈书〉look down upon; regard with disdain

【傲气】àoqì 〈名〉air of arrogance; conceit; haughtiness：打掉～ knock all the conceit out of sb; crush sb's arrogance ‖ ～十足 be full of arrogance;be inflated with conceit ‖ ～不可有，傲骨不可无。Arrogance is intolerable while an unyielding pride is indispensable.

【傲然】àorán 〈形〉proud; unyielding; dauntless

【傲世】àoshì 〈动〉look down (up)on the world

【傲视】àoshì 〈动〉regard with disdain; scorn; turn up one's nose at：～万物 treat everything with disdain/scorn

【傲霜】àoshuāng 〈动〉withstand frost

〖～斗雪〗àoshuāng-dòuxuě ＝ 傲雪欺霜 àoxuě-qīshuāng

【傲物】àowù 〈动〉〈书〉be supercilious; be haughtily scornful：➪恃才～

【傲雪欺霜】àoxuě-qīshuāng 〈熟〉defy frost and brave snow

奥[1] ào ❶〈名〉〈古〉southwestern part of a house; innermost part of a house：➪堂～ ❷〈形〉〈书〉inner ❸〈形〉abstruse; profound and difficult to understand：➪～妙;～旨;深～

奥[2] ào 〈简称〉[used in transliteration] ❶〈名〉Austria ➪奥地利 ❷〈名〉Olympic ➪奥林匹克 ❸〈量〉[物理] oersted (Oe) ➪奥斯特

【奥比奖】Àobǐjiǎng 〈名〉Obie Award [annual award given for exceptional achievement in off-Broadway theatre]

【奥博】àobó 〈形〉〈书〉❶ extensive and profound：文辞～ the language is profound; abstruse in language ❷ erudite; learned; knowledgeable：学问～ be erudite/learned/knowledgeable

【奥地利】Àodìlì 〈名〉Austria

〖～共和国〗Àodìlì Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Austria

〖～人〗Àodìlìrén 〈名〉Austrian

【奥克兰】Àokèlán 〈名〉Auckland [a city of New Zealand]

【奥林匹克】Àolínpǐkè 〈名〉Olympic

〖～村〗Àolínpǐkècūn 〈名〉Olympic Village

〖～火炬〗Àolínpǐkè huǒjù 〈名〉Olympic torch：点燃～ light the Olympic torch

〖～精神〗Àolínpǐkè jīngshén 〈名〉Olympic spirit：发扬/传播～ promote/spread the Olympic spirit ‖ 推动奥林匹克运动，发扬～ promote the Olympic Movement and spread Olympic spirit

〖～理念〗Àolínpǐkè lǐniàn 〈名〉Olympic philosophy

〖～申办委员会〗Àolínpǐkè Shēnbàn Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉Olympic (Games) Bid Committee：北京～ Beijing Olympic Games Bid Committee

〖～圣火〗Àolínpǐkè shènghuǒ 〈名〉Olympic flame：传递/点燃～ pass/light the Olympic flame

〖～委员会〗Àolínpǐkè Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉Olympic Committee：国际～ International Olympic Committee (IOC) ‖ 国际～官员/委员 IOC official/member ‖ 国际～执行委员会 IOC Executive Board

〖～运动会〗Àolínpǐkè Yùndònghuì 〈名〉Olympic Games; Olympiad; Olympics：参加～ take part in the Olympic Games ‖ 申办～ bid/apply to host the Olympic Games ‖ 主办/举办～ host the Olympics ‖ 2000年第27届～ Games of the XXVII Olympiad, 2000

【奥林匹斯山】Àolínpǐsīshān 〈名〉Mount Olympus

【奥林匹亚】Àolínpǐyà 〈名〉Olympia

【奥纶】àolún 〈名〉[纺织] orlon

【奥秘】àomì 〈名〉profound mystery：揭示～ reveal a mystery ‖ 揭开～ clear up/fathom/solve/unravel a mystery ‖ 探索太空～ explore/probe space mysteries ‖ 成功的～ secret of success ‖ 大自然的～ secret/mystery of nature ‖ 生命的～ mystery of life ‖ 宇宙～ mystery/secret of the universe

【奥妙】àomiào 〈名〉profundity;subtlety：不知其中～ not know the subtleties ‖ ～无穷 be extremely subtle ‖ 难解其中的～。It's difficult to understand what lies behind it. ‖ 其中必有～。There must be more to it than meets the eye. ‖ 自然界的许多～难以解释。Many of nature's wonders are hard to explain.

【奥申委】Àoshēnwěi 〈名〉〈简称〉Olympic (Games) Bid Committee：北京～ Beijing Olympic Games Bid Committee ➪奥林匹克申办委员会

【奥氏体】àoshìtǐ 〈名〉[冶金] austenite

〖～钢〗àoshìtǐgāng 〈名〉austenite steel：奥氏体不锈钢 austenitic stainless steel

〖～形变〗àoshìtǐ xíngbiàn 〈名〉ausforming：～淬火 ausform hardening

【奥斯卡奖】Àosīkǎjiǎng 〈名〉Oscar/Academy Award：获得～ win an Oscar ‖ 获得～提名 be nominated for an Oscar ‖ ～获得者 Oscar winner ‖ 她荣获奥斯卡最佳女配角奖。She won an Oscar for Best Supporting Actress.

【奥斯卡金像奖】Àosīkǎ jīnxiàngjiǎng ＝ 奥斯卡奖 Àosīkǎjiǎng

【奥斯陆】Àosīlù 〈名〉Oslo [capital of Norway]

【奥斯曼帝国】Àosīmàn Dìguó 〈名〉Ottoman/Turkish Empire (1290-1922)

【奥斯特】àosītè 〈名〉[物理] oersted (Oe, unit of magnetic field strength equivalent to 79.58 amperes per metre)

【奥斯威辛】Àosīwēixīn 〈名〉Oswiecim [Polish town, site of Nazi concentration camp during WWII]：～集中营 Oswiecim concentration camp

【奥陶纪】Àotáojì 〈名〉[地质] Ordovician Period

【奥陶系】 Àotáoxì 〈名〉[地质] Ordovician System
【奥委会】 Àowěihuì 〈名〉〈简称〉 Olympic Committee：国际～ International Olympic Committee (IOC) ‖ 国际～评估团 IOC Evaluating Committee ⇨奥林匹克委员会
【奥匈帝国】 Ào-Xiōng Dìguó 〈名〉 Austro-Hungary; Austro-Hungarian Empire (1867-1918)
【奥义】 àoyì 〈名〉〈书〉 abstruse argumentation
【奥援】 àoyuán 〈名〉〈书〉〈贬〉 power behind the scenes; powerful backing
【奥运】 Àoyùn 〈名〉〈简称〉 Olympic Games; Olympiad; Olympics：参加～ take part/compete in the Olympic Games ‖ 举办～ host the Olympics ‖ 申办～ bid/apply to host the Olympic Games ‖ 迎～ greet the Olympic Games ‖ ～实况转播 telecast live on TV for the Olympic Games ⇨奥林匹克运动会
〖～村〗 Àoyùncūn 〈名〉 Olympic Village
〖～会〗 Àoyùnhuì 〈名〉〈简称〉 Olympic Games; Olympiad; Olympics ⇨奥林匹克运动会
〖～精神〗 Àoyùn jīngshén 〈名〉 Olympic spirit：传播/发扬～ spread/promote the Olympic spirit
〖～旗〗 Àoyùnqí 〈名〉 Olympic flag
〖～圣火〗 Àoyùn shènghuǒ 〈名〉 Olympic flame：传递/点燃～ pass/light the Olympic flame
〖～选手〗 Àoyùn xuǎnshǒu 〈名〉 Olympian
【奥旨】 àozhǐ 〈名〉 profound implication

骜 ào 〈书〉❶〈名〉 steed; fine horse ❷ ＝ 傲 ào

傲 ào 〈书〉 ＝ 傲 ào

隩 ào 〈书〉 ＝ 奥 ①ào
⇨yù

澳[1] ào 〈名〉❶ [usu used in a place name] inlet of the sea; bay：三都～ Sandu Bay ❷(Ào)〈简称〉 Macao：港～ Hong Kong and Macao ⇨澳门

澳[2] Ào 〈名〉〈简称〉 Australia ⇨澳大利亚
【澳大利亚】 Àodàlìyà 〈名〉 Australia [the country]：～土著居民 Australoid ‖ ～英语 Australian English
〖～广播公司〗 Àodàlìyà Guǎngbō Gōngsī 〈名〉 Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC)
〖～抗原〗 Àodàlìyà kàngyuán 〈名〉[医学] Australia antigen
〖～联邦〗 Àodàlìyà Liánbāng 〈名〉 Commonwealth of Australia
〖～人〗 Àodàlìyàrén 〈名〉 Australian
【澳抗】 àokàng 〈名〉〈简称〉[医学] Australia antigen ⇨澳大利亚抗原
【澳联社】 Àoliánshè 〈名〉 Australian Associated Press
【澳毛】 àomáo 〈名〉 Australian wool
【澳门】 Àomén 〈名〉 Macao：～回归 return of Macao to the motherland
〖～特别行政区〗 Àomén Tèbié Xíngzhèngqū 〈名〉 Macao Special Administrative Region (MSAR)：～基本法 Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region
〖～元〗 àoményuán 〈名〉 pataca
【澳元】 Àoyuán 〈名〉 Australian dollar; AUD
【澳洲】 Àozhōu 〈名〉 Australia [the continent]：～桉树 yellow gum ‖ ～胶 Australian (wattle) gum

懊 ào 〈形〉❶ annoyed; vexed：⇨～恼 ❷ regretful; remorseful：⇨～悔
【懊恨】 àohèn 〈动〉 regret; repent：他站在那儿，看上去～不已。There he stood, looking very remorseful.
【懊悔】 àohuǐ 〈动〉 regret; repent; feel remorse：一阵～ (in) a fit of remorse ‖ ～不已 be seized with remorse ‖ 无可～ have nothing to repent of ‖ 她对当教师并不～。She has no regrets about being a teacher.
【懊侬】 àonáo 〈名〉〈书〉 heartfelt regret; remorse
【懊恼】 àonǎo 〈动〉 be annoyed/vexed; fret：考试没通过，他很～。He was very much annoyed/upset at his failure in the test. ‖ 你不必为这种小事～。You mustn't fret yourself about such trivial things.
【懊丧】 àosàng 〈形〉 dejected; depressed：神情～ look depressed/dejected ‖ 非常～地离去 leave in great dejection
【懊糟】 àozao 〈形〉〈方〉 upset; vexed

鏊 ào 〈名〉 griddle
【鏊子】 àozi 〈名〉 griddle

B

B

bā

八 bā 〈数〉eight：～倍 eightfold; eight times ‖ ～点钟 eight o'clock ‖ ～个月 eight months ‖ ～公里 eight kilometres ‖ ～频道 Channel 8 ‖ ～旬老人 octogenarian ‖ 第～队 eighth team; Team 8 ‖ 第十～ eighteenth ‖ 一式～份 in octuplicate ‖ ～～六十四。Eight times eight is 64.

【八拜之交】 bābàizhījiāo 〈熟〉sworn brotherhood/sisterhood：我们是～的朋友。We are blood/sworn brothers.

【八宝】 bābǎo 〈名〉eight treasures [choice ingredients for certain special dishes]

〖～菜〗 bābǎocài 〈名〉eight-treasure pickles; assorted soy sauce pickles

〖～饭〗 bābǎofàn 〈名〉eight-treasure rice pudding [steamed glutinous rice with bean paste, lotus seeds, preserved fruits, etc]

〖～鸡〗 bābǎojī 〈名〉steamed chicken stuffed with eight delicacies

〖～箱〗 bābǎoxiāng = 百宝箱 bǎibǎoxiāng

〖～粥〗 bābǎozhōu 〈名〉eight-treasure rice porridge

【八宝儿】 bābǎor = 景天 jǐngtiān

【八宝山】 Bābǎoshān 〈名〉Babao Hill [site of a cemetery with attached crematorium in Beijing]：上～ go to the Babao Hill [euphemism for "die"]; pass away ‖ ～革命公墓 Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery

【八倍体】 bābèitǐ 〈名〉[生物] octoploid

【八辈子】 bābèizi 〈名〉eight generations—very long time：我真是倒了～霉了。What a long string/run of bad luck I've got! / Luck ran terribly against me. /My bad luck was sealed eight generations ago. ‖ 那都是～以前的事了。That was a million years ago.

【八边形】 bābiānxíng 〈名〉octagon; octangle：～的玉 octagonal/eight-sided jade

【八成】 bāchéng ❶〈名〉eighty per cent; eight-tenths：～新 eighty per cent new; mostly/practically new ‖ 你拿～，我拿两成。You'll take eighty per cent and I twenty per cent. ❷〈副〉most likely; most probably：他～儿不在家。Most probably he is not at home.

【八齿鼠】 bāchǐshǔ 〈名〉[动物] degu

【八重唱】 bāchóngchàng 〈名〉octette; octet

【八重奏】 bāchóngzòu 〈名〉octette; octet

【八带鱼】 bādàiyú 〈名〉[动物] octopus

【八斗才】 bādǒucái 〈名〉superb talent

【八度】 bādù 〈名〉[音乐] octave：降低一个～ fall one octave ‖ 升高一个～ rise one octave ‖ 高～音键 octave key

〖～笛〗 bādùdí 〈名〉octave flute

〖～音〗 bādùyīn 〈名〉octave

【八方】 bāfāng 〈名〉eight points of the compass; all directions：～来客 guests from all directions ‖ 一方有难，～支援。When trouble occurs at one spot, help comes from all quarters. ⇨四面～

〖～呼应〗 bāfāng hūyìng 〈熟〉responses from all directions; cooperation from all parties/sides

【八分书】 bāfēnshū 〈名〉ancient style of Chinese calligraphy, also known as Han script (汉隶)

【八分仪】 bāfēnyí 〈名〉[航海][航空] octant

【八分音符】 bāfēn yīnfú 〈名〉[音乐] quaver; eighth note

【八分之一决赛】 bāfēnzhīyī juésài 〈名〉eighth-finals：进入～ qualify for/advance to/enter the eighth-finals

【八竿子打不着】 bā gānzi dǎbuzháo 〈熟〉have nothing to do with; there is little/no connection between：甭管，这和你～。Don't meddle in this. It's none of your business.

【八纲】 bāgāng 〈名〉[中医] eight principal syndromes：*yin* and *yang* (阴阳), exterior and interior (表里), cold and heat (寒热), hypofunction and hyperfunction (虚实)

〖～辨证〗 bāgāng biànzhèng 〈名〉[中医] analysis and differentiation of pathological conditions according to the eight principal syndromes

【八哥儿】 bāger 〈名〉[动物] mynah; mynah bird

【八股】 bāgǔ 〈名〉❶〈旧〉eight-part/eight-legged essay form [*a rigid literary form prescribed for the imperial civil service examinations during the Ming and Qing dynasties*] ❷ stereotyped writings/speech：⇨党～

〖～文〗 bāgǔwén 〈名〉*baguwen*; eight-part essay

【八卦】 bāguà 〈名〉*bagua*; Eight Trigrams [*eight combinations of three lines each—all solid, all broken, or a combination of solid and broken lines joined in pairs to form 64 hexagrams, formerly used in divination*]

〖～教〗 Bāguàjiào = 天理教 Tiānlǐjiào

〖～图〗 bāguàtú 〈名〉Eight Trigrams arranged in an octagon, usually with the figure of the *yin* (阴) and the *yang* (阳) in the middle

〖～阵〗 bāguàzhèn 〈名〉*military formation in the form of the Eight Trigrams*; Eight-Trigram formation：摆～ deploy the ranks into an Eight-Trigram array; 〈喻〉bring (sb) into a mystifying situation

【八国集团】 Bāguó Jítuán 〈名〉Group of Eight (G8) [Group of Seven (US, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan) plus Russia, a group devoted to discussion of world political issues]

【八国联军】 Bāguó Liánjūn 〈名〉Eight-Power Allied Forces [aggressive troops sent by Great Britain, the United States, Germany, France, tsarist Russia, Japan, Italy and Austria in 1900, to suppress the Chinese *Yihetuan* Movement (义和团运动) known to the West as the Boxer Rebellion]

【八行诗】 bāhángshī 〈名〉poem of eight lines; ottava rima

【八行书】 bāhángshū 〈名〉❶ paper with eight vertical lines for formal letters ❷ letter; correspondence

【八行纸】 bāhángzhǐ = 八行书 bāhángshū

【八级】 bājí 〈名〉eighth grade

〖～风〗 bājífēng 〈名〉force 8 wind; fresh gale

〖～工〗 bājígōng 〈名〉eighth-grade worker (with highest skills in the eight-grade wage system); top-grade worker

〖～工资制〗 bājí gōngzīzhì 〈名〉eight-grade wage system

〖～考试〗 bājí kǎoshì 〈名〉Band Eight Examination [test for English majors]

〖～证书〗 bājí zhèngshū 〈名〉Band Eight Certificate

【八极】 bājí 〈名〉ends of the earth; remotest places

【八极管】 bājíguǎn 〈名〉[电子] octode

【八角】 bājiǎo 〈名〉❶ eight angles ❷ [植物] (star) anise ❸ aniseed

〖～枫〗 bājiǎofēng 〈名〉[植物] alangium

〖～鼓〗 bājiǎogǔ 〈名〉octagonal drum [a percussion instrument of the Man nationality similar to but smaller than the tambourine]

〖～帽〗 bājiǎomào 〈名〉octagonal cap

〖～形〗 bājiǎoxíng 〈名〉octagon：～桌子 octagonal table

〖～鱼〗 bājiǎoyú 〈名〉pogge

【八节】 bājié 〈名〉eight solar terms [usu including the Beginning of Spring (立春), Vernal Equinox (春分), Beginning of Summer (立夏), Summer Solstice (夏至), Beginning of Autumn (立秋), Autumnal Equinox (秋分), Beginning of Winter (立冬), and Winter Solstice (冬至)]：四时～ four seasons and eight solar

terms
【八进位制】 bājìnwèizhì 〈名〉 octal/octonary (number) system; octad
【八九不离十】 bā-jiǔ bùlí shí 〈熟〉 pretty close; very near; about right; not far off/out/wrong: 猜个～ make a very close guess ‖ 你猜得～。Your guess isn't far out.
【八开】 bākāi 〈名〉[印刷] octavo; 8°; 8vo
〖～本〗 bākāiběn 〈名〉[印刷] octavo; 8°; 8vo
【八路】 Bālù 〈名〉 ❶ Eighth Route Army (led by the Chinese Communist Party during the War of Resistance Against Japan) ❷ Eighth Route Army man: 老～ veteran Eighth Route Army man
〖～军〗 Bālùjūn 〈名〉 Eighth Route Army (led by the Chinese Communist Party during the War of Resistance Against Japan)
【八面】 bāmiàn 〈名〉 eight sides
〖～光〗 bāmiànguāng = 八面玲珑 bāmiàn-línglóng
〖～见光〗 bāmiàn-jiànguāng = 八面玲珑 bāmiàn-línglóng
〖～玲珑〗 bāmiàn-línglóng 〈熟〉 manage to please all sides and wriggle out of any embarassing situation; be smooth and tactful; be smooth and slick: 他是个～的人。He is an oily person.
〖～体〗 bāmiàntǐ 〈名〉 octahedron: 截顶～ truncated octahedron ‖ 正～ regular octahedron
〖～威风〗 bāmiàn-wēifēng 〈熟〉 be awe-inspiring in everyway; have a commanding presence; be arrogantly impressive in bearing
【八旗】 bāqí 〈名〉 "Eight Banners" [military administrative system of the Man nationality]
〖～制度〗 bāqí zhìdù 〈名〉 banner system (of the Man ethnic group)
【八强】 bāqiáng 〈名〉[体育] final eight (players or teams): 进入～ reach/advance to the final eight; qualify for/make the final eight
【八人大轿】 bārén-dàjiào = 八抬大轿 bātái-dàjiào
【八抬大轿】 bātái-dàjiào 〈名〉〈旧〉 eight-bearer sedan (chair) [a sedan for high officials in ancient China carried by eight bearers]
【八维空间】 bāwéi kōngjiān 〈名〉 octuple space
【八下里】 bāxiàli 〈名〉〈方〉 all sides; from/in all directions; 〈喻〉 everywhere; everything; everybody: 身为大学校长,他几乎～的事都得管。As the president of the university, he has to concern himself with almost everything.
【八仙】 bāxiān 〈名〉 ❶ Eight Immortals [in Taoist mythology, usu identified as Han Zhongli (汉钟离), Zhang Guolao (张果老), Lü Dongbin (吕洞宾), Li Tieguai (李铁拐), Han Xiangzi (韩湘子), Cao Guojiu (曹国舅), Lan Caihe (蓝采和) and He Xiangu (何仙姑)] ❷ 〈方〉 = 八仙桌 bāxiānzhuō
〖～过海,各显神通〗 bāxiān-guòhǎi, gèxiǎn shéntōng 〈熟〉 like the Eight Immortals crossing the sea, each showing his prowess—rely on one's own resources to prove his worth; each brings his aptitude into play when faced with the same difficulty
〖～桌〗 bāxiānzhuō 〈名〉 old fashioned square table for eight people
【八弦琴】 bāxiánqín 〈名〉 octachord
【八小时工作制】 bā xiǎoshí gōngzuòzhì 〈名〉 eight-hour day
【八一建军节】 Bā-Yī Jiànjūnjié 〈名〉 Army Day [August 1, anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army]
【八一南昌起义】 Bā-Yī Nánchāng Qǐyì 〈名〉 August 1 Nanchang Uprising (1927)
【八音】 bāyīn 〈名〉 musical sound produced by ancient instruments of eight different materials (metal, stone, string, bamboo, gourd, clay, leather and wood)
〖～度〗 bāyīndù = 八度 bādù
〖～盒〗 bāyīnhé 〈名〉 music/musical box
〖～律〗 bāyīnlǜ 〈名〉[音乐] law of octaves
〖～匣子〗 bāyīn xiázi = 八音盒 bāyīnhé
【八音步诗行】 bāyīnbù shīháng 〈名〉 octameter
【八月】 bāyuè 〈名〉 ❶ August: ～出生 be born in August ‖ ～初 in early August ‖ ～末 at the end of August ‖ ～一日 first of August; August the first; August first ‖ 去年/今年/明年～ last/this/next August ❷ eighth month of the lunar year
〖～份〗 bāyuèfèn = 八月 bāyuè
〖～节〗 Bāyuèjié 〈名〉 Mid-Autumn Festival [15th day of the 8th lunar month]
〖～十五〗 bāyuè shíwǔ = 八月节 Bāyuèjié
〖～中秋〗 bāyuè zhōngqiū = 八月节 Bāyuèjié
【八折】 bāzhé 〈名〉 twenty per cent discount; 20 per cent off: 打～ give a 20 per cent discount ‖ 按原价～出售 sell at a 20% discount; offer to sell at 80% of the regular price
【八珍】 bāzhēn 〈名〉 ❶ 〈旧〉 eight cooking methods ❷ eight delicacies ❸ delicious dishes; delicacies
【八柱式】 bāzhùshì 〈形〉[建筑] octastyle: ～建筑 octastyle; octastylos
【八字】 bāzì ❶ 〈名〉 Eight Characters [in four pairs denoting the time, date, month and year of a person's birth, each pair consisting of one Heavenly Stem and one Earthly Branch, used in fortune-telling]: ⇨生辰～ ❷ 〈形〉 shaped like the Chinese character 八: 他走路是内～。He turns his toes inwards when he walks. ⇨～胡
〖～步〗 bāzìbù 〈名〉 measured gait with toes turned outwards; splayfoot walking: 踱着～ walk in a measured splay footed gait
〖～胡〗 bāzìhú 〈名〉 droopy mustache: 留着～ grow a droopy mustache ‖ 翘～ handlebar moustache
〖～脚〗 bāzìjiǎo 〈名〉 splayfoot: 他是个～。He is splayfooted.
〖～眉〗 bāzìméi 〈名〉 slanted eyebrows
〖～没一撇〗 bā zì méi yī piě 〈熟〉 not even the first stroke of the character "八" has been written down—things are not even beginning to take shape yet; there is not the slightest sign of success yet; we haven't even begun to get off the ground; have not got anywhere; it's too early yet to consider things as settled
〖～帖〗 bāzìtiě 〈名〉〈旧〉 eight-character paper exchanged at betrothal ceremony in arranged marriages [stating birth information of the betrothed boy or girl expressed in eight Chinese characters]
〖～形〗 bāzìxíng 〈形〉 splayed: ～竖框 splayed jambs

巴¹
Bā 〈名〉 ❶ ancient state in the eastern part of present-day Sichuan Province and Chongqing ❷ eastern part of Sichuan Province and Chongqing

巴²
bā ❶ 〈动〉 hope earnestly; expect anxiously: ⇨～不得; ～望 ❷ 〈动〉 cling to: ～着窗台向外看 hold on to the windowsill and look outside ‖ 葡萄蔓～在支架上。The grape vine clings to its supports. ‖ 孩子害羞地～在母亲身边。The shy child clung to her mother's side. ❸ 〈动〉 stick to: 粥～了锅,铲不下来。The porridge has stuck to the pot and wouldn't come off. ❹ 〈名〉 crust: ⇨锅～ ❺ 〈动〉〈方〉 be close/near/next to: ⇨前不～村,后不～店

巴³
bā 〈量〉 bar [a physical unit]: 毫～ millibar ‖ 微～ microbar

巴⁴
bā 〈名〉 bus: 大～ bus ‖ 小～ minibus ⇨～士
【巴巴】 bābā 〈副〉[used after adjectives] very: 干～ very dry; dull and without embellishment ‖ 他可怜～的。He looks very miserable.
【巴巴多斯】 Bābāduōsī 〈名〉 Barbados [island state in the Caribbean]: ～樱桃 Barbados cherry
〖～人〗 Bābāduōsīrén 〈名〉 Barbadian
【巴巴结结】 bāba-jiējiē 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶ managing to succeed in doing sth; do sth after a fashion; succeed only/just after making great efforts: 他只能～读懂英文报纸。He could read English papers after a fashion. ❷ sedulous; with an effort; with difficulty: 老人～地走到客厅。The old man managed to walk to the drawing room, with great effort/difficulty. ‖ 她～地老远跑来,结果却大失所望。With an effort, she came all the way here, only to be greatly disappointed. ❸ stammeringly; stutteringly; haltingly: 他吓得说话～的。He was stammering with fright.
【巴巴儿地】 bābārde 〈副〉〈方〉 ❶ anxiously; earnestly; expectantly: 他～等着他的小伙伴。He is waiting anxiously for his little companions. ❷ especially: 他～从远方赶来。He came especially from afar.
【巴比伦】 Bābǐlún 〈名〉 Babylon
〖～历〗 Bābǐlúnlì 〈名〉 Babylonian calendar
【巴比特合金】 bābǐtè héjīn 〈名〉 babbitt (metal)
【巴比妥】 bābǐtuǒ 〈名〉[医药] barbitone; barbital: ～中毒

barbitalism; barbiturism
【巴别塔】 Bābiétǎ 〈名〉 Tower of Babel [in the Old Testament, a tower reaching to heaven whose construction was interrupted by the confusion of tongues]
【巴布亚新几内亚】 Bābùyà Xīnjǐnèiyà 〈名〉 Papua New Guinea [island state in the South Pacific]
〖～独立国〗 Bābùyà Xīnjǐnèiyà Dúlìguó 〈名〉 Independent State of Papua New Guinea
〖～人〗 Bābùyà Xīnjǐnèiyàrén 〈名〉 Papua New Guinean
【巴不得】 bābude 〈动〉〈口〉 be only too eager to do sth; can hardly wait (to do sth); earnestly wish (one could do sth): 他～立即见到妻子。He is only too eager to see his wife right now. / He can't wait to see his wife. ‖ 我～去国外旅行。I'm itching to travel abroad. / I cannot resist the itch to travel abroad. ‖ 我～有个念大学的机会。I wish I could have a chance to study at the university.
【巴丹吉林沙漠】 Bādān Jílín Shāmò 〈名〉 Badain Jaran Desert [China's third largest desert, in Inner Mongolia]
【巴斗】 bādǒu ＝ 笆斗 bādǒu
【巴豆】 bādòu 〈名〉[中医] purging croton; tiglium
〖～霜〗 bādòushuāng 〈名〉[中医] defatted croton seed powder
【巴尔干】 Bā'ěrgàn 〈名〉 the Balkans
〖～半岛〗 Bā'ěrgàn Bàndǎo 〈名〉 Balkan Peninsula
〖～国家〗 Bā'ěrgàn Guójiā 〈名〉 Balkan states; the Balkans
〖～人〗 Bā'ěrgànrén 〈名〉 Balkanite
〖～山脉〗 Bā'ěrgàn Shānmài 〈名〉 Balkan Moutains
【巴格达】 Bāgédá 〈名〉 Baghdad [capital of Iraq]
【巴哈马】 Bāhāmǎ 〈名〉 Bahamas [island state in the westen Atlantic]
〖～联邦〗 Bāhāmǎ Liánbāng 〈名〉 Commonwealth of the Bahamas
〖～群岛〗 Bāhāmǎ Qúndǎo 〈名〉 Bahamas Archipelago
〖～人〗 Bāhāmǎrén 〈名〉 Bahamian
【巴基斯坦】 Bājīsītǎn 〈名〉 Pakistan: ～联合通讯社 Associated Press of Pakistan (APP)
〖～人〗 Bājīsītǎnrén 〈名〉 Pakistani
〖～伊斯兰共和国〗 Bājīsītǎn Yīsīlán Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Islamic Republic of Pakistan
【巴解组织】 Bājiě Zǔzhī 〈名〉〈简称〉 Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) ⇨巴勒斯坦解放组织
【巴结】 bājie ❶〈动〉 curry favour with; fawn on; make up to; toady to; lick sb's boots: ～老板 ingratiate oneself with the boss ‖ ～上司 curry favour with one's superior/boss ‖ ～有权势的人 be obsequious to people in power ‖ 看着他～老板的样子,我就感到恶心。It sickens me to see him fawn on the boss. ‖ 他竭力～主任希望得到提升。He tried his best to please the director, in the hope of getting a promotion. ❷〈形〉〈方〉 diligent; industrious; with effort: 他学习英语很～。He works very hard at English.
【巴库】 Bākù 〈名〉 Baku [capital of Azerbaijan]
【巴拉圭】 Bālāguī 〈名〉 Paraguay
〖～共和国〗 Bālāguī Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Paraguay
〖～人〗 Bālāguīrén 〈名〉 Paraguayan
【巴勒斯坦】 Bālèsītǎn 〈名〉 Palestine
〖～国〗 Bālèsītǎnguó 〈名〉 State of Palestine
〖～解放组织〗 Bālèsītǎn Jiěfàng Zǔzhī 〈名〉 Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)
〖～人〗 Bālèsītǎnrén 〈名〉 Palestinian
【巴厘】 Bālí 〈名〉 Bali
〖～岛〗 Bālídǎo 〈名〉 Bali Island
〖～人〗 Bālírén 〈名〉 ❶ Balinese ❷ Bari [an ethnic group in Sudan]
〖～语〗 Bālíyǔ 〈名〉 Balinese
【巴黎】 Bālí 〈名〉 Paris [capital of France]
〖～公社〗 Bālí Gōngshè 〈名〉 Paris Commune [established by French workers in 1871]
〖～和会〗 Bālí Héhuì 〈名〉 ❶ Paris Peace Conference of 1919 ❷ Paris Conference of 1946
〖～绿〗 bālílǜ 〈名〉[化学] Paris green
〖～圣母院〗 Bālí Shèngmǔyuàn 〈名〉 Notre-Dame de Paris
【巴里纱】 bālǐshā 〈名〉[纺织] voile; organdie; organdy
【巴林】 Bālín 〈名〉 Bahrain
〖～国〗 Bālínguó 〈名〉 State of Bahrain
〖～人〗 Bālínrén 〈名〉 Bahraini
【巴罗克】 Bāluókè 〈名〉 baroque [a highly ornate and extravagant style of European art, architecture, and music of the 17th and 18th centuries]: ～风格/画家 baroque style/painter
〖～建筑〗 bāluókè jiànzhù 〈名〉 baroque architecture
〖～艺术〗 bāluókè yìshù 〈名〉 baroque art
〖～音乐〗 bāluókè yīnyuè 〈名〉 baroque music
【巴马科】 Bāmǎkē 〈名〉 Bamako [capital of Mali]
【巴拿马】 Bānámǎ 〈名〉 Panama
〖～城〗 Bānámǎchéng 〈名〉 Panama City [capital of Panama]
〖～共和国〗 Bānámǎ Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Panama
〖～人〗 Bānámǎrén 〈名〉 Panamanian
〖～运河〗 Bānámǎ Yùnhé 〈名〉 Panama Canal
【巴儿狗】 bārgǒu 〈名〉 ❶ Pekinese [a breed of dog] ❷ sycophant; toady: 〈喻〉那条～总是巴结老板。That wretched toady is always sucking up to the boss.
【巴塞罗那】 Bāsàiluónà 〈名〉 Barcelona [a seaport city in NE Spain]
【巴山蜀水】 Bāshān-Shǔshuǐ 〈名〉 mountains and rivers of Ba and Shu—Sichuan Province in general
【巴士】 bāshì 〈名〉〈方〉 bus: 乘～ take a bus
【巴氏灭菌法】 bāshì mièjūnfǎ 〈名〉 pasteurization
【巴氏消毒器】 bāshì xiāodúqì 〈名〉 pasteurizer
【巴斯克人】 Bāsīkèrén 〈名〉 the Basques [a people in Europe]
【巴斯克语】 Bāsīkèyǔ 〈名〉 the Basque language
【巴斯特尔】 Bāsītè'ěr 〈名〉 ❶ Basse-Terre [capital of Guadeloupe in the French West Indies] ❷ Basseterre [capital of St Kitts Island in the West Indies]
【巴斯鱼】 bāsīyú 〈名〉 bass
【巴松管】 bāsōngguǎn 〈名〉[音乐] bassoon
【巴头探脑儿】 bātóu-tànnǎor 〈熟〉 pop in one's head and look about/round; peep around from behind sth
【巴望】 bāwàng ❶〈动〉 hope anxiously (for); have high hopes (for); look forward to; cling to the hope that: ～着找到儿子 be bursting to find one's son ‖ 我～着你来信。I'm looking forward to hearing from you. ❷〈名〉 good/promising prospect: 事情有～了。Things are beginning to look up.
【巴乌】 bāwū 〈名〉 bamboo flute [musical instrument of the Hani, Yi and Miao ethnic minorities, with eight holes and a copper reed, played horizontally]
【巴西】 Bāxī 〈名〉 Brazil
〖～联邦共和国〗 Bāxī Liánbāng Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Federative Republic of Brazil
〖～人〗 Bāxīrén 〈名〉 Brazilian
【巴西利亚】 Bāxīlìyà 〈名〉 Brasilia [capital of Brazil]
【巴掌】 bāzhang 〈名〉 palm; hand: 挨一～ get a slap (from sb) ‖ 拍～ clap one's hands; applaud ‖ 给一～ give (sb) a slap (in the face/on the cheek); slap sb in/on the face ‖ 在桌上使劲拍一～ slap hard on the table ‖ ～大的地方 tiny place ‖ 他那一～在孩子的屁股上留下了红印。His slap left a red mark on the child's bottom. ⇨一个～拍不响

扒 bā 〈动〉 ❶ hold on to; cling to; half raise oneself by holding on to: ～住栏杆 cling to the balustrade ‖ 小男孩～着窗台向外看。The little boy held on to the windowsill and looked out/outside. ❷ dig up; rake; pull down: ～房 pull down a house ‖ ～坟 dig up a tomb ‖ ～土 rake earth ❸ push aside: ～开杂草 pull aside the weeds ‖ 往嘴里～面条 lift and stuff noodles into one's mouth, usu with chopsticks ⇨～拉 ❹ take/strip off: ～羊皮 strip off the goat ‖ 〈喻〉～掉伪装 strip off sb's mask camouflage ‖ ～掉鞋袜 take off one's shoes and socks ‖ ～光衣服 strip to the skin; strip sb (naked); strip sb of his clothes; denude sb of clothing ‖ ～去树皮 strip a tree of its bark; strip the bark off a tree
⇨pá
【扒车】 bāchē 〈动〉 climb onto a train or bus while it's in motion
【扒钉】 bādīng 〈名〉 cramp; clasp nail: 用～钉牢 nail down with a cramp
【扒拉】 bāla 〈动〉〈口〉 ❶ push lightly: ～开人群 push one's way through a crowd ‖ ～算盘 flick the beads of the abacus ‖ 把土～开 flick the earth away ❷ take off to shorten the list; remove from office or list: 申请人中得～几个下去。Some of the applicants have to be dropped. ‖ 他的职务被～掉了。He was deprived of his post.

【扒皮】 bāpí 〈动〉❶ strip off the skin; skin: 你再干这种混账事，小心我扒了你的皮！If you do such an impudent thing again, I will skin you alive! ❷〈喻〉exploit: 钱一经他的手，少不了要被扒掉一层皮。Any money he handles is sure to diminish.
【扒头儿】 bātour 〈名〉〈口〉handhold: 墙上连个～都没有，叫人怎么爬上去？How can we climb the wall without any handhold on it?

叭 bā = 吧 bā

【叭儿狗】 bārgǒu = 巴儿狗 bārgǒu

机 bā 〈名〉〈书〉toothless rake

芭 bā

【芭蕉】 bājiāo 〈名〉plantain [the plant and its fruit]
【～扇】 bājiāoshàn 〈名〉palm-leaf fan
【芭蕾舞】 bālěiwǔ 〈名〉ballet: 跳～ dance the ballet ‖ ～动作 ballet movement ‖ ～服 ballet costume ‖ ～女演员 ballerina ‖ ～姿势 ballet position ‖ ～组曲 ballet suite
【～剧】 bālěiwǔjù 〈名〉ballet: 古典～ classical ballet ‖ 现代～ modern ballet
【～裙】 bālěiwǔqún 〈名〉tutu; ballet skirt
【～团】 bālěiwǔtuán 〈名〉ballet troupe/company; corps de ballet
【～鞋】 bālěiwǔxié 〈名〉ballet slipper; ballet
【～学校】 bālěiwǔ xuéxiào 〈名〉ballet school
【～演员】 bālěiwǔ yǎnyuán 〈名〉ballet dancer

吧 bā

❶〈拟〉crack: ～的一声，带子断了。The tape broke with a snap. ‖ 苹果～的一声掉到地上。The apple fell with a bump on the ground. ‖ 雪球～的一声打在她的后脖上。The snowball hit the back of her neck with a thud. ❷〈动〉〈方〉puff at one's pipe: ～一口烟 take a puff at one's pipe ❸〈名〉bar: ⇨酒～; 网～
⇨ba
【吧嗒】 bādā 〈拟〉click; patter: ～一声关上/打开电视机 snap off/on a TV set ‖ ～一声关上门 snap a door shut ‖ 锁～一声锁上了。The lock snapped shut. ‖ 雨～～地落在屋顶上。Raindrops were pattering/tapping on the roof.
【吧嗒】 bāda 〈动〉❶ smack one's lips (in admiration, alarm, surprise etc): ～嘴 smack one's lips ❷〈方〉suck/pull at (a pipe): 他～着烟斗，苦苦思索。Puffing at his pipe, he was thinking hard. ‖ 他坐在那里～～地抽着烟。He sat there puffing his pipe.
【吧唧】 bājī 〈拟〉squelch: 靴子在泥地里的～声 squelch of sb's boots in the mud ‖ 她穿着雨靴～～地在泥泞的路上走着。She squelched along/through the muddy road in her rubbers.
【吧唧】 bāji = 吧嗒 bāda
【吧间】 bājiān 〈名〉bar; bar room
【吧女】 bānǚ 〈名〉❶ barmaid ❷ bar girl
【吧台】 bātái 〈名〉bar [the counter]
【吧厅】 bātīng 〈名〉bar [the establishment]

岜 bā 〈名〉stony hill

疤 bā

〈名〉scar: 留下～ leave a scar ‖ 额头上有道～ have a scar across one's forehead ‖ 牛痘～ smallpox vaccine scar ‖ 手上/脸上的～ scar on the hand/face ‖ 伤口已经结了～。The wound has scarred over. ‖ 他脸上没有～。His face bears no scar.
【疤痕】 bāhén 〈名〉scar; cicatrix: 留下～ leave a scar ‖ 显眼的～ noticeable/prominent scar ‖ 永久的～ permanent scar ‖ ～逐渐消失。The scar died/faded away. ‖ 由于头撞到了游泳池底部，他的额头上留下了一道～。He had a scar across his forehead from hitting his head on the bottom of a swimming pool. ‖ 这种病使她的脸上留下了永久的～。The disease marked her face for life.
【疤拉】 bāla = 疤瘌 bāla
【疤瘌】 bāla 〈名〉scar
【～眼儿】 bālayǎnr 〈名〉❶ eye with a scar on the eyelid ❷ person who has such an eye

捌 bā

〈数〉eight [used for the numeral 八 (eight) on cheques or receipts to avoid mistakes or alterations]

笆 bā 〈名〉basketry: ⇨篱～

【笆斗】 bādǒu 〈名〉bamboo basket with a round bottom
【笆篱】 bālí 〈名〉〈方〉bamboo/twig fence
【～子】 bālízi 〈名〉〈方〉prison; jail
【笆篓】 bālǒu 〈名〉basket (carried on the back)

粑 bā 〈名〉〈方〉cake: 糖～ sweet cake ⇨糍～

【粑粑】 bābā 〈名〉〈方〉cake: 玉米～ corn cake

豝 bā 〈名〉〈书〉[动物] sow

鲃 bā 〈名〉[动物] barbel

【鲃鱼】 bāyú 〈名〉[动物] barbel

bá

拔 bá

〈动〉❶ pull out; pull up; draw up/out: ～白头发 pluck out a grey hair ‖ ～草 pull up weeds; weed ‖ ～刺 pull out a thorn ‖ ～电视机的电源 unplug the television ‖ ～掉插头 pull the plug out ‖ ～钉子 extract/pull a nail ‖ ～胡萝卜 pull carrots ‖ ～胡子 pull at one's/sb's mustache ‖ ～眉毛 pluck one's eyebrows ‖ ～瓶塞 pull the cork; uncork a bottle ‖ ～秧苗 lift/pull up (rice) seedlings ‖ ～羽毛 pull feathers ‖ ～剑出鞘 draw one's sword from the scabbard/sheath ‖ ～枪威胁 pull one's pistol and threaten to shoot ‖ ～枪相向 pull a gun on sb ‖ 他事先并未警告，～枪便打。Without warning he pulled and fired. ‖ 我最近太忙，～不开身。I've been very busy working and can hardly get away. ⇨～苗助长；一毛不～ ❷ stand out among others; surpass: ⇨～尖儿；出类～萃 ❸ choose; pick; select: ⇨提～；选～ ❹ capture; seize; take; root out: 一夜～掉敌军三个营寨 capture three enemy camps in one night ❺ suck out; draw: ～火 put a short chimney on the stove to draw the fire ❻〈方〉cool by immersing in cold water: 把面放在凉水里～一～。Cool the noodles in cold water. ❼ lift; raise: ～嗓子 raise the pitch of one's voice in training ⇨～高
【拔白】 bábái 〈动〉〈方〉dawn: 天～时，我们到了。We arrived at daybreak.
【拔本塞源】 báběn-sèyuán 〈熟〉pull up the roots and stop up the source; root out evils; tackle an ill at source
【拔步】 bábù = 拔腿 bátuǐ
【拔除】 báchú 〈动〉pull out; remove; wipe out: ～病根 remove the root cause of an illness; uproot a disease ‖ ～敌军据点 wipe out an enemy stronghold ‖ ～祸根 eradicate the trouble ‖ ～杂草 pull up the weeds
【拔刀相向】 bádāo-xiāngxiàng 〈熟〉draw one's sword against; pull a knife on sb; threaten to fight sb with one's sword
【拔刀相助】 bádāo-xiāngzhù 〈熟〉draw one's sword to help; take up the cudgels against an injustice: 路见不平，～ be ready to help with drawn sword at the sight of injustice; be ready to lend a hand to anyone bullied
【拔地参天】 bádì-cāntiān 〈熟〉rising from the ground and reaching to the sky—straight, tall and magnificent
【拔地而起】 bádì'érqǐ 〈熟〉rise steeply from the ground: 高楼大厦～。High-rise buildings and mansions are sprouting up.
【拔钉锤】 bádīngchuí 〈名〉claw hammer
【拔钉斧】 bádīngfǔ 〈名〉claw hatchet
【拔钉钳】 bádīngqián 〈名〉pincers; nail drawer/puller
【拔钉子】 bá dīngzi 〈动〉pull out a nail—〈喻〉get rid of a difficult obstacle; eliminate/remove an obstinate hindrance
【拔顶】 bádǐng ❶〈名〉[石油] topping ❷〈动〉〈方〉become bald; go bald
【拔毒】 bádú 〈动〉[中医] draw out the poison/toxin/pus (by applying a plaster to the affected part)
【拔份儿】 báfènr 〈动〉〈方〉push oneself forward; be pushy; crave for publicity: 他逞强好胜，遇事爱～。He tends to parade his superiority and try to outdo others on all occasions.
【拔缝】 báfèng 〈动〉come apart at the seam: 衬衣袖子～了。The seam of the shirt sleeve has split.
【拔付】 báfù 〈动〉pay by installments
【拔高】 bágāo 〈动〉❶ lift; raise: ～嗓门大喊 shout at the top of

one's voice ❸ deliberately overvalue/overrate: ～自己,贬低别人 boast of oneself and belittle others ‖ 剧中的这个人物显然被～了。This character in the play is obviously larger than life. ‖ 对一个人的评价要客观,既不能随意～,也不能随意贬低。We must judge a person objectively; we should neither overrate nor underrate him wilfully.

【拔罐子】 bá guànzi 〈名〉[中医] cupping: 给他～ cup him
【拔海】 báhǎi ＝ 海拔 hǎibá
【拔河】 báhé 〈名〉[体育] tug-of-war: ～比赛 tug-of-war contest
【拔火罐儿】 bá huǒguànr ＝ 拔罐子 bá guànzi
【拔火罐儿】 báhuǒguànr 〈名〉 short detachable/removable stove chimney
【拔火筒】 báhuǒtǒng ＝ 拔火罐儿 báhuǒguànr
【拔尖儿】 bájiānr ❶〈形〉 top; tiptop; top-notch; head and shoulders above others; above the common run: 他在我们班是～的学生。He is a top-notch student in our class. ❷ ＝ 拔份儿 báfènr
【拔脚】 bájiǎo ＝ 拔腿 bátuǐ
【拔节】 bájié 〈名〉[农业] jointing; (of sorghum, maize, etc) growing fast
〖～期〗 bájiéqī 〈名〉[农业] jointing stage; elongation period
【拔毛】 bámáo 〈动〉 pluck; pluck/pull the feathers (off): 拔鸡毛 pluck a chicken (to prepare it for cooking)
〖～机〗 bámáojī 〈名〉 plucker
【拔锚】 bámáo 〈动〉 weigh anchor
【拔苗助长】 bámiáo-zhùzhǎng 〈熟〉 try to help the shoots grow by pulling them upwards—artificially help the growth of a thing only to do it great harm
【拔脓】 bánóng 〈动〉 draw out the pus
【拔旗易帜】 báqí-yìzhì 〈熟〉 pull down one flag and plant another—shift one's allegiance/loyalty (to)
【拔取】 báqǔ 〈动〉 employ by selection: ～人才 select and employ talented people
【拔群】 báqún 〈动〉 stand head and shoulders above others; stand out in a crowd/from the crowd
【拔染】 bárǎn 〈名〉[纺织] discharge
〖～剂〗 bárǎnjì 〈名〉 discharging agent; discharge
〖～印花〗 bárǎn yìnhuā 〈名〉 discharge printing
【拔山盖世】 báshān-gàishì 〈熟〉 (of a military general) be towering and unrivalled
【拔山扛鼎】 báshān-kángdǐng 〈熟〉 be able to overturn a mountain and lift up a bronze tripod—be very strong
【拔丝】 básī 〈动〉 ❶ draw wire: ～机 wire drawing bench/machine ❷ candy sth with the sugar easily drawn out in long threads while still hot: ～苹果 hot candied apple
【拔俗】 bású 〈形〉〈书〉 free from vulgarity; refined; above the common run
【拔腿】 bátuǐ 〈动〉 ❶ lift the foot; take a step: ～就跑 begin/start running away at once; pick up one's heels; take to one's feet/heels immediately ‖ ～就追 give instant chase ❷ leave; get away; free oneself (from one's work); extricate oneself: 昨晚我工作忙,拔不开腿。I was tied down to my job last night. ‖ 她被记者包围了,拔不开腿。She was surrounded by reporters and could not extricate herself.
【拔牙】 báyá 〈动〉 extract/pull a tooth; take out a tooth: 拔掉一颗牙 have a tooth extracted; have a tooth pulled out
〖～钳〗 báyáqián dental/extracting forceps
【拔秧】 báyāng 〈动〉 (of rice planting) pull up seedlings (for transplanting)
【拔营】 báyíng 〈动〉[军事] strike/break camp; decamp
【拔寨】 bázhài 〈动〉 ❶ ＝ 拔营 báyíng ❷ capture; storm: 攻城～ take cities and fortified camps by storm
【拔招】 bázhāo 〈动〉 rescind a false move (in a chess game)
【拔擢】 bázhuó 〈动〉〈书〉 select and promote (a person): ～贤能 select and promote talented people of integrity

芨 bá
〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 grass root ❷〈动〉 put up for the night in grass

胈 bá
〈名〉〈书〉 hair on the leg

菝 bá

【菝葜】 báqiā 〈名〉[植物] chinaroot greenbrier; bullbrier

跋[1] bá
〈动〉 walk/trek in the mountains; cross mountains: ⇨～山涉水; ～涉

跋[2] bá
〈名〉 postscript (to a book): 写一篇～ write a postscript ⇨题～; 序～

【跋扈】 báhù 〈形〉 bossy; domineering; bullying: ⇨飞扬～
【跋前踬后】 báqián-zhìhòu 〈熟〉 be in a dilemma; encounter obstacles both ahead and behind; be caught between difficulties; be between two fires
【跋山涉水】 báshān-shèshuǐ 〈熟〉 trek/trudge across mountains and rivers; scale mountains and wade streams—travel afar over difficult terrain
【跋涉】 báshè 〈动〉 trudge; trek: 在蜿蜒小道上～ trudge along a crooked path ⇨长途～
【跋文】 báwén 〈名〉 postscript; epilogue
【跋语】 báyǔ 〈名〉 postscript
【跋踬】 bázhì 〈名〉〈书〉 setback; dilemma; obstacle

魃 bá
→旱魃 hànbá

鼥 bá
→鮀鼥 tuóbá

bǎ

把[1] bǎ
❶〈动〉 hold; grasp: ～犁 guide a plough; hold the handles of a plough ‖ ～好舵 keep a firm hand on the tiller ‖ 手～手地教 teach sb to do sth by steering his hand(s) ‖ 用一只手～方向盘 steer (the wheel) with one hand; keep one hand on the wheel ‖ ～住我的腰,小心别从摩托车上摔下去。Hold my waist and take care not to fall off the motor-bike. ❷〈动〉 manipulate; dominate; monopolize: ～着公司的大权 keep the power of the company in one's own hands; dominate the company ⇨～持 ❸〈动〉 guard; watch: ～住这个胡同口,别让小偷跑了。Keep watch over this end of the lane and don't let the thief slip away. ⇨～关; ～门; ～守 ❹〈动〉 chain; lock: 用角铁～住椅子腿 hold the chair leg in place with an angle iron ❺〈名〉 handle; handlebars (of a bicycle): 双手撒～ with both hands off the handlebars (of a bicycle) ‖ 车～ handlebars of a cart/bicycle ❻〈动〉〈方〉 be close to: ～门站着 stand at the door ‖ ～着巷口有个小酒馆。There is a pub at the entrance of the lane. ❼〈动〉 hold (a baby, with its legs parted, while it relieves itself): 给孩子～尿 hold a baby to let it relieve itself ❽〈名〉 bundle; bunch: 草～ a bundle of straw ⇨火～ ❾〈量〉 a) [for sth in a bunch, or with its legs parted, with a handle]: 一～草 a bundle of grass ‖ 一～尺子/钥匙 a ruler/key ‖ 一～剪刀 a pair of scissors ‖ 一～伞 an umbrella ‖ 一～铁锹 a spade b) handful of: 一～鼻涕一～泪 tearful and snivelling ‖ 一～土 a handful of earth ‖ 一～花 a bunch of flowers c) [for some abstract ideas]: 放～火 set fire ‖ 加～劲 make an extra effort; put on a spurt ‖ 一～年纪的人 aged/elderly person ‖ 老师让他加～劲,不然考试准不及格。The teacher told him to pull his socks up, or he'd undoubtedly fail his exam. ‖ 他工作上是一～好手。He is an efficient worker. d) [for sth done with hand]: 擦～汗 wipe your sweat away ‖ 拉我一～ give me a tug/pull ‖ 推他一～ give him a push ‖ 要我帮一～吗? Can I lend a hand? / Do you need a hand? ❿〈名〉〈旧〉 sworn brotherhood: ～弟 sworn younger brother ‖ ～嫂 sworn sister-in-law; wife of sworn elder brother

把[2] bǎ
〈介〉 ❶ [used to advance the object of a verb to the position before it]: ～房子修修 have the house repaired ‖ ～话题引开 steer the conversation away from a topic ‖ ～门关上 close the door ‖ ～男朋友甩了 ditch one's boyfriend ‖ ～嗓子喊哑 shout oneself hoarse ‖ ～双手伸出来 hold one's hands out ‖ ～头一扭 toss one's head ‖ ～玩具收起来 gather one's toys up; put the toys away ‖ ～困难留给自己,～方便让给别人 take on difficulties so as to make things easy for others ‖ 别走! 看他能～你怎么样。Stay. He can't do you any harm. ‖ 你的问题～我难住了。Your question's stumped me. ❷ [used to introduce a "subject + verb + complement" structure]: ～孩子们乐坏了。The children were overjoyed. ‖ 差点～她急疯了。She was almost driven mad by anxiety. ‖ 快～他累死了。He was so tired he could drop. ❸

[used to introduce a "doer + action" structure expressing an unhappy event]：要犁地的时候我偏偏～牛丢了。I was just about to start the ploughing when the ox was missing.

把[3] bǎ 〈数〉[used after some numerals or measure words to express approximation] about; or so; more or less; approximately：百～里 about fifty kilometres ‖ 个～月 about a month; a month or so ‖ 千～人 some thousand people; around one thousand people
⇨bà

【把柄】bǎbǐng 〈名〉❶ handle：锄头～ handle of a hoe ❷〈喻〉handle：给人以～ give sb a handle (against oneself) ‖ 给他们留下敲诈你的～ provide them with grounds for blackmailing you ‖ 为人要检点，不要给敌人留下～。Don't let your conduct give a handle to your enemies. ‖ 小心别让他抓住你什么～。Be careful not to let him get anything against you.

【把场】bǎchǎng 〈动〉prompt, supervise or provide mental support to an actor/actress at a stage performance

【把持】bǎchí 〈动〉❶ dominate; manipulate; have exclusive control of; monopolize：～财权 have/maintain the monopoly of financial authority/power ‖ ～朝政 dominate in the court ‖ ～公司内一切重要职位 occupy all the key positions in the corporation ‖ ～股市/传媒 manipulate the stock market/the mass media ‖ ～一切 keep everything under one's control ‖ ～政权 monopolize/manipulate political power ❷ control (one's feelings, etc)：～不住自己 can hardly control oneself; lose control over oneself

【把舵】bǎduò ❶〈动〉hold/operate the rudder/helm; take the helm; steer; hold the tiller ❷〈名〉steerer; helmsman

【把风】bǎfēng 〈动〉keep watch (for one's partner in a clandestine activity); be on the lookout/watch (for the police)

【把关】bǎguān 〈动〉❶ guard a pass：重兵～ guard a pass with massive forces ❷ check (up) strictly (on sth) for mistakes：层层～ make checks at all levels ‖ 严格～ make strict checks on sth ‖ 最后～ give the final check (on/against) ‖ 把好产品质量关 keep check and guarantee/ensure the quality of a product ‖ 把好政治关 ensure political soundness

【把家】bǎjiā 〈动〉〈方〉keep house：她是个～好手。She is good at housekeeping. / She runs her house well.

【把角儿】bǎjiǎor 〈名〉street corner：～有个邮筒。There is a pillar box at the street corner.

【把酒】bǎjiǔ 〈动〉〈书〉❶ raise one's wine cup：～敬客 raise one's glasses and propose a toast to the guest(s) ❷ fill a cup with wine (for sb)

【把揽】bǎlan = 把持① bǎchí

【把牢】bǎláo 〈形〉〈方〉steady; reliable; dependable：她办事不～。She is not quite dependable in taking charge of things. ‖ 这墙不～。The wall is not safe. ‖ 他说话不～。You can never trust his words. / He never keeps his word.

【把脉】bǎmài 〈动〉〈方〉[中医] take/feel/measure sb's pulse

【把门】bǎmén 〈动〉❶ guard a gate：这门把得很严。The gate was closely guarded. ‖〈喻〉他说话嘴上缺个～儿的。He often makes impetuous remarks. / He often shoots his mouth off. ❷ serve as a goalkeeper (in football, etc); keep the goal

【把式】bǎshi = 把势 bǎshi

【把势】bǎshi 〈名〉❶ *wushu*; martial arts：要～ practise/exercise/perform martial arts ❷ master; old hand：车～ cart driver; carter ‖ 论细木工活，他可是个～。He is highly skilled in cabinet-making. ❸〈方〉skill：全套～ all the skills (of a craft)

【把守】bǎshǒu 〈动〉guard：～关隘/要塞 guard the pass/fortress ‖ 分兵～ divide up forces for defence of various points

【把手】bǎshou 〈名〉❶ = 拉手 lāshou ❷ grip for the hand; place to hold by

【把水搅浑】bǎshuǐjiǎohún 〈熟〉muddy the waters/the issue—create confusion

【把头】bǎtou 〈名〉labour contractor; gangmaster; foreman; despotic overseer：⇨封建～

【把玩】bǎwán 〈动〉hold and play with; fondle：～古董 fondle antiques

【把稳】bǎwěn 〈形〉〈方〉trustworthy; dependable：他做事～。He is trustworthy in whatever he does. / He is reliable in what he does. / He does his job in a dependable way.

【把握】bǎwò ❶〈动〉hold, take hold of; grasp; guide：～方向盘 hold the steering wheel ‖ ～舵轮 guide the rudderstock ❷〈动〉[applied to abstract things] grasp; seize：～好时机 catch/grasp the opportune time ‖ ～机会 grasp/seize a chance; not let the opportunity slip away ‖ ～经济增长的脉搏 keep fingers on the pulse of economic growth ‖ ～客观规律 master the objective laws ‖ ～时代精神 catch the spirit of the times ‖ ～事情的实质 get to the heart/essence of the matter ‖ ～战机 seize the chance to win a battle ‖ ～自己的命运 hold one's fate/destiny in one's own hands ‖ 透过现象，～本质 see through the phenomena and grasp the essence ❸〈动〉control：～自己 control oneself ‖ 他有～局势的能力。He is able to control the situation. ❹〈名〉assurance; certainty; confidence：有必胜的～ have the game in one's hands; be sure of winning ‖ 对某事有绝对～ be absolutely positive/certain about sth ‖ 十分有～ with perfect confidence/assurance ‖ 有～地回答 answer with confidence ‖ 不打无～之仗。Fight no battle you are not sure of winning. ‖ 他有～按时完成任务。He is confident of completing the task in time.

【把晤】bǎwù 〈动〉〈书〉meet and shake hands; meet and have a close talk with

【把戏】bǎxì 〈名〉❶ acrobatics; jugglery：变～ perform magic/sleight-of-hand ‖ 表演一个～ perform a trick ‖ 耍～的人 juggler ❷ cheap tricks; game：戳/揭穿～ expose sb's tricks ‖ 看穿/识破～ see through sb's tricks ‖ 耍～ play/do tricks ‖ 别跟我玩什么～！None of your tricks with me! ‖ 他又在玩什么鬼～？What dirty trick is he up to this time?

【把细】bǎxì 〈方〉❶〈形〉careful; cautious：用钱很～ be cautious with money; grudge every penny ‖ 做事～ handle affairs cautiously ❷〈名〉kid：这个小～很机灵。This little kid is quite clever.

【把兄弟】bǎxiōngdì 〈名〉blood/sworn brothers

【把斋】bǎzhāi = 封斋 fēngzhāi

【把盏】bǎzhǎn 〈动〉〈书〉raise a wine cup (for cheers)

【把捉】bǎzhuō 〈动〉catch, grasp (sth abstract)：～事物本质 catch/grasp the essence of the matter ‖ ～文件的精神实质 comprehend the gist of the document

【把子】bǎzi ❶〈名〉bundle：韭菜/高粱秸～ a bundle of leeks/sorghum stalks ❷〈量〉a)〈贬〉gang; clique：一～小偷 a bunch/gang of thieves b) bundle：一～蒜苗 a bundle of garlic bolts c) [for sth abstract]：加～劲儿 make an extra effort; put on a spurt ❸〈名〉stage weapons (used in Chinese opera)：耍～ practise fighting with a certain weapon for a performance ❹〈名〉mock fighting and fencing (in such operas) ❺ = 把兄弟 bǎxiōngdì
⇨bàzi

屉 bǎ 〈方〉❶〈名〉excrement; faeces; dung ❷〈动〉defecate; poop：想尿就尿，想～就～。Piss or poop as you please.

【屉屉】bǎba 〈名〉[baby talk] piss; stool

钯 bǎ 〈名〉[化学] palladium (Pd)
⇨pá

靶 bǎ 〈名〉target：打～ shoot at a target; shooting/target practise ‖ 脱～ miss the target ‖ 中～ hit the target ‖ 人像～ silhouette (target) ⇨箭～子

【靶标】bǎbiāo 〈名〉target

【靶场】bǎchǎng 〈名〉shooting range/gallery; range：～安全 range safety ‖ ～试验 range test ‖ 室内～ shooting gallery

【靶船】bǎchuán 〈名〉target ship/vessel

【靶垛】bǎduò 〈名〉butt; target mound

【靶壕】bǎháo 〈名〉(marking) pit

【靶机】bǎjī 〈名〉target drone

【靶距】bǎjù 〈名〉shooting/target range

【靶理论】bǎlǐlùn 〈名〉[生物] target theory

【靶台】bǎtái 〈名〉shooting platform

【靶心】bǎxīn 〈名〉centre of the target; bull's-eye：击中～ hit the target/bull's-eye ‖ 正中～ hit the bull's-eye ‖ 在掷镖游戏中，击中～可得五十分。In darts, a bull's-eye scores (you) 50 points.

【靶纸】bǎzhǐ 〈名〉target sheet

【靶子】bǎzi 〈名〉target：瞄准～ aim at a target ‖ 命中～ hit the target ‖ 未射中～ miss the target ‖ 用作～ use sth as a target ‖ 固定～ stationary target ‖ 活动/移动～ moving/running target

bà

B

坝 bà 〈名〉❶ dam: 筑～ build/construct/erect a dam ‖ 筑～拦河 dam a river ‖ 大～ big dam ‖ 拦洪/蓄洪～ flood control dam ‖ 洪水冲垮了堤～。The floodwater burst the dam. ❷ dyke; embankment: ⇨丁～ ❸〈方〉sand beach; sandbank; sandbar: ⇨沙～ ❹ [used in place names] flatland; plain

【坝顶】 bàdǐng 〈名〉 dam crest; top of the dam: ～闸门 crest gate

【坝基】 bàjī 〈名〉 dam foundation/base: ～渗漏 leakage of dam foundation

【坝埽】 bàsào 〈名〉〈旧〉 spur (dyke)

【坝塘】 bàtáng 〈名〉〈方〉 small reservoir

【坝田】 bàtián 〈名〉 patch of fields (surrounded by hills)

【坝址】 bàzhǐ 〈名〉 dam site

【坝子】 bàzi 〈名〉 ❶ dam ❷ plain [used in the Southwest of China]: 川西～ West Sichuan Plain

把 bà 〈名〉 ❶ grip; handle: 壶～儿 pot handle ❷ stem (of a flower, leaf, etc): 花～儿 pedicel ‖ 梨～ pear stem
⇨bǎ

【把子】 bàzi 〈名〉 handle: 刀～ knife handle ‖ 印～ seal handle (signifying political power)
⇨bǎzi

弝 bà 〈名〉 ❶ grip of a bow where it is held in position ❷〈方〉 = 把子 bàzi

爸 bà 〈名〉〈口〉 pa; dad; father

【爸爸】 bàba 〈名〉 papa; dad; father

耙 bà ❶〈名〉 harrow: 拉～ draw a harrow ⇨钉齿～ ❷〈动〉 harrow: ～地 harrow a field to loosen the soil ‖ 那块地已经～过，可以下种了。The field has been harrowed for sowing.
⇨pá

【耙齿】 bàchǐ 〈名〉 spikes of a harrow; harrow spikes

【耙片】 bàpiàn 〈名〉 disc (of the disc harrow)

罢 bà 〈动〉 ❶ stop; cease: ⇨～工; ～手 ❷ dismiss: ～掉她的官 remove her from her office ⇨～免 ❸ finish; be over: 她吃～晚饭就走了。She left after finishing supper. ‖ 干就干好，不干便～。If you decide to do it, do it well, but forget about it if you decide not to.

【罢笔】 bàbǐ 〈动〉 *finish/stop writing; give up writing*

【罢斥】 bàchì 〈动〉〈书〉 (of a king or other rulers) remove sb from his position; dismiss

【罢黜】 bàchù 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ dismiss/remove from office ❷ ban; reject: ～百家，独尊儒术 proscribe all non-Confucian schools of thought and espouse Confucianism as the orthodox state ideology

【罢工】 bàgōng 〈动〉 strike (for); go/be on strike; take industrial action; walk/stay off the job: 参加～ join in a strike ‖ 号召～ call for a strike ‖ 继续～ remain on strike ‖ 结束～ end/terminate the walkout ‖ 举行～ hold/stage a walkout/strike; go (out) on a strike ‖ 平息～ settle a strike ‖ 破坏～ break up a strike ‖ 取消～ call off a strike/walkout ‖ 宣布～ declare/proclaim a strike ‖ 镇压～ put down a strike ‖ 为提高工资～ strike for a pay rise ‖ ～破坏者 strike breaker ‖ ～通知 strike notice ‖ 反战～ antiwar (work) stoppage ‖ 警察～ police strike ‖ 静坐～ sit-down strike ‖ 声援性～ sympathy/sympathetic/supportive strike ‖ 总～ general strike

〖～工人〗 bàgōng gōngrén 〈名〉 striking worker; worker on strike; striker

〖～津贴〗 bàgōng jīntiē 〈名〉 strike benefits/pay

〖～险〗 bàgōngxiǎn 〈名〉 strike risks

【罢官】 bàguān 〈动〉 dismiss/discharge/remove sb from office

【罢教】 bàjiào 〈动〉 (of teachers) strike; refuse to teach/give classes

【罢考】 bàkǎo 〈动〉 boycott an examination

【罢课】 bàkè 〈动〉 boycott a class; (of students) strike: 学生～。The students are out on strike.

【罢了】 bàle 〈助〉 [used at the end of a declarative sentence] that's all; nothing more; just: 他当时就是不想和我们在一起～。He just didn't want to stay with us. ‖ 没什么，我不过做了自己应该做的事～。Forget it. I just did what I should. That's all.

【罢了】 bàliǎo 〈动〉 let it pass; be done with it: 他不领情也就～，反倒怪起我来。I wouldn't mind his ingratitude, but he went so far as to lay the blame on me.

【罢论】 bàlùn 〈名〉 *abandoned idea*: 此事已做～。This idea has already been dropped. / The matter has been laid aside.

【罢免】 bàmiǎn 〈动〉 dismiss from office; oust; remove: 投票～腐败的市长 vote to recall the corrupt mayor ‖ 他的主席职务被～了。He was ousted from his position as chairman.

〖～权〗 bàmiǎnquán 〈名〉 right of recall; recall

【罢赛】 bàsài 〈动〉 boycott a game/match; strike: ～选手 player/*competitor on strike*

【罢市】 bàshì 〈动〉 go on a shopkeepers' strike; close up shops; refuse to do business; protest by suspending business

【罢手】 bàshǒu 〈动〉 give up; stop; give up one's game; call it quits; throw in one's hand: 不成功，我们决不～。We'll never stop until we succeed.

【罢讼】 bàsòng = 罢诉 bàsù

【罢诉】 bàsù 〈动〉 *cancel/withdraw a lawsuit; abandon/revoke* a prosecution

【罢休】 bàxiū 〈动〉 give up; let sth drop: 不达目的，决不～。We'll not stop until we reach our goal.

【罢演】 bàyǎn 〈动〉 boycott a performance; strike: 以～相威胁 threaten performance boycott; threaten to boycott a performance

【罢战】 bàzhàn 〈动〉 end a war

【罢职】 bàzhí 〈动〉 remove from office; dismiss

䎬 bà 〈名〉〈方〉 bucktooth; projecting front teeth

鲅 bà 〈名〉 Spanish mackerel

霸 bà ❶〈名〉 recognized chief of the feudal lords; overlord: 春秋五～ five overlords of the Spring and Autumn Period ❷〈名〉 tyrant; despot; bully: 他是当地一～。He is a bully in the locality. ⇨恶～; 渔～ ❸〈名〉 hegemonism; hegemony: 反～斗争 struggle against hegemonism/local despots ⇨争～ ❹〈动〉 dominate; lord it over; tyrannize (over): 军阀割据，各～一方。The whole country was ruled over by warlords, with each dominating a region. ⇨～占; 独～一方

【霸持】 bàchí 〈动〉 forcibly occupy/dominate: ～他人产业 snatch and hold others' property ‖ ～文坛 dominate the literary circles

【霸道】 bàdào ❶〈名〉 [in ancient political philosophy] rule by force ❷〈形〉 domineering; overbearing; high-handed; unreasonable; bullying: 性格～ have a domineering/overbearing personality ‖ 她很～。She is very high-handed. / She has an overbearing manner. ‖ 他做事～，我们大家都很讨厌。He did things in a high-handed manner, and we all hated it. ⇨横行～

【霸道】 bàdao 〈形〉 (of liquor, medicine, etc) very strong; potent: 这酒很～，喝一点就醉。This spirit is rather strong; one can easily get drunk on it.

【霸气】 bàqì ❶〈形〉 domineering; overbearing; tyrannical: ～十足的统治者 very domineering ruler ❷〈名〉 peremptoriness; aggressiveness; dictatorial airs; imperiousness: 他一身～。He radiates aggressiveness. / He has an overbearing manner.

【霸权】 bàquán 〈名〉 hegemony; supremacy; dominance: 反对～ oppose hegemony ‖ 建立～ establish hegemony ‖ 争夺～ contend for hegemony ‖ 地区性/世界～ regional/world hegemony ‖ 海上/军事～ marine/military supremacy

〖～主义〗 bàquánzhǔyì 〈名〉 hegemonism: 反对～ oppose hegemonism ‖ 推行～ practise/pursue hegemony

【霸王】 bàwáng 〈名〉 ❶ the Conqueror—title assumed by Xiang Yu (项羽, 232-202 BC) ❷ overlord; despot; tyrant

〖～龙〗 bàwánglóng 〈名〉 [动物] tyrannosaur

【霸王鞭】 bàwángbiān 〈名〉 ❶ rattle stick dance ❷ rattle stick used in such dancing ❸ [植物] crab cactus

【霸业】 bàyè 〈名〉 hegemonist accomplishments; hegemony: 建立～ build up a hegemony

【霸占】 bàzhàn 〈动〉forcibly occupy; unlawfully seize/take by force: ～别国领土 annex the territory of another country ‖ ～财产 occupy property by force ‖ ～他人妻子 take possession of sb else's wife

【霸主】 bàzhǔ 〈名〉❶ powerful chief of feudal lords, princes of the Spring and Autumn Period ❷ overlord; hegemon; despot: 取得～地位 obtain hegemony/overlordship ‖ 稳居～地位 continue to hold No 1 spot ‖ 海上～ maritime overlord

ba

吧 ba 〈助〉❶ [used at the end of an imperative sentence to soften the tone]: 快走～! Please hurry up! ‖ 你认真点～。Be serious! ‖ 那就下周～。Ok. Let's make it next week. ❷ [used at the end of a question]: 你就是小李～? You are Xiao Li, aren't you? ‖ 大家都完成工作了～? Have you all finished the job? ❸ [used at the end of a declarative sentence to indicate uncertainty]: 大概是前天～。It might be the day before yesterday. ‖ 他大概不会来了～。He will not be coming, I suppose. ❹ [used before a pause after each one of a pair of opposite suppositions to imply a dilemma]: 去～,不好;不去～,也不好。Going will not do, but neither will not going.
⇨bā

bāi

刌 bāi

【刌划】 bāihuai 〈动〉〈方〉❶ arrange; deal with ❷ repair; renovate: 玩具叫他给～坏了。He damaged the toy with his tinkering.

掰 bāi 〈动〉❶ break off with hands: ～玉米 break off corncobs ‖ 把白菜帮子～掉 break the outer leaves off the Chinese cabbages ‖ 〈喻〉一分钱～成两半花 watch every penny; be careful with every penny; try to make each penny do the job of two ‖ 他把巧克力～成了两半。He broke the bar of chocolate into two pieces. ❷ 〈方〉break off (relations): 他俩的交情早就～了。The two broke up ages ago. ❸ separate with fingers: ～着手指数数 count on one's fingers ❹ 〈方〉analyse; talk: 他胡～了半天,也没说出个所以然。He talked for a long time but failed to say anything significant.

【掰手腕】 bāi shǒuwàn = 掰腕子 bāi wànzi

【掰腕子】 bāi wànzi 〈名〉wrist/arm wrestling: 我～掰不过他。I'm no match for him in arm wrestling.

蹩 bāi 〈动〉〈方〉be lame/crippled

【蹩子】 bāizi 〈名〉〈方〉lame person; cripple

bái

白[1] bái ❶ 〈形〉white: 皮肤～ have fair complexion; be fair-skinned ‖ 她的头发已经～了。Her hair has turned white. ‖ 他的脸都气～了。He was white with fury. ⇨黑～分明 ❷ 〈形〉clean; pure; honest: ⇨清～ ❸ 〈形〉bright: 大～天 broad daylight ‖ 东方发～。The sky brightened in the east. / Day was dawning in the east. ❹ 〈形〉clear; plain: ⇨不～之冤;真相大～ ❺〈动〉explain; state; confess: ⇨表～;自～ ❻ 〈动〉clear up; vindicate: ⇨辩～ ❼ 〈名〉spoken part [in an opera, etc]: ⇨独～; 对～ ❽ 〈名〉vernacular (of classical Chinese): 文～杂陈 mixture of classical and vernacular Chinese ❾ 〈名〉funeral: ⇨红～喜事 ❿ 〈形〉plain; blank: ～开水 plain boiled water ‖ ～纸 blank paper ⇨～手起家 ⓫ 〈副〉in vain; vainly; fruitlessly; without result: ～活一世 have nothing to show for one's age; dishonour one's white hairs ‖ ～跑一趟 have been on a fool's errand; make a fruitless trip; one's errand/journey has been in vain ‖ ～辛苦 one's efforts have been wasted to no avail ‖ 他～花了很多钱。He poured a lot of money down the drain. ‖ 你的工夫不会～费的。Your efforts will be duly rewarded. ‖ 我～干了。My efforts came to nothing. ‖ 我的建议～提了。My advice fell on deaf ears. ‖ 你去帮帮她整理那些账,她在那儿～忙活呢。Go and help her with those accounts; she is getting nowhere with them. ⓬ 〈副〉free of charge; gratis: ～吃～拿 eat and take without pay ‖ ～给/送 give for free/nothing ‖ 那是一道～送分的题。That question is a gift. ‖ 那是～给。That's a gift. ⓭ 〈副〉easily; without effort: ～得了个奖 get a reward for nothing ⓮ 〈动〉stare at coldly or contemptuously: ～了某人一眼 give sb a black look; give sb a supercilious/reproaching look; cast a disdainful glance (at sb) ‖ 她生气地～了他一眼。She cast/gave/darted an angry look at him. ⓯ 〈名〉white: ⇨蛋～;眼～ ⓰ 〈名〉white part of a plant; stalk: ⇨葱～;茭～ ⓱ 〈名〉White (signifying counter-revolutionary political alignment): ⇨～匪; ～区; ～色恐怖 ⓲ 〈名〉dialect: 苏～ Suzhou dialect ⓳ (Bái) 〈名〉Bai ethnic group

白[2] bái 〈形〉misspelt; mispronounced: 写～字 misspell a character

【白皑皑】 bái'ái'ái 〈形〉snow-white; pure white; dazzlingly white: ～的山峰 snow-covered mountain tops/peaks

【白矮星】 bái'ǎixīng 〈名〉[天文] white dwarf

【白案】 bái'àn 〈名〉[in kitchens of messes and restaurants] white/kneading board—flour or rice cooking (as opposed to meat cooking)

【白白】 báibái 〈副〉vainly; ineffectively; fruitlessly; in vain; for nothing; to no avail/purpose; without result: ～浪费一个机会 let an opportunity slip through one's fingers ‖ ～送死 die in vain ‖ 不要让时光～流逝。Don't let time slip by. ‖ 这简直是～浪费精力。This simply means a waste of energy.

【白柏】 báibǎi 〈名〉[植物] white cedar

【白班】 báibān 〈名〉day shift: 上～ do/work the day shift

【白斑】 báibān 〈名〉[医学] leucoplakia

〖～病〗 báibānbìng 〈名〉leucoderma; vitiligo

【白板】 báibǎn 〈名〉❶ unpainted plank ❷ [哲学] tabula rasa [the human mind viewed as having no innate ideas] ❸ white dragon [a piece in mah-jong]

【白版】 báibǎn 〈名〉blank/white space (in a book or magazine)

【白榜】 báibǎng 〈名〉white-paper bulletin/notice

【白报纸】 báibàozhǐ 〈名〉newsprint

【白鼻子】 báibízi 〈名〉foxy/sly/crafty person; clown (in Chinese opera)

【白璧微瑕】 báibì-wēixiá 〈熟〉slight flaw in a white jade—slight blemish; small fault; blemish in sb's good character

【白璧无瑕】 báibì-wúxiá 〈熟〉flawless white jade; impeccable moral integrity

【白醭】 báibú 〈名〉white mould (on the surface of vinegar, etc)

【白卜鲔】 báibǔwěi 〈名〉[动物] wavyback skipjack

【白布】 báibù 〈名〉plain white cloth; calico

【白不呲咧】 báibucīliē 〈形〉〈方〉colourless; tasteless: 穿洗得～的牛仔裤很时髦。It is trendy to wear blue jeans faded from many washings. ‖ 炒菜时酱油放少了,～的。With too little soy sauce, the dish looks whitish and tastes bland.

【白菜】 báicài 〈名〉Chinese cabbage

【白茬】 báichá 〈形〉❶ unplanted; fallow: ～地 unplanted fields after harvesting ❷ (of wood furniture) unpainted: ～大门 unpainted gate ❸ (of fur coat) without an outer cloth layer: ～皮袄 fur coat without an outer cloth layer

【白茶】 báichá 〈名〉plain tea [a kind of specially processed tea]

【白吃】 báichī 〈动〉have a free meal: 这顿饭不能让他～了。We can't let him have the meal for free. / We can't let him dine out on us for nothing. ‖ 有些官员认为,公款吃喝是不吃白不吃,吃了也～。Some officials think they will incur neither blame nor obligation to dine at public expense.

【白痴】 báichī 〈名〉❶ idiocy; imbecility ❷ idiot; ament; imbecile; oaf: 天生的～ born idiot ‖ 先天～ congenital idiot ‖ 简直把我当～了,想让我晚上和周末上班。They must think I'm an idiot, expecting me to work nights and weekends.

【白炽】 báichì 〈名〉white glow; incandescence

〖～灯泡〗 báichì dēngpào 〈名〉incandescent bulb

〖～电灯〗 báichì diàndēng 〈名〉incandescent lamp

〖～光〗 báichìguāng 〈名〉incandescence

〖～弧光灯〗 báichì húguāngdēng 〈名〉incandescent arc lamp

【白唇鹿】 báichúnlù 〈名〉 white-lipped deer
【白醋】 báicù 〈名〉 white vinegar
【白搭】 báidā 〈动〉 be of no use/good/avail; be in vain; get nothing: 一切辛苦都～了。All the hard work was of no avail. ‖ 你说也～，他不会同意的。It's no use talking to him; he won't give his consent.
【白大褂】 báidàguà 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ doctor's coat/overall ❷〈喻〉 doctor or nurse
【白带】 báidài 〈名〉[生理] leucorrhoea; whites: ～过多 leucorrhagia
【白蛋白】 báidànbái 〈名〉[生化] albumin: ～测定器 albumoscope ‖ ～悬浮实验 albumin suspension test ‖ ～增多 albuminosis
【白党】 báidǎng 〈名〉 White Party [counter-revolutionary rebel clique after the Russian October Revolution]
【白道】 báidào 〈名〉 ❶ moon's orbit/path ❷〈喻〉 circle of officials; government: 他黑道～都有联系。He has connections both in the government and in the underworld.
【白地】 báidì 〈名〉 ❶ unplanted/unsown field: 我们留了一块～种棉花。We left a plot for cotton. ❷ land with no buildings standing; bare land: 村子被烧成一片～。The village was reduced to waste land by fire.
【白癜风】 báidiànfēng 〈名〉[医学] vitiligo
【白丁】 báidīng 〈名〉 person without title or rank in ancient China; commoner; unlearned person; conscript pressed into temporary military service
【白地儿】 báidìr 〈名〉 white base: ～薄板 plates with white base
【白洞】 báidòng 〈名〉[天文] white hole
【白椴】 báiduàn 〈名〉[植物] white basswood
【白俄】 Bái É 〈名〉 White Russian [one who fled Russia after 1917]; expatriate Russian
【白俄罗斯】 Bái'éluósī 〈名〉 Belarus; (formerly) Belorussia; Byelarus
〖～共和国〗 Bái'éluósī Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Belarus
〖～人〗 Bái'éluósīrén 〈名〉 Belarussian; Byelorussian
〖～语〗 Bái'éluósīyǔ 〈名〉 Belarussian; Byelorussian
【白额雁】 bái'éyàn 〈名〉 white-fronted goose
【白垩】 bái'è 〈名〉 chalk; whiting
〖～纪〗 Bái'èjì 〈名〉[地质] Cretaceous Period
〖～土〗 bái'ètǔ 〈名〉 chalk soil
〖～系〗 Bái'èxì 〈名〉[地质] Cretaceous System
【白发】 báifà 〈名〉 grey/white hair: 拔掉～ pluck grey hairs
〖～苍苍〗 báifà-cāngcāng 〈形〉 grey-haired; hoary-headed: ～的老人 grey-haired old man; old man with hair as white as snow
〖～症〗 báifàzhèng 〈名〉 poliosis; poliothrix
【白矾】 báifán 〈名〉 alum; alumen
【白饭】 báifàn 〈名〉 ❶ plain cooked rice ❷ rice with nothing to go with it
【白匪】 báifěi 〈名〉 White bandits
【白费】 báifèi 〈动〉 waste; do in vain: ～工夫/时间 waste one's time ‖ ～力气 waste one's energy; plough the air/sands; beat the wind/air; beat a dead horse ‖ ～心机 scheme in vain ‖ ～心思 rack one's wits in vain/to no avail ‖ 使我们的努力～ stultify our efforts ‖ 一切辛苦全～了，合同被另外一家公司搞到手。All that hard work was for nothing. The contract went to another company.
〖～唇舌〗 báifèichúnshé 〈熟〉 waste one's breath; speak to the wind; whistle down the wind
〖～蜡〗 báifèilà 〈动〉 waste the candle—waste one's time and energy; waste one's efforts; be useless
【白粉】 báifěn 〈名〉 ❶ white face powder ❷〈口〉 chalk ❸〈口〉 heroin: 吸～ do/take heroin; snort
〖～病〗 báifěnbìng 〈名〉 powdery mildew
〖～蝶〗 báifěndié 〈名〉 white butterfly
【白腐】 báifǔ 〈名〉[林业] white rot
【白干儿】 báigānr 〈名〉 strong, colourless alcoholic drink; spirit
【白革】 báigé 〈名〉 white leather
【白宫】 Báigōng 〈名〉 White House [residence of the US president in Washington DC, often used to refer to the US government]: ～已否认了这一报道。The White House has denied the report.
【白姑鱼】 báigūyú 〈名〉 white Chinese croaker
【白骨】 báigǔ 〈名〉 white bones (of the dead): 那里～如山。The place was piled with white bones.
〖～精〗 báigǔjīng 〈名〉 ❶ White Bone Demon [in the novel *Pilgrimage to the West*《西游记》] ❷ foxy and cruel woman
【白骨顶】 báigǔdǐng 〈名〉[动物] coot
【白瓜子】 báiguāzǐ 〈名〉 pumpkin seed
【白光】 báiguāng 〈名〉[物理] white light
【白圭之玷】 báiguīzhīdiàn 〈熟〉 a stain on white jade—flaw of an otherwise perfect person
【白鲑】 báiguī 〈名〉[动物] whitefish
【白果】 báiguǒ 〈名〉[植物] ginkgo; gingko: ～树 ginkgo tree; ginkgo
〖～儿〗 báiguǒr 〈名〉〈方〉 hen's eggs
〖～松〗 báiguǒsōng 〈名〉 gingko/lacebark pine
【白海】 Báihǎi 〈名〉 White Sea
【白合金】 báihéjīn 〈名〉 white alloy
【白鹤】 báihè 〈名〉 white crane
【白喉】 báihóu 〈名〉[医学] diphtheria
〖～毒素〗 báihóu dúsù 〈名〉 diphtheria toxin
【白狐】 báihú 〈名〉 arctic/white fox
【白胡椒】 báihújiāo 〈名〉 white pepper
【白虎】 báihǔ 〈名〉 White Tiger, collective name for the western group of seven of the twenty-eight constellations
【白虎星】 báihǔxīng 〈名〉 ❶ White Tiger Star ❷〈迷信〉 jinx; person who brings disaster to others
【白花】 báihuā 〈名〉 ❶ white flower ❷ lap waste (cotton)
〖～葫芦〗 báihuā húlu 〈名〉 white-flowered gourd
【白花花】 báihuāhuā 〈形〉 shining white: ～的流水 foaming water ‖ ～的银元 gleaming silver dollars
【白花蛇】 báihuāshé 〈名〉 long-nosed pit viper
【白化病】 báihuàbìng 〈名〉 albinism: ～人 albino ‖ ～植物 albino plant
【白话】 báihuà 〈名〉 ❶ exaggerated statement; groundless talk; empty promise: 空口说～ make empty promises; pay mere lip service; talk without substantiating by written guarantee; offer mere word of mouth ❷〈口〉 small talk; chitchat; chat: 一边说～一边做针线活 chat over sewing ❸ vernacular: ～小说 novels in the vernacular
〖～诗〗 báihuàshī 〈名〉 (free) verse in vernacular Chinese
〖～文〗 báihuàwén 〈名〉 vernacular writing; writings in vernacular Chinese: ～运动 Vernacular Movement (1917-1919)
【白桦】 báihuà 〈名〉[植物] white birch
〖～尺蛾〗 báihuà chǐ'é 〈名〉 peppered moth
【白晃晃】 báihuānghuāng 〈形〉 shining bright; gleaming: ～的照明弹 dazzling flare
【白灰】 báihuī 〈名〉 ❶ ＝ 石灰 shíhuī ❷ white lime; whitewash: 在墙上刷一层～ whitewash the wall
【白烩鱼】 báihuìyú 〈名〉 white stewed fish
【白芨】 báijī 〈名〉[中药] bletilla tuber; hyacinth bletilla
【白暨豚】 báijìtún ＝ 白鳍豚 báiqítún
【白姜】 báijiāng 〈名〉 white ginger
【白教】 Báijiào 〈名〉 White Sect of Lamaism
【白芥】 báijiè 〈名〉 white mustard
【白金】 báijīn 〈名〉 ❶ white gold ❷ platinum: ～托镶着的蓝宝石 ring with a sapphire in a platinum setting ❸ silver (in ancient times)
【白金汉宫】 Báijīnhàngōng 〈名〉 Buckingham Palace [the London residence of the British sovereign]
【白金属】 báijīnshǔ 〈名〉 white metal
【白鲸】 báijīng 〈名〉 beluga; white whale
【白净】 báijing 〈形〉 (of complexion) fair and clear: ～的皮肤 fair complexion ‖ ～的双颊 lily-white cheeks
【白酒】 báijiǔ 〈名〉〈口〉 liquor; spirit; white liquor/spirit (as opposed to "wine")
【白驹过隙】 báijū-guòxì 〈熟〉 a glimpse of a white colt flashing past seen through the crack in a wall—in the twinkling of eye: 人生如～。Life is fleeting.
【白卷】 báijuàn 〈名〉〈口〉 blank (examination) paper; (examination) paper unanswered: 交～ hand in the paper unanswered; have nothing to show; "lay an egg"
【白开水】 báikāishuǐ 〈名〉 plain boiled water
【白口】 báikǒu 〈名〉 ❶ spoken parts (in opera) ❷ (of books bound in the traditional style) not showing any black line on the outside edge
〖～铁〗 báikǒutiě 〈名〉 white iron

【～铸铁】 báikǒu zhùtiě 〈名〉 white cast iron
【白蜡】 báilà 〈名〉 white/insect wax
【～虫】 báilàchóng 〈名〉 wax insect
【～树】 báilàshù 〈名〉 Chinese ash
【白镴】 báilà 〈名〉 soldering tin
【白兰】 báilán 〈名〉[植物] gardenia
【～瓜】 báilánguā 〈名〉 honeydew melon
【～花】 báilánhuā 〈名〉 gardenia
【白兰地】 báilándì 〈名〉 brandy; cognac: 搀水～ brandy-pawnee
【白浪】 báilàng 〈名〉 whitecaps; white-crested waves
【白里透红】 báilǐ tòuhóng white touched with red; (of complexion) milk and rose
【白栎】 báilì 〈名〉[植物] white oak
【白痢】 báilì 〈名〉 ❶ [中医] dysentery (characterized by white mucous stool) ❷ [兽医] white diarrhoea
【白莲】 báilián 〈名〉 white lotus; seed of the white lotus
【～教】 Báiliánjiào 〈名〉 White Lotus Society [a religious sect in the Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties, roughly from the 15th to the 19th century]
【白鲢】 báilián 〈名〉[动物] silver carp
【白脸】 báiliǎn 〈名〉 ❶ white face [type of facial make-up usu for a villain in Beijing opera]: 扮演～ play the villain ⇨唱～ ❷ [usu derogatory] handsome young man: 他只不过是个小～。He is merely a pretty face.
【白蔹】 báiliǎn 〈名〉[植物] radix ampelopsis
【白亮】 báiliàng 〈形〉 shining bright: ～的刺刀 shining bayonet
【白磷】 báilín 〈名〉 white phosphorus
【白蛉】 báilíng 〈名〉 sandfly
【白领】 báilǐng 〈名〉 white collar
【～阶层】 báilǐng jiēcéng 〈名〉 white-collar class
【白令海】 Báilìnghǎi 〈名〉 Bering Sea: ～争端 Bering Sea Dispute
【～峡】 Báilìnghǎixiá 〈名〉 Bering Strait [a strait between Alaska and Russia, connecting the Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean]
【白榴石】 báiliúshí 〈名〉[矿业] leucite
【白榴岩】 báiliúyán 〈名〉[地质] leucitite
【白鹭】 báilù 〈名〉 egret; aigrette
【～羽】 báilùyǔ 〈名〉 aigrette
【白露】 Báilù 〈名〉 White Dew [the beginning of the 15th of the 24 solar terms on the 7th, 8th or 9th of September]
【白萝卜】 báiluóbo 〈名〉 white radish
【白马王子】 báimǎ-wángzǐ 〈名〉 ideal boyfriend; Prince Charming: 梦中的～ prince in one's dreams
【白茫茫】 báimángmáng 〈形〉 vast/boundless expanse of whiteness: 田野被大雪覆盖着,～一眼望不到边。Covered with snow, the fields were an endless expanse of whiteness.
【白毛风】 báimáofēng 〈名〉〈方〉 snowstorm
【白茅】 báimáo 〈名〉[植物] cogongrass; cogon
【～根】 báimáogēn 〈名〉[中药] cogongrass rhizome
【白眉猴】 báiméihóu 〈名〉 mangabey
【白煤】 báiméi 〈名〉 ❶ anthracite; hard coal ❷ white coal—waterpower
【白霉素】 báiméisù 〈名〉 albomycin; kitasamycin; leucomycin
【白蒙蒙】 báiméngméng 〈形〉 (of fog, steam, etc) hazy; misty; whitish and indistinct: ～的晨雾 a haze of morning mist
【白米】 báimǐ 〈名〉〈口〉 (husked) rice: ～饭 cooked rice
【白面】 báimiàn 〈名〉〈口〉 white flour; wheat flour
【白面儿】 báimiànr 〈名〉〈口〉 heroin
【白面书生】 báimiàn-shūshēng 〈名〉 ❶ young and fair-complexioned scholar ❷ scholar who is a pale-faced weakling
【白描】 báimiáo 〈名〉 ❶ sketch; line drawing filled with ink shading ❷ plain depiction; simple, straightforward style of writing; sketch: 用～手法刻画人物性格 characterize a person through sketching of most important traits
【白膜炎】 báimóyán 〈名〉[医学] albuginitis
【白沫】 báimò 〈名〉 foam; frothy saliva: 口吐～ foam at the mouth
【白木】 báimù 〈名〉 ❶ tulip tree ❷ white wood
【白木耳】 báimù'ěr 〈名〉 edible white fungus; tremella
【白拿】 báiná 〈动〉 take away things/get something for free: ～工资 get paid without doing any work ‖ 消除白吃～的不良习气 eradicate the bad practice of eating and taking things (from the masses) without paying ‖ 你不拿白不拿,拿了也～。If you don't take it, you get nothing for it; if you take it, you get something for nothing.
【白内障】 báinèizhàng 〈名〉 cataract: 患～ get cataracts ‖ 摘除～ remove/extract cataracts ‖ ～摘除术 cataract extraction ‖ 他右眼患～。He has cataracts in the right eye.
【白嫩】 báinèn 〈形〉 (of skin) fair and clear; delicate: ～的肌肤/面庞 fair and delicate skin/complexion
【白尼罗河】 Báiníluóhé 〈名〉 White Nile River
【白袍】 báipáo 〈名〉 white gown; alb
【白跑】 báipǎo 〈动〉 gain no result from a trip: ～一趟 take a trip for nothing; go for nothing; be on a fool's errand
【白皮桉】 báipí'ān 〈名〉[植物] white gum
【白皮病】 báipíbìng 〈名〉 white skin disease
【白皮书】 báipíshū 〈名〉 white paper/book
【白皮松】 báipísōng 〈名〉 lacebark/pumpkin pine
【白票】 báipiào 〈名〉 ❶ blank ballot: 一张～ a blank ballot ❷ written receipt by an individual
【白葡萄酒】 báipútáojiǔ 〈名〉 white wine
【白旗】 báiqí 〈名〉 white flag [signal of surrender or truce]: 打出～ wave/show the white flag ‖ 挂～ fly the white flag
【白鳍豚】 báiqítún 〈名〉 (Chinese) white-flag dolphin
【白槭】 báiqì 〈名〉[植物] white maple
【白铅】 báiqiān 〈名〉〈俗称〉 white lead
【～矿】 báiqiānkuàng 〈名〉 white lead ore; cerussite
【白区】 báiqū 〈名〉 White areas [esp the Kuomintang-controlled areas during the Second Revolutionary War, 1927-1937]
【白饶】 báiráo 〈动〉 ❶ give sth extra free of charge ❷〈方〉 be useless; be ineffective; be of no purpose/avail: 他写了好几封信,但都是～。He wrote several letters, but all to no avail. ‖ 我们昨天干的全算～。What we did yesterday turned out to be of no use.
【白热】 báirè 〈名〉 white heat/glow; incandescence: 在战斗的～阶段 in the heat of the battle
【～化】 báirèhuà 〈形〉 white-hot: 篝火的～中心 white-hot centre of the bonfire ‖ 竞争趋于～。Competition is turning white-hot. ‖ 竞选活动在最后阶段趋于～。The campaign heated up in its final days.
【白人】 Báirén 〈名〉 white person; the white; Caucasian: 她爸爸是～,她妈妈是黑人。She has a white father and a black mother. ‖ 这个地区的主要居民是～。This is mainly a white neighbourhood.
【～优越论】 báirén yōuyuèlùn 〈名〉 white supremacy: ～者 white supremacist
【～种族主义】 báirén zhǒngzúzhǔyì 〈名〉 white racism: ～者 white racist
【白刃】 báirèn 〈名〉 naked sword/blade
【～战】 báirènzhàn 〈名〉 bayonet fighting/assault/charge
【白日】 báirì 〈名〉 ❶ sun ❷ day; daytime
【～见鬼】 báirì-jiànguǐ 〈熟〉 seeing ghosts in broad daylight; sheer fantasy; impossible
【～梦】 báirìmèng 〈名〉 daydream; pipe dream; wishful thinking: 做～ spin a daydream ‖ 成为一名摇滚明星的～ daydream about becoming a rock star
【～撞】 báirìzhuàng 〈名〉〈方〉 daytime burglar
【～做梦】 báirì-zuòmèng 〈熟〉 spin daydreams; build castles in the air; cherish a fond/pipe dream; indulge in wishful thinking; dream daydreams; daydream: 别～了! Stop daydreaming!
【白肉】 báiròu 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ plain unseasoned boiled pork ❷ white meat [chicken, fish, turkey, etc as opposed to red meat such as pork, beef, lamb, etc]
【白润】 báirùn 〈形〉 (of skin) fair and delicate
【白色】 báisè 〈形〉 ❶ white: 穿一身～衣服 be dressed all in white ‖ 把墙刷成～ paint the wall white ‖ ～圣诞节 white Christmas ❷ reactionary: ⇨～恐怖; ～政权
【～标线】 báisè biāoxiàn 〈名〉[建筑] white line
【～大陆】 báisè dàlù 〈名〉 White Continent—Antarctica
【～合金】 báisè héjīn 〈名〉 white alloy
【～金属】 báisè jīnshǔ 〈名〉 white metal
【～恐怖】 báisè kǒngbù 〈名〉 White terror
【～人种】 báisè rénzhǒng 〈名〉 white race
【～收入】 báisè shōurù 〈名〉 legal income
【～陶瓷】 báisè táocí 〈名〉 whiteware

〖～污染〗 báisè wūrǎn 〈名〉white pollution
〖～信号〗 báisè xìnhào 〈名〉white signal
〖～政权〗 báisè zhèngquán 〈名〉reactionary regime
【白塞综合征】 Báisè zōnghézhēng 〈名〉Behçet's syndrome
【白鲨】 báishā 〈名〉white shark
【白山黑水】 báishān-hēishuǐ 〈熟〉Changbai Mountains and Heilongjiang River—in Northeast China
【白鳝】 báishàn 〈名〉white eel
【白芍】 báisháo 〈名〉[中药] root of herbaceous peony; radix paeoniae alba
【白蛇根】 báishégēn 〈名〉[植物] white snakeroot
【白砷】 báishēn ＝ 砒霜 pīshuāng
【白虱】 báishī ＝ 体虱 tǐshī
【白食】 báishí 〈名〉free meal: 吃～ have meals free of charge
【白事】 báishì 〈名〉funeral: 办～ conduct a funeral
【白手】 báishǒu 〈副〉empty-handed; with bare hands
〖～起家〗 báishǒu-qǐjiā 〈熟〉start from scratch; start off with nothing at all to one's name; start without money or social position; be self-made: ～的企业家 self-made entrepreneur ‖ 他～,开了家公司。He set up this company from scratch.
【白首】 báishǒu 〈名〉〈书〉grey hairs—denoting advanced age: ～老人 grey-haired old man
〖～齐眉〗 báishǒu-qíméi 〈熟〉(of a couple) love and respect each other till the end of their lives; live to a ripe old age in conjugal bliss; remain a devoted couple till the end of their lives
【白鼠】 báishǔ 〈名〉white/albino rat; white mouse
【白薯】 báishǔ 〈名〉sweet potato; yam
【白霜】 báishuāng 〈名〉hoarfrost
【白水】 báishuǐ 〈名〉❶ plain boiled water ❷〈书〉clear water
【白水泥】 báishuǐní 〈名〉white cement
【白说】 báishuō 〈动〉❶ waste one's breath; speak to no purpose: 这事就算我～了。Well, just ignore what I have said. ❷ be useless; be of no avail; have no result: 不说白不说,说了也～。It would be a waste of your right to speak if you don't speak out, and it would be a waste of your breath if you do.
【白苏】 báisū 〈名〉[植物] common perilla
【白苏打】 báisūdá 〈名〉white alkali
【白汤】 báitāng 〈名〉clear soup [meat or vegetable soup without soy sauce]
【白糖】 báitáng 〈名〉(granulated or fine) white sugar
【白体】 báitǐ 〈名〉❶ [印刷] lean type [as opposed to boldface (黑体)] ❷ [物理] candicans; white object
【白天】 báitiān 〈名〉day; daytime: 不分～黑夜地干活 work day and night ‖ 在～ in the daytime; at daytime; in/during daylight; during the day; by day ‖ 在大～ in broad/open daylight ‖ ～渐渐比夜晚长了。The days are gaining on the nights. ‖ 他～在办公室上班,晚上开出租车。He works in an office by day and drives a taxi by night.
〖～不做亏心事,夜里不怕鬼敲门〗 báitiān bùzuò kuīxīnshì, yèlǐ bùpà guǐ qiāomén 〈熟〉a quiet conscience sleeps in (the midst of) thunder; a clear conscience is a soft pillow
【白田】 báitián 〈名〉unseeded field; field without crops; field lying fallow; uncultivated plot
【白条】 báitiáo 〈名〉❶ slaughtered poultry or animal (with hair, internal organs, etc. removed): ～鸡 butchered/processed chicken ‖ ～猪 pork; butchered pig ❷ unofficial receipt/voucher ❸ IOU: ⇨打～
【白铁】 báitiě ＝ 镀锌铁 dùxīntiě
〖～匠〗 báitiějiàng 〈名〉tinsmith
〖～矿〗 báitiěkuàng 〈名〉white (iron) pyrite
〖～皮〗 báitiěpí 〈名〉galvanized iron sheet
【白厅】 Báitīng 〈名〉Whitehall [the British government]
【白桐】 báitóng 〈名〉princess tree
【白铜】 báitóng 〈名〉copper-nickel alloy; cupronickel; white brass
【白头】 báitóu 〈名〉❶ ＝ 白首 báishǒu ❷ anonymous; unsigned; without a seal: ～材料 unsigned document; document without stated source
〖～雕〗 báitóudiāo 〈名〉bald eagle
〖～鹫〗 báitóujiù 〈名〉bald eagle
〖～鸟〗 báitóuniǎo 〈名〉whitehead
〖～翁〗 báitóuwēng 〈名〉❶ white-haired old man; hoary-headed old man ❷ [动物] Chinese bulbul; grey starling ❸ [中药] root of the Chinese pulsatilla
〖～偕老〗 báitóu-xiélǎo 〈熟〉(of husband and wife) live together till old age; live in conjugal bliss to a ripe old age; remain a devoted couple all through their lives
〖～叶猴〗 báitóuyèhóu 〈名〉white-headed langur
〖～鼬〗 báitóuyòu 〈名〉tayra
【白兔】 báitù 〈名〉❶ white hare/rabbit ❷ moon
【白脱】 báituō 〈名〉〈方〉[transliteration] butter
【白玩儿】 báiwánr 〈动〉❶ have fun without paying/for free: 这次旅游是公司出的钱,我们是～。The trip was paid for by the corporation and we just enjoyed ourselves for free. ❷ do with ease: 这件事让她去做那是～。It would be as easy as pie for her to do the job.
【白尾】 báiwěi 〈名〉white tail
〖～鹿〗 báiwěilù 〈名〉white-tailed deer; whitetail
【白文】 báiwén 〈名〉❶ text (of an annotated book): 读完～再读注解。Read the text first and then the notes. ❷ unannotated edition of a book ❸ intagliated characters (on a seal)
【白钨矿】 báiwūkuàng 〈名〉scheelite
【白无常】 báiwúcháng 〈名〉white demon (regarded as the messenger of death)
【白兀鹫】 báiwùjiù 〈名〉white crow
【白皙】 báixī ＝ 白净 báijìng
【白细胞】 báixìbāo 〈名〉white (blood) cell/corpuscle; leucocyte: ～计数 white cell count
〖～减少症〗 báixìbāo jiǎnshǎozhèng 〈名〉leukocytopenia; leukopenia
〖～缺乏症〗 báixìbāo quēfázhèng 〈名〉aleukaemia
〖～增多症〗 báixìbāo zēngduōzhèng 〈名〉leucocytosis; leukocytosis
【白鹇】 báixián 〈名〉[动物] silver pheasant
【白藓】 báixiǎn 〈名〉[植物] white moss
【白鲞】 báixiǎng 〈名〉preserved yellow croaker
【白相】 báixiàng 〈动〉〈方〉play (with); enjoy oneself
〖～人〗 báixiàngrén 〈名〉loafer; thug; hoodlum; member of city gang; rogue
【白熊】 báixióng 〈名〉polar/white bear
【白锈病】 báixiùbìng 〈名〉white blister/rust
【白须】 báixū 〈名〉white beard/mustache: ～老人 white-bearded old man; greybeard
【白雪】 báixuě 〈名〉(white) snow
〖～阳春〗 báixuě-yángchūn ＝ 阳春白雪 yángchūn-báixuě
【白血病】 báixuèbìng 〈名〉leukaemia; leucocythaemia: ～患者 leukaemic
〖～病毒〗 báixuèbìng bìngdú 〈名〉leukovirus
【白血球】 báixuèqiú ＝ 白细胞 báixìbāo
【白岩】 báiyán 〈名〉[地质] white rock
【白眼】 báiyǎn 〈动〉take a supercilious/reproachful/disdainful look (at): 白了某人一眼 cast a contemptuous/reproachful eye/glance (at sb); cast an accusatory glance (at sb); give sb a black look ‖ 遭人～ be held in disdain ‖ ～看人 look at sb with contempt ⇨翻～
〖～儿狼〗 báiyǎnrláng 〈名〉ingrate
【白眼珠】 báiyǎnzhū 〈名〉white of the eye
【白羊座】 Báiyángzuò 〈名〉[天文] Aries
【白杨】 báiyáng 〈名〉white poplar
【白药】 báiyào 〈名〉*baiyao* [a white medicinal powder for treating haemorrhage, wounds, bruises, etc]
【白页】 báiyè 〈名〉White Pages [the white part of a telephone directory in China with the phone numbers of organizations or institutions]
【白夜】 báiyè 〈名〉white night
【白衣】 báiyī 〈名〉❶ white clothes: ～少女 girl in white ❷ clothes of the common people ❸ common people; commoner
〖～苍狗〗 báiyī-cānggǒu 〈熟〉freakishness; subtle continuous changes with unpredictable results
〖～天使〗 báiyī tiānshǐ 〈名〉angels in white—hospital nurses
〖～修女〗 Báiyī xiūnǚ 〈名〉White Friar (Carmelite)
〖～修士〗 Báiyī xiūshì 〈名〉White Monk (Cistercian); White Friar (Carmelite)
〖～秀士〗 báiyī xiùshì 〈名〉intelligent young man without an official title
〖～战士〗 báiyī zhànshì 〈名〉warrior in white—medical worker

【白蚁】 báiyǐ 〈名〉[动物] termite; white ant
〖～争穴〗 báiyǐ-zhēngxué 〈熟〉 fight for turf; fight (for) fame and wealth
【白翳】 báiyì 〈名〉[中医] slight corneal opacity; nebula
【白银】 báiyín 〈名〉 silver
【白羽扇豆】 báiyǔshàndòu 〈名〉[植物] (white) lupine
【白雨】 báiyǔ 〈名〉〈方〉 downpour; heavy shower
【白语】 báiyǔ 〈名〉 language of the Bai nationality
【白玉】 báiyù 〈名〉 white jade
【白玉兰】 báiyùlán ＝ 白兰 báilán
【白云】 báiyún 〈名〉 ❶ white cloud ❷ reclusion; place high up in the mountains where a recluse retires to
〖～苍狗〗 báiyún-cānggǒu ＝ 白衣苍狗 báiyī-cānggǒu
【白云母】 báiyúnmǔ 〈名〉[地质] muscovite; white mica: ～薄片 isinglass
【白云杉】 báiyúnshān 〈名〉 white spruce
【白云石】 báiyúnshí 〈名〉[地质] dolomite
【白斩鸡】 báizhǎnjī 〈名〉 tender boiled chicken (chopped into pieces and dipped in sauce before eating)
【白纸】 báizhǐ ❶ white paper ❷ blank/plain paper
〖～黑字〗 báizhǐ-hēizì 〈熟〉(written) in black and white; written on paper; black characters/letters on white paper: 这是～, 赖是赖不掉的。You can't deny it as it has been put down in black and white.
【白质】 báizhì 〈名〉[解剖] white matter; alba
【白种】 báizhǒng 〈名〉 white race
〖～人〗 báizhǒngrén 〈名〉 the white; Caucasian
【白昼】 báizhòu 〈名〉 daytime; day: ～流星 daytime meteor ‖ ～行军 day march
【白术】 báizhú 〈名〉 rhizome of large-headed atractylodes
【白字】 báizì 〈名〉 wrongly written or mispronounced character: 他老念～。He tends to mispronounce words. ‖ 他作文中常写～。He often writes wrong characters in his composition.
〖～连篇〗 báizì-liánpiān pages full of wrong characters; articles full of misused words: 这封信中～。The letter is full of wrong words.
〖～先生〗 báizì xiānsheng 〈名〉 Mr Mis-speller; mis-speller
【白足鼠】 báizúshǔ 〈名〉 white-footed mouse
【白族】 Báizú 〈名〉 Bai ethnic group; the Bais [mainly living in Yunnan Province]
〖～吹吹腔〗 Báizú chuīchuīqiāng 〈名〉 Bai opera tunes/melodies/music
【白嘴儿】 báizuǐr 〈动〉〈方〉 eat staple food only; eat dishes without food: 他～吃了一碗红烧肉。He ate a whole bowl of braised pork without eating any rice.

bǎi

百 bǎi ❶〈数〉 hundred: ～分之零点二 two tenths of a per cent ‖ ～分之一 a hundredth ‖ 第一～天 on the hundredth day ‖ 数～名学生 hundreds of students ‖ 一/二～ one/two hundred ‖ 一～个理由 a hundred reasons (for) ‖ 她的大衣值好几～镑呢。Her coat costs hundreds of pounds. ❷〈形〉 all kinds of; numerous; multifarious: ～花盛开 all flowers in full blossom ‖ ～人～心。So many men, so many minds. ⇨～货; 千方～计
【百般】 bǎibān 〈副〉 in every possible way; in all possible ways; by all means: ～庇护 shelter/shield by all possible means ‖ ～抵赖 deny by every means; obstinately persist in one's denial ‖ ～抚慰 try to soothe in every possible way ‖ ～呵护 lavish care on sb; protect sb/sth by all means ‖ ～纠缠 pester/harass endlessly ‖ ～劝说 try in every way to persuade ‖ ～亲昵 engage/indulge in heavy necking ‖ ～辱骂 abuse in every possible way; heap/pour abuse on ‖ ～侮辱 heap insults (on) ‖ ～阻挠 obstruct by all means
〖～刁难〗 bǎibāndiāonàn 〈熟〉 create all sorts of difficulties; keep raising obstacles; obstruct by all possible means; make things very difficult: 他对我～。He put every obstacle in my way.
【百宝囊】 bǎibǎonáng 〈名〉〈口〉 treasure bag; bag of magical weapons
【百宝箱】 bǎibǎoxiāng 〈名〉[usu in figurative use] treasure box
【百倍】 bǎibèi 〈副〉 hundredfold; extremely: ～偿还 repay a hundredfold ‖ 精神～ in renewed high spirits ⇨身价～
【百弊】 bǎibì 〈名〉 ❶ various evils ❷ numerous drawbacks/disadvantages: 有～而无一利 be anything but beneficial; leading to all sorts of evils and no possible good
【百病】 bǎibìng 〈名〉 all kinds of diseases and ailments; all sorts of evils: ～不生 be immune to any disease ‖ ～缠身 be disease-ridden; fall victim to quite a number of diseases
【百步穿杨】 bǎibù-chuānyáng 〈熟〉 split a willow wand at a hundred paces; shoot an arrow through a willow leaf at a hundred paces—shoot with great precision; be a crack/master shot
【百部】 bǎibù 〈名〉[中药] stemona (tuber)
【百尺竿头,更进一步】 bǎi chǐ gāntóu, gèng jìn yī bù 〈熟〉 make still further progress; improve one's already distinguished work; further one's achievements; top one's own best achievement
【百出】 bǎichū 〈形〉〈贬〉 numerous; be full of: 错误～ full of mistakes ‖ 漏洞～ be filled with loopholes ‖ 矛盾～ be full of contradictions ‖ 洋相～ make a real spectacle/clown of oneself
【百川归海】 bǎichuān-guīhǎi 〈熟〉 all rivers flow to the sea; all (things) tend to go in the same logical direction
【百读不厌】 bǎidú-bùyàn 〈熟〉 worth reading a hundred times; it is never boring to read it once again; never get tired of reading (a certain book); be above boredom; be always worth another read: ～的好书 best-loved book
【百儿八十】 bǎi'er-bāshí 〈熟〉 about a hundred; a hundred or so
【百发百中】 bǎifā-bǎizhòng 〈熟〉 ❶ hit the target with every shot; shoot with unfailing accuracy; be a good/crack/master shot; be a marksman; every shot goes true: 他打靶时总是～。He never missed the bull's eye in target practice. ❷ surely succeed: 照他的话做,包你～。Do as he tells you, and you'll make every shot tell.
【百废俱兴】 bǎifèi-jùxīng 〈熟〉 all that was left undone is now being taken up; all the frustrated projects are now restarted
【百分】 bǎifēn 〈名〉 ❶ one hundred points; full mark: 数学考了个～ get one hundred points in one's math exam ❷ percentage: ～之多少的妇女生完小孩又开始工作了? What percentage of women is returning to work after having a baby?
〖～比〗 bǎifēnbǐ 〈名〉 percentage: 从推销的商品中得到一定～的佣金 get a percentage on everything one sells ‖ 用～表示 express in percentage ‖ ～误差 percentage error ‖ 车票价格上涨的～ percentage increase in fares ‖ 高～ high percentage
〖～表〗 bǎifēnbiǎo 〈名〉〈方〉 gauge
〖～尺〗 bǎifēnchǐ 〈名〉 micrometer
〖～点〗 bǎifēndiǎn 〈名〉 percentage point: 降低一个～ fall (by) one percentage point ‖ 增长了五个～ rise by five percentage points ‖ 利率将降低半个～。Interest rates are to be cut by half a percentage point.
〖～度〗 bǎifēndù 〈名〉 grade; gon
〖～号〗 bǎifēnhào 〈名〉 per cent sign; percentage symbol (%)
〖～率〗 bǎifēnlǜ 〈名〉 percentage; per cent
〖～数〗 bǎifēnshù 〈名〉 percentage [expressed with %]
〖～位〗 bǎifēnwèi 〈名〉[统计] percentile: ～数 percentiles
〖～温标〗 bǎifēn wēnbiāo 〈名〉 centigrade temperature scale (Celsius)
〖～之百〗 bǎifēnzhībǎi 〈熟〉 one hundred per cent; out-and-out; absolutely; surely: 有～的把握 be absolutely sure ‖ ～的成功 one hundred per cent success ‖ ～的纯羊绒 hundred per cent pure cashmere
〖～制〗 bǎifēnzhì 〈名〉 hundred-point system; percentage system: 按～打分 grade by percentage points
【百感交集】 bǎigǎn-jiāojí 〈熟〉 all sorts of feelings well up in one's heart; run the gamut of emotions; a whirlpool of various emotions overwhelms sb; a multitude of feelings surge up; be choked by a mixture of feelings
【百合】 bǎihé 〈名〉 lily; lily bulb
〖～花〗 bǎihéhuā 〈名〉 lily
【百花齐放】 bǎihuā-qífàng 〈熟〉 ❶ all flowers are in bloom/blossom—free development of all forms and styles of art ❷ flourishing art and literature
〖～,百家争鸣〗 bǎihuā qífàng, bǎijiā zhēngmíng 〈熟〉 let a hun-

dred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend; give free reign to all styles of art and all schools of thought

【百花争妍】 bǎihuā-zhēngyán ＝ 百花争艳 bǎihuā-zhēngyàn

【百花争艳】 bǎihuā-zhēngyàn 〈熟〉 flowers compete in splendour; flowers are blooming in all their beauty

【百会】 bǎihuì 〈名〉[中医] *baihui* [an acupuncture point]; hundred convergence

【百喙莫辩】 bǎihuì-mòbiàn ＝ 百口莫辩 bǎikǒu-mòbiàn

【百货】 bǎihuò 〈名〉 general merchandise: ～批发商 general (line) wholesaler ‖ 日用～ daily necessities ‖ 小～店 retail shop for articles of daily use

〖～公司〗 bǎihuò gōngsī 〈名〉 department store

〖～商店〗 bǎihuò shāngdiàn 〈名〉 general store; department store

【百家姓】 Bǎijiāxìng 〈名〉 Book of (China's) Family Names [used in the past as a primer]

【百家争鸣】 bǎijiā-zhēngmíng 〈熟〉 ❶ contention and flourishing of numerous schools of thought (during the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States periods, 770-221 BC) ❷ ＝ 百花齐放，百家争鸣 bǎihuā qífàng, bǎijiā zhēngmíng

【百脚】 bǎijiǎo 〈名〉〈方〉[动物] centipede

【百洁布】 bǎijiébù 〈名〉 *scouring pad*

【百金求名，千金买誉】 bǎijīn-qiúmíng, qiānjīn-mǎiyù 〈熟〉 a good reputation is worth one hundred taels of gold and its propagation ten times more; it is difficult to gain a good reputation and even more so to have people spread it

【百科】 bǎikē 〈名〉 all subjects; all sciences: ～词典 encyclopaedic dictionary ‖ ～知识 encyclopaedic knowledge ‖ ～知识宝库 valuable repository of encyclopaedic information/knowledge

〖～全书〗 bǎikē quánshū 〈名〉 encyclopaedia: 查阅～ consult an encyclopaedia ‖ ～派 Encyclopaedists ‖ 《不列颠～》 *Encyclopaedia Britannica* ‖ 儿童～ children's encyclopaedia ‖ 农业～ encyclopaedia of agriculture

【百疴】 bǎikē 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ all kinds of diseases; many diseases: 不染～ be immune to all diseases ‖ 身患～ suffer from many diseases; be disease-ridden ❷ old grudges/scores

【百孔千疮】 bǎikǒng-qiānchuāng 〈熟〉 be badly damaged; full of problems

【百口莫辩】 bǎikǒu-mòbiàn 〈熟〉 even a hundred mouths cannot explain it away; no one can argue/explain it away

【百老汇】 Bǎilǎohuì 〈名〉 Broadway: ～剧院 Broadway Theatre

【百里挑一】 bǎilǐ-tiāoyī 〈熟〉 one in a hundred; one in a million; cream of the crop: ～的美丽女子 exceptionally beautiful lady; rare beauty ‖ 我的妻子是个～的好女人。My wife is a woman in a million.

【百里香】 bǎilǐxiāng 〈名〉[植物] thyme

【百炼成钢】 bǎiliàn-chénggāng 〈熟〉 be made into fine steel through repeated tempering—be forged in repeated struggles: 在艰苦环境里～ be tempered/steeled in hardships

【百灵】 bǎilíng 〈名〉 lark

〖～雀〗 bǎilíngquè 〈名〉 lark sparrow

【百忙】 bǎimáng 〈名〉 busy schedule: ～中 be fully engaged ‖ 谢谢您在～之中抽出时间接待我。Thank you for taking time from your busy schedule to receive me.

【百米赛跑】 bǎimǐ sàipǎo 〈名〉 100-metre dash/sprint: 跑～ run the 100-metre dash ‖ ～冲刺 final spurt in the 100-metre dash

【百慕大】 Bǎimùdà 〈名〉 Bermuda

〖～高压〗 Bǎimùdà gāoyā 〈名〉[气象] Bermuda high

〖～群岛〗 Bǎimùdà Qúndǎo 〈名〉 Bermuda Islands

〖～人〗 Bǎimùdàrén 〈名〉 Bermudan

〖～三角区〗 Bǎimùdà Sānjiǎoqū 〈名〉 Bermuda Triangle; Devil's Triangle

【百衲本】 bǎinàběn 〈名〉 *anthology*; book containing selections from various editions or texts

【百衲衣】 bǎinàyī 〈名〉 ❶ ＝ 袈裟 jiāshā ❷ heavily-patched garment/coat

【百年】 bǎinián 〈名〉 ❶ hundred years; century; many years: ～华诞 celebration of one's hundredth birthday ‖ ～庆典 centenary celebration ❷ lifetime: 祝你们～好合。I wish the two of you life-long happiness and perfect harmony. ❸ 〈婉〉 departure of this life; death: ⇨～之后

〖～不遇〗 bǎinián-bùyù 〈熟〉 *not seen in a hundred years*; not happening once in a hundred years: ～的大地震 severest earthquake in a hundred years; earthquake of the century ‖ ～的洪水 worst flooding in a century

〖～大计〗 bǎinián-dàjì 〈熟〉 fundamental project important for the coming century; project of vital and lasting importance; long-range programme: ～，教育为本。Education is of fundamental importance to the fulfilment of our great long-range programme. ‖ ～，质量第一。Quality takes priority over anything else in a long-term project. / The top/first priority in a long-term project is quality.

〖～纪念〗 bǎinián jìniàn 〈名〉 centenary; centennial: 该俱乐部明年要举行～活动。The club will celebrate/observe its centenary next year. ‖ 全校忙于准备～活动。The entire school is bustling with plans for its centenary celebrations.

〖～树人〗 bǎinián-shùrén 〈熟〉 it takes a hundred years to make education bear fruit

〖～之好〗 bǎinián-zhīhǎo 〈熟〉 lasting harmony; marriage: 结成～ get married

〖～之后〗 bǎiniánzhīhòu 〈熟〉 after sb's death; when one/sb passes away; when one/sb departs this life

【百鸟朝凤】 bǎiniǎo-cháofèng 〈熟〉 all birds pay homage to the phoenix—peace and harmony under a wise ruler

【百日咳】 bǎirìké 〈名〉 whooping cough; chain cough; pertussis: ～疫苗 pertussis vaccine

【百日维新】 Bǎirì Wéixīn 〈名〉 Hundred Days Reform (in 1898)

【百十】 bǎi-shí 〈数〉 about a hundred; a hundred or so: ～来块钱 about one hundred *yuan* ‖ ～天 approximately one hundred days ‖ ～来名代表参加了这次会议。Some one hundred representatives attended the meeting. ‖ 这个村子有～口人。There are around/about a hundred people in the village. ‖ 这只箱子～来公斤重。The box weighs approximately one hundred kilogrammes.

【百世】 bǎishì 〈名〉 many generations: ⇨流芳～

【百事可乐】 Bǎishì Kělè 〈名〉 Pepsi-Cola; Pepsi: ～公司 (US) Pepsi Cola Co, Inc

【百事通】 bǎishìtōng 〈名〉 ❶ 〈贬〉 know-all; know-it-all ❷ knowledgeable person

【百兽之王】 bǎishòuzhīwáng 〈名〉 king of all animals—the lion

【百思不得其解】 bǎisī bùdé qí jiě ＝ 百思不解 bǎisī-bùjiě

【百思不解】 bǎisī-bùjiě 〈熟〉 still unable to solve a problem after long pondering; remain perplexed despite much thought: 让人～ *beyond all comprehension* ‖ 这件事我～。The answer still escapes me though I have cudgelled my brains over it.

【百岁】 bǎisuì 〈名〉 one hundred years of age: 活到一～ live to (be) a hundred ⇨长命～

〖～老人〗 bǎisuì lǎorén 〈名〉 person who is 100 or more years old; centenarian

【百听不厌】 bǎitīng-bùyàn 〈熟〉 it is never boring to listen to it; it never becomes boring even after repeated listening

【百团大战】 Bǎituán Dàzhàn 〈名〉 Hundred-Regiment Campaign [*from Aug 20 to Dec 5, 1940*]

【百万】 bǎiwàn 〈量〉 ❶ million ❷ extremely large but usu unspecified number, quantity, or amount: ～雄师 million bold/powerful warriors; mighty army of some million soldiers

〖～吨〗 bǎiwàndūn 〈名〉 megaton(mt): ～TNT 当量 megaton TNT equivalent ‖ ～级炸弹 one-megaton bomb

〖～富翁〗 bǎiwàn fùwēng 〈名〉 millionaire

【百位】 bǎiwèi 〈名〉[数学] third digit from the right; hundred

〖～数〗 bǎiwèishù 〈名〉[数学] three-digit figure

【百闻不如一见】 *bǎi wén bùrú yī jiàn* 〈熟〉 *it's better to see sth* once for yourself than to hear about it a hundred times; seeing is believing

【百问不厌】 bǎiwènbùyàn 〈熟〉 never get impatient with sb's questions

【百无禁忌】 bǎiwújìnjì 〈熟〉 all taboos shall be in abeyance; without any restraint; impudently

【百无聊赖】 bǎiwúliáolài 〈熟〉 be bored; be overcome with heavy boredom; find time hanging heavy on one's hands; suffer from endless boredom

【百无是处】 bǎiwúshìchù ＝ 百无一是 bǎiwúyīshì

【百无一失】 bǎiwúyīshī 〈熟〉 without any risk of failure; perfectly safe; nothing can possibly go wrong

【百无一是】 bǎiwúyīshì 〈熟〉 be devoid of any merit; having no redeeming feature: 他有缺点，但并不是～。He is not perfect;

neither is he totally worthless. / His defects are not the whole story about him.

【百物】 bǎiwù 〈名〉 all kinds of things: ～昂贵。All commodities are very expensive. / Everything is expensive.

【百姓】 bǎixìng 〈名〉 common people; people; masses: 平头～ commoner; ordinary people; person without any handle to his name

【百业】 bǎiyè 〈名〉 all trades/professions

〖～待举〗 bǎiyèdàijǔ 〈熟〉 a hundred undertakings await to be started; all sectors of the economy need to be revived

〖～凋敝〗 bǎiyèdiāobì 〈熟〉 all business declines/languishes

【百叶】 bǎiyè 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ ＝ 千张 qiānzhang ❷ certain part of tripe [esp that of cow or sheep when used as food] ❸ [建筑] louvre

〖～窗〗 bǎiyèchuāng 〈名〉 ❶ louvre; back-flap; blind; shutter; jalousie: 放下～ pull down the blinds ‖ ～板 louvre; louver; louvre/louver board ‖ ～帘 venetian blind ❷ shutter [a part in some machines]

〖～门〗 bǎiyèmén 〈名〉 louvre; louvre door

【百依百顺】 bǎiyī-bǎishùn 〈熟〉 agree with sb in everything; be all obedience; be docile and obedient: 他对妻子～。He follows his wife's whims with docility. / He is always compliant with his wife.

【百战百胜】 bǎizhàn-bǎishèng 〈熟〉 come out victorious in every battle; be invincible

【百战不殆】 bǎizhàn-bùdài 〈熟〉 fight every battle victoriously; never lose a single battle; be invincible: 知己知彼，～。Know the enemy, know yourself, and victory is guaranteed in every battle.

【百折不回】 bǎizhé-bùhuí ＝ 百折不挠 bǎizhé-bùnáo

【百折不挠】 bǎizhé-bùnáo 〈熟〉 keep on fighting despite repeated setbacks; never yield in spite of reverses/frustrations; be undaunted despite repeated failures: ～的精神 unyielding/relentless spirit ‖ ～的勇气 unflinching courage

【百褶裙】 bǎizhěqún 〈名〉 pleated skirt; accordion-pleated skirt

【百足之虫】 bǎi zú zhī chóng 〈名〉 centipede

〖～，死而不僵〗 bǎi zú zhī chóng, sǐ ér bù jiāng 〈熟〉 a centipede goes on wriggling even when dead—old authorities/institutions die hard; an old family, regime, etc does not lose its influence after its downfall

伯 bǎi

→大伯子 dàbǎizi

⇨bó

佰 bǎi

〈名〉 hundred [used for 百 on cheques, receipt, etc to avoid mistakes or alterations]

柏 bǎi

〈名〉 cypress: ⇨～松

⇨bó; bò

【柏树】 bǎishù 〈名〉 cypress

【柏松】 bǎisōng 〈名〉 cypress pine

【柏油】 bǎiyóu 〈名〉〈通称〉 asphalt; asphaltum; tar; pitch

〖～路〗 bǎiyóulù 〈名〉〈通称〉 asphalt/tarmacked road

【柏子仁】 bǎizǐrén 〈名〉 seed of the Oriental arborvitae

捭 bǎi

〈动〉〈书〉 divide; separate

【捭阖】 bǎihé 〈动〉〈书〉 manoeuvre to divide or unite: ⇨纵横～

摆[1] bǎi

〈动〉 ❶ lay; put; place; arrange: ～水果摊 run a fruit stand/stall ‖ ～在首位 give priority (to) ‖ ～正自己的位置 put oneself in the proper position; know one's own place; behave properly ‖ ～桌子准备开饭 set/lay the table for a meal ‖ 面前～着重要任务 have an important task before sb; be confronted with an important task ‖ 下一场比赛该队将～出一个新的阵式。The team is to work out a new formula/strategy in the next game. ‖ 他们给我也～上了餐具。They also laid a place for me at the table. ❷ list; enumerate: ⇨～事实，讲道理 ❸〈方〉 state clearly; talk about: ～家常 talk about domestic trivia; make small talk ‖ ～明立场/观点 lay out one's position/views clearly ‖ ～意见 present one's opinions ‖ 把问题～到桌面上 put the problem on the table; bring the issue out into the open ❹ put on; affect; assume; show: ～出高人一等/漠不关心的样子 assume an air of superiority/indifference ‖ ～出权威的模样 flaunt oneself as an authority ‖ ～出一个优美的姿势 strike an elegant pose ‖ ～老资格 parade one's seniority; put on the airs of veterans ‖ ～排场 do sth in style ‖ ～姿势 adopt/assume/make/strike a pose ‖ ～好姿势照相 pose for a photograph ⇨～架子

摆[2] bǎi

❶〈动〉 sway; wag; wave: ～尾巴 wag the tail ‖ 尾巴一～ with a flourish of its tail ‖ 她离开时～了～手。She waved her hand as she left. ⇨摇头～尾 ❷〈名〉 oscillating device; pendulum: ⇨单～; 钟～

摆[3] bǎi

〈名〉 skirt; hem: ～宽 skirt width ‖ 前～ front skirt ⇨下～; 衣～

【摆臂】 bǎibì 〈名〉 swing/oscillating arm

【摆布】 bǎibu 〈动〉 ❶ put in order; arrange; decorate: 她的房子～得很高雅。Her house is decorated in excellent taste. ❷ order about; manipulate: 任人～ be at the mercy of others ‖ 任意～ boss sb around/about; twist sb round one's little finger

【摆程】 bǎichéng 〈名〉 swing: 钟摆的～ swing of the pendulum

【摆锤】 bǎichuí 〈名〉 [机械] pendulum bob

【摆荡】 bǎidàng 〈动〉 swing; sway: 随风～ sway in the wind

〖～吊环〗 bǎidàng diàohuán 〈名〉 [体育] swinging rings

【摆地摊】 bǎi dìtān 〈动〉 set out things for sale (usu on the ground in the street): ～卖新奇小玩意儿 run a novelty item stall

【摆动】 bǎidòng 〈动〉 swing; sway; wiggle: swing backward and forward; sway back and forth: 在双杠上～身子 swing on the parallel bars ‖ 罗盘指针的～ oscillation of the compass needle ‖ 树在风中～。Trees swayed in the wind. ‖ 他走路时～着手臂。He swung his arms as he walked. ‖ 钟摆来回不停地～。The pendulum keeps swinging to and fro.

〖～杆〗 bǎidònggān 〈名〉 baulk; rockstaff: 钟表～ pendulum bar/rod/stem/staff

〖～罗盘〗 bǎidòng luópán 〈名〉 swinging compass

〖～扫描头〗 bǎidòng sǎomiáotóu 〈名〉 oscillating scan head

〖～针〗 bǎidòngzhēn 〈名〉 (of the sewing machine) swing needle

【摆渡】 bǎidù ❶〈动〉 operate a ferry; ferry: ～过河 ferry across the river ❷〈名〉 ferryboat; ferry: ～船 ferryboat ‖ ～船夫 ferryman ‖ ～服务 ferry service ‖ ～汽船 ferry steamer

【摆饭】 bǎifàn 〈动〉 lay out a meal; set the table for a meal

【摆放】 bǎifàng 〈动〉 leave; arrange; lay: 东西～得满地都是 leave one's things all over the floor ‖ 把图片～在地板上 set out the pictures on the floor ‖ 把鲜花～在墓前 put fresh flowers on sb's grave; lay fresh flowers at sb's tomb ‖ 把这些东西～好 arrange these articles in good order ‖ 把钟～在屋子的一角 stand the clock in the corner of a room ‖ 为会议～椅子 set out the chairs for the meeting ‖ 这些书按作者姓名～有序。The books are ordered according to the authors' names. ‖ 桌子上的鲜花～得很讲究。There was a studied arrangement of flowers on the table.

【摆份儿】 bǎifènr 〈动〉〈方〉 be ostentatious and extravagant; put on airs; throw one's weight about

【摆幅】 bǎifú 〈名〉 swing/range/amplitude/maximum deflection of oscillation

【摆功】 bǎigōng 〈动〉 parade one's meritorious service; exaggerate one's contribution

【摆供】 bǎigòng 〈动〉 present ritual offerings; set out the offerings

【摆好】 bǎihǎo 〈动〉 enumerate sb's merits; speak in sb's favour; put in a good word (for sb): 他老在我的面前摆他媳妇的好。He is always enumerating his wife's merits to me. ⇨评功～

【摆划】 bǎihua 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ fiddle (with); play (with) ❷ deal with; arrange: 这件事真不好～! This is really a hard thing to manage! ❸ fix; repair: 他不知怎么就把收音机给～好了。He has somehow got the radio working again.

【摆簧】 bǎihuáng 〈名〉 pendulum spring

【摆架子】 bǎi jiàzi 〈动〉 put on/assume airs; give oneself airs; go about with one's head in the air: 摆臭架子 reek of affectation; be arrogant ‖ 摆官架子 affect the pose of an official; put on the airs of an official ‖ 他爱～。He often assumed an air of importance. ‖ 她在下级面前～。She lorded it over her subordinates.

【摆件】 bǎijiàn 〈名〉 objects/artifacts/curios for display; ornaments; knick-knacks

【摆款儿】 bǎikuǎnr ＝ 摆架子 bǎi jiàzi

【摆阔】 bǎikuò 〈动〉 parade/display one's wealth; chuck one's money about/around; make an ostentation/parade of one's

wealth; do in style: 既然这么穷,何必～。If so poor, why so grand? ‖ 那暴发户在朋友面前～。The parvenu flaunts his riches before his cronies.

B

【摆阔气】 bǎi kuòqì = 摆阔 bǎikuò

【摆擂台】 bǎi lèitái 〈动〉 invite challengers to fight; invite challengers in a contest; hold a contest open to challenge; take on all challengers

【摆列】 bǎiliè 〈动〉 put; place; arrange: 展品～有序。The exhibits are arranged in good order.

【摆龙门阵】 bǎi lóngménzhèn 〈动〉〈方〉 chat; gossip; tell stories; spin yarns

【摆轮】 bǎilún 〈名〉 balance wheel; balance; wobbler

【摆门面】 bǎi ménmiàn 〈动〉 be ostentatious; flaunt one's wealth or accomplishments; show off; put up an impressive front

【摆迷魂阵】 bǎi míhúnzhèn 〈动〉 confuse; muddle sb up; set a trap

【摆弄】 bǎinòng 〈动〉 ❶ fiddle/play/tinker with: ～铅笔 toy with a pencil ‖ ～枪支 fiddle with a gun ‖ 别瞎～收音机了,小心它不响了。Stop messing about with the radio; it may break down. ❷ order about; manipulate: 受人～ be left at sb's mercy; let oneself be a toy in sb's hands ❸〈方〉 work with: ～牲口 attend a draught animal ‖ 他把发动机已经～了好几个小时了,但还是发动不起来。He's been tinkering with the engine for hours, but it still won't go.

【摆平】 bǎipíng 〈动〉 ❶ be fair/impartial to; treat fairly: 我们两边要～。We should be square with/even-handed to both sides. ❷〈方〉 punish: 我去把他～。I'll lay him flat. ❸ settle; solve: 那事我已叫人给～了。I have got it settled.

【摆谱儿】 bǎipǔr 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ = 摆门面 bǎi ménmiàn ❷ = 摆架子 bǎi jiàzi

【摆设】 bǎishè 〈动〉 furnish and decorate: 他家～得很考究。His house was elaborately furnished.

【摆设】 bǎishe 〈名〉 ❶ decorations; ornament: 小～ knick-knacks ❷ article merely for show; ornament: 书是供人读的,不是拿来当～的。Books are intended for reading rather than for show.

【摆事实,讲道理】 bǎi shìshí, jiǎng dàoli 〈熟〉bring out facts and reasons; set forth facts and reason things out; present facts and reason things out

【摆手】 bǎishǒu 〈动〉 ❶ shake one's hand (in disapproval) ❷ gesture; wave; beckon: 警察～示意车辆通行。The policeman waved the traffic on.

【摆摊儿】 bǎi tānr 〈动〉 set up a stall [usu set out the goods for sale on the market or in the street]: ～为生 live by running a stall

【摆摊子】 bǎi tānzi 〈动〉 ❶ set up a stall ❷ make plans, employ staff and set up an organization for a project: 摊子不能摆得太大。Don't be too ambitious and employ too many people. ❸〈贬〉 be ostentatious: 别再～了! No more of your ostentation!

【摆脱】 bǎituō 〈动〉 cast/shake/throw off; break away from; get rid of; rid oneself of: ～操纵 escape from sb's domination ‖ ～跟踪 throw/get off one's tail/shadow ‖ ～工作负担 get rid of the workload ‖ ～纠缠 break away from sb's nagging ‖ ～控制/贫困 shake off control/poverty ‖ ～约束 throw/shake/cast off restraints ‖ ～债务 get out of debt ‖ ～追踪者 escape one's pursuers ‖ 终于～困境 have finally turned the corner ‖ 帮助企业～长期面临的困难 help enterprises throw off their chronic troubles ‖ 使该国～经济衰退 pull the country out of recession ‖ 结婚使她～了孤独。Marriage liberated her from her solitude. ‖ 我们必须～旧思想的束缚。We must rid ourselves of old ideas. ‖ 他希望能～与她的关系。He wished he could disentangle himself from her.

【摆尾】 bǎiwěi 〈动〉 wag the tail: ⇨摇头～

【摆治】 bǎizhì 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ renovate; repair; tend with care: 他正～这块地准备种棉花。He's preparing the field for planting cotton. ‖ 牛病了,他～了整整一晚上。He tended the sick cow for the whole night. ❷ torment; torture: 他把我～得好苦。I was badly tormented at his hands. ❸ order about; manipulate: 我不喜欢受人～。I hate to be ordered about.

【摆钟】 bǎizhōng 〈名〉 pendulum clock

【摆轴】 bǎizhóu 〈名〉 balance staff (of a balance wheel)

【摆桌】 bǎizhuō 〈动〉 give a banquet/feast; throw a dinner party

【摆子】 bǎizi 〈名〉〈方〉 malaria: 打～ have (an attack of) malaria; suffer from malaria

bài

呗 bài → 梵呗 fànbài
⇨bei

败 bài ❶〈动〉 spoil; tarnish; mar: 事情可能就～在他的手里。He may spoil the whole show. ⇨～坏;身～名裂 ❷〈动〉 fail; not succeed (in doing): 不计成～ not care much/be indifferent about success or failure ⇨反～为胜;功～垂成 ❸〈动〉 be defeated; lose: ～于客队 lost to/be beaten by the visiting team ‖ 惨～ be heavily defeated ‖ 常～将军 a no-win/winless general; eternal loser ‖ 该队上周日以 0 : 6 大～。The team suffered a crushing defeat last Sunday. The score was zero to six. ‖ 他～给了民主党候选人。He fell/lost to the Democratic candidate. ❹〈动〉 defeat; beat; vanquish; outplay: 大～敌军 defeat the enemy heavily; trounce the enemy; inflict a severe defeat on the enemy troops ‖ 我在比赛中打～了他。I beat him in the match. ❺〈动〉 ruin; impoverish: ⇨～家子 ❻〈形〉 worn; torn; rotten: ～肉 rotten meat ⇨～絮;腐～ ❼〈形〉 faded; withered: ～叶 withered leaves ❽〈动〉 counteract: ⇨～毒;～火

【败北】 bàiběi 〈动〉 lose (in) a battle; suffer defeat: 以三分之差～ be beaten by 3 points ‖ 以一球～ lose by 1 goal ‖ 主队以一比三～。The home team lost 1 to 3.

【败笔】 bàibǐ 〈名〉 ❶ faulty stroke (in calligraphy) ❷ bad part (in painting) ❸ faulty expression (in writing); drawback: 故事的结尾是个～。The ending of the story is a flaw.

【败兵】 bàibīng 〈名〉 defeated army/troops: ～溃退了。The defeated troops retreated helter-skelter.

【败草】 bàicǎo 〈名〉 withered grass: ～残花 withered grass and wilted flowers

【败毒】 bàidú 〈动〉 relieve internal fever/heat; detoxify

【败坏】 bàihuài ❶〈动〉 ruin; corrupt; mar; undermine: ～门风 corrupt/ruin the moral values of the family ‖ ～名声 blacken/injure one's or sb's name/reputation; discredit; defame ‖ ～名誉 discredit; shatter/tarnish/mar sb's reputation ‖ ～社会风气 corrupt the public morals/morality ❷〈形〉 badly corrupted: 道德～ morally corrupted

〖～门楣〗 bàihuài-ménméi disgrace/shame one's family; bring shame on/to one's family; bring moral censure on one's family; put one's family to shame

【败火】 bàihuǒ 〈动〉 relieve inflammation/internal heat: 据说绿茶能～。It is said that green tea relieves internal heat.

【败绩】 bàijì 〈动〉〈书〉 be (utterly) defeated; be routed: 惨遭～ take a severe beating; suffer a crushing defeat ‖ 屡遭～ be vanquished time and again; suffer repeated defeats ‖ 首尝～ have a first taste of defeat

【败家】 bàijiā 〈动〉 squander/dissipate the family fortune: 投机能起家,也能～。Speculation can lead to sudden wealth or downfall.

〖～子〗 bàijiāzǐ 〈名〉 spendthrift; prodigal son; squanderer; wastrel

【败将】 bàijiàng 〈名〉 defeated general; loser: ⇨手下～

【败局】 bàijú 〈名〉 losing battle; lost game: 扭转～ reverse a defeat; salvage from defeat; retrieve a bad situation; turn the table ‖ ～已定。The game is as good as lost.

【败军】 bàijūn ❶〈动〉 cause the defeat of the military forces: ～亡国 cause the collapse of the army and the destruction of the nation ❷〈名〉 defeated troops/army: ～溃散了。The defeated troops scattered away.

〖～之将〗 bàijūn zhījiàng 〈名〉 defeated general

【败类】 bàilèi 〈名〉 scum; dross; degenerate: 佛门～ scum who tarnishes the Buddhist religion ‖ 民族～ traitor to the nation

【败露】 bàilù 〈动〉 leak out; come to light; be uncovered: 事情已经～。The game is up. ‖ 阴谋～了。The plot has leaked out. / The conspiracy has been exposed.

【败落】 bàiluò 〈动〉 decline: 后来,那个商人家道～了。Later, the merchant came down in the world. / Later on the merchant's family fortunes took a downward plunge.

【败色】 bàishǎi 〈动〉〈方〉 lose colour; fade: ～的花 faded flower ‖ ～的图画 faded picture ‖ 这种料子不会～。The colour in this material won't lose its brilliance.

【败诉】 bàisù 〈动〉 lose (in) a lawsuit/appeal: ～案件 defeated suit ‖ 他～了。He was defeated in a lawsuit. / He lost the suit. ‖ 法官判决原告～。The judge decided against the plaintiff.

〖～方〗 bàisùfāng 〈名〉 losing party

〖～人〗 bàisùrén 〈名〉 loser of a lawsuit; defeated suitor

【败退】 bàituì 〈动〉 retreat in defeat; lose the field; lose (one's) ground: 节节～ lose ground in successive defeats

【败亡】 bàiwáng 〈动〉 be defeated and destroyed; perish on defeat

【败胃】 bàiwèi 〈动〉 spoil one's appetite

【败谢】 bàixiè 〈动〉 wither away; fade: 那盆花已～了。The potted plant has faded away/withered.

【败兴】 bàixìng ❶〈动〉 feel disappointed/frustrated; dampen sb's enthusiasm; spoil sb's pleasure: 他～而去。He left in frustration. ‖ 这场雨并没有使我们～。The sudden shower failed to dampen our spirits. ❷〈名〉〈方〉 bad luck

〖～而归〗 bàixìng'érguī go back disappointed/in frustration

【败絮】 bàixù 〈名〉 ❶ worn cotton wool ❷ something useless: ⇨金玉其外,～其中

【败血病】 bàixuèbìng ＝ 败血症 bàixuèzhèng

【败血症】 bàixuèzhèng 〈名〉 hematosepsis; septicaemia

【败叶】 bàiyè 〈名〉 withered leaves; rotten leaves

【败育】 bàiyù 〈名〉[生物] abortion: ～种子 abortive seeds

【败仗】 bàizhàng 〈名〉 defeat; lost battle: 吃～ take a beating in battle; suffer a defeat ‖ 打～ lose a battle ‖ 部队连吃～。The troops suffered a run of defeats.

【败阵】 bàizhèn 〈动〉 be defeated on the battle field: 由于状态不佳,他败下阵来。Out of form/shape, he was beaten (in the contest).

【败子】 bàizǐ 〈名〉 spendthrift; prodigal

【败走】 bàizǒu 〈动〉 flee in defeat: ～麦城 suffer a major defeat; meet/have one's Waterloo

拜

拜 bài 〈动〉 ❶ do/make obeisance; salute: ⇨回～;叩～ ❷ respect; admire: ⇨～物教;崇～ ❸ call on formally; pay a courtesy visit: ～岳父母 pay a courtesy visit to one's parents-in-law ❹〈书〉 confer a high-ranking title on; entitle with ceremony; appoint to prime ministership or other official post: ～为大将 appoint (sb) as general ❺ congratulate: ⇨～年;～寿 ❻ [used before a verb to show respect]: ⇨～读;～谢 ❼ establish/acknowledge certain relationship: ～某人为师 apprentice oneself to sb at a ceremony; formally take sb as one's master; sit at sb's feet; come under sb's tutorship

【拜把子】 bài bǎzi 〈动〉 become sworn brothers/sisters; swear brotherhood/sisterhood

【拜拜】 bàibai ❶ ＝ 万福 wànfú ❷〈动〉 celebrate a religious festival or the Buddha's birthday with parades and banquets ❸〈动〉 *say goodbye; bye-bye*

【拜别】 bàibié ＝ 拜辞 bàicí

【拜忏】 bàichàn 〈动〉 (of Buddhist monks or Taoist priests) recite scriptures on a (dead) person's behalf as an expression of repentance and for redemption of his sins

【拜辞】 bàicí 〈动〉 take leave (of); bid farewell (to): ～朋友 take leave of one's friends ‖ 走得仓促,未及～。I didn't bid you farewell as I left in a hurry.

【拜倒】 bàidǎo 〈动〉〈贬〉 fall on one's knees; prostrate oneself; grovel: ～在国王的脚下 prostrate oneself at the king's feet ‖ ～在她的石榴裙下 grovel before her red skirt; lie at her feet

【拜读】 bàidú 〈动〉 read (with respect); have the honour to read: 希望早日～您的大作。I'm looking forward to reading your great work.

【拜访】 bàifǎng 〈动〉 call on; pay a visit (to); give (sb) a look-in: ～亲戚 call on one's relatives ‖ 进行礼节性～ make/pay a courtesy call (on) ‖ 登门～ call at sb's house ‖ 顺路～ drop in (on sb) ‖ 正式～ pay a formal visit (to) ‖ 专程～ pay a special visit (to)

【拜佛】 bàifó 〈动〉 make obeisance to Buddha; worship Buddha: 烧香～ burn incense and worship Buddha

【拜服】 bàifú 〈动〉 esteem; revere; worship: 他的学识令同事们～。His learning is held in high esteem/regard by his colleagues.

【拜贺】 bàihè 〈动〉 congratulate: ～新年 give greetings to sb on the New Year; pay a New Year call

【拜会】 bàihuì 〈动〉 [on diplomatic occasions] pay an official/formal call (on); call on: 礼节性～ pay a courtesy call

【拜火教】 Bàihuǒjiào 〈名〉 Zoroastrianism; Mazdaism

〖～徒〗 *Bàihuǒjiàotú* 〈名〉 *Zoroastrian*

【拜见】 bàijiàn 〈动〉 pay a formal/courtesy call; call with respect: ～恩师 call on one's beloved teacher

【拜节】 bàijié 〈动〉 offer greetings during a festival; pay a festival visit

【拜金】 bàijīn 〈动〉 worship money/gold; be money-minded

〖～主义〗 bàijīnzhǔyì 〈名〉 money worship; mammonism; cult of gold-worship

〖～主义者〗 bàijīnzhǔyìzhě 〈名〉 mammonist; mammonite

【拜客】 bàikè 〈动〉 make a call (on); pay a visit (to); go on a tour of visits to people (in town): 他出门～去了。He went out for a visit.

【拜聆】 bàilíng 〈动〉 have the honour to hear

【拜领】 bàilǐng 〈动〉 accept with thanks

【拜盟】 bàiméng 〈动〉 swear brotherhood/allegiance

【拜年】 bàinián 〈动〉 make/pay a New Year call/visit; wish Happy New Year (to); extend New Year greetings: 给老师～ make New Year calls on one's teachers ‖ 我们来给大家～啦。We've come to wish you all a happy New Year.

【拜认】 bàirèn 〈动〉 formally acknowledge sb as: ～义父 acknowledge (sb) as one's adoptive/foster father

【拜扫】 bàisǎo 〈动〉 offer sacrifices/hold memorial service at a tomb: ～烈士墓 pay respects at the martyrs' tomb

【拜师】 bàishī 〈动〉 take (sb) as one's teacher/master; come under sb's tutorship; sit at sb's feet; be formally apprenticed to

【拜识】 bàishí 〈动〉 have the honour to acquaint oneself with: 闻名已久,无缘～。Though I've known of you for a long time, I have never had the opportunity to meet you.

【拜寿】 bàishòu 〈动〉 extend birthday congratulations (to); offer birthday felicitations

【拜堂】 bàitáng 〈动〉 (of bride and groom) do/make/pay ceremonial obeisances (to Heaven and Earth, and also to their parents); hold the wedding

【拜天地】 bài tiāndì ＝ 拜堂 bàitáng

【拜帖】 bàitiě 〈名〉 *full-size paper bearing one's name, as used in former times as a visiting card*

【拜托】 bàituō 〈动〉 request sb to do sth; entrust sth to sb; entrust sb with sth: ～您给打听打听。May I trouble you to ask around? ‖ 我可以把孩子～给您吗? May I leave my children in *your care*? ‖ 这些书可以～给您吗? May I entrust you with my books?

【拜望】 bàiwàng 〈动〉 call on; visit: ～老师 make a call on one's teacher

【拜物教】 bàiwùjiào 〈名〉 fetishism

〖～徒〗 bàiwùjiàotú 〈名〉 fetishist

【拜谢】 bàixiè 〈动〉 extend one's gratitude; extend/express one's thanks: 叩门～ call at sb's house to extend one's thanks

【拜谒】 bàiyè 〈动〉 ❶ pay a formal visit (to); call to show respects (to): ～市长 visit the mayor ❷ pay one's respects/homage (to): ～黄帝陵 pay homage to the Mausoleum of the Yellow Emperor ‖ ～先辈的坟茔 visit the graves of one's forefathers

【拜占庭】 Bàizhàntíng 〈名〉 Byzantium

〖～帝国〗 Bàizhàntíng Dìguó 〈名〉 Byzantine Empire (395-1453) [also known as Eastern Roman Empire]

〖～人〗 Bàizhàntíngrén 〈名〉 Byzantine

〖～艺术〗 Bàizhàntíng yìshù 〈名〉 Byzantine art

稗

稗 bài ❶〈名〉 barnyard grass; weeds that look like rice plants ❷〈形〉 trivial; insignificant; unofficial: ⇨～史

【稗贩】 bàifàn ❶〈名〉 peddler; petty vendor ❷〈动〉 model after/copy/repeat indiscriminately

【稗官野史】 bàiguān-yěshǐ 〈熟〉 book of anecdotes; unofficial/anecdotal history

【稗记】 bàijì ＝ 稗官野史 bàiguān-yěshǐ

【稗麦】 bàimài 〈名〉[植物] tare

【稗史】 bàishǐ 〈名〉 unofficial history; anecdotal book; book of oral history

【稗子】 bàizi 〈名〉❶ barnyard grass/millet ❷ seed of barnyard grass/millet

鞴 bài 〈名〉〈方〉bellows：风～ bellows

bai

𠯗 bai 〈助〉 ＝ 呗 bei

bān

扳 bān 〈动〉❶ pull; turn; switch: ～扳机 pull the trigger ‖ ～道岔 pull/turn the railroad switch ‖ ～手腕 do arm wrestling; arm-wrestle ‖ ～着指头列举 run over/on one's fingers the names of ‖ ～着指头算 count on one's fingers ❷ win back: ～成平局 equalize the score; level the score; salvage a draw; draw a match ‖ ～回一局 win back a game/set ‖ 从0：3落后～为3：3平 come back from three to zero down for a three to three draw ‖ 将比分～成3：3 level the score at three-all
⇨pān

【扳本】 bānběn 〈动〉〈口〉win back lost money/stake (in gambling or speculative business deals)

【扳不倒儿】 bānbudǎor 〈名〉roly-poly; tumbler; official who always makes a comeback

【扳道】 bāndào 〈动〉pull railway switches; switch: ～房 switchman's cabin

〖～工〗 bāndàogōng 〈名〉pointsman; switch tender; switchman

【扳机】 bānjī 〈名〉trigger: 扣动～ pull/squeeze/press the trigger

【扳平】 bānpíng 〈动〉draw; level; equalize: ～比分 equalize the score

【扳手】 bānshou 〈名〉❶ spanner; wrench: 环形～ ring spanner ‖ 活动～ adjustable spanner ❷ lever (on a machine)

【扳指儿】 bānzhir 〈名〉(jade) thumb ring [formerly used by archers to protect their thumbs, later used as an ornament]

【扳子】 bānzi ＝扳手 bānshou

攽 bān 〈动〉〈书〉issue; distribute

班[1] bān ❶〈名〉class; team; group: 办一个会计～ run a class in accountancy ‖ 教两个～ teach two classes ‖ 开～ open a class; institute a class; start a class ‖ 每周末上英语～ attend an English class on weekends ‖ 在同一～ be in the same class/group ‖ 毕业～ graduation class ‖ 初级/中级/高级～ beginner's/intermediate/advanced class ‖ 函授～ correspondence class ‖ 强化～ intensive training class ‖ 三年级一～ Class One, Grade Three/Year Three ‖ 作业～ work team ‖ 你在哪个～? Which class are you in? ‖ 一年级有六个～。There are six classes in Grade One. ⇨补习～ ❷〈名〉shift: 三～倒 work in three shifts ‖ 该下～了。It is time to go off work/knock off. ⇨白～; 换～; 上～ ❸〈名〉duty: 值白/夜～ work the day/night shift; be on day/night duty; be on the day/night shift ❹〈形〉regular; scheduled: ⇨～车; ～机; ～轮 ❺〈名〉squad: 步枪～ rifle squad ‖ 一个排由三个～组成。Three squads make up a platoon. ❻〈名〉〈旧〉troupe of performers: 搭～ set up a troupe ‖ ～规 troupe rules ❼〈量〉a) [used to denote a group of people]: 这一年轻人干劲十足。These young people work with vim and vigour. b) [used for scheduled forms of transportation]: 乘下一～飞机 take the next plane ‖ 每小时正点有一～火车。There is a train on the hour.

班[2] bān 〈动〉〈书〉withdraw (troops); manoeuvre: ～兵回营 pull/withdraw troops back to the barracks

【班巴拉语】 Bānbālāyǔ 〈名〉Bambara [language of a Negroid people of West Africa]

【班白】 bānbái ＝斑白 bānbái

【班辈】 bānbèi 〈名〉seniority in genealogy or in year of graduation, etc: 他的～比我高。He ranks as my senior in the family.

【班驳】 bānbó ＝斑驳 bānbó

【班禅】 bānchán 〈名〉Panchen (Lama)

〖～喇嘛〗 Bānchán lǎma 〈名〉Panchen Lama

【班车】 bānchē 〈名〉regular bus (service); scheduled bus: 提供～服务 provide bus service for coming to and going off work ‖ 从市中心到机场有～。There is a shuttle service from the city centre to the airport.

【班次】 bāncì 〈名〉❶ order of classes/grades: 在学校时，他比我～高。At school, he was in a higher class/grade than I. ❷ number of runs/flights: 增加航班～ increase the number of flights ‖ 大雾搅乱了飞机的～。Flights have been disrupted/dislocated by the heavy fog. ‖ *3路公共汽车的～比以前多了。No 3 bus runs more frequently than before.*

【班底】 bāndǐ 〈名〉❶〈旧〉ordinary/regular members of a theatrical troupe ❷ chief/core members of an organization or a group

【班房】 bānfáng 〈名〉〈口〉jail; lockup: 蹲～ be (put) in jail; stay behind bars; be locked up; be imprisoned/detained ‖ 因贿赂罪被关进～ be imprisoned for bribery

【班会】 bānhuì 〈名〉class meeting; class-wide meeting: 开～ have a class meeting

【班机】 bānjī 〈名〉airliner; regular air service; flight: 白天～ daytime flight ‖ 喷气式～ jet airliner ‖ 目前，这两个城市没有～来往。At present there is no regular air service between the two cities.

【班吉】 Bānjí 〈名〉Bangui [capital of the Central African Republic]

【班级】 bānjí 〈名〉classes; classes and/or grades (in school): 我们学校～很多。There are many classes and grades in our school.

【班轮】 bānlún 〈名〉*regular passenger/cargo ship; regular ship* service; liner: ～运价表 liner freight tariff

【班门弄斧】 Bānmén-nòngfǔ 〈熟〉show off one's skill with the axe before Lu Ban (the master carpenter) — show off one's skill before an expert; parade one's learning before a great scholar; teach fish (how) to swim; teach one's grandma to suck eggs

【班配】 bānpèi ＝ 般配 bānpèi

【班期】 bānqī 〈名〉schedule/set time (for planes, ships, etc): 轮船客运～ passenger ship timetable ‖ 信件投递～ delivery schedule

〖～表〗 bānqībiǎo 〈名〉timetable

【班师】 bānshī 〈动〉〈书〉❶ withdraw troops/forces (from the front) ❷ (of an army) return victorious/in triumph

【班图人】 Bāntúrén 〈名〉Bantu

【班图语】 Bāntúyǔ 〈名〉Bantu language

【班委会】 bānwěihuì 〈名〉class committee

【班务会】 bānwùhuì 〈名〉*routine class/squad/team meeting*

【班长】 bānzhǎng 〈名〉❶ (class) monitor/captain ❷ squad leader ❸ team/group leader

【班珠尔】 Bānzhū'ěr 〈名〉Banjul [capital of Gambia]

【班主】 bānzhǔ 〈名〉〈旧〉chief/head of a theatrical troupe

【班主任】 bānzhǔrèn 〈名〉teacher in charge of a class; class adviser: ～津贴 allowances for class advisers

【班子】 bānzi 〈名〉❶ theatrical group; troupe: ⇨戏～ ❷ organized group/team in charge of an organization: 管理～ managerial group ‖ 领导～ leading team; leadership; leadership line-up ‖ 写作～ writing team

【班组】 bānzǔ 〈名〉teams and/or groups (in enterprises); working team/group: 开展～竞赛 promote group-level competition/emulation ‖ 优秀～ model/outstanding team/group

般 bān ❶〈名〉kind; sort; type: 十八～武艺 all kinds of *martial arts* ❷〈助〉as; like; same as: 闪电～冲刺 dash like lightning
⇨bō; pán

【般配】 bānpèi 〈动〉match (in marriage); suit; be well matched: 不～的一对 incompatible couple; ill-assorted couple ‖ 挺～的一对儿 well-matched couple ‖ 他俩很～。They are a good match. ‖ 我的新领带跟衬衣很～。My new tie matches my shirt very well. / My new tie is a good match for my shirt.

颁 bān 〈动〉issue; promulgate

【颁白】 bānbái ＝斑白 bānbái

【颁布】 bānbù 〈动〉issue; formally make public; proclaim;

promulgate; publish: ～大赦令 decree/issue an amnesty ‖ ～法令 promulgate a decree ‖ ～规章制度 publish rules and regulations ‖ ～命令 issue an order ‖ ～宪法 promulgate a constitution ‖ ～政策 proclaim a policy ‖ ～后即具法律效力 become legal upon proclamation

【颁赐】 bāncì 〈动〉 award; bestow; give as an official/imperial favour

【颁发】 bānfā 〈动〉 ❶ issue; promulgate: ～嘉奖令 issue an order of commendation ‖ ～禁令 issue a ban (on) ‖ ～营业执照 issue a business licence (to) ❷ award; confer: ～毕业证 grant a diploma ‖ ～奖金 award a bonus ‖ ～奖章 award/bestow a medal

【颁奖】 bānjiǎng 〈动〉 award/bestow a prize: 为劳动模范～ award prizes to model workers ‖ ～典礼 prize-giving ceremony

〖～仪式〗 bānjiǎng yíshì 〈名〉 award ceremony; award presentation

【颁示】 bānshì 〈动〉〈书〉 make known; reveal to the public

【颁行】 bānxíng 〈动〉 issue for enforcement; promulgate for enactment: ～法规 enact a statute

斑 bān ❶〈名〉 spot; speck; speckle; stain; stripe; macula: 胎～ *mongolian macula/spot* ⇨雀～ ❷〈形〉 *spotted; specked;* striped: ⇨～鸠; ～马

【斑白】 bānbái 〈形〉〈书〉 grey; grizzled: 两鬓～ have grey hair at the temples ‖ 她的头发过早～了。Her hair is grey for her age.

【斑斑】 bānbān 〈形〉 full of stains and spots: 墨迹～ ink-spotted ‖ 血迹～ blood-stained

【斑鬓】 bānbìn 〈名〉 grey hair at the temples; greying temples

【斑驳】 bānbó 〈形〉〈书〉 mottled; mottling; motley; parti-coloured: ～的阳光照在她的脸上。The dappled sunlight fell across her face.

〖～陆离〗 bānbó-lùlí 〈熟〉 of many colours; multi-coloured; variegated; parti-coloured; motley and grotesque

【斑点】 bāndiǎn 〈名〉 spot; speck; speckle; stain: ～织物 specky fabric/goods

〖～病〗 bāndiǎnbìng 〈名〉[植物] spot disease

〖～龟〗 bāndiǎnguī 〈名〉 spotted turtle

〖～鳟〗 bāndiǎnzūn 〈名〉 speckled trout

【斑豆】 bāndòu 〈名〉 pinto bean

【斑痕】 bānhén 〈名〉 spot; stain mark: 铁锈的～ rusty mark

【斑鸠】 bānjiū 〈名〉 turtledove

【斑斓】 bānlán 〈形〉〈书〉 bright-coloured; gorgeous; many-coloured: 色彩～ a riot of colour

【斑羚】 bānlíng 〈名〉 goral

【斑鹿】 bānlù 〈名〉 spotted deer

【斑马】 bānmǎ 〈名〉 zebra

〖～凤蝶〗 bānmǎ fèngdié 〈名〉 zebra swallowtail butterfly

〖～线〗 bānmǎxiàn 〈名〉 zebra crossing/marking

〖～鱼〗 bānmǎyú 〈名〉 zebra fish

【斑猫】 bānmāo 〈名〉 tabby

【斑蝥】 bānmáo 〈名〉[动物] Chinese blister beetle; cantharis

【斑铜矿】 bāntóngkuàng 〈名〉 bornite

【斑秃】 bāntū 〈名〉[医学] alopecia areata

【斑纹】 bānwén 〈名〉 stripe; streak; speckle; scaling

【斑岩】 bānyán 〈名〉 porphyry: ～铜矿床 porphyry copper deposit

【斑蝇】 bānyíng 〈名〉 otitid fly

【斑疹伤寒】 bānzhěn shānghán 〈名〉 typhus fever; typhus

【斑竹】 *bānzhú* 〈名〉 *mottled bamboo*

搬 bān 〈动〉 ❶ move; take away; remove; carry; transport; haul: ～掉绊脚石 *remove a stumbling block* ‖ 把屋子～空 strip the house bare ‖ 把桌子～出去/进来/开 move the table out/in/away ‖ 别把躺椅～来～去的。Don't move the couch about. ‖ 没人帮忙，我可～不动这架钢琴。I *can't move the piano without* help. ‖ 有些家具～来～去都给～坏了。Some of the furniture got broken by being moved from place to place. ❷ change residence; move; migrate: ～出该市 move out of the city ‖ ～回中国 move back to China ‖ ～往新居 move to a new house ‖ ～走/来 move out/in ‖ 从城里～到乡下 move from the city to the country ‖ 我们三年～了四次家。We've had four moves in three years. ❸ adapt and show: ～上银幕 adapt for the screen; make a film of some play, novel, etc ‖ 那部小说去年被～上了舞台。The novel was dramatized/staged last year. ❹ apply/copy indiscriminately; adopt mechanically: 盲目机械地照～别人的东西 copy something from sb blindly and mechanically ⇨生～硬套

【搬兵】 bānbīng 〈动〉 ❶ call for reinforcements ❷〈喻〉 ask for help/support

【搬不倒儿】 bānbudǎor ＝ 扳不倒儿 bānbudǎor

【搬不动】 bānbudòng 〈动〉 ❶ be difficult to move ❷ (of people) be hard to ask a favour (of): 我～他。I am not in a position to ask him to do it for me. ❸ cannot do anything about sb: 他有后台老板，我们～。*He has some big guy behind him, so we can do* nothing about him.

【搬家】 bānjiā 〈动〉 ❶ change residence; move (house); migrate: ～上海 *move to Shanghai* ‖ 秘密～ *do a moon-light flight;* move secretly by the light of the moon ‖ ～的一切费用由公司负担。Any moving expenses will be paid by the company. ‖ 我们下周～。We're *moving* (house) next week. ❷ move; relocate: 那工厂已经～了。The plant has relocated.

〖～公司〗 bānjiā gōngsī 〈名〉 house-moving/moving company; removal firm/company

【搬弄】 bānnòng 〈动〉 ❶ fiddle with: ～步枪枪栓 fiddle with the bolt of the rifle ❷ show off; flaunt; parade: ～学问 show off one's knowledge; make a parade of one's learning ❸ stir up; instigate; sow discord

〖～是非〗 bānnòng-shìfēi 〈熟〉 sow/spread discord (between); make mischief (between)

【搬起石头砸自己的脚】 bānqǐ shítou zá zìjǐde jiǎo 〈熟〉 lift a rock only to drop it on one's own feet/toes; be hoist with one's own petard; fall into a pit of one's own digging

【搬迁】 bānqiān 〈动〉 move; remove; transfer: ～出污染区 move out of the contaminated area ‖ ～到住宅区 move to the residential area ‖ ～回原住房 move back to the original residence ‖ ～的费用由发展商负担。Moving expenses will be taken up by the developer. ‖ 工厂将要彻底～。The factory will be moved lock, stock and barrel. ‖ 我们因父亲工作调动～了三次。We've had three removals following father's job transfers.

〖～费〗 bānqiānfèi 〈名〉 moving expense; relocation allowance

〖～公告〗 bānqiān gōnggào 〈名〉 notice of removal

〖～户〗 bānqiānhù 〈名〉 household/family to be relocated

【搬舌头】 bān shétou ＝ 搬弄是非 bānnòng-shìfēi

【搬移】 bānyí 〈动〉 ❶ move; remove: ～家具 move furniture ❷ ＝ 搬迁 bānqiān

【搬用】 bānyòng 〈动〉 apply/copy mechanically; adopt indiscriminately: 教条地～解构主义方法 adopt methods of deconstructionism dogmatically ‖ 机械地～别国的模式 copy/duplicate foreign models mechanically

【搬运】 bānyùn 〈动〉 carry; transport; haul; move: ～弹药 *move ammunition* ‖ ～货物 *transport goods* ‖ ～行李 carry luggage

〖～车〗 bānyùnchē 〈名〉 removal van

〖～费〗 *bānyùnfèi* 〈名〉 *cartage; portage; moving expense;* shifting charge; removal expense; haulage

〖～工〗 bānyùngōng 〈名〉 porter; docker: 家具～ furniture remover; mover ‖ 码头～ docker

〖～公司〗 bānyùn gōngsī 〈名〉 removal firm

〖～设备〗 bānyùn shèbèi 〈名〉 handling equipment/facility

【搬着石头上山】 bānzhe shítou shàngshān 〈熟〉 carry stones up the mountains—do sth useless; take/carry coals to Newcastle

斒 bān

【斒斓】 bānlán ＝ 斑斓 bānlán

瘢 bān 〈名〉 scar: 刀～ scar of a knife-cut

【瘢痕】 bānhén 〈名〉 scar: 伤口虽已痊愈，却留下一个～。Though healed, the wound has left a scar.

癍 bān 〈名〉 rash on the skin; flecks

bǎn

坂 bǎn 〈名〉〈书〉 (hilly) slope: 如丸走～ as speedily as a ball rolling down a slope

【坂上走丸】 bǎnshàng-zǒuwán 〈熟〉 balls rolling down a slope—

moving at a high speed; rapidly changing (situation)

板[1] bǎn ❶〈名〉board; plank: 一块～ a board/plank ‖ 锯～ saw a board ‖ 护墙～ panel; wainscoting; weather board; clapboard ‖ 门心～ door panel ‖ 木～ wooden board ⇨～壁; 菜～; 铺～ ❷〈名〉clappers: ⇨快～儿书; 檀～ ❸〈名〉accented beat (in traditional Chinese music); metre: ⇨慢～; 散～; 走～ ❹〈形〉stiff; unnatural; inflexible: 你还要那样就显得太～了。You would look stiffly conventional if you went on like that. ❺〈动〉look serious; pull tight: ～着面孔 put on a stern expression; wear a stern look; look severe ‖ 他～着脸,不理睬别人。He pulled a poker/long face and refused to speak with anyone. ❻〈形〉hardened; crusted; hard as a plate or slab: 地～了,没法犁。The field is too hard to plough. ❼〈名〉sth resembling a board; plate; slab: 钢～ steel sheet ‖ 汽车挡泥～ wing; fender ‖ 水泥～ concrete slab ‖ 烫衣～ ironing board ‖ 自行车挡泥～ mudguard; fender ⇨～斧; 胶合～; 纤维～ ❽〈名〉shutter: 上～儿 put up the shutters ❾〈名〉blackboard: ⇨～报; ～书 ❿〈量〉[used for a sheet of buttons, etc]: 一～按扣 a sheet of snap fasteners

板[2] bǎn → 老板 lǎobǎn

【板板六十四】 bǎnbǎn liùshísì 〈熟〉〈方〉inflexible; stubborn; rigid; unaccommodating; uncompromising
【板报】 bǎnbào ＝ 黑板报 hēibǎnbào
【板壁】 bǎnbì 〈名〉wall of wooden boarding; wooden partition
【板擦儿】 bǎncār 〈名〉(blackboard) eraser: 用～擦掉 rub out with an eraser
【板材】 bǎncái 〈名〉panel; plate material; plates; steel sheet
【板车】 bǎnchē ＝ 平板车 píngbǎnchē
【板床】 bǎnchuáng 〈名〉plank bed
【板锉】 bǎncuò 〈名〉flat file
【板荡】 bǎndàng 〈名〉〈书〉turmoil; upheaval; great political chaos; tumultuous changes
【板凳】 bǎndèng 〈名〉(wooden) bench; stool: 坐在～上 sit on a stool ‖ 方～ square stool ⇨冷～
〖～队员〗 bǎndèng duìyuán 〈名〉reserve player; bench-warmer
【板斧】 bǎnfǔ 〈名〉broad axe
【板鼓】 bǎngǔ 〈名〉small drum used for marking time in Chinese orchestra
【板规】 bǎnguī 〈名〉plate gauge
【板胡】 bǎnhú 〈名〉*banhu* (fiddle) [a traditional Chinese music instrument]
【板话】 bǎnhuà 〈名〉rhythmic comic talk accompanied by the beating of clappers
【板极】 bǎnjí 〈名〉positive plate; plate; anode: ～电池 plate battery
〖～电流〗 bǎnjí diànliú 〈名〉plate current
〖～电容〗 bǎnjí diànróng 〈名〉plate capacitance: ～器 plate condenser
〖～电位〗 bǎnjí diànwèi 〈名〉plate potential
〖～电压〗 bǎnjí diànyā 〈名〉plate voltage
〖～电阻〗 bǎnjí diànzǔ 〈名〉plate resistance
〖～负载〗 bǎnjí fùzài 〈名〉plate load
〖～功率〗 bǎnjí gōnglǜ 〈名〉plate power
〖～输出〗 bǎnjí shūchū 〈名〉plate output
〖～输入〗 bǎnjí shūrù 〈名〉plate input
〖～调制〗 bǎnjí tiáozhì 〈名〉plate modulation
【板结】 bǎnjié 〈形〉hard: 这块地已经～了。The field has hardened/crusted over.
【板金加工】 bǎnjīn jiāgōng 〈名〉[机械] panel beating
【板块】 bǎnkuài 〈名〉[地质] plate: ～假说 plate hypothesis ‖ ～碰撞 plate collision ‖ 欧亚～ Eurasian plate
〖～构造学说〗 bǎnkuài gòuzào xuéshuō 〈名〉plate tectonics
〖～学说〗 bǎnkuài xuéshuō 〈名〉plate tectonics
〖～运动〗 bǎnkuài yùndòng 〈名〉plate motion/movement
【板栗】 bǎnlì 〈名〉[植物] Chinese chestnut
【板梁】 bǎnliáng 〈名〉plate girder: ～桥 plate girder bridge
【板皮】 bǎnpí 〈名〉[林业] slab [outside piece from a lumber waste]
【板球】 bǎnqiú 〈名〉❶ cricket: ～比赛 cricket match ‖ ～场 cricket pitch ‖ 使～增加旋转力度 impart spin to the cricket ball ❷ cricket (ball)
〖～运动员〗 bǎnqiú yùndòngyuán 〈名〉cricketer; cricket player
【板上钉钉】 bǎnshàng-dìngdīng 〈熟〉be finalized; that clinches it; that's final: 她说话从来都是～,不容反驳。There is always a definite finality in her tone, which defies any contradiction. ‖ 这个计划一旦～,就不能更改了。Once finalized, the plan cannot be changed.
【板上画】 bǎnshànghuà 〈名〉panel painting
【板式】 bǎnshì 〈名〉❶〈形〉sth fitted together from planks: ⇨～家具 ❷ type of rhythmic beat; beat modes [in Chinese opera and music]
〖～家具〗 bǎnshì jiājù 〈名〉furniture assembled from planks which can be taken apart to be transported
〖～吸音器〗 bǎnshì xīyīnqì 〈名〉panel absorber
【板实】 bǎnshi 〈形〉〈方〉❶ (of soil) hard; hardened ❷ smooth and well pressed; neat and tidy: 衣服叠得很～。The dresses are well folded. ❸ healthy and strong; as fit as fiddle: 老人身子骨还～。The old man is still healthy and strong.
【板书】 bǎnshū ❶〈动〉write on the blackboard: 他擅长～。He writes well on the blackboard. ❷〈名〉words/characters written on the blackboard: 漂亮的～ beautiful blackboard handwriting
【板刷】 bǎnshuā 〈名〉❶ broad brush ❷ scrubbing brush; [for a blackboard] eraser
【板条】 bǎntiáo 〈名〉❶ lath ❷ panel
〖～锯〗 bǎntiáojù 〈名〉panel/rift saw
〖～门〗 bǎntiáomén 〈名〉batten door
〖～箱〗 bǎntiáoxiāng 〈名〉crate
【板瓦】 bǎnwǎ 〈名〉plate tile; pantile
【板鸭】 bǎnyā 〈名〉pressed/dried salted duck
【板牙】 bǎnyá 〈名〉❶〈方〉front tooth; incisor ❷〈方〉molar ❸ screw/threading/cutting die
〖～扳手〗 bǎnyá bānshou 〈名〉stock and die; die stock
【板烟】 bǎnyān 〈名〉cavendish; plug (of tobacco)
【板岩】 bǎnyán 〈名〉[地质] slate
【板眼】 bǎnyǎn 〈名〉❶ accented and unaccented beats in traditional Chinese music; measure; metre: 一板一眼 one accented and one unaccented beat (in a bar) ❷ orderliness; system: 他讲话时总是有板有眼的。He always speaks methodically. / He is always measured and precise in his speech. ❸〈方〉idea; method: 他遇事～多。He's full of ideas for every occasion.
【板油】 bǎnyóu 〈名〉leaf fat; (leaf) lard
【板羽球】 bǎnyǔqiú 〈名〉battledore and shuttlecock
【板凿】 bǎnzáo 〈名〉flat chisel
【板障】 bǎnzhàng 〈名〉❶ obstacle board ❷〈方〉＝ 板壁 bǎnbì ❸ [解剖] diploe
【板正】 bǎnzhèng 〈形〉❶ tidy and regular: 这些书装订得板板正正。The books are well bound. ❷ (of attitude, looks, etc) serious; solemn: 样貌～ look severe
【板纸】 bǎnzhǐ 〈名〉paperboard; board: 牛皮～ kraft board
【板滞】 bǎnzhì 〈形〉stiff; dull; (of execution of art) not flexible or fluid: ～的神情 stiff look ‖ 两眼～ with glazed eyes
【板桩】 bǎnzhuāng 〈名〉sheet pile: ～墙 sheet pile wall; sheet pile
【板筑】 bǎnzhù ＝ 版筑 bǎnzhù
【板子】 bǎnzi 〈名〉❶ board; plank ❷ punishing bamboo/birch; rod: 打～ flog with a birch

版 bǎn 〈名〉❶ printing plate/block: 一块～ a printing plate/block ‖ 拼～ make up a page of type ⇨胶～; 排～; 铜～ ❷ edition: 初/再～ first/second edition ‖ 第一～ first edition ‖ 海外～ foreign edition ‖ 牛津～《莎士比亚全集》Oxford edition of *the Complete Works of Shakespeare* ‖ 上午/下午/晚间～ morning/afternoon/evening edition ‖ 试用～ pilot edition ‖ 新～ new edition ‖ 修订～ revised edition ‖ 英文/中文～ English/Chinese edition ⇨盗～; 原～; 再～ ❸ page (of a newspaper); section: 体育～ sports page/section ‖ 头～新闻 front-page news ❹ board frame: ⇨～筑

【版本】 bǎnběn 〈名〉edition; version: 修订原～ revise the original version ‖ 现行～ current version ‖ 最新～ newest/latest edition
〖～学〗 bǎnběnxué 〈名〉bibliology
【版次】 bǎncì 〈名〉edition order; edition
【版画】 bǎnhuà 〈名〉engraving; etching
〖～家〗 bǎnhuàjiā 〈名〉engraver
【版籍】 bǎnjí 〈名〉〈书〉❶ register (of household and land) ❷

domain; territory ❸ books

【版夹】 bǎnjiā 〈名〉 plate clamps

【版刻】 bǎnkè 〈名〉 carving; engraving

【版口】 bǎnkǒu 〈名〉 folding line at the fore-edge of a thread-bound book

【版面】 bǎnmiàn 〈名〉 ❶ space of a whole page; page space; page: 一个～ a page ❷ type area; type page ❸ makeup (of a printed sheet); layout: ～大小 layout size ‖ ～调整 copy fitting

〖～设计〗 bǎnmiàn shèjì 〈名〉 layout (of a printed page)

【版纳】 bǎnnà 〈名〉 *banna* [formerly a term for an administrative division in the Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture of Yunnan Province, replaced by county in 1960]

【版权】 bǎnquán 〈名〉 copyright: 保留/购买～ retain/buy the copyright ‖ 登记/授予～ register/grant a copyright ‖ 获得～ secure a copyright (for) ‖ 侵犯～ breach the copyright; infringe the copyright ‖ 申请～ apply for a copyright (for) ‖ 收回～ withdraw one's copyright ‖ 拥有～ have the copyright (on); hold/own the copyright (on) ‖ 转让～ transfer the copyright (to) ‖ 受～保护 be under copyright ‖ ～转让 transference/assignment of copyright ‖ 合法～ statutory copyright ‖ 临时/永久性～ interim/perpetual copyright ‖ 世界～公约 Universal Copyright Convention ‖ ～所有,翻印必究。All rights reserved. Piracy in any form will be prosecuted.

〖～保护〗 bǎnquán bǎohù 〈名〉 copyright protection: ～期 copyright duration

〖～标记〗 bǎnquán biāojì 〈名〉 copyright line/notice

〖～法〗 bǎnquánfǎ 〈名〉 copyright act/law: 违反～ violate the copyright law

〖～合同〗 bǎnquán hétong 〈名〉 copyright contract

〖～所有人〗 bǎnquán suǒyǒurén 〈名〉 copyrighter; copyright holder/owner

〖～页〗 bǎnquányè 〈名〉 copyright page; imprint; colophon: ～标记 colophon

〖～意识〗 bǎnquán yìshí 〈名〉 copyright awareness: 缺乏～ lack copyright awareness

〖～转让合同〗 bǎnquán zhuǎnràng hétong 〈名〉 copyright assignment contract

【版式】 bǎnshì 〈名〉 format

【版税】 bǎnshuì 〈名〉 royalty: ～率 royalty rate; rate of royalty

【版图】 bǎntú 〈名〉 domain; territory: 中国～辽阔。China has a vast territory.

【版心】 bǎnxīn 〈名〉 ❶ type page/area ❷ ＝版口 bǎnkǒu

【版筑】 bǎnzhù 〈名〉 ❶ board frames and ram (used in making mud walls) ❷ civil engineering project

钣 bǎn 〈名〉 metal plate: 钢～ steel plate ‖ 铝～ aluminium plate

【钣金工】 bǎnjīngōng 〈名〉 panel beater; metaller

舨 bǎn → 舢舨 shānbǎn

蝂 bǎn → 蝜蝂 fùbǎn

bàn

办 bàn ❶ 〈动〉 do; handle; manage; tackle; attend to; deal with: ～护照 apply for a passport ‖ ～交涉 carry on negotiation (with); take up matter (with) ‖ ～签证 apply for a visa; get visaed ‖ ～手续 settle the formalities; go through procedures ‖ 按具体情况来～ do the thing according to the specific conditions ‖ 把好事～成了坏事 make a mess of an otherwise good thing ‖ 我来这儿～事。I've come here on business. ‖ 我有点急事得～一～。I have something urgent to attend to. ‖ 怎么～? What shall we do? / How shall we deal with it? ‖ 这是他经～的。He was in charge of this. / This was done through his agency. ‖ 这事我一个人～不了。I cannot manage it alone. ⇨～法;～公;～理 ❷ 〈动〉 buy/purchase supplies; get sth ready: ～嫁妆 prepare sb's dowry ‖ ～酒席 plan/prepare a feast; order a banquet ‖ 你什么时候～喜事? When are you going to get married? / When will be your wedding? ⇨备～;置～ ❸ 〈动〉 punish (by law); bring to justice: 首恶必～。The chief culprit must be brought to justice. ⇨惩～; 法～ ❹ 〈动〉 set up; establish; run: ～班 run classes [usu other than the regular classes] ‖ ～合资企业 set up a joint venture ‖ ～教育 carry out/be in charge of education; work as an administrator in the field of education ‖ ～农场 run a farm ‖ ～学 run a school ‖ 出资～学 provide money for/sponsor a school ❺ 〈名〉 office: 党～ Party committee office ‖ 房改～ housing reform office ‖ 计生～ family planning office ⇨外～

【办案】 bàn'àn 〈动〉 handle/deal with a (legal) case; solve/crack a criminal case: ～能手 efficient case settler; expert crime buster

【办报】 bànbào 〈动〉 run/edit a newspaper

【办差】 bànchāi 〈动〉〈旧〉 be in charge of government operations, such as collecting taxes and corvée labour

【办到】 bàndào 〈动〉 accomplish; carry out; get sth done; get through (with); manage to do: 他答应的事情最终～了。His promise was finally carried out. ‖ 我们今天办不到的事情也许明天能～。What we cannot accomplish today might be done tomorrow. ‖ 想骗我相信你的鬼话,办不到! I'll see you dead before I believe what you said. ‖ 这事我办得到。I can manage/do it.

【办法】 bànfǎ 〈名〉 way; means; measure; method; approach; solution: 想出～ figure out a way; work out a solution ‖ 找出解决～ work/hammer out a solution ‖ 用尽一切～ leave no stone unturned; put/lay all one's irons in the fire; by all means; go to any/all lengths; employ every means ‖ 尽一切～留住人才 try every means to retain the talented ‖ 老/新～ old/new solutions ‖ 切实有效的～ effective measures ‖ 消除歧视的最好～ best cure for discrimination ‖ 他～多。He is full of devices/expedients. / He is a resourceful guy. ‖ 新问题就得用新～来解决。New problems call for new solutions. ‖ 这不是解决问题的～。This is no solution to the problem. ‖ 我们可以采取什么～? What courses/options are open to us?

【办稿】 bàngǎo 〈动〉 draft an official document

【办公】 bàngōng 〈动〉 deal with official business; do office work; attend the office: 去～ go to the office ‖ 现场～ do one's official duties on the spot ‖ ～场所 office accommodation/space ‖ ～用计算机 office computer

〖～费〗 bàngōngfèi 〈名〉 office expense/overhead; clerical cost; administrative expense

〖～会议〗 bàngōng huìyì 〈名〉 working conference/meeting

〖～楼〗 bàngōnglóu 〈名〉 office building/block: 办公大楼 office block/complex/building

〖～软件〗 bàngōng ruǎnjiàn 〈名〉 office software

〖～设备〗 bàngōng shèbèi 〈名〉 office fittings/equipment

〖～时间〗 bàngōng shíjiān 〈名〉 office/business hours

〖～室〗 bàngōngshì 〈名〉 office: ～工作 clerical/office work ‖ ～用具 office supplies ‖ ～出了点小差错,那封信压根儿就没寄出去。There was a slipup at the office and the letter was never sent.

〖～厅〗 bàngōngtīng 〈名〉 general office: ～主任 director of the general office ‖ 国务院～ General Office of the State Council

〖～用品〗 bàngōng yòngpǐn 〈名〉 office appliance/supplies; stationery and office supplies

〖～桌〗 bàngōngzhuō 〈名〉 (executive) desk; bureau

〖～自动化〗 bàngōng zìdònghuà 〈名〉 office automation (OA)

【办货】 bànhuò 〈动〉 purchase (supplies); make purchases: 办年货 do shopping/shop for the Spring Festival; make New Year purchases

【办理】 bànlǐ 〈动〉 deal with; handle; transact: ～保险 underwrite insurance (for); buy insurance; buy an insurance policy ‖ ～登机手续 check in (at an airport); go through boarding/check-in procedures ‖ ～海关手续 settle the customs formalities ‖ ～入住手续 check in (at a hotel) ‖ ～邮购 handle postal purchases; handle mail orders ‖ 签证是由移民官员～的。The granting of visas is at the discretion of the immigration officials. ‖ 请酌情～! Please handle it as you see fit. / I'd like to leave the matter to your discretion. ‖ 各银行也～欧元业务。Banks also conduct transactions in euros. ‖ 该国大使馆只～非移民签证。The Embassy only processes non-immigrant visas.

【办事】 bànshì 〈动〉 deal with/handle affairs; do one's job: 办实事 do practical things ‖ ～公道 be fair and just; play the game ‖ ～公正 do one's job squarely ‖ ～老练 dispatch one's business with skill/dexterity ‖ ～认真 be conscientious in one's work ‖ 按国家政策～ act according to the policies of the country ‖ 按实际～ run affairs in accordance with the specific conditions ‖ 凭良心～

follow one's conscience in doing things ‖ ～高效的行政管理体系 highly efficient administrative system ‖ 人多好～。Many hands make light work. ‖ 托他～很难。It's very difficult to have him do you a favour.

B

〖～处〗 bànshìchù 〈名〉 office; agency: 关闭/开设～ close/open an office ‖ 设立～ set up an office ‖ 在巴黎设有～ maintain an office in Paris ‖ 街道～ subdistrict/community office ‖ 驻东京～ office in Tokyo

〖～机构〗 bànshì jīgòu 〈名〉 administrative institution/office/body/organ; working body

〖～效率〗 bànshì xiàolǜ 〈名〉 (work) efficiency: 提高～ improve/increase/raise work efficiency

〖～员〗 bànshìyuán 〈名〉 agent; (office) clerk

【办学】 bànxué 〈动〉 keep/run a school: 集资～ set up a school with raised funds ‖ ～方针 guiding principle for a school ‖ ～条件 conditions for setting up a school ‖ ～效益 overall efficiency of schools; efficiency in running schools ‖ 鼓励社会力量～。Social groups are encouraged to run schools.

【办置】 bànzhì ＝ 置办 zhìbàn

【办罪】 bànzuì 〈动〉 punish for a crime: 谋杀是要办死罪的。Murder is punishable by death. / Murder is subjected to the death penalty.

半 bàn ❶〈数〉 half; semi-: ～杯咖啡/牛奶 half a cup of coffee/milk ‖ ～打 half-dozen; half a dozen ‖ ～年/天/月 half a year/day/month ‖ ～年一次的会议 semi-annual meeting ‖ ～小时 half an hour ‖ ～薪 half pay ‖ 前/后～部分 first/second half ‖ 我都大～个月没有见到她了。I haven't seen her for the better part of a month. ❷〈形〉 in the middle; halfway: ～夜时分 around midnight/in the middle of the night ‖ ～路上碰到某人 meet sb halfway ‖ 上到～山腰 climb halfway up the hill ‖ 他还在～路上。He is still on the way. ❸〈形〉 nearly half: ⇨～壁江山; ～边天 ❹〈副〉 partially; partly; half: ～躺着 lie in a reclining position; recline ‖ ～张着嘴 with one's mouth half open ‖ 把门～开着 leave the door ajar ‖ ～饥饿 semi-starved ‖ ～开化 semi-civilized ‖ ～新 half-new ‖ ～职业选手 semiprofessional ‖ ～裸的身体 partially clothed/half-naked/topless body ‖ 煮得～熟的鸡蛋 half-boiled egg ❺〈数〉 very little; the least bit: 一星～点儿面粉都没有 have no flour at all ‖ 他连～句话都没说。He didn't breathe a word. ❻〈名〉 half: 掰成两～ break into halves ‖ 减～ reduce by half ‖ 工作完成了一～。Half the work is done.

【半百】 bànbǎi 〈数〉 fifty (years of age): 年近～ approach fifty; get on for fifty; nearly fifty; on the young side of fifty; not quite fifty; verge on fifty

【半半拉拉】 bànban-lālā 〈形〉 unfinished; half-done: 工作做了个～就扔下了。The work was left unfinished.

【半饱和】 bànbǎohé 〈名〉 semi-saturation; half-saturation

【半爆破音】 bànbàopòyīn 〈名〉［语言］ semiplosive

【半辈子】 bànbèizi 〈名〉 half a lifetime; half of one's life: 大～ greater part of one's life ‖ 后～ second half of one's life

【半壁】 bànbì 〈名〉〈书〉 half, esp half of the country

〖～河山〗 bànbì-héshān ＝ 半壁江山 bànbì-jiāngshān

〖～江山〗 bànbì-jiāngshān 〈熟〉 half of the country: ～已落入敌手。Half of the country is lost to the enemy.

【半边】 bànbiān 〈名〉 ❶ half; one part/side: 这块地东～儿种着土豆，西～儿种着玉米。Potatoes are grown on the eastern part of the plot and corn on the western. ❷〈方〉 side

〖～莲〗 bànbiānlián 〈名〉［植物］ Chinese lobelia

〖～人〗 bànbiānrén 〈名〉〈方〉 widow

〖～天〗 bànbiāntiān 〈名〉 ❶ half (of) the sky: 晚霞映红了～。Half of the sky shone red with the glow of the sunset. / The sunset tinged half of the sky with red. ❷〈喻〉 women of the new society; womenfolk: 我们～在国家的经济建设中发挥了巨大作用。We womenfolk have played an important part/role in the economic construction of the country.

【半彪子】 bànbiāozi 〈名〉〈方〉 brash man; hothead

【半波】 bànbō 〈名〉［电学］ semiwave; half-wave

〖～放大器〗 bànbō fàngdàqì 〈名〉［无线电］ half-wave amplifier

〖～区〗 bànbōqū 〈名〉［无线电］ half-wave zone

【半残疾】 bàncánjí 〈名〉 semi-disabled

【半场】 bànchǎng 〈名〉 ❶ half of the game/contest: 上/下～ first/second half ‖ 上～得分 half time score ‖ 下～，双方交换了场地。At half-time the teams changed ends. ❷ half-court; end: ～紧逼 half-court press ‖ 前～ front court

【半成品】 bànchéngpǐn 〈名〉 half-finished goods; semi-finished/semi-manufactured product; unfinished product

【半大】 bàndà 〈形〉 medium sized; biggish: ～沙发 medium-sized sofa

〖～不小〗 bàndà-bùxiǎo 〈名〉 age between adulthood and childhood

〖～小子〗 bàndà xiǎozi 〈名〉 adolescent boy; boy teenager; lad

【半导体】 bàndǎotǐ 〈名〉 ❶ semiconductor: ～材料 semiconductor material ‖ ～工艺 semiconductor technology ‖ ～器件 semiconductor device ❷ transistor radio (set)

〖～玻璃〗 bàndǎotǐ bōli 〈名〉 semiconductor glass

〖～存储器〗 bàndǎotǐ cúnchǔqì 〈名〉 semiconductor memory

〖～电路〗 bàndǎotǐ diànlù 〈名〉 semiconductor circuit

〖～电容器〗 bàndǎotǐ diànróngqì 〈名〉 semiconductor capacitor

〖～电阻器〗 bàndǎotǐ diànzǔqì 〈名〉 semiconductor resistor

〖～二极管〗 bàndǎotǐ èrjíguǎn 〈名〉 semiconductor diode; crystal diode/rectifier

〖～放大器〗 bàndǎotǐ fàngdàqì 〈名〉 semiconductor amplifier

〖～激光器〗 bàndǎotǐ jīguāngqì 〈名〉 semiconductor laser

〖～集成电路〗 bàndǎotǐ jíchéng diànlù 〈名〉 semiconductor integrated circuit (SCIC)

〖～三极管〗 bàndǎotǐ sānjíguǎn 〈名〉 semiconductor triode

〖～收音机〗 bàndǎotǐ shōuyīnjī 〈名〉 transistor radio

〖～探测器〗 bàndǎotǐ tàncèqì 〈名〉 semiconductor detector: 半导体辐射探测器 semiconductor radiation detector

〖～陶瓷〗 bàndǎotǐ táocí 〈名〉 semiconductor ceramics

〖～元件〗 bàndǎotǐ yuánjiàn 〈名〉 semiconductor device

〖～整流器〗 bàndǎotǐ zhěngliúqì 〈名〉 semiconductor rectifier

【半岛】 bàndǎo 〈名〉 peninsula: 朝鲜～ Korean Peninsula

【半道儿】 bàndàor ＝ 半路 bànlù

【半点】 bàndiǎn 〈副〉 very little; the least bit: 这是个科学问题，来不得～虚伪。As a matter of science, this permits/allows no dishonesty.

【半吊子】 bàndiàozi 〈名〉 ❶ brash/unsteady/irresponsible man; impulsive person ❷ dabbler; smatterer ❸ incompleteness; sth unfinished: 这个工程还是个～。The project was only half finished.

【半封建】 bànfēngjiàn 〈名〉 semi-feudal: ～半殖民地社会 semi-feudal and semi-colonial society

【半疯儿】 bànfēngr ❶〈形〉 almost lunatic/neurotic ❷〈名〉 frivolous/flippant person

【半疯子】 bànfēngzi ＝ 半疯儿 bànfēngr

【半辅音】 bànfǔyīn 〈名〉［语言］ semi-consonant

【半刚石】 bàngāngshí 〈名〉 ballas

【半钢】 bàngāng 〈形〉 (of a wrist watch) with a stainless steel back

【半工半读】 bàngōng-bàndú work-study programme; work one's way through college/school

【半公开】 bàngōngkāi 〈动〉 be more or less open/public; be semi-overt

【半官方】 bànguānfāng 〈名〉 semi-official: ～机构/刊物 semi-official institution/publication

【半规管】 bànguīguǎn 〈名〉［生理］ semicircular canal

【半酣】 bànhān 〈形〉 half drunk; slightly drunk; tipsy; besotted; in one's cups

【半昏迷】 bànhūnmí ❶〈名〉［医学］ semicoma ❷〈形〉 semiconscious

【半饥半饱】 bànjī-bànbǎo 〈形〉 half-fed; half-starving

【半机械化】 bànjīxièhuà ❶〈名〉 semi-mechanization ❷〈形〉 semi-mechanized

【半寄生物】 bànjìshēngwù 〈名〉［解剖］ hemiparasite

【半价】 bànjià 〈名〉 half price: ～购进/销售 buy/sell at half price ‖ 以～买 buy sth at 50% off ‖ 儿童～入场。Children are (admitted) half price.

【半角】 bànjiǎo 〈名〉 half-angle; semi-angle

【半截】 bànjié 〈名〉 half: ～粉笔 half a piece of chalk ‖ 把这两个～焊在一起 weld the two halves together ‖ 活干了～就撇下了 drop/leave one's work half done ‖ 他话说了～就走了。He left before he finished what he was going to say. ‖ 听到这个不幸的消息，她的心一下子凉了～。At the sad news her heart sank.

〖～话〗 bànjiéhuà 〈名〉 half-finished speech/sentence

〖～入土〗 bànjié rùtǔ 〈熟〉 with/having one foot in the grave

【半斤八两】 bànjīn-bāliǎng 〈熟〉 six of one and half a dozen of the other; not much to choose between the two; as broad as it is long; tweedledum and tweedledee: 他们俩～,都不是什么好东西。Those two are equally bad.
【半径】 bànjìng 〈名〉 radius; semi-diameter: 巡航/飞行/活动～ cruising/flying/action radius ‖ 圆的～ radius of a circle
〖～规〗 bànjìngguī 〈名〉 radius gauge
【半决赛】 bànjuésài 〈名〉 semifinal: 进入～ advance/get to the semifinal; qualify for the semifinal ‖ 参加～的人/队 semifinalist
【半绝缘体】 bànjuéyuántǐ 〈名〉[物理] semi-insulator
【半开门儿】 bànkāiménr 〈名〉〈方〉 secret/unlicensed/unregistered prostitute
【半抗原】 bànkàngyuán 〈名〉 hapten
【半空】 bànkōng ❶〈名〉 almost empty; shrivelled: ～的瓶子 half empty bottle ❷〈名〉〈方〉 small, dried-up roasted peanuts ❸〈副〉 in midair; in the air: 柳絮在～飘荡。Willow catkins are drifting/flying in the air.
〖～中〗 bànkōngzhōng ＝ 半空 ③ bànkōng
【半拉】 bànlǎ 〈数〉〈方〉 half: ～梨 half a pear ‖ 过了～月 half a month later
〖～子〗 bànlǎzi 〈名〉〈方〉 half: ～工程 uncompleted/unfinished project ‖ 发展商房子盖了～就撤了。The developer went off before the house was finished. / The developer left with the house unfinished.
【半劳动力】 bànláodònglì 〈名〉 semi-able-bodied (farm) labourer
【半劳力】 bànláolì ＝ 半劳动力 bànláodònglì
【半老徐娘】 bànlǎo-xúniáng 〈熟〉 woman past her prime yet still quite graceful; woman of fading charms
【半流体】 bànliútǐ 〈名〉 semifluid; semi-liquid
〖～饮食〗 bànliútǐ yǐnshí 〈名〉 semifluid food/diet
【半路】 bànlù 〈名〉 ❶ halfway; midway: ～相遇 meet halfway ‖ ～折回 return halfway ‖ 公共汽车在～上抛锚了。The bus broke down on the way. ❷ being in progress; being midway; being under way: 他看电视入了神,不愿意～走开。Absorbed in the TV programme, he was reluctant to leave before the end.
〖～出家〗 bànlù-chūjiā 〈熟〉 ❶ become a monk/nun late in life ❷ switch to a new profession (one was) not trained for
〖～夫妻〗 bànlù-fūqī 〈名〉 couple married half way through life [usu after a previous marriage to another person]: 他俩是～。Theirs is not a first marriage.
〖～杀出个程咬金〗 bànlù shāchū gè Chéng Yǎojīn 〈熟〉 an unexpected opponent or disruptor appears halfway
【半履带拖拉机】 bànlǚdài tuōlājī 〈名〉 half-track tractor
【半裸体】 bànluǒtǐ 〈形〉 half naked; topless
【半内陆国家】 bànnèilù guójiā 〈名〉 semi-landlocked country
【半年生植物】 bànniánshēng zhíwù 〈名〉 semiannual plant
【半农半牧区】 bànnóng-bànmùqū 〈名〉 mixed pastoral-farming area
【半票】 bànpiào 〈名〉 half-price ticket; half fare: 享受～ enjoy half fare ‖ 请买两张去呼和浩特的全票和两张～。Two and two halves to Huhehot, please.
【半瓶醋】 bànpíngcù 〈熟〉 dabbler; smatterer; person with a smattering knowledge (of): 他在绘画上是个～。He is a dabbler at/in drawing.
【半坡】 bànpō 〈名〉 half way up the hill
【半坡文化】 Bànpō wénhuà 〈名〉 Banpo Culture
【半坡遗址】 Bànpō yízhǐ 〈名〉 Banpo Site
【半旗】 bànqí 〈名〉 half-mast; half-staff: 下～致哀 fly/hoist (a flag) at half-mast to express mourning
【半球】 bànqiú 〈名〉 ❶ hemisphere: 大脑～ cerebral hemisphere ‖ 陆/水～ land/water hemisphere ⇨东～;西～ ❷ semiglobe
〖～体〗 bànqiútǐ 〈名〉 hemispheroid
〖～形〗 bànqiúxíng 〈名〉 semiglobe
【半人半鬼】 bànrén-bànguǐ 〈名〉 half man, half ghost—ghostly human; person living in inhuman conditions
【半人马座】 Bànrénmǎzuò 〈名〉 Centaurus
【半日花】 bànrìhuā 〈名〉[植物] sun rose
【半乳糖】 bànrǔtáng 〈名〉[生化] galactose
〖～血症〗 bànrǔtáng xuèzhèng 〈名〉 galactosemia
【半沙漠】 bànshāmò 〈名〉 semidesert
【半晌】 bànshǎng 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ half a day: 前～ before noon; morning ‖ 后～ afternoon ❷ quite a while; quite a long time: 休息了～才缓过劲 recover one's strength after a long rest ‖ 他开车走了～才到这里。It took him quite a long time to drive here.
【半晌午】 bànshǎngwǔ 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ half of the morning ❷ midmorning
【半身】 bànshēn 〈名〉 ❶ one side of the body: ⇨～不遂 ❷ half of the body: ⇨上/下～
〖～不遂〗 bànshēn-bùsuí 〈名〉[医学] hemiplegia: ～者 hemiplegic
〖～像〗 bànshēnxiàng 〈名〉 ❶ half-length photo/portrait ❷ bust: 贝多芬的～ bust of Beethoven
【半生】 bànshēng ❶〈名〉 half a lifetime: 操劳大～ work arduously for much of one's life ❷〈形〉 half cooked/done; underdone: ⇨～不熟
〖～不熟〗 bànshēng-bùshú 〈熟〉 ❶ half cooked/done; underdone ❷ unskilled: 用～的英语给外宾解释 manage to explain things to foreign guests with half-baked English
【半世】 bànshì ＝ 半生 bànshēng
【半数】 bànshù 〈数〉 half the number; half: 不足～ less than half the number ‖ 超过～的选票 more than half/a majority of the votes
【半衰期】 bànshuāiqī 〈名〉[核物理] half-life/half-value period/span; half life
【半睡半醒】 bànshuì-bànxǐng 〈形〉 half asleep, half awake: ～的状态 twilit state between waking and sleeping
【半死】 bànsǐ 〈副〉 half-dead: 饿得～ be half-dead with hunger/starvation ‖ 累得～ be half-dead with exhaustion; tired to death
〖～不活〗 bànsǐ-bùhuó 〈熟〉 ❶ be more dead than alive; be more than half-dead ❷ low-spirited; sluggish; slouchy
【半瘫痪】 bàntānhuàn 〈名〉 semiparalysis
【半天】 bàntiān ❶〈名〉 half of the day; half day: ～休假 half-holiday ❷〈副〉 a long time; quite a while: 他～才算出来。It was quite a while before he did the sum. ‖ 我们等了～他才来。We waited for a long time before he arrived. ‖ 我们讨论了～,但一无所获。We discussed it for hours, but got nowhere.
【半头】 bàntóu 〈名〉 ❶ half a head: 他比我低/高～。He is half a head shorter/taller than me. ❷ half piece: 买～猪肉 buy half of a pig
【半透明】 bàntòumíng 〈形〉 semi-transparent; translucent
〖～纸〗 bàntòumíngzhǐ 〈名〉 onionskin (paper)
【半途】 bàntú 〈名〉〈书〉 halfway; midway
〖～而废〗 bàntú'érfèi 〈熟〉 give up halfway; stop halfway; leave sth unfinished: ～的人 quitter
【半推半就】 bàntuī-bànjiù 〈熟〉 make a pretence of declining/refusing/rejecting; yield with a show of reluctance; yield while striking a pose of rejection
【半脱产】 bàntuōchǎn 〈动〉 be partly released from productive labour/one's regular work
【半脱位】 bàntuōwèi 〈名〉[医学] semiluxation; subluxation
【半椭圆】 bàntuǒyuán 〈名〉[数学] semiellipse
【半文半白】 bànwén-bànbái 〈形〉half literary, half vernacular
【半文盲】 bànwénmáng 〈名〉 semi-literate
【半无产阶级】 bànwúchǎnjiējí 〈名〉 semi-proletariat
【半夏】 bànxià 〈名〉[中医] tuber of pinellia
【半纤维素】 bànxiānwéisù 〈名〉[化学] hemicellulose
【半箱龟】 bànxiāngguī 〈名〉 semibox turtle
【半硝革】 bànxiāogé 〈名〉 crust leather
【半心半意】 bànxīn-bànyì 〈熟〉 be half-hearted: 为人民服务要全心全意,不能～。We must serve the people whole-heartedly, not half-heartedly.
【半新不旧】 bànxīn-bùjiù 〈熟〉 half new; no longer new; far from new, though not wornout: 衣服～他舍不得扔。Though it is no longer new, he was loath to throw the suit away.
【半信半疑】 bànxìn-bànyí 〈熟〉 be half-believing, half-doubting; be not quite convinced: 我对她的话～。I'm rather dubious of her seemingly convincing words. ‖ 我解释了半天,他还是～。He was still quite sceptical though I had made a lengthy explanation.
【半星儿】 bànxīngr 〈名〉 a tiny/little bit: 他～感激的话都没说。He said no word of gratitude.
【半休】 bànxiū 〈动〉 work halfday and rest halfday: 手术后他～了一年。He only worked a half-day schedule. / He only did half-time work for a year after the operation.
【半休眠】 bànxiūmián 〈名〉 semidormancy
【半宿】 bànxiǔ 〈名〉 half a night: 谈了～ talk for half the night

【半掩门儿】 bànyǎnménr ＝ 半开门儿 bànkāiménr
【半腰】 bànyāo 〈名〉 middle; halfway: 山～有一座亭子。There is a pavilion halfway up the hill.
【半夜】 bànyè 〈名〉 ❶ half of a night: 前/后～ first/second half of the night ❷ midnight; middle of the night: 决定～逃跑 set *midnight for the escape* ‖ ～时分 *at (the stroke of) midnight* ‖ 她经常熬到～。She often stayed up far into the night. ⇨深更～
〖～三更〗 bànyè-sāngēng 〈熟〉 dead hours; witching hour/time of night; late at night; in the depth of night: ～了,不要大声说话。It's very late now. Don't speak so loudly.
【半音】 bànyīn 〈名〉 semitone; semit; half step/tone
〖～符〗 bànyīnfú 〈名〉 half note; minim
〖～音阶〗 bànyīn yīnjiē 〈名〉 chromatic scale
【半影】 bànyǐng 〈名〉 half image/shadow; penumbra
【半元音】 bànyuányīn 〈名〉 semivowel; glide
【半圆】 bànyuán 〈名〉 semicircle: 画个～ draw a semicircle
〖～形〗 bànyuánxíng 〈名〉 semicircle: 把椅子排成～ put the chairs in a semicircle ‖ ～穹顶 semidome
【半月】 bànyuè 〈名〉 ❶ half-moon ❷ half a month
〖～板〗 bànyuèbǎn 〈名〉 meniscus: ～切除 meniscectomy ‖ ～炎 meniscitis
〖～瓣〗 bànyuèbàn 〈名〉［解剖］semilunar valve
〖～刊〗 bànyuèkān 〈名〉 biweekly; fortnightly; semimonthly
【半载】 bànzǎi 〈名〉 ❶ half load ❷ half a year: 这工程不是一年～能完成的。The completion of the project is not a matter of a year or less.
【半真半假】 bànzhēn-bànjiǎ 〈熟〉 ❶ half-genuine; partly true: ～的陈述 half-truth ❷ half in jest, half in earnest
【半殖民地】 bànzhímíndì 〈名〉 semi-colony: ～半封建的旧中国 old semi-colonial, semi-feudal China
【半制浆】 bànzhìjiāng 〈名〉 half-stuff; semi-pulp
【半制品】 bànzhìpǐn ＝ 半成品 bànchéngpǐn
【半中间】 bànzhōngjiān 〈名〉 halfway; midway; middle: ～退出比赛 *give up the match halfway* ‖ 他小说写到～就病倒了。He fell ill while he was working on his novel.
【半中腰】 bànzhōngyāo 〈名〉 halfway; midway: 我还没爬到山的～,就上气不接下气了。I was out of breath before I was halfway up the hill.
【半轴】 *bànzhóu 〈名〉 semiaxis*
【半主权】 bànzhǔquán 〈名〉 half sovereignty
〖～国〗 bànzhǔquánguó 〈名〉 semi-sovereign state
【半子】 bànzǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 son-in-law
【半自动】 bànzìdòng 〈形〉 semi-automatic; auto-manual: ～车床 semi-automatic lathe ‖ ～分拣机 *semi-automatic sorting machine* ‖ ～跟踪 aided tracking ‖ ～开关 auto-manual switch ‖ ～控制 semi-automatic control ‖ ～装置 semi-automatic plant/device
〖～步枪〗 bànzìdòng bùqiāng 〈名〉 semi-automatic rifle
〖～化〗 bànzìdònghuà 〈名〉 semi-automatization: ～程序设计 semi-automatic programming
〖～交换台〗 bànzìdòng jiāohuàntái 〈名〉 auto-manual exchange
〖～武器〗 bànzìdòng wǔqì 〈名〉 semi-automatic weapon
〖～系统〗 bànzìdòng xìtǒng 〈名〉 auto-manual system
【半自耕农】 bànzìgēngnóng 〈名〉 semi-tenant peasant; semi-owner peasant
【半自治】 bànzìzhì 〈名〉 semi-autonomy: ～区域 semi-autonomous region

扮

扮 bàn 〈动〉 ❶ act as; play (the part of); disguise oneself as; masquerade as: ～哈姆雷特 *act (the part of) Hamlet*; act as Hamlet ‖ ～成保安人员 disguise oneself as a security guard ‖ 他今晚～奥赛罗。He is playing Othello tonight. ⇨女～男装 ❷ put on (an expression): ⇨～鬼脸
【扮鬼脸】 bàn guǐliǎn 〈动〉 make faces/grimaces; grimace: 对婴儿～ make a face at the baby
【扮戏】 bànxì 〈动〉 ❶ (of opera actors and actresses) make up; put on/apply cosmetics ❷〈旧〉 perform on stage; play a part/role in a play
【扮相】 bànxiàng 〈名〉 ❶ quality of appearance or looks after making up; style: ～好 cut a good figure when in costume and makeup ❷ made-up appearance; the appearance (as it is): 我现在这～能见客人吗? How can I receive the guest looking like this/in such clothes?
【扮演】 bànyǎn 〈动〉 play (the part of); act as; simulate; be in the character of: ～丑角 *play the clown* ‖ ～坏蛋 *play the villain* ‖ ～凯撒 appear in the character/role of Caesar; play/act (the part of) Caesar ‖ 〈喻〉～了不光彩的角色 played a dishonourable part/role ‖ ～主角 play the title/main character ‖ 你觉得劳伦斯·奥立佛～的理查三世怎么样? What did you think of Laurence Olivier as Richard III? ‖ 这个角色他～得不错。He was very good in the part.
〖～者〗 bànyǎnzhě 〈名〉 actor or actress: 我觉得麦克白的～演得特别好。I think the actor who played Macbeth was particularly good.
【扮装】 bànzhuāng 〈动〉 make up: ～吧,下一场就该你上场了。Get busy with your makeup; you are going on in the next scene.
【扮作】 bànzuò 〈动〉 dress up as; disguise as: 侦察员～小贩混进了城。The scout stole into the town disguised as a peddler/in the disguise of a peddler.

伴

伴 bàn ❶〈名〉 companion; partner: 带上女儿做个～ bring along one's daughter for company ‖ 结～同行 travel in sb's company; travel together; join sb on a trip ‖ 给某人做～ keep sb *company* ‖ 找他做～ *turn to him for companionship/company* ‖ 约翰和玛丽搭～跳下一个舞。John and Mary partnered up for the next dance. ⇨～侣;伙～;旅～ ❷〈动〉 keep sb company; accompany; go with: ⇨～随;～同;陪～ ❸〈动〉 happen/occur in company with; accompany: 雷声～着闪电。Thunder accompanied *lightning*. ‖ 轻度感染常～有高烧。A high fever often accompanies a mild infection. ‖ 惩罚要～之以教育。Punishment must be accompanied by education. ‖ 战争势必～有饥饿和疾病。Hunger and disease are necessary concomitants of war. ❹〈动〉 accompany; support with accompaniment: ⇨～唱;～舞;～奏
【伴唱】 bànchàng ❶〈动〉 *sing an accompaniment to*; accompany: 为一名歌手～ accompany a singer ‖ 很多地方戏剧都有～的特点。Vocal accompaniment is a feature of many local operas. ❷〈名〉 accompanying singer
【伴当】 bàndāng 〈名〉〈旧〉 accompanying servant; entourage; escort
【伴肥】 bànféi 〈名〉 concomitant fertilizer
【伴酒】 bànjiǔ 〈动〉 keep sb company in drinking; drink with sb: 拒绝给客人～ refuse to drink with customers
【伴君如伴虎】 bàn jūn rú bàn hǔ 〈熟〉 keeping the emperor company is like living with a tiger
【伴郎】 bànláng 〈名〉 groomsman; best man (at a wedding)
【伴侣】 bànlǚ 〈名〉 companion; mate; partner; helpmate: 可以依靠的～ dependable/reliable companion ‖ 生活～ life partner ‖ 终身～ lifelong companion ‖ 忠实的～ constant/devoted companion
【伴娘】 bànniáng 〈名〉 bridesmaid
【伴生】 bànshēng 〈动〉 accompany; attach to; be associated/attendant/consequent
〖～金属〗 bànshēng jīnshǔ 〈名〉 associated metal
〖～矿物〗 bànshēng kuàngwù 〈名〉 *associated mineral*
〖～气〗 bànshēngqì 〈名〉［石油］associated gas
〖～现象〗 bànshēng xiànxiàng 〈名〉 attendant phenomenon
〖～元素〗 bànshēng yuánsù 〈名〉 accompanying/associated element
【伴送】 bànsòng 〈动〉 accompany; escort; see sb off: ～到路口 escort/see sb to the street corner
【伴宿】 bànsù 〈动〉〈方〉 keep vigil beside the coffin (before the day of burial)
【伴随】 bànsuí ❶〈动〉 accompany; follow; go with: ～左右,形影不离 follow around/about; invariably accompany ‖ 闪电通常～有雷声。Lightning usually accompanies thunder. ❷〈形〉 adjunct; adjoint; conjugate: ～情况 attendant condition ‖ ～问题 *attendant question*
〖～变量〗 bànsuí biànliàng 〈名〉 adjoint variable
〖～函数〗 bànsuí hánshù 〈名〉 adjoint function
〖～矩阵〗 bànsuí jǔzhèn 〈名〉 adjoint matrix
〖～曲线〗 bànsuí qūxiàn 〈名〉 adjoint curve
〖～系统〗 *bànsuí xìtǒng* 〈名〉 adjoint system
〖～细菌〗 bànsuí xìjūn 〈名〉［生物］satellite microbe
【伴同】 bàntóng 〈动〉 accompany; escort: ～朋友游览西安名胜 escort a friend round the well-known scenic spots in Xi'an
【伴舞】 bànwǔ ❶〈动〉 dance with; be the partner in a dance;

职业～女郎 taxi girl ❷〈动〉dance in the background (at a pop concert) ❸〈名〉accompanying dancer

【伴星】 bànxīng 〈名〉[天文] companion (star); secondary (star)

【伴音】 bànyīn 〈名〉accompanying sound; audio; aural; sound accompaniment

【伴游】 bànyóu ❶〈动〉travel with; travel in sb's company ❷〈名〉travelling companion/partner; escort; courier

【伴奏】 bànzòu 〈动〉accompany; play an accompaniment (for sb): 用钢琴～ play accompaniment/accompany on the piano ‖ 在吉他/小提琴～下演唱 sing to the accompaniment of a guitar/violin ‖ ～乐队 back-up band ‖ 管弦乐队～ orchestral accompaniment ‖ 无～歌曲 unaccompanied song

【～者】 bànzòuzhě 〈名〉accompanist: 钢琴～ piano accompanist

坢 bàn 〈名〉〈方〉manure; muck; dung

拌 bàn 〈动〉❶ mix and stir; mix: ～色拉 dress/mix/toss a salad ‖ ～饲料 mix the fodder ‖ ～匀 mix evenly/thoroughly ‖ 把种子用杀虫药～一下 mix the seeds with pesticide ‖ 凉～黄瓜 cucumber salad ‖ 小葱～豆腐 beancurd and scallion (salad) ‖ 加水把它～成糊状，填塞在缝隙里。Add water, mix it into a paste, and fill the cracks with it. ❷ bicker; quarrel; squabble

【拌和】 bànhuò 〈动〉mix and stir; blend

【拌浆机】 bànjiāngjī 〈名〉grout mixer

【拌面】 bànmiàn 〈名〉noodles served with soy sauce, sesame butter, etc

【拌蒜】 bànsuàn 〈动〉〈方〉stagger; stumble: 他酒喝多了，路上两腿直～。He had drunk too much and stumbled all the way.

【拌种】 bànzhǒng 〈动〉dress seeds; mix seeds with fertilizer, pesticide, etc

【～机】 bànzhǒngjī 〈名〉seed dresser

【拌嘴】 bànzuǐ 〈动〉bicker; squabble; tiff; wrangle; quarrel: 那小两口总是～。The young couple are forever bickering and squabbling.

绊 bàn ❶〈动〉(cause to) stumble; trip: ～倒 stumble down ‖ 被绳索/树枝～倒 trip against/on/over a rope/branch ‖ 在石头上～了一跤 stumble on/over a stone ‖ 〈喻〉让琐事～住了手脚 get oneself bogged down with trifles ‖ 他想把我～倒。He intended to trip me up. ❷〈名〉tripping [a move in wrestling]: 使～儿 trip (sb) up ❸〈名〉〈喻〉trap: 在暗地里使～儿 trip (sb) up secretly; set a trap for sb; trap sb into making a mistake; snare sb

【绊绊磕磕】 bànban-kēkē ＝ 磕磕绊绊 kēke-bànbàn

【绊根草】 bàngēncǎo 〈名〉[植物] Bermuda grass

【绊脚石】 bànjiǎoshí 〈名〉stumbling block; obstacle: 踢开～ get the stumbling block out of the way; sweep the obstacle away ‖ 保守思想是社会进步的～。Conservative ideology is an obstacle to social progress.

【绊马索】 bànmǎsuǒ 〈名〉❶ stumbling rope; trip-wire ❷ hobble

【绊儿】 bànr ＝ 绊子 bànzi

【绊手绊脚】 bànshǒu-bànjiǎo ＝ 碍手碍脚 àishǒu-àijiǎo

【绊子】 bànzi 〈名〉❶ tripping [a move in wrestling]: ⇨使～ ❷ stumbling rope; hobble

柈 bàn 〈名〉〈方〉big piece of firewood

【柈子】 bànzi 〈名〉〈方〉big piece of firewood: 劈～ cut firewood

湴 bàn 〈名〉〈方〉mud

靽 bàn 〈名〉〈书〉croup strap

瓣 bàn ❶〈名〉petal: ⇨花～ ❷〈名〉clove; segment; section: 橘子～儿 segments of a tangerine ‖ 蒜～儿 cloves of garlic ❸〈名〉fragment; piece: 碗摔成了好几～。The bowl was broken into several pieces. ❹〈名〉valve; lamella: ⇨三尖～ ❺〈量〉piece; slice; section: 一～橘子 a slice of orange ‖ 一～蒜 a clove of garlic

【瓣膜】 bànmó 〈名〉[生理] valve: 她的心脏～有毛病。She has problems with a heart valve.

【瓣片】 bànpiàn 〈名〉[植物] limb

【瓣足】 bànzú 〈名〉lobed foot

bāng

邦 bāng 〈名〉nation; state; country: 兴～安民 bring prosperity to the country and peace to the people ‖ 异～ foreign land ⇨联～; 邻～; 友～

【邦巴管】 bāngbāguǎn 〈名〉[音乐] bombardon

【邦本】 bāngběn 〈名〉foundation/basis of a nation: 民为～，本固邦宁。The people constitute the foundation of a nation. When the foundation is secure, peace will reign in the nation.

【邦国】 bāngguó 〈名〉〈书〉nation; state; country

【邦家】 bāngjiā ＝ 邦国 bāngguó

【邦交】 bāngjiāo 〈名〉official relations between two countries; diplomatic relations: 建立/断绝/恢复～ establish/sever/resume diplomatic relations ‖ ～正常化 normalization of diplomatic relations

【邦联】 bānglián 〈名〉confederation: 美国南部～ Confederate States of America [also called the Southern Confederacy]

【邦人】 bāngrén 〈名〉fellow countryman

帮 bāng ❶〈名〉side; upper: 车～ side of a cart/truck ‖ 桶～ side of a bucket ⇨船～; 鞋～ ❷〈动〉aid; assist; help: ～某人摆脱困境 help sb out of trouble ‖ ～他管理企业 aid him in managing the enterprise ‖ ～她复习功课 help her with her lessons/schoolwork ‖ ～我穿上/脱掉外套 help me into/off my coat ‖ ～一把 give sb a (helping) hand ‖ 你～了我个大忙。You've been a great help to me. ❸〈动〉be hired (as a labourer): ～短工 take a seasonal job; serve as a seasonal labourer ❹〈名〉gang; band; clique: 四人～ Gang of Four ⇨搭～; 匪～; 拉～结伙 ❺〈量〉group; band: 一～孩子 a bunch of children ‖ 一～土匪/强盗 a gang of bandits/robbers ‖ 手下的一～人 one's band of men ❻〈名〉secret/underworld society: 青～ Green Gang ❼〈名〉outer leaf: 白菜～ outer leaves of Chinese cabbages

【帮办】 bāngbàn 〈旧〉❶〈动〉assist with government affairs; assist in management: ～税务 assist in handling taxation ❷〈名〉assistant; deputy: 部长～ assistant to the minister ‖ 市长～ deputy mayor

【帮补】 bāngbǔ 〈动〉give financial aid/help; subsidize: ～家用 help support the family; augment family income ‖ ～他上完大学 help him through the university

【帮衬】 bāngchèn 〈动〉❶〈方〉aid; help: ～照料菜摊子 help with minding the vegetable stand ❷ ＝ 帮补 bāngbǔ ❸ [in early Chinese vernacular] curry favour with; fawn on; toady

【帮厨】 bāngchú 〈动〉help in the kitchen; help with cooking; be a kitchen help

【帮凑】 bāngcòu 〈动〉club together to help sb out; contribute/pool money to sb's help/rescue: 他的同事为他住院～了不少钱。His colleagues clubbed together and collected quite a lot of money for his hospitalization.

【帮倒忙】 bāng dàománg 〈动〉disserve; do more harm than good; be more of a hindrance than of a help; do (sb) a disservice (rather than a service): 他们是在给自己的事业～。They are disserving their own cause.

【帮冬】 bāngdōng 〈动〉〈方〉labour as a hired hand in winter; work as a hired labourer in winter

【帮扶】 bāngfú 〈动〉aid; assist; help: 相互～ help each other

【帮工】 bānggōng ❶〈动〉help with farm or other work ❷〈名〉hand; help; helper: 雇用临时～ engage extra help; hire temporary hands

【帮会】 bānghuì 〈名〉secret society; underground gang; ring

【帮伙】 bānghuǒ 〈名〉〈贬〉band; clique; gang; ring: 拉帮结伙 band together and form a gang

【帮教】 bāngjiào 〈动〉help and educate: ～失足青少年 help and educate the juvenile delinquents/the delinquent youth ‖ ～对象 target of help and education

【帮口】 bāngkǒu 〈名〉(in old China) country fellows' league; guild; clique

【帮忙】 bāngmáng 〈动〉help; assist; do a favour/service; give/lend a hand: 帮一个小/大忙 do a small/great kindness ‖ 答应～ promise to help ‖ 恳求～ beg (sb) for help ‖ ～干家务 help with the house chores; help about the house ‖ 给她～ come to her

aid/help; offer her help ‖ 一点不肯～ not lift a finger to help ‖ 在店里给父亲～ help one's father out in the shop ‖ 但愿我能帮上忙。I wish I could be of some help. ‖ 多谢～! Thanks for your help! ‖ 你要～吗? Do you need a helping hand? ‖ 没人～,我可搬不动这沙发。I can't move the sofa without assistance. ‖ 他指望你能帮点忙。He is banking on your help/on you to help him. ‖ 她来找人～。She came for help. ‖ 我帮不上你这个忙。I'm not in a position to help you. ‖ 我能帮您什么忙吗? Can I help you? / Can I be of any service/help/assistance (to you)? ‖ 我想请你帮个忙。I wish to ask a favour of you.

【帮派】 bāngpài 〈名〉 faction; clique: 加入～ join a clique ‖ 分裂成几个～ break into several factions ‖ 拉帮结派 band together and form a faction ‖ ～领袖 factional leader ‖ 小～ splinter groups ‖ 组织内的～争端 factional disputes within an organization

〖～斗争〗 bāngpài dòuzhēng 〈名〉 factional struggle/strife: 卷入～ get involved in a factional strife

〖～分子〗 bāngpàifènzǐ 〈名〉 factionalist; factionist

〖～活动〗 bāngpài huódòng 〈名〉 faction/gang activities; factionalism: ～使党四分五裂。Factionalism was tearing the party apart.

〖～体系〗 bāngpài tǐxì 〈名〉 factionalist setup/grouping

〖～头子〗 bāngpài tóuzi 〈名〉 faction leader

【帮浦】 bāngpǔ 〈名〉〈旧〉 pump

【帮腔】 bāngqiāng 〈动〉 ❶ [in some traditional Chinese operas] sing an accompaniment to (at/from backstage) ❷ speak in sb's favour/support; echo sb; chime in with sb: 为某人～ take up the refrain (of sb) ‖ 他也～进行恐吓。He also added his voice to the chorus of threats.

【帮手】 bāngshǒu 〈动〉 help; assist; give/lend a hand: 帮把手 give (sb) a hand (with sth) ‖ 我帮不上手。I can find no way to help.

【帮手】 bāngshou 〈名〉 assistant; aide; hand; help; helper: 找个～ find a hand/help

【帮套】 bāngtào 〈名〉 ❶ breast harness (for a horse pulling along the side to help the one between the shafts) ❷ horse (pulling beside the one between the shafts)

【帮贴】 bāngtiē 〈动〉〈方〉 give financial aid; subsidize: ～家里 augment family income

【帮闲】 bāngxián ❶〈动〉 serve as literary hangers-on to rich and powerful patrons ❷〈名〉 literary hack

〖～文人〗 bāngxián wénrén 〈名〉 literary hack; literary protégé

【帮凶】 bāngxiōng ❶〈动〉 help in a crime; abet ❷〈名〉 abetter; accomplice; accessory; confederate: 谋杀案的～ accessory to murder ‖ 抢劫犯的～ accomplice of a robber (in a robbery) ‖ 主要～ principal accomplice

【帮佣】 bāngyōng ❶〈动〉 work as a hired labourer or servant ❷〈名〉 hired labourer; servant

【帮主】 bāngzhǔ 〈名〉 chief/head of a secret society; gang master; ringleader: 逮捕～ arrest the ringleader

【帮助】 bāngzhù 〈动〉 help; aid; assist; give/lend sb a hand: ～摆脱经济困难 help sb out of financial difficulties ‖ ～搬家 help sb (to) move house ‖ ～富余人员分流 help redundant workers to find jobs in other places or trades ‖ ～孤寡老人 help old people who live alone ‖ ～他工作 help him in/with his work ‖ ～消化 aid/help digestion ‖ 接受/拒绝～ accept/reject an offer of help ‖ 恳求～ beg/pray for help ‖ 请求～ ask for help/assistance; ask assistance (of) ‖ 提供～ render/give/extend/offer assistance; come to sb's help; provide aid (for) ‖ 谢绝～ decline assistance ‖ 寻求～ seek assistance ‖ 互相～ help each other; mutual help ‖ 极需～ be in sore need of help ‖ 慷慨/物质/真诚/实在的～ generous/material/cordial/substantial assistance ‖ 尽管他大声呼喊,却没人来～他。Despite his loud cries no one came to his assistance/help/rescue. ‖ 你的一番话对我大有～。What you said helped me enormously. ‖ 她周末常常～她母亲干家务活。She often helps her mother with housework at weekends. ‖ 如果需要～,请打电话。Please call if you need help. ‖ 谢谢你及时的～。Thank you for your timely help/assistance. ‖ 这对于克服困难大有～。This will go a long way in/toward(s) overcoming the difficulty.

【帮子】 bāngzi ❶〈名〉 outer leaf (of a cabbage, etc) ❷〈名〉 upper (of a shoe): 鞋～ upper of a shoe ❸〈量〉 band; group; team: 来了一～年轻人。Here come a group of young people.

哪 bāng 〈拟〉 rat-tat; rat-a-tat; sound of rapping or knocking on wood

【哪啷】 bānglāng 〈拟〉 bang: 门～一声关上了。The door banged shut.

梆 bāng ❶〈拟〉 rat-tat; rat-a-tat; thump; rap: ～～～敲门 give a rat-a-tat at/on the door; knock (on) the door with a thump ❷〈名〉 night watchman's clapper ❸〈名〉[音乐] clappers ❹〈动〉〈方〉 beat (with a rod): 奶奶手里拿着拐杖装着要～他。With a walking stick in her hand, Grandmother pretended that she was going to beat him.

【梆子】 bāngzi 〈名〉 ❶ night watchman's clapper ❷ [音乐] *bangzi*; wooden clappers: 敲～ play clappers ❸ = 梆子腔 bāngziqiāng

〖～腔〗 bāngziqiāng 〈名〉 ❶ music of clapper operas ❷ clapper opera [a general term for some local operas, accompanied by wooden clappers and other instruments, popular in Shanxi, Shaanxi, Henan, Hebei, etc]

浜 bāng 〈名〉〈方〉 creek; streamlet: 小山脚下的一条～ a creek at the foot of the hill

bǎng

绑 bǎng 〈动〉 ❶ tie; bind: 把小偷～到柱子上/树上 bind/tie the thief to a post/tree ‖ 把行李～起来 tie up the luggage ‖ 把犯人～起来,不然他会逃跑的。Bind the criminal down or he may escape. ‖ 〈喻〉这几天我一直被～在单位里。I have been tied down at the office these days. ❷ bind sb's hands behind his back; truss up: 他直挺挺地站在那儿,手被反～着。He stood erect there with his arms bound behind his back. ❸ kidnap (for ransom)

【绑带】 bǎngdài 〈名〉 ❶ bandage ❷ puttee

【绑匪】 bǎngfěi 〈名〉 kidnapper; abductor: ～威胁说如果不付赎金就要撕票。The kidnapper threatened to kill the hostage if the ransom was not paid.

【绑缚】 bǎngfù 〈动〉 tie up; bind; truss up: ～罪犯 truss a criminal up ‖ 我回家发现他被～在暖气上。I arrived home to discover him trussed up and tied to the radiator.

【绑架】 bǎngjià 〈动〉 kidnap; abduct: ～儿童勒索赎金 kidnap a child for ransom ‖ 打击～活动 crackdown on kidnappings ‖ ～者 kidnapper ‖ 被～者 kidnap victim; kidnapee ‖ 在光天化日之下竟发生～事件。The abduction/kidnap took place in broad daylight.

【绑票】 bǎngpiào 〈动〉 kidnap for ransom: 该犯罪团伙进行了多次～。The criminal gang carried out a number of kidnappings.

【绑腿】 bǎngtuǐ 〈名〉 gaiter; legging; puttee: 一副～ a pair of gaiters ‖ 扎～ put on leggings ‖ 扎着～ wear puttees; be in puttees

【绑扎】 bǎngzā 〈动〉 ❶ tie/bundle up; pack ❷ wrap/bind up; dress: ～伤口 dress a wound

榜 bǎng 〈名〉 ❶ name list (usu posted up): 选民～ list of eligible voters ⇨光荣～;排行～ ❷ announcement; notice; proclamation: 张～招贤 post up a notice for enrolling talented people ❸ horizontal inscribed board (usu over a gate): ⇨～额;～书

【榜额】 bǎng'é 〈名〉 horizontal inscribed board (usu over a gate)

【榜首】 bǎngshǒu 〈名〉 first place (on the list); top of the rankings: 高居～ top the list ‖ 名列～ rank first ‖ 荣登～ win the first place ‖ 跃居～ move to the top of the rankings

【榜书】 bǎngshū 〈名〉 calligraphy of large Chinese characters (as on signboards)

【榜尾】 bǎngwěi 〈名〉 last place on a ranking list: 该队最终名列～。The team came out/in last.

【榜文】 bǎngwén 〈名〉〈旧〉 announcement; notice; proclamation

【榜眼】 bǎngyǎn 〈名〉 *bangyan*[a title for the scholar placed second in the highest imperial examination in the Ming and Qing dynasties]

【榜样】 bǎngyàng 〈名〉 example; (role) model: 树立～ afford/set an example (for) ‖ 学习雷锋好～ follow the good example/

model of Lei Feng ‖ 爱国者的光辉～ brilliant/shining example of patriots ‖ 孩子们的好～ good role model for children ‖ 活～ living example

牓 bǎng 〈书〉 = 榜 bǎng

膀 bǎng 〈名〉❶ shoulder: ⇨肩～ ❷ upper arm; arm: ⇨臂～ ❸ wing: ⇨翅～
⇨bàng; pāng; páng

【膀臂】 bǎngbì 〈名〉❶〈方〉 upper arm; arm ❷ capable assistant; reliable help(er); right-hand person/man: 左膀右臂 reliable assistants; right-hand man

【膀大腰圆】 bǎngdà-yāoyuán 〈熟〉 beefy; hefty; husky; stout: ～的小伙子 husky young man

【膀阔腰圆】 bǎngkuò-yāoyuán = 膀大腰圆 bǎngdà-yāoyuán

【膀子】 bǎngzi 〈名〉❶ upper arm; arm: 光着～ with one's upper part naked; bare down to the waist ❷〈方〉 wing: 老鹰受伤的～ the injured wing of the eagle

髈 bǎng = 膀 bǎng
⇨pǎng

bàng

蚌 bàng 〈名〉 freshwater mussel; clam: ⇨鹬～相争

【蚌壳】 bàngké 〈名〉 clamshell

棒 bàng ❶〈名〉 stick; club; cudgel: 棒球～ baseball bat ‖ 高尔夫球～ golf club ‖ 木～ wooden stick ‖ 曲棍球～ hockey stick ‖ 用～击球 hit the ball with a club ⇨～槌; 棍～ ❷〈形〉〈口〉 fine; excellent; fabulous; wonderful; fantastic; terrific: 功课～ excellent in study ‖ ～极了! It's heavenly/divine! / Great! ‖ 多～的一辆车啊! That's a whale of a car! ‖ 你的字写得真～! Your calligraphy is really excellent! ❸〈形〉〈口〉 hefty; husky: ～小伙子 strong young man ‖ 他身体很～。He is strong and sturdy. ❹〈名〉 length/leg of a relay race: 跑第一～ run the first/initial leg (in a relay race) ‖ 在最后一～ on the anchor leg

【棒冰】 bàngbīng 〈名〉〈方〉 ice-lolly; ice-sucker; frozen sucker; popsicle

【棒操】 bàngcāo 〈名〉 club exercise

【棒疮】 bàngchuāng 〈名〉 wound (from floggings with bamboo stick)

【棒槌】 bàngchui 〈名〉❶ wooden club (used to beat clothes in washing) ❷ [in theatrical circle] layman; nonprofessional; inexperienced outsider: ～导演 incompetent director

【棒喝】 bànghè 〈动〉 serve a severe/sharp warning: ⇨ 当头～

【棒硫】 bàngliú 〈名〉[化学] roll sulphur

【棒磨机】 bàngmójī 〈名〉[矿业] rod mill

【棒球】 bàngqiú 〈名〉 baseball: 打～ play baseball

【～场】 bàngqiúchǎng 〈名〉 baseball field; diamond

【～手套】 bàngqiú shǒutào 〈名〉 baseball gloves/mitts

【棒儿糖】 bàngrtáng 〈名〉 lollipop; sucker

【棒儿香】 bàngrxiāng 〈名〉 bamboo-wick/wood-wick incense

【棒术】 bàngshù 〈名〉 cane fencing

【棒针】 bàngzhēn 〈名〉 big/heavy knitting needle; heavy-gauge knitting needle: ～衫 bulky-knit/bulky sweater

【棒子】 bàngzi 〈名〉❶ stick; club; cudgel ❷〈方〉 maize; corn ❸ ear of corn; corncob

【～面】 bàngzimiàn 〈名〉 corn flour; cornmeal

棓 bàng 〈书〉 = 棒 bàng
⇨bèi

傍 bàng 〈动〉❶ approach; draw near: ～大款 hang out with/stick to a wealthy person; be kept by a moneybags; find a sugar daddy and live on him ‖ 依山～水 near/adjacent to the hill and water ❷ near: 你～我左边坐吧。Please sit on my left. ⇨～晚 ❸〈方〉 follow: ～上小偷 follow a thief

【傍边儿】 bàngbiānr 〈动〉〈方〉 approach; draw near

【傍黑儿】 bànghēir 〈名〉〈方〉 dusk; nightfall; early evening

【傍近】 bàngjìn 〈形〉 close to; near: ～窗户 close to the window; by the window ‖ ～晌午 near noon

【傍角儿】 bàngjuér 〈方〉❶〈动〉 serve a successful actor or actress in a supporting role; accompany a leading actor or actress with music; play a supporting role ❷〈名〉 supporting actor/actress/role; minor actor or actress; accompanist in a troupe

【傍亮儿】 bàngliàngr 〈名〉〈方〉 dawn; daybreak: 天刚～，他们就出发了。They started out at daybreak.

【傍明】 bàngmíng 〈名〉〈方〉 dawn; daybreak: ～雨停了。The rain stopped at dawn.

【傍人门户】 bàngrén-ménhù 〈熟〉 live under another's roof; depend on sb for a living

【傍晌】 bàngshǎng 〈名〉〈方〉 about noon

【傍晚】 bàngwǎn 〈名〉 dusk; nightfall: ～时分 at dusk

【傍午】 bàngwǔ 〈名〉 about noon

【傍依】 bàngyī 〈动〉 be close to: 住宅小区～着西湖。The residential area is located near the West Lake.

谤 bàng 〈动〉〈书〉 defame; slander; smear; vilify: ⇨诽～; 毁～

【谤毁】 bànghuǐ = 毁谤 huǐbàng

【谤书】 bàngshū 〈名〉〈书〉 scurrilous letter; slanderous letter/poster/book

【谤言】 bàngyán 〈名〉〈书〉 calumnious/slanderous remark; calumny; slander; slur

【谤议】 bàngyì 〈动〉〈书〉 calumniate; libel; slander; slur

塝 bàng 〈名〉 [usu used in place names] slope at field's edge; side of canal or ridge in field

搒 bàng 〈动〉〈书〉 paddle; row: ～船 row a boat

蒡 bàng →牛蒡 niúbàng
⇨páng

稖 bàng

【稖头】 bàngtóu 〈名〉〈方〉 maize; corn

蜯 bàng 〈书〉 = 蚌 bàng

膀 bàng →吊膀子 diào bàngzi
⇨bǎng; pāng; páng

磅¹ bàng ❶〈名〉 pound (lb)[a measure of weight]: 按～出售 sell by the pound ‖ 重 40～ weigh 40 lb ❷〈名〉 scales: 用～称一下 weigh with scales ❸〈动〉 weigh (with a scale); scale: ～一下你的体重 take your weight with scales; weigh yourself

磅² bàng 〈名〉 point: 五～字 5-point type
⇨páng

【磅秤】 bàngchèng 〈名〉 platform scale; platform balance

镑 bàng 〈名〉 pound [a measure of money]: 五～的纸币 five-pound note ‖ 能换开一～钱吗? Can you change a pound? ⇨英～

艕 bàng 〈动〉❶ (of boats) draw near to each other ❷ = 搒 bàng

bāo

包 bāo ❶〈动〉 wrap: ～包裹 roll/tie up a parcel ‖ ～饺子 make *jiaozi* ‖ ～礼品 wrap (up) a gift ‖ 用薄纸把瓷器～起来 pack china in tissue paper; wrap china up in tissue paper ❷〈名〉 bundle; package; pack; packet; parcel: 把东西打成一个～ make things into a parcel ‖ 礼品～ gift parcel ‖ 软件～ software package ⇨红～; 邮～; 炸药～ ❸〈名〉 bag; sack: 把～寄存起来 leave the bag in the checkroom ‖ 拉上/拉开～的拉链 zip up/unzip a bag ‖ 塑料～ plastic bag ⇨麻～; 书～ ❹〈名〉 protuberance; swelling; lump; bump: 额头上有个～ have a swelling in the forehead ‖ 手上起了大～ have a lump on the hand ‖ 头上撞个～ get a bump on the head ‖ 树干上的～ protuberance on a tree trunk ❺〈名〉 yurt: ⇨蒙古～ ❻〈量〉 bundle; packet; pack; package; box: 两～大米

two sacks of rice ‖ 一～饼干 a packet of biscuits; a package of crackers ‖ 一～棉花 a bale of cotton ‖ 一～书 a parcel/package of books ‖ 一～药 a packet of medicine ‖ 一～衣服 a parcel/bundle of clothes ‖ 他一天抽一～烟。He smokes a packet/pack of cigarettes a day. ❼〈动〉include; contain; cover: ⇨～含; ～括 ❽〈动〉conceal; cover: ⇨～藏祸心 ❾〈动〉undertake the whole thing; take on everything; contract: ～分配 guarantee job assignment ‖ ～一项工程 contract for a project ‖ 把工程～给一家建筑公司 contract a project out to a building company ‖ 这事～在我身上。Just leave it all to me. ⇨～产; 承～ ❿〈动〉assure; guarantee: ～你满意。Satisfaction guaranteed. ‖ 商品～退。All goods are sold with a money-back guarantee. ⇨打～票 ⓫〈动〉charter; hire: ～一条船/一辆公共汽车 charter a ship/bus ‖ ～一架飞机去旅游 charter a plane for a trip ⓬〈动〉surround; encircle; envelop: ⇨～围

【包办】 bāobàn 〈动〉❶ deal with everything by oneself; take everything into one's hand and refuse to let others take part: 那件事他～了。He promised to do the whole job himself. ❷ run the whole show; monopolize: 父母不应～子女婚事。Parents should not arrange marriages for their children.

〖～代替〗 bāobàn dàitì 〈动〉take everything into one's own hands; run things all by oneself for others: 不要～,让孩子们自己决定自己的前途。Don't make decisions for your children; let them shape their future themselves.

〖～婚姻〗 bāobàn hūnyīn 〈名〉(family) arranged marriage

【包背装】 bāobèizhuāng 〈名〉[印刷] wrapped-ridge binding

【包庇】 bāobì 〈动〉shield; protect; cover up (for sb); give refuge to: ～腐败 cover up corruption ‖ ～坏人坏事 protect evil-doers and cover up for them ‖ ～罪犯 shield a criminal/an offender ‖ 相互～ shield each other ‖ 不要因为～他而成为该案的帮凶。Don't become an accessory to the crime by trying to protect him.

〖～罪〗 bāobìzuì 〈名〉offence of shielding an offender; crime of covering up for a criminal

【包藏】 bāocáng 〈动〉contain; conceal; harbour: 他的话里～着讥讽。There was hidden sarcasm in his remarks.

〖～祸心〗 bāocáng-huòxīn 〈熟〉harbour/nurse evil intentions

【包产】 bāochǎn 〈动〉make a production contract; take full responsibility for output quotas

〖～到户〗 bāochǎn dàohù 〈动〉contract with each household for production quotas: ～制 system of fixed output quotas for individual households

〖～到劳〗 bāochǎn dàoláo 〈动〉fix production quotas for/contract production quotas to individual labourers

〖～合同〗 bāochǎn hétong 〈名〉output contract

〖～指标〗 bāochǎn zhǐbiāo 〈名〉contracted target for fixed output

【包场】 bāochǎng 〈动〉book a whole theatre/cinema; make a block booking of a show

【包抄】 bāochāo 〈动〉outflank; envelop: 从两侧～匪徒 outflank the bandits from both wings

【包车】 bāochē ❶〈动〉charter a bus/train/coach: 我们学校这次旅游包了八辆车。Our school chartered eight coaches for the trip. ❷〈名〉chartered bus/taxi; rickshaw hired on a monthly basis: ～夫 rickshaw man in sb's employ

【包乘】 bāochéng 〈动〉❶ charter: ～一架飞机 charter a plane ❷ adopt the crew responsibility system (for trains, buses, etc)

〖～制〗 bāochéngzhì 〈名〉crew responsibility system (for trains, buses, etc)

〖～组〗 bāochéngzǔ 〈名〉responsible crew

【包吃包住】 bāochī-bāozhù 〈动〉supply free board and lodging; provide full board; provide accommodations: ～,一周旅行费需要950元。Nine hundred and fifty *yuan* for a week-long trip including accommodations. ‖ 他们每月挣1,000元,而且～。They are paid 1,000 *yuan* per month, plus lodgings and board.

【包虫病】 bāochóngbìng 〈名〉echinococcosis; hydatid disease

【包船】 bāochuán ❶〈动〉charter a boat/ship ❷〈名〉chartered boat/ship

【包打天下】 bāodǎ-tiānxià 〈熟〉undertake to conquer the whole country by oneself—run things all by oneself without consulting others; monopolize: 一名棒球投手不能～。A pitcher of a baseball team can't win a game all by himself.

【包打听】 bāodǎting 〈名〉〈方〉❶ detective; private eye; gumshoe ❷ prier; prying person; snoop

【包饭】 bāofàn ❶〈动〉get meals at a fixed price/rate; board (by the month); 包一桌饭 book a table at a restaurant (for a group of people at an all inclusive price except for any extra drinks) ‖ 按月～ board by the month ❷〈名〉meal at a mutually agreed-upon monthly rate: 吃～ have meals at a mutually agreed monthly rate

【包袱】 bāofu 〈名〉❶ cloth-wrapper; big bandanna used for wrapping a bundle ❷ bundle wrapped in cloth; cloth package: 背着大～ carry a heavy package on one's back; shoulder a burden ❸ burden; load; weight: 背上思想～ have a heavy load on one's mind ‖ 成为父母的～ become a burden to one's parents ‖ 放下思想～ cast off the burden on one's mind; discard the encumbrance ‖ 沉重的～ heavy burden ‖ 历史～ burdens from the past ‖ 思想～ load/weight on one's mind ‖ 债务成了这些发展中国家沉重的～。The burden of debt weighs heavily on these developing countries. ❹ (of cross talk, quick-patter, etc) punch line; suspense; joke: 抖～ release the suspense; crack the joke

〖～底儿〗 bāofudǐr 〈名〉〈方〉❶ (reserved) family property [esp valuables]; resources ❷ private secrets: 抖～ expose sb's secrets ❸ unique/consummate skill; feat: 抖搂～ make an exhibition of one's feats; show off

〖～皮儿〗 bāofupír 〈名〉cloth wrapping/wrapper; big bandanna used as a wrapper

【包干儿】 bāogānr 〈动〉take full responsibility for a task: 分组～ divide up the work among the groups ‖ 经费实行～。Each one assumes responsibility for his surpluses or deficits. / Each unit assumes responsibility for balancing the unit's budget.

【包干制】 bāogānzhì ＝ 合同制 hétongzhì

【包工】 bāogōng ❶〈动〉contract for a job; work on contract: ～建造房屋 contract to build a house ‖ ～合同 contract labour agreement ❷〈名〉labour contractor

〖～包料〗 bāogōng-bāoliào 〈动〉contract for labour and materials at a lump sum; undertake both labour and materials for a sum

〖～队〗 bāogōngduì 〈名〉contract (work) team

〖～头〗 bāogōngtóu 〈名〉head of contracted labourers; labour contractor

〖～制〗 bāogōngzhì 〈名〉labour contract system; piece-work system

【包公】 Bāogōng 〈名〉Lord Bao [Bao Zheng (包拯), an official in the Song Dynasty idolized in legends as model of honesty and justice]

【包谷】 bāogǔ 〈名〉〈方〉maize; corn

〖～棒子〗 bāogǔ bàngzi 〈名〉corncob

〖～面〗 bāogǔmiàn 〈名〉corn flour

【包管】 bāoguǎn 〈动〉assure; guarantee: ～你不受损失。We guarantee you against loss. ‖ ～让你睡一宿好觉。I assure you a good night's sleep. ‖ 我～他有能力解决这个问题。I assure you of his ability to solve the problem.

【包裹】 bāoguǒ ❶〈动〉dress; wrap; bind up: ～伤口 wrap/dress/bandage the wound ‖ 把婴儿～起来 wrap up the baby ❷〈名〉bundle; parcel; package: 打～ tie/wrap up a parcel; pack things up ‖ 打开～ open/undo/unwrap a parcel/package ‖ 寄～ dispatch/mail/post a parcel/package ‖ 收到～ get/receive a parcel ‖ 送/投递～ deliver a parcel/package ‖ 把～用快件寄出 express a parcel (to); send the parcel by express mail ‖ ～收据 parcel receipt ‖ ～邮寄 parcel post ‖ 超重～ parcel in excess ‖ 可疑～ suspicious package ‖ 邮政～ postal parcel

〖～单〗 bāoguǒdān 〈名〉(postal) parcel form/notification; bill of parcel: 填写～ fill in a parcel form

〖～费〗 bāoguǒfèi 〈名〉parcel postage charges: 含～ postage and packing included; shipping and handling included

〖～分拣机〗 bāoguǒ fēnjiǎnjī 〈名〉parcel sorting machine

〖～间〗 bāoguǒjiān 〈名〉parcel office

【包含】 bāohán 〈动〉contain; embody; embrace; include; imply: ～关系 inclusion relation ‖ 没有什么事物不～着矛盾。There is nothing that does not contain contradiction. / There is nothing without contradiction. ‖ 权利～着义务。Rights imply duties. ‖ 她的论文～了一些新思想。Her thesis embodies/embraces some new ideas. ‖ 这句话～三层意思。The meaning of the sentence is three-fold.

【包涵】 bāohan 〈动〉〈套〉excuse; forgive; make allowances: 问

题唐突，请多多～。Excuse me for my abrupt question. ‖ 他病得很重，还请～他的坏脾气。Please bear with his bad temper; he's very ill.

【包伙】 bāohuǒ = 包饭 bāofàn

【包机】 bāojī ❶〈动〉charter a plane: 开展～业务 offer charter flight service ‖ 公司头头们包了一架公务飞机去法国开会。The corporation executives chartered a business plane to attend a conference in France. ❷〈名〉chartered plane; chartered flight: 短期～ plane on short-term charter

【包价】 bāojià 〈名〉contract price: ～旅游 package/inclusive tour

【包间】 bāojiān 〈名〉booth; small room in a restaurant; compartment on a sleeper; cabin on a passenger boat: 订一个～ book a room

【包剿】 bāojiǎo 〈动〉encircle and exterminate: ～匪徒 encircle and wipe out the bandits

【包金】 bāojīn 〈名〉❶ covering with gold leaf; gilding: ～项链 gilded necklace ‖ ～胸针 gilt brooch ❷ = 包银 bāoyín

【包茎】 bāojīng 〈名〉[医学] phimosis

【包举】 bāojǔ 〈动〉include all; embrace all: ～无遗 all-embracing; all-inclusive

【包括】 bāokuò 〈动〉include; comprise; consist of; incorporate: ～一切费用 all charges included ‖ ～增值税 include value added tax (VAT) ‖ 每月租金 1,500 元，～水电费。The monthly rent is 1,500 *yuan*, inclusive of light and water. ‖ 购物中心的设施还～一家书店和一家银行。The shopping centre also incorporates a bookstore and a bank. ‖ 你的职责～以下各项。Your duties comprise the following. ‖ 这些条款～在合同里。These clauses were contained in the contract. ‖ 书价～邮费和包装费。The price of the books includes postage and packing. ‖ 这批救济物资主要～食品和药品。The relief supplies consist mainly of food and medicines.

【包揽】 bāolǎn 〈动〉❶ undertake the whole thing; take on everything indiscriminately; monopolize: ～一切 take on everything ❷ pocket: ～全部四枚金牌 bag/sweep all four gold medals ‖ ～全部体操奖牌 make a clean sweep of the medals in the gymnastics events

〖～词讼〗 bāolǎn císòng 〈动〉engage in legal pettifoggery; act as a shyster; mediate crooked deals in court cases

【包罗】 bāoluó 〈动〉include; cover; embrace: 亚里士多德的研究几乎～了当时所有的学科。Aristotle's researches almost covered all the subjects of the time.

〖～万象〗 bāoluó-wànxiàng 〈熟〉embrace all cases; be all-inclusive; be all-embracing: ～的百科全书 all-inclusive encyclopaedia

【包络】 bāoluò 〈名〉[数学][通信] envelope: ～函数 envelope function ‖ ～检测 envelope detection ‖ ～曲线 envelope curve

【包米】 bāomǐ 〈名〉〈方〉maize; corn

【包赔】 bāopéi 〈动〉guarantee to compensate: ～损失 guarantee to pay for the loss

【包皮】 bāopí 〈名〉❶ wrapper ❷ [医学] prepuce; foreskin: 环切～ circumcise the prepuce

〖～垢〗 bāopígòu 〈名〉smegma

〖～过长〗 bāopí guòcháng 〈名〉redundant prepuce

〖～环切术〗 bāopí huánqiēshù 〈名〉circumcision

〖～炎〗 bāopíyán 〈名〉posthitis

【包票】 bāopiào 〈名〉❶ guarantee; warranty ❷ assurance; guarantee: ⇨打～

【包容】 bāoróng 〈动〉❶ pardon; forgive; bear with; condone; tolerate: 如有差错，请多多～。Please forgive me if I make any mistakes. ❷ contain; hold: 这个礼堂能～很多观众。The auditorium can seat a large audience.

【包身工】 bāoshēngōng 〈名〉❶ indentured labour system ❷ indentured labourer

【包探】 bāotàn 〈名〉〈旧〉police detective

【包头】 bāotóu 〈名〉❶ head wrapper; head-dress worn by ethnic minorities ❷ toecap: 鞋带的金属～ metal tag/tip of a shoestring ❸ (Bāotóu) Baotou [capital of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region in China]

【包退包换】 bāotuì-bāohuàn guarantee to recall or exchange

【包围】 bāowéi ❶〈动〉besiege; encircle; encompass; surround: ～敌人 surround the enemy ‖ ～该城 lay siege over the town ‖ ～一座房屋 encircle/surround a house ‖ 解除～ raise the siege ‖ 被～ be hemmed in/surrounded by ‖ 农村～城市 encircle the cities from the rural areas ‖ 狗仔队～了那位影星。Paparazzi laid siege to the movie star. ❷〈动〉outflank ❸ = 包围圈 bāowéiquān

〖～圈〗 bāowéiquān 〈名〉ring of encirclement: 冲出～ break through the encirclement ‖ 缩小～ press the encirclement; narrow the ring

【包席】 bāoxí ❶〈动〉book a table of food at a restaurant for a group: 包五桌席 book five tables ❷〈名〉such a table of food

【包厢】 bāoxiāng 〈名〉box (in a theatre, concert hall, etc): 预定～ reserve a box ‖ ～列车 corridor train ‖ ～座 box seat

【包销】 bāoxiāo 〈动〉❶ undertake exclusive sales: ～机构 sole/exclusive agency for sales ❷ underwrite: ～债券 underwrite bonds ‖ ～费用/佣金 underwriting fee/commission

〖～合同〗 bāoxiāo hétong 〈名〉underwriting contract

〖～协议〗 bāoxiāo xiéyì 〈名〉exclusive sales agreement; underwriting agreement

【包心菜】 bāoxīncài 〈名〉〈方〉cabbage

【包衣】 bāoyī 〈名〉❶ coating (on pills) ❷〈旧〉family slave of Manchurian nobles

【包银】 bāoyín 〈名〉〈旧〉wage to an opera, singer, or troupe by a theatre

【包圆儿】 bāoyuánr 〈动〉❶ buy all/everything left: 给我打八折，我～了。Give me a 20% discount, and I'll buy the whole lot. ❷ finish off/up: 这半瓶酒我～。I'll finish off the half bottle of wine.

【包月】 bāoyuè 〈动〉make monthly payment; pay by the month; hire by the month

〖～卡〗 bāoyuèkǎ 〈名〉monthly card

【包孕】 bāoyùn = 包蕴 bāoyùn

【包蕴】 bāoyùn 〈动〉contain; embody; include: 他短短几句话，却～着深刻的哲理。His remarks, though brief, embodied profound truths.

【包扎】 bāozā 〈动〉❶ dress: ～伤口 strap up/dress/bandage a wound ‖ 用绷带～伤口 bind (up) the wound with bandages ‖ 尚未～的伤口 undressed wound ‖ 他受伤的手臂已～好了。His injured arm has been adequately bandaged. ❷ bind/tie/wrap up: ～包裹 tie up a parcel ‖ 书已～好，准备寄出。The books have been packed up for posting.

〖～机〗 bāozājī 〈名〉bundling/baling machine

【包治百病】 bāozhì-bǎibìng guarantee to cure all diseases: ～的灵丹妙药 cure-all; panacea

【包装】 bāozhuāng ❶〈动〉pack; wrap; encase; package: ～结实 be compactly packed ‖ ～精美 be attractively packaged ‖〈喻〉被～为纯情少女 be packaged as a pure and innocent girl ‖ ～成本 packing cost ‖ ～多样化 diversified packing ‖ ～检验 packing inspection ‖ ～性能 properties of packing ‖ 出口～ export packing ‖ 内～ inner-packing ‖ 防水/海运/普通～ waterproof/seaworthy/customary packing ‖ 商业～ commercial packing ‖ 真空～ vacuum pack ‖ 这件衣服可以折叠～而不起皱。The dress packs without creasing/wrinkling. ❷〈名〉package; packings; wrappings: 设计～ design the package ‖ ～新颖美观 fashionable and attractive packing ‖ 礼品～ gift packing ‖ 密封的～ airtight package ‖ 压缩～ compression packing

〖～板〗 bāozhuāngbǎn 〈名〉packing plate/board

〖～材料〗 bāozhuāng cáiliào 〈名〉packing (material); packaging; wrapping

〖～车间〗 bāozhuāng chējiān 〈名〉packing shop; packing department

〖～费〗 bāozhuāngfèi 〈名〉packing charge: ～邮费另计 packing and postage extra ‖ 书价包括邮费和～。The price of the book includes postage and packing.

〖～工〗 bāozhuānggōng 〈名〉packer

〖～规格〗 bāozhuāng guīgé 〈名〉packing specifications

〖～机〗 bāozhuāngjī 〈名〉packer

〖～清单〗 bāozhuāng qīngdān 〈名〉packing list/slip

〖～设备〗 bāozhuāng shèbèi 〈名〉packing equipment

〖～设计〗 bāozhuāng shèjì 〈名〉packing design

〖～箱〗 bāozhuāngxiāng 〈名〉packing box/case/carton

〖～业〗 bāozhuāngyè 〈名〉packing industry/service

〖～纸〗 bāozhuāngzhǐ 〈名〉packing/wrapping paper; wrapper: 透明～ transparent wrapper ‖ 激光唱片是用彩色～包装的。The CDs came in colourful wrappers.

【包准】 bāozhǔn 〈动〉assure; guarantee; vouch for: 我～他会成

功。I can vouch for his success.

【包子】 bāozi 〈名〉❶ steamed stuffed bun：菜/肉～ steamed bun with meat/vegetable stuffing ❷［冶金］ladle

【包租】 bāozū 〈动〉❶ block rent sth (for subletting) ❷〈旧〉contract on land rent/rentals ❸ charter; hire：～合同 charter contract ‖ 这些飞机可以～。These planes are available for chartering.

〖～费〗 bāozūfèi 〈名〉charter fee

苞[1]

bāo 〈名〉bud：花～ flower buds ‖ 含～待放 with buds to bloom

苞[2]

bāo 〈形〉〈书〉luxuriant; profuse; thick

【苞谷】 bāogǔ ＝ 包谷 bāogǔ

【苞米】 bāomǐ ＝ 包米 bāomǐ

孢

bāo

【孢粉】 bāofěn 〈名〉spore and pollen

〖～学〗 bāofěnxué 〈名〉palynology

【孢苗】 bāomiáo 〈名〉［生物］sporeling

【孢囊】 bāonáng 〈名〉［植物］spore sac

【孢原】 bāoyuán 〈名〉［植物］archespore; archesporium

【孢子】 bāozǐ 〈名〉［生物］spore

〖～虫〗 bāozǐchóng 〈名〉［生物］sporozoan

〖～果〗 bāozǐguǒ 〈名〉［植物］sporocarp

〖～生殖〗 bāozǐ shēngzhí 〈名〉sporogony; sporogenesis

〖～体〗 bāozǐtǐ 〈名〉［生物］sporophyte; sporozoite; sporophore

〖～细胞〗 bāozǐ xìbāo 〈名〉［生物］sporoblast

〖～叶〗 bāozǐyè 〈名〉［生物］sporophyll

〖～植物〗 bāozǐ zhíwù 〈名〉cryptogam; spore-producing plant

枹

bāo

【枹树】 bāoshù 〈名〉glandbearing oak; Japanese silkworm oak

胞

bāo 〈名〉❶ (human) afterbirth ❷ siblings：⇨～弟；～姐 ❸ country fellow; compatriot：海外侨～ overseas compatriots ‖ 台～ compatriots in Taiwan

【胞波】 bāobō 〈名〉Paukphaw［Burmese word meaning "kins", used by Burmese to refer to the Chinese］

【胞弟】 bāodì 〈名〉younger brother by blood; full younger brother

【胞姐】 bāojiě 〈名〉elder sister by blood; full elder sister

【胞妹】 bāomèi 〈名〉younger sister by blood; full younger sister

【胞兄】 bāoxiōng 〈名〉elder brother by blood; full elder brother

【胞芽】 bāoyá 〈名〉［植物］gemma

【胞衣】 bāoyī 〈名〉［医学］afterbirth; secundines

【胞蚴】 bāoyòu 〈名〉sporocyst

【胞子】 bāozǐ ＝ 孢子 bāozǐ

【胞族】 bāozú 〈名〉phratry

炮

bāo 〈动〉❶ quick-fry; sauté：～牛肉 quick-fried beef ❷〈方〉dry by heat：湿衣服放在暖气片上很快就～干了。Damp clothes will dry very soon on the radiator.

⇨páo；pào

剥

bāo 〈动〉〈口〉hull; husk; peel; shell; skin; shuck：～板栗 shell chestnuts ‖ ～花生 shuck/shell peanuts ‖ ～橘子 peel an orange ‖ ～羊皮 flay/skin a sheep ‖ ～玉米 husk corn; shuck maize ‖ ～光衣服 strip to the skin; strip sb of his clothes; denude sb of clothing ‖ ～去树皮 strip a tree of its bark; strip the bark off a tree

⇨bō

【剥皮】 bāopí 〈动〉flay; skin; peel：剥香蕉皮 peel a banana

龅

bāo

【龅牙】 bāoyá 〈名〉bucktooth

煲

bāo 〈方〉❶〈名〉(deep) cooking pot; cooker; bailer：电饭～ electric rice cooker ‖ 铜～ copper pot ‖ 瓦～ earthenware pot ❷〈动〉cook in such a pot on slow fire; stew：～粥 make porridge in a cooker

褒

bāo ❶〈动〉praise; commend; compliment：⇨～贬 ❷〈形〉〈书〉(of clothes) large; loose：～衣博带 loose gown with a large girdle［dress of Confucian scholars in ancient China］

【褒贬】 bāobiǎn ❶〈动〉pass judgement on; make comment on：～同事 pass judgement on one's colleagues ‖ ～不一 pass different judgements on sb/sth ‖ 不加～ neither praise nor censure; make no comment (on) ‖ 妄加～ make presumptuous/reckless comments on the merits and demerits ‖ 人们对这部小说～不一。The novel received mixed criticism. ❷〈名〉praise and denigration

【褒贬】 bāobian 〈动〉〈口〉speak ill of; condemn; criticize; cry down; decry：别在背地里～人。Don't speak ill of others behind their back.

【褒词】 bāocí 〈名〉❶ words of praise ❷ ＝ 褒义词 bāoyìcí

【褒奖】 bāojiǎng 〈动〉praise and award; commend and honour; cite：～有功人员 praise and award the meritorious personnel ‖ 因成就突出受到～ cite/receive a commendation for one's outstanding achievement

【褒美】 bāoměi 〈动〉〈书〉honour with praise; laud：～某人 pay sb compliments ‖ 大加～ give generous commendation; be very complimentary (about)

【褒扬】 bāoyáng 〈动〉praise; commend：～先进工作者 commend model workers ‖ ～的评论 complimentary review/comments

【褒义】 bāoyì 〈名〉commendatory/complimentary sense; laudatory meaning

〖～词〗 bāoyìcí 〈名〉commendatory term/word

báo

雹

báo 〈名〉hail

【雹暴】 báobào 〈名〉hailstorm

【雹灾】 báozāi 〈名〉disaster caused by hail; hail disaster; plague of hail

【雹子】 báozi 〈名〉hail; hailstone

薄

báo 〈形〉❶ thin; flimsy：像纸一样～ be paper-thin ‖ ～板/冰/墙/毯 thin board/ice/wall/blanket ‖ ～金属板 thin sheet of metal ‖ ～面包片 thin slice of bread ‖ ～纸 thin paper; flimsy (paper) ‖ ～～的诗集 slim volume of poems ‖ ～～地抹上一层黄油 spread butter thinly ‖ ～～的一层胶 a thin layer of glue ‖ ～雾 thin mist ‖〈喻〉家底～ have no substantial (financial) resources ‖〈喻〉脸皮～ be thin-skinned; be shy ‖ 面包切得太～了。The bread is cut too thin. ❷ infertile; poor：变～地为肥田 turn poor land into fertile field ❸ cold; indifferent; stingy and ungenerous：待他不～ treat him quite well ‖ 你待我不～，我却无以回报。I regret not having any opportunity to reciprocate your generous kindness (to me). ❹ short of strength; light; weak：～酒 thin wine

⇨bó；bò

【薄板】 báobǎn 〈名〉sheet metal; sheet; thin plate：～结构 thin-slab structure ‖ 不锈钢～ stainless sheet

【薄脆】 báocuì ❶〈形〉thin and crisp：⇨～饼 ❷〈名〉crisp fritter

〖～饼〗 báocuìbǐng 〈名〉wafer; snap; waffle

【薄厚】 báohòu 〈名〉thickness

【薄片】 báopiàn 〈名〉thin section/slice; slice

〖～分析〗 báopiàn fēnxī 〈名〉［地质］thin section analysis

【薄壳结构】 báoqiào jiégòu 〈名〉shell structure

【薄纱织物】 báoshā zhīwù 〈名〉muslin

【薄田】 báotián 〈名〉infertile field

【薄薪】 báoxīn 〈名〉meagre pay; slim/slender salary

bǎo

饱

bǎo ❶〈形〉full; replete：半～ be half full ‖ 过～ be full to bursting ‖ 吃～喝足 eat and drink one's fill/full ‖ 解决人民的温～问题 solve the problem of providing sufficient food and cloth-

ing for the people ‖ 我(吃)～了。I am full. ❸〈动〉satisfy: 大～眼福 have a feast for the eye; feast one's eyes (on) ‖ 一～口福 satisfy one's appetite for delicious food; enjoy a gourmet's luck ⇨～餐 ❹〈动〉embezzle: 公～私囊 feather one's nest with public money ❺〈副〉fully; to the full: ～览美景 feast one's eyes on the beautiful scenery ‖ ～受虫害的庄稼 insect-ridden crops ❻〈形〉full; plump: 米粒很～。The grains of rice are plump.

【饱餐】 bǎocān 〈动〉eat one's fill; eat to one's heart's content; be replete/stuffed/gorged with food: ～一顿 eat a big/heavy meal; eat to one's heart's content.

【饱尝】 bǎocháng 〈动〉❶ taste to the full; fully appreciate: ～美味 taste the delicious food to the full ❷ endure one's fill of (hardship); experience/suffer for long: ～艰辛 drain the bitter cup of life to the bottom ‖ ～辛酸 taste to the full the bitterness of hardships

【饱读】 bǎodú 〈动〉be well-read: ～诗书 be well-read in the classics

【饱嗝儿】 bǎogér 〈名〉belch/burp from eating one's fill: 打～ belch; hiccup; give a burp

【饱含】 bǎohán 〈动〉be filled with: ～着幸福的泪水 be filled with tears of joy; with profuse tears of happiness ‖ 总统～热泪，宣读悼词。With eyes brimming, the president delivered a memorial speech.

【饱汉不知饿汉饥】 bǎohàn bù zhī èhàn jī 〈熟〉the well-fed don't know how the starving suffer; those who have not known hunger can never imagine how it feels

【饱和】 bǎohé 〈动〉saturate: 达到～ reach the saturation point; become saturated ‖ 中国的移动电话市场已经接近～。China's mobile phone market is nearing saturation.

〖～参量〗 bǎohé cānliàng 〈名〉saturation parameter

〖～差〗 bǎohéchā 〈名〉[气象] saturation deficit/deficiency

〖～点〗 bǎohédiǎn 〈名〉[化学] saturation point: 达到～点 reach the saturation point

〖～电流〗 bǎohé diànliú 〈名〉saturation current

〖～电压〗 bǎohé diànyā 〈名〉saturation voltage

〖～电阻〗 bǎohé diànzǔ 〈名〉saturation resistance

〖～度〗 bǎohédù 〈名〉degree of saturation; saturation (degree)

〖～功率〗 bǎohé gōnglǜ 〈名〉saturation power

〖～轰炸〗 bǎohé hōngzhà 〈名〉[军事] saturation bombing: 六个小时的～后，该市所有建筑都被夷为平地了。After six hours of saturation bombing, no building in the city remained standing.

〖～剂〗 bǎohéjì 〈名〉saturant

〖～价格〗 bǎohé jiàgé 〈名〉satiety price

〖～气体〗 bǎohé qìtǐ 〈名〉saturated gas

〖～器〗 bǎohéqì 〈名〉[工程] saturator

〖～溶液〗 bǎohé róngyè 〈名〉saturated solution: 饱和食盐溶液 saturated solution of salt

〖～色〗 bǎohésè 〈名〉saturated colour

〖～湿度〗 bǎohé shīdù 〈名〉saturated humidity

〖～试验〗 bǎohé shìyàn 〈名〉saturation testing

〖～条件〗 bǎohé tiáojiàn 〈名〉saturation condition

〖～温度〗 bǎohé wēndù 〈名〉saturation temperature

〖～系数〗 bǎohé xìshù 〈名〉saturation coefficient

〖～压力〗 bǎohé yālì 〈名〉saturation pressure

〖～值〗 bǎohézhí 〈名〉saturation value

〖～指数〗 bǎohé zhǐshù 〈名〉saturation index

【饱经沧桑】 bǎojīng-cāngsāng 〈熟〉have gone through a great many changes in one's life; have experienced/witnessed many vicissitudes of life: 他这一辈子～。His life was full of ups and downs.

【饱经风霜】 bǎojīng-fēngshuāng 〈熟〉weather-beaten; having experienced the hardships of life: ～的脸 weathered/weather-beaten face ‖ ～的一生 a stormy life

【饱经世故】 bǎojīng-shìgù 〈熟〉have a good understanding of the way people behave; be well versed in worldly dealings; be worldly wise; be sophisticated: ～的老人 sophisticated old man; old man full of worldly wisdom

【饱经忧患】 bǎojīng-yōuhuàn 〈熟〉have experienced one's fill of trials and hardships: ～的国家 country with a tortured history; tribulation-stricken nation

【饱满】 bǎomǎn 〈形〉❶ plump; full: ～的种子 plump seeds ❷ full of vigour: ～的革命热情 revolutionary fervour ‖ 精神～ in high spirits; full of vim and vigour

〖～度〗 bǎomǎndù 〈名〉[农业] plumpness

【饱暖】 bǎonuǎn ❶〈名〉easy circumstances; material comforts: ～思淫欲。Material comforts lead to lewd desire. / Easy circumstances breed lewd thoughts. / Wealth and lust come hand in hand. ❷〈形〉well fed and warmly clad

【饱食暖衣】 bǎoshí-nuǎnyī 〈熟〉well fed and warmly clad

【饱食终日，无所事事】 bǎo shí zhōngrì, wú suǒ shì shì 〈熟〉be sated with food and lead an idle life; eat three square meals a day and do no work; eat one's fill and loaf all day long; eat to one's heart's content each day without doing a stroke of work: 不要～，做点事情吧！Don't lounge around/about all day like a pig; do some work!

【饱食终日，无所用心】 bǎo shí zhōngrì, wú suǒ yòng xīn 〈熟〉eat all day without exerting one's mind; stuff oneself with food the whole day without applying one's mind to anything good; feed the stomach all day and starve the mind

【饱受】 bǎoshòu 〈动〉suffer a lot from; have one's fill of; be in great torment of: ～悲伤/贫穷之苦 suffer a great deal from grief/poverty ‖ ～饥饿 be tormented by hunger

【饱学】 bǎoxué 〈形〉erudite; learned; scholarly; proficient; cultured

〖～之士〗 bǎoxuézhīshì 〈名〉erudite person; man of learning; learned scholar

【饱眼福】 bǎo yǎnfú 〈动〉feast one's eyes (on): ⇨ 一～

【饱以老拳】 bǎoyǐlǎoquán 〈熟〉give sb a good pummelling; strike hard with the fist; punish sb with the fist

【饱雨】 bǎoyǔ ＝ 透雨 tòuyǔ

宝 bǎo ❶〈名〉treasure: ～中～ treasure of treasures ‖ 无价之～ priceless treasure ⇨财～; 国～; 文房四～ ❷〈形〉precious; treasured: ⇨～刀; ～贵 ❸〈形〉〈敬〉your: ⇨～地; ～眷 ❹〈名〉gold or silver; coins [used as currency in the ancient times]: ⇨元～ ❺〈名〉[pet name for a child] baby; darling: ⇨～～ ❻〈名〉clown; good-for nothing; precious fool: ⇨活～ ❼〈名〉〈旧〉gambling tool: ⇨压～

【宝爱】 bǎo'ài 〈动〉love dearly; treasure; be fond of

【宝宝】 bǎobao 〈名〉[pet name for children] baby; darling; dear

【宝贝】 bǎobèi ❶〈名〉rare object; treasure ❷ ＝ 宝宝 bǎobao ❸〈动〉love dearly; be fond of; dote on: 两位老人可～外孙了。The old couple dote on their grandson. ❹〈名〉[used ironically] good-for-nothing; odd fish; queer character; clown: 他可是个～。He is really an odd fellow.

〖～疙瘩〗 bǎobèi gēda 〈名〉〈方〉(parents') darling; apple of sb's eye: 他是父母的～。He is much doted on by his parents.

【宝刹】 bǎochà 〈名〉❶ pagoda (in a temple): ～古寺 ancient temples ❷〈敬〉your splendid temple/monastery/nunnery

【宝刀】 bǎodāo 〈名〉precious/treasured sword

〖～不老〗 bǎodāo-bùlǎo 〈熟〉old as the warrior is, his sword has not aged—still maintain one's skills at an advanced age

〖～鱼〗 bǎodāoyú 〈名〉wolf herring

【宝地】 bǎodì 〈名〉❶ blessed land; treasure site: 风水～ land with very auspicious *fengshui* features ❷〈敬〉your house/place: 我们想借贵方一块～暂住几天。Could you oblige us with an accommodation in your house for a few days? / Could you please permit us to stay a few days in your neighbourhood?

【宝典】 bǎodiǎn 〈名〉revered/treasured book; honoured classics/scriptures

【宝贵】 bǎoguì ❶〈形〉valuable; precious: ～经验 valuable experience ‖ ～时间 precious/valuable time ‖ ～的教训/意见 invaluable lessons/advice ‖ ～的文化遗产 precious cultural heritage ‖ 我深知时间对于您这样的忙人十分～。I clearly understood the value of time to a busy person like you. ❷〈动〉treasure; value; set great store by: 这是极可～的经验。This is valuable experience to be treasured.

【宝号】 bǎohào 〈名〉〈敬〉❶ your firm/shop/company ❷ your (alternative) name

【宝货】 bǎohuò 〈名〉❶ precious/rare objects ❷ ＝ 活宝 huóbǎo

【宝剑】 bǎojiàn 〈名〉(precious) double-edged straight sword: ⇨上方～

【宝眷】 bǎojuàn 〈名〉〈敬〉your wife and children; your family

【宝库】 bǎokù 〈名〉treasure-house; treasury: 艺术～ treasure-house of fine arts; repository of art treasures ‖ 知识～ treasury

of knowledge
【宝蓝】 bǎolán 〈名〉sapphire blue
【宝瓶座】 Bǎopíngzuò 〈名〉[天文] Aquarius
【宝器】 bǎoqì 〈名〉valuable article
【宝山空回】 bǎoshān-kōnghuí 〈熟〉return empty-handed from a treasure mountain—fail to benefit from a visit to a great scholar or a place of learning
【宝石】 bǎoshí 〈名〉precious stone; gemstone; gem: ~玻璃制品 cameo glass (articles) ‖ ~手杖 gem stick ‖ ~镶嵌 mounted with gemstones ‖ ~琢磨 gem cutting ⇨红~;蓝~
〖~红〗 bǎoshíhóng 〈名〉ruby red: ~玻璃 ruby glass
〖~匠〗 bǎoshíjiàng 〈名〉jeweller
〖~兰〗 bǎoshílán 〈名〉[植物] jewel orchid
〖~学〗 bǎoshíxué 〈名〉gemmology
【宝书】 bǎoshū 〈名〉treasured book
【宝塔】 bǎotǎ 〈名〉pagoda; dagoba; tower: ~树 pagoda tree
〖~菜〗 bǎotǎcài 〈名〉[植物] Chinese artichoke
【宝玩】 bǎowán 〈名〉precious objects and antiques; treasure knick-knacks
【宝物】 bǎowù 〈名〉treasured object; treasure
【宝藏】 bǎozàng 〈名〉precious mineral deposits: 发掘地下~ unearth buried treasure; tap mineral resources ‖ 〈喻〉艺术~ treasure-house of fine arts
【宝重】 bǎozhòng 〈动〉value greatly; treasure: 他的书法作品一度不为世人所~。His calligraphic works were not greatly treasured at one time.
【宝座】 bǎozuò 〈名〉throne: 登上皇帝的~ ascend the throne

保 bǎo ❶〈动〉raise; nurse; bring up; nurture: ⇨~姆;~育 ❷〈动〉protect; defend: ~和平 safeguard peace ⇨~护;~健;~障 ❸〈动〉keep; maintain; preserve: ~暖 keep warm ‖ ~住(经理的)位子 cling to/keep one's position (as manager) ‖ 任何平庸的队员都将难以~住自己在队中的位置。Any mediocre player will find it hard to keep his place in the team. ⇨~存;~密;~墒 ❹〈动〉guarantee; ensure: ~质~量 guarantee both quality and quantity ‖ ~您满意,否则退款。Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. ‖ 西瓜~熟~甜。The watermelons are guaranteed to be ripe and sweet. ⇨~送;旱涝~收 ❺〈动〉stand guarantor for; bail: 他被~出去了。He was bailed out. / He was out on bail. ⇨~释;取~ ❻〈名〉guarantee; guarantor: ⇨交~;作~ ❼〈名〉*bao* [a unit of an old administrative system, consisting of some 100 households]: ⇨~甲制度
【保安】 bǎo'ān ❶〈动〉ensure public security: ~部门/部队/公司 security service/forces/company ‖ ~车 security van ‖ ~措施/条例 security measures/rules ‖ 做好社会~工作 do a good job in maintaining law and order ❷〈动〉ensure safety (for workers engaged in production): ~规程 safety regulations ‖ ~开关 safety cutoff ❸ = 保安人员 bǎo'ān rényuán
〖~队〗 bǎo'ānduì 〈名〉security troops; peace preservation corps [as hired and maintained by warlords, the Kuomintang, or the Japanese aggressors in former times in China]
〖~人员〗 bǎo'ān rényuán 〈名〉security guard/personnel: 招聘~ employ security personnel
【保安族】 Bǎo'ānzú 〈名〉Bonan ethnic group; the Bonans [mainly inhabiting Gansu Province]
【保本】 bǎoběn 〈动〉ensure the return of cost; break even: ~价 break-even price ‖ ~销售 sell at cost ‖ ~保值 with value of the principal safeguarded against inflationary price increases ‖ 今年的生意不赚钱,能~就很不错了。Business isn't profitable this year. It's all one can do to break even.
【保膘】 bǎobiāo 〈动〉keep (domestic animals) fat; not let animals lose weight
【保镖】 bǎobiāo 〈名〉❶〈旧〉guard for persons/goods in long-distance transit ❷ bodyguard: 当~ serve as a hired bodyguard (to a rich person, etc)
【保不定】 bǎobudìng = 保不住①bǎobuzhù
【保不齐】 bǎobuqí 〈方〉 = 保不住①bǎobuzhù
【保不住】 bǎobuzhù ❶〈副〉most likely; more likely than not; may well; most probably: 他~已经回家了。He may well have gone home. ❷〈动〉be unable to maintain: 以前要是遇到这样的大旱,这块地的收成就~了。In the past, such a serious drought would have badly affected the yield of this plot of land.
【保藏】 bǎocáng 〈动〉preserve; store; put in safekeeping: ~种子 preserve the seeds ‖ 食品~ food preservation ‖ 鱼子酱不易~。Caviar does not keep well.
【保持】 bǎochí 〈动〉keep; maintain; preserve; retain: ~安静 keep quiet/still ‖ ~车距 keep a safe distance from the car in front ‖ ~沉默 hold one's peace/tongue; stay silent; keep silence/silent ‖ ~传统 uphold the tradition; carry on/keep up the tradition ‖ ~独立 maintain/preserve/keep one's independence ‖ ~对话 keep up/maintain the dialogue (with) ‖ ~繁荣与稳定 maintain stability and prosperity ‖ ~高昂的士气 keep the morale up ‖ ~古城风貌 maintain the old city's character; keep the ancient look of the city ‖ ~国民经济发展的良好势头 maintain a good momentum of growth of the national economy ‖ ~健康 maintain one's health; keep fit ‖ ~警惕 maintain vigilance; keep being watchful ‖ ~距离 keep back/stay away (from); hold off (from); keep a distance ‖ ~冷静 keep/remain calm ‖ ~联系 maintain contact (with); keep in touch/contact (with); not to lose track of ‖ ~贸易关系 maintain trade relations ‖ ~谦虚谨慎 remain modest and prudent ‖ ~全国安定团结的局面 sustain nationwide stability and unity ‖ ~生态平衡 maintain ecological balance; keep the balance of the ecosystem/nature ‖ ~世界记录 hold the world record ‖ ~头脑清醒 keep oneself clear-headed ‖ ~稳定发展 maintain a steady rate of development ‖ ~一致 be in agreement (with); conform with ‖ ~友好关系 sustain a good relationship (with); maintain friendly relations (with) ‖ ~中立 maintain neutrality ⇨水土~
〖~电路〗 bǎochí diànlù 〈名〉[电子] retaining/holding circuit
〖~系〗 bǎochíxì 〈名〉[农业] maintenance line: 雄性不育~ male sterile maintenance line
【保存】 bǎocún 〈动〉preserve; conserve; keep; save; store: ~活力 conserve one's vitality ‖ ~货样 keep a sample; file samples ‖ ~实力 preserve one's strength; conserve one's forces ‖ ~食品 preserve food ‖ ~文件 save/hold/keep a file ‖ ~证据 preserve physical evidence ‖ 拍成电影~起来 preserve in motion pictures ‖ ~完好 be in fair preservation; be in good/safe keeping ‖ ~体力以便再试。Save/conserve your strength for further attempts. ‖ 西安城墙是中国~得最完整的古城墙。The city wall of Xi'an is the best preserved in China.
〖~期〗 bǎocúnqī 〈名〉retention period; shelf life
〖~区〗 bǎocúnqū 〈名〉[计算机] save area
〖~序列〗 bǎocún xùliè 〈名〉[计算机] saving sequence
〖~指令〗 bǎocún zhǐlìng 〈名〉[计算机] hold/save instruction
【保单】 bǎodān 〈名〉❶〈旧〉guarantee; guaranty ❷ guarantee (slip); warranty ❸ insurance policy: ~持有人 policy holder
【保底】 bǎodǐ 〈动〉❶ = 保本 bǎoběn ❷ keep above the bottom line ❸ guarantee a minimum sum: 上不封顶,下不~ set no maximum or minimum; have/impose no ceiling or floor
【保兑】 bǎoduì 〈动〉confirm
〖~银行〗 bǎoduì yínháng 〈名〉confirming bank
【保费】 bǎofèi = 保险费 bǎoxiǎnfèi
【保固】 bǎogù 〈动〉(of contractors) ensure/guarantee the building quality
【保管】 bǎoguǎn ❶〈动〉take care of; hold in trust; store; keep in custody: ~行李 take care of the luggage; store the luggage (with) ‖ 交由某人~ entrust to sb's care; leave in sb's safekeeping; be placed in the custody of sb ‖ 将贵重物品妥善~ leave one's valuables in safekeeping ‖ ~业务 storage/custodian service ‖ ~责任 custodian responsibility ‖ 贵重物品~处 safe/safety deposit ‖ 文件~ file maintenance ‖ 她把珠宝交给妹妹~。She left her jewellery in her sister's keeping. ❷〈名〉storeman; storekeeper; warehouseman ❸〈副〉undoubtedly; certainly; surely: 只要努力,~你成功。Hard work will ensure success to you.
〖~费〗 bǎoguǎnfèi 〈名〉custodial/storage fee; custody charge; storage
〖~室〗 bǎoguǎnshì 〈名〉storeroom
〖~箱〗 bǎoguǎnxiāng 〈名〉safe-deposit box: 提供~服务 provide safe-deposit box service
〖~员〗 bǎoguǎnyuán 〈名〉storeman; warehouse keeper; storekeeper
【保户】 bǎohù 〈名〉insurant; the insured; policy holder
【保护】 bǎohù 〈动〉protect; preserve; defend; safeguard: ~犯罪现场 keep the crime scene intact ‖ ~妇女儿童的合法权益 defend/protect the legal rights and interests of women and children ‖ ~国家/私人财产 safeguard state/private property ‖ ~环境

(不受污染) protect/preserve the environment (from pollution) ‖ ~婚姻/家庭 protect marriage/the family ‖ ~名誉 guard one's reputation ‖ ~农民的生产积极性 protect the farmers' enthusiasm in production ‖ ~人权 safeguard/protect human rights ‖ ~生态环境 preserve the ecological environment ‖ ~视力 preserve one's eyesight ‖ ~文化遗产 reserve/preserve cultural heritage ‖ ~新闻自由 protect the freedom of the press ‖ ~珍稀和濒危物种 preserve rare and endangered species ‖ ~中小企业的利益 safeguard the interests of the medium and small sized enterprises ‖ ~自然资源 conserve/preserve natural resources ‖ 请求~ ask for protection ‖ 申请~ file for protection ‖ 受~ be in the custody (of); be under the protection (of) ‖ 提供~ offer/provide protection ‖ ~措施 safety precautions/measures ‖ ~性条款 safeguard clause ‖ 野生动植物~ wildlife conservation ‖ 环境~应该放在首位。*Environmental protection should take priority.*

【~层】 bǎohùcéng 〈名〉 sealer; resist (shadow); protective layer/coating; stopoff: 在皮肤上形成~ form a protective layer over the skin

【~地】 bǎohùdì 〈名〉 protectorate; dependent territory

【~电路】 bǎohù diànlù 〈名〉 protection circuit

【~断路器】 bǎohù duànlùqì 〈名〉 protective circuit-breaker

【~费】 bǎohùfèi 〈名〉 protection money; protection

【~关税】 bǎohù guānshuì 〈名〉 protective tariff: ~率 protective tariff rate ‖ ~政策 policy of protective tariff

【~国】 bǎohùguó 〈名〉 protectorate

【~继电器】 bǎohù jìdiànqì 〈名〉 protective/safety relay

【~价】 bǎohùjià 〈名〉 protective price

【~接地装置】 bǎohù jiēdì zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 protective earthing/grounding device

【~开关】 bǎohù kāiguān 〈名〉 protection switch

【~膜】 bǎohùmó 〈名〉 ❶ preservative membrane ❷ protective film

【~鸟】 bǎohùniǎo 〈名〉 protected birds [birds protected from capture and killing by humans, *including many beneficial birds* and certain rare species]

【~器】 bǎohùqì 〈名〉 defender: 屏幕~ screen defender/filter

【~区】 bǎohùqū 〈名〉 conservation area/zone: 森林~ forest reserve/preserve ‖ 自然~ nature reserve; natural conservation area ‖ 熊猫~ panda preserve ‖ 野生动植物~ wildlife reserve

【~人】 bǎohùrén 〈名〉 conservator; guardian

【~伞】 bǎohùsǎn 〈名〉〈贬〉 (protective) umbrella; shield; cover: 找~ seek protection from sb ‖ 为不法分子提供~ provide protection for unlawful elements; shield unlawful elements

【~色】 bǎohùsè 〈名〉 protective coloration/colouring: 天然~ *natural camouflage*

【~网】 bǎohùwǎng 〈名〉 protective/catch/safety net; protection network

【~系统】 bǎohù xìtǒng 〈名〉 protective system

【~性】 bǎohùxìng 〈名〉 protectiveness: ~价格 protective price ‖ ~进口/出口税 protective import/export duty ‖ ~拘留/监禁 protective custody/detention ‖ ~免疫 protective immunity ‖ ~涂层 protective coating

【~罩】 bǎohùzhào 〈名〉 boot (cap); protective jacket; shield

【~主义】 bǎohùzhǔyì 〈名〉 protectionism: ~政策 protectionist policy ‖ 地方/贸易~ local/trade protectionism

【~装置】 bǎohù zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 protective device/gear/system; protector; safety guard

【~组织】 bǎohù zǔzhī 〈名〉 protective tissue

【~作用】 bǎohù zuòyòng 〈名〉 protective action

【保皇】 bǎohuáng 〈动〉 side with the imperial power; be loyal to the monarchy

【~党】 bǎohuángdǎng 〈名〉 royalist; monarchist party

【~派】 bǎohuángpài 〈名〉 royalist

【保家卫国】 *bǎojiā-wèiguó* 〈动〉 *protect our homes and defend* our country; guard our homes and our country (against intrusion)

【保加利亚】 Bǎojiālìyà 〈名〉 Bulgaria

【~共和国】 Bǎojiālìyà Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Bulgaria

【~人】 Bǎojiālìyàrén 〈名〉 Bulgarian; Bulgar

【~语】 Bǎojiālìyàyǔ 〈名〉 Bulgarian (language)

【保甲制度】 bǎojiǎ zhìdù 〈名〉 *Baojia* system [an old administrative system organized on the basis of households, each *jia* consisting of 10 households, and each *bao* consisting of 10 *jias*]

【保价】 bǎojià 〈名〉 the insured (post service): ~邮件 insured (post) item

【~包裹】 bǎojià bāoguǒ 〈名〉 insured parcel

【~信】 bǎojiàxìn 〈名〉 insured letter

【保驾】 bǎojià 〈动〉 ❶ 〈旧〉 escort and guard the emperor ❷ 〈诙〉 escort; protect: 为经济建设~护航 safeguard the economic construction ‖ 别害怕,我们俩为你~。*Don't be afraid. The two* of us will escort you there.

【保荐】 bǎojiàn 〈动〉 recommend (with assurance): ~贤能 recommend men of integrity and ability

【保健】 bǎojiàn 〈动〉 protect/maintain health: ~工作 public health work ‖ ~机构 health care agency ‖ ~美容品 health and beauty aids ‖ ~饮料 health drinks ‖ ~专家 sanitarian ‖ 妇幼~医院 health clinic for women and children ‖ 医疗~设备 health and *fitness equipment*

【~操】 bǎojiàncāo 〈名〉 muscle-toning; callisthenics

【~费】 bǎojiànfèi 〈名〉 ❶ health-subsidies: 领取~ get one's health subsidies ❷ healthcare fee: 交~ pay healthcare fee

【~机理】 bǎojiàn jīlǐ 〈名〉 hygiogenesis

【~品】 bǎojiànpǐn 〈名〉 health (care) products

【~球】 bǎojiànqiú 〈名〉 health preservation balls [small balls made of iron, jade, stone, etc rolled in the palm to exercise the knuckles]; knuckle-relaxers

【~食品】 bǎojiànshípǐn 〈名〉 health food

【~网】 bǎojiànwǎng 〈名〉 health protection network

【~箱】 bǎojiànxiāng 〈名〉 medical kit; health valise

【~员】 bǎojiànyuán 〈名〉 health worker

【~站】 bǎojiànzhàn 〈名〉 health centre/station; community clinic

【~中心】 bǎojiàn zhōngxīn 〈名〉 health centre

【保教】 bǎojiào 〈名〉 child care and education: ~人员 personnel for child care and education

【保洁】 bǎojié 〈动〉 keep clean: ~用具 sanitary ware ‖ 公园的~工作一直做得很好。*The park has consistently been kept clean* and tidy.

【~公司】 bǎojié gōngsī 〈名〉 sanitation/cleaning company

【~箱】 bǎojiéxiāng 〈名〉 litter-bin

【保结】 bǎojié 〈名〉〈旧〉 document certifying a person's identity or actions to government authorities

【保举】 bǎojǔ 〈动〉 recommend sb for a post with a personal guarantee

【保龄球】 bǎolíngqiú 〈名〉 ❶ bowling; *tenpins*: 打~ bowl; go/play bowling ‖ ~道 bowling alley ‖ ~木瓶 bowling pin ❷ bowl; ball for bowling: 红色/蓝色~ red/blue bowling ball

【保留】 bǎoliú 〈动〉 ❶ retain: ~工资 retain one's previous salary ‖ ~公职 retain one's position in the civil service ‖ ~国籍 retain the citizenship ‖ ~所有权 retain ownership/title (to) ❷ leave in the air; lay aside: 议案暂时~,以后再议。Let's table the bill for later discussion. ❸ disagree: 表示~意见 express certain reservations (about) ‖ 持~意见 reserve one's opinion; be reticent of one's opinion; have one's reservations (about) ❹ hold/keep back; reserve: ~底片 keep/have the negative ‖ ~权利 *maintain/retain/reserve one's rights (to)* ‖ ~座位 *reserve a seat* ‖ 毫无~ have no reservations whatsoever; without a single reservation; without any reservation; without any qualification ‖ 有所~ have some reservations; with certain/some reservations; with qualifications ‖ ~资本 reserved capital ‖ 图书馆将为你把这本书~到周末。The library will keep the book for you till the weekend. ‖ 我可以毫无~地说,他是一个完全可以信赖的人。I can say, without any qualification, that he is a trustworthy person. ‖ 我同意,但有所~。I agree, with qualifications.

【~地】 bǎoliúdì 〈名〉 reservation: 印地安人~ Reservation (for Indians); Indian Reservation

【~剧目】 bǎoliú jùmù 〈名〉 repertoire; stock play; repertory: 《哈姆雷特》是该剧院的~。*Hamlet* is in the repertory of the theatre.

【~条款】 bǎoliú tiáokuǎn 〈名〉 reserve/reservation clause

【保媒】 bǎoméi 〈动〉 be a matchmaker; serve as a go-between for a match

【保密】 bǎomì 〈动〉 maintain secrecy; keep secret: 发誓~ swear to secrecy ‖ 对某人~ keep sth secret from sb ‖ 对某事~ *make a secret of sth; keep sth under one's hat/under wraps* ‖ 绝对~ maintain the utmost secrecy (about); keep sth top secret;

ensure/maintain absolute secrecy (about) ‖ 我会～的。I can keep it secret. ‖ 我一定给你～。Your secret is safe with me. ‖ 你所提供的任何信息我们都将严格～。Any information you may give us will be treated strictly in confidence.

B

〖～电话〗 bǎomì diànhuà 〈名〉 secure telephone
〖～法〗 bǎomìfǎ 〈名〉 secrecy law
〖～级别〗 bǎomì jíbié 〈名〉 security classifications: ～分为秘密、机密和绝密。Security classifications include "confidential", "secret" and "top secret".
〖～条例〗 bǎomì tiáolì 〈名〉 security regulations
〖～通信〗 bǎomì tōngxìn 〈名〉 security communication
〖～文件〗 bǎomì wénjiàn 〈名〉 classified/confidential document
【保苗】 bǎomiáo 〈动〉 ensure a full stand of seedlings; save the seedlings from dying off
【保命】 bǎomìng 〈动〉 save one's life; survive; keep oneself going: 为了～ for the sake of survival; to save one's life
【保母】 bǎomǔ ＝ 保姆 bǎomǔ
【保姆】 bǎomǔ 〈名〉 ❶ housemaid; housekeeper; (dry) nurse; nursemaid; babysitter: 雇～ hire a maid ❷ 〈旧〉 nursery or kindergarden worker; child-care worker
【保暖】 bǎonuǎn 〈动〉 keep warm: ～防风 warm and wind-proof ‖ ～内衣 thermal underwear ‖ ～衣服 warm clothes
【保赔保险】 bǎopéi bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 protection and indemnity (P&I) insurance
【保赔险】 bǎopéixiǎn ＝ 保赔保险 bǎopéi bǎoxiǎn
【保票】 bǎopiào ＝ 包票 bāopiào
【保全】 bǎoquán 〈动〉 ❶ save from damage; preserve: ～面子 save one's face ‖ ～名誉 preserve one's reputation ‖ ～性命 secure/save one's life ❷ maintain; keep in good condition/repair: ～工 maintenance worker
【保人】 bǎorén 〈名〉 guarantor; guarantee: 如果我贷款,你能给我做～吗? Would you be my guarantee if I negotiate a bank loan?
【保山】 bǎoshān 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ guarantee; guarantor ❷ matchmaker
【保墒】 bǎoshāng 〈动〉 [农业] preserve soil moisture
【保释】 bǎoshì 〈动〉 bail; release on bail: ～犯人 get a prisoner out on bail ‖ 准许～ take/accept/allow bail ‖ ～出狱 bail sb out (of prison) ‖ ～程序 bail process ‖ ～后如期到庭受审 surrender to one's bail ‖ ～后不如期到庭受审 forfeit one's bail ‖ ～后逃之夭夭 jump/skip bail ‖ 在～中 be out on bail ‖ 法官不准～他。The judge refused to grant him bail. ‖ 他被捕不到十小时就被～出来。He was out on bail within ten hours of his arrest.
〖～保证书〗 bǎoshì bǎozhèngshū 〈名〉 bail bond
〖～金〗 bǎoshìjīn 〈名〉 bail (money); recognizance: 缴纳～ hand in the bail
〖～人〗 bǎoshìrén 〈名〉 bailsman; bail: 做～ go/stand bail (for); put up bail (for)
【保守】 bǎoshǒu ❶ 〈动〉 keep; guard: ～国家机密 guard state secrets ‖ ～秘密 guard/keep/preserve secrets; keep sth under one's hat ‖ 严格～的秘密 closely-guarded secret; close secret ❷ 〈形〉 conservative; traditional: 生性～ be temperamentally conservative ‖ ～观点 conservative point of view ‖ ～势力 conservative forces ‖ ～思想 conservative ideas/thinking ‖ ～的估计 conservative estimates ‖ 她的衣着太～。She is too conventional in her attire.
〖～党〗 Bǎoshǒudǎng 〈名〉 Conservative Party; Tory Party [in UK]
〖～疗法〗 bǎoshǒu liáofǎ 〈名〉 conservative therapy/treatment
〖～派〗 bǎoshǒupài 〈名〉 conservatives; old guard
〖～主义〗 bǎoshǒuzhǔyì 〈名〉 conservatism: 极端～ extreme conservatism
【保税】 bǎoshuì 〈形〉 bonded; in bond: ～单 bond note ‖ ～港口 bonded port ‖ ～工厂 bonded factory ‖ ～货值 bonded value ‖ ～商品 bonded goods; goods in bond ‖ ～制度 bonded system
〖～仓库〗 bǎoshuì cāngkù 〈名〉 bonded storehouse/warehouse; customs/licensed warehouse
〖～区〗 bǎoshuìqū 〈名〉 bonded area
【保送】 bǎosòng 〈动〉 recommend sb for admission to school (without taking the matriculation examination): ～读研 recommend sb for admission to a graduate school
〖～生〗 bǎosòngshēng 〈名〉 student recommended (for further education)
【保胎】 bǎotāi 〈动〉 secure the foetus; prevent a miscarriage
【保外就医】 bǎowài-jiùyī 〈动〉 be released on bail for medical treatment; be freed on medical parole
【保外执行】 bǎowài-zhíxíng 〈动〉 serve a sentence on probation
【保卫】 bǎowèi 〈动〉 defend; safeguard: ～国家安全 safeguard the security of the country ‖ ～国家主权和领土完整 safeguard state sovereignty and territorial integrity ‖ ～和平 safeguard/preserve peace ‖ ～人民的生命和财产 safeguard the life and property of the people ‖ ～祖国 defend one's country (against) ‖ ～部门 public security body/organ ‖ ～工作 security work
〖～科〗 bǎowèikē 〈名〉 security section/division (of an organization)
【保温】 bǎowēn 〈动〉 keep warm; preserve heat: ～材料 thermal insulation (material) ‖ ～性能 thermal insulation property
〖～杯〗 bǎowēnbēi 〈名〉 thermos cup/mug
〖～层〗 bǎowēncéng 〈名〉 thermal insulating layer
〖～车〗 bǎowēnchē 〈名〉 [铁路] refrigerator wagon/car
〖～炉〗 bǎowēnlú 〈名〉 holding/maintaining furnace
〖～瓶〗 bǎowēnpíng 〈名〉 thermos bottle/flask
〖～箱〗 bǎowēnxiāng 〈名〉 thermos cabinet
【保鲜】 bǎoxiān 〈动〉 keep fresh: ～技术 preservation techniques
〖～剂〗 bǎoxiānjì 〈名〉 antistaling agent
〖～膜〗 bǎoxiānmó 〈名〉 clingfilm; plastic wrap
〖～纸〗 bǎoxiānzhǐ 〈名〉 handi-wrap; insulating wrapping paper
【保险】 bǎoxiǎn ❶ 〈名〉 insurance: 办理～ take out insurance ‖ 参加人寿～ carry life insurance ‖ 买～ buy insurance ‖ 解除～ cancel insurance ‖ 提供～ provide insurance (for) ‖ 延长～ extend the term of insurance ‖ 给某人保人寿险 cover sb for life; give an insurance upon sb's life ‖ ～单据 insurance documents ‖ ～凭证 insurance certificate ‖ ～市场 insurance market ‖ ～信托 insurance trust ‖ 财产～ property insurance ‖ 防盗～ burglary/theft insurance ‖ 个人～ personal insurance ‖ 海上～ marine insurance ‖ 航空～ aviation insurance ‖ 火灾～ fire insurance ‖ 健康～ health insurance ‖ 亏损～ insurance against losses ‖ 劳动～ labour insurance ‖ 旅游～ travel insurance ‖ 汽车～ auto/car insurance ‖ 强制～ compulsory/obligatory insurance ‖ 人身～ personal insurance ‖ 伤残～ disability insurance ‖ 社会～ social insurance ‖ 失业～ unemployment insurance ‖ 事故～ accident insurance ‖ 双重～ double insurance ‖ 团体～ group insurance ‖ 养老～ endowment insurance ‖ 意外～ casualty/accident insurance ‖ 运输～ transport insurance ‖ 责任～ liability insurance ‖ 终生～ whole life insurance ‖ 追加～ supplementary insurance ‖ 你保火险了吗? Are you covered against fire? ‖ 这家商场的～在火灾前就到期了。The insurance on the department store ran out before the fire. ❷ 〈形〉 reliable; safe: 买股票可不～。It's not safe to invest in stocks. ‖ 为～起见,我多带了几节电池。I took along a few extra batteries for safety's sake. ❸ 〈动〉 assure; be sure: 房价～还会继续上涨。It's a safe bet that house prices will continue to rise. ‖ 他～会来参加晚会的。He is sure to come to the party. ‖ 我敢～这消息绝对可靠。I dare assure you of the reliability of the news. ❹ 〈名〉〈口〉 (of a firearm) safety catch; safety lock
〖～代理人〗 bǎoxiǎn dàilǐrén 〈名〉 insurance agent
〖～带〗 bǎoxiǎndài 〈名〉 safety belt
〖～单〗 bǎoxiǎndān 〈名〉 certificate of insurance; insurance policy: ～持有人 policy holder ‖ ～贷款 policy loan ‖ 定期～ term/time policy ‖ 火灾/养老～ fire/endowment policy ‖ 人寿～ life policy
〖～刀〗 bǎoxiǎndāo 〈名〉 safety razor
〖～灯〗 bǎoxiǎndēng 〈名〉 gas lamp/light
〖～阀〗 bǎoxiǎnfá 〈名〉 relief valve; safety valve
〖～法〗 bǎoxiǎnfǎ 〈名〉 insurance law
〖～范围〗 bǎoxiǎn fànwéi 〈名〉 insurance coverage/cover
〖～费〗 bǎoxiǎnfèi 〈名〉 (insurance) premium; insurance (expense): 交纳～ pay one's premium ‖ 支付人寿～ pay life insurance premium; pay the insurance upon sb's life ‖ ～由买方承担 insurance to be effected by the buyer; insure the goods on the buyer's account
〖～杠〗 bǎoxiǎngàng 〈名〉 (of a car) bumper (bar); fender; guard
〖～公司〗 bǎoxiǎn gōngsī 〈名〉 insurance company: ～将赔偿损失。The insurance company will stand the loss.
〖～柜〗 bǎoxiǎnguì 〈名〉 safe; strongbox: 将贵重物品放在～里

deposit/keep one's valuables in a safe
【～合同】 bǎoxiǎn hétong 〈名〉insurance contract
【～盒】 bǎoxiǎnhé 〈名〉[电工] fuse box
【～户】 bǎoxiǎnhù 〈名〉the insured
【～机】 bǎoxiǎnjī ＝ 保险栓 bǎoxiǎnshuān
【～金】 bǎoxiǎnjīn 〈名〉insurance; insurance money/payment: 得到～ obtain/receive the insurance
【～金额】 bǎoxiǎn jīn'é 〈名〉amount insured; insurance amount
【～经纪人】 bǎoxiǎn jīngjìrén 〈名〉insurance broker
【～开关】 bǎoxiǎn kāiguān 〈名〉safety switch
【～客户】 bǎoxiǎn kèhù 〈名〉the insured; policy holder
【～库】 bǎoxiǎnkù 〈名〉strongroom; safe vault
【～类别】 bǎoxiǎn lèibié 〈名〉types of insurance
【～赔偿】 bǎoxiǎn péicháng 〈名〉insurance indemnity/compensation
【～赔款额】 bǎoxiǎn péikuǎn'é 〈名〉*insurance proceeds*
【～期】 bǎoxiǎnqī 〈名〉insurance period
【～人】 bǎoxiǎnrén 〈名〉insurant; underwriter; assurer
【～栓】 bǎoxiǎnshuān 〈名〉safety catch; safety lock: ～拉上了吗? Is the safety catch on?
【～丝】 bǎoxiǎnsī 〈名〉(safety) fuse; fuse wire: 烧断～ blow a fuse ‖ ～盒 fuse box ‖ ～断了。The fuse blew out.
【～索赔】 bǎoxiǎn suǒpéi 〈名〉insurance claim
【～锁】 bǎoxiǎnsuǒ 〈名〉safety lock
【～条款】 bǎoxiǎn tiáokuǎn 〈名〉policy/insurance clauses; terms of insurance policy
【～条例】 bǎoxiǎn tiáolì 〈名〉❶ insurance act ❷ terms and conditions (of an insurance policy); insurance proposals
【～系数】 bǎoxiǎn xìshù 〈名〉factor of safety; assurance factor; assurance/safety coefficient
【～箱】 bǎoxiǎnxiāng 〈名〉safe; strongbox: 撬开～ break into/crack a safe ‖ 用密码打开～ use a combination to open a safe ‖ 壁式～ wall safe ‖ 防火～ fireproof safe
【～业】 bǎoxiǎnyè 〈名〉insurance industry: ～市场 insurance market
【～意识】 bǎoxiǎn yìshí 〈名〉insurance awareness
【～责任】 bǎoxiǎn zérèn 〈名〉insurance/insured liability: ～范围 insurance coverage
【～装置】 *bǎoxiǎn zhuāngzhì* 〈名〉*security device*
【保修】 bǎoxiū 〈动〉❶ guarantee (to keep in good condition or to repair): ～声明 *warranty statement* ‖ ～条款 *warranty terms* ‖ ～限制 limitation of warranty ‖ 以上～服务不适用于因使用不当所造成的损坏。*The above warranty shall not apply to defects* resulting from misuse. ‖ 这个钟～一年。The clock is warranted for a year. / The clock comes with a year's guarantee. ❷ maintain: ～工程师 maintenance engineer ‖ ～任务 maintenance task ‖ 设备～ equipment maintenance
【～单】 bǎoxiūdān 〈名〉warranty: 硬件～ hardware warranty
【～期】 bǎoxiūqī 〈名〉warranty period/length; term of service; guarantee: 延长～ extend warranty ‖ ～内 under guarantee/warranty; during the warranty period ‖ 这辆车～为三年。The car has a three-year guarantee. / There is a three-year guarantee on the car.
【保养】 bǎoyǎng 〈动〉❶ take care of one's health; keep fit: 皮肤～ skin care ‖ 她～得很好。She is well-preserved. ‖ 他很会～自己的身体。He certainly knows how to take care of his health. ❷ maintain; keep in good repair: ～道路 maintain the roads ‖ ～良好 keep in good repairs; be in a good state of preservation ‖ ～说明 maintenance instructions ‖ 车辆/机器～ vehicle/machine maintenance ‖ 道路/设备～ maintenance of roads/equipment ‖ 例行/日常～ routine maintenance ‖ 预防性～ preventative maintenance ‖ 这条路～得很好。The road is in good repair.
【～费】 bǎoyǎngfèi 〈名〉maintenance/upkeep cost
【～工】 bǎoyǎnggōng 〈名〉sevice/maintenance worker
【～鉴定】 bǎoyǎng jiàndìng 〈名〉maintenance evaluation
【～手册】 *bǎoyǎng shǒucè* 〈名〉*maintenance manual*
【保有】 bǎoyǒu 〈动〉possess; have; own: ～大量房地产 own a large number of properties ‖ ～修订的权利 have the right to revision
【保佑】 bǎoyòu 〈动〉bless: "求佛～。" "May Buddha bless me!" ‖ 上帝～你。God bless you.
【保育】 bǎoyù 〈动〉rear; take good care of children; nurse: ～工作者 childcare worker/provider
【～员】 bǎoyùyuán 〈名〉childcare worker; nurse; nursery governess
【～院】 bǎoyùyuàn 〈名〉nursery (school)
【保障】 bǎozhàng ❶ 〈动〉ensure; safeguard: ～安全 ensure safety/security ‖ ～公民的权利 safeguard the rights of citizens ‖ ～供给 ensure supply ‖ ～劳动者的合法权益 protect the rights and interests of the working people ‖ ～言论自由 guarantee the freedom of speech ❷ 〈名〉safeguard; guarantee: ～制度 safeguard/security system ‖ 妇女权益～法 Law on Protection of Women's Rights and Interests ‖ 经济建设的～ safeguarding of economic construction ‖ 社会～体系 social security system ‖ 财富并不是幸福的绝对～。Wealth is no absolute guarantee of happiness. ‖ 老百姓的生活有了～。The public felt secure from scarcity and want.
【保真度】 bǎozhēndù 〈名〉fidelity: 高～ hi-fi; high fidelity
【保证】 *bǎozhèng* ❶ 〈动〉assure; *guarantee*; pledge; ensure: ～不再发生类似事件 guarantee against the occurrence of similar incidents ‖ ～成功 ensure complete success ‖ ～国家的长治久安 guarantee the long-term stability of the country ‖ ～加强伙伴关系 pledge to strengthen the partnership ‖ ～履行义务 secure the fulfilment of one's obligations ‖ ～满意 guarantee full satisfaction ‖ ～完成任务 guarantee/pledge to accomplish a task ‖ ～兑现的支票 marked cheque; cashier's/official cheque ‖ ～价格 guaranteed price ‖ ～期限 duration of guaranty; period of guarantee ‖ 如不满意，～退款。We guarantee your money back if you are not satisfied. ‖ 他～一年内还清借款。He pledged that he would pay off the loan within a year. / He gave me an assurance that he would repay the loan within a year. ‖ 我向你～他与我们在一起将十分安全。I assure you he'll be perfectly safe with us. ❷ 〈名〉assurance; guarantee; pledge: 书面～ written pledge ‖ 退款～ money-back guarantee ‖ 再三～ repeated assurance ‖ 质量～ quality assurance ‖ 权力绝非幸福的～。Power is no guarantee of happiness. ‖ 他们得到了安全～。They got assurances for their safety.
【～单位】 bǎozhèng dānwèi 〈名〉guarantor unit/institution
【～金】 bǎozhèngjīn 〈名〉❶ margin; guarantee/security deposit; caution/earnest money; guarantee/guaranty money; surety; token payment: 付大笔～ deposit heavy security (for) ‖ 交纳100元～ pay a 100-*yuan* deposit; leave a deposit of 100 *yuan* as a pledge of good faith ‖ 索取/收取～ demand/collect a deposit (from sb) ‖ ～账户 margin account ❷ 〈旧〉[法律] bail; recognizance
【～金额】 *bǎozhèng jīn'é* 〈名〉*guarantee sum*
【～期限】 bǎozhèng qīxiàn 〈名〉period of guarantee; duration of guaranty
【～人】 bǎozhèngrén 〈名〉❶ bondsman ❷ bail; bailsman; surety; certifier; sponsor: 你愿意当你兄弟的～吗? Are you willing to stand surety for your brother? ❸ guarantor; warrantor
【～书】 bǎozhèngshū 〈名〉letter of guarantee; guarantee bond; guaranty; written guarantee: 写～ write a letter of guarantee
【～资本】 bǎozhèng zīběn 〈名〉guaranteed capital
【保值】 bǎozhí 〈动〉preserve the value
【～储蓄】 bǎozhí chǔxù 〈名〉inflation-proof savings deposit; inflation-proof bank savings; inflation-adjusted savings deposit
【～利率】 bǎozhí lìlǜ 〈名〉index-linked interest rate; inflation-proof interest rate
【～贴补】 bǎozhí tiēbǔ 〈名〉inflation-proof subsidy: ～率 subsidized interest rate
【保质保量】 bǎozhì-bǎoliàng 〈熟〉guarantee/ensure both quality and quantity; with both quality and quantity guaranteed/ensured
【保质期】 bǎozhìqī 〈名〉shelf life; best-before date
【保重】 bǎozhòng 〈动〉take care; take (good) care of oneself: 多多～! Take good care of yourself! ‖ 人年纪大了，要多～身体。At an advanced age, one should take good care of one's health.
【保住】 bǎozhù 〈动〉keep; retain; hold on to: ～工作 keep/retain one's job ‖ ～面子 save one's face ‖ ～铁路大桥 keep the railway *bridge intact* ‖ ～性命 *keep one's head above water; save* one's life ‖ 大楼～了。The building has been saved from destruction. ‖ 胎儿怕是保不住了。The foetus *most probably will not* survive. ‖ 尽管公司精简机构，他还是～了工作。In spite of the streamlining of the company, he was able to keep/retain his position.

【保状】 bǎozhuàng 〈名〉〈旧〉 form/letter of guarantee
【保准】 bǎozhǔn ❶〈形〉 dependable; reliable; trustworthy: 他这人不～。He is not trustworthy. / You cannot be sure of him. ❷〈动〉 assure; guarantee; pledge: 我～不迟到。I assure you that I will not be late. ‖ 他～有能力解决这个问题。He assured us of his ability to solve the problem.

鸨 bǎo 〈名〉❶ [动物] bustard ❷〈旧〉 ageing prostitute ❸〈旧〉 procuress: ⇨老～
【鸨儿】 bǎo'ér = 鸨母 bǎomǔ
【鸨母】 bǎomǔ 〈名〉 bawd; procuress; female brothel keeper

葆 bǎo 〈书〉❶〈动〉 nurture; preserve: 永～青春 keep alive the vigour of youth; keep alive forever one's youthful fervour; preserve one's youthful look ❷〈名〉luxuriant growth (of grass)

堡 bǎo 〈名〉 fort; fortress: 炸掉暗～ blow the bunker ‖ 坚守孤～抗击敌人 hold a solitary fort against the enemy ⇨城～; 碉～; 桥头～
⇨bǔ; pù
【堡礁】 bǎojiāo 〈名〉 barrier reef
〖～岛〗 bǎojiāodǎo 〈名〉 *barrier island*
【堡垒】 bǎolěi 〈名〉❶ fort; fortress; blockhouse: 拆除～ dismantle a fortress ‖ 撤离～ evacuate a fortress ‖ 攻克～ capture/take a fortress ‖ 猛攻敌军～ storm the enemy's fortress ‖ 炮轰～ bombard a fort ‖ 守住～ hold the fort ‖ 修建～ found/erect/build a fort ❷ *stronghold*: 封建～ *stronghold of feudalism* ‖ 坚强的战斗～ powerful fighting force
〖～战〗 bǎolěizhàn 〈名〉 blockhouse warfare
【堡寨】 bǎozhài 〈名〉 walled village

褓 bǎo →襁褓 qiǎngbǎo

bào

报 bào ❶〈动〉 report; inform; tell about: ～火警 report a fire ‖ ～三门选修课 register for three optional courses ‖ ～上级批准 report (sth) to the higher authorities for approval ‖ ～失 report the loss of sth ‖ 考生们逐个～出自己的名字。The candidates *called out their own names in turn.* ⇨～案; ～告; 汇～ ❷〈名〉 newspaper: 订～ subscribe to a newspaper ‖ 看～ read a newspaper ‖ 上了～ be in the papers; appear in the papers ‖ 他的死讯昨天见～了。The announcement of his death appeared in the newspapers yesterday. ⇨日～; 晚～; 周～ ❸〈名〉 periodical; journal: ⇨画～; 学～ ❹〈名〉 bulletin; report: ⇨海～; 喜～ ❺〈名〉 telegram: ⇨电～; 发～ ❻〈动〉 submit a report (to); report: 把统计表～上来 submit the statistics to an upper level organ ❼〈动〉 reply; respond; reciprocate: ～以热烈的掌声 respond with warm applause ‖ 向某人～以微笑 reward sb with a smile ❽〈动〉 repay; reward; show gratitude to: ⇨～答; ～国; ～效 ❾〈动〉 retaliate; revenge: ⇨～仇; ～复
【报案】 bào'àn 〈动〉 inform/notify the police of a crime; report a case/crime (to security authorities): 向警方～ report a case to the police
【报靶】 bàobǎ 〈动〉 report the result of a shot (in a shooting practice)
【报表】 bàobiǎo 〈名〉 forms to report statistics, etc; report forms: ～格式 form of report ‖ 进度～ progress report ‖ 年度～ annual/yearly report ‖ 月～ monthly report
【报偿】 bàocháng 〈动〉 repay; recompense: 你好好工作就是对父母的最好～。Working hard is the best way to repay your parents.
【报呈】 bàochéng 〈动〉 submit/present an official report: ～上级批准 submit to a higher authority for approval
【报仇】 bàochóu 〈动〉 revenge; avenge: 报杀父之仇 avenge one's father's death ‖ 报私仇 make personal revenge; settle personal scores (with) ‖ 发誓～ swear to take vengeance (on) ‖ 伺机～ watch for a chance to avenge; seek vengeance ‖ 扬言～ threaten to revenge ‖ 向敌人～ wreak revenge/vengeance on the enemy ‖ 该队报了去年被打败的一剑之仇。The team avenged its defeat by its rival last year. / The team revenged itself for its defeat last year.
〖～雪耻〗 bàochóu-xuěchǐ 〈熟〉 revenge an insult (on sb); take revenge for an insult; revenge oneself for an insult
〖～雪恨〗 bàochóu-xuèhèn 〈熟〉 avenge oneself; take revenge; pay off old scores
【报酬】 bàochou 〈名〉 reward; remuneration; recompense; pay; wages: 不计～ be not concerned about pay; be irrespective of remuneration ‖ 不收～ accept no remuneration ‖ 得到～ receive remuneration; reap the reward ‖ 付给～ pay a reward ‖ 获得～ reap/receive one's reward ‖ 索取～ claim remuneration; ask for reward ‖ 提高～ increase payment/reward (for sth) ‖ ～低/高/有限 be poorly/highly/moderately paid ‖ 丰厚/合理/微薄的～ handsome/reasonable/slender recompense ‖ 服务～ payment for one's service ‖ 劳动～ recompense for one's labours ‖ 应得的～ just reward ‖ 优厚的～ hefty/substantial reward, high remuneration ‖ 这个职业～不高。This profession doesn't pay very well.
【报春】 bàochūn 〈动〉 be a harbinger of spring; herald the coming of spring
〖～花〗 bàochūnhuā 〈名〉[植物] primrose; primula
【报答】 bàodá 〈动〉 repay; requite; reward: ～恩情 repay a debt of gratitude ‖ ～父母的养育之恩 requite one's parents for *their care and upbringing* ‖ ～好意 *return/repay/reciprocate sb's* kindness ‖ 不图～ expect nothing in return ‖ 以优异成绩～老师 repay the teacher with one's outstanding accomplishments
【报单】 bàodān 〈名〉❶ declaration form; customs declaration: 进口/出口～ import/export declaration ❷〈旧〉 = 报条 bàotiáo
【报导】 bàodǎo = 报道 bàodào
【报到】 bàodào 〈动〉 register; check in; report for duty: ～上班 report for duty/work ‖ 到新岗位～ report for duty at a new post ‖ 到学校～ report to the school; enter one's name in the register of a school ‖ 向大会报到处～ check in/register at the registration desk of the convention/conference ‖ ～时必须交清学费。Tuition should be paid on enrolment.
〖～处〗 bàodàochù 〈名〉 registration desk: 大会～ registration desk for the conference
【报道】 bàodào ❶〈动〉 report (on); cover: ～奥运会的最新消息 give an update on the Olympics ‖ ～地震情况/前线战况 report (on) the earthquake/the situation at the front ‖ 电视现场～ be covered live by TV ‖ 据～ it is reported (that) ‖ 她抢在全国各报之前在广播中～了这一消息。She scooped all the national newspapers by her story on the radio. ‖ 英国各家报纸在显要位置～了这次会谈。The talk was featured prominently in all British papers. ❷〈名〉 news report; coverage: 封锁所有～ black out/suppress all reports (of) ‖ 核对～ collate a report ‖ 做全面～ give a comprehensive report ‖ 带有偏见的～ biased/slanted report ‖ 电视～ TV coverage (of) ‖ 独家～ exclusive coverage ‖ 公正/全面的～ unbiased/full coverage ‖ 客观的/零星的～ objective/fragmentary report ‖ 实况～ live coverage/report ‖ 特别～ special coverage (of) ‖ 新闻～ news report ‖ 真实～ faithful/true account (of) ‖ 追踪～ follow-up (report) ‖ 据路透社/美联社/新华社～ report via Reuters/AP (Associated Press)/Xinhua News Agency ‖ 媒体对这一惨剧做了广泛～。The calamity got massive media coverage.
【报德】 bàodé 〈动〉 repay a kindness: 以德～ repay a kindness with kindness ⇨以怨～
【报端】 bàoduān 〈名〉 space in a newspaper; newspaper: 他的文章已见诸～。His article has appeared in a paper.
【报恩】 bào'ēn 〈动〉 repay an obligation/a debt of gratitude; requite a kindness: 以恩～ requite a favour with a favour
【报贩】 bàofàn 〈名〉 newspaper hawker; news-vendor
【报废】 bàofèi 〈动〉❶ report sth as worthless: 那部车～了。The car was written off. ❷ discard as useless; reject; scrap: ～汽车 scrap a car ‖ ～器材 condemned materials ‖ ～设备 scrapped equipment ‖ ～资产 dead assets
〖～率〗 bàofèilǜ 〈名〉 condemnation factor
【报分】 bàofēn 〈动〉[体育] call (out) the score
【报复】 bàofù 〈动〉 retaliate (against/upon sb); get back at (sb); get even with (sb); get/take revenge (on sb for *sth*); revenge oneself (on sb): 采取～措施/行动 take retaliatory measures/actions ‖ 进行～ make/take reprisals/revenge (on); wreak vengeance (on) ‖ 寻求～ *seek revenge (against)* ‖ 发誓～ swear to take vengeance (on) ‖ 决意～ be set on making vengeance (on sb) ‖ 伺机～ seek vengeance ‖ 向敌人～ square one's account

with the enemy; retaliate against the enemy ‖ 严厉～ take a terrible revenge ‖ ～心很强 be revengeful/vindictive ‖ ～手段 reprisal; counter-measure ‖ ～行为 vindictive act ‖ ～性惩罚 vindictive punishment ‖ ～性打击 retaliatory/revenge strike ‖ ～性关税 retaliatory duties/tariffs ‖ ～政策 policy of reprisals ‖ 经济/军事～ economic/military retaliation ‖ 出于～ in revenge; out of revenge ‖ 他发誓迟早要对你进行～。He swore that he would avenge himself on you sooner or later. ‖ 她扣下那封信纯粹是出于～心理。She withheld the letter out of sheer vindictiveness.

【报告】 bàogào ❶〈动〉report; make known: ～护照被窃 report the theft of one's passport ‖ ～完成了任务 report that one has fulfilled the task ‖ 向警方/领导～ report (sth) to the police/leader; tip off the police/authorities ❷〈名〉report; speech; talk; lecture: 撤回～ retract a report ‖ 呈交/提交～ present/submit a report (to) ‖ 起草～ draw up/make out/prepare a report ‖ 写～ write a report ‖ 做～ give a talk; make a report/speech ‖ 财务～ financial report ‖ 调查～ investigation report ‖ 动员～ mobilization speech ‖ 简短/冗长的～ brief/lengthy report ‖ 考察～ inspection report ‖ 可行性研究～ feasibility study report ‖ 口头/书面～ oral/written report ‖ 年度～ annual bulletin/report ‖ 评估～ *evaluation report* ‖ 气象～ weather report ‖ 实验～ laboratory report ‖ 学术～ academic lecture ‖ 研究～ study/research report ‖ 政府工作～ government work report ‖ 中期～ interim report ‖ 总结～ summary/final/concluding report

〖～会〗 bàogàohuì 〈名〉talk; speech; public lecture: 学术～ symposium; academic lecture

〖～人〗 bàogàorén 〈名〉speaker; lecturer

〖～文学〗 bàogào wénxué 〈名〉reportage

【报功】 bàogōng 〈动〉report sb's meritorious deeds to higher authorities for citation or reward

【报关】 bàoguān 〈动〉declare (at customs); clear goods through the customs: ～程序 customs procedure ‖ ～手续 customs entry ‖ 有东西要～吗? Anything to declare? / Have you any declarable goods?

〖～表〗 bàoguānbiǎo 〈名〉declaration form; customs declaration/debenture

〖～单〗 bàoguāndān 〈名〉customs declaration/debenture/manifest; (bill of) entry; entry manifest: 提交书面～ make a written declaration

〖～费〗 bàoguānfèi 〈名〉customs clearing charges/fee

〖～行〗 bàoguānháng 〈名〉customs agency/broker

〖～人〗 bàoguānrén 〈名〉customs agent; declarant

【报官】 bàoguān 〈动〉report a crime or offence to the local governmental authorities

【报馆】 bàoguǎn 〈名〉〈旧〉newspaper agency/office

【报国】 bàoguó 〈动〉do worthy deeds in the service of one's country; requite the country by dedicating oneself to its service: ～无门 have no opportunity to serve the country ‖ 以身～ lay down one's life for one's country; sacrifice oneself for one's country ⇨精忠～

【报户口】 bào hùkǒu 〈动〉❶ register/apply for residence: 报临时～ register as a *temporary resident*; *apply for a temporary* residence permit ❷ register a birth: 给儿子～ register the birth of one's son

【报话】 bàohuà ❶〈动〉send a message over the radio ❷〈名〉radio message: 他的工作是收发～。His job is to dispatch and receive radio messages.

〖～机〗 bàohuàjī 〈名〉handie-talkie; walkie-talkie; transmitter-receiver set

〖～员〗 bàohuàyuán 〈名〉radio operator

【报夹】 bàojiā 〈名〉newspaper clip

【报价】 bàojià ❶〈动〉make an offer; quote: 为下列产品～ quote for the following items ‖ 该公司的股票目前～为每股 32 美元。The company's shares are currently quoted at 32 US dollars. ❷〈动〉quoted price/rate; offer: 接受～ accept an offer ‖ 提供项目～ give a quotation for a project ‖ ～低于对手 quote lower than the opponent ‖ 按最新～出售 sell at the latest quotation ‖ 包括在～中 be covered by the quotation; be included in the price quoted ‖ 公开～ public offer ‖ 固定～ firm offer ‖ 商业～ commercial offer ‖ 最后～ final quotation ‖ 你们的～还没有买方还价。Your quotation didn't tempt a counter offer. ❸〈名〉bid (for): 技术设备～ technical bid

〖～单〗 bàojiàdān 〈名〉(price) quotation; quotation list/sheet

〖～人〗 bàojiàrén 〈名〉quoter; bidder

【报架】 bàojià 〈名〉newspaper holder/rack

【报捷】 bàojié 〈动〉report a success; announce a victory

【报界】 bàojiè 〈名〉the press; journalistic circles: ～同仁 colleagues of the press ‖ 向～宣布 announce to the press ‖ 在～工作 work in the press/media

【报警】 bàojǐng 〈动〉❶ report to the police; call/inform the police: 报火警 report a fire ‖ 车丢了,你～了吗? Have you reported the car theft? ❷ give an alarm; send in an alarm: 鸣钟～ sound the alarm bell ‖ ～指示器 alarm indicator ‖ ～装置 alarm device

〖～电话〗 bàojǐng diànhuà 〈名〉emergency call

〖～器〗 bàojǐngqì 〈名〉alarm; warning device

〖～信号〗 bàojǐng xìnhào 〈名〉alarm signal

【报刊】 bàokān 〈名〉newspapers and periodicals: 订阅～ subscribe to newspapers and periodicals ‖ 发行～ circulate/distribute newspapers and periodicals ‖ 审查～ censor the press ‖ 征订～ solicit subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals ‖ ～发行量 circulation of newspapers and periodicals ‖ ～广告 press advertisement ‖ ～杂志 newspapers and magazines ‖ 地方～ local press ‖ 黄色～ obscene press ‖ 外国～ foreign press

〖～亭〗 bàokāntíng 〈名〉news stand; news stall

【报考】 bàokǎo 〈动〉enter oneself for an examination; register for an examination: ～大学 register for university matriculation ‖ ～人数 number of applicants ‖ ～条件 application qualifications ‖ ～志愿 *personal option for academic disciplines*; *personal* choice of future study areas

〖～人〗 bàokǎorén 〈名〉applicant

【报矿】 bàokuàng ❶〈动〉report on (the discovery of) mineral deposits ❷〈名〉prospector's claim

【报名】 bàomíng 〈动〉enter one's name; put one's name down (for); sign up: ～参加考试 be registered to take an examination ‖ ～参加研讨会 register for a symposium ‖ ～参军 register for military service ‖ ～参赛 enter for a competition/contest; sign up for a race/match ‖ ～上选修课 enrol in/on an optional/elective course ‖ ～条件 entry/registration requirements ‖ ～选这门课的人很多。The registration for this course is terribly large. ‖ ～学柔道的人剧增。The enrolments in judo classes have increased dramatically.

【报命】 bàomìng 〈动〉〈书〉report the completion of a mission

【报幕】 bàomù 〈动〉announce the programme/theatrical items on the stage; be the master/mistress of ceremonies

〖～员〗 bàomùyuán 〈名〉(stage) announcer

【报盘】 bàopán 〈动〉[经济] offer: 投标～ offer by tender

〖～人〗 bàopánrén 〈名〉offerer

【报批】 bàopī 〈动〉report/submit (to higher authorities) for approval: 逐级～ seek the approval of the relevant authorities at the next higher level

【报屁股】 bàopìgu 〈名〉〈诙〉inconspicuous space/corner in a newspaper: 他的文章发表在～上。His article was published in an inconspicuous spot in a newspaper.

【报聘】 bàopìn 〈动〉〈旧〉return an official visit

【报请】 bàoqǐng 〈动〉submit a written request for instruction or approval: 这件事必须～省长批准。This has to be reported to the Governor for approval.

【报人】 bàorén 〈名〉newspaperman; journalist; pressman; *newsman*

【报丧】 bàosāng 〈动〉announce sb's death; give obituary notice (to); inform of sb's death: 向亲友～ inform the relatives and friends of sb's death

【报社】 bàoshè 〈名〉newspaper office; headquarters of a newspaper: 关闭～ close/shut down a newspaper ‖ 为一家～工作 work for a newspaper ‖ 地方～的记者 reporters on a local newspaper

【报审】 bàoshěn 〈动〉report to higher authorities for examination

【报失】 bàoshī 〈动〉report a loss: 已向有关银行～。The loss has been reported to the bank concerned.

【报时】 bàoshí 〈动〉give the correct time; strike; give the time signal: 鸣钟～ toll the hour of day

〖～器〗 bàoshíqì 〈名〉chronopher

〖～台〗 bàoshítái 〈名〉time enquiry service (via telephone)

〖～信号〗 bàoshí xìnhào 〈名〉time signal

【报数】 bàoshù 〈动〉number off: ～! Count off!

【报税】 bàoshuì 〈动〉 make a statement of dutiable/taxable goods; declare dutiable goods; declare goods for duty
〖～表〗 bàoshuìbiǎo 〈名〉 tax returns
〖～单〗 bàoshuìdān 〈名〉 duty/tax declaration form; taxation form; bill of entry
【报摊】 bàotān 〈名〉 newsstand; news stall
【报条】 bàotiáo 〈名〉 unofficial poster of congratulation (on a candidate's success in the imperial examinations or on an official's promotion, delivered for a tip)
【报童】 bàotóng 〈名〉 street newsboy; paper delivery boy: 女～ paper girl
【报头】 bàotóu 〈名〉 masthead (of a newspaper); nameplate
【报务员】 bàowùyuán 〈名〉 ❶ telegraph operator; telegraphist ❷ radio operator; radioman
【报喜】 bàoxǐ 〈动〉 announce good news; report success: 我来给你报个喜。I have come with good news for you.
〖～不报忧〗 bàoxǐ bù bàoyōu 〈熟〉 report the good news but not the bad; report only what is good while concealing/withholding what is unpleasant
【报系】 bàoxì 〈名〉 newspaper chain/group/syndicate
【报销】 bàoxiāo 〈动〉 ❶ apply for reimbursement; submit an expense account; reimburse: ～差旅费 reimburse travelling expenses ‖ ～单据 bills for reimbursement ‖ ～账目 expense account ‖ 住宿费凭发票～。Receipts must be handed in for reimbursing the lodging expenses. ❷ report as unusable; write off: 这部车应该～了。This car must be written off. ❸ wipe out; write off: ～了好几个匪徒 kill (off) quite a few bandits
【报晓】 bàoxiǎo 〈动〉 herald the dawn/daybreak: ～的钟声 chimes of a bell announcing the daybreak
【报效】 bàoxiào 〈动〉 render service to repay a kindness: ～国家 render service to one's nation ‖ 以实际行动～祖国 requite the country with one's deeds
【报谢】 bàoxiè 〈动〉 express appreciation (for sb's kindness or hospitality); acknowledge
【报信】 bàoxìn 〈动〉 inform; let know; notify; pass a message: 如果发生意外，请及时给我报个信儿。If anything goes wrong, please let me know as soon as possible.
【报修】 bàoxiū 〈动〉 report for repairs: 向主管部门～ ask the department concerned for repairs ‖ 业主可以直接向物业公司～。The owner of the house may report directly to the estate management company for repairs.
【报业】 bàoyè 〈名〉 newspaper industry: ～巨头 press baron; media king; newspaper tycoon
【报应】 bàoyìng 〈名〉 [佛教] divine retribution; due punishment: 遭～ suffer retribution; get one's come-uppance; get one's just deserts; meet one's nemesis; have a taste of one's own medicine ‖ 得到应有的～ meet one's due reward (for one's sins) ‖ 迟到的～ tardy retribution ‖ 因果～ retribution for sin; punitive justice ‖ 此事必有～。It will bring with it inevitable retribution. ‖ 这是你应得的～。It serves you right. ‖ 总有一天会遭到～的。There will be a day of retribution. ‖ 作恶者终于得到了～。The wrongdoers were paid off in the end.
【报忧】 bàoyōu 〈动〉 report unpleasant or disappointing news
【报怨】 bàoyuàn 〈动〉 avenge a grievance: 以德～ requite injustice with kindness
【报站】 bàozhàn 〈动〉 announce the stop (on a bus) or the station (on a train): 自动～器 automatic stop announcer
【报章】 bàozhāng 〈名〉 newspapers; the press: ～杂志 newspapers and magazines
【报账】 bàozhàng 〈动〉 ❶ render an account; send in an account/a list of (one's) expenses; send in a statement of account/bill ❷ apply for reimbursement: 车费可以～。The traveling expense may be reimbursed.
〖～单〗 bàozhàngdān 〈名〉 cheque sheet
【报纸】 bàozhǐ 〈名〉 ❶ newspaper; paper; press: 一堆～ a pile of newspapers ‖ 一份～ a newspaper ‖ 编辑/出版/印刷～ edit/publish/print a newspaper ‖ 订阅～ subscribe for/to a newspaper ‖ 翻开/浏览～ unfold/scan a newspaper ‖ 剪辑～ clip newspaper cuttings ‖ 叫卖～ hawk newspapers ‖ 投递～ deliver newspapers ‖ ～发行量 circulation of a newspaper ‖ ～广告 newspaper advertisement ‖ ～夹 newspaper holder/clip ‖ 地方/全国性～ local/national newspaper ‖ 今天的～ today's newspaper/paper ‖ 旧～ old newspaper ‖ ～什么时候开印? When does the paper go to press? ❷ newsprint
【报子】 bàozi 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ messenger ❷ bringer of good news [person who brings good news of appointments, and successes in imperial examinations to concerned families for a tip] ❸ = 报单 bàodān ❹ playbill; poster

刨 bào ❶〈名〉 plane; planer ❷〈动〉 plane away/down/off; shave: ～木头 plane wood ‖ ～木板的边 shave the edge of a board ‖ 把桌面～光 plane a table smooth ‖ ～好的木材 dressed timber ❸〈名〉 planing machine; planer: ⇨～床
⇨páo
【刨边机】 bàobiānjī 〈名〉 [机械] edge planing machine
【刨冰】 bàobīng 〈名〉 water ice (crushed or in shavings); flake ice; shavings of ice
〖～机〗 bàobīngjī 〈名〉 ice shaver
【刨程】 bàochéng 〈名〉 [机械] planing length
【刨齿】 bàochǐ 〈名〉 [机械] gear-shaping
〖～机〗 bàochǐjī 〈名〉 gear-shaping machine; gear planer/shaper
【刨床】 bàochuáng 〈名〉 ❶ planer; planing machine: 一台～ a planer ‖ 立式～ vertical planer ‖ 龙门～ double-housing planer ‖ 双面～ double-faced planer ‖ 万能～ universal planer ❷ plane stock
【刨刀】 bàodāo 〈名〉 ❶ planer tool ❷ plane iron
【刨工】 bàogōng 〈名〉 [机械] ❶ planing ❷ planer; planing machine operator
【刨花】 bàohuā 〈名〉 wood shavings
〖～板〗 bàohuābǎn 〈名〉 shaving board; chipboard; flakeboard
【刨刃儿】 bàorènr 〈名〉 [机械] plane iron
【刨式磨床】 bàoshì móchuáng 〈名〉 [机械] planer-type grinder
【刨式铣床】 bàoshì xǐchuáng 〈名〉 [机械] planer-type miller; planomiller
【刨铁】 bàotiě = 刨刃儿 bàorènr
【刨子】 bàozi 〈名〉 plane
【刨座】 bàozuò 〈名〉 plane stock

抱 bào ❶〈名〉〈书〉 bosom; chest: ⇨怀～ ❷〈动〉 cherish; harbour; nurse; hold; entertain: ～一线希望 hope against hope (that); hold a glimpse of hope ‖ ～有成见 be preoccupied/prejudiced; have a stereotyped view/preconceived idea ‖ ～有偏见 be biased/prejudiced ‖ ～有希望 cherish/entertain/nurse a hope; be/feel hopeful (about sb/sth) ‖ ～着这种想法 entertain such an idea ‖ 不～幻想 cherish/have no illusions (about); be disillusioned (with) ‖ 对前途～乐观/悲观态度 be optimistic/pessimistic about one's future ⇨～负; ～恨 ❸〈动〉 be ill/sick; be in poor health: ⇨～病 ❹〈动〉 hold/carry in the arms; embrace; hug: ～着孩子 hold a baby in one's arms ‖ ～着一大堆书 hug a pile of books ‖ ～在怀里 embrace/encircle in one's arms; hold (a baby) to one's bosom; clasp sth to one's chest ‖ ～在胸口 hug sth to one's bossom ‖ ～膝而坐 sit with one's arms around the knees ‖ 她用双臂～住婴儿。She encircled the baby with her arms. ⇨搂～; 拥～ ❺〈动〉 have one's first child/grandchild: 听说她已～孙子啦。I hear she has become a grandmother. ❻〈动〉 adopt: 他是她～的孩子。He's her son by adoption. ⇨～养 ❼〈动〉〈口〉 hang together; band together: 大家～成团儿准能成功。We will surely succeed if we hang together. ❽〈动〉〈方〉 fit; hug: 这件外衣～身儿。The coat fits well. ❾〈量〉 armful (of): 一～鲜花 an armful of fresh flowers ‖ 带着成～的书 carrying books by the armful ‖ 这树有两～粗。Two persons can just gird the tree with their arms outspread. ❿〈动〉 hatch; brood: ～小鸡 hatch chickens (out of eggs)
【抱病】 bàobìng 〈动〉 be ill; be in poor health: ～工作 go on working in spite of bad/ill health ‖ ～在家 be confined to the house/at home by illness
【抱不平】 bào bùpíng 〈动〉 be indignant/outraged about an injustice (done to sb else) and speak out against it; try to set unjust things right on behalf of the bullied: 他替她～。He felt indignant at the wrong she suffered and intervened. ⇨打～
【抱残守缺】 bàocán-shǒuquē 〈熟〉 cherish the outmoded and preserve the outworn—be conservative: ～的人 sentimental conservative
【抱成一团】 bàochéng-yītuán 〈熟〉 hang/stick/gang together: 我们必须～。We must all hang together.

【抱粗腿】 bào cūtuǐ 〈动〉 latch onto the rich and powerful; seek connections/protection with the bigwigs; curry favour with the bigwigs

【抱佛脚】 bào fójiǎo 〈动〉 clasp Buddha's feet—hug Buddha's legs and beseech his help only when in trouble; make a last-minute effort: 为应付考试～ cram for a test

【抱负】 bàofù 〈名〉 aspiration; ambition: 怀有当作家的～ nourish/have an ambition to become a writer ‖ 施展～ do one's best to realize one's ambition to the full ‖ 实现～ realize one's ambition ‖ ～远大 have high aspirations; cherish high ambitions ‖ 宏大的～ grand aspirations ‖ 政治～ political aspirations

【抱憾】 bàohàn 〈动〉 feel regretful/remorseful; regret: 他因未能在父亲弥留之际探望他而～。He was filled with remorse for not being able to visit his father at his death bed.

〖～终生〗 bàohàn-zhōngshēng 〈熟〉 harbour an eternal regret; live a life of remorse/live in remorse till the end of one's days

【抱恨】 bàohèn 〈动〉 have a gnawing regret; be bitterly regretful/repentant

〖～终身〗 bàohèn-zhōngshēn 〈熟〉 feel bitter regret for the rest of one's life; harbour an eternal regret: 这是他～的事。This was his life-long sorrow.

〖～终生〗 bàohèn-zhōngshēng ＝ 抱恨终身 bàohèn-zhōngshēn

〖～终天〗 bàohèn-zhōngtiān ＝ 抱恨终身 bàohèn-zhōngshēn

【抱脚儿】 bàojiǎor 〈动〉〈方〉 (for footwear) fit one's feet well

【抱疚】 bàojiù 〈名〉〈书〉 feel/have compunction (about/in); have a bad/guilty conscience

【抱疴】 bàokē 〈动〉〈书〉 be in poor health

【抱愧】 bàokuì 〈动〉 feel ashamed (of); have compunction (about/in)

【抱卵】 bàoluǎn 〈动〉 brood; hatch

【抱歉】 bàoqiàn 〈动〉 be sorry; feel apologetic; regret: 深感～ much to one's regret ‖ 打扰您了，真～。I am sorry to have disturbed you. ‖ 很～，你被解雇了。I regret to tell you that you are laid off. ‖ 很～，我因有约在先而不能参加下周六的晚宴。I am sorry that I cannot come to your dinner next Saturday because of a previous engagement.

【抱屈】 bàoqū 〈动〉 feel wronged

【抱拳】 bàoquán 〈动〉 cupping one's fist in the other hand before the chest [a courteous gesture of greeting or thanks]

【抱厦】 bàoshà 〈名〉 ❶ porch ❷ lean-to (at the back of a house)

【抱身儿】 bàoshēnr 〈动〉〈方〉 (of clothes) fit well: ～的衣服 figure-hugging coat

【抱头鼠窜】 bàotóu-shǔcuàn 〈熟〉 cover the head with one's hands and sneak away like a rat—scurry/scamper off like a frightened rat; flee helter-skelter; flee in panic

【抱头痛哭】 bàotóu-tòngkū 〈熟〉 ❶ hold one's head and cry one's heart out ❷ weep in each other's arms; cry on each other's shoulders

【抱团儿】 bàotuánr 〈动〉〈口〉 band/hang/stick together

【抱娃娃】 bào wáwa 〈动〉〈口〉 give birth to a child: 她婚后不到一年就～了。She had a baby within a year of her marriage.

【抱委屈】 bào wěiqu ＝ 抱屈 bàoqū

【抱窝】 bàowō 〈动〉 sit (on eggs); brood; hatch

〖～鸡〗 bàowōjī 〈名〉 brooder

【抱薪救火】 bàoxīn-jiùhuǒ 〈熟〉 bring faggots to put out a fire; pour oil on the fire to extinguish it—adopt a wrong measure to save a desperate situation only to make it worse; take counteractive measures

【抱养】 bàoyǎng 〈动〉 ❶ bring up; raise ❷ adopt (a child); foster: ～孩子 adopt a child

【抱恙】 bàoyàng ＝ 抱疴 bàokē

【抱腰】 bàoyāo 〈动〉〈方〉 back up; give support (to); support

【抱冤】 bàoyuān 〈动〉 feel wronged; nurse a grievance

【抱怨】 bàoyuàn 〈动〉 complain; grumble (about); air one's complaints; grouch: ～吃得不好 grumble/mutter about one's food ‖ ～服务质量不好 complain about the service ‖ ～自己记性不好 complain of one's bad memory ‖ 无休止地～ complain incessantly; grumble endless complaints (about) ‖ 她总是～这～那。She is always grumbling about something.

【抱柱对儿】 bàozhùduìr 〈名〉 a pair of vertical boards with an antithetical couplet hung on a pair of pillars

【抱罪】 bàozuì 〈动〉 be conscious of one's guilt; be guilt-stricken; feel guilty

趵 bào 〈动〉〈书〉 jump; leap

⇨bō

【趵突泉】 Bàotūquán 〈名〉 Baotu Spring [in Jinan, Shandong Province]

豹 bào 〈名〉 leopard; panther: ⇨金钱～; 猎～; 雪～

【豹猫】 bàomāo 〈名〉 leopard cat; ocelot

【豹鲨】 bàoshā 〈名〉 leopard shark

【豹死留皮，人死留名】 bàosǐ-liúpí, rénsǐ-liúmíng 〈熟〉 when a leopard dies, it leaves its skin; when a man dies, he leaves his reputation

【豹头环眼】 bàotóu-huányǎn 〈熟〉 (of appearance) as fierce-looking as a leopard

【豹蛙】 bàowā 〈名〉 leopard frog

【豹子】 bàozi 〈名〉 leopard; panther

鲍 bào 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 salted fish ❷ abalone

【鲍文玉】 bàowényù 〈名〉 bowenite

【鲍鱼】 bàoyú 〈名〉 ❶ abalone ❷〈书〉 salted fish

〖～之肆〗 bàoyúzhīsì 〈熟〉 ❶ shop of salted fish; market of fish ❷ evil, objectionable environment to which one becomes accustomed after long exposure

暴[1] bào 〈动〉 expose; come out: ⇨～露

暴[2] bào ❶〈形〉 sudden and violent: ～洪 flash-flood ⇨～病 ❷〈形〉 cruel; fierce; savage; tyrannical: ⇨～行; 残～ ❸〈动〉〈书〉 ruin; spoil: ⇨自～自弃 ❹〈形〉 hot-tempered; quick-tempered: 脾气～ have a hot/short temper ⇨～躁

暴[3] bào 〈动〉 stick/stand out; bulge: 气得头上青筋都～起来了 be so enraged that the veins on one's forehead stand out

【暴病】 bàobìng 〈名〉 sudden illness; sudden attack of disease with serious symptoms: ～身亡 die of a sudden illness

【暴跌】 bàodiē 〈动〉 fall steeply; plummet; slump; decline steeply; drop sharply; nose dive: 价格的～ slump in prices; price collapse ‖ 物价～。Prices fell steeply/sharply. / Prices slumped/plummeted.

【暴动】 bàodòng 〈动〉 uprise; rebel; riot; revolt: 发动武装～ launch an armed uprising ‖ 举行～ rise in insurrection; stage an uprising ‖ 平定～ put down an uprising ‖ 煽动～ incite a rebellion ‖ 镇压～ suppress an uprising ‖ 公开～ open insurrection ‖ 犯人～ prisoners' revolt/outbreak ‖ 发生监狱～。A prison riot broke out.

【暴发】 bàofā 〈动〉 ❶〈贬〉 suddenly rise to wealth; get rich quick; make a quick bundle/fortune: ⇨～户 ❷ break out: ～性肝炎/胰腺炎 fulminant hepatitis/pancreatitis ‖ 疫病～。An epidemic broke out. / There was a fulminant epidemic. ‖ 山洪～。A mountain torrent burst forth.

〖～户〗 bàofāhù 〈名〉 parvenu; upstart; nouveau riche; mushroom/overnight millionaire

【暴风】 bàofēng 〈名〉 ❶ storm wind; gale; windstorm; violent wind: ～的呼啸 roar of a tempest ❷ storm (force 11 wind); hurricane

〖～雪〗 bàofēngxuě 〈名〉 snowstorm; blizzard: 遇到西伯利亚的～ encounter the blizzards of Siberia ‖ 漫天的～ blinding blizzard

〖～雨〗 bàofēngyǔ 〈名〉 rainstorm; storm; tempest: 躲避～ take shelter from the driving storm ‖ 遇到～ be caught in a storm ‖ 遭到～的袭击 be overtaken by a storm ‖ 在呼啸的～中渡过英吉利海峡 cross the British Channel in a howling storm ‖ ～般的掌声 hurricane/storm of applause; thunderous applause; wild burst of applause ‖ ～天气 stormy weather ‖ 雷电交加的～ electrical storm ‖ ～过去了。The storm has passed off/over. ‖ ～快来临了。A rainstorm is gathering/approaching/brewing. ‖ 那艘船在～中安全返航了。The ship came safely home through the storm.

〖～骤雨〗 bàofēng-zhòuyǔ 〈熟〉 violent storm; tempest; hurricane: 在斗争的～中 in the storm and stress of struggle

【暴富】 bàofù 〈动〉 rise to wealth suddenly/overnight; strike it rich

【暴光】 bàoguāng ＝ 曝光 bàoguāng

【暴洪】 bàohóng 〈名〉violent flood; flash flood
【暴虎冯河】 bàohǔ-pínghé 〈熟〉attempt to fight a tiger with bare hands and cross a river without a boat—be foolishly brave; take great risks with reckless courage
【暴君】 bàojūn 〈名〉despotic ruler; despot; (ferocious) tyrant: 残忍/冷酷的～ cruel/ruthless tyrant
【暴客】 bàokè 〈名〉〈书〉bandit; brigand; lawless intruder
【暴库】 bàokù 〈动〉(of slow-moving goods) too much to store; have a full/packed store: 这种产品严重～。The stockroom is bursting with the products.
【暴雷】 bàoléi 〈名〉(violent and sudden) thunderclaps
【暴力】 bàolì 〈名〉violence; force: 采用～ employ violence (against); commit violence (towards) ‖ 谴责～ condemn violence ‖ 使用～ use violence ‖ 诉诸～ appeal/resort to violence ‖ 引发～事件 cause the eruption of violence ‖ 制止～ halt/stop the violence ‖ ～冲突 violent conflict ‖ ～镜头 carnography; scenes of violence ‖ ～行为 act of violence ‖ 过分使用～ excessive use of violence ‖ 日益升级的～ escalating violence
〖～犯罪〗 bàolì fànzuì 〈名〉violent crime
〖～革命〗 bàolì gémìng 〈名〉violent revolution
〖～侵入〗 bàolì qīnrù 〈名〉[法律] forcible entry
【暴利】 bàolì 〈名〉extortionate/fat/quick profit; sudden huge profits: 反对～ oppose profiteering ‖ 谋取/获取～ seek extortionate/staggering/colossal profits ‖ ～行为 profiteering
〖～税〗 bàolìshuì 〈名〉anti-profiteering tax; windfall profit tax (WPT)
【暴戾】 bàolì 〈形〉ruthless and tyrannical; cruel and self-willed; brutally intractable
〖～恣睢〗 bàolì-zìsuī 〈熟〉be extremely cruel and despotic; be tyrannically brutal and capricious
【暴烈】 bàoliè 〈形〉❶ violent; fierce; fiery and uncontrollable: 性情极其～ have an extremely fiery temper ‖ 我受不了他那种～的脾气。I couldn't bear with his violent temper. ❷ ferocious: ～的行动 ferocious action
【暴露】 bàolù 〈动〉expose; reveal; lay bare; unmask; come to light: ～丑恶的嘴脸 reveal one's ugly features ‖ ～秘密/目标 give away a secret/one's position ‖ ～身份 reveal one's identity ‖ ～野心 lay bare/unmask one's ambition ‖ ～意图 betray/disclose one's intention ‖ ～真面目 reveal/betray one's true face/self/nature; show one's true colours ‖ ～自己的无知 expose one's ignorance (of) ‖ ～在光天化日之下 be exposed to the light of day ‖ ～在空气中，它会变成白色。Exposed to air, it will turn white. ‖ 多年后，罪行～了。The crime was brought to light years later. ‖ 矛盾～了。The contradiction has come out in the open.
〖～面〗 bàolùmiàn 〈名〉[矿业] free end/face
〖～文学〗 bàolù wénxué 〈名〉literature of exposure [only exposing the dark side of society]; muck-raking literature
〖～无遗〗 bàolù-wúyí 〈熟〉be completely exposed; be thoroughly unmasked: 他的险恶用心终于～。His evil intentions finally came out in the open.
【暴乱】 bàoluàn 〈动〉riot; rebel; revolt: 策划～ plot a rebellion ‖ 发动～ stage a riot ‖ 平息～ quell/put down a riot/violence ‖ 煽动～ incite/instigate/provoke a riot/rebellion ‖ 镇压～ suppress/quash a riot ‖ ～又起。Violence flared up again. ‖ 发生了一场血腥的～。A bloody riot broke out/erupted.
【暴民】 bàomín 〈名〉mob; mobster
【暴怒】 bàonù 〈形〉violently raging; furious
【暴虐】 bàonüè ❶〈形〉brutal and merciless; tyrannical: ～无道的政权 heavy-handed regime ❷〈动〉〈书〉treat brutally: ～无辜 commit barbarities to the innocent
【暴弃】 bàoqì ＝ 自暴自弃 zìbào-zìqì
【暴晒】 bàoshài 〈动〉be exposed to strong sunlight: 丝绸衣服不宜～。Silk clothing should not be exposed to the sun.
【暴尸】 bàoshī 〈动〉❶ die with the corpse unburied: ～野外 die in the wild country ❷ exhibit the corpse: ～街头 exhibit the corpse in the street
【暴食】 bàoshí 〈动〉eat excessively at one sitting; glut; gorge: ⇨暴饮～
【暴死】 bàosǐ 〈动〉die of a violent illness; die in one's boots/shoes; die a sudden death; meet violent death
【暴殄天物】 bàotiǎn-tiānwù 〈熟〉❶ wantonly ruin products of nature ❷ recklessly waste God's gifts
【暴跳如雷】 bàotiào-rúléi 〈熟〉explode/stamp with fury; fly into a rage; go on the rampage: 他经常为一丁点小事就～。He was always flying into a fury for the slightest reason.
【暴突】 bàotū 〈动〉bulge; protrude; stick out: 他气得两眼～。His eyes bulged with fury.
【暴徒】 bàotú 〈名〉rioter; mobster; thug; hoodlum; bully boy; violent mob: 驱散～ break up the mob ‖ ～们用石头砸过路的汽车。The rioters stoned passing cars.
【暴行】 bàoxíng 〈名〉act of violence; violent conduct; savage act; atrocity; barbarity; brutality: 犯下～ commit barbarities/outrages/an outrage; perpetrate atrocities ‖ 施加～ perpetrate cruelties (on sb); commit a barbarous act/an outrage (on sb); commit atrocities (on sb) ‖ 惨无人道的～inhuman atrocities ‖ 骇人听闻的～ hideous barbarities/outrages; appalling atrocities ‖ 野蛮的～ barbaric/barbarous atrocities; savage brutality
【暴性子】 bàoxìngzi 〈名〉hot/quick/violent/irascible temper
【暴牙】 bàoyá 〈名〉projecting/prominent/protruding teeth; buck teeth
【暴饮】 bàoyǐn 〈动〉drink hard/excessively
〖～暴食〗 bàoyǐn-bàoshí 〈熟〉eat and drink excessively; be crapulent; overindulgence in drink and food
【暴雨】 bàoyǔ 〈名〉torrential rain; rainstorm; downpour; cataract of rain: 下～ rain in torrents ‖ 受～袭击的省份 storm-battered provinces ‖ ～成灾。Torrential rains triggered deadly flooding. ‖ ～倾盆。It rained in heavy torrents. / It rained cats and dogs. / There was a heavy downpour.
【暴躁】 bàozào 〈形〉irascible; irritable; fiery; testy: ～的脾气 explosive/fiery/hot/inflammable/volcanic temper ‖ ～的性格 explosive personality; choleric disposition ‖ 性子～的人 man of stormy temper; irascible man; explosive person ‖ 他这个人脾气～。He has a very short fuse.
【暴涨】 bàozhǎng 〈动〉❶ (of water level) rise suddenly: 河水～。The river suddenly rose. ❷ (of prices) rise steeply; soar; skyrocket: 物价的～ jump/spurt in prices; rapid rise in prices ‖ 物价～60%。The prices jumped/skyrocketed by 60%.
【暴政】 bàozhèng 〈名〉(grinding) tyranny; despotic rule; despotism: 反抗～ revolt/rebel against the despotic rule; resist tyranny ‖ 施行～ tyrannize (over) ‖ 逃避～ escape political tyranny ‖ 推翻～ overthrow a tyranny ‖ 在～统治下 under the despotic regime; under a tyranny
【暴卒】 bàozú 〈动〉〈书〉die of a sudden disease

曝 bào

⇨pù
【曝光】 bàoguāng 〈动〉❶ [摄影] expose: ～不足 underexposure ‖ ～过度 overexposure ‖ 曝了光的胶卷 exposed films ‖ ～时间 exposure time ‖ 定时～ time exposure ‖ 多次～ multiple exposure ‖ 适度～ correct exposure ‖ 1/100 秒的～ exposure/exposition of 1/100 second ❷ make public; expose; lay bare: 对国内服务和产品质量问题进行～ expose the quality problems of domestic services and products ‖ 他的受贿行为被媒体～。His bribe-taking was widely exposed by the media.
〖～表〗 bàoguāngbiǎo 〈名〉[摄影] exposure meter
〖～指数〗 bàoguāng zhǐshù 〈名〉[摄影] exposure index

爆 bào

〈动〉❶ explode; burst; go up; blow out: 车胎～了。A tyre blew out. ⇨～破; 引～ ❷ occur unexpectedly; break out: ⇨～发 ❸ quick-fry; quick-boil: 葱～腰花 quick-fried kidneys with scallions
【爆豆】 bàodòu ❶〈动〉pop beans ❷〈名〉popped beans
【爆肚儿】 bàodǔr 〈名〉[食品] quick-fried tripe
【爆发】 bàofā 〈动〉❶ (of volcanoes) erupt; burst out: 火山～。A volcano erupted. / A volcano spewed forth. ❷ (of events, feelings, strength, etc) break/burst out; erupt: 城里～了骚乱。Disturbances erupted in the city. ‖ 人群中～出一片掌声。Applause burst from the crowd. / The crowd burst into applause. ‖ 边境～了战争。War broke out along the border.
〖～变星〗 bàofā biànxīng 〈名〉[天文] eruptive variable
〖～点〗 bàofādiǎn 〈名〉flashpoint
〖～力〗 bàofālì 〈名〉[体育] explosive force
〖～星〗 bàofāxīng 〈名〉[天文] eruptive star
〖～音〗 bàofāyīn 〈名〉[语言] plosive; explosive
【爆管】 bàoguǎn 〈名〉cartridge igniter; squib
【爆花】 bàohuā 〈名〉❶ snuff (of a wick) ❷ ＝ 爆米花儿

bàomǐhuār

【爆冷门】 bào lěngmén 〈熟〉 produce a dark-horse/long-shot/surprise/unexpected winner; turn out an unexpected winner/result; (of a player or team of players) achieve the impossible (in a game): 冷门迭爆。Successive dark horses bobbed up. ‖ 该队大~击败了前世界冠军队。The team upset the former world champion.

【爆裂】 bàoliè 〈动〉 burst; crack: ~的水管 burst water pipe ‖ 煤气罐在高压下会~。Gas containers may burst at high pressures.

【爆满】 bàomǎn 〈动〉 have a full house; be packed up; be filled to capacity: 旅馆的客房已经~。The hotel is full to the roof. ‖ 电影院观众~。The audience has filled the cinema to bursting. / The theatre is packed to the ceiling. ‖ 那节目演出时场场~。The show played to packed houses.

【爆米花儿】 bàomǐhuār 〈名〉 ❶ puffed rice ❷ = 爆玉米花 bào yùmǐhuā

〖~机〗 bàomǐhuārjī 〈名〉 corn/rice popper

【爆鸣器】 bàomíngqì 〈名〉 detonator

【爆棚】 bàopéng = 爆满 bàomǎn

【爆破】 bàopò 〈动〉 blow up; blast; demolish; detonate; dynamite: ~小组 demolition squad ‖ ~英雄 demolition hero; ace dynamiter ‖ ~专家 explosives expert ‖ 危险! 正在~! Danger! Blasting in progress! ⇨定向~

〖~弹〗 bàopòdàn 〈名〉 blasting cartridge; demolition bomb

〖~法〗 bàopòfǎ 〈名〉 blasting method

〖~技术〗 bàopò jìshù 〈名〉 blasting technique

〖~雷管〗 bàopò léiguǎn 〈名〉 blasting detonator

〖~器材〗 bàopò qìcái 〈名〉 blasting gear

〖~手〗 bàopòshǒu 〈名〉 demolition man; dynamiter

〖~筒〗 bàopòtǒng 〈名〉 bangalore (torpedo)

〖~音〗 bàopòyīn 〈名〉[语言] plosive; explosive

〖~炸弹〗 bàopò zhàdàn 〈名〉 demolition bomb

〖~作业〗 bàopò zuòyè 〈名〉 blasting/demolishing operation

【爆音】 bàoyīn 〈名〉[航空] sonic boom; shock-wave noise

【爆玉米花】 bào yùmǐhuā 〈名〉 popcorn

【爆炸】 bàozhà ❶〈动〉 blow up; explode; burst; detonate: ~核武器 set off nuclear devices ‖ ~原子弹 explode an atomic device; detonate an atomic device ‖ 汽车~了。The car blew up. ‖ 氢极易~。Hydrogen is highly explosive. ‖ 炸弹~了。The bomb blasted/exploded/went off. ❷〈名〉 *explosion*; blast; bombing: 调查一起~案件 probe/investigate a blast ‖ 引起~ result in explosion ‖ ~材料 *explosive materials* ‖ ~能量 *explosive energy* ‖ ~气浪 blast wave ‖ ~装置 explosive device ‖ 感应~ detonation by influence ‖ 核~ nuclear explosion ‖ 氢弹~ H-bomb blast ‖ ~震碎了所有的窗户。The explosion blew out/shattered all the windows. ‖ 发生了~。An explosion occurred. ❸〈名〉〈喻〉 explosion: 人口~ population explosion ‖ 文化~ cultural explosion ‖ 信息/知识~ information/knowledge explosion

〖~成形〗 bàozhà chéngxíng 〈名〉[冶金] explosive forming

〖~地震学〗 bàozhà dìzhènxué 〈名〉 explosion seismology

〖~焊〗 bàozhàhàn 〈名〉 explosion welding

〖~力〗 bàozhàlì 〈名〉 explosive force; force of explosion: ~使建筑物的所有玻璃都震碎了。The force of the explosion broke all the windows in the building.

〖~区〗 bàozhàqū 〈名〉 area of explosion

〖~声〗 bàozhàshēng 〈名〉 explosive sound; sound of explosion: 震耳欲聋的~ deafening explosion

〖~物〗 bàozhàwù 〈名〉 explosive: 搬运~时严禁抽烟。It is strictly forbidden to smoke when handling explosives.

〖~性〗 bàozhàxìng 〈形〉 explosive; appalling: ~化学混合物 explosive mixture of chemicals ‖ ~局势 explosive situation ‖ ~事件 astonishing event; dynamite ‖ ~新闻 explosive news ‖ 这封信可能具有~后果。This letter may have explosive consequences.

【爆仗】 bàozhang = 爆竹 bàozhú

【爆竹】 bàozhú 〈名〉 firecracker: 放~ let off/explode firecrackers ‖ ~自己炸了。The firecrackers went off by themselves.

bēi

陂 bēi 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ pond: ~池 pond ❷ waterside; bank ❸ hill slope
⇨pō

【陂塘】 bēitáng 〈名〉〈书〉 pond

杯 bēi ❶〈名〉 cup; glass: 一套~碟 a cup and saucer ‖ 续~ refill/replenish a cup/glass ‖ 斟满一~ fill/pour a cup/glass to the brim ‖ 瓷~ china cup ‖ 咖啡~ coffee cup ‖ 啤酒~ beer mug/glass ‖ 塑料~ plastic cup ⇨茶~; 干~ ❷〈名〉 cup; trophy: 争夺世界~ compete for the World Cup ‖ 优胜者~ Winner's Cup ⇨冠军~; 奖~ ❸〈量〉 cup; glass; cupful; glassful: 一~咖啡 a cup of coffee ‖ 一满~水 a glassful of water ‖ 他两~酒下肚话就多起来了。He became talkative after two drinks.

【杯葛】 bēigé 〈动〉〈方〉 boycott

【杯弓蛇影】 bēigōng-shéyǐng 〈熟〉 take alarm at the shadow of a bow in the cup—be frightened of shadows; be beset with imaginary fears; be extremely suspicious: 你是不是有些~了? Aren't you a bit oversuspicious?

【杯珓】 bēijiào 〈名〉 device made of wooden or bamboo strips for divination

【杯酒】 bēijiǔ 〈名〉 cup of wine

〖~言欢〗 bēijiǔ-yánhuān 〈熟〉 drink (wine) happily together

【杯菌】 bēijūn 〈名〉 cup fungus

【杯盘狼藉】 bēipán-lángjí 〈熟〉 *wine cups and dishes scattered* in disorder (after a dinner)

【杯赛】 bēisài 〈名〉 Cup: 参加~ *play in the Cup* ‖ 我们去年打入了~的半决赛。We came to the semi-finals in last year's Cup.

【杯水车薪】 bēishuǐ-chēxīn 〈熟〉 *trying to put out a blazing* cartload of faggots with a cup of water utterly inadequate measure; a drop in the bucket; useless attempt: 那时对地震灾民的援助不过是~。Aid to the earthquake victims at that time was little more than a drop in the bucket.

【杯中物】 bēizhōngwù 〈名〉〈书〉 wine; liquor; alcoholic drinks: 酷爱~ be too fond of one's glass

【杯子】 bēizi 〈名〉 cup; glass: 一个无把的~和一个有把的~ a straight glass and a mug ‖ 把~斟满 replenish/refill one's glass

卑 bēi ❶〈形〉 low (in position, rank, etc): 地势~湿 low-lying and damp ‖ 位~ low in position ⇨~微 ❷〈形〉 base; inferior; mean: ⇨~鄙; ~劣 ❸〈形〉〈书〉 humble; modest: ⇨不~不亢; 谦~ ❹〈动〉 despise; belittle: ⇨自~

【卑鄙】 bēibǐ 〈形〉 base; contemptible; despicable; mean; crooked; ignoble: ~的报复 mean revenge ‖ ~的动机 base/mean motives ‖ ~的勾当 dirty deal; mean action ‖ ~的伎俩 mean trick ‖ ~的念头/目的 mean thoughts/intention; ignoble idea/purpose ‖ ~的人 low-down people ‖ ~的手段 dirty/low tricks; sordid move ‖ ~的无赖 despicable rogue ‖ ~行为 base/low conduct; ignoble action; despicable act

〖~龌龊〗 bēibǐ-wòchuò 〈熟〉 sordid; foul; mean: 此事~至极。The whole scheme stinks to high heaven.

〖~无耻〗 bēibǐ-wúchǐ 〈熟〉 base and shameless: ~之徒 debased person; person with no sense of shame; shameless person

【卑不足道】 bēibùzúdào 〈熟〉 too trivial to be worth mentioning; insignificant; negligible; of little consequence: ~的人 person of no consequence; nobody; nonentity

【卑辞厚礼】 bēicí-hòulǐ 〈熟〉 with humble words and handsome gifts

【卑恭】 bēigōng 〈形〉 servile; obsequious; cringing

【卑躬屈节】 bēigōng-qūjié = 卑躬屈膝 bēigōng-qūxī

【卑躬屈膝】 bēigōng-qūxī 〈熟〉 bow and scrape; cringe; humble *oneself* abjectly; *lick* the dust/ground: ~地祈求宽恕 beg most humbly for forgiveness ‖ ~讨主子的欢心 crawl into the boss's favour; *lick the boss's boots to curry favour with him* ‖ 对老板~ cringe submissively before the boss; crawl to the boss; humiliate *oneself before the boss*

【卑贱】 bēijiàn 〈形〉 ❶ low; humble: 过~的生活 live humbly ‖ 出身~ be of low birth ‖ 一脸~相 *wear an obsequious look* ‖ ~的小职员 humble clerk ‖ 其实,工作无所谓~。No employment can be called base/lowly in the final analysis. ❷ *mean and low*; humble: 行为~ behave basely

【卑劣】 bēiliè 〈形〉 base; despicable; contemptible; mean: ~的家伙 shabby guy ‖ ~手段 despicable/mean trick ‖ ~行径 base conduct; despicable behaviour

【卑陋】 bēilòu 〈形〉 ❶ humble; lowly: ~的小屋 lowly cottage ❷ degrading; mean

【卑怯】 bēiqiè 〈形〉 mean and cowardly; abject: ～的姑娘 shy self-effacing girl ‖ ～的行为 abject behaviour
【卑屈】 bēiqū 〈形〉 obsequiously submissive; cringing: ～的神色 cringing look
【卑弱】 bēiruò 〈形〉〈书〉 docile; meek; weak; delicate: ～女子 meek girl
【卑视】 bēishì 〈动〉 look down upon; despise; scorn: ～势利的人 look down upon snobs
【卑微】 bēiwēi 〈形〉 petty and low: 出身～ low-born; of humble birth/origin; of humble/mean parentage ‖ 社会地位～的妇女 woman low in social standing
【卑污】 bēiwū 〈形〉 despicable and filthy; foul; evil-minded
【卑下】 bēixià 〈形〉 ❶ base; low; menial: 品质～ of low character ❷ humble; low: 地位～ have low social status
【卑职】 bēizhí 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 low position ❷〈旧〉 [used in addressing superiors] your humble servant/subordinate; I

背 bēi ❶〈动〉 carry on the back; give a piggyback: ～柴火/石头 carry firewood/rocks on one's back ‖ ～孩子 carry a child on one's back; carry a child pickaback ‖ ～我走! Give me a piggyback/ride! ❷〈动〉 bear; shoulder: ～了一屁股债 be heavily in debt; be up to one's ears in debt ‖ 替别人～恶名 bear the blame for sb else ❸〈量〉〈方〉 amount one can carry on his back: 一～麦子 a bundle of wheat
◇bèi
【背包】 bēibāo 〈名〉 ❶ knapsack; rucksack; infantry/field pack; haversack; backpack: ～上有可调节的背带。The rucksack has adjustable straps. ❷ [军事] blanket roll: 打～ tie up a blanket roll
【背包袱】 bēi bāofu 〈熟〉 ❶ carry a bundle ❷ have a burden/load/weight on one's mind; take on a mental burden: 批评使他背上了思想包袱。The weight of the criticism lingered on his mind.
【背带】 bēidài 〈名〉 ❶ braces; suspenders: 一副～ a pair of braces ‖ 解～ undo the braces ‖ 系～ fasten the braces ‖ 无～胸罩 strapless bra ❷ sling (for a rifle); strap (for a knapsack)
〖～裤〗 bēidàikù 〈名〉 trousers/pants/shorts with braces; suspenders
【背斗】 bēidǒu 〈名〉〈方〉 basket carried on the back
【背负】 bēifù 〈动〉 ❶ carry on the back ❷ bear; shoulder; have on one's shoulder: ～重任 have a heavy responsibility on one's shoulder
〖～式电台〗 bēifùshì diàntái 〈名〉 manpack radio station
〖～式喷粉器〗 bēifùshì pēnfěnqì 〈名〉 knapsack duster
〖～式喷雾器〗 bēifùshì pēnwùqì 〈名〉 knapsack sprayer
〖～式摄影机〗 bēifùshì shèyǐngjī 〈名〉 backpack TV camera
【背黑锅】 bēi hēiguō 〈熟〉 be made a scapegoat; take the blame for the faults of others; hold the sack; take the rap (for); carry/take the can (back): 让人～ leave sb holding the bag ‖ 替老板～ bear the blame of one's boss; take the rap for one's boss ‖ 他本来并不想替人～。He had not intended to be made a scapegoat. ‖ 办公室一出差错就让我～,我已经忍无可忍了。I'm tired of being used as the whipping-boy wherever anything goes wrong in the office.
【背饥荒】 bēi jīhuang 〈动〉〈方〉 be in debt; run into debt
【背筐】 bēikuāng 〈名〉 basket carried on the back
【背篓】 bēilǒu 〈名〉〈方〉 basket carried on the back; pannier
〖～商店〗 bēilǒu shāngdiàn 〈名〉 mobile shop with goods carried on the pedlar's back
【背头】 bēitóu 〈名〉 swept-back hair
【背债】 bēizhài 〈动〉 be in debt; contract/incur debts; fall/run into debt; be saddled with debts: 不～ keep one's head above water; be debt-free ‖ 他背了一屁股/一身债。He was heavily in debts.
【背子】 bēizi ＝背篓 bēilǒu

悲 bēi ❶〈形〉 doleful; grievous; sad; sorrowful; mournful: ◇～伤; ～痛; 乐极生～ ❷〈动〉 be compassionate; pity; feel pity for: ◇～天悯人
【悲哀】 bēi'āi 〈形〉 grieved; sorrowful; mournful: ～不已 be overcome with sorrow ‖ 感到～ feel sad (about sth) ‖ 生活在～中 live in sorrow ‖ 为朋友之死而～ be grieved over the death of one's friend ‖ ～的场面 distressing scene ‖ ～的神色 doleful look ‖ 他英年早逝,令人～。It is tragic that he died so young.
【悲不自胜】 bēibù-zìshèng 〈熟〉 abandon oneself to grief; be overcome with grief; not be able to control one's sorrow
【悲惨】 bēicǎn 〈形〉 miserable; tragic; wretched: 过着～的生活 lead a life of misery; live a miserable/wretched life ‖ ～地死去 die miserably; die in misery ‖ ～的处境 rueful plight ‖ ～的结局 tragic ending ‖ ～的经历 tragic experience ‖ ～的命运 heavy fate ‖ ～的景象 heart-rending/sorry sight; sad sight ‖ ～遭遇 tragic/traumatic experience ‖ 她的下场很～。She met with a tragic end.
【悲恻】 bēicè 〈形〉〈书〉 sad; sorrowful; doleful
【悲愁】 bēichóu 〈形〉 sad and worried: 一脸～ look dolefully worried
【悲楚】 bēichǔ 〈形〉〈书〉 melancholic; sorrowful
【悲怆】 bēichuàng 〈形〉〈书〉 sad; sorrowful: ～的曲调 melancholy music
【悲从中来】 bēicóngzhōnglái 〈熟〉 feel sadness welling up
【悲悼】 bēidào 〈动〉 mourn (in grief); grieve over sb's death: ～亡友 grieve over one's deceased friend
【悲愤】 bēifèn 〈形〉 grievous and indignant: ～交集 be overcome with grief and indignation
〖～填膺〗 bēifèn-tiányīng 〈熟〉 be filled with/seized by grief and indignation
【悲歌】 bēigē ❶〈动〉 sing with solemn fervour: ～一曲 sing a sad song with deep emotion; chant a sad melody ❷〈名〉 sad melody; pathetic/stirring strains ❸〈名〉 [音乐] elegy; dirge; threnody
【悲哽】 bēigěng 〈动〉 be choked with sorrow; sob
【悲观】 bēiguān 〈形〉 pessimistic: 表现出～情绪 display pessimism ‖ 持～看法 take a gloomy/pessimistic view (of); be pessimistic (about) ‖ 感到～ feel pessimistic ‖ 克服/散布～情绪 overcome/spread pessimism ‖ 情绪～ be in a pessimistic mood ‖ ～的估计 gloomy assessment ‖ 别这样～! Don't be such a pessimist!
〖～失望〗 bēiguān-shīwàng 〈熟〉 be pessimistic and despondent; be disheartened
〖～厌世〗 bēiguān-yànshì 〈熟〉 be pessimistic and world-weary
〖～者〗 bēiguānzhě 〈名〉 pessimist; prophet of doom: ～从不指望任何事情会有多好的结果。A pessimist never expects anything to turn out well.
〖～主义〗 bēiguānzhǔyì 〈名〉 pessimism: ～观点 pessimistic view
【悲号】 bēiháo 〈动〉 cry in grief; wail (with grief)
【悲欢离合】 bēihuān-líhé 〈熟〉 joys and sorrows, partings and reunions—vicissitudes of life
【悲剧】 bēijù 〈名〉 tragedy: 避免一场～ avert a tragedy ‖ 导致～ lead to a tragedy ‖ 酿成/造成～ make/cause a tragedy ‖ 以～告终 end in tragedy ‖ ～性结局 tragic ending ‖ ～性的缺陷 tragic flaw ‖ ～演员 tragic actor; tragedian ‖ ～作者 tragedian ‖ 爱情～ love tragedy ‖ 个人～ personal tragedy ‖ 古典～ classical tragedy ‖ 家庭～ domestic tragedy ‖ 人类～ human tragedy
【悲苦】 bēikǔ 〈形〉 grieved and miserable; wretched: 排遣胸中的～ dispel one's sorrow ‖ ～的神情 miserable look
【悲凉】 bēiliáng 〈形〉 sad and dismal; desolate; forlorn: 曲调～。The tunes are doleful and melancholic.
【悲悯】 bēimǐn 〈动〉 feel compassion/pity for; feel sympathy for; sympathize (with)
【悲鸣】 bēimíng 〈动〉 utter sad calls; wail; lament
【悲凄】 bēiqī 〈形〉 mournful; plaintive; forlorn
【悲戚】 bēiqī 〈形〉 doleful; mournful; sad: 他～地笑了笑。He managed a rueful little smile.
【悲泣】 bēiqì 〈动〉 weep with grief
【悲切】 bēiqiè 〈形〉 doleful; grieved; mournful
【悲秋】 bēiqiū 〈名〉 melancholy thoughts associated with autumn; autumn-induced grief; autumnal sadness
【悲伤】 bēishāng 〈形〉 grieved; sad; sorrowful: 减轻～ lighten/lessen one's sorrow ‖ 引起～ inspire sorrow ‖ ～不已 be prostrate with grief; be in sore distress; be very sad ‖ ～成疾 be taken ill through grief ‖ ～而死 die of grief ‖ 过度～ be overburdened with grief ‖ 为不幸而～ grieve about one's misfortunes ‖ 他满怀～。Sadness overwhelmed him.
【悲酸】 bēisuān 〈形〉 sad and bitter; grieved and miserable: 阵阵～涌上心头。She was overwhelmed by bitter sorrow.
【悲叹】 bēitàn 〈动〉 bemoan; lament; sigh dolefully: ～自己的不幸 lament (over) one's misfortunes

【悲啼】 bēití 〈动〉 sob/weep with grief; (of certain birds) utter sad cries
【悲天悯人】 bēitiān-mǐnrén 〈熟〉 bemoan the hard times and the misery of the people; be concerned with the bad times and human sufferings
【悲恸】 bēitòng 〈形〉 deeply grieved; wailing with grief; crying in grief; lamenting: ～欲绝 cry one's heart out ‖ 老国王晏驾,人们～不已。Much lamentation followed the death of the old king.
【悲痛】 bēitòng 〈形〉 grieved; sorrowful: 减轻～ assuage/lighten/mitigate one's sorrow ‖ 深感～ be in deep grief; feel deep/profound/keen sorrow (for) ‖ 抑制～ control/master/restrain one's grief ‖ ～万分 be in extreme grief ‖ ～得几乎发疯 go nearly mad with grief ‖ 极为～ be grief-stricken ‖ 十分～ in sore distress ‖ 化～为力量 turn grief into strength; convert sorrow into strength ‖ 为她的死而感到～ grieve (over) her death; feel sorrow at her death
〖～欲绝〗 bēitòng-yùjué 〈熟〉 be grief-stricken; be inconsolable; be frantic with grief; one's bosom is torn by sorrow: 劝慰～的亲属 console the grief-stricken relatives
【悲喜交集】 bēixǐ-jiāojí 〈熟〉 have mingled/mixed feelings of grief and joy: ～的泪水 tears of joy and grief
【悲喜剧】 bēixǐjù 〈名〉 tragicomedy
【悲辛】 bēixīn 〈形〉〈书〉 sad and bitter
【悲咽】 bēiyè 〈动〉 sob sadly
【悲壮】 bēizhuàng 〈形〉 solemn and stirring; tragic and soul-stirring; tragic and heroic: ～的诗篇 sad yet stirring poetry ‖ ～的事迹 moving and heroic deeds

碑 bēi 〈名〉 (upright) tablet; stele: 一块～ a tablet ‖ 立～纪念 put up/erect a tablet to the memory/in memory (of) ‖ 大理石/青铜～ marble/bronze tablet ‖ 人民英雄纪念～ Monument to the People's Heroes ◇～文;界～;树～立传
【碑额】 bēi'é 〈名〉 top part of a tablet; head of a stele
【碑记】 bēijì 〈名〉 record of events inscribed on a tablet; tablet inscription
【碑碣】 bēijié 〈名〉〈书〉 (upright) tablet; stele
【碑刻】 bēikè 〈名〉 inscription on a tablet; tablet inscription
【碑林】 bēilín 〈名〉 forest of steles: 西安～ Forest of Steles in Xi'an
【碑铭】 bēimíng ＝ 碑文 bēiwén
【碑拓】 bēità 〈名〉 rubbings from tablets
【碑帖】 bēitiè 〈名〉 rubbings from a stone inscription [usu used as model of calligraphy]; stone rubbing
【碑亭】 bēitíng 〈名〉 pavilion sheltering a stone tablet
【碑文】 bēiwén 〈名〉 inscription on a tablet; tablet inscription; monumental inscription
【碑阳】 bēiyáng 〈名〉 face/facade of a tablet
【碑阴】 bēiyīn 〈名〉 reverse side/back of a tablet
【碑志】 bēizhì ＝ 碑记 bēijì
【碑座】 bēizuò 〈名〉 seat of a tablet; tablet base/stand

鹎 bēi 〈名〉[动物] bulbul

běi

北 běi ❶〈名〉 north: 朝～走 go/head north ‖ 向～航行/行驶 sail/drive north ‖ 向～逃窜 flee northwards ‖ ～偏东/西 north by east/west ‖ ～墙 north wall ‖ ～去列车 northbound train ‖ 朝～的阳台/房间 balcony/room facing the north; north-facing balcony/room ‖ 黄河以～ to the north of the Yellow River ‖ 火车站以～三公里 three kilometres north of the railway station ‖ 再往～ further north ‖ 正～ due north ‖ 最～端的城市 northernmost city ‖ 你知道哪边是～吗? Do you know which way is north? ❷〈动〉 be defeated: 追奔逐～ pursue the defeated enemy ⇨败～
【北爱尔兰】 Běi'ài'ěrlán 〈名〉 Northern Ireland; Ulster: ～问题 Northern Ireland issue
【北半球】 běibànqiú 〈名〉 Northern Hemisphere
【北边】 běibiān 〈名〉 north; northern side: 蒙古在中国的～。Mongolia lies on the north of China.
【北冰洋】 Běibīngyáng 〈名〉 Arctic Ocean
【北部】 běibù 〈名〉 north; northern part: 中国～ North of China; northern China ‖ 延安在陕西的～。Yan'an is in the north of Shaanxi Province.
【北朝】 Běicháo 〈名〉 Northern Dynasties (386-581) [referring to the Northern Wei Dynasty (386-534), the Northern Qi Dynasty (550-577), the Eastern Wei Dynasty (534-550), the Western Wei Dynasty (535-556) and the Northern Zhou Dynasty (557-581)]
【北辰】 Běichén 〈名〉 Polaris; North/Pole Star; Polestar
【北达科他州】 Běidákētāzhōu 〈名〉 North Dakota [a US state]
【北大荒】 Běidàhuāng 〈名〉 Great Northern Wilderness (in Northeast China)
【北大西洋公约组织】 Běi Dàxīyáng Gōngyuē Zǔzhī 〈名〉 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
【北岛】 Běidǎo 〈名〉 North Island (of New Zealand)
【北点】 běidiǎn 〈名〉[天文] north point
【北斗星】 Běidǒuxīng 〈名〉 Ursa Major; Plough; Great Bear; Big Dipper
【北豆腐】 běidòufu 〈名〉 northern-styled bean curd—firm tofu
【北伐】 Běifá 〈名〉〈简称〉 Northern Expedition ⇨北伐战争
〖～军〗 Běifájūn 〈名〉 Northern Expeditionary Army
〖～战争〗 Běifá Zhànzhēng 〈名〉 Northern Expedition (1926-1927)
【北方】 běifāng 〈名〉 ❶ north ❷ the north; northern part (of a country): 面向～ face toward the north ‖ 去～ go to the north ‖ ～边界/地区/气候 northern border/region/climate ‖ 在～ (up) in the north ‖ 中国～ northern China ‖ ～的生活费用比南方低。It is less expensive to live in the north than in the south.
〖～话〗 běifānghuà 〈名〉 northern dialect
〖～人〗 běifāngrén 〈名〉 northerner
【北非】 Běi Fēi 〈名〉 North Africa
【北风】 běifēng 〈名〉 north wind; northerly wind: 寒冷的～ cold winds from the north ‖ ～呼啸。The wind comes down howling from the north.
【北瓜】 běiguā 〈方〉 ＝ 南瓜 nánguā
【北国】 běiguó 〈名〉〈书〉 northern part of the country; the north; northland: ～风光 northern scenery/landscape ‖ ～之春 spring in the north
【北海】 Běihǎi 〈名〉 North Sea: ～油田 North Sea oilfield
【北海道】 Běihǎidào 〈名〉 Hokkaido [in Japan]
【北海公园】 Běihǎi Gōngyuán 〈名〉 Beihai Park [the former Imperial Winter Palace in Beijing]
【北寒带】 běihándài 〈名〉 north frigid zone
【北回归线】 běihuíguīxiàn 〈名〉 Tropic of Cancer
【北货】 běihuò 〈名〉 delicacies from north China (such as dates, walnuts and dried persimmons)
【北极】 běijí 〈名〉 ❶ North Pole; Arctic Pole ❷ north magnetic pole; north pole
〖～光〗 běijíguāng 〈名〉 northern lights; aurora borealis
〖～海盆〗 Běijí Hǎipén 〈名〉 North Polar Basin
〖～狐〗 běijíhú ＝ 白狐 báihú
〖～霾〗 běijímái 〈名〉[气象] arctic haze
〖～圈〗 Běijíquān 〈名〉 Arctic Circle
〖～人种〗 běijí rénzhǒng 〈名〉 Arctic race
〖～星〗 Běijíxīng 〈名〉 Polaris; North Star: ～序 north polar sequence ‖ 没有指南针,他只能依靠～来航行。Without a compass, he had to navigate by the North Star.
〖～熊〗 běijíxióng 〈名〉 polar bear
【北京】 Běijīng 〈名〉 Beijing
〖～大学〗 Běijīng Dàxué 〈名〉 Beijing/Peking University
〖～烤鸭〗 Běijīng kǎoyā 〈名〉 Peking duck; roast Beijing duck
〖～人〗 Běijīngrén 〈名〉 ❶ native of Beijing; person from Beijing ❷ ＝ 北京猿人 Běijīng yuánrén
〖～时间〗 Běijīng Shíjiān 〈名〉 Beijing Time [the standard time in China]
〖～猿人〗 Běijīng yuánrén 〈名〉 Peking Man
【北马里亚纳】 Běimǎlǐyànà 〈名〉 Northern Mariana Islands [in the West Pacific]
〖～联邦〗 Běimǎlǐyànà Liánbāng 〈名〉 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
【北美】 Běi Měi 〈名〉〈简称〉 North America ⇨北美洲
〖～洲〗 Běi Měizhōu 〈名〉 North America

〖～自由贸易区〗 Běi Měi Zìyóu Màoyìqū 〈名〉 North American Free Trade Area [NAFTA, including Canada, the USA and Mexico, established in 1994]
【北面】 běimiàn 〈名〉 north; northern side: 俄国在中国的～。Russia lies on/to the north of China.
【北欧】 Běi Ōu 〈名〉 Northern Europe [including Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland and Denmark]: ～国家 Nordic countries
【北齐】 Běi Qí 〈名〉 the Northern Qi Dynasty (550-577) [one of the Northern Dynasties]
【北曲】 běiqǔ 〈名〉 ❶ northern tunes [a type of music popular in north China since the Song Dynasty] ❷ northern operas [popular in north China in the Yuan Dynasty]
【北山羊】 běishānyáng 〈名〉 ibex
【北上】 běishàng 〈动〉 go (up) north; proceed northward(s): ～车辆 northbound traffic ‖ 因施工今天将关闭一条～的道路。One northbound lane will be closed today because of construction in progress.
【北十字】 běishízì [天文] Northern Cross
【北宋】 Běi Sòng 〈名〉 Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127)
【北天极】 běitiānjí 〈名〉 [天文] north (celestial) pole
【北纬】 běiwěi 〈名〉 north/northern latitude: 我们目前方位是西经20度，～30度。Our current position is longitude 20 degrees west, latitude 30 degrees north.
【北魏】 Běi Wèi 〈名〉 Northern Wei Dynasty (386-534) [one of the Northern Dynasties]
【北温带】 běiwēndài 〈名〉 north temperate zone
【北洋】 Běiyáng 〈名〉 northern coastal region in the Qing Dynasty [including present Liaoning, Hebei and Shandong provinces]
〖～军阀〗 Běiyáng Jūnfá 〈名〉 Northern Warlords (1912-1927)
〖～水师〗 Běiyáng Shuǐshī 〈名〉 Northern Fleet (of the Qing Dynasty)
【北约】 Běiyuē 〈名〉〈简称〉 NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) ⇨北大西洋公约组织
【北岳】 Běiyuè 〈名〉 Northern Sacred Mountain [referring to Mount Heng in Shanxi Province, one of the five well-known sacred mountains in China]
【北周】 Běi Zhōu 〈名〉 Northern Zhou Dynasty (557-581) [one of the Northern Dynasties]

bèi

贝 bèi 〈名〉 ❶ shellfish ❷ cowry
【贝雕】 bèidiāo 〈名〉 shell carving
〖～画〗 bèidiāohuà 〈名〉 shell mosaic/picture
【贝多】 bèiduō ＝贝叶树 bèiyèshù
【贝尔法斯特】 Bèi'ěrfǎsītè 〈名〉 Belfast [capital of Northern Ireland]
【贝尔莫潘】 Bèi'ěrmòpān 〈名〉 Belmopan [capital of Belize in Latin America]
【贝尔格莱德】 Bèi'ěrgéláidé 〈名〉 Belgrade [capital of the former Yugoslavia]
【贝加尔湖】 Bèijiā'ěrhú 〈名〉 Lake Baikal [in eastern Siberia]
【贝壳】 bèiké 〈名〉 shell; conch: 采集～ collect shells
〖～币〗 bèikébì 〈名〉 wampum; cowrie
〖～工艺品〗 bèiké gōngyìpǐn 〈名〉 shellwork
〖～花〗 bèikéhuā 〈名〉 shell flower
〖～学〗 bèikéxué 〈名〉 conchology
【贝劳】 Bèiláo 〈名〉 Belau [island country in the Pacific Ocean]
〖～共和国〗 Bèiláo Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Belau
【贝勒】 bèile 〈名〉 *beile* [a rank of the Manchu nobility below that of prince]
【贝雷帽】 bèiléimào 〈名〉 beret: 一顶～ a beret ‖ 绿色～ Green Beret [US special troops]
【贝类】 bèilèi 〈名〉 shellfish; molluscs
〖～学〗 bèilèixué 〈名〉 conchology; malacology
【贝鲁特】 Bèilǔtè 〈名〉 Beirut [capital of Lebanon]
【贝母】 bèimǔ 〈名〉 [中药] ❶ fritillary ❷ bulb of the fritillary
【贝宁】 Bèiníng 〈名〉 Benin
〖～共和国〗 Bèiníng Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Benin
〖～人〗 Bèiníngrén 〈名〉 Beninian
【贝丘】 bèiqiū 〈名〉 [考古] shell mound
【贝塔】 bèitǎ 〈名〉 beta (β)
〖～节律〗 bèitǎ jiélǜ 〈名〉 beta rhythm
〖～粒子〗 bèitǎ lìzǐ 〈名〉 beta particle
〖～射线〗 bèitǎ shèxiàn 〈名〉 beta ray
【贝叶树】 bèiyèshù 〈名〉 [植物] pattra; talipot
【贝子】 bèizǐ 〈名〉 *beizi* [a rank of the Manchu nobility below that of *beile* (贝勒)]

孛 bèi 〈名〉〈书〉 (shining) comet
⇨bó

狈 bèi →狼狈 lángbèi

棂 bèi
【棂多】 bèiduō ＝贝多 bèiduō

备 bèi ❶〈形〉 complete; perfect: ⇨齐～; 求全责～ ❷〈动〉 have; be equipped with; possess: ～有样品。Samples are readily available. ‖ 我们租了一套～有全部家具的公寓房。We rented an apartment complete with furniture. ⇨德才兼～ ❸〈动〉 prepare; get ready; provide with: ～饭 prepare a meal ‖ ～马 saddle and bridle the horse ⇨～料; 筹～ ❹〈动〉 prepare against; take precautions against: 以～不时之需 for unexpected future use ⇨防～; 攻其不～; 警～ ❺〈名〉 equipment: ⇨军～; 设～; 装～ ❻〈副〉 fully; completely; in every possible way: ～尝闲苦 suffer many privations ‖ ～受欢迎 enjoy immense/enormous popularity; be in high popularity; be met with warm welcome ‖ ～受虐待 be much abused ‖ ～受折磨 be much tortured ‖ ～受尊敬 enjoy great respect (of) ‖ 这种水果由于富含维生素而～受青睐。This fruit is much prized for its high vitamin content.
【备案】 bèi'àn 〈动〉 put on file/record; enter in the records: ～存查 file on record for reference ‖ 此事已报主管部门～。This has been reported to the responsible department for the record.
【备办】 bèibàn 〈动〉 prepare and purchase; prepare for: ～婚事 prepare for the wedding ‖ ～嫁装 get together a trousseau ‖ ～酒席 prepare for a banquet ‖ ～年货 make purchases for the Spring Festival
【备不住】 bèibuzhù 〈副〉〈方〉 maybe; perhaps; possibly: ～他哪天还能当上一把手。Who knows, some day he may move up to the No. 1 position. ‖ ～已经有人告诉她了。Probably she has been told about it.
【备查】 bèichá 〈动〉 (of documents) keep for future reference: 存档～ file on record for reference; keep on file for reference ‖ ～录音 reference recording
【备尝甘苦】 bèicháng-gānkǔ 〈熟〉 have tasted the sweetness and bitterness of life; have experienced both good fortunes and harsh adversities
【备尝艰辛】 bèicháng-jiānxīn 〈熟〉 undergo hardships; suffer untold hardships; suffer many privations
【备尝辛酸】 bèicháng-xīnsuān 〈熟〉 go through/undergo all kinds of hardships
【备而不用】 bèi'érbùyòng 〈熟〉 have sth ready in case of need; save sth for possible future use; keep sth so as not to be caught unprepared
【备份】 bèifèn ❶〈形〉 alternate; backup; standby: ⇨～程序 ❷〈动〉 copy; duplicate: ～大量数据 back up huge amounts of data ‖ 把文件～到软盘上 back up the document on a floppy disc
〖～程序〗 bèifèn chéngxù 〈名〉 [计算机] backup program
〖～储存器〗 bèifèn chǔcúnqì 〈名〉 [计算机] backup storage
〖～磁盘〗 bèifèn cípán 〈名〉 [计算机] backup disc
〖～伞〗 bèifènsǎn 〈名〉 [军事] alternate parachute
〖～文件〗 bèifèn wénjiàn 〈名〉 [计算机] backup copy
【备耕】 bèigēng 〈动〉 make preparations for ploughing and sowing
【备荒】 bèihuāng 〈动〉 prepare against natural disasters/crop failures/famine
【备货】 bèihuò 〈动〉 get goods ready for sale; stock up
【备件】 bèijiàn 〈名〉 spare part: ～箱 spare part kit
【备考】 bèikǎo ❶〈动〉 prepare for examinations: 学生们正在～。The students are preparing for their examinations. ❷〈名〉 (of a book, document, appendix, notes, etc) for reference
【备课】 bèikè 〈动〉 (of a teacher) prepare lessons; prepare for a

lecture

【备料】 bèiliào 〈动〉❶ get materials ready; prepare productive materials: 他上班前就备好了料。He got the materials ready before the shift started. ❷ prepare feed (for livestock)

【备品】 bèipǐn 〈名〉spare parts/tools; spare

【备取】 bèiqǔ 〈动〉be on the waiting list (for admission to a school): ～生 student on the waiting list for admission

【备述】 bèishù 〈动〉give the detail; tell in detail: ～其事 describe sth down to the smallest detail; dwell on sth

【备忘录】 bèiwànglù 〈名〉❶ *memorandum*: ～协议 memorandum agreement ‖ 办公室～ office memo ‖ 机密～ confidential memo ‖ 谅解～ memorandum of understanding ‖ 三方～ tripartite memorandum ❷ memorandum book; memo pad

【备细】 bèixì ❶〈形〉〈书〉detailed; minute; in detail ❷〈名〉detailed information; details; particulars

【备用】 bèiyòng 〈动〉reserve; keep back/save for future use/a *special purpose*: 安排一架直升飞机～ keep a helicopter on standby ‖ 留些钱～ hold/have/keep some money in reserve ‖ ～方案/基地 alternative scheme/base ‖ ～计算机/显示器 standby computer/display ‖ ～物资 reserve goods and materials

〖～电池〗 bèiyòng diànchí 〈名〉standby battery; reserve battery

〖～电路〗 bèiyòng diànlù 〈名〉spare circuit: 接通～ close the spare circuit

〖～发电机〗 bèiyòng fādiànjī 〈名〉backup/standby generator

〖～发动机〗 bèiyòng fādòngjī 〈名〉backup/standby engine

〖～航空站〗 *bèiyòng hángkōngzhàn* 〈名〉*alternate airport*

〖～机场〗 bèiyòng jīchǎng 〈名〉alternate airport

〖～款项〗 bèiyòng kuǎnxiàng 〈名〉reserve funds

〖～零件〗 bèiyòng língjiàn 〈名〉spare parts; spare

〖～轮胎〗 bèiyòng lúntāi 〈名〉spare tyre: 换上～ install/mount the spare tyre

〖～燃油箱〗 bèiyòng rányóuxiāng 〈名〉reserve fuel tank

〖～设备〗 bèiyòng shèbèi 〈名〉standby facility; emergency apparatus; reserve/spare equipment; backup; standby

〖～数据块〗 bèiyòng shùjùkuài 〈名〉[计算机] block standby

〖～文件〗 bèiyòng wénjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] backup file

〖～线路〗 *bèiyòng xiànlù* 〈名〉*spare circuit*

〖～系统〗 bèiyòng xìtǒng 〈名〉[计算机] backup system

【备战】 bèizhàn 〈动〉❶ prepare for war: 加紧～ speed up war preparations ‖ 扩军～ armaments expansion and war preparations ‖ 〈喻〉～奥运会 prepare oneself/train for the Olympic Games ❷ be prepared against war: 积极～,防止侵略 make active preparations against any invasion

〖～备荒〗 bèizhàn-bèihuāng 〈熟〉prepare against/for famines and natural disasters

【备至】 bèizhì 〈副〉to the utmost; in every possible way: 颂扬～ praise profusely

【备置】 bèizhì 〈动〉get sth ready; purchase; acquire; secure; shop for

【备注】 *bèizhù* 〈名〉❶ *remarks* ❷ *remarks column; comments*

〖～栏〗 bèizhùlán 〈名〉remarks column; comments

背 bèi ❶〈名〉back; dorsum: ～靠着墙 lean one's back against the wall ‖ ～痛 one's back aches; have a pain in the back; backache; back pain ‖ 拍拍～ pat/slap sb on the back ‖ 弯～ bent back ⇨～脊;汗流浃～;马～ ❷〈名〉back of any object: 手～ back of a hand ‖ 椅～ back of a chair ❸〈动〉(sit, stand, move, etc) with the back towards; back on(to): ～山面水 facing/fronting a river and backing on a mountain ‖ ～着风走 walk with one's back to the wind/with the wind at one's back ‖ 我们的房子～靠着河。Our house backs *on a river*. ❹〈动〉act contrary to; break; violate: ～着良心做事 act against one's conscience ⇨～信弃义 ❺〈形〉〈口〉unlucky: 运气～ have hard/bad luck; be jinxed; be down on one's luck ‖ 今天打麻将,我手气很～。I am very unlucky at mahjong today. / I get lousy hands at mahjong today. ❻〈动〉go away; leave: ⇨～井离乡 ❼〈动〉do sth behind sb's back; hide sth from: ～人的事 sth to hide from others ‖ ～着他妻子买了一所别墅 purchase a villa behind his wife's back ‖ 说话不～人 be outspoken; speak without noticing who's listening ‖ 这话我只能～着别人给你说。I can only tell you this in confidence. / This is only between the two of us. ❽〈动〉recite; learn by heart: ～书/台词 learn the text/one's lines by heart ❾〈动〉have one's hands crossed (or tied) behind: ～着手来回踱步 walk back and forth with one's hands clasped at the back ‖ 他给～绑着抓走了。*He was taken away with his hands* tied at the back. ❿〈形〉hard of hearing: 他耳朵很～。He is hard of hearing. ⓫〈形〉out-of-the-way: 那条街很～。*That is an* out-of-the-way street. ⓬〈动〉turn away: 她厌恶地～过脸去。She turned away in disgust.

⇨bēi

【背部】 bèibù 〈名〉back of the body; dorsum: 扭伤～ strain one's back ‖ ～受伤 be injured/wounded in the back

【背不住】 bèibuzhù ＝备不住 bèibuzhù

【背城借一】 bèichéng-jièyī 〈熟〉fight with one's back to the wall; fight to the last ditch; put up a desperate struggle; make one's last effort

【背城一战】 bèichéng-yīzhàn ＝ 背城借一 bèichéng-jièyī

【背衬】 bèichèn 〈名〉back lining

【背搭子】 bèidāzi 〈名〉travelling sack [slung over the shoulder and used for carrying a quilt or other belongings]

【背褡】 bèidā 〈名〉〈方〉sleeveless garment

【背道而驰】 bèidào'érchí 〈熟〉run in the opposite direction; go against; run counter to: 同爱国主义精神～ run counter to the spirit of patriotism ‖ 与奥运会宗旨～ run counter to the Olympic ideal ‖ 同"一个中国"的原则～ be contrary to the one-China principle ‖ 与时代和人民对他们的要求～ fly in the face of the requirements of the times and of the people ‖ 与愿望～ be in direct contravention of one's wishes

【背道儿】 *bèidàor* 〈名〉*quiet path; unfrequented road*

【背地里】 bèidìli 〈副〉behind sb's back; furtively; privately; secretly; on the sly: ～抽烟 smoke on the sly ‖ ～说他坏话 speak ill of him in his absence/behind his back

【背对背】 bèiduìbèi ＝ 背靠背 bèikàobèi

【背飞】 bèifēi 〈动〉[体育] make a backward flight

【背风】 bèifēng 〈形〉on/under the lee (side); leeward; sheltered/protested from the wind: 在～处晒晒太阳 enjoy the sunshine on/under the lee

〖～波〗 bèifēngbō 〈名〉[气象] lee wave

〖～潮〗 bèifēngcháo 〈名〉lee tide

【背旮旯儿】 bèigālár 〈名〉〈方〉out-of-the-way place

【背躬】 bèigōng 〈名〉(in traditional Chinese opera) aside: 打～ *utter an aside*

【背光】 bèiguāng 〈形〉in a bad/poor light; in one's own light; with one's back to the light: 他～站着。He stood in his own light.

【背后】 bèihòu 〈名〉❶ behind; back: 从～攻击 attack in reverse/from the back ‖ 在门～ behind the door ‖ 在山～ at the back of the mountain ❷ behind sb's back: ～捣鬼 play underhand tricks; scheme behind the scenes ‖ ～批评 criticize sb behind his back ‖ ～下毒手 stab sb in the back ‖ ～中伤 malign/vilify sb behind his back ‖ 在～说坏话 speak ill of sb behind his back

【背晦】 *bèihui* ＝ 悖晦 *bèihui*

【背货】 bèihuò 〈名〉unfashionable/outdated and slow-selling goods; drug on the market

【背集】 bèijí 〈动〉〈方〉be a day without a market; belong to non-market day: 跟～ go to the market on a non-market day—do sth when there is little chance of success; do sth that is doomed to fail

【背脊】 bèijǐ 〈名〉back (of the human body): 扭伤～ strain one's back

【背剪】 bèijiǎn 〈动〉❶ have one's hands crossed/clasped behind the back: 他～双手,在一边看热闹。He stood on the side and watched *with his hands crossed behind his back*. ❷ have one's hands fastened/trussed at the back: 那小偷双手～给抓走了。The thief *was taken away with his hands trussed behind* him.

【背角】 bèijiǎo 〈名〉corner: 在～处嘀咕 gossip in the corner

【背井离乡】 bèijǐng-líxiāng 〈熟〉(be forced to) leave one's home; go away from home: 成千上万的人们因战争所迫而～。Thousands of people have been uprooted/displaced by the war.

【背景】 bèijǐng 〈名〉❶ backdrop; background; setting: ～灯光 background/backing light ‖ 舞台～ stage background ‖ 照片的～ background to the photograph ‖ 桌面～ desktop background ‖ 以日常生活为～ with everyday life as backdrop ❷ background; set-

ting：家庭～ family background ‖ 经济/文化/学术/政治～ economic/cultural/academic/political background ‖ 历史/社会～ historical/social background/context/setting ‖ 这本书以农村为～。The book is set in the countryside. ‖ 事件是在世界经济危机的～下发生的。The incident took place against a background of a worldwide economic crisis. ❸ powerful/influential connections：她挺有～。She is well connected. / She has friends and relatives in high places. ‖ 这个官司有～，不可掉以轻心。This lawsuit is not as simple as it seems, and you must not treat it lightly.

〖～亮度〗 bèijǐng liàngdù 〈名〉 background luminance
〖～幕布〗 bèijǐng mùbù 〈名〉 backcloth; backdrop
〖～图画〗 bèijǐng túhuà 〈名〉 background picture
〖～音乐〗 bèijǐng yīnyuè 〈名〉 background music
〖～噪声〗 bèijǐng zàoshēng 〈名〉 background noise
〖～知识〗 bèijǐng zhīshí 〈名〉 background knowledge
〖～资料〗 bèijǐng zīliào 〈名〉 background information/material

【背静】 bèijing 〈形〉 quiet and secluded：走～的小巷 take a quiet back lane

【背靠背】 bèikàobèi 〈动〉 be back to back：～站着 stand back against back ‖ ～坐着 sit back to back

【背阔肌】 bèikuòjī 〈名〉［解剖］ latissimus dorsi

【背离】 bèilí 〈动〉 ❶ leave：～故土 leave one's native land ❷ deviate/depart from; turn one's back on：～传统 depart from tradition ‖ ～既定的判例 departure from established precedents ‖ ～原则 depart/deviate/stray from the principle (of) ‖ ～原作 diverge/differ from the original

【背理】 bèilǐ 〈形〉 contrary to reason; unreasonable; against reason：这件事她做得有点～。It was unreasonable of her to do it.

【背令】 bèilìng 〈形〉 out of season：～商品 out-of-season goods

【背面】 bèimiàn 〈名〉 ❶ back (of objects)：在支票的～签字 sign (on) the back of a cheque; endorse the cheque ‖ 硬币/纸的～ reverse of the coin/the paper ‖ 信封～ back of an envelope ‖ 请翻到～。Please turn over. (P. T. O.) ❷ back (of some animals)

【背谬】 bèimiù ＝ 悖谬 bèimiù

【背年】 bèinián 〈名〉 (of fruit trees) fruitless year; (of bamboo) slow year

【背叛】 bèipàn 〈动〉 betray; defect; forsake; rebel against; renounce; throw off allegiance (to)：～革命 betray the revolution ‖ ～民主党 apostatize from the Democratic Party ‖ ～朋友 go back on one's friends; betray one's friends ‖ ～妻子 forsake one's wife ‖ ～祖国 turn one's back against one's country; betray one's country ‖ 暗中～ secretly commit a treachery ‖ ～者 defector; traitor

【背鳍】 bèiqí 〈名〉［动物］ dorsal fin

【背气】 bèiqì 〈动〉 stop breathing temporarily：他气得差点儿背过气去。He nearly choked with rage.

【背弃】 bèiqì 〈动〉 abandon; forsake; forswear; renounce; desert：～国家/原则 deny one's country/principle ‖ ～诺言 break one's promise; go back on one's word ‖ ～朋友 abandon one's friends ‖ ～誓言 break/forswear an oath ‖ ～信仰 break one's faith

【背人】 bèirén 〈动〉 ❶ be concealed from the public：他背着人溜进了酒吧。He slipped into a bar inconspicuously. ❷ be secret/private/secluded：～的地方 secluded place ‖ 咱们找个～的地方谈一谈。Let's have a talk behind closed doors. / Let's find a private place where we can talk. ❸ be unmentionable：～的病 embarrassing/shameful/unmentionable disease ‖ ～的交易 shady deal ‖ 她没什么～的事。She had nothing to hide from anyone.

【背时】 bèishí 〈形〉 ❶ untimely; outdated; out of fashion：～服装 unfashionable dress ❷ unlucky; under an devil star：这些天我真～。I'm really unlucky these days.

【背书】 bèishū ❶〈动〉 learn a text by heart; recite a text from memory ❷〈动〉 endorse; back; sign an endorsement：～单据 back a bill ‖ ～支票 back/endorse a cheque ❸〈名〉 endorsement：～责任 liability for endorsement ‖ 记名～ endorsement in full ‖ 无/不记名～ endorsement in blank; blank endorsement

〖～人〗 bèishūrén 〈名〉 endorser; backer

【背水一战】 bèishuǐ-yīzhàn 〈熟〉 fight with one's back to the river/wall—fight a life-and-death battle; fight to the death; make a last desperate effort：陷入～的困境 have one's back to the wall

【背水阵】 bèishuǐzhèn 〈名〉 situation in which one has to fight for survival; desperate situation; one's strategy or plans for a last-ditch battle

【背诵】 bèisòng 〈动〉 recite; recite/repeat from memory：～课文/一首诗 recite a text/poem ‖ ～文选 literary gems for recitation

【背向】 bèixiàng ＝ 向背 xiàngbèi

【背销】 bèixiāo 〈形〉 (of goods) slow-selling; slack in sales：～商品 merchandise that sells slowly/poorly; slow-selling goods ‖ 由于产品～，该公司将裁掉 184 名员工。The company is to axe 184 jobs because of slack demand for its products.

【背斜】 bèixié 〈名〉［地质］ anticline

〖～层〗 bèixiécéng 〈名〉［地质］ anticlinal strata

【背心】 bèixīn 〈名〉 waistcoat; vest; singlet：防弹～ bulletproof vest ‖ 棉～ cotton-padded waistcoat/vest ‖ 鸭绒～ down-padded waistcoat/vest

【背信】 bèixìn 〈动〉 break one's promise; go back on one's word; betray a promise/trust

〖～弃义〗 bèixìn-qìyì 〈熟〉 betray a trust; throw sb over the bridge; behave treacherously (toward)：～的盟友 perfidious allies ‖ ～的行为 act of treachery; act of bad faith

【背兴】 bèixìng 〈形〉〈方〉 unlucky; down on one's luck; out of luck

【背眼】 bèiyǎn 〈形〉 (of places) not easily seen; inconspicuous：在～的地方卿卿我我 say sweet things to each other in secret places

【背阴】 bèiyīn 〈形〉 shady; in the shade：～处 shady area/spot; shade ‖ 楼后～的地方还有积雪。Some snow still remained in the shade of the building.

【背影】 bèiyǐng 〈名〉 sight/view of sb's back：他噙着泪水，凝望着父亲远去的～。He gazed at his father's receding figure with tearful eyes.

【背约】 bèiyuē ❶〈动〉 break a contract/an agreement; break one's promise/word; go back on one's word; fail to keep one's promise/word ❷〈名〉 breach of promise

【背越式】 bèiyuèshì 〈名〉［体育］ Fosbury flop; backstyle [a high-jumping technique whereby the jumper clears the bar headfirst and backwards]：～跳高 Fosbury-flop high jump

【背运】 bèiyùn ❶〈名〉 bad/ill luck; misfortune：走～ have bad luck; be jinxed; be under an evil star; have a streak of bad luck ❷〈形〉 unlucky; unfortunate：玩牌老～ be always unlucky at cards

【背字儿】 bèizìr ＝ 背运①bèiyùn

钡 bèi 〈名〉［化学］ barium (Ba)：～合金 barium alloy

【钡餐】 bèicān 〈名〉［医学］ barium meal：～检查 barium meal examination

〖～透视〗 bèicān tòushì 〈名〉［医学］ barium meal X-ray examination

【钡长石】 bèichángshí 〈名〉 baryta feldspar; celsian

倍 bèi ❶〈动〉 double：⇨加～；事半功～ ❷〈数〉 time; fold：四～ four times; four-fold ‖ 15 是 5 的 3～。Fifteen is three times as much as five. ❸〈副〉 exceptionally; extraordinarily：～感亲切 feel particularly affectionate ❹〈副〉〈方〉［only used before some adjectives］ awfully; especially; extremely：⇨～儿

【倍比定律】 bèibǐ dìnglǜ 〈名〉［化学］ law of multiple proportion

【倍道】 bèidào 〈动〉〈书〉 travel at double speed：昼夜～兼程 travel day and night at double speed

【倍加】 bèijiā 〈副〉 extraordinarily; extremely; doubly：～关怀 show extra concern (for) ‖ ～努力 double/redouble one's efforts ‖ ～小心 be extremely/doubly careful (about); be all the more careful ‖ 和平来之不易，应当～珍惜。Peace has not come easily and should be especially cherished.

【倍率】 bèilǜ 〈名〉 magnifying power

【倍频】 bèipín 〈名〉 frequency doubling/multiplication：～范围 octave coverage

〖～带〗 bèipíndài 〈名〉 octave frequency band

〖～检波器〗 bèipín jiǎnbōqì 〈名〉 multiplier detector

〖～器〗 bèipínqì 〈名〉 frequency multiplier

【倍儿】 bèir 〈副〉〈方〉 very much; awfully; terribly：～精神 terribly energetic/vigorous ‖ ～亮 very bright ‖ ～香 very delicious ‖ ～棒！Great!

【倍式】 bèishì 〈名〉 duplication formula

【倍数】 bèishù 〈名〉 ❶ multiple：21 是 3 和 7 的～。Twenty-one

is the multiple of 3 or 7. ⇨最小公～ ❷ [经济] multiple; multiplier: ～效应 multiplier effect
【倍蓰】 bèixǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 many times; multiple
【倍性】 bèixìng 〈名〉 [遗传] ploidy
【倍增】 bèizēng 〈动〉 double; redouble; multiply: 信心/勇气～ with doubled confidence/courage

悖 bèi 〈书〉 ❶ 〈动〉 run contrary to; go against: 并行不～ not be contradictory to each other; not mutually exclusive; be mutually compatible ‖ 有～常理 be contrary to common sense ❷ 〈形〉 unreasonable; erroneous; contrary to reason: ⇨～谬 ❸ 〈形〉 baffled; puzzled; confused: ⇨～晦
【悖晦】 bèihui 〈形〉〈方〉 (*of old people*) *muddle-headed; confused*
【悖理】 bèilǐ ＝ 背理 bèilǐ
【悖论】 bèilùn 〈名〉 antinomy; antilogy; paradox
【悖谬】 bèimiù 〈形〉〈书〉 absurd; preposterous
【悖逆】 bèinì 〈形〉〈书〉 disloyal; rebellious
〖～不道〗 bèinì-bùdào 〈熟〉 offensive to all established norms or values; defy laws
【悖入悖出】 bèirù-bèichū 〈熟〉 ill-gotten, ill spent; easy come, easy go: wealth acquired by evil means goes away in the same manner
【悖时】 bèishí ＝ 背时 bèishí

被 bèi ❶ 〈名〉 quilt: 一床～ a quilt ‖ 做新棉～ make a new quilt padded with cotton ‖ 百纳～ crazy/patchwork quilt ‖ 涤纶～ terylene quilt ⇨～面; 毛巾～ ❷ 〈动〉 cover (with): ⇨～覆 ❸ 〈动〉 suffer (from): ～屈含冤 be wronged ⇨～灾 ❹ 〈动〉 [used in the passive voice when the doer of the action is not mentioned]: ～盗 be burglarized/pilfered/stolen ‖ ～拘留 be taken into custody ‖ ～拒签 be refused a visa ‖ ～免职 be stripped of one's post/job ‖ 她～评为先进工作者。 She was appraised as a model worker. ❺ 〈介〉 [used in the passive voice to introduce the doer of the action or the action if the doer is not mentioned] by: ～经理解雇 *be dismissed by the manager*
【被保护国】 bèibǎohùguó 〈名〉 protectorate
【被保险人】 bèibǎoxiǎnrén 〈名〉 the insured; insurant; insured person
【被保证人】 bèibǎozhèngrén 〈名〉 warrantee
【被背书人】 bèibèishūrén 〈名〉 *endorsee*
【被剥削阶级】 bèibōxuējiējí 〈名〉 exploited class
【被剥削者】 bèibōxuēzhě 〈名〉 the exploited
【被捕】 bèibǔ 〈动〉 be arrested; be under arrest: 他因虚报账目而～。 He was arrested for falsifying accounts.
〖～者〗 bèibǔzhě 〈名〉 captive; arrestee; the arrested
【被乘数】 bèichéngshù 〈名〉 multiplicand
【被除数】 bèichúshù 〈名〉 dividend
【被褡子】 bèidāzi ＝ 背褡子 bèidāzi
【被袋】 bèidài 〈名〉 bedding bag
【被单】 bèidān 〈名〉 ❶ sheet; coverlet; bed linen ❷ double-layered sheet (used as a blanket)
〖～布〗 bèidānbù 〈名〉 sheeting
【被动】 bèidòng 〈形〉 ❶ passive; inactive: ～挨打 take a beating passively; be on the defensive ‖ 变～为主动 regain the initiative ‖ ～反应 passive response without striking back ‖ 工作要主动,不要～。 We should take the initiative on the job rather than work passively. / We should be proactive and not passive in our work. ❷ *unfavourable*: 陷入～ *be thrown into an unfavourable* situation
〖～传感器〗 bèidòng chuángǎnqì 〈名〉 [机械] passive sensor
〖～滑翔〗 bèidòng huáxiáng 〈名〉 passive glide
〖～免疫〗 bèidòng miǎnyì 〈名〉 [医学] passive immunity: ～法 passive immunization
〖～溶血〗 bèidòng róngxuè 〈名〉 [医学] passive haemolysis
〖～式〗 bèidòngshì 〈名〉 [语言] passive form/voice; the passive
〖～吸烟〗 bèidòng xīyān 〈名〉 passive/secondhand smoking: ～者 passive/secondhand smoker
〖～语态〗 bèidòng yǔtài 〈名〉 [语言] passive voice
〖～转移〗 bèidòng zhuǎnyí 〈名〉 [医学] passive transfer
【被服】 bèifú 〈名〉 bedding and clothing: ～厂 bedding and clothing factory
【被俘】 bèifú 〈动〉 be taken prisoner; be captured: ～士兵 captured/captive soldiers; prisoners of war (POW)
【被覆】 bèifù ❶ 〈动〉 cover; mantle; blanket; carpet; envelop: 山上～着苍翠的树木。 The mountain is mantled by verdant trees. ❷ 〈名〉 plant cover; natural vegetation cover: 滥伐森林,严重破坏了地面～。 Wanton denudation of forests has seriously destroyed the natural vegetation cover.
〖～光纤〗 *bèifù guāngxiān* 〈名〉 *coated fibre*
【被告】 bèigào 〈名〉 defendant; the accused: 盘问～ cross-examine a defendant ‖ 为～辩护 plead for/defend the defendant ‖ 以抢劫罪传讯～ arraign a defendant on a charge of robbery ‖ ～的辩诉状 statement of defence ‖ ～律师 defence attorney ‖ ～败诉/胜诉。 The defendant lost/won the case. ‖ ～被控谋杀罪。 The defendant is charged with/accused of murder. ‖ ～被宣告无罪。 The accused was acquitted of the charge. / The accused was declared innocent. ‖ ～中有数人被判定有罪。 Several of the accused were found guilty. ‖ 陪审团判决～无罪。 The jury found the accused not guilty. ‖ 证据表明～有罪。 The evidence points to the guilt of the accused.
〖～方〗 bèigàofāng 〈名〉 defence: ～证人 witness for the defence
〖～人〗 bèigàorén 〈名〉 defendant; the accused
〖～席〗 bèigàoxí 〈名〉 defendant's seat; dock
【被管制】 bèiguǎnzhì 〈动〉 be under public surveillance: ～分子 person under public surveillance
【被害人】 bèihàirén 〈名〉 victim; the injured (party)
【被加数】 bèijiāshù 〈名〉 summand; addend
【被监护人】 bèijiānhùrén 〈名〉 ward
【被减数】 bèijiǎnshù 〈名〉 minuend
【被劫持者】 bèijiéchízhě 〈名〉 hijack victim; hijacked person; hijackee
【被拘留者】 bèijūliúzhě 〈名〉 detainee; internee
【被开方数】 bèikāifāngshù 〈名〉 [数学] radicand
【被控】 bèikòng 〈动〉 be accused of; be charged with: ～犯谋杀罪/受贿罪 be accused of/charged with murder/bribery ‖ 因与一起抢劫案有牵连而～ be charged of *involvement in a robbery* ‖ 该公司～未能保护公众利益。 The company stands accused of failing to safeguard the public.
【被里】 bèilǐ 〈名〉 quilt lining/liner; underside of a quilt
【被面】 bèimiàn 〈名〉 facing of a quilt; quilt cover: 软缎～ satin quilt cover ‖ 绣花～ embroidered quilt cover
【被难】 bèinàn 〈动〉 ❶ be killed in a disaster or accident; fall victim (to): 飞机失事,乘客全部～。 All the passengers died in the air crash. ❷ suffer from a natural disaster: ～的渔民 disaster-stricken fishermen
【被迫】 bèipò 〈动〉 be compelled/forced; be under compulsion/constraint: ～参与/投降 participate/surrender under compulsion ‖ ～卖淫 be compelled/forced into prostitution ‖ ～认输 be/compelled/forced to admit defeat
【被侵略方】 bèiqīnlüèfāng 〈名〉 victim of aggression; invaded country
【被侵权人】 bèiqīnquánrén 〈名〉 [法律] the infringed
【被褥】 bèirù 〈名〉 bedding; bedclothes: 晾晒～ sun and air the bedding
【被上诉人】 bèishàngsùrén 〈名〉 [法律] appellee
【被诉】 bèisù 〈动〉 be sued
【被套】 bèitào 〈名〉 ❶ bed sack; bedding bag ❷ ＝ 被罩 bèizhào ❸ cotton padding/wadding for a quilt
【被提名人】 *bèitímíngrén* 〈名〉 *nominee*
【被统治者】 bèitǒngzhìzhě 〈名〉 the ruled
【被头】 bèitóu 〈名〉 ❶ cover on the top edge of a quilt ❷ 〈方〉 quilt
【被窝儿】 bèiwōr 〈名〉 quilt spread (with three edges folded in) *for sleeping under*: 暖～ *warm the bed* ‖ 躺在～里 *lie under one's* quilt ‖ 孩子钻进妈妈的～里。 The child got under his mother's quilt. / The child nestled under the quilt next to his mother.
【被卧】 bèiwo 〈名〉 quilt: 一床～ a quilt
【被絮】 bèixù 〈名〉 cotton padding of a quilt
【被选举权】 bèixuǎnjǔquán 〈名〉 right to be elected
【被选举人】 bèixuǎnjǔrén 〈名〉 the elected
【被罩】 bèizhào 〈名〉 (bag-shaped) quilt cover/slip
【被子植物】 bèizǐ zhíwù 〈名〉 angiosperm
【被子】 bèizi 〈名〉 quilt: 叠～ fold (up) one's quilt ‖ 缝～ make/

stitch a quilt ‖ 铺～ spread out one's quilt ‖ 把～盖好! Cover yourself up with a quilt, please.

棓 bèi →五棓子 wǔbèizǐ
⇨bàng

辈 bèi 〈名〉❶ people of a certain kind; the like; type: 我～ people of my kind; people like me ‖ 无能之～ people without ability; incompetent people ❷ generation (in the family): 老一～ older generation ‖ 他们同～。They are of/belong to the same generation. ⇨老前～;晚～;祖～ ❸ life-time; all one's life: ⇨～子

【辈出】 bèichū 〈动〉come forth in large numbers: 英雄～的时代 age of heroes ‖ 流行歌坛新人～。New singers are emerging group after group. ⇨人才～

【辈分】 bèifen 〈名〉seniority in a family/clan; position in the family hierarchy: 我的～比他高。I rank as his senior in the family hierarchy.

【辈行】 bèiháng ＝ 辈分 bèifen

【辈数儿】 bèishùr ＝ 辈分 bèifen

【辈子】 bèizi 〈名〉all one's life; lifetime: 后/前半～ second/first half of one's life; later/early years of one's life ‖ 一～ all one's life; throughout one's whole life ‖ 一～做好事 perform good deeds all one's life ‖ 他当了一～教师。He has been a teacher all his life. ‖ 那事件影响了他一～。That event coloured his whole life.

惫 bèi 〈形〉exhausted; fatigued; worn-out: ⇨困～;疲～

【惫乏】 bèifá 〈形〉〈书〉tired; weary; exhausted; worn out and weak

【惫倦】 bèijuàn 〈形〉〈书〉tired out and sleepy: 酒后～ feel groggy after drinking

【惫懒】 bèilǎn 〈形〉tired and indolent

【惫累】 bèilèi 〈形〉tired out; exhausted; weary; fatigued; drained out

【惫色】 bèisè 〈名〉〈书〉tired look: 面有～ look tired; with a tired look

焙 bèi 〈动〉bake over a slow fire: ～辣椒 dry hot pepper over a slow fire ⇨烘～

【焙粉】 bèifěn 〈名〉baking powder

【焙烤】 bèikǎo 〈动〉bake; roast: ～食品 bakery (product)

【焙烧】 bèishāo 〈动〉roast; bake: ～膨胀 calcining expansion

〖～炉〗 bèishāolú 〈名〉roasting furnace; roaster

〖～窑〗 bèishāoyáo 〈名〉burning-in kiln

蓓 bèi

【蓓蕾】 bèilěi 〈名〉bud: 枝头出现～。Buds appeared on the branches.

褙 bèi 〈动〉stick one piece of cloth/paper onto the back of another: ⇨裱～

【褙子】 bèizi 〈名〉〈方〉pieces of used cloth or rags pasted layer upon layer (to make uppers or soles of cloth shoes)

鞁 bèi ❶〈名〉〈书〉saddle and bridle ❷〈动〉saddle a horse

骳 bèi →骫骳 wěibèi

糒 bèi 〈名〉〈书〉cooked rice

鞴 bèi ❶〈动〉saddle and bridle: ～马 saddle and bridle a horse ❷ →鞲鞴 gōubèi

鐾 bèi 〈动〉grind; sharpen

【鐾刀】 bèidāo 〈动〉sharpen/whet a knife ‖ 在皮带上～剃刀 sharpen/whet a razor on the strap

〖～布〗 bèidāobù 〈名〉sharpening/barber's strap

bei

呗 bei 〈助〉❶ [indicating that sth is obvious]: 不会就学～。You can't? Well, learn to. ‖ 被老板炒了,回家～。Now that we are fired by the boss; let's go home. ❷ [expressing resignation]: 要买就买～。Well, buy it if you want to. ‖ 你不同意,那就算了～。Since you disagree, that's the end of it.
⇨bài

臂 bei →胳臂 gēbei
⇨bì

bēn

奔 bēn 〈动〉❶ run quickly; rush: ～上/下楼梯 rush/hurry/dash upstairs/downstairs ‖ 〈喻〉～向未来 march on to the future ‖ 匆匆～向学校 dash to school ‖ 向门口～去 make a rush for the door; rush towards the door ‖ 她伸开双臂朝他～去。She ran towards him with arms outspread. ⇨～驰 ❷ escape in a hurry; flee: ⇨出～;东～西窜;逃～ ❸ elope: ⇨私～ ❹ hurry; hasten; rush: ⇨～命;～丧
⇨bèn

【奔北】 bēnběi 〈动〉〈书〉flee in defeat

【奔波】 bēnbō 〈动〉rush/dash about; be rushed off one's feet: ～于两个城市之间 shuttle back and forth between the two cities ‖ 常年在外～ be busy rushing about away from home all year round ‖ 四处～ be always on the go; dash around; rush about from one place to another ‖ 儿子明天办婚事,我一直在为此～。It's my son's wedding tomorrow. I've been absolutely rushed off my feet for it. ‖ 他都～了一整天了。He has been on the trot/go all day. ‖ 早上到现在我一直～未停。I've been run off my feet since morning.

【奔驰】 bēnchí 〈动〉run quickly; speed; gallop; tear along: ～而过 dash/speed by ‖ 策马～ ride full gallop ‖ 骑马～而去 ride away at a gallop ‖ 星夜～ run day and night ‖ 骏马在辽阔的原野上～。Sturdy steeds are galloping in the open country.

【奔凑】 bēncòu 〈动〉crowd together; converge: 宾客～。Guests converged.

【奔窜】 bēncuàn 〈动〉run helter-skelter; flee in disorder; scamper away; stampede: 四处～ flee in all directions

【奔放】 bēnfàng 〈形〉bold and unrestrained; untrammelled: 热情～ with ebullient/gushing enthusiasm; in an outburst of enthusiasm; bubbling/overflowing with enthusiasm ‖ 文笔～ write in a vigorous and dynamic style ‖ ～不羁的风格 bold and flowing style ‖ ～的舞蹈 wild and passionate dancing ‖ ～的想像力 unrestrained imagination

【奔赴】 bēnfù 〈动〉hurry/rush to (a place): ～前线 hurry up to the front ‖ ～现场 rush to the scene ‖ ～灾区 hurry/rush to the stricken area ‖ ～战场 rush to the battle field; go off to war

【奔竞】 bēnjìng 〈动〉〈书〉bustle around scrambling for sth [usu fame and position]: ～功名 bustle about seeking official positions

【奔劳】 bēnláo 〈动〉be busy rushing about: 日夜～ be busy rushing about day and night

【奔雷】 bēnléi 〈名〉galloping peal of thunder; thunderbolt

【奔流】 bēnliú ❶〈动〉flow at great speed; pour: ～不息 flow ceaselessly ‖ 大河～入海。The mighty river flows over long distances to pour into the sea. ❷〈名〉racing/torrential current; torrent

【奔忙】 bēnmáng 〈动〉be busy rushing about; bustle about; be rushed off one's feet: 为解决这些问题～了好几天 bustled about quite a few days to solve the problems ‖ 在工地上～ be rushed about on the construction site ‖ 她总是～不休。She is constantly on the run/move/trot/rush/go.

【奔命】 bēnmìng 〈动〉rush about on errands; be kept on the run: ⇨疲于～
⇨bènmìng

【奔跑】 bēnpǎo 〈动〉run quickly/rapidly: 突然～起来 break into a run ‖ 一路～ run all the way ‖ 孩子们在沙滩上四处～。Children were tearing about on the sand.

【奔泉】 bēnquán 〈名〉gushing spring: 泪如～ tears gushing from one's eyes; tears streaming down one's cheeks

【奔丧】 bēnsāng 〈动〉hasten (home) for a funeral/death in the family

【奔驶】 bēnshǐ 〈动〉drive speedily; run swiftly; speed along: 汽车～在高速公路上。Cars sped along the expressway.

【奔逝】 bēnshì 〈动〉(of time) pass quickly; fly past; (of water) rush by: 岁月～。The days fly past.
【奔淌】 bēntǎng 〈动〉(of water) flow swiftly; pour along
【奔逃】 bēntáo 〈动〉flee; stampede; run away: 狼狈～ flee helter-skelter ‖ 四散～ scatter and fly in all directions
【奔腾】 bēnténg 〈动〉❶ gallop: 犹如万马～ like ten thousand horses galloping ❷ surge forward; roll on in waves: ～不息 roll ahead ceaselessly ‖ ～而过 rush past ‖ 大江～不息。The river rolls on incessantly. / The river rolls on and on. ‖ 洪水在山谷里～。The floodwater surged through the valley. ‖ 洪水～着冲下山谷。The floods rolled down the valley.
【奔突】 bēntū 〈动〉run wildly/amok: ～向前 rush wildly ahead ‖ 四下～ run in all directions
【奔湍】 bēntuān ❶〈名〉swift current; torrent ❷〈动〉(of water) flow past; rush by
【奔袭】 bēnxí 〈动〉make a surprise long-range raid: ～敌营 make a surprise long-range raid upon the enemy's camp ‖ 长途～ long-range raid
【奔泻】 bēnxiè 〈动〉(of torrents) rush/pour down: 瀑布～而下。The waterfall rushes down.
【奔涌】 bēnyǒng 〈动〉flow swiftly; surge: ～向前 surge ahead ‖ 泪水～ *tears gushing from one's eyes*
【奔逐】 bēnzhú 〈动〉run after; chase: ～名利 run after fame and profits ‖ 孩子们在海滩上～嬉戏。The children are chasing each other and sporting on the beach.
【奔走】 bēnzǒu 〈动〉❶ go running; run: ⇨～相告 ❷ bustle/rush/dash about; be busy running about; be rushed off one's feet: ～衣食 bustle about for food and clothing ‖ 为某事四处～ go *hither and thither in order to have sth done* ‖ 他～了几天,事情还没有个结果。He bustled about in vain for several days.
〖～呼号〗 bēnzǒu-hūháo 〈熟〉go around campaigning for a cause; rush around crying for help: 为禁止地雷而～ fervently campaign against the use of landmines
〖～相告〗 bēnzǒu-xiānggào 〈熟〉go around telling the news; rush about spreading the news/passing on the message

贲 bēn 〈动〉〈书〉run: 狼～ run like a wolf
⇨bì
【贲门】 bēnmén 〈名〉[生理] cardia; preventriculus: ～疾病 cardiac diseases
〖～痉挛〗 bēnmén jìngluán 〈名〉[医学] cardiospasm
〖～扩张术〗 bēnmén kuòzhāngshù 〈名〉[医学] cardiodiosis
〖～切除术〗 bēnmén qiēchúshù 〈名〉[医学] cardiectomy
〖～腺〗 bēnménxiàn 〈名〉[生理] cardiac gland

犇 bēn ＝ 奔 bēn

锛 bēn ❶〈名〉adze ❷〈动〉cut with an adze: ～木头 cut wood with an adze ❸〈形〉〈口〉(of blades of knives) dented; dulled; broken: 刀刃～了。The blade of the knife was dented.
【锛架】 bēnjià 〈名〉adze block
【锛子】 bēnzi 〈名〉adze

běn

本 běn ❶〈名〉root or stem of a plant: 木有～,水有源。A tree has its roots, just as a river has its source. ❷〈名〉basis; essence; foundation; origin: 胜利之～ foundation of victory ⇨～末倒置; 草～; 忘～ ❸〈形〉original; inherent; intrinsic: ⇨～能; ～性; ～质 ❹〈副〉originally; at first: 我～想提醒他,只是没有机会。I had wanted to remind him but didn't have a/the chance. ⇨～来 ❺〈代〉one's own; native: ～单位 one's own department/unit ‖ ～校 my/our university/school ⇨～地; ～国; ～人 ❻〈代〉current; present; this: ～案被告 defendant in this case ‖ ～合同 present contract ‖ ～次航班 this flight ‖ ～季节/世纪/星期 this season/century/week ‖ ～庭 the court ❼〈介〉according to; on the authority of; based on: ～着章程办事 act in accordance with the rules and regulations ❽〈名〉book: ⇨笔记～; 日记～; 账～ ❾〈名〉edition; version: 简装/精装～ paperback/hardback edition ‖ 刻～ block-printed edition ‖ 影印～ photo-offset copy; facsimile ‖ 盗版～ pirated edition ‖ 赠送～ complimentary/presentation copy ⇨抄～; 选～; 译～ ❿〈名〉script; copy: ⇨唱～; 剧～ ⓫〈名〉memorial (to the emperor): 参某人一～ present a memorial to impeach sb ⓬〈量〉a) [used for books]: 三～书 three books ‖ 两～账 two accounts b) [used for plays]: 头～戏 first play c) [used for films]: 这部电影有八～。This is an eight-reel film. ⓭〈名〉capital; principal: ～小利大 make big profits with little capital ‖ 无～生意 business without seed money; (shady) deal not needing *any input of capital* ⇨股～; 资～; 够～ ⓮〈名〉cost: ⇨成～; 工～ ⓯〈形〉principal; major; central: ⇨～部; ～题
【本白布】 běnbáibù 〈名〉unbleached cotton cloth
【本本】 běnběn 〈名〉printed/written documents; book
〖～主义〗 běnběnzhǔyì 〈名〉dogmatism; book worship; bookishness; pedantry
【本币】 běnbì 〈名〉〈简称〉basic unit of a national currency ⇨本位货币
【本部】 běnbù 〈名〉headquarters: 校～ main campus (of a school or university)
【本埠】 běnbù 〈名〉this city/town: ～信件/邮件 local letter/mail
【本草】 běncǎo 〈名〉Chinese herbal medicine: 《～纲目》*Compendium of Materia Medica* [by Li Shizhen (1518-1593)]
【本朝】 běncháo 〈名〉present/now dynasty
【本初佛】 Běnchūfó 〈名〉[佛教] Adi-Buddha
【本初子午线】 běnchū zǐwǔxiàn 〈名〉first/prime meridian
【本岛】 běndǎo 〈名〉main island; island proper: 台湾省包括台湾～及其周围小岛。Taiwan Province consists of the main island of Taiwan and a number of islets around it.
【本底】 běndǐ 〈名〉[物理] background: 放射性～ radioactive *background*
〖～电流〗 běndǐ diànliú 〈名〉background current
〖～噪声〗 běndǐ zàoshēng 〈名〉background noise
〖～值〗 běndǐzhí 〈名〉background value
【本地】 běndì 〈名〉this locality: ～产品 local/native products ‖ ～电话 local telephone ‖ ～风俗 local customs ‖ ～公司 indigenous firm/company ‖ ～货 local goods/products ‖ ～居民 indigenous/*local inhabitants*; natives ‖ ～口音 *local accent* ‖ ～网络 *local area* network ‖ ～新闻 local news ‖ ～语言 indigenous language
〖～化〗 běndìhuà 〈动〉localize: 软件～ sofeware localization
〖～环路〗 běndì huánlù 〈名〉[通信] local loop
〖～人〗 běndìrén 〈名〉native/local; localite: 雇佣～ employ a local ‖ 找个～问问路 find a local and ask for directions ‖ 她是宁夏～。She is a native of Ningxia. ‖ 我们可以让～给我们推荐一家旅馆。*We can ask one of the locals to recommend a hotel.*
〖～载波〗 běndì zàibō 〈名〉[通信] local carrier
【本分】 běnfèn ❶〈名〉one's duty/part/obligation/job: 尽自己的～ do one's own duty/bit/part; fulfil one's duty ❷〈形〉content with one's lot: 守～ behave properly/scrupulously; know/keep one's place; not go too far ‖ 为人～ behave decently/properly/decorously ‖ ～人 honest person
【本该】 běngāi 〈副〉〈口〉ought to have done; should have done: 你～说实话。You ought to have told the truth.
【本固枝荣】 běngù-zhīróng 〈熟〉when the root is firm, the branches flourish—things will develop only when the foundation is sound
【本国】 běnguó 〈名〉this/my country; one's native/own country; one's native/parent soil: 保护～资源 protect national resources ‖ 发展～经济 develop domestic economy ‖ 说～话 speak one's mother tongue ‖ ～产品/工业 domestic/home products/industry ‖ ～技术 indigenous technology ‖ ～制造 home made
〖～法〗 běnguófǎ 〈名〉[法律] municipal/national law
〖～语〗 běnguóyǔ 〈名〉native language; mother tongue
【本行】 *běnháng* 〈名〉❶ *one's line/profession/trade*: 干老～ follow/embrace one's old profession ‖ 画画本不是他的～,但他却也挺在行。Painting is not his line, but he is quite good at it. ❷ one's present job: 熟悉～业务 be familiar with one's business ⇨三句话不离～
【本号】 běnhào 〈名〉this shop; our/my shop/store
【本籍】 běnjí 〈名〉ancestral home; native place
【本纪】 běnjì 〈名〉basic annals; *biographical sketches of an* emperor
【本家】 běnjiā 〈名〉member of the same clan; distant relative with the same surname: ～兄弟 brothers of the same clan
〖～儿〗 běnjiār 〈名〉〈方〉person concerned; party involved: ～

不到场，叫我们怎么处理？ What can we do about it if the person concerned is not here?

【本届】 běnjiè 〈形〉 current；this year's：～毕业生 this year's graduates‖～年会 current annual conference

【本金】 běnjīn 〈名〉 ❶ principal input；principal：这笔～的利息会相当可观。 The interest on this principal will be quite impressive. ❷ capital：做生意就得有～。 You need capital to start any business.

【本科】 běnkē 〈名〉 regular college course；four-year programme；undergraduate course：～毕业 graduate from a regular college/university‖大学～ four-year（undergraduate）programme

〖～毕业生〗 běnkē bìyèshēng 〈名〉 college/university graduate

〖～生〗 běnkēshēng 〈名〉 regular college student；undergraduate

【本来】 běnlái ❶〈形〉 original：～面貌 original appearance‖～的想法 original idea‖～的颜色 natural colours ❷〈副〉 originally；at first；in the past：他～想在沿海城市工作。 At first he intended to work in a coastal city.‖她～是个好学生。 She used to be a good student.‖这篇文章～没打算出版。 This article was not intended for publication. ❸〈副〉 in the first place；naturally；it goes without saying；as a matter of course：～就不该提拔他当主要财政官。 He shouldn't have been promoted to chief financial officer（CFO）in the first place.‖～嘛，这事就不归你管。 As a matter of fact，it is not your duty to take care of this./It isn't under your jurisdiction in the first place.‖他～就不会接受你的帮助。 Naturally，he would not accept your help.

〖～面目〗 běnlái miànmù 〈熟〉 true colours/features：恢复历史的～ restore the historical truth‖揭穿～ expose the true features‖露出～ come out in one's true colours；reveal one's true colours/face‖认清他们的～ see them in their true colours

【本垒】 běnlěi 〈名〉［体育］ home base/plate；home

〖～打〗 běnlěidǎ 〈名〉 home run；homer：获得一个～ get a home run‖～纪录 home run record

【本利】 běn-lì 〈名〉 principal and interest：◇连本带利

【本领】 běnlǐng 〈名〉 ability；capability；know-how；skill：苦练～ train hard to improve/increase one's working efficiency/skills‖练好～ practise to master the skills‖培养～ develop one's ability/capacity‖提高～ improve/increase one's capability‖掌握～ master the skills‖过硬的～ first-rate capabilities‖特殊～ specialized skill ◇看家～

【本名】 běnmíng 〈名〉 ❶ original name（as apposed to alias or official title）❷（of westerners whose family names come last）first name

【本命年】 běnmìngnián 〈名〉 year of the animal in which one was born［as marked by one of the twelve animals of the Twelve Earthly Branches］

【本末】 běnmò 〈名〉 ❶ whole course of an event from beginning to end；ins and outs：详述～ tell the whole story；detail the whole event；give a detailed account（of）❷ the fundamental and the incidental：分清～ distinguish between the fundamental and the incidental；make a distinction between what is essential and what is trivial

〖～倒置〗 běnmò-dàozhì 〈熟〉 take the incidental for the fundamental；take the branch for the root；put the cart before the horse；get one's priorities back to front；put the non-essentials before the essentials：只管工作，不顾身体，是～。 To work at the expense of one's health is to mix up one's priorities.

【本能】 běnnéng 〈名〉 instinct：唤起～ awaken one's instinct‖出于/凭～ by/from instinct‖受～支配 be guided by instinct‖凭～行事 act out of/by instinct‖～地跳了起来 jump up instinctively‖～反应 reflex action/response/movement；instinctive reaction（to）‖低级～ base instinct‖动物～ animal instinct‖母亲的～ maternal instinct‖求生的～ instinct for survival/to survive‖性～ sexual instinct

〖～冲动〗 běnnéng chōngdòng 〈名〉 instinctive/instinctual impulse

〖～行为〗 běnnéng xíngwéi 〈名〉［动物］ instinctive/instinctual behaviour

〖～中枢〗 běnnéng zhōngshū 〈名〉［动物］ instinctive centre

【本年度】 běnniándù 〈名〉 this year；current year：本财政年度计划 this fiscal year's plan‖～预算 budget for this year

【本票】 běnpiào 〈名〉 ❶（of a bank）cashier's check ❷（of commerce）promissory note

【本钱】 běnqián 〈名〉 capital：我们～少。 We have only a small amount of capital.‖〈喻〉身体是一切的～。 Health is the prerequisite for everything.‖勤奋是她的最大～。 Diligence is her greatest advantage/asset/capital.

【本人】 běnrén ❶〈名〉 I；me；myself：这是～的亲身经历。 This is my own experience.‖我～愿意跟他见面。 I for my part will be ready to meet him. ❷〈代〉 oneself：那就是他～。 And there he was as large as life.‖你必须～来取。 You must come in person for it.‖主任～没到会。 The dean himself failed to show up at the meeting.

【本嗓】 běnsǎng 〈名〉 one's natural voice

【本色】 běnsè 〈名〉 inherent/true qualities；distinctive character：保持劳动人民的～ retain the true qualities of the working people‖英雄～ true quality of a hero

【本色】 běnshǎi 〈名〉 natural colour

〖～布〗 běnshǎibù 〈名〉 undyed cotton cloth；grey/white cloth

【本身】 běnshēn 〈名〉 itself；oneself：～价值 intrinsic value‖工作～ the work itself‖企业～的潜力 potential of the enterprise itself‖设计～存在的弱点 inherent weakness in the design‖生活～就是复杂多样的。 Life itself is of great diversity.‖这～并非坏事。 It is not in itself a bad thing. ◇打铁先得～硬

【本生灯】 běnshēngdēng 〈名〉 Bunsen burner

【本事】 běnshì 〈名〉（of literature）original story；source material：电影～ original story of a film；synopsis of the film

【本事】 běnshi 〈名〉〈口〉 ability；capability；skill：学点～ learn some skill‖年纪小，～可不小 be young but quite capable‖真正有～的人 people of genuine ability

【本题】 běntí 〈名〉 subject under discussion；point at issue；main theme：紧扣～ keep/stick to the point‖脱离～ off the point‖这与～无关。 This is irrelevant.

【本体】 běntǐ 〈名〉 ❶［哲学］ noumenon；thing-in-itself ❷ main part（of a machine/project）❸ main body

〖～感受〗 běntǐ gǎnshòu 〈名〉［生物］ proprioception：～器 proprioceptor

〖～论〗 běntǐlùn 〈名〉［哲学］ ontology

【本土】 běntǔ 〈名〉 ❶ native country/land：◇本乡～ ❷ metropolitan territory：英国的～不大，却曾经拥有很多殖民地。 England's metropolitan territory is quite small，but it once had many colonies. ❸ native soil

〖～化〗 běntǔhuà 〈动〉 localize

【本位】 běnwèi 〈名〉 ❶ standard：◇金～ ❷ one's own department/unit：～工作 one's own job/work‖～利益 localized interests；departmental interests

〖～号〗 běnwèihào 〈名〉［音乐］ natural

〖～货币〗 běnwèi huòbì 〈名〉 basic monetary unit of a country［such as the yuan in China］；standard currency

〖～主义〗 běnwèizhǔyì 〈名〉 selfish departmentalism；departmental selfishness；sectionalism

【本文】 běnwén 〈名〉 ❶ this text/article；present text ❷ the original（text）；source text

【本息】 běn-xī 〈名〉 principal and interest：偿还～ pay back the principal and interest‖～共计 sum total of the principal plus the interest

【本戏】 běnxì 〈名〉［戏曲］ complete series（of traditional Chinese opera）

【本乡本土】 běnxiāng-běntǔ 〈熟〉 native land/place/soil；home village：都～的，还客气什么。 As we are all natives of this place，we don't need to stand on ceremony，do we?

【本相】 běnxiàng 〈名〉 true colours；true features：～毕露 show one's true colours

【本小利微】 běnxiǎo-lìwēi 〈熟〉 small capital and little gain—a small business：我们～，发不了大财。 Ours is a small business，and we never expect to make a fortune out of it.

【本心】 běnxīn 〈名〉 original intention；true intent：出于～ out of one's true intention‖并非出于～ against one's will；be under others' compulsion

【本性】 běnxìng 〈名〉 natural instinct/disposition；intrinsic/inherent character and quality；nature：暴露～ reveal one's true nature‖～诚实/善良 be intrinsically honest/good‖～好色/乖戾 be lecherous/perverse by nature‖侵略～ aggressive nature‖人的～ human nature

〖～难移〗 běnxìng-nányí 〈熟〉 it is difficult to change one's na-

ture; what is bred in the bone will come out in the flesh; do not expect a leopard to change its spots; ⇨江山易改,～

【本业】 běnyè 〈名〉❶ one's own profession/occupation: 安于～ settle down to one's own profession; be bent on/satisfied with *one's own occupation* ❷〈书〉*agriculture*

【本义】 běnyì 〈名〉original meaning; literal sense: 这个词的～是中性的,现在这个贬义用法是用走意思了。This word was neutral in the past; the present derogatory sense comes from corrupted usage.

【本意】 běnyì 〈名〉original idea; real intention: 我的～不是要伤害你。I didn't mean to hurt you. / It wasn't my intention to hurt you. ‖ 他的～是好的。He meant well. ‖ 你的诠释使我了解了话语的～。Your interpretation helped me to understand the true intent of the discourse.

【本影】 běnyǐng 〈名〉[物理] umbra: ～点 umbral dot

【本原】 běnyuán 〈名〉[哲学] principle: 万物之～ first principle of all things

【本源】 běnyuán 〈名〉origin; (ultimate) source: 事物的～ origin of things

【本愿】 běnyuàn 〈名〉original/true wish/intention: 找到古特洛伊城的遗址是他的～。His original wish was to find the ruins of ancient Troy.

【本着】 běnzhe 〈介〉in line/conformity with; in the light of: ～人道主义的精神 in the spirit of humanitarianism ‖ ～为人民服务的精神 motivated by the desire to serve the people ‖ ～实是求事的原则 in line with the principle of seeking truth from facts

【本职】 běnzhí 〈名〉one's job/duty/field: 做好～工作 do one's own job well; perform one's duty well

【本旨】 běnzhǐ 〈名〉❶ original/true intention/meaning ❷ main purpose/intent

【本质】 běnzhì 〈名〉nature: 认识世界的～ discover the true nature of the world ‖ 透过现象看～ see through the appearance to the essence; see the essence through the phenomenon ‖ 抓住问题的～ grasp the essentials of a problem ‖ ～差别 essential distinction ‖ ～方面 essential aspect ‖ ～特征 intrinsic characteristics ‖ 社会主义的～ *essence of socialism* ‖ 从～上讲 in essence/nature ‖ 他～并不坏。He is not intrinsically bad. ‖ 幸福的～就是忘我。The very essence of happiness is self-forgetfulness.

【本州】 Běnzhōu 〈名〉Honshu (in Japan): ～岛 Honshu Island

【本主儿】 běnzhǔr 〈名〉❶ person/party concerned: 等～到了再谈。We'll discuss the matter when the person himself comes. ❷ owner of the lost property

【本字】 běnzì 〈名〉original form of a current Chinese character: "藏"的～是"臧"。"藏" was originally written as "臧".

【本子】 běnzi 〈名〉❶ book; notebook; exercise book: 改～ correct students' homework/assignments ‖ 练习～ exercise book ❷ edition: 我读过两种～的《红楼梦》。I have read two versions of *A Dream of Red Mansions*. ❸ some certificates or licences: 没～不能驾车。One can't drive without a licence.

【本族语】 běnzúyǔ 〈名〉native language; mother tongue

【本罪】 běnzuì 〈名〉[宗教] actual sin

苯 běn 〈名〉[化学] benzene; benzol(C_6H_6)

【苯胺】 běn'àn 〈名〉aniline; phenylamine: ～革 aniline leather ‖ ～绿 aniline green ‖ ～染料 aniline dyes ‖ ～印刷 aniline printing; flexography ‖ ～紫 mauve; mauvein

【苯巴比妥】 běnbābǐtuǒ 〈名〉[药学] phenobarbital

【苯丙胺】 běnbǐng'àn 〈名〉*amphetamine*

【苯酚】 běnfēn 〈名〉phenol; carbolic acid

【苯甲醇】 běnjiǎchún 〈名〉benzyl alcohol

【苯甲基】 běnjiǎjī 〈名〉benzyl

【苯甲酸】 běnjiǎsuān 〈名〉*benzoic acid*

【苯妥英纳】 běntuǒyīngnà 〈名〉[药学] phenytoin sodium; dilantin

【苯乙烯】 běnyǐxī 〈名〉styrene

【苯中毒】 běnzhòngdú 〈名〉[医学] benzolism; benzene poisoning

畚 běn ❶ ＝ 簸箕 ①② bòji ❷〈动〉〈方〉scoop up with a scoop: ～土 scoop earth up with a dustpan

【畚斗】 běndǒu 〈方〉＝ 簸箕 ①bòji

【畚箕】 běnjī 〈方〉＝ 簸箕 bòji

bèn

夯 bèn 〈形〉clumsy; awkward; stupid
⇨hāng

坋 bèn 〈名〉〈书〉dust

坌 bèn ❶〈名〉〈书〉dust: 尘～ dust ❷〈动〉〈书〉scatter fine powder (on) ❸〈动〉〈方〉dig: ～地 turn up the soil ❹〈动〉〈书〉*gather; bring together*: ～集 *gather together* ❺〈形〉〈书〉of poor quality; shoddy ❻ ＝笨 bèn

奔 bèn ❶〈动〉go straight towards; head for: 直～医院 head direct/straight for the hospital ‖ ～小康 strive for a comfortable life ⇨投～ ❷〈动〉〈口〉bustle/rush about for; busy oneself about: 为村民～谷物种子 be busy purchasing corn seed for the villagers ❸〈动〉(of one's age) get on for; approach: 他是～古稀的人了。He is getting on for/towards seventy. ❹〈介〉〈口〉to; toward(s); in the direction of: ～南跑 run southward ‖ ～左拐 turn to the left ‖ 坦克～碉堡驶去。The tank rumbled towards the fort.
⇨bēn

【奔饭】 bènfàn 〈动〉work in order to stave off hunger

【奔命】 bènmìng 〈动〉❶ be in a desperate hurry ❷ toil hard for survival
⇨bēnmìng

【奔头儿】 bèntour 〈名〉sth to strive for; prospect: 大有～ have a bright/good future; have good/great prospects ‖ 没～ have no future; be not rewarding

笨 bèn 〈形〉❶ stupid; dull; dumb; foolish: ～人 dunce; fool; foolish/stupid person ‖ 脑子～ slow-witted ‖ 你～还是怎么着? *Are you stupid or something?* ‖ 他～透了。He is as stupid as an ox. ‖ 我回答不出老师的问题时,觉得自己很～。I felt a fool when I couldn't answer the teacher's question. ‖ 这孩子真～,写作文老出错。It is stupid of the child to make mistakes in his essays all the time. ❷ clumsy; awkward: 手～ be all thumbs ‖ 嘴～ be slow of speech ❸ cumbersome; awkward; bulky: 这床太～了,搬不动。The bed is too cumbersome/bulky to move.

【笨伯】 bènbó 〈名〉〈书〉stupid man; dunce; foolish (old) man

【笨蛋】 bèndàn 〈名〉〈粗〉blockhead; dunce; fool; idiot: 瞧你个～,把我的咖啡都碰翻了! You clumsy oaf! You've knocked over my coffee! ‖ 为什么干那事,你这个～? Why did you do that, you cretin/fool/idiot?

【笨活儿】 bènhuór 〈名〉〈口〉heavy manual labour; heavy unskilled work

【笨货】 bènhuò 〈名〉〈粗〉fool; idiot: 真是个～,竟然犯那样的错误。It was clumsy of you to make a mistake like that.

【笨口拙舌】 bènkǒu-zhuōshé 〈熟〉be clumsy in speaking; be awkward in speech; be slow of speech; be inarticulate: 每次要在公众场合讲话,我就会～起来。Every time I try to speak in public, I get my tongue tangled.

【笨鸟先飞】 bènniǎo-xiānfēi 〈熟〉clumsy/slow birds have to start flying early--the slow need to start early

【笨手笨脚】 bènshǒu-bènjiǎo 〈熟〉have a heavy hand; have a *hand like a foot; be all fingers and thumbs; be clumsy/awkward* (in/at): ～地做 do in a heavy-handed manner ‖ ～地使用工具 be clumsy with tools ‖ ～的人 ungainly person ‖ 他～的。His fingers are all thumbs. / He is ham-fisted. ‖ 他打乒乓球～。He is clumsy at table tennis. ‖ 他干什么都～的。He is awkward in everything he does.

【笨头笨脑】 bèntóu-bènnǎo 〈熟〉❶ slow-minded; dull-minded: 他～的。He has a thick skull. ❷ awkward; clumsy: 这家具～的,我一点也不喜欢。This furniture looks clumsy; I don't like it at all.

【笨重】 bènzhòng 〈形〉❶ heavy; cumbersome; unwieldy: ～的货物 bulky goods ‖ ～的家具 heavy/cumbersome furniture ‖ ～的行李 heavy luggage ❷ heavy; burdensome; onerous: ～的体力劳动 heavy manual labour

【笨拙】 bènzhuō 〈形〉clumsy; awkward; ungainly: 动作～ awk-

ward/clumsy in movement ‖ 样子～ awkward in one's manners ‖ 的动作 awkward movement ‖ ～的伎俩 stupid tricks ‖ ～的脚步 ungainly strides ‖ ～的球员 clumsy player

【笨嘴拙舌】 bènzuǐ-zhuōshé = 笨口拙舌 bènkǒu-zhuōshé

bēng

伻 bēng 〈名〉〈书〉envoy

祊 bēng 〈名〉〈古〉❶ part of a temple where sacrifices were held ❷ offering of sacrifices to gods or ancestors at such a place

崩 bēng 〈动〉❶ collapse; fall apart/in; cave in; tumble down: ⇨山～地裂;雪～ ❷ burst; blow out: 炸～ blow up (with an explosion) ‖ 气球～了。The balloon burst. ‖ 左后车胎～了。The left rear tyre blew out. ⇨分～离析 ❸ break: 生意谈～了。The business negotiations broke down/fell through. ❹ collapse; crumble; come to ruin; fall/come apart: ⇨～溃 ❺ blast; explode; blow up: ～石头 blast rocks ‖ ～山开路 blast a road through a hill ❻ (of sth bursting) hit; scratch: 一块炸弹碎片～伤了他的腿。A shrapnel from the bomb ploughed through his leg. / A piece of the exploded bomb left a wound in his leg. ❼ 〈方〉kill by shooting; shoot (dead); gun down: 一枪～了他 kill him with a shoot; gun/blast him down with one shoot; shoot him dead ❽ 〈旧〉(of an emperor) die; pass away: ⇨驾～

【崩积层】 bēngjīcéng 〈名〉［地质］colluvium

【崩解】 bēngjiě 〈动〉disintegrate; collapse; crumble

【崩决】 bēngjué 〈动〉burst; be breached: 大坝～了。The dyke burst.

【崩溃】 bēngkuì 〈动〉collapse; crumble; fall apart; crack up: 避免/加速帝国的～ prevent/hasten the foundering of the empire ‖ 处于～的边缘 be on the brink/verge of collapse; verge on collapse ‖ 彻底～ complete/utter collapse ‖ 全线～ collapse all along the line ‖ 经济～ economic collapse ‖ 精神～ suffer (from) a nervous/mental breakdown or collapse ‖ 帝国～了。The empire finally fell apart/crumbled/collapsed. ‖ 经济全面～。The entire economy collapsed. ‖ 你这样下去会～的。You'll crack up if you go on like this. ‖ 这工作使我的神经快要～了。This job is turning me into a nervous wreck.

【崩裂】 bēngliè 〈动〉burst apart; crack; burst into pieces; tear apart: 飞机尾部在飞行中～了。The end of the fuselage burst open in flight.

【崩龙族】 Bēnglóngzú 〈旧〉= 德昂族 Dé'ángzú

【崩漏】 bēnglòu 〈名〉［医学］uterine bleeding

【崩塌】 bēngtā 〈动〉crumble; collapse; fall down: 在火车的重压下～ collapse under the weight of a train ‖ 山洞～了。The cave fell in.

【崩坍】 bēngtān 〈动〉avalanche; collapse: 隧道顶部～了。The roof of the tunnel caved in.

【崩陷】 bēngxiàn 〈动〉fall/cave in; collapse

【崩症】 bēngzhèng 〈名〉［医学］❶ metrorrhagia ❷ = 崩漏 bēnglòu

绷 bēng ❶〈动〉stretch/draw tight; strain: 把电线/绳子～紧 strain the wire/rope; take in the slack wire/rope ‖ 把弦～紧 stretch the bowstring taut ‖ 绳子～断了。The rope broke under the strain. / The rope snapped. ‖ 这夹克太小了,～在身上不舒服。This jacket is too small and uncomfortably tight. ❷〈动〉spring up; bounce: 弹簧～飞了。The spring bounced off. ❸〈动〉〈方〉manage with difficulty: ⇨～场面 ❹〈动〉tack; baste; pin: ～被头 tack a cover on a quilt end ‖ ～臂章 pin an armband on a sleeve ❺〈名〉embroidery frame; hoop; tambour: 竹～ bamboo tambour ❻〈名〉bed frame strung with ropes/strips of rattan: 藤～ bed frame strung with strips of rattan ❼〈动〉〈方〉cheat/swindle/hoax sb (out) of his money; defraud sb of his money: 坑～拐骗 resort to all sorts of deception ‖ 他～了人家 300 元钱。He got 300 *yuan* off someone by cheating.
⇨běng;bèng

【绷场面】 bēng chǎngmiàn 〈动〉〈方〉keep up appearances

【绷带】 bēngdài 〈名〉bandage: 拆/换/卷～ remove/change/roll a bandage ‖ 轻轻解开～ ease the bandage off; strip the bandage off very gently ‖ 扎～ put a bandage (over an arm, etc) ‖ 急救～ first-aid bandage ‖ 消毒～ sterilized bandage ‖ 用～包扎伤口 bandage the wound

【绷弓子】 bēnggōngzi 〈名〉❶ return spring [simple, bow-like device for closing the door] ❷〈方〉catapult; slingshot

【绷簧】 bēnghuáng 〈名〉〈方〉spring

【绷圈】 bēngquān 〈名〉tambour

【绷腿】 bēngtuǐ 〈名〉〈方〉leggings

【绷子】 bēngzi 〈名〉embroidery frame; hoop; tambour

嘣 bēng 〈拟〉❶ (of human heart) thump; bang: 我听见我的心～～直跳。I could hear my heart banging/thumping. ❷ (of explosion) thud; bang: 气球～的一声破了。The balloon burst with a bang. ‖ 隔壁房间里传来～的一声爆炸声。The thud of an explosion was heard from the next room.

【嘣豆儿】 bēngdòur 〈名〉〈方〉roasted broad bean

甏 bēng = 祊 bēng

béng

甭 béng 〈副〉〈方〉don't; needn't: 这事你～管了,我们会处理的。There is no need to concern yourself with this matter; we'll deal with it. ‖ 听到这消息他～提有多高兴了! He was terribly pleased at the news.

běng

菶 běng

【菶菶】 běngběng 〈形〉〈书〉lush; luxuriant

绷 běng 〈动〉❶ pull (a long face); look serious: ⇨～脸 ❷ strain oneself; strain one's muscles: ⇨～劲
⇨bēng;bèng

【绷劲】 běngjìn 〈动〉strain oneself; strain one's muscles: 绷住劲 strain one's muscles ‖ 他一～,把重物举了起来。He tightened his muscles and lifted the heavy weight.

【绷脸】 běngliǎn 〈动〉pull a long face; be sullen: 绷着脸 put on/pull/wear a long face ‖ 他绷着脸,一句话都没说。With a long/straight face, he remained absolutely quiet.

琫 běng 〈名〉〈古〉pendent attached to the upper end of the sheath of a knife

鞛 běng = 琫 běng

鞛 běng = 琫 běng

bèng

泵 bèng ❶〈名〉pump: 回流～ reflux pump ‖ 排水～ drainage pump ‖ 汽油～ petrol pump ‖ 水窝～ sump pump ‖ 手压/手摇～ hand pump ‖ 真空～ suction pump ⇨离心～;水～;气～ ❷〈动〉pump: ～出 pump out ‖ ～油/水 pump oil/water

【泵阀】 bèngfá 〈名〉pump valve

【泵房】 bèngfáng 〈名〉pump house/room

【泵杆】 bènggǎn 〈名〉pump handle

【泵流量】 bèngliúliàng 〈名〉pumping capacity/output

【泵排量】 bèngpáiliàng 〈名〉pumpage; pump delivery/output

【泵室】 bèngshì 〈名〉pump chamber

【泵体】 bèngtǐ 〈名〉pump body/casing

【泵压】 bèngyā 〈名〉pumping pressure

【泵站】 bèngzhàn 〈名〉pumping station

迸 bèng 〈动〉❶ spurt; spout: ～火星 emit sparks ‖ 钢花乱～ steel sparks flying in all directions ‖ 汽车开过,～了她一身泥浆。A car splashed mud all over her. ‖ 燃烧的木材火星四～。

The burning wood threw off sparks. ‖ 微波炉因短路而～出火花。Sparks flew from a short circuit in the microwave oven. ⇨～裂 ❷ burst (forth); blurt out: 她当时怎么突然～出这句话? What made her blurt out such a remark? ⇨～发

【迸发】 bèngfā 〈动〉 burst forth/out; spurt; spout: ～出一阵掌声 burst into applause ‖ 真情～ sudden spurt of genuine love ‖ 大厅里～出一阵雷鸣般的欢呼声。The entire hall burst into thunderous cheers. ‖ 烟花～出阵阵火花雨。The fireworks burst into showers of sparks.

【迸飞】 bèngfēi 〈动〉 fly in all directions; spurt

【迸溅】 bèngjiàn 〈动〉 fly in all directions; spurt; spout: 火花～。Sparks were flying in all directions.

【迸裂】 bèngliè 〈动〉 split; burst into pieces: 脑浆～ have one's brains dashed out ‖ 一声轰鸣,巨石～。With a boom, the huge rocks flew off into pieces.

【迸流】 bèngliú 〈动〉 gush; pour; spurt: 手上鲜血～。The hand spurted blood. / Blood spurted from the hand.

绷 bèng ❶ 〈动〉 split; crack: 西瓜～成了两半。The watermelon cracked into two. ‖ 她发现茶杯～裂了。She found the cup had cracked. ❷ 〈副〉 [*used before certain adjectives*] very; terribly: ～脆 very crisp ‖ ～硬 hard as a rock ‖ ～直 very straight ‖ ～亮 shining bright
⇨bēng; běng

【绷瓷】 bèngcí 〈名〉 crackled glaze; crackleware

甏 bèng 〈名〉〈方〉 earthen jar: 酒～ wine jar

镚 bèng

【镚儿】 bèngr ＝ 镚子 bèngzi

【镚子儿】 bèngzǐr 〈名〉〈口〉 penny [the smallest coin, hence a small amount of money]: 一个～不值 not worth a penny/farthing; be worthless ⇨钢～儿

【镚子】 bèngzi 〈名〉 ❶ late Qing-dynasty small copper coin ❷ small coin

蹦 bèng 〈动〉 jump; leap; hop; skip; spring: ～下床 jump/spring out of bed ‖ 东～西跳 skip/bounce around ‖ 一路连～带跳 skip and hop all the way ‖ 鲤鱼～了一下。The carp gave a leap. ❷ pop up; appear suddenly: 好长时间不见,他突然在兰州～了出来。He popped up in Lanzhou after all that time. ‖ 工程刚一开始就～出了一个棘手的问题。A thorny problem cropped up just when we were starting the project. ⇨活～乱跳

【蹦蹦床】 bèngbèngchuáng ＝ 蹦床 bèngchuáng

【蹦蹦儿戏】 bèngbèngrxì 〈名〉〈旧〉 predecessor for *pingju* (评剧)

【蹦蹦跳跳】 bèngbèng-tiàotiào caper; bounce/frisk/skip about; hop up and down; prance about/around: ～地跟在母亲身边 skip along at one's mother's side ‖ ～地出/进屋 bounce/bound/scamper/skip out of/into the house ‖ 走路～ walk with a bounce in each step; walk with jaunty steps

【蹦床】 bèngchuáng 〈名〉 trampolin(e): 跳～ jump on a trampoline ‖ 玩～ play on a trampoline ‖～比赛 trampolining ‖ ～运动员 trampoliner; trampolinist

【蹦跶】 bèngda 〈动〉 bounce/jump about—struggle/battle desperately

【蹦迪】 bèngdí 〈名〉 disco dancing

【蹦豆儿】 bèngdòur 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ roasted broad bean ❷ little kid

【蹦高儿】 bènggāor 〈动〉 caper; leap; jump: 乐得直～ leap with joy

【蹦极】 bèngjí 〈名〉 bungee (jumping): ～起源于新西兰。Bungee originated in New Zealand.

【蹦跳】 bèngtiào 〈动〉 skip; jump: 小羊在田里蹦来跳去。The lambs were cavorting/frolicking about in the fields.

bī

屄 bī 〈名〉〈口〉〈粗〉 cunt; vulva

逼 bī ❶ 〈动〉 press upon; close in on; approach; draw near: ～敌人后退 force the enemy troops back ‖ 紧～敌人 press the enemy hard ‖ 全场紧～(篮球) full court press ‖ 部队～临敌军右翼。The army pressed upon the enemy's right flank. ⇨～近; ～真 ❷ 〈动〉 force; compel; press; push: ～得太紧 push/press too hard ‖ ～人承诺 extort/squeeze a promise from sb ‖ ～人下台 force sb to step down ‖ ～他学医 push him to study medicine ‖ ～他让步/招供 force a concession/confession out of him ‖ ～她说出真相 wring the truth out of her ‖ ～我做决定 press me for a decision ‖ ～人绝境 drive/force (sb) into a corner; corner ‖ ～上绝路 drive sb to suicide ‖ 以死相～ threaten with death ‖ 在这一点上不要～我。Don't press me on this point. ‖ 房东～她搬家。The landlord is putting the screws on to get her out of the house. ‖ 他是为环境所～而犯罪的。He was forced into crime by circumstances. / Circumstances drove him to crime. ⇨～迫; ～人 ❸ 〈动〉 press for; extort: ⇨～供; ～债 ❹ 〈形〉〈书〉 narrow: ⇨～仄; ～窄

【逼疯】 bīfēng 〈动〉 drive sb crazy/mad; drive sb to insanity: 债主差点把我～了。The creditor almost drove me mad.

【逼宫】 bīgōng 〈动〉 ❶ 〈旧〉 (of ministers) force the king/emperor to abdicate ❷ force the government to resign; oust

【逼供】 bīgòng 〈动〉 extort/force/torture/extract a confession (out of/from sb); press sb into confession: 刑讯～ use torture to extort a confession (from) ‖ 严刑～ *extort a confession by* sheer torture

【逼供信】 bī-gòng-xìn 〈熟〉 obtain confessions by compulsion and give them credence: 严禁～。It is strictly forbidden to extort confessions by torture and give them credence.

【逼和】 bīhé 〈动〉 [体育] force a draw/tie; fight sb to a draw/tie: ～主队 force a tie with the home team; fight the home team to a draw

【逼婚】 bīhūn 〈动〉 force a marriage (on sb esp a girl); force (sb, esp a girl) into a marriage: 逼女儿和有钱人结婚 force one's daughter to marry a rich man

【逼奸】 bījiān 〈动〉 rape; have sexual intercourse by compulsion

【逼近】 bījìn 〈动〉 press on towards; close in on; approach threateningly; draw near; gain (on): ～岸边/敌船 approach the bank/the enemy ships ‖ ～逃犯 close in on the escaped convict ‖ 从后面～敌军 press on the enemy troops from the rear ‖ 他在逐渐～领先者。He was gaining on the leader.

【逼勒】 bīlè 〈动〉 force; coerce; press; blackmail

【逼良为娼】 bīliáng-wéichāng 〈熟〉 ❶ compel/force a girl/woman into prostitution ❷ 〈喻〉 force an honest person to commit crimes

【逼命】 bīmìng 〈动〉 ❶ threaten with force/violence ❷ press/push hard: 别太～了。工人们要罢工抗议了。Don't push too hard. The workers are planning to walk out in protest.

【逼迫】 bīpò 〈动〉 compel; force; close down on: ～服从 force obedience ‖ ～让步 force concession (out of/from sb) ‖ 在环境的～下 under the pressure of circumstances ‖ 他是受～才那样做的。It was an action pressed on him.

【逼人】 bīrén 〈形〉 pressing; threatening: 形势～。The situation is pressing. ‖ 寒气～。One can feel the nip in the air.

【～太甚】 bīrén-tàishèn 〈熟〉 press/push sb too hard; put too much pressure (on sb)

【逼上梁山】 *bīshàng-Liángshān* 〈熟〉 *be driven to join the Liang* rebels—be driven to revolt or organized robbery; be driven to do sth desperate or join an opposition group

【逼视】 bīshì 〈动〉 look at from close-up; watch intently; look hard at; stare hard/sternly at: 在众人的～下,她显得局促不安。*She seemed uneasy under the stares of the crowd.*

【逼死】 bīsǐ 〈动〉 hound/harass sb to death; push sb to suicide: 是你～我父亲的。It was you who hounded my father to death.

【逼问】 bīwèn 〈动〉 ❶ force sb to answer; squeeze an answer from sb ❷ question closely; press with questions: 在我们的一再～下,他才说了实话。*He told the truth only after we questioned* him persistently.

【逼肖】 bīxiào 〈动〉〈书〉 be identical in looks; be the very image of; bear a close resemblance to: 他与父亲长相～。He bore a striking resemblance to his father.

【逼仄】 bīzè 〈形〉〈书〉 narrow; cramped: 居室～。The room is rather cramped.

【逼窄】 bīzhǎi 〈形〉 narrow; cramped

【逼债】 bīzhài 〈动〉 press/dun (sb) for a debt; hound a debtor; claim one's pound of flesh: 她一直在向我～。She keeps dunning me for the debt.
【逼真】 bīzhēn 〈形〉 ❶ true to life; lifelike: ～的机器人 extremely lifelike robots ‖ 形象～的画像 lifelike portrait ‖ 这幅画太～了，让我们感觉像是一帧相片。The verisimilitude of the painting gave us the impression of a photo. ❷ distinct; clear: 听得～ hear distinctly ‖ 看得～ have a clear view (of)
〖～度〗 bīzhēndù 〈名〉[电子] fidelity
【逼租】 bīzū 〈动〉 *press/hound (sb) for rent payment*

锟 bī 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ hairpin ❷ fine comb
◇ pī

鲾 bī 〈名〉[动物] slipmouth

bí

荸 bí

【荸荠】 bíqí 〈名〉 ❶ water chestnut ❷ water chestnut tuber

鼻 bí ❶〈名〉 nose: 香气扑～。Savoury odours greeted/saluted the nose. ‖ 酒气扑～。His breath smelled strongly of wine. / He breathed alcohol. ◇～孔；～音 ❷〈名〉 nose-like object: ◇门～儿；印～ ❸〈形〉 initial; originating: ◇～祖

【鼻癌】 bí'ái 〈名〉[医学] *rhino-carcinoma*
【鼻病】 bíbìng 〈名〉[医学] rhinopathy
【鼻翅儿】 bíchìr 〈通称〉 ＝ 鼻翼 bíyì
【鼻出血】 bíchūxiě 〈名〉[医学] nosebleed; nasal haemorrhage; rhinorrhagia: 他经常～。He often has nosebleed.
【鼻导管】 bídǎoguǎn 〈名〉 nasal catheter/tube
【鼻笛】 bídí 〈名〉[音乐] nose flute
【鼻窦】 bídòu 〈通称〉 ＝ 鼻旁窦 bípángdòu
〖～炎〗 bídòuyán 〈名〉[医学] nasosinusitis
【鼻根】 bígēn 〈名〉[生理] root of nose
【鼻骨】 bígǔ 〈名〉[生理] nasal bone: ～骨折 fracture of the nasal bone
【鼻观】 bíguān 〈名〉〈书〉 nostril
【鼻化元音】 bíhuà yuányīn ＝元音 yuányīn
【鼻环】 bíhuán 〈名〉 nose ring
【鼻羁】 bíjī 〈名〉 (of a horse) nose band/piece
【鼻夹】 bíjiā 〈名〉 nasal truss
【鼻痂】 bíjiā 〈名〉 hardened mucus in the nose; dried snot in the nostril
【鼻甲】 bíjiǎ 〈名〉[生理] turbinate
〖～炎〗 bíjiǎyán 〈名〉[医学] conchitis
【鼻尖】 bíjiān 〈名〉 tip of the nose
【鼻镜】 bíjìng 〈名〉[医学] rhinoscope; nasal speculum; nasoscope
〖～检查〗 bíjìng jiǎnchá 〈名〉 rhinoscopy
【鼻疽】 bíjū 〈名〉[畜牧] glanders
【鼻科学】 bíkēxué 〈名〉 rhinology; nasology
【鼻孔】 bíkǒng 〈名〉 ❶ nostril: 挖～ pick one's nose ❷ [生理] naris
【鼻窥器】 bíkuīqì ＝ 鼻镜 bíjìng
【鼻梁】 bíliáng 〈名〉 column/ridge of the nose: 高～ high nose ‖ 塌～ flat nose
【鼻黏膜】 bíniánmó 〈名〉[生理] nasal mucous membrane
【鼻牛儿】 bíniúr 〈名〉〈方〉 hardened mucus in the nose; dried snot in nostrils
【鼻衄】 bínǜ 〈名〉[医学] rhinorrhagia; nosebleed
【鼻旁窦】 bípángdòu 〈名〉[生理] paranasal sinus
【鼻腔】 bíqiāng 〈名〉 nasal cavity: ～闭塞 rhinostegnosis ‖ ～肿瘤 rhino tumour; tumour of nasal cavity
【鼻青脸肿】 bíqīng-liǎnzhǒng 〈熟〉 with a bloody nose and swollen face; badly battered: 他被打得～。*He was beaten black and* blue in the face.
【鼻驱动】 bíqūdòng 〈名〉[航天] nose drive
【鼻圈】 bíquān 〈名〉 nose ring: 给公牛扎～ insert a ring in a bull's nose; ring a bull ‖ 那牛带着～。The bull has a ring in its nose.
【鼻儿】 bír 〈名〉 little hole; staple: ◇门～；针～
【鼻塞】 bísè 〈名〉 nasal congestion: 患～ have a stuffy nose
【鼻石】 bíshí 〈名〉[医学] rhinolith
【鼻饰】 bíshì 〈名〉 nasal ornament
【鼻饲】 bísì 〈名〉[医学] nasal feeding
【鼻酸】 bísuān 〈形〉 having a sting/twinge in the nose: 她鼻子一酸，就流下泪来。She felt a twinge in her nose and started weeping.
【鼻涕】 bítì 〈名〉 nasal mucus; snivel; snot: 流～ have a running/runny/snotty *nose; run at the nose* ‖ 擤～ blow one's nose ‖ 流～的孩子 snotty child; child with a runny nose ‖ 那孩子在流～。The child's nose is running.
〖～虫〗 bítìchóng 〈名〉 slug
【鼻头】 bítou 〈名〉〈方〉 nose: 大～ big nose
【鼻窝】 bíwō 〈名〉 furrow beside the nose; nasal fossa/pit
【鼻息】 bíxī 〈名〉 ❶ breath: ～均匀 regular and even breathing ❷ snore; stertor: ～如雷 snore like thunder ◇仰人～
【鼻息肉】 bíxīròu 〈名〉[医学] nasal polyp; rhinopolypus
【鼻腺】 bíxiàn 〈名〉 nasal gland
【鼻烟】 bíyān 〈名〉 snuff: 一撮～ a pinch of snuff ‖ 吸～ sniff *snuff*
〖～盒〗 bíyānhé 〈名〉 snuffbox
〖～壶〗 bíyānhú 〈名〉 snuff bottle
【鼻咽】 bíyān 〈名〉[生理] nasopharynx; rhinopharynx
〖～癌〗 bíyān'ái 〈名〉 nasal pharyngeal cancer; nasopharyngeal carcinoma
〖～神经〗 bíyān shénjīng 〈名〉 nasopharyngeal nerve
〖～炎〗 bíyānyán 〈名〉 nasopharyngitis; rhinopharyngitis
【鼻炎】 bíyán 〈名〉[医学] rhinitis
【鼻翼】 bíyì 〈名〉 nose wing
【鼻音】 bíyīn 〈名〉 rhinophonia; nasal (sound): 讲话带～ speak through the nose; nasalize one's words; speak with a twang
〖～化〗 bíyīnhuà 〈名〉 nasalization: ～元音 nasalized vowel
【鼻渊】 bíyuān 〈名〉[中医] nasosinusitis
【鼻韵母】 bíyùnmǔ 〈名〉[in Chinese pronunciation] vowel followed by a nasal consonant [eg an, en, in, un, ang, ing]
【鼻针疗法】 bízhēn liáofǎ 〈名〉[中医] nose-acupuncture therapy
【鼻指数】 bízhǐshù 〈名〉[生理] nasal index
【鼻中隔】 bízhōnggé 〈名〉[生理] *nasal septum*
【鼻肿瘤】 bízhǒngliú 〈名〉 nasal tumour
【鼻赘】 bízhuì 〈名〉[医学] rhinophyma; pachydermatosis
【鼻子】 bízi 〈名〉 nose: 擦/抠/擤～ wipe/pick/blow one's nose ‖ 挠～ scratch the nose ‖ 翕～ snuffle ‖ 捏/捂住～ hold one's nose ‖〈喻〉牵着～走 lead by the nose ‖ ～出血 have nosebleed; one's nose is bleeding; bleed at the nose ‖ ～齉 have a stuffy nose; have a cold in one's nose; suffer from the snuffles; have the snuffles ‖ ～塞住了 one's nose is stopped up ‖ 拧某人的～ tweak sb's nose ‖ 高/塌～ high/flat nose ‖ 他～很灵。He has a good nose. / He has an acute/a sharp/a fine sense of smell. ‖ 他感冒了，～不通。*He had a cold and was very congested.* ‖ 她的要求得不到满足时就哭～。She turned on the waterworks whenever she didn't get what she wanted. ◇蒜头～；鹰钩～
〖～眼儿〗 bíziyǎnr 〈名〉〈口〉 nostril
【鼻祖】 bízǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ earliest ancestor; forefather: 中华民族的～ forefather of the Chinese nation ❷ originator; initiator; forefather: 天体物理学的～ forefather of celestial physics

bǐ

匕 bǐ 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 spoon ❷〈书〉 dagger: ◇图穷～见

【匕鬯不惊】 bǐchàng-bùjīng 〈熟〉 sacrificial offerings to ancestors at the ancestral shrines must not be disturbed—(of an army) maintain strict military discipline so as not to cause the slightest violation of the people's interests
【匕首】 bǐshǒu 〈名〉 dagger; stylet

比 bǐ ❶〈动〉 stand close together; lie/be next to: ～肩而立 stand shoulder to shoulder ◇～邻；～翼双飞 ❷〈动〉 cling to; collude with: ◇朋～为奸 ❸〈动〉 compete with; match; emulate; rival; vie; strive to outdo: ～吃～穿 compare with others in food and clothing; try to keep up with the Jones ‖ ～奉献 rival each

other in making contributions ‖～力气 match one's strength with/against sb else's; vie with others in strength ‖ 你们俩～～,看谁跑得快。Let's see which of you can run faster. ⇨～武;对～ ❹〈动〉compare; contrast: 和去年相～ compare with last year ‖ 货～三家 shop around (for the most appropriate goods with the most reasonable prices) ‖ 不～不知道,一～吓一跳。Comparison makes one keenly aware of one's limitations. ‖ 人～人,气死人。When one compares one's own lot with that of another person, one becomes highly dissatisfied. ❺〈动〉be (more than) a match (for); match; parallel; rival: ～不上 be no match for (sb); compare disadvantageously/unfavourably with; does not compare with; bear no comparison with ‖ ～得上 bear/stand/sustain comparison with; compare with; match up to ‖ 两者根本没法～。There is no comparison between the two. ‖ 说起容貌,我～不上她。I am no match for her on looks. / I can't rival her in looks. ‖ 她做饭绝对～不上你。Her cooking by no means matches up to yours. ‖ 我的车跟她的没法～。My car doesn't stand/bear comparison with hers. ⇨今非昔～ ❻〈介〉than: ～去年上升 2% two per cent up on last year ‖ ～预期早两天 two days earlier than expected ‖ 甲～乙高一头。A is taller by a head than B. ‖ 他～我强。He is more than a match for me. ‖ 生活一天～一天好。*Life is getting better and better.* ‖ 我弟弟～我小三岁。My brother is three years my junior. / My brother is my junior by three *years.* ❼〈动〉[数学] *be the ratio of; ratio:* 3～5 three to five ❽〈名〉ratio; rate; proportion: 该校将改善师生～。The school is *trying to improve its pupil-teacher ratio.* ⇨～例;～率 ❾〈动〉to (in a score): 我们以二～一获胜。We won the match (by a score of) two to one. ‖ 现在是几～几? *What's the score now?* ❿〈动〉copy; emulate; model after: ～着旧衣裁新衣 pattern a new *garment on an old one* ⇨将心～心 ⓫〈动〉*gesture; gesticulate:* 连说带～ gesticulate as one talks ⓬〈动〉draw an analogy; compare/liken to: 莎士比亚把世界～做舞台。Shakespeare compared the world to a stage. ⓭〈动〉〈方〉aim at; direct to: 不要用枪～人,小心走火。Don't point your gun at anyone. It might go off unexpectedly.

【比比皆是】 bǐbǐ-jiēshì 〈熟〉be great in number; abound; be in abundance; be found everywhere: 这种例子～。Such examples can be found everywhere. / Examples are legion.

【比长仪】 bǐchángyí 〈名〉[物理] comparator

【比尔定律】 Bǐ'ěr dìnglǜ 〈名〉[化学] Beer's law

【比方】 bǐfang ❶〈动〉draw an analogy with: 用常青的松树～人坚贞的品格 draw an analogy between evergreen pine trees and steadfast/staunchly loyal persons ❷〈名〉analogy; comparison: 打～ draw/make an analogy ‖ 用水流做～来解释光的运动是不恰当的。It is inadequate to explain the movement of light by analogy with that of water. ❸〈动〉take for example; for instance: ～说"白领犯罪"问题。Take, for example, the question of "white-collar crime." ❹〈连〉supposing: ～说你有一百万元,你怎么花呢? Suppose/Say you had a million *yuan*, how would you spend it?

【比分】 bǐfēn 〈名〉score: 把～扳平 equalize/level/tie the score ‖ ～接近 with close scores ‖ 上半场的～ half-time score ‖ 相同的～ even score ‖ 以悬殊～战胜对手 beat the opposing team by a large score ‖ ～交替上升。The score seesawed. ‖ ～越来越接近。The scores are becoming closer and closer. / The margin is becoming narrower and narrower. ‖ 该队将～追赶了几分。The team picked up a few scores. ‖ 比赛剩下一分钟时,～为一比零。The score stood at one-nil with a minute left in the game

【比附】 bǐfù 〈动〉〈书〉make a farfetched comparison; try to use an inadequate model to up one's own claim

【比葫芦画瓢】 bǐ húlu huà piáo = 照葫芦画瓢 zhào húlu huà piáo

【比画】 bǐhua 〈动〉❶ gesture; gesticulate: 用手～ gesture with one's hands ❷ practise fighting; fight

【比划】 bǐhuà = 比画 bǐhua

【比基尼】 bǐjīní 〈名〉bikini: ～式三角裤 bikini briefs ‖ 身穿～的女孩 girl in a bikini

【比及】 bǐjí 〈连〉〈书〉when; by the time: ～医生赶到,为时已晚。It was too late when the doctor arrived.

【比价】 bǐjià ❶〈动〉compare bids/prices: 进出口～ terms of trade ❷〈名〉exchange rate; price ratio; parity: 粮棉～ price ratios between grain and cotton ‖ 美元与欧元的～ exchange rate of euro against the US dollar

〖～关系〗 bǐjià guānxi 〈名〉price relations

〖～指数〗 bǐjià zhǐshù 〈名〉price parity index

【比肩】 bǐjiān 〈熟〉〈书〉❶ shoulder to shoulder; side by side: ～而立/作战 stand/fight shoulder to shoulder ❷ match; be as good as

〖～继踵〗 bǐjiān-jìzhǒng = 摩肩接踵 mójiān-jiēzhǒng

〖～接踵〗 bǐjiān-jiēzhǒng = 摩肩接踵 mójiān-jiēzhǒng

【比较】 bǐjiào ❶〈动〉compare; contrast; make a comparison/contrast (between); check (one against another): ～两种译文 compare the two translations ‖ ～正反两方面的意见 compare the pros and the cons ‖ 做～ compare; draw/make a comparison (between) ‖～起来 by comparison ‖ ～分析 contrastive analysis ‖ 把两本账一～,发现有许多出入。Comparison of the two accounts revealed numerous disparities. ❷〈介〉[used to tell the difference by contrasting] in contrast to: ～而言 comparatively speaking ‖ 与中部平原～起来,沿海地区冬季温和。In contrast to the central plains, the coastal areas have mild winters. ❸〈副〉comparatively; fairly; rather; relatively: ～困难/容易 relatively difficult/easy ‖ ～完善的市场体制 relatively mature market system ‖ 改革的压力～小。There wasn't much pressure for reform. ‖ 腐败问题～严重。Corruption is quite serious.

〖～成本〗 bǐjiào chéngběn 〈名〉comparative cost

〖～法〗 bǐjiàofǎ 〈名〉[法律] comparative law: ～研究 study of comparative law

〖～法学〗 bǐjiào fǎxué 〈名〉[法律] comparative jurisprudence

〖～级〗 bǐjiàojí 〈名〉[语言] comparative degree: ～形式 comparative form

〖～价格〗 bǐjiào jiàgé = 不变价格 bùbiàn jiàgé

〖～教育学〗 bǐjiào jiàoyùxué 〈名〉comparative education

〖～解剖学〗 bǐjiào jiěpōuxué 〈名〉comparative anatomy

〖～经济学〗 bǐjiào jīngjìxué 〈名〉comparative economics

〖～利益〗 bǐjiào lìyì 〈名〉*comparative advantage*

〖～伦理学〗 bǐjiào lúnlǐxué 〈名〉comparative ethics

〖～社会学〗 bǐjiào shèhuìxué 〈名〉*comparative sociology*

〖～文学〗 bǐjiào wénxué 〈名〉comparative literature

〖～心理学〗 bǐjiào xīnlǐxué 〈名〉comparative psychology

〖～研究〗 bǐjiào yánjiū 〈名〉comparative study: 中国与西方伦理的～ comparative study of Chinese and Western ethics

〖～语文学〗 bǐjiào yǔwénxué 〈名〉comparative philology

〖～语言学〗 bǐjiào yǔyánxué 〈名〉comparative/contrastive linguistics

〖～哲学〗 bǐjiào zhéxué 〈名〉comparative philosophy

〖～政治学〗 bǐjiào zhèngzhìxué 〈名〉comparative politics

〖～指数〗 bǐjiào zhǐshù 〈名〉comparative index

【比来】 bǐlái 〈副〉〈书〉recently; lately

【比勒陀利亚】 Bǐlètuólìyà 〈名〉Pretoria [administrative capital of South Africa]

【比利时】 Bǐlìshí 〈名〉Belgium

〖～王国〗 Bǐlìshí Wángguó 〈名〉Kingdom of Belgium

〖～人〗 Bǐlìshírén 〈名〉Belgian

【比例】 bǐlì 〈名〉❶ [数学] proportion: 单/复～ simple/compound proportion ‖ 4 比 8 与 6 比 12 的～相等。4 is to 8 as 6 is to 12. ⇨反～;正～ ❷ proportion; ratio: 不成～ out of proportion (to/with sth); lack proportion ‖ 成～ in proportion (to sth) ‖ 占很大～ form/constitute a large proportion ‖ 进出口～ proportion of imports to exports ‖ 男女～ proportion of men to women ‖ ～为 3 比 1 in the proportion of 3 to 1 ‖ ～失调 be out of proportion ‖ 按～发展 develop in proportion/proportionately ‖ 报酬与完成的工作量成～。Payment is proportional/proportionate/in proportion to the work done. ‖ 该厂将改善干部和工人的～。The factory is trying to improve the ratio between office personnel and workers on the floor. ‖ 与会的男女～为 10 比 1。The ratio of men to women at the conference was ten to one. ❸ = 比重② bǐzhòng ❹ [绘图] scale: 按～绘制地图 draw a map to scale ‖ 百万分之一～的地图 map on the scale of one-millionth ‖ 大～的地图 large-scale map ‖ 一比五十万的～ scale of one to a five hundred thousand

〖～常数〗 bǐlì chángshù 〈名〉[数学] proportionality/proportional constant

〖～尺〗 bǐlìchǐ 〈名〉❶ = 比例 ④ bǐlì ❷ linear scale; scale: 地图的～ scale of a map ❸ architect's scale; engineer's scale

〖～代表制〗 bǐlì dàibiǎozhì 〈名〉proportional representation (PR)

〖～规〗 bǐlìguī 〈名〉[工程] proportional dividers

〖～模型〗 bǐlì móxíng 〈名〉scale model

〖～失调〗 bǐlì shītiáo 〈名〉disproportion; disproportionality: 比例严重失调 serious disproportionality; be seriously out of proportion
〖～税〗 bǐlìshuì 〈名〉proportional tax: ～率 proportional tax rate; flat rate‖～制 flat rate (system); proportional taxation
〖～图〗 bǐlìtú 〈名〉scale map
〖～系数〗 bǐlì xìshù 〈名〉scale factor
〖～因数〗 bǐlì yīnshù 〈名〉[数学] proportionality factor
〖～中项〗 bǐlì zhōngxiàng [名][数学] mean proportional
【比量】 bǐliang 〈动〉❶ take rough measurements (with the hand, a stick, etc) ❷ make gestures
【比邻】 bǐlín ❶〈名〉〈书〉neighbour; next-door/close neighbour: ⇨海内存知己,天涯若～ ❷〈动〉near; neighbour; be next/close to; abut; adjoin: 跟学校～的农场 farm adjoining the campus‖我们两家～而居。Their house is next door to ours.‖修道院同花园～。The convent abuts on the garden.
〖～星〗 bǐlínxīng 〈名〉[天文] Proxima Centauri [self-luminous star nearest to the sun]
【比率】 bǐlǜ 〈名〉ratio; rate; proportion; percentage: 高于/低于目前的～ be above/below the current rate‖提高/降低～ increase/lower the rate (of)‖进出口的～ proportion of imports to exports‖人地～ population-land ratio‖按 8 与 5 的～ at a/the ratio of 8 to 5‖以每年百分之三的～增长 increase at the yearly ratio of 3%‖人口中老年人的～很高。The population contains a high ratio/percentage of old people.
【比美】 bǐměi 〈动〉compare favourably with; rival: 日落可以和日出～。The sunset can rival the sunrise for/in beauty.‖它和大峡谷无法～。It does not compare with the Grand Canyon.
【比目鱼】 bǐmùyú 〈名〉flatfish; flounder
【比拟】 bǐnǐ ❶〈动〉compare; match: 无可～beyond/past/without compare; incomparable ❷〈名〉analogy; metaphor; comparison
【比年】 bǐnián 〈名〉〈书〉❶ recent years; past few years: ～以来,他一直缠绵病榻。Over the last few years, he has been confined to bed by sickness. ❷ every year; year after year
【比配】 bǐpèi 〈动〉match (well); go with: 这丝带和帽子不～。These ribbons do not go with/match your hat.
【比丘】 bǐqiū 〈名〉[佛教] mendicant; Buddhist monk
〖～尼〗 bǐqiūní 〈名〉[佛教] Buddhist nun
【比热】 bǐrè 〈名〉〈简称〉[物理] specific heat ⇨比热容
〖～容〗 bǐrèróng 〈名〉[物理] specific heat
【比如】 bǐrú 〈动〉❶ take for example; for instance/example; such as: ～说 for example/instance ❷ suppose; assume; (let's) say: ～说你的计划失败了,那你接下来怎么办? Say your plan fails, what will you do?
【比萨饼】 bǐsàbǐng 〈名〉pizza
【比萨斜塔】 Bǐsà Xiétǎ 〈名〉Leaning Tower of Pisa (in Italy)
【比赛】 bǐsài ❶〈动〉have a contest/match; race: ～篮球/排球 have a basketball/volleyball match‖咱们～看谁跑得快。Let's have a contest and see who runs faster.‖他骑自行车与汽车～。He raced his bicycle against the motorcar. ❷〈名〉match; contest; tournament: 一场～ a match/game‖安排～ set up/arrange a match (between)‖参加～ enter a competition; take part in a contest/match‖发起～ put forward/launch/open a competition‖观看～ watch a contest/game/match‖举行～ have/hold a contest/match; hold a game‖评判～ judge a contest/game; referee/umpire a game‖取消～ call off a contest/match‖输掉～ lose the game/match‖推迟～ postpone a contest/match‖退出～ pull out from/withdraw from an event‖中断～ break off the match‖拔河/朗诵/演讲/作文～tug-of-war/recitation/speech/composition contest‖激动人心的～ thrilling game/match‖篮球/网球～ basketball/tennis match‖选美～ beauty contest‖争夺第三名的～ third place play-off‖～双方势均力敌。The match was finely balanced.‖～以平局结束。The game/match ended in a tie.‖～在白天进行。The game was played during daytime.‖这场～大局已定。The game is now irreversible.
〖～场馆〗 bǐsài chǎngguǎn 〈名〉competition gymnasiums and stadiums/venues
〖～规则〗 bǐsài guīzé 〈名〉rules of a game/contest
〖～项目〗 bǐsài xiàngmù 〈名〉event: 参加～ enter for an event
【比塞塔】 bǐsàitǎ 〈名〉peseta [former unit of money in Spain]
【比色】 bǐsè 〈形〉colorimetric
〖～法〗 bǐsèfǎ 〈名〉[化学] colorimetry
〖～分析〗 bǐsè fēnxī 〈名〉[化学] colorimetric analysis
〖～计〗 bǐsèjì 〈名〉[化学] colorimeter; chromometer
〖～仪〗 bǐsèyí 〈名〉[化学] (photoelectric) colour comparator
【比上不足,比下有余】 bǐ shàng bù zú, bǐ xià yǒu yú 〈熟〉not up to those above, but above those below; fall short of the best but be better than the worst—middling; passable; tolerable; mediocre
【比湿】 bǐshī 〈名〉[气象] specific humidity
【比试】 bǐshi 〈动〉❶ have a competition/contest; compete: 咱们～一下,看谁跳得高。Let's have a competition and see who jumps higher. ❷ make gestures
【比手画脚】 bǐshǒu-huàjiǎo 〈熟〉illustrate with the help of gestures
【比速】 bǐsù 〈名〉[机械] specific speed
【比索】 bǐsuǒ 〈名〉peso [unit of money in some Latin American countries and the Philippines]
【比特】 bǐtè 〈量〉[计算机] bit: ～率 bit rate
【比体积】 bǐtǐjī 〈名〉[物理] specific volume
【比武】 bǐwǔ 〈动〉contest in martial arts skill: 参加～ take part in the martial arts contest‖〈喻〉技术大～ skills competition
【比压】 bǐyā 〈名〉[气象] specific pressure
【比翼】 bǐyì 〈动〉fly wing to wing; fly side by side
〖～鸟〗 bǐyìniǎo 〈名〉pair of legendary birds flying wing to wing—devoted couple
〖～齐飞〗 bǐyì-qífēi = 比翼双飞 bǐyì-shuāngfēi
〖～双飞〗 bǐyì-shuāngfēi 〈熟〉pair off wing to wing; fly side by side
【比喻】 bǐyù ❶〈名〉metaphor; analogy; figure of speech; simile: 以水的运动做～解释货币的运动 explain the movement of money by analogy with that of water‖文学用的是～性语言。Literature speaks the language of metaphor. ❷〈动〉compare/liken to: 人生常被～成一段旅程。Life is often likened to a journey.‖诗歌中常用玫瑰花～爱情。In poetry the rose is often a metaphor of love.
〖～义〗 bǐyùyì 〈名〉figurative/metaphorical meaning
【比照】 bǐzhào 〈动〉❶ in the light of; in conformity with: 我们可以～别国的经验制定我们的环保条例。We can establish our regulations for environmental protection in the light of the experience of other countries. ❷ contrast: 两相～,差异明显。When the two are contrasted, the differences are obvious.
【比值】 bǐzhí 〈名〉specific value; ratio; rate: ～相等 in the same ratio
【比重】 bǐzhòng 〈名〉❶ [物理] specific gravity; relative density: ⇨～测量 ❷ proportion; share; percentage: 第三产业在国民经济中的～逐年增加。The proportion of tertiary industry in the national economy has increased annually.
〖～测量〗 bǐzhòng cèliáng 〈名〉specific gravity test
〖～计〗 bǐzhòngjì 〈名〉gravimeter: 液体～ specific gravity hydrometer
〖～选种〗 bǐzhòng xuǎnzhǒng 〈名〉specific gravity selection (of seeds)
【比作】 bǐzuò 〈动〉compare (to): 把死亡～睡眠 compare death to sleep

吡 bǐ

⇨pí
【吡啶】 bǐdìng 〈名〉[化学] pyridine
【吡咯】 bǐluò 〈名〉[化学] pyrrole
【吡霉素】 bǐméisù 〈名〉[医学] pyridomycin
【吡喃】 bǐnán 〈名〉[化学] pyran
〖～糖〗 bǐnántáng 〈名〉[生化] pyranose
【吡嗪】 bǐqín 〈名〉[化学] pyrazine
【吡唑】 bǐzuò 〈名〉[化学] pyrazole

佊 bǐ 〈形〉〈书〉evil

妣 bǐ 〈名〉〈书〉one's deceased mother: ⇨如丧考～;先～

彼 bǐ 〈代〉❶ that; the other; another: ⇨～此;顾此失～ ❷ other party: ⇨知己知～

【彼岸】 bǐ'àn 〈名〉❶ other side/bank (of a river, lake, etc); opposite bank/shore: 大洋～的中华学子 Chinese students and scholars on the other side of the Pacific Ocean ❷ [佛教] Parami-

ta; life beyond ❸〈喻〉dreamland; paradise: 走向幸福的～ go to the dreamland of happiness

【彼此】 bǐcǐ 〈代〉❶ each other; one another: ～帮助 help each other ‖ 消除委员～间的误会 clear up the misunderstandings between the committee members ❷〈套〉[used in reduplication as a reply] you too; the feeling is mutual; we are in a similar position: 一您受累啦! 一～～。 —You must have had a hard time! — So must you.

【彼一时,此一时】 bǐ yīshí, cǐ yīshí 〈熟〉 things are different now; circumstances alter cases; times have changed; the situation has changed; different times, different actions

秕 bǐ ❶〈形〉(of grain) not plump; blighted; shrivelled; empty: ～粒 blighted grains ❷〈名〉blighted grain: ⇨～糠 ❸〈形〉evil; bad

【秕谷】 bǐgǔ 〈名〉blighted millet

【秕糠】 bǐkāng 〈名〉❶ blighted grains and chaff ❷ worthless stuff

【秕子】 bǐzi 〈名〉blighted grain

笔 bǐ ❶〈名〉pen; pencil; writing brush: 一枝～ a pen ‖ 两管毛～ two writing brushes ‖ 动～ set/put pen to paper ‖ 搁～ lay/put down one's pen ‖ 不好用/好用的～ pen that writes poorly/well ‖ 自来水～ fountain pen ‖ 这枝～书写流畅。 The pen writes smoothly. ⇨画～; 毛～; 下～ ❷〈动〉write: ⇨代～; 亲～ ❸〈名〉technique (of writing, calligraphy or drawing): 用锋利的～抨击 wield an incisive pen (against) ⇨～法; 文～ ❹〈名〉stroke; touch: 寥寥几～就绘成一幅画 dash off a picture with a few strokes ⇨～顺; 起～; 一～勾销 ❺〈名〉handwriting; writing: ⇨～迹; 绝～ ❻〈量〉a) [for sums of money, financial accounts, etc]: 一～贷款 a loan ‖ 一～钱 an amount/a sum of money ‖ 一～生意 a business transaction/deal ‖ 一～债 a debt ‖ 一～账 an account; an entry in the book of accounts ‖ 做一～大生意 do a big deal ‖ 做成一～交易 close a deal; conclude a transaction (with) b) [for skill in calligraphy or painting]: 写一～好字 write a good hand

【笔触】 bǐchù 〈名〉style of drawing or writing; brush stroke (in Chinese painting and calligraphy): 以灵巧的～赋予画面以生气 give life to a picture with a deft touch of the brush

【笔答】 bǐdá 〈动〉answer questions in writing: ～试卷 written examination paper ‖ ～试题 written (test) questions

【笔大如椽】 bǐdà-rúchuán 〈熟〉 have a deft hand in writing; write a powerful style

【笔胆】 bǐdǎn 〈名〉rubber tube in a fountain pen

【笔刀】 bǐdāo 〈名〉graver; burin; carving knife

【笔底生花】 bǐdǐ-shēnghuā 〈熟〉 have an elegant, elaborate style of writing

【笔底下】 bǐdǐxia 〈名〉writing ability: ～不错/不行 write well/badly ‖ ～来得快 write with ease/facility; wield a fast pen

【笔调】 bǐdiào 〈名〉(of writing) pen; tone; style: ～轻松 write with a light touch ‖ 讽刺的～ satirical tone ‖ 清新的～ lucid style; (use) lucid pen ‖ 用刻薄挖苦的～ wield a bitter and ironic pen ‖ 用辛辣的～写 write with a pen dipped in acid

【笔端】 bǐduān 〈名〉〈书〉tip of the brush/pen—(style of) writing/drawing/handwriting: 他的思旧之情见于～。 His writings exude nostalgia.

【笔伐】 bǐfá 〈动〉condemn/denounce in writing; wage war with the pen: ⇨口诛～

【笔法】 bǐfǎ 〈名〉technique/style of writing, calligraphy, or drawing; pen-craft: ⇨春秋～

【笔锋】 bǐfēng 〈名〉❶ tip of the writing brush ❷ vigour of literary style; vigour of brushwork: ～犀利 wield an incisive/a trenchant pen

【笔杆儿】 bǐgǎnr = 笔杆子 ①② bǐgǎnzi

【笔杆子】 bǐgǎnzi 〈名〉❶ barrel of a pen; shaft of a writing brush ❷ ability to write: 要～ wield the pen ‖ 他～比我强。 He writes better than I do. ❸ facile writer; person entrusted with writing: 她是我们这里的～。 She is the best writer here. / She is a master of the pen here.

【笔耕】 bǐgēng 〈动〉❶〈旧〉live by one's pen ❷ engage in literal/scholarly writing: ～不辍 not stop writing for a living; keep writing as a profession ‖ 伏案～ write at one's desk ‖ 辛勤～ write industriously

【笔供】 bǐgòng 〈名〉written confession

【笔管】 bǐguǎn 〈名〉❶ barrel of a pen ❷ shaft (of a writing brush)

【笔管条直】 bǐguǎn-tiáozhí 〈熟〉 straight; bolt upright: ～地站着 stand erect/upright

【笔画】 bǐhuà 〈名〉❶ strokes (of Chinese characters) ❷ number of strokes (of Chinese characters): 按姓氏～排列 arrange in the order of the number of strokes in surnames ‖ ～分析 stroke analysis ‖ ～索引 index according to the number of strokes; stroke index

【笔会】 bǐhuì 〈名〉❶ discussion through articles (in newspapers or journals) ❷ writers' association: 国际～ PEN (International Association of Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists and Novelists)

〖～学〗 bǐjìxué 〈名〉graphology

【笔记】 bǐjì ❶〈动〉take down (in writing) ❷〈名〉notes: 一本～ a book of notes ‖ 核对～ check/compare (written) notes ‖ 记～ take notes ‖ 整理～ arrange one's notes; put one's notes to order ‖ 课堂～ in-class notes; classroom notes ⇨读书～ ❸〈名〉(pen) jottings; sketches [a type of literature consisting mainly of short, informal essays or literary anecdotes]

〖～本〗 bǐjìběn 〈名〉notebook: 记在～上 jot down in a notebook ‖ ～电脑 notebook (computer); laptop (computer) ‖ 活页～ loose-leaf notebook

〖～小说〗 bǐjì xiǎoshuō 〈名〉literary sketches; sketchbook

【笔迹】 bǐjì 〈名〉handwriting; chirography; penmanship; hand: 辨认～ identify the handwriting ‖ 查/对～ identify sb's handwriting by comparison ‖ 认出～ recognize sb's handwriting ‖ ～鉴定 handwriting verification; bibliotics ‖ ～鉴定专家 bibliotist ‖ 工整/清楚/清晰的～ neat/legible/clear handwriting ‖ 这可不像是他的～。 This doesn't look like his handwriting.

【笔架】 bǐjià 〈名〉pen/brush rack; penholder

【笔尖】 bǐjiān 〈名〉❶ tip (of a writing brush, pen, etc) ❷ pen point; nib: 换个～ change the nib of a pen

【笔据】 bǐjù 〈名〉written pledge

【笔力】 bǐlì 〈名〉❶ force of strokes in calligraphy or drawing; power of style in literary writings: ～遒劲/雄健 firm/powerful/forceful strokes or style ❷ ability to write articles: 从这篇文章可以看出作者的～。 This article reveals the (strong) writing ability of its author.

【笔立】 bǐlì 〈形〉standing erect/upright: ～的山峰 sharply angled peaks

【笔录】 bǐlù ❶〈动〉put down in writing; take down ❷〈名〉written record; notes: 供词～ written record of a person's confession

【笔路】 bǐlù 〈名〉❶ = 笔法 bǐfǎ ❷ train of thought (in the process of writing)

【笔帽】 bǐmào 〈名〉cap (of a pen, writing brush, etc)

【笔名】 bǐmíng 〈名〉pen name; pseudonym; nom de plume: 用～发表作品 publish under a pen name; write under a pseudonym

【笔墨】 bǐmò 〈名〉pen and ink—writing; words: ～生涯 literary career; writer's career ‖ ～胜于刀剑。 The pen is mightier than the sword. ‖ 非～所能形容。 It's beyond description.

〖～官司〗 bǐmò-guānsi 〈熟〉 written controversy/polemics: 打～ fight a battle of words with sb (in the press); engage in written polemics (with sb); carry on an academic feud (with sb)

〖～纸砚〗 bǐmòzhǐyàn 〈名〉writing brush, ink stick, paper and ink-stone

【笔铅】 bǐqiān 〈名〉pencil lead

【笔峭】 bǐqiào 〈形〉precipitous: ～的悬崖 sheer precipice

【笔润】 bǐrùn = 润笔 rùnbǐ

【笔试】 bǐshì ❶〈动〉answer questions in writing ❷〈名〉written examination: ～试卷/试题 examination paper/questions

【笔势】 bǐshì 〈名〉❶ style of brushwork ❷ vigour of literary style ❸ trend of thought shown in a piece of writing

【笔受】 bǐshòu 〈动〉〈书〉take/write down what is dictated

【笔顺】 bǐshùn 〈名〉order of strokes of each word observed in calligraphy

【笔算】 bǐsuàn ❶〈动〉do a sum in writing ❷〈名〉manual computation; written calculation

【笔谈】 bǐtán ❶〈动〉exchange ideas by way of writing instead of conversation ❷〈动〉comment in writing ❸〈名〉[often used in book titles] sketches; notes: 《梦溪～》 *Dream Pool Essays*

【笔套】 bǐtào 〈名〉❶ = 笔帽 bǐmào ❷ sheath of a pen [made

of cloth or silk]
【笔体】 bǐtǐ 〈名〉 handwriting; hand: 对～ identify sb's handwriting ‖ 认出～ recognize sb's handwriting
【笔挺】 bǐtǐng 〈形〉 ❶ (standing) erect; very straight; bolt upright: ～地站着 stand upright ❷ well-ironed; trim: ～的西装 well-ironed/well-pressed suit ‖ 裤子上～的折缝 sharp crease in one's trousers
【笔筒】 bǐtǒng 〈名〉 pen container; brush pot
【笔头】 bǐtóu ❶〈名〉 tip (of a pen); nib; pen point ❷〈名〉 ability to write; writing skill: 他～快。He has a facile pen. ❸〈形〉 written: ～作业 written assignments
【笔误】 bǐwù ❶〈动〉 make a clerical error ❷〈名〉 lapse/slip of the pen; clerical error
【笔洗】 bǐxǐ 〈名〉 dish or flat bowl for washing the writing brush
【笔下】 bǐxià 〈名〉 ❶ ＝ 笔底下 bǐdǐxia ❷ diction/wording and purport of one's writings
〖～超生〗 bǐxià-chāoshēng 〈熟〉 (of a judge) spare a life by a stroke of the writing brush; refrain from passing a death sentence—be lenient and not to write too incriminatingly about sb's evil behaviour
〖～留情〗 bǐxià-liúqíng 〈熟〉 be charitable/merciful in writing criticisms; show mercy in criticism; criticize with certain reserve: 身为记者，揭露社会阴暗面时，他从不～。As a journalist, he's never been soft-hearted in exposing the dark side of society.
〖～生花〗 bǐxià-shēnghuā ＝ 笔底生花 bǐdǐ-shēnghuā
【笔心】 bǐxīn 〈名〉 ❶ pencil lead: 换～ change the lead ‖ 铅笔～ pencil lead ❷ refill (for a ball-pen); cartridge: 换～ change the refill/cartridge
【笔芯】 bǐxīn ＝ 笔心 bǐxīn
【笔形】 bǐxíng 〈名〉 form of a stroke or combination of strokes (in Chinese characters)
〖～波束〗 bǐxíng bōshù 〈名〉 pen beam: ～天线 pen-beam antenna
〖～电筒〗 bǐxíng diàntǒng 〈名〉 pen flashlight
【笔削】 bǐxuē 〈动〉〈敬〉 make corrections and improvements on sb's writing; polish/revise sb's writing: 拙作寄上，请亲为～。Enclosed is a piece of my writing for correction/to be polished by you personally.
【笔译】 bǐyì 〈名〉 (written) translation
【笔意】 bǐyì 〈名〉 artistic conception, mood or meaning as revealed in one's calligraphy, painting or writing: ～清新 fresh image/imagery
【笔友】 bǐyǒu 〈名〉 penfriend; pen pal
【笔札】 bǐzhá 〈名〉 ❶ stationery; writing materials ❷ writings; articles ❸ letters
【笔债】 bǐzhài 〈名〉 commissioned or promised contribution (to a magazine, newspaper, etc) not yet completed; literary obligations
【笔战】 bǐzhàn 〈名〉 battle of words; paper war; war of the pen; written polemics: 打～ engage in a paper war
【笔者】 bǐzhě 〈名〉 present writer; the author
【笔政】 bǐzhèng 〈名〉 editorial writing; editorial duties
【笔直】 bǐzhí 〈形〉 perfectly straight; bolt upright: 站得～ stand bold upright ‖ 坐得～ sit up straight ‖ 身子挺得～ draw oneself up to one's full height ‖ ～的道路 straight road
【笔致】 bǐzhì 〈名〉 style of literary work or drawing; nuances of style
【笔资】 bǐzī 〈名〉〈旧〉 remuneration (for calligraphy, painting or writing)
【笔走龙蛇】 bǐzǒu-lóngshé 〈熟〉 the writing brush goes like dragons and snakes—(of strokes in calligraphy) vigorous and graceful

俾 bǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 cause: 创造适当环境，～克维持正义 establish such conditions as to secure the maintenance of justice ‖ 各会员国应以和平方法解决争端，～免危及国际和平。All members shall settle their disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace is not endangered. ‖ 我们应该加大资金投入，～使国有企业能及早恢复活力。We should increase the input of capital in the state-owned enterprises so that they can revive in the shortest possible time.
【俾有所悟】 bǐyǒu-suǒwù 〈熟〉 so as to enlighten; for the sake of enlightening the persons concerned
【俾众周知】 bǐzhòng-zhōuzhī for the information of all; so as to make it known to everyone/to the public
【俾昼作夜】 bǐzhòu-zuòyè 〈熟〉 take the day as night—idle away daylight hours but keep busy at night

舭 bǐ 〈名〉 bilge
【舭舦】 bǐdá 〈名〉 a kind of ancient ship

鄙 bǐ ❶〈名〉〈书〉 out-of-the-way place; remote area: ⇨边～ ❷〈形〉 low; mean; vulgar: ⇨～俗; 卑～ ❸〈动〉〈书〉 despise; hold in contempt; disdain ❹〈形〉〈谦〉 I; me; my: ⇨～见; ～人; ～意
【鄙薄】 bǐbó ❶〈动〉 despise; disdain; scorn; have contempt/disdain for; think scornfully of; look down on: ～势利小人 have contempt for snobs ‖ 他脸上露出～的神情。A contemptuous look crept into his face. ❷〈形〉〈谦〉〈书〉 ignorant and shallow; superficial: ～之志 my petty wish
【鄙称】 bǐchēng ❶〈动〉 name with disdain; despise (as) ❷〈名〉 disdainful way of address; pejorative term; derogatory appellation
【鄙夫】 bǐfū 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ mean/ignorant/lowly person ❷ ＝ 鄙人 bǐrén
【鄙见】 bǐjiàn 〈名〉〈谦〉 my humble opinion; my idea: ～以为 in my humble opinion; if I may say so
【鄙贱】 bǐjiàn 〈书〉 ❶〈形〉 low; humble: ～小人 abject person; petty villain ❷〈动〉 despise; disdain; look down upon
【鄙俚】 bǐlǐ 〈形〉〈书〉 vulgar; philistine; uneducated
【鄙吝】 bǐlìn 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ vulgar; philistine ❷ stingy; mean; miserly: ～小人 miser
【鄙陋】 bǐlòu 〈形〉 superficial; shallow: ～无知的人 shallow and ignorant person; person of superficial knowledge ‖ ～平庸 shallow and mediocre
【鄙弃】 bǐqì 〈动〉 feel contempt for; scorn; spurn; loathe: ～官僚主义作风 loathe bureaucracy ‖ ～懦夫 scorn a coward
【鄙人】 bǐrén 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 uneducated/ignorant person ❷〈谦〉 your humble servant; I; me: ～以为 in my poor opinion ‖ ～不敢。I don't dare.
【鄙视】 bǐshì 〈动〉 despise; disdain; scorn; have a contempt for; look down upon: ～他的吝啬/虚伪/自负 despise his meanness/hypocrisy/conceit ‖ 受到～ be held in contempt ‖ 他们～这些人的无知。They despised/disdained those people for their ignorance.
【鄙俗】 bǐsú 〈形〉 vulgar; philistine: ～的言词 vulgar remarks
【鄙夷】 bǐyí 〈动〉〈书〉 despise; disdain; look down upon: ～地看某人 look at sb with contempt/scorn ‖ ～的神情 contemptuous look
【鄙意】 bǐyì 〈名〉〈谦〉 my humble opinion

bì

币 bì 〈名〉 money; currency; bill; banknote: ⇨港～; 货～
【币值】 bìzhí 〈名〉 currency value: ～波动/稳定 currency fluctuation/stabilization
【币制】 bìzhì 〈名〉 currency/monetary system: ～改革 currency/monetary reform

必 bì 〈副〉 ❶ certainly; definitely; surely; necessarily: ～败 be bound to lose; will surely be defeated ‖ ～胜 be sure to win; will surely win ‖ ～能成功 be certain to succeed; will certainly succeed ‖ 经济改革～将促进社会进步。Economic reform will be sure to promote social progress. ⇨骄兵～败 ❷ must; have to; need: 我会照顾自己的，你不～为我担心。I can take care of myself. You need't worry about me. ‖ 他言～有据。He invariably bases his remarks on evidence/facts. ⇨～不可少; 事～躬亲
【必不可少】 bìbùkěshǎo 〈熟〉 essential; indispensable: 选举程序～的一部分 vital part of the election process ‖ 对健康～的睡眠 sleep that is necessary to/for one's health ‖ 空气和水对生命是～的。Air and water are indispensable for/to life.
【必得】 bìděi 〈副〉〈口〉 must; have to: 你～亲自去一趟。You

must go yourself.

【必定】 bìdìng 〈副〉❶ surely; certainly; undoubtedly: ~成功 *be sure to succeed* ‖ ~失败 *be bound to lose* ‖ 他~会来的。He is sure to come. ‖ 她年轻时~是个美人。She must have been a beauty in her youth. ❷ determinedly: 她说她~要见经理。She said she must see the manager.

【必读书】 bìdúshū 〈名〉must-read book: ~目 list of must-read books

【必恭必敬】 bìgōng-bìjìng 〈熟〉be reverent and respectful; be extremely deferential; hat in hand: ~地鞠躬 bow in humble reverence

【必然】 bìrán ❶〈形〉inevitable; certain: ~结果 inevitable outcome; *corollary; necessary result* ‖ ~结论 logical/inevitable conclusion ‖ ~联系 necessary connection (between) ‖ ~趋势 inexorable trend ‖ ~事件 certain/sure event ‖ ~的推论 natural/necessary inference ‖ 侵略者~失败。The invaders are bound to fail. ‖ 战争~伴有饥饿和疾病。Hunger and disease are necessary concomitants of war. ‖ 这些事实~引出如下结论。These facts will inexorably lead to the following conclusion. ❷〈名〉[哲学] necessity

〖~规律〗 bìrán guīlǜ 〈名〉inexorable law

〖~王国〗 bìrán wángguó 〈名〉[哲学] realm of necessity

〖~性〗 bìránxìng 〈名〉certainty; inevitability; necessity

【必修】 bìxiū 〈形〉(of a course, lesson, etc) required; obligatory; compulsory; mandatory

〖~课〗 bìxiūkè 〈名〉compulsory/obligatory/required course

【必须】 bìxū 〈副〉❶ must; have to: ~照办 must do as one was told ‖ ~具备的品质 requisite quality ‖ 报考者~有中学毕业文凭。For applicants, a high school diploma is a must. ‖ 理论~联系实际。*Theory must be integrated with practice.* ‖ 依你的建议,就~增加借款。Your proposal will necessitate borrowing more money. ❷ [for stress of imperative mood] must: 法官~公正。Impartiality is essential to a judge. ‖ 承租人~保持房产完好无损。Tenants are obliged to maintain the property in good condition. ‖ 军队~有纪律。Discipline is essential in an army. ‖ 你明天~来。You must come tomorrow. ‖ 一切开支~入账。All expenditures must be entered (up) in the accounts.

【必需】 bìxū 〈动〉be essential to/for; be indispensable to; need: 保持身体健康所~的营养物 nutrients necessary to/for good health ‖ 煤和铁是发展现代工业所~的原料。*Coal and iron are essential to the development of modern industry.*

〖~品〗 bìxūpǐn 〈名〉essentials; necessities; necessaries: 家庭~household necessaries/necessities/essentials ‖ 日用~ daily necessities ‖ 生活~ essentials/necessaries/necessities/requirements of life ‖ 房间里只有最简单的~。The room is furnished with the simplest essentials.

【必要】 bìyào 〈形〉necessary; essential; indispensable: ~的生产资料 necessary means of production ‖ ~的时候 as occasion demands; when the need arises ‖ ~的准备 necessary preparations ‖ ~的组成部分 necessary component ‖ 如果~的话 if necessary; if need be; if the need arises; should it be necessary ‖ 车虽然有用,但不是~的。A car is useful but not indispensable. ‖ 水对维持草原的生态环境是绝对~的。Water is essential to the preservation of the ecology of the steppes. ‖ 有~做进一步的调查。It is necessary to make a further investigation.

〖~产品〗 bìyào chǎnpǐn 〈名〉necessary product

〖~劳动〗 bìyào láodòng 〈名〉necessary labour: ~时间 necessary labour time

〖~前提〗 bìyào qiántí 〈名〉prerequisite; precondition; necessary condition

〖~条件〗 bìyào tiáojiàn 〈名〉essential/necessary condition; prerequisite

〖~性〗 bìyàoxìng 〈名〉necessity: 感到/强调/意识到~ feel/emphasize/realize the necessity (of) ‖ 义务教育的~ necessity of compulsory education

【必由之路】 bìyóuzhīlù 〈熟〉only path/way: 经济发展的~ only *road to economic development*

毕

bì ❶〈动〉finish; accomplish; conclude: 礼~! Salute over! ◇~业;完~ ❷〈副〉〈书〉altogether; completely; fully: ◇原形~露 ❸〈名〉[天文] nineteenth of the twenty-eight constellations into which the celestial sphere was divided in ancient Chinese astronomy

【毕恭毕敬】 bìgōng-bìjìng = 必恭必敬 bìgōng-bìjìng

【毕竟】 bìjìng 〈副〉after all; all in all; in the final analysis: 尽管迟到了,但他~还是来了。He came, though a bit late. ‖ 不管怎样,这~是你的家。When all is said and done, it's your home. ‖ 他~是孩子,还不懂这种事儿。He is after all a child and too young to understand such things.

【毕力】 bìlì 〈动〉make every effort; do all one can; try one's best/utmost; spare no effort: ~以赴 go all out; spare no effort

【毕露】 bìlù 〈动〉be completely exposed; come to light: ◇锋芒~;原形~

【毕命】 bìmìng 〈动〉〈书〉die (usu a violent/sudden death); meet with sudden death: 饮弹~ be killed by a bullet

【毕其功于一役】 bì qí gōng yú yī yì 〈熟〉accomplish the whole task at one stroke/go

【毕生】 bìshēng 〈名〉all one's life; lifetime: ~的朋友 lifelong friend ‖ ~的事业 life work ‖ 她把自己的~精力都献给了慈善事业。She devoted all her life to charity.

【毕肖】 bìxiào 〈动〉〈书〉resemble closely; be the very image of: 神态~ resemble in bearing ‖ ~的画像 lifelike portrait

【毕星团】 Bìxīngtuán 〈名〉[天文] Hyades [a group of stars in Taurus near the Pleiades]

【毕业】 bìyè 〈动〉graduate; finish school: ~于该所大学,获文学学士学位 graduated from this university with a bachelor's degree in literature; be a graduate of this university with a bachelor's degree in literature ‖ ~鉴定 graduation appraisal ‖ 大学~ graduate from college ‖ 以优异成绩~ graduate with honours ‖ 符合~条件 satisfy the requirements for graduation ‖ 该大学每年~数百名学生。The university graduates hundreds of students each year. ‖ 他高中~后当了兵。After he graduated from high school, *he enlisted in the army.*

〖~班〗 bìyèbān 〈名〉graduating class

〖~典礼〗 bìyè diǎnlǐ 〈名〉graduation (ceremony); commencement: 参加~ attend the graduation (ceremony) ‖ 举行~ hold (the) graduation ‖ ~日 commencement day

〖~分配〗 bìyè fēnpèi 〈名〉job assignment upon graduation

〖~论文〗 bìyè lùnwén 〈名〉graduation thesis/dissertation

〖~设计〗 bìyè shèjì 〈名〉graduation project: 进行~ work on a graduation project

〖~生〗 bìyèshēng 〈名〉graduate: 法学专业~ law graduate ‖ 高中~ *high school graduate* ‖ 该公司每年大约要雇用10名~。The company takes on about 10 graduates each year.

〖~实习〗 bìyè shíxí 〈名〉graduation fieldwork; graduation practice

〖~证〗 bìyèzhèng 〈名〉diploma; graduation certificate: 授予~ grant the diploma (to)

闭

bì 〈动〉❶ close; shut: ~上眼睛/嘴 close one's eyes/mouth ‖ ~嘴! Hold your tongue! / Shut up! ◇~关自守;夜不~户 ❷ block/stop up; obstruct: ◇~气 ❸ conclude; end: ◇~会; ~经; ~幕

【闭包运算】 bìbāo yùnsuàn 〈名〉[数学] closure operation

【闭港】 bìgǎng 〈动〉close the port: ~期间 during the closure of the port

【闭关】 bìguān 〈动〉❶ close the doors; block the passes; close the border ❷ (of monks) meditate in seclusion

〖~锁国〗 bìguān-suǒguó 〈熟〉cut off one's country from the outside world; close the country (to external contact)

〖~政策〗 bìguān zhèngcè 〈名〉closed-door policy; closed-doorism

〖~主义〗 bìguānzhǔyì 〈名〉isolationism; closed-doorism

〖~自守〗 bìguān-zìshǒu 〈熟〉*close the country to the outside world*; keep the country closed to foreign nations/the outside world; self-seclusion: 废除~的政策 abandon the closed-door policy ‖ ~的经济 closed economy; autarky

【闭馆】 bìguǎn 〈动〉(of a library or exhibition) be closed (to the public); close: 今日~。Closed today.

【闭合】 bìhé ❶〈动〉close: ~开关 close a switch; switch on ❷〈形〉closed: ~曲线 closed curve ‖ ~循环系统 closed circulatory system

〖~电路〗 bìhé diànlù 〈名〉closed circuit

〖~电压〗 bìhé diànyā 〈名〉*sealing voltage*

〖~度〗 bìhédù 〈名〉[地理] closure

〖~回路〗 bìhé huílù 〈名〉[机械] closed loop circuit

〖~力〗 bìhélì 〈名〉closing force

〖～生态〗 bìhé shēngtài 〈名〉closed ecology：～系统 closed ecological system
〖～天线〗 bìhé tiānxiàn 〈名〉closed antenna
〖～系统〗 bìhé xìtǒng 〈名〉[数学][物理] closed system
〖～线〗 bìhéxiàn 〈名〉closed line
【闭会】 bìhuì 〈动〉close/end/adjourn a meeting：国会～期间 when the parliament is in recess
【闭架式】 bìjiàshì 〈形〉of closed shelves/stacks type [a system of library or shop management which denies readers' open access to shelves]：～售书 sell books with closed bookshelves
【闭经】 bìjīng 〈名〉[医学] amenorrhoea
〖～溢乳综合征〗 bìjīng yìrǔ zōnghézhēng 〈名〉amenorrhoea galactorrhea syndrome
【闭卷考试】 bìjuàn kǎoshì 〈名〉closed-book examination
【闭口】 bìkǒu 〈动〉shut one's mouth；remain tight-lipped
〖～不谈〗 bìkǒu-bùtán 〈熟〉refuse to say anything (about)；remain tight-lipped (on)；shut one's mouth；keep mum；avoid mentioning；shut up like a clam：～自己的想法 be reticent about one's own opinion ‖ 他～自己的错误。He shunned/avoided mentioning his own mistakes.
〖～韵〗 bìkǒuyùn 〈名〉[语言] bilabial rhyme/ending (of a sound sequence in Chinese pronunciation)
【闭路】 bìlù 〈名〉closed circuit
〖～报警系统〗 bìlù bàojǐng xìtǒng 〈名〉closed alarm system
〖～电视〗 bìlù diànshì 〈名〉closed-circuit television；cable TV：收费～ pay cable TV
〖～电压〗 bìlù diànyā 〈名〉closed-circuit voltage
〖～试验〗 bìlù shìyàn 〈名〉closed-circuit test
〖～通信系统〗 bìlù tōngxìn xìtǒng 〈名〉closed-circuit communication system
【闭门】 bìmén 〈动〉close the door：～不出 shut oneself up at home；confine oneself to one's home ‖ 他整整一周～不出。He hasn't come out of his room for a whole week.
〖～读书〗 bìmén-dúshū 〈熟〉study behind closed doors；immure oneself for study
〖～羹〗 bìméngēng 〈名〉denial of entrance：⇨吃～
〖～思过〗 bìmén-sīguò 〈熟〉shut oneself up to reflect on one's mistakes；carry on introspection of one's mistakes in seclusion
〖～谢客〗 bìmén-xièkè 〈熟〉close one's door to visitors；refuse to receive any guest
〖～造车〗 bìmén-zàochē 〈熟〉make a cart behind closed doors—work without any knowledge of the actual process；divorce oneself from reality in carrying out a project；act blindly
【闭目】 bìmù 〈动〉close/shut one's eyes：～养神 close one's eyes in repose
〖～塞听〗 bìmù-sètīng 〈熟〉shut one's eyes and stop up ears—cut oneself off from reality；turn a deaf ear and a blind eye to reality
【闭幕】 bìmù 〈动〉❶ drop/lower the curtain；(of the curtain) fall ❷ (of a conference, etc) close；conclude：大会将于下周～。The conference will break up next week. ‖ 我现在宣布会议～。I now declare the meeting closed.
〖～词〗 bìmùcí 〈名〉closing address/speech；curtain speech：致～ extend/give a closing address
〖～式〗 bìmùshì 〈名〉closing ceremony
【闭气】 bìqì 〈动〉❶ involuntarily stop breathing：挨了那一拳，他差点闭住了气。He almost stopped breathing at the blow. ❷ hold/bate/catch one's breath：他闭住气听完了这消息。He heard the news with bated breath. ‖ 透视时医生让他吸气，～，然后再呼气。When he was being X-rayed, the doctor told him to take in a breath, hold it and then let it out.
【闭塞】 bìsè ❶〈动〉stop/close up；block：鼻孔～ one's nose is stuffed up；have a stuffy nose ‖ 道路～。The road is blocked/impassable. ❷〈形〉hard to get to；out of the way；inaccessible：～的小村庄 out-of-the-way village ‖ 我发现这个小镇太～。I find the little town too much of a backwater. ❸〈形〉unenlightened；ill-informed：消息～ be ill-informed ❹〈名〉[电学] blocking
〖～空间〗 bìsè kōngjiān 〈名〉[建筑] dead-air space
〖～信号〗 bìsè xìnhào 〈名〉[铁路] block signal
〖～性动脉硬化〗 bìsèxìng dòngmài yìnghuà 〈名〉[医学] arteriosclerosis obliterans
【闭市】 bìshì 〈动〉suspend business；close (up)：这里冬天～早。The shops close up early in winter.
【闭锁】 bìsuǒ 〈名〉❶ deadlock；blocking；latching：～电路 exclusive circuit ‖ ～电阻 blocked resistance ‖ ～网络 latching network ‖ ～系统 block system ‖ ～元件 blocking element ‖ ～装置 blocking device ❷ [医学] atresia；imperforation：处女膜～ imperforate hymen ‖ 肛门～ imperforate anus；anal atresia
【闭音节】 bìyīnjié 〈名〉[语言] closed syllable：重读～ accented closed syllable
【闭元音】 bìyuányīn 〈名〉[语言] closed vowel
【闭月羞花】 bìyuè-xiūhuā 〈熟〉(of a young woman's beauty) make the moon hide behind a cloud and put the flowers to shame—be bewitchingly beautiful：有～之容 be of bewitching/fascinating beauty

庇 bì 〈动〉shelter；protect；shield；cover：⇨～护；包～
【庇护】 bìhù 〈动〉shelter/shield (sb from)；furnish/provide shelter (for sb)；take under one's wing：～通缉犯 shelter/shield the wanted ‖ 给予～ grant asylum/shelter/cover to ‖ 接受/要求～ take/claim sanctuary ‖ 提供～ give/offer/provide (a) sanctuary ‖ 寻求～ seek sanctuary/asylum；seek the patronage (of sb) ‖ 领土/外交/政治～ territorial/diplomatic/political asylum ‖ 凭借自己的地位～(某人) lend the shelter of one's position (to sb) ‖ 在某人的～下 under sb's wing
〖～权〗 bìhùquán 〈名〉right of asylum
〖～人〗 bìhùrén 〈名〉shield
〖～所〗 bìhùsuǒ 〈名〉sanctuary；asylum；shelter
【庇荫】 bìyìn 〈书〉❶〈动〉(of trees, etc) give shade；shade ❷〈名〉shield；shelter；harbour
【庇佑】 bìyòu 〈动〉〈书〉bless and protect：蒙神～ by the blessing of God ‖ 乞求神灵～ seek the blessings and protection of gods

诐 bì 〈书〉❶〈动〉debate；dispute；argue ❷〈形〉evil；sinister

苾 bì 〈形〉〈书〉fragrant；aromatic

畀 bì 〈动〉〈书〉grant；confer：～以重任 appoint sb to an important post；assign sb a significant task

闷 bì 〈书〉❶〈动〉close；hide ❷〈形〉cautious；careful

驶 bì 〈形〉〈书〉(of a horse) stout and strong

珌 bì 〈名〉〈书〉ornament at the end of a sheath

贲 bì 〈形〉〈书〉beautifully adorned/decorated ⇨bēn
【贲临】 bìlín 〈动〉〈书〉(of distinguished guests) honour my house, company, etc with your presence；give me honour by coming

荜 bì
【荜拨】 bìbō 〈名〉[植物] Piper longum
【荜路蓝缕】 bìlù-lánlǚ ＝筚路蓝缕 bìlù-lánlǚ

柲 bì 〈名〉〈书〉handle of a spear or halberd

毖 bì 〈书〉❶〈形〉cautious；prudent ❷〈动〉(cause to) guard against：⇨惩前～后

哔 bì
【哔叽】 bìjī 〈名〉[纺织] serge

饆 bì
【饆饠】 bìluó 〈名〉a kind of food

陛 bì 〈名〉〈书〉flight of steps to the hall of audience in the imperial palace
【陛辞】 bìcí 〈动〉〈书〉bid farewell to the emperor in audience before leaving the capital
【陛见】 bìjiàn 〈动〉〈书〉have an audience with the emperor
【陛下】 bìxià 〈名〉〈尊〉❶ Your Majesty ❷ His/Her Majesty

韠 bì 〈名〉〈古〉knee cover in court dress

毙 bì 〈动〉❶ die; get killed: ⇨～命; 倒～; 束手待～ ❷ kill/execute by shooting; shoot (dead): 她由于从事间谍活动给～了。She was shot for spying. ❸〈书〉fall down; collapse; perish: ⇨多行不义必自～

【毙命】 bìmìng 〈动〉〈贬〉meet violent death; get killed: 逃犯当场～。The escaped prisoner was killed on the spot.

【毙伤】 bìshāng 〈动〉kill and wound; inflict casualties: ～敌军100名 killed and wounded 100 enemy soldiers

铋 bì 〈名〉bismuth (Bi): ～合金 bismuth alloy

【铋中毒】 bìzhòngdú 〈名〉[医学] bismuthosis; bismuthism

秘 bì

⇨mì

【秘鲁】 Bìlǔ 〈名〉Peru

〚～共和国〛 Bìlǔ Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Peru

〚～人〛 Bìlǔrén 〈名〉Peruvian

狴 bì

【狴犴】 bì'àn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ legendary tiger-like beast whose image used to be painted on prison doors ❷ prison

【狴牢】 bìláo 〈名〉prison

【狴狱】 bìyù 〈名〉prison

荜 bì ❶ = 蓖 bì ❷ →荜薢 bìxiè

【荜薢】 bìxiè 〈名〉yam (dioscorea)

梐 bì

【梐枑】 bìhù 〈名〉〈古〉railings before government office to exclude pedestrians

庳 bì 〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of houses) low: 宫室卑～。The houses are low. ❷ low-lying: ～湿 low and damp

敝 bì 〈形〉❶〈书〉worn-out; ragged; tattered: ～衣 worn-out clothes ⇨～帚自珍; 舌～唇焦 ❷〈书〉declining; languishing; waning: ⇨凋～; 疲～ ❸〈谦〉my; our; this: ～公司 my/our company ‖ ～校 our school ‖ ～姓 my last name; my surname ‖ ～宅 my house; my humble abode

【敝旧】 bìjiù 〈形〉shabby; ragged; worn-out; tattered

【敝人】 bìrén 〈名〉〈谦〉I; me

【敝屣】 bìxǐ 〈名〉〈书〉worn-out shoes—worthless thing

【敝帚千金】 bìzhǒu-qiānjīn = 敝帚自珍 bìzhǒu-zìzhēn

【敝帚自珍】 bìzhǒu-zìzhēn 〈熟〉treasure/value one's own old broom—cherish sth of little value just because it is one's own; cherish one's own possession even though it may be of the least value

婢 bì 〈名〉girl servant; maidservant: ⇨奴～; 奴颜～膝

【婢女】 bìnǚ 〈名〉slave/servant girl; maidservant; maid

皕 bì 〈数〉〈书〉two hundred

赑 bì

【赑屃】 bìxì 〈书〉❶〈形〉straining hard ❷〈名〉legendary giant turtle-shaped animal [the usual shape taken for the base of a huge stone tablet in former times in China]

筚 bì 〈名〉〈书〉bamboo/wicker fence

【筚篥】 bìlì = 觱篥 bìlì

【筚路蓝缕】 bìlù-lánlǚ 〈熟〉drive a cart in rags to blaze a new trail endure great hardships in starting up a project; hard life of a pioneer

【筚门圭窦】 bìmén-guīdòu 〈熟〉small door of bamboo poor house; humble dwelling/abode

湢 bì 〈名〉〈书〉bathroom

愊 bì

【愊忆】 bìyì 〈形〉〈书〉gloomy; depressed

愎 bì 〈形〉eccentrically wilful; self-willed; stubborn; obstinate and opinionated: ⇨刚～自用

弼 bì 〈动〉〈书〉aid; assist: 良～ excellent assistant; wise aide ⇨辅～

蓖 bì

【蓖麻】 bìmá 〈名〉[植物] castor-oil plant; ricinus

〚～蚕〛 bìmácán 〈名〉castor silkworm

〚～毒〛 bìmádú 〈名〉ricin

〚～油〛 bìmáyóu 〈名〉castor/ricinus oil

〚～子〛 bìmázǐ 〈名〉castor bean

跸 bì 〈动〉〈书〉clear the road for the emperor: ⇨驻～

腷 bì

【腷臆】 bìyì = 愊忆 bìyì

熚 bì 〈动〉〈方〉dry by the fire

痹 bì 〈名〉numbness or ache mainly in the limbs (usu caused by cold, dampness, wind, etc); rheumatism: ⇨麻～

【痹症】 bìzhèng 〈名〉[中医] rheumatism; arthralgia syndrome

滗 bì 〈动〉strain; decant; drain; sieve out: ～汤药 strain the decoction ‖ 把水～掉 strain off the water ‖ 把汤～到碗里 decant the soup into the bowl ‖ 把渣子～出去 strain the sediment out

【滗析】 bìxī 〈动〉[化学] decant

〚～器〛 bìxīqì 〈名〉[化学] decanter

裨 bì ❶〈动〉make up; remedy ❷〈名〉benefit; advantage: 无～于事 be of no avail/use/help; not help matters ‖ 她的建议完全无～于事。Her advice is totally worthless.

⇨pí

【裨补】 bìbǔ ❶〈动〉〈书〉make up; remedy: ～缺漏 make up for deficiencies/inadequacies ❷〈名〉benefit; advantage: 有所～ be of some benefit/help

【裨益】 bìyì ❶〈名〉〈书〉benefit; advantage; profit: 大受～ benefit incalculably (from/through); acquire/get great benefit (from) ‖ 大有～ produce/promise fruitful benefit (for); be very beneficial ‖ 这本书对我很有～。This book has been highly useful to me. ❷〈动〉benefit; bring advantage/benefit to: 保护环境将～子孙后代。Environmental protection will benefit future generations.

辟[1] bì ❶〈名〉〈书〉monarch; sovereign: ⇨复～ ❷〈动〉(of a monarch) summon and appoint (to an official post)

辟[2] bì 〈动〉〈书〉fight/ward off; keep away; exorcise: ⇨～邪

⇨pī; pì

【辟谷】 bìgǔ 〈动〉(of a Taoist) refuse to eat grain (so as to become immortal)

【辟举】 bìjǔ 〈动〉appoint or recommend sb to an office

【辟邪】 bìxié 〈动〉ward off/exorcise evil spirits: 给房子～ exorcise the house ‖ ～之物 talisman

【辟易】 bìyì 〈动〉〈书〉beat a retreat; back away in fear: ～道侧 withdraw to the side of the road

碧 bì ❶〈名〉〈书〉green jade ❷〈形〉bluish green: ～草 green/verdant grass ‖ ～瓦 green, glazed tile ⇨金～辉煌

【碧波】 bìbō 〈名〉bluish/green waves: ～万顷 vast stretch of blue water

〚～荡漾〛 bìbō-dàngyàng 〈熟〉rippling with green wavelets

【碧空】 bìkōng 〈名〉clear blue sky; azure sky; absolutely cloudless sky

〚～如洗〛 bìkōng-rúxǐ 〈熟〉cloudless blue sky

【碧蓝】 bìlán 〈形〉deep blue: ～的天空 blue sky

【碧绿】 bìlǜ 〈形〉dark green: ～的田野 green fields

【碧落】bìluò 〈名〉〈书〉blue empyrean/sky
【碧血】bìxuè 〈名〉blood shed in a just cause; blood of a loyal warrior
〖～丹心〗bìxuè-dānxīn 〈熟〉righteous blood and loyal heart—absolute loyalty and superb courage
【碧油油】bìyōuyōu 〈形〉bright green; verdurous: ～的麦田 bright green wheat fields
【碧玉】bìyù 〈名〉greenish jade; jasper

蔽 bì 〈动〉❶ cover; hide; shelter; block: ～雨 shelter from the rain ⇨掩～;一叶～目;隐～ ❷ cover; sum up; generalize: ⇨一言以～之
【蔽芾】bìfèi 〈形〉〈书〉(of trees, etc) young and small: ～甘棠,勿翦勿伐。The birchleaf pear tree is still young and small, please do not trim it or cut it down.
【蔽匿】bìnì 〈动〉〈书〉hide; conceal: ～罪证 conceal the evidence of a crime ‖ 不可～ cannot be concealed
【蔽塞】bìsè = 闭塞 bìsè
【蔽障】bìzhàng 〈名〉block; obstacle

秘 bì
【秘醇】bìbó 〈形〉〈书〉strong scent/aroma

箅 bì
【箅子】bìzi 〈名〉grate; grating; grid: ⇨炉～

弊 bì 〈名〉❶ disadvantage; defect; drawback; harm: ～多利少 do/bring more harm than benefit; result in more harm than benefit; the disadvantages outweigh the advantages ‖ 利远大于～。The benefits far outweigh the ills. ‖ 那部作品有冗长乏味之～。The work tastes of boredom and tedium. ⇨～端;时～ ❷ ill; fraud; abuse; malpractice; corrupt practice: ⇨营私舞～;作～
【弊病】bìbìng 〈名〉❶ ills; malpractice; malady: 社会～ social diseases/evils/ills; social pathology ❷ drawback; disadvantage: 这个方案～很多。The plan incorporates many drawbacks.
【弊窦】bìdòu 〈名〉〈书〉❶ = 弊端 bìduān ❷ loopholes that give rise to malpractice: 洞悉～ know very well what leads to the corrupt practice
【弊端】bìduān 〈名〉malpractice; abuse; corrupt practice: 避免～ avoid the rise of malpractices and evils ‖ 矫正社会～ redress social abuses ‖ 根除政治～ wipe out political abuses ‖ 高等教育的～ ills of higher education ‖ 体制中的～ pitfalls of the system
【弊害】bìhài 〈名〉harm; malady
【弊绝风清】bìjué-fēngqīng 〈熟〉with all malpractices done away with and a healthy social atmosphere prevailing; be absolutely free from corruption
【弊政】bìzhèng 〈名〉〈书〉misgovernment; maladministration; misrule: 革除～ do away with maladministration; abolish corrupt politics ‖ 抨击～ denounce misgovernment

髲 bì 〈名〉〈书〉wig

獘 bì 〈书〉= 毙 bì

薜 bì
【薜荔】bìlì 〈名〉[植物] climbing fig

觱 bì
【觱篥】bìlì 〈名〉〈古〉ancient bamboo pipe with a reed mouth piece

篦 bì ❶〈名〉double-edged fine-toothed comb ❷〈动〉comb with such a comb
【篦子】bìzi 〈名〉double-edged fine-toothed comb

壁 bì 〈名〉❶ wall: ⇨～灯;～画;残垣断～ ❷ cliff: ⇨绝～;峭～ ❸ rampart; barrier; breastwork: ⇨～垒;坚～清野 ❹ sth resembling a wall: 肠～ wall of the intestine ‖ 井～ well wall ‖ 炉～ wall of a furnace ‖ 内/外～ inside/outside wall ❺ [天文] fourteenth of the twenty-eight constellations into which the celestial sphere was divided in ancient Chinese astronomy
【壁板】bìbǎn 〈名〉wall board; wainscotting
【壁报】bìbào 〈名〉wall newspaper: 办～ edit and put up a wall newspaper
【壁橱】bìchú 〈名〉built-in wardrobe/cupboard; closet
【壁灯】bìdēng 〈名〉wall lamp; bracket light
【壁挂】bìguà 〈名〉(wall) hanging; wall draper: 刺绣～ embroidered hangings ‖ 蜡染～ batik hangings ‖ 毛织～ wool tapestry ‖ 印染～ printed and dyed hangings
〖～式〗bìguàshì 〈形〉wall-type: ～电话机 wall-type telephone set ‖ ～空调 wall-type air-conditioner
【壁柜】bìguì = 壁橱 bìchú
【壁虎】bìhǔ 〈名〉[动物] (wall) gecko; house/wall lizard
【壁画】bìhuà 〈名〉wall painting; fresco; mural: 敦煌～ Dunhuang frescoes ‖ 唐墓～ Tang-tomb murals
【壁间腔】bìjiānqiāng 〈名〉[建筑] wall cavity/void
【壁角】bìjiǎo 〈名〉corner between two walls
【壁脚】bìjiǎo 〈名〉〈方〉❶ foot of a wall ❷ private conversation
【壁龛】bìkān 〈名〉niche; mihrab
【壁垒】bìlěi 〈名〉❶〈古〉barrier; rampart: 减少～ reduce/lower barriers ‖ 设置关税～ erect tariff barriers ‖ 消除～ eradicate/eliminate/remove barriers ‖ 阶级～ barrier between classes; class barrier ‖ 贸易～ trade barrier ❷ line of demarcation/division: 哲学上的两大～ two rival camps in philosophy; two diametrically opposed philosophical theories
〖～森严〗bìlěi-sēnyán 〈熟〉❶ closely/heavily guarded; strongly fortified: ～的总部 heavily-guarded headquarters ❷ sharply divided
【壁立】bìlì 〈形〉(of cliffs) going straight up and down like a wall; steep; perpendicular: ～的山崖 sheer cliff ‖ ～的崖面 perpendicular cliff-face
【壁炉】bìlú 〈名〉fireplace
〖～架〗bìlújià 〈名〉chimney piece; mantelpiece
〖～台〗bìlútái 〈名〉mantelshelf
【壁球】bìqiú 〈名〉squash (rackets): 打～ play squash ‖ ～场 squash court
【壁上观】bìshàngguān = 作壁上观 zuòbìshàngguān
【壁虱】bìshī 〈名〉❶ tick ❷〈方〉bug; bedbug
【壁式泵】bìshìbèng 〈名〉wall mounted pump
【壁饰】bìshì 〈名〉wall decoration
【壁台】bìtái 〈名〉[建筑] console; (wall) shelf
【壁毯】bìtǎn 〈名〉tapestry: 挂～ hang a tapestry ‖ 挂着～的房间 tapestried room; room hung with tapestry
【壁厢】bìxiāng 〈名〉〈旧〉side
【壁障】bìzhàng 〈名〉barrier, obstacle; impediment: 进步的～ impediment to progress
【壁纸】bìzhǐ 〈名〉wallpaper: 一卷～ a roll of wallpaper ‖ 贴～ hang wallpaper
【壁钟】bìzhōng 〈名〉❶ wall clock ❷ bracket clock
【壁柱】bìzhù 〈名〉[建筑] pilaster

避 bì 〈动〉❶ avert; avoid; evade; shun: ～雨 seek/take shelter from rain; shelter from the rain ‖ ～之惟恐不及 avoid sb/sth like the plague ‖ 对该问题～而不答 hedge the question; avoid answering the question ⇨～难;回～;逃～ ❷ prevent; repel; keep away: ⇨～孕
【避车道】bìchēdào 〈名〉turnout; lay-by
【避弹坑】bìdànkēng 〈名〉[军事] foxhole
【避弹衣】bìdànyī 〈名〉flak jacket; bulletproof jacket
【避而不谈】bì'ér-bùtán 〈动〉avoid talking about; be silent on: 对敏感问题～ keep from talking about/shy away from/skirt sensitive issues; be silent on sensitive issues
【避风】bìfēng 〈动〉❶ take shelter from the wind: ～处 shelter from the wind ❷ lie low; stay away from trouble: 他到国外去了,想避一避风。He went abroad to wait till the wind blows over.
〖～港〗bìfēnggǎng 〈名〉habour; haven
〖～头〗bì fēngtou = 避风 ② bìfēng
【避光生物】bìguāng shēngwù 〈名〉photophobe
【避光性】bìguāngxìng 〈名〉[植物] photopathy
【避讳】bìhuì 〈动〉observe a taboo (such as using the personal names of emperors, one's elders, etc)
【避讳】bìhui 〈动〉❶ avoid a taboo word, phrase or topic; put

under a taboo; taboo ❷ evade; dodge: ～政治问题 evade political issues

【避忌】bìjì 一 避讳 bìhuì

【避开】bìkāi 〈动〉avert; shun; evade; back/keep away from: ～麻烦 escape from trouble ‖ ～目光 shy away from the eyes of sb ‖ ～诱惑 shun temptation ‖ ～灾难 ward off a calamity

【避坑落井】bìkēng-luòjǐng 〈熟〉avoid/dodge a pit only to fall into a well; out of the frying pan into the fire

【避雷器】bìléiqì 〈名〉lightning arrester/guard/protector

【避雷针】bìléizhēn 〈名〉lightning conductor/rod: 安装～ install/mount a lightning rod

【避乱】bìluàn 〈动〉flee from social upheaval; seek refuge from war; take shelter from social unrest

【避免】bìmiǎn 〈动〉avert; avoid; refrain from: ～冲突/灾祸 avert a conflict/disaster ‖ ～重复/麻烦/危险 avoid repetition/trouble/danger ‖ ～难堪 avoid an embarrassment ‖ ～失败 avert failure ‖ ～事故 avert/avoid an accident ‖ ～事态恶化 prevent the worsening of the situation ‖ ～受罚 evade punishment; evade being punished ‖ ～提及 avoid mentioning ‖ ～走极端 avoid the extremes ‖ 不可～的战争 unavoidable/inevitable war ‖ 她～与这种人交往。She steered clear of any contact with such people.

【避难就易】bìnán-jiùyì 〈熟〉evade what is difficult and do what is easy

【避难】bìnàn 〈动〉take refuge; seek asylum: 请求/寻求～ ask for/seek asylum ‖ 准许～ grant (sb) asylum ‖ 在某国使馆～ take refuge in the embassy of a certain country ‖ 在某人处～ take refuge with sb ‖ 政治～ political asylum

〖～港〗bìnàngǎng 〈名〉port of refuge; haven

〖～国〗bìnànguó 〈名〉country of refuge

〖～权〗bìnànquán 〈名〉right of asylum: 获得～ gain asylum (in a country)

〖～所〗bìnànsuǒ 〈名〉refuge; sanctuary; haven; asylum: 战争的～ shelter from the fires of war

【避其锐气,击其惰归】bì qí ruìqì, jī qí duò guī 〈熟〉evade the enemy when his morale is high and strike when he is exhausted and in retreat; elude an enemy when it is full of fresh vigour but attack it when it is tired and on its way back to camp

【避让】bìràng 〈动〉❶ avoid; dodge; evade ❷ get out of the way; step aside; make way (for): ～道旁 retreat to the road side; get out of the road; yield the centre of the road (to)

〖～贤路〗bìràng-xiánlù 〈熟〉resign to make way for worthy persons of ability

【避实击虚】bìshí-jīxū 〈熟〉evade the enemy's main force and strike his weak points

【避世】bìshì 〈动〉retire from the world; live as a recluse; sequester oneself from the world; live a sequestered life; become a hermit

【避暑】bìshǔ 〈动〉❶ avoid/escape summer heat; stay away for summer holidays: ～胜地 summer retreat/resort ‖ ～旅馆 summer hotel ❷ avoid/prevent sunstroke: ～药 medicine for preventing sunstroke; preventive against sunstroke

【避税】bìshuì 〈动〉avoid a tax; find a loophole for evading taxation

〖～港〗bìshuìgǎng 〈名〉tax haven/shelter/paradise

【避蚊剂】bìwénjì 〈名〉mosquito repellent

【避嫌】bìxián 〈动〉avoid (arousing) suspicion; avoid being suspected; avert suspicion: 他设法～。He schemed to avert suspicion. ‖ 为了～,他未参加年终评奖。To avoid suspicion of being unfair, he stayed away from the discussions on year-end bonuses.

【避邪】bìxié 〈动〉〈迷信〉avoid/exorcise evil spirits

【避役】bìyì 〈名〉[动物] chameleon

【避孕】bìyùn 〈动〉contracept; prevent pregnancy: ～措施 contraception measures; contraceptive precautions ‖ ～用品 contraceptives ‖ 药物～ medical contraception ‖ 安全期～法 rhythm method (of contraception) ‖ 可靠的～方法 reliable method/means of contraception ‖ 如能正确服用,即使在停药期内也能完全～。Provided the medicine is taken correctly, there will also be contraceptive protection during the tablet-free days. ‖ 自服用之日起,该药就可起到～作用。The pill protects against pregnancy from the first day of being taken.

〖～环〗bìyùnhuán 〈名〉(intrauterine) contraceptive ring

〖～器〗bìyùnqì 〈名〉contraceptive device: 宫内～ intrauterine device (IUD); intrauterine contraceptive

〖～栓〗bìyùnshuān 〈名〉contraceptive suppository

〖～套〗bìyùntào 〈名〉condom; sheath; rubber: 女用～ female condom

〖～药〗bìyùnyào 〈名〉contraceptive pill/drug; the pill: 口服～ oral contraceptive

【避重就轻】bìzhòng-jiùqīng 〈熟〉❶ evade major responsibility and take the minor; shirk the difficult and take the easy; shirk the hard work and take the easy job; always take the easy way out ❷ avoid the important and take up the trivial; deal with trifles but evade what is serious; evade major issues by going into minor ones

嬖 bì 〈书〉❶ 〈动〉take as favourite; dote on: ～爱 make a pet (of) ❷ 〈动〉be in sb's good graces; be in high favour (with): ～妾 favourite concubine ❸ 〈名〉favourite

【嬖人】bìrén 〈名〉〈书〉emperor's favourite (courtier or concubine)

髀 bì 〈名〉❶ thigh: 抚～长叹 rest hands on thighs and utter a deep sigh ❷ thighbone

【髀肉复生】bìròu-fùshēng 〈熟〉(of a general) get flabby in one's thighs as one now rarely rides a horse into combat; remain idle in comfort and ease while yearning for active service: 退休之后,他常有～之叹。He often regretted being out of the action after retirement.

臂 bì 〈名〉❶ arm: 张开双～ open one's arms ‖ ～关节 shoulder joint ‖ 右/左～ right/left arm ‖ ～戴黑纱 wear a black armband ‖ 助～之力 give sb a helping hand ‖ 小孩子们伸开双～朝她奔去。The tiny tots ran towards her with arms outspread. ‖ 抗洪的人们～挽着～组成人墙。The flood fighters linked arms to form a barrier. ◇～膀; 手～ ❷ upper arm: ◇长～猿 ❸ arm like part of a machine; boom; arm: ～式吊车 boom hoist

◇ bei

【臂板信号】bìbǎn xìnhào 〈名〉[铁路] semaphore

【臂膀】bìbǎng 〈名〉❶ arm; upper arm ❷ assistant; aide; help: ◇左膀右臂

【臂膊】bìbó 〈名〉〈方〉arm

【臂钏】bìchuàn 〈名〉armlet; bracelet

【臂力】bìlì 〈名〉strength of one's arm

【臂纱】bìshā 〈名〉(black) armband: 戴～ wear a black armband

【臂弯】bìwān 〈名〉crook of the arm: ～里夹着一个包裹 carry a parcel in the crook of one's arm ‖ 小女孩把脸埋在妈妈的～里。The little girl buried her face in the crook of her mother's arm.

【臂腕】bìwàn 〈名〉wrist; lower arm and wrist: 扭伤～ strain one's wrist ‖ 抓住～ grab/seize sb by the wrist ‖ ～受伤 suffer an injury in one's wrist

【臂章】bìzhāng 〈名〉armband; arm badge; armlet; brassard

【臂肘】bìzhǒu 〈名〉elbow

【臂助】bìzhù 〈书〉❶ 〈动〉aid; help: 屡承～ having received your frequent aid ❷ 〈名〉assistant; help: 收为～ take in as an assistant

奰 bì 〈形〉〈书〉❶ angry ❷ big and tall

璧 bì 〈名〉❶ round flat piece of jade with a hole in the centre (used for ceremonial purposes in ancient China) ❷ jade: ◇珠连～合 ❸ 〈敬〉[used when returning sth borrowed or declining a gift]: ◇～还

【璧还】bìhuán 〈动〉〈敬〉return (sth borrowed) whole and complete in gratitude/with thanks

【璧谢】bìxiè 〈动〉〈敬〉decline (a gift) with thanks

襞 bì 〈名〉❶ 〈书〉folds/creases in garment ❷ [生理] folds (of the stomach, intestines, etc): 胃～ stomach fold

躃 bì 一 躄 bì

躄 bì 〈动〉〈书〉❶ fall ❷ lame in the leg

篦 bì

【篦篥】 bìlì ＝觱篥 bìlì

biān

边 biān ❶〈名〉edge; margin; side: 留～ leave a margin ‖ 杯子/帽子～ brim of a cup/hat ‖ 公路/街道两～ both sides of the highway/street ‖ 海～ seaside ‖ 湖～ edge/margin of a lake ‖ 田～ edges of fields ❷〈名〉side [space immediately adjacent to sth/sb indicated]: ⇨旁～; 身～; 手～ ❸〈名〉party; side: 双/多～关系/会谈/协议 bilateral/multilateral relations/talks/agreement ‖ 这件事上,我站在你一～。I am on your side in this issue. ⇨一～倒 ❹〈副〉meanwhile; at the same time; simultaneously: ～吃饭～谈生意 have a business talk at dinner ‖ ～喝茶～聊天 have a chat over tea ‖ ～乘车～看书会伤眼睛的。It is harmful to your eyes if you read a book while you are riding in a bus. ❺〈名〉border; boundary; frontier: ⇨～防; 戍～ ❻〈名〉border; lace: 金～ gold border ⇨花～ ❼〈名〉side; section (of a geometrical figure): 三角形有三条～。A triangle has three sides. ⇨四～形 ❽〈名〉bound; limit: 一眼望不到～的大草原 prairie so broad that the eye cannot reach its limit ‖ 这话可太没～了。That's a tall tale if I ever heard one. / That's absurd. ⇨～际
⇨bian

【边隘】 biān'ài 〈名〉frontier pass
【边岸】 biān'àn 〈名〉bank; shore
【边鄙】 biānbǐ 〈名〉〈书〉unfrequented frontier region; remote border district
【边币】 biānbì 〈名〉border region currency [currency notes issued by the governments of Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region, the Shanxi-Charhar-Hebei Border Region and other border regions during the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-1945) and the War of Liberation (1946-1949)]
【边材】 biāncái 〈名〉sapwood; splint wood; alburnum
【边城】 biānchéng 〈名〉border/frontier town/city
【边窗】 biānchuāng 〈名〉side window
【边陲】 biānchuí 〈名〉〈书〉border area; borderland; frontier: ～重镇 key town on the border/frontier
【边地】 biāndì 〈名〉border area/district; borderland
【边防】 biānfáng 〈名〉frontier/border defence: ～建设 frontier defence buildup ‖ ～哨卡 border sentry/post ‖ ～巡逻队 border patrol ‖ ～要塞 frontier stronghold
〖～部队〗 biānfáng bùduì 〈名〉frontier army/guards
〖～检查〗 biānfáng jiǎnchá 〈名〉frontier inspection: ～站 frontier inspection station; border checkpoint/post
〖～军〗 biānfángjūn 〈名〉frontier force; border-guard force: 强大的～ powerful/mighty frontier force
〖～哨所〗 biānfáng shàosuǒ 〈名〉border/frontier (guard) post
〖～战士〗 biānfáng zhànshì 〈名〉frontier/border guard
〖～站〗 biānfángzhàn 〈名〉frontier station
【边锋】 biānfēng 〈名〉[体育] wing (forward): 左/右～ left/right wing
【边幅】 biānfú 〈名〉❶ edges; fringes ❷ appearance; way one dresses and looks: ⇨不修～
【边沟】 biāngōu 〈名〉drainage ditch on either side of a road
【边关】 biānguān 〈名〉frontier pass: 镇守～ guard a frontier pass
【边焊】 biānhàn 〈名〉side welding
【边患】 biānhuàn 〈名〉〈书〉disturbance/trouble on the borders (as caused by foreign incursions)
【边际】 biānjì 〈名〉bound; boundary; limit; margin: 他说话不着～。He talked quite off the point.
〖～比率〗 biānjì bǐlǜ 〈名〉marginal rate
〖～产量〗 biānjì chǎnliàng 〈名〉marginal product
〖～成本〗 biānjì chéngběn 〈名〉marginal cost
〖～分析〗 biānjì fēnxī 〈名〉marginal analysis
〖～幅度〗 biānjì fúdù 〈名〉margin
〖～价值〗 biānjì jiàzhí 〈名〉marginal value
〖～利润〗 biānjì lìrùn 〈名〉marginal profit; profit margin
〖～利益〗 biānjì lìyì 〈名〉marginal advantage
〖～贸易〗 biānjì màoyì 〈名〉marginal trading
〖～人〗 biānjìrén 〈名〉marginal man
〖～收益〗 biānjì shōuyì 〈名〉marginal revenue
〖～税率〗 biānjì shuìlǜ 〈名〉marginal tax rate
〖～效率〗 biānjì xiàolǜ 〈名〉marginal efficiency: 资本～ marginal efficiency of capital
〖～效应〗 biānjì xiàoyìng 〈名〉edge effect
〖～效用〗 biānjì xiàoyòng 〈名〉marginal utility: ～论 theory of marginal utility
〖～需求〗 biānjì xūqiú 〈名〉marginal demand
〖～主义〗 biānjìzhǔyì 〈名〉marginalism
【边疆】 biānjiāng 〈名〉border area; borderland; frontier (region): 开发/支援～ develop/support the border areas ‖ 守卫～ guard the frontier/border ‖ ～城镇 frontier towns
【边角料】 biānjiǎoliào 〈名〉leftover bits and pieces (of industrial material); leftover material: 利用～ make use of the leftovers
【边界】 biānjiè 〈名〉territorial boundary; border: 穿越～ cross the border ‖ 封锁/关闭～ seal off/close the border ‖ 改变～ change boundaries ‖ 划定～ demarcate/fix boundaries; delimit/demarcate a frontier; draw/establish/fix a border ‖ 开放～ open the border ‖ 设立～ set up frontiers ‖ 越过～ cross a frontier/border ‖ ～冲突 border clash/conflict ‖ ～地区 boundary/border regions ‖ ～事件 border incident ‖ ～问题 boundary/border problem ‖ ～战争 border war ‖ ～争端 border dispute ‖ 在～上巡逻 patrol a border ‖ 中阿～ border between China and Afghanistan; Sino-Afghan border/frontier
〖～实际控制线〗 biānjiè shíjì kòngzhìxiàn 〈名〉line of actual control on the border
〖～谈判〗 biānjiè tánpàn 〈名〉border talks/negotiations
〖～条约〗 biānjiè tiáoyuē 〈名〉boundary/border treaty
〖～现状〗 biānjiè xiànzhuàng 〈名〉status quo on/along the border
〖～线〗 biānjièxiàn 〈名〉boundary/border line: 确定～ define boundaries ‖ 未定～ disputed border
〖～协定〗 biānjiè xiédìng 〈名〉border/boundary agreement
〖～元〗 biānjièyuán 〈名〉[物理] boundary element
〖～走向〗 biānjiè zǒuxiàng 〈名〉alignment of the boundary line; boundary alignment
【边境】 biānjìng 〈名〉border (area); frontier: 关闭～ close the frontier; seal off the borders ‖ 开放～ open the border ‖ 平定～ pacify the frontier ‖ 骚扰～ harass the border areas ‖ 偷越～ slip through the border ‖ 越过～ cross a frontier ‖ ～地区 border area ‖ ～管制 border control ‖ ～交货 delivered at frontier ‖ ～经济 border economy ‖ ～战争 border war ‖ 那次～事件引发了一场全面战争。The border incident developed into a full-scale war. ‖ 这座山横跨两国～。The mountain straddles the frontier between the two countries.
〖～城市〗 biānjìng chéngshì 〈名〉border city/town
〖～冲突〗 biānjìng chōngtū 〈名〉border clash/conflict
〖～口岸〗 biānjìng kǒu'àn 〈名〉frontier port; port of entry
〖～贸易〗 biānjìng màoyì 〈名〉border/frontier trade: 扩大～ expand the frontier trade
〖～线〗 biānjìngxiàn 〈名〉border/demarcation line: 划定～ demarcate/fix boundaries; delimit/demarcate a frontier; draw/establish/fix a border ‖ 越过～ cross the border
〖～证〗 biānjìngzhèng 〈名〉border crossing card
【边款】 biānkuǎn 〈名〉inscriptions on the sides (of a seal)
【边框】 biānkuàng 〈名〉frame; rim: ～宽度 frame width ‖ 眼镜～ rim of the spectacles
【边贸】 biānmào 〈名〉〈简称〉border/frontier trade ⇨边境贸易
【边门】 biānmén 〈名〉side door; wicket door/gate; wicket
【边民】 biānmín 〈名〉inhabitants of a border area; frontiersman; borderer
【边坡】 biānpō 〈名〉side slope
【边卡】 biānqiǎ 〈名〉border checkpoint/post
【边区】 biānqū 〈名〉border area/region: ～政府 government in the border area ‖ 陕甘宁～ Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region
【边塞】 biānsài 〈名〉frontier fort/fortress
【边事】 biānshì 〈名〉border defence affairs; military events along the border
【边饰】 biānshì 〈名〉fringe; edging
【边式】 biānshi ❶〈名〉〈方〉(of one's dress or figure) smart ❷〈形〉[戏曲] (of acting) smart and graceful
【边务】 biānwù 〈名〉border (defence) affairs
【边线】 biānxiàn 〈名〉[体育] sideline; foul line (as in baseball): 单打/双打～ singles/doubles sideline

【～裁判】 biānxiàn cáipàn 〈名〉[体育] linesman
【边心距】 biānxīnjù 〈名〉[数学] apothem
【边沿】 biānyán 〈名〉 edge; fringe; margin; rim; verge: 在小镇的～ on the edge of a small town
【边音】 biānyīn 〈名〉[语言] lateral (sound)
【边缘】 biānyuán 〈名〉 edge; brink; fringe; margin; rim; verge: 处于毁灭的～ be on the brink of ruin ‖ 生活在饥饿的～ live on the verge of starvation ‖ 峡谷的～ rim of a canyon ‖ 灾难的～ brink of disaster ‖ 在死亡的～ on the margin of death
【～地带】 biānyuán dìdài 〈名〉 periphery
【～地区】 biānyuán dìqū 〈名〉 marginal area; border district; borders
【～海】 biānyuánhǎi 〈名〉 adjacent/marginal/bordering sea
【～科学】 biānyuán kēxué 〈名〉 frontier science
【～政策】 biānyuán zhèngcè 〈名〉 brinkmanship
【边远】 biānyuǎn 〈形〉 far from the centre; remote; outlying: ～地区 outlying area/region/territory; back/outback country ‖ 来自～村庄的教师 teachers from outlying villages
【边寨】 biānzhài 〈名〉 borderland village
【边注】 biānzhù 〈名〉 marginal/side note
【边子】 biānzi 〈名〉 side; edge; border

砭 biān ❶〈动〉 perform acupuncture with a stone needle ❷〈名〉 stone acupuncture needle (used in ancient times) ❸〈动〉 criticize severely; pierce: 痛～时弊 lash out at social ills with caustic criticism
【砭骨】 biāngǔ 〈动〉 cut/chill one to the marrow: 朔风～。The biting north wind cuts one to the marrow.
【砭石】 biānshí 〈名〉 stone acupuncture needle

笾 biān 〈名〉〈旧〉 bamboo basket (for fruit, dried meat, etc as used at banquets or sacrifices in ancient times)

萹 biān
⇨biǎn
【萹蓄】 biānxù 〈名〉[植物] polygonum aracularis

编 biān ❶〈动〉 weave; braid; plait: ～辫子 plait/braid (one's hair) ‖ ～花环 weave a garland (out of) ‖ ～网 mesh a net ‖ ～席 weave a mat ‖ 用柳条～个篮子 weave a basket from willow twigs ❷〈动〉 organize; arrange; group; form: ～目录 make a catalogue (of) ‖ ～班/组 group/organize into classes/groups ⇨～号;～码 ❸〈动〉 edit; compile: ～报表 prepare a statement/form ‖ ～词典/教材 compile a dictionary/textbook ‖ ～《鲁迅全集》 edit the *Complete Works of Lu Xun* ‖ ～书 edit a book ❹〈动〉 part of a book; book; volume: 上～ Book I; Volume I ⇨简～;续～ ❺〈动〉 write; compose: ～剧本 write a play ‖ ～计算机程序 prepare/write a computer program; program ‖ ～曲 compose/write music/a tune ❻〈动〉 fabricate; cook/make up: ～故事 make up a story; spin a yarn ❼〈名〉 [often used in book titles] book; copy: 《故事新～》 *A New Book of Stories* ❽〈名〉 authorized staff/force/strength; size/composition of an establishment: ⇨超～;缺～;在～
【编程】 biānchéng 〈动〉[计算机] program; write a program
【编次】 biāncì 〈动〉 put into correct order
【编凑】 biāncòu 〈动〉 fabricate; invent; make/cook up: 毫无根据地～故事 make up a story out of thin air ‖ 你可真会瞎～! You're quite good at cooking up tales.
【编导】 biāndǎo ❶〈动〉 write and direct: ～电影 write the script of and direct a film ❷〈名〉 writer and director (of a play, film, etc): 舞蹈～ choreographer-director ‖ 戏剧～ playwright-director ‖ 影视～ scenarist-director
【编订】 biāndìng 〈动〉 compile and collate
【编队】 biānduì ❶〈动〉 form into columns; organize into teams ❷〈名〉 formation (of ships or aircraft): 作战～ fighting/battle formation
【～飞行】 biānduì fēixíng 〈名〉 formation flight/flying: ～的飞机 aircraft flying in formation
【～轰炸】 biānduì hōngzhà 〈名〉 formation bombing
【编发】 biānfā 〈动〉 edit and release (news reports, etc)
【编号】 biānhào ❶〈动〉 number: 给书～ number the books ❷〈名〉 serial number
【编后】 biānhòu 〈名〉 editorial afterword; postscript; epilogue by the editor
【编辑】 biānjí ❶〈动〉 edit: ～节目 edit the programme ‖ ～杂志 edit a magazine ‖ ～窗口 edit window ‖ ～方针 editorial policies ‖ ～工作 editorial work ‖ ～功能 edit function ❷〈名〉 editor: ～职位 position of editor ‖ 报纸～ newspaper editor ‖ 高级～ senior editor ‖ 军事/体育/新闻～ military/sports/news editor ‖ 女～ editress ‖ 特约～ special editor ‖ 执行～ executive editor ‖ 助理～ assistant editor ‖ 责任～ managing editor ⇨总～
【～部】 biānjíbù 〈名〉 editorial department/office
【～人员】 biānjí rényuán 〈名〉 editorial staff; editors
【～室】 biānjíshì 〈名〉 editorial office: 新闻～ newsroom
【～委员会】 biānjí wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 editorial board
【编校】 biānjiào 〈动〉 edit and proofread
【编结】 biānjié 〈动〉 weave; plait; knit: ～鱼网 weave a net
【编剧】 biānjù ❶〈动〉 write a play ❷〈名〉 playwright; scenarist
【编列】 biānliè 〈动〉 ❶ compile; edit: 把文章～成书 compile articles into a book ❷ draw up; make; work out: ～计划 work out a plan
【编录】 biānlù 〈动〉 select and edit; make extracts; compile: ～诗集 compile a book of poetry
【编码】 biānmǎ 〈动〉 code; encode: ～方案 code scheme ‖ ～方法 encoding method ‖ ～规则 code rule ‖ ～理论 coding theory ‖ ～数据 coded/encoded data ‖ ～信息 coded message ‖ ～指令 coded order
【～程序】 biānmǎ chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] code program
【～机】 biānmǎjī 〈名〉 code machine/device
【～解码器】 biānmǎ jiěmǎqì 〈名〉 CODEC (coder/decoder)
【～器】 biānmǎqì 〈名〉 coder; encoder; encipherer
【～信号】 biānmǎ xìnhào 〈名〉 code signal
【～询问器】 biānmǎ xúnwènqì 〈名〉[通信] coded interrogator
【编目】 biānmù ❶〈动〉 catalogue: 对图书按字母顺序进行～ catalogue books alphabetically ‖ 文件～ file cataloguing ❷〈名〉 catalogue; list: 图书～ book catalogue
【～部】 biānmùbù 〈名〉 cataloguing department
【～系统】 biānmù xìtǒng 〈名〉 cataloguing system
【～员】 biānmùyuán 〈名〉 cataloguer
【编拟】 biānnǐ 〈动〉 write; draft; work on: ～提纲 work out an outline
【编年】 biānnián 〈动〉 chronicle; arrange in chronological order
【～史】 biānniánshǐ 〈名〉 annalistic history; annals; chronicle
【～体】 biānniántǐ 〈名〉 annalistic/chronological style (in historiography)
【编排】 biānpái 〈动〉 ❶ arrange; lay out: ～情节 weave a plot ‖ ～图片和文章 lay out the pictures and articles ‖ 按科目～ arrange by subjects ❷ write/arrange and rehearse: ～一出戏 write/arrange and rehearse a play
【编派】 biānpai 〈动〉〈方〉 make fun of sb with made-up stories; fabricate deriding stories (about); fabricate or exaggerate sb's defects: 别在背后～人! Don't fabricate deriding stories about others behind their backs!
【编遣】 biānqiǎn 〈动〉 reorganize a unit and discharge surplus personnel
【编磬】 biānqìng 〈名〉[音乐] set of musical stones or jade plates; stone/jade chimes
【编审】 biānshěn ❶〈动〉 read and edit ❷〈名〉 senior editor
【编外】 biānwài 〈名〉 (of personnel) not on the permanent staff; not on the regular payroll: ～人员 personnel not on the regular payroll; non-staff personnel
【编委会】 biānwěihuì 〈名〉〈简称〉 editorial board ⇨编辑委员会
【编务】 biānwù 〈名〉 editorial work: ～繁忙 be busy with editorial work
【编写】 biānxiě 〈动〉 ❶ compile: ～讲义 compile materials for lectures ❷ write; compose: ～故事/剧本 write a story/play ‖ ～计算机程序 write a computer program; program ‖ ～一首歌 compose a song
【编选】 biānxuǎn 〈动〉 select and edit; compile: ～出版有关论文 compile and publish related theses
【编演】 biānyǎn 〈动〉 write and act/perform; write and produce on stage: ～文艺节目 write and stage performances
【编译】 biānyì ❶〈动〉 edit and translate; (of computing) compile ❷〈名〉 editor-translator
【～程序】 biānyì chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] compiler; compiling

routine：～级语言 compiler-level language‖～系统 compiler system

〖～计算机〗 biānyì jìsuànjī 〈名〉compiling computer

【编印】 biānyìn 〈动〉compile and print；publish：～杂志 compile and print a magazine

【编余】 biānyú 〈名〉redundant staff，etc after reorganization：分流～人员 relocate redundant staff/surplus personnel

【编造】 biānzào 〈动〉❶ compile；draw up；work out：～统计表 compile a statistical table‖～预算 draw up/prepare a budget ❷ create out of one's imagination；invent：～情节 weave a plot ❸ fabricate；concoct；cook/make up：～故事 trump up a story；make a story out of thin air；spin a yarn‖～谎言 fabricate lies‖～借口 cook up an excuse（for）‖～文书 fabricate/fake/forge a document‖～罪名 trump up charges；fabricate accusations‖这纯属胡编乱造。It's a wild invention. / It's nothing but a pack of lies.

【编者】 biānzhě 〈名〉compiler；editor：标题系～所加。The title is editorial.

〖～按〗 biānzhě'àn 〈名〉editorial comment/note；editor's note

〖～案〗 biānzhě'àn ＝编者按 biānzhě'àn

【编织】 biānzhī 〈动〉weave；braid；knit；plait：～草帽 weave a straw hat‖～毛衣 knit a sweater‖～品 plaited products‖～物 braided fabric

〖～工〗 biānzhīgōng 〈名〉weaver；braider

〖～机〗 biānzhījī 〈名〉braider；knitter

【编制】 biānzhì ❶〈动〉weave；braid；plait：～藤席 weave rattan sleeping mats ❷〈动〉compile；draw up；work out：～程序 prepare a computer progam；program‖～教学计划 draw up a curriculum/syllabus；work out a teaching plan‖～统计表 compile a statistical table‖～预算 draw up/fix/prepare a budget；budget ❸〈名〉authorized staff/force/strength；size and composition of an establishment：扩大/缩小～ enlarge/reduce the staff‖战时/平时～ war/peace organization/establishments‖符合～规定的人数 be at full strength

【编钟】 biānzhōng 〈名〉[音乐] set of bells/chimes；serial/chime bells

【编著】 biānzhù 〈动〉compile；compose

【编撰】 biānzhuàn 〈动〉compile；write；compose：～报告 compile a report

【编缀】 biānzhuì 〈动〉❶ plait；weave：～花圈/花环 plait a wreath/garland ❷ compile：把这些材料～成书 compile these material into a book

【编组】 biānzǔ 〈动〉organize into groups；marshal；group：～场/站 marshalling yard/station‖～运输 groupage traffic‖按能力/年龄/性别～ group according to ability/age/sex

【编纂】 biānzuǎn 〈动〉compile：～百科全书 compile an encyclopedia‖～词典 compile a dictionary

〖～家〗 biānzuǎnjiā 〈名〉compiler

煸 biān

〈动〉stir-fry before stewing；sauté：～豆角 sauté/stir-fried beans

蝙 biān

【蝙蝠】 biānfú 〈名〉[动物] bat

〖～衫〗 biānfúshān 〈名〉batwing blouse/jacket

〖～袖〗 biānfúxiù 〈名〉batwing sleeve

箯 biān

【箯舆】 biānyú 〈名〉a kind of bamboo bridge in ancient China

鳊 biān

【鳊鱼】 biānyú 〈名〉bream

鞭 biān

❶〈名〉whip；lash：挥～ wield/flick/flip a whip‖甩响～ crack/snap a whip‖～绳 whipcord‖长/短～ long/short whip‖皮～ leather whip ⇨快马加～ ❷〈动〉〈书〉flog；lash；whip：～马 whip a horse；flick a horse with a whip ❸〈名〉staff [a weapon in martial arts]：九节～ nine-joint staff‖竹节～ bamboo whip ❹〈名〉a string of firecrackers：一挂～ a string of firecrackers‖放～ let off firecrackers ⇨～炮 ❺〈名〉whip-like object：⇨教～ ❻〈名〉penis of certain animals；pizzle（used in medicine or diet）：牛～ ox's penis

【鞭策】 biāncè 〈动〉whip/spur/urge on：～某人努力 spur sb on to effort

【鞭长莫及】 biāncháng-mòjí 〈熟〉beyond the reach of one's power；too far away to be helped：听说儿子病了，做妈的急得什么似的，但却～，爱莫能助。The mother became extremely anxious at the news of her son falling ill，but as he was far beyond her reach，she could not be of any help.

【鞭笞】 biānchī 〈动〉〈书〉lash；flog；scourge：～罪犯 flog the criminal with a whip；scourge a criminal

【鞭虫】 biānchóng 〈名〉whipworm

【鞭打】 biāndǎ 〈动〉whip；lash；flog；thrash：被～致死 be flogged to death

〖～快牛〗 biāndǎ-kuàiniú 〈熟〉whip the fast ox—put pressure on the hardworking persons to make them work even harder while leaving the lazy ones alone

【鞭痕】 biānhén 〈名〉welt；whip scar；lash mark

【鞭毛】 biānmáo 〈名〉[生物] flagellum

〖～虫〗 biānmáochóng 〈名〉flagellate

【鞭炮】 biānpào 〈名〉❶ firecrackers；banger：一挂～ a string of firecrackers‖放～ let off firecrackers ❷ string of small firecrackers

【鞭辟入里】 biānpì-rùlǐ 〈熟〉penetrating；trenchant；incisive：～的讽刺 piercing sarcasm

【鞭挞】 biāntà 〈动〉〈书〉castigate；lash：～腐败现象/社会弊病 castigate corrupt practices/social ills‖该小品无情地～了家庭暴力这一社会现象。The skit mercilessly castigated the social phenomenon of domestic violence.

【鞭子】 biānzi 〈名〉lash；whip：挥舞～ wield a whip

biǎn

贬 biǎn

〈动〉❶ reduce in value；devalue；depreciate：～价 reduce the price ⇨～值 ❷〈书〉demote；degrade；relegate：～为庶民 be degraded to commoner status‖因失职而遭～ be demoted for failing to fulfil one's duties ⇨～官；～谪 ❸ disparage；belittle：被报界～得一文不值 be disparaged in the press as worthless‖不要自己～自己。Don't belittle yourself.

【贬斥】 biǎnchì 〈动〉❶〈书〉demote：累遭～ be demoted again and again ❷ denounce；condemn；censure；berate：互相～ denounce each other

【贬黜】 biǎnchù 〈动〉〈书〉demote；dismiss

【贬词】 biǎncí 〈名〉derogatory term；expression of censure

【贬低】 biǎndī 〈动〉degrade；belittle；depreciate；disparage；downgrade；play down：～别人，抬高自己 downgrade others in order to make oneself appear superior‖～成就/作品/品行 disparage sb's achievements/works/character‖～某人的才能 depreciate sb's ability‖～他人的工作 belittle others' work‖～自己 belittle/depreciate oneself

【贬官】 biǎnguān ❶〈动〉demote；degrade ❷〈名〉demoted official

【贬毁】 biǎnhuǐ 〈动〉disparage and defame：～市长 make derogatory remarks about the mayor‖该演员的义举被报界～为想出风头。The actor's righteous conduct has been disparaged in the press as an attempt to get publicity.

【贬价】 biǎnjià 〈动〉reduce in price；mark down：～出售 sell at a reduced price

【贬损】 biǎnsǔn 〈动〉belittle；disparage；preach down：～人格 make disparaging remarks about sb's personality；be derogatory to sb's human dignity‖他的话极大地～了某些同事。His statements were very derogatory of/to/towards some of his colleagues.

【贬义】 biǎnyì 〈名〉derogatory sense：带有～ convey a derogatory sense；be derogatory in tone

〖～词〗 biǎnyìcí ＝贬词 biǎncí

【贬抑】 biǎnyì 〈动〉belittle；disparage；depreciate：～之词 depreciatory remarks

【贬责】 biǎnzé 〈动〉reproach；reprimand；blame

【贬谪】 biǎnzhé 〈动〉banish from the court；relegate and exile：屡遭～ be frequently banished

【贬值】 biǎnzhí 〈动〉❶（of a currency）devalue；devaluate；debase：将货币～ depreciate the currency‖使美元～ debase the value of the US dollar；devaluate the US dollar‖货币～ curren-

cy devaluation ❷ drop/diminish in value; depreciate: ～商品 depreciated goods ‖ 这笔投资肯定要～。The investment was certain to diminish/fall in value.
【贬职】 biǎnzhí 〈动〉〈书〉 demote; degrade: 遭到～ be degraded

窆 biǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 bury; inter

扁 biǎn 〈形〉 flat: 压～ flatten by pressing ‖ ～鼻子 flat/snub nose ‖ 〈喻〉 别把人看～了。Don't underestimate/belittle others.
⇨piān
【扁柏】 biǎnbǎi 〈名〉[植物] false cypress
【扁铲】 biǎnchǎn 〈名〉 flat chisel
【扁虫】 biǎnchóng 〈名〉 flatworm
【扁蝽】 biǎnchūn 〈名〉 flat bug
【扁锉】 biǎncuò 〈名〉 flat file
【扁担】 biǎndan 〈名〉 carrying/shoulder pole
〖～没扎，两头打塌〗 biǎndan méizā, liǎngtóu dǎ tā 〈熟〉 when the loads are not secured at both ends of the pole, they slip off—grasp all, lose all; if you run after two hares, you will catch neither
〖～星〗 Biǎndanxīng 〈名〉〈俗称〉[天文] Altair
【扁豆】 biǎndòu 〈名〉 haricot (bean); hyacinth/kidney bean
【扁钢】 biǎngāng 〈名〉[冶金] flat steel: ～锭 flat/flat-shaped ingot ‖ ～坯轧机 slabber; slab mill ‖ ～轧机 flat-rolling mill
【扁骨】 biǎngǔ 〈名〉[生理] flat bone
【扁率】 biǎnlǜ 〈名〉[天文] oblateness: 地球的～ oblateness of the earth
【扁坯】 biǎnpī 〈名〉[冶金] slab
【扁平】 biǎnpíng 〈形〉 flat: ～胸 flat chest ‖ ～组件 flat pack
〖～湿疣〗 biǎnpíng shīyóu 〈名〉[医学] (flat) condyloma
〖～疣〗 biǎnpíngyóu 〈名〉[医学] flat wart
〖～足〗 biǎnpíngzú 〈名〉 flatfoot; platypodia; tarsoptosis
【扁鲨】 biǎnshā 〈名〉[动物] squatinia
【扁食】 biǎnshi 〈名〉〈方〉 *jiaozi* or *wonton* [dumpling with meat and/or vegetable stuffing]
【扁桃】 biǎntáo 〈名〉 ❶ [植物] almond tree ❷ almond [the fruit] ❸ 〈口〉 flat peach
【扁桃体】 biǎntáotǐ 〈名〉[生理] *tonsil*
〖～肥大〗 biǎntáotǐ féidà 〈名〉 hypertrophy of tonsils
〖～切除术〗 *biǎntáotǐ qiēchúshù* 〈名〉 *tonsillectomy*
【扁桃腺】 biǎntáoxiàn ＝ 扁桃体 biǎntáotǐ
〖～炎〗 biǎntáoxiànyán 〈名〉 tonsillitis
【扁体字】 biǎntǐzì 〈名〉 squat-shaped handwriting
【扁铁】 biǎntiě 〈名〉 flat iron
【扁形动物】 biǎnxíng dòngwù 〈名〉 flatworm; platyhelminth
【扁圆】 biǎnyuán 〈形〉〈口〉 oval; oblate: ～形球状体 oblate spheroid

匾 biǎn 〈名〉 ❶ horizontal inscribed board: 门上挂着一块～。There is a horizontal inscribed board hanging over the door. ❷ silk banner embroidered with words of praise: 绣金～ embroidered silk banner with words in gold ❸ big, round shallow basket made from bamboo strips (for raising silkworm or holding grain)
【匾额】 biǎn'é 〈名〉 horizontal inscribed board
【匾文】 biǎnwén 〈名〉 inscription on a horizontal board

萹 biǎn
⇨*biān*
【萹豆】 biǎndòu ＝ 扁豆 biǎndòu

惼 biǎn 〈形〉〈书〉 (of mind) narrow: ～心 narrow-minded

褊 biǎn 〈形〉 narrow; cramped
【褊急】 biǎnjí 〈形〉〈书〉 narrow-minded and short-tempered/impetuous; petty-minded and rash
【褊狭】 biǎnxiá 〈形〉〈书〉 narrow; cramped: 气量～ be narrow-minded ‖ ～的办公室 cramped office
【褊窄】 biǎnzhǎi 〈形〉 ❶ narrow; cramped: ～的楼梯 narrow flight of stairs ❷ narrow-minded; petty-minded; small-minded

碥 biǎn 〈名〉❶ rock sticking out obliquely at the side of a river ❷ stone steps along dangerous parts of a cliff

稨 biǎn
【稨豆】 biǎndòu ＝ 扁豆 biǎndòu

藊 biǎn
【藊豆】 *biǎndòu* ＝ 扁豆 *biǎndòu*

biàn

卞 biàn 〈形〉〈书〉 irritable; irascible; impetuous; short-tempered: ～急 irascible; testy

弁 biàn ❶ 〈名〉〈古〉 man's cap (used in ancient times): 皮～ leather cap for a man ❷ 〈名〉〈旧〉 low-ranking military officer: 将～ low-ranking officer ❸ 〈名〉 orderly: ⇨马～ ❹ 〈形〉 fore; anterior: ⇨～言
【弁言】 biànyán 〈名〉〈书〉 foreword; preface; prologue

苄 biàn
【苄基】 biànjī 〈名〉[化学] benzyl

抃 biàn 〈动〉〈书〉 applaud; clap (one's hand)

汴 Biàn 〈名〉 another name for Kaifeng (开封) [a major city *in Henan Province*]

忭 biàn 〈形〉〈书〉 *delighted; joyful; happy; glad*: 不胜欣～ be overjoyed ⇨欢～

变 biàn ❶ 〈动〉 become different; change: ～得认不出来了 have changed beyond recognition ‖ ～好/坏 change for the better/worse ‖ ～聋 become/go deaf ‖ 不～就不会发展。Without change, there will be no development. ‖ 风向～了。The wind has shifted. ‖ 路在这儿～窄了。The road narrows here. ‖ 牛奶～酸了。The milk went/turned sour. ‖ 食物不冷藏就会～坏。The food will spoil if you don't keep it cool. ‖ 他吸毒后，～得非常没有理性。After he was hooked on the drug he became extremely irrational. ‖ 他～坏了。He has lapsed into vice. ‖ 时代在～。Times are changing. ‖ 市话费不～。The charge for local calls will not change. ‖ 天气～冷/热了。It's getting cold/warm. ‖ 头发一夜之间就～白了。His hair turned grey/white overnight. ⇨～心; 改～; 瞬息万～ ❷ 〈动〉 become; change/turn into: 后进～先进。The backward has become the advanced. ❸ 〈动〉 change/turn sth into sth else; transform: ～废为宝 turn waste materials into useful things ‖ ～害为利 turn bane into boon ‖ ～机械能为电能 transform *mechanical energy into electricity* ‖ ～农业社区为工业社区 transform/turn an agricultural community into an industrial *community* ‖ 魔术师把手帕～成了一只鸽子。The *magician turned* the handkerchief into a dove. ❹ 〈名〉 unexpected turn of events; incident: ⇨～乱; 兵～; 事～ ❺ 〈形〉 changeable; changed: ⇨～量; ～数 ❻ 〈动〉 sell off: ⇨～产 ❼ →变文 biànwén
【变把戏】 biàn bǎxì 〈动〉 perform conjuring tricks; conjure
【变本加厉】 biànběn-jiālì 〈熟〉 become aggravated; be further intensified: ～地扩军备战 step up arms buildup and war preparations ‖ ～地迫害政敌 intensify the persecution of one's political opponents
【变产】 biànchǎn 〈动〉 sell off one's property
【变成】 biànchéng 〈动〉 change/transform/turn into; become: ～叛徒 turn traitor ‖ 把水力～电力 transmute water power into electrical power ‖ 爱～了恨。Love has turned to hate. ‖ 毛虫～了蝴蝶。The caterpillar has transformed *into a butterfly*. ‖ 她的梦想～了现实。Her dream had come true. / Her dream was *translated into reality*. ‖ 这地方从一个小渔村～了一座繁忙的海港城市。This place has turned from a small fishing village into a bustling *port city*.
【变蛋】 biàndàn ＝ 松花蛋 sōnghuādàn
【变电站】 biàndiànzhàn 〈名〉 transformer substation
【变调】 biàndiào ❶ 〈名〉 tone sandhi; tonal modification ❷ ＝ 转调 zhuǎndiào
【变动】 biàndòng 〈动〉 alter; change: 文字上做一些～ make a

few verbal alterations; make some changes in the wording ‖ 人事～ personnel change/redeployment; redeployment of the staff ‖ 计划有所～。There is some alteration in the plan. ‖ 会谈日期～了。The date for the talks has been changed.

〖～成本〗 biàndòng chéngběn 〈名〉 variable costs

【变法】 biànfǎ 〈动〉 introduce institutional reforms: 实行～ carry out political reforms ‖ ～维新 Constitutional Reform and Modernization (1898)

【变法儿】 biànfǎr 〈动〉 try different ways: 变着法儿骗人 try every means possible to cheat others

【变分】 biànfēn 〈名〉[数学] variation: 线形～ linear variation

〖～不等式〗 biànfēn bùděngshì 〈名〉[数学] variational inequalities

〖～法〗 biànfēnfǎ 〈名〉❶[数学] calculus of variations ❷[物理] variational method

〖～方程〗 biànfēn fāngchéng 〈名〉 variation equation

〖～曲线〗 biànfēn qūxiàn 〈名〉[数学] variational curve

〖～原理〗 biànfēn yuánlǐ 〈名〉[数学] variational principle

【变革】 biàngé 〈动〉 transform; change: ～旧制度 transform the old system ‖ ～社会/现实 transform society/reality ‖ 实行～ carry out changes ‖ 经济/社会/政治～ economical/social/political transformation

【变更】 biàngēng 〈动〉 change; alter; modify: ～地址 change one's address ‖ ～列车时刻表/作息时间表 alter the train schedule/daily timetable ‖ ～计划 modify the plan ‖ 做出重大～ make major alterations (to) ‖ 他的讲话稿内容有所～。Some changes have been made in the prepared text of his speech. ‖ 这些价格可能～。These prices are subject to variation.

【变工】 biàngōng 〈名〉 exchange of labour

〖～队〗 biàngōngduì 〈名〉 labour-exchange team [a mutual-aid organization of the peasants]

【变故】 biàngù 〈名〉 unexpected event; accident; misfortune; mishap: 如果发生～怎么办? What if anything unexpected happens? ‖ 他家屡遭～,但他都挺过来了。He stood firm and survived several misfortunes in his family.

【变卦】 biànguà 〈动〉 go back on one's word; break one's promise; change one's ground/heart/mind: 容易～ change one's mind easily ‖ 别人一说,他就～。He is very susceptible to what others say. ‖ 我们已经答应了的事,怎么能～呢? How can we break our promise?

【变光星云】 biànguāng xīngyún 〈名〉[天文] variable nebula

【变化】 biànhuà 〈动〉 change; vary; shift: ～生活方式 change one's lifestyle ‖ ～战术 change tactics ‖ 带来～ bring changes (to) ‖ 经历～ undergo changes ‖ 适应～ adapt to changes ‖ 引起～ bring about/effect/entail a change; effect an alteration ‖ 化学/物理～ chemical/physical change ‖ 气温～ change/variation in temperature ‖ 情感～ emotional shifts ‖ 突然～ change suddenly/abruptly ‖ 可喜的～ grateful/welcome change ‖ 社会地位的～ change in social status ‖ 舆论的～ variations in public opinion ‖ 形态和体积均发生～ change in both state and volume ‖ 形势～很快。Things are changing fast. / The situation is changing fast. ‖ 物价随季节而～。Prices vary with the seasons. ‖ 这个城市发生了显著的～。The city has undergone/witnessed a marked change.

〖～无常〗 biànhuà-wúcháng 〈熟〉 constantly changing; changeable; capricious; variable; volatile: ～的人/天气 changeable person/weather ‖ 独裁统治者总是～。Authoritarian rulers are typically capricious. ‖ 市场越来越～。Markets are becoming increasingly volatile.

【变幻】 biànhuàn 〈动〉 change irregularly; fluctuate: 风云～ constant change of events

〖～莫测〗 biànhuàn-mòcè 〈熟〉 changeable; unpredictable; volatile; fickle

【变换】 biànhuàn 〈动〉 vary; alter: ～发球方式 change one's serve ‖ ～内容 alter the contents ‖ ～手法 vary one's tactics ‖ ～饮食 vary the diet

【变价】 biànjià 〈动〉 appraise at the current rate: ～出售 sell at the current price

【变焦】 biànjiāo 〈名〉 zoom: ～摄影 zoom shot

〖～镜头〗 biànjiāo jìngtóu 〈名〉 zoom/varifocal lens

〖～摄像机〗 biànjiāo shèxiàngjī 〈名〉 zoom camera

【变节】 biànjié 〈动〉❶ recant; make political recantation; betray; turn one's coat; turn traitor: ～行为 treacherous acts; treachery; betrayal ❷〈旧〉(of a widow) remarry; get married again

〖～分子〗 biànjiéfènzǐ 〈名〉 apostate; renegade; recanter; turncoat

【变局】 biànjú 〈名〉 changed situation; emergency: 应付～ cope with the emergency

【变口】 biànkǒu 〈名〉[戏曲] use of various dialects in *quyi*, a form of folk art

【变力】 biànlì 〈名〉[物理] variable force

【变脸】 biànliǎn 〈动〉❶ change one's countenance—turn hostile suddenly: 受到我的批评,她就跟我～了。She turned on me at my criticism. ❷[戏曲] change facial expression rapidly [a special technique of performing arts in some traditional Chinese operas]

【变量】 biànliàng 〈名〉 variable (quantity): ～分析 variable analysis ‖ ～空间 variable space ‖ 随机～ variate ‖ 在该实验中温度是个～。Temperature was a variable in the experiment.

〖～泵〗 biànliàngbèng 〈名〉[工程] variable pump

〖～范围〗 biànliàng fànwéi 〈名〉[数学] variable range

〖～误差〗 biànliàng wùchā 〈名〉[物理] variable error

【变流器】 biànliúqì 〈名〉[电工] converter; current transformer

【变乱】 biànluàn 〈名〉 social upheaval; turmoil; turbulence; rebellion

【变卖】 biànmài 〈动〉 sell/auction off (one's property): ～家产 sell off one's family property

【变频】 biànpín 〈名〉 frequency conversion

〖～机〗 biànpínjī 〈名〉 frequency changer

〖～器〗 biànpínqì 〈名〉 frequency converter/transformer

【变迁】 biànqiān 〈动〉 change: 历史～ historical changes ‖ 社会～ social changes ‖ 故乡的～ changes in the home country ‖ 人生的～ vicissitudes of life

【变色】 biànsè 〈动〉❶ change colour; discolour: 吸烟会使牙齿～。Smoking discolours the teeth. ❷ change one's countenance; change into an angry, frightened or stunned countenance

〖～镜〗 biànsèjìng 〈名〉 light-sensitive glasses

〖～口红〗 biànsè kǒuhóng 〈名〉 colour-changing lipstick

〖～龙〗 biànsèlóng 〈名〉❶[动物] chameleon ❷ changeable/fickle person

〖～滤光器〗 biànsè lǜguāngqì 〈名〉 variable colour filter

〖～眼镜〗 biànsè yǎnjìng ＝ 变色镜 biànsèjìng

【变生肘腋】 biànshēng-zhǒuyè 〈熟〉 trouble is brewing close at hand

【变声】 biànshēng 〈动〉 change voice (at puberty)

【变数】 biànshù 〈名〉❶[数学] variable: 常数与～ constants and variables ❷ variable factor: 前途充满了～。The future is subject to various uncertainties. ‖ 由于～很多,成本很难准确估算。With so many variables, the exact cost is difficult to estimate.

【变速】 biànsù 〈名〉 speed change; gear change/shift: ～传动 variable transmission ‖ ～扫描 variable-speed scanning

〖～比〗 biànsùbǐ 〈名〉 gear ratio

〖～车道〗 biànsù chēdào 〈名〉 speed-change lane

〖～齿轮〗 biànsù chǐlún 〈名〉 change/variable gear

〖～电动机〗 biànsù diàndòngjī 〈名〉 variable-speed/variable motor

〖～杆〗 biànsùgǎn 〈名〉 gear lever/shift; shifter

〖～轮〗 biànsùlún 〈名〉 change wheel

〖～器〗 biànsùqì 〈名〉 change gear; gearshift; transmission: 手动～ manual transmission

〖～系数〗 biànsù xìshù 〈名〉 coefficient of variation in speed

〖～箱〗 biànsùxiāng 〈名〉 gearbox

〖～运动〗 biànsù yùndòng 〈名〉[物理] variable motion

〖～装置〗 biànsù zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 speed-transmission (device); variable-speed gear

【变态】 biàntài 〈动〉❶[生物] metamorphose: ～叶 metamorphosed leaf ❷ be abnormal/perverted/aberrated: ～低能儿童 abnormal children ‖ ～行为 abnormal act ‖ 感情～ emotional abnormality ‖ 心理～ psychopathy ‖ 性～ sexual perversion

〖～反应〗 biàntài fǎnyìng 〈名〉 allergic reaction; allergy

〖～心理学〗 biàntài xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 abnormal psychology

【变体】 biàntǐ 〈名〉 variation; variant; version; modification

【变天】 biàntiān 〈动〉❶ (of weather) change: 今晚也许要～。Perhaps the weather will change this evening. / Perhaps the weather will break tonight. ❷ effect an overwhelming political

change (esp restore reactionary rule); stage a comeback: 妄想～ dream about restoring one's rule; dream of staging a comeback
〖～账〗 biàntiānzhàng 〈名〉 secret accounts kept by overthrown classes in hope of a comeback and restoration of lost property
【变通】 biàntōng 〈动〉 be flexible; accommodate/adapt to circumstances; stretch a point: 根据具体情况做适当的～ make appropriate adaptations/alterations in the light of specific conditions ‖ 作为一种～的办法 as an accommodation
【变为】 biànwéi 〈动〉 become; change/turn into: 把荒地～良田 transform/turn wasteland into fertile fields ‖ 她的情绪常由极度乐观～极度消沉。Her mood often varies from extreme optimism to extreme depression.
【变位】 biànwèi 〈名〉 ❶ [地质] dislocation; shift ❷ [语言] conjugation ❸ [数学] deflection; deflexion
【变味】 biànwèi 〈名〉 ❶ go bad; acquire a strange taste: 面包～了,不能吃了。The bread has gone bad; it's unfit to eat. ❷ depart from the original spirit, feature, etc: 和原文对比一下,我发现译文有点～了。Reading the translation against the original text, I found in it a slight departure in tone.
【变温层】 biànwēncéng ＝ 对流层 duìliúcéng
【变温动物】 biànwēn dòngwù 〈名〉 poikilothermal animal; poikilotherm; cold-blooded animal
【变文】 biànwén 〈名〉 a form of religious narrative literature (mostly on Buddhist themes) widely popular at Buddhist services in the Tang Dynasty and thereafter, with alternate prose and rhymed parts for recitation and singing
【变戏法】 biàn xìfǎ 〈动〉 perform conjuring tricks; conjure; juggle: ～变不出水坝,水坝要靠艰苦的劳动去创造。You can't conjure a dam; you can create one by hard work.
【变相】 biànxiàng ❶〈形〉 disguised; covert: ～剥削 covert exploitation ‖ ～贸易壁垒 covert trade barrier ‖ ～倾销 disguised dumping ‖ ～失业 disguised unemployment ‖ ～贪污 embezzlement in disguised form ‖ ～体罚 corporal punishment in disguise ‖ ～涨价 disguised price hike/increase ❷〈名〉 phase conversion: ～机 phase converter
【变心】 biànxīn 〈动〉 cease to be faithful; break faith; change loyalties; have a change of heart: 海枯石烂,永不～。One's loyalty will remain unchanged even if the seas dry up and the rocks crumble.
【变星】 biànxīng 〈名〉 [天文] variable (star)
【变形】 biànxíng 〈动〉 ❶ change shape; deform; transform; transmute; become deformed; be out of shape: 防止～ stop/prevent from getting out of shape ‖ 脊柱～ have a deformed spine ‖ 车轮压得～了。The wheel was crushed out of form/shape. ‖ 塑料遇热～。Heat deforms plastic. ‖ 鞋不合脚,就会使脚～。Badly fitting shoes will deform the feet. ❷ transfigure [change from human into nonhuman shape or vice versa in some fairy tales]
〖～虫〗 biànxíngchóng 〈名〉 amoeba
〖～动物〗 biànxíng dòngwù 〈名〉 amoebula
〖～分析〗 biànxíng fēnxī 〈名〉 deformation analysis
〖～金刚〗 biànxíng jīngāng 〈名〉 anamorphic plastic or metal toy based on "Star Wars" figures and such like figures with movable parts which can be repositioned to transform it into likenesses of planes, tanks, animals, etc
〖～体〗 biànxíngtǐ 〈名〉 [动物] plasmodium
【变型】 biànxíng 〈动〉 change category or type: 处于～期的社会 society in transition
【变性】 biànxìng 〈动〉 ❶ [化学] denature: ⇨～蛋白质 ❷ [医学] degenerate: ～反应 reaction of degeneration ⇨～疾病 ❸ change sex: ～群体 transgender community ‖ 女子～而成的男子 female-to-male transsexual ⇨～手术
〖～蛋白质〗 biànxìng dànbáizhì 〈名〉 denatured protein
〖～关节炎〗 biànxìng guānjiéyán 〈名〉 degenerative arthritis
〖～疾病〗 biànxìng jíbìng 〈名〉 degenerative disease
〖～剂〗 biànxìngjì 〈名〉 denaturant
〖～酒精〗 biànxìng jiǔjīng 〈名〉 denatured alcohol
〖～人〗 biànxìngrén 〈名〉 transsexual
〖～手术〗 biànxìng shǒushù 〈名〉 transsexual operation/surgery; transgender surgery; sex reassignment surgery (SRS): 接受～ undergo/have sex reassignment surgery
【变压器】 biànyāqì 〈名〉 transformer; voltage changer: ～线圈 transformer coil ‖ 电源～ main transformer ‖ 高频/中频/音频～ high/intermediate/audio frequency transformer ‖ 降压/升压～ step-down/step-up transformer ‖ 可变～ variable transformer ‖ 输入/输出～ input/output transformer
〖～功率〗 biànyāqì gōnglǜ 〈名〉 transformer power
〖～容量〗 biànyāqì róngliàng 〈名〉 transformer capacity
〖～调制〗 biànyāqì tiáozhì 〈名〉 transformer modulation
【变样】 biànyàng 〈动〉 change in shape/appearance; become different: 经济改革以来,这个村子大～了。The village has changed a great deal since the economic reform. ‖ 他完全变了样。He has changed completely.
【变异】 biànyì 〈名〉 [生物] variation: ～灵敏度 variational sensitivity ‖ ～系数 coefficient of variation ‖ 遗传～ genetic abnormality
〖～体〗 biànyìtǐ 〈名〉 variant
〖～性〗 biànyìxìng 〈名〉 variability
【变易】 biànyì 〈动〉 change; alter; modify: ～规章制度 alter the rules and regulations
【变质】 biànzhì ❶〈动〉 go bad; deteriorate: 闻闻这肉,有没有～? Take a smell of the meat. Is it high? ‖ 这牛奶～了。The milk has gone bad. ⇨蜕化～ ❷〈名〉 [地质] metamorphism: ～作用 metamorphism; metamorphosis
〖～岩〗 biànzhìyán 〈名〉 metamorphic rock
【变种】 biànzhǒng 〈名〉 ❶ [生物] mutation; variety; variant: 这株植物是通常类型的～。This plant is a variant of the common type. ❷ variety; variant; variation: 虚无主义的～ variety of nihilism
【变子】 biànzǐ 〈名〉 [物理] varitron
【变奏】 biànzòu 〈名〉 [音乐] variation
〖～曲〗 biànzòuqǔ 〈名〉 variation
【变阻器】 biànzǔqì 〈名〉 [电工] rheostat; varistor

昪 biàn 〈书〉 ❶〈形〉 bright ❷〈名〉 joy

便 biàn ❶〈形〉 proper; appropriate; suitable: 不～公开 it's not appropriate to make it known to the public ‖ 一我坐这里可以吗? 一请～! —Do you mind if I sit here? —Suit yourself! ⇨未～ ❷〈形〉 convenient; handy: ～于携带 be portable; be easy to carry ‖ 行走不～ have difficulty walking ⇨轻～ ❸〈名〉 convenient occasion/time; convenience: ⇨～车;顺～ ❹〈形〉 informal; ordinary; plain: ⇨～饭;～函;～衣 ❺〈动〉 relieve oneself; excrete: ⇨～血;大～;小～ ❻〈名〉 excrement or urine; shit or piss: ⇨～盆;粪～;排～ ❼〈副〉 a) soon afterwards; when; as soon as: 转身～走 turned and left ‖ 一问～知 just ask and you will know ‖ 新政策一实行～受到了普遍欢迎。The new policy was well-received when it came into effect. b) then; in that case: 他吃饭很简单:不是吃面条,～是吃米饭。He eats simple meals: if it's not noodles, then it's rice. ‖ 你要回家～回吧。You may go home if you want to. ‖ 医生来了,孩子的命～有救了。The child's life would be saved with the doctor's arrival. ❽〈连〉 [often used as 即便] even if/though: 即～再穷,我也要送小孩上学。I would let my child go to school even if I were very poor.
⇨pián
【便步】 biànbù 〈名〉 [军事] route step: ～行军 route march
〖～走〗 biànbùzǒu 〈动〉 [军事] march at ease: ～! March at ease! / Route step!
【便餐】 biàncān 〈名〉 light/simple/homely meal; informal dinner: 吃顿～ have a simple meal ‖ ～馆 lunch counter; eating house
【便车】 biànchē 〈名〉 passing vehicle: 搭～ hitch/thumb a lift/ride (to somewhere); hitch-hike; go hitch-hiking: 司机不让我搭他的～。The driver refused to give me a lift/(free) ride. ‖ 咱们搭～可以节省费用。If we hitch a ride it will keep the costs down.
【便池】 biànchí 〈名〉 urinal; toilet bowl: 冲洗～ wash the urinal; clean the urinal with water
【便当】 biàndang 〈形〉 convenient; handy; easy: 从这里坐汽车去城里很～。It's very convenient to go to town by bus from here.
【便道】 biàndào 〈名〉 ❶ short cut: 走～ take a short cut; cut corners ❷ pavement; sidewalk: 禁止车辆上～! No vehicles on the pavement! ‖ 行人请走～。Pedestrians please walk on the pavement only. ❸ makeshift road
【便殿】 biàndiàn 〈名〉 palace hall for the emperor to rest or feast

B

【便毒】 biàndú 〈名〉[中医] bubo (in the groin)
【便饭】 biànfàn ❶〈名〉humble/simple/ordinary meal; light/slight repast; potluck; standard fare: 吃～ have an ordinary meal ⇨家常～ ❷〈动〉have a light meal/repast: 明晚来舍下～吧。Come over and take potluck with us tomorrow evening.
【便服】 biànfú 〈名〉❶ informal dress; everyday suit; casual/home wear; mufti: 身着～be in casual wear ‖ 穿～的军官 officer in mufti ‖ 他回到家里喜欢穿～。He likes to wear civilian clothes *at home.* ❷ *traditional Chinese clothes [as opposed to western* suits or uniform]
【便函】 biànhán 〈名〉informal letter; notelet: 一封～ an informal letter
【便壶】 biànhú 〈名〉(bed) urinal; chamber pot
【便笺】 biànjiān 〈名〉❶ (informal) note ❷ notepaper; scratch paper: 一本～ a tablet of scratch paper ‖ 一张～ a sheet of notepaper ‖ ～簿 writing tablet; notepad; memo pad
【便捷】 biànjié 〈形〉❶ convenient: ～的方法 convenient method ❷ quick; nimble: 行动～ act nimbly; be easy and swift of motion
【便览】 biànlǎn 〈名〉brief guide: 交通～ roadbook ‖ 旅游～ tourist guide (book) ‖ 邮政～ postal guide
【便利】 biànlì ❶〈形〉convenient; easy: 交通～ have good transport facilities; be conveniently located; have good transport service ‖ 提供～条件 provide favourable conditions/conveniences ‖ 该城交通～,四通八达。The city provides easy access from all directions. ❷〈动〉facilitate: 为了～群众 for the convenience of the masses ‖ 许多现代发明～了家务劳动。Many modern inventions have facilitated housework.
〖～店〗 biànlìdiàn 〈名〉conenience store
【便了】 biànliǎo 〈助〉〈旧〉[use at the end of a sentence to express affirmation]: 我走～。*I'll* go *all* right. ‖ 出了事找我～。If anything goes wrong, I'll be held accountable all right.
【便路】 biànlù 〈名〉short cut; easy route (to): 走～ take a *short cut*
【便帽】 biànmào 〈名〉informal cap/hat
【便门】 biànmén 〈名〉side/wicket door: 走～ go through the side door
【便秘】 biànmì 〈名〉[医学] constipation: 引起～ cause constipation ‖ 多吃富含纤维的食物可以预防～。Increasing one's intake of roughage can prevent constipation.
【便民】 biànmín 〈动〉meet/suit the convenience of the people: ～措施 measures to meet the people's convenience ‖ ～设施 facilities for the convenience of the people
〖～商店〗 biànmín shāngdiàn 〈名〉convenience store; corner store
【便溺】 biànniào ❶〈动〉relieve oneself; urinate and defecate ❷〈名〉urine and excrement
【便盆】 biànpén 〈名〉bedpan
【便桥】 biànqiáo 〈名〉temporary/makeshift bridge
【便人】 biànrén 〈名〉sb on hand [esp sb who can be asked to do an errand on his way]
【便士】 biànshì 〈名〉penny (p): 五十～ 50 pence; 50 p
【便所】 biànsuǒ 〈名〉lavatory; toilet; WC; public convenience; restroom; washroom
【便条】 biàntiáo 〈名〉(informal) note: 草草写个～ scrawl a brief note ‖ 留～ leave a note ‖ 捎～ pass a note (to sb)
〖～纸〗 biàntiáozhǐ 〈名〉scrap/scratch paper: ～簿 scratch/memo pad; writing tablet
【便桶】 biàntǒng 〈名〉chamber pot; slop bucket
【便席】 biànxí 〈名〉informal/plain dinner
【便携式】 biànxiéshì 〈形〉portable
〖～打字机〗 *biànxiéshì dǎzìjī* 〈名〉*portable typewriter*
〖～电视机〗 biànxiéshì diànshìjī 〈名〉portable TV set
〖～电视摄像机〗 biànxiéshì diànshì shèxiàngjī 〈名〉portable TV camera; walkie-lookie; *creepie-peepie*
〖～电源〗 biànxiéshì diànyuán 〈名〉portable power supply unit
〖～计算机〗 biànxiéshì jìsuànjī 〈名〉ultra-light computer; laptop (computer)
〖～摄像机〗 biànxiéshì shèxiàngjī 〈名〉camcorder; portable video camera
〖～收录两用机〗 biànxiéshì shōulù liǎngyòngjī 〈名〉portable radio-recorder
〖～收音机〗 biànxiéshì shōuyīnjī 〈名〉portable radio (set)
【便鞋】 biànxié 〈名〉cloth shoes; slippers
【便血】 biànxiě ❶〈动〉have/pass blood in one's stool ❷〈名〉[医学] haemafecia; haematochezia
【便宴】 biànyàn 〈名〉informal/plain dinner: 设～招待 treat sb to an informal dinner
【便衣】 biànyī 〈名〉❶ civilian/plain clothes; mufti: ～警察 plainclothes policeman/cop; policeman/cop in plain clothes; policeman/cop in mufti ‖ ～特务 plainclothes agent ❷ plainclothes *man*
【便宜】 biànyí 〈形〉convenient
⇨piányi
〖～从事〗 biànyí-cóngshì = 便宜行事 biànyí-xíngshì
〖～行事〗 biànyí-xíngshì 〈熟〉act as one sees fit without having to seek approval from a higher level; act at one's discretion/on one's initiative without having to seek approval from a higher level: 你～吧! Use your discretion!
【便于】 biànyú 〈动〉be easy to; be convenient for: ～携带 be easy to carry, be portable ‖ 为了～查阅 for ease of reference ‖ 为了～说明 for convenience of illustration ‖ 这个房子的位置～购物。The house is conveniently situated for doing shopping.
【便中】 biànzhōng 〈副〉at one's convenience; when it's convenient (to): ～请告知于他。Please inform him of it at your convenience.
【便装】 biànzhuāng = 便服①biànfú
【便酌】 biànzhuó 〈名〉informal/plain dinner: 谨备～,敬请光临。We request the honour of your company at dinner.

遍 biàn

❶〈形〉all over; all around; everywhere: ～寻名医 consult all the famous doctors available ‖ ～游名山 travel to all the famous mountains ‖ 红～全国 be popular across the country ‖ 自愿捐助的新风尚吹～校园。A new spirit of volunteerism is blowing across the campus. ‖ 消息传～了全镇。The news spread all over the town. ‖ 我们的朋友～天下。We have friends all over the world. ⇨～布;～地 ❷〈量〉[for actions] once through; one time: 好几～ several times; many a time ‖ 一～又一～ over and over again; repeatedly ‖ 请再来一～! Once more/again, please! ‖ 我只解释一～。*I'm going to explain this only once.*
【遍布】 biànbù 〈动〉spread all over; stretch widely: ～全球 can be found all over the world ‖ 通信网络～全国。Communications networks extend all over the country.
【遍地】 biàndì 〈名〉all over the place; everywhere: ～皆是 be thick on the ground ‖ 野地里～都是这种黄花。These yellow flowers can be seen everywhere in the wilderness.
〖～开花〗 biàndì-kāihuā 〈熟〉blossom/bloom everywhere—spring up/flourish all over: 乡镇企业～。Township enterprises sprang up all over the country.
【遍及】 biànjí 〈动〉extend/spread all over; pervade; reach everywhere: 探矿者的足迹～全岛。Prospectors have been to all corners of the island.
【遍体鳞伤】 biàntǐ-línshāng 〈熟〉be covered with cuts and bruises; be black and blue all over; be a mass of bruises: 被打得～ be beaten black and blue ‖ 他在车祸中被撞得～。He suffered bruises all over his body in the car accident.
【遍野】 biànyě 〈名〉all over the open country: ⇨尸横～

缏 biàn

⇨pián
【缏子】 biànzi = 草帽缏 cǎomàobiàn

艑 biàn

〈名〉〈书〉boat

辨 biàn

〈动〉differentiate; distinguish; discriminate; tell apart: ⇨～别;～认;明～是非
【辨白】 biànbái = 辩白 biànbái
【辨别】 biànbié 〈动〉differentiate; distinguish; discriminate; tell apart: ～敌友 distinguish between friends and enemies ‖ ～方向 take one's bearings ‖ ～是非 discriminate between right and wrong; *know right from wrong; draw/make a clear distinction* between right and wrong ‖ ～颜色 distinguish between colours ‖ ～远处的物体 distinguish distant objects ‖ ～真伪 distinguish/tell the true from the false ‖ ～能力 *discriminating power* ‖ 这对双胞胎长得很像,没人能～出谁是谁。The twins are so alike that no one can distinguish one from the other.

〖～力〗 biànbiélì 〈名〉ability to see things in their true colours; power of discrimination
【辨尝】 biànchǎng 〈动〉taste; sample; savour: ～佳酿 sample/savour vintage wines
【辨惑】 biànhuò 〈动〉straighten out/clarify confusing points; resolve doubts
【辨明】 biànmíng 〈动〉make a clear distinction; clarify; distinguish; identify: ～是非 discriminate clearly between right and wrong; make a clear distinction between right and wrong
【辨认】 biànrèn 〈动〉identify; make out; recognize: ～笔迹 identify the handwriting ‖ ～失散多年的兄弟 recognize one's brother whom one has not heard of for years ‖ ～物体 distinguish objects ‖ ～罪犯/尸体 identify a criminal/corpse ‖ 无法～ be beyond recognition ‖ 指纹～ fingerprint identification ‖ 你能根据这个人的照片～出他吗? Can you identify the man by his picture? ‖ 事故遇难者的～工作花了好些时间。The identification of the accident victims took some time.
【辨识】 biànshí 〈动〉identify; distinguish; recognize: ～足迹 identify footprints
【辨析】 biànxī 〈动〉differentiate and analyse; discriminate: 同义词～ synonym discrimination
【辨向天线】 biànxiàng tiānxiàn 〈名〉sense/sensing antenna
【辨正】 biànzhèng 〈动〉identify and rectify
【辨证】 biànzhèng ❶ = 辩证① biànzhèng ❷〈动〉distinguish symptoms of diseases
〖～论治〗 biànzhèng lùnzhì 〈名〉[中医] treatment based on an overall analysis of the patient's condition
〖～施治〗 biànzhèng shīzhì = 辨证论治 biànzhèng lùnzhì
【辨症】 biànzhèng = 辨证② biànzhèng

辩 biàn 〈动〉argue; debate; dispute: ～个水落石出 argue the matter out ‖ 将他们的分歧～个明白 argue/debate out their differences ‖ 真理愈～愈明。The more we argue about a matter, the plainer the truth becomes. / Truth simply emerges more clearly through debate. ⇨～驳;雄～;争～
【辩白】 biànbái 〈动〉offer an explanation; plead innocence; defend oneself; vindicate; justify: 你不必～了,大家没有责怪你的意思。You don't have to explain; we have no intention to blame you.
【辩驳】 biànbó 〈动〉dispute (against); rebut; refute: 无可～ beyond (all) dispute; past dispute ‖ 无可～的论据 indisputable/impregnable/irrefutable argument
【辩才】 biàncái 〈名〉eloquence; oratory; debating ability; forensic ability/eloquence/gift: 他颇有～。He is quite good at arguing his point.
【辩词】 biàncí = 辩辞 biàncí
【辩辞】 biàncí 〈名〉explanation; argument; defence
【辩方】 biànfāng 〈名〉defendant party; defence: ～律师 defence lawyer ‖ ～证人 defence witness
【辩护】 biànhù 〈动〉❶ speak in defence of; argue in favour of; defend: 为减税～ argue in favour of lowering the taxes ‖ 为内阁的外交政策～ argue for/speak in defence of the cabinet's foreign policy ‖ 为自己～ argue/speak for oneself; speak in one's own defence ❷ [法律] plead; defend: 请律师为自己的案子～ hire a lawyer to plead one's case ‖ 为被告～ plead for the accused; defend the defendant ‖ 自行～ conduct/undertake one's own defence ‖ 充分的～ adequate defence ‖ 被告未作任何～。The accused made no defence.
〖～词〗 biànhùcí 〈名〉defence; argument
〖～费〗 biànhùfèi 〈名〉defence cost; retainer; retaining fee
〖～律师〗 biànhù lǜshī 〈名〉lawyer/counsel for the defence; defence lawyer/counsel
〖～权〗 biànhùquán 〈名〉right to defence
〖～人〗 biànhùrén 〈名〉defender; advocate; counsel: 被告～ advocate for the defence ‖ 公设～ public defender
〖～士〗 biànhùshì 〈名〉apologist; lawyer; defender
〖～制度〗 biànhù zhìdù 〈名〉system of advocacy
〖～状〗 biànhùzhuàng 〈名〉brief; counter-memorial: 草拟～ draw up a brief ‖ 提出～ (of a lawyer) file a brief
【辩解】 biànjiě 〈动〉explain away; exculpate; defend for oneself; justify; vindicate: 为失败而～ explain away a failure ‖ 为自己的错误～ be on the defensive about one's mistakes ‖ 她～说当时没有"禁止停车"的标志。She said, in her own defence, that there wasn't a "No Parking" sign at that time. ‖ 还能说什么来为他们的行为～呢? What can be said in justification of their actions?
【辩论】 biànlùn 〈动〉debate; argue; take issue with: ～政治问题 debate about politics ‖ 参加～ take part in a debate ‖ 搁置～ shelve an argument ‖ 结束～ close/conclude a debate ‖ 举行～ hold a debate (on) ‖ 开始～ open a debate ‖ 引起～ provoke a debate ‖ 主持～ preside over/chair/moderate a debate ‖ ～规则 rules of debate ‖ ～的焦点 focus of a debate ‖ 电视～ television/televised debate ‖ 公开～ open/public debate ‖ 激烈的～ bitter/fierce/heated debate; vehement argument ‖ 竞选～ campaign debate ‖ 就一问题展开激烈～ debate hotly on/over a question ‖ 真理在不同意见的～中获得发展。Truth develops through debate between different views. ‖ 他～得头头是道。He launched a well-rounded argument.
〖～会〗 biànlùnhuì 〈名〉debate; oratorical contest: ～主席 moderator
〖～家〗 biànlùnjiā 〈名〉debater; orator; polemicist
〖～赛〗 biànlùnsài 〈名〉debate
〖～术〗 biànlùnshù 〈名〉oratory; polemics
【辩明】 biànmíng 〈动〉argue/debate out: ～事理 reason out
【辩难】 biànnàn 〈动〉〈书〉retort/refute/rejoin with challenging questions: 相互～ exchange sharp retorts; retort on each other; challenge each other's points
【辩士】 biànshì 〈名〉orator; sophist; debater; polemicist
【辩手】 biànshǒu 〈名〉debater: 优秀～ excellent debater ‖ 最佳～ best debater
【辩说】 biànshuō 〈动〉argue; debate
【辩诉】 biànsù 〈动〉[法律] conduct one's own defence; defend oneself: ～状 counter-memorial
【辩诬】 biànwū 〈动〉defend against erroneous criticism/false accusation
【辩学】 biànxué 〈名〉❶ oratory; polemics ❷〈旧〉logic
【辩正】 biànzhèng = 辨正 biànzhèng
【辩证】 biànzhèng ❶〈动〉find the truth through challenge and proof; investigate and authenticate; use the dialectical method to discriminate and verify: 反复～ repeated authentication ❷〈形〉dialectical: ～关系 dialectical relationship ‖ ～规律 dialectical law ‖ ～的观点 dialectical point of view ‖ ～的统一 dialectical unity
〖～法〗 biànzhèngfǎ 〈名〉[哲学] ❶ dialectics: 自然～ dialectics of nature ❷ materialist dialectics
〖～逻辑〗 biànzhèng luójí 〈名〉dialectical logic
〖～唯物主义〗 biànzhèng wéiwùzhǔyì 〈名〉dialectical materialism: ～认识论 dialectical materialist theory of knowledge

辫 biàn ❶〈动〉〈方〉plait; braid: ～辫子 braid one's hair ❷〈名〉plait; braid; pigtail: 梳着两条长～ wear one's hair in two long braids ❸〈名〉braid; plait: 草帽～ straw braid (for forming into straw hats) ❹〈量〉〈口〉[for sth resembling a braid]: 一～蒜 a braid of garlic
【辫子】 biànzi 〈名〉❶ plait; pigtail; braid: 留～ wear one's hair in braids/plait; wear one's hair in a tail/plait ‖ 梳/扎～ braid/plait one's hair ❷ plait; braid: 蒜/葱头～ braid of garlic/onion ❸ mistake or shortcoming that may be exploited by an opponent; handle: ⇨揪～

bian

边 bian 〈后缀〉[indicating locality]: 北～ north (side)
⇨biān

biāo

标 biāo ❶〈名〉〈书〉treetop; tip: ～端 treetop ‖ ～枝 top twig (of a tree) ❷〈名〉outward sign; symptom: 只治～而不治本 treat the symptoms of a disease rather than its roots—attack a problem superficially rather than at its roots ⇨～本兼治 ❸〈名〉prize; award; trophy; cup: ⇨夺～;锦～ ❹〈名〉mark; marker; sign; label: 灯～ light marker ‖ 界～ boundary marker ⇨～志;航

~;商~ ❷〈动〉mark; label; tag: ~出价格 mark the price (on) ‖ ~上记号 put a mark (on); mark ‖ 用虚线~出 mark with dotted lines ‖ 在海图上~出暗礁的位置 plot the reef on the chart ‖ 瓶子上~有"有毒"字样。The bottle is marked "poison". ⇨~价;~签;~题 ❸〈名〉standard; quota; target: ⇨~准;达~;指~ ❹〈名〉bid; tender: 开~ open bids ⇨~底;招~;中~ ❺〈量〉group; team: 一~人马赫然出现在前方。A group/force/mass of soldiers suddenly loomed large ahead. ❻〈形〉pretty; fair: ⇨~致

【标榜】biāobǎng 〈动〉❶ advertise; flaunt; parade: ~自由和民主 flaunt the banner of liberty and democracy ❷ boost; flaunt; excessively praise; vaunt: 互相~ boost/vaunt each other ‖ 极力~ praise (sb) up to the skies ‖ 自我~ blow one's own trumpet; sing one's own praises ‖ 他自我~为这方面的专家。He professed to be an expert in this field.

【标本】biāoběn 〈名〉❶ root cause and symptoms: ⇨~兼治 ❷ [生物] specimen; sample: 采集~ collect specimens ‖ 展出~ exhibit/show specimens (of) ‖ 把~分类 classify specimens ‖ 把昆虫制成~ mount insects ‖ 动物/植物~ zoological/botanical specimen ‖ 化石/昆虫~ fossil/insect specimen ‖ 土壤~ soil sample ❸ representative; sample; example: 苏州园林是中国苏南园林的~。The gardens in Suzhou are characteristic/typical of those in southern Jiangsu Province of China. ❹ [医学] sample: 唾液~ saliva sample ‖ 血液~ sample of blood; blood sample

〖~兼治〗biāoběn-jiānzhì 〈熟〉treat both the outward symptoms and root causes of an illness/a disease at the same time—strike at the root of a problem as well as its harmful effect; seek both temporary and permanent solutions

【标本虫】biāoběnchóng 〈名〉[动物] spider beetle

【标兵】biāobīng 〈名〉❶ parade guard; road marker ❷ example; model; pacesetter: 树立~ set sb up as a pacemaker ‖ 经济改革的~ pacesetter in the economic reform

〖~线〗biāobīngxiàn 〈名〉line of markers

【标尺】biāochǐ 〈名〉❶ [测绘] surveyor's rod; scale plate; staff ❷ [水利] staff gauge ❸ [军事] rear sight (of a rifle)

【标灯】biāodēng 〈名〉❶ beacon (light) ❷ sign lamp; marker light; cresset; target lantern

【标底】biāodǐ 〈名〉base figure (of a tender); bottom price of a bid

【标的】biāodì 〈名〉❶ target: 命中~ hit the target ❷ aim; purpose ❸ common objective (concerning the rights and duties of the parties to a commercial contract): ~明确 have a clear purpose ‖ ~不明的合同是难以履行的。A contract without clear objectives is hard to implement.

【标点】biāodiǎn ❶〈名〉punctuation (mark): 加~ punctuate ‖ ~错误 errors in punctuation ❷〈动〉punctuate

〖~符号〗biāodiǎn fúhào 〈名〉punctuation (mark)

【标调】biāodiào 〈动〉put a tone mark on the Chinese phonetic spelling of a word: 汉语拼音不~就念不准。One is not sure how to read a *pinyin* word without a tone mark.

【标定】biāodìng ❶〈动〉set up a criterion; standardize; calibrate ❷〈动〉demarcate: ~边界线 demarcate the border line ❸〈动〉ascertain according to set standards ❹〈形〉standard; standardized: ~误差 calibrated error ‖ ~型自行车 standard-type bicycle

〖~点〗biāodìngdiǎn 〈名〉[军事] aiming

〖~数据〗biāodìng shùjù 〈名〉rating/nominal data

【标度】biāodù 〈名〉[数学] scale: ~单位 scale unit ‖ ~范围 scale range

〖~比〗biāodùbǐ 〈名〉scale/scaling ratio

〖~变数〗biāodù biànshù 〈名〉scale variable

〖~点〗biāodùdiǎn 〈名〉scale point

〖~方程〗biāodù fāngchéng 〈名〉scale equation

〖~盘〗biāodùpán 〈名〉scale plate

〖~值〗biāodùzhí 〈名〉scale value

【标杆】biāogān 〈名〉❶ surveyor's pole ❷ = 样板③ yàngbǎn

【标高】biāogāo 〈名〉[测绘] elevation; altitude; level; height mark: ~测量 level measurement

【标格】biāogé 〈名〉〈书〉moral character (to be emulated); integrity: ~甚高 be noble in character

【标号】biāohào 〈名〉❶ grade: 水泥~ grade of cement ‖ 低/高~水泥 low-grade/high-grade cement ‖ 水泥~有五种,~越高,质量越高。There are five grades of cement. The higher the grade, the better the quality. ❷ signs and symbols

【标徽】biāohuī 〈名〉sign; mark; insignia

【标绘】biāohuì 〈动〉mark; indicate: ~敌军位置 mark out/indicate the position of the enemy (on a map)

〖~器〗biāohuìqì 〈名〉plotter

〖~头〗biāohuìtóu 〈名〉plotting head

〖~图〗biāohuìtú 〈名〉plot: 船舶航线的~ plot of the ship's course

【标记】biāojì 〈名〉mark; sign; symbol: 擦去~ rub off/erase marks ‖ 做~ put a mark (on); mark (on) ‖ 识别~ distinguishing mark ‖ 水路~ mark for a channel ‖ 制造商~ manufacturer's marks

〖~分子〗biāojì fēnzǐ 〈名〉❶ [化学] tagged molecule ❷ [物理] labelled molecule

〖~基因〗biāojì jīyīn 〈名〉marker gene

〖~原子〗biāojì yuánzǐ 〈名〉[化学] labelled/tagged atom

〖~阅读器〗biāojì yuèdúqì 〈名〉[计算机] badge reader

【标价】biāojià ❶〈动〉mark a price; price: ~50元 be priced at 50 *yuan* ‖ 给服装~ price a garment ⇨明码~ ❷〈名〉marked price; fixed/posted price; quotation: 所售商品均有~。All goods for sale are priced.

〖~牌〗biāojiàpái 〈名〉price mark/tag

【标金】biāojīn 〈名〉❶ deposit for bidding ❷ standard gold (bar) [gold bar marked with its weight and percentage of gold content]

【标量】biāoliàng 〈名〉[物理] scalar (quantity); invariant

〖~变量〗biāoliàng biànliàng 〈名〉[物理] scalar invariant

〖~场〗biāoliàngchǎng 〈名〉[物理] scalar field

〖~和〗biāoliànghé 〈名〉[数学] scalar sum

〖~介子〗biāoliàng jièzǐ 〈名〉[物理] scalar meson

〖~矩阵〗biāoliàng jǔzhèn 〈名〉[数学] scalar matrix

〖~势〗biāoliàngshì 〈名〉[物理] scalar potential

【标卖】biāomài 〈动〉❶ sell at marked price ❷ sell at public bidding; sell by tender

【标明】biāomíng 〈动〉mark; indicate; label: ~方向 indicate the direction (of) ‖ ~级别 label the grade ‖ ~价格 mark the price ‖ ~路线 mark the route (of) ‖ ~每座山的高度 give indication of the elevation of each mountain peak ‖ 用星号~ mark with an asterisk ‖ 每个词的发音用发音符号~。The phonetic symbols indicate the pronunciation of each word.

【标牌】biāopái 〈名〉❶ label; sign; plaque: 门边的~ plaque beside the door ❷ trade mark; logo

【标签】biāoqiān 〈名〉label; tag: 系上~ tie/attach/fix a tag (to) ‖ 贴上~ stick/put a label (on) ‖ 地址~ address label ‖ 货运~ shipping tag ‖ 价格~ price tag/mark ‖ 名称~ name tag ‖ 贴有~的行李 labelled luggage ‖ 评论文学作品要客观,不要乱贴~。One must be objective in commenting on a piece of literary work. Don't give it a label at will/arbitrarily.

【标枪】biāoqiāng 〈名〉javelin: 掷~ throw a javelin ‖ ~投手 javelin thrower

【标石】biāoshí 〈名〉(marking) tablet; markstone

【标示】biāoshì 〈动〉mark; indicate; note: ~大气压力 indicate air pressure

〖~牌〗biāoshìpái 〈名〉sign post; mark; plaque

【标书】biāoshū 〈名〉❶ bidding document/form; tender ❷ invitation to bidding

【标题】biāotí 〈名〉title; headline; heading; caption: 红字~ red-lettered heading; rubric ‖ 通栏大字~ banner (newspaper) headline; banner ‖ 头号~ banner head ‖ 文章的~ title of an essay

〖~新闻〗biāotí xīnwén 〈名〉title news

〖~音乐〗biāotí yīnyuè 〈名〉programme/title music

【标图】biāotú 〈动〉make/put a sign/mark on (a chart, map, etc); mark on (a chart, map, etc); plot

〖~器〗biāotúqì 〈名〉plotter

〖~员〗biāotúyuán 〈名〉plotter

【标下】biāoxià 〈名〉〈旧〉[军事] ❶ my men/troops [referring to men and low-ranking officers under a governor-rank commander] ❷ your subordinate [used by an officer in reference to himself in speech or writing to his superiors]

【标新立异】biāoxīn-lìyì 〈熟〉try to impress by appearing novel and unique; do sth unconventional to attract attention; claim to be novel and different for effect; strain after an effect of novelty

and uniqueness
【标样】 biāoyàng 〈名〉 trade sample：服装～ garment sample
【标音】 biāoyīn 〈动〉 mark with phonetic symbols；transcribe：宽式/严式～ broad/narrow transcription
【标语】 biāoyǔ 〈名〉 slogan；poster：张贴～ put up slogans/posters ‖ 在墙上涂写～ daub slogans on walls ‖ 宣传～ propaganda slogan
〖～牌〗 biāoyǔpái 〈名〉 placard
〖～塔〗 biāoyǔtǎ 〈名〉 slogan pylon
【标志】 biāozhì ❶〈名〉 sign；mark；symbol；notation；token：识别地图上的～ read the indications/legends on the map ‖ ～性建筑 landmark structure/building ‖ 成功的～ mark/token of success ‖ 成熟/年老的～ mark of maturity/old age ‖ 导航～ navigation marker ‖ 交通/停车～ traffic/stop signs ‖ 警告～ warning mark ‖ 识别～ distinction mark ‖ 实力/友谊的～ mark of strength/friendship ❷〈动〉 indicate；mark；symbolize：～我们的胜利 mark a victory for us ‖ ～一个时代的结束/开始 mark the end/beginning of an era ‖ 这些数字～着一个国家经济发展的程度。These figures are a barometer of the level of economic development of a country.
〖～层〗 biāozhìcéng 〈名〉〔地质〕 marker bed
〖～灯〗 biāozhìdēng 〈名〉〔工程〕 marker light
〖～基因〗 biāozhì jīyīn 〈名〉〔生物〕 marker gene
〖～色〗 biāozhìsè 〈名〉〔动物〕 signal colouration
【标识】 biāozhì ＝ 标志 biāozhì
【标致】 biāozhì 〈形〉（usu of women） beautiful；pretty；handsome：长得很～ look very pretty
【标注】 biāozhù 〈动〉 mark：～声调 mark the tones
【标桩】 biāozhuāng 〈名〉 ❶〔工程〕（marking） stake；marker pile ❷ peg
【标准】 biāozhǔn ❶〈名〉 standard；criterion；par：不符合～ be below/beneath/under the mark ‖ 不够～ be below standard；fall short of a/the standard ‖ 采用～ employ a criterion (for)；adopt a standard ‖ 达到～ meet the standard；be up to standard；be up to the mark/par；meet/satisfy/fulfil the criteria ‖ 定～ set a standard (for) ‖ 合乎～ comply with the criteria；be within the mark ‖ 坚持～ adhere to/maintain a standard ‖ 坚持道德～ keep up the moral standards ‖ 降低/提高～ lower/raise the standard ‖ 制订～ lay down/establish a criterion；set/establish a standard ‖ 安全～ safety standards ‖ 高/低～ high/low standard ‖ 国际重量～ international standard of weight ‖ 衡量政绩的～ criterion for judging an official's achievements ‖ 双重/现行～ double/current standard ‖ 行为～ standards of behaviour ‖ 质量～ quality criterion ‖ 按照统一～收费 charge a flat standard rate/fee ‖ 实践是检验真理的惟一～。Practice is the sole criterion of truth. ❷〈形〉 standard；model：～产品 standardized product ‖ ～成本 standard costs ‖ ～发音/拼写 standard pronunciation/spelling ‖ ～格式 standard form ‖ ～合同 model/standard contract ‖ ～元件 modular component ‖ ～姿势 standard posture
〖～操作〗 biāozhǔn cāozuò 〈名〉 standard operation
〖～层〗 biāozhǔncéng 〈名〉〔地质〕 key/index/marker bed
〖～秤〗 biāozhǔnchèng 〈名〉 master scale
〖～大气压〗 biāozhǔn dàqìyā 〈名〉〔气象〕 standard atmosphere
〖～大气压力〗 biāozhǔn dàqì yālì 〈名〉 standard atmosphere pressure
〖～电池〗 biāozhǔn diànchí 〈名〉 standard/normal cell
〖～电码〗 biāozhǔn diànmǎ 〈名〉 standard telegraphic code number (STCN)
〖～电阻〗 biāozhǔn diànzǔ 〈名〉 standard resistance
〖～度量衡〗 biāozhǔn dùliànghéng 〈名〉 standard weights and measures
〖～粉〗 biāozhǔnfěn 〈名〉 standard wheat flour
〖～工资〗 biāozhǔn gōngzī 〈名〉 standard wage
〖～工作日〗 biāozhǔn gōngzuòrì 〈名〉 standard working day
〖～功率〗 biāozhǔn gōnglǜ 〈名〉 reference power
〖～函数〗 biāozhǔn hánshù 〈名〉 standard function
〖～化〗 biāozhǔnhuà 〈名〉 standardization：～程序 standardization programme ‖ ～考试 standardized test/examination ‖ ～商品 standardized commodity
〖～间〗 biāozhǔnjiān 〈名〉 standard room
〖～件〗 biāozhǔnjiàn 〈名〉 standardized/standard part/component
〖～局〗 biāozhǔnjú 〈名〉 bureau of standards
〖～时〗 biāozhǔnshí 〈名〉 standard time：格林尼治～ Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)
〖～时区〗 biāozhǔn shíqū 〈名〉 time zone
〖～台〗 biāozhǔntái 〈名〉〔机械〕 standard unit of tractor [15-horse-power tractor]
〖～像〗 biāozhǔnxiàng 〈名〉 official portrait
〖～型〗 biāozhǔnxíng 〈名〉 standard pattern/type
〖～音〗 biāozhǔnyīn 〈名〉 standard pronunciation
〖～语〗 biāozhǔnyǔ 〈名〉 standard language/speech

飑 biāo 〈名〉〔气象〕 squall
【飑线】 biāoxiàn 〈名〉〔气象〕 squall line
【飑云】 biāoyún 〈名〉〔气象〕 squall cloud

骉 biāo 〈形〉〈书〉（of horses） galloping

彪 biāo ❶〈名〉〈书〉 stripes on a tiger ❷〈形〉〈书〉 brilliant：⇨～炳 ❸〈名〉 young tiger—sturdy giant ❹〈量〉 group；team：一～人马 a group of people
【彪炳】 biāobǐng 〈动〉〈书〉 shine；be splendid：～青史 shine in history
〖～千古〗 biāobǐng-qiāngǔ 〈熟〉 shine through the ages
【彪悍】 biāohàn 〈形〉 ferociously intrepid；valiant；valorous
【彪形大汉】 biāoxíng-dàhàn 〈名〉 robust giant；burly chap；sturdy fellow
【彪壮】 biāozhuàng 〈形〉 tall and strong；robust；sturdy；burly；brawny；heavy-set；husky：他身材～。He is of great stature.

猋 biāo 〈书〉 ❶〈形〉 rapid ❷ ＝ 飙 biāo

摽 biāo 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ wave off ❷ abandon
⇨biào
【摽榜】 biāobǎng 〈动〉〈书〉 boast；brag about

幖 biāo 〈名〉〈书〉 flag

瀌 biāo 〈形〉〈书〉（of water） flowing

骠 biāo →黄骠马 huángbiāomǎ
⇨piào
【骠实】 biāoshi ＝ 膘实 biāoshi

膘 biāo 〈名〉（usu of livestock） fat：这块肉～很厚。This piece of meat has got lots of fat on it. ⇨跌～；蹲～
【膘肥体壮】 biāoféi-tǐzhuàng 〈形〉 brawny and sturdy：～的家畜 plump and sturdy domestic animals
【膘情】 biāoqíng 〈名〉 condition of fattening：～良好 be fattening well
【膘实】 biāoshi 〈形〉（of domestic animals） sturdy

熛 biāo 〈动〉〈书〉 sparkle

飙 biāo 〈名〉〈书〉 violent wind；whirlwind：⇨狂～
【飙车】 biāochē 〈动〉〈方〉 drive at high speed；step on the gas
【飙风】 biāofēng 〈名〉〈书〉 violent wind；whirlwind
【飙升】 biāoshēng 〈动〉 skyrocket：汽车产量～。Auto production skyrocketed.

镖 biāo 〈名〉 ❶ dart-like weapon (thrown by hand and used in former times)：⇨飞～ ❷ property/effects convoyed (or escorted) for others：⇨保～
【镖局】 biāojú 〈名〉〈旧〉 professional establishment providing armed escort for treasures sent over long distances
【镖客】 biāokè 〈名〉〈旧〉 armed escort
【镖师】 biāoshī ＝ 镖客 biāokè

瘭 biāo
【瘭疽】 biāojū 〈名〉〔中医〕 pyogenic infection of the pad of a finger or toe；whitlow；felon

藨 biāo

【藨草】 biāocǎo 〈名〉[植物] scirpus; meadowrush; bulrush

瀌 biāo

【瀌瀌】 biāobiāo 〈形〉〈书〉(of rain or snow) heavy

镳 biāo 〈名〉❶〈书〉bit (of a bridle): ⇨分道扬～ ❷ = 镖 biāo

穮 biāo 〈动〉〈书〉weed

biǎo

表[1] biǎo ❶〈名〉surface; outside; external; exterior: ⇨～面;地～;外～ ❷〈动〉show; express: ～决心 express/declare one's determination/resolution ‖ 略～谢意 *just to show my gratitude* ‖ 深～同情 show deep sympathy ‖ 喜得贵子,谨～祝贺。Congratulations upon the birth of your son. ⇨～露;～现;发～ ❸〈名〉form; list; table: 一份/张～ a form ‖ 交～ turn in the form ‖ 填～ fill in a form ‖ 造～ make up/fill in a table for submission to higher levels ‖ 工作～ worksheet ‖ 申请～ application form ⇨制～;时间～❹〈名〉memorial (to an emperor): 上～ submit a memorial ❺〈名〉relationship between the children of a brother and a sister or of sisters: ⇨～哥;～亲;～叔 ❻〈动〉bring out/cure the cold with medicine: ⇨～汗

表[2] biǎo 〈名〉❶ ornamental/ceremonial columns (erected before palaces or tombs): ⇨华～ ❷ gnomon (needle) of a sundial: ⇨圭～ ❸ watch: 一块/只～ a watch ‖ 戴～ wear a watch (on one's wrist) ‖ 对～ set one's watch (by another's or by the radio time signal) ‖ 上～ wind (up) a watch ‖ 修～ fix/mend a watch ‖ 我的～一天快/慢半分钟。My watch gains/loses half a minute a day. ‖ 我的～快/慢了五分钟。My watch is five minutes fast/slow. ‖ 我的～坏/停了。My watch has broken down/stopped. ‖ 这～走时很准。The watch keeps good/perfect time. ⇨手～ ❹ meter; gauge: 煤气～ gas meter ⇨水～;温度～ ❺ model; example: ⇨～率

【表白】 biǎobái 〈动〉express; explain; profess: ～爱情 declare one's love (to sb) ‖ ～心迹 bare one's heart; speak out one's mind ‖ ～忠诚 affirm one's loyalty (to) ‖ 一再～ explain oneself *again and again* ‖ 真诚的～ *sincere profession* ‖ 你用不着～,事实很清楚了。You don't have to explain; the facts are out.

【表棒】 biǎobàng = 表笔 biǎobǐ

【表报】 biǎobào 〈名〉statistical tables and reports

【表笔】 biǎobǐ 〈名〉test pencil [pencil-like device on testing meter]

【表册】 biǎocè 〈名〉book of tables or forms; statistical forms

【表层】 biǎocéng 〈名〉surface (layer): ～温度 surface temperature ‖ 皮肤的～ surface of the skin; epidermis

〖～结构〗 biǎocéng jiégòu 〈名〉[语言] surface structure

【表尺】 biǎochǐ 〈名〉[军事] rear/battle/bar sight: 定～ set the rear sight

〖～座〗 biǎochǐzuò 〈名〉rear sight base

【表处理语言】 biǎochǔlǐ yǔyán 〈名〉[信息] list processing (LISP)

【表达】 biǎodá 〈动〉express; convey; communicate; voice: ～感情 express one's feelings/sentiment; express oneself ‖ ～思想 express one's ideas; express oneself ‖ 善于～ be articulate ‖ ～方式 way of expressing/expression ‖ ～能力 gift of expression; expressive power ‖ 书面/口头～ written/verbal expression ‖ 简练/生动/清晰的～ terse/vivid/lucid expression ‖ 他～了自己的愿望。He aired/voiced his own desire. ‖ 我难以～我的感激之情。I can hardly express how grateful I feel. ‖ 语言是用来～思想的。Language is used to convey ideas.

【表带】 biǎodài 〈名〉watchband; watch strap

【表弟】 biǎodì 〈名〉son of one's father's sister or of one's mother's brother or sister, who is younger than oneself; younger male cousin

【表兜】 biǎodōu 〈名〉watch pocket; fob

【表哥】 biǎogē 〈名〉son of one's father's sister or of one's mother's brother or sister, who is older than oneself; older male cousin

【表格】 biǎogé 〈名〉form; list; table: 打印～ print a form ‖ 绘制～ draw up a form/table/list; compile a table; make a list ‖ 设计～ design a form ‖ 提交～ submit a form ‖ 填写～ fill in/complete a form

【表功】 biǎogōng 〈动〉❶ brag about/boast of one's contribution; claim merit for oneself: 他这人好～。He tends to boast of his own meritorious deeds. ❷〈书〉praise; cite; commend; extol; honour

【表观】 biǎoguān 〈形〉[物理] apparent

〖～运动〗 biǎoguān yùndòng 〈名〉apparent motion

〖～质量〗 biǎoguān zhìliàng 〈名〉apparent mass

【表汗】 biǎohàn 〈动〉[中医] sweat out an illness by taking a herb decoction; make perspire; induce perspiration

【表号】 biǎohào = 表字 biǎozì

【表记】 biǎojì 〈名〉〈书〉gift as a token; souvenir; authenticating gift

【表姐】 biǎojiě 〈名〉daughter of one's father's sister or of one's mother's brother or sister, who is older than oneself; older female cousin

【表决】 biǎojué 〈动〉decide by vote; vote (on sth): ～通过一项议案 vote a bill through ‖ 进行～ take/hold a vote (on) ‖ 举手～ take a show of hands; vote by a show of hands ‖ 起立～ vote by standing up ‖ ～方式/结果 voting formula/result ‖ 重新～ go back on a vote ‖ 加权～ weighted voting ‖ 口头～ voice vote; vote by saying "yes" or "no" ‖ 这个问题我们要不要～? Shall we take a vote on this problem?

〖～程序〗 biǎojué chéngxù 〈名〉voting procedure

〖～权〗 biǎojuéquán 〈名〉right to vote; voting right; vote: 行使～ exercise the voting right ‖ 拥有～ have the right to vote ‖ 他出席了委员会的会议,但没有～。He was present at the committee meeting, but was without a vote.

【表壳】 biǎoké 〈名〉watchcase

【表里】 biǎolǐ 〈名〉❶ outside and inside; external and internal ❷[中医] exterior and interior

〖～不一〗 biǎolǐ-bùyī 〈熟〉think one way and act another: ～的人 double dealer; dissimulator; hypocrite

〖～如一〗 biǎolǐ-rúyī 〈熟〉think and act in one and the same way; look what one actually is; professes what one actually *thinks*

【表链】 biǎoliàn 〈名〉watch chain

【表露】 biǎolù 〈动〉show; reveal; disclose; display; exhibit; unveil: ～出不安 show one's anxiety ‖ ～感情 *display one's emotions*; show one's feelings ‖ 她内心一定很难过,但丝毫都没有～。She gave no outward sign of the sadness she must feel. ‖ 他忐忑不安,但并没有～出来。He was very upset, but he didn't let it show.

【表妹】 biǎomèi 〈名〉daughter of one's father's sister or of one's mother's brother or sister, who is younger than oneself; younger female cousin

【表蒙子】 biǎoméngzi 〈名〉watch glass; crystal

【表面】 biǎomiàn 〈名〉❶ face; surface; appearance; exterior; facade: 清洁～ clean the surface ‖ ～腐蚀 surface erosion ‖ ～冷却 surface cooling ❷ appearance; superficiality: ～印象 external/outward impression ‖ ～裂纹 surface crack ‖ ～摩擦 surface friction ‖ ～损伤 surface damage ‖ 粗糙/光滑/平坦的～ rough/smooth/even surface ‖ 月球/地球～ surface of the moon/earth ‖ ～上不情愿 be seemingly reluctant ‖ ～上冷漠/生气 apparent indifference/anger ‖ ～上相似 superficial resemblance/likeness ‖ 流于～的检查 superficial inspection ‖ 受～现象所迷惑 be misled by the externals ‖ 从～上看 outwardly; seemingly; on the surface (of it) ‖ 他～文静,其实脾气火暴。Beneath that ostensible calmness is a man of fierce temper. ‖ 他～严厉,其实心地很好。Underneath his rather severe manner, he is very kind-hearted. ‖ 她只是～客气。Her politeness is only of the surface. ‖ 这些措施仅仅触及问题的～。These measures only scratch the surface of the problem. ❸〈方〉= 表盘 biǎopán ❹〈方〉= 表蒙子 biǎoméngzi

〖～处理〗 *biǎomiàn chǔlǐ* 〈名〉*surface treatment*

〖～光〗 biǎomiànguāng 〈形〉attractive/well-polished on the surface; superficially appealing: ～的产品不一定质量好。*The products which look attractive on the surface are not necessarily of* high quality.

〖～化〗 biǎomiànhuà 〈动〉come to the surface; surface; become apparent; emerge into the open: 过去的矛盾又～了。The old

contradictions have surfaced again.
〖～活性剂〗 biǎomiàn huóxìngjì 〈名〉 surface active agent
〖～价值〗 biǎomiàn jiàzhí 〈名〉 face value
〖～抗原〗 biǎomiàn kàngyuán 〈名〉［医学］ surface antigen：～检查呈阳性 test positive for surface antigen
〖～麻醉〗 biǎomiàn mázuì 〈名〉［医学］ surface anaesthesia
〖～抛光〗 biǎomiàn pāoguāng 〈名〉 surface finish
〖～图〗 biǎomiàntú 〈名〉 exterior view
〖～文章〗 biǎomiàn wénzhāng 〈名〉 ostentation；show；tokenism：做～的人 superficialist ‖ 他喜欢做～。He cares only for ostentation.
〖～现象〗 biǎomiàn xiànxiàng 〈名〉 superficial phenomenon：透过～看清事物的本质 discern the true nature of things by looking through the superficial phenomena ‖ 不要被～所迷惑。Don't be fooled by the superficial phenomena.
〖～性〗 biǎomiànxìng 〈名〉 superficiality；superficialness
〖～应力〗 biǎomiàn yìnglì 〈名〉［冶金］ surface stress
〖～硬化〗 biǎomiàn yìnghuà 〈名〉［冶金］ case-hardening
〖～张力〗 biǎomiàn zhānglì 〈名〉［物理］ surface tension：～常数 surface tension constant
【表面积】 biǎomiànjī 〈名〉 surface/superficial area
【表明】 biǎomíng 〈动〉 indicate；manifest；make clear/known；show：～决心 declare one's determination ‖ ～立场 declare/take one's stand ‖ ～身份 reveal one's identity ‖ ～态度 make one's attitude clear；state one's attitude ‖ ～意见 give voice to one's opinion；voice one's opinion ‖ 后来发生的事情～他的怀疑有道理。Subsequent events vindicated his suspicions. ‖ 所有证据～他就是杀人凶手。All evidence pointed to/showed him as the murderer. ‖ 研究～吸烟的人比不吸烟的人更有可能得癌症。Studies indicate/show that smokers are more likely to develop cancer than non-smokers. ‖ 种种迹象～天气要变。There is every indication of a change in the weather. /There is every indication that the weather will change.
【表盘】 biǎopán 〈名〉 dial (plate)
【表皮】 biǎopí 〈名〉［生物］ epidermis；cuticle：～结构 epidermic structure
〖～层〗 biǎopícéng 〈名〉 cuticular layer；stratum epidermis
〖～细胞〗 biǎopí xìbāo 〈名〉 epidermic cell
〖～炎〗 biǎopíyán 〈名〉 epidermitis
【表亲】 biǎoqīn 〈名〉 cousin；cousinship；cousinhood：我们是～。We are cousins.
【表情】 biǎoqíng ❶〈动〉 show one's feelings by facial expression or body language ❷〈名〉 expression；countenance：富有～ be expressive ‖ 毫无～ without expression；be expressionless ‖ 面无～ wear a blank expression；has a poker face ‖ ～悲伤 wear a sad expression ‖ ～不自然 wear an unnatural expression；appear ill at ease ‖ ～尴尬 look embarrassed ‖ 面部～ facial expression ‖ 惊讶/困惑/歉疚的～ surprised/puzzled/apologetic expression (on sb's face) ‖ 满足/失望的～ satisfied/disappointed look ‖ 她脸上闪现出愤怒的～。An expression of rage flashed across her face.
〖～符〗 biǎoqíngfú 〈名〉 smiley；emoticon
【表示】 biǎoshì ❶〈动〉 express；show：～哀悼 tender one's condolences ‖ ～爱意 declare one's love ‖ ～不满/愤怒/感谢 express one's discontent/anger/thanks ‖～反对 express one's opposition to；speak against ‖ ～愤慨 voice one's indignation ‖ ～服罪 plead guilty ‖ ～感谢 express/extend one's gratitude ‖ ～关切 express/voice one's concern (over sth)；show concern (over sth) ‖ ～惊讶/同情/失望/尊敬 show surprise/sympathy/disappointment/respect ‖ ～歉意 extend one's apology ‖ ～异议 voice dissent；make a demur (to) ‖ ～赞成 express one's approval of；speak for ‖ ～支持 show support ‖ ～祝贺 convey/extend one's congratulations ‖ 他点头～同意。He nodded his consent. ‖ 他再三～感谢使人很不好意思。The profusion of his thanks was embarrassing. ❷〈动〉 indicate；mean：书名～了该书的范围。The title indicates the scope of the book. ‖ 红灯～车辆不得通行。A red light indicates/means stop. ❸〈名〉 expression；manifestation；indication：爱的～ indication/manifestation of love ‖ 感激的～ expression of gratitude
【表述】 biǎoshù 〈动〉 explain；state；express (by words)：～己见 state/air one's views ‖ ～不清 be inarticulate
【表率】 biǎoshuài 〈名〉 example；model：做～ set an example to sb ‖ 以他为～ imitate/follow his example ‖ 起～作用 play an exemplary role
【表态】 biǎotài 〈动〉 declare one's stand；make known one's position：明确～ make one's position clear；take a clear-cut stand ‖ 暂不～ reserve one's opinion ‖ 他对这一问题没有～。He didn't reveal his attitude toward the issue. ‖ 你～了吗？Did you say where you stand?
【表土】 biǎotǔ 〈名〉［农业］ surface soil；topsoil
【表文】 biǎowén 〈名〉 memorial to the emperor
【表现】 biǎoxiàn 〈动〉 ❶ display；show；demonstrate；exhibit；manifest：～出高度的责任感 manifest a high sense of responsibility ‖ ～出热忱 exhibit enthusiasm ‖ ～出幽默感 show/display a sense of humour ‖ 那出戏充分～了被压迫人民的大无畏的精神。The dauntless spirit of the oppressed people finds full expression in the play. / The play gives the fullest expression to the dauntless spirit of the oppressed people. ‖ 小说家细致入微地～其最熟悉的生活。The novelist presented in great detail the life he knew best. ‖ 这幅肖像把她任性倨傲的面部～得惟妙惟肖。The portrait reproduces every detail of her petulant face. ❷ behave；perform；acquit/conduct oneself：～不佳 make a bad/poor showing；acquit oneself poorly/ill ‖～出色 perform brilliantly；give an excellent account of oneself；make a strong performance；make a good showing ‖ ～好 acquit oneself well ‖ ～英勇 acquit oneself bravely ‖ 他在战斗中～得很勇敢。He acquitted himself bravely in the battle. ‖ 今天这小男孩在奶奶家～很不好。The little boy behaved very badly at his grandma's today. ‖ 她在新学校～很好. She is doing/conducting well at the new school. ‖ 由于缺乏训练，该队～时好时坏。Being out of practice the team played very erratically. ❸〈贬〉 show off：好～ like/love to show off
〖～力〗 biǎoxiànlì 〈名〉 ability/power of expression：艺术～ artistic expressions
〖～手法〗 biǎoxiàn shǒufǎ 〈名〉 artistic approach；technique of expression
〖～形式〗 biǎoxiàn xíngshì 〈名〉 manifestation；form of expression：文学的～ form of literary expression ‖ 新颖的～ original way of expression
〖～型〗 biǎoxiànxíng 〈名〉［生物］ phenotype
〖～主义〗 biǎoxiànzhǔyì 〈名〉［文学］ expressionism
【表象】 biǎoxiàng 〈名〉 ❶［心理］ idea；image；presentation：～理论 presentation theory ‖ ～实在论 presentationism ❷［哲学］ presentation；representation
〖～论〗 biǎoxiànglùn 〈名〉［哲学］ representationism
【表形文字】 biǎoxíng wénzì 〈名〉［语言］ pictograph；hieroglyph
【表兄】 biǎoxiōng ＝ 表哥 biǎogē
【表演】 biǎoyǎn 〈动〉 ❶ perform；act；play：～节目 put on/give a performance ‖ ～魔术 perform conjuring tricks ‖ 观看～ watch a performance ‖ ～过火 overdo one's part；overact ‖ ～才能 performing talent ‖ ～队 performance troupe ‖ 航空/军事～ aviation/military display ‖ 马术～ horsemanship performance ❷ demonstrate：～机器的操作方法 demonstrate how to run a machine
〖～唱〗 biǎoyǎnchàng 〈名〉 singing with action
〖～赛〗 biǎoyǎnsài 〈名〉 exhibition match/game/race
〖～艺术〗 biǎoyǎn yìshù 〈名〉 performing art：～家 performing artist
〖～者〗 biǎoyǎnzhě 〈名〉 performer
【表扬】 biǎoyáng 〈动〉 praise；commend；cite：～好人好事 praise good people and good deeds ‖ ～先进集体和个人 commend advanced collectives and individuals ‖ 给予～ award/bestow praise ‖ 受到～ be given a commendation (for) ‖ 值得～ deserve/merit commendation ‖ 老师～她学习刻苦。The teacher commended/praised her for her diligence.
〖～信〗 biǎoyángxìn 〈名〉 letter of commendation；commendatory letter
【表意文字】 biǎoyì wénzì 〈名〉［语言］ ideograph；ideogram；ideography
【表音文字】 biǎoyīn wénzì 〈名〉［语言］ phonography
【表语】 biǎoyǔ 〈名〉［语言］ predicative
【表彰】 biǎozhāng 〈动〉 cite (in dispatches)；commend：～劳动模范 commend model workers ‖ 因勇敢受到～ be cited for bravery ‖ 他在战报中受到～。He was cited in a dispatch.
【表针】 biǎozhēn 〈名〉 indicator；pointer；(watch) hand
【表证】 biǎozhèng 〈名〉［中医］ exterior syndrome
【表侄】 biǎozhí 〈名〉 son of a male cousin on the distaff side；maternal nephew

【表侄女】 biǎozhínǚ 〈名〉daughter of a male cousin on the distaff side; maternal niece

【表字】 biǎozì 〈名〉〈旧〉second name; courtesy name: 诸葛亮～孔明。Zhuge Liang was also known as Zhuge Kongming.

婊 biǎo

【婊子】 biǎozi 〈名〉〈粗〉prostitute; whore

裱 biǎo 〈动〉❶ mount (a picture, etc): 我想把这幅画～一下。I'd like to have this painting mounted. ⇨～褙 ❷ paste paper on; paper: ～墙 paper the wall

【裱褙】 biǎobèi 〈动〉mount (a picture, etc)

【裱糊】 biǎohú 〈动〉paper (a wall, ceiling, etc); paste paper on: ～房间 paper a room

〖～工〗 biǎohúgōng 〈名〉paperhanger

〖～匠〗 biǎohújiàng = 裱糊工 biǎohúgōng

【裱贴】 biǎotiē 〈动〉mount (a picture, etc)

【裱装】 biǎozhuāng 〈动〉mount (a picture, etc)

褾 biǎo 〈名〉〈书〉❶ cuff of a sleeve ❷ trimming on clothing; braid; hemming

biào

俵 biào 〈动〉〈方〉distribute; hand out

【俵分】 biàofēn 〈动〉〈方〉distribute according to the number of portions or of people

摽 biào 〈动〉❶ fasten together; tie fast ❷ be arm in arm ❸ attach to ❹ exert oneself to emulate or excel; compete in doing sth: ⇨～劲儿
⇨biāo

【摽劲儿】 biàojìnr 〈动〉❶ compete in doing sth ❷ be at odds with

鳔 biào ❶〈名〉swim/air bladder (of fish) ❷ = 鳔胶 biàojiāo ❸〈动〉〈方〉stick with fish glue

【鳔胶】 biàojiāo 〈名〉isinglass; fish glue

biē

瘪 biē
⇨biě

【瘪三】 biēsān 〈名〉〈方〉wretched, ragged man who lives by begging or pilfering; bum

憋 biē 〈动〉❶ hold back; suppress: ～着一肚子气 have pent-up grievances; be on the point of bursting with anger; bottle up one's anger ‖ ～住不说话 hold back one's tongue ‖ ～住不笑 hold from laughing; smother/stifle a shriek of laughter ‖ ～住气 hold back one's breath ‖ ～足了劲 be bursting with energy ‖ 老～在家里 be pent-up in the house all the time ‖ 可以用你们的厕所吗? 我实在～不住了。May I use your lavatory—I'm bursting. ❷ suffocate; stifle; feel oppressed: 我～得要死,打开窗户吧。I'm stifling (to death) in here; let's open the widow. ‖ 他心里～得慌。He felt very much oppressed/stifled. ⇨～闷;～气

【憋闷】 biēmen 〈形〉oppressed; dejected: 胸部感到～ feel tight in the chest ‖ 无故受到批评,他心里很～。He felt very depressed after being criticized for no valid reason.

【憋气】 biēqì 〈动〉❶ feel suffocated/oppressed ❷ choke with resentment: 那事听了真让人～。That really made us feel hurt and resentful.

【憋屈】 biēqu 〈形〉aggrieved: 感到～ feel aggrieved (at sth)

鳖 biē 〈名〉[动物] soft-shelled turtle

【鳖甲】 biējiǎ 〈名〉[中药] turtle shell

【鳖裙】 biēqún 〈名〉soft edible outer rim of the shell of a turtle

bié

别[1] bié ❶〈动〉leave; part (from): 久～重逢 reunite after a long separation ‖ 洒泪而～ take one's tearful leave (of) ‖ ～时容易见时难。It is easy to part company but difficult to meet again. ⇨～离;告～ ❷〈动〉differentiate; distinguish: ⇨分门～类;识～;区～ ❸〈名〉difference; distinction: ⇨内外有～;天壤之～ ❹〈名〉classification; category; group: ⇨级～;类～ ❺〈代〉other; another: ～国的模式 foreign patterns/models ‖ ～无他法 have no alternative ⇨～处;～名;～人 ❻〈形〉unique; unusual; uncommon; special: ⇨～致;特～ ❼〈形〉miswritten; misspelled; mispronounced: ⇨～字 ❽〈动〉〈方〉turn; change: ～过身子 turn away ‖ 他的态度一时～不过来。It's hard for him to change his attitude so quickly.

别[2] bié 〈动〉❶ fasten with a pin/clip; pin; clip: ～上胸针 pin the brooch on ‖ 把两张发票～在一起 pin/clip two invoices together ‖ 把头发～起来 pin up one's hair ‖ 胸前/头上～着一朵白玫瑰 have a white rose pinned to one's chest/in one's hair ‖ ～着徽章的外衣 coat stuck with a badge ❷ clip into; stick in: 把钢笔～在上衣口袋里 clip a pen into one's breast pocket ‖ 腰里～着一把枪 have a pistol stuck in one's belt; with a pistol at one's belt ‖ 把门～上。Bolt the door. ❸ trip; stumble: ～某人一脚 trip sb (with one's foot) ❹ stop sb (by putting sth or one's foot in front of him): 他用自行车～我。He swerved his bike to hinder me.

别[3] bié 〈副〉❶ [used in negative imperative sentences] don't; had better not: ～担心。Don't worry. ‖ ～费口舌了! Save your breath! ‖ ～哭了! Stop crying. ‖ ～这么扫兴! Don't be such a spoilsport! ‖ ～装腔作势了! Stop posing! ‖ 你明知道是自己的错,就～想要赖了。You know you are to blame, so don't try to wriggle out of it. ❷ [used with "是" after it to express supposition that sth (usu undesirable) may happen or have happened]: ～是他改变主意了。He may have changed his mind. ‖ 你脸色不好,～是病了? You don't look well; are you ill?
⇨biè

【别本】 biéběn 〈名〉❶ copy of a book, document, etc ❷ different version of a book

【别才】 biécái 〈名〉special ability/talent

【别材】 biécái = 别才 biécái

【别称】 biéchēng 〈名〉another/alternative name: 晋是山西的～。Jin is another name for Shanxi.

【别出机杼】 biéchū-jīzhù 〈熟〉be original in conception; not follow the established pattern; be offbeat

【别出心裁】 biéchū-xīncái 〈熟〉adopt an original approach; depart from the established practice; try to be different/unique: ～的计划 ingenuous plan ‖ ～的情节 novel plot ‖ 这座建筑的设计～。The design of this building is unique.

【别处】 biéchù 〈名〉(some) other place; elsewhere: ～也许能搞到。It may be available elsewhere. ‖ 你去～看看就知道我们的价格最便宜。Shop around and you'll find our price the best.

【别邸】 biédǐ 〈名〉villa of a high official

【别动队】 biédòngduì 〈名〉special detachment; commando unit

〖～员〗 biédòngduìyuán 〈名〉commando; ranger

【别风淮雨】 biéfēng-huáiyǔ 〈熟〉textual errors [the phrase is a corruption of the phrase "列风淫雨 strong winds and incessant rain"]: 这篇短文不乏～。This short passage is filled/riddled with errors.

【别馆】 biéguǎn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ temporary imperial residence ❷ villa ❸ guesthouse

【别管】 biéguǎn ❶〈连〉no matter (what, who, etc); whatever; whoever: ～是谁,违犯法律就要受到惩罚。Whoever violates the law is to be punished. ❷〈动〉never mind; don't bother; do not care (about): ～我! 你走吧! Go! Don't worry about me. ❸〈动〉do not interfere/intervene (with): ～闲事! Mind your own business/concern/affairs! ‖ 这事你～。Don't have a hand in this matter. / Don't stick your nose into this matter.

【别号】 biéhào 〈名〉another name (of a person); alias: 苏轼字子瞻,～东坡。Su Shi, whose courtesy name was Zizhan, was

also known as Dongpo. ‖ 他有个～，不过很少有人知道。He has another name, but few people know it.
【别鹤孤鸾】biéhè-gūluán 〈熟〉husband and wife having to live far apart from each other; widow or widower
【别集】biéjí 〈名〉collection/anthology of some of an author's works
【别家】biéjiā 〈名〉other households, enterprises, shops, etc: 除了我们，～商店都关门了。All shops are closed except ours.
【别价】biéjie 〈副〉〈方〉[used in dissuading] (please) don't: ～，别冒雨走。No, no, don't go in the rain.
【别具肺肠】biéjù-fèicháng 〈熟〉have ulterior motives; nurse evil intentions; harbour malevolent/sinister designs
【别具匠心】biéjù-jiàngxīn 〈熟〉be gilded with ingenuity; show originality: 文章的构思～。The article shows originality in conception.
【别具心肠】biéjù-xīncháng ＝ 别具匠心 biéjù-jiàngxīn
【别具一格】biéjù-yīgé 〈熟〉have a style of one's own; have a unique/distinctive style
【别具只眼】biéjù-zhīyǎn 〈熟〉have a unique insight: 作者对人性～。The author has a unique insight into human nature.
【别开生面】biékāi-shēngmiàn 〈熟〉break a new path; blaze a new trail; break fresh ground; open up a fresh outlook: ～的大家 master of originality ‖ ～的学术报告会 entirely new sort of symposium
【别来无恙】biélái-wúyàng 〈熟〉you have been well, I trust, since we parted
【别离】biélí 〈动〉take leave of; leave; part from; depart: ～家园 leave one's home
【别论】biélùn 〈动〉be another matter/case; be a different matter: 则当～ should then be regarded as a different matter; should be considered differently
【别名】biémíng 〈名〉another/alternative name; alias; sobriquet: 用～ use an alias
【别情】biéqíng 〈名〉sorrow of separation
【别趣】biéqù 〈名〉peculiar/special charm; uncommon appeal/taste
【别饶风趣】biéráo-fēngqù 〈熟〉have special charm and wit
【别人】biérén 〈代〉someone else: 家里就我一个人，没有～。I'm home alone; there's no one else.
【别人】biéren 〈代〉other people; others; people: ～都同意，就你一个人反对。All are for it except you. ‖ 我不管～怎么想。I don't care about what others think. ‖ 她只想到自己，从来不考虑～。She thinks only of herself and doesn't care about other people.
【别时容易见时难】bié shí róngyì jiàn shí nán 〈熟〉it is easy to part company but difficult to meet again
【别史】biéshǐ 〈名〉separate history [usu privately compiled]; unofficial history
【别是】biéshì 〈副〉[used to express supposition that sth undesired may happen or have happened]: 没人应声，～里边没人吧！There's no response. Maybe no one is inside. ‖ 他还没来，～堵车了。He hasn't come yet. I hope he is not bogged down in heavy traffic.
【别树一帜】biéshù-yīzhì 〈熟〉set up a new organization/group; found a new school of thought; have a distinct style of one's own
【别墅】biéshù 〈名〉villa: 海滨～ seaside villa ‖ 豪华～ sumptuous villa
【别说】biéshuō 〈连〉to say nothing of; not to mention; let alone: ～去省会，我连县城还没有去过呢。I've never been to the county town, let alone/not to mention/to say nothing of the provincial capital. ‖ ～是一万元，就是一千元我也出不起。I can't afford to pay 1,000 *yuan*, let alone 10,000 *yuan*. ‖ 婴儿走都不会走，更～跑了。The baby can't even walk, let alone run.
【别提】biétí 〈动〉you can well imagine: 在这里建造一个新码头～有多辛苦了！You can well imagine how strenuous it is to build a new dock here. ‖ 那里的天气～有多冷了！It is indescribably cold there!
【别体】biétǐ 〈名〉variant (of a Chinese character)
【别无长物】biéwúchángwù 〈熟〉have nothing but/except; possess nothing other than: 他除了身上穿的，～。He has nothing but the clothes on his back.
【别无二致】biéwú'èrzhì 〈熟〉without the slightest difference; just the same; be identical; not in the least different: 这里的情形和我们那儿～。The situation here is just the same as in our place.
【别无他法】biéwútāfǎ 〈熟〉have no alternative; no other way is open
【别无选择】biéwúxuǎnzé 〈熟〉have no other choice; have no alternative: 除了上法庭，～。There is no alternative but to go to court. ‖ 除了辞职，～。There was nothing else for it but to resign.
【别绪】biéxù 〈名〉sorrow of separation: ⇨离情～
【别筵】biéyán 〈名〉farewell dinner (party); farewell banquet
【别样】biéyàng ❶〈形〉other; different ❷〈名〉different style
【别业】biéyè 〈书〉＝ 别墅 biéshù
【别有洞天】biéyǒu-dòngtiān 〈熟〉place of unique beauty; scenery of exceptional charm; altogether different world: 那样将～。That will make an altogether different scene.
【别有风味】biéyǒu-fēngwèi 〈熟〉have a distinctive charm/flavour; be of special interest: 这个小镇别有一番风味。This small town has a distinctive charm of its own.
【别有天地】biéyǒu-tiāndì ＝ 别有洞天 biéyǒu-dòngtiān
【别有用心】biéyǒu-yòngxīn 〈熟〉have ulterior motives; have a hidden agenda; have an axe to grind: ～的人 axe-grinder
【别针】biézhēn 〈名〉❶ (safety) pin ❷ brooch: 钻石～ diamond brooch
【别致】biézhì 〈形〉novel; unique; unconventional: ～的鞋 fancy pair of shoes ‖ 这手表样子很～。The watch is unconventionally shaped. The watch has an unconventional design.
【别传】biézhuàn 〈名〉anecdotal biography
【别子】biézǐ 〈名〉son other than the eldest (of an emperor or a duke/prince in ancient China)
【别子】biézi 〈名〉❶ pin [used for keeping the case of a thread-bound book closed or a scroll of painting or calligraphy rolled up] ❷ pendent of a tobacco pouch
【别字】biézì 〈名〉❶ incorrectly written or mispronounced character; malapropism ❷ ＝ 别号 biéhào

蹩 bié 〈动〉〈方〉(of one's ankle or wrist) sprain: 训练时～了脚 sprain one's ankle in training
【蹩脚】biéjiǎo 〈形〉〈方〉inferior; shoddy; poor: ～的小说 penny-a-line novel ‖ ～的医生 horse doctor ‖ 他说的英语很～。He speaks very poor English.
〔～货〕biéjiǎohuò 〈名〉inferior/substandard goods; cheap/poor stuff; shoddy work/merchandise

biě

瘪 biě ❶〈形〉shrivelled; shrunken; deflated: ～谷 blighted millet/rice/grain ‖ ～花生 blighted peanuts ‖ 轮胎～了。The tyre goes/is flat. ‖ 球～了，打不成了。The ball is deflated and cannot be used now. ❷〈动〉〈方〉embarrass: 这事让人作～。It is rather embarrassing.
⇨biē
【瘪螺痧】biěluóshā 〈名〉[中医] cholera [referring to sunken finger pads due to dehydration]
【瘪陷】biěxiàn 〈形〉shrivelled; sunken: 眼窝～ have sunken eyes
【瘪子】biězi 〈名〉〈方〉❶ dilemma; setback ❷ empty grain; blighted grain

biè

别 biè ❶ ＝别扭 bièniu ❷〈动〉〈方〉[often used in 别不过] dissuade (from); win over
⇨bié
【别不过】bièbuguò 〈动〉be unable to dissuade; fail to talk round: 我不想让他进城，可又～他。I failed to dissuade him from going downtown. ‖ 我～他，只好答应。He was so persistent that I had to give in.
【别扭】bièniu 〈形〉❶ disagreeable; unpleasant; awkward; contrary: 脾气～ be of uncertain temper ‖ 心里～ feel awkward

and uncomfortable; feel bad ‖ ～的天气 unpleasant weather ‖ 别这样～了。Don't be so ornery! ‖ 他挺～，不好打交道。He is a difficult person to deal with. / He is difficult to deal with. ❸ inharmonious; not getting along well; on bad terms: 他俩总是别别扭扭的。There is always some difficulty between them. ‖ 他与妻子老是闹～。He and his wife are always at loggerheads/odds (with each other). ❹ (of writing) awkward: 这篇文章读起来很～。This article reads awkward(ly). ‖ 这个词放在这儿有点～。The word doesn't fit in very well here.

【别嘴】 bièzuǐ 〈形〉〈方〉 not smooth to read; awkward: 这段文字读起来很～。This passage is awkward to read. / This passage reads awkward(ly).

bīn

玢 bīn 〈名〉〈书〉 a kind of jade
⇨fēn

宾 bīn 〈名〉 guest: ⇨嘉～；外～

【宾白】 bīnbái 〈名〉［戏曲］ spoken parts (in a Chinese opera)
【宾词】 bīncí 〈名〉［逻辑］ predicate
【宾东】 bīndōng 〈名〉〈古〉 guest and host; subordinate and superior; servant and master; employee and employer
【宾服】 bīnfú 〈动〉〈书〉 obey; submit (oneself) to
【宾服】 bīnfu 〈动〉〈方〉 admire: 你的那个理，俺不～。I don't admire your reasoning. / I'm not convinced by your reasoning.
【宾格】 bīngé 〈名〉［语言］ objective case
【宾馆】 bīnguǎn 〈名〉 guesthouse; hotel: 下榻～ stay in the hotel
【宾客】 bīnkè 〈名〉 guests; visitors: ～盈门 have a lot of guests at one's house; house full of visitors
【宾礼】 bīnlǐ 〈名〉 courtesy due to a guest: ～相待 treat with courtesy due to a guest
【宾朋】 bīnpéng 〈名〉 guests and friends; visitors: 他家常常～满座。His house is often full of guests. / He often has a houseful of guests.
【宾夕法尼亚州】 Bīnxīfǎníyàzhōu 〈名〉 Pennsylvania ［a US state］
【宾语】 bīnyǔ 〈名〉［语言］ object: 直接/间接～ direct/indirect object
〖～补足语〗 bīnyǔ bǔzúyǔ 〈名〉［语言］ object complement
【宾至如归】 bīnzhì-rúguī 〈熟〉 (of a hotel, etc) where guests feel at home; home away from home
【宾主】 bīnzhǔ 〈名〉 host and guest

彬 bīn

【彬彬】 bīnbīn 〈形〉〈书〉 refined; graceful: ⇨文质～
〖～有礼〗 bīnbīn-yǒulǐ 〈熟〉 refined and courteous; urbane; well-mannered: 对客人～ behave courteously to guests ‖ 对长辈和上级～ be polite to one's elders and superiors

傧 bīn

【傧相】 bīnxiàng 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 usher (at a ceremonial gathering) ❷ attendant of the bride or bridegroom at a wedding: 男～ best man ‖ 女～ bridesmaid

斌 bīn ＝ 彬 bīn

滨 bīn ❶〈名〉 bank; brink; shore: 汉水之～ bank of the Hanjiang River ⇨海～；湖～ ❷〈动〉 be close to (a river, sea, etc); border on: 东～大海 border on the sea in the east ‖ ～海地区 coastal region ‖ ～海平原 littoral plain ‖ ～江路 road along the river

【滨草】 bīncǎo 〈名〉 marram (grass)
【滨藜】 bīnlí 〈名〉［植物］ saltbush
【滨螺】 bīnluó 〈名〉［动物］ periwinkle
【滨鸟】 bīnniǎo 〈名〉 shorebird
【滨水区】 bīnshuǐqū 〈名〉 waterfront
【滨鹬】 bīnyù 〈名〉［动物］ dunlin

缤 bīn

【缤纷】 bīnfēn 〈形〉〈书〉 in a glory of pleasing colours and shapes; in riotous profusion: ～天地 colourful world ⇨五彩～

槟 bīn
⇨bīng

【槟子】 bīnzi 〈名〉 ❶ *binzi* ［a kind of apple tree］ ❷ fruit of such trees

镔 bīn

【镔铁】 bīntiě 〈名〉 wrought iron

濒 bīn 〈动〉 ❶ be close to; border on: 依山～水 at the foot of a mountain and on the bank of a river ‖ 东～大海 overlook/border the sea on the east ❷ be on the brink/point/verge (of): ⇨～危

【濒临】 bīnlín 〈动〉 ❶ be close to; border on: ～太平洋 border on the Pacific ❷ be on the brink/verge/edge of; be close to; be near: ～绝迹 be close to extinction/disappearance ‖ ～灭绝 be on the verge of extinction ‖ ～破产/瓦解 be on the verge of bankruptcy/disintegration ‖ ～死亡 hover/linger between life and death; be on the brink of death
【濒死】 bīnsǐ 〈动〉 be on the brink of death; be close to death; be near death; be dying/moribund: ～体验 near-death experience ‖ ～状态 state of impending death
【濒危】 bīnwēi 〈动〉 ❶ be in imminent danger; be endangered: ～植物 endangered plant ‖ 大熊猫被列为世界～动物。The giant panda has been listed as one of the endangered animals of the world. ❷ be critically/terminally ill; be at death's door: ～病人 critically ill person; dying patient; patient in critical condition
〖～物种〗 bīnwēi wùzhǒng 〈名〉 endangered species
【濒于】 bīnyú 〈动〉 be on the brink/verge of: ～崩溃 verge on collapse; be on the verge of collapse ‖ ～灭亡 be near extinction; be on the verge of extinction ‖ ～破产 be on the brink/verge of bankruptcy

bìn

摈 bìn 〈动〉〈书〉 abandon; discard; expel; reject: ～诸门外 shut/lock out ‖ 被～逐出境 be deported from/by the country ‖ 为众人所～ be discarded by the people

【摈斥】 bìnchì 〈动〉 reject; dismiss; exclude: ～异端邪说 reject heresies ‖ ～异己 get rid of/dismiss people who hold dissenting opinions
【摈除】 bìnchú 〈动〉 discard; get rid of; dispense with: ～陈规陋习 get rid of outworn conventions and vulgar practices ‖ ～繁文缛节 dispense with unnecessary formalities ‖ ～糟粕 discard the dross
【摈黜】 bìnchù 〈动〉〈书〉 dismiss and banish; expel; exile
【摈弃】 bìnqì 〈动〉 abandon; discard; cast away: ～旧观念 abandon outdated notions ‖ ～陋习 shed outmoded practices ‖ ～社会渣滓 discard the dregs of society

殡 bìn 〈动〉 ❶ lay a coffin in a memorial hall ❷ carry the body to the burial place or crematorium: ⇨～车；出～

【殡车】 bìnchē 〈名〉 hearse
【殡殓】 bìnliàn 〈名〉 encoffin a corpse and bring it to the burial place
【殡仪馆】 bìnyíguǎn 〈名〉 funeral parlour/home; mortuary house; the undertaker's
【殡仪员】 bìnyíyuán 〈名〉 (funeral) undertaker; funeral director; mortician
【殡葬】 bìnzàng ❶〈动〉 bury ❷〈名〉 burial ceremony; funeral and interment

膑 bìn ＝ 髌 bìn

髌 bìn ❶〈名〉 kneecap; patella ❷〈动〉〈古〉 chop off the kneecaps (as a punishment)

【髌骨】 bìngǔ 〈名〉 kneecap; patella: ～骨折 patella fracture

鬓 bìn 〈名〉 temples; hair on the temples: 两～斑白 be go-

ing grey at the temples; one's hair is greying at the temples ‖ 霜～ temples with grey hair
【鬓发】 bìnfà 〈名〉 hair on the temples; hair on the part of the face just in front of the ears
【鬓角】 bìnjiǎo 〈名〉 ❶ temples ❷ sideboards; sideburns: 修～ trim the sideboards
【鬓脚】 bìnjiǎo ＝鬓角 bìnjiǎo

bīng

冰 bīng ❶〈名〉 ice: 化～ melt the ice ‖ 结～ freeze; form ice; ice over/up ‖ 制～ make ice ‖ 薄/厚/坚～ thin/thick/hard ice ‖ 流～ drift ice ‖ 人造～ artificial ice ‖ ～融化了。The ice has melted/thawed. ‖ 河水结～了。The river froze/iced over. ‖ 气温降至摄氏零度以下时水就会结成～。*Water freezes into ice/forms ice when the temperature drops below 0℃.* ⇨～天雪地;干～ ❷〈动〉 (of sth) feel cold: 这水～手。The water feels cold. ❸〈动〉 refrigerate; freeze; ice: 把饮料～上。Ice the drinks. ⇨～镇 ❹〈名〉 ice-like object; crystal: ⇨～糖
【冰坝】 bīngbà 〈名〉 ice dam: 形成～ develop into an ice dam
【冰棒】 bīngbàng ＝ 冰棍儿 bīnggùnr
【冰雹】 bīngbáo 〈名〉 hail; hailstone: 一场～ a hailstorm ‖ 下～了。It is hailing. ‖ 昨天晚上下了场豌豆般大小的～。Last night we had hailstones as big as peas.
【冰暴】 bīngbào 〈名〉[气象] ice/silver storm
【冰崩】 bīngbēng 〈名〉[水文] icefall; avalanche
【冰草】 bīngcǎo 〈名〉 wheatgrass
【冰层】 bīngcéng 〈名〉 ice layer
【冰茶】 bīngchá 〈名〉 ice/iced tea
【冰碴儿】 *bīngchár* 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ *small pieces of ice* ❷ *thin coat* of ice (on water)
【冰场】 bīngchǎng 〈名〉 skating/ice rink; ice stadium/arena: ⇨旱～
【冰川】 bīngchuān 〈名〉 glacier: ～磨蚀 glacial abrasion ‖ ～后退/前进 glacial retreat/advance
〖～冰〗 bīngchuānbīng 〈名〉 glacier ice
〖～沉积〗 bīngchuān chénjī 〈名〉 glacial deposit
〖～地貌〗 bīngchuān dìmào 〈名〉 glacial landforms: ～学 glacial geomorphology
〖～地质学〗 bīngchuān dìzhìxué 〈名〉 glacial geology
〖～湖〗 bīngchuānhú 〈名〉 glacial lake
〖～平原〗 bīngchuān píngyuán 〈名〉 glacier plain
〖～期〗 bīngchuānqī 〈名〉 glacial epoch/period; ice age (IA)
〖～侵蚀〗 bīngchuān qīnshí 〈名〉 glacial/ice erosion
〖～舌〗 bīngchuānshé 〈名〉 glacial tongue
〖～消退〗 bīngchuān xiāotuì 〈名〉 deglaciation
〖～学〗 bīngchuānxué 〈名〉 glaciology; cryology: ～家 glaciologist
〖～运动〗 bīngchuān yùndòng 〈名〉 glacial flow
〖～周期〗 bīngchuān zhōuqī 〈名〉 glacial cycle
〖～作用〗 bīngchuān zuòyòng 〈名〉 glacial action; glaciation
【冰床】 bīngchuáng 〈名〉 sled; sledge; sleigh
【冰醋酸】 bīngcùsuān 〈名〉[化学] glacial acetic acid
【冰镩】 bīngcuān 〈名〉 ice chisel
【冰带】 bīngdài 〈名〉 ice belt (of an icebreaker)
【冰袋】 bīngdài 〈名〉[医学] ice bag/pack
【冰蛋】 bīngdàn 〈名〉 frozen egg
【冰挡】 bīngdǎng 〈名〉[工程] ice apron/breaker
【冰刀】 bīngdāo 〈名〉 (ice) skates; ice skate blades
【冰岛】 Bīngdǎo 〈名〉 Iceland: ～病 Iceland disease ‖ ～地衣 Iceland lichen/moss ‖ ～犬 Iceland dog
〖～共和国〗 Bīngdǎo Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Iceland
〖～人〗 Bīngdǎorén 〈名〉 Icelander
〖～语〗 Bīngdǎoyǔ 〈名〉 Icelandic language
【冰灯】 bīngdēng 〈名〉 ice lantern: ～展 ice lantern show
【冰点】 bīngdiǎn 〈名〉[物理] freezing point: 达到～ reach the freezing point ‖ ～测定器 cryoscope ‖ ～以下 below freezing ‖ 接近～的温度 temperature near freezing; near-freezing temperature
【冰雕】 bīngdiāo 〈名〉 ❶ ice carving/engraving: ～艺术 art of ice carving ❷ carved ice; ice sculpture: ～家 ice sculptor ‖ ～天鹅 swan carved from ice
【冰冻】 bīngdòng ❶〈动〉 freeze: ～处理 cold quenching; deep freezing ‖ ～季节 freezing season ‖ ～区 frost zone ❷〈名〉〈方〉 ice
〖～疗法〗 bīngdòng liáofǎ 〈名〉 ice therapy
〖～期〗 bīngdòngqī 〈名〉 freeze-up; freezing period
〖～切片〗 bīngdòng qiēpiàn 〈名〉 *frozen section*
〖～三尺,非一日之寒〗 bīng dòng sān chǐ, fēi yī rì zhī hán 〈熟〉 it takes more than one cold day for the river to freeze three *chi* deep—it takes time for things to develop into a certain state; nothing can be accomplished within one day; Rome was not built in a day: 他俩现在连话都不说,一定有很深的原因。所谓～嘛。They don't even speak to each other now; there must be some deep-rooted reasons. Just as the saying goes: It takes more than one cold day for the river to freeze three *chi* deep.
〖～食品〗 bīngdòng shípǐn 〈名〉 frozen food
〖～蚀刻〗 bīngdòng shíkè 〈名〉 freeze-etching
【冰毒】 bīngdú 〈名〉 ice [popular name for methamphetamine hydrochloride, a deadly narcotic drug]
【冰盾】 bīngdùn 〈名〉[水文] ice sheet/mantle
【冰帆】 bīngfān 〈名〉 iceboat; ice yacht; scooter: ～运动 iceboating; ice-sailing
【冰封】 bīngfēng 〈动〉 (of rivers, lakes, ponds, etc) freeze over; ice over/up; be blocked up with ice: ～的港口/河流 ice-bound harbour/river ‖ 池塘给～起来了。The pond was iced over. ‖ 飞机～严重。*The aircraft became badly iced up.* ‖ 北国风光,千里～,万里雪飘。What a scene is in the north found! A thousand *li* of the earth is ice-clad aground, Ten thousand *li* of the sky is snow-bound.
【冰峰】 bīngfēng 〈名〉 icy/ice-capped (mountain) peak
【冰盖】 bīnggài 〈名〉 ice cap; ice sheet/mantle
【冰糕】 bīnggāo 〈名〉 ❶ ＝ 冰激凌 bīngjilíng ❷ ＝ 冰棍儿 bīnggùnr
【冰镐】 bīnggǎo 〈名〉 ice axe/pick
【冰格】 bīnggé 〈名〉 ice tray (used in a refrigerator)
【冰挂】 bīngguà 〈名〉〈通称〉 glaze; silver frost/thaw; glazed frost; verglas
【冰冠】 bīngguàn 〈名〉[地质] ice cap/mantle
【冰柜】 bīngguì 〈名〉〈简称〉 freezer ⇨电冰柜
【冰棍儿】 bīnggùnr 〈名〉 ice lolly; popsicle; frozen sucker
【冰海图】 bīnghǎitú 〈名〉[海洋] ice chart
【冰害】 bīnghài 〈名〉 ice damage
【冰河】 *bīnghé* ＝ 冰川 *bīngchuān*
〖～时代〗 bīnghé shídài ＝ 冰川期 bīngchuānqī
【冰花】 bīnghuā 〈名〉 ❶ frost (on windows); frostwork: 窗子上结满了～。The windows were covered with frostwork. ❷ iced object of art [such as iced flowers, water plants, fruits, etc] ❸ rime; frost/ice/salt flower
【冰肌玉骨】 bīngjī-yùgǔ 〈熟〉 flesh of ice and bones of jade—❶ beautifully pale, pure-looking lady ❷ noble and unsullied
【冰极】 bīngjí 〈名〉[地理] ice pole
【冰激凌】 bīngjilíng 〈名〉 ice cream; ice: 一客～ an ice (cream) ‖ ～蛋糕 ice-cream cake ‖ 来两客巧克力～。Two chocolate ice cream, please.
〖～蛋卷〗 bīngjilíng dànjuǎn 〈名〉 ice-cream cone/cornet
【冰架】 bīngjià 〈名〉[海洋] ice shelf
【冰脚】 bīngjiǎo 〈名〉[海洋] ice foot
【冰窖】 bīngjiào 〈名〉 ice cellar; icehouse
【冰界】 bīngjiè 〈名〉[海洋] ice boundary
【冰晶】 *bīngjīng* 〈名〉 *ice crystal*
〖～石〗 bīngjīngshí 〈名〉[矿物] cryolite
〖～云〗 bīngjīngyún 〈名〉[气象] ice-crystal cloud
【冰库】 bīngkù 〈名〉 icehouse; storage
【冰块儿】 bīngkuàir 〈名〉 lump of ice; ice cube: 要～吗? Would you like some ice cubes?
【冰冷】 bīnglěng 〈形〉 ice-cold; icy; frosty: ～的表情 icy/frosty look ‖ 他手脚～。His hands and feet are as cold as ice.
【冰凉】 bīngliáng 〈形〉 ice-cold; stone-cold: 吓得浑身～ one's blood froze in fright; the terror froze one's blood ‖ 她的手～。Her hands were like ice.
【冰凌】 bīnglíng 〈名〉 ice
【冰流】 bīngliú 〈名〉 ice stream
【冰溜】 bīngliù ＝ 冰锥 bīngzhuī
【冰轮】 bīnglún 〈名〉〈书〉 moon

【冰帽】 bīngmào 〈名〉[地质] ice cap
【冰凝器】 bīngníngqì 〈名〉[物理] cryophorus
【冰排】 bīngpái 〈名〉 ice raft/floe
【冰皮】 bīngpí 〈名〉[水文] ice rind
【冰片】 bīngpiàn 〈名〉 borneol; bornyl alcohol
【冰瀑】 bīngpù 〈名〉[水文] icefall; ice cascade
【冰期】 bīngqī 〈名〉 ❶ glacial epoch; ice age ❷ active period of a glacial epoch
【冰淇淋】 bīngqílín = 冰激凌 bīngjīlíng
【冰碛】 bīngqì 〈名〉[地质] moraine: ～湖 morainal lake ‖ ～岩 tillite
【冰橇】 bīngqiāo 〈名〉 sled; sledge; sleigh
【冰壳】 bīngqiào 〈名〉[水文] ice crust
【冰清玉洁】 bīngqīng-yùjié = 玉洁冰清 yùjié-bīngqīng
【冰情】 bīngqíng 〈名〉 ice condition: ～报告 ice bulletin
【冰球】 bīngqiú 〈名〉[体育] ❶ ice hockey; hockey: ～运动员 ice hockey player ❷ puck
〖～场〗 bīngqiúchǎng 〈名〉 hockey rink
〖～队〗 bīngqiúduì 〈名〉 ice hockey team
〖～杆〗 bīngqiúgān 〈名〉 ice hockey stick
【冰人】 bīngrén 〈名〉〈书〉 matchmaker; go-between
【冰山】 bīngshān 〈名〉 ❶ icy/ice-covered mountain ❷ iceberg: 撞上～ hit/strike an iceberg ‖ ～之一角 tip of the iceberg ❸ political patron or backer that cannot be relied on for long
【冰上舞蹈】 bīngshàng wǔdǎo 〈名〉 ice dance
【冰上运动】 bīngshàng yùndòng 〈名〉 ice sports: ～会 ice-sports meet
【冰舌】 bīngshé 〈名〉[水文] ice/glacier tongue
【冰蚀】 bīngshí 〈名〉[地质] ice erosion; glaciation
【冰释】 bīngshì 〈动〉〈书〉 (of misgivings, misunderstandings, etc) disappear; dissolve; fade away; vanish; be dispelled: ～前嫌 discard the unpleasant memories ‖ 涣然～ be instantly dispelled
【冰霜】 bīngshuāng 〈名〉〈书〉 ice and frost—❶ moral integrity ❷ austerity; stern countenance: ⇨冷若～
【冰水】 bīngshuǐ 〈名〉 ice/iced water
【冰坛】 bīngtán 〈名〉[体育] ice-sports world/circles
【冰炭】 bīng-tàn 〈名〉 ice and hot coals—mutually exclusive things
〖～不相容〗 bīng-tàn bù xiāngróng 〈熟〉 as incompatible/irreconcilable as ice and hot coals
〖～之交〗 bīng-tàn zhījiāo 〈熟〉 alliance of ice and hot coals—impossible friendship
【冰糖】 bīngtáng 〈名〉 crystal sugar; rock candy
〖～葫芦〗 bīngtáng húlu 〈名〉 haws or other fruit pieces on a stick covered with a layer of crisp transparent sugar
【冰天雪地】 bīngtiān-xuědì 〈熟〉 world of ice and snow; icy landscape
【冰坨】 bīngtuó 〈名〉 lump/block of ice
【冰雾】 bīngwù 〈名〉[气象] ice/frost/rime fog
【冰隙】 bīngxì 〈名〉[地质] crevasse
【冰箱】 bīngxiāng 〈名〉 ❶ icebox; ice chest ❷〈简称〉 refrigerator; fridge; 无氟～ freon-free/CFC-free refrigerator ⇨电冰箱
【冰消瓦解】 bīngxiāo-wǎjiě 〈熟〉 melt like ice and break like tiles—disintegrate; dissolve
【冰鞋】 bīngxié 〈名〉 skating boots; (ice) skates
【冰心】 bīngxīn 〈名〉 moral integrity; purity and innocence of soul
【冰穴】 bīngxué 〈名〉[地质] ice cave
【冰雪聪明】 bīngxuě-cōngmíng 〈熟〉 extremely bright/intelligent
【冰盐】 bīngyán 〈名〉[矿物] hydrohalite; cryohydrate
〖～点〗 bīngyándiǎn 〈名〉 cryohydric point
〖～混合物〗 bīngyán hùnhéwù 〈名〉 mixture of ice and salt [used to lower the temperature]
【冰原】 bīngyuán 〈名〉 ❶ [海洋] ice field ❷ [地质] névé
【冰障】 bīngzhàng 〈名〉[水文] ice barrier
【冰针】 bīngzhēn 〈名〉[气象] ice needle
【冰震】 bīngzhèn 〈名〉[水文] icequake
【冰镇】 bīngzhèn 〈动〉 ice: ～一瓶果汁 ice a bottle of juice ‖ ～啤酒 chilled/iced beer ‖ ～汽水 iced soda water ‖ ～西瓜/饮料 iced melon/drinks
【冰洲石】 bīngzhōushí 〈名〉 Iceland crystal/spar
【冰柱】 bīngzhù = 冰锥 bīngzhuī
【冰砖】 bīngzhuān 〈名〉 ice-cream brick
【冰锥】 bīngzhuī 〈名〉 icicle
〖～子〗 bīngzhuīzi = 冰锥 bīngzhuī

并 Bīng 〈名〉 Bing [*another name for Taiyuan* (太原), Shanxi Province]
⇨*bìng*

兵 bīng 〈名〉 ❶ weapons; arms: ⇨短～相接 ❷ army; troops: 派～ dispatch troops ‖ 散～ stray/disbanded troops ⇨调～遣将; 精～; 炮～ ❸ soldier: 当～打仗 go into/join/enter/enlist in the army and go to war ‖ 招～ recruit (soldiers) ‖ 新～ raw soldier; new recruit ‖ 我是一个～,来自老百姓。I am a soldier and *come from common folks.* ⇨～员; 官～; 征～ ❹ warfare; military affairs: ⇨～法; ～书; 纸上谈～ ❺ pawn (in chess)
【兵败如山倒】 bīng bài rú shān dǎo 〈熟〉 a routed army collapses like a landslide; an army in flight is like a landslide
【兵变】 bīngbiàn 〈名〉 mutiny: 发动～ launch a mutiny ‖ 镇压～ crush a mutiny
【兵不血刃】 bīngbùxuèrèn 〈熟〉 with arms innocent of blood—win a military victory without shedding a drop of blood/without firing a shot
【兵不厌诈】 bīngbùyànzhà 〈熟〉 war rejects no deception; deception is always justified in war; all's fair in war; feinting is the soul of fighting a war
【兵部】 Bīngbù 〈名〉〈旧〉 Board of War; War Ministry
【兵操】 bīngcāo 〈名〉〈旧〉 military drill
【兵差】 bīngchāi 〈名〉〈旧〉 conscript labour; corvée for military troops
【兵车】 bīngchē 〈名〉 ❶〈古〉 (war) chariot ❷ military vehicle/train
【兵出无名】 bīngchūwúmíng 〈熟〉 wage a war without a justifiable cause—act without justification
【兵船】 bīngchuán 〈名〉 naval vessel; warship
【兵丁】 bīngdīng 〈名〉〈旧〉 (rank-and-file) soldier; private
【兵端】 bīngduān 〈名〉〈书〉 hostilities; war: 边疆又起～。Another war broke out on the border.
【兵多将广】 bīngduō-jiàngguǎng 〈熟〉 have large numbers of generals and soldiers—have powerful military forces; enjoy numerical superiority
【兵法】 bīngfǎ 〈名〉 warcraft; art of war: 《孙子～》 *Art of War by Sun Wu*
【兵分两路】 bīngfēn-liǎnglù 〈熟〉 the army is separated into two columns each taking a different route
【兵符】 bīngfú 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ commander's tally ❷ = 兵书 bīngshū
【兵戈】 bīnggē 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ weapons; arms: 诉诸～ resort to arms/war ❷ fighting; war; warfare: ～扰攘 war-torn ‖ ～四起。Wars broke out across the country/land.
【兵革】 bīnggé 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ weapons and armour ❷ warfare; war: ～未息 be still at war
【兵工】 bīnggōng 〈名〉 war/military industry: ～企业 munitions/ordnance enterprise; arms plant/works ‖ ～生产 war/military production
〖～厂〗 bīnggōngchǎng 〈名〉 munitions/ordnance factory; arsenal: 攻击敌人的～ strike at the enemy arsenal
【兵贵神速】 bīngguìshénsù 〈熟〉 speed is what counts in war; speed is the soul of war; speed is essential in military manoeuvres/operations
【兵荒马乱】 bīnghuāng-mǎluàn 〈熟〉 turmoil and chaos of war
【兵火】 bīnghuǒ 〈名〉 flames of war; warfare: ～连天 flames of war raging rampant ‖ 书稿毁于～。The manuscripts were destroyed in the war.
【兵祸】 bīnghuò 〈名〉 scourge of war; war disaster: ～连年 successive years of disastrous war
【兵家】 bīngjiā 〈名〉 ❶〈古〉 military strategist ❷ military commander: ～必争之地 strategic point; place of strategic importance
【兵舰】 bīngjiàn 〈名〉 warship
【兵谏】 bīngjiàn 〈动〉 coerce the ruler by force of arms into accepting one's exhortations: 发动～ present an exhortation to the ruler and back it by force
【兵精粮足】 bīngjīng-liángzú 〈熟〉 have well-trained troops and

abundant supplies
【兵来将挡,水来土掩】 bīng lái jiàng dǎng, shuǐ lái tǔ yǎn 〈熟〉 confront soldiers with generals and stem water with earth (dykes)—take appropriate measures as the situation calls for
【兵力】 bīnglì 〈名〉 military strength; armed strength; troops: 部署～ deploy troops ‖ 调集～ assemble troops ‖ 调遣～ dispatch troops ‖ 分散敌人的～ disperse the enemy troops ‖ 集结～ gather/mass forces ‖ 集中优势～ concentrate superior forces ‖ ～不足 be short of forces; be understrength ‖ ～部署 battle array; military deployment ‖ ～分散 spread one's forces too thin ‖ ～雄厚 with powerful forces ‖ ～转移 transfer of troops ‖ 后备～ forces in reserve ‖ 各国都靠征兵来获得充足的～。All nations resort to conscription to build an adequate army.
【兵连祸结】 bīnglián-huòjié 〈熟〉 incessant wars and endless distress—ravaged by a succession of wars; war-ridden; war-torn
【兵临城下】 bīnglínchéngxià 〈熟〉 the enemy has reached the city gates; the city is besieged/under siege
【兵乱】 bīngluàn 〈名〉 turmoil caused by war; disaster of war: 屡遭～ be war-ridden/war-torn; be harassed by incessant wars
【兵马】 bīngmǎ 〈名〉 troops and horses—military forces
〖～未动,粮草先行〗 bīngmǎ wèidòng, liángcǎo xiānxíng 〈熟〉 food and fodder go before the troops and horses—proper material preparations should be made before the action starts
〖～俑〗 bīngmǎyǒng 〈名〉 terracotta warriors and horses; terracotta figures of troops and horses: ～博物馆 Museum of Terracotta Warriors and Horses [in Xi'an]
【兵痞】 bīngpǐ 〈名〉 army ruffian/riffraff; undisciplined seasoned soldier
【兵棋】 bīngqí 〈名〉 formation model (illustrating how troops are to be deployed and the war is to be conducted)
【兵器】 bīngqì 〈名〉 arms; weapons; weaponry: ～车 weapons carrier ‖ ～工业 weaponry industry ‖ 轻型～ small arms
【兵强马壮】 bīngqiáng-mǎzhuàng 〈熟〉 strong soldiers and sturdy horses; well-trained and powerful troops
【兵权】 bīngquán 〈名〉 control of the military forces; military power: 掌握～ hold/wield military power ‖ ～旁落。The military power falls into the clutches of others.
【兵刃】 bīngrèn 〈名〉〈书〉 weaponry; weapons; arms: ～相接 come into armed conflict with; cross swords with
【兵戎】 bīngróng 〈名〉 arms; weapons
〖～相见〗 bīngróng-xiāngjiàn 〈熟〉 meet on the battlefield; cross swords with; resort/appeal to arms
【兵士】 bīngshì 〈名〉 (rank-and-file) soldier; private
【兵势】 bīngshì 〈名〉 military strength
【兵书】 bīngshū 〈名〉 book on the art of war
【兵团】 bīngtuán 〈名〉 ❶ corps: 陆军第六～ Sixth Army Corps ❷ large military unit; army group consisting of several armies: 地方～ regional army forces ‖ 野战～ field army ‖ 主力～ main force
【兵燹】 bīngxiǎn 〈名〉〈书〉 ravages of war: 毁于～ be ravaged by war
【兵饷】 bīngxiǎng 〈名〉〈旧〉 soldier's pay and provisions
【兵械】 bīngxiè 〈名〉 ordnance; armament; weaponry
【兵衅】 bīngxìn 〈名〉 war provocation; cause of military conflict: 挑起～ provoke an armed conflict
【兵蚁】 bīngyǐ 〈名〉[动物] soldier ant; dinergate
【兵役】 bīngyì 〈名〉 military service: 服～ serve in the army; perform military service ‖ 逃避～ dodge military service; avoid/escape conscription; flee/beat/evade the draft ‖ ～登记 military service register ‖ ～年龄 draft/military age
〖～法〗 bīngyìfǎ 〈名〉 military service law
〖～制〗 bīngyìzhì 〈名〉 system of military service; conscription (system); the draft: 恢复～ bring back/restore conscription ‖ 实行～ introduce the draft
【兵营】 bīngyíng 〈名〉 (army) barracks; military camp
【兵勇】 bīngyǒng 〈名〉 soldier; private
【兵油子】 bīngyóuzi 〈名〉 army riffraff/ruffian
【兵员】 bīngyuán 〈名〉 soldiers; troops; troop strength: 招募～ conscript soldiers
【兵源】 bīngyuán 〈名〉 sources of troops; (military) manpower resources: ～充足/不足 sufficient/insufficient military manpower resources
【兵灾】 bīngzāi 〈名〉 war disaster; scourge of war
【兵站】 bīngzhàn 〈名〉 army service station; military depot
【兵种】 bīngzhǒng 〈名〉 branch of one of the services; arm of the services: 技术～ technical arms ‖ 他们各～一共 12 万人。They numbered 120,000 of all arms.
【兵卒】 bīngzú 〈名〉〈旧〉 soldier; private

屏 bīng

⇨bǐng; píng
【屏营】 bīngyíng 〈形〉 in fear and trepidation

栟 bīng

【栟榈】 bīnglǘ 〈名〉〈古〉 palm

槟 bīng

⇨bīn
【槟榔】 bīnglang 〈名〉 ❶ [植物] areca; betel palm ❷ areca nut; betelnut
〖～树〗 bīnglangshù 〈名〉 areca/betel palm; areca; pinang
〖～子〗 bīnglangzǐ 〈名〉[中医] areca/betel nut

bǐng

丙 bǐng

〈名〉 ❶ third of the Heavenly stems ❷〈形〉 third: ～级 third grade ❸ = 丙丁 bǐngdīng
【丙氨酸】 bǐng'ānsuān 〈名〉[化学] alanine
【丙部】 bǐngbù = 子部 zǐbù
【丙醇】 bǐngchún 〈名〉[化学] propyl alcohol; propanol
【丙丁】 bǐngdīng 〈名〉〈书〉 fire: 阅后付～ burn the message after reading
【丙二酸】 bǐng'èrsuān 〈名〉[化学] malonic acid; malonate
【丙肝】 bǐnggān 〈名〉〈简称〉[医学] hepatitis C ⇨丙型肝炎
【丙纶】 bǐnglún 〈名〉[纺织] polypropylene fibre
【丙炔】 bǐngquē 〈名〉[化学] propyne; propine
【丙三醇】 bǐngsānchún 〈名〉[化学] glycerol; glycerine
【丙酸】 bǐngsuān 〈名〉[化学] propanoic acid
【丙糖】 bǐngtáng 〈名〉[化学] triose
【丙酮】 bǐngtóng 〈名〉[化学] acetone
〖～树脂〗 bǐngtóng shùzhī 〈名〉 acetone resin
【丙烷】 bǐngwán 〈名〉[化学] propane
【丙烯】 bǐngxī 〈名〉[化学] propylene
〖～酸〗 bǐngxīsuān 〈名〉[化学] acrylic acid: ～化合物 acrylic compound ‖ ～树脂 acrylic resin ‖ ～纤维 acrylic fibre
【丙型肝炎】 bǐngxíng gānyán 〈名〉[医学] hepatitis C
【丙种球蛋白】 bǐngzhǒng qiúdànbái 〈名〉[医药] gamma globulin
【丙种射线】 bǐngzhǒng shèxiàn 〈名〉[物理] gamma ray
【丙种维生素】 bǐngzhǒng wéishēngsù 〈名〉 vitamin C

秉 bǐng

❶〈动〉〈书〉 grasp; hold: ～笔 hold a writing brush ‖ ～剑 hold a sword (in hand) ⇨～烛 ❷〈动〉〈书〉 control; preside over; take charge of: ～权 be in power; hold power ‖ 共～国事 take concerted charge of state affairs ❸〈动〉 act in accordance with: 一～善意,履行义务 fulfil in good faith all one's obligations ⇨～公 ❹〈量〉 bing [an ancient capacity unit in China]
【秉笔直书】 bǐngbǐ-zhíshū 〈熟〉 write down the truth; write impartially
【秉承】 bǐngchéng 〈动〉〈书〉 receive commands; take orders: ～父母之命 act according to one's parents' orders ‖ ～上级指示行事 act according to the instructions of one's superior ‖ ～他人旨意 act on the orders of sb else
【秉持】 bǐngchí 〈动〉〈书〉 have; hold; uphold: ～公心 be fair-minded; uphold justice
【秉赋】 bǐngfù ❶〈动〉 inherit; be endowed with: ～母亲的善良 inherit one's mother's kind-heartedness ❷〈名〉 natural endowment; gift: ～聪明 be endowed/endued with high intelligence ‖ 她有语言～。She has a gift for learning languages. ‖ 要当冠军,光有技巧不够,还必须有相当的～。To be a champion, skill is not enough—you have to have the right endowments.
【秉公】 bǐnggōng 〈动〉 handle justly; exercise impartially: ～办理 handle a matter impartially; act with justice ‖ 作为法官,他总是～办案。As a judge, he exercises impartiality in every case.
〖～执法〗 bǐnggōng-zhífǎ 〈熟〉 be impartial in dispensing jus-

tice; enforce law impartially

【秉国】 bǐngguó 〈动〉〈书〉 hold/wield state power; rule a state

【秉钧】 bǐngjūn 〈动〉〈书〉 hold political power; wield supreme power of state

【秉性】 bǐngxìng 〈名〉(natural) disposition; nature; temperament: ～傲慢 be proud by nature ‖ ～诚实 be intrinsically honest ‖ ～开朗 have a cheerful disposition ‖ 她～善良。It is her nature to be kind to people. / There is no cruelty in her nature. ‖ ～各异。Each has a different disposition.

【秉正】 bǐngzhèng 〈形〉〈书〉 upright; just: ～无私 be unbiased and selfless

【秉政】 bǐngzhèng 〈动〉〈书〉 hold political power; be in power/office: ～经年 be in power for years

【秉直】 bǐngzhí 〈形〉〈书〉 honest; upright; straightforward: 生性～ be upright by nature; have natural integrity

【秉烛】 bǐngzhú 〈动〉〈书〉 hold a candle; sit or work with a lighted candle beside one

〖～夜读〗 bǐngzhú-yèdú 〈熟〉 read by candlelight

〖～夜游〗 bǐngzhú-yèyóu 〈熟〉 have night outings with a lighted candle in hand—make merry while one can/may

柄 bǐng ❶〈名〉 handle: 斧～ handle/shaft of an axe; helve ‖ 剑～ sword hilt ‖ 枪～ stock/butt of gun ‖ 勺～ handle of a ladle ❷〈名〉〈书〉 power; authority: 国～ state power ❸〈动〉〈书〉 control; be in control of: ⇨～权 ❹〈量〉〈方〉 [for objects with handles]: 两～锄头 two hoes ❺〈名〉 handle; target: ⇨把～;话～;笑～ ❻〈名〉 stalk; stem: 叶～ leaf stalk

【柄臣】 bǐngchén 〈名〉〈书〉 powerful minister (of a monarchy)

【柄国】 bǐngguó 〈动〉〈书〉 hold/wield state power; hold the reins of government

【柄权】 bǐngquán 〈动〉〈书〉 hold (political) power; be in power

【柄政】 bǐngzhèng ＝ 秉政 bǐngzhèng

【柄子】 bǐngzi 〈名〉〈方〉 handle; helve: 斧头～ handle/helve of an axe

昺 bǐng 〈形〉〈书〉 bright [often used in people's names]

饼 bǐng 〈名〉 ❶ round flat cake: 一块～ a slice/piece of cake ‖ 烤～ toast a cake ‖ 烙～ bake a cake ‖ 做～ make a cake ‖ 薄～ flat cake ‖ 肉馅～ meat pie ‖ 玉米/土豆～ corn/potato cake ⇨烧～;油～ ❷ sth in the shape of a cake; cake: ⇨柿～;铁～

【饼铛】 bǐngchēng 〈名〉 flat-bottomed baking pan

【饼饵】 bǐng'ěr 〈名〉〈书〉 cakes; pastry

【饼肥】 bǐngféi 〈名〉 fertilizer cake

【饼干】 bǐnggān 〈名〉 biscuit; cracker: ⇨夹心～

〖～包装机〗 bǐnggān bāozhuāngjī 〈名〉 biscuit wrapping machine

〖～烤炉〗 bǐnggān kǎolú 〈名〉 biscuit oven

【饼子】 bǐngzi 〈名〉 cake; pancake

炳 bǐng 〈书〉 ❶〈形〉 shining; brilliant; splendid: ～如日月 as bright as the sun and the moon ❷〈动〉 shine (down on): 日月～天。The sun and the moon shine in the sky. ⇨彪～

【炳蔚】 bǐngwèi 〈形〉〈书〉 with splendid literary talent; having literary brilliance: 文采～ have brilliant literary talent

【炳耀】 bǐngyào 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ beam ❷ shine: ～千秋 shine through the ages; remain eternally glorious

屏 bǐng 〈动〉 ❶ reject; abandon; discard; get rid of: ⇨～弃 ❷ hold (one's breath): ～住呼吸 bate/hold one's breath ⇨bīng; píng

【屏除】 bǐngchú 〈动〉 get rid of; dismiss; remove; dispel: ～成见 eliminate/overcome prejudices ‖ ～恶习 get rid of bad habits ‖ ～私心 dismiss all selfish considerations ‖ ～杂念 dismiss/abandon distracting thoughts ‖ 我们必须～歧见,对付我们共同的敌人。We've got to sink our differences and fight our common enemy.

【屏迹】 bǐngjì 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ go into hiding; lie low; stay in concealment: ～海外 lie low abroad ❷ retire from the world; live in seclusion: ～山村 retire to a mountain village

【屏居】 bǐngjū 〈动〉〈书〉 retire from the world; retire from public life; lead a reclusive life; live in seclusion: ～深山 live a solitary life in remote mountains

【屏绝】 bǐngjué 〈动〉 brush aside; abandon; dismiss: ～交际 isolate oneself from social activities ‖ ～往来 break off social intercourse

【屏气】 bǐngqì 〈动〉 bate/hold one's breath

〖～凝神〗 bǐngqì-níngshén 〈熟〉 hold one's breath in concentration—be in deep concentration

【屏弃】 bǐngqì 〈动〉 abandon; discard; reject; throw away: ～传统观念 reject conventional ideas ‖ ～前嫌 abandon/sink previous animosity ‖ ～杂念 brush aside distracting thoughts ‖ 民族危难当头,必须～个人恩怨。Personal enmities must be forgotten at a time of national crisis.

【屏去】 bǐngqù 〈动〉 ❶ get rid of; remove ❷ order (servants, etc) to retire; dismiss

【屏声】 bǐngshēng 〈动〉 hold one's breath and keep quiet: ～静听 listen in rapt silence

【屏退】 bǐngtuì 〈动〉 ❶ order sb to retire; dismiss: ～左右 order the attendants to clear out/withdraw/retire ❷〈书〉(of officials) retire from public life: ～乡间 retire to the country

【屏息】 bǐngxī 〈动〉 hold one's breath: ～静听 listen with bated breath

禀[1] bǐng 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ endow (sb with sth): ⇨～赋 ❷ take; receive: ⇨～承

禀[2] bǐng ❶〈动〉〈书〉 report (to one's superior for instructions): 具～详报 report in detail ‖ 待我～过家父,再来告知。I'll inform you of it after consulting my father. ❷〈名〉〈旧〉 official report: 具～详报 report in great detail ⇨～贴

【禀报】 bǐngbào 〈动〉〈书〉 report (to one's superior): 据实～ report truthfully; tell the truth

【禀呈】 bǐngchéng 〈动〉〈书〉 submit; present: ～上级 submit the report to higher authorities

【禀承】 bǐngchéng ＝ 秉承 bǐngchéng

【禀复】 bǐngfù 〈动〉〈书〉 reply to (a superior); report back: 不日～ report back in a few days' time

【禀赋】 bǐngfù 〈名〉(natural) endowment; gift: ～聪颖 be endowed with great intelligence ‖ ～很高 be gifted with rare intelligence; be quite gifted ‖ 极有～之人 man of great endowment ‖ 他要当钢琴家是没有希望的—他没有音乐的～。As a pianist he is hopeless—he doesn't have the talent for it.

【禀告】 bǐnggào 〈动〉〈书〉 report (to one's senior or superior): ～官署 report to the government agency in charge

【禀见】 bǐngjiàn 〈动〉〈书〉 have an audience (with one's superior); call on the high-ups

【禀明】 bǐngmíng 〈动〉 explain (to one's superior or senior): ～圣上 report to His Majesty ‖ ～原委 tell the whole story

【禀受】 bǐngshòu 〈动〉 be endowed with; inherit: 他～了母亲的善良和父亲的慷慨。He inherited his mother's kind-heartedness and his father's generosity.

【禀帖】 bǐngtiě 〈名〉〈旧〉 petition to government authorities

【禀性】 bǐngxìng 〈名〉(natural) disposition; temperament; nature: ～残暴 have an cruel/brutal temperament ‖ ～纯朴 be born simple and plain ‖ ～清高 be disdainful and aloof by nature ‖ ～仁慈 have a merciful disposition ‖ ～善良 be kind by nature ‖ 他～慷慨。He is generous by nature. / He has a generous nature. ‖ 江山易改,～难移。The leopard cannot change its spots.

【禀奏】 bǐngzòu 〈动〉〈旧〉 submit a memorial to the throne; report to the emperor during an audience

bìng

并[1] bìng 〈动〉 combine; merge; incorporate; join: ～葬 be buried alongside each other ‖ 把两张桌子～在一起 put the two desks together/side by side ‖ 把三个组～成两个组 reorganize the three groups into two ⇨～力;合～;兼～

并[2] bìng ❶〈动〉 be side by side: ～排坐 sit side by side ‖ 肩～肩 shoulder to shoulder ⇨～蒂莲;～驾齐驱 ❷〈副〉 simultaneously: 数罪～罚 concurrent punishment of several crimes ⇨～进;～举;相提～论 ❸〈副〉 together: 举国～受其害。The whole country fell victim to it. ❹〈副〉 [used before a negative for

emphasis but with a tinge of refutation] actually; definitely: 翻译～不比创作容易。Translation is in no way easier than creative writing. ‖ 贫穷～不是件光荣的事。There is nothing glorious about being poor. ‖ 我～不想难为你。I have no intention to embarrass you. ❸〈连〉[used to join two verbs, etc] and: 大会讨论～通过了董事会的工作报告。The meeting discussed and approved *the report on the work of the board of directors.* ❹〈连〉what's more; furthermore; moreover: 他们知道这幅画是赝品～知道是谁干的。They knew that the painting was a forgery. Moreover, they knew who had forged it. ‖ 计划已经完成,～提前了半个月。The plan was fulfilled, and half a month ahead of time, too. ⇨Bīng

【并案】 bìng'àn 〈动〉combine two or more related cases: 两起谋杀案～审理。The two related murder cases are combined and tried together.

【并存】 bìngcún 〈动〉exist side by side; coexist: ～权益 concurrent interests ‖ 机遇和挑战～。The opportunity coexists with the challenge. ‖ 两种体制～是一个伟大的构想。The coexistence of the two systems is a great conception.

【并蒂莲】 bìngdìlián 〈名〉two lotus flowers growing on one stalk—devoted (married) couple

【并发】 bìngfā 〈动〉(of a disease) be complicated by; erupt simultaneously: ～肺炎 be complicated by pneumonia

〖～感染〗 bìngfā gǎnrǎn 〈名〉accompanying infection

〖～症〗 bìngfāzhèng 〈名〉complication: 引起～ cause complications ‖ ～出现后,病人失去了信心。When complications set in, the patient lost hope. ‖ 病人因出现～而死亡。The patient died of complications.

【并非】 bìngfēi 〈动〉〈书〉[used to express slight refutation] be actually not; be definitely not: ～不可能/不合理 not be impossible/unreasonable ‖ ～儿戏 be no small matter ‖ ～惟一的人选 not be the only candidate; not be the only pebble on the beach ‖ 驱使他犯罪的～贪婪而是野心。It was not greed but ambition that drove him to crime. ‖ 事实～如此。That's not the case. ‖ 他～一无是处。He isn't devoid of any merit.

【并购】 bìnggòu 〈名〉mergers and acquisitions (M&A)

【并股】 bìnggǔ 〈动〉[经济] reverse stock split

【并骨】 bìnggǔ 〈名〉〈书〉burial of husband and wife in the same tomb

【并轨】 bìngguǐ 〈动〉integrate

【并驾齐驱】 bìngjià-qíqū 〈熟〉(of two) advance at equal speed; keep abreast (of each other); keep pace with (sb); run neck and neck (with sb): 两匹马～冲过终点。The two horses were neck and neck at the finish.

【并肩】 bìngjiān 〈动〉be shoulder to shoulder; be side by side; be abreast: ～而行 walk abreast ‖ ～跑步 run neck and neck ‖ ～前进 advance together ‖ ～作战 fight side by side; fight shoulder to shoulder ‖ ～坐着 sit side by side

【并进】 bìngjìn 〈动〉advance together; advance side by side: 与时代～ keep abreast of the times; keep up with the times ⇨齐头～

【并举】 bìngjǔ 〈动〉develop simultaneously; carry on concurrently: 工农业～ develop agriculture and industry at the same time

【并卷机】 bìngjuǎnjī 〈名〉[纺织] ribbon lapper; ribbon lap machine

【并力】 bìnglì 〈动〉〈书〉make joint/concerted efforts; work together; join forces: ～坚守阵地 hold the ground with joint efforts; join forces in defending a position ‖ 我们应该～维护世界和平与安全。We should combine our efforts/unite our strength to maintain world peace and security.

【并立】 bìnglì 〈动〉coexist; exist side by side; exist simultaneously: 战国时期,七雄～。*Seven powerful states coexisted in the* Warring States Period.

【并联】 bìnglián ❶〈动〉connect in parallel ❷〈名〉parallel/shunt connection: ～装置 parallel arrangement

〖～变压器〗 bìnglián biànyāqì 〈名〉shunt transformer

〖～电弧炉〗 bìnglián diànhúlú 〈名〉[冶金] parallel-arc furnace

〖～电路〗 bìnglián diànlù 〈名〉multiple/parallel/shunt circuit

〖～电容〗 bìnglián diànróng 〈名〉shunt capacity

〖～电阻〗 bìnglián diànzǔ 〈名〉shunt resistance

〖～绕组〗 bìnglián ràozǔ 〈名〉shunt winding

〖～跳闸装置〗 bìnglián tiàozhá zhuāngzhì 〈名〉shunt trip

〖～网络〗 bìnglián wǎngluò 〈名〉parallel network

〖～稳压器〗 bìnglián wěnyāqì 〈名〉shunt regulator

〖～线圈〗 bìnglián xiànquān 〈名〉shunt coil

【并列】 bìngliè 〈动〉stand side by side; be juxtaposed: ～榜首 be side by side at the top of the successful candidates ‖ ～结构 coordinate structure ‖ 我和同桌在考试中～第一。I tied with my deskmate for the first place in the exam.

〖～分句〗 bìngliè fēnjù 〈名〉[语言] coordinate clause

〖～句〗 bìnglièjù 〈名〉[语言] compound/coordinate sentence

【并拢】 bìnglǒng 〈动〉close up; join together: 起跳时两腿～。*Keep your legs together when jumping off.*

【并茂】 bìngmào 〈动〉be both excellent/remarkable: ⇨声情～; 图文～

【并排】 bìngpái 〈副〉side by side; abreast; alongside: ～行驶 run side by side ‖ 四人～坐着 sit four abreast

【并辔】 bìngpèi 〈动〉ride bridle to bridle; ride on horseback abreast/side by side: ～而行 ride bridle to bridle

【并且】 bìngqiě 〈连〉❶ and; also; and... as well: 讨论～通过一项计划 discuss and approve a plan ❷ besides; furthermore; moreover; in addition: 租金合理,～地段极佳。The rent is reasonable. Besides, the location is excellent.

【并日】 bìngrì 〈动〉❶ *be on the same day* ❷ be for days on end; be day after day ❸ be two days at a stretch/in a row

〖～而食〗 bìngrì'érshí 〈熟〉eat once every two or three days—live in poverty; be poverty-stricken

【并入】 bìngrù 〈动〉merge/incorporate into: ～电网 be merged and synchronized with the power grid ‖ 把一家公司～另一家公司 amalgamate/merge a company into another ‖ 万县已～重庆市。Wanxian County has been incorporated into Chongqing.

【并纱】 bìngshā 〈名〉[纺织] doubling

〖～机〗 bìngshājī 〈名〉doubling frame/winder

【并生】 bìngshēng 〈名〉[生物] intercrescence; adnation

【并世】 bìngshì 〈名〉*present (time)*

〖～无双〗 bìngshì-wúshuāng 〈熟〉best of the day; matchless; peerless; unequalled; unrivalled

【并条】 bìngtiáo 〈名〉[纺织] drawing; drawing out

〖～机〗 bìngtiáojī 〈名〉drawing frame

【并吞】 bìngtūn 〈动〉swallow up; annex; absorb: 该集团～了该城的五家百货商场。The group swallowed up/annexed the city's five department stores.

【并行】 bìngxíng 〈动〉❶ walk abreast; go side by side: 携手～ go hand in hand ‖ 他俩骑车～。They two were cycling abreast. ❷ carry on simultaneously: ～领土管辖权 practise concurrent *territorial jurisdiction*

〖～不悖〗 bìngxíng-bùbèi 〈熟〉be carried out concurrently without coming into conflict; run parallel; not be mutually exclusive: 这两种政策可以～。These two policies may function/be carried out without coming into conflict.

〖～处理机〗 bìngxíng chǔlǐjī 〈名〉[计算机] parallel processor

〖～计算机〗 bìngxíng jìsuànjī 〈名〉parallel computer

〖～进化〗 bìngxíng jìnhuà 〈名〉[生物] parallel evolution

〖～通信〗 bìngxíng tōngxìn 〈名〉[信息] parallel communication

【并用】 bìngyòng 〈动〉use simultaneously; make joint use of: 手脚～ use both hands and feet ‖ 学习辅助设备与课本～。Learning aids are *(to be) used alongside textbooks.*

【并重】 bìngzhòng 〈动〉attach equal importance to; lay equal stress on; pay equal attention to; put equal weight on: 预防与治疗～ lay/place equal emphasis on prevention and cure ‖ 精神文明与物质文明应当～。Equal importance should be attached to both ethical progress and material civilization.

病 bìng ❶〈名〉disease; illness; sickness: 愁出～来 be sick/ill with worry ‖ 染上～ contract a disease ‖ 有～ be ill; be taken ill ‖ 诊断～ diagnose a disease ‖ ～好了 be recovered (from illness); get over an illness; the illness is gone ‖ ～重 be seriously/critically ill ‖ ～牛/猪 diseased cow/pig ‖ 常见/罕见/难以治愈的～ common/rare/incurable disease ‖ 地方～ endemic disease ‖ 怪～ mysterious illness; strange sickness ‖ 寄生虫～ parasitic disease ‖ 脑/血液～ brain/blood disease ‖ 突发～ sudden illness ‖ 先天～ congenital disease ‖ 小～ mild disease; slight/minor illness ‖ 重～ serious illnesses; severe disease ‖ 久～之后逐渐康复 recover after a long illness ‖ 他的～治好了。He is cured of his disease. ‖ 这～传染很快。*The disease spread very quickly.* ‖ 这种～最初的症状是发高烧。The first symptom of the disease is a

very high temperature/fever. ⇨～情；～症，职业～ ❷〈名〉malady; evil; ill; ⇨弊～ ❸〈名〉fault; defect: ⇨语～ ❹〈动〉fall ill; be sick; be taken ill; sicken: ～得不轻 be seriously ill; be pretty/very sick ‖ ～死 die of a disease; sicken and die ‖ 突然～了 be taken ill suddenly; fall ill suddenly ‖ 大～一场后，她的身体非常虚弱。She has been debilitated by her serious illness. ‖ 他准要～了。He is in for an illness. / He is booked for an illness. ❺〈动〉〈书〉harm; injure: 祸国～民 bring calamity to the country and the people ❻〈动〉〈书〉blame; reproach: 为世所～ draw public censure; be despised by the world

【病案】 bìng'àn 〈名〉medical record; case history

【病包儿】 bìngbāor 〈名〉〈诙〉chronic invalid; person liable to illnesses: 他过去是个运动员，现在却成了～。He used to be an athlete, but is a chronic invalid now.

【病变】 bìngbiàn 〈名〉pathological change: 引起～ bring about pathological changes ‖ 可疑～ doubtful lesion

【病病歪歪】 bìngbing-wāiwāi 〈形〉sickly-looking; feeble-looking; sickly: 瞧他～的样子，一天还总不闲着。He looked very feeble but was busy all day long.

【病残】 bìngcán 〈名〉❶ illness and disability/deformity ❷ the sick and the handicapped/disabled/deformed: ～救济金 invalidity benefit ⇨老弱～

【病程】 bìngchéng 〈名〉course of a disease

【病虫害】 bìng-chónghài 〈名〉plant diseases and insect pests: 防治～ control plant diseases and insect pests ‖ 消灭～ wipe out plant diseases and insect pests ‖ ～防治方法/防治技术 pest control methods/techniques ‖ ～综合防治 integrated pest control

【病床】 bìngchuáng 〈名〉hospital bed; sickbed: 守在～旁 watch beside the sickbed

【病从口入，祸从口出】 bìngcóngkǒurù, huòcóngkǒuchū 〈熟〉disease enters by the mouth and trouble comes out of the mouth—illness comes/stems from food and trouble from speech

【病倒】 bìngdǎo 〈动〉be/come down with an illness; fall ill; be laid up: 突然～ fall ill suddenly; be suddenly taken ill ‖ 因感冒而～ be down with a cold

【病毒】 bìngdú 〈名〉virus: 发现～ detect a virus ‖ 防止互联网～ protect against internet viruses ‖ 感染～ be infected with a virus; be contaminated by virus ‖ 控制～ control a virus ‖ 拦截电子邮件的～ stop viruses from the e-mail ‖ 清除～ clean/eradicate/remove the virus ‖ 扫描附件中的～ scan all attachments for viruses ‖ 杀～ kill a virus ‖ 预防～ guard against viruses ‖ ～警告 virus warning message ‖ ～抗体/抗原 viral antibody/antigen ‖ ～侵袭 virus attack ‖ ～专家 virus expert ‖ 艾滋病/流感/肿瘤～ AIDS/influenza/tumour virus ‖ 狂犬～ rabies virus ‖ 滤过性～ filterable virus ‖ 乙肝～ hepatitis B virus ‖ 常见的感冒～ common cold virus ‖ 反～技术/软件/产品 anti-virus technology/software/product ‖ 抗～药物 anti-viral drug ‖ 她上周感染了～。She went down with a virus last week. ⇨计算机～

〖～病〗 bìngdúbìng 〈名〉virosis

〖～防护〗 bìngdú fánghù 〈名〉virus protection

〖～粒子〗 bìngdú lìzǐ 〈名〉virion

〖～扫描程序〗 bìngdú sǎomiáo chéngxù 〈名〉virus scanning program

〖～体〗 bìngdútǐ 〈名〉virion

〖～携带者〗 bìngdú xiédàizhě 〈名〉virus carrier: 艾滋病～ AIDS virus carrier ‖ ～不一定会马上感染该种疾病。A person can carry the virus without necessarily contracting the disease at once.

〖～性〗 bìngdúxìng 〈形〉viral: ～肝炎/脑炎 viral hepatitis/encephalitis ‖ ～疾病 viral disease ‖ ～流感 (viral) flu ‖ ～胃肠炎 viral gastroenteritis

〖～学〗 bìngdúxué 〈名〉virology: ～家 virologist

【病笃】 bìngdǔ 〈形〉〈书〉critically/fatally/terminally/mortally ill

【病房】 bìngfáng 〈名〉sickroom; ward: 查～ make ward rounds ‖ 妇产科/老年～ maternity/geriatric ward ‖ 高干～ ward for senior officials ‖ 隔离～ isolation ward ‖ 急诊～ emergency ward/room ‖ 内科/外科～ medical/surgical ward ‖ 特护～ intensive-care ward/unit

〖～护士〗 bìngfáng hùshi 〈名〉ward nurse/sister

【病夫】 bìngfū 〈名〉sick man; sick person; invalid: ～多长命。A person susceptible to illnesses tends to live long. /A creaking door hangs long on its hinges.

【病根】 bìnggēn 〈名〉❶ incompletely cured illness; lingering disease; old complaint; one's chronic disease: 这是坐月子落下的～。This is her old complaint from childbearing. ❷ root/cause of failure or trouble: 企业亏损的～ cause of the loss in the enterprise ‖ 他郁郁寡欢的～是婚姻上的失败。His unhappiness has its roots in his failure in marriage.

【病故】 bìnggù 〈动〉die of illness

【病骸】 bìnghái 〈名〉ailing body

【病害】 bìnghài 〈名〉(plant) disease: 棉花易受各种～。Various diseases attack the cotton plant.

【病号】 bìnghào 〈名〉sick person; invalid; patient: 一位～ an invalid ‖ 老～ chronic invalid

〖～饭〗 bìnghàofàn 〈名〉patient's diet; invalid diet/fare; special food/meals for patients

【病候】 bìnghòu 〈名〉symptoms of illness

【病患】 bìnghuàn 〈名〉disease; illness: 细菌性～ bacterial affection

【病急乱投医】 bìng jí luàn tóu yī 〈熟〉a deathly ill person will turn in desperation to any doctor—desperate people will try anything

【病家】 bìngjiā 〈名〉patient and his family

【病假】 bìngjià 〈名〉sick leave: 请/给三天～ ask for/allow three days' sick leave ‖ 休～ be on sick leave; be off sick ‖ 准休～ grant sick leave ‖ ～工资 sick-pay ‖ ～证明 (doctor's) sick note

〖～条〗 bìngjiàtiáo 〈名〉(doctor's) sick-leave note; sick note: 开～ write sb a sick leave

【病句】 bìngjù 〈名〉faulty/wrong/illogical sentence: 修改～ correct a wrong sentence

【病菌】 bìngjūn 〈名〉pathogenic bacterium; germ

【病疴】 bìngkē 〈名〉illness: ～沉重 be seriously/terminally ill

【病苦】 bìngkǔ 〈名〉pain and suffering from an illness: 受～折磨 suffer from an illness

【病况】 bìngkuàng 〈名〉state of illness; patient's condition

【病来如山倒，病去如抽丝】 bìng lái rú shān dǎo, bìng qù rú chōu sī 〈熟〉diseases come like an avalanche and go away like reeling silk—diseases come in a devastating manner, but go away little by little

【病理】 bìnglǐ 〈名〉pathology: ～诊断 pathological diagnosis

〖～化学〗 bìnglǐ huàxué 〈名〉pathological chemistry; pathochemistry

〖～解剖学〗 bìnglǐ jiěpōuxué 〈名〉pathological/morbid anatomy; pathoanatomy

〖～生理学〗 bìnglǐ shēnglǐxué 〈名〉pathological/morbid physiology; pathophysiology; physiopathology

〖～心理学〗 bìnglǐ xīnlǐxué 〈名〉pathological psychology; pathopsychology

〖～学〗 bìnglǐxué 〈名〉pathology: ～家 pathologist ‖ 临床～ clinical pathology

〖～遗传学〗 bìnglǐ yíchuánxué 〈名〉pathogenetics

〖～语言学〗 bìnglǐ yǔyánxué 〈名〉clinical linguistics

【病历】 bìnglì 〈名〉medical record; case history: ～夹 chart holder ‖ ～室 records room ‖ ～纸 observation sheet

【病例】 bìnglì 〈名〉medical case: ～报告 case report ‖ ～汇编 casebook ‖ 流感～ flu case; case of the flu ‖ 该～难以诊断。The case defies diagnosis.

【病粒】 bìnglì 〈名〉[农业] bacteria-carrying seed; virus-carrying seed

【病脉】 bìngmài 〈名〉[中医] abnormal pulse

【病魔】 bìngmó 〈名〉demon of disease—serious illness: ～缠身 be afflicted with a chronic/lingering disease

【病情】 bìngqíng 〈名〉state of illness; patient's condition: 控制～ bring a disease under control ‖ 减轻～ alleviate a disease ‖ ～恶化 exacerbation of the disease ‖ ～稳定/严重 be in stable/serious condition ‖ ～记录 pathography ‖ 他的～加重了。He has taken a turn for the worse. ‖ 病人的～急转直下，可能活不过今晚。The patient is sinking fast and may not live through the night. ‖ ～有所好转。The patient's on the mend. / The patient's illness took a favourable turn. ‖ ～刚一好转，他就要求出院。He asked to be released from the hospital as soon as his condition took a favourable turn/a turn for the better.

【病躯】 bìngqū 〈名〉sick body

【病人】 bìngrén 〈名〉patient; sick person; invalid: 一位～ a patient ‖ 处理/隔离～ handle/isolate a patient ‖ 护理～ nurse the sick; tend a patient ‖ 探视/照顾～ visit/attend a patient ‖ 治疗～

treat a patient‖治愈～ cure a patient; heal the sick‖给～开处方 prescribe for a patient‖给～做检查 examine a patient‖给～做手术 perform an operation on a patient; operate on a patient‖内科/外科～ medical/surgical patient‖卧床不起的～ bedridden patient‖自费～ private patient‖～情况危急。The patient is in a critical condition.‖～经治疗并无起色。The patient didn't respond to the treatment.
〖～监护仪〗 bìngrén jiānhùyí 〈名〉 patient monitor
【病容】 bìngróng 〈名〉 sickly look: 她一脸～。She looks ill/unwell. / She looks off colour.
【病入膏肓】 bìngrùgāohuāng 〈熟〉 the disease has spread to the vital organs—be beyond cure/recovery; be incurably/terminally ill; be at death's door from illness
【病史】 bìngshǐ 〈名〉 medical/case history: 有精神～ have a history of mental trouble
【病势】 bìngshì 〈名〉 degree of seriousness of an illness; patient's condition: ～不轻 be seriously ill‖～加重/减轻 one's condition is worsening/improving
【病逝】 bìngshì 〈动〉〈书〉 die of illness
【病死】 bìngsǐ 〈动〉 die of illness; succumb to disease
〖～率〗 bìngsǐlǜ 〈名〉 case fatality (rate)
【病榻】 bìngtà 〈名〉〈书〉 sickbed: 久卧～ remain in one's sickbed for a long time‖守候在母亲的～前 attend at one's mother's sickbed
【病态】 bìngtài 〈名〉 ❶ sickly appearance: 故作～ pretend to be ill ❷〈喻〉 morbid/abnormal state; pathosis; morbidity: ～经济 sick economy‖～社会 diseased society‖～的冲动 morbid impulse‖～的妄想 diseased imagination
〖～人格〗 bìngtài réngé 〈名〉 morbid/psychopathic personality
〖～心理〗 bìngtài xīnlǐ 〈名〉 morbid/diseased mentality; abnormal psychology
【病体】 bìngtǐ 〈名〉 sick body; ailing body/health
【病痛】 bìngtòng 〈名〉 slight illness; ailment; complaint; indisposition; disorder: 减轻～ alleviate the ailment‖那家人似乎～很多。There seems to be a lot of illness in that family.
【病退】 bìngtuì 〈动〉 resign from office on account of illness; retire because of illness: ～手续 formalities required to retire because of illness
【病危】 bìngwēi 〈形〉 critically/dangerously/mortally ill; in a critical condition of illness; on the verge of death from illness
〖～通知〗 bìngwēi tōngzhī 〈名〉 (doctor's) critical condition notice to the patient's family: 下～(of a hospital) issue a critical condition notice about a patient
【病象】 bìngxiàng 〈名〉 symptom (of a disease)
【病休】 bìngxiū 〈动〉 be on sick leave; be off sick
【病秧子】 bìngyāngzi = 病包儿 bìngbāor
【病疫】 bìngyì 〈名〉 epidemic disease
【病因】 bìngyīn 〈名〉 cause/seed of a disease; pathogeny: ～不详/不明。The cause of the disease is unknown.‖～仍然无法确定。The cause of the disease is still in doubt.
〖～学〗 bìngyīnxué 〈名〉 aetiology
【病友】 bìngyǒu 〈名〉 ward mate; friend made at a hospital or in the course of treatment
【病愈】 bìngyù 〈动〉 rise from a sickbed; recover from/get over an illness; be recovered: 大病初愈 just recovered from a severe illness‖那司机已经～出院了。The driver has recovered and left the hospital.
【病员】 bìngyuán 〈名〉 sick person; patient
【病原】 bìngyuán 〈名〉 cause of a disease; pathogeny
〖～虫〗 bìngyuánchóng 〈名〉 protozoon
〖～菌〗 bìngyuánjūn = 病菌 bìngjūn
〖～体〗 bìngyuántǐ 〈名〉 pathogen
〖～学〗 bìngyuánxué 〈名〉 aetiology
【病源】 bìngyuán 〈名〉 cause/source of a disease
【病院】 bìngyuàn 〈名〉 specialized hospital: 结核/精神～ tuberculosis/mental hospital
【病灶】 bìngzào 〈名〉 focus of infection; nidus: ～性癫痫发作 focal seizure‖肺结核～ tuberculous focus in the lungs
【病征】 bìngzhēng 〈名〉 symptom (of a disease)
【病症】 bìngzhèng 〈名〉 disease; illness: 疑难～ difficult and complicated cases (of illness)
【病株】 bìngzhū 〈名〉 diseased/infected plant
【病状】 bìngzhuàng 〈名〉 symptom (of a disease): 早期～ early/incipient symptoms

摒 bìng 〈动〉 get rid of; brush aside; expel; dismiss: ～之于外 rule out
【摒除】 bìngchú 〈动〉 get rid of; brush aside; renounce: 他们终于～歧见,着手解决困难。They finally sank their differences and got down to solving the difficulties.
【摒挡】 bìngdàng 〈动〉〈书〉 arrange; put in order; get ready; cope/deal with: ～日常事务 cope with daily routines‖～喜事 arrange the wedding
【摒绝】 bìngjué 〈动〉 dismiss; get rid of; brush aside: ～一切应酬 decline all social activities/dinner invitations
【摒弃】 bìngqì 〈动〉 discard; reject; abandon; get rid of: ～前嫌 forget former resentments; discard past grievances; let bygones be bygones

bō

拨 bō ❶〈动〉 move or adjust (with the hand, the foot, a stick, etc): ～电话 make/give a call‖～电话号码 dial a telephone number‖～火 poke/stir up the fire; give the fire a poke‖～打咨询电话 call the information line‖～到调频波段 switch/turn to the FM bands‖～密码打开锁柜 dial the combination to open the locker‖把表～到七点钟 set the watch to 7 o'clock‖飞机即将在纽约降落,请将表～快/慢两个小时。The plane will soon be landing in New York—please put/set your watch forward/backward by two hours. ❷〈动〉 pluck: ～动琴弦 pluck the strings ❸〈动〉 set aside; earmark; assign; allocate; appropriate: ～出经费用于维修 allocate funds for repair work‖～出一小时 set an hour aside‖～点研究经费 earmark a sum of money for research‖～一大笔款项建设高速公路 appropriate a large sum of money for building expressways‖给急救中心～五个护士 assign five nurses to the emergency centre‖～了多少现款? How much cash has been allotted? ❹〈量〉 group; batch; team; shift: 分两～儿干活 work in two groups‖轮～儿休息 rest group by group; rest by turns ❺〈动〉 turn round: 他～头便走。He turned round and went off.
【拨发】 bōfā 〈动〉 allocate and distribute: ～救灾物资 allocate and distribute disaster relief (materials)
【拨付】 bōfù 〈动〉 appropriate/allocate (a sum of money); make payments as earmarked: ～研究经费 earmark and pay out a sum of money for research
【拨工】 bōgōng 〈动〉〈方〉 exchange work or labour
【拨号】 bōhào 〈动〉 dial (a number): ～数字显示 dialed number display
〖～电话〗 bōhào diànhuà 〈名〉 dial telephone
〖～键〗 bōhàojiàn 〈名〉 dial/dialing key
〖～盘〗 bōhàopán 〈名〉 (telephone) dial; dial plate
〖～网络〗 bōhào wǎngluò 〈名〉 dial-up network
〖～系统〗 bōhào xìtǒng 〈名〉 dial system
〖～音〗 bōhàoyīn 〈名〉 dialing tone
【拨火棍】 bōhuǒgùn 〈名〉 poker
【拨开】 bōkāi 〈动〉 push aside: 警察～人群。The police parted the crowd. / The police pushed through the crowd.
〖～乌云见青天〗 bōkāi wūyún jiàn qīngtiān 〈熟〉 part the dark clouds to reveal the blue sky—dispel misrule and restore social justice
【拨款】 bōkuǎn ❶〈动〉 allocate/appropriate money/funds; make an appropriation: ～救灾 allocate money to help fight the disaster‖～建校 make an appropriation for a new school‖拨现款 allot cash‖为基本建设～ appropriate (a sum) for capital construction‖政府大量～,发展山区教育。The government has appropriated a large sum of money for promoting education in mountain areas. ❷〈名〉 money appropriated; allotted money: 减少/增加～ reduce/increase appropriations (for)‖取消～ strike an appropriation (off/from)‖～决议/预算 appropriation resolution/budget‖～委员会 appropriations committee‖财政/救援～ financial/aid allocations‖国家/国库～ state/treasury appropriation‖教育/军事～ educational/military appropriations‖五百万美元的～ appropriation of five million US dollars
【拨拉】 bōla 〈动〉 move; stir: ～算盘珠子 move the beads on the abacus‖把锅里的肉～两下。Stir the meat in the pan.‖我不喜欢被人～来～去的。I don't like being ordered about.

【拨浪鼓】 bōlanggǔ 〈名〉 drum-shaped rattle (used by pedlars or as a toy); rattle-drum

【拨乱反正】 bōluàn-fǎnzhèng 〈熟〉 bring order out of chaos; restore (to) order; dispel chaos and restore order; set wrongs right

【拨弄】 bōnong 〈动〉 ❶ fiddle with: ~琴弦 pluck the strings ‖ 她把饭~着玩,好像并不饿。She was just toying with her food, as if she wasn't really hungry. ❷ manipulate; order about/around: 别想~他们! Don't try to order them around! ❸ stir up; incite: ~是非 stir things up; sow discord by gossiping

【拨冗】 bōrǒng 〈动〉〈套〉 squeeze out some time from a busy schedule of routine trivialities: 如蒙~相助,本人将不胜感激。If you can spare a little time to help me, I should take it as an extraordinary kindness.

【拨弦乐器】 bōxián yuèqì 〈名〉 plucked string instrument

【拨云见日】 bōyún-jiànrì 〈熟〉 dispel the clouds and see the sun ❶ restore the rule of justice ❷ be enlightened by sb's teaching; have one's misconceptions cleared up

【拨云见天】 bōyún-jiàntiān = 拨云见日 bōyún-jiànrì

【拨正】 bōzhèng 〈动〉 set/put right; correct: ~航向 correct the course; return to the right track

【拨子】 bōzi ❶〈名〉 plectrum; pick ❷〈简称〉 *gaobozi* [major tune in Hui opera that is also employed in Beijing opera, Wu opera, etc] 高拨子 ❸〈量〉 [for people] group; batch; team: 一~人马 a group of people

波 bō 〈名〉 ❶ wave: ⇨~涛;水~ ❷ unexpected turn of events; unexpected changes: 一~未平,一~又起。One trouble follows close on the heel of another. ❸ glance; wink: ⇨秋~;眼~ ❹ [物理] wave: 脑~ brain wave ‖ 永久~ permanent wave ⇨ 冲击~;电磁~;声~

【波包】 bōbāo 〈名〉[物理] wave packet

【波长】 bōcháng 〈名〉 wavelength: ~单位 wavelength unit ‖ ~范围 wavelength coverage

〖~计〗 bōchángjì 〈名〉 wavemeter; cymometer

【波荡】 bōdàng 〈动〉 heave; surge; rise and fall: 船随着海浪~。The ship heaved with the sea waves. ‖ 歌声在空中~。The song rings in the air.

【波导】 bōdǎo 〈名〉[物理] wave guide: ~传播 wave guide propagation

〖~管〗 bōdǎoguǎn 〈名〉 wave guide (tube)

〖~激光器〗 bōdǎo jīguāngqì 〈名〉 waveguide laser

〖~理论〗 bōdǎo lǐlùn 〈名〉 waveguide theory

〖~通信〗 bōdǎo tōngxìn 〈名〉 waveguide communication: ~系统 waveguide communication system

〖~元件〗 bōdǎo yuánjiàn 〈名〉 waveguide component

【波道】 bōdào 〈名〉 radio frequency channel

【波动】 bōdòng ❶〈动〉 fluctuate; undulate: 价格~ price fluctuation ‖ 利率~ fluctuations of the interest ‖ 情绪~ be in a disturbed/unsettled state of mind; experience mood swings ‖ 周期性~ cyclical/periodic fluctuation ‖ 她的心情随天气~。Her moods vary with the weather. ‖ 他是个情绪~很大的球员。He is a very temperamental player. ‖ 这一决定在证券市场上引起了一阵阵~。The decision caused ripples in the stock market. ❷〈名〉[物理] wave motion; wave: ~速度 velocity of wave motion

〖~方程〗 bōdòng fāngchéng 〈名〉[物理] wave equation

〖~幅度〗 bōdòng fúdù 〈名〉 fluctuation range/margin

〖~汇率〗 bōdòng huìlǜ 〈名〉 fluctuating exchange rate

〖~力学〗 bōdòng lìxué 〈名〉 wave mechanics

〖~说〗 bōdòngshuō 〈名〉[物理] wave theory

〖~系数〗 bōdòng xìshù 〈名〉 coefficient of variation

【波段】 bōduàn 〈名〉 wave band/range: 中波~ medium wave band ‖ ~转换 band switching ‖ 我不知道该台在哪个~? I don't know which wavelength the station is on?

〖~选择器〗 bōduàn xuǎnzéqì 〈名〉 band selector/switch

【波多黎各】 Bōduōlígè 〈名〉 Puerto Rico

〖~人〗 Bōduōlígèrén 〈名〉 Puerto Rican

〖~自由联邦〗 Bōduōlígè Zìyóuliánbāng 〈名〉 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

【波多诺伏】 Bōduōnuòfú 〈名〉 Porto Novo [capital of Benin]

【波恩】 Bō'ēn 〈名〉 Bonn [a city in Germany]

【波尔卡】 bō'ěrkǎ 〈名〉 polka [a dance]

【波尔斯卡】 bō'ěrsīkǎ 〈名〉 polska [a dance]

【波峰】 bōfēng 〈名〉[物理] wave crest/peak

【波幅】 bōfú 〈名〉[物理] amplitude: ~失真 amplitude distortion ‖ ~调制 amplitude modulation (AM)

【波哥大】 Bōgēdà 〈名〉 Bogotá [capital of Colombia]

【波谷】 bōgǔ 〈名〉[物理] (wave) trough

【波函数】 bōhánshù 〈名〉[物理] wave function

【波黑】 Bō-Hēi 〈名〉 Bosnia-Herzegovina

〖~共和国〗 Bō-Hēi Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina

【波及】 bōjí 〈动〉 spread to; involve; affect: 骚乱已经~全岛。The rioting has spread to cover the whole island. ‖ 同事间的勾心斗角似乎没有~到他。Office politics just seem to flow over him.

【波谲云诡】 bōjué-yúnguǐ = 云谲波诡 yúnjué-bōguǐ

【波兰】 Bōlán 〈名〉 Poland

〖~共和国〗 Bōlán Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Poland

〖~人〗 Bōlánrén 〈名〉 Pole

〖~语〗 Bōlányǔ 〈名〉 Polish (language)

【波澜】 bōlán 〈名〉 great/huge waves; billows: 激起感情上的~ stir up a surge of emotion; cause an emotional upsurge

〖~起伏〗 bōlán-qǐfú 〈熟〉 ❶ waves rise and fall ❷ (of a piece of writing) one climax follows another

〖~壮阔〗 bōlán-zhuàngkuò 〈熟〉 surging forward in sweeping waves; surging forward with great momentum; unfolding on a magnificent scale; mighty: ~的历史画卷 mighty and magnificent historical scenes ‖ ~的群众运动 surging mass movement

【波浪】 bōlàng 〈名〉 wave: 掀起~ raise waves ‖ ~平息 waves calm down ‖ ~起伏 waves rise and fall ‖ 随~起伏 bob up and down on the waves; rise and fall on the waves ‖ ~拍打着海岸。The waves lapped the seashore.

〖~热〗 bōlàngrè = 波状热 bōzhuàngrè

〖~线〗 bōlàngxiàn 〈名〉 wavy line

【波浪鼓】 bōlanggǔ = 拨浪鼓 bōlanggǔ

【波棱盖】 bōlenggài 〈名〉〈方〉 kneecap

【波利尼西亚】 Bōlìníxīyà 〈名〉 Polynesia

〖~人〗 Bōlìníxīyàrén 〈名〉 Polynesian

〖~语〗 Bōlìníxīyàyǔ 〈名〉 Polynesian (language)

【波粒二重性】 bōlì èrchóngxìng 〈名〉[物理] wavicie

【波罗的海】 Bōluódìhǎi 〈名〉 Baltic (Sea): ~各国 Baltic States

〖~人〗 Bōluódìhǎirén 〈名〉 Balt

【波罗蜜】 bōluómì 〈名〉 ❶ [佛教] Paramita ❷ = 菠萝蜜 bōluómì

〖~多〗 bōluómìduō = 波罗蜜 ①bōluómì

【波罗乃兹】 bōluónǎizī 〈名〉 polonaise [music for a Polish dance of the same name]

【波美比重计】 Bōměi bǐzhòngjì 〈名〉 Baumé hydrometer

【波美度】 bōměidù 〈名〉[物理] degree Baumé; Baumé degree

【波普文化】 bōpǔ wénhuà 〈名〉 pop culture

【波普艺术】 bōpǔ yìshù 〈名〉 pop art

【波谱】 bōpǔ 〈名〉[物理] spectrum

〖~学〗 bōpǔxué 〈名〉 spectroscopy

〖~仪〗 bōpǔyí 〈名〉 spectrometer

【波士顿】 Bōshìdùn 〈名〉 Boston [a US city]

【波束】 bōshù 〈名〉[物理] (wave) beam: ~宽度 beam width

【波数】 bōshù 〈名〉[物理] wave number

【波斯】 Bōsī 〈名〉 Persia

〖~猫〗 bōsīmāo 〈名〉 Persian cat

〖~人〗 Bōsīrén 〈名〉 Persian

〖~湾〗 Bōsīwān 〈名〉 Persian Gulf

〖~语〗 Bōsīyǔ 〈名〉 Persian (language)

【波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那共和国】 Bōsīníyà hé Hēisàigēwéinà Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

【波速】 bōsù 〈名〉[物理] wave velocity/speed

【波涛】 bōtāo 〈名〉 great waves; billows: 掀起~ raise waves ‖ 汹涌的~ surging/rolling waves ‖ ~滚滚。The waves rolled on. ‖ ~平息了。The waves calmed down. ‖ ~汹涌。The sea billows. / The waves surge turbulently. / The waves run high.

【波特】 bōtè 〈名〉[电信] baud [unit used to measure the speed of transmission of electronic signals]: ~率 baud rate

【波图】 bōtú 〈名〉[物理] wave picture

【波纹】 bōwén 〈名〉 ❶ ripple: 卷发上的~ waves in one's hair ‖ 沙滩上的~ ripples in sand ❷ corrugation

〖~玻璃〗 bōwén bōli 〈名〉 rippled glass

〖~管〗 bōwénguǎn 〈名〉 corrugated pipe

〖~铁〗 bōwéntiě 〈名〉 corrugated iron

〖～纸板〗 bōwén zhǐbǎn 〈名〉 corrugated cardboard
【波形】 bōxíng 〈名〉〔物理〕 waveform
【波音】 bōyīn 〈名〉 ❶ mordent: 逆～ inverted mordent ❷ Boeing (aircraft): 一架～飞机 747 a Boeing 747 aircraft
〖～公司〗 Bōyīn Gōngsī 〈名〉 Boeing Company [a US airplane company]
【波源】 bōyuán 〈名〉 wave source
【波折】 bōzhé 〈名〉 twists and turns; setbacks: 几经～ experience many ups and downs ‖ 经过许多～ suffer many setbacks ‖ 事情出现了～。The event took an unexpected turn.
【波磔】 bōzhé 〈名〉 right and left falling strokes (in Chinese calligraphy)
【波阵面】 bōzhènmiàn 〈名〉〔物理〕 wave front
【波状热】 bōzhuàngrè 〈名〉〔医学〕 undulant fever
【波状体】 bōzhuàngtǐ 〈名〉 unduloid
【波状纹理】 bōzhuàng wénlǐ 〈名〉〔地质〕 current lamination
【波状叶】 bōzhuàngyè 〈名〉〔植物〕 sinuate leaves
【波状云】 bōzhuàngyún 〈名〉〔气象〕 undulatus
【波状运动】 bōzhuàng yùndòng 〈名〉 wave-like motion; undulation

玻 bō

【玻利维亚】 Bōlìwéiyà 〈名〉 Bolivia
〖～共和国〗 Bōlìwéiyà Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Bolivia
〖～人〗 Bōlìwéiyàrén 〈名〉 Bolivian
【玻璃】 bōli 〈名〉 ❶ glass: 一块～ a sheet/pane/piece of glass ‖ 吹～ blow glass ‖ 给窗户装～ glaze a window; fit panes of glass in a window; glass in a window ‖ 生产～ make glass ‖ ～棒 glass rod ‖ ～灯罩 lamp chimney ‖ ～防护罩 protecting glass ‖ ～管 glass tube ‖ ～瓶 glass bottle ‖ ～容器 glass container ‖ ～烧杯 glass beaker ‖ ～温室 glass greenhouse ‖ 不透明/透明～ opaque/transparent glass ‖ 彩色～ tinted glass ‖ 导电～ conductive glass ‖ 雕花～ cut glass ‖ 防弹～ bulletproof glass ‖ 防护～ protecting glass ‖ 防碎～ shatter-proof glass ‖ 光～ polished glass ‖ 毛～ ground/frosted glass ‖ 磨砂～ frosted glass ‖ 耐火～ fire-proof/refractory glass ‖ 泡沫～ glass foam ‖ 强化～ strengthened/reinforced glass ‖ 碎～ broken glass ‖ ～易碎。Glass breaks easily. ⇨安全～ ❷ plastic: ⇨～丝; ～纸; 有机～
〖～板〗 bōlibǎn 〈名〉 glass pane/plate; plate glass; glass top (as of a desk)
〖～杯〗 bōlibēi 〈名〉 glass cup; glass: 平底～ tumbler ‖ 无把～ glass with no handle; straight glass ‖ 有把～ glass mug
〖～布〗 bōlibù 〈名〉 glass fabric
〖～厂〗 bōlichǎng 〈名〉 glassworks; glasshouse
〖～窗〗 bōlichuāng 〈名〉 casement window
〖～吹制〗 bōli chuīzhì 〈名〉 glassblowing
〖～刀〗 bōlidāo 〈名〉 glass cutter; glazier's diamond
〖～底版〗 bōli dǐbǎn 〈名〉〔摄影〕 glass film plate
〖～粉〗 bōlifěn 〈名〉 glass dust
〖～钢〗 bōligāng 〈名〉 glass-fibre reinforced plastic; glassed steel
〖～工〗 bōligōng 〈名〉 glazier
〖～海绵〗 bōli hǎimián 〈名〉〔动物〕 glass sponge
〖～合金〗 bōli héjīn 〈名〉〔冶金〕 glass alloy
〖～胶〗 bōlijiāo 〈名〉 glass cement
〖～绝缘体〗 bōli juéyuántǐ 〈名〉 glass insulator/isolator
〖～棉〗 bōlimián 〈名〉 glass wool
〖～器皿〗 bōli qìmǐn 〈名〉 glassware
〖～绒〗 bōliróng ＝ 玻璃棉 bōlimián
〖～熔炉〗 bōli rónglú 〈名〉〔化工〕 glass furnace/tank
〖～纱〗 bōlishā 〈名〉〔纺织〕 voile
〖～砂〗 bōlishā 〈名〉 glass sand
〖～商〗 bōlishāng 〈名〉 glassman
〖～丝〗 bōlisī 〈名〉 glass fibre/yarn/thread; spun glass
〖～陶瓷〗 bōli táocí 〈名〉 glass-ceramic; devitroceram
〖～体〗 bōlitǐ 〈名〉〔医学〕 crystalline lens
〖～瓦〗 bōliwǎ 〈名〉 glass tile
〖～纤维〗 bōli xiānwéi 〈名〉 glass fibre; fibre glass: ～丝 glass filaments ‖ ～制品 glass fibre products
〖～小鞋〗 bōli xiǎoxié 〈名〉 inconspicuous restrictions or obstructions (usu imposed on a hated individual by the powerful or influential): 穿～ make things difficult for sb; make it hot for sb
〖～釉〗 bōliyòu 〈名〉〔化工〕 glass-glaze
〖～纸〗 bōlizhǐ 〈名〉 cellophane; glassine
〖～制品〗 bōli zhìpǐn 〈名〉 glassware; glasswork: 吹制～ blow glass
〖～砖〗 bōlizhuān 〈名〉 ❶ plate glass ❷ glass block/brick
〖～钻〗 bōlizuàn 〈名〉〔化工〕 glass drill
【玻色子】 bōsèzǐ 〈名〉〔物理〕 boson
【玻意耳定律】 Bōyì'ěr dìnglǜ 〈名〉〔物理〕 Boyle's law
【玻鱼】 bōyú 〈名〉 glassfish; glass perch
【玻陨石】 bōyǔnshí 〈名〉〔地质〕 tektite

砵 bō ＝ 钵 bō

盋 bō ＝ 钵 bō

哱 bō

【哱罗】 bōluó 〈名〉〈古〉 bugle used by armies

趵 bō 〈动〉〈书〉 kick

⇨bào
【趵趵】 bōbō 〈拟〉〈书〉 sound of stamping feet

钵 bō 〈名〉 ❶ earthen bowl: 饭～ big rice bowl ❷ alms bowl (of a Buddhist monk): ⇨衣～

【钵头】 bōtóu 〈名〉〈方〉 earthen bowl
【钵盂】 bōyú 〈名〉 alms bowl (of a Buddhist monk)
【钵子】 bōzi ＝ 钵头 bōtóu

般 bō

⇨bān; pán
【般若】 bōrě 〈名〉〔佛教〕 highest wisdom; prajñā

饽 bō

【饽饽】 bōbo 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ (steamed) roll/bun/bread; cake: 棒子面～ maize cake ❷ pastry

剥 bō ＝ 剥 bāo [used only in compound words and idiomatic phrases such as 剥夺 and 生吞活剥]

⇨bāo
【剥采比】 bōcǎibǐ 〈名〉〔矿业〕 stripping-to-ore ratio; stripping ratio
【剥夺】 bōduó 〈动〉 deprive; divest; strip; expropriate: ～财产 strip/dispossess sb of his property ‖ ～公民权 curtail sb of his citizenship; disfranchise ‖ ～继承权 exclude sb from inheritance; cut sb out of the will; disinherit ‖ ～权利 abridge/denude/deprive/shear sb of his rights ‖ ～人身自由 deprive sb of his personal liberty ‖ ～选举权 deprive sb of his right to vote ‖ ～政治权利终身 deprive/denude sb of his political rights for life ‖ 他被～了一切实权。He was divested/stripped/shorn of all his real power. ‖ 他的劳动报酬被～了。He was robbed of the rewards of his labour.
【剥掉】 bōdiào 〈动〉 peel/strip off; shell; skin: ～蛋壳 shell the egg ‖〈喻〉～其伪装 bare it of its disguise
【剥壳】 bōké 〈动〉 husk; hull; shell
〖～机〗 bōkéjī 〈名〉 husking machine
【剥离】 bōlí 〈动〉 (of tissue, skin, etc) come off; peel/strip off: 表土～ topsoil stripping ‖ 胎盘～ abruptio placentae
〖～器〗 bōlíqì 〈名〉 stripper
〖～区〗 bōlíqū 〈名〉〔矿业〕 stripping area
〖～术〗 bōlíshù 〈名〉〔医学〕 decollement
【剥落】 bōluò 〈动〉 come/peel off: 管子上的涂层已经开始～了。The coating on the pipe has started to peel off. ‖ 灰泥从墙上～。The plaster is scaling off the wall. ‖ 油漆开始～了。The paint is beginning to flake/come (off).
【剥麻机】 bōmájī 〈名〉 decorticator
【剥绵籽绒机】 bōmiánzǐróngjī 〈名〉 delinter
【剥蚀】 bōshí 〈动〉 ❶ denude; erode; corrode; wear away: 被风雨～ be eroded by the weather ‖ 冰川的～ glacial erosion ‖ 峭壁表面遭到～。The face of the cliff had suffered erosion. ❷ misappropriate or embezzle bit by bit
〖～作用〗 bōshí zuòyòng 〈名〉 denudation
【剥脱】 bōtuō 〈动〉 ❶ tear down; strip off ❷ come/peel off
〖～性皮炎〗 bōtuōxìng píyán 〈名〉 exfoliative dermatitis

B

【剥削】 bōxuē 〈动〉exploit: ~童工 exploit child labour ‖ 用长工时、低工资的方法~工人 exploit the workers with long hours and low pay ‖ 消灭人~人的制度 abolish the system of exploitation of man by man ‖ 被~阶级 exploited classes ‖ 残酷/无耻的~ ruthless/shameless exploitation
〖~方式〗 bōxuē fāngshì 〈名〉form of exploitation
〖~阶级〗 bōxuē jiējí 〈名〉exploiting class: ~思想 ideology/outlook of the exploiting class
〖~者〗 bōxuēzhě 〈名〉exploiter: ⇨被~
【剥啄】 bōzhuó 〈拟〉〈书〉tap on a door or window; knock lightly

菠 bō

【菠菜】 bōcài 〈名〉spinach; spinage: ~面 spinach noodles ‖ ~汤 spinach soup ‖ ~叶 spinach
【菠薐菜】 bōléngcài 〈方〉= 菠菜 bōcài
【菠萝】 bōluó 〈名〉pineapple
〖~蜜〗 bōluómì 〈名〉❶ jackfruit ❷〈俗称〉pineapple

鲅 bō

【鲅鲅】 bōbō 〈形〉〈书〉(of fish) flipping about; splashing

播 bō

〈动〉❶ seed; sow: ~小麦 sow wheat ‖ 直~ direct seeding ‖ 〈喻〉~下仇恨/知识的种子 plant/sow the seeds of hatred/knowledge ‖ 〈喻〉在儿童的心田里~下美德的种子 sow the seeds of virtue in children ⇨~种;春~;条~ ❷ broadcast; telecast; spread: ~新闻 air/broadcast news ‖ 停~ go off the air ‖ 直~ live broadcasting/coverage/report ⇨~送;~音;广~ ❸〈书〉move; migrate; go into exile: ~迁 migrate; move to another place
【播报】 bōbào 〈动〉broadcast; telecast: ~新闻 broadcast/telecast the news
【播出】 bōchū 〈动〉broadcast; telecast; be on the air: ~讲话 broadcast a talk ‖ 在电台~儿童节目 broadcast/air a children's programme over the radio ‖ 分十二集在电台/电视上~ be serialized on the radio/TV *in twelve parts* ‖ 这档节目在中午~。This programme is broadcast/on the air at noon. ‖ 周五~第一集。The first episode goes out on Friday.
【播发】 bōfā 〈动〉broadcast: 全文~总统的国情咨文 broadcast the entire state of the union message of the president
【播放】 bōfàng 〈动〉❶ broadcast (by radio); be played on the air: ~唱片 play a record ‖ ~电影插曲 play some songs from films ‖ ~广告 air an advertisement ‖ ~国际新闻 broadcast world/international news ‖ ~节目 carry a broadcast ‖ ~舞曲/激光唱片 play dance music/a CD ‖ DVD~器 DVD player ❷ televise: 向全国~比赛实况 televise a match live nationwide
【播幅】 bōfú 〈名〉[农业] width between rows of seeding/sowing; seeding breadth
【播讲】 bōjiǎng 〈动〉talk/lecture over radio/on TV: ~科学知识 give a radio talk on science ‖ ~《三国演义》 broadcast the *Romance of Three Kingdoms* ‖ ~英语 teach English over the radio or on TV
【播弄】 bōnong 〈动〉❶ order about; manipulate: 她不再受命运~。She is no longer at the mercy of fate. ❷ stir up: ⇨~是非
〖~是非〗 bōnong-shìfēi 〈熟〉spread rumours and sow dissension; spread rumours and cause trouble; stir things up; stir up enmity or trouble; sow discord: 她喜欢~。She is given to stirring things up.
【播撒】 bōsǎ 〈动〉scatter; broadcast; spread: ~农药 dust crops with a pesticide ‖ 飞机~树种 broadcast seeds of trees by plane
【播散】 bōsàn 〈动〉❶ send out; diffuse; emit ❷ distribute; issue; give out: ~清香 give out a pure scent
【播送】 bōsòng 〈动〉transmit; broadcast; beam: ~节目 beam a broadcast (to) ‖ ~新闻/音乐会/足球比赛 broadcast news/a concert/a football match ‖ ~音乐 beam music ‖ 向全世界~节目 broadcast programmes all over the world
【播音】 bōyīn 〈动〉transmit; broadcast: 开始/停止~ go on/off the air; sign on/off ‖ 这次~到此结束。That concludes our programme for this transmission.
〖~室〗 bōyīnshì 〈名〉(broadcasting) studio
〖~员〗 bōyīnyuán 〈名〉announcer; broadcaster
【播映】 bōyìng 〈动〉broadcast on TV; televise: ~国产故事片 televise a home-made feature film ‖ 在电视上~影片 show a film on TV
〖~权〗 bōyìngquán 〈名〉rights to broadcast
【播种】 bōzhǒng 〈动〉scatter/sow/spread/plant seeds; sow; seed: 在田里~ sow the seeds in the field ‖ ~机械 seeding machinery ‖ 他在~。He is sowing seeds.
〖~机〗 bōzhǒngjī 〈名〉sowing machine; planter; seeder; sower
【播种】 bōzhòng 〈动〉grow (or plant) by sowing seeds: ~冬小麦 sow winter wheat; seed the field with winter wheat ‖ 机械~ sow seeds mechanically ‖ 在地里~玉米 sow the field with maize ‖ 最佳~时间 best time to sow
〖~面积〗 bōzhòng miànjī 〈名〉seeded/sown area: 扩大~ expand sown area
〖~期〗 bōzhòngqī 〈名〉sowing/seeding period; seed time; sowing season

bó

孛 bó

〈书〉= 勃 bó
⇨bèi

伯¹ bó

〈名〉❶ eldest among brothers: ~兄 eldest brother ❷ uncle [father's elder brother] ❸〈套〉uncle [term of address for a man of father's generation]: 世~ uncle [older friend of one's father]

伯² bó

〈名〉earl; count: ⇨~爵
⇨bǎi

【伯伯】 bóbo 〈名〉〈书〉❶ uncle [father's elder brother] ❷ uncle [term of address for a man of father's generation]: 王~ Uncle Wang
【伯尔尼】 Bó'ěrní 〈名〉Berne [capital of Switzerland]
【伯父】 bófù 〈名〉❶ uncle [father's elder brother] ❷〈套〉uncle [term of address for a man of father's generation]
【伯公】 bógōng 〈名〉〈方〉❶ great-uncle; grand-uncle [paternal grandfather's elder brother] ❷ uncle [elder brother of husband's father]
【伯爵】 bójué 〈名〉earl; count: 女~ countess
〖~夫人〗 bójué fūrén 〈名〉countess
〖~爵位〗 bójué juéwèi 〈名〉earldom; earlship
【伯劳】 bóláo 〈名〉[动物] shrike; butcher-bird
【伯乐】 Bólè 〈名〉*bole* [a man of the Spring and Autumn Period who was reputed for being able to spot good horses]—good judge of talent
【伯利兹】 Bólìzī 〈名〉Belize [a central American country]
【伯母】 bómǔ 〈名〉aunt [wife of father's elder brother]
【伯婆】 bópó 〈名〉〈方〉❶ great-aunt; grand-aunt [wife of paternal grandfather's elder brother] ❷ aunt [wife of elder brother of husband's father]
【伯仲】 bózhòng 〈名〉〈书〉the first and the second elder brother—not much difference: 不分~ be equally/evenly matched; be much the same; be on a par ‖ 相~ be about the same ‖ ~之间 about the same; almost on a par; almost equally-matched
〖~叔季〗 bó-zhòng-shū-jì 〈名〉eldest, second, third and youngest of brothers; sequence of brothers; order of seniority among brothers
【伯祖】 bózǔ 〈名〉great-uncle; grand-uncle [paternal grandfather's elder brother]
〖~母〗 bózǔmǔ 〈名〉great-aunt; grand-aunt [wife of paternal grandfather's elder brother]

驳¹ bó

〈动〉refute; contradict; gainsay; rebut: ~得体无完肤 refute down to the last point; tear sb's argument to pieces ‖ 我~得他无话可说。My refutation left him speechless. ⇨~论;反~;批~

驳² bó

〈形〉❶〈书〉parti-coloured; variegated: ⇨斑~ ❷ heterogeneous; mixed; motley: ⇨~杂

驳[3] bó ❶〈动〉transport by barge/lighter; barge; lighter: ⇨～运 ❷〈名〉barge; lighter: 铁～ iron barge ‖ 油～ petroleum lighter ❸〈动〉〈方〉extend or widen (a bank or dyke)

【驳岸】bó'àn 〈名〉low stone wall protecting an embankment from erosion by water; (bank) revetment

【驳斥】bóchì 〈动〉refute; rebut; contradict: ～对方 refute/contradict an opponent ‖ ～谎言/谬论 refute a lie/fallacy ‖ ～论点 confute/rebut/refute an argument ‖ ～一个学说 refute a doctrine; disprove a theory ‖ ～一种说法 contradict/argue against a statement

【驳船】bóchuán 〈名〉lighter; barge: 一只～ a lighter/barge ‖ 装卸～ handle a lighter ‖ ～队 barge train

【驳辞】bócí 〈名〉counter argument; refutation

【驳倒】bódǎo 〈动〉demolish sb's argument; beat sb in argument; confute; refute; outargue: ～论点 knock the bottom out of an argument; refute an argument ‖ ～一种理论 explode a theory ‖ 用事实～对方 confute/refute one's opponent by facts; score off the opponent by facts ‖ 她～了我们的观点。She demolished our argument. ‖ 真理是驳不倒的。Truth is irrefutable.

【驳骨松】bógǔsōng 〈名〉[植物] beefweed

【驳回】bóhuí 〈动〉❶ turn down/reject (a proposal, etc); refuse to accept/approve: ～建议 overrule a proposal ‖ ～请求 reject a request ‖ ～专利申请 reject a patent application ❷ [法律] overrule; reject: ～上诉,维持原判 dismiss/reject an appeal and uphold the original verdict ‖ ～申诉 ignore a complaint ‖ 判决被最高法院～。The judgement was overruled by the Supreme Court.

【驳价】bójià 〈动〉(of a buyer) haggle over prices; counter offer: 他从不～。He never bargains over prices.

【驳诘】bójié 〈动〉dispute and interrogate; refute with questions

【驳壳枪】bókéqiāng 〈名〉Mauser pistol [a kind of pistol capable of continuous fire and packed in a wooden box which can be fixed at the back of the pistol as buttstock when shooting]

【驳论】bólùn 〈动〉explain one's views by refuting opposite views

【驳面子】bó miànzi 〈动〉not spare sb's face; not show due respect for sb's feelings by refusing to do a favour, etc; offend sb's sensibilities by speaking out: 我只是说了句实话,并不是有意驳他的面子。I had no intention to hurt his feelings; I just told the truth.

【驳难】bónàn 〈动〉〈书〉condemn as false; refute and censure; question and disprove

【驳卸】bóxiè 〈动〉unload by barge/lighter

【驳议】bóyì ❶〈动〉criticize and correct; rebut; refute ❷〈名〉(written) criticism; rebuttal; refutation

【驳运】bóyùn 〈动〉transport by lighter; lighter: ～业务 lightering operation

〖～费〗bóyùnfèi 〈名〉lighterage

【驳杂】bózá 〈形〉heterogeneous; multifarious; mixed: 品种～ be heterogeneous in variety

【驳正】bózhèng 〈动〉〈书〉criticize and correct; refute and correct

帛 bó 〈名〉〈书〉silk: 布～ cottons and silks; clothing ⇨玉～

【帛画】bóhuà 〈名〉〈古〉painting on silk

【帛书】bóshū 〈名〉〈古〉book copied on silk

瓟 bó 〈名〉❶〈书〉small melon ❷〈古〉a kind of grass mentioned in ancient books

泊[1] bó 〈动〉❶ be/lie at anchor; anchor; moor; berth: 把船～在海湾 anchor the boat in a bay ‖ 那只船～在那儿等着装货。The ship is at anchor for loading. ⇨停～ ❷ stay for a time: ⇨漂～ ❸〈方〉park: ～车 park a car

泊[2] bó 〈形〉indifferent to fame and gain; tranquil and without ambition: ⇨淡～

⇨pō

【泊车】bóchē 〈动〉park a car or other motor vehicle

【泊地】bódì 〈名〉[交通] anchor ground; anchorage; mooring: 私人～ private moorings

【泊位】bówèi 〈名〉[交通] berth; berthage; parking place/stall: 一个～ a berth; a parking slot ‖ 深水～ deep-water berth

〖～费〗bówèifèi 〈名〉anchorage; berthage; parking berth/stall fee

〖～使用率〗bówèi shǐyònglǜ 〈名〉berth occupancy

柏 bó

⇨bǎi; bò

【柏拉图主义】Bólātúzhǔyì 〈名〉Platonism: 新～ Neoplatonism

【柏林】Bólín 〈名〉Berlin [capital of Germany]

〖～墙〗Bólínqiáng 〈名〉Berlin Wall

勃 bó 〈形〉〈书〉exuberant; flourishing; thriving; vigorous; prosperous: ⇨蓬～

【勃勃】bóbó 〈形〉thriving; exuberant; vigorous; full of vitality: 生机～ full of life; full of vigour and vitality ⇨生气～;兴致～;野心～

【勃发】bófā 〈动〉❶ thrive; prosper: 生机～ be full of vigour and vitality; be dynamic ‖ 诗兴～ be seized with a sudden desire to write poetry ‖ 英姿～ dashing and spirited ❷ break out; happen suddenly; erupt: ～事件 sudden incidents ‖ 中古时期欧洲曾鼠疫～,死了许多人。A plague once broke in medieval Europe and claimed a large number of lives.

【勃郎宁】bólángníng 〈名〉Browning (pistol): ～自动步枪 Browning automatic rifle (BAR)

【勃然】bórán 〈形〉❶ vigorous; prosperous; thriving: 乡镇企业～而兴。Township and village enterprises quickly began to flourish. ❷ agitated; excited: ～不悦 be obviously unhappy/unpleased ‖ ～色变 be visibly stung all of a sudden; change colour suddenly

〖～大怒〗bórándànù 〈熟〉fly/get/go into a rage/fury; explode with rage; flare up; go into a fit of anger: 使某人～ make sb fly into a fury ‖ 听到那话他～。He went into a paroxysm of rage at the remarks. / His anger blazed forth/burst out when he heard that. / He was furious to hear it.

【勃谿】bóxī 〈动〉〈书〉family quarrel; squabble; tiff: 姑嫂～ tiff between the wife and her husband's sister

【勃豀】bóxī ＝ 勃谿 bóxī

【勃兴】bóxīng 〈动〉〈书〉rise suddenly; grow vigorously; flourish quickly: 高科技开发区的～ vigorous growth of the hi-tech development zones

钹 bó 〈名〉cymbals

铂 bó 〈名〉[化学] platinum (Pt): 二氧化～ platinum dioxide ‖ 硫酸～ platinum sulphate ‖ 氯化～ platinum chloride ‖ 氧化～ platinum oxide

【铂电极】bódiànjí 〈名〉[化学] platinum electrode

【铂坩埚】bógānguō 〈名〉platinum alloy crucible

【铂铑合金】bólǎo héjīn 〈名〉[冶金] platinum-rhodium alloy

【铂系金属】bóxì jīnshǔ 〈名〉[冶金] platinum metals

【铂铱合金】bóyī héjīn 〈名〉[冶金] platinum-iridium alloy

浡 bó 〈动〉〈书〉cheer up; display vigour

袯 bó

【袯襫】bóshì 〈名〉〈古〉palm-bark rain cape worn by peasants

舶 bó 〈名〉big boat; ocean-going ship: 船～ ships

【舶来品】bóláipǐn 〈名〉〈旧〉imports; foreign goods; sea-borne articles

脖 bó 〈名〉❶ neck ❷ sth in the shape of a neck: 烟囱拐～儿 angle/neck of the stovepipe

【脖颈儿】bógěngr 〈名〉back of the neck; nape

【脖梗儿】bógěngr ＝ 脖颈儿 bógěngr

【脖领儿】bólǐngr 〈名〉〈方〉collar (of a coat)

【脖子】bózi 〈名〉neck: 卡～ clutch at sb's throat ‖ 扭鸡～ twist/wring the chicken's neck ‖ 粗/长～ thick/long neck ‖ 齐～深的水 neck-deep water ‖ 她伸长～在人群中寻找孩子。She craned her neck to look for her child in the crowd. ‖ 雨水顺着我们的～往下淌。The rain was dripping down our necks.

B

博[1] bó ❶〈形〉big：宽衣～带（in）loose garments ❷〈形〉abundant；plentiful；rich：⇨地大物～；渊～ ❸〈形〉vast：土地之～ vast land ❹〈形〉extensive；wide：⇨～览群书 ❺〈动〉know widely；be erudite；be well-informed：⇨～古通今；～学

博[2] bó 〈动〉win；gain：～笑 just to gain a laugh（from）‖以～欢心 just to win sb's enjoyment/favour

博[3] bó 〈动〉❶ play：～弈 play chess/go ❷ gamble：～徒 gambler‖善～之人 invincible gambler

【博爱】bó'ài 〈名〉universal fraternity/love/brotherhood；caritas：提倡～ advocate universal fraternity

【博采众长】bócǎi-zhòngcháng 〈熟〉discover and make use of the strong points of all others

【博采众议】bócǎi-zhòngyì 〈熟〉adopt good suggestions from all

【博彩】bócǎi 〈动〉〈婉〉gamble

〖～税〗bócǎishuì 〈名〉betting duty；gambling tax；tax on bets and sweeps

【博茨瓦纳】Bócíwǎnà 〈名〉Botswana

〖～共和国〗Bócíwǎnà Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Botswana

〖～人〗Bócíwǎnàrén 〈名〉Botswanian；Botswanan

【博大】bódà 〈形〉❶ broad；extensive：胸怀～ be broad-minded ❷ abundant；rich：⇨～精深

〖～精深〗bódà-jīngshēn 〈形〉broad；extensive and profound：他的学问～。He has extensive and profound knowledge.

【博导】bódǎo 〈名〉〈简称〉doctoral tutor ⇨博士生导师

【博得】bódé 〈动〉win；gain：～满场喝彩 bring down the gallery/house；win plaudits‖～名誉 make a reputation‖～同情 win sympathy‖～信任 win the confidence（of）；secure sb's trust‖～阵阵掌声 command/draw rounds of applause‖～尊敬 conciliate/win the respect（of sb）‖他的演说～长时间的掌声。His speech elicited/drew long applause.‖他逐渐～她的欢心。He is gaining/winning her heart by degrees./He wormed himself into her favour.

【博而不精】bó'érbùjīng 〈动〉know something about everything；have extensive but superficial knowledge：他的知识～。His knowledge is an inch deep and a mile wide. / He is extensively but sketchily informed.

【博古】bógǔ ❶〈动〉be conversant in/with things of the past：～多识 be well-informed about history ❷〈名〉antique ❸〈名〉paintings of antiques ❹〈形〉of ancient style：～瓶 bottle of ancient style

〖～通今〗bógǔ-tōngjīn 〈熟〉be conversant with things both ancient and modern—be erudite and well-informed

【博览】bólǎn 〈动〉read extensively/widely：～兼收 read widely and absorb extensively

〖～群书〗bólǎn-qúnshū 〈熟〉read extensively/widely；be well-read

【博览会】bólǎnhuì 〈名〉fair；exhibition；exposition；expo：举办～ hold/run an exhibition‖主办～ organize an exhibition/fair‖国际～ international exhibition/fair‖世界～ world fair‖世界贸易～ World Trade Fair/Exhibition‖世界园艺～ International Horticultural Exposition

【博洽】bóqià 〈形〉〈书〉having broad knowledge；extremely knowledgeable；extensive and profound in learning；well-informed；erudite：～多闻 learned and well-informed；knowledgeable and experienced；widely conversant

【博取】bóqǔ 〈动〉try to gain/win；court：～欢心 curry favour；worm（oneself）into sb's favour‖～夸奖 angle for compliments‖～同情 seek sb's sympathy‖～信任 try to win sb's confidence

【博施济众】bóshī-jìzhòng 〈熟〉provide liberal relief to the poor

【博识】bóshí 〈形〉learned；erudite；well-informed

〖～洽闻〗bóshí-qiàwén 〈熟〉learned and well-informed；knowledgeable and experienced

【博士】bóshì 〈名〉❶ doctor：攻读～ pursue a doctorate；work for a doctorate‖～论文 doctoral dissertation‖～生 doctoral candidate‖文学～ Doctor of Literature/Letters（Litt D）‖医学～ medical doctor（MD）‖哲学～ Doctor of Philosophy（PhD）❷〈旧〉expert：⇨茶～ ❸〈旧〉（court）academician

〖～后〗bóshìhòu 〈名〉post-doctoral student/research fellow；post-doc：～流动站 mobile centre/programme for post-doctoral research‖～研究 post-doctoral research/studies‖～研究员 post-doctoral（research）fellow

〖～生〗bóshìshēng 〈名〉doctoral student；phD candidate

〖～生导师〗bóshìshēng dǎoshī 〈名〉doctoral student adviser；doctoral tutor

〖～学位〗bóshì xuéwèi 〈名〉doctoral degree；doctorate：获得经济学～ earn/take one's doctorate in economics‖授予～ confer a doctor's degree（on/upon sb）；grant a doctorate（to sb）‖～授予单位 unit having the right to grant doctorates；doctorate-granting unit

【博闻强记】bówén-qiángjì 〈熟〉have wide learning and a retentive memory；have encyclopaedic knowledge and extraordinary（powers of）retention

【博闻强识】bówén-qiángzhì ＝ 博闻强记 bówén-qiángjì

【博闻强志】bówén-qiángzhì ＝ 博闻强记 bówén-qiángjì

【博物】bówù 〈名〉〈旧〉natural science [a general term for zoology, botany, mineralogy, physiology, natural history, etc]

〖～馆〗bówùguǎn 〈名〉museum：参观～ visit a museum‖军事～ military museum‖科学～ science museum‖（自然）历史～ museum of（natural）history‖人类学～ museum of anthropology‖现代美术～ museum of modern art‖～馆长 museum curator‖～学 museology‖你这收音机该进～了，早该买个新的了。This old radio of yours is a bit of a museum piece；it's about time you got a new one!

〖～院〗bówùyuàn 〈名〉museum：故宫～ Palace Museum

【博学】bóxué 〈形〉learned；erudite；well-informed：～多才 learned and versatile‖～多闻的人 man of wide information‖～之士 well-read man；learned scholar

〖～笃志〗bóxué-dǔzhì 〈熟〉study extensively with utter devotion/a firm determination/a strong will

【博雅】bóyǎ 〈形〉〈书〉learned；erudite；well-informed；knowledgeable：～精深 with extensive and profound knowledge‖～之士 erudite scholar；scholar of profound knowledge

【博弈】bóyì 〈动〉〈书〉play go；have a game of chess

【博引】bóyǐn 〈动〉quote/cite extensively：⇨旁征～

葧 bó →葧葧 pángbó

䳕 bó

【䳕鸽】bógē 〈名〉[动物] pigeon

【䳕鸪】bógū 〈名〉[动物] wood-pigeon

渤 Bó

【渤海】Bóhǎi 〈名〉Bohai Sea

〖～湾〗Bóhǎiwān 〈名〉Bohai Bay

【渤澥】Bóxiè 〈名〉ancient name for the Bohai Sea

搏 bó 〈动〉❶ fight；wrestle；combat；struggle：相～ fight against each other‖人生能有几回～！Few are the important struggles in one's life! —One should undertake the challenges in life in great earnest. ⇨～斗；拼～；肉～ ❷ beat；throb：⇨～动；脉～ ❸ pounce/fall on：如猛虎～羊 like a tiger pouncing upon a goat

【搏动】bódòng 〈动〉beat；throb；pulsate：心脏～正常。The heart beats regularly.

【搏斗】bódòu 〈动〉wrestle；fight；struggle；grapple：进行殊死～ make a desperate fight‖同歹徒进行顽强～ put up a stubborn fight with the ruffian‖与大自然～ struggle against nature‖与困难～ wrestle with difficulties‖与死神～ fight with death‖与特大洪水～ struggle with a disastrous flood‖改革派和保守派之间的生死～ life-and-death struggle between the reformers and the conservatives

【搏击】bójī 〈动〉struggle with；fight against：～风浪 battle against winds and waves；swim against strong waves

【搏杀】bóshā 〈动〉❶ fight with a weapon；combat ❷ [in chess/go games] be locked in a fierce contest

【搏噬】bóshì 〈动〉（of animals）fall/pounce on and bite

【搏战】bózhàn 〈动〉struggle；wrestle；contest

鲌 bó 〈名〉[动物] Spanish mackerel

镈 bó

【馎饦】 bótuō 〈名〉〈古〉a kind of cooked wheaten food

僰 Bó 〈名〉one of ancient minority peoples living in southwest China

箔 bó 〈名〉❶ woven screen/matting (of reeds, etc): 苇～ screen/matting of reeds ⇨席～ ❷ bamboo tray [for rearing silkworm]: ⇨蚕～ ❸ foil; tinsel: ⇨金～; 镀～; 银～ ❹ paper tinsel [burnt as offerings to the dead]: ⇨锡～

【箔材】 bócái 〈名〉[冶金] foil

【箔片】 bópiàn 〈名〉foil; chaff

魄 bó →落魄 luòbó
⇨pò; tuò

膊 bó 〈名〉upper arm: 两手抱～ with arms crossed in front of the chest and hands holding the shoulders or the upper arms ⇨赤～; 胳～

踣 bó 〈动〉〈书〉fall (down); tumble: 腹饥欲～ be staggering with hunger

镈 bó 〈名〉〈古〉❶ large bell used as a musical instrument ❷ hoe-like tool

薄[1] bó 〈动〉approach; near; draw near: ⇨～暮; 日～西山

薄[2] bó ❶〈形〉thin; flimsy: 像纸一样～ be as thin as paper ‖ ～板/墙/毯 thin board/wall/blanket ‖ ～金属板 thin sheet of metal ‖ ～面包片 thin slice of bread ‖ ～纸 thin paper; flimsy (paper); tissue paper ‖ ～～地抹上一层黄油 thinly spread with butter ‖ ～～一层胶 a thin layer of glue ‖ ～雾 thin mist ‖ 湖面上结了一层～冰。Thin ice filmed the lake. ‖ 牛排切得太～了。The steaks are cut too thin. ‖ 山顶上～雾缭绕。A veil of mist wreathed the hilltops. ❷〈形〉slight; meagre; small: ～施粉黛 wear a little makeup; touch up faintly ‖ 这份礼显得太～了。The gift seems too meagre. ‖ 他工资不～。He earns decent wages. ⇨～技; ～利多销; 微～ ❸〈形〉unkind; ungenerous: 待人不～ treat sb quite well ‖ 你待我不～,我却无以回报。I regret not having any opportunity to reciprocate your generous kindness (to me). ❹〈动〉reduce: ～赋税 reduce the tax ❺〈动〉despise; belittle; treat shabbily: 虽不喜欢也不能～待了他。We cannot despise him though he is not to our liking. ⇨鄙～; 厚此～彼; 厚今～古 ❻〈形〉frivolous; unstately: ⇨轻～ ❼〈形〉harsh: ⇨刻～
⇨báo; bò

【薄壁组织】 bóbì zǔzhī 〈名〉[植物] parenchyma

【薄产】 bóchǎn 〈名〉〈书〉small property; meagre family ownings

【薄惩】 bóchéng 〈名〉mild punishment

【薄待】 bódài 〈动〉treat ungenerously/meanly/shabbily: 我从来没有～你。I have never been ungenerous to you.

【薄地】 bódì 〈名〉poor/unfertile land; thin soil

【薄海欢腾】 bóhǎi-huānténg ＝ 薄海同欢 bóhǎi-tónghuān

【薄海同欢】 bóhǎi-tónghuān 〈熟〉the whole nation joins in the jubilation; the jubilation reaches every corner of the country

【薄厚】 bóhòu 〈动〉treat casually or with kindness

【薄技】 bójì 〈名〉〈谦〉little/slight skill: 家产万贯,不如～在身。A little skill is better than a great fortune.

【薄浆】 bójiāng 〈名〉[建筑] grout; larry: ～混合料 grout mix

【薄酒】 bójiǔ 〈名〉light wine; weak wine: ～一杯,略表敬意。This small cup of wine is just a token of my respect.

【薄礼】 bólǐ 〈名〉〈谦〉humble present/gift; modest gift: 些许～,敬请笑纳。Please accept my humble gift.

【薄利】 bólì 〈名〉narrow/slim/thin margin; small/poor profit: 获～ make meagre profits ‖ 这是一家～商店。This is a shop operating on a small profit margin.

〖～多销〗 bólì-duōxiāo 〈熟〉small profits but quick returns/turnover; quick return and small margin; larger sales at a small profit; cut down the profit margin to sell more: 依靠～ depend on high volume to compensate for very narrow profit margins on merchandise

【薄面】 bómiàn 〈名〉〈谦〉for my sake: 看在我～上,原谅他这一次吧。For my sake, please forgive him this time. / Please forgive him on my account.

【薄命】 bómìng 〈形〉(usu of women) born under an unlucky star; born unlucky; ill-fated: 自古红颜多～。Beautiful women have mostly been ill-fated/unfortunate since ancient times.

【薄膜】 bómó 〈名〉❶ film: ～材料 thin-film material ‖ ～覆盖栽培 plastic-sheet-covered cultivation ‖ 透明～ transparent film ⇨塑料～ ❷ membrane

〖～半导体〗 bómó bàndǎotǐ 〈名〉thin-film semiconductor

〖～存储器〗 bómó cúnchǔqì 〈名〉film memory/storage

〖～电阻器〗 bómó diànzǔqì 〈名〉film resistor

〖～工艺〗 bómó gōngyì 〈名〉thin-film technology

〖～光学〗 bómó guāngxué 〈名〉[物理] film optics

〖～集成电路〗 bómó jíchéng diànlù 〈名〉thin-film integrated circuit

〖～技术〗 bómó jìshù 〈名〉thin-film technique

〖～理论〗 bómó lǐlùn 〈名〉[物理] film theory

〖～物理学〗 bómó wùlǐxué 〈名〉thin-film physics

〖～纤维〗 bómó xiānwéi 〈名〉film fibre

【薄暮】 bómù 〈名〉dusk; twilight: ～时分 at twilight ‖ ～已消失在黑暗中。The twilight has merged into darkness.

【薄片】 bópiàn 〈名〉thin slice; thin section: 切成～ cut into thin slices

【薄情】 bóqíng 〈形〉inconsistent in love; fickle

〖～寡义〗 bóqíng-guǎyì 〈熟〉cold; aloof; ungrateful; lacking in feeling; faithless; heartless: ～之人 man of ingratitude; ingrate

〖～人〗 bóqíngrén 〈名〉fickle/heartless lover

【薄弱】 bóruò 〈形〉weak; frail; vulnerable: 加强生产中的～环节 strengthen the weak links in production ‖ ～之处 vulnerable point/spot ‖ 技术力量～ lack qualified technical personnel ‖ 意志～ feeble-minded; weak-willed; weak of mind ‖ 意志～的人 weak character

【薄胎瓷器】 bótāi cíqì 〈名〉eggshell china/porcelain

【薄田】 bótián 〈名〉infertile/poor land; unproductive field

【薄物细故】 bówù-xìgù 〈名〉〈书〉trifles; trivialities; trivia

【薄雾】 bówù 〈名〉haze; mist; light/tenuous/thin/wispy fog: ～笼罩着山丘。Thin haze veiled the hills.

【薄晓】 bóxiǎo 〈名〉daybreak; dawn

【薄行】 bóxíng ❶〈名〉frivolous conduct ❷〈形〉frivolous; dissipated: ～之徒 frivolous and faithless guy

【薄幸】 bóxìng 〈形〉〈书〉inconstant in love; fickle; capricious; heartless: ～无情 be ungrateful/heartless ‖ ～的人 fickle lover

【薄油层】 bóyóucéng 〈名〉oil sheet

【薄葬】 bózàng 〈动〉make a simple burial for the people who are dead; have a funeral for the dead at little expense: 提倡厚养～ advocate generously providing for one's parents in their lifetime and a simple burial when they die

礴 bó →磅礴 bìbó

髆 bó 〈名〉〈书〉shoulder

欂 bó

【欂栌】 bólú 〈古〉＝ 斗拱 dǒugǒng

襮 bó 〈书〉❶〈动〉expose ❷〈名〉appearance

礴 bó →磅礴 pángbó

bǒ

尥 bǒ 〈书〉＝ 跛 bǒ

跛 bǒ 〈形〉lame; limping: ～得厉害 have a bad limp; limp badly ‖ ～着一条腿 be lame in one leg ‖ ～着走 walk lame; limp along ‖ 他略微有点～。He had a slight limp.

【跛鳖千里】 bǒbiē-qiānlǐ 〈熟〉a lame tortoise can crawl a thousand miles—success can be achieved by effort; persistence ensures success; perseverance means victory

【跛脚】 bǒjiǎo ❶〈名〉lame/limping foot ❷〈动〉be lame (in the foot); limp: 因患风湿病而～ be crippled with rheumatism ‖

士兵因受伤而～。The soldier is lame/limping from a wound.
〖～鸭〗 bǒjiǎoyā 〈名〉lame duck—be helpless; be useless: ～总统 lame-duck president
【跛腿】 bǒtuǐ ❶〈名〉lame/limping leg ❷〈动〉be lame (in the leg); limp
【跛行】 bǒxíng 〈动〉walk lame; walk with a limp; have a limp
【跛子】 bǒzi 〈名〉lame person; cripple: 变成～ fall/go lame
【跛足】 bǒzú ＝跛脚 bǒjiǎo

簸 bǒ 〈动〉winnow; fan: ～麦子 winnow the chaff away; winnow wheat
⇨bò
【簸荡】 bǒdàng 〈动〉bump and sway; roll; rock: 小船在大海上～。The boat was tossed at sea.
【簸动】 bǒdòng 〈动〉winnow; jolt; bump; shake
【簸箩】 bǒluo 〈名〉shallow basket; pan woven from bamboo
【簸弄】 bǒnong 〈动〉❶ fiddle (with hands) ❷ stir up: ～是非 stir things up; stir up trouble; sow discord by gossiping
【簸扬】 bǒyáng 〈动〉winnow
〖～机〗 bǒyángjī 〈名〉winnower; fanning mill

bò

柏 bò →黄柏 huángbò
⇨bǎi; bó

薄 bò
⇨báo; bó
【薄荷】 bòhe 〈名〉field mint; mint; peppermint: ～香烟 menthol cigarette
〖～醇〗 bòhechún 〈名〉[化学] menthol; peppermint camphor
〖～酱〗 bòhejiàng 〈名〉mint sauce
〖～糖〗 bòhetáng 〈名〉peppermint (drops); mint: 吃～ suck mint
〖～酮〗 bòhetóng 〈名〉[化学] menthone
〖～油〗 bòheyóu 〈名〉peppermint (oil)

檗 bò →黄檗 huángbò

擘 bò 〈名〉〈书〉thumb: ⇨巨～
【擘划】 bòhuà ＝擘画 bòhuà
【擘画】 bòhuà 〈动〉〈书〉arrange; plan; scheme; design
【擘肌分理】 bòjī-fēnlǐ 〈熟〉make a detailed/thorough analysis (of)

簸 bò
⇨bǒ
【簸箕】 bòji 〈名〉❶ winnowing basket/pan ❷ dustpan ❸ (of a fingerprint) loop

bo

卜 bo →萝卜 luóbo
⇨bǔ

啵 bo 〈助〉〈方〉[denoting consultation, request and command]: 你的主意多，给咱们想个办法，行～? You are a man of ideas. Try and think of a strategy for us, won't you?

bū

逋 bū 〈动〉〈书〉❶ flee; abscond; escape; disappear: ⇨～逃 ❷ owe; delay; evade; default (in/on); be in arrears (with); fall into arrears; be behind in payment: ⇨～欠
【逋客】 būkè 〈名〉〈书〉❶ fugitive; escapee ❷ hermit; recluse
【逋留】 būliú 〈动〉〈书〉stay; stop; be delayed from coming back: ～国外数载 stay abroad for many years
【逋欠】 būqiàn 〈动〉〈书〉delay payment due; be behind in payment; be in arrears; default (in/on): ～贷款 default on a loan ‖ ～税款 be in arrears with one's tax payment; delay paying one's tax
【逋峭】 būqiào 〈书〉＝峬峭 būqiào
【逋逃】 būtáo 〈书〉❶〈动〉flee; abscond ❷〈名〉fugitive
〖～薮〗 būtáosǒu 〈名〉〈书〉refuge for fugitives

峬 bū
【峬峭】 būqiào 〈形〉〈书〉(of one's demeanor, writing, etc) beautiful and graceful; elegant and stylish

庯 bū
【庯峭】 būqiào 〈书〉＝峬峭 būqiào

晡 bū 〈名〉〈书〉three to five in the afternoon; late afternoon

bú

不 bú →不 bù
⇨bù

醭 bú 〈名〉whitish mould (on the surface of soy sauce, vinegar, etc): 这瓶酱油长了一层～。This bottle of soy sauce is covered with a film of whitish mould.

bǔ

卜 bǔ 〈动〉❶ divine; tell fortune: 求神问～ pray to gods and consult the oracle ⇨～卦; 求签问～ ❷〈书〉choose; select: ～宅 choose a site for one's house ‖ 行期未～。The date of departure remains undecided. ❸ foretell; predict: 吉凶未～。It is hard to tell whether a lucky or evil fate is awaiting us. ‖ 胜败未～。It is still a tossup whether they will win.
⇨bo
【卜辞】 bǔcí 〈名〉oracle inscriptions of the Shang Dynasty (16th-11th century BC) on tortoise shells or animal bones
【卜骨】 bǔgǔ 〈名〉oracle bone
【卜卦】 bǔguà 〈动〉divine by the Eight Trigrams; tell fortune
【卜居】 bǔjū 〈动〉〈书〉choose/select a dwelling place: ～郊野 make one's home in the country
【卜课】 bǔkè 〈动〉divine; practise divination; resort to divination
【卜邻】 bǔlín 〈动〉select one's neighbourhood or neighbour: ～而居 select a good neighbourhood to live in
【卜筮】 bǔshì 〈动〉tell fortune by tortoise shell or straw
【卜宅】 bǔzhái 〈动〉decide on the site for a house/grave by divining
【卜筑】 bǔzhù 〈动〉〈书〉select a place to build one's house

卟 bǔ
【卟吩】 bǔfēn 〈名〉[化学] porphin
【卟啉】 bǔlín 〈名〉[生化] porphyrin
〖～症〗 bǔlínzhèng 〈名〉[医学] porphyria; porphyrism

补 bǔ ❶〈动〉mend; patch; repair; darn: ～补丁 patch up; put a patch on ‖ ～车胎 patch up/mend a puncture; fix/repair a flat ‖ ～洞 sew up a hole (in) ‖ ～锅 tinker a pan ‖ ～袜子 darn socks ‖ ～衣服 patch clothes ‖ 小修小～ make petty repairs ‖ 修桥～路 repair bridges and mend roads ‖ 这双鞋没法～了。The shoes are past mending. ‖ 她几针就把衣服袖子～好了。She quickly mended the coat sleeve with a few stitches. ⇨修～ ❷〈动〉fill; supply; make up for: ～交税款 pay the taxes in arrears; pay an overdue tax ‖ ～空缺 fill up a vacancy/gap ‖ ～漏洞 fill/plug the leak ‖ 缺什么～什么 supply whatever is needed; make up for whatever is missing ‖ 我们小组还得～两个人。Our group needs two more people. ⇨～缺; ～足; 取长～短 ❸〈动〉nourish: ～元气 help restore vitality ‖ 你刚出院，得～～身体。You should build/tone up your health (with some tonics) after your release from

hospital. ⇨～药;滋～ ❹〈名〉〈书〉benefit; help: ⇨～益;于事无～

【补白】bǔbái ❶〈名〉filler (in a newspaper or magazine): ～图案 tailpiece ‖ 明天报上仍需两篇～。We still need two more filler items for tomorrow's newspaper. ❷〈动〉make further exposition/explanation: 这件事我来～几句。I'd like to add a few words on the matter.

【补版】bǔbǎn 〈动〉[印刷] mend

【补办】bǔbàn 〈动〉make up; do sth after the proper time for it in order to make up: ～工作证 apply for a work permit afterwards ‖ ～住院手续 complete the paper work/formalities for admission to hospital after the patient has been put in a ward

【补报】bǔbào 〈动〉❶ make a report after the event; make a supplementary report ❷ repay a kindness: ～父母养育之恩 repay one's parents for their loving care ❸ make up for registration: 过期不予～。Late registration is not accepted.

【补编】bǔbiān 〈名〉supplement; annex: 文件的～ annex to the documents

【补差】bǔchā ❶〈动〉grant the margin ❷〈名〉supplementary pension; payment to make up a difference in remuneration

【补偿】bǔcháng 〈动〉compensate; reimburse; redress; recompense; make up for: ～差额 make up a deficiency ‖ ～伤害 redress the harm ‖ ～损失 offset/recover the damage/loss; be reimbursed for the damage; *make compensation for sb's loss* ‖ 得到～ get compensation; obtain redress ‖ 提供～ offer redress ‖ 寻求～ seek redress ‖ 要求～ claim compensation ‖ ～交易税 *compensatory transaction tax* ‖ ～项目 *offset item* ‖ ～协议 *indemnity agreement* ‖ 额外/合理的～ extra/fair compensation ‖ 伤残～ disability compensation ‖ 用户专属～ remedies exclusive to the user ‖ 失去健康是无法～的。*Nothing can compensate for the loss of one's health.* ‖ 我已得到全部～。I have been reimbursed in full.

〖～保险〗bǔcháng bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉indemnity insurance

〖～措施〗bǔcháng cuòshī 〈名〉*indemnifying/indemnity/compensatory measure*: 采取积极～ take active indemnifying measures

〖～电流〗bǔcháng diànliú 〈名〉*compensating current*

〖～电路〗bǔcháng diànlù 〈名〉compensating circuit

〖～电容器〗bǔcháng diànróngqì 〈名〉compensation condenser

〖～电压〗bǔcháng diànyā 〈名〉*offset voltage*

〖～电阻〗bǔcháng diànzǔ 〈名〉compensating resistance

〖～费〗bǔchángfèi 〈名〉compensatory payment; compensation

〖～汇率〗bǔcháng huìlǜ 〈名〉*compensation exchange rate*

〖～基金〗bǔcháng jījīn 〈名〉compensation fund

〖～教育〗bǔcháng jiàoyù 〈名〉compensatory education

〖～金〗bǔchángjīn 〈名〉*compensation amounts/payment*

〖～贸易〗bǔcháng màoyì 〈名〉compensation trade; compensatory trade; counter trade: ～合同 compensation trade contract

〖～期〗bǔchángqī 〈名〉*payout period*

〖～税〗bǔchángshuì 〈名〉compensating duty; compensatory tax

〖～效应〗bǔcháng xiàoyìng 〈名〉*compensation effect*

〖～性关税〗bǔchángxìng guānshuì 〈名〉compensatory customs duty; compensating tariff

〖～制度〗bǔcháng zhìdù 〈名〉*compensation system*

〖～装置〗bǔcháng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉compensation device

【补充】bǔchōng ❶〈动〉replenish; supplement; complement; fill up: ～兵员损失 *replace losses of men* ‖ ～存货 replenish the stock ‖ ～供给 replenish the supply ‖ ～人力 replenish manpower ‖ ～生力军/新鲜血液 infuse/instil new personnel/blood (into) ‖ ～收入 *supplement one's income* ‖ ～师资 replenish teaching staff ‖ ～体力 regain one's strength ‖ ～营养 supplement nutrition ‖ 互为～ be the complement of each other ‖ 互相～ *complement each other; be mutually complementary* ‖ 作为社会主义经济的～ serve as a supplement to the socialist economy ‖ 他～说那件事一定要保密。He added that the matter must be kept secret. ‖ 她服用维生素以～饮食营养。She supplements her diet with vitamin tablets. ‖ 这是对前一个问题的～。This supplements the previous question. ❷〈形〉additional; supplementary; *complementary*: ～报道 *follow-up report* ‖ ～登记 supplementary registration ‖ ～规定 additional regulations ‖ ～合同 supplementary contract ‖ ～判决 supplementary judgement ‖ ～声明/习题 supplementary declaration/exercises ‖ ～说明 additional remarks ‖ ～条款 supplementary clauses/provisions ‖ ～资金 replenishments

〖～读物〗bǔchōng dúwù 〈名〉supplementary reading material

〖～规定〗bǔchōng guīdìng 〈名〉additional regulations; supplementary provisions

〖～计划〗bǔchōng jìhuà 〈名〉supplementary plan: 执行～ carry out the supplementary plan

〖～条款〗bǔchōng tiáokuǎn 〈名〉subsidiary; supplementary provisions

〖～协议〗bǔchōng xiéyì 〈名〉supplementary agreement

【补丁】bǔding 〈名〉patch: 一块～ a patch ‖ 打～ *patch up*; sew on a patch ‖ 肘部的～ patch on the elbow ‖ 牛仔裤膝盖上有一块～。The jeans had a patch at the knee. ‖ 这件上衣～摞～,他穿了好多年。With patch on patch, the coat has lasted him many years.

【补钉】bǔding ＝ 补丁 bǔding

【补发】bǔfā 〈动〉❶ supply (what is lost); reissue: ～丢失的工作证 *reissue a work permit to replace the lost one* ‖ 工具丢失,不予～。Tools will not be reissued if lost. ❷ furnish supplementary supply; pay retroactively: ～工资 issue back/retroactive pay

【补肥】bǔféi 〈名〉supplementary fertilizer

【补付】bǔfù 〈动〉make a deferred payment

【补格】bǔgé 〈名〉[数学] *complemented lattice*

【补锅匠】bǔguōjiàng 〈名〉tinker

【补过】bǔguò 〈动〉make up for one's mistakes; make amends for one's faults: ⇨将功～

【补花】bǔhuā 〈名〉[工美] appliqué

【补给】bǔjǐ ❶〈动〉provide; supply; replenish; fit out: 靠打针～营养 give supplementary nutrition by injection ❷〈名〉[军事] provision; supply; replenishment: ～不足 run short of supplies ‖ 燃料～ fuel supplies ‖ 部队被困隘口,～开始告缺。The army was trapped in the pass and began to run short of supplies.

〖～仓库〗*bǔjǐ cāngkù* 〈名〉*supply depot*

〖～船〗bǔjǐchuán 〈名〉supply ship

〖～点〗bǔjǐdiǎn 〈名〉supply point

〖～港〗bǔjǐgǎng 〈名〉*port of recruit/supply*

〖～品〗bǔjǐpǐn 〈名〉supplies: 提供/用完～ furnish/exhaust supplies ‖ 民用～ civilian supplies ‖ 医药～ medical supplies ‖ 饮食～ dietary supplement

〖～系统〗bǔjǐ xìtǒng 〈名〉supply system

〖～线〗bǔjǐxiàn 〈名〉[军事] supply line/route; line of supply; pipeline

〖～站〗bǔjǐzhàn 〈名〉❶ supply depot ❷ [军事] staging post

【补剂】bǔjì 〈名〉tonic: 人参～ ginseng tonic

【补假】bǔjià 〈动〉❶ take deferred holidays ❷ carry out procedures for leave retroactively

【补角】bǔjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] supplementary angle

【补救】bǔjiù 〈动〉redeem; redress; remedy; make up (for): 采取～措施 take remedial action/measures ‖ 无法～ be beyond remedy ‖ 想出～方法 work/think out a remedy ‖ 用尽一切～办法 *exhaust all remedies* ‖ ～办法 *remedial measure*; corrective; remedy; means of redress

【补苴】bǔjū 〈动〉〈书〉❶ mend; patch ❷ make up (for deficiencies)

〖～罅漏〗bǔjū-xiàlòu 〈熟〉make up for deficiencies

【补考】bǔkǎo 〈动〉take a make-up exam: ～历史 *take a make-up exam in history* ‖ ～费 *repeat exam fee*

【补课】bǔkè 〈动〉❶ make up (for) missed lessons: 帮助学生～ help students make up missed lessons ❷ do once again sth not well done; *make up for*: 工作不合格的要～。Any inferior work must be brought up to the standard.

【补漏】bǔlòu 〈动〉❶ patch a leak(age); repair a leak ❷ plug *up a leakage*; close/plug *a loophole*: ～纠偏 plug loopholes in work and rectify deviations

【补炉】bǔlú 〈名〉[冶金] fettling

【补码】bǔmǎ 〈名〉[数学] complement; complemental code

【补苗】bǔmiáo 〈动〉[农业] fill the gaps with seedlings

【补偏救弊】bǔpiān-jiùbì 〈熟〉remedy deviations and rectify errors; *amend defects and faults to rectify a deviation and correct* an error

【补票】bǔpiào 〈动〉buy one's ticket after boarding a train or other vehicle or after having sat down at a show

〖～费〗bǔpiàofèi 〈名〉supplemental fee

【补品】bǔpǐn 〈名〉tonic: 高级～ quality tonics

【补气】 bǔqì 〈动〉build up vital energy; nourish one's vitality
【补葺】 bǔqì 〈动〉repair; renovate: 房屋～一新。The house looked brand new after renovation.
【补情】 bǔqíng 〈动〉repay a kindness; reward for a kindness or favour
【补缺】 bǔquē 〈动〉❶ fill a vacancy/job slot ❷ bridge the gap; make up deficiencies: ～堵漏 supply deficiencies and plug loopholes
〖～选举〗 bǔquē xuǎnjǔ 〈名〉by-election
【补色】 bǔsè 〈名〉complementary colour
【补税】 bǔshuì 〈动〉pay the tax that is overdue or evaded
【补体】 bǔtǐ 〈名〉[医学] complement (in blood serum): ～成分缺乏 complement component deficiency ‖ ～结合实验 complement fixation test
【补贴】 bǔtiē 〈动〉subsidize: ～家用 augment/supplement the family income ‖ 减少/增加～ reduce/increase the subsidies‖ 提供大量～ provide massive subsidy ‖ 出口/贸易～ export/trade subsidy ‖ 风险～ risk premium ‖ 工资外～ supplement to one's wages ‖ 伙食～ food subsidies ‖ 加班～ overtime allowance ‖ 价格/粮食～ price/grain subsidy ‖ 交通～ traffic allowance ‖ 生活～ cost-of-living allowances; subsistence allowances ‖ 现金～ cash allowance/subsidy ‖ 信贷～ subsidized credit ‖ 住房～ housing subsidy ‖ 他们依靠政府～维持生存。They depend on government subsidies for their survival.
〖～价格〗 bǔtiē jiàgé 〈名〉subsidized price
【补习】 bǔxí 〈动〉take a remedial course: ～功课 make up for missed lessons ‖ ～科目 remedial courses
〖～班〗 bǔxíbān 〈名〉remedial class: 高考～ remedial class for the college entrance examination
〖～学校〗 bǔxí xuéxiào 〈名〉remedial school
【补鞋匠】 bǔxiéjiàng 〈名〉cobbler
【补泻】 bǔxiè 〈名〉[中医] reinforcing and reducing methods (in acupuncture, etc)
【补休】 bǔxiū 〈动〉have deferred days off; take delayed holidays
【补修】 bǔxiū 〈动〉make up a (flunked) course: ～不及格的课程 repeat failed courses
【补选】 bǔxuǎn 〈动〉hold a by-election (for): ～人大代表 hold a by-election for a deputy to the People's Congress
【补血】 bǔxuè 〈动〉build/enrich/nourish the blood
〖～剂〗 bǔxuèjì 〈名〉blood/haematic tonic; haematic
〖～药〗 bǔxuèyào 〈名〉haematinic; haematic
【补牙】 bǔyá ❶〈动〉fill a tooth (cavity); have a tooth filled ❷〈名〉tooth filling
【补养】 bǔyǎng 〈动〉take nourishing food/tonics to build up one's health
【补药】 bǔyào 〈名〉tonic; invigorator: 一付～ a (prescribed dose of) tonic ‖ 吃～ take one's tonic
【补液】 bǔyè ❶〈动〉give fluid infusion ❷〈名〉liquid tonic: 营养～ liquid tonic
【补遗】 bǔyí 〈名〉addendum; supplement: 《唐诗～》*Addendum to Tang Poems* ‖ 这本词典的新版本附有长达 50 页的～。The new edition of the dictionary includes a 50-page addendum.
【补益】 bǔyì 〈书〉❶〈名〉benefit; help: 大有～ be of great help ❷〈动〉be of help; benefit: ～国家 benefit the nation ❸〈动〉tonify: ～肝肾 tonify the liver and kidney
【补语】 bǔyǔ 〈名〉〈语言〉complement
【补正】 bǔzhèng 〈动〉supplement and correct: ～如下 make the following corrections and/or improvements
【补种】 bǔzhòng 〈动〉reseed; resow; replant (to fill in the gaps)
〖～机〗 bǔzhòngjī 〈名〉reseeder
【补助】 bǔzhù ❶〈动〉subsidize: ～困难学生 subsidize needy students ❷〈名〉subsidy; allowance; benefit: 一笔～ a sum of allowance ‖ 接受～ receive subsidy ‖ 申请～ apply for a grant of money ‖ 困难～ hardship grant ‖ 取暖～ heating subsidy ‖ 失业～ unemployment benefit ‖ 实物～ subsidy in kind ‖ 现金～ cash grant ‖ 学生～ student aid/assistance; scholarship ‖ 医疗～ medical benefit
〖～费〗 bǔzhùfèi 〈名〉subsidy
〖～金〗 bǔzhùjīn 〈名〉(supplementary) benefit; grant-in-aid; grant; subsidy: 提供大量～ provide a massive subsidy; grant a heavy subsidy ‖ 临时就业～ temporary employment subsidy ‖ 伤残～ disability subsidy; invalidity pension; disability pension
【补缀】 bǔzhuì 〈动〉mend; patch: 她把新布～在他的旧上衣上。She patched his old coat with a new piece of cloth.
【补妆】 bǔzhuāng 〈动〉freshen/touch up one's face/make-up
【补足】 bǔzú 〈动〉bring up to full strength; make up for a deficiency: ～亏空 make up for the deficit
〖～语〗 bǔzúyǔ 〈名〉complement: 宾语/主语～ object/subject complement

捕 bǔ 〈动〉catch; seize; arrest; capture; trap; hunt: ～蟹/鱼 catch crab/fish ‖ 他～到很多鱼。He had/made a good catch of fish. ‖ 过去这里可以～到獐子。People used to trap river deer here. ⇨～获;被～;追～
【捕虫叶】 bǔchóngyè 〈名〉[植物] insect-catching leaf
【捕房】 bǔfáng ＝ 巡捕房 xúnbǔfáng
【捕风捉影】 bǔfēng-zhuōyǐng 〈熟〉give chase to the wind and order the arrest of the shadows—spread rumours or act on unsubstantiated evidence
【捕获】 bǔhuò 〈动〉catch; capture; seize; hunt down and arrest: ～毒枭 capture a drug baron‖ ～猎物 capture one's prey ‖ ～逃犯 capture an escaped convict ‖ 当场～罪犯 catch the criminal red-handed/on the spot ‖ 被～的鸟 captive bird
〖～法〗 bǔhuòfǎ 〈名〉[法律] prize law; law of prize
〖～管辖权〗 bǔhuò guǎnxiáquán 〈名〉prize jurisdiction
〖～量〗 bǔhuòliàng 〈名〉catch: ～过大 excessive catch/amount of fishing ‖ 季节～ seasonal catch
【捕鲸】 bǔjīng 〈动〉whale; hunt whales
〖～叉〗 bǔjīngchā 〈名〉harpoon
〖～船〗 bǔjīngchuán 〈名〉whaling ship; whale catcher/chaser; whaler: ～队 whaling fleet ‖ ～员 whaleman
〖～炮〗 bǔjīngpào 〈名〉harpoon gun
〖～绳〗 bǔjīngshéng 〈名〉harpoon line
〖～协定〗 bǔjīng xiédìng 〈名〉whaling agreement
〖～业〗 bǔjīngyè 〈名〉whaling industry; whale fishery; whalery
【捕快】 bǔkuài 〈名〉〈旧〉captor in a *yamen*; constable
【捕捞】 bǔlāo 〈动〉catch; fish for (aquatic animals and plants): ～鱼虾 catch fish and shrimps ‖ ～地点 fishing site ‖ ～季节 catching season ‖ ～能力 fishing capacity
〖～许可证〗 bǔlāo xǔkězhèng 〈名〉fishing licence
【捕猎】 bǔliè 〈动〉hunt; trap; snare: 这种动物被～得快要灭绝了。The game is being hunted to the verge of extinction. ‖ 老虎擅长～。The tiger is an efficient hunter.
【捕拿】 bǔná 〈动〉arrest; apprehend; capture; catch: ～逃犯 capture escaped prisoners
【捕杀】 bǔshā 〈动〉catch and kill: 严禁～濒危动物。It is strictly forbidden to hunt for animals of endangered species.
【捕食】 bǔshí 〈动〉❶ hunt for food; prey (on): 狼成群结伙地～猎物。Wolves hunt in packs. ‖ 青蛙～昆虫。The frog preys on insects. ‖ 动物的～造成了被～动物种群的减少。Predation reduces the size of the prey population. ❷ hunt and eat: 鹿被狮子～了。The deer fell prey to the lion.
〖～动物〗 bǔshí dòngwù 〈名〉predator
〖～链〗 bǔshíliàn 〈名〉predator chain
〖～习性〗 bǔshí xíxìng 〈名〉[动物] predation
〖～压力〗 bǔshí yālì 〈名〉[动物] predation pressure
【捕鼠器】 bǔshǔqì 〈名〉mousetrap; rattrap
【捕头】 bǔtóu 〈名〉〈旧〉police officer; head constable (in former foreign concessions)
【捕役】 bǔyì ＝ 捕快 bǔkuài
【捕蝇草】 bǔyíngcǎo 〈名〉[植物] ❶ catchfly ❷ Venus's flytrap
【捕鱼】 bǔyú 〈动〉catch fish; fish: 出海～ go fishing on the sea ‖ 在河里～ fish in the river; fish a river ‖ 深海～ deep-sea fishing ‖ 这个海湾是～的好地方。The bay is a good place to fish from.
〖～场〗 bǔyúchǎng 〈名〉fishing ground; fishery; piscary
〖～权〗 bǔyúquán 〈名〉right of fishery; fishing right; fishery
〖～业〗 bǔyúyè 〈名〉fishing; fishery; fishing industry
【捕捉】 bǔzhuō 〈动〉❶ catch: ～海龟 fish for turtles ‖ ～老鼠/昆虫 catch mice/insects ❷ grasp; seize: ～机会 seek for/seize an opportunity ‖ ～镜头 take a candid shot ‖ ～信息 hunt for information ‖ ～战机 seize the right moment to attack ‖ 〈喻〉拍照时～婴儿的微笑 capture a baby's smile in a snapshot ‖ 这张照片真正～到了他们的干劲。That photo really caught their élan.

哺 bǔ

❶〈动〉feed (a baby); nurse ❷〈名〉food being chewed in one's mouth：吐～ spit out chewed food

【哺乳】bǔrǔ 〈动〉breast-feed; suckle; nurse：给孩子～ nurse/suckle one's baby ‖ 那只绵羊正在给羊羔～。The sheep is suckling her lamb.

〖～动物〗bǔrǔ dòngwù 〈名〉mammal; mammalian：～学 mammalogy; therology

〖～瓶〗bǔrǔpíng 〈名〉feeding bottle

〖～期〗bǔrǔqī 〈名〉lactation (period)

〖～室〗bǔrǔshì 〈名〉nursing room

【哺养】bǔyǎng 〈动〉〈书〉feed; rear：把婴儿交给她～ leave the baby under her feeding

【哺育】bǔyù 〈动〉❶ feed; nurse：～婴儿 feed the baby ❷ nurture; foster; raise：～儿女 nurture/rear one's children

鹔 bǔ

→地鹔 dìbǔ

堡 bǔ

⇨bǎo；pù

【堡子】bǔzi 〈名〉❶ town or village surrounded with protective earthen walls ❷ village

bù

不 bù

〈副〉❶ [used before verbs, adjectives and some adverbs to indicate negation] not; no：～参加选举 stay out of the election ‖ ～戴眼镜 not wear glasses ‖ ～到六十岁 not sixty yet; on the bright/better/right side of sixty ‖ ～到五块钱 under five *yuan* ‖ ～分种族、信仰或肤色 irrespective of race, creed or colour ‖ ～符合标准 fail to meet the criteria; not up to par/standard ‖ ～开心 be unhappy; in a pet ‖ ～肯 be unwilling/reluctant/disinclined (to do sth) ‖ ～轻易称赞 be chary of giving one's praise ‖ ～受外界干扰 be free from outside interference ‖ ～太合适 not be very appropriate ‖ ～为批评所动 be immune to criticism ‖ ～愿意 be reluctant/unwilling (to do); shrink from (doing sth) ‖ ～知道 not know; have no idea (of) ‖ 手气～佳 have some lousy hands ‖ ～粘底煎锅 non-stick frying pan ‖ ～完善的管理 faulty management ‖ ～改革就没有出路。There's no way out but reform. ‖ ～经灾难～知福。Misfortunes tell us what good fortune is. ‖ 你现在应该工作，而～是躺在床上。You should be working instead of lying in bed. ‖ 我～想去。I don't want to go. ‖ 我～会操作那台机器。I don't know how to run that machine. ❷ [inserted in a reduplication to show one's carlessness or indifference, often preceded by 什么] no matter (what, how, etc)：什么贵～贵的，我就要买。No matter how expensive it is, I'll have it. ‖ 不管你喜欢～喜欢，你都得干。Like it or not, you will have to do it. ‖ 信～信由你。Believe it or not. ❸ [used between two words either contrastive or similar in meaning] neither... nor...：～吃～喝 refuse to have any food or drink ⇨～三～四；～破～立；～言～语 ❹ [used before certain nouns to form an adjective]：～道德 immoral ‖ ～法 unlawful; lawless ‖ ～规则 irregular ‖ ～完整 incomplete ‖ ～幸 unlucky ❺ [used alone or with a particle in a negative response to a question] no：—他是学生吗？ —～，他不是。Is he a student? No, he isn't. ‖ —再来杯茶吧？ —～了，谢谢。How about another cup of tea? No more, thanks. ❻〈口〉[used at the end of a sentence to indicate doubt or question]：这本书他喜欢～？Does he like the book? ‖ 你去看电影～？Are you going to the cinema? ❼ [used between a verb and its complement to indicate that sth is impossible] can not：吃～饱，穿～暖 badly fed and clothed ‖ 打～开 refuse to open ‖ 没有她我活～下去。I can't live without her. ‖ 这划～来。It isn't worth it. ‖ 他什么事都做～好。He can do nothing right. ❽ [used between the same verbs or adjectives to form a question to be answered with "Yes" or "No"]：你吃点儿～吃？Do you want to eat some? ‖ 他走～走？Is he leaving? ‖ 我漂亮～漂亮？Am I beautiful? ❾ [used correlatively with 就 to indicate alteration] if not... (then); either... or...：～洗手就～许你吃晚饭。You shall not have supper unless you wash your hands. ‖ 他～生气就～抽烟。He never smokes unless he is angry. ‖ 他～是上课就是在写论文。He is either having class or writing his thesis. ❿〈方〉[only used in some polite formulae] don't; needn't：—非常感谢！ —不谢。Thank you very much. —Don't mention it. / You're welcome. ‖ —我也去吗？ —～用了。Shall I go as well? No, don't bother.

【不安】bù'ān 〈形〉❶ unpeaceful; unstable; upset：⇨动荡～ ❷ uneasy; disturbed; worried; restless：感到～ feel worried ‖ 精神～ be mentally disturbed ‖ 内心～ be inwardly/internally disturbed ‖ 深感～ be profoundly/deeply/greatly disturbed/agitated ‖ 她良心～。Her conscience pricks her. ‖ 调查结果令人～。The findings are disturbing. ‖ 被问及犯罪历史时，他～起来。When he was asked about his criminal past, he became agitated. ⇨坐立～ ❸〈套〉sorry：给你添了这么多麻烦，真是～。I'm sorry to have caused you so much trouble.

【不安于室】bù'ānyúshì 〈熟〉(for a married woman) seek to have (extramarital) affairs

【不谙世故】bù'ān-shìgù 〈熟〉know little of the world; be not familiar with the ways of the world; be unsophisticated：他不谙人情世故。He's not seen much of the world. / He has seen little of life.

【不谙世事】bù'ān-shìshì ＝ 不谙世故 bù'ān-shìgù

【不白之冤】bùbáizhīyuān 〈熟〉false accusation that has not been/cannot be righted; unrighted wrong; unredressed injustice/grievance：蒙受～ be grievously wronged; suffer from unredressed grievance; suffer from a gross injustice

【不败】bùbài 〈形〉unbeaten; undefeated：保持～的记录 hold an unbeaten/invincible record ‖ 以～的战绩进入下一轮 enter the next round undefeated

〖～之地〗bùbàizhīdì 〈熟〉invincible position：立于～ put oneself in an invincible position; remain unconquerable

【不饱和】bùbǎohé 〈形〉[化学] unsaturated

〖～标准电池〗bùbǎohé biāozhǔn diànchí 〈名〉[电学] unsaturated standard cell

〖～带〗bùbǎohédài 〈名〉[地质] unsaturated zone

〖～烃〗bùbǎohétīng 〈名〉[化学] unsaturated hydrocarbon

〖～现象〗bùbǎohé xiànxiàng 〈名〉[化学] unsaturation

【不卑不亢】bùbēi-bùkàng ＝ 不亢不卑 bùkàng-bùbēi

【不备】bùbèi 〈形〉unprepared; off guard：乘其～ catch sb off guard ‖ 伺其～ watch for a chance to take sb by surprise ‖ 他趁我～打了我一下。He struck me while I was off (my) guard. ⇨攻其～

【不比】bùbǐ 〈动〉❶ be inferior to：他在班里～任何人差。He's second to none in the class. ❷ be unlike; be different from：学习～玩耍，得下苦功夫。Unlike playing, study requires painstaking efforts.

〖～不知道，一比吓一跳〗bùbǐ bù zhīdào, yī bǐ xià yī tiào 〈熟〉if you don't compare, you're in the dark; once you do, you get a shock

【不必】bùbì 〈副〉not necessarily：～重复 need no repetition ‖ ～说 needless to say; it goes without saying ‖ ～着急 take it easy; there's no hurry ‖ ～小题大作。There's no need to make a fuss about it/to make a mountain out of a molehill. ‖ 你～介意。You don't have to care a bit/at all. ‖ 咱俩就～拘礼了。Let's dispense with formalities. ‖ 我只是有点不舒服，～担心。I'm just a bit under the weather, nothing to fret about.

【不避艰险】bùbì-jiānxiǎn 〈熟〉flinch/shrink from no difficulty or danger; make light of difficulties and perils; shun no trial or risk

【不变】bùbiàn 〈形〉unchanged; invariant：以～应万变 counter numerous changes with the same unchanged stance

〖～成本〗bùbiàn chéngběn 〈名〉fixed/constant cost

〖～价格〗bùbiàn jiàgé 〈名〉constant/fixed price

〖～因子〗bùbiàn yīnzǐ 〈名〉invariant factor

〖～资本〗bùbiàn zīběn 〈名〉constant/fixed capital

【不便】bùbiàn ❶〈形〉inconvenient; inappropriate; unsuitable：感到～ experience/suffer inconvenience; be put to inconvenience ‖ 毫无～之处 without the least inconvenience ‖ 交通～ have poor transport facilities ‖ 行动～ move with difficulty ‖ 那对我没有什么～。That's all right with me. ‖ 出门在外就得忍受许多～。You have to put up with a lot of inconveniences when away from home. ❷〈动〉be short of cash/money; lack money：手头～就吭声。Do let me know if you're hard up for money.

【不辨】bùbiàn 〈动〉make no distinction (between)

〖～清浑〗bùbiàn-qīnghún 〈熟〉fail to distinguish good from evil

〖～是非〗bùbiàn-shìfēi 〈熟〉be unable to tell right from

wrong; fail to make a distinction between right and wrong
〖～菽麦〗 bùbiàn-shūmài 〈熟〉 be unable to tell soy from wheat—lack the least bit of common/practical knowledge
【不才】 bùcái 〈书〉 ❶〈代〉〈谦〉 I: 恐怕～难当此任。I'm afraid I am incompetent for the job. ❷〈形〉 talentless; incapable: 我虽～,但愿为您效劳。I may have little talent, but I will be glad to offer you my services.
【不测】 bùcè 〈名〉 ❶ sth unexpected; sth unpredictable; sth unforeseen: 应付～事件 cope with unexpected incidents; meet accidental contingencies ⇨天有～风云 ❷ accident; contingency; mishap: 险遭～ have a narrow escape; be nearly killed ‖ 以备～ provide against contingencies ‖ 以防～ prepare against all eventualities ‖ 提高警惕,以防～ enhance/sharpen one's vigilance against any contingency
【不曾】 bùcéng 〈副〉 never; not yet: 我～受过这样的善待。Never before have I been treated so well. ‖ 我一生中～如此伤心过。I have never felt so unhappy all my life.
【不差累黍】 bùchā-lěishǔ 〈熟〉 not a whit of difference; not different by a hairbreadth; accurate in every particular; without the slightest error
【不差什么】 bùchà shénme ❶ almost all: 人～啦,咱们开会吧。Now that almost everyone is here, let's start our meeting. ❷〈方〉 almost; nearly: 全国省份～我全都去过。I've been to almost all the provinces of China. ❸〈方〉 common; ordinary; average: 这个县～的人还真没去过。The average person cannot have been to this county at all.
【不成】 bùchéng ❶ = 不行 ①② bùxíng ❷〈助〉 [used at the end of a rhetorical question beginning with 难道 or 莫非]: 没有计算机,难道我们就放弃～? Are we going to give it up just because we don't have a computer? ‖ 我真的错了～? Am I really wrong? ‖ 他还要上诉,莫非他被错判了～? He is determined to lodge an appeal. Has he been wrongly sentenced after all?
【不成比例】 bùchéng bǐlì 〈动〉 be disproportionate; be out of proportion
【不成材】 bù chéngcái 〈形〉 good-for-nothing; ne'er-do-well; worthless
【不成功,便成仁】 bù chénggōng biàn chéngrén 〈熟〉 either succeed or die; fight to win or die in the process; return with one's shield or upon it
【不成话】 bù chénghuà = 不像话 bù xiànghuà
【不成敬意】 bùchéng-jìngyì 〈熟〉 this is hardly sufficient to you; this can hardly express my respect to you [said at the mention of a gift or an act of hospitality]
【不成器】 bù chéngqì = 不成材 bù chéngcái
【不成体统】 bùchéng-tǐtǒng 〈熟〉 most improper; with no regard for proprieties: 正式晚会上穿短裤,～。Shorts are improper at a formal party.
【不成文】 bùchéngwén 〈形〉 not fixed in written form; unwritten: ～的规矩 unwritten conventions ‖ ～合约 unwritten agreement
〖～法〗 bùchéngwénfǎ 〈名〉 [法律] common/customary law; unwritten law
〖～宪法〗 bùchéngwén xiànfǎ 〈名〉 [法律] unwritten constitution
【不承认主义】 bùchéngrènzhǔyì 〈名〉 policy of non-recognition
【不逞】 bùchěng 〈形〉 discontented; frustrated; disappointed
〖～之徒〗 bùchěngzhītú 〈熟〉 desperado; reckless ruffian
【不齿】 bùchǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 despise; hold in contempt: 国人～ be despised by one's compatriots ‖ 为世人所～ be despised/held in contempt by the people
【不耻下问】 bùchǐ-xiàwèn 〈熟〉 not feel ashamed to learn from one's subordinates/inferiors; condescend to consult; be modest enough to learn from those in a lower position
【不啻】 bùchì 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ be not less than: 所需资金,～百万。This requires a fund totalling no less than a million *yuan*. ❷ be the same as; be like; be as good as: ～空中楼阁 like a castle in the air ‖ 这消息对她～晴天霹雳。The news came to her as a bolt from the blue.
【不出所料】 bùchū-suǒliào 〈熟〉 as expected; expectedly; predictably: ～,公牛队卫冕成功。As expected, the Bulls succeeded in defending its championship.
【不出庭】 bùchūtíng 〈动〉 [法律] not appear in court; default: ～者 defaulter
〖～证书〗 bùchūtíng zhèngshū 〈名〉 non-appearance certificate
【不揣】 bùchuǎi 〈动〉〈谦〉 [used to put forward one's own opinion or to ask for sth] I venture to; may I take the liberty of
〖～冒昧〗 bùchuǎi-màomèi 〈熟〉 venture (to do); take the liberty (of doing): ～地(提出)建议 presume to suggest; venture a suggestion ‖ ～,陈述管见 take the liberty of stating one's humble opinion
【不辞】 bùcí 〈动〉 ❶ not say farewell/goodbye: ⇨～而别 ❷ not shrink from (the trouble); take (the trouble): ⇨～辛劳
〖～而别〗 bùcí'érbié 〈熟〉 leave without saying goodbye; take (a) French leave; go away without taking leave
〖～辛苦〗 bùcí-xīnkǔ 〈熟〉 take pains/the trouble (to do sth); spare no effort(s)/pains; not shrink from hardships; go to the trouble (of doing sth): ～筹集资金 spare no effort to raise funds
〖～辛劳〗 bùcí-xīnláo 〈熟〉 not shrink from the toil and hardship
【不存芥蒂】 bùcún-jièdì 〈熟〉 bear no grudge; cherish no ill will from the past
【不错】 bùcuò ❶〈形〉 correct; right: 你说的～。You are right. / You have a point there. ❷〈副〉 [used by itself to express agreement]: ～,他是昨天来的。Yes, he did come yesterday. ❸〈形〉 not bad; pretty good: 她人～。She is quite nice. ‖ 他年纪大了,但身体还～。In spite of his old age, he is still in pretty good health. ‖ 这部电影～。The film is not bad.
【不打不成器】 bù dǎ bù chéngqì 〈熟〉 beatings give form to the vessel; spare the rod, spoil the child
【不打不相识】 bù dǎ bù xiāngshí 〈熟〉 by scratching and biting, cat and dog come together—out of blows friendship grows; no discord, no concord
【不打紧】 bùdǎjǐn 〈形〉〈方〉 unimportant; of no consequence (at all): 商店的窗户打了～,只要你没伤着就好。Don't worry about having broken the shop window; I hope you haven't hurt yourself. ‖ 有点感冒,～的。It's just a cold, nothing serious.
【不打自招】 bùdǎ-zìzhāo 〈熟〉 confess without being tortured; give oneself away; betray oneself unintentionally; make a confession of one's own accord: 贼不打三年自招。The thief betrays himself as time goes by.
【不大不小】 bùdà-bùxiǎo 〈熟〉 just the right size: 这件衬衫我穿上～刚合适。The shirt fits me perfectly.
【不大离】 bùdàlí 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶ pretty close; just about the same: 他俩的体重～。The two weigh almost the same. ❷ not bad; pretty good: 你的论文写得～。Your thesis is fairly well-written.
【不带音】 bùdàiyīn 〈名〉 [语言] voiceless sound
【不待】 bùdài 〈副〉 ❶ unnecessarily; needlessly: ⇨自～言 ❷ before; not till: ～我坐下,他已经端来了一杯茶。He brought me a cup of tea before I had the time to sit down.
【不逮】 bùdài 〈动〉〈书〉 be inadequate/incompetent: 匡其～ help sb with what he can't ‖ 力有～ beyond one's power/reach/competence
【不丹】 Bùdān 〈名〉 Bhutan
〖～人〗 Bùdānrén 〈名〉 Bhutanese
〖～王国〗 Bùdān Wángguó 〈名〉 Kingdom of Bhutan
〖～语〗 Bùdānyǔ 〈名〉 Bhutanese (language)
【不单】 bùdān ❶〈副〉 not the only (one): 有这种想法的～是我一个人。I'm not the only one to have this idea. ❷〈连〉 not only; not merely; not simply: 我公司～给他们资金帮助,还给他们技术上的支持。Our corporation offers them not only financial aid but technical support as well. ‖ 他～人好,而且能干。He is not only kind but also capable.
【不但】 bùdàn 〈连〉 [used correlatively with 而且、并且、还、也] not only/merely... (but also...): 黑猩猩～会使用工具,而且在某种程度上还会制造工具。Chimpanzees can not only use tools but also to a certain extent make them. ‖ 那样～解决不了现存问题,反而会引出新问题。Instead of solving any existing problems, it will only create new ones.
【不惮】 bùdàn 〈动〉 not fear; not be afraid of; not mind: ～其烦 not mind taking the trouble; be very patient
【不当】 bùdàng 〈形〉 improper; inappropriate; unsuitable: ～裁决 improper verdict ‖ ～得利 illegal profit ‖ ～干涉 unwarranted intervention ‖ ～判决 unjust judgement ‖ ～受益 unjust enrichment ‖ ～行为 improper act; undue behaviour; misconduct ‖ ～延误 undue delay ‖ ～要求 unwarranted demand ‖ 处理～ not be

properly handled; be mishandled ‖ 措辞～ inappropriate choice of words; inappropriate wording/diction; the wording is off ‖ 用人～ use a wrong person; improper choice for a vacancy ‖ 以上保修服务不适用于因使用～造成的损坏。The above warranty shall not apply to defects resulting from misuse.

【不倒翁】 bùdǎowēng 〈名〉 self-righting doll; tumbler; roly-poly: 政坛～ durable politician; veteran survivor

【不到长城非好汉】 bù dào Chángchéng fēi hǎohàn 〈熟〉 one who fails to reach the Great Wall cannot be called a man; one should not give up until one succeeds; one should be determined to reach one's goal, not stop halfway

【不到黄河心不死】 bù dào Huánghé xīn bù sǐ 〈熟〉 one will not stop before one reaches the Yellow River— ❶ not stop until one reaches a dead end; be reluctant to give up until all hope is gone ❷ not stop until one achieves one's goal

【不道德】 bù dàodé 〈形〉 immoral; unethical: ～的生活 life of immorality ‖ ～的行为 immoral deeds; unethical conduct; immoralities ‖ 剽窃是～的。It is not ethical to plagiarize.

【不得】 bùdé 〈副〉 must not; may not; not be allowed: ～怠慢 must not be slighted; not to be tardy in serving, etc ‖ ～马虎 allow no carelessness ‖ ～上诉 not subject to appeal; not allow to appeal ‖ ～拖延 allow no delay ‖ ～有误 let there be no mistake; must be free of any mistake ‖ ～转让 not to be transferred ‖ 要立即执行,～延误。It is to be carried out without any delay.

【不得】 bude 〈后缀〉 [used after verbs indicating incapability or impossibility] must not; cannot: 吃～ be inedible ‖ 动弹～ cannot move ‖ 奈何～ nothing can be done about; there is nothing to be done ‖ 批评～ will not stand any criticism ‖ 他这个人表扬～。He is easily carried away by praise. ‖ 这个问题轻视～。This is no small matter. ‖ 哭笑～

【不得不】 bùdébù have no choice/option but to; have to; cannot (choose) but; be compelled/forced to; be obliged to: ～承认 admit grudgingly ‖ ～服从 cannot but obey; have to obey ‖ 在事实面前,他～认罪。The facts compelled him to plead guilty. ‖ 这事～马上做了。It has to be done right away.

【不得而知】 bùdé'érzhī 〈熟〉 be unable to find out; be unknown: 结果如何,尚～。The result is still unknown. / The result is yet to be found (out)/discovered/uncovered.

【不得劲】 bùdéjìn 〈形〉 ❶ awkward; unhandy: 这锹把子太直,使着～。The shovel handle is too straight to be used with ease. ❷ unwell; uncomfortable; under the weather: 我感冒了,浑身～。I caught a cold and felt uncomfortable all over. ❸ 〈方〉 embarrassed: 在生人面前那男孩觉得怪～的。The boy felt ill at ease before strangers.

【不得了】 bùdéliǎo 〈形〉 ❶ terrible; horrible; desperately serious: 万一出了岔子可～。It will be disastrous if there is the least blunder. ‖ 如果让他这样下去,那可～。If nothing is done about him, there'll be no end of trouble. ‖ 没有什么～的事。There's nothing really serious. ❷ [used after 得] extremely: 坏得～ cannot be worse ‖ 兴奋得～ be terribly excited; be wild with excitement ‖ 他急得～,却又没办法。Desperately anxious as he is, he can't help in any way. ‖ 热得～。It's awfully hot.

【不得其门而入】 bùdé qí mén ér rù 〈熟〉 can't find the door and get in; can't find one's way in; can't find a proper approach; have no access to; fail to find the proper method

【不得其所】 bùdéqísuǒ 〈熟〉 be in the wrong box: ～的人 round peg in a square hole; misfit ‖ 他在这里感到～。He feels out of place here. / He feels like a fish out of water here.

【不得人心】 bùdé-rénxīn 〈熟〉 lose the support of the people; not enjoy popular support: 他说话刻薄,很～。He was unpopular because of his scathing tongue. ‖ 这种政策注定～。This kind of policy is doomed to turn people off/be unwelcome.

【不得要领】 bùdé-yàolǐng 〈熟〉 fail to present the points clearly; fail to grasp the main point; miss the point; make no head or tail of sth; fail to see what sb is driving at: ～的演讲 pointless talk

【不得已】 bùdéyǐ 〈动〉 act against one's will; have no alternative/choice but to (do sth); have to do: ～签定那份协议 be made to sign the agreement against one's will; sign the agreement with utter reluctance ‖ 她～才接受那个工作。She had no choice but to accept the job.

〖～而求其次〗 bùdéyǐ ér qiú qí cì 〈熟〉 have to be content with the second best

〖～而为之〗 bùdéyǐ ér wéi zhī 〈熟〉 feel constrained to act against one's will; have no choice but to do sth

【不登大雅之堂】 bù dēng dàyǎ zhī táng 〈熟〉 unqualified to take its place in cultured circles; not appeal to refined temperaments; coarse and vulgar: 我厌恶这种～的幽默。I hate this kind of coarse humour.

【不等】 bùděng 〈形〉 varying; different: 长短/大小～ differ in length/size ‖ 数量/重量～ vary in amount/weight ‖ 各人工资～。The salary varies from person to person.

〖～边三角形〗 bùděngbiān sānjiǎoxíng 〈名〉 [数学] scalene triangle; scalene

〖～号〗 bùděnghào 〈名〉 [数学] sign of inequality; unequal sign

〖～价交换〗 bùděngjià jiāohuàn 〈名〉 inequitable/unequal exchange; exchange of unequal values

〖～式〗 bùděngshì 〈名〉 [数学] inequality; inequation

【不抵抗主义】 bùdǐkàngzhǔyì 〈名〉 policy of non-resistance

【不第】 bùdì ❶ 〈动〉 〈书〉 fail in an imperial examination: 屡试～ try in vain to pass successive (imperial) exams ❷ 〈连〉 not only

【不迭】 bùdié 〈动〉 ❶ [used after a verb] be in a hurry; hasten; hurry: 忙～ hasten/hurry to do sth ❷ [used after a verb] be too late to do sth: 后悔～ be too late for regrets ❸ be endless: 叫苦～ complain incessantly

【不丁点儿】 bùdīngdiǎnr 〈形〉 very few; very little

【不顶事】 bùdǐngshì 〈动〉 〈口〉 be useless; be ineffective; be of no help

【不定】 bùdìng ❶ 〈副〉 not necessarily; uncertainly: 这次总统选举还～谁胜出呢。It is hard to predict who will win the presidential election. / The outcome of the presidential election is still far from certain. ‖ 我还～报不报名呢。I'm still in two minds about whether to enter my name. ❷ 〈形〉 unsteady; drifting: 漂泊～ drift from place to place ‖ 心神～ be restless/disturbed/fidgeting

〖～变异〗 bùdìng biànyì 〈名〉 [生物] indeterminate variation

〖～方程〗 bùdìng fāngchéng 〈名〉 [数学] indeterminate/indefinite equation: ～组 indeterminate equations

〖～根〗 bùdìnggēn 〈名〉 [生物] adventitious root

〖～冠词〗 bùdìng guàncí 〈名〉 [语言] indefinite article

〖～积分〗 bùdìng jīfēn 〈名〉 [数学] indefinite integral

〖～式〗 bùdìngshì 〈名〉 [语言] infinitive

〖～芽〗 bùdìngyá 〈名〉 [植物] adventitious bud

【不定期】 bùdìngqī 〈形〉 irregular (dates); nonscheduled: ～报告 non-periodical report ‖ ～存款 irregular deposit; undated deposit ‖ ～飞行 non-scheduled flight ‖ ～航班 nonregular flight service ‖ ～航线 occasional line ‖ ～货船 tramp (vessel) ‖ ～检查 casual inspection ‖ ～喷发火山 volcano of unperiodical eruption ‖ ～休会 adjourn sine die

【不动产】 bùdòngchǎn 〈名〉 real estate; immovable property; immovables: 抵押～ raise a mortgage on immovables ‖ ～长期租赁 long tenancy on real estate ‖ ～鉴定人 real estate appraiser ‖ ～所有权 titles to real estate; property titles

〖～抵押〗 bùdòngchǎn dǐyā 〈名〉 real estate mortgage; pledge of immovables: ～贷款 loan on real/actual estate; real estate mortgage credit

〖～税〗 bùdòngchǎnshuì 〈名〉 real estate tax

【不动点】 bùdòngdiǎn 〈名〉 [物理] fixed point

【不动声色】 bùdòng-shēngsè 〈熟〉 keep one's countenance; betray no emotion; maintain one's composure; remain calm and collected: ～的玩笑 dry jest ‖ 警察想～地进行这次行动。The police wanted to keep the operation in a low key. ‖ 别人都慌了神,他却～,没事似的。While all the others were thrown into a panic, he remained calm as if nothing had happened.

【不冻港】 bùdònggǎng 〈名〉 warm-water port; ice-free port; open port

【不独】 bùdú 〈连〉 not only: 改革～需要勇气,还需要能力。Reform involves/requires not only courage but also ability.

【不端】 bùduān 〈形〉 improper; dishonourable; indecent: 行为～ have bad conduct; be ill-behaved ‖ ～行为 misconduct; dishonourable/unscrupulous behaviour; unruly conduct

【不断】 bùduàn 〈副〉 unceasingly; ceaselessly; continuously; uninterruptedly; constantly: 促进生产力～发展 promote the uninterrupted growth of productivity ‖ ～努力 make unceasing efforts ‖ ～的斗争 unending struggle ‖ ～增长的人口 constantly

swelling population ‖ 新型的电子犯罪～涌现。New forms of e-crime keep emerging.
〖～革命论〗 bùduàn gémìnglùn 〈名〉 theory of uninterrupted revolution

B

【不对】 bùduì 〈形〉 ❶ incorrect; wrong: 是她～。She is in the wrong. / She's to blame. ‖ 这没有什么～的。There is nothing wrong with it. ❷ [used by itself to express disagreement] no: ～,我没有那样说。No. I didn't say so. ❸ abnormal; amiss; queer; odd: 你今天脸色有些～。You don't quite look your usual self today. ❹ inharmonious; in disagreement; at odds: 她俩素来～。The two have always been at odds.
【不对茬儿】 bùduìchár 〈形〉〈口〉 not proper; not fit for the occasion
【不对称】 bùduìchèn ❶〈名〉 dissymmetry; asymmetry ❷〈形〉 asymmetrical; dissymmetrical; unsymmetrical
〖～建筑〗 bùduìchèn jiànzhù 〈名〉 asymmetrical structure
〖～曲线〗 bùduìchèn qūxiàn 〈名〉 skew curve
〖～网络〗 bùduìchèn wǎngluò 〈名〉 asymmetrical network
【不对劲】 bùduìjìn 〈形〉〈口〉 ❶ not handy; awkward: 他用毛笔觉得～。He felt awkward with a brush. ❷ inharmonious; at odds: 我觉得他们之间有点～。I sensed that things weren't quite right between them. ❸ abnormal; queer: 这机器听着～。The machine sounds strange/odd/queer. ‖ 她觉得身体有点～。She's feeling a bit under the weather.
【不对头】 bùduìtóu ＝ 不对劲 bùduìjìn
【不二法门】 bù'èr-fǎmén 〈熟〉 one and only way; only correct approach
【不二价】 bù'èrjià 〈名〉 fixed price; uniform price; flat price
【不二论】 bù'èrlùn 〈名〉[佛教] Advaita
【不贰过】 bù'èrguò 〈动〉〈书〉 not repeat the same mistake
【不发达】 bùfādá 〈形〉 underdeveloped
〖～地区〗 bùfādá dìqū 〈名〉 underdeveloped areas: ～多集中在该国西部。Most underdeveloped areas are in the western part of the country.
〖～国家〗 bùfādá guójiā 〈名〉 underdeveloped country
【不乏】 bùfá 〈动〉 there is no lack (of)
〖～其人〗 bùfá-qírén 〈熟〉 there's no lack of such people
〖～先例〗 bùfá-xiānlì 〈熟〉 there's no lack of precedents; precedents abound
【不法】 bùfǎ 〈形〉 lawless; illegal; unlawful: ～干预 unlawful interference ‖ ～活动 illegal/unlawful activity ‖ ～监禁 unlawful detention ‖ ～收益 illegal income
〖～分子〗 bùfǎfènzǐ 〈名〉 lawbreaker; lawless elememt; outlaw
〖～贸易〗 bùfǎ màoyì 〈名〉 illicit trade
〖～商人〗 bùfǎ shāngrén 〈名〉 *lawbreaking* merchant
〖～行为〗 bùfǎ xíngwéi 〈名〉 unlawful practice; illegal act/activity; delinquent act: 严厉打击商品生产和销售中的～ crack down hard on malpractice in the production and marketing of goods
【不凡】 bùfán 〈形〉 out of the ordinary; out of the common run; unusual: ⇨出手～; 自命～
【不犯】 bùfàn 〈动〉〈方〉 be not worth/worthwhile: 这点小事,～跟他计较。It is not worthwhile to argue with him about such a trifle.
【不妨】 bùfáng 〈副〉 may/might as well: ～问一问。There's no harm in asking. ‖ 你～试一试。You might as well have a try.
【不费吹灰之力】 bù fèi chuī huī zhī lì 〈熟〉 easier than blowing off dust—without the slightest effort; as easy as pie; very easy
【不分】 bùfēn 〈动〉 make no distinction: ～敌我/敌友 make no *distinction between the enemy and ourselves/the friends* ‖ ～轻重缓急 give no attention to the order of importance or urgency; have no sense of priority ‖ ～是非 make no distinction between right and wrong ‖ ～昼夜地工作 work day and night/around the clock ‖ ～男女老幼,人人都可以参加。Everyone, regardless of sex or age, can take part. ‖ 国家～大小,一律平等。All countries, big or small, are equal. ⇨五谷～
〖～彼此〗 bùfēn-bǐcǐ 〈熟〉 make no distinction between one's own and another's; share everything; be on very intimate terms: 我们将共享一切,～。We will share our resources.
〖～伯仲〗 bùfēn-bózhòng 〈熟〉 be equally/evenly matched; be much the same; be on a par
〖～青红皂白〗 bùfēn qīnghóng-zàobái 〈熟〉 make no distinction between right and wrong; not distinguish black from white; indiscriminately: ～地责难 condemn indiscriminately ‖ ～的攻击 indiscriminate attack
〖～胜负〗 bùfēn-shèngfù 〈熟〉 tie; draw; come out even: ～的比赛 drawn game ‖ 辩论最终～。The debate turned out to be a tie.
〖～轩轾〗 bùfēn-xuānzhì 〈熟〉 be equally matched; be on a par
〖～畛域〗 bùfēn-zhěnyù 〈熟〉 do not discriminate on geographical grounds—make no distinctions; draw no line; treat both in the same way
【不忿】 bùfèn 〈动〉 take offence; be resentful
【不孚众望】 bùfú-zhòngwàng 〈熟〉 not inspire popular confidence; not enjoy popularity; be unpopular
【不服】 bùfú 〈动〉 ❶ refuse to accept as final; defy; not give in (to): ～裁判 disobey the referee; refuse to accept the referee's decision/ruling ‖ ～管教 refuse to be disciplined; defy disciplining ‖ ～判决,提出上诉 appeal a conviction ❷ not be accustomed/used (to): 这种烟我抽～。I am not used to this kind of tobacco.
〖～软〗 bùfúruǎn 〈熟〉〈口〉 not go soft; refuse to bend
〖～水土〗 bùfú-shuǐtǔ 〈熟〉 (of a stranger) not be accustomed to the climate and food of a new place; not acclimatized
〖～罪〗 bùfúzuì 〈动〉 plead not guilty; refuse to accept the verdict passed on one
【不服气】 bùfúqì ＝ 不服 ① bùfú
【不符】 bùfú 〈动〉 not agree/tally/square with; not conform to; not be in agreement/conformity with; be inconsistent with: 与时代精神～ inconsistent with the spirit of the time ‖ 与事实～ run contrary to the facts; go against the facts ‖ 与言论～的行为 actions at variance with one's words
【不复】 bùfù 〈副〉 no longer; no more: ～存在 no longer exist ‖ ～容喙 admit of no further discussion ‖ 没有根,叶便～存在。Leaves cannot exist without the roots.
【不负盛名】 bùfù-shèngmíng 〈熟〉 live up to one's reputation; deserve one's fame
【不负众望】 bùfù-zhòngwàng 〈熟〉 come/live up to popular expectations; answer/meet what is expected of one; not betray the people's hopes; not let the people down
【不干不净】 bùgān-bùjìng 〈熟〉 *unclean; filthy;* (*of words*) rude; coarse; indecent; insulting: 嘴里～ be foul-mouthed
【不干胶】 bùgānjiāo 〈名〉 ❶ non-drying adhesive ❷ (post-it) sticker: ～标签 stick-on labels; peel-off and stick-on labels
【不干涉】 bù gānshè 〈动〉 not interfere/intervene (in): ～夫妻间的事 not interfere between a husband and wife ‖ ～他人隐私 not interfere in other people's private matters ‖ 互～内政 not interfere in each other's internal affairs
〖～政策〗 bù gānshè zhèngcè 〈名〉 policy of non-interference/non-intervention
【不甘】 bùgān 〈动〉 not reconcile/resign oneself (to sth); be not resigned (to sth); be unwilling to do sth: ～失败 refuse to resign oneself to defeat/to being defeated ‖ ～失业 not reconcile oneself to losing one's job ‖ 要钱时,他可～人后。He is no laggard when it comes to asking for money.
〖～雌伏〗 bùgān-cífú 〈熟〉 hate to be outdone; be not content with a secondary role: 他虽言语不多,但也是个～的人。He is a man of few words but one who refuses to be outshone.
〖～后人〗 bùgān-hòurén 〈熟〉 be unwilling to lag behind
〖～寂寞〗 bùgān-jìmò 〈熟〉 hate to be neglected/left alone/overlooked; unwilling to be left out in the cold; unwilling to be left out of the limelight
〖～落后〗 bùgān-luòhòu 〈熟〉 not reconcile oneself to lagging behind; *be not content to lag behind*
〖～示弱〗 bùgān-shìruò 〈熟〉 be unwilling to be outdone/outshone
【不甘心】 bù gānxīn 〈动〉 not reconciled to (sth); not resigned to (sth); unwilling to do sth: ～失败 refuse to resign oneself to defeat/to being defeated; will not take one's defeat lying down; refuse to concede/accept defeat
【不尴不尬】 bùgān-bùgà 〈熟〉 be caught in a fix/quandary; be caught in an embarrassing situation; feel embarrassed; be in a dilemma/an awkward position: 被一个尖刻的问题搞得～ be discomfitted by a cutting question ‖ 儿子犯了法,弄得警察老子～,好几天不敢见人。The policeman felt rather embarrassed by his son's offence against the law and made himself scared for several days.

【不敢】 bùgǎn ❶〈动〉not dare to do sth：～得罪人 dare not offend anybody‖～高攀 dare not make friends or claim ties of kinship with someone of a higher social status‖～讲实话 do not dare to tell the truth ❷ ＝ 不敢当 bùgǎndāng

〖～当〗 bùgǎndāng 〈熟〉〈谦〉[used in response to a compliment or a generous treatment] I really don't deserve this; it's too much of an honour; I'm flattered：请上坐！——～。Please take the seat of honour! —I really don't deserve it.‖—您学识渊博，简直可以做我的老师。—～。—You are learned enough to be my teacher. —It's too much of a compliment.

〖～苟同〗 bùgǎn-gǒutóng 〈熟〉beg to differ; cannot agree：这种说法我～。I can't agree with that statement.

〖～掠美〗 bùgǎn-lüèměi 〈熟〉cannot claim credit due to sb else; dare not take credit for sb else's accomplishment

〖～旁骛〗 bùgǎn-pángwù 〈熟〉dare not let one's attention wander

〖～问津〗 bùgǎn-wènjīn 〈熟〉dare not inquire about/show interest (in)/ask about the price：那家具太贵，我们～。The furniture was so expensive that we dared not think of buying it at all.

〖～越雷池一步〗 bùgǎn yuè Léichí yī bù 〈熟〉not dare to go one step beyond the limit; keep cautiously within bounds; be scrupulous; not dare to jump beyond the fence

〖～造次〗 bùgǎn zàocì 〈熟〉not dare to be presumptuous; not dare to act rashly

【不公】 bùgōng 〈形〉unfair; unjust：办事～ act unfairly; be unfair in handling affairs‖处理～ handle unfairly; act unfairly; be unfair in handling affairs‖待人～ treat people unfairly‖分配～ unfair distribution

【不攻自破】 bùgōng-zìpò 〈熟〉collapse of itself：这一谣言将在事实面前～。Facts will eventually kill/scotch the rumour. / Rumour will dissolve itself before facts.

【不恭】 bùgōng 〈形〉disrespectful：言词～ use disrespectful language‖却之～ it would be disrespectful to decline

【不共戴天】 bùgòng-dàitiān 〈熟〉hate to live together under the same sky; habour an irreconcilable hatred (for); absolutely irreconcilable：～的敌人 sworn/mortal enemy

【不苟】 bùgǒu 〈形〉not lax/casual; careful; conscientious：⇨一丝～

〖～言笑〗 bùgǒu-yánxiào 〈熟〉never speak or joke in vain—be serious in speech and manner; be reserved/reticent/taciturn：他一向～，听到这话也忍不住哈哈大笑了。He was normally reserved, but when he heard that remark, he burst out laughing.

【不够】 bùgòu 〈形〉not enough; insufficient; inadequate; not plentiful/enough：～好 not good enough‖分析～透彻。The analysis lacks depth.‖钱～用。Money is lacking.‖他～朋友。He is not much of a friend.‖我们资金～。We are short of funds.

【不顾】 bùgù 〈动〉❶ not care; take no care of：～别人 show no concern for others ❷ disregard; ignore; overlook：～大局 disregard/overlook the general interests‖～个人安危 be heedless of personal safety‖～后果 pay little heed to consequences; regardless/irrespective of consequences‖～情面 have no thought/consideration for others' feelings; not spare sb's sensibilities‖～生命危险 risk one's life‖～事实 fly in the face of facts; have no regard for facts‖～一切 at any cost; recklessly‖～再三警告 disregard/ignore repeated warnings‖她完全～危险向前冲去。She charged/rushed forward in complete contempt/disregard of danger.

【不关】 bùguān 〈动〉have nothing to do with：那～你的事。That's no concern of yours. / Mind your own concerns.

〖～痛痒〗 bùguān-tòngyǎng 〈熟〉❶ be of no consequence ❷ show no interest in

【不管】 bùguǎn 〈连〉no matter (what, who, when, where, how); despite; regardless of：～怎么说 in any case/event; whatever you say‖～他说什么挑衅的话，我都保持沉默。In spite of his provocative remarks, I held my peace.‖～天晴下雨，我明天都会来。I shall come tomorrow, rain or shine.

〖～不顾〗 bùguǎn-bùgù ❶〈动〉take no care of：他对店里的事～。He does not care a bit about what's happening in the shop. ❷〈副〉imprudently; recklessly：他～地扑上去就打司机。He threw himself upon the driver and beat him recklessly.

〖～部长〗 bùguǎn bùzhǎng 〈名〉minister without portfolio

〖～三七二十一〗 bùguǎn sān qī èrshíyī 〈熟〉fling caution to the winds; regardless of the situation; act regardless of the consequences; act indiscriminately：经理～，一进门就开始训斥我们。Upon entering the office, the manager began reprimanding us indiscriminately.

【不光】 bùguāng ❶〈副〉not the only one：捐款的～是他一个人。He is not the only one to have donated. ❷〈连〉not only：词典～提供词义还提供词的用法。A dictionary provides not only the meaning but also the usage of a word.

【不规则】 bùguīzé 〈形〉irregular; random：～分布 irregular distribution‖～菱形 irregular rhombus‖～运动 random motion

〖～变化〗 bùguīzé biànhuà 〈名〉[语言] irregular inflection

〖～变星〗 bùguīzé biànxīng 〈名〉[天文] irregular variable star

〖～动词〗 bùguīzé dòngcí 〈名〉[语言] irregular verb

【不轨】 bùguǐ 〈形〉against discipline/the law：行为～ act against the law‖～行为 deviant behaviour; disorderly/lawless act ⇨图谋～

【不过】 bùguò ❶〈副〉[used as an intensifier after an adjective] exceedingly; most：聪明～ exceedingly clever; most brilliant‖乖巧～的孩子 most cute/likeable child‖那就再好～了！It couldn't be better. / That would be superb!‖乘飞机去最快～了。The fastest way to get there is to take a plane. ❷〈副〉only; merely; no more than：他～是个机械工而已。He is nothing more than a mechanic.‖我～随便问问罢了。I was just asking.‖我猜她～三十岁。I guess she is at most 30 years old. ❸〈连〉but; yet; however：他受了伤，～情绪还好。He was injured, but his mood was not bad.‖原子能使人类受益匪浅，～也带来了许多负面影响。Atomic energy has benefited humanity a lot. However, it has brought about many negative effects.

〖～尔尔〗 bùguò-ěr'ěr 〈熟〉〈书〉only just so-so; merely mediocre; just middling：这位作曲家最近的作品也都～。This song writer's latest works are all rather mediocre.

〖～如此〗 bùguò-rúcǐ 〈熟〉just so-so; barely acceptable：他弹钢琴也～。He is no great shakes as a piano player/at the piano.

【不过意】 bù guòyì 〈形〉apologetic; sorry; regretful：如此叨扰，真～。I'm terribly sorry to have troubled you so much.‖叫您破费了，很～。I am very sorry to have put you to such expense.

【不含糊】 bù hánhu 〈形〉❶ unambiguous; explicit; unequivocal：说话～ speak in clear-cut terms/without ambiguities ❷ earnest; conscientious; not perfunctory; scrupulous：在原则问题上绝～ stand firm on matters of principle‖他工作上从～。He never left any margin of error in his work. ❸ really good; quite well; unusual：他这笔字还真～。His handwriting is really terrific. ❹ unafraid (of); fearless (of); unwavering：他在高手面前也～。He shows no sign of fear before experts.

【不寒而栗】 bùhán'érlì 〈熟〉shiver all over though not cold—tremble with fear; be horrified：使人～ send chills up the spine; make sb's blood run cold; make sb's flesh creep; give sb the creeps; make sb's hair stand on end‖由于找不到工作，他瞻念前途，～。As he could not find a job, he couldn't help shuddering at the thought of the future.‖只要想起那次事故，他就～。The mere thought of that accident makes his flesh creep.

【不好惹】 bù hǎorě 〈动〉not to be offended; not to be pushed around; not to be trifled with; not to be made light of：这卖水果的～。The fruit-stall keeper is not a person to be trifled with.

【不好意思】 bù hǎoyìsi 〈熟〉❶ be/feel ashamed/embarrassed/self-conscious; be ill at ease：～求助 be/feel ashamed to ask for help; be shy of asking for help‖那孩子被他父亲说得～了。Scolded by his father, the child felt embarrassed.‖他受到了表扬，反而～。He felt ill at ease when he was praised.‖新娘落落大方，新郎反倒有点～。The bride was quite natural and graceful, whereas the bridegroom was a bit self-conscious. ❷ find it embarrassing (to do sth)：～讲出真情 be reluctant to tell the truth‖～拒绝 find it difficult/rude to refuse‖～再问 hesitate to ask again ❸ [polite expression used when accepting a gift, reward, etc]：这是给你的劳务费。—～。—This is your payment. —Well, if you insist.‖～，请让一下。Excuse me, please let me pass.

【不合】 bùhé ❶〈动〉not conform to; be out of keeping with：～标准 not up to standard/par; below the mark‖～常理 be against common sense‖～尺寸 off-size; not the correct size‖～规格 fall short of specifications‖～口味 not to one's taste‖～情理 unkind and irrational; unreasonable‖～身份 be incompatible with one's status/dignity‖～习俗 not conform to the customs‖

你的许可证上没有公章，这太～常规了。But there is no official stamp on your permit; this is most irregular. ❸〈助〉〈书〉should not; ought not to: 这事～告诉他。This should not have been told to him. ❹ = 不和① bùhé

〖～时宜〗 bùhé-shíyí 〈熟〉ill-timed; unseasonable; out of keeping with the occasion; incompatible with the present needs; be untimely/inopportune/inappropriate; be out of turn: 说话～ make inopportune remarks ‖ ～的话 untimely remark ‖ 他说了些～的话。He said something improper for the occasion.

【不合作主义】 bùhézuòzhǔyì 〈名〉[政治] satyagraha; doctrine of non-cooperation; civil disobedience

【不和】 bùhé 〈形〉❶ discordant; unfriendly; on bad terms; at odds; at loggerheads (with): 引起～ awake/sow discord ‖ 夫妻～ marital discord ‖ 家庭～ family discord ‖ 那兄弟俩～。Those two brothers do not get along. ‖ 他们彼此～。They are at odds with each other. ❷ incompatible: 性情～ be temperamentally incompatible (with)

【不哼不哈】 bùhēng-bùhā 〈熟〉keep/remain silent about sth (when one shouldn't): 他平时意见挺多的，今儿个怎么～了？He has often complained about things, but why is he silent today? ‖ 有事问他时，他总是～，真急人。It is really annoying that he is never forthcoming with any ideas when he is consulted.

【不怀好意】 bùhuái-hǎoyì 〈熟〉have evil designs (on); harbour/nurse evil intentions; be malevolent/malicious; be up to no good: 黄鼠狼给鸡拜年，～。The weasel pays a courtesy visit to the hen, not with the best of intentions. ‖ 他～地笑了笑。He laughed maliciously.

【不欢而散】 bùhuān'érsàn 〈熟〉break up on bad terms; break up/disperse in discord; part unhappily: 会谈～。The talks broke down in discord. ‖ 他们性格不合，最终～。Their personalities were incompatible and they finally broke up in discord.

【不慌不忙】 bùhuāng-bùmáng 〈熟〉❶ unhurriedly; leisurely; measuredly; without hurry/bustle: 讲话～ speak in a deliberate manner ‖ 示威者～地撤出了那个街。The demonstrators pulled out of the street without hurry. ‖ 侦探正在～地检查现场。The detective is making a leisurely inspection of the spot. ❷ have/keep a level head; have a cool head; keep one's head; composedly; with full composure: ～地回答 reply with composure ‖ 她～地讲述了自己可怕的经历。She related her terrible ordeal without agitation.

【不遑】 bùhuáng 〈动〉〈书〉have no time (for): ～顾及 be too busy to attend to (a matter)

【不挥发性】 bùhuīfāxìng 〈名〉[物理] non-volatility

【不会】 bùhuì 〈动〉❶ will not happen: 我～计较你们的粗野。I'll overlook your rudeness. ‖ 他们～输的。There's no fear of their losing the game. ‖ 我看下午～下雨。I don't think it will rain this afternoon. ❷ be unable to do sth: 我～开车。I don't (know how to) drive. ‖ 谢谢，我～喝酒。No, thanks. I don't drink. ❸ [used in a negative question to express reproach for failure to perform an action] can't; couldn't: 你就～自己动脑筋吗？Couldn't you use your own head? ‖ 你们不能来参赛，就～早点通知我们吗？You might have informed us earlier that you could not come for the match.

【不会儿】 bùhuìr 〈副〉in no time; in a little while: 她～就来了。She is coming in no time.

【不讳】 bùhuì 〈动〉〈书〉❶ not conceal anything: ⇨直言～ ❷〈婉〉die

【不惑】 bùhuò 〈形〉〈书〉free of confusion; so wise as not to be confused: 四十而～。Man is free of confusion at the age of forty.

〖～之年〗 bùhuòzhīnián 〈名〉age of forty

【不积跬步，无以至千里】 bù jī guǐbù, wú yǐ zhì qiānlǐ 〈熟〉without accumulating each short step, one cannot cover a thousand *li*—learning is a gradual process; learning has to be acquired gradually/step by step; to make a great achievement, one has to make minute and down-to-earth efforts

【不积细流，无以成江海】 bù jī xìliú, wú yǐ chéng jiānghǎi 〈熟〉without little creeks and streams, there will be no rivers and seas—learning is a gradual process; learning has to be acquired gradually/step by step; to make a great achievement, one has to make minute and down-to-earth efforts

【不羁】 bùjī 〈形〉〈书〉unruly; uninhibited; not confined: ⇨放荡～

〖～之才〗 bùjīzhīcái 〈名〉outstanding abilities/talents; competence beyond measure

〖～之民〗 bùjīzhīmín 〈名〉unruly civilian

〖～之士〗 bùjīzhīshì 〈名〉unrestrained scholar/intellectual

【不及】 bùjí ❶〈动〉be not so good as; be inferior to: 在艺术趣味方面我～她。I am inferior to her in artistic taste. ‖ 她的心灵远～相貌那样美。Her heart is not as good as her looks. ❷〈动〉cannot reach; be beyond one's reach: 力所～ be beyond one's power ⇨过犹～；有过之而无～ ❸〈形〉too late (to do): 躲闪～ too late to dodge/duck ‖ 后悔～ too late for regrets

【不及物动词】 bùjíwù dòngcí 〈名〉intransitive verb

【不即不离】 bùjí-bùlí 〈熟〉be neither intimate nor distant; keep sb at arm's length; maintain a discreet distance: 保持～的关系 keep a neither-too-close-nor-too-distant relationship with sb; keep sb at arm's length ‖ 与过去的朋友保持～的关系 preserve tenuous links with one's former friends ‖ 他对所有的人都～，关系都还可以。He keeps the right distance from people and gets along with everyone.

【不急之务】 bùjízhīwù 〈熟〉matter of no great urgency; business demanding/requiring no immediate attention

【不计】 bùjì 〈动〉disregard; not take into account/consideration: ～报酬 not be particular about pay; regardless/irrespective of pay ‖ ～成败 be indifferent about success or failure ‖ ～个人得失 disregard one's personal gain or loss ‖ ～后果 be unmindful of the consequences ‖ ～利息 bear no interest; free of interest

〖～其数〗 bùjìqíshù 〈熟〉countless; innumerable; too many to count; beyond count: 战斗非常激烈，死伤～。The fighting was fierce and casualties were innumerable.

〖～前嫌〗 bùjì-qiánxián 〈熟〉disregard the past grudges; forgive and forget

【不记名】 bùjìmíng 〈动〉be without signature: ～背书 blank endorsement ‖ ～汇票 bearer draft ‖ ～票据 bill to bearer/presentation draft ‖ ～提单 open bill of lading ‖ ～有价证券 bearer bond/securities ‖ ～支票 bearer cheque; cheque to bearer ‖ ～债券 unregistered debenture/bond; blank bond ‖ ～资产 impersonal assets

〖～投票〗 bùjìmíng tóupiào 〈名〉secret ballot: 进行～选举 vote by secret ballot

【不济】 bùjì 〈形〉〈口〉no good; of no use: 眼力～ one's eyesight is failing; have failing eyesight ‖ 我最近有点精力～。My energy has been failing me recently.

〖～事〗 bù jìshì 〈形〉no good; of no use/help: 谁来了也～。It's no use whoever may come. ‖ 这办法也～。This method doesn't work, either.

【不假辞色】 bùjiǎ-císè 〈熟〉be stern in speech and countenance; be forbidding and blunt; not mince words: 他说话从来都～。He always speaks plainly and unsmilingly.

【不假思索】 bùjiǎ-sīsuǒ 〈熟〉(respond) without thinking; without hesitation; readily; offhand: ～，提笔就答 begin writing out answers without hesitation ‖ ～，一挥而就 finish writing without seeming to think ‖ 统计员～地给出一连串的数字来。The statistician rattled off a series of figures offhand.

【不检】 bùjiǎn 〈形〉indiscreet; unscrupulous; dissolute: 行为～ be guilty of misconduct; indiscreet in behaviour ‖ 行为～的人，事后往往后悔。An imprudent person often regrets his actions afterwards.

【不减当年】 bùjiǎn-dāngnián 〈熟〉just like one's old self: 风采～ be as elegant and graceful as ever ‖ 威风～ be as awesome as before ‖ 勇气～ be bold as ever ‖ 他的工作热情～。He worked as enthusiastically as ever.

【不简单】 bù jiǎndān 〈形〉❶ not simple; fairly/rather complicated: 这事不像看起来那么简单。The matter is not so simple as it seems to be. ❷ remarkable; marvellous; outstanding: 特区十年之内有这么大成就，真～。It is remarkable for the special economic zone (SEZ) to have accomplished so much over the past decade.

【不见】 bùjiàn 〈动〉❶ not see; not meet: 好久～。Haven't seen you for a long time/for ages. /Long time no see. ❷ be missing/lost; disappear; not to be found: 我的手机怎么一转眼就～了？How come my mobile phone disappeared in the blink of an eye?

〖～不散〗 bùjiàn-bùsàn 〈熟〉[said when making an appointment] (let's) not leave without seeing each other; be sure to wait: 咱们老地方见，～。Let's meet at the old place. Be sure to

be there!

〖～圭角〗 bùjiàn-guījiǎo 〈熟〉 not show off/display one's talents or abilities

〖～棺材不落泪〗 bù jiàn guāncái bù luòlèi 〈熟〉 not shed a tear until one sees the coffin refuse to give up until irreversible defeat; remain unconvinced until faced with grim reality

〖～经传〗 bùjiàn-jīngzhuàn 〈熟〉 not to be found in the classics – not supported by ancient texts; (of wording) not authoritative; (of people) unknown: ～的小人物 nonentity ‖ 这位运动员名～,却击败了一号种子选手。The player was a nobody/quite unknown, but he defeated the first seed.

【不见得】 bù jiàndé 〈副〉 not necessarily; not likely; may not: 社论上说的～就对。What the editorial says is not necessarily right. ‖ 她～会忘了这件事。She was not likely to forget it.

【不骄不躁】 bùjiāo-bùzào 〈熟〉 be neither conceited nor rash; be free from arrogance and impetuosity

【不教而诛】 bùjiào'érzhū 〈熟〉 punish without prior warning

【不结盟】 bùjiéméng 〈形〉 non-aligned; non-allied

〖～国家〗 bùjiéméng guójiā 〈名〉 non-aligned country: ～首脑会议 Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries

〖～运动〗 bùjiéméng yùndòng 〈名〉 non-aligned movement

〖～政策〗 bùjiéméng zhèngcè 〈名〉 nonalignment policy: 奉行～ practise/pursue a policy of non-alignment

【不解】 bùjiě 〈动〉 ❶ fail to understand; be confused/puzzled/bewildered: ～其意 fail to grasp/see/understand sb's point ‖ 百思不得其解 remain puzzled after pondering over it for a long time ‖ 迷惑～ feel baffled/confused ❷ be irreconcilable: ～之仇 irreconcilable enmity

〖～之谜〗 bùjiězhīmí 〈熟〉 insoluble/unsolved riddle/puzzle; enigma; mystery: 金字塔是如何建造的仍旧是个～。How they built the pyramid is still an enigma.

〖～之缘〗 bùjiězhīyuán 〈熟〉 unbreakable bond; irrevocable commitment: 和音乐结下～ be irrevocably committed to music ‖ 与艺术有～ be strongly attached to art ‖ 与足球有～ be totally engrossed in football

【不介意】 bù jièyì 〈动〉 not mind; not care: 毫～ not mind at all; not care in the least ‖ 我抽支烟您～吧? Do you mind if I smoke? / Mind if I smoke?

【不矜】 bùjīn 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ not self-conceited: ⇨～不伐 ❷ not overcautious/reserved: ⇨～不盈

〖～不伐〗 bùjīn-bùfá 〈熟〉 be neither self-conceited nor self-praising

〖～不盈〗 bùjīn-bùyíng 〈熟〉 be neither reserved nor extreme

〖～而庄〗 bùjīn'érzhuāng 〈熟〉 be not arrogant but dignified

【不禁】 bùjīn 〈副〉 cannot help doing; cannot refrain (from doing): ～暗暗发笑 *cannot help laughing to oneself* ‖ ～失声痛哭 burst out crying ‖ ～要问 cannot but ask

〖～不由〗 bùjīn-bùyóu 〈熟〉 cannot help doing; cannot but do; in spite of oneself

【不仅】 bùjǐn ❶〈副〉 not the only one: 这～是我一个人的爱好。I'm not the only one/person who loves to do this. ❷〈连〉 not only...(but also): ～方法对头,而且措施得力 adopt not only the correct approach but also effective measures

【不尽】 bùjìn 〈形〉 ❶ incomplete; not full: ～合理 not quite reasonable ‖ ～正确 not quite right ⇨～然 ❷ endless: 感激～ be filled with everlasting/immense gratitude ‖ ～长江滚滚来。Ceaselessly flows the Yangtze.

〖～然〗 bù jìnrán 〈形〉 not necessarily/quite so; not exactly the case

〖～人意〗 bùjìn-rényì 〈熟〉 somewhat dissatisfactory; less than satisfactory: 结果～。The result fell short of what was expected.

【不近人情】 bùjìn-rénqíng 〈熟〉 ❶ be devoid of human feelings; unfeeling: 他要求请假去看生病的妻子,而他们不准,真是太～了。It was unfeeling of them not to grant him leave to go and see his sick wife. ❷ be not amenable to reason; be unreasonable: 他这样做简直就是～了。He is unreasonable to do so.

【不进则退】 bùjìn-zétuì 〈熟〉 move forward, or you'll fall behind; lack of progress means falling behind

【不经】 bùjīng 〈形〉 absurd; groundless: ⇨～之谈; 荒诞～

〖～之谈〗 bùjīngzhītán 〈熟〉 absurd statement; cock-and-bull story; crazy talk; nonsense

【不经世故】 bùjīngshìgù 〈熟〉 be inexperienced in life

【不经一事,不长一智】 bù jīng yī shì, bù zhǎng yī zhì 〈熟〉 one can't gain knowledge without practice; wisdom comes from experience; a fall in the pit, a gain in your wit

【不经意】 bùjīngyì 〈动〉 fail to pay enough attention to; be careless/thoughtless: 她购买偷来的珠宝,～间成了抢劫案的共犯。By buying the stolen jewels, she became an unknowing accomplice to the robbery. ‖ 稍～,就会出错。A slight absence of mind will result in a blunder.

【不景气】 bùjǐngqì 〈形〉 ❶ depressed; declining; slump ridden: ～的行业 slump-ridden industry ‖ 商业～ commercial depression ‖ 报纸的金融版预测明年经济～。The financial page predicts lean times for the economy next year. ❷ sluggish; slack; in a depressing state: ～的市场 soft/flat/slack market ‖ 今年生意～。Business has been slack this year. / Our business has gone into a decline this year. ‖ 当地的房地产市场～。The local property market was in a lean period/in the doldrums.

〖～综合征〗 bùjǐngqì zōnghézhēng 〈名〉[经济] depression syndrome

【不胫而走】 bùjìng'érzǒu 〈熟〉 get around fast; spread quickly like wildfire: 谣言～,说他曾包庇走私。The rumour somehow *went about that he used to shield smuggling.*

【不敬】 bùjìng 〈动〉 show lack of respect; be disrespectful; be rude; blaspheme: 对上帝～ be blasphemous to God; blaspheme (against) God ‖ 他的话并无～之意。He meant no disrespect by that remark. ‖ 传媒经常抨击政府,但对皇室并无～。The media often criticize the Government, but they're never disrespectful towards the Royal Family.

【不久】 bùjiǔ 〈形〉 ❶ soon; before long: ～就要过春节了。The Spring Festival is just around the corner. / It will soon be the Spring Festival time. ‖ 他身患重病,将～于人世。Terminally ill, he will soon be gone. ❷ soon after; not long after: 书出版后～他就得了诺贝尔文学奖。He was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature soon after the book was published.

【不咎既往】 bùjiù-jìwǎng 〈熟〉 forgive sb's past misdeeds; not censure sb for his past wrongdoings; let bygones be bygones

【不拘】 bùjū ❶〈动〉 not confine oneself to; not stick to; not be particular about: 长短～。No particular limit is set on the length. ❷〈连〉 no matter what (who, when, where, how); whatever, whoever: ～是谁救了那孩子,都应该受到表扬。Whoever rescued the child should be given praise.

〖～礼节〗 bùjū-lǐjié 〈熟〉 be unceremonious; dispense with formalities; without protocol

〖～小节〗 bùjū-xiǎojié 〈熟〉 not bother about trifling matters/trivialities; disregard trifles or niceties; not be punctilious; not care about petty conventions; not concern oneself with trifling *rules of conduct*

〖～形迹〗 bùjū-xíngjì 〈熟〉 without formalities; regardless of formalities; not stand on ceremony; not observe general rules of behaviour

〖～形式〗 bùjū-xíngshì 〈熟〉 not be particular about the form; skip the formalities; not stand on ceremony: ～的演说 informal speech

〖～一格〗 bùjū-yīgé 〈熟〉 not stick to one pattern; follow no set form; not limited to one type: ～录用/选拔人才 recruit talents of all kinds ‖ 文学创作可以而且应当～。Literary creation cannot and should not be confined to one form. ‖ 我劝天公重抖擞,～降人才。O Heaven! Bestir yourself, I beseech you, And send down men of all the talents.

【不具】 bùjù 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ be incomplete ❷ not list; not specify; be unspecified

【不倦】 bùjuàn 〈形〉 indefatigable; tireless; untiring: ⇨诲人～; 孜孜～

【不绝如缕】 bùjué-rúlǚ 〈熟〉 ❶ (of situation) hanging by a thread; very precarious: 他家几代单传,～。There has been only one son in his family for generations, making the family/male line precarious. ❷(of sound or voice) lingering on faintly: 他们的歌声～,回荡在山谷中。Their singing lingered on faintly in the valley.

【不刊之论】 bùkānzhīlùn 〈熟〉〈名〉 infallible saying; irrefutable argument/truth; perfectly sound proposition

【不堪】 bùkān ❶〈动〉 cannot bear/stand: ～其苦 *cannot endure* the hardships ‖ ～忍受 cannot stand ‖ ～使用 be past service ‖ ～提及 be unmentionable ⇨～一击 ❷〈动〉 be unable (to): ⇨～人

耳；~设想 ❺〈形〉[used after words with negative meaning] utter; extreme: 疲惫~ dog-tired; extremely tired; exhausted ‖ 破烂~ ragged; shabby and worn; tattered; worn-out ‖ 痛苦~ extremely sad; suffer immensely ⇨狼狈~ ❻〈形〉extremely bad/undesirable: 他并不像他们说的那么~。He is not as bad as people say he is.

〖~回首〗 bùkān-huíshǒu 〈熟〉cannot bear to look back on the past; cannot stand to think of the old times; find it unbearable to recall; too sad to reflect on the past: ~话当年 cannot stand to bring up the past ‖ ~往事 cannot bear to recall the past events

〖~入耳〗 bùkān-rù'ěr 〈熟〉intolerable/offensive to the ear; disgusting; revolting: ~的话 disgusting language

〖~入目〗 bùkān-rùmù 〈熟〉not fit to be seen; intolerable to the eye; disgusting; revolting

〖~设想〗 bùkān-shèxiǎng 〈熟〉dare not imagine; too ghastly/dreadful to contemplate or imagine: 你如不改弦更张，后果将~。If you don't mend your ways, the consequences will be disastrous.

〖~一击〗 bùkān-yījī 〈熟〉cannot withstand just a single blow; will collapse at the first blow; too weak to withstand competition: ~的理论 untenable theory

〖~造就〗 bùkān-zàojiù 〈熟〉unpromising; untrainable; nothing can be made of (sb): 这孩子并非~。The child is not entirely uneducatable. / I don't think the child is beyond educating.

【不看僧面看佛面】 bù kàn sēngmiàn kàn fómiàn 〈熟〉if not for the monk's sake, then for the Buddha's—do sth for sb out of consideration or reverence for sb else of greater importance

【不亢不卑】 bùkàng-bùbēi 〈熟〉be neither haughty nor humble; neither overbearing nor servile; neither supercilious nor obsequious: 对上司~ be neither supercilious nor obsequious to one's superiors ‖ 在有钱有势的人面前~ be neither haughty nor humble before the rich and powerful

【不可】 bùkě 〈助〉❶ cannot; should not; must not: ~剥夺的权利 inalienable rights ‖ ~撤回的诉状 irrevocable indictment/complaint ‖ ~兑换债券 irredeemable bond ‖ ~改正的错误 irredeemable error ‖ ~更改的决定 irrevocable decision ‖ ~违背的自然规律 infrangible laws of nature ‖ ~小看 must on no account be taken lightly ‖ ~预测 unpredictable ‖ ~治愈的疾病 incurable disease ‖ 他的前途~限量。He has a brilliant future before him. ‖ 他这人~交。He's not somebody to make friends with. ‖ 做事~半途而废。Never do things by halves. ❷ [used in 非…~] must; have to: 非去~ must go ‖ 她很喜欢这件衣服，非买~。She's taken a great fancy to the dress and simply must buy it. ‖ 这事非他~。Nobody except him can manage it. / Only he can manage it.

〖~避免〗 bùkě-bìmiǎn 〈熟〉inevitable; unavoidable: ~的错误 unavoidable mistake ‖ ~的结局 inevitable end ‖ ~的事故 inevitable accident

〖~辩驳〗 bùkě-biànbó 〈熟〉irrefutable: ~的事实 irrefutable facts

〖~多得〗 bùkě-duōdé 〈熟〉rare; exceptional; hard to come by: ~的机遇 rare opportunity ‖ 我的秘书的确是个~的人才。My secretary is a real treasure/talent.

〖~告人〗 bùkě-gàorén 〈熟〉not to be divulged; hidden; shady: ~的勾当 sinister trick/intrigues; covert malice ‖ ~的秘密 secret to be closely kept/guarded ‖ ~的目的 ulterior purpose ‖ 我的建议没有什么~的动机。There was no ulterior motive in my suggestion.

〖~估量〗 bùkě-gūliàng 〈熟〉inestimable; incalculable; immeasurable; beyond estimation: ~的损失/影响 immeasurable loss/influence

〖~或缺〗 bùkě-huòquē 〈熟〉indispensable; essential; necessary; requisite; imperative: ~的条件 indispensable condition ‖ 氧气是生命所~的。Oxygen is indispensable to life.

〖~救药〗 bùkě-jiùyào 〈熟〉be incurable/hopeless/incorrigible; past/beyond remedy; beyond correction/redemption/recovery; irreparable; inveterate; irredeemable; untreatable; terminal: 认为~ reckon (sb) beyond redemption ‖ 这个病人已经~了。The patient has no chance for recovery. ‖ 〈喻〉有些腐败分子已经~了。Some corrupt officials are beyond remedy/reform.

〖~开交〗 bùkě-kāijiāo 〈熟〉[used after 得 as a complement to indicate an insoluble or endless state of affairs] be locked in; be tied up: 打得~ be locked in a fierce fight ‖ 忙得~ have one's hands full; be awfully busy; be up to one's ears in work; be swamped with work ‖ 闹得~ be in the thick of a row; keep up an ear-splitting clamour ‖ 争得~ be entangled in a heated and prolonged argument; be locked in a debate ‖ 她既要做饭、写作，又要经营农场，忙得~。Between cooking, writing and running the farm, she was very busy indeed.

〖~抗拒〗 bùkě-kàngjù 〈熟〉inexorable; irresistible; overpowering; compelling; inescapable; overwhelming: ~的规律 inexorable law ‖ ~的历史潮流 irresistible trend of history ‖ ~的诱惑 irresistible temptation

〖~抗力〗 bùkěkànglì 〈名〉force majeure; irresistible force; act of God: ~免责 force majeure exception ‖ ~条款 force majeure clause

〖~理喻〗 bùkě-lǐyù 〈熟〉be impervious/impenetrable/immune to reason; defy rational analysis; be unreasonable: 他蛮横到了极点，简直~。He is so impervious that he won't listen to reason.

〖~名状〗 bùkě-míngzhuàng 〈熟〉defy description; be indescribable; beyond description: ~的痛苦 nameless anguish ‖ 其罪行~。His crimes are beyond description.

〖~磨灭〗 bùkě-mómiè 〈熟〉indelible; ineffaceable: ~的丰功伟绩 ineffaceable meritorious deeds ‖ ~的历史篇章 indelible chapter in history ‖ ~的印象 everlasting impression

〖~逆转〗 bùkě-nìzhuǎn irreversible; irrevocable: ~的局势 irreversible situation ‖ ~的历史潮流 irreversible trend of history ‖ 改革的进程~。The process of reform cannot be reversed.

〖~偏废〗 bùkě-piānfèi 〈熟〉cannot do one thing and neglect the other; not overemphasize one to the neglect/exclusion of the other: 健康和工作二者~。Neither health nor work should be overemphasized to the neglect of the other.

〖~企及〗 bùkě-qǐjí matchless; inimitable; unattainable; beyond one's powers to attain/emulate

〖~收拾〗 bùkě-shōushi 〈熟〉unmanageable; irremediable; out of control/hand; beyond control: 乱得~。It's a hopeless mess. ‖ 局势急剧恶化，已经~。The situation has deteriorated rapidly and has become unmanageable. / The situation has gone rapidly from bad to worse and is now out of control. ‖ 那里的情况一团糟，已经到了~的地步。Things are in a mess there and are getting out of control/hand.

〖~思议〗 bùkě-sīyì 〈熟〉be inconceivable/incredible/unimaginable beyond comprehension; cannot be imagined: ~的事件 occurrence beyond conception

〖~同日而语〗 bùkě tóngrì ér yǔ 〈熟〉cannot be mentioned in the same breath; there's no comparison between them; be disparate

〖~望其项背〗 bùkě wàng qí xiàngbèi 〈熟〉be not fit to hold a candle to (sb); fall far behind; be not on a par with; be not in the same league with

〖~限量〗 bùkě-xiànliàng 〈熟〉be boundless/limitless/very promising: 前途~ have boundless prospects; have a bright future before one

〖~向迩〗 bùkě-xiàng'ěr 〈熟〉inaccessible; unapproachable; unreachable; cannot be approached

〖~一世〗 bùkě-yīshì 〈熟〉be/ride on the high horse/ropes; be overwhelmingly arrogant; think oneself unexcelled in the world; be high and mighty; be overbearing: 摆出一副~的架势 put on an air of extreme arrogance ‖ 盛气凌人，~ act high-and-mighty ‖ ~的神情 air of haughty aloofness

〖~再生〗 bùkě-zàishēng 〈形〉unrenewable: ~能源 unrenewable energy resources ‖ ~资源 unrenewable resources

〖~造次〗 bùkě-zàocì 〈熟〉must not be hasty/rash; behave yourself; mind one's P's and Q's; think before you act

〖~终日〗 bùkě-zhōngrì 〈熟〉unable to carry on even for a single day; unable to last a single day; on tenterhooks all day long; in an anxious or a worried state of mind: ⇨惶惶~

〖~转让〗 bùkě-zhuǎnràng 〈形〉nonnegotiable; nontransferable; non-alienable; unassignable: ~单据/债券 nonnegotiable documents/securities ‖ ~的权利 exclusive rights ‖ ~信用证 nontransferable letter of credit ‖ ~的义务 unassignable duty ‖ ~支票 nonnegotiable cheque

〖~捉摸〗 bùkě-zhuōmō 〈熟〉hard to grasp; difficult to ascertain; subtle; unpredictable: ~的性格 subtle temperament; elusive character

【不可比性】 bùkěbǐxìng 〈名〉incomparability

【不可比因素】 bùkěbǐ yīnsù 〈名〉 non-comparable factors; factors not subject to comparison
【不可数名词】 bùkěshǔmíngcí 〈名〉［语言］ uncountable noun
【不可知论】 bùkězhīlùn 〈名〉 agnosticism: ～者 agnostic
【不克】 bùkè 〈副〉〈书〉 cannot; be unable (to do): ～胜任 be unequal to one's job ‖ ～自拔 unable to extricate/free oneself (from one's plight) ‖ 事务繁忙，～分身。I can hardly spare myself from my business here.
【不客气】 bù kèqi ❶〈形〉 impolite; rude; blunt; curt: ～的拒绝 curt refusal ‖ ～地说 put it bluntly ‖ 那样对人太～了。It is impolite to treat others like that. ‖ 你再这样不守规矩的话，我可就～了。If you don't behave yourself, I won't be so easy on you. ‖ 如果你再这样没脸没皮的，别怪我～。You'll get the rough side of my tongue if you're cheeky again. ❷〈形〉 candid; frank; straightforward: 我们之间就～了。Let's dispense with formalities. / We are to be frank to each other. / We'll not stand on ceremony with each other. ❸〈动〉〈套〉 you're welcome; don't mention it; not at all; it's my pleasure: —谢谢。—～。—Thanks. —My pleasure. ❹〈动〉〈套〉［used to decline an offer］ please don't bother; no, thanks: —再给你来杯茶吧？—～，我自己来。—Would you care for another cup of tea? —Don't bother, please. I'll help myself. ‖ —抽支烟吧。—～。—Have a cigarette. —No, thanks.
【不空成就】 Bùkōngchéngjiù 〈名〉［佛教］ Amoghasiddhi
【不快】 bùkuài 〈形〉 ❶ unhappy; displeased; in low spirits; in the doldrums: 感到心中～ feel unhappy (about) ‖ 他大笑的样子使我感到～。The way he laughs jars on me. ‖ 她听起来没有什么～的地方。She didn't sound displeased about anything. ❷ indisposed; under the weather; out of sorts: 抱怨身子～ complain of being out of sorts ‖ 浑身～ feel out of sorts all over ❸ blunt; not sharp: 这把刀子～，需要磨一下。This blunt knife needs sharpening.
【不愧】 bùkuì 〈动〉 be worthy of; prove (oneself) to be; deserve the title of; live up to: 他～为诗人。He is a worthy poet. ‖ 岳飞～为一名民族英雄。Yue Fei deserves to be revered as a national hero.
【不愧不怍】 bùkuì-bùzuò 〈熟〉 have nothing to be ashamed of; have a clear conscience; be open and aboveboard; be upright and straightforward
【不扩散核武器条约】 Bù Kuòsàn Héwǔqì Tiáoyuē 〈名〉 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)
【不赖】 bùlài 〈形〉〈方〉 not bad; fairly good; fine: 他的菜炒得还～。His cooking is fairly good. / He is a fairly good cook.
【不郎不秀】 bùláng-bùxiù 〈熟〉 neither fish nor fowl—useless; worthless; good for nothing; ne'er-do-well: 像他这样～，恐怕会误了人家女孩子的终身。A ne'er-do-well person like him could spoil some girl's life, I suspect.
【不劳而获】 bùláo'érhuò 〈熟〉 profit without doing a stick of work; gains without pains; live off the toil of other people; reap where one has not sown
【不劳无获】 bùláowúhuò 〈熟〉 no mill, no meal; no pains, no gains
【不老少】 bùlǎoshǎo 〈形〉〈方〉 lots of; quite a few: 参加斗殴的流氓还～。Quite a few hooligans took part in the street fighting.
【不冷不热】 bùlěng-bùrè 〈熟〉 neither hot nor cold; lukewarm; tepid: 他对同事总是～的。He always assumes a lukewarm attitude towards his colleagues. ‖ 公众对这个建议的反应～。Public response to the proposal was lukewarm. ‖ 这儿的天气一年四季都～，我很喜欢。It is neither hot nor cold/is mild here all year round; that's really to my liking.
【不离儿】 bùlír 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶ not bad; pretty good: 他人虽小，讲话还讲得～。In spite of his youth, he spoke quite well. ❷ pretty close: ⇨差～
【不理】 bùlǐ 〈动〉 ignore; disregard; pay no attention to; take no notice of; turn a blind eye/a deaf ear to: 见了人～ cut sb dead ‖ 他～我们的建议。He turned a deaf ear to our proposal. ‖ 他根本～我的观点。He completely disregarded/dismissed my point of view. ‖ 我才～那些闲话呢！I couldn't care less about the gossip. / Gossip doesn't bother me at all. ⇨置之～
【不力】 bùlì 〈形〉 ineffective; incompetent: 办事～ not exert oneself with one's work; be slack in one's work; lack efficiency/capability with one's work ‖ 领导～ have slack/weak leadership; not exercise effective leadership ‖ 对犯罪分子打击～ fail to launch an effective crackdown against criminals
【不利】 bùlì 〈形〉 ❶ adverse; disadvantageous; unfavourable; harmful: ～于经济发展 be disadvantageous for/to economic growth ‖ ～于中东和平 be prejudicial to Middle East peace ‖ 处于～地位 be at a disadvantage ‖ ～因素 adverse/disadvantageous/unfavourable factors; disadvantages ‖ ～影响 adverse effect ‖ 时间对我们～。Time is not with us/on our side. ‖ 她很害羞，～于与人交往。Her shyness puts her at a disadvantage in company/on social occasions. ‖ 这对双方都～。It will be to our mutual disadvantage. / It will be harmful to both of us. / It will put/place both of us under a serious disadvantage. ❷ unsuccessful: 首战～ lose the first battle/game
【不连续性】 bùliánxùxìng 〈名〉［物理］ discontinuity
【不良】 bùliáng 〈形〉 ❶ bad; harmful; unhealthy: 防止～影响 avert adverse/evil influences ‖ 存心～ habour evil intentions/ill intent; have ulterior motives ‖ ～风气 unhealthy mores; unhealthy ways and customs ‖ ～后果 undesirable/negative consequences ‖ ～倾向 harmful/unhealthy trend ‖ ～习惯 bad habit ‖ ～行为 undesirable conduct ‖ 病人服了此药没有～后果。The patient who took this medicine suffered no ill results. ❷ defective: 接触～ loose contact ‖ 绝缘～ defective insulation
〖～贷款〗 bùliáng dàikuǎn 〈名〉 non-performing loan
〖～导体〗 bùliáng dǎotǐ 〈名〉［物理］ poor conductor
〖～分子〗 bùliángfènzǐ 〈名〉 undesirable person/element
【不列颠】 Bùlièdiān 〈名〉 Britain
〖～百科全书〗 Bùlièdiān Bǎikē Quánshū 〈名〉 Encyclopaedia Britannica
〖～博物馆〗 Bùlièdiān Bówùguǎn 〈名〉 British Museum
〖～群岛〗 Bùlièdiān Qúndǎo 〈名〉 British Isles
〖～人〗 Bùlièdiānrén 〈名〉 Briton
【不了】 bùliǎo 〈动〉 be without (an) end; be on end: 哭个～ keep crying ‖ 整天忙个～ be busy all day long
【不了了之】 bùliǎo-liǎozhī 〈熟〉 conclude without conclusion; come to an end unsettled; end up with nothing settled; end inconclusively; leave things as they are without making a decision/settlement; tail off; shelve the matter; let the question drop: 三个月后调查就～了。The investigation fizzled out after three months.
【不料】 bùliào 〈动〉 happen unexpectedly; take place to everyone's surprise; be contrary to expectations: 他去海滨游泳，～被淹死了。He went to the seaside for a swim. Who would have thought he would be drowned.
【不吝】 bùlìn 〈动〉〈套〉［used in asking advice］ not stint/grudge; be generous (with)
〖～金玉〗 bùlìn-jīnyù ＝ 不吝珠玉 bùlìn-zhūyù
〖～指教〗 bùlìn-zhǐjiào 〈熟〉 not be stinting with comments or criticism; please make frank comments: 尚希～。We hope that you will render us your frank comments/criticism.
〖～珠玉〗 bùlìn-zhūyù 〈熟〉〈套〉 not grudge putting forward valuable suggestions or giving advice; not be reluctant to show one's works: 寄上小诗一首，望～，以求改进。I'm sending a little poem of mine, hoping that you will be frank in your suggestions for its improvement/refinement.
【不灵】 bùlíng 〈形〉 out of order; ineffective: 手脚～ have trouble/difficulty moving about ‖ 听觉～ be hard/slow of hearing ‖ 这按键～了。This key doesn't work.
【不留情面】 bùliú-qíngmiàn 〈熟〉 be very strict; not spare sb's sensibilities
【不留余地】 bùliú-yúdì 〈熟〉 leave no room; allow no leeway; make no allowances: 说话做事～是不明智的。It's unwise to leave no leeway in one's speech or action.
【不露锋芒】 bùlù-fēngmáng 〈熟〉 not show off/display one's talents
【不露圭角】 bùlù-guījiǎo ＝ 不见圭角 bùjiàn-guījiǎo
【不露声色】 bùlù-shēngsè 〈熟〉 not show/betray one's emotions/thoughts/intentions; keep one's countenance: 他心里很慌，却～，别人并没有觉察出来。He felt very uneasy at heart but managed to keep his countenance, so no one realized his problem.
【不伦不类】 bùlún-bùlèi 〈熟〉 neither fish nor fowl; nondescript; defying classification: ～的比喻 far-fetched analogy/metaphor ‖ ～的演说 inappropriate speech ‖ 她穿了件～的衣服。She wore a dress which was hard to place in any style or category.

‖他在大会上的发言～。His speech at the general meeting was neither here nor there.

【不论】 bùlùn ❶〈连〉regardless of; no matter (what, how, etc): ～性别和年龄 regardless of age and sex ‖ ～职务高低 no matter what posts they hold ‖ ～对谁他都以礼相待。He treats everybody with respect, whoever he may be. ‖ 国家～大小都有权决定自己的政策。Every state, large or small, has the right to decide its own policies. ❷〈动〉not discuss; not talk about: ～人过 not talk about sb else's fault ‖ 存而～ put sth on file but not to discuss it

【不落窠臼】 bùluò-kējiù 〈熟〉not follow the beaten track; not be restricted by convention; break away from convention; show originality; break away from set practice; be free from hackneyed precedents: 他的作品～,使人耳目一新。His works are fresh and original.

【不落俗套】 bùluò-sútào 〈熟〉depart from convention; be off the beaten track; not follow popular patterns; be unconventional: ～的批评家 unconventional critic ‖ ～的幽默感 off-beat sense of humour

【不买账】 bùmǎizhàng 〈动〉❶ not defer/yield to ❷ pay no heed to; not go for (one's advice, idea, suggestion, etc); not buy it: 他那些主意选民～。The voters won't buy his ideas. ‖ 你摆架子,我就不买你的账。If you put on airs, I just won't go for it. ‖ 这个建议我提过两次,可董事会就是～。I made this proposal twice, but the board won't buy it. ❸ not appreciate sb's favour; feel no gratitude for sb's favour

【不满】 bùmǎn ❶〈形〉resentful (at/of sth); dissatisfied/disgruntled (at/about sth or with sb): 表示强烈～ show strong discontent/resentment; express one's great displeasure (at) ‖ 心怀～ nurse a grievance ‖ 对我的解释～ be dissatisfied with my explanation ‖ ～情绪 strong resentment ‖ 人们对选举程序普遍感到～。There was widespread complaint about the election procedure. ‖ 我对那事很～。I'm unhappy about that./I have strong feelings about that. ❷〈动〉be discontented with: ～现状 not be contented with things as they are ❸〈动〉be less than: 毕业～一年 be out of school for less than a year ‖ 他～三十岁。He is on the bright/right/better side of thirty.

【不蔓不枝】 bùmàn-bùzhī 〈熟〉(of lotus stems) neither sprawling about nor branching out—(of a piece of writing) succinct and to the point; concise: 这篇论文～,写得很精彩。This essay is succinct and well-written.

【不毛之地】 bùmáozhīdì 〈熟〉wild wastes; barren land; sterile ground: 谁能想到十年前这果园还是～呢! Who would have thought that this orchard used to be barren land ten years ago!

【不免】 bùmiǎn 〈副〉unavoidably: 回到故乡,～想起儿时的事。The visit to my hometown naturally brought about/back childhood memories. ‖ 忙中～出错。We are likely to make mistakes when in a hurry.

【不妙】 bùmiào 〈形〉bad; unfavourable; not encouraging; far from good; anything but reassuring: 情况～。Things look bleak./Things are none too encouraging.‖ 局势越来越～。The situation is getting worse.

【不敏】 bùmǐn 〈形〉〈书〉[used for self-depreciation] unintelligent: 寡智～ be unintelligent and slow-witted

【不名数】 bùmíngshù 〈名〉[数学] abstract number

【不名一文】 bùmíng-yīwén 〈熟〉not have a penny to one's name; be broke; be on the rocks

【不名誉】 bùmíngyù 〈形〉disgraceful; dishonourable; disreputable; shameful: 他一时糊涂,做下～的蠢事。He made the dishonourable blunder in a muddle-headed moment.

【不明】 bùmíng ❶〈动〉fail to understand: ⇨～事理;～真相 ❷〈形〉not clear; unknown: ～国籍的商人 merchant of unidentified nationality ‖ ～身份的官员 unidentified official ‖ 来源～的消息 news of unidentified sources ‖ 逃犯依然下落～。The escaped prisoner's whereabouts is still unknown.

〖～不白〗 bùmíng-bùbái 〈熟〉not clear; obscure; doubtful; dubious; without any (clear) reason: 死得～ die a mysterious death; die for some unknown reason ‖ 他～地挨了一顿批评。He was criticized for no clear reason that he could tell. ‖ 他俩的关系～。The two have some dubious relation.

〖～底蕴〗 bùmíng-dǐyùn 〈熟〉not know the inside information/story

〖～飞行物〗 bùmíng fēixíngwù 〈名〉unidentified flying object (UFO); flying saucer

〖～事理〗 bùmíng-shìlǐ 〈熟〉lack common sense

〖～真相〗 bùmíng-zhēnxiàng 〈熟〉be unaware of the facts; be ignorant of the truth; not know the truth of the matter/the true facts

【不鸣则已,一鸣惊人】 bù míng zéyǐ, yī míng jīngrén 〈熟〉it may not have cried out yet, but once it does, it will startle everyone; when a bird need not cry, it doesn't; once it does, it will startle everyone—an obscure person startles the world by making a surprising move or some remarkable accomplishment

【不摸头】 bù mōtóu 〈动〉〈口〉be not acquainted with (the situation); be not familiar with; have no idea of: 这地方我～。I'm not familiar with the place.

【不谋而合】 bùmóu'érhé 〈熟〉agree without prior consultation; happen to share the same opinion/view: 他的想法与我～。His idea coincides with mine.

【不睦】 bùmù 〈形〉〈书〉not getting on well (with); at odds/on bad terms (with); at loggerheads (with)

【不慕虚荣】 bùmù-xūróng 〈熟〉not be affected by vanity; not aspire after vainglory

【不能赞一词】 bùnéng zàn yī cí 〈熟〉be unable to say a word (in criticism or praise of a perfect piece of work): 您的新诗好极了,我～。Your new poem is superb and I wouldn't presume to offer any word of criticism.

【不能自拔】 bùnéng-zìbá 〈熟〉be unable to release oneself (from a difficult or worsening situation); be inextricably bogged down in; be too deeply involved to withdraw: 堕入罪恶的泥潭,～ cannot extricate oneself from the quagmire of evils ‖ 堕入情网,～ fall inextricably in love ‖ 她觉得与他的关系已亲密到～的地步了。She found it impossible to disentangle herself from the close relationship with him.

【不能自已】 bùnéng-zìyǐ 〈熟〉cannot control oneself; cannot help (doing); lose self-control; be beside oneself: 接到被聘用的通知,她兴奋得～。She was beside herself with excitement when she received the notice of employment.

【不念旧恶】 bùniàn-jiù'è 〈熟〉not bear a grudge; forgive and forget; discard old animosities; let bygones be bygones

【不宁唯是】 bùníngwéishì 〈熟〉〈书〉moreover; furthermore; and what is more

【不佞】 bùnìng ❶〈名〉〈旧〉〈谦〉I ❷〈形〉〈书〉not capable

【不怕】 bùpà ❶〈动〉not fear; not be afraid: ～死/苦 not fear death/hardships ‖ ～牺牲 not be afraid to sacrifice/give one's life for ❷〈连〉〈方〉even if/though: ～天气再冷,他都坚持在河里游泳。No matter how cold it is, he keeps on swimming in the river.

〖～不识货,就怕货比货〗 bù pà bù shíhuò, jiù pà huò bǐ huò 〈熟〉one doesn't need to worry about not knowing the true worth of something; so long as one compares it with other things of the same kind, one will see the difference

〖～官,只怕管〗 bù pà guān, zhǐ pà guǎn 〈熟〉it is not the official but the person in direct control, however low his position, that is to be feared

〖～慢,只怕站〗 bù pà màn, zhǐ pà zhàn 〈熟〉however slowly you keep moving ahead, it is better than standing still altogether

〖～邪〗 bùpàxié 〈动〉be unafraid of evil/sinister forces: 我们～。We are not to be scared off.

〖～一万,就怕万一〗 bù pà yīwàn, jiù pà wànyī 〈熟〉be prepared for the one risk in a million; one should not be taken unawares by the worst; be prepared for all eventualities

【不配】 bùpèi 〈动〉❶ not match; not go together with: 这袜子的颜色和帽子～。The colour of the socks does not match the shoes. ‖ 画框和画～。The frame does not go well with the painting. ❷ not deserve; be unqualified for; be unworthy of: ～当母亲 be unfit to be a mother ‖ ～为人师表 be unworthy of being a teacher; be unworthy of the teaching profession; be morally unqualified to be a teacher ‖ 他～当法官。He does not deserve of a judge.

【不偏不倚】 bùpiān-bùyǐ 〈熟〉be even-handed/impartial/unbiased; with impartiality; without fear or favour: 办案～ show complete impartiality in handling a case ‖ ～地处理问题 handle matters even-handedly ‖ ～的观点/判断/评价 detached view/judgement/assessment ‖ ～的立场 balanced position ‖ ～的态度 attitude of dispassionate fairness ‖ ～的政策 even-handed policy ‖

对事件～的报道 unbiased account of the event ‖ 在讨论这些有争议的问题时，他们完全～。They showed complete impartiality while discussing these controversial issues.

【不平】 bùpíng ❶〈形〉uneven; not level; not smooth: 道路～ rough road ‖ 表面～。The surface is not level/smooth. ‖ 地面～。The ground is uneven. ❷〈形〉unfair; unjust: ～的事情 injustices ❸〈名〉injustice; unfairness; wrong: 路见～，拔刀相助 be ready to fight for the bullied party; stand forth to redress a social injustice; come to the rescue of a stranger who is wronged ⇨打抱～ ❹〈形〉indignant; resentful: 愤愤～ feel indignant (for); boil with resentment or indignation ❺〈名〉resentment; grievance; complaint: 消除心中的～ allay/vent one's resentment

〖～则鸣〗 bùpíngzémíng 〈熟〉man will cry out against injustice; complaint comes where there is injustice; injustice provokes outcry; where there is injustice, there will be protest

【不平等】 bùpíngděng 〈形〉inequitable; unequal: ～待遇 unequal treatment ‖ ～交换 inequitable exchange ‖ ～条件 discriminative conditions

〖～条约〗 bùpíngděng tiáoyuē 〈名〉unequal/unjust treaty: 废除一切～ abrogate/nullify all the unequal treaties

【不破不立】 bùpò-bùlì 〈熟〉there's no making without breaking; there can be no construction without destruction; you can't make an omelette without breaking eggs; you can't build the new without toppling the old

【不欺暗室】 bùqī-ànshì 〈熟〉be scrupulously honest even if there is no witness around; not do evil even when one is alone

【不期而然】 bùqī'érrán 〈熟〉happen unexpectedly; occur contrary to one's expectations

【不期而遇】 bùqī'éryù 〈熟〉meet unexpectedly; have a chance encounter; cross sb's path; come across; happen to meet; run/bump into: 我在机场与一位朋友～。I ran into a friend at the airport.

【不期然而然】 bùqīrán'érrán ＝ 不期而然 bùqī'érrán

【不起眼儿】 bùqǐyǎnr 〈形〉not attracting attention; unattractive; nondescript; trivial; unimportant: ～的小人物 small potato ‖ 别看他人～，但学识很渊博。He is not much to look at, but he is well-informed. ‖ 这座房子的外观很～。The exterior of the house is very unattractive. ‖ 他开一辆～的旧福特。He drives a nondescript old Ford.

【不巧】 bùqiǎo 〈副〉unfortunately; as luck would have it: 那真是～。That's really a sad coincidence. ‖ ～，电影院停电了。Unfortunately there was a power failure at the cinema.

【不切实际】 bùqiè-shíjì 〈形〉impracticable; unpractical; unrealistic: ～的改革计划 impractical plans for reform ‖ 抱～的幻想 cherish fanciful/improbable ideas

【不情之请】 bùqíngzhīqǐng 〈熟〉〈套〉my presumptuous request

【不请自来】 bùqǐngzìlái 〈熟〉come uninvited; come without being invited: 我们的婚礼上，他～了。He invited himself to our wedding.

【不求上进】 bùqiú-shàngjìn 〈熟〉not strive to make progress; be contented with the mediocre

【不求甚解】 bùqiú-shènjiě 〈熟〉not seek deep understanding; be content with superficial understanding; not go deep into: 他读书颇多，但～。He reads extensively though superficially.

【不求有功，但求无过】 bù qiú yǒugōng, dàn qiú wúguò 〈熟〉not aspire to be meritorious but only to be blameless; be more concerned with avoiding blame or mistakes than gaining praise

【不屈】 bùqū 〈动〉be unyielding; be unbending; be adamant: 英勇～ demonstrate unyielding heroism ⇨宁死～

〖～不挠〗 bùqū-bùnáo 〈熟〉dauntless; indomitable; unyielding: ～的抵抗精神 unbreakable/uncrushable spirit of resistance ‖ ～的决心 indomitable resolve ‖ ～的勇气 dogged courage ‖ ～，前赴后继 dauntlessly step into the breach as others fall

【不然】 bùrán ❶〈形〉not so: 其实～。Actually that's not the case. ❷〈形〉[used at the beginning of a negative remark] no: ～，情况不像他说的那样严重。No, it's not so serious as he described. ❸〈连〉or (else); otherwise; if not: 快点走吧！～就要迟到了。Speed up, or we'll be late. ‖ 她晚上不是读书，就是写东西，再～就是听音乐。She reads, writes or listens to music in the evening.

【不人道】 bù réndào 〈形〉inhuman; inhumane: ～的暴行 inhuman atrocities ‖ ～的作法 inhuman practice

【不仁】 bùrén 〈形〉❶ not benevolent; malevolent; heartless; merciless; unchristian: 为富～ rich and heartless ❷〈喻〉benumbed; numb: ⇨麻木～

〖～不义〗 bùrén-bùyì 〈熟〉be inhuman and unjust

【不忍】 bùrěn 〈动〉cannot bear (to do); have no heart (to do): ～卒读 cannot bear to read through ‖ 我～看着他破产。I cannot stand seeing him go broke. ‖ 我～告诉她这个坏消息。I don't have the heart to tell her the bad news. ⇨于心～

〖～释手〗 bùrěn-shìshǒu ＝ 爱不释手 àibù-shìshǒu

〖～坐视〗 bùrěn-zuòshì 〈熟〉have no heart to sit by and watch; cannot bear to stand idly by

【不日】 bùrì 〈副〉〈书〉in a few days; within the next few days: 代表团～抵京。The delegation is to arrive in Beijing within the next few days/in a matter of days.

【不容】 bùróng 〈动〉not allow/brook/tolerate: ～辩解 not allow of any excuse/explanation ‖ ～耽误 allow of no delay ‖ ～干涉 tolerate no interference ‖ ～忽视 must not be ignored/neglected ‖ ～怀疑 admit of no doubt; be beyond doubt ‖ ～拒绝/冒犯 brook no refusal/offence ‖ ～申辩 be deaf to all pleas; not allow the accused to defend himself ‖ 国法～ not be permitted by the laws of the country

〖～分说〗 bùróng-fēnshuō ＝ 不由分说 bùyóu-fēnshuō

〖～置辩〗 bùróng-zhìbiàn 〈熟〉be indisputable/incontestable; be beyond dispute; undisputed

〖～置喙〗 bùróng-zhìhuì 〈熟〉not allow others to put in a word; not allow others to butt/cut in; brook no intervention

〖～置疑〗 bùróng-zhìyí 〈熟〉allow/admit of no doubt; leave no room for doubt; be above suspicion; be indubitable; be beyond doubt/question: ～地表明 indubitably indicate ‖ ～的才能 undoubted/unquestionable talent ‖ ～的法律推定 irrefutable presumption ‖ 她的诚恳～。There's no question about her sincerity.

【不如】 bùrú ❶〈动〉not be equal to; be inferior to: 她觉得～别人。She feels inferior to others. ‖ 药补～食补。Nourishing food is better than tonics. ‖ 论技术我～你。I can't match you in skill. ❷〈副〉it would be better (to do); had better; might as well: 那样的话，我还～自己租赁一辆车呢。In that case I might as well hire a car myself. ‖ 你还～现在就开始节食呢。It is advisable that you start dieting right now. ‖ 租房～买房。It would be better to buy a house than to rent one.

〖～人意〗 bùrú-rényì 〈熟〉not live up to one's expectations; there's still much to be desired; things do not go the way one wishes

【不辱使命】 bùrǔ-shǐmìng 〈熟〉successfully fulfil/execute one's mission; bring one's mission to success

【不入虎穴，焉得虎子】 bù rù hǔxué, yān dé hǔzǐ 〈熟〉how can you catch tiger cubs without entering the tiger's lair—nothing venture, nothing gain; he who would search for pearls must dive below

【不三不四】 bùsān-bùsì 〈熟〉❶ dubious; shady; unbecoming: 交～的朋友 make friends with dubious characters ‖ 不要跟～的人来往。Don't have any dealings with those questionable characters. ❷ neither one thing nor the other; neither fish, flesh nor fowl: 说些～的话 make frivolous remarks; talk twaddle ‖ 这篇文章改来改去，反倒改得～的。The article was revised over and over again, only to become neither fish nor fowl.

【不塞不流，不止不行】 bù sè bù liú, bù zhǐ bù xíng 〈熟〉there is no flowing without damming and no motion without rest; motion is always comparative

【不衫不履】 bùshān-bùlǚ 〈熟〉be not properly dressed; be casual in one's attire

【不善】 bùshàn ❶〈形〉bad; ill: 管理～ mismanagement ‖ 来者～ come with ill intent; ugly customer ❷〈动〉not be good at: ～交际 be inexperienced in socializing ‖ ～言谈 have a slow tongue; be slow of speech ❸〈形〉〈方〉quite impressive; considerable: 别看他穿得不怎么样，其实他的收入可～。Though he doesn't dress up, he has a handsome income.

【不上不下】 bùshàng-bùxià 〈熟〉be suspended in mid air; be in a fix/dilemma

【不上高山，不显平地】 bù shàng gāoshān, bù xiǎn píngdì 〈熟〉only by getting up to a mountain can one really understand what level ground is; only by comparison and contrast can one come to know things and their nature

【不甚了了】 bùshèn-liǎoliǎo 〈熟〉not know much (about); not be clear (about): 对此我～。I am not clear about it.

【不声不响】 bùshēng-bùxiǎng 〈熟〉 hold/keep one's peace; be quiet/silent: 他～地坐在那儿玩十字谜。He sat there quietly doing a crossword puzzle.

【不胜】 bùshèng ❶〈动〉 be not equal to; cannot bear/stand: ～重荷 sink beneath one's burden ⇨～其烦;弱～衣 ❷〈动〉[used between two identical verbs to indicate difficulty in performing or completing an action]: 拼写错误太多,改～改。Misspellings are too many to correct. ⇨防～防;数～数 ❸〈副〉 very; extremely; tremendously: ～感激 be deeply grateful (to); feel greatly indebted (to) ‖ ～荣幸 be greatly honoured ‖ ～悬念 be very much concerned ‖ 承蒙光临,～荣幸! We're flattered that you were able to grace us with your presence.

〖～枚举〗 bùshèng-méijǔ 〈熟〉 too many to enumerate/list; defy enumeration; unable to mention individually: 他著述颇丰,～。He has written too many books to be enumerated here. ‖ 这种案件～。Such cases defy enumeration. / Such cases are legion.

〖～其烦〗 bùshèng-qífán 〈熟〉 be pestered/bored beyond endurance; cannot withstand the trouble: 所有这些问题逐渐使我～。All these questions are beginning to exhaust/tax my patience.

【不失时机】 bùshī-shíjī 〈熟〉 not let the opportunity slip; seize the opportune moment; lose no time; not miss the bus: ～地发起反攻,打成平局 seize the opportune moment to launch a counter-attack and even the score ‖ ～地开展打击走私活动 lose no time in cracking down on smuggling activities

【不失为】 bùshīwéi 〈动〉 can yet be regarded as; may after all be accepted as: 她～一个好学生。She is, after all, a good student. ‖ 在目前情况下,这～一种好办法。Under current circumstances, this may after all be a good way out.

【不识大体】 bùshí-dàtǐ 〈熟〉 fail to see the larger issues; fail to understand the general interest/principle

【不识好歹】 bùshí-hǎodǎi 〈熟〉 cannot tell good from bad; not know chalk from cheese; mistake good for bad: 他～,把我的话当成恶意了。He couldn't tell the difference between good and bad and took my words ill.

【不识庐山真面目】 bùshí Lúshān zhēnmiànmù 〈熟〉 fail to see the true features of Lushan—fail to see the truth of the matter, just because one is involved in it

【不识时务】 bùshí-shíwù 〈熟〉 be insensible; show ignorance of the times; lack understanding of the state of affairs; lack judgement; not know the shape of events

【不识抬举】 bùshí-táijǔ 〈熟〉 fail/refuse to appreciate sb's favour/kindness; not treasure sb's kindness; take sb's kindness amiss

【不识闲儿】 bùshíxiánr 〈动〉〈口〉 be restless/bustling: 他手脚～,从早忙到晚。He toils day and night. / He can never stay idle.

【不识相】 bù shíxiàng 〈动〉〈口〉 be unable to see the drift of things; have no sense of what is right for the situation

【不识之无】 bùshí-zhīwú 〈熟〉 not know a single character; be illiterate

【不时】 bùshí 〈副〉 ❶ frequently; often; at intervals; from time to time; every now and then: 她～来给我找点麻烦。She comes to bother me from time to time. ❷ any time: ⇨～之需

〖～之需〗 bùshízhīxū 〈熟〉 possible future need or want; unexpected need: 以备～ for emergency needs; provide for a rainy day

【不食人间烟火】 bù shí rénjiān yānhuǒ 〈熟〉 above the material attractions of the world; above secular desires/concerns; free of worldly cares; otherworldly; show no concern for mundane affairs

【不是话】 bùshìhuà 〈形〉〈口〉 absurd; groundless; unreasonable; amiss

【不是玩儿的】 bù shì wánrde 〈熟〉 it's no joke: 枪万一走火可～。It's no joke if the gun goes off accidentally.

【不是玩意儿】 bùshì wányìr 〈熟〉 be a lousy person; be a rotter; be a despicable person: 他到处说别人的坏话,真～。He is really rotten, speaking ill of others everywhere.

【不是味儿】 bù shì wèir 〈形〉〈口〉 ❶ not quite the right taste: 这鸡做得～。The chicken doesn't taste quite right. ❷ not quite right; a bit off; queer; odd; amiss: 他的英语说得～。He speaks odd/queer English. / His English is outlandish. ‖ 他一听她的话～,转身就走了。Finding her words strange, he turned and went away. ❸ bad; upset; vexed: 因受到怠慢心里觉得～ feel bad about being slighted ‖ 看着村里的孩子上不了学,我心里感到很～。I was really upset to find that the village children could not go to school.

【不是冤家不聚头】 bù shì yuānjiā bù jù tóu 〈熟〉 enemies or lovers are destined to meet; it is fate that throws enemies or lovers together

【不适】 bùshì 〈形〉 ❶ not fitting; unsuitable ❷ unwell; indisposed; out of sorts: 感到非常～ feel very queer ‖ 略感～ feel a bit uncomfortable; feel off colour; feel a little under the weather

【不是】 bùshi 〈名〉 fault; blame: 我给打了圆场反倒落个～。Though it was I who saved the situation, I had the blame thrown on me in the end. ‖ 不要光找人的～。Don't just find fault with others. ‖ 你先出口骂人,当然是你的～了。You started calling names and, of course, you're to blame.

【不爽】 bùshuǎng 〈形〉 ❶ not well; unhappy; *out of sorts*; in a bad mood: 近来她心情～。She has been in a bad mood recently. ❷ without discrepancy; accurate: ⇨屡试～

【不死不活】 bùsǐ-bùhuó 〈熟〉 (of an enterprise, etc) be badly run; neither alive nor dead; half-dead; lifeless; lethargic: 一个～的企业与其拖着,不如干脆解散。It would be better for a badly-run enterprise to be dissolved than to let it hang on.

【不送气】 bù sòngqì 〈动〉[语言] be unaspirated: ～音 unaspirated sound

【不俗】 bùsú 〈形〉 outstanding; remarkable; out of the ordinary: 表现～ outstanding performance ‖ 战绩～ remarkable/extraordinary military exploits

【不速之客】 bùsùzhīkè 〈熟〉 chance visitor; intruder; gatecrasher; uninvited/unexpected/unbidden guest; unwelcome visitor: 做～ crash a party; be a party crasher

【不随意肌】 bùsuíyìjī 〈名〉[生理] involuntary muscle

【不遂】 bùsuì 〈动〉〈书〉 fail (to fulfil one's wish): 他稍有～,就大发脾气。Anything unsatisfactory would provoke him into a rage.

【不特】 bùtè 〈连〉〈书〉 not only: 这匹赛马～跑得快,而且驯良。The racehorse is not only fast but also good-tempered.

【不祧之祖】 bùtiāozhīzǔ 〈熟〉 revered earliest ancestor; respected forerunner: 科幻小说的～ father of science fiction

【不通】 bùtōng ❶〈动〉 be locked up/obstructed; be impassable: 鼻子～ have a stuffed nose ‖ 电话～。The line is dead/busy. ‖ 此路～。Not a through road. / Dead End. / No thoroughfare. ❷〈形〉 making no sense; illogical; unreasonable: 文法～ ungrammatical ‖ 这篇文章文理～。The article lacks coherence and logic. ‖ 你的建议行～。Your proposal is not feasible/won't work.

【不同】 bùtóng 〈形〉 not alike; different; distinct; diverse: ～意见 dissenting views ‖ 看似相同实则～的事物 things similar on the surface but distinct in essence ‖ 两条～的路线 two different routes ‖ 历史背景～ different historical backgrounds ‖ 他今天的调子完全～。He is singing quite a different tune today.

〖～凡响〗 bùtóng-fánxiǎng 〈熟〉 out of the common run; out of the ordinary; outstanding; extraordinary; different from the common herd: ～的工作 exceptional job of work ‖ ～的人物 person out of the ordinary ‖ 他的新作～,轰动一时。His new work was unique and made an instant hit.

【不痛不痒】 bùtòng-bùyǎng 〈熟〉 superficial; perfunctory; of no substance: 说些～的话 make some perfunctory remarks ‖ 搞得～,就不得人心。If we scratch the surface only, we'll lose the support of the people. ‖ 反腐必须动真格的,不能～。We must be in earnest about the anti-corruption campaign, and not just go through the motions.

【不透光】 bù tòuguāng 〈形〉 light-tight; lightproof; impervious to light

【不透明】 bù tòumíng 〈形〉 opaque

〖～色〗 bùtòumíngsè 〈名〉 body colour

〖～体〗 bùtòumíngtǐ 〈名〉 opaque body

〖～性〗 bùtòumíngxìng 〈名〉 opacity

【不透气】 bù tòuqì 〈形〉 airtight; airproof: 房间～。The room is stuffy. ‖ 塑料薄膜～。Plastic film is airtight. ‖ 我因为感冒鼻子～了。My nose is blocked up because of a cold.

【不透水】 bù tòushuǐ 〈形〉 waterproof; watertight; impermeable: ～舱 watertight compartment ‖ ～层 impermeable stratum; impervious bed; confining bed

【不图】 bùtú 〈动〉 ❶ not ask; not seek: ～报答 expect nothing in return ‖ ～名利 not ask fame or gain ‖ ～虚名 not seek undeserved credit; not seek specious fame; not for mere vanity's

sake ❷〈书〉be contrary to one's expectations

【不吐气】 bù tǔqì = 不送气 bù sòngqì

【不妥】 bùtuǒ 〈形〉not proper; improper; inappropriate; amiss: 处理～ *be mishandled* ‖ 讲话～ *speak amiss* ‖ 似有～ seem inappropriate ‖ 你现在去拜访他们,时间～。I'm afraid it is not the proper moment for you to visit them now. ‖ 以上建议如有～之处,请予指正。If there is anything amiss in my proposal, please *point it out.*

【不外】 bùwài 〈动〉be none but; be nothing other than; be not beyond the scope of; be nothing more than: 大家谈论的～工作问题。We talked only about our work. ‖ 常来的～是我的几个老朋友。*The frequent callers are none but a few old friends of mine.* ‖ 原因～有三。The reasons are nothing more than the following three.

〖～乎〗 bùwàihū = 不外 bùwài

【不完全】 bùwánquán 〈形〉incomplete; imperfect: ～承认 incomplete recognition ‖ ～接受 imperfect acceptance ‖ ～市场 imperfect market ‖ ～的所有权 imperfect ownership ‖ ～批准 incomplete ratification

〖～爆破〗 bùwánquán bàopò 〈名〉[语言] incomplete plosion

〖～独立国〗 bùwánquán dúlìguó 〈名〉imperfect independent state

〖～骨折〗 bùwánquán gǔzhé 〈名〉incomplete fracture

〖～燃烧〗 bùwánquán ránshāo 〈名〉incomplete combustion

〖～统计〗 bùwánquán tǒngjì 〈名〉incomplete statistics: 据～ according to incomplete statistics

〖～中立〗 bùwánquán zhōnglì 〈名〉imperfect neutrality

〖～主权〗 bùwánquán zhǔquán 〈名〉imperfect sovereignty: ～国 imperfect sovereign state

【不为已甚】 bùwéi-yǐshèn 〈熟〉not go too far; refrain from going to extremes; never go beyond reasonable limits

【不违农时】 bùwéi-nóngshí 〈熟〉not let the right time for a farm task slip by; not miss the farming season; do farm work in the right season

【不惟】 bùwéi 〈连〉not only: 此举～无益,反而有害。Not only is this useless, it is very harmful.

【不韪】 bùwěi 〈名〉serious fault; big mistake: ⇨冒天下之大～

【不畏】 bùwèi 〈动〉dare; defy: ～风暴 dare/brave a storm ‖ ～艰险 defy hardship and danger ‖ ～强暴 not fear the strong and fierce; defy brute force ‖ ～严寒 defy severe cold

【不谓】 bùwèi 〈动〉〈书〉❶ [used before the negative form] cannot be regarded as: 任务～不重。It's really a hard task. ❷ not expect (to do sth): ～今日能再相见! I never imagined I would see you again! / What a surprise to see you again today!

【不闻不问】 bùwén-bùwèn 〈熟〉be indifferent to; not bother to ask or listen to; show no interest in; take no notice of; be unconcerned (about/with): 对孩子的学习～ be unconcerned with the child's study ‖ 对某些事实～ shut one's eyes to certain facts ‖ 对环境污染～ be indifferent to environmental pollution ‖ 对群众的疾苦不能～。We mustn't remain indifferent to the difficulties and sufferings of the people.

【不稳】 bùwěn 〈形〉unstable; unsteady; volatile: 步子～ not be steady on one's legs ‖ 金融～ financial instability ‖ 物价～ unstable/fluctuating prices ‖ 情绪～ be emotionally unstable ‖ 政局～ volatile political situation ‖ 当时局势～。The situation was unstable then.

【不稳定】 bùwěndìng 〈形〉precarious; unsteady; unstable; insecure: ～的股票 soft stock ‖ ～的关系 tenuous ties ‖ ～的政权 insecure/unstable regime ‖ ～的汇率 volatile exchange rates ‖ ～的市场 queasy/volatile market ‖ ～时期 period of instability ‖ 还有许多～的因素。There are still many factors of instability.

〖～波〗 bùwěndìngbō 〈名〉[物理] unstable wave

〖～粒子〗 bùwěndìng lìzǐ 〈名〉[物理] unstable particle

〖～同位素〗 bùwěndìng tóngwèisù 〈名〉[物理] unstable isotope

〖～因素〗 bùwěndìng yīnsù 〈名〉destabilizing factor

【不稳平衡】 bùwěn pínghéng 〈名〉[物理] unstable equilibrium

【不问】 bùwèn 〈动〉❶ pay no attention to; disregard; ignore: ～国籍 irrespective of nationality ‖ ～情由 not consider the circumstances or causes ‖ ～群众的疾苦 turn a blind eye to the masses' sufferings ‖ ～是非曲直 make no distinction between right and wrong ‖ ～事实真相 ignore the facts ‖ ～政治 shun politics; be disinclined towards politics; not involve oneself in politics ❷ let go unpunished; let off: 胁从～。Those who acted under duress shall not be punished.

〖～青红皂白〗 bùwèn qīnghóng-zàobái = 不分青红皂白 bùfēn qīnghóng-zàobái

【不无】 bùwú 〈动〉have some; not without: ～裨益 be of some benefit/good/use ‖ ～关系 be related in some way (with); be not irrelevant(to) ‖ ～遗憾 not without regret; have some regret ‖ 他讲的～道理。There is something in what he said. ‖ 他辩称没人能付得起钱,这话～道理。He argued, not without reason, that no one could afford to pay.

〖～小补〗 bùwú-xiǎobǔ 〈熟〉of some help/use

【不务空名】 bùwù-kōngmíng 〈熟〉not go after/seek empty *fame/underserved reputation*

【不务正业】 bùwù-zhèngyè 〈熟〉❶ not engage in honest work; not live by honest labour; not have a legitimate occupation: 游手好闲,～ just idle around and do no decent work ❷ ignore one's *proper occupation/pursuit; neglect one's own trade;* not attend to one's duties; do things unrelated to one's own work

【不惜】 bùxī 〈动〉❶ not stint/grudge; not spare: ～一切代价 at any cost; at all costs ❷ not hesitate/scruple (to do sth): ～一切牺牲 *make all sacrifices* ‖ 为了人民的利益～牺牲自己的生命 *not* hesitate to lay down one's life for the people's interests ⇨在所～

〖～工本〗 bùxī-gōngběn 〈熟〉spare no expense; not mind the cost; irrespective/regardless of the cost

【不暇】 bùxiá 〈动〉have no time (for); be too busy (to do): ～他顾 have no time for other matters ⇨应接～; 自顾～

【不下】 bùxià 〈动〉❶ = 不下于① bùxiàyú ❷ [used after verbs to indicate inability or incompleteness]: 放心～ be anxious/worried; cannot rest assured; cannot set one's mind at ease ‖ 屡攻～ fail to capture after many attacks ‖ 争执～ dispute without coming to an agreement ⇨相持～

【不下于】 bùxiàyú 〈动〉❶ be not inferior to; be as good as; be on a par with: 他虽没有任何文凭,但知识水平～工商管理硕士。In terms of knowledge, he is on a par with an MBA holder, though he has no diploma. ❷ be no less/fewer than; be as many as: 报名参加马拉松赛的运动员～五千人。As many as 5,000 players entered for the marathon race.

【不相干】 bù xiānggān 〈动〉have nothing to do with; be impertinent/irrelevant (to); out of the picture: ～的话 irrelevant remarks ‖ 这个问题和我们的项目～。This issue has nothing to do with our project.

【不相容】 bù xiāngróng 〈动〉be incompatible (with); be exclusive (of): 水火～ as mutually incompatible as fire and water ‖ ～的思想 incompatible ideas ‖ ～原理 exclusion principle ‖ 这两种药互～。The two medicines are incompatibles.

【不相上下】 bùxiāngshàngxià 〈熟〉be equally matched; almost on a par; roughly the same; neither is better than the other; eyeball to eyeball: 本领～ equally skilled; on a par with sb in skill ‖ 能力～ of about equal ability; equally capable ‖ 他俩年龄/身高/体重～。They are roughly of the same age/height/weight.

【不详】 bùxiáng 〈形〉❶ unknown; not quite clear: 地址～ with the address unidentified ‖ 言之～ fail to give the details ‖ 荷马的生平～。Little is known about the life of Homer. ❷unspecified; not in details

【不祥】 bùxiáng 〈形〉ominous; inauspicious: ～的预感 ominous presentiment/premonition

〖～之兆〗 bùxiángzhīzhào 〈熟〉bad/black/ill/evil omen; portentous signs; handwriting on the wall: 他们看到了这～。They have seen the handwriting on the wall.

【不想】 bùxiǎng 〈动〉not expect: ～运动竟会如此成功。To our surprise, the campaign turned out (to be) a great success.

【不像话】 bù xiànghuà 〈形〉❶ unreasonable; irrational; inappropriate; absurd; nonsensical; senseless: 整天闲转,太～了。It is irrational to idle around all day. ‖ 他只顾自己,不顾别人,很～。It was very inappropriate of him to put his own interests first without thinking for others. ‖ 对方单方面撕毁合同,太～。It was extremely unreasonable for the other party to tear up the contract unilaterally. ❷ *shocking; scandalous; outrageous:* 还没给你付钱,太～了。It's scandalous that you still haven't been paid. ‖ 检察官常打老婆,太～。It is scandalous that the prosecutor is an inveterate wife-beater. ‖ 店员竟敢骂顾客,太～了。It is very bad for a shop assisant to call a customer names. ‖ 这条路的状况实在～。The state of this road is a crying shame.

【不像样】 bù xiàngyàng 〈形〉❶ in poor shape; out of shape;

unpresentable：箱子压瘪得～了。The box was crushed out of shape. ‖ 这点礼物太～，实在拿不出手。This small gift is really unpresentable. ❷ [used as a complement after 得] beyond description；extremely：破得～ worn to shreds；broken to bits；crushed to pieces ‖ 屋子乱得～。The house was in a complete mess.

【不消】 bùxiāo 〈动〉〈方〉not need：～说 needless to say；it goes without saying ‖ 我们连房都买不起，更～说买汽车了。We cannot afford a house, let alone/not to mention a car. ‖ 我～几日就回来。I'll be back in a few days.

【不孝】 bùxiào ❶〈动〉violate filial obligations；act contrary to filial piety；not perform filial duties：对父母～ lack of filial piety to one's parents ‖ ～有三，无后为大。There are three forms of filial impiety, of which the most serious is to have no heir. ❷〈名〉〈旧〉[a term referring to oneself in an obituary announcing the death of one's parent] unfilial son/daughter；I

【不肖】 bùxiào 〈形〉〈书〉(of children) unworthy；not commendable：～之子 unworthy son

〖～子孙〗 bùxiàozǐsūn 〈名〉unworthy descendants；wayward/unfilial offspring

【不屑】 bùxiè 〈动〉❶ disdain；think it not worth doing；scorn (to do sth)；feel it beneath one's dignity (to do sth)：～求助/说谎 scorn to ask for help/to tell a lie ‖ ～与他为伍 feel shame to be seen in his company ‖ 她～理睬他的粗话。She felt it beneath her to answer his rude remarks. ❷ be disdainful/scornful：～的神情 scornful looks

〖～一顾〗 bùxiè-yīgù 〈熟〉will not spare a glance (for)；regard as beneath one's notice；do not think worthy of cursory attention；contemptuously disregard：对建议～ dismiss a suggestion with scorn；pour scorn on a suggestion ‖ 他对行政上的琐事～。He regarded all these administrative details as beneath his notice.

〖～于〗 bùxièyú ＝ 不屑 ①bùxiè

【不懈】 bùxiè 〈形〉untiring；unremitting；indefatigable；unrelenting；tenacious；unflagging；unwavering：～的努力 enduring/relentless efforts ‖ ～追求 unremitting pursuit ⇨坚持～

【不信任】 bùxìnrèn 〈动〉have no confidence (in sb)；mistrust；disbelieve

〖～案〗 bùxìnrèn'àn 〈名〉no-confidence motion：就该～进行表决 vote on the no-confidence motion

〖～投票〗 bùxìnrèn tóupiào 〈名〉vote of no-confidence；vote of censure

【不信邪】 bùxìnxié 〈动〉not believe in heresy/fallacies；refuse to be misled by fallacies；not be scared by evil forces；be sceptical of heretical beliefs

【不兴】 bùxīng 〈动〉❶ not go in for：我们这儿～这一套。We don't go in for such practice. ❷ be out of date/fashion：现在～留刘海了。Bangs are out of fashion now. ❸ not allow/permit：～欺负人。Stop bullying. ‖ 大人说话，小孩～插嘴。Children are not allowed to cut in when adults are talking. ❹ [used in rhetorical questions] can't：老让我做作业，就～玩会儿吗？You are always after me about my homework. Can't I play for a while? ❺ not rise：湖面平静，水波～。The lake was calm, without even a ripple.

【不行】 bùxíng ❶〈形〉not permissible；impossible：你这样下去～。You can't go on like this. ❷〈形〉not good (at)；incompetent (for)；poor：身体～ be in poor health ‖ 哪里领导～，哪里的生产就上不去。Incompetent leadership leads to/results in poor productivity. ‖ 他搞工程设计～。He is not a man for engineering design. ‖ 这房间光线～。The room is poorly lighted. ❸〈形〉unworkable：发展农业经济，搞平均主义～。Egalitarianism won't work in the effort to develop agrarian economy. ‖ 中国搞资本主义～。Capitalism would get China nowhere. ‖ 城市搞得再好，没有农村这一稳定的基础是～的。No matter how successful our work is in the cities, it wouldn't mean much without a stable base in the countryside. ‖ 这种化学疗法恐怕～。I'm afraid this chemotherapy is no good. ❹〈形〉dying；failing：老太太病重，怕是～了。The old lady is fatally ill. I'm afraid she's fading/going fast. ‖ 她的视力～了。Her eyesight is going/fading. ❺〈副〉[used as a complement after 得] awfully；extremely：累得～ be terribly tired ‖ 热得～ be unbearably hot

【不省人事】 bùxǐng-rénshì 〈熟〉❶ lose consciousness；pass/go into a coma；pass out；have a shock；faint：跌倒在地，～ fall down in a dead faint；fall senseless to the ground ‖ 经过急救，仍～ remain unconscious after emergency treatment ‖ 醉得～ be in a drunken stupor ‖ 他被打得～。He was knocked out/unconscious. ❷〈方〉know little of life：孩子还小，～，别跟他计较。Don't be too serious with him；he is still a child and knows little about life.

【不幸】 bùxìng ❶〈形〉unfortunate；unlucky：～的婚姻 infelicitous/unhappy marriage ‖ ～的命运 hapless fate ‖ ～事故/事件 unfortunate accident/incident ‖ ～身亡 die to our great sorrow ‖ 他～摔断了腿。It's unfortunate that he broke his leg. ❷〈名〉misfortune；adversity；ill fortune；bad/ill luck：惨遭～ meet with a tragic death ‖ 遭受～ have/suffer (a) misfortune/mishap；meet with misfortune ‖ 个人/国家的～ personal/national misfortunes ‖ 人生的种种～ various misfortunes of life ‖ 他～掉进无盖的检修井里。By misfortune, he fell into an open manhole.

〖～而言中〗 bùxìng ér yán zhòng 〈熟〉the prediction has unfortunately come true

〖～之幸〗 bùxìngzhīxìng 〈熟〉a stroke of good luck in a stretch of bad；lucky break in a run of misfortunes；blessing in disguise；near/lucky miss；fortunate escape

【不休】 bùxiū 〈动〉[used as a complement after a verb] never end；not cease；never stop：辩论～ never cease/stop arguing；engage in an endless argument；argue endlessly/incessantly ‖ 纠缠～ keep nagging (at)；pester endlessly；harass persistently ‖ 争吵～ quarrel incessantly ⇨喋喋～

【不修边幅】 bùxiū-biānfú 〈熟〉be careless/lax/negligent about one's appearance；show no interest in one's clothes；be casually and negligently attired；be slovenly/sloven；look unkempt：那小伙儿有点～，我看他从不梳头或熨烫衣服。That young man's got that slightly slovenly appearance. I don't think he ever brushes his hair or has his clothes ironed.

【不朽】 bùxiǔ 〈形〉immortal；eternal；indelible；undying：～的声誉 undying name/renown ‖ ～的文学作品 literary monuments ‖ ～的业绩 monumental achievements ‖ ～的作品 immortal masterpiece/works ⇨永垂～

【不锈钢】 bùxiùgāng 〈名〉stainless steel；corrosion-resistant steel；non-rusting steel

【不虚此行】 bùxū-cǐxíng 〈熟〉the trip is well worthwhile；the journey has not been made in vain

【不许】 bùxǔ 〈动〉❶ not allow；not permit；must not：～上诉 not allow to appeal ‖ ～推诿 permit of no excuse ‖ ～随地吐痰！No spitting! ‖ 这里～抽烟。Smoking is not allowed here. / No smoking here. ❷〈口〉[used in rhetorical questions] can't；couldn't：你就～自己想办法吗？Can't you manage by yourself? ‖ 他不给你帮忙，你就～找别人吗？Couldn't you turn to somebody else if he refused to help?

【不恤】 bùxù 〈动〉not care/mind；disregard；ignore：～人言 regardless of what people say；ignore others' talk

【不宣而战】 bùxuān'érzhàn 〈熟〉start an undeclared war；attack without a formal declaration of war

【不学无术】 bùxué-wúshù 〈熟〉be ignorant and incompetent；be good for nothing；have neither learning nor skill：～的人 person without learning；ignoramus

【不徇私情】 bùxùn-sīqíng 〈熟〉free from favouritism of any kind

【不逊】 bùxùn 〈形〉〈书〉rude；impertinent；offending；insolent：⇨出言～

【不亚于】 bùyàyú 〈动〉not inferior to：这种语言并～世界上任何其他种类的语言。The language is one that's not inferior to any of the other languages in the world.

【不言不语】 bùyán-bùyǔ 〈熟〉not say a word；keep silent；not utter a sound

【不言而喻】 bùyán'éryù 〈熟〉it goes without saying；it is self-evident；it speaks for itself；it tells its own story；as a matter of course：～的真理 self-evident truth ‖ ～，我将坚决支持你。It goes without saying that I will do all I can to support you.

【不言自明】 bùyánzìmíng ＝不言而喻 bùyán'éryù

【不厌】 bùyàn 〈动〉❶ not be tired of；not mind doing ❷ not object to：⇨兵～诈

〖～其烦〗 bùyàn-qífán 〈熟〉not mind taking the trouble；take great pains to do sth；be very patient；with unflagging patience；spare no trouble

〖～其详〗 bùyàn-qíxiáng 〈熟〉not mind going into details/parti-

culars; dwell at length (upon); not be sparing in furnishing the details

【不扬】 bùyáng 〈形〉 simple-looking; homely; commonplace; plain: ⇨其貌～

【不要】 bùyào 〈动〉 don't: ～不懂装懂。Don't pretend to know things you don't understand. ‖ ～以貌取人。Don't judge people by their looks/appearance. ‖ ～自找麻烦。Don't ask/look for trouble./Let sleeping dogs lie.

【不要紧】 bù yàojǐn ❶ it's not serious; it doesn't matter: ～,她只是感冒了。It's nothing serious. She just has a cold. ‖ 一对不起,踩了您的脚。—～。—Sorry to have stepped on your foot. —It doesn't matter. ❷ it seems all right, but: 你这一走～,可把你妈急坏了。There is nothing seriously wrong in your leaving home for some time, but it gave your mother great anxiety.

【不要脸】 bùyàoliǎn 〈熟〉〈口〉 have no sense of shame or dignity; be shameless/brazen: 只有～的人才会做出～的事。Only shameless people will do such shameful things. ‖ 真～! For shame!

【不一】 bùyī 〈动〉 differ; vary; be different; be uneven: 长短～ differ in length; of varying lengths ‖ 大小～ vary in size ‖ 深浅～ be different in depth; at various depths ‖ 人们对此反应～。People have mixed reactions to this.

〖～而足〗 bùyī'érzú 〈熟〉 not the only case; no isolated case; numerous: 凡此种种,～。Such cases are legion.

【不依】 bùyī 〈动〉 ❶ not comply with; disobey: 我们劝她歇会儿,她怎么也～。We advised her to rest for a while, but she wouldn't listen to us. ‖ 她对孩子要求没有～的。She complied with all the wishes of her child without exception. ❷ not let sb off easily; not let sb get away with it; not let sb off: 你要再迟到,我可～。If you are late again, I won't let you off so easily.

〖～不饶〗 bùyī-bùráo 〈熟〉 wouldn't let sb off; be hard on sb

【不宜】 bùyí 〈形〉 not suitable; inadvisable; inappropriate: 解决家庭纠纷,～操之过急。It's no good being too hasty in resolving family squabbles. ‖ 孩子～过分夸奖。It's inadvisable to over-praise a child. ‖ 病人非常虚弱,～立即手术。The patient is too feeble to risk an immediate operation.

【不遗余力】 bùyí-yúlì 〈熟〉 spare/stint no effort(s)/pains; be unsparing in one's efforts; do one's utmost; make every endeavour; go all out (to do sth); leave no stones unturned: ～地提供帮助 be unstinting in one's efforts to help

【不已】 bùyǐ 〈动〉 [used after verbs to intensify the meaning] go to a great extent; be endless: 后悔～ feel deep regret ‖ 痛哭～ cry one's eyes out ‖ 赞叹～ praise again and again ‖ 杂技演员动作敏捷,观众惊叹～。The agility of the acrobats amazed and thrilled the audience to wild shouts of praise.

【不以成败论英雄】 bù yǐ chéngbài lùn yīngxióng 〈熟〉 not judge whether a person is a hero on the basis of whether he is successful or not

【不以规矩,不能成方圆】 bù yǐ guīju, bùnéng chéng fāngyuán 〈熟〉 without a compass or square, you can't draw a circle or a square—nothing can be accomplished if there is no rule to go by/if there are no necessary tools

【不以人废言】 bù yǐ rén fèi yán 〈熟〉 not reject a suggestion simply because of the person who makes it

【不以为耻,反以为荣】 bù yǐ wéi chǐ, fǎn yǐ wéi róng 〈熟〉 feel proud instead of ashamed; feel pride instead of shame; feel conceited where others would feel ashamed: 有些人自私自利,～。Some people are very selfish, and they are proud instead of ashamed of it.

【不以为然】 bùyǐwéirán 〈熟〉 disapprove (of); disagree; take exception to; think otherwise; object to: ～地摇摇头 shake one's head in disapproval/criticism ‖ 大～ entirely disagree with sth; highly disapprove of sth ‖ ～的样子 disapproving look ‖ ～的一笑 denigrating smile ‖ 他嘴上没说什么,心里却～。He thought otherwise although he said nothing against it.

【不以为意】 bùyǐwéiyì 〈熟〉 not take sth seriously; pay no attention to; take no notice of; not care/mind: 屡遭挫折却～ suffer repeated frustrations but never care ‖ 收入微薄,但～ earn little but never give much thought to it

【不义】 bùyì 〈形〉 contrary to right conduct

〖～之财〗 bùyìzhīcái 〈熟〉 misgotten/ill-gotten treasure/wealth; crooked/dirty/hot/illicit money; filthy lucre: 大量～ ill-gotten millions

【不亦乐乎】 bùyìlèhū 〈熟〉 ❶ isn't it a pleasure?: 有朋自远方来,～? Is it not a pleasure when friends come from afar? ❷ [used jocularly as a complement after 得] extremely; awfully; terribly: 激动得～ be very excited ‖ 为了大家的利益,他整天忙得～。For the interest of all of us, he is extremely busy rushing about all day long.

【不易】 bùyì ❶ 〈形〉 not easy: ⇨来之～ ❷ 〈动〉 not to be altered; not to be changed: ⇨～之分;～之论

〖～之分〗 bùyìzhīfèn 〈名〉 unswerving integrity

〖～之论〗 bùyìzhīlùn 〈熟〉 irrefutable argument; undeniable truth

【不意】 bùyì 〈动〉〈书〉 not expect: ～他旧病复发,一时难以成行。A sudden relapse of the illness delayed his planned trip. ‖ 他们～丢失证件,只好半途返回。The unexpected loss of their credentials forced them to return before they reached their destination. ‖ 他企图偷越出境时～被边境警察抓住。He was trying to slip the country, only to be caught by the border guards. ⇨出其～

【不翼而飞】 bùyì'érfēi 〈熟〉 ❶ (of objects) disappear without trace/notice; disappear/vanish into thin air: 我抽屉里的钱～了。My money in the drawer grew wings and flew away. ❷ spread fast as if on wings; spread like wildfire/on the wings of the wind: 市长来小区视察的消息～,很快便家喻户晓了。The news that the mayor would come to the community for an inspection spread like wildfire from household to household.

【不阴不阳】 bùyīn-bùyáng 〈熟〉 take an ambiguous/equivocal attitude; be sinister and mystifying/queer: 她神情～,想搞什么名堂? She looks mystifying. What trick is she up to?

【不用】 bùyòng 〈副〉 need not: ～说 needless to say; not to mention; let alone ‖ ～介绍了,我们认识。No need for introduction. We have met. ‖ ～客气,我们自己来。Don't stand on ceremony. We'll help ourselves.

【不由得】 bùyóude 〈副〉 ❶ as a natural consequence: 他态度十分诚恳,～你不信。He was so sincere that you could not possibly refuse to believe him. ❷ can't help; cannot but: 他看到那些蚂蟥,～身上发麻。He could not help feeling his flesh creep when he saw all those leeches.

【不由分说】 bùyóu-fēnshuō 〈熟〉 allow no explanation; without listening to sb's protests: 老人～把儿子训了一顿。The old man gave his son a good dressing-down without waiting to hear the son's explanation.

【不由自主】 bùyóu-zìzhǔ 〈熟〉 can't help; involuntarily; in spite of oneself; can hardly hold back: ～卷入 be drawn helplessly (into) ‖ 我～地笑了。I laughed in spite of myself./I couldn't help laughing. ‖ 一听见音乐,她就～地脚下打起拍子来。Her feet involuntarily/instinctively began to tap at the sound of the music.

【不渝】 bùyú 〈动〉〈书〉 not change; remain faithful: ⇨坚贞～; 忠贞～

【不虞】 bùyú 〈书〉 ❶ 〈动〉 not expect: ⇨～之患 ❷ 〈名〉 contingency; eventuality; emergency: ⇨以备～ ❸ 〈动〉 not worry about: ～匮乏 fear no shortage of supplies; freedom from want

〖～之患〗 bùyúzhīhuàn 〈熟〉 unexpected trouble

〖～之誉〗 bùyúzhīyù 〈熟〉 unexpected praise

【不予】 bùyǔ 〈动〉 not grant; refuse to give: ～偿还 allow/make no refund ‖ ～承认 deny recognition ‖ ～答复 make no reply ‖ ～考虑 will not take into consideration/consider ‖ ～理睬 turn one's back on; turn a blind eye to; disregard ‖ ～批准 refuse to give approval; will not approve ‖ ～评论 refrain from making comments ‖ ～追究 not inquire into the cause/responsibility

【不育】 bùyù 〈动〉 be infertile/sterile

〖～花〗 bùyùhuā 〈名〉[植物] sterile flower

〖～性〗 bùyùxìng 〈名〉 sterility

〖～症〗 bùyùzhèng 〈名〉 sterility disease; infertility

【不遇】 bùyù 〈动〉 ❶ fail to see: 来访～ come to visit but fail to see (sb) ❷ not be appreciated/recognized; be unable to find a patron: ⇨怀才～

【不豫】 bùyù 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ annoyed; discontented; displeased; unhappy: ～之情 displeased look ❷ unwell; indisposed

【不约而同】 bùyuē'értóng 〈熟〉 act in concert without prior arrangement; take the same view or action without previous consultation; happen to coincide: 他们～地提出了同样的解决办法。They happened to come up with the same solution. ‖ 村民们～地选举他当村长。As if by prior arrangement, the villagers unani-

mously elected him to be the village head.

【不悦】 bùyuè 〈形〉 displeased; annoyed

【不在】 bùzài 〈动〉 ❶ not be in; be out: ～国内 be out of the country ‖ 到那时候我就～了。I wouldn't be around at that time. ❷〈婉〉[often used with 了] be dead/gone; quit this world: 他去年就～了。He died last year.

〖～话下〗 bùzài-huàxià 〈熟〉 ❶ it goes without saying; needless to say; say nothing of: 好课本有助于学习,这自然～。*It goes* without saying that a good textbook helps a lot in learning a subject. ❷ be nothing difficult; be as easy as ABC; be a piece of *cake*: 击败主队应该～。*Beating the home team should be* nothing difficult.

〖～其位,不谋其政〗 bù zài qí wèi,bù móu qí zhèng 〈熟〉 one who is not in a certain office does not discuss how to administer its affairs; if it's not your job, you don't worry about it

【不在乎】 bùzàihu 〈动〉 not care (about); not mind; not take to heart: ～成败 be indifferent about success or failure ‖ 满～ not care a bit/pin ‖ 她似乎一点～。She doesn't seem to care at all. ‖ 他～那些流言蜚语。He gives no heed to all the rumours. ‖ 只要他好好工作,我倒～他挣多少钱回家。So long as he is devoted to his job, I don't really mind how much money he brings home.

【不在意】 bù zàiyì 〈动〉 pay no attention to; be unconcerned (about); not mind; not care about: 我一点也～。I don't mind a bit/at all. ‖ 我～别人怎么想。I don't mind what others think.

【不再】 bùzài 〈副〉 no longer; not any more: ～出台新的调价措施 will not adopt any new price-regulating measures ‖ 对一级方程式赛车～着迷 be *disenchanted with Formula I car racing* ‖ 他～是我的偶像了。He is no longer my idol. / He no longer fascinates me.

【不赞一词】 bùzàn-yīcí 〈熟〉 not say/utter a word; keep silent; make no comment: 她口若悬河,而我却～。I kept silent while she spoke volubly.

【不则声】 bù zéshēng 〈动〉〈方〉 keep silent

【不择手段】 bùzé-shǒuduàn 〈熟〉 by fair means or foul; by hook or (by) crook; unscrupulously: ～捞钱 make money by unscrupulous means ‖ ～向上爬 try by hook or by crook to get ahead/promoted/promotions ‖ 为达目的～ stop at nothing/stoop to anything to get what one wants ‖ ～的保险推销员 unscrupulous insurance salesman ‖ ～的营业方式 unscrupulous business methods ‖ 他～地得到了一份肥缺。He thrust himself into a fat job. ‖ 只要目的正当就可以～吗? Does the end justify the means?

【不怎么】 bù zěnme 〈副〉 not very; not much; not particularly: 她～讲究外表。She is not very particular about her appearance. ‖ 我～喜欢看电视系列片。I don't quite like watching TV serials. ‖ 他～想去钓鱼。He is not all that keen on going fishing.

〖～样〗 *bù zěnmeyàng* 〈形〉 *not very good; common; ordinary;* just so-so: 他游泳～。He isn't much of a swimmer. ‖ 这产品销路～。This product doesn't sell well. ‖ 她自以为很漂亮,我看她很～。She believes herself to be very beautiful, but I think she is just plain.

【不粘锅】 bùzhānguō 〈名〉 nonstick pan/cooker

【不战不和】 bùzhàn-bùhé 〈熟〉 no war, no peace: ～的局面 stalemate of "no war, no peace"

【不战而胜】 bùzhàn'érshèng 〈熟〉 win a victory without striking a blow

【不战而降】 bùzhàn'érxiáng 〈熟〉 surrender without a fight

【不折不扣】 bùzhé-bùkòu 〈熟〉 ❶ thoroughly; hundred per cent; to the letter: ～地履行合同 fulfil a contract exactly ‖ ～地执行政策 carry out the policy to the letter ❷ out-and-out; downright; sheer; pure and simple: ～的大傻瓜 fool through and through ‖ ～的和平主义者 card-carrying pacifist ‖ ～的骗子 downright cheat/swindler

【不贞】 bùzhēn 〈形〉 unchaste

【不振】 bùzhèn 〈形〉 dispirited; dejected; listless; languorous; *lethargic; sluggish*: 精神～ *be in low spirits* ‖ 食欲～ *have no appetite* ⇨萎靡～;一蹶～

【不争】 bùzhēng 〈形〉 indisputable; unquestionable: 这是～的事实。This is an indisputable fact.

【不争气】 bù zhēngqì 〈动〉 be disappointing/shiftless/worthless/unenterprising; be good-for-nothing; fail to live up to expectations; fall short of expectations: ～的孩子 shiftless child ‖ 这孩子～,没考上大学。Disappointingly, the boy failed in the college entrance examination.

【不正之风】 bùzhèngzhīfēng 〈熟〉 bad/dishonest practices; immoral trends; unhealthy tendencies; evil winds: 纠正～ correct bad/unhealthy tendencies ‖ 纠正行业～ correct malpractices in all trades and professions ‖ 制止～ check unhealthy social trends ‖ 请客送礼属～,不应提倡。Giving lavish dinners and gifts is an unhealthy social practice that should be discouraged.

【不支】 bùzhī 〈动〉 cannot bear/stand: 体力～ be physically in*adequate/exhausted*

【不知】 bùzhī 〈动〉 not know: ～疲倦的工人 untiring worker ⇨～不觉;～所措

〖～不觉〗 bùzhī-bùjué 〈熟〉 unconsciously; unwittingly; unknowingly; imperceptibly; undetectably; by insensible degrees: 人～就老了。Old age creeps upon you before you realize it. ‖ 我～已经睡到了八点钟。I had overslept to as late as eight o'clock before I knew it.

〖～凡几〗 bùzhī-fánjǐ 〈熟〉 cannot tell how many there are—there are countless/numerous similar cases

〖～好歹〗 bùzhī-hǎodǎi 〈熟〉 not know good from bad; not know chalk from cheese; not know kindness from malice

〖～进退〗 bùzhī-jìntuì 〈熟〉 not know to move forward or backward—have no sense of propriety; not know how to act properly; not know where to stop: 我～,有时难免冒犯别人。As I am not a tactful person, I tend to offend people sometimes.

〖～就里〗 bùzhī-jiùlǐ 〈熟〉 not know the inside story; not know the hidden facts: 我当时～,错怪了你。I blamed you wrongly, for I was in the dark at that time.

〖～老之将至〗 *bù zhī lǎo zhī jiāng zhì* 〈熟〉 *old age creeps upon a* person unawares; one thinks one can do this and that, unaware of the insidious approach of old age

〖～死活〗 bùzhī-sǐhuó 〈熟〉 act recklessly and blindly

〖～所措〗 bùzhī-suǒcuò 〈熟〉 be at a loss (what to do); be in a state of confusion; get confused; lose one's bearings: 一时～ not know what to do for a moment

〖～所云〗 bùzhī-suǒyún 〈熟〉 not know what sb is driving at; can make neither head nor tail of (a remark or an article): 这篇文章我看了好几遍,还是～。After several readings, I still cannot make any sense of this article.

〖～所终〗 bùzhī-suǒzhōng 〈熟〉 not know what has become of sb; not know sb's whereabouts; not know what happened to sb in the end

〖～天高地厚〗 bù zhī tiān gāo dì hòu 〈熟〉 not know the height of the skies or the depth of the earth—not know one's own limitations; not understand the complexity/difficulty of things; think too highly of one's own knowledge or capability

【不织布】 bùzhībù 〈名〉[纺织] non-woven fabric; adhesive-*bonded fabric*

【不值】 bùzhí 〈动〉 not worth; not be worthy (of): ～一谈 not worth mentioning; not worthwhile to talk about ‖ 我看这东西～这么多。I don't think it's worth that much. ‖ 为这点小事吵架,～。It makes no sense to quarrel over such a trifle.

〖～一驳〗 bùzhí-yībó 〈熟〉 not worth refuting/rebutting

〖～一文〗 bùzhí-yīwén 〈熟〉 not worth a penny; utterly worthless

【不止】 bùzhǐ 〈动〉 ❶ not stop: 大笑～ laugh helplessly/uncontrollably ‖ 咳嗽～ cough incessantly ‖ 血流～ keep bleeding ‖ 生命不息,战斗～ keep on fighting till death ‖ 大雨～。Heavy rain went on and on. ❷ exceed; surpass: ～一次 more than once; not just once ‖ 她～四十了吧。She is probably over forty.

【不只】 bùzhǐ 〈连〉 not only; not just/merely: ～我,另外三个人也是罪案的目击者。Not only I but also three other people were eye witnesses of the crime.

【不至于】 bùzhìyú 〈动〉 cannot be so...; cannot be... to such a degree; be unlikely: 他～糊涂到干这种事。He knows better than to do such a thing. / He is wiser than to do such a thing. ‖ 我相信她～连这点道理都不懂。*I believe she has more sense than* that.

【不忮不求】 bùzhì-bùqiú 〈熟〉 be free from jealousy or greed; be *neither covetous nor grasping*

【不治之症】 bùzhìzhīzhèng 〈熟〉 incurable/untreatable disease; hopeless case; irremediable flaw or failing

【不致】 bùzhì 〈动〉 not go so far as to; be *unlikely* (*to happen* as a result): 早点出发就～迟到。Set off early and you won't be late. ‖ 平时好好学习,考试前就～开夜车了。If you always keep up

with your lessons, then you won't have to burn midnight oil before examinations.

【不置可否】 bùzhì-kěfǒu 〈熟〉 not say yes or no; decline/refuse to comment; not express any opinion; hedge: ～的答复 uncommitted reply ‖ ～,淡淡一笑 evade an answer with a faint smile ‖ 对于职业道德问题我们不能～。We mustn't adopt an indifferent attitude towards matters of professional ethics.

【不中】 bùzhōng 〈动〉〈方〉 won't work: 这办法～,还得另打主意。This method won't work/is no good. We have to find some other ways.

【不中用】 bù zhōngyòng 〈形〉 unfit for anything; good for nothing; of no good; useless: 这支笔中看～。This pen looks good but writes badly. ‖ 我老了,～啦。I'm getting old and useless.

【不中意】 bù zhòngyì 〈形〉 not to one's liking: 东西～,你就别买。You don't have to buy it if it's not to your liking. ‖ 难道这么多的鞋你都～? Can't you find a pair among these shoes that catch your fancy?

【不周】 bùzhōu 〈形〉 inconsiderate; thoughtless; incomplete: 计划～ not well-planned ‖ 照顾～,请多包涵。Please excuse any shortcomings in our service.

【不周延】 bù zhōuyán 〈形〉[逻辑] undistributed

【不准】 bùzhǔn 〈动〉 not allow; forbid; prohibit: ～保释 refuse bail ‖ ～参加选举 *exclude sb from elections* ‖ ～出售/进口 sales/importation forbidden ‖ ～入内。No access. ‖ ～践踏草地! Keep off the grass. ‖ ～随地吐痰/乱扔东西! No spitting/littering! ‖ 此处～停放车辆。No parking here.

【不着边际】 bùzhuó-biānjì 〈熟〉 not to the point; off the point; wide of the mark; not touching the point; neither here nor there; irrelevant: ～的长篇大论 long discursive talk ‖ 她越说越～。The more she talked, the further she strayed from the point.

【不着痕迹】 bùzhuó-hénjì 〈熟〉 leave no trace/mark; show no sign

【不着陆飞行】 bùzhuólù fēixíng 〈名〉 non-stop flight

【不赀】 bùzī 〈形〉〈书〉 immeasurable; incalculable: 价值～ be of immeasurable value ‖ ～之费 fabulous expenses ‖ 所费～ at incalculable cost

【不自量】 bùzìliàng 〈动〉 not take a proper measure of oneself; overestimate/overrate one's own abilities: 蚍蜉撼大树,可笑～ ridiculously overrate oneself like a mayfly trying to topple a giant tree ‖ 此人很～,常以专家自居。*That guy far overestimated his own abilities and often rated himself as an expert.*

【不自量力】 bùzìliànglì 〈熟〉 go beyond one's depth/strength; overrate one's own abilities; overreach oneself: 他有时候太～。Sometimes he overestimated his own abilities. ‖ 这么大的工程你能拿下来? 我看你有点～。*Can you cope with such a huge project?* I'm afraid you have overrated your own abilities a bit.

【不自由,毋宁死】 bù zìyóu, wúnìng sǐ 〈熟〉 give me liberty, or give me death

【不足】 bùzú ❶〈形〉 insufficient; inadequate: 财力～ insufficient financial resources ‖ 估计～ underestimate ‖ 供热～ inadequately-heated ‖ 经费～ be short of funds ‖ 经验～ be not experienced enough; lack experience ‖ 粮食～ insufficiency of provisions ‖ 人手～ be undermanned/understaffed ‖ 信心～ lack confidence; be diffident ‖ 证据～ lack/want of evidence ‖ 准备～ not well-prepared ‖ 资金～ insufficient funds ‖ 资源～ inadequate resources ‖ 认识自己的～ realize one's personal inadequacies ‖ 这种动物嗅觉灵敏,弥补了视力上的～。The animal's keen sense of smell compensates for its poor eyesight. ⇨先天～ ❷〈形〉 less than: ～三年 less than three years ‖ ～一万 less than ten thousand ❸〈动〉 not deserve: ～称道 not worth commending ⇨～挂齿;～为奇 ❹〈动〉 cannot; should not: 不杀～以平民愤。No lesser punishment than the death sentence can assuage public indignation. ‖ 道听途说～为信。*Hearsay cannot be taken seriously.* ⇨～挂齿;～为训

〖～道〗 bùzúdào 〈动〉 not deserve mentioning; not worth mentioning; inconsiderable; of no consequence: ⇨微～

〖～挂齿〗 bùzú-guàchǐ 〈熟〉 not worth mentioning; nothing to speak of: ～的事 matter not worth mentioning; child's play ‖ 区区小事,～。My paltry efforts are nothing to speak of.

〖～轻重〗 bùzú-qīngzhòng 〈熟〉 be worthless/negligible; count for little

〖～为据〗 bùzú-wéijù 〈熟〉 cannot be taken as evidence/as a basis (for)

〖～为凭〗 bùzú-wéipíng 〈熟〉 cannot be taken as evidence; cannot serve as evidence

〖～为奇〗 bùzú-wéiqí 〈熟〉 not at all surprising; nothing to be surprised/wondered (at); nothing strange/unusual

〖～为外人道〗 bùzú wéi wàirén dào 〈熟〉 this is not to be mentioned to outsiders; this is strictly between ourselves

〖～为训〗 bùzú-wéixùn 〈熟〉 not to be taken as authoritative; not fit to serve as a model/precedent; not to be taken as an example or a guide; cannot serve as an example to follow

〖～与谋〗 bùzú-yǔmóu 〈熟〉 not worth consulting with

【不做声】 bù zuòshēng 〈动〉 keep/remain silent; not say a word: 他坐在那里～。*He sat there without a word.*

布 bù ❶〈名〉 cloth; textile: 一匹～ a bolt/roll of cloth ‖ 买一块～ buy a piece of cloth ‖ 染～ dye the cloth ‖ 织～ weave cloth ‖ 卡其～ khaki (cloth) ‖ 双幅～ double-width cloth ‖ 洗碗～ dishcloth ‖ 我做一条裤子需要多少～? How much cloth will I need to make a pair of trousers? ⇨～料;棉～ ❷〈名〉 cloth-like object: 塑料～ plastic cloth ❸〈名〉 ancient coin ❹〈动〉 spread; disseminate: 阴云密～ be covered with dark clouds ‖ 她的双眼～满了血丝。Her eyes were netted with little veins. ⇨遍～;分～;散～ ❺〈动〉 *dispose; deploy; arrange*: ～好阵势 *deploy troops in* battle formation ‖ ～下天罗地网 cast an escape-proof net ⇨～局;～雷;～置 ❻〈动〉 announce; state; declare; proclaim; make known: ⇨～告;发～;宣～

【布帛】 bùbó 〈名〉 cloth and silk; cotton and silk textiles; material for clothing

〖～菽粟〗 bùbó-shūsù 〈熟〉 cloth, silk, beans and grain—food and clothing; daily necessities

【布菜】 bùcài 〈动〉 serve dishes/food (to the guests)

【布达拉宫】 Bùdálāgōng 〈名〉 Potala Palace [in Lhasa, Tibet]

【布达佩斯】 Bùdápèisī 〈名〉 Budapest [capital of Hungary]

【布道】 bùdào 〈动〉[基督教] preach (the Gospel); evangelize; sermonize

〖～坛〗 bùdàotán 〈名〉 pulpit; preacher's platform

【布店】 bùdiàn 〈名〉 cloth store; draper's; piece-goods store

【布丁】 bùdīng 〈名〉 pudding: 大米/苹果～ rice/apple pudding

【布尔乔亚】 bù'ěrqiáoyà 〈名〉 bourgeoisie

【布尔什维克】 Bù'ěrshíwéikè 〈名〉 Bolshevik

【布尔什维主义】 Bù'ěrshíwéizhǔyì 〈名〉 Bolshevism

【布防】 bùfáng 〈动〉 deploy/place troops on garrison duty; organize a defence: 沿江～ deploy troops along the river for defence

【布告】 bùgào ❶〈名〉 notice; bulletin; proclamation: 张贴～ *post/put up a notice* ❷〈动〉 *post; proclaim; publish*: ～天下 proclaim to the whole country ‖ 特此～ [usual formula at the end of the announcement] It is hereby announced that...

〖～栏〗 bùgàolán 〈名〉 notice board; bulletin board

【布谷】 bùgǔ 〈名〉[动物] cuckoo

【布鼓雷门】 bùgǔ-Léimén 〈熟〉 carry a cloth drum to a city gate well-known for its colossal drum—show off one's limited skill before a master; teach a fish to swim; teach one's grandma to suck eggs

【布褐】 bùhè 〈名〉〈书〉 coarse-cloth clothing/clothes

【布基纳法索】 Bùjīnàfǎsuǒ 〈名〉 Burkina Faso

【布加勒斯特】 Bùjiālèsītè 〈名〉 Bucharest [capital of Romania]

【布景】 bùjǐng 〈名〉 ❶ composition (of a painting) ❷ setting; scenery: 拆卸舞台～ dismantle the scenery ‖ 更换～ change the scenes ‖ 画～ paint scenery ‖ 设计舞台～ design the scenery ‖ 设置～ set the scenery ‖ 置换～ move/shift scenery ‖ 舞台～ (stage) scenery; onstage setting; décor ❸ = 布景设计师 bùjǐng shèjìshī

〖～画家〗 bùjǐng huàjiā 〈名〉 scene painter

〖～设计师〗 *bùjǐng shèjìshī* 〈名〉 *set designer; setting designer*

〖～员〗 bùjǐngyuán 〈名〉 sceneman

〖～装置〗 bùjǐng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 décor

【布局】 bùjú 〈名〉 ❶ overall arrangement; layout: 调整～ adjust the distribution (of) ‖ 研究城市～ study the layout of a city ‖ 对称的～ *symmetrical arrangement* ‖ 合理的经济～ *rational economic patterns* ‖ 建筑～ architectural distribution ‖ 总体～ general layout ‖ 促进经济合理～ foster rational economic distribution ‖ 建立～合理、相互配套的工业体系 set up a rationally/reasonably distributed industrial system ‖ 我喜欢你办公室的～。I like

the way your office is laid out. ❷ composition：有损画面的～ impair the composition of a drawing ‖ 画面～雅致。This painting has a graceful composition. ❸ position (of pieces on a chessboard)：～规则 placement rule

【布控】 bùkòng 〈动〉 post/station to supervise (a criminal suspect)：对嫌疑犯实施～ dispatch men to supervise the suspects；put the suspects under surveillance

【布拉柴维尔】 Bùlācháiwéi'ěr 〈名〉 Brazzavile [capital of Congo]

【布拉迪斯拉发】 Bùlādísīlāfā 〈名〉 Bratislava [capital of Slovakia]

【布拉格】 Bùlāgé 〈名〉 Prague [capital of the Czech Republic]

【布拉吉】 bùlājí 〈名〉 [transliteration from Russian "platye"] catsuit；one-piece dress

【布莱尔盲字】 Bùlái'ěr mángzì 〈名〉 Braille

【布朗语】 Bùlǎngyǔ 〈名〉 *Blang* language

【布朗运动】 Bùlǎng yùndòng 〈名〉 [物理] Brownian movement

【布朗族】 Bùlǎngzú 〈名〉 *Blang* ethnic group；the Blangs [inhabiting China's Yunnan Province]

【布雷】 bùléi 〈动〉 lay/place mines；mine：在管道周围～ lay mines in the vicinity of the pipes ‖ 在入港处～ mine the entrance to a habour

〖～兵〗 bùléibīng 〈名〉 mine planter

〖～舰〗 bùléijiàn 〈名〉 minelayer；mine vessel

〖～潜水艇〗 bùléi qiánshuǐtǐng 〈名〉 submarine minelayer

〖～区〗 bùléiqū 〈名〉 minefield

【布里奇敦】 Bùlǐqídūn 〈名〉 Bridgetown [capital of Barbados]

【布隆迪】 Bùlóngdí 〈名〉 Burundi

〖～共和国〗 Bùlóngdí Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Burundi

〖～人〗 Bùlóngdírén 〈名〉 Burundian

【布鲁杆菌】 bùlǔgǎnjūn 〈名〉 brucella

〖～病〗 bùlǔgǎnjūnbìng 〈名〉 brucellosis；undulant fever

【布鲁塞尔】 Bùlǔsài'ěr 〈名〉 Brussels [capital of Belgium]

【布鲁斯】 bùlǔsī 〈名〉 the blues [a type of folk song devised by Black Americans at the beginning of the 20th century]

【布面】 bùmiàn 〈名〉 cloth cover：～精装本 clothbound de luxe edition

【布嫩语】 Bùnènyǔ 〈名〉 *Bunun* language

【布嫩族】 Bùnènzú 〈名〉 *Bunun* ethnic group [aboriginal in Taiwan]

【布匹】 bùpǐ 〈名〉 cloth；piece goods：～染色 piece dyeing

【布票】 bùpiào 〈名〉〈旧〉 cloth coupon (for rationing)

【布琼布拉】 Bùqióngbùlā 〈名〉 Bujumbura [capital of Burundi]

【布设】 bùshè 〈动〉 lay；set；spread：～地雷 lay mines ‖ ～警戒线 throw a cordon (around) ‖ ～圈套 set/spread snares

【布施】 bùshī ❶〈动〉 give alms；donate ❷〈名〉〈书〉 almsgiving；charity：他太高傲，不会接受～。He is too proud to accept charity.

【布头】 bùtóu 〈名〉 ❶ leftover (of a bolt of cloth) ❷ odd bits of cloth；scraps of cloth

【布娃娃】 bùwáwa 〈名〉 doll made of cloth；cloth doll

【布网船】 bùwǎngchuán 〈名〉 [军事] netlayer

【布纹纸】 bùwénzhǐ 〈名〉 [摄影] wove paper

【布线】 bùxiàn 〈名〉 wiring；wire layout：～网络 wiring grid

〖～图〗 bùxiàntú 〈名〉 scheme of wiring；wiring diagram

【布鞋】 bùxié 〈名〉 cloth shoes/slippers：一双～ a pair of cloth shoes/slippers

【布衣】 bùyī 〈名〉 ❶ clothes made of common cloth ❷〈旧〉 commoner；common people：～出身 be born of an ordinary family；be the son of a commoner without official rank

〖～蔬食〗 bùyī-shūshí 〈熟〉 coarse clothes and simple fare—a thrifty and simple life

〖～之交〗 bùyīzhījiāo 〈熟〉 ❶ friends in days of simple living；friends before gaining official rank ❷ association between an official and a scholar

【布依语】 Bùyīyǔ 〈名〉 *Buyei* language

【布依族】 Bùyīzú 〈名〉 *Buyei* ethnic group；the *Buyeis* [inhabiting China's Guizhou Province]

【布宜诺斯艾利斯】 Bùyínuòsī'àilìsī 〈名〉 Buenos Aires [capital of Argentina]

【布阵】 bùzhèn 〈动〉 deploy troops in a certain battle formation；marshal soldiers in rank for battle；set for battle：布方阵 form troops into a square array

【布置】 bùzhì 〈动〉 ❶ fix up；arrange；decorate：～会场 fix up a place for a meeting ‖ ～新房 decorate the bridal chamber ‖ ～展品 arrange exhibits ‖ ～雅致 tastefully arranged；elegantly furnished ‖ 房间～得很漂亮。The room is beautifully decorated. / The room is attractively furnished. ❷ assign；make arrangements for；give instructions about：～各种练习 set various exercises ‖ ～任务/家庭作业 assign tasks/homework ‖ ～业务学习 make arrangements for professional study ‖ 给学生～一篇半小时内完成的作文 set a half-hour thesis for the students ‖ 那位老师尽量给学生少～课外作业。The teacher had tried his best to give the students as little work as possible to do out of class.

步

步 bù ❶〈动〉 go on foot；walk：～入宴会厅 walk into the banquet hall ‖ 徒～旅行 travel on foot ‖ 移～回家 set one's feet homeward ⇨～行；安～当车；散～ ❷〈动〉〈书〉 follow：～母亲之后尘 follow in one's mother's footsteps ⇨～人后尘 ❸〈名〉 step；pace：后退/前进一～ take/move a step back/forward ‖ 换～ change steps ‖ 跨一大/小～ make a long/short step (to) ‖ 迈出一大～ take a big step ‖ 走一～ make/take a step ‖ 开～走！Forward march! ‖ 快～走！Quick step! ‖ 跑～走！Double step! ‖ 齐～走！March! ‖ 车站只有几～之遥。The (bus) stop is just a few steps away from here. ‖ 我一～也走不动了。I couldn't move a step further. ⇨疾～；舞～ ❹〈名〉 stage；step；phase：迈向成功的第一～ first step (on the path) to success ‖ 事情一～比一～顺利。Things are going better and better. ‖ 下一～怎么办？What shall we do next? / What's the next step/move? ‖ 一～失策就会损失几百万美元。A false step can cost us millions of dollars. ⇨～骤；逐～ ❺〈名〉 condition；situation；state：落到这一～ fall into such a state ⇨地～ ❻〈量〉〈旧〉 [used for length, equivalent to 5 *chi*] pace ❼〈动〉 measure by paces；pace sth off/out：～一～这块地的宽度 pace out the width of the field

【步兵】 bùbīng 〈名〉 ❶ infantry：～师 infantry division ‖ ～总是首先被派上战场。The infantry is/are always the first to be sent to the battle zone. ‖ 功劳应该归于～。The infantry should take the credit. ❷ infantryman；foot soldier

〖～团〗 bùbīngtuán 〈名〉 infantry (regiment)：加入～ join an infantry regiment ‖ 第八～ 8th infantry

〖～校尉〗 bùbīng xiàowèi 〈名〉 infantry commandant

【步步】 bùbù 〈副〉 step by step；at every step：～登高 ascend step by step ‖ ～进逼 press forward steadily ‖ ～留神 watch every step；mind one's every step ‖ ～小心 pick one's steps ‖ ～退让 make one concession after another

〖～高升〗 bùbù-gāoshēng 〈熟〉 rise continually to eminence；rise/promote step by step

〖～为营〗 bùbù-wéiyíng 〈熟〉 advance and consolidate at every step；make a stand at every advance；act cautiously

【步测】 bùcè 〈动〉 measure by paces；pace off/out；step off/out：～距离 step off a distance ‖ 他～了房间的长度。He paced out the length of the room.

【步程器】 bùchéngqì 〈名〉 pedometer

【步调】 bùdiào 〈名〉 pace；step：采取统一的～ take concerted action ‖ 定出～ set the pace ‖ 协调～ adjust the pace ‖ ～不一致 be out of step (with each other)

〖～一致〗 bùdiào-yīzhì 〈熟〉 keep step (with)；act in unison；be in step (with)：～才能得胜利。Only concerted action can ensure victory.

【步伐】 bùfá 〈名〉 pace；step；gait；tempo：打乱～ break step ‖ 放慢～ slow one's steps；slow down (one's pace) ‖ 跟上时代的～ keep pace with the times；keep abreast of the times ‖ 加快～ quicken one's steps/pace ‖ 乱了～ get out of step ‖ ～错乱 fall out of step ‖ ～一致 be in step (with sb) ‖ ～整齐 march in step ‖ 走路～稳健 walk with firm and steady steps ‖ 以轻快的～ at a brisk pace

【步法】 bùfǎ 〈名〉 footwork；gait；step：～别致的舞蹈 dance with exquisite steps

【步幅】 bùfú 〈名〉 pace；step

【步弓】 bùgōng 〈名〉 wooden measuring divider

【步话机】 bùhuàjī ＝ 步谈机 bùtánjī

【步甲】 bùjiǎ 〈名〉 [动物] ground beetle

【步进电机】 bùjìn diànjī 〈名〉 [电工] stepmotor

【步进开关】 bùjìn kāiguān 〈名〉 stepping switch

【步进制】 bùjìnzhì 〈名〉 [电信] step-by-step system

【步犁】 bùlí 〈名〉 walking plough

【步履】 bùlǚ 〈名〉〈书〉 walk：～轻盈 walk in light steps

〖～艰难〗 bùlǚ-jiānnán ＝ 步履维艰 bùlǚ-wéijiān

〖～蹒跚〗 bùlǚ-pánshān 〈熟〉 walk haltingly；hobble along；stumble forward；stagger along；totter：～地行走 hobble along with difficulty

〖～维艰〗 bùlǚ-wéijiān 〈熟〉 have difficulty (in) walking；walk with difficulty：父亲病魔缠身，～，怎能叫人放心？ *My father has been afflicted with a lingering illness, and now every step is a painful struggle for him. I am really worried about him.*

【步枪】 bùqiāng 〈名〉 rifle：拆卸～ disassemble a rifle ‖ 使用～ handle/operate a rifle ‖ 装配～ assemble a rifle ‖ 小口径～ small-bore rifle ⇨半自动～

【步人后尘】 bùrénhòuchén 〈熟〉 follow/walk in sb's footsteps；follow the tail (of)；step into sb's shoes；trail behind others：不要总是～，要有所创造。 Don't just trail behind others. Be creative.

【步入】 bùrù 〈动〉 walk/step into：～会场 walk into the meeting room ‖ ～老年/中年 approach old/middle age ‖ ～社会/政坛 go/step into society/politics

【步哨】 bùshào 〈名〉 sentry；sentinel：设～ station a sentry

【步态】 bùtài 〈名〉 gait；pace：～骄矜 have a proud walk；walk with a haughty step ‖ ～蹒跚 walk with unsteady/tottering steps；walk with a faltering pace；walk haltingly ‖ ～轻盈 walk with light cheerful steps ‖ ～舒缓 walk at slow/leisurely gait

【步谈机】 bùtánjī 〈名〉 walkie-talkie

【步武】 bùwǔ 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 short distance：相去～ *just a step apart there isn't much difference；pretty much the same* ❷〈动〉 follow in sb's steps；emulate：～前贤 model oneself on the former worthies

【步行】 bùxíng 〈动〉 go on foot；walk：～上班/上学 go to work/school on foot；walk to work/school

〖～虫〗 bùxíngchóng 〈名〉 ground beetle

〖～机〗 bùxíngjī 〈名〉〈俗称〉 walkie-talkie

〖～街〗 bùxíngjiē 〈名〉 walking street；shopping promenade；*pedestrian mall；pedestrian street*

〖～桥〗 bùxíngqiáo 〈名〉 footbridge

〖～式挖掘机〗 bùxíngshì wājuéjī 〈名〉 walker excavator；walking scoop dredge

〖～鱼〗 bùxíngyú 〈名〉 walking fish

【步韵】 bùyùn 〈动〉 follow an established or another poet's rhyme sequence

【步骤】 bùzhòu 〈名〉 step；move；measure：采取错误/具体的～ take wrong/concrete steps ‖ 关键性/决定性的～ critical/decisive step/move ‖ 有计划、有～地开展工作 carry on the work step by step in a well-planned way

【步子】 bùzi 〈名〉 step；pace：放慢/加快～ slack(en)/quicken one's pace ‖ 迈着平稳的～ have an even gait ‖ 蹒跚的～ tottering steps

【步卒】 bùzú 〈书〉〈名〉 infantryman；infantry soldier；foot soldier

怖 bù 〈动〉 fear；be afraid of：⇨恐～；阴森可～

钚 bù 〈名〉［化学］ plutonium (Pu)

埗 bù ＝ 埠 bù［usu used in place names］

部 bù ❶〈名〉 part；section：南～ southern part (of) ‖ 上～ upper part ‖ 腿～受伤 be wounded in the leg ⇨腹～；局～；外～ ❷〈名〉 troops；forces：率～起义 lead one's troops in an uprising ❸〈名〉 category；kind：⇨～类 ❹〈名〉 ministry (under the central government)：广播电影电视～ Ministry of Radio, Film and Television ‖ 农业/文化～ Ministry of Agriculture/Culture ❺〈名〉 department or division (under a social institution)：男装～ men's clothing department ‖ 邮购～ mail order department ⇨编辑～ ❻〈名〉 headquarters：中国银行总～设在北京。 The headquarters of the Bank of China is in Beijing. ⇨司令～；指挥～ ❼〈动〉〈书〉 control；command ❽〈量〉 a)［used for books, films, etc］：一～词典/电影 a dictionary/film b)［used for machines, vehicles, etc］：两～电话 two telephones ‖ 五～小汽车 five cars ‖ 一～机器 a machine c)［used for music］ part：管乐器/小提琴/大提琴～ wind/violin/cello part ‖ 三～合唱 chorus in three parts

【部队】 bùduì 〈名〉 army；troops；forces：一支～ an army ‖ 部署～ array/deploy an army ‖ 撤出～ withdraw troops；disengage troops (from a conflict) ‖ 动员/调集～ *mobilize/assemble troops* ‖ 调遣～ manoeuvre troops ‖ 分散～ disperse troops ‖ 集结～ mass troops；concentrate an army ‖ 检阅～ inspect/review *troops* ‖ 解散～ *disband an army* ‖ 派入～ send in the troops ‖ 率领～ command an army；lead troops ‖ 训练～ drill/train an army ‖ ～给养 army rations/supplies ‖ 边防～ frontier forces/troops ‖ 兰州～ army forces/PLA units under the Lanzhou Command ‖ 导弹～ missile forces/units ‖ 地方～ local forces ‖ 工兵/火箭/雷达/坦克～ engineer/rocket/radar/tank troops ‖ 特种～ special forces；(the US) Delta Force ‖ 突击～ shock troops ‖ 维持和平～ peace-keeping forces ‖ 野战～ field army units ‖ 正规～ regular troops ‖ 支援/作战～ support/combat troops ⇨边防～；后勤～

〖～代号〗 bùduì dàihào 〈名〉 code designation (of a military unit or institution)

〖～院校〗 *bùduì yuànxiào* 〈名〉 ❶ *military colleges and universities* ❷ army school

【部分】 bùfen 〈名〉 part；portion；section；share：承担～责任 take/assume part of the blame/responsibility ‖ 占一大～ account for a large portion/share (of)；make up a large section (of) ‖ 追回～侵吞/贿赂款 recover part of the embezzled/bribe money ‖ ～抽样 selected sampling ‖ 不可分割的一～ an integral/inalienable part (of) ‖ 第一～ first part ‖ 绝大～ best/better/greater part (of) ‖ 理论/实践～ theoretical/practical part ‖ 前半/后半～ first/second half ‖ 身体各～ various parts of the body ‖ 一小～ a small part/portion (of) ‖ 重要组成～ part and parcel (of)；important part；*major component* ‖ 她的论点分为三～。 *Her argument falls into three parts.* ‖ 由于一地区受灾，今年的粮食产量有所下降。 This year's grain output has slumped because of natural disasters *in some areas.*

〖～保险〗 bùfen bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 partial insurance

〖～焙烧〗 bùfen bèishāo 〈名〉［冶金］ partial roasting

〖～变态〗 bùfen biàntài 〈名〉［生物］ partial metamorphosis

〖～乘积〗 bùfen chéngjī 〈名〉［数学］ partial product

〖～分式〗 bùfen fēnshì 〈名〉［数学］ partial fraction

〖～付款〗 bùfen fùkuǎn 〈名〉 partial payment；payment in part

〖～和〗 bùfenhé 〈名〉［数学］ partial sum

〖～交付〗 bùfen jiāofù 〈名〉 partial delivery

〖～接地〗 bùfen jiēdì 〈名〉［电学］ partial earth

〖～赔付〗 bùfen péifù 〈名〉［经济］ partial coverage

〖～燃烧〗 *bùfen ránshāo* 〈名〉［化学］ *partial combustion*

〖～自治〗 bùfen zìzhì 〈名〉 partial autonomy

【部件】 bùjiàn 〈名〉 parts；components；assembly：～接口 unit interface ‖ 备用～ spare parts ‖ 关键～ crucial parts ‖ 活动～ moving parts ‖ 汽车～一般都是统一规格的。 Car parts are usually standardized.

【部将】 bùjiàng 〈名〉〈旧〉 military officers under one's command

【部类】 bùlèi 〈名〉 category；division：分别～ classify into categories ‖ 展品共分十大～。 Exhibits fall into ten major categories.

【部落】 bùluò 〈名〉 clan；tribe：～首领 tribal chief/leader ‖ ～战争 *tribal wars* ‖ 土著～ *native tribe* ‖ 游牧～ *nomadic tribe* ‖ 原始～ barbarian/primitive tribe

〖～社会〗 bùluò shèhuì 〈名〉 tribal society

〖～文化〗 bùluò wénhuà 〈名〉 tribalism

【部门】 bùmén 〈名〉 department；branch；section；sector：～管理 divisional management ‖ ～间的分工 intersectoral division of labour ‖ ～林立，机构臃肿 overlapping and overstaffed administrations ‖ ～预算 departmental budget ‖ 出口～ export sectors ‖ 工业～ industrial departments/sectors ‖ 国民经济的重要～ important sectors of the national economy ‖ 有关～ departments concerned ‖ 执法和监督～ law-enforcing and supervisory departments ‖ 政府～ *government agencies* ‖ 质量监督～ *quality-control department* ‖ 主管～ department in charge；competent department

〖～经济学〗 bùmén jīngjìxué 〈名〉 departmental economics

〖～经理〗 bùmén jīnglǐ 〈名〉 division/section manager；line manager

〖～主管〗 bùmén zhǔguǎn 〈名〉 department head

【部首】 bùshǒu 〈名〉 radicals［by which characters are arranged in traditional Chinese dictionaries］：⇨偏旁～

【部属】 bùshǔ ❶ ＝ 部下 bùxià ❷〈动〉 be affiliated/attached to a particular ministry：司法部的～院校 universities and colleges affiliated to the Ministry of Justice

【部署】 bùshǔ 〈动〉 lay out; dispose; deploy; arrange; instruct: ～导弹 deploy missiles ‖ ～防务 plan the defence ‖ ～军队 dispose/deploy troops ‖ ～新战役 map out a new campaign ‖ 做～ make dispositions ‖ 战斗～ battle/combat disposition ‖ 战略～ strategic plan/deployment ‖ 完成现代化建设的战略～ fulfil the strategic plan for the modernization drive ‖ 在建筑物周围～警察 set policemen around the building

【部头】 bùtóu 〈名〉 size (of written works, usu on large scale): 大～作品 voluminous works; tome

【部委】 bù-wěi 〈名〉 ministries and commissions: 国务院(所属)各～ ministries and commissions under the State Council

【部位】 bùwèi 〈名〉 [usu referring to parts of the human body] position; place; location: 发音～ place of articulation ‖ 注意不要碰着他的受伤～。Take care not to touch his wounded part/his wound.

【部下】 bùxià 〈名〉 ❶ troops under one's command ❷ subordinate; inferior: 他对～很好。He treats his subordinates very well.

【部优】 bùyōu 〈名〉 products of quality on a ministry scale/at ministerial level

【部长】 bùzhǎng 〈名〉 minister; head of a department; secretary: ～级官员 ministerial level officials ‖ ～职务 ministerial portfolio ‖ 财政～ minister of finance ‖ 对外联络部～ head of the international liasion department ‖ 前～ former minister ‖ 司法～ attorney general ‖ 外交～ minister of foreign affairs; foreign minister ‖ 宣传～ director of the publicity department

〖～会议〗 bùzhǎng huìyì 〈名〉 Council of Ministers; ministerial meeting: 第13届～ 13th ministerial meeting

【部族】 bùzú 〈名〉 tribe

〖～文化〗 bùzú wénhuà 〈名〉 tribal culture; tribalism

〖～制〗 bùzúzhì 〈名〉 tribalism

铺 bù

【铺子】 bùzi 〈名〉 baby paste; baby food

埠 bù 〈名〉 ❶ pier; wharf: ⇨～头; 船～ ❷ city/town (usu with a harbour); port: ⇨本～; 商～; 外～ ❸ 〈旧〉 city/town dealing with foreign trade; commercial port: 开～ open a commercial port

【埠头】 bùtóu 〈名〉〈方〉 wharf; pier; port

瓿 bù 〈名〉〈书〉 small earthen jar: 酱～ earthen jar for soya sauce

蔀 bù 〈书〉 ❶ 〈动〉 cover; shelter ❷ 〈名〉 [unit of time in ancient calendar] seventy-six years

篰 bù 〈名〉〈方〉 bamboo basket

簿 bù 〈名〉 notebook; book: 记录～ record book; notebook ‖ 来宾登记～ visitors' book ‖ 练习～ exercise-book ‖ 意见～ complaint book ‖ 支票～ book of cheques ⇨账～

【簿册】 bùcè 〈名〉 ❶ notebook ❷ account book

【簿籍】 bùjí 〈名〉 account books, registers, records, etc

【簿记】 bùjì 〈名〉 bookkeeping: 单式/复式～ single-/double-entry bookkeeping

〖～学〗 bùjìxué 〈名〉 bookkeeping

〖～员〗 bùjìyuán 〈名〉 bookkeeper

【簿录】 bùlù ❶ 〈动〉 make an inventory of confiscated things ❷ 〈名〉 record (of things or events) ❸ 〈名〉 catalogue (of books)

【簿子】 bùzi 〈名〉 notebook; book

C

cā

拆 cā 〈动〉〈方〉shit or piss
⇨chāi
【拆烂污】 cā lànwū 〈动〉〈方〉botch up; do a sloppy job; make a mess of; mess up

擦 cā 〈动〉❶ rub; scrape; graze: ～火柴 strike a match ‖ 这火柴～不着。The match won't catch. ⇨摩～;摩拳～掌 ❷ brush past/by; shave; touch lightly: ～着墙根往西走 edge one's way towards the west along the wall ‖ 战斗机冲向地面,机翼～着了树梢。The fighter dived to the ground, the wing grazing the treetops. ⇨～黑儿;～肩而过 ❸ wipe; scrub; polish; clean: ～窗玻璃 clean a windowpane ‖ ～地板 mop/scrub the floor ‖ ～汗 wipe the sweat away ‖ ～黑板 clean/erase the blackboard ‖ ～皮鞋 shine/polish shoes ‖ ～枪 clean a gun ‖ ～伤口的血 mop the blood from the wound ‖ ～锈迹 scour at rusted spots ‖ ～眼镜 polish/rub one's spectacles ‖ ～眼泪 wipe one's eyes; wipe the tears away ‖ ～桌子 clean/wipe a table ‖ ～去指纹 expunge the fingerprints ‖ 用毛巾～脸 wipe one's face with a towel; towel one's face ‖ 把盘子好好～一～。Give the plates a good rub. ‖ 她在毛巾上～了～手。She wiped her hands on the towel. ⇨～亮 ❹ spread/put on; apply; paint: ～碘酒/药膏 apply iodine/ointment (to/over sth) ‖ ～酒精 give alcohol rubs ‖ ～香脂 cream one's face; rub cream on one's face ⇨～粉 ❺ scrape (into shreds): ～胡萝卜丝/土豆丝 shred carrots/potatoes
【擦板球】 cābǎnqiú 〈名〉[体育] bank shot (in basketball)
【擦棒球】 cābàngqiú 〈名〉[体育] foul tip (in baseball, softball, etc)
【擦背】 cābèi 〈动〉〈方〉give a rubdown with soap or a towel; rub (sb) down
【擦边】 cābiān 〈动〉〈口〉be close to; near: 他五十～。He is still on the right side of fifty. / He is getting on for/approaching/nearing/pushing fifty.
〖～球〗 cābiānqiú 〈名〉❶ [体育] edge/touch ball (in table tennis): 接回～ return an edge ball ❷ borderline practice: 打～ play *at the limit of what is permitted*
【擦菜板】 cācàibǎn 〈名〉grater; shredder (for vegetables)
【擦除】 cāchú 〈动〉rub (out/off); erase: ～瓷器上的污迹 remove stains from china ‖ ～铁锈 rub off rust
〖～器〗 cāchúqì 〈名〉eraser
【擦窗器】 cāchuāngqì 〈名〉window cleaner
【擦粉】 cāfěn 〈动〉powder: 给脸上～ powder one's face/cheeks ‖ 给婴儿～ powder a baby ‖ 她涂了些口红,擦了些粉。She put on some lipstick and dusted her face with powder.
【擦干】 cāgān 〈动〉dry; wipe sth dry; mop up: ～盘子 dry/mop up dishes ‖ ～头发 rub one's hair dry ‖ ～眼泪 wipe one's eyes; dry one's tears; wipe/brush/dash one's tears away ‖ 浴后～全身 dry oneself after a bath; towel off/down after a bath; mop oneself dry after a bath
【擦黑儿】 cāhēir 〈名〉〈方〉sunset; sundown; twilight; dusk: 赶到家时,天已经～了。We did not get home until sunset.
【擦痕】 cāhén 〈名〉scratch; score: 他发现自己的新车上有一道～。He found a scratch on his new car.
【擦剂】 cājì 〈名〉[医药] liniment; embrocation
【擦肩而过】 cājiān'érguò 〈熟〉pass by sb; brush against/by/past sb: 他与我～,但没有看见我。He brushed past me without seeing me.
【擦净】 cājìng 〈动〉clean; wipe (up); erase; scour; scrub; rub down: ～平底锅 scrub out a saucepan ‖ ～手上的油污 clean one's greasy hands ‖ ～银器 scour the silverware ‖ 不锈钢刀用后应该～。*Stainless steel knife should be wiped clean after use.*
【擦烂】 cālàn 〈名〉[医药] intertrigo: 唇间～ intertrigo labialis
【擦亮】 cāliàng 〈动〉shine; polish; brighten; burnish; rub up: ～炊具 scour pots and pans until they shine ‖ ～金属/皮革 burnish metal/leather ‖ ～银器 rub up/polish up/shine the silver; rub the silver bright ‖ 银器很容易～。Silver polishes easily.
〖～眼睛〗 cāliàng-yǎnjīng 〈熟〉remove the scales from one's eyes; sharpen one's vigilance: ～,谨防上当。Sharpen your vigilance against deception.
【擦亮儿】 cāliàngr 〈名〉〈方〉daybreak; dawn: 天～的时候他出发了。He set off at dawn.
【擦磨】 cāmó 〈名〉[机械] scouring
【擦屁股】 cā pìgu 〈动〉〈喻〉clear up the mess; finish the work left/unfinished
【擦破】 cāpò 〈动〉abrade; chafe; rub off: 他膝盖上的皮～了。The skin on his knee was abraded.
【擦伤】 cāshāng ❶〈动〉bruise; abrade; chafe; graze; scrape: ～皮肤 *abrade the skin; excoriate* ‖ 鞍子～了驴背。The saddle galled the donkey's back. ‖ 她只是～了一点儿皮。She received a mere scratch. ‖ 一颗子弹～了他的胳膊。A bullet grazed his arm. ‖ 衣领太紧～了他的脖子。The tight collar chafed his neck. ❷〈名〉abrasion; scrape: 多处～ suffer multiple abrasions ‖ 皮肤上有几处～ have a few scrapes on the skin
【擦拭】 cāshì 〈动〉clean; cleanse; rub; wipe: ～窗户 clean the window ‖ ～家具 *wipe the furniture* ‖ ～枪支 *clean firearms*
【擦网球】 cāwǎngqiú 〈名〉[体育] net ball (in table tennis, volleyball, etc)
【擦洗】 cāxǐ 〈动〉scrub; scour; swab: ～车床 clean the lathe ‖ ～地板/桌面 scrub the floor/table-top ‖ ～甲板 scrub/swab (down) the decks ‖ 地板需要好好～一下。The floor needs a good scrub/scrubdown. ‖ 油漆不容易～掉。The paint doesn't scrub off easily.
〖～器〗 cāxǐqì 〈名〉[矿业] scrubber
【擦鞋】 cāxié 〈动〉polish/shine shoes; get shoes polished/shined
〖～垫〗 cāxiédiàn 〈名〉doormat
〖～器〗 cāxiéqì 〈名〉shoe polisher
【擦眼抹泪】 cāyǎn-mǒlèi 〈熟〉wipe one's eyes; wipe the tears away; shed tears
【擦音】 cāyīn 〈名〉[语言] fricative
【擦澡】 cāzǎo 〈动〉take a sponge bath; rub oneself down with a wet towel
【擦脂抹粉】 cāzhī-mǒfěn 〈熟〉paint and powder: 为赴约会,她又擦脂又抹粉。She painted her lips and powdered her cheeks for the appointment.
【擦子】 cāzi 〈名〉❶ eraser: 橡皮～ rubber; eraser ‖ 黑板～ blackboard eraser ❷ ＝ 擦菜板 cācàibǎn

嚓 cā 〈拟〉screech; scrape; swish; scratch: ～的一声在墙上划着火柴 scratch a match on the wall ‖ 用镰刀～～地割草 swish off the weeds with a sickle ‖ 摩托车～的一声停在我面前。The motorcycle screeched to a stop before me. ‖ 他～地立正,向我敬礼。He clicked his heels, saluting me. ‖ 听到～～的脚步声,我就知道是他来了。Hearing the scrape of the footsteps, I knew it was him.
⇨chā

cǎ

礤 cǎ 〈书〉❶〈动〉scrape into shreds ❷〈名〉rough stone

【礤床儿】 cǎchuángr 〈名〉 vegetable shredder

cāi

偲 cāi 〈形〉〈书〉 talented; capable; versatile
⇨sī

猜 cāi 〈动〉❶ suspect: 我们～是他偷了我的汽车。We suspect he stole my car. ⇨～忌;～疑;两小无～ ❷ guess; speculate; conjecture; hypothesize: ～答案 guess at an answer ‖ ～谜语 guess a riddle ‖ ～出心思 guess sb's thoughts ‖ ～错 miss one's guess; guess wrong(ly); make a bad shot ‖ ～个八九不离十 have a very close guess ‖ ～对 guess right/correctly ‖ ～一～ have/make/take a guess ‖ 胡/乱～ make a wild/random guess ‖ 你～对了! You've hit it! ‖ 我一下子就～出了他的年龄。I guessed his age straight away.

【猜测】 cāicè 〈动〉 guess; conjecture; surmise: ～心思 guess/surmise sb's thoughts ‖ ～年龄 guess at sb's age ‖ 大胆～ venture a conjecture/guess ‖ 胡乱/妄加～ make a wild/random guess; make wild speculation/surmises ‖ 绝对不要凭～作答。Never answer by guess. ‖ 他全靠～得出了正确答案。He arrived at the right answer by pure guesswork. ‖ 我不知道,我只是～而已。I don't know. I'm just guessing. ‖ 我们的～已完全得到证实。Our suppositions were fully confirmed. ‖ 这纯属～。This is pure guesswork/conjecture/speculation/surmise.

【猜断】 cāiduàn 〈动〉 infer; conclude; gather

【猜度】 cāiduó 〈动〉 surmise; conjecture; guess; gather: 胡乱～ guess wildly/groundlessly; make wild/groundless guesses ‖ 他反复～她说这话的真实用意。He kept wondering what she really meant by saying that.

【猜忌】 cāijì 〈动〉 be jealously suspicious (of sb); be suspicious and jealous (of sb): 他们貌合神离,互相～。Friends in name, they are suspicious and jealous of each other. ‖ 他们因相互～而不和。They were divided by mutual suspicion and jealousy.

【猜奖】 cāijiǎng 〈动〉 play a guessing game with prizes for winners

【猜料】 cāiliào 〈动〉 guess; reckon: 会发生什么事,还很难～。What will happen is anybody's guess.

【猜枚】 cāiméi 〈动〉 play a guessing game (usu at a drinking party)

【猜谜儿】 cāimèir 〈动〉❶ guess/solve a riddle; play a guessing game ❷ guess (at sb's real meaning or intention): —你知道是什么风把我吹来的吗? —直说吧,我可不想～。—Do you know what has brought me here? —Be blunt; I don't want to make a guess.

【猜谜】 cāimí 〈书〉 = 猜谜儿 cāimèir

【猜摸】 cāimo 〈动〉 guess; reckon; speculate: ～某人的真实意图 guess at sb's real intention ‖ 没人能～得透他的心思。Nobody can surmise his thoughts. / Nobody can figure out what's on his mind.

【猜拳】 cāiquán = 划拳 huáquán

【猜嫌】 cāixián 〈动〉 be suspicious (of sb); harbour suspicions (about sb/sth)

【猜详】 cāixiáng 〈动〉 guess; conjecture

【猜想】 cāixiǎng ❶〈动〉 guess; reckon; suspect; suppose; form conjectures: 胡乱/凭空～ guess wildly/groundlessly; make wild/groundless guesses ‖ 今年风调雨顺,我～会有一个大丰收。I presume that there will be a bumper crop due to the favourable weather this year. ‖ 我～他几年之内不会回来。I suppose/gather he will not come back within a few years. ‖ 我原～她是飞行员。I had imagined her as a woman pilot. ❷〈名〉 conjecture: 哥德巴赫～ Goldbach's conjecture

【猜哑谜】 cāi yǎmí 〈动〉 try to guess a riddle; guess at the real meaning or truth behind sth; try to guess the speaker's real intention

【猜疑】 cāiyí 〈动〉 harbour suspicions (about sb/sth); be suspicious (of sb); make a suspicious conjecture; have misgivings: 消除相互间的～ erase mutual suspicions ‖ 互相～ be suspicious of each other; have misgivings about each other ‖ 毫无理由地～ suspect without reason; have groundless suspicions ‖ 他总是～别人。He is always suspicious of others.

【猜中】 cāizhòng 〈动〉 guess right/correctly: ～谜语 guess/solve a riddle ‖ 你～了。You have guessed right. / You have hit it.

cái

才[1] cái 〈名〉❶ ability; talent; capacity; capability; gift; endowment: 诗～ gift for writing poetry ‖ 这人很有～。That man is a real talent. ⇨～华;多～多艺;口～ ❷ talented person: 平庸之～ man of mediocre talents ⇨奇～;全～;人～;天～

才[2] cái 〈副〉❶ not until; then and only then; only when: 我看了报纸,～了解到事情的真相。I didn't know the truth until I read the newspaper. / Only when I read the newspaper did I get to know the facts of the matter. ‖ 狼只有饥饿时～攻击人。A wolf will attack a human being only when it is hungry. ‖ 我们是为了你好～给你提出这些建议的。We are making these suggestions for your own good. ❷ a moment ago; just; only just: 电影～开始。The movie has just started. ‖ 我刚刚～到。I've only just arrived. ❸ [not more than a particular amount, number, age, etc] only: 他到美国～一个月,就可以同当地人交流了。It was only one month after his arrival in the US that he could communicate with the locals. ‖ 我开始踢球的时候～五岁。I started playing football when I was only five. ❹ [for emphasis, usu used with 呢 at the end of the sentence] really; actually: 打探商业情报～是他们此行的真正目的。Spying out business secrets is the true purpose of their trip. ‖ 他～不傻呢。He is no fool. ‖ 她～不想一辈子呆在那儿呢。She has not the least desire to stay there forever. ❺ no earlier than a particular time; not until; only: 你怎么这么晚～来上课? Why are you so late for class? ‖ 我到半夜一两点～睡觉。I didn't go to bed until the small hours. ‖ 新生昨天～来。The new students came only yesterday.

【才调】 cáidiào 〈名〉 literary or artistic talent/gift; talent: ～甚高 be very talented/gifted in literature or art

【才分】 cáifèn 〈名〉 talent; genius; gift; ability and intellect: 他～一般,但勤奋过人,终于成了名。He was only of average intelligence, but he finally made his name through remarkable diligence.

【才干】 cáigàn 〈名〉 ability; capability; calibre; competence; capacity: 显示～ demonstrate/display/exhibit/show one's ability ‖ 有～ have ability; be capable ‖ 有领导～ have leadership skills ‖ 增长～ increase/enhance/develop one's abilities ‖ 外交～ diplomatic talent/ability ‖ 有～的市长 mayor of high calibre ‖ 他在这项研究中充分地发挥出了～。His ability was in full display in this research project.

【才刚】 cáigāng 〈副〉〈方〉 just now: 她～还在这里,这会儿出去了。She has just left.

【才高八斗】 cáigāo-bādǒu 〈熟〉 be endowed with great/unusual talents

【才高识远】 cáigāo-shíyuǎn 〈熟〉 be talented and far-sighted; have both talent and vision

【才高行洁】 cáigāo-xíngjié 〈熟〉 be superbly able and virtuous

【才华】 cáihuá 〈名〉 (literary or artistic) talent/gift; brilliance: 景仰某人的～ be filled with admiration for the brilliance of sb's natural gifts ‖ 展示～ display/demonstrate/exhibit one's talent ‖ 在服装设计方面很有～ be very gifted/talented in fashion design ‖ ～出众 have outstanding talent ‖ 她是位很有～的作家。She is a very gifted writer. ‖ 无人不惊叹这位年轻艺术家的出众～。Everyone marvelled at the young artist's great brilliance.

〖～横溢〗 cáihuá-héngyì 〈熟〉 brim with talent; overflow with talent; be full of wit; have superb talent: ～的人 man of brilliant intellect; person of exuberant talent ‖ 他是个～的学者。He is a scholar of superb talent.

【才尽词穷】 cáijìn-cíqióng 〈熟〉 one's brain has now ceased to function; reach the end of one's wits

【才具】 cáijù 〈名〉〈书〉 ability; capability; capacity: ～有限 be of limited capacity

【才俊】 cáijùn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ person of superb talent ❷ superb talent

【才力】 cáilì 〈名〉 capability; ability: ～超群 have ability/capability above the average; be endowed with superb ability ‖ ～有

限 be of limited capacity

【才略】 cáilüè 〈名〉 ability and resource (in political and military affairs); talent for scheming: ～过人 be of exceptional wit and resource

【才貌】 cáimào 〈名〉 talent and beauty; wit and charm

〖～出众〗 cáimào-chūzhòng 〈熟〉 be incomparably talented and good-looking; be of *remarkable talent and good looks*: 她～。She far transcends others in beauty and intelligence.

〖～双全〗 cáimào-shuāngquán 〈熟〉 be endowed with both beauty and talent; be as wise as fair; be both talented and good-looking: 她～,我佩服得五体投地。I was swept off my feet by her wit and charm.

【才名】 cáimíng 〈名〉 reputation for one's talent and brilliance

【才能】 cáinéng 〈名〉 talent; ability; capability; capacity; aptitude: 衡量～ measure sb's ability ‖ 培养～ cultivate/develop sb's ability ‖ 施展～ exercise one's talent ‖ 显示/展示～ demonstrate/display/exhibit/show one's ability ‖ 炫耀～ show off one's talent ‖ 创造/领导～ creative/leadership ability ‖ 数学～ ability at mathematics; mathematical ability/aptitude ‖ 文学/语言～ *faculty for literature/language* ‖ 行政管理～ administrative ability/talent/capacity ‖ 艺术/音乐～ artistic/musical talent; ability in art/music ‖ 出众的演讲～ exceptional gift in oratory ‖ 他毫无～。He doesn't have an ounce of ability. ‖ 她有当教师的～。She has a vocation for teaching.

【才女】 cáinǚ 〈名〉 talented/accomplished lady: 上大学时她可是众所周知的～。She was widely known as a talented girl when she was at college.

【才气】 cáiqì 〈名〉 (literary or artistic) talent/gift: 有～ be very gifted/talented ‖ 很有～的作家 gifted writer

【才情】 cáiqíng 〈名〉 (literary or artistic) talent/gift; brilliance of mind: 卖弄～ show off one's literary or artistic talent

【才人】 cáirén 〈名〉 ❶ (*in the royal court of ancient China*) gifted lady-in-waiting ❷ talented/gifted scholar

【才识】 cáishí 〈名〉 ability and vision/insight: ～过人 have rare ability and vision; be gifted with extraordinary talent and insight ‖ ～兼备 be endowed with both talent and vision

【才疏学浅】 cáishū-xuéqiǎn 〈熟〉〈谦〉 have little talent and learning; *be crude and unlearned*; *be wanting in ability* and shallow in knowledge: 本人～,惟恐不堪当此重任。I'm afraid that I may not be up to this important task for lack of knowledge and skill.

【才疏意广】 cáishū-yìguǎng 〈熟〉 have little talent but great ambition

【才疏志大】 cáishū-zhìdà = 志大才疏 *zhìdà-cáishū*

【才思】 cáisī 〈名〉 literary creativeness and imaginative power

〖～敏捷〗 cáisī-mǐnjié 〈熟〉 be of keen/sharp intellect; have a ready/facile imagination

【才脱虎穴,又入龙潭】 cái tuō hǔxué, yòu rù lóngtán 〈熟〉 escape/flee from the tiger's lair and fall into the dragon's den—leap/jump out of the frying pan only to get into the fire

【才望】 *cáiwàng* 〈名〉〈书〉 talent and prestige: 他很有～。He has talent and prestige as well.

【才学】 cáixué 〈名〉 talent and learning; erudition; scholarship: 这人～很高,学术成就卓著。This man is exceptionally learned and very accomplished academically.

【才艺】 cáiyì 〈名〉 talent and skill: ～出众 be of unusual/uncommon *acquirements* ‖ ～卓越 *stand out* in talent and skill

【才藻】 cáizǎo 〈名〉〈书〉 literary talent/gift

【才智】 cáizhì 〈名〉 ability and wisdom/wit; intellect; intelligence; brilliance: 充分发挥聪明～ display to the full one's talent and wisdom; give full play to one's wisdom and intelligence ‖ 培养～ develop one's intellect ‖ 缺乏～ lack intelligence ‖ 增长～ *advance/grow/increase in wisdom* ‖ ～过人 overshadow/dwarf/tower the average in intelligence; far surpass the others in ability and wisdom ‖ 读书增长～。Reading sharpens/improves one's wit.

【才子】 cáizǐ 〈名〉 talented/gifted scholar; bel esprit

〖～佳人〗 cáizǐ-jiārén 〈熟〉 gifted scholar and fair lady; scholar and beauty; wit and beauty: 又是一个老掉牙的～的故事。It's just another old story about the wit and beauty.

材

材 cái 〈名〉 ❶ timber: 用～树 timber tree ⇨木～;用～林 ❷ material; matter: ⇨～料;钢～;就地取～;药～ ❸ data; material: ⇨教～;素～;题～ ❹ ability; talent; aptitude: ⇨人～;因～施教 ❺ person of a certain type: 劣～难成器。You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. ⇨成～;栋梁之～ ❻ coffin: ⇨棺～;寿～

【材积】 cáijī 〈名〉〔林业〕 volume of timber/wood: ～估测 volume assessment ‖ ～级 volume class ‖ ～密度 *volume density*

〖～表〗 *cáijībiǎo* 〈名〉〔林业〕 volume table

【材料】 cáiliào 〈名〉 ❶ material; stuff: 缺乏～ be short of materials; lack materials ‖ ～供应处 material department ‖ 包装/填充/装饰～ packing/filling/decorative material ‖ 防火～ fire-proof/fire-resistant material; refractory material ‖ 防雨/防水～ rain-proof/waterproof material ‖ 劣质～ material of low/poor quality ‖ 优质～ *high-quality material; material of high quality* ‖ 这点～不够做一套衣服。The material is not enough to make a suit. ⇨建筑～;原～ ❷ data; material: 收集～ gather/collect material/data ‖ 掌握第一手～ have firsthand data/material ‖ 整理～ sort out the data/material ‖ 背景～ background material ‖ 第二手～ secondhand material ‖ 书面～ written material ‖ 学习～ material for study ‖ 原始～ *original data* ‖ 阅读～ *reading material* ‖ 我们正在为大会准备～。We are preparing material for the conference. ❸ reference material/data; referential facts: 参考/档案～ reference/archival material ‖ 人事～ personnel file ❹〈喻〉 makings; material; stuff: 弟弟身材矮小,不是跳高的～。My brother's small figure isn't suitable for the high jump. ‖ 他根本就不是当兵的～。He was never meant for the army. ‖ 他绝对是个当领导的～。With *no doubt*, he has the makings of a leader. ‖ 她不是教书的～。She has little vocation for teaching. / She is not teacher material. / She is not cut out to be a teacher. / She is not the stuff of teacher.

〖～储备〗 cáiliào chǔbèi 〈名〉 material stock

〖～调拨〗 cáiliào diàobō 〈名〉 material transfer; material appropriation; *material allocation*

〖～费〗 cáiliàofèi 〈名〉 material expense

〖～工艺学〗 cáiliào gōngyìxué 〈名〉 material technology

〖～规格〗 cáiliào guīgé 〈名〉 material specifications: ～手册 material specifications manual

〖～加工〗 cáiliào jiāgōng 〈名〉 material processing

〖～经济学〗 *cáiliào jīngjìxué* 〈名〉 *material economics*

〖～科学〗 cáiliào kēxué 〈名〉 material science

〖～库〗 cáiliàokù 〈名〉 material depot

〖～力学〗 cáiliào lìxué 〈名〉 mechanics of materials

〖～清单〗 cáiliào qīngdān 〈名〉 bill of materials

〖～试验〗 cáiliào shìyàn 〈名〉〔机械〕 material test/testing: ～机 material testing machine

〖～损耗〗 cáiliào sǔnhào 〈名〉 spillage of material

〖～特性〗 cáiliào tèxìng 〈名〉 material characteristics

〖～验收〗 cáiliào yànshōu 〈名〉 acceptance of materials: ～报告 material examination and acceptance report

〖～预算〗 cáiliào yùsuàn 〈名〉 material budget

【材龄】 cáilíng 〈名〉 material age

【材树】 cáishù 〈名〉 *timber tree*

【材质】 cáizhì 〈名〉 texture of wood; quality of material: ～粗糙/光滑/细密 be coarse-textured/smooth-textured/fine-textured

【材种】 cáizhǒng 〈名〉 (wood) assortment

〖～表〗 cáizhǒngbiǎo 〈名〉 assortment table

财

财 cái 〈名〉 money; riches; wealth; *fortune*; capital; *property*: 爱～ love money ‖ 君子爱～,取之有道。A righteous man makes money in righteous ways. ⇨～产;～政;理～

【财宝】 cáibǎo 〈名〉 money and valuables; treasure: 发现～ find (a) treasure ‖ 积聚～ amass/accumulate treasures ‖ 搜寻～ hunt for (a) treasure ‖ 金银～ gold, silver, treasures and jewels

【财帛】 cáibó 〈名〉 money, cloth and silk—wealth; riches; *money*

【财产】 cáichǎn 〈名〉 property; belongings; possessions; wealth; fortune estate: 一大笔～ a large/an immense/a considerable/a handsome fortune ‖ 保护国家～ protect state property ‖ 变卖～ dispose of one's property by sale; liquidate one's property ‖ 剥夺～ dispossess sb of wealth ‖ 挥霍～ dissipate/squander wealth ‖ 获得/失去～ acquire/lose a fortune ‖ 继承～ *succeed to*/inherit property; come into/inherit a fortune ‖ 扣押～ levy on sb's property ‖ 没收～ confiscate/seize sb's property ‖ 遗赠～ will one's property to sb ‖ 拥有～ possess/have a fortune ‖ 转让～ convey/transfer one's property (to sb) ‖ 给～估价 assess the

property ‖ 个人～ individual property ‖ 公共～ public/common property ‖ 共有～ joint/communal property ‖ 国家～ national/state property ‖ 家庭～ family possessions ‖ 世袭～ hereditary property/wealth/possessions ‖ 私人～ private property; personal worth ‖ 政府～ government property ‖ 那个富翁死后，～留给了他的遗孀。On the death of the millionaire, the property passed to his widow. ‖ 你估计她有多少～? What would you estimate her worth at? / Can you estimate how much she is worth? / Can you estimate her worth?

〖～保全〗 cáichǎn bǎoquán 〈名〉 property preservation

〖～保险〗 cáichǎn bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 property insurance: ～费 premiums for property insurance ‖ 家庭～ family property insurance

〖～法〗 cáichǎnfǎ 〈名〉 property law

〖～分配〗 cáichǎn fēnpèi 〈名〉 asset distribution

〖～公证〗 cáichǎn gōngzhèng 〈名〉 property notarization

〖～估价〗 cáichǎn gūjià 〈名〉 property assessment/appraisal

〖～管理权〗 cáichǎn guǎnlǐquán 〈名〉 right to administer properties

〖～继承权〗 cáichǎn jìchéngquán 〈名〉 property inheritance right

〖～监护人〗 cáichǎn jiānhùrén 〈名〉 guardian of estate/property

〖～权〗 cáichǎnquán 〈名〉 property right/ownership: 拥有～ have a claim to the property; hold property rights ‖ 放弃～ renounce one's claim to property ‖ 获得～ acquire title to property ‖ 移交～ transfer property rights ‖ ～纠纷 dispute over property rights

〖～使用权〗 cáichǎn shǐyòngquán 〈名〉 use right of property; right to use property

〖～收益〗 cáichǎn shōuyì 〈名〉 usance

〖～授予人〗 cáichǎn shòuyǔrén 〈名〉 settler

〖～税〗 cáichǎnshuì 〈名〉 property tax; capital levy; estate duty

〖～所有权〗 cáichǎn suǒyǒuquán 〈名〉 property ownership/rights; title to property

〖～所有人〗 cáichǎn suǒyǒurén 〈名〉 property owner; owner of property

〖～协议书〗 cáichǎn xiéyìshū 〈名〉 property settlement

〖～转让〗 cáichǎn zhuǎnràng 〈名〉 transfer/conveyance of property; property alienation/cession: ～权 power of alienation ‖ ～书 transfer

〖～自然增益〗 cáichǎn zìrán zēngyì 〈名〉[法律] accession

【财大气粗】 cáidà-qìcū 〈熟〉 be self-confident owing to one's great wealth—money speaks louder; money carries weight; be purse proud

【财东】 cáidōng 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 shop owner; enterprise owner ❷ wealthy man; moneybags; man of means

【财蠹】 cáidù 〈名〉 person who embezzles a large amount of state property; financial vermin

【财阀】 cáifá 〈名〉 financial magnate; tycoon; plutocrat: 钢铁～ steel magnate ‖ 工业～ baron of industry

〖～统治〗 cáifá tǒngzhì 〈名〉 plutocracy

〖～政治〗 cáifá zhèngzhì 〈名〉 millionocracy

【财富】 cáifù 〈名〉 wealth; riches; fortune; mammon; treasure: 一笔巨额～ a fabulous/a vast/an immense/an enormous/a colossal fortune ‖ 创造～ create wealth ‖ 崇拜/蔑视～ worship/despise riches ‖ 耗尽～ exhaust one's wealth ‖ 获得～ attain/acquire/gain wealth ‖ 积聚～ heap up/pile up/build up/accumulate/amass/gather wealth ‖ 炫耀～ flaunt one's wealth/riches ‖ 增加～ boost one's fortunes; increase wealth ‖ 追求～ court wealth; seek fortune ‖ ～不均 unequal distribution of wealth ‖ 精神～ moral asset; intellectual/spiritual wealth ‖ 社会～ social wealth ‖ 文化～ cultural asset ‖ 物质～ material wealth/possessions ‖ 知识～ riches of knowledge ‖ 自然～ natural wealth ‖ 共同～ common property ‖ 健康是一大～。Good health is a great asset. ‖ 自信心是一种宝贵～。Self-confidence is a precious/valuable possession.

【财赋】 cáifù 〈名〉〈书〉 finance and taxation

【财货】 cáihuò 〈名〉 money and property; wealth

【财竭力尽】 cáijié-lìjìn 〈熟〉 exhaust one's resources—be in financial difficulty

【财经】 cáijīng 〈名〉 finance and economy: ～报道 business report ‖ ～工作会议 conference on financial and economic work ‖ ～纪律 financial and economic discipline ‖ ～体制 financial and economic system ‖ ～学院 institute of finance and economy

【财会】 cáikuài 〈名〉 finance and accounting: ～档案 finance and accounting archives ‖ ～科 section of finance and accounting ‖ ～人员 accountant; accounting staff member

【财礼】 cáilǐ = 彩礼 cǎilǐ

【财力】 cáilì 〈名〉 financial power/capacity/resources: 耗尽/浪费～ exhaust/waste resources ‖ ～不足 have insufficient/inadequate financial resources ‖ ～分散 financial resources are scattered/dispersed ‖ ～雄厚 have abundant/sufficient/ample financial resources ‖ ～有限 have limited financial resources ‖ 家长们把～都花在子女教育上。The parents spent all their resources educating their children. ‖ 事情能否成功取决于我们的～。Whether it can be done depends on our finances.

【财路】 cáilù 〈名〉 means/way of making money: 广开～ exploit/open all possible avenues for wealth

【财贸】 cáimào 〈名〉 finance and trade/commerce: ～部门 department of finance and trade ‖ ～工作 work in the field of finance and trade ‖ ～学校 school of finance and trade

〖～系统〗 cáimào xìtǒng 〈名〉 finance and trade sector; field of finance and trade

【财迷】 cáimí ❶〈名〉 money-grubber; miser; money-mad: 老～ old miser ❷〈形〉〈贬〉 miserly; stingy; mean: 她真是个～。She is really a miser.

【财迷心窍】 cáimí-xīnqiào 〈熟〉 be crazy/mad about money; be money-grubbing; be obsessed by money; be wild with money; lust after/for money: 他～，六亲不认。He lusts after money to such an extent that he disowns his relatives.

【财气】 cáiqì 〈名〉 luck in making money

【财权】 cáiquán 〈名〉 ❶ property ownership/right: 继承～ inherit property right ❷ control over financial affairs; economic/financial power; purse strings: 掌握～ be in charge of money matters; control/hold the purse strings ‖ 他～在握，独断专行。He has a tight control over money matters and acts dictatorially.

【财神】 cáishén 〈名〉 ❶〈迷信〉 God Wealth; Mammon; Plutus ❷ very wealthy person; person in charge of financial affairs

〖～爷〗 cáishényé = 财神 cáishén

【财势】 cáishì 〈名〉 wealth and power: 依仗～ count on sb's wealth and influence ‖ 以～压人 exert pressure upon others with wealth and power

【财税】 cáishuì 〈名〉 finance and taxation: ～制度 financial and taxation system

【财团】 cáituán 〈名〉 financial group; consortium: 国际～ (international) consortium ‖ 金融～ financial consortium

【财务】 cáiwù 〈名〉 ❶ financial affairs/matters; monetary affairs: 管理～ order finances; finance ‖ 整顿～ straighten out financial affairs ‖ 主管～ be in charge of financial affairs/matters ‖ ～包干 be responsible for one's own finances ‖ ～分析 financial analysis/evaluation ‖ ～公开 keep the public informed of the financial affairs; make the financial affairs public ‖ ～计划 financial planning ‖ 这家公司～混乱。This company is messy in its accounting. / The finance of this company is in a state of chaos. ❷ person in charge of financial affairs

〖～报表〗 cáiwù bàobiǎo 〈名〉 financial statement: ～分析 analysis of financial statement ‖ ～审计 audit of financial statement

〖～报告〗 cáiwù bàogào 〈名〉 financial report

〖～处〗 cáiwùchù 〈名〉 office of financial affairs

〖～公司〗 cáiwù gōngsī 〈名〉 finance company

〖～管理〗 cáiwù guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 finance management; financial control

〖～纪律〗 cáiwù jìlǜ 〈名〉 discipline in finance; financial discipline

〖～监督〗 cáiwù jiāndū 〈名〉 financial supervision: 建立～制度 set up the system of financial supervision

〖～结算〗 cáiwù jiésuàn 〈名〉 financial settlement

〖～开支〗 cáiwù kāizhī 〈名〉 financial expense

〖～科〗 cáiwùkē 〈名〉 finance section

〖～会计学〗 cáiwù kuàijìxué 〈名〉 financial accounting

〖～会计制度〗 cáiwù kuàijì zhìdù 〈名〉 financial and accounting rules

〖～审计〗 cáiwù shěnjì 〈名〉 financial audit

〖～账户〗 cáiwù zhànghù 〈名〉 financial account; account of finance

〖～支出〗 cáiwù zhīchū 〈名〉 fiscal charges/expenditure

〖～状况〗 cáiwù zhuàngkuàng 〈名〉 financial position/status

【～总监】 cáiwù zǒngjiān 〈名〉Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
【财物】 cáiwù 〈名〉belongings; possessions; property (estate excluded); effects: 爱护公共～ take good care of public property ‖ 保护私人～ protect private property ‖ 扣押～ distrain (upon sb) ‖ 收拾～ gather up one's possessions ‖ 追回失窃～ recover stolen property ‖ 个人～ personal effects/belongings/possessions
【财险】 cáixiǎn 〈名〉property insurance
【财源】 cáiyuán 〈名〉financial/fiscal resources; finances; source of revenue: 改善/增加～ improve/increase the finances of the country ‖ 广开～ explore all possible sources of revenue; explore all possible ways of bringing in money/revenue ‖ 开发～ exploit the source of wealth ‖ ～枯竭 exhaust the sources of revenue ‖ ～茂盛 be rich in financial resources; have abundant financial resources ‖ ～滚滚。Fortunes pour in from all sides. ‖ 有些国家视烟草业为一大～。The tobacco industry is regarded as a milch cow of national revenue in some countries.
【财运】 cáiyùn 〈名〉luck in moneymaking
【～亨通】 cáiyùn-hēngtōng 〈熟〉be overwhelmingly fortunate in moneymaking
【财政】 cáizhèng 〈名〉(public) finance: ～公开 make public the administration of finance; keep the public informed of the financial administration ‖ ～法规 financial laws and regulations ‖ ～管理 financial management; fiscal administration ‖ ～金库 financial treasury ‖ ～困难 be in financial difficulties ‖ ～稳定 financial stability ‖ ～专家 expert in finance | ～状况 financial condition ‖ 国家～ national/public/state finances ‖ 解决～问题 resolve fiscal problems
【～包干制】 cáizhèng bāogānzhì 〈名〉fiscal responsibility system
【～拨款】 cáizhèng bōkuǎn 〈名〉financial allocation/appropriation: 使用～ use financial allocations
【～补贴】 cáizhèng bǔtiē 〈名〉financial subsidy
【～部】 cáizhèngbù 〈名〉ministry of finance; (UK) Exchequer; (US) Treasury (Department): ～长 minister of finance; (US) Secretary of the Treasury
【～赤字】 cáizhèng chìzì 〈名〉financial/budgetary deficits: 消灭～ erase budget deficit
【～大臣】 cáizhèng dàchén 〈名〉Chancellor of the Exchequer
【～法】 cáizhèngfǎ 〈名〉law of finance
【～机关】 cáizhèng jīguān 〈名〉fiscal institution; financial organ/administration
【～基金】 cáizhèng jījīn 〈名〉financial fund
【～集中制】 cáizhèng jízhōngzhì 〈名〉fiscal centralization
【～纪律】 cáizhèng jìlǜ 〈名〉financial discipline: 违反～ violate the financial discipline
【～监督】 cáizhèng jiāndū 〈名〉financial supervision
【～结余】 cáizhèng jiéyú 〈名〉surplus in the budget; financial surplus
【～紧缩】 cáizhèng jǐnsuō 〈名〉fiscal restraint; austerity budget
【～局】 cáizhèngjú 〈名〉bureau of finance
【～年度】 cáizhèng niándù 〈名〉financial/fiscal year
【～审计】 cáizhèng shěnjì 〈名〉financial audit
【～收入】 cáizhèng shōurù 〈名〉financial/state revenue: budgetary income; 地方～ local revenues ‖ 固定～ regular revenues
【～收支平衡】 cáizhèng shōuzhī pínghéng 〈名〉fiscal balance; balance between state revenue and expenditure
【～厅】 cáizhèngtīng 〈名〉provincial department of finance
【～危机】 cáizhèng wēijī 〈名〉financial crisis
【～信贷】 cáizhèng xìndài 〈名〉financial credit
【～学】 cáizhèngxué 〈名〉fiscal science; finance
【～预算】 cáizhèng yùsuàn 〈名〉financial budget
【～政策】 cáizhèng zhèngcè 〈名〉fiscal/financial policy
【～支出】 cáizhèng zhīchū 〈名〉financial expenditure
【～资本】 cáizhèng zīběn 〈名〉financial capital
【财主】 cáizhu 〈名〉man of means; rich/wealthy man; moneybags

裁 cái ❶〈动〉cut (paper, cloth, etc) into parts: ～布 cut cloth ‖ ～裙子/衣服 cut out a dress/garment ‖ ～照片 crop a photograph ‖ 这件大衣～得太肥。The coat was cut too loose. ‖ 这块布能～两件上衣。This piece of cloth will cut up into two coats. ⇨～纸 ❷〈动〉reduce; cut down; dismiss: 她让经理给～了。She was dismissed/fired by the manager. ⇨～减; ～军; ～员 ❸〈动〉control; check: ⇨独～; 制～ ❹〈动〉adjudicate; judge; rule; decide; determine: ⇨～定; ～判; 仲～ ❺〈动〉(of literature and art) select and plan: ⇨别出心～ ❻〈名〉form/type of writing: ⇨体～ ❼〈名〉division of standard-size printing paper: 八～报纸 newspaper in octavo ‖ 对～纸 folio
【裁兵】 cáibīng 〈动〉〈旧〉disarm; reduce/cut armaments; cut the armed forces
【裁并】 cáibìng 〈动〉cut down and merge/integrate (organizations): 那些小银行被～为一个大的机构。The small banks were merged into one large organization.
【裁撤】 cáichè 〈动〉dissolve; disband (an organization): 今年改革的重点就是～不必要的机构。This year's reform focuses on dissolving unnecessary organizations/agencies.
【裁处】 cáichǔ 〈动〉consider and deal with; judge and take action: 由某人～ be left in sb's hands; be at/in sb's disposal ‖ 请您酌情～。I leave it to your discretion. ‖ 这件事完全由你～。The matter is left entirely to you. ‖ 这些细节我留给你来～。I leave these little details for you to settle.
【裁答】 cáidá 〈动〉〈书〉compose a letter or poem in reply
【裁定】 cáidìng [法律] ❶〈动〉decide/declare judicially; adjudicate; judge; rule; adjudge; decree: ～争端 adjudicate disputes ‖ 依法～ adjudicate according to law ‖ ～动议不合程序 rule the motion out of order ‖ 法官～那些供词不能作为证据。The judge ruled that those statements could not be allowed as evidence. ‖ 陪审团～他无罪。The jury ruled that he was innocent of all charges. ‖ 这场争论由他来～。The decision of the dispute is left to him. ❷〈名〉ruling; verdict; adjudication: (向下级法院)发送～ hand down a decision ‖ 服从～ abide by/accept a verdict/ruling ‖ 执行～ execute a decision ‖ 做出～ bring in/reach/find a verdict; give/make one's ruling ‖ 法庭～ tribunal's decision ‖ 司法～ judicial decision ‖ 对～提出上诉 appeal a decision ‖ 法官做出了不利于被告的～。The judge's ruling was against the defendant.
【～书】 cáidìngshū 〈名〉award; written order/verdict
【裁断】 cáiduàn 〈动〉consider and decide/judge: 送请董事会～。Refer this matter to the board of directors. ‖ 证据不足,很难～。Lack of evidence makes it difficult to reach a final decision.
【裁夺】 cáiduó 〈动〉consider and decide/judge: 此事如何处置,报请上级～。Report/Submit this matter to the higher authorities for a decision. ‖ 文稿采用与否,由主编～。It's up to the chief editor to decide whether to use this contribution or not.
【裁度】 cáiduó 〈动〉〈书〉infer; conclude; deduce; gather: 妄加～ make rushed inference ‖ 结局怎样,很难～。It's hard to tell what the end will be.
【裁缝】 cáiféng 〈动〉tailor: ～得体 be well tailored
【裁缝】 cáifeng 〈名〉tailor; dressmaker; garment maker: 手工～ hand tailor ‖ 专做定制衣服的～ custom tailor ‖ 专做男子/妇女服装的～ men's/ladies' tailor
【～店】 cáifengdiàn 〈名〉the tailor's; tailor shop
【～铺】 cáifengpù 〈名〉the tailor's; tailor shop
【裁革】 cáigé 〈动〉❶ annul; abolish: ～陈规 abolish outdated conventions/old rules ❷ reduce; cut (down): ～冗员 cut down unnecessary personnel; skim/trim away personnel fat; cut surplus employees; reduce excess/redundant personnel
【裁减】 cáijiǎn 〈动〉cut (down); reduce; diminish; trim away/down: ～机构 cut down the number of institutions/organizations ‖ ～军备 cut/reduce armaments ‖ ～人员 cut back the number of workers; trim away personnel ‖ ～员工 cut staff ‖ 他们公司机构庞大,目前正在～冗员。Their company has a big staff. They are trimming away the fat. ‖ 我们厂计划～三分之一的职工。Our factory is planning to shed about one third of its workforce.
【裁剪】 cáijiǎn 〈动〉cut out (garments); tailor: ～一套衣服 cut (out) a suit ‖ 按纸样～衣料 trim material to a pattern ‖ ～碎料 tailor's clippings ‖ 这个裁缝会～各类时装。This tailor can make various kinds of fashionable clothes. ‖ 这套西装～得很合适。The suit is well tailored.
【～刀】 cáijiǎndāo 〈名〉garment cutter; cutting shears
【～师】 cáijiǎnshī 〈名〉cutter
【裁决】 cáijué ❶〈动〉adjudicate; rule; decide: ～纠纷 adjudicate a dispute ‖ 提请～ submit/refer sth to arbitration ‖ 依法～ adjudicate according to law ‖ 双方同意如发生争执,由当地主管部门～。Both sides agreed to go to arbitration by the local authorities concerned if disputes arose. ‖ 他们有权～对犯人的惩罚。

They have the right to adjudicate the punishment of prisoners. ‖这场争论由他来～。The decision of the dispute is left to him. ❷〈名〉adjudication; ruling; decision: 服从～ abide by/accept a verdict/ruling ‖ 进行～ conduct arbitration ‖ 做出～ bring in/reach/find a verdict; give/make one's ruling ‖ 部长无法对此类问题做出～。The minister could not adjudicate in such an issue.
〖～令〗 cáijuélìng 〈名〉adjudication/judicial order
〖～书〗 cáijuéshū 〈名〉award; arbitral award
【裁军】 cáijūn 〈动〉disarm; reduce/cut armaments; cut the armed forces: ～会议/协议 disarmament conference/agreement ‖ ～谈判 disarmament negotiations/talks ‖ 单方面/多边～ unilateral/multilateral disarmament ‖ 分阶段～ phased disarmament ‖ 核～ nuclear disarmament ‖ 全面～ general/universal/all-round disarmament
【裁判】 cáipàn ❶〈动〉[法律] decide/declare judicially; adjudicate; judge; rule ❷〈名〉[法律] judgement; verdict; ruling: 做出～ bring in/reach/find a verdict; give/make one's ruling; bring in a decision ‖ 公正的～ fair/impartial judgement ‖ 缺席～ judgement by default ❸〈动〉[体育] act as referee/judge; referee ❹〈名〉[体育] judge; umpire (for volleyball, table tennis, badminton, tennis, baseball, softball); referee (for basketball, football, boxing); official: 担任～ act as judge/referee ‖ 任命～ appoint a judge ‖ ～旗 referee's flag ‖ ～手势 referee's/official's signals ‖ 场内～ field judge/officer; range officer ‖ 分区～ sector judge ‖ 国际/国家～ international/national referee/judge ‖ 径赛/田赛～ judge for track/field events ‖ 竞走～ judge of walking ‖ 跳水～ diving judge ‖ 弯道～ corner/turn judge ‖ 障碍～ obstacle judge ‖ 终点～ judge at the finish ‖ 主～ chief official
〖～权〗 cáipànquán 〈名〉[法律] jurisdiction
〖～台〗 cáipàntái 〈名〉[体育] judges' box; referee's platform: 终点～ judges' stand at the finish
〖～员〗 cáipànyuán = 裁判④ cáipàn
〖～长〗 cáipànzhǎng 〈名〉[体育] head/chief judge or referee: 竞走～ chief judge of walking; referee for walking events ‖ 田赛/径赛～ chief referee for field/track events ‖ 终点～ chief judge at the finish
【裁片】 cáipiàn 〈名〉cut-part; off-cut
【裁汰】 cáitài 〈动〉〈书〉cut (down); reduce; trim away/down: ～繁冗的机构 trim overstaffed organization
【裁员】 cáiyuán 〈动〉cut/reduce/downsize staff; cut jobs; cut workforce; lay off staff: ～百分之十 cut/reduce staff by 10% ‖ 大批～ make massive staff cuts ‖ ～减薪 reduce staff and salary ‖ ～近数百人。Cutbacks in staff are reaching into the hundreds. ‖ 该公司去年～五十人。The company dismissed 50 people from its staff last year.
【裁纸】 cáizhǐ 〈动〉cut/trim paper
〖～刀〗 cáizhǐdāo 〈名〉paper knife/cutter
〖～机〗 cáizhǐjī 〈名〉(paper) trimmer/cutter
〖～筒〗 cáizhǐtǒng 〈名〉[印刷] cutting cylinder
〖～屑〗 cáizhǐxiè 〈名〉trimmings
【裁制】 cáizhì 〈动〉❶ curb; restrain ❷ sanction; punish ❸ tailor
【裁酌】 cáizhuó 〈动〉consider and decide: 处理是否妥当,敬请～。Your consideration of the propriety of the disposition is cordially requested.

cǎi

采[1] cǎi 〈动〉❶ pick; pluck; gather: ～花 pick/pluck/gather/pull flowers ‖ ～莲蓬 gather seedpods of lotus ‖ ～蘑菇 pick/gather mushrooms ‖ ～葡萄 gather grapes ‖ ～桑叶 gather mulberry leaves ‖ ～橡胶 tap a rubber tree ‖ ～药 gather medicinal herbs ‖ 从树上～果子 pluck the fruit off a tree ‖ 潜水～珠 dive for pearls ⇨～茶 ❷ adopt; select: ⇨～取; ～用; 博～众长 ❸ gather; collect: ～标本 collect specimens ‖ ～水样 collect water samplings ⇨～访; ～风; ～集 ❹ mine; extract; excavate; dig for: ～金 extract gold ⇨～掘; ～矿

采[2] cǎi 〈名〉spirit; complexion; facial expression: ⇨风～; 无精打～

采[3] cǎi =彩 cǎi ⇨cài

【采办】 cǎibàn 〈动〉select and purchase on a considerable scale; buy in bulk: ～家具 buy furniture ‖ ～军需品 procure military supplies ‖ ～年货 shop for the Spring Festival; make purchases for the Spring Festival
【采编】 cǎibiān 〈动〉gather and edit (news material): ～地方/国际新闻 gather and edit local/international news ‖ ～人员 reporters and editors; personnel in charge of interviewing and editing
【采茶】 cǎichá 〈动〉pick tea; collect tea leaves
〖～灯〗 cǎichádēng 〈名〉pick-tea lantern dance [a Chinese folk song and dance]
〖～机〗 cǎichájī 〈名〉tea-leaf picker; tea plucker; tea-plucking machine
〖～戏〗 cǎicháxì 〈名〉tea-plucking opera [a local opera popular in Jiangxi, Hubei, Anhui and Guangxi]
【采场】 cǎichǎng 〈名〉[矿业] stope: 露天～ opencast stope
【采伐】 cǎifá 〈动〉cut down (timber); lumber; fell; log: ～树木 cut down/fell trees ‖ 大肆～ lumber hard ‖ 非法～ lumber illegally ‖ 南美洲的森林遭到过度～。South America has been prodigal of its forests.
〖～带〗 cǎifádài 〈名〉cutting strip; lumbering zone
〖～队〗 cǎifáduì 〈名〉felling team
〖～工〗 cǎifágōng 〈名〉feller; logger; lumberman; timberman
〖～季节〗 cǎifá jìjié 〈名〉cutting season; felling period
〖～迹地〗 cǎifá jìdì 〈名〉[林业] cutover land
〖～量〗 cǎifáliàng 〈名〉(timber) cut; fall; cutting; yield from fell
〖～面积〗 cǎifá miànjī 〈名〉felling/logging area
〖～期〗 cǎifáqī 〈名〉logging period
〖～权〗 cǎifáquán 〈名〉timber right
〖～周期〗 cǎifá zhōuqī 〈名〉cutting/logging cycle
【采访】 cǎifǎng 〈动〉❶ interview; cover (news); gather material/news: ～会议/大选/冬奥会 cover a conference/a general election/the winter Olympics ‖ ～名人 interview a VIP/celebrity ‖ ～新闻 gather news; cover a story ‖ 接受～ allow an interview (with sb); give/grant an interview (to sb) ‖ 进行～ conduct an interview ‖ 拒绝～ refuse an interview with sb ‖ 电话～ telephone interview ‖ 电视～ television/TV interview ‖ 记者～ press interview ‖ 现场～ on-the-spot interview ‖ 他主要负责～国际新闻。He mainly covers international affairs. ❷ hunt for and collect: 图书～工作 work of finding and collecting books for libraries
〖～人员〗 cǎifǎng rényuán 〈名〉correspondent; reporter; journalist
〖～证〗 cǎifǎngzhèng 〈名〉press card
【采风】 cǎifēng 〈动〉collect folk songs or rhymes: 西部～ collect folk songs and rhymes in China's west
【采购】 cǎigòu ❶〈动〉purchase (often for an organization or enterprise); do shopping; choose and buy; make a purchase: ～副食品 purchase non-staple food ‖ ～建筑材料 make a buy/purchase of building materials ‖ 大量～ make a large purchase; substantially purchase; buy in bulk; buy on a considerable scale ‖ 越来越多的人来这条街上～。More and more people come to the street on shopping expeditions. ❷〈名〉purchaser; purchasing agent; buyer
〖～供应站〗 cǎigòu gōngyìngzhàn 〈名〉purchasing and supply station
〖～价〗 cǎigòujià 〈名〉procurement price
〖～经理〗 cǎigòu jīnglǐ 〈名〉purchasing manager
〖～团〗 cǎigòutuán 〈名〉purchasing group/mission/delegation
〖～员〗 cǎigòuyuán = 采购② cǎigòu
〖～站〗 cǎigòuzhàn 〈名〉purchasing station
【采光】 cǎiguāng ❶〈动〉get light through windows: ～不好 have poor light ‖ ～天井 light well ‖ 这间屋北面～。This room has a north light. ❷〈名〉[建筑][摄影] (natural) lighting; daylighting
【采集】 cǎijí 〈动〉gather; collect; bring together: ～标本 collect specimens ‖ ～蜂蜜 gather honey from hives ‖ ～矿样 collect mineral samples ‖ ～民谣 collect ballads ‖ ～水样 collect water samplings ‖ ～种子 collect seeds ‖ 我们的祖先靠渔猎～为生。Our ancestors lived by fishing, hunting and gathering.
【采景】 cǎijǐng 〈动〉locate outdoor scenes (for shooting a film)
【采掘】 cǎijué 〈动〉excavate; mine; dig out/up; exploit: ～大理石 quarry marble ‖ ～金矿 mine gold ‖ ～矿石 excavate ores ‖

~设备 excavation equipment; equipment for excavation ‖ ~深度 depth of excavation ‖ 矿工在地下作业,~煤、铜、金刚石等矿物。Miners work underground, digging out minerals such as coal, copper, diamonds, etc.
〖~工业〗 cǎijué gōngyè 〈名〉 extractive industry
〖~进尺〗 cǎijué jìnchǐ 〈名〉[矿业] excavation footage
【采矿】 cǎikuàng 〈动〉 mine; excavate: ~方法 mining methods ‖ 地下~ underground mining ‖ 露天~ opencast/opencut/open-pit mining
〖~地质学〗 cǎikuàng dìzhìxué 〈名〉 mining geology
〖~场〗 cǎikuàngchǎng 〈名〉 stope
〖~工〗 cǎikuànggōng 〈名〉 miner; cutter; pitman
〖~工程〗 cǎikuàng gōngchéng 〈名〉 mineral/mining engineering: ~师 mining engineer ‖ ~学 mining engineering
〖~回收率〗 cǎikuàng huíshōulǜ 〈名〉 mining recovery rate
〖~机〗 cǎikuàngjī 〈名〉 mining machine
〖~区〗 cǎikuàngqū 〈名〉 mining area
〖~权〗 cǎikuàngquán 〈名〉 mining/mineral right
〖~升降台〗 cǎikuàng shēngjiàngtái 〈名〉 mining platform
〖~许可证〗 cǎikuàng xǔkězhèng 〈名〉 mining licence
〖~业〗 cǎikuàngyè 〈名〉 mining (industry)
【采莲船】 cǎiliánchuán = 跑旱船 pǎo hànchuán
【采料场】 cǎiliàochǎng 〈名〉 borrow-area
【采录】 cǎilù 〈动〉 ❶ collect and record: ~民间歌曲/诗歌 collect and record folk songs/poems ❷ interview and record ❸ 〈书〉 select and employ: 一经~,待遇从优。Once employed, you will enjoy favourable treatment.
【采买】 cǎimǎi ❶ 〈动〉 select and purchase; purchase: ~副食品 purchase nonstaple food ‖ 我们到超级市场为晚会~礼品。We went to the supermarket to buy gifts for the party. ❷ purchasing agent; purchaser; buyer
【采煤】 cǎiméi 〈动〉 mine/extract/excavate/hew (out) coal: ~方法 coal mining method ‖ 露天~ opencast coal mining ‖ 人工~ manual coal mining
〖~队〗 cǎiméiduì 〈名〉 coal mining team
〖~工〗 cǎiméigōng 〈名〉 coal miner; pitman
〖~工作面〗 cǎiméi gōngzuòmiàn 〈名〉 coal face; working face
〖~工作区〗 cǎiméi gōngzuòqū 〈名〉[矿业] bank
〖~回收率〗 cǎiméi huíshōulǜ 〈名〉 coal recovery rate
〖~机〗 cǎiméijī 〈名〉 coal-mining machine; miner: ~械 coal-mining machinery
〖~量〗 cǎiméiliàng 〈名〉 coal mining output
【采蜜】 cǎimì 〈动〉 (of bees) collect nectar; gather honey
【采棉机】 cǎimiánjī 〈名〉 cotton picker
【采纳】 cǎinà 〈动〉 accept/adopt (a plan, suggestion, proposal, etc); take (sb's advice); formally approve: ~建议 seize on a suggestion; take/follow/adopt sb's advice ‖ 欣然~意见 embrace an idea/opinion ‖ 人民代表大会~了国务院的报告。The People's Congress adopted the State Council's report. ‖ 他的方案被~了。His plan was approved.
【采泥船】 cǎiníchuán = 挖泥船 wāníchuán
【采暖】 cǎinuǎn 〈动〉 get/enjoy heating: ~设备 heating equipment/facilities ‖ ~设计 heating designing ‖ ~效果 heating effect ‖ ~装置 heating apparatus ‖ 电/煤气/蒸汽~ electric/gas/steam heating ‖ 这房子是集中~。The house is centrally heated.
【采气】 cǎiqì 〈动〉 produce gas: ~井 gas recovery well
【采取】 cǎiqǔ 〈动〉 adopt; take; resort to: ~措施 adopt/take measures; take steps ‖ ~法律/行政手段 resort to legal/administrative measures ‖ ~开放政策 adopt/apply an open policy ‖ ~科学态度 take a scientific approach ‖ ~克制态度 exercise forbearance/restraint ‖ ~两面派手法 resort to double dealing ‖ ~某种形式 assume/take the form (of) ‖ ~强硬路线 take a firm/tough/hard line (against) ‖ ~拖延战术 employ stalling/delaying tactics ‖ ~行动 go into/take action; make a move ‖ ~一切办法 resort to all kinds of methods ‖ ~中庸之道 adopt/follow/steer a middle course ‖ 该队被迫~守势。The team was thrown on the defensive. ‖ 如果市政府不~措施,那条路上还会发生更多交通事故。If the municipality fails to act, more accidents will follow on that road. ‖ 政府何时就该问题~行动? When will the government move on this matter?
【采诗】 cǎishī = 采风 cǎifēng
【采石】 cǎishí 〈动〉 quarry
〖~场〗 cǎishíchǎng 〈名〉 stone pit; quarry: 板岩~ slate quarry
〖~工〗 cǎishígōng 〈名〉 quarrier; quarryman
〖~机〗 cǎishíjī 〈名〉 quarrying machine
〖~炸药〗 cǎishí zhàyào 〈名〉 quarry powder
【采食】 cǎishí 〈动〉 (of animals) hunt for food
【采收】 cǎishōu 〈动〉 pick; gather: ~果实 pick/pluck fruit ‖ ~葡萄/种子 gather grapes/seeds
【采撷】 cǎixié 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ pick; pluck: ~花果 pluck flowers and fruit ❷ gather; collect: ~材料 gather material ‖ ~植物标本 collect botanical specimens
【采写】 cǎixiě 〈动〉 interview sb and write it up: ~新闻报导 interview and write up news ‖ 新闻记者应多多~百姓关注的话题。Journalists should write more about what the public are concerned about.
【采血】 cǎixiě 〈动〉[医学] take a blood sample; draw/take blood: ~做试验 take a blood sample for a test
〖~器〗 cǎixiěqì 〈名〉[医学] hemostix
〖~站〗 cǎixiězhàn 〈名〉 blood-collecting centre
【采薪之忧】 cǎixīnzhīyōu 〈熟〉〈婉〉 slight indisposition [referring to one's own illness]
【采信】 cǎixìn 〈动〉[法律] accept: 他的证言未被法庭~。His testimony was not accepted by the court.
【采盐场】 cǎiyánchǎng 〈名〉 salt pit
【采样】 cǎiyàng 〈动〉 take a sample; sample: ~检查 take a sample to inspect ‖ 采血样/尿样/水样 take blood/urine/water samples ‖ ~方法 method of sampling ‖ ~分析 sampling analysis ‖ ~试验 sampling test ‖ ~数据 sampled data ‖ 按比例/随机~ take a quota/random sampling ‖ 对产品~检查 sample outputs for inspection
〖~器〗 cǎiyàngqì 〈名〉 sampler
【采用】 cǎiyòng 〈动〉 put to use; adopt; use; employ: ~稿件 use sb's contribution ‖ ~计谋 resort to/use a stratagem ‖ ~武力 resort to force ‖ ~先进技术 adopt advanced technology ‖ 她~了自传体/散文体/诗歌体裁。She adopted the autobiographical/prose/poetic form. ‖ 这项新技术在其他领域也得到~。The new technology has also been applied in some other fields.
【采油】 cǎiyóu 〈动〉[石油] extract/exploit/tap oil: ~量 oil production ‖ 二次~ second recovery
〖~队〗 cǎiyóuduì 〈名〉 oil production crew
〖~井〗 cǎiyóujǐng 〈名〉 producing well
〖~平台〗 cǎiyóu píngtái 〈名〉 petroleum production platform
【采运】 cǎiyùn 〈动〉[林业] log and transport: ~机械化 logging mechanization ‖ ~企业 logging enterprise
【采择】 cǎizé 〈动〉 select; choose: ~最佳方案 choose the best plan ‖ 他的意见领导不予~。The leadership rejected his suggestion.
【采摘】 cǎizhāi 〈动〉 pluck; pick: ~花朵 pick/pluck/pull flowers ‖ ~棉花/苹果 pick cotton/apples ‖ ~桑叶 gather mulberry leaves ‖ ~野果充饥 pluck wild fruits to stuff oneself; pluck wild fruits to ease one's hunger ‖ ~季节 picking season
〖~机〗 cǎizhāijī 〈名〉 picker
【采制】 cǎizhì 〈动〉 ❶ collect and process: ~标本 collect and process specimens ‖ ~春茶 pick and process spring tea ❷ interview, record and produce: ~电视新闻 conduct an interview and record it for TV news
【采种】 cǎizhǒng 〈动〉 collect seeds
【采珠】 cǎizhū 〈动〉 fish for pearls; go pearling
〖~业〗 cǎizhūyè 〈名〉 pearl fishery/fishing

彩 cǎi 〈名〉 ❶ colour: ⇨~笔;~旗 ❷ variety; splendour; brilliance: ⇨丰富多~ ❸ coloured/variegated silk: ⇨~球;剪~;张灯结~ ❹ lottery prize; winnings; stakes: 购/买~ buy a lottery ticket ‖ 摸~ buy/draw a lottery ticket ⇨~金;~票;~头;中~ ❺ applause; acclamations; cheer: 博得满堂~ win rapturous applause; bring the house down ⇨喝~;倒~ ❻ blood from a wound: ⇨~号;挂~ ❼ special skills employed in magic or opera to achieve a desired effect: ⇨出~
【彩蚌】 cǎibàng 〈名〉[工美] painted clam shell [with a colour painting done on its inside]
【彩笔】 cǎibǐ 〈名〉 crayon; colour(ed) pencil
【彩箔装饰】 cǎibó zhuāngshì 〈名〉 foil decorating
【彩车】 cǎichē 〈名〉 ❶ float (in a parade) ❷ bridal car
【彩绸】 cǎichóu 〈名〉 coloured silk
【彩瓷】 cǎicí 〈名〉[工美] decorative porcelain

【彩带】 cǎidài 〈名〉coloured ribbon/streamer：一条～ a coloured ribbon ‖ 七色～ rainbow-like ribbon
【彩旦】 cǎidàn 〈名〉[戏曲] female clown/comedian in traditional operas
【彩蛋】 cǎidàn 〈名〉❶ [工美] painted eggshell; painted/coloured egg ❷〈方〉preserved egg
【彩灯】 cǎidēng 〈名〉coloured light/lamp/lantern：挂～ hang coloured lanterns
【彩电】 cǎidiàn 〈名〉〈简称〉❶ colour television：⇨彩色电视 ❷ colour television set; colour TV：一台二十九寸～ a 29″ colour TV (set) ⇨彩色电视机
【彩雕】 cǎidiāo 〈名〉[工美] coloured carving; painted sculpture
【彩调】 cǎidiào 〈名〉[戏曲] a local opera of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
【彩坊】 cǎifāng ＝ 彩牌楼 cǎipáilou
【彩凤随鸦】 cǎifèng-suíyā 〈熟〉a phoenix mated to a crow—a beautiful/perfect woman married to a worthless/unworthy man
【彩管】 cǎiguǎn 〈名〉〈简称〉colour (television) picture tube; chromoscope; colour kinescope：生产/销售～ produce/sell colour picture tubes ⇨彩色显像管
〖～厂〗 cǎiguǎnchǎng 〈名〉chromoscope factory
【彩号】 cǎihào 〈名〉wounded soldier
【彩虹】 cǎihóng 〈名〉rainbow：雨过天晴，空中升起了一道～。A rainbow rose against the sky after a shower.
〖～云〗 cǎihóngyún 〈名〉[气象] iridescent cloud
【彩画】 cǎihuà 〈名〉colour painting/drawing
【彩绘】 cǎihuì ❶〈名〉coloured drawing/pattern; colour decoration：～瓷器 porcelain decorated with coloured drawings ‖ ～陶俑 painted pottery figurine ❷〈动〉paint：古建筑已～一新。The ancient building was all painted up.
【彩轿】 cǎijiào 〈名〉bridal sedan chair
【彩金】 cǎijīn 〈名〉❶ lottery prize ❷ handsel ❸ mosaic gold
【彩卷】 cǎijuǎn 〈名〉〈简称〉colour film：一卷～ a roll of colour film ‖ 冲洗～ develop a roll of colour film ⇨彩色胶卷
【彩扩】 cǎikuò 〈动〉〈简称〉make enlargements of colour prints ⇨彩色扩印
【彩礼】 cǎilǐ 〈名〉betrothal gifts/presents (from the bridegroom to the bride's family); bride-price：要/送/收～ ask for/present/accept betrothal gifts
【彩练】 cǎiliàn 〈名〉coloured ribbon/streamer
【彩楼】 cǎilóu 〈名〉decorated archway [set up on festive occasions]
【彩门】 cǎimén 〈名〉decorated gateway (for a festive occasion)：搭～ erect a decorated gateway
【彩迷】 cǎimí 〈名〉lottery enthusiast
【彩民】 cǎimín 〈名〉lottery buyer/player：铁杆～ out-and-out lottery player ‖ 职业～ professional lottery buyer/player
【彩排】 cǎipái 〈名〉dress rehearsal：演出的前天晚上，演员们又进行了一次～。The night before the performance, the actors had another dress rehearsal.
【彩牌楼】 cǎipáilou 〈名〉decorated archway
【彩喷】 cǎipēn 〈名〉〈简称〉colour ink jet printer ⇨彩色喷墨打印机
【彩棚】 cǎipéng 〈名〉decorated tent (for a festive occasion)：搭～ put up/erect/pitch a decorated tent
【彩票】 cǎipiào 〈名〉〈通称〉lottery ticket：一注～ a lottery ticket ‖ 发售～ sell lottery tickets ‖ 买～ buy lottery tickets; play lottery ‖ 中～ win a prize in a lottery ‖ ～销售点 lottery ticket selling outlet ‖ ～销售市场 lottery ticket market ‖ ～业 lottery industry ‖ 电脑～ computer-operated lottery ticket ‖ 福利～ well-being lottery ticket ‖ 体育～ sports lottery ticket ‖ 中奖～ winning ticket ‖ 一注～两元 two *yuan* for a single lottery ticket ‖ 政府为集资建房而发行～。The government instituted a lottery for the purpose of raising funds for the housing projects. ‖ 中国的～经济已初具规模。China's lottery economy has begun to take shape.
【彩评】 cǎipíng 〈名〉lottery review
【彩旗】 cǎiqí 〈名〉coloured/variegated banner or flag; bunting：路两旁挂满了欢迎的～。Welcoming banners hung on both sides of the street.
【彩球】 cǎiqiú 〈名〉❶ coloured silk ball ❷ coloured balloon
【彩券】 cǎiquàn 〈名〉lottery ticket：摸～ draw/buy a lottery ticket
【彩色】 cǎisè 〈名〉colour; multicolour; variegation：～缤纷 riot of colours; all the colours of the rainbow ‖ ～地图 colour map ‖ ～影片 colour film; colour motion picture; film in colour ‖ 这本书有～插图。This book has colour illustrations.
〖～版〗 cǎisèbǎn 〈名〉colour plate
〖～保真度〗 cǎisè bǎozhēndù 〈名〉colour fidelity
〖～编码器〗 cǎisè biānmǎqì 〈名〉colour coder; chromacoder
〖～玻璃〗 cǎisè bōli 〈名〉stained/painted glass
〖～冲印〗 cǎisè chōngyìn 〈动〉colour film developing
〖～传真〗 cǎisè chuánzhēn 〈名〉[通信] colour facsimile：～电报系统 colour facsimile telegraph system ‖ ～机 colour facsimile apparatus
〖～底片〗 cǎisè dǐpiàn 〈名〉[摄影] colour negative; autochrome
〖～电视〗 cǎisè diànshì 〈名〉colour television：～电影机 colour telecine machine ‖ ～发射机 colour television/TV transmitter ‖ ～广播 colourcast ‖ ～屏 colour picture screen ‖ ～摄像机 colour TV camera
〖～电视机〗 cǎisè diànshìjī 〈名〉colour television set; colour TV
〖～电影〗 cǎisè diànyǐng 〈名〉colour film; colour motion picture; cinecolour：～底片/正片 colour cine negative/positive film
〖～对比度〗 cǎisè duìbǐdù 〈名〉colour contrast
〖～反转片〗 cǎisè fǎnzhuǎnpiàn 〈名〉[摄影] colour reversal film
〖～分析仪〗 cǎisè fēnxīyí 〈名〉colour analyser
〖～粉笔〗 cǎisè fěnbǐ 〈名〉pastel
〖～感光计〗 cǎisè gǎnguāngjì 〈名〉[摄影] colour sensitometer
〖～合成〗 cǎisè héchéng 〈名〉[摄影] colour composite
〖～还原〗 cǎisè huányuán 〈名〉colour reproduction
〖～幻灯机〗 cǎisè huàndēngjī 〈名〉colour slide projector
〖～监视器〗 cǎisè jiānshìqì 〈名〉colour picture monitor
〖～胶卷〗 cǎisè jiāojuǎn 〈名〉colour film
〖～解码器〗 cǎisè jiěmǎqì 〈名〉[通信] colour decoder
〖～扩印〗 cǎisè kuòyìn 〈动〉make enlargements of colour prints
〖～蜡笔〗 cǎisè làbǐ 〈名〉pastel; (wax) crayon
〖～滤光片〗 cǎisè lǜguāngpiàn 〈名〉[摄影] colour filter
〖～密度〗 cǎisè mìdù 〈名〉[摄影] colour density
〖～喷墨打印机〗 cǎisè pēnmò dǎyìnjī 〈名〉colour ink jet printer
〖～喷印机〗 cǎisè pēnyìnjī 〈名〉colour spray-printer
〖～片儿〗 cǎisèpiānr ＝ 彩色片 cǎisèpiàn
〖～片〗 cǎisèpiàn 〈名〉colour film; colour motion picture; film in colour
〖～铅笔〗 cǎisè qiānbǐ 〈名〉colour(ed) pencil; crayon
〖～全息术〗 cǎisè quánxīshù 〈名〉colour holography
〖～全息图〗 cǎisè quánxītú 〈名〉colour hologram
〖～全息照相〗 cǎisè quánxī zhàoxiàng 〈名〉colour hologram
〖～摄像机〗 cǎisè shèxiàngjī 〈名〉colour camera
〖～摄影〗 cǎisè shèyǐng 〈名〉colour photography
〖～失真〗 cǎisè shīzhēn 〈名〉[通信] colour distortion
〖～水泥〗 cǎisè shuǐní 〈名〉coloured cement
〖～图像〗 cǎisè túxiàng 〈名〉coloured image; colour picture：～变换器 colour converter ‖ ～传输 colour transmission ‖ ～监视器 colour (picture) monitor ‖ ～信号 colour picture signal
〖～涂料〗 cǎisè túliào 〈名〉colour wash
〖～瓦〗 cǎisèwǎ 〈名〉[建筑] encaustic tile
〖～显像管〗 cǎisè xiǎnxiàngguǎn 〈名〉[电子] colour (television) picture tube; chromoscope; colour kinescope
〖～显影液〗 cǎisè xiǎnyǐngyè 〈名〉colour developing solution
〖～相纸〗 cǎisè xiàngzhǐ 〈名〉colour (photographic) paper
〖～烟幕〗 cǎisè yānmù 〈名〉coloured smoke
〖～印刷〗 cǎisè yìnshuā 〈名〉colour printing：～机 colour printer
〖～荧光屏〗 cǎisè yíngguāngpíng 〈名〉colour screen
〖～照片〗 cǎisè zhàopiàn 〈名〉colour photo-graph/picture; photochrome
〖～照相术〗 cǎisè zhàoxiàngshù 〈名〉photochromy; colour photography
〖～正片〗 cǎisè zhèngpiàn 〈名〉[摄影] colour positive
【彩声】 cǎishēng 〈名〉acclamation; applause; cheer; cheering：赢得一阵～ draw a burst of applause ‖ 观众中～四起。Applause for the performance rang out from the audience. ‖ 响起雷鸣般的～。A thunderous cheer was raised.
【彩市】 cǎishì 〈名〉lottery market
【彩饰】 cǎishì 〈名〉coloured decoration/ornament; illuminat-

ing; polychrome: ～陶器 polychrome pottery
【彩塑】 cǎisù 〈名〉colour modelling; painted sculpture: ～泥人 painted clay figurine
【彩陶】 cǎitáo 〈名〉painted/coloured pottery
〖～文化〗 cǎitáo wénhuà 〈名〉[考古] painted pottery culture
【彩条】 cǎitiáo 〈名〉*colour bar*: ～测试图 *colour-bar test pattern*
【彩头】 cǎitóu 〈名〉❶ omen of profit/victory; good luck (in business, gambling, contest): 讨个好～ ask for a happy omen ❷ profits gained in a lottery, gambling, etc
【彩霞】 cǎixiá 〈名〉rosy/pink clouds: ～满天。The sky was glowing with rosy clouds.
【彩信】 cǎixìn 〈名〉multimedia message service (MMS): ～手机 MMS mobile phone
【彩绣】 cǎixiù 〈名〉coloured embroidery
【彩页】 cǎiyè 〈名〉colour page
【彩印】 cǎiyìn 〈简称〉❶〈名〉colour printing ⇨彩色印刷 ❷〈动〉develop colour pictures ⇨彩色冲印
【彩釉】 cǎiyòu 〈名〉coloured ceramic glaze
〖～陶〗 cǎiyòutáo 〈名〉glazed coloured pottery
【彩云】 cǎiyún 〈名〉rosy clouds
【彩晕】 cǎiyùn 〈名〉halo of many colours
【彩照】 *cǎizhào* 〈名〉〈简称〉*colour photo/picture; photochrome* ⇨彩色照片
【彩纸】 cǎizhǐ 〈名〉❶ colour paper ❷ [摄影] colour photographic paper

寀 cǎi 〈名〉〈旧〉official (in ancient time)
⇨cài

睬 cǎi 〈动〉pay attention to; take notice of; give heed to: 别～他。Ignore him. ‖ 这人傲气得很,对谁都不理不～。He is arrogant and takes no notice of anyone. ⇨理～

踩 cǎi 〈动〉❶ step on; tread; trample; stamp: ～出一条小径 trample out/tread/beat/wear a narrow path ‖ ～坏庄稼 trample down the crops ‖ ～某人的脚 trample/tread/step/stamp/tramp on sb's foot ‖ ～刹车 tread/step/press on the brake ‖ ～油门 step/tread/tramp on the gas; step on the accelerator ‖ ～着鞋后跟 tread on sb's heel ‖ 把火～灭 trample/tread/stamp out a fire ‖ ～死 trample to death ‖ ～在脚下 trample sb/sth under foot ‖ 不要～新草地。Don't trample/tread on the new grass. ‖ 他～上香蕉皮滑了一跤。He stepped on a banana peel and slipped. ‖ 我会～缝纫机。I can work a sewing machine. ❷〈喻〉demean; degrade; belittle; play down: 他惯于～着别人的肩膀向上爬。He always grinds others under foot for his personal advancement. ‖ 他既会捧人,又会～人。He can not only laud someone to the skies but also demean him as worthless. ❸〈旧〉pursue (after) bandits; prosecute crimes: ⇨～案;～捕
【踩案】 cǎi'àn 〈动〉〈旧〉*investigate a case*
【踩捕】 cǎibǔ 〈动〉〈旧〉hunt down a criminal; pursue and capture
【踩道】 cǎidào 〈动〉(of robbers, burglars, etc) tread out the path—examine circumstances in advance before committing a robbery or burglary
【踩点】 cǎidiǎn 〈动〉❶ ＝ 踩道 cǎidào ❷ dance to the beat of the music
【踩法】 cǎifǎ 〈名〉[中医] stamping manipulation
【踩高跷】 cǎi gāoqiāo 〈动〉walk on stilts
【踩缉】 cǎijī 〈动〉pursue and capture; track/hunt down: ～盗匪 track down bandits/robbers ‖ ～凶手 hunt down the murderer
【踩墒】 cǎishāng 〈动〉tread down soil to maintain its moisture for the growth of crops
【踩水】 cǎishuǐ 〈动〉[体育] tread water
【踩踏】 cǎità 〈动〉❶ step/tread on; trample underfoot: 请勿～! Step off! ‖ 请勿～草地。Please keep off the grass. ❷ make an on-the-spot investigation
【踩线】 cǎixiàn 〈动〉[体育] step on the line; commit a foot-fault
【踩闸】 cǎizhá 〈动〉step on the brake
【踩着别人肩膀往上爬】 cǎizhe biérén jiānbǎng wǎngshàngpá 〈熟〉be intent on personal advancement at the expense of others

cài

采 cài 〈名〉feudal estate
⇨cǎi
【采地】 càidì 〈名〉fief; vassalage
【采邑】 càiyì ＝ 采地 càidì

菜 cài 〈名〉❶ vegetable; greens: 择/种～ trim/grow vegetables ‖ ～筐子 food basket ‖ 落令～ vegetables out of season ‖ 时令～ vegetables in season ‖ 腌～ pickled vegetables ⇨～农;大白～;泡～ ❷ rape: ⇨～子饼;～油 ❸ dish; course: 一道～ a course ‖ 一盘～ a dish ‖ 做～ prepare dishes ‖ 法国/四川/家常～ French/Sichuan/home cooking ‖ —你觉得这道～怎么样? —不太合我的口味。—How do you like this dish? —It doesn't quite agree with me. ‖ 中国～种类繁多。Chinese dishes cover a wide spectrum. ⇨点～;荤～;素～ ❹ edible wild herbs: 吃糠咽～ barely keep alive on chaff and wild herbs
【菜案】 cài'àn 〈名〉red (chopping) board—cooking dishes, both meat and vegetable
【菜板】 *càibǎn* 〈名〉*chopping board; cutting board*
【菜帮】 càibāng 〈名〉outer leaves (of a cabbage, etc)
【菜场】 càichǎng ＝ 菜市 càishì
【菜虫】 càichóng 〈名〉〈方〉cabbage caterpillar, cabbageworm
【菜畜】 càichù 〈名〉livestock raised for meat (such as beef cattle)
【菜单】 càidān 〈名〉❶ menu; bill of fare: 看～ read (through) *the menu* ‖ 最新～ *updated menu* ‖ 今天～上有什么菜? What's on the menu today? ❷ [计算机] menu: ～程序 menu program/routine ‖ ～窗口 menu window ‖ ～快捷键 menu shortcuts ‖ ～栏/项 menu bar/item ‖ ～命令/文件 menu command/file ‖ ～提示/选择 menu prompt/selection
〖～子〗 càidānzi ＝ 菜单① càidān
【菜刀】 càidāo 〈名〉kitchen knife; cook chopper: 一把～ a kitchen knife
【菜地】 càidì 〈名〉vegetable plot/patch
【菜点】 càidiǎn 〈名〉dishes and desserts
【菜豆】 càidòu 〈名〉kidney bean; French bean
【菜墩子】 càidūnzi 〈名〉chopping block
【菜贩】 càifàn 〈名〉greengrocer
【菜粉蝶】 càifěndié 〈名〉cabbage butterfly
【菜瓜】 càiguā 〈名〉snake melon; snake cucumber
【菜馆】 càiguǎn 〈名〉〈方〉restaurant
〖～子〗 càiguǎnzi ＝ 菜馆 càiguǎn
【菜花】 càihuā 〈名〉❶ rape flower ❷〈通称〉cauliflower
【菜货】 càihuò 〈名〉〈方〉〈讳〉weakling; coward; good-for-nothing
【菜窖】 càijiào 〈名〉vegetable cellar; clamp
【菜金】 càijīn 〈名〉expense of nonstaple food (usu of an organization, etc); dish expense
【菜枯】 càikū 〈名〉cake of rapeseed residue [used as a fertilizer]
【菜篮子】 càilánzi 〈名〉❶ shopping basket (for food); food basket ❷ nonstaple food supply
〖～工程〗 càilánzi gōngchéng 〈名〉shopping-basket project; nonstaple food supply project
【菜码儿】 càimǎr 〈名〉〈方〉shredded/sliced vegetables to go with noodles; vegetable trimmings
【菜泥】 *càiní* 〈名〉*mashed vegetable; purée*
【菜牛】 càiniú 〈名〉beef cattle
【菜农】 càinóng 〈名〉vegetable grower; market gardener
【菜盘】 càipán 〈名〉serving plate
【菜票】 càipiào 〈名〉nonstaple food ticket
【菜圃】 càipǔ 〈名〉vegetable garden/farm
【菜谱】 càipǔ 〈名〉❶ menu; bill of fare ❷ cookery book; cookbook
【菜畦】 càiqí 〈名〉vegetable bed/garden; small section of a vegetable plot
【菜青】 càiqīng 〈名〉dark greyish green
【菜青虫】 càiqīngchóng 〈名〉cabbage caterpillar
【菜色】 càisè 〈名〉famished; sickly; sickly yellowish

complexion; look due to hunger; sallow: 面有～ look famished; have a sallow complexion
【菜市】 càishì 〈名〉 food/grocery market
〖～场〗 càishìchǎng 〈名〉 food/grocery market in a town
【菜蔬】 càishū 〈名〉 ❶ vegetables; greens: 瓜果～ fruits and vegetables ❷ menu; dishes prepared for a meal or banquet
【菜薹】 càitái 〈名〉 petiole (of rape, mustard, etc); tender flower stalk
【菜摊】 càitān 〈名〉 vegetable stall/stand; produce stand: 马路两边摆满了～。The road was lined with vegetable stands.
【菜汤】 càitāng 〈名〉 vegetable soup: 做～ make vegetable soup
【菜瓮】 càiwèng 〈名〉 jar of pickled vegetables
【菜系】 càixì 〈名〉 cuisine; style of cooking: 鲁菜是中国四大著名～之一。Shandong Cuisine is one of the four famous styles of cooking in China.
【菜心儿】 càixīnr 〈名〉 heart (of a cabbage, etc)
【菜秧】 càiyāng 〈名〉 vegetable shoot
【菜肴】 càiyáo 〈名〉 cooked dish (usu meat dish): 美味～ appetizing dishes ‖ 中式/欧式～ Chinese/European food
【菜油】 càiyóu 〈名〉 rapeseed/rape oil
【菜园】 càiyuán 〈名〉 vegetable garden/farm
〖～子〗 càiyuánzi ＝ 菜园 càiyuán
【菜子】 càizǐ 〈名〉 ❶ vegetable seed ❷ rapeseed
〖～饼〗 càizǐbǐng 〈名〉 rapeseed cake [usu used as a fertilizer]
〖～油〗 càizǐyóu ＝ 菜油 càiyóu

寀 cài 〈书〉 ＝ 采 cài
⇨cǎi

蔡[1] Cài 〈名〉[历史] Cai [*a dukedom of the Zhou Dynasty* (11th century BC-256 BC), in the southwest of the present Shangcai County (上蔡县), Henan Province]

蔡[2] cài 〈名〉〈书〉 big tortoise/turtle

䌽 cài →綷䌽 cuìcài

cān

参[1] cān 〈动〉 ❶ join; enter; take part in; participate in: ⇨～加; ～军 ❷ refer; consult: ⇨～看; ～阅; ～照

参[2] cān 〈动〉 ❶ call to pay one's respects to: ⇨～谒; ～拜 ❷〈旧〉 impeach an official before emperor: ～一本 impeach an official in a memorial to the emperor/throne ⇨～劾

参[3] cān 〈动〉〈书〉 search into and understand or grasp (truth, meaning, etc): ⇨～禅; ～透
⇨cēn; shēn

【参拜】 cānbài 〈动〉 *pay respects/homage (to)*: ～孔庙 pay/do/offer/render homage to a Confucian Temple
【参半】 cānbàn 〈动〉 be half/half-and-half; be fifty-fifty: 疑信～ half believing, half doubting ‖ 父母听到儿子即将出国的消息，悲喜～。Upon hearing the news that their son was going abroad soon, the parents felt happy as well as sad. ⇨毁誉～
【参变量】 cānbiànliàng ＝ 参数 cānshù
【参变数】 cānbiànshù ＝ 参数 cānshù
【参禅】 cānchán 〈动〉 (of Buddhists) practise meditation; sit in deep meditation
【参订】 cāndìng 〈动〉 proofread and correct (errors, etc)
【参访团】 *cānfǎngtuán* 〈名〉 *visiting group/party*
【参革】 cāngé 〈动〉〈书〉 impeach and dismiss from office
【参股】 cāngǔ 〈动〉 purchase shares in businesses: 这个商业巨头在这家新公司～48%。The tycoon purchased 48% of the shares in this new corporation.
〖～公司〗 cāngǔ gōngsī 〈名〉 joint stock company
【参观】 cānguān 〈动〉 visit; look around; see: ～博物馆/画廊 visit museums/art galleries ‖ ～名胜古迹 visit scenic spots and places of historical interest; go on a sightseeing tour to scenic sports and historical sites ‖ ～畜牧场 make a tour of a cattle farm; tour a cattle farm ‖ ～校园 look around the campus ‖ 组织～ organize a visit ‖ 飞机残骸保存在博物馆，供人～。The plane wreckage is preserved in a museum for public view. ‖ 欢迎～。Visitors are welcome. ‖ 谢绝～。Not open to visitors.
〖～团〗 cānguāntuán 〈名〉 visiting group
〖～者〗 cānguānzhě 〈名〉 visitor: 博物馆～ museum goer
【参合】 cānhé 〈动〉〈书〉 refer to and sum up
【参劾】 cānhé 〈动〉〈书〉 impeach: 他因挪用公款被～。*He was impeached for embezzlement.*
【参加】 cānjiā 〈动〉 ❶ join; participate in; take part in; take a hand in; go/be in for; engage in: ～辩论 enter into a debate ‖ ～工会 join the labour union ‖ ～会谈 take part in the talks ‖ ～会议 attend a conference/meeting; be at a conference/meeting ‖ ～竞赛 go in for a competition; enter a competition/contest ‖ ～考试 sit for/take an examination; go in for an examination ‖ ～课外/社会/业务活动 participate in extracurricular/social/professional activities ‖ ～讨论 take part in/enter a discussion ‖ ～体育运动 engage in/go in for sports ‖ ～选拔赛 try out for (a team, etc) ‖ ～战斗 join in battle; enter a war; take part in a battle; go into a war ‖ *他才～工作。He's just started his career.* ‖ 职业选手不能～业余网球比赛。No professionals may participate in the amateur tennis tournament. ❷ put forth/advance/give one's opinion: 这件事，请你也～点意见。Please give us your opinion on this matter.
【参见】 cānjiàn 〈动〉 ❶ ＝ 参看② cānkàn ❷ pay one's respects to (a superior, etc): ～国王 pay respects to the King
【参校】 cānjiào 〈动〉 ❶ proofread ❷ check one book against another
【参军】 cānjūn 〈动〉 go into/join/enter the army; join/enter the forces; join up; enlist: 你是被征兵还是自愿～? Were you drafted *into the army, or did you enlist?*
【参看】 cānkàn 〈动〉 ❶ consult; refer to: ～其它出处 refer to other sources ‖ 他写这篇论文～了许多书刊。He consulted many books and journals in writing this thesis. ❷ [used in references] see; refer also to; cf; vide: ～下面注释 see notes below ‖ 细节请～下一章。As for details, please refer to the next chapter. ‖ 详细资料请～263页。For more information, see page 263.
【参考】 cānkǎo 〈动〉 ❶ consult; refer to; read sth for reference: ～历史文献 consult historical records ‖ ～标准 reference standard ‖ ～材料/样品 reference material/sample ‖ ～价格 price indication; reference price ‖ ～手册 reference book; reference *manual* ‖ ～数据 *reference data* ‖ ～依据 frame of reference; reference frame ‖ ～意见 advisory opinion ‖ 别国的经验可以～，但是不能照搬。We can study the experience of other countries but should never copy them indiscriminately. ‖ 教授让我去～心理学方面的书。My professor referred me to books on psychology. ‖ 仅供～。For reference only. ‖ 为完成论文，她～了大量原始资料。She turned to tons of source material in order to write her thesis. ❷ ＝ 参看② cānkàn
〖～变量〗 cānkǎo biànliàng 〈名〉 reference variable
〖～点〗 cānkǎodiǎn 〈名〉[建筑] reference point
〖～读物〗 cānkǎo dúwù 〈名〉 collateral reading
〖～量规〗 cānkǎo liángguī 〈名〉[机械] reference gauge
〖～书〗 cānkǎoshū 〈名〉 reference book: 查阅～ consult reference books
〖～书目〗 cānkǎo shūmù 〈名〉 bibliography; list of references: 文末附有完备的～。References are given in full at the end of the article.
〖～文献〗 cānkǎo wénxiàn 〈名〉 reference (document)
〖～系〗 cānkǎoxì 〈名〉[物理] frame of reference; reference frame
〖～轴〗 cānkǎozhóu 〈名〉 reference axis
〖～资料〗 cānkǎo zīliào 〈名〉 reference; reference material: 查阅～ consult reference material ‖ 每卷卷末附有详尽的～。Each volume is fully referenced.
【参量】 cānliàng 〈名〉[数学] parameter: ～分析 parametric analysis ‖ ～谐振 parametric resonance
〖～二极管〗 cānliàng èrjíguǎn 〈名〉 parametric diode
〖～放大器〗 cānliàng fàngdàqì 〈名〉 parametric amplifier
【参谋】 cānmóu ❶〈名〉[军事] staff officer: ～学院 staff college/school ⇨～长 ❷〈名〉 adviser ❸〈动〉 give advice; advise: 让我来给你～～这事儿。Let me give you some advice on this matter.
〖～部〗 cānmóubù 〈名〉[军事] general staff: 总～ headquarters

of general staff
〖～长〗 cānmóuzhǎng 〈名〉 chief of staff
【参评】 cānpíng 〈动〉 (of academic or artistic works, etc) be sent in for competitive appraisal
〖～作品〗 cānpíng zuòpǐn 〈名〉 works (of art, etc) sent in for competitive appraisal
【参赛】 cānsài 〈动〉 go in for/enter a competition; take part in/engage in a contest: 甲队也～了。Team A is also competing.
〖～单位〗 cānsài dānwèi 〈名〉 contestant
〖～选手〗 cānsài xuǎnshǒu 〈名〉 contestant; entrant; competitor; participant
〖～者〗 cānsàizhě 〈名〉 entrant; contestant; competitor; participant
〖～资格〗 cānsài zīgé 〈名〉 qualifications for participation in the competition: 他获得了十项全能～。He qualified for the decathlon.
【参试】 cānshì 〈动〉 ❶ sit for/take an examination: 报名～ enter for an examination; sign up for an examination ‖ ～人数逾十万。The examinees exceeded 100,000. / More than 100,000 people took the examination. ‖ 他决定报名～。He decided to enter (himself) for the examination. ❷ participate in an experiment/trial-production: ～人员 personnel who take part in the experiment
【参事】 cānshì 〈名〉 counsellor; adviser: 国务院～ consultant to the State Council
〖～室〗 cānshìshì 〈名〉 office of consultants: 国务院～ Office of Consultants to the State Council
【参数】 cānshù 〈名〉 [数学] parameter: ～测试 parametric testing
〖～测试仪〗 cānshù cèshìyí 〈名〉 parameter measuring instrument/equipment
〖～方程〗 cānshù fāngchéng 〈名〉 parametric equation
〖～函数〗 cānshù hánshù 〈名〉 parametric function
〖～转换〗 cānshù zhuǎnhuàn 〈名〉 parametric switch
【参天】 cāntiān 〈动〉 (of trees) reach to or touch the sky; tower: ～大树 towering trees ‖ 古木～。Ancient trees tower to the skies.
【参透】 cāntòu 〈动〉 see through; thoroughly understand; fully comprehend; penetrate: 参不透 fail to understand ‖ ～玄机 gain a thorough understanding of the arcane truth ‖ ～动机 penetrate sb's motive ‖ ～机关 see through the scheme ‖ ～诗的微妙含义 fully comprehend the subtleties of a poem
【参悟】 cānwù 〈动〉 comprehend; grasp; see the light
【参详】 cānxiáng 〈动〉 carefully observe and study: 她～了半天，似有所悟。She seemed to realize something after a close study of it. ‖ 我把草拟的计划摆出来，请同志们～。I'd like to present the draft plan for your consideration.
【参选】 cānxuǎn 〈动〉 ❶ stand for election; run in an election; enter into an election contest ❷ (of works of art, etc) enter a contest for competitive selection
【参验】 cānyàn 〈动〉 investigate and check; compare and verify
【参谒】 cānyè 〈动〉 pay respects/homage (to): ～黄帝陵 pay homage to the Yellow Emperor's Mausoleum
【参议】 cānyì ❶〈动〉〈书〉 counsel; advise; participate in policy-making discussion ❷〈名〉 counsellor; adviser
〖～会〗 cānyìhuì 〈名〉 consultative council
〖～员〗 cānyìyuán 〈名〉 senator
〖～院〗 cānyìyuàn 〈名〉 Senate (in the US); House of Councillors (in Japan): 美国～ US Senate
【参引表】 cānyǐnbiǎo 〈名〉 reference table
【参与】 cānyù 〈动〉 participate in; partake in; have a hand in; involve oneself in; take part in; bear a part in: ～犯罪 be involved in a crime ‖ ～国家事务 take part in one's country's affairs ‖ ～决策 participate in/partake in decision-making ‖ ～其事 have a hand in the matter ‖ ～阴谋 involve oneself in a plot; take part in a conspiracy ‖ ～中国西部开发 participate in the development of China's west ‖ 积极～ take an active part in; participate actively in ‖ 她不愿～政治。She does not want to mix in politics. ‖ 氧的化学性很活泼，能～多种反应。Oxygen is chemically active and takes part in many reactions. ‖ 主席本人曾～此事。The chairman himself bore a part in it.
〖～意识〗 cānyù yìshi 〈名〉 sense of participation: 增强～ enhance sb's sense of participation
【参预】 cānyù ＝ 参与 cānyù
【参院】 cānyuàn 〈名〉〈简称〉 Senate (in the US); House of Councillors (in Japan) ⇨参议院
【参阅】 cānyuè 〈动〉 consult; see also; refer to: 尽量～字典。Refer to a dictionary as often as you can. ‖ 如需进一步解释，请～本书第六页。For additional explanation, refer to page 6.
【参杂】 cānzá 〈动〉 mix; blend; mingle: ～其间 mingle among ‖ 贤愚～。The wise and the able are mingled/mixed with the foolish and the incapable.
【参赞】 cānzàn ❶〈名〉 counsellor; attaché: 政务～ political counsellor ⇨商务～; 文化～ ❷〈动〉 participate in planning; act as an adviser: ～朝政 take part in state affairs
【参展】 cānzhǎn 〈动〉 participate in an exhibition: ～产品 participating products ‖ ～厂家 factories and enterprises participating in an exhibition ‖ ～单位 participants in an exhibition; participating units in an exhibition ‖ ～作品 exhibits; works on display at an exhibition
【参战】 cānzhàn 〈动〉 enter a war; take part in a battle; go to war: ～部队 combat troops
〖～国〗 cānzhànguó 〈名〉 belligerent state: 二战的主要～ chief combatants in World War II
【参照】 cānzhào 〈动〉 refer to; consult and follow: ～国际市场价格 base sth on prevailing international market prices ‖ ～执行 act accordingly ‖ ～数据 comparable/reference data ‖ 相互～ cross reference
〖～符号〗 cānzhào fúhào 〈名〉 [印刷] reference/referential mark; mark of reference
〖～索引〗 cānzhào suǒyǐn 〈名〉 cross index
〖～物〗 cānzhàowù 〈名〉 object of reference; reference object
〖～系〗 cānzhàoxì ＝ 参考系 cānkǎoxì
【参证】 cānzhèng 〈动〉 corroborate; check: 可资～ can provide corroboration
【参政】 cānzhèng 〈动〉 take part in running the country; participate in politics or government
〖～党〗 cānzhèngdǎng 〈名〉 participating party [party participating in a coalition government with the ruling party]
〖～议政〗 cānzhèng-yìzhèng participate in the administration and discussion of state affairs: 我们要加强农民～的意识。We should enhance farmers' sense of participation in state affairs.
【参酌】 cānzhuó 〈动〉 consider (a matter) in the light of actual condition; deliberate: 请～旧例办理。Please handle the matter according to precedents. ‖ 应～具体情况，制定工作计划。Working plans are to be made in view of concrete conditions.

骖 cān 〈名〉 (in ancient times) outside two of a team of three or four horses that draw a carriage

餐 cān ❶〈动〉 eat: 饱～一顿 eat one's fill; eat a big/heavy meal ⇨～具; 会～; 野～ ❷〈名〉 food; meal: 用～ eat; dine; have a meal ‖ 工作～ working dinner ‖ 主～ main meal of the day ‖ 请留下来用～。Please stay for dinner. ⇨进～; 就～ ❸〈量〉 [for meals]: 一～热饭 a hot meal ‖ 一日三～ three meals a day
【餐叉】 cānchā 〈名〉 table/dinner fork; fork
【餐车】 cānchē 〈名〉 dining/restaurant/buffet car; diner
【餐刀】 cāndāo 〈名〉 dinner/table knife; knife
【餐点】 cāndiǎn 〈名〉 refreshments; pastry
【餐碟】 cāndié 〈名〉 dish; plate
【餐风宿露】 cānfēng-sùlù 〈熟〉 eat in the wind and sleep in the open—endure the hardships of an arduous journey or a hard life in the open country: 那个流浪汉习惯了～的生活。That tramp is used to rough living.
【餐馆】 cānguǎn 〈名〉 restaurant; eating house: 经营～ manage/run/operate a restaurant ‖ 开～ start a restaurant ‖ 外卖～ takeaway/carry-out food restaurant ‖ 西/中～ western-style/Chinese restaurant ‖ 自助～ self-service restaurant ‖ ～老板 restaurant proprietor; restauranteur
【餐盒】 cānhé 〈名〉 meal/dining box: 一次性～ disposable meal/dining box
【餐会】 cānhuì 〈名〉 dinner party
【餐巾】 cānjīn 〈名〉 dinner cloth; table napkin; serviette: 纸～ paper napkin/serviette ‖ 把～的一角塞进衣领 tuck one's napkin into one's collar
〖～架〗 cānjīnjià 〈名〉 napkin holder

〖～纸〗 cānjīnzhǐ 〈名〉 paper napkin; napkin paper: 湿～ towelette

【餐具】 cānjù 〈名〉 tableware; dinner service/set; table cutlery: 二十四件的一套～ a 24-piece dinner service/set ‖ 摆放～ lay/set the table ‖ 野战～ mess kit

〖～橱〗 cānjùchú 〈名〉 kitchen cabinet; cupboard

〖～架〗 cānjùjià 〈名〉 plate rack

〖～室〗 cānjùshì 〈名〉 pantry; kitchen closet

【餐盘】 cānpán 〈名〉 service/dinner plate

【餐券】 cānquàn 〈名〉 meal coupon/ticket

【餐室】 cānshì 〈名〉 dining room

【餐厅】 cāntīng 〈名〉 ❶ dining room/hall; refectory ❷ restaurant: 地下/露天/屋顶～ underground/open-air/rooftop restaurant ‖ 回民/清真～ Moslem restaurant ‖ 西/中～ western-style/Chinese restaurant ‖ 旋转～ rotating cafeteria; revolving restaurant ‖ 职工～ staff restaurant ⇨自助～

〖～领班〗 cāntīng lǐngbān 〈名〉 head waiter

〖～侍者〗 cāntīng shìzhě 〈名〉 waitperson; waiter

【餐位】 cānwèi 〈名〉 seat in a restaurant: 订四个～ book four seats in a restaurant

【餐椅】 cānyǐ 〈名〉 dining chair

【餐饮】 cānyǐn 〈名〉 food and beverage: 提供～服务 provide food service (for) ‖ ～工作人员 catering staff

〖～部〗 cānyǐnbù 〈名〉 food & beverage department (F&B)

〖～业〗 cānyǐnyè 〈名〉 catering business/trade/industry

【餐纸】 cānzhǐ ＝ 餐巾纸 cānjīnzhǐ

【餐桌】 cānzhuō 〈名〉 dinner/dining table

〖～台布〗 cānzhuō táibù 〈名〉 dinner tablecloth

〖～转盘〗 cānzhuō zhuànpán 〈名〉 lazy Susan; turntable

cán

残[1] cán ❶ 〈动〉 damage; injure; torture; persecute: ⇨～害;～杀;摧～ ❷ 〈形〉 cruel; savage; barbarous; inhumane; brutal; ferocious: ⇨～暴;～忍;凶～

残[2] cán 〈形〉 ❶ remnant; remaining; leftover; remainder: ～秋 waning autumn days ‖ ～烛 burning-out/dying candle ⇨～冬;～阳;～余;风卷～云 ❷ incomplete; fragmentary; broken; unfinished; defective; imperfect: ～稿 fragments of a manuscript ‖ ～烬 residue of a fire ‖ ～指 stub of a finger ‖ 一对～牙 twin stumps of teeth ‖ 身～志不～ be crippled physically but not spiritually ‖ 身心俱～ be wrecked both physically and mentally/spiritually; be physically injured and mentally affected ‖ 这套书～了。This set of books is incomplete. ‖ 这枚邮票～了。The stamp is fragmentary. ⇨～破;～缺

【残奥会】 Cán'àohuì 〈名〉〈简称〉 Paralympics; Paralympic Games ⇨残疾人奥运会

【残败】 cánbài 〈形〉 broken-down; dilapidated; battered; ruined: ～的房子 ruined house; house in a ruinous condition ‖ ～的古庙 dilapidated old temple ‖ ～的景象 sight/scene of dilapidation ‖ 这幢建筑因年久失修而～不堪。The building has gone to ruin through years of neglect.

【残暴】 cánbào 〈形〉 savage; brutal; barbarous; cruel; ferocious; ruthless; atrocious; outrageous: ～不仁 be unmerciful/inhumane ‖ ～成性 be of a cruel nature ‖ ～的侵略者 barbarous invaders ‖ ～的统治者 sanguinary ruler ‖ ～的罪行 atrocious/brutal crime ‖ 老虎生性～。Tigers are cruel by nature.

【残杯冷炙】 cánbēi-lěngzhì 〈熟〉 leftovers; remainder/remains/leavings of a meal

【残碑断碣】 cánbēi-duànjié 〈熟〉 broken stone tablet

【残本】 cánběn 〈名〉 fragmentary book; imperfect copy; incomplete document/record

【残编断简】 cánbiān-duànjiǎn ＝ 断编残简 duànbiān-cánjiǎn

【残兵】 cánbīng 〈名〉 remnants of an army

〖～败将〗 cánbīng-bàijiàng 〈熟〉 remnants of a routed army: 收拾～ muster the remnants of the army/one's troops

【残部】 cánbù 〈名〉 remnants of a defeated army; remnants of a routed army: 收罗～ rake up the remains of one's defeated troops

【残差】 cánchā 〈名〉[数学] residual

【残喘】 cánchuǎn 〈动〉 breathe one's last/dying breath: ⇨苟延～

【残春】 cánchūn 〈名〉 remaining spring days; last days of spring; end of spring

【残次】 báncì 〈形〉 defective; substandard; inferior; imperfect

〖～品〗 báncìpǐn 〈名〉 defective/inferior/shoddy goods; seconds; substandard commodities: ～充斥市场。The market is full of shoddy goods. / There is an overflow of defective goods on the market.

【残存】 cáncún 〈动〉 be left over; survive; remain: ～的封建思想 remaining feudal ideology/ideas ‖ ～的一点自尊 remains/remnants of one's self-esteem ‖ 深秋,树上还～着一些枯叶。Some withered leaves still hang on trees in late autumn.

〖～物〗 cáncúnwù 〈名〉 survival; relics

〖～者〗 cáncúnzhě 〈名〉 remnant; survival

【残敌】 cándí 〈名〉 remnants of enemy troops; enemy remnants: 围歼～ surround and annihilate the remaining enemy ‖ 肃清～ wipe out the enemy remnants

【残冬】 cándōng 〈名〉 remaining winter days; last days of winter; end of winter

【残毒】 cándú 〈名〉 residual hazard; residue of hazardous chemicals: 农药的～会在土壤中积淀。Residues of pesticides will build up in the soil.

【残匪】 cánfěi 〈名〉 remaining bandits

【残废】 cánfèi ❶ 〈动〉 be disabled/crippled/handicapped: 终身～ be maimed for life; be permanently disabled ‖ 车祸使他～了。The traffic accident crippled him. ❷ 〈名〉 maimed person; cripple; the disabled/handicapped

〖～军人〗 cánfèi jūnrén 〈名〉 disabled armyman/serviceman/soldier: ～证 disabled serviceman's certificate

〖～抚恤金〗 cánfèi fǔxùjīn 〈名〉 disability pension

【残羹冷炙】 cángēng-lěngzhì 〈熟〉 leftovers; remainder/remains/leavings of a meal; kitchen scraps

【残羹剩饭】 cángēng-shèngfàn 〈熟〉 leftovers

【残骸】 cánhái 〈名〉 wreckage; wreck; remains; debris: 发掘～ dig up the relics (of sth) ‖ 清除～ clean/remove wreckage ‖ 失事船只的～ wreckage/wrecks of a ship ‖ 战机～散落在方圆五公里的地区。The wreckage of the warplane was spread/strewn over an area of five kilometres wide.

【残害】 cánhài 〈动〉 cruelly injure or kill; do harm to; slaughter: ～儿童 physically abuse children ‖ ～无辜 slaughter innocent people ‖ ～忠良 persecute loyal and righteous people ‖ 凶手～了这一家人。The killer brutally murdered the entire family.

【残花败柳】 cánhuā-bàiliǔ 〈熟〉 withered flowers and dead willows—fallen woman; faded beauty

【残货】 cánhuò 〈名〉 shoddy or damaged goods; shopworn articles; substandard commodities; inferior merchandise

【残积】 cánjī 〈名〉[地质] saprolite; eluvium

【残基】 cánjī 〈名〉[生化] residue

【残疾】 cánjí 〈名〉 deformity; physical disability: 矫治～ correct/cure deformities ‖ 腿上落下了～ have a disability in the leg ‖ ～补贴 disability grants ‖ ～儿童 handicapped child ‖ 她因～而行走困难。She has a deformity that makes walking difficult. / Her handicap makes her walking laborious.

〖～人〗 cánjírén 〈名〉 deformed/disabled person; person with handicaps; the handicapped/disabled: ～保险 disability insurance ‖ ～保障法 Law on the Protection of the Disabled; Disability Act ‖ ～教育 education for the disabled ‖ ～事业 cause for disabled persons; cause for the disabled ‖ ～协会 association for the handicapped ‖ 中国～福利基金会 China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped

〖～人奥运会〗 Cánjírén Àoyùnhuì 〈名〉 Paralympics; Paralympic Games

〖～人联合会〗 Cánjírén Liánhéhuì 〈名〉 Federation of the Handicapped

〖～证〗 cánjízhèng 〈名〉 certificate of disability

【残迹】 cánjì 〈名〉 remaining trace; relic; vestige; ruins; remnant: 古代文明的～ vestiges of an earlier civilization ‖ 我们如今只能看到昔日巍峨宫殿的～。We can only see the relics/ruins of the once imposing palace.

【残烬】 cánjìn 〈名〉 embers; ashes

【残局】 cánjú 〈名〉 ❶ end game ❷ situation after a failure of an undertaking or after social unrest: 收拾～ clear up the mess; pick up the pieces

【残军败将】 cánjūn-bàijiàng = 残兵败将 cánbīng-bàijiàng
【残刻】 cánkè 〈形〉 cruel and vicious: 为人～ be a cruel and vicious person
【残酷】 cánkù 〈形〉 cruel; brutal; ruthless; savage; inhuman: 遭受～的剥削和压迫 suffer ruthless exploitation and oppression ‖ ～报复 be savage in one's revenge ‖ ～镇压叛乱 put down a rebellion with brutal force ‖ ～的竞争 cut-throat competition ‖ ～的迫害 relentless persecution ‖ ～的统治 brutal rule ‖ ～的现实 harsh reality ‖ ～无情 be cruel and merciless
【残老孤寡】 cán-lǎo-gū-guǎ 〈熟〉 those who are disabled, old, orphaned or widowed
【残联】 Cánlián 〈名〉〈简称〉 Federation of the Handicapped ⇨ 残疾人联合会
【残留】 cánliú 〈动〉 remain; be left over: 脸上～着泪痕 tear-stained cheeks ‖ ～性农药 persistent pesticide ‖ 她卸装后脸上还～着油彩。There were still traces of grease paint left on her face after she removed her stage makeup. ‖ 这老太太头脑中仍～着男尊女卑的思想。The sentiments of men being superior to women still remain in this old lady's mind.
〖～物〗 cánliúwù 〈名〉 residue; leftover: 试管底部的～ residue at the bottom of a test tube
【残梦】 cánmèng 〈名〉 dream fragment: ～依稀 vaguely-remembered fragments of a dream
【残年】 cánnián 〈名〉 ❶ later years; remaining/declining/twilight years; evening of one's life; last days of life: ～暮景 evening of life ‖ ～余力 remainder of one's life and strength ⇨ 风烛～ ❷ last days of the year; end of the year: ～将尽。The year will expire very soon. ‖ 倏忽过了～。The last days of the year slipped by/past.
【残虐】 cánnüè ❶〈形〉 cruel and tyrannical ❷〈动〉 maltreat; mistreat; ill-treat: 囚犯曾被～。The prisoners have been physically abused.
【残篇断简】 cánpiān-duànjiǎn = 断编残简 duànbiān-cánjiǎn
【残品】 cánpǐn 〈名〉 defective/substandard goods; damaged article
【残破】 cánpò 〈形〉 broken; dilapidated; worn-out; battered: 家园～ dilapidated home ‖ ～的瓦罐 broken earthen pot ‖ 这房子～不堪。The house was in a sorry state.
【残棋】 cánqí 〈名〉 end game: 一盘～ an end game
【残缺】 cánquē 〈形〉 incomplete; fragmentary; segmented; broken: ～的石碑 broken stone tablets ‖ ～的账本 incomplete account books
〖～不全〗 cánquē-bùquán 〈熟〉 incomplete; fragmentary; fragmented; broken: ～的记忆 fragmented memories
【残忍】 cánrěn 〈形〉 cruel; ruthless; merciless; brutal; inhumane; ferocious; heartless: ～地杀害 kill sb in cold blood ‖ ～的暴君 cruel despotic ruler ‖ ～的杀手 vicious killer; ruthless murderer
【残杀】 cánshā 〈动〉 murder/kill in cold blood; massacre; slaughter; kill savagely: ～无辜 slaughter the innocent ⇨ 自相～
【残山剩水】 cánshān-shèngshuǐ 〈熟〉 ravaged territory (of an invaded country)
【残生】 cánshēng 〈名〉 ❶ remaining years: 安度～ live one's later days in peace ‖ 了此～ close/end one's last days ❷ one's wretched life
【残数】 cánshù 〈名〉[数学] residue; residual quantity
【残损】 cánsǔn 〈形〉 damaged; broken; battered; spoiled; dilapidated: 局部～ be partially damaged ‖ ～货品 damaged goods ‖ 瓷器很容易～。China breaks/damages easily.
〖～率〗 cánsǔnlǜ 〈名〉 percentage of damaged goods
〖～证明〗 cánsǔn zhèngmíng 〈名〉 evidence of damage
【残汤剩饭】 cántāng-shèngfàn = 残羹剩饭 cángēng-shèngfàn
【残体】 cántǐ 〈名〉 residual body
【残效】 cánxiào 〈名〉 residual effect (of insecticide)
〖～期〗 cánxiàoqī 〈名〉 longevity of residue
【残雪】 cánxuě 〈名〉 melting/thawing snow
【残阳】 cányáng 〈名〉 setting/dying sun: ～余辉 sunset/evening glow ‖ ～如血。The setting sun is as red as blood. / The dying sun is blood-red.
【残夜】 cányè 〈名〉 waning night
【残液】 cányè 〈名〉 raffinate
【残佚】 cányì 〈动〉 be broken and lost: 所藏图书，战乱中～甚多。Much of my collection of books was scattered and lost during the chaotic wartime.
【残油】 cányóu 〈名〉 residual oil
【残余】 cányú ❶〈动〉 remain; be left over: ～兵力 remains of an army ‖ ～的良知 vestigial traces of conscience ‖ ～势力 surviving/remaining forces ‖ ～杂质 residual impurities ‖ 晨风吹散了～的睡意。The morning breeze dispelled the remaining drowsiness. ❷〈名〉〈喻〉 dregs; vestige: 封建～ dregs of feudalism ‖ ～陋习 relics of corrupt customes ‖ 外国～势力 vestiges of foreign influence
〖～沉积〗 cányú chénjī 〈名〉[地质] residual deposit
〖～应力〗 cányú yìnglì 〈名〉[冶金] residual stress/strain
【残垣断壁】 cányuán-duànbì 〈熟〉 dilapidated walls—desolate scene
【残月】 cányuè 〈名〉 ❶ waning moon: ～如弓 waning crescent moon ❷ setting moon: ～暗淡 fading moon ‖ 晓风～ dawn breeze and fading moon
【残渣】 cánzhā 〈名〉 residue; residual; dregs; slag; leavings: 火山～ slag ‖ 咖啡～ coffee dregs ‖ 矿物～ slag ‖ 社会的～ dregs of society
〖～余孽〗 cánzhā-yúniè 〈熟〉 dregs of the old society
【残障】 cánzhàng 〈名〉 deformity; physical disability
〖～人〗 cánzhàngrén 〈名〉 deformed/disabled person; person with handicaps; the handicapped/disabled
【残照】 cánzhào 〈名〉 sunset/evening glow: 西风～。The sun was setting and the west wind was blowing.
【残枝落叶】 cánzhī-luòyè 〈熟〉 broken branches and fallen leaves
【残肢】 cánzhī 〈名〉 stump of a limb
【残株】 cánzhū 〈名〉 (of plants) stubble; stump
【残砖破瓦】 cánzhuān-pòwǎ 〈熟〉 broken bricks and cracked tiles

蚕 cán

〈名〉 silkworm: 种～场 silkworm egg raising station ⇨ ～豆; ～茧; ～食
【蚕宝宝】 cánbǎobǎo 〈名〉〈方〉 silkworm
【蚕箔】 cánbó 〈名〉 bamboo tray for raising silkworms; reed mat for silkworm culture
【蚕床】 cánchuáng 〈名〉 silkworm-rearing shelf
【蚕蔟】 cáncù 〈名〉 (often cone-shaped) bundle of straw for silkworms to spin cocoons on
【蚕豆】 cándòu 〈名〉 broad bean
【蚕蛾】 cán'é 〈名〉 silk moth
【蚕房】 cánfáng 〈名〉 cocoonery
【蚕忌】 cánjì 〈名〉 sericultural taboo [such as keeping out of touch with other families]
【蚕茧】 cánjiǎn 〈名〉 silkworm cocoon: ～生产 cocoon production
【蚕胶丝】 cánjiāosī 〈名〉 silkworm gut
【蚕眠】 cánmián 〈名〉 inactive state of the silkworm before it sheds its skin
【蚕农】 cánnóng 〈名〉 silkworm raiser; sericulturist
【蚕蛆】 cánqū 〈名〉 insect which destroys mulberry leaves
【蚕桑】 cánsāng 〈名〉 silkworm breeding and mulberry growing: 靠～过活 make a living by silkworm breeding and mulberry growing
【蚕沙】 cánshā 〈名〉 silkworm excrement; dung of silkworm
【蚕山】 cánshān 〈方〉 = 蚕蔟 cáncù
【蚕师】 cánshī 〈名〉 sericulturist
【蚕食】 cánshí 〈动〉 nibble (up); encroach upon/on: ～别国领土 nibble at another country's territory ‖ ～邻国领土 encroach on the territory of a neighbouring country ‖ 他们的领土被～。Their land was nibbled away.
〖～鲸吞〗 cánshí-jīngtūn 〈熟〉 nibble away like a silkworm or devour like a whale—seize another country's territory by piecemeal encroachment or wholesale annexation
〖～政策〗 cánshí zhèngcè 〈名〉 policy of piecemeal encroachment
【蚕矢汤】 cánshǐtāng 〈名〉[中医] silkworm excrement decoction
【蚕屎】 cánshǐ 〈名〉 silkworm excrement; dung of silkworm
【蚕事】 cánshì 〈名〉 silkworm breeding; sericulture
【蚕室】 cánshì 〈名〉 silkworm nursery
【蚕丝】 cánsī 〈名〉 (natural) silk
【蚕叶】 cányè 〈名〉 mulberry leave

【蚕蚁】 cányǐ 〈名〉 newly-hatched silkworm
【蚕蛹】 cányǒng 〈名〉 silkworm chrysalis
〖～油〗 cányǒngyóu 〈名〉 silkworm chrysalis oil
【蚕月】 cányuè 〈名〉 silkworm season [the third lunar month]
【蚕纸】 cánzhǐ 〈名〉 silkworm egg sheet; paper lining trays for hatching silkworm eggs
【蚕子】 cánzǐ 〈名〉 silkworm seed/egg

惭 cán 〈动〉 feel ashamed; be embarrassed/shamefaced
【惭愧】 cánkuì 〈形〉 ashamed; abashed: 感到～ be ashamed ‖ 深感～ feel deeply ashamed ‖ ～不已 feel much abashed ‖ ～地低下了头 hang/drop one's head in shame ‖ 为国家贡献甚少，我深感～。 I feel rather mean for having done so little for my country.
【惭赧】 cánnǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 blush/flush with shame
【惭色】 cánsè 〈名〉〈书〉 ashamed expression/look: 面有～ be shamefaced; look ashamed
【惭颜】 cányán 〈名〉〈书〉 ashamed expression/look
【惭怍】 cánzuò 〈动〉〈书〉 feel ashamed

cǎn

惨 cǎn 〈形〉 ❶ cruel; savage; inhuman; brutal; merciless: ⇨～无人道 ❷ disastrous; severe: 饿～了 be famished ‖ 输～了 suffer a thorough/severe/crushing defeat; be badly/heavily defeated ⇨～败 ❸ miserable; wretched; deplorable; pitiful; tragic: ～遭折磨 be brutally tortured ‖ 死得很～ die a tragic death; meet a tragic end ‖ 他是个好人，不该死得那么～。 He was a nice person and did not deserve such a cruel end. ❹ dim; gloomy: ⇨～淡
【惨案】 cǎn'àn 〈名〉 ❶ massacre; mass slaughter/murder: 流血～ bloody massacre ‖ 五卅～ May 30th Massacre ❷ murder case; tragedy: 火车相撞的～ tragic collision of two trains ‖ 这起～骇人听闻。 The murder case sounds horrifying.
【惨白】 cǎnbái 〈形〉 ❶ (of scenery) dim; faint; dismal; dull; gloomy: ～的月光 pale/dim moonlight ❷ (of face) dreadfully/ghostly/deathly pale; ghostly pale; ash-coloured; as white as a sheet: 他的脸色变得像死人般～。 He turned as pale as death.
【惨败】 cǎnbài 〈动〉 suffer disastrous/crushing/miserable/stinging/heavy/severe defeat; experience an abject/a miserable failure; be routed: 以～告终 end in a fiasco ‖ 在足球赛中～ be badly beaten at football ‖ 我们队在决赛中遭到～。 Our team sustained a crushing defeat in the final. / Our team was massacred/slaughtered in the final.
【惨变】 cǎnbiàn ❶〈名〉 tragic turn of events; disastrous change of fortune: 家庭的～令人心碎。 The disaster in the family was heart-breaking. ❷〈动〉 (of face) turn pale: 他吓得脸色～。 He turned deadly pale with fear. / His face was colourless from fright.
【惨不忍睹】 cǎnbùrěndǔ 〈熟〉 be too horrible/tragic to look at: 她凄凉的处境让人～。 One can hardly bear the sight of her wretchedness.
【惨怛】 cǎndá 〈形〉〈书〉 grieved; grief-stricken; heart-broken: 形容～ look deeply grieved
【惨淡】 cǎndàn 〈形〉 ❶ gloomy; dismal; bleak; sombre; dim; dreary; pale: 前景～ gloomy prospect ‖ 天色～ gloomy/sombre sky ‖ ～的灯光 dim light ‖ ～的景象 dreary scene ‖ 寒冬～的阳光 dismal/pale sunlight of cold winter ❷ desolate; depressed: 神情～ sad expression ‖ 生意～ slack business ❸ laborious; painstaking; arduous: ⇨～经营
〖～经营〗 cǎndàn-jīngyíng 〈熟〉 ❶ take pains to work out the plot of a story or the composition of a painting (before writing or composing) ❷ keep an enterprise, etc going by painstaking effort; carry on a business with strenuous exertion; take great pains to carry on one's work under difficult circumstances: 他～的公司终于开始盈利了。 The company that he had tried hard to keep above water eventually began to make profit.
【惨跌】 cǎndiē 〈动〉 fall heavily and uncontrollably; plummet: 纽约证券交易所上星期～270点。 The New York Stock Exchange had a free fall of 270 points last week. ‖ 上周股市～。 Stocks fell sharply last week.
【惨毒】 cǎndú 〈形〉 brutal and bloodthirsty; merciless; ruthless: ～的高压政策 brutal high-handed policy
【惨祸】 cǎnhuò 〈名〉 horrible disaster; frightful calamity; great mishap; tragedy; catastrophe: 酒后开车，酿成～。 Drunk driving caused the tragic accident. ‖ 那次矿井～夺去几十人的性命。 The tragedy in the mine claimed scores of lives.
【惨叫】 cǎnjiào 〈动〉 give a blood-curdling scream; give a heart-breaking shriek; utter a heart-rending cry
【惨景】 cǎnjǐng 〈名〉 tragic/dismal sight; miserable/distressing scene
【惨境】 cǎnjìng 〈名〉 miserable circumstances; dire straits; wretched situation; abject misery: 他向我们描述了农民的～。 He described to us the misery of the peasantry.
【惨剧】 cǎnjù 〈名〉 tragic event; tragedy; calamity; disaster; catastrophe: 一幕人间～ a human tragedy ‖ 酿成～ cause a tragedy ‖ ～发生了。 A disaster occurred.
【惨绝人寰】 cǎnjué-rénhuán 〈熟〉 be extremely tragic; be exceedingly brutal/horrible; be a rare tragedy (on earth): ～的暴行 atrocity beyond comparison/compare; most atrocious brutalities ‖ ～的大屠杀 massacre of unparalleled savagery
【惨苦】 cǎnkǔ 〈形〉 miserable; wretched: 处境～ be in a bleak condition ‖ 生活～ miserable/wretched life
【惨酷】 cǎnkù 〈形〉 cruel; savage; cold-blooded; brutal
【惨况】 cǎnkuàng 〈名〉 miserable condition; misery: 贫民窟的～ misery of the slums
【惨厉】 cǎnlì 〈形〉 sad and shrill; plaintive; mournful: ～的哭叫声 heart-rending cry ‖ 风声～。 The wind wailed dismally/mournfully.
【惨烈】 cǎnliè 〈形〉 ❶ extremely tragic/wretched/miserable: ～的景象 miserable scene; tragic sight ❷ heroic; brave: ～牺牲 die a martyr's death ❸ fierce; violent; harsh: ～的斗争 bitter and arduous struggle ‖ ～的战斗 fierce fighting
【惨绿愁红】 cǎnlǜ-chóuhóng 〈熟〉 devastated leaves and flowers (by the rain, wind, etc)
【惨然】 cǎnrán 〈形〉 grieved; saddened; bemoaned; lamentable: 神色～ look grieved ‖ ～落泪 shed tears of grief ‖ ～一笑 force a bitter smile; give a sad smile ‖ 心中～ be heartbroken
【惨杀】 cǎnshā 〈动〉 murder; slaughter; massacre; kill in cold blood: ～无辜 slaughter the innocent ‖ 遭到～ be barbarously/brutally/inhumanly murdered; be murdered in cold blood
【惨伤】 cǎnshāng 〈形〉 deeply sad/sorrowful
【惨死】 cǎnsǐ 〈动〉 die a tragic death; meet a tragic end: 每年有几千人～于车祸。 Thousands of people were slaughtered annually in road accidents. ‖ 他～于家族械斗。 He died distressingly in the clan fight.
【惨痛】 cǎntòng 〈形〉 distressingly grievous; bitter; unbearably/excruciatingly painful; agonizing: ～的教训 bitter lesson ‖ ～的遭遇 tragic experience
【惨无人道】 cǎnwúréndào 〈熟〉 brutal and inhuman; cold-blooded: ～的行径 inhuman act
【惨象】 cǎnxiàng 〈名〉 miserable sight; tragic scene
【惨笑】 cǎnxiào 〈动〉 force a bitter smile; give a sad smile
【惨重】 cǎnzhòng 〈形〉 heavy; grievous; disastrous; calamitous; catastrophic: 伤亡～ suffer grievous/heavy casualties ‖ 损失～ suffer heavy/grievous losses ‖ 这个国家在战争中人员伤亡～。 This country suffered a terrible manpower loss during the war.
【惨状】 cǎnzhuàng 〈名〉 miserable condition; pitiful/horrible sight: 失事现场的～令人目不忍睹。 The tragic sight of the crash was horrible.

穇 cǎn
【穇子】 cǎnzi 〈名〉[植物] billion-dollar grass

篸 cǎn 〈名〉〈方〉 a kind of dustpan
⇨zān

憯 cǎn 〈书〉 = 惨 cǎn

黪 cǎn 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ dark: ～发 dark hair ❷ dismally dim; bleak

càn

灿 càn 〈形〉bright; brilliant; resplendent; dazzling: ～若云锦 bright as brocaded cloudscape ‖ 黄～～的油菜花 bright yellow rape flowers ‖ 金～～的阳光 bright/brilliant sunshine ⇨～烂

【灿烂】 cànlàn 〈形〉bright; brilliant; effulgent; splendid; resplendent: ～夺目 dazzling; brilliant ‖ 前途～ have bright prospects; have a brilliant/bright future ‖ ～的东方文化 splendid oriental culture ‖ ～的微笑 radiant smile ‖ 星光～的夜晚 starry/starlit night ‖ 阳光～。The sun is shining brightly.

〖～辉煌〗 cànlàn-huīhuáng 〈熟〉brilliant; effulgent; splendid; resplendent: ～的时代 splendid/magnificent era

【灿然】 cànrán 〈形〉resplendent; bright; brilliant: ～一笑 break into a brilliant smile; crack a wide smile ‖ ～一新 take on a completely new look; be freshened up; look brand-new ‖ 大厅里灯火～。The hall is brightly lit.

掺 càn 〈名〉a kind of ancient drum music
⇨chān; shǎn

孱 càn
⇨chán

【孱头】 càntou 〈名〉〈方〉〈讳〉weakling; coward; chicken; lily-livered person; softy; milksop

粲 càn 〈书〉❶〈名〉polished rice ❷〈形〉bright; beaming; luminous: 云轻星～ floating clouds and glittering stars ❸〈动〉smile beamingly

【粲然】 cànrán 〈形〉〈书〉❶ bright; beaming: 星光～。Stars are shining. ❷ marked; striking; obvious; remarkable: 成绩～可见 have made marked achievements ❸ beaming: ～一笑 give a beaming smile

璨 càn ❶〈名〉〈书〉fine jade or its lustre ❷〈形〉bright; radiant; brilliant: ～若明星 bright as stars ⇨璀～

cāng

仓 cāng 〈名〉storehouse; warehouse: ⇨～库; 粮～; 清～

【仓廒】 cāng'áo 〈名〉granary; barn

【仓储】 cāngchǔ 〈动〉maintain/keep grain, goods, etc in a storehouse

〖～成本〗 cāngchǔ chéngběn 〈名〉storage cost

〖～费〗 cāngchǔfèi 〈名〉storage charge

〖～式超市〗 cāngchǔshì chāoshì 〈名〉*warehouse-type/stockroom-style supermarket*

〖～销售〗 cāngchǔ xiāoshòu 〈名〉[经济] warehouse selling

【仓促】 cāngcù 〈形〉*hurried; hasty*: 时间～ be pressed for time; time is pressing; time is running short ‖ ～出版/结婚/决定 rush into print/marriage/a decision ‖ ～下结论 jump/rush to a *conclusion* ‖ ～行事 do sth in a hurry ‖ ～应战 accept battle in haste ‖ ～的行动 hasty action ‖ 对人不要～下结论。Do not judge others hastily. ‖ 走得太～，没来得及给你打招呼。I left in haste and had no time to say goodbye to you.

【仓猝】 cāngcù ＝仓促 cāngcù

【仓房】 cāngfáng 〈名〉warehouse; storehouse

【仓庚】 cānggēng ＝鸧鹒 cānggēng

【仓皇】 cānghuáng 〈形〉in a flurry; in panic: ～撤退 beat a hasty retreat; retreat in hot haste; withdraw in haste ‖ ～逃窜 *flee helter-skelter; flee in panic; flee in a flurry* ‖ ～逃命 run for one's life ‖ 关于战争的谣传使很多人～逃离家园。Many people left their home in panic on rumours of war.

〖～失措〗 *cānghuáng-shīcuò* 〈熟〉*be all in a fluster; be at a loss* as to what to do; be disconcerted; be panic-stricken; be scared out of one's wits: 他常因意想不到的困难而～。He is often disconcerted by unexpected difficulties.

【仓惶】 cānghuáng ＝仓皇 cānghuáng

【仓库】 cāngkù 〈名〉storehouse; warehouse; depository; depot; stockroom: 一座～ a storehouse/warehouse ‖ 出清～ clear a warehouse ‖ 清理～ take stocks; check warehouse stocks ‖ ～存货 warehouse stock ‖ 保税～ bonded warehouse ‖ 防火～ fireproof repository ‖ 后勤～ service/logistics depot ‖ 货品/家具～ freight/furniture warehouse ‖ 给养～ supply depot ‖ 存放在～内 deposit in a warehouse; keep in the store house; be warehoused ‖ 收割的粮食储存在～里。The harvested grain was warehoused for safekeeping.

〖～保管员〗 cāngkù bǎoguǎnyuán 〈名〉warehouseman; warehouser; storekeeper; storeman

【仓廪】 cānglǐn 〈名〉❶〈书〉granary ❷〈喻〉storehouse: 大脑是人的智慧～。The brain is the storehouse of human intelligence.

〖～实而知礼节〗 cānglǐn shí ér zhī lǐjié 〈熟〉full granaries contribute to people's observance of proprieties

【仓容】 cāngróng 〈名〉capacity of a warehouse; storage capacity: ～不足。The storage capacity is insufficient.

【仓舍】 cāngshè 〈名〉barn

【仓鼠】 cāngshǔ 〈名〉[动物] hamster; cricetid

【仓鸮】 cāngxiāo 〈名〉[动物] barn owl

【仓租】 cāngzū 〈名〉warehouse storage charge

伧 cāng 〈形〉〈书〉rude; rough; vulgar; uncouth
⇨*chen*

【伧夫】 cāngfū ＝伧父 cāngfù

【伧父】 cāngfù 〈名〉boor; vulgarian; rude and rough man

【伧俗】 cāngsú 〈形〉vulgar; uncouth; coarse: 言语～ speak vulgar language

苍 cāng ❶〈形〉dark green/blue: ～山 green mountains ⇨～松; ～天 ❷〈名〉〈书〉heaven; sky: ⇨上～ ❸〈形〉ash white; grey; ashy: ～髯 grey beard ⇨～白

【苍白】 cāngbái 〈形〉❶ pale; colourless; pallid; feeble; wan: ～如纸 as white as sheet ‖ 他的面色变得像死人一样～。He looks as if he were dead. ‖ 她吓得脸色～。She turned pale with fear. / *Her face was colourless from fright. / Her face was lurid with fear.* ❷ (of writing, argument, etc) lifeless; flat; empty and weak: 论据～无力 feeble argument ‖ 小说中的人物形象～无力。The *images created in the novel are rather colourless.*

【苍鬓】 cāngbìn 〈名〉grey hair at the temples

【苍苍】 cāngcāng 〈形〉❶ ash white; grey; ashy: 白发～ be *hoary-headed; be grey-haired* ‖ 两鬓～ *become grey at the temples* ❷ dark green: ～松柏 green pines and cypresses ❸ vast and hazy: ～莽莽 vast and lush ‖ 山色～。The mountains looked vast and misty. ‖ 天～，野茫茫。Vast is the sky, boundless the wilds.

【苍翠】 cāngcuì 〈形〉dark green; verdant: ～葱茏 verdant; exuberantly green ‖ 山峦～。The hills are verdant.

〖～欲滴〗 *cāngcuì-yùdī* 〈熟〉*(of leaves) juicy and verdant*

【苍耳】 cāng'ěr 〈名〉[植物] Siberian cocklebur

〖～子〗 cāng'ěrzǐ 〈名〉[中药] achene of Siberian cocklebur

【苍黄】 cānghuáng 〈形〉❶ *greenish yellow*: 面色～ have a sallow complexion ‖ ～的天空 gloomy sky ❷〈书〉black or yellow—changeable [from the Mohist saying 染于苍则苍，染于黄则黄 *(white silk could be dyed either black or yellow)*] ❸ ＝仓皇 cānghuáng

【苍健】 cāngjiàn 〈形〉vigorous; forceful: 字体～ vigorous/*forceful handwriting*

【苍劲】 cāngjìng 〈形〉❶ (of trees) old and strong: ～的松树矗立在山巅。The tall and sturdy pines stand on the top of the *mountain.* ❷ (of calligraphy) vigorous; bold; forceful: 笔法～ forceful and vigorous strokes of brushwork ‖ 他的书法～有力。His calligraphy is vigorous and forceful.

【苍老】 cānglǎo 〈形〉❶ aged; old; hoary: 过度劳累使她显得过早～。Overwork made her look older than her age. ❷ (of calligraphy or painting) vigorous; forceful

【苍凉】 cāngliáng 〈形〉desolate; bleak: 一片～景色 a desolate scene; a sight/scene of desolation ‖ 昔日繁华的都市战后已是满目～。The once prosperous city has become a scene of desolation *after the war.*

【苍龙】 cānglóng 〈名〉❶ Green Dragon [collective name for the eastern group (Nos 1-7) of the twenty-eight constellations in *ancient* Chinese astronomy] ❷ black horse: 驾～ ride a black horse ❸ [in legends] demon; devil; fiend—evil/ferocious person

【苍鹭】 cānglù 〈名〉[动物] heron

【苍绿】 cānglǜ 〈形〉dark green; verdant
【苍茫】 cāngmáng 〈形〉❶ vast; boundless: ～大海 vast seas ‖ ～的撒哈拉沙漠 vast expanse of the Sahara ❷ indistinct: 云水～的天际 blurred horizon between clouds and water ‖ 夜色～。The shades of dusk are deepening.
【苍莽】 cāngmǎng 〈形〉vast; boundless; endless
【苍穹】 cāngqióng 〈名〉〈书〉vault of heaven; heavens
【苍生】 cāngshēng 〈名〉〈书〉common folks/people; the masses: 拯救～ save the ordinary people ‖ 天下～ people under heaven
【苍松】 cāngsōng 〈名〉green pines: ～翠柏 green pines and verdant cypresses
【苍天】 cāngtiān 〈名〉❶ Heaven; vault of heaven: ～保佑。May Heaven bless us. ‖ ～不容。God forbid. ‖ ～作证,我说的话句句属实。Heaven knows what I have said is all true. ❷〈古〉spring
【苍头】 cāngtóu 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ servant ❷ soldier
【苍鹰】 cāngyīng 〈名〉[动物] goshawk
【苍蝇】 cāngying 〈名〉fly: 一只～ a fly ‖ 一群～ a cloud of flies ‖ 打～ flap/swat a fly ‖ 厕所里到处都是～。The toilet swarmed with flies.
〖～不叮无缝的蛋〗 cāngying bù dīng wú fèng de dàn 〈熟〉flies go for cracked eggs—evil people/influences corrupt only those with frailties
〖～拍〗 cāngyingpāi 〈名〉flapper; fly swatter
〖～纸〗 cāngyingzhǐ 〈名〉flypaper
【苍郁】 cāngyù 〈形〉〈书〉(of trees, grass, etc) luxuriantly green; verdant: 草木～ luxuriant/lush vegetation; luxuriant growth of vegetation
【苍术】 cāngzhú 〈名〉❶ [植物] Chinese atractylodes ❷ [中医] rhizome of Chinese atractylodes

沧 cāng 〈形〉❶ (of water) dark/deep green ❷〈书〉cold
【沧海】 cānghǎi 〈名〉❶ (deep blue) sea: ⇨曾经～ ❷〈古〉East China Sea
〖～横流〗 cānghǎi-héngliú 〈熟〉seas in turbulence—world/country in chaos
〖～桑田〗 cānghǎi-sāngtián 〈熟〉seas change into mulberry fields and mulberry fields into seas—time brings drastic changes to the world
〖～一粟〗 cānghǎi-yīsù 〈熟〉a drop in the ocean; a drop in the bucket: 个人再伟大,也不过是～。However great an individual may be, he is but a drop in the ocean.
〖～遗珠〗 cānghǎi-yízhū 〈熟〉pearl left/dropped in the depths of the sea—talent left undiscovered/neglected
【沧浪】 cānglàng 〈名〉dark green water
【沧龙】 cānglóng 〈名〉mosasaur
【沧桑】 cāngsāng 〈名〉seas change into mulberry fields and mulberry fields into seas—time brings drastic changes to the world: 历尽～ have experienced all that life has to offer ‖ ～巨变 drastic changes as seas change into mulberry fields and mulberry fields into seas ‖ 一生的～ ups and downs of one's life ⇨饱经～

鸧 cāng
【鸧鹒】 cānggēng 〈名〉[动物] black-capped oriole

舱 cāng 〈名〉cabin (of an airplane or ship): 航天器～ module ‖ 头等～的设备非常豪华。The first-class cabins are fitted in quite luxurious style. ⇨船～;货～;驾驶～
【舱壁】 cāngbì 〈名〉(ship) bulkhead
【舱单】 cāngdān 〈名〉[运输] shipping bill; manifest
【舱房】 cāngfáng 〈名〉cabin
【舱口】 cāngkǒu 〈名〉hatch; hatchway
〖～盖〗 cāngkǒugài 〈名〉hatch; hatch door/cover
【舱门】 cāngmén 〈名〉hatch/cabin door
【舱面】 cāngmiàn 〈名〉deck: ～货 deck cargo ‖ ～作业/装货 on-deck operation/shipment
〖～水手〗 cāngmiàn shuǐshǒu 〈名〉deckhand
【舱内货】 cāngnèihuò 〈名〉underdeck cargo
【舱内装货】 cāngnèi zhuānghuò 〈名〉underdeck shipment
【舱身】 cāngshēn 〈名〉capacity body
【舱深】 cāngshēn 〈名〉depth of hold
【舱室】 cāngshì 〈名〉cabin
【舱外】 cāngwài 〈形〉[航天] extravehicular
〖～操作〗 cāngwài cāozuò 〈名〉[航天] extravehicular operation
〖～环境〗 cāngwài huánjìng 〈名〉[航天] extravehicular environment
〖～生命维持系统〗 cāngwài shēngmìng wéichí xìtǒng 〈名〉[航天] extravehicular life support system (ELSS)
【舱位】 cāngwèi 〈名〉❶ cabin seat/berth/bunk: 预订～ book/reserve a bunk on a ship ❷ shipping space: ～包租 berth charter

cáng

藏 cáng ❶〈动〉hide; conceal; keep out of sight: ～在门后/床下/树后 hide behind the door/under the bed/behind a tree ‖ 把情报～在口袋里 conceal the message in one's pocket ‖ 把礼物～起来 hide away/up the gift ‖ ～在身上的武器 weapon concealed on sb ‖ 狐狸尾巴是～不住的。A fox cannot hide its tail. ‖ 她心里～不住事儿。She can never keep anything to herself. ⇨～匿;隐～ ❷〈动〉store; deposit; reserve; put in storage: 他在家里～了些古玩。He stored some antiques in his home. ⇨～书;冷～;收～ ❸〈名〉reserve: ⇨矿～
⇨zàng
【藏躲】 cángduǒ 〈动〉hide oneself; go into hiding: 四处～ hide hither and thither ‖ 无处～ have nowhere to hide
【藏锋】 cángfēng 〈动〉❶〈书〉conceal one's brilliance; hide one's light under a bushel: ～待时 hide one's brilliance and bide one's time ⇨～守拙 ❷ (in calligraphy) not make one's strokes forceful in a superficial manner
〖～守拙〗 cángfēng-shǒuzhuō 〈熟〉conceal one's brilliance and behave humbly
【藏富】 cángfù 〈动〉not show off/flourish one's wealth
【藏垢纳污】 cánggòu-nàwū 〈熟〉store dirt and accept filth—shelter evil people and countenance evil practices: ～之地 place where the scum of the society assembles; sink/den of iniquity
【藏奸】 cángjiān 〈动〉❶ harbour malice; bear ill will: 笑里～ hide one's evil intentions behind one's smiles ❷〈方〉be reluctant to exert oneself in work or helping others
〖～耍滑〗 cángjiān-shuǎhuá 〈熟〉be wily/calculating/foxy/crafty
【藏经阁】 cángjīnggé 〈名〉depository of Buddhist scriptures
【藏酒窖】 cángjiǔjiào 〈名〉wine cellar
【藏量】 cángliàng 〈名〉reserve: 石油～ oil reserve
【藏龙卧虎】 cánglóng-wòhǔ 〈熟〉hidden dragon and crouching tiger: ～之地 place where dragons and tigers are hiding—place where talents are to be found
【藏猫儿】 cángmāor 〈动〉〈口〉〈俗称〉play hide-and-seek
【藏闷儿】 cángmēnr 〈动〉〈方〉〈俗称〉play hide-and-seek
【藏匿】 cángnì 〈动〉hide; conceal; go into hiding; lie hidden/low: ～匕首 conceal a dagger ‖ 秘密～处 secret hideout ‖ 他越狱后在山洞里～了几天。After breaking out of jail, he hid out/up in a cave for a few days.
【藏品】 cángpǐn 〈名〉object of value; collected article: ～丰富 rich collection of articles
【藏身】 cángshēn 〈动〉hide oneself; lie low; go into hiding; keep oneself out of sight: 无处～ have no hiding place; there is no place to hide ‖ ～之处 hiding place; hideout; hideaway ‖ 灌木丛是野兔～的好地方。A thicket makes good cover for a hare to hide in.
【藏书】 cángshū ❶〈动〉collect books: 这个学者有～的嗜好。This scholar has the hobby of collecting books. ❷〈名〉book collection; library: 积累大量～ accumulate an immense collection of books ‖ 为～编目分类 catalogue a library ‖ 精选～ well-selected collection ‖ 该馆～逾百万。The library boasts a collection of over one million books.
〖～标签〗 cángshū biāoqiān 〈名〉bookplate
〖～票〗 cángshūpiào 〈名〉book-collector's stamp [bearing the date of collection, the collector's name, etc]
【藏头露尾】 cángtóu-lùwěi 〈熟〉hide the head and show the tail—divulge part but not all; utter half and hold back half; conceal part of the truth: 实话实说,别这样～。Talk straight; don't be so evasive.

【藏头诗】 cángtóushī 〈名〉verse in which the first characters of the lines form a sentence that expresses the intended idea; acrostic

【藏污纳垢】 cángwū-nàgòu = 藏垢纳污 cánggòu-nàwū

【藏形匿影】 cángxíng-nìyǐng 〈熟〉hide oneself; lie low/hidden; go into hiding

【藏蓄】 cángxù 〈动〉cherish; keep: ～心头 keep to oneself

【藏掖】 cángyē ❶〈动〉try to cover up/conceal: ～躲闪 dodge and hide ‖ 他很正直，干事情从没什么～。He is an upright person and his actions have always been open and above board. ❷〈名〉covert malpractice

【藏衣室】 cángyīshì 〈名〉wardrobe

【藏拙】 cángzhuō 〈动〉hide one's weakness/inadequacy/incompetence/imperfection by keeping quiet

【藏踪】 cángzōng 〈动〉go into hiding; conceal one's whereabouts; conceal one's traces

cāo

操 cāo ❶〈动〉grasp; hold; seize; control: ～必胜之券 be certain of success; be sure to win ‖ ～生杀大权 have the power of granting life or death—grasp absolute power ‖ 警察～起警棍将歹徒打昏在地。The policeman grasped a baton and knocked the criminal down. ⇨～刀；～纵；稳～胜券 ❷〈动〉do; operate; be engaged in; take up: ⇨～持；～劳；重～旧业 ❸〈动〉play (a musical instrument): ⇨～琴 ❹〈动〉speak (a language or dialect): ～英语/法语/德语 speak English/French/German ‖ 这个外国人～着一口流利的汉语。This foreigner speaks fluent Chinese. ❺〈动〉drill; exercise: ⇨～练；出～ ❻〈名〉gymnastics; drill; exercise: ⇨健美～；课间～；体～ ❼〈名〉conduct; behaviour: ⇨～守；贞～ ❽〈名〉a kind of drum music in ancient times
⇨cào

【操办】 cāobàn 〈动〉make arrangements/preparations (for sth); handle; deal with: 全家人都忙着为他～婚礼。The whole family are busy making preparations for his wedding. ‖ 他非常能干，尽可放心让他～一切。He is very capable. You can leave everything in his hands.

【操场】 cāochǎng 〈名〉playground; sports/drill ground: 很多孩子在～上放风筝。A lot of children are flying kites on the playground.

【操持】 cāochí 〈动〉❶ manage; handle; deal with; take care of; attend to: ～家务 manage household chores/affairs; attend to household duties ‖ 秘书将办公室的日常工作～得井井有条。The secretary arranges the routine of the office in good order. ❷ plan and prepare; make preparations (for sth)

【操刀】 cāodāo 〈动〉❶ hold/grasp a scalpel or knife—be the operator or chef: 手术由主任医师～。The chief physician will perform the operation. ❷ be in charge; be in command

〖～必割〗 cāodāo-bìgē 〈熟〉*having got hold of a knife, one must cut*—never let an opportunity slip by when it comes

【操典】 cāodiǎn 〈名〉[军事] drill regulations; drill book/manual: ～队 drill team ‖ 步兵/炮兵～ infantry/artillery drill manual

【操舵】 cāoduò 〈动〉steer; con; pilot: ～系统 steering control system ‖ 船长亲自为见习生～示范。The captain demonstrated for those apprentice seamen in person how to steer the ship.

〖～技术〗 cāoduò jìshù 〈名〉steersmanship; helmsmanship

〖～室〗 cāoduòshì 〈名〉wheelhouse; pilothouse; steering room

〖～台〗 cāoduòtái 〈名〉steering stand

【操法】 cāofǎ 〈名〉methods and rules for military drill or physical exercise

【操戈】 cāogē 〈动〉take up arms; resort to force

【操觚】 cāogū 〈动〉〈书〉hold wooden writing tablets—engage in writing

【操课】 cāokè 〈名〉[军事] military drill; lecture as part of military training: ～时间 time for military drill or lecture

【操控】 cāokòng 〈动〉control

【操劳】 cāoláo 〈动〉❶ work hard; labour; be industrious: ～过度 overwork/strain oneself; burn the candle at both ends ‖ 长期过度～严重损害了他的健康。The long time overwork has impaired his health. ‖ 她常年为子女～。She works hard for her children all the year round. ❷ take care of; attend to; look after: ～公务 attend to official business

【操练】 cāoliàn 〈动〉❶ drill; be on manoeuvres: 军事～ military exercise/manoeuvre ‖ 民兵～ militia drill ‖ 士兵们每天～刺杀。The soldiers had bayonet drills everyday. ❷ do exercises; have physical training: ～身体 have physical training/exercises

【操切】 cāoqiè 〈形〉rash; hasty: ～从事 handle with undue haste; act rashly/precipitately; be in too big a hurry/rush ‖ 父母不希望他把婚事办得太～了。His parents didn't want him to have the wedding hastily.

【操琴】 cāoqín 〈动〉play *huqin* [esp in Beijing opera]

【操神】 cāoshén 〈动〉bother; trouble; tax one's mind/energy: 父母因孩子淘气没少～。The parents were much bothered by the kid's naughtiness.

【操胜券】 cāo shèngquàn 〈动〉have a winning hand; come out the victor

【操守】 cāoshǒu 〈名〉virtue; moral fortitude/soundness; personal integrity

【操心】 cāoxīn 〈动〉worry (about sb/sth); be anxious (about/for sb/sth); take trouble; take pains (with/over/to do sth); be concerned over/with: 这辈子让我～的事可太多了。In my lifetime, I've got so much to worry about. ‖ 这家亏损企业可没少让领导～。The losing enterprise worried the leaders a lot.

【操行】 cāoxíng 〈名〉behaviour/conduct [usu of students at school]: 他在校～良好。His conduct at school is good.

〖～评定〗 cāoxíng píngdìng 〈名〉conduct evaluation/appraisal

〖～评语〗 cāoxíng píngyǔ 〈名〉remarks/comment on a student's conduct

【操演】 cāoyǎn 〈动〉drill; exercise; demonstrate; be on manoeuvres: ～体操动作 *exercise gymnastic movements* ‖ 新兵正在操场上～。The new recruits are drilling on the drill field. ‖ 这位体操运动员为观众～了一套高难度动作。This gymnast demonstrated a set of highly difficult routines for the spectators.

【操之过急】 cāozhī-guòjí 〈熟〉handle with undue haste; be unduly quick; be too rash/hasty; go off at half cock; act impetuously/rashly/precipitately: 千万不能因为时间紧迫就～。Don't act hastily due to the pressing time. ‖ 这项计划所以失败是因为～。The reason why this project ended up in failure was that it was handled impetuously.

【操舟】 cāozhōu 〈动〉〈书〉steer/pilot a boat or ship

【操纵】 cāozòng 〈动〉❶ operate/control/steel (machines, etc): ～发射装置 operate/work a projector ‖ ～机器 operate/handle machines ‖ ～自如 operate with facility; handle with skill ‖ 手动～ manual control/operation ‖ 无线电～ radio control ‖ 全自动洗衣机～起来很方便。The full-automatic washing machine is easy to handle. ❷〈贬〉manipulate; control; govern; rig: ～汇率 manipulate the exchange rate between the currencies ‖ ～局势 run/boss the show ‖ ～市场 manipulate the market ‖ ～市价 rig/control the market price ‖ ～选举 rig an election ‖ 幕后～ manipulate in the background; pull the strings/wires

〖～舱〗 cāozòngcāng 〈名〉control compartment

〖～程序〗 *cāozòng chéngxù* 〈名〉*steering program*

〖～舵〗 cāozòngduò 〈名〉[航空] control vane

〖～杆〗 cāozònggǎn 〈名〉operating lever; control handle/rod; gear lever; steering handle

〖～基因〗 cāozòng jīyīn 〈名〉[生物] operator gene

〖～面〗 cāozòngmiàn 〈名〉[航空] control surface: ～传感器 control surface pickup

〖～盘〗 cāozòngpán 〈名〉control/steering handwheel

〖～室〗 cāozòngshì 〈名〉control cabin; driver's cabin (on a train)

〖～台〗 cāozòngtái 〈名〉control board/panel/rack; console; operating board/console

〖～系统〗 cāozòng xìtǒng 〈名〉control system; control loop

〖～者〗 cāozòngzhě 〈名〉rigger; manipulator; operator; controller: 股票市场的～ manipulator of the stock market ‖ 幕后～ hidden hand

〖～装置〗 cāozòng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉manipulator; control/operating device

〖～子〗 cāozòngzǐ 〈名〉[生物] operon

【操作】 cāozuò ❶〈动〉operate; manipulate; handle: ～机器 operate/handle a machine ‖ 易于～ easy to handle/operate ❷〈名〉operation; manipulation: ～自如 operate with facility; handle with skill ‖ ～方法 method of operation ‖ ～技巧 operative

skill ‖ ～事故 operation accident ‖ ～顺序 operation sequence ‖ 手工～ manual operation
〖～程序〗 cāozuò chéngxù 〈名〉 operation sequence/order; operating/operational procedure: ～图 flow chart/sheet/diagram
〖～阀〗 cāozuòfá 〈名〉 operating valve
〖～规程〗 cāozuò guīchéng 〈名〉 operating rules/instructions; working order: 技术～ technical operating instructions
〖～过程〗 cāozuò guòchéng 〈名〉 operational/operation process
〖～码〗 cāozuòmǎ 〈名〉〔自控〕 operation/function/action code: ～寄存器 command code register
〖～平台〗 cāozuò píngtái 〈名〉 operation platform
〖～手册〗 cāozuò shǒucè 〈名〉 operating manual
〖～系统〗 cāozuò xìtǒng 〈名〉〔计算机〕 operating system (OS)
〖～线〗 cāozuòxiàn 〈名〉〔工程〕 operating line
〖～性能〗 cāozuò xìngnéng 〈名〉〔机械〕 serviceability
〖～员〗 cāozuòyuán 〈名〉 console operator; operator: 计算机～ computer operator
〖～指令〗 cāozuò zhǐlìng 〈名〉 operational order

糙 cāo 〈形〉 ❶ coarse; rough; crude; unsmooth: 他的活总是干得很～。He is always slovenly in his work. ‖ 她干粗活,手变得很～。Her hands became rough with hard work. ⇨～米;粗～;毛～ ❷ vulgar; rude; rough; unrefined: ～人 rough fellow; boor
【糙粮】 cāoliáng 〈名〉〈方〉 coarse/unrefined food grain
【糙米】 cāomǐ 〈名〉 brown/coarse/unpolished rice
【糙皮病】 cāopíbìng 〈名〉 pellagra
〖～患者〗 cāopíbìng huànzhě 〈名〉 pellagrin; pellagra
〖～学〗 cāopíbìngxué 〈名〉 pellagrology

cáo

曹[1] cáo 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 people of the same kind: 吾～ we; all of us ⇨尔～ ❷〈古〉 department of government under the monarch

曹[2] Cáo 〈名〉 Cao [a vassal state in the Zhou Dynasty]
【曹白鱼】 cáobáiyú 〈名〉 Chinese herring

嘈 cáo 〈形〉 noisy; clamourous; booming
【嘈杂】 cáozá ❶〈形〉 noisy; rackety; clamorous: 人声～ hubbub of voices; din of the crowd ‖ 他来到农村逃避城市的～。He escaped the clamour of the city by travelling to the countryside. ‖ 拥挤的交通使街道非常～。The busy traffic makes the streets rather noisy. ❷〈名〉〔中医〕 epigastric upset

漕 cáo 〈动〉 transport grain by water (to the capital of the country in former times)
【漕船】 cáochuán 〈名〉 boat for transporting grain
【漕渡】 cáodù 〈动〉〔军事〕 cross a river in boats or on rafts
【漕河】 cáohé 〈名〉 canal or waterway for transporting grain
【漕粮】 cáoliáng 〈名〉 grain transported by water
【漕米】 cáomǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉 rice transported by water
【漕运】 cáoyùn 〈动〉〈旧〉 transport grain by water to supply the capital or meet military demands

槽 cáo ❶〈名〉 manger (for water, animal feed, wine, vat); trough: 酒～ wine trough ‖ 马/牛～ manger ‖ 石～ stone trough ‖ 水～ gutter; water trough ‖ 饲料～ trough ⇨～头;跳～ ❷〈名〉 channel; ditch; trench: 挖～ dig a ditch/trench ‖ 河～ channel ⇨渡～ ❸〈名〉 groove; notch; slot; joint in wooden work: 开～ cut a groove/notch; slot ‖ 键～ key groove ‖ 油～ oil groove ‖ 橱窗玻璃可沿～移动。The glass of the show window can slide open along the groove. ❹〈量〉〈方〉 [used for doors, windows, etc]: 一～窗户 a window ❺〈量〉〈方〉 time taken to raise a piglet till it is big enough for sale
【槽车】 cáochē 〈名〉 tank car; tank wagon
【槽床】 cáochuáng 〈名〉 manger/trough/groove/slot stand or bed
【槽底】 cáodǐ 〈名〉〔化工〕 tank bottom; bottom of slot
【槽坊】 cáofang 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ brewery; distillery; brew house ❷ paper mill
【槽缝】 cáofèng 〈名〉 line of rabbet joint
【槽钢】 cáogāng 〈名〉〔冶金〕 U-bar; U-steel; channel steel
【槽糕】 cáogāo 〈名〉〈方〉 cake made with moulds
【槽沟】 cáogōu 〈名〉 ❶ groove ❷〔地理〕 trough
【槽谷】 cáogǔ 〈名〉〔地理〕 trough valley
【槽焊】 cáohàn 〈名〉 slot weld/welding
【槽距】 cáojù 〈名〉〔机械〕 slot pitch
【槽口】 cáokǒu 〈名〉〔机械〕 notch; rabbet
【槽深】 cáoshēn 〈名〉 groove/slot depth
【槽铁】 cáotiě = 槽钢 cáogāng
【槽头】 cáotóu 〈名〉 trough (in a livestock shed); manger: ～兴旺 manger full of sturdy livestock
【槽牙】 cáoyá 〈名〉〈通称〉 molar (tooth): 掉了一颗～ have a molar missing
【槽轴】 cáozhóu 〈名〉 grooved/fluted shaft
【槽子】 cáozi = 槽 ①②③ cáo
〖～糕〗 cáozigāo = 槽糕 cáogāo
【槽钻】 cáozuàn 〈名〉〔机械〕 slotting/slot drill

螬 cáo → 蛴螬 qícáo

艚 cáo 〈名〉〈书〉 a kind of wooden boat
【艚子】 cáozi 〈名〉 big wooden cargo boat with a cabin before the helm

cǎo

草[1] cǎo ❶〈名〉 grass: 枯～ withered grass ‖ ～动知风向。A straw shows which way the wind blows. ‖ 成群的羊在牧场上吃～。Flocks of sheep are grazing in the pasture. ⇨～地;～原;青～ ❷〈名〉 straw: ～篮 straw basket ⇨～帽;～鞋;稻～ ❸〈名〉 countryside; wilderness: ⇨～寇;～贼 ❹〈形〉 lowly; humble; base: ⇨～民② ❺〈形〉〈口〉 female (livestock or poultry): ⇨～驴

草[2] cǎo ❶〈形〉 careless; rough; sloppy; slipshod: 他的字太～不容易辨认。His handwriting is too sloppy to be intelligible. ⇨～率;潦～ ❷〈名〉 a) cursive style of writing in Chinese calligraphy: ⇨～书;狂～;章～ b) handwritten form of a phonetic alphabet

草[3] cǎo ❶〈动〉 start; initiate; originate: ⇨～创 ❷〈动〉〈书〉 draw up/out; draft; make a draft: ⇨～拟;～檄 ❸〈名〉 preliminary/rough draft: ⇨起～ ❹〈形〉 preliminary; initial; draft: ⇨～案;～稿;～图
【草氨酸】 cǎo'ānsuān 〈名〉〔化学〕 oxamic acid
【草庵】 cǎo'ān 〈名〉 thatched hut
【草案】 cǎo'àn 〈名〉 draft (of a plan, law, etc); protocol (of a treaty, etc): 一份～ a draft/protocol ‖ 拟订～ draft a plan ‖ 法律/条例～ draft laws/regulations ‖ 和平条约～ draft of a peace treaty ‖ 计划/决议/宪法～ draft plan/resolution/constitution ‖ ～已经修订。The draft has been amended.
【草包】 cǎobāo 〈名〉 ❶ straw bag/sack ❷〈贬〉 incapable person; good-for-nothing; oaf; blockhead: 你这个～! You clumsy oaf! ‖ 他看起来很精明,其实是～一个。He looks very intelligent; actually he is an absolute oaf.
【草本】 cǎoběn ❶〈形〉 herbaceous; herbal ❷〈名〉 original draft (of a manuscript)
〖～花卉〗 cǎoběn huāhuì 〈名〉 herbaceous flower
〖～嫁接〗 cǎoběn jiàjiē 〈名〉 herbaceous grafting
〖～学〗 cǎoběnxué 〈名〉 agrostology
〖～植物〗 cǎoběn zhíwù 〈名〉 herb: ～群 herbage ‖ ～学家 herbalist ‖ ～园 herbary; herb garden
〖～作物〗 cǎoběn zuòwù 〈名〉 herbaceous crop
【草编】 cǎobiān 〈名〉 straw weaving/plaiting: ～帽子 straw hat ‖ ～制品 straw-woven ware; straw-plaited articles
【草标儿】 cǎobiāor 〈名〉〈古〉 wisp of straw attached to an article (usu secondhand) for sale
【草草】 cǎocǎo 〈形〉 hasty; careless; sloppy: ～结婚 rush into marriage ‖ ～结束辩论 hastily close a debate ‖ ～写个便条 scrawl

a brief note ‖ ～完工 huddle one's job; rush through one's work/job ‖ 老板只是～瞥了一眼我写的报告。The boss skimmed over the report I wrote. ‖ 他怕麻烦,便～了结了这场纠纷。He settled this dispute hastily to avoid further trouble.
〖～了事〗 cǎocǎo-liǎoshì 〈熟〉 get a job done hastily; do sth rashly; rush through one's work/job
〖～收兵〗 cǎocǎo-shōubīng 〈熟〉 withdraw troops in a hurry—hastily wind up a matter
〖～收场〗 cǎocǎo-shōuchǎng 〈熟〉 hastily wind up a matter; rashly bring sth to a close; end up rashly
【草测】 cǎocè 〈动〉 make a preliminary/sketch survey
【草叉】 cǎochā 〈名〉 pitch fork
【草场】 cǎochǎng 〈名〉 grassland; pasture: 肥沃的～ fertile grazing land/pasture
〖～退化〗 cǎochǎng tuìhuà 〈名〉 grassland degeneration
【草虫】 cǎochóng 〈名〉 ❶ grass insect ❷ [美术] grass-and-insect painting
【草创】 cǎochuàng 〈动〉 ❶ start (an enterprise, etc); begin; initiate: ～阶段/时期 initial/pioneering stage ❷ draw up; draft; make a draft
【草刺儿】 cǎocìr 〈名〉〈喻〉 trifle; tiny thing
【草苁蓉】 cǎocōngróng ＝ 列当 lièdāng
【草丛】 cǎocóng 〈名〉 thick/rank growth of grass
【草底儿】 cǎodǐr 〈名〉 (rough/preliminary) draft: 打～ make a draft (of sth)
【草地】 cǎodì 〈名〉 ❶ lawn; grassplot: 请勿践踏～。Please keep off the grass. ❷ grassland; meadow; pasture: ～改良 grassland improvement ‖ 芬芳的～ fragrant meadow ‖ 这片～不适合放牧。This grassland is not suitable for grazing. ❸ grassy marshland: 爬雪山,过～ climb snow-capped mountains and cross grassy marshlands
〖～播种机〗 cǎodì bōzhǒngjī 〈名〉 [畜牧] grassland sod drill
〖～肥料〗 cǎodì féiliào 〈名〉 lawn fertilizer
〖～割草机〗 cǎodì gēcǎojī 〈名〉 grass mower/cutter; mowing machine
〖～轮作〗 cǎodì lúnzuò 〈名〉 meadow grass rotation
〖～螟〗 cǎodìmíng 〈名〉 [动物] meadow webworm
〖～农业〗 cǎodì nóngyè 〈名〉 ley farming
〖～球场〗 cǎodì qiúchǎng 〈名〉 grass court
〖～生态学〗 cǎodì shēngtàixué 〈名〉 grassland ecology
〖～网球〗 cǎodì wǎngqiú 〈名〉 lawn tennis
〖～植被〗 cǎodì zhíbèi 〈名〉 grassland vegetation
【草甸鼠】 cǎodiànshǔ 〈名〉[动物] meadow mouse
【草甸子】 cǎodiànzi 〈名〉〈方〉 grassy marshland
【草垫子】 cǎodiànzi 〈名〉 straw mat; pallet
〖～编织机〗 cǎodiànzi biānzhījī 〈名〉 straw mat loom
【草豆蔻】 cǎodòukòu ＝ 豆蔻 dòukòu
【草垛】 cǎoduò 〈名〉 haystack; hayrick: 堆～ heap up a haystack ‖ 干～ hay cock/stack ‖ 麦～ stack of wheat straw
【草房】 cǎofáng 〈名〉 thatched cottage/hut/shack
【草肥】 cǎoféi 〈名〉 weed fertilizer
【草稿】 cǎogǎo 〈名〉 (rough/preliminary) draft: 打～ work out/make a draft ‖ 拟订～ make out/frame/prepare a draft ‖ 提出宣言的～ bring forward a draft of a declaration ‖ 演讲～ draft for/of a speech
【草根】 cǎogēn 〈名〉 grass root
〖～工业〗 cǎogēn gōngyè 〈名〉 grass root industry [referring to village and township enterprises which take root among farmers and grow like wild grass]
【草菇】 cǎogū 〈名〉 straw mushroom: ～蒸鸡 steamed chicken with straw mushrooms
【草果】 cǎoguǒ 〈名〉 ❶ [植物] Amomum tsao-ko [the plant or its seeds] ❷ 〈方〉 ＝ 草莓 cǎoméi ❸ ＝ 豆蔻 dòukòu
【草狐】 cǎohú 〈名〉 greyish-yellow fox
【草荒】 cǎohuāng 〈名〉 neglected farmland overgrown with weeds
【草灰】 cǎohuī 〈名〉 ❶ plant ash ❷ ash grey: ～的套装 ash grey suit
【草鸡】 cǎojī 〈方〉 ❶ 〈名〉 hen ❷ 〈形〉 chicken-hearted; timid; cowardly
【草菅人命】 cǎojiān-rénmìng 〈熟〉 treat human life as if it were not worth a straw; slaughter people at one's disposal
【草荐】 cǎojiàn 〈名〉 pallet; straw mat
【草浆】 cǎojiāng 〈名〉 straw pulp (for making paper)
【草芥】 cǎojiè 〈名〉 trifle; mere nothing: 视如～ regard as worthless; treat like dirt ‖ 他视名利如～。He treats fame and gain like dirt.
【草棵】 cǎokē 〈名〉 rank/thick growth of grass
〖～子〗 cǎokēzi ＝ 草棵 cǎokē
【草寇】 cǎokòu 〈名〉〈旧〉 robber in the greenwood; bandit
【草库伦】 cǎokùlún 〈名〉 fenced-in pasture; fenced-in grazing land
【草兰】 cǎolán 〈名〉 cymbidium; orchid
【草笠】 cǎolì 〈名〉 straw hat
【草帘】 cǎolián 〈名〉 straw screen or mat
〖～子〗 cǎoliánzi ＝ 草帘 cǎolián
【草寮】 cǎoliáo 〈名〉 thatched cottage/hut/shack
【草料】 cǎoliào 〈名〉 fodder; forage; hay
【草蛉】 cǎolíng 〈名〉 lacewing [an insect which is a natural enemy of the plant louse]
【草驴】 cǎolǘ 〈名〉 female donkey; jenny ass
【草履虫】 cǎolǚchóng 〈名〉 paramecium
【草绿】 cǎolǜ 〈名〉 grass green
【草马】 cǎomǎ 〈名〉 mare
【草码】 cǎomǎ ＝ 苏州码子 Sūzhōu mǎzi
【草莽】 cǎomǎng 〈名〉 ❶ rank/thick growth of grass ❷ uncultivated land; wilderness ❸ common people
〖～英雄〗 cǎomǎng yīngxióng 〈名〉 hero of the greenwood/bush; greenwood hero
【草帽】 cǎomào 〈名〉 straw hat: 一顶～ a straw hat ‖ 他戴着一顶墨西哥～。He was wearing a Mexican straw hat.
〖～缏〗 cǎomàobiàn 〈名〉 sennit; plaited straw (for making hats, baskets, etc)
〖～辫〗 cǎomàobiàn ＝ 草帽缏 cǎomàobiàn
【草莓】 cǎoméi 〈名〉 strawberry: ～露 strawberry syrup ‖ ～色 deep pinkish-red; strawberry
〖～酱〗 cǎoméijiàng 〈名〉 strawberry jam
【草煤】 cǎoméi ＝ 草炭 cǎotàn
【草昧】 cǎomèi 〈形〉〈书〉 primitive; uncivilized; barbarian; primeval: ～无知 be uncivilized and ignorant
【草蜢】 cǎoměng 〈名〉〈方〉 grasshopper—unimportant person; nobody
【草棉】 cǎomián 〈名〉 cotton plant
【草民】 cǎomín 〈名〉 ❶ common folks/people ❷ 〈旧〉〈谦〉 I; me
【草茉莉】 cǎomòli ＝ 紫茉莉 zǐmòli
【草木】 cǎomù 〈名〉 grass and trees; vegetation; plants and trees; flora: 一个～茂盛、土地肥沃的国家 a lush fertile country ‖ 人非～,孰能无情? Different from plants, man has feelings of all kinds.
〖～灰〗 cǎomùhuī 〈名〉 plant ash
〖～皆兵〗 cǎomù-jiēbīng 〈熟〉 every bush and tree seems an enemy—be in a state of extreme panic; find suspicious things everywhere: 有关瘟疫的流传弄得市民人心惶惶,～。The rumours about the deadly plague threw the whole city into a state of extreme panic.
〖～犀〗 cǎomùxī 〈名〉 [植物] sweet clover
【草泥】 cǎoní 〈名〉 cob
【草拟】 cǎonǐ 〈动〉 draw up; rough in/out; draft: ～城市规划 rough out a city plan ‖ ～电报/信件 draft telegrams/letters ‖ ～法案/条约 draft a bill/treaty ‖ ～合同/协议书 draw up a contract/an agreement ‖ ～提纲 draw up an outline ‖ ～停战协议 draft an armistice/a truce ‖ ～文件 make up a document ‖ ～宪法 draft/outline a constitution ‖ 尚在～中的计划 plan still only in draft
【草棚】 cǎopéng 〈名〉 thatched shack/shanty; straw shed
【草皮】 cǎopí 〈名〉 turf; sod; greensward: 灌溉～ irrigate the turf ‖ 培育～ cultivate turf ‖ 铺～ turf ‖ 栽植～ plant turf
〖～草〗 cǎopícǎo 〈名〉 turf grass: ～苗圃 turf-grass nursery ‖ ～培育 turf-grass culture
〖～铲〗 cǎopíchǎn 〈名〉 turfing spade
〖～生长抑制剂〗 cǎopí shēngzhǎng yìzhìjì 〈名〉 turf growth retardant
【草坪】 cǎopíng 〈名〉 lawn; grassplot: 修剪～ mow a lawn ‖ ～养护 lawn maintenance ‖ 绿茵茵的～ verdant lawn ‖ 孩子们在沐浴着阳光的～上嬉戏。Children are playing games on a sun-bathed lawn.
〖～草〗 cǎopíngcǎo 〈名〉 lawn grass

〖~喷灌器〗 cǎopíng pēnguànqì 〈名〉lawn sprinkler
〖~清理机〗 cǎopíng qīnglǐjī 〈名〉lawn sweeper
〖~养护业〗 cǎopíng yǎnghùyè 〈名〉lawn-care industry
【草圃】 cǎopǔ 〈名〉garden plot for growing grass
【草器】 cǎoqì 〈名〉[工美] straw article; article woven of straw
【草签】 cǎoqiān ❶ = 草标儿 cǎobiāor ❷〈动〉initial: ~条约 initial a treaty ‖ ~协定 initial an agreement/accord ‖ ~文本 initialled text ‖ 他和这家公司~了两年的合同。He initialled a two-year contract with this company.
【草蜻蛉】 cǎoqīnglíng = 草蛉 cǎolíng
【草裙舞】 cǎoqúnwǔ 〈名〉hula-hula
【草人】 cǎorén 〈名〉scarecrow
【草苫子】 cǎoshānzi 〈名〉straw mat/curtain
【草珊瑚】 cǎoshānhú 〈名〉[植物] Sarcandra glabra
【草绳】 cǎoshéng 〈名〉grass/straw rope
【草石蚕】 cǎoshícán 〈名〉[植物] Chinese artichoke
【草食】 cǎoshí 〈形〉herbivorous; plant-eating
〖~动物〗 cǎoshí dòngwù 〈名〉herbivore; plant-eating/herbivorous animal
【草市】 cǎoshì 〈名〉country fair
【草书】 cǎoshū 〈名〉(in Chinese calligraphy) cursive script
【草率】 cǎoshuài 〈形〉careless; perfunctory; sloppy; rash; hasty: ~的结论 hasty conclusion ‖ ~的决定 perfunctory decision ‖ 不要~决定你的未来。Don't go making any rash decisions about your future! ‖ 这活干得极其~,真不像话。The work has been shamefully scamped.
〖~从事〗 cǎoshuài-cóngshì 〈熟〉do one's work perfunctorily; act rashly/hastily; huddle through/up; slobber
〖~轻浮〗 cǎoshuài-qīngfú 〈熟〉headlong and untrustworthy
【草酸】 cǎosuān 〈名〉[化学] oxalic acid
〖~铵〗 cǎosuān'ǎn 〈名〉[化学] ammonium oxalate
〖~钙〗 cǎosuāngài 〈名〉[化学] calcium oxalate
〖~钠〗 cǎosuānnà 〈名〉[化学] sodium oxalate
〖~盐〗 cǎosuānyán 〈名〉[化学] oxalate
【草台班子】 cǎotái bānzi 〈名〉small, poorly-equipped travelling troupe (giving shows in villages and small towns)
【草滩】 cǎotān 〈名〉vast expanse of grassland at waterside
【草炭】 cǎotàn 〈名〉peat
【草堂】 cǎotáng 〈名〉cottage; thatched shack/hut [esp a hermit's simple residence]
【草藤】 cǎoténg 〈名〉wild vetch
【草体】 cǎotǐ 〈名〉❶ = 草书 cǎoshū ❷ running/cursive hand of a phonetic alphabet
【草田轮作法】 cǎotián lúnzuòfǎ 〈名〉[农业] grassland farming
【草头王】 cǎotóuwáng 〈名〉〈旧〉king of the bushes—bandit chief
【草图】 cǎotú 〈名〉sketch; draft: 画~ make a sketch/draft (of sth)
【草屋】 cǎowū 〈名〉thatched hut
【草席】 cǎoxí 〈名〉straw mat
【草檄】 cǎoxí 〈动〉draft a war proclamation; draft a call to arms
【草鞋】 cǎoxié 〈名〉straw sandals: 一双~ a pair of straw sandals ‖ 打~ weave a pair of straw sandals ‖ 红军穿着~走完了长征。The Red Army finished the Long March in straw sandals.
〖~没样,边打边像〗 cǎoxié méi yàng, biān dǎ biān xiàng 〈熟〉straw sandals need no last; the shape comes with the weaving—work things out as you go along
【草写】 cǎoxiě = 草体 cǎotǐ
【草样】 cǎoyàng 〈名〉draft; draft design/pattern
【草药】 cǎoyào 〈名〉[中医] herbal medicine; medicinal herbs: 试验~ experiment with medicinal herbs ‖ ~对某些疾病有疗效。Herbal medicine has therapeutic effect on some diseases.
〖~商〗 cǎoyàoshāng 〈名〉herbalist
【草野】 cǎoyě ❶〈名〉〈旧〉common folks/people: 身居~ live among the common people/folks ‖ ~之人 man in the street ❷〈形〉〈书〉rough; uncouth; coarse
【草鱼】 cǎoyú 〈名〉grass carp
【草原】 cǎoyuán 〈名〉grassland; prairie; steppe: 矮草/高草~ grassland of shortgrass/tallgrass type ‖ 辽阔的~ vast expanse of grassland
〖~培育〗 cǎoyuán péiyù 〈名〉grassland development
〖~退化〗 cǎoyuán tuìhuà 〈名〉grassland deterioration
〖~学〗 cǎoyuánxué 〈名〉grassland science
〖~植被〗 cǎoyuán zhíbèi 〈名〉prairie vegetation
〖~资源〗 cǎoyuán zīyuán 〈名〉grassland resource
【草约】 cǎoyuē 〈名〉draft treaty/agreement; protocol; ad referendum contract: 解除撤兵~ terminate a draft agreement of withdrawal of troops ‖ 经济合作~ draft treaty of economic cooperation
【草泽】 cǎozé 〈名〉❶ swamp; grassy marsh; marshland: 蚊虫滋生的~ mosquito-infested swamp ❷〈旧〉common/ordinary people
【草贼】 cǎozéi 〈名〉outlaw in the greenwood; bandit
【草纸】 cǎozhǐ 〈名〉❶ rough straw paper; coarse paper ❷ toilet paper/tissue
【草籽】 cǎozǐ 〈名〉grass seed
〖~播种机〗 cǎozǐ bōzhǒngjī 〈名〉grass seeder
〖~收割机〗 cǎozǐ shōugējī 〈名〉seed stripper
【草字】 cǎozì 〈名〉❶ grass character; Chinese character written in the cursive hand ❷〈旧〉〈谦〉my humble name

懆 cǎo

【懆懆】 cǎocǎo 〈形〉〈书〉anxious; worried; depressed; sad

cào

肏 cào 〈动〉〈讳〉fuck

操 cào = 肏 cào
⇨cāo
〖~蛋〗 càodàn 〈动〉make trouble wilfully; make trouble out of nothing

cè

册 cè ❶〈名〉volume; book: 装订成~ be bound into book form ⇨~子; 画~; 纪念~ ❷〈名〉〈书〉imperial edict to confer nobility titles: ⇨~封; ~立; ~命 ❸〈量〉copy; volume: 一~书 a volume/copy (of) ‖ 第三~ third volume; volume three ‖ 这套百科全书一共二十六~。The encyclopedia consists of 26 volumes. ‖ 这种杂志的月发行量为十万~。This magazine's monthly circulation runs to 100,000 copies.
【册封】 cèfēng 〈动〉(of an emperor, etc) confer/bestow a title (on/upon sb); invest with rank: ~皇后 appoint sb as empress; crown empress
【册府】 cèfǔ 〈名〉imperial library (in ancient times)
【册立】 cèlì 〈动〉(of an emperor, etc) appoint sb as empress or crown prince: ~太子 make sb crown prince ‖ ~正宫 crown/make sb empress
【册命】 cèmìng 〈名〉imperial edict to confer nobility titles (in ancient times)
【册叶】 cèyè = 册页 cèyè
【册页】 cèyè 〈名〉album of painting or calligraphy
【册子】 cèzi 〈名〉book; volume: ⇨小~

厕[1] cè 〈名〉lavatory; toilet; water closet (WC); washroom; restroom: 男~ men's (room/toilet); gents ‖ 女~ ladies' room; ladies; women's; women's room/toilet ⇨~所; 公~; 茅~

厕[2] cè 〈动〉〈书〉mingle with; participate in; take part in; be involved: ⇨~身
【厕身】 cèshēn 〈动〉〈书〉〈谦〉participate in; occupy a humble place: ~宾客之中 be among the guests ‖ ~其间 occupy a place among them ‖ ~社会 be a member of society ‖ 他仰仗家族的权势而~于政界。The influence and power of his family helped him into the political circles.
【厕所】 cèsuǒ 〈名〉lavatory; water closet (WC); toilet; latrine; washroom; restroom: 收费~ pay toilet ⇨公共~
【厕纸】 cèzhǐ 〈名〉toilet paper/tissue
【厕足】 cèzú 〈动〉〈书〉participate in; set foot in: ~其间 set foot there; get involved (in)

侧 cè ❶〈名〉side：左/右～ left/right side ‖ 大道两～耸立着摩天大楼。On both sides of the avenue stand towering skyscrapers. ⇨～门；～面；～影 ❷〈动〉incline to one side；turn/move sideways；lean：～着身子睡 sleep on one's side ⇨～耳；～目；～身 ⇨zè；zhāi

【侧柏】 cèbǎi 〈名〉［植物］oriental arborvitae；Chinese arborvitae

【侧吹】 cèchuī 〈形〉［冶金］side-blown

〖～转炉〗 cèchuī zhuànlú 〈名〉side-blown converter

【侧耳】 cè'ěr 〈动〉incline one's ear；prick up/strain one's ears；listen attentively：～倾听 strain one's ears and listen attentively；be all ears；keep one's ears open ‖ 他～倾听远处传来的美妙旋律。He was listening attentively to the distant melodious music.

【侧翻】 cèfān 〈动〉turn on one's side

【侧风】 cèfēng 〈名〉［气象］crosswind；sidewind

【侧根】 cègēn 〈名〉［植物］lateral root

【侧光】 cèguāng 〈名〉［摄影］sidelight

【侧果】 cèguǒ 〈名〉lateral fruit

【侧击】 cèjī 〈动〉make a flank attack (on sb)；take in flank：～敌人 attack the enemy in the flank ‖ 遭到一队骑兵的～ be attacked in the flank by a troop of cavalry ‖ 从左边/右边～ attack the left/right flank ⇨旁敲～

【侧记】 cèjì 〈名〉sidelights [usu used in news report headings]：《国际博览会～》*Sidelights on the International Fair*

【侧角】 cèjiǎo 〈名〉［动物］side horn

【侧近】 cèjìn 〈形〉near；close；nearby：～有一个报刊亭。There is a newsstand nearby.

【侧立】 cèlì 〈动〉stand motionless with one's feet turned sideways show one's respect or awe

【侧链】 cèliàn 〈名〉［生物］lateral chain

【侧门】 cèmén 〈名〉side door/entrance：罪犯在人群中发现警察后，就从～逃跑了。The criminal fled by the side door as soon as he spotted the police in the crowd.

【侧面】 cèmiàn 〈名〉side aspect；flank；profile：～攻击 make a flank attack (on sb/sth) ‖ ～回答 give an indirect answer ‖ 从不同的～看待这个问题 look at the problem from different sides ‖ 从～了解 find out from indirect sources ‖ 生活的各个～ all facets/aspects of life ‖ 她从～看很美。She has a beautiful profile. ‖ 这部电影反映了社会的一个～。The film reflects one aspect of the society.

〖～图〗 cèmiàntú 〈名〉side/lateral view；profile

〖～像〗 cèmiànxiàng 〈名〉profile

【侧目】 cèmù 〈动〉look askance at sb (with fear or indignation)；look sideways；eye sb askance；give/cast sb a sidelong glance：这家伙飞扬跋扈，世人为之～。This guy is so arrogant and domineering that others only eye him askance.

〖～而视〗 cèmù'érshì 〈熟〉look askance at sb/sth；cast a sidelong glance (at sb/sth)；dare not look sb in the face：老百姓对贪官污吏总是～。The common people always cast a sidelong glance at those corrupt officials.

【侧墙】 cèqiáng 〈名〉flank

【侧擒】 cèqín 〈名〉［体育］sidehold

【侧身】 cèshēn 〈动〉❶ incline to one side；turn or move sideways：～挤进大厅 edge one's way into the hall ‖ 从铁门门缝中～挤过去 squeeze through the iron door ❷ ＝ 厕身 cèshēn

【侧神经】 cèshénjīng 〈名〉lateral nerve

【侧石】 cèshí 〈名〉curbstone；curb

【侧视】 cèshì 〈动〉look askance at sb/sth；look sideways；give sb/sth a sidelong glance

〖～图〗 cèshìtú 〈名〉side/lateral view；profile

【侧室】 cèshì 〈名〉❶ side room/chamber ❷〈旧〉concubine：～而出 be born of a concubine ‖ ～扶正 make the concubine wife

【侧手翻】 cèshǒufān 〈名〉［体育］cartwheel：做～ turn a cartwheel

【侧听】 cètīng 〈动〉eavesdrop

【侧卫】 cèwèi 〈名〉［军事］flank guard

【侧卧】 cèwò 〈动〉lie on one's side

【侧线】 cèxiàn 〈名〉❶［动物］lateral line (of fish)：～鳞 lateral-line scale ‖ ～器官 lateral-line organ ❷［铁路］siding；side track/line

【侧向】 cèxiàng 〈名〉side direction

【侧卸车】 cèxièchē 〈名〉side discharging truck；side-tip truck；side-tipping dump truck

【侧旋】 cèxuán 〈名〉［体育］sidespin (in table tennis)

【侧压力】 cèyālì 〈名〉［物理］side/lateral pressure

【侧芽】 cèyá 〈名〉［植物］lateral bud

【侧堰】 cèyàn 〈名〉side weir

【侧翼】 cèyì 〈名〉［军事］flank：～推进 lateral action ‖ 从～包抄敌人 outflank the enemy

【侧影】 cèyǐng 〈名〉silhouette；profile：他的～映在了窗帘上。His silhouette appeared on the curtain.

【侧泳】 cèyǒng 〈名〉sidestroke

【侧枝】 cèzhī 〈名〉［植物］lateral branch/twig；side branch/shoot；offshoot

【侧重】 cèzhòng 〈动〉lay/place special emphasis (on sth)；stress/emphasize a particular aspect (of sth)；focus (on sth)：目前国家工作的～点应该是调整经济结构。As present, the government should place special emphasis on restructuring the economy.

【侧轴】 cèzhóu 〈名〉blind axle；side shaft；wing shaft

【侧足】 cèzú 〈动〉❶〈书〉stand motionless with one's feet turned sideways as in fright：～而立 stand with one's feet turned sideways—be in fright ❷ ＝ 厕足 cèzú

测 cè 〈动〉❶ measure；survey；fathom；gauge：～风向 determine the direction of the wind；determine the wind direction ‖ ～高度 measure/gauge the height (of sth) ‖ ～海深 sound a sea；fathom the depth of the ocean ‖ ～距离 measure a distance ‖ ～速度 measure/gauge the speed (of sth) ‖ ～体温 take sb's temperature ‖ ～温度 measure/gauge temperature ‖ ～雨量 gauge/measure rainfall ‖ 他拿起卡钳仔细～。He picked up the callipers and measured carefully. ⇨～绘；深不可～ ❷ conjecture；infer；speculate；guess：⇨～度；猜～；变幻莫～

【测报】 cèbào 〈动〉measure and report：气象～ weather forecast

【测标】 cèbiāo 〈名〉surveying mark；surveying rod；measuring staff

【测波计】 cèbōjì 〈名〉wave gauge

【测查】 cèchá 〈动〉❶ test and examine ❷ survey：～地形 survey the terrain/topography ‖ 实地～ make an on-the-spot investigation；make a field survey

【测潮计】 cècháojì 〈名〉tide gauge

【测尘器】 cèchénqì 〈名〉dust counter

【测程仪】 cèchéngyí 〈名〉(navigation) log；mileage meter；veeder counter

【测尺】 cèchǐ 〈名〉measuring tape

【测锤】 cèchuí 〈名〉［测绘］plumb；plummet

【测磁学】 cècíxué 〈名〉magnetometry

【测地卫星】 cèdì wèixīng 〈名〉geodesic/geodetic satellite

【测地线】 cèdìxiàn 〈名〉geodesic；geodesic/geodetic line

【测地学】 cèdìxué 〈名〉geodesy

【测点】 cèdiǎn 〈名〉［地质］survey station

【测电笔】 cèdiànbǐ 〈名〉［电学］test pencil

【测电阻仪】 cèdiànzǔyí 〈名〉apparatus of resistance

【测定】 cèdìng 〈动〉determine；detect (by measuring or surveying)：～尺寸 make the measurements ‖ ～船只方位 take a ship's bearings ‖ ～风向 determine the wind direction；determine the direction of the wind ‖ ～高度 measure/gauge the height (of sth) ‖ ～距离 measure a distance；range ‖ ～能力 measure ability ‖ ～气温 measure/gauge air temperature ‖ ～速度 measure/gauge the speed (of sth) ‖ 风力～ anemometry ‖ 角度～ goniometry ‖ 疲劳～ fatigue measurement ‖ 热量～ calorimetry ‖ 湿度～ psychrometry ‖ 听力～ audiometry ‖ 温度～ thermometry ‖ 我们终于～出该化石的年代。Finally we dated the fossil. ‖ 这种矿石经～含金量为 75%。The ore assayed 75% gold.

〖～值〗 cèdìngzhí 〈名〉measured value

【测度】 cèdù 〈名〉［数学］measure

〖～代数〗 cèdù dàishù 〈名〉measure algebra

〖～函数〗 cèdù hánshù 〈名〉measure function

〖～空间〗 cèdù kōngjiān 〈名〉［数学］measure space

〖～论〗 cèdùlùn 〈名〉measure theory

【测度】 cèduó 〈动〉infer；conjecture；speculate；estimate：不着边际/合理的～ wild/rational conjectures ‖ 他的～没有充分根据。His conjecture is not well founded. ‖ 有关其他星球上有生命的说

法只是～而已。It's only a speculation that there is life on other planets.
【测风】 cèfēng 〈名〉 anemometry
〖～经纬仪〗 cèfēng jīngwěiyí 〈名〉 pilot balloon theodolite
〖～气球〗 cèfēng qìqiú 〈名〉 pilot balloon
〖～学〗 cèfēngxué 〈名〉 anemology
【测辐射计】 cèfúshèjì 〈名〉 pyranometer
【测杆】 cègān 〈名〉 surveying rod; measuring staff
【测高】 cègāo 〈动〉 measure/gauge the height (of sth)
〖～法〗 cègāofǎ 〈名〉 altimetry; hypsometry
〖～计〗 cègāojì 〈名〉 holometer; height finder/gauge
〖～学〗 cègāoxué 〈名〉 altimetry; hypsography
【测估】 cègū 〈动〉 estimate
【测光笔】 cèguāngbǐ 〈名〉 photometric pen
【测规】 cèguī 〈名〉 gauge
【测厚仪】 cèhòuyí 〈名〉 pachymeter; pachometer; gaugemeter
【测候】 cèhòu 〈动〉［气象］ make astronomical and meteorological observations
〖～网〗 cèhòuwǎng 〈名〉［气象］ reseau
【测谎】 cèhuǎng 〈动〉 detect a lie; give a polygraph test: ～试验 lie-detector test
〖～器〗 cèhuǎngqì 〈名〉 lie detector; polygraph; pathometer
【测绘】 cèhuì 〈动〉 survey and draw; map; make maps: ～设备 mapping equipment ‖ 地形/地质～ topographical/geological survey ‖ 局部/空中～ sectional/aerial survey
〖～板〗 cèhuìbǎn 〈名〉 plotting board
〖～兵〗 cèhuìbīng 〈名〉 surveying and mapping soldier
〖～飞机〗 cèhuì fēijī 〈名〉 aerial-mapping plane
〖～局〗 cèhuìjú 〈名〉 bureau of surveying and mapping
〖～雷达〗 cèhuì léidá 〈名〉［航空］ mapping radar
〖～瞄准距〗 cèhuì miáozhǔnjù 〈名〉 range finder scope
〖～卫星〗 cèhuì wèixīng 〈名〉［航空］ cartographic satellite
〖～员〗 cèhuìyuán 〈名〉 surveyor; plot observer; cartographer
【测角】 cèjiǎo 〈名〉 goniometry
〖～器〗 cèjiǎoqì 〈名〉 goniometer
【测井】 cèjǐng 〈名〉［石油］ well logging
【测距】 cèjù 〈动〉 measure distance; range: 光学～ optical measurement of distance ‖ 声波～ sound measurement
〖～仪〗 cèjùyí 〈名〉 rangefinder; telemeter; diastimeter; stadiometer: 激光～ laser rangefinder
【测勘】 cèkān 〈动〉 survey; measure: ～资源 survey resources
【测控】 cèkòng 〈动〉 observe and control: 卫星～中心 satellite observation and control centre
【测力计】 cèlìjì 〈名〉 ❶［工程］ dynamometer ❷［医学］ ergometer
【测量】 cèliáng 〈动〉 measure; gauge; survey; take a measurement: ～边界 survey the boundaries ‖ ～长度 measure/survey the length (of sth) ‖ ～地形 survey the terrain/topography ‖ ～高度/速度 measure the height/speed (of sth) ‖ ～距离 measure a distance; range ‖ ～海深 fathom the depth of the ocean; sound a sea ‖ ～水深 take/strike soundings ‖ ～土地 measure a piece of land; take the dimensions of a field ‖ ～温度 measure temperature ‖ ～腰围/胸围/臀围 take sb's waist/chest/hip measure or measurement ‖ ～方法/工具 measuring method/tool ‖ ～误差 measurement error; error of measurement ‖ ～系统 measuring system ‖ ～仪器 measuring apparatus/device; surveying/measuring instrument ‖ 角度～ measurement of angle ‖ 液体～ liquid measure ‖ 噪声～ noise measurement ‖ 精确的～ fine/accurate measurement
〖～标志〗 cèliáng biāozhì 〈名〉 survey mark
〖～船〗 cèliángchuán 〈名〉 surveying ship/vessel
〖～单位〗 cèliáng dānwèi 〈名〉 measurement unit; unit of measure
〖～队〗 cèliángduì 〈名〉 survey party
〖～局〗 cèliángjú 〈名〉 survey bureau
〖～罗盘〗 cèliáng luópán 〈名〉 surveyor's compass
〖～平板仪〗 cèliáng píngbǎnyí 〈名〉 surveyor's table
〖～十字线〗 cèliáng shízìxiàn 〈名〉 surveyor's cross
〖～学〗 cèliángxué 〈名〉 surveying
〖～员〗 cèliángyuán 〈名〉 surveyor
【测流计】 cèliújì 〈名〉 current meter
【测漏】 cèlòu 〈动〉 track down a leak
【测频】 cèpín 〈动〉 measure frequency
【测评】 cèpíng 〈动〉 test and appraise
【测热计】 cèrèjì 〈名〉 calorimeter
【测深】 cèshēn 〈动〉 sound; fathom (the depth)
〖～锤〗 cèshēnchuí 〈名〉［航海］ sounding lead
〖～杆〗 cèshēngān 〈名〉［工程］ sounding rod
〖～机〗 cèshēnjī 〈名〉［工程］ sounding machine
〖～计〗 cèshēnjì 〈名〉 bathymeter
〖～绳〗 cèshēnshéng 〈名〉［航海］ sounding line
〖～学〗 cèshēnxué 〈名〉 bathymetry
〖～仪〗 cèshēnyí 〈名〉 fathometer; depth-sounder
【测渗计】 cèshènjì 〈名〉 lysimeter
【测声计】 cèshēngjì 〈名〉 phonometer
【测湿学】 cèshīxué 〈名〉 psychrometry
【测试】 cèshì 〈动〉 ❶ test (sb's skill, ability, knowledge, etc); examine: 参加～ do/take/sit a test; sit for/take an examination ‖ 进行～ give a test/a quiz/an examination ‖ 通过/未通过～ pass/fail a test ‖ 正在接受～ be under test ‖ ～成绩 test result/scores ‖ ～中心 testing centre ‖ 水平～ proficiency test ‖ 词汇/拼写～ vocabulary/spelling test ‖ 多选法/是非题～ multiple-choice/true-(and-)false test or examination ‖ 数学/物理～ test in mathematics/physics; mathematics/physics test ‖ 体能～ test on sb's physical ability ‖ 心理～ mental/psychological test ‖ 老师～学生的法律知识。The teacher examined/tested the students on their knowledge of the law. ❷ test (a machine, an instrument, etc): ～产品/机器 test a product/machine ‖ ～电路/电压 test circuits/voltage ‖ ～运行 run a bench test on ‖ ～仪表 test an instrument/a meter ‖ 进行初步～ put sth through a preliminary test ‖ ～设备 testing equipment ‖ ～信号 test signal ‖ 耐力/效能/性能～ endurance/efficiency/service test
〖～对象〗 cèshì duìxiàng 〈名〉 testee
〖～卡〗 cèshìkǎ 〈名〉［电子］ test card
〖～器〗 cèshìqì 〈名〉 tester: 电路～ circuit tester
〖～数据〗 cèshì shùjù 〈名〉［计算机］ test data
〖～台〗 cèshìtái 〈名〉 testboard; test desk
〖～图〗 cèshìtú 〈名〉 test pattern; test/resolution chart
〖～仪〗 cèshìyí 〈名〉 tester
〖～者〗 cèshìzhě 〈名〉 tester
【测速计】 cèsùjì 〈名〉 velocimeter; speedometer
【测算】 cèsuàn 〈动〉 measure and calculate; calculate: ～准确 measure and calculate to a nicety ‖ 这只是一个粗略的～。This is a rough calculation.
【测探】 cètàn 〈动〉 ❶ survey and explore; prospect: ～金矿 survey/prospect for gold ❷〈喻〉 fathom; probe: ～动机 fathom/probe sb's motives ‖ ～想法 probe sb's mind; find out what is on sb's mind ‖ ～意图 fathom sb's intentions ‖ 我仍然～不出他的意思。I still cannot fathom (out) what he meant.
【测听】 cètīng 〈名〉［医学］ audiometry
【测痛计】 cètòngjì 〈名〉 dolorimeter
【测图摄影机】 cètú shèyǐngjī 〈名〉［测绘］ mapping camera
【测微计】 cèwēijì 〈名〉 micrometer; scale micrometer
【测位仪】 cèwèiyí 〈名〉 position finder; spotter
【测温学】 cèwēnxué 〈名〉 thermometry
【测向仪】 cèxiàngyí 〈名〉 direction finder; direction-finding apparatus
【测斜仪】 cèxiéyí 〈名〉 inclinometer
【测压计】 cèyājì 〈名〉 manometer
【测验】 cèyàn 〈动〉 ❶ test; examine: ～机器的性能 test the performance of a machine ❷ test (sb on sth); quiz: ～能力 test sb's ability ‖ 进行～ give a test/a quiz/an examination ‖ 通过/未通过～ pass/fail a test ‖ 正在接受～ be under test ‖ ～成绩 test result/scores ‖ 多选法/是非题～ multiple-choice/true-(and-)false test/examination ‖ 能力/文化水平～ competency/literacy test ‖ 生物/数学～ test in biology/mathematics; biology/math test ‖ 突击～ pop test ‖ 小～ quiz ‖ 心理～ mental/psychological test ‖ 智力/智商～ intelligence/IQ test ‖ 老师给我们～英语。The teacher tested us in English. / The teacher gave us a test/quiz in English. ‖ 写作是对语言能力的最高形式的～。Writing is a supreme test of linguistic competence.
〖～对象〗 cèyàn duìxiàng 〈名〉 testee
〖～者〗 cèyànzhě 〈名〉 tester
【测音器】 cèyīnqì 〈名〉 sound locator; acoustometer
【测云气球】 cèyún qìqiú 〈名〉［气象］ ceiling balloon
【测云器】 cèyúnqì 〈名〉［气象］ nephoscope

【测震】 cèzhèn 〈名〉 seismometry; seismography
〖～仪〗 cèzhènyí 〈名〉 seismograph; seismometer
〖～专家〗 cèzhèn zhuānjiā 〈名〉 seismographer
【测振计】 cèzhènjì 〈名〉 vibrograph; vibration measurer
【测重装置】 cèzhòng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 weight measuring device
【测字】 cèzì 〈动〉〈迷信〉 tell sb's fortune by analysing the component parts of a Chinese character
〖～先生〗 cèzì xiānsheng 〈名〉 glyphomancer; fortune-teller
【测阻力仪】 cèzǔlìyí 〈名〉 resistance dynamometer
【测醉呼吸检验】 cèzuì hūxī jiǎnyàn 〈名〉 breath test
【测醉器】 cèzuìqì 〈名〉 intoximeter; drunkometer; alcometer

恻 cè 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ sad; sorrowful; grieved: ⇨～隐之心;凄～ ❷ sincere; genuine; earnest
【恻恻】 cècè 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ sad; sorrowful; grieved ❷ earnest; sincere
【恻怆】 cèchuàng 〈形〉〈书〉 sad; grieved; heartbroken
【恻怛】 cèdá 〈形〉〈书〉 sad; grieved; heartbroken
【恻然】 cèrán 〈形〉 sad; sorrowful; grieved: 每当回想起年轻时的痛苦经历,她不禁～。Whenever she recalled the painful experience in her youth, she could not help feeling grieved.
【恻隐】 cèyǐn 〈动〉〈书〉 feel sympathy/compassion (for sb)
〖～之心〗 cèyǐn-zhīxīn 〈熟〉 compassion; sympathy; sentiment of pity: 对那些没娘的孩子她不禁起了～。She could not help having compassion for those motherless children. ‖ 他对苦难的人们总是充满～。He is always filled with sympathy for the miserable people.

策[1] cè ❶〈名〉 riding crop: 执～ hold a riding crop ❷〈动〉 whip (a horse) with a crop; urge on (a horse) with a crop: ⇨鞭～ ❸〈动〉 urge; impel: ⇨～励;～勉 ❹〈名〉〈书〉 crutches: 扶～而行 walk on crutches

策[2] cè ❶〈名〉 bamboo or wooden slips used for writing on in ancient China: 简～ bamboo slips ❷〈名〉 expository writing required in imperial examinations, mostly on political and economic issues: ⇨～论;对～ ❸〈名〉 bamboo slips used as chips: 筹～ chips; counters ❹〈动〉〈书〉 plan; scheme: ⇨～动;～划 ❺〈名〉 plan; scheme; strategy; tactics: ⇨计～;决～
【策动】 cèdòng 〈动〉 instigate; engineer; stir up; incite: ～兵变/政变 plot to stage a mutiny/coup d'état ‖ ～夺取政权 scheme for power ‖ ～叛乱 instigate a rebellion
【策反】 cèfǎn 〈动〉 instigate rebellion/defection within the enemy camp; incite defection
【策划】 cèhuà 〈动〉 plan; plot; scheme; machinate; mastermind; engineer: ～计谋 map out/work out/plan a strategy; contrive/devise/plan a stratagem ‖ ～谋杀 mastermind a murder ‖ ～抢劫 contrive a robbery ‖ ～阴谋 hatch (up)/engineer/concoct/design a plot; mastermind/concoct a scheme; contrive a conspiracy ‖ 幕后～ plot behind the scenes ‖ ～并参与一项犯罪活动 be art and part in a crime ‖ 他们整个星期都在～复仇计划。They spent all week plotting their revenge.
〖～人〗 cèhuàrén 〈名〉 mastermind; plotter; schemer: 阴谋的～ author of the plot
【策励】 cèlì 〈动〉 encourage; spur on; urge: ～自己更加努力 spur oneself on to greater efforts ‖ 我们需要一个能够～全队的新教练。We need a new coach who can inspire the whole team.
【策略】 cèlüè ❶〈名〉 tactics; stratagem; policy: 采取同样～ resort to the same stratagem; adopt/employ the same tactics/strategy ‖ 改变～ alter/change one's policy ‖ 缺乏～ lack in tactics ‖ 制定～ work out/devise plans ‖ ～问题 strategic issue ‖ 长远～ long-range/long-term strategy ‖ 斗争～ tactics of struggle ‖ 防御～ defence strategy; defensive policy ‖ 经济/政治～ economic/political strategy ‖ 竞选～ campaign tactics; election ploy ‖ 军事～ military policy ‖ 全球性～ global policy/strategy ‖ 拖延～ delaying tactics ‖ 销售～ marketing strategy ‖ 灵活的～ flexible policy ‖ 周密的～ careful strategy ‖ 诚实是最好的～。Honesty is the best policy. ❷〈形〉 tactful: 人人都很～地回避他与老板争吵之事。Everyone tactfully refrained from mentioning his argument with the boss. ‖ 你说这话不够～。It was tactless of you to say so.
【策论】 cèlùn 〈名〉〈旧〉 treatise/essay on current political issues presented to the emperor or the court; discourse on politics; questions and themes
【策马】 cèmǎ 〈动〉 spur/urge on a horse (with a riding crop): ～前进 whip a horse on; flog a horse along
【策勉】 cèmiǎn 〈动〉 encourage; spur on; urge
【策士】 cèshì 〈名〉 tactician; counsellor; schemer: ～谋臣 counsellors and strategists
【策应】 cèyìng 〈动〉[军事] *support by taking coordinated action*; act in concert with each other
【策源地】 cèyuándì 〈名〉 source; place of origin; hotbed: 革命运动的～ cradle of revolutionary movements ‖ 战争～ source/*hotbed of war* ‖ 极端政治的～ *hotbed of extremist politics*

筴 cè 〈书〉 = 策 cè
⇨jiā

箣 cè
【箣竹】 cèzhú 〈名〉 Bambusa stenostachya [a kind of sturdy bamboo usually used in making furniture, etc]

cèi

䵺 cèi 〈动〉〈口〉 break (glass, china, etc) into pieces; smash; shatter: ～杯子/碗 smash a cup/bowl ‖ 玻璃杯～得粉碎。The glass was shattered to pieces. ‖ 盘子掉到地上～了。The plate dropped onto the ground and smashed.

cēn

参 cēn
⇨cān; shēn
【参差】 cēncī ❶〈形〉 uneven; not uniform; irregular; jagged ❷〈副〉〈书〉 about; almost ❸〈动〉〈书〉 go wrong
〖～不齐〗 cēncī-bùqí 〈熟〉 uneven; not uniform; varying: 学生的英语水平～,教师应因材施教。The English levels of students vary, so the teacher should teach them in accordance with their aptitude.
【参错】 cēncuò 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 interlock irregularly ❷〈名〉 errors and omissions

cén

岑 cén 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ high hill ❷ (cliffy) shore
【岑寂】 cénjì 〈形〉〈书〉 quiet and still; solitary; lonely: ～的乡村景色 solitary village scenes ‖ ～的夜晚 still night

涔 cén 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 puddle ❷〈形〉 rainy
【涔涔】 céncén 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ (of tears, sweat, water, etc) dripping; streaming: 汗水～ sweat streaming down; dripping with sweat ‖ 听到这个不幸的消息,他泪水～。When he heard the bad news, tears streamed down his cheeks. ❷ cloudy; gloomy; sullen; dreary: 雨雪纷扬,天色～。The sky was overcast and it had begun to sleet. ❸ worried; depressed: 他因担心没有足够的钱而～不已。He was worried that he wouldn't have enough money.

cēng

噌[1] cēng 〈拟〉 (of the sound of swift movement, rubbing, etc) whiz; swish: ～的一下他划着了火柴。*Scratching, he lit a match.*

噌[2] cēng 〈动〉〈方〉 scold; rebuke; tell sb off; shout at; upbraid: 挨～ get a talking-to/scolding; get told off
⇨chēng

céng

层 céng ❶〈动〉〈书〉overlap; tier; pile on top of another: ⇨～峦叠嶂;～出不穷 ❷〈名〉thing made up of layers: 高～建筑 high buildings ⇨大气～;云～ ❸〈名〉layer; tier; level; stratum: 底/顶～ bottom/top layer ‖ 里/外～ inner/outer layer ‖ 高～领导/官员 high-ranking leaders/officials ⇨～次;表～;对流～ ❹〈量〉a) storey; floor; tier: 顶～ top floor ‖ 五～楼 five-storey building ‖ 三～蛋糕 three-tiered cake; cake with three tiers b) component part in a sequence: 多了一～顾虑 add to sb's worry ‖ 添了一～麻烦 have yet another trouble ‖ 他这番话有深～的含义。His remarks have deep implications. ‖ 这段话有好几～意思。This paragraph has several layers of meaning. c) layer; stratum: 穿几～衣服 wear several layers of clothing ‖ 铺一～砾石 lay a stratum of gravel ‖ 上两～漆 apply two coats of paint ‖ 道上结了一～冰。There is a layer/sheet of ice on the street.

【层报】céngbào 〈动〉report to the higher authorities level by level

【层采】céngcǎi 〈名〉[矿业] succession of strata; series of strata

【层层】céngcéng 〈形〉layer upon layer; ring upon ring; tier upon tier: ～把关 check at all levels ‖ ～动员 mobilize level by level ‖ ～加码 increase the quota at each level ‖ ～设防 set up successive lines of defence; erect defensive works in depth ‖ ～梯田 tier upon tier of terraced fields ‖ ～下达 make known to each of the levels below

〖～包围〗céngcéng-bāowéi 〈熟〉encircle/surround ring upon ring: 我们发觉自己已经陷入了～之中。We found ourselves surrounded ring upon ring.

【层出不穷】céngchū-bùqióng 〈熟〉emerge in an endless stream; appear successively/repeatedly; appear/follow one after another; come out in an unending flow: 新思想～。New ideas followed fast upon one another. ‖ 在改革的浪潮中,新鲜事物～。A succession of new things have emerged in the reform drive.

【层出叠见】céngchū-diéjiàn = 层见叠出 céngjiàn-diéchū

【层次】céngcì 〈名〉❶ arrangement/organization of ideas (in writing and speech); level: 这份工作报告～清楚。This work report is well organized/clearly arranged. ‖ 他说话～不清。He cannot put his ideas together very well. ‖ 这首诗可从不同的～进行诠释。This poem can be interpreted at different levels. ❷ administrative level: 各～的行政机关都应招贤纳士。The administrative organs at all levels should employ talents. ❸ gradation; level: 知识～ levels of knowledge ‖ 多～服务 service at all levels ‖ 年龄～ age bracket ‖ 在浅蓝色和深蓝色之间,仍有许多颜色～。There are many gradations of colour between light blue and dark blue.

〖～分明〗céngcì-fēnmíng 〈熟〉be well-organized; be well-arranged; have distinct gradation

【层叠】céngdié 〈动〉overlap; pile on top of another: ～的雪峰 range upon range of snow-capped mountains

【层耕法】cénggēngfǎ 〈名〉[农业] layer ploughing

【层积材】céngjīcái 〈名〉laminated wood

【层积云】céngjīyún 〈名〉[气象] stratocumulus

【层级】céngjí 〈名〉levels and ranks: 不同～ be of different/varied levels and ranks

【层见叠出】céngjiàn-diéchū 〈熟〉take place/occur/appear frequently/repeatedly; emerge one after another

【层理】cénglǐ 〈名〉[地质] stratification; bedding

〖～面〗cénglǐmiàn 〈名〉stratification plane

【层林】cénglín 〈名〉row upon row of trees: 深秋时节,～尽染,景色宜人。In late autumn, the deep-dyed serried woods presented a beautiful view.

【层流】céngliú 〈名〉[物理] laminar flow

〖～层〗céngliúcéng 〈名〉[气象] laminar layer

【层峦】céngluán 〈名〉range upon range of hills: ～叠翠 range upon range of green hills ‖ ～起伏 range upon range of undulating/rolling hills

〖～叠嶂〗céngluán-diézhàng 〈熟〉range upon range of hills; peaks rising one upon another; layer upon layer of mountains

【层滤】cénglǜ 〈名〉[化学] metafiltration

【层面】céngmiàn 〈名〉❶ range/scope of a certain level ❷ aspect; respect; field: 经济～ economic field ‖ 多～的交流 communication at all levels ❸ [地质] bedding (surface): ～构造 bedding plane structure

【层压】céngyā 〈名〉[化学] lamination

〖～玻璃〗céngyā bōli 〈名〉laminated glass

〖～机〗céngyājī 〈名〉laminator

〖～树脂〗céngyā shùzhī 〈名〉laminated resin

〖～塑料〗céngyā sùliào 〈名〉laminated plastic

〖～纸〗céngyāzhǐ 〈名〉[造纸] laminated paper

【层云】céngyún 〈名〉[气象] stratus

【层状矿脉】céngzhuàng kuàngmài 〈名〉[地质] stratified vein

【层状岩】céngzhuàngyán 〈名〉[地质] stratified rock

【层状云】céngzhuàngyún 〈名〉[气象] stratiform cloud

【层子】céngzǐ 〈名〉[物理] straton

〖～模型〗céngzǐ móxíng 〈名〉[物理] straton model

曾 céng 〈副〉once; formerly; sometime ago: 几年前,我～去过那里一次。I went there once a few years ago. ‖ 显而易见,他也～风流倜傥过。He had obviously been romantic once. ⇨～几何时;不～;未～
⇨zēng

【曾几何时】céngjǐhéshí 〈熟〉〈书〉before long; not long after/afterwards; not long since; it was not long before: ～,这个城市发生了如此巨大的变化。Before long drastic changes took place in this city.

【曾经】céngjīng 〈副〉once; previously; formerly; at one time: 我～见过他。I have seen him before. ‖ 长安～是中国的政治、经济、文化中心。Chang'an was once the political, economic and cultural centre of China. ‖ 这部影片～轰动一时。The film once caused a great sensation.

【曾经沧海】céngjīng-cānghǎi 〈熟〉have sailed the seven seas—have experienced great things; have rich experience of life; have seen much of the world

〖～难为水〗céngjīng cānghǎi nánwéishuǐ 〈熟〉one who has seen the ocean thinks nothing of mere rivers—to a sophisticated person, there is nothing new under the sun: ～,除却巫山不是云。Speak not of lakes and streams to him who once has seen the sea; the clouds that circle Wushan Mountain are the only clouds for me.

【曾用名】céngyòngmíng 〈名〉previous name

嶒 céng →崚嶒 léngcéng

cèng

蹭 cèng 〈动〉❶ rub; scrape; scratch: ～破手上的皮 graze one's hand ‖ 混凝土地面把我的膝盖～疼了。I scraped my knee painfully on the concrete floor. ‖ 在马鞍下放个软垫以免～破马背。Put a soft pad under the saddle to avoid chafing the horse's back. ‖ 这双新鞋太紧了,老～我的脚后跟。The new shoes are so tight that they keep rubbing on my heels. ❷ rub against sth and get stained: ～一脸灰 smear one's face with dirt ‖ ～一身泥 stain one's clothes with mud all over ‖ 浅色的地毯太容易～脏了。Pale carpets stain too easily. ‖ 油漆未干,小心别～着。Mind the wet paint. ❸〈口〉cadge; mooch; scrounge: ～饭 have a free meal; scrounge/sponge a meal ‖ 他想在我这儿～吃～喝。He tried to mooch meals and drinks off me. ‖ 下班后我想～汤姆的车回家。I want to cadge a lift home from Tom after work. ‖ 这家伙总想从父母那儿～点钱。This guy always intends to scrounge some money off his parents. ❹ move slowly; dragging one's feet; trail along; shuffle: 他一步一步慢慢往前～。He inched his way forward. / He dragged along. ❺ delay; dawdle: 别～时间,赶快干。Don't dillydally/dawdle; just get on with it. ⇨磨～

【蹭蹬】cèngdèng 〈动〉〈书〉meet with setbacks; be down on one's luck; be frustrated in one's career

chā

叉 chā ❶〈名〉fork; prong: 一把～子 a fork/prong ‖ 拿起～ pick up a fork ‖ 粪～ dung prong ‖ 干草～ hayfork; pitchfork; hay prong ‖ 钢/木～ steel/wooden fork ‖ 烤肉～ spit ‖ 肉～ meat fork ⇨餐～;刀～;鱼～ ❷〈动〉work with a fork; fork: ～肉 harpoon up meat ‖ ～鱼 spear/harpoon fish ‖ 他～起一些腌肉放在面包上。He forked some bacon onto a piece of bread. ❸〈动〉intersect; crisscross: ⇨交～;三～神经 ❹〈名〉cross: 他的试卷上满是～。His test paper was full of crosses.
⇨chá;chǎ;chà

【叉车】 chāchē = 铲运车 chǎnyùnchē
【叉点】 chādiǎn 〈名〉[数学] crunode; node
【叉杆】 chāgǎn 〈名〉fork arm; fork lever; rodjaw
【叉规】 chāguī 〈名〉folk gauge
【叉角羚】 chājiǎolíng 〈名〉[动物] pronghorn
【叉路】 chālù 〈名〉fork of a road
【叉烧】 chāshāo ❶〈动〉grill (marinated pork) ❷〈名〉Guangdong-style grilled pork
〖～包〗 chāshāobāo 〈名〉steamed bun stuffed with grilled pork
〖～肉〗 chāshāoròu 〈名〉grilled pork
【叉式起重机】 chāshì qǐzhòngjī 〈名〉fork track; forklift
【叉式装载机】 chāshì zhuāngzàijī 〈名〉[机械] forklift/fork truck
【叉手】 chāshǒu 〈动〉❶ raise one's folded hands to one's chin in salute ❷ put one's palms together
【叉丝】 chāsī 〈名〉[光学] cross hair; spider line
【叉形接头】 chāxíng jiētóu 〈名〉forked connector; fork joint; knuckle joint
【叉形榫】 chāxíngsǔn 〈名〉[建筑] forked tenon
【叉腰】 chāyāo 〈动〉rest one's hands on the hips: 他双手～,怒视着闯入者。He stood with arms akimbo, glaring at the intruders.
【叉状嫁接】 chāzhuàng jiàjiē 〈名〉fork grafting
【叉状闪电】 chāzhuàng shǎndiàn 〈名〉forked lightning
【叉子】 chāzi 〈名〉❶ fork; prong ❷ cross

杈 chā 〈名〉wooden fork; hayfork; pitchfork
⇨chà

臿 chā ❶〈书〉= 锸 chā ❷〈动〉〈方〉husk and grind: ⇨～米
【臿米】 chāmǐ 〈动〉husk rice with mortar and pestle

差 chā ❶〈名〉difference; discrepancy; dissimilarity: ⇨～别;～距;～异;时～ ❷〈名〉mistake; error: ⇨～错;误～;一念之～ ❸〈名〉[数学] difference: 五和二的～是三。The difference between five and two is three. ⇨～数 ❹〈动〉〈书〉differ ❺〈副〉〈书〉slightly; barely; only just: ⇨～可;～强人意
⇨chà;chāi;chài;cī

【差别】 chābié 〈名〉difference; dissimilarity; distinction; disparity; discrepancy; unlikeness: 发现～ find/detect the difference (between/in) ‖ 缩小城乡～ reduce the distinction/narrow the gap between town and country ‖ 年龄～ difference/disparity in age ‖ 收入～ income disparity ‖ 细微～ subtle/slight difference; delicate/subtle distinction ‖ 显著～ notable/marked/noticeable difference; sharp/obvious distinction ‖ 质量与数量上的～ qualitative and quantitative differences ‖ 种族～ racial distinction ‖ 你去不去没什么～。It makes no/little difference whether you go or not. ‖ 他们兄弟之间个性～很大。The two brothers are markedly dissimilar in character.
〖～工资〗 chābié gōngzī 〈名〉differential wages
〖～关税〗 chābié guānshuì 〈名〉differential rates of duty; differential (customs) duties
〖～汇率〗 chābié huìlǜ 〈名〉discriminatory exchange rates
〖～心理学〗 chābié xīnlǐxué 〈名〉differential psychology
〖～选举制〗 chābié xuǎnjǔzhì 〈名〉differential voting system
〖～阈限〗 chābié yùxiàn 〈名〉[心理] difference limen/threshold
【差池】 chāchí 〈名〉〈方〉❶ error; mistake; miscalculation ❷ accident; mishap
【差舛】 chāchuǎn 〈名〉〈书〉error; mistake
【差错】 chācuò 〈名〉❶ mistake; error; slip: 避免～ avoid mistakes/errors ‖ 出～ make a slip/mistake; commit an error/a fault ‖ 发现～ find out/detect/discover a mistake or an error ‖ 防止～ guard against errors ‖ 改正/纠正～ correct/alter/remedy a mistake; right a wrong; correct/amend/mend/redress one's fault; rectify/redress/correct/amend an error ‖ 减少～ reduce mistakes/errors ‖ 指出～ point out sb's error/mistake ‖ 国家大事的决策,来不得半点～。No errors whatsoever should be made in making decisions in state affairs. ❷ accident; mishap: 避免出现任何～。Any accident should be cautiously avoided.
〖～程序〗 chācuò chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] error routine
〖～处理〗 chācuò chǔlǐ 〈名〉[计算机] error handling
〖～文件〗 *chācuò wénjiàn* 〈名〉[计算机] *error file*
【差动】 chādòng 〈名〉[机械][电学] differential action/motion
〖～齿轮〗 chādòng chǐlún 〈名〉differential gear
〖～电容器〗 chādòng diànróngqì 〈名〉differential capacitor
〖～滑轮〗 chādòng huálún 〈名〉differential pulley
〖～螺钉〗 chādòng luódīng 〈名〉differential screw
〖～制动器〗 chādòng zhìdòngqì 〈名〉differential brake
〖～轴〗 chādòngzhóu 〈名〉differential shaft
【差度】 chādù 〈名〉margin
【差额】 chā'é 〈名〉difference; balance; margin: 补偿～ refund the balance ‖ 补足～ make up the balance/difference ‖ ～表 *balance sheet* ‖ ～补贴 *deficiency payment* ‖ 成本与收益之间的～ difference between cost and proceeds ‖ 贷方/借方～ credit/debit balance ‖ 国际收支～ balance of international payments ‖ 进出口～ gap between imports and exports ‖ 贸易～ balance of trade
〖～地租〗 chā'é dìzū 〈名〉differential rent
〖～投票〗 chā'é tóupiào 〈名〉differential voting
〖～选举〗 chā'é xuǎnjǔ 〈名〉margin election; multi-candidate election; more-candidates-than-positions election; competitive election: ～制 differential voting system
【差分】 chāfēn 〈名〉[数学] difference
〖～方程〗 chāfēn fāngchéng 〈名〉[数学] difference equation
〖～化〗 *chāfēnhuà* 〈名〉*differencing*
【差价】 chājià 〈名〉price difference/disparity: 缩小～ narrow/reduce the price difference ‖ 地区/季节～ regional/seasonal price differences ‖ 批零～ price difference between wholesale and retail
〖～关税〗 chājià guānshuì 〈名〉variable import levy
【差距】 chājù 〈名〉gap; discrepancy; disparity; difference: 拉大～ widen the gap ‖ 弥合～ bridge/fill up/close the gap ‖ 缩小～ reduce/narrow the gap/disparities (between) ‖ 找～ find out where one falls short ‖ 经济～ economic disparities ‖ 贫富～ poor-rich disparities; gap between the rich and the poor ‖ 收入～ *income gap/disparity* ‖ 理论和实践的～ discrepancy between theory and practice
【差可】 chākě 〈形〉barely passable: 成绩～ barely passable scores/results
【差量】 chāliàng 〈名〉residual quantity
〖～指数〗 chāliàng zhǐshù 〈名〉index of dispersion
【差拍】 chāpāi 〈名〉beat; beating: ～接收法 beat reception
【差频】 chāpín 〈名〉[电学] difference/slip frequency
【差强人意】 chāqiáng-rényì 〈熟〉barely satisfactory; just passable: ～的工作 barely satisfactory job ‖ 一幅～的作品 a piece of passable work ‖ 我认为这部电影～。I thought the film was not too bad.
【差热分析】 chārè fēnxī 〈名〉[物理] differential thermal analysis (DTA)
【差失】 chāshī 〈名〉mistake; error; slip; fault
【差数】 chāshù = 差③ chā
【差速器】 chāsùqì 〈名〉differential mechanism
【差误】 chāwù 〈名〉mistake; slip; error; fault
【差以毫厘,失之千里】 chā yǐ háolí, shī zhī qiānlǐ = 差之毫厘,谬以千里 chā zhī háolí, miù yǐ qiānlǐ
【差异】 chāyì 〈名〉difference; dissimilarity; discrepancy; divergence; diversity; unlikeness: 识别～ distinguish/tell the *difference (between)* ‖ 注意到～ notice/note the difference or dissimilarity ‖ 方言～ dialectic differences ‖ 固有～ innate distinction ‖ 经济～ economic disparity ‖ 气候～ difference in climate; climate difference ‖ 色彩/肤色～ colour distinction ‖ 文化～ cultural diversities; diversities in culture ‖ 性情～ diversity in

disposition ‖ 显著～ glaring/striking/marked/obvious discrepancy; marked/notable/noticeable difference ‖ 昼夜～ difference between night and day ‖ 他试图协调他们在看法上的～。He tried to reconcile the divergence in their views.

【差之毫厘，谬以千里】 chā zhī háolí, miù yǐ qiānlǐ 〈熟〉 an error of the breadth of a single hair can lead a thousand *li* astray—a small discrepancy leads to a great error

【差值】 chāzhí 〈名〉 differential value; D-value

〖～图〗 chāzhítú 〈名〉〔气象〕 differential chart

插 chā 〈动〉 ❶ stick into; insert: 把门～上 bolt/latch the door ‖ 把手～在口袋里 put one's hands in one's pockets ‖ ～上电源 plug in ‖ 将钥匙～入锁中 insert the key in the lock ‖ 在花瓶中～一束鲜花 place a bunch of fresh flowers in the vase ‖ 双峰直～云霄。The two peaks towered into the clouds. ⇨～翅难飞；～销；～秧 ❷ interpose; insert: 我可以～一两句话吗? May I put in a word or two?

【插班】 chābān 〈动〉(of a new or transferred student) join a class in the middle of a course or school year

〖～生〗 chābānshēng 〈名〉 mid-course student

【插板】 chābǎn 〈名〉 connecting block

【插播】 chābō 〈动〉 insert in a radio or TV programme: 在节目中～新闻 interrupt a programme with news ‖ ～的广告 spot announcement; commercial insertion ‖ 电视节目经常～广告。TV programmes are often interspersed with commercials.

【插册】 chācè ＝ 集邮册 jíyóucè

【插翅难飞】 chāchì-nánfēi 〈熟〉 cannot escape even with wings—be completely surrounded and impossible to escape; be unable to escape even if given wings: 监狱戒备森严，犯人～。The prison is so heavily-guarded that prisoners are unable to escape even with wings.

【插翅难逃】 chāchì-nántáo ＝ 插翅难飞 chāchì-nánfēi

【插床】 chāchuáng 〈名〉〔机械〕 slotting machines; slotter: 齿轮～ gear slotter

【插袋】 chādài ＝ 插兜 chādōu

【插戴】 chādài 〈名〉 woman's head ornament (esp presented by a man to a woman when they are engaged)

【插档】 chādàng 〈动〉〈方〉 jump the queue; cut in a line

【插刀】 chādāo 〈名〉〔机械〕 slotting tool

【插定】 chādìng 〈名〉〈旧〉 betrothal gift sent by the man to the woman: 下～ send/present betrothal gifts

【插兜】 chādōu 〈名〉 ❶ rows of pockets made of paper or cloth for letters, newspapers, etc ❷ 〈方〉 inset pocket

【插断】 chāduàn 〈动〉 interrupt (sb speaking); chip/cut/break/butt in: 被别人把话～ be interrupted by others ‖ 我讲话时别～我。Don't butt/chip/cut in when I'm speaking.

【插队】 chāduì 〈动〉 ❶ jump the queue; cut in a line ❷ (of an urban youth) go to live and work in the countryside as a member of a rural production team [a practice during Cultural Revolution(1966-1976)]: ⇨～落户

〖～落户〗 chāduì-luòhù 〈熟〉 go to the countryside and settle in the communes

〖～知青〗 chāduì zhīqīng 〈名〉 school graduate sent to live and work in the countryside as a member of a rural production team

【插杠子】 chā gàngzi 〈动〉〈贬〉 interfere/meddle/intervene in; butt/step in; poke/push one's nose in/into: 到处～ meddle in everything ‖ 事情本来进行得挺好，你非得插一杠子。Things were going really well until you had to butt in.

【插管】 chāguǎn 〈动〉〔医学〕 intubate

〖～法〗 chāguǎnfǎ 〈名〉〔医学〕 intubation

【插关儿】 chāguanr 〈名〉〈方〉 small door latch

【插花】 chāhuā 〈动〉 ❶ flowerarrange; arrange flowers (in a vase, basket, etc): ～艺术 art of flower arrangement; ikebana ❷ wear flowers in one's hair: 小姑娘头上插了一枝花。The little girl wore a flower in her hair. ❸ 〈方〉 embroider ❹ mix; mingle; intercrop: 玉米地里还～着种大豆。Soybeans are intercropped with maize.

【插话】 chāhuà ❶ 〈动〉 interpose; interject; interpolate; intrude/barge into a conversation; butt/cut/break in (on sb/sth); chip/chime in (with sth): ～提建议 chip/butt/chime in with a suggestion ‖ 插句话 chip/put in a word ‖ 大人说话时，孩子不应～。When adults are talking, children should not butt in. ‖ 他～道："那简直是胡说!" "That's absolutely rubbish!" he interjected/interposed/interpolated. ‖ 他滔滔不绝地说着，我们全都插不上话。He talked so much that the rest of us never got a look-in. ‖ 她不断～发表意见。She kept chiming in with her own opinions. ‖ 我可以插句话吗? May I butt in on your conversation? ❷ 〈名〉 remarks interposed; 编者的～ editorial note/comment/interjection ❸ 〈名〉 episode; digression: 一段～ a digression

【插画】 chāhuà 〈名〉 illustration; plate: 有～的书籍 illustrated book ‖ 这本杂志有黑白及彩色～。The magazine has illustrations in black and white and in colour.

【插架】 chājià ❶ 〈动〉 put (books, magazines, etc) on shelf ❷ 〈名〉〈旧〉 shelf suspended on the wall

【插肩袖】 chājiānxiù 〈名〉 raglan sleeve

【插件】 chājiàn 〈名〉 plug-in component; plug-in unit; pluggable unit

【插脚】 chājiǎo ❶ 〈动〉 have a foothold (in a room, etc); step inside; set foot in: 大礼堂非常拥挤，我无法～。The auditorium is very crowded that I cannot step inside. ❷ 〈动〉〈喻〉 take part in; participate/partake in: 他们自己组织这些活动，你最好别～。They organize these activities and you'd better not butt in. ❸ 〈名〉〔电子〕 pin; base pin; prong; limb

【插接】 chājiē 〈名〉〔植物〕 peg draft; cuttage grafting; plate grafting

【插科打诨】 chākē-dǎhùn 〈熟〉 make impromptu comic gestures and remarks; crack jokes and play the fool; jest; make gags; insert comic remarks

【插孔】 chākǒng 〈名〉 socket; plughole; jack: 电器～ sockets for electrical appliances

【插空】 chākòng 〈动〉 use one's spare time; avail oneself of leisure: ～学习 study when there is time ‖ 他是个音乐爱好者，再忙都要～去听音乐会。As a music lover, however busy he is, he manages to find time to attend a concert.

【插口】 chākǒu ❶ 〈动〉 interrupt; break in (on sth); cut/butt/break in (on sb/sth); chip/chime in (with sth); barge into a conversation: 别人说话时别～。Don't butt/cut/break in when someone is talking/speaking. ❷ 〈名〉 socket; plughole; jack; spigot: 电器～ socket for electrical appliances

【插屏】 chāpíng 〈名〉〔工美〕 table plaque/screen

【插瓶】 chāpíng 〈名〉 vase

【插曲】 chāqǔ 〈名〉 ❶ 〔音乐〕 interlude ❷ song in a film or play ❸ interlude; episode: 幽默的～ humorous incident ‖ 这段经历是他一生难忘的～。This experience is an unforgettable interlude in his life.

【插入】 chārù 〈动〉 ❶ insert; stick in; interpose; infix; run in; plug in; implant; inlay: ～附录 insert an appendix ‖ 把插头～插座 insert/stick/put a plug in the socket ‖ 在这本书中～彩色图解就更好了。The insertion of colour illustrations will make the book better. ‖ 派遣一支侦察部队～敌人心脏。Scouting troops are to be dispatched to penetrate/infiltrate/thrust into the enemy forces. ❷ join; be enrolled: 你女儿可以～三年级。Your daughter can join Grade Three. ❸ 〔电学〕 plug in

〖～式耳机〗 chārùshì ěrjī 〈名〉 insert earphone

〖～式软件〗 chārùshì ruǎnjiàn 〈名〉〔计算机〕 plug-in software

〖～语〗 chārùyǔ 〈名〉〔语法〕 parenthesis; parenthetical statement

【插塞】 chāsāi 〈名〉 connector; plug; plug adaptor; peg: ～开关 jack switch; plug switch

【插身】 chāshēn 〈动〉 ❶ squeeze/edge in: 体育场挤满了观众很难～。The stadium is thronged with spectators. It is so difficult to squeeze in. ❷ get a hand in; participate/partake in; get involved in: 他不愿意～于这场纠纷之中。He is unwilling to involve himself in this dispute. ‖ 约翰千方百计地想～这个公司的管理。John tried his utmost to get a hand in the management of the company.

【插手】 chāshǒu 〈动〉 ❶ lend a hand; help with: 无需～ need no help ‖ 活都干完了，不用我们～了。All work is finished; our help is unnecessary. ‖ 她想帮妈妈干家务，可又插不上手。She wanted to help her mother with the household chores, but didn't know how to. ❷ take part in; participate in; get involved in: 这件事让他们去做，你不要～。Let them do it. You keep away from it. ❸ interfere/intervene in; get one's fingers into; poke one's nose into/in: 明智的父母不会～儿女的婚事。Wise parents will not have a hand in children's marriage. ‖ 在任何情况下，我们都不能让别国～我国内政。Under no circumstances will we allow other

nations to interfere/intervene in our internal affairs.

【插穗】 chāsuì [植物] ❶〈动〉transplant a cutting ❷〈名〉cutting; cutting wood

【插锁】 chāsuǒ 〈名〉mortise lock

【插条】 chātiáo = 插穗 chāsuì

【插头】 chātóu 〈名〉[电学] plug; plug contact; male plug; receptacle plug; attachment plug: 二脚/三脚～ two-pin/three-pin plug

【插图】 chātú 〈名〉illustration; plate; figure: 一幅～ an illustration; a plate ‖ 彩色/黑白～ colour/black-and-white illustration ‖ 全页～ full-page illustration ‖ 这本书中的～形象逼真。The plates in this book are lifelike.

〖～本〗 chātúběn 〈名〉illustrated edition (of a book)

【插线】 chāxiàn 〈名〉plug wire

【插销】 chāxiāo 〈名〉❶ latch; bolt; bar: 闩上～ fasten the bolt ‖ 门上的～插好了吗? Is the bolt on the door closed? ❷ = 插头 chātóu

【插叙】 chāxù 〈名〉[文学] narration interspersed with flashbacks

【插秧】 chāyāng 〈动〉transplant rice seedlings or shoots

〖～机〗 chāyāngjī 〈名〉rice transplanter; rice transplanting machine; seedling planting machine: 水稻～ rice transplanter; rice transplanting machine; seedling planting machine

【插页】 chāyè 〈名〉insert; inset: 《中国日报》～ insert in *China Daily*

〖～机〗 chāyèjī 〈名〉[印刷] insetter

【插一杠子】 chā yī gàngzi 〈动〉have a hand in at a wrong time

【插音】 chāyīn 〈名〉[语言] epenthesis

【插针】 chāzhēn 〈名〉contact pin; thrusting needle (used in Chinese medicine)

【插枝】 chāzhī = 插穗 chāsuì

【插足】 chāzú 〈动〉❶ have a foothold in; set foot in; put one's foot in: 道路又脏又泥泞,没有～的地方。The road is dirty and muddy. It's hard to set foot in it. ❷〈喻〉participate/partake in; take part in; get involved in: 由于第三者～,离婚率逐年上升。The divorce rate is going up year by year as a result of the involvement of a third party. ‖ 在知道真实情况之前,你不应～此事。Before knowing the truth, you shouldn't get involved in it.

【插嘴】 chāzuǐ 〈动〉interrupt; break in (on sth); cut/butt/break in (on sb/sth); chip/chime in (with sth); barge into a conversation: 插不上嘴 cannot get a word in ‖ ～讲几句话 cut/chip in with a few remarks ‖ 他不时～提问题。He thrust in a question occasionally. ‖ 我们谈话时她老是～。She kept cutting in on/cutting into our conversation.

【插座】 chāzuò 〈名〉[电学] socket; outlet; jack: 联通/螺口/弹簧～ gang/screw/cushion socket

〖～天线〗 chāzuò tiānxiàn 〈名〉socket antenna

喳 chā

⇨zhā

【喳喳】 chāchā 〈拟〉whisper; chatter: ⇨喊喊～

【喳喳舞】 chāchāwǔ 〈名〉cha-cha; cha-cha-cha

【喳喳】 chācha 〈动〉〈方〉whisper: 她在我耳边～了几句,然后就消失了。She whispered a few words in my ear and then disappeared.

馇 chā

〈动〉❶〈方〉cook (into porridge): ～粥 cook porridge/gruel ❷ cook and stir: ～猪食 cook and stir feed for pigs

⇨zha

碴 chā

→ 胡子拉碴 húzilāchā

⇨chá

锸 chā

〈名〉〈书〉spade; shovel

艖 chā

〈名〉〈书〉small boat

嚓 chā

❶ → 喀嚓 kāchā ❷ → 啪嚓 pāchā

⇨cā

chá

叉 chá

〈动〉〈方〉block up; jam: 这一事故把道路～了两个小时。The accident jammed the road for two hours.

⇨chā; chǎ; chà

垞 chá

〈名〉small mound

茬 chá

❶〈名〉(of crops) stubble: 灭～ clean the stubble ‖ 谷/麦～ paddy/wheat stubble ❷〈量〉crop; batch: 换～ change of crops ‖ 头～韭菜最好吃。The first crop of Chinese chives taste best. ‖ 在中国南方,水稻可一年熟两～。In South China paddies can yield two crops a year. ❸〈量〉[used for people of the same or similar age] generation; batch: 一～新干部 a new generation of cadres ‖ 这支部队又招募了一～新兵。This army has conscribed a batch of recruits. ❹〈名〉short stiff hairs; stubble: 发～ stubble ‖ 胡～ beard stubble ❺ = 碴儿 chár

【茬地】 chádì 〈名〉stubble field: ～播种 stubble seeding ‖ ～放养 stubble feeding ‖ ～作物 stubble crop

【茬口】 chákǒu 〈名〉❶ crops for rotation: 一年之中,农民要选好～进行轮作。The farmers should select the right crops and rotate them during the year. ❷ soil on which a crop has been planted and harvested: 中国北方的农民总是借着小麦的～种玉米。Farmers in North China always grow maize on the soil where a crop of wheat has been harvested. ❸〈方〉chance; opportunity: 借着股票下跌的～,赶快买进。With stocks going down, you shouldn't miss the chance to buy in.

【茬子】 cházi 〈名〉stubble: 刨～ dig out the stubble

〖～地〗 cházidì 〈名〉stubble field: ～放养 stubble feeding

茶 chá

〈名〉❶ tea [the plant or its leaves]: 一包/袋～ a packet/bag of tea ‖ 焙～ cure tea ‖ 炒～ roast/parch tea ‖ 烘～ desiccate tea ‖ 制～ manufacture tea ‖ 种～ grow/plant tea ‖ 饼～ cake-shaped tea ‖ 袋泡～ tea bag ‖ 散装～ tea in bulk ‖ 一级～ first-class tea ‖ 中国～ China tea ‖ 这～经得起多次冲泡。This tea draws well. ⇨～树; ～叶; 采～ ❷ tea [the drink]: 一杯/壶～ a cup/pot of tea ‖ 冲/泡/沏～ make/draw/brew tea ‖ 倒～ pour (out) tea ‖ 给客人上～ offer/serve tea to guests ‖ 喝～ drink/take tea ‖ 滤～ strain tea ‖ 品～ taste tea ‖ 呷口～ sip tea; take a sip of tea ‖ 薄荷/柠檬～ mint/lemon tea ‖ 冰/热～ iced/hot tea ‖ 浓/淡～ strong/weak tea ‖ 头泡～ first infusion/brew of tea ❸〈旧〉betrothal gift (often in the form of tea): 下～ send betrothal gifts over to the bride ⇨～礼 ❹ certain kind of drink or liquid food: 果/杏仁～ fruit/almond paste ⇨奶～; 油～ ❺ [colour of strong tea] dark brown: ⇨～镜; ～色 ❻ tea-oil tree; oil-tea camellia: ⇨～油 ❼ camellia: ⇨～花

【茶杯】 chábēi 〈名〉teacup: 一只～ a teacup ‖ ～垫儿 teacup mat ‖ ～套儿 glass holder

【茶博士】 *chábóshì* 〈名〉*tea room keeper*; 〈旧〉*waiter in a teahouse*

【茶场】 cháchǎng 〈名〉tea plantation/garden

【茶匙】 cháchí 〈名〉teaspoon

【茶炊】 cháchuī 〈名〉tea-urn; tea-kitchen

〖～子〗 *cháchuīzi* 〈方〉 = 茶炊 *cháchuī*

【茶袋】 chádài 〈名〉tea bag

【茶道】 chádào 〈名〉tea ceremony (in Japan): ～大师 tea master

【茶底儿】 chádǐr 〈名〉tea dregs/residue/sediment: 冲掉茶杯里的～ wash out the tea dregs in the teacup

【茶点】 chádiǎn 〈名〉tea and pastries; refreshments; tea and cookies: 供应～ provide/serve tea or refreshments ‖ ～饼干/面包 tea biscuit/bread

【茶店】 chádiàn 〈名〉tea shop

【茶碟儿】 chádiér 〈名〉saucer

【茶饭】 cháfàn 〈名〉tea and rice—food and drinks; meal: ～不进 neither drink nor eat

〖～不思〗 cháfàn-bùsī = 茶饭无心 cháfàn-wúxīn

〖～无心〗 cháfàn-wúxīn 〈熟〉have no appetite for food or drink; lose one's appetite

【茶坊】 cháfáng 〈名〉teahouse; tea room

【茶房】 *cháfáng* 〈名〉〈旧〉*waiter (who serves tea and does odd* jobs in a hotel, teahouse, or theatre, or on a ship or train); attendant; steward

【茶缸子】 chágāngzi 〈名〉(tea) mug

【茶倌】 cháguān 〈名〉〈旧〉teahouse waiter; waiter in a teahouse

【茶馆】 cháguǎn 〈名〉 teahouse; tearoom; teashop: 开～ run a teahouse
【茶罐】 cháguàn 〈名〉 tea caddy/canister/tin
【茶柜】 cháguì 〈名〉 cupboard for storing the tea set
【茶褐色】 cháhèsè 〈名〉 dark brown; tawny
【茶红色】 cháhóngsè 〈名〉 Congo red
【茶壶】 cháhú 〈名〉 teapot; teakettle: 一把/个～ a teapot ‖ ～把儿 teapot handle ‖ ～垫儿 teapot mat ‖ ～盖儿 teapot lid ‖ ～嘴儿 teapot spout
【茶花】 cháhuā 〈名〉〈俗称〉 camellia
【茶话会】 cháhuàhuì 〈名〉 tea party/reception: 开～ have a tea party
【茶会】 cháhuì 〈名〉 tea party
【茶几】 chájī 〈名〉 tea/side/end/coffee table; teapoy: ～灯 end table lamp
【茶鸡蛋】 chájīdàn 〈名〉 tea egg
【茶剂】 chájì 〈名〉 herbal mixture; herb tea
【茶迹】 chájì 〈名〉 tea stain
【茶碱】 chájiǎn 〈名〉[化学] theophylline
【茶巾】 chájīn 〈名〉 tea towel/cloth
【茶经】 Chájīng 〈名〉 *Tea Classics* [the first book on tea in China]
【茶晶】 chájīng 〈名〉 citrine
【茶镜】 chájìng 〈名〉 glasses with citrine or brown-coloured lenses; dark brown sunglasses; tawny glasses
【茶具】 chájù 〈名〉 tea set/service; tea-things: 一套～ a tea set/service ‖ 瓷～ tea china
【茶客】 chákè 〈名〉 ❶ customer of a tea-house: 老～ tea drunkard ❷〈旧〉 tea merchant/dealer
【茶枯】 chákū 〈名〉 pulp made with oil extracted from seeds of tea-oil trees
【茶礼】 chálǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉 betrothal gifts (sent by the man to the woman)
【茶寮】 cháliáo 〈名〉〈方〉 teahouse; tea room: 开～ run a teahouse
【茶楼】 chálóu 〈名〉 teahouse with two or more storeys [usu used in the name of a teahouse]
【茶炉】 chálú 〈名〉 ❶ water boiler ❷ tea-stove
【茶卤儿】 chálǔr 〈名〉 strong tea (to be diluted before drinking)
【茶绿色】 chálǜsè 〈名〉 tea green; brownish green
【茶末】 chámò 〈名〉 tea dust
【茶农】 chánóng 〈名〉 tea grower/planter
【茶盘】 chápán 〈名〉 tea tray; teaboard
〖～子〗 chápánzi ＝ 茶盘 chápán
【茶钱】 cháqián 〈名〉 ❶ payment for tea (in a teahouse) ❷ ＝ 小费 xiǎofèi
【茶青】 cháqīng 〈名〉 teagreen; brownish green
【茶色】 chásè ＝ 茶褐色 cháhèsè
〖～玻璃〗 chásè bōli 〈名〉 tawny/brown glass
【茶商】 cháshāng 〈名〉 tea dealer/merchant
【茶社】 cháshè 〈名〉 teahouse [usu used in the name of a teahouse]
【茶师】 cháshī 〈名〉 tea master
【茶室】 cháshì 〈名〉 teahouse; tearoom
【茶食】 cháshi 〈名〉 cakes and sweetmeats
【茶寿】 cháshòu 〈名〉 108th birthday
【茶树】 cháshù 〈名〉 tea tree/plant/shrub: 种植～ plant/raise tea
【茶水】 cháshuǐ 〈名〉 tea or plain boiled water (supplied to walkers, trippers, etc): 供应～ supply tea or plain boiled water
〖～钱〗 cháshuǐqián 〈名〉 tip (given to hotel attendants, etc)
〖～站〗 cháshuǐzhàn 〈名〉 tea-stall
【茶肆】 chásì 〈名〉〈书〉 teahouse
【茶摊】 chátān 〈名〉 tea-stall
【茶汤】 chátāng 〈名〉 ❶ gruel of millet flour and sugar ❷〈书〉 tea or plain boiled water
〖～壶〗 chátānghú 〈方〉 ＝ 茶炊 cháchuī
【茶厅】 chátīng 〈名〉 tea lounge/booth/stall
【茶亭】 chátíng 〈名〉 tea-booth; tea-stall; tea-kiosk
【茶托】 chátuō 〈名〉 saucer (for holding a teacup)
【茶碗】 cháwǎn 〈名〉 handleless teacup; tea bowl
【茶味儿】 cháwèir 〈名〉 tea flavour: 这种茶泡过两遍就没～了。After being steeped twice, this kind of tea doesn't have any flavour.
【茶文化】 cháwénhuà 〈名〉 tea culture
【茶乡】 cháxiāng 〈名〉 tea village
【茶锈】 cháxiù 〈名〉 tea stain
【茶叶】 cháyè 〈名〉 tea leaves; tea: 出口/进口～ export/import tea ‖ ～加工 tea processing
〖～包装机〗 cháyè bāozhuāngjī 〈名〉 tea packer
〖～车色机〗 cháyè chēsèjī 〈名〉 tea leaf polishing machine
〖～搓卷机〗 cháyè cuōjuǎnjī 〈名〉 tea glazing machine
〖～蛋〗 cháyèdàn ＝ 茶鸡蛋 chájīdàn
〖～发酵机〗 cháyè fājiàojī 〈名〉 tea fermenting machine
〖～分级机〗 cháyè fēnjíjī 〈名〉 tea grading machine
〖～复炒机〗 cháyè fùchǎojī 〈名〉 tea re-roasting machine
〖～罐〗 cháyèguàn 〈名〉 tea caddy/canister/tin
〖～滚切机〗 cháyè gǔnqiējī 〈名〉 tea rolling cutter
〖～盒〗 cháyèhé 〈名〉 tea caddy/box
〖～花〗 cháyèhuā ＝ 罗布麻 luóbùmá
〖～烘干机〗 cháyè hōnggānjī 〈名〉 tea dryer
〖～加工厂〗 cháyè jiāgōngchǎng 〈名〉 tea manufactory
〖～碱〗 cháyèjiǎn 〈名〉[化学] theocin
〖～末〗 cháyèmò 〈名〉 tea dust
〖～揉捻机〗 cháyè róuniǎnjī 〈名〉 tea leaf rolling machine
〖～收获机〗 cháyè shōuhuòjī 〈名〉 tea cropper
〖～筒〗 cháyètǒng ＝ 茶叶罐 cháyèguàn
【茶艺】 cháyì 〈名〉 tea ceremony
【茶役】 cháyì ＝ 茶房 cháfáng
【茶油】 cháyóu 〈名〉 tea-seed oil; tea oil
【茶余饭后】 cháyú-fànhòu 〈熟〉 leisure time after meals; over a cup of tea or after a meal—at one's leisure: 这本畅销书成为人们～的话题。This best-seller has become a hot topic during people's leisure.
【茶余酒后】 cháyú-jiǔhòu ＝ 茶余饭后 cháyú-fànhòu
【茶园】 cháyuán 〈名〉 ❶ tea plantation/garden ❷〈旧〉 theatre
【茶渣】 cházhā 〈名〉 tea grounds/dregs/residue
【茶蒸青机】 cházhēngqīngjī 〈名〉 tea steaming machine
【茶盅】 cházhōng 〈名〉 handleless teacup
【茶中毒】 cházhòngdú 〈名〉 theinism
【茶砖】 cházhuān 〈名〉 tea brick
【茶庄】 cházhuāng 〈名〉 tea shop
【茶桌】 cházhuō 〈名〉 tea table
【茶资】 cházī 〈名〉 payment for tea (in a teahouse)
【茶子饼】 cházǐbǐng ＝ 茶枯 chákū
【茶座】 cházuò 〈名〉 ❶ teahouse; tea-stall: 音乐～ music saloon ❷ seats in a teahouse: 茶馆有三十几个～。There are over thirty seats in the teahouse.

查 chá 〈动〉 ❶ check; examine; inspect: ～电表/煤气表 read the electricity/gas meter ‖ ～尿/血 have a urine/blood test ‖ ～卫生 make a public health and sanitation check/inspection ⇨～户口; ～账 ❷ look into; investigate; probe: ～出秘密 spy out/ferret out/uncover a secret ‖ ～事故起因 investigate the cause of the accident ‖ 这件贿赂案一定要彻底～一～。This bribery should be investigated thoroughly. ‖ 公众要求～一～火灾的原因。The public require(s) that the cause of the fire be found out. ⇨～访; ～考; ～证 ❸ look up; consult; refer to: ～档案 check sb's record ‖ ～犯罪记录 look into the record of crime ‖ ～资料 consult the reference materials (on a subject) ‖ ～字典 look up a word in the dictionary; consult a dictionary
⇨zhā
【查案】 chá'àn 〈动〉 look into a case; investigate a case
【查办】 chábàn 〈动〉 investigate and deal with accordingly: ～一起案子 investigate a case ‖ 他因挪用公款被撤职～。He was dismissed and punished due to the embezzlement.
【查抄】 cháchāo 〈动〉 make an inventory of a criminal's possessions and confiscate them: ～某人家产 check on and confiscate sb's property ‖ 海关官员～了走私物品。The customs officer confiscated the smuggled goods.
【查处】 cháchǔ 〈动〉 investigate and prosecute: ～各类违纪案件 investigate all kinds of discipline-violating cases and give due punishment to those involved ‖ 按照党纪国法～违法分子 deal with the lawbreaker in accordance with Party discipline and state law ‖ 依法～ investigate and handle in accordance with law ‖ 就是要～这样的案子，才会有震动。Dealing with that kind of case can have a great impact on society.

【查档】 chádàng 〈动〉consult the files; check the records

【查道车】 chádàochē 〈名〉track testing trolley; line inspection car

【查点】 chádiǎn 〈动〉check the number or amount (of); make an inventory (of): ～财产 inspect one's property ‖ ～库存 take stock; make an inventory of the goods in stock ‖ 导游应随时～团队游客的人数。A tour guide should check the number of the tourists in his group/party from time to time.

【查对】 cháduì 〈动〉check; verify; examine: ～材料 check the data ‖ ～手稿 check against the manuscript ‖ ～数据 verify the statistics ‖ ～原文 check the original text ‖ ～账目 verify accounts; check up accounts ‖ ～无误 examined and found correct; verified

【查房】 cháfáng 〈动〉(of doctors or nurses) make/go the rounds of the wards

【查访】 cháfǎng 〈动〉go round and make equiries; investigate: ～案情 investigate the details of a case ‖ 暗中/秘密～ take up investigation secretly

【查封】 cháfēng 〈动〉seal up; close down: ～财产 seal up and confiscate sb's property

【查岗】 chágǎng ＝ 查哨 cháshào

【查号台】 cháhàotái 〈名〉directory enquiries; directory assistance

【查核】 cháhé 〈动〉check; examine: ～账目 check/examine accounts

【查户口】 chá hùkǒu 〈动〉check residence cards; check on household occupants against household registration

【查获】 cháhuò 〈动〉hunt down and seize; track down; ferret out: ～大量毒品 track down and seize a large amount of drugs ‖ ～国际走私团伙 track down a gang of international smugglers

【查缉】 chájī 〈动〉❶ check; search for: ～走私物品 search for smuggled goods ❷ hunt down and arrest (criminals); track down: ～歹徒 hunt down and arrest an evil-doer ‖ ～逃犯 track down an escaped convict

【查检】 chájiǎn 〈动〉❶ consult; refer to; look up ❷ examine; check; inspect; explore: 登机以前,行李需经～。Before boarding a plane, passengers should have their luggage checked.

【查缴】 chájiǎo 〈动〉hunt down and seize; track down: ～违禁物品 track down contraband goods

【查禁】 chájìn 〈动〉ban; prohibit: ～赌博 ban gambling ‖ ～黄色书刊 ban pornographic books and magazines

【查究】 chájiū 〈动〉investigate and ascertain; look into and find out: ～责任 find out who should be held responsible ‖ 对群众举报的腐败分子要认真～。The corrupt elements reported by the masses must be thoroughly investigated and prosecuted.

【查勘】 chákān 〈动〉survey; prospect; explore: ～边界/地形 survey the boundaries/terrain ‖ ～石油矿藏 prospect for oil deposits ‖ ～南极的矿产储量 explore mineral deposits in the Antarctic regions

【查看】 chákàn 〈动〉look over into; inspect; examine; check; see about: ～地图 look up a map; locate a place on the map ‖ ～地形 survey the terrain/topography ‖ ～工程质量 see about the quality of the construction ‖ ～身份证 check sb's identity/identification card ‖ ～投资环境 examine the investment environment ‖ ～账目 check/examine accounts

【查考】 chákǎo 〈动〉examine; try to ascertain; do research on: ～文物的年代 try to ascertain the date of the relic ‖ 无处～。There is no source for verification. ‖ 将组织一批专家来本地～地方志。A group of experts will be organized to do research on the local chronicles.

【查扣】 chákòu 〈动〉hunt down and seize; track down: ～走私香烟 track down smuggled cigarettes

【查明】 chámíng 〈动〉prove through investigation; ferret out; find out; ascertain: ～动机 establish/find out the motive ‖ ～起因 find out the cause (of) ‖ ～事情的真象 find out the truth of the matter ‖ ～事实 ferret out the facts ‖ ～逃犯的下落 find out the whereabouts of the escaped criminal ‖ ～原因 ascertain the reason ‖ 车祸起因现已～。The cause of the traffic accident has been established.

【查票】 chápiào 〈动〉check/examine tickets

〖～员〗 chápiàoyuán 〈名〉ticket inspector

【查铺】 chápù 〈动〉make a bed check; go the rounds of the beds at night: 干部们每晚十一点～。The cadres make bed checks at 11 o'clock every night.

【查讫】 cháqì 〈动〉be checked

【查勤】 cháqín 〈动〉check attendance

【查清】 cháqīng 〈动〉make a thorough investigation of; check up on: ～某人来历 find out sb's background; check up on sb ‖ ～事故起因 determine the cause of an accident ‖ 警方最终～了此案。The police have ultimately made a thorough investigation of the case.

【查哨】 cháshào 〈动〉[军事] inspect the sentries; go the rounds of guard posts

【查实】 cháshí 〈动〉check and verify; ascertain: 经～,凶案系一惯犯所为。The murder was verified to be committed by a habitual offender.

【查收】 cháshōu 〈动〉[usu used in a letter] check and accept: 寄去词典一部,请～。Please find a dictionary enclosed herewith.

【查税】 cháshuì 〈动〉make a tax inspection

【查问】 cháwèn 〈动〉❶ enquire about; ask for/seek information: ～地址 ask for the address ‖ ～电话号码 enquire about a telephone number ‖ ～价格 enquire about the price ‖ ～火车发车时间 enquire for the departure time of the train ❷ cross-examine; interrogate; question: ～口令 challenge for the password ‖ ～来往车辆 question the passing vehicles ‖ ～目击人 cross-examine the eye-witnesses ‖ ～证人 interrogate the witness

【查无实据】 cháwúshíjù 〈熟〉investigation reveals no evidence; not a shred of evidence is found

【查寻】 cháxún 〈动〉search/look for; enquire about: ～被拐卖的妇女 search for abducted women ‖ 他到邮局～挂号信。He went to the post office to enquire about his registered letter.

【查巡】 cháxún 〈动〉make one's rounds; go on a tour of inspection

【查询】 cháxún 〈动〉enquire about; ask for/seek information; make enquiries: ～地址/电话号码/下落 enquire about sb's address/telephone number/whereabouts ‖ 电话/邮政～ telephone/postal enquiries ‖ 他打电话～新的列车运行表。He made a telephone enquiry about the new train timetables.

【查验】 cháyàn 〈动〉check; examine; inspect: ～护照 examine a passport ‖ ～身份证 check sb's identification/identity card ‖ ～行李 inspect the luggage ‖ 他们有权～遗嘱的合法性。They are entitled to check the validity of the will.

【查夜】 cháyè ❶〈动〉go the rounds at night ❷〈名〉night patrol

【查阅】 cháyuè 〈动〉look up; refer to; consult: ～附录 refer to/consult the appendix ‖ ～历史文献 consult historical documents ‖ ～资料 refer to/consult data ‖ 让我～一下我的笔记,找出确切数据。Let me just look up my notes for the exact data.

【查账】 cházhàng 〈动〉check/audit/examine accounts; audit; look through/examine the books: ～报告 audit report ‖ 一年一度的～在十二月进行。The annual audit takes place in December.

〖～员〗 cházhàngyuán 〈名〉account examiner; auditor

【查找】 cházhǎo 〈动〉seek; look for; try to find: ～失主 try to find the owner of the lost property ‖ ～下落 seek the information on the whereabouts (of sb/sth) ‖ ～资料 gather data ‖ 我终于在一家书店里～到你需要的那本书。I finally managed to track down the book you wanted in a bookstore.

【查照】 cházhào 〈动〉〈旧〉please note (and act accordingly): 望～办理。Please give attention and take action accordingly.

【查证】 cházhèng 〈动〉investigate and verify; check; validate: ～属实 be verified/proved/validated; be checked and found to be true ‖ 银行需～你是财产的所有者。The bank will have to verify that you are the owner of the property. ‖ 这个证人的证词仍需～。The testimony of the witness needs to be confirmed.

搽

chá 〈动〉put (powder, ointment, etc) on the skin; apply: ～雪花膏 put on vanishing cream ‖ ～口红 apply lipstick; lipstick ‖ 给伤口～药 apply the external medicine to a wound ‖ 你在胳膊上～点驱蚊剂吧。Rub some of this mosquito repellent on your arm. ‖ 她拿出粉盒给脸上～粉。She took her compact and began to powder her cheeks/face.

【搽脂抹粉】 cházhī-mǒfěn 〈熟〉paint and powder

猹

chá 〈名〉badger-like wild animal

楂

chá ❶〈名〉(of hair) stubble ❷ ＝ 茬 chá

⇨zhā

槎[1] chá 〈名〉〈书〉raft：乘～ take a raft ‖ 浮～ floating raft

槎[2] chá ＝ 茬 chá

碴 chá ❶〈名〉sharp edge (of broken glass, etc)：碗～儿 sharp edge of a broken bowl ❷〈动〉〈方〉cut (the skin)：他在海滩上嬉戏时，碎玻璃～了他的右脚。While he was playing on the sands, the broken glass cut his right foot. ❸〈名〉broken pieces; fragments; shards：冰～儿 small pieces of ice ‖ 玻璃～儿 fragments of glass ‖ 陶器～儿 shards ❹〈名〉sth said or mentioned：⇨～儿④
⇨chā

【碴口】 chákǒu 〈名〉cut; broken end

【碴儿】 chár 〈名〉❶ broken pieces; shards; fragments ❷ sharp edge of broken glass, china, etc：碗～刮破了他的上嘴唇。The sharp edge of the bowl cut his upper lip. ❸ rift; subject of a dispute; cause of a quarrel：他们从前有～，但现在和好了。They had a rift between them, but now they have made it up. ‖ 向某人找～吵闹 fix a quarrel on sb ‖ 为了发泄他心中的怨气，他不时地找～和经理吵架。He occasionally picked a quarrel with his manager in order to release his resentment. ❹ sth just said/mentioned：接～ take the cue/hint ⇨话～ ❺ tendency; look of things：看～不对，她转身就走。Sensing that the odds were against her, she immediately turned back.

察 chá 〈动〉❶ examine; observe; scrutinize; inspect：⇨～看；～言观色；观～ ❷ investigate; look into; try to find out：⇨勘～；考～

【察办】 chábàn 〈动〉investigate a case and determine how to handle it

【察察为明】 cháchá-wéimíng 〈熟〉be astute in trivial matters; be shrewd in insignificant matters

【察访】 cháfǎng 〈动〉investigate by visiting the sources of information; make a trip of investigation; go about and find out：～民情 obtain the firsthand information on the condition of the people ‖ 实地～ make an on-the-spot investigation ‖ 为了了解真相，侦探多次进行了暗中～。The detective conducted many secret investigations to ferret out the truth.

【察及秋毫】 chájí-qiūháo 〈熟〉find out the slightest particle

【察见渊鱼】 chájiàn-yuānyú 〈熟〉see fish in deep water—be too shrewd

【察觉】 chájué 〈动〉be conscious of; become aware of; perceive：～到对手的敌意 sense the hostility of the rival ‖ ～危险 be aware of the danger; sense the danger ‖ 你有没有～到你儿子在学校有了麻烦？Were you aware that your son was having difficulties at school?

【察勘】 chákān 〈动〉survey; prospect

【察看】 chákàn 〈动〉watch; observe; look carefully at; inspect：～动静 look around to see if anything is afoot ‖ ～工程进度 check the progress of the construction ‖ ～市政工程 inspect the municipal engineering ‖ ～天气变化状况 watch the changes of the weather ‖ ～现场 inspect the scene ‖ ～灾情 inspect the natural calamity

【察其言，观其行】 chá qí yán, guān qí xíng 〈熟〉check what a person says against what he does; examine a person's words and observe his deeds

【察言观色】 cháyán-guānsè 〈熟〉carefully weigh up a person's words and closely watch his facial expressions; watch a person's every mood; read sb's face

【察验】 cháyàn 〈动〉check; examine

楂 chá

【楂子】 cházi 〈名〉〈方〉coarsely ground maize or corn

檫 chá 〈名〉[植物] sassafras

chǎ

叉 chǎ 〈动〉part so as to form a fork; fork; diverge：河到城跟前就～流了。The river forks just before it reaches the town. ‖ 这个小孩因尿湿了裤子，～着腿站着。The toddler was standing with legs apart because he had wet his pants.
⇨chā; chá; chà

衩 chǎ → 裤衩 kùchǎ
⇨chà

踏 chǎ 〈动〉step on; tramp; trudge：我们在雪泥地里～了个把小时。We tramped for hours through the slush. ‖ 这位老人～着深雪回家。The old man trudged home through the deep snow.

镲 chǎ 〈名〉[音乐] small cymbals

chà

叉 chà → 劈叉 pǐchà
⇨chā; chá; chǎ

汊 chà 〈名〉branch of a river; tributary：河的西～ west branch of the river ⇨～子

【汊港】 chàgǎng 〈名〉branch of a river; tributary

【汊流】 chàliú ＝ 岔流 chàliú

【汊子】 chàzi ＝ 汊 chà

杈 chà 〈名〉branch of a tree; twig：⇨树～；枝～
⇨chā

【杈子】 chàzi 〈名〉branch of a tree：打～ trim; trim branches off a tree ‖ 树～ tree branches ‖ 每年开春的时候，园丁们就忙着剪掉多余的树～。In early spring, gardeners clip superfluous branches.

岔 chà ❶〈名〉fork; branch; branch/forked/side road：河～ branch of a river ‖ 三～路口 fork in the road; junction of three roads ‖ 我们走到～路口，不知往左还是往右。We came to a fork in the road, and we couldn't decide whether to take the left fork or the right. ⇨～道儿；～口 ❷〈动〉turn off; diverge：他的车开到山脚下，～到右边路上了。His car came to the foot of a hill and then turned right. ❸〈动〉interrupt or change the topic (of conversation)：为了避免尴尬他有意～开话题。He intentionally changed the topic to avoid embarrassment. ⇨打～ ❹〈动〉stagger; space out：～开办公时间 stagger office hours ‖ ～开访问时间 space out the visits ‖ 把护士值班时间～开 stagger the nurses' shifts ‖ 为了不挡住视线，剧院里的座位是～开排列的。Theatre seats are staggered for clear viewing. ❺〈名〉accident; trouble; mistake：把钱交给她，出不了～儿。She can be entrusted with the task of looking after the money. ⇨～子② ❻〈动〉〈方〉(of voice) sound unnatural; become hoarse：他声嘶力竭地演讲，结果嗓子都～了。He stretched his voice to address the audience and finally it broke.

【岔道儿】 chàdàor ＝ 岔路 chàlù

【岔换】 chàhuàn 〈动〉〈方〉❶ swap by mistake or on purpose ❷ change (one's mood, taste, etc)：她决定听音乐～一下心情。She decided to listen to some music for a change.

【岔口】 chàkǒu 〈名〉fork (in a road)：路～有一家小客栈。At the fork of the road stands an inn. ‖ 我们在～分手。We parted at the fork in the road.

【岔流】 chàliú 〈名〉branch of a river; tributary

【岔路】 chàlù 〈名〉branch/side/forked/diverging road; byroad：大路向左分出一条～。The main road branches off to the left.

【～口】 chàlùkǒu 〈名〉fork in the road

【岔气】 chàqì 〈动〉feel a pain in the chest when breathing

【岔子】 chàzi 〈名〉❶ branch/side/forked/diverging road; byroad ❷ mistake; trouble; accident：他是很有经验的司机，从未出过～。He's an experienced driver, and has never had an accident. ‖ 他很认真，出不了～。Nothing will go wrong with his carefulness. / Everything will be all right with his carefulness.

侘 chà

【侘傺】 chàchì 〈形〉〈书〉frustrated; disappointed

刹 chà 〈名〉[佛教] Buddhist temple/monastery：古～ ancient Buddhist temple
⇨shā

【刹地利】Chàdìlì 〈名〉Kshatriya—caste of warriors in traditional India

【刹那】chànà 〈名〉instant; split second：一～ in an instant; in a flash; in a split second; in a twinkling of an eye ‖ ～间，会场变得鸦雀无声。The conference room fell silent instantly.

衩 chà 〈名〉slit/vent in the sides of a garment：这条裙子两边都有～。There is a slit on either side of the dress. ⇨开～
⇨chǎ

诧 chà 〈形〉surprised; astonished：⇨～异；惊～

【诧愕】chà'è 〈形〉〈书〉shocked; dumbfounded; astounded

【诧然】chàrán 〈形〉look surprised/startled/astonished：他的一席话使在场的人～。His remarks surprised everyone present.

【诧异】chàyì 〈形〉be surprised/startled/astonished：大家都用～的眼光看着他。Everyone looked at him with astonishment.

差 chà ❶〈动〉differ from; fall short of：恐怕结果与我们的期望～得很远。I'm afraid the results fell far short of our expectations. ‖ 他和我在政见上～得很远。His politics and mine diverge greatly. ‖ 这两个作家的风格相～甚远。The two writers are considerably dissimilar in style. ⇨～不多 ❷〈形〉wrong; erroneous; mistaken; faulty：此言～矣。This remark is wrong. ❸〈动〉be less than; be short of; be insufficient/inadequate：～两本书 two books short ‖ ～五分九点 five minutes to nine ‖ ～五票不足多数。The vote lacks five of being a majority. ‖ 还～三天就过年了。There are three days to go before the Spring Festival. ‖ 还～一个面试他就可以被录取了。An interview is required before he is employed. ‖ 买这件大衣还～多少钱？How much more money is needed to buy this coat? ‖ 我们两家的电话号码只～一位数字。The phone number of my family is only one digit away from that of your family. ❹〈动〉not be up to the standard; be inferior; be poor; be substandard：这个厂的产品质量太～，因而没有销量。The products of this factory do not sell well because of inferior quality. ‖ 这些农田土质很～，不适合耕作。The farmlands were too poor to produce crops.
⇨chā；chāi；chài；cī

【差不点儿】chàbudiǎnr 〈副〉almost; nearly; practically; on the verge of：听了他的话，她～笑出声来。She was on the verge of laughing at his words.

【差不多】chàbuduō ❶〈形〉similar; about the same：他俩长得～。The two of them look very much alike. ❷〈形〉a great majority of：～的大学都设有奖学金。A great majority of universities and colleges provide scholarships. ‖ ～的家务活她都会干。She can do a wide range of housework. ❸〈形〉just about right/enough; not far off; not bad：电影虽不是很好，但还～。The movie wasn't great, but it was passable. ‖ 这套音响的效果还～。The sound effect of this stereo is not too bad. ❹〈副〉almost; nearly; just about：～大小 much of a size ‖ ～相同 much the same ‖ 他俩～同岁。The two of them are much of an age. ‖ 飞机还有～二十分钟就要着陆了。The plane will be landing in approximately 20 minutes. ‖ 我的文章～写完一半了。I've finished nearly half of my article. ‖ 我们在那儿呆了～两个星期。We stayed there for almost two weeks.

〖～的〗chàbuduōde 〈名〉average/ordinary person：这包很重，～拎不起来。The bag is very heavy; ordinary people cannot lift it.

【差不离】chàbulí ＝ 差不多③ chàbuduō

【差点儿】chàdiǎnr ❶〈形〉a bit inferior; not good enough：她挺能干，就是经验～。She is very capable, but a bit short of experience. ❷〈副〉almost; nearly; practically; on the verge of：～射中目标 miss the target by a hair ‖ 她～被淹死。She came near being drowned. / She narrowly escaped drowning. ‖ 我～轧着狗。I just avoided running over the dog. ‖ 我们～撞上了那辆车。We narrowly missed crashing into that car.

【差劲】chàjìn 〈形〉(of quality, ability, etc) no good; poor; disappointing：这电影够～的。The film isn't any good. ‖ 她干得太～了，我只好亲自重做。She did the work so badly that I had to do it all over again myself. ‖ 他这人没有时间观念，真～。He is always disappointing for not being time-conscious.

【差生】chàshēng 〈名〉slow/poor student：帮助～补习功课 help the poor students with their lessons

【差事】chàshì 〈形〉not up to the standard; poor：这瓷器太～了，一碰就破。This piece of porcelain is substandard. It breaks easily.
⇨chāishi

姹 chà 〈形〉〈书〉beautiful

【姹紫嫣红】chàzǐ-yānhóng 〈熟〉deep purples and bright reds—beautiful flowers：春天里百花盛开，～。The garden is ablaze with beautiful flowers in full bloom.

chāi

拆 chāi 〈动〉❶ tear open; take apart; undo：～机器 disassemble/strip/dismantle a machine; take a machine apart ‖ ～信 open a letter; tear/rip open a letter ‖ ～衣服 unpick a garment ‖ ～帐篷 take down/strike a tent ‖ 他不一会儿就把自行车～了。He dismantled the bike in a minute. ‖ 这件毛衣该～了。This old sweater needs to be unravelled/unknitted. ⇨～封；～洗；～卸 ❷ pull down; dismantle; demolish：～建筑物 pull down/demolish buildings ‖ ～脚手架 take down the scaffolding ‖ ～桥 dismantle a bridge ‖ 茅草屋已被～了。The hut has been pulled down. ⇨～除
⇨cā

【拆白党】chāibáidǎng 〈名〉〈方〉(gang of) swindlers

【拆包机】chāibāojī 〈名〉bale breaker

【拆除】chāichú 〈动〉pull/tear/take down; dismantle; demolish; remove：～旧房 knock down old houses ‖ ～军事基地 dismantle a military base ‖ ～路障 remove/demolish a barricade ‖ ～贫民区 demolish the slum district ‖ ～障碍物 dismantle/remove an obstacle; tear down/break down/demolish/remove a barrier ‖ 为开辟新道路，几栋房屋被～了。Several houses were demolished to make way for the new road.

【拆穿】chāichuān 〈动〉expose; unmask; disclose; uncover：～谎言 nail/expose a lie ‖ ～骗局 show up/disclose/expose a fraud ‖ ～伪装 strip off sb's mask; unmask sb ‖ ～西洋镜 strip off the camouflage/disguise; expose sb's tricks; see through sb's trick/game; throw a lie in sb's face ‖ ～阴谋 disclose a conspiracy; lay bare/expose/uncover a plot

【拆东墙，补西墙】chāi dōngqiáng, bǔ xīqiáng 〈熟〉tear down the east wall to mend the west wall—resort to a makeshift solution; rob Peter to pay Paul

【拆兑】chāiduì 〈动〉〈方〉borrow (money, etc to meet urgent needs)：～应急 borrow money for urgent use

【拆封】chāifēng 〈动〉tear open/break the seal; unseal：信还没有～。The letter is still sealed.

【拆股】chāigǔ 〈动〉dissolve a partnership：～分息 dissolve the partnership and divide up the dividends

〖～发行〗chāigǔ fāxíng 〈名〉[经济] scrip issue

【拆毁】chāihuǐ 〈动〉pull/tear/take down; dismantle; demolish：～房屋 tear down/pull down/knock down/demolish houses

【拆伙】chāihuǒ 〈动〉(of a group, company, etc) dissolve; disband

【拆建】chāijiàn 〈动〉tear down and rebuild：～旧房 tear/pull down/demolish old houses and rebuild new ones

【拆借】chāijiè 〈动〉〈方〉make a short term loan (at a daily interest)

【拆开】chāikāi 〈动〉take apart; separate; dismantle; disassemble：～机器 disassemble/dismantle a machine; take a machine apart ‖ ～信件 open a letter; tear a letter open ‖ ～行李 unpack the luggage ‖ 四字成语不能～来用。A four-character idiom is inseparable when used.

【拆零】chāilíng 〈动〉sell by the piece

【拆卖】chāimài 〈动〉sell by the piece：～一套家具 sell a set of furniture by the piece ‖ 这套瓷器可～。This set of china can be sold by the piece.

【拆模】chāimú 〈名〉[建筑] form removal; form stripping

【拆迁】chāiqiān 〈动〉have houses torn down and the residents move out; pull down the old houses and relocate/resettle the inhabitants：～工程 resettlement project ‖ 这项工程估计要～三十万居民。The project is estimated to involve the resettlement of

300,000 households.
〖～户〗 chāiqiānhù 〈名〉 household to be relocated/resettled
【拆墙脚】 chāi qiángjiǎo 〈熟〉 undermine; pull away a prop; cut the ground from under sb's feet: 拆改革的墙脚 undermine attempts at reform ‖ 拆民主进程的墙脚 subvert the democratic process
【拆散】 chāisǎn 〈动〉 break (a set); dismantle; disassemble: 别把新玩具～了。Don't break the new toys. ‖ 句子可～成词组。Sentences can be broken up into phrases.
【拆散】 chāisàn 〈动〉 break up; split apart; separate: ～夫妻 break up/separate a married couple ‖ ～婚姻/家庭 break up a marriage/family ‖ 父母的反对～了这对相爱的年轻人。The parents' opposition separated the two lovers. ‖ 丈夫吸毒～了这个家庭。The family was torn apart by the drug abuse of the husband.
【拆台】 chāitái 〈动〉 cut the ground from under sb's feet; pull away a prop; undermine: 互相～ counteract each other's efforts ‖ 她一有机会就拆他的台。She tried to undermine his authority at every opportunity.
〖～脚〗 chāi táijiǎo 〈方〉 = 拆台 chāitái
【拆息】 chāixī 〈名〉 daily interest rate on private loans or deposits
【拆洗】 chāixǐ 〈动〉 ❶ unpick (a quilt, etc) and wash: ～被褥 unpick and wash beddings ‖ ～棉衣 wash a cotton-padded coat after removing the padding ❷ disassemble and clean; take apart for cleaning: ～机器 disassemble and clean the machine
【拆线】 chāixiàn 〈动〉 [医学] take out stitches; remove the sutures
〖～刀〗 chāixiàndāo 〈名〉 [医学] seam ripper
【拆卸】 chāixiè 〈动〉 dismantle; disassemble; take apart; take down; dismount: ～机器 disassemble/strip/dismantle a machine; take a machine apart ‖ ～手枪 take down a pistol
【拆账】 chāizhàng 〈动〉 pay wages in proportion to the takings
【拆装】 chāizhuāng 〈动〉 disassemble and assemble: 这种机器～很方便。This machine is very convenient to disassemble and reassemble.
【拆字】 chāizì = 测字 cèzì

钗 chāi 〈名〉 hairpin (formerly worn by women for adornment): 金/玉～ gold/jade hairpin

差 chāi ❶ 〈动〉 send on an errand; dispatch: ～某人去某地 send sb over to a place ‖ 经理时不时～小伙子跑腿。This manager sends the young fellow on an errand for him now and then. ‖ 一位记者被～往中东报道这场战争。A reporter was dispatched to the Middle East to cover the war. ⇨～遣;鬼使神～ ❷ 〈名〉 errand; job; mission; duty: 肥～ cushy/lucrative job ⇨出～;交～ ❸ 〈名〉 old errand man; runner: ⇨解～;听～;信～
⇨chā;chà;chài;cī
【差拨】 chāibō ❶ 〈动〉 send; dispatch; assign ❷ 〈名〉 *yamen* runner
【差旅费】 chāilǚfèi 〈名〉 travel allowance/expense: 报销～ reimburse allowance for a business trip
【差遣】 chāiqiǎn 〈动〉 send on an errand or a mission; dispatch; assign: 把人差来遣去 boss sb about/around ‖ 听候～ await assignment; be at sb's disposal; be at sb's beck and call
【差缺】 chāiquē 〈名〉〈旧〉 vacant position; vacancy
【差使】 chāishǐ 〈动〉 send; dispatch; assign: 他整天受领导～。He is always ordered about by his superior.
【差使】 chāishi 〈名〉〈旧〉 official post; commission
【差事】 chāishi 〈名〉 ❶ errand; job; assignment: 好～ good billet ‖ 私人～ personal errand ‖ 他实际的～是搞收发。His actual job was to receive and dispatch. ‖ 这真是件苦～! What a thankless job! ❷ = 差使 chāishi
⇨chàshì
【差委】 chāiwěi 〈动〉 dispatch; appoint
【差役】 chāiyì 〈名〉 ❶ corvée: 服～ do/serve one's corvée ❷ 〈旧〉 runner or bailiff in a *yamen*: 衙门里的～ bailiff in a *yamen*

chái

侪 chái 〈名〉〈书〉 people of the same generation; associates; fellows; peers: 吾～ we; people like us ‖ 同～ fellows; associates
【侪辈】 cháibèi 〈名〉〈书〉 people of the same generation; peers
【侪居】 cháijū 〈动〉〈书〉 reside together: 长幼～。The old and the young live together
【侪类】 cháilèi 〈名〉〈书〉 people of the same generation; peers

柴 chái ❶ 〈名〉 firewood; faggot: 砍/劈～ cut/chop firewood ⇨～火;火～;木～ ❷ 〈形〉〈方〉 (of people) bony; skinny: 老人病得很重,人都变～了。The old man has been critically ill and is reduced to a skeleton. ⇨骨瘦如～ ❸ 〈形〉〈方〉 (of food) tough; dry: 老芹菜～得很。Overgrown celery is too tough. ‖ 牛排做得太老,嚼起来很～。The beefsteak is overdone and it is tough. ❹ 〈形〉〈方〉 poor; inferior; shoddy: 这种灯泡这么快就坏,质量太～了。This bulb broke so soon due to its poor quality.
【柴草】 cháicǎo 〈名〉 firewood; faggot: 用～生火 build a fire with faggots/sticks
【柴达木盆地】 Cháidámù Péndì 〈名〉 Qaidam Basin (in Qinghai Province)
【柴刀】 cháidāo 〈名〉 firewood chopper
【柴扉】 cháifēi 〈名〉〈书〉 brushwood door
【柴胡】 cháihú 〈名〉 ❶ [植物] Chinese thorowax ❷ [中药] root of Chinese thorowax
【柴火】 cháihuo 〈名〉 firewood; faggot: 一堆～ a heap of faggots ‖ 拾～ pick up firewood
【柴鸡】 cháijī 〈名〉 small-bodied chicken
【柴门】 cháimén 〈名〉 brushwood door—poverty-stricken family: 出身～ be born to a poor family
【柴米】 cháimǐ 〈名〉 firewood and rice—daily necessities; everyday needs: 不当家不知～贵。No one knows the difficulty of running a household unless he becomes the head of a family.
〖～夫妻〗 cháimǐ-fūqī 〈熟〉 couple who live from hand to mouth
〖～油盐〗 chái-mǐ-yóu-yán 〈熟〉 firewood, rice, oil and salt—chief daily necessities: 每日为～发愁 worry about food everyday
【柴爿】 cháipán 〈名〉〈方〉 kindling; firewood
【柴炭】 cháitàn 〈名〉 ❶ faggots and charcoal; firewood ❷ charcoal
【柴油】 cháiyóu 〈名〉 diesel oil: 重～ diesel fuel oil
〖～泵〗 cháiyóubèng 〈名〉 [机械] diesel pump
〖～发电机〗 cháiyóu fādiànjī 〈名〉 diesel-driven generator
〖～发动机〗 cháiyóu fādòngjī 〈名〉 diesel motor
〖～机〗 cháiyóujī 〈名〉 diesel (engine): ～动力装置 diesel power plant ‖ ～发电站 diesel generating station ‖ ～燃料 diesel fuel ‖ 船用/陆用～ marine/stationary diesel engine
〖～机车〗 cháiyóu jīchē 〈名〉 diesel locomotive
〖～拖拉机〗 cháiyóu tuōlājī 〈名〉 diesel tractor

豺 chái 〈名〉 jackal
【豺狗】 cháigǒu = 豺 chái
【豺狼】 cháiláng 〈名〉 jackals and wolves—cruel and evil people: ～虎豹 wolves, jackals, tigers and leopards—cruel and wicked people
〖～成性〗 cháiláng-chéngxìng 〈熟〉 be rapacious and ruthless; be wolfish by nature; be as ferocious as wolves and jackals
〖～当道〗 cháiláng-dāngdào 〈熟〉 jackals and wolves hold sway—the cruel and the wicked are in power: ～,安问狐狸。When jackals and wolves are rampant, what's the use of blaming foxes?

chǎi

茝 chǎi 〈名〉 aromatic plant mentioned in ancient books

蹅 chǎi 〈名〉 ground beans or maize: 豆～儿 ground beans

chài

虿 chài 〈名〉 insect of scorpion kind

差 chài 〈书〉＝瘥 chài
⇨chā；chà；chāi；cī

瘥 chài 〈动〉〈书〉recover/recuperate (from illness)；get over (an illness)：久病初～ have just recovered from/got over a lingering illness
⇨cuó

chān

觇 chān 〈动〉〈书〉observe；survey；peep/peer at：他从钥匙孔～视。He peeked in through the keyhole.
【觇标】chānbiāo 〈名〉[测绘] surveyor's beacon
【觇尺】chānchǐ 〈名〉aiming rule
【觇线】chānxiàn 〈名〉aiming line

掺 chān ＝搀[1] chān
⇨càn；shǎn

搀[1] chān 〈动〉mix；adulterate：把发酵粉～进面粉里 mix the yeast powder into the flour ‖ 在牛奶里～水 adulterate the milk with water ‖ 把糖、鸡蛋和面粉～在一起做蛋糕。Mix the sugar, eggs and flour to make cakes. ‖ 水和油不能～在一起。Water and oil do not mix. / Water will not mix with oil. ⇨～兑；～杂

搀[2] chān 〈动〉help sb by the arm；support sb with one's hand：把老人～上公共汽车。Please take the old man's arm and help him board the bus. ‖ 地太滑，～着他，别滑倒。The road is rather slippery；help him not to fall down. ⇨～扶
【搀兑】chānduì 〈动〉mix (different substances)；adulterate：用水～酒精 mix water with alcohol
【搀扶】chānfú 〈动〉support sb with one's hand；help sb by the arm：～着老人过马路 hold the old man by the arm and help him across the street
【搀合】chānhé ＝搀和 chānhuo
【搀混】chānhùn 〈动〉mix (up)：两种豆子～在一起了。The two kinds of beans were mixed up.
【搀和】chānhuo 〈动〉❶ mix；blend；mingle：他和同事～不到一起去。He doesn't mix well with his colleagues. / He doesn't get on well with his colleagues. ❷ meddle；disturb；mess up；cause trouble：别跟我瞎～，我要工作。Stop harassing me, will you? I've got work to do. ‖ 这事已经够复杂了，别再～了。It is complicated enough. Don't mess up the matter.
【搀假】chānjiǎ 〈动〉adulterate：～的酒 adulterated liquor ‖ ～的中药材 adulterated medicinal herbs ‖ ～的油 sophisticated oil
【～货】chānjiǎhuò 〈名〉adulterant；adulterated goods
【搀水】chānshuǐ 〈动〉add water to；thin；dilute：往酒里～ water down the liquor；adulterate wine with water ‖ 粥太稠了，应该搀点水。The porridge is too thick；it needs thinning.
【～股票】chānshuǐ gǔpiào 〈名〉[经济] watered stock
【搀杂】chānzá 〈动〉mix；mingle；jumble up：这部电视连续剧史实之中～着虚构。This TV series mixes historical facts with fantasies.

幨 chān 〈名〉〈书〉carriage curtain

襜 chān 〈名〉〈书〉❶ short coat [worn in ancient China] ❷ carriage curtain

chán

单 chán
⇨dān
【单于】chányú 〈名〉*chanyu* [title of the chief of the *Xiongnu* (匈奴) in ancient China]

谗 chán ❶〈动〉slander；speak ill/badly of sb；backbite：君子不～人。A gentleman doesn't speak ill of others. ⇨～害；～言 ❷〈名〉slanderous remarks；slander：进～ make false accusations against sb before one's superior ‖ 信～ believe false accusations ❸〈名〉slanderer
【谗害】chánhài 〈动〉defame/slander/calumniate sb in order to have him persecuted；frame sb up：～无辜 persecute the innocent ‖ ～忠良 defame the loyal and the righteous and have them persecuted
【谗毁】chánhuǐ 〈动〉〈书〉defame；slander；calumniate
【谗间】chánjiàn 〈动〉〈书〉slander and sow discord
【谗佞】chánnìng 〈名〉〈书〉slanderer and sycophant
【谗言】chányán 〈名〉calumny；slander；disparaging remarks：听信～ believe false accusations ‖ 明智的人决不会轻信～。A sensible man will turn a deaf ear to calumnies.

婵 chán
【婵娟】chánjuān 〈书〉❶〈形〉(of a woman) fair；lovely：体态～ have a graceful carriage ❷〈名〉moon：但愿人长久，千里共～。May we all be sound and well, and share the moonlight far apart.
【婵媛】chányuán ❶ ＝婵娟 chánjuān ❷〈形〉〈书〉linked；joined

铤 chán 〈名〉short spear with an iron handle (in ancient China)

馋 chán 〈形〉❶ be gluttonous/ravenous/voracious：嘴～ be gluttonous；make a god of one's belly ‖ 这孩子一见好吃的就～得流口水。The boy's mouth cannot help watering at the sight of delicious food. ❷ be greedy for；be envious/covetous of；hunger for：看见别人打麻将，他就～得手发痒。His fingers itch whenever he sees others playing mah-jong. ⇨眼～
【馋鬼】chánguǐ 〈名〉glutton；greedy eater
【馋痨】chánláo 〈名〉greed (for food or women)
【馋猫】chánmāo 〈名〉glutton；greedy-guts
【馋涎欲滴】chánxián-yùdī 〈熟〉one's mouth drools/waters with greed；be covetous (of)；lick one's lips：这家伙见了美女总是～。This fellow is a lecher.
【馋嘴】chánzuǐ ❶〈动〉be gluttonous/ravenous ❷〈名〉glutton；voracious eater；greedy eater：他是个～，你买什么他都喜欢吃。He is a voracious eater. He likes whatever you buy him.

禅 chán 〈名〉❶ [佛教] prolonged and intense contemplation；deep meditation；dhyana：～定 lost in Buddhist meditation ⇨参～；坐～ ❷ anything relating to Buddhism：⇨～房；～机；～师
⇨shàn
【禅床】chánchuáng 〈名〉bed or divan for meditation
【禅房】chánfáng 〈名〉❶ Buddhist monks' living quarters ❷ Buddhist temple/monastery/abode
【禅机】chánjī 〈名〉Buddhist allegorical word or gesture
【禅寂】chánjì 〈名〉ideal peace of mind
【禅经】chánjīng 〈名〉Buddhist scripture
【禅客】chánkè 〈名〉Buddhist monk who practises meditation
【禅理】chánlǐ 〈名〉Buddhism doctrines/tenets
【禅林】chánlín 〈名〉Buddhist temple/monastery
【禅门】chánmén 〈名〉Buddhism
【禅那】chánnà 〈名〉dhyana
【禅师】chánshī 〈名〉〈尊〉Zen master [honorific title for a Buddhist monk]
【禅寺】chánsì ＝禅林 chánlín
【禅堂】chántáng 〈名〉meditation room/hall
【禅悟】chánwù 〈名〉realization of truth through meditation
【禅心】chánxīn 〈名〉[佛教] mind at peace
【禅学】chánxué 〈名〉tenets/doctrines of the Zen Buddhism
【禅院】chányuàn ＝禅林 chánlín
【禅杖】chánzhàng 〈名〉Buddhist monk's staff
【禅宗】chánzōng 〈名〉[佛教] Zen (Buddhism)；Dhyana；Chan sect

孱 chán 〈形〉frail；weak；feeble
⇨càn
【孱儿】chán'ér 〈名〉[医学] thin and weak child；child suffering from malnutrition
【孱羸】chánléi 〈形〉〈书〉thin and frail；emaciated

【孱弱】 chánruò 〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of physique) frail; feeble; delicate: 体质～ have a frail constitution ❷ weak and incompetent; incapable; impotent: 这个～的皇帝被奸臣所左右。The weak and incompetent emperor was dominated by treacherous court officials. ❸ insubstantial; thin

【孱微】 chánwēi 〈形〉〈书〉lowly; humble: 出身～ be from a humble family; be of humble origin

C

缠 chán 〈动〉❶ wind; coil; twine; roll: ～着绷带 be bandaged ‖ 鸟被金属网～住。The bird got entangled in the wire netting. ‖ 蛇～在树枝上。The snake coils around the branch. ‖ 线一定要均匀地～在线轴上。Make sure that the thread winds evenly around those pins. ⇨～绕 ❷ pester; harass; importune: ～着不放 fasten onto (sb or sth) like a leech ‖ 孩子～着妈妈要买冰淇淋。The child importuned her mother for ice cream. / The child pestered her mother to buy ice cream for her. ‖ 乞丐一直～着我们要钱。Beggars kept pestering us for money. ⇨纠～ ❸ 〈方〉deal with; tackle: 这人真难～,怎么说他都不走。This guy was really difficult to deal with. He refused to leave however we tried to persuade him.

【缠绑】 chánbǎng 〈动〉bind; tie up; wind and knot: 溜冰时要把冰鞋～好。Make sure that your skates are well tied before skating. ‖ 他手上～着纱布,不能洗衣服。He cannot wash clothes due to the bandaged hand.

【缠缚】 chánfù 〈动〉bind; tie up

【缠脚】 chánjiǎo ＝ 缠足 chánzú

【缠结】 chánjié 〈动〉tangle; interlace; intertwine: 犯罪和失业的问题紧紧～在一起。The problems of crime and unemployment are closely intertwined. ‖ 这片树林浓荫蔽日,树枝相互～。The forest is thick and shady with interlaced branches.

【缠绵】 chánmián 〈形〉❶ (of an illness or emotion) lingering: ～于病榻 be bedridden with a lingering disease ‖ ～于感情的旋涡之中 be deeply involved in the whirlpool of love ❷ (of music) melodious and moving; touching: ～的旋律 sweet and touching melody

〖～悱恻〗 chánmián-fěicè 〈熟〉(of a story, poem, etc) exceedingly sentimental; tender and romantic; full of pathos: 她被这～的电影打动了。She was moved by the mushy film.

【缠磨】 chánmo 〈动〉pester; bother; disturb: 别再拿这事总死缠硬磨你父亲了。Don't keep bothering your father about it. ‖ 推销商～我父亲买他的产品。The salesman pestered my father to buy his products.

【缠扰】 chánrǎo 〈动〉pester; bother; harass: 被杂事～ be bothered by trifles

【缠绕】 chánrào 〈动〉❶ twine; bind; wind; intertwine: 风筝～在树枝上。The kite was twined on the branch. ❷ pester; bother; harass: 他用愚蠢的问题～了我一整天。He has been plaguing me all day with silly questions. ‖ 在宴会上她尽力摆脱他的～,可他却不放过她。She tried to get rid of him at the party, but he stuck to her like a bur.

〖～茎〗 chánràojīng 〈名〉vine

〖～植物〗 chánrào zhíwù 〈名〉twining plant; twiner

【缠身】 chánshēn 〈动〉be burdened with; be held up with; be occupied with: 病魔～ be held up by illness; be down with illness ‖ 公务～ be occupied with business ‖ 家务～ be tied to the house ‖ 债务～ be burdened with debts

【缠手】 chánshǒu 〈形〉❶ difficult to free oneself from: 我不能出差,我的孩子小,太～。I cannot go on a business trip; my child is too young for me to get away. ❷ (of a matter) troublesome; hard to deal with; bothersome: 这件案子有些～。The case was quite hard to deal with.

【缠足】 chánzú 〈动〉bind a woman's feet

蝉 chán 〈名〉cicada

【蝉联】 chánlián 〈动〉continue to hold (a post or title): ～冠军 win the championship again; retain the championship

【蝉蜕】 chántuì ❶〈名〉cicada slough [used as a Chinese medicine] ❷〈动〉〈书〉free/extricate oneself

【蝉衣】 chányī 〈名〉[中药] cicada slough

【蝉翼】 chányì 〈名〉cicada's wings: ～袖 cicada-wing sleeve; bell sleeve ‖ 薄如～ be as thin as a cicada's wings

〖～纱〗 chányìshā 〈名〉[纺织] organdie

僝 chán

【僝僽】 chánzhòu 〈书〉❶〈形〉haggard; worried ❷〈动〉torment ❸〈动〉blame; complain ❹〈动〉divert oneself (from loneliness and boredom)

廛 chán 〈名〉❶ house of a commoner's family (in ancient times) ❷〈书〉store; shop: 市～ marketplace

潺 chán

【潺潺】 chánchán 〈拟〉murmur; gurgle; babble; purl: ～小溪 murmuring stream; babbling/gurgling brook

【潺湲】 chányuán 〈形〉〈书〉flowing slowly: 山间溪水～。Through the mountain gently flows the brook.

蟾 chán 〈名〉❶ toad: ⇨～蜍① ❷ moon: ⇨～宫;～光

【蟾蜍】 chánchú 〈名〉❶ toad ❷ moon [as the legend has it that there is a three-legged toad in the moon]

【蟾宫】 chángōng 〈名〉〈书〉moon

〖～折桂〗 chángōng-zhéguì 〈熟〉pluck the laurel branch in the Palace of Moon—obtain a *jinshi* (进士) degree

【蟾光】 chánguāng 〈名〉〈书〉moonlight

【蟾桂】 chánguì 〈名〉〈书〉moon

【蟾轮】 chánlún 〈名〉〈书〉round moon

【蟾阙】 chánquè ＝ 蟾宫 chángōng

【蟾酥】 chánsū 〈名〉[中药] dried venom of toads; toad cake

【蟾兔】 chántù 〈名〉moon [as the legend has it that there is a hare living on the moon]

巉 chán 〈形〉〈书〉(of mountains) precipitous; abrupt; dangerously steep

【巉峻】 chánjùn 〈形〉〈书〉sheer; precipitous; dangerously steep: 山势～,无法攀登。The mountain was too steep to climb.

【巉刻】 chánkè 〈形〉〈书〉❶ precipitous; dangerously steep ❷ (of remarks) caustic; biting

【巉峭】 chánqiào 〈形〉〈书〉sheer; precipitous; dangerously steep

【巉崖】 chányá 〈名〉〈书〉precipice; steep cliff

【巉岩】 chányán 〈名〉〈书〉precipitous rock: ～绝壁 precipitous cliff

躔 chán 〈书〉❶〈名〉footprints of beasts; trace ❷〈动〉(of celestial bodies) move in orbit: 日运为～。The sun revolves in its orbit.

镵 chán ❶〈动〉〈书〉stab; stick; prick ❷〈名〉〈古〉trowel; shovel

chǎn

产 chǎn ❶〈动〉give birth to; be delivered of; bear; (of animals) breed: ～下一对孪生男婴 give birth to/be delivered of/produce twin boys ‖ 多胎～ multiple birth; multiparity ‖ 新～的蛋 new-laid eggs ⇨～妇;顺～;死～;早～ ❷〈动〉produce; yield: ～毛皮/橡胶 produce furs/rubber ‖ ～水果 bring forth/yield fruit ‖ ～小麦 yield/produce wheat ‖ 低～ low yield ‖ 高～ high yield ‖ 这种优质椰枣～于伊拉克。These high-quality dates are produced in Iraq. ⇨～奶;丰～;盛～ ❸〈动〉make; manufacture; build; create: ～钢铁/汽车 produce steel/cars ‖ 突尼斯～ be made in Tunisia ⇨～销;国～;增～ ❹〈名〉product; produce; yield: ⇨矿～;水～ ❺〈名〉property; estate; wealth; possessions: 有～者 man of property ⇨～权;动～;资～

【产孢组织】 chǎnbāo zǔzhī 〈名〉[生物] gleba

【产成品】 chǎnchéngpǐn 〈名〉finished/manufactured goods: ～周转率 turnover of finished goods

【产程】 chǎnchéng 〈名〉[医学] delivery process; parturition; childbirth

【产出】 chǎnchū 〈名〉output: ～差异/潜力/系数 output variance/potential/coefficient ‖ ～投入比率 output-input ratio

【产床】 chǎnchuáng 〈名〉obstetric/delivery table

【产次】 chǎncì 〈名〉[医学] parity
【产蛋】 chǎndàn 〈动〉 lay/produce eggs：这些鸡差不多每天都～。These hens lay almost every day.
〖～鸡〗 chǎndànjī 〈名〉 laying hen; layer：～舍 laying house ‖ ～专用饲料 laying mash/meal ‖ 不产蛋的鸡 idle hen; non-egg laying hen
【产道】 chǎndào 〈名〉[生理] obstetric/birth/parturient canal
【产地】 chǎndì 〈名〉 place of production/origin; locality of growth; producing area：柑橘～ orange producing region; orange growing area ‖ 金丝猴～ native haunt/habitat of golden monkeys ‖ 原料～ source of raw materials ‖ 西瓜的原～是非洲。The watermelon is native to Africa. ‖ 这些原料在～相当便宜。These raw materials are quite cheap at the place of origin. ‖ 咖啡豆的质量比～更重要。*Quality counts above origin with coffee beans.*
〖～国〗 chǎndìguó 〈名〉 country of origin
〖～证明书〗 chǎndì zhèngmíngshū 〈名〉 certificate of origin
【产犊】 chǎndú 〈动〉[畜牧] calve：～季节 calving season
〖～间隔〗 chǎndú jiàngé 〈名〉[畜牧] calving interval
〖～率〗 chǎndúlǜ 〈名〉[畜牧] calving rate
【产毒性】 chǎndúxìng 〈名〉[生物] *toxigenicity*
【产额】 chǎn'é 〈名〉 ❶ production/output quota：超额完成～ overfulfil/exceed/surpass/beat/better/outstrip/top the output quota ‖ ～价值 value of output ❷ [物理] yield
【产儿】 chǎn'ér 〈名〉 ❶ newborn baby/child; newborn：⇨早～ ❷ result; product：这个市场是改革的～。This marketplace is the product of the reform.
【产房】 chǎnfáng 〈名〉 delivery room; maternity/delivery ward：～护理/急诊 delivery room care/emergency
【产粉花】 chǎnfěnhuā 〈名〉[植物] pollen flower
【产妇】 chǎnfù 〈名〉 lying-in woman; puerpera; parturient; *woman in labour/childbed*：给～接生 *deliver a parturient woman (of a child)* ‖ ～服 maternity dress/wear ‖ ～津贴 maternity benefits ‖ 待～ expecting mother; woman in expecting confinement ‖ 经～ multipara ‖ 高危～ high risk puerpera ‖ ～生产顺利。The woman had an easy birth/delivery. ⇨初～; 经～
〖～死亡率〗 chǎnfù sǐwánglǜ 〈名〉 maternal mortality rate
【产羔】 chǎngāo 〈动〉[畜牧] lamb; kid：～期 lambing period
〖～间隔〗 chǎngāo jiàngé 〈名〉[畜牧] *lambing interval*
〖～率〗 chǎngāolǜ 〈名〉[畜牧] lambing percentage
【产供销】 chǎn-gōng-xiāo 〈名〉[经济] production, supply and marketing：～关系 production-supply-marketing relation ‖ 形成～一条龙 form an integrated system for production, supply and marketing ‖ 拥有～自主权 have the decision-making power in production, supply and marketing
【产后】 chǎnhòu 〈名〉[医学] puerperium; postpartum period; puerperal/postnatal period; period after delivery/childbirth：～访视 postpartum house call ‖ ～感染 puerperal/postnatal infection ‖ ～护理 postnatal/puerperal care ‖ ～检查 postpartum ex*amination*
〖～闭经〗 chǎnhòu bìjīng 〈名〉[医学] postpartum amenorrhea
〖～出血〗 chǎnhòu chūxuè 〈名〉[医学] postpartum haemorrhage
〖～浮肿〗 chǎnhòu fúzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] puerperal edema
〖～腹泻〗 chǎnhòu fùxiè 〈名〉[医学] postpartum diarrhea
〖～破伤风〗 chǎnhòu pòshāngfēng 〈名〉[医学] tetanus of uterus; uterine tetanus
〖～期〗 chǎnhòuqī 〈名〉[医学] *puerperium*
〖～热〗 chǎnhòurè 〈名〉[医学] puerperal fever
〖～痛〗 chǎnhòutòng 〈名〉[医学] afterpains; puerperal pain
〖～休克〗 chǎnhòu xiūkè 〈名〉[医学] postpartum shock
〖～抑郁〗 chǎnhòu yìyù 〈名〉[医学] *puerperal depression*
〖～子宫炎〗 chǎnhòu zǐgōngyán 〈名〉[医学] lochometritis
〖～综合征〗 chǎnhòu zōnghézhēng 〈名〉[医学] puerperal syndrome
【产假】 chǎnjià 〈名〉 maternity leave; baby break：请～ ask for maternity leave ‖ 休～ be on/take maternity leave ‖ ～工资 maternity pay ‖ 中国妇女有权享受三个月的带薪～。Chinese women *have the right to a three-month paid maternity leave.*
【产惊】 chǎnjīng 〈名〉[医学] puerperal eclampsia/convulsion
【产驹】 chǎnjū 〈动〉[畜牧] foal
〖～床〗 chǎnjūchuáng 〈名〉[畜牧] foaling bed
〖～率〗 chǎnjūlǜ 〈名〉[畜牧] foaling rate
【产科】 chǎnkē 〈名〉 ❶ maternity/obstetrical department：～病房 obstetrical/maternity ward ‖ ～护士 maternity nurse ❷ obstetrics：～护理 obstetrical nursing ‖ ～检查 obstetric examination ‖ ～手术 obstetrical operation
〖～病〗 chǎnkēbìng 〈名〉 obstetrical/maternity disease
〖～并发症〗 chǎnkē bìngfāzhèng 〈名〉 obstetrical complications
〖～学〗 chǎnkēxué 〈名〉[医学] obstetrics; midwifery
〖～医生〗 chǎnkē yīshēng 〈名〉 obstetrician; obstetrist
〖～医师〗 chǎnkē yīshī ＝ 产科医生 chǎnkē yīshēng
〖～医院〗 chǎnkē yīyuàn 〈名〉 maternity hospital/home; lying-*in hospital*
【产量】 chǎnliàng 〈名〉 output; yield; production：降低/减少～ decrease/curtail/reduce production; cut back output ‖ 提高/增加～ step up/increase output ‖ 限制～ restrict/limit the output ‖ ～低 yield poorly/scantily ‖ ～高 yield abundantly; give a high yield ‖ ～翻一番 double the output (of); the output/yield doubles ‖ ～稳定 steady output ‖ ～下降 the production falls off/declines/drops; *there is a fall in production* ‖ ～增加 *the yield/production increases*; there is an increase in production ‖ 大米/粮食～ rice/grain production ‖ 单位面积～ yield per unit area ‖ 钢/煤炭/石油～ output of steel/coal/oil ‖ 工业/农业～ industrial/agri*cultural output* ‖ 鸡蛋～ *egg yield* ‖ 亩～ per *mu* yield ‖ 年～ annual production/yield/output (of) ‖ 平均亩～ average yield per *mu* ‖ 日/月/年～ daily/monthly/annual output (of) ‖ 庄稼～ crop yield ‖ 总～ aggregate/gross production; total output/production/yield ‖ 最高～ maximum production ‖ 该厂钢～比去年下降/增长 25%。Steel production of this factory has declined/increased by 25% as compared with last year. ‖ 今年风调雨顺，红果树～很高。*Thanks to the favourable weather conditions, the* haw trees gave a high yield this year. ⇨单位～
〖～指标〗 chǎnliàng zhǐbiāo 〈名〉 production index/target/quota
【产卵】 chǎnluǎn 〈动〉 (of birds, poultry, etc) lay/produce eggs; (of fish, frogs, etc) spawn; shoot spawn; (of insects) oviposit：～洄游 spawning migration ‖ ～季节 egg-laying season; spawning season
〖～场〗 chǎnluǎnchǎng 〈名〉 spawning ground
〖～池〗 chǎnluǎnchí 〈名〉 spawning pond
〖～管〗 chǎnluǎnguǎn 〈名〉[动物] ovipositor
〖～率〗 chǎnluǎnlǜ 〈名〉 spawning rate
〖～期〗 *chǎnluǎnqī* 〈名〉 *egg-laying/spawning/breeding season*
〖～器〗 chǎnluǎnqì 〈名〉[动物] ovipositor
【产门】 chǎnmén 〈名〉[生理] vaginal orifice
【产奶】 chǎnnǎi 〈动〉 yield/produce milk：～量 milk yield/production ‖ 不～的牛 dry cow ‖ 这头母牛～很多。This cow is milking well.
【产品】 chǎnpǐn 〈名〉 product; produce：测试～ test product ‖ 购买～ buy product/manufacture ‖ 零售～ retail products; sell products by/at retail ‖ 设计/推出新～ design/launch a new product ‖ 生产～ bring out/turn out/yield products ‖ 推销～ promote a product; push the sale of a product ‖ 为新～做广告 advertise a *new product* ‖ 增加～种类 *increase product variety* ‖ 制造～ make manufactures; manufacture products ‖ ～抽样检验 production sampling test ‖ ～档次 grading of products ‖ ～质检审查 product quality inspection ‖ ～积压 stockpiling (of goods) ‖ ～科技含量 technological content of a product ‖ 本地～ native/local products ‖ 残次～ defective products ‖ 传统/畅销/系列～ traditional/fast-selling/series products ‖ 电子/钢铁～ electronic/steel product ‖ 工业～ industrial/manufactured products ‖ 海/矿/林/畜～ marine/mineral/forest/livestock products ‖ 合格/不合格～ qualified/substandard products ‖ 劳动密集型/技术密集型～ labour-intensive/technology-intensive products ‖ 劣质～ inferior products/article; *shoddy product* ‖ 冒牌～ *fake product* ‖ 名牌～ reputable manufactures/brand-name products ‖ 名优～ superior product ‖ 上等～ super-standard/choice products ‖ 石化～ petrochemical ‖ 手工～ handmade products; products made by hand ‖ 天然～ rude produce; natural products ‖ 土～ local/native product ‖ 优质～ quality/premium product; prime/superior article ‖ ～合格。The products are up to standard. / The products measure up. ‖ ～畅销。*The products sell readily. / The products* have a ready market. / The products are in great demand. ‖ 我们的～必须经久耐用。Our products must stand wear and tear. ⇨副～; 农～
〖～包装〗 chǎnpǐn bāozhuāng 〈名〉 packing/packaging of products; product packaging

〖～保证书〗 chǎnpǐn bǎozhèngshū 〈名〉product warranty
〖～标志〗 chǎnpǐn biāozhì 〈名〉product marking
〖～标准化〗 chǎnpǐn biāozhǔnhuà 〈名〉standardization of products
〖～成本〗 chǎnpǐn chéngběn 〈名〉product cost; cost of product: 估计～ estimate the cost of goods manufactured ‖ ～核算 product costing ‖ 产品单位成本 unit cost of products
〖～定额〗 chǎnpǐn dìng'é 〈名〉production quota: 超额完成～ exceed/surpass/overfulfil/top the products quota ‖ (未)完成～ (fail to) meet the production quota
〖～定位〗 chǎnpǐn dìngwèi 〈名〉product positioning
〖～分析〗 chǎnpǐn fēnxī 〈名〉product analysis
〖～工程〗 chǎnpǐn gōngchéng 〈名〉product engineering: ～师 product engineer
〖～规格〗 chǎnpǐn guīgé 〈名〉product standard/specification
〖～价格〗 chǎnpǐn jiàgé 〈名〉price of products: 产品国际/国内价格 international/domestic price of products
〖～检验〗 chǎnpǐn jiǎnyàn 〈名〉examination and test of products
〖～鉴定〗 chǎnpǐn jiàndìng 〈名〉product identification
〖～结构〗 chǎnpǐn jiégòu 〈名〉product mix; set-up of products: 调整～ readjust the product mix ‖ ～变化 shift in product mix
〖～开发〗 chǎnpǐn kāifā 〈名〉product development
〖～目录〗 chǎnpǐn mùlù 〈名〉product catalogue; list of products
〖～设计〗 chǎnpǐn shèjì 〈名〉design of manufacture; product design: ～管理 management of product design
〖～升级换代〗 chǎnpǐn shēngjí huàndài 〈名〉upgrading and updating of products
〖～市场〗 chǎnpǐn shìchǎng 〈名〉produce/product market: 扩大～ enlarge/expand/extend the market for one's products
〖～寿命〗 chǎnpǐn shòumìng 〈名〉product life: ～周期 product life cycle
〖～税〗 chǎnpǐnshuì 〈名〉product tax
〖～说明〗 chǎnpǐn shuōmíng 〈名〉description of products: 产品使用说明书 operating instructions
〖～销路〗 chǎnpǐn xiāolù 〈名〉product sale/market: 扩大～ enlarge/widen/expand the market/demand for one's products ‖ ～不好 there is a poor market/demand for the products ‖ ～很好 the products have a good sale; the products find a good market; the products sell well ‖ 他们的劣质产品没有销路。There was no sale for their shoddy products.
〖～销售〗 chǎnpǐn xiāoshòu 〈名〉production marketing: ～成本 cost of goods sold ‖ ～净额/总额 net/gross sales ‖ ～利润 profit on sales (of products)
〖～性能〗 chǎnpǐn xìngnéng 〈名〉properties of products
〖～验收〗 chǎnpǐn yànshōu 〈名〉product acceptance
〖～质量〗 chǎnpǐn zhìliàng 〈名〉product quality: 检查～ check the quality of products ‖ 提高/降低～ improve/lower the quality of products ‖ ～下降 the quality of the products declines ‖ ～分析 product quality analysis ‖ ～检查员 tester ‖ ～检验/控制 product quality test/control ‖ ～保证书 product quality warranty ‖ ～差/好 be of bad/good quality
〖～专利权〗 chǎnpǐn zhuānlìquán 〈名〉product patent: 申请～ apply for product patent
【产婆】 chǎnpó 〈名〉〈旧〉midwife
【产期】 chǎnqī 〈名〉[医学] lying-in; confinement
【产前】 chǎnqián 〈名〉[医学] antenatal/prenatal period: ～期 antenatal/prenatal period ‖ ～保健/护理 antenatal/prenatal care ‖ 定期的～检查 regular antenatal/prenatal examination
【产钳】 chǎnqián 〈名〉[医学] obstetrical forceps
〖～分娩〗 chǎnqián fēnmiǎn 〈名〉[医学] forceps delivery
【产区】 chǎnqū 〈名〉producing region/area: 粮食～ bread basket; grain-producing area ‖ 煤炭～ coal-producing area; sources of coal ‖ 香蕉丰～ fertile banana region ‖ 小麦丰～ land fertile of wheat
【产权】 chǎnquán 〈名〉property rights; title: 保护/拥有～ protect/hold property rights ‖ 放弃～ renounce one's claim to property ‖ 获得～ acquire title to property ‖ 移交～ transfer property rights ‖ ～明晰 clearly established ownership ‖ ～关系 property relations
〖～保险〗 chǎnquán bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉title insurance
〖～变更〗 chǎnquán biàngēng 〈名〉change/transfer of title
〖～登记〗 chǎnquán dēngjì 〈名〉registration of property rights
〖～公司〗 chǎnquán gōngsī 〈名〉property company
〖～管理〗 chǎnquán guǎnlǐ 〈名〉property rights administration
〖～机制〗 chǎnquán jīzhì 〈名〉property mechanism
〖～交易市场〗 chǎnquán jiāoyì shìchǎng 〈名〉property rights exchange; equity market
〖～纠纷〗 chǎnquán jiūfēn 〈名〉property dispute
〖～拍卖〗 chǎnquán pāimài 〈名〉equity auctioning
〖～说明书〗 chǎnquán shuōmíngshū 〈名〉abstract of title
〖～诉讼〗 chǎnquán sùsòng 〈名〉action of real right
〖～所有人〗 chǎnquán suǒyǒurén 〈名〉owner of title
〖～要求〗 chǎnquán yāoqiú 〈名〉property claim
〖～证明〗 chǎnquán zhèngmíng 〈名〉title confirmation
〖～转让〗 chǎnquán zhuǎnràng 〈名〉transfer of property rights: 产权有偿转让 compensated transfer of property rights
【产乳】 chǎnrǔ ❶〈动〉yield/produce milk: ～量 milk yield/production ❷〈名〉galactopoiesis
【产褥】 chǎnrù 〈名〉[医学] lying-in; childbed; confinement: ～感染 puerperal infection
〖～病〗 chǎnrùbìng 〈名〉puerperalism
〖～期〗 chǎnrùqī 〈名〉[医学] puerperium; confinement: ～败血症/乳腺炎 puerperal septicemia/mastitis ‖ ～护理/卫生 puerperal care/hygiene ‖ ～子宫炎 lochometritis; puerperal metritis
〖～热〗 chǎnrùrè 〈名〉[医学] puerperal/childbed/parturient fever; lechopyra
【产伤】 chǎnshāng 〈名〉[医学] birth trauma/injury
【产生】 chǎnshēng 〈动〉produce; engender; emerge; arise; generate; cause; give rise to; bring about; come into being: ～变化 bring about/work/effect changes ‖ ～错觉 create/produce an illusion ‖ ～电/光/力/热 generate electricity/light/power/heat ‖ ～反感 have an aversion to/for (sb/sth); cause/have a bad feeling towards (sb/sth) ‖ ～反应 cause a reaction ‖ ～副作用 produce/have side-effects ‖ ～感情 form an attachment (to/for sb) ‖ ～共鸣 strikes a chord with sb ‖ ～好感 take a liking (for sb/sth); have a good opinion (of sb/sth); become favourably disposed (towards sb/sth) ‖ ～好结果 bring about/yield/produce/bear good results; bring forth/bear good fruit; good results emerge ‖ ～怀疑 cause/create suspicions; suspicions arise ‖ ～纠纷 cause disputes ‖ ～摩擦 cause friction ‖ ～能量 create energy ‖ ～念头/想法 form an idea; an idea comes to/into sb's mind ‖ ～同情心 have sympathy (for sb) ‖ ～危害 do harm (to sb) ‖ ～误会 give rise to/cause/produce misunderstandings ‖ ～效益 bring/yield benefits ‖ ～兴趣 become interested (in sth); develop an interest (in sth) ‖ ～预期的效果 bring about/produce/yield the desired effects ‖ ～影响 exert/exercise an influence (on sb/sth); exercise/produce/have an effect (on sb/sth) ‖ 疾病机制～抗药性。Disease mechanisms develop resistance to drugs. ‖ 就在一刹那间,我突然～了一种奇怪的感觉。In an instant, a strange feeling came over me. ‖ 我们之间就这个问题～了分歧。We began to have differences on this matter. ‖ 摩擦能～火花。Friction can produce sparks. ‖ 所有官员必须通过选举～。All the office holders/bearers must be elected. ‖ 这会～什么结果呢? What will come of this?
【产室】 chǎnshì 〈名〉[医学] lechodochium
【产瘫】 chǎntān 〈名〉[医学] obstetrical palsy
【产痛】 chǎntòng 〈名〉labour pains
【产物】 chǎnwù 〈名〉outcome; result; product; consequence; effect; fruit; upshot: 必然～ inevitable outcome/result ‖ 典型/天然～ typical/natural product ‖ 集体智慧的～ product of collective wisdom ‖ 贫穷的～ offspring of poverty ‖ 社会的～ product of society; social product ‖ 时代的～ product of the times; creature of the age ‖ 辛勤劳动的～ fruit of hard work ‖ 计算机是二十世纪科学发展的～。The computer is the child of 20th century scientific development. ‖ 居高不下的失业率是经济衰退的直接～。High unemployment is a direct result of economic recession. ‖ 沿海城市的飞速发展是对外开放政策的～。The rapid development of the coastal cities is a product of the policy of opening up to the outside world.
【产销】 chǎn-xiāo 〈名〉production and marketing: ～对路 production based on marketing ‖ ～关系 relation between production and marketing ‖ ～合一/结合 integration of production and marketing ‖ ～见面 establish a direct link between the producer and the seller ‖ ～平衡 coordination/balance of production and marketing ‖ ～脱节 disconnection between production and mar-

keting ‖ ～直接挂钩 establish direct contact between the producing and marketing departments ‖ ～两旺。Both production and marketing are prospering.

【产需】 chǎn-xū 〈名〉 production and marketing

【产业】 chǎnyè 〈名〉 ❶ estate; property: 一大/小笔～ a large/small property ‖ 变卖～ sell/liquidate one's property; dispose of one's property by sale ‖ 出租～ lease property ‖ 抵押～ mortgage one's property ‖ 给～估价 assess the property ‖ 购买～ buy/purchase property ‖ 管理～ administer one's property ‖ 继承～ succeed to/inherit a property; inherit an estate; receive an inheritance; fall heir to an estate ‖ 没收～ confiscate/seize sb's property ‖ 拥有～ have/possess a property ‖ 转让～ make over/convey/transfer one's property (to sb) ‖ 个人/私有～ individual/private property ‖ 共有～ communal/joint property ‖ 继承的～ inherited property ‖ 世袭～ hereditary property/possessions ❷ industry: ～的升级换代 upgrading and renewing of industries ‖ 劳动密集型/知识密集型～ labour-intensive/knowledge-intensive industries ‖ 夕阳～ sunset/fading industry ‖ 朝阳～ sunrise/rising industry ‖ 知识～ intellectual property/knowledge industry ‖ 支柱～ pillar industry ‖ 主要～ chief/major industry ⇨第一～

〖～大军〗 chǎnyè dàjūn 〈名〉 industrial force; army/body of industrial workers

〖～革命〗 chǎnyè gémìng ＝ 工业革命 gōngyè gémìng

〖～工人〗 chǎnyè gōngrén 〈名〉 industrial worker: ～人寿保险 industrial life insurance

〖～后备军〗 chǎnyè hòubèijūn 〈名〉 industrial reserve army; reserve army of labour

〖～化〗 chǎnyèhuà 〈名〉 industrialization

〖～结构〗 chǎnyè jiégòu 〈名〉［经济］industrial structure/setup; setup/structure of production: 使～合理化 rationalize the structure/setup of production ‖ 调整～ readjust the industrial composition/setup ‖ 优化～ optimize the structure of production ‖ ～升级 upgrading of the industrial structure

〖～界〗 chǎnyèjiè 〈名〉 industrial/business circles

〖～税〗 chǎnyèshuì 〈名〉［经济］industrial tax

〖～协会〗 chǎnyè xiéhuì 〈名〉 industrial association

〖～政策〗 chǎnyè zhèngcè 〈名〉 industrial policy

〖～资本〗 chǎnyè zīběn 〈名〉 industrial capital: ～家 industrial capitalist; industrialist ‖ ～主义 industrial capitalism

【产油】 chǎnyóu 〈动〉 produce oil

〖～带〗 chǎnyóudài 〈名〉 oil producing zone

〖～国〗 chǎnyóuguó 〈名〉 oil producing country

〖～率〗 chǎnyóulǜ 〈名〉 oil productivity

【产院】 chǎnyuàn 〈名〉 obstetrical/maternity/lying-in hospital

【产崽】 chǎnzǎi 〈动〉 (of an animal) give birth to its young; breed; cub: 每年～两次 breed twice yearly ‖ 一胎～十个 have 10 young at a birth ‖ 猫一胎通常～四至六只。A cat usually bears four to six kittens per litter. ‖ 这头母猪何时～? When will the sow farrow?

【产值】 chǎnzhí 〈名〉 output value; value of output: 工农业总～ gross value of industrial and agricultural production; gross output value of industry and agriculture ‖ 国民～ national product ‖ 国民经济总～ gross national product (GNP) ‖ 国内总～ gross domestic product (GDP) ⇨净～; 总～

刬 chǎn ＝ 铲② chǎn

⇨chàn

谄 chǎn 〈动〉 flatter; adulate; fawn (on sb); toady (to sb); curry favour (with sb); play up to; suck up to: ～官欺民 curry favour with the officials and oppress the people ⇨～媚; ～上欺下

【谄媚】 chǎnmèi 〈动〉〈贬〉 flatter; adulate; fawn (on sb); toady (to sb); curry favour (with sb); play up to; suck up to: ～国王 fawn on the king ‖ ～上司 curry favour with one's superior; toady to one's superior; ingratiate oneself with one's boss ‖ 不屑于～ be above flattery ‖ 羞于～ feel ashamed to fawn on sb ‖ ～的表情/举动 fawning looks/behaviour ‖ ～的话 flattering/adulatory/groveling remarks

〖～者〗 chǎnmèizhě 〈名〉 flatterer; toady; sycophant; ass-kisser

【谄上欺下】 chǎnshàng-qīxià 〈熟〉 be servile to one's superiors and tyrannical to one's subordinates; fawn on those above and tread on/bully those below; be snobbish

【谄笑】 chǎnxiào 〈动〉 laugh in a flattering way; give a sycophantic/fawning/ingratiating smile; smile obsequiously: ⇨胁肩～

【谄谀】 chǎnyú 〈动〉 flatter servilely; fawn (on sb); toady (to sb); curry favour (with sb): 有些人使用～之术以求得宠。Some people use flattery to gain favours.

铲 chǎn ❶〈名〉 shovel; spade; scoop: 一把～子 a shovel/spade ‖ 用～子干活 work with a shovel ‖ 长柄/短柄～ long-handle/short-handle shovel ‖ 铁～ iron shovel ‖ 雪～ snow-shovel ‖ 园艺～ garden spade ‖ 饭～子 ricespoon ‖ 菜～子 spoon for stir-frying vegetables ‖ 一～又一～地加煤 stoke coal shovel after shovel ⇨～子; 锅～; 煤～ ❷〈动〉 shovel; lift or move with a shovel/spade: ～草 remove weeds; weed ‖ ～煤/沙 shovel coal/sand ‖ 把地～平 even out/level the ground with a spade ‖ 把垃圾/沙子～进小手推车里 shovel rubbish/sand into a wheelbarrow ‖ ～走 shovel away ‖ 在雪地里～出一条路来 shovel a path through the snow ‖ 我们把旧墙皮从墙上～掉。We chipped/peeled the old plaster from the wall. ⇨～除; ～土机; ～运机

【铲车】 chǎnchē ＝ 铲运车 chǎnyùnchē

【铲齿车床】 chǎnchǐ chēchuáng 〈名〉［机械］backing-off lathe; relieving lathe

【铲除】 chǎnchú 〈动〉 root/wipe out; uproot; eradicate; lay the axe to the root of; cut out; eliminate: ～犯罪行为 eradicate crime ‖ ～封建迷信 do away with/get rid of feudal superstitions; root out superstitions ‖ ～腐败 root out corruption; rid sb/sth of corruption ‖ ～积雪/垃圾 shovel away the snow/rubbish ‖ ～旧习俗 eradicate old customs ‖ ～叛乱分子 uproot the rebels ‖ ～人剥削人的制度 eradicate the exploitation of man by man ‖ ～邪恶/罪恶 root up all evil; strike at the root(s) of vices ‖ ～异己 get rid of dissidents/those who differ from one ‖ ～杂草 root out/eradicate/uproot weeds; weed ‖ ～罪恶之源 eliminate the root of evil ‖ 连根～ lay the axe to the root of; pull/pluck out by the root

【铲床】 chǎnchuáng 〈名〉［机械］gear milling lathe; relieving lathe

【铲斗】 chǎndǒu 〈名〉［机械］basket; scraper bowl/bucket

〖～挖泥船〗 chǎndǒu wāníchuán 〈名〉 dipper dredger

【铲犁】 chǎnlí 〈名〉 shovel plough

【铲路机】 chǎnlùjī 〈名〉 road planer

【铲球】 chǎnqiú 〈名〉 (of football) slide; sliding tackle

【铲式装载机】 chǎnshì zhuāngzàijī 〈名〉 shovel loader

【铲蹚】 chǎntāng 〈动〉［农业］weed; scarify up the soil between rows of plants

【铲土机】 chǎntǔjī 〈名〉 carry-scraper; hauling scraper; high-lift; scraper

【铲运车】 chǎnyùnchē 〈名〉 forklift (truck)

【铲运机】 chǎnyùnjī ＝ 铲土机 chǎntǔjī

【铲装机】 chǎnzhuāngjī 〈名〉［机械］shovel loader

【铲子】 chǎnzi ＝ 铲① chǎn

阐 chǎn 〈动〉 explain; expound; clarify; illustrate: ⇨～明; ～述

【阐发】 chǎnfā 〈动〉 elucidate; clarify; clear up: ～论点 develop one's argument ‖ ～诗歌 explicate a poem ‖ 该文深刻地～了那首诗每一句的意义。The article elucidated the in-depth meaning of each line of the poem.

【阐明】 chǎnmíng 〈动〉 expound; clarify; make clear: ～观点/看法 set forth/clarify/expound one's views; set out/illustrate one's ideas ‖ ～计划 spell out/set forth a plan ‖ ～理论 elucidate/expound/explicate a theory; elaborate on a theory ‖ ～理由/原因 set out/explain one's reasons ‖ ～立场 make clear/set forth/define one's position; clarify/expound/illustrate one's stand ‖ ～论点 illuminate/illustrate a point; set out/illuminate an argument; drive a point home ‖ ～社会发展规律 expound the laws of social development ‖ ～事实 set forth the facts ‖ ～问题 throw light on a subject; elucidate/expound/illuminate a subject ‖ ～要点 shed light on a point; elucidate/expound/illustrate/interpret a point ‖ ～原理/原则 illustrate/enunciate a principle ‖ 系统～思想 formulate one's thoughts methodically ‖ 充分/扼要～ fully/briefly explain ‖ 清楚/透彻地～ elucidate clearly/thoroughly ‖ 用事实/实例～ illustrate/elucidate by facts ‖ 这篇报道目的在于～此项议案是如何通过的。The report aims to clarify how the bill was passed.

【阐释】 chǎnshì 〈动〉 explain; expound; interpret: ～法律 inter-

pret a law ‖ 从不同角度～一篇文章 interpret an article from different perspectives/angles ‖ 你的～缺乏说服力。Your interpretation is not persuasive.

【阐述】 chǎnshù 〈动〉 expound; elaborate; set forth: ～观点/见解/看法 set forth/expound/enunciate one's views ‖ ～规律 expound the laws ‖ ～计划 set forth a plan ‖ ～理论 set forth/explicate/expound/formulate a theory; elaborate on a theory ‖ ～理由/原因 set out/set forth/explain one's reasons ‖ ～立场 expound one's stand; set forth one's position ‖ ～事实 set forth/elaborate on/state the facts ‖ ～问题 expound a subject ‖ 充分～ state in detail; adequately expound ‖ 简要～ briefly explain ‖ 详加～ give a detailed explanation (about sth) ‖ 现在我们要从理论上进行实际而深刻的～。Now we need to give a realistic and in-depth explanation from a theoretical perspective. ‖ 因篇幅所限,此处不便对本题作进一步的～。Lack of space disallows further treatment of the topic here.

【阐扬】 chǎnyáng 〈动〉 expound and propagate; explain and publicize: ～教义 expound and propagate religious doctrines ‖ ～真理 advocate the truth ‖ 女权运动者～了她们关于妇女解放的观点。The activists for women's rights expounded and publicized their views on women's emancipation.

蒇 chǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 finish; complete: ～事 have finished/completed the work; have accomplished the job

燀 chǎn 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 burn ❷〈形〉 sparks flying outward ❸〈形〉 hot; scorching; burning

骣 chǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 ride bareback

【骣骑】 chǎnqí ❶〈动〉 ride bareback; ride a horse without a saddle or bridle ❷〈名〉 bare-back rider and horse

冁 chǎn 〈形〉〈书〉 smiling; laughing: ～然而笑 break into a smile; give/crack a smile

chàn

忏 chàn 〈动〉 repent; be penitent; feel repentance for

【忏悔】 chànhuǐ 〈动〉 ❶ repent; be penitent; feel repentance for: ～过去的错误 repent the errors of the past ‖ ～罪行 repent one's crimes ‖ 表示～ express remorse/repentance/penitence ‖ 为愚蠢的行为而～ repent one's folly behaviour ‖ 凶手从未为他所犯的罪行而～。The killer never expressed remorse over the crime he had committed. ❷ [宗教] confess (one's sins) to God/a priest: ～罪过/罪孽并受责赎罪 confess of one's sins and do penance for them ‖ 跪下～ kneel in confession ‖ 去做～ go to confession ‖ 听取～ hear sb's confession ‖ 临终～ confess on one's deathbed ‖ ～罪过你就会获得宽恕。Repent of your sins and you will be forgiven. ‖ 他临死前向牧师做了～。He confessed to the priest before he died.

〖～录〗 Chànhuǐlù ❶ *Confessions* by St Augustine (354-430), biship of Hippo (in present-day Algeria) ❷ *Les Confessions* by French Enlightenment scholar Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778), published after the author's death

〖～者〗 chànhuǐzhě 〈名〉 penitent

〖～自新〗 chànhuǐ-zìxīn 〈熟〉 confess one's sins and make a fresh start; repent and start anew; turn over a new leaf

刬 chàn →一刬 yīchàn
⇨chǎn

颤 chàn 〈动〉 quiver; tremble; vibrate; shake; shiver: 冻得直～ shake/shiver/quiver/tremble with cold ‖ 吓得直～ shake/shiver/quiver/tremble with fear; shake in one's shoes ‖ 他气得声音发～。His voice trembled/quivered with anger. ⇨～抖;发～
⇨zhàn

【颤搐】 chànchù 〈名〉[医学] twitch; twitching

【颤动】 chàndòng 〈动〉 shake; quiver; vibrate; tremble: 声带～ vibration of the vocal cords ‖ ～的琴弦 vibrant strings ‖ ～的树叶 quivering/flickering leaves ‖ 大地在我们脚下～。The ground quaked beneath our feet./The earth shuddered under us. ‖ 树叶在微风中～。The leaves quivered/trembled/shook in the breeze.

【颤抖】 chàndǒu 〈动〉 shake; tremble; quiver; quaver; shiver; shudder: 嗓音～ quavering/trembling/shaky voice ‖ 手指/双手～ one's fingers/hands tremble ‖ 不由自主/神经质地～ quiver uncontrollably/nervously ‖ 浑身～ tremble/shake/shiver all over; be all of a tremble; tremble from head to foot ‖ 〈喻〉树叶在寒风中～。The leaves quivered/trembled/shook in the cold wind. ‖ 他宣布他即将辞职时,激动得声音有些～。His voice shook with emotion as he announced his imminent resignation. ‖ 他张口说话时,声音～了。His voice faltered as he tried to speak. ‖ 他因帕金森病而双手～。His hands shook with Parkinson's disease.

【颤巍巍】 chànwēiwēi 〈形〉(of the aged or sick) tottering; faltering; doddering: ～的步子 shaky walk ‖ 他的声音～的。His voice quivered. ‖ 这位老妇人～地走下楼梯。The old lady tottered down the stairs.

【颤音】 chànyīn 〈名〉 ❶ [语言] trill ❷ [音乐] trill; shake; vibrato; tremolo: 逆～ inverted trill

【颤悠】 chànyou 〈动〉 shake; quiver; flicker: ～的烛光 flickering/wavering light of the candle ‖ 孩子们～悠地唱出了一支歌。The children quavered out their little song. ‖ 湖面倒影～不已。Reflections wave in the water of the lake. ‖ 人过时吊桥颤颤悠悠。The suspension bridge shakes/vibrates as people walk on it.

【颤震按摩器】 chànzhèn ànmóqì 〈名〉 vibrator

羼 chàn 〈动〉 mix sth (up); adulterate; mingle: ～了水的牛奶 adulterated milk ‖ 在酒里～入水 mingle/blend/adulterate wine with water

【羼杂】 chànzá 〈动〉 mix sth (up); mingle/blend (sth with sth): 把水泥、沙子和石子～在一起 mix cement, sand and stones ‖ 奸商在食用油里～了工业用油。The profiteers adulterated the cooking oil with oil for industrial use.

韂 chàn 〈名〉 saddle blanket; blanket under the saddle: ⇨鞍～

chāng

伥 chāng 〈名〉(in legend) ghost of one devoured by a tiger, who helps the tiger to entice other people for food: ⇨～鬼;为虎作～

【伥鬼】 chāngguǐ = 伥 chāng

昌 chāng 〈形〉 ❶ prosperous; flourishing; thriving: ⇨～明;～盛 ❷〈书〉 proper; good: ⇨～言

【昌隆】 chānglóng 〈形〉 prosperous and flourishing: 生意～。The business is thriving/prospering.

【昌明】 chāngmíng ❶〈形〉(for culture, science, and policy) flourishing; thriving; well-developed; advanced: 国策～。The national policy is advanced. ‖ 科学技术～。Science and technology are flourishing. ❷〈动〉 make flourish/prosper: ～大义 advocate righteousness ‖ ～文化 promote culture

【昌盛】 chāngshèng 〈形〉 prosperous; flourishing; thriving: ～的国家 prosperous country ‖ 日益～ be ever-increasingly prosperous

【昌言】 chāngyán 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 proper words/remarks; valuable comments: 善纳～ follow good advice readily ❷〈动〉 offer advice; speak frankly/openly: ～无忌 speak candidly without reservation; not mince matters/one's words

倡 chāng 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ professional singer, dancer or musician: ⇨～优 ❷ = 娼 chāng
⇨chàng

【倡优】 chāngyōu 〈名〉 ❶〈古〉 singers, dancers or musicians; entertainers ❷〈书〉 prostitutes and actors or actresses

菖 chāng

【菖蒲】 chāngpú 〈名〉[植物] calamus; sweet flag

〖～油〗 chāngpúyóu 〈名〉 calamus oil

猖 chāng 〈形〉〈书〉 rampant; mad; unruly; reckless: ⇨～獗;～狂

【猖獗】 chāngjué 〈形〉〈贬〉 rampant; raging: ～一时 run wild for a time; be rampant for a time; go on the rampage for a time ‖ 老鼠～的货栈 warehouse overrun/infested by rats ‖ 扒手～的城市 city infested with pickpockets ‖ 难民营里疾病～。Diseases were rampant/raged in the refugee camps.

【猖狂】 chāngkuáng 〈形〉〈贬〉 furious; savage; unrestrained: ～进攻 attack furiously; launch a furious attack; make a savage onslaught ‖ ～挑衅 make reckless provocation (against sb) ‖ ～的犯罪集团 savage criminal gangs ‖ 击退～的敌人 defeat the savage enemy ‖ 那时候好人得不到支持，坏人～得很。Good people found no support while bad people went unrestrained at that time.

阊 chāng

【阊阖】 chānghé 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ gate of Heaven (in fairy tales and legend) ❷ gate of a palace

娼 chāng

〈名〉 prostitute; whore: 逼良为～ force a girl of good family into prostitution ‖ 沦落为～ be reduced to prostitution; become a prostitute

【娼妇】 chāngfù 〈名〉〈诋〉 bitch; whore: 无耻～ shameless bitch ‖ 小～ little whore

【娼妓】 chāngjì 〈名〉 prostitute; streetwalker; whore; woman of the street(s): 沦为～ be compelled to prostitution ‖ 是什么骇人的境况逼得这些姑娘沦为～? What terrible conditions forced these young girls to go on the streets?

【娼寮】 chāngliáo 〈名〉 brothel; whorehouse

【娼门】 chāngmén 〈名〉 brothel; whorehouse

鲳 chāng

【鲳鱼】 chāngyú 〈名〉 silvery pomfret; butterfish

cháng

长 cháng

❶〈形〉(of distance) long: ～发/腿 long hair/legs ‖ 前方的路仍然很～。The road ahead is still very long. ‖ 她戴着～～的假睫毛。She wore long false eyelashes. ⇨～途；～征 ❷〈形〉(of time) long; lasting: ～时间地工作 work long hours ‖ 很～时间 (for) quite a long time; (for) a considerable length of time ‖ 这部片子真～。It's really a long film. ‖ 现在是五月，开始感到日～夜短。It's May and the days are gaining on the nights. / It's May and the days are getting longer and the nights shorter. ⇨～期；漫～；与世～辞 ❸〈名〉 length: ～达 reach/attain a length (of); be as long as ‖ 全～ have a total/an entire/an aggregate length (of) ‖ 一样～ be of the same length ‖ 这条高速公路全～166公里。The expressway covers a distance of 166 kilometres. ‖ 这篇短篇小说～约五千字。This short story is about 5,000 words long. ‖ 这张桌子～两米。The table is two metres long. / The table measures two metres in length. / The table has a length of two metres. ‖ 这条隧道有多～? How long is this tunnel? ⇨身～；周～ ❹〈名〉 strong point; forte: 取人之～，补己之短 overcome one's shortcomings by learning from other's strong points ‖ 人各有所～。Everyone has his own strong points. ⇨特～；扬～避短 ❺〈动〉 be good at; be proficient in: ⇨～技；擅～ ❻〈形〉 surplus; remainder: ⇨～物
⇨zhǎng

【长安】 Cháng'ān 〈名〉 ❶ Chang'an [ancient capital of China in 13 feudal dynasties, including the Han, Sui and Tang dynasties, located in today's Xi'an city] ❷ capital

〖～居，大不易〗 Cháng'ān jū, dà bù yì 〈熟〉 it is not easy to live in a big capital city with its high prices

【长白山】 Chángbáishān 〈名〉 Changbai Mountain [in northeast China]

【长班】 chángbān ＝ 长随 chángsuí

【长刨】 chángbào 〈名〉[建筑] long/jointer plane

【长鼻猴】 chángbíhóu 〈名〉 proboscis monkey

【长鼻目】 chángbímù 〈名〉[动物] Proboscidea

【长壁采矿法】 chángbì cǎikuàngfǎ 〈名〉[矿业] longwall working

【长臂挖掘机】 chángbì wājuéjī 〈名〉[矿业] high-front shovel

【长臂猿】 chángbìyuán 〈名〉 gibbon

【长臂圆规】 chángbì yuánguī 〈名〉 beam compasses

【长编】 chángbiān 〈名〉 roughly edited draft; draft

【长别】 chángbié 〈动〉 ❶ part for long: ～后，思乡切 be nostalgic for home after long absence ❷ part never to meet again; part forever

【长柄锅】 chángbǐngguō 〈名〉 skillet

【长柄梨】 chángbǐnglí 〈名〉 long-stalked pear

【长柄三叶草】 chángbǐng sānyècǎo 〈名〉 longstalk clover

【长波】 chángbō 〈名〉 ❶ [通信] long wave (LW) ❷ [气象] planetary wave

〖～波段〗 chángbō bōduàn 〈名〉 long-wave band

〖～发射机〗 chángbō fāshèjī 〈名〉 long-wave transmitter

〖～辐射〗 chángbō fúshè 〈名〉 long-wave radiation

〖～接收机〗 chángbō jiēshōujī 〈名〉 long-wave receiver

〖～收音机〗 chángbō shōuyīnjī 〈名〉 long-wave radio

〖～天线〗 chángbō tiānxiàn 〈名〉 long-wave antenna

〖～通信〗 chángbō tōngxìn 〈名〉 long-wave communication

【长玻璃纤维】 chángbōli xiānwéi 〈名〉 long glass fibre

【长才】 chángcái 〈名〉 brilliant talent (in a certain field): 一展写作～ demonstrate/display one's talent in writing

【长材】 chángcái 〈名〉[林业] long timber/wood

【长策】 chángcè 〈名〉 long-term/sound plan; effective strategy: 这只是权宜之计，决非～。It's just an expedient measure, not a long-term plan.

【长长短短】 chángcháng-duǎnduǎn be not uniform in length; be not of the same length; be of uneven/odd lengths

【长城】 Chángchéng 〈名〉 ❶ Great Wall: 万里～世界闻名。The 10 thousand-*li* Great Wall is world-famous. ❷〈喻〉 impregnable bulwark; insurmountable barrier: 解放军是保卫祖国的钢铁～。The PLA defends our motherland like a Great Wall of steel. / The PLA is a Great Wall of steel guarding our country.

〖～卡〗 Chángchéngkǎ 〈名〉 Great Wall Card [issued by the Bank of China in June 1986]

【长程】 chángchéng 〈名〉 long range/distance: ～计划 long-term project/scheme/plan ‖ ～目标 long-term goal/aim/objective ‖ ～汽车票 long-distance bus ticket

〖～轰炸机〗 chángchéng hōngzhàjī 〈名〉 long-range bomber

〖～战略核导弹〗 chángchéng zhànlüè hédǎodàn 〈名〉 long-range strategic nuclear missile

【长虫】 chángchong 〈名〉〈方〉 snake

【长抽短吊】 chángchōu duǎndiào 〈名〉[体育] (in table tennis, badminton, etc) long drives combined/coupled with drop shots

【长除法】 chángchúfǎ 〈名〉[数学] long division

【长处】 chángchu 〈名〉 forte; merit; strong point: 表现～ display/demonstrate/show one's good qualities ‖ 充分发挥～ bring out the best in sb; bring one's strengths into full play ‖ 学习～ learn from others' strong points ‖ 炫耀～ show off one's talents ‖ 看人要看～。One must learn to see others' merits/strong points. ‖ 每个人都有自己的～和短处。Everyone has his own strengths and weaknesses/strong and weak points/merits and demerits. ‖ 你的～是坦率，他的～是诚实。Your recommendation is frankness and his honesty.

【长川】 chángchuān ❶ ＝ 常川 chángchuān ❷〈名〉 long river

【长传】 chángchuán 〈动〉[体育] throw/kick/hit/make a long pass (in ball games)

【长春】 Chángchūn 〈名〉 Changchun [capital city of Jilin Province]

【长春碱】 chángchūnjiǎn 〈名〉[医药] vinblastine

【长蝽】 chángchūn 〈名〉[动物] chinch bug: 高粱～ sorghum chinch bug

【长醇】 chángchún 〈名〉[生化] dolichol

【长辞】 chángcí 〈动〉 leave this world forever—die; pass away; decease; expire: ～人间 depart this life; depart from life ‖ 与世～ depart from the world forever; pass away

【长此以往】 chángcǐyǐwǎng 〈熟〉 if things go on like this; if things continue this way; should such a state of affairs continue: ～，国将不国了。If things go on like this, the country will perish. ‖ 许多中小学生一有时间就泡游戏厅，～，怎么得了? Many primary and middle school students spend all their spare time in video arcades. If nothing is done to change it, what will become of them?

【长存】 chángcún 〈动〉 live/last forever; be immortal/ageless/eternal/everlasting/undying: 他的英名将与世～。His heroic name will be remembered forever. ‖ 友谊～。Friendship will

live forever.
【长岛】 Chángdǎo 〈名〉 Long Island [an island of the US]
【长凳】 chángdèng 〈名〉 backless bench
【长笛】 chángdí 〈名〉[音乐] flute：吹～ play (on) the flute ‖ ～独奏 solo performance on the flute
〖～手〗 chángdíshǒu 〈名〉 flautist
【长调】 chángdiào 〈名〉[音乐] major (key)
【长度】 chángdù 〈名〉 length；distance；extent；measurement；stretch：测量～ measure/survey the length (of) ‖ 减少～ decrease/reduce the length (of) ‖ 增加～ increase the length (of) ‖ ～不一 be uneven in length；vary in length；be of varying/different lengths；be not of the same length ‖ ～合适/适中 be of reasonable/moderate length ‖ ～相等/相同 be of equal/the same length ‖ 参考/单位/绝对/实际～ reference/unit/absolute/true length ‖ 这张木板床～为三米。The plank bed is 3 metres long.
〖～比例尺〗 chángdù bǐlìchǐ 〈名〉 scale of length
〖～单位〗 chángdù dānwèi 〈名〉 measure/unit of length
〖～计〗 chángdùjì 〈名〉 length gauge
【长短】 chángduǎn ❶〈名〉 length：～不合适 be not the right length ‖ ～不一 be not of the same length；be uneven in length；be not uniform in length；vary in length ‖ ～相等 be of equal/the same length；be equal in length ‖ ～正合适 be just the right length ‖ 我对我们在这里逗留时间的～无所谓。I don't care how long we will have to stay in here. ❷〈名〉 accident；mishap：免得有个～ lest there should be any mishap ‖ 万一他有个～，我怎么向他父母交代？Should anything happen to him, how can I face his parents? ❸〈名〉 right and wrong；strong and weak points：背地里不要议论别人的～。Don't gossip about others behind their backs. ❹〈副〉〈方〉 in any case；anyhow；whatever happens：无论我们怎么劝，他～就是不去。He didn't want to go whatever we say. ‖ 这事儿你～不要再提了。Don't ever mention it again for whatever reason.
【长短句】 chángduǎnjù ＝ 词② cí
【长队】 chángduì 〈名〉 long queue；long line (of people, etc)：排成～ queue (up)；line up ‖ 在售票窗口排成的～ long lines at the ticket-office window ‖ 等我们到电影院的时候，电影院门口已经排起了～。A long queue had formed outside the cinema/theatre when we arrived.
【长吨】 chángdūn 〈量〉 long ton (L/T) [＝1016.15kg]
【长法】 chángfǎ 〈名〉 long-term plan/solution：对他的粗暴无理总这么忍下去，不是个～儿。It's not a long-term solution to tolerate his gross rudeness. ‖ 总这么忍下去不是～儿。It won't work if we keep putting up with everything like this.
【长方体】 chángfāngtǐ 〈名〉[数学] rectangular parallelepiped/solid；cuboid
【长方形】 chángfāngxíng 〈名〉 rectangle；oblong
【长风】 chángfēng 〈名〉 strong/robust wind；gale：～怒号。The wind howled.
【长歌当哭】 chánggē-dàngkū 〈熟〉 intone poems/sing to vent one's grief or indignation；recite poems/sing instead of weeping to voice one's grief or indignation
【长庚】 Chánggēng 〈名〉〈古〉[天文] Venus
【长工】 chánggōng 〈名〉〈方〉 farm labourer/hand hired by the year；long-term hired hand/labourer：打/拉～ work for a living as a long-term farmhand
【长弓】 chánggōng 〈名〉 long bow
【长骨】 chánggǔ 〈名〉[生理] long bone
【长鼓】 chánggǔ 〈名〉[音乐] long drum [covered with leather at both ends and narrowing towards the middle, used by the Korean and Yao minorities]
〖～舞〗 chánggǔwǔ 〈名〉 drum dance of Yao or Korean minorities
【长光】 chángguāng 〈名〉[航海] linear light
【长跪】 chángguì 〈动〉 kneel down with a straight back
【长号】 chángháo 〈动〉 cry aloud
【长号】 chánghào 〈名〉[音乐] trombone
〖～手〗 chánghàoshǒu 〈名〉 trombonist
〖～筒〗 chánghàotǒng 〈名〉 *clung-chen* [a brass instrument used in Buddhist monasteries in Tibet]
【长河】 chánghé 〈名〉 ❶ long river—endless flow；long process：历史的～ long process of history ‖ 人生的～ long journey of life ❷[天文] (Chánghé) Milky Way
【长虹】 chánghóng 〈名〉 rainbow
【长话】 chánghuà 〈名〉 ❶ long talk：⇨～短说 ❷〈简称〉 trunk call；toll call；long-distance (telephone) call：打～ give/make sb a long-distance/trunk call；call sb up long-distance ‖ 接～ receive a long-distance call ⇨长途电话
〖～短说〗 chánghuà-duǎnshuō 〈熟〉 make/cut a long story short；make short of long；make short of the matter；to put sth in a nutshell
〖～费〗 chánghuàfèi 〈名〉 long-distance phone toll；long-distance telephone bill
〖～局〗 chánghuàjú 〈名〉 trunk-line/trunk/toll exchange；toll office；long-distance telephone exchange
【长活】 chánghuó 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ long-term job (of a farm labourer)：扛～ work for a living as a long-term farmhand；work as a farm labourer on a yearly basis ❷〈方〉 long-term hired hand/labourer
【长技】 chángjì 〈名〉 proficiency in a particular line/field；skill；speciality：别无～ have no other skills ‖ 身无～ have no special skills
【长假】 chángjià 〈名〉 ❶ long leave of absence：放～ have a long holiday ‖ 请～ ask for a long leave ‖ 休～ be on/take a long leave ❷ resignation：请～ resign from office
【长江】 Chángjiāng 〈名〉 Changjiang/Yangtze River：～大桥 Yangtze River Bridge
〖～后浪推前浪〗 Chángjiāng hòulàng tuī qiánlàng 〈熟〉 in the Yangtze River the wave behind pushes/drives on the wave before—it is a general trend that the latter generation excels the former one
〖～流域〗 Chángjiāng Liúyù 〈名〉 Yangtze Valley
〖～三角洲〗 Chángjiāng Sānjiǎozhōu 〈名〉 Yangtze River Delta
〖～三峡〗 Chángjiāng Sānxiá 〈名〉 Yangtze Gorges；Three Gorges of the Yangtze River：～水利工程 Yangtze Gorges water conservancy project
〖～天堑〗 Chángjiāng tiānqiàn 〈名〉 natural moat of the Yangtze
〖～天险〗 Chángjiāng tiānxiǎn 〈名〉 natural barrier of the Yangtze River
〖～鲟〗 Chángjiāngxún 〈名〉[动物] Yangtze River sturgeon
〖～中下游平原〗 Chángjiāng Zhōng-xiàyóu Píngyuán 〈名〉 Middle and Lower Yangtze Valley Plains
【长焦距】 chángjiāojù 〈名〉[摄影] long-focus：～技术 long-focus technique ‖ ～透镜 long-focus lens
【长角羚】 chángjiǎolíng 〈名〉[动物] gemsbok
【长颈鹿】 chángjǐnglù 〈名〉 giraffe
【长镜头】 chángjìngtóu 〈名〉[摄影] full-length shot
【长久】 chángjiǔ 〈形〉 permanent；for a long time；constant；lasting：～打算 make a long-term plan；take a long view；plan long-term ‖ ～等待 wait for ages；have a long wait ‖ 油漆能～地保护家具。Paint can give furniture enduring protection.
〖～之计〗 chángjiǔ-zhījì 〈熟〉 long-term policy/plan；permanent solution/arrangement：不是～ be just a makeshift arrangement；be not a permanent solution ‖ 滥用资源来搞经济建设不是～。Abuse of natural resources for economic construction can't go on for long.
【长局】 chángjú 〈名〉 permanent arrangement；long-term arrangement：这并非～。This is not a permanent arrangement.
【长距离】 chángjùlí 〈名〉 long distance/haul：～飞行 make a long-distance flight ‖ ～赛跑 run a long-distance race ‖ ～运输 long-distance carriage/transport；long haul
〖～输电〗 chángjùlí shūdiàn 〈名〉 long-distance power transmission：～线路 long-distance transmission line
〖～通话〗 chángjùlí tōnghuà 〈名〉 trunk/toll/long-distance call
〖～通信光纤〗 chángjùlí tōngxìn guāngxiān 〈名〉[通信] optic telecommunication cable
〖～无线电通信〗 chángjùlí wúxiàndiàn tōngxìn 〈名〉 long-distance radio communication
〖～载波系统〗 chángjùlí zàibō xìtǒng 〈名〉[通信] long-haul carrier system
【长卷】 chángjuàn 〈名〉 long scrolls of paintings or calligraphy
【长空】 chángkōng 〈名〉 vast sky：万里～ vast expanse of the sky ‖ 卫兵刺耳的口哨声划破～。The shrill tone of the guards' whistles rent the air. ‖ 一道闪电划破～。A flash of lightning split the sky. ‖ 爆炸的轰鸣声划破～。The roar of the explosion rent the skies.
【长裤】 chángkù 〈名〉(long) trousers；pants：一条～ a pair of

trousers ‖ 穿上～ put on trousers/pants ‖ 宽松～ slacks

【长跨度】 chángkuàdù 〈名〉[建筑] long span: ～桥梁 long-span bridge

【长款】 chángkuǎn 〈名〉 ❶ [会计] more cash than in the accounts ❷ long style: 这位设计师设计的新款均为～。The designer's latest fashions are all long-style ones.

【长廊】 chángláng 〈名〉 ❶ covered walk; long gallery ❷ (Chángláng) Long Corridor (of the Summer Palace in Beijing)

〖～炉〗 chánglánglú 〈名〉[冶金] gallery furnace

【长链】 chángliàn 〈形〉[化学] long-chain

〖～分子〗 chángliàn fēnzǐ 〈名〉 long-chain molecule

〖～化合物〗 chángliàn huàhéwù 〈名〉 long-chain compound

〖～聚合物〗 chángliàn jùhéwù 〈名〉 long-chain polymer

【长菱形】 chánglíngxíng 〈名〉[数学] rhomboid

【长留】 chángliú 〈动〉 remain/stay for long; persist: 他将～在我们的记忆中。His memory will always remain with us.

【长龙】 chánglóng 〈名〉 long dragon—long queue/line (of people, cars, etc): 排队等候加油的～ gas line-up ‖ 售票窗口前排起了～。A long queue of people formed before the ticket-office window.

【长码尺】 chángmǎchǐ 〈名〉[纺织] long stick

【长脉】 chángmài 〈名〉[中医] long pulse

【长毛】 chángmáo 〈名〉 ❶ [纺织] long-wool ❷ 〈贬〉 long-haired rebels [referring to the Taiping rebels in the mid 19th century] ⇨zhǎngmáo

〖～狗〗 chángmáogǒu 〈名〉 long-haired dog

〖～绒〗 chángmáoróng 〈名〉[纺织] plush: ～织物 plush cloth/fabric

〖～羊〗 chángmáoyáng 〈名〉 long-wooled sheep

〖～种〗 chángmáozhǒng 〈名〉 long-wool breed

【长矛】 chángmáo 〈名〉 long spear; lance

【长眠】 chángmián 〈动〉〈婉〉 die; sleep the final/eternal/long sleep; go to one's final/long/eternal rest; repose in death: ～不醒 sleep eternally never to wake again—die ‖ ～地下 be dead and buried; sleep eternally underground

【长明灯】 chángmíngdēng 〈名〉 altar lamp that burns day and night; light not turned off at night

【长命】 chángmìng 〈形〉 longevous; longeval; long-lived

〖～百岁〗 chángmìng-bǎisuì 〈熟〉[used as a blessing] may sb live to be a hundred; live to be a hundred; live to a ripe old age; live long; enjoy a long life: 随着医学的发展,～并不希奇。It's no longer rare to live to a hundred or beyond with the advancement of medical science. ‖ 祝(你)～。Many happy returns (of the day). / May you live to be a hundred.

〖～富贵〗 chángmìng-fùguì 〈熟〉 live a long life of abundance and honour

〖～锁〗 chángmìngsuǒ 〈名〉 long-life lock [ornamental pendant of gold or silver in the shape of an ancient padlock worn by a child around his neck as a talisman for longevity]

【长年】 chángnián 〈名〉 ❶ whole year; all the year round: ～在外奔波 bustle about away from home all the year round ‖ 地质工程师们～在野外工作。Geological engineers work in the field all (the) year round. ❷ 〈方〉 ＝长工 chánggōng ❸ 〈书〉 longevity; long life: 富贵～ wealth, position and a long life ⇨zhǎngnián

〖～累月〗 chángnián-lěiyuè 〈熟〉 year in, year out; year after year; over the years; for years on end; all the year round: ～,总是一样。It's always the same year after year. ‖ 我们～做这项单调的工作。We do this monotonous job year in, year out.

【长袍儿】 chángpáor 〈名〉 robe; long gown (worn by men): 穿～ don a robe; wear a long gown ‖ ～马褂 long gown and mandarin jacket

【长跑】 chángpǎo 〈名〉[体育] long-distance run/running/race/jogging: ～是一项能锤炼人的意志的运动。Long-distance running is a kind of exercise that can steel people's will.

〖～运动员〗 chángpǎo yùndòngyuán 〈名〉 long-distance runner

【长篇】 chángpiān ❶ 〈形〉 long; full-length: ～传记 full-length biography ⇨～大论;～小说 ❷ 〈名〉 long literary piece [usu referring to a full-length novel]: 他又创作了一部～。He wrote another full-length novel.

〖～大论〗 chángpiān-dàlùn 〈熟〉 lengthy/garrulous speech (or article); long-winded argument: 发表～ make a long-winded speech ‖ 他无论说话或写作都习惯～。He is used to at great length speaking or writing. ‖ 要简明、扼要,不要～。Be concise and to the point, and avoid verbosity.

〖～累牍〗 chángpiān-lěidú 〈熟〉 long and tedious article/document; (be) quite a length

〖～小说〗 chángpiān xiǎoshuō 〈名〉 (full-length) novel; long fiction: 一部～ a long novel ‖ ～连载 instalment of a serialized novel

【长期】 chángqī 〈名〉 long period of time; long term/range: ～存在的问题 long-standing problem/issue; chronic problem ‖ ～措施 long-range measure ‖ ～订单/协定 standing order/agreement ‖ ～斗争 protracted/prolonged struggle ‖ ～发展 long-run development ‖ ～奋斗 age-long struggle ‖ ～关系 relation of long standing ‖ ～合同/合作 long-term contract/cooperation ‖ ～坚持对外开放政策 adhere to the policy of opening to the outside world for a long time to come; commit to a long-term policy of opening to the outside world ‖ ～竞争 long-standing rivalry ‖ ～亏损 run at a loss for years ‖ ～目标 long-term goal/aim; long-range objective ‖ ～趋势 secular trend ‖ ～失业 chronic unemployment ‖ ～收入 permanent income ‖ ～稳定 long-term stability ‖ ～习惯 habit of long standing ‖ ～效应 long-term effect ‖ ～预测 long-term/long-run forecast ‖ ～愿望 long-cherished desire/wish ‖ ～增长 grow over the long run ‖ ～争论 dispute of long standing ‖ ～政策 long-range/long-term policy ‖ 做～安排 make a long-standing/long-term arrangement ‖ 做～打算 take a long view; make a long-term plan ‖ ～以来 for a long time; for quite some time; over a long period of time ‖ 这一职位是～的吗? Is the new post a permanency?

〖～贷款〗 chángqī dàikuǎn 〈名〉 long-term loan: 提供～ provide a long-term loan (for sb) ‖ 长期无息贷款 long-term interest-free loan

〖～共存〗 chángqī gòngcún 〈名〉 long-term coexistence: ～、互相监督、肝胆相照、荣辱与共 long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, sincere treatment of each other and the sharing of weal or/and woe

〖～规划〗 chángqī guīhuà 〈名〉 long-range planning; long-term planning/projection/programme/plan: 拟定～ draw up a long-term plan ‖ 制定～ map/work out a long-term programme/plan ‖ ～纲要 long-term outline plan

〖～汇票〗 chángqī huìpiào 〈名〉 long-term/long bill

〖～计划〗 chángqī jìhuà 〈名〉 long-term project/plan; long-range planning/programme: 提出～ present a long-term plan ‖ 制定～ map/work out a long-term plan ‖ 长期发展计划 long-term programme of development

〖～居留证〗 chángqī jūliúzhèng 〈名〉 long-term residence permit

〖～贸易〗 chángqī màoyì 〈名〉 long-term trade: ～逆差 chronic trade deficit ‖ ～协定 long-standing trade agreement

〖～失业〗 chángqī shīyè 〈名〉 chronic unemployment

〖～投资〗 chángqī tóuzī 〈名〉 long-term/long-range/permanent investment: 进行～ make a long-term investment ‖ ～项目 long-term investment project

〖～信贷〗 chángqī xìndài 〈名〉 long-term credit

〖～行为〗 chángqī xíngwéi 〈名〉 far-sighted measure

〖～性〗 chángqīxìng 〈名〉 protracted nature: 斗争的～ protracted nature of struggle

〖～预报〗 chángqī yùbào 〈名〉 long-range forecast/projection: 长期天气预报 long-range weather forecast

〖～债权〗 chángqī zhàiquán 〈名〉 long-term claim/right of credit

〖～债券〗 chángqī zhàiquàn 〈名〉 long-term bond

〖～战〗 chángqīzhàn 〈名〉 protracted war/warfare: 打～ fight/wage a protracted war ‖ 做好打～的准备 be prepared for a protracted war

〖～资产〗 chángqī zīchǎn 〈名〉 long-term assets

【长崎】 Chángqí 〈名〉 Nagasaki [a city of Japan]

【长枪】 chángqiāng 〈名〉 ❶ spear ❷ long-barrelled gun

【长驱】 chángqū 〈动〉 (of an army) make a long drive/a long-distance raid; push deep: ～千里 make a long drive of one thousand *li*

〖～直入〗 chángqū-zhírù 〈熟〉 drive straight in; drive deep into; march into: 入侵者～。The invaders came in without a check. ‖ 我军～敌占地区。Our troops drove deep into the enemy-occupied area.

【长拳】 chángquán 〈名〉 Northern boxing [a style of Chinese *wushu*]

【长裙】 chángqún 〈名〉dress; long skirt
【长日照植物】 chángrìzhào zhíwù 〈名〉long-day plant
【长绒毛织物】 chángróngmáo zhīwù 〈名〉teddy-bear cloth
【长绒棉】 chángróngmián 〈名〉[纺织] long-staple cotton
【长沙】 Chángshā 〈名〉Changsha [capital city of Hunan Province]
【长衫】 chángshān 〈名〉unlined long gown (worn by men)
【长舌】 chángshé 〈形〉long tongue—fond of gossip; gossipy; long-tongued
〖~妇〗 chángshéfù 〈名〉gossipy/loquacious woman: 她是一个爱唠叨的~,你简直不敢告诉她任何事情。She is such a prating gossip that you don't dare to tell her anything.
【长蛇阵】 chángshézhèn 〈名〉single-line battle array; long queue: 排成一字~ deploy the troops in a long line; string out in a long line
【长蛇座】 Chángshézuò 〈名〉[天文] Hydra
【长生】 chángshēng 〈动〉live forever; be longeval/longevous/long-lived
〖~不老〗 chángshēngbùlǎo 〈熟〉be ever-young; be immortal; live forever and never grow old; enjoy eternal youth: ~药 elixir of life ‖ 没有人会~。All people are mortal. / No one is immortal. / All people will die.
〖~果〗 chángshēngguǒ 〈名〉〈方〉peanut; groundnut
【长石】 chángshí 〈名〉[矿业] feldspar
〖~砂岩〗 chángshí shāyán 〈名〉arkose
【长时记忆】 chángshí jìyì 〈名〉[心理] long-term memory
【长时间】 chángshíjiān 〈名〉long time; quite some time: 他的讲话博得了~的热烈鼓掌。His speech elicited long warm applause.
【长时优惠】 chángshí yōuhuì 〈名〉[通信] duration discount
【长逝】 chángshì 〈动〉die; pass away; be gone forever: ⇨溘然~
【长寿】 chángshòu 〈形〉longevous; longeval; long-lived: ~秘诀 secret of longevity ‖ ~饮食 macrobiotic diet/food ‖ ~之道 art of prolonging/lengthening life ‖ 良好的生活习惯使人~。Good habits lead to longevity. ‖ 祝您~。I wish you a long life. / May you live long. / May your life be long. / Long may you live.
〖~面〗 chángshòumiàn 〈名〉longevity noodles [eaten on a person's birthday to wish him a long life]: 吃~ have longevity noodles
【长丝】 chángsī 〈名〉[纺织] filament: ~纱 filament yarn
【长随】 chángsuí 〈名〉〈旧〉footman; retainer; follower
【长榻】 chángtà 〈名〉couch; chaise longue
【长谈】 chángtán 〈动〉have a long talk/chat; talk freely and for long: 促膝~ sit close together for a long talk
【长叹】 chángtàn 〈动〉sigh deeply/heavily/profoundly; groan; moan; let out/heave a deep sigh: ~一声 let out/heave/sigh/give/breathe/utter a deep sigh; sigh deeply ‖ 仰天~ look up to heaven and heave a deep sigh ‖ 他一想到自己错过的所有机会,就~不已。He sighed repeatedly at the thought of all opportunities he had missed.
【长天】 chángtiān 〈名〉❶ vast sky: 仰望~ look up at the vast sky ❷ whole day
【长条校样】 chángtiáo jiàoyàng 〈名〉[印刷] galley proof; galley
【长挑】 chángtiao 〈形〉(of a person) tall and slender; lanky
【长亭】 chángtíng 〈名〉roadside pavilion for travellers to rest or take shelter in (in ancient China): ~话别 bid sb farewell at a travellers' pavilion ‖ 十里~ travellers' pavilions at ten-*li* intervals
【长统胶鞋】 chángtǒng jiāoxié 〈名〉wellingtons; rubber boots
【长统袜】 chángtǒngwà 〈名〉stockings: 一双~ a pair of stockings
【长统靴】 chángtǒngxuē 〈名〉high boots: 一双~ a pair of high boots ‖ 过膝~ overknee boots
【长痛不如短痛】 chángtòng bùrú duǎntòng 〈熟〉would rather suffer the acute pain for a short while than a mild pain for a long time: ~,还是早点动手术吧。To avoid long suffering, you'd better have the operation as soon as possible.
【长头钳】 chángtóuqián 〈名〉long-nose pliers
【长途】 chángtú 〈名〉❶ long distance: ~奔袭 make a long-distance/long-range raid ‖ ~步行 take a long hike ‖ ~贩运 transport (goods) over a long distance for sale ‖ ~飞行 make a long-distance/long-range flight ‖ ~客机 long-distance passenger plane ‖ ~行军 make a long march ⇨~电话;~旅行;~汽车 ❷ 〈简称〉trunk call; toll call; long-distance (telephone) call: 打~ give/make sb a long-distance/trunk call; call sb up long-distance ‖ 接~ answer/receive a long-distance call ‖ ~拨号 trunk/toll dialing ‖ ~计费方式 toll message accounting system ‖ ~业务 long-distance telephone system ⇨长途电话 ❸ 〈简称〉long-distance bus; coach: 跑~ drive a bus/truck over a long distance transporting passengers/goods ‖ 坐~ take a long-distance bus ‖ ~站 coach station; long-distance bus station ⇨长途汽车
〖~跋涉〗 chángtú-báshè 〈熟〉make a long, arduous journey/march; make a long trek; trek a long way; trudge a long distance
〖~查询台〗 chángtú cháxúntái 〈名〉toll information board
〖~电话〗 chángtú diànhuà 〈名〉trunk/toll call; long-distance (telephone) call: 打~ give/make sb a long-distance/trunk call; call sb up long-distance ‖ 接~ answer/receive a long-distance call ‖ ~费 long-distance phone toll; long-distance telephone bill ‖ ~计费方式 toll message accounting system ‖ ~局 trunk-line/trunk/toll exchange; toll office; long-distance telephone exchange ‖ ~设备 toll equipment ‖ ~网 toll telephone network ‖ ~线 toll line; long-distance telephone line ‖ ~业务 long-distance telephone system ‖ ~终端局 toll terminal office ‖ ~总局 toll centre ‖ 叫号~ station-to-station call
〖~电缆〗 chángtú diànlǎn 〈名〉[通信] toll/long-distance cable
〖~电信〗 chángtú diànxìn 〈名〉long-distance telecommunication: ~局 long-distance telecommunication bureau
〖~计时设备〗 chángtú jìshí shèbèi 〈名〉toll timing system
〖~记录台〗 chángtú jìlùtái 〈名〉[通信] trunk-record position
〖~交换台〗 chángtú jiāohuàntái 〈名〉toll switch board
〖~旅行〗 chángtú lǚxíng 〈名〉long journey: 开始~ embark (up)on a long journey ‖ 做一次~ make a long journey; travel long distance ‖ 为~准备行装 equip oneself/pack up for a long journey
〖~汽车〗 chángtú qìchē 〈名〉long-distance bus; coach: 坐~ take a long-distance bus ‖ ~站 coach station/stop/terminal; long-distance bus station/stop
〖~台〗 chángtútái 〈名〉[通信] trunk/toll exchange/board
〖~通信〗 chángtú tōngxìn 〈名〉long-distance communication/telecommunication: ~网 toll network
〖~运输〗 chángtú yùnshū 〈名〉long-distance transport; long haul: 跑~ drive a bus/truck over a long distance transporting passengers/goods; be a long-haul trucker ‖ 这种卡车适用于~。This type of truck is suitable for long-distance/long-haul transport.
〖~直拨电话〗 chángtú zhíbō diànhuà 〈名〉subscriber trunk calling; direct distance dialing (DDD): 国际~ international direct dialing (IDD) ‖ 国内~ domestic direct dialing
〖~自动电话网〗 chángtú zìdòng diànhuàwǎng 〈名〉automatic telephone trunk network
【长袜】 chángwà 〈名〉stockings: 一双~ a pair of stockings
【长网】 chángwǎng 〈名〉[造纸] Fourdrinier wire
〖~造纸机〗 chángwǎng zàozhǐjī 〈名〉Fourdrinier (machine)
【长尾猴】 chángwěihóu 〈名〉guenon
【长尾鹟】 chángwěiwēng 〈名〉[动物] paradise flycatcher
【长尾鸭】 chángwěiyā 〈名〉long-tailed duck; oldwife; oldsquaw
【长尾雉】 chángwěizhì 〈名〉long-tailed pheasant
【长吻鳄】 chángwěn'è 〈名〉gavial
【长物】 chángwù 〈名〉❶ surplus; remainder ❷ presentable/valuable thing: 别无~ have nothing else of value
【长夏】 chángxià 〈名〉❶ sixth month of the lunar calendar ❷ summer (when the day is long)
【长线】 chángxiàn ❶ 〈形〉[物理] long-line; long-wire ❷ 〈名〉[经济] supply or production capabilities exceeding demand; goods in oversupply: ~加工工业 unmarketable goods processing industries
〖~产品〗 chángxiàn chǎnpǐn 〈名〉products in oversupply; overstocked goods; goods/products in excessive supply
〖~天线〗 chángxiàn tiānxiàn 〈名〉[物理] long-wire antenna
〖~效应〗 chángxiàn xiàoyìng 〈名〉[物理] long-line effect
【长相厮守】 chángxiāng-sīshǒu 〈熟〉stay married forever; keep each other company for life
【长项】 chángxiàng 〈名〉forte; strong point; sth one is good at: 数字不是我的~。I am not good at figures.
【长效】 chángxiào 〈形〉of enduring/lasting effect

〖～避孕药〗 chángxiào bìyùnyào 〈名〉 long-acting contraceptive
〖～发酵饲料〗 chángxiào fājiào sìliào 〈名〉 slow-acting fermentation feed
〖～肥料〗 chángxiào féiliào 〈名〉 depot/long-lasting/slow-release fertilizer
〖～农药〗 chángxiào nóngyào 〈名〉 persistent pesticide
〖～胰岛素〗 *chángxiào yídǎosù* 〈名〉 *protamine zinc insulin*
【长啸】 chángxiào 〈动〉 let out/utter a long and loud cry：仰天～ look up to the sky and utter a long and mournful cry
【长行】 chángxíng 〈动〉〈书〉 go on/embark (up)on a long journey
【长性】 chángxìng ＝ 常性② chángxìng
【长袖】 chángxiù 〈名〉 long sleeve：～衬衫 long-sleeved shirt
〖～善舞〗 chángxiù-shànwǔ 〈熟〉 one who has long sleeves dances more gracefully—one will succeed much easier if he has something to rely upon; be resourceful and full of stratagems：～，多钱善贾。Long sleeves make a good dancer; much money makes a successful businessman.—Given facilities, success is assured.
【长吁短叹】 chángxū-duǎntàn 〈熟〉 utter short and long sighs; moan and groan; whine; heave sighs and groans; sigh deeply/heavily/incessantly
【长须鲸】 chángxūjīng 〈名〉[动物] finback; fin whale
【长阳人】 Chángyángrén 〈名〉 Changyang man [a type of primitive man flourishing about 100,000 years ago whose fossil remains were discovered in Changyang (长阳), Hubei Province in 1956 and 1957]
【长叶松】 *chángyèsōng* 〈名〉 *longleaf pine*
【长夜】 chángyè 〈名〉 ❶ eternal/long night—endless dark days：漫漫～ live-long night; long, long night ❷ all/whole night：～不眠 have a sleepless/white/wakeful night; lie awake all night
〖～难明〗 chángyè-nánmíng 〈熟〉 (of a long dark rule) the night is so long that the dawn seems slow in coming—endless suffering/affliction/sorrow
【长揖】 chángyī 〈动〉 make a deep bow with clasped hands held out in front of one and moving in an action down to one's knees：～不拜 make a deep bow but refuse to kneel down
【长椅】 chángyǐ 〈名〉 bench with back; settee; settle
【长音程】 chángyīnchéng 〈名〉[音乐] major interval
【长音阶】 chángyīnjiē 〈名〉[音乐] major scale
【长缨】 chángyīng 〈名〉〈书〉 long ribbon/rope
【长于】 chángyú 〈动〉 be good at; be adept at/in; be gifted/talented at/in; be skilful/skilled at/in; be strong on/in：～绘画/计算 be good at painting/figures ‖ ～木工 be skilled at/in carpentry ‖ ～社交 be adroit at social activities
【长元音】 chángyuányīn 〈名〉[语言] long vowel
【长圆】 chángyuán 〈名〉 oval; ellipse：～脸 oval face
【长远】 chángyuǎn 〈形〉 ❶ long-term; long-range：～规划 long-term planning/programme/plan; long-range planning ‖ ～计划 long-term plan/project ‖ ～决策 long-term policy decision ‖ ～利益 long-term interests; long-term/far-reaching benefits ‖ ～目标 long-range/long-run objective; long-range/long-term goal; long-term aim ‖ ～投资 long-term investment ‖ ～意义 far-reaching/long-term significance ‖ ～战略 long-haul strategy ‖ ～之计 long-term plan (for the future); permanent solution ‖ 从～观点看问题 consider an issue from a long-term point of view ‖ 从～计划/考虑 plan/think long-term ‖ 从～来看 (look) from a long-term point of view; from a long-term perspective; in the long haul; in the long run ‖ 投资要有～眼光 invest with a long-term perspective ‖ 做～打算 take a long view; make a long-term plan ‖ 眼前利益要服从～利益。Immediate interests should be subordinate to long-term interests. ❷ 〈方〉 for a long time (referring to the past)：～未见 have not seen for a long time
【长斋】 chángzhāi 〈名〉 (Buddhists') permanent abstention from meat, fish, etc：吃～ practise permanent abstinence from meat; practise abstention all the year round
【长折钉】 chángzhédīng 〈名〉 spike nail
【长针】 chángzhēn 〈名〉[中医] long needle
〖～疗法〗 chángzhēn liáofǎ 〈名〉[中医] long needle therapy
【长枕木】 chángzhěnmù 〈名〉 long tie (on railway lines)
【长征】 chángzhēng ❶ 〈动〉 go on an expedition; make a long march/journey ❷ (Chángzhēng) 〈名〉 Long March [a significant military march of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army between 1934 and 1935 covering provinces with a total distance of 25,000 *li* or 12,500 kilometres]：二万五千里～ 25,000-*li* Long March
〖～火箭〗 Chángzhēng huǒjiàn 〈名〉 Long March rocket：长征丙级火箭 Long March III rocket ‖ 长征 2E 捆绑式火箭 Long March 2E rocket with strap-on boosters ‖ 长征号运载火箭 Long March launch vehicle
【长支】 chángzhī 〈动〉〈旧〉 (of shop employees) draw money on credit which is to be reckoned at year's end
【长至】 chángzhì 〈名〉[天文] Summer Solstice
【长治久安】 chángzhì-jiǔ'ān 〈熟〉 long period of peace and order; lasting political stability; lengthy peaceful reign; long-term peace and stability：实现/保证/维持国家的～ bring about/guarantee/maintain the long-term stability of the country
【长周期】 chángzhōuqī 〈名〉 ❶ long period ❷ [航天] phugoid
〖～变星〗 chángzhōuqī biànxīng 〈名〉[天文] long-period variable
〖～振荡〗 chángzhōuqī zhèndàng 〈名〉[航空] phugoid oscillation
【长轴】 chángzhóu 〈名〉[数学] major/long/macro/prolate axis
〖～半径〗 chángzhóu bànjìng 〈名〉 major axis radius
【长昼】 chángzhòu 〈名〉 long day
【长住】 chángzhù 〈动〉 live in a place for long; settle：我不打算在这里～。I'm not going to live here for long.
【长柱】 chángzhù 〈名〉[建筑] long column
【长足】 chángzú 〈形〉〈书〉 rapid; by leaps and bounds：取得～的进步 improve by leaps and bounds; make great/rapid strides; make a great leap forward; make marked/rapid/good/great/considerable/enormous/substantial/immense progress; make *much headway* ‖ 我相信在新的一年里你们会有～的进步。I'm convinced that you'll make good progress in the new year.

场 cháng

❶ 〈名〉 level open space (often used as a threshing ground)：翻～ *turn the crops over on the threshing ground* for better sunning or threshing ‖ 光～ prepare a smooth, level ground for threshing ‖ 看～ keep watch at the threshing ground ‖ 碾～ spread the harvested crops on the ground and thresh with a stone roller ‖ 扬～ do winnowing on the threshing ground ⇨～院；打～；晒～ ❷ 〈名〉〈方〉 country fair; market：⇨赶～ ❸ 〈量〉 spell; period：白高兴了一～ have rejoiced too soon/in vain ‖ 大干一～ go all out to do sth ‖ 大哭一～ cry a bitter cry; have a good cry ‖ 害了一～病 be ill for a while; have a bout of illness ‖ 一～大雪/大雨 a heavy fall of snow/rain ‖ 一～风波 a disturbance/turmoil ‖ 我们白干了一～。All our work was in vain. / All our work has gone for nothing.
⇨chǎng
【场房】 chángfáng ＝ 场屋 chángwū
【场滚】 chánggǔn 〈名〉 threshing roller (made of stone)
【场屋】 chángwū 〈名〉 shed on threshing ground [small room built in a threshing ground for people to rest or for keeping farm tools]
⇨chǎngwū
【场院】 chángyuàn 〈名〉 threshing/sunning ground：农家～ farmyard

苌 cháng

【苌楚】 chángchǔ 〈名〉〈古〉 kiwi-like fruit

肠 cháng

〈名〉 ❶ intestines; bowels; intestinum：脂肪在～内消化。Fats are digested in the bowel. ⇨～子；大～；直～ ❷ heart：心～好 have a kind heart; be kind-hearted ‖ 坏～子 wicked heart ⇨～断；愁～ ❸ sausage：⇨腊～；香～
【肠阿米巴病】 cháng'āmǐbābìng 〈名〉[医学] intestinal amoebiasis
【肠癌】 cháng'ái 〈名〉[医学] intestinal/bowel cancer
【肠病】 chángbìng 〈名〉[医学] enteropathy
〖～学〗 chángbìngxué 〈名〉 enterology：～家 enterologist
【肠成形术】 chángchéngxíngshù 〈名〉[医学] enteroplasty
【肠充血】 chángchōngxuè 〈名〉[医学] enteremia
【肠出血】 chángchūxuè 〈名〉[医学] intestinal haemorrhage; enterorrhagia
【肠穿刺术】 chángchuāncìshù 〈名〉[医学] enterocentesis
【肠穿孔】 chángchuānkǒng 〈名〉[医学] enterobrosis; intestinal perforation
【肠道】 chángdào 〈名〉 intestinal tract

〖～病毒〗 chángdào bìngdú 〈名〉[微生物] enterovirus
〖～传染病〗 chángdào chuánrǎnbìng 〈名〉enteric infection
〖～杆菌〗 chángdào gǎnjūn 〈名〉[微生物] enteric/intestinal bacilli
〖～蛔虫病〗 chángdào huíchóngbìng 〈名〉[医学] intestinal ascariasis
〖～微生物〗 chángdào wēishēngwù 〈名〉[医学] enteric microorganism
〖～细菌〗 chángdào xìjūn 〈名〉[微生物] enteric bacteria
【肠断】 chángduàn 〈形〉〈书〉heartbroken; deeply grieved
【肠肥脑满】 chángféi-nǎomǎn ＝ 脑满肠肥 nǎomǎn-chángféi
【肠缝合】 chángfénghé 〈名〉[医学] enterocleisis
〖～术〗 chángfénghéshù 〈名〉enterorrhaphy
【肠梗阻】 chánggěngzǔ 〈名〉[医学] ileus; intestinal obstruction: 患～ have a blockage in one's intestines
【肠骨】 chánggǔ ＝ 髂骨 qiàgǔ
【肠管】 chángguǎn ＝ 肠① cháng
【肠灌洗】 chángguànxǐ 〈名〉[医学] enteroclysis
【肠肌层】 chángjīcéng 〈名〉myenteron
【肠激酶】 chángjīméi 〈名〉[生化] enterokinase
【肠疾病】 chángjíbìng 〈名〉[医学] intestinal disease
【肠寄生虫】 chángjìshēngchóng 〈名〉[医学] enterozoon
【肠寄生物】 chángjìshēngwù 〈名〉enterosite
【肠绞痛】 chángjiǎotòng 〈名〉[医学] intestinal colic; gripe
【肠结核】 chángjiéhé 〈名〉[医学] intestinal tuberculosis
【肠结石】 chángjiéshí 〈名〉[医学] enterolith
【肠痉挛】 chángjìngluán 〈名〉[医学] enterospasm; intestinal spasm
【肠窥镜】 chángkuījìng 〈名〉enteroscope
〖～检查〗 chángkuījìng jiǎnchá 〈名〉enteroscopy
【肠溃疡】 chángkuìyáng 〈名〉[医学] enterelcosis
【肠瘘】 chánglòu 〈名〉[医学] intestinal fistula
【肠麻痹】 chángmábì 〈名〉[医学] enteroparalysis; enteroplegia
【肠鸣】 chángmíng 〈名〉[医学] borborygmus; rugitus
【肠囊肿】 chángnángzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] enterocyst
【肠粘膜】 chángniánmó 〈名〉[医学] intestinal mucosa
〖～炎〗 chángniánmóyán 〈名〉[医学] enteromycodermitis
【肠扭转】 chángniǔzhuǎn 〈名〉[医学] volvulus; intestinal twist
【肠破裂】 chángpòliè 〈名〉[医学] enterorrhexis; intestinal rupture
【肠腔】 chángqiāng 〈名〉enteric cavity
【肠切除术】 chángqiēchúshù 〈名〉[医学] enterectomy
【肠切开术】 chángqiēkāishù 〈名〉[医学] enterotomy
【肠儿】 chángr 〈名〉sausage
【肠绒毛】 chángróngmáo 〈名〉[解剖] intestinal villus
【肠疝】 chángshàn 〈名〉[医学] enterocele
【肠伤寒】 chángshānghán 〈名〉[医学] typhoid fever; typhoid
【肠神经炎】 chángshénjīngyán 〈名〉[医学] enteroneuritis
【肠套叠】 chángtàodié 〈名〉[医学] intussusception
【肠体腔】 chángtǐqiāng 〈名〉[动物] enterocoel
【肠外科】 chángwàikē 〈名〉[医学] enterochirurgia
【肠胃】 chángwèi 〈名〉intestines and stomach; belly; digestive system: ～不好 suffer from indigestion/dyspepsia ‖ ～不舒服 have an upset stomach ‖ 昨天我吃了太多的冰淇淋，～出毛病了。I ate so much ice cream yesterday that my bowels were out of order.
〖～病〗 chángwèibìng 〈名〉stomach trouble; digestive ailment; gastrointestinal malfunction: 患～ suffer from stomach trouble
〖～气〗 chángwèiqì 〈名〉[医学] flatus
〖～疝〗 chángwèishàn 〈名〉[医学] enterogastrocele
〖～炎〗 chángwèiyán 〈名〉[医学] enterogastritis
【肠吸收】 chángxīshōu 〈名〉[医学] intestinal absorption: ～障碍 intestinal malabsorption
【肠息肉】 chángxīròu 〈名〉intestinal polyp
【肠系膜】 chángxìmó 〈名〉[解剖] mesentery
【肠下垂】 chángxiàchuí 〈名〉[医学] enteroptosia; enteroptosis; prolapse of the intestines
【肠线】 chángxiàn 〈名〉catgut
【肠腺】 chángxiàn 〈名〉[解剖] intestinal glands
〖～炎〗 chángxiànyán 〈名〉[医学] enteradenitis; entero-adenitis
【肠炎】 chángyán 〈名〉[医学] enteritis; enteronitis
【肠液】 chángyè 〈名〉[生理] intestinal juice; succus entericus
【肠衣】 chángyī 〈名〉(sausage) casing
【肠造口术】 chángzàokǒushù 〈名〉[医学] enterostomy
【肠粘连】 chángzhānlián 〈名〉[医学] ankylenteron; intestinal adhesion
【肠肿瘤】 chángzhǒngliú 〈名〉[医学] intestinal tumour
【肠子】 chángzi 〈名〉〈通称〉intestines; bowels: 消化大部分是在～里进行的。Most digestion takes place in the intestines. ‖〈喻〉他一肚子花花～。He is full of sly schemes/ideas/tricks.
【肠阻塞】 chángzǔsè ＝ 肠梗阻 chánggěngzǔ

尝 cháng ❶〈动〉taste; sample; try the flavour (of); savour: ～菜 sample a dish ‖ ～点蛋糕 try some cake; have/take a taste of the cake ‖ ～汤 savour the soup ‖ 你可以先～后买。You may have a taste before you decide to buy it. ⇨～鲜；品～ ❷〈动〉try: ⇨～试；浅～辄止 ❸〈动〉experience; taste; savour; come to know: ～到成功/失败的滋味 have a taste of success/defeat ‖ ～到甜头 become aware of the benefits (of sth); come to know the good (of sth) ‖ ～尽人生的辛酸 drink the bitterness of life; taste all the bitterness of life ‖ 悲伤和欢乐的滋味他都～过。He has known both grief and happiness. ‖ 他 24 岁时初次～到了恋爱的滋味。At the age of 24, he discovered love. ⇨～受 ❹〈副〉ever; once: ⇨何～；未～
【尝鼎一脔】 chángdǐng-yīluán 〈熟〉try a bit of meat cooking in the tripod and you'll know the whole lot—get to know the flavour of sth by sampling a part; comprehend by analogy
【尝试】 chángshì 〈动〉try; attempt; have a go at; make an effort/endeavour; venture: ～各种方法 try every method ‖ ～写小说 try one's hand at writing fiction ‖ ～一项工作 attempt a task ‖ 放弃～ abandon efforts; give up/abandon one's attempts ‖ 进行～ have/make/take a try (at sth); make an effort/attempt ‖ 做最后的～ make a last-ditch attempt ‖ 初次～ first try; initial/maiden attempt ‖ 大胆～ make bold/daring attempts ‖ 进一步～ make a further attempt
【尝受】 chángshòu 〈动〉have an experience of (hardship, misery, etc); taste (the bitterness of life, etc): ～生活的艰辛 experience the arduousness of life; taste the bitterness of life; suffer the hardships of life
【尝味】 chángwèi 〈动〉try the flavour (of sth); taste; savour; sample: ～一下我做的菜。Have a taste of my cooking. ‖ 你愿意～一下我做的饼吗? Will you venture on a slice of my home-made cake?
【尝鲜】 chángxiān 〈动〉have a taste of a delicacy; have a taste of what is just in season; have a taste of what has newly arrived on the market
【尝新】 chángxīn 〈动〉have a taste of what is just in season/what has newly arrived on the market

徜 cháng → 徜徉 chángyáng
⇨tǎng
【徜佯】 chángyáng ＝ 徜徉 chángyáng

常 cháng ❶〈名〉〈书〉law and order; discipline: ⇨伦～；三纲五～ ❷〈名〉law; regular pattern: ⇨～规 ❸〈形〉common; ordinary; usual; normal; routine; regular: ⇨～态；人之～情；失～ ❹〈名〉common thing: ⇨家～；习以为～ ❺〈形〉constant; invariable; fixed: ⇨～量；～任 ❻〈副〉frequently; often; constantly; generally; regularly: ～去某个地方 frequent a place; often go to a place ‖ 虽说他们是好朋友，但却不～见面。Though close friends, they don't see much of each other. ‖ 这是～有的事。It's a common occurrence. ⇨经～；通～
【常备】 chángbèi 〈动〉be always on the alert; be on permanent guard; be ever prepared: ～商品 stock merchandise
〖～不懈〗 chángbèi-bùxiè 〈熟〉be always/constantly on the alert; be on permanent guard; be ever prepared (against sth): 要～地抓好防火工作。We should always be on the alert for fires./We should always watch out for fires.
〖～军〗 chángbèijūn 〈名〉standing army/troops/forces
〖～无患〗 chángbèi-wúhuàn 〈熟〉preparedness averts/forestalls peril
〖～药〗 chángbèiyào 〈名〉household/common medicine
【常产】 chángchǎn 〈名〉real estate; immovable property; immovables
【常常】 chángcháng 〈副〉frequently; often; many a time; regularly: 那时他～参加强化班。He often took intensive training

class then. ‖ 他～邀请朋友参加晚会。He frequently invited friends to parties. ‖ 他俩下班后～去酒吧喝两杯。They two frequented the pub for a few cups after work.

【常川】 chángchuān 〈副〉 frequently; constantly; regularly: ～供给 keep sb constantly supplied ‖ ～往来 keep in constant touch (with sb); make frequent contacts (with sb)

【常春藤】 chángchūnténg 〈名〉[植物] Chinese ivy; ivy: 爬满～的墙壁 ivied wall

【常服】 chángfú 〈名〉 daily wear; informal/everyday clothes [as distinguished from formal dress]: 居家～ house clothes/dress

【常规】 chángguī 〈名〉 ● convention; common practice; rule; routine; beaten track; established customs: 打破～ break (with) conventions; break out of a routine/rut; break up a routine; break the normal procedure; break out of the groove; go off/leave the beaten track ‖ 符合～ conform to conventions; accord with the routine; be stuck in the old grooves; fall into a rut ‖ 违背～ go against/violate the established rules; run counter to conventions ‖ 无视～ disregard the conventions; disregard the established rules ‖ 因袭～ follow the common practice; follow the old routine; be stuck in the old grooves; fall into a rut ‖ 遵照～ observe the conventional practice ‖ ～程序 conventional programme ‖ ～工作 routine job/work ‖ ～设备 conventional equipment ‖ ～做法 conventional/general practice ‖ 按～思考 think in a groove ‖ 按～行事 follow the common practice; follow the old routine; follow the ordinary rules; do sth according to routine, do sth in accordance with the conventions ‖ 按照～ in the usual course; according to conventional practice ‖ 有～必有例外。There is no rule without an exception. ● [医学] routine; routine method: 化验血/尿～ have a routine blood/urine test

〖～部队〗 chángguī bùduì 〈名〉 conventional forces: 维持～ maintain conventional forces

〖～裁军〗 chángguī cáijūn 〈名〉 conventional disarmament

〖～采煤法〗 chángguī cǎiméifǎ 〈名〉[矿业] conventional mining

〖～弹头〗 chángguī dàntóu 〈名〉 conventional warhead

〖～分析〗 chángguī fēnxī 〈名〉[医学] routine analysis

〖～化验〗 chángguī huàyàn 〈名〉[医学] routine test: 做～ make a routine test

〖～检查〗 chángguī jiǎnchá 〈名〉[医学] routine examination/inspection/physical check-up: 给某人做～ give sb the usual work-up; give sb a routine examination ‖ 接受～ take a routine examination ‖ 进行～ carry out a routine examination

〖～军备〗 chángguī jūnbèi 〈名〉 conventional armament

〖～内存〗 chángguī nèicún 〈名〉[计算机] conventional memory

〖～能源〗 chángguī néngyuán 〈名〉 conventional sources of energy

〖～培养〗 chángguī péiyǎng 〈名〉[医学] routine culture

〖～赛〗 chángguīsài 〈名〉 regular season game: ～排名 regular season standings ‖ ～球票 regular season ticket

〖～赛季〗 chángguī sàijì 〈名〉 regular season; normal playing season: NBA～ NBA regular season

〖～武器〗 chángguī wǔqì 〈名〉[军事] conventional weapons/arms: 使用～ use/employ conventional weapons ‖ 非～ unconventional weapons

〖～炸弹〗 chángguī zhàdàn 〈名〉[军事] conventional bomb

〖～战争〗 chángguī zhànzhēng 〈名〉 conventional war/warfare: 使～升级 escalate a conventional war

〖～治疗〗 chángguī zhìliáo 〈名〉[医学] routine treatment: 给予/接受～ give/take routine treatment

【常轨】 chángguǐ 〈名〉 normal practice/course: 遵循～解决问题 go through the usual procedures to solve problems

【常衡】 chánghéng 〈名〉 avoirdupois (weight)

〖～制〗 chánghéngzhì 〈名〉 avoirdupois weight

【常会】 chánghuì 〈名〉 regular meeting/session: 一年举行两次～。Two regular meetings are held annually.

【常见】 chángjiàn 〈动〉 be common/commonly seen; be of frequent occurrence: ～错误 common error/mistake ‖ ～景象 habitual sight ‖ ～特征 frequent feature ‖ ～现象 common/frequent phenomenon ‖ ～症状 common symptom ‖ 冬天这里下雪不～。Snow is not common here in winter. / Snow is rarely seen here in winter.

〖～病〗 chángjiànbìng 〈名〉 common disease/ailment; commonly encountered disease: 避免/预防～ avoid/prevent common diseases ‖ 关节炎是矿工们的一种～。Arthritis is a common illness among miners.

〖～问题〗 chángjiàn wèntí 〈名〉 frequently asked question (FAQ)

【常客】 chángkè 〈名〉 regular customer/visitor; frequent guest/caller/visitor/traveller/customer; frequenter (of a theatre, restaurant, ballroom, etc): 博物馆的～ steady/regular visitor to the museum ‖ 酒吧的～ regulars drinking in the bar ‖ 剧院的～ habitual playgoer; habitué of the theatre ‖ 旅馆的～ regular guest at a hotel ‖ ～招人嫌。A constant guest is never welcome.

【常来常往】 chánglái-chángwǎng 〈熟〉 exchange frequent visits; pay frequent calls to each other; frequently see each other; keep in constant touch with each other

【常礼】 chánglǐ 〈名〉 common courtesy; everyday etiquette: 他的所做所为不符合社会～。His behaviour is not in line with social norms.

【常礼帽】 chánglǐmào 〈名〉 bowler hat; derby

【常理】 chánglǐ 〈名〉 convention; general rule; logical thinking: 按～他明天应回访李先生。According to convention, he ought to pay Mr Li a return visit tomorrow.

【常例】 chánglì 〈名〉 convention; common practice; regular procedure; routine: 沿用～ follow the common practice/the old routine

【常量】 chángliàng 〈名〉[物理] constant: ～与变量 constants and variables

〖～分析〗 chángliàng fēnxī 〈名〉[化学] macroanalysis: 常量定性分析 macro qualitative analysis

〖～化学〗 chángliàng huàxué 〈名〉[化学] macrochemistry

【常流河】 chángliúhé 〈名〉[水文] perennial stream

【常绿】 chánglǜ 〈形〉 evergreen; sempervirent; green throughout the year: ～的树叶 evergreen leaves/foliage

〖～灌木〗 chánglǜ guànmù 〈名〉 evergreen shrubs

〖～阔叶林〗 chánglǜ kuòyèlín 〈名〉 broad-leaved evergreen forest

〖～林〗 chánglǜlín 〈名〉 evergreen forest

〖～树〗 chánglǜshù 〈名〉 evergreen (tree)

〖～植物〗 chánglǜ zhíwù 〈名〉 evergreen plants; evergreens: 热带～ evergreen tropical plants

【常年】 chángnián 〈名〉 ● perenniality; throughout the year; all the year round; over the years; year in, year out: ～不化的积雪 standing/everlasting snow ‖ ～客户 regular client ‖ 他～在野外工作,很难顾及家庭。He works in the wild year in, year out and can hardly take care of his family. ‖ 这些战士不畏严寒,～守卫在祖国的边疆。Despite the bitter cold, these soldiers guarded the frontier of the country all the year round. ● average year: ～亩产量 per *mu* yield for an average year ‖ 这个地区～雨量为 600-800 毫米。In this area the rainfall averages 600-800 millimetres a year.

【常青】 chángqīng 〈形〉 evergreen; sempervirent: 四季～ remain green all the year round; be green throughout the year

〖～树〗 chángqīngshù 〈名〉 evergreen tree; evergreen: 松柏都是～。Pines and cypresses are both evergreens.

〖～植物〗 chángqīng zhíwù 〈名〉 evergreen plants; evergreen

【常情】 chángqíng 〈名〉 reason; common sense: 不合～ contrary to reason; against common sense/logic ‖ 合乎～ accord with/stand to reason/logical thinking ‖ 按～,如果我们不邀请他,他是不会来的。It stands to reason that he won't come if we don't invite him. ⇨人之～

【常染色体】 chángrǎnsètǐ 〈名〉[遗传] euchromosome; autosome

【常染色质】 chángrǎnsèzhì 〈名〉[生物] euchromatin

【常人】 chángrén 〈名〉 ordinary/normal person; common folk/people; man in the street: 她所遭受的苦痛是～无法理解的。Her sufferings are beyond normal people.

【常任】 chángrèn 〈形〉 permanent; standing: ～法官 judge ordinary ‖ 联合国安理会的～理事国 permanent member (state) of the UN Security Council

〖～代表〗 chángrèn dàibiǎo 〈名〉 permanent representative/delegate: 担任～ act as a permanent representative ‖ 派出～send/dispatch a permanent delegate

〖～理事〗 chángrèn lǐshì 〈名〉 permanent council member; standing member of a council

〖～制〗 chángrènzhì 〈名〉 permanent tenure in office

【常山】 chángshān 〈名〉 ● [植物] antipyretic dichroa ● [中医] root or leaves of antipyretic dichroa

【常设】 chángshè 〈形〉(of an organization) standing; permanent: ~维和部队 permanent peace-keeping force ‖ 国际(裁判)~法院 Permanent Court of International Justice [formal name for the World Court]

〚~机构〛 chángshè jīgòu 〈名〉 standing body; permanent organization: 设立~ constitute a standing body

〚~理事会〛 chángshè lǐshìhuì 〈名〉 permanent council

〚~秘书处〛 chángshè mìshūchù 〈名〉 permanent secretariat

〚~委员会〛 chángshè wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 permanent committee: 组成~ compose a permanent committee

〚~仲裁法庭〛 chángshè zhòngcái fǎtíng 〈名〉 Permanent Court of Arbitration [formal name for Hague Tribunal]

【常胜】 chángshèng 〈形〉 ever-victorious; ever-triumphant; invincible

〚~将军〛 chángshèng-jiāngjūn 〈名〉 ever-victorious/unbeatable general

〚~军〛 chángshèngjūn 〈名〉 ever-victorious/invincible army

【常湿气候】 chángshī qìhòu 〈名〉 wet climate

【常时】 chángshí 〈副〉 ❶ often; frequently ❷〈方〉 sometimes

【常识】 chángshí 〈名〉 ❶ general/elementary knowledge; ABC: 具备~ have/possess general knowledge ‖ 了解~ know some general knowledge ‖ 没有~ have no general knowledge ‖ 缺乏~ lack general knowledge; be wanting/deficient in elementary knowledge ‖ 安全~ elementary/fundamental knowledge about safety ‖ 保健~ general knowledge/ABC of health care ❷ common sense: 具备~ possess/have common sense ‖ 靠~判断 judge by common sense ‖ 没有~ be devoid of common sense ‖ 缺乏~ lack common sense; be wanting in common sense ‖ 运用~解决问题 apply common sense to solving problems

〚~课〛 chángshíkè 〈名〉 general knowledge course

【常事】 chángshì 〈名〉 common occurrence; ordinary affair/matter; something quite usual: 这是日常生活中的~。It's of habitual occurrence in daily life.

【常数】 chángshù 〈名〉[数学] constant: 绝对/任意~ absolute/arbitrary constant

〚~存储器〛 chángshù cúnchǔqì 〈名〉[计算机] constant storage

〚~项〛 chángshùxiàng 〈名〉[数学] constant term

【常态】 chángtài 〈名〉 normality; normalcy; normal behaviour/conditions; ordinary/normal state: 保持~ keep the normal state ‖ 不失~ be one's normal self ‖ 处于~ be in the normal state ‖ 恢复~ be back/return to/resume one's normal state; be back/return to normal/normalcy ‖ 失去~ act abnormally; be not quite one's old self ‖ 一反~ contrary to sb's normal behaviour; contrary to the way sb usually behaves ‖ 我们很高兴看到他恢复了~。We are happy to see that he has returned to his usual self.

〚~曲线〛 chángtài qūxiàn 〈名〉[统计] normal curve

【常谈】 chángtán 〈名〉 commonplace; platitude; cliché; banality; truism: ⇨老生~

【常套】 chángtào 〈名〉 convention; beaten track; usual pattern: 摆脱~ break away from the usual pattern; break with convention

【常委】 chángwěi 〈名〉〈简称〉 ❶ standing committee: 人大~ Standing Committee of the National People's Congress ⇨常务委员会 ❷ member of the standing committee: 党委~ member of the Party Standing Committee ⇨常务委员

〚~会〛 chángwěihuì 〈名〉〈简称〉 standing committee: ~委员 member of a standing committee

【常温】 chángwēn 〈名〉 ❶ normal atmospheric temperature (between 15℃ and 25℃) ❷ [动物] homoiothermy

〚~层〛 chángwēncéng 〈名〉 normal temperature layer

〚~动物〛 chángwēn dòngwù 〈名〉 homoiotherm; homoiothermal animal

【常务】 chángwù 〈名〉 day-to-day business/operation; routine: 主持~ be in charge of day-to-day business/work/affairs ‖ ~副部长/市长/校长 executive vice minister/mayor/president

〚~董事〛 chángwù dǒngshì 〈名〉 managing/executive director: ~会 board of executive directors; managing board of directors

〚~理事〛 chángwù lǐshì 〈名〉 executive director

〚~书记〛 chángwù shūji 〈名〉 permanent secretary: 当选~ be elected as permanent secretary

〚~委员〛 chángwù wěiyuán 〈名〉 member of the standing committee: 担任~ act as a member of the standing committee ‖ 任命~ appoint a member of the standing committee

〚~委员会〛 chángwù wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 standing committee: 设立~ set up/establish a standing committee ‖ ~委员 member of the standing committee ‖ 人大~ Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

〚~执行主席〛 chángwù zhíxíng zhǔxí 〈名〉 permanent chairman

【常项】 chángxiàng 〈名〉[数学] constant

【常行军】 chángxíngjūn 〈动〉(of an army) march at normal speed

【常性】 chángxìng 〈名〉 ❶ perseverance; tenacity; resolution: 缺乏~ lack perseverance/tenacity ‖ 有~ show/display/demonstrate tenacity of purpose ‖ 她做事没有~。She does nothing with persistence. ❷〈书〉 habit

【常压】 chángyā 〈名〉 ❶ [化学] atmospheric pressure ❷ [物理] ordinary/constant pressure

〚~储藏〛 chángyā chǔcáng 〈名〉 atmospheric storage

〚~储油罐〛 chángyā chǔyóuguàn 〈名〉 atmospheric pressure storage tank

〚~沸点〛 chángyā fèidiǎn 〈名〉[化学] atmospheric boiling point

〚~炉〛 chángyālú 〈名〉 atmospheric pressure kiln

〚~塔〛 chángyātǎ 〈名〉[化学] atmospheric tower

〚~蒸馏〛 chángyā zhēngliú 〈名〉[化工] air/atmospheric distillation

【常言】 chángyán 〈名〉 common/popular saying; proverb: ~道 as the saying goes/is; as the proverb goes/says ‖ ~说得好 it's well said that...; as the saying appropriately puts it

【常用】 chángyòng 〈形〉 often/commonly used; in common use: ~词语 everyday/common words and expressions; words and expressions in everyday/common use ‖ ~方法 conventional method ‖ ~药 commonly used remedy ‖ 不~ be of little use; be seldom/rarely used ‖ 选用~词 choose words in common use

〚~电压〛 chángyòng diànyā 〈名〉[电学] common voltage

〚~对数〛 chángyòng duìshù 〈名〉[数学] common logarithm

〚~量〛 chángyòngliàng 〈名〉[医学] usual dosage

【常智】 chángzhì 〈名〉 ordinary intelligence

【常住】 chángzhù ❶〈动〉 permanently reside at a place: 旅馆的~房客 permanent guest in a hotel ⇨~居民;~人口 ❷〈动〉[佛教] be changeless/permanent ❸〈名〉[宗教] Buddhist or Taoist temple and its assets ❹〈名〉[宗教] managing priest of a Buddhist or Taoist temple

〚~居民〛 chángzhù jūmín 〈名〉 inhabitant; permanent resident: 成为~ become a permanent resident (of a place)

〚~人口〛 chángzhù rénkǒu 〈名〉 permanent population: ~登记表 inhabitant's registration form ‖ 城市~ resident population of a city

〚~物〛 chángzhùwù 〈名〉[宗教] Buddhist or Taoist temple and its assets

【常驻】 chángzhù 〈动〉 be resident; be permanent: ~国外 be resident abroad; reside permanently at a post abroad ‖ ~国外机构 permanent establishment abroad ‖ ~人员 permanent personnel ‖ 这位销售经理~纽约。The sales manager is stationed in New York.

〚~办事处〛 chángzhù bànshìchù 〈名〉 resident office: 开设~ open a permanent office

〚~大使〛 chángzhù dàshǐ 〈名〉 resident ambassador: 委派~ appoint a resident ambassador

〚~代表〛 chángzhù dàibiǎo 〈名〉 resident representative/delegate; permanent representative: 任命~ appoint a permanent representative ‖ ~机构 resident representative office ‖ ~团 permanent mission

〚~公使团〛 chángzhù gōngshǐtuán 〈名〉 permanent legation

〚~观察员〛 chángzhù guānchàyuán 〈名〉 permanent observer

〚~记者〛 chángzhù jìzhě 〈名〉 resident correspondent: 派出~ send/dispatch a resident correspondent

〚~联合国代表〛 chángzhù Liánhéguó dàibiǎo 〈名〉 permanent representative to the United Nations: ~团 permanent mission to the United Nations

〚~外交使节〛 chángzhù wàijiāo shǐjié 〈名〉 permanent diplomatic envoy

〚~外交使团〛 chángzhù wàijiāo shǐtuán 〈名〉 permanent diplomatic mission: 派遣~ dispatch permanent diplomatic envoys

偿 cháng ❶〈动〉 return; repay; refund; compensate for: 补~损失 compensate sb for the loss ⇨~还;赔~ ❷〈名〉 pay; payment; reward: ⇨无~;有~ ❸〈动〉(of a wish) be fulfilled/

satisfied：得～夙愿 have fulfilled one's long-cherished wish ⇨如愿以～

【偿付】 chángfù 〈动〉 pay back; pay; reimburse：～储蓄债券 redeem savings bonds ‖ ～欠账 meet one's bills ‖ ～债务 tender money in payment of a debt; clear off/repay/pay/quit/discharge/redeem/meet a debt ‖ ～租费 tender the amount of rent ‖ 延期～ delay the payment of a debt ‖ 到期应～的债券 bonds due for repayment ‖ 这种息票可以在我们任何一家分支机构～。The coupon can be redeemed in any of our branches.

〖～能力〗 chángfù nénglì 〈名〉[经济] solvency; ability to pay

〖～期限〗 chángfù qīxiàn 〈名〉[经济] term of payment

【偿还】 chánghuán 〈动〉 pay back; repay; discharge：～本息 pay the principal and interest ‖ ～贷款 pay back/repay the loan (to sb); sink/redeem/settle a loan; serve one's debt ‖ ～抵押借款 pay off/redeem/liquidate a mortgage ‖ ～费用 reimburse sb the cost/expenses; indemnify sb for the expenses ‖ ～国债 sink a national debt ‖ ～借款 repay (sb) the money one borrowed; pay (sb) back/repay sb the loan ‖ ～欠款 pay back/repay the money owed (to sb) ‖ ～外债 repay international debts ‖ ～血债 pay a debt of blood ‖ ～债务 clear off/pay (back)/repay/quit/discharge/redeem/sink/refund a debt; settle a debt by payment; meet one's obligations/liabilities/engagements/debts ‖ 催促～ urge repayment ‖ 强迫～ press for/enforce the payment (of) ‖ 要求～ demand/claim a refund; demand payment (of) ‖ 分期～ pay back in instalments ‖ 连本带利～ pay back/repay with interest ‖ 全部～ pay back/repay in full ‖ 如数～ pay back the exact amount ‖ 提前～ repay a debt ahead of schedule; redeem before due date ‖ 延期～ delay the payment of a debt ‖ 一次性～ repay in a lump sum ‖ 以实物～ pay back in kind ‖ 贷款在十年内分期～。The repayments of the loan are spread over 10 years. / The loan will be paid off in instalments over 10 years. ‖ 银行催我们～贷款。The bank is pressing us for repayment of the loan.

〖～比率〗 chánghuán bǐlǜ 〈名〉[经济] rate of redemption

〖～基金〗 chánghuán jījīn 〈名〉[经济] redemption fund

〖～率〗 chánghuánlǜ 〈名〉[经济] payout rate

〖～能力〗 chánghuán nénglì 〈名〉[经济] debt paying ability; repaying ability/capability; capability to repay：偿还贷款能力 ability to repay a loan ‖ 债务～ debt servicing capacity ‖ 他没有～，别把钱借给他。Don't lend him money; he is unable to pay it back.

〖～期〗 chánghuánqī 〈名〉[经济] maturity

〖～期限〗 chánghuán qīxiàn 〈名〉[经济] term of redemption：限定～ fix a term of redemption

〖～日〗 chánghuánrì 〈名〉[经济] redemption date

〖～日期〗 chánghuán rìqī 〈名〉[经济] date of repayment

【偿金】 chángjīn 〈名〉 indemnity; reparations; compensation

【偿命】 chángmìng 〈动〉 pay with one's life (for a murder)：杀人～，自古有之。It has been held since time immemorial that a murderer must pay with his life.

【偿清】 chángqīng 〈动〉 clear; pay up/off; settle; pay back in full：～贷款 pay off a loan ‖ ～抵押借款 pay off/liquidate a mortgage; lift a mortgage ‖ ～国债 liquidate a national debt ‖ ～旧账 pay off old reckoning; clear old debts; meet one's old debts ‖ ～欠款 clear/pay off one's debts/money owed ‖ ～债务 be clear of debt; clear (off)/settle (up)/pay off/liquidate one's debts; redeem/extinguish/square/discharge a debt; meet one's engagements ‖ 催促～ urge repayment

【偿愿】 chángyuàn 〈动〉 fulfil one's wish; get what one desires

【偿债】 chángzhài 〈动〉 clear (off) one's debt; meet one's obligations/liabilities/engagements; pay/discharge/quit/repay/redeem/sink a debt：连本带利～ pay a debt with interest

〖～基金〗 chángzhài jījīn 〈名〉[经济] sinking/redemption fund

〖～能力〗 chángzhài nénglì 〈名〉[经济] solvency; debt paying ability; ability/capability to repay：有～ have debt paying ability

徜 cháng

【徜徉】 chángyáng 〈动〉〈书〉 wander/walk about in a leisurely manner; stroll：～河畔 roam a riverbank ‖ 夕阳西下时，这位老人在林中～，全然忘记了时间。This old man roamed among the trees at sunset in complete forgetfulness of the time.

裳 cháng 〈名〉 skirt (worn in ancient China)

⇨shang

嫦 cháng

【嫦娥】 Cháng'é 〈名〉 ❶ goddess of the moon [the lady in Chinese legend who stole and ate her husband's elixir and fled to the moon, where she became immortal and was secluded forever] ❷ beauty

〖～奔月〗 Cháng'é bēnyuè 〈熟〉 the goddess who flew to the moon (after taking the elixir) chased by her husband

〖～下凡〗 Cháng'é xiàfán 〈熟〉 the goddess of the moon has left the moon and come down to the world of men—very beautiful woman

chǎng

厂 chǎng 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 house without walls with its roof propped up by posts ❷ yard; depot：砖瓦～ brickyard; brick works ‖ 煤～ coal yard ‖ 木材～ timber yard ❸ factory; mill; plant; works; workshop：办～ open/start/run a factory ‖ 关闭～ shut down/close a factory; shut down a works ‖ 建～ put up/build/erect/establish a plant; set up/erect/build a factory ‖ 地毯/玻璃/鞋～ carpet/glass/shoe factory ‖ 电机/机床～ electrical machinery/machine tool plant ‖ 纺织/水泥/造纸/轧钢～ textile/cement/paper/steel mill ‖ 缫丝～ filature; (silk) reeling mill ⇨～家；工～

⇨ān

【厂办】 chǎngbàn ❶〈名〉 administrative office in a factory ❷〈形〉 factory-run：～商店/学校 factory-run store/school

【厂标】 chǎngbiāo 〈名〉 emblem mark/logo (of a factory)：设计～ design an emblem mark/a logo for the factory

【厂部】 chǎngbù 〈名〉 factory headquarters

【厂房】 chǎngfáng 〈名〉 ❶ factory/plant building：建～ construct/build factory buildings ❷ factory workshop：扩建～ enlarge workshops ‖ ～与设备 plant and equipment

【厂风】 chǎngfēng 〈名〉 factory spirit/ethic/culture/workstyle

【厂规】 chǎngguī 〈名〉 factory rules and regulations

【厂籍】 chǎngjí 〈名〉 factory roll：开除～ strike sb off the factory roll; dismiss sb from the factory

【厂纪】 chǎngjì 〈名〉 factory discipline：违反/遵守～ violate/observe factory discipline

【厂家】 chǎngjiā 〈名〉 factory; manufacturer; mill：～出口代理人 manufacturer's export agent ‖ ～建议零售价 manufacturer's recommended price ‖ 生产～ manufacturer/manufacturing plant

〖～检验证明书〗 chǎngjiā jiǎnyàn zhèngmíngshū 〈名〉 manufacturer's inspection certificate

〖～说明书〗 chǎngjiā shuōmíngshū 〈名〉 shop/manufacturer's instruction

【厂价】 chǎngjià 〈名〉 price at/of factory; net back/list/mill price

【厂警】 chǎngjǐng 〈名〉 factory guard/police

【厂矿】 chǎngkuàng 〈名〉 factories and mines

〖～企业〗 chǎngkuàng qǐyè 〈名〉 factories, mines and other enterprises; industrial (and mining) enterprises

【厂礼拜】 chǎnglǐbài 〈名〉 weekly holiday of a factory (usu on a weekday); day of rest for factory workers：今天是我们厂的～。Today is our factory's weekly holiday.

【厂龄】 chǎnglíng 〈名〉 length of a worker's service in a factory

【厂盘】 chǎngpán ❶〈名〉 list price ❷〈动〉 take stock; make an inventory of stock on hand

【厂区】 chǎngqū 〈名〉 plant area; factory yard/complex

【厂商】 chǎngshāng 〈名〉 ❶ manufacturer; factory owner; firm：一家～ a manufacturer ‖ 承包～ contractor ❷ factories and stores; industrial and commercial firms

〖～代理〗 chǎngshāng dàilǐ 〈名〉 manufacturer's agent

〖～证明〗 chǎngshāng zhèngmíng 〈名〉 manufacturer's certificate

【厂史】 chǎngshǐ 〈名〉 history of a factory; story of an enterprise：编写～ compile/write the history of a factory

【厂丝】 chǎngsī 〈名〉[纺织] filature silk

【厂校】 chǎngxiào 〈名〉 factory-run school (for workers)

〖～挂钩〗 chǎng-xiào guàgōu 〈熟〉 establish a hookup between a school and a factory; link schools with factories

【厂休】 chǎngxiū = 厂礼拜 chǎnglǐbài

〖～日〗 chǎngxiūrì = 厂休 chǎngxiū

【厂长】 chǎngzhǎng 〈名〉 factory director/manager; plant/fac-

tory superintendent

〖～负责制〗 chǎngzhǎng fùzézhì 〈名〉system of overall responsibility by the factory manager; system of the factory director assuming full charge

【厂址】 chǎngzhǐ 〈名〉site/location of a factory; factory site/location: 选择～ choose/select a site for building a factory

【厂主】 chǎngzhǔ 〈名〉factory/mill owner: 面粉厂～ miller

【厂子】 chǎngzi 〈名〉❶〈口〉factory; mill; plant; works: 关闭～ shut down/close a factory; shut down a works ‖ 管理～ manage/run a factory/plant ‖ 建造～ set up/build/erect a factory; put up/build/erect/establish a plant ‖ 经营～ manage/operate/run a factory/plant ‖ 开办～ open/start a factory ‖ 扩建～ expand a plant/factory ❷ yard; depot: 家具～ furniture depot

场 chǎng ❶〈名〉place used for a particular purpose: 斗牛～ bullring; arena for bullfighting ‖ 火箭发射～ rocket launching site ‖ 货物堆放～ goods yard ‖ 击剑～ fencing strip/terrain ‖ 垃圾倾倒～ rubbish/refuse dump; dumping ground for refuse/rubbish ‖ 铁路调车～ rail/railway yard ‖ 铁路编组～ marshalling yard ‖ 阅兵～ parade ground ‖ 足球～ football ground/field/pitch ‖ 高尔夫球～ golf course/links ⇨靶～;操～ ❷〈名〉site; spot; scene: 不在～ be absent from the scene ‖ 犯罪现～ scene of the crime ‖ 休假～所 holiday site/spot ‖ 施工现～ construction site ⇨当～;逢～作戏 ❸〈名〉stage; sports arena/ground; field; pitch; stadium: 踢球出～ kick the ball out of the field ‖ 运动员入～。Athletes march into/enter the sports field/arena. ⇨出～;登～;上～ ❹〈名〉show; game; competition; contest; match; tournament [the duration of a performance or game]: ⇨开～;终～ ❺〈量〉a) [used for sports and recreation]: 一～电影 a film show ‖ 一～球赛 a match; a ball game ‖ 一～音乐会 a concert ‖ 加演几～ put on/give extra/more performances ‖ 他的演出～～爆满。He played to an overflowing/a full house at every performance. / There was a houseful of spectators for each of his shows. b) [戏剧] [used for a division of an act in a play] scene: 第二幕第一～ Act II, Scene I ❻〈量〉[used for small section in one act] scene ❼〈名〉farm; field: ⇨牧～;农～;渔～ ❽〈名〉[物理] field: 静电～ static electrical field ‖ 引力/重力～ gravitational field ⇨磁～;电～ ⇨cháng

【场波】 chǎngbō 〈名〉[电学] field wave

【场磁铁】 chǎngcítiě 〈名〉[电学] field magnet

【场次】 chǎngcì 〈名〉number of showings of a film, play, etc; performance; showing: 增加演出～ increase the number of performances of a play

【场地】 chǎngdì 〈名〉space; place; site; field: 关闭～ close off an area ‖ 节省～ save space ‖ 扩大～ extend a ground; enlarge a field ‖ 提供～ provide space ‖ 限制～ limit space ‖ 选择～ choose a site/place (for) ‖ 占据～ take up/occupy space ‖ ～有限 space is limited ‖ 比赛～ field of play ‖ 核试验～ nuclear test site ‖ 建筑～ building/construction site ‖ 竞赛～ competition arena ‖ 客方/主方～ away/home ground/court ‖ 施工～ building/construction site ‖ 体育比赛～ sports arena/ground/venue ‖ 娱乐～ place of amusement/entertainment ‖ 运动～ place for sport ‖ 展览～ showground ‖ 比赛进行一半时,双方交换了～。At half-time the teams change ends.

【场电流】 chǎngdiànliú 〈名〉[电学] field current

【场电路】 chǎngdiànlù 〈名〉[电学] field circuit

【场馆】 chǎngguǎn 〈名〉stadium and gym(nasium); venue: 修建～ build a venue ‖ 奥运会～ Olympic venues ‖ 体育～ sports venues ‖ 为城运会新建的体育～ newly-built stadiums and gyms for the City Games

【场合】 chǎnghé 〈名〉occasion; situation; affair: 不顾～ give no consideration to the circumstances; disregard the context/circumstances ‖ 看/考虑～ give consideration to the circumstances; consider the circumstances ‖ 公开/节庆/社交～ public/festive/social occasion/event ‖ 外交/正式～ diplomatic/formal occasion ‖ 适当/大/庄严的～ fitting/great/solemn occasion ‖ 在特殊～下 under peculiar circumstances; on an special occasion ‖ 说话要注意～。One must suit his statements/remarks to the circumstances/context/occasion/situation. / One must consider the circumstances/context/occasion/situation when he speaks. ‖ 他无视～的变化,总是穿休闲服。Despite the changes of circumstances, he always wears casual clothes.

【场激励】 chǎngjīlì 〈名〉[电学] field excitation: ～电源 field power supply

〖～器〗 chǎngjīlìqì 〈名〉field exciter

【场记】 chǎngjì 〈名〉❶ [the records] log (for film shooting, theatrical performance, etc) ❷ [the person] log keeper

【场界灯】 chǎngjièdēng 〈名〉[航空] boundary lights (in an airfield)

【场景】 chǎngjǐng 〈名〉❶ scene (in drama, films, etc); spectacle; part; section; scene: 拍摄～ shoot a scene ‖ 设计新的～ design new scenes ‖ 熟悉的～ familiar scene/episode ❷ scene; sight; circumstances; situation: 滑稽可笑的～ comical/funny sight ‖ 窘迫的～embarrassing situation ‖ 壮观的～ magnificent spectacle

【场粒子】 chǎnglìzǐ 〈名〉[物理] field particle

【场论】 chǎnglùn 〈名〉[物理] field theory

【场面】 chǎngmiàn 〈名〉❶ scene (in drama, film, etc): 描写～ depict a scene ‖ 悲剧/喜剧/离别/恋爱～ tragic/comic/parting/love scene ‖ 剧中感人的～ moving/thrilling/touching scene in a play ❷ (of traditional opera) accompanying musical instruments and their performers ❸ occasion; scene; spectacle: 控制～ dominate/control a scene ‖ 目睹可怕～ witness a horrifying scene/spectacle ‖ ～令人难忘 unforgettable/memorable scene ‖ ～壮观 magnificent spectacle; grand scene ‖ 打斗/群众～ fight/crowd scene ‖ 尴尬/活跃的～ awkward/lively scene ‖ 鼓舞人心的～ inspiring/stirring scene ‖ 欢乐的～ happy/joyous/joyful occasion ‖ 盛大的国庆五十周年阅兵～ grand military parade in the 50th National Day celebrations ❹ appearance; front; cover-up; mask; pretence; show: ⇨撑～

〖～话〗 chǎngmiànhuà 〈名〉tactful/diplomatic expressions; polite remarks/utterances/chit-chat

〖～人〗 chǎngmiànrén 〈名〉❶ sociable person ❷ person of prestige ❸ person of some importance often invited to officiate at family occasions or mediate in a dispute

〖～上〗 chǎngmiànshang 〈名〉[scene of private celebration, negotiation, mediation, argumentation, dispute, etc officiated by persons of local importance] social occasion: 他和那些～的人混得很熟。He was quite familiar with those people of social prestige.

【场内交易】 chǎngnèi jiāoyì 〈名〉[经济] transaction on exchange

【场能】 chǎngnéng 〈名〉[物理] field energy: ～密度 density of field energy

【场偏转】 chǎngpiānzhuǎn 〈名〉[物理] field deflection

〖～电极〗 chǎngpiānzhuǎn diànjí 〈名〉[物理] field deflection electrodes

〖～振荡器〗 chǎngpiānzhuǎn zhèndàngqì 〈名〉[物理] field deflection oscillator

【场频】 chǎngpín 〈名〉[电子] field frequency; field repetition rate: ～锁定/调节 field frequency locking/control

〖～脉冲〗 chǎngpín màichōng 〈名〉[电子] field pulse

【场强】 chǎngqiáng 〈名〉[物理] field strength/intensity; intensity of field: ～变化 variation of field intensity ‖ ～分布 field-intensity distribution

〖～测量仪〗 chǎngqiáng cèliángyí 〈名〉field strength meter; field intensity measuring instrument

〖～计〗 chǎngqiángjì 〈名〉field strength meter

【场所】 chǎngsuǒ 〈名〉place; site; spot; arena; venue: 超级大国的角逐～ superpower playground/arena ‖ 度假～ vacation spot/place; holiday site/spot/resort ‖ 工作～ work/working place ‖ 公共～ public place/venue ‖ 集会～ gathering place; assembly area ‖ 露营～ camping site; location for a camp ‖ 僻静～ secluded/unfrequented place ‖ 学习～ place for study ‖ 娱乐～ amusement/recreational place; entertainment venue; place of amusement/entertainment/recreation/play

【场外】 chǎngwài 〈形〉❶ [经济] expit; over-the-counter; outside; off-board ❷ sideline; outside

〖～交易〗 chǎngwài jiāoyì 〈名〉[经济] over-the-counter/kerb/ex-pit trading/transaction: ～销售 over-the-counter sale

〖～交易经纪人〗 chǎngwài jiāoyì jīngjìrén 〈名〉kerb/outside broker

〖～交易商〗 chǎngwài jiāoyìshāng 〈名〉outside dealer

〖～交易市场〗 chǎngwài jiāoyì shìchǎng 〈名〉over-the-counter market; kerb market

〖～交易证券〗 chǎngwài jiāoyì zhèngquàn 〈名〉over-the-counter/

off-board security

〖～指导〗 chǎngwài zhǐdǎo 〈名〉[体育] sideline coaching

【场位移】 chǎngwèiyí 〈名〉[物理] field displacement

【场屋】 chǎngwū 〈名〉〈旧〉 place for imperial examinations ⇨chángwū

【场效应】 chǎngxiàoyìng 〈名〉[物理] field effect

〖～变阻器〗 chǎngxiàoyìng biànzǔqì 〈名〉[电子] field-effect varistor

〖～电容器〗 chǎngxiàoyìng diànróngqì 〈名〉[电子] field-effect capacitor

〖～二极管〗 chǎngxiàoyìng èrjíguǎn 〈名〉[电子] field-effect diode

〖～晶体管〗 chǎngxiàoyìng jīngtǐguǎn 〈名〉[电子] field-effect transistor (FET)

【场长】 chǎngzhǎng 〈名〉 head of a farm, dairy, fishery, nursery, etc

【场致电离】 chǎngzhì diànlí 〈名〉[电子] field ionization

【场致发光】 chǎngzhì fāguāng 〈名〉[电子] electroluminance; electroluminescence

【场致发射】 chǎngzhì fāshè 〈名〉[电子] field emission

【场子】 chǎngzi 〈名〉〈口〉 place where people gather for various purposes (as theatre, hall, sports ground, etc); grounds; place; space: 这个～足够大了,能容纳一千多观众。The place is large enough; it can accommodate more than 1,000 spectators.

铱 chǎng 〈形〉〈书〉 sharp; keen-edged

昶 chǎng 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ (of the day) long ❷ relaxed; unimpeded

惝 chǎng

【惝恍】 chǎnghuǎng 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ disappointed; frustrated; disheartened ❷ muddled; vague; hazy

〖～无定〗 chǎnghuǎng-wúdìng 〈熟〉 be dispirited and distracted; be disheartened and unable to concentrate

敞 chǎng ❶〈形〉(of a house, courtyard, etc) spacious; roomy; sizeable: 这屋子真～。The room is spacious. ⇨～车;～亮;宽～ ❷〈动〉 be open/clear/uncrowded: ～着大门 leave the gate open ‖ 窗户大～着。The window was wide open. ⇨～怀;～开

【敞舱船】 chǎngcāngchuán 〈名〉 open boat/ship

【敞车】 chǎngchē 〈名〉 ❶ railway flatcar ❷ open wagon; open freight car ❸ truck without an awning

【敞怀】 chǎnghuái 〈动〉 have one's shirt unbuttoned; bare one's chest

【敞开】 chǎngkāi ❶〈动〉 open wide: ～大门 leave the gate wide open; open the gate wide ‖ ～上衣 have one's coat/jacket unbuttoned ‖ 〈喻〉～思想 say what's in/on one's mind; say what one thinks; pour out/speak/open one's mind; get things off one's chest ‖ 〈喻〉～心扉 bare one's heart/soul/feelings ‖ 〈喻〉～胸怀 speak one's heart/mind; open one's mind ‖ 〈喻〉向外国保险公司～大门 open doors to foreign insurance companies ❷〈副〉 without limit; without restriction; freely; liberally: ～肚皮吃喝 eat and drink to one's heart's content; eat and drink freely/liberally ‖ ～供应 have a sufficient/an unlimited/an unrestricted/an open-ended supply (of sth); be in unlimited/unrestricted supply ‖ ～喉咙唱 sing at the top of one's voice; strain one's voice to sing ‖ 有不同意见就～说。Don't hesitate to voice your disagreement, if any. /Give vent to your disagreements and pull no punches.

【敞开儿】 chǎngkāir 〈副〉〈口〉 without limit; without restriction: ～吃喝 eat and drink to one's heart's content; eat and drink freely/liberally ‖ ～享用 enjoy to one's heart's content/to the full ‖ 有批评意见就当面～说。Don't hesitate to voice any criticisms to my face.

【敞口儿】 chǎngkǒur 〈副〉〈方〉 unlimitedly; unrestrictedly: ～供应 have a sufficient/an unlimited/an unrestricted supply (of sth); be in unlimited/unrestricted supply

【敞快】 chǎngkuài 〈形〉 frank; candid; straightforward: 他为人处事向来很～。He is straight in handling people and businesses. ‖ 许多朋友都欣赏他～的个性。Many of his friends appreciate his frankness.

【敞阔】 chǎngkuò 〈形〉 capacious; spacious; wide; open: 胸怀～ be broad-minded/liberal-minded/open-minded; permissive; tolerant; unbiased; unprejudiced

【敞亮】 chǎngliàng 〈形〉 ❶ bright and spacious; light and roomy: ～的教室 light and roomy classroom ‖ ～的礼堂 bright and capacious auditorium ❷〈喻〉(of one's thinking) clear: 关于该政策的讲座使农民的思想豁然～了。The lecture on this policy cleared the farmers' minds of doubts and apprehensions.

【敞露】 chǎnglù 〈动〉 bare: ～胸脯 bare the chest

【敞喷】 chǎngpēn 〈名〉[石油] open flow: ～能力/试验 open-flow capacity/test

〖～气井〗 chǎngpēn qìjǐng 〈名〉[石油] open-flow gas well

【敞篷车】 chǎngpéngchē 〈名〉 convertible (car); open car; soft top: 敞篷货车 open wagon; open freight car ‖ 敞篷马车 open carriage

【敞胸露怀】 chǎngxiōng-lòuhuái 〈熟〉 leave one's coat/shirt unbuttoned, showing the bare chest; bare one's chest

【敞着口儿】 chǎngzhekǒur 〈形〉 open; uncovered; exposed: 这些包子没包好,全～! These stuffed steamed buns were not wrapped well; they have all opened up.

氅 chǎng 〈名〉 cloak; cape; mantle; overcoat: ⇨大～

chàng

玚 chàng 〈名〉 jade article used on ceremonial occasions ⇨yáng

【玚圭】 chàngguī = 玚 chàng

怅 chàng 〈形〉 disappointed; sorry; frustrated; miserable; sorrowful: 久等未遇,甚～。I was rather disappointed/frustrated not to see you after waiting for a long time. ⇨～然;～惘;惆～

【怅怅】 chàngchàng 〈形〉〈书〉 disappointed and unhappy; frustrated and dissatisfied: ～离去 depart despondently/with regret ‖ ～不乐 be depressed

【怅恨】 chànghèn 〈动〉 feel bitter at frustration; be disappointed and resentful

【怅然】 chàngrán 〈形〉 disappointed; upset; unhappy: ～而返 return in dejection ‖ ～离去 walk away/leave despondently

〖～若失〗 chàngrán-ruòshī 〈熟〉 feel lost; be miserably disappointed; be in a despondent mood

【怅惋】 chàngwǎn 〈动〉 sigh with regret; regret sorrowfully: 这位杰出科学家的去世令世人～。The whole world feels sorrow over the prominent scientist's death.

【怅惘】 chàngwǎng 〈形〉 anxious and in low spirits

畅 chàng 〈形〉 ❶ open; unimpeded; unblocked; unobstructed; smooth; steady; flowing: ⇨～通;～销;流～ ❷ free; uninhibited; to one's heart's content: ⇨～所欲言;～饮;欢～

【畅达】 chàngdá 〈形〉 (of language, transport, etc) smooth; free and open; fluent: 车辆往来～ smooth flow of traffic ‖ 交通～ have a good transport and communications network; be easily accessible ‖ 诗句～ smooth and easily understandable verse ‖ 文体～ smooth style of writing ‖ 论文文字～,观点明确。The thesis reads smoothly and has a clear-cut stand.

【畅怀】 chànghuái 〈动〉 get to one's heart's content; do as much as one likes: ～大笑 laugh to one's heart's content; have a good laugh ‖ ～痛饮 drink one's fill; drink to one's heart's content; drink as much as one likes

【畅快】 chàngkuài 〈形〉 carefree; entirely free from inhibitions: 心情～ have great ease of mind; be carefree and cheerful ‖ 我们昨晚都玩得很～。We had a terrific/wonderful/great time last night.

【畅抒】 chàngshū 〈动〉 freely express; speak one's mind freely; air one's views without inhibitions: ～胸怀 freely express one's mind ‖ 民主的氛围使大家敢于～己见。The democratic atmosphere enables all to freely express/voice/air their views.

【畅顺】 chàngshùn = 顺畅 shùnchàng

【畅所欲言】 chàngsuǒyùyán 〈熟〉 voice/air/express/vent one's views freely; pour out one's opinions; speak one's mind/bosom freely: 鼓励人们～ encourage people to air their opinions freely

‖我们诚恳地希望所有与会者都能～。We sincerely hope that all here present will feel free to express their ideas/speak their mind. ‖在这次座谈会上，大家都～。Everyone had his say in the forum.

【畅谈】 chàngtán 〈动〉 open out/up; talk freely and to one's heart's content: ～见解 air/express/voice one's views freely ‖ ～理想 talk freely about one's aspiration ‖ ～天下大事 speak without restraint of world events ‖ ～祖国未来 discuss the future of the country in glowing terms ‖ 聚会～ meet for a good chat ‖ 两人初次见面就～了三个小时，颇有相见恨晚之感。Though meeting for the first time, the two chatted freely for three hours and regretted not having met each other earlier.

【畅通】 chàngtōng 〈动〉 advance/pass unimpeded/unblocked; proceed without hindrance; have free access (to sth): 使道路～ open a road; keep a road open ‖ 使河流～ keep the river open for transportation ‖ 使交通～ clear up traffic congestion/jams ‖ 使铁路～ keep the railway lines clear ‖ 交通～ have a good transport and communication network; be easily accessible

〖～无阻〗 chàngtōng-wúzǔ 〈熟〉 be unblocked/unimpeded/unobstructed; be clear of obstructions; be free from obstacles; get through without impediment: 保持交通～ keep the traffic flowing ‖ ～地前进 advance without impediment ‖ 一条～的路 a clear/fair/an open road ‖ 公路～。Road traffic is normal.

【畅想】 chàngxiǎng 〈动〉 give free rein to one's imagination/thoughts: ～未来 give one's imagination free rein while thinking about the future

【畅销】 chàngxiāo 〈动〉 sell well/readily/briskly; command/have a ready sale; sell like hot cakes; sell like wild fire; have a ready market; be in great demand: ～国内外市场 sell well on home and foreign markets ‖ ～全国/全球 sell well all over the country/world ‖ ～单曲 hit single ‖ ～小说 best-selling novel ‖ 在市场上～ command/have/meet a ready sale in the market ‖ 货好～。Good products make quick markets. / Good products sell themselves. ‖ 这本书也曾～过。The book has had its moment.

〖～货〗 chàngxiāohuò 〈名〉 best-selling/fast-selling/marketable goods; articles in great demand; salable articles; fast-selling/best-selling line (in sth)

〖～书〗 chàngxiāoshū 〈名〉 best seller; best-selling book; book on the best-seller list: ～作者 best-selling author

【畅行无阻】 chàngxíng-wúzǔ 〈熟〉 go ahead/advance/pass unimpeded; pass unchecked; have free access to; proceed without obstacles/hindrance/obstruction: 现在道路～了。The way is now open.

【畅叙】 chàngxù 〈动〉 chat happily/cheerfully; talk to one's heart's content: ～难忘的大学生活 talk long about the unforgettable college life ‖ ～友情 speak at length about an old friendship ‖ ～衷肠 pour out one's heart; bare one's heart/soul/feelings

【畅饮】 chàngyǐn 〈动〉 drink as much as one wants; drink to one's heart's content; drink one's fill; drink all one wants: 开怀～ drink to one's heart's content

【畅游】 chàngyóu 〈动〉 ❶ fully enjoy a sightseeing tour: ～名胜古迹 enjoy a trip to places of historic interest ‖ 他们～了整个世界。They travelled all over the world. ❷ have a good swim (in)

【畅月】 chàngyuè 〈名〉 11th month of the lunar calendar

倡

chàng 〈动〉 ❶ 〈书〉 lead the singing: ⇨一～百和 ❷ initiate lead; advocate: ⇨～导；～议；首～；提～
⇨chāng

【倡办】 chàngbàn 〈动〉 initiate; create; found; originate; pioneer: ～国际文化交流中心 initiate the establishment of an international cultural exchange centre ‖ 是他～了这个文学社。It was him who founded the literary society.

【倡导】 chàngdǎo 〈动〉 initiate; advocate; promote; lead: ～计划生育 advocate family planning ‖ ～禁止核武器 take the initiative in banning nuclear weapons ‖ ～民主政治 advocate democracy ‖ ～社会改革 initiate/advocate social reforms ‖ ～晚婚晚育 advocate late marriage and late childbearing ‖ ～卫生运动 initiate a health campaign ‖ ～一项医疗计划 pioneer a medical programme ‖ 公开/积极/热情～ openly/zealously/enthusiastically advocate ‖ 在国际事务中，应当～互不干涉内政的原则。In international affairs, the principle of non-interference in each others' internal affairs should be promoted.

〖～者〗 chàngdǎozhě 〈名〉 champion; initiator; advocate; promoter: 妇女权利的～ champion of women's rights ‖ 自由贸易的～ apostle of free trade; free trade advocate

【倡始】 chàngshǐ 〈动〉 initiate; start; inaugurate; originate

〖～人〗 chàngshǐrén 〈名〉 initiator; founder; founding father

【倡首】 chàngshǒu 〈动〉 take the lead/initiative; initiate; start; lay the foundation (of); set in motion

【倡言】 chàngyán 〈动〉〈书〉 propose; initiate: ～全面的社会改革 be the first to suggest a sweeping social reform

【倡议】 chàngyì ❶ 〈动〉 father a proposal; propose: ～计划/建议 sponsor a plan/proposal ‖ ～禁止试验核武器 advocate a nuclear test ban ‖ ～削减军费开支 advocate a reduction in military spending ‖ ～召开会议 propose the calling of a meeting ‖ 在某人的～下 at sb's suggestion ❷ 〈名〉 first proposal; initiative: 提出～ launch an initiative; put forward/advance/present a proposal ‖ 响应～ respond to a proposal ‖ 赞成/反对～ approve of/oppose a proposal ‖ 和平～ peace initiative ‖ 新～ new initiative

〖～权〗 chàngyìquán 〈名〉［外交］ initiative

〖～书〗 chàngyìshū 〈名〉 (written) proposal

〖～者〗 chàngyìzhě 〈名〉 initiator; sponsor; promoter: 规划的～ promoter of a scheme/plan ‖ 提案/新法案的～ sponsor of a proposal/new bill

鬯[1]

chàng 〈名〉 wine used at ancient sacrificial ceremonies

鬯[2]

chàng 〈书〉 = 畅 chàng

唱

chàng ❶ 〈动〉 sing; vocalize: ～催眠曲 sing a lullaby ‖ ～国歌 sing the national anthem ‖ ～民歌 sing a folk song ‖ ～男低音/女高音 sing bass/soprano ‖ ～圣歌/颂歌/赞美诗 sing an anthem/a carol/a psalm ‖ ～赞歌 sing a song of praise ‖ ～送旧岁，歌迎新年 sing the old year out and the new year in ‖ 把嗓子～哑 sing oneself hoarse ‖ 练/教～ practise/teach singing ‖ 大声/轻声～ sing loudly/softly ‖ 低声～ sing in a low voice ‖ 跟着～ sing along (with sb) ‖ 和着钢琴/吉他～ sing to a piano/guitar ‖ 同声合～ sing in unison/chorus ‖ 一起～ sing together ‖ 观众要求歌手再～一首。The audience demanded an encore. ⇨～歌；～腔 ❷ 〈动〉 cry; call: 鸡～三遍。The cock has crowed for the third time. ⇨～付；～票；～收 ❸ 〈名〉 song; singing part of a Chinese opera: 这出戏里我的～儿不多。I don't have much to sing in the opera. / I don't have many singing parts in the opera. ⇨～本

【唱白脸】 chàng báiliǎn 〈熟〉 (in Chinese operas) wear the white makeup of the stage villain—play the villain; pretend to be the harsh and severe one of a pair in dealing with the other side in a dispute or transaction: 一个唱红脸，一个～。One coaxes and the other coerces.

【唱本】 chàngběn 〈名〉 libretto/script of a ballad-singer

【唱酬】 chàngchóu 〈书〉 = 唱和① chànghè

【唱词】 chàngcí 〈名〉 libretto; words (of a ballad); lyrics: 音乐还好，但～较差。The music was fine, but the book (of words)/libretto was only second-rate.

【唱碟】 chàngdié 〈方〉 = 唱片 chàngpiàn

【唱独角戏】 chàng dújiǎoxì 〈熟〉 be the sole actor of a play; put on a one-man show—be the whole show; do/go it all alone

【唱段】 chàngduàn 〈名〉 aria: 一段越剧～ an aria from a Shaoxing opera

【唱对台戏】 chàng duìtáixì 〈熟〉 sing a tune opposite to (sb); put on/stage a rival show; enter into rivalry (with sb); set up a rival stage (in opposition to sb)

【唱反调】 chàng fǎndiào 〈熟〉 sing a different tune; harp on a discordant tune; act contrary to; air an opposing view; run/act counter to

【唱付】 chàngfù 〈动〉 (of a salesperson) call out the amount of change returned to a customer

【唱高调】 chàng gāodiào 〈熟〉 affect a high moral tone; give a pious talk; say/mouth high-sounding words; use high-flown phraseology; chant bombastic words: 别～了。Stop using high-sounding words.

【唱歌】 chànggē 〈动〉 sing (a song); vocalize a song: ～自娱 sing to please oneself ‖ 教/练习～ teach/practise singing ‖ 齐声～ sing a song in unison ‖ 一起～ take up a song

【唱工】 chànggōng 〈名〉［戏剧］ art of singing; singing

〖～戏〗 chànggōngxì 〈名〉 Chinese opera episode with singing (rather than acrobatics, etc) as its main feature

【唱功】 chànggōng = 唱工 chànggōng

【唱和】 chànghè 〈动〉 ❶ write and reply in poems, using the same

rhyming sequence ❷ sing a song with others joining in the chorus: 此唱彼和。One sings and the others join in.

【唱红脸】 chàng hóngliǎn 〈熟〉[in Chinese operas] wear the red makeup of the stage hero—play the hero; pretend to be the generous and kind one of a pair in dealing with the other side in a dispute or transaction [often used in contrast to 唱白脸]

【唱机】 chàngjī 〈名〉record player; gramophone; phonograph: 开/关~ turn on/off a record player/phonograph ‖ 用~放音乐 play music on a phonograph ‖ 电~ electric phonograph; record player ‖ 激光~ laser-disc player; compact disc (CD) player ‖ 立体声~ stereo record player ‖ 手摇~ manual player

〖~放大器〗 chàngjī fàngdàqì 〈名〉phonograph amplifier

〖~拾音器〗 chàngjī shíyīnqì 〈名〉gramophone adapter/pickup

〖~转盘〗 chàngjī zhuànpán 〈名〉turntable: 把唱片放在~上 place a record on the turntable

【唱空城计】 chàng kōngchéngjì 〈熟〉perform the Stratagem of the Empty City—present a powerful front to conceal a weak defence; assume a bold exterior to veil a weak interior [originally, show and tell the attacking general that the city is void of any defence while it is just so, to arouse his doubts and lure him into making a retreat]

【唱老调】 chàng lǎodiào 〈熟〉sing the same old tune; harp on the same old theme; repeat the same old *clichés*

【唱名】 chàngmíng ❶〈动〉call the roll; roll-call; read out a list of names: ⇨~表决 ❷〈名〉[音乐] sol-fa syllables [do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, and ti; singing a tune by using the names do, re, mi, etc for each note]: ⇨~法

〖~表决〗 chàngmíng biǎojué 〈名〉roll-call vote: 咱们~吧。Let's vote by roll call.

〖~法〗 chàngmíngfǎ 〈名〉[音乐] sol-fa; solmization: 固定~ fixed-do system ‖ 首调~ movable-do system

【唱念做打】 chàng-niàn-zuò-dǎ 〈熟〉[戏曲] singing, recitation, acting and acrobatics [four elements of the art of singing and acting in Chinese operas]: ~俱佳 excel in singing, recitation, acting and acrobatics

【唱盘】 chàngpán = 唱片 chàngpiàn

【唱片儿】 chàngpiānr = 唱片 chàngpiàn

【唱片】 chàngpiàn 〈名〉record; disc; gramophone/phonograph record: 重放~ play a record back ‖ 放~ play a record ‖ 灌/录制~ cut a disc; cut/make a (phonograph) record ‖ 换~ change the record; put on a new record ‖ ~制造商/制造业 record maker/industry ‖ 醋酸酯~ acetate record/disc ‖ 单面/双面~ single-faced/double-faced record ‖ 单曲~ single ‖ 多声道~ multichannel record ‖ 激光~ laser record; compact disc (CD) ‖ 流行歌曲/音乐~ pop record ‖ 慢转/密纹~ long-playing record; long player

〖~店〗 chàngpiàndiàn 〈名〉record shop

〖~集〗 chàngpiànjí 〈名〉album: 发行~ release an album ‖ 流行歌曲/音乐~ pop album ‖ 麦当娜的~ Madonna album

〖~录音机〗 chàngpiàn lùyīnjī 〈名〉phonographic/disc recorder

〖~排行榜〗 chàngpiàn páihángbǎng 〈名〉album chart

〖~套〗 chàngpiàntào 〈名〉(record) sleeve; jacket

〖~自动换片机〗 chàngpiàn zìdòng huànpiànjī 〈名〉automatic record changer

【唱票】 chàngpiào 〈动〉call out the votes

〖~人〗 chàngpiàorén 〈名〉teller

【唱腔】 chàngqiāng 〈名〉[音乐] aria; vocal music in Chinese operas; tune of an aria as sung by a famous singer

【唱曲】 chàngqǔ 〈动〉sing a song/tune [sing a song in one of the popular entertainment styles known as 小曲儿 xiǎoqǔr]

【唱喏】 chàngrě 〈动〉〈方〉(in ancient times) exchange pleasantries while making a slight bow with hands folded and extended in front

【唱诗】 chàngshī 〈动〉❶[基督教] sing hymns/psalms: ⇨~班 ❷〈书〉chant poems

〖~班〗 chàngshībān 〈名〉choir: 男声/女声~ male/female choir ‖ ~在教堂里咏唱着圣歌。A choir is chanting in the church.

【唱收】 chàngshōu 〈动〉(of a salesperson) call out the amount of money paid by a customer

〖~唱付〗 chàngshōu-chàngfù 〈熟〉(of a salesperson) call out the amount of money paid by a customer and the amount of change returned to him

【唱双簧】 chàng shuānghuáng 〈熟〉give a two-man comic show (with one sitting and miming in front and the other hiding behind him and speaking or singing)—collaborate with each other in a scheme or show

【唱头】 chàngtóu 〈名〉pickup (of a phonograph)

【唱戏】 chàngxì 〈动〉〈口〉sing and act in a Chinese opera; play in a traditional opera: 唱京戏 sing a Beijing opera

【唱晓】 chàngxiǎo 〈动〉(of a cock, etc) herald the break of day

【唱针】 chàngzhēn 〈名〉stylus; needle; reproducing stylus; gramophone/phonograph needle

【唱主角】 chàng zhǔjué 〈动〉play the leading role

chāo

抄[1] chāo 〈动〉❶ copy; transcribe; duplicate: ~笔记/稿子/文件 copy/transcribe notes/drafts/documents; make a copy of the notes/drafts/documents ‖ ~电表 check/read electricity meter ‖ ~书 copy (from) a book ‖ ~原文 transcribe the original text; make a transcription of the original ‖ 我把这篇短文~了两遍。I made two copies of this passage. ⇨~本;~写;传~;照~ ❷ lift; plagiarize; copy (sth from); pirate: ~别人的答案 copy others' answers; crib answers off/from others ‖ ~他人观点 plagiarize/lift/copy other people's ideas ‖ 他这篇文章肯定是从一本书上~来的,我以前在哪儿见过。His article must have been taken from a book; I have seen it somewhere before. ⇨~袭

抄[2] chāo 〈动〉❶ search for and confiscate; make a raid upon: ~家产 confiscate sb's property ‖ ~犯罪窝点 raid and destroy the criminals' dens and confiscate the criminal evidence ⇨~获;~家;查~ ❷ take a shortcut; cut corners; cut a corner: ~偏路走,避开市中心拥挤的交通。Take the bypass to avoid the downtown traffic. ‖ 他们~了条僻静小道。They took a shortcut down the back roads. ‖ 她比我机灵,~近道先到了。She outsmarted me and got there first by taking a shorter route. ‖〈喻〉这是精密度很高的活儿,~近道是不行的。This is high-precision work and it won't do to cut corners. ⇨~后路;~近儿;包~ ❸ fold (one's arms): 他~着手站在一边,一点忙儿也不愿帮。He stood by with folded arms, unwilling to offer any help. ⇨~手①

抄[3] chāo = 绰①chāo

【抄靶子】 chāo bǎzi 〈动〉〈旧〉〈方〉search a person; make a body search; frisk

【抄本】 chāoběn 〈名〉transcript; hand-written copy; hand-copied book; script: 《西游记》~ handwritten copy of *Pilgrimage to the West* ⇨手~

【抄查】 chāochá 〈动〉search for and confiscate/seize; raid: ~赌场 make a raid on a gambling house ‖ ~走私物品 search for/make an inventory of and confiscate smuggled goods

【抄道】 chāodào ❶〈动〉take a shortcut: 时间不够了,咱们还是~走吧。Time is pressing; let's take the shortcut. ❷〈名〉〈方〉shortcut: 走~ take a shortcut

【抄肥】 chāoféi 〈动〉〈方〉make extra income on the side; moonlight

【抄后路】 chāo hòulù 〈动〉outflank (an enemy) and attack him in the rear; turn the enemy's rear: ~包围敌军 outflank and surround the enemy troops ‖ 我们~袭击了敌人。We outflanked the enemy. / We attacked the enemy in the rear.

【抄获】 chāohuò 〈动〉search/ferret out; search out and seize: ~毒品 ferret out drugs ‖ ~窃贼的赃物 ferret out the stolen goods; search out the thieves' spoils

【抄家】 chāojiā 〈动〉search sb's house and confiscate his property: ~灭门 confiscate sb's property and exterminate his family

【抄件】 chāojiàn 〈名〉copy; duplicate: 公司新章程的~已转发给了各个部门。Copies of the new corporation bylaws have been issued to all offices.

【抄近儿】 chāojìnr 〈动〉take a shortcut; cut corners: 他们总是~而不走那条大道。They always took the shortcut instead of taking that main road.

【抄录】 chāolù 〈动〉copy; make a copy of; transcribe: ~手稿 transcribe a manuscript ‖ ~账目 make out an account ‖ ~名作家词句 copy quotations of celebrated writers

【抄掠】 chāolüè 〈动〉〈书〉loot; plunder; ransack: ~财物 ransack for loot

【抄没】 chāomò 〈动〉ransack and confiscate: ~财产 confiscate

sb's property
【抄身】 chāoshēn 〈动〉 search a person; make a body search; frisk: 任凭警察～ submit to a body search by the police ‖ 警察抄了他的身,但没在他身上发现武器。The police searched him but found no weapon on him.
【抄收】 chāoshōu 〈动〉 receive and take down (radio messages)
【抄手】 chāoshǒu ❶〈动〉 fold one's arms: ～站在一旁 stand by with folded arms ❷〈名〉 copyist ❸〈方〉 = 馄饨 húntun
〖～掌柜〗 chāoshǒu zhǎngguì 〈名〉 boss who does no useful work
【抄送】 chāosòng 〈动〉 make a copy for; send a duplicate to: 将该报告/文件～各部门 send a copy of the report/document to all departments
【抄网】 chāowǎng 〈名〉 dip net; brail (net)
〖～作业〗 chāowǎng zuòyè 〈名〉 dipnetting
【抄袭】 chāoxí 〈动〉 ❶ lift/plagiarize/copy (sth from sb/sth): ～答案 copy/crib answers (from) ‖ ～博士论文 plagiarize a doctor's dissertation ‖ ～他人观点 plagiarize/copy/lift ideas from others ‖ ～他人作品 plagiarize/copy from another's work; crib others' work ‖ ～语句 copy/lift words ‖ ～原作 copy the original ‖ 他因考试～作弊受到惩罚。He was punished for copying during the examination. ❷ borrow/copy indiscriminately from other's experience: 机械/盲目～ copy mechanically/blindly ❸ (of an army) outflank and attack from behind; launch a surprise attack on the enemy by making a detour; attack the rear or flanks of the enemy by taking a roundabout route
〖～行为〗 chāoxí xíngwéi 〈名〉 plagiarism: 有～ commit an act of plagiarism
【抄写】 chāoxiě 〈动〉 copy (by hand); transcribe: ～笔记/手稿 transcribe/copy notes/manuscripts ‖ ～几份 make a few copies (of sth) ‖ ～剧本 copy a play ‖ 如实～ transcribe faithfully ‖ 你用不着把整篇文章都～下来。Don't bother to copy out the whole article.
〖～员〗 chāoxiěyuán 〈名〉 copyist; scribe; scriber
【抄用】 chāoyòng 〈动〉 copy indiscriminately (other's experience, methods, etc): ～别国/他人经验 apply another country's/others' experience without discrimination
【抄斩】 chāozhǎn 〈动〉 confiscate one's property and behead him: 满门～ confiscate one's property and exterminate his family

吵 chāo

⇨chǎo
【吵吵】 chāochao 〈动〉〈方〉 kick up a racket; make a row/din; make noises: 别～了,听人家讲话! Be quiet and listen to the speaker! ‖ 别～了,我都睡不着觉了。Stop making such a racket! I cannot sleep. ‖ 他正要休息时,走廊里响起了一片～声。He was about to rest when a row broke out in the corridor. ‖ 外面在～什么? Why is there so much noise outside?

怊 chāo 〈形〉〈书〉 sad and disappointed

钞[1] chāo 〈名〉 bank note; paper money; bill: 点～ count bank notes/bills ‖ 印～ print paper money; print bank notes ‖ 美～ US dollar ⇨～票;假～;验～机

钞[2] chāo = 抄[1]① chāo

【钞票】 chāopiào 〈名〉 bank note/paper; paper money/currency; bill: 一沓/叠～ a wad/roll of bank notes/bills; a stack of bills ‖ 一捆～ a bundle/sheaf/stack of bank notes ‖ 一张～ a bank note/bill ‖ 点～ count bank notes ‖ 兑换～ change a bill ‖ 发行～ issue (bank) notes/paper money ‖ 破一张五十元的～ break a 50-*yuan* note/bill ‖ 设计～ design a bank note ‖ 伪造～ counterfeit bank notes; forge paper money ‖ 印制～ strike/print bank notes ‖ 大额～ big bill ‖ 流通中的～ bank notes in circulation
〖～发行〗 chāopiào fāxíng 〈名〉 (bank) note issue: ～权 note-issuing power
〖～回笼〗 chāopiào huílóng 〈名〉 retirement/withdrawal of bank notes
〖～纸〗 chāopiàozhǐ 〈名〉 bank note paper

绰 chāo 〈动〉 ❶ grab; take up; seize: ～起大棒 take up/grab a club ‖ 〈喻〉～起活儿就干 plunge right into the job ‖ 谁把我的书～走了? Who's gone/made/walked off with my book? ‖ 他是个火暴脾气,一不顺心,～起家伙就摔。He is hot-tempered, and smashes whatever he can put his hands on if he is ruffled. ❷ = 焯 chāo
⇨chuò

超 chāo 〈动〉 ❶ exceed; surpass; excel; overtake: ～到某人前面 get ahead (of sb) ‖ ～世界先进水平 surpass advanced world levels ⇨～车;～过 ❷ go beyond (a limit, etc): exceed; overrun: ～了半小时 overrun the time limit by a half hour ‖ ～过规定时间 use more than the allotted time; overrun the allotted time ⇨～编;～额 ❸ be more than usual; be beyond the normal level: ～短篇小说 short short (story) ‖ ～豪华 super-luxurious ‖ 河水经常～出正常水位。The river often rises above the normal level. ⇨～高温;～级;～人 ❹ transcend; go beyond: ⇨～现实主义;～俗;～自然 ❺〈书〉 jump/leap over

【超拔】 chāobá ❶〈形〉 outstanding; superb; surpassing; out of the ordinary; preeminent; unrivalled ❷〈动〉 promote: ～擢用 promote sb to a post ahead of his peers/ahead of time/higher than warranted by seniority ❸〈动〉 break away from (bad habits, etc); be divorced from; extricate/free oneself from: 恶习一旦养成,则难以～。Once formed, bad habits are difficult to break.
【超薄】 chāobáo 〈形〉 ultra-thin
〖～磁带〗 chāobáo cídài 〈名〉 ultra-thin magnetic tape
〖～激光器〗 chāobáo jīguāngqì 〈名〉 ultra-thin laser
〖～镜片〗 chāobáo jìngpiàn 〈名〉 ultra-thin lens
【超倍显微镜】 chāobèi xiǎnwēijìng 〈名〉 ultramicroscope
【超编】 chāobiān 〈动〉 be overstrength/overstaffed/overmanned: ～单位/机构 overstaffed body ‖ ～人员 excess personnel ‖ 该部门行政人员～。This department is overstrength in administrative personnel/staff.
【超标】 chāobiāo 〈动〉 exceed the provided/set standard: 因～排气/排污被罚款 be fined for exceeding the emission/sewage drainage standards
【超产】 chāochǎn 〈动〉 overfulfil/exceed/surpass a production target/quota: 奖励～ reward sb for overfulfilling the production target ‖ ～百分之十 exceed the production quota by 10%
〖～粮〗 chāochǎnliáng 〈名〉 grain output in excess of a production target
【超常】 chāocháng 〈形〉 well above average; above the common/ordinary/general run; supernormal; extraordinary; hypernormal; superordinary: 耐力～ be of extraordinary stamina ‖ 智力～ be of extraordinary intelligence; be superintelligent ‖ ～儿童 supernormal child ‖ ～发挥 give a supernormal performance; outperform/surpass oneself
〖～记忆〗 chāocháng jìyì 〈名〉 hypermnesia
〖～兴奋期〗 chāocháng xīngfènqī 〈名〉 [医学] supernormal period
〖～意识〗 chāocháng yìshi 〈名〉 [心理] superconsciousness
【超车】 chāochē 〈动〉 overtake; pass (a car, truck, etc): 试图～抢道 try to cut into a lane ‖ 违章～ overtake other vehicles against traffic regulations ‖ 从右边/左边～ overtake/pass on the right/left ‖ 不准～! No overtaking! / No passing! / Do not pass! ‖ 只能使用外车道～。Use the outside lane only for overtaking.
〖～道〗 chāochēdào 〈名〉 passing lane
〖～距离〗 chāochē jùlí 〈名〉 passing distance
〖～线〗 chāochēxiàn 〈名〉 passing line
【超尘拔俗】 chāochén-bású 〈熟〉 transcend the worldly; outshine all others in moral character; rise above the vulgar crowd
【超尘出俗】 chāochén-chūsú = 超尘拔俗 chāochén-bású
【超尘脱俗】 chāochén-tuōsú = 超尘拔俗 chāochén-bású
【超出】 chāochū 〈动〉 exceed; go beyond; overstep; excel: ～常理 go beyond reason/logical reasoning/common sense/social convention/customary practice ‖ ～定额 surpass/exceed/overfulfil the quota ‖ ～法律范围 extralegal; be outside the pale/bounds/scope of the law; be outside/beyond the law ‖ ～范围 surpass the bounds; overstep the limits/bounds; go beyond the scope/bounds (of); be outside/out of/beyond the pale (of) ‖ ～估计 exceed one's estimate ‖ ～合同规定 be outside the extent of the contract ‖ ～界限/限度 surpass/transgress the bounds; break bounds; overstep the limits/bounds/boundaries; go beyond the limits/bounds ‖ ～经营证许可的范围 overstep the business

licence ‖ ～理解力 pass/transcend sb's comprehension; be beyond one's power to understand/comprehend ‖ ～能力 exceed one's/sb's ability; be out of/beyond one's/sb's power; be outside the radius of one's/sb's capacity ‖ ～期望 exceed one's/sb's expectations ‖ ～权限 overstep one's authority; exceed one's duty/authority ‖ ～预料 go beyond/pass/exceed/surpass one's/sb's expectations/anticipation; pass all expectations ‖ ～预算 overrun/blow a budget ‖ 本案～了他的司法权限。The case falls outside his jurisdiction. ‖ 这个问题～了本书论述的范围。The question is beyond/outside the scope of this book.

【超大规模集成电路】 chāodàguīmó jíchéng diànlù 〈名〉very large-scale integration (VLSI)

【超大陆】 chāodàlù 〈名〉[地理] supercontinent

【超导】 chāodǎo 〈名〉[物理] superconduction; superconductivity

〖～半导体〗 chāodǎo bàndǎotǐ 〈名〉[物理] superconducting semiconductor

〖～薄膜〗 chāodǎo bómó 〈名〉[物理] superconducting thin film

〖～材料〗 chāodǎo cáiliào 〈名〉[物理] superconducting material

〖～存储器〗 chāodǎo cúnchǔqì 〈名〉[计算机] superconducting memory

〖～电机〗 chāodǎo diànjī 〈名〉superconducting motor

〖～电流〗 chāodǎo diànliú 〈名〉[物理] supercurrent

〖～电路〗 chāodǎo diànlù 〈名〉superconducting circuit

〖～电体〗 chāodǎo diàntǐ 〈名〉[物理] superconductor

〖～电性〗 chāodǎo diànxìng 〈名〉[物理] superconductivity

〖～发电机〗 chāodǎo fādiànjī 〈名〉superconducting generator

〖～分子〗 chāodǎo fēnzǐ 〈名〉superconducting molecule

〖～合金〗 chāodǎo héjīn 〈名〉[冶金] superconducting alloy

〖～化合物〗 chāodǎo huàhéwù 〈名〉superconducting compound

〖～计算机〗 chāodǎo jìsuànjī 〈名〉superconducting computer

〖～技术〗 chāodǎo jìshù 〈名〉[物理] superconducting technology

〖～输电〗 chāodǎo shūdiàn 〈名〉superconducting power transmission

〖～体〗 chāodǎotǐ 〈名〉[物理] superconductor

〖～天线〗 chāodǎo tiānxiàn 〈名〉superconducting antenna

〖～物理学〗 chāodǎo wùlǐxué 〈名〉superconductor physics

〖～性〗 chāodǎoxìng 〈名〉[物理] superconductivity

〖～元素〗 chāodǎo yuánsù 〈名〉superconducting element

【超等】 chāoděng 〈形〉of superior grade; superior; choice; first-rate; first-class; superfine: ～质量 extra good quality; superfine

【超等离子体】 chāoděnglízǐtǐ 〈名〉[物理] epiplasma

【超低空飞行】 chāodīkōng fēixíng 〈名〉minimum altitude flying; hedgehopping

【超低量喷雾器】 chāodīliàng pēnwùqì 〈名〉ultra-low-volume sprayer

【超低频】 chāodīpín 〈名〉ultra-low frequency (ULF)

〖～放大器〗 chāodīpín fàngdàqì 〈名〉ultra-low frequency amplifier

〖～示波器〗 chāodīpín shìbōqì 〈名〉ultra-low frequency oscilloscope

〖～振荡器〗 chāodīpín zhèndàngqì 〈名〉ultra-low frequency oscillator

【超低温】 chāodīwēn 〈名〉ultra-low temperature

【超电流】 chāodiànliú 〈名〉[物理] supercurrent

【超电压】 chāodiànyā 〈名〉[电子] overvoltage

【超度】 chāodù 〈动〉[宗教] redeem lost souls from hell by chanting sutras and making offerings; expiate the sins of the dead: ～亡魂 save the souls of the deceased from hell

〖～众生〗 chāodù zhòngshēng 〈熟〉save mankind from eternal misery

【超短波】 chāoduǎnbō 〈名〉ultrashort wave (USW)

〖～波段〗 chāoduǎnbō bōduàn 〈名〉ultrashort wave band

〖～发射机〗 chāoduǎnbō fāshèjī 〈名〉ultrashort wave transmitter

〖～接收机〗 chāoduǎnbō jiēshōujī 〈名〉ultrashort wave receiver

〖～示波器〗 chāoduǎnbō shìbōqì 〈名〉ultrashort wave oscilloscope

〖～天线〗 chāoduǎnbō tiānxiàn 〈名〉ultrashort wave antenna

〖～通信〗 chāoduǎnbō tōngxìn 〈名〉ultrashort wave communication

〖～治疗〗 chāoduǎnbō zhìliáo 〈名〉[医学] ultrashort wave therapy: ～机 ultrashort wave therapy apparatus

【超短裙】 chāoduǎnqún 〈名〉miniskirt; ultrashort skirt: ～是在20世纪60年代开始流行的。Miniskirts first caught on in the 1960's.

【超额】 chāo'é 〈动〉overfulfil/surpass/exceed the quota/target: ～20% exceed the quota by 20% ‖ ～认购公债 oversubscribe government bonds ‖ ～收入 excess income ‖ ～完成计划 overfulfil a plan; beat/exceed/outstrip a target ‖ ～完成任务 overfulfil a task ‖ ～完成生产指标 exceed/overfulfil/surpass a production target

〖～保险〗 chāo'é bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉excess insurance

〖～利润〗 chāo'é lìrùn 〈名〉superprofit; excess/extra profit: 带来～ bring a superprofit ‖ 获取～ obtain excess profit ‖ 榨取～ extract superprofit ‖ ～税 excess profits tax/duty

〖～剩余价值〗 chāo'é shèngyú jiàzhí 〈名〉excess/extra surplus value

【超凡】 chāofán ❶〈动〉go beyond/transcend/surpass the worldly: 追求～的生活 pursue a transcendental life ⇨～入圣 ❷〈形〉out of the ordinary; extraordinary; uncommon; above the general/common/ordinary run of people: 具有～的力量 have superhuman strength ‖ ～的勇气 superb courage

〖～入圣〗 chāofán-rùshèng 〈熟〉overcome the material desires and attain sainthood; transcend worldliness and attain holiness; join the sages

〖～脱俗〗 chāofán-tuōsú 〈熟〉rise above the general/common/ordinary run of people; tower above the ordinary; be free from worldly cares

【超辐射】 chāofúshè 〈名〉[物理] superradiance; superradiation

【超负荷】 chāofùhè 〈动〉overload; overburden; overcharge: 使电路/电器～ overcharge/overload an electric circuit/electrical appliance ‖ ～运转 operate at an overload ‖ 这里的电话～了。The phones here are overloaded.

〖～试验〗 chāofùhè shìyàn 〈名〉overload test

〖～指示器〗 chāofùhè zhǐshìqì 〈名〉overload indicator

【超感】 chāogǎn 〈形〉extrasensory: ～研究 extrasensory research

〖～知觉〗 chāogǎn zhījué 〈名〉[心理] extrasensory perception (ESP)

【超高空】 chāogāokōng 〈名〉[物理] superaltitude

【超高能】 chāogāonéng 〈名〉extra-high energy

〖～加速器〗 chāogāonéng jiāsùqì 〈名〉ultrahigh-energy accelerator

〖～物理学〗 chāogāonéng wùlǐxué 〈名〉physics of superhigh energies

【超高频】 chāogāopín 〈名〉[电子] ultra-high frequency (UHF); superhigh frequency (SHF); superfrequency; hyperfrequency: ～信号 ultra-high frequency signal

〖～变压器〗 chāogāopín biànyāqì 〈名〉ultrahigh frequency transformer

〖～波〗 chāogāopínbō 〈名〉hyperfrequency wave

〖～波段〗 chāogāopín bōduàn 〈名〉ultra-high frequency band

〖～发射机〗 chāogāopín fāshèjī 〈名〉ultra-high frequency transmitter

〖～发生器〗 chāogāopín fāshēngqì 〈名〉ultra-high frequency generator

〖～放大器〗 chāogāopín fàngdàqì 〈名〉superhigh frequency amplifier

〖～接收机〗 chāogāopín jiēshōujī 〈名〉ultra-high frequency receiver

〖～频谱分析仪〗 chāogāopín pínpǔ fēnxīyí 〈名〉vectron

〖～振荡器〗 chāogāopín zhèndàngqì 〈名〉ultra-high frequency oscillator

【超高速】 chāogāosù 〈名〉[摄影] ultra-high speed

【超高温】 chāogāowēn 〈名〉superhigh/ultra-high temperature: ～燃烧 ultra-high temperature combustion

〖～耐火材料〗 chāogāowēn nàihuǒ cáiliào 〈名〉extreme temperature refractory

【超高压】 chāogāoyā 〈名〉❶[物理] superhigh pressure; hyperpressure; superpressure ❷[电学] ultra-high voltage (UHV); extrahigh voltage (EHV); extrahigh tension; supervoltage: ～线路带电作业 working on live extrahigh tension power lines

〖～变压器〗 chāogāoyā biànyāqì 〈名〉[电学] extrahigh voltage

transformer
〖～电网〗 chāogāoyā diànwǎng 〈名〉[电学] supergrid
〖～发生器〗 chāogāoyā fāshēngqì 〈名〉[电学] extremely high tension generator
〖～锅炉〗 chāogāoyā guōlú 〈名〉[物理] superpressure/superhigh pressure boiler
〖～技术〗 chāogāoyā jìshù 〈名〉[物理] superhigh pressure technique
〖～设备〗 chāogāoyā shèbèi 〈名〉[物理] superpressure plant
【超固态】 chāogùtài 〈名〉 state of ultrasolidity
【超光电摄像机】 chāoguāngdiàn shèxiàngjī 〈名〉 superemitron camera
【超光速粒子】 chāoguāngsù lìzǐ 〈名〉 tachyon
【超广角镜头】 chāoguǎngjiǎo jìngtóu 〈名〉 fisheye lens
【超过】 chāoguò 〈动〉 excel (sb in/at sth); outdo (sb at sth); exceed/overtake/surpass/outstrip/transcend (sb in sth); rise above; top; go beyond/above: ～车速限制 exceed the speed limit ‖ ～对手 tower above/outstrip/outdo one's competitors; outdo/outstrip/surpass one's rivals ‖ ～历史最高水平 top all previous records ‖ ～年龄 be overage ‖ ～领跑选手 overtake/outstrip/pass the lead runner ‖ ～领先的两辆汽车 overtake the two cars in the lead ‖ ～期限 miss a deadline ‖ ～前人 outdo/surpass one's predecessors ‖ ～时间 overrun/overstep the time; exceed the time limit ‖ ～世界先进水平 go above/surpass advanced world levels ‖ ～同辈 pass/surpass all one's fellows ‖ ～界限/限度 go beyond the limits/bounds; overstep the limits/bounds/boundaries; surpass/transgress the bounds; break bounds ‖ ～期望 pass/surpass/exceed one's/sb's expectations/hopes/anticipation ‖ ～预测 exceed one's/sb's estimate/projections ‖ ～主要指数 beat the key index ‖ 在规模上～ exceed in size ‖ 在经济/体力/智力上～ outstrip (sb) economically/physically/mentally; be superior economically/physically/mentally (to sb) ‖ 在数量上～ outnumber; exceed in number; be numerically superior (to) ‖ 在重量上～ outweigh ‖ 投资～5千万美元 invest in excess of 50 million US dollars ‖ 工资增长的速度～了经济增长的速度。 Wage increases outpaced economic growth. ‖ 进口～了出口。 Imports exceeded exports. / There was an excess of imports over exports. ‖ 人口～百万大关。 The population exceeded the million mark. ‖ 有利条件～不利条件。 The advantages outweighed the disadvantages.
【超乎寻常】 chāohūxúncháng 〈熟〉 be extraordinary/exceptional; be out of the ordinary
【超基因】 chāojīyīn 〈名〉[生物] supergene; hypergene: ～家族 supergene family
【超级】 chāojí 〈形〉 super
〖～杯〗 chāojíbēi 〈名〉[体育] supercup: ～足球赛 supercup football match
〖～大国〗 chāojí dàguó 〈名〉 superpower; supercountry: 经济～ economic superpower
〖～港口〗 chāojí gǎngkǒu 〈名〉 superport
〖～公路〗 chāojí gōnglù 〈名〉 superhighway
〖～航空母舰〗 chāojí hángkōng mǔjiàn 〈名〉 supercarrier
〖～轰炸机〗 chāojí hōngzhàjī 〈名〉 superbomber
〖～火箭〗 chāojí huǒjiàn 〈名〉 superrocket
〖～间谍〗 chāojí jiàndié 〈名〉 superspy
〖～客轮〗 chāojí kèlún 〈名〉 superliner
〖～链接〗 chāojí liànjiē 〈名〉 hyperlink
〖～列车〗 chāojí lièchē 〈名〉 supertrain
〖～明星〗 chāojí míngxīng 〈名〉 superstar: 超级足球明星 football superstar; superstar footballer
〖～模特〗 chāojí mótè 〈名〉 supermodel
〖～潜艇〗 chāojí qiántǐng 〈名〉 supersubmarine
〖～燃料〗 chāojí ránliào 〈名〉[化工] superfuel
〖～市场〗 chāojí shìchǎng 〈名〉 supermarket: ～购物袋 supermarket bag ‖ ～购物手推车 supermarket trolley
〖～武器〗 chāojí wǔqì 〈名〉 superweapon
〖～油轮〗 chāojí yóulún 〈名〉 supertanker
【超假】 chāojià 〈动〉 overstay/break one's leave: ～两天 overstay one's leave by two days
【超阶级】 chāojiējí 〈形〉 supra-class; transcending classes; rising above class differences: ～的爱情 love transcending classes
【超经济】 chāojīngjì 〈形〉 extraeconomic
〖～剥削〗 chāojīngjì bōxuē 〈名〉 extraeconomic exploitation
〖～强制〗 chāojīngjì qiángzhì 〈名〉 extraeconomic coercion
〖～手段〗 chāojīngjì shǒuduàn 〈名〉 extraeconomic means
【超精度】 chāojīngdù 〈名〉 ultraprecision
【超精细】 chāojīngxì 〈形〉[物理] hyperfine: ～结构 hyperfine structure
【超巨星】 chāojùxīng 〈名〉[天文] supergiant star
【超绝】 chāojué 〈形〉 unique; superb; unparalleled; extraordinary; out of the ordinary; supereminent: 技艺～ superb skill/craftsmanship
【超绝缘体】 chāojuéyuántǐ 〈名〉[电学] superinsulant
【超宽银幕】 chāokuānyínmù 〈名〉 superwide screen
〖～影片〗 chāokuānyínmù yǐngpiàn 〈名〉 superwide-screen film
【超临界】 chāolínjiè 〈形〉[物理] supercritical
〖～反应堆〗 chāolínjiè fǎnyìngduī 〈名〉[物理] supercritical reactor
〖～速度〗 chāolínjiè sùdù 〈名〉 supercritical speed
〖～压力〗 chāolínjiè yālì 〈名〉 supercritical pressure: ～锅炉 supercritical pressure boiler
〖～质量〗 chāolínjiè zhìliàng 〈名〉[物理] supercritical mass
〖～状态〗 chāolínjiè zhuàngtài 〈名〉 supercriticality
【超龄】 chāolíng 〈动〉 be overage: 超过应征年龄 be overage for the draft ‖ ～船只/机器 overage vessel/machine ‖ 他因为～,申请被拒绝了。 His application was turned down/rejected because he was overage.
【超流体】 chāoliútǐ 〈名〉[物理] superfluid
【超伦】 chāolún 〈形〉〈书〉 outstanding; incomparably superior; above the rank and file; out of the ordinary; head and shoulders above the rest
【超媒体】 chāoméitǐ 〈名〉 hypermedia
【超密】 chāomì 〈形〉[天文] superdense
〖～论〗 chāomìlùn 〈名〉[天文] superdense theory
〖～星〗 chāomìxīng 〈名〉[天文] superdense star
【超敏反应】 chāomǐn fǎnyìng 〈名〉[免疫] hypersensitivity reaction
【超耐热合金】 chāonàirè héjīn 〈名〉[冶金] superalloy; superduty alloy
【超浓缩】 chāonóngsuō 〈形〉 hyperconcentrated: ～洗涤剂 hyperconcentrated detergent
【超平彩电】 chāopíng cǎidiàn 〈名〉 hyperplane colour TV
【超期】 chāoqī 〈动〉 exceed the time limit
〖～服役〗 chāoqī fúyì [军事] ❶〈动〉 stay in the army beyond one's term of service ❷〈名〉 extended active duty; extended service in the army
【超迁】 chāoqiān 〈动〉〈书〉 (of an official) be promoted more than one grade at a time; jump a grade; be promoted over the head of his peers; be promoted ahead of time
【超前】 chāoqián 〈动〉 ❶ be ahead of the time: ～思维 forward thinking ‖ 他的理论远远～于他的时代。 His theory was (way) ahead of his time. ❷ surpass/outdo one's predecessors
〖～绝后〗 chāoqián-juéhòu 〈熟〉 be unprecedented and unrepeatable; be unique
〖～消费〗 chāoqián xiāofèi 〈名〉 deficit spending; excessive consumption; unduly high level of spending
〖～意识〗 chāoqián yìshi 〈名〉 sense of looking forward and being ahead of one's time
【超强】 chāoqiáng 〈形〉 ultrastrong; superstrong
〖～度〗 chāoqiángdù 〈名〉 ultrastrength: ～材料 ultrastrength material
【超清晰度】 chāoqīngxīdù 〈名〉 super-resolution
【超群】 chāoqún ❶〈动〉 be preeminent; exceed all others; be incomparably superior; be paramount; be head and shoulders above all others: 技艺～ distinguish oneself for his superb skill ‖ 武艺～ be extremely skilful in martial arts ‖ 智力～ tower above the rest in intellect ‖ 他医术～。 He is preeminent in the art of healing. / He is a much better medical doctor than all the others. ❷〈名〉[通信] supergroup; hypergroup
〖～出众〗 chāoqún-chūzhòng 〈熟〉 surpass all one's fellows; be above the rank and file; cap all; be preeminent; outshine/outstrip all others; distinguish oneself: 在花卉比赛中,她种的鸢尾花可谓～。 Her irises outshone all the others in the competition.
〖～绝伦〗 chāoqún-juélún 〈熟〉 be distinguished/without comparison; be unequalled/unsurpassed/unrivaled by others; cap all; be preeminent; be incomparably superior; be far above the ordinary: 作为大提琴表演艺术家,他是～的。 He is second to none

as a concert cellist.
〖~解调器〗 chāoqún jiětiáoqì 〈名〉supergroup demodulator
〖~滤波器〗 chāoqún lǜbōqì 〈名〉supergroup filter
【超然】 chāorán 〈形〉aloof; detached; remote; unconcerned: ~名利 be indifferent to worldly fame and gain ‖ ~的神态 detached air ‖ ~的态度 aloof attitude ‖ 他对周围的纷争总是抱着~的态度。He is always unconcerned with the disputes around him.
〖~不群〗 chāorán-bùqún 〈熟〉stand aloof from the crowd
〖~世事〗 chāorán-shìshì 〈熟〉hold oneself aloof from worldly affairs
〖~物外〗 chāorán-wùwài 〈熟〉❶ hold oneself aloof from the world; transcend worldly affairs; be above worldly considerations ❷ stay away from the scene of contention; shun social disputes; be aloof
【超热】 chāorè 〈形〉[物理] epithermal
〖~材料〗 chāorè cáiliào 〈名〉hyperthermal material
〖~能〗 chāorènéng 〈名〉epithermal energy
〖~中子〗 chāorè zhōngzǐ 〈名〉epithermal neutron: ~反应堆 epithermal reactor ‖ ~钍反应堆 epithermal thorium reactor
【超人】 chāorén ❶〈动〉be out of the common run; be exceptionally good; be extraordinary: 才智~ far surpass the others in ability and wisdom ‖ 体力~ excel/surpass in physical strength ‖ 智慧~ excel/transcend in wisdom; be of exceptional intelligence; be superintelligent ‖ ~的记忆力 incomparable memory; exceptionally good memory ‖ ~的智慧 unparalleled wisdom ❷〈名〉[哲学] superman: ~哲学 philosophy of the superman ‖ 女~ superwoman
【超深井】 chāoshēnjǐng 〈名〉[石油] extradeep well
【超升】 chāoshēng 〈动〉❶ [佛教] (of a dead person's soul) rise to the Western Paradise ❷〈书〉promote sb more than one grade at a time/ahead of time/over the head of his peers
【超生】 chāoshēng 〈动〉❶ [佛教] be reincarnated ❷ be merciful/lenient; spare sb's life: ⇨笔下~ ❸ exceed the stipulated limit of birth; have more children than what the family planning plan allows: ~子女 child born outside the family planning plan
【超声】 chāoshēng 〈名〉[物理] ultrasound; supersound; ultrasonic (sound); supersonic: ~测试/萃取/清洗 ultrasonic testing/extraction/cleaning ‖ ~法 ultrasonic method ‖ ~技术 ultrasonic technique ‖ 蝙蝠能用~回声确定障碍物位置并绕开它们飞行。Bats can locate obstacles and fly around them by ultrasonic echoes.
〖~波〗 chāoshēngbō 〈名〉[声学] ultrasonic/supersonic (wave): ~报警系统 ultrasonic alarm system ‖ ~干扰仪 ultrasonic interferometer ‖ ~检查法 ultrasonography ‖ ~检查仪 somascope ‖ ~接收器/探测器 ultrasonic receiver/detector ‖ ~疗法 ultrasonic therapy ‖ ~切割 ultrasonic cutting ‖ ~探伤仪 ultrasonic/supersonic flaw detector ‖ ~学 supersonics; ultrasonics ‖ ~仪 ultrasonoscope
〖~测厚仪〗 chāoshēng cèhòuyí 〈名〉sonigauge; ultrasonic thickness gauge/meter
〖~测深器〗 chāoshēng cèshēnqì 〈名〉ultrasonic depth finder
〖~成像仪〗 chāoshēng chéngxiàngyí 〈名〉ultrasonic imaging device
〖~发射器〗 chāoshēng fāshèqì 〈名〉ultrasonic transmitter
〖~发生器〗 chāoshēng fāshēngqì 〈名〉ultrasonic generator
〖~工程〗 chāoshēng gōngchéng 〈名〉ultrasonic engineering
〖~焊接机〗 chāoshēng hànjiējī 〈名〉[冶金] ultrasonic bonding machine
〖~记录图〗 chāoshēng jìlùtú 〈名〉ultrasonogram
〖~检波器〗 chāoshēng jiǎnbōqì 〈名〉ultrasonic detector
〖~检查法〗 chāoshēng jiǎncháfǎ 〈名〉[医学] ultrasonography
〖~接收机〗 chāoshēng jiēshōujī 〈名〉ultrasonic receiver
〖~洁牙器〗 chāoshēng jiéyáqì 〈名〉[医学] ultrasonic teeth cleaner
〖~频〗 chāoshēngpín 〈名〉[电子] supersonic/ultrasonic frequency: ~记录器 ultrasonograph ‖ ~谱 supersonic spectrum
〖~切割机〗 chāoshēng qiēgējī 〈名〉ultrasonic cutting machine
〖~全息术〗 chāoshēng quánxīshù 〈名〉ultrasonic holography
〖~全息图〗 chāoshēng quánxītú 〈名〉[物理] ultrasonic hologram
〖~速〗 chāoshēngsù 〈名〉supersonic speed; superspeed: ~飞行 supersonic flight ‖ ~时代 supersonic age ‖ ~客机 supersonic airliner
〖~探伤仪〗 chāoshēng tànshāngyí 〈名〉ultrasonic flaw/defect detector
〖~外科〗 chāoshēng wàikē 〈名〉[医学] ultrasonic surgery
〖~物理学〗 chāoshēng wùlǐxué 〈名〉ultrasonic physics
〖~心动图〗 chāoshēng xīndòngtú 〈名〉[医学] ultrasonic cardiogram: ~仪 ultrasonic cardiogram equipment
〖~学〗 chāoshēngxué 〈名〉[声学] ultrasonics; supersonics
〖~冶金学〗 chāoshēng yějīnxué 〈名〉ultrasonic metallurgy
〖~医学〗 chāoshēng yīxué 〈名〉ultrasonic medicine
〖~诊断仪〗 chāoshēng zhěnduànyí 〈名〉[医学] ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus
〖~治疗机〗 chāoshēng zhìliáojī 〈名〉[医学] ultrasonic therapy apparatus
【超时】 chāoshí 〈动〉overrun/overstep the time; exceed the time limit: ~工作 work overtime ‖ ~报酬/补贴 overtime payment/allowance ‖ ~泊车 overtime parking
【超市】 chāoshì 〈名〉〈简称〉supermarket ⇨超级市场
【超视距空战】 chāoshìjù kōngzhàn 〈名〉over-the-horizon air action
【超收】 chāoshōu ❶〈动〉earn more than planned or allowed ❷〈名〉earnings/revenues in excess of what is allowed
【超水平】 chāoshuǐpíng 〈形〉surpassing one's normal level: ~发挥 give a supernormal/surpassing performance; outperform oneself; play beyond one's usual standard
【超俗】 chāosú 〈动〉transcend worldliness; be unconventional
〖~绝世〗 chāosú juéshì 〈熟〉unique; superb; extraordinary; out of the ordinary; supereminent
【超速】 chāosù ❶〈动〉exceed the speed limit; speed: 被控~ be charged with speeding ‖ ~行驶 drive over/break the speed limit ‖ 因~被罚款 be fined for speeding ⇨~检测器 ❷〈名〉[力学] hypervelocity: ⇨~飞行; ~粒子
〖~飞行〗 chāosù fēixíng 〈名〉hypervelocity flight
〖~检测器〗 chāosù jiǎncèqì 〈名〉police speed trap
〖~粒子〗 chāosù lìzǐ 〈名〉[物理] hypervelocity particle
〖~摄影机〗 chāosù shèyǐngjī 〈名〉speed camera
〖~调节器〗 chāosù tiáojiéqì 〈名〉[机械] overspeed governor
【超塑性】 chāosùxìng 〈名〉[冶金] superplasticity
【超脱】 chāotuō ❶〈形〉unconventional; original: 见解~ unconventional view ‖ 想法~ original idea ❷〈动〉be detached; stand aloof; transcend worldliness; shun reality: ~尘世 stand aloof from this mortal life; be detached from this world ‖ ~个人的感情 be above personal feelings ‖ ~现实 detach oneself from reality ❸〈动〉extricate/free sb from (a predicament, etc); plead for sb; absolve sb (from a blame, etc)
【超外差】 chāowàichā 〈形〉[电子] superheterodyne; superhet: ~电路/检波 superheterodyne circuit/detection ‖ ~线圈 superheterodyne coil
〖~接收机〗 chāowàichā jiēshōujī 〈名〉[电子] superheterodyne set; superheterodyne receiver
〖~式收音机〗 chāowàichāshì shōuyīnjī 〈名〉superheterodyne radio set
【超微波】 chāowēibō 〈名〉[物理] ultramicrowave
【超微量分析】 chāowēiliàng fēnxī 〈名〉[化学] ultramicroanalysis
【超微量化学】 chāowēiliàng huàxué 〈名〉[化学] ultramicrochemistry
【超文本】 chāowénběn 〈名〉hypertext
〖~标记语言〗 chāowénběn biāojì yǔyán 〈名〉[计算机] hypertext markup language (HTML)
〖~传输协议〗 chāowénběn chuánshū xiéyì 〈名〉[计算机] hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)
【超我】 chāowǒ ❶〈动〉surpass self; excel oneself ❷〈名〉[心理] superego
【超系】 chāoxì 〈名〉supersystem: 银河系~ galactic supersystem
【超细】 chāoxì 〈形〉superfine: ~纤维 superfine fibre
【超显微镜】 chāoxiǎnwēijìng 〈名〉[光学] ultramicroscope
【超显性】 chāoxiǎnxìng 〈名〉[生物] superdominance
【超现实主义】 chāoxiànshízhǔyì 〈名〉surrealism; superrealism: ~画家 surrealist painter ‖ ~模式 surreal mode ‖ ~艺术 surrealist art ‖ ~运动 surrealist movement
〖~者〗 chāoxiànshízhǔyìzhě 〈名〉surrealist
【超小型】 chāoxiǎoxíng 〈形〉subminiature; ultraminiature; superminiature; microminiature

〖～电动机〗 chāoxiǎoxíng diàndòngjī 〈名〉 subminiature/flea-size motor
〖～电路〗 chāoxiǎoxíng diànlù 〈名〉 microcircuit
〖～电容器〗 chāoxiǎoxíng diànróngqì 〈名〉 superminiature capacitor
〖～电子管〗 chāoxiǎoxíng diànzǐguǎn 〈名〉 microminiature/subminiature tube
〖～管〗 chāoxiǎoxíngguǎn 〈名〉[电子] subminiature tube
〖～化〗 chāoxiǎoxínghuà 〈名〉 superminiaturization
〖～计算机〗 chāoxiǎoxíng jìsuànjī 〈名〉 superminicomputer
〖～汽车〗 chāoxiǎoxíng qìchē 〈名〉 subcompact car
【超新星】 chāoxīnxīng 〈名〉[天文] supernova
【超星体】 chāoxīngtǐ 〈名〉[天文] superstar
【超星系】 chāoxīngxì 〈名〉[天文] hypergalaxy; supergalaxy: ～团 supercluster
【超性杂交】 chāoxìng zájiāo 〈名〉[生物] supersexual hybridization
【超压】 chāoyā 〈名〉[力学] overpressure
【超验】 chāoyàn 〈形〉[哲学] transcendental
〖～哲学〗 chāoyàn zhéxué 〈名〉 transcendentalism
〖～主义〗 chāoyànzhǔyì 〈名〉 transcendentalism: ～者 transcendentalist
【超一流】 chāoyīliú 〈形〉 super; superb: ～的演员 super actor/actress
【超逸】 chāoyì 〈形〉 unconventionally graceful/elegant; free and natural; stately and refined; gracious and tasteful; with superior tastes: ～不俗 unconventionally gracious ‖ 举止～ graceful demeanour
【超意识】 chāoyìshi 〈名〉[心理] superconsciousness
【超音频】 chāoyīnpín 〈名〉 superaudio (frequency)
〖～电报〗 chāoyīnpín diànbào 〈名〉[通信] superaudio telegraphy
〖～外差式接收机〗 chāoyīnpín wàichāshì jiēshōujī 〈名〉[通信] supersonic heterodyne receiver
【超音速】 chāoyīnsù ＝ 超声速 chāoshēngsù
〖～导弹〗 chāoyīnsù dǎodàn 〈名〉 supersonic missile
〖～低空导弹〗 chāoyīnsù dīkōng dǎodàn 〈名〉 supersonic low altitude missile (SLAM)
〖～飞机〗 chāoyīnsù fēijī 〈名〉 supersonic aircraft
〖～风洞〗 chāoyīnsù fēngdòng 〈名〉 supersonic wind tunnel
〖～轰炸机〗 chāoyīnsù hōngzhàjī 〈名〉 supersonic bomber
〖～火箭〗 chāoyīnsù huǒjiàn 〈名〉 supersonic/hypervelocity rocket
〖～喷气机〗 chāoyīnsù pēnqìjī 〈名〉 superjet
〖～战斗机〗 chāoyīnsù zhàndòujī 〈名〉 supersonic fighter
【超引力】 chāoyǐnlì 〈名〉[物理] supergravity
【超铀元素】 chāoyóu yuánsù 〈名〉[化学] transuranic/transuranium element
【超宇宙】 chāoyǔzhòu 〈名〉[天文] superuniverse
【超员】 chāoyuán 〈动〉 ❶ be overmanned/overstaffed: 该部门严重～。The department is terribly overstaffed. ❷ exceed seating capacity; be overloaded: 节假日期间,火车常常～。Trains are often overloaded during holidays.
【超越】 chāoyuè 〈动〉 transcend/surpass/exceed/outstrip (sb in sth); overstep; outdo; outshine; outperform: ～对手 outstrip/outdo/surpass one's rivals ‖ ～极限 exceed the maximum/limit ‖ ～界限 overstep the boundaries/limits/bounds; go beyond the limits/bounds; surpass/transgress the bounds ‖ ～历史条件 go beyond what historical conditions allow ‖ ～前人 outdo/surpass one's predecessors ‖ ～权限 exceed one's authority/power/duty; overstep/overreach one's authority; go beyond one's term of reference; act outside one's jurisdiction ‖ ～时空 transcend time and space ‖ ～党派偏见 stand above narrow partisan views ‖ ～障碍 surmount an obstacle ‖ ～自我 excel oneself ‖ 伏尔泰的思想远远～了他所生活的时代。Voltaire's ideas were well in advance of the age in which he lived.
【超载】 chāozài 〈动〉 overburden; overload; surcharge; overcharge: 使船～ overload a ship ‖ ～能力 overload capacity ‖ 电流～ overload of electric current ‖ ～的车辆 overburdened vehicle ‖ ～的电梯 overloaded lift/elevator; lift/elevator loaded to excess
〖～货物〗 chāozài huòwù 〈名〉 overfreight
【超再生】 chāozàishēng 〈名〉[电子] superregeneration
〖～接收机〗 chāozàishēng jiēshōujī 〈名〉[通信] superregenerative receiver
【超增益天线】 chāozēngyì tiānxiàn 〈名〉 supergain antenna
【超折射】 chāozhéshè 〈名〉[气象][物理] superrefraction: ～回波 superrefraction echo
【超支】 chāozhī ❶〈名〉 overspend; overdraft; over-expenditure ❷〈动〉 overspend; overdraw; spend in excess of one's income; live beyond one's income; overshoot the budget: ～挪用 overdrafts and use of money for purposes other than originally budgeted for ‖ 从不～ never live beyond one's income; always live within one's income ‖ 他每月都～。His expenditure exceeds his income every month. / He overspends his income every month.
【超质子】 chāozhìzǐ 〈名〉[物理] superproton
【超重】 chāozhòng ❶〈名〉overbalance; [物理] superheavy ❷〈动〉 be overloaded: 这卡车～了。The truck was overloaded. ❸〈动〉 be overweight: ～信件 overweight letter ‖ ～重量 weight in excess ‖ 行李～需额外付费。If your luggage is overweight, you'll have to pay extra. ‖ 医生说我～两公斤。I'm overweight by 2 kg according to the doctor.
〖～费〗 chāozhòngfèi 〈名〉 heavy lift charge: 行李～ excess baggage charges
〖～氢〗 chāozhòngqīng 〈名〉[化学] superheavy hydrogen
〖～行李〗 chāozhòng xíngli 〈名〉 overweight luggage; excess baggage: 对～额外收费 make an extra charge for overweight luggage
〖～元素〗 chāozhòng yuánsù 〈名〉[化学] superheavy element
【超重量级】 chāozhòngliàngjí 〈名〉[体育] super-heavyweight
【超轴】 chāozhóu 〈名〉[铁路] over haulage: ～牵引 trains hauling above-normal tonnage
【超卓】 chāozhuó 〈形〉 superb; extraordinary; out of the ordinary; super-eminent
【超擢】 chāozhuó 〈动〉〈书〉 promote sb more than one grade at a time; promote sb ahead of time or his peers
【超子】 chāozǐ 〈名〉[物理] hyperon
【超自然】 chāozìrán 〈形〉 supernatural; transcendental
〖～界〗 chāozìránjiè 〈名〉 supernature
〖～力〗 chāozìránlì 〈名〉 supernatural forces
〖～主义〗 chāozìránzhǔyì 〈名〉 supernaturalism: ～者 supernaturalist

焯 chāo 〈动〉 scald (as a way of cooking): ～芹菜 scald the celery
⇨zhuō

剿 chāo 〈动〉〈书〉 plagiarize; lift; copy: ⇨～袭
⇨jiǎo
【剿说】 chāoshuō 〈动〉〈书〉 plagiarize
【剿袭】 chāoxí 〈书〉 ＝ 抄袭①② chāoxí

cháo

巢 cháo 〈名〉 ❶ nest (of birds): 筑～ build/construct a nest; nest ‖ 鸟/鹊～ bird's/magpie's nest ‖ 用羽毛和细枝筑的～ nest made of feathers and twigs. ⇨鹊～鸠占 ❷ nest (of ants, bees, etc); burrow; hole; tunnel: 黄蜂～ wasps' nest ⇨蜂～; 蚁～ ❸ den; hole; lair; nest; hideout: ⇨匪～; 老～; 倾～出动
【巢菜】 cháocài 〈名〉[植物] (common) vetch
【巢蛾】 cháo'é 〈名〉 ermine moth
【巢毁卵破】 cháohuǐ-luǎnpò 〈熟〉 the nest was destroyed and the eggs smashed
【巢倾卵破】 cháoqīng-luǎnpò ＝ 巢毁卵破 cháohuǐ-luǎnpò
【巢居】 cháojū 〈动〉 ❶ live/dwell in trees ❷ live in seclusion; be a hermit
【巢窟】 cháokū ＝ 巢穴 cháoxué
【巢鼠】 cháoshǔ 〈名〉 harvest mouse
【巢穴】 cháoxué 〈名〉 nest; burrow; den; lair; hole; hideout: 捣毁～ demolish/destroy one's nest ‖ 构筑/建造～ build/construct a nest; make a den ‖ 进入～ enter one's den ‖ 逃进～ escape into one's hideout ‖ 退回～ retire to one's den ‖ 蜷缩在～里 crouch in a den ‖〈喻〉敌人/罪犯的～ nest of enemies/criminals ‖〈喻〉强盗的～ robbers'/bandits' haunt; den of robbers/ban-

dits; bandits' hideout ‖〈喻〉警察跟踪找到了小偷的～。The police tracked the thieves to their lair.

朝[1] cháo ❶〈动〉have an audience with (a sovereign); make a pilgrimage to (a holy place, temple, etc): ⇨～拜;～见;～贡;～圣 ❷〈名〉imperial/royal court: 临～听政 hold court; preside over an imperial council ‖ 退～ retire from court ‖ 在～党 ruling party; party in power ⇨～野;上～;早～ ❸〈名〉dynasty; reign of an emperor: 六～古都 ancient capital of six dynasties ‖ 乾隆皇～ (during) the reign of Emperor Qianlong ‖ 唐/宋/清～ Tang/Song/Qing Dynasty ⇨改～换代;三～元老 ❹〈动〉face (to/towards); front (on/onto); turn in the direction of: ～前/后/上/下 face forward/backward/upward/downward ‖ ～北/东/南/西 face (to/towards the) north/east/south/west ‖ 坐北～南 with a southern exposure; facing south ‖ 我们的房子～北。Our house faces/fronts/looks north. / Our house faces/opens to the north. / Our house has a northern aspect. ‖ 这扇窗～着大海。The window fronts on/faces the sea. ❺〈介〉towards; to: ～东走 walk/go east/eastward ‖ ～后退 move backward; retreat ‖ ～前看 look to the front;〈喻〉look towards the future ‖ ～前走 move/march forward ‖ ～月球飞去 fly towards the moon ‖ ～右/左拐 turn (to the) right/left ‖ 请把脸再～这边转一点,好吗? Can you face towards this side a bit more, please? ‖ 她背～着我站着。She was standing with her back towards me. ‖ 这门～里/外开。The door opens inwards/outwards. ‖ 请大家～镜头看。Please look towards the lens. ‖ 他胳膊肘～外拐。He tends to side with outsiders rather than our own people.

朝[2] Cháo → 朝鲜族 Cháoxiǎnzú
⇨zhāo

【朝拜】 cháobài 〈动〉❶ make obeisance/pay respects to (a sovereign): ～天子 pay respects to the emperor ❷ make a pilgrimage/pay religious homage to (a shrine, temple, etc); worship: ～神佛 worship gods and the Buddha ‖ ～神庙 pay/offer/render/do homage at the temple ‖ ～圣地 worship at the shrine ‖ 当作神明～ worship (sb) as a deity

【朝臣】 cháochén 〈名〉courtier; court councillor: ～们在欣赏演出。*The court were/was viewing the performance.*

【朝代】 cháodài 〈名〉dynasty; reign of an emperor: 改换～ change a dynasty ‖ ～更迭 change of dynasties; dynastic succession; succession of one dynasty by another

【朝顶】 cháodǐng 〈动〉(of Buddhists) make a pilgrimage to a temple on a mountain top; climb a mountain to worship a statue of Buddha or some other deity

【朝奉】 cháofèng 〈名〉〈旧〉〈方〉❶ rich man ❷ pawnshop manager or assistant

【朝服】 cháofú 〈名〉court dress; *formal dress for imperial audiences*

【朝纲】 cháogāng 〈名〉rules of an imperial court; court discipline: ～不振 the imperial court is lacking in strict rituals and principles—weakening of the imperial rule ‖ 重振～ regenerate the imperial regime; reinforce imperial rule

【朝贡】 cháogòng 〈动〉(of envoys from a vassal state or a *foreign country) pay/present tribute (to a sovereign)*: 他们要求被征服的地区向朝廷～。The court demanded tribute from the captured regions.

【朝贺】 cháohè 〈动〉pay one's respects to (the sovereign) and extend one's congratulations

【朝见】 cháojiàn 〈动〉have an audience with (a sovereign); be received/admitted in audience by (a sovereign); be presented at court: 获准～国王 be granted/given an audience with the king ‖ 进宫～ be presented at court

【朝觐】 cháojìn 〈动〉❶〈书〉*have an audience with (a sovereign)*; be received/admitted in audience by (a sovereign); be presented at court ❷ pay religious homage to (a shrine or a sacred place); worship: ～圣地 worship at the shrine ❸ (for Muslims) make the hajji pilgrimage

【朝山】 cháoshān 〈动〉(of Buddhists) go on/make a pilgrimage to a temple on a famous mountain: ～进香 go on a pilgrimage to offer incense at a temple ‖ ～觐圣 go on/make a pilgrimage to worship

【朝圣】 cháoshèng 〈动〉❶ (of religious people) go on/make a pilgrimage (to a sacred place): 前往麦加/耶路撒冷～ go on/make a pilgrimage to Mecca/Jerusalem; make a hajj ‖ ～地 place of pilgrimage ‖ ～团 pilgrimage hajj mission ❷ go on/make a pilgrimage to the birthplace of Confucius [in Qufu (曲阜), Shandong Province]

〖～者〗 cháoshèngzhě 〈名〉pilgrim; hajji: 接见～ receive pilgrims ‖ 去麦加的～ pilgrims to Mecca

【朝廷】 cháotíng 〈名〉❶ imperial/royal court ❷ imperial/royal government: ～命官 *official appointed by the imperial government*; official of the royal government

【朝鲜】 Cháoxiǎn 〈名〉Korea: ～文字 Korean writing

〖～半岛〗 Cháoxiǎn Bàndǎo 〈名〉Korean Peninsula

〖～海峡〗 Cháoxiǎn Hǎixiá 〈名〉Korean Strait

〖～劳动党〗 Cháoxiǎn Láodòngdǎng 〈名〉Worker's Party of Korea (WPK)

〖～民主主义人民共和国〗 Cháoxiǎn Mínzhǔzhǔyì Rénmín Gònghéguó 〈名〉Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)

〖～泡菜〗 Cháoxiǎn pàocài 〈名〉kimchi

〖～人〗 Cháoxiǎnrén 〈名〉Korean

〖～语〗 Cháoxiǎnyǔ 〈名〉Korean (language)

〖～战争〗 Cháoxiǎn Zhànzhēng 〈名〉Korean War (1950-1953)

〖～族〗 Cháoxiǎnzú 〈名〉❶ Korean ethnic group in China; the *Koreans [an ethnic group in China distributed mainly in China's* northeast, in Jilin, Heilongjiang and Liaoning provinces] ❷ the Koreans [a major ethnic group in North Korea and South Korea]

【朝向】 cháoxiàng ❶〈动〉face (to/towards); turn towards; open onto: 使天线～电视塔方向 turn the antenna towards the TV tower ❷〈名〉[建筑] orientation

【朝靴】 cháoxuē 〈名〉Chinese formal court boots

【朝阳】 cháoyáng 〈动〉be on the sunny side; face (to/towards *the) south*; have a southern *exposure*: 街道～的一面 *sunny side* of a street ‖ 我的卧室～。My bedroom faces south. / My bedroom looks to the south. / My bedroom is on the sunny side. / My bedroom has a southern exposure.
⇨zhāoyáng

〖～花〗 cháoyánghuā = 向日葵 xiàngrìkuí

【朝野】 cháoyě 〈名〉❶〈旧〉the court and the commonality: ～震惊。Both the rulers and the people were shocked. ❷ the government and the non-government: ～一致。Both the ruling and opposition parties are in agreement. / A consensus is reached between the ruling and opposition parties.

【朝真】 cháozhēn 〈动〉[道教] sit in meditation

【朝政】 cháozhèng 〈名〉〈书〉state affairs; political power of an imperial government: 把持～ seize/hold the power of the court; monopolize state power ‖ 处理～ handle state affairs ‖ 议论～ discuss state affairs

【朝中有人好做官】 *cháozhōng yǒu rén hǎo zuòguān* 〈熟〉*it is easy* to be an official if you have connections at court

【朝珠】 cháozhū 〈名〉string of coral/agate beads (worn ceremonially by court officials of the Qing Dynasty)

嘲 cháo 〈动〉ridicule; mock; deride; sneer at: ⇨～笑;冷～热讽
⇨zhāo

【嘲讽】 cháofěng 〈动〉sneer at; taunt (sb doing/with sth); *subject sb to sarcasm*; *be sarcastic*; *be satirical*: 忍受～ endure sb's taunts; bear sb's gibes ‖ 辛辣的～ biting/bitter/stinging ridicule ‖ 他总是～他妹妹对服装的品味。He always sneers at his sister's taste in clothes.

【嘲骂】 cháomà 〈动〉sneer and swear

【嘲弄】 cháonòng 〈动〉mock; poke fun at; make fun of; scoff (at): ～别人 mock at others; make merry over others ‖ ～传统习俗 *mock convention* ‖ ～命运 *scoff at fate* ‖ ～宗教 *scoff at religion* ‖ 忍受～ bear ridicule, stand mockery ‖ 受到～ be held up to ridicule; incur ridicule ‖ ～的表情 sardonic expression ‖ ～的微笑 sardonic/mocking smile ‖ ～的对象 object of ridicule/taunt ‖ 对民主/司法/自由的～ (be) a mockery of democracy/justice/freedom ‖ 善意的～ good-natured ridicule

【嘲诮】 cháoqiào 〈动〉sneer at; deride; mock; jeer at

【嘲笑】 cháoxiào 〈动〉ridicule; deride; mock; laugh/jeer at; hold sb/sth up to ridicule: ～错误 gibe/jeer at sb's mistake ‖ ～某人胆小/无能 mock at sb's timidity/incompetence ‖ 不怕～ fear no ridicule ‖ 惹人～ draw/incur/invite ridicule ‖ 忍受～ tolerate/

stand sb's mockery; endure the taunts (of sb) ‖ 引起～ arouse/evoke/provoke derision; draw ridicule upon oneself; arouse/bring/incur ridicule ‖ 遭到～ sustain/incur ridicule; be held up to ridicule; be laughed/sneered at ‖ ～的对象 object of ridicule/derision/taunt; laughing stock ‖ 当面～ laugh in sb's face ‖ 轻蔑地～ laugh with scorn ‖ 不要～别人的生理缺陷。Don't taunt people about their physiological defects. ‖ 他们的～把演讲人弄得很尴尬。Their mocking laughter greatly embarrassed the speaker.

【嘲谑】 cháoxuè 〈动〉 make fun of; poke fun at; make snide remarks; tease; banter: 以～的口气说 speak in a bantering tone of voice

潮[1] cháo ❶〈名〉 tide: 逆～而行 go/sail against the tide ‖ 地～ earth tide ‖ 气象～ meteorological tide ‖ 早/晚～ morning/evening tide ‖ 大海退～时,海岸上留下许多美丽的贝壳。As the sea receded from the shore, many beautiful shells were left behind. ‖ 世事如～涨～落。There is a tide in the affairs of men. ‖ 他的人气现在正如退～。His tide of popularity is ebbing. ⇨～水;高～ ❷〈名〉 social upsurge; current; tide; wave: 难民～ tide/wave/surge/stream of refugees ‖ 人流如～ flush/stream of people; heaving waves of people; the crowd is surging like a tide ‖ 歌声如～。The sound of singing is rising and falling like a wave. ⇨寒～;思～;心～ ❸〈形〉 moist; damp; wet; clammy; dank; humid: 粮食受～了。The grain has got damp. ‖ 夏天这里气候很～。It is very humid here in summer. ‖ 地面～,没法晒粮食。The ground is wet and unfit for sunning/drying grain. ‖ 她的眼睛发～。Her eyes grew moist. ‖ 这屋子又冷又～。The house is cold and damp. ⇨～湿;发～

潮[2] cháo 〈形〉〈方〉 inferior in skill or fineness: 金银成色～ low content of gold and silver ‖ 手艺～ have inferior skill; be less skilled ‖ 他开车手太～。He drives very poorly.

潮[3] Cháo 〈名〉 Chao [short for Chaozhou (潮州), Guangdong Province]: ～菜 Chaozhou cuisine; Chaozhou style of cooking ⇨～剧;～绣

【潮白】 cháobái 〈名〉 a kind of refined sugar of yellowish colour [produced in Chao'an County (潮安县), Guangdong Province]

【潮波】 cháobō 〈名〉[海洋] tide/tidal wave

【潮差】 cháochā 〈名〉[海洋] tidal/tide range

【潮虫】 cháochóng 〈名〉[动物] sow bug; wood louse

【潮幅】 cháofú 〈名〉[海洋] tidal amplitude

【潮港】 cháogǎng 〈名〉[水利] tidal harbour

【潮高】 cháogāo 〈名〉[海洋] height of tide

〖～指示器〗 cháogāo zhǐshìqì 〈名〉 tide indicator

【潮红】 cháohóng 〈名〉 flush; blush; reddening (of the face): 两颊～ be flushed in the cheeks ‖ 病态/健康的～ unhealthy/healthy flush ‖ 痨病性～ hectic flush of tuberculosis ‖ 他因发高烧而脸色～。The fever gave him a high colour. ‖ 她脸上露出淡淡的～。She showed a faint flush/blush.

【潮乎乎】 cháohūhū = 潮呼呼 cháohūhū

【潮呼呼】 cháohūhū 〈形〉 damp; dank; clammy: ～的手/天气 clammy hands/weather ‖ 这间房里的被褥摸起来～的。The beddings in this room feel damp.

【潮解】 cháojiě [化学] ❶〈动〉 deliquesce ❷〈名〉 deliquescence

〖～作用〗 cháojiě zuòyòng 〈名〉 deliquescence

【潮剧】 cháojù 〈名〉 Chao opera [a local opera popular in Chao'an (潮安) and Shantou (汕头), Guangdong Province]

【潮流】 cháoliú 〈名〉 ❶ tide; tidal current: 逆～而上 go upstream against the tide ‖ 遏止～ stem the tide ‖ 汹涌的～ surging/turbulent tide ‖ ～开始改向。The tide is beginning to turn. ⇨～表;～图 ❷〈喻〉 trend; tide; current; stream: 遏制～ arrest the trend ‖ 反/违背～ go/row/swim against the tide; go/run/swim against the stream ‖ 符合～ be with the current ‖ 赶～ catch the tide; go with the tide ‖ 跟着～ follow the trend; move with the trend ‖ 领导～ lead the trend ‖ 逆～ go/row/swim/run against the tide/stream ‖ 扭转～ turn/reverse the trend; reverse the current ‖ 顺应～ go/swim with the tide; go/swim/float/drift with the stream; adapt oneself to the trend; conform to the trend ‖ 国际/社会/世界～ international/social/world trend ‖ 历史～ historical trend; tide of history ‖ 时代～ current of the times ‖ 时尚～ fashion trend ‖ 思想～ trend of thought ‖ 服饰的最新～ latest trend in dress and jewellery fashions

〖～表〗 cháoliúbiǎo 〈名〉 tidal current table

〖～图〗 cháoliútú 〈名〉[海洋] tidal current chart/diagram

【潮路】 cháolù 〈名〉[海洋] tideway

【潮脑】 cháonǎo 〈名〉 camphor from Chaozhou (潮州)

【潮能】 cháonéng 〈名〉[海洋] tidal energy

【潮气】 cháoqì 〈名〉 ❶ [生理] tidal air ❷ moisture in the air; dampness; humidity: 防止～ keep out moisture ‖ 吸收～ absorb moisture ‖ 空气中的～ moisture in the air ‖ 今天～太大,我的衬衣总是粘身。It's too clammy today and my shirt is sticking to my back.

【潮热】 cháorè 〈名〉[生理] hot flash/flush

【潮润】 cháorùn 〈形〉 ❶ (of soil, air, etc) good and moist; pleasantly damp: ～的空气/泥土 moist air/earth ❷ (of eyes) moist with tears; full of tears: 他双眼～。His eyes moistened with tears.

【潮湿】 cháoshī 〈形〉 moist; damp; wet: ～得让人难受 be unpleasantly moist ‖ 空气～ moist/damp atmosphere/air ‖ 气候～ humid/damp climate ‖ ～的地窖 moist cellar ‖ ～的海风 damp/clammy air from the sea ‖ ～的天气 damp/wet weather

【潮式呼吸】 cháoshì hūxī 〈名〉[医学] tidal breathing; Cheyne-Stokes respiration

【潮水】 cháoshuǐ 〈名〉[海洋] tidewater; tide/tidal water; tide: ～的涨落 fluxes and refluxes of the tides ‖ 汹涌的～ surging tides ‖ ～在回落。The tide is going out/falling/receding/ebbing. / The tide is on the ebb. ‖ ～在上涨。The tide is rising/flowing/making. / The tide is coming in. / The tide is on the flow.

【潮滩】 cháotān 〈名〉 tidal flat/marsh/land

【潮位】 cháowèi 〈名〉[海洋] level of the tidal current at its flow or ebb; tidemark

〖～计〗 cháowèijì 〈名〉 tide gauge

〖～曲线〗 cháowèi qūxiàn 〈名〉[海洋] tide curve

【潮汐】 cháoxī 〈名〉[海洋] tide; morning and evening tides: 利用～ make use of the tides ‖ ～的涨落 rise and fall of the tide; flux and reflux of the tide ‖ 月亮的引力造成～。The pull of the moon causes the tides.

〖～表〗 cháoxībiǎo 〈名〉[海洋] tide table

〖～波〗 cháoxībō 〈名〉[海洋] tidal wave

〖～测站〗 cháoxī cèzhàn 〈名〉[海洋] tide station

〖～电站〗 cháoxī diànzhàn 〈名〉 tidal power station

〖～发电〗 cháoxī fādiàn 〈名〉 tidal power generation: ～厂/站 tidal power plant/station ‖ ～机 tidal (power) generator

〖～风〗 cháoxīfēng 〈名〉[气象] tidal wind

〖～港〗 cháoxīgǎng 〈名〉 tidal dock

〖～观测〗 cháoxī guāncè 〈名〉 tidal observation: ～站 tide station

〖～摩擦〗 cháoxī mócā 〈名〉[海洋] tidal friction

〖～能〗 cháoxīnéng 〈名〉[海洋] tidal energy: ～资源 tidal energy resource

〖～信号〗 cháoxī xìnhào 〈名〉[航海] tide signal

〖～学〗 cháoxīxué 〈名〉[海洋] tidology

〖～预报〗 cháoxī yùbào 〈名〉[海洋] tide prediction

〖～指示灯〗 cháoxī zhǐshìdēng 〈名〉[航海] tidal light

〖～周期〗 cháoxī zhōuqī 〈名〉[海洋] tidal/tide cycle

【潮下带】 cháoxiàdài 〈名〉[海洋] subtidal zone

【潮信】 cháoxìn 〈名〉 ❶ tidewater; tide ❷〈书〉〈婉〉 menses; menstruation; menstrual flow

【潮绣】 cháoxiù 〈名〉 Chaozhou embroidery [embroidery produced in Chaozhou (潮州), Guangdong Province]

【潮汛】 cháoxùn 〈名〉 high tides [that come at definite times of the year]

【潮涌】 cháoyǒng 〈动〉 roll like the tide; surge; flood: 人流～而来。A great tidal wave of people came rolling onward. ‖ 申请信～而来。Applications flooded in. ‖ 他坐在那里,孤独感～而来。He sat there, overwhelmed by a sense of loneliness.

【潮闸】 cháozhá 〈名〉 tidal/tide lock; tide gate

【潮沼】 cháozhǎo 〈名〉[地理] tidal marsh

【潮振幅】 cháozhènfú 〈名〉[海洋] tide amplitude

chǎo

吵 chǎo ❶〈形〉 noisy; tumultuous; uproarious; clamor-

ous：～得慌 terribly noisy ‖ 隔壁太～了，叫人睡不着觉。There was too much noise next door; I just couldn't sleep. ⇨～人 ❷〈动〉make a noise：～得天翻地覆 make a hell of racket ‖ 大～大嚷 make a horrendous din; kick up/make a row ‖ 别～了！Hold your racket! / Don't make so much noise! / Stop making such a row/racket! ‖ 轻点儿，别把孩子～醒了。Be quiet! Don't wake the child with your noise. ‖ 天哪！～什么呢？Good grief! What's all this noise about? ❸〈动〉quarrel/bicker/squabble/row/brawl (with sb about/over sth); have words (with sb about sth); have a row (with sb)：～个不停 bicker constantly/incessantly ‖ ～着～着就打了起来 proceed from words to blows ‖ 为琐碎小事而～ be at loggerheads over trivial matters; quarrel/bicker/squabble/quibble (with sb) over trifles ‖ 你们在～些什么？What are you squabbling about now? ‖ 这事不归我管，跟我～有什么用？I am not in charge of this, so what's the use of quarreling with me about it? ⇨～架；争～
⇨chāo

【吵吵闹闹】chǎochǎo-nàonào 〈动〉make a noise; make/raise a racket; kick up a row/din：孩子们因彼此玩了对方的玩具而～。The children had a fuss about using each other's toys.

【吵架】chǎojià 〈动〉quarrel/wrangle (with sb about/over sth); tangle/dispute (with sb); have a row (with sb); have words (with sb about sth); be at loggerheads (with sb)：街头～ have a street row/brawl ‖ 为小事～ quarrel/wrangle/bicker/squabble over trifles ‖ 寻衅～ pick/seek a quarrel (with sb) ‖ 他们～后总能很快言归于好。They always make up their quarrel quickly.

【吵闹】chǎonào ❶〈动〉wrangle/quarrel/squabble (with sb over sth); have a row (with sb); brawl：～不休 keep quarreling/squabbling (about sth) ‖ 大声～ kick up a row; kick up/set up/make/raise a racket ‖ 为小事～ be at loggerheads over trivial matters; make a fuss about trifles; quarrel/bicker/squabble/quibble (with sb) about/over trifles ❷〈动〉harass; disturb; bother：如果孩子们不再～我，我就能完成工作。If the children stop bothering me, I can finish this work. ❸〈形〉clamorous; tumultuous; rackety; very noisy; uproarious：人声～ hubbub of voices; din of the crowd ‖ ～的孩子们 noisy children

【吵嚷】chǎorǎng 〈动〉make/raise a racket; kick up/make a din; *make an uproar; shout in confusion; clamour (for sth)*：～的人群 clamorous crowd ‖ 大吵大嚷 kick up a row; kick up/set up/make/raise a terrific racket ‖ 罢工的工人们吵吵嚷嚷要求增加工资。The workers on strike were clamouring for pay rise.

【吵扰】chǎorǎo 〈动〉❶ harass; disturb; pester; bother; vex：～人 disturb others ❷〈方〉quarrel/wrangle/squabble (with sb over sth); dispute (with sb); brawl

【吵人】chǎorén 〈形〉*terribly noisy; clamorous; tumultuous; uproarious*：她的声音真～。Her voice jangles on my ears.

【吵子】chǎozi 〈名〉〈方〉subject of dispute; dispute; quarrel

【吵嘴】chǎozuǐ 〈动〉quarrel/wrangle/squabble/bicker (with sb about/over sth); tangle/dispute (with sb); have a row (with sb)：为小事～ squabble over trivial matters; make a fuss about trifles; quarrel/bicker/brawl/quibble (with sb) about/over trifles ‖ 他们兄弟间经常～。*There is constant bickering between* the brothers.

炒 chǎo 〈动〉❶ fry; stir-fry; sauté：～黄瓜 sauté cucumber ‖ ～鸡蛋 scramble eggs ‖ ～鸡丁 fry diced chicken ‖ ～米粉 fry rice-flour noodles ⇨～菜 ❷ roast while stirring：～西瓜子 roasted watermelon seeds ‖ ～花生 roasted peanuts ‖ 糖～栗子 chestnuts roasted in sand with brown sugar ⇨～货 ❸ speculate (on the stock exchange, etc); scalp：～外汇 speculate in foreign exchange ‖ ～证券 speculate on the stock exchange/market ‖ ～石油股票使他大发其财。A venture in oil stock made his fortune. ⇨～地皮；～股 ❹ boost; give (sb or sth) a boost through repeated media coverage; repeatedly give exposure to a scandal：皇室丑闻被传媒～得很热。The royal scandal was highlighted by the media. /The royal scandal was getting a lot of exposure. ❺〈方〉dismiss (sb from a job); fire; sack：⇨～鱿鱼

【炒菜】chǎocài ❶〈动〉stir-fry/fry/sauté vegetables; make dishes; cook a fried course：今天我炒了两个菜。I cooked/made/prepared two dishes today. ❷〈名〉fried/stir-fried dish：午饭我要了两个～和一杯啤酒。I ordered two fried dishes and a glass of beer for lunch.

【炒地皮】chǎo dìpí 〈动〉speculate in real estate

【炒饭】chǎofàn 〈名〉fried rice：蛋～ rice fried with eggs

【炒更】chǎogēng 〈动〉〈方〉*moonlight; be engaged in a second occupation in one's spare time* (usu in the evening)

【炒股】chǎogǔ 〈动〉play the market; speculate in stocks; speculate on the stock market/exchange：他～被套住了。He played the stock market and is now left with all his money in worthless stock.

【炒锅】chǎoguō 〈名〉deep fryer; wok

【炒汇】chǎohuì 〈动〉speculate in foreign exchange; speculate *on/trade in foreign currencies for marginal profit*

【炒货】chǎohuò 〈名〉roasted seeds and nuts

【炒家】chǎojiā 〈名〉speculator; profiteer

【炒冷饭】chǎo lěngfàn 〈熟〉stir-fry leftover rice—repeat what has been said or done; dish up the same old stuff; do or say the same old thing; rehash：他的第二本书只是他自己第一本书的"～"作品而已。His second book is just a rehash of his first.

【炒买炒卖】*chǎomǎi-chǎomài* 〈熟〉buy quick and sell quick; speculate for marginal profit; buy and sell with risk：～股票 speculate in stocks; speculate on the stock market/exchange ‖ ～外汇 speculate in foreign exchange; speculate on/trade in foreign currencies

【炒卖】chǎomài 〈动〉〈方〉resell at a profit

【炒米】chǎomǐ 〈名〉❶ parched rice：⇨～花 ❷ millet stir-fried in butter [*staple food of the Mongols*]

〖～花〗chǎomǐhuā 〈名〉puffed rice

【炒面】chǎomiàn 〈名〉❶ *chow mein* [fried noodles with shredded meat and vegetables] ❷ parched wheat flour

【炒热】chǎorè 〈动〉give a boost in popularity through repeated media coverage/exposure

【炒勺】chǎosháo 〈名〉single-handled wok; round-bottomed *frying pan*

【炒鱿鱼】chǎo yóuyú 〈熟〉〈方〉fry squid—dismiss (sb from his job); fire (sb for sth); sack; give sb the sack; give sb the pink slip：被～ get the sack; get the pink slip; be sent packing ‖ 如果你明天再迟到，我就炒你的鱿鱼。If you are late again tomorrow, I'll give you the sack/you are gone. ‖ 他炒了老板的鱿鱼。He upped and resigned on the boss.

【炒作】*chǎozuò* 〈动〉*publicize; sensationalize; enhance the* popularity (of sb/sth) by media hype; make profits through speculation：受到～ get a lot of publicity ‖ 恶意～ publicize sth viciously/maliciously

chào

耖 chào ❶〈名〉harrow-like implement for pulverizing soil ❷〈动〉level land/ground with such an implement

chē

车 chē ❶〈名〉vehicle：一辆～ a vehicle/car/bus/bicycle/lorry/truck ‖ 一列～ a train ‖ 把～掉头 turn a car about ‖ 倒～ back a car (up); reverse a car ‖ 赶/拉～ drive/pull a cart ‖ 赶上～ catch a bus/train ‖ 驾～ drive/operate a car/bus ‖ 派～接人 send a car to fetch sb; send a car for sb ‖ 骑～ get on/mount a bicycle; ride (on) a bicycle ‖ 启动～ start a car/bus/lorry/truck ‖ 上～ *get on/into a car/train*; get on a bus; board a bus/train ‖ 设计新～ design a new type of car ‖ 试～ road-test a car ‖ 调试～ tune up a car ‖ 下～ get off a car/train/bus; alight from a bus/train ‖ 误～ miss a bus/train ‖ 洗～ give the car a wash/washing ‖ 修～ repair a car/bus/bicycle ‖ 以～代步 take a car/bus instead of walking ‖ 装～ load a truck ‖ 租～ hire/rent a car/truck/bicycle ‖ 贵宾/巡逻～ state/patrol car ‖ 机动～ motor/motor-driven vehicle/*car* ‖ 旧～ *used/secondhand car* ‖ 垃圾～ *dustbin lorry*; garbage truck ‖ 旅游～ sightseeing bus; pleasure/touring car ‖ 煤～ coal wagon ‖ 首班/末班～ first/last bus ⇨～祸；～辆；乘～ ❷〈名〉wheeled instrument/machine：滑～ pulley ⇨～床；纺～ ❸〈动〉lift water by waterwheel：⇨～水 ❹〈动〉lathe; turn; shape on a lathe：～机器零件 lathe/turn a machine part; cut/shape a

machine part on a lathe ‖ ～光 smooth sth on a lathe; lathe sth smooth ‖ 在车床上～木柱 turn the dowel on a lathe ❺〈名〉machine: ◇～间;试～ ❻〈动〉〈方〉turn (one's body, etc): ～过头来 turn one's head ‖ 他迅速～过身去,看看有没有人跟踪他。He turned around quickly to see if someone was tailing him. ❼〈动〉〈方〉carry in a cart: 把垃圾～走 cart away the rubbish ❽〈动〉〈方〉make (clothes) with a sewing machine: ～衣服 make clothes with a sewing machine

◇jū

【车把】chēbǎ 〈名〉handlebars (of a bicycle, motorcycle, etc); shaft (of a wheelbarrow, handcart, etc): (自行车)～扶手 handlebar grip; handgrip; grip

【车把式】chēbǎshi ＝ 车把势 chēbǎshi

【车把势】chēbǎshi 〈名〉cart-driver; carter; coachman

【车帮】chēbāng 〈名〉sideboard (of a cart or truck)

【车厂】chēchǎng 〈名〉❶〈旧〉shop where rickshaws or pedicabs are rented ❷ workshop where rickshaws or pedicabs are made

〖～子〗chēchǎngzi ＝ 车厂① chēchǎng

【车场】chēchǎng 〈名〉car park/yard; parking ground/space/area/lot: ～服务人员 car park attendant ‖ 多层～ multi-storey car park ◇停～

【车臣】Chēchén 〈名〉Chechnya

〖～共和国〗Chēchén Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Chechnya

〖～人〗Chēchénrén 〈名〉Chechen

〖～语〗Chēchényǔ 〈名〉Chechen (language)

【车程】chēchéng 〈名〉distance covered by a car in a certain period of time; drive: 坐公共汽车去,有两小时的～,开车去,有一小时的～。It's a two-hour bus ride or a one-hour drive to get there.

〖～计〗chēchéngjì 〈名〉odograph; odometer

【车窗】chēchuāng 〈名〉car/train window: 把～摇上 roll/wind up a car window ‖ 把～摇下 roll/wind down a car window ‖ ～开闭调节器 window regulator ‖ ～锁闩 sash bar ‖ ～提手 bar sash lift ‖ 前/后～ front/rear window

【车床】chēchuáng 〈名〉[机械] (turning) lathe; turning machine/mill: 开～ operate/work a lathe ‖ ～车削 lathe turning ‖ ～床身 (body of) lathe bed ‖ ～刀架 lathe saddle ‖ ～主轴 lathe spindle ‖ 半自动/自动～ semi-automatic/automatic lathe ‖ 铲齿～ backing-off/relieving lathe ‖ 成形/程序控制～ shaping/program-controlled lathe ‖ 多刀/精密/工具～ multicut/precision/tool lathe ‖ 高速/轻便/万能～ high-speed/portable/universal lathe ‖ 立式/卧式～ vertical/horizontal lathe ‖ 皮带/普通～ pulley/engine lathe ‖ 球面/台式～ spherical/bench lathe ‖ 重型～ heavy duty lathe

〖～刀具〗chēchuáng dāojù 〈名〉lathe tool: 车床切削刀具 lathe cutting tool

〖～架〗chēchuángjià 〈名〉lathe frame

〖～卡盘〗chēchuáng qiǎpán 〈名〉lathe chuck

〖～头〗chēchuángtóu 〈名〉headstock

〖～支座〗chēchuáng zhīzuò 〈名〉rest

【车次】chēcì 〈名〉❶ train number ❷ coach number (indicating order or time of departure)

【车带】chēdài 〈名〉〈口〉tyre: ～爆了 have a blowout; the tyre burst ‖ ～瘪了 have/get a flat tyre

【车刀】chēdāo 〈名〉lathe/turning tool: 木工～ wood turning tool

【车到山前必有路】chē dào shānqián bì yǒu lù 〈熟〉when a cart comes to a hill, there must be a way round it—there must be a way to solve a problem when it arises; in the end things will be all right

【车道】chēdào 〈名〉(traffic) lane; roadway: 换～ change lanes ‖ ～车流 lane flow ‖ ～通行能力 lane capacity ‖ 单行/双行～ single/double lane ‖ 过境交通～ through traffic lane ‖ 机动～ car lane ‖ 加速～ acceleration lane ‖ 快/慢～ fast/slow lane ‖ 内/外～ inside/outside lane ‖ 中间～ middle/centre lane ‖ 自行车～ cycle path/lane; bicycle route ‖ 六～公路 six-lane highway

【车道沟】chēdàogōu 〈名〉❶ rut; furrow ❷ rutted path

【车灯】chēdēng 〈名〉light on a vehicle: 打亮～ make a light ‖ 边～ sidelight; parking light ‖ 倒～ reverse/backup light ‖ 刹～ brake light ‖ 停～ parking/stop light ‖ 后～ rear/tail light ‖ 前～ headlight; headlamp ‖ 自行车～ bicycle lamp

【车笛】chēdí 〈名〉vehicle horn: ～嘟嘟地响了。Car horns blared.

【车底架】chēdǐjià 〈名〉body frame; car underframe

【车垫】chēdiàn 〈名〉seat cushion of a car

【车顶】chēdǐng 〈名〉(car) roof: ～天窗 sunroof; sunshine roof ‖ ～通风装置 roof ventilation ‖ ～行李架 roof luggage rack

【车斗】chēdǒu 〈名〉car hopper

【车队】chēduì 〈名〉❶ motorcade; fleet: 一支出租汽车/公共汽车～ a fleet of taxis/buses ‖ 总统～ presidential motorcade ❷ convoy: 一支由 20 辆车组成的开往前线的～ a twenty-vehicle convoy to the front

【车匪路霸】chēfěi lùbà 〈名〉road/highway/railway bandits

【车费】chēfèi 〈名〉(passenger's) fare: 付～ pay one's fare ‖ 降低/提高～ lower/raise a fare ‖ 收取～ charge/collect a fare ‖ 半价～ half/half-price fare ‖ 出租汽车/公共汽车～ taxi/bus fare ‖ 单程票～ single fare ‖ 双程/往返票～ return/double/round-trip fare ‖ 全价/减价票～ full/reduced fare ‖ 火车～ train/railway fare ‖ ～按路程计算。The fares are reckoned by distance. ‖ 火车～暴涨了 20%。Train fares have shot up by 20%. ‖ 这个城市的公共汽车不论远近～一律一元。All the buses in this city charge a uniform fare of one *yuan* for any distance.

〖～计〗chēfèijì 〈名〉taximeter

【车份儿】chēfènr 〈名〉〈方〉❶〈旧〉rent paid (by a rickshaw puller, etc) to the rickshaw-owner ❷ rent paid (by a taxi driver) to the taxi-owner

【车夫】chēfū 〈名〉〈旧〉carter; rickshaw puller; driver; chauffeur: 人力～ rickshaw boy/man ‖ 三轮～ pedicab driver

【车工】chēgōng 〈名〉❶ lathe work: ～车间 turning shop ❷ turner; latheman; lathe operator; lathe-hand

【车公里】chēgōnglǐ 〈量〉vehicle per kilometre

【车沟】chēgōu 〈名〉rut; furrow; groove

【车钩】chēgōu 〈名〉[铁路] coupling; coupler; coupling gear

【车轱辘】chēgūlu 〈名〉〈口〉wheel (of a vehicle)

〖～话〗chēgūluhuà 〈名〉〈方〉repetitious talk

【车行】chēháng 〈名〉❶ car rental company; taxi company ❷ vehicle dealer's shop ❸ vehicle repair shop; garage

【车号】chēhào 〈名〉licence number (of a vehicle)

【车祸】chēhuò 〈名〉traffic/road/vehicle/car/automobile/auto accident: 避免/引起～ avoid/cause a traffic accident ‖ 减少～ cut down traffic accidents ‖ 死于～ die/be killed in a road accident ‖ 遇到～ meet a traffic accident; be involved in a traffic accident ‖ 造成～ cause a traffic accident ‖ ～保险 road accident insurance; collision/damage insurance ‖ ～伤亡人数 toll of road deaths and injuries ‖ 火车～ railway accident ‖ 汽车～ car/motor accident ‖ 在一次～中丧生/幸免于难 get killed in/survived a traffic accident ‖ 发生了一起～。A car accident happened/occurred.

【车技】chējì 〈名〉❶[杂技] trick-cycling ❷ driving skill: 你的～还不错。Your driving skills are not bad.

【车驾】chējià 〈名〉imperial carriage/equipage

【车架】chējià 〈名〉frame (of a car, bicycle, etc); car frame; chassis: ～横梁/前叉 frame crossbar/fork ‖ ～缓冲装置 frame cushion ‖ ～前梁 front beam of frame ‖ ～上梁/下梁 upper/lower frame rail ‖ 自行车～ bicycle frame

【车间】chējiān 〈名〉shop; workshop: 收拾/整理～ tidy up a workshop ‖ ～机器/设备/生产条件 workshop machinery/appliance/condition ‖ 锻工～ blacksmith/forge/forging shop ‖ 缝纫/木工/油漆/印刷～ tailoring/carpentry/paint/printing shop ‖ 机械/修理～ machine/repair shop ‖ 冷锻～ cold hammering shop ‖ 铸造～ foundry; casting shop ‖ 装配～ assembly/fitting shop

〖～工长〗chējiān gōngzhǎng 〈名〉shop foreman

〖～主任〗chējiān zhǔrèn 〈名〉workshop director; department supervisor; shop manager

〖～自动化〗chējiān zìdònghuà 〈名〉job-shop automation

【车检】chējiǎn 〈动〉inspect a vehicle; effect vehicle inspection: ～中心 vehicle inspection centre ‖ 年终～ year-end vehicle inspection

【车距】chējù 〈名〉distance between vehicles: 请保持～。Please keep distance. / No tailgating.

【车口儿】chēkǒur 〈名〉car park for taxis in a downtown street; rickshaw stand

【车库】chēkù 〈名〉carbarn; (parking) garage: 双层～ double-deck garage ‖ ～楼 parking building/structure

【车筐】chēkuāng 〈名〉(bicycle) basket: 金属丝～ wire bicycle basket

【车况】chēkuàng 〈名〉condition of a vehicle [referring to its

performance, maintenance, etc]: ～良好 (of a vehicle) be in good condition
【车老板】 chēlǎobǎn 〈名〉〈方〉 cartdriver; carter; coachman
【～子】 chēlǎobǎnzi ＝车老板 chēlǎobǎn
【车链】 chēliàn 〈名〉 (of a bicycle) blockchain; chain: 自行车～ bicycle chain
【车辆】 chēliàng 〈名〉 vehicle: 修复/修理～ recondition/repair vehicles ‖ 制造～manufacture vehicles ‖ ～保养 vehicle maintenance ‖ ～标重 marked capacity of a vehicle ‖ ～标准载重能力 normal loading/carrying capacity of a vehicle ‖ ～大修 (major) overhaul (of a vehicle) ‖ ～交通 vehicular traffic ‖ ～排气 vehicle exhaust (gas) ‖ ～运行 vehicle operating ‖ ～制动 car braking ‖ ～小修/中修 minor/medium repair ‖ ～噪声 vehicular noise ‖ 废弃～ out-of-service vehicle; dumped/scrapped vehicle ‖ 公共/军用/私人～ public/army/personal vehicle ‖ 公路～ road vehicle ‖ 机动～ motor/automotive/motor-driven vehicle ‖ 来往～ traffic ‖ 通用/重型～ all-purpose/heavy vehicle ‖ 铁路机车及～ rolling stock ‖ 禁止～通行。No thoroughfare for vehicles. ‖ 这条道路上～很多/少。There is heavy/little traffic on this road.
【～保险】 chēliàng bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 car/vehicle/auto insurance
【～厂】 chēliàngchǎng 〈名〉 [铁路] carriage/wagon works
【～段】 chēliàngduàn 〈名〉 [铁路] rolling stock section
【～监控】 chēliàng jiānkòng 〈名〉 vehicle monitoring
【～检修】 chēliàng jiǎnxiū 〈名〉 car/vehicle inspection and repair
【～减速器】 chēliàng jiǎnsùqì 〈名〉 (car/wagon) retarder
【～试验场】 chēliàng shìyànchǎng 〈名〉 vehicle test ground
【～税】 chēliàngshuì 〈名〉 vehicle tax
【～修理厂】 chēliàng xiūlǐchǎng 〈名〉 car/vehicle repair plant
【～振动器】 chēliàng zhèndòngqì 〈名〉 [机械] car shaker
【～周转率】 chēliàng zhōuzhuǎnlǜ 〈名〉 [铁路] average turnround rate of rolling stock
【车裂】 chēliè 〈动〉〈古〉 tear a person apart by five chariots [a punishment in ancient China]; draw and quarter
【车铃】 chēlíng 〈名〉 (bicycle) bell: 自行车～ bicycle bell
【车流】 chēliú 〈名〉 traffic flow; stream of vehicles: 多车道～ multi-lane traffic ‖ 交叉～ cross traffic
【车轮】 chēlún 〈名〉 wheel (of a vehicle): 给～安装轮胎 tyre a wheel ‖ 校正～ set a wheel ‖ 修理/制造～ repair/make wheels ‖ ～打滑 the wheel slips ‖ ～车床 car wheel lathe ‖ ～承载能力 wheel load capacity ‖ ～挡板 fender; wheel guard; mudguard ‖ 备用～ fifth/spare wheel (and tyre) ‖ 〈喻〉历史的～ wheel of history ‖ 汽车/自行车～ car/bicycle wheel ‖ 前/后～ front/rear wheel ‖ ～掉下来了。The wheel has come off.
【～传动装置】 chēlún chuándòng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 wheel drive
【～驱动装置】 chēlún qūdòng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 wheel drive
【车轮战】 chēlúnzhàn 〈名〉 ❶ tactic of fighting an enemy by turns to wear him down ❷ tactic of several people cross-examining sb in turn
【～术】 chēlúnzhànshù ＝车轮战 chēlúnzhàn
【车马费】 chēmǎfèi 〈名〉 ❶ travel/transportation/traffic allowance ❷〈婉〉 extra money: 赚一些～ make some extra money
【车马坑】 chēmǎkēng 〈名〉 [考古] chariot pit
【车马盈门】 chēmǎ-yíngmén 〈熟〉 the gateway is thronged with horses and carriages; the house is visited by a host of distinguished guests
【车幔】 chēmàn ＝ 车帷 chēwéi
【车门】 chēmén 〈名〉 ❶ door (of a vehicle): 打开～ unlock the car; open the door ‖ ～把手/锁 door handle/lock ‖ 公交车/汽车～ bus/car door ‖ 后/前～ rear/front door ❷ side door/gate of a compound or yard for carriages and horses
【车牌】 chēpái 〈名〉 number/license plate: ～号码 license number
【车棚】 chēpéng 〈名〉 shed for vehicles: 自行车～ bicycle shed
【车篷】 chēpéng 〈名〉 awning for a vehicle
【车皮】 chēpí 〈名〉 railway/train wagon; railway carriage; freight car: 两～大白菜 two freight cars of Chinese leaves
【车票】 chēpiào 〈名〉 ticket: 出示～ present/show/produce one's ticket (at the barrier) ‖ 倒卖～ scalp tickets ‖ 购买～ buy tickets ‖ 检查～ check/examine tickets ‖ 预订～ book/reserve tickets ‖ 半价/全价～ half/full fare ticket ‖ 单程～ one-way/single ticket ‖ 公交车～ bus ticket ‖ 火车～ railway/train ticket ‖ 减价～ cut-rate ticket ‖ 双程/往返～ return/round-trip ticket
【车前】 chēqián ＝ 车前草 chēqiáncǎo
【～草】 chēqiáncǎo 〈名〉 [植物] Asiatic plantain
【车钱】 chēqián 〈名〉 (passenger's) fare: 付～ pay one's fare ‖ 收～ charge/collect a fare
【车圈】 chēquān 〈名〉 wheel rim
【车身】 chēshēn ❶〈动〉〈方〉 turn: 没等我说再见，他～就走了。He turned and left before I could say "Goodbye". ❷〈名〉 body of a vehicle; bodywork: ～长度 length of a wagon ‖ ～构架 framework of body ‖ ～构造 body construction ‖ 汽车～ bodywork of a car
【～车间】 chēshēn chējiān 〈名〉 body shop
【～工厂】 chēshēn gōngchǎng 〈名〉 body shop; body parts plant
【～千斤顶】 chēshēn qiānjīndǐng 〈名〉 body jack
【车市】 chēshì 〈名〉 car market
【车手】 chēshǒu 〈名〉 racer; racing motorist
【车水】 chēshuǐ 〈动〉 lift water by waterwheel
【车水马龙】 chēshuǐ-mǎlóng 〈熟〉 unending/endless stream of horses and carriages—flow/flux of traffic; heavy/dense/thick/congested traffic (in the street); be crowded with vehicles: 那个骑自行车的人在～中迂回穿行。That cyclist was weaving his way through the busy traffic.
【车速】 chēsù 〈名〉 ❶ speed of a motor vehicle: 保持/达到每小时一百公里的～ maintain/reach a speed of 100 kilometres per hour ‖ 测量～ measure the speed of a car ‖ 加快～ build/pick up speed ‖ 降低～ arrest/reduce/slacken/slow speed; slow down a car ‖ 这辆车以每小时八十英里的～行驶。The car is travelling/running at a speed of 80 miles an hour. ❷ speed of a lathe
【～限制】 chēsù xiànzhì 〈名〉 speed limit: ～区域 speed zone
【车胎】 chētāi 〈名〉〈通称〉 tyre: 安装～ tyre a wheel ‖ 给～充气 pump up/inflate a tyre ‖ 给～放气 deflate a tyre ‖ 划破/刺破～ rip/pierce a tyre ‖ ～爆了 have a blowout; the tyre bursts ‖ ～瘪了/漏气了 have a flat tyre ‖ ～承载能力 tyre capacity ‖ ～花纹 tread pattern ‖ 备用/防滑/越野～ spare/nonskid/cross-country tyre ‖ 汽车/自行车～ car/bicycle tyre ‖ 全天候～ all season tyre ‖ 一星期之内，我的～扎破了三次。I have had three punctures in my tyre during the week.
【～防滑链】 chētāi fánghuáliàn 〈名〉 tyre-chain
【车条】 chētiáo 〈名〉〈口〉 spoke (of a vehicle, esp a bicycle)
【车贴】 chētiē 〈名〉 commuter's allowance
【车头】 chētóu 〈名〉 ❶ front of a vehicle: ⇨～灯；～罩 ❷ engine (of a train); locomotive: ⇨火～
【～灯】 chētóudēng 〈名〉 headlight; carriage lamp
【～罩】 chētóuzhào 〈名〉 bonnet; hood
【车帷】 chēwéi 〈名〉 curtain in a carriage
【车尾】 chēwěi 〈名〉 rear (end) of a vehicle; tail end of a car
【～灯】 chēwěidēng 〈名〉 rear light; taillight; tail lamp
【～行李箱】 chēwěi xínglixiāng 〈名〉 boot; trunk
【车位】 chēwèi 〈动〉 parking stall/space/place/slot: 作为首席执行官，他有专用～。As CEO, he has an exclusive parking slot. ‖ 我费了九牛二虎之力终于找到一个～。I made great efforts and found a parking space finally. ‖ 这家大百货商场后面有许多～。There is plenty of parking space behind the department store. ‖ 我们买房时买了这个～。We bought this parking slot when we bought the apartment.
【车险】 chēxiǎn 〈名〉 car insurance
【车厢】 chēxiāng 〈名〉 ❶ railway carriage; coach (of a train); railroad car: 一节～ a carriage/car ‖ ～照明 car lighting ‖ 乘客～ passenger coach/car ‖ 乘务员～ crew car ‖ 餐车～ diner; dining/restaurant car ‖ 货车～ freight car; boxcar ‖ 头等/二等～ first-class/second-class carriage/car ‖ 邮件～ railway mail car ‖ 卧铺～ sleeping car ‖ 行李～ luggage van; baggage car ‖ 休息～ lounge car ‖ 我的座位在第三～。My seat is in car No 3. ❷ (of a truck) truck/ cargo body; cargo floor
【车箱】 chēxiāng ＝ 车厢① chēxiāng
【车削】 chēxiāo 〈名〉 [机械] turning; turnery: ～加工 turning machining ‖ ～性能 turning ability/performance ‖ 精/细～ finish/fine turning
【～车间】 chēxiāo chējiān 〈名〉 turnery
【车型】 chēxíng 〈名〉 car make and model; motorcycle type
【车辕】 chēyuán 〈名〉 shaft (of a cart, carriage, etc)
【车载电话】 chēzài diànhuà 〈名〉 vehicular telephone
【车载电台】 chēzài diàntái 〈名〉 vehicle radio station
【车载斗量】 chēzài-dǒuliáng 〈熟〉 enough to fill carts and be measured by the *dou*—be common and numerous; be easily

available in large amounts
【车载量】 chēzàiliàng 〈名〉 capacity of carriage
【车载喷雾器】 chēzài pēnwùqì 〈名〉 vehicle-mounted sprayer
【车闸】 chēzhá 〈名〉 brake (of a car, bicycle, etc): 手动～ handbrake; emergency brake ‖ 骑车之前先检查一下～。Check the brakes before you ride.
【车展】 chēzhǎn 〈名〉 car exhibition
【车站】 chēzhàn 〈名〉 station; stop; depot: 到达～ get to/arrive at/reach the station ‖ 去～接人/送人 go to the station to meet sb/see sb off ‖ ～工作人员 station staff ‖ 地铁～ underground/tube/subway station ‖ 公共汽车～ bus stop/station/terminal ‖ 火车～ railway/train station ‖ 货运～ freight depot ‖ 终点～ terminal (station) ‖ 火车开出了～。The train pulled out of the station. ‖ 火车开进了～。The train pulled in. ‖ 这列火车在每个～都停。The train stops at every station.
〖～搬运工〗 chēzhàn bānyùngōng 〈名〉 railway porter
〖～候车大厅〗 chēzhàn hòuchē dàtīng 〈名〉 station hall
〖～候车室〗 chēzhàn hòuchēshì 〈名〉 station waiting room
〖～站长〗 chēzhàn zhànzhǎng 〈名〉 (railway) station master
【车长】 chēzhǎng 〈名〉 head of a train crew; conductor
【车照】 chēzhào 〈名〉 driving/driver's licence: 颁发～ grant/give/issue a driver's licence ‖ 持有～ hold a driver's licence ‖ 出示/更换～ show/renew a driver's licence ‖ 申请/吊销～ apply for/revoke a driver's licence ‖ 获得～ get/secure/obtain/receive a licence ‖ 没收～ forfeit a licence ‖ 无～驾驶 drive without licence ‖ 汽车～ motor licence
【车辙】 chēzhé 〈名〉 rut; track; groove; furrow: 汽车/自行车～ car/bicycle tracks ‖ 深深的～ deep ruts/furrows ‖ 泥地里的～印 tyre tracks in the mud ‖ 农场的大车在小道上压出条条～。The farm carts have worn ruts in the lane.
【车重】 chēzhòng 〈名〉 weight of a vehicle: ～限制 vehicle weight limiting
【车轴】 chēzhóu 〈名〉 axle; axletree: ～车床 axle lathe ‖ ～车间 axle turning shop ‖ ～护挡 axle guard ‖ ～润滑脂 axle grease ‖ 公共汽车的后～ back axle of a bus
〖～发电机〗 chēzhóu fādiànjī 〈名〉 axle(-driven) generator
【车轴草】 chēzhóucǎo 〈名〉 clover
【车主】 chēzhǔ 〈名〉 ❶ owner (of a car, bicycle, etc) ❷ 〈旧〉 owner of rickshaw/pedicab (for hire)
【车资】 chēzī 〈名〉 (passenger's) fare: 付～ pay one's fare
【车子】 chēzi 〈名〉 ❶ small vehicle (such as a car, pushcart, etc) ❷ 〈方〉 bike
【车组】 chēzǔ 〈名〉 ❶ crew (of a bus, train, etc): ～人员 crew member ‖ 公共汽车/列车～ bus/train crew ❷ group/set of cars
【车座】 chēzuò 〈名〉 seat (in a car); saddle (on a bicycle or motor cycle): (自行车)～弹簧 saddle spring
〖～安全带〗 chēzuò ānquándài 〈名〉 safety belt

俥 chē → 大车② dàchē

唓 chē
【唓嗻】 chēzhē 〈形〉〈书〉 severe; fierce; formidable [often used in the early vernacular]

砗 chē
【砗磲】 chēqú 〈名〉[动物] giant clam; tridacna

chě

尺 chě 〈名〉 a note of the scale in *gongchepu* (工尺谱), corresponding to 2 (re) in numbered musical notations
⇨chǐ

扯 chě 〈动〉 ❶ pull; haul; drag; draw: ～耳朵 pull sb by the ear ‖ ～绳子 haul at/(up)on a rope ‖ ～帆 put up/set up/hoist a sail ‖ ～网 haul in/up a net ‖ ～袖子 tug at sb's sleeve; pull sb's sleeve; pull/hold sb by the sleeve ‖ ～开 pull/drag apart ‖ ～住不放 grab sb/sth and will not let go ‖ 〈喻〉～着嗓门喊 shout at the top of one's voice/lungs; strain one's voice to shout; yell with all the power of one's voice ‖ 用力一～ give sth a good pull/tug ‖ 〈喻〉别把正事和娱乐～在一起。Don't mix business with pleasure. ‖ 〈喻〉他们在争论，把我也给～进去了。They were having an argument and I got dragged in. ‖ 〈喻〉我们被～进一场无谓的诉讼。We were dragged into a senseless lawsuit. ‖ 我那件毛衣已～得完全变了形。My sweater has been stretched completely out of shape. ⇨～后腿；牵～ ❷ tear; rip; rend: ～掉上衣的纽扣 tear/rip a button off a coat ‖ ～布 buy some cloth ‖ ～去伪装 rip away the mask of pretence; pull off the camouflage ‖ ～下假面具 tear off the mask ‖ ～成两半 tear/rip sth in half/two; rip sth across ‖ ～掉 tear asunder/apart; rip sth off (sth) ‖ ～开 tear/rip sth open ‖ ～烂 tear/rip sth apart ‖ ～碎 tear/rend/rip sth into/to shreds/pieces/bits; rip/tear sth up ‖ 这种纸一～就破。This paper tears easily. ❸ chat (with/to sb about sth); gossip (with sb about sth); natter (on sth): ～闲话 have a chit-chat/chat/gossip (with sb) ‖ ～远了 wander from/off the point; get away/digress from the point ‖ 他的话～得太长了，大家都不听了。He dragged on and on until no one was listening. ‖ 我们好长时间没在一起～了，找个时间聚一聚吧。We haven't had a chat together for a long time. Let's get together one of these days. ⇨～淡；东拉西～；胡～；闲～
【扯白】 chěbái 〈动〉〈方〉 lie (to sb about sth); tell a lie/fib; tell/utter untruths/falsehoods: ～蒙人 cheat by lying
【扯淡】 chědàn 〈动〉〈方〉 talk/speak/utter nonsense: 别瞎～。Stop that nonsense. ‖ 你完全在～。You are talking utter/sheer nonsense.
【扯后腿】 chě hòutuǐ 〈动〉〈贬〉 hold sb back (from action); be a drag (on sb/sth); be a hindrance (to sb/sth): 扯某人事业的后腿 be a drag on sb's career ‖ 扯生产的后腿 be a hindrance to production; pose a hurdle to production
【扯谎】 chěhuǎng 〈动〉 lie (to sb about sth); tell a lie/fib; tell/utter untruths/falsehoods: ～骗钱 tell a lie to cheat sb out of his money ‖ 存心～ tell a lie intentionally/on purpose ‖ 当面～ tell a bare-faced lie ‖ 别～。Don't tell fibs/lies. ‖ 我当面斥责他～。I threw the lie in his face. / I accused him of telling a lie.
【扯家常】 chějiācháng 〈动〉 chat about everyday matters (with sb); engage in small talk; have a chitchat (with sb): 他从不和别人～。He has never wasted time on small talk.
【扯皮】 chěpí 〈动〉〈贬〉 dispute over trifles; wrangle/bicker (about/over sth with sb); argue back and forth; engage in endless haggling (about/over sth with sb) and shift responsibility; pass the buck around: 避免～ avoid disputing over trifles ‖ 互相～ pass the buck to each other; shirk responsibility onto each other ‖ 每天，～的事占去了他不少时间。Disputing over trifles takes a lot of his time every day. ‖ 你是负责这份工作的人，不要同他人～。You are the one who took on this job. Don't try to pass the buck.
【扯平】 chěpíng 〈动〉 even up; break even: 把比赛比分～ square the score of a game ‖ 如果你付车钱我买门票，我们就～了。If you pay the fares and I buy the tickets, we'll be even. ‖ 第四季度公司收支勉强～。In the fourth quarter the firm barely broke even.
【扯臊】 chěsào 〈动〉〈方〉〈讳〉 talk sheer/utter nonsense; tell shameless lies: 净～！ Sheer/Utter nonsense! / Bare-faced lies!
【扯手】 chěshou 〈名〉〈方〉 reins; halter
【扯谈】 chětán 〈动〉 chat; have a chat/chit-chat; engage in small talk
【扯腿】 chětuǐ ＝ 扯后腿 chě hòutuǐ
【扯闲篇】 chě xiánpiān 〈动〉 have a leisurely chat; chat about useless things
【扯闲天儿】 chě xiántiānr ＝ 扯闲篇 chě xiánpiān

chè

彻 chè 〈动〉 penetrate; pierce; pass/cut through: 冷～骨髓。The cold chills/cuts one to the marrow. ‖ 胜利的歌声响～四方。Songs of victory are ringing far and near. ⇨～底；贯～；透～
【彻查】 chèchá 〈动〉 make/conduct/launch a thorough/an exhaustive investigation (into/of sth); investigate thoroughly: ～飞机失事原因 thoroughly investigate the cause of the air crash ‖ 他已答应～这起受贿案。He has promised a thorough investigation into the bribe-taking case.
【彻底】 chèdǐ 〈形〉 thorough; thoroughgoing; full; complete; exhaustive; downright: ～摧毁 destroy sth root and branch; strike at the root(s) completely; uproot; eradicate thoroughly ‖

～打扫 give sth a thorough/clean sweep; clean thoroughly ‖ ～调查 make a thorough/an exhaustive/a sound investigation (into/of sth); investigate thoroughly ‖ ～改革 make/effect/conduct a thoroughgoing reform; carry out a sweeping/radical reform ‖ ～检查 carry out a thorough inspection (of sth); give sth a thorough inspection; examine thoroughly ‖ ～检修 do a complete/thorough overhaul (of sth) ‖ ～揭露 expose completely/thoroughly ‖ ～解决 settle sth once and for all; find a radical solution ‖ ～决裂 make a complete/clean break (with sb/sth); break completely (with sb/sth) ‖ ～破产 go into complete bankruptcy ‖ ～搜查 search exhaustively/thoroughly (for sb/sth); ransack (sth for sth else) ‖ ～坦白/招供 make a total confession (of) ‖ ～完蛋 be finished for good ‖ ～消除贫困 uproot poverty ‖ ～消灭 utterly/completely destroy/eliminate; totally wipe out; totally eradicate ‖ ～治愈 effect a permanent cure ‖ 赢得～的胜利 gain/achieve a complete victory; secure a sweeping victory ‖ 遭到～的失败 encounter/receive/suffer a thorough defeat ‖ 他疯了，～疯了。He is mad, stark mad.

【彻骨】chègǔ 〈形〉 to the bone/marrow: 寒冷～ be chilled/frozen to the bone/marrow; be bitingly/bitterly/freezingly/piercingly cold ‖ ～之寒 biting/freezing cold ‖ 寒风～。The cold wind chills/cuts one to the bone. / There is a bite in the air. / The wind has a cold sting. / The wind is piercingly cold.

【彻头彻尾】chètóu-chèwěi 〈熟〉〈贬〉 out-and-out; through and through; downright; thoroughly; to the core; from head to foot; from first to last: ～的恶棍 out-and-out villain ‖ ～的谎言 downright/absolute/utter lie ‖ ～的骗局 sheer fraud; downright cheat; deception from beginning to end ‖ 这本书是对二战史～的歪曲。This book is a downright distortion of the history of World War II.

【彻悟】chèwù 〈动〉 come to understand/realize thoroughly; fully recognize the truth; come to a complete awakening; see the light thoroughly

【彻夜】chèyè 〈名〉 all night; all through the night; from dusk to dawn: ～不眠/未眠 not sleep a wink; lie awake all night; have a white/wakeful night; have not slept all night; sit up all night ‖ ～工作/学习 work/study all night ‖ ～辗转 toss about all night; toss and turn all night ‖ 灯火～通明。The lights are ablaze the whole night.

坼

坼 chè 〈动〉〈书〉 split open; crack: 天旱地～。The land cracked in the drought.

【坼裂】chèliè 〈动〉〈书〉 spilt open; crack

掣

掣 chè 〈动〉 ❶ pull; drag; tug; haul: ◇～肘; 牵～ ❷ flash past: ◇风驰电～ ❸ draw: ～签 draw lots ‖ 把手～回去 draw back/withdraw one's hand

【掣电】chèdiàn 〈动〉〈书〉 (of lightning) flash

【掣肘】chèzhǒu 〈动〉 hold sb back by the elbow impede/hinder/prevent sb from doing something; make things difficult for sb

撤

撤 chè 〈动〉 ❶ remove; take/clear away; transfer; take out: ～碗碟/茶具 clear away/remove the dishes/tea set ‖ ～去冷盘，上热菜 remove the cold dishes and serve the hot ones ‖ ～去职务 remove sb from office; dismiss/discharge sb from his post; expel; remove; oust ◇～销; ～职 ❷ withdraw; retreat; draw back; pull out: ～到安全地带 retreat/retire/withdraw to a safe area ‖ ～走伤病员 evacuate the sick and wounded ‖ 军队～走了。The troops (were) pulled out. ◇～兵; ～退 ❸ 〈方〉 reduce (the smell, weight, etc): ～分量 reduce the weight (of sth)

【撤编】chèbiān 〈动〉 close down/terminate an establishment

【撤兵】chèbīng 〈动〉 withdraw troops/forces; pull the troops out (of); recall the army; (of an army) withdraw/retreat: 吹号～ sound a retreat ‖ 从边界地区～ withdraw from the border areas

【撤并】chèbìng 〈动〉 dissolve (some organizations) and merge (others)

【撤差】chèchāi 〈动〉〈旧〉 dismiss/discharge sb from his official post; remove sb from office; oust

【撤出】chèchū 〈动〉 (of the troops) withdraw; pull out (of); evacuate; vacate: ～军队 evacuate/withdraw the troops (from); pull the troops (out of) ‖ ～伤员 evacuate the wounded ‖ ～危险地带 withdraw from/evacuate the dangerous zone ‖ ～战斗 disengage from the battle; leave the field ‖ ～阵地 evacuate/relinquish one's position ‖ 军队已开始～那个地区。Troops had begun to pull out of the area.

【撤除】chèchú 〈动〉 remove; dismantle; raise: ～包围 raise a siege ‖ ～导弹设施 draw back/dismantle the missile installations ‖ ～封锁 raise/lift a blockade ‖ ～军事基地 dismantle/decommission/remove a military base ‖ ～路障 tear down/remove/demolish a barricade ‖ ～通知 remove a notice ‖ ～现行税法 dismantle the existing tax law ‖ ～障碍 break down/tear down/remove/demolish/raise a barrier

【撤佃】chèdiàn 〈动〉〈旧〉 (of a landlord) repossess the land rented to a tenant; expel the tenant from the land

【撤防】chèfáng 〈动〉 withdraw a garrison; withdraw from a defended position: 部队～ withdraw troops from fortified positions

【撤岗】chègǎng 〈动〉 withdraw a sentry/guard

【撤换】chèhuàn 〈动〉 dismiss and replace; recall; replace (sb/sth by/with sb/sth else): ～旧桌椅 replace the old desks and chairs ‖ ～内阁成员 reshuffle cabinet ministers ‖ ～人选 recall candidates ‖ 将原有工作人员全部～ make a clean sweep of all the original staff ‖ 他们要求～市长。They called for the recall of the mayor.

【撤回】chèhuí 〈动〉 ❶ withdraw; recall: ～大使/代表 recall an ambassador/a representative ‖ ～岗哨 withdraw a sentry/guard ‖ ～军队 recall/withdraw troops ❷ revoke; retract; withdraw; countermand: ～出价 recall/retract/revoke a bid; withdraw an offer ‖ ～辞呈 withdraw/rescind one's resignation ‖ ～订单 withdraw/countermand an order (for goods) ‖ ～起诉/诉讼 withdraw charges/proceedings/an accusation; revoke a court action; drop a suit; make a retraction of a charge ‖ ～前言 withdraw one's remark; take back one's words ‖ ～请求/申请/投诉 withdraw one's request/application/complaint ‖ ～任命 withdraw/revoke an appointment ‖ ～声明/意见 retract a statement/an opinion ‖ ～协议 draw back/recede from an agreement ‖ ～要求/邀请 withdraw a claim/an invitation ‖ ～支票 countermand a cheque ‖ ～资金 withdraw capital

【撤军】chèjūn 〈动〉 pull out/recall troops; withdraw forces/troops: 实施～ carry out/make a withdrawal of armed forces/troops ‖ 要求～ demand the withdrawal of armed forces/troops ‖ 限期～ set a deadline for the withdrawal of troops ‖ 从战区～ withdraw troops/forces from a war zone ‖ 单方面～ unilaterally withdraw troops ‖ 分阶段～ phase out troops; phased troop pullback/withdrawal ‖ 无条件～ unconditional withdrawal of the troops

【撤离】chèlí 〈动〉 move away; withdraw (from); evacuate; vacate; leave: ～堡垒/城市/要塞 evacuate a fort/city/fortress ‖ ～海军基地 vacate a naval base ‖ ～军队 evacuate/withdraw troops ‖ ～危险地带 withdraw from the dangerous area ‖ ～现场 leave the scene ‖ ～阵地 abandon/evacuate a position

【撤任】chèrèn 〈书〉 ＝ 撤职 chèzhí

【撤哨】chèshào ＝ 撤岗 chègǎng

【撤诉】chèsù 〈动〉 (of the plaintiff) withdraw/retract a charge/proceedings/an accusation; drop a suit; drop a charge; make a retraction of a charge

【撤退】chètuì 〈动〉 (of the troops) move back; withdraw; retreat; pull out: 被迫～ be forced to retreat ‖ 下令～ order a retreat ‖ 掩护～ cover sb's withdrawal/retreat ‖ 安全～ make good one's retreat; make a safe retreat ‖ 仓皇～ beat a hasty retreat; retreat in hot haste; retreat hastily ‖ 全线～ be in full retreat ‖ 秩序井然地～ retreat in good order ‖ 战略性/战术性～ strategic/tactical withdrawal ‖ 部队～到安全的阵地。The troops/army pulled back/retreated/withdrew/retired to safe positions.

【撤席】chèxí 〈动〉 clear the table (after a feast); remove the dinner table

【撤消】chèxiāo ＝ 撤销 chèxiāo

【撤销】chèxiāo 〈动〉 cancel; revoke; retract; rescind; repeal: ～案件 dismiss/withdraw a case ‖ ～草案 rescind a draft ‖ ～处分 rescind/annul a penalty ‖ ～订单 cancel/withdraw/countermand an order (for goods) ‖ ～法令 recall/repeal a decree; rescind an edict ‖ ～机构 dismantle/dissolve an organization ‖ ～假释 revoke parole ‖ ～禁令 discharge an injunction; withdraw a prohibition; lift a ban ‖ ～决定 revoke/rescind/recall/annul a decision ‖ ～命

令 revoke/cancel/rescind/countermand/withdraw an order ‖ ～判决 quash/reverse/vacate a sentence; rescind a court's decision; vacate a legal judgement ‖ ～任命 revoke an appointment ‖ ～宵禁 call off/lift a curfew ‖ ～许可证 withdraw permission; revoke a licence ‖ ～议案 quash/retract a bill ‖ ～原计划 rescind/abandon/drop the original plan ‖ ～职务 dismiss sb from office/his post; remove sb from office ‖ ～指控 withdraw/retract a charge; call back/withdraw an accusation ‖ ～指令 recall an instruction ‖ ～资格 disqualify ‖ 法官宣布～原判。The judge overruled the previous decision.

【撤营】 chèyíng 〈动〉 decamp; leave/raise a camp

【撤职】 chèzhí 〈动〉 dismiss/discharge sb from his post; remove/oust sb from office: ～罢官 dismiss sb from office ‖ ～处分 punishment by dismissal ‖ 因受贿而～查办 discharge sb from office and prosecute him for taking bribes

【撤走】 chèzǒu 〈动〉 withdraw (from); leave: ～军队 pull out/withdraw/recall troops ‖ ～军用物资 withdraw and transfer military supplies ‖ ～专家 withdraw experts ‖ 把盘子～ remove the plates and dishes

澈 chè 〈形〉 (of water) clear; limpid; transparent: ⇨澄～; 明～; 清～

【澈底】 chèdǐ ＝ 彻底 chèdǐ

chēn

抻 chēn 〈动〉〈口〉 pull/draw out; stretch: ～长 lengthen by stretching ‖ ～衣服 stretch the clothes ‖ 把脸～平 make a straight face; straighten one's face

【抻面】 chēnmiàn ❶〈名〉 hand-pulled/hand-stretched noodles ❷〈动〉 make noodles by drawing out the dough by hand

綝 chēn 〈书〉❶〈动〉 stop ❷〈形〉 good; kind ⇨lín

琛 chēn 〈名〉〈书〉 treasure

嗔 chēn ❶〈形〉 angry; annoyed; displeased: 含～ look displeased/angry ‖ 生～ get angry ‖ 转～为喜 one's anger turns into pleasure ⇨～怒; ～色 ❷〈动〉 be annoyed (with sb for/at/about sth); blame (sb for sth): ⇨～怪; ～责

【嗔斥】 chēnchì 〈动〉 rebuke (sb for sth); angrily reproach (sb for/with sth); scold (sb about/for sth)

【嗔怪】 chēnguài 〈动〉 blame/rebuke (sb for sth): 招待不周，请勿～。Please excuse me if I've been a poor host.

【嗔怒】 chēnnù 〈动〉 get angry (at/over sth); be enraged (at/by sth); get/fly into a temper; be annoyed (at/about sth)

【嗔色】 chēnsè 〈名〉 angry/sullen look: 面带～ wear a sullen look; look sullen/angry/displeased ‖ 微露～ look somewhat displeased

【嗔怨】 chēnyuàn 〈动〉 complain; grumble

【嗔责】 chēnzé 〈动〉 scold; angrily reproach

瞋 chēn 〈动〉〈书〉 stare angrily (at sb/sth); glare (at sb/sth): ⇨～目

【瞋目】 chēnmù 〈动〉〈书〉 glare (at/upon/on sb or sth); glower (at sb/sth); stare angrily/fiercely (at sb/sth): ～对视 glare at each other in anger

〖～而视〗 chēnmù'érshì 〈熟〉 stare (at sb/sth) angrily; glare with anger/hatred (at sb/sth): 两个男人站着，～。The two men stood glaring/glowering at each other.

〖～切齿〗 chēnmù-qièchǐ 〈熟〉 glare and gnash one's teeth—be in indignation

chén

臣 chén 〈名〉❶ official under a feudal ruler; minister; subject: 君～ monarch and his subjects ⇨～民; 乱～贼子; 忠～ ❷ your servant [a form of self-address used by officials when speaking to the king/emperor]: ⇨～妾 ❸〈书〉〈旧〉〈谦〉 I; yours faithfully

【臣服】 chénfú 〈动〉〈书〉❶ submit oneself to the rule of sb; be subjected to the rule of sb; acknowledge allegiance to sb: 无须～于大国。There is no need to acknowledge allegiance to a big power. ❷ serve a ruler as his subject

【臣工】 chéngōng 〈名〉〈书〉 court official

【臣僚】 chénliáo 〈名〉 body of civil and military officials in feudal times

【臣民】 chénmín 〈名〉 officials and subjects of a feudal ruler: 君主及其～ monarch and his subjects

【臣妾】 chénqiè 〈名〉 your servant woman [a form of self-address used by a woman, esp a concubine when speaking to the emperor]

【臣属】 chénshǔ ❶〈名〉 feudal official ❷ ＝ 臣服①chénfú

【臣子】 chénzǐ 〈名〉 feudal official/minister

尘 chén 〈名〉❶ dust; dirt: 除～ dust; remove dust ‖ 掸～ dust; shake off/brush off/remove dust ‖ 积～ gather dust ‖ 给地毯除～ dust a carpet ‖ 流星～ meteoric dust ‖ 宇宙～ cosmic dust ‖ 微～ fine dust ‖ 抽～扇 dust fan ‖ 防～板/罩 dust guard ‖ 防～密封/设备 dust seal/guard ‖ 防～网 dust gauze ‖ 集～器 dust arrester/collector ⇨～土; 除～器; 一～不染 ❷ this world: ⇨～世; 红～ ❸〈书〉 trace; track: ⇨步人后～; 前～

【尘埃】 chén'āi 〈名〉 dust; mote: 打扫～ sweep up dust ‖ 拂去～ flick off dust ‖ 扬起～ kick up/raise dust ‖ ～分析 dust analysis ‖ 大气/火山～ atmospheric/volcanic dust ‖ 核～ nuclear fallout

〖～沉着病〗 chén'āi chénzhuóbìng 〈名〉[医学] dust disease

〖～传染〗 chén'āi chuánrǎn 〈名〉[医学] dust infection

〖～落定〗 chén'āi luòdìng 〈熟〉 end up with

〖～云〗 chén'āiyún 〈名〉[天文] dust cloud

【尘暴】 chénbào 〈名〉[气象] dust storm/devil

〖～区〗 chénbàoqū 〈名〉 dust bowl

【尘病】 chénbìng 〈名〉[医学] dust disease

【尘度计】 chéndùjì 〈名〉 konimeter; dust counter

【尘凡】 chénfán 〈名〉 this world; this secular/mortal world

【尘肺】 chénfèi 〈名〉[医学] pneumoconiosis

【尘封】 chénfēng 〈动〉〈书〉 be covered all over with dust/dirt; be dust-laden—be laid idle for a long time: ～的窗户 grimy window; window coated with grime ‖ 这些书籍被～达十年之久。These books were covered with dust for ten long years.

【尘垢】 chéngòu 〈名〉❶ dust and dirt; dirt and grime: 房屋不经常打扫，～很快就越积越多。Dust and dirt soon accumulate if a house is not cleaned regularly. ❷ [佛教] worldly cares/worries

【尘海】 chénhǎi 〈名〉[佛教] this mortal life; this world; this secular/mundane/mortal world

【尘寰】 chénhuán 〈名〉[佛教] this mortal life; this world; this secular/mundane/mortal world

【尘芥】 chénjiè 〈名〉 dust and little weed/grass—trifles; rubbish; refuse: 视如～ regard as worthless/insignificant; treat like dirt ‖ 他视名利如～。He regards fame and gain as nothing/dirt.

【尘卷】 chénjuǎn 〈名〉[气象] dust devil

〖～风〗 chénjuǎnfēng 〈名〉[气象] dust whirl

〖～效应〗 chénjuǎn xiàoyìng 〈名〉[地物] dust-devil effect

【尘粒】 chénlì 〈名〉[工程] dust particle

〖～仪〗 chénlìyí 〈名〉[工程] koniscope

【尘量计】 chénliàngjì 〈名〉[工程] dust counter

【尘虑】 chénlǜ 〈动〉 have worldly worries/desires; be with earthly/worldly cares: 消除～ free oneself of earthly cares; get rid of worldly worries/desires

【尘念】 chénniàn 〈动〉 have worldly thoughts/desires: ～俱消 be completely free of worldly thoughts

〖～未除〗 chénniànwèichú 〈熟〉 have not got rid of worldly thoughts; worldly desires still remain

【尘世】 chénshì 〈名〉[宗教] this mortal life; this world; this secular/mundane/mortal world: 弃绝～ give up/forsake/renounce the world ‖ ～享乐 earthly pleasures ‖ ～忧患 earthly cares; worldly troubles and worries ‖ ～的芸芸众生 myriad beings of this world ‖ 无～之忧 not have a care in the world

【尘事】 chénshì 〈名〉 mundane/earthly/worldly/secular affairs; affairs of this world: 不问～ pay no attention to earthly affairs ‖ 回避一切～ shun all secularities

【尘俗】 chénsú ❶〈形〉 worldly; earthly; secular; mundane ❷

〈名〉〈书〉this world; this secular/mortal world; this mortal life

【尘土】 chéntǔ 〈名〉dust: 擦净～ wipe/clear the dust off sth ‖ 打扫～ sweep up the dust ‖ 拂去～ shake/flick off the dust ‖ 蒙满～ be covered all over with dust ‖ 扬起～ throw up/raise a cloud of dust ‖ ～蔽日。Dust rose to the sky. / Clouds of dust obscured the sky. ‖ 街上积了厚厚的一层～。Dust lay thick in the streets. ‖ 汽车飞驰而过,扬起一片～。The car raced past, leaving a trail/wake of dust. ‖ 我不在家的时候,家具上积了厚厚的一层～。A thick coat/layer of dust collected on the furniture when I was away.

〖～飞扬〗 chéntǔfēiyáng 〈熟〉clouds of dust fly up; dust swirls in the air; a cloud of dust is raised; dust rises high in the air: 风吹得尘土到处飞扬。The dust was blown about by the wind. ‖ 坦克隆隆驶过,～。The tanks rumbled passed, throwing up a cloud of dust. / The tanks left a cloud of dust as they roared by.

【尘外】 chénwài 〈名〉outside this world; away from this secular world

【尘网】 chénwǎng 〈名〉〈书〉worldly net—this world; this secular/mortal world

【尘务】 chénwù 〈书〉= 尘事 chénshì

【尘雾】 chénwù 〈名〉❶ cloud of dust: 一片～ a mist/cloud of dust ❷ dust fog

【尘嚣】 chénxiāo 〈名〉〈书〉hubbub; uproar: 远离～ keep far away from a place filled with a hubbub and an uproar ‖ 城市～ hubbub of the city

【尘心】 chénxīn 〈名〉worldly desires for fame and gain, etc: ～很重 have strong desires for fame and gain/worldly pleasures

【尘喧】 chénxuān = 尘嚣 chénxiāo

【尘旋】 chénxuán 〈名〉[气象] dust whirl; dancing/desert devil; sand devil/auger

〖～风〗 chénxuánfēng 〈名〉[气象] dust devil

【尘穴】 chénxué 〈名〉[水文] dust well

【尘烟】 chényān 〈名〉❶ cloud of dust: ～滚滚 clouds of dust churning ❷ smoke and dust: ～弥漫 be heavy with smoke and dust

【尘雨】 chényǔ 〈名〉[气象] dust-shower

【尘浴】 chényù 〈名〉(of birds, etc) dust bath: 洗～ take/have a dust bath

【尘缘】 chényuán 〈名〉[宗教] bonds of this world; worldly ties; mundane/worldly desires: 斩断～ cut off the bonds of this world ‖ ～未断 have not broken free the bonds of this world

辰[1] chén 〈名〉fifth of the twelve Earthly Branches

辰[2] chén 〈名〉❶ celestial bodies: ⇨星～ ❷ time; day; occasion: ⇨诞～; 良～美景 ❸ any of the traditional twelve (two-hour) periods of the day: ⇨时～

【辰光】 chénguāng 〈名〉〈方〉time; time of the day: ～还早。It's early yet.

【辰极】 chénjí 〈名〉❶ [天文] Polaris; North Star; polestar ❷ 〈喻〉emperor

【辰砂】 chénshā 〈名〉[矿业] cinnabar; cinnabarite; vermilion

【辰时】 chénshí 〈名〉period of the day from 7 am to 9 am

【辰星】 chénxīng 〈名〉〈旧〉[天文] Chronographic Star; Mercury

沈 chén = 沉 chén
⇨shěn

沉[1] chén 〈形〉❶〈书〉deep: ～泉/塘 deep spring/pool ⇨～潭① ❷ (of degree) deep; profound: 睡得～ be in a deep/sound sleep; be fast/sound asleep; sleep like a log ‖ 他睡得很～,没有听见闹钟响。He slept so soundly that he did not hear the alarm. ⇨～迷; ～思; ～痛 ❸ (of colour) dark; deep; 〈喻〉glum; gloomy: 阴～～的面孔 sullen face ‖ 阴～～的天空 heavy/dull/gloomy sky

沉[2] chén 〈形〉❶ heavy (in weight); weighty: 这桌子真～。The table is heavy. / The table weighs a lot. ⇨～甸甸; ～重 ❷ (feeling) heavy: 腿发～ one's legs feel heavy ‖ 眼皮～ one's eyelids are heavy ‖ 我的头昏～～的。My head is/feels heavy. ⇨昏～

沉[3] chén ❶〈动〉sink; become submerged; go under water: ～入水中 sink under water; be submerged in water ‖ 一直～到底 sink straight to the bottom ‖ 这艘船被敌人的鱼雷击～了。The ship was sunk by an enemy torpedo. ⇨～淀; ～积; 石～大海 ❷〈动〉descend; fall; sink; subside: 地基下～。The foundations have subsided. ‖ 太阳西～。The sun sank in the west. ‖ 我的心直往下～。My heart sank. ‖ 月落星～。The moon is down and the stars have set. ⇨～降; ～陷 ❸〈动〉cause to sink; keep down; lower: 〈喻〉把脸一～ put on/pull/wear a long face; put on a grave expression ‖ 〈喻〉～下心来工作/学习 settle/get down to work; concentrate on/attend to one's work/studies ‖ 〈喻〉他把下巴一～,不管我说什么都不同意。He set his jaw and refused to agree to anything I said. ‖ 他一听这话就～下了脸。His face/countenance froze at the remark. ⇨～鱼落雁; 破釜～舟 ❹〈动〉lapse/sink into a certain condition: ～于酒色 indulge in wine and women; be wining and dining ⇨～沦; ～湎 ❺〈形〉low-spirited; depressed; dismayed; gloomy: ⇨～郁; 低～; 消～

【沉沉】 chénchén 〈形〉❶ heavy ❷ deep: ～入睡 sink/fall into a deep/sound sleep ‖ 暮霭～。Dusk is falling. ⇨暮气～; 死气～

【沉船】 chénchuán 〈名〉sunken ship/boat; (ship) wreck: 打捞～ salvage/raise/float a sunken ship/boat ‖ 海底～ wrecked ship lying at the bottom of the sea

【沉甸甸】 chéndiāndiān 〈形〉heavy: ～的包裹 weighty/heavy parcel ‖ ～的谷穗 heavy ears of cereal ‖ 〈喻〉感到心里～的 feel heavy at heart; have sth weighing on one's mind ‖ 〈喻〉女儿的病使他心里～的。His daughter's illness weighed heavily on his mind.

【沉淀】 chéndiàn ❶〈动〉form a sediment; deposit; precipitate: 让咖啡～一下 let the coffee stand for a while ‖ 使渣滓～ settle the dregs/lees ‖ 分级/优先～ fractional/preferential precipitation ‖ 咖啡渣会～下去的。The coffee grounds will settle. ‖ 冷却烧杯有助于化合物的～。Cooling the beaker helps the sedimentation of the compound. ❷〈名〉sediment; precipitate; deposit; dregs; (of wine or beer) lees: 瓶底的～ sediment/deposit/precipitate at the bottom of the bottle ‖ 有～的葡萄酒 wine with lees/a sediment ❸〈动〉〈喻〉accumulate; amass: 文化～ accretion of culture ‖ 资金～ accumulation of capital

〖～层〗 chéndiàncéng 〈名〉[地质] beds of precipitation

〖～池〗 chéndiànchí 〈名〉sedimentation tank; settling chamber/pond

〖～法〗 chéndiànfǎ 〈名〉method of precipitation: ～选矿 levigation

〖～剂〗 chéndiànjì 〈名〉[化学] precipitating/sedimentating agent; precipitator; precipitant

〖～器〗 chéndiànqì 〈名〉precipitator; settler

〖～素〗 chéndiànsù 〈名〉[医学][化学] precipitin: ～反应 precipitin reaction ‖ ～试验 precipitin test

〖～物〗 chéndiànwù 〈名〉sediment; precipitate; deposit; settlings

〖～原〗 chéndiànyuán 〈名〉[医学] precipitinogen

〖～值〗 chéndiànzhí 〈名〉[化学] precipitation number

〖～作用〗 chéndiàn zuòyòng 〈名〉[化学] precipitation; sedimentation

【沉浮】 chénfú 〈动〉❶ sink and rise; drift along; bob on water ❷ wax and wane; rise and fall; go up and down: 宦海～ vicissitudes of an official career ‖ 家里人不管他,任他自己在世间～。His family left him to sink or swim by himself.

【沉痼】 chéngù 〈名〉〈书〉❶ chronic disease; serious/incurable illness ❷ incurable bad habit; bad habit hard to get rid of/break: 他有小偷小摸的～。He is an inveterate pilferer.

【沉酣】 chénhān 〈动〉〈书〉be deeply immersed/steeped/enmeshed (in sth): ～经史 be deeply immersed in the study of classical works ‖ 睡梦～ be submerged in sleep

【沉缓】 chénhuǎn 〈形〉heavy and slow: 步履～ walk with heavy and slow steps

【沉积】 chénjī ❶〈动〉deposit; form a sediment; settle; precipitate: 河口～了淤泥。The river deposited silt at its mouth. ‖ 河水流速减慢时有大量的沃土～在河的转弯处。As the river slows down, it deposits large amounts of rich soil at its bends. ❷〈名〉[地质][化学] sedimentation; deposition: 血管里的钙～ calcium deposition/deposits in the blood vessels ⇨～岩 ❸〈动〉〈喻〉accumulate; amass: 历史/文化～ accretion of history/culture

〖～法〗 chénjīfǎ 〈名〉[冶金] (sedimentation) process; settling method

〖～构造〗 chénjī gòuzào 〈名〉[地质] sedimentary structure

〖～海槽〗 chénjī hǎicáo 〈名〉［地质］sedimentation trough
〖～矿床〗 chénjī kuàngchuáng 〈名〉［地质］sedimentary deposit
〖～率〗 chénjīlǜ 〈名〉［冶金］rate of deposition
〖～盆地〗 chénjī péndì 〈名〉［地质］sedimentation basin
〖～物〗 chénjīwù 〈名〉［地质］sediment; deposit; precipitate; settlings: 海洋～ ocean sediments ‖ 金属～ metal deposit
〖～相〗 chénjīxiàng 〈名〉［地质］sedimentary facies
〖～学〗 chénjīxué 〈名〉［地质］sedimentology
〖～岩〗 chénjīyán 〈名〉［地质］sedimentary rock: 石灰岩是～。Limestone is a sedimentary rock.
〖～作用〗 chénjī zuòyòng 〈名〉［地质］sedimentation

【沉寂】 chénjì 〈形〉❶ quiet; silent; hushed; still: 打破～ break the silence/hush/stillness ‖ 陷入～ be engulfed in silence; lapse into silence ‖ ～的山谷 silent/hushed valley ‖ ～的午夜 in the still of midnight ‖ 死一般的～ unearthly silence/stillness ‖ 一声尖叫打破了～。A scream shattered/broke the silence. ❷ without news: 他走后，音信～。There has been no news/word of him since he left. / We have not heard from him since he left.

【沉降】 chénjiàng 〈动〉subside; settle: 地面～ earth subsidence ‖ 墙壁上的裂缝是由地面～引起的。The crack in the wall is caused by the ground settling. ‖ 这场雨很快使灰尘～下来。The rain settled the dust quickly.
〖～槽〗 chénjiàngcáo 〈名〉［化学］subsider; sedimentary/sedimentation tank
〖～池〗 chénjiàngchí 〈名〉sedimentary/sedimentation tank
〖～带〗 chénjiàngdài 〈名〉zone of subsidence
〖～缝〗 chénjiàngfèng 〈名〉［建筑］settlement joint
〖～技术〗 chénjiàng jìshù 〈名〉［冶金］sedimentation techniques
〖～物〗 chénjiàngwù 〈名〉［物理］precipitum; (atomic) fallout; radioactive fallout
〖～仪〗 chénjiàngyí 〈名〉［建筑］settlement meter

【沉浸】 chénjìn 〈动〉be submerged/immersed/steeped (in sth); be overwhelmed (by sth): ～在悲痛中 be engulfed/buried in grief ‖ ～在对过去的回忆中 be immersed/soaked in memories of the past; be steeped in reminiscence ‖ ～在满足/宁静中 be bathed in contentment/serenity ‖ ～在想像里 indulge in one's imaginings/imagination ‖ ～在幸福之中 be lapped in happiness ‖ 大家都～在节日的气氛里。Everyone was immersed/lapped in a festive mood.

【沉井】 chénjǐng 〈名〉［建筑］open caisson: ～基础 well foundation

【沉静】 chénjìng 〈形〉❶ quiet; calm; still: 打破～ break/shatter/disturb the hush/stillness/calm ‖ 夜晚的～ still of the night ❷ calm; serene; placid: 神色～ wear a serene look ‖ 心情～ be in a placid mood ‖ 性情～ placid temper

【沉疴】 chénkē 〈名〉〈书〉severe and lingering illness; chronic disease; serious illness of long standing; incurable and debilitating illness

【沉雷】 chénléi 〈名〉muffled thunder

【沉沦】 chénlún 〈动〉〈贬〉sink/lapse/fall into (vice, degradation, depravity, etc): 不甘～ refuse to sink into degradation; will not submit to degradation ‖ 赌博酗酒使他彻底～了。Gambling and drinking sank him completely.

【沉落】 chénluò 〈动〉❶ sink; fall down: ～水中 fall/sink into water ‖ 心绪～ be low-spirited; be downhearted; be depressed ‖ 太阳向西山～。The sun is going down. / The sun is setting behind the mountains in the west. ❷ decline: 家道～。The family fortunes declined.

【沉脉】 chénmài 〈名〉［中医］deep/sunken pulse (which can be felt only by pressing hard)

【沉闷】 chénmèn 〈形〉❶ (of weather, atmosphere, etc) dreary; oppressive; depressing; dull: 空气～ leaden/stuffy air ‖ 气氛～ oppressive/stuffy atmosphere ‖ 生活～ dull life ‖ 天气～ dull/depressing weather ‖ ～的雷声 sullen thunder ‖ ～的谈话 deadly conversation ‖ ～的一天 a dreary day ❷ (of a person) depressed; low-spirited; cheerless: 陷入～之中 lapse into dreary depression ‖ 心情～ feel depressed/low-spirited ❸ (of character) not outgoing; withdrawn; reserved; reticent; undemonstrative: 性格～ not have a frank and open personality ‖ 他这人很～。He's rather withdrawn.

【沉迷】 chénmí 〈动〉indulge/wallow (in sth); be addicted/given (to sth); be obsessed by/with: ～于吃喝玩乐 indulge in eating, drinking, and merry-making ‖ ～于幻想 indulge in fantasies/illusions/reveries ‖ ～于金钱/奢侈生活 wallow in money/luxury ‖ ～于享乐 abandon/give oneself to pleasures ‖ ～不醒 be deeply addicted (to sth); be deeply infatuated (with sth)

【沉眠】 chénmián 〈动〉be fast/sound asleep; be in heavy/deep sleep; sleep soundly/deeply: ～不醒 be fast/sound asleep; be sunk in sleep; fall/sink into a heavy sleep/slumber

【沉绵】 chénmián 〈形〉〈书〉suffering from a lingering illness: ～枕席 be bed-ridden with a lingering disease

【沉湎】 chénmiǎn 〈动〉〈书〉indulge/wallow (in vices, etc); abandon/give oneself (to sth); be addicted (to sth): ～于赌博 abandon/give oneself to gambling; be indulged in/given to gambling ‖ ～于回忆 indulge in reminiscences/memories ‖ ～于酒色 overindulge oneself in wine and women; sink deeply into the world of alcohol and sex ‖ ～于空想 indulge in daydreams/fantasies ‖ ～于幻想 indulge in fantasies/illusions/reveries ‖ ～于享乐 abandon/give oneself to pleasures

【沉没】 chénmò ❶〈动〉sink; founder; go down; go to the bottom; go under water: 使船～ sink/founder a ship ‖ ～于海中 sink under the sea ‖ ～船舶 sunken vessel/ship ‖ 轮船在风暴中～。The ship went down/sank/foundered in the storm. ‖ 〈喻〉落日～在山后。The sun sank/descended behind the hills/mountains. ‖ 这艘船触礁～了。The ship hit a rock and sank. ❷〈名〉［地质］submergence

【沉默】 chénmò ❶〈形〉reticent; taciturn; silent; uncommunicative; undemonstrative: 安静～ be quiet and uncommunicative ⇨～寡言 ❷〈动〉be silent/speechless: 保持～ maintain/preserve/keep/observe silence; keep quiet/silent; remain silent ‖ 变得～ become reticent; shrink into oneself ‖ 打破～ break/shatter the silence; break the ice ‖ 陷入～ lapse into silence; silence falls (up)on ‖ ～良久 remain silent for a long time ‖ ～就是认可。Silence gives consent. ‖ 雄辩是银，～是金。Speech is silver; silence is golden.
〖～寡言〗 chénmòguǎyán 〈熟〉be taciturn; be sparing of words; be sparing in speech; reticent; incommunicative; uncommunicative; self-contained: ～的人 taciturn/reticent person; man of few words ‖ 我父亲总是～。My father is always scanty of words. / My father is a man of few words all the time.
〖～权〗 chénmòquán 〈名〉right to silence

【沉溺】 chénnì 〈动〉indulge/wallow (in vices, etc); abandon/give oneself (to sth); be addicted (to sth): ～于赌博 indulge in gambling; take to gambling; abandon/give oneself to gambling ‖ ～于对未来的幻想 indulge in reveries about the future ‖ ～于酒色 overindulge oneself in wine and women; be given to wine and women ‖ ～于追求享乐 indulge in the pursuit of pleasures

【沉潜】 chénqián ❶〈动〉stay/hide under water: ～于海底 stay/submerge at the bottom of the sea ❷〈形〉〈书〉reserved; self-possessed; withdrawn: ～好学 quiet and studious ❸〈动〉concentrate one's mind (on sth); put one's energies in (work, study, etc); be devoted (to sth): ～于研究 be steeped in research ‖ ～在工作里 devote oneself to one's work

【沉砂池】 chénshāchí 〈名〉［环保］grit chamber; sedimentation basin

【沉睡】 chénshuì 〈动〉be sunk in sleep; be fast/sound asleep; slumber heavily; sleep deeply/soundly: 陷入～ fall/sink into a profound/deep/heavy slumber ‖ ～不醒 be fast asleep; be sunk in sleep; fall into a heavy sleep/slumber ‖ ～的群山 sleeping mountains ‖ 从～中醒来 awake from a sound sleep ‖ 这座城市在被考古学家再度发现之前已经在地下～了千年。The city had slumbered underground for a thousand years before it was rediscovered by archaeologists.

【沉思】 chénsī 〈动〉ponder; brood (over/upon/on/in sth); meditate (on/upon sth); contemplate (on/upon sth): ～人生 contemplate/meditate on life ‖ ～问题 ponder over a matter; pore over/(up)on a question ‖ 打断～ disturb/interrupt sb's meditation ‖ 陷入～ be lost/sunk in contemplation/thought; be deep/absorbed in meditation; resign oneself to meditation ‖ ～良久 ponder/meditate for quite some time ‖ ～的表情 thoughtful looks ‖ ～的眼睛 brooding eyes ‖ 独自～ muse to oneself ‖ 皱眉～ cogitate frowningly; frown in meditation ‖ 他独坐～。He sat alone, deep in meditation/thought.
〖～默想〗 chénsīmòxiǎng 〈熟〉meditate/muse/ponder in silence

【沉潭】 chéntán ❶〈名〉deep pond ❷〈动〉drown a person in a pond [a clan punishment in former China]

【沉痛】 chéntòng 〈形〉❶ profoundly sad; deeply grieved; heavy/painful at heart: 表情～ wear a grievous expression on one's face‖～哀悼 deeply/profoundly mourn/grieve for; mourn with deep grief; express profound sorrow over‖怀着～的心情 be deeply grieved; with a heavy heart ❷ deeply felt; bitter; sorrowful; grievous; poignant: 从～的经验中学习 learn through bitter experiences‖接受～的教训 learn a lesson from the bitter experience

【沉稳】 chénwěn 〈形〉❶ steady; prudent; tranquil: ～可靠的人 steady and reliable man ❷ sound; untroubled: 睡得很～ be fast/sound asleep; sleep soundly/deeply

【沉陷】 chénxiàn 〈动〉❶ sink; cave in; settle; subside: 建筑物的～ *sinking/subsiding of buildings*‖地基～了。The foundations have subsided.‖地震使土地～了。The earthquake made the ground cave in. ❷ get bogged down/stuck (in sth); sink: 〈喻〉～于往事的回忆中 be immersed in memories/recollections of the past‖〈喻〉～于宗教冥想 be sunk/lost in religious contemplation‖〈喻〉～在感情的泥沼里 wallow in an emotional mire‖轮子～进了泥里。The wheels sank into/stuck in/subsided into the mud.

〖～地震〗 chénxiàn dìzhèn 〈名〉 subsidence earthquake

〖～坑〗 chénxiànkēng 〈名〉 settlement crater

【沉香】 chénxiāng 〈名〉[植物] agalloch eaglewood

【沉箱】 chénxiāng 〈名〉[建筑] caisson; float case: ～基础 caisson foundation‖～码头 caisson wharf

【沉毅】 chényì 〈形〉 steady and strong; calm and resolute: 行动～果敢 act with fortitude and resolve

【沉吟】 chényín 〈动〉❶ *recite in a low voice* ❷ *mutter to oneself*; be unable to make up one's mind; hesitate; be irresolute: ～良久 think for a long time

〖～不决〗 chényín-bùjué 〈熟〉 hesitate to make a decision; be irresolute; be double-minded; be undecided; be of two minds; be hesitant

【沉勇】 chényǒng 〈形〉 calm, steady and courageous

【沉鱼落雁】 chényú-luòyàn 〈熟〉(of feminine beauty) be striking enough to make fish sink and birds alight—be extremely beautiful

【沉郁】 chényù 〈形〉 depressed; gloomy; cheerless; heavy-hearted: 心情～ be/feel depressed

【沉冤】 chényuān 〈名〉 long unredressed/unrighted wrong/injustice: 百年～终得昭雪。The century-old grievance/injustice/wrong *was finally redressed/righted.*

〖～大白〗 chényuān-dàbái 〈熟〉 the wrong has been righted/redressed

〖～莫白〗 chényuān-mòbái 〈熟〉 *a long-standing injustice/wrong* that cannot be redressed/righted

【沉渣】 chénzhā 〈名〉❶ sediment; dregs: 清洗茶壶里的～ rinse the dregs out of the teapot ❷ dregs of society; scum: ⇨～泛起

〖～泛起〗 chénzhāfànqǐ 〈熟〉 dregs of society come to the surface

〖～浮沫〗 chénzhā-fúmò 〈熟〉 dregs and scum—vile and worthless people; low-bred people; anything vile and worthless

【沉痔】 chénzhì 〈名〉[中医] internal haemorrhoid

【沉滞】 chénzhì 〈形〉〈书〉❶ stuffy; unventilated: 空气～ unventilated air ❷ stagnant; stalemated

【沉重】 chénzhòng 〈形〉❶ heavy; weighty: 步履～ walk heavily; walk with heavy/leaden steps‖双腿～ one's legs feel heavy‖心情～ feel heavy at heart; be heavy-hearted; with a heavy *heart*‖～的代价 *high/heavy price*‖～的负担 *heavy burden*; a millstone (a) round one's neck‖～的赋税 heavy/grievous/oppressive taxes‖～的思想包袱 heavy load on one's mind‖予以～的打击 deal sb a heavy/hard/shattering/weighty/serious blow‖这次失败使他心情～。The defeat weighed heavily on his mind. ❷ serious; critical: 病情～ be seriously/critically ill

【沉住气】 chénzhùqì 〈动〉 remain composed; keep calm/cool; be steady; keep control of oneself: 沉不住气 lose one's composure; cannot remain calm; be rash/impatient‖沉得住气 can retain one's composure; be able to keep one's equanimity; be able to keep/stay calm‖～。Steady (on). / Keep calm. / Keep your head.‖他看到账单的数字几乎沉不住气了。He almost lost control of himself when he saw the size of the bill.

【沉浊】 chénzhuó 〈形〉❶ (of sound) deep and heavy: ～的鼾声 *heavy snoring* ❷ *stuffy and foul; unventilated; stagnant and* turbid: 空气～ unventilated air

【沉着】 chénzhuó ❶〈形〉 steady; composed; *calm; self-possessed*; coolheaded: 保持～ remain calm; maintain composure; preserve one's calmness‖～行事 act with composure; have the presence of mind to do sth‖～应付 *deal/cope with sth calmly*‖～应战 meet the attack calmly‖～果断 be cool and decisive‖～冷静 be calm and imperturbable; be steady and calm‖十分～ *with complete/perfect composure*‖勇敢～ *be brave and steady*‖面对危险还能保持～冷静十分不易。It is no easy matter to keep one's head in the face of danger. ❷〈动〉 deposit; precipit*ate; sediment*; settle: 钙质～ calcinosis‖色素～ pigmentation

〖～病〗 chénzhuóbìng 〈名〉 thesaurosis; storage/accumulation disease

〖～物〗 chénzhuówù 〈名〉 deposit; deposition

【沉子】 chénzǐ 〈名〉 sinker

【沉滓】 chénzǐ ＝ 沉渣 chénzhā

【沉醉】 chénzuì 〈动〉❶ get drunk/stoned ❷〈喻〉 become intoxicated: ～于成功之中 be intoxicated by/with one's success; revel in one's success‖～在节日的欢乐里 be intoxicated with the joyous spirit of the festival‖他～于自己的权力之中。He was drunk with his power.

忱 chén 〈名〉〈书〉 sincerity; genuine feelings; true sentiment: ⇨热～;谢～

【忱辞】 chéncí 〈名〉〈书〉 sincere remarks

陈[1] chén ❶〈动〉 arrange; display; put on display; lay out: ⇨～列;～设 ❷〈动〉 state; explain; narrate: 详～ explain in detail ⇨～述;～诉 ❸〈形〉 old; stale; preserved for a long time: ⇨～旧;推～出新;新～代谢

陈[2] Chén 〈名〉❶ Chen [name of a vassal state in the Zhou *Dynasty*] ❷ Chen Dynasty [*557-589, one of the Southern Dynasties*]

【陈报】 chénbào 〈动〉 state; report: ～案情 narrate/explain/state the circumstances of a case

【陈兵】 chénbīng 〈动〉 mass/deploy/station troops: ～百万 mass/deploy a million troops/soldiers‖～边境 mass troops along the border/on the frontier‖～以阻止侵略 deploy forces to check aggression‖～准备进攻 mass troops for an attack

【陈陈相因】 chénchén-xiāngyīn 〈熟〉(of grain) be heaped on top of the old—follow a set routine; follow the beaten track; stay in the same old groove; keep on doing sth without any change; *copy/follow precedents or old practices*

【陈词】 chéncí ❶〈动〉 present one's view; state one's opinion: ～恳切 set forth one's opinions in an earnest tone‖慷慨～ present *one's views vehemently/eloquently and with emotion*‖冒昧～ make bold to express one's views; venture an opinion ❷〈名〉 stale/hackneyed words; clichés: ～套语 conventional phrase ⇨～滥调

〖～滥调〗 chéncí-làndiào 〈熟〉 hackneyed and stereotyped words/phrases/expressions/tunes; *obsolete phrases/tunes/arguments*; trite/banal remarks; clichés: 满口～ mouth/talk/utter platitudes‖满纸～ writing full of platitudes

【陈辞】 chéncí ＝ 陈词 chéncí

〖～滥调〗 chéncí-làndiào ＝ 陈词滥调 chéncí-làndiào

【陈醋】 chéncù 〈名〉 mature vinegar

【陈放】 chénfàng 〈动〉 *lay/set out; display; put on display*: ～展品 set out/display/present exhibits

【陈腐】 chénfǔ 〈形〉〈贬〉 old and decayed; hackneyed; musty; stale: 观念～ trite/outmoded/outdated ideas; outworn/old-fashioned concept‖～之见 outworn opinion; musty idea‖～的词句 stale/trite/hackneyed/stock phrase‖～的论点 stock argument

【陈谷子烂芝麻】 chén gǔzi làn zhīma 〈熟〉 old millet and stale sesame—stale topic of conversation; petty and stale gossip; trivial matters/remarks about long-past things

【陈规】 chénguī 〈名〉 outmoded/outdated/out-of-date convention/routine: 摆脱～ break away from old conventions‖打破/破除～ break (down) old conventions; break with outmoded conventions‖墨守～ stick to old conventions/established practices; be/stay in a rut; adhere to/follow conventionality‖抛弃～ *break with/abandon outmoded conventions*‖因袭～ *follow outmoded conventions*; move in a rut‖～旧俗 outdated conventions

and customs

〖～陋习〗 chénguī-lòuxí 〈熟〉 outdated/outmoded/out-of-date conventions and detestable customs; outworn customs and objectionable habits; deplorable customs and habits: 为～所拘囿 confine oneself to outdated customs and habits

【陈货】 chénhuò 〈名〉 old stock; shopworn goods: ～次品 old stocks of low-quality/shoddy products

【陈迹】 chénjì 〈名〉 thing of the past; old trace: 历史～ historical remains/site ‖ 丧事大操大办本该已成～。Ostentatious funerals should have become things of the past.

【陈酒】 chénjiǔ 〈名〉 ❶ old/mellow/mature/aged/ripe wine ❷〈方〉 yellow rice or millet wine

【陈旧】 chénjiù 〈形〉 outmoded; antiquated; out-of-date; old-fashioned: 观念～ outmoded/old-fashioned notion ‖ 技术～ outmoded technique ‖ 设备～ obsolete/out-of-date equipment ‖ 思想～ have out-of-date/outdated/stale/old-fashioned ideas; have an antiquated mind ‖ ～的词语 obsolete/obsolescent word and expressions ‖ ～的习俗 outdated customs ‖ 你用词未免太～了。You used rather dated words and phrases.

【陈粮】 chénliáng 〈名〉 old grain; surplus grain of the previous years; grain stocked for many years

【陈列】 chénliè 〈动〉 display; exhibit; put on display/show; set out/forth; lay out; present: ～商品 set out/display/exhibit goods; put goods on display/show ‖ ～展品 display exhibits ‖ 橱窗/花卉～ window/flower display ‖ 商店的橱窗里～着各式服装。Different styles of clothes are on display in shop/store windows.

〖～窗〗 chénlièchuāng 〈名〉 sample/display window: 珠宝店的～ jeweller's window

〖～馆〗 chénlièguǎn 〈名〉 exhibition hall; gallery (for works of art): 产品～ product display museum ‖ 艺术作品～ art gallery

〖～柜〗 chénlièguì 〈名〉 showcase; cabinet: 瓷器～ china cabinet/closet ‖ 新酒～ showcase for new wines

〖～架〗 chénlièjià 〈名〉 display shelf/frame/stand

〖～品〗 chénlièpǐn 〈名〉 exhibit; article on display; showpiece: ～商店 exhibition shop ‖ 展览会上的～ articles at an exhibition ‖ 请勿触摸～。Please do not touch the exhibits.

〖～室〗 chénlièshì 〈名〉 exhibition/display room; showroom; gallery (for works of art): 家具/汽车～ furniture/car showroom

【陈年】 chénnián 〈形〉 aged; of many years' standing; preserved for a long time: ～佳酿 good vintage; old vintage wine ‖ ～老醋 mature vinegar ‖ ～老酒 old/aged/mature/mellow wine; wine preserved for a long time

〖～老账〗 chénnián lǎozhàng 〈名〉 ❶ long-standing/old debt: 清还～ clear off/pay off/liquidate old debts; pay off old reckoning ❷ things long past; sth that happened a long time ago

【陈酿】 chénniàng 〈名〉 old/mellow/mature/aged/ripe wine

【陈皮】 chénpí 〈名〉[中医] dried tangerine/orange peel

〖～梅〗 chénpíméi 〈名〉 preserved prunes/plums

【陈情】 chénqíng 〈动〉 give a full account/statement (of sth): 恳切～ state sincerely

【陈请】 chénqǐng 〈动〉 state and plead: ～上级批准 report to/petition the higher authorities for approval

【陈绍】 chénshào 〈名〉 Shaoxing wine aged for many years

【陈设】 chénshè ❶〈动〉 display; set out; furnish and decorate ❷〈名〉 furnishings: ～大方 be furnished in good taste ‖ ～豪华 be luxuriously/richly furnished ‖ ～简单/漂亮 be simply/beautifully set out/furnished ‖ ～朴素/雅致 be modestly/tastefully furnished; be modestly/tastefully appointed ‖ 豪华/朴素的～ luxurious/modest furnishings ‖ 旅馆的～ hotel appointments ‖ 没有～的房间 bare room

【陈世美】 Chén Shìměi 〈名〉 Chen Shimei [a character in traditional Chinese opera, who deserted his wife and children after he won the first place in the imperial examination and married the emperor's daughter] ❶ man who deserts his wife after the elevation of his position ❷ man who forsakes his old commitments to profit from new alliances

【陈述】 chénshù 〈动〉 state; explain; narrate; give an account; represent; allege: ～案情 state/present a case ‖ ～观点/见解 set out/state/present one's views ‖ ～立场 state one's position (on sth) ‖ ～理由 state one's reasons ‖ ～利害关系 explain/propound on the advantages and disadvantages ‖ ～事实 set forth/state the facts ‖ ～意见 state/present one's opinions ‖ 接受～ accept a statement ‖ 揭露虚假的～ expose a misrepresentation ‖ 相信～ believe sb's statement; attach faith to sb's statement ‖ 证明～ prove one's statement ‖ 证实～ bear out/confirm/verify a statement ‖ 做出～ give/make a statement (of sth) ‖ 做十分钟的～ make a 10-minute presentation ‖ 简短地～ give a brief account (of sth); state briefly ‖ 客观地～ state objectively; give an objective presentation (of sth) ‖ 如实地～ give a faithful account (of sth) ‖ 根据某人的～ according to sb's statement/the statement made by sb

〖～句〗 chénshùjù 〈名〉[语言] declarative sentence/statement

〖～语气〗 chénshù yǔqì 〈名〉[语言] indicative mood

【陈说】 chénshuō 〈动〉 state; explain; narrate: ～利害 explain the advantages and disadvantages (of a situation, course of action, etc); spell out the consequences ‖ ～事件的经过 give an account of an incident

【陈诉】 chénsù 〈动〉 state; relate; recount: ～焦虑/委屈 state one's anxiety/grievances

【陈言】 chényán ❶〈动〉 speak out; air/state one's views: 率直～ air one's views bluntly ❷〈名〉〈书〉 stale/hackneyed words and expressions: ⇨～务去

〖～务去〗 chényánwùqù 〈熟〉 (of writing) hackneyed and stereotyped expressions must be left out; obsolete words and hackneyed expressions must be eliminated

【陈账】 chénzhàng 〈名〉 ❶ long-standing/old debt: 清还～ clear off/pay off/liquidate old debts; pay off old reckoning ❷ things long past; sth that happened a long time ago

【陈芝麻烂谷子】 chén zhīma làn gǔzi ＝ 陈谷子烂芝麻 chén gǔzi làn zhīma

宸 chén

〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ great mansion ❷ abode/residence of the emperor; imperial palace: ⇨～扉; ～居 ❸ throne or emperor: ⇨～衷

【宸扉】 chénfēi 〈名〉〈书〉 gate of the imperial palace/residence

【宸翰】 chénhàn 〈名〉〈书〉 emperor's handwriting

【宸居】 chénjū 〈名〉〈书〉 imperial palace/residence

【宸颜】 chényán 〈名〉〈书〉 emperor's indignity: 冒犯～ offend the emperor's indignity

【宸垣】 chényuán 〈名〉〈书〉 national capital; capital of the country

【宸衷】 chénzhōng 〈名〉〈书〉 wishes of an emperor

桭 chén

〈名〉[植物] bunge ash

晨 chén

〈名〉 morning: 今～ this morning ‖ 一个晴朗的夏日早～ a fine summer morning ⇨～星; 清～; 早～

【晨报】 chénbào 〈名〉 ❶ morning (news)paper: 你看了～吗? Did you read the morning paper? ❷ [军事] morning report

【晨操】 chéncāo 〈名〉 morning exercises/drills: 做～ do morning exercises

【晨炊】 chénchuī 〈名〉 morning cooking

【晨祷】 chéndǎo 〈名〉[宗教] morning prayer

【晨风】 chénfēng 〈名〉 morning breeze

【晨光】 chénguāng 〈名〉 light of the early morning sun; first light of day; first glimmerings of dawn: ～悄悄地穿过百叶窗。The morning light was stealing through the shutters

〖～熹微〗 chénguāng-xīwēi 〈熟〉 first faint rays of dawn; first rays of the morning sun

【晨昏】 chénhūn 〈名〉〈书〉 morning and evening; dawn and dusk

〖～定省〗 chénhūn-dìngxǐng 〈熟〉 pay respects to/attend (up)on one's parents in the morning (after they get up) and in the evening (before they retire)

〖～罗盘〗 chénhūn luópán 〈名〉[航海] sky/twilight compass

【晨间】 chénjiān 〈名〉 morning

【晨练】 chénliàn 〈名〉 morning exercise/practice: 进行～ exercise in the morning

【晨霾】 chénmái 〈名〉 morning haze

【晨炮】 chénpào 〈名〉[军事] morning gun

【晨吐】 chéntù 〈名〉[中医] (of pregnant women) morning sickness

【晨雾】 chénwù 〈名〉 morning mist: 薄纱般的～ gauzy morning mists ‖ ～笼罩着河面。Morning fog veiled the river.

【晨夕】 chén-xī 〈名〉 morning and evening: ～共处 be together

with sb from morning till evening -be very close
【晨曦】 chénxī 〈名〉〈书〉 light of the early morning sun; first light of day; first glimmerings of light
【晨泻】 chénxiè 〈名〉[中医] morning diarrhoea
【晨星】 chénxīng 〈名〉❶ stars at dawn; morning stars: 寥若～ as sparse as the morning stars- few and far between ❷ [天文] morning star
【晨钟】 chénzhōng 〈名〉 morning bell
〖～暮鼓〗 chénzhōng-mùgǔ = 暮鼓晨钟 mùgǔ-chénzhōng

谌 chén 〈书〉❶〈动〉 have faith (in sb/sth); believe (in sb/sth) ❷〈副〉 indeed; truly; admittedly

chěn

碜 chěn 〈形〉❶ = 碜 chěn ❷〈书〉 muddy; murky; turbid; unclear

趻 chěn
【趻踔】 chěnchuō 〈动〉〈书〉 jump; leap

碜 chěn 〈形〉❶ ugly; unsightly: 他长得太～了。He is terribly ugly. ‖ 考了个大鸭蛋,真叫～! What a shame! I got a zero in the exam. ⇨寒～ ❷〈口〉(of food) gritty: 米里有沙子,吃起来有点～。There is sand in the rice, so it's a bit gritty. ⇨牙～

踸 chěn
【踸踔】 chěnchuō = 趻踔 chěnchuō

chèn

衬 chèn ❶〈形〉(of garments) next/close to the skin: ⇨～布;～裤;～衫 ❷〈名〉 lining; liner: 钢～ steel liner ‖ 领/袖/上衣～ collar/cuff/coat lining ‖ 这些窗帘加了黑色～。These curtains are lined with black cloth. ⇨～管 ❸〈动〉 line; place sth underneath: ～一层布/一张纸 put a piece of cloth/paper underneath ‖ ～着缎子的外套 coat lined with satin; satin-lined coat ‖ 一双～着毛皮的手套 a pair of fur-lined gloves ‖ 套管内～有橡胶。The casing was lined with rubber. ‖ 我把衣服放进去之前先在箱子里～了纸。I lined the box with paper before I put the clothes in. ❹〈动〉 set off; serve as a foil (to/for sb/sth); provide a background (for sth); contrast with: 她的黑发～着白皙的面庞。Her dark hair sets off a fair complexion. ‖ 由于有绿叶～着,红花显得更加鲜艳夺目。The red flowers stood out in bold relief against a background of green leaves. ⇨～托;反～;陪～
【衬布】 chènbù 〈名〉 lining cloth: 一块～ a piece of lining cloth
【衬层】 chèncéng 〈名〉[机械] lining
【衬垫】 chèndiàn 〈名〉[机械] liner; lining; gasket; pad: 接合～ joint liner
〖～物〗 chèndiànwù 〈名〉 padding; padding material
【衬架裙】 chènjiàqún 〈名〉 crinoline; farthingale; hoop skirt
【衬裤】 chènkù 〈名〉 underpants; pants
【衬里】 chènlǐ 〈名〉 lining; underlining: 加～ line; put a lining in sth ‖ 大衣/外套～ lining of an overcoat/a coat ‖ 石棉～ asbestos lining ‖ 用毛皮做大衣～ line an overcoat with fur ‖ 我把上衣的～都穿破了。I wore out the lining of my jacket.
【衬料】 chènliào 〈名〉 lining
【衬领】 chènlǐng 〈名〉 detachable collar (affixed to the inside of the collar of a coat)
【衬袍】 chènpáo 〈名〉 undergown
【衬裙】 chènqún 〈名〉 petticoat; underdress; underskirt: 一条黑色尼龙～ a black nylon slip
【衬衫】 chènshān 〈名〉 shirt; blouse: 穿上～ put on a shirt/blouse ‖ 晾～ air a shirt/blouse ‖ 熨～ iron a shirt/blouse ‖ ～下摆 shirt-tail ‖ ～袖子 shirt-sleeve; sleeve of a shirt ‖ 长袖/短袖～ long-sleeved/short-sleeved shirt ‖ 礼服～ dress shirt ‖ 免烫的～ wash-and-wear shirt ‖ 男式～ shirt ‖ 硬领～ stiff-collared shirt ‖ 天热时公司里的男士都只穿着～上班。On hot days the men in the office work in their shirtsleeves.
〖～布〗 chènshānbù 〈名〉[纺织] galatea
〖～料子〗 chènshān liàozi 〈名〉 shirting
〖～衣料〗 chènshān yīliào 〈名〉[纺织] skyteens
【衬套】 chèntào 〈名〉 bush; bushing; liner: ～金属 bush metal ‖ ～磨损 liner wear ‖ 隔离～ dividing bushing ‖ 减震～ shock absorbing bushing
【衬托】 chèntuō 〈动〉 set off; provide a background (for sth); serve/act as a foil (to/for sb/sth): 反面角色更～出英雄人物的高大。Villainous roles serve as a foil to the greatness of the heroes. ‖ 黑色的丝绒～出钻石的璀璨。The black velvet served as/provided a foil for the diamond's brilliance. ‖ 浓密的黑发～着她的脸庞。A dense mass of black hair framed her face.
【衬页】 chènyè 〈名〉[印刷] endpaper; endleaf; flyleaf
【衬衣】 chènyī 〈名〉❶ shirt: 你的～有点脏了,该换下来洗洗了。Your shirt is a bit soiled and needs washing. ❷ undergarment; underclothes
【衬映】 chènyìng 〈动〉 set off; provide a background (for sth); serve/act as a foil (to/for sb/sth): 蓝天～着白色的山巅。The white summit of the mountain is set off by the azure sky. / The white peak contrasts with the azure sky.
【衬纸】 chènzhǐ 〈名〉 slip sheet; interleaving/inserted paper: 书脊～ lining paper
【衬字】 chènzì 〈名〉 word inserted in a line of verse or the lyrics of a song for balance or euphony

疢 chèn 〈名〉〈书〉[中医] ❶ febrile/heat disease ❷ illness; disease

龀 chèn 〈动〉〈书〉 have one's milk teeth replaced by permanent teeth: ⇨～年;～童
【龀年】 chènnián 〈名〉 childhood
【龀童】 chèntóng 〈名〉 child

称 chèn ❶〈动〉 fit; match; suit: 他的举止和头衔不相～。His behaviour doesn't match his title. ‖ 你的花哨领带同衣服不相～。Your loud tie doesn't go with your suit. ‖ 她的休闲衣服与这种正式场合不相～。Her casual clothes don't fit such a formal occasion. ‖ 他的讲话和晚会的气氛不相～。His speech doesn't fit the mood of the party. ⇨～心如意;～职;相～ ❷〈形〉 fit; suitable: ⇨对～;匀～
⇨chēng;chèng
【称钱】 chènqián = 趁钱 chènqián
【称怀】 chènhuái 〈动〉 find sth satisfactory/gratifying/pleasing/pleasurable/enjoyable; be satisfied (with sth); be content (with sth/to do sth/that); be gratified (at/by/with sth); be pleased (at/with sth); be after sb's (own) heart: 感到～ be content/satisfied/gratified (with sth); find sth satisfying
【称身】 chènshēn 〈动〉(of clothes) fit: 非常～ fit sb like a glove; fit well ‖ 她这条裙子极～。The skirt fits her perfectly.
【称体裁衣】 chèntǐ-cáiyī = 量体裁衣 liàngtǐ-cáiyī
【称心】 chènxīn 〈动〉 find sth satisfactory/gratifying/content; be satisfied (with sth); be content (with sth/to do sth/that); be gratified (at/by/with sth); be after sb's (own) heart: 感到～ be content/satisfied/gratified (with sth); find sth satisfactory ‖ ～的工作 satisfactory job; job after sb's (own) heart ‖ ～的结局 satisfactory result/ending ‖ 日子过得很～ live in contentment ‖ 他事事～。Everything falls in with his wishes. ‖ 这个酒店的服务令所有客人都感到～。All the guests are content with the services of the hotel.
〖～如意〗 chènxīn-rúyì 〈熟〉 be highly satisfactory and pleasing; be happy and content; have sth as one wishes; in accord with one's wishes; to one's heart's content; to one's liking/taste: ～的微笑 contented smile ‖ 生活并不总是～。Life isn't all roses by any means. ‖ 她幸运地找到了一个～的工作。She was lucky enough to find a job after her own heart. ‖ 我们的假日过得～。Our holiday was all that could be desired.
【称愿】 chènyuàn 〈动〉 be happy/satisfied/gratified (esp at the misfortune of a rival)
【称职】 chènzhí 〈动〉 be competent at/in one's work; be fit for one's job; fill a post with credit; fill one's position worthily; be up to the requirements of the post; be fully qualified for a position; be equal to the job one is doing: ～的教师/律师/医生 competent/qualified teacher/lawyer/doctor ‖ 不～ be incompetent;

not be fit/qualified for one's job/position; be unequal to the task/job ‖ 他们做这项工作是～的。They are worthy to do the job.

趁 chèn ❶〈介〉taking advantage of; availing oneself of: ～着混乱 in the confusion of the moment ‖ ～着天黑/天亮 while it is dark/light ‖ ～着阳光好摊晒麦子 spread and dry out the wheat while the sun shines ‖ ～路上没车赶紧过。Run across while the road is clear. ‖ ～你在这儿,咱们聊聊。Let's have a chat now that you are here. ‖ ～你有空的时候多看些书。Do read more books when you have the time. ‖ 我～此机会发表自己的观点。I took this chance/opportunity to venture my views. ➪～便;～势;～早 ❷〈动〉〈方〉possess; own: ～几所房子 own/possess several houses ‖ ～几头牛 own/possess several heads of cattle ➪～钱 ❸〈动〉〈书〉run after; chase

【趁便】 chènbiàn 〈副〉at one's convenience; when it is convenient; taking advantage of the occasion: 我们进城时～看了场电影。We took the opportunity to take in a film when we were in town. ‖ 在回家的路上我～去看了一位老朋友。I called on/visited an old friend of mine on my way home.

【趁火打劫】 chènhuǒ-dǎjié 〈熟〉plunder/loot a house when it is on fire—take advantage of sb's misfortune to do him harm; fish in troubled waters; try to profit from other's misfortune

【趁机】 chènjī 〈动〉avail oneself of an opportunity; take advantage of an opportunity; seize/exploit/take/catch the opportunity (to do sth); seize/take the chance: ～报复 exploit the situation to take revenge ‖ ～插手他人事情 take the chance to poke one's nose into others' affairs ‖ ～捣乱 seize the opportunity to make trouble/create disturbances ‖ ～发难 seize the chance to launch an attack ‖ ～反攻 seize the opportunity to counterattack ‖ ～逃走 seize/take the chance to escape ‖ ～下手 take/seize the chance to do a premeditated thing ‖ ～造谣 seize the opportunity to spread rumours ‖ 我想趁此机会插几句话。I want to take the opportunity to put in a few words.

【趁空】 chènkòng 〈动〉use one's spare time; avail oneself of leisure or an opportunity: ～合一下眼 catch a few winks when there is time ‖ 这事不急,～再做。Do it at your leisure; it's not urgent.

【趁钱】 chènqián 〈动〉〈方〉have pots of money; have a great deal of money; be rich/wealthy: 他颇趁几个钱。He is fairly rich.

【趁热】 chènrè 〈副〉❶ while it is still hot: ～把面吃了。Eat the noodles while they are hot. ❷ act before it is too late: ➪～打铁

〖～打铁〗 chènrè-dǎtiě 〈熟〉strike while the iron is hot; make hay while the sun shines; hoist the sail when/while the wind is fair; seize/take time by the forelock; take advantage of an opportunity

【趁人不备】 chènrén-bùbèi ＝ 乘人不备 chéngrén-bùbèi

【趁人之危】 chènrén-zhīwēi ＝ 乘人之危 chéngrén-zhīwēi

【趁墒】 chènshāng 〈副〉while there is sufficient moisture in the soil: ～播种 sow while the soil is not too dry

【趁势】 chènshì 〈动〉exploit the situation; take advantage of a favourable situation

〖～落篷〗 chènshì-luòpéng 〈熟〉resign/retire at a favourable time; discontinue sth at a propitious time

【趁手】 chènshǒu 〈副〉〈方〉conveniently (when doing sth); without extra trouble: 你离开时,请～把门带上。Please close/shut the door when you leave.

【趁水和泥】 chènshuǐhuóní 〈熟〉make use of favourable conditions to get things done/to accomplish things/to achieve one's goal; make hay while the sun shines

【趁圩】 chènxū 〈动〉〈方〉go to market on market day; go to a village fair

【趁虚而入】 chènxū-érrù ＝ 乘虚而人 chéngxū-érrù

【趁愿】 chènyuàn ＝ 称愿 chènyuàn

【趁早】 chènzǎo 〈副〉as early/soon as possible; before it is too late; when there is still time: ～动身 set off/get going as soon as possible ‖ ～放弃 give up before it is too late ‖ ～准备 get prepared as soon as possible ‖ 你如果不知道你是干什么来的,就～卷铺盖走人。If you don't know what you have come here for, you'd better pack up right now.

榇 chèn 〈名〉〈书〉coffin: ➪灵～

谶 chèn 〈名〉〈书〉augury; omen; auspice; prophecy: ➪～语

【谶纬】 chènwěi 〈名〉divination combined with mystical Confucianist or Taoist belief (prevalent during the Han Dynasty)

【谶语】 chènyǔ 〈名〉〈迷信〉prophecy (often inauspicious) believed to have been fulfilled

chen

伧 chen → 寒伧 hánchen
➪cāng

chēng

柽 chēng

【柽柳】 chēngliǔ 〈名〉[植物] Chinese tamarisk

琤 chēng

【琤琤】 chēngchēng 〈拟〉〈书〉(of jade pendants) tinkle; jingle; clink; (of string) twang; (of flowing water) gurgle

【琤玐】 chēngcōng 〈拟〉〈书〉(of jade pendants) tinkle; jingle; clink; (of flowing water) gurgle: 溪流～ gurgling stream; murmuring/babbling brook

称[1] chēng 〈动〉weigh; measure weight: ～饼干/苹果 weigh biscuits/apples ‖ ～体重 take one's weight; weigh sb ‖ ～出一斤白糖 weigh out one *jin* (half a kilo) of white sugar ‖ 用秤～ weigh sth in the scales/balance; weigh with a steelyard ‖ 请给我～五公斤面粉。I'd like five kilogrammes of flour, please.

称[2] chēng ❶〈动〉〈书〉praise; commend; speak laudatory words; compliment: ➪～道;～颂;～赞 ❷〈动〉say; state; express; claim: 连连～好 keep praising; say "good" repeatedly ‖ 连连点头～是 nod repeatedly in approval ‖ 据某人所～ according to sb ➪～谢;～快;声～;宣～ ❸〈动〉call; name; term; address (as); greet (as); refer to sb/sth as: 被误～为 be wrongly/mistakenly called ‖ 通常～它为… it is commonly called... ‖ 他～得起是一位英雄。He deserves to be called a hero. ➪～兄道弟;自～ ❹〈名〉name; appellation: 代～ substitutive designation ‖ 俗～ popular/colloquial name; trite appellation ‖ 总～ collective/general name ‖ 苏州有"东方威尼斯"之～。Suzhou is said to be the "Venice of the Orient." / Suzhou has the appellation of the "Venice in the East." ➪～号;别～ ❺〈动〉rely on one's power or influence and claim to be/proclaim oneself (to be) sb: ➪～霸;～雄;～王

称[3] chēng 〈动〉〈书〉lift up; raise: ➪～兵;～觞
➪chèn; chèng

【称霸】 chēngbà 〈动〉dominate; tyrannize; seek/proclaim hegemony: ～世界 dominate the world ‖ ～体坛 dominate the sports world ‖ ～乡里 play the tyrant/despot in one's native place ➪称王～

〖～一方〗 chēngbà-yīfāng 〈熟〉play the tyrant in a locality; hold sway over a region; be the local despot/bully

【称便】 chēngbiàn 〈动〉find/consider sth a great convenience; hail sth as a great service to the public: 修筑了这条公路,当地群众无不～。The new road was acclaimed by the entire community as a great convenience. / The local people all applauded the newly-built highway as a convenience.

【称兵】 chēngbīng 〈动〉〈书〉start military operations; wage war; take up arms; commence hostilities with: ～作乱 take up arms and stage a rebellion

【称病】 chēngbìng 〈动〉claim to be ill; plead illness; make the excuse of being ill: ～不出 claim to be ill and stay at home ‖ ～辞职 resign (from) one's position on (the) grounds/under the plea of ill health ‖ ～告假 feign/fake/pretend illness and ask for leave ‖ ～谢绝邀请 feign sickness and decline an invitation ‖ 长期～不在 have long been absent on the grounds of a lingering illness ‖

他～缺席。He alleged illness as the reason for his absence.

【称臣】 chēngchén 〈动〉 declare oneself a subject/vassal; acknowledge one's subjugation to a ruler; submit to the victor

【称大】 chēngdà 〈动〉 vaunt one's seniority; put on airs; pull one's weight about

【称贷】 chēngdài 〈动〉 borrow money; ask for a loan: 他向银行～了一大笔钱。He borrowed a large sum of money from the bank. / *He took out a large loan from the bank.*

【称道】 chēngdào 〈动〉 praise (sb/sth for/as); acclaim (sb/sth as); commend (sb on/for sth); speak favourably/approvingly (of sb/sth): 受到广泛～ be widely acclaimed ‖ 无足～ be unworthy of mentioning; be nothing commendable; be nothing praiseworthy ‖ 值得～ be worth praising; be praiseworthy; be worthy of praise

【称帝】 chēngdì 〈动〉 proclaim oneself emperor

【称孤道寡】 chēnggū-dàoguǎ 〈熟〉 style/call oneself king; address oneself as king; act like a monarch

【称号】 chēnghào 〈名〉 title; name; designation; appellation: 保持～ hold/retain a title ‖ 采用～ adopt/assume a title ‖ 放弃～ give up/renounce a title ‖ 获得～ gain/earn/win the title (of); obtain the appellation (of) ‖ 配得上～ deserve the title (of); be worthy of the title (of) ‖ 丧失～ lose/forfeit a title ‖ 授予～ bestow/confer a title (on/upon sb); accord sb a title ‖ 赢得～ win/earn/gain the title (of); win the appellation (of) ‖ 冠军～ championship; title of champion ‖ "劳动模范"～ title of Model Worker ‖ 荣誉～ honorary title ‖ "先进工作者"～ title of Advanced Worker ‖ 他连续三年获得"先进教育工作者"的光荣～。He won the glorious title of Advanced Educator for three years in a row. ‖ 他获得"足球先生"的～。He won the title of Mr Football.

【称贺】 chēnghè 〈动〉 congratulate (sb on/upon sth): 登门～ call at sb's house and extend congratulations to him

【称呼】 chēnghu ❶〈动〉 call; name; address: 用头衔～ address sb by his title of honour ‖ 用小名～ *call sb by his pet name* ‖ 用姓～ call sb by his surname/last name ‖ 她不喜欢别人用官衔～自己。She doesn't like to be called by her official title. ‖ 我该怎么～你呢? How would you like to be addressed? ❷〈名〉 form of address

【称斤掂两】 chēngjīn-diānliǎng 〈熟〉 calculate carefully; weigh the pros and cons

【称斤约两】 chēngjīn-yāoliǎng ＝ 称斤掂两 chēngjīn-diānliǎng

【称快】 chēngkuài 〈动〉 express one's satisfaction/happiness; feel jubilant: 拍手～ clap and cheer; clap one's hands to express jubilance

【称量】 chēngliáng 〈动〉 weigh; measure the weight (of sth)

〖～货币〗 chēngliáng huòbì 〈名〉[经济] money by weight

〖～机〗 chēngliángjī 〈名〉 weighing machine

〖～体重〗 *chēngliáng tǐzhòng* 〈名〉[体育] weigh-in

【称名道姓】 chēngmíng-dàoxìng 〈熟〉 call sb by his name (as an act of rudeness)

【称奇】 chēngqí 〈动〉 exclaim in wonder; express one's wonder/surprise/amazement (at sth): 众人对此发现啧啧～。The general public expressed their amazement at the discovery.

【称觞】 chēngshāng 〈动〉 raise the cup and give a toast

【称赏】 chēngshǎng 〈动〉 speak highly of; appreciate; praise (sb/sth for/as); extol (sb as sth): 无人不～他的慷慨。His generosity was universally acknowledged.

【称述】 chēngshù 〈动〉 tell; relate; narrate; state: 事情太复杂，无法详细～。*The matter is too complicated to be reported in detail.*

【称说】 chēngshuō 〈动〉 name; say the name (of sth): 他一一～着这些景点。*He named the scenic spots one by one.*

【称颂】 chēngsòng 〈动〉 praise (sb/sth for/as); extol (sb as sth); speak highly of; express admiration of: ～别人的功绩 extol others' merits ‖ 大加～ heap/shower praises (on sb); plaster sb with praise; praise/extol sb to the skies ‖ 值得～ be worth praising; be praiseworthy; be worthy of praise ‖ 宽恕是值得～的美德。Forgiveness is a virtue worth praising.

【称叹】 chēngtàn 〈动〉 highly praise; highly acclaim; gasp in/with admiration: 连连～ keep praising; praise profusely

【称王】 chēngwáng 〈动〉 proclaim/declare oneself king

〖～称霸〗 chēngwáng-chēngbà 〈熟〉 dominate; be domineering; act like an overlord; be the bully; lord it over; play the despot/tyrant/overlord; proclaim hegemony (over)

【称为】 chēngwéi 〈动〉 be known as; be called/termed/named: 普遍被～ be widely/popularly known as ‖ 通常被～ be commonly/generally/popularly called ‖ 狮子被～百兽之王。The lion is known as the king of beasts/animals. ‖ 食盐在化学上被～氯化钠。Sodium chloride is the chemical term for table salt. ‖ 她年轻时俏丽无比，被～校花。She was very pretty when she was young and was called the school beauty.

【称谓】 *chēngwèi* 〈名〉 *title; appellation; form of address*

【称羡】 chēngxiàn 〈动〉 admire; envy; adore: ～不已 express profuse admiration ‖ 人人都～她惊人的勇气。Everyone admires her for her amazing courage.

【称谢】 chēngxiè 〈动〉 thank; express one's thanks; express one's gratitude/gratefulness: ～不止 thank profusely; thank again and again; be profuse in thanks ‖ 连声～ say "thanks" repeatedly; thank profusely; give profuse thanks

【称兄道弟】 chēngxiōng-dàodì 〈熟〉〈贬〉 call each other brothers—be on intimate terms (with sb); address each other in great familiarity; fraternize with; be cronies with

【称雄】 chēngxióng 〈动〉 hold sway over a region; claim leadership; rule a region by force; rule the roost: 割据～ break away from central authority and exercise local power; set up a separatist regime ‖ 该队现已～全国。The team now reigns supreme as the finest in the country.

〖～一时〗 chēngxióng-yīshí rule the roost for a time; reign supreme once

【称许】 chēngxǔ 〈动〉 approve (of sb/sth); praise/applaud (sb/sth for/as sth); commend (sb on/for sth); acclaim (sb/sth as sth): 博得～ win/receive much praise ‖ 赢得极高的～ call forth/win the highest commendation

【称扬】 chēngyáng 〈动〉 praise (sb/sth for/as sth); commend (sb on/for sth); acclaim (sb/sth as sth)

【称引】 chēngyǐn 〈动〉〈书〉 quote; cite as an example/a precedent

【称誉】 chēngyù 〈动〉 praise; extol (sb as sth); acclaim (sb/sth as sth): 过分的～ excessive/exaggerated praise

【称赞】 chēngzàn 〈动〉 praise (sb/sth for/as); express praise; give sb credit for sth; extol (sb as sth); commend (sb on/for sth); acclaim (sb/sth as); approve (of sb/sth): ～某人的成就 praise sb for his achievement; applaud sb for his success ‖ ～一项慈善行为 commend/praise an act of charity ‖ 拍手～ applaud/clap one's hands in praise of sb/sth ‖ 受到～ earn/receive/enjoy praises; gain acclaim ‖ 赢得～ win applause/praises/acclaim; earn commendation ‖ 值得～ be worthy of praise; deserve praise/commendation; be praiseworthy ‖ 倍受～ be much acclaimed; be showered with praise ‖ 大加～ heap/shower praises on sb; plaster sb with praise; praise/extol sb to the skies ‖ 高度～ *highly praise/commend* ‖ 交口～ *unanimously praise* ‖ 连声～ be profuse in one's praises ‖ 老人助人为乐，受到人们的～。The old man was highly commended for his generous help to others. ‖ 老师的～使他很受鼓舞。He was much encouraged by the teacher's praise. ‖ 你总是批评他，而他却总是～你。You criticize him all the time, but he always speaks highly of you.

【称制】 chēngzhì 〈动〉 ❶ ascend the throne and hold power ❷ proclaim a regency; act as a regent

蛏 chēng 〈名〉〈动物〉 razor clam

【蛏干】 chēnggān 〈名〉 dried razor clam

【蛏田】 *chēngtián* 〈名〉 *razor clam farm*

【蛏子】 chēngzi 〈名〉 razor clam

铛 chēng 〈名〉 griddle; pan: 饼～ pan

⇨dāng

牚 chēng 〈书〉 ＝ 撑 chēng

⇨chèng

赪 chēng 〈形〉〈书〉 red: ～面俯首 blush and hang one's head

撑 *chēng* ❶〈动〉 *prop up; support; brace*: 用篙～筏 pole a raft ‖ 用双手～着下巴 cup/hold/rest/prop one's chin in one's hands ‖ 用竹竿把窗～开 prop the window open with a bamboo stick ‖ 病人见同事们来看他，便～起身子和他们打招呼。The patient propped himself up to greet his colleagues who had come to see

him. ‖ 这个八角形屋顶由八根圆柱～着。The octagonal roof rested on eight columns. ⇨～杆；支～ ❷〈动〉push/move (a boat/raft) with a pole; pole/punt (a raft/boat): ～船 pole/punt a boat; propel a boat by a pole ‖ ～筏 pole/punt a raft ⇨～篙 ❸〈动〉maintain; sustain; keep up; go/carry on (with): 冻得～不住了 can no longer stand the cold ‖ 他实在～不住，辞职不干了。He finally resigned because he couldn't put up with it any more. / *He really couldn't endure it any longer and resigned.* ‖ 我这样～不下去了。I cannot go on like this any more. ⇨～场面；～持；～腰 ❹〈动〉open; prop open; unfurl: ～伞 (prop) open an *umbrella*; put up/unfurl/unfold/spread *an* umbrella ‖ 把塑料袋～开 hold open a plastic bag ❺〈动〉stretch tight; fill to the point of bursting: ～得变形了 stretch out of shape ‖ ～破衣服 burst one's clothes ‖ 孩子们吃得肚皮都要～破了。The children ate till they almost burst. ‖ 我吃得太～了。I am stuffed/full. ⇨～得慌 ❻〈名〉[机械] brace; stay: 角～ corner brace

【撑臂】 chēngbì 〈名〉[机械] brace

【撑场面】 chēng chǎngmiàn 〈动〉keep up appearances; maintain an outward show of prosperity; maintain a front: 请一定来，给我撑个场面吧。Please do come and help me keep up appearances. ‖ 他书架上那些精装书不过是为了～，从来没看过。He put those hardbacks on the shelves just for show; he never read them.

【撑持】 chēngchí 〈动〉shore/prop up; sustain; maintain: ～危局 shore up a shaky/perilous situation ‖ ～地位 shore up one's position ‖ 如果没有外界的帮助，我真不知道他们还能～多久。I wonder how long they can hold/carry on without outside assistance. ‖ 他一病，家里全由妻子～着。After he fell ill, his wife took care of everything for the family.

【撑得慌】 chēngdehuang 〈动〉have eaten too much; be overstuffed with food

【撑杆】 chēnggān 〈名〉vaulting pole

〖～跳高〗 chēnggān tiàogāo 〈名〉[体育] pole-vault; pole-vaulting: 进行～比赛 pole-vault ‖ ～运动员 pole-vaulter

【撑篙】 chēnggāo 〈名〉punt-pole

【撑钩】 chēnggōu 〈名〉stay hook

【撑门面】 chēng ménmian ＝ 撑场面 chēng chǎngmiàn

【撑木】 chēngmù 〈名〉[矿业] gallows timber; stull

【撑死】 chēngsǐ 〈副〉〈方〉at (the) most: 他～只有三十岁。He is at most 30 years old.

【撑条】 chēngtiáo 〈名〉[机械] stay: 横/斜～ cross/diagonal stay ‖ 角板～ gusset stay

【撑腰】 chēngyāo 〈动〉support; back/bolster up; be at sb's back; be behind sb; give backing (to sb); stand by sb: 有人～ have sb at one's back; be backed by sb ‖ 干吧，有大家给你～。Go ahead. We will all support you. / Just do it; we are all behind *you.* ‖ 这项计划有政府给～。The plan has the backing of the government.

〖～打气〗 chēngyāo-dǎqì 〈熟〉support and encourage; bolster and pep up; back and cheer up; boost

【撑住】 chēngzhù 〈动〉❶ prop up; support: 撑不住 be unable to prop up/support ‖ 撑得住 be strong enough to prop up/support ‖ 这几根柱子撑得住那么重的屋顶吗？Can these few posts support the heavy roof? ❷ sustain; keep up; go on with: 撑不住 be unable to put up with; be unable to sustain ‖ 撑得住 be able to hold on/put up with/sustain ‖ 那里很艰苦，你撑得住吗？Can you stand the hardships there?

【撑柱】 chēngzhù 〈名〉[矿业] jack post

噌 chēng

⇨cēng

【噌吰】 chēnghóng 〈拟〉〈书〉(of bells or drums) boom

瞠 chēng 〈动〉〈书〉stare (at sb/sth); be wide-eyed

【瞠乎其后】 chēnghū-qíhòu 〈熟〉stare helplessly at the vanishing back of the runner ahead despair of catching up; be left behind staring; be left far behind without any hope of catching up; be left in the dust

【瞠目】 chēngmù 〈动〉〈书〉gaze at (in amazement); gape/goggle/stare at (in embarrassment, alarm, etc); be wide-eyed (in surprise or amazement): ～相视 stare at each other with wide-open eyes

〖～结舌〗 chēngmù-jiéshé 〈熟〉stare confounded/tongue-tied/dumbfounded; stare stunned and speechless; be all at sea; be flabbergasted and have nothing to say

【瞠视】 chēngshì 〈动〉stare (at sb/sth); be wide-eyed

chéng

成[1] chéng

❶〈动〉succeed; accomplish; complete; finish: ～不了大事 cannot achieve great deeds ‖ 事～之后 after it is accomplished; when it is done ‖ 他是个能～大事的人。He is a great *achiever. / He will be a success. / He is one who can make* great achievements. ⇨～功；大功告～；一事无～ ❷〈动〉help to achieve/succeed/complete: ⇨～全；～人之美 ❸〈形〉established; set; fixed; ready-made: ～衣 ready-made clothes; off-the-peg/off-the-rack clothes ⇨～规；～品；现～ ❹〈动〉grow; develop: ⇨～熟；～长 ❺〈形〉fully grown/developed; mature: ⇨～虫；～人 ❻〈名〉achievement; result; success; accomplishment; fruition: ⇨～果；～绩；坐享其～ ❼〈动〉become; turn/change into: ～了明星/英雄 become a star/hero ‖ 谁能料到这两个对手竟～了朋友？Who could have expected that the two adversaries would become friends? ⇨～为；变～；弄假～真 ❽〈动〉amount to (a considerable number/amount): ⇨～倍；～年；～批 ❾〈动〉be acceptable; be all right; be OK: ～！就这么办。OK! Go ahead. ‖ 没有你可不～。We cannot do it without you. / You are indispensable. ‖ 咱们走着去～不～？Will it be all right if we walk there? ❿〈动〉be capable/able: 你真～！You are really terrific. ‖ 你可真～，孩子都忘记接了。That's marvellous of you. You forgot to pick up the child! ‖ 他可真～，与谁都能合作。He is really accommodating and can work with anyone.

成[2] chéng

〈名〉one-tenth; 10%: 增产三～ 30 per cent increase in output; output increased by 30% ‖ 他八～今天不来了。*Most probably he won't come today.* ‖ 我们演出时的上座率有九～。We played to 90% audiences.

【成案】 chéng'àn 〈名〉❶ precedent: 无～可循。There is no precedent to follow. ❷ *legal/judicial precedent*

【成败】 chéngbài 〈名〉success or failure; make or break; make or mar: ～未卜 success or failure cannot be predicted; success or failure hangs in the balance ‖ ～与共 share success and failure with sb ‖ 不计～ regardless/irrespective of success or failure ‖ 不以～论英雄 one should not judge a person/hero by his success or failure ‖ ～在此一举。Success or failure depends/hinges on this one action. ‖ 关系到一个人～的往往是一些小事。It is often the little things that make or break a person. ‖ 事关～。It concerns the success or failure of the matter.

〖～得失〗 chéngbài-déshī 〈熟〉success or failure, gain or loss

〖～利钝〗 chéngbài-lìdùn 〈熟〉success or failure; be successful or not; hit or miss; sink or swim; smooth going or rough; (of an affair) will meet with success or end in failure: ～尚难逆料。It is still difficult to predict whether it will succeed or fail.

〖～兴废〗 chéngbài-xīngfèi 〈熟〉success or failure, rise or fall

【成倍】 chéngbèi 〈动〉be doubled (and redoubled); increase several times: 产量～增长。The output has doubled and redoubled. / The output has increased several times.

【成本】 chéngběn 〈名〉cost: 估计/计算～ *estimate/count* the cost (of) ‖ 降低～ cut down/reduce/lower the cost (of) ‖ 提高～ raise/increase the cost (of) ‖ 收回/赚回～ recover/earn the cost (of) ‖ 固定/可变～ fixed/variable cost ‖ 直接/间接～ direct/indirect cost ‖ 经营/运行/制造～ operating/running/manufacturing cost ‖ 平均/实际/主要/原始～ average/actual/prime/initial cost ‖ 人工～ cost of labour; labour cost ‖ 生产～ cost of production; production cost ‖ 销售/材料/运输～ cost of marketing/material/transportation ‖ 总～ total cost ‖ 低于/按～出售 sell below/at cost ‖ ～增加将导致价格上涨。An increase in costs will lead to a higher price. ‖ 价格的上涨跟生产～的增加要成比例。The price increases should be proportionate to the increases in the costs of production.

〖～报表〗 chéngběn bàobiǎo 〈名〉cost statement

〖～参数〗 chéngběn cānshù 〈名〉cost parameter

〖～分析〗 chéngběn fēnxī 〈名〉cost analysis

〖～估算〗 chéngběn gūsuàn 〈名〉cost estimation

〖～管理〗 chéngběn guǎnlǐ 〈名〉cost control/management

〖～核算〗 chéngběn hésuàn 〈名〉cost accounting; costing: ～单

位 cost accounting unit
〖～回收〗 chéngběn huíshōu 〈名〉 cost recovery: ～期 period of cost recovery
〖～价格〗 chéngběn jiàgé 〈名〉 cost price/rate: 低于～出售 sell below cost ‖ 照～出售/买进 sell/take at cost
〖～结构〗 chéngběn jiégòu 〈名〉 cost structure
〖～会计〗 chéngběn kuàijì 〈名〉 cost accounting: ～标准/部门 cost accounting standard/department ‖ ～分析/制度 cost accounting analysis/system ‖ ～师 cost accountant
〖～审计〗 chéngběn shěnjì 〈名〉 cost audit
〖～效益〗 chéngběn xiàoyì 〈名〉 cost effectiveness/efficiency: ～分析 cost-effectiveness analysis; cost-benefit analysis
〖～意识〗 chéngběn yìshi 〈名〉 cost consciousness: 树立～ become cost-conscious ‖ 提高～ enhance cost consciousness
〖～账〗 chéngběnzhàng 〈名〉 cost account
〖～指数〗 chéngběn zhǐshù 〈名〉 cost index
【成比例】 chéng bǐlì 〈动〉 be proportionate (to sth); be in proportion to (sth): 不～ be out of proportion ‖ 成反/正比例 be inversely/directly proportional to sth; vary inversely/directly as sth ‖ 酬金与工作量～。Payment will be proportional to the amount of work done. ‖ 工资的提高跟物价的上涨要～。The wage increases should be proportionate to the increases in prices. ‖ 袋鼠的头部与身体大小不～。The kangaroo's head is out of proportion to the size of its body.
【成才】 chéngcái 〈动〉 become a useful/talented person: 自学～ become talented through self-study
【成材】 chéngcái 〈动〉 ❶ grow into useful timber; grow to full size: 这些树还未～就被砍伐了。These trees were cut down before they had reached their full growth. ⇨～林 ❷ 〈喻〉 become a useful person; grow up to be a useful person
〖～出材率〗 chéngcái chūcáilǜ 〈名〉[林业] lumber recovery
〖～林〗 chéngcáilín 〈名〉[林业] standing/mature timber
【成层】 chéngcéng 〈名〉[地质] stratification
〖～火山〗 chéngcéng huǒshān 〈名〉[地质] stratovolcano; composite volcano
〖～现象〗 chéngcéng xiànxiàng 〈名〉[植物] stratification
〖～岩〗 chéngcéngyán 〈名〉[地质] stratified rock
〖～作用〗 chéngcéng zuòyòng 〈名〉[地质] stratification
【成虫】 chéngchóng 〈名〉[动物] imago; adult/perfect insect: ～态 adult form
〖～期〗 chéngchóngqī 〈名〉 adult stage
【成仇】 chéngchóu 〈动〉 become enemies; make an enemy of sb; be at feud (with sb): ⇨反目～
【成丁】 chéngdīng 〈动〉 (of a boy) come of age; become a grown-up man; attain drafting age
【成都】 Chéngdū 〈名〉 Chengdu [capital city of Sichuan Province]
【成堆】 chéngduī 〈动〉 pile/heap up; form a pile; be (piled) in heaps: 堆成一堆 stack in a pile ‖ 积成一堆 accumulate/amass a pile ‖ 问题～。Problems are stacking/piling up. ‖ 西瓜～地摆在地上。The water melons were lying on the ground in heaps.
【成对】 chéngduì 〈动〉 form/become a pair; pair up; match: 把手套/袜子配成对 pair up the gloves/socks ⇨成双～
〖～染色体〗 chéngduì rǎnsètǐ 〈名〉[生物] pairing chromosomes
【成法】 chéngfǎ 〈名〉 ❶ established/existing/promulgated laws; set rules ❷ tried methods
【成方】 chéngfāng 〈名〉[中医] set prescription
【成分】 chéngfèn 〈名〉 ❶ composition; component part; ingredient; element: 分析～ decompose/analyze sth into its elements; reduce sth to its elements; separate sth into its components ‖ 含有～ contain an element ‖ 提取～ extract an element (from) ‖ ～比例 proportion of ingredients ‖ ～变化 compositional variation ‖ ～分析 analysis into component elements ‖ 肥料/土壤～ composition of a fertilizer/the soil ‖ 化学～ chemical composition/makeup ‖ 基本～ basic/essential/vital elements ‖ 主要～ chief/principal ingredients ‖ 一种药物的各种～ various components of a medicine ‖ 这种糖果的～包括果糖、巧克力和牛奶。The ingredients of this candy include fructose, chocolate and milk. / The sweets are made of fructose, chocolate and milk. ❷ one's class/professional status; one's personal background: 定～ determine sb's class status ‖ ～好/不好 be of good/bad class status ‖ 个人～ one's personal background; one's class status ‖ 家庭～ class status of one's family ⇨阶级～
〖～输血〗 chéngfèn shūxuè 〈名〉[医学] component blood transfusion
【成份】 chéngfèn ＝ 成分 chéngfèn
【成风】 chéngfēng 〈动〉 become a common practice; become popular; become the order of the day: 大学里曾集邮～。Stamp collecting was once popular in universities. ⇨蔚然～
【成佛】 chéngfó 〈动〉 become a Buddha; attain Buddhahood; achieve immortality: 立地～ become a Buddha instantly
【成服】 chéngfú ❶〈动〉〈书〉(of the bereaved) put on mourning clothes for the funeral service ❷ ＝成衣② chéngyī
【成个儿】 chénggèr 〈动〉 ❶ grow to a good size: 猕猴桃只需两个月就能长～。The kiwi fruits can grow to a good size in two months. ❷ be well formed; be in the right shape/proper form: 小孩子的字一般都写得不～。Little children's handwriting is usually not in the right shape/proper form.
【成功】 chénggōng 〈动〉 succeed (in); meet with success; be successful (in); be victorious; be a success: 保证/确保～ guarantee/assure success ‖ 大获～ go off/over with a bang ‖ 获得～ attain/achieve/secure/gain/obtain/get/win/enjoy success; score/have a success; achieve triumphs; be successful (in) ‖ 渴望～ aspire to success; be eager for success; be desirous of success ‖ 接近～ approach success ‖ 期待/追求～ expect/seek success ‖ ～在望 be on the threshold of success; success is in sight ‖ ～之路 avenue/gate/way to success ‖ ～的奥秘 secret of success ‖ ～的要素 essential factors of success ‖ 初步/偶然的～ initial/chance success ‖ 巨大的～ great/huge/roaring/tremendous/howling/immense/overwhelming/enormous success; great triumph ‖ 圆满～ thorough/total/full/complete success ‖ 好的开始是～的一半。Well begun is half done. ‖ 计划～了。The plan was a success. ‖ 失败是～之母。Failure is the mother of success. ‖ 我的最后一次尝试～了。I succeeded in my last attempt. / I was successful in my last attempt. ‖ 我相信你会～的。I'm sure you'll get there/make it. ‖ 祝大会圆满～。I wish the meeting/conference a complete success.
〖～率〗 chénggōnglǜ 〈名〉 success rate: 29%的～ 29% success rate
【成骨细胞】 chénggǔ xìbāo 〈名〉[医学] osteoblast
〖～瘤〗 chénggǔ xìbāoliú 〈名〉[医学] osteoblastoma
【成骨作用】 chénggǔ zuòyòng 〈名〉[医学] osteogenic action
【成规】 chéngguī 〈名〉 established convention/practice/rule; set rule; convention; groove; rut: 摆脱～ get out of the rut; break away from conventionality ‖ 打破～ break (down) established conventions ‖ 废止～ abolish conventional practices ‖ 抛弃～ abandon established rules ‖ 无视～ disregard the set/established rules ‖ 陷入旧习～ get/fall into a rut ‖ 向～挑战 challenge conventionality ‖ 因袭～ follow the conventions; move in a rut
【成果】 chéngguǒ 〈名〉 achievement; gain; positive/good result; harvest; fruit: 巩固～ consolidate the gains ‖ 结出丰硕的～ bear/reap/produce rich fruit; yield a rich/bumper/bounteous harvest ‖ 取得～ achieve/yield/produce/obtain/accomplish/gain a positive result; reap/bear fruits; score successes ‖ 享受～ enjoy the harvest/fruit (of) ‖ ～评价 assessment of results ‖ ～转让 results transfer ‖ 科学～ scientific achievement ‖ 科研～ achievement in scientific research; fruit/result of sb's scientific research ‖ 劳动～ fruit/fruition/product of sb's labour; fruit of sb's work ‖ 研究～ fruition of one's studies; fruit of one's research ‖ 该研究已取得丰硕的～。That study project has already borne/yielded rich fruits. ‖ 这篇论文包含了多年辛勤努力的～。The thesis contains the results of many years' painstaking efforts.
【成核】 chénghé 〈名〉[化学] nucleation
【成婚】 chénghūn 〈动〉 marry; get/become married: 他四十岁了还没～。He is 40 and still single. / He is still unmarried at age 40. / He still remains a bachelor at 40.
【成活】 chénghuó 〈动〉 survive: 去年栽的树全都～了。The trees planted last year have all survived.
〖～率〗 chénghuólǜ 〈名〉 survival rate: 羔羊～ lamb survival rate
【成肌细胞】 chéngjī xìbāo 〈名〉[动物] sarcoblast; myoblast
【成绩】 chéngjì 〈名〉 achievement; performance; result; success; accomplishment; attainment; exploit: 贬低～ belittle sb's achievement ‖ 发扬～ add to one's achievement ‖ 公布～ give out/publish the results ‖ 肯定～ affirm sb's achievement ‖ 评定学

生～ evaluate the achievements/grades of the students ‖ 取得好～ obtain/get/attain/gain/win a good result ‖ 提高～ improve/increase results ‖ ～斐然(achieve) splendid results; (make) brilliant/great achievements ‖ ～巨大 great/tremendous results ‖ ～平平 the results are about average ‖ ～显著 (achieve) great success; (make) remarkable achievements ‖ ～优异 do exceedingly well (in sth); (have/get/win/obtain) exceptional results ‖ ～评价 performance evaluation ‖ 考试～ examination results; mark/grade/results/scores of an examination ‖ 体育/学习～ sporting/academic achievement/performance ‖ 学业～ school records ‖ 他在校的学习～一直很好。He has had a fine/good academic record at school. / His performance in school has always been fine/good.

〖～表〗 chéngjìbiǎo 〈名〉 table of results/scores

〖～单〗 chéngjìdān 〈名〉 school/academic report; report card; 学生～副本 transcript of a student's school record

【成家】 chéngjiā 〈动〉 ❶ (of a man) get married; have a family of one's own; 他还没～。He still doesn't have a family of his own. / He still remains single. ⇨～立业 ❷ become a recognized expert in a branch of art or science; become an authority of a school of thought; ⇨成名～

〖～立业〗 chéngjiā-lìyè 〈熟〉 get married and start a career

【成见】 chéngjiàn 〈名〉 ❶ preoccupied/preconceived idea; prejudice; bias; preconception; 抱有～ be prejudiced/biased (against sb/sth); have stereotyped opinions (about sb/sth); have/hold a prejudice/bias (against sb/sth) ‖ 不抱/没有～ have/keep an open mind; have no bias (against sb/sth); be free from bias; without bias/prejudice ‖ 抛弃～ cast prejudice aside/away; cast aside/overthrow a preconceived idea ‖ 消除～ eliminate/dispel/eradicate/remove/dissipate prejudice ‖ ～很深 have deep-rooted prejudices (against sb) ‖ 个人～ personal bias ‖ 这个毅力坚强的女子改变了他对异性的一切～。This determined woman upset all his preconceptions about the opposite sex. ❷ one's own definite opinion; personal view; 没有～ have no definite opinion ‖ 他凡事都有个～。He has his personal opinion/view over matters.

【成交】 chéngjiāo 〈动〉 bargain; close/make/strike/seal a bargain; clinch/make/conclude/close/finalize/strike a deal (with sb); put a deal through; nail a bargain; conclude a transaction/bargain; 拍板～ strike a bargain ‖ 一好,我出二十元买这本书。—～! —OK, I'll pay 20 *yuan* for this book.—Done! / It's a deal. ‖ 这桩买卖～了。The deal was closed.

〖～额〗 chéngjiāo'é 〈名〉 volume of business; turnover

〖～量〗 chéngjiāoliàng 〈名〉 volume of business

【成教】 chéngjiào 〈名〉〈简称〉 adult education; continuing education; education for adults; ～机构 institution of adult education ‖ 发展～事业 develop adult education ⇨成人教育

〖～院〗 chéngjiàoyuàn 〈名〉〈简称〉 institute of adult education ⇨成人教育学院

【成就】 chéngjiù ❶ 〈名〉 achievement; accomplishment; deed; feat; result; success; attainment; 贬低～ belittle sb's achievement ‖ 超过前人的所有～ surpass all previous achievements (in sth) ‖ 承认/肯定～ recognize/affirm sb's achievement ‖ 夸耀～ brag about one's/sb's achievement ‖ 取得重大～ make a real achievement; achieve great successes ‖ 辉煌～ brilliant/glorious/magnificent achievement ‖ 杰出～ distinguished/eminent/remarkable/outstanding attainment/achievement ‖ 外交/文学～ diplomatic/literary achievement ‖ 学术～ scholarly achievement/attainment; academic advance/achievement ‖ 艺术～ artistic attainment/achievement ‖ 重大～ grand/substantial achievement; great attainment ❷ 〈动〉 achieve; accomplish; 你终于～了这件大事。You have accomplished the great thing at last.

〖～测试〗 chéngjiù cèshì 〈名〉 achievement test; test of achievement

〖～感〗 chéngjiùgǎn 〈名〉 sense of fulfilment/accomplishment; achievement

〖～年龄〗 chéngjiù niánlíng 〈名〉[心理] achievement age

〖～需要〗 chéngjiù xūyào 〈名〉[心理] achievement need; ～理论 achievement need theory

【成句】 chéngjù ❶ 〈动〉 form a complete sentence; 语不～地叙述 narrate sth in broken sentences ‖ 他起初讲汉语话不～。He could only speak broken Chinese at first. ❷ 〈名〉 existing/available expression; expression used by predecessors; 套用～ use available expressions mechanically

【成矿】 chéngkuàng 〈动〉[矿业] mineralize

〖～带〗 chéngkuàngdài 〈名〉 metallogenic belt

〖～构造〗 chéngkuàng gòuzào 〈名〉 ore-forming structure; ～学 metallotectonics

〖～理论〗 chéngkuàng lǐlùn 〈名〉 metallogenic theory

〖～期〗 chéngkuàngqī 〈名〉 metallogenic period

〖～区〗 chéngkuàngqū 〈名〉 metallogenic/metallographic province

〖～时代〗 chéngkuàng shídài 〈名〉 minerogenetic epoch

〖～条件〗 chéngkuàng tiáojiàn 〈名〉 minerogenetic condition

〖～物质〗 chéngkuàng wùzhì 〈名〉 metallogenic material

〖～作用〗 chéngkuàng zuòyòng 〈名〉 mineralization

【成了】 chéngle 〈动〉 ❶ be enough; be all right ❷ be done/completed/successful; 事情～。It's done. ‖ 我的书～。My book has been finished. ‖ 她的事～。Her business is settled. / She has got the deal.

【成立】 chénglì 〈动〉 ❶ found; establish; set up; ～工作组 set up a working party ‖ ～公司 set up/establish/start/set up/form a company ‖ ～机构 constitute an institution; found an establishment; set up/establish an organization ‖ ～俱乐部 set up/form a club ‖ ～通讯社 establish a news agency ‖ ～委员会 call a committee into being; form/establish a committee ‖ ～小组 set up/form a group ‖ ～协会 form a society/an association; establish an institute ‖ ～学校 set up/found/establish a school ‖ ～运动队/球队 organize a sports/ball team ‖ ～政府 set up/form/constitute a government ‖ ～组织 set up an organization ‖ ～大会 inaugural meeting ‖ 中华人民共和国～于 1949 年 10 月 1 日。The People's Republic of China was founded on October 1, 1949. ❷ hold water; be sound/reasonable/tenable; 理由不能～ the reason cannot stand ‖ 论点不能～ the argument is unjustifiable ‖ 陪审团宣告他该项罪名不～。The jury acquitted him of the crime. / The jury ruled that he was innocent of the charge. ‖ 这个判断不能～。The judgement is untenable. / The judgement does not hold water.

【成例】 chénglì 〈名〉 precedent; existing model; 打破～ break with precedent ‖ 援引～ cite a precedent ‖ 无/有～可循 there is no/a precedent to go by/follow

【成殓】 chéngliàn 〈动〉 encoffin; place a body in a coffin

【成林】 chénglín 〈动〉 (of saplings) grow up into a wood

〖～期〗 chénglínqī 〈名〉 formation/establishment period (of a forest)

【成龙】 chénglóng 〈动〉 become a dragon become somebody/successful/famous; ⇨望子～

【成龙配套】 chénglóng-pèitào 〈熟〉 fill in the gaps to complete a chain (of equipment, construction projects, etc); link up the parts to form a whole; form a complete system; 使生产和销售～ form a complete system of production and marketing

【成寐】 chéngmèi 〈动〉〈书〉 fall asleep; go to sleep; 夜不～ be sleepless; lie awake all night; have a white/wakeful/sleepless night; pass a sleepless night

【成眠】 chéngmián 〈动〉 fall asleep; go to sleep; 难以～ can hardly fall into sleep ‖ 辗转不能～ toss and turn without getting a wink of sleep ‖ 男孩子担心爱犬的安全而夜不～。The boy was so anxious about his pet dog's safety that he was unable to sleep.

【成名】 chéngmíng 〈动〉 make one's name; make a name for oneself; rise to fame; become famous/renowned; achieve/attain/reach/gain fame; 急于～ be eager/anxious for fame ‖ 渴望～ be avid/desirous of fame; hanker after/for fame; crave for fame ‖ 一举～ become famous overnight; wake up to find oneself famous; achieve instant fame ‖ 一夜～ become famous overnight; become a name overnight; wake up to find oneself famous ‖ ～之路 road to fame ‖ 他才分不高,但勤奋过人,终于成了名。He is only of average intelligence, but he finally made his name through remarkable diligence. ‖ 她终于～了。Fame came to her at long last. ‖ 我不图～。I have no aspiration for/after fame.

〖～成家〗 chéngmíng-chéngjiā 〈熟〉 build up/establish one's reputation as an authority; achieve personal fame and lead a school of thought; seek/obtain fame and become a recognized expert

〖～作〗 chéngmíngzuò 〈名〉 work by which sb's reputation was first made; 这本小说是我的～。This novel made my name.

【成命】 chéngmìng 〈名〉 order already issued; 收回～ revoke/

cancel/rescind/countermand/withdraw an order; revoke a command

【成年】 chéngnián ❶〈动〉grow up; grow to adulthood; be/come of age: 达到～ attain full age; come of age; reach an adult age; reach maturity ‖ ～生活 adult life ‖ 完全～ be completely adult; fully access to adult life ‖ 尚未～ be under age; be still in (one's) minority ‖ 行将～ approach adulthood ‖ 从幼年到～ from childhood to adulthood ‖ 年轻人长到十八岁就算～了。A young person is considered to have come of age at 18. ➪～人;未～ ❷〈副〉〈口〉all year long; all (the) year round; throughout the whole year; year in, year out: ～在外出差 be away on business all year round ➪～累月

〖～材〗 chéngniáncái 〈名〉adult wood

〖～累月〗 chéngnián-lěiyuè 〈熟〉all (the) year round; year in, year out; year after year; for years on end; month after month, year after year

〖～人〗 chéngniánrén 〈名〉adult; grown-up; adult/grown-up person

〖～树〗 chéngniánshù 〈名〉full-grown tree

〖～硬皮病〗 chéngnián yìngpíbìng 〈名〉[医学] scleroderma adultorum

【成批】 chéngpī 〈形〉group by group; in batches: ～出售 sell by/in the lump; sale by bulk ‖ ～到达 arrive in batches ‖ ～加工 batch process ‖ ～交易 bulk sale ‖ ～生产 mass-produce; produce in batches; mass/lot/batch/production ‖ ～的来访者 batches of visitors ‖ ～买就便宜些。It comes cheaper if you buy in bulk.

〖～操作系统〗 chéngpī cāozuò xìtǒng 〈名〉batch operating system

〖～程序〗 chéngpī chéngxù 〈名〉batch program

〖～处理〗 chéngpī chǔlǐ 〈名〉[计算机] batch process/processing: ～方式 batch processing mode ‖ ～系统 batch process system

〖～作业〗 chéngpī zuòyè 〈名〉[计算机] job stacking: ～处理 batch(ed) job processing

【成品】 chéngpǐn 〈名〉finished goods/stock/article; final/end/finished product; ready commodity: 生产～ manufacture finished products ‖ ～车间 finishing room ‖ ～尺寸 finished size ‖ ～储备 reserve of finished products ‖ ～服装 ready-made clothes; ready-to-wear/off-the-peg/off-the-rack clothes ‖ ～积压 manufactured goods overstocked ‖ ～试验 manufacture test ‖ ～销路 sale of final products ➪半～

〖～钢〗 chéngpǐngāng 〈名〉[冶金] finished steel

〖～粮〗 chéngpǐnliáng 〈名〉processed grain

【成气候】 chéng qìhòu 〈熟〉be promising; make good; prevail: 成不了什么气候 will not/cannot get anywhere; will accomplish/achieve nothing; cannot hold sway; cannot prevail ‖ 像他这样不～的人是什么事也干不成的。An unpromising person like him will not get anywhere. ‖ 这种错误思想成不了气候。This wrong idea cannot prevail.

【成器】 chéngqì 〈动〉grow up to be a useful person: 你这不～的东西! You worthless thing! ‖ 他的儿子成不了器。His son will not come to anything.

【成千成万】 chéngqiān-chéngwàn 〈熟〉thousands upon thousands (of); tens of thousands (of)

【成千上万】 chéngqiān-shàngwàn = 成千成万 chénqiān-chéngwàn

【成亲】 chéngqīn 〈动〉〈俗称〉marry; get married: 他儿子四十岁了还没有～。His son is still unmarried at the age of 40.

【成趣】 chéngqù 〈动〉make a pleasing sight; be interesting: 相映～ set each other off and form a pleasing contrast; contrast pleasingly with each other ‖ 他涉笔～。Whatever he writes makes good reading.

【成全】 chéngquán 〈动〉help sb achieve his goal; help sb succeed; assist sb in achieving his aim: 多亏你～,我儿子找到了工作。Thanks to you, my son got a job.

【成群】 chéngqún 〈形〉in groups/flocks/swarms/throngs; in large numbers: 汇聚～ assemble in large numbers; gather in groups/flocks/crowds/throngs ‖ ～地从街上走过 swarm through the streets ‖ ～的鸽子/海鸥 flocks of pigeons/seagulls ‖ ～的鲸鱼/鱼 schools of whales/fish ‖ ～的狼/猎狗 packs of wolves/hounds ‖ ～的蜜蜂/蝗虫 swarms of bees/locusts ‖ ～的牛羊 herds/droves of cattle and sheep ‖ ～的人 throngs/crowds of people ‖ 学生们～地聚集在老师周围。The students crowded around the teacher. ➪三五～

〖～结队〗 chéngqún-jiéduì 〈熟〉gang; band together; gather in groups/crowds/throngs/flocks: 人们～地离去。People departed in groups. ‖ 他们～地前来听他演讲。They came in flocks/throngs to hear him speak. ‖ 追随者～地跟随着他。His followers trooped after him.

【成人】 chéngrén ❶〈动〉be/become fully-grown; grow up: 长大～ have grown into a man; grow/come to adulthood ‖ 家道的骤变使他长大～了。The sudden change in his family fortunes has made a man of him. ❷〈动〉grow up to be a useful person: 他的努力没有白费,儿子终于成了人。His efforts were not in vain; his son has become a useful person. ❸〈名〉adult; grown-up: ～保险 insurance for adults ‖ ～电影 adult film/movie ‖ ～娱乐活动 adult entertainment ‖ ～的职责 manhood duties; adult responsibilities

〖～高等教育〗 chéngrén gāoděng jiàoyù 〈名〉adult higher education: ～学校 institution of higher learning for adults

〖～高考〗 chéngrén gāokǎo 〈名〉entrance examination to institutions of higher learning for adults

〖～高校〗 chéngrén gāoxiào 〈名〉institution of higher learning for adults

〖～教育〗 chéngrén jiàoyù 〈名〉continuing education; adult education; education for adults: 发展～ develop adult education ‖ ～机构 institution of adult education

〖～教育学院〗 chéngrén jiàoyù xuéyuàn 〈名〉institute of adult education

〖～学校〗 chéngrén xuéxiào 〈名〉adult school: 创办～ set up/found/establish an adult school

〖～夜校〗 chéngrén yèxiào 〈名〉night school for adults

〖～自考〗 chéngrén zìkǎo 〈名〉〈简称〉adult self-taught examination ➪成人自学考试

〖～自学考试〗 chéngrén zìxué kǎoshì 〈名〉adult self-taught examination

【成人之美】 chéngrénzhīměi 〈熟〉help sb realize his dream; help sb achieve his goal; aid sb in doing a good deed; assist people in effecting their purpose; help sb fulfil his wish; facilitate sb's desire to do sth

【成仁】 chéngrén 〈动〉〈书〉die for a righteous/just cause; die for the sake of righteousness: ➪杀身～

〖～取义〗 chéngrén-qǔyì 〈熟〉sacrifice one's life for a righteous cause; die a martyr to a just cause; die for a just cause

【成日】 chéngrì 〈名〉whole day; all day long; all the time: ～不在家 be away from home day in, day out; be out all the time ‖ ～忙碌 be busy all day long ‖ 他～无所事事。He has been doing nothing all day long. / He accomplishes nothing out of his days. ‖ 他～干着同样的工作。He has been doing the same work day in, day out. ‖ 我们～做同样的事情就会感到厌倦,这毫不奇怪。It isn't surprising we get bored if we do the same things day after day.

〖～成夜〗 chéngrì-chéngyè 〈熟〉day and night; night and day: 我～地想着你。I think of you day and night. / You are on my mind night and day.

【成色】 chéngsè 〈名〉❶ fineness; percentage of gold/silver in a coin, etc; relative purity of gold/silver: ～低的金子 base gold ‖ 这个金戒指～好。This gold ring is of high purity. ❷ quality: 看～定价钱 fix the prices according to the quality

【成式】 chéngshì 〈名〉accepted practice/style; fixed/set rule; routine

【成事】 chéngshì ❶〈动〉accomplish sth; succeed; make it: 你很固执,成不了事。Your stubbornness will get you nowhere. ❷〈名〉〈书〉thing that is past or finished; bygones

〖～不足,败事有余〗 chéng shì bùzú, bài shì yǒuyú 〈熟〉be unable to help accomplish anything but liable to spoil everything; do not have enough ability to bring success yet have more than enough faults to cause disaster; never able to achieve but always able to ruin; never make but always mar: 他不论做什么,都是～。Whatever he worked at, he spelled disaster.

〖～在天〗 chéngshì-zàitiān 〈熟〉God disposes; Heaven makes the final decision as to whether a cause will succeed: 谋事在人,～。Man proposes, God disposes.

【成书】 chéngshū ❶〈动〉(of a book) be written; be published; be finished: 这本书～于清代。This book was written in the Qing Dynasty. ❷〈名〉book already in circulation

【成熟】 chéngshú 〈动〉❶ mature; ripen; be full-grown: 达到～ ripen into/come to/grow to/attain/reach maturity ‖ 精神/智力～ be mentally/intellectually mature ‖ 身体/感情～ be physically/emotionally mature ‖ 思想/头脑～ be mature in mind ‖ ～阶段 maturity/maturation stage; ripening stage ‖ ～年龄 maturation age ‖ ～的果实 ripe/mature fruit ‖ ～的人 mature person ‖ 不～ be immature/unripe ‖ 完全～ be fully ripe/mature ‖ 这是身体发育～的时期。This is a period of physiological maturation. ❷〈喻〉mature; ripen: 计划～ have a mature scheme; have a full-fledged programme ‖ 经验～ have ripe experience ‖ 考虑～ consider sth well ‖ 判断力～ be ripe/mature in judgement ‖ 意见～ have well-considered opinions ‖ ～的市场 mature market ‖ ～的著作 mature work ‖ 对生活～的态度 mellow attitude to/towards life ‖ 计划还不～。The plan is still in the rough. ‖ 我们的计划逐渐酝酿～。Our plans gradually reached maturity/matured. ‖ 行动的时机尚未～。The time is not yet ripe for action.

〖～材〗 chéngshúcái 〈名〉[林业] mature wood

〖～蛋白〗 chéngshú dànbái 〈名〉[生物] maturation protein

〖～儿〗 chéngshú'ér 〈名〉[医学] mature infant

〖～林〗 chéngshúlín 〈名〉[林业] mature forest

〖～卵〗 chéngshúluǎn 〈名〉 mature egg

〖～期〗 chéngshúqī 〈名〉 mature/maturation period; maturity; maturation stage: 达到～ reach/attain maturity; come to the ripening period

【成数】 chéngshù 〈名〉❶ round number ❷ percentage; rate; ratio (in tenths)

【成双】 chéngshuāng 〈动〉 form a pair; pair up; match

〖～成对〗 chéngshuāng-chéngduì ＝ 成双作对 chéngshuāng-zuòduì

〖～作对〗 chéngshuāng-zuòduì 〈熟〉 form a pair; form in pair/couple; be in pairs/couples: 男女青年们～地在湖上泛舟。The young men and young women went rowing on the lake in pairs/couples. / The girls and boys paired off to row boats on the lake. ‖ 情侣们～地沿着这条小路散步。Lovers strolled two by two along the path.

【成说】 chéngshuō 〈名〉❶ accepted theory/formulation/view; recognized interpretation: 不拘于～ not stick to the accepted theory ❷〈书〉agreement already reached

【成讼】 chéngsòng 〈动〉 go to court/law; engage in a lawsuit; start litigation in earnest

【成诵】 chéngsòng 〈动〉〈书〉be able to recite; be able to repeat from memory: 熟读～ read again and again until one knows by heart; learn by rote ⇨过目～

【成算】 chéngsuàn 〈名〉 preconceived/precalculated idea/plan: 心有～ have a preconceived plan in mind

【成套】 chéngtào 〈动〉 form a complete set: ～产品 complete sets of products; a whole set of products ‖ ～唱腔 complete score for vocal parts (in an opera) ‖ ～炊具 cooking outfit ‖ ～工具 tool set ‖ ～供应 balanced supply; supply in full sets (of sth) ‖ ～家具 complete sets of furniture ‖ 加上这一件就成一套了。This one completes the set.

〖～包建项目〗 chéngtào bāojiàn xiàngmù 〈名〉 turn-key project

〖～发电机组〗 chéngtào fādiàn jīzǔ 〈名〉 complete power plant/generator set

〖～技术〗 chéngtào jìshù 〈名〉 packaged technology

〖～零件〗 chéngtào língjiàn 〈名〉 kit

〖～软件〗 chéngtào ruǎnjiàn 〈名〉 kit software

〖～设备〗 chéngtào shèbèi 〈名〉 complete sets of equipment; complete plants and equipment; complete plant: 提供～ supply complete plants and equipment ‖ ～出口 complete plant export

〖～生产设备〗 chéngtào shēngchǎn shèbèi 〈名〉 complete production unit

〖～系统〗 chéngtào xìtǒng 〈名〉 integrated system

〖～转让〗 chéngtào zhuǎnràng 〈名〉 package transfer

【成体】 chéngtǐ 〈名〉[动物] adult

〖～期〗 chéngtǐqī 〈名〉 adult stage

【成天】 chéngtiān 〈口〉＝成日 chéngrì

〖～价〗 chéngtiānjia 〈副〉〈口〉 all day long; all the time; day in, day out

【成土母质】 chéngtǔ mǔzhì 〈名〉[地质] parent material; matrix

【成王败寇】 chéngwáng-bàikòu ＝ 成则为王,败则为寇 chéng zé wéi wáng, bài zé wéi kòu

【成为】 chéngwéi 〈动〉 become; turn into; grow into: ～热门话题 become a hot topic for conversation ‖ ～歌唱家/作家 grow into a singer/writer ‖ ～目标 become an object/a target (of) ‖ ～事实 come true; become reality ‖ ～头条新闻 grab the headlines ‖ ～笑柄 become a laughing stock ‖ 她会～一个好妻子的。She would make a good wife.

〖～泡影〗 chéngwéi pàoyǐng 〈熟〉 burst like bubbles; end in naught; go up/end in smoke; vanish like a dream/an illusion; come to nothing: 这场事故使他夺冠的一切希望～。This accident defeated all his hopes of winning the championship.

【成文】 chéngwén ❶〈名〉 existing writings: 抄袭～ plagiarize/copy existing writings; 〈喻〉 follow the set pattern ❷〈动〉 be written down: ～规定 rules in written form; written rules; rules in the books ‖ ～合同 written contract ‖ ～契约 literal contract; written agreement ‖ 不～的规矩 established practice; unwritten rule ⇨～法

〖～法〗 chéngwénfǎ 〈名〉 written/statute/statutory/formal law: ～典 code of written law

【成问题】 chéng wèntí 〈动〉 be a problem; be open to question/doubt/objection; be out of the question; be suspicious: 不～ present no problem ‖ 那不～。That's no problem. ‖ 你学得这么好,找工作不～。You have been doing very well at school, so you will have no problem with finding a job. ‖ 我有很多工作要做,今年休假～了。I have so much to do that a holiday for me this year is out of the question. ‖ 再下雪,灾区人民的生活就～了。If it continues to snow, life will be difficult for people in the disaster area. ‖ 这个酒店的卫生状况～。The sanitary conditions in this hotel are questionable. ‖ 这个人的学术资格～。This person's academic qualifications seem suspicious.

【成仙】 chéngxiān 〈动〉 become an immortal

【成想】 chéngxiǎng ＝ 承想 chéngxiǎng

【成像】 chéngxiàng 〈名〉[物理] imaging; formation of image; imagery

〖～设备〗 chéngxiàng shèbèi 〈名〉 imaging device

〖～系统〗 chéngxiàng xìtǒng 〈名〉 imaging system

【成效】 chéngxiào 〈名〉 effect; result: 保证卓有～ ensure a successful result ‖ 初见～ win initial success; begin to show results ‖ 得到预期的～ get/obtain the desired effect ‖ 获得～ gain some effect; obtain/have some results ‖ 没有～ have no effect/result ‖ 显出～ show effect ‖ 卓有～ be highly effective ‖ ～甚少 achieve little; yield poor results ‖ ～显著 produce a marked effect; achieve remarkable success ‖ 双重～ dual effect ‖ 谈判富有～。The negotiations have brought about beneficial results. / The talks have been fruitful. ‖ 这次会议～不大。It was not a productive meeting.

【成心】 chéngxīn ❶〈副〉 deliberately; intentionally; purposely; wilfully: ～捣蛋 purposely cause trouble; make trouble on purpose ‖ ～刁难 purposely make difficulties for sb; deliberately make things difficult for sb ‖ ～与某人过不去 make things difficult for sb; find fault (with sb) on purpose ‖ ～让人难堪 mean to embarrass sb; embarrass sb on purpose ‖ ～惹人生气 deliberately make sb angry ‖ ～找碴儿 pick faults purposely ‖ ～作对 purposely antagonize sb ‖ 他不是～伤害你的。He did not mean to hurt you. ❷〈名〉 preconception; preoccupied/preconceived idea; prejudice; bias

【成行】 chéngxíng 〈动〉〈书〉 make a planned trip; embark on a planned journey: 因天气恶劣,我们未能～。Owing to foul weather, we didn't leave as planned.

【成形】 chéngxíng ❶〈动〉 take shape; shape up: 敲打～ beat into shape ‖ 使一块木头～ shape a piece of wood ‖ 〈喻〉方案/计划～ the programme/plan has taken shape ‖ 慢慢～ slowly gather shape ‖ 一座新房子开始～了。A new house is beginning to take shape. ‖ 这个金属箱子被砸得不～了。The metal box was hammered out of shape. ⇨～车床 ❷〈动〉[医学] correct disfigurements due to injury, age, congenital deformities, etc: ⇨～手术; ～外科 ❸〈形〉[医学] solid: ～粪便 solid motions

〖～车床〗 chéngxíng chēchuáng 〈名〉[机械] shaping lathe

〖～车刀〗 chéngxíng chēdāo 〈名〉[机械] formed turning tool

〖～冲床〗 chéngxíng chòngchuáng 〈名〉[机械] forming punch

〖～刀具〗 chéngxíng dāojù 〈名〉[机械] form tool; formed cutter

〖～机〗 chéngxíngjī 〈名〉[机械] forming machine/mill; shaping mill

〖～模具〗 chéngxíng mújù 〈名〉[机械] shaping dies

〖～切削〗 chéngxíng qiēxiāo 〈名〉 form cutting

〖～手术〗 chéngxíng shǒushù 〈名〉[医学] plastic operation
〖～外科〗 chéngxíng wàikē 〈名〉[医学] plastic surgery: ～医生 plastic surgeon
〖～铣刀〗 chéngxíng xǐdāo 〈名〉[机械] formed cutter; form milling cutter; shaped profile milling cutter
〖～修复〗 chéngxíng xiūfù 〈名〉[医学] plastic repair
〖～压力机〗 chéngxíng yālìjī 〈名〉[机械] *forming press*
【成型】 chéngxíng 〈动〉(of workpieces, products, etc) take a desired shape/form; be in finished form: 使塑料～ shape the plastic ‖ 爆炸～ *explosive forming* ‖ 冷滚～ *cold roll forming*
〖～机〗 chéngxíngjī 〈名〉forming/moulding machine
〖～模〗 chéngxíngmú 〈名〉forming/shaping die
〖～切削〗 chéngxíng qiēxiāo 〈名〉*form cutting*
〖～轧制机〗 chéngxíng zházhìjī 〈名〉forming rolling machine; mould-rolling machine
〖～铸造〗 chéngxíng zhùzào 〈名〉shape casting
【成性】 chéngxìng 〈动〉become sb's second nature; become habitual: 残忍/奢侈/嗜血～ be cruel/extravagant/bloodthirsty by nature ‖ 掠夺～ be plunderous ‖ 嗜赌/酗酒～ be a habitual gambler/drunkard
【成宿】 chéngxiǔ 〈名〉〈口〉whole night; all night long: ～照料病人 look after a patient the whole night ‖ ～睡不着觉 cannot go to sleep/cannot fall asleep the whole night; lie awake all night
【成血细胞】 chéngxuè xìbāo 〈名〉[生物] haematoblast
【成岩】 chéngyán 〈名〉[地质] diagenesis
〖～白云岩〗 chéngyán báiyúnyán 〈名〉[地质] diagenetic dolomite
〖～变质作用〗 chéngyán biànzhì zuòyòng 〈名〉[地质] diagenetic metamorphism
〖～过程〗 chéngyán guòchéng 〈名〉[地质] diagenetic process
〖～作用〗 chéngyán zuòyòng 〈名〉[地质] diagenesis
【成样儿】 chéngyàngr ❶〈动〉*take shape; shape up* ❷〈形〉[usu used in the negative] seemly; becoming; presentable: 举止不～ behave in an unseemly way ‖ 这小女孩被宠得不～。The little girl *is frightfully/terribly spoilt.*
【成药】 chéngyào 〈名〉patent medicine; over the counter (OTC) drug
【成也萧何,败也萧何】 chéng yě Xiāo Hé, bài yě Xiāo Hé 〈熟〉whether success or failure, it will be caused by the same person; sth will be accomplished or spoiled by the same person
【成夜】 chéngyè 〈名〉whole night; all night long: ～不睡觉 stay up all night ⇨成日～
【成衣】 chéngyī 〈名〉❶〈旧〉tailor; tailor's shop: ⇨～店; ～匠 ❷ ready-made clothes/garment; ready-to-wear/off-the-peg/off-the-rack clothes: 一套～ a ready-made suit; an off-the-peg suit ‖ 买～ buy clothes off the peg/rack ‖ 生产～ make/manufacture ready-made clothes
〖～店〗 chéngyīdiàn 〈名〉〈旧〉tailor's shop; ready-made clothes shop; ready-to-wear shop: 女～ women's ready-to-wear shop
〖～匠〗 chéngyījiàng 〈名〉〈旧〉tailor; dressmaker
〖～铺〗 chéngyīpù 〈名〉〈旧〉tailor's shop; tailor's; dressmaker's
〖～业〗 chéngyīyè 〈名〉tailoring; dress making
【成议】 chéngyì 〈名〉agreement already reached; already adopted resolution; conclusion already arrived at
【成因】 chéngyīn 〈名〉cause (of formation); contributing factor: 癌症～ *origins of cancer* ‖ 事故～ *cause/origin of an accident*
【成阴】 chéngyīn 〈动〉form a leafy shade: 绿树～。The trees give welcome shade.
【成瘾】 chéngyǐn 〈动〉*become/be addicted (to)*: 赌博/喝酒/吸烟～ become a habitual gambler/drinker/smoker; become addicted to gambling/drinking/smoking ‖ 吸毒～ be/become addicted to drugs ‖ ～性毒品 habit-forming drug ‖ 吸毒～使他走上了犯罪的道路。His addiction to drugs propelled him towards a life of crime.
【成鱼】 chéngyú 〈名〉adult fish: ～池 pond for mature/adult fish
【成语】 chéngyǔ 〈名〉idiom; set phrase (in Chinese): ～典故 proverbs and allusions
【成员】 chéngyuán 〈名〉(of a family, an organization, etc) member; affiliate: 成为～ become a member (of); affiliate oneself (with) ‖ 接纳～ admit/initiate members (into an organization); admit sb to membership; affiliate sb (with) ‖ 吸收～ draw/enrol members (from) ‖ 增加～ increase the membership ‖ ～小组 membership group ‖ ～组织 member organization ‖ 创始/临时/预备～ charter/non-regular/associate (candidate) member ‖ 机组/内阁/委员会～ crew/cabinet/commission member ‖ 家庭～ household/family member; member of a family ‖ 老～ long-standing member ‖ 普通/名誉/领导～ rank-and-file/honorary/leading member ‖ 社会/俱乐部/小组/协会～ member of a society/a club/a group/an association ‖ 新～ new member ‖ 正式～ card-carrying/full/regular member ‖ 委员会有多少～? How many people sit on the commission?
〖～国〗 chéngyuánguó 〈名〉member state/country/nation: 非～ non-member state ‖ 联合国～ United Nations (UN) member (state) ‖ 世界贸易组织～ member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) ‖ 正式～ full membership nation
〖～资格〗 chéngyuán zīgé 〈名〉membership; membership status: 被取消～ *be deprived of membership status* ‖ 放弃～ *drop/resign/renounce one's membership* ‖ 获得～ achieve membership (of); gain membership ‖ 丧失～ forfeit/lose one's membership ‖ 申请～ *apply for membership (in/of)* ‖ 授予～ *grant membership to sb*; confer membership on sb ‖ 续办～ renew one's membership ‖ 要求获得～ claim membership (of) ‖ 拥有～ hold membership *(in an organization)* ‖ 正式～ *full membership*
【成约】 chéngyuē 〈名〉signed accord/agreement; existing treaty/contract: 违背～ violate/break an agreement
【成则为王,败则为寇】 chéng zé wéi wáng, bài zé wéi kòu 〈熟〉the winner is the king and the loser a bandit
【成章】 chéngzhāng 〈动〉❶ make a good piece of writing: ⇨出口～ ❷ be logical: ⇨顺理～
【成长】 chéngzhǎng 〈动〉❶ grow up; become mature; be full-grown; put on growth: 妨碍健康～ hinder/hamper the healthy growth (of) ‖ ～壮大 grow in strength ‖ ～阶段 growth stage ‖ 健康/稳步/迅速～ grow healthily/steadily/rapidly ‖ 父母要关心孩子的健康～。Parents should be concerned with their children's healthy development. ⇨茁壮～ ❷〈方〉develop; grow: ～规律 law of growth ‖ 经济～率 economic growth rate ‖ 该国工业正在迅速～。The country's industry is developing rapidly.
【成竹在胸】 chéngzhú-zàixiōng = 胸有成竹 xiōngyǒu-chéngzhú
【成总儿】 chéngzǒngr 〈副〉〈方〉❶ *altogether; in all*: ～付账 pay in a lump sum ❷ in batches; in large amounts/numbers: ～买这批货经济合算。It is more economical to purchase the goods in *large amounts.*

丞 chéng

❶〈动〉assist; aid: ⇨～相 ❷〈名〉assistant/deputy officer; deputy to an official (in ancient China): 县～ county magistrate's assistant/deputy
【丞相】 chéngxiàng 〈名〉prime minister (in ancient China)

呈 chéng

❶〈动〉hand in/submit/present (a report, a plan, etc) to a superior: ～上名片 present one's business card ‖ ～上申请书 hand in/present/submit one's application ‖ 将计划～上去审批 submit the plan for approval ⇨～递; ～献; 面～ ❷〈名〉petition; memorial; document submitted to a superior: ⇨辞～; 签～ ❸〈动〉assume (shape, colour, etc); appear; look; exhibit: ～某种形状 take/assume/have the shape of; be in the shape of ‖ ～某种颜色 take on/assume/have the colour of ‖ (检查)～阳性/阴性 (of tests) be positive/negative ‖ 这种涂料在阳光下～金属光泽。*The paint assumes a metallic sheen in the sunlight.* ⇨～露; ～现; ～样
【呈报】 chéngbào 〈动〉report (a matter to a superior); submit/*present a report*: ～上级备案 *report the matter to the superior* for the record ‖ ～上级机关审批 submit a report to the higher authorities for approval ‖ ～委员会审查 report to the committee for *consideration/examination; submit a report to the committee* for consideration/inspection
【呈递】 chéngdì 〈动〉present; submit; hand in: ～报告 send in/*submit/present a report (to)* ‖ ～备忘录 *submit a memorandum* (to) ‖ ～辞职书 send in/hand in/give in/submit/present/tender one's resignation (to) ‖ ～公文 submit official documents (to) ‖ ～国书 (of an ambassador) present credentials; present credential letters ‖ ～请愿书 submit/present a petition (to) ‖ 你必须向委员会～你的申请。You must submit your request to the committee. ‖ 秘书代经理草拟了一份计划,后者把它～董事会。The secretary drafted a plan for the manager, who sent it up to the board

of directors.

【呈览】 chénglǎn 〈动〉〈书〉submit (a report, etc) to a superior for scrutiny

【呈露】 chénglù 〈动〉show; reveal; emerge; come out to the surface: 海水退潮后,沙滩～出来。The beach emerged/was exposed after the tide ebbed.

【呈请】 chéngqǐng 〈动〉apply (to the higher authorities for consideration or approval); request officially: ～上级审批 apply to the higher level for approval ‖ 将计划递交委员会～批准 submit a plan to the council for approval

【呈送】 chéngsòng 〈动〉respectfully submit/present (to a superior): ～公函/公文 submit an official letter/document ‖ ～礼品 present gifts

【呈文】 chéngwén 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ document submitted to a superior: 转送～ forward a document ❷ petition; memorial; appeal

【呈现】 chéngxiàn 〈动〉present; assume; appear; emerge; take on: ～节日气氛 take on a festive air ‖ ～新面貌 take on a new look; assume a new aspect ‖ ～于眼前 come into view; come in sight ‖ 她脸上～出焦急的神情。Her face took on a worried look. ‖ 这座城市～出一派繁荣景象。The whole city presents an appearance of prosperity. / The whole city presents a picture of prosperity.

【呈献】 chéngxiàn 〈动〉respectfully present: ～花圈 lay a wreath with due formality

【呈祥】 chéngxiáng 〈动〉〈旧〉bring good luck/felicity; present an auspicious aspect: 龙凤～。The dragon and phoenix harbinger prosperity.

【呈阅】 chéngyuè 〈动〉submit (a report, etc) to the higher authorities for perusal

【呈正】 chéngzhèng 〈动〉〈书〉〈敬〉present one's work for criticism/correction

【呈准】 chéngzhǔn 〈动〉present (to a superior) for review and approval

【呈子】 chéngzi 〈名〉〈口〉petition [usu from the common people to the authorities]; memorial: 递～ present/submit a petition ‖ 接～ accept a petition

枨 chéng 〈动〉〈书〉move sb; stir up sb's feelings: ⇨～触

【枨触】 chéngchù 〈动〉〈书〉❶ touch; move; stir; affect; arouse ❷ be sentimentally touched/moved; stir up one's feelings

诚 chéng ❶〈形〉sincere; honest; earnest; candid; cordial: ⇨～恳;忠～ ❷〈副〉〈书〉indeed; actually; really; truly: ～非所料。It is really unexpected. ‖ ～非易事。It is not easy indeed. / It is by no means easy. ‖ ～如所言。It is exactly as you said. ‖ ～有此事。There actually was such a thing. ⇨～惶～恐;～然① ❸〈连〉〈书〉if; suppose: ～如所说,则… if what you say is true....

【诚笃】 chéngdǔ 〈形〉honest; sincere and earnest: ～君子 sincere gentleman ‖ ～的友情 sincere friendship

【诚服】 chéngfú 〈动〉obey willingly; submit oneself willingly (to sb): ⇨心悦～

【诚惶诚恐】 chénghuáng-chéngkǒng 〈熟〉be struck with awe; be extremely apprehensive; with reverence and awe; in veneration and trepidation

【诚恳】 chéngkěn 〈形〉sincere; genuine: 待人～ treat others with earnestness ‖ 为人～ be sincere/genuine to others ‖ ～地道歉 express one's heartfelt apologies; make a sincere apology ‖ ～的人 sincere person; person of sincerity ‖ ～的态度 sincere attitude ‖ 极其～地答复 reply in all sincerity ‖ 我们～地希望你能接受我们的道歉。We earnestly hope that you can accept our apology.

【诚朴】 chéngpǔ 〈形〉sincere and simple; honest and guileless: 为人～ be honest and artless

【诚然】 chéngrán ❶〈副〉really; truly; indeed: ～不错 be quite right indeed ‖ 人人都爱那个小宝宝,她也～可爱。Everyone likes the baby; she is really lovely. ❷〈连〉[used correlatively with 但是] no doubt; to be sure; admittedly; it is true: 他～很聪明,但是不诚实。He is smart indeed, but not honest.

【诚实】 chéngshí 〈形〉honest; truthful; trusty; veracious: 看上去很～ look quite honest ‖ 培养学生～的品格 build honesty into the character of a student ‖ ～可靠 be honest and dependable/reliable; be trustworthy ‖ ～善良 be honest and kindhearted ‖ ～为上策。Honesty is the best policy.

【诚心】 chéngxīn ❶〈名〉sincerity; sincere desire; honesty; probity; whole-heartedness: 一片～ in all sincerity ‖ 没有～ be void of sincerity; have no sincerity ‖ 缺乏～ lack sincerity ❷〈形〉sincere and earnest: 她对人很～。She is sincere to others.

〖～诚意〗 chéngxīn-chéngyì 〈熟〉sincerely and earnestly; whole-heartedly; genuinely; heartily

〖～实意〗 chéngxīn-shíyì ＝ 诚心诚意 chéngxīn-chéngyì

【诚信】 chéngxìn 〈名〉honesty; good faith: ～原则 principle of good faith

【诚意】 chéngyì 〈名〉sincerity; good faith: 表明～ show one's good faith/sincerity ‖ 毫无～ not be sincere in the least; be completely void/devoid of sincerity ‖ 怀疑～ doubt sb's sincerity ‖ 缺乏～ lack sincerity; be in bad faith ‖ ～是友谊天长地久的基础。Good faith is the basis of lasting friendship. ‖ 他的～是毋庸置疑的。His sincerity is undoubted/beyond doubt. ‖ 他这样说是为了表示～。He said this as a show of good faith. ‖ 在这方面她说话总是没有～。She often speaks from her teeth in such matters.

【诚挚】 chéngzhì 〈形〉cordial; sincere; earnest; true-hearted; genuine; unaffected: 致以最～的谢意 extend the heartfelt thanks (to sb) ‖ ～的感激/歉意/问候/慰问 earnest appreciation/apologies/greetings/condolences ‖ ～的欢迎/款待 cordial welcome/reception ‖ ～的劝告/希望/忠告 earnest exhortation/hope/advice ‖ 请允许我对你的成功致以最～的祝贺。Please allow me to extend to you my sincerest congratulations on your success. ‖ 谈判在～友好的气氛中进行。The talks were held in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

承 chéng ❶〈动〉bear; hold; support; carry: 你认为地板能～得住这么重的机器吗? Do you think the floor will bear up under the heavy machinery? ⇨～尘;～载;～重 ❷〈名〉part/component to support the weight (of); bearer: ⇨轴～ ❸〈动〉undertake; contract (to do a job): ～制西服 undertake the tailoring of suits ⇨～办;～包 ❹〈动〉〈书〉〈套〉be indebted (to sb for kindness); be granted a favour: ～蒙帮助,十分感激。We are very much obliged to you for your help. ‖ ～您关照,不胜感激。I feel indebted to you for your care of me. ⇨～恩;～蒙;～情 ❺〈动〉continue; go/keep/carry on: 子～父业。A son carries on his father's task/profession. ⇨～上启下;继～ ❻〈动〉receive/take (an order, a command, etc): ～命 take orders; receive instructions ⇨秉～

【承办】 chéngbàn 〈动〉undertake; handle (a case): ～案件 undertake a case ‖ ～奥运会/国际电影节 host the Olympic Games/an international film festival ‖ ～婚礼/酒席 cater for a wedding/banquet ‖ ～水利工程 undertake an irrigation project ‖ 无人愿意～此事。Nobody was willing to undertake the affair.

〖～人〗 chéngbànrén 〈名〉undertaker; contractor: 拳击比赛～ boxing promoter

【承包】 chéngbāo 〈动〉contract (with sb to do/for sth); undertake a contract: ～订货 contract for an order ‖ ～工程 undertake a contracted project; contract (for) a project ‖ ～施工项目 contract (for) construction projects ‖ ～维修 contract (for) maintenance (of) ‖ ～修建房屋/桥梁/铁路 contract to build a house/bridge/railway ‖ 把某物～给某人 contract sth out to sb; contract with sb for sth ‖ 集体～ be contracted (out) to a collective ‖ ～施工图 contract drawing ‖ 这幢大楼是由私人～修建的。This building was constructed by private contract.

〖～单位〗 chéngbāo dānwèi 〈名〉contracting unit: 工程～ unit that contracts for engineering projects

〖～合同〗 chéngbāo hétong 〈名〉contract: 履行～ carry out/fulfil/execute a contract ‖ 签订～ enter into/make/sign/conclude a contract (with sb) ‖ 违背～ breach/break/violate a contract

〖～机制〗 chéngbāo jīzhì 〈名〉contracting mechanism

〖～经营〗 chéngbāo jīngyíng 〈名〉contractual operation; management under contract

〖～期〗 chéngbāoqī 〈名〉contract period

〖～企业〗 chéngbāo qǐyè 〈名〉contracted/contracting enterprise

〖～人〗 chéngbāorén 〈名〉contractor

〖～商〗 chéngbāoshāng 〈名〉contractor; entrepreneur: 电器/工程/管道/建筑/劳务～ electrical/engineering/plumbing/building/labour contractor ‖ 私人/总～ private/general contractor

〖～责任制〗 chéngbāo zérènzhì 〈名〉contract and responsibility system; system of contracted responsibility

〖～制〗 chéngbāozhì 〈名〉contract system: 采取～ adopt the

contract system

•【承保】 chéngbǎo 〈动〉 accept insurance; undertake to provide insurance: ～火险 provide fire insurance (for sb/sth); undertake fire insurance ‖ ～利润 underwriting profit ‖ ～限额 underwriting limit ‖ 公司为工人～意外保险。The company provides accident insurance for its workers.

〖～单〗 chéngbǎodān 〈名〉 cover note

〖～人〗 chéngbǎorén 〈名〉 insurer; underwriter

〖～通知书〗 chéngbǎo tōngzhīshū 〈名〉 cover note

【承尘】 chéngchén 〈名〉 ❶ [in ancient times] canopy over a seat to keep it from dust ❷ 〈书〉 ceiling

【承担】 chéngdān 〈动〉 bear; assume; undertake; take on; have charge of; shoulder/take (the responsibility, task, etc): ～法律责任 bear the legal liability ‖ ～费用 bear/assume/absorb the costs; bear/assume expenses ‖ ～风险 bear/assume/run the risk (of); take/undertake a risk ‖ ～工作 take on/undertake the work ‖ ～过错 take/shoulder the blame ‖ ～后果 answer for/abide by/take/bear the consequences (for sth); bear responsibility for the consequences ‖ ～经济责任 bear financial responsibility ‖ ～任务 undertake a task; charge oneself with a task ‖ ～使命 take up/undertake a mission ‖ ～诉讼费 bear the cost of a lawsuit ‖ ～义务 assume/undertake an obligation; bear liability ‖ ～责任 undertake/assume/shoulder/take the responsibility (for sb/sth) ‖ ～债务 assume/shoulder debts ‖ ～重任 take on/shoulder heavy responsibilities ‖ ～罪责 take/assume/bear the blame; take the rap ‖ 经济上我可～不起。I cannot afford it financially. ‖ 出了事得由你～全部责任。If anything goes wrong, you will be held fully responsible for it/you have to bear the whole blame for it.

【承当】 chéngdāng 〈动〉 ❶ bear; assume; take on; shoulder; take: ～全部责任 assume/bear/accept/take/undertake full responsibility (for sth); be held fully responsible (for sth); take the whole blame ‖ ～任务 take on/undertake a task ❷ 〈方〉 agree (to do sth); promise: 我已～借钱给他。I have promised him a loan.

【承佃】 chéngdiàn 〈动〉〈旧〉 rent land from a landlord

【承兑】 chéngduì 〈动〉 [经济] honour; accept (to pay); take up: ～汇票 accept a bill of exchange; honour a draft ‖ ～旅行支票 cash a traveller's cheque/check ‖ ～票据 accept a note; honour a bill ‖ ～日期 date of acceptance ‖ ～条件 acceptance condition; term of acceptance ‖ ～限额 acceptance line ‖ ～佣金 commission for acceptance ‖ ～债务 acceptance liability ‖ ～支票 honour a cheque/check

〖～费〗 chéngduìfèi 〈名〉 acceptance charge/fee

〖～函〗 chéngduìhán 〈名〉 letter of acceptance

〖～行〗 chéngduìháng 〈名〉 accepting house

〖～汇票〗 chéngduì huìpiào 〈名〉 acceptance bill/draft

〖～票据〗 chéngduì piàojù 〈名〉 acceptance bill

〖～人〗 chéngduìrén 〈名〉 acceptor

〖～商〗 chéngduìshāng 〈名〉 acceptance dealer

〖～信用证〗 chéngduì xìnyòngzhèng 〈名〉 acceptance credit

〖～银行〗 chéngduì yínháng 〈名〉 accepting bank

【承恩】 chéng'ēn 〈动〉〈书〉 receive a favour

【承乏】 chéngfá 〈动〉〈书〉〈谦〉 reluctantly fill for the time being a post one is unworthy of

【承奉】 chéngfèng 〈动〉 accept and carry out (sb's order, instruction, etc)

【承付】 chéngfù 〈动〉 [经济] undertake to pay: ～贷款 undertake to pay the loan

〖～款项〗 chéngfù kuǎnxiàng 〈名〉 commitment

〖～人〗 chéngfùrén 〈名〉 acceptor

【承购】 chénggòu 〈动〉 undertake to purchase: ～债券 undertake to purchase bonds

【承管】 chéngguǎn 〈动〉 take full charge of and bear responsibility (for sth); be fully responsible (for sth): 此事由你～。The matter will be left in your charge.

【承欢】 chénghuān 〈动〉〈书〉〈旧〉 ❶ please one's parents; behave with filial piety: ⇨～膝下 ❷ cater to sb's desires: ～献媚 cater to sb's desires fawningly

〖～膝下〗 chénghuān-xīxià 〈熟〉 take good care of one's parents and make them happy

【承继】 chéngjì 〈动〉 ❶ be adopted as heir to one's paternal uncle ❷ (for a man) adopt one's brother's son as heir ❸ succeed; inherit; receive: ～财产 succeed to a property/fortune; come into a fortune ‖ ～王位 accede/succeed to the throne ‖ ～遗产 inherit/receive a legacy; receive an inheritance; come into one's money ‖ ～祖业 inherit one's ancestral property ‖ 他～了父亲的暴躁脾气。His father's bad temper passed on to him. ‖ 他死后，财产由其遗孀～。Upon his death, the estate fell to his widow.

〖～权〗 chéngjìquán 〈名〉 right of inheritance; inheritance/succession right: 放弃～ give up one's succession rights ‖ 财产～ property inheritance right

〖～人〗 chéngjìrén 〈名〉 successor; heir; heiress: 父亲去世后，她成了他财产的～。Upon the death of her father, she fell heir to his riches. ‖ 长子通常是～。The eldest son is usually the heir.

【承建】 chéngjiàn 〈动〉 contract for the building (of); construct under a contract; undertake the construction (of); accept a commission for a construction project: ～饭店/桥梁 receive a contract for building a hotel/bridge; contract to build a hotel/bridge; undertake the construction of a hotel/bridge

【承教】 chéngjiào 〈动〉〈书〉〈套〉 be much obliged for your advice/instructions, etc; thanks for your advice/instruction, etc

【承接】 chéngjiē 〈动〉 ❶ hold out a vessel to have liquid poured into it; catch: 用水桶～屋顶流下的雨水。Use buckets to receive rainwater from the roof. ❷ undertake; assume; contract to accept: ～来料加工 undertake the processing of supplied materials ‖ ～书刊印刷 undertake the printing of books and magazines ❸ carry on/forward; succeed (to sth); continue: ～上文/上页 continued from the preceding paragraph/page

【承揽】 chénglǎn 〈动〉 accept work/jobs; contract to do a job; undertake; take full charge (of sth)/responsibility (for sth) [usu under contract]: ～车辆维修 contract for the auto maintenance ‖ ～工程 undertake a project ‖ ～活儿 contract to do a job

〖～合同〗 chénglǎn hétong 〈名〉 contract for work; contractor's agreement

【承梁】 chéngliáng 〈名〉 [机械] bolster: 防松～ check bolster

【承溜】 chéngliù 〈名〉〈书〉 eaves gutter; gutter

【承蒙】 chéngméng 〈动〉〈套〉 be honoured/accorded/granted; be obliged/indebted (to sb for sth): ～错爱。I have received unmerited affection from you. / I have received undeserved kindness from you. ‖ ～关照，不胜感激。I feel indebted to you for your considerable care of me. ‖ ～光临，不胜荣幸。Your presence is a great honour/compliment. ‖ ～惠顾。Thank you for your custom. ‖ ～邀请，不胜荣幸。I feel greatly flattered by your invitation. ‖ ～指教，十分感谢。I am grateful to you for your advice. / I have the honour to receive your instructions.

【承诺】 chéngnuò 〈动〉 promise to undertake; undertake/agree to do sth; commit oneself to sth/doing sth: ～偿债 undertake/promise to pay one's debts ‖ ～严守中立 undertake to preserve a strictly neutral position; commit oneself to strict neutrality ‖ 履行～ act up to/carry out/fulfil/perform one's promise; carry out one's commitment ‖ 收回～ take back one's promise ‖ 违背～ go back on one's promise/word; break/violate one's promise; back away from one's commitment ‖ 信守～ abide by/keep one's promise; stand to/keep one's word ‖ 作出～ make a promise; make/give an undertaking; make/take/undertake a commitment ‖ 慨然/郑重～ promise generously/solemnly ‖ 口头/书面～ verbal/written promise ‖ 两国～互不干涉内政。Both countries promised not to meddle with each other's internal affairs.

〖～人〗 chéngnuòrén 〈名〉 accepter

〖～书〗 chéngnuòshū 〈名〉 letter of commitment

【承平】 chéngpíng 〈形〉〈书〉 peaceful: ～年代 time/days of peace; peacetime

〖～盛世〗 chéngpíng shèngshì 〈熟〉 prosperous times of peace

【承前启后】 chéngqián-qǐhòu ＝ 承先启后 chéngxiān-qǐhòu

【承情】 chéngqíng 〈动〉〈套〉 be indebted/obliged (to sb for sth); owe sb a debt of gratitude: 任何人都会这样做的，你不需要承我的情。There's no need to feel obliged to me. Anyone would have done the same.

【承认】 chéngrèn 〈动〉 ❶ admit; acknowledge; recognize; accept: ～错误 admit/acknowledge one's mistake; admit/acknowledge/confess/avow one's fault ‖ ～抢劫/谋杀 admit to robbery/a murder ‖ ～弱点 admit/confess to a weakness ‖ ～失败 acknowledge/admit/concede/confess defeat; confess/admit (to a) failure ‖ ～事实 admit the fact/truth; accept reality ‖ ～无知 confess one's ignorance ‖ ～现实 accept reality ‖ ～债务 recognize a claim

‖ ～指控 admit the charge ‖ ～罪行 confess one's crime/guilt; admit one's guilt; make an admission of guilt ‖ 得到～ gain/obtain/find/receive/win acceptance; gain/secure recognition; receive the sanction ‖ 给予～ grant/give recognition; grant sanction ‖ 拒不～ refuse to admit/acknowledge ‖ 公开/私下/欣然/勇敢～ openly/privately/readily/courageously acknowledge ‖ 勉强～ reluctantly/grudgingly admit; make a reluctant admission (of/that) ‖ ～错误就等于改正了一半。A fault confessed is half redressed. ‖ 她辞职就等于～失败。Her resignation amounted to an admission of failure. ‖ 她～自己是个胆小鬼。She is a coward by her own admission. ‖ 我～你有理。I admit (that) you have a point. ❷ give diplomatic recognition; recognize: ～新国家/政府/政权 recognize a new state/government/regime ‖ ～主权 acknowledge the sovereignty (of) ‖ 得到～ secure/achieve/gain/obtain/receive recognition (from sb); be recognized ‖ 给予～ grant/give recognition ‖ 拒不～ withhold/refuse recognition (of) ‖ 外交/相互～ diplomatic/mutual recognition ‖ 他们正式～其为该国的合法政府。They officially recognized it as the lawful government of the country.

【承上启下】 chéngshàng-qǐxià 〈熟〉 continue from the preceding and introduce the following; form a connecting link between the preceding and the following; connect with the foregoing and carry forward to a new paragraph/chapter; make a transition

【承上起下】 chéngshàng-qǐxià ＝ 承上启下 chéngshàng-qǐxià

【承受】 chéngshòu 〈动〉 ❶ bear; endure; stand; support: ～不幸/艰难困苦 bear misfortune/hardships ‖ ～负担 bear burdens/loads ‖ ～后果 endure the aftermath ‖ ～考验 stand the trial ‖ ～损失 bear losses; stand a loss ‖ ～痛苦 bear/endure the pain ‖ ～压力 endure the stress (from); bear pressure ‖ ～应力 withstand stresses ‖ ～重量 sustain/bear the weight (of) ‖ 这条高压电线能～1,000 多伏的电压。The high-tension cable is able to carry a voltage of over 1,000 volts. ❷ inherit; succeed: ～财产/遗产 inherit a property/legacy

〖～力〗 chéngshòulì 〈名〉 endurance; capacity to stand strain; capability of adapting oneself (to sth): 有很强的～ have remarkable power of endurance ‖ 对艰苦生活的～ endurance of a hard life ‖ 对人类～的考验 test of human endurance ‖ 经济改革不应超过人们的～。Reforms in the economy should not exceed people's capacity to adapt to them.

【承顺】 chéngshùn 〈动〉 be obedient to; submit (oneself) to; sustain and adapt (oneself) to

【承祧】 chéngtiāo 〈动〉〈书〉 be adopted as heir to one's paternal uncle who has no son

【承托】 chéngtuō ❶〈动〉 bear the weight (of); support; hold/prop up ❷〈名〉[建筑] bearing

【承望】 chéngwàng 〈动〉[usu used in the negative] expect; anticipate: 不～你回来得这么快。I didn't expect to see you back so soon. / I didn't expect that you would come back so soon. ‖ 不～您亲自来指导，谢谢。Thank you for coming unexpectedly to give us instructions.

【承袭】 chéngxí 〈动〉 ❶ adopt; follow; continue to practise or observe; inherit: ～传统 keep up/follow/inherit/continue traditions ‖ ～旧俗 keep up/follow old customs ‖ ～旧制 follow the old system ‖ 宗族的传统由族中长者～相传。Traditions were passed on by the elders of the clan. ❷〈旧〉 inherit (rank, etc); succeed: ～爵位 inherit a peerage; accede/succeed to a title of nobility ‖ ～王位 accede/succeed to the throne ‖ ～衣钵 follow in sb's footsteps/trade

【承先启后】 chéngxiān-qǐhòu 〈熟〉 carry forward the cause and develop it; carry on the past heritage and open up the future; inherit the past and usher in the future; serve as a link between past and future; take over from the past and set a new course for the future

〖～，继往开来〗 chéngxiān-qǐhòu, jìwǎng-kāilái 〈熟〉 carry forward the cause pioneered by predecessors and forge ahead into the future

【承想】 chéngxiǎng 〈动〉[usu used in the negative] think of; expect; anticipate: 没～结果会如此！What an unexpected result! / How did it come to this!

【承销】 chéngxiāo 〈名〉 consignment-in; underwriting: ～费用 underwriting expenses ‖ ～货物 consigned goods; goods on consignment-in

〖～店〗 chéngxiāodiàn 〈名〉 consignment store

〖～品〗 chéngxiāopǐn 〈名〉 consigned goods; consignment inward

〖～人〗 chéngxiāorén 〈名〉 consignee; underwriter: ～记录 consignee's entries; consignment records ‖ 证券～ finder

【承修】 chéngxiū 〈动〉 undertake to repair

【承续】 chéngxù 〈动〉 inherit; go/carry on: ～遗业 carry on the work left by one's predecessors/ancestors; carry on where one's predecessors/ancestors left off

【承压水】 chéngyāshuǐ 〈名〉[水利] artesian water

【承印】 chéngyìn 〈动〉 contract for/undertake the printing (of sth): ～名片 undertake the printing of business cards ‖ ～书刊 undertake the printing of books and periodicals

【承应】 chéngyìng 〈动〉 agree to do; promise; accept

【承允】 chéngyǔn 〈动〉 promise; agree; consent

【承运】 chéngyùn 〈动〉 ❶ (of a ruler) be ordained by Heaven; have received the heavenly mandate: 奉天～ be ordained by Heaven ❷ undertake the transportation (of goods); accept the carriage (of): ～原材料 undertake the transportation of raw materials

〖～合同〗 chéngyùn hétong 〈名〉 contract of affreightment

〖～人〗 chéngyùnrén 〈名〉 carrier; freighter: ～舱单 carrier manifest ‖ ～代理/风险/责任 carrier's agent/risk/liability ‖ ～责任保险 carrier's liability insurance

【承载】 chéngzài 〈动〉 bear the weight (of sth): 这辆卡车～重量为 2 吨。The truck has a loading/carrying/load capacity of two tons. / The truck is capable of carrying a load of two tons.

〖～能力〗 chéngzài nénglì 〈名〉 bearing/carrying/loading/load capacity: 超过～ go beyond/surpass/exceed the bearing/carrying/loading capacity; be overloaded

〖～性能〗 chéngzài xìngnéng 〈名〉 load-carrying properties

〖～压强〗 chéngzài yāqiáng 〈名〉[力学] bearing pressure/stress

〖～应变〗 chéngzài yìngbiàn 〈名〉[力学] bearing strain

【承造】 chéngzào 〈动〉 undertake to manufacture/build (for others); contract for the making (of sth)

【承制】 chéngzhì 〈动〉 undertake to manufacture (for others): ～衣服 accept orders for clothes

【承重】 chéngzhòng 〈动〉 bear the weight (of): ～能力 weight capacity ‖ ～试验 bearing test

〖～板〗 chéngzhòngbǎn 〈名〉 bearing plate

〖～层〗 chéngzhòngcéng 〈名〉 bearing/supporting course

〖～杆〗 chéngzhònggān 〈名〉 bearing bar

〖～构件〗 chéngzhòng gòujiàn 〈名〉 load-carrying/supporting member

〖～墙〗 chéngzhòngqiáng 〈名〉 bearing wall

〖～柱〗 chéngzhòngzhù 〈名〉 bearing column

【承重孙】 chéngzhòngsūn 〈名〉 eldest grandson whose deceased father was heir to the grandparents [a term referring to oneself in the death announcement of a grandparent]

【承转】 chéngzhuǎn 〈动〉 forward (a document to the level above or below): ～报告 forward a report (to sb) ‖ 及时～ promptly forward

【承租】 chéngzū 〈动〉 rent; undertake to lease

〖～人〗 chéngzūrén 〈名〉 lessee; tenant; leaseholder; tenantry

【承做】 chéngzuò 〈动〉 undertake to make (sth for others); make sth under a contract: ～各式时装 accept orders for all manner of fashionable clothes

城 chéng 〈名〉 ❶ (city) wall: ～外 outside the city wall; outside the city ⇨～墙；兵临～下；长～ ❷ city [within the city wall]: 东～ eastern part/quarter of the city ⇨～区；内～；紫禁～ ❸ town [as opposed to countryside]: 大学～ university/college town ‖ 废～ abandoned town ‖ 钢～ steel city ‖ 古～ ancient city/town ‖ 煤～ coal mining city/town ‖ 全～ whole/entire city/town ⇨～乡；～镇；卫星～ ❹ large commercial centre or shop: 服装～ garment city ‖ 家电～ household appliance city ‖ 美食～ gourmet restaurant

【城邦】 chéngbāng 〈名〉 city-state

【城堡】 chéngbǎo 〈名〉 castle: 建造～ found/build a castle ‖ 古老/倾圮的～ ancient/ruined castle ‖ 温莎～ Windsor Castle

【城标】 chéngbiāo 〈名〉 symbol/arms of a city

【城池】 chéngchí 〈名〉〈书〉 city wall and moat; city: 攻克/占领～ capture/take a city ‖ ～失守。The city fell.

【城齿】 chéngchǐ 〈名〉[建筑] merlon

【城雕】 chéngdiāo 〈名〉 city public sculptures; sculptures placed in urban public places
【城堞】 chéngdié ＝城垛 chéngduǒ
【城垛】 chéngduǒ 〈名〉 ❶ parapet; rampart ❷ battlements
〖～口〗 chéngduǒkǒu 〈名〉 crenel (of battlements)
〖～子〗 chéngduǒzi 〈名〉 merlon (of battlements)
【城防】 chéngfáng 〈名〉 city defence: 巩固～ strengthen the defence of a city ‖ ～建设 city defence construction ‖ ～巩固。The city has strong defences. / The city is closely guarded.
〖～部队〗 chéngfáng bùduì 〈名〉 city garrison
〖～工事〗 chéngfáng gōngshì 〈名〉 defence works of a city
【城府】 chéngfǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 mind hard to read; subtle and involved thinking: ～不深 be shallow-brained; be open-minded ‖ ～很深 *be shrewd and deep; be subtle* ‖ 他是个～很深的人。He's a deep one. ⇨胸无～
【城根】 chénggēn 〈名〉 areas of a city close to the city wall; lanes at the foot of the city wall
【城关】 chéngguān 〈名〉 area just outside a city gate
【城管】 chéngguǎn 〈名〉〈简称〉 city management: ～部门 city management department ⇨城市管理
【城郭】 chéngguō 〈名〉 inner and outer city walls; city walls; city
【城壕】 chéngháo 〈名〉 (city) moat
【城狐社鼠】 chénghú-shèshǔ 〈熟〉 foxes in the city walls and rats on the altars—those who get into the favour of the influential people of the community and fatten themselves; evil-doers with strong backing
【城隍】 chénghuáng 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉(city) moat ❷ town god; guardian deity of a city
〖～庙〗 chénghuángmiào 〈名〉 town god's temple
【城际】 chéngjì 〈形〉 intercity: ～快车 intercity express
【城建】 chéngjiàn 〈名〉〈简称〉 urban construction; city building; town development: ～部门 urban development departments ‖ ～规划 city/urban planning ⇨城市建设
【城郊】 chéngjiāo 〈名〉 outskirts (of a town); surrounding country of a city; suburb: ～农业 suburban agriculture ‖ ～商业区 suburban/out-of-town shopping centre; suburban business/commercial district ‖ ～小镇 suburban town ‖ ～住宅区 suburban residential area ‖ 在～ in the suburbs (of); on the outskirts (of)
【城里人】 chénglǐrén 〈名〉 townsman; townspeople; townsfolk; city/town dweller; urbanite
【城楼】 chénglóu 〈名〉 city gate tower; tower on a city gate: 天安门～ Tian'anmen Gate Tower
【城门】 chéngmén 〈名〉 city gate; gate of a walled city
〖～失火，殃及池鱼〗 *chéngmén shīhuǒ, yāng jí chí yú* 〈熟〉 *a fire* on the city gate brings disaster to the fish in the moat—in a disturbance innocent bystanders get into trouble on account of others' misfortune; be caught in the crossfire
【城墙】 chéngqiáng 〈名〉 city wall: 攻破～ breach the city walls ‖ 修筑～ build a city wall
〖～根〗 chéngqiánggēn 〈名〉 area at base/foot of a city wall; lane under a city wall
【城区】 chéngqū 〈名〉 city proper: ～电力网 city electric power network ‖ 北京～ Beijing proper ‖ 老～ old town ‖ ～和郊区 city proper and the suburbs; urban and suburban areas
【城圈】 chéngquān 〈名〉 city/town enclosed in a city wall
【城阙】 chéngquè 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ watch tower on either side of a city gate ❷ imperial palace
【城市】 chéngshì 〈名〉 city; town; metropolis; municipality: 夺取/毁灭～ seize/destroy a city ‖ 发展/扩建/美化～ develop/expand/beautify a city ‖ 攻克～ take a town by assault ‖ 管理～ govern/manage/run a city ‖ 规划～ plan a city; lay out/plot a town ‖ 建设～ build/construct a city ‖ 掠夺～ sack/loot a city (of sth) ‖ 收复失陷～ recover a conquered/fallen town ‖ 围攻/围困～ besiege a city/town ‖ 游览～ tour a city/town ‖ ～雕塑 city public sculpture ‖ ～发展/改革 urban development/reform ‖ ～风景 townscape ‖ ～环境综合治理 comprehensive improvement of urban environment ‖ ～基础设施 urban infrastructure ‖ ～排水 municipal drainage ‖ ～商业区 downtown business district; business/commercial area of a city ‖ ～生活 civic/city/urban life ‖ ～卫生 urban/city health ‖ ～污染 municipal pollution ‖ ～噪声 city noise ‖ ～住宅区 uptown; urban residential area ‖ 港口/花园/水上～ port/garden/aquatic city ‖ 工业～ industrial city/town; manufacturing city ‖ 海滨/沿海～ coast/coastal city ‖ 海港/新兴～ seaport/boom city ‖ 会议/旅游/贸易～ convention/tourist/trading city ‖ 商业～ business/commercial city; merchant town ‖ 消费～ consumer city ‖ 中等～ medium-sized city ‖ 主要～ chief/key/principal city ‖ 确保～供水 ensure water supply in cities ‖ 这座～熙熙攘攘。The city is bustling with life.
〖～道路〗 chéngshì dàolù 〈名〉 urban road: 建设～ build/construct urban roads
〖～废水〗 chéngshì fèishuǐ 〈名〉 municipal wastewater
〖～改造〗 chéngshì gǎizào 〈名〉 urban renewal
〖～干道〗 chéngshì gàndào 〈名〉 arterial city street
〖～公共交通系统〗 chéngshì gōnggòng jiāotōng xìtǒng 〈名〉 urban public transit system
〖～公共设施〗 *chéngshì gōnggòng shèshī* 〈名〉 *urban public utilities*; public works/services
〖～公用事业〗 chéngshì gōngyòng shìyè 〈名〉 city-owned utility
〖～管理〗 chéngshì guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 city management
〖～规划〗 chéngshì guīhuà 〈名〉 city planning/plan/layout: ～委员会 zoning commission ‖ ～制订者 city planner
〖～国家〗 chéngshì guójiā 〈名〉 city-state
〖～化〗 chéngshìhuà 〈名〉 urbanization: 加快～步伐 accelerate the pace of urbanization ‖ 高度～的地区 highly urbanized areas
〖～建设〗 chéngshì jiànshè 〈名〉 urban construction; city building; town development: 加快～ accelerate urban construction ‖ ～部门 urban development department
〖～交通〗 chéngshì jiāotōng 〈名〉 urban traffic: ～管制 urban traffic control
〖～居民〗 chéngshì jūmín 〈名〉 city dwellers; urban inhabitants/residents; urbanities; townspeople; townsfolk: ～最低生活保障 minimum subsistence security for the urban residents
〖～垃圾〗 chéngshì lājī 〈名〉 municipal waste; town refuse; urban garbage
〖～马拉松赛〗 chéngshì mǎlāsōngsài 〈名〉 city/urban marathon race
〖～贫民〗 chéngshì pínmín 〈名〉 urban/city poor
〖～热岛〗 *chéngshì rèdǎo* 〈名〉〔气象〕 *urban heat island*
〖～人口〗 chéngshì rénkǒu 〈名〉 urban/city population
〖～生态学〗 chéngshì shēngtàixué 〈名〉 urban ecology
〖～污水〗 chéngshì wūshuǐ 〈名〉 municipal sewage: ～处理 treatment/disposal of municipal sewage
〖～学〗 chéngshìxué 〈名〉 urbanology: ～家 urbanologist
〖～运动会〗 chéngshì yùndònghuì 〈名〉 city games; city sports meet: 承办/举办～ host/hold the city games
〖～住房〗 chéngshì zhùfáng 〈名〉 town housing
【城头】 chéngtóu 〈名〉 ❶ top of the city wall ❷ gate tower
【城下之盟】 chéngxiàzhīméng 〈熟〉 treaty concluded with the invader who has reached the city wall—humiliating treaty of peace; treaty signed under coercion; terms accepted under duress: 订立～ sign a treaty under coercion
【城乡】 chéng-xiāng 〈名〉 town and country; city and countryside; urban and rural areas: ～对立 antagonism/antithesis between town and country ‖ ～改革 urban and rural reform ‖ ～互助 mutual aid between town and country ‖ ～兼顾 give attention to both city and country ‖ 增加～居民收入 increase the income of urban and rural residents
〖～差别〗 chéng-xiāng chābié 〈名〉 difference/gap between town and country; urban-rural disparity: 扩大/缩小～ widen/narrow *the gap between city and country*
〖～交流〗 chéng-xiāng jiāoliú 〈名〉 exchange between urban and rural areas; interflow between city and country: 城乡物资交流 exchange of goods and materials between the city and the countryside; interflow of commodities between town and country
〖～结合〗 chéng-xiāng jiéhé 〈名〉 integration of town and country: ～部 zone joining town and country
〖～信用社〗 chéng-xiāng xìnyòngshè 〈名〉 credit cooperatives serving both urban and rural areas
【城厢】 *chéngxiāng* 〈名〉 *city proper and areas just outside its gates*
【城邑】 chéngyì 〈名〉〈书〉 city; town
【城垣】 chéngyuán 〈名〉〈书〉 city wall
【城运会】 chéngyùnhuì 〈名〉〈简称〉 city games; city sports meet ⇨城市运动会
【城镇】 chéngzhèn 〈名〉 cities and towns: ～企业 urban enter-

prise ‖ ～人口 urban population ‖ 边疆/边境～ frontier town; town on the frontier ‖ 边远～ outlying town ‖ 海滨～ town by the sea; coastal town

〖～居民点〗 chéngzhèn jūmíndiǎn 〈名〉 urban settlement

〖～户籍〗 chéngzhèn hùjí 〈名〉 urban residence registration

埕[1] chéng 〈名〉〈方〉 wine jar: 酒～ wine jar

埕[2] chéng 〈名〉 razor clam farm (along the coast)

乘 chéng ❶〈动〉〈书〉 ascend; climb ❷〈动〉 ride; take: ～包机 go by charter plane/flight ‖ ～出租车 take a taxi/cab; get a taxi ‖ ～船 take a ride in a boat; ride in/on a ship; take a boat (ride) ‖ ～地铁 take the tube; travel by tube/subway; go by underground; take the subway ‖ ～电梯 take a lift; ride in an elevator ‖ ～飞机 take/ride/board an aeroplane; travel by air/plane; fly ‖ ～公交车 ride in/on a bus; go by bus; take a bus (ride) ‖ ～火车 take a train (ride); ride (in/on) a train; board a train ‖ ～马车 ride in a carriage ‖ ～汽车 take a ride in a car/an automobile; ride in a car/an automobile ‖ ～热气球 ride in a hot-air balloon ‖ ～雪橇 bob-sleigh; ride in a bob-sleigh ‖ 换～快车 change to an express ‖ 他每天～公共汽车上班。He buses to work every day. ⇨～车; ～客; 搭～ ❸〈介〉 take advantage of; avail oneself to: ～敌不备 take the enemy unawares; take advantage of the enemy's unpreparedness ⇨～人之危; ～虚而入 ❹〈名〉 Buddhist teachings conveyance to bring the truth to people and help them: ⇨大～; 小～ ❺〈动〉[数学] multiply: 用一数～另一数 multiply one figure by another ‖ 四～三等于十二。Four times three is twelve. / Four multiplied by three is twelve. ⇨shèng

【乘便】 chéngbiàn 〈副〉 at one's convenience/leisure; when it is convenient; on one's way: 请你～把这封信替我寄了。Please post/mail the letter for me at your convenience.

【乘车】 chéngchē 〈动〉 ride in/on a bus; ride in a car; take a car/bus; catch/get a ride: 免费～ get a free ride

【乘除】 chéngchú 〈名〉 ❶[数学] multiplication and division; calculation ❷〈书〉 waxing and waning; prosperity and decline; ups and downs; vicissitudes of life

【乘法】 chéngfǎ 〈名〉[数学] multiplication: ～题 multiplication problem

〖～表〗 chéngfǎbiǎo 〈名〉 multiplication table

〖～单位〗 chéngfǎ dānwèi 〈名〉[数学] multiplicative identity

〖～器〗 chéngfǎqì 〈名〉[计算机] multiplier; multiplying unit

〖～运算〗 chéngfǎ yùnsuàn 〈名〉 multiplying; multiplication

【乘方】 chéngfāng 〈名〉[数学] ❶ involution: ～公式 power formula ❷ power: 三的六次～ sixth power of three; three (raised) to the power of six

【乘风破浪】 chéngfēng-pòlàng 〈熟〉 ride the wind and cleave/break the waves; brave the wind and the waves; ride on the wind; battle through the waves: 船～前进。The ship rode forth on the waves.

【乘号】 chénghào 〈名〉[数学] multiplication/multiple/times sign (×)

【乘火打劫】 chénghuǒ-dǎjié = 趁火打劫 chènhuǒ-dǎjié

【乘机】 chéngjī ❶〈动〉 take/ride/board an aeroplane; go/travel by air/plane; fly: ～手续台 check-in counter ‖ ～前往北京 go to Beijing by air; fly to Beijing ❷〈副〉 seize/exploit/take/catch the opportunity; take advantage of the occasion; avail oneself of an opportunity; seize/take the chance: ～报复 exploit the situation to take revenge ‖ ～捣乱 seize the opportunity to create disturbances; seize the chance to make trouble ‖ ～反攻 seize the opportunity to counterattack ‖ ～逃脱 take/seize a chance to escape ‖ ～造谣 seize the opportunity to spread rumours ‖ ～行事。Make hay while the sun shines. / Act as soon as a good chance is available. ‖ 我～驳斥了对手的观点。I took this chance/opportunity to refute my opponent's views.

【乘积】 chéngjī 〈名〉[数学] product: 三十五是五和七的～。Thirty five is the product of five and seven.

〖～公式〗 chéngjī gōngshì 〈名〉[数学] product formula

〖～累加器〗 chéngjī lěijiāqì 〈名〉[计算机] product accumulator

【乘警】 chéngjǐng 〈名〉 vehicular/railway police; policeman on a train, bus, etc

【乘客】 chéngkè 〈名〉 passenger: 一名/位～ a passenger ‖ 让～上车 take on/pick up passengers ‖ 让～下车 drop/leave off passengers ‖ 接送～ transport passengers ‖ 运载～ carry passengers ‖ ～座位 passenger seat ‖ 地铁/公交车～ subway/bus rider ‖ 渡船～ ferryboat passenger ‖ 飞机～ air/plane passenger ‖ 火车～ train/railway passenger ‖ 同车/同船/同机～ fellow passengers

【乘凉】 chéngliáng 〈动〉 cool oneself in the shade/breeze; enjoy the cool; relax in a cool place: 大树底下好～。The shade of a large tree is where one can enjoy the cool to the full. / When one has a powerful protector or patron, one need not fear being troubled. ‖ 咱们晚上去啤酒花园～吧。Let's go to the beer garden and enjoy the cool in the evening.

【乘龙快婿】 chénglóng-kuàixù 〈熟〉 ideal son-in-law [usu of high social rank or fast-rising in officialdom]

【乘幂】 chéngmì = 乘方② chéngfāng

〖～法〗 chéngmìfǎ 〈名〉[数学] power method

【乘骑】 chéngqí ❶〈动〉 ride (a horse, donkey, etc) ❷〈名〉 saddle horse; mount ❸〈名〉 rider

【乘人不备】 chéngrénbùbèi 〈熟〉 catch sb unawares/unprepared; take advantage of another's unpreparedness; take sb by surprise/at advantage; put/throw/catch/take sb off his guard; catch sb on the wrong foot

【乘人之危】 chéngrénzhīwēi 〈熟〉 utilize/make use of the precarious situation sb is in (to do him harm); take advantage of others' misfortune/calamity/difficulties; take advantage of another's perilous plight; make use of others' difficulties

【乘胜】 chéngshèng 〈动〉 follow up/exploit a victory

〖～前进〗 chéngshèng-qiánjìn 〈熟〉 advance on the crest of a victory; push on in the flush of victory; continue one's triumphant advance; follow up one's victories

〖～追击〗 chéngshèng-zhuījī 〈熟〉 follow up a victory with hot pursuit; give chase to enemy troops

【乘时】 chéngshí 〈动〉 seize/take the chance/opportunity: ～而起 emerge/rise at favourable moment

〖～乘势〗 chéngshí-chéngshì 〈熟〉 embrace the favourable opportunity and wait for the seasons; catch the time and take advantage of the trend of development

【乘式】 chéngshì 〈名〉[数学] multiplier

【乘势】 chéngshì 〈动〉 ❶ take advantage of a favourable trend of development; avail oneself of a favourable situation; leap at the chance; act when a good chance is available: ⇨乘时～ ❷〈书〉 rely on one's power: ～欺人 bully others on the strength of one's power ‖ 我可不会让他～欺侮我弟弟。I am not going to allow him to take advantage of his powerful position and bully my little brother.

【乘数】 chéngshù 〈名〉[数学] multiplier; multiplicator: 尾～ last multiplier ‖ 在 10 乘以 8 中, ～是 8, 被～是 10。In 10 timed by 8, the multiplier is 8 and the multiplicand is 10.

〖～法则〗 chéngshù fǎzé 〈名〉 multiplier rule

〖～寄存器〗 chéngshù jìcúnqì 〈名〉 multiplier register

〖～字段〗 chéngshù zìduàn 〈名〉[计算机] multiplier field

【乘务】 chéngwù 〈名〉 service (on a train, bus, plane, etc)

〖～室〗 chéngwùshì 〈名〉 conductor's cubicle/cabin/room

〖～员〗 chéngwùyuán 〈名〉 attendant (on a train); steward/stewardess (on a plane or ship); conductor (on a bus or train)

〖～组〗 chéngwùzǔ 〈名〉 crew: 列车～ train crew

【乘隙】 chéngxì 〈动〉 take advantage of a loophole/crack/unguarded sector; turn sb's mistake to one's own account; exploit sb's blunders/errors/mistakes: ～而入 take advantage of the error and enter; seize the opportunity to step in ‖ ～突围 seize the chance to break through the siege ‖ 乘敌之隙 exploit the enemy's blunder

【乘兴】 chéngxìng 〈动〉 while one is in high spirits; when one is happy: ～吟诗 chant a poem when one is happy ‖ ～作诗 improvise a poem while in a joyful mood

〖～而来〗 chéngxìng-érlái 〈熟〉 arrive in high spirits; come on glad impulse: ～, 败兴而归 come in high spirits but return in disappointment; set out cheerfully and return in dejection; go with great enthusiasm and return disappointed/disillusioned ‖ ～, 尽兴而归 arrive in high spirits and depart after having enjoyed oneself to one's heart's content

【乘虚】 chéngxū 〈动〉 take advantage of a weak point in an opponent's defence; act when sb is not vigilant/off guard/not well-defended: ～出击 attack where the enemy is weak/un-

guarded; attack when the enemy is undefended

〖～而入〗 chéngxū'érrù 〈熟〉advance when an opponent is off guard; take advantage of a weak point; act when sb is off guard; exploit sb's weakness; break through at a weak point: 安全防卫不严使小偷～。Lax security allowed the thieves to enter. ‖〈喻〉一疏忽，错误就会～。An error might creep in through inattention.

【乘员】 chéngyuán 〈名〉passenger

【乘晕宁】 chéngyùnníng 〈名〉[医药] dramamine

【乘子】 chéngzǐ 〈名〉[数学] multiplicator; multiplier

〖～代数〗 chéngzǐ dàishù 〈名〉multiplier algebra

〖～规则〗 chéngzǐ guīzé 〈名〉multiplier rule

【乘坐】 chéngzuò 〈动〉take; ride: 我经常～日航的客机。I often fly JAL.

盛 chéng 〈动〉❶ put in a container: 用盘子～菜 serve food on plates ‖ 碗里～着各种水果。The bowl contained a variety of fruit(s). ❷ fill; ladle: ～饭 fill a bowl with rice; take rice out into a bowl ‖ ～汤 ladle out soup; dip out soup with a ladle ❸ hold; take; contain; accommodate; have a capacity (of): 货物太多，仓库里～不下了。The warehouse is spilling over with so many goods. ‖ 这个体育馆最多可～5,000 人。The gym accommodates/contains/seats 5,000 people at most.

⇨shèng

【盛殓】 chéngliàn 〈动〉encoffin

【盛器】 chéngqì 〈名〉vessel; receptacle; container

程 chéng ❶〈量〉*cheng* [*a unit of length of the system of* weights and measures in ancient times, equal to 0. 1 *fen*] ❷〈名〉rule; regulation; law: ⇨～式；规～；章～ ❸〈名〉distance: ⇨航～；射～；行～ ❹〈名〉journey; stage of a journey: 送一～ accompany (sb) part of the way; escort sb for some distance ⇨启～；前～；征～ ❺〈名〉order; procedure; process: ⇨～序；过～；疗～ ❻〈名〉〈方〉a period of time: ⇨～子 ❼〈动〉〈书〉measure; calculate; assess: ⇨计日～功

【程度】 chéngdù 〈名〉❶ level; degree; standard; extent: 达到很高的～ *attain/reach a high level (of)* ‖ 提高～ *raise the level (of)* ‖ ～不一 be on different levels; differ in degree ‖ ～低 have a low degree/level (of) ‖ ～高 have a high degree/level (of) ‖ 初级/中级/高级～ elementary/intermediate/advanced level ‖ 文化～ level of education; educational level; degree of literacy ❷ extent; degree: 达到某种～ reach an extent (of); acquire/attain/reach/achieve a degree (of) ‖ 具有某种～ have a degree (of) ‖ 准确～ degree of accuracy ‖ 在～上不同 differ in degree ‖ 在不同～上 in varying degrees ‖ 在很大～上 to a great/good extent; to a considerable/large degree; *in (a) great/large measure* ‖ 在或多或少的～上 to a greater or lesser degree/extent ‖ 在较小～上 to a small/slight degree ‖ 在某种～上 in some measure; to some degree; to a certain degree ‖ 在一定～上 to some degree/extent; to a certain degree/extent; in a/some measure ‖ 该学科已达到高度发展的～。This branch of learning has attained/reached a high degree of development. ‖ 你的英语熟练～已经很高了。You have achieved a high degree of proficiency in English. ‖ 他对庞德的诗还没有熟悉到足以真正了解的～。He doesn't know Pound's poems well enough to really understand them. ‖ 双方对和谈前景表示了少许～的乐观。The two sides expressed a modest degree of optimism about the prospect of the peace talks.

【程控】 chéngkòng 〈名〉〈简称〉[计算机] program/programmed/programming control: ～设备 program-controlled equipment ‖ ～系统 program-control system ‖ ～装置 program-control device ⇨程序控制

〖～电话〗 chéngkòng diànhuà 〈名〉program-controlled telephone; programmed telephone: ～交换机 stored program controlled electronic telephone switching system

〖～交换台〗 chéngkòng jiāohuàntái 〈名〉program-controlled switchboard

〖～网〗 chéngkòngwǎng 〈名〉program-controlled network

【程门立雪】 Chéngmén-lìxuě 〈熟〉*stand outside the door on a* snowy day waiting for Cheng Yi (程颐) to wake up and give instructions [a reference to Yang Shi (杨时) and You Zuo (游酢) in the Song Dynasty who waited patiently and respectfully outside the house for their teacher Cheng Yi on a snowy day in order to pay tribute to him until snow piled up one-*chi* deep]—revere the teacher and respect his teachings

【程式】 chéngshì 〈名〉form; pattern; formula; procedure: 采用～ adopt/employ the form (of) ‖ 改变～ change form ‖ 拟定～ work out a formula (for) ‖ 遵循～ *follow a form/pattern* ‖ 公文～ *forms and formulas of official documents* ‖ 现代小说的～ conventions of the modern novels

〖～动作〗 chéngshì dòngzuò 〈名〉[戏剧] stylized movements

〖～化〗 chéngshìhuà 〈名〉stylization

【程途】 chéngtú 〈名〉*distance travelled; journey*: 生命的～ one's/sb's life journey

【程限】 chéngxiàn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ formula and limit ❷ fixed rate of progress; planned speed

【程序】 chéngxù 〈名〉❶ order; procedure; course; sequence; *routine process*: 颠倒～ reverse the order/procedure ‖ 符合～ be in order ‖ 改变～ alter/vary the procedure ‖ 简化～ simplify a process ‖ 结束/终止～ wind up/terminate a procedure ‖ 了解～ acquaint oneself with the procedure ‖ 设计～ devise/shape a procedure ‖ 熟悉～ *familiarize oneself with the procedure* ‖ 制定/遵循～ establish/follow a procedure ‖ ～操作 procedure operation ‖ ～性辩论/动议 procedural debate/motion ‖ 报关～ customs procedure; procedure of customs ‖ 表决/工作/审讯～ voting/working/trial procedure ‖ 操作/调查～ operational/research procedure ‖ 法律～ *legal process/procedure/proceedings* ‖ 合法/司法～ legal/judicial process ‖ 检验～ procedure of verification ‖ 立法～ law-making/legislative process ‖ 启动/装配～ start-up/set-up procedure ‖ 生产～ procedure in production ‖ 诉讼～ accusatorial procedure/proceedings ‖ 通常/一般～ usual procedure ‖ 选举～ electoral procedure/process/proceedings ‖ 仲裁～ arbitration procedure; procedure of arbitration ‖ 按照法律～ by course of law ‖ 大会主席，我想问一个有关～的问题。Mr Chairman, I rise to a point of order. ❷ [计算机] program: 编写/编制～ write/prepare a program ‖ 编译/复制/更新～ *compile/copy/update a program* ‖ 寄存～ load a program ‖ 上载～ upload a program ‖ 退出～ quit/exit a program ‖ 下载～ download a program ‖ 运行/终止～ run/terminate a program ‖ ～翻译 program translation ‖ 计算机～ computer program ‖ 屏幕保护～ screen saver ‖ 软件～ software program ‖ 文字信息处理～ word-processing program ⇨～包；～控制；～库

〖～包〗 chéngxùbāo 〈名〉[计算机] software/program/routine package

〖～编辑程序〗 *chéngxù biānjí chéngxù* 〈名〉[计算机] *program* generator

〖～编制〗 chéngxù biānzhì 〈名〉[计算机] (computer) programming; program composition/development: ～器 program generator; routine compiler ‖ ～时间 program development time ‖ ～系统 programming system ‖ ～员 programmer

〖～参数〗 chéngxù cānshù 〈名〉[计算机] program parameter

〖～测试〗 chéngxù cèshì 〈名〉[计算机] program test: ～时间 program testing time

〖～处理〗 *chéngxù chǔlǐ* 〈名〉[计算机] *program processing/manipulation*: ～机 program processor

〖～存储〗 chéngxù cúnchǔ 〈名〉[计算机] program store: ～方式 stored program system ‖ ～器 program storage/memory

〖～错误〗 chéngxù cuòwù 〈名〉[计算机] program error

〖～带〗 chéngxùdài 〈名〉[计算机] program tape

〖～段〗 chéngxùduàn 〈名〉[计算机] segment; program segment; segment program

〖～法〗 chéngxùfǎ 〈名〉[法律] law/method of procedure; procedural law: ～规则 procedural rule

〖～方式〗 chéngxù fāngshì 〈名〉program mode (PM)

〖～分析〗 chéngxù fēnxī 〈名〉[计算机] program analysis: ～员 analyst-programmer

〖～复制〗 chéngxù fùzhì 〈名〉[计算机] program copy

〖～工程师〗 *chéngxù gōngchéngshī* 〈名〉[计算机] process engineer

〖～管理〗 chéngxù guǎnlǐ 〈名〉[计算机] program management

〖～化〗 chéngxùhuà 〈名〉sequencing; routinization

〖～机〗 *chéngxùjī* 〈名〉[计算机] scheduler

〖～寄存器〗 chéngxù jìcúnqì 〈名〉[计算机] program register; computer control register

〖～兼容〗 chéngxù jiānróng 〈名〉[计算机] program compatibility

〖～检验〗 chéngxù jiǎnyàn 〈名〉[计算机] program check; program/routine test

〖～教学〗 chéngxù jiàoxué 〈名〉programmed instruction
〖～控制〗 chéngxù kòngzhì 〈名〉[计算机] program/programmed/programming control：～计算机 program-controlled computer；sequence-controlled computer ‖ ～器 program controller ‖ ～数据/系统/装置 program-control data/system/device ‖ ～中断 program-controlled interruption
〖～库〗 chéngxùkù 〈名〉[计算机] program/routine library；library：～编辑程序 library editor ‖ ～更新/管理/维护 library update/management/maintenance
〖～块〗 chéngxùkuài 〈名〉[计算机] (program) block：～存入/访问/结构 block loading/access/structure
〖～名〗 chéngxùmíng 〈名〉[计算机] program/routine name
〖～设计〗 chéngxù shèjì 〈名〉[计算机] programming；program design/composition：～模块/系统/装置 program module/system/device ‖ ～语言 program/programming language ‖ ～员 (computer) programmer ‖ ～自动化 automatic programming
〖～调节〗 chéngxù tiáojié 〈名〉program adjustment/regulation：～系统 program regulation system
〖～调试〗 chéngxù tiáoshì 〈名〉program debugging
〖～维护〗 chéngxù wéihù 〈名〉[计算机] program maintenance
〖～委员会〗 chéngxù wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉steering committee
〖～文件〗 chéngxù wénjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] program file/document
〖～系统〗 chéngxù xìtǒng 〈名〉program system：～测试 program system testing
〖～信息块〗 chéngxù xìnxīkuài 〈名〉[计算机] program information block
〖～学习〗 chéngxù xuéxí 〈名〉[心理] programmed learning
〖～语言〗 chéngxù yǔyán 〈名〉[计算机] program language
〖～员〗 chéngxùyuán 〈名〉[计算机] programmer
〖～运行〗 chéngxù yùnxíng 〈名〉[计算机] program run
〖～执行〗 chéngxù zhíxíng 〈名〉program execution
〖～指令〗 chéngxù zhǐlìng 〈名〉program instruction
〖～装置〗 chéngxù zhuāngzhì 〈名〉program device；programmer
【程仪】 chéngyí 〈名〉〈书〉gift (of money) for a friend embarking on a journey
【程子】 chéngzi 〈名〉〈方〉a period of time；a number of days：呆～ stay for some time ‖ 这～ these days ‖ 我们在这儿耽搁了～～。We have been delayed here quite a number of days.

惩 chéng 〈动〉❶〈书〉take or give warning：⇨～前毖后 ❷ punish；penalize：⇨～罚；～治；奖～
【惩办】 chéngbàn 〈动〉punish；discipline；penalize：～犯罪分子/贪官污吏/违法者 punish criminal/corrupt official/offender；mete out punishment (to) criminal/corrupt official/offender ‖ 严加～ punish severely/heavily；mete out severe punishment (to sb) ‖ 予以～ inflict/impose punishment (on sb)；mete out punishment (to sb) ‖ 依法～ deal with/punish sb in accordance with the law；punish sb according to the law ‖ ～与宽大相结合 combine punishment with leniency
【惩处】 chéngchǔ 〈动〉penalize；punish；chasten；discipline；administer justice：～罪犯 impose a punishment on a criminal；inflict a penalty on a criminal；punish a criminal ‖ 受到～ be punished ‖ 应受～ deserve/merit punishment；deserve to be punished ‖ 从轻～ punish leniently ‖ 公正～ justly punish；just punishment (to) ‖ 擅自～ take the law into one's hands；punish without due process of law ‖ 严厉～ punish heavily/severely ‖ 依法～ bring to justice；punish in accordance with law；punish according to law ‖ 略加～会对他大有好处。A little discipline would do him a world of good.
【惩恶劝善】 chéng'è-quànshàn 〈熟〉punish wickedness and encourage virtue；punish evil-doers and encourage well-doers
【惩恶扬善】 chéng'è-yángshàn 〈熟〉punish the evil and praise the good
【惩罚】 chéngfá 〈动〉punish；penalize；chastise；discipline；mete out/administer punishment (to sb)；visit/inflict a penalty (upon sb)：～犯人 punish a criminal；inflict a penalty on a criminal ‖ 减轻～ mitigate punishment ‖ 免除～ remit a punishment；exempt sb from punishment；leave sb unpunished ‖ 免受～ be exempt from punishment ‖ 受到～ be sanctioned/punished；have to pay the penalty/price ‖ 逃避～ evade/elude punishment ‖ 逃脱～ escape the penalty/punishment；escape without punishment；escape with impunity；get off/get away/escape scot-free ‖ 遭受～ receive/take/suffer/bear punishment ‖ 招致～ bring/incur punishment ‖ 经济～ financial penalty ‖ 严厉～ punish with severity；punish severely；mete out severe punishment (to sb) ‖ 从轻/重～ punish leniently/severely ‖ 违法者必受～。You cannot break the law with impunity.
〖～税〗 chéngfáshuì 〈名〉[经济] penalty duty：～率 penalty rate
〖～性〗 chéngfáxìng 〈形〉punitive：～措施/条款/制裁 punitive measures/provisions/sanctions ‖ ～反倾销税 punitive anti-dumping duties ‖ ～附加税 punitive surtax ‖ ～(进口)关税 punitive (import) tariff ‖ ～损害赔偿 exemplary/vindictive damages
【惩戒】 chéngjiè 〈动〉chasten；chastise；punish sb to teach him a lesson；discipline sb as a warning；take disciplinary action against：吊销执照，以示～ revoke sb's licence as a punishment
【惩警】 chéngjǐng ＝惩戒 chéngjiè
【惩儆】 chéngjǐng ＝惩警 chéngjǐng
【惩前毖后】 chéngqián-bìhòu 〈熟〉learn from past errors to avoid future ones；learn a lesson from the past and keep an eye on the future；take warning from the past in order to ensure abidance in the future
〖～，治病救人〗 chéngqián-bìhòu，zhìbìng-jiùrén 〈熟〉learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and cure the sickness to save the patient
【惩一戒百】 chéngyī-jièbǎi ＝惩一警百 chéngyī-jǐngbǎi
【惩一儆百】 chéngyī-jǐngbǎi ＝惩一警百 chéngyī-jǐngbǎi
【惩一警百】 chéngyī-jǐngbǎi 〈熟〉execute/punish one to warn a hundred；punish one person to warn many others；make an example of sb for an offence；punish one person as a warning to a hundred others
【惩艾】 chéngyì 〈动〉〈书〉punish；mete out punishment (to sb)；inflict/impose a punishment (on sb)
【惩治】 chéngzhì 〈动〉punish；remedy by punishment；mete out punishment (to sb)；inflict/impose a punishment (on sb)：～犯罪 punish crime ‖ 〈喻〉～腐败 hit against/combat corruption；crack down on corruption；take disciplinary action against corruption ‖ ～贪污犯 mete out punishment to embezzler；punish grafter ‖ 不加～ leave sb unpunished；let sb go without punishment ‖ 需要～ demand/need discipline；need to be punished ‖ 严厉～ punish severely；punish with severity；mete out severe penalty/punishment (to sb) ‖ 依法～ bring to justice；punish according to law；deal with in accordance with law ‖ 不～他会败坏风纪。It would be corrupting discipline to leave him unpunished.

裎 chéng 〈动〉〈书〉be naked/nude/uncovered/bare：裸～ be naked/unclothed
⇨chěng

塍 chéng 〈名〉〈方〉path between fields；boundary path of rice fields：⇨田～

酲 chéng 〈形〉〈书〉drunk；fuddled；intoxicated；having a hangover (after heavy drinking)

澄 chéng ❶〈形〉(of water) clear；transparent；limpid；lucid；pellucid；pure；crystalline：⇨～碧；～澈；～空 ❷〈动〉clear up；clarify；purify；purge：⇨～清 ②③
⇨dèng
【澄碧】 chéngbì 〈形〉clear blue：海天～ azure sky and sea
【澄澈】 chéngchè 〈形〉〈书〉transparently clear；crystal-clear；limpid：～的水 clear water ‖ ～见底 be so clear that one can see the bottom
【澄净】 chéngjìng 〈形〉clear and clean：空气～ clean and fresh air
【澄静】 chéngjìng 〈形〉clear and calm：～的水 clear and calm water
【澄空】 chéngkōng 〈名〉clear/limpid and cloudless sky；lucid/clear/crystalline sky
【澄明】 chéngmíng 〈形〉clear and bright
【澄清】 chéngqīng ❶〈形〉clear；transparent；limpid：～的水 clear water ‖ ～的小溪 lucid/clear stream ❷〈动〉purify；clarify；

purge：加点明矾使水～ clear up/clarify the water by adding a little alum ⇨～吏治；～天下 ❷〈动〉clear up；clarify；elucidate；throw light on；make clear；illuminate：～错误观点 clear up erroneous concept ‖ ～混乱的思想 straighten confusing idea；straighten out the confused thinking ‖ ～看法 clarify one's view (on) ‖ ～立场 clarify one's position (about) ‖ ～模糊认识 clear up vague understanding (on) ‖ ～模棱两可/模糊不清之处 clear up ambiguity/obscurity ‖ ～事实 clarify the fact；get/put/set/keep the fact straight ‖ ～是非 get/put/set the fact straight ‖ ～问题 clear up a question；clarify an issue ‖ ～误会/疑点 clear up a misunderstanding/mystery ‖ ～真相 clarify matters；clarify the truth (of sth) ‖ 得到～ be clarified ‖ 要求～ demand clarification ‖ 他很快～了这件事情。He cleared the matter up quickly. ‖ 我本有疑惑，但现在都～了。I had my doubts but now they are cleared up. ‖ 我希望我说的话能～这一情况。I hope what I say will clarify the situation. ‖ 整个问题都需要～。The whole issue needs clarification.

⇨dèngqīng

〖～度〗 chéngqīngdù 〈名〉[化工] clarity

〖～剂〗 chéngqīngjì 〈名〉[食品] clarifying agent；clarifier

〖～吏治〗 chéngqīng-lìzhì 〈熟〉cleanse out/clean up political corruption

〖～天下〗 chéngqīng-tiānxià 〈熟〉rid the world of all troubles and disturbances

【澄莹】 chéngyíng 〈形〉〈书〉clear；transparent；limpid；shining pure

【澄湛】 chéngzhàn 〈形〉〈书〉clear；transparent；limpid

橙 chéng ❶〈名〉orange [the tree and the fruit]：苦/甜～ bitter/sweet orange ‖ 酸～ lime；sour orange ‖ 香～ fragrant orange ⇨～汁；～子；脐～ ❷〈形〉orange colour：⇨～红；～黄；～色

【橙红】 chénghóng 〈形〉orange red

【橙黄】 chénghuáng 〈形〉orange；orange colour

【橙皮】 chéngpí 〈名〉orange peel

〖～酊〗 chéngpídīng 〈名〉[医学] orange peel tincture

【橙铅】 chéngqiān 〈名〉[化学] orange lead

【橙色】 chéngsè 〈名〉orange：～颜料 orange pigment

【橙树】 chéngshù 〈名〉orange tree

【橙汁】 chéngzhī 〈名〉orange juice/crush/squash/extract：一杯～ a glass of orange juice ‖ 吮吸～ suck the juice from an orange；suck an orange；give the orange a suck ‖ 榨～ squeeze/extract/press/crush/express the juice out of an orange；squeeze orange juice ‖ 浓缩～ concentrated orange juice

〖～饮料〗 chéngzhī yǐnliào 〈名〉orangeade；orange squash

【橙子】 chéngzi 〈名〉orange：吸食～ suck on an orange ‖ 榨几个～，弄一杯橙汁。Squeeze some oranges and make a glass of juice.

〖～汽水〗 chéngzi qìshuǐ 〈名〉orangeade；orange pop

〖～水〗 chéngzishuǐ 〈名〉orangeade；orange squash

chěng

逞 chěng 〈动〉❶ show off；flaunt；display；pose：～阔 parade one's wealth；flaunt one's riches/wealth ‖ ～英雄 pose as a hero；play the hero ⇨～能；～强；～威风 ❷ carry out (an evil design)；succeed (in a scheme)；be effective；produce results；work；catch on：⇨得～ ❸ indulge (in)；give free rein (to)：⇨～性

【逞能】 chěngnéng 〈动〉show off/display one's skill or ability；parade one's ability：好～ like to show off；be fond of display of one's ability ‖ 他总是拎很重的东西，不过是～罢了。He is always picking up heavy things to carry just to show off his strength.

【逞强】 chěngqiáng 〈动〉flaunt/demonstrate/parade one's superiority；throw one's weight around/about

〖～称能〗 chěngqiáng-chěngnéng 〈熟〉show off/display one's skill or ability；parade one's ability

〖～好胜〗 chěngqiáng-hàoshèng 〈熟〉parade one's superiority and strive to outshine others；flaunt one's superiority and seek to put others down

【逞威风】 chěng wēifēng 〈动〉show off one's strength/power；swagger about；throw one's weight about/around：他又回来了，正在～呢！He was back again and throwing his weight about.

【逞性】 chěngxìng 〈动〉be wayward/wilful/headstrong/self-willed/capricious

〖～妄为〗 chěngxìng-wàngwéi 〈熟〉act on impulse；act wilfully；act recklessly as one likes

〖～子〗 chěngxìngzi ＝ 逞性 chěngxìng

【逞凶】 chěngxiōng 〈动〉act violently；act with murderous intent；act like a brute；resort to violence：～霸道 throw one's weight about/around and act violently

骋 chěng 〈动〉❶ gallop；speed；go at a gallop；go swiftly；go at full speed：⇨驰～ ❷〈书〉give free rein/play (to)：任自己的想像力自由驰～ let loose one's imagination；allow one's imagination to roam at large ⇨～怀；～目

【骋驰】 chěngchí 〈动〉gallop；rush about on horseback

【骋怀】 chěnghuái 〈动〉〈书〉give free rein to one's thoughts and feelings

【骋目】 chěngmù 〈动〉〈书〉look into the distance；look as far as the eye can see：～四顾 look/gaze around ‖ ～远眺 scan distant horizons；look towards the distant horizon

裎 chěng 〈名〉〈书〉jacket of traditional Chinese style with buttons down the front

⇨chéng

chèng

称 chèng ＝ 秤 chèng

⇨chèn；chēng

秤 chèng 〈名〉balance；scales；steelyard：一杆～ a steelyard ‖ 一台～ a balance；a pair of scales ‖ 把水果过～ weigh the fruit in the scales/balance ‖ 厨房用～ kitchen scales ‖ 地～ platform scales ‖ 柜台～ counter scales ‖ 手～ hand scales ‖ 浴室磅～ bathroom scales ‖ 自动～ automatic scales ⇨～锤；过～；弹簧～

【秤不离锤，锤不离秤】 chèng bù lí chuí, chuí bù lí chèng 〈熟〉the steelyard never goes without the weight—be inseparable from each other；be useless when one of the two is absent

【秤锤】 chèngchuí 〈名〉sliding weight of a steelyard；weight

【秤杆】 chènggǎn 〈名〉arm/beam of a steelyard；balance arm；scale beam

【秤钩】 chènggōu 〈名〉steelyard hook

【秤毫】 chèngháo 〈名〉lifting cord of a steelyard

【秤花】 chènghuā 〈名〉〈方〉gradations marked on the beam of a steelyard

【秤纽】 chèngniǔ 〈名〉lifting cord of a steelyard

【秤盘】 chèngpán 〈名〉pan (of a steelyard)；scale (of the balance)：天平的两个～ two scales of a balance

〖～子〗 chèngpánzi ＝ 秤盘 chèngpán

【秤台】 chèngtái 〈名〉weighing platform

【秤砣】 chèngtuó ＝ 秤锤 chèngchuí

【秤星】 chèngxīng ＝ 秤花 chènghuā

牚 chèng 〈名〉❶ tilted pillar used as a prop ❷ rung (between legs of a chair, table, etc)

⇨chēng

chī

吃[1] chī → 口吃 kǒuchī

吃[2] chī ❶〈动〉eat；take；have；drink；partake of：～火锅 have a chafing dish/hot pot meal ‖ ～酒 have/drink wine；drink alcohol ‖ ～快餐 take/eat/have fast food ‖ ～面 eat/have noodles ‖ ～糖果 have some sweets；have some candy ‖ ～午饭/早饭 have lunch/breakfast；eat one's lunch/breakfast ‖ ～小吃 eat/take snacks ‖ ～药 take/eat medicine ‖ ～穷了 eat oneself out of house and home ‖ ～得好 eat well，do oneself well ‖ ～得多 eat a great deal；eat heavily；eat like a horse；be a great/hearty eater ‖ ～得

津津有味 eat with relish ‖ ～得少 eat like a bird; have a light meal ‖ ～个够 eat enough; eat one's fill ‖ ～过量 overeat oneself; eat to excess; glut oneself with food ‖ 白～一顿 sponge a dinner/meal ‖ 不想～ not feel like eating ‖ 大～ eat one's head off; have a hearty/substantial meal ‖ 生～ eat uncooked/raw; be eaten raw ‖ 在家～ eat/dine in ‖ 在外面～ eat/dine out ‖ 好好地～一顿饭 have a square meal ‖ 我～得有点太撑了。I am a bit too stuffed. ‖ 这饼干～起来很脆。The biscuits are crisp. ⇨～奶;～素;省～俭用 ❷〈动〉eat somewhere; have one's meals at: ～食堂 have one's meals in the cafeteria ⇨～馆子;～小灶 ❸〈动〉take in; absorb; soak/sponge up: ～墨 soak up/absorb ink ‖ ～水分 soak up moisture ❹〈动〉wipe out; annihilate; destroy: ～掉敌人一个师 annihilate an enemy division ‖ ～掉对方的王棋 take the opponent's king (in chess) ❺〈动〉exhaust; be a strain on: ⇨～劲②;～力 ❻〈动〉stand; bear; suffer: ～败仗 suffer/sustain a defeat; be defeated ‖ ～鞭子 be flogged; be thrashed with a whip ‖ ～耳光 get a box on the ears; get a slap in the face ‖ ～罚 be/get punished ‖ ～了一枪 get/receive a gunshot ‖ ～批评 be criticized; suffer criticism ‖ 我～了他一拳。He gave me a blow. ⇨～官司;～惊;～亏 ❼〈动〉(of one object) penetrate another object: ⇨～刀 ❽〈动〉live on/off: ～养老金 live on one's pension ⇨～老本;～利息;靠山～山,靠水～水 ❾〈动〉fully understand; grasp the exact meaning (of): ⇨～不准;～透 ❿〈动〉accept: 新部长可不～他阿谀奉承的那一套。His flattery does not work with the new minister. ⇨～软不～硬 ⓫〈介〉by: ～他耻笑 be laughed at by him

【吃白饭】chī báifàn 〈熟〉❶ eat nothing but plain cooked rice; eat cooked rice without any meat or vegetables to help it go down ❷ have a free meal; eat without paying; sponge meals ❸ eat idly without work; live off others: 他在家～。He lived off his family.

【吃白食】chī báishí 〈熟〉〈方〉have a free meal; sponge on others for meals; eat without paying/working; live off others: ～的人 sponger ‖ 他不工作,光～。He lives off others without earning an honest living by himself.

【吃饱】chībǎo 〈动〉eat to fullness/repletion; have eaten one's fill; be full; have had enough food; be stuffed with food: 吃得过饱 overload the stomach; glut oneself with food ‖ 这些食物足够一家子～的了。These food is enough/sufficient to feed a family.

〖～穿暖〗chībǎo-chuānnuǎn 〈熟〉eat to fullness and wear warm clothes; have enough to eat and to wear

〖～喝足〗chībǎo-hēzú 〈熟〉eat and drink to one's heart's content; eat and drink one's fill; be full (up); have one's fill: 不添了,谢谢,我已经～了。No more, thank you. I'm full up.

〖～了撑的〗chībǎole chēngde 〈熟〉〈方〉be restless from overeating do sth silly or senseless

【吃闭门羹】chī bìméngēng 〈熟〉be denied/refused entrance at the door; find the door slammed/closed/locked/shut in one's face; be on the wrong side of the door

【吃瘪】chībiě 〈动〉〈方〉❶ be embarrassed; be humiliated ❷ admit/acknowledge/concede defeat; surrender; eat crow

【吃不饱】chībubǎo ❶〈动〉not have enough to eat: ～,穿不暖 not have enough food and clothing; be hardly able to keep body and soul together ❷〈喻〉(of factories, etc) operate under capacity because of lacking orders, materials, etc

【吃不得】chībudé 〈动〉❶ cannot eat/be eaten; not be edible/eatable: 我～油腻的东西。I cannot eat oily food. ‖ 这些蘑菇有毒,～。These mushrooms are poisonous; they are not edible. ❷ cannot bear/suffer/withstand/put up with/endure: ～苦 cannot bear/stand hardships

【吃不服】chībufú 〈动〉〈方〉not be accustomed to (eating) sth; not be used to (eating) certain food: 太辣的东西我～。Very hot food does not suit my stomach. ‖ 这种垃圾食物他～。This kind of junk food does not agree with him.

【吃不开】chībukāi 〈动〉be unpopular; won't work/do: 奉承在老矿工这儿可～。Flattery does not work /will not find a market with the veteran miners. ‖ 没有学问的人在学校～。People without a good academic background are unpopular at school. ‖ 他很能干,但在社会上却～。He is an able man, but socially he is a failure.

【吃不来】chībulái 〈动〉not be fond of eating sth; not be accustomed/used to certain food: 他～姜蒜。He does not eat ginger and garlic. ‖ 我～素食。I am not used to a vegetarian diet.

【吃不了】chībuliǎo ❶ ＝ 吃不来 chībulái ❷〈动〉cannot finish (so much usu food): 这么多东西我实在～。I really can't finish so much food.

〖～,兜着走〗chībuliǎo, dōuzhezǒu 〈熟〉〈方〉carry away leftovers from a meal—bear all the consequences; get more than one bargained for; land oneself in serious trouble; get into trouble: 谁敢捣乱,我叫他～。If anyone ventures to make trouble, I will make him feel sorry for it. ‖ 主意是你出的,出了事儿你可得～。It is your idea. If anything goes wrong, you will have to bear the consequences / you will be held responsible.

【吃不上】chībushàng 〈动〉❶ be unable to get sth to eat; not have enough to eat: ～一顿饱饭 be unable to get a square meal ❷ miss a meal: 我们～这顿饭都怪他。It was his fault that we had missed the meal.

【吃不下】chībuxià 〈动〉not feel like eating; cannot finish a meal; cannot eat due to loss of appetite; be unable to eat any more: 他心情不好,～饭。He was in the doldrums and didn't feel like eating.

【吃不消】chībuxiāo 〈动〉be unable to stand/endure (strain, tension, etc); cannot bear/stand; be too much to take/cope with: 痛得我～。I cannot bear the pain. / The pain is more than I can stand. / It really hurts; I can't bear it. ‖ 这么严厉的批评他～。He couldn't withstand such severe criticism. ‖ 这种人谁也～。No one can put up with such kind of people.

【吃不住】chībuzhù 〈动〉be unable to hold up/bear/support: ～重量 be unable to bear the weight ‖ 箱子太重,这个架子～。The stand is not strong enough to hold up this heavy trunk.

【吃不准】chībuzhǔn 〈动〉not be sure (about sth); not quite understand

【吃茶】chīchá 〈动〉❶ eat/drink/have tea ❷〈旧〉(of a woman) receive betrothal gifts [often in the form of tea]

【吃长斋】chī chángzhāi 〈动〉(of Buddhist believers) practise abstinence from meat and fish all the year round

【吃吃喝喝】chīchi-hēhē wine and dine; indulge oneself in drinking and eating; make friends or socialize through arranging dinners and parties

【吃穿】chī-chuān 〈名〉food and clothing: 发愁～ worry about food and clothing; be worried about making a living ‖ 管～ offer sb food and clothing; provide food and clothing for sb ‖ 讲究～ be fastidious/particular/fussy about one's food and clothing ‖ 缺吃少穿 be short of food and clothing; with a scarcity/shortage of food and clothing ‖ ～不愁 not have to worry about food and clothing; be well-provided with food and clothing; live a well-to-do life ‖ ～不尽 have bread and clothes enough and to spare; have as much food and clothes as one wishes ‖ ～很差 be badly fed and clothed ‖ 靠他给的那点赡养费,她几乎无法解决孩子们的～问题。She can hardly feed and dress her children on the alimony he gives her.

【吃醋】chīcù 〈动〉(of a rival in love) be jealous (of): 爱～的丈夫/妻子/情人 jealous husband/wife/lover

【吃大锅饭】chī dàguōfàn 〈动〉❶ eat in the canteen of the workplace the same as everyone else; mess together ❷ eat from the same big common pot—get the same reward or pay regardless of one's performance in work

【吃大户】chī dàhù 〈动〉〈旧〉(of famine refugees) go uninvited into the homes of landlords and eat the food

【吃刀】chīdāo 〈动〉[机械] (of a cutting tool) penetrate a certain depth into a workpiece: ～深度 depth of cut

【吃得开】chīdekāi 〈动〉be popular; get along all right; be much sought after; can pull some weight: 她在村里很～。She is quite popular in the village.

【吃得苦中苦,方为人上人】chīde kǔ zhōng kǔ, fāng wéi rén shàng rén 〈熟〉only if you can stand the hardest of hardships can you rise in society—if you wish to be the best man, you should be able to stand the bitterest of the bitter; hardship increases stature; no pains, no gains

【吃得来】chīdelái 〈动〉be able to eat; not mind eating; be accustomed to certain food: 我爱吃米饭,但面条也～。I am fond of rice, but I don't mind noodles.

【吃得了】chīdeliǎo 〈动〉be able to eat; can finish an amount of food: 再给他一碗饭,他也～。He can finish another bowl of rice.

【吃得上】chīdeshàng 〈动〉❶ be able to get sth to eat; can afford to eat: 现在大家都～鱼肉了。Everyone can now afford fish and meat. ❷ be in time for a meal; be able to get a meal: 你说我

们回去～晚饭吗? Do you think we can get back in time for supper?

【吃得下】 chīdexià 〈动〉 be able to eat; can finish a meal: 她的病已经好了,饭也～了。Now that she's recovered, she has an appetite again. ‖ 你还～一碗饭吗? Can you finish another bowl of rice?

【吃得消】 chīdexiāo 〈动〉 be able to stand/bear/endure (tension, strain, etc): 天气虽冷,我还～。I can stand it although it is very cold.

【吃得住】 chīdezhù 〈动〉 be able to bear/stand/support: 那个木箱～你的重量吗? Is that wooden box able to support your weight?

【吃豆腐】 chī dòufu 〈动〉〈方〉 eat bean curd—❶ flirt with a woman; make advances to a woman without serious intention; engage in minor sexual harassment ❷ play a joke (on); make fun of ❸ visit the newly bereaved to offer one's condolences

〖～饭〗 chī dòufufàn = 吃豆腐③ chī dòufu

【吃独食】 chī dúshí 〈动〉 ❶ have food all to oneself ❷ hog (profits, etc); not share profit with others

【吃饭】 chīfàn 〈动〉 ❶ eat rice: 我喜欢～,不喜欢吃面。I like rice instead of noodles. / I prefer rice to noodles. ❷ eat; have/take/eat a meal: 不想～ not feel like eating/a meal ‖ 请客～ invite/ask/take/treat sb to dinner; set sb up to a meal ‖ ～时间 mealtime ‖ 解决～问题 solve/settle the problem of feeding oneself/the family/the population ‖ 你留下来～吗? Will you stay for dinner? ‖ 随意～,适度饮酒。Eat at pleasure, drink with measure. ❸ keep alive; make a living/livelihood; make/earn one's living: 靠打零工～ earn one's keep by doing odd jobs ‖ 靠父母/工资～ live on one's parents/wages ‖ 靠干体力活～ live by one's hands ‖ 靠写作～ make a livelihood by writing ‖ 记者这碗饭可不好吃。Being a news reporter is a hard way to earn a living.

〖～不忘种田人〗 chīfàn bù wàng zhòngtiánrén 〈熟〉 forget not at one's dinner the people who raise the crops; when eating, do not forget the pains of the tiller—forget not in prosperity one's benefactor

〖～防噎,走路防跌〗 chīfàn fáng yē, zǒulù fáng diē 〈熟〉 be careful not to get choked while eating and not to fall while walking—be highly cautious on every occasion; watch every step

【吃粉笔灰】 chī fěnbǐhuī 〈熟〉〈诙〉 eat chalk powder—take/pursue the profession of teaching; be a teacher

【吃干醋】 chī gāncù 〈动〉 be jealous for no reason/without any cause

【吃干饭】 chī gānfàn 〈动〉 ❶ do nothing but eat; do not work to earn one's keep ❷ can do nothing but eat—lack ability

【吃功夫】 chī gōngfu 〈动〉〈方〉 entail much effort; be strenuous: 那是件～的活儿。That is a strenuous task.

【吃寡酒】 chī guǎjiǔ 〈动〉〈方〉 drink wine without food

【吃官司】 chī guānsi 〈动〉〈口〉 be sued/prosecuted and put in jail; get into trouble with the law; be the object of a lawsuit: 让人～ bring a lawsuit against sb; take sb to court ‖ 因还不起债而～ be sued/put in jail for being unable to pay one's debt

【吃馆子】 chī guǎnzi 〈动〉〈口〉 eat at a restaurant; eat/dine out: 从她上次～到现在已有一段时间了。It's a long time since she last ate out.

【吃惯】 chīguàn 〈动〉 be used/accustomed to certain food: 吃不惯 not be used/accustomed to (eating) certain food ‖ 吃得惯 be used/accustomed to (eating) certain food ‖ 他吃不惯西餐。He is not accustomed to western cuisine. ‖ 我～了当地的饭食。I'm used to the local food. ‖ 你能～这里的素食吗? Are you used to the veggie food here?

【吃光】 chīguāng 〈动〉 eat up; finish off/up (one's food)

【吃喝】 chīhē ❶〈名〉〈口〉 food and drink; diet; basic needs in life: 不愁～ have enough to eat and drink; need not worry about basic needs ‖ 禁止公款～ ban wining and dining on public funds ‖ 他把积蓄都花在～上了。He spent all his savings on food and drink. ❷〈动〉 eat and drink; wine and dine: 上馆子～ wine and dine at a restaurant ‖ 痛痛快快地～ eat and drink to one's heart's content

〖～不分〗 chīhē-bùfēn 〈熟〉 fare and share together—be cronies/close friends

〖～风〗 chīhēfēng 〈名〉 practice of eating and drinking on public funds; wining and dining at public expense

〖～拉撒睡〗 chī hē lā sā shuì 〈熟〉 eating, drinking, shitting, pissing and sleeping—routine of daily life

〖～嫖赌〗 chīhē-piáodǔ 〈熟〉 indulge in eating, drinking, gambling and frequenting brothels—lead a dissipated/dissolute life

〖～玩乐〗 chīhē-wánlè 〈熟〉 eat, drink and be merry; idle away one's time in pleasure seeking; wine and dine and enjoy oneself; indulge in gluttony and pleasure-seeking: 生活并不都是～。Life is not all beer and skittles.

【吃黑枣儿】 chī hēizǎor 〈动〉〈方〉 eat a black date—get executed by being shot

【吃红牌】 chī hóngpái 〈动〉[体育] get a red card; be sent off (as in a football match)

【吃后悔药】 chī hòuhuǐyào 〈熟〉 regret; repent; feel regret/remorse; be regretful: ～没用。It's no use crying over spilt milk. ‖ 你最好现在跟我们走,否则回头你要～了。You'd better go now with us, or you will regret it.

【吃皇粮】 chī huángliáng 〈动〉 live on salaries paid by the government: 他是～的。He is a government employee.

【吃黄牌】 chī huángpái 〈动〉[体育] get a yellow card; be booked: 连吃两张黄牌 pick up/get two yellow cards in a row

【吃回扣】 chī huíkòu 〈动〉 draw/receive a commission/kickback; receive a rebate: 他在每笔销售中都～。He charges a commission on each sale. / He gets a percentage from each sale.

【吃荤】 chīhūn 〈动〉 eat meat; not be a vegan or veggie: 不～的人 non-meat eater ‖ 胃口不好,不想～ have a poor appetite now and prefer not to have meat or fish

【吃货】 chīhuò 〈名〉〈口〉〈诗〉 good-for-nothing: sb who gets paid but does no useful work

【吃讲茶】 chī jiǎngchá 〈动〉〈方〉〈旧〉 meet at a teahouse to settle a dispute over tea

【吃教】 chījiào 〈动〉〈旧〉 be converted to and live off Christianity; live off one of the missionary churches by working

【吃紧】 chījǐn 〈形〉 ❶ (of a military, political situation, etc) hard pressed; critical; crucial; serious; tense: 病人情况～。The patient was in a critical condition. ‖ 我们现在手头～。We are hard up for money at the moment. ‖ 形势～。The situation was tense/critical. ❷ important; vital; of consequence: 不管他会怎么想都不～,反正我不去。It makes no difference to me whatever he may think; I'm not going.

【吃进】 chījìn 〈动〉 buy in: ～货物 buy in goods ‖ ～美元,抛出欧元。Buy US dollars and sell Euro.

【吃劲】 chījìn ❶〈动〉 bear/support the weight (of): 这根柱子不大～。This pillar doesn't bear much weight. ‖ 这根绳子吃不着劲。This rope is slack. It doesn't take any strain. ❷〈形〉 strenuous; arduous; laborious: 他一天走八十里地并不～。He can walk 80 *li* a day without difficulty. ‖ 这活儿对他来说太～了。The work was too much for him. ❸〈形〉〈方〉[usu used in the negative] important: 这电影不怎么样,看不看不～。The film is just so-so. It's not important whether you see it or not.

【吃惊】 chījīng 〈动〉 be surprised/astonished/shocked; be taken aback; get/have a fright: 令人～ be surprising/amazing; give sb a fright ‖ 大为～ be greatly surprised ‖ ～的表情 surprised/astounded look ‖ 我～地看着他,不敢相信他的话。I looked at him in astonishment and could hardly believe his words.

〖～反应〗 chījīng fǎnyìng 〈名〉[生理] startle response

【吃开口饭】 chī kāikǒufàn 〈熟〉〈旧〉 earn a living as an entertainer who talks or sings

【吃空额】 chī kòng'é 〈动〉 (of people in charge) line one's own pockets with the salaries allotted to clerks/soldiers existing only in name on the payroll; embezzle by doctoring the payroll

【吃空饷】 chī kòngxiǎng = 吃空额 chī kòng'é

【吃苦】 chīkǔ 〈动〉 bear/suffer/endure/undergo/experience hardships: 不怕～ fear no hardships ‖ 吃大苦 suffer great/many/serious hardships ‖ 吃二遍苦 suffer (over) again ‖ 害怕～ fear hardships

〖～耐劳〗 chīkǔ-nàiláo 〈熟〉 bear hardships and stand hard work; be hard-working and able to endure hardships; be hardy/laborious/tough/resilient: 拓荒者～的精神 the hardiness of the pioneers

〖～在前,享受在后〗 chīkǔ zài qián, xiǎngshòu zài hòu 〈熟〉 be the first to bear/endure hardships and the last to enjoy comforts; be truly unselfish

【吃苦头】 chī kǔtou 〈动〉 suffer: 吃尽苦头 suffer a great deal; endure untold sufferings; suffer every hell ‖ 让人～ give sb a

rough time ‖ 他看上去脸色很苍白，似乎吃了不少苦头。He looked very pale and seemed to have suffered a great deal. ‖ 一路上吃尽了苦头。The journey was absolute hell.

【吃亏】 chīkuī 〈动〉❶ suffer losses; come to grief; get the worst of it; get the worse part of the bargain: 能～ be generous/tolerant ‖ 怕～ be unwilling to be taken advantage of ‖ 吃小亏占大便宜 throw a sprat to catch a mackerel/herring/whale ‖ 占小便宜吃大亏 gain petty advantages only to suffer heavy losses ‖ 有备才能无患，无备必定～。If one is prepared, one will be safe; if not, one will suffer. / Preparedness ensures security; unpreparedness invites disaster. ❷ be at a disadvantage; be in an unfavourable situation: 和年龄大的孩子竞争他就～了。Competing with older children put him at a disadvantage. ‖ 如果有的运动员使用兴奋剂，其他运动员就要～。If some athletes use drugs, it is unfair on/to the others.

〖～上当〗 chīkuī-shàngdàng 〈熟〉 have suffered as a result of being deceived; be fooled and get into trouble

【吃劳保】 chī láobǎo 〈动〉〈口〉 live on labour security; live on labour insurance; depend on labour insurance for support

【吃老本】 chī lǎoběn 〈动〉 live off one's past gains/achievements; rest on one's laurels; live on one's own fat

【吃里扒外】 chīlǐ-páwài ＝ 吃里爬外 chīlǐ-páwài

【吃里爬外】 chīlǐ-páwài 〈熟〉 live off one person while secretly helping another; do harm to one's own people to help an outsider; turn one's coat; turn against one's supporters; be traitorous

【吃力】 chīlì 〈形〉❶ strenuous; arduous; laborious: 工作～ find the job difficult; feel the strain of work ‖ 呼吸/说话～ breathe/speak with difficulty/effort ‖ 学习～ have difficulty in one's studies/with one's lessons ‖ ～地前进 labour one's way with difficulty ‖ ～地做事 labour at a task; have a hard job doing sth ‖ 他搬两个大箱子上楼很～。It was too much for him to carry two big boxes upstairs. ‖ 他～地走了十英里。He trudged 10 miles in great difficulty. ❷〈方〉 worn/tired out; tired; fatigued; exhausted: 走了一段路我感到很～。After walking for some dis tance, I felt exhausted.

〖～不讨好〗 chīlì bù tǎohǎo 〈熟〉 do a hard but thankless job; be arduous but fruitless; be a fool for one's gains: ～的工作 unthankful task; thankless job ‖ 扮演～的角色 play a thankless part

【吃利息】 chī lìxī 〈动〉 live on/off interest

【吃粮】 chīliáng 〈动〉〈旧〉 be a soldier; serve in the army

【吃零食】 chī língshí ＝ 吃零嘴 chī língzuǐ

【吃零嘴】 chī língzuǐ 〈动〉 take/eat snacks; nibble between meals: 不要～！ No nibbling between meals!

【吃奶】 chīnǎi 〈动〉 suck the breast: 给孩子～ give suck to a baby ‖ ～的孩子 suckling; sucking child; child at suck ‖ 使出～的力气 strain every muscle; use every ounce of one's strength ‖ 正在～的婴儿 baby sucking at its mother's breast

【吃排头】 chī páitou 〈动〉〈方〉 be scolded; get a talking-to; be told/ticked off

【吃派饭】 chī pàifàn 〈动〉 board with different peasant families by arrangement

【吃偏饭】 chī piānfàn 〈动〉❶ eat too much of what one likes; have an unbalanced dietary habit ❷ enjoy favoured treatment with special food—be treated in a favoured way; enjoy special care and partiality; be given extra time or attention for instructions

【吃偏食】 chī piānshí ＝ 吃偏饭 chī piānfàn

【吃钱】 chīqián 〈动〉〈方〉 be bribed; be bought off

【吃枪药】 chī qiāngyào 〈动〉 be irritable; be in a bad mood and easily annoyed; shout at others at the least cause: 你今天是～了还是怎么的？ Why are you so irritable today?

【吃枪子儿】 chī qiāngzǐr 〈动〉〈讳〉 get shot; be shot dead; be executed by shooting

【吃青】 chīqīng 〈动〉 harvest and consume grain before it grows ripe in a year of famine

【吃请】 chīqǐng 〈动〉 accept an invitation to dinner; eat on invitation: 应该禁止干部～。We should prohibit officials from accepting dinner invitations in exchange for favour.

【吃儿】 chīr 〈名〉〈口〉 food; eats: 家里没什么～了。There is nothing to eat at home.

【吃人不吐骨头】 chīrén bù tǔ gǔtou 〈熟〉 devour a person without spitting out the bones—be ruthless and cruel to people

【吃软不吃硬】 chīruǎn bù chīyìng 〈熟〉 can be begged off but refuse to give way when you try to argue and protect your rights; be open to persuasion, but not to coercion; can be persuaded by reason but not be cowed by force; yield to the soft approach but reject force; respond to persuasion but not to force

【吃伤】 chīshāng 〈动〉 be tired of/sated with eating a particular food; get sick of/sated with eating sth; suffer as a result of eating too much of a particular food: 从小爱吃巧克力把我～了。Eating too much chocolate during childhood turned me off it.

【吃食】 chīshí 〈动〉 (of birds, chickens, pigs, etc) feed; eat: 母牛在草地上～。The cows were feeding in the meadows.

【吃食】 chīshi 〈名〉〈口〉 food; eatables; edibles: 我们带着一篮子～去野餐。We went for a picnic with a hamper of eatables.

【吃水】 chīshuǐ ❶〈动〉 soak up/absorb water: 沙质土壤～很快。The sandy soil soaks up water very quickly. ‖ 这块地不～。This plot does not absorb water properly. ❷〈动〉 get drinking water: 高山地区～困难。It is difficult to get drinking water in alpine areas. ❸〈名〉〈方〉 drinking water ❹〈名〉［航海］ draught; draft (of ships): ～浅/深 have a shallow/deep draught ‖ 空载/满载～ light/load draught ‖ ～20 英尺的船 ship drawing 20 feet; ship with a draught of 20 feet; ship of 20 feet draught ⇨ ～标尺; ～线; ～重量

〖～标尺〗 chīshuǐ biāochǐ 〈名〉［航海］ draught mark

〖～深度〗 chīshuǐ shēndù 〈名〉 draught (of water): ～计 water draught gauge

〖～线〗 chīshuǐxiàn 〈名〉［航海］ waterline; Plimsoll mark/line: 空载/载重～ light/load waterline

〖～重量〗 chīshuǐ zhòngliàng 〈名〉 draught weight

【吃私】 chīsī 〈动〉〈方〉 embezzle; take bribes; get money on the side

【吃素】 chīsù 〈动〉❶ abstain from eating meat; practise abstinence from meat; be a vegetarian/vegan/veggie; avoid eating meat and fish; live/feed on a vegetarian diet: ～日 meatless day ‖ 我改～了。I've gone over to (eating) vegetarian food. ❷ [usu used in the negative] not killing/effective: 我的手枪不是～的。My handgun shoots to kill. / My handgun isn't for show only.

〖～的〗 chīsùde 〈名〉 person who is easily taken advantage of: 我也不是～。I am not a person to be taken advantage of easily.

【吃太平饭】 chī tàipíngfàn 〈熟〉 enjoy/live/lead a peaceful life; have an easy job devoid of troubles

【吃透】 chītòu 〈动〉 have a thorough grasp/understanding (of): ～文件精神 understand a document thoroughly; grasp the spirit of a document

【吃瓦片儿】 chī wǎpiànr 〈熟〉〈方〉 live on tiles--live on the rent for house(s) paid by tenants

【吃席】 chīxí 〈动〉 attend a feast; eat at/go to a banquet

【吃闲饭】 chī xiánfàn 〈动〉 lead an idle life; eat the bread of idleness; be a loafer/sponger/parasite; live like a parasite: 呆在家里～ stay idle at home, doing nothing

【吃闲话】 chī xiánhuà 〈动〉 be gossiped/tattled/prattled/talked about; cause a lot of idle talk

【吃现成饭】 chī xiànchéngfàn 〈熟〉 eat whatever is ready/prepared by others—enjoy the fruits of others' work; live off others without doing any work

【吃香】 chīxiāng 〈口〉❶〈形〉 very popular; much sought after—well-liked; welcomed; valued; cherished; being the current rage/the latest rave: ～的货币 much sought-after currencies ‖ 在那种年代，知识很不～。Knowledge was rather at a discount in those days. ‖ 这种产品在市场上很～。This kind of product commands a ready sale in the market. ❷〈动〉 have/gain/get/win an advantage (of); be in an advantageous position: 个儿高的球员在篮球赛中～。The taller players had an advantage in the basketball game.

【吃香的，喝辣的】 chī xiāngde, hē làde 〈熟〉〈口〉 have delicious food and strong wine—eat well

【吃饷】 chīxiǎng ＝ 吃粮 chīliáng

【吃相】 chīxiàng 〈名〉 table manners: 改一改难看的～ amend/improve one's repulsive table manners ‖ 注意～ pay attention to one's table manners ‖ ～优雅 have refined/dainty table manners ‖ 他很注意自己的～。He is most careful about his table manners.

【吃小灶】 chī xiǎozào 〈动〉 eat from a private stove—be treated in a favoured way; be treated favourably; enjoy some kind of

privilege

【吃心】chīxīn 〈动〉〈方〉be suspicious (of/about sb/sth); be oversensitive (about/to sth); be distrustful (of sb/sth): 人们在议论他，而他一点也不～。He was not in the least suspicious while people were gossiping about him.

【吃鸭蛋】chī yādàn 〈动〉eat a duck's egg/get a goose egg—do not score in a game; get a zero on a test

【吃哑巴亏】chī yǎbakuī 〈动〉be cheated but unable to talk about it; be unable to speak out about one's grievances; cannot voice one's grievances; have to/must suffer losses in silence

【吃眼前亏】chī yǎnqiánkuī 〈动〉immediately get the worst of it; suffer a loss that is obviously coming to one

【吃一堑，长一智】chī yī qiàn, zhǎng yī zhì 〈熟〉a fall into the pit, a gain in your wit; experience teaches; learn from one's mistakes; know it to one's cost; wisdom grows out of experience

【吃硬不吃软】chīyìng bù chīruǎn 〈熟〉be open to coercion, but not to persuasion; yield to force but reject soft approaches

【吃斋】chīzhāi 〈动〉❶ practise abstinence from meat (as a religious exercise); practise vegetarianism; be a vegetarian for religious reasons; be a vegetarian on certain special days ❷ (of Buddhist monks) eat; have meals ❸ (of common people as opposed to monks or nuns) be treated to meals by monks or nuns in the temple or nunnery

【吃着碗里，瞧着锅里】chīzhe wǎnli, qiáozhe guōli 〈熟〉〈口〉keep one eye on the bowl and the other on the pan—be insatiably avaricious/greedy; never feel content with what one has

【吃重】chīzhòng ❶〈形〉arduous; laborious; tough; strenuous: ～的工作 arduous/laborious task; strenuous work ‖ 今天左后卫有点～。In the game today the left rear guard had to bear the brunt of the attack. ❷〈动〉have a carrying/loading capacity (of); have a load capacity (of): 这辆新卡车～5吨。The new truck has a loading/carrying/load capacity of 5 tons. / The new truck carries 5 tons.

【吃主儿】chīzhǔr 〈名〉❶ diner; eater ❷ good-for-nothing; idler ❸ sb who eats without working

【吃准】chīzhǔn 〈动〉〈方〉be sure/certain (of/about); be positive (about): 吃不准 not be sure/certain (of/about) ‖ 谁也吃不准，或许有一天你会成为百万富翁呢。You might be a millionaire one day; you can never tell. ‖ 他～会在那儿遇见她。He was sure/certain to meet her there. ‖ 他是什么意思我吃不准。I was not quite sure what he was driving at. ‖ 我吃不准他什么时候会到。I couldn't say for certain when he would arrive.

【吃租】chīzū 〈动〉live on rent; receive rent

【吃嘴】chīzuǐ 〈方〉❶〈动〉snack/nibble between meals; take/eat snacks ❷〈形〉fond of good food; greedy (for food); gluttonous; voracious

【吃罪】chīzuì 〈动〉bear/take the blame; be saddled with a crime: ～不轻 bear much of the blame ‖ ～不起 cannot take/bear the blame

哧 chī 〈拟〉titter; rip: ～～地笑 titter; chuckle ‖ ～的一声撕开信封 rip open an envelope ‖ ～的一声，钉子把她的裙子勾了个洞。The nail ripped a hole in her skirt.

【哧溜】chīliū 〈拟〉[sound of slithering or slipping]: 他踩在香蕉皮上，～一声滑倒了。He stepped on a banana peel and slipped and fell.

鸱 chī 〈名〉〈古〉sparrow hawk

【鸱尾】chīwěi 〈名〉owl-like pottery figure at either end of a roof ridge as an ornament

【鸱吻】chīwěn = 鸱尾 chīwěi

【鸱枭】chīxiāo = 鸱鸮 chīxiāo

【鸱鸮】chīxiāo 〈名〉[动物] strigidae [a family of birds which includes owls]

【鸱鸺】chīxiū = 猫头鹰 māotóuyīng

【鸱张】chīzhāng 〈形〉〈书〉rampant; fierce; wild and arrogant

蚩 chī ❶〈形〉〈书〉ignorant; stupid ❷ = 嗤 chī ❸ = 媸 chī

【蚩呆】chīdāi 〈形〉〈书〉stupid; idiotic; moronic

【蚩拙】chīzhuō 〈形〉〈书〉stupid and clumsy

胵 chī → 膍胵 píchī

絺 chī 〈名〉fine linen cloth

鴟 chī = 鸱 chī

眵 chī 〈名〉gum (in the eyes); eye secretion: ⇨眼～

【眵目糊】chīmuhū 〈名〉〈方〉gum (in the eyes): 每天早上起来，眼里都是～。My eyes are clogged with gum every morning when I get up.

笞 chī 〈动〉〈书〉beat with a whip/stick/cane; flog; thrash: ⇨～刑；～责；鞭～

【笞刑】chīxíng 〈名〉flogging as a punishment

【笞责】chīzé 〈动〉flog; punish/blame by beating

瓻 chī 〈名〉wine pot

摛 chī 〈动〉spread; unfold

【摛藻】chīzǎo 〈动〉write in an ornate style

嗤 chī 〈动〉〈书〉sneer (at); ridicule; laugh sneeringly/scornfully: ⇨～笑；～之以鼻

【嗤鄙】chībǐ 〈动〉sneer at; show despisement

【嗤溜】chīliū = 哧溜 chīliū

【嗤笑】chīxiào 〈动〉laugh/sneer at; laugh sneeringly: 报之以～ respond with a sneer ‖ 让人～ be sneered/laughed at

【嗤之以鼻】chīzhīyǐbí 〈熟〉pooh-pooh; give a snort of contempt; despise; sniff/sneer at; turn up one's nose at; express contempt (for): 对某人的话～ snort at sb's remarks ‖ 对这样的好主意他却～。He turned up his nose at/sniffed at/pooh-poohed such a good suggestion.

痴 chī ❶〈形〉idiotic; silly; stupid; foolish: ⇨～呆；～人说梦；如醉如～ ❷〈形〉crazy (about); infatuated/obsessed (with); besotted (by/with): ⇨～迷；～情；～心 ❸〈名〉person who is infatuated with or crazy about sb/sth: ⇨情～；书～

【痴骇】chī'ái 〈形〉stupid; foolish; dull-witted; imbecile; clumsy: 一副～的样子 look stupid; look like an idiot

【痴呆】chīdāi 〈形〉❶ stupid; dull; dull-witted; foolish; idiotic; imbecile: 眼神～ have glassy eyes ‖ 样子～ look like an idiot ❷ insane; mentally deranged

【～症】chīdāizhèng 〈名〉[医学] dementia: ～患者 moron; imbecile ‖ 癫痫性～ epileptic dementia ‖ 老年性～ senile dementia ‖ 简单型～ dementia simplex ‖ 先天性～ congenital dementia ‖ 早发性～ precocious dementia; dementia pr(a)ecox

【痴钝】chīdùn 〈形〉dull; imbecile; stupid

【痴肥】chīféi 〈形〉abnormally fat/corpulent/fleshy; very fat and stupid-looking; obese: 他很壮，但不～。He is stout, but not obese.

【痴话】chīhuà 〈名〉stupid talk/words; nonsense; foolish talk/words: 净说～ keep talking nonsense

【痴狂】chīkuáng 〈形〉❶ irrational; silly; senseless; idiotic ❷ crazy/mad (about)

【痴恋】chīliàn 〈动〉be infatuated (with); be crazy (about)

【痴梦】chīmèng 〈名〉fond illusions/dreams; daydream: 别做～了，那是不可能的。Stop daydreaming! That's impossible.

【痴迷】chīmí 〈形〉infatuated/obsessed (with); crazy (about/on); besotted (with/about): ～不悟 be so infatuated as to be unable to shake free/to get it out of one's mind ‖ ～于赌博 be addicted/given to gambling ‖ 他对赛马很～。He had an infatuation for horse-racing. ‖ 他对那个姑娘很～。He was really crazy about/besotted with the girl.

【痴男怨女】chīnán-yuànnǚ 〈熟〉pining lovers [usu those who for some reason cannot marry each other]

【痴念】chīniàn 〈名〉crazy/stupid/idiotic ideas; silly/foolish thoughts

【痴情】chīqíng ❶〈名〉unreasoning/foolish passion; infatuation; passion of love; blind love/passion: 辜负她的一片～ be unworthy of her passionate love ❷〈形〉crazy (about/over); infatuated (with): 她对文学很～。She was infatuated with literature.

【痴人说梦】 chīrén-shuōmèng 〈熟〉❶ idiotic nonsense; lunatic ravings; idiot's daydream; fool's talk ❷ talk fantastic nonsense; tell some fantastic tale
【痴傻】 chīshǎ 〈形〉 silly and stupid
【痴想】 chīxiǎng ❶〈动〉daydream; indulge in wishful thinking; be obsessed with fantastic ideas ❷〈名〉wishful thinking; illusion; foolish/silly thought: 我知道,这只是我的~,不会有用的。I know this is just my wishful thinking and it is of no use.
【痴笑】 chīxiào 〈动〉giggle; smirk; laugh foolishly: 一阵~ a fit of giggles
【痴心】 chīxīn ❶〈名〉infatuation: 一片~ sheer infatuation ❷〈形〉crazy (about/over); infatuated (with): ~的倾慕者 fervent admirer
〖~女子负心汉〗 chīxīn nǚzǐ fùxīnhàn 〈熟〉 an infatuated girl deserted by a heartless man; an innocent girl infatuated with a heartless man
〖~妄想〗 chīxīn-wàngxiǎng 〈熟〉❶ wishful thinking; fond/pipe dream; daydreaming; silly and fantastic notions ❷ be infatuated with and indulged in vain hopes; be obsessed with fantastic ideas; hope vainly (for); be/labour under a delusion; be carried away by one's sheer wishful thinking; ask/cry for the moon; chase the rainbows: 他~有一天能暴富。He had the wild dream of getting rich overnight some day.
【痴愚】 chīyú 〈名〉[医学] moronity; moronism; imbecility
〖~者〗 chīyúzhě 〈名〉moron; imbecile
【痴长】 chīzhǎng 〈动〉〈谦〉be older but not wiser: 我~你两岁,但学识不如你。I am two years your senior but not as knowledgeable as you are.
【痴子】 chīzi 〈名〉〈方〉❶ idiot; fool; simpleton ❷ lunatic; madman; insane person; mentally deranged person
【痴醉】 chīzuì 〈动〉be intoxicated/captivated (by/with sth): 大提琴演奏家精湛的表演令他~。He was intoxicated by the cellist's excellent performance.

媸 chī 〈形〉〈书〉ugly; unsightly; hideous: ~妍莫辨 cannot distinguish between the ugly and the beautiful

螭 chī ❶〈名〉legendary hornless dragon [a decorative motif] ❷ = 魑 chī

魑 chī

【魑魅】 chīmèi 〈名〉〈书〉legendary man-eating monster in mountains and forests; evil spirit
〖~魍魉〗 chīmèi-wǎngliǎng 〈熟〉〈书〉all sorts of evil spirits; demons and devils; ghosts and spirits—all sorts of evil persons

chí

池 chí 〈名〉❶ pond; pool: ~水 pond water ‖ 荷花~ lotus pond ‖ 磨房贮水~ millpond ‖ 嬉水~ paddling/wading pool ‖ 一~春水 a pond of springtime water ⇨喷水~;游泳~ ❷〈书〉moat: ⇨城~;金城汤~ ❸ enclosed space with raised sides: ⇨花~子;舞~;乐~ ❹ (orchestra) stalls (in a theatre or cinema); orchestra: ⇨~座
【池汤】 chítāng 〈名〉common bathing pool (in a bathhouse): 洗~ take a bath/bathe in a bathing pool
【池堂】 chítáng = 池汤 chítāng
【池塘】 chítáng 〈名〉❶ pond; pool; tank: 填掉~ fill up a pond ‖ 挖~ dig/sink a pond ‖ 修~ build/make a pond ‖ 抽干~的水 pump a pond dry; dry up a pond ‖ 排掉~的水 drain the pond of water; drain the water from the pond ‖ ~结冰了。Ice formed on the pond. ❷ = 池汤 chítāng
〖~蓄水量〗 chítáng xùshuǐliàng 〈名〉pondage
〖~养殖〗 chítáng yǎngzhí 〈名〉pond culture; aquaculture; pond fish farming
〖~鱼〗 chítángyú 〈名〉pondfish
【池盐】 chíyán 〈名〉lake salt
【池窑】 chíyáo 〈名〉tank furnace
【池鱼】 chíyú 〈名〉❶ fish in a pond ❷ innocent victim
〖~笼鸟〗 chíyú-lóngniǎo 〈熟〉fish confined in a pond and birds in a cage—be trapped in a predicament and have no freedom
〖~之祸〗 chíyúzhīhuò = 池鱼之殃 chíyúzhīyāng
〖~之殃〗 chíyúzhīyāng 〈熟〉 a disaster for the fish in the moat—trouble/tragedy/injury to an innocent bystander: 遭受~ be implicated in a disaster; be harmed/injured by an unprovoked disaster
【池浴】 chíyù 〈动〉bathe in a common bathing pool
【池沼】 chízhǎo 〈名〉large pond; pool
〖~浮游生物〗 chízhǎo fúyóu shēngwù 〈名〉heleoplankton
【池中物】 chízhōngwù 〈名〉〈书〉small fish and shrimps in a pond—people living in a small place and with no great ambitions: 此人绝非~。He is no mediocre but will go far.
【池中之物】 chízhōngzhīwù = 池中物 chízhōngwù
【池子】 chízi 〈名〉〈口〉❶ pond ❷ big bathhouse pool ❸ dance floor (in a ballroom) ❹〈旧〉(orchestra) stalls (in a theatre); orchestra
【池座】 chízuò 〈名〉(orchestra) stalls (in a theatre); stall seat; seat in the stalls; orchestra

弛 chí 〈动〉❶〈书〉loosen the string of a bow ❷ loosen up; slacken; relax: ⇨~缓;松~ ❸ abolish; remove: ⇨~禁;废~
【弛废】 chífèi 〈动〉〈书〉(of a law, discipline, etc) become lax and abandoned
【弛缓】 chíhuǎn ❶〈动〉calm down; slow down; relax: 世界紧张局势已趋~。World tension has eased off. ‖ 听到儿子从前线归来的消息,她紧张的心情渐渐~下来。On hearing about her son's return from the front, she calmed down. ❷〈形〉lax: 纪律~ be lax in enforcing/maintaining/observing discipline
【弛禁】 chíjìn 〈动〉〈书〉nullify/annul a prohibition; lift a ban; remove a restriction
【弛期】 chíqī 〈动〉postpone; defer; put off
【弛懈】 chíxiè 〈动〉〈书〉relax; slack; slacken
【弛张】 chízhāng 〈名〉relaxation and tension; tightness and looseness
【弛张热】 chízhāngrè 〈名〉[医学] remittent fever

驰 chí 〈动〉❶ (of vehicles, horses, etc) speed; race; dash; gallop; run swiftly: 沿街疾~ speed along the street ⇨~骋;奔~;风~电掣 ❷ make run quickly; speed; gallop: ⇨~马 ❸ (of thoughts) turn eagerly towards: ⇨~念;心~神往 ❹〈书〉(of fame, reputation, etc) spread: 名~天下 be known all over the world ⇨~名;~誉
【驰骋】 chíchěng 〈动〉gallop; rush about on horseback: ~疆场 gallop across the battle-field; dash about on the battlefield ‖〈喻〉~文坛 play an eminent role in literary circles; bestride the literary stage; make a noise in the literary world ‖ ~自如 ride easy
【驰电】 chídiàn 〈动〉lose no time and send a cable/telegraph (to)
【驰马】 chímǎ 〈动〉gallop (on a horse); ride at a gallop; go swiftly on horseback: ~而去 gallop off ‖ 骑手~穿过田野。The rider galloped through the field.
【驰名】 chímíng 〈动〉be known far and wide; be widely-famed/famous/renowned/well-known: ~世界 be world-famous; be renowned all over/throughout the world ‖ ~中外 win fame at home and abroad ‖ ~商标 famous trademark
【驰目】 chímù 〈动〉〈书〉look as far as the eyes can see: ~远眺 gaze far into the distance
【驰慕】 chímù 〈动〉yearn for; look forward to
【驰念】 chíniàn 〈动〉〈书〉think longingly of sb far away
【驰驱】 chíqū 〈动〉❶ gallop: ~疆场 gallop across the battle-field ❷〈书〉try to be of service: 供人~ be at sb's beck and call
【驰书】 chíshū 〈动〉〈书〉lose no time and send a letter (to): ~告急 send an emergency letter for help
【驰突】 chítū 〈动〉〈书〉charge; make a dash at: 往来~ charge back and forth
【驰骛】 chíwù 〈动〉〈书〉speed; go swiftly
【驰行】 chíxíng 〈动〉(of vehicles) speed; go at top/full speed: 小船在水上~。The boat sped over the water.
【驰誉】 chíyù 〈动〉be known far and wide; be widely famed/famous/renowned/well-known
【驰援】 chíyuán 〈动〉rush to the rescue (of sb): 星夜~ set out by starlight and rush to sb's rescue
【驰骤】 chízhòu 〈动〉〈书〉gallop; go swiftly: 纵横~ gallop

about freely

【驰逐】 chízhú 〈动〉❶ ride in full chase ❷ race a horse

迟 chí 〈形〉❶ slow; tardy; dilatory; sluggish: ⇨～缓;姗姗来～;事不宜～ ❷ late; tardy; delayed; belated: 起得～ be a late riser; get up late in the morning ‖ 睡得～ sit/stay up late at night ‖ 或～或早 sooner or later ‖ ～做总比不做好。Better late than never. ‖ 对不起,我来～了。I am sorry to be late. ‖ 你的建议提得太～了。Your suggestion comes too late. ‖ 我最～十点回来。I'll be back by 10 o'clock at the latest. ‖ 宜早不宜～。It is better to be early than late. ⇨～到;～早

【迟迟】 chíchí 〈形〉slow; tardy; procrastinating: ～不归 stay away long; be long in returning ‖ ～不做答复 hold off answering; be tardy/belated in reply ‖ ～不做决定 be slow in coming to a decision; be long (in) deciding; postpone one's decision ‖ 春日～。The spring days pass leisurely. ‖ 冬天～不去。Winter lingered. ‖ 他～不结婚。He tarries about marriage.

【迟到】 chídào 〈动〉be/come/arrive late; be tardy; kiss the hare's foot: 上学/上班～ be late for school/work ‖ 习惯性/经常/无故～ be habitually/constantly/unreasonably tardy ‖ 请接受我～的祝贺。Please accept my tardy/belated congratulations. ‖ 他因交通拥挤而～。He was delayed by the traffic. ‖ 校车～了十分钟。The school bus arrived 10 minutes late.

〖～早退〗 chídào-zǎotuì 〈熟〉come late and leave early

〖～者〗 chídàozhě 〈名〉latecomer; tardy arrival

【迟钝】 chídùn 〈形〉slow (in thought or action); obtuse; slow-witted; dull-witted; blunt: 反应/听觉/语言～ be slow in reacting/hearing/speech ‖ 理解力～ be slow/obtuse/weak in understanding; be dull of apprehension/comprehension ‖ 头脑～ be weak of brain ‖ 行为～ be blunt in one's manners ‖ 过度悲伤使她变得有些～。Extreme grief blunted her senses. ‖ 你今天脑子怎么有点儿～。Your brain doesn't seem to be working well today. ‖ 他太～了,没能理解字里行间的含义。He was too obtuse to read between the lines.

【迟缓】 chíhuǎn 〈形〉slow; tardy; sluggish: 步伐～ walk with slow steps; walk with a sluggish gait ‖ 进展～ make slow/tardy progress; proceed at a snail's pace ‖ 行动～ be slow in action/acting; be slow to act ‖ 工作进展～。The work moves slowly.

【迟留】 chíliú 〈动〉stay (on); linger on: ～数日 stay on for a few more days ‖ 未敢～ did not dare to linger for a moment

【迟脉】 chímài 〈名〉[中医] retarded pulse (of less than 60 beats per minute)

【迟慢】 chímàn 〈形〉slow; tardy; sluggish; dull: 不容～ admit of no delay ‖ 行动～ be slow-footed; be slow-paced; be slow in movement

【迟明】 chímíng 〈名〉〈书〉daybreak; dawn

【迟暮】 chímù 〈名〉❶ dusk; twilight; nightfall: 我们在乡间散步到～时分。We walked in the country till almost nightfall. ❷ 〈书〉late life; twilight of one's life; old age: 年近～ approach old age; become advanced in years ‖ 进入～之年 be in the twilight of one's life

【迟误】 chíwù 〈动〉delay; procrastinate: 不得～ admit of/bear/brook no delay ‖ 她赴约从未～过。She never failed to be punctual for appointments.

【迟延】 chíyán 〈动〉delay; defer; retard; stay: ～付款 be tardy in one's payments; delay in payment ‖ ～判决/行刑 stay the sentence/execution ‖ ～行动 *defer action* ‖ 获准～两天 be granted/given a delay of two days ‖ 我们必须毫不～地执行命令。We must *carry out the orders without delay.*

【迟疑】 chíyí 〈动〉hesitate; be shy about/of: 毫不～ without the slightest hesitation; *without a moment's hesitation* ‖ 他做事从不～。He hesitates at nothing. ‖ 她没有～,痛快地答复了。She didn't hesitate for a moment but came straight out with her reply.

〖～不决〗 chíyí-bùjué 〈熟〉hesitate to make a decision; be undecided/irresolute/uncertain; cannot make up one's mind; waver; vacillate: 在两种意见之间～ *waver/vacillate between two opinions* ‖ 他仍然对投票给谁～。He is still undecided about whom to vote for.

〖～未决〗 chíyí-wèijué = 迟疑不决 chíyí-bùjué

【迟早】 chízǎo 〈副〉sooner or later; some time or other; first or last: 你～会明白一切的。In time you'll learn everything. ‖ 他～会惹大祸的。He would, sooner or later, involve himself in serious trouble. ‖ 他们～会结婚的。They will get married. It's only a matter of time. ‖ 我们～会达到目的。We will achieve our objective first or last. ‖ 这问题～会解决的。The problem will be settled in process of time.

【迟滞】 chízhì ❶〈形〉sluggish; stagnant; slow-moving: 道路施工使交通～。Construction on the road slowed up traffic. ‖ 在一段平坦的河床处水流～。The river flows sluggishly on the flat bottom. ❷〈形〉(of eyes) dull; apathetic: 目光～ dull/fishy/glassy eyes ❸〈动〉[军事] check; delay; hold up: ～敌人的行动 retard the movement of the enemy ‖ ～战斗 delay action ‖ ～至今 be delayed till today/now

【迟重】 chízhòng 〈形〉❶ discreet; prudent; cautious: ～少语 be prudent and reticent ❷ slow and heavy: 步履～ walk with slow and heavy steps ‖ 他脚步～地在积雪中行走。He plodded/trudged wearily through the deep snow.

坻 chí 〈名〉〈书〉islet; sandbank

持 chí 〈动〉❶ hold; grasp; have sth in one's hand: ～币抢购 hold money and rush to buy—panic buying ‖ ～出境/入境签证 hold an exit/entrance visa ‖ ～美国护照 hold/carry an American passport ‖ 手～火炬 bear/hold a torch ‖ 手～鲜花 have (a bunch of) flowers in one's hand ⇨～法;～枪 ❷ maintain; hold; entertain; harbour: ～保留态度 have reservations ‖ ～悲观/乐观态度 be pessimistic/optimistic about; take a gloomy/an optimistic view of things ‖ ～不同意见 hold/maintain different views; have different/divergent opinions ‖ ～观望态度 take a wait-and-see attitude; ride the fence ‖ ～怀疑态度 harbour suspicion; keep a sceptical attitude ‖ ～强硬观点 have strong views ‖ ～相反意见 hold contrary/opposite opinions; maintain an opposite view ‖ ～有一种看法 hold/entertain an opinion ‖ 就此事而言,我仍～过去的看法。As far as this matter is concerned, I hold to my former/old views. ‖ 他们各～异议。They were divided in their opinions. / They held differing views. ⇨～之有故;各～己见 ❸ be in charge of; manage; run; take care of: ⇨～家;操～;主～ ❹ support; uphold; maintain: ⇨～久;支～ ❺ oppose; be in a stalemate: ⇨僵～;争～ ❻ control; dominate: ⇨劫～;挟～

【持笔】 chíbǐ 〈动〉*hold the pen—write*

【持不同政见者】 chíbùtóngzhèngjiànzhě 〈名〉dissident

【持刀】 chídāo 〈动〉hold a knife: ～抢劫犯 *knife-wielding/knife-armed robber* ‖ ～行凶 robbery at knife point; knife-armed robbery

【持法】 chífǎ 〈动〉administer/enforce/execute the law; mete out/administer/dispense/render justice: ～公正 *enforce laws fairly and impartially* ‖ ～森严 enforce laws relentlessly

【持服】 chífú 〈动〉〈旧〉*be in mourning*

【持股】 chígǔ 〈动〉hold shares

〖～公司〗 chígǔ gōngsī 〈名〉[经济] *holding/proprietary company*

〖～人〗 chígǔrén 〈名〉*shareholder*

【持家】 chíjiā 〈动〉run/manage the household; keep house: ～有方 *run the household effectively/methodically* ‖ ～艺术 household arts ‖ 勤俭～ be industrious and thrifty in running one's household ‖ 她很会～。She manages the household ably.

【持节】 chíjié 〈动〉hold the imperial insignia (as credentials) *serve as a diplomatic envoy*

【持戒】 chíjiè 〈动〉(of a Buddhist monk) observe monastic rules

【持久】 chíjiǔ 〈形〉lasting; enduring; persistent; protracted; sustained: ～地厉行节约 make a sustained effort to practise economy ‖ ～的兴趣 lasting interest ‖ ～的友谊 enduring friendship ‖ 维护～的和平 *maintain everlasting/lasting peace* ‖ 做～打算 plan on a long-term basis; make a long-term plan ‖ 如果受到阳光曝晒,那些颜色就不会～。Those colours won't last if exposed to the sun. ‖ 我们都希望和平能够～。We all hope that peace is here to stay.

〖～力〗 chíjiǔlì 〈名〉staying power; stamina; endurance: 考验～ *test sb's endurance* ‖ 缺乏～ *lack staying power*

〖～性〗 chíjiǔxìng 〈名〉persistence; endurance; durability: ～有机污染物 *persistent organic pollutant*

〖～战〗 chíjiǔzhàn 〈名〉protracted/long-running/long-drawn-out war; protracted/prolonged warfare: 打～ *undertake a pro-*

tracted war
【持论】 chílùn 〈动〉present an argument; put/make a case; express a view: ～公允 state a case fairly; make impartial comments/statements; hold unbiased views ‖ ～有据 put/bring forward/forth a well-grounded argument
【持票人】 chípiàorén 〈名〉[经济] cheque holder; bearer of a cheque/bill
【持平】 chípíng ❶〈形〉unbiased; fair; impartial: ～之道 even-handed policy ❷〈动〉equal; match; balance/tally with: 使进出口～ equate exports and imports ‖ 使预算与增长率～ balance the budget with the growth rate
〖～之论〗 chípíngzhīlùn 〈熟〉fair argument; unbiased view; impartial statement
【持枪】 chíqiāng 〈动〉❶ hold a gun: ～抢劫犯 gun-armed/gun-wielding robber ‖ ～肃立 stand at attention with rifle in hand ‖ ～威逼 train one's gun on sb and threaten him ‖ ～相峙 face each other tensely with levelled guns ‖ ～卫兵 gun-toting guard ‖ 行～礼 salute with a gun ‖ 他因～抢劫被判刑。He was sentenced for gun/armed robbery. ❷[军事] port arms: ～! Port arms!
【持球】 chíqiú 〈名〉[体育] holding: ～走 travel (as in basketball)
【持身】 chíshēn 〈动〉make demands on oneself; conduct oneself (properly): ～高尚 conduct oneself nobly ‖ ～严正 make strict demands on oneself
【持续】 chíxù 〈动〉last; continue; persist; sustain; go on; hold good/out: ～产量 sustained yield ‖ ～发展 continuous/sustained development ‖ ～火力 sustained fire ‖ ～降雨 sustained rainfall ‖ ～增长 continued/sustained growth ‖ ～到目前 continue to the present/into our day/down to these days ‖ ～整整一年 last throughout the year ‖ ～地开展宣传教育 conduct publicity and education constantly ‖ ～时间长/短 be of long/short duration ‖ 使国民经济～稳定增长 bring about a sustained, stable growth in the national economy ‖ 战胜～的干旱 overcome a persistent/lingering/continued drought ‖ 好天气将～下去。The good weather will hold for a long time/while. ‖ 如果霜冻～下去,庄稼就要毁了。If the frost keeps up, the crops will be destroyed. ‖ 头痛一直～到早晨。The headache persisted into the morning. ‖ 物价～上涨。Prices kept (on) rising. ‖ 战斗～了一夜。The fighting went on all through the night.
〖～农业〗 chíxù nóngyè 〈名〉sustainable agriculture
〖～罪〗 chíxùzuì 〈名〉[法律] continuing offence
【持议】 chíyì 〈动〉present an argument; put/make a case; express a view: ～公允 state a case fairly; make impartial comments/statements; hold unbiased views
【持有】 chíyǒu 〈动〉hold: ～不同意见 hold/maintain different views; have different/divergent opinions ‖ ～大学文凭 bear/hold a university diploma; have a bachelor degree ‖ ～股票/债券 hold stock/bonds ‖ ～护照 carry/hold a passport ‖ ～介绍信 be armed with letters of introduction ‖ ～证件 have/hold a certificate ‖ 股票～者 stockholder ‖ 他在那家公司～股份。He owns stock in that company.
【持斋】 chízhāi 〈动〉be on/stick to a vegetarian diet for religious reasons
【持正】 chízhèng 〈书〉❶〈动〉uphold justice; be fair and just: ～不阿 be impartial and above flattery ❷〈形〉unbiased; fair; impartial
【持证人】 chízhèngrén 〈名〉holder (of certificate)
【持之以恒】 chízhīyǐhéng 〈熟〉persevere; persist; make unremitting efforts: 刻苦学习,～ study assiduously and perseveringly ‖ 锻炼身体要～。Bodybuilding requires persistence.
【持之有故】 chízhīyǒugù 〈熟〉have sufficient grounds for one's views; one's/sb's views are well-founded
【持重】 chízhòng 〈形〉discreet; prudent; cautious: 个性～ have a stable personality
〖～待机〗 chízhòng-dàijī 〈熟〉be prudent and bide one's time

匙 chí 〈名〉spoon: ⇨茶～;羹～;汤～
⇨shi
【匙子】 chízi 〈名〉spoon

漦 chí 〈名〉〈书〉saliva

踟 chí

【踟蹰】 chíchú 〈动〉hesitate; falter; waver: ～街头 linger in the street
〖～不前〗 chíchú-bùqián 〈熟〉hesitate to move forward
【踟躇】 chíchú ＝踟蹰 chíchú

篪 chí 〈名〉bamboo flute [an ancient musical instrument]

chǐ

尺 chǐ ❶〈量〉*chi* [a traditional unit of length, equal to 1/3 metre]: ⇨得寸进～;咫～ ❷〈名〉rule; ruler: 板～ measure board ‖ 钢卷～ steel tape measure ‖ 卷～ tape measure; band tape ‖ 码～ yard measure; yardstick ‖ 米～ metre ruler ‖ 木工～ carpenter's rule ⇨～子;皮～;折～ ❸〈名〉ruler-shaped instrument: ⇨计算～;戒～ ❹〈名〉instrument for drawing graphs: 制图～ drafting scale ⇨比例～;放大～ ❺〈名〉〈简称〉[中医] *chi* pulse [the proximal position of radial pulse] ⇨尺中
⇨chě
【尺寸】 chǐcùn 〈名〉❶ a jot/bit ❷ small amount/size: ～之兵 small/short arms ‖ ～之地 small piece of land; tiny bit of land
〖～之功〗 chǐcùnzhīgōng 〈熟〉little contribution: 无～ without the least contribution
【尺寸】 chǐcun 〈名〉❶ measure; measurement; dimension; size: 量～ take sb's measurements; take the size (of) ‖ ～符合要求 be of the required size ‖ 表面/规定～ superficial/set dimension ‖ 加工/现货～ finish/stock size ‖ 帽子的常备～ stock sizes in hats ‖ 衣服的～ measurements of a garment ‖ 依照～定制 be made/tailored to measure ‖ ～量得不对。The measurements are out of square. ‖ 标准砖的～是多少? What are the dimensions of a standard brick? ‖ 戴上这个帽子试试～大小。Try on the hat for size. ‖ 这个～大了三号。This is three sizes too big/large. ❷〈口〉proper limits for speech or action; sense of propriety: 我们办事得有～。We must know what to do and what not to do.
【尺地】 chǐdì 〈名〉a foot of land—small piece of land; tiny bit of land: ～寸土 tiny piece of land
【尺动脉】 chǐdòngmài 〈名〉[生理] ulnar artery
【尺牍】 chǐdú 〈名〉❶ model of epistolary art ❷ correspondence (of an eminent writer); letters
【尺度】 chǐdù 〈名〉yardstick; measure; scale: 放宽～ relax the requirements ‖ 衡量成功的～ yardstick of success ‖ 检验真理的～ yardstick of truth
【尺短寸长】 chǐduǎn-cùncháng 〈熟〉sometimes a foot may prove short while an inch may prove long—everybody has his strengths and weaknesses
【尺幅千里】 chǐfú-qiānlǐ 〈熟〉a thousand-mile view on a one-foot scroll—rich content within a small compass
【尺骨】 chǐgǔ 〈名〉[生理] ulna; ulnar bone
〖～神经〗 chǐgǔ shénjīng 〈名〉ulnar nerve
【尺翰】 chǐhàn 〈名〉〈书〉correspondence; letters
【尺蠖】 chǐhuò 〈名〉[动物] looper; inchworm; geometer: 桑～ mulberry looper
〖～蛾〗 chǐhuò'é 〈名〉[动物] geometrid moth
【尺简】 chǐjiǎn 〈名〉❶ bamboo slips of one-*chi* long [used for writing on in ancient times] ❷ correspondence; letters
【尺码】 chǐmǎ 〈名〉❶ size; measures: ～不同 be of/in different sizes ‖ ～相同 be of the same size ‖ 标准/固定～ standard/fixed size ‖ 有各种～ be of all sizes ‖ 你要多大的～? What size do you want/take? ‖ 上衣～大/小了两号。The coat is two sizes too big/small. ‖ 这双鞋的～还差不多。These shoes are about the right size. ‖ 这种手套有四个～。These gloves come in four sizes. ❷ yardstick; standard: 两件事性质不同,不能用一个～衡量。We can't apply the same yardstick to two different matters.
【尺神经】 chǐshénjīng 〈名〉[生理] ulnar nerve; nervus ulnaris
【尺书】 chǐshū 〈名〉❶ correspondence; letter ❷ book
【尺素】 chǐsù 〈名〉one-foot-long white silk scroll [used for paintings, letter writing, etc]—❶ painting of small size ❷ letter; correspondence
【尺头儿】 chǐtóur 〈名〉〈方〉❶ size; measure ❷ scrap/remnant of cloth
【尺头】 chǐtou 〈名〉〈方〉cloth and silk
【尺土】 chǐtǔ 〈名〉a foot of land—small piece of land; tiny bit

of land：～寸土 tiny piece of land

【尺腕骨】 chǐwàngǔ 〈名〉[生理] ulnare

【尺页】 chǐyè 〈名〉one-*chi*-square page of painting or calligraphy；picture or calligraphy album of a *chi* square

【尺有所短，寸有所长】 chǐ yǒusuǒ duǎn，cùn yǒusuǒ cháng 〈熟〉 sometimes a foot may prove short while an inch may prove long—everybody has his strengths and weaknesses

【尺中】 chǐzhōng 〈名〉[中医] *chizhong* pulse [the proximal position of radial pulse]

【尺子】 chǐzi 〈名〉rule；ruler：用～量 measure with a ruler

呎 chǐ 〈旧〉 ＝ 英尺 yīngchǐ

齿 chǐ ❶〈名〉tooth：永久～ persistent teeth ‖ 笑不露～ smile one's tight-lipped smile ⇨恒～；牙～；智～ ❷〈名〉tooth-like/dentate part of anything：梳/耙～ teeth of a comb/rake ‖ 细～梳子 fine-tooth comb ⇨～轮；锯～ ❸〈动〉〈书〉rank：～列 rank among/with/along with ‖ 不～于人类 be ineligible to rank among the human race ❹〈名〉〈书〉age：⇨年～；序～ ❺〈动〉〈书〉mention；refer to；speak of：⇨～数；不足挂～

【齿白唇红】 chǐbái-chúnhóng 〈熟〉 rosy lips and white teeth—be good-looking

【齿鼻音】 chǐbíyīn 〈名〉[语言] dentinasal

【齿擦音】 chǐcāyīn 〈名〉[语言] sibilant

【齿槽】 chǐcáo 〈名〉[生理] alveolus

〖～音〗 chǐcáoyīn 〈名〉[语言] alveolar

【齿唇音】 chǐchúnyīn 〈名〉[语言] labio-dental sound

【齿德俱尊】 chǐdé-jùzūn 〈熟〉 be advanced in both age and morals；be honourable in both age and virtue

【齿根】 chǐgēn 〈名〉root (of a tooth)

【齿垢】 chǐgòu 〈名〉tartar (on the teeth)

【齿冠】 chǐguān 〈名〉crown

【齿轨】 chǐguǐ 〈名〉rack rail：～铁路 rack railway

【齿及】 chǐjí 〈动〉〈书〉mention；speak of；refer to：区区小事，何足～。Such a trivial matter is beneath mention/deserves no mention/is not worth mentioning.

【齿鲸】 chǐjīng 〈名〉toothed whale

【齿颈】 chǐjǐng 〈名〉dental neck

【齿冷】 chǐlěng 〈动〉〈书〉laugh/sneer at；scorn；ridicule

【齿录】 chǐlù 〈动〉〈书〉employ；hire

【齿轮】 chǐlún 〈名〉gear/toothed wheel；gear：～传动 gear drive ‖ ～负荷 gear loading ‖ 变速～ variable gear ‖ 反向～ reverse/reversing gear ‖ 冠状～ crown wheel ‖ 阶梯式～ stepped gear wheel ‖ 螺旋～ helical gearing；helical spur wheel；screw gear ‖ 内/外～ internal/external toothing ‖ 盆形/伞形～ ring/bevel gear ‖ 正/斜～ spur/helical gear ‖ 嵌～ cog-wheel ‖ 人字～ herringbone gear wheel ‖ 小～ pinion ‖ 斜面～ bevel gear wheel ‖ 周转～ epicyclic/planetary gear ‖ ～卡住了。The gears jammed/locked/stuck. ‖ 大～带动小～。The large gear turns the small gear.

〖～泵〗 chǐlúnbèng 〈名〉gear pump

〖～车床〗 chǐlún chēchuáng 〈名〉geared lathe

〖～加工机床〗 chǐlún jiāgōng jīchuáng 〈名〉gear cutting machine

〖～减速器〗 chǐlún jiǎnsùqì 〈名〉gear reduction unit

〖～箱〗 chǐlúnxiāng 〈名〉gear box/case

〖～组〗 chǐlúnzǔ 〈名〉gear cluster/set

【齿腔】 chǐqiāng 〈名〉dental cavity

【齿龋】 chǐqǔ 〈名〉tooth decay

【齿舌】 chǐshé 〈名〉[动物] radula

【齿舌音】 chǐshéyīn 〈名〉[语言] dentilingual

【齿数】 chǐshǔ 〈动〉〈书〉mention；speak of；refer to：不足～ not be worth mentioning；be beneath mention；deserve no mention

【齿髓】 chǐsuǐ 〈名〉[生理] dental/tooth pulp

【齿条】 chǐtiáo 〈名〉[机械] rack；gear/pinion/toothed rack

【齿亡舌存】 chǐwáng-shécún 〈熟〉 the tongue remains when the teeth are gone—the soft and flexible lasts longer than the hard

【齿系】 chǐxì 〈名〉dentition：狼和狗有相同的～。Wolves and dogs have the same dentition.

【齿音】 chǐyīn 〈名〉[语言] dental sound

【齿龈】 chǐyín 〈名〉[生理] gum；gingiva：～出血 gingiva bleeding ‖ ～溃疡 gum canker；gumboil

【齿质】 chǐzhì 〈名〉[生理] dentine；dentinum

【齿状】 chǐzhuàng 〈形〉dentate；dentiform

侈 chǐ 〈形〉❶ wasteful；extravagant：⇨～靡；奢～ ❷〈书〉exaggerated：⇨～论；～谈

【侈论】 chǐlùn 〈名〉〈书〉gross exaggerations；high-sounding talk

【侈靡】 chǐmí 〈形〉〈书〉extravagant and wasteful；excessively extravagant：～成风令人担忧。Extravagance and waste has become a disturbing trend.

【侈糜】 chǐmí ＝ 侈靡 chǐmí

【侈谈】 chǐtán ❶〈动〉prate/prattle about；talk exaggeratedly and impractically；run off at the mouth：～民主/世界和平 prate about democracy/world peace ❷〈名〉exaggerated and empty talk；big/windy talk；prate；prattle

哆 chǐ 〈形〉〈书〉(of the mouth) open：～口 open mouth ⇨duō

耻 chǐ ❶〈动〉feel ashamed/disgraced/humiliated：～与为伍 feel ashamed to associate with ‖ ～于问者～于学。He who is ashamed of asking is ashamed of learning. ⇨可～；无～ ❷〈名〉shame；disgrace；dishonour；humiliation；mortification：不以为～，反以为荣 take shame as honour ‖ 引以为～ regard it as a disgrace ⇨国～；奇～大辱；雪～

【耻骨】 chǐgǔ 〈名〉[生理] pubic bone；pubis

〖～切开术〗 chǐgǔ qiēkāishù 〈名〉[医学] pubiotomy

【耻辱】 chǐrǔ 〈名〉shame；disgrace；humiliation：蒙受～ bear a shame/disgrace/dishonour；suffer disgrace/shame/humiliation/dishonour；be disgraced/humiliated/stigmatized ‖ 使人蒙受～ bring disgrace/shame/humiliation (up) on；cause shame to；stigmatize ‖ 洗刷～ wipe off/remove a disgrace；work off one's shame；scour the shame away ‖ 洗雪～ avenge/revenge an insult；wipe out a disgrace ‖ 国家的～ national humiliation；disgrace to the nation ‖ 家族的～ scandal/disgrace to the family ‖ 洗刷不掉的～ indelible shame ‖ 他的家人也蒙受～。His family shared the shame. ‖ 他犯过罪，这使他的父母蒙受～。His criminal record stigmatized his parents. / His criminal record is a reproach to his parents.

【耻笑】 chǐxiào 〈动〉deride；mock；ridicule；sneer at；scoff；jeer：为人～ draw/incur/invite ridicule；be an object of ridicule；be held up to ridicule；be in derision

豉 chǐ → 豆豉 dòuchǐ

褫 chǐ 〈动〉〈书〉strip；deprive

【褫夺】 chǐduó 〈动〉〈书〉deprive；divest；dispossess：～公民权 deprive sb of civil rights ‖ ～继承权 disinherit sb

【褫革】 chǐgé 〈动〉〈书〉remove sb from office；discharge sb from his post

【褫职】 chǐzhí 〈动〉〈书〉deprive sb of his post；remove sb from office；dismiss sb from his post

chì

彳 chì

【彳亍】 chìchù 〈动〉〈书〉walk at an irregular pace；walk in fits and starts：独自在河边～ take a solitary walk along a river

叱 chì ❶〈动〉〈书〉rebuke/reproach loudly：怒～ angrily rebuke ⇨～骂；～问；～责 ❷ → 叱咤 chìzhà

【叱呵】 chìhē 〈动〉shout/yell/bawl/roar at：～部下 give one's subordinates a dressing-down ‖ ～牲口 shout out orders at a draught animal ‖ 厉声～ scold with an irritating voice；shout angrily at

【叱喝】 chìhè 〈动〉shout/yell/bawl/roar at：厉声～ scold with an irritating voice；shout angrily at

【叱令】 chìlìng 〈动〉shout/bawl an order：～匪徒放下武器 bawl orders for the bandits to lay down their weapons ‖ ～退出 order sb out ‖ 他～我坐下。He snapped at me to sit down.

【叱骂】 chìmà 〈动〉scold roundly；bawl out；abuse；curse：～

奸佞 rebuke treachery and curse flattery ‖ 遭人～ be cursed by others

【叱问】 chìwèn 〈动〉 call sb to a stern account; question sb loudly and sternly

【叱责】 chìzé 〈动〉 scold; rebuke; upbraid; reprimand: 大声～ bawl sb out ‖ 她从不当着客人的面～孩子。She never scolds her children in front of guests.

【叱咤】 chìzhà 〈动〉〈书〉 shout/bawl angrily; yell

〖～风云〗 chìzhà-fēngyún 〈熟〉 ride the whirlwind; be all-powerful; be powerful enough to master/command any situation

斥 chì ❶〈动〉〈书〉 open up; expand: ⇨～地 ❷〈形〉 abundant; plentiful: ⇨充～ ❸〈动〉〈书〉 reconnoitre; scout: ⇨～候 ❹〈动〉 repel; exclude; repulse; oust: 同极相～。Like poles repel. ⇨贬～;排～ ❺〈动〉 scold; upbraid; denounce; reprimand: ～恶扬善 censure evil and encourage good ‖ 严～ severely reprimand ⇨～骂;～责;驳～ ❻〈动〉〈书〉 fund; finance: ⇨～资

【斥地】 chìdì 〈动〉〈书〉 expand territory: ～千里 expand one's territory by one thousand *li*

【斥革】 chìgé 〈动〉〈书〉 strip; dismiss (sb from office): ～功名 strip sb of his titles and honours ‖ ～职衔 strip sb of his posts and titles

【斥候】 chìhòu 〈旧〉 ❶〈动〉 reconnoiter; scout ❷〈名〉 scout

【斥力】 chìlì 〈名〉[物理] repulsion

【斥卤】 chìlǔ 〈形〉〈书〉 (of soil) saline; alkaline

【斥骂】 chìmà 〈动〉 reproach; upbraid; scold; bawl/lash at: 受到～ be bawled out for sth/doing sth ‖ 狠狠～ give sb a good scolding/tongue-lashing

【斥卖】 chìmài 〈动〉〈书〉 sell off/up (one's property): ～冬季存货 sell off/up one's winter stock ‖ ～房产 dispose of one's landed property by sale

【斥退】 chìtuì 〈动〉 ❶〈旧〉 remove sb from office; dismiss sb from his post; fire: 他被上司～。He was dismissed/fired by his boss. ❷〈旧〉 expel a student from school: 他因犯罪而被学校～。He was expelled from school for a felony. ❸ order out; shout at sb to go away; order to leave/withdraw from one's presence: ～左右 dismiss the servants in waiting

【斥责】 chìzé 〈动〉 scold; reproach; reprimand; rebuke; denounce: 因失职而受～ be reprimanded for neglect of duty ‖ 因犯错误而受～ be excoriated for one's mistakes ‖ 大声～ denounce/reproach loudly ‖ 严厉～ severely/sternly/sharply reprimand; sharply/harshly rebuke; reproach/denounce bitterly; tell sb off severely

【斥逐】 chìzhú 〈动〉〈书〉 expel; repel; oust; drive away/off: ～入侵之敌 repel invaders

【斥资】 chìzī 〈动〉〈书〉 furnish/provide funds for; fund; invest heavily in: ～创建学校 furnish funds for setting up schools ‖ 为一家商行～百万 invest a million dollars in a business firm

赤 chì ❶〈形〉 red: ～色 red colour ⇨面红耳～ ❷〈形〉 loyal; sincere; pure; single-hearted: ⇨～诚;～金;～心 ❸〈形〉 empty: ⇨～地;～贫;～手空拳 ❹〈动〉 bare; be naked/nude: ～着脚 be barefoot ⇨～膊;～裸;～条条 ❺〈形〉〈旧〉 revolutionary; communist; red: ～色革命 red revolution ⇨～卫队 ❻〈名〉 pure gold: 金无足～。There is no such thing as a hundred per cent pure gold. / No gold is a hundred per cent pure.

【赤白痢】 chìbáilì 〈名〉[中医] dysentery with purulent and bloody stools

【赤背】 chìbèi 〈动〉 be barebacked; be stripped to the waist

【赤崩】 chìbēng 〈名〉[中医] vaginal discharge of blood leucorrhoea

【赤膊】 chìbó 〈动〉 be barebacked; be bare/naked/stripped to the waist: 打～ be bare/naked/stripped to the waist ‖ 农民在炎炎烈日下～劳作。The peasants worked bare to the waist in the boiling/blazing/scorching sun. ‖ 他～跳进河里。He leaped into the river, barebacked.

〖～上阵〗 chìbó-shàngzhèn 〈熟〉 go into battle stripped to the waist—throw away all disguise; come out into the open

【赤潮】 chìcháo 〈名〉 red tide

【赤忱】 chìchén 〈书〉 ❶〈形〉 absolutely sincere; with complete sincerity: ～相待 treat each other with utter/absolute sincerity ❷〈名〉 absolute/utter/complete/unqualified sincerity: 我被她的一片～深深打动了。I was very touched by her unqualified sincerity.

【赤诚】 chìchéng 〈形〉 absolutely sincere; with complete sincerity: ～待人 treat other people with utter/absolute sincerity ‖ 对祖国的一片～之心 loyal devotion to one's country

【赤带】 chìdài 〈名〉[中医] leucorrhoea with blood discharge

【赤胆】 chìdǎn 〈名〉 sincere/ardent loyalty

〖～忠心〗 chìdǎn-zhōngxīn 〈熟〉 utter devotion; whole-hearted dedication; ardent loyalty; bred-in-the-bone loyalty: ～为人民 serve the people with utter devotion ‖ 他们对党的～不容置疑。Their devotion to the Communist Party of China is unquestionable.

【赤道】 chìdào 〈名〉 ❶ equator: ～气候 equatorial climate ❷[天文] celestial equator

〖～非洲〗 Chìdào Fēizhōu 〈名〉 Equatorial Africa

〖～几内亚〗 Chìdào Jǐnèiyà 〈名〉 Equatorial Guinea: ～人 Equatorial Guinean

〖～面〗 chìdàomiàn 〈名〉 equatorial plane

〖～无风带〗 chìdào wúfēngdài 〈名〉 equatorial calm belt; equatorial calms

〖～洋流〗 chìdào yángliú 〈名〉 equatorial current

〖～仪〗 chìdàoyí 〈名〉 equatorial telescope

【赤地】 chìdì 〈名〉〈书〉 barren/desolate land; land bare of vegetation

〖～千里〗 chìdì-qiānlǐ 〈熟〉 a thousand *li* of barren land—scene of utter desolation (after a drought or an insect plague)

【赤豆】 chìdòu 〈名〉〈方〉 red bean

【赤褐色】 chìhèsè 〈名〉 russet

【赤红】 chìhóng 〈形〉 crimson; red: ～脸 ruddy complexion; red cheeks

【赤狐】 chìhú 〈名〉[动物] red fox

【赤脚】 chìjiǎo ❶〈动〉 be barefooted/barefoot/unshod: 打～ go barefoot ‖ ～走路 walk in bare feet; walk barefooted ❷〈名〉 bare feet

〖～医生〗 chìjiǎo yīshēng 〈名〉 barefoot doctor—part-time paramedical workers in rural China during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976)

【赤金】 chìjīn 〈名〉 pure gold

【赤经】 chìjīng 〈名〉[天文] right ascension

【赤口白舌】 chìkǒu-báishé 〈熟〉 talk/utter nonsense

【赤口毒舌】 chìkǒu-dúshé 〈熟〉 venomous tongue; vile language

【赤佬】 chìlǎo 〈名〉〈方〉〈讳〉 scoundrel; rascal

【赤痢】 chìlì 〈名〉[中医] bloody dysentery/flux

【赤练蛇】 chìliànshé 〈名〉[动物] a kind of poisonous brown snake

【赤磷】 chìlín 〈名〉 red phosphorus

【赤露】 chìlù 〈动〉 bare: ～着上身 be stripped/bare/naked to the waist

【赤裸】 chìluǒ 〈动〉 ❶ be naked/nude; (of the body) be bare/uncovered/exposed: ～着双腿 be barelegged; with uncovered legs ‖ ～着胸 with bared chest ‖ 全身～ be stark-naked; not have a rag on one's back; not have a stitch on one's body; be in a state of nature; be in one's birthday suit ❷ be undisguised: ～的山坡 bare hillside ‖ ～的原野 barren land

【赤裸裸】 chìluǒluǒ 〈形〉 ❶ stark-naked; unclad; without a stitch of clothing; nude: ～一丝不挂 be stark-naked; not have a rag on one's back; not have a stitch on one's body; be in a state of nature; be in one's birthday suit ❷ undisguised; naked; bald-faced; bare-faced; out-and-out: ～的剥削/侵略 naked exploitation/aggression ‖ ～的勾结 undisguised collusion ‖ ～的谎言 bald/bald-faced lies ‖ ～的强盗行径 plain robbery ‖ ～的事实 naked/crude fact; plain/naked truth ‖ 索要这么多简直无异于～的抢劫。It's nothing short of barefaced robbery to ask for so much.

【赤霉菌】 chìméijūn 〈名〉[生化] gibberella

【赤霉素】 chìméisù 〈名〉[生化] gibberellin

【赤霉酸】 chìméisuān 〈名〉[生化] gibberellic

【赤贫】 chìpín 〈形〉 utterly destitute; impoverished; penniless; beggarly: 处于～ be in abject/extreme/dire poverty ‖ 陷入～ be reduced to destitution ‖ 苛捐杂税使他们陷入～。They are impoverished by heavy taxes. ‖ 他在短短三年中从～一跃而成巨富。He went from rags to riches in only three years.

〖～人口〗 chìpín rénkǒu 〈名〉 destitute population

〖～如洗〗 chìpín-rúxǐ 〈熟〉 in dire/extreme/severe/grinding poverty; in utter penury: 他死时～。He died in complete destitu-

tion.

【赤日】 chìrì 〈名〉blazing/broiling/burning/scorching sun：～当空。A blazing sun is hanging in the sky. ‖ ～炙烤大地。The hot sun scorches the earth.

【赤芍】 chìsháo 〈名〉[中医] (unpeeled) root of herbaceous peony

【赤身】 chìshēn 〈形〉❶ naked；nude；uncovered；exposed：⇨～露体 ❷ having nothing in one's possession：～汉 man without a family

〖～露体〗 chìshēn-lùtǐ 〈熟〉be stark-naked；not wear a stitch；not have a stitch on one's body；be in one's skin；be in the raw/nude；be in a state of nature；be in one's birthday suit：他～。There is not a rag to cover him. ‖ 这儿的海滩上不允许～。You can't go raw on this beach.

〖～裸体〗 chìshēn-luǒtǐ ＝ 赤身露体 chìshēn-lùtǐ

【赤手】 chìshǒu 〈形〉barehanded；barefisted；unarmed：～搏斗 fight with bare hands；fight barehanded；fight with naked fists

〖～空拳〗 chìshǒu-kōngquán 〈熟〉be barehanded；be barefisted；be unarmed：～地杀死敌兵 *kill enemy soldiers with bare hands* ‖ ～的示威者 unarmed/defenceless demonstrators ‖ 他们～。They had only bare/empty hands.

【赤松】 chìsōng 〈名〉[植物] Japanese red pine

【赤陶】 chìtáo 〈名〉terracotta

【赤条条】 chìtiáotiáo 〈形〉not having a stitch on；stark-naked；naked as (the day) one was born；in one's skin；in the raw/nude；in a state of nature；in one's birthday suit：～地站着 stand in one's skin；stand in the nude ‖ 每个人都是～来到这个世界上的。Everyone comes into the world naked.

【赤铁矿】 chìtiěkuàng 〈名〉red iron ore；hematite

【赤铜矿】 chìtóngkuàng 〈名〉rubby copper ore；cuprite

【赤纬】 chìwěi 〈名〉[天文] declination

〖～圈〗 chìwěiquān 〈名〉[天文] declination circle

〖～轴〗 chìwěizhóu 〈名〉[天文] declination axis

【赤卫队】 chìwèiduì 〈名〉Red Guards [armed units of the masses in the revolutionary bases from 1927 to 1937]

【赤县】 Chìxiàn 〈名〉〈简称〉Red Territory and Divine Land—China ⇨赤县神州

〖～神州〗 Chìxiàn-Shénzhōu 〈名〉Red Territory and Divine Land—China

【赤小豆】 chìxiǎodòu 〈名〉red bean

【赤心】 chìxīn 〈名〉sincere heart；genuine sincerity；whole-hearted devotion；loyalty：他们对祖国的一片～从未动摇过。Their loyalty to the motherland never wavered.

〖～报国〗 chìxīn-bàoguó 〈熟〉demonstrate/practise loyalty to one's country

〖～相待〗 chìxīn-xiāngdài 〈熟〉treat sb with absolute/utter sincerity

【赤血盐】 chìxuèyán 〈名〉[化学] potassium ferricyanide；red prussiate of potash

【赤眼蜂】 chìyǎnfēng 〈名〉[动物] trichogramma

【赤子】 chìzǐ 〈名〉❶ newborn (baby)：～般的真诚 as honest as a newborn baby ⇨～之心 ❷〈书〉person cherishing true love for his native land：海外～ overseas compatriot

〖～之心〗 chìzǐzhīxīn 〈熟〉heart of a newborn baby—utter innocence；whole-hearted devotion：大人者，不失其～者也。A great man is one who retains the heart of a newborn baby.

【赤字】 chìzì 〈名〉deficit；shortfall：出现～ show/have a deficit；go into the red ‖ 减少～ reduce a deficit ‖ 没有/有～ be out of/in the red ‖ 弥补～ make up/cover/meet/supply the deficit ‖ 消灭～ wipe out the deficit ‖ 造成～ cause a deficit ‖ 财政～ financial deficit ‖ 贸易～ trade deficit/shortfall ‖ 严重～ great deficit ‖ 预算～ budget deficit

【赤足】 chìzú 〈动〉be barefooted/barefoot/unshod

饬 chì

〈书〉❶〈动〉put in order；reorder；rectify；reorganize：⇨整～ ❷〈形〉cautious and respectful；well-behaved；prudent：⇨谨～ ❸〈动〉order；admonish：严～ issue strict orders ⇨～令；～派

【饬令】 chìlìng 〈动〉order；give/issue an order：～查办 order to investigate and prosecute ‖ ～立即执行 order an immediate execution

【饬派】 chìpài 〈动〉dispatch under orders

扶 chì

〈动〉〈书〉beat with a whip；flog；whip

炽 chì

〈形〉❶ (of a fire) flaming；blazing；ablaze ❷ vigorous；ardent；fervent：⇨～烈；～热

【炽烈】 chìliè 〈形〉burning fiercely；flaming；blazing：燃起～的激情 set one's passion aflame ‖ 感情～ be aflame with passion ‖ ～的成名欲 *flaming/burning/ardent passion for fame* ‖ ～的仇恨 seething/bitter hatred ‖ ～的热情 fiery zeal ‖ ～的欲望 burning/strong desire ‖ 篝火在～地燃烧。The campfire/bonfire is burning fiercely/vigorously/furiously. ‖ 他的政治野心依然～。His political ambitions still burn.

【炽情】 chìqíng 〈名〉very strong emotion；passion；fervour；zeal：满腔～ burn with fervent ardour；with whole-hearted enthusiasm ‖ 革命～高涨。Revolutionary fervour/zeal raged/waxed.

【炽热】 chìrè 〈形〉❶ red-hot；white-hot；blazing：～的钢水 red-hot molten steel ‖ ～的炉膛 red hot stove/furnace chamber ‖ ～的沙漠 burning desert ‖ ～的阳光 blazing/scorching/burning/flaming sun ‖ 阳光～。The sun burns hot. ❷ passionate；fervent；fervid：感情～ passionate feelings；be aflame with passion ‖ ～的爱国心 vehement patriotism ‖ ～的激情 molten passion ‖ ～的恋情 burning passion (for sb) ‖ ～的心 fervent heart

【炽盛】 chìshèng 〈形〉〈书〉flaming；blazing；ablaze：火势～。The fire is blazing glowingly.

【炽燥】 chìzào 〈形〉hot and dry；parching/baking hot：天气～ hot and dry weather

【炽灼】 chìzhuó ❶〈形〉(of a fire) blazing；flaming；raging ❷〈形〉powerful；influential ❸〈动〉burn；scorch；singe

翅 chì

〈名〉❶ wing：鸡～ chicken wing ‖ 有～昆虫 winged insects ‖ 无～金龟 wingless cockchafer ‖ 小～ winglet ‖ 鸟儿展～飞翔。The bird spread its wings to fly. / The bird winged its flight. ⇨～膀；～幅 ❷ fin：⇨～席；鱼～ ❸ wing-like thing：纱帽～ wing-like parts that stick out from the black gauze cap (worn by officials in ancient China) ⇨～果

【翅瓣】 chìbàn 〈名〉[昆虫] alula

【翅膀】 chìbǎng 〈名〉❶〈通称〉wing：拍动～ flap/thrash/beat/flutter wings ‖ 收拢～ fold wings ‖ 展开～ spread/expand wings ‖ 折断～ break a wing ‖ ～强健 have strong wings；be strong-winged ‖ ～受伤 be wounded in the wing ‖ 蜜蜂振动～发出嗡嗡声。The bee buzzed its wings. ‖ 母鸡把小鸡拢在～下。The hen gathered her chicks under her wings. ❷ ability：孩子们长大了，～硬了，可以独立生活了。The children have grown up and are able to live on their own. ❸ wing-like thing：飞机～ wings of an airplane

【翅幅】 chìfú 〈名〉wingspread：～达 70 厘米的蝴蝶 butterflies with a wingspread of 70 centimetres

【翅果】 chìguǒ 〈名〉[植物] samara：winged fruit/seed；chat；key fruit

【翅脉】 chìmài 〈名〉[动物] vein (of insect wings)；nervure

【翅鞘】 chìqiào ＝ 鞘翅 qiàochì

【翅席】 chìxí 〈名〉banquet with shark's fin as the main dish

【翅翼】 chìyì 〈名〉wing

【翅榆】 chìyú 〈名〉[植物] winged elm

【翅子】 chìzi 〈名〉❶ shark's fin ❷〈方〉wing

眙 chì

〈动〉〈书〉❶ look with fixed gaze；fix one's eyes on ❷ look surprisedly

敕 chì

〈书〉❶〈动〉admonish；warn：⇨申～ ❷〈名〉imperial decree/edict/order：⇨～封；～命

【敕封】 chìfēng 〈动〉confer a title or territory (on sb) by imperial edict

【敕建】 chìjiàn 〈动〉construct/build by imperial order

【敕戒】 chìjiè 〈动〉admonish；warn

【敕令】 chìlìng ❶〈动〉(of an emperor) give/issue an order ❷〈名〉imperial order/edict；decree from the throne

【敕命】 chìmìng 〈名〉imperial order/edict；decree from the throne

【敕书】 chìshū 〈名〉imperial edict/decree

【敕造】 chìzào 〈动〉construct/build on imperial orders

啻 chì

〈副〉〈书〉only；merely：⇨不～；何～

傺 chì ➝ 侘傺 chàchì

瘈 chì

⇨zhì

【瘈疭】 chìzòng ＝ 瘛疭 chìzòng

瘛 chì

【瘛疭】 chìzòng 〈名〉［中医］clonic convulsion

chōng

冲[1] chōng ❶〈名〉thoroughfare; important place: ⇨首当其～; 要～ ❷〈动〉charge; rush; dash; dart: ～过防线 crash through the defence ‖ ～过堤坝 plunge over the embankment ‖ ～进暴风雨中 thrust forth into the storm ‖ ～进房间 burst into a room ‖ ～下斜坡 plunge down a slope ‖ ～向敌人 rush at/on/upon the enemy; charge at the enemy ‖ ～向门口 dive into a doorway; make a dive for the doorway ‖ 赛跑接近终点时，他猛～到前面。Towards the end of the run, he shot ahead. ⇨～刺; ～锋; ～口而出 ❸〈动〉soar; skyrocket; shoot up; rise rapidly: 火箭直～云霄。The rocket darts skyward. ⇨～天; 怒发～冠 ❹〈动〉clash; collide: ⇨～突; ～撞 ❺〈动〉rinse; flush; wash: 把壶～一下。Give the pot a rinse. ‖ 便后～水。Flush the toilet after use. ‖ 洪水～走了整个村子。The flood washed/carried away the whole village. ‖ 潮水把残骸～上岸。The debris was washed ashore/up by the tide. ‖ 洪水把堤坝～出一个缺口。The floods found a vent through the dykes. ⇨～刷; ～洗 ❻〈动〉pour boiling water on: ～奶粉 prepare milk by adding hot water to milk powder ‖ ～茶 make tea ‖ 这茶经得起多次～泡。This tea draws well. ❼〈动〉counterbalance; counteract; offset; cancel out: ⇨～喜; ～账 ❽〈名〉［天文］opposition: ⇨大～

冲[2] chōng 〈名〉〈方〉stretch of flatland in a hilly area

⇨chòng

【冲程】 chōngchéng 〈名〉［机械］stroke: 四～发动机 four-stroke engine

【冲冲】 chōngchōng 〈后缀〉in a state of emotional excitement: 怒气～地瞪某人一眼 shoot an angry look at sb ‖ 怒气～ in a black/great rage; filled with fury; swollen with anger; in a burning fury ‖ 兴～ in/with excitement; in high spirits; in the best of spirits

【冲刺】 chōngcì 〈动〉❶［体育］spurt; sprint: 做最后的～ put forth one's last spurt; make a final dash/sprint ‖ 向终点线～ make a spurt/dash towards the tape; dash/sprint for the finish line; spurt into the goal ‖ 赛跑运动员全力～越过终点。The runners spurted across the goal. / The runners sprinted down the finishing straight. ❷ make final efforts for success: 向下一个目标～ go all out to achieve the next goal ‖ 申办工作已进入～阶段。The bidding for a successful outcome has entered its final stage.

【冲淡】 chōngdàn 〈动〉❶ dilute; thin; water down; make weak: 加水把茶～ weaken the tea by adding water ‖ 加水把酒～ thin the wine with water ❷ water/play down; weaken: ～戏剧性效果 weaken/mitigate the dramatic effect ‖ 报纸的报道故意～这个女演员不光彩的过去。The newspaper stories played down the actress's ignominious past. ‖ 故事的生动性被～了。The vividness of the story has been watered down.

【冲抵】 chōngdǐ 〈动〉［会计］charge against; write off: ～账目 counterbalance accounts

【冲动】 chōngdòng 〈动〉❶ be on an impulse; have an urge: 满足～ satisfy an urge ‖ 抑制～ fight down/check/stifle/curb/repress/resist an impulse; control/resist an urge ‖ 创作～ creative impulse/urge ‖ 性～ sexual impulse ‖ 写作～ writing impulse ‖ 自杀～ suicidal impulse ❷ get excited; be impulsive/impetuous: 一时～ act on rash impulse; act on the impulse of the moment; act from/out of/upon a sudden impulse; follow/be under a sudden impulse ‖ 他从一个易～而缺乏经验的三十岁年轻人变成了一个有责任感而稳健的政治家。He has transformed himself from an impetuous, inexperienced 30-year-old young man into a responsible and moderate politician. ‖ 他容易～。He easily gets excited. / He is a man of impulse. ‖ 她突然～起来。A sudden impulse came over her. ‖ 我的老板一时～想去度假。My boss took it into his head to go off for a holiday. ‖ 这个决定不是一时～做出来的。The decision was not taken on the spur of the moment.

〖～购物〗 chōngdòng gòuwù 〈名〉impulse purchase

【冲断层】 chōngduàncéng 〈名〉［地质］thrust fault

【冲犯】 chōngfàn 〈动〉offend; affront: 别为他的话不高兴，他无意～你。Don't be upset by what he said. He meant no offence. ‖ 这出戏可能会～一些人。The play is liable to offend some people.

【冲锋】 chōngfēng 〈动〉assault; charge (forward); assail; storm: 打退敌人的～ repulse/fight off/beat back/throw back/repel the enemy's assault ‖ 发起～ make/mount a charge against; make/commit an assault (on) ‖ 下令～ give the order to charge ‖ 向敌人阵线～ charge the enemy's front line ‖ 向要塞发起～ charge the stronghold; make a charge against the stronghold ‖ 在炮火中～ plunge under fire ‖ 上刺刀，～! Fix bayonets! Charge! ‖ 在科技发展的道路上，他们～在前。They are in the vanguard of the technological advance.

〖～队员〗 chōngfēng duìyuán 〈名〉shock/assault trooper

〖～号〗 chōngfēnghào 〈名〉bugle call to charge; charge: 吹～ sound the charge

〖～枪〗 chōngfēngqiāng 〈名〉submachine/tommy gun; machine pistol; assault rifle: ～弹夹 submachine gun cartridge clip/magazine

〖～陷阵〗 chōngfēng-xiànzhèn 〈熟〉❶ charge and shatter enemy position; charge the enemy line; break into the enemy rank: 冒着枪林弹雨～ charge under a hail of bullets/heavy fire ‖ 在马背上～ charge on horseback ❷ fight valiantly for a just cause

【冲服】 chōngfú 〈动〉take (medicine) after mixing it with water or wine, etc: 用水～药丸 wash down a pill with water

〖～剂〗 chōngfújì 〈名〉［医药］granule/powder preparation to be taken after being infused in boiling water

【冲毁】 chōnghuǐ 〈动〉(of floods) destroy: 堤岸被暴风雨～。The embankment was washed out by the storm. ‖ 河水～了大坝。The river burst the dam. ‖ 洪水～了许多桥梁。Many bridges were swept/washed away by the floods.

【冲昏头脑】 chōnghūn-tóunǎo 〈熟〉turn sb's head/brain; go to sb's head; lose one's head; be off one's head: 被感情～ be carried away by emotion ‖ 被骄傲～ be infatuated with pride ‖ 众人的奉承冲昏了他的头脑。The adulation of the crowd went to his head. ‖ 他并没有被胜利～。Success didn't turn his head. / He didn't become dizzy with success. / He wasn't carried away by success. / He wasn't puffed up by his victory.

【冲击】 chōngjī 〈动〉❶ lash; pound; beat; dash; swash: 波浪～岩石。The waves lashed the rocks. / The waves beat/pounded/dashed/swashed against the rocks. / The waves were breaking over the rocks. ‖ 海浪～着悬崖。The surf beat upon the cliff. ❷ charge; assault: 打退敌人的～ repulse/fight off/beat back/throw back/repel the enemy's assault or charge ‖ 发起～ make a charge against; make/commit an assault (on) ‖ 下令～ give the order to charge ‖ 向敌人阵地发起～ make a pass at the enemy's position ‖ 向要塞发起～ charge the stronghold; make a charge against the stronghold ‖ 他们从四面八方向堡垒发起～。They assaulted the fort on all sides. ❸ shock; impact; impinge upon: 经受住～ withstand a shock ‖ 受到～ experience a shock ‖ 外交/思想上的～ diplomatic/ideological impact ‖ 未来/文化～ future/culture shock ‖ 罢工的浪潮～着那个国家。Waves of strikes hit that country. ‖ 这是对社会道德观念的～。This was a shock to the moral sense of a community.

〖～波〗 chōngjībō 〈名〉［物理］shock/blast/impulse/impact/knock wave; blast: 〈喻〉股市暴跌，～遍及金融界。The stock market crash sent shock waves through the financial community.

〖～电流〗 chōngjī diànliú 〈名〉impulse/impact current

〖～管〗 chōngjīguǎn 〈名〉［工程］impact tube

〖～机〗 chōngjījī 〈名〉［军事］fighter plane

〖～力〗 chōngjīlì 〈名〉impact: 相撞产生的～ impact of collision ‖ 爆炸的～震碎了窗户。The force of the explosion broke the windows.

〖～模〗 chōngjīmú 〈名〉［工程］impact cast

〖～能〗 chōngjīnéng 〈名〉［物理］impact energy

〖～式破碎机〗 chōngjīshì pòsuìjī 〈名〉［机械］impact crusher

〖～式涡轮机〗 chōngjīshì wōlúnjī 〈名〉［机械］impulse turbine

〖～试验〗 chōngjī shìyàn 〈名〉impact test

〖～速度〗 chōngjī sùdù 〈名〉［物理］impact velocity

【冲积】 chōngjī 〈名〉[地质] alluviation
〖～层〗 chōngjīcéng 〈名〉 alluvium; alluvial deposit
〖～谷〗 chōngjīgǔ 〈名〉 alluvial valley
〖～平原〗 chōngjī píngyuán 〈名〉 alluvial plain
〖～坡〗 chōngjīpō 〈名〉 alluvial slope
〖～扇〗 chōngjīshàn 〈名〉 alluvial fan
〖～土〗 chōngjītǔ 〈名〉 alluvial soil
〖～物〗 chōngjīwù 〈名〉 alluvial deposit
〖～锥〗 chōngjīzhuī 〈名〉 alluvial cone
【冲剂】 chōngjì 〈名〉[中药] granule/powder medicine to be taken after being mixed with liquid
【冲决】 chōngjué 〈动〉 burst; smash: ～罗网 break through all snares and traps; throw off one's chains; smash the trammels ‖ ～堤防 burst the dykes
【冲口而出】 chōngkǒu'érchū 〈熟〉 say sth unthinkingly; blurt out; say without thinking; (of words) escape one's lips: 她来不及考虑后果,话已～。She blurted out the words before she could consider the consequence.
【冲垮】 chōngkuǎ 〈动〉 burst; shatter: ～堤防 burst the dyke ‖ ～敌人防线 shatter the enemy line
【冲扩】 chōngkuò 〈动〉 develop and enlarge: ～彩卷 develop and enlarge a roll of colour film
【冲浪】 chōnglàng [通信] ❶〈动〉 surf: 在网上～ surf the net/web ❷〈名〉[体育] surfing; surfboarding; surf-riding: 沙地～ sand surfing
〖～板〗 chōnglàngbǎn 〈名〉[体育] surfboard; skimboard
〖～迷〗 chōnglàngmí 〈名〉 surf-bum
〖～式滑雪〗 chōnglàngshì huáxuě 〈名〉 snow-surfing
〖～艇〗 chōnglàngtǐng 〈名〉 surfboat; wavepiercer
〖～摇滚乐〗 chōnglàng yáogǔnyuè 〈名〉 surf music
〖～浴〗 chōnglàngyù 〈名〉 surfing bath
〖～运动〗 chōnglàng yùndòng 〈名〉 surfing; surfboarding; surf-riding: ～员 surfer; surfboarder; surfrider
【冲力】 chōnglì 〈名〉 impulse; impulsive force; momentum: 炮弹的～ impetus of a cannon ball ‖ 落体的～ shock of a fall ‖ 下落水流的～使水轮转动。The impulse of falling water turns the waterwheel.
【冲凉】 chōngliáng 〈动〉〈方〉 take a cool shower
【冲量】 chōngliàng 〈名〉[物理] impulse
【冲龄】 chōnglíng 〈名〉 tender age
【冲破】 chōngpò 〈动〉 break through/down; breach; burst (open): ～包围圈 break through an encirclement ‖ ～敌军防御工事 burst through the enemy defences ‖ ～敌人雷达防线 penetrate through the enemy's radar defence ‖ ～封锁 break through a blockade ‖ ～枷锁 shake off chains/bonds; shake off/smash up/break fetters ‖ ～纠察线 break up picket line ‖ ～传统束缚 break through the shackles/fetters of convention; smash the bonds of old convention ‖ ～难关 reach/get to smooth water ‖ ～障碍 break through/surmount obstructions
【冲散】 chōngsàn 〈动〉 break up; scatter; disperse; dispel: ～人群 disperse a crowd; break up the crowd
【冲杀】 chōngshā 〈动〉 charge and kill; rush ahead: 在枪林弹雨中～ charge head-on against a hail of bullets; fight one's way forward/out under heavy fire
【冲沙闸】 chōngshāzhá 〈名〉[水利] scouring sluice
【冲晒】 chōngshài 〈动〉[摄影] develop and print: ～部 film processing shop; film processor
【冲绳】 Chōngshéng 〈名〉 Okinawa
〖～岛〗 Chōngshéngdǎo 〈名〉 Okinawa
【冲蚀】 chōngshí 〈动〉 erode: 防止雨水对土壤的～ prevent soil erosion by rain ‖ 海浪～悬崖。Sea waves eat the cliffs. ‖ 海水～岩石。The sea is eroding/wearing away the rocks. ‖ 洪水～出一条深深的峡谷。Floods wore a deep gorge.
【冲刷】 chōngshuā 〈动〉 wash and brush; wash down; wash away; scour; swash; impinge (on): ～掉污迹 wash those dirty marks off ‖ ～汽车 wash down the car ‖ ～血迹 wash out blood stains ‖ 急流沿山坡而下,～出一条水沟。The torrents scoured a channel down the hillside. ‖ 雨水～大地。The rain impinged on the earth.
【冲塌】 chōngtā 〈动〉(of floods) destroy; (of floodwater, etc) cause to collapse; burst: ～堤坝 burst dykes and dams ‖ 桥被洪水～了。The bridge was swept/washed away by the floods. ‖ 校舍被洪水～了。The schoolhouse was destroyed by the flooding water.
【冲腾】 chōngténg 〈动〉 rise up; rush out
【冲天】 chōngtiān 〈动〉 soar skyward; shoot up/tower into the sky: 干劲～ work with soaring enthusiasm ‖ 怒气～ with towering rage ‖ 他们热情～。Their enthusiasm knew no bounds. ‖ 她怨气～。Her resentment mounts to heaven.
【冲突】 chōngtū ❶〈动〉 conflict; clash; collide: 激烈～ clash violently (with) ‖ 相互～ conflict with each other ❷〈动〉 contradict; clash; collide: 他们的意见总是～。Their opinions always jar/conflict. ‖ 我们两个地方都想去,但日程有～。We wanted to visit both places, but the dates clashed. ❸〈名〉 conflict; clash; strife: 避免～ avert/avoid a clash (with); ward off/avoid a collision (with); avoid a conflict ‖ 导致～ lead to a conflict ‖ 防止～ prevent a conflict ‖ 结束～ end a conflict ‖ 解决～ resolve the conflict (between) ‖ 面临～ face conflicts (with) ‖ 煽动/挑起～ incite a clash; stir up/provoke a conflict ‖ 引起～ breed/precipitate a conflict; cause/create strife ‖ 边界～ border conflict/skirmish/clash ‖ 地区/经济～ regional/economic conflict ‖ 感情～ collision of sentiments/feelings ‖ 个性～ personality conflict/clash ‖ 激烈～ sharp conflict; bitter/serious/violent clash ‖ 家庭～ domestic conflict; family strife ‖ 军事～ military/warlike conflict ‖ 劳资～ conflict between employers and workers; labour conflict ‖ 利害～ clash/conflict of interests ‖ 流血～ bloody conflict/clash; sanguinary collision ‖ 贸易～ trade conflict ‖ 思想～ conflict of thoughts ‖ 文化～ clash of culture ‖ 武装～ armed conflict/strife/clash; clash of arms ‖ 正面～ head-on collision/conflict/clash ‖ 直接～ immediate/direct collision ‖ 我们双方之间的利益发生了～。Their interests come into collision with ours. / Their interests clashed with ours. ‖ 没有发生～。No conflict occurred. ‖ 小～天天有。Minor conflicts are of daily occurrence.
【冲洗】 chōngxǐ 〈动〉❶ rinse; wash; scour; sluice; flush: ～厕所 flush the lavatory ‖ ～地板 scour the floor; sluice the floor down ‖ ～管道 give the pipe a flush ‖ ～矿砂 sluice ore ‖ ～盘子 rinse a plate ‖ ～双手 rinse/wash one's hands ‖ 用洗液～眼睛 bathe the eyes with lotion ‖ 用消毒药水～伤口 wash a wound with a disinfectant ‖ 用水～甲板 swash the decks with water; sluice the decks with hoses ‖ 把你的车好好～一下。Give your car a good wash. ‖ 这种洗发水容易～干净。This hair shampoo rinses easily. ❷[摄影] develop (film): ～底片 develop a negative ‖ ～胶卷 develop a roll of film ‖ ～照片 develop photographic pictures; develop prints ‖ ～放大 develop and enlarge ‖ 我想把这些照片～出来。I would like to have these pictures developed.
〖～液〗 chōngxǐyè 〈名〉 flushing liquid
【冲喜】 chōngxǐ 〈动〉〈迷信〉 arrange a "warding-off" wedding [for a young man who is dangerously ill, in the hope that the "event of great joy" will ward off the danger of death and hasten his recovery]
【冲线】 chōngxiàn 〈动〉[体育] breast the tape
【冲销】 chōngxiāo 〈动〉[会计] charge against; write off: ～账目 counterbalance account ‖ ～坏账 write off an uncollectible account
【冲泻】 chōngxiè 〈动〉 rush down in torrents
【冲要】 chōngyào ❶〈形〉(of a place) strategically important: ～的地方 place of strategic importance ❷〈名〉 strategically important place: 水陆～ important water and land communication centre ❸〈名〉〈书〉 prominent position: 位居～ be in a key position
【冲印】 chōngyìn 〈动〉 develop and print: ～快照 develop and print a snapshot
【冲澡】 chōngzǎo 〈动〉〈口〉 take a shower: 冲个凉水澡 have a cold bath ‖ 我要去～。I am going to have a shower.
【冲账】 chōngzhàng 〈动〉[会计] ❶ strike a balance ❷ reverse an entry ❸ write off
【冲撞】 chōngzhuàng 〈动〉❶ collide; bump; ram; blunder against; jostle: 海浪～着山崖。The waves dashed upon the cliff. ‖ 两列火车发生～,多人丧生。Many people were killed when the two trains came into collision. ❷ offend; give/cause offence to: 出言～ make offensive remarks ‖ 无意～ offend unintentionally ‖ 我的一句玩笑话～了她。My joking remarks annoyed her. ❸[体育] charge

充 chōng ❶〈形〉 sufficient; full; ample; abundant: ⇨～分;～其量 ❷〈动〉 fill; stuff; charge: ⇨～电;～耳不闻;填～ ❸

〈动〉make up a deficiency：⇨～数 ❹〈动〉serve/act as：这个本地人～作我们的导游。The local guy acted as our guide. ‖ 这箱子可～凳子用。The box would serve for a seat. ⇨～当；～任 ❺〈动〉pretend to be；pose as；pass sth off as；pass as/for：～好汉 pose as a hero；play the hero ‖ ～内行 pretend to be/pose as an expert ‖ 以次～好 pass shoddy products off as quality goods ‖ 店主拿松木家具～橡木家具卖掉了。The shop owner fobbed/palmed off pine wood furniture as oak. ‖ 他～作记者混了进去。He posed as a newsman and managed to get in. / He palmed himself off as a newsman and managed to get in. ⇨冒～；打肿脸～胖子

【充畅】chōngchàng 〈形〉❶ (of the flow of commodities) free and smooth：货源～ sufficient and prompt supply of commodities ❷ (of writing) smooth and fluent；richly expressive

【充斥】chōngchì 〈动〉〈贬〉flood；congest；be full of；be glutted with；be shot through with：～着腐败现象 be shot through with corruption ‖ 市场上～着廉价塑料制品。There is an overflow of cheap plastic goods on the market. ‖ 他的大脑～着荒唐念头。His head is full of nonsense. ‖ 我们不能允许假货～市场。We cannot allow the market to be glutted/flooded with fake products.

【充磁】chōngcí 〈动〉magnetize

【充当】chōngdāng 〈动〉serve/act as；play the part/role of：～顾问/裁判/中间人 act as consultant/umpire/go-between ‖ ～诱饵 serve as a bait/model ‖ 他们在这部影片中～临时演员。They played extra parts in the film. ‖ 她～来宾的翻译。She assumed the role of/acted as interpreter for the guests. ‖ 她在那户人家～女佣。She worked as maid in that family.

【充电】chōngdiàn 〈动〉❶ charge (a battery)：给汽车电瓶～ charge up a car battery ‖ 给蓄电池～ charge a storage battery/accumulator ‖ 你的汽车电瓶好～吗？ Does your car battery charge easily? ‖ 她正给手机～。She is recharging her cell phone. ❷ reinforce (one's health, skills, etc)；update/enrich/renew one's knowledge；absorb new knowledge；acquire new skills；brush up：在技术方面～ brush up on technology

〖～电池〗chōngdiàn diànchí 〈名〉rechargeable battery

〖～器〗chōngdiànqì 〈名〉(battery) charger

【充耳】chōng'ěr 〈名〉a pair of pendants hanging from hats worn by ancient aristocrats, which also served as earplugs

〖～不闻〗chōng'ěr-bùwén 〈熟〉stuff/plug one's ears and refuse to listen；turn a deaf ear to；shut one's ears to：对警告～ pay no heed to a warning ‖ 没人比～者更聋。None are so deaf as those who won't hear. ‖ 上司对我的恳求～。My boss turned a deaf ear to my entreaties. ‖ 他对所有的忠告～。He is deaf to all advice.

【充分】chōngfèn 〈形〉❶ full；ample；abundant；sufficient：理由～ have adequate/sufficient/sound/abundant reasons ‖ 证据～ have abundant/sufficient evidence ‖ ～表现 give full expression (to sth) ‖ ～发展 fully develop ‖ ～估计困难 make a sufficient estimate of the difficulty ‖ ～认识 fully realize；come to a full realization ‖ ～享受 enjoy oneself to one's heart's content；take one's fill (of sth) ‖ ～证明 bear ample testimony (to sth)；sufficiently testify (to sth) ‖ ～准备 make ample/adequate preparation or provision for；be fully/thoroughly prepared or equipped ‖ 提供～的回答 furnish an ample reply ‖ 掌握了～事实 be primed with facts ‖ 他们有～的信心打败敌人。They were fully confident that they could defeat the enemy. ‖ 我们为旅行做好了～准备。We are fully prepared/equipped for the journey. ‖ 我有～的理由相信他是诚实的。I have every reason to believe that he is honest. ❷ to the full；as full as possible：～调动积极性和创造性 give full play to the initiative and creativity ‖ ～动员 mobilize to the fullest extent ‖ ～发挥才能 give free/full play to one's ability；use/display one's abilities to the full ‖ ～发扬优点 develop the strong points to the full ‖ ～利用 make full use of；make the best of；fully utilize；turn/put sth to good account

〖～就业〗chōngfèn jiùyè 〈名〉[经济] full employment

【充公】chōnggōng 〈动〉confiscate；forfeit：非法收入被～了。The ill-gotten money was confiscated.

【充饥】chōngjī 〈动〉allay/appease/alleviate/stay one's hunger (with sth)：吃一块巧克力～ stay one's hunger with a bar of chocolate ‖ 以树皮/野菜/饼干～ allay one's hunger with bark/wild herbs/biscuits ‖ ～止渴 satisfy hunger and thirst ‖ ～御寒 stop hunger and resist cold ⇨画饼～

【充军】chōngjūn 〈动〉[in feudal China] be sent to a distant place for penal/military servitude；be banished；be sent into exile

【充满】chōngmǎn 〈动〉be filled/suffused/brimming with；be full of；be imbued/permeated/pervaded/saturated with；be charged with：～爱国热情 be imbued with patriotism ‖ ～愤怒 be charged with anger ‖ ～感伤 be saturated with sentimentalism ‖ ～活力 burst with vitality ‖ ～恐惧 be penetrated with fear ‖ ～同情心 brim over with sympathy；overflow with sympathy ‖ ～危险/风险/困难 be fraught with danger/risks/difficulties ‖ ～希望/进取精神/人情味 be full of hope/initiative/human touches ‖ ～幸福感/自豪感 be filled to the brim with happiness/pride ‖ 对未来～信心 brim over with confidence in one's future；be confident about one's future ‖ 空气中～了浓浓的玫瑰花香。The air was heavy/pervaded/saturated with the strong scent of roses. ‖ 他的好客让我心里～了感激。His hospitality filled my heart with gratitude. ‖ 他们的生活～了艰辛。Their life is beset with hardships. ‖ 她心里～柔情。Her heart was overflowing with tenderness. ‖ 我心中～焦虑。Anxieties occupied my mind. ‖ 我总是对未来～希望。I am always hopeful about the future. ‖ 小女孩两眼～了泪水。The little girl's eyes were brimming with/filled with/full of tears.

【充沛】chōngpèi 〈形〉plentiful；abundant；full of：精力～ be full of vim and vigour；be energetic；be full of life/spirit/vitality；be exuberant in energy；burst with vitality；be brimful of energy ‖ 体力～ have exuberant strength ‖ 雨水～ abound with rain；with plenty of rain；with abundant rainfall

【充其量】chōngqíliàng 〈副〉at most/best；at the maximum；at the (very) outside：～有一百名听众。There would be at most a hundred listeners. ‖ 那块手表～值五十块钱。That watch will cost 50 *yuan* at the outside. ‖ 这～是个权宜之计。This is, at best, only a temporary solution.

【充气】chōngqì 〈动〉inflate：给轮胎～ pump up a tyre ‖ 给气球～ inflate a balloon

〖～床垫〗chōngqì chuángdiàn 〈名〉air bed；air mattress

〖～灯泡〗chōngqì dēngpào 〈名〉[电学] gas-filled lamp bulb

〖～电缆〗chōngqì diànlǎn 〈名〉[电学] gas-filled cable

〖～光电池〗chōngqì guāngdiànchí 〈名〉[电学] gas cell

〖～房屋〗chōngqì fángwū 〈名〉airhouse

〖～机〗chōngqìjī 〈名〉inflator

〖～救生筏〗chōngqì jiùshēngfá 〈名〉inflatable life raft

〖～救生衣〗chōngqì jiùshēngyī 〈名〉air jacket

〖～式结构〗chōngqìshì jiégòu 〈名〉inflatable structure

〖～艇〗chōngqìtǐng 〈名〉inflatable boat

〖～玩具〗chōngqì wánjù 〈名〉inflatable toy

【充任】chōngrèn 〈动〉fill the post (of)；hold the position (of)：～外交职务 fill a diplomatic post

【充塞】chōngsè 〈动〉fill (up)；cram；congest：～市场 overstock the market ‖ ～着陈词滥调的文章 article stuffed with/full of clichés

【充实】chōngshí ❶〈形〉ample；full；substantial；rich：内容～ be substantial in content ‖ 生活～ live a plenitudinous/full life；live fully ❷〈动〉substantiate；enrich；replenish；reinforce；strengthen：～财力 recruit one's finances ‖ ～海军 recruit for the navy ‖ ～基层 strengthen the grass roots organizations ‖ ～库存 replenish the stocks ‖ ～论据 substantiate an argument ‖ ～内容 enrich the content ‖ ～师资力量 augment the teaching staff ‖ ～文化生活 enrich one's cultural life ‖ 用知识～头脑 enrich the mind with knowledge ‖ 读书～头脑。Reading enriches the mind.

【充数】chōngshù 〈动〉make up the number；pass muster；serve as a makeweight/stopgap：以次品～ make up the amount with defective products ‖ 看来他只是个～的。He turned out to be an also-ran. ‖ 我来只是～的。*I am here to make up the number.* ⇨滥竽～

【充填】chōngtián 〈动〉fill (up)；stuff (sth with sth)：用稻草～垫子 stuff a cushion with straw ‖ 用羽毛～枕头 stuff a pillow with feathers

〖～物〗chōngtiánwù 〈名〉filling；filler

【充血】chōngxuè 〈名〉[医学] hyperaemia；congestion；engorgement：大脑～ cerebral congestion ‖ 肺～ lung/pulmonary congestion ‖ 眼睛～ bloodshot eyes ‖ 疾病使他肺部～。The illness congested his lungs. ‖ 他眼球～了。*His eyeballs are congested.* ‖ 胃黏膜严重～。The gastric mucosa was greatly engorged.

〖～性心力衰竭〗chōngxuèxìng xīnlì shuāijié 〈名〉congestive heart failure

【充溢】chōngyì 〈动〉overflow with；be full to the brim；be exuberant：～着欢乐 with an exuberance of joy/delight/mirth ‖ 她

的脸上～着喜悦的微笑。She beamed radiantly with joy.
【充盈】chōngyíng 〈形〉❶ plentiful; full: 仓廪～。The granaries are full. ❷〈书〉full and round; well-developed: 肌体～ well-developed body ‖ 体态～ full figure
【充裕】chōngyù 〈形〉abundant; ample; plentiful; enough and to spare: 经济～ be well-off; be comfortably-off ‖ 时间～ have plenty of/ample time ‖ 资金～ have sufficient/ample funds ‖ 粮食～。Food provisions are plentiful.
【充值卡】chōngzhíkǎ 〈名〉rechargeable card; pre-paid phone card
【充足】chōngzú 〈形〉adequate; sufficient; abundant; ample; plentiful: 供应～ have an abundant supply (of) ‖ 光线～ have ample/sufficient light ‖ 经费/资金～ have sufficient/ample funds ‖ 理由～ have abundant/adequate/sound/sufficient reasons ‖ 睡眠～ get enough sleep ‖ 原料～ have ample material ‖ 这家店货物～。This store is fully stocked.
【充足理由律】chōngzú-lǐyóulǜ 〈名〉[逻辑] law of sufficient reason

忡 chōng 〈形〉〈书〉worried; care-laden
【忡忡】chōngchōng 〈形〉laden with anxiety; careworn; care-laden; worried and sad: ⇨忧心～

茺 chōng
【茺蔚】chōngwèi ＝ 益母草 yìmǔcǎo

涌 chōng 〈名〉〈方〉branch of a river
⇨yǒng

翀 chōng 〈动〉〈书〉(of birds) soar skyward

舂 chōng 〈动〉pound (grain, etc) in a mortar; pestle: ～药 pound medicinal herbs into powder in a mortar
【舂米】chōngmǐ 〈动〉husk rice with a mortar and pestle
【舂钻】chōngzuàn 〈名〉churn drill

憃 chōng 〈形〉〈书〉stupid; foolish

憧 chōng
【憧憧】chōngchōng 〈形〉flickering; dancing; moving to and fro: ～往来 (of people, etc) coming and going ‖ 灯影/烛影～ flickering shadows of the light/candle ‖ 人影～ shadows of people moving about
【憧憬】chōngjǐng 〈动〉long for; look forward to; yearn for: ～幸福的明天 long for the happy days to come ‖ ～自由 have a great longing for liberty ‖ 她～着过平静安宁的生活。She craves (for) a life of peace and quiet.

艟 chōng → 艨艟 méngchōng

chóng

虫 chóng 〈名〉❶ insect; worm; bug: 鸣～ singing insect ⇨～害; ～子 ❷〈贬〉person with a certain kind of undesirable quality: ⇨害人～; 糊涂～; 可怜～
【虫草】chóngcǎo 〈名〉〈简称〉[中药] Chinese caterpillar fungus ⇨冬虫夏草
【虫吃牙】chóngchīyá 〈名〉〈俗称〉carious/decayed tooth
【虫害】chónghài 〈名〉insect pest/attack; damage by insects: 闹～ be infested with insects ‖ ～防治 pest control
【虫积】chóngjī 〈名〉[中医] parasitic disease [mainly in the stomach or intestines]
【虫胶】chóngjiāo 〈名〉shellac
【虫口】chóngkǒu 〈名〉population of insects (in a certain area): ～密度 density of insect population
【虫媒传粉】chóngméi chuánfěn 〈名〉[植物] insect pollination
【虫媒花】chóngméihuā 〈名〉[植物] entomophilous flower
【虫情】chóngqíng 〈名〉pest situation: ～严重 serious pest situation ‖ ～预报 pest forecasting; forecast of pest-outbreak
【虫蚀】chóngshí 〈动〉be worm-eaten/moth-eaten
【虫牙】chóngyá 〈名〉〈俗称〉carious/decayed tooth
【虫眼】chóngyǎn 〈名〉wormhole
【虫瘿】chóngyǐng 〈名〉gall (on plants)
【虫灾】chóngzāi 〈名〉plague of insects; insect plague
【虫豸】chóngzhì 〈名〉〈书〉❶ insect ❷ bastard
【虫蛀】chóngzhù 〈动〉be damaged by worms; be worm-eaten; be moth-eaten: ～的木材 worm-eaten timber ‖ ～的苹果 wormy apple ‖ ～损失 moth damage
【虫子】chóngzi 〈名〉insect; worm: 打～ take worm medicine; worm with a drug ‖ 拉～ pass worms ‖ 小～ wormling ‖ 这孩子肚子里有～。This child has worms.

重 chóng ❶〈动〉repeat; duplicate: 书买～了。Two copies of the same book have been bought by mistake. ‖ 这两道练习题出～了。These two exercises duplicate each other. ❷〈动〉overlap; superpose; superimpose: 把两张纸～在一起 put one piece of paper on top of the other ❸〈副〉again; anew; afresh; once more: ～抄 copy again ‖ ～温旧谊 review one's old friendship (with sb) ‖ ～叙旧情 talk over old times ‖ 这一页必须～排。This page will have to be redone. ⇨～逢; ～归于好; 故地～游 ❹〈量〉layer: 多～性格 multiple personality ‖ 双～标准/目的/性格 double standard/purpose/personality ‖ 万～山 range upon range of mountains
⇨zhòng
【重版】chóngbǎn 〈动〉republish (a book, etc): 一本有～价值的书 a book that deserves republication ‖ 那本书最近得以～。That book has been republished recently. ‖ 这本书曾～过无数次。The book went through countless editions.
【重瓣花】chóngbànhuā 〈名〉[植物] double/multiple flower
【重瓣胃】chóngbànwèi 〈名〉[动物] psalterium; manyplies; omasum
【重播】chóngbō 〈动〉❶ rebroadcast/repeat (a programme); replay; rerun; revive: ～节目 repeat/rebroadcast a programme ‖ 我们错过了现场直播的表演，只好等着～时再看了。We missed the live show, and have to wait for the rebroadcast. ❷ sow seeds again; resow; seed the fields for a second time: 因受蝗灾有不少田地不得不～种子。Quite a few fields had to be seeded for a second time due to the plague of locusts.
【重操旧业】chóngcāo-jiùyè 〈熟〉resume one's old/former profession; take up one's old trade/job again; return to one's former career
【重茬】chóngchá ＝ 连作 liánzuò
【重唱】chóngchàng 〈名〉[音乐] ensemble of two or more singers, each singing one part: ⇨二～; 四～
【重重】chóngchóng 〈形〉layer upon layer; ring upon ring: 冲破～阻挠 break through/penetrate layers of obstruction ‖ 克服～困难 overcome a mountain of difficulties; surmount numerous difficulties ‖ 忍受～压迫 bear multiple oppression ‖ 设置～障碍 set up an array of barriers; place all sorts of obstacles ‖ 受到～剥削 be fleeced right and left ‖ 陷入～包围 be encircled ring upon ring; be heavily besieged ‖ 越过～障碍 jump one barrier after another ‖ 顾虑～ be full of misgivings; have no end of worries ‖ 困难～ bristle with/be beset with difficulties ‖ 心事～ be laden with anxiety; be weighed down with care ‖ ～雨幕 heavy curtains of rain ‖ 她老是忧虑～。Many cares and anxieties occupy her mind. ‖ 这件工作对新手来说困难～。This job presents many difficulties to the new recruit.
【重出】chóngchū 〈动〉reappear; recur: ～江湖 reappear in public life
【重床叠屋】chóngchuáng-diéwū ＝ 叠床架屋 diéchuáng-jiàwū
【重打锣鼓另开张】chóng dǎ luógǔ lìng kāizhāng 〈熟〉reopen the business to the beating of gongs and drums; start all over again; begin anew/afresh: 公司破产后，他决定～。After the failure of his company, he decided to start from scratch all over again.
【重蹈覆辙】chóngdǎo-fùzhé 〈熟〉take the road/track where carts have overturned; follow the same old road to ruin; drift/fall into the same rut; recommit the same error; repeat the mistake (of): 你必须从过去的错误中吸取教训，不能～。You must learn from past mistakes so as not to fall into the same old trap again. ‖ 他的父母离婚了，他不想再重蹈他们婚姻失败的覆辙。His parents got divorced and he didn't want to repeat the mistake of their marriage.
【重叠】chóngdié ❶〈形〉overlapping; superposing; piling on

top of another; superimposing: 山峦～ hills upon hills ‖ 消除人事～ eliminate personnel duplication ‖ 行政机构～ overlapping administrative organizations ‖ 职权～ overlapping powers ‖ 职责～ overlap of responsibilities ‖ ～的影像 superimposed image ‖ 历史和文学有部分内容～，因此应结合起来研究。History and literature overlap in part and should be studied together. ❸〈动〉repeat (a pronunciation)

【重读】chóngdú 〈动〉❶ read again; read once more ❷ repeat the grade/class in school: 他两门考试不及格，必须～五年级。He had to repeat the fifth grade because he failed two exams. 另 zhòngdú

〖～生〗chóngdúshēng 〈名〉repeater

【重发球】chóngfāqiú 〈名〉[体育] let (service)

【重返】chóngfǎn 〈动〉return; go back: ～工作岗位 be back on the job; return to work ‖ ～故土 be on one's native soil again; return to one's birthplace ‖ ～家园 return to one's homeland ‖ ～绿茵场 reappear in the football match; go back to the football field ‖ ～前线 return to the battlefield; go back to the front ‖ ～舞台 be back on the stage ‖ ～校园 resume one's interrupted studies at school ‖ ～政治/历史舞台 return to political/historical stage

〖～系统〗chóngfǎn xìtǒng 〈名〉[军事] reentry system

【重犯】chóngfàn 〈动〉repeat (an error or offence): 旧病～ lapse back into bad habits ‖ 旧罪～ repeat an offence ‖ 避免～错误。Avoid making the same mistake. / Let there be no recurrence of this error.

【重放】chóngfàng 〈动〉replay; rerun; play again: ～歌带 replay the tape of the songs ‖ ～老片子 rerun old films ‖ ～录像 run replays of sth ‖ ～片断 replay a few bits (of sth) ‖ 以慢镜头～ replay in slow motion ‖ 把唱机设置为～。Set the phonograph for replay. ‖ 我们看了射门的～镜头。We saw the shooting at the goal again on the replay.

【重逢】chóngféng 〈动〉meet again; have a reunion: 久别～ meet again after a long separation ‖ 朋友别后～ reunion of parted friends ‖ 享受～的欢乐 enjoy one's reunion

【重复】chóngfù 〈动〉❶ reappear; recur: 经历会～。Experiences repeat. ❷ do sth again; repeat; duplicate: 避免不必要的～ avoid unnecessary/needless repetition ‖ ～抽样 duplicate/repeated sampling ‖ ～发价/销售/需求 repeated offer/sales/demand ‖ ～课税 duplicate/double taxation ‖ ～生产 duplication of production ‖ ～引进 introduction of redundant technical facilities; importation of redundant technical facilities

〖～嫁接〗chóngfù jiàjiē 〈名〉repeated grafting

〖～建设〗chóngfù jiànshè 〈名〉redundant/duplicated construction

〖～配种〗chóngfù pèizhǒng 〈名〉repeated service

〖～染色体〗chóngfù rǎnsètǐ 〈名〉[生物] duplicated chromosome

〖～杂交〗chóngfù zájiāo 〈名〉repeated crossing

【重根】chónggēn 〈名〉[数学] repeated root

【重构】chónggòu 〈名〉[语言] reconstruction

【重光】chóngguāng 〈动〉❶ see light again; recover one's sight ❷ recover (lost territory, etc): ～河山 recover the lost territory

【重归于好】chóngguīyúhǎo 〈熟〉be reconciled; come together again; be on good terms again

【重合】chónghé 〈动〉[数学] coincide: 这两个三角形完全～。These two triangles coincide exactly.

【重婚】chónghūn 〈动〉[法律] commit bigamy

〖～者〗chónghūnzhě 〈名〉[法律] bigamist

〖～罪〗chónghūnzuì 〈名〉bigamy; offence of bigamy: 他犯了～。He committed bigamy.

【重茧】chóngjiǎn 〈名〉❶〈书〉thick silk padded coat ❷ ＝ 重趼 chóngjiǎn

【重趼】chóngjiǎn 〈名〉callosity; callus

【重见光明】chóngjiàn-guāngmíng 〈熟〉see the light again; recover one's sight; be restored to one's sight

【重见天日】chóngjiàn-tiānrì 〈熟〉see the sun once more—be delivered from oppression/persecution; regain freedom; be released from imprisonment

【重建】chóngjiàn 〈动〉rebuild; reconstruct; reestablish; rehabilitate: ～被战争破坏的城市 rebuild a war-torn city ‖ ～家园 rehabilitate one's homeland; rebuild one's country; rebuild one's home village/town ‖ ～商业关系 reopen commercial relations (with) ‖ ～正常关系/秩序 reestablish normal relations/order ‖ ～费 reconstruction money ‖ 战后/住房～工作 postwar/housing reconstruction ‖ ～利益与目标一致的国民意识。Reestablish the national sense of common interests and purpose. ‖ 这个国家在～中。This country is rebuilding. / This country is under reconstruction.

【重结晶】chóngjiéjīng 〈动〉[化学] recrystallize

【重九】Chóngjiǔ ＝ 重阳 Chóngyáng

【重聚】chóngjù 〈动〉reunite; meet/see again: 很高兴和你～。Glad to see you again.

【重考】chóngkǎo 〈动〉resit an exam; retake an exam

【重录】chónglù 〈动〉re-record: ～歌曲 record the songs once again

【重峦叠嶂】chóngluán-diézhàng 〈熟〉range upon range of hills; peaks rising one upon another

【重落】chóngluo 〈动〉〈方〉become worse again after an initial improvement: 他的病～了。His illness became worse. / His illness worsened.

【重码】chóngmǎ 〈名〉coincident code

【重名】chóngmíng 〈动〉have/bear the same name: 她与我～。She is my namesake. / Her name is a duplicate of mine.

〖～重姓〗chóngmíng-chóngxìng have the same first name and the same surname; have the same name

【重拟】chóngnǐ 〈动〉[法律] reconstruct: ～作案情景 reconstruct the scene of the crime

【重拍】chóngpāi 〈动〉re-photograph; retake: 第三次～一个镜头 retake a scene for the third time

【重排】chóngpái 〈动〉reset; rearrange: ～座位 rearrange the seats

【重起炉灶】chóngqǐ-lúzào 〈熟〉set up a new kitchen—begin all over again; make a fresh start; start again from scratch

【重庆】Chóngqìng 〈名〉Chongqing [one of the four municipalities directly under the Central Government of China]

【重山叠岭】chóngshān-diélǐng 〈熟〉hills upon hills; range upon range of hills

【重申】chóngshēn 〈动〉reaffirm; reiterate; restate; reassert: ～党的纪律 affirm anew the discipline of the Party ‖ ～观点 reassert/reiterate one's views ‖ ～立场 reaffirm one's stand ‖ 市长反复～自力更生的必要性。The mayor hammered away at the need for self-reliance. ‖ 文章结尾处～了立意。The essay is concluded with a reiteration of the initial idea.

【重审】chóngshěn 〈动〉[法律] retry; rehear: ～案件 rehear a case

【重生】chóngshēng 〈动〉❶ be reborn/resurrected; be born again; revive; come back to life: 人死不能～。Those who have died cannot be brought back to life. ❷ grow again; regenerate: 剪掉了的指甲会～。Cut finger nails will regenerate.

〖～父母〗chóngshēng-fùmǔ ＝ 再生父母 zàishēng-fùmǔ

【重孙】chóngsūn 〈名〉great grandson

〖～女〗chóngsūnnǚ 〈名〉great granddaughter

〖～子〗chóngsūnzi ＝ 重孙 chóngsūn

【重沓】chóngtà 〈形〉〈书〉repetitious; redundant: 句子～ redundant sentences

【重提】chóngtí 〈动〉bring up again; mention again: ～旧怨 rake/rip up old grievances ‖ 旧事～ bring up a matter of the past; recall past events; rake up the past

【重围】chóngwéi 〈名〉layers/rings of encirclement: 冲入～ plunge into the press ‖ 杀出～ break through a tight encirclement ‖ 设下～ lay siege to ‖ 陷入～ be under siege; be tightly encircled by enemy forces

【重温】chóngwēn 〈动〉review; revive; hash over: ～旧情 review one's friendship; rekindle the old flame; revive the old affection ‖ ～往事 review the past; hash over the old days ‖ 在脑海中～一段情景 revive a scene in one's mind

〖～旧梦〗chóngwēn-jiùmèng 〈熟〉revive an old dream; relive an old experience; renew an old romance; indulge in the pipe dream again; reproduce the good old days

【重文】chóngwén 〈名〉〈书〉variant form of a Chinese character

【重五】Chóngwǔ ＝ 重午 Chóngwǔ

【重午】Chóngwǔ 〈名〉〈旧〉Dragon Boat Festival [5th day of the 5th lunar month]

【重现】chóngxiàn 〈动〉reappear; recur; reproduce: ～在脑海里 reappear in one's mind; recur to one's mind; replay itself in one's mind ‖ 他的回忆录～了抗战时期的战争场面。His memoirs

revive the battle scenes of the War of Resistance Against Japan. ‖ 往事时常～在我的记忆中。Old memories constantly recur to me.

【重像】 chóngxiàng 〈名〉[电子] double/ghost image

【重霄】 chóngxiāo 〈名〉〈书〉 empyrean; heaven [from the ancient belief that the heavens have nine layers/spheres]

【重写】 chóngxiě 〈动〉 rewrite: ～历史 rewrite history

【重新】 chóngxīn 〈副〉 again; anew; afresh: ～安排 rearrange ‖ ～部署 rearrange; redeploy; redispose ‖ ～分配财产 redistribute property ‖ ～唤起雄心壮志 reactivate sb's ambition ‖ ～恢复领导职务 be reinstated in one's leading post ‖ ～开放边境 reopen the border ‖ ～考虑 reconsider; think twice; go behind sth; give sth a reconsideration ‖ ～评估/评价 reappraise ‖ ～上台 come back to power; stage a comeback ‖ ～审理案件 rehear/reopen a case ‖ ～提出申诉 renew one's complaints ‖ ～调整 readjust ‖ ～掌权/执政 return to power; be back in power ‖ 下岗工人的～安置 relocation of laid-off workers ‖ 古典音乐又～流行起来。Classic music is making a comeback. ‖ 上个月我们请人～装修了房子。We had the entire house redone last month. ‖ 这出戏被～搬上了舞台。The play is back on the boards.

〖～开始〗 chóngxīn-kāishǐ take/make a fresh start; resume; start afresh/anew; start all over again: ～工作 go back to work; begin one's work afresh ‖ ～生活 begin life again/anew ‖ ～谈判 renew/reopen/resume negotiations ‖ 让我们～吧。Let's start afresh. ‖ 一切得～。Everything has to begin all over.

〖～做人〗 chóngxīn-zuòrén 〈熟〉 turn over a new leaf; start one's life afresh; make a fresh start in life; make a man of oneself again; mend one's way sincerely; start with a clean slate: 痛改前非，～ repair the past and start life again ‖ 在监狱蹲了十年出来，他决心～。He's trying to start again with a clean slate after ten years in jail.

【重修】 chóngxiū 〈动〉 ❶ renovate; rebuild; repair: ～校舍 renovate an old school building ❷ revise: ～宪法 revise the constitution ❸ retake a course after failing in the examination

〖～旧好〗 chóngxiū-jiùhǎo 〈熟〉 renew cordial relations; patch up broken relations; become reconciled; bury the hatchet

【重言】 chóngyán 〈名〉[语言] tautology; repeated/reduplicated character (for literary style)

【重演】 chóngyǎn 〈动〉 ❶ repeat the performance; redo/react a play: ～一出戏 revive a play ❷ recur; repeat; reenact; replay: 这种情形不会～。There will be no repeat of the situation. ‖ 历史往往会～。History often repeats itself.

【重阳】 Chóngyáng 〈名〉 Double Ninth Festival [9th day of the 9th lunar month]

【重洋】 chóngyáng 〈名〉 seas and oceans—land beyond the ocean: 远渡/远涉～ travel across the oceans ‖ 远隔～ be separated by vast oceans

【重样】 chóngyàng 〈动〉 be the same; be of the same pattern: 这些画不～。These pictures are different from one another.

【重译】 chóngyì 〈动〉 ❶ retranslate; translate again: ～文学名著 retranslate a literary masterpiece ❷ translate from a translation

〖～本〗 chóngyìběn 〈名〉 retranslation

【重印】 chóngyìn 〈动〉 reprint: ～照片 reproduce a photograph ‖ 该书现在是第四次～了。This book is now in its 4th reprint.

〖～本〗 chóngyìnběn 〈名〉 reprint: 1958年～ 1958 reprint (of)

【重影】 chóngyǐng 〈名〉 double/ghost image

【重映】 chóngyìng 〈动〉 reshow (a film): ～影片 reshow a film/movie

【重游】 chóngyóu 〈动〉 revisit a place: 故地/旧地～ revisit a once familiar place

【重圆】 chóngyuán 〈动〉 see/meet again; be reunited: ⇨破镜～

【重孕】 chóngyùn 〈名〉[生理] superfetation

【重张】 chóngzhāng 〈动〉〈旧〉 reopen a shop after renovation

【重振】 chóngzhèn 〈动〉 revitalize; invigorate; rejuvenate: ～朝纲 regenerate the imperial regime ‖ ～精神 resume one's spirits

〖～军威〗 chóngzhèn-jūnwēi 〈熟〉 make the army's might felt again; bring back the might of the army; restore the prestige of the army

〖～旗鼓〗 chóngzhèn-qígǔ ＝ 重整旗鼓 chóngzhěng-qígǔ

【重整旗鼓】 chóngzhěng-qígǔ 〈熟〉 rally forces again (after a defeat/setback); pull one's forces together and start afresh; reorganize the army after a defeat; resume work after a failure; begin all over again: 我们输了那场比赛之后很快～，力争在联赛中获胜。After losing that game, we bounced back to win the tournament.

【重置成本】 chóngzhì chéngběn 〈名〉 replacement cost

【重置基金】 chóngzhì jījīn 〈名〉 replacement fund

【重置需求】 chóngzhì xūqiú 〈名〉 replacement demand

【重奏】 chóngzòu 〈名〉[音乐] ensemble of two or more instrumentalists, each playing one part: 弦/器乐四～ string/instrumental quartet ⇨二～

【重足而立】 chóngzú'érlì 〈熟〉 stand with one foot closely following the other—be panic-stricken

【重组】 chóngzǔ 〈动〉 restructure; reorganize; recombine: ～内阁 reshuffle the cabinet ‖ 资产～ reorganization of assets ‖ 我们公司为适应新需求正忙于～。Our company is busy restructuring to meet new demands.

崇 chóng ❶〈形〉 high; lofty; sublime; towering: ⇨～高; ～山峻岭 ❷〈动〉 esteem; respect; worship: ⇨～奉; ～尚; 推～

【崇拜】 chóngbài 〈动〉 worship; adore; idolize; make an idol of sb; offer worship (to sb): ～权力/金钱 worship power/money ‖ ～对象 object/figure of worship; cult figure; *idol* ‖ 个人～ personality cult; cult of personality ‖ 英雄/祖先～ hero/ancestor worship ‖ 对美的～ beauty cult; cult of beauty ‖ 那是一个～物质的时代。That was an age that idolized the material. ‖ 青少年～他们的银幕偶像。Teenagers worship their screen idols. ‖ 她～的政治家是林肯。Her political idol was Lincoln.

〖～者〗 chóngbàizhě 〈名〉 worshipper; admirer; venerator; adorer: 功夫/武术的～ kung fu/*wushu* admirer ‖ 金钱的～ worshipper of money; idolator of mammon; money worshipper

【崇本务实】 chóngběn-wùshí 〈熟〉 do things in a solid/down-to-earth manner

【崇奉】 chóngfèng 〈动〉 believe in (a religion); worship: ～礼教 follow the faith in Confucian ethical codes ‖ ～马列主义 have firm faith in Marxism-Leninism ‖ ～圣人 worship a sage ‖ 每个宗教都以自己的方式～神明。Each religion worships God in its own way.

【崇高】 chónggāo 〈形〉 lofty; sublime; high; noble: ～的理想/形象 lofty ideal/image ‖ ～的目标 noble aim; high purpose ‖ ～的人格/威望 high character/prestige ‖ ～的信念 sublime faith ‖ ～的自我牺牲精神 noble spirit of self-sacrifice

【崇敬】 chóngjìng 〈动〉 esteem; respect; revere; venerate; be filled with veneration for; regard sb with great respect: 令人～ be respectable/venerable; command esteem ‖ 无比～ hold sb in the greatest esteem/veneration; hold sb in the deepest reverence/respect ‖ 他们怀着～之情缅怀那位老人。They cherish the memory of the old man in esteem. ‖ 我们都非常～您。We have the greatest esteem for you.

【崇论闳议】 chónglùn-hóngyì 〈熟〉 lofty and brilliant discourse

【崇论宏议】 chónglùn-hóngyì ＝ 崇论闳议 chónglùn-hóngyì

【崇山峻岭】 chóngshān-jùnlǐng 〈熟〉 towering mountains and high ridges; precipitous mountains

【崇山险川】 chóngshān-xiǎnchuān 〈熟〉 high mountains and turbulent rivers

【崇尚】 chóngshàng 〈动〉 uphold; advocate; respect; praise highly: ～俭朴/谦虚 advocate thrift/modesty ‖ ～科学 advocate science ‖ ～正义 uphold justice ‖ 那是一个～英雄的年代。That was an age of hero worship.

【崇洋】 chóngyáng 〈动〉 worship foreign things: 盲目～ worship/have blind faith in foreign things ‖ ～复古 worship the foreign (art) and revive the ancient (art) ‖ ～卖国 worship everything foreign and sell out the country; idolize foreign things and betray the nation

〖～媚外〗 chóngyáng-mèiwài 〈熟〉 worship foreign things and toady to foreign powers

〖～迷外〗 chóngyáng-míwài 〈熟〉 worship and have blind faith in foreign things

【崇仰】 chóngyǎng 〈动〉 worship; have faith in; hold in esteem: ～神明 respect and worship gods and spirits ‖ ～真理 have faith in the truth

chǒng

宠 chǒng 〈动〉 dote on; spoil (a child); bestow favour on;

pamper; indulge: 父亲太~她,这对她没好处。Her father dotes on her too much for her own good. ‖ 这孩子给~得不像话了。The child is frightfully/terribly spoilt. ⇨~信;失~

【宠爱】 chǒng'ài 〈动〉 dote on; make a pet of sb; love ardently; favour: ~某人 take a person to one's bosom ‖ 那个孩子深受父母~。That child is idolized by his parents. ‖ 他~最小的儿子。He dotes on his youngest son. ‖ 他深受老师~。He is teacher's pet.

【宠儿】 chǒng'ér 〈名〉 pet; favourite; darling: 家庭的~ pet (member) of the family ‖ 命运的~ darling/minion of fortune; favourite of fate ‖ 时代的~ idol of the day ‖ 那个男婴是全家的~。The baby boy is the idol of the family.

【宠惯】 chǒngguàn 〈动〉 pamper; indulge: ~孩子 pamper one's child ‖ 她~儿子,他要什么给什么。She indulges her son in whatever he wants.

【宠坏】 chǒnghuài 〈动〉 spoil; kill with kindness: 他们夸奖孩子太多而把孩子~了。They spoilt the child with too much praise.

【宠任】 chǒngrèn 〈名〉 favour and trust: 得到~ win the favour and trust of sb

【宠辱不惊】 chǒngrǔ-bùjīng 〈熟〉 remain indifferent whether favoured or humiliated; be unmoved by either gain or loss; be undisturbed by either favour or disgrace; be unmoved by honour or disgrace

【宠辱偕忘】 chǒngrǔ-xiéwàng 〈熟〉 disregard all favours and humiliations

【宠物】 chǒngwù 〈名〉 pet (animal): ~猫 pet cat ‖ 电子~ electronic pet ‖ 他们养了一只小猪当~。They keep a small pig as a pet.

〖~店〗 chǒngwùdiàn 〈名〉 pet shop

〖~食品〗 chǒngwù shípǐn 〈名〉 pet food

〖~医院〗 chǒngwù yīyuàn 〈名〉 pet hospital

【宠信】 chǒngxìn 〈动〉〈贬〉 particularly favour and trust sb: ~奸佞 show undue favour to crafty sycophants ‖ 这大臣设法赢得了皇上的~。The minister managed to win the royal/imperial favour.

【宠幸】 chǒngxìng 〈动〉 bestow favour on; make a pet of sb; favour

【宠用】 chǒngyòng 〈动〉 favour and put sb in important position: ~亲信 trust and put one's followers in key positions

【宠遇】 chǒngyù 〈动〉 win sb's favour: ~有加 gain special favour (with sb)

chòng

冲[1] chòng 〈口〉 ❶〈形〉 (of the flow of water) relentless; resistless; powerful: 雨下得很~。It's raining thick and fast. / It's raining hard. ❷〈形〉 vigorous; with vim and vigour; with plenty of dash: 说话~ speak bluntly ‖ 他批评的语气很~。His criticism is harsh and blunt. ❸〈形〉 (of smell) strong; pungent; sharp-tasting: 硫磺的味儿很~。The smell of sulfur is pungent. ‖ 这药味儿~。The medicine has a strong smell. ❹〈动〉〈方〉 reprimand; rebuke; denounce: 他一说话就~人。He never speaks without reprimand.

冲[2] chòng 〈动〉 stamp; punch: 刚~出来的钥匙 newly-stamped key ‖ 在钢板上~一个孔 punch a hole in a steel plate ⇨ ~床;~孔;~模

冲[3] chòng 〈口〉 ❶〈动〉 face; front (on/onto): 窗户~着南面。The window faces/fronts/looks south. ‖ 房子~着大海。The house fronts on/faces the sea. ‖ 花园背面~着湖。My garden backs on(to) a lake. ❷〈介〉 towards; to: ~西走 go west/westward ‖ 那话是~他说的。That remark was aimed/directed/meant as a shot at him. ‖ 他~着我的下巴打了一拳。He aimed a punch at my jaw. ‖ 她背~墙站着。She stood with her back to the wall. ‖ 有气别~我撒呀! Don't vent your anger on me! ❸〈介〉 on the strength of; on the basis of; because of; owing to: ~着他们这股子干劲儿,没有克服不了的困难。With such drive, there's no difficulty they cannot overcome. ‖ ~着咱们的老交情,我答应这么做。For old times'/sake's sake, I promise you to do it. ‖ 我是~着你的保证才做那件事儿的。I did it on the strength of your promise. ⇨chōng

【冲床】 chòngchuáng 〈名〉[机械] punch (press); punching machine

〖~工〗 chòngchuánggōng 〈名〉 puncher

【冲盹儿】 chòngdǔnr 〈动〉〈方〉 doze/nod off

【冲劲儿】 chòngjìnr 〈名〉 ❶ vim and vigour; dash: 他干什么都有一股子~。All his activities showed the same dash. ‖ 她到终点时仍~十足。She still had a lot of running left in her at the finish. ❷ strength (of liquor); kick: 这酒~大。This wine has quite a kick.

【冲孔】 chòngkǒng [机械] ❶〈动〉 punch (holes); perforate ❷〈名〉 punched hole

【冲模】 chòngmú 〈名〉[机械] die; puncheon

〖~插床〗 chòngmú chāchuáng 〈名〉[机械] die slotting machine

【冲头】 chòngtóu 〈名〉[机械] drift; punch(ing) pin

【冲压】 chòngyā 〈动〉[机械] stamp; punch: ~汽车车身 stamp auto bodies ‖ 这种机器一天能~两万枚硬币。This machine can stamp out 20,000 coins a day.

〖~机〗 chòngyājī = 冲床 chòngchuáng

【冲子】 chòngzi 〈名〉[机械] drill; punching pin

【冲钻】 chòngzuàn 〈名〉[机械] drill; churn drilling

朊 chòng 〈动〉〈方〉 doze off; take a nap: 瞌~ doze/nod off

【朊朊盹儿】 chòngchòngdǔnr 〈动〉〈方〉 doze/nod off

铳 chòng 〈名〉 blunderbuss: 鸟~ old kind of fowling piece ⇨~枪

【铳枪】 chòngqiāng 〈名〉 blunderbuss

【铳子】 chòngzi = 冲子 chòngzi

chōu

抽[1] chōu 〈动〉 ❶ take/pull out (from in between); draw: ~剑/刀 draw a sword/knife ‖ 从书架上~出一本书 pull out a book from the shelf ‖ 从信封里~出信来 take a letter out of the envelope ‖ 猛地将手~回 snatch/whip one's hands back ⇨~签;~身 ❷ take (a part from a whole): ~时间看病 find time to see a doctor; get round to see a doctor ‖ 把他~出来管仓库 release him from his job and put him in charge of the warehouse ⇨~查;~调;~样 ❸ (of certain plants) put forth: ⇨~穗;~枝 ❹ contract; shrink: 这件衣服一洗给~了。The garment has shrunk in the wash. ⇨~搐;~筋 ❺ breathe; obtain by drawing, etc: ~鼻子 snuffle ‖ ~大麻 blow smoke ‖ ~雪茄 smoke cigars ‖ ~烟斗 pull at a pipe ‖ 把井~干 pump a well out ‖ 他一天要~一包烟。He smokes up to a pack of cigarettes a day.

抽[2] chōu 〈动〉 ❶ lash; whip; thrash; slash; flog: ~陀螺 whip/spin a top ‖ 他向马~了一鞭子。He gave his horse a lash/cut. ❷[体育] drive: 把球~过去 drive the ball over the net ‖ 远~ long drive ‖ 正手~ forehand drive ⇨~球

【抽测】 chōucè 〈动〉 make a spot check; spot-check

【抽查】 chōuchá 〈动〉 spot-check; carry out selective examinations; make spot checks/tests; make a sample test/check; take a sample for examination/check; sample: ~合格 pass a spot check ‖ ~检验 spot check/test ‖ 对进展中的工作进行~ carry out spot checks on work in progress ‖ 经~发现这批钞票是假的。On random inspection, these notes proved to be forgeries.

【抽成】 chōuchéng 〈动〉 draw/deduct a percentage (from a sum of money, etc): 每人有25%的红利~。Each will take 25% of the dividend.

【抽抽儿】 chōuchour 〈动〉 ❶ shrink: 这块布一洗就~。This cloth shrinks in the wash. ❷ shrivel; wither: 树叶经烈日一晒就~。The tree leaves will shrivel up in the hot sun. ‖ 这些枣儿都~了。These dates have shrivelled up.

【抽搐】 chōuchù [医学] ❶〈动〉 twitch; convulse; jerk: 不由自主/控制不住地~ involuntarily/uncontrollably twitch ‖ 激动得~ be convulsed with emotion ‖ 痛苦得~ twitch with pain ‖ 牙疼得~ convulse with toothache ‖ 他的身体一阵阵地~。His body was jerking in quick spasms. ‖ 他气得面部~。His face worked with anger. ❷〈名〉 convulsion; twitch; jerk; tic; spasm: 肌肉~ twitch of the muscles

〖~痛〗 chōuchùtòng 〈名〉[中医] tic pain

【抽打】 chōudǎ 〈动〉 lash; whip; thrash; slash; flog: 用鞭子～ slash/thrash/lash/flog sb with a whip; strike/beat sb with a lash/whip ‖ 父亲把儿子狠狠～了一顿。The father gave the boy a good flogging.

【抽打】 chōuda 〈动〉 remove dust by beating (a carpet, blanket, etc): 把地毯好好～～下。Give the carpet a good beating.

【抽搭】 chōuda 〈动〉〈口〉 sob; sob and sniffle; whimper: 低声～ weep in choking sobs ‖ 男孩子费了好大劲儿才忍住～。The boy checked his sobs with an immense effort. ‖ 她抽抽搭搭地哭了起来。She broke into sobs.

【抽调】 chōudiào 〈动〉 transfer (personnel or material): 把兵力～到前线 move troops to the front ‖ ～更年轻的人担任重要职务 move younger people into key posts ‖ 他已被～到另一个步兵团。He has been transferred to another regiment of infantry.

【抽丁】 chōudīng 〈动〉 pressgang; draft/conscript in a compelling way: ～抽税 conscript young men and levy taxes ‖ 强行～ pressgang conscripts

【抽动】 chōudòng 〈动〉 twitch; have a spasm; jerk spasmodically: 驴子～耳朵。The donkey twitched its ears. ‖ 他～着的四肢突然停住不动了。His jerking limbs became still suddenly. ‖ 她哭得身子都～起来了。Sobs shook her body.

【抽斗】 chōudǒu 〈名〉〈方〉 drawer: 翻～ hunt through/rummage drawers ‖ 拉开～ pull out/open a drawer ‖ 清理～ tidy up a drawer ‖ 锁上/关上～ lock/shut a drawer ‖ 推上～ slide a drawer into place ‖ 桌子/柜子～ desk/cabinet drawer ‖ ～拉不开了。The drawer won't pull out.

【抽肥补瘦】 chōuféi-bǔshòu 〈熟〉 take from the fat to pad the lean; take from the haves and give to the have-nots; take things from the better off collectives and give them to the poorer ones

【抽风】 chōufēng 〈动〉 ❶ [医学] convulse; have spasms ❷ 〈口〉 go crazy; lose one's senses: 你抽什么风,半夜三更了还唱歌? *Are you crazy, singing in the dead of night?* ❸ draw in/pump air: ～装置 air-pumping equipment

〖～机〗 chōufēngjī 〈名〉 air pump

【抽功夫】 chōu gōngfu 〈动〉 manage to find time (to do sth); find time/leisure; get round (to sth/doing sth): 抽不出功夫 be unable to find time/leisure to do sth; be unable to get round to sth ‖ 她耽搁了很久才～去看他。She didn't get around to visiting *him until after a long delay.*

【抽花刺绣品】 chōuhuā cìxiùpǐn 〈名〉 hand-drawn; drawnwork

【抽汲】 chōují 〈动〉 pump: ～功率 pumping power

【抽检】 chōujiǎn 〈动〉 spot-check; carry out selective examinations; make spot checks/tests; make a sample test/check; take a sample for examination/check; inspect by random samples: ～合格 pass a spot check

【抽奖】 chōujiǎng 〈动〉 draw for a prize; draw a lottery/raffle: ～仪式 lottery drawing ceremony ‖ 他第一次～就中了奖。He picked a winning number on the first draw. ‖ 她参加～得了辆汽车。She won a car in the lottery/raffle.

【抽筋】 chōujīn 〈动〉 ❶ pull out a tendon: ～剥皮 peel off the skin and pluck out the sinews; have one's tendons pulled out and one's skin torn off; pull out sb's tendons and tear his skin off; *bust a gut* ❷ 〈口〉 *cramp; develop a cramp; go into/have spasms*: 他腿～了。His leg cramped. / He got a cramp in his leg.

【抽考】 chōukǎo 〈动〉 make sample tests/examinations

【抽空】 chōukòng 〈动〉 manage to find time (to do sth); find time/leisure (to do sth); get round (to sth/doing sth): 抽不出空来 be unable to find time/leisure to do sth ‖ ～打个盹儿 catch a nap; *grab/snatch a little sleep* ‖ 她耽搁了很久才～写了这封信。Only after a long delay did she get around to writing the letter.

【抽冷子】 chōu lěngzi 〈副〉〈方〉 all of a sudden; when people are off guard: 他没等会议结束就～溜了出来。He slipped away before the end of meeting.

【抽搦】 chōunuò ＝ 抽搐 chōuchù

【抽气机】 chōuqìjī 〈名〉 air exhauster/extractor/pump

【抽泣】 chōuqì 〈动〉 sob; *be convulsed with sobs*: 独自～ sob to oneself ‖ 断断续续地～ in broken sobs ‖ 突然失控地/激动地～起来 break into uncontrollable sobs/passionate sobbing

【抽签】 chōuqiān 〈动〉 draw/cast lots; draw by lot: ～兑换债券 draw bonds ‖ ～分配 distribute by lot ‖ ～决定次序 draw (lots) for turns ‖ 陪审团名单通过～决定了。The jury panel was drawn. ‖ 他们～选定头领。They chose their leader by lot. ‖ 咱们来～决定谁先发言吧。Let's draw/cast lots to decide who will speak first.

【抽青】 chōuqīng 〈动〉 (of trees and grass) bud; put forth new leaves: 老树正在～。*That old tree is greening up.*

【抽球】 chōuqiú 〈动〉 [体育] drive [in tennis or table tennis]

【抽取】 chōuqǔ 〈动〉 draw; collect: ～10%的佣金 draw/charge/receive a 10% commission ‖ ～版税 receive royalties ‖ ～地下水 pump/draw water from underground ‖ ～蛇毒 milk the snake of its venom

【抽杀】 chōushā 〈动〉 [体育] smash (the ball)

【抽纱】 chōushā 〈名〉 ❶ [工美] drawnwork ❷ *tablecloth, curtain or handkerchief made by drawnwork*

【抽梢】 chōushāo 〈动〉 branch out: 树木开始～了。The trees began to branch out.

【抽身】 chōushēn 〈动〉 absent/extricate oneself; get away; leave one's work: 从困境中～ extricate oneself from a difficult situation ‖ 及早～ quit as soon as possible; seize the first chance to get away ‖ 他工作忙得抽不出身来照顾孩子。He was tied down to his job and unable to take care of his children. ‖ 我现在忙得抽不出身管别的事。I'm too busy now to attend to anything else. ‖ 一有机会,她～便走了。She took the first opportunity to leave. ‖ 因为开会,不到中午我抽不开身。The meeting will tie me up until noon.

〖～引退〗 chōushēn yǐntuì retire from active public life; withdraw from one's post

【抽水】 chōushuǐ 〈动〉 ❶ draw/pump water: ～房 pumping room ‖ ～灌溉 pumping irrigation ‖ ～系统 pumping system ‖ 从河里～ pump water from a river ❷ shrink: 这种布～得厉害,得多买点儿。Since the cloth shrinks considerably in the wash, you have to buy some extra.

〖～机〗 chōushuǐjī 〈名〉 pump; lift/water pump; water (raising) engine; pumper: ～组 water-pumping set

〖～量〗 chōushuǐliàng 〈名〉 pumpout; pumpage

〖～马桶〗 chōushuǐ mǎtǒng 〈名〉 flush toilet; water closet

〖～蓄能电站〗 chōushuǐ xùnéng diànzhàn 〈名〉 pumped storage power station

〖～站〗 chōushuǐzhàn 〈名〉 water-pumping/water-lifting station: ～抽水能力 pumping plant capacity

【抽税】 chōushuì 〈动〉 levy/impose a tax (on sth/sb); tax (sb/sth)

【抽丝】 chōusī 〈动〉 ❶ reel off raw silk from cocoons: ⇨病来如山倒,病去如～ ❷ get a snag (in one's stockings); ladder; run: 丝织长统袜容易～。Silk stockings run easily. ‖ 真见鬼,我的长统袜～了。Oh damn! I've snagged my stockings.

【抽穗】 chōusuì 〈动〉 (of cereal plants) put forth ears; ear (up); come into ears; be in the ear; head (up): 高粱在～。The sorghum is in sprout. ‖ 黑麦该～了。The rye should be earing/heading up. ‖ 玉米正在～。The maize is in the ear.

〖～期〗 chōusuìqī 〈名〉 earring/heading period; earing time

【抽缩】 chōusuō 〈动〉 shrink; contract

【抽薹】 chōutái 〈动〉 (of garlic, chives, leeks, rape, etc) bolt; sprout: 大蒜～了。The garlic has bolted.

【抽提】 chōutí 〈动〉 [化学] extract: ～过程 extractive process ‖ ～结晶 extractive crystalization ‖ ～蒸馏 extractive distillation

〖～器〗 chōutíqì 〈名〉 extractor

〖～塔〗 chōutítǎ 〈名〉 extraction column

【抽屉】 chōuti 〈名〉 drawer: 翻～ rummage a drawer ‖ 给～装锁 fit the drawer with a lock ‖ 拉开～ pull out/open a drawer ‖ 清空～ turn out a drawer ‖ 清理～ tidy up a drawer ‖ 锁上/关上～ lock/shut a drawer ‖ 推上～ slide a drawer into place ‖ 用力拉卡住的～ tug at a stuck drawer ‖ ～隔板 dust panel ‖ ～拉手 drawer pull; handle (of a drawer) ‖ ～目录 drawer directory ‖ 底层/秘密～ bottom/secret drawer ‖ 书桌/柜子～ desk/cabinet drawer ‖ ～拉不开了。The drawer won't pull out. ‖ 他有整整一～的邮票。He has a whole drawerful of stamps. ‖ 这些～开启自如。The drawers slide/go in and out easily.

〖～原理〗 chōuti yuánlǐ 〈名〉 [数学] drawer principle

【抽头】 chōutóu ❶ 〈动〉 take a percentage/cut of the winnings in gambling ❷ 〈动〉 get commissions as brokers ❸ 〈名〉 [电学] tap; tapping: ～电路 tap circuit

【抽闲】 chōuxián 〈动〉 manage to find time (to do sth); find time/leisure; get round (to sth/doing sth): ～做家务 find time to do housework

【抽象】 chōuxiàng ❶〈动〉abstract; form a general idea from particular instances: 人们从所有绿色物体中～出绿的概念。People abstract the idea of greenness from the colour of all green objects. ‖ 我们应该从客观事物中～出正确的结论。We should draw correct conclusions from objective facts. ❷〈形〉abstract: ～法/原则 means/principle of abstraction ‖ ～分析 abstract analysis ‖ ～推理 abstract reasoning ‖ ～模型/行为 abstract model/behaviour ‖ ～学习 *abstract learning* ‖ 不要这样～地谈问题。Don't speak in such abstract terms. ‖ 语言，～地说，就是人们交流的能力。Language, in the abstract, is our facility to talk to each other.

〖～表现主义〗 chōuxiàng biǎoxiànzhǔyì 〈名〉［美术］abstract expressionism

〖～代数〗 chōuxiàng dàishù 〈名〉［数学］abstract algebra

〖～概念〗 chōuxiàng gàiniàn 〈名〉abstract conception/concept/idea; abstraction: "饥饿"和"勇气"都是～。"Hunger" and "courage" are both abstractions. ‖ 美是一个～。Beauty is an abstract concept.

〖～函数〗 chōuxiàng hánshù 〈名〉［数学］abstract function

〖～画〗 chōuxiànghuà 〈名〉abstract painting

〖～积分〗 chōuxiàng jīfēn 〈名〉［数学］abstract integral

〖～科学〗 chōuxiàng kēxué 〈名〉abstract science

〖～劳动〗 chōuxiàng láodòng 〈名〉［经济］abstract labour

〖～名词〗 chōuxiàng míngcí 〈名〉［语法］abstract noun

〖～派〗 chōuxiàngpài 〈名〉abstractionist school: ～艺术 abstractionism; abstractionist art ‖ ～艺术家 abstractionist

〖～数〗 chōuxiàngshù 〈名〉［数学］abstract number/quantity

〖～思维〗 chōuxiàng sīwéi 〈名〉abstract thought/thinking; abstraction

〖～性〗 chōuxiàngxìng 〈名〉abstractness

〖～艺术〗 chōuxiàng yìshù 〈名〉abstract art

〖～主义〗 chōuxiàngzhǔyì 〈名〉abstractionism

【抽血】 *chōuxiě* ❶〈动〉draw/pump blood (for a test or transfusion) ❷〈名〉［医学］haemospasia: ～装置 bloodletting instrument

〖～器〗 *chōuxiěqì* 〈名〉*hemospast*

【抽薪止沸】 chōuxīn-zhǐfèi 〈熟〉take out the fuel to stop the pot boiling; stop the boiling by taking off the firewood—strike at the root of the trouble

【抽雄】 chōuxióng 〈名〉(of crops) stamen-growing

【抽绣】 chōuxiù 〈名〉［工美］punchwork

【抽选】 chōuxuǎn 〈动〉select; choose

【抽芽】 chōuyá 〈动〉put forth buds; bud; sprout: 麦子开始～了。The wheat is beginning to spring up. ‖ 树木正在～。The trees are shooting/unfolding their buds. / The trees are breaking out to buds. / The trees are sprouting. ‖ 这些植物早早～了。The plants put out early shoots.

【抽烟】 chōuyān 〈动〉smoke (a cigarette/pipe); draw on a cigarette: 抽根烟 smoke a cigarette ‖ 抽烟斗 smoke a pipe ‖ ～抽得很凶 smoke very heavily; be a heavy smoker ‖ ～过度 smoke to excess ‖ ～有害健康。Smoking is hazardous to health. / Smoking does harm to health. ‖ 你～吗? Do you smoke? / Are you a smoker? ‖ 请～。Have a smoke.

【抽验】 chōuyàn 〈动〉spot-check; make a sample test

【抽样】 chōuyàng 〈动〉sample; take a sample: ～办法 sampling method ‖ ～单位 sampling unit ‖ ～地区 sample section ‖ ～点 sampling point ‖ ～规模 sample size ‖ ～技术 sampling technique ‖ ～间隔 sampling interval ‖ ～频率 sampling frequency ‖ ～期 sampling period ‖ ～验收 acceptance sampling ‖ 重复/定期～ duplicate/periodic sampling ‖ 随机～ random sampling ‖ 统计～ statistic sampling

〖～调查〗 chōuyàng diàochá 〈名〉［统计］sample survey/investigation; sampling: ～法 sampling survey method

〖～定理〗 *chōuyàng dìnglǐ* 〈名〉*sampling theorem*

〖～分布〗 chōuyàng fēnbù 〈名〉［统计］sampling distribution: ～理论 theory of sampling distribution

〖～分析〗 *chōuyàng fēnxī* 〈名〉*sampling analysis*

〖～检查〗 chōuyàng jiǎnchá 〈名〉sample survey; sampling inspection/check: ～不同零件 test the samples from different parts ‖ 多次～ multiple sampling inspection ‖ ～的结果 results of the sample check

〖～检验〗 chōuyàng jiǎnyàn 〈名〉sampling inspection/test: 产品～ production sampling test

〖～理论〗 chōuyàng lǐlùn 〈名〉sampling theory

〖～率〗 chōuyànglǜ 〈名〉sample rate

〖～模拟计算机〗 chōuyàng mónǐ jìsuànjī 〈名〉sampled analog computer

〖～模拟数据〗 *chōuyàng mónǐ shùjù* 〈名〉*sampled analog data*

〖～数据〗 chōuyàng shùjù 〈名〉sampled-data: ～系统 sampled-data system

〖～误差〗 *chōuyàng wùchā* 〈名〉［统计］*sampling error*

【抽噎】 chōuyē 〈动〉sob: 听到这不幸的消息，她不禁连连～。She kept sobbing at the sad news.

【抽咽】 *chōuyè* 〈动〉*sob*

【抽绎】 chōuyì ＝ 紬绎 chōuyì

【抽印】 chōuyìn 〈动〉offprint: 把这份杂志里的头篇文章～一百份。Offprint 100 copies of the first article of the magazine.

〖～本〗 chōuyìnběn 〈名〉offprint

【抽油泵】 chōuyóubèng 〈名〉［石油］oil-well pump

【抽油烟机】 chōuyóuyānjī 〈名〉range hood; grease pump

【抽真空系统】 chōuzhēnkōng xìtǒng 〈名〉pumped vacuum system; vacuum-pumping system

【抽枝】 chōuzhī 〈动〉branch out; run; sprout: 树木在雨后～了。After the rain trees branched out/sprouted. ‖ 西番莲开始～了。The passion flower is running.

【抽壮丁】 chōu zhuàngdīng ＝ 抽丁 chōudīng

搊 chōu 〈动〉❶〈书〉play (a stringed musical instrument) ❷〈方〉lift up by applying force from under: 把倒了的石碑～起来 raise the fallen stone tablet upright ‖ 小孩摔倒了，快把他～起来。The child has fallen down; hurry and help him up to his feet.

紬 chōu 〈动〉〈书〉draw out

【紬绎】 chōuyì 〈动〉expound; set forth

篘 chōu 〈书〉❶〈名〉wine filter ❷〈动〉filter wine

瘳 chōu 〈书〉❶〈形〉cured; healed (from an illness) ❷〈动〉harm; damage

犨 chōu 〈书〉❶〈拟〉panting of an ox ❷〈动〉protrude; stand out

chóu

仇 chóu 〈名〉❶ enemy; foe: ⇨～敌；疾恶如～；同～敌忾 ❷ hatred; enmity; animosity: 这～一定要报。This wrong must be avenged. ‖ 这两人之间有～。There is enmity between the two of them. ⇨报～；世～；血海深～

【仇雠】 chóuchóu 〈名〉〈书〉enemy; foe

【仇敌】 chóudí 〈名〉foe; enemy: 杀掉～ kill an enemy ‖ 疾病是人类共同的～。Disease is the common foe of human beings. ‖ 他轻率的行为给自己树立了许多～。His rash behaviour earned him many enemies.

【仇恨】 chóuhèn ❶〈动〉hate; feel great hatred/animosity towards: ～他人 hate others ❷〈名〉hatred; hate; enmity; hostility; animosity; rancour: 充满～ be consumed with hatred ‖ 灌输～ instil hatred ‖ 怀着/怀有～ feel hatred/animosity towards; harbour hatred/enmity against; nurse/gear hatred against; conceive/have/hold hatred for ‖ 加深～ intensify one's hatred (to/towards sb/sth) ‖ 引起～ breed/incur enmity; court/create/generate hatred; arouse/rouse hatred; incite animosity; stir up animosity/enmity/hatred ‖ 消除～ drop one's enmity against sb; lay enmity to rest ‖ 阶级～ class hatred ‖ 刻骨～ bitter/virulent hatred/enmity ‖ 满腔～ be seething with hatred; be crop-full of hatred ‖ 难以平息的～ implacable/irreconcilable hatred; inappeasable enmity ‖ 种族～ *race/racial animosity* ‖ 他们之间的～最终导致了一场流血事件的发生。Their hatred against each other finally led to bloodshed. ‖ 宗教～使那个国家四分五裂。Religious *animosity has split the country.*

【仇家】 chóujiā 〈名〉foe; enemy

【仇人】 chóurén 〈名〉foe; (personal) enemy: 不共戴天的～ sworn enemy; mortal foe

〖～相见,分外眼红〗 chóurén xiāngjiàn, fènwài yǎnhóng 〈熟〉 when two foes meet, their eyes flash fire; enemies see red the moment they meet; the hatred intensifies when the enemies meet face to face

【仇杀】 chóushā ❶〈动〉kill in revenge ❷〈名〉revengeful murder; grudge killing

【仇视】 chóushì 〈动〉regard sb/sth as an enemy; look upon sb/sth with hatred; be hostile to sb/sth; view sb/sth with hostility: ～敌人/侵略者 be hostile to enemies/invaders ‖ ～人类 misanthropize ‖ ～新事物 show animosity against new things

【仇外】 chóuwài 〈动〉be anti-foreign; have hatred for foreign countries: ～心理 anti-foreign mentality

【仇隙】 chóuxì 〈名〉〈书〉bitter quarrel; feud; grudge: 素有～ be at feud (with sb) ‖ ～冰消。The grudge has melted away like ice.

【仇冤】 chóuyuān 〈名〉enmity; rancour; hatred

【仇怨】 chóuyuàn 〈名〉grudge; hatred; enmity: 消除～ work off/settle the grudge ‖ 两家的～持续了多年。The enmity/feud between the two families lasted for many years.

俦 chóu 〈名〉〈书〉❶ companion; mate ❷ peers

【俦类】 chóulèi 〈名〉〈书〉people of the same generation or class; peers

【俦侣】 chóulǚ 〈名〉〈书〉companion; mate; partner

帱 chóu 〈名〉〈书〉❶ bed curtain ❷ carriage curtain ⇨dào

㤽 chóu

【㤽㤽】 chóuchóu 〈形〉〈书〉worried; troubled; depressed

惆 chóu 〈形〉〈书〉frustrated; sad; grieved

【惆怅】 chóuchàng 〈形〉sad; disconsolate; melancholy: 莫名的～ nameless sadness ‖ ～若失 be in a despondent mood ‖ 他因失去了一个知己而～。He is disconsolate at/about the loss of a bosom friend. ‖ 雨天总是让人感到～。Rainy days always make people melancholy.

绸 chóu 〈名〉silk (fabric): 波纹～ watered silk ‖ 薄软～ foulard ‖ 进口～ imported silk ‖ 闪光～ changeable shot silk ‖ ～阳伞 silk parasol ‖ ～手帕 silk/silken handkerchief

【绸带】 chóudài 〈名〉ribbon: 把～打成蝴蝶结 tie a ribbon in a bow

【绸缎】 chóuduàn 〈名〉silks and satins; silk goods: ～商店 silk goods shop ‖ 身着～的朝臣 silken courtiers

【绸料】 chóuliào 〈名〉silk fabric; silk

【绸缪】 chóumóu 〈书〉❶〈形〉sentimentally attached; affectionate: 情意～ be head over heels in love ❷〈动〉repair: ⇨未雨～

【绸子】 chóuzi 〈名〉silk fabric

畴 chóu 〈名〉〈书〉❶ field: ⇨平～; 田～ ❷ type; category; classification: ⇨范～

【畴辈】 chóubèi 〈名〉〈书〉people of the same generation; peers

【畴类】 chóulèi ＝ 俦类 chóulèi

【畴日】 chóurì ＝ 畴昔 chóuxī

【畴昔】 chóuxī 〈名〉〈书〉past; former times; old/bygone days

酬 chóu ❶〈动〉〈书〉propose a toast; toast: ⇨～酢 ❷〈动〉requite; reciprocate; reward; repay: ⇨～报; ～谢 ❸〈名〉reward; payment; remuneration: ⇨报～; 稿～; 同工同～ ❹〈动〉〈书〉recompense: 得不～失。The loss outweighs the gain. ❺〈动〉fulfil; realize: ⇨壮志未～ ❻〈动〉have social intercourse with; socialize with; mix with (people): ⇨应～

【酬报】 chóubào ❶〈动〉requite; reward; repay; recompense; remunerate: 他们拿钱来～他的辛劳。They gave him money in recompense for his trouble. ‖ 我们无以～你的好意。We can never requite/repay you for your kindness. ❷〈名〉reward; pay; remuneration: 不计～ not be concerned about pay; be irrespective of remuneration

【酬宾】 chóubīn 〈动〉sell at a discount/preferential price: ～活动 bargain sales ‖ 大～ give a large discount; make a big markdown ‖ 国庆～ bargain sales in celebration of the National Day ‖ 节日期间,所有商品以八折～。All the goods are sold at a 20% discount during the holidays.

【酬唱】 chóuchàng 〈动〉respond (to a poem with a poem); converse in poetry

【酬答】 chóudá 〈动〉❶ thank with a gift: 我已充分～他对我的好意了。I have made full requital for his kindness. ❷ respond with a poem/speech

【酬对】 chóuduì 〈动〉reply; respond; answer: 善于～ be always ready with an answer

【酬和】 chóuhè 〈动〉respond (to a poem) with a poem

【酬金】 chóujīn 〈名〉monetary reward; remuneration: 得到～ obtain a recompense ‖ 付给～ monetarily/pecuniarily reward sb; offer a reward ‖ 索要～ claim a reward ‖ ～优厚 substantial pecuniary reward; generous remuneration; handsome recompense

【酬劳】 chóuláo ❶〈动〉recompense; repay; reward: 他们用鲜花和水果～胜利者。They rewarded the winners with gifts of fruit and flowers. ❷〈名〉reward; repayment; recompense: 辛勤工作,不要～ work hard without recompense/pay ‖ 他们不计～地工作。They work with no thought of reward.

【酬谢】 chóuxiè 〈动〉thank sb with a gift; repay with thanks: ～某人 recompense sb ‖ 给予优厚/慷慨的～ reward bountifully/generously ‖ ～费 gratitude fee ‖ 公司赠送他一张支票,～他为公司服务四十年。He was presented with a cheque in recognition of his forty years' service to the company.

【酬应】 chóuyìng 〈动〉❶ have social intercourse with; socialize with ❷〈书〉respond; reply; answer: ～如流 come up with prompt/quick/ready response

【酬酢】 chóuzuò 〈动〉〈书〉❶ (between host and guest) exchange toasts ❷ socialize with; have social intercourse with

稠 chóu 〈形〉❶ dense: 地窄人～ small in area but dense in population ‖ 人～物穰 dense in population and rich in/with natural resources ❷ thick: 厨师加面粉使汁变～。The chef thickened the sauce with flour. ‖ 肉汁/粥太～了。The gravy/porridge is too thick. ‖ 汤越煮越～。The soup thickens by boiling. ⇨～糊

【稠糊】 chóuhu 〈形〉〈方〉thick and sticky; gooey

【稠密】 chóumì 〈形〉dense; thick: 枪声～ hail/gust of gunshots ‖ 人口～ densely populated/inhabited; thickly settled/inhabited ‖ 枝叶～的树 trees thick with leaves

〖～性〗 chóumìxìng 〈名〉density

【稠人广众】 chóurén-guǎngzhòng 〈熟〉large/dense crowd; big gathering

愁 chóu ❶〈动〉worry (about sb/sth); be anxious; be uneasy about: 不～吃,不～穿 not have to worry about food or clothing; have enough to eat and wear ‖ 没什么可～的。There is nothing to worry about. ‖ 他健康不佳,他的父母很～。His parents are very worried/anxious about his poor health. ‖ 他会～出病来的。He'll worry himself into illness. ‖ 她～白了头。Worry has greyed her hair. ❷〈名〉sadness; melancholy; grief; distress; disconsolation: ⇨哀～; 多～善感; 借酒浇～

【愁肠】 chóucháng 〈名〉pent-up anxiety/sadness

〖～百结〗 chóucháng-bǎijié 〈熟〉suffer great agonies of the mind; be overwhelmed with sorrow and longing; be weighed down with anxiety; with one's bowels writhing with sorrow

〖～寸断〗 chóucháng-cùnduàn 〈熟〉feel gut-wrenching sadness; eat one's heart out; be heart-broken

【愁城】 chóuchéng 〈名〉〈书〉worrying/distressing situation: 陷入～ fall into a sea of worries

【愁楚】 chóuchǔ 〈名〉worries and pains: 满腹～ be filled with worries and griefs; be deeply worried and grieved

【愁怀】 chóuhuái 〈名〉(mood of) anxiety and distress

【愁苦】 chóukǔ 〈形〉anxious and distressed: ～的面容 look of woe; doleful face; forlorn look ‖ ～的眼神 sad eyes

【愁虑】 chóulǜ 〈动〉worry; be worried: ～交织 be filled with intense worry and deep sorrow

【愁眉】 chóuméi 〈名〉knitted brows; worried/sullen look: ～紧锁 with knitted brows; with a worried frown

〖～不展〗 chóuméi-bùzhǎn 〈熟〉with a worried frown; with knitted brows; be morose: 那消息使他～。The news cast a gloom over him. ‖ 他～地叹了口气。He sighed with a gloomy brow.

〖～苦脸〗 chóuméi-kǔliǎn 〈熟〉look worried and depressed;

look gloomy/miserable; wear a worried/sad/distressed/agonized look; pull a glum face: 因丢钱而～的人 woebegone loser of money ‖ 别这样～的。Don't be so doleful. ‖ 干嘛～的样子? Why such a woebegone look? ‖ 什么事让你这么～的? What are you looking so distressed about?

〖～锁眼〗 *chóuméi-suǒyǎn* 〈熟〉 with knitted brows and lowered eyes; wearing a deep frown on one's face; with a worried frown; looking extremely worried

【愁闷】 chóumèn 〈形〉 gloomy; depressed; glum; downcast; in low spirits: 他现在心里很～。He's much cast down at the moment.

【愁容】 chóuróng 〈名〉 worried look; anxious expression; sad forlorn look; disconsolate face; face creased with sorrow: 面带～ wear a worried look ‖ 他～满面。His face gloomed/clouded over. / Her face was overcast with sadness.

【愁思】 chóusī 〈名〉 sad/melancholy thoughts; deep longing: 读了那首诗,她陷入无限的～。She sank/fell into a state of profound melancholy on reading that poem.

〖～百结〗 chóusī-bǎijié 〈熟〉 be overwhelmed/overrun with sorrow

【愁绪】 *chóuxù* 〈名〉〈书〉 *gloomy mood; feeling of sadness*: 她一回家,他～全消。His sadness melted away/vanished as she came back home.

〖～满怀〗 chóuxù-mǎnhuái 〈熟〉 have the weight of the world on one's shoulders; be distracted with worries/by anxiety

【愁云】 chóuyún 〈名〉 gloomy clouds; gloom; melancholy; sadness: 听到这个坏消息,他脸上顿时～密布。A heavy cloud came over his brow at the bad news. / There came suddenly a lowering shadow over his face at the bad news.

〖～惨雾〗 chóuyún-cǎnwù 〈熟〉 gloomy clouds and sad mists; miserable/depressing scene

筹 chóu

❶〈名〉 chip; counter; tally: 酒～ chips used to keep count in drinking games ⇨～码; 竹～ ❷〈动〉 prepare; plan: ⇨～备; 统～ ❸〈名〉 strategy; stratagem: ⇨一～莫展; 运～帷幄

【筹办】 *chóubàn* 〈动〉 *make preparations/arrangements for*: ～会议/晚会 make preparations for a meeting/an evening party ‖ ～婚礼/展览 make arrangements for a wedding/an exhibition ‖ ～学校 plan to set up a school ‖ ～演出/音乐会 promote a show/concert

【筹备】 chóubèi 〈动〉 prepare; arrange; plan: ～会议 arrange (for) a meeting ‖ ～费 organization cost, start up cost ‖ ～支出 preliminary expenditure ‖ 他们为总统的访问做了大量的～工作。They made tremendous preparations for the president's visit. ‖ 宴会的～工作进行了六天。The preparation of the banquet took six days.

〖～会议〗 chóubèi huìyì 〈名〉 *preparatory/preliminary meeting*

〖～委员会〗 chóubèi wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 preparatory/arrangement committee

〖～组〗 chóubèizǔ 〈名〉 preparatory group/team

【筹措】 *chóucuò* 〈动〉 raise (money/funds): ～旅费 raise money for travelling expenses ‖ ～资金 mobilize money; raise funds; find money (for sth)

【筹划】 chóuhuà 〈动〉 ❶ plan and prepare: ～水利工程 organize a water conservancy project ‖ ～未来 plan for the future ‖ ～运动 mastermind a campaign ‖ ～阶段 planning stage ‖ 他们在～建一所新学校。They have a new school in contemplation. ‖ 这里正在～建设一座核电站。Plans are being drawn up to build a nuclear power plant here. ❷ raise (money/funds): ～资金 mobilize money; raise funds; find money (for sth)

【筹集】 chóují 〈动〉 collect; accumulate; raise (money): ～捐款 solicit contributions ‖ ～资金 build up/accumulate/raise/pool funds ‖ 用发行债券的方式～贷款四千万元 float a loan of forty million *yuan* ‖ 救济部门已通过募捐～了近五十万美元。Relief agencies have collected nearly half a million US dollars.

【筹建】 *chóujiàn* 〈动〉 prepare to construct/establish: ～学校 make preparations for the establishment of a school ‖ 集团公司从去年八月开始～。Preparations were started last August for setting up the group company.

【筹借】 chóujiè 〈动〉 try to get a loan: ～款项 try to arrange a loan ‖ ～到大笔款项 get/obtain/contract a big loan

【筹款】 chóukuǎn 〈动〉 raise money/funds/cash: ～计划 scheme to raise money ‖ 通过发行股票的方式～ floatation involving the issue of shares ‖ 她今早来找我筹笔款子。She came to me this morning to raise a fund.

【筹略】 chóulüè 〈名〉 strategy; astuteness and resourcefulness

【筹码】 chóumǎ 〈名〉 ❶ chip; counter: 把～换成现钱 cash in one's chips ‖ 用作政治交易的～ use sth as bargaining chips in political deals ‖ 麻将～ mahjong counters ‖ 他的～全输光了,再给他一些。He has lost all his chips. Give him some more. ❷〈旧〉 currency; token

【筹谋】 chóumóu 〈动〉 make plans; work out/devise strategies: ～解决问题的途径 map out/work out/plan a strategy (for sth) ‖ 他善于～,敢于决断。He is good at planning and courageous to make prompt decisions.

【筹募】 chóumù 〈动〉 collect (funds): ～福利基金 organize the collection of welfare funds ‖ ～捐款 solicit for contributions; collect donations

【筹拍】 chóupāi 〈动〉 plan to shoot (a film, etc): ～电影 plan to shoot a film/movie

【筹商】 chóushāng 〈动〉 discuss; consult: ～对策 discuss what countermeasures to take; consult with sb about countermeasures

【筹算】 *chóusuàn* 〈动〉 ❶ *calculate with chips* ❷ *calculate*; reckon; scheme: 精明地～ calculate shrewdly ‖ 他从没有不经～贸然行事。He never did things without calculation.

【筹委会】 chóuwěihuì 〈名〉〈简称〉 preparatory/arrangement committee ⇨筹备委员会

【筹议】 chóuyì 〈动〉 discuss; consult: ～对策 discuss what countermeasures to take; consult with sb about countermeasures

【筹资】 chóuzī 〈动〉 raise money/funds: ～办学 raise money/funds for schools

【筹组】 chóuzǔ 〈动〉 prepare and form: ～工作班子 prepare for setting up a work-team

裯 chóu

〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ single-layered quilt ❷ bed curtain

踌 chóu

【踌躇】 chóuchú 〈形〉 ❶ hesitant; shilly-shally; faltering; wavering; vacillant; undecided; irresolute: 毫不～ without the slightest/a moment's hesitation ‖ 爸爸～着不知该怎样宣布这一坏消息。Dad held back, not knowing how to break the terrible news. ‖ 别再～了,下决心吧! Stop vacillating. Make up your mind. ‖ 他～半晌才回答。He pondered/paused for a while before replying. ‖ 她忸怩～了一会儿后才说出正题。*She came to the* point after some bashful hesitation. ❷〈书〉 smug; complacent: ⇨～满志

〖～不决〗 chóuchú-bùjué 〈熟〉 hesitate to make a decision; waver *in one's determination*; be irresolute

〖～不前〗 chóuchú-bùqián 〈熟〉 hesitate to go/move forward; hang back; pussyfoot about

〖～满志〗 chóuchú-mǎnzhì 〈熟〉 be puffed up with pride; be self-satisfied/complacent; be enormously proud of one's achievements; be elated with one's success: 两个人都一副～的样子。A complacency breathed from both of them. ‖ 他看起来～。He looked like the cat that had eaten the canary.

【踌伫】 chóuzhù 〈动〉〈书〉 hesitate; be irresolute

雠 chóu

❶〈名〉〈书〉 foe; enemy: ⇨仇～ ❷〈动〉 collate; *proofread*: ⇨校～

chǒu

丑[1] chǒu

〈名〉 second of the twelve Earthly Branches

丑[2] chǒu

❶〈形〉 ugly; unsightly; hideous: 长得～ be bad-looking/ugly ⇨～八怪; ～陋 ❷〈形〉 disgraceful; shameful; scandalous: ⇨～恶; ～态百出 ❸〈名〉 disgrace; shame; scandal: ⇨出～; 家～ ❹〈形〉〈方〉 bad: ～脾气 be bad-tempered ❺〈名〉[戏曲] clown/comedian in traditional operas

【丑八怪】 chǒubāguài 〈名〉〈口〉 very ugly/hideous/horrible-looking person; monster: 童话里的巫婆都是些～。In fairy tales, witches are ugly creatures. ‖ 那座新楼真是个～。That new

building is an utter monstrosity.
【丑表功】 chǒubiǎogōng 〈熟〉 brag shamelessly about one's deeds; claim undeserved credit; toot/blow one's own trumpet shamelessly
【丑旦】 chǒudàn ＝ 彩旦 cǎidàn
【丑诋】 chǒudǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 insult; abuse; swear; curse; revile
【丑恶】 chǒu'è 〈形〉 ugly; hideous; repulsive; vile; odious; loathsome; disgusting: ～灵魂 ugly soul ‖ ～面目/嘴脸 hideous/ugly features ‖ ～现象 vile practice/phenomenon ‖ ～行为 disgusting deeds/conduct/behaviour ‖ ～罪行 hideous/vile crime
【丑化】 chǒuhuà 〈动〉 uglify; defame; vilify; smear; malign; denigrate; degrade: ～劳动人民形象 smear the image/reputation of the working people ‖ ～人格 denigrate/vilify sb's character ‖ 总统在漫画中被～成逆来顺受的可怜虫。The president was lampooned as a doormat in the cartoon.
【丑话】 chǒuhuà 〈名〉 ❶ vulgar/abusive/coarse/harsh/foul language (or words); vulgarism ❷ blunt/offensive words: 我把～说在前头,不能按时完成就拿不到钱。You must not take offence at my frankness, but you will not be paid if you fail to meet the deadline.
【丑剧】 chǒujù 〈名〉 farce: 法院仓促而不公正的裁决使审判形同一幕～。The hasty and unfair decision of the court made a mockery of the trial. ‖ 那次会见从头至尾是一出～。That meeting was a farce from start to finish.
【丑角】 chǒujué 〈名〉 ❶ clown/buffoon/comedian in traditional operas; comic character: 扮～ act/play the clown ‖ 马戏团～ circus clown ❷ inglorious part sb plays in a matter; clown; comedian; buffoon
【丑类】 chǒulèi 〈名〉 bad sort; evil persons; vile creatures; rascals; villains; crooks
【丑陋】 chǒulòu 〈形〉 ugly; bad-looking; hideous: ～不堪 frightfully/hideously/repulsively/terribly ugly ‖ 相貌～ have an ugly appearance; be of poor features ‖ ～的怪物/建筑 ugly monster/building ‖ ～的面孔 hideous/ugly face ‖ 干瘪而～的小老头 wizened and grotesque little old man
【丑名】 chǒumíng 〈名〉 notoriety; infamy; notorious/bad reputation
【丑婆子】 chǒupózi 〈名〉[戏曲] old comedienne in traditional operas
【丑时】 chǒushí 〈名〉〈旧〉 period of the day from 1 am to 3 am (according to the timing method in ancient China)
【丑史】 chǒushǐ 〈名〉 (of a person) ignominious past; story of a sinful life
【丑事】 chǒushì 〈名〉 scandal; disgraceful affair: 传播～ spread/circulate scandals ‖ 掩盖～ hush up/keep quiet/cover up/blanket a scandal ‖ 议论～ hawk/talk scandal ‖ 我们公司可再也经不起这种～了。We cannot afford another scandal like this in our company.
【丑态】 chǒutài 〈名〉 ugly/ludicrous performance; disgusting/unseemly manner; clownism; buffoonery
【～百出】 chǒutài-bǎichū 〈熟〉 act like a buffoon; cut a contemptible/ludicrous/nauseating/nasty figure; behave/conduct oneself in a disgustingly silly manner; show oneself up as utterly ridiculous
【～毕露】 chǒutài-bìlù 〈熟〉 show the clover hoof/foot; expose/disclose one's revolting manner; be extremely nauseating
【丑闻】 chǒuwén 〈名〉 scandal: 把～传得满城风雨 gossip the scandal all over the town ‖ 散播～ spread/circulate/hawk scandals; talk scandal ‖ 卷入～ be involved in a scandal; be involved in some rather dishonest carrying-on ‖ 捏造～ make up a scandal ‖ 政治～ political scandal ‖ 大家都在议论这一～。The scandal is in everyone's mouth.
【丑媳妇总要见公婆】 chǒuxífu zǒng yào jiàn gōngpó 〈熟〉 an ugly bride has sooner or later to face her parents-in-law—one cannot hide his shortcomings forever
【丑星】 chǒuxīng 〈名〉 clown/buffoon star
【丑行】 chǒuxíng 〈名〉 disgraceful/scandalous conduct; misconduct; infamous/shameful behaviour

偢 chǒu ＝ 瞅 chǒu
⇨qiào

瞅 chǒu 〈动〉〈方〉 look at: ～一眼 cast/take a brief look at; catch a glimpse of; snatch/take a glance at; glance; glimpse ‖ 你～～这个。Have/Take a look at this.
【瞅见】 chǒujiàn 〈动〉〈方〉 see: 你～啥没有? Did you see anything?
【瞅空】 chǒukòng 〈动〉〈方〉 watch/wait for an opportunity; find time/leisure: ～去他家坐坐。Try to find time to drop in on him. ‖ 她想～悄悄溜走。She is watching for an opportunity to sneak off.

chòu

臭 chòu ❶〈形〉 smelly; foul; malodorous; stinking: ～鸡蛋 rotten egg ‖ 真～! What a stink! ⇨～豆腐;～气;腥～ ❷〈形〉 disgusting; disgraceful; detestable; odious: ～名声 notoriety; infamy; malodorous/bad reputation; ill/bad name ‖ 在某人跟前已经～了 be in bad odour with sb ‖ 他在外面闹得很～。He has earned a bad name out there. ⇨～架子;～名远扬 ❸〈形〉〈口〉 (of skills, etc) poor; inferior: 这一着真～! What a lousy/dumb move! ⇨～棋;～球 ❹〈形〉〈口〉 (of bullets) dud: ～子儿 dud ⇨～弹① ❺〈副〉 severely; mercilessly; unrelentingly: 挨了一顿～揍 get a good/painful/severe beating ⇨～骂
⇨xiù
【臭不可闻】 chòubùkěwén 〈熟〉 ❶ give off an unbearable stink/stench ❷ be notorious/infamous
【臭虫】 chòuchóng 〈名〉 bedbug; cimex
【臭椿】 chòuchūn 〈名〉[植物] tree of heaven
【臭大姐】 chòudàjiě 〈名〉〈俗称〉[动物] a kind of stinkbug
【臭弹】 chòudàn 〈名〉 ❶ dud; blind shell/bomb/grenade/bullet ❷ stink bomb; stinkball
【臭豆腐】 chòudòufu 〈名〉 strong-smelling preserved fermented bean curd
【臭瓜】 chòuguā 〈名〉 calabazilla; wild pumpkin
【臭汗症】 chòuhànzhèng 〈名〉 bromhidrosis
【臭烘烘】 chòuhōnghōng 〈形〉 stinking; foul-smelling; smelly: 他的衣服有一股～的汗味儿。His clothes stank of sweat.
【臭乎乎】 chòuhūhū 〈形〉 somewhat smelly; a bit off: 这条鱼～的,最好别吃了。This fish is a bit off. Better not eat it.
【臭架子】 chòujiàzi 〈名〉 nauseating/disgusting airs; frill; ugly mantle of pretentiousness: 摆～ put on airs/frills; give oneself airs ‖ 用不着对我摆～! There is no need to be/get so high and mighty with me!
【臭老九】 chòulǎojiǔ 〈名〉〈贬〉 stinking ninth-category people; stinking ninth grader [a label given to intellectuals during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976)]
【臭骂】 chòumà 〈动〉 curse roundly; heap/shower abuse on; scold abusively/severely; give sb a tongue-lashing/a dressing down; hail curses down on sb: 挨一顿～ get a (good) dressing down; get a tongue-lashing ‖ 迎头～ greet sb with a stream of abuse ‖ 我被～了一顿。I had a good scolding.
【臭美】 chòuměi 〈动〉〈口〉〈贬〉 show off shamelessly; be presumptuous; be disgustingly smug: 看! 他又在镜子前～了。Look, he is preening himself in front of the mirror. ‖ 你有什么可～的! You've got nothing to be smug about! ‖ 人家都说他～。Everyone says he is a show-off.
【臭名】 chòumíng 〈名〉 infamy; notoriety; malodorous/bad reputation; ill/bad name
【～远扬】 chòumíng-yuǎnyáng 〈熟〉 be notorious/infamous; create a scandal far and wide
【～昭著】 chòumíng-zhāozhù 〈熟〉 be notorious/infamous; be of ill repute: 他～。His name stinks. ‖ 他是个～的杀人犯。He is a notorious murderer. ‖ 他最近的所作所为使他～。He has achieved certain notoriety after his recent acts.
【臭皮囊】 chòupínáng 〈名〉[佛教] vile skin-bag—human body; mortal flesh
【臭棋】 chòuqí 〈名〉〈口〉 stupid move; lousy chess game: ～篓子 lousy chess-player ‖ 他走了一着～,结果全盘皆输。The lousy move cost him the whole game.
【臭气】 chòuqì 〈名〉 bad/foul odour; bad/foul smell stink; stench; fetid air: 散发～ give off/send out/diffuse/emit bad

odour‖消除～ kill odour‖～熏人 be horribly stinking‖你的劣质雪茄使房间充满～。You're stinking the room up with your cheap cigar.

〖～熏天〗 chòuqì-xūntiān 〈熟〉stink to high heaven/the sky：那个垃圾场使整个城市～。The city dump smells/stinks up the town.

【臭钱】 chòuqián 〈名〉stinking money；filthy lucre：谁要你的～！Who needs your lousy money! ‖我才不要你的～！I won't touch your filthy money.

【臭球】 chòuqiú 〈名〉〈口〉lousy pass，stroke or shot in a ball game；lousy game/match

【臭水沟】 chòushuǐgōu 〈名〉sewage ditch

【臭味】 chòuwèi 〈名〉offensive/foul/unpleasant/nasty/horrible smell；stink；stench：散发着～ give off/send out/diffuse/emit bad odour‖驱除房间的～ dispel the fetor of the room

〖～相投〗 chòuwèi-xiāngtóu 〈熟〉〈贬〉be birds of a feather；be two of a kind；be of the same ilk：他俩～。They are birds of a feather/two of a kind/of the same ilk.

【臭腺】 chòuxiàn 〈名〉[动物] scent gland

【臭氧】 chòuyǎng 〈名〉[化学] ozone

〖～层〗 chòuyǎngcéng 〈名〉ozone layer；ozonosphere：耗减～ deplete the ozone layer

〖～发生器〗 chòuyǎng fāshēngqì 〈名〉ozonizer；ozonator

〖～化〗 chòuyǎnghuà 〈名〉ozonization：～物 ozonide

〖～计〗 chòuyǎngjì 〈名〉[化学] ozonometer

〖～老化〗 chòuyǎng lǎohuà 〈名〉ozone aging

〖～屏〗 chòuyǎngpíng 〈名〉[气象] ozone shield

〖～损耗物质〗 chòuyǎng sǔnhào wùzhì 〈名〉ozone-depleting substances

【臭鼬】 chòuyòu 〈名〉[动物] skunk

chū

出[1] chū 〈动〉❶ go/come out：～村 go out of the village‖～火车站 come out of the railway station‖进进～～的，干什么呀？What's this coming and going all about? ❷ appear；show；emerge：语～《老子》。The quotations are from *Laozi*. ⇨～丑；水落石～ ❸ show up；be present：⇨～场；～席 ❹ take out；offer：～布告 post an announcement；put up a notice‖～考题/考卷 set an examination paper；set examination questions；set the paper‖～证明 issue a certificate‖～主意 offer/give advice；make suggestions；supply ideas‖今天比赛，你们～谁？Who's going to play for your side in today's match? ‖他～了一张红桃K。He played the king of hearts. ‖我们村～二百个劳力参加大坝建设。Our village is to send 200 labourers to help build the dam. ‖有钱的～钱，有力的～力。Money or labour，each contributes at their convenience. / The rich will be asked to contribute money；the strong to contribute labour. ❺ pay out；expend；spend：⇨～纳；入不敷～；岁～ ❻ leave；be separated from：⇨～发；～家；～局 ❼ exceed；go beyond：不～三天，他准回来。He is sure to come back within three days. ‖球～了边线。The ball went beyond the sideline. ⇨～格；～乎意料；～界 ❽ put forth：⇨～苗；～芽 ❾ produce；yield；turn out：～成果 produce/yield results‖～煤/油 produce coal/oil‖～人才 turn out talents‖实践～真知。Genuine knowledge comes from practice. ‖四川～橘子。Sichuan Province produces oranges. ⇨～活；人才辈～ ❿ arise；happen；take place；occur：～问题/毛病 go wrong/amiss‖防止～事故 prevent accidents‖～了事儿你要负责。We'll hold you responsible if anything goes wrong. ‖那事～在1963年。It took place in 1963. ⓫ publish；issue；put out：这本书已～了五版。The book has entered/reached its fifth edition. ‖这种杂志每月～一期。This magazine comes out/is issued/appears monthly. ⓬ vent；have sth come out：⇨～汗；～花儿；～疹子 ⓭ rise well (with cooking)；grow in volume：⇨～饭；～数儿 ⓮〈方〉go outward [used with 往 indicating an outward direction]：电影散场了，大家都往～走。The movie was over and the audience came out. ⓯ [used after a verb to indicate an outward direction or a completed action]：拿～证件 show/produce one's papers‖派～代表团 send a delegation‖跑～房间 run out of a room‖取～存款 draw/withdraw some money from the bank account‖掏～钱包 draw out one's purse‖做～成绩 achieve good results‖你找～机器的毛病了吗？Have you figured out what's wrong with the machine? ‖我看～了他的心事。I've read his mind/thoughts. ⓰ be in excess [used after an adjective to indicate excess]：裤子再长～一寸就好了。If only the trousers were an inch longer. ‖屋里多～两把椅子。There are two more chairs than needed in the room. ‖新办法实施后，效率高～两倍。The new programme raised efficiency twice.

出[2] chū 〈量〉[for operas，plays，etc]：一～戏 an opera；a play；a dramatic piece

【出版】 chūbǎn 〈动〉come off the press；publish；put to press；issue：～精装本 publish in a de luxe edition‖～杂志 publish a magazine‖～新书 get a new book out；bring out/put out/publish a new book‖～著作 carry a work through the press‖～最新作品 bring out one's latest works‖许可/暂停～ licence/suspend the publication‖得以/值得～ obtain/deserve publication‖匿名/死后～ publish anonymously/posthumously‖停止/禁止～ hold up/suppress the publication (of)‖自费～书 finance the publication of a book at one's own expense‖～工作 publishing (work)‖～合同 contract for publication‖～计划 publication schedule‖～形式 mode/form of publication‖～语言 publication language‖～自由 freedom/liberty of the press；press freedom‖好几家公司表示希望～她的书。Several firms offered to publish for her. ‖书一～就给你寄去。We'll send you the book upon publication. / We'll send you the book as soon as it comes off the press/comes out. ‖她的新书～了。Her new book is out.

〖～发行〗 chūbǎn fāxíng 〈名〉publication and distribution：～机构 publishing house‖～体制 system of publication and distribution

〖～法〗 chūbǎnfǎ 〈名〉law of publication；press law

〖～界〗 chūbǎnjiè 〈名〉the press

〖～权〗 chūbǎnquán 〈名〉right of publication

〖～商〗 chūbǎnshāng 〈名〉publisher

〖～商标〗 chūbǎn shāngbiāo 〈名〉printer's mark

〖～社〗 chūbǎnshè 〈名〉publishing house/firm；press；publisher：杂志/教科书～ magazine/textbook publisher‖非营利～ uncommercial publisher‖外语教学与研究～ Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press

〖～物〗 chūbǎnwù 〈名〉publication：审查～ censor a publication‖非法～ illegitimate publication‖外文～ foreign language publication‖科学/通俗～ scientific/popular publication‖学术性～ academic publication‖淫秽～ obscene publication

〖～许可〗 chūbǎn xǔkě 〈名〉imprimatur

【出榜】 chūbǎng 〈动〉❶ publish a list of the successful candidates or examinees；考试后三日～。The result of the examination will be out in three days. ❷〈旧〉put up a notice：～安民 put up a notice to reassure the public；issue a proclamation to reassure the people‖～招贤 advertise for qualified people

【出奔】 chūbēn 〈动〉leave (one's home/country)；run away；flee：离家～ run away from home‖仓促～ flee in a hurry

【出殡】 chūbìn 〈动〉carry a coffin to the cemetery；hold a funeral procession

【出兵】 chūbīng 〈动〉dispatch/send troops；march an army for battle；send an army into battle：～边疆 send troops to border areas‖～御敌 dispatch troops to resist enemy troops

【出材量】 chūcáiliàng 〈名〉[林业] mill turn；output

【出材率】 chūcáilǜ 〈名〉[林业] percentage of turnout；turnout percentage

【出彩】 chūcǎi 〈动〉❶〈旧〉apply red to sb to indicate bleeding (on stage) ❷〈诙〉make a show/fool/muff/spectacle of oneself：⇨当场～

【出操】 chūcāo 〈动〉go out for drill；go out to do exercises：我们每天早晨～。We have/carry out/perform a drill every morning. ‖新兵每天～两小时。New recruits have two hours of drill a day.

【出岔子】 chū chàzi 〈动〉go amiss/awry/wrong：计划～了。The plan has gone awry. ‖一定是～了。Something must have gone/turned amiss.

【出差】 chūchāi 〈动〉❶ go/be away on official business；go/be away on a business trip；go on a mission：去东京～ go on a business trip to Tokyo ❷ go away to undertake tasks of transport，construction，etc

〖～费〗 chūchāifèi 〈名〉allowance for a business trip；～可以报销。All travel expenses will be reimbursed.

【出产】 chūchǎn ❶〈动〉produce; manufacture; yield; put/turn out: ~能力 output capacity ‖ 本地~ be locally manufactured/produced ‖ 我们的果园~苹果和梨。Our orchard yields apples and pears. ‖ 这块地不~玉米。This land will not carry maize. ‖ 这里~的丝绸畅销世界各地。The silk manufactured here sells well all over the world. ❷〈名〉product; produce; yield: 当地的~ local produce

〖~地〗 chūchǎndì 〈名〉place of origin; country of origin; producer

〖~量〗 chūchǎnliàng 〈名〉yield; output

〖~率〗 chūchǎnlǜ 〈名〉rate of output

【出厂】 chūchǎng 〈动〉(of products) be dispatched from the factory; leave the factory: ~检验 routine test; delivery inspection ‖ ~证明书 certificate of merchandise ‖ 不合格产品不能~。Substandard products are not to leave the factory.

〖~价〗 chūchǎngjià 〈名〉factory/ex-factory/producer price: 降到~ reduce to the factory price

〖~日期〗 chūchǎng rìqī 〈名〉date of production/manufacture

〖~说明书〗 chūchǎng shuōmíngshū 〈名〉shop instructions

【出场】 chūchǎng 〈动〉❶ come on the stage; appear on/come on/enter the scene: 今晚谁~? Who is appearing tonight? ‖ 她要到第二幕才~。She doesn't go on till Act II. ‖ 这位电影明星一~就响起了一片狂热的掌声。The movie star excited wild applause as soon as she came onto the stage. ◇~费 ❷ enter the arena; enter the sports ground: ~运动员名单 list of players for the match ‖ 首发~的阵容 starting line-up

〖~费〗 chūchǎngfèi 〈名〉appearance fee: 那个歌星索要三万元~。That singer demanded 30,000 *yuan* for her appearance.

【出超】 chūchāo 〈名〉favourable balance of trade; excess of exports; export/trade surplus; balance of exports over imports

【出车】 chūchē 〈动〉❶ dispatch a vehicle: 公共汽车早上六点~。Bus service starts at 6 am. ❷ (of a driver) be out driving a vehicle: ~送人去机场 drive sb to the airport

【出尘】 chūchén 〈动〉❶ [宗教] transcend worldly affairs ❷ outshine all others; rise above the average

【出乘】 chūchéng 〈动〉be on duty as a member of the crew; serve on board

【出丑】 chūchǒu 〈动〉cut a poor/sorry figure; make a show/fool/muff/spectacle of oneself; become a laughing stock; bring shame/disgrace on oneself: 使某人~ score off sb; score a point against/off/over sb ‖ 当众~ make a fool of oneself before others; be disgraced in public; be publicly humiliated; cut a sorry figure before the public; be an open disgrace ‖ 我想跳舞,但这样只会~。I'd try to dance, but I'd only make a fool of myself.

【出处】 chūchǔ 〈动〉〈书〉〈旧〉take and leave office

【出处】 chūchù 〈名〉source (of quotations, allusions, etc); reference; provenance: 查明引文~ trace quotations to their original sources; find out the source of a quotation ‖ 注明~ indicate the source ‖ ~同上 ibidem

【出错】 chūcuò 〈动〉slip up; go amiss; make a mistake; commit an error: 计算~ slip up in the calculation; go astray somewhere in the calculation ‖ 办公室出了错,信件根本就没发出。The office slipped up and the letter was never sent. ‖ 不论问题多么棘手,我从没见他出过错。I've never known him to put a foot wrong no matter how delicate the issue is. ‖ 草率~。Haste may be productive of error. ‖ 你在这些账目上有一处出了差错。You've made a slip somewhere in these accounts. ‖ 人都会~。To err is human.

【出倒】 chūdǎo 〈动〉sell up (a shop, factory, etc); sell off failed business

【出道】 chūdào 〈动〉serve out/be through one's apprenticeship and start one's career: 他~早。He started early in his career. / He had an early start in/on his career.

【出典】 chūdiǎn ❶〈名〉source (of an allusion): 这句成语的~见《圣经》。This idiom is an allusion to the *Bible*. ❷〈动〉〈旧〉mortgage: ~房屋/土地 mortgage one's house/land

【出点子】 chū diǎnzi 〈动〉give a pointer; offer advice; make suggestions: 大家一起~,或许能想出办法。Let's brainstorm about it, and we may work out a solution. ‖ 我可以给他出一两个点子。I can give him a pointer or two.

【出店】 chūdiàn 〈名〉〈方〉〈旧〉errand boy for a shop

【出顶】 chūdǐng 〈动〉〈方〉sublet a house/room

【出动】 chūdòng 〈动〉❶ (of troops, etc) set out/off; start off: 待命~ await orders to set out/go into action ‖ 奉命~控制局势 be ordered out to control the situation ‖ 这架飞机~了三次。The plane made three sorties. ❷ send/call out (troops, etc); dispatch: ~飞机五十架次 fly 50 sorties ‖ ~军队镇压叛乱 call out troops to stamp out a rebellion ‖ ~军舰 dispatch warships ‖ ~医护人员 send out doctors and nurses ❸ go into action; turn out: 全村人~寻找失踪的孩子。The whole village turned out to search for the missing child.

【出尔反尔】 chū'ěr-fǎn'ěr 〈熟〉go back on one's word; contradict oneself in word and deed; promise and then deny in succession; back and fill; chop and change: 你不能总是~。You cannot always make a statement in the morning only to withdraw it in the afternoon. ‖ 我们成交之后,他却~,与另一个投标者签了合同。He reneged on the bargain he had made with us, and entered into a contract with another bidder.

【出发】 chūfā 〈动〉❶ set forth/off/out; start off/out; leave; depart: ~去旅行 set off on a journey; leave on a trip; depart on a journey ‖ 按时~ depart on schedule ‖ 早点~ make an early start ‖ 准备~ get ready to start off ‖ ~信号 starting signal ‖ ~时间定在下午三点。The time of departure is fixed at 3 pm. ‖ 她拖到最后一刻才~。She deferred her departure until the last moment. / She did not set off until the last moment. ‖ 我们几时~? When shall we start off? ❷ proceed from; take a perspective: 从长远的观点~ from a long-term point of view ‖ 从个人角度~ out of personal consideration ‖ 从客观实际~ proceed from objective realities ‖ 从全局~ proceed from the situation as a whole; have the overall situation in mind; in view of overall situations ‖ 从中国的实际~ proceed from China's realities; proceed from China's actual situation/specific conditions

〖~点〗 chūfādiǎn 〈名〉❶ starting point (of a journey); point of departure ❷ purpose; aim; point of consideration; point of departure: 全心全意为人民服务是我们的基本~。Our basic point of departure/consideration is to serve the people wholeheartedly.

〖~港〗 chūfāgǎng 〈名〉port of departure

〖~线〗 chūfāxiàn 〈名〉[航空] outbound track; line of departure

【出饭】 chūfàn 〈动〉〈口〉(of rice, millet, etc) rise well in cooking: 这种米很~。This kind of rice rises well when it's cooked.

【出访】 chūfǎng 〈动〉go abroad on an official visit; visit a foreign country: ~俄罗斯 go to Russia for a visit

【出份子】 chū fènzi 〈动〉❶ club together: ~买礼物 club together to buy sb a gift; contribute toward sb's present ❷ present a gift

【出风头】 chū fēngtou 〈动〉seek the limelight/spotlight; push oneself forward; court/seek publicity; steal the scene: 爱~ like to be in the spotlight; be fond of the limelight; be too fond of thrusting oneself forward; seek limelight ‖ 大~ make/cut a dashing figure ‖ 渴望~ be thirsty for publicity ‖ 好~的人 loud man ‖ 他总是爱~。He's always been a bit of showman/show-off.

【出锋头】 chū fēngtou = 出风头 chū fēngtou

【出伏】 chūfú 〈动〉come to the end of the dog/hottest days of the year: 今天~。The dog days end/are over today.

【出港】 chūgǎng 〈动〉clear a port; leave port; go out of a harbour: ~飞机 outgoing/outbound plane ‖ ~拖轮费/引水费 outward towage/pilotage

〖~呈报表〗 chūgǎng chéngbàobiǎo 〈名〉bill of clearance

〖~费〗 chūgǎngfèi 〈名〉clearance fee

〖~手续费〗 chūgǎng shǒuxùfèi 〈名〉outward port charges

〖~通知书〗 chūgǎng tōngzhīshū 〈名〉clearance notice

〖~许可证〗 chūgǎng xǔkězhèng 〈名〉clearance permit

〖~证〗 chūgǎngzhèng 〈名〉clearance; clearance permit/papers

【出阁】 chūgé 〈动〉〈书〉(of a girl) get married; marry: 他的两个女儿都~了。Both of his daughters are married. ‖ 这姑娘该~了。This girl is ripe for marriage.

【出格】 chūgé 〈形〉❶ out of the ordinary; outstanding: 无论学业品德,她在班里都是~的。She excels all her classmates in both her studies and moral character. ❷ out of bounds; exceeding what is proper; carrying/taking sth too far; stepping out of line: 你的玩笑开得太~了。You've carried this joke too far. ‖ 她做得有点~。She's going a bit too far.

【出工】 chūgōng 〈动〉go/turn out for work; show up for work: ~不出力 show up for the work but do not exert oneself ‖ 即使是冬季农闲时节,村民们也都天不亮就~。Even during the slack

farming season in winter the villagers go to work/turn out for the work before daybreak. ‖ 今天五个人出了工。Five people came to work today. ‖ 他昨天一天没～。He was absent from work for a whole day yesterday.

【出恭】chūgōng 〈动〉〈书〉go to the lavatory (for a bowel movement)

【出轨】chūguǐ 〈动〉❶ go/be off the rails; leave/jump the rails; be derailed; jump the track: ～的列车 derailed train ‖ 火车突然～,有些人受了伤。Some people were injured when the train jumped the rails/track. ❷ overstep the bounds; exceed what is proper: ～行为 improper/out-of-bounds behaviour ‖ 对女士讲这样的话太～了。It is surely overstepping the mark to say that to a lady.

【出国】chūguó 〈动〉go abroad: ～访问 pay a visit abroad; go abroad for a visit ‖ ～留学 go abroad to pursue one's studies; study abroad ‖ ～旅行 travel abroad/overseas ‖ ～深造 go abroad for advanced studies; go abroad to continue/further/pursue one's studies ‖ ～劳工 expatriate labour ‖ ～热 craze for going abroad

【出海】chūhǎi 〈动〉go to sea; put out to sea; be out at sea: ～捕鱼 go fishing on the sea ‖ ～通道 access to the sea ‖ 帆船顶风～。The sailing ship beat out to sea. ‖ 货轮就要～。The freighter is about to put out to sea.

【出汗】chūhàn 〈动〉sweat; perspire: ～减肥 sweat off one's fat ‖ ～治伤风 sweat out a cold ‖ 出冷汗 break into a cold sweat ‖ 出一身汗 break into a sweat; sweat/perspire all over; sweat heavily ‖ 使病人～ sweat a patient ‖ 跑～ run to work up a sweat ‖ 烈日晒得他～了。The hot sun made him sweat.

【出航】chūháng 〈动〉(of a ship or plane) set out on a voyage/flight; be on the voyage out; (of a plane) take off: ～航线 outbound course ‖ ～途中 be on the outward voyage ‖ 风太大,船无法准时～。The ship was unable to set sail on schedule on account of the gale.

【出号】chūhào ❶〈动〉〈旧〉(of a salesclerk) leave a store for good; give up one's job in a store ❷〈形〉extra-large: 那家店里有～的鞋卖。There are extra-large shoes for sale in that store.

【出乎意料】chūhū-yìliào 〈熟〉exceed one's expectations; contrary to one's expectations; beyond one's expectation; beyond imagination; to one's great surprise; unexpectedly: ～的好消息 unhoped-for good news ‖ 她的反应完全令人～。Her reaction was quite unexpected. ‖ 这一发现完全出乎我们的意料。This finding ran counter to all our expectations.

【出花儿】chūhuār 〈动〉suffer from/get/contract/have smallpox

【出活】chūhuó 〈动〉❶ yield results in work; get sth done: 他干了老半天却没～。Though having worked for a long time, he got nothing done. ‖ 他写东西～快。He is a quick, efficient writer. ❷ get a lot done; be efficient: 改进后的工具既轻巧又～。The improved tools are efficient as well as handy.

【出货】chūhuò 〈动〉❶ manufacture; produce goods ❷ take goods out of the warehouse: ⇨～单

〖～单〗chūhuòdān 〈名〉delivery order (D/O)

【出击】chūjī 〈动〉❶[军事] launch an attack; start off for attack; hit out; sally out/forth; make a sally: 频频向敌人～ strike at the enemy repeatedly ‖ 四面～ hit out in all directions ‖ 向围攻的敌军～ sally out against the besiegers ‖ 重兵～ launch a mighty army against ❷ fight against; launch an attack: 主动～ assume/take the offensive; be on the attack; take the initiative in doing sth

【出籍】chūjí 〈名〉[法律] expatriation

【出继】chūjì 〈动〉be adopted as a son: 他一出世就～给伯父了。He was adopted by his uncle immediately after his birth.

【出家】chūjiā 〈动〉be conversed to Buddhism; become a monk or nun: ～修行 enter into religion ‖ ～戒律 primary monastic ordination ‖ 他十岁就出了家。He became a monk when he was only ten years old.

〖～人〗chūjiārén 〈名〉monk; nun

【出价】chūjià 〈动〉offer a price; bid; make an offer: 出高价 bid a high price ‖ 撤回～ recall/retract a bid ‖ 抬高～ raise one's bid ‖ 盘进～ takeover bid ‖ 最高～ highest/largest bid ‖ 你出个价吧。Would you name a price for it? ‖ 他～高达五千美元。He went as high as US $5,000. ‖ 我们～三万元,得到了合同。We bid 30,000 *yuan* and got the contract. ‖ 有人～十万元买我们的房子。Someone has offered us 100,000 *yuan* for the house.

【出嫁】chūjià 〈动〉(of a girl) get married; marry

【出尖】chūjiān ❶〈形〉out of the ordinary; outstanding ❷〈动〉〈方〉be full to the brim: 碗里的米饭～了。The bowl is brimming over with rice.

【出将入相】chūjiàng-rùxiàng 〈熟〉can be either a general in the battlefield or a minister at court—have both civil and military abilities

【出结】chūjié 〈动〉〈旧〉sign an undertaking

【出界】chūjiè 〈动〉[体育] be out-of-bounds; be outside; be out of play; out: 踢球～ kick the ball out of bounds ‖ 球～了吗? Did the ball cross the line? ‖ 这名网球运动员把球打～,输了那场球。The tennis player outed and lost the game.

【出借】chūjiè 〈动〉lend/loan (things other than money): ～录像带/图书 lend out video tapes/books

【出境】chūjìng 〈动〉❶ leave the country; exit: 办理～手续 go through exit formalities ‖ 递解～ send out of the country under escort ‖ 驱逐～ deport ‖ 限期～ leave the country within the specified time ‖ ～登记 departure registration ‖ ～旅游 outbound travel ❷ leave a certain region

〖～回执〗chūjìng huízhí 〈名〉exit receipt

〖～签证〗chūjìng qiānzhèng 〈名〉exit visa: 持～ hold an exit visa

〖～许可证〗chūjìng xǔkězhèng 〈名〉exit permit

〖～移民〗chūjìng yímín 〈名〉emigrant; emigration

〖～证书〗chūjìng zhèngshū 〈名〉exit certificate

〖～旅客申报表〗chūjìng lǚkè shēnbàobiǎo 〈名〉embarkation card

【出镜】chūjìng 〈动〉[影视] (of an actor or actress) appear/act in a film or a TV play; be on camera

【出九】chūjiǔ 〈动〉come to the end of the coldest days of the year: 出了九,天气就慢慢暖和起来了。Now that the coldest days of the year are over, the weather will be getting warmer.

【出局】chūjú 〈动〉be eliminated (in baseball, soft ball, etc): 淘汰～ be out of it; be eliminated from competition ‖ 裁判员宣布击球员～。The umpire gave the batsman out. ‖ 投手掷给他一个曲线球,使他～了。The pitcher gave him a curve and struck him out.

【出具】chūjù 〈动〉produce; write out: ～介绍信/健康证明 write out a letter of introduction/a health certificate

【出圈】chūjuàn 〈方〉＝ 起圈 qǐjuàn

【出科】chūkē 〈动〉〈旧〉graduate from a traditional opera school

【出口】chūkǒu ❶〈动〉speak; utter: 这话我怎么能说～。I'd be too embarrassed to bring that up. ⇨～成章;～伤人 ❷〈动〉(of a ship) leave port ❸〈动〉export: ～技术/小麦 export techniques/wheat ❹〈名〉export; exportation: 禁止～ ban exports (of) ‖ 增加～ boost exports ‖ 增强～创汇能力 enhance the capacity to earn foreign exchange through export ‖ 中断～ cut off exports ‖ ～创汇 earn foreign exchange through export ‖ ～公司 export company ‖ ～免税 free export ‖ ～渠道/投资 export channel/investment ‖ ～收入 export earnings ‖ ～手续 process of export ‖ ～业务/资源 export business/resources ‖ ～优势 trump card in the export (of); competitive advantage in the export (of); export superiority ‖ 黄金～ export of gold ❺〈名〉exit; way out; outgo: 安全/火警～ fire escape/exit ‖ 地铁～ underground/subway exit ‖ 会场～ exit of a conference hall ‖ 紧急～ emergency exit ‖ 剧场～ theatre exit ‖ 两辆自行车堵住了～。The exit was taken up with two bicycles.

〖～保险〗chūkǒu bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉export insurance

〖～报单〗chūkǒu bàodān 〈名〉entry outward; export entry

〖～报价〗chūkǒu bàojià 〈名〉export quotation

〖～补贴〗chūkǒu bǔtiē 〈名〉export subsidy

〖～产品〗chūkǒu chǎnpǐn 〈名〉product for export: ～结构 composition of export products ‖ ～退税 tax refund on exports ‖ 主要～基地 major base of export products

〖～成章〗chūkǒu-chéngzhāng 〈熟〉words flow from the mouth as from the pen of a master; talk/speak beautifully; talk in literature; talk with adroit phrases

〖～代办行〗chūkǒu dàibànháng 〈名〉export commission house

〖～代理商〗chūkǒu dàilǐshāng 〈名〉export agent

〖～单据〗chūkǒu dānjù 〈名〉export document

〖～额〗chūkǒu'é 〈名〉value of export

〖～发票〗chūkǒu fāpiào 〈名〉export invoice

【～份额】 chūkǒu fèn'é 〈名〉 export share
【～港】 chūkǒugǎng 〈名〉 ❶ port of export ❷ port of exit
【～关税】 chūkǒu guānshuì 〈名〉 export tariff
【～管制】 chūkǒu guǎnzhì 〈名〉 export control
【～行】 chūkǒuháng 〈名〉 export house
【～汇票】 chūkǒu huìpiào 〈名〉 export bill
【～货物】 chūkǒu huòwù 〈名〉 export; outbound freight; exportation: ～免税 tax exemption for export goods ‖ ～清单 outward manifest ‖ ～许可证 licence for the export of commodities ‖ ～原产地 origin of export goods
【～价】 chūkǒujià 〈名〉 export price
【～价格指数】 chūkǒu jiàgé zhǐshù 〈名〉 export price index
【～检验合格证】 chūkǒu jiǎnyàn hégézhèng 〈名〉 certificate for export; certificate of export inspection
【～检疫】 chūkǒu jiǎnyì 〈名〉 export quarantine
【～结关】 chūkǒu jiéguān 〈名〉 customs clearance for exports
【～津贴】 chūkǒu jīntiē 〈名〉 export subsidy/bounty
【～净值】 chūkǒu jìngzhí 〈名〉 net export value
【～量】 chūkǒuliàng 〈名〉 export quantum/volume; volume of exports
【～码头】 chūkǒu mǎtóu 〈名〉 export terminal; port handling export goods
【～贸易】 chūkǒu màoyì 〈名〉 export trade: ～法 export trade act ‖ ～结标 settlement of export transactions ‖ ～票据 export trade bill
【～免税区】 chūkǒu miǎnshuìqū 〈名〉 tax-free export zone
【～配额】 chūkǒu pèi'é 〈名〉 export quota: ～制 export quota system
【～倾销】 chūkǒu qīngxiāo 〈名〉 export dumping
【～权】 chūkǒuquán 〈名〉 exporting right; export right
【～伤人】 chūkǒu-shāngrén 〈熟〉 offend/hurt by rude remarks; say things that will insult people; speak bitingly: 她尖酸刻薄，总是～。She has an acid tongue, and offends people every time she opens her mouth.
【～商】 chūkǒushāng 〈名〉 exporter; export merchant/trader
【～商品】 chūkǒu shāngpǐn 〈名〉 exportation; export goods/commodities: ～交易会 export commodity fair ‖ ～结构 export product mix; lineup mix of export commodities
【～申报单】 chūkǒu shēnbàodān 〈名〉 export declaration: ～正本 export declaration original
【～市场】 chūkǒu shìchǎng 〈名〉 export market
【～税】 chūkǒushuì 〈名〉 export duty
【～特许证】 chūkǒu tèxǔzhèng 〈名〉 special permission export
【～提单】 chūkǒu tídān 〈名〉 export bill of lading
【～退税】 chūkǒu tuìshuì 〈名〉 export tax refund/rebat; tax reimbursement for export; refund export tax: ～率 rate of tax refunds on export goods ‖ ～政策 policy of tax refunds on export goods ‖ ～制度 system of refunding taxes on goods exported; export tax refunding system
【～外汇】 chūkǒu wàihuì 〈名〉 export exchange
【～限额】 chūkǒu xiàn'é 〈名〉 ration export; export quota
【～限制】 chūkǒu xiànzhì 〈名〉 export restriction
【～项目】 chūkǒu xiàngmù 〈名〉 export item
【～信贷】 chūkǒu xìndài 〈名〉 export credit: ～保险 export credit insurance ‖ ～担保 export credit guarantee ‖ ～支持和风险担保 credit support and risk guarantee for exports
【～信用担保】 chūkǒu xìnyòng dānbǎo 〈名〉 guarantee of export credits: 出口信用国家担保制 system of state guarantee of export credits
【～信用证】 chūkǒu xìnyòngzhèng 〈名〉 export letter of credit
【～许可证】 chūkǒu xǔkězhèng 〈名〉 export licence; export permit; export certification; certificate of shipment: ～制度 export licence system
【～银行】 chūkǒu yínháng 〈名〉 export bank
【～预付款】 chūkǒu yùfùkuǎn 〈名〉 export prepayment
【～招标】 chūkǒu zhāobiāo 〈名〉 export tender
【～证书】 chūkǒu zhèngshū 〈名〉 export certification
【～值】 chūkǒuzhí 〈名〉 export value
【～转内销】 chūkǒu zhuǎn nèixiāo 〈熟〉 sell exports on the home market: ～商品 export goods for sale; export reject; export product sold on the home market
【～总额】 chūkǒu zǒng'é 〈名〉 total export; total export value
【出库检验】 chūkù jiǎnyàn 〈名〉 warehouse-out inspection
【出来】 chūlái 〈动〉 ❶ come out: 快～，外面有人找。Come out quickly. Someone wants to see you. ‖ 全家人都～迎接客人。The whole family turned out to greet the guest. ‖ 他感冒卧病在床一周后，今天早上可以～走走了。He is out and about this morning after a week in bed with a cold. ‖ 太阳～了。The sun has come out. ❷ emerge; appear; arise: 问题又～了。Another problem cropped up. ‖ 选举结果～了。The election results are out. ❸ be out [used after a verb, indicating the direction of motion from inside]: 那个人刚从监狱里放～。That man has just been released from prison. ‖ 他带着一群人走～。He came out with a troop of followers. ❹ complete/finish [used after a verb, indicating completion of an action]: 报告写～没有？Have you finished writing the report? ‖ 他终于把那道题解～了。He finally worked out that problem. ❺ [used after a verb, indicating revealing, detecting, etc]: 看不～她有那么大年纪。She doesn't look her age. ‖ 你能听～他的弦外之音吗？Can you make out what he meant? ‖ 我一眼就认出她来了。I recognized her at first sight.
【出栏】 chūlán 〈动〉 ❶ (of livestock) become full-grown and ready for slaughter: ⇨～率 ❷〈方〉 remove manure from a pigsty, sheepfold, etc
【～率】 chūlánlǜ 〈名〉 rate of animals delivered to the slaughterhouse; number of animals for sale; number of butchered animals
【出类拔萃】 chūlèi-bácuì 〈熟〉 head and shoulders above others; above the common herd; among the select best; surpass all one's fellows; outstanding; prominent: 在同时代人中～ tower head and shoulders above one's contemporaries ‖ 他是个～的演说家。He excels as an orator.
【出类拔群】 chūlèi-báqún = 出类拔萃 chūlèi-bácuì
【出力】 chūlì 〈动〉 exert oneself; make efforts; devote effort to: 出大力打扫房屋 make zealous efforts to clean up the house ‖ 多谢你～。Thank you for all the hard work you've put in.
【出列】 chūliè 〈动〉 [军事] fall out
【出猎】 chūliè 〈动〉 go hunting; go on a hunting trip
【出赁】 chūlìn 〈动〉 hire/rent out; let; lease: ～房间 rent out rooms ‖ ～田地 lease fields ‖ ～自行车 rent/hire out bicycles
【出溜】 chūliu 〈动〉〈方〉 slide; slip: 男孩脚下一～，差点儿摔倒。The boy slipped and nearly fell. ‖ 他从沙堆上～下来。He slid down the sand hill. ‖ 她的学习成绩在往下～。Her school record is slipping.
【出笼】 chūlóng 〈动〉 ❶ come out of the steamer: 刚～的热馒头 hot steamed bread just out of the steamer ❷〈喻〉 put forth in large quantities; dump; inflate (the paper currency) ❸〈贬〉 come forth; come out into the open; appear
【出炉】 chūlú 〈动〉 take out from a furnace/an oven: 刚～的芝麻烧饼 baked sesame cakes straight out of the oven
【出路】 chūlù 〈名〉 ❶ way out: 另谋～ seek other employment opportunities ‖ 没有～ find oneself in a blind alley; find no way out ‖ 找到～ find a way out; work out a solution to a problem ‖ 不改革就没有～。There is no other solution than reform. ‖ 坚持错误是没有～的。You will get nowhere if you cling to your mistakes. ‖ 他总给自己留着～。He always left himself an out. ‖ 乡下的日子不好过，他只好到城里找～。He could hardly earn a living in the country, so he came to the city to try his fortune. ❷ outlet for goods: 为产品找～ find outlets for products
【出乱子】 chū luànzi 〈动〉 go wrong; get into trouble: ～了。Trouble is blowing up. ‖ 当心，这可会～的。Be careful: this may lead to a disturbance.
【出落】 chūluo 〈动〉 (of young people, esp young girls) grow (more beautiful, etc): 好啊，你女儿已经～成大姑娘了。I am glad to see that your daughter has bloomed/flowered into a young lady. ‖ 几年没见，那姑娘～得更漂亮了。That girl has grown prettier than ever since I saw her several years ago.
【出马】 chūmǎ 〈动〉 ❶ go into action; take the field: 派劲旅～ commit crack troops to action ‖ 〈喻〉亲自～ take up the matter by oneself; attend to the matter personally; take personal charge of the matter ‖ 〈喻〉既然他回来了，就让他～吧。Now that he's back, let him take care of the matter. ⇨老将～，一个顶俩 ❷〈方〉 (of a doctor) make a house call; visit a patient at home; pay a home visit
【出卖】 chūmài 〈动〉 ❶ offer for sale; sell: ～财产 dispose of one's property by sale ‖ 这房子能以高价～吗？Can this house sell high? ❷〈贬〉 betray; sell out; barter away: ～民族利益 betray/

sell out the interests of the nation ‖ ～朋友 sell out one's friends ‖ ～权力 barter away/sell one's rights ‖ ～同志 give comrades away ‖ ～原则 barter away principles ‖ 为金钱～灵魂 barter away/sell one's soul for wealth ‖ 谁要是～我们，他就别想活了。If anyone informs on us, his life won't be worth living. ‖ 他～了自己的老板。He double-crossed his boss. ‖ 她觉得被人～了。She felt betrayed.

【出毛病】 chū máobìng 〈动〉 go/be out of order; go wrong (with); break down; conk (out): 机器～了。The machine is out of order. / The machine has broken down. ‖ 收音机～了。The radio went haywire. ‖ 一路上汽车没～。Nothing went wrong with the car on the journey.

【出梅】 chūméi 〈动〉 come to the end of rainy/wet season

【出门】 chūmén 〈动〉 ❶ go out: 她最近不大～。She doesn't go out much these days. ❷ leave home; be away from home; go on a journey: ～在外要多保重。Take care of yourself while you are away from home. ‖ 好事不～。Good news goes on crutches. ‖ 在家千日好，～一时难。There is no place like home. / East or west, home is best. ❸ 〈方〉 (of a girl) get married; marry: 姐姐已经～了。My elder sister has been married off.

〖～子〗 chū ménzi 〈动〉〈方〉 (of a girl) marry; get married

【出米率】 chūmǐlǜ 〈名〉 rice milling rate

【出面】 chūmiàn 〈动〉 act in one's own capacity or on behalf of an organization; appear personally; come forward: ～交涉 negotiate on sb's behalf ‖ ～调解纠纷 mediate/intervene in a dispute ‖ ～调停 act as a mediator ‖ 亲自～ take up/handle the matter oneself ‖ 她为什么自己不～? Why did she keep herself in the background? / Why didn't she handle the matter herself? ‖ 政府～干预，限制从外国进口粮食。The government stepped in to limit grain imports from other countries.

【出苗】 chūmiáo ＝ 露苗 lòumiáo

【出名】 chūmíng ❶ 〈形〉 famous; well-known; renowned; distinguished; celebrated: ～的人物 celebrity; big/great name ‖ 极想～ long for/after fame ‖ 不～的人 man without a name ‖ 天赋使他出了名。His genius has earned him his name. ‖ 她已相当～。She has gained considerable repute. ❷ 〈动〉 lend one's name (to an occasion or enterprise); use the name of: 他们将～组织慈善拍卖。They will lend their names to an auction for charity.

【出没】 chūmò 〈动〉 appear and disappear; come and go; haunt: 人们都说那幢老楼有鬼魂～。People say that old building is haunted. ‖ 这里有老虎～。This area is the haunt of tigers. ‖ 这样的夜晚正是幽灵～的时候。It was the sort of night when phantoms might walk.

〖～无常〗 chūmò-wúcháng 〈熟〉 appear and disappear unpredictably; come and go unpredictably

【出谋划策】 chūmóu-huàcè 〈熟〉 give counsel; mastermind a scheme; give advice and suggestions from behind the scenes; offer advice: 她经常为女儿～。She *frequently schemed on her* daughter's behalf.

【出纳】 chūnà ❶ 〈动〉 receive and pay out money/bills ❷ 〈名〉 cashier; teller ❸ 〈动〉 lend and receive books, etc

〖～机〗 chūnàjī 〈名〉 cash register

〖～科〗 chūnàkē 〈名〉 cashier's division

〖～台〗 chūnàtái 〈名〉 ❶ circulation desk (in a library): 如果你想借这本书，就把它拿到～去。Take the book to the circulation desk if you wish to borrow it. ❷ cashier's counter; cashier's/teller's desk

〖～员〗 chūnàyuán 〈名〉 cashier; teller: 现金～ cash handler

〖～账户〗 chūnà zhànghù 〈名〉 account of the exchequer

【出盘】 chūpán 〈动〉〈方〉 sell up (a shop, factory, etc); sell off a failed business

【出票】 chūpiào 〈动〉 draw a bill

〖～人〗 chūpiàorén 〈名〉 drawer

【出品】 chūpǐn ❶ 〈动〉 produce; manufacture; make: 红旗制药厂～ manufactured/made by Hongqi Pharmaceutical Plant ❷ 〈名〉 product: 新～ new product

【出聘】 chūpìn 〈动〉 ❶ (of a woman) get married; marry: 她的女儿上个月～了。Her daughter got married last month. ❷ 〈书〉 serve as an envoy abroad; be sent on a diplomatic mission

【出圃】 chūpǔ 〈动〉 transplant well-grown seedlings from nursery

【出其不意】 chūqíbùyì 〈熟〉 take sb by surprise; catch sb unawares; beyond one's range of expectation; catch/take sb napping: ～地对某人下手 catch sb with his pants down ‖ 攻其不备，～。Attack the unprepared; do the unexpected.

【出奇】 chūqí 〈形〉 unusual; extraordinary; exceptional: 海豹在陆地上笨得～。Seals are surprisingly awkward on land. ‖ 清晨小镇上～地宁静。The town is extraordinarily quiet in the early morning. ‖ 去年冬天冷得～。It was unusually cold last winter.

〖～制胜〗 chūqí-zhìshèng 〈熟〉 defeat one's opponent by a surprise move; win by a surprise move; make successful surprise raids; seize victory through a surprise attack; win a victory through unusual means; win by novelty/a surprise attack; win by *surprise tactics*: ～的战术 *shock tactics*

【出气】 chūqì 〈动〉 work off one's feeling; give vent to one's anger; vent one's spleen/spite: ～的办法 outlet for one's grievances ‖ 他们总算出了这口气。They finally had their revenge. ‖ 我又没得罪你，别拿我～。I'm not the one who offended you. Don't take it out on me.

〖～口〗 chūqìkǒu 〈名〉 gas outlet; air vent

〖～筒〗 chūqìtǒng 〈名〉 punching bag; doormat: 他的秘书成了他的～。His secretary had to bear the brunt of his temper. ‖ 他一直把我当作～。He has been using me for a doormat.

【出勤】 chūqín 〈动〉 ❶ turn out/show up for work: 全体～ perfect/full attendance ‖ 他已经一周没～了。He has been absent from work for a whole week. ❷ go out on duty/business

〖～登记簿〗 chūqín dēngjìbù 〈名〉 roster

〖～奖〗 chūqínjiǎng 〈名〉 attendance bonus

〖～率〗 chūqínlǜ 〈名〉 (rate of) attendance: 办公室～ office attendance

【出去】 chūqù 〈动〉 ❶ *go/get out*: ～散步 *go out for a walk* ‖ 天气恶劣，我们整个星期都没～。We were kept indoors all week by bad weather. ❷ be out [used after a verb, indicating outward motion]: 搬/拿～ move/take sth out (of) ‖ 赶/踢～ drive/kick sb out (of) ‖ 溜～ slip out ‖ 说～ let sth out ‖ 送～ show/see sb out ‖ 把他赶～! Out with him! / Turn him out! ‖ 滚～! Out you go!

【出圈儿】 chūquānr 〈动〉〈口〉 overstep bounds; overstep the mark; go too far: 你的玩笑开得～了。You've carried/taken this joke too far.

【出缺】 chūquē 〈动〉 (of a high post) fall vacant: 局长病故～，由副局长替代。The director's illness and death caused/made a vacancy in the office, and the vice-director filled in.

【出群拔萃】 chūqún-bácuì ＝ 出类拔萃 chūlèi-bácuì

【出让】 chūràng 〈动〉 sell one's own thing (not for profit): 亏本～ sell at a loss ‖ 家具廉价～ sell furniture cheap/at a reduced price

【出人命】 chū rénmìng 〈动〉 *cause deaths; cause loss of lives*: 骑那辆破摩托车会～的。That battered motorcycle will be the death of anybody who rides it. ‖ 骚乱被平息了，幸好没～。The riot was *brought under control without loss of life, luckily.* ‖ 真悬乎，差点没～! It was really dangerous. Someone almost got killed!

【出人头地】 chūréntóudì 〈熟〉 stand out among one's fellows; rise head and shoulders above others; tower above one's contemporaries; gain preeminence; get out of the (common) ruck; be a cut above the rest; distinguish oneself

【出人意表】 chūrényìbiǎo ＝ 出人意料 chūrényìliào

【出人意料】 chūrényìliào 〈熟〉 exceed all expectations; go beyond all expectations; come as a surprise: 他的回答～。His answer was quite a surprise.

【出任】 chūrèn 〈动〉 take up a post; fill/hold/occupy a position: ～要职 hold/maintain a key position ‖ 他～驻中国大使。He was made ambassador to China.

【出入】 chūrù ❶ 〈动〉 come in and go out: ～自由，来去方便 be free to come and go ‖ ～请下车! *Cyclists please dismount* at the gate! ‖ ～随手关门。Close the door behind you. ‖ 东西堆在过道，～不方便。The corridor is jammed up with stuff, causing a lot of *inconvenience*. ❷ 〈名〉 *discrepancy; divergence*: ～相抵 disbursements and receipts balance each other ‖ 两种说法有很大～。There is considerable discrepancy between the two versions. ‖ 你俩对事故的描述有～。*His account of the accident does not tally* with yours. ‖ 她说的与事实有～。What she said is inconsistent with the facts.

〖～境口岸〗 chūrùjìng kǒu'àn 〈名〉 entry and exit port

〖～境手续〗 chūrùjìng shǒuxù 〈名〉 entry and exit procedures

〖～证〗 chūrùzhèng 〈名〉 pass [identifying a staff member, etc];

没有～你不能进实验室。You can't enter the laboratory without a pass.

【出丧】 chūsāng 〈动〉carry a coffin to the cemetery; hold a funeral procession

【出色】 chūsè 〈形〉outstanding; remarkable; splendid: 干得～ do a remarkable/grand job; acquit oneself well ‖ 表演～ perform perfectly/admirably on the stage; superb performance ‖ 成绩～ brilliant achievement; excellent results ‖ ～地完成任务 accomplish a task with flying colours ‖ 他在班上数学学得最～。He outshines all his classmates in mathematics. ‖ 她的诗在这本集子里是最～的。Her poems in the anthology stand out from all the others. ‖ 她工作干得极为～。She is brilliant at her job.

【出山】 chūshān 〈动〉take up an official post

【出身】 chūshēn ❶〈动〉be born of/from; be descended from; come of/from: ～卑微 be of humble origin; emerge from obscurity ‖ ～低微 be of low/mean birth; be lowborn ‖ ～富贵 be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth ‖ ～高贵 spring from a noble origin ‖ ～寒微 rise from a humble/obscure origin; be born of humble ancestry ‖ ～名门 come from noble ancestry; be of noble blood; come from a famous family ‖ ～贵族 come of (a) noble stock ‖ ～于农民家庭 come from peasant stock ‖ 他～好。He comes of a good stock. ‖ 他是工人阶级～。He has a working-class background. ❷〈名〉one's previous experience or occupation; family background; class origin: 行伍～ rise from the ranks ‖ 演员～的政治家 actor-turned politician ❸〈名〉〈旧〉first appointment in the ladder of official promotion

【出神】 chūshén 〈动〉be spellbound; be in a trance; be lost/buried in thought; be lost in abstraction/a reverie: ～沉思 be absorbed/buried/engrossed/lost in thought ‖ ～地听 listen with rapt attention; listen in a kind of reverie ‖ 他坐在那里～。He sat there, lost in thought.

【出神入化】 chūshén-rùhuà 〈熟〉reach/attain the acme of perfection; be superb; be extremely miraculous; come to the highest level of artistic/literary attainments: 他的演技已经达到～的境界。His performance has reached the acme of perfection.

【出生】 chūshēng 〈动〉be born: ～日期 date of birth ‖ ～顺序 birth order ‖ 同胎～ born at the same birth ‖ 女儿～时她十分欢喜。She was filled with elation when her daughter was born. ‖ 这个婴儿～时重 8 磅。The baby weighed eight pounds at birth. ‖ 这个国家的死亡人数超过～人数。The country's deaths are exceeding births.

〖～登记〗 chūshēng dēngjì 〈名〉registration of birth

〖～地〗 chūshēngdì 〈名〉birthplace

〖～率〗 chūshēnglǜ 〈名〉birth rate: ～激增/骤减 baby boom/bust ‖ 战后～激增。After the war there was a bulge in the birthrate.

〖～日期〗 chūshēng rìqī 〈名〉date of birth

〖～统计〗 chūshēng tǒngjì 〈名〉birth statistics

〖～证〗 chūshēngzhèng 〈名〉birth certificate

【出生入死】 chūshēng-rùsǐ 〈熟〉brave untold/countless dangers; go through fire and water; go through thick and thin; at the risk of life and limb: 他为了国家的独立～。He risked death for the independence of his country.

【出声】 chūshēng 〈动〉utter/make a sound: 读/哭～ read/weep out ‖ 别～,没看见你爸在睡觉吗? Hush up! Can't you see your father's asleep?

【出师】 chūshī 〈动〉❶ serve out/finish/complete one's apprenticeship: 他～了。He is through with his apprenticeship. ‖ 她尚未～。She is not out of her apprenticeship yet. ❷〈书〉send out an army; dispatch troops: ～前线 send troops to the front ‖ ～讨伐 array/launch an army against ‖ ～顺利 win the first battle/game; start off on the right foot; go off smoothly at the initial stage

〖～不利〗 chūshībùlì 〈熟〉lose the first battle/game; meet with initial setbacks; start off on the wrong foot; be thwarted at the beginning

【出使】 chūshǐ 〈动〉serve as an envoy abroad; be sent on a diplomatic mission: ～外国 be accredited to/at a foreign country

【出示】 chūshì 〈动〉❶ show; produce: ～黄牌警告 show the yellow card as a warning ‖ ～证件 produce/surrender one's papers ‖ ～证据 present/produce/render evidence ‖ ～证物 exhibit (a murder weapon); offer/produce/present an exhibit ‖ ～门票才准入内。Admission is permitted only on production of a ticket. ‖ 请～月票。Please show your monthly ticket. ❷〈书〉put up a notice: ～安民 put up a notice to reassure the public

【出世】 chūshì 〈动〉❶ be born; come into the world: 她那时还未～呢。She was then not yet born into this world. ❷ come into being/existence; be produced ❸ retire from/withdraw from/renounce/forsake/abjure the world; keep/stand/hold aloof from worldly affairs ❹ rise above the world: 横空～ (of a mountain) tower above/over the earth; soar above the horizon

〖～作〗 chūshìzuò 〈名〉〈旧〉maiden/virgin work; first effort; first published work

【出仕】 chūshì 〈动〉〈书〉become an official; assume an official post

【出事】 chūshì 〈动〉meet with a mishap; have an accident: ～地点 site of an accident ‖ 街上～了。There was an accident on the street. ‖ 他～了。A mishap/accident befell him. ‖ 要是你小心点儿的话,就不会～了。With a little care you could have avoided the mishap/accident.

【出手】 chūshǒu ❶〈动〉get (hoarded goods, etc) off one's hands; dispose of; sell: 家具已全部～。All the furniture has been sold. ‖ 如果买主知道你急于～,这些画就不会卖好价钱。These paintings won't fetch you much if the buyer knows you want to sell them immediately. ❷〈动〉give out: ～阔绰 spend money easily/freely/lavishly/profusely ‖ 她很大方,一～就给了 100 元小费。She's very generous and gave a 100-*yuan* tip. ❸〈名〉length of a sleeve; sleeve length ❹〈名〉skill displayed in making opening moves: ⇨～不凡 ❺〈动〉come to blows

〖～不凡〗 chūshǒu-bùfán 〈熟〉make a skilful/masterly opening move (in *wushu*, chess, etc)

【出首】 chūshǒu 〈动〉❶ denounce sb as a criminal; report (an offense) to authorities ❷ confess one's crime; give oneself up to the police

【出售】 chūshòu 〈动〉offer for sale; sell: ～财产 sell off one's property ‖ ～劳务 sell service ‖ ～汽车 put a car on the market ‖ 禁止～ ban/forbid/prohibit the sale (of) ‖ 按磅/打～ sell by the pound/dozen ‖ 按市场价格/固定价格～ sell at the market price/fixed price ‖ 按瓶/捆/桶～ sell in bottles/bundles/casks ‖ 半价～ sell at half-price; half-price sale ‖ 非法～ sell under the counter; illicit sale (of sth) ‖ 高价～ sell at a high price ‖ 公开/秘密～ sell openly/secretly ‖ 减价～ sell at a discount ‖ 亏本～ sell at a loss; sell below cost

【出书】 chūshū 〈动〉publish/issue/produce a book; bring a book out: 她根据日积月累起来的材料出了一本书。Out of the material accumulated over the years she has built a book.

【出数儿】 chūshùr 〈动〉〈口〉(of rice) rise well with cooking

【出双入对】 chūshuāng-rùduì 〈熟〉come everywhere in pairs

【出水】 chūshuǐ 〈动〉❶ appear above water: ～才见两腿泥。Only when out of water does the mud on one's legs show. —It is the end that counts most. ❷ send out water: 那眼泉又～了。The spring flows again. ‖ 我们的井～了! Our well has come in. / Our well is producing water again!

〖～芙蓉〗 chūshuǐ-fúróng 〈熟〉lotus flower just appearing above the water—❶ beautiful poem/painting ❷ beautiful woman

〖～管〗 chūshuǐguǎn 〈名〉discharging tube

〖～口〗 chūshuǐkǒu 〈名〉water outlet; drainage outlet

【出死入生】 chūsǐ-rùshēng = 出生入死 chūshēng-rùsǐ

【出台】 chūtái 〈动〉❶ appear on the stage; come up on the stage; enter: 她 15 岁就开始～演出。She went on the stage at 15. ❷ appear publicly; make a public appearance: 新～的女作家 woman writer who has emerged out of obscurity ❸ (of a policy, measure, etc) appear before the public; come out; come into force; unveil: ～改革方案 promulgate/unveil/set forth/publicize a programme of reforms

【出摊】 chūtān 〈动〉set up a stand/stall (along streets, on squares or in market places)

【出逃】 chūtáo 〈动〉flee; run away; escape: 离家～ run away from home ‖ 组织/谋划～ organize/plan an escape ‖ 仓皇～ flee precipitately; flee in confusion/disorder/disarray ‖ 趁黑夜～ flee by night ‖ 携巨款～ run off with a large sum of money

【出题】 chūtí 〈动〉❶ assign a topic; set a theme/subject: 出作文/辩论/讨论题 set a topic for a composition/debate/discussion ❷ set a test/an exam paper; make out/set questions (for an examination): 出偏题/怪题 raise out-of-the-way/catchy questions

【出挑】 chūtiāo 〈动〉❶ (of young people, esp young girls)

grow (more beautiful, etc) ❺ become; grow into: 他不到两年就～成能干的作家。He developed into an able author in less than two years.

【出粜】 chūtiào 〈动〉 sell (grain)

【出庭】 chūtíng 〈动〉 appear in/at/before the court; make a court appearance; enter an appearance: ～辩护 defend a case in court ‖ ～抗辩 appear in a court to answer a charge ‖ ～受审 face a court ‖ ～作证 appear in court as a witness; serve as a witness at court; testify before court ‖ ～通知 memorandum of appearance; notice of appearance ‖ 她将～与我抗辩。She will appear against me in court. ‖ 我接到～的传票。I received a summon to appear in court.

【出头】 chūtóu ❶〈动〉 free oneself (from misery, persecution, etc): 还完债后,他觉得自己有了～的日子。When he had paid off his debts, he felt he could hold up his head again. ❷〈动〉(of the top of sth) be exposed; outcrop: ⇨～的椽子先烂 ❸〈动〉 come forward; appear in public; stand out among others: 她是有实权的人,但从不～。She has a lot of power, but always remains in the background. ❹〈形〉 a little over; odd [used after a round number]: 50 公里～ fifty-odd kilometres ‖ 二十～的姑娘 girl in her early twenties ‖ 她四十～。She is a little over 40.

〖～的椽子先烂〗 chūtóude chuánzi xiān làn 〈熟〉 rafters that jut out rot first—the one who comes forward first is the first to suffer; people in the limelight bear the brunt of attack

〖～露面〗 chūtóu-lòumiàn 〈熟〉 appear in public; be in the limelight; show one's head/face: 喜欢～ be fond of the limelight; enjoy being a public figure ‖ 这位部长最近不大～。The minister hasn't shown his head much recently. ‖ 她从不喜欢～。She never seeks the limelight.

〖～鸟〗 chūtóuniǎo 〈名〉 leading bird—person who stands out from the crowd or takes the lead: ⇨枪打～

【出徒】 chūtú 〈动〉 complete one's apprenticeship

【出土】 chūtǔ 〈动〉 ❶ be unearthened/excavated: ～现场 findspot ❷ come up out of the ground

〖～文物〗 chūtǔ wénwù 〈名〉 excavated/unearthened relic/artifact

【出脱】 chūtuō 〈动〉 ❶ manage to sell; dispose of ❷ (of young people, especially young girls) grow (more beautiful, etc) ❸ acquit; absolve: ～罪孽/诺言约束 absolve sb from sin/promise ‖ 自我～ self-absolution

【出外】 chūwài 〈动〉 leave for another place; leave home; go away from home: ～打工 leave home and work at odd jobs ‖ ～谋生 leave home and make/seek a living elsewhere

【出亡】 chūwáng 〈动〉〈书〉 flee one's home/country; live in exile: ～他乡 flee one's country/home into exile

【出污泥而不染】 chū wūní ér bù rǎn 〈熟〉 (of water lilies) rise unsullied from mud; emerge unstained from the filth; come out of the dirty mud unsoiled—remain undefiled/unaffected in spite of general corruption

【出席】 chūxí 〈动〉 attend (a meeting, etc); be present: ～会议 attend a meeting/conference; be present at a meeting; show up at the meeting ‖ 亲自～ attend in person ‖ ～典礼的人很多/少。The ceremony was well/poorly attended.

〖～人数〗 chūxí rénshù 〈名〉 attendance; number of people present: ～多 large/fair attendance ‖ ～少 small/poor/slim/thin attendance ‖ ～通常超过 1,000。Attendance usually exceeds 1,000. ‖ 近几周来～逐渐减少。The attendance has dropped away in recent weeks.

【出息】 chūxi ❶〈名〉 prospects; bright future; promise: 没有～ not promising; good-for-nothing ‖ 有～的年轻人 promising young man ‖ 他那个没～的儿子在哪儿? Where's that good-for-nothing son of his? ‖ 这种工作没～。The job has no prospects. ❷〈动〉〈方〉 make progress: 她儿子比去年～多了。Her son is doing much better than last year. ❸〈动〉〈方〉 bring about people of talents: 这所中学就是～人。Indeed, this high school brings out the best in its students. ❹〈名〉〈方〉 profit; gains; return: 在我们家乡种菜比种麦子～大。It's more profitable to grow vegetables than wheat in my hometown.

【出险】 chūxiǎn 〈动〉 ❶ get out of danger: 救人～ rescue sb from danger; come/go to sb's rescue ❷ (of dykes, dams, etc) be in danger; be endangered/threatened: 河堤一旦～,士兵们将立即赶去抢修。Once the dyke is in danger, the soldiers will immediately rush to repair it.

【出现】 chūxiàn 〈动〉 appear; arise; emerge; show/turn/crop up; surface: ～感冒症状 develop signs of a cold ‖ 新事物不断～,旧事物渐渐消亡 with new ones popping out and old ones dying out ‖ ～了许多问题。Numerous problems cropped up/arose. ‖ 会谈中没有～新的意见。No new ideas emerged during the talks. ‖ 那里的形势～危机。The situation there has reached a crisis. ‖ 他们中间～了一个天才。A man of genius arose among them. ‖ 他直到 10 点才～。It was 10 o'clock when he finally showed up. / He didn't show up until 10 o'clock. ‖ 她仍在期待～奇迹。She is still hoping some miracle will turn up. ‖ 一个想法在他的脑海里～。A thought surfaced in his mind/came to his mind.

【出线】 chūxiàn 〈动〉[体育] qualify for the next round of competition: 我队已～进入半决赛。Our team has qualified for the semi-final.

〖～权〗 chūxiànquán 〈名〉 qualification: 获得～ gain the qualification to enter the next round of competition; be qualified for the next round of competition ‖ 该队取得了～。The team passed in the qualifying competition.

【出项】 chūxiàng 〈名〉 item of expenditure; expense; outlay: 修房、度假及其他～几乎花光了他的存款。House repairs, holidays and other expenses reduced his bank balance to almost nothing.

【出血】 chūxiě 〈动〉〈方〉 spend money: 让某人～ make sb bleed; bleed money from/out of sb; bleed sb
⇨chūxuè

【出新】 chūxīn 〈动〉 bring forth sth new: 推陈～ weed through the old to bring forth the new ‖ 文艺创作要不断～。We must keep producing creative new literary works.

【出行】 chūxíng 〈动〉 set forth/set out/go on/start on a journey; embark (up)on a journey: ～参考 travelling information ‖ 乘火车～ travel by train; go on a train journey ‖ 他～了。He is absent/away on a journey. ‖ 大雪纷飞,～困难。The snow fell relentlessly, making travel difficult. ‖ 这次～我跑了不少地方。This journey took me to quite a few places.

【出虚恭】 chū xūgōng 〈动〉〈婉〉 fart; break/pass wind

【出血】 chūxuè 〈动〉 bleed; lose/emit blood: 把对手打～ draw blood from an opponent ‖ ～至死 bleed to death ‖ 大量～ bleed badly/heavily/profusely; copious/profuse bleeding ‖ 拔牙～ postextraction haemorrhage ‖ 鼻～ nasal bleeding; nosebleed; epistaxis ‖ 产后～ post-partum haemorrhage ‖ 大～ massive haemorrhage ‖ 点状/皮下～ punctate/subcutaneous haemorrhage ‖ 肺/胃～ pulmonary/gastric haemorrhage ‖ 毛细管/支气管～ capillary/bronchial haemorrhage ‖ 内～ internal/concealed haemorrhage ‖ 轻度～ mild haemorrhage ‖ 术后～ postoperative haemorrhage ‖ 外～ external haemorrhage ‖ 牙龈～ gum/gingival bleeding ‖ 眼球内～ introcular haemorrhage ‖ 蛛网膜/结膜～ subarachnoid/subconjunctival haemorrhage ‖ 硬膜下～ subdural haemorrhage ‖ 男孩的鼻子在～。The boy is bleeding at/from the nose.
⇨chūxiě

〖～热〗 chūxuèrè 〈名〉 haemorrhagic fever

【出巡】 chūxún 〈动〉 go on an inspection tour; make a tour of inspection: ～江南 make an inspection tour to the areas south of the Yangtze River

【出押】 chūyā 〈动〉 mortgage

【出牙】 chūyá 〈动〉 cut teeth; teethe: ～不良 dysodontiasis; dental dysplasia ‖ ～过早/困难/紊乱 precocious/difficult/disordered dentition ‖ 宝宝正在出第一颗牙。The baby's cutting its first teeth.

【出芽】 chūyá 〈动〉 sprout; bud; put forth/shoot out buds; germinate: 使蚕豆～ germinate broad beans ‖ 别吃那些土豆,都～了。Don't use/eat these potatoes; they've all sprouted.

【出言】 chūyán 〈动〉 speak; utter; talk: ～无状 be free in one's talk ‖ ～有章 speak coherently

〖～不逊〗 chūyán-bùxùn 〈熟〉 make impertinent remarks; speak abruptly/insolently/impolitely; talk harshly; offend by rude remarks; use bad language: 他～。His remarks were impertinent.

【出演】 chūyǎn 〈动〉 ❶ perform; put on a performance/show: 每天～三场 give three performances a day ❷ play the part/role of; act: 他～哈姆雷特。He took/played/acted the part of Hamlet.

【出洋】 chūyáng 〈动〉 go abroad/overseas: ～考察 go abroad on a study/mission tour ‖ ～留学 go abroad to pursue one's studies; study abroad ‖ 她从未出过洋。She has never been overseas.

【出洋相】 chū yángxiàng 〈动〉 cut a sorry/ridiculous figure;

make an exhibition/a laughingstock/a spectacle/a fool of oneself：出某人的洋相 make a laughingstock of sb ‖ 当众～ make a fool of oneself before others；be disgraced in public；be publicly humiliated；cut a sorry figure before the public ‖ 那女人又踢又叫，出尽了洋相。The woman's kicks and screams made a disgraceful performance. ‖ 他使我在朋友面前大～。He made a monkey of me before my friends.

【出迎】chūyíng 〈动〉go/come out to greet (a visitor, etc)：听到客人的到来，他赶紧～。On hearing the guests' arrival, he hurried out to greet/meet them.

【出油】chūyóu 〈动〉[石油] produce oil：这口井每天～600 桶。This well runs/flows 600 barrels of oil a day.

〖～井〗chūyóujǐng 〈名〉producing well

〖～孔〗chūyóukǒng 〈名〉oil outlet

〖～量〗chūyóuliàng 〈名〉oil pump capacity

【出游】chūyóu 〈动〉go on a sightseeing tour；go for/have an outing：计划次日～ plan an outing for the next day ‖ 结伴～ take one's outing with a companion；pair up on a tour

【出于】chūyú 〈介〉out of；from：～本心 with all one's heart；with one's whole heart ‖ ～本意 of one's own accord ‖ ～不可告人的目的 actuated by ulterior motives ‖ ～好心 be well intentioned；out of kindness/good intentions；out of a good heart；with the best of intentions；mean well ‖ ～好奇/同情 out of curiosity/sympathy ‖ ～礼貌/人道/仁慈 for courtesy's/humanity's/charity's sake ‖ ～无奈 resign oneself to；out of sheer necessity；there being no alternative；only because one can do no better ‖ ～无意 without intention ‖ ～无知 out of/from ignorance ‖ ～责任感 proceed from a sense of duty ‖ ～自愿 of one's own accord；on a voluntary basis；of one's own free will ‖ ～至诚 out of utmost sincerity ‖ ～自卫而杀人 kill sb in self-defence ‖ 他们向灾区人民捐款捐物是完全～自愿。They made donations to the people in the disaster areas entirely on a voluntary basis. ‖ 他～同情给了那个乞丐几个子儿。He gave the beggar a few coins out of pity.

【出语】chūyǔ 〈动〉speak；utter；talk：～不俗 speak in a lofty manner；speak in an uncommon way

〖～惊人〗chūyǔ-jīngrén 〈熟〉make/utter stunning remarks：她常～。She often shocks people with her outré remarks.

【出狱】chūyù 〈动〉come out of prison；be released/discharged/freed/liberated from prison：保释～ let a prisoner out on bail；bail sb out (of jail) ‖ 获释～ be released/discharged/freed/liberated from prison；be let out of prison ‖ 刑满～ be freed after serving out one's sentence

【出院】chūyuàn 〈动〉(of a patient) leave hospital：病愈～ be discharged/released from hospital after recovery ‖ 他很快就要～了。He will soon be out of hospital.

〖～处〗chūyuànchù 〈名〉discharge office

〖～证明〗chūyuàn zhèngmíng 〈名〉hospital discharge certificate

【出月】chūyuè 〈动〉be after the end of this month：铁路要～才完工。The railway won't be completed until after the end of this month.

【出月子】chū yuèzi 〈动〉(of a woman after childbirth) complete her month of confinement

【出渣口】chūzhākǒu 〈名〉[冶金] slag/cinder notch

【出展】chūzhǎn 〈动〉❶ be on a loan exhibition：她的画曾两次～欧洲。Her paintings have been exhibited in Europe on loan twice. ❷ be on exhibition：新出土的陶俑正在国家博物馆～。The newly unearthed pottery figurines are now on exhibition at the national museum.

【出战】chūzhàn 〈动〉go to war；go into battle/combat/action；go into match：～失利 lose a fight/battle ‖ 伺机～ watch for a chance to attack ‖ 〈喻〉巴西将派出一支劲旅～世界杯赛。Brazil is fielding a strong team for the World Cup.

【出账】chūzhàng ❶〈动〉enter an item of expenditure in the accounts：他的招待费可作为业务开支～。His entertaining could be entered as a business expense. ❷〈名〉〈方〉item of expenditure：必要的～ necessary expenditures ‖ 这个月～太多。We have had immense expenses this month.

【出蛰】chūzhé 〈动〉(of hibernating animals) come out of hibernation

【出诊】chūzhěn 〈动〉(of doctors) make a house call；visit a patient at home；pay a home visit：定期～ pay regular visits to patients at home ‖ 今天大夫要去六家～。The doctor has six calls to make today. ‖ 医生常在半夜～。Doctors are often called out at midnights.

【出疹子】chū zhěnzi 〈动〉come out in a rash：出皮/热疹子 develop a skin/heat rash ‖ 患麻疹时身上会出大片疹子。In measles, there is an eruption on the body.

【出阵】chūzhèn 〈动〉❶ go out to battle；go into battle；enter/take the field；be in the field：～挑战 challenge an enemy to fight ‖ 他们师将率先～。Their division will be the first to take the field. ❷〈喻〉take part in (an activity, etc)：大家齐～，很快干完了工作。They all pitched in and soon finished the job. ‖ 接力赛中他们最强的队将会～。Their strongest team will be in the field for the relay race.

【出征】chūzhēng 〈动〉go on an expedition；be sent to the front；go out to battle：率兵～ command an expedition ‖ ～的部队 expeditionary forces ‖ ～的战士 soldiers sent on an expedition

【出众】chūzhòng 〈形〉outstanding；out of the ordinary；exceptional：才华～ have brilliant talent/intellect ‖ 成绩～ get outstanding results (in study/work) ‖ 人才～ person of exceptional ability ‖ 智力～ with exceptional intelligence ‖ 她美貌～。She stood out among all the others by her beauty.

【出资】chūzī 〈动〉provide/furnish funds；provide capital；fund；finance：～购置新设备 finance the purchase of new equipment ‖ ～举办音乐会 finance a concert ‖ ～拍片 fund a film ‖ ～兴建 provide funds for the construction (of sth) ‖ ～额 amount of contribution ‖ ～证明书 investment certificate ‖ 这项工程是由当地几家公司联合～的。The project is jointly funded by several local companies.

【出走】chūzǒu 〈动〉leave one's home/country under compulsion；run away；flee：仓促～ leave/flee in a hurry ‖ 离家～ run away from home

【出租】chūzū 〈动〉hire/rent out；let；lease：～大楼/土地 lease a building/land ‖ ～电脑/房间/自行车 rent out a computer/room/bicycle ‖ ～柜台 rent/hire out counters (in a shop, etc) ‖ ～公寓 lodging house ‖ 开展～业务 provide rental service ‖ ～率 occupancy rate ‖ 房屋～ rooms to let；rooms to rent ‖ 影片～ film rental ‖ 汽车～公司 car hire firm；car rental agency ‖ 我们的货车～按天计费。We hire/let out our vans by the day. ‖ 小船～！Boats for/on hire!

〖～车〗chūzūchē 〈名〉〈简称〉taxi；taxicab；cab：叫～ call/hail a taxi ‖ 雇/坐～ hire/take a taxi ‖ ～车站 taxi rank/stand；cabstand ‖ ～计程器 taximeter ‖ ～司机 taxi driver；cabdriver ‖ 要我叫一辆～吗？Would you like me to order a taxi? ⇨出租汽车

〖～船〗chūzūchuán 〈名〉water taxi

〖～飞机〗chūzū fēijī 〈名〉air taxi；taxiplane

〖～汽车〗chūzū qìchē 〈名〉taxi；taxicab；cab：～站 taxi stand/rank

〖～人〗chūzūrén 〈名〉lessor

〖～业〗chūzūyè 〈名〉rental；rental business：汽车～ car rentals

〖～直升机〗chūzū zhíshēngjī 〈名〉helicab

初 chū ❶〈形〉inceptive；initial；at the beginning (of sth)；during the early part (of sth)：唐朝～年 in the early years of the Tang Dynasty ⇨～创；～冬；～期 ❷〈名〉inception；beginning (of sth)；early part (of sth)：二十世纪～ beginning of the 20th century ‖ 十月～ early in October；in early October ⇨年～；月～ ❸〈形〉original：和好如～ be on good terms again；become good friends again；restore good relations ⇨～心；～衷 ❹〈形〉first (in order)：正月～一/二 first/second day of the first lunar month ⇨～伏；～稿 ❺〈副〉for the first time；just beginning (to do sth)：～见成效 achieve initial success；gain initial results ‖ 雪后～晴 clear up immediately after snow ⇨～出茅庐；～犯；如梦～醒 ❻〈形〉elementary；rudimentary：⇨～等；～级；～小

【初版】chūbǎn ❶〈动〉be first published：本书～于 1956 年。This book was first published in 1956. ❷〈名〉first edition：～限印 500 本。The first edition is limited to 500 copies. ‖ ～已经告罄。The first edition has been exhausted.

【初步】chūbù 〈形〉initial；preliminary；tentative：～交换意见 have a preliminary exchange of views ‖ 获得～成果 *reap first fruits*；get initial results ‖ ～确定会期 fix a tentative date for a meeting ‖ ～调查/估计 preliminary enquiries/estimates ‖ ～措施 preliminary measures/steps ‖ ～方案/设想 tentative programme/idea ‖ ～实验 preliminary experiments ‖ ～提议 initiative proposal ‖ ～证据 primary evidence；prima facie evidence ‖ ～繁荣昌盛的社会主义国家 socialist country with the beginnings of prosper-

ity‖我们的事业取得了～成功。Our career has met with initial success.
【初产】 chūchǎn 〈名〉[医学] primiparity
〖～妇〗 chūchǎnfù 〈名〉 primipara; primiparous woman
【初潮】 chūcháo 〈名〉[生理] menophania; first menses
【初出茅庐】 chūchū-máolú 〈熟〉 just come out of one's thatched cottage—be at the beginning of one's career; be a green hand; be a greenhorn; be wet behind the ears; be fledgling; be new-fledged; be young and inexperienced: ～的报社记者 fledgling newspaper reporter‖～的作家 sucking/cub writer
【初创】 chūchuàng 〈动〉 be newly established/founded: ～阶段 early/embryonic/initial/primary stage of establishment‖～组织 beginning organization
【初春】 chūchūn 〈名〉 early spring; first month of the lunar year
【初次】 chūcì 〈名〉 first time: ～参加社交活动 make one's debut in society‖～尝试 cut one's eyeteeth; make the first attempt‖～登台演出 make a stage debut; make one's debut (up) on the stage‖～分配 primary distribution‖～加工 prior processing‖～见面 meet sb for the first time‖～露面 make the first stroke in a game; make one's first appearance‖～取样 primary sample‖～生产 primary production‖～试验 maiden trial‖～演说 maiden speech‖她的新书将在下个月～与读者见面。Her new book will make its bow next month.
【初等】 chūděng 〈形〉 elementary; primary; rudimentary: ～代数/几何/数学 elementary algebra/geometry/mathematics‖～函数/积分/运算 elementary function/integral/operation‖～化学 beginning chemistry
〖～教育〗 chūděng jiàoyù 〈名〉 elementary/primary education: 初等义务教育 compulsory primary education
〖～小学〗 chūděng xiǎoxué 〈名〉〈旧〉 lower primary school
〖～学校〗 chūděng xuéxiào 〈名〉 primary/elementary school
【初冬】 chūdōng 〈名〉 early winter; tenth month of the lunar year
【初度】 chūdù 〈名〉〈书〉 birthday: 五十～ 50th birthday
【初犯】 chūfàn ❶〈动〉 commit a crime/an offence/an error for the first time: ～罚款 60 元。A violation costs 60 *yuan* for the first offence.‖他因是～而被原谅。He was forgiven his first offence. ❷〈名〉 first offender: 对～从轻判处 impose a light sentence on a first offender
【初伏】 chūfú 〈名〉 ❶ first *fu*—first of the three ten-day hottest periods of summer ❷ first day of the first *fu*
【初稿】 chūgǎo 〈名〉 first/preliminary draft: 完成剧本～ finish the first draft of a play‖写出～ write out the first draft‖修改～ revise the first draft (of sth)‖撰写～ make a first draft (of sth)
【初花】 chūhuā ❶〈动〉(of plants) flower for the first time in a year: 刺槐在云南 3 月 15 日～,北京 4 月 29 日～。The locust flowers on March 15 in Yunnan, and on April 29 in Beijing. ❷〈名〉 first bloom of a plant
【初会】 chūhuì 〈动〉 meet/encounter for the first time: 我与她的～非常短暂。My first encounter with her was quite brief.
【初婚】 chūhūn 〈动〉 ❶ get married for the first time: ～所生的子女 children by one's first marriage‖她的～结局不幸。Her first marriage ended unhappy. ❷ be newly married/wedded: 他们仍像～时那样恩爱。They are still as much attached to each other as when they were newly married.
【初级】 chūjí 〈形〉 elementary; primary; rudimentary; junior: ～保健制度 primary health-care system‖～学院 junior college‖～医务工作者 primary health worker
〖～班〗 chūjíbān 〈名〉 junior class; elementary course
〖～产品〗 chūjí chǎnpǐn 〈名〉 primary product: 初级农产品 primary agricultural product‖～出口 primary exporting‖～出口国/生产国 primary exporter/producer
〖～产业〗 chūjí chǎnyè 〈名〉 primary industry
〖～读本〗 chūjí dúběn 〈名〉 primer; basal reader
〖～法院〗 chūjí fǎyuàn 〈名〉 lower court: 初级人民法院 basic people's court
〖～阶段〗 chūjí jiēduàn 〈名〉 initial/primary/elementary stage; primary phase: 社会主义～ primary/initial stage of socialism‖太空旅行尚处在～。Space travel is still in a primitive stage.
〖～商品〗 chūjí shāngpǐn 〈名〉 primary commodity: ～价格指数 price index of primary commodities
〖～生产〗 chūjí shēngchǎn 〈名〉 basic-level production; primary production: ～力 primary productivity‖～要素 primary factor of production
〖～市场〗 chūjí shìchǎng 〈名〉 basic-level market
〖～线圈〗 chūjí xiànquān 〈名〉[电学] primary coil
〖～小学〗 chūjí xiǎoxué 〈名〉 lower primary school
〖～选举〗 chūjí xuǎnjǔ 〈名〉 primary election
〖～职称〗 chūjí zhíchēng 〈名〉 junior professional/academic title
〖～中学〗 chūjí zhōngxué 〈名〉 junior middle/high school
【初加工】 chūjiāgōng 〈名〉[机械] preliminary working
【初见】 chūjiàn 〈动〉 meet/encounter for the first time
【初见成效】 chūjiàn-chéngxiào 〈熟〉 show some initial effect
【初交】 chūjiāo 〈名〉 new/recent acquaintance
【初亏】 chūkuī 〈名〉[天文] first contact (of an eclipse); beginning of an eclipse
【初来乍到】 chūlái-zhàdào 〈熟〉 come to a place for the first time; be a new/recent arrival; be a newcomer: ～,不周之处请多包涵。Since I am a newcomer/stranger here, please excuse me for any mistake.
【初恋】 chūliàn ❶〈名〉 first love: 他的～是甜蜜而难忘的。His first love was happy and unforgettable.‖她仍忠于她的～。She remained true to her first love. ❷〈动〉 fall in love (with sb) for the first time; be just in love (with sb)
【初馏塔】 chūliútǎ 〈名〉[石油] primary tower
【初露锋芒】 chūlù-fēngmáng 〈熟〉 begin to display one's talent; demonstrate/show one's talent for the first time: 他大学一毕业就在商界～。He showed his hand in business soon after he left the university.
【初露头角】 chūlù-tóujiǎo 〈熟〉 begin to display one's ability/talent; begin to come to the front: ～的作家 budding writer
【初民】 chūmín 〈名〉 primitive people; ancient
【初磨】 chūmó 〈名〉[机械] preliminary grinding
【初年】 chūnián 〈名〉 inception; early years: 唐朝～ in the first/early years of the Tang Dynasty
【初评】 chūpíng 〈名〉 preliminary evaluation/appraisal/assessment: 进行～ make a preliminary appraisal
【初期】 chūqī 〈名〉 primary/initial/early stage; inception; early days: ～症状 first symptoms of (an illness)‖20 世纪 90 年代～ early 1990's‖抗战～ at the opening stage of the War of Resistance against Japan‖在～ in the early/initial stage
【初秋】 chūqiū 〈名〉 early autumn; first autumn month; seventh month of the lunar year
【初日】 chūrì 〈名〉 rising sun
【初赛】 chūsài 〈名〉 preliminary contest; preliminary; initial heat/round of a competition: 她在赛跑～中赢了,决赛却输了。She won the first heat, but lost the final race.‖我队在～中就被打败了。Our team got beaten in the first round of the competition.
【初丧】 chūsāng 〈名〉 beginning of a period of mourning
【初审】 chūshěn 〈名〉 ❶ preliminary examination/check: ～合格 go through a preliminary screening/scrutiny/evaluation ❷ [法律] trial of first instance; first trial: ～案件 case of first instance‖～裁决 ruling of first instance‖～法官 judge of first instance ❸ preliminary interrogation; initial questioning
〖～法院〗 chūshěn fǎyuàn 〈名〉 trial court; court of first instance
【初生根】 chūshēnggēn 〈名〉[植物] primary root
【初生木材】 chūshēng mùcái 〈名〉[林业] primary wood
【初生牛犊】 chūshēng niúdú ＝ 初生之犊 chūshēngzhīdú
〖～不怕虎〗 chūshēng niúdú bù pà hǔ ＝ 初生之犊不畏虎 chūshēngzhīdú bù wèi hǔ
【初生之犊】 chūshēngzhīdú 〈熟〉 newborn calf
〖～不畏虎〗 chūshēngzhīdú bù wèi hǔ 〈熟〉 a newborn calf makes little of tigers; a newborn calf is not afraid of tigers—young people are fearless/bold
【初生组织】 chūshēng zǔzhī 〈名〉[植物] primary tissue
【初始】 chūshǐ 〈形〉 initial; first; primary: ～费用/价格 initial cost/price‖～速度 initial velocity
【初试】 chūshì 〈名〉 ❶ first try: ～机器 give the machine the first tryout ❷ preliminary/qualifying examination: 仅～通过者有资格参加复试。Only those who have passed the preliminary examination are qualified for the final.
【初霜】 chūshuāng 〈名〉 first frost: 秋天的～ first frost of autumn
【初速度】 chūsùdù 〈名〉[物理] initial velocity

【初岁】 chūsuì 〈名〉〈书〉 beginning of a year
【初探】 chūtàn 〈名〉[often used in the title of a book or an article] tentative study; primary research; initial survey:《大陆架成因～》*An Initial Survey of the Formation of Continental Shelf*
【初头】 chūtóu 〈名〉〈方〉 first days of a year/month
【初夏】 chūxià 〈名〉 early summer; first summer month; fourth month of the lunar year
【初小】 chūxiǎo 〈名〉〈简称〉 lower primary school ⇨初级小学
【初心】 chūxīn 〈名〉〈书〉 one's original intention/desire/aspiration: ～不改 have one's first desire unchanged
【初选】 chūxuǎn 〈名〉❶ primary election: 在～中投票 vote in a primary election ❷ primary selection
【初学】 chūxué 〈动〉 begin to learn; be a beginner: ～画画/英语 be a beginner in painting/English ‖ ～游泳 begin to learn to swim; begin to learn swimming
〖～者〗 chūxuézhě 〈名〉 learner in the first stage; beginner
【初雪】 chūxuě 〈名〉 first snow
【初旬】 chūxún 〈名〉 first ten days of a month: 一月～ first ten days of January
【初叶】 chūyè 〈名〉 early years of a historical period: 20 世纪～ early in the 20th century; in the early 20th century ‖ 宋朝～ in the early years of the Song Dynasty
【初夜】 chūyè 〈名〉❶ early evening ❷ wedding/bridal night
【初愿】 chūyuàn 〈名〉 one's original intention/wish/aspiration: 经商并非我的～。Going into business/trade was not my original intention.
【初月】 chūyuè 〈名〉 new/crescent moon
【初轧】 chūzhá 〈名〉[冶金] breakdown; blooming: ～方坯 cogged bloom
〖～机〗 chūzhájī 〈名〉[冶金] blooming/cogging mill; bloomer
【初战】 chūzhàn 〈名〉 initial/first battle: ～告捷 win the maiden battle
【初诊】 chūzhěn 〈动〉 pay one's first visit to a doctor/hospital: 医生收～费 9 元。The doctor charged nine *yuan* for the initial consultation.
【初值】 chūzhí 〈名〉[数学] initial value: ～条件 initial condition
【初志】 chūzhì 〈名〉〈书〉 one's very first aspiration
【初中】 chūzhōng 〈名〉〈简称〉 junior middle/high school ⇨初级中学
【初衷】 chūzhōng 〈名〉 one's original wish/intention: 不改～ not change one's original intention; one's original intention remains unchanged ‖ 有违～ go against one's original intention

摴 chū
【摴蒱】 chūpú ＝ 樗蒱 chūpú

樗 chū 〈名〉[植物] tree of heaven
【樗蚕】 chūcán 〈名〉 castor silkworm
【樗蒱】 chūpú 〈名〉 ancient game like dice-throwing

chú

刍 chú 〈书〉❶〈动〉 cut grass: ⇨～荛 ❷〈名〉 hay; fodder; forage: ⇨～秣;反～ ❸〈形〉〈谦〉 my (opinion, remark, etc): ～见 my humble opinion/view ⇨～言;～议
【刍秣】 chúmò 〈名〉〈书〉 hay; fodder; forage
【刍荛】 chúráo 〈书〉❶〈动〉 cut grass and firewood ❷〈名〉 woodcutter ❸〈名〉〈谦〉 I; me: ～之言 my humble/superficial remarks
【刍言】 chúyán 〈名〉〈书〉〈谦〉 my humble/superficial remarks
【刍议】 chúyì 〈名〉〈书〉〈谦〉 my humble opinion; my modest proposal

除 chú ❶〈名〉 steps to a house; doorsteps; stairs: ⇨庭～ ❷〈动〉〈书〉 invest sb in(to) an office; appoint sb to office: ～忠州刺史 appoint sb as the prefectural governor of Zhongzhou ❸〈动〉 get rid of; do away with; eliminate; remove; eradicate: ～草 dig up/pull up/extirpate weeds ‖ 战天灾,～人祸。Fight against natural disasters and eradicate human evils/atrocities. ❹〈动〉[数学] divide: ～不尽 indivisible ‖ 21 不能被 4 整～。Twenty-one does not divide by four. ‖ 3～8～不尽。Three into eight won't go. ‖ 15～以 3 得 5。Fifteen divided by three equals five. ‖ 4～28 等于 7。Four into twenty-eight is seven. ❺〈介〉 except; besides; apart/aside from: ～此之外,我想让你答应我一件事。Besides, I want you to promise me one thing. ‖ ～我以外,每个人都收到了邀请。Everyone except me received an invitation. ⇨～外
【除暴安良】 chúbào-ānliáng 〈熟〉 get rid of the rascals and protect the people; suppress the evil and support the good
【除弊】 chúbì 〈动〉 eradicate a social problem; abolish what is harmful: 兴利～ promote what is beneficial and abolish what is harmful
【除冰】 chúbīng 〈动〉 de-ice; remove ice: ～设备/系统 de-icing equipment/system
〖～器〗 chúbīngqì 〈名〉 de-icer
【除草】 chúcǎo 〈动〉 weed (out); kill off/remove/extirpate weeds: 给花园/玉米地～ weed the garden/cornfield
〖～机〗 chúcǎojī 〈名〉 weeder
〖～剂〗 chúcǎojì 〈名〉 weed-killer; herbicide; weedicide: 选择性～ selective weed-killer
【除尘】 chúchén 〈动〉 dust; remove dust: 为地毯～ dust a carpet ‖ 她每周～一次。She dusts once a week.
〖～器〗 chúchénqì 〈名〉 dust remover; duster: 地毯～ carpet cleaner ‖ 真空～ vacuum cleaner
〖～室〗 chúchénshì 〈名〉 dust-settling chamber/compartment
【除虫】 chúchóng 〈动〉 kill off insects: 大规模～行动 mass insecticide
〖～剂〗 chúchóngjì 〈名〉 insecticide: 农用～ farm insecticide ‖ 喷雾～ spray insecticide
〖～菊〗 chúchóngjú 〈名〉[植物] pyrethrum
【除臭】 chúchòu 〈动〉[化工] deodorise
〖～剂〗 chúchòujì 〈名〉[化学] deodorant; deodoriser: 喷雾～ deodorant spray
【除恶务本】 chú'è-wùběn ＝ 除恶务尽 chú'è-wùjìn
【除恶务尽】 chú'è-wùjìn 〈熟〉 evil must be completely eradicated/extirpated
【除法】 chúfǎ 〈名〉[数学] division: 那个男孩做～总是出错。The boy always divides wrongly.
【除非】 chúfēi ❶〈连〉 only if; only when: ～得到医生的允许,否则病人不可以下床走动。Only if the doctor has given permission is a patient allowed to get about/around. ‖ ～天气非常热,不然他总是关着窗睡觉。He always sleeps with the window shut unless it's really hot. ‖ 要想人不知,～己莫为。Better not do it if you don't want others to know. ❷〈介〉 except; but; short of: 那台机床～他没人会开。No one can operate that machine tool except him.
【除服】 chúfú 〈动〉〈书〉 take off the mourning clothes when the mourning period is over; leave off mourning; get/go out of mourning
【除根】 chúgēn 〈动〉 dig up the roots; pull up by the roots; root out/up; uproot; extirpate: 斩草～ cut the weeds and dig up the roots—stamp out/eradicate the source of trouble ‖ 肝炎这种病不太容易～。Hepatitis cannot be easily rooted out.
【除垢】 chúgòu 〈动〉 descale
〖～剂〗 chúgòujì 〈名〉 clearing agent
〖～器〗 chúgòuqì 〈名〉 cleaner; scaler
【除号】 chúhào 〈名〉 sign of division; division sign (÷)
【除旧布新】 chújiù-bùxīn 〈熟〉 demolish the old and establish the new
【除旧迎新】 chújiù-yíngxīn 〈熟〉 ring out the old (year) and ring in the new; usher out the old (year) and usher in the new
【除菌】 chújūn 〈动〉 degerm; disinfect; sterilise: ～滤器 bacterial filter
〖～剂〗 chújūnjì 〈名〉 disinfectant
【除开】 chúkāi ＝ 除了 chúle
【除了】 chúle 〈介〉❶ except; but; outside of: ～从头再来,我们还能做什么? What else can we do, outside of starting from scratch? ‖ ～他,所有人都到会了。Everyone was present at the meeting but him. ‖ ～最后一部,我喜欢他所有的电影。I enjoyed all his films with the exception of his last. ❷ besides; in addition to; apart from: ～钱,盗贼还偷了什么? Did the burglar steal anything besides your money? ‖ ～一本小说,她还买了几本期刊。She bought some periodicals in addition to a novel. ❸ either... or...: 在假期,他～看电视,就是睡觉。He was either glued to the

TV or lying in bed sleeping during the holidays.

【除名】 chúmíng 〈动〉 remove sb's name from the rolls; disenroll; dismiss; expel: 他被学校～了。He was dismissed/removed/expelled/dropped from school.

【除去】 chúqù ❶〈动〉 get rid of; eliminate; remove: ～毛制品上的污渍 take stains out of woolen articles ‖ ～墨渍 get out ink spots ‖ ～金属的杂质 purge metal of dross; purge away dross from metal ‖ ～水分 remove the moisture from; make dry ‖ ～衣服上的油污 remove grease from garments ‖ ～炸弹的引信 defuse a bomb ‖ 把名字从名单上～ expunge a name from the list ❷〈介〉 except; besides; apart/aside from: ～史密斯先生,她喜欢所有的老师。She likes all her teachers with the exception of Mr Smith. ‖ ～他,还有三人没到。There are still three absent besides him.

【除却】 chúquè ❶〈动〉 get rid of; eliminate; remove ❷〈介〉 except; besides

【除日】 chúrì 〈名〉〈书〉 last day of the 12th lunar month

【除丧】 chúsāng 〈动〉〈书〉 take off the mourning clothes when the mourning period is over; leave off mourning; get/go out of mourning

【除湿】 chúshī 〈动〉 dehumidify

〖～器〗 chúshīqì 〈名〉 dehumidifier

【除数】 chúshù 〈名〉[数学] divisor

【除霜】 chúshuāng 〈动〉 defrost: 给冰箱～ defrost a refrigerator; defrost an ice box ‖ ～设备 defrosting equipment ‖ 快速/手动～ fast/manual defrosting ‖ 自动～ auto-defrosting ‖ 冰箱的～按钮 defrost button

〖～器〗 chúshuāngqì 〈名〉 frost remover; defroster

【除外】 chúwài 〈动〉 not include/count; leave out; exclude: 除他之外,每个人都按时到了。*Everyone except him arrived on time.* ‖ 午餐费每人5元,饮料～。Lunch costs five *yuan* per person excluding drinks. ‖ 这船上共有40名船员,高级船员～。The ship has a crew of 40 exclusive of officers.

【除污】 chúwū 〈动〉 scrub; clean (up): 地板～剂 floor cleaner

【除雾器】 chúwùqì 〈名〉 demister

【除夕】 chúxī 〈名〉 New Year's Eve: ～守岁 stay up all night on New Year's Eve and sit out the year; observe the year out on New Year's Eve

【除邪】 chúxié 〈动〉 do away with the evil; exorcise evil spirits

【除锈】 chúxiù 〈动〉 clean/remove the rust

〖～剂〗 chúxiùjì 〈名〉 rust inhibitor/remover

【除夜】 chúyè 〈名〉 New Year's Eve

厨

chú 〈名〉 ❶ kitchen: 下～ go to the kitchen to cook/do cooking ⇨～房 ❷ cook; chef: 名～ famous chef/cook

【厨房】 chúfáng 〈名〉 ❶ kitchen: 使～现代化 modernize a kitchen ‖ ～帮工 kitchen help ‖ ～洗涤槽 kitchen sink ‖ ～用具 kitchen utensil ‖ 小～ kitchenette ❷〈旧〉 cook; chef

【厨具】 chújù 〈名〉 cooking utensil/outfit; kitchen utensil; kitchenware; cookware

【厨师】 chúshī 〈名〉 cook; chef: 当～ work as a cook ‖ 雇用～ employ a cook ‖ 饭店/家庭～ hotel/plain cook ‖ 糕点～ pastry cook

〖～长〗 chúshīzhǎng 〈名〉 head/master cook; chef; head of the kitchen: 助理～ assistant chef

【厨司】 chúsī 〈名〉〈方〉 cook; chef

〖～务〗 chúsīwù ＝ 厨司 chúsī

【厨艺】 chúyì 〈名〉 culinary art; cooking skill: 她～高超。She is good at cooking.

【厨灶】 chúzào 〈名〉 kitchen stove

【厨子】 chúzi 〈名〉〈旧〉 cook: ～多了煮坏汤。Too many cooks spoil the broth. ‖ ～总是夸自己的汤好。Every cook praises his own broth.

锄

chú ❶〈名〉 hoe: 镐/三角～ digging/triangular hoe ‖ 鹤嘴～ mattock ⇨～头;耘～ ❷〈动〉 work with a hoe; hoe: ～草 hoe up weeds ⇨～地 ❸〈动〉 uproot; eliminate; eradicate; wipe out: ⇨～奸

【锄地】 chúdì 〈动〉 hoe the field; do hoeing

【锄奸】 chújiān 〈动〉 ferret out and get rid of spies/traitors

【锄强扶弱】 chúqiáng-fúruò 〈熟〉 curb the violent and assist the weak; eliminate the bullies and help the down-trodden; extirpate evildoers and support the weak

【锄头雨】 chútóuyǔ 〈名〉〈方〉 timely rain that falls just before the fields are due for hoeing; timely pre-hoeing rain

【锄头】 chútou 〈名〉 ❶ pickaxe (used in southern China) ❷〈方〉 hoe

蜍

chú → 蟾蜍 chánchú

雏

chú ❶〈名〉 young bird: ～鸭 duckling ❷〈形〉 young: ～笋 young bamboo shoot

【雏凤】 chúfèng 〈名〉 young phoenix- talented young man; promising young student: ～清于老凤声。A young phoenix sings *better than an old one.* / A *son will surpass his father.* / A student will surpass his teacher.

【雏鸡】 chújī 〈名〉 chick; chicken

【雏妓】 chújì 〈名〉 child prostitute

【雏菊】 chújú 〈名〉 daisy; marguerite

【雏鸟】 chúniǎo 〈名〉 nestling; fledgling

【雏儿】 chúr 〈名〉 ❶ young/baby bird; nestling; fledgling: 鸭～ duckling ❷〈喻〉 young and inexperienced person; fledgling; sapling; cub

【雏形】 chúxíng 〈名〉 ❶ embryo; embryonic form/state: 她的计划还只是个～。Her plan was still in embryo/an embryonic state. ❷ miniature; model: 看了这座建筑物的～便可以想像它的规模之大。Anyone can well imagine the grandeur of the building at the sight of its scale model.

橱

chú 〈名〉 cabinet; closet; wardrobe: ⇨～柜;壁～;书～

【橱窗】 chúchuāng 〈名〉 show/display/shop window; showcase: 布置～ window-dress; dress a window ‖ 浏览商店～ window-shop

【橱柜】 chúguì 〈名〉 ❶ cupboard; sideboard ❷ low cupboard that also serves as a table

躇

chú → 踌躇 chóuchú

蹰

chú → 踟蹰 chíchú

chǔ

处

chǔ 〈动〉 ❶〈书〉 dwell; live; reside; inhabit: ⇨穴居野～ ❷ be situated/located in; be in a certain condition: 地～平原/山区 be situated on the plain/in the mountains ‖ 我们工厂正～在发展完善的阶段。Our factory is going through a phase of development and improvement. ⇨设身～地 ❸ get along (with sb): ～得来/不来 get along well/badly (with sb) ‖ 容易/难～ easy/hard to get along with ‖ 他已和新邻居～熟了。He has acquired familiarity with his new neighbour. ‖ 她和新上司～得如何? How did she make out with her new boss? ❹ manage; deal/cope with; handle: ⇨～理;～事;～置 ❺ punish; sentence: ～以枪决 condemn/sentence to be shot
⇨chù

【处变不惊】 chǔbiàn-bùjīng 〈熟〉 have the presence of mind in the face of a crisis

【处罚】 chǔfá 〈动〉 punish; penalize; impose/inflict punishment (on): 撤销～ rescind a penalty ‖ 减轻～ qualify/mitigate a punishment ‖ 免于～ *exempt sb from punishment* ‖ 受到～ *be punished/penalized*; suffer/bear/take a punishment ‖ 逃避～ escape punishment ‖ 应受～ deserve/merit a punishment ‖ 从轻～ punish/penalize with leniency ‖ 当场～ punish summarily ‖ 严肃～ punish severely/harshly; punish with severity ‖ 足球比赛中所有的犯规都应受到～。All fouls in football should be penalized.

【处方】 chǔfāng ❶〈动〉 write out a prescription; prescribe: ～权 right to prescribe ❷〈名〉 prescription; recipe: 开～ write out a prescription ‖ 按～配药 make up a prescription ‖ 按～取药 obtain a drug on a prescription

〖～药〗 chǔfāngyào 〈名〉 prescription drug/medicine; prescribed medicine: 非～ non-prescription drug/medicine; over the counter (OTC) drug

【处分】 chǔfèn 〈动〉 ❶ take disciplinary action (against sb); punish: 给予警告～ give sb disciplinary warning ‖ 免于～ exempt sb from punishment ‖ 行政～ administrative disciplinary measure ‖ 按情节轻重予以～。Let the punishment fit the crime. ‖ 他受

到免职～。He got disciplinary dismissal. ❷〈书〉handle; manage; deal with: 相机～ handle the way one sees fit; dispose at one's discretion

【处境】chǔjìng 〈名〉(usu unfavourable) situation: ～不利 be in an adverse/unfavourable situation ‖ ～尴尬 in an awkward/embarrassing situation; in a dilemma ‖ ～困难 in a difficult situation; in dire circumstances/straits; in a predicament ‖ ～狼狈 in a fix; in a dilemma ‖ ～危险 in a dangerous/precarious situation; stand in great peril ‖ ～微妙 in a delicate situation ‖ ～相同 in the same boat ‖ ～困难的公司可获准免税。Troubled companies could qualify for exemptions. ‖ 我理解你的～。I understand your situation. ‖ 这使我的～十分困难/尴尬。It puts me in a rather difficult/embarrassing position.

【处决】chǔjué 〈动〉❶ put to death; execute: ～杀人犯 execute a murderer ‖ 依法～ execute in accordance with the law ‖ 暂缓～ suspend execution ‖ 大批/公开～ mass/public execution ‖ 立即～ immediate/prompt/summary execution ‖ 秘密～ execute sb in secret ❷ handle and decide; manage and make decisions: 大会休会期间，一切事项均由常委会～。The standing committee is in full charge between sessions.

【处理】chǔlǐ 〈动〉❶ handle; deal/cope with; dispose of; attend to; manage; conduct: ～法律事务 manage sb's legal affairs ‖ ～国事 conduct state affairs ‖ ～家务 run the household ‖ ～两者的关系 handle relations between the two matters ‖ ～来信 handle letters ‖ ～日常事务 handle daily work; deal with routine matters ‖ ～事情 handle affairs; attend to/dispose of/deal with matters ‖ ～问题 attend to/cope with/settle/handle a problem ‖ ～争端 settle a dispute ‖ 草率/公正/冷静/巧妙～ handle cursorily/rightly/dispassionately/tactfully ‖ 亲自～ take sth into one's own hands ‖ 妥善～ properly deal with/handle ‖ 迅速～ deal promptly and rapidly with; handle immediately ‖ 将问题提交仲裁委员会～ refer the question to the arbitration board ‖ 交由某人～ leave the matter in sb's hands ‖ 正确～人民内部矛盾 correctly *handle contradictions among the people* ‖ 她～事情不分轻重缓急。She is incapable of putting first things first. ❷ punish; penalize: 从宽～ punish leniently/with leniency ‖ 严肃～ punish severely; treat sternly ❸ sell at reduced prices: ～积压商品 sell old stock at reduced prices; sell off dead stock ‖ 她被迫～了自己的艺术珍品。She was forced to dispose of her art treasures. ❹ treat by a special process: ～磁带 process a tape ‖ ～伤口 treat/tend/attend to/doctor a wound ‖ ～信息 process information ‖ 垃圾～ garbage/waste/refuse disposal ‖ 数据～ data processing ‖ 水～ water treatment ‖ 污水～ sewage disposal

【～机】chǔlǐjī 〈名〉processor: 数据/文字/中央～ data/word/central processor

【～价】chǔlǐjià 〈名〉reduced/bargain/sale price

【～品】chǔlǐpǐn 〈名〉[usu shopworn/substandard] goods sold at reduced prices; bargain: 这个老太太老是到处找～买。The old woman is a bargain hunter.

【处女】chǔnǚ ❶〈名〉virgin; maiden: ⇨～膜 ❷〈形〉〈喻〉first; maiden: ⇨～航; ～作

【～地】chǔnǚdì 〈名〉virgin land/soil; maiden land

【～峰】chǔnǚfēng 〈名〉unclimbed/unscaled peak

【～航】chǔnǚháng 〈名〉maiden voyage/flight

【～膜】chǔnǚmó 〈名〉[生理] hymen; virginal membrane

【～作】chǔnǚzuò 〈名〉maiden work; first effort: 那位年轻女演员的舞台～是《华伦夫人的职业》。The young actress made her stage debut in *Mrs Warren's Profession*.

【～座】Chǔnǚzuò 〈名〉[天文] Virgo

【处身】chǔshēn 〈动〉place oneself; settle: ～涉世 conduct oneself in society ‖ ～在异常艰险的环境中 place oneself amid great hardships and dangers

【处士】chǔshì 〈名〉recluse; hermit; scholar who has never held a public office

【处世】chǔshì 〈动〉conduct oneself in society: ～方正 be fair and square in all dealings; draw a straight furrow; conduct oneself in society in an upright manner; conduct oneself nobly; be of irreproachable conduct ‖ ～经验 worldly experience ‖ ～哲学 philosophy of life ‖ ～之道 way of life/the world; way of conducting oneself in society; way of dealing with the world ‖ ～为人 conduct oneself ‖ 立身～ begin the world; start in life; conduct oneself in society

【处事】chǔshì 〈动〉attend to business/matters; handle affairs; deal with matters: ～笃诚 be honest in one's dealings ‖ ～公正 deal justly with matters ‖ ～精明 have a good head for business; be shrewd/canny in attending to business

【处暑】Chǔshǔ 〈名〉❶ End of Heat [*the beginning of 14th of the 24 solar terms*] ❷ day marking the beginning of the 14th solar term

【处死】chǔsǐ 〈动〉put to death; execute: 被行刑队～ be put to death by a firing squad ‖ 立即～ execute summarily/promptly ‖ 他因谋杀罪被～。He was executed for murder.

【处心积虑】chǔxīn-jīlǜ 〈熟〉〈贬〉stretch one's mind (to achieve an evil end); incessantly scheme; be bent on (sth/doing sth); nurture schemes for a chance (to strike); intrigue all the time: ～想搞垮对手 intrigue against one's rival

【处刑】chǔxíng 〈动〉[法律] condemn; sentence; inflict punishment (on): 处以缓刑/死刑 sentence to probation/death ‖ 处以火刑 sentence to death by fire ‖ 处以极刑 sentence to capital punishment

【处于】chǔyú 〈动〉be (in a certain condition): ～被动 be in a passive position; be passive ‖ ～低潮 at low tide; at a low ebb ‖ ～高潮 at high tide; at flood ‖ ～昏迷状态 in a coma ‖ ～僵局 at a deadlock ‖ ～困境 in a difficult situation; in a fix; in dire circumstances/straits; in an awkward predicament ‖ ～劣势 at a disadvantage ‖ ～萌芽状态 be in germ ‖ ～逆境 in adverse circumstances ‖ ～贫困 in straitened circumstances; in poverty ‖ ～平等地位 on an equal footing ‖ ～全面戒备状态 on full alert ‖ ～水深火热之中 in a living hell ‖ ～顺境 in favourable circumstances ‖ ～危险之中 in a dangerous/precarious situation; stand in great peril ‖ ～优势 at an advantage; have the advantage; get/gain/have the upper hand ‖ ～有利地位 in an advantageous/a favourable position ‖ ～最佳状态 at one's best ‖ 计划仍～萌芽阶段。The plan is still in an embryonic stage. ‖ 问问他～你的境地时他会如何应付。Ask him how he would cope in your position.

【处之泰然】chǔzhī-tàirán 〈熟〉take things calmly; remain unruffled; not stir an eyelid; be calm and composed

【处治】chǔzhì 〈动〉punish: 公正～ punish justly ‖ 严加～ punish severely/heavily

【处置】chǔzhì 〈动〉❶ handle; deal with; manage; dispose of: ～得当 handle properly ‖ ～失当 mismanage; mishandle ‖ 妥善～ make a good disposition (of) ‖ 任由某人～ leave to sb's discretion ‖ 安全～核废料是个大问题。The safe disposal of nuclear waste is a major problem. ‖ 你自行～吧。Act at your discretion. ❷ punish: 依法～ punish according to law; punish by the law

【～权】chǔzhìquán 〈名〉disposal: 对地产/私人财产有～ have entire disposal of the landed estate/private property

【处子】chǔzǐ 〈名〉〈书〉virgin; maiden

杵 chǔ ❶〈名〉pestle (for grinding/smashing substances in a mortar); club-shaped paddle (for beating clothes in washing): 砧～ block and club ⇨～臼 ❷〈动〉pound with a pestle: ～药 pound herbs to powder ❸〈动〉poke; jab; prod: 用伞～了他一下 give him a prod with an umbrella ‖ 在麻袋上～两个洞 poke two holes in the sack

【杵臼关节】chǔjiù guānjié 〈名〉[生理] enarthrosis

【杵舞】chǔwǔ ＝ 杵乐 chǔyuè

【杵乐】chǔyuè 〈名〉pestle dance [popular among the Gaoshan people in Taiwan Province]

础 chǔ 〈名〉plinth: 月晕而风，～润而雨。The lunar halo presages wind; a moist plinth indicates rain. ⇨基～

【础石】chǔshí 〈名〉❶ plinth ❷ base; foundation: 人民是社会的中坚与～。The people are the backbone and cornerstone of society.

楮 chǔ 〈名〉❶ paper mulberry ❷〈书〉paper: ⇨～墨

【楮墨】chǔmò 〈名〉〈书〉❶ paper and ink: 珍藏～ treasure paper and ink ‖ 堪付～ be worth putting into print ❷ poetry, prose, calligraphy and painting: 寄心～ express one's feelings in literature and art

储 chǔ ❶〈动〉store up; save; keep/have in reserve: ～粮备荒 store away/up grain against famine ‖ ～煤过冬 lay in stores of coal for the winter ‖ 冬～蔬菜 vegetables stored against/for the winter ❷〈名〉heir to the throne/crown: 废～ depose a crown

prince‖立～ make sb crown prince; designate a crown prince

【储备】 chǔbèi ❶〈动〉store for future use; stock; lay in/up; stockpile: ～大量食物/能源 keep great reserves of food/energy‖～过冬饲料 lay up fodder for the winter‖～粮食 store up grain; lay in/build up supplies of grain‖～石油 reserve oil‖充分～ lay in ample stocks (of sth) ❷〈名〉stockpile; reserve: 保存/补充～ conserve/replenish stock (of sth)‖动用～ draw on reserves‖核～ nuclear stockpiles‖黄金/石油～ gold/oil reserve‖煤炭～ stockpiles of coal‖外汇～ foreign exchange reserve‖我国去年外汇～猛增。The foreign exchange reserve of our country jumped last year.

〖～货币〗 chǔbèi huòbì〈名〉reserve currency

〖～基金〗 chǔbèi jījīn〈名〉reserve funds

〖～金〗 chǔbèijīn〈名〉reserved money

〖～粮〗 chǔbèiliáng〈名〉grain reserves

〖～银行〗 chǔbèi yínháng〈名〉reserve bank: 联邦～ Federal Reserve Bank

【储藏】 chǔcáng〈动〉❶ save and preserve; store (up); keep: ～必需品 hoard up essential goods‖～过冬食物 store up food for/against the winter‖～货物 place goods in storage; keep goods in store‖大量～ lay down a good stock (of sth)‖货物～在仓库的后部。The goods were stored away at the back of the warehouse.‖腊肉是一种能～很久的食物。Bacon is a food that saves/stores well.‖松鼠为过冬～坚果。Squirrels put away a stock of nuts for the winter. / Squirrels make a store of nuts for the winter. ⇨～室 ❷ deposit; reserve: 我国铁矿～丰富。Our country abounds in deposits of iron ore. ⇨～量

〖～量〗 chǔcángliàng〈名〉[矿业] reserves

〖～室〗 chǔcángshì〈名〉room for storage; storeroom; closet

【储存】 chǔcún〈动〉lay by/in/up; store; keep in store; stockpile; deposit: 把钱～在银行里 deposit money in a bank‖～黄金 treasure gold‖～水分/养料/氧气/热量 store moisture/nutrient/oxygen/heat‖～信息 store information/data‖～余粮 store away/up surplus grain‖～一点儿钱以备急需 keep some money in reserve just in case; lay aside/by a little money for emergencies‖～战略物资 stockpile strategic materials‖我们～了一些粮食以备不时之需。We've laid in stocks of grain just in case.

【储户】 chǔhù〈名〉depositor: ～可以在这家银行的任何一家分行存款和提款。Customers can make deposits or withdrawals in any of the bank's branches.

【储积】 chǔjī ❶〈动〉store/stock up; save; accumulate: ～余粮 store up surplus grain‖他每月把一部分工资～起来。He salted away part of his wages each month. ❷〈名〉savings; accumulated wealth: 粮食～ grain stocks

【储集】 chǔjí〈动〉store up; save

〖～层〗 chǔjícéng〈名〉[石油] reservoir bed

【储君】 chǔjūn〈名〉crown prince: 立/废～ designate/depose a crown prince

【储量】 chǔliàng〈名〉[矿业] reserves: 矿物～等级 ore reserve classification‖可采～ recoverable/workable reserves‖煤炭～ coal reserves‖探明～ proved/proven reserves‖远景～ prospective reserves‖日渐减少的石油～ dwindling/declining oil reserves

【储气】 chǔqì〈动〉store gas

〖～构造〗 chǔqì gòuzào〈名〉gas-bearing structure

〖～罐〗 chǔqìguàn〈名〉gas tank

【储青】 chǔqīng〈动〉store up green fodder: 打草～ cut the grass for the store of green fodder

【储蓄】 chǔxù ❶〈动〉save; deposit: 提倡～ encourage saving‖～以备不时之需 save (up) for/against a rainy day‖妈妈每月～一点儿工资。Mum lays a little of her pay away each month.‖他正在为买房～。He was saving up to buy a house. ❷〈名〉savings; deposit: 动用～ dip into savings‖花光～ exhaust one's savings‖定期～ fixed/time deposit‖个人～ personal/individual savings‖活期～ current/demand deposit‖外币～ deposit in foreign currency‖邮政～ postal savings‖多年的～ savings of years‖城乡～迅速增加。Saving(s) deposits in both urban and rural areas have shown a rapid increase.‖这次度假花去我一大笔～。The holiday has made a big dent in my savings.

〖～存单〗 chǔxù cúndān〈名〉savings certificate

〖～存款〗 chǔxù cúnkuǎn〈名〉saving/bank deposit: 城乡居民～ saving deposit of urban and rural residents

〖～存折〗 chǔxù cúnzhé〈名〉savings account book

〖～代办所〗 chǔxù dàibànsuǒ〈名〉savings agency

〖～额〗 chǔxù'é〈名〉total savings deposits

〖～罐〗 chǔxùguàn〈名〉money box; piggy-bank

〖～金〗 chǔxùjīn〈名〉savings: 用～进行投资 invest one's savings‖邮政～ postal savings

〖～利率〗 chǔxù lìlǜ〈名〉deposit rate; savings interest rate: ～表 interest rate table

〖～所〗 chǔxùsuǒ〈名〉savings bank/agency

〖～银行〗 chǔxù yínháng〈名〉savings bank

〖～账户〗 chǔxù zhànghù〈名〉savings account

【储油】 chǔyóu〈动〉[石油] store oil

〖～构造〗 chǔyóu gòuzào〈名〉oil-bearing structure

〖～罐〗 chǔyóuguàn〈名〉oil (storage) tank

【储运】 chǔyùn〈动〉store up and transport: ～能力 storage and transporting capability

【储值卡】 chǔzhíkǎ〈名〉stored value card

楚[1] chǔ〈形〉❶ painful; aching; miserable; grieved; distressed: ⇨苦～;凄～;酸～ ❷ clear; neat; in good order: ⇨齐～;清～;衣冠～～

楚[2] Chǔ〈名〉❶ Chu [name of a state in the Eastern Zhou period (770-256 BC), covering what is now Hubei and northern Hunan provinces]: ⇨四面～歌;朝秦暮～ ❷ Chu [name for the region of Hubei and Hunan, mainly Hubei]: ⇨～剧

【楚材晋用】 Chǔcái-Jìnyòng〈熟〉though the State of Chu abounded in talented men, many of them were used by the State of Jin—brain drain

【楚楚】 chǔchǔ〈形〉❶ tidy; neat and elegant; clean: ⇨衣冠～ ❷ (of posture) slender and graceful; lovely and delicate; touchingly beautiful; dainty: ～动人 delicate and charming‖门前垂柳，～可人。Graceful is the weeping willow in front of the gate.

〖～可怜〗 chǔchǔ-kělián〈熟〉(of young women) delicate and charming

【楚辞】 Chǔcí〈名〉*The Songs of Chu* [a collection of poems mainly by Qu Yuan (340-278BC), a court minister in the State of Chu, one of the major powers during China's Warring States Period (457-221BC)]

【楚风】 Chǔfēng〈名〉airs/songs of the Chu area

【楚弓楚得】 Chǔgōng-Chǔdé〈熟〉a lost bow of the State of Chu was found by a man from the State of Chu—what one lost won't be picked up by any outsider; there is no real loss

【楚馆秦楼】 Chǔguǎn-Qínlóu ＝ 秦楼楚馆 Qínlóu-Chǔguǎn

【楚河汉界】 Chǔhé-Hànjiè〈熟〉borderline on the Chinese chessboard—border of two opposing powers or hostile countries

【楚剧】 chǔjù〈名〉Chu opera [local opera popular in Hubei Province and part of Jiangxi Province]

【楚囚对泣】 Chǔqiúduìqì〈熟〉captives from the State of Chu weeping together over their common misfortune—unhappy souls weep together lamenting a common misfortune

【楚瓦什人】 Chǔwǎshírén〈名〉Chuvash

〖～语言〗 Chǔwǎshírén yǔyán〈名〉Chuvash language

齼 chǔ〈形〉〈书〉having a toothache

chù

亍 chù → 彳亍 chìchù

处 chù ❶〈名〉place: 敝～ my place; my humble home/abode‖钓鱼～ angling place‖停车～ parking lot/area; car park‖心灵深～ in one's heart of hearts; deep in one's heart ⇨～所;暗～;去～ ❷〈名〉part or aspect of sth being considered: ⇨长～;短～;坏～ ❸〈名〉department; section; division; office: 工商管理～ business administration office/department‖科研～ scientific research department ⇨办事～;联络～ ❹〈量〉[for sites or occurrences or activities in different places]: 几～明显漏洞 a number of obvious loopholes‖两～农舍 two farmhouses ⇨chǔ

【处处】 chùchù〈名〉every place; everywhere: ～碰壁 hit/bump/run up against the wall everywhere; run into obstacles everywhere‖～设防 set up defences everywhere‖～严格要求自

己 make strict demands on oneself in all respects‖教师～关心学生。The teacher shows every consideration for her students.‖她的散文～显示出一种明晰的风格。Her prose is everywhere a demonstration of a lucid style.

【处所】 chùsuǒ 〈名〉place; location: 暂住的好～ good place to stay at‖建厂的理想～ ideal location/site for a factory‖避雨的～ shelter from rain

怵 chù 〈动〉❶ fear; dread; shrink from: 我们有理,不～他。With justice on our side, we have no dread of him. ⇨～目惊心; 发～ ❷〈书〉be alert/vigilant; be on the alert: ⇨～惕

【怵场】 chùchǎng ＝ 憷场 chùchǎng

【怵目惊心】 chùmù-jīngxīn ＝ 触目惊心 chùmù-jīngxīn

【怵惕】 chùtì 〈动〉〈书〉feel apprehensive and alert

【怵头】 chùtóu ＝ 憷头 chùtóu

绌 chù ❶〈形〉insufficient; inadequate: ⇨相形见～; 左支右～ ❷ ＝ 黜 chù

俶 chù 〈书〉❶〈形〉good; fine ❷〈动〉start; begin ❸〈动〉put in order: ～装 pack up (for a journey)

⇨tì

【俶尔】 chù'ěr 〈副〉〈书〉suddenly; abruptly

【俶扰】 chùrǎo 〈动〉〈书〉begin to disturb

畜 chù 〈名〉domestic animal; livestock: ⇨～生; 耕～; 家～

⇨xù

【畜肥】 chùféi 〈名〉animal manure/droppings

【畜圈】 chùjuàn 〈名〉pen; shed; barn; fold; stable; sty

【畜栏】 chùlán 〈名〉corral

【畜类】 chùlèi 〈名〉domestic animals

【畜力】 chùlì 〈名〉animal power: ～农具 animal-drawn farm implement‖有些山区还得用～运输。The employment of animal power for transport is still common in some mountain areas.

【畜生】 chùsheng 〈名〉❶ domestic animal ❷〈粗〉beast; swine: 她骂他～。She called him a beast.

【畜牲】 chùsheng ＝ 畜生 chùsheng

【畜疫】 chùyì 〈名〉epidemic disease of domestic animals

諔 chù

【諔诡】 chùguǐ 〈形〉〈书〉❶ bizarre; queer; weird ❷ funny

搐 chù 〈动〉(of muscles) twitch; jerk: ⇨～动; 抽～

【搐动】 chùdòng 〈动〉twitch; jerk; move/contract spasmodically: 痛/气得～ twitch with pain/in anger‖他的嘴唇～着。His mouth trembled.‖她默默地抽泣,双肩不停地～。She wept in silence, her shoulders shaking.

【搐搦】 chùnuò ＝ 抽搐 chōuchù

【搐缩】 chùsuō 〈动〉shrink; contract: 闻到那种气味狗鼻子～了几下。The dog's nostrils quivered at the scent.

触 chù 〈动〉❶ touch; contact: ～雷 hit/strike/touch off a mine accidentally‖柳树枝垂下来～到了水面。The willow branches hung down and touched the water. ⇨～电; 一～即发 ❷ move; touch; stir up sb's feelings: ～到痛处 touch sb on a sore spot/a tender place; touch sb to the quick; touch sb on the raw; touch/strike a nerve‖～起前情 stir up/evoke memories of the past; awake one's old love for sb ⇨～怒; 感～

【触底】 chùdǐ 〈动〉touch bottom

【触电】 chùdiàn 〈动〉❶ get an electric shock: ～身亡 die of electric shock‖小心～! Danger! Electricity! / Danger! Live wire!‖一名工人在操作新机器时～而死。A worker was electrocuted on the new equipment. ❷〈喻〉get very excited: 俩人第一次见面,就有～的感觉。Electric current/shock passed between them at their first meeting.

【触动】 chùdòng 〈动〉❶ touch sth and move it slightly: 切勿～电闸! Don't touch the electric brake! ❷ affect; offend; violate: ～某些人的既得权益 affect some people's vested interests‖谁说老规矩～不得? Who says you can't beat the age-old practice? ❸ move; touch; stir up one's feelings: ～心弦 touch the right chord; touch sb to the heart; touch the emotional strings; touch sb's heart strings; touch a string in sb's heart‖对某人～很大 shake sb up a lot; greatly touch sb‖他的悲惨经历使我们深受～。His sad story touched us keenly/greatly/deeply.

【触发】 chùfā 〈动〉detonate by contact; touch off; spark; trigger off: ～辩论/大战 touch off a debate/a major war‖～暴乱 trigger/touch off a riot‖～流行病 touch off/trigger an epidemic‖～危机 stir up/provoke a crisis‖～乡情 stir up sb's nostalgic feelings

〖～地雷〗 chùfā dìléi 〈名〉contact mine

〖～电路〗 chùfā diànlù 〈名〉trigger circuit

〖～器〗 chùfāqì 〈名〉trigger

【触犯】 chùfàn 〈动〉offend; violate; go against: ～法律 break/infringe/transgress/violate the law‖～公众利益 go against/work against/encroach upon/affect/harm public interest‖～禁忌 violate the taboo‖举止无礼可能～他人。Bad manners may offend.

【触击】 chùjī 〈动〉❶ strike ❷ [体育] bunt

【触机】 chùjī 〈动〉be on a sudden inspiration; have a brainwave

【触及】 chùjí 〈动〉touch: ～本质 get to the essence (of sth)‖～灵魂 touch sb to his very soul; touch sb's innermost being‖～痛处 touch sb on a sore place; touch a sore/tender spot; touch sb to the quick; touch/strike a nerve‖～问题的要害 touch the vital part/crucial point of a problem; touch the crux of a problem‖她所说的并没有～争论的焦点。What she said didn't touch the point at issue.‖整个讨论始终没有～这个问题。The subject remained untouched upon throughout the discussion.

【触礁】 chùjiāo 〈动〉❶ run against/on rocks; strike rocks; split/wreck on a rock: 船～了,开始下沉。The ship struck/hit a rock and started to sink. ❷〈喻〉run into difficulty: 他们的婚姻～了。Their marriage is on the rocks.

【触角】 chùjiǎo 〈名〉[动物] antenna; tentacle; feeler: 蜗牛头上长着一对～。A snail has two tentacles/feelers on its head.

【触景生情】 chùjǐng-shēngqíng 〈熟〉memories revive at the sight of familiar places; recall old memories at familiar sights; the sight strikes a chord in one's heart

【触觉】 chùjué 〈名〉[生理] tactile/tactual sensation; sense of touch; feel: 高度发达的～ highly developed sense of touch‖单凭～,你能知道这是什么东西吗? Just by feeling, can you make out what this object is?‖盲人的～很发达。The blind develop a keen touch.

〖～反射〗 chùjué fǎnshè 〈名〉tactile reflex

〖～器官〗 chùjué qìguān 〈名〉tactile organ

【触类旁通】 chùlèi-pángtōng 〈熟〉branch out/reason/comprehend by analogy; draw parallels from inference; grasp a typical example and you will grasp the whole category

【触媒】 chùméi 〈旧〉＝ 催化剂 cuīhuàjì

【触楣头】 chù méitóu ＝ 触霉头 chù méitóu

【触霉头】 chù méitóu 〈熟〉〈方〉have a stroke of bad luck; have bad/ill/hard/tough luck; be off one's luck; be down on one's luck; be unfortunate; have misfortune; come to grief

【触摸】 chùmō 〈动〉touch; feel; stroke: 轻轻～ touch slightly/gently‖请勿～。Hands off!‖她用手指轻轻～娇嫩的花瓣。She felt the delicate petals with gentle fingers.

〖～屏〗 chùmōpíng 〈名〉[计算机] touch screen

【触目】 chùmù ❶〈动〉meet/strike the eye; leap/jump to the eye: ⇨～皆是 ❷〈形〉eye-catching; striking; conspicuous: ～的红滑雪服 striking red skiing costume

〖～皆是〗 chùmù-jiēshì 〈熟〉exist everywhere within eyesight; can be found/seen everywhere; catch one's eye wherever one goes; meet the eye wherever one goes

〖～惊心〗 chùmù-jīngxīn 〈熟〉alarming; shocking; soul-stirring; startling; striking and astonishing: 报纸头版关于空难的新闻标题令人～。The headlines about the air crash screamed out from the front page.

【触怒】 chùnù 〈动〉enrage; irritate; infuriate; rouse to fury: ～舆论 offend public opinion‖他的话～了老板。His remarks gave umbrage to the boss.‖她的无礼～了我。She offended me with her rudeness.‖这条消息～了公众。The news roused great indignation among the public.

【触杀】 chùshā 〈动〉kill by contact

〖～剂〗 chùshājì 〈名〉[农业] contact insecticide

【触手】 chùshǒu 〈名〉[动物] tentacle

【触痛】 chùtòng 〈动〉touch sb on a sore/tender place; touch a sore/tender spot; touch sb to the quick; touch sb on the raw; touch/strike a nerve

【触网】 chùwǎng 〈动〉[体育] touch net
【触须】 chùxū 〈名〉[动物] cirrus; vibrissa
【触诊】 chùzhěn 〈动〉[中医] examine by touch

滀 chù 〈动〉〈书〉(of water) accumulate

憷 chù 〈动〉fear; dread; feel intimidated; shrink from: 这孩子～见生人。The child is afraid of meeting strangers. / The child is timid with strangers. ➪发～

【憷场】 chùchǎng 〈动〉〈方〉feel nervous before a large audience; have/suffer stage fright: 考试～ freeze/seize up during exams
【憷头】 chùtóu 〈形〉〈方〉timid; shrinking from difficulties: 他遇到危险从不～。He never shrinks from danger.

歜 chù 〈形〉〈书〉wild with anger; furious

黜 chù 〈动〉〈书〉remove sb from office; dismiss: ➪罢～;废～

【黜免】 chùmiǎn 〈动〉〈书〉dismiss (an official); remove sb from office
【黜退】 chùtuì 〈动〉dismiss sb from office/service/job

矗 chù 〈形〉tall and upright; towering: ～入云霄 tower into the clouds

【矗立】 chùlì 〈动〉stand tall and upright; tower: 城堡虽老,但仍完好地～着。The castle holds up well despite its age. ‖ 灯塔～在港口。The lighthouse towers above the harbour.

chuā

欻 chuā 〈拟〉❶ short quick sound: ～的一声撕开信 rip/tear open a letter with a crisp sound ❷ sound of orderly steps: 士兵们背着装满行李的背囊～～地走过街道。Troops in full marching kit tramped through the streets.
➪xū

【欻拉】 chuālā 〈拟〉sudden sharp noise: ～一声,芹菜倒进了滚烫的油锅。The celery dropped in the hot oil with a crack.

chuāi

揣 chuāi 〈动〉❶ hide/carry in one's clothes: ～在怀里 tuck/thrust into the bosom; hide in the bosom; carry in the bosom of one's dress ‖ ～在口袋里 tuck/thrust into a pocket ➪～手儿 ❷〈方〉(of domestic animals) be pregnant; be with young: 母猪又～崽儿了。The sow is with young again. / The sow is carrying/pregnant again.
➪chuǎi;chuài

【揣手儿】 chuāishǒur 〈动〉tuck hands in opposite sleeves

搋 chuāi 〈动〉❶ rub; knead: ～面 knead dough ‖ 这些衣服太脏,要好好～～～。The clothes are too dirty and must be given a good rub. ❷ unblock a drain with a suction pump: 浴缸的下水道堵了,你去～～吧。The bathtub drain is clogged. Will you clear it with a suction pump?

【搋子】 chuāizi 〈名〉suction pump

chuái

膗 chuái 〈形〉〈方〉obese and flabby: 看他那～样儿。Look what an obese and flabby man he is.

chuǎi

揣 chuǎi 〈动〉estimate; speculate; surmise; conjecture: ➪～测;～摩;不～冒昧
➪chuāi;chuài

【揣测】 chuǎicè 〈动〉guess; conjecture; speculate; surmise: 他总是设法～老板的心绪。He's always trying to gauge his master's mood. ‖ 在这种情况下我们无法做任何～。We cannot assume anything in this case.
【揣度】 chuǎiduó 〈动〉〈书〉conjecture; surmise; guess: 他善于～别人的心思。He is a shrewd-mind reader. ‖ 我～她的本意是好的。I surmised that she had meant well.
【揣量】 chuǎiliáng 〈动〉conjecture; surmise; guess
【揣摩】 chuǎimó 〈动〉try to fathom; try to figure out; reflect; ponder; think/chew/mull over: 我始终～不透他下一步要干什么。I can never figure out what he will do next.
【揣摸】 chuǎimo ＝ 揣摩 chuǎimó
【揣想】 chuǎixiǎng 〈动〉guess; conjecture; ponder: 他默默～着她为什么这么生气。He is brooding over what has made her so angry.

chuài

揣 chuài ❶ → 囊揣 nāngchuài ❷ → 挣揣 zhèngchuài
➪chuāi;chuǎi

嘬 chuài 〈动〉〈书〉bite; eat
➪zuō

踹 chuài 〈动〉❶ kick: 把门～开 kick the door open ‖ 将狗～到一边去 kick the dog off ❷ step in; tread; stamp: 一脚～在水坑里 step in a puddle of water

膪 chuài → 囊膪 nāngchuài

chuān

川 chuān 〈名〉❶ river; watercourse: ➪～流不息;河～ ❷ (Chuān)〈简称〉Sichuan (Province): ➪～菜;～剧 ➪四川 ❸ plain: ➪米粮～;秦～;一马平～

【川贝】 chuānbèi 〈名〉[中药] tendril-leaved fritillary bulb of Sichuan origin
【川菜】 chuāncài 〈名〉Sichuan cuisine/dishes: ～馆 Sichuan cuisine restaurant ‖ 正宗～ genuine Sichuan cooking
【川地】 chuāndì 〈名〉flood plain; valley floor/bottom
【川费】 chuānfèi 〈名〉travelling expenses: ～短缺 be short of travelling expenses
【川红】 chuānhóng 〈名〉[农业] black tea produced in Sichuan Province
【川剧】 chuānjù 〈名〉Sichuan opera [one of the local operas of Sichuan Province, popular in Sichuan Province and parts of Guizhou and Yunnan provinces]
【川军】 chuānjūn 〈名〉[中药] Chinese rhubarb
【川流不息】 chuānliú-bùxī 〈熟〉flow past in an endless/a continuous/a steady stream; never-ending: ～地到来 come in streams ‖ 干道上的汽车～。The cars flowed in steady stream along the main road. ‖ 人群～地走过。A constant stream of persons flowed by.
【川马】 chuānmǎ 〈名〉Sichuan horse
【川木香】 chuānmùxiāng 〈名〉[中药] root of Vladimiria souliei
【川崎】 Chuānqí 〈名〉Kawasaki [port city in Japan]
【川芎】 chuānxiōng 〈名〉[中药] rhizome of *Chuanxiong*
【川续断】 chuānxùduàn 〈名〉[植物] teasel
【川资】 chuānzī 〈名〉travelling expenses: 备足～ get enough money to cover travelling expenses ‖ ～不足 be short of travelling expenses

氚 chuān 〈名〉[化学] tritium

【氚核】 chuānhé 〈名〉[物理] triton
〖～反应〗 chuānhé fǎnyìng 〈名〉triton reaction
【氚化】 chuānhuà 〈动〉[化学] tritiate
〖～作用〗 chuānhuà zuòyòng 〈名〉tritiation

穿 chuān ❶〈动〉penetrate; pierce through: ～耳朵眼儿

pierce a hole in the earlobe (for wearing earrings); have one's ears pierced ‖ 在墙上～个洞 bore a hole in the wall ‖ 钉子～透了木头。The nail penetrated all the way through the wood. ⇨～刺;～孔;水滴石～ ❷〈动〉pass/go through; cross: 把金属线～过管子 thread a pipe with wire ‖ ～过村庄 pass through a village ‖ ～大街走小巷 thread/walk/tread streets and alleys ‖ 在车流中～进～出 *weave in and out between the cars* ‖ 横～马路时要小心。Be careful (in) crossing the street. ❸〈动〉thread; string: ～糖葫芦 string candied haws ‖ ～一挂珠子 thread beads on a string ‖ ～一条珍珠项链 string pearls into a necklace ❹〈动〉wear; put on; be dressed in: ～便服 be in civilian dress ‖ ～长袍礼服 be arrayed in ceremonial robes ‖ ～不起 cannot afford to wear ‖ ～得暖和 be warmly clothed ‖ ～红着绿 wear brightly-coloured/gaily-coloured costume ‖ 贴身～ wear sth next to the skin ‖ 里外～反 wear sth inside out ‖ 那件脏衣服实在～不出去。That dirty dress is not presentable. ‖ 你的套头毛衣前后～反了。You've put on your pullover back to front. / You are wearing your pullover backwards. ‖ 这件外套～旧了。This overcoat is showing its age. ‖ 鞋越～越松。The shoes will stretch with wearing. ‖ 这双鞋我～太紧。These shoes are too tight for me. ‖ 这件套装不/很经～。The suit wears badly/very well. ❺〈名〉clothing; things to wear: 缺吃少～ be short of food and clothing; have a scarcity/shortage of food and clothing ‖ 有吃有～ have sufficient food and clothing; have enough to eat and wear; be well-provided with food and clothing; live in abundance; live a life of abundance ⇨～戴;吃～ ❻〈形〉through [used after some verbs]: 磨～ be worn through ‖ 我们很快看～了他的伪装。We soon penetrated his disguise. ‖ 子弹射～了她的左肩。A bullet penetrated her left shoulder. ⇨拆～;揭～

【穿帮】chuānbāng 〈动〉❶[戏剧] flub one's lines ❷〈口〉let slip sth that one has tried to conceal; give sb away: 别告诉他你见过我,不然,这件事就～了。Don't tell him you've met me. Otherwise, you'll give the game away.

【穿插】chuānchā 〈动〉❶ alternate; do/perform sth by turns: 大会全体会议和小组讨论～进行。The plenary session of the assembly alternates with group discussions. ‖ 晚会上歌曲、舞蹈、戏曲、相声～演出。The evening show proceeded in alternation between singing, dancing, traditional opera and comic dialogues. ❷〈动〉weave in; insert; intersperse; interject: 在讲话中～几个笑话 intersperse a speech with a few jokes; work a few jokes into one's speech ❸〈名〉subplot; interlude; episode ❹〈动〉[军事] thrust deep into the enemy forces: 打～ fight a deep-thrust battle ‖ ～到敌人后方 thrust into the enemy's rear ⇨～营

〖～营〗chuānchāyíng 〈名〉[军事] deep-thrust battalion

【穿刺】chuāncì 〈动〉[医学] puncture: 肝/腰椎/巩膜～ liver/lumbar/sclerotic puncture

〖～术〗chuāncìshù 〈名〉centesis; paracentesis

【穿戴】chuāndài ❶〈动〉be dressed: ～齐整 be fully dressed ❷〈名〉apparel; dress; attire: 讲究～ be fastidious/particular about one's dress ‖ ～入时 be fashionably dressed ‖ ～随便/整洁/寒酸 be casually/neatly/poorly *attired* ‖ *他平时的～总是很破烂*。His daily apparel was shabby. ‖ 她～入时。She keeps up with the latest fashions.

【穿耳】chuān'ěr 〈动〉pierce a hole in the earlobe (for wearing earrings); have one's ears pierced

【穿甲弹】*chuānjiǎdàn* 〈名〉[军事] *armour piercer; armour-*piercing projectile/shell/bullet

【穿甲燃烧弹】chuānjiǎ ránshāodàn 〈名〉[军事] armour-piercing incendiary (API)

【穿开裆裤】chuān kāidāngkù 〈熟〉wear split pants—be young and ignorant

【穿孔】chuānkǒng 〈动〉❶[医学] perforate: 膀胱～ vesical perforation ‖ 溃疡造成十二指肠壁～。The ulcer perforated the duodenal wall. ‖ 她没到医院阑尾就～了。Her appendix perforated/burst/ruptured before she reached the hospital. ⇨肠～;胃～ ❷ bore/punch/pierce a hole; perforate: ⇨～机;～卡

〖～带〗chuānkǒngdài 〈名〉punched tape: ～阅读机 punched-tape reader

〖～机〗chuānkǒngjī 〈名〉punch; perforator

〖～卡片〗chuānkǒng kǎpiàn 〈名〉[计算机] punched card: ～输入机 punched-card reader

【穿筘机】chuānkòujī 〈名〉[纺织] reeding machine

【穿廊】chuānláng 〈名〉covered corridor [on either side of the second gate in a Chinese courtyard]

【穿连裆裤】chuān liándāngkù 〈熟〉〈方〉gang up (with sb); be in league (with sb); collude/conspire (with sb); stand in with sb; work hand in glove with sb; collaborate (with sb) and shield each other: 封建势力和宗教势力～,共同压迫和剥削人民。The feudal and religious forces worked hand in glove to oppress and exploit the people.

【穿颅术】chuānlúshù 〈名〉[医学] craniotomy

【穿山甲】chuānshānjiǎ 〈名〉❶[动物] pangolin ❷[中药] pangolin scales

【穿梭】chuānsuō 〈动〉shuttle back and forth: ～飞行/轰炸 shuttle flight/bombing ‖ ～往来 shuttle to and fro ‖ ～营运 shuttle service ‖ 她因工作关系一年到头在两个城市之间～。She shuttled between the two cities for her job all the year round.

〖～外交〗chuānsuō wàijiāo 〈名〉shuttle diplomacy

【穿堂风】chuāntángfēng 〈名〉draught: 窗子开着,屋子里的～太大。The room is terribly draughty with the window open.

【穿堂门】chuāntángmén 〈名〉gate at either end of a small alley which connects two lanes

【穿堂儿】chuāntángr 〈名〉hallway

【穿透粒子】chuāntòu lìzǐ 〈名〉[物理] penetrating particle

【穿透性溃疡】chuāntòuxìng kuìyáng 〈名〉[医学] *penetrating ulcer*

【穿线】chuānxiàn 〈动〉❶ thread a needle ❷ act as a go-between: 为生产商与买主～搭桥 marry the manufacturers with the buyers

【穿小鞋】chuān xiǎoxié 〈熟〉*give sb tight shoes to wear—make* things hard for sb by abusing one's power; make it hot for sb: 发生争论后,上司就一直给他～。Ever since their argument, his boss has been making it hot for him.

【穿孝】chuānxiào 〈动〉be in mourning; wear mourning; go into mourning: 穿半孝 be in half *mourning* ‖ 穿重孝 *be in deep* mourning

【穿鞋戴帽】chuānxié-dàimào ＝ 穿靴戴帽 chuānxuē-dàimào

【穿心莲】chuānxīnlián 〈名〉[中药] creat

【穿行】chuānxíng 〈动〉pass/go/run through; cross; traverse: 在人群中～ needle/thread/wind/weave *one's way through a* crowd ‖ 火车在隧道中～。The train is passing/going through a tunnel. ‖ 小饭馆里挤满了人,服务员只能在桌子之间～。The tiny restaurant is so jammed that the waiters have to thread between tables.

【穿靴戴帽】chuānxuē-dàimào 〈熟〉*use clichés/platitudes*

【穿一条裤子】chuān yītiáo kùzi 〈熟〉〈贬〉share the same pair of trousers—gang up; collude

【穿衣镜】chuānyījìng 〈名〉full-length mirror

【穿窬】chuānyú 〈动〉〈书〉cut through or climb over a wall (for robbery)

〖～之盗〗chuānyúzhīdào 〈熟〉burglar; thief who breaks through/climbs over a wall

【穿越】chuānyuè 〈动〉cross; pass through; cut/travel across: ～边境 cross the border ‖ ～沙漠 cross a desert ‖ 飞速～隧道 shoot a tunnel ‖ 铁道～平原。*The railroad runs across the plain.*

【穿云裂石】chuānyún-lièshí 〈熟〉cloud-piercing and rock-splitting—(of singing, piping of a flute, etc) penetratingly resonant

【穿凿】chuānzáo 〈动〉give a strained/far-fetched interpretation

〖～附会〗chuānzáo-fùhuì 〈熟〉give a *strained/stretched interpretation/comparison*; draw far-fetched/forced analogies

【穿针】chuānzhēn 〈动〉thread a needle: 用棉线/毛线～ thread a needle with cotton/wool; thread the cotton/wool through the eye of the needle

〖～器〗chuānzhēnqì 〈名〉*needle threader*

〖～引线〗chuānzhēn-yǐnxiàn 〈熟〉pass a thread through the eye of a needle—act as a go-between/link between different parties in order to promote their cooperation

【穿着】chuānzhuó 〈名〉dress; attire; apparel: ～朴素/优雅 be plainly/elegantly turned out ‖ ～随便/整洁/寒酸 *be informally/* neatly/poorly dressed ‖ 他不讲究～。He is not particular about his dress/clothing.

chuán

传 chuán 〈动〉❶ pass (on); hand down; transmit: ～给后

代 hand down/transmit to posterity ‖ 把球～给边锋 pass the ball to the winger ‖ 光荣/优良传统代代～ pass the glorious/fine tradition down from generation to generation ‖ 她死后庄园～给了她侄子。Upon her death, the estate passed to her nephew. ‖ 这种习俗是从 18 世纪～下来的。This custom has been carried down from the 18th century. ❷ impart; teach; pass on (knowledge, skill, etc): 把手艺～给徒弟 pass along one's own skills to an apprentice ⇨～授;祖～ ❸ spread; circulate; go/get (a)round: ～口信 convey/deliver/relay/pass on/bear an oral message ‖ ～谣 pass/circulate/spread/bandy rumours ‖ ～遍全城 run through the town; pass round the city ‖ 坏事～千里。Bad news has wings. / Bad news travels quickly. / Ill news comes apace. / Ill news flies fast. ‖ 谣言一～十,十～百。The rumours multiplied. ‖ 这件事不能～出去。The matter must be hushed up. ⇨～播;宣～;以讹～讹 ❹ summon: ～被告/证人 summon a defendant/witness ‖ ～某人到庭作证 subpoena sb to testify; call sb in evidence ⇨～票;～讯 ❺ convey; express: ⇨～情;～神 ❻ transmit; conduct: ～热 transmit/conduct heat ‖ 水比空气能更好地～声。Water transmits sound better than air. ‖ 一股暖流～遍他全身。A feeling of warmth ran through his body. / A feeling of warmth overwhelmed him. ⇨～导 ❼ infect; be contagious/infectious: ⇨～染
⇨zhuàn

【传帮带】 chuán-bāng-dài 〈动〉 teach, help, and lead—(of elders) impart their knowledge, skills and wisdom to the young and help them forward

【传本】 chuánběn 〈名〉 circulating edition of a book

【传播】 chuánbō ❶〈动〉 spread; disseminate; circulate; diffuse: ～奥运精神 spread the Olympic spirit ‖ ～花粉 pollinate; carry pollen (from flower to flower) ‖ ～疾病 communicate/spread a disease; transmit a disease ‖ ～科学思想 disseminate/spread scientific ideas ‖ ～文化 diffuse/spread culture ‖ ～消息/宗教 spread news/a religion ‖ ～谣言 spread/circulate/diffuse rumours ‖ ～知识 spread/communicate/disseminate/diffuse/disperse knowledge ‖ ～流言蜚语很可恶。The circulation of gossip is a vicious practice. ‖ 苍蝇～疾病。Flies spread/transmit diseases. ‖ 谣言在职工中迅速～。Rumours are flying among the staff. ❷〈名〉[物理] propagation: 散射/直线～ scatter/rectilinear propagation ‖ 无线电波～ propagation of radio waves ‖ 波的～ wave propagation

〖～媒介〗 chuánbō méijiè 〈名〉 media: 大众～ mass media

〖～学〗 chuánbōxué 〈名〉 media studies: 大众～ mass communication studies; mass communications

〖～者〗 chuánbōzhě 〈名〉 transmitter; propagator: 疾病～ disease transmitter ‖ 佛教的～ propagator of Buddhism ‖ 新思想的～ conveyer of new ideas

【传布】 chuánbù 〈动〉 disseminate; propagate; spread: ～消息 spread news ‖ ～新思想 spread/propagate/disseminate new ideas

【传唱】 chuánchàng 〈动〉 (of songs, etc) be circulated and sung: 这首歌在青少年中广为～。This song is very popular with teenagers.

【传抄】 chuánchāo 〈动〉 make private copies (of a manuscript, etc for secret circulation)

〖～本〗 chuánchāoběn 〈名〉 hand-written copy

【传承】 chuánchéng 〈动〉 impart and inherit: ～文明 inherit and pass on cultural heritage ‖ 这项工艺经历代～,至今已有几千年的历史。The craft has been passed down from generation to generation for thousands of years.

【传出神经】 chuánchū shénjīng 〈名〉[生理] efferent nerve

【传达】 chuándá ❶〈动〉 pass on; transmit; communicate; convey: ～报告 relay a report; relayed report ‖ ～命令 transmit an order ‖ ～上级指示 convey instructions from a higher authority ‖ ～文件精神 pass on/convey the gist of a document ‖ ～消息 pass the information on (to sb); relay the news (to sb) ‖ 向下属～意见 communicate ideas to one's subordinates ❷〈名〉 reception and registration of callers at a public establishment ❸〈名〉 caretaker; janitor

〖～室〗 chuándáshì 〈名〉 reception office; janitor's room; doorman's room

【传代】 chuándài 〈动〉 pass on from generation to generation

【传单】 chuándān 〈名〉 leaflet; handbill; circular; flyer: 空投～ airdrop/paradrop leaflets ‖ 散发～ distribute leaflets/circulars; hand out leaflets ‖ 广告～ advertising leaflet ‖ 他一直在外面发～。He's been out leafleting.

【传导】 chuándǎo 〈动〉 ❶ [物理] conduct; transmit: ～热 transmit/conduct heat ‖ ～声音 transmit sound ‖ ～机制 transmission mechanism ‖ 金属～电。Metals conduct/transmit/carry electricity. ‖ 暖气片靠～作用使房间里的空气变暖。Radiators heat the air in a room by conduction. ❷ [生理] transmit: 神经纤维是刺激的～体。A nerve fibre is a conductor that transmits excitation.

〖～场〗 chuándǎochǎng 〈名〉[物理] conduction field

〖～电流〗 chuándǎo diànliú 〈名〉[物理] conduction current

〖～干扰〗 chuándǎo gānrǎo 〈名〉[通信] conducted interference

〖～率〗 chuándǎolǜ 〈名〉 conductivity

〖～性聋〗 chuándǎoxìnglóng 〈名〉[医学] conduction deafness

〖～性失语症〗 chuándǎoxìng shīyǔzhèng 〈名〉[医学] conduction aphasia

【传道】 chuándào 〈动〉 ❶ [宗教] preach; spread a religion; deliver a sermon ❷ 〈旧〉 propagate doctrines of ancient sages: 师者,所以～、授业、解惑也。It takes a teacher to transmit wisdom, impart knowledge and resolve doubts.

〖～士〗 chuándàoshì 〈名〉 preacher: 基督教/巡回～ Christian/itinerant preacher

【传灯】 chuándēng 〈动〉[佛教] pass on Buddha dharma [Buddha dharma is compared to the lamp which can penetrate darkness and lend enlightenment]; preach Buddhist doctrines

【传递】 chuándì 〈动〉 transmit; deliver; transfer: ～口信 convey/deliver/relay/pass on/bear an oral message ‖ ～机密文件 transmit secret documents ‖ ～接力棒 pass on the relay baton ‖ ～情报 pass on/convey information ‖ ～信件 deliver mail ‖ ～信息 pass on/transmit/convey messages; pass on/convey information

〖～函数〗 chuándì hánshù 〈名〉[数学] transfer function

〖～细胞〗 chuándì xìbāo 〈名〉[植物] transfer cell

【传动】 chuándòng 〈动〉[机械] transmit; drive: 变速～ change drive ‖ 皮带/齿轮/链条～ belt/gear/chain drive ‖ 动力～系统 driveline

〖～比〗 chuándòngbǐ 〈名〉 drive ratio; transmission ratio

〖～齿轮〗 chuándòng chǐlún 〈名〉 transmission/drive gear

〖～带〗 chuándòngdài 〈名〉 transmission belt; driving belt/band

〖～链〗 chuándòngliàn 〈名〉 driving/transmission chain

〖～箱〗 chuándòngxiāng 〈名〉 transmission case

〖～轴〗 chuándòngzhóu 〈名〉 transmission shaft

〖～装置〗 chuándòng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 transmission; gearing; driving-gear

【传粉】 chuánfěn 〈动〉[植物] pollinate: 大多数植物由昆虫和风～。Insects or wind pollinate the majority of plants. ‖ 蜜蜂给果树～。Bees pollinized the fruit trees.

〖～昆虫〗 chuánfěn kūnchóng 〈名〉 insect pollinator

〖～媒介〗 chuánfěn méijiè 〈名〉 pollenizer; pollination medium

【传感】 chuángǎn 〈动〉 sense

〖～技术〗 chuángǎn jìshù 〈名〉 sensing technology

〖～器〗 chuángǎnqì 〈名〉[电学] sensor; transducer: ～信号 sensor signal ‖ 激光/红外线～ laser/infrared sensor

【传告】 chuángào 〈动〉 pass on/convey/spread (news, etc): 奔走～ go about spreading the news ‖ 他立即把喜讯～给其他同事。He quickly relayed the good news to the other members of staff.

【传观】 chuánguān 〈动〉 pass sth around: ～照片 pass the photograph round

【传呼】 chuánhū 〈动〉 ❶ (of a trunk-line operator) notify sb of a phone call; (of a public telephone custodian) call sb to answer a phone ⇨～电话 ❷ page: 有事儿就～我。If you need me for anything, just page me. ❸ summon: 听候～ wait to be summoned

〖～电话〗 chuánhū diànhuà 〈名〉 relay telephone; neighbourhood telephone service

〖～费〗 chuánhūfèi 〈名〉 paging tariff

〖～机〗 chuánhūjī 〈名〉 pager; beeper; BP

〖～台〗 chuánhūtái 〈名〉 paging station

〖～小姐〗 chuánhū xiǎojiě 〈名〉 female paging operator

【传话】 chuánhuà 〈动〉 ❶ pass on/relay/transmit a message: ～传错了。The message was incorrectly transmitted. ‖ 电话来时她正在洗澡,只好由我来～。She was taking a bath when the call came and I had to relay the message. ‖ 有事给我传个话。Send me a message if you need me for anything. ❷ gossip behind sb's back

〖～筒〗 chuánhuàtǒng 〈名〉 ❶ megaphone ❷ gossip monger

【传唤】 chuánhuàn 〈动〉[法律] summon to court; subpoena: ~被告/证人 *summon a defendant/witness* ‖ ~出庭 summon sb to court; summon sb before a judge ‖ ~到庭作证 summon sb as a *witness*; subpoena sb to testify; call sb in evidence ‖ 被~ be under a subpoena ‖ ~权 subpoena power

【传家】 chuánjiā 〈动〉 hand down/pass on from generation to generation in a family

〖~宝〗 chuánjiābǎo 〈名〉 ❶ family heirloom: 留给后代的~ heirloom for one's descendants ❷ cherished tradition/heritage

【传见】 chuánjiàn 〈动〉 summon (a subordinate): 听候~ wait to be summoned

【传教】 chuánjiào 〈动〉 ❶ 〈书〉 propagate and educate ❷ [宗教] preach; spread a religion; do missionary work: ~工作 mission/missionary work ‖ ~会 missionary society ‖ ~区 mission field ‖ ~团 mission

〖~士〗 chuánjiàoshì 〈名〉[宗教] missionary; missioner; preacher: 派遣~ *send a missionary* (*to*) ‖ 天主教/基督教/新教~ Catholic/Christian/Protestant missionary ‖ 虔诚的~ devoted missionary

【传戒】 *chuánjiè* 〈动〉[佛教] initiate sb into monkhood/nunhood

【传经】 chuánjīng 〈动〉 ❶ teach Confucian classics ❷ pass on one's valuable experience: ⇨~送宝

〖~送宝〗 chuánjīng-sòngbǎo 〈熟〉 pass on one's valuable experience

【传看】 chuánkàn 〈动〉 pass sth round: 我有几张照片,你们或许想~一下。I've got a couple of pictures which you might pass around.

【传令】 chuánlìng 〈动〉 transmit/dispatch orders: ~嘉奖 cite sb in a dispatch; mention in dispatches

〖~兵〗 chuánlìngbīng 〈名〉 dispatcher; orderly; orderly man

【传流】 chuánliú 〈动〉 spread; circulate; hand down

【传媒】 chuánméi 〈名〉 ❶ 〈简称〉 media: ~大亨 media magnate ‖ 这桩丑闻被~炒得很热。The scandal was highlighted by the media. / *The scandal was getting a lot of exposure.* ⇨传播媒介 ❷ transmitter of disease; means of transmission: 猴子是许多疾病的~。Monkeys are transmitters of a number of diseases.

【传票】 chuánpiào 〈名〉 ❶ [法律] (court) summons; subpoena: 把~送达某人 serve a summons/subpoena (up) on sb; serve sb with a summons ‖ 撤回~ withdraw a summons ‖ 发出~ issue a summons ‖ 接到~ receive a summons ‖ 法院的~ court summons ‖ 到庭作证~ subpoena ad testificandum ❷ [会计] voucher for establishing truth of accounts: ~制度 voucher plan/system

【传奇】 chuánqí 〈名〉 ❶ short stories of the Tang and Song dynasties (618-1279), having strange and miraculous plots and written in classic Chinese ❷ long poetic dramas of the Ming and Qing dynasties (1368-1911), usually consisting of 20 to 50-odd dramatic pieces ❸ legend; romance

〖~人物〗 chuánqí rénwù 〈名〉 legend; legendary figure

〖~文学〗 *chuánqí wénxué* 〈名〉 *legend; romance*

【传情】 chuánqíng 〈动〉 convey/express one's amorous feelings: 眉目~ flash/cast/throw amorous glances (at sb); make (sheep's) eyes at sb; give sb the (glad) eye; give sb loving glances

【传球】 chuánqiú 〈动〉[体育] pass the ball (to sb); push a pass: 接~ take a pass ‖ 拦截~ intercept a pass ‖ ~失误 misplaced pass ‖ 低手/反手~ underhand/reverse pass ‖ 底线/反弹/向前~ touchdown/bounce/forward pass ‖ 横/斜~ lateral/diagonal pass ‖ 肩上/手腕/过顶~ shoulder/snap/overhead pass ‖ 间接/直接~ indirect/direct pass ‖ 身后/胸部~ behind-the-back/chest pass ‖ 比赛开始前,队员们把球传来传去。The players bandied the ball about before the game got started. ‖ 他把球传回给守门员。He passed the ball back to the goalkeeper.

【传染】 chuánrǎn 〈动〉 infect; be contagious/infectious: ~上疾病 *be infected with a disease*; contract a disease; catch an infection ‖ ~率 transmission rate ‖ 苍蝇/空气~ infection by flies/*through air* ‖ 接触~ *contagion; communication by contact* ‖ 母婴~ transmission from mother to baby ‖ 那个男孩的麻疹很快~给了其他孩子。The boy's measles soon spread to other children. ‖ 你把感冒~给我了。You've given me your cold. ‖ 这种病~。The disease is transmissible/infectious/contagious. /The disease spreads. ‖ 〈喻〉他把恐慌~给了她。He communicated his panic to her. / He infected her with his panic.

〖~病〗 chuánrǎnbìng 〈名〉 infectious/contagious disease; infection: 染上~ catch an infection; be infected with/contract an infectious disease ‖ 抑制~的蔓延 fight/check the spread of an infection ‖ ~医院 infectious/isolation hospital ‖ 接触性/潜伏性~ contagious/latent infection ‖ 空气传播的/水传播的~ airborne/waterborne infection ‖ ~很容易蔓延。Infectious diseases spread easily. ‖ ~患者应予以隔离。People with contagious diseases should be isolated. ‖ 这种~传遍了全城。The infection went round the whole city.

〖~性〗 chuánrǎnxìng 〈名〉 infectiousness; infectivity: ~强 high infectiousness/contagiousness ‖ ~肝炎 infectious/infective hepatitis ‖ 猩红热~很强。Scarlet fever is highly contagious.

〖~源〗 chuánrǎnyuán 〈名〉 source of infection; infectious agent

【传人】 chuánrén ❶ 〈动〉 pass on a special skill, etc to sb; teach ❷ 〈动〉 (of a disease) be contagious/infectious; infect ❸ 〈动〉 call sb in; summon: ~问话 *call sb in for enquiry* ❹ 〈名〉 successor; inheritor; disciple

【传入神经】 *chuánrù shénjīng* 〈名〉[生理] *afferent nerve*

【传神】 chuánshén 〈形〉 vivid; lifelike: ~之笔 vivid touch (in writing or painting) ‖ 这些画很~。The pictures communicate readily.

【传审】 chuánshěn 〈动〉[法律] summon for interrogation/trial

【传声】 chuánshēng 〈动〉 transmit sound: ~结构 soundboard; sounding board

〖~器〗 chuánshēngqì ＝ 微音器 wēiyīnqì

〖~清晰度〗 chuánshēng qīngxīdù 〈名〉[无线电] articulation

〖~筒〗 chuánshēngtǒng 〈名〉 ❶ megaphone; loud hailer; loudspeaker ❷ 〈喻〉 one who parrots another; mouthpiece

〖~性〗 chuánshēngxìng 〈名〉[物理] acoustic conductivity

【传世】 chuánshì 〈动〉 be handed down from ancient times: ~珍宝 treasure handed down from ancient times ‖ ~之作 work handed down from generation to generation

【传授】 chuánshòu 〈动〉 pass on (knowledge, *skill*, *etc*); impart; teach: ~技能/技术 impart skills; pass along one's own *skills* ‖ ~基本的语言技巧 *impart basic skills in a language* ‖ ~知识 impart/communicate knowledge (to sb); teach; pass down one's knowledge

【传输】 chuánshū 〈动〉[电学] transmit: 声音~ voice transmission

〖~控制协议〗 chuánshū kòngzhì xiéyì 〈名〉 Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)

〖~频带〗 chuánshū píndài 〈名〉 transmission bands

〖~损耗〗 chuánshū sǔnhào 〈名〉 transmission loss

〖~线〗 chuánshūxiàn 〈名〉 transmission line

【传述】 chuánshù 〈动〉 pass/transmit from mouth to mouth; circulate; it is said; they say

【传说】 chuánshuō ❶ 〈动〉 pass/transmit from mouth to mouth; circulate; it is said; they say: ~他是世界上最富的人。He is said to be the richest man in the world. ‖ ~这一风俗起源于唐代。*Legend refers the custom to the Tang Dynasty.* ‖ 到处~她将任下届主席。Her name is being bandied about as the next chairperson. ❷ 〈名〉 legend; tradition, *legendary tradition*: 搜集~ hunt up and compile legends ‖ 古老的~ ancient/old/venerable legend ‖ 当地/迷信/宗教~ local/superstitious/religious legends ‖ 民间~ folklore; popular legend ‖ ~是这样的… legend has it that...; the legend says/goes that...

【传送】 chuánsòng 〈动〉 transmit; deliver; convey: ~信息 relay/transmit a message ‖ 资料~ data transmission/transfer ‖ 火炉为房间~暖气。A stove communicates heat to the room. ‖ 那根管子是~水用的。That pipe carries water.

〖~带〗 chuánsòngdài 〈名〉[机械] conveyor belt: 从~上取下行李箱 take one's suitcase off the conveyor belt

【传诵】 chuánsòng 〈动〉 be on everyone's lips; be widely read: 他的美名广为~。His fame resounds throughout the land.

【传颂】 chuánsòng 〈动〉 be eulogized/extolled far and wide; pass from mouth to mouth with approbation; resound: 到处~着他的英雄事迹。*His heroic feat is being passed from mouth to* mouth in glowing terms. / Stories of his heroism is resounding throughout the land.

【传统】 chuántǒng 〈名〉 tradition; heritage: 保持~ preserve/maintain a tradition; preserve heritage ‖ 保持艰苦朴素的优良~ keep up the fine tradition of plain living and hard work ‖ 背离~ break with/betray tradition ‖ 发扬~ carry forward/on a tradition ‖ 继承~ continue/inherit a tradition ‖ 坚持~ uphold the

heritage (of) ‖ 开创新～ start a new tradition ‖ 扫除/沿袭旧～ sweep away/follow old traditions ‖ 树立～ establish a tradition ‖ 尊重～ have respect for tradition ‖ ～道德/家庭/友谊 traditional morality/family/friendship ‖ ～观念/思想 traditional concept/idea ‖ ～教育 traditional education ‖ ～剧目 traditional repertoire ‖ ～戏 traditional opera/drama ‖ 革命/家族～ revolutionary/family tradition ‖ 民族/文化～ national/cultural heritage ‖ 按照我们的～ in our tradition ‖ 今天这些～还继续存在。Today the traditions live on. ‖ 这个新的模式彻底打破了旧的～。This new model completely breaks with tradition.

【传为佳话】chuánwéi-jiāhuà 〈熟〉become a favourite topic; become a much-told tale; be on everyone's lips

【传为美谈】chuánwéi-měitán 〈熟〉pass from mouth to mouth with approbation

【传闻】chuánwén ❶〈动〉it is said; they say; rumour has it that; there is a rumour that: ～可能要爆发战争。There is talk of possible war. ‖ ～他已出国。Gossip had it that he had gone abroad. ❷〈名〉hearsay; rumour; talk: 据～ it is said that; as report goes; rumour has it that; there is a rumour that ‖ 听到～ hear sth in talk ‖ 证实～ confirm a rumour/report ‖ 别信,那不过是～而已。Don't believe it; it's mere hearsay. ‖ 关于事故的～不胫而走。Word spread quickly about the accident.

【传习】chuánxí 〈动〉impart and learn (knowledge, skills, etc): ～气功疗法 teach and learn *qigong* therapy

【传檄】chuánxí 〈动〉〈书〉issue a call to arms; issue a war proclamation: ～声讨 issue a proclamation denouncing sb

【传销】chuánxiāo 〈名〉multilevel marketing; pyramid selling/sales: 打击～ crack down pyramid sales ‖ 禁止～ ban/prescribe pyramid selling ‖ ～人员 pyramid scheme operator ‖ ～活动在中国是非法的。Pyramid selling is illegal in China.

【传写】chuánxiě 〈动〉make private copies (of): 竞相～ vie for making private copies ‖ 几经～,各种讹误随之而出。Errors occurred when copies were made from hand to hand.

【传心术】chuánxīnshù 〈名〉〈迷信〉telepathy

【传讯】chuánxùn 〈动〉[法律] cite; summon/subpoena for interrogation: 因酒后驾驶而受～ be cited for drunken driving ‖ 他被～出庭。He received a citation to appear in court.

【传言】chuányán 〈名〉❶ hearsay; rumour; talk: 关于此事,外界～很多。Various rumours about it are going around. ‖ 那不过是～而已,我才不理会呢。I wouldn't care about it; it's just hearsay. ❷〈动〉pass on/transmit/relay a message: ～送语 act as a messenger

【传扬】chuányáng 〈动〉spread/pass (from mouth to mouth): 他的美名～四方。His fame spread far and wide. ‖ 这事你要保密,千万别～出去。Keep this to yourself and never let it on/out to anybody.

【传艺】chuányì 〈动〉teach/impart a skill: 收徒～ offer apprenticeship and pass on one's skill

【传译】chuányì 〈动〉translate; interpret: 同声～ interpret simultaneously; simultaneous interpretation

【传语】chuányǔ 〈动〉pass on/relay/transmit a message

【传阅】chuányuè 〈动〉pass round/circulate for perusal; circularize: ～报告 circulate a report ‖ ～通知 send a circular round ‖ ～文件 pass a document around; circulate a document ‖ ～的材料 materials circulated for perusal ‖ 教育改革的通知正在全体教师中～。A notice of educational reform is going around among school teachers. ‖ 那封信大家都～过了。The letter was passed around all of us.

【传真】chuánzhēn ❶〈动〉portray a person; draw a portrait ❷〈名〉facsimile; fax: 发～ send sb a fax ‖ 收到～ receive a fax ‖ ～系统 fax system ‖ 无线电～ radio facsimile; radiophotography ‖ 照片～ electrical image transmission ‖ 我已答应明天把计划给他们～过去。I've agreed to fax them our plan tomorrow.

〖～电报〗chuánzhēn diànbào 〈名〉phototelegraph: ～机 telectrograph

〖～电话〗chuánzhēn diànhuà 〈名〉faxphone

〖～机〗chuánzhēnjī 〈名〉fax (machine); facsimile machine

〖～照片〗chuánzhēn zhàopiàn 〈名〉radiophoto; telephoto

【传旨】chuánzhǐ 〈动〉pass on an imperial edict/decree; deliver/issue a royal order

【传种】chuánzhǒng 〈动〉breed; reproduce offspring; propagate: 挑选优良品种来～ choose the best species to breed from

【传宗接代】chuánzōng-jiēdài 〈熟〉produce a male heir to carry on the family line

舡 chuán 〈书〉= 船 chuán

船 chuán 〈名〉boat; ship; vessel: 三条/只～ three boats/ships/vessels ‖ 包～ charter a vessel/ship ‖ 泊～ moor/anchor a ship ‖ 沉～ sink/swamp a boat/ship ‖ 乘/搭～ take a ride in a boat; ride in/on a ship/boat; take ship; take a boat (ride) ‖ 划～ row a boat ‖ 驾～ sail/navigate/steer a ship ‖ 弃～ abandon a ship ‖ 上～ board a ship; take ship; embark ‖ 下～ disembark from a ship ‖ 卸～ unload/offload a ship; empty the ship's hold ‖ 造～ build a ship ‖ 整修～ refit a ship ‖ 装～ load a ship ‖ 租～ hire/rent a ship ‖ 测量/气象观测～ surveying/weather ship ‖ 灯塔～ lightship; light boat/vessel ‖ 港务/引水～ harbour/pilot boat ‖ 警戒～ look-out ship ‖ 难民/医疗～ refugee/hospital ship ‖ 救援～ rescue/salvage ship ‖ 快～ swift ship ‖ 木～ wooden vessel/ship/boat ‖ 巡逻～ patrol ship/boat ‖ 远洋～ ocean-going ship/vessel ‖ ～搁浅了。The ship took the bottom. / The ship ran aground. / The ship was grounded. ‖ ～停靠在码头。The ship is in dock. ‖ ～在风暴中上下颠簸。The boat pitched about in the storm. ‖ 远处地平线上出现了一艘～。A ship hove in sight above the distant horizon. ‖ 这些～将要出航。The ships are going to sail/make a passage.

【船板】chuánbǎn 〈名〉deck of a boat

【船帮】chuánbāng 〈名〉❶ side of a ship; shipboard ❷ merchant fleet

【船舶】chuánbó 〈名〉shipping; boats and ships: ～产品 ship-related product ‖ ～设计师 marine architect

〖～登记证书〗chuánbó dēngjì zhèngshū 〈名〉ship's certificate of registry

〖～证书〗chuánbó zhèngshū 〈名〉ship's papers

【船埠】chuánbù 〈名〉wharf; dock; quay

【船舱】chuáncāng 〈名〉❶ ship's hold ❷ cabin

【船厂】chuánchǎng 〈名〉shipyard; dockyard

【船次】chuáncì 〈名〉❶ number indicating a ship's order of departure ❷ number of voyages taken by a ship

【船到江心补漏迟】chuán dào jiāngxīn bǔ lòu chí 〈熟〉it's too late to mend a leak in the boat in midstream—prevention is the best cure

【船到桥头自然直】chuán dào qiáotóu zìrán zhí 〈熟〉a boat will straighten itself when it comes under the bridge; cross that bridge when one comes to it

【船底】chuándǐ 〈名〉bottom of a vessel/ship/boat: ～列板 bottom plating

【船东】chuándōng 〈名〉〈旧〉shipowner

【船队】chuánduì 〈名〉fleet; flotilla

【船夫】chuánfū 〈名〉boatman

【船工】chuángōng 〈名〉❶ boatman; junkman ❷ boatwright

【船棺葬】chuánguānzàng 〈名〉[考古] boat-coffin burial

【船户】chuánhù 〈名〉❶ boatman [one who owns a boat and lives on it] ❷〈方〉boat dweller

【船级】chuánjí 〈名〉ship's classification/class

〖～社〗chuánjíshè 〈名〉classification society: 劳氏～ Lloyd's Register of Shipping

〖～证书〗chuánjí zhèngshū 〈名〉ship's classification certificate

【船籍】chuánjí 〈名〉ship's registry; register of flag

〖～港〗chuánjígǎng 〈名〉home port; port of registry

〖～证书〗chuánjí zhèngshū 〈名〉register

【船家】chuánjiā 〈名〉〈旧〉boatman [one who owns a boat and lives on it]

【船检】chuánjiǎn 〈动〉inspect a ship

【船脚】chuánjiǎo 〈名〉❶ boatman; junkman ❷ shipping freight

【船具】chuánjù 〈名〉marine supplies; ship chandlery: ～商 ship's chandler ‖ ～商店 marine store

【船壳】chuánké 〈名〉hull

【船库】chuánkù 〈名〉boathouse

【船老大】chuánlǎodà 〈名〉〈方〉❶ chief crewman of a wooden boat ❷ boatman

【船龄】chuánlíng 〈名〉length of service of a ship

【船领】chuánlǐng 〈名〉[制衣] bateau neck/neckling

【船民】chuánmín 〈名〉people who live on/off boats

【船篷】chuánpéng 〈名〉❶ roofing of a boat; awning ❷ sail

【船票】 chuánpiào 〈名〉 steamer/boat/ship ticket: 买～ buy space on a ship ‖ 预定～ book a passage (to)
【船期】 chuánqī 〈名〉 sailing date
〖～表〗 chuánqībiǎo 〈名〉 sailing schedule
【船钱】 chuánqián 〈名〉 charge for boat service; boat/ship fare
【船桥】 chuánqiáo 〈名〉 (ship's) bridge
【船蛆】 chuánqū 〈名〉 [动物] shipworm
【船艄】 chuánshāo 〈名〉 stern
【船身】 chuánshēn 〈名〉 hull (of a ship); body of a ship
【船手】 chuánshǒu 〈名〉 boatman; junkman
【船首】 chuánshǒu 〈名〉 bow; stem; prow; fore: ～灯 forward steaming light ‖ ～护舷 bow fender
〖～楼〗 chuánshǒulóu 〈名〉 forecastle
【船台】 chuántái 〈名〉 (building) berth; slip; slipway: ～周期 berth period ‖ 干式/构架式～ dry/frame slipway
【船体】 chuántǐ 〈名〉 body of a ship; hull: 木/钢～ wooden/steel hull
【船头】 chuántóu 〈名〉 bow; stem; prow; fore: 调转～ wind a ship ‖ ～灯 forward steaming light ‖ 左舷/右舷～ port/starboard bow ‖ ～缓缓转向目标。The ship slowly swung bows on. ‖ ～进水了。The boat is taking water over the bow.
【船桅】 chuánwéi 〈名〉 mast
【船尾】 chuánwěi 〈名〉 stern: ～部 quarter ‖ ～架/护舷/轴 stern frame/fender/shaft ‖ ～旗杆 ensign staff ‖ ～上部/下部 upper/lower stern
〖～楼〗 chuánwěilóu 〈名〉 poop
【船位】 chuánwèi 〈名〉 ❶ cabin seat/berth; bunk: 订～ book a passage (to) ‖ 这条轮船有两千个～。The steamer has berthing accommodations for 2,000 passengers. ❷ ship's position: 测定～ fix a ship's position ‖ ～推算法 dead reckoning
【船坞】 chuánwù 〈名〉 dock; shipyard: 浮/湿～ floating/wet dock ‖ 干～ dry/graving dock ‖ ～起重机 dock/dockside crane ‖ ～作业 working of docks
〖～费〗 chuánwùfèi 〈名〉 dockage
〖～工人〗 chuánwù gōngrén 〈名〉 docker; dockworker
【船舷】 chuánxián 〈名〉 (ship's) side
【船员】 chuányuán 〈名〉 (ship's) crew; mariner; seaman; sailor: 为船配备～ man a ship ‖ ～雇用合同 ship's articles ‖ 骨干～ skeleton crew ‖ 全体～ ship's company ‖ 商船～ merchant seaman ‖ 船上～不多/满编。The ship had a small/full crew on board.
【船运】 chuányùn 〈动〉 ship; transport by water
【船载量】 chuánzàiliàng 〈名〉 shipload
【船闸】 chuánzhá 〈名〉 (ship) lock
【船长】 chuánzhǎng 〈名〉 captain; skipper; shipmaster: ～合格证书 master's certificate ‖ 商船～ master mariner ‖ ～已弃船逃生。The captain of the ship has deserted.
〖～室〗 chuánzhǎngshì 〈名〉 captain's cabin
【船只】 chuánzhī 〈名〉 shipping; vessels; craft; ships and boats: 检视～ survey ships ‖ ～失事 shipwreck ‖ 往来～ shipping traffic ‖ 载货～ carrying vessels ‖ 外国～ foreign ships ‖ 每天都有各类～进港。Craft of all kinds come into this harbour every day. ‖ 通过运河的～有所增加。There is an increase in navigation through the canal.
【船主】 chuánzhǔ 〈名〉 ❶ shipowner; owner of a ship/boat ❷ captain; skipper; shipmaster

遄 chuán 〈书〉 ❶ 〈形〉 swiftly; rapidly; quickly: ～归 return speedily ❷ 〈名〉 frequent coming and going

椽 chuán 〈名〉 rafter
【椽笔】 chuánbǐ 〈名〉〈书〉〈敬〉 writing brush as big as a rafter [used to praise sb's article or writing ability]
【椽条】 chuántiáo 〈名〉 rafter
【椽子】 chuánzi 〈名〉 rafter: 普通～ common rafter ‖ 主～ principal rafter

篅 chuán 〈名〉〈方〉 grain bin

chuǎn

舛 chuǎn 〈书〉 ❶ 〈动〉 run counter to; go against; contradict: 他的性格和我相～。His character is opposed to mine. ⇨～驰 ❷ 〈形〉 mistaken; wrong; erroneous: ⇨～错;乖～ ❸ 〈形〉 unfortunate; hapless; unlucky: ⇨命途多～
【舛驰】 chuǎnchí 〈动〉〈书〉 run in the opposite direction; run counter to
【舛错】 chuǎncuò 〈书〉 ❶ 〈名〉 error; mistake; slip: 避免～ avoid a slip ‖ 逻辑～ error in logic ❷ 〈名〉 accident; mishap; misfortune: 不会有什么～。There won't be any mishap. ❸ 〈形〉 uneven; mixed up: 事实～不清。The facts are all mixed up.
【舛讹】 chuǎn'é 〈名〉〈书〉 falsehood; error; mistake
【舛谬】 chuǎnmiù 〈名〉〈书〉 falsehood; error; mistake
【舛误】 chuǎnwù 〈名〉〈书〉 error; mistake; blunder: 此书～甚多。There are many errors in this book.

荈 chuǎn 〈名〉〈书〉 late-picked tea leaves

喘 chuǎn ❶ 〈动〉 breathe hard/heavily; gasp for breath; pant; puff (up); respire violently/jerkily: ～着气上楼 puff upstairs ‖ 气～吁吁 be out of puff/breath; be breathless ‖ 累得直～ pant from one's exertions ‖ 吓得直～ gasp in horror ⇨～气;～息;苟延残～ ❷ 〈名〉〈简称〉 [医学] asthma ⇨哮喘
【喘家】 chuǎnjiā 〈名〉 [中医] patient suffering from frequent dyspnea
【喘咳】 chuǎnké 〈动〉 pant and cough
〖～宁〗 chuǎnkéníng 〈名〉 [医药] methoxyphenamine; orthoxine
【喘鸣】 chuǎnmíng 〈名〉 [医学] stridor
【喘气】 chuǎnqì 〈动〉 ❶ breathe (deeply); pant; gasp: 喘不过气来 gasp/pant for breath; be out of breath/puff; be breathless; lose one's breath; be scant of breath ‖ 喘粗气 puff and blow ‖ 大声～ breathe noisily ‖ 坐下来喘口气 sit down to catch one's breath ‖ 马喘着粗气。The horse blew heavily. ‖ 他喘着气说出几句话。He panted/gasped/puffed out a few words. ‖ 我跑得喘不过气来。I was out of breath from the run. ❷ take/have a breather; take a short break; take/gather breath; catch one's breath: 稍微喘口气 take a little breath ‖ 让他喘口气儿。Give him a little breath. ‖ 我们已干了很久了,喘喘气儿吧。We've been working for a long time; let's have a breather.
【喘息】 chuǎnxī ❶ 〈动〉 pant/gasp for breath; breathe heavily; puff: ～不已 gasp/pant for breath ❷ 〈名〉 breather; breathing spell; respite; rest: ～未定 before one has a chance to get back/catch/regain/recover one's breath ‖ 不给敌人任何～的机会 give the enemy no breathing spell; not allow the enemy a breathing spell ‖ 赢得～的时间 gain a respite; get a breathing-space
【喘吁吁】 chuǎnxūxū 〈形〉 huffing and puffing; puffing and blowing/panting; panting; breathing heavily
【喘嘘嘘】 chuǎnxūxū ＝ 喘吁吁 chuǎnxūxū

僢 chuǎn 〈书〉 ＝ 舛 chuǎn

踳 chuǎn 〈书〉 ＝ 舛 chuǎn

chuàn

串 chuàn ❶ 〈动〉 string together: 把珍珠/珠子～起来 string pearls/beads together ⇨～讲;贯～ ❷ 〈名〉 string of things: ⇨钱～子;羊肉～ ❸ 〈量〉 string; bunch; cluster: 一～项链 a necklace ‖ 一～葡萄 a bunch/cluster of grapes ‖ 一～钥匙 a bunch/ring of keys ‖ 一～珍珠 a strand/string of pearls ‖ 我问了他一～问题。I asked him a string of questions. ❹ 〈动〉 gang up; collaborate; collude; conspire: ⇨～供;～通 ❺ 〈动〉 play a part (in a play); act: ⇨～戏;反～ ❻ 〈动〉 go here and there; go from place to place; run/move about: ～街 wander through the streets ‖ 到处乱～ roam about aimlessly ⇨～门 ❼ 〈动〉 get things mixed up: 收音机～台 get two or more radio stations at once ⇨～行;～线 ❽ 〈动〉 (of two things) get mixed/blended together: ⇨～花;～味;～秧儿
【串并联】 chuàn-bìnglián 〈名〉 [电学] series-parallel connection; series parallel: ～操作 series-parallel operation
〖～电路〗 chuàn-bìnglián diànlù 〈名〉 [电学] series-parallel circuit
〖～开关〗 chuàn-bìnglián kāiguān 〈名〉 [电学] series-parallel

switch
〖～控制器〗 chuàn-bìnglián kòngzhìqì 〈名〉[电学] series-parallel controller
〖～启动器〗 chuàn-bìnglián qǐdòngqì 〈名〉[电学] series-parallel starter
〖～绕组〗 chuàn-bìnglián ràozǔ 〈名〉[电学] series-parallel winding
〖～网络〗 chuànbìnglián wǎngluò 〈名〉[电学] series-parallel network
【串灯】 chuàndēng 〈名〉 string of lights/lanterns; lights/lanterns strung together: 建筑物上挂着～。The buildings were hung with strings of lights/lanterns.
【串供】 chuàngòng 〈动〉 act in collusion/collaboration to make each other's confessions tally; collude/collaborate to make each other's confessions tally: 他们相互～,企图推翻原供词。They were in collusion and attempted to retract their testimony.
【串行】 chuànháng ❶〈动〉 skip/miss a line: 奶奶老眼昏花,看书经常～。My grandma is dim-sighted from old age and often skips lines while reading books. ❷〈形〉[计算机] serial; tandem: ～操作/传送 serial operation/transfer ‖ ～输出/输入 serial output/input
〖～程序〗 chuànháng chéngxù 〈名〉 serial program
〖～处理机〗 chuànháng chǔlǐjī 〈名〉 serial processor
〖～存储器〗 chuànháng cúnchǔqì 〈名〉 serial memory/store/storage
〖～打印机〗 chuànháng dǎyìnjī 〈名〉 serial printer
〖～寄存器〗 chuànháng jìcúnqì 〈名〉 serial register
〖～计算机〗 chuànháng jìsuànjī 〈名〉 serial computer/machine
〖～文件〗 chuànháng wénjiàn 〈名〉 serial file
〖～运算器〗 chuànháng yùnsuànqì 〈名〉 serial arithmetic unit
【串花】 chuànhuā 〈动〉 (of crops) hybridize; crossbreed; interbreed
【串话】 chuànhuà 〈动〉[通信] cross talk
〖～测试器〗 chuànhuà cèshìqì 〈名〉 crosstalk meter; crosstalk measuring set
〖～干扰〗 chuànhuà gānrǎo 〈名〉 cross talk
〖～耦合〗 chuànhuà ǒuhé 〈名〉 crosstalk coupling
〖～信号〗 chuànhuà xìnhào 〈名〉 crosstalk signal
【串换】 chuànhuàn 〈动〉 exchange; swap: ～座位 change seats
【串激】 chuànjī 〈名〉[电学] series excitation
〖～磁场〗 chuànjī cíchǎng 〈名〉 series field
〖～电动机〗 chuànjī diàndòngjī 〈名〉 series motor
〖～发电机〗 chuànjī fādiànjī 〈名〉 series generator/dynamo
〖～绕组〗 chuànjī ràozǔ 〈名〉 series winding
【串讲】 chuànjiǎng 〈动〉 ❶ explain a text word by word and sentence by sentence ❷ give a summary of a text by reviewing it: ～课文 link up and narrate the main ideas of a text
【串烤】 chuànkǎo 〈动〉 skewer and roast
【串连】 chuànlián = 串联 chuànlián
【串联】 chuànlián ❶〈动〉 establish ties/relations with; link up; contact: 他～几户农民经营养鸡场。He linked up several farmers to run a chicken farm. ❷〈名〉[电学] series; series/tandem connection: ～调谐/调制 series tuning/modulation ‖ ～的两个晶体管 two transistors (connected) in series ‖ 多重～ series multiple ‖ 将电路～的目的是增加电阻。Circuits are series-connected for the purpose of increasing the resistance.
〖～变压器〗 chuànlián biànyāqì 〈名〉[电学] series transformer
〖～电池组〗 chuànlián diànchízǔ 〈名〉[电学] series battery
〖～电路〗 chuànlián diànlù 〈名〉[电学] series circuit
〖～电容器〗 chuànlián diànróngqì 〈名〉[电学] series capacitor
〖～电压〗 chuànlián diànyā 〈名〉[电学] series voltage
〖～电阻器〗 chuànlián diànzǔqì 〈名〉[电学] series resistor
〖～二极管〗 chuànlián èrjíguǎn 〈名〉[电学] series diode
〖～绕组〗 chuànlián ràozǔ 〈名〉[电学] series winding
〖～式〗 chuànliánshì 〈形〉[电学] serial-type: ～发动机 tandem engine ‖ ～驱动 tandem drive ‖ ～稳压电路 serial regulating circuit ‖ ～压路机 tandem roller
〖～调节器〗 chuànlián tiáojiéqì 〈名〉[电学] series regulator
〖～推进器〗 chuànlián tuījìnqì 〈名〉[电学] tandem propeller
〖～稳压器〗 chuànlián wěnyāqì 〈名〉[电学] series voltage regulator
〖～线圈〗 chuànlián xiànquān 〈名〉[电学] series coil
【串列】 chuànliè 〈形〉 tandem
〖～传动轴〗 chuànliè chuándòngzhóu 〈名〉[机械] tandem axle
〖～轧机〗 chuànliè zhájī 〈名〉[冶金] tandem mill
【串铃】 chuànlíng 〈名〉 ❶ string of bells [used by peddlers to attract customers] ❷ string of bells [hung round the neck of horses or mules, etc]
【串门】 chuànmén 〈动〉〈口〉 call on sb; call at sb's home; drop/look in on sb; drop around: ～聊天 drop in for a chat ‖ 他答应来我这儿～。He promised to look in on me. ‖ 各级领导干部从一个村子到另一个村子～听取群众的意见。The leading cadres at all levels travelled from one village to another, dropping in on families and listening to their opinions. ‖ 我进城会到你那儿～。I'll drop around when I am in town.
〖～子〗 chuàn ménzi = 串门 chuànmén
【串骗】 chuànpiàn 〈动〉 collaborate/collude to swindle; gang up and swindle sb; conspire in a fraud: 与人勾结～钱财 be in collusion with sb to get money by fraud
【串气】 chuànqì 〈动〉 gang up/collude (with sb): 暗中～ be in secret collusion
【串亲】 chuànqīn = 串亲戚 chuàn qīnqi
〖～戚〗 chuàn qīnqi 〈动〉 go visiting one's relatives
【串扰】 chuànrǎo = 串话 chuànhuà
【串绕】 chuànrào 〈形〉 series-wound: ～电动机 series-wound motor
【串儿红】 chuànrhóng 〈名〉[植物] scarlet sage
【串通】 chuàntōng 〈动〉 ❶ gang up; collaborate; collude; be in collaboration/collusion/complicity (with sb); conspire (with sb): ～犯罪 complicity in a crime ‖ ～舞弊 act in complicity ‖ 与敌人～ collaborate with the enemy; be in collaboration with the enemy ‖ 他们～起来欺骗我。They are acting in collusion to deceive me. ⇨～一气 ❷ establish ties with sb; contact
〖～一气〗 chuàntōng-yīqì 〈熟〉 act in collaboration (with); be all in league; gang up (with); collude closely with each other; work hand in glove (with): 他俩～,引诱我们上当。The two of them are colluding with each other to lure us into a trap.
【串味】 chuànwèi 〈动〉 become tainted in flavour; absorb the smell of sth else: 不要把茶叶和化妆品放在一起,以防～。Don't put tea together with cosmetics in case it would become tainted in flavour.
【串戏】 chuànxì 〈动〉 ❶ act in a play ❷ (of an amateur) play a part in a professional performance
【串线】 chuànxiàn 〈动〉 (of lines) cross: 电话～了。The telephone lines have crossed.
【串烟】 chuànyān 〈动〉 get tainted with smoke
【串演】 chuànyǎn 〈动〉 play the role of; act the role of; take part in a play: ～角色 play a role (in a play); bear a part (in a play) ‖ ～罗密欧 play (the role/part of) Romeo; take the role of Romeo; act (the part of) Romeo
【串秧儿】 chuànyāngr 〈动〉〈口〉 crossbreed; interbreed
【串音】 chuànyīn 〈名〉[通信] crosstalk; babble
〖～单位〗 chuànyīn dānwèi 〈名〉 crosstalk unit (CTU)
〖～电流〗 chuànyīn diànliú 〈名〉 crosstalk current
〖～耦合〗 chuànyīn ǒuhé 〈名〉 crosstalk coupling
【串游】 chuànyou 〈动〉 walk/travel aimlessly; roam; loiter
【串珠】 chuànzhū 〈名〉 string of beads
【串子】 chuànzi 〈名〉 string: 钱～ string of coins

钏 chuàn 〈名〉 bracelet: 金/玉～ gold/jade bracelet

chuāng

创 chuāng ❶〈名〉 wound: 医治旧～ heal an old wound/sore ‖ 刀/剑/枪～ knife/sword/bullet wound ‖ 新～ fresh wound ⇨～痕;～伤 ❷〈动〉 inflict losses/casualties (on); maul: 脚部受～ receive a wound in one's foot ‖ 重～敌军 inflict heavy casualties (up) on the enemy; thrash the enemy ‖ 重～客队 thrash/hammer the visiting team; give the visiting team a real hammering ⇨重～
⇨chuàng
【创痕】 chuānghén 〈名〉 scar: 没有留下～ leave/bear no scar ‖ ～累累 be covered with scars ‖ 手臂/脸上的～ scar on the arm/face ‖ ～犹存。The scar remains.

【创巨痛深】 chuāngjù-tòngshēn 〈熟〉 suffer from severe wounds and acute pains; be badly injured and in great pain/distress; suffer from great loss/deep distress: 我们将永远铭记～的过去。The great bitterness we experienced will never be forgotten.

【创口】 chuāngkǒu 〈名〉 wound; cut: 包扎～ tie/bind up a wound; dress a wound/cut ‖ 处理～ tend a wound by disinfecting and bandaging ‖ 缝合～ close a wound with stitches; sew up/stitch/suture a wound ‖ 清洗～ clean/wash a wound ‖ 治愈～ cure a wound/cut ‖ 化脓/溃烂的～ festering wound ‖ 小～ slight/light cut/wound ‖ ～愈合。The wound skinned over. / The wound healed over/up.

〖～缝合术〗 chuāngkǒu fénghéshù 〈名〉[医学] traumatonesis

〖～缝线〗 chuāngkǒu féngxiàn 〈名〉[医学] suture

【创面】 chuāngmiàn 〈名〉 surface of a wound

【创伤】 chuāngshāng 〈名〉 wound; cut; trauma: 留下～ leave a scar ‖ 医治～ heal sores/wounds/traumas ‖ 造成～ cause a trauma ‖ 感情～ emotional trauma ‖ 精神～ mental scar; psychic trauma/scar; traumatic experience ‖ 心理～ psychological scar/wound ‖ 战争～ war wounds/scars; wounds/scars of war ‖ 无法医治的～ immedicable/incurable wounds ‖ 时间可以治愈一切～。Time heals all wounds. ‖ 他身体上的伤口愈合了，但精神～依然存在。The cut on his body healed over, but the mental scar remained.

〖～病〗 chuāngshāngbìng 〈名〉[医学] traumatism

〖～外科〗 chuāngshāng wàikē 〈名〉[医学] department of traumatology

〖～学〗 chuāngshāngxué 〈名〉[医学] traumatology: ～家 traumatologist

〖～药〗 chuāngshāngyào 〈名〉 vulneraria; vulnerary

〖～治疗学〗 chuāngshāng zhìliáoxué 〈名〉 traumatherapy

〖～组织〗 chuāngshāng zǔzhī 〈名〉[植物] wound tissue

【创痛】 chuāngtòng 〈名〉 pain from an injury; agony; anguish: 忍受～ *endure wounds*

【创痍】 chuāngyí ＝ 疮痍 chuāngyí

疮 chuāng 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 wound; cut: 刀/剑/枪～ knife/sword/bullet wound ⇨百孔千～; 金～ ❷ sore; skin ulcer: 生～ grow/have a boil ‖ 治～ treat a sore ‖ 恶～ malignant sore ‖ 化脓/流脓的～ festering/running sore ‖ 他脚上的～流了好几天脓。The sore on his foot has run for quite a few days. ⇨冻～; 疥～; 痔～

【疮疤】 chuāngbā 〈名〉 ❶ scar; cicatrix: (没有)留下～ leave (no) scars ‖ 有～ bear/have/carry a scar ‖ 旧～ scar from old wounds ❷〈喻〉 sore; sore/tender spot: 揭～ pull the scab right off sb's sore; touch sb's sore spot/point; reopen old sores

【疮痕】 chuānghén 〈名〉 scar

【疮痂】 chuāngjiā 〈名〉[医学] scab; *crust over the wound*: 满身～ be covered in scabs

【疮口】 chuāngkǒu 〈名〉 open part/mouth of a sore; wound; opening of an ulcer or a sore: 包扎～ dress a sore ‖ 清洗～ clean/wash a sore ‖ 治愈～ cure/heal a sore ‖ 给～消毒 disinfect a sore

【疮疡】 chuāngyáng 〈名〉[中医] skin and external diseases; swelling and ulcer on body surface

【疮痍】 chuāngyí 〈名〉〈书〉 sore and wound; trauma—devastation/desolation after destruction or a natural disaster

〖～满目〗 chuāngyí-mǎnmù 〈熟〉 devastation meets the eye everywhere—the sight of a war-torn or calamity-stricken area; distress and disaster can be seen everywhere; one sees suffering and destruction everywhere: 全城～。The whole city was left in *a state of despair and devastation.*

窗 chuāng 〈名〉 window: 一扇～ a window ‖ 擦/洗～ clean/wash a window ‖ 关～ shut/close a window ‖ 开～ open a window ‖ 彩色玻璃～ stained-glass window ‖ 观景～ picture window ‖ 框格～ sash window ‖〈喻〉世界之～ window on the world ‖ 双层玻璃～ double window ‖ 凸～ bay window ‖ 凸肚～ oriel ‖ 屋顶～ dormer (window) ‖ (机动车的)摇～装置 window winder ⇨～户; ～口; ～明几净

【窗冰】 chuāngbīng 〈名〉[水文] window ice

【窗玻璃】 chuāngbōli 〈名〉 windowpane; window glass: 一块～ a pane of glass; a windowpane ‖ 安/装～ put in a pane of glass; put in a windowpane ‖ 擦～ clean the (window) glass ‖ 配～ glaze/glass a window ‖ ～上凝结了水汽。The window fogs up/sweats.

【窗洞】 chuāngdòng 〈名〉 opening in a wall (to let in light and air): 那些破旧的房屋没有窗户，只有一些～可以通风。Those shabby houses had no windows but some holes for ventilation.

【窗扉】 chuāngfēi 〈名〉 casement; sash

【窗风撑】 chuāngfēngchēng 〈名〉 casement stay

【窗风钩】 chuāngfēnggōu 〈名〉 casement stay; sash holder

【窗格子】 *chuānggézi* 〈名〉 *window lattice*

【窗钩】 chuānggōu 〈名〉 window catch; hook and eye

【窗户】 chuānghu 〈名〉 window; casement: 擦/洗～ clean/wash a window ‖ 打开/闩上～ open/latch a window ‖ 给～配玻璃 glaze/glass a window ‖ 关上～ close/shut a window ‖ 厨房/卧室～ kitchen/bedroom window ‖ ～打不开/闩不上。The window won't open/latch. ‖〈喻〉眼睛是心灵的～。The eye is the window to the soul. / The eyes are the windows of the mind.

〖～纸〗 chuānghuzhǐ 〈名〉 ❶ window paper [a kind of thin semi-transparent paper used to cover a window in place of glass] ❷〈喻〉 thin veil: 戳破～，它便一文不值。Let out the secret and it is worthless.

【窗花】 chuānghuā 〈名〉 paper cutout for window decoration

【窗花格】 *chuānghuāgé* 〈名〉[建筑] *tracery*

【窗槛】 chuāngkǎn 〈名〉 windowsill; window-ledge

【窗孔】 chuāngkǒng 〈名〉 iris

【窗口】 chuāngkǒu 〈名〉 ❶ window: ～遮阳篷 window shade ‖ 在墙上开个～ make a window in the wall ❷ by/near the window: 坐在～ sit at/by the window ‖ 他站在～向外望着花园。He stood in the window, looking out on the garden. ❸ (ticket) window; wicket: 售票/出纳～ ticket/cashier's window ‖ 站台票在这个～出售。Platform tickets are sold at this wicket. ❹〈喻〉 window; medium; channel; show window: 经济特区在对外开放中发挥着～作用。The special economic zones are serving as windows open to the outside world. ❺[计算机] window: 非活动/活动～ inactive/active window

〖～城市〗 *chuāngkǒu chéngshì* 〈名〉 *show-case city*

〖～行业〗 chuāngkǒu hángyè 〈名〉 window trades—commerce, transportation, service industries, etc

【窗框】 chuāngkuàng 〈名〉 (window) sash; window frame

〖～式天线〗 chuāngkuàngshì tiānxiàn 〈名〉 window frame aerial

【窗帘】 chuānglián 〈名〉 (window) curtain/drape: 挂上～ put up/hang curtains ‖ 卷起～ draw up a curtain ‖ 拉开～ draw/pull curtains apart; open curtains; pull a curtain aside/back; withdraw a curtain ‖ 拉拢～ draw curtains together ‖ 拉上～ pull/draw curtains ‖ 拉下～ draw/pull/let down curtains; lower curtains ‖ 防晒/网眼/花边～ sun-proof/net/lace curtain ‖ ～爱积灰。Curtains are dust collectors.

〖～布〗 chuāngliánbù 〈名〉[纺织] casement cloth

〖～轨〗 *chuāngliánguǐ* 〈名〉 *curtain rail*

〖～盒〗 chuāngliánhé 〈名〉 pelmet

【窗棂】 chuānglíng 〈名〉〈方〉 window lattice

〖～子〗 chuānglíngzi ＝ 窗棂 chuānglíng

【窗幔】 chuāngmàn 〈名〉 window curtain/drape

【窗楣】 chuāngméi 〈名〉 lintel of window

【窗明几净】 chuāngmíng-jījìng 〈熟〉 with bright windows and clean tables; bright and clean: 学校里每间教室都～，焕然一新。The school has taken on a new look with every classroom bright and clean.

【窗纱】 chuāngshā 〈名〉 gauze for screening windows; window screening/gauze; screen cloth; window screen: 安装～ screen a window ‖ 用金属丝网做～ use metal/wire gauze for screens

【窗扇】 *chuāngshàn* 〈名〉 *casement; (window) sash*

【窗式空调】 chuāngshì kōngtiáo 〈名〉 window air conditioner

【窗饰】 chuāngshì 〈名〉 window decoration

【窗闩】 chuāngshuān 〈名〉 window bar; latch: 打开～ unlatch the window

【窗霜】 chuāngshuāng 〈名〉[水文] window frost

【窗台】 chuāngtái 〈名〉 windowsill; window-ledge

【窗提手】 chuāngtíshǒu 〈名〉 sash holder/lift

【窗屉子】 chuāngtìzi 〈名〉〈方〉 wooden frame for fixing screen on a window

【窗帷】 chuāngwéi 〈名〉 window curtain/drape

【窗沿】 chuāngyán 〈名〉 windowsill; window-ledge

【窗友】 chuāngyǒu 〈名〉〈旧〉 schoolmate; fellow student

【窗纸】 *chuāngzhǐ* 〈名〉 *window paper [for lattice windows]*

【窗子】 chuāngzi 〈名〉 window: 摇下汽车～ wind down the car

window

chuáng

床 chuáng ❶〈名〉bed：一张～ a bed ‖ 安顿某人上～ put/see sb to bed ‖ 铺～ make the bed ‖ 下～ get out of bed ‖ 躺在～上 lie in bed；lie on one's bed ‖ 架子～（traditional）frame bed；Chinese four-poster bed ‖ 拉～ pull-out bed ‖ 木板～ plank bed ‖ 沙发～ sofa bed ‖ 手提式婴儿～ carrycot；portacrib ‖ 双层～ double-decker（bed）；double-deck bed；bunk bed ‖ 小孩～ cot；crib ‖ 我换了～就睡不好觉。I cannot sleep well in a strange bed. ⇨～单；～铺；卧～ ❷〈名〉bed-shaped thing as a support for sth：⇨～子；车～；牙～ ❸〈名〉flat ground like a bed；base；groundwork：花/岩～ flower/rock bed ⇨河～；矿～；苗～ ❹〈量〉[of quilt，bedding，etc]：两～铺盖 two sets of bedding ‖ 一～被子 one quilt

【床板】chuángbǎn〈名〉plank of a bed；bed plank

【床边】chuángbiān〈名〉bedside：守在～ watch at/by the bedside ‖ 坐在～ sit by/at the bed ‖ ～小几 bedside table ‖ 他死时，没人守在～。Nobody was at his bedside when he died.

〖～监护仪〗chuángbiān jiānhùyí〈名〉[医学] bedside monitor

【床播】chuángbō〈名〉[农业] sowing in bed

【床车】chuángchē〈名〉[医学] wheeled litter

【床单】chuángdān〈名〉bed sheet；sheet：更换～ change sheets ‖ 晾～ air sheets ‖ 铺～ spread/put a sheet over the bed ‖ 单幅/双幅～ single-width/double-width bed sheet ‖ 绣花～ embroidered sheet

〖～布〗chuángdānbù〈名〉sheeting

〖～子〗chuángdānzi ＝床单 chuángdān

【床垫】chuángdiàn〈名〉mattress：～弹簧 bed spring ‖ 充气～ air-bed；air mattress ‖ 充水～ water bed ‖ 钢丝～ wire mattress ‖ 木棉～ kapok fibre mattress ‖ 弹簧～ spring mattress ‖ 羽绒～ feather bed

【床护架】chuánghùjià〈名〉bed cage/cradle

【床架】chuángjià〈名〉bedstead；stead；frame of a bed

【床脚】chuángjiǎo〈名〉foot of a bed

【床靠背】chuángkàobèi〈名〉bed rest

【床铺】chuángpù〈名〉bed；bed and bedding：摊开～ undo a bed ‖ 整理～ tidy up a bed

【床蓐】chuángrù〈名〉straw bed mat；pallet：卧病～ be bed-ridden；keep（to）one's bed；keep the bed；be laid up

【床褥】chuángrù〈名〉bedding；bedclothes：更换～ change the bedding ‖ 晾晒～ air the bedding

【床上戏】chuángshàngxì〈名〉bed show/scene；love-making scene（as in movies，plays，etc）

【床上用品】chuángshàng yòngpǐn〈名〉bedding；bedclothes：～商店 bedding shop

【床身】chuángshēn〈名〉[机械] lathe bed：～设计 body design

【床虱】chuángshī〈名〉bedbug

【床榻】chuángtà〈名〉bed；couch：卧病～ be bed-ridden；keep（to）one's bed；be laid up ‖ 这伤让她卧病～长达一个月。The injury kept her in bed for a month.

【床头】chuángtóu〈名〉head of a bed；bedside：～按钮 bedside button ‖ ～开关 bedside control ‖ ～消遣读物 bedside book ‖ ～小几 night/bedside table；nightstand

〖～板〗chuángtóubǎn〈名〉headboard

〖～橱〗chuángtóuchú ＝床头柜 chuángtóuguì

〖～灯〗chuángtóudēng〈名〉bedside lamp；bed lamp

〖～柜〗chuángtóuguì〈名〉bedstand；bedside cupboard；nightstand；night table

〖～箱〗chuángtóuxiāng〈名〉[机械] headstock；spindle box

【床腿】chuángtuǐ〈名〉footpost

【床帏】chuángwéi〈名〉❶ bed cover/curtain ❷〈喻〉love affairs

【床位】chuángwèi〈名〉berth/bunk（in a ship or on a train）；bed：缺乏～ be short of bedspace ‖ 提供～ offer sb a bed ‖ 卧铺～ sleeping berth ‖ 有 400 张～的医院 400-bed hospital

【床沿】chuángyán〈名〉edge of a bed；bedside：坐在～儿上 sit on the edge of a bed

【床帐】chuángzhàng〈名〉mosquito net；bed curtain/canopy

【床罩】chuángzhào〈名〉bedspread；bedcover；coverlet；counterpane：铺～ lay a cover on a bed

〖～布〗chuángzhàobù〈名〉[纺织] sheeting

【床柱】chuángzhù〈名〉bedpost

【床笫】chuángzǐ〈名〉〈书〉❶ bed and bed mat ❷〈喻〉place of conjugal intimacies

〖～之私〗chuángzǐzhīsī ＝床笫之言 chuángzǐzhīyán

〖～之言〗chuángzǐzhīyán〈熟〉private talk as between husband and wife when in bed；pillow talk

【床子】chuángzi〈名〉❶［机械］machine tool；lathe ❷〈方〉bed-shaped stand for goods

噇 chuáng〈动〉〈方〉eat and drink extravagantly；gluttonize

幢 chuáng〈名〉❶ pennant or streamer used in ancient China ❷ stone pillar inscribed with Buddha's name or Buddhist scriptures
⇨zhuàng

【幢幢】chuángchuáng〈形〉〈书〉（of shadow，etc）flickering；dancing；moving to and fro：灯影～ dancing/flickering shadows of a lamp ‖ 人影～ shadows of people moving about

chuǎng

闯 chuǎng〈动〉❶ rush；dash；charge；barge：～进去 rush/dash/break/burst/barge in ‖ 向前～ rush forward ⇨横冲直～ ❷ temper oneself；be tempered in the world：～新路 break/blaze/beat a new path；blaze a new trail ‖ 大胆地～ be bold to blaze new trails；dare to break through ‖ 敢～敢干 dare to break through and act ‖ 敢～敢试 dare to blaze a new trail and make experiments ‖ 年轻人应该到社会上去～一～。Young people should temper themselves in society. ⇨～将；～劲；～练 ❸ go around（in order to accomplish certain goals）；rush about：⇨～江湖；走南～北 ❹ incur；invite；cause（a disaster，etc）：⇨～祸

【闯荡】chuǎngdàng〈动〉make a living away from home；venture out into the world：～江湖 make a living wandering from place to place；make an itinerant living；roam about to make a living

【闯关】chuǎngguān〈动〉run/break a blockade；try to break into a guarded point；break through a barrier；overcome an obstacle：该队连闯几关，进入决赛。The team advanced to the finals after beating several rival teams.

【闯关东】chuǎng Guāndōng〈动〉〈旧〉brave the journey to the Northeast（to eke out an existence in China before liberation）；seek livelihood in the Northeast

【闯红灯】chuǎng hóngdēng〈动〉go through/run/jump a red light；continue walking or driving when the red light is on—do what is forbidden：闯了几次红灯 jump a few red lights ‖ ～的汽车 car shooting traffic lights

【闯祸】chuǎnghuò〈动〉get into/invite trouble；bring disaster：他闯下了大祸。He has brought a serious trouble on himself.

【闯江湖】chuǎng jiānghú〈动〉〈旧〉make a living wandering from place to place（as a fortune teller，acrobat，quack doctor，etc）；make an itinerant living；roam about to make a living

【闯将】chuǎngjiàng〈名〉daring general—pathbreaker

【闯劲】chuǎngjìn〈名〉pioneering/daring spirit；spirit of a pathbreaker；dash：缺乏～ lack dash ‖ ～十足的年轻人 slashing young man

【闯练】chuǎngliàn〈动〉leave home to temper oneself；be tempered in the world：我们应当鼓励年轻人到社会上去～。We must encourage young people to temper themselves in society.

【闯路】chuǎnglù〈动〉blaze a trail；break/beat a path；hew out a way：敢于闯新路 be bold to blaze new trails；dare to break a new path ‖ 他决定离开父母，自己闯一条新路。He decided to leave his parents to strike out on his own.

【闯南走北】chuǎngnán-zǒuběi ＝走南闯北 zǒunán-chuǎngběi

【闯牌子】chuǎng páizi ＝创牌子 chuàng páizi

【闯入】chuǎngrù〈动〉rush/burst/break/barge in or into；intrude into：～别人的地盘 intrude into others' territory ‖ ～大楼 force into the building ‖ ～房间 intrude/burst/barge into the room ‖ ～决赛 force one's way into the finals；advance to the title game ‖ ～民宅 break into a resident's house ‖ 非法～ break in

illegally ‖ 强行～ force a way in; thrust oneself in/into ‖ 他无意间～了我的生活。*He thrust himself accidentally into my life.*

【闯世界】 chuǎng shìjiè 〈动〉 venture out into the world; make a living away from home

chuàng

创 chuàng ❶〈动〉start/begin (doing sth); achieve (sth for the first time); establish; create: ～高产 achieve high output ‖ ～家业 build up family fortunes ‖ ～历史最高纪录 hit an all-time high ‖ ～奇迹 create/work/do miracles; work wonders; achieve prodigious feats ‖ ～世界最好成绩 set a world best ‖ ～新高 hit new highs; *set new record highs* ‖ ～新纪元 *inaugurate a new era* ⇨～办;～纪录;～刊 ❷〈形〉original; novel; unprecedented: ⇨～见;～举;～议 ❸〈动〉make profits: ⇨～汇;～利;～收

⇨chuāng

【创办】 chuàngbàn 〈动〉 set up; establish; found (a school, club, etc); start (a business, publication, etc): ～报纸 launch/start a newspaper ‖ ～工厂 set up/establish/start a factory ‖ ～公司 *set up/establish/start a company* ‖ ～机构 initiate/establish an organization ‖ ～剧团 form a theatre/theatrical company ‖ ～刊物/杂志 start a publication/magazine ‖ ～企业 promote a business; build/start/found/pioneer/undertake an enterprise; get a new business afloat ‖ ～事业 found/start an undertaking ‖ ～学校 set up/establish/start/found a school

〖～成本〗 chuàngbàn chéngběn 〈名〉 initial/organization cost

〖～贷款〗 chuàngbàn dàikuǎn 〈名〉 start-up loan

〖～费〗 *chuàngbànfèi* 〈名〉 *initial outlay/expenditure; start-up* resources

〖～人〗 chuàngbànrén 〈名〉 founder; promoter; founding member/father

〖～资本〗 chuàngbàn zīběn 〈名〉 initial capital: ～投资 initial capital investment

【创编】 chuàngbiān 〈动〉 compose/write (a play); design and arrange (a dance): ～剧本 write/produce a play

【创导】 chuàngdǎo 〈动〉 initiate; pioneer; propose: ～新方法 propose new methods

〖～者〗 chuàngdǎozhě 〈名〉 initiator; pioneer

【创汇】 chuànghuì 〈动〉 obtain/earn/gain foreign exchange: 出口～ export (commodities/services) to earn foreign exchange ‖ ～产品 foreign-exchange-earning product ‖ ～能力 capacity to earn foreign exchange ‖ ～企业 foreign-exchange-earning enterprise ‖ 我们主要靠商品和劳务来～。We get export earnings mainly from goods and services.

【创获】 chuànghuò 〈名〉 new discovery; original findings: 很多技术员都有～。Many technicians have made new discoveries.

【创纪录】 chuàng jìlù 〈动〉 set/establish/make/create a record; notch/chalk up a record: ～利润/水平/速度 record profits/level/*speed* ‖ *创新纪录 set/create/make/establish a new record* ‖ 创八项、平三项世界纪录。Eight world records were created and three equalled.

【创见】 chuàngjiàn 〈名〉 original/creative/brand-new idea; creative viewpoint: 富有～的作家/思想家 highly original writer/thinker ‖ 他在翻译理论方面颇有～。He had a lot of original ideas about translation theories. ‖ 这个计划在很多方面是他的～。In many aspects the plan is original with him.

【创建】 *chuàngjiàn 〈动〉 set up; found; establish; create*: ～公司 set up/establish/promote/start a company ‖ ～机构/组织 establish/initiate an organization; set up/establish/found/create an institute ‖ ～俱乐部 found a club ‖ ～军队 build up/form an army ‖ ～全国先进卫生城市 build a nationally advanced clean city ‖ ～现代化的管理体制 pioneer a modern management system ‖ ～新国家 establish/found a new state ‖ ～政党 found a political party

【创举】 chuàngjǔ 〈名〉 *real first*; pioneering work/undertaking; unprecedented undertaking: 前无古人的～ great pioneering undertaking unparalleled in history ‖ 伟大的～ great beginning

【创刊】 chuàngkān 〈动〉 start publication; put out the first issue (of a periodical): 该报～于 1956 年 12 月 1 日。The newspaper started publication/was launched on Dec 1, 1956.

〖～词〗 chuàngkāncí 〈名〉 inaugural statement (on the first issue *of a periodical*)

〖～号〗 chuàngkānhào 〈名〉 first issue/number; initial issue (of a magazine)

【创立】 chuànglì 〈动〉 start; establish; found; originate: ～公司 establish/promote/float/start/form a company ‖ ～基金 set up/create/establish/found/institute a fund ‖ ～理论 construct/establish/found/frame/formulate/fabricate a theory ‖ ～事业 found/start an undertaking ‖ ～体系/体制 create a system ‖ ～通讯社 create a news agency ‖ ～协会 *set up/form an association* ‖ ～学派 found/create an academic school ‖ ～学说 establish a doctrine ‖ ～宗教/政党 found a religion/political party ‖ 牛顿～了万有引力定律。Newton established the law of universal gravitation.

【创利】 chuànglì 〈动〉 create/make/generate profits: 这家工厂～一百多万元。The factory created a profit of over one million *yuan*.

【创牌子】 chuàng páizi 〈动〉 build a brand (name); establish a brand (name) and build its reputation

【创设】 chuàngshè 〈动〉 ❶ set up; found; create; establish: ～临时政府 set up/institute a provisional government ‖ ～委员会 set up/create a committee ❷ create (conditions, etc): ～有利的学习条件 *create favourable conditions for study*

【创始】 chuàngshǐ 〈动〉 originate; initiate; start; begin: ～阶段 initial/start-up stage ‖ 企业的～ initiation of an enterprise

〖～费〗 chuàngshǐfèi 〈名〉 initial outlay

〖～人〗 chuàngshǐrén 〈名〉 founder; initiator; originator; pioneer

〖～投入〗 chuàngshǐ tóurù 〈名〉[经济] initial input

【创世纪】 Chuàngshìjì 〈名〉[基督教] Genesis

【创世主】 *Chuàngshìzhǔ* 〈名〉[基督教] *Creator*

【创收】 chuàngshōu 〈动〉 (of schools, scientific research institutions, etc) create/earn (usu extra) income by providing paid services: 学校办班～ schools opening training courses to increase income ‖ 他们在忙着搞～。They are busy creating extra income.

【创税】 chuàngshuì 〈动〉 generate taxes: 该企业去年为国家～三百多万元。The business paid over three million *yuan* in taxes last year.

【创新】 chuàngxīn 〈动〉 bring forth new ideas; blaze new trails; break new/fresh ground; innovate; make innovations: 不断～ keep innovating; constantly bring forth new ideas ‖ 大胆～ be bold in blazing new trails ‖ ～能力 ability to innovate ‖ 如果无人～,世界将停滞不前。If nobody tried a new thing, the world would come to a standstill. ‖ 艺术上要不断～。We should constantly bring forth new ideas in the arts.

〖～精神〗 chuàngxīn jīngshén 〈名〉 pioneering/enterprising/creative spirit: 鼓励/培养～ encourage/develop originality ‖ 我们一定要有～。We must have a spirit of blazing new trails.

【创新霉素】 chuàngxīnméisù 〈名〉[医药] creatmycin

【创业】 chuàngyè 〈动〉 start an undertaking; start/build a business; do pioneering work; pioneer an enterprise; carve out a career; *break new ground*: ～精神 *pioneering spirit; enterprising* spirit ‖ ～时期 initial building stage ‖ ～容易守业难。It's easy to open a shop but hard to keep it open. / It's easy to start an undertaking but difficult to sustain it. ‖ 他脱离了家族企业,自行～。He left the family business and struck out on his own.

〖～史〗 chuàngyèshǐ 〈名〉 history of an undertaking

〖～者〗 chuàngyèzhě 〈名〉 pioneer

【创议】 chuàngyì ❶〈动〉 propose: ～开展劳动竞赛 propose launching a labour emulation ❷〈名〉 proposal: 大家对这项～反应热烈。Everybody responded enthusiastically to this proposal.

【创意】 chuàngyì ❶〈动〉 bring forth a new idea; initiate an idea ❷〈名〉 original idea; creative conception

〖～曲〗 chuàngyìqǔ 〈名〉[音乐] invention

【创优】 chuàngyōu 〈动〉 strive to be best; *create excellence*: 争先～ strive to be best and advanced ‖ ～活动 activity of creating excellence

【创造】 chuàngzào 〈动〉 bring about; create; produce: ～财富 create wealth; build one's wealth ‖ ～更美好的生活 bring about/create a better life ‖ ～机会 create opportunities ‖ ～就业机会 create jobs; create job/employment opportunities ‖ ～历史 create/make history ‖ ～利润 create/make profits ‖ ～奇迹 create/*perform/work/do miracles; do/work wonders; achieve prodi-*

gious feats ‖ ～条件 create conditions for sth; set the stage for sth ‖ ～未来 shape the future ‖ ～文明 create a civilization ‖ ～优异成绩 produce excellent results ‖ 圣经上说，上帝按照自己的形象～了人。According to *the Bible*, God created man in his image.

〖～力〗 chuàngzàolì 〈名〉 originality; creative power/ability; inventive power/ability; talent/ability to create: 表现出～ demonstrate/display/exhibit/show one's creative power ‖ 培养～ foster/develop creativity ‖ 富有～的头脑 original/creative mind

〖～性〗 chuàngzàoxìng 〈名〉 creativeness; creativity; originality: 富有～ be very creative/original ‖ 缺乏～ lack creativity/originality ‖ ～的工作/劳动 creative work ‖ ～思维 creative/productive thinking

〖～者〗 chuàngzàozhě 〈名〉 creator; inventor; former: 奇迹的～ wonder worker

【创制】 chuàngzhì 〈动〉 contrive; create; formulate; institute: ～拼音文字 formulate an alphabetic system of writing

【创作】 chuàngzuò ❶〈动〉 create; write; produce; originate: ～歌剧/歌曲 compose an opera/a song ‖ ～交响乐 compose/create/write a symphony ‖ ～剧本 produce/write a play script ‖ ～诗歌 compose/write poems ‖ ～艺术作品 produce works of art ‖ ～音乐 create/compose/write music ‖ ～激情 enthusiasm for creation ‖ ～技巧 artistic technique; craftsmanship ‖ ～思想 ideas of guiding artistic/literary creation ‖ ～源泉 source of creative writing; source of creation ‖ ～自由 freedom to create ❷〈名〉 literary or artistic work/creation: 文学～ literary work ‖ 文艺～ literary and artistic creation

怆 chuàng 〈形〉〈书〉 sad; sorrowful; broken-hearted: ⇨～然; 悲～

【怆恻】 chuàngcè 〈形〉〈书〉 grieved; sad; sorrowful

【怆然】 chuàngrán 〈形〉〈书〉 sorrowful; sad; broken-hearted: ～泪下 burst into sorrowful tears

【怆痛】 chuàngtòng 〈形〉 grieved; distressed; sorrowful

chuī

吹 chuī 〈动〉 ❶ blow; puff: ～火 blow a fire ‖ ～口气 give a puff ‖ ～蜡烛 blow at a candle ‖ ～泡泡 blow bubbles ‖ ～气球 blow up a balloon ‖ ～灭/熄 blow/puff out (a candle, lamp, etc) ⇨～灯①; ～口哨 ❷ play (wind instruments): ～笛子 play the flute ‖ ～号角/喇叭 blow the horn/trumpet ⇨～号; ～奏 ❸ boast/brag (about/of); crow (about): ～过头 blow out of proportion ⇨～牛; ～嘘; 自～自擂 ❹〈口〉 break up/off; (of plans) fall through: 我和男朋友～了。I have broken up/finished with my boyfriend. / My boyfriend and I are through. / I am through with my boyfriend. ‖ 总之，整个计划都～了。In a word, the whole plan fell through/ended in failure. ⇨～台; 告～ ❺ flatter; compliment: 他们把他～上了天。They praised him to the skies. ⇨～捧

【吹吹打打】 chuīchui-dǎdǎ 〈熟〉 beat drums and blow trumpets; pipe and drum

【吹吹拍拍】 chuīchui-pāipāi 〈熟〉 boast and toady/flatter; resort to boasting and flattery; curry favour with; toady to; fawn on/upon

【吹打】 chuīdǎ 〈动〉 ❶ play wind and percussion instruments: ⇨～乐 ❷ (of wind and rain) strike; beat

〖～乐〗 chuīdǎyuè 〈名〉[音乐] ensemble of Chinese wind and percussion instruments

【吹大气】 chuī dàqì 〈动〉〈方〉 boast/brag (about/of); talk big; blow one's horn

【吹灯】 chuīdēng 〈动〉 ❶ blow out a lamp ❷〈方〉 die; kick the bucket ❸〈方〉 end in failure; fall through; break up

〖～拔蜡〗 chuīdēng-bálà 〈熟〉〈方〉 blow out the lamp and snuff the candle—❶ die; kick the bucket ❷ be done with; be finished

【吹法螺】 chuī fǎluó 〈动〉[佛教] expound Buddhist scriptures—brag/boast (about/of)

【吹风】 chuīfēng 〈动〉 ❶ be in a draught; catch a chill: 出外～ go for a blow ‖ 打开电风扇～。Turn on the electric fan and make a draught. ‖ 你感冒了，不要～。Don't get in a draught; you're having a cold. ❷ dry one's hair; dry hair with a blower: ⇨～机 ❸〈口〉 let sb in on sth in advance; give a cue; drop a hint: 下次会议要讨论什么，你给我们吹吹风吧。Will you give us some idea of what will be taken up at the next meeting? ⇨～会

〖～会〗 chuīfēnghuì 〈名〉 briefing: 外交部～ briefing from the Foreign Ministry ‖ 新闻～ news briefing

〖～机〗 chuīfēngjī 〈名〉 hair blower/dryer/drier

【吹拂】 chuīfú 〈动〉 (of breeze) sway; stir: 微风～着树枝。A breeze was swaying the branches.

【吹鼓手】 chuīgǔshǒu 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 trumpeter and drummer (of a band) ❷〈贬〉 eulogist

【吹管】 chuīguǎn 〈名〉[机械] blowpipe; blowtube: 氢氧/氧乙炔～ oxyhydrogen/oxyacetylene blowpipe

〖～分析〗 chuīguǎn fēnxī 〈名〉[化学] blowpipe analysis

〖～机〗 chuīguǎnjī 〈名〉 bulb-blowing machine

〖～试验〗 chuīguǎn shìyàn 〈名〉 blowpipe test

【吹号】 chuīhào 〈动〉 blow/sound the bugle; blare the call; sound off: 吹冲锋号 blare the call to charge; sound the charge ‖ 吹归队号/起床号/集合号 sound the recall/reveille/rally

【吹胡子瞪眼】 chuīhúzi-dèngyǎn 〈熟〉 froth at the mouth and glare with rage; snort and stare in anger; foam with rage: 他对我～。He fumed with rage at me.

【吹灰之力】 chuīhuīzhīlì 〈熟〉 effort needed to blow away a speck of dust; just a small effort: 不费～ as easy as blowing away dust; as easy as falling off a log; a piece of cake

【吹火筒】 chuīhuǒtǒng 〈名〉 blowpipe; bamboo tube used to stir a fire by blowing air into a stove

【吹口】 chuīkǒu 〈名〉[音乐] mouthpiece

【吹口哨】 chuī kǒushào 〈动〉 whistle: 黑暗中他吹着口哨给自己壮胆。He whistled in the dark to build up his courage.

【吹拉弹唱】 chuī-lā-tán-chàng 〈熟〉 blow, pull, pluck and sing—be musically versatile: 她～无所不能。She is a versatile musician who can play every instrument of the band and sing as well.

【吹喇叭】 chuī lǎba 〈动〉 ❶ toot a horn; blow the trumpet ❷ flatter; lavish praises on sb

〖～，抬轿子〗 chuī lǎba, tái jiàozi 〈熟〉 blow the trumpet and carry sb in a sedan chair—flatter (wealthy and influential people)

【吹擂】 chuīléi 〈动〉 boast/brag (about/of); crow (about); talk big

【吹冷风】 chuī lěngfēng 〈动〉 blow a cold wind (over); pour cold water (over/on); make discouraging remarks: 在我困难的时候你从不鼓励我，却老是～。You never encourage me when I am in difficulty. Instead, you always pour cold water on me.

【吹炼】 chuīliàn 〈名〉[冶金] blowing; blow: ～金属 blown metal

【吹毛求疵】 chuīmáo-qiúcī 〈熟〉 find fault (with); pick holes/a hole (in sth); nitpick (at); cavil (at); carp (on/at); be captious/carping; be censorious; be picky; be hypercritical; be nitpicking: 对他的行为～ carp at his conduct ‖ 对别人的建议～是很容易的，但要自己提出更好的见解就不那么容易了。It's easy to pick holes in other people's proposals; it's not so easy to put forward better ideas of your own.

【吹模法】 chuīmúfǎ 〈名〉 blow moulding

【吹牛】 chuīniú 〈动〉 boast/brag (about/of); talk big/tall; be boastful (of/about): 他人挺好，就是有点爱～。He is a nice person except for the fact that he is a bit boastful.

〖～大王〗 chuīniú dàwáng 〈名〉 hot-air artist; windbag

〖～拍马〗 chuīniú-pāimǎ 〈熟〉 boast and flatter; brag and tout: 惯于～ be given to boasting and flattering; be given to bragging and touting

【吹牛皮】 chuī niúpí = 吹牛 chuīniú

【吹拍】 chuīpāi 〈动〉 boast and toady/flatter; curry favour with; fawn on; toady to

【吹捧】 chuīpěng 〈动〉 flatter; adulate; extol; lavish praises on sb; build sb up with fulsome compliments: ～一个，贬低另一个 aggrandize one and disparage the other ‖ 大肆～ extol lavishly; lavish praises on ‖ 当面～ lavish praises on sb to his face ‖ 互相～ flatter each other ‖ 把某人～上天 laud/praise/extol/puff sb to the skies

【吹气】 chuīqì 〈动〉 blow: ～暖手 blow (on) one's fingers to make them warm ‖ ～使热汤凉下来 blow on the hot soup to cool it off ‖ 往哨子里～，哨子就会响。If you blow into a whistle, it will make a sound.

【吹腔】 chuīqiāng 〈名〉 *chuiqiang* [one of the major tunes of Anhui opera with flute accompaniment, also adopted in Beijing opera and Wu opera]
【吹求】 chuīqiú 〈动〉 find fault (with); pick holes/a hole (in sth); nitpick (at); cavil (at); carp (on/at); be captious/carping; be censorious; be picky; be hypercritical; be nitpicking
【吹入】 chuīrù 〈名〉[医学] insufflation
〖~法〗 chuīrùfǎ 〈名〉[医学] insufflation
〖~麻醉〗 chuīrù mázuì 〈名〉[医学] insufflation anaesthesia
〖~器〗 chuīrùqì 〈名〉[医学] insufflator
【吹哨】 chuīshào 〈动〉 blow a whistle
【吹蚀】 chuīshí 〈名〉[地质] deflation; wind erosion
〖~坑〗 chuīshíkēng 〈名〉[地质] blowout
〖~沙丘〗 chuīshí shāqiū 〈名〉 blowout dune
【吹矢枪】 chuīshǐqiāng 〈名〉 blowtube; blowgun
【吹手】 chuīshǒu 〈名〉〈旧〉 wind instrument player
【吹塑】 chuīsù 〈名〉 blow moulding; blowing
〖~薄膜〗 chuīsù bómó 〈名〉 blown film
〖~成形法〗 chuīsù chéngxíngfǎ 〈名〉 blow moulding process
〖~机〗 chuīsùjī 〈名〉 blow moulding machine
〖~压力〗 chuīsù yālì 〈名〉 blowing/blow pressure
【吹台】 chuītái 〈动〉〈口〉 break off/up; fall through; fizzle out; fail; end in a flop: 整件事情都~了。The whole thing's fallen through.
【吹弹】 chuītán 〈动〉[音乐] play (wind and string instruments); play music; strike up a tune
【吹芯机】 chuīxīnjī 〈名〉[冶金] core blower
【吹嘘】 chuīxū 〈动〉 lavish praises on sb; boast/brag (about/of); boast/puff (up); crow (about): ~捧场 lavish praises (on sb); sing praises (of sth) ‖ ~自己富有 boast of one's wealth ‖ 过分~ boast too much ‖ 自我~ self-praise; self-glorification ‖ 别再~自己了! Stop advertising yourself!
【吹氧】 chuīyǎng 〈名〉[冶金] oxygen blast
〖~炼钢〗 chuīyǎng liàngāng 〈名〉 oxygen furnace steel
〖~转炉〗 chuīyǎng zhuànlú 〈名〉 oxygen-blown converter
【吹药】 chuīyào 〈名〉[中药] insufflation of power drug
〖~法〗 chuīyàofǎ 〈名〉[中药] insufflation therapy
〖~器〗 chuīyàoqì 〈名〉 insufflator
【吹制】 chuīzhì 〈动〉 blow: ~的玻璃制品 blow-moulded glass; blown glass
〖~法〗 chuīzhìfǎ 〈名〉[化学] blowing method
〖~工〗 chuīzhìgōng 〈名〉 blower: 玻璃~ glass blower
〖~机〗 chuīzhìjī 〈名〉 blowing machine
【吹皱一池春水】 chuī zhòu yīchí chūnshuǐ 〈熟〉 spring breeze rippling the surface of the pond—make a slight disturbance
【吹奏】 chuīzòu 〈动〉 play (wind instruments): ~横笛 play the flute ‖ ~一支歌/曲子 pipe a song/tune
〖~乐〗 chuīzòuyuè 〈名〉 band/wind music
〖~乐器〗 chuīzòu yuèqì 〈名〉 wind instruments

炊 chuī 〈动〉 cook a meal: ⇨~具; 断~; 野~
【炊饼】 chuībǐng 〈名〉〈旧〉 steamed cake
【炊爨】 chuīcuàn 〈动〉 make a fire and cook
【炊具】 chuījù 〈名〉 cooking utensils/outfit; kitchenware; kitchen utensils/implements: 擦洗~ wash up/scour pots and pans ‖ 全套~ cooking outfit
【炊沙作饭】 chuīshā-zuòfàn 〈熟〉 cook sand for meal—work fruitlessly; make futile efforts
【炊事】 chuīshì 〈名〉 cooking; kitchen work: 干~工作 do kitchen work
〖~班〗 chuīshìbān 〈名〉 mess/kitchen/cookhouse squad; kitchen team
〖~兵〗 chuīshìbīng 〈名〉 military cook
〖~员〗 chuīshìyuán 〈名〉 cook; kitchen staff
〖~长〗 chuīshìzhǎng 〈名〉 chief cook; chef
【炊烟】 chuīyān 〈名〉 smoke from cooking; cooking smoke: ~袅袅。Cooking smoke curls up.
【炊帚】 chuīzhou 〈名〉 pot-scouring brush; brush for cleaning pots and pans

chuí

垂 chuí ❶〈动〉 hang down; droop; fall: ~发 have one's hair hang down ‖ ~肩 droop/sag/slouch/slump one's shoulders ‖ ~下目光 hold down/lower/drop one's eyes; drop one's glance; cast one's eyes down ‖ 羞愧地~下头 hang one's head in shame ‖ 低~的云彩 low clouds ‖ 她的头发~到肩上。Her hair hung loose to her shoulders. / Her hair flowed (down)/fell over her shoulders. ⇨~钓; ~柳; ~首帖耳 ❷〈动〉(of tears, etc) flow downward; drip; drop; shed; (of saliva) drool: ⇨~泣; ~涎三尺 ❸〈动〉〈书〉 go/hang down; leave a name in history; bequeath to posterity: 功~千秋 one's achievements will be remembered forever ‖ 功~竹帛 be recorded in history in letters of gold ⇨名~青史; 永~不朽 ❹〈动〉〈书〉〈敬〉(of one's elders or superiors) condescend: ⇨~爱; ~念; ~问 ❺〈副〉〈书〉 nearing; on the verge of: ⇨~暮; ~死; 功败~成
【垂爱】 chuí'ài 〈动〉〈书〉〈敬〉 have gracious concern for (me); provide tender care (for me): 承蒙~ be grateful for your concern
【垂成】 chuíchéng 〈动〉〈书〉 approach success/completion; draw close to success: 功败~ fail on the verge of success; suffer defeat when victory is in sight
【垂垂】 chuíchuí 〈副〉〈书〉 gradually: ~老矣 be slowly getting old
【垂钓】 chuídiào 〈动〉 fish with a hook and line; go angling; angle (for fish); drop a fishing line: 在岸边/船上~ angle from the bank/a boat ‖ 他喜欢在晴朗的夏日去~。He loves (to go) angling on a fine summer day.
【垂耳兔】 chuí'ěrtù 〈名〉[动物] lop-ear; lop-eared rabbit
【垂范】 chuífàn 〈动〉〈书〉 set an example (for one's juniors)
〖~后世〗 chuífàn-hòushì 〈熟〉〈书〉 set an example for posterity; keep sth as a good example
【垂杆】 chuígān 〈名〉[测绘] plumbing bar
【垂拱】 chuígǒng 〈动〉〈书〉 have one's robe hanging down and one hand cupped in the other
〖~而治〗 chuígǒng'érzhì 〈熟〉 rule with one's robe hanging down and one hand cupped in the other—rule without much interference; rule by laissez-faire
【垂挂】 chuíguà 〈动〉 hang from above: 窗户上~着深绿色的窗帘。The window was hung with dark green curtains. ‖ 一盏吊灯从天花板~下来。A pendent lamp hangs from the ceiling.
【垂规】 chuíguī 〈名〉[建筑] plumb rule
【垂花雕饰】 chuíhuā diāoshì 〈名〉[建筑] festoon: 刻~ carve festoons of flowers
【垂花门】 chuíhuāmén 〈名〉[建筑] festoon gate; inner gate with a roaf decorated with short carved posts hanging down from the four corners
【垂花柱】 chuíhuāzhù 〈名〉[建筑] festoon pillar
【垂帘】 chuílián 〈动〉(of an empress regent) hold court from behind a screen
〖~听政〗 chuílián-tīngzhèng 〈熟〉 hold court from behind a screen; attend to state affairs behind a curtain; reign behind curtains—act as a regent
【垂柳】 chuíliǔ 〈名〉 weeping/drooping willow: ~依依。The drooping willows sway gently in the breeze.
【垂落】 chuíluò 〈动〉 hang/drop down; fall: 汗水从他的额头~下来。Sweat dropped from his forehead. ‖ 夜幕~。Night fell.
【垂暮】 chuímù 〈动〉❶〈书〉 approach/near sunset or sundown ❷ be old; be in the twilight years of one's life
〖~之年〗 chuímù-zhīnián 〈熟〉 in time of old age; in the autumn/fall/sunset/twilight of life; in the twilight years of one's life
【垂年】 chuínián 〈名〉 old age; twilight years of one's life
【垂念】 chuíniàn 〈动〉〈书〉〈敬〉 show kind concern for (me); be so gracious as to remember
【垂盆草】 chuípéncǎo 〈名〉[医药] stringy stonecrop
【垂泣】 chuíqì 〈动〉 weep; shed tears
【垂青】 chuíqīng 〈动〉〈书〉 show appreciation for sb; look upon sb with favour; bestow favour; give preferential treatment: 深得~ be/stand high in sb's favour ‖ 受到~ find favour in sb's eyes; find favour with sb
【垂球】 chuíqiú 〈名〉 plummet; plumb
【垂肉】 chuíròu 〈名〉[解剖] dewlap
【垂饰】 chuíshì 〈名〉 pendant: 有钻石~的项链 necklace with pendent diamonds
【垂手】 chuíshǒu 〈动〉❶ be extremely easy; with hands down

❷ be within easy reach: ⇨～可得 ❸ let hands hang by the sides (as a gesture of respectful attention): ～侍立 stand with one's hands at one's sides; stand respectfully in attendance

〖～而得〗 chuíshǒu-érdé ＝ 垂手可得 chuíshǒu-kědé

〖～可得〗 chuíshǒu-kědé 〈熟〉 be extremely easy to obtain/get; be within easy reach

【垂首】 chuíshǒu 〈动〉 hang(down)/drop/bend/bow/lower one's head: ～而立 stand with one's head drooping ‖ ～默哀 bow one's head in silent tribute ‖ ～叹息 hang one's head and heave a sign

〖～帖耳〗 chuíshǒu-tiē'ěr 〈熟〉〈贬〉 be docile and obedient; be all obedience; be servile; obey submissively/servilely: 在金钱与权势面前～ bow before money and power

〖～贴耳〗 chuíshǒu-tiē'ěr ＝ 垂首帖耳 chuíshǒu-tiē'ěr

【垂死】 chuísǐ 〈形〉 dying; moribund; at one's last gasp; at the point of death: ～的人 dying man

〖～挣扎〗 chuísǐ-zhēngzhá 〈熟〉 be in one's death throes; put up a last-ditch/deathbed struggle; struggle desperately: 敌人总是要做～的。The enemy will always put up a deathbed struggle.

【垂体】 chuítǐ 〈名〉［生理］ hypophysis; pituitary; pituitary gland

〖～后叶〗 chuítǐ hòuyè 〈名〉［生理］ posterior pituitary: ～激素 pituitrin; posterior pituitary hormone

〖～机能减退〗 chuítǐ jīnéng jiǎntuì 〈名〉［医学］ hypopituitarism

〖～机能亢进〗 chuítǐ jīnéng kàngjìn 〈名〉［医学］ hyperpituitarism

〖～机能缺失〗 chuítǐ jīnéng quēshī 〈名〉［医学］ apituitarism

〖～机能障碍〗 chuítǐ jīnéng zhàng'ài 〈名〉［医学］ pituitarism; dyspituitarism; pituitrism

〖～激素〗 chuítǐ jīsù 〈名〉 pituitary/hypophyseal/hypophysial hormone

〖～瘤〗 chuítǐliú 〈名〉［医学］ pituitary tumour; hypophysoma

〖～前叶〗 chuítǐ qiányè 〈名〉［生理］ anterior pituitary: ～激素 anterior pituitary hormone

〖～切除术〗 chuítǐ qiēchúshù 〈名〉［医学］ hypophysectomy

〖～细胞〗 chuítǐ xìbāo 〈名〉 pituicyte

〖～炎〗 chuítǐyán 〈名〉［医学］ hypophysitis

〖～综合征〗 chuítǐ zōnghézhēng 〈名〉［医学］ hypophysial syndrome

【垂髫】 chuítiáo 〈名〉〈书〉 early childhood: ～之年 in time of young childhood ‖ 黄发～ *the old and the young*

【垂听】 chuítīng 〈动〉〈书〉〈敬〉 (of one's superior) listen to (my opinion)

【垂头】 chuítóu 〈动〉 hang (down)/bow/droop/bend one's head: 悲哀/羞愧地垂下头 hang one's head in sorrow/shame

〖～丧气〗 chuítóu-sàngqì 〈熟〉 hang one's head in dismay; lose one's spirits; be in low spirits; be crestfallen; be chap-fallen; be dejected; be downcast: ～的样子 wear a downcast expression ‖ 别～! Cheer up!

【垂危】 chuíwēi 〈形〉 ❶ critically/terminally ill; on one's last legs; *at one's last gasp*; close to/approaching death: ～的病人 dying patient ‖ 在生命～之际 at the very margin of life ‖ 他生命～。He lay/hung between life and death. / He was nearing his end. ❷ (of a nation) in great peril

【垂问】 chuíwèn 〈动〉〈书〉〈敬〉 (of one's elders or superiors) deign/condescend to ask sb about sth

【垂涎】 chuíxián 〈动〉 slaver/slobber/drool (over sth); covet; be covetous (of sth); hanker (for/after sth): ～他人的财产/职位 covet others' possessions/positions ‖ ～已久 have coveted sth for a long time; have long coveted sth ‖ 令人～的工作 highly coveted job

〖～三尺〗 chuíxián-sānchǐ 〈熟〉 mouth watering three feet down the lips; spittle three feet long—drool with envy; covet eagerly (for); cast greedy eyes (at)

〖～欲滴〗 chuíxián-yùdī 〈熟〉 ❶ one's mouth waters; bring the water to one's mouth; lick one's chops over sth ❷〈贬〉 hanker after/for sth; keep a covetous eye on sth; be unable to hide one's greed; one's mouth drools with greed

【垂线】 chuíxiàn 〈名〉［数学］ perpendicular; vertical; vertical/perpendicular line: 画一条～ draw a perpendicular/vertical line ‖ 中～ perpendicular bisector

【垂心】 chuíxīn 〈名〉［数学］ orthocentre

【垂询】 chuíxún 〈动〉〈书〉〈敬〉 deign/condescend to enquire into sth: 欢迎～。Your enquiry is welcome.

【垂杨柳】 chuíyángliǔ 〈名〉〈通称〉 weeping/drooping willow

【垂直】 chuízhí 〈动〉 perpendicular (to sth); ［数学］ normal (to sth); on the perpendicular; at right angles (to sth): 不～ be out of/off plumb; be out of the perpendicular ‖ ～分布 vertical distribution ‖ ～俯冲 steep/nose dive ‖ ～降落/振动 vertical landing/vibration ‖ ～下落 fall vertically ‖ ～空间/平面 vertical space/plane ‖ ～力 vertical force/power ‖ ～速度/压力 vertical speed/pressure ‖ ～运动 vertical motion/movement ‖ 标杆与地面～。The post is perpendicular to the ground. ‖ 线段 AB 和线段 CD～相交。The line AB cuts the line CD at right angles. / The lines AB and CD meet at right angles. ‖ 这堵墙是～的。The wall is plumb.

〖～比例尺〗 chuízhí bǐlìchǐ 〈名〉 vertical scale

〖～场强图〗 chuízhí chǎngqiángtú 〈名〉［电学］ vertical field-strength diagram

〖～传播〗 chuízhí chuánbō 〈名〉［医学］ vertical transmission

〖～度〗 chuízhídù 〈名〉 verticality; perpendicularity; squareness: ～测量 squareness measurement ‖ ～误差 error of perpendicularity

〖～发射〗 chuízhí fāshè 〈名〉［军事］ vertical launch

〖～杠杆〗 chuízhí gànggǎn 〈名〉 upright lever

〖～高度〗 chuízhí gāodù 〈名〉 vertical/perpendicular height

〖～角〗 chuízhíjiǎo 〈名〉［数学］ vertical angle

〖～距离〗 chuízhí jùlí 〈名〉 length of perpendiculars; vertical distance

〖～流动〗 chuízhí liúdòng 〈名〉［社会］ vertical mobility

〖～落差〗 chuízhí luòchā 〈名〉［地质］ perpendicular throw

〖～面〗 chuízhímiàn 〈名〉 perpendicular/vertical/normal plane: ～切割 face perpendicular cut

〖～偏转〗 *chuízhí piānzhuǎn* 〈名〉［电学］ *vertical deflection*: ～电极/系统 vertical deflection electrode/system ‖ ～元件/振荡器 vertical deflection cell/oscillator

〖～频率〗 chuízhí pínlǜ 〈名〉 vertical frequency: ～锁定/调节 vertical frequency locking/control

〖～剖面图〗 chuízhí pōumiàntú 〈名〉［气象］ vertical cross section

〖～起飞〗 chuízhí qǐfēi 〈名〉［航空］ vertical takeoff

〖～扫描〗 chuízhí sǎomiáo 〈名〉［通信］ vertical scanning: ～发生器 vertical scan generator ‖ ～周期 vertical scan period

〖～输出〗 chuízhí shūchū 〈名〉［电学］ vertical output: ～变压器/电压 *vertical output transformer/voltage*

〖～同步〗 chuízhí tóngbù 〈名〉［电学］ vertical synchronization: ～脉冲/信号/调节 vertical synchronizing pulse/signal/control

〖～线〗 chuízhíxiàn 〈名〉 perpendicular/vertical line

〖～振荡器〗 chuízhí zhèndàngqì 〈名〉 vertical oscillator

〖～轴〗 chuízhízhóu 〈名〉 ❶ (of a ship or aircraft) vertical axis ❷［力学］ normal axis

【垂注】 chuízhù 〈动〉〈书〉〈敬〉 have concern for (me); show care (for me)

【垂足】 chuízú 〈名〉［数学］ foot (of a perpendicular)

〖～曲线〗 chuízú qūxiàn 〈名〉［数学］ pedal curve

〖～三角形〗 chuízú sānjiǎoxíng 〈名〉［数学］ pedal triangle

陲 chuí 〈名〉〈书〉 *frontier; border*: ⇨边～

捶 chuí 〈动〉 beat (with a stick or fist); bang; thump; pound: ～背 pound sb's back (as in massage) ‖ ～鼓 beat/thump a drum ‖ ～门 hammer at/against/on the door; pound/bang on/at the door ‖ ～衣裳 beat clothes when washing them ‖ ～扁 beat sth flat ‖ 用拳头～ hammer/bang with one's fist ‖ 有人在我背上狠狠～了一拳。Someone thumped me on the back. ⇨～床捣枕; ～打; ～胸

【捶布】 chuíbù 〈名〉［纺织］ beetling

〖～机〗 *chuíbùjī* 〈名〉［纺织］ *beetling machine; beetle*

【捶床捣枕】 chuíchuáng-dǎozhěn 〈熟〉 toss and turn in bed; turn uneasily on one's bed

【捶打】 chuídǎ 〈动〉 beat (with a stick or fist); pound; thump: 用拳头～桌子 thump/pound the table with one's fist; strike one's fist on the table

〖～机〗 chuídǎjī 〈名〉［纺织］ beetle

【捶胸】 chuíxiōng 〈动〉 beat one's breast: ～大哭/赌咒 beat one's breast and weep/swear ‖ ～大恸 beat one's breast and cry bitterly

〖～顿足〗 *chuíxiōng-dùnzú* 〈熟〉 beat one's breast and stamp

one's feet; thump one's chest and stamp one's feet—be in great anxiety or in deep sorrow/repentance

棰 chuí 〈书〉❶〈名〉short stick/rod; cudgel ❷〈动〉beat with a stick/cudgel; strike ❸ ＝ 箠 chuí ❶ ＝ 槌 chuí

椎 chuí ❶ ＝ 槌 chuí ❷ ＝ 捶 chuí
⇨zhuī

【椎心泣血】 chuíxīn-qìxuè 〈熟〉beat one's breast and shed tears of blood—be heartbroken; be in deep sorrow

【椎心痛哭】 chuíxīn-tòngkū 〈熟〉beat one's breast and cry; cry one's heart out

槌 chuí 〈名〉mallet; beetle; pestle; gavel: 皮～ rawhide mallet ‖ 手～ hand mallet ⇨棒～;鼓～

锤¹ chuí 〈名〉❶ weight: 平衡/调节～ balance/governor weight ⇨秤～ ❷ weight-shaped thing: ⇨纺～

锤² chuí ❶〈名〉weapon used in ancient China having a heavy head and a handle or chain ❷〈名〉hammer: 用～敲打 strike sth with a hammer ‖ 动力/弹簧～ power/spring hammer ‖ 铆～ riveting hammer ‖ 木/石/铁～ wooden/stone/iron hammer ⇨～头;钉～;汽～ ❸〈动〉hammer into shape; forge: 把金子～成金箔 hammer/beat gold into foil; beat out gold ‖ ～平 hammer/beat out; hammer sth flat ⇨～打;～炼

【锤打】 chuídǎ 〈动〉strike with a hammer; hammer: 使劲～着门 hammer at/against/on the door ‖ 把金属～成一只碗 hammer a bowl out of/from metal

【锤垫】 chuídiàn 〈名〉pallet

【锤锻】 chuíduàn 〈名〉[冶金] hammer forging

【锤骨】 chuígǔ 〈名〉[生理] malleus

【锤光】 chuíguāng 〈动〉[机械] planish

【锤花缎】 chuíhuāduàn 〈名〉[纺织] hammered silk

【锤击】 chuíjī 〈名〉hammer blow

〖～夯〗 chuíjīhāng 〈名〉[机械] hammer blow tamper

【锤炼】 chuíliàn 〈动〉❶ temper; steel and temper: ～意志 temper/steel one's will ‖ 在艰苦的环境中～自己 temper oneself in difficult circumstances ‖ 在战火中～ be seasoned by battle; be tempered in war ‖ 长跑是一项～人意志的运动。Long-distance running is a kind of exercise that can steel people's will. ❷ hammer out; refine; polish: ～文章 hammer away at an essay; polish a piece of writing ‖ ～字句 refine upon the wording and phrasing ❸ hammer into shape; forge: ～金属 hammer the metal

【锤铆机】 chuímǎojī 〈名〉hammer riveting machine

【锤面】 chuímiàn 〈名〉flat side of a hammer; hammer face

【锤式打桩机】 chuíshì dǎzhuāngjī 〈名〉[机械] monkey driver

【锤式粉碎机】 chuíshì fěnsuìjī 〈名〉[机械] beater grinder

【锤式破碎机】 chuíshì pòsuìjī 〈名〉[机械] hammer mill

【锤头】 chuítóu 〈名〉[机械] beater head; hammerhead; peen

〖～式起重机〗 chuítóushì qǐzhòngjī 〈名〉[机械] hammerheaded crane

【锤砧】 chuízhēn 〈名〉hammer anvil

【锤子】 chuízi 〈名〉hammer

箠 chuí 〈书〉❶〈名〉whip ❷〈动〉flog with a whip

chūn

春 chūn 〈名〉❶ spring: 报～ usher in/herald/proclaim spring ‖ 残～ last days of spring ‖ 温暖如～ be as warm as spring ‖ ～回大地。Spring is here again. ⇨～风;～季;～游 ❷〈书〉year: 至今已历八～。It has been eight years since then. ❸〈喻〉life; vitality: ⇨枯木逢～;妙手回～ ❹ love; lust: ⇨～心;～药;怀～

【春白菊】 chūnbáijú 〈名〉[植物] oxeye daisy

【春饼】 chūnbǐng 〈名〉spring pancake [usu eaten on the Beginning of Spring days]

【春播】 chūnbō 〈动〉sow in spring: ～季节 spring sowing season ‖ ～作物 spring-sown crops; spring crops

【春不老】 chūnbùlǎo 〈名〉〈方〉[植物] potherb mustard

【春材】 chūncái 〈名〉[林业] springwood

【春蚕】 chūncán 〈名〉spring silkworm

【春茶】 chūnchá 〈名〉spring tea

【春潮】 chūncháo 〈名〉[海洋] spring tide: ～低/高潮位 spring low/high water

【春城】 chūnchéng 〈名〉*spring city; city of spring* [*referring to* Kunming (昆明), Yunnan Province]

【春绸】 chūnchóu ＝ 线春 xiànchūn

【春大麦】 chūndàmài 〈名〉*spring barley*

【春凳】 chūndèng 〈名〉spring bench [an old-fashioned bench]

【春地】 chūndì 〈名〉field prepared for spring sowing (*after autumn harvest*)

【春冻】 chūndòng 〈名〉spring frost

【春肥】 chūnféi 〈名〉fertilizer/manure applied in spring [*usu before the* Vernal Equinox]

【春分】 Chūnfēn 〈名〉[天文] Spring/Vernal Equinox [the beginning of the 4th of the 24 solar terms]

〖～点〗 chūnfēndiǎn 〈名〉[天文] vernal/spring equinox (point); first point of Aries

【春风】 chūnfēng 〈名〉❶ spring/vernal breeze; vernal air: ～拂面。Spring breeze stroked/caressed the cheeks. ‖ ～送暖。Spring breeze brings warmth into the air. ‖ ～和煦。Spring breeze is warm and gentle. ❷〈书〉〈喻〉favour ❸ kindly and pleasant countenance: ⇨～满面

〖～得意〗 chūnfēng-déyì 〈熟〉ride on the crest of success; be flushed with success: ～时 in one's palmy days

〖～化雨〗 chūnfēng-huàyǔ 〈熟〉life-giving spring breeze and rain—salutary influence of education; beneficial influence of good teachers

〖～满面〗 chūnfēng-mǎnmiàn 〈熟〉beaming with satisfaction; radiant with happiness: 你看上去真是～! You look absolutely radiant!

【春耕】 chūngēng 〈动〉plough/cultivate the field before the spring sowing: ～大忙季节 busy spring ploughing/farming season ‖ ～机械 machinery for spring work

〖～夏耘〗 chūngēng xiàyún 〈熟〉plough the field in spring and till it in summer

【春宫】 chūngōng 〈名〉❶ *living quarters of a crown prince*; crown prince's palace ❷ pornographic/obscene/erotic picture or drawing

【春菇】 chūngū 〈名〉*spring mushroom*

【春灌】 chūnguàn 〈动〉[农业] irrigate crops in spring

【春光】 chūnguāng 〈名〉sights and sounds of spring; spring scenery; splendour of spring

〖～明媚〗 chūnguāng-míngmèi 〈熟〉sunlit and enchanting scene of spring; spring in all its brightness and charm

【春寒】 chūnhán 〈名〉spring chill

〖～料峭〗 chūnhán-liàoqiào 〈熟〉there is a chill in the air in spring

【春旱】 chūnhàn 〈名〉spring drought

【春花秋月】 chūnhuā-qiūyuè 〈熟〉spring flowers and autumn moon—❶ seasonal view ❷ happy days

【春花作物】 chūnhuā zuòwù 〈名〉crop that blooms in spring

【春华秋实】 chūnhuá-qiūshí 〈熟〉spring flowers and autumn fruit—literary talent and moral integrity

【春化】 chūnhuà 〈动〉[农业] vernalize

〖～处理〗 chūnhuà chǔlǐ 〈名〉vernalization

〖～阶段〗 chūnhuà jiēduàn 〈名〉[植物] thermostage; stage of vernalization

〖～作用〗 chūnhuà zuòyòng 〈名〉[植物] vernalization

【春画】 chūnhuà ＝ 春宫② chūngōng

【春荒】 chūnhuāng 〈名〉grain shortage in spring

【春晖】 chūnhuī 〈名〉〈书〉❶ spring sunshine ❷〈喻〉〈旧〉parental love and care: ⇨寸草～

【春回大地】 chūnhuídàdì 〈熟〉spring returns to the earth; spring is here again; spring awakens; spring has come around

【春季】 chūnjì 〈名〉*spring; springtime; season of spring*: ～采伐 spring felling ‖ ～管理 spring management ‖ 多雨/干旱的～ wet/dry spring

【春假】 chūnjià 〈名〉spring break/holidays

【春节】 Chūnjié 〈名〉Spring Festival; Lunar New Year: 过～ celebrate the Spring Festival

【春景】 chūnjǐng 〈名〉 spring scenery; scene/view of spring
【春酒】 chūnjiǔ 〈名〉 ❶ wine brewed in spring ❷ banquet/feast prepared for celebrating the Spring Festival
【春卷】 chūnjuǎn 〈名〉 spring roll [a thin sheet of dough, rolled, stuffed and fried]
【春困】 chūnkùn 〈名〉 spring fever
〖～秋乏〗 chūnkùn-qiūfá 〈熟〉 one feels sleepy in spring and fatigue in autumn
【春兰】 chūnlán = 兰花① lánhuā
〖～秋菊〗 chūnlán-qiūjú 〈熟〉 orchids in spring and chrysanthemums in autumn—each has its own beauty
【春雷】 chūnléi 〈名〉 spring thunder: ～在我们头顶上轰隆作响。Spring thunder crashed overhead.
【春联】 chūnlián 〈名〉 Spring Festival couplets [pasted on gateposts or door panels conveying one's best wishes for the new year]; Lunar New Year couplets: 贴～ paste up Spring Festival couplets ‖ 写～ write Spring Festival couplets
【春令】 chūnlìng 〈名〉 ❶ spring ❷ spring weather: 冬行～ springlike winter; very mild winter
【春麦】 chūnmài = 春小麦 chūnxiǎomài
【春梦】 chūnmèng 〈名〉 spring dream—short-lived good times; transient joy
【春末夏初】 chūnmò xiàchū 〈名〉 late spring and early summer
【春牛】 chūnniú 〈名〉〈旧〉 Spring Ox made of clay to usher in spring
【春暖花开】 chūnnuǎn-huākāi 〈熟〉 spring has come and flowers are in bloom
【春情】 chūnqíng 〈名〉 thought of love; stirring of love/desire; amorous feelings; desire/longing for love
【春秋】 chūnqiū 〈名〉 ❶ spring and autumn; year: ～多佳日。There are many fine days in spring and autumn. ‖ 他在狱中已度过了十几个～。He has spent over 10 years in prison. ⇨～衫 ❷ age: ～已高 be advanced in years/age ⇨～鼎盛;～正富 ❸ annal; chronicle: 《春秋》 *The Spring and Autumn Annals* ❹ (Chūnqiū) Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 BC): 在～战国时期 during the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period
〖～笔法〗 chūnqiū bǐfǎ 〈熟〉 style of *the Spring and Autumn Annals* in which subtle and guarded words are used in criticism
〖～鼎盛〗 chūnqiū-dǐngshèng 〈熟〉 in the prime of life; in one's prime
〖～衫〗 chūnqiūshān 〈名〉 jacket for spring and autumn wear; spring and autumn jacket
〖～正富〗 chūnqiū-zhèngfù 〈熟〉 in the prime of life; in one's prime
【春去秋来】 chūnqù-qiūlái 〈熟〉 spring is gone and autumn has come—passage of time
【春日】 chūnrì 〈名〉 ❶ spring: ～迟迟。The spring days pass leisurely. ❷〈书〉 spring sun
【春色】 chūnsè 〈名〉 ❶ spring scenery: 欣赏～ admire the spring scenery ⇨～满园 ❷ joyful/cheerful look: 面有～ with a joyful/cheerful look
〖～撩人〗 chūnsè-liáorén 〈熟〉 scenes of spring are teasing
〖～满园〗 chūnsè-mǎnyuán 〈熟〉 the garden is filled with the beauty/charm of spring; the garden overflows with the beauties of spring
〖～恼人〗 chūnsè-nǎorén = 春色撩人 chūnsè-liáorén
〖～宜人〗 chūnsè-yírén 〈熟〉 pleasant/attractive/charming spring scenery
【春上】 chūnshang 〈名〉〈口〉 spring; springtime; season of spring: 今年～天气比往年冷。This spring is colder than in former years.
【春事】 chūnshì 〈名〉〈书〉 spring planting/ploughing
【春试】 chūnshì 〈名〉〈旧〉 imperial examination held in spring [in the Ming and Qing dynasties]
【春树暮云】 chūnshù-mùyún 〈熟〉 spring trees and sunset clouds—miss a friend who is far away
【春笋】 chūnsǔn 〈名〉 spring bamboo shoot
【春天】 chūntiān 〈名〉 spring; springtime: 1943年的～ spring of 1943 ‖ ～,大自然披上了新装。In spring nature wears a new garment. ‖ ～里百花盛开。Flowers come out in spring. ‖ ～来了。Spring has come.
【春条】 chūntiáo 〈名〉〈方〉 Spring Festival scroll (with auspicious words) pasted on the walls during the Spring Festival
【春帖】 chūntiě 〈名〉 ❶ = 春条 chūntiáo ❷ = 春联 chūnlián
【春头】 chūntóu 〈名〉〈方〉 early spring; beginning of spring
【春闱】 chūnwéi 〈书〉 = 春试 chūnshì
【春捂秋冻】 chūnwǔ-qiūdòng 〈熟〉 take one's time taking off clothes in spring and putting on clothes in autumn—one should not be too hasty in responding to apparent changes
【春夏秋冬】 chūn-xià-qiū-dōng 〈名〉 spring, summer, autumn and winter—four seasons; one year
【春宵】 chūnxiāo 〈名〉 ❶ spring night ❷〈喻〉 night of sexual bliss: ～苦短。A spring night is rather too short. / Nights for lovers are always too short.
〖～一刻值千金〗 chūnxiāo yīkè zhí qiānjīn 〈熟〉 one minute in a spring night is worth a thousand taels of gold—every minute of the wedding night is precious
【春小麦】 chūnxiǎomài 〈名〉 spring wheat
【春心】 chūnxīn 〈名〉 thought of love; stirring of love; amorous feelings; desire for love: ～荡漾 surging of lustful desire
【春雪】 chūnxuě = 桃花雪 táohuāxuě
【春汛】 chūnxùn 〈名〉 ❶ [水利] spring flood/freshet ❷ [渔业] spring (fishing) season
【春药】 chūnyào 〈名〉 aphrodisiac
【春意】 chūnyì 〈名〉 ❶ spring in the air: 这花儿给屋子增添了几分～。The flower touched the room with spring. ⇨～盎然;～阑珊 ❷ though of love; stirring of love; amorous feelings
〖～盎然〗 chūnyì-àngrán 〈熟〉 spring is very much in the air; spring is evident everywhere
〖～阑珊〗 chūnyì-lánshān 〈熟〉 spring is on the wane; spring is approaching its end
〖～正浓〗 chūnyì-zhèngnóng 〈熟〉 spring is at its fullness/height
【春蚓秋蛇】 chūnyǐn-qiūshé 〈熟〉 (like) spring worms and autumn snakes—poor/scrawly/scratchy handwriting
【春游】 chūnyóu ❶〈名〉 spring outing/hiking: 组织～ organize a spring outing ❷〈动〉 go for a spring outing/hiking/excursion
【春雨】 chūnyǔ 〈名〉 spring rain/shower: ～潇潇 gentle drizzle in spring
〖～贵如油〗 chūnyǔ guì rú yóu 〈熟〉 spring rain is as precious as oil
【春鸢尾】 chūnyuānwěi 〈名〉[植物] violet iris
【春运】 chūnyùn 〈名〉 passenger transport during or around the Spring Festival
【春植】 chūnzhí 〈动〉 plant in spring
【春种】 chūnzhòng 〈动〉 sow in spring
【春装】 chūnzhuāng 〈名〉 spring clothing/clothes/costume

椿 chūn 〈名〉[植物] ❶ Chinese toon: ⇨香～ ❷ tree of heaven: ⇨臭～
【椿白皮】 chūnbáipí 〈名〉[中医] bark of the root or stem of the tree of heaven
【椿庭】 chūntíng 〈名〉〈旧〉〈敬〉 your father
【椿象】 chūnxiàng 〈名〉[昆虫] stink bug; shield bug
【椿萱】 chūnxuān 〈名〉〈书〉 father and mother; parents
〖～并茂〗 chūnxuān-bìngmào 〈熟〉 both parents are alive and well

辅 chūn 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 hearse ❷ vehicle used on muddy roads in ancient times

蝽 chūn = 椿象 chūnxiàng

鰆 chūn 〈名〉[动物] chorinemus

chún

纯 chún ❶〈形〉 pure; unmixed; unadulterated: ～而不杂 be pure and unadulterated ‖ ～白 pure white ‖ ～黑 all black ‖ ～酒精 pure/sheer/absolute/raw alcohol ‖ ～铁 pure iron ‖ ～学术研究 pure academic research ‖ ～盈利 pure profit ⇨～洁;～净;～水 ❷〈副〉 purely; entirely; utterly; completely: ⇨～属 ❸〈形〉 skilful; practised; well versed: 功夫不～ not be skilful enough ⇨～熟;炉火～青
【纯粹】 chúncuì ❶〈形〉 pure; unadulterated; genuine: ～的风格

pure style‖～的商业行为 pure commercial act‖他是～的法国人。He is purely French. ❸〈副〉purely; completely; entirely; wholly; utterly: ～出于好意/好奇 out of or from pure kindness/sheer/utter curiosity‖～是浪费时间 be a pure/sheer waste of time‖～是疏忽 by mere negligence‖他～是为了投资而购买的。He bought it purely as an investment.‖我～是为了方便才这么做的。I did this solely for the sake of convenience.‖这～是个骗局。It is fraud pure and simple.

〖～成本〗chúncuì chéngběn〈名〉[经济] pure cost

〖～地租〗chúncuì dìzū〈名〉[经济] pure rent: 纯粹经济地租 pure economic rent

〖～数学〗chúncuì shùxué〈名〉[数学] pure mathematics

〖～主义〗chúncuìzhǔyì〈名〉[美术] purism

〖～自然经济〗chúncuì zìrán jīngjì〈名〉[经济] crude economy

〖～资本〗chúncuì zīběn〈名〉[经济] pure capital

【纯地蜡】chúndìlà〈名〉ceresin

【纯电感】chúndiàngǎn〈名〉pure inductance

【纯电抗】chúndiànkàng〈名〉net reactance

【纯电阻】chúndiànzǔ〈名〉pure resistance

【纯度】chúndù〈名〉degree of purity; purity; pureness; fineness: 保持/测定～ maintain/determine the purity (of)‖检测水的～ test the purity of the water‖高～ be of high purity‖金/银的～ gold/silver purity; fineness of gold/silver‖空气～ air purity; purity of the air

〖～试验〗chúndù shìyàn〈名〉purity test

【纯钢】chúngāng〈名〉[冶金] clean steel

【纯化】chúnhuà〈动〉purify; purge: ～过程 purge process

〖～磁铁〗chúnhuà cítiě〈名〉purifying magnet

〖～剂〗chúnhuàjì〈名〉purifying agent; decontaminant

〖～器〗chúnhuàqì〈名〉purifier

【纯化学】chúnhuàxué〈名〉pure chemistry

【纯碱】chúnjiǎn〈名〉[化学] soda ash; sodium carbonate

【纯洁】chúnjié ❶〈形〉innocent; pure; pure and clean; sincere and faithful: 保持～ maintain/sustain the purity (of)‖玷污～ sully the purity (of)‖品质～ be of pure/stainless/impeccable character‖思想～ be pure in thought‖心地～ be pure in/of heart‖～的爱情 pure love‖～的动机 pure motives‖～的心灵 white spirit; pure soul; simple heart‖～无私 clean and unselfish‖～无瑕 as pure as a lily; as pure as the driven snow ❷〈动〉purify: ～空气 purify the air‖～心灵 purify one's spirit/heart‖～组织 purify an organization

〖～冰〗chúnjiébīng〈名〉[水文] blue ice

〖～度〗chúnjiédù〈名〉clarity

〖～性〗chúnjiéxìng〈名〉purity: 保持组织的～ keep the purity of an organization

【纯金】chúnjīn〈名〉pure/fine/solid/refined gold: ～锭 fine bullion‖～首饰 jewellery of pure gold

【纯金属】chúnjīnshǔ〈名〉simple/fine/pure metal: ～结晶 pure metal crystal

【纯经济学】chúnjīngjìxué〈名〉pure economics

【纯净】chúnjìng ❶〈形〉pure; clean: ～的饮用水 pure drinking water ❷〈动〉purify; cleanse: ～灵魂 purify/cleanse the soul‖～心灵 cleanse/sublimate the heart

〖～超导体〗chúnjìng chāodǎotǐ〈名〉clean superconductor

〖～水〗chúnjìngshuǐ〈名〉pure/purified water: 饮用～ drink pure water

【纯科学】chúnkēxué〈名〉pure science

【纯亏损】chúnkuīsǔn〈名〉net loss

【纯利】chúnlì〈名〉[经济] net profit: 获～ have a net profit

【纯利率】chúnlìlǜ〈名〉net rate; pure rate of interest

【纯利润】chúnlìrùn〈名〉pure profit

〖～率〗chúnlìrùnlǜ〈名〉net profit margin

【纯利息】chúnlìxī〈名〉pure interest

【纯良】chúnliáng〈形〉kind and honest; pure and good: 她是个心地～的女人。She is a woman of purity and honesty.

【纯林】chúnlín〈名〉[林业] pure forest

【纯毛】chúnmáo〈名〉pure wool; all-wool; 100% wool

【纯美】chúnměi〈形〉pure and fine: 音色～ have a pure and sweet timbre

【纯棉】chúnmián〈名〉pure cotton; all-cotton; 100% cotton: ～T恤 100% cotton T-shirt

【纯品种】chúnpǐnzhǒng〈名〉pure variety: ～繁殖 pure-variety breeding

【纯平彩电】chúnpíng cǎidiàn〈名〉flat screen colour TV

【纯朴】chúnpǔ = 淳朴 chúnpǔ

【纯情】chúnqíng〈名〉(a woman's) pure love: ～少女 girl of innocent love

【纯然】chúnrán ❶〈形〉pure; clean; unmixed: ～一色 be of the same/solid colour ❷〈副〉purely; simply: 我帮他～是出于友谊。I helped him purely out of friendship.

【纯色】chúnsè〈名〉pure/solid colour; one colour: ～制服 uniforms of one colour‖纯蓝/绿色 solid blue/green

【纯收入】chúnshōurù〈名〉net income

【纯熟】chúnshú〈形〉skilful/skilled; practised (in); proficient (in/at); well versed (in): 工艺～ skilful workmanship‖技术/技艺～ be highly skilled‖外语～ be skilled/versed in a foreign language; be proficient at/in a foreign language‖演技～ be skilled at/in performance‖技艺～的画家 master/skilful/practised painter; painter of great skill

【纯属】chúnshǔ〈副〉completely; perfectly; absolutely: ～猜测 be pure/mere guesswork/conjecture/speculation/surmise‖～捏造/虚构 be a sheer/pure fabrication; be pure invention; be made/cut out of (the) whole cloth‖～偶然 by sheer/pure chance or accident; purely by accident‖～巧合 by pure coincidence‖～意外(事故) be a pure accident‖这～谣言。It is nothing but a groundless rumour.

【纯数学】chúnshùxué〈名〉pure mathematics

【纯水】chúnshuǐ〈名〉pure water

【纯态】chúntài〈名〉[化学] pure state

【纯天然产品】chúntiānrán chǎnpǐn〈名〉all-natural product

【纯文学】chúnwénxué〈名〉pure literature; belles-lettres

【纯物质】chúnwùzhì〈名〉pure substance

【纯系】chúnxì〈名〉[生物] pure line

〖～繁育〗chúnxì fányù〈名〉[生物] pure breeding

〖～选择〗chúnxì xuǎnzé〈名〉[生物] pure line selection

〖～学说〗chúnxì xuéshuō〈名〉[生物] pure line theory

〖～育种〗chúnxì yùzhǒng〈名〉[生物] pure line breeding

【纯虚数】chúnxūshù〈名〉[数学] pure imaginary

【纯血统】chúnxuètǒng〈名〉pure blood: ～的英国人/中国人 pure/pure-blood(ed) Englishman/Chinese

【纯一】chúnyī〈形〉single; simple: 目标～ singleness of purpose/aim; single-mindedness

【纯艺术】chúnyìshù〈名〉pure art

【纯音】chúnyīn〈名〉[物理] pure/simple tone

【纯音乐】chúnyīnyuè〈名〉absolute music

【纯银】chúnyín〈名〉[冶金] pure/solid/fine silver: ～首饰 jewellery of pure silver

【纯育】chúnyù〈名〉pure breeding: ～品种 pure-breeding variety

【纯贞】chúnzhēn〈形〉pure and faithful: ～的爱情 pure and faithful love

【纯真】chúnzhēn〈形〉pure; sincere; unsophisticated; genuine; true: ～无邪 pure and innocent‖～的爱情 pure and sincere love

【纯正】chúnzhèng〈形〉❶ pure; unadulterated; standard; pure and genuine: 颜色～ pure colour‖语言～ purity of the language‖他虽然是个德国人，但能讲～的英语。Although he is a German, he can speak pure English. ❷ upright; honest: 动机～ have pure motives

【纯挚】chúnzhì〈形〉pure and sincere: ～的感情 pure and sincere feelings

【纯种】chúnzhǒng〈形〉thoroughbred; purebred; pureblood; blooded; full-blooded: ～动物/植物 purebred animals/plants‖～马 blood(ed)/pure/full-blooded horse‖～牛 purebred cattle; pedigree cattle‖非～ be underbred

〖～畜群〗chúnzhǒng chùqún〈名〉pedigree herd; standard breed stock

〖～繁育〗chúnzhǒng fányù〈名〉pedigree breeding

〖～选择〗chúnzhǒng xuǎnzé〈名〉pure-breeding selection

〖～育种〗chúnzhǒng yùzhǒng〈名〉pure breeding

【纯资本】chúnzīběn〈名〉pure capital

莼 chún

【莼菜】chúncài〈名〉[植物] water shield

【莼鲈之思】chúnlúzhīsī〈熟〉longing to retire from office and go back home; homesickness

唇 chún 〈名〉❶ lip：舔～ lick one's lips; run one's tongue over one's lips ‖ 咬～ bite one's lip ‖ 紧闭双～ press one's lips together ‖ ～干口燥 with one's lips dry and mouth parched ‖ 把～涂红 redden/rouge one's lips; paint one's lips red ‖ 干裂/红润/紧闭的～ parched/rosy/compressed lips ‖ 上～ upper lip ‖ 下～ lower/under lip ⇨～齿相依；～膏；～舌 ❷ lip-shaped thing; labium：⇨阴～

【唇病】 chúnbìng 〈名〉 lip disease
【唇部】 chúnbù 〈名〉 lip
【唇成形术】 chúnchéngxíngshù 〈名〉［医学］ cheiloplasty; labioplasty
【唇齿】 chúnchǐ 〈名〉 lips and teeth—be closely related and mutually dependent
〖～相依〗 chúnchǐ-xiāngyī 〈熟〉 be as close as lips and teeth—be closely related and mutually dependent; be closely related and interdependent as lips and teeth：兄弟之邦～。The fraternal neighbouring countries are closely related as lips and teeth.
〖～之邦〗 chúnchǐzhībāng 〈熟〉 states that are as close as lips and teeth; states that are closely related and mutually dependent as lips and teeth
【唇齿音】 chúnchǐyīn ＝ 齿唇音 chǐchúnyīn
【唇疮】 chúnchuāng 〈名〉［中医］ lip boil
【唇疔】 chúndīng 〈名〉［中医］ lip pustule/furuncle
【唇读】 chúndú 〈动〉 lipread
〖～法〗 chúndúfǎ 〈名〉 lipreading
【唇缝合术】 chúnfénghéshù 〈名〉［医学］ labiorrhaphy; cheilorrhaphy
【唇辅音】 chúnfǔyīn 〈名〉［语言］ lip consonant
【唇膏】 chúngāo 〈名〉 lipstick; liprouge：珠光～ lipgloss
〖～刷〗 chúngāoshuā 〈名〉 lip brush
【唇红齿白】 chúnhóng-chǐbái ＝ 齿白唇红 chǐbái-chúnhóng
【唇焦】 chúnjiāo 〈名〉［中医］ parched/dry lips
【唇焦舌敝】 chúnjiāo-shébì 〈熟〉 talk till one's tongue and lips are parched—talk too much：说得～ be dry with talking
【唇角】 chúnjiǎo 〈名〉 labial angle
【唇裂】 chúnliè 〈名〉［医学］ harelip; cleft lip：防～油膏 lipsalve
【唇疱疹】 chúnpàozhěn 〈名〉［医学］ cold sore; herpes labialis
【唇枪舌剑】 chúnqiāng-shéjiàn 〈熟〉 with one's tongue like a spear and lips like swords; cross verbal swords; engage in a battle of words; have a heated verbal exchange/debate：辩论中的～ cut and thrust of the debate
【唇舌】 chúnshé 〈名〉 lips and tongue—argument; debate; explanation; persuasion; eloquence：颇费一番～ take a lot of explaining/arguing ‖ 徒费～ waste one's breath
【唇亡齿寒】 chúnwáng-chǐhán 〈熟〉 if the lips are gone, the teeth will suffer the cold—share a common lot; if one of the two interdependent things falls, the other is in danger
【唇吻】 chúnwěn ❶〈书〉 lips ❷〈喻〉 words; eloquence
【唇线】 chúnxiàn 〈名〉 lipline
〖～笔〗 chúnxiànbǐ 〈名〉 lip pencil; lipliner
【唇腺】 chúnxiàn 〈名〉［解剖］ labial gland
【唇须】 chúnxū 〈名〉［动物］ labial palp
【唇炎】 chúnyán 〈名〉［医学］ cheilitis
【唇音】 chúnyīn 〈名〉［语言］ labial (sound)
【唇印】 chúnyìn 〈名〉 lip print
【唇语】 chúnyǔ 〈名〉 lip language
【唇粘连】 chúnzhānlián 〈名〉［医学］ ankylocheilia
【唇肿】 chúnzhǒng 〈名〉［中医］ swelling of lips
【唇足纲】 chúnzúgāng 〈名〉［动物］ Chilopoda

淳 chún 〈形〉〈书〉 pure; honest; simple：⇨～厚；～朴
【淳厚】 chúnhòu 〈形〉 pure and honest; simple and kind
【淳良】 chúnliáng 〈形〉 simple and honest
【淳美】 chúnměi 〈形〉 pure and sweet/fine：嗓音～ have a pure and sweet voice
【淳朴】 chúnpǔ 〈形〉 honest; modest; simple; unsophisticated：～敦厚 simple and honest ‖ ～刚正 pure and upright ‖ ～善良 honest and kind-hearted ‖ ～爽朗 honest and frank ‖ 文风～ simple and unadorned writing style ‖ ～的风格 simple style ‖ ～的人 honest/simple/rustic man

錞 chún ⇨duì
【錞于】 chúnyú 〈名〉 ancient musical instrument

鹑 chún 〈名〉❶ ＝ 鹌鹑 ānchun ❷〈书〉 ragged/tattered clothes：⇨～衣百结
【鹑鸽】 chúngē 〈名〉［动物］ quail
【鹑衣】 chúnyī 〈名〉〈书〉 ragged and patched clothes
〖～百结〗 chúnyī-bǎijié 〈熟〉 be (dressed) in rags and tatters

漘 chún 〈名〉〈书〉 waterside

醇 chún ❶〈形〉〈书〉 (of wine) rich; mellow; strong：⇨～酒；清～ ❷〈形〉〈书〉 (of taste, etc) pure; unmixed; unadulterated：⇨～厚；～美；～正 ❸〈名〉［化学］ alcohol; ethyl alcohol：低/高～酒 low-alcohol/high-alcohol wine; wine with a low/high alcoholic content ⇨～解；胆固～；甲～
【醇胺】 chún'àn 〈名〉［化学］ alcohol amine
【醇比重计】 chúnbǐzhòngjì 〈名〉 alcoholometer; alcoholimeter
【醇酊】 chúndīng 〈名〉［化学］ alcoholature
【醇酚】 chúnfēn 〈名〉［化学］ alcohol phenol
【醇和】 chúnhé 〈形〉 (of taste, quality, etc) pure and mild
【醇厚】 chúnhòu 〈形〉❶ mellow; rich：～的酒 mellow/rich/full-bodied wine ‖ 这酒酒味～。The wine tastes/is mellow. ❷ ＝ 淳厚 chúnhòu
【醇化】 chúnhuà 〈动〉❶ refine; purify; perfect ❷［化学］ alcoholize：⇨～物
〖～物〗 chúnhuàwù 〈名〉［化学］ alcoholate
【醇解】 chúnjiě 〈名〉［化学］ alcoholysis
〖～反应〗 chúnjiě fǎnyìng 〈名〉 alcoholysis reaction
〖～作用〗 chúnjiě zuòyòng 〈名〉 alcoholysis
【醇酒】 chúnjiǔ 〈名〉 mellow/rich/full-bodied/robust wine
【醇醪】 chúnláo 〈名〉 strong/rich/mellow/full-bodied wine
【醇酶】 chúnméi 〈名〉［生化］ alcoholase
【醇美】 chúnměi 〈形〉 pure and fair/sweet; mellow：嗓音～ have a pure and sweet voice
【醇醚】 chúnmí 〈名〉 alcohol ether
【醇凝胶】 chúnníngjiāo 〈名〉［化学］ alcogel
【醇朴】 chúnpǔ 〈形〉 honest and simple
【醇醛】 chúnquán 〈名〉［化学］ alcohol aldehyde
【醇溶胶】 chúnróngjiāo 〈名〉［化学］ alcosol
【醇酸】 chúnsuān 〈名〉［化学］ alcohol/alcoholic acid
〖～树脂〗 chúnsuān shùzhī 〈名〉［化学］ alkyd (resin)
【醇酮】 chúntóng 〈名〉［化学］ alcohol ketone
【醇香】 chúnxiāng 〈形〉 sweet-smelling; aromatic
【醇血症】 chúnxuèzhèng 〈名〉［医学］ alcoholemia
【醇盐】 chúnyán 〈名〉 alkoxide
【醇正】 chúnzhèng 〈形〉 (of smell, flavour, etc) pure and rich
【醇中毒】 chúnzhòngdú 〈名〉 alcoholism; alcoholic poisoning
〖～性麻醉〗 chúnzhòngdúxìng mázuì 〈名〉［医学］ alcoholic paralysis

chǔn

蠢[1] chǔn 〈动〉〈书〉 wriggle; squirm：⇨～动

蠢[2] chǔn 〈形〉❶ stupid; foolish; dull：～笑 stupid/vacant laugh/smile ‖ ～主意 stupid idea ‖ 做这样的事你真是～透了！It was extremely stupid of you to do such a thing! ⇨～货；～事；愚～ ❷ clumsy; awkward; unwieldy：这家具的样子真～！The furniture looks really awkward! ⇨～笨
【蠢笨】 chǔnbèn 〈形〉 clumsy; awkward; stupid; foolish：～如牛 be as clumsy as an ox ‖ ～愚顽 stupid and stubborn
【蠢材】 chǔncái 〈名〉 idiot; fool; blockhead; dull wit; dullard：你这个～！You silly blockhead!
【蠢蠢】 chǔnchǔn 〈形〉〈书〉❶ wriggling ❷ turbulent; unrestful; restless
〖～欲动〗 chǔnchǔn-yùdòng 〈熟〉 be ready to start wriggling—be ready to make trouble; be restless and about to make trouble; move busily in preparation for action：敌人～，准备进攻。The enemy was busy preparing for an attack.
【蠢动】 chǔndòng 〈动〉❶ wriggle; squirm ❷ create disturb-

ances; carry on disruptive activities; stir up trouble; move busily in preparation for action

【蠢话】 chǔnhuà 〈名〉foolish words; fatuous/stupid remark: 说～ utter/make stupid remarks ‖ 他的讲话只不过是～连篇。His speech was nothing but a collection of inanities.

【蠢货】 chǔnhuò 〈名〉〈贬〉blockhead; dunce; idiot; fool: 你这～。You stupid thing.

【蠢驴】 chǔnlǘ 〈名〉〈粗〉donkey; ass; jackass

【蠢人】 chǔnrén 〈名〉fool; blockhead; idiot

【蠢事】 chǔnshì 〈名〉folly; lunacy; stupid/foolish thing: 干～ commit a folly; play/act the fool; do a dumb thing

【蠢头蠢脑】 chǔntóu-chǔnnǎo 〈形〉stupid-looking

【蠢猪】 chǔnzhū 〈名〉〈粗〉idiot; stupid swine; ass; blockhead

chuō

逴 chuō 〈书〉❶〈形〉far; distant ❷〈动〉transcend; surpass

踔 chuō 〈动〉〈书〉❶ jump; leap ❷ go beyond; transcend

【踔厉】 chuōlì 〈形〉〈书〉vigorous and high spirited

戳 chuō ❶〈动〉jab; stab; poke; prick; prickle; thrust: 一～就破 break at the slightest touch ‖ 把纸～个洞 poke/pierce a hole in the paper ‖ 把眼睛～了可不是好玩儿的。It is no joking matter to have your eye jabbed. ‖ 针～了我的手指。The needle stuck in my finger. ➪～穿;～痕 ❷〈动〉〈口〉get sprained; get blunted: 打球时～了手腕 sprain one's wrist while playing a ball game ‖ 钢笔掉在地上,把笔尖儿～了。The pen dropped onto the ground and the nib was blunted. ❸〈动〉〈方〉stand; erect; stand sth on end: ～起一面大旗 hoist a huge banner ‖ 别像根木头一样～在那儿。Don't stand there like a log. ❹〈名〉〈口〉stamp; seal: 盖～ stamp sth with a seal; put a stamp/seal on sth ‖ 刻～ engrave a seal ‖ 橡皮～ rubber stamp ‖ 盖过～的收据 receipt with a stamp on ‖ 盖过～的邮票 used stamp ➪～记;手～;邮～

【戳壁脚】 chuō bìjiǎo 〈动〉〈方〉backbite; speak ill of others behind their backs

【戳穿】 chuōchuān 〈动〉❶ pierce through; puncture: 用刺刀～敌人的胸膛 pierce the enemy's chest with a bayonet ‖ 钉子把他的鞋底～了。The nail punctured the sole of his shoe. ❷ lay bare; expose; explode; uncover: ～诡辩 lay bare sb's sophistry ‖ ～谎言 lay bare sb's lies; nail/puncture a lie ‖ ～骗局 expose a fraud ‖ ～伪装 penetrate a guise ‖ ～西洋镜 expose/reveal/disclose sb's tricks; strip off the camouflage; pierce a disguise ‖ ～谣言 explode a rumour ‖ ～阴谋 expose/uncover/unmask a conspiracy; lay bare a plot

【戳痕】 chuōhén 〈名〉prod mark; prick

【戳脊梁】 chuō jǐliang ＝ 戳脊梁骨 chuō jǐlianggǔ

〖～骨〗 chuō jǐlianggǔ 〈熟〉backbite; speak ill of/curse sb behind his back

【戳记】 chuōjì 〈名〉stamp; seal: 在瓶盖上盖上～ place a stamp over the cap of a bottle

【戳儿】 chuōr ＝ 戳子 chuōzi

【戳子】 chuōzi 〈名〉〈口〉stamp; seal: (在文件上)盖～ put a seal/stamp (on a document); affix a seal/stamp (to a document); stamp (a document) with a seal

chuò

辵 chuò 〈动〉〈书〉walk at an irregular pace; walk in fits and starts; walk one moment and stop the next

娖 chuò 〈书〉❶〈形〉prudent; cautious; careful ❷〈形〉tidy; neat ❸〈动〉put in order; get/bring the ranks into orderly alignment

啜 chuò 〈书〉❶〈动〉sip; sup; suck: ～酒 sip the wine ➪～饮 ❷〈形〉sobbing; whimpering; crying in a subdued manner: ➪～泣

【啜泣】 chuòqì 〈动〉sob; whimper: 暗自～ sob to oneself ‖ 低声～ weep in choking sobs ‖ 她忍不住～起来。She broke down with a whimper.

【啜饮】 chuòyǐn 〈动〉sip; drink: ～美酒 sip/drink good wine ‖ 用吸管～柠檬汽水 suck lemonade through a straw

惙 chuò 〈形〉〈书〉❶ worried; troubled; depressed: ➪～～ ❷ tired; fatigued; exhausted ❸ weak; feeble

【惙惙】 chuòchuò 〈形〉〈书〉worried; troubled; depressed: 忧心～ have a troubled heart; be heavy-hearted

婼 chuò 〈形〉〈书〉disobedient; not obedient (to)

婥 chuò

【婥约】 chuòyuē ＝ 绰约 chuòyuē

绰 chuò 〈形〉❶ ample; abundant; spacious; roomy: ➪宽～;阔～ ❷〈书〉(of one's posture or carriage) graceful; delicate: ➪～约

➪chāo

【绰绰有余】 chuòchuò-yǒuyú 〈熟〉enough and to spare; more than enough/sufficient; ample: 时间～ have all the time in the world

【绰号】 chuòhào 〈名〉nickname; sobriquet: 起～ give sb a nickname; nickname sb ‖ 他的～叫胖子。He is nicknamed "fatty." ‖ 我不喜欢别人叫我的～。I don't like to be called by my nickname.

【绰名】 chuòmíng ＝ 绰号 chuòhào

【绰有余裕】 chuòyǒuyúyù ＝ 绰绰有余 chuòchuò-yǒuyú

【绰约】 chuòyuē 〈形〉〈书〉(of a girl) graceful; elegant: 丰姿～ have a graceful bearing ‖ 舞姿～ dance with much grace

〖～多姿〗 chuòyuē-duōzī 〈熟〉(of a girl) graceful and attractive; be charmingly delicate

辍 chuò 〈动〉〈书〉stop halfway; stop (in the middle of doing sth); cease: 时作时～ on and off; in/by fits and starts ➪～笔;～学;中～

【辍笔】 chuòbǐ 〈动〉stop in the middle of writing or painting: 画才画了一半,他就～不干了。He stopped when the painting was just half done.

【辍工】 chuògōng 〈动〉leave off/stop/quit work; quit one's job: 他病得厉害,只得～。He was so ill that he had to leave off work.

【辍学】 chuòxué 〈动〉discontinue one's studies; drop out (of school); give up school; leave off one's study; quit school: 因病～ drop out on account of illness

〖～率〗 chuòxuélǜ 〈名〉dropout rate

〖～学生〗 chuòxué xuésheng 〈名〉dropout: 大学～ university dropout

【辍演】 chuòyǎn 〈动〉stop performing/staging (a play, show, etc)

【辍业】 chuòyè 〈书〉❶ ＝ 辍学 chuòxué ❷〈动〉give up one's career: ～闲居 quit one's job and stay at home idle

龊 chuò → 龌龊 wòchuò

歠 chuò 〈书〉❶〈动〉suck; drink ❷〈名〉liquid food (such as soup, porridge, etc)

cī

刺 cī 〈拟〉[ripping/tearing/scratching sound]: 烟火～～地冒着火花。The fireworks were sparkling. ‖ 汽车～地刹住了。The car screeched to a halt/stop/standstill.

➪cì

【刺啦】 cīlā 〈拟〉[ripping/tearing/scratching sound]: ～一声,他撕下一块布。He ripped off a piece of cloth. ‖ 他～一声在墙上划着了火柴。He scratched a match on the wall.

【刺棱】 cīlēng 〈拟〉[sound of a quick/swift movement]: 老鼠～一下钻进洞里。The mouse scampered into its hole.

【刺溜】 cīliū 〈拟〉[slipping/sliding sound]: 他～一下滑倒了。

He slipped and fell.

呲 cī 〈动〉〈口〉scold; give (sb) a talking-to; give a tongue-lashing (to sb): 挨了一顿～儿 get a good talking to

差 cī →参差 cēncī
⇨chā; chà; chāi; chài

疵 cī 〈名〉flaw; defect; blemish; fault: 无～ flawless; impeccable; faultless ‖ 小～ trifling defect; trivial flaw ⇨～点; 吹毛求～; 瑕～

【疵病】 cībìng 〈名〉flaw; defect; blemish; fault
【疵布】 cībù 〈名〉defective cloth
【疵点】 cīdiǎn 〈名〉flaw; fault; defect; blemish: 发现～ find/spot a flaw ‖ 布上的～ imperfections in the cloth
【疵毛】 cīmáo 〈名〉defective wool
【疵品】 cīpǐn 〈名〉defective product
【疵瑕】 cīxiá 〈名〉flaw; defect; blemish; fault

粢 cī
⇨zī

【粢饭】 cīfàn 〈名〉〈方〉steamed rice made from glutinous and round rice

跐 cī 〈动〉slip; slide
⇨cǐ

【跐溜】 cīliū 〈动〉slip; slide: 他脚下一～，滑倒了。He slipped and fell.

骴 cī 〈名〉〈书〉skeleton with some flesh

cí

词 cí 〈名〉❶ word; term: 漏～ leave out/miss out/omit a word ‖ 用～ use a word; use/employ a term ‖ 造～ coin/mint/form a new word ‖ 旧～新用 new uses of old terms ‖ 组～造句 put words together in sentences ‖ 选～填空 choose words for blanks ⇨～典; ～语; 褒义～ ❷ speech; statement; expression: 没～儿了 be speechless; run out of things to say ⇨～不达意; 台～; 义正～严 ❸ *ci* [a form of classical Chinese poetry composed to certain tunes in fixed numbers of lines and words, originating in the Tang Dynasty and fully developed in the Song Dynasty]: ⇨～牌; ～谱; 填～ ❹ words of songs, ballads or operas: 为歌～谱曲 set words to music ‖ 为歌曲填～ write the words of a song ‖ 我记得这首歌的调儿，但忘了～儿。I remember the tune of the song, but forget the words. ⇨唱～; 歌～

【词不达意】 cíbùdáyì ＝ 辞不达意 cíbùdáyì
【词典】 cídiǎn 〈名〉dictionary; lexicon; wordbook: 本/部～ a dictionary ‖ 编纂～ compile/make a dictionary ‖ 查阅～ refer to/consult a dictionary; look sth up in the dictionary ‖ 翻阅～ look/thumb through a dictionary ‖ 使用～ use a dictionary ‖ 修订～ revise a dictionary ‖ 案头～ desk dictionary ‖ 百科～ encyclopedic dictionary ‖ 搭配/地名/缩略语～ dictionary of collocations/geographical names/abbreviations ‖ 单语/双语/多语～ monolingual/bilingual/multilingual dictionary ‖ 共时/历时～ synchronic/diachronic dictionary ‖ 汉英～ Chinese-English dictionary ‖ 积极/消极～ active/passive dictionary ‖ 逆序/分类/简明/节略版～ reverse/classified/concise/abridged dictionary ‖ 权威性/综合性～ authoritative/comprehensive dictionary ‖ 人名/医学～ biographical/medical dictionary ‖《韦氏～》*Webster's Dictionary* ‖《现代汉语～》*The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* ‖ 袖珍～ handy-size/pocket(-size) dictionary ‖ 专科～ special dictionary
〖～学〗 cídiǎnxué 〈名〉lexicography: ～家 lexicographer
【词调】 *cídiào* 〈名〉*tonal patterns and rhyme schemes of ci poetry*
【词法】 cífǎ 〈名〉[语言] morphology
【词锋】 cífēng 〈名〉trenchancy of style; incisiveness of a piece of writing: 他～犀利。His writings are sharp and incisive.
【词赋】 cífù ＝ 辞赋 cífù
【词干】 cígàn 〈名〉[语言] stem
【词根】 cígēn 〈名〉[语言] root; radical: 动词的～ verb root
〖～词〗 cígēncí 〈名〉[语言] root word
〖～屈折〗 cígēn qūzhé 〈名〉[语言] radical/root inflection: ～语 root-inflected language
〖～语〗 cígēnyǔ 〈名〉[语言] radical language
〖～语素〗 cígēn yǔsù 〈名〉[语言] root morpheme
〖～转换〗 cígēn zhuǎnhuàn 〈名〉[语言] root transformation
【词华】 cíhuá 〈名〉ornate diction (in poetry and prose)
【词话】 cíhuà 〈名〉❶ notes and comments on *ci* poetry ❷ storytelling interspersed with songs and ballads, popular in the Song Dynasty ❸ novel with parts in verse, common in the Ming Dynasty
【词汇】 cíhuì 〈名〉vocabulary; words and phrases: 丰富～ enrich/fertilize one's vocabulary ‖ 积累～ build up one's vocabulary ‖ 学习～ study the vocabulary (of) ‖ 掌握～ acquire/command/possess a vocabulary ‖ ～丰富/贫乏 be rich/poor in vocabulary ‖ 常用～ common words/expressions; words in everyday use ‖ 核心～ core vocabulary ‖ 基本～ basic vocabulary ‖ 科技～ (vocabulary of) scientific and technical terms ‖ 专门～ specialized vocabulary
〖～表〗 cíhuìbiǎo 〈名〉word list; vocabulary; glossary
〖～单位〗 cíhuì dānwèi 〈名〉[语言] lexical unit
〖～分解〗 *cíhuì fēnjiě* 〈名〉[心理] *lexical decomposition*
〖～空缺〗 cíhuì kòngquē 〈名〉[语言] lexical gap
〖～量〗 cíhuìliàng 〈名〉vocabulary; wordage: 丰富～ enrich/fertilize one's vocabulary ‖ 扩大～ build up/develop/enlarge/extend/widen/improve/increase one's vocabulary; add to one's stock of words ‖ ～庞大 have a large/huge/wide vocabulary ‖ ～小/有限 have a small/limited vocabulary
〖～统计学〗 cíhuì tǒngjìxué 〈名〉lexicostatistics
〖～学〗 cíhuìxué 〈名〉lexicology: ～家 lexicologist
【词界】 cíjiè 〈名〉word boundary
【词句】 cíjù 〈名〉words and phrases; expressions: 删掉多余的～ cut out/strike out/delete/omit unnecessary words ‖ 斟酌～ weigh/measure one's words ‖ 陈腐/动人/空洞的～ trite/moving/empty phrases
【词库】 cíkù 〈名〉word stock; lexicon
【词类】 cílèi 〈名〉[语法] part of speech; word class
【词令】 cílìng ＝ 辞令 cílìng
【词律】 cílǜ 〈名〉prosody of *ci* poetry; strict tonal pattern and rhyme scheme for *ci* poetry
【词牌】 cípái 〈名〉names of tunes to which *ci* poems are composed
〖～子〗 cípáizi ＝ 词牌 cípái
【词频】 *cípín* 〈名〉*word frequency*
【词谱】 cípǔ 〈名〉collection of tunes of *ci* poems
【词曲】 cíqǔ 〈名〉❶ general term for *ci* and *qu* poetry ❷ words and music of a song
【词人】 círén 〈名〉❶ *ci* writer/master/poet ❷ man of literary ability
【词讼】 císòng 〈名〉legal case; lawsuit
【词素】 císù 〈名〉[语言] morpheme; word lexeme: 粘着～ bound morpheme
【词条】 cítiáo 〈名〉vocabulary entry (in a dictionary); (lexical) entry: 内～ subentry ‖ 主～ main entry ‖ 这部汉英词典收录～约十万条。This Chinese-English dictionary includes/contains about 100,000 entries.
【词头】 cítóu ＝ 前缀 qiánzhuì
【词尾】 cíwěi 〈名〉[语言] ❶ ＝ 后缀 hòuzhuì ❷ inflectional ending
【词位】 cíwèi 〈名〉[语言] lexeme
【词项】 cíxiàng 〈名〉[语言] lexical item
【词形】 cíxíng 〈名〉[语言] morphology; word form
〖～变化〗 cíxíng biànhuà 〈名〉[语言] morphological change; inflection
【词性】 cíxìng 〈名〉[语言] syntactical functions and morphological features that help to determine a part of speech: ～标注 part-of-speech label
【词序】 cíxù 〈名〉[语言] word order
【词严义正】 cíyán-yìzhèng ＝ 义正词严 yìzhèng-cíyán
【词义】 cíyì 〈名〉[语言] meaning/sense of a word; lexical meaning: ～辨析 meaning discrimination
【词余】 cíyú ＝ 曲①qǔ [meaning that *qu* is developed in form from *ci*]

【词语】 cíyǔ 〈名〉 words and expressions; terms: 杜撰～ coin terms ‖ 解释～ explain words and expressions; explain terms ‖ 借用～ borrow words ‖ 使用～ use words; employ terms/a phrase ‖ 给～下定义 define a term ‖ 恰当的～ appropriate/fitting/right/suitable/well-chosen words ‖ 外来～ borrowed/loan/foreign words; words from a foreign language
〖～汇编〗 cíyǔ huìbiān 〈名〉 glossary
【词源】 cíyuán 〈名〉[语言] origin of a word; etymology: 追溯～ trace a word to its origin ‖ ～词典 etymological dictionary
〖～学〗 cíyuánxué 〈名〉[语言] etymology: ～家 etymologist
【词韵】 cíyùn 〈名〉 ❶ rhyme of *ci* poems ❷ rhyming dictionary (of *ci* poems)
【词藻】 cízǎo = 辞藻 cízǎo
【词章】 cízhāng = 辞章 cízhāng
【词缀】 cízhuì 〈名〉[语言] affix
【词宗】 cízōng = 辞宗 cízōng
【词组】 cízǔ 〈名〉[语言] word-combination; word group; phrase: 使用～ use/employ a phrase ‖ 听写～ dictate phrases ‖ 固定～ set phrase

茈 cí →凫茈 fúcí
⇨zǐ

茨 cí 〈书〉❶〈动〉 thatch (a roof) ❷〈名〉[植物] puncture vine
【茨冈人】 Cígāngrén 〈名〉 Gypsy
【茨菰】 cígu = 慈姑 cígu
【茨莨】 cíliáng = 薯莨 shǔliáng

兹 cí →龟兹 Qiūcí
⇨zī

祠 cí 〈名〉 ancestral temple/hall; memorial temple: ⇨～堂; 宗～
【祠庙】 címiào 〈名〉 ancestral/memorial temple
【祠堂】 cítáng 〈名〉 ancestral temple/hall; memorial temple

瓷 cí 〈名〉 porcelain; china; chinaware: ～杯/碗/瓶 china cup/bowl/vase ‖ ～雕像 porcelain figurine ‖ 薄～ thin/eggshell china ‖ 龟裂～ crackled porcelain ‖ 细～ fine china/porcelain ‖ 釉面～ glazed tile ⇨～器;～砖;青～;搪～
【瓷板】 cíbǎn 〈名〉[材料] vitrolite
【瓷雕】 cídiāo 〈名〉[工美] porcelain carving
【瓷公鸡】 cígōngjī 〈名〉 porcelain cock—miser; stingy person
〖～,一毛不拔〗 cígōngjī, yīmáobùbá 〈熟〉 a porcelain cock, from which not a single feather can be plucked—miser; stingy person
【瓷婚】 cíhūn 〈名〉 china wedding [20th wedding anniversary]
【瓷刻】 cíkè = 瓷雕 cídiāo
【瓷料】 cíliào 〈名〉 porcelain: 干制～ dry-process porcelain ‖ 高频～ high-frequency porcelain
【瓷瓶】 cípíng 〈名〉 ❶ china vase/bottle ❷〈俗称〉 = 绝缘子 juéyuánzǐ
【瓷漆】 cíqī = 磁漆 cíqī
【瓷器】 cíqì 〈名〉 porcelain (work); chinaware; china: 一件～ a piece of china/porcelain ‖ 一套～ a set of china ‖ 焙制～ bake/fire china ‖ 设计～ design china ‖ 生产/制造～ produce/manufacture porcelain ‖ 给～上釉/上彩釉/上印花 glaze/paint/print china ‖ ～制品 porcelain object; chinaware ‖ 玻化～ vitreous porcelain ‖ 薄胎/彩釉/上釉～ egg-shell/painted/glazed china ‖ 古～ antique china ‖ 家用～ household china ‖ 全套～ whole set of china
〖～橱〗 cíqìchú 〈名〉 china closet/cabinet
〖～店〗 cíqìdiàn 〈名〉 china shop
〖～粘合剂〗 cíqì zhānhéjì 〈名〉[材料] porcelain cement
【瓷石】 císhí 〈名〉[地质] china stone
【瓷实】 císhi 〈形〉〈方〉 solid; firm; substantial: 通过锻炼使肌肉变～ harden one's muscles through exercise ‖ 他长得很～。He is solidly built. ‖ 这幢旧房的地基特别～。This old house has a remarkably solid foundation.
【瓷胎】 cítāi 〈名〉 porcelain not yet baked
【瓷套】 cítào 〈名〉[电学] insulator
【瓷土】 cítǔ 〈名〉 porcelain clay/earth; china clay; kaoline
【瓷牙】 cíyá 〈名〉 porcelain tooth
【瓷窑】 cíyáo 〈名〉 porcelain/china kiln
【瓷釉】 cíyòu 〈名〉 ceramic/porcelain glaze
【瓷砖】 cízhuān 〈名〉[材料] ceramic/glazed tile: 用～铺地 cover a floor with tiles

薋 cí 〈动〉〈书〉 pile up weeds

辞[1] cí 〈名〉 ❶ diction; phraseology: 赞美之～ words of admiration ⇨～不达意;～令;～藻;修～ ❷ *ci* [a type of classical Chinese literature]:《楚～》*The Songs of Chu* ⇨～赋 ❸ a form of classical Chinese poetry; ballad:《木兰～》*The Ballad of Mulan*

辞[2] cí 〈动〉 ❶ shirk; shrink from; evade; decline; reject: ⇨～谢;推～;万死不～ ❷ resign (office); quit/leave one's job: 她已～掉了工作。She's packed in her job. / She's quit her job. ⇨～呈;～职 ❸ dismiss; discharge; fire; give sb his walking papers: 他因酗酒被～。He was dismissed/discharged for drunkenness. ⇨～工①;～退 ❹ take leave; part from; bid adieu/farewell (to sb): ⇨～旧迎新;不～而别;告～
【辞别】 cíbié 〈动〉 bid farewell/adieu (to sb); say goodbye (to sb); take one's farewell/leave (of sb); make/take one's adieu: ～朋友/双亲 take leave of one's friends/parents; say goodbye to one's friends/parents
【辞不达意】 cíbù-dáyì 〈熟〉 the words fail to convey the meaning; the language/expression does not express the meaning
【辞采】 cícǎi 〈名〉 flowery language; ornate diction
【辞呈】 cíchéng 〈名〉 (written) resignation: 撤回～ withdraw one's resignation ‖ 接受～ accept sb's resignation ‖ 拒绝接受～ reject sb's resignation ‖ 提交～ hand/send in one's resignation; offer/submit/tender one's resignation (to sb)
【辞典】 cídiǎn = 词典 cídiǎn
【辞费】 cífèi 〈形〉 wordy; redundant
【辞赋】 cífù 〈名〉 literary form like *fu*, descriptive prose interspersed with verse
【辞格】 cígé 〈名〉 figure of speech
【辞工】 cígōng 〈动〉 ❶ (of an employer) dismiss; discharge; fire; give sb his walking papers: 老板辞了他的工。The boss dismissed/fired him. ❷ (of a worker) quit/leave one's job; resign one's post/position: ～跳槽 leave one's job and go to another ‖ 他～了。He's quit his job.
【辞活】 cíhuó = 辞工② cígōng
【辞旧迎新】 cíjiù-yíngxīn 〈熟〉 ring out the old (year), ring in the new; usher out the old (year), usher in the new
【辞灵】 cílíng 〈动〉 bow to a coffin before it is carried to the cemetery
【辞令】 cílìng 〈名〉 diction/language appropriate to the occasion: 善于～ be gifted with a silver tongue ‖ 空洞的～ empty rhetoric ‖ 外交～ diplomatic language
【辞年】 cínián 〈动〉 bid farewell to the outgoing year; see the old year out; celebrate the lunar New Year's Eve
【辞却】 cíquè 〈动〉 resign (a post); decline (an offer)
【辞让】 círàng 〈动〉 decline politely: 他～了一番,最后还是答应出任公司顾问。He declined at first but finally agreed to serve as adviser for the company.
【辞色】 císè 〈名〉〈书〉 utterance and facial expression; speech and countenance: 假以～ look at sb encouragingly ‖ ～严厉 severe in speech and countenance
【辞世】 císhì 〈动〉〈书〉〈婉〉 pass away; depart this life; be deceased: 她的双亲均已～。Both her parents are deceased.
【辞书】 císhū 〈名〉 dictionary; lexicographical work
【辞讼】 císòng = 词讼 císòng
【辞岁】 císuì 〈动〉 bid farewell to the outgoing year; see the old year out; celebrate the lunar New Year's Eve
【辞退】 cítuì 〈动〉 ❶ dismiss (sb from his job); discharge; fire; lay off; remove from office; give sb his walking papers: ～员工 lay off/dismiss/discharge staff members ‖ 被～ be dismissed/discharged/fired; be laid off; get the sack; get a pink slip ⇨～书 ❷ decline politely; decline with thanks: ～礼物 decline a gift
〖～书〗 cítuìshū 〈名〉 walking papers; notice of dismissal; pink slip
【辞谢】 cíxiè 〈动〉 decline politely; decline with thanks; ask to be excused: ～帮助 decline sb's help with thanks ‖ ～邀请

(politely) decline sb's invitation
【辞行】 cíxíng 〈动〉 say good-bye (to sb) before setting out on a journey; make/take one's adieu; take one's leave (of); bid farewell (to sb); pay a farewell visit (to sb): ～赠礼 farewell gift ‖ 他匆匆向朋友～。He bade his friends a hurried farewell.
【辞严义正】 cíyán-yìzhèng ＝ 义正词严 yìzhèng-cíyán
【辞藻】 cízǎo 〈名〉 flowery language; rhetoric; ornate diction: 堆砌～ string together ornate phrases ‖ 玩弄～ juggle with words ‖ ～华丽 flowery/florid rhetoric
【辞灶】 cízào 〈动〉〈旧〉 send off the kitchen god to Heaven (on the 23rd or 24th day of the twelfth month of the lunar year)
【辞章】 cízhāng 〈名〉 ❶ poetry and prose; prose and verse ❷ art of writing; rhetoric
【辞职】 cízhí 〈动〉 resign (office/one's job/post); quit/leave office; give up/resign an appointment; hand/give in one's resignation: 提出～ offer to design; give in/hand in/tender/submit one's resignation (to sb) ‖ 同意/准予～ accept sb's resignation ‖ 宣布～ announce one's resignation ‖ 被迫～ be hounded out of one's job; be forced to resign ‖ 因病～ resign for health reasons; resign on the grounds of health ‖ 引咎～ take the blame and resign ‖ 正式～ formally step down/resign ‖ 集体～ collective resignation
〖～信〗 cízhíxìn 〈名〉 letter of resignation: 递交～ give in/hand in/submit one's letter of resignation
【辞宗】 cízōng 〈名〉〈书〉 master of words; master writer; great man of letters

慈 cí ❶〈动〉〈书〉 (of a senior person) love; have affection (for sb): 敬老～幼 respect the old and love the young ⇨～幼养老 ❷〈形〉 kind; loving; fond; benevolent: 心～ be tenderhearted/kindhearted ⇨～悲;～母;仁～ ❸〈名〉〈书〉 mother; ⇨～训;家～
【慈蔼】 cí'ǎi 〈形〉 kindly and amiable; affectionate
【慈爱】 cí'ài 〈形〉 loving; kind; affectionate: ～的父亲/母亲 loving father/mother ‖ ～的目光 loving glance; fond eye ‖ 父母对孩子的～ parents' loving kindness to their children; parents' affection for their children ‖ 她说这句话的时候，声音里充满了～。When she said this, her voice was full of affection.
【慈悲】 cíbēi 〈形〉 merciful; benevolent; pitiful: 发～ have pity (for/on); have mercy (on); be merciful (to/towards) ‖ 满怀～ be filled with benevolence ‖ ～好善 be merciful and benevolent ‖ ～之心 charitable heart; humane feelings ‖ ～为本。Compassion is the principle of life. ‖ 发发～吧！For pity's sake! / Please have pity on me.
【慈父】 cífù 〈名〉 affectionate/loving/kind father; father
【慈姑】 cígu 〈名〉［植物］ arrowhead
【慈航】 cíháng 〈名〉［佛教］ journey of salvation: ～普渡 the barge of mercy ferries all the miserable people to the world of bliss Buddhist doctrines save people from misery
【慈和】 cíhé 〈形〉 kindly and amiable: 面容～ be benignant-looking; have a benign look
【慈眉善目】 címéi-shànmù 〈熟〉 have a kindly look; have a benign face/countenance
【慈命】 címìng 〈名〉 mother's commands
【慈母】 címǔ 〈名〉 loving/fond/kind mother; mother: ～之心 mother's affection; mother's loving kindness ‖ ～严父 loving mother and stern father ‖ ～多败儿。A fond mother spoils the son.
【慈善】 císhàn 〈形〉 charitable; benevolent; philanthropic: 参与～活动 participate in beneficent/philanthropic/benevolent activities ‖ ～救济 charitable aid ‖ ～捐赠 charitable/benevolent donations; benevolent contributions ‖ ～募捐舞会/音乐会 charity ball/concert ‖ ～义演 charity show ‖ ～组织 charity/charitable/philanthropic/benevolent organization
〖～机构〗 císhàn jīgòu 〈名〉 charitable/benevolent institution; philanthropic/charitable association: charity/charitable/philanthropic/benevolent organization: 建立～ set up/build up/establish/form/found a charity organization ‖ 为～工作 work for charities ‖ 地方～ local charities
〖～基金会〗 císhàn jījīnhuì 〈名〉 philanthropic foundation
〖～家〗 císhànjiā 〈名〉 philanthropist; man of charity
〖～事业〗 císhàn shìyè 〈名〉 charities; good works; charitable venture/enterprise; philanthropic undertaking: 从事～ be engaged in a philanthropic undertaking ‖ 献身～ be devoted to charity ‖ 为～募捐 collect donations for charities
〖～团体〗 císhàn tuántǐ 〈名〉 charitable body/society; benevolent society: 向～捐款 donate money for charities ‖ 大型～ big philanthropy
〖～箱〗 císhànxiāng 〈名〉 poor box [esp in church]
〖～学校〗 císhàn xuéxiào 〈名〉 charity school
〖～医院〗 císhàn yīyuàn 〈名〉 charity hospital
【慈祥】 cíxiáng 〈形〉 kindly; amiable; benign: ～的面容 kindly/benignant/benign face ‖ ～的微笑 kindly/loving/benign smile
【慈心】 cíxīn 〈名〉 kind/tender heart
【慈训】 cíxùn 〈名〉 teachings of one's mother; maternal instructions
【慈颜】 cíyán 〈名〉 kindly face/countenance (of one's parents)
【慈幼养老】 cíyòu-yǎnglǎo 〈熟〉 be kind to the young and care for the old
【慈育堂】 cíyùtáng 〈名〉 orphanage

磁 cí 〈名〉 ❶［物理］ magnetism: 起～ magnetize ‖ 消～ demagnetize ⇨～场;～石;地～ ❷〈旧〉 ＝ 瓷 cí
【磁安】 cí'ān 〈名〉［物理］ abampere
【磁摆】 cíbǎi 〈名〉［电磁］ magnetic pendulum
【磁棒】 cíbàng 〈名〉［物理］ bar magnet; magnetic bar/rod
〖～存储器〗 cíbàng cúnchǔqì 〈名〉［计算机］ magnetic rod storage
【磁饱和】 cíbǎohé 〈名〉［电磁］ magnetic saturation
〖～度〗 cíbǎohédù 〈名〉 magnetic saturation
〖～启动器〗 cíbǎohé qǐdòngqì 〈名〉 magnetic saturation starter
〖～稳压器〗 cíbǎohé wěnyāqì 〈名〉 saturation core regulator
【磁暴】 cíbào 〈名〉［地物］ magnetic storm
〖～度〗 cíbàodù 〈名〉 magnetic storminess
〖～记录器〗 cíbào jìlùqì 〈名〉 magnetic storm monitor
〖～效应〗 cíbào xiàoyìng 〈名〉 magnetic storm effect
【磁北】 cíběi 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic north
〖～极〗 cíběijí 〈名〉 (magnetic) north pole
【磁变星】 cíbiànxīng 〈名〉［天文］ magnetic variable
【磁波】 cíbō 〈名〉 magnetic wave
〖～器〗 cíbōqì 〈名〉 magnetic wave device
【磁测】 cícè 〈名〉 magnetic survey
〖～法〗 cícèfǎ 〈名〉 magnetic survey method
【磁层】 cícéng 〈名〉 ❶［电学］ magnetic layer/coating ❷［天文］ magnetosphere
〖～电阻〗 cícéng diànzǔ 〈名〉［电学］ magnetic coating resistance
〖～厚度〗 cícéng hòudù 〈名〉［电学］ magnetic coating thickness
〖～环流〗 cícéng huánliú 〈名〉［地物］ magnetospheric ring current
【磁常量】 cícháng liàng 〈名〉［电学］ magnetic constant
【磁场】 cíchǎng 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic field: 产生～ create/produce a magnetic field ‖ ～测量 magnetic field measurement ‖ ～分类 magnetic classification ‖ 地球～ earth's magnetic field ‖ 环行/交变～ circular/fluctuating magnetic field ‖ 磁铁周围有～。A magnet has a field around it.
〖～传感器〗 cíchǎng chuángǎnqì 〈名〉 magnetic field sensor
〖～电路〗 cíchǎng diànlù 〈名〉 magnetic field circuit
〖～发生器〗 cíchǎng fāshēngqì 〈名〉 magnetic field generator
〖～干扰〗 cíchǎng gānrǎo 〈名〉 disturbance of magnetic field
〖～畸变〗 cíchǎng jībiàn 〈名〉 magnetic distortion; distortion of magnetic field
〖～极〗 cíchǎngjí 〈名〉 field pole
〖～记录仪〗 cíchǎng jìlùyí 〈名〉 magnetograph
〖～密度〗 cíchǎng mìdù 〈名〉 magnetic density
〖～能量〗 cíchǎng néngliàng 〈名〉 magnetic field energy
〖～强度〗 cíchǎng qiángdù 〈名〉 magnetic field intensity/strength; magnetic intensity; intensity of magnetic field: ～计 oersted meter
〖～矢量〗 cíchǎng shǐliàng 〈名〉 magnetic (field) vector
〖～线圈〗 cíchǎng xiànquān 〈名〉 (magnetic) field coil
〖～效应〗 cíchǎng xiàoyìng 〈名〉 magnetic field effect
〖～振荡〗 cíchǎng zhèndàng 〈名〉 magnetic field oscillation
【磁秤】 cíchèng 〈名〉［电学］ magnetic balance
【磁赤道】 cíchìdào 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic equator
【磁赤铁矿】 cíchìtiěkuàng 〈名〉［矿物］ maghemite
【磁畴】 cíchóu 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic domain; domain

【～存储器】 cíchóu cúnchǔqì 〈名〉［计算机］magnetic domain memory
【磁存储器】 denoted cícúnchǔqì 〈名〉［计算机］magnetic memory/storage
【磁带】 cídài 〈名〉magnetic tape; tape: 听/放～ listen to/play a tape ‖ 把谈话/节目录在～上 record a conversation/programme on tape; tape a conversation/programme ‖ 歌曲～ tape of songs ‖ 盒式～ cassette tape ‖ 卷盘～ open-reel tape ‖ 空白～ blank tape ⇨ ～录音机
【～存储器】 cídài cúnchǔqì 〈名〉［计算机］(magnetic) tape storage/memory
【～复制机】 cídài fùzhìjī 〈名〉tape duplicator
【～盒】 cídàihé 〈名〉cassette; (tape) cartridge
【～库】 cídàikù 〈名〉［计算机］tape library
【～录像机】 cídài lùxiàngjī 〈名〉videotape recorder (VTR)
【～录音机】 cídài lùyīnjī 〈名〉(magnetic) tape recorder; magnetophone
【～盘】 cídàipán 〈名〉tape reel
【～清洁器】 cídài qīngjiéqì 〈名〉tape cleaner
【～驱动设备】 cídài qūdòng shèbèi 〈名〉［计算机］tape drive; tape drive unit
【～文件】 cídài wénjiàn 〈名〉［计算机］(magnetic) tape file: ～操作 magnetic tape file operation
【～装置】 cídài zhuāngzhì 〈名〉magnetic tape unit
【磁导】 cídǎo 〈名〉［物理］permeance; magnetic conductance
【～计】 cídǎojì 〈名〉permeameter
【～率】 cídǎolǜ 〈名〉magnetoconductivity; permeability: ～曲线/调制 permeability curve/modulation
【～线】 cídǎoxiàn 〈名〉magnetic wire
【磁道】 cídào 〈名〉［电子］magnetic track; track
【磁电机】 cídiànjī 〈名〉［电学］magneto: ～传动 magneto drive
【～导线】 cídiànjī dǎoxiàn 〈名〉magneto wire
【～电路】 cídiànjī diànlù 〈名〉magneto circuit
【～开关】 cídiànjī kāiguān 〈名〉magneto switch
【～线圈】 cídiànjī xiànquān 〈名〉magneto coil
【磁电效应】 cídiàn xiàoyìng 〈名〉magnetoelectric effect
【磁电性】 cídiànxìng 〈名〉［物理］magnetoelectricity
【磁电学】 cídiànxué 〈名〉［物理］magnetoelectricity
【磁粉】 cífěn 〈名〉［电学］magnetic powder
【～离合器】 cífěn líhéqì 〈名〉magnetic powder clutch
【～试验】 cífěn shìyàn 〈名〉［冶金］magnetic-particle test
【～探伤】 cífěn tànshāng 〈名〉magnetic powder inspection; magnaflux inspection
【磁感线】 cígǎnxiàn 〈名〉magnetic lines of flux/force
【磁感应】 cígǎnyìng 〈名〉［物理］magnetic induction
【～传感器】 cígǎnyìng chuángǎnqì 〈名〉magnetic induction sensor
【～加速器】 cígǎnyìng jiāsùqì 〈名〉magnetic induction accelerator
【～密度】 cígǎnyìng mìdù 〈名〉magnetic induction density
【～强度】 cígǎnyìng qiángdù 〈名〉magnetic induction intensity
【～探针】 cígǎnyìng tànzhēn 〈名〉magnetic induction probe
【磁钢】 cígāng 〈名〉［冶金］alnico; magnet/magnetic steel
【磁功率】 cígōnglǜ 〈名〉［物理］magnetic power
【磁共振】 cígòngzhèn 〈名〉［物理］magnetic resonance
【～成像】 cígòngzhèn chéngxiàng 〈名〉［电学］magnetic resonance imaging
【～机】 cígòngzhènjī 〈名〉［医学］magnetic resonance machine
【～加速器】 cígòngzhèn jiāsùqì 〈名〉［物理］magnetic resonance accelerator
【磁鼓】 cígǔ 〈名〉［计算机］magnetic drum (MD); memory drum; drum: ～存储 drum memory
【～磁头】 cígǔ cítóu 〈名〉drum head
【～存储器】 cígǔ cúnchǔqì 〈名〉(magnetic) drum memory/storage
【～记录器】 cígǔ jìlùqì 〈名〉magnetic drum recorder
【～接受器】 cígǔ jiēshòuqì 〈名〉magnetic drum receiver
【～控制器】 cígǔ kòngzhìqì 〈名〉(magnetic) drum controller
【～容量】 cígǔ róngliàng 〈名〉drum capacity
【磁光】 cíguāng 〈形〉［物理］magneto-optic
【～传感器】 cíguāng chuángǎnqì 〈名〉magneto-optic(al) sensor
【～存储器】 cíguāng cúnchǔqì 〈名〉magneto-optic(al) memory
【～探针】 cíguāng tànzhēn 〈名〉magneto-optic(al) probe
【～调制器】 cíguāng tiáozhìqì 〈名〉magneto-optic(al) modulator
【～效应】 cíguāng xiàoyìng 〈名〉magneto-optic(al) effect
【～谐振】 cíguāng xiézhèn 〈名〉magneto-optic(al) resonance
【～学】 cíguāngxué 〈名〉［物理］magneto-optics
【磁化】 cíhuà 〈动〉［物理］［电学］magnetize: ～区域 magnetized area
【～杯】 cíhuàbēi 〈名〉magnetizing (drinking) cup
【～磁场】 cíhuà cíchǎng 〈名〉magnetizing field
【～电流】 cíhuà diànliú 〈名〉［电学］magnetizing current
【～机】 cíhuàjī 〈名〉［电学］magnetizer
【～率】 cíhuàlǜ 〈名〉［电学］(magnetic) susceptibility
【～器】 cíhuàqì 〈名〉［物理］magnetizer
【～强度】 cíhuà qiángdù 〈名〉［物理］intensity of magnetization
【～曲线】 cíhuà qūxiàn 〈名〉［物理］magnetization curve
【～水】 cíhuàshuǐ 〈名〉magnetized water
【～线圈】 cíhuà xiànquān 〈名〉［电学］magnet/magnetizing coil
【～作用】 cíhuà zuòyòng 〈名〉magnetization
【磁化学】 cíhuàxué 〈名〉［物化］magnetochemistry
【～分析】 cíhuàxué fēnxī 〈名〉magnetochemical analysis
【磁极】 cíjí 〈名〉［物理］magnetic pole: ～分布 magnetic pole distribution ‖ 同性～互相排斥，异性～互相吸引。Like magnetic poles repel each other and unlike magnetic poles attract each other.
【～化】 cíjíhuà 〈名〉［物理］magnetic polarization
【～强度】 cíjí qiángdù 〈名〉［物理］magnetic pole strength
【～绕组】 cíjí ràozǔ 〈名〉［物理］pole winding
【～线圈】 cíjí xiànquān 〈名〉pole coil
【磁检波器】 cíjiǎnbōqì 〈名〉magnetodetector
【磁介质】 cíjièzhì 〈名〉［电磁］magnetic dielectric
【磁镜】 cíjìng 〈名〉［物理］magnetic mirror
【磁绝缘】 cíjuéyuán 〈名〉magnetic insulation
【磁卡】 cíkǎ 〈名〉magnetic card
【～电话】 cíkǎ diànhuà 〈名〉(magnetic) card telephone/phone
【～锁】 cíkǎsuǒ 〈名〉magnetic card lock
【～阅读机】 cíkǎ yuèdújī 〈名〉magnetic card reader
【磁开关】 cíkāiguān 〈名〉［电学］magnetic switch; magnistor
【～控制器】 cíkāiguān kòngzhìqì 〈名〉magnetic switch controller
【磁抗】 cíkàng 〈名〉magnetic reactance
【磁控】 cíkòng 〈名〉［电子］magnetic control
【～电阻器】 cíkòng diànzǔqì 〈名〉［电子］magnetoresistor; magnetic field dependent resistor
【～放大管】 cíkòng fàngdàguǎn 〈名〉［电子］platinotron
【～管】 cíkòngguǎn 〈名〉［电子］magnetron; permatron: ～放大器/振荡器 magnetron amplifier/oscillator ‖ ～频率 magnetron frequency
【～继电器】 cíkòng jìdiànqì 〈名〉magnetic control relay
【磁老化】 cílǎohuà 〈名〉magnetic ageing
【磁力】 cílì 〈名〉［物理］magnetism; magnetic force; force on charge: 电子运动产生～。Magnetism results from the movement of electrons.
【～测厚仪】 cílì cèhòuyí 〈名〉［冶金］magnetic gauge
【～分析探伤】 cílì fēnxī tànshāng 〈名〉［冶金］magnetic analysis inspection
【～过滤器】 cílì guòlǜqì 〈名〉［化工］magnetic filter
【～焊接法】 cílì hànjiēfǎ 〈名〉［冶金］magnetic-force welding
【～计】 cílìjì 〈名〉magnetometer
【～勘探】 cílì kāntàn 〈名〉magnetic prospecting
【～起重机】 cílì qǐzhòngjī 〈名〉magnet crane
【～探矿仪】 cílì tànkuàngyí 〈名〉magnetic detector (for ore deposits)
【～探伤粉】 cílì tànshāngfěn 〈名〉［冶金］magnetic inspection powder
【～探伤器】 cílì tànshāngqì 〈名〉［物理］magnetic flaw detector
【～图】 cílìtú 〈名〉magnetogram
【～线】 cílìxiàn 〈名〉［物理］magnetic lines of flux/force: ～检验 magnetic flux test ‖ 磁铁周围有～。There are lines of magnetic force around a magnet.
【～学】 cílìxué 〈名〉［物理］magnetomechanics: ～效应 magnetomechanical effect
【～仪】 cílìyí 〈名〉magnetometer
【磁疗】 cíliáo 〈名〉magnetotherapy; magnetic therapy

【磁流量】 cíliúliàng 〈名〉 magnetic flow
〖～计〗 cíliúliàngjì 〈名〉 magnetic flowmeter
【磁流体】 cíliútǐ 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic fluid
〖～波〗 cíliútǐbō 〈名〉 hydromagnetic wave
〖～动力学〗 cíliútǐ dònglìxué 〈名〉［物理］ magnetohydrodynamics; magnetofluidmechanics; magnetofluiddynamics
〖～力学〗 cíliútǐ lìxué 〈名〉 magnetofluidmechanics
【磁漏】 cílòu 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic leakage
【磁路】 cílù 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic circuit
【磁罗盘】 cíluópán 〈名〉［航海］ magnetic compass
〖～偏差表〗 cíluópán piānchābiǎo 〈名〉［航海］ deviation table
【磁脉冲】 címàichōng 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic pulse
【磁膜】 címó 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic film
〖～存储器〗 címó cúnchǔqì 〈名〉［计算机］ magnetic-film memory
【磁南】 cínán 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic south
〖～极〗 cínánjí 〈名〉 (magnetic) south pole
【磁能】 cínéng 〈名〉［电学］ magnetic energy: ～存储 magnetic energy storage
〖～密度〗 cínéng mìdù 〈名〉 magnetic energy density
【磁耦合】 cí'ǒuhé 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic coupling
【磁盘】 cípán 〈名〉［计算机］ (magnetic) disc: 复制～ make a copy of a disc ‖ ～备份 back-up disc ‖ 软/硬～ floppy/hard disc
〖～编辑〗 cípán biānjí 〈名〉 disc edit
〖～操作系统〗 *cípán cāozuò xìtǒng* 〈名〉 disc operating system (DOS)
〖～磁道〗 cípán cídào 〈名〉 disc track
〖～磁头〗 cípán cítóu 〈名〉 magnetic disc head
〖～存储器〗 cípán cúnchǔqì 〈名〉 magnetic disc memory/storage; disc storage: ～驱动 disc storage drive
〖～存取〗 cípán cúnqǔ 〈名〉 disc access
〖～格式化〗 cípán géshìhuà 〈名〉 disc formatting
〖～盒〗 cípánhé 〈名〉 disc cartridge
〖～驱动器〗 cípán qūdòngqì 〈名〉［计算机］ disc drive
〖～容量〗 cípán róngliàng 〈名〉 disc size
〖～文件〗 *cípán wénjiàn* 〈名〉 *(magnetic) disc file*
〖～系统〗 cípán xìtǒng 〈名〉 disc system
【磁泡】 cípào 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic bubble; bubble
【磁偏】 cípiān 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic bias
〖～差〗 cípiānchā 〈名〉［航海］ magnetic deviation
〖～角〗 cípiānjiǎo 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic declination
〖～罗盘〗 cípiān luópán 〈名〉 declination compass
〖～仪〗 cípiānyí 〈名〉 declinator
〖～转〗 cípiānzhuǎn 〈名〉［电子］ magnetic deflection: ～扫描 magnetic scanning ‖ ～系统 magnetic deflection system
【磁片】 cípiàn 〈名〉［计算机］ magnetic sheet
【磁屏蔽】 *cípíngbì* 〈名〉［电学］ *magnetic screen/shield/shielding*
【磁谱】 cípǔ 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic spectrum
〖～计〗 cípǔjì 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic spectrometer
【磁漆】 cíqī 〈名〉［化工］ enamel paint/lacquer; enamel: 耐火～ refractory enamel ‖ 耐热～ heat-resistant enamel
【磁强】 cíqiáng 〈名〉 magnetic strength
〖～计〗 cíqiángjì 〈名〉 magnetometer
【磁倾角】 cíqīngjiǎo ＝ 磁偏角 cípiānjiǎo
【磁扰】 círǎo 〈名〉［地理］ magnetic disturbance/perturbation
【磁热效应】 círè xiàoyìng 〈名〉 magnetothermal effect
【磁声学】 císhēngxué 〈名〉［物理］ *magnetoacoustics*
【磁石】 císhí 〈名〉 ❶ ＝ 磁铁 cítiě ❷ magnetite; magnetic iron ore
〖～检波器〗 císhí jiǎnbōqì 〈名〉［电学］ magneto detector
【磁势】 císhì 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic potential
【磁闩】 císhuān 〈名〉［矿业］ magnetic lock
【磁探测器】 cítàncèqì 〈名〉 magnetic detector
【磁探伤仪】 cítànshāngyí 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic flaw detector
【磁探头】 cítàntóu 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic probe
【磁体】 cítǐ 〈名〉［物理］ magnet; magnetic body: 反/顺～ diamagnetic/paramagnetic body ‖ 铁～ ferromagnet; ferromagnetic body ‖ ～具有两极性。A *magnet has polarity.*
〖～功率〗 cítǐ gōnglǜ 〈名〉 magnet power
【磁调谐】 cítiáoxié 〈名〉［电学］ magnetic tuning
【磁铁】 cítiě 〈名〉［物理］ magnet; magnetic iron: 场～ field magnet ‖ 电～ electromagnet ‖ 马蹄形/条形～ horseshoe/bar magnet ‖ 人造/天然/永久～ artificial/natural/permanent magnet ‖ 软～ soft magnet ‖ ～可以吸引磁性物质。A magnet can attract magnetic materials.
〖～铅矿〗 cítiě qiānkuàng 〈名〉［矿物］ magnetoplumbite
〖～矿〗 cítiěkuàng 〈名〉［矿物］ magnetite; magnetic iron ore
【磁通】 cítōng 〈名〉〈简称〉［物理］ *magnetic flux*: ～测量 magnetic flux measurement ‖ ～分布 magnetic flux distribution ⇨磁通量
〖～计〗 cítōngjì 〈名〉 fluxmeter; magnetic flowmeter
〖～量〗 cítōngliàng 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic flux
〖～密度〗 cítōng mìdù 〈名〉［物理］ (magnetic) flux density
〖～势〗 cítōngshì 〈名〉［物理］ magnetomotive force (MMF)
【磁头】 cítóu 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic head: ～材料 magnetic head material ‖ ～绕组 head winding ‖ ～调整 head adjustment
〖～存取〗 cítóu cúnqǔ 〈名〉［计算机］ head access
〖～鼓〗 cítóugǔ 〈名〉 head drum
〖～清洁带〗 *cítóu qīngjiédài* 〈名〉 *head cleaner for video-cassette recorders*
〖～消磁器〗 cítóu xiāocíqì 〈名〉 head demagnetizer eraser
〖～组〗 cítóuzǔ 〈名〉［计算机］ head stack; yoke
【磁透镜】 cítòujìng 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic lens; lens
【磁现象】 cíxiànxiàng 〈名〉 magnetic phenomenon
【磁效应】 cíxiàoyìng 〈名〉 magnetic effect: 电流～ magnetic effect of electric current
【磁心】 cíxīn 〈名〉［计算机］ (magnetic) core; magnet core; memory core: ～材料 core material ‖ ～调谐 core tuning ‖ 存储～ storage/memory core ‖ 记忆～ memory core
〖～板〗 *cíxīnbǎn* 〈名〉 *(magnetic) core plane*
〖～传感器〗 cíxīn chuángǎnqì 〈名〉 magnetic core sensor
〖～存储器〗 cíxīn cúnchǔqì 〈名〉［计算机］ (magnetic) core memory/storage
〖～电路〗 cíxīn diànlù 〈名〉 magnetic core circuit
〖～矩阵〗 cíxīn jǔzhèn 〈名〉［电子］ magnetic core matrix
〖～开关〗 cíxīn kāiguān 〈名〉 magnetic core switch: ～电路 core switch circuit
〖～体〗 *cíxīntǐ* 〈名〉［电子］ (magnetic) core stack
〖～天线〗 cíxīn tiānxiàn 〈名〉 magnet core antenna
【磁芯】 cíxīn ＝ 磁心 cíxīn
【磁性】 cíxìng 〈名〉［物理］ magnetism; *magnetic properties*: 失去～ lose magnetism ‖ 消去～ demagnetize ‖ 有～ be magnetic ‖ ～饱和 magnetic saturation ‖ ～金属 magnetic metal ‖ ～物质 magnetic substance/materials ‖ 抗～ diamagnetism ‖ 顺～ paramagnetism ‖ 铁～ ferromagnetism ‖ 这块磁铁～强。This magnet is strong.
〖～半导体〗 cíxìng bàndǎotǐ 〈名〉［电学］ magnetic semiconductor
〖～材料〗 cíxìng cáiliào 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic material
〖～存储板〗 cíxìng cúnchǔbǎn 〈名〉［电子］ magnetic memory plate
〖～放大器〗 cíxìng fàngdàqì 〈名〉 magnetic amplifier
〖～合金〗 cíxìng héjīn 〈名〉［冶金］ magnet/magnetic alloy
〖～黑板〗 cíxìng hēibǎn 〈名〉 magnetic board
〖～记录器〗 cíxìng jìlùqì 〈名〉［电子］ magnetic recorder
〖～检波器〗 cíxìng jiǎnbōqì 〈名〉［通信］ magnetic wave detector
〖～手雷〗 cíxìng shǒuléi 〈名〉［军事］ magnetic charge/grenade
〖～水雷〗 cíxìng shuǐléi 〈名〉［军事］ magnetic mine
〖～探测器〗 cíxìng tàncèqì 〈名〉 magnetic locator
〖～天线〗 *cíxìng tiānxiàn* 〈名〉 *magnetic aerial*
〖～调制器〗 cíxìng tiáozhìqì 〈名〉［电子］ magnetic modulator
〖～线圈〗 cíxìng xiànquān 〈名〉 magnetic coil
〖～炸弹〗 cíxìng zhàdàn 〈名〉 magnetic bomb
【磁悬浮】 cíxuánfú 〈名〉 magnetic suspension
〖～列车〗 cíxuánfú lièchē 〈名〉 magnetic suspension train; magnetically levitated train; maglev train
〖～铁路〗 cíxuánfú tiělù 〈名〉 magnetic suspension railway
【磁选】 cíxuǎn 〈名〉［矿业］ magnetic separation: 湿法～ wet magnetic separation
〖～法〗 cíxuǎnfǎ 〈名〉 magnetic method/process
〖～机〗 cíxuǎnjī 〈名〉 magnetic/magnet separator
【磁学】 cíxué 〈名〉［物理］ magnetics; magnetism
【磁压】 cíyā 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic pressure
【磁应力】 cíyìnglì 〈名〉［物理］ magnetic stress
【磁闸】 cízhá 〈名〉［电学］ magnetic gate

【磁针】 cízhēn 〈名〉[物理] magnet/magnetic needle: ～方位 magnetic bearings ‖ ～偏差 magnetic declination
【～罗盘】 cízhēn luópán 〈名〉magnetic (needle) compass
【磁振子】 cízhènzǐ 〈名〉[物理] magnon
【磁滞】 cízhì 〈名〉[物理] magnetic hysteresis
【～常数】 cízhì chángshù 〈名〉hysteresis constant
【～放大器】 cízhì fàngdàqì 〈名〉hysteresis amplifier
【～离合器】 cízhì líhéqì 〈名〉[机械] hysteresis clutch
【～现象】 cízhì xiànxiàng 〈名〉hysteresis
【磁轴】 cízhóu 〈名〉[物理] magnetic axis
【磁子】 cízǐ 〈名〉[物理] magneton
【～理论】 cízǐ lǐlùn 〈名〉magneton theory
【～数】 cízǐshù 〈名〉[物理] magneton number
【磁子午线】 cízǐwǔxiàn 〈名〉[地物] magnetic meridian
【磁阻】 cízǔ 〈名〉[物理] magnetic reluctance; reluctance
【～电动机】 cízǔ diàndòngjī 〈名〉[电学] reluctance motor
【～发电机】 cízǔ fādiànjī 〈名〉reluctance generator
【～率】 cízǔlǜ 〈名〉[物理] specific reluctance; reluctivity
【～效应】 cízǔ xiàoyìng 〈名〉magneto-resistance effect

雌 cí 〈形〉female: ～兔 female rabbit ‖ ～麻雀 hen sparrow ⇨～花;～激素;～性
【雌豹】 cíbào 〈名〉leopardess; pantheress
【雌蜂】 cífēng 〈名〉female bee
【雌伏】 cífú 〈动〉〈书〉❶ submit to others' control ❷ lie low; be retiring: ⇨～待机
【～待机】 cífú-dàijī 〈熟〉hide and bide one's time
【雌狐】 cíhú 〈名〉vixen
【雌虎】 cíhǔ 〈名〉tigress
【雌花】 cíhuā 〈名〉[植物] female/pistillate flower
【雌化】 cíhuà 〈动〉feminize
【雌黄】 cíhuáng ❶〈名〉[矿物] orpiment ❷〈动〉〈贬〉blot out mistakes and make corrections; tamper with (a book, history etc); argue falsely over sth: 信口～ make irresponsible remarks; wag one's tongue too freely
【雌鸡】 cíjī 〈名〉hen
【雌激素】 cíjīsù 〈名〉[生化] oestrogen; estrin; estrogenic hormone; female sex hormone
【～疗法】 cíjīsù liáofǎ 〈名〉[医学] estrin treatment
【雌孔雀】 cíkǒngquè 〈名〉peahen
【雌老虎】 cílǎohǔ 〈名〉❶ tigress ❷〈喻〉shrew; virago
【雌鹿】 cílù 〈名〉doe: ～皮 doeskin
【雌鸟】 cíniǎo 〈名〉[动物] jenny
【雌禽】 cíqín 〈名〉[动物] hen
【雌蕊】 círuǐ 〈名〉[植物] pistil; gynoecium: 退化～ pistillode
【雌狮】 císhī 〈名〉lioness
【雌素酶】 císùméi 〈名〉[动物] gynase
【雌酮】 cítóng 〈名〉[生化] estrin; oestrone
【雌威】 cíwēi 〈名〉tantrum of a shrew: 发～ have/throw a tantrum
【雌性】 cíxìng 〈名〉female sex: ～动物 female animals
【～单性生殖】 cíxìng dānxìng shēngzhí 〈名〉[生物] female parthenogenesis
【～化】 cíxìnghuà 〈名〉feminization
【～激素】 cíxìng jīsù 〈名〉[生化] female (sex) hormone; oestrogen; estrin
【～生殖腺】 cíxìng shēngzhíxiàn 〈名〉[生物] female gonad
【～细胞】 cíxìng xìbāo 〈名〉[生物] female cell
【～性器官】 cíxìng xìngqìguān 〈名〉[生物] female sex organ
【雌雄】 cí-xióng 〈名〉❶ male and female: ～莫辨 be unable to distinguish the male from the female ⇨～同体;～异体 ❷ victory and defeat: ⇨决一～
【～嵌合体】 cí-xióng qiànhétǐ 〈名〉[动物] gynandromorph; gynander
【～同体】 cí-xióng tóngtǐ 〈名〉[动物] androgyne; androgyny; monoecism; hermaphrodite: ～性 hermaphroditism
【～同株】 cí-xióng tóngzhū 〈名〉[植物] androgyne; monoecism: ～植物 monoecious plants
【～异体】 cí-xióng yìtǐ 〈名〉[动物] gonochorism; dioecism
【～异株】 cí-xióng yìzhū 〈名〉[植物] heterothallism; dioecism; dioecy: ～植物 dioecious plants
【雌蚁】 cíyǐ 〈名〉[动物] female ant; gyne

鹚 cí →鸬鹚 lúcí

餈 cí 〈书〉= 糍 cí

糍 cí
【糍粑】 cíbā 〈名〉cooked glutinous rice pounded into paste; glutinous rice cake
【糍糕】 cígāo = 糍粑 cíbā

cǐ

此 cǐ 〈代〉❶ this: ～公 this fellow ‖ ～人 this person/man/woman ⇨～地;～起彼伏;厚～薄彼 ❷ now; here: 由～往西 go west from here ‖ 到～为止。That's the end of it. ‖ 今天的讨论到～为止。So much for today's discussion. ⇨～后;从～;就～ ❸ such; this way: ⇨长～以往
【此岸】 cǐ'àn 〈名〉[佛教] this shore—temporality
【～性】 cǐ'ànxìng 〈名〉[哲学] this-sideness
【此辈】 cǐbèi 〈名〉people of this type/ilk; such (sort of) people: 勿与～来往。Don't associate with such people.
【此处】 cǐchù 〈名〉this place; here: ～开启 open here
【此次】 cǐcì 〈名〉this time: ～访问 this visit
【此道】 cǐdào 〈名〉this kind of thing [usu bad]; things like this: 精于～ be good at this kind of (crooked/dishonest) practice
【此等】 cǐděng 〈名〉this kind; such as these: 竟有～事情发生! To think that such things could happen!
【此地】 cǐdì 〈名〉this place; here
【～无银三百两】 cǐdì wú yín sānbǎi liǎng 〈熟〉no 300 taels of silver buried here [a sign put up by the man in a folk tale over the place where he had buried the silver]—clumsy denial resulting in a self-exposure; very poor lie which reveals the truth; guilty person gives himself away by conspicuously protesting his innocence
【此番】 cǐfān 〈名〉this time
【此伏彼起】 cǐfú-bǐqǐ = 此起彼伏 cǐqǐ-bǐfú
【此后】 cǐhòu 〈连〉after this/that; from now/then on; from this time on; hereafter; henceforth; henceforward; ever since: 他于1984年去了北京,～便一直住在那儿。He went to Beijing in 1984 and has lived there ever since.
【此呼彼应】 cǐhū-bǐyìng 〈熟〉respond to/echo each other; act in coordination with each other; take concerted action
【此际】 cǐjì 〈名〉〈书〉this time/hour/moment; now
【此间】 cǐjiān 〈名〉this place; here: ～官方人士 official sources here ‖ ～物产丰富。This place is rich with natural resources. ‖ ～已有传闻。It has been so rumoured here.
【此举】 cǐjǔ 〈名〉this measure/action/step/move: ～不妥。It's not proper to do this. ‖ ～定能成功。This move will surely succeed.
【此刻】 cǐkè 〈名〉this moment; (right) now: ～他该到了。He should have arrived by now.
【此路不通】 cǐlù-bùtōng 〈熟〉dead end; blind alley: ～! Not a through road! / No through road! / No thoroughfare! / This road is blocked.
【此起彼伏】 cǐqǐ-bǐfú 〈熟〉rise one after another; rise here and subside there; as one falls, another rises: 欢呼声～。Recurrent cheers broke out.
【此起彼落】 cǐqǐ-bǐluò = 此起彼伏 cǐqǐ-bǐfú
【此前】 cǐqián 〈连〉before this/that
【此生】 cǐshēng 〈名〉this life
【此时】 cǐshí 〈名〉this moment; this occasion; right now
【～此地】 cǐshí-cǐdì 〈熟〉here and now; in present circumstances
【～此刻】 cǐshí-cǐkè 〈熟〉at this very moment; under the present circumstances
【此外】 cǐwài 〈连〉besides; in addition (to); moreover; furthermore: ～,我想求你给我办件事。Besides, I want to ask a favour of you.
【此行】 cǐxíng 〈名〉this trip/journey: 真是不虚～啊! The journey has been really worthwhile. / It has been a worthwhile journey.
【此一时,彼一时】 cǐ yīshí, bǐ yīshí 〈熟〉this is one situation and that was another—circumstances have changed with the passage

of time; things are now different from what they were; times have changed; different times call for different actions

【此致敬礼】 cǐzhì jìnglǐ with best wishes/regards [used as a complimentary close of an official report or a business letter]

泚 cǐ 〈书〉❶〈形〉clear; limpid; lucid ❷〈动〉sweat ❸〈动〉dip (the nib) in ink: ～笔 dip a pen in ink

跐 cǐ 〈动〉❶ step (on sth); tread (on sth): ～着门槛 stand on the threshold ‖ 脚～两只船 straddle two boats; have a foot in both camps ❷ tiptoe; walk/stand on tiptoe: 他们～起脚以便看清楚演出。They stood on tiptoe to have a better look at the performance.

⇨cī

鲨 cǐ 〈名〉[动物] a kind of marine fish living in coastal waters

cì

次[1] cì ❶〈动〉〈书〉come next (to sb/sth) in order: ⇨～之 ❷〈形〉second; next: ～年 next/following year ‖ ～子/女 second son/daughter ⇨～日 ❸〈形〉second-rate; inferior: ～棉 poor quality cotton ‖ 质量～ inferior/poor/low in quality ⇨～等; ～品; ～要 ❹〈名〉order; sequence: 顺～排列 arrange in order ‖ 依～入座 take seats one by one/one after another ⇨～序; 名～; 座～ ❺〈量〉time; occurrence: 去过一/两～ have been to a place once/twice ‖ 第一/二～ (for) the first/second time ‖ 每/这/上/下～ each/this/last/next time ‖ 一～机会 an opportunity ‖ 一两～ a time or two ‖ 最后一～ (for) the last time ‖ 这部电影我已经看过很多～了。I have seen this film many times/a dozen times. ⇨首～ ❻〈形〉[化学] hypo-: ⇨～磷酸; ～氯酸

次[2] cì 〈名〉〈书〉❶ stopover: ⇨旅～; 途～ ❷ middle (of sth): ⇨胸～; 言～

【次波】 cìbō 〈名〉[光学] secondary wave

【次大陆】 cìdàlù 〈名〉[地理] subcontinent

【次等】 cìděng 〈形〉second-class; second-rate; second-grade; inferior: ～布/配料 cloth/ingredients of second grade; second-grade cloth/ingredients

〖～品〗 cìděngpǐn = 次品 cìpǐn

〖～纸〗 cìděngzhǐ 〈名〉[造纸] retree

【次第】 cìdì ❶〈名〉order; sequence ❷〈副〉one after another; in sequence/succession/turn; one by one: ～就座 take seats one after another ‖ ～入场 enter one by one; enter in turn/sequence/succession

【次对角线】 cìduìjiǎoxiàn 〈名〉[数学] secondary diagonal

【次钒酸盐】 cìfánsuānyán 〈名〉[化学] hypovanadate

【次货】 cìhuò 〈名〉inferior/faulty/substandard/shoddy goods; shoddy/rejected products; substandard commodities; inferior merchandise; goods of inferior/low quality; seconds

【次级】 cìjí 〈形〉secondary; second-class

〖～波〗 cìjíbō 〈名〉[光学] secondary wave

〖～产品〗 cìjí chǎnpǐn 〈名〉[经济] secondary product

〖～抵押〗 cìjí dǐyā 〈名〉[经济] junior mortgage

〖～电流〗 cìjí diànliú 〈名〉[电学] secondary current

〖～电路〗 cìjí diànlù 〈名〉[电学] secondary circuit

〖～电阻〗 cìjí diànzǔ 〈名〉[电学] secondary resistance

〖～发射〗 cìjí fāshè 〈名〉[电子] secondary emission

〖～辐射〗 cìjí fúshè 〈名〉[物理] secondary radiation

〖～光谱〗 cìjí guāngpǔ 〈名〉[光学] secondary spectrum

〖～绕组〗 cìjí ràozǔ 〈名〉[物理] secondary winding

〖～市场〗 cìjí shìchǎng 〈名〉[经济] secondary market: ～价格 secondary market price

〖～线圈〗 cìjí xiànquān 〈名〉[电学] secondary coil

〖～证券〗 cìjí zhèngquàn 〈名〉[经济] junior securities: ～市场 secondary securities market

〖～阻抗〗 cìjí zǔkàng 〈名〉[电学] secondary impedance

【次极】 cìjí 〈名〉[物理] secondary pole

【次口径】 cìkǒujìng 〈名〉[军事] subcalibre: ～弹药 subcalibre ammunition ‖ ～炮 subcalibre gun ‖ ～枪炮射击 subcalibre firing ‖ ～装备 subcalibre equipment

【次料】 cìliào 〈名〉defective material

【次临界】 cìlínjiè 〈形〉[物理] subcritical: ～装置 subcritical assembly

〖～反应堆〗 cìlínjiè fǎnyìngduī 〈名〉[物理] subcritical reactor

〖～态〗 cìlínjiètài 〈名〉[物理] subcritical state

【次磷酸】 cìlínsuān 〈名〉[化学] hypophosphorous acid

〖～钾〗 cìlínsuānjiǎ 〈名〉[化学] potassium hypophosphite

〖～锰〗 cìlínsuānměng 〈名〉[化学] manganese hypophosphite

〖～盐〗 cìlínsuānyán 〈名〉[化学] hypophosphite

【次硫酸】 cìliúsuān 〈名〉[化学] sulphoxylic acid

【次氯酸】 cìlǜsuān 〈名〉[化学] hypochlorous acid

〖～根〗 cìlǜsuāngēn 〈名〉[化学] hypochlorous

〖～钠〗 cìlǜsuānnà 〈名〉[化学] sodium hypochlorite

〖～盐〗 cìlǜsuānyán 〈名〉[化学] hypochlorite

【次女高音】 cìnǚgāoyīn 〈名〉mezzo-soprano

【次贫】 cìpín 〈形〉less destitute

【次品】 cìpǐn 〈名〉substandard products/goods; defective/inferior/shoddy goods; goods of inferior quality; ungraded/degraded/shoddy/rejected products; seconds

【次轻量级】 cìqīngliàngjí 〈名〉[体育] featherweight; half lightweight

〖～拳击〗 cìqīngliàngjí quánjī 〈名〉featherweight boxing

【次日】 cìrì 〈名〉next/following day

【次生】 cìshēng 〈形〉secondary

〖～胞核〗 cìshēng bāohé 〈名〉[植物] secondary nucleus

〖～壁〗 cìshēngbì 〈名〉[植物] secondary wall

〖～冰川〗 cìshēng bīngchuān 〈名〉[地质] secondary glacier

〖～根〗 cìshēnggēn 〈名〉[植物] secondary root

〖～构造〗 cìshēng gòuzào 〈名〉[地质] secondary structure

〖～海岸〗 cìshēng hǎi'àn 〈名〉[地质] secondary coast

〖～化石〗 cìshēng huàshí 〈名〉[地质] derived fossils

〖～矿物〗 cìshēng kuàngwù 〈名〉[矿物] secondary mineral

〖～林〗 cìshēnglín 〈名〉[林业] secondary forest; second growth: ～改造 secondary forest conversion ‖ 次生松林 second-growth pines

〖～气旋〗 cìshēng qìxuán 〈名〉[气象] secondary cyclone

〖～土壤〗 cìshēng tǔrǎng 〈名〉secondary soil

〖～灾害〗 cìshēng zāihài 〈名〉secondary disaster

〖～组织〗 cìshēng zǔzhī 〈名〉secondary tissue

【次声】 cìshēng 〈名〉[物理] infrasound; infrasonic sound: ～测量 infrasonic measurement

〖～波〗 cìshēngbō 〈名〉infrasonic (sound) wave

〖～频〗 cìshēngpín 〈名〉infrasonic frequency

〖～武器〗 cìshēng wǔqì 〈名〉infrasonic weapon

〖～学〗 cìshēngxué 〈名〉infrasonics

【次数】 cìshù 〈名〉number of times; frequency: 减少/增加～ decrease/increase the number of times ‖ ～不多 not very often ‖ ～越来越多 more and more frequently; with increasing frequency ‖ 练习～越多,熟练程度越高。The more you practise, the more skilful you'll become. ‖ 他的脉搏跳动～正常。His pulse was of normal frequency.

【次席】 cìxí 〈名〉seat next to the guest of honour/the person in command

【次硝酸】 cìxiāosuān 〈名〉[化学] nitroxylic acid

〖～盐〗 cìxiāosuānyán 〈名〉[化学] nitroxylate

【次序】 cìxù 〈名〉order; sequence; succession: 颠倒～ reverse the order ‖ ～错误/正确 be in the wrong/right order ‖ ～颠倒 be in reverse order ‖ ～紊乱 be out of order; be in bad order ‖ ～正常 be in normal order ‖ 按～排列 arrange in order ‖ 按年代先后～ in chronological order/sequence; in order/sequence of date ‖ 按事情发生的先后～ in the sequence of events

【次要】 cìyào 〈形〉less important; of secondary importance; minor; secondary; subordinate: ～兵力 secondary force ‖ ～步骤/人物 minor procedure/character ‖ ～方面 side aspect ‖ ～原因 subsidiary reason ‖ 这是我们的主要目的,其他的都是～的。This is our main aim; all the others are subordinate.

〖～地位〗 cìyào dìwèi 〈名〉secondary position: 降到～ be degraded/reduced to a less important position ‖ 居～ occupy a secondary/subordinate position ‖ 与他的事业相比,他的家庭处于～。His family has to play second fiddle to his career.

〖～电路〗 cìyào diànlù 〈名〉[电学] secondary circuit

〖～角色〗 cìyào juésè 〈名〉❶ cameo role; underpart; minor

part: minor/secondary role: 在剧中扮演～ play a minor part in a drama/play ❷ second fiddle; minor character: 充当～ play second fiddle

〖～矛盾〗 cìyào máodùn 〈名〉 secondary contradiction: 区别主要矛盾与～ distinguish between the principal and secondary contradictions

〖～权益〗 cìyào quányì 〈名〉[经济] junior interest

〖～收益〗 cìyào shōuyì 〈名〉[经济] secondary income

〖～问题〗 cìyào wèntí 〈名〉 side issue; secondary/subsidiary question; question of secondary importance: 把～放在一边 put aside questions of secondary importance ‖ 与资金问题相比,其他的都是～。Compared with the question of funds, all others are unimportant.

〖～证据〗 cìyào zhèngjù 〈名〉[法律] secondary evidence

【次应力】 cìyìnglì 〈名〉[力学] secondary stress

【次优】 cìyōu 〈形〉 second best: ～方案 second best solution

【次于】 cìyú 〈动〉 be next/second to; be inferior to: 不～任何人 be second to none ‖ 仅～ be next only to sb/sth ‖ 食物对生命的重要性仅～水。After water, food is the most important to life. ‖ 印度人口仅～中国。India is second only to China in population.

【次宇宙线】 cìyǔzhòuxiàn 〈名〉 secondary cosmic radiation

【次韵】 cìyùn 〈动〉 use the rhythm sequence of a poem (when replying to it)

【次长】 cìzhǎng 〈名〉〈旧〉 undersecretary; vice-minister

【次之】 cìzhī 〈动〉 take the second place; come/rank second; come next; be next to: 该省的自然资源以煤最多,石油～。Among the natural resources of the province, coal occupies first place and oil comes second.

【次中音号】 cìzhōngyīnhào 〈名〉[音乐] tenor horn

【次重量级】 cìzhòngliàngjí 〈名〉[体育] middle heavyweight

【次重音】 cìzhòngyīn 〈名〉 secondary/subordinate stress; secondary accent

【次最轻量级】 cìzuìqīngliàngjí 〈名〉[体育] flyweight

伺 cì

⇨sì

【伺候】 cìhou 〈动〉 wait on/upon sb; attend (on/upon) sb; minister to sb; serve: ～病人 minister to/wait on/attend the sick ‖ ～进餐 wait (on/at) table; serve at table ‖ ～主人 serve/attend one's master ‖ 难～ be hard to please

刺 cì

❶〈动〉 sting; stab; stick; thrust; pierce; prick; puncture: ～入心脏 stab/thrust sth into sb's heart ‖ ～死 thrust/stab sb to death ‖ 用匕首/剑/刺刀～人 stab/thrust sb with a dagger/sword/bayonet ‖ 并不是所有的荨麻都～人。Not all nettles sting. ⇨～刀; ～骨; ～绣 ❷〈动〉 assassinate: 被～ be assassinated ⇨～客; 行～; 遇～ ❸〈动〉 ridicule; mock: ⇨讽～; 讥～ ❹〈名〉 thorn; spine; prickle; splinter; sticker: 被～扎疼 be pricked by thorns ‖ 手指上扎了一根～ get a thorn/splinter/prick in one's finger; get one's finger pricked by a thorn ‖ 〈喻〉他话里带～。There is a sting in his words. ‖ 哪有玫瑰不长～的。There are no roses without thorns. ⇨～槐; ～猬; 马～ ❺〈名〉 sharp small raised spot on the skin or surface of sth: ⇨粉～; 毛～ ❻〈动〉 pry (about/into); spy (on); scout; detect: ⇨～探 ❼〈名〉〈书〉 visiting card: ⇨名～ ❽〈动〉 irritate; stimulate: ⇨～鼻; ～耳; ～激

⇨cī

【刺柏】 cìbǎi ＝ 桧 guì

【刺鼻】 cìbí 〈形〉 pungent; irritating the nose; assailing one's nostrils; acrid: ～的气味 pungent odour/smell

【刺穿】 cìchuān 〈动〉 pierce; prick; thrust/stab through; stick sth in(to)/through: 针～了她的手指。The needle ran through her finger.

【刺刺不休】 cìcì-bùxiū 〈熟〉 talk incessantly; chatter/rattle on and on; talk one's head off

【刺丛】 cìcóng 〈名〉 prickly/briery bushes

【刺刀】 cìdāo 〈名〉 bayonet: 拼～ fight it out with bayonet; have bayonet-fighting ‖ 用～刺敌人 stab/thrust an enemy with a bayonet ‖ 用～杀出一条血路 bayonet one's way out ‖ 上～! Fix bayonets! [word of command] ‖ 下～! Unfix bayonets! [word of command]

〖～鞘〗 cìdāoqiào 〈名〉 scabbard; bayonet sheath

【刺耳】 cì'ěr 〈形〉 ear-piercing; jarring; grating on the ear; irritating/unpleasant/harsh to the ear: ～的话 bitter/harsh/raspy words; cutting/sarcastic/caustic remarks ‖ ～的尖叫 piercing/sharp cry; ear-piercing shriek ‖ ～的汽笛声 shrill/penetrating/screamy whistle ‖ ～的噪音 strident/harsh/grating/sharp/raspy voice ‖ 他爱说～的话。He loves to make biting/cutting remarks. ‖ 我很不喜欢他,甚至听到他的名字都觉得～。I dislike him very much; even his name grates on my ears.

【刺骨】 cìgǔ 〈形〉 piercing to the bones; piercing; biting; cutting: ～的寒风 biting/bitter/piercing/penetrating/cutting/freezing wind ‖ ～的寒冷 piercing/biting cold; bitter chill ‖ 寒风～。The icy wind cuts one to the bone. / There is a bite in the air.

【刺灌丛】 cìguàncóng 〈名〉 thornbush; briery bushes

【刺桧】 cìguì 〈名〉[植物] prickly juniper; cade

【刺果】 cìguǒ 〈名〉[植物] burr

【刺痕】 cìhén 〈名〉 puncture; prick

【刺槐】 cìhuái 〈名〉[植物] locust (tree)

【刺击】 cìjī 〈名〉[体育] thrust: 挡开/避开～ parry a thrust ‖ 击剑中的突然～ sudden thrust in fencing

【刺激】 cìjī 〈动〉 ❶ stimulate; excite; incite: ～出口/贸易/生产 stimulate export/trade/production ‖ ～经济发展 stimulate/spur/economic growth ‖ ～神经 excite a nerve ‖ ～食欲 whet/stimulate/quicken/sharpen one's appetite ‖ ～消费和经济增长 stimulate consumption and economic growth ‖ ～需求 promote/stimulate demand (for) ‖ 受到～ receive stimulations (from); receive a fillip/stimulus ‖ 易受～ be susceptible to stimulation ‖ ～措施 stimulant measures ‖ 感官/色情/性～ sensory/erotic/sexual stimulation ‖ 环境/外界的～ environmental/external stimulus ‖ 机械性～ mechanical irritation ‖ 经济～ economic incentive ‖ 强有力的～ powerful/strong stimulus/incentive ‖ 光能～植物生长。Light stimulates plant growth. / Light is a stimulus to growth in plants. ‖ 兴趣能～学习。Interest is an incitement to study. ❷ provoke; irritate; upset: 别～他了。Don't provoke him. ‖ 她心脏衰弱,应该避免～。She has a weak heart, and should avoid excitement. ‖ 这一不幸的消息对她～很大。She was badly upset by the sad news.

〖～电极〗 cìjī diànjí 〈名〉[医学] stimulating electrode

〖～反应〗 cìjī fǎnyìng 〈名〉 stimulus-response: ～心理学 stimulus-response psychology

〖～剂〗 cìjījì 〈名〉[生理] irritant; stimulant

〖～疗法〗 cìjī liáofǎ 〈名〉[医学] irritation/stimulation therapy

〖～物〗 cìjīwù 〈名〉 excitant; irritant; stimulant; stimulus

〖～性〗 cìjīxìng 〈形〉 irritant; irritative; stimulative: ～毒气/泻剂 irritant gas/purgative ‖ ～腹泻 irritative diarrhoea ‖ ～皮炎 irritant dermatitis ‖ ～气体中毒 irritant gas poisoning

〖～作用〗 cìjī zuòyòng 〈名〉 stimulation; excitation; irritation

【刺客】 cìkè 〈名〉 assassin

【刺毛】 cìmáo 〈名〉[生物] seta

【刺目】 cìmù ＝ 刺眼 cìyǎn

【刺挠】 cìnao 〈形〉〈方〉 itchy; itching: 我浑身～。I itched all over.

【刺配】 cìpèi 〈动〉〈古〉 tattoo the face of a criminal and send him into exile [a punishment in ancient China]: ～他乡 tattoo sb's face and send him into exile

【刺儿菜】 cìrcài 〈名〉[植物] field thistle

【刺儿话】 cìrhuà 〈名〉〈口〉 biting/stinging/cutting/scathing remarks; biting/stinging/bitter/harsh/raspy words; sting in one's words: 说～ make biting/cutting remarks; speak harsh words ‖ 用～伤人 hurt sb by saying some stinging words

【刺儿头】 cìrtóu 〈名〉〈方〉 difficult person; person hard to deal with

【刺杀】 cìshā 〈动〉 ❶ assassinate: 密谋～ plot sb's assassination ‖ 图谋～ attempt an assassination ‖ 执行～任务 carry out/execute an assassination ‖ 政治性～ political assassination ❷ [军事] charge (at) sb with bayonets: 练～ practise bayonet fighting ‖ 用刺刀～ stick one's bayonet (into sb) ‖ ～训练 bayonet drill

【刺参】 cìshēn 〈名〉[动物] a kind of sea cucumber

【刺史】 cìshǐ 〈名〉〈古〉 feudal provincial/prefectural governor

【刺丝】 cìsī 〈名〉[动物] ecthoraeum

【刺探】 cìtàn 〈动〉 make roundabout/secret enquiries; spy (on); pry (about/into): ～军情 spy/ferret out military secrets; spy on the military movements (of) ‖ ～秘密/隐私 pry/spy into sb's secrets/privacy

【刺体】 cìtǐ 〈名〉[动物] nematophore

【刺铁丝】 cìtiěsī 〈名〉barbed wire
【刺痛】 cìtòng ❶〈动〉tingle; sting; prick: 一阵～ have a tingle (as in muscles) ‖ 深深～某人的心 cut sb to the quick; hurt sb deeply ‖ 伤口的～ sting/smart of a wound/cut ‖ 他说这话时,我的心在～。When he said this, my mind prickled. ‖ 这念头像刀一样～了他。The thought stabbed through him like a knife. ❷〈名〉twinge; tingle; sting; prick: 感到～ feel a sting/twinge/prick ‖ 消除～ take away the sting
【刺网】 cìwǎng 〈名〉[渔业] gill net
〖～渔船〗 cìwǎng yúchuán 〈名〉gillnetter
【刺猬】 cìwei 〈名〉hedgehog
【刺五加】 cìwǔjiā 〈名〉[中药] wilsonii; acanthopanax
【刺细胞】 cìxìbāo 〈名〉[动物] cnidoblast
【刺绣】 cìxiù ❶〈动〉embroider; needle: ～图案 prick (out) an embroidery pattern; embroider figures ‖ 用金线/银线～ embroider in gold/silver thread ❷〈名〉embroidery; needlework: 擅长～ be good at embroidery/needlework ‖ 做～活儿 do/make embroidery ‖ ～技艺 skill in embroidery ‖ 花式～ fancy embroidery ‖ 绒线～ crewel work ‖ 凸花～ raised needlework
〖～工艺〗 cìxiù gōngyì 〈名〉anglicanum
〖～机〗 cìxiùjī 〈名〉embroidery machine
〖～架〗 cìxiùjià 〈名〉embroidery frame
〖～品〗 cìxiùpǐn 〈名〉embroidery: 制作～ make an embroidery
〖～线〗 cìxiùxiàn 〈名〉embroidery yarn
【刺眼】 cìyǎn 〈形〉❶ dazzling; glaring: 亮得～ be dazzlingly bright ‖ ～的灯光/阳光 glaring light/sunlight ‖ 雪原上阳光～。The sunlight was dazzling on the snowfield. ❷ irritating/offending/unpleasant/harsh to the eye; unpleasant to look at: 打扮得～ be loudly dressed ‖ 他今天打了一条～的领带。He wore a screaming tie today.
【刺痒】 cìyang 〈形〉〈口〉itchy; itching: 让人感到～的毛衣 scratchy sweater ‖ 我浑身～。I itched all over.
【刺鱼】 cìyú 〈名〉[动物] stickleback
【刺针】 cìzhēn 〈名〉❶ [动物] aculeus ❷ [中医] lancet
【刺字】 cìzì 〈动〉tattoo characters on the face of a convict [usu as a punishment in ancient China]

佽 cì 〈动〉〈书〉help
【佽助】 cìzhù 〈动〉〈书〉help; aid

赐 cì ❶〈动〉grant; bestow/confer (sth on/upon sb); favour (sb with sth): ～衔 bestow/confer a title (on sb) ⇨～予;恩～;赏～ ❷〈名〉〈敬〉favour; benefit; gift: 厚～受之有愧。I feel unworthy of the precious gift you have bestowed on me. ❸〈动〉〈敬〉grant; favour: ⇨～复;～教
【赐帛】 cìbó 〈动〉〈古〉be ordered by the emperor to hang oneself
【赐福】 cìfú ❶〈动〉bless; give blessings: 上帝～于你们。God bless you. ❷〈名〉blessing: 这是上天的～。This is a blessing from Heaven.
【赐复】 cìfù 〈动〉〈敬〉kindly favour me with a reply; be kind enough as to grant me a reply: 请早日～。Please favour me with an early reply. / Kindly favour me with a reply at your earliest convenience.
【赐教】 cìjiào 〈动〉〈敬〉condescend to teach/instruct; grant advice/instructions: 请不吝～。Please favour/enlighten me with your instructions/advice.
【赐与】 cìyǔ ＝ 赐予 cìyǔ
【赐予】 cìyǔ 〈动〉grant (sth to sb); bestow/confer (sth on/upon sb); favour (sb with sth): ～头衔 bestow/confer a title on sb ‖ 上天～他一副好体格。God favoured him with a good/sound constitution.

cōng

匆 cōng 〈形〉hasty; hurried: ⇨～促;～忙
【匆匆】 cōngcōng 〈形〉hasty; hurried, in a rush/hurry; in/with haste: ～吃顿饭 take a hurried/hasty meal; hurry through a meal; hurry with one's meal; rush one's meal; snatch one's meal ‖ ～出发 post off; leave in haste ‖ ～翻阅 leaf/hurry through; gallop over/through ‖ ～赶去上班 hasten/rush to the office ‖ ～回来 pop/hurry/hasten back ‖ ～离去 hurry away/off; hasten away; rush off; go off in great haste; leave in haste/in a hurry ‖ ～浏览 take a quick look at; run one's eyes quickly over ‖ ～露面 make a brief appearance ‖ ～探访 pay sb a fleeting visit ‖ ～通过议案 rush a bill through ‖ ～下结论 jump/hasten/rush to a conclusion; be hasty in drawing conclusions ‖ ～做出决定 rush into a decision ‖ 来去～ come and go in haste ‖ 行色～ be in a rush getting ready for a journey; be pressed for time on a journey; be in a hurry to set out ‖ ～过客 fleet transient ‖ ～一瞥 cursory/passing/fleeting glance; brief/fleeting glimpse; hasty/hurried peep
〖～忙忙〗 cōngcōng-mángmáng 〈熟〉hurriedly; hastily; in a hurry; in haste: ～地工作 hurry about one's work; rush at one's work ‖ 他好像总是～的。He seems always on the rush.
【匆卒】 cōngcù ＝ 匆猝 cōngcù
【匆促】 cōngcù 〈形〉hasty; hurried; in a hurry/rush: ～办事 hurry on the business ‖ ～决定 jump/hasten/rush to a conclusion; rush into a decision ‖ ～起程 set out hastily ‖ 时间～ be pressed for time; time is pressing; time is running short ‖ ～之间他忘了留地址。In his hurry/haste, he forgot to leave his address.
【匆猝】 cōngcù 〈形〉hasty; hurried; in a rush/hurry; in/with haste
【匆遽】 cōngjù 〈形〉〈书〉hurried; hasty; in a rush/hurry; in/with haste
【匆忙】 cōngmáng 〈形〉hurried; hasty; in a rush/hurry; in/with haste: ～办事 hurry on the business ‖ ～成交 snap up a bargain ‖ ～出版/发表 rush into print ‖ ～穿上衣服 hurry/fling one's clothes on; rush/huddle/slip on one's clothes ‖ ～回答 reply in a rush ‖ ～回家 hasten/hurry/speed home ‖ ～决定 make a hasty decision; rush into a decision ‖ ～跑掉 make off; rush off ‖ ～去赴约会/开会 hasten/rush to one's appointment/a meeting ‖ ～脱衣 hurry one's clothes off; slip/rush off one's clothes ‖ ～下结论 jump/hasten/rush to a conclusion; be hasty in drawing conclusions ‖ ～行事 do things in a hurry/with haste; be hasty in doing sth; act with precipitation; hurry on the business ‖ ～应试 cram for examinations ‖ ～做出判断 be hasty in one's judgements ‖ ～之中 in one's hurry/haste ‖ 不必这么～。There is no hurry about it. / There is no need for hurry/being hasty. ‖ 处理问题不要过于～。Don't treat matters with undue haste. ‖ 为什么这样～? Why all this haste/hurry? / What's the hurry?

苁 cōng
【苁蓉】 cōngróng 〈名〉[植物] desert cistanche [general name for broomrage and cistanche salsa]

囱 cōng →烟囱 yāncōng

玜 cōng
【玜琤】 cōngróng 〈拟〉〈书〉(of jade pendants) jingle; tinkle; clink

枞 cōng ＝ 冷杉 lěngshān
【枞树】 cōngshù 〈名〉[植物] fir

锹 cōng 〈名〉short spear [an ancient weapon]
【锹锹】 cōngcōng 〈拟〉〈书〉(of metal) tinkle; jingle; clink

葱 cōng ❶〈形〉yellowish green; pale green: ⇨～绿;～郁 ❷〈名〉[植物] onion; scallion: 一根/棵大～ a stalk of green onion ‖ 剁～ chop onions ⇨～花;大～;洋～
【葱白】 cōngbái 〈形〉very light blue; bluish white
【葱白儿】 cōngbáir 〈名〉scallion bulb/stalk
【葱葱】 cōngcōng 〈形〉verdant and luxuriant; luxuriantly green: 松柏～ verdant/lush pines and cypresses
【葱翠】 cōngcuì 〈形〉fresh/luxuriant green: ～的草地 lush green meadows ‖ ～的竹林 green bamboo grove
【葱花】 cōnghuā 〈名〉chopped green onion; chopped chives/scallions: 鸡蛋～炒饭 fried rice with scrambled egg and chopped chives
〖～饼〗 cōnghuābǐng 〈名〉green onion pancake; scallion pancake
【葱黄】 cōnghuáng 〈形〉greenish yellow
【葱茏】 cōnglóng 〈形〉luxuriantly green; verdant and luxuriant: 草木～ luxuriant/lush vegetation; luxuriant growth of vegetation

【葱绿】 cōnglǜ 〈形〉❶ light green; pale/yellowish green ❷ verdant; lush; fresh and green: ～的草地 lush meadows ‖ ～的田野 verdant fields ‖ 麦苗一片～。The wheat shoots are a lush green.
【葱茂】 cōngmào 〈形〉 verdant and luxuriant; luxuriantly green
【葱皮纸】 cōngpízhǐ 〈名〉 onion-skin paper
【葱头】 cōngtóu 〈名〉 onion: ～汤 onion soup ‖ 干～ dry onion
【葱心儿绿】 cōngxīnrlǜ ＝ 葱绿① cōnglǜ
【葱郁】 cōngyù 〈形〉 verdant and luxuriant; luxuriantly green: ～的牧场 verdant/lush pasture

骢 cōng 〈名〉〈书〉 piebald (horse)

璁 cōng 〈名〉〈书〉 jadelike stone

熜 cōng 〈名〉❶ slow fire ❷ heat

聪 cōng ❶〈名〉〈书〉 faculty of hearing: 两耳失～ become deaf in both ears ⇨失～ ❷〈形〉 acute of hearing; having a keen/sharp sense of hearing: ⇨耳～目明 ❸〈形〉 bright; smart; clever; intelligent: ⇨～慧; ～明; ～睿
【聪慧】 cōnghuì 〈形〉 bright; smart; clever; intelligent
【聪敏】 cōngmǐn 〈形〉 intelligent and quick-witted: ～好学 be intelligent and fond of study
【聪明】 cōngming 〈形〉❶ having good ears and eyes; having keen eyesight and a sharp sense of hearing: 耳目～ have good ears and eyes; have keen eyesight and a sharp sense of hearing ❷ bright; smart; intelligent; clever; brainy: ～绝顶 be clever to an extreme; be extremely clever/intelligent ‖ ～好学 be intelligent and fond of learning ‖ ～伶俐 be clever and sensible; be bright and quick-witted ‖ ～能干 be bright and capable ‖ 事后～ be wise after the event; hindsight; afterwit ‖ 充分发挥～才智 display to the full one's talent and wisdom; give full play to one's wisdom and intelligence ‖ ～的回答 wise/clever answer ‖ 只工作,不玩耍,～孩子也变傻。All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
〖～反被～误〗 cōngming fǎn bèi cōngming wù 〈熟〉 clever people may fall victim to their own cleverness; a wise man can be ruined by his own wisdom; cleverness may overreach itself; too clever to be wise
〖～一世,糊涂一时〗 cōngming yīshì, hútu yīshí 〈熟〉 clever all one's life, but stupid this once; smart as a rule, but this time a fool; a lifetime of cleverness can be interrupted by moments of stupidity
【聪睿】 cōngruì 〈形〉〈书〉 bright and far-sighted
【聪悟】 cōngwù 〈形〉〈书〉 bright; clever; smart
【聪颖】 cōngyǐng 〈形〉〈书〉 intelligent; smart; bright; clever: ～过人 be exceptionally bright

cóng

从[1] cóng ❶〈动〉 follow: 师～ be an apprentice to sb; study from sb ⇨～师; ～众; 盲～ ❷〈名〉 entourage; follower; servant; attendant: ⇨仆～; 侍～; 随～ ❸〈形〉 secondary; subordinate; accessory; subsidiary: 区别主～ distinguish the principal from the subordinate ⇨～犯; ～句 ❹〈名〉 relationship between cousins, etc of the same paternal grandfather or great grandfather: ⇨～父; ～母; ～兄 ❺〈动〉 yield to; comply with; listen to; obey: ⇨～命; 顺～; 力不～心 ❻〈动〉 adopt a certain attitude; follow a certain principle: ～宽/严处理 be lenient/severe in punishment; deal with/handle leniently/severely ‖ ～轻/重处罚 penalize/punish leniently/severely ⇨～长计议; ～简; ～速 ❼〈动〉 join; be engaged in: ⇨～军; ～事; 投笔～戎

从[2] cóng ❶〈介〉 from (a particular time, place or limit): ～北京出发 set off from Beijing ‖ ～第一天起 from day one; from the first day ‖ ～零开始 start from zero; start from scratch ‖ ～那时起 from that time forward; from then on; ever since ‖ ～四面八方 from all sides/directions; from the four winds ‖ ～现在起 from now on; from this time onwards; as of now ‖ ～心坎里 from the bottom of one's heart ‖ ～一开始 from the very beginning/first; from the outset; from the word go; from the (first) jump ‖ ～远古时代起 from remote/ancient times; from time immemorial ⇨～始至终 ❷〈介〉 past; by; through (a place): ～后门进来 come in/enter by the back door ‖ ～门前经过 pass the gate ‖ ～小路走 go by a lesser road ‖ ～这儿往北/东 go north/east from here ‖ 小偷是～窗户进来的。The thief came in by/through the window. ❸〈介〉 from; by; considering: ～本质上讲 by nature; basically ‖ ～表面看 to the eye; on the face of it ‖ ～不同的角度 from different angles/perspectives ‖ ～长远看 (look) from a long-term point of view; from a long-term perspective; in the long run/haul; over the long range/pull ‖ ～各个方面 from all aspects ‖ ～根本上说 in essence; at base; essentially; fundamentally; ultimately; in the final/last/ultimate analysis ‖ ～某种意义上讲 in a sense ‖ ～全局出发 proceed from the situation as a whole; in view of overall situations ‖ ～实际出发 proceed from the actual situation/from reality/from specific conditions; be realistic ❹〈副〉 ever; always [followed by a negative]: ～没听过 have never heard (about/of) ‖ ～不叫苦 never complain of hardship ⇨～未
【从长计议】 cóngcháng-jìyì 〈熟〉 take one's time to make careful deliberations; take one's time in coming to/reaching a decision: 这事应～,不宜操之过急。We must talk this over at leisure. It's no good being overhasty. ‖ 这一建议必须～。This proposal must be considered at leisure. / This proposal needs further consideration.
【从此】 cóngcǐ 〈副〉 from this time on; from then/now on; hereafter; henceforth; thereupon; henceforward; ever since: ～以后 from this moment/time on/forward; after this/that; from now/then on; hereafter; henceforth; henceforward; ever since ‖ 她两年前来这里度假,～便住在这里。She came here for a holiday two years ago and she's been here ever since.
【从打】 cóngdǎ 〈副〉〈方〉 since: ～他来后,办公室就变得干净了。The office has become cleaner since he came.
【从动】 cóngdòng 〈形〉[机械] driven; slave
〖～齿轮〗 cóngdòng chǐlún 〈名〉[机械] driven/follower gear
〖～杆〗 cóngdònggǎn 〈名〉[机械] driven rod; follower lever
〖～缸〗 cóngdònggāng 〈名〉[机械] slave cylinder
〖～轮〗 cóngdònglún 〈名〉[机械] driven wheel/pulley
〖～天线〗 cóngdòng tiānxiàn 〈名〉[电学] slave aerial
〖～轴〗 cóngdòngzhóu 〈名〉[机械] driven shaft; dead axle
【从恶如崩】 cóng'è-rúbēng 〈熟〉 to follow what is evil is like the collapsing of a mountain; to descent to Avernus is easy
【从而】 cóng'ér 〈连〉 thus; thereby; in this manner: 事实教训了他们,～挽救了他们。The facts taught them a lesson and thus saved them. ‖ 罢工使全市交通瘫痪,～影响了人们的正常生活。The strike paralyzed the traffic in the city, thereby adversely affected the life of the people.
【从犯】 cóngfàn 〈名〉[法律] accessory; accessory criminal/offender: 事前/事后～ accessory before/after the fact ‖ 在场～ accessory during the fact ‖ 他被指控为作案～。He was accused as accessory to the crime.
【从父】 cóngfù 〈名〉〈书〉 (paternal) uncle
【从缓】 cónghuǎn 〈动〉 put off to a later date; postpone
【从价】 cóngjià 〈名〉[经济] ad val; ad valorem; according to the value: ～收费 valuation charge
〖～法〗 cóngjiàfǎ 〈名〉[经济] ad valorem method
〖～税〗 cóngjiàshuì 〈名〉[经济] ad valorem duties/tax; tax ad valorem: ～率 ad valorem rate of duty/tariff
〖～运费〗 cóngjià yùnfèi 〈名〉[经济] ad valorem freight; valuation charge: ～税率 ad valorem freight tariffs/rates
【从简】 cóngjiǎn 〈动〉 conform to the principle of simplicity; be simple; dispense with unnecessary formalities: 婚礼/丧葬～ have a simple wedding/funeral ‖ 手续～ simplify the formalities/procedures ‖ 一切～ dispense with all unnecessary formalities
【从谏如流】 cóngjiàn-rúliú 〈熟〉 follow good advice as a stream follows its course—listen to/accept/follow good advice readily
【从教】 cóngjiào 〈动〉 engage in teaching; go into teaching; follow/pursue/undertake the teaching profession
【从今往后】 cóngjīn-wǎnghòu 〈熟〉 from now on; from this time/day on; in future; henceforth: ～,你就要靠自己了。From now on, you have to depend/count on yourself.
【从井救人】 cóngjǐng-jiùrén 〈熟〉 try to save sb who's fallen into a well by jumping into the well oneself; go into a well to save a

man only to find oneself in a dilemma—risk one's life without doing others any good; compromise one's own interest without doing others any good

【从句】 cóngjù 〈名〉subordinate clause: 引入～ introduce a subordinate clause ‖ 表语/宾语/定语～ predicative/objective/attributive clause ‖ 让步/条件～ concessive/conditional clause

【从军】 cóngjūn 〈动〉join the army/ranks; go into the army; enlist (in the army); enter the service/army; become a soldier; join up; bear arms: 战争爆发,他志愿～。When war broke out, he volunteered for service in the army.

【从宽】 cóngkuān 〈动〉deal with/handle leniently; treat with leniency: 对战俘～处理 give lenient treatment to prisoners of war ⇨坦白～,抗拒从严

【从来】 cónglái 〈副〉always; at all times; all along: ～没去过 have never been to (a place) ‖ 她的话我～不信。I never believe what she says.

【从良】 cóngliáng 〈动〉(of a prostitute) get married and live a decent life; cease to be a prostitute by getting married: ～成家 reform and get married ‖ ～妓女 reformed prostitute

【从量税】 cóngliàngshuì 〈名〉[经济] specific duty/tariff

【从流】 cóngliú 〈动〉yield to one's environment; follow the prevailing fashion; follow the crowd

【从轮】 cónglún 〈名〉driven wheel

【从略】 cónglüè 〈动〉be omitted: 此处引文～。The quotation is omitted here.

【从命】 cóngmìng 〈动〉comply with sb's request; submit to/obey an order; do sb's bidding; be at sb's bidding: 欣然～ comply with sb's wish gladly; obey an order with pleasure ⇨恭敬不如～;恕难～

【从母】 cóngmǔ 〈名〉〈书〉(maternal) aunt

【从女】 cóngnǚ 〈名〉〈书〉brother's daughter; niece

【从前】 cóngqián 〈名〉former times; the past; old/bygone days; earlier time: ～的同事/校友 former colleague/schoolmate ‖ ～种种,譬如昨日死;以后种种,譬如今日生。Everything in the past died yesterday; and everything in the future is born today. ‖ 我～看过那部电影。I have seen the film before.

【从权】 cóngquán 〈副〉act from expediency; treat as a matter of expediency: ～处理 do what is expedient; act from expediency

【从群众中来,到群众中去】 cóng qúnzhòng zhōng lái, dào qúnzhòng zhōng qù 〈熟〉from the masses, to the masses

【从人】 cóngrén ❶〈名〉entourage; servant ❷〈动〉go and seek refuge with sb

【从戎】 cóngróng 〈动〉〈书〉go into/join the army; enlist (in the army); enter the service: ⇨投笔～

【从容】 cóngróng 〈形〉❶ calm; unhurried; leisurely: 举止～ carry oneself with ease ‖ 谈吐～ be easy/deliberate in conversation ‖ ～考虑 consider at leisure/in an unhurried manner ‖ ～自在 be calm and at ease ⇨～不迫 ❷ plentiful; abundant; enough; sufficient: 时间～ have enough time to spare; there is plenty of time ‖ 生活～ be well-off; be comfortably off ‖ 手头不～ be hard up for money; be out of cash

〖～不迫〗 cóngróng-bùpò 〈熟〉calm and unhurried; leisurely; in an easy/unhurried/leisurely manner; as cool as a cucumber

〖～就义〗 cóngróng-jiùyì 〈熟〉lay down one's life fearlessly; meet one's death like a hero; die a martyr's death; go to one's death unflinchingly

〖～自若〗 cóngróng-zìruò 〈熟〉be composed; be calm and imperturbable; be self-possessed

【从善如登】 cóngshàn-rúdēng 〈熟〉to follow what is right is as difficult as ascending a mountain

【从善如流】 cóngshàn-rúliú 〈熟〉follow good advice as naturally as a river follows its course—listen to/accept/follow good advice readily

【从商】 cóngshāng 〈动〉do/enter business: 弃政～ forsake politics for business

【从师】 cóngshī 〈动〉follow a teacher/master; learn from a teacher/master; be an apprentice to sb: ～学艺 follow a master and learn his craft; be an apprentice to a master

【从实】 cóngshí 〈副〉in the light of the fact (that); based on the fact: ～招来 make a clean breast of it/everything

【从始至终】 cóngshǐ-zhìzhōng 〈熟〉from start to finish; from beginning to end; from first to last; all along: 他～忠实于你。From first to last, he has been faithful to you. ‖ 他在会上～一言未发。He sat through the meeting without uttering a word.

【从事】 cóngshì 〈动〉❶ undertake; go in for; be engaged in; devote oneself to; take up: ～出版业/银行业 go into publishing/banking ‖ ～慈善活动 be engaged in philanthropic activities ‖ ～法律工作 follow a legal career; embrace the profession of law; follow the law; practise as a lawyer ‖ ～户外运动 take up open-air sports ‖ ～技术革新 go in for/work on technical innovations ‖ ～贸易/政治 be engaged in trade/politics ‖ ～农业生产 follow the plough ‖ ～体育运动 engage oneself in/go in for athletics ‖ ～文学创作 take up writing as a profession; be engaged in literary work ‖ ～研究 pursue one's studies; be engaged in research ‖ ～一项伟大的事业 be engaged in a great undertaking ‖ ～一项新工作 embark in/(up)on a new undertaking; be engaged upon a new undertaking ‖ ～一种职业 go in for/take up/follow/pursue/undertake a profession ‖ 全力～ be solely/wholly occupied with sth ❷ deal with; handle: 草率～ handle rashly; act rashly ‖ 军法～ deal with according to military law ‖ 慎重～ handle cautiously; act with caution

【从属】 cóngshǔ 〈动〉subordinate: ～单位 subsidiary unit ‖ ～关系 relationship of subordination/affiliation

〖～产品〗 cóngshǔ chǎnpǐn 〈名〉[经济] auxiliary product

〖～地位〗 cóngshǔ dìwèi 〈名〉subordinate status/position: 处于～ be in subordinate status; play second fiddle ‖ 降至～ reduce sth to a subordinate position

〖～基因〗 cóngshǔ jīyīn 〈名〉[生物] slave gene

〖～经济〗 cóngshǔ jīngjì 〈名〉[经济] dependent economy

〖～连词〗 cóngshǔ liáncí 〈名〉[语言] subordinate/subordinating conjunction

〖～信用证〗 cóngshǔ xìnyòngzhèng 〈名〉[经济] secondary credit; subsidiary letter of credit (L/C)

【从俗】 cóngsú 〈动〉follow local customs; follow the general custom; conform to conventions; follow traditions

【从速】 cóngsù 〈动〉do sth as soon/quickly as possible; do without delay: ～办理 deal with the matter as soon as possible; settle the matter quickly/speedily ‖ 此事需～办理。The business requires haste. ‖ 票数有限,欲购～。Only a few tickets left. Buy now, while they last.

【从天而降】 cóngtiān'érjiàng 〈熟〉drop/descend from the sky/skies/blue; come down from heaven; fall out of the void; appear from nowhere; very unexpectedly: 厄运/好运/灾祸～ misfortune/good luck/disaster lights (up)on sb

【从头】 cóngtóu 〈副〉❶ from the beginning: ～做起 start from the very beginning ⇨～到尾 ❷ anew; afresh; (once) again: ～开始 start anew/afresh; start all over again; take/make a fresh start ‖ ～再来 start afresh/anew; start all over again; back to square one; begin anew ‖ ～做起 start all over again from the beginning; do it all over again; be back to square one ‖ 一切得～开始。Everything has to begin all over. ‖ 这项工作还得～做。The job will have to be done all over again from the bottom up.

〖～到脚〗 cóngtóu-dàojiǎo 〈熟〉from head to foot/toe; from top to toe/tail; from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot: 他把我～打量了一番。He looked at me up and down.

〖～到尾〗 cóngtóu-dàowěi 〈熟〉from A to Z; from start to finish; from beginning/end to end; from cover to cover; from first to last; from top to bottom: 你的大作我已～读过了。I have read your book from end to end/from cover to cover. ‖ 我们不论做任何事情,都要把它从头干到尾。Whatever we do, we must carry it through. ‖ 这本小说～都很有趣。The novel was interesting from beginning to end/from start to finish.

【从未】 cóngwèi 〈副〉never: ～听过 have never heard about (sb/sth) ‖ ～有过 have no precedent; be unprecedented

【从先】 cóngxiān 〈名〉〈方〉the past; former/earlier times: 他比～壮实了。He is much stronger than before.

【从小】 cóngxiǎo 〈副〉from one's childhood; since childhood; from/as a child; since one was very young: ～看大。The child is the father of the man. ‖ 他们～就是好朋友。They have been good friends since childhood. ‖ 我～就热爱音乐。I have loved music ever since I was a child.

【从心所欲】 cóngxīnsuǒyù 〈熟〉follow one's inclinations; have one's own way; do as one pleases

【从新】 cóngxīn 〈副〉again; anew; afresh: ～安排/布置/整理 rearrange ‖ ～考虑 reconsider; reexamine; think twice; give sth a

reconsideration ‖ ～评估 reappraise ‖ ～审视 take a second look at sth ‖ ～掌权/执政 return to power; be back in power ‖ ～做人 turn over a new leaf; start one's life afresh; make a fresh start in life; make a man of oneself again; mend one's ways sincerely; start with a clean slate ‖ 古典音乐又～流行起来。Classic music is in again. /Classic music is making a comeback. ‖ 让我们～开始吧。Let's start afresh. ‖ 她～写了一篇文章。She wrote an article anew.

【从刑】 cóngxíng 〈名〉[法律] accessory punishment (such as deprivation of rights, confiscation of property, etc)

【从性遗传】 cóngxìng yíchuán 〈名〉[生物] sex-influenced inheritance

【从兄】 cóngxiōng 〈名〉〈书〉 elder male cousin (on the paternal side)

【从严】 cóngyán 〈动〉 deal with/punish sb severely: ～打击走私活动 crack down hard on smuggling ‖ ～训练 train with severity ‖ ～治军 be strict with the army ‖ ～治校 be strict in school discipline

【从业】 cóngyè 〈动〉 obtain employment; get/find a job; take up an occupation; be employed

〖～年限〗 cóngyè niánxiàn 〈名〉 term/length of employment

〖～人员〗 cóngyè rényuán 〈名〉 employees; the employed; people with jobs

〖～员〗 cóngyèyuán 〈名〉 employees in commercial and service trades; commerce and service personnel/workers

〖～者〗 cóngyèzhě 〈名〉 practitioner

【从一而终】 cóngyī'érzhōng 〈熟〉 remain devoted to one's spouse all one's life; be loyal to one's spouse to death; follow the same profession all one's life

【从艺】 cóngyì 〈动〉 be engaged in the performing art; take up the stage as one's career

【从影】 cóngyǐng 〈动〉 work/be in films; be engaged in films; take up the screen as one's career

【从优】 cóngyōu 〈动〉 give as generously as possible; offer a better price; give preferential treatment: 待遇～ give preferential treatment ‖ 价格～ at bargain prices; offer most favourable prices ‖ 有相关工作经验者～考虑。Top consideration will be given to candidates with relevant working experience.

【从葬】 cóngzàng 〈动〉 be buried with the dead: ～陶俑 terracotta figures/figurines buried with the deceased

【从者】 cóngzhě 〈名〉 follower; attendant

〖～如云〗 *cóngzhě-rúyún* 〈熟〉 *have/gain/acquire a huge following*

【从征】 cóngzhēng 〈动〉 go on a military expedition; go out to battle

【从政】 cóngzhèng 〈动〉 go into/enter politics; become a government official; be engaged in politics; take up a government post: 开始～ enter politics ‖ 弃文～ forsake letters for politics ‖ ～之初 early in one's political career ‖ 他一生～。He has been in politics all his life.

〖～者〗 cóngzhèngzhě 〈名〉 politician

【从中】 cóngzhōng 〈副〉 out of; from among; therefrom: ～捣乱 throw a spanner into the works; throw a monkey wrench into the works ‖ ～捞取政治资本 make political capital (out of sth) ‖ ～牟利 make a profit for oneself (in a deal); profit from; profit thereby ‖ ～受益 benefit from ‖ ～说合 play the part of a middleman ‖ ～挑选 make a choice among; choose from ‖ ～调解 mediate between (two sides/parties); mediate from among (them); act as an intermediary between ‖ ～斡旋 mediate/arbitrate/intervene between (disputants, adversaries, etc) ‖ ～吸取教训 draw a lesson from ‖ ～渔利 *profit from; cash in/capitalize on; make capital out of; reap unfair gains from; seek one's own gain out of* ‖ ～作伐 *play the part of go-between/matchmaker* ‖ ～作梗 hinder/prevent sb from doing sth; place/hedge obstacles in the way; create difficulties; make trouble ‖ ～作祟 play tricks in secret; make mischief

【从众】 cóngzhòng 〈动〉 follow the others; go with/move with/follow the crowd; comply with public opinion; do as the others do; go with the stream

〖～心理〗 cóngzhòng xīnlǐ 〈名〉 group psychology

【从子】 cóngzǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 brother's son; nephew

丛 cóng

❶〈动〉 grow together; clump; cluster; overgrow: 杂草～生的空地 open space overgrown with weeds ⇨～集; ～林; ～生 ❷〈名〉 clump; thicket; grove: 荆棘～ thickets of thorn ‖ 蔷薇～ rose bush ‖ 棕榈～ grove/clump of palm trees ⇨草～; 灌木～; 树～ ❸〈名〉 crowd; collection: 刀～ *grove of bayonets* ⇨论～

【丛播】 cóngbō 〈名〉 close sowing

【丛残】 cóngcán 〈名〉〈书〉 multifarious anecdotes

【丛脞】 cóngcuǒ 〈形〉〈书〉 trivial; trifling

【丛集】 cóngjí ❶〈动〉 crowd together; pile/well up: 债务～ with debts piling up; deep in debt ❷〈名〉 collected writings; collection: 研究生论文～ collection of essays by graduate students

【丛刊】 cóngkān 〈名〉 series of books; collection [often used in *series titles*]

【丛刻】 cóngkè 〈名〉 block-printed book series [often used in series titles]

【丛林】 cónglín 〈名〉 ❶ jungle; forest; dense wood: 进入～ go into the jungle ‖ 冒险深入～ venture deep into the jungle ‖ ～植物 jungle vegetation ‖ 热带～ tropical jungles ❷ [宗教] Buddhist monastery; Taoist temple

〖～法则〗 cónglín fǎzé 〈名〉 jungle law; law of the jungle

〖～黄热病〗 cónglín huángrèbìng 〈名〉[医学] jungle yellow fever

〖～战〗 cónglínzhàn 〈名〉[军事] jungle war/warfare

【丛莽】 cóngmǎng 〈名〉 gross/rank/tufted/luxuriant grass: 山林～ *wooded hills with luxuriant grass*

【丛密】 cóngmì 〈形〉 (of vegetation) dense; rank; thick: 野草～ rank weeds

【丛山】 cóngshān 〈名〉 ranges of mountains; succession of mountains

【丛生】 cóngshēng 〈动〉 ❶ (of plants) grow rankly/thickly/in clumps; cluster together (round sth/sb); clump together; overgrow: 荆棘～ thorns grow in clumps; be overgrown with brambles; thorns spring up ‖ 杂草～ be overgrown with weeds; be choked/rank with weeds; weeds spring up ‖ ～的野草 tufted/rank/rampant weeds ‖ 河岸上芦苇～。The riverbanks were overgrown with reeds. ❷ (of diseases, evils, etc) break out in profusion: 百病～ all kinds of diseases and ailments breaking out ‖ 水灾过后疾病～。Outbreaks of disease occurred in the wake of the floods.

【丛书】 cóngshū 〈名〉 series of books; series; set; collection: 一套～ a series/set of books ‖ 编辑～ edit a series of books ‖ 出版～ publish/produce a series of books ‖ ～第一辑 first series ‖ 社会学/自学～ sociology/self-study series ‖ 世界动物～ a series of books on animals of the world

【丛谈】 *cóngtán* 〈名〉 *collected writings (that are similar in nature)* [often used in book titles]

【丛杂】 cóngzá 〈形〉 motley; miscellaneous: 事务～,难以脱身 be tied down to numerous affairs

【丛葬】 cóngzàng ❶〈动〉 bury a large number of corpses in one common grave ❷〈名〉 grave of this kind

【丛针】 cóngzhēn 〈名〉[中医] clustered needles [used as in acupuncture]

【丛植】 cóngzhí 〈名〉 group planting

【丛冢】 cóngzhǒng 〈名〉〈书〉 mass of graves; multiple graves

淙 cóng

【淙淙】 cóngcóng 〈拟〉 (of flowing water) gurgle; murmur; babble: 溪水～ gurgling stream; murmuring/babbling brook ‖ ～流水声 gurgling sound of a brook; murmur of a creek; babble of running water ‖ ～泉水 murmuring spring

悰 cóng

〈名〉〈书〉 state of mind; mood

琮 cóng

〈名〉 rectangular-sided jade piece with a round hole in the centre

【琮琤】 cóngchēng 〈拟〉 ❶ [sound of jade pendants] jingle; tinkle; clink: 随着她头部的摆动,她的耳环～作响。Her earings jingled with each movement of her head. ❷ (of a stream) gurgle: 溪水～。The brook gurgles along.

藂 cóng

〈动〉〈书〉 gather/crowd together; assemble

còu

凑 còu 〈动〉❶ gather/put together; pool; collect; assemble: ～人数 gather together enough people ‖ ～整数 make up a round number ‖ ～在一起 crowd/clump/cluster together; put together; gang up ‖ 临时～成的队伍 scratch team ‖ 为买这件东西每个人～了一点钱。We clubbed together to buy it. ‖ 我们还需要两个才能～成一打。We need two more to make out a dozen. ‖ 自从大家毕业之后,我们就很难～到一起了。It has been scarcely possible for us to get together since our graduation. ⇨～份子;～钱;～数 ❷ move/come close (to); press near/close (to): ～到耳边低语 come to whisper in one's ear; come to one's ear and whisper ‖ ～过来 come/move over here ⇨～近;～拢 ❸ happen by chance; take advantage of: 正～上个晴天。It happened to be a sunny day. ⇨～巧;～热闹

【凑搭】 còuda 〈动〉〈方〉 piece/club together

【凑胆子】 còu dǎnzi 〈动〉〈方〉 assemble a crowd to make oneself appear powerful

【凑份子】 còu fènzi 〈动〉❶ club together (to buy a gift for sb); raise enough money (to do sth); pool money (to do sth): ～买礼物 club together/chip in to buy (sb) a present ❷〈方〉 add to the trouble: 别在这里～了。Don't add to our trouble. / Don't mess things up.

【凑合】 còuhe ❶〈动〉 gather together; collect; assemble: 我们～起来开会。We gathered together for a meeting. ‖ 这里～了一大堆人。The place was clustered with a crowd of people. ❷〈动〉 piece/knock together; improvise; patch up: 把从报纸上搜集来的事实～成一个故事 make up a story by piecing together facts gathered from the papers ‖ 他这篇作文读起来好像是在半小时内～成的。His composition reads as if it was thrown together in half an hour. ❸〈动〉 make do (with sth); make shift (with sth): ～过日子 keep one's head above water ‖ ～使用现有的东西 make do/shift with what one has ‖ 我们在停电时用蜡烛～一下。Use candles as a makeshift when we have a power failure. ‖ 我这件棉袄～着还能穿一冬。I can make this cotton-padded jacket do for another winter. ❹〈形〉 passable; not too bad: 她的日语知识还～。She has a passable knowledge of Japanese. ‖ 这部电影还～。The film is not too bad.

【凑集】 còují 〈动〉 gather/get together; round up; scrape together; assemble; collect: ～情况 pool information ‖ ～一笔钱 scratch together/up a sum of money ‖ ～一大群人 gather together a large crowd of people

【凑近】 còujìn 〈动〉 approach; lean close (to); get/press near (to); come/move close (to): 把耳朵～仪器 press one's ear to the instrument ‖ ～点儿。Move/Come closer.

【凑空儿】 còukòngr 〈动〉 take advantage of leisure (to do sth); try to find time (to do sth)

【凑拢】 còulǒng 〈动〉〈方〉 approach; get/move closer (to); press near (to): ～点,我告诉你一个秘密。Come closer. I will tell you a secret.

【凑钱】 còuqián 〈动〉 pool/raise money; scratch up money; club together: ～买辆汽车 pool money to buy a car; club together to buy a car ‖ 你愿意～给老师买礼物吗? Would you care to chip in towards a gift for our teacher? ‖ 我凑不够买一辆自行车的钱。I couldn't rake together enough money for a new bike.

【凑巧】 còuqiǎo 〈形〉 by chance/coincidence; it so happens that: 她来访时,我～不在家。I happened to be away when she called. ‖ 他～在那儿。He happened to be there. / It so happened that he was there. ‖ 真～,我要的东西这家商店都有。Luckily, they have everything I want in this shop. ‖ 真不～,她出去了。Unfortunately, she's out.

【凑趣儿】 còuqùr 〈动〉❶ join in (a game, etc) just to please others; cater to another's taste ❷ make a joke about; poke fun at; make fun of; tease: 别拿我～。Don't poke fun at me. / Don't make fun of me.

【凑热闹】 còu rènao 〈动〉❶ join in the fun; take part in the merriment: 我来唱支歌,凑凑热闹。Let me sing a song to add to the fun. ❷ add to the trouble; give sb more trouble: 我已经够烦了,别再～了。I'm annoyed enough as it is; don't give me any more trouble.

【凑手】 còushǒu 〈动〉 be convenient to use; be handy; be at hand; be within easy reach: 钱不～,下次再买吧。I don't have much money on hand; let's buy it next time. ‖ 这把钳子很～。The pliers are very handy.

【凑数】 còushù 〈动〉❶ make up the number/amount: 我们还需要几个才能凑够这个数。We still need some more to make up the number. ❷ serve as a makeweight/stopgap: 我在这球队里只是凑凑数而已。I am only in the team as a sort of makeweight.

【凑整儿】 còuzhěngr 〈动〉 make up a round number: 我这里有97元,你再给我3元,凑个整儿好吗? I have ninety-seven *yuan*. Will you give me three more to make up a round number?

【凑足】 còuzú 〈动〉 make up a deficiency: ～人数 gather together enough people; make (up)/get/form/constitute a quorum ‖ ～钱 scrape together/up enough money; collect enough money ‖ 他想法儿～了钱上大学。He managed to scratch up enough money for his college education.

辏 còu 〈动〉〈书〉 converge (as spokes of a wheel do at the hub): ⇨辐～

【辏集】 còují 〈动〉 converge; assemble; crowd/gather together

【辏力】 còulì 〈名〉[物理] central force

腠 còu 〈名〉 skin texture

【腠理】 còulǐ 〈名〉[中医] space between skin texture and subcutaneous flesh

cū

粗 cū ❶〈名〉〈书〉 brown/unpolished/rough rice; coarse food grain ❷〈形〉 rough; coarse; crude: 摸上去很～ be harsh to the touch; rough to the feel ‖ ～衣 rough clothes ‖ ～制木器 crude woodwork; rough piece of carpentry ⇨～布;～茶淡饭;～食 ❸〈形〉 careless; negligent; inattentive: ⇨～心 ❹〈副〉 roughly; slightly: ⇨～略;～通 ❺〈形〉 coarse; crude; rough: ～粉 coarse powder ⇨～砂;～糖;～盐 ❻〈形〉 wide (in diameter); thick: 腰～ have a large waist ‖ ～电线/绳/树干 thick wire/rope/trunk ❼〈形〉 wide (in breadth); thick: ～笔画 thick strokes ⇨～眉大眼;～线条 ❽〈形〉 gruff; husky; rough; loud: 喘～气 blow heavily ‖ ～嗓子 husky voice ‖ ～声大气 deep, gruff voice ❾〈形〉 rude; unrefined; vulgar; coarse; crude; rough: 说话很～ speak rudely; use coarse language ⇨～话;～人;～俗

【粗暴】 cūbào 〈形〉 rude; rough; crude; brutal; savage; violent: 待人～ treat others rough/roughly; be rude to sb; behave harshly to others ‖ 脾气～ have a rough/raspy temper ‖ 态度～ have a rude attitude ‖ 行为～ crude/rough/coarse/uncouth behaviour; rough action ‖ ～践踏别国的独立和主权 brutally trample on the independence and sovereignty of another country

【粗苯】 cūběn 〈名〉[化学] crude benzene

【粗笨】 cūbèn 〈形〉❶ clumsy; awkward; maladroit: 动作～ be clumsy ‖ 手脚～ be clumsy in doing things ‖ 那家伙实在～。He is really a clumsy/awkward guy. ❷ heavy; unwieldy; bulky; cumbersome: ～的工作 rough and heavy work ‖ ～的家具 unwieldy/bulky furniture ‖ ～的椅子 heavy-footed chair

【粗鄙】 cūbǐ 〈形〉 vulgar; coarse; crude: 行为～ be vulgar in behaviour ‖ 言语～ be vulgar in speech; make indelicate remarks; use earthy/vulgar/coarse language ‖ ～的笑话 coarse/crude/earthy joke ‖ ～的幽默 rough/cheap humour

【粗布】 cūbù 〈名〉❶ coarse/harsh cloth: ～军装 uniform made of coarse cloth ❷ hand-woven/homespun cloth

【粗糙】 cūcāo 〈形〉❶ coarse; rough; ragged; unpolished: 皮肤～ have coarse/rough skin ‖ 双手～ have rough hands ‖ 质地～ be of granular/rough/coarse texture ‖ ～的表面 rough/granular/harsh surface ‖ 物体越～,摩擦力越大。The rougher a body, the greater the friction. ‖ 这块布摸上去很～。This piece of cloth is harsh to the touch. / This piece of cloth has a surface rough to the feel. ❷ crudely made; of poor workmanship: 设计～ be crudely devised ‖ 手工/做工～ be crudely/roughly made; be of poor/bad workmanship ‖ ～的仿制品 coarse imitation ‖ ～的译文 shoddy/unpolished/rough translation

【～度】 cūcāodù 〈名〉 roughness; degree of roughness; harshness; rugosity; coarseness: 测量～ measure the roughness (of

sth) ‖ 表面～ roughness of the surface
【粗茶淡饭】 cūchá-dànfàn 〈熟〉 plain tea and simple food; ordinary/homely/simple fare; simple diet
【粗柴油】 cūcháiyóu 〈名〉 gas oil
【粗车】 cūchē 〈名〉[机械] rough turning: ～工件 rough-turned piece
【粗齿锉】 cūchǐcuò 〈名〉[机械] rough-cut/bastard-cut file; coarse file
【粗齿锯】 cūchǐjù 〈名〉[建筑] ripsaw
【粗处理】 cūchǔlǐ 〈名〉 bulk processing
【粗锉】 cūcuò 〈名〉 rasp
【粗大】 cūdà 〈形〉 ❶ thick and big; bulky: ～的辫子 fat braids ‖ ～的胳膊 strong and powerful arms ‖ ～的手 big strong hands ❷ husky; gruff; loud: ～的嗓门 husky/gruff/loud voice
【粗锭】 cūdìng 〈名〉[冶金] raw ingot
【粗锻】 cūduàn 〈名〉[冶金] rough forging
【粗帆布】 cūfānbù 〈名〉 canvas
【粗纺】 cūfǎng [纺织] ❶〈动〉 rove ❷〈名〉 slubbing
〖～机〗 cūfǎngjī 〈名〉[纺织] roving/slubbing frame
【粗放】 cūfàng 〈形〉 ❶ [农业] extensive: ⇨～耕作; ～经营 ❷ careless; slipshod: ～生产 crude production ❸ free and easy; unconstrained and bold: ～的笔触 free and easy style of writing or painting
〖～耕作〗 cūfàng gēngzuò 〈名〉 extensive cultivation/culture
〖～经营〗 cūfàng jīngyíng 〈名〉 extensive management: 由～向集约经营转变 bring about a change from extensive to intensive management of economy
〖～农业〗 cūfàng nóngyè 〈名〉 extensive agriculture
〖～饲养〗 cūfàng sìyǎng 〈名〉 extensive feeding
【粗浮】 cūfú 〈形〉 rude and impetuous
【粗钢】 cūgāng 〈名〉 crude steel
【粗耕】 cūgēng 〈名〉[农业] extensive cultivation/culture
【粗工】 cūgōng 〈名〉 ❶ crude/rough work ❷ unskilled workman; labourer; rougher
【粗估】 cūgū 〈名〉 rough estimation
【粗犷】 cūguǎng 〈形〉 ❶ *rough; rude; boorish* ❷ *rugged*; straightforward and uninhibited; bold and unconstrained: ～率直 be straightforward and candid ‖ ～雄浑 be bold and rough ‖ 生性～ *be rugged by nature* ‖ 性格～ *be of straightforward*, unsophisticated character ‖ ～的面容 rugged/rustic countenance
【粗汉】 cūhàn 〈名〉 boor; rough fellow; rude/uncouth man; *man of coarse fibre*
【粗豪】 cūháo 〈形〉 ❶ forthright; straightforward; generous but paying no attention to niceties ❷ raucous; gruff; strident: ～的汽笛声 *strident whistling*
【粗花呢】 cūhuāní 〈名〉[纺织] tweed
【粗话】 cūhuà 〈名〉 vulgar expressions; coarse/obscene/foul language; crude remarks: 说～ use coarse/earthy language; speak rudely; be foul-mouthed ‖ 他爱讲～。He has a foul mouth.
【粗灰泥】 cūhuīní 〈名〉 roughcast
【粗活】 cūhuó 〈名〉 heavy manual labour; unskilled/hard/rough work: 她干～，手变得很粗糙。Her hands became rough with hard work.
【粗加工】 cūjiāgōng 〈名〉[机械] rough machining/cut: ～制成品 roughly processed products
〖～薄钢板〗 cūjiāgōng báogāngbǎn 〈名〉[机械] raw/unfinished sheet
〖～车床〗 cūjiāgōng chēchuáng 〈名〉[机械] roughing lathe
〖～齿形〗 cūjiāgōng chǐxíng 〈名〉[机械] roughing tooth profile
【粗金属】 cūjīnshǔ 〈名〉 crude/furnace/raw metal
【粗具规模】 cūjù-guīmó 〈熟〉 be roughly in shape; have begun to take shape; have finished the spadework
【粗糠】 cūkāng 〈名〉 chaff
【粗狂】 cūkuáng 〈形〉 crude and bold; rough and uninhibited
【粗拉】 cūla 〈形〉〈口〉 careless; crude: ～活 crude/poor workmanship
【粗粝】 cūlì ❶〈名〉〈书〉 unpolished/coarse rice ❷〈形〉 coarse; rough: ～的饭食 coarse/rough food
【粗粒】 cūlì 〈名〉[化学] coarse grain
〖～盐〗 cūlìyán 〈名〉 bay salt
【粗粮】 cūliáng 〈名〉 roughage; coarse food grains [such as maize, sorghum and millet, as distinct from wheat flour and polished rice]: ～细做 make delicacies out of coarse food grain
【粗劣】 cūliè 〈形〉 of poor quality; cheap; shoddy; crude: 制作～ be cheap in make ‖ 做工～ be of cheap/poor workmanship ‖ ～的产品 shoddy products ‖ ～的画 awkward/unpolished picture ‖ ～的赝品 cheap imitation
【粗陋】 cūlòu 〈形〉 ❶ coarse and crude: 陈设～ be crudely furnished ❷ crude and ugly: 面貌～ look vulgar and ugly ❸ crude and shallow: ～的回答 crude answer
【粗卤】 cūlǔ = 粗鲁 cūlǔ
【粗鲁】 cūlǔ 〈形〉 rough; rude; crude; coarse; boorish: 对人～ be rude to others ‖ 举止～ be rough/coarse in manner; have uncouth/crude manners ‖ 说话～ have a rough tongue; be rough/coarse in speech; speak in a rude manner ‖ 态度～ be rude/rough/coarse in manner ‖ ～笨拙 be rude and clumsy ‖ 行为～ coarse/rude/rough behaviour; rude actions ‖ 言语～ gross/coarse language ‖ 我从未见过这样～的行径。I have never met such crudity/rudeness before.
【粗铝】 cūlǚ 〈名〉 crude aluminum
【粗滤床】 cūlǜchuáng 〈名〉[建筑] roughing filter
【粗略】 cūlüè 〈形〉 rough; sketchy; cursory: ～估计 make a rough/an approximate estimate (of); make a rough calculation ‖ ～了解 gain a rough knowledge (of sth) ‖ ～一看 give sth a cursory glance/look; on cursory examination ‖ 据～估计，这个项目大约要花费两千万美元。At a rough estimate, the project *will* cost about twenty million US dollars.
【粗麻布】 cūmábù 〈名〉 burlap; sacking
【粗莽】 cūmǎng 〈形〉 *rash; coarse*: 性格～ *be rash in disposition* ‖ ～的人 coarse-grained person
【粗毛】 cūmáo 〈名〉 shag; coarse wool/hair: ～衬衫 hair shirt ‖ ～地毯 *shag carpet* ‖ ～垫 *shaggy mat* ‖ ～狗 *shag/shaggy dog*
〖～羊〗 cūmáoyáng 〈名〉 coarse-wooled sheep
〖～种〗 cūmáozhǒng 〈名〉 coarse-wool breed
【粗眉大眼】 *cūméi-dàyǎn* 〈熟〉 *bushy eyebrows and big eyes*; heavy features
【粗磨】 cūmó 〈名〉[机械] coarse grind/grinding
〖～床〗 cūmóchuáng 〈名〉 rough grinding machine
〖～石〗 cūmóshí 〈名〉 coarse-grained stone; rough grinding stone
【粗呢】 cūní 〈名〉[纺织] coarse tweed
【粗铅锭】 cūqiāndìng 〈名〉[冶金] base bullion
【粗浅】 cūqiǎn 〈形〉 superficial; shallow; simple; elementary: ～的道理 simple truth ‖ ～的体会 superficial understanding ‖ ～的知识 elementary/superficial/sketchy knowledge (of)
【粗切】 cūqiē 〈名〉 rough turning
〖～车床〗 cūqiē chēchuáng 〈名〉 rough turning lathe
〖～车刀〗 cūqiē chēdāo 〈名〉 rough turning tool
【粗人】 cūrén 〈名〉 ❶ rough fellow; rash person; coarse-grained person ❷〈谦〉 unrefined/ill-bred person; boor; clown; person of little education: 我是个～，说话直来直去，你可别见怪。I'm a boorish person. I hope you won't mind if I speak bluntly.
【粗鞣革】 cūróugé 〈名〉 rough-tanned leather
【粗扫描】 cūsǎomiáo 〈名〉[物理] coarse scanning
【粗涩】 cūsè 〈形〉 coarse; unsmooth
【粗沙】 cūshā 〈名〉 coarse sand
【粗纱】 cūshā 〈名〉[纺织] low count yarn; rove; roving
〖～机〗 cūshājī 〈名〉[纺织] roving/fly frame
【粗砂】 cūshā 〈名〉 coarse/open sand; grit
〖～轮〗 cūshālún 〈名〉 coarse wheel
〖～岩〗 cūshāyán 〈名〉 grit; gritstone
【粗声粗气】 cūshēng-cūqì 〈熟〉 deep and gruff voice: ～地说 speak in a deep and gruff voice; speak in a raspy voice; rasp (out)
【粗食】 cūshí 〈名〉 coarse food/fare; rough food; rude fare
【粗实】 cūshi 〈形〉 solid; stout; sturdy; big and strong: ～的家具 solid furniture ‖ ～的手臂 sinewy/brawny arms ‖ ～的树干 thick tree trunk
【粗手笨脚】 cūshǒu-bènjiǎo 〈熟〉 be clumsy/awkward/maladroit; be all thumbs: 做事～ do things in a heavy-handed manner
【粗梳】 cūshū 〈名〉[纺织] carding
〖～机〗 cūshūjī 〈名〉[纺织] carding machine
〖～毛纺〗 cūshū máofǎng 〈名〉[纺织] woolen spinning
〖～棉纱〗 cūshū miánshā 〈名〉[纺织] carded yarn

〖～羊毛〗 cūshū yángmáo 〈名〉[纺织] carding wool
【粗疏】 cūshū 〈形〉❶ careless; inattentive: 办事～ be careless in work ❷ (of hair, wool, etc) coarse and thin/sparse
【粗率】 cūshuài 〈形〉rough and careless; rash; ill-considered: ～从事 act without care ‖ 言谈～ make ill-considered/careless remarks ‖ ～的举动 foolhardy act ‖ ～的决定/选择 rash decision/choice
【粗饲料】 cūsìliào 〈名〉coarse fodder; roughage: ～粉 coarse *middlings*
【粗俗】 cūsú 〈形〉vulgar; coarse; rude; rustic; uncouth; boorish; unrefined; earthy; lack of/lacking refinement: 举止～ uncouth/coarse/rough/low manners; uncouth/gross behaviour; be low-bred ‖ 品位～ vulgar/low taste ‖ 说话～ use vulgar/coarse/low language; be vulgar in speech ‖ ～不当 be harsh and inappropriate ‖ ～的话 indelicate words/remarks; gross/rank/vulgar expressions ‖ ～的文体 low style of writing ‖ ～的笑话 crude/coarse/rude/heavy-handed/earthy joke ‖ 他言语～。His language is rank.
【粗算】 cūsuàn 〈名〉rough estimate/calculation
【粗糖】 cūtáng 〈名〉raw/crude/unrefined sugar
【粗陶】 cūtáo 〈名〉coarse pottery
【粗体】 cūtǐ 〈名〉[印刷] boldface: ～字母 bold-type/thick-type letter ‖ 报纸用～标题刊登了选举结果。Newspapers announced the election results in bold headlines.
〖～字〗 cūtǐzì 〈名〉boldface font; boldfaced word/character; thick print; heavy/thick type: 使用～印刷 print in bold type
【粗铁】 cūtiě 〈名〉crude iron
【粗通】 cūtōng 〈动〉have a rough idea (about); know a little (about); have a sketchy knowledge (of); know sth slightly: ～文墨 be just able to read and write ‖ ～英语 have a passable knowledge of English; have a bowing/passing acquaintance with English
【粗纹】 cūwén 〈名〉coarse texture: ～木材 coarse-grained wood
〖～唱片〗 cūwén chàngpiàn 〈名〉coarse groove record; standard play
【粗细】 cūxì 〈名〉❶ (degree of) thickness: 碗口～的钢管 steel tubes as big as the mouth of a bowl ‖ 这样～的沙子最合用。Sand this fine will be just right. ❷ crudeness or fineness; degree of finish; quality of work: 工资多少要跟活儿的～挂钩。Pay must be linked to the quality of the work done.
【粗纤维】 cūxiānwéi 〈名〉coarse/crude fibre: ～肉 coarse-fibred meat
【粗线条】 cūxiàntiáo ❶〈名〉thick lines; rough outline: ～的描写 rough sketch ❷〈形〉rough-and-ready; slapdash; straightforward: ～的作风 (of one's style or conduct) straightforward; having little regard for niceties; frank but without tact
【粗心】 cūxīn 〈形〉careless; thoughtless; inadvertent: ～的孩子 thoughtless/careless child ‖ 由于～ by an inadvertence; through one's carelessness ‖ 是我～,考虑不周。It was thoughtless of me *not to have considered it.*
〖～大意〗 cūxīn-dàyì 〈熟〉negligent; careless; inadvertent: ～造成的错误 mistakes resulting from carelessness ‖ 他忘了付账,真是～。It was remiss of him to forget to pay the bill.
【粗选】 cūxuǎn 〈名〉[矿业] roughing
【粗哑】 cūyǎ 〈形〉gruff; hoarse; husky; raucous: 嗓子～ have a gruff/harsh/husky/raucous voice
【粗盐】 cūyán 〈名〉crude/coarse salt
【粗羊毛】 cūyángmáo 〈名〉coarse wool
【粗野】 cūyě 〈形〉rough; rude; uncouth; boorish; unrefined; ill-bred; rustic and coarse: (比赛中)动作～ play rough ‖ 举止～ behave boorishly/roughly ‖ 说话～ be rough of speech; use boorish/harsh/coarse language ‖ ～的人 rude person; gross lout; rough fellow ‖ ～的态度 uncouth/rough/coarse manners ‖ 昨天的比赛很～。There was a lot of rough play in the match yesterday.
【粗硬】 cūyìng 〈形〉❶ horny; hard and rough: ～的手 horny hands ❷ thick and stiff: ～的头发 bristly/rough hair ❸ rough and gruff: 声音～ *have a gruff voice*
【粗轧】 cūzhá 〈名〉[冶金] roughing (down)
〖～机〗 cūzhájī 〈名〉roughing mill
【粗支纱】 cūzhīshā 〈名〉[纺织] coarse yarn
【粗枝大叶】 cūzhī-dàyè 〈熟〉crude and careless; rough-and-ready; with a heavy hand; sloppy; slapdash: 我们干任何工作都不能～。We've got to be careful with everything we do./ We mustn't be careless in anything we do.
【粗制滥造】 cūzhì-lànzào 〈熟〉be crudely/roughly made; be manufactured in a rough and slipshod way; be cheap in make: 应当注意保证质量,不要～。Care should be taken to maintain quality and not to turn out shoddy products.
【粗制品】 cūzhìpǐn 〈名〉semi-finished product
【粗中有细】 cūzhōng-yǒuxì 〈熟〉be usually careless, but quite *sharp at times; be crude in most matters, but subtle in some*
【粗重】 cūzhòng 〈形〉❶ (of voice) rough and loud; gruff: ～的喘息声 loud/heavy breathing ‖ ～的嗓音 gruff voice ‖ 他～的鼾声影响了我们的睡眠。His thunderous snoring disturbed our sleep. ❷ big and heavy; bulky; unwieldy: ～的家具 bulky/unwieldy furniture ‖ ～的物体 big and heavy objects ❸ thick and heavy: 眉毛浓黑～ have bushy/shaggy black eyebrows ❹ strenuous; hard; heavy: ～的活儿 heavy/rough/strenuous work ‖ ～的体力劳动 rough/hard/heavy manual labour
【粗壮】 cūzhuàng 〈形〉❶ (*of the human body*) *sturdy; stout;* burly; heavy-set; brawny; muscular; robust: 身材/体格～ have a robust frame; be of sturdy build ‖ ～的胳膊 brawny/sinewy arms ‖ ～的汉子 sturdy/brawny/muscular/thickset/heavy-set/stocky man ❷ (of objects) thick and strong: ～的树枝 thick/stout branch ❸ (of voice) deep and resonant: 声音～ have a deep, resonant voice

cú

徂 cú 〈动〉〈书〉❶ go; get to; reach: 自春～夏 from spring to summer ❷ (of time) pass: ～年 past years ❸ begin: 六月～暑。Summer begins in June. ❹ = 殂 cú
殂 cú 〈动〉〈书〉pass away; die
【殂谢】 cúxiè 〈动〉〈书〉pass away; die

cù

卒 cù 〈副〉suddenly; abruptly; unexpectedly
⇨zú
【卒中】 cùzhòng = 中风 zhòngfēng
〖～型痴呆〗 cùzhòngxíng chīdāi 〈名〉[医学] apoplectic dementia
促 cù ❶〈形〉(of time) short; hurried; urgent: ⇨仓～; 短～;急～ ❷〈动〉〈书〉be close to; come close/near (to); approach: ⇨～膝 ❸〈动〉urge; promote: ⇨～成;催～;督～
【促癌因子】 cù'áiyīnzǐ 〈名〉[医学] carcinogenic factor
【促成】 cùchéng 〈动〉❶ help to bring about; promote; precipitate; facilitate; effect; cause to happen: ～各派政治和解 bring about/effect political reconciliation between factions ‖ ～某人的计划 forward sb's plan ‖ ～双方达成协议 help to bring about an *agreement between the two parties* ‖ ～问题的解决 precipitate the settlement of an issue ‖ ～争端的和平解决 facilitate/effect a peaceful settlement of a dispute ‖ 大力～ make great efforts to bring sth to success/fruition ❷ [农业] force
〖～温室〗 cùchéng wēnshì 〈名〉[农业] forcing house
〖～栽培〗 cùchéng zāipéi 〈名〉[农业] forcing culture: ～作物 forcing crop
【促成熟因子】 cùchéngshú yīnzǐ 〈名〉[医学] maturation-promoting factor
【促雌素】 cùcísù 〈名〉gynecogen
【促黑激素】 cùhēijīsù 〈名〉[生化] intermedin; melanocyte-stimulating hormone
【促红细胞生成素】 cùhóngxìbāo shēngchéngsù 〈名〉[生化] erythropoietin; erythrocyte-stimulating factor
【促黄体激素】 cùhuángtǐ jīsù 〈名〉[生化] metakentrin; luteotropic hormone
【促激素】 cùjīsù 〈名〉[生化] trophic hormone
【促甲状腺激素】 cùjiǎzhuàngxiàn jīsù 〈名〉[生化] thyrotropic hormone; thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH); *thyrotropin*
【促甲状腺细胞】 cùjiǎzhuàngxiàn xìbāo 〈名〉[生化] thyrotroph

【促进】 cùjìn 〈动〉 promote; boost; advance; stimulate; facilitate; further; accelerate; expedite; foster; give an impetus/impulse (to sth); gear up: ～出口 promote export ‖ ～发展 foster growth; promote growth/development; facilitate/speed the progress (of) ‖ ～改革 advance/accelerate/boost/promote reform ‖ ～合作 foster/promote/push cooperation ‖ ～健康 promote health ‖ ～经济发展 advance/boost/promote economic development; promote economic progress/advancement; spur/fuel/stimulate/promote economic growth ‖ ～经济繁荣 promote economic prosperity ‖ ～谅解/团结/友谊 promote understanding/unity/friendship ‖ ～贸易 give (an) impetus/impulse to trade; promote/facilitate trade ‖ ～全球经济一体化 foster integration with the global economy ‖ ～社会发展/进步 promote social development/progress ‖ ～身体发育 improve one's physical development ‖ ～生产 gear up/promote/stimulate production ‖ ～食欲 whet/stimulate/quicken/sharpen one's appetite ‖ ～世界和平 accelerate/promote/forward world peace; promote peace among the nations ‖ ～文明进步 facilitate the progress of civilization ‖ ～稳定 foster/promote/advance/serve stability ‖ ～相互了解 further/promote mutual understanding ‖ ～友好关系 further friendly ties; facilitate/foster friendly relations ‖ 大力～ make great efforts to promote ‖ 互相～ help each other forward ‖ 锻炼～血液循环。Exercise stimulates the flow of blood. ‖ 化肥会～植物生长。Fertilizer will accelerate the growth of plants. ‖ 各国人民的友好接触～文化交流。Friendly contacts between different peoples facilitate cultural interchange.

〖～剂〗 cùjìnjì 〈名〉[化学] promoter; accelerator; accelerating agent

〖～派〗 cùjìnpài 〈名〉 promoter of progress

【促流泪素】 cùliúlèisù 〈名〉 lacrimalin

【促卵泡激素】 cùluǎnpào jīsù 〈名〉[生化] follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)

【促脉】 cùmài 〈名〉[中医] skipping pulse; rapid intermittent pulse; abrupt irregular pulse

【促凝血球蛋白】 cùníngxuè qiúdànbái 〈名〉[生化] acceleration globulin; prothrombinase

【促迫】 cùpò ❶〈动〉 urge; hurry; impel: 在良心的～下 under the prod of conscience ‖ 良心～他去自首。Conscience impelled him to give himself up to the police. / He confessed his crime to the police from force of conscience. ❷〈形〉 pressing; urgent: 时间～ be pressed for time; time is pressing; time is running short

【促请】 cùqǐng 〈动〉 urge and demand: ～注意 call/draw sb's attention (to sth)

【促染剂】 cùrǎnjì 〈名〉[纺织] accelerant

【促乳激素】 cùrǔ jīsù 〈名〉[生化] luteotropic hormone; luteotrophin

【促肾上腺皮质激素】 cùshènshàngxiàn pízhì jīsù 〈名〉[生化] corticotrophin; adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH); adrenotrophic hormone; adrenocorticotrophin

【促声】 cùshēng ＝ 入声 rùshēng

【促使】 cùshǐ 〈动〉 urge; impel; spur; precipitate: ～采取行动 spur sb to action ‖ ～垮台 accelerate the downfall (of) ‖ ～灭亡 precipitate the extinction of sth ‖ ～加倍努力 impel sb to greater efforts ‖ ～问题得到解决 precipitate the settlement of an issue ‖ ～学生全面发展 help students develop in an all-round manner ‖ 他的话～我做出决定。His remark precipitated my decision.

【促胃液素】 cùwèiyèsù 〈名〉[生化] gastrin

【促膝】 cùxī 〈动〉 sit/get knee to knee (with); sit close together

〖～谈心〗 cùxī-tánxīn 〈熟〉 sit side by side and talk intimately; have a heart-to-heart talk (with)

【促狭】 cùxiá 〈形〉〈方〉 mischievous

〖～鬼〗 cùxiáguǐ 〈名〉 mischievous fellow/person; mischief

【促销】 cùxiāo 〈动〉 promote sales: 从事～活动 be engaged in sales promotion ‖ 计划进行一次～活动 plan for a promotion ‖ ～产品 promote a product; push the sale of a product ‖ ～部门 promotion department ‖ ～运动 sales drive ‖ ～组合 promotional mix

〖～价〗 cùxiāojià 〈名〉 promotion price

【促性腺激素】 cùxìngxiàn jīsù 〈名〉[生化] gonadotrophic hormone; ovestrin; gonadotrophin

【促性腺物质】 cùxìngxiàn wùzhì 〈名〉[生化] gonadotrope

【促织】 cùzhī ＝ 蟋蟀 xīshuài

【促装】 cùzhuāng 〈动〉〈书〉 pack up (for a journey) in a hurry

猝 cù

〈副〉〈书〉 suddenly; abruptly; unexpectedly; all of a sudden: ⇨～不及防; ～然; ～死

【猝毙】 cùbì 〈动〉 die suddenly

【猝不及防】 cùbùjífáng 〈熟〉 be taken by surprise; be caught off (one's) guard; be caught unprepared/unawares; be caught on the hop; be caught off balance

【猝倒】 cùdǎo 〈名〉[医学] cataplexy

【猝尔】 cù'ěr 〈副〉〈书〉 abruptly; suddenly; unexpectedly; all of a sudden

【猝发】 cùfā ❶〈动〉 break out: 心脏病～ have a sudden heart attack ❷〈名〉[通信] burst

【猝灭】 cùmiè 〈名〉[物理] quenching: ～时间 quench time

〖～电路〗 cùmiè diànlù 〈名〉 quenching circuit

〖～剂〗 cùmièjì 〈名〉 quencher

【猝然】 cùrán 〈副〉 all of a sudden; suddenly; abruptly; unexpectedly: ～加速/离去 abruptly accelerate/depart; suddenly accelerate/depart ‖ ～决定 make a sudden decision ‖ ～停下 come to a dead stop; stop abruptly

【猝死】 cùsǐ 〈名〉[医学] sudden death: 婴儿～ cot/crib death ‖ 婴儿～综合征 sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)

酢 cù

〈名〉❶〈古〉 ＝ 醋 cù ❷ ＝ 酢浆草 cùjiāngcǎo ⇨zuò

【酢浆草】 cùjiāngcǎo 〈名〉[植物] creeping oxalis

瘄 cù

【瘄子】 cùzi 〈名〉〈方〉 measles

蔟 cù

→蚕蔟 cáncù

醋 cù

〈名〉❶ vinegar: 一瓶/坛～ a bottle/jar of vinegar ‖ 打～ buy some vinegar ‖ 调点～ put some vinegar (into noodles or a dish, etc) ⇨半瓶～; 陈～; 米～ ❷ jealousy (as in love affairs): ⇨～坛子; ～意; 吃～

【醋氨酚】 cù'ānfēn 〈名〉[医药] acetaminophen

【醋大】 cùdà ＝ 措大 cuòdà

【醋罐子】 cùguànzi ＝ 醋坛子 cùtánzi

【醋海生波】 cùhǎi-shēngbō 〈熟〉 storm of jealousy; disturbance caused by jealousy

【醋化】 cùhuà 〈动〉[化学] acetify

〖～器〗 cùhuàqì 〈名〉[化学] acetifier

〖～作用〗 cùhuà zuòyòng 〈名〉[化学] acetification

【醋剂】 cùjì 〈名〉[医药] acetum

【醋解】 cùjiě 〈名〉[化学] acetolysis

【醋浸剂】 cùjìnjì 〈名〉[化学] acetract

【醋劲儿】 cùjìnr 〈名〉〈口〉 jealousy: ～大的情人 jealous lover

【醋精】 cùjīng 〈名〉[化学] acetin; acetine

【醋栗】 cùlì 〈名〉[植物] gooseberry

【醋酸】 cùsuān 〈名〉[化学] acetic acid

〖～铵〗 cùsuān'ǎn 〈名〉[化学] ammonium acetate

〖～发酵〗 cùsuān fājiào 〈名〉[微生物] acetic fermentation

〖～钙〗 cùsuāngài 〈名〉[化学] calcium acetate

〖～酐〗 cùsuāngān 〈名〉[化学] acetic oxide

〖～激活酶〗 cùsuān jīhuóméi 〈名〉[生化] acetate activating enzyme

〖～钾〗 cùsuānjiǎ 〈名〉[化学] potassium acetate

〖～胶片〗 cùsuān jiāopiàn 〈名〉[化学] acetate film

〖～铁〗 cùsuāntiě 〈名〉[化学] ferric acetate

〖～铜〗 cùsuāntóng 〈名〉[化学] copper acetate

〖～纤维〗 cùsuān xiānwéi 〈名〉[纺织] acetate fibre: ～染料 acetate dye ‖ ～素 acetate

〖～盐〗 cùsuānyán 〈名〉[化学] acetate

【醋坛子】 cùtánzi 〈名〉❶ vinegar jar ❷〈喻〉 person of a jealous nature (as in love affairs); jealous person

【醋味儿】 cùwèir 〈名〉❶ smell of vinegar ❷ (feeling of) jealousy: ～十足 be very jealous

【醋心】 cùxīn 〈名〉 belching of acid in the stomach

【醋意】 cùyì 〈名〉(feeling of) jealousy: ～大发 outbreak of jealousy ‖ ～炽烈 burning with jealousy

【醋酯纤维】 cùzhǐ xiānwéi 〈名〉[纺织] acetate fibre

踧 cù

〈书〉❶〈形〉 panicky ❷ ＝ 蹙 cù

【踧踖】 cùjí 〈形〉❶ respectful ❷ uneasy; ill at ease

憱 cù 〈形〉〈书〉unhappy; displeased

顣 cù 〈动〉〈书〉frown; wrinkle/knit/contract/pucker one's brows; draw one's brows together

簇 cù ❶〈动〉〈书〉crowd/cluster together; form a cluster; pile up: ⇨～居; ～生; ～拥 ❷〈名〉cluster; pile; bouquet: 花～ flower cluster ⇨花团锦～ ❸〈量〉cluster; bunch; clump; crowd: 一～浆果 a cluster of berries ‖ 一～鲜花 a bunch/spray/cluster of flowers ‖ 一～羽毛 a tuft of feathers ❹〈副〉very; completely: ⇨～新

【簇虫】 cùchóng 〈名〉[动物] gregarine

【簇居】 cùjū 〈动〉live in a compact community: 少数民族～区 regions where people of minority nationalities live in compact communities

【簇聚】 cùjù 〈动〉crowd together (round sb/sth); huddle (together); cluster/be clustered (together); gather in clusters: 他们～在火炉边。They crowded round the stove.

【簇射】 cùshè 〈名〉[物理] shower: 高能～ energetic shower ‖ 空气～ air shower ‖ 宇宙线～ cosmic-ray shower

〖～计数器〗 cùshè jìshùqì 〈名〉[物理] shower counter

〖～粒子〗 cùshè lìzǐ 〈名〉[物理] shower particle

【簇生】 cùshēng 〈动〉(of plants, flowers, etc) grow in clusters/clumps; clump/cluster together; tuft: ～的草 tufted grass

【簇新】 cùxīn 〈形〉brand-new; completely new: ～的大衣 brand-new overcoat

【簇拥】 cùyōng 〈动〉cluster (round sb/sth); flock (around sb/sth); crowd together (round sb/sth); be attended by a crowd: 前后～着一大群人 be escorted/attended by big crowds in front and behind ‖ 孩子们～着老师走进教室。The children crowded round the teacher as they went into the classroom. ‖ 人们～上来。People thronged forward.

蹙 cù 〈书〉❶〈动〉knit (one's brows); draw together: 双眉紧～ with one's eyebrows knit closely together/tightly ⇨～额; ～眉 ❷〈形〉pressed; urgent: ⇨穷～

【蹙额】 cù'é 〈动〉〈书〉knit/furrow/pucker one's brows; frown

【蹙眉】 cùméi 〈动〉frown; wrinkle/knit one's brows; draw one's brows together: ～思索 knit one's brows in thought

【蹙皱】 cùzhòu 〈动〉crease; wrinkle

蹴 cù 〈动〉❶ tread/step (on/upon sth): ⇨一～而就 ❷〈书〉kick: ⇨～鞠

⇨jiu

【蹴鞠】 cùjū 〈动〉kick the ball

【蹴踏】 cùtà 〈动〉〈书〉tread; stamp

cuān

汆 cuān ❶〈动〉quick-boil: ～汤 quick-boiled soup ‖ ～丸子 quick-boiled meatballs with/in soup ❷〈名〉small, cylindrical metal pot which can be thrust into a fire to boil water quickly ❸〈动〉〈口〉boil water with such a metal pot

【汆子】 cuānzi 〈名〉small, cylindrical metal pot which can be thrust into a fire to boil water quickly

撺 cuān 〈动〉❶〈口〉egg sb on (to do sth); urge; instigate: ⇨～掇; ～弄 ❷〈方〉*fly/fall into a rage*; flare up: 他～儿了。He flared up. ❸〈方〉throw; fling ❹〈方〉jump: ～入水中 jump into the water ‖ ～上墙 jump/leap onto the wall ❺〈方〉do sth in a hurry: 临时现～ rush things at the last moment; improvise

【撺掇】 cuānduo 〈动〉〈口〉urge; egg sb on (to do sth); goad sb (into doing sth); goad sb on; incite/instigate sb to (do) sth: 蓄意～ deliberately incite ‖ 别～他去打架。Don't egg him on to fight. ‖ 他～我去冒险。He tried to goad me into taking the risk.

【撺弄】 cuānnong 〈动〉〈口〉urge; egg sb on (to do sth); goad sb (into doing sth); incite/instigate sb to (do) sth

镩 cuān ❶〈名〉ice pick: ⇨冰～ ❷〈动〉cut or break (ice) with an ice pick: ～冰 break ice with an ice pick

【镩子】 cuānzi 〈名〉ice pick

蹿 cuān 〈动〉❶ leap; jump: ～到空中 leap/bound into the air ‖ ～墙而过 spring over a wall; leap/jump over a wall ‖ ～上房 jump/leap onto the roof ‖ 向前/上～ leap forward/upward ‖ 一～而起 bounce/bound/jump to one's feet ‖ 别在沙发上～上～下。Stop bouncing up and down on the sofa. ‖ 火舌～上层层楼面。Flames were leaping from floor to floor. ‖ 鱼～出水面。The fish leapt out of the water. ⇨～房越脊 ❷〈口〉(of liquids, etc) *spurt/gush (out from sth); spout/squirt (out of/from sth)*: 伤口～血。The wound gushed blood. / Blood spouted from the wound. ‖ 水从断裂的管子中～出来。Water gushed out from the broken pipe. ⇨～稀

【蹿蹦】 cuānbèng 〈动〉jump; bounce; leap

【蹿房越脊】 cuānfáng-yuèjǐ 〈熟〉leap over house-tops and roofs

【蹿个儿】 cuāngèr 〈动〉shoot up: 我的孩子～了，原来的衣服都穿不上了。My child has shot up and outgrown his clothes.

【蹿火】 cuānhuǒ 〈动〉〈方〉get angry/angered; burn with anger; flare up: 有话好好说，别～。Let's try to talk calmly. Don't get angry.

【蹿腾】 cuānteng 〈动〉〈方〉jump about; leap and bound

【蹿稀】 cuānxī 〈动〉〈方〉have loose bowels; have the runs; suffer from/have diarrhoea

cuán

攒 cuán 〈动〉put/collect/piece together; assemble (sth from separate parts); cluster/clump together (round sb/sth): ～钱聚餐 *club together to have a dinner party* ‖ 买零件～一台收音机 buy the parts to assemble a radio ⇨～动; ～聚

⇨zǎn

【攒动】 cuándòng 〈动〉crowd together and move back and forth: ⇨人头～

【攒盒】 cuánhé 〈名〉multi-layer/multi-segmented container for holding various foods

【攒集】 cuánjí 〈动〉gather closely together; huddle/crowd/clump/cluster together

【攒聚】 cuánjù 〈动〉gather closely together; huddle/crowd/cluster/clump together: 布告栏前～了许多学生。The students crowded together before the bulletin board.

【攒眉】 cuánméi 〈动〉knit/contract/pucker/furrow one's brows; frown: ～蹙额 knit/furrow one's brows

【攒三聚五】 cuánsān-jùwǔ 〈熟〉(of people) gather in threes and fours; gather in little knots/clumps: 他们～站在那儿。They are standing there in little clumps/knots.

【攒射】 cuánshè 〈动〉fire a volley of (arrows, gunshot, etc)

cuàn

窜 cuàn 〈动〉❶〈贬〉(of bandits, enemies, animals, etc) flee; scurry; scamper; run away: 仓皇逃～ flee in utter confusion; flee in panic; flee helter-skelter ‖ 东逃西～ flee in all directions ⇨～犯; 抱头鼠～; 流～ ❷〈书〉exile; expel; banish: ⇨～逐 ❸ make alterations/changes in wording: ⇨～定; ～改; 点～

【窜定】 cuàndìng 〈动〉change/alter the wording of writings for the last time before publication; finalize a draft

【窜犯】 cuànfàn 〈动〉raid; invade; intrude into; make an inroad into: ～边境 invade/raid the border areas ‖ ～领土 intrude into the territory (of) ‖ ～某国 invade a country

【窜改】 cuàngǎi 〈动〉alter; change; falsify; doctor: ～报告/事实/证据 *doctor the reports/facts/evidence* ‖ ～计划 *doctor up a plan* ‖ ～文件 tamper with a document ‖ ～原文 alter the original text ‖ ～账目 falsify the accounts ‖ 任意～ make alterations at will

【窜踞】 cuànjù 〈动〉flee to and occupy (a place)

【窜漏】 cuànlòu 〈名〉[机械] blowby

【窜扰】 cuànrǎo 〈动〉harass; harry; intrude into: ～边境 harass the border areas ‖ ～领空 intrude into the airspace (of) ‖ ～沿

海地区 harass/harry the coastal areas ‖ ～活动 harassment
【窜逃】 cuàntáo 〈动〉 flee in disorder; scurry off
【窜逐】 cuànzhú 〈动〉 exil; expel; banish

篡 cuàn 〈动〉 ❶ usurp; seize illegally: ⇨～夺; ～权; ～位 ❷ distort; misinterpret; alter with an evil intent: ⇨～改
【篡党夺权】 cuàndǎng-duóquán 〈熟〉 usurp Party leadership and seize state power
【篡夺】 cuànduó 〈动〉 usurp; seize illegally: ～领导权 usurp the leadership ‖ ～权力 usurp the power/authority ‖ ～政权 usurp/seize political power; usurp/seize state power; seize a government unlawfully ‖ 妄图～ vainly attempt to usurp; try in vain to usurp ‖ 王位被～了。The throne was unlawfully seized.
【篡改】 cuàngǎi 〈动〉 distort; misrepresent; falsify; cook; doctor: ～观点 distort one's point of view; misrepresent one's view ‖ ～记录 falsify the records; tamper with the minutes ‖ ～理论 distort a theory ‖ ～历史 tamper with/juggle/distort history ‖ ～事实 distort/doctor/falsify the facts; distort the truth ‖ ～数字 juggle the figures ‖ ～统计资料 cook the statistics ‖ ～学说 *tamper with one's teachings* ‖ ～原则 *adulterate a principle* ‖ ～遗嘱 falsify a will ‖ ～账目 cook the books; tamper with/falsify/doctor/manipulate/cook the accounts; fiddle (with)/juggle the accounts ‖ ～证据 doctor the evidence ‖ 严重～ grossly/seriously misrepresent
【篡国】 cuànguó 〈动〉 usurp state power; seize unlawfully state power
【篡军】 cuànjūn 〈动〉 usurp/seize military power; usurp the leadership of the army
【篡权】 cuànquán 〈动〉 usurp/seize/assume power: ～僭位 usurp the power and seize the throne ‖ 武装～ seize power by armed force ‖ 阴谋～ scheme for power
【篡位】 cuànwèi 〈动〉 usurp/seize the throne: 阴谋～ plot to supplant the king

爨 cuàn 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 make a fire and cook a meal: ⇨炊～; 分～ ❷〈名〉 earthen cooking stove

cuī

衰 cuī 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 decrease in order and degree: ⇨等～ ❷ = 缞 cuī
⇨shuāi

崔 cuī 〈形〉〈书〉 lofty; towering: ⇨～巍; ～嵬
【崔巍】 cuīwēi 〈形〉〈书〉 (of mountains, buildings, etc) lofty; towering; tall and imposing: 山势～。The mountains stand tall and imposing.
【崔嵬】 cuīwéi 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 rocky mound ❷〈形〉 high; lofty; towering; tall and imposing: 山峰～ towering mountain peaks

催 cuī 〈动〉 ❶ urge; hurry; press: ～孩子们睡觉 hasten the children off to bed ‖ ～马加鞭 speed/urge one's horse with a whip ‖ ～人答复 press sb for an answer ‖ ～他们快一点。Hurry them up a bit. ‖ 银行～他们偿还贷款。The bank is pressing them for repayment of the loan. ‖ 这活儿需要细心,～不得。This work needs care; it mustn't be hurried. ⇨～办; ～促; ～人泪下 ❷ accelerate; hasten; expedite; speed up: 钟表的滴答声～我入睡。The ticking of the clock lulled me to sleep. ⇨～化剂; ～眠; ～生
【催办】 cuībàn 〈动〉 press/urge sb to do/into doing (sth): ～手续 press sb to go through the formalities
【催巴儿】 cuībar 〈名〉〈方〉 errand boy
【催逼】 cuībī 〈动〉 press sb (for payment of a debt, etc); hasten; bring/exert/put pressure (up)on sb to do (sth): ～贷款 press sb for repayment of a loan ‖ ～逾期账目 urge the payment of overdue accounts ‖ ～债务 press/push sb for payment of a debt; press sb for a debt
【催产】 cuīchǎn 〈动〉 speed up/expedite child delivery; hasten parturition; induce labour (by artificial means)
〖～剂〗 cuīchǎnjì 〈名〉[医药] parturifacient
〖～素〗 cuīchǎnsù 〈名〉[医药] oxytocin; oxytocic
【催场人】 cuīchǎngrén 〈名〉[戏剧] backstage prompter
【催促】 cuīcù 〈动〉 urge; hasten; press; hurry: ～采取行动 urge sb to action ‖ ～答复 press sb for an answer ‖ ～付款 urge sb for payment ‖ ～还账 press/push sb for payment of a debt; press sb for a debt ‖ ～离去 hustle sb away/off ‖ ～完成任务 urge sb to a task ‖ ～做出决定 press sb for a decision; hustle/hurry sb into a decision ‖ 妈妈～孩子们去睡觉。Mother hastened the children off to bed.
【催肥】 cuīféi 〈动〉[畜牧] fatten
〖～期〗 cuīféiqī 〈名〉[畜牧] finishing period
【催付单】 cuīfùdān 〈名〉[经济] reminder; reminder slip
【催复】 cuīfù 〈动〉 press sb for a reply
【催干剂】 cuīgānjì 〈名〉[涂料] dryer
【催告】 cuīgào 〈名〉 interpellation
〖～权〗 cuīgàoquán 〈名〉 right of interpellation
【催函】 cuīhán 〈名〉[经济] reminder letter
【催化】 cuīhuà 〈动〉[化学] catalyze: ～反应 catalyze a reaction
〖～反应〗 cuīhuà fǎnyìng 〈名〉[化学] catalytic reaction: ～塔 catalytic tower
〖～分解〗 cuīhuà fēnjiě 〈名〉[化学] catalytic decomposition
〖～分析〗 *cuīhuà fēnxī* 〈名〉[化学] *catalytic analysis*
〖～剂〗 cuīhuàjì 〈名〉[化学] catalyst; catalyzer; catalyzator; catalytic agent: ～钝化/还原/回收/再生 catalyst passivation/reduction/recovery/reactivation ‖ ～冷却器 catalyst cooler ‖ ～载体 catalyst carrier ‖ ～中毒 catalyst poisoning
〖～聚合〗 cuīhuà jùhé 〈名〉[化工] catalytic polymerization
〖～转化器〗 cuīhuà zhuǎnhuàqì 〈名〉[化工] catalytic converter
〖～作用〗 cuīhuà zuòyòng 〈名〉 catalysis; catalytic action/effect
【催缴】 cuījiǎo 〈动〉 press/urge to pay; press/push sb for payment (of): ～股本 call up the capital stock ‖ ～税款 urge sb to pay an overdue tax
【催款单】 cuīkuǎndān 〈名〉[经济] prompt; prompt-note
【催泪弹】 cuīlèidàn 〈名〉 tear shell/bomb; tear-gas grenade/bomb; lachrymatory shell/bomb: 施放～ set off tear-gas bombs
【催泪毒气】 cuīlèi dúqì 〈名〉 tear/lachrymatory gas: 防～面具 tear mask ‖ 他们向示威者释放了～。They tear-gassed the demonstrators.
【催泪剂】 cuīlèijì 〈名〉[医学] dacryagogue
【催泪素】 cuīlèisù 〈名〉 lacrimalin
【催泪瓦斯】 cuīlèi wǎsī = 催泪毒气 cuīlèi dúqì
【催眠】 cuīmián 〈动〉 lull sb to sleep; hypnotize; mesmerize; put sb into a state of hypnosis
〖～暗示〗 cuīmián ànshì 〈名〉[心理] hypnotic suggestion: ～疗法 hypnotic suggestive therapy
〖～剂〗 cuīmiánjì 〈名〉[医药] hypnotic; soporific; somniferous potion; hypnagogue
〖～疗法〗 cuīmián liáofǎ 〈名〉[心理] hypnotherapy
〖～麻醉法〗 cuīmián mázuìfǎ 〈名〉 hypnonarcosis
〖～曲〗 cuīmiánqǔ 〈名〉 lullaby; cradle song: 唱/哼～ sing/hum a lullaby
〖～术〗 cuīmiánshù 〈名〉 hypnotism; mesmerism
〖～学〗 cuīmiánxué 〈名〉 hypnology
〖～药〗 cuīmiányào 〈名〉[医药] soporific; hypnotic; somnifacient; *somnivolency; hypnagogue*
【催命】 cuīmìng 〈动〉 ❶ drive/put a nail in sb's coffin; add a nail to sb's coffin ❷ keep pressing/urging sb to do sth
〖～符〗 cuīmìngfú 〈名〉 magic figure drawn by Taoist priests to hasten a person's death; nail in the coffin
〖～鬼〗 cuīmìngguǐ 〈名〉 person who keeps urging/pressing another (for sth); prodder
【催奶】 cuīnǎi 〈动〉 stimulate the secretion of milk; promote lactation
〖～剂〗 cuīnǎijì 〈名〉 galactagogue
【催迫】 cuīpò 〈动〉 press; hasten; bring/exert/put pressure (up)on sb to do (sth)
【催青】 cuīqīng 〈动〉 ❶ [农业] hasten the hatching of silkworms (by adjusting temperature and humidity) ❷ = 催情 cuīqíng ❸〈旧〉[农业] vernalize
【催情】 cuīqíng 〈动〉[畜牧] induce oestrus
〖～药〗 cuīqíngyào 〈名〉 philtre
【催人泪下】 cuīrén-lèixià 〈熟〉 move sb to tears; bring tears to sb's eyes; draw tears from sb: ～的电影 heart-breaking/heart-rendering film
【催乳】 cuīrǔ 〈动〉 stimulate the secretion of milk; promote lac-

tation

〖～激素〗 cuīrǔ jīsù 〈名〉[生化] lactogenic hormone; galactin; mammotropin

【催生】 cuīshēng ＝ 催产 cuīchǎn

【催收】 cuīshōu 〈动〉 press sb for payment (of a debt or return of sth borrowed)

【催熟】 cuīshú 〈动〉[农业] speed up/accelerate the ripening (of fruit, etc): ～果实 accelerate the ripening of fruit

〖～剂〗 cuīshújì 〈名〉 maturing agent

〖～栽培〗 cuīshú zāipéi 〈名〉 accelerating culture

【催讨】 cuītǎo 〈动〉 press sb for payment (of a debt or return of sth borrowed): ～债务 press/push sb for payment of a debt

【催条】 cuītiáo 〈名〉[经济] reminder slip

【催吐法】 cuītùfǎ 〈名〉[中医] emetic therapy

【催吐剂】 cuītùjì 〈名〉[医药] emetic; vomitory; vomitive

【催泻】 cuīxiè 〈动〉[医学] purge

〖～素〗 cuīxièsù 〈名〉 purgatol; purgatin

【催醒剂】 cuīxǐngjì 〈名〉[医药] analeptic: 中药～ herbal analeptic

【催询单】 cuīxúndān 〈名〉[经济] reminder

【催芽】 cuīyá 〈动〉[农业] accelerate germination of seeds

【催欲剂】 cuīyùjì 〈名〉[生理] aphrodisiac

【催债】 cuīzhài 〈动〉 press/push sb for payment of debt; press sb for a debt

【催租】 cuīzū 〈动〉 press sb for payment of rent; press sb for rent; press a tenant to pay rent

缞 cuī 〈名〉 coarse hempen mourning garment

榱 cuī 〈名〉〈书〉 rafter

摧 cuī 〈动〉 break; destroy: ⇨～毁; ～折; 坚不可～

【摧残】 cuīcán 〈动〉 wreck; destroy; devastate; ravage: ～健康/身体/生命/心灵 ruin one's health/body/life/mind ‖ ～致死 persecute/torture to death ‖ 身心俱受～ be wrecked both physically and mentally/spiritually; be physically injured and mentally affected ‖ 受疾病～ be blighted by illness ‖ 被拐骗的妇女儿童身心受到极大～。The abducted women and children were tortured physically and spiritually.

【摧毁】 cuīhuǐ 〈动〉 crush; destroy; demolish; smash; wreck; shatter; pull down: ～堡垒 lay a fortress flat ‖ ～城市 destroy/devastate a city ‖ ～敌军 cut up the enemy's forces ‖ ～防御工事 batter down the defensive works; smash the defences ‖ ～旧的国家机器 smash the old state machinery ‖ ～走私者的窝点 destroy the smugglers' hideout

【摧枯拉朽】 cuīkū-lāxiǔ 〈熟〉 be like crushing dry weeds and smashing rotten wood—devastate; overcome easily and completely: 中国人民解放军以～之势于 1949 年 4 月 23 日一举解放了南京。The PLA took Nanjing on Apr 23, 1949 as easily as breaking dead wood.

【摧眉折腰】 cuīméi-zhéyāo 〈熟〉 bow and scrape; act servilely; stoop obsequiously

【摧陷廓清】 cuīxiàn-kuòqīng 〈熟〉 demolish and sweep away; defeat and completely wipe out

【摧心剖肝】 cuīxīn-pōugān 〈熟〉 with one's heart and liver broken—be deeply grieved: 母亲去世的噩耗传来，我～。I was overwhelmed by grief at the sad news of my mother's death.

【摧折】 cuīzhé ❶〈动〉 break; snap ❷〈名〉 frustration; setback; reverse

猥 cuī →猥猥 wěicuī

cuǐ

漼 cuǐ 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ (of water) deep ❷ (of tears) streaming down

璀 cuǐ

【璀璨】 cuǐcàn 〈形〉〈书〉 bright; radiant; brilliant; resplendent: ～的明星 bright/scintillating star ‖ ～的明珠 lustrous/bright pearl

〖～夺目〗 cuǐcàn-duómù 〈熟〉 dazzling; lustrous and brilliant: 她戴的戒指上镶有一颗～的钻石。She was wearing a ring with a dazzling diamond.

皠 cuǐ 〈形〉〈书〉 pure white; white and clean

cuì

倅 cuì 〈形〉〈书〉 vice; auxiliary

脆 cuì 〈形〉 ❶ fragile; brittle; hard and breakable: 变～ embrittle; become brittle ‖ ～而不坚 brittle and easily breakable; brittle without solidity ‖ ～金属 brittle metal ‖ 蛋壳很～。Egg-shells are very brittle. ‖ 这种纸又薄又～。This kind of paper is thin and fragile. ❷ (of feelings) fragile; weak; delicate; vulnerable: ⇨～弱 ❸ (of food) crisp: ～饼干 crisp biscuit; cracker; crisp cracker ‖ ～香可口 crisp, fragrant and pleasant to the taste ‖ 这种苹果吃起来又～又甜。This kind of apples taste crisp and sweet. ⇨～枣 ❹ (of voice or sound) clear; liquid; crisp; ringing; clear and melodious: ～声说道 speak in a crisp voice ⇨～亮; 清～ ❺〈方〉(of speaking, etc) neat: ⇨干～利落

【脆薄】 cuìbáo 〈形〉 thin and brittle

【脆变】 cuìbiàn 〈名〉[冶金] embrittlement

【脆度】 cuìdù 〈名〉 brittleness; fragility

【脆骨】 cuìgǔ 〈名〉 gristle (as food); cartilage

〖～症〗 cuìgǔzhèng 〈名〉[医学] fragilitas ossium

【脆化】 cuìhuà 〈动〉 embrittle: ～时间 brittle time ‖ ～温度 brittle/brittleness temperature

〖～点〗 cuìhuàdiǎn 〈名〉 brittle point

【脆甲症】 cuìjiǎzhèng 〈名〉[医学] onychorrhexis

【脆快】 cuìkuài 〈形〉〈方〉 straightforward; direct; quick and neat: 办事～ get things done real fast/quick; be efficient in work ‖ 说话～ be blunt in speech

【脆亮】 cuìliàng 〈形〉(of sound or voice) sharp and clear; ringing: ～的嗓子 ringing voice

【脆裂】 cuìliè 〈名〉 embrittlement; brittle rupture: ～强度 bursting strength

〖～点〗 cuìlièdiǎn 〈名〉 brittle point

【脆嫩】 cuìnèn 〈形〉 crisp and tender: ～的黄瓜 crisp and tender cucumber

【脆弱】 cuìruò 〈形〉 fragile; frail; weak; vulnerable; delicate: 神经～ be of weak nerves ‖ 性格～ be of weak character ‖ ～的感情 maudlin/fragile emotion; delicate feelings; sloppy sentiment ‖ 她感情～。She is easily upset. / Her feelings bruise easily.

〖～性〗 cuìruòxìng 〈名〉 fragility; vulnerability

【脆生生】 cuìshēngshēng ＝ 脆生 cuìsheng

【脆生】 cuìsheng 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶ crisp: ～爽口 be crisp and refreshing ‖ ～的蔬菜/水果 crisp vegetables/fruit ❷ (of sound or voice) clear and sharp; ringing: 小孩声音～。Children have a clear and crisp voice.

【脆爽】 cuìshuǎng 〈形〉 ❶ (of food) crisp and refreshing: 黄瓜吃起来又脆又爽。Cucumbers taste crisp and refreshing. ❷ (of sound or voice) clear and sharp

【脆纤维】 cuìxiānwéi 〈名〉 brittle fibre

【脆响】 cuìxiǎng 〈形〉 loud and clear

【脆性】 cuìxìng 〈名〉[力学] brittleness; fragility: ～材料 fragile material; brittle material/substance ‖ ～固体 brittle solid

〖～断裂〗 cuìxìng duànliè 〈名〉[冶金] brittle fracture/rupture: ～面 brittle-fracture surface ‖ ～应力 brittle-fracture stress

〖～金属〗 cuìxìng jīnshǔ 〈名〉[冶金] brittle/friable metal

〖～试验〗 cuìxìng shìyàn 〈名〉[医学] brittleness test

【脆云母】 cuìyúnmǔ 〈名〉[矿物] brittle mica

【脆枣】 cuìzǎo 〈方〉 ＝ 焦枣 jiāozǎo

萃 cuì 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 come/gather together; assemble: ⇨荟～ ❷〈名〉 gathering of people; collection of things: ⇨出类拔～

【萃萃蝇】 cuìcuìyíng 〈名〉[动物] tsetse fly

【萃集】 cuìjí 〈动〉〈书〉 come/gather together; assemble

【萃聚】 cuìjù 〈动〉〈书〉 come/gather together; assemble: 群英～之地 place where heroes gather together

【萃取】 cuìqǔ 〈名〉[化学] extraction: ～车间 extraction plant ‖

～设备 extraction apparatus
〖～剂〗 cuìqǔjì 〈名〉[化学] extractant; extracting agent
〖～器〗 cuìqǔqì 〈名〉[化工] extractor
〖～蒸馏〗 cuìqǔ zhēngliú 〈名〉[化工] extractive distillation

啐 cuì ❶〈叹〉[a way to express contempt, reproach, disgust, etc]: ～! 休得胡言乱语。Tut-tut! Don't talk nonsense. ❷〈动〉spit; expectorate: ～痰 spit/expectorate phlegm; spit/expectorate sputum ‖ ～唾沫 spit/expectorate saliva ‖ ～血 spit/expectorate blood

淬 cuì 〈动〉temper by dipping into water, oil, etc; quench: ～钢 quench steel ⇨～火

【淬火】 cuìhuǒ 〈动〉quench; chill; harden: ～不足 under quenching ‖ ～车间 hardening plant ‖ ～时间 quenching time ‖ ～温度 quench temperature ‖ 表面～ face hardening
〖～玻璃〗 cuìhuǒ bōli 〈名〉toughened glass
〖～钢〗 cuìhuǒgāng 〈名〉chilled steel
〖～工〗 cuìhuǒgōng 〈名〉quencher
〖～剂〗 cuìhuǒjì 〈名〉hardening liquid; quenching agent
〖～介质〗 cuìhuǒ jièzhì 〈名〉[冶金] hardening media; quenchant
〖～炉〗 cuìhuǒlú 〈名〉glowing/hardening furnace
〖～液〗 cuìhuǒyè 〈名〉quench bath
〖～硬化〗 cuìhuǒ yìnghuà 〈名〉[冶金] quench hardening
〖～应力〗 cuìhuǒ yìnglì 〈名〉[冶金] quenching stress
【淬冷剂】 cuìlěngjì 〈名〉quenching/hardening medium
【淬砺】 cuìlì 〈动〉〈书〉temper oneself through severe trials; train/steel/discipline oneself: ～意志 temper/steel one's will
【淬透性】 cuìtòuxìng 〈名〉[冶金] hardenability
【淬硬】 cuìyìng 〈动〉[冶金] harden; quench: ～层 hardening layer ‖ ～深度 hardening depth; penetration of hardness
〖～钢〗 cuìyìnggāng 〈名〉[冶金] quenched/hardened steel

悴 cuì →憔悴 qiáocuì

綷 cuì ❶〈动〉〈书〉mix; blend; mingle ❷ = 綷縩 cuìcài
【綷縩】 cuìcài 〈拟〉〈书〉(of clothes) rustle

毳 cuì 〈名〉〈书〉fine hair on birds or animals; down
【毳毛】 cuìmáo 〈名〉[医学] fine hair on the human body (other than the hair on the head and armpit and the pubic hair)

瘁 cuì 〈形〉〈书〉overworked; overfatigued; worn-out with work: ⇨鞠躬尽～; 心力交～

粹 cuì 〈书〉❶〈形〉pure; unmixed; unadulterated: ～而不杂 pure and unadulterated ⇨～白; 纯～ ❷〈名〉essence; quintessence: ⇨国～; 精～
【粹白】 cuìbái 〈形〉〈书〉❶ pure and unadulterated ❷ pure white
【粹美】 cuìměi 〈形〉〈书〉perfect; flawless

翠 cuì ❶〈名〉kingfisher: 点～ handicraft using kingfisher's feathers for ornament ❷〈形〉(emerald) green: ～竹 green bamboo ⇨～菊; ～绿; ～玉 ❸〈名〉jadeite: ⇨～花; 珠～
【翠柏】 cuìbǎi 〈名〉incense cedar; bluish green cypress: 苍松～ green pines and verdant cypresses
【翠花】 cuìhuā 〈名〉flower-shaped ornaments inlaid with jadeite
【翠菊】 cuìjú 〈名〉[植物] China aster
【翠柳】 cuìliǔ 〈名〉green willow: ～依依。The willows swing gently in the breeze.
【翠绿】 cuìlǜ 〈形〉emerald/jade/vivid green; verdant: ～的稻田/松树 green paddy field/pine trees
【翠鸟】 cuìniǎo 〈名〉kingfisher
【翠镍矿】 cuìnièkuàng 〈名〉[矿物] zaratite
【翠绕珠围】 cuìrào-zhūwéi = 珠围翠绕 zhūwéi-cuìrào
【翠色】 cuìsè 〈名〉kingfisher blue
【翠生生】 cuìshēngshēng 〈形〉fresh and green: ～的青菜 fresh greens
【翠微】 cuìwēi 〈名〉〈书〉❶ hazy blue-mountain scenery ❷ blue mountains
【翠玉】 cuìyù 〈名〉blue jade

脺 cuì
【脺脏】 cuìzàng 〈旧〉 = 胰 yí

cūn

村 cūn ❶〈名〉village; hamlet: ～办企业 village industry; village-run enterprise ‖ ～官 village official ‖ 邻～ neighbouring village ⇨～寨; ～庄; 乡～ ❷〈形〉rustic; boorish; vulgar; coarse: ⇨～夫; ～话; ～野 ❸〈名〉populated place or area: 华侨新～ housing area for overseas Chinese
【村夫】 cūnfū 〈名〉❶ villager ❷ vulgar and coarse person: ～俗子 uncouth and ill-educated person
【村妇】 cūnfù 〈名〉❶ village/country woman ❷ vulgar woman
【村姑】 cūngū 〈名〉village girl; country wench/lass/girl
【村话】 cūnhuà 〈名〉vulgar speech; crude/vulgar/rustic/coarse language; vulgarism
【村口】 cūnkǒu 〈名〉village entrance; entrance to a village
【村落】 cūnluò 〈名〉village; hamlet; rural community: ～环境 village environment ‖ 偏僻～ remote village ‖ 山坳里有两三处～。There are a couple of villages down in the valley.
【村民】 cūnmín 〈名〉villager; village people
〖～委员会〗 cūnmín wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉villagers' committee
【村舍】 cūnshè 〈名〉cottage; country house
【村史】 cūnshǐ 〈名〉village history
【村塾】 cūnshú 〈名〉〈旧〉village private school
【村俗】 cūnsú ❶〈名〉village customs/traditions ❷〈形〉rustic; coarse; vulgar; unrefined: 谈吐～ vulgar in speech
【村童】 cūntóng 〈名〉village boy
【村头】 cūntóu 〈名〉village entrance; entrance to a village
【村委会】 cūnwěihuì 〈名〉〈简称〉villagers' committee ⇨村民委员会
【村务】 cūnwù 〈名〉village affairs: ～公开 publicize village affairs; make public village affairs
【村坞】 cūnwù 〈名〉〈书〉village; hamlet
【村圩】 cūnxū 〈名〉〈方〉❶ village market/fair ❷ village; hamlet
【村学】 cūnxué = 村塾 cūnshú
【村野】 cūnyě ❶〈名〉villages and fields; countryside ❷〈形〉rustic; boorish: ～匹夫 ordinary people; ignorant person
【村妪】 cūnyù 〈名〉old village woman
【村寨】 cūnzhài 〈名〉village; stockaded village
【村长】 cūnzhǎng 〈名〉village head
【村镇】 cūnzhèn 〈名〉villages and small towns
【村庄】 cūnzhuāng 〈名〉village; hamlet
【村子】 cūnzi 〈名〉village; hamlet

皴 cūn ❶〈动〉(of skin) be chapped/cracked (from the cold): ～了的脸/手/嘴唇 chapped face/hands/lips ‖ 寒风吹～了她的脸。Cold wind chapped her face. ‖ 小孩子的皮肤容易～。A child's skin chaps easily. ❷〈名〉〈方〉dirt gathered/accumulated on the skin; grime: 要用肥皂和水才能洗掉你脖子上的～。It would take soap as well as water to remove the grime on your neck. ❸〈名〉[美术] interior brush texturing [technique of showing the textures of mountain rocks and barks of trees by light ink strokes or dabs after sketching the outline in traditional Chinese landscape painting]
【皴法】 cūnfǎ 〈名〉[美术] techniques of brush texturing
【皴裂】 cūnliè 〈动〉(of skin) be chapped from the cold: 手足～ have chapped hands and feet; with one's hands and feet chapped

踆 cūn 〈动〉〈书〉❶ kick ❷ retire; retreat
【踆乌】 cūnwū 〈名〉〈古〉sun

cún

存 cún ❶〈动〉be; exist; live; survive: 父母俱～。Both parents are still living. ⇨～亡; 残～; 生～ ❷〈动〉take shelter;

save from damage; ⇨～身 ❺〈动〉store (up); keep; preserve; lay in a store (of); collect; accumulate: ～粮备荒 store up grain against famine ‖ ～煤过冬 lay in stores of coal for/against the winter ‖ 把货～起来 place/keep the goods in storage ‖ 地面上很多低洼处都～了雨水。Rain had collected in several depressions on the ground. ‖ 这鱼～不住,我们得现在把它吃掉。This fish won't keep; we must eat it now. ⇨～食;保～;积～ ❻〈动〉put/place (money, etc) in a bank; deposit; bank: 把钱～入银行 deposit/put/lodge money in a bank; make a deposit in a bank ⇨～户;～款;～折 ❼〈动〉check; deposit; leave sth somewhere/with sb: ～行李 check one's luggage/baggage ‖ ～自行车 leave one's bicycle in a bicycle park ‖ 把东西～在某人处 deposit/leave sth with sb ⇨～车;寄～ ❽〈动〉cherish; harbour; nurse; nourish; entertain: ～怀恨之心 nourish/harbour/have/nurse a hatred (of/for sb); bear hatred against sb; bear/carry/harbour/have/hold/nurse a grudge (against sb) ‖ 不～幻想 be under no illusion (about sth) ‖ 心～怀疑 entertain/harbour/have suspicions/doubts (about sth) ‖ 心～幻想 harbour/cherish/entertain/have/nurse/hold illusions (about sth) ‖ 心～芥蒂 bear/nurse/carry/harbour/have/hold a grudge (against sb) ‖ 心～梦想 nurse/cherish the dream (of) ‖ 心～希望 cherish/nurse/entertain hopes (for); be/feel hopeful (about sth) ‖ 不要让他～奢望。Don't raise his hopes too much. ‖ 她对自己能否减肥不～一点希望。She despaired of ever losing weight. ⇨～心 ❾〈动〉reserve; retain; keep: 他心直口快,肚子里～不住话。He is outspoken and can't hold anything back. ⇨～档;～根;求同～异 ❿〈名〉goods in stock; stock; reserve: 收支相抵,净～200元。The accounts show a surplus of 200 *yuan*. ⇨结～;库～

【存案】 cún'àn 〈动〉register with the proper authorities; keep on record; register officially for the record: 没有～ have no official record ‖ ～备查 file for reference; keep on file for reference

【存版】 cúnbǎn 〈名〉[印刷] standing forms

【存仓】 cúncāng 〈名〉[经济] storage

〖～报单〗 cúncāng bàodān 〈名〉entry for warehousing

〖～费〗 cúncāngfèi 〈名〉storage (charges); storage expenses

【存查】 cúnchá 〈动〉file for reference; keep in the files for future reference

【存车】 cúnchē 〈动〉park (motor vehicles, bicycles, etc): ～管理 parking management ‖ ～容量 parking capacity

〖～处〗 cúnchēchù 〈名〉parking area/lot; bicycle park/shed

〖～库〗 cúnchēkù 〈名〉parking garage

【存储】 cúnchǔ 〈动〉❶ store; lay up; stockpile; deposit: ～粮食 store up grain/food ‖ ～现金 deposit cash ‖ ～战争物资 stockpile war materials ❷ [计算机] store; save: ～数据/信息 store data/information ‖ ～指令 save a command; store an instruction ‖ ～操作 storage/memory operation ‖ ～空间 memory space ‖ ～能力 memory power; storage capacity ‖ ～容量 memory/storage capacity; storage volume ‖ ～设备 storage/memory device ‖ ～系统 storage/memory system ‖ ～装置 memory/storage installation ‖ 资料～ storage of data ‖ 计算机～量大,耗电少。A computer stores a great deal of data but uses little power.

〖～板〗 cúnchǔbǎn 〈名〉[计算机] memory plate

〖～保护〗 cúnchǔ bǎohù 〈名〉[计算机] storage/memory protection; memory guard: ～寄存器 memory-protection register ‖ ～键 memory-/storage-protection key ‖ ～区 storage-protection block

〖～程序〗 cúnchǔ chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] stored routine/program: ～控制/逻辑 stored-program control/logic ‖ ～计算机 stored-program computer

〖～窗〗 cúnchǔchuāng 〈名〉[计算机] memory window

〖～单元〗 cúnchǔ dānyuán 〈名〉[计算机] storage/memory cell

〖～地址〗 cúnchǔ dìzhǐ 〈名〉[计算机] memory address: ～寄存器 memory-address register

〖～电路〗 cúnchǔ diànlù 〈名〉[电学] memory/storage circuit

〖～管〗 cúnchǔguǎn 〈名〉[电子] storage tube; storatron; memotron

〖～寄存器〗 cúnchǔ jìcúnqì 〈名〉[计算机] storage/memory register

〖～键〗 cúnchǔjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] storage key: ～盘 storage keyboard

〖～空间〗 cúnchǔ kōngjiān 〈名〉[计算机] storage space

〖～器〗 cúnchǔqì 〈名〉[计算机] memory; storage; store; computer memory; memorizer: ～保护 storage/memory protection ‖ ～操作/控制 storage operation/control ‖ ～程序 memory program ‖ ～共享/转储 memory sharing/dump ‖ ～容量 store/memory capacity; size of memory ‖ ～输入/输出 store input/output ‖ ～系统 storage system ‖ 程序/文件～ program/file storage ‖ 磁盘～ disc memory ‖ 计算机～ computer storage ‖ 外～ external memory ‖ 主～ main storage/memory

〖～区〗 cúnchǔqū 〈名〉[计算机] storage/memory area

〖～示波器〗 cúnchǔ shìbōqì 〈名〉[电子] storage oscillograph

〖～元件〗 cúnchǔ yuánjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] memory/storage element

〖～周期〗 cúnchǔ zhōuqī 〈名〉[计算机] storage/memory cycle; storage cycle time

【存单】 cúndān 〈名〉deposit receipt; certificate of deposit: 定期～ time certificate

【存档】 cúndàng 〈动〉❶ keep in the archives; place on file; file: ～备查 file for future reference ‖ 把文件～ place/keep a document on file ‖ 请把这封信～。Please file this letter (away). ❷ [计算机] save file

〖～带〗 cúndàngdài 〈名〉[计算机] grandfather tape

〖～期〗 cúndàngqī 〈名〉[计算机] grandfather cycle

〖～文件〗 cúndàng wénjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] grandfather file

【存底儿】 cúndǐr ❶〈名〉draft/copy on file ❷〈动〉keep the original draft; keep a file copy

【存而不论】 cún'érbùlùn 〈熟〉leave the question open; put the question aside and not discuss it for the time being

【存放】 cúnfàng ❶〈动〉leave sth with sb; leave sth in sb's care; check; deposit; lodge: 把货物～在仓库 deposit/store goods in a warehouse; keep goods in a storehouse ‖ 把书～在朋友处 leave one's books with one's friend; leave one's books in the care of one's friend ‖ 把行李～在旅馆 check one's luggage at the hotel ❷〈动〉deposit/lodge (money): 我把所有的钱都～在银行了。I have put/deposited/lodged all my money in the bank. ❸〈名〉[经济] deposits and loans

【存根】 cúngēn 〈名〉counterfoil; stub; office copy: 保单～ policy copy ‖ 票据～ ticket stubs ‖ 支票～ cheque stub

〖～簿〗 cúngēnbù 〈名〉cheque-stub book

【存户】 cúnhù 〈名〉depositor; bank client

【存活】 cúnhuó 〈动〉survive; remain alive: ～至今 survive to this day ‖ 有80%的～机会 have 80% chance for survival ‖ ～的希望 hopes of survival ‖ 在这次地震中他～了下来。He survived the earthquake. ‖ 在这样荒瘠的沙漠里,很少生物能够～。Such a barren desert can support very few creatures.

〖～比〗 cúnhuóbǐ 〈名〉[生物] survival ratio

〖～率〗 cúnhuólǜ 〈名〉[生物] survival rate

〖～曲线〗 cúnhuó qūxiàn 〈名〉[物理][农业] survival curve

〖～者〗 cúnhuózhě 〈名〉survivor: 癌症～ cancer survivor ‖ 海难/事故的～ survivors of a shipwreck/an accident ‖ 惟一的～ only survivor

【存货】 cúnhuò ❶〈动〉stock up (with) ❷〈名〉goods in stock; existing/remaining stock; goods/stock on hand; (stock) inventory; stock-in-trade: 备有～ have/keep a stock (of); be in stock ‖ 补充/减少～ replenish/reduce one's stock ‖ 耗尽～ consume stores; exhaust a stock ‖ 卖掉～ dispose of a stock ‖ 没有～ be out of stock ‖ 清点～ check/inventory a stock; take stock ‖ 甩卖旧～ sell off old stock ‖ ～不足 be in short supply of stock; understock; stocks are low; be ill-stocked ‖ ～充足 be well-stocked; adequate stock ‖ ～过多 overstock; overstore ‖ ～价值 inventory value ‖ ～亏损 stock losses ‖ ～目录 stock inventory ‖ ～清理 inventory liquidating ‖ 大批～ large/big/enormous stock ‖ 少量～ small stock ‖ ～告罄。All our stock has been exhausted. ‖ 我们手头上有一批～。We have a supply/stock on hand. ‖ 这家百货商店～过剩。This department store was overstocked.

〖～簿〗 cúnhuòbù 〈名〉stock book

〖～分类账〗 cúnhuò fēnlèizhàng 〈名〉stock ledger

〖～清单〗 cúnhuò qīngdān 〈名〉(stock) inventory

〖～周期〗 cúnhuò zhōuqī 〈名〉inventory/stock cycle

〖～周转〗 cúnhuò zhōuzhuǎn 〈名〉inventory turnover: ～率 inventory turnover ratio; rate of stock turnover ‖ ～期 inventory turnover period

【存款】 cúnkuǎn [经济] ❶〈动〉deposit (money); put/place money on deposit in a bank: 简化～手续 simplify depositing formalities ‖ 在银行～ make a deposit in a bank; deposit money in a bank ‖ ～凭证 deposit certificate/receipt ‖ ～收据 deposit receipt

‖～日期 depositing date ❷〈名〉bank savings; deposit; money on deposit: 一大笔～ a large deposit ‖ 提取～ withdraw one's deposit (from a bank) ‖ 有～ have money on deposit; have a deposit in a bank ‖ ～保证金 guaranty money for deposits ‖ ～储备 deposit reserve ‖ ～金额 amount deposited ‖ ～余额 balance held on deposit; outstanding balance of deposits ‖ 储蓄～ savings deposit ‖ 定期～ fixed/time deposit; deposit account ‖ 个人～ personal savings account; personal deposit ‖ 活期～ current/demand deposit ‖ 通知～ deposit at call/notice ‖ 外币～ deposit in foreign currency ‖ 现金～ cash deposit ‖ 信托～ deposit in trust ‖ 银行～ bank deposit/account; deposit at/in bank ‖ 我账上有多少～? How much do I have to my credit?

〖～保险〗 cúnkuǎn bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉deposit insurance

〖～单〗 cúnkuǎndān 〈名〉deposit slip; certificate of deposit: ～副本 duplicate deposit ticket

〖～利率〗 cúnkuǎn lìlǜ 〈名〉deposit/savings rate

〖～利息〗 cúnkuǎn lìxī 〈名〉interest on deposit; deposit interest: 获得/支付～ receive/pay interests on the money deposited ‖ ～所得税 income tax on interest

〖～凭条〗 cúnkuǎn píngtiáo 〈名〉deposit slip; pay-in slip

〖～人〗 cúnkuǎnrén 〈名〉depositor

〖～银行〗 cúnkuǎn yínháng 〈名〉depository bank

〖～账户〗 cúnkuǎn zhànghù 〈名〉deposit account (DA)

〖～周转〗 cúnkuǎn zhōuzhuǎn 〈名〉deposit turnover

〖～转账〗 cúnkuǎn zhuǎnzhàng 〈名〉deposit transfer: ～支票 deposit transfer cheque (DTC)

【存栏】 cúnlán 〈动〉[畜牧] raise livestock on farms: ～总头数 total amount of livestock on hand

【存留】 cúnliú 〈动〉remain; continue to exist; persist: 他的著作～至今。His works remain to this day. ‖ 这一风俗～至今。The custom still survives.

【存念】 cúnniàn 〈动〉keep and commemorate; have sth as a keepsake/memento: 王教授～。For Professor Wang.

【存盘】 cúnpán 〈动〉[计算机] save

【存钱】 cúnqián 〈动〉save/deposit/lodge money; place money on deposit: ～防老 save money for old age ‖ 在银行～ place money on deposit at a bank

〖～罐〗 cúnqiánguàn 〈名〉money box; piggy bank

【存取】 cúnqǔ ❶〈动〉deposit or withdraw: ～自由。Customers are free to deposit or withdraw accounts from a bank. ❷〈名〉[计算机] access: ～管理 access management ‖ 存储器～ memory/storage access ‖ 随机～ random access

〖～程序〗 cúnqǔ chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] access program

〖～法〗 cúnqǔfǎ 〈名〉[计算机] access method: ～程序 access method routine

〖～方式〗 cúnqǔ fāngshì 〈名〉[计算机] access mode

〖～控制〗 cúnqǔ kòngzhì 〈名〉[计算机] access control: ～表/键/码/锁 access-control list/key/code/lock ‖ ～寄存器 access-control register ‖ ～字 access-control words

〖～类型〗 cúnqǔ lèixíng 〈名〉[计算机] *access type*

〖～路径〗 cúnqǔ lùjìng 〈名〉[计算机] access path

〖～码〗 cúnqǔmǎ 〈名〉[计算机] access code

〖～器〗 cúnqǔqì 〈名〉[计算机] accessor: ～控制 accessor control

〖～语言〗 cúnqǔ yǔyán 〈名〉[计算机] access language

〖～周期〗 cúnqǔ zhōuqī 〈名〉[计算机] access cycle

【存入】 cúnrù 〈动〉❶ put in; deposit: 把钱～银行 put one's money in a bank ❷ store: 把粮食～仓库 store grain in a granary

【存身】 cúnshēn 〈动〉take shelter; make one's home; settle *down; put down roots*: 无处～ *find no shelter; have nowhere to* live; have no place to call one's home

【存食】 cúnshí 〈动〉[医学] suffer from indigestion

【存亡】 cún-wáng 〈动〉live or die; survive or perish: ～与共 cast/throw in one's lot with sb; share a common destiny; go through thick and thin together ‖ 与阵地共～ defend the position to the death ‖ ～攸关的时刻 make-or-break time; moment when one's life hangs in the balance; critical juncture ‖ ～攸关的事情 matter of life and death; matter of vital importance

〖～绝续〗 *cúnwáng-juéxù* 〈熟〉survive or perish; stand or fall; go on living or be destroyed; one's fate is at stake; the situation is very critical: ～的关头 at a most critical moment

〖～未卜〗 cúnwáng-wèibǔ 〈熟〉to preserve or to ruin cannot be foretold; to live or to die cannot be predicted; to live or to die hangs in the balance

【存问】 *cúnwèn* 〈动〉〈书〉send one's regards to sb

【存物处】 cúnwùchù 〈名〉cloakroom; checkroom

【存息】 cúnxī 〈名〉[经济] credit interest

【存现】 cúnxiàn 〈名〉[经济] deposit cash

【存项】 cúnxiàng 〈名〉(credit) balance

【存心】 cúnxīn ❶〈动〉cherish/harbour certain intentions: ～欺骗/欺诈 have the intention to deceive; with intent to defraud ‖ ～叵测 harbour evil intent; with concealed intentions ‖ 他～捣乱。He means trouble. ‖ 谁知道他存的什么心! God knows what he *is up to!* ⇨～不良 ❷〈副〉*intentionally; deliberately; knowingly*; purposely; on purpose; with deliberate intent: ～捣蛋 purposely cause trouble; make trouble on purpose ‖ ～刁难 purposely make difficulties for sb; deliberately make things difficult for sb ‖ ～干预他人事务 knowingly interfere in the affairs of others ‖ ～找碴儿 pick faults purposely ‖ 他从不～伤害任何人。He would never knowingly hurt anyone.

〖～不良〗 cúnxīn-bùliáng 〈熟〉cherish evil thoughts/intentions; harbour evil designs; have wicked intentions; with evil intent

【存休】 cúnxiū 〈名〉accumulated holidays: 我有～。I have accumulated some holidays.

【存恤】 cúnxù 〈动〉〈书〉express sympathy for and give relief to (a bereaved family)

【存蓄】 cúnxù ❶〈动〉store; preserve: ～淡水 store/preserve fresh water ❷〈名〉goods or money kept in stock; savings

【存衣处】 cúnyīchù 〈名〉cloakroom; checkroom

【存疑】 cúnyí ❶〈动〉leave a question open; leave a matter for future consideration: 这件事只好暂时～。We have to put this matter aside for the time being. ❷〈名〉doubt on one's mind; question left in one's mind

〖～裁决〗 cúnyí cáijué 〈名〉[法律] open verdict

【存余】 cúnyú 〈名〉surplus; remainder; sth left over: ～货物 surplus stock ‖ 有～茶叶待售 have a surplus of tea for sale

【存在】 cúnzài ❶〈动〉be; exist; live; survive: 客观/实际～ exist objectively/actually ‖ 超过这一温度,水只能以气态～。Beyond this temperature water can exist only in the vapour state. ‖ 客观世界不依赖于人的意志而～。The objective world exists independently of man's will. ❷〈名〉[哲学] being; existence: 客观～ objective existence ‖ ～决定意识。Man's social being determines his consciousness.

〖～命题〗 cúnzài mìngtí 〈名〉[数学] existential proposition

〖～域〗 *cúnzàiyù* 〈名〉[数学] *existence domain*

〖～主义〗 cúnzàizhǔyì 〈名〉[哲学] existentialism: ～神学 existential theology ‖ ～者 existentialist

【存照】 cúnzhào ❶〈动〉file a document; keep (files) for future reference ❷〈名〉document on file

【存折】 cúnzhé 〈名〉deposit book; bankbook; passbook: 活期储蓄～ current/demand deposit bankbook

【存正】 cúnzhèng 〈动〉〈套〉please keep (this specimen of my calligraphy, painting or writing) and point out whatever inadequacies you find in it

【存执】 cúnzhí 〈名〉counterfoil; stub: 汇款～ remittance stub

【存贮】 cúnzhù 〈动〉store

蹲 cún 〈动〉〈方〉injure one's foot/leg as a result of a heavy fall: 他从墙上跳下时～了腿。He injured his leg when he jumped down from a wall.

⇨dūn

cǔn

刌 cǔn 〈动〉〈书〉cut (off); sever

忖 cǔn 〈动〉turn over in one's mind; ponder; consider; speculate: ⇨～量;思～

【忖度】 cǔnduó 〈动〉speculate; conjecture; surmise; suppose; presume: ～人心 *form conjectures as to what another person is* thinking ‖ 我～他今天不会来了。I suppose he won't come today.

【忖量】 cǔnliàng 〈动〉❶ conjecture; guess: 我～不出她的来意。I couldn't figure out what she had come for. ❷ think over; turn over in one's mind; ponder; consider: 他经过反复～,决定继续留任。He turned the matter over and over in his mind for a long

time and decided to stay on the job.

【忖摸】 cǔnmo 〈动〉 conjecture; reckon; guess: 我～他下周回来。I reckon he will be back next week.

cùn

寸 cùn ❶〈量〉 *cun* [a unit of length, equal to 1/3 decimetre]: ⇨英～ ❷〈形〉 very short/little/small: ～～河山 every inch of the territory ⇨～步难行;～土;手无～铁 ❸〈形〉〈方〉 coincidental: 真～! What a coincidence! ❹〈名〉 *cunkou* pulse [pulse on the wrist]: ⇨～关尺;～口

【寸步】 cùnbù 〈名〉 tiny/single step

〖～不离〗 cùnbù-bùlí 〈熟〉 not/never move a step away from; follow sb closely; keep close to sb; be always at sb's elbow

〖～不让〗 cùnbù-bùràng 〈熟〉 not yield a (single) step/an inch; refuse to yield/budge an inch; not make the slightest concession

〖～难行〗 cùnbù-nánxíng 〈熟〉 find it difficult to move even a step; cannot move a single step; be in a very difficult situation: 如果脱离了群众,我们就～。If we divorce ourselves from the masses, we will find it difficult to move a single step. ‖ 在这种天气爬山真是～。Climbing the mountain is indeed tough going in such weather.

〖～难移〗 cùnbù-nányí = 寸步难行 cùnbù-nánxíng

【寸草】 cùncǎo 〈名〉 blade of grass

〖～不留〗 cùncǎo-bùliú 〈熟〉 leave not even a blade of grass—leave nothing behind; be devastated; be left in complete devastation: 敌人残暴凶狠,所到之处几乎都是～。The enemies were so brutal and cruel that not even a blade of grass was left where they had set their feet.

〖～不生〗 cùncǎo-bùshēng 〈熟〉 not even a blade of grass grows be barren/infertile

〖～春晖〗 cùncǎo-chūnhuī 〈熟〉 parents' love to a child is like spring sunshine to a blade of grass—one can never repay the love and care he has received from his parents

【寸长】 cùncháng 〈名〉〈书〉 small merit

【寸地】 cùndì 〈名〉 an inch of land; tiny piece of land: ～千金。An inch of land is worth a thousand taels of gold.

【寸断】 cùnduàn 〈动〉 break into short pieces; be torn to short pieces: 她肝肠～。Her heart was torn by grief.

【寸功】 cùngōng 〈名〉 small contribution; meagre/humble achievement: ～未立 haven't made the smallest contribution; have achieved nothing at all ‖ 身无～ have achieved nothing at all; have not the slightest merit

【寸关尺】 cùn-guān-chǐ 〈名〉[中医] *cun*, *guan* and *chi* [three places at the wrist where the pulse is usually taken]

【寸金难买寸光阴】 cùn jīn nán mǎi cùn guāngyīn 〈熟〉 money cannot buy time; time is more precious than gold

【寸进】 cùnjìn 〈名〉〈书〉 a little progress; small advance: 略有～ have made very insignificant progress

〖～尺退〗 cùnjìn-chǐtuì 〈熟〉 advance by inches and retreat by feet—there is more regressing than progressing; the loss outweighs the gain

【寸劲儿】 cùnjìnr 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ appropriate/right strength (in doing things) ❷ coincidence; lucky break: 瞧这～,她晕倒时旁边正好有一位医生。As luck would have it, a doctor happened to be there when she fainted.

【寸楷】 cùnkǎi 〈名〉[书法] regular script in characters of one-*cun* size

【寸刻】 cùnkè 〈名〉 very short time

【寸口】 cùnkǒu 〈名〉[中医] *cunkou* pulse (on the wrist)

【寸铁】 cùntiě 〈动〉 small weapon: 手无～ be barehanded/unarmed

【寸头】 cùntóu 〈名〉 crew cut: 理～ have one's hair crew-cut ‖ 留～ wear a crew cut

【寸土】 cùntǔ 〈名〉 an inch of land; small piece of land; tiny bit of land

〖～必争〗 cùntǔ-bìzhēng 〈熟〉 fight for/contest every inch of land; dispute every inch of one's land; even an inch of land has to be fought for

〖～不让〗 cùntǔ-bùràng 〈熟〉 not/never yield an inch of territory

【寸心】 cùnxīn 〈名〉 ❶ heart; mind: ～不忘 bear in mind; never forget ‖ ～如割 be broken-hearted; be heart-broken ❷ feelings: 聊表～ as a small token of my feelings; just to show my appreciation

【寸阴】 cùnyīn 〈名〉〈书〉 time measured by a shadow moving one *cun*—very short time

〖～尺璧〗 cùnyīnchǐbì 〈熟〉 an inch of time is worth a foot of jade—time is more precious than money

【寸有所长】 cùn yǒu suǒ cháng 〈熟〉 an inch has length—every man has his strong points

〖～,尺有所短〗 cùn yǒu suǒ cháng, chǐ yǒu suǒ duǎn 〈熟〉 sometimes an inch may prove long while a foot may prove short—everyone has his strong and weak points

【寸衷】 cùnzhōng 〈书〉 = 寸心 cùnxīn

cuō

搓 cuō 〈动〉 ❶ rub with hands; scrub: ～衬衣/袜子 scrub the shirt/socks; give the shirt/socks a scrubbing; clean the shirt/socks by rubbing ‖ ～手掌 rub one's palms ⇨～板;～澡 ❷ twine; twist between the hands; roll: ～麻绳 make cords by twisting hemp fibres between the palms ‖ ～药丸 roll pills ‖ ～纸捻 roll paper spills ‖ 把稻草～成绳子 twist pieces of straw into a rope ‖ 把面～成小球 roll the dough into small balls ‖ ～在一起 twist sth together ⇨揉～

【搓板】 cuōbǎn 〈名〉 washboard; washing/scrubbing board: ～棱 corrugated surface of a washboard

【搓背】 cuōbèi 〈动〉 scrub one's back

【搓草绳机】 cuōcǎoshéngjī 〈名〉 straw-rope spinning machine

【搓合】 cuōhé 〈动〉 twist; twine: 这根绳子是由许多线～而成的。The rope is twisted from many threads.

【搓麻】 cuōmá 〈动〉 play mah-jong

【搓麻将】 cuō májiàng 〈动〉 play mah-jong

【搓捻机】 cuōniǎnjī 〈名〉 bunching machine; buncher

【搓弄】 cuōnong 〈动〉 rub/knead/twist idly

【搓球】 cuōqiú 〈动〉[体育] chop: 他一板把球搓过去。He returned the shot with a chop.

【搓揉】 cuōróu 〈动〉 rub with hands; knead; twist: 他把纸～成一团。He crumpled the paper into a ball.

【搓绳】 cuōshéng 〈动〉 make a rope by twisting the strands together

【搓手】 cuōshǒu 〈动〉 rub one's hands together: ～取暖 rub one's hands together to warm them

〖～顿脚〗 cuōshǒu-dùnjiǎo 〈熟〉 wring/rub one's hands and stamp one's feet—get anxious and impatient

〖～顿足〗 cuōshǒu-dùnzú = 搓手顿脚 cuōshǒu-dùnjiǎo

【搓条机】 cuōtiáojī 〈名〉[纺织] tape condenser

【搓洗】 cuōxǐ 〈动〉 scrub (clothes, etc)

【搓澡】 cuōzǎo 〈动〉 give/get a rubdown with a damp towel (in a public bathroom); scrub and wash

【搓针】 cuōzhēn 〈名〉[中医] twisting the needle [an acupuncture manipulation]

磋 cuō 〈动〉 ❶〈书〉 grind and polish ❷ consult: ⇨～商

【磋磨】 cuōmó 〈动〉〈书〉 learn from each other by comparing notes

【磋商】 cuōshāng 〈动〉 consult/confer/negotiate (with sb about/on/over sth); exchange views; hold a discussion/consultation: ～合同条款 negotiate contract terms ‖ 进行～ have/hold consultations (with sb); consult (with sb) ‖ 私下～ have private consultations with ‖ 经过～,双方达成停火协议。After negotiations, the two sides agreed on a ceasefire. ‖ 他们～了很久,但未做出决定。They consulted long, but couldn't decide yet.

蹉 cuō

【蹉跌】 cuōdiē 〈动〉〈书〉 slip and fall—make a mistake/slip

【蹉跎】 cuōtuó 〈动〉 waste time; idle away: ～自误 throw/chuck away one's opportunities ‖ 一再～ let one opportunity after another slip away

〖～岁月〗 cuōtuó-suìyuè 〈熟〉 idle/throw/dawdle away one's time; waste one's time; let time slip by without accomplishing

anything; spend one's time in fruitless efforts: ～的人将来都会懊悔的。Those who have squandered their time will later regret it.

撮 cuō ❶〈动〉〈方〉pick up/hold with fingers: ～点儿盐 take a pinch of salt ❷〈动〉extract; summarize: ⇨～要 ❸〈量〉a)〈方〉pinch; handful (of bad people): 一～鼻烟 a pinch of snuff ‖〈喻〉一小～匪徒 a handful of bandits ‖ 一小～流氓 a sprinkling of hooligans b) *cuo* [a unit of capacity, equal to millilitre] ❹〈动〉〈书〉gather; assemble; bring together: ⇨～合 ❺〈动〉scoop up/gather (with a dustpan/shovel): ～起一簸箕土 scoop up a dustpan of dirt ❻〈动〉〈方〉eat; have a meal: 上馆子～一顿 dine/eat at a restaurant ‖ 昨天是我的生日,朋友们请我～了一顿。It was my birthday yesterday; my friends treated me to a dinner.

⇨zuǒ

【撮合】cuōhe 〈动〉make a match; act as go-between; bring (two persons or parties) together

【～山】cuōheshān 〈名〉〈旧〉matchmaker

【撮箕】cuōjī 〈名〉〈方〉dustpan

【撮口呼】cuōkǒuhū 〈名〉[语言] class of syllables with ü as the final (韵母) or a final beginning with ü

【撮弄】cuōnòng 〈动〉❶ make fun of; poke fun at; play a trick on; tease; make a fool of: 别～他了。Don't make fun of him. / Don't tease him. ❷ abet; instigate; incite: ～别人做坏事 instigate/incite others to (do) something bad

【撮盐入火】cuōyán-rùhuǒ 〈熟〉throw salt into fire—be hot-tempered

【撮要】cuōyào ❶〈动〉make an abstract; write a summary; outline essential points: 把工作情况～汇报 submit an outline report on one's work ❷〈名〉abstract; synopsis; extract: 论文～ abstract of a thesis

cuó

嵯 cuó

【嵯峨】cuó'é 〈形〉〈书〉(of mountains) precipitous; towering and steep

矬 cuó 〈方〉❶〈形〉short: ～个儿 dwarf; short person ⇨～子 ❷〈动〉lower (one's body): 身子一～就钻过去了 lower the body and get through

【矬子】cuózi 〈名〉〈方〉short person; dwarf; shortie

痤 cuó

【痤疮】cuóchuāng 〈名〉[医学] acne: 红斑～ acne rosacea

【～炎】cuóchuāngyán 〈名〉acnitis

瘥 cuó 〈名〉〈书〉disease

⇨chài

【瘥疠】cuólì 〈名〉acute epidemic disease

鹾 cuó 〈书〉❶〈名〉salt ❷〈形〉briny; salty; salted: ～肉/鱼 salted meat/fish

cuǒ

脞 cuǒ 〈形〉〈书〉tiny; petty; trivial: ⇨～谈;丛～

【脞谈】cuǒtán 〈名〉〈书〉trivial talk

cuò

剉 cuò ❶〈动〉〈书〉break; fracture ❷ = 锉 cuò

挫 cuò 〈动〉❶ suffer a defeat/setback: ⇨～折;受～ ❷ defeat; frustrate; subdue; deflate: ～其锋芒 blunt the edge of sb's advance ‖ ～其气焰 humble sb's pride ‖ ～其锐气 deflate sb's arrogance; break sb's spirits; abate sb's pride ⇨～败;抑扬顿～

【挫败】cuòbài ❶〈名〉defeat; frustration; setback: 遭到严重～ suffer a serious defeat ‖ 计划遭到～ be thwarted in one's plan ‖ 一连串～ a series of frustrations/setbacks ❷〈动〉frustrate; foil; defeat; thwart: ～敌军 defeat the enemy ‖ ～敌人的进攻 blunt the attack of the enemy ‖ ～对手 get the better of one's rival ‖ ～计划 frustrate/thwart sb in his plan; baffle/defeat sb's plan; defeat/frustrate a design ‖ ～企图 foil/frustrate/thwart an attempt ‖ ～阴谋 crush/smash/thwart a conspiracy; thwart/foil/defeat a plot; foil/thwart a scheme; defeat/frustrate a design

【挫伤】cuòshāng ❶〈名〉[医学] contusion; bruise; contused wound: 满身的肿块和～ be covered in bumps and bruises ❷〈动〉dampen; deflate; blunt; discourage: ～感情 bruise one's feelings ‖ ～积极性 dampen/deflate/blunt/smother sb's enthusiasm; impede/derail sb's initiatives ‖ ～信心 puncture sb's confidence ‖ ～自尊心 hurt/injure/dent sb's pride ‖ 我跌倒时～了脚踝。I fell and bruised my ankle.

【挫折】cuòzhé ❶〈动〉set back; frustrate; blunt; subdue; dampen; defeat: ～群众的积极性 dampen the enthusiasm of the masses ‖ ～雄心 check one's ambitions ❷〈名〉setback; frustration; defeat; reverse: 遭受～ meet with/suffer/receive setbacks; suffer reverses ‖ 从～中振作起来 rebound from a setback ‖ 在恋爱上受到～ be crossed in love; suffer from a cross in love ‖ 一连串～ a series of frustrations/setbacks ‖ 他受到～并没有气馁,决定再试一次。Undaunted by the setback, he decided to try once more.

剒 cuò 〈动〉〈书〉❶ carve and polish ❷ cut; chop

莝 cuò 〈书〉❶〈动〉cut up (grass) with a hay cutter; chop (grass) ❷〈名〉chopped grass

【莝草】cuòcǎo 〈名〉〈方〉chopped grass

厝 cuò ❶〈动〉〈书〉lay; place; put: ⇨～火积薪 ❷〈动〉〈书〉place a coffin in a temporary shelter pending burial: ⇨浮～ ❸〈名〉〈方〉house; building: ～后边跑出一条狗。A dog ran out from behind the house.

【厝火积薪】cuòhuǒ-jīxīn 〈熟〉put a fire under a pile of kindling—hidden/latent danger; spark under a haystack

措 cuò 〈动〉❶ arrange; manage; handle; deal/cope with: ⇨～置;不知所～;失～ ❷ make plans: 筹～款项 raise funds ⇨～施;筹～;举～

【措办】cuòbàn 〈动〉plan and handle

【措词】cuòcí = 措辞 cuòcí

【措辞】cuòcí 〈动〉word; phrase; diction: 斟酌～ weigh/measure one's words ‖ 注意～ pick one's words ‖ ～不当 use faulty/bad diction; be poorly worded ‖ ～得体 be appropriately/well worded ‖ ～含糊/谨慎/强硬 be ambiguously/carefully/strongly worded; use ambiguous/careful/strong terms ‖ ～刻薄 use harsh/caustic words ‖ ～生动/委婉/温和 phrase vividly/euphemistically/mildly ‖ ～严厉 be couched in harsh terms ‖ ～优美 be beautifully/prettily worded ‖ 今天我收到了一封～尖锐的投诉信。Today I received a scathing letter of complaint. ‖ 这篇讲话～谨严。The address was delivered in choice words.

【措大】cuòdà 〈名〉〈旧〉〈贬〉miserable impoverished scholar

【措钝】cuòdùn 〈名〉defeat; frustration; setback: 屡遭～ suffer repeated defeats/frustrations/setbacks

【措举】cuòjǔ 〈名〉move; measure; step

【措施】cuòshī 〈名〉measure; step: 采取～ resort to/adopt/take measures; take steps/actions/precautions ‖ 推行新～ enforce a new measure ‖ 执行～ carry out measures ‖ 制订～ work out a measure ‖ 安全/保安～ safety/security measures ‖ 保护/救济～ protective/relief measures ‖ 必要/及时/有效～ necessary/timely/effective measures ‖ 补救～ remedial actions/measures ‖ 刺激经济增长的～ business-stimulating measures ‖ 促进就业的～ employment-promoting measures ‖ 防盗～ precautions against burglary ‖ 防火～ fire precautions; precautions against fire ‖ 大胆/果断/积极的～ bold/firm/active step ‖ 极端～ extreme/radical measures ‖ 紧急/应急～ emergency measures ‖ 临时～ makeshift/stopgap/temporary/interim measure; tentative step ‖ 强硬～ strong measure; stiff action ‖ 强制性～ coercive/compulsory measure ‖ 行政～ administrative action ‖ 严厉～ harsh/stern/se-

vere/rigid measure ‖ 一系列～ a series/range of measures ‖ 预防～ precautions; preventive/precautionary measure/step ‖ 政府已采取～帮助下岗工人再就业。The government has taken measures to help the laid-off workers to regain employment.

【措手】 cuòshǒu 〈动〉 set one's hand to; set about handling; begin to deal/cope with: 无从～ not know what to do

〖～不及〗 cuòshǒu-bùjí 〈熟〉 be caught unprepared/unawares; be taken unprepared/by surprise; be thrown off one's guard; be caught on the wrong foot; be caught off balance: 打他个～ make a surprise attack on sb ‖ 使人～ throw sb off his guard; take sb by surprise; catch sb on the hop ‖ 你弄得我～,给我一点时间准备一下吧。You've caught me on the hop. Give me some time to get ready.

【措意】 cuòyì 〈动〉〈书〉 pay attention to; keep one's eyes open: 不甚～ not pay much attention to

【措置】 cuòzhì 〈动〉 handle; manage; arrange: ～得当 handle/manage properly ‖ ～失当 mismanage; manage improperly

〖～裕如〗 cuòzhì-yùrú 〈熟〉 manage very well; handle with ease; cope with the situation successfully

锉 cuò ❶〈名〉 file; rasp: 一把～ a file/rasp ‖ 半圆～ half-round file ‖ 扁/方/圆～ flat/square/round file ‖ 粗/细～ bastard/smooth file ‖ 木～ (wood) rasp ‖ 三角～ angle/triangular file ‖ 指甲～ nail file ‖ 用～锉去棱角。File away the edges and corners with a rasp. ⇨～刀 ❷〈动〉 file; rasp; make smooth with a file: ～锯齿 file the teeth of a saw ‖ ～鞋跟 rasp the heel of a shoe ‖ ～指甲 file one's (finger) nails ‖ ～掉粗边 file/rasp away the rough edges ‖ ～断钢管 file through a steel pipe ‖ ～平 file sth smooth

【锉床】 cuòchuáng 〈名〉[机械] filing machine; rasper

【锉刀】 cuòdāo 〈名〉[机械] file: ～硬度 file hardness

〖～车床〗 cuòdāo chēchuáng 〈名〉[机械] filing lathe

〖～夹〗 cuòdāojiā 〈名〉 file holder

〖～切削机床〗 cuòdāo qiēxiāo jīchuáng 〈名〉[机械] file cutting machine

【锉工】 cuògōng 〈名〉 filer

【锉刷】 cuòshuā 〈名〉 file brush

【锉屑】 cuòxiè 〈名〉 filings; raspings: 铁～ iron filings

【锉子】 cuòzi 〈名〉 file

错[1] cuò ❶〈名〉〈书〉 grindstone for polishing jade: 他山之石,可以为～。Stones from other hills may serve to polish the jade. —Advice from others may help one overcome one's shortcomings. ❷〈动〉〈书〉 polish jade: ⇨攻～ ❸〈动〉 grind; rub: ～牙 grind one's teeth (in one's sleep)

错[2] cuò ❶〈动〉〈书〉 inlay or plate with gold, silver, etc.: ⇨～金; ～银 ❷〈动〉 be interlocked and jagged: ～结纠缠的根 spider roots ‖ 一团密集交～的电缆 a thicket of cables ⇨～综; 盘根～节; 犬牙交～ ❸〈形〉 intricate; complex; confused: ⇨～乱; ～杂 ❹〈形〉 wrong; mistaken; erroneous: 猜/答～ guess/answer wrong ‖ 抄～ miscopy; copy sth wrong ‖ 读/念～ mispronounce; misread ‖ 放～地方 misplace; mislay; put sth in a wrong place ‖ 搞～方向/日子 mistake the direction/date ‖ 拿～东西 take sth by mistake ‖ 弄～时间 mistake the hour; mix up the time ‖ 认～人 mistake/misdeem sb for sb else ‖ 算～ miscalculate; do a sum wrong; miscount ‖ 听～ mishear; hear sth wrong ‖ 写～ miswrite; write sth wrong ‖ 走～路 mistake the road/one's way; take the wrong way ‖ 做～事 misdo; do sth wrong; behave in the wrong way; put/set a foot wrong ‖ 全～ be entirely/completely in the wrong ‖ 你俩长得真像,我总是把你们搞～。You two look so alike; I always mix you up/mistake one for the other. ‖ 这封信投～了。The letter was miscarried. / The letter was missent. / The letter was sent to the wrong address. ⇨～怪; ～觉; 大～特～ ❺〈名〉 fault; demerit; mistake; error; blunder: 犯～ make a mistake/an error; commit a fault/an error ‖ 没～ have no mistake; without a mistake ‖ 挑～ find fault (with) ‖ ～上加～ compound one's mistake ‖ 大～不犯,小～不断 commit no glaring blunder but keep making minor mistakes ⇨出～; 认～; 阴差阳～ ❻〈形〉[used in the negative] bad; poor: 电影不～。The movie is not bad. ‖ 他们关系不～。They are on good terms. ⇨不～ ❼〈动〉 make way; evade; dodge; miss: 〈喻〉～过机会 miss the opportunity; miss out; let slip an opportunity ⇨～车 ❽〈动〉 alternate; stagger: 把两个会的时间～一下 stagger the two meetings ❾〈介〉〈方〉 except: ～了你,换个人我也不说这么多。I won't say as much to anyone except you.

【错爱】 cuò'ài 〈动〉〈谦〉 do not deserve sb's kindness/favour; put the boot on the wrong leg: 承蒙～。I am really grateful for your kindness.

【错案】 cuò'àn 〈名〉[法律] misjudged case: 纠正/平反～ redress a mishandled case

【错别字】 cuòbiézì 〈名〉 mispronounced or wrongly written character

【错彩镂金】 cuòcǎi-lòujīn 〈熟〉 be colourfully and dazzlingly embellished—flowery/ornate language: 我不喜欢看～、华而不实的文章。I hate to read writings that are all style and no substance.

【错车】 cuòchē 〈动〉 (of vehicles) give another vehicle the right of way; cede/yield the right of way; make way for each other

〖～岔道〗 cuòchē chàdào 〈名〉 loopway

〖～道〗 cuòchēdào 〈名〉 lay-by

【错处】 cuòchu 〈名〉 fault; demerit; mistake; error: 你的报告上有很多～。There are many faults in your report.

【错待】 cuòdài 〈动〉 treat badly/unfairly

【错讹】 cuò'é 〈名〉 error (in writing or recording); mistake

【错愕】 cuò'è 〈形〉〈书〉 dumbfounded; startled; stunned; astonished

【错非】 cuòfēi 〈介〉〈方〉 except: ～他,没人能解决这事。No one can resolve this matter except him.

【错格】 cuògé 〈名〉[语言] anacoluthon

【错怪】 cuòguài 〈动〉 blame sb wrongly/unjustly; put the boot on the wrong foot/leg: ～了人 blame the wrong person; wake up the wrong passenger

【错过】 cuòguò 〈动〉 miss; let slip; sth slip through sb's fingers: ～机会 miss an opportunity; miss the boat/bus; lose a chance; let the chance/opportunity slip/pass by; chuck away one's opportunity ‖ 不要～农时。Don't miss the farming season. ‖ 赶快,要不就～末班车了。Hurry up, or we'll miss the last bus.

【错话】 cuòhuà 〈名〉 improper remarks; wrong words: 说～ make a slip of the tongue; strike/sound a false note ‖ 如果不是你说错了话,没人会知道我们的计划。No one would have known our plan if you hadn't made a slip of the tongue.

【错汇】 cuòhuì 〈名〉[经济] incorrect remittance

【错会】 cuòhuì 〈动〉 misunderstand; misconceive; misconstrue; miscomprehend: ～别人的意图 misunderstand sb's intentions ‖ 你～了我的话。You have misconstrued my words.

【错角】 cuòjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] alternate angle

【错解】 cuòjiě 〈动〉 misinterpret; misconceive; misconstrue: ～原意 misinterpret/misconstrue the original meaning ‖ ～指示 misread an instruction

【错金】 cuòjīn 〈动〉[工美] inlay with gold: ～器皿 gold-inlaid ware; metal-inlaid ware

【错觉】 cuòjué 〈名〉 illusion; misconception; false/wrong impression: 产生～ have a misconception/wrong impression ‖ 加深～ intensify the illusion ‖ 纠正～ correct a false impression ‖ 消除～ dispel sb's misconception ‖ 引起～ produce/cause an illusion ‖ 造成～ give sb a false impression; make a wrong impression on sb; create an erroneous impression ‖ 视～ optical illusion

【错开】 cuòkāi 〈动〉 stagger: ～休假 stagger holidays/vacations ‖ 我们最好还是～上班时间,把小孩独自留在家里我不放心。We'd better stagger our office hours; I don't feel easy when the children are left alone at home.

【错漏】 cuòlòu 〈名〉 (of language) mistakes and omissions

【错乱】 cuòluàn 〈形〉 deranged; brainsick; abnormal; in disorder/confusion; off the hinges: 颠倒～ be topsy-turvy ‖ 精神～ be mentally deranged; be insane

【错落】 cuòluò 〈形〉 strewn at random; untidy; disorderly; irregular: ～不齐 be scattered here and there; be disorderly and uneven; not be arranged in order ‖ 绿树鲜花～其间 dotted with green trees and fresh flowers

〖～有致〗 cuòluò-yǒuzhì 〈熟〉 be in picturesque disorder

【错码】 cuòmǎ 〈名〉[计算机] error code

【错谬】 cuòmiù 〈名〉 mistake; error; fault

【错判】 cuòpàn ❶〈动〉 misjudge ❷〈名〉 erroneous judgement; miscarriage of justice

【错失良机】 cuòshī-liángjī 〈熟〉 blunder away a good chance

【错时】 cuòshí 〈动〉 stagger the time: ～上下班 stagger office

hours

【错视】 cuòshì 〈名〉[医学] parablepsia

【错位】 cuòwèi 〈动〉❶[医学] dislocate：脚踝～ dislocation of the ankle ❷ turn upside down：管理体制上下～。There are vertical dislocations within the management system.

〖～矿层〗 cuòwèi kuàngcéng 〈名〉[矿业] dislocated seam

〖～咬合〗 cuòwèi yǎohé 〈名〉[医学] malocclusion

【错误】 cuòwù ❶〈形〉wrong；mistaken；erroneous；incorrect；false：～答案 wrong answer ‖ ～观念 misconception；erroneous concepts ‖ ～决定/结论 wrong decision/conclusion ‖ ～看法 erroneous/false/mistaken belief；misbelief ‖ ～路线/倾向 erroneous line/tendency ‖ ～思潮 erroneous ideological trend ‖ ～思想 wrong thought ‖ ～言论 erroneous remark；incorrect statement ‖ ～用法 wrong use ❷〈名〉mistake；error；blunder；fault：避免～ avoid a mistake/an error ‖ 承认～ admit/acknowledge one's mistake ‖ 导致～ lead to an error ‖ 发现～ find out/detect/discover an error；find out/detect/discover a mistake ‖ 反省～ make an introspection of one's wrongs ‖ 犯～ make a mistake/an error；commit an error/a fault ‖ 防止～ guard against error ‖ 改正/纠正～ correct/alter/remedy a mistake；right a wrong ‖ 减少～ reduce mistakes/errors ‖ 检讨～ examine one's mistakes ‖ 认识～ realize one's mistake；recognize one's fault/error/mistake ‖ 掩饰～ cover up a fault ‖ 造成～ produce errors ‖ 指出～ point out sb's error/mistake ‖ 把～推给别人 thrust the fault on another person ‖ 常见～ common fault/mistake；constant/common error ‖ 大～ big/serious mistake；blunder ‖ 逻辑/判断～ error in logic/judgement ‖ 印刷～ misprint；printing mistake；printer's error；typographical error ‖ 严重～ grave/grievous/serious fault；serious mistake ‖ 语法～ grammar/grammatical mistake ‖ 人人都可能犯～。All people are liable to error.

〖～百出〗 cuòwù-bǎichū 〈熟〉be riddled with errors/mistakes；teem with blunders；be full of mistakes/errors；have a mass of mistakes：这篇文章～。This article is riddled with mistakes.

〖～表〗 cuòwùbiǎo 〈名〉[计算机] error list

〖～处理〗 cuòwù chǔlǐ 〈名〉[计算机] error processing

〖～代码〗 cuòwù dàimǎ 〈名〉[计算机] error code

〖～分析〗 cuòwù fēnxī 〈名〉[计算机] error analysis

〖～符号〗 cuòwù fúhào 〈名〉[计算机] error character

〖～检测〗 cuòwù jiǎncè 〈名〉[计算机] error detection：～程序 error-detecting routine ‖ ～码 error-detecting code ‖ ～系统 error-detecting system

〖～检索〗 cuòwù jiǎnsuǒ 〈名〉[计算机] false retrieval

〖～校正〗 cuòwù jiàozhèng 〈名〉[计算机] error correction/recovery：～程序 error correction/recovery routine ‖ ～功能 error correction function ‖ ～过程 error recovery procedure (ERP) ‖ ～码 error-correcting code ‖ ～系统 error correction system

〖～输入〗 cuòwù shūrù 〈名〉[计算机] misinput

〖～数据〗 cuòwù shùjù 〈名〉[计算机] misdata

【错盐】 cuòyán 〈名〉[化学] complex salt

【错译】 cuòyì 〈动〉mistranslate：文中有好几处～。The writing was mistranslated in quite a few places.

【错银】 cuòyín 〈动〉[工美] inlay with silver

【错语症】 cuòyǔzhèng 〈名〉[医学] paraphasia

【错杂】 cuòzá 〈形〉mixed；jumbled；heterogeneous；of mixed content

【错诊】 cuòzhěn 〈名〉[医学] erroneous diagnosis

【错字】 cuòzì 〈名〉wrongly written/misprinted character：～连篇 pages and pages with wrongly written characters

【错综】 cuòzōng 〈形〉intricate；complex

〖～复杂〗 cuòzōng-fùzá 〈熟〉complicated and confused；intricate；complex；complicated：事情/形势～ complicated affair/situation ‖ 情节～的小说 novel with an intricate plot ‖ 这案子～。It is a complex case.

D

dā

哒 dā 〈拟〉[brief utterance to urge draft animals on] gee; gee-up; giddyap; gee ho

耷 dā ❶〈名〉〈书〉big ear ❷〈动〉droop; hang down: ⇨～拉

【耷拉】dāla 〈动〉droop; hang down: ～着脸 draw/pull a long face ‖ ～着眼皮 with drooping eyelids ‖ ～下/着脑袋 hang one's head; have one's head down ‖ 小狗～着尾巴跑了。The little dog ran away with its tail hanging down. ‖ 他的肩膀～着。His shoulders drooped.

哒 dā ❶ = 嗒 dā ❷ = 哒 dā ❸ → 哒嗪 dāqín

【哒嗪】dāqín 〈名〉[化学] diazine; pyridazine ($C_4H_4N_2$)

搭 dā 〈动〉❶ hang over: 肩膀上～着一条毛巾 have a towel over one's shoulder ‖ 他把手～在我的肩上。He rested his hand on my shoulder. ‖ 她把衣服～起来晾干,然后收拾了起来。She hung her clothes up to air (out) before putting them away. ❷ travel by/take (a means of conveyance): ～轮船到上海 arrive in Shanghai by ship ‖ ～下一班汽车 take the next bus ‖ 我能～你的车进城吗? Could you give me a lift to town? ❸ put/set up; construct: ～浮桥 put up a pontoon bridge ‖ ～鸡窝/台子/帐篷 put up a henhouse/platform/tent ‖ ～桥 build/construct/lay a bridge (over a river); span (a river) with a bridge ‖ 用树枝～棚屋 construct a hut with branches ‖ 喜鹊在树上～了个窝。The magpies nested in the tree. ⇨～架子; 手～凉棚 ❹ touch; come into contact with; join together: 千万别让两根电线～上了。Make sure that the two wires are not touching. ⇨～帮; ～伙 ❺ add to; throw in: 把这些钱～上就够了。With this sum added, there will be enough money. ‖ 买五～一。For every five you buy, you will receive one extra. ‖ 她不光损失了一大笔钱,还差点儿把命也～上了。It not only cost her a lot of money but nearly her life. ‖ 这个工作不轻,还得～上个人帮他才成。That is quite a lot of work; someone has to be sent to help him. ❻ combine: 大的小的～着卖 sell the big ones with small ones together on a tie-in basis/deal ‖ 粗粮和细粮～着吃有利于健康。It is good for your health if you combine coarse grain with fine grain foods in your diet. ❼ lift together: 把桌子～起来在下面垫上几块砖。Lift the table up and put a few bricks under it. ‖ 书柜太沉,两个人～不动。The bookcase is too heavy for two people to carry.

【搭班】dābān 〈动〉❶〈旧〉join a theatrical troupe on a temporary basis: ～唱戏 temporarily join a group to perform dramatic operas ❷ team up temporarily with sb; temporarily join in a group's work: 他与杨博士～搞科研。He teamed up with Dr Yang on a research project.

【搭班子】dā bānzi 〈动〉❶ = 搭班 dābān ❷ set up a team for a job; organize a leadership group: 公司正在～。The company is choosing its leadership/establishment.

【搭板】dābǎn 〈名〉attachment strap: ～对接 butt joint ‖ ～对接焊 strapped weld ‖ ～铆钉对接 rivet joint with butt strap

【搭伴】dābàn 〈动〉join sb on a trip; string together: 他们～旅游观光。They went/strung together for sightseeing. / They were travelling in company.

【搭帮】dābāng 〈动〉〈方〉join company with: ～结伙 in groups ‖ 咱们搭个帮一块儿去吧。Let's go together and keep each other company. ‖ 我跟他们～走。I joined company with them.

【搭帮】dābang 〈动〉〈方〉help; take care of: 咱们～着点儿,困难就不在话下了。If we help each other, we can overcome all difficulties.

【搭背】dābèi 〈方〉= 搭腰 dāyao

【搭便】dābiàn 〈副〉incidentally: 我是出差～来看看大家。I am just dropping in on you from a business trip. / I have come to see you while I am on a business trip.

【搭便车】dā biànchē 〈动〉catch (a lift with a bus); get a (free) ride/lift (from/in a vehicle); hitch/thumb a lift/ride (to a place): ～进城 hitch a ride into town ‖ 要搭我的便车吗? Shall I take you for a ride in my car?

【搭补】dābǔ 〈动〉subsidize: ～家用 help out the family expenses

【搭茬儿】dāchár = 答碴儿 dāchár

【搭碴儿】dāchár = 答碴儿 dāchár

【搭车】dāchē 〈动〉❶ take/ride (a train or bus): 搭直达车 take/ride the through train/bus ❷ get a lift/ride; hitchhike: 一路～,游遍中国 hitch all the way across China ‖ 他让我搭他的车。He offered me a lift. ‖ 我也去城里,你搭我的车吧。I'm going to town, too. I can give you a lift/ride. ❸〈喻〉stand to gain from a ready opportunity; take the opportunity; do sth at an opportunity: 利用调整物价之际～涨价 take the opportunity of price regulation to raise prices ❹ take advantage of sth; do sth on a pretext and with gain in mind

【搭乘】dāchéng 〈动〉travel by (ship, plane, etc): ～长途汽车 travel by coach ‖ 他～七点钟的国际航班去纽约。He picked up/took the 7 o'clock international flight to New York.

【搭当】dādàng = 搭档 dādàng

【搭档】dādàng ❶〈动〉pair/team up; work as partners; partner with; pair up (with sb): 我们两个人～吧。Let the two of us pair up/team up/work as a team. ‖ 下一轮比赛甲和乙～。A is paired with B in the next round of competition. ‖ 他跟我～打桥牌。He is partnering me at bridge. / He is my partner at bridge. ‖ 这位选手与他～。The player teamed up with him. ❷〈名〉partner: 一对～ a pair of partners (in doing something) ‖ 做某人的～ be the partner of sb; partner sb ‖ 黄金～ gold/best partner ‖ 老～ old partner/workmate ‖ 桥牌～ bridge partner ‖ 他将与他的双打～对垒。He will play his doubles partner. ‖ 他们是最佳～。They are perfect for each other. / They are a perfect match.

【搭焊】dāhàn 〈名〉joint welding: ～管 lap welded pipe ‖ ～管筒 lap welded tube ‖ ～机 lap (seam) welder

【搭话】dāhuà 〈动〉❶ answer; respond: 我问了他几遍,他就是不～。I asked him several times, but he simply refused to answer. ❷ talk to; converse with; be on speaking terms (with): 他不爱跟别人～。He doesn't like to talk with others. ‖ 他们已经有十年不～了。They haven't been on speaking terms for ten years. ❸〈方〉take a message to sb: 你能给刘先生搭个话吗? Can you take a message to Mr Liu?

【搭伙】dāhuǒ 〈动〉❶ join as a partner; team up: 成群～ gang up (against sb) ‖ 他们～一起做买卖。They team up and do business together. ❷ eat regularly (in a mess, etc): 按月～ board by the month ‖ 与某人～ board with sb ‖ 在食堂～ take meals regularly at a canteen ‖ 在外～ board out

【搭架子】dā jiàzi 〈动〉❶[建筑] put up/erect scaffolds ❷ build a framework; work out an outline: 动笔写之前先要搭好架子。Make an outline before you start writing. ❸〈方〉assume/put on airs; put on the dog; attitudinize: 他没啥了不起的,却爱～。He really has nothing, but enjoys putting on the dog.

【搭建】dājiàn 〈动〉❶ put up: ～货棚 put up a goods shed ‖ 临时～帐篷 rig up a tent ❷ set up (an organization): ～领导班子 organize a leading group

【搭脚儿】 dājiǎor 〈动〉〈方〉 hitch-hike; get a lift; get a free ride; thumb a lift
【搭接】 dājiē 〈动〉 lap (over): ～板 lapping plate; lap jointed sheeting ‖ ～长度 lap of splice ‖ ～缝 lap seam; overlap butt ‖ ～焊 lap weld; overlap welding; tie welding ‖ ～机构 clutch mechanism ‖ ～铆 lap riveting ‖ 屋顶上的瓦片互相～。The tiles on the roof lap over each other.
【搭街坊】 dā jiēfang 〈动〉〈方〉 be neighbours (with)
【搭界】 dājiè 〈动〉 ❶ have a common border (with); border (on): 这里是两国～的地方。This is where the two countries adjoin. ‖ 中国的北部与俄国和蒙古～。China borders Russia and Mongolia on the north. ❷ 〈方〉 [often used in the negative] have something to do with; have connection with: 这两件事根本不～。There is no connection whatsoever between these two things. ‖ 我不愿跟这种人～。I don't want to get involved with such people. / I don't want to have anything to do with such people.
【搭救】 dājiù 〈动〉 come/go to the rescue; rescue; save: ～地震灾民 rescue earthquake victims ‖ ～溺水儿童 come to the drowning child's rescue; rescue a drowning child ‖ 从苦海里～出来 save (sb) from the abyss of misery
【搭客】 dākè ❶ 〈动〉〈方〉 take on/pick up passengers: 这是辆专用车，不～。This is a special-purpose/special bus and does not take on passengers. ❷ 〈名〉 passenger
【搭扣】 dākòu 〈名〉〈方〉 hasp: 请帮我扣一下裙子后头的～，我手够不着。Please do up the hook and eye on my dress—I cannot reach them.
【搭拉】 dāla ＝ 耷拉 dāla
【搭卖】 dāmài 〈动〉 give sth free on/as a tie-in deal: 我买了一张桌子，商店送给我一盏灯，算是～。I bought a table and the store gave me the lamp free as/on a tie-in deal.
〖～品〗 dāmàipǐn 〈名〉 tie-in; tied product
【搭脉】 dāmài 〈动〉〈方〉 feel/take sb's pulse
【搭配】 dāpèi 〈动〉 ❶ combine proportionally; collocate: 合理～ arrange in proper proportions ‖ 这两个词相互不～。These two words don't collocate with each other. / The two words don't go together. ❷ cooperate: 两位选手～得十分默契。The two players cooperate very well. / The two players make a perfect team. ❸ match; pair: 这两种颜色不～。These two colours don't match. ‖ 这两只鞋不～。These two shoes don't pair.
〖～词典〗 dāpèi cídiǎn 〈名〉 dictionary of collocations
〖～发盘〗 dāpèi fāpán 〈名〉 [经贸] combination/combined offer
〖～销售〗 dāpèi xiāoshòu 〈名〉 tie-in sale; package sale
〖～意义〗 dāpèi yìyì 〈名〉 collocative meaning
【搭棚】 dāpéng ❶ 〈动〉 put up a shed ❷ 〈名〉 makeshift shelter
【搭腔】 dāqiāng 〈动〉 ❶ respond; answer: 我跟他说话，但他没有～。I talked to him, but he made no response. ‖ 他喊了半天，屋里没人～。He shouted repeatedly but no one in the house answered/there was no response from the house. ❷ 〈方〉 [usually used in the negative] be on speaking terms: 不知为什么他俩彼此不～。No one knew why they never spoke to each other.
【搭桥】 dāqiáo 〈动〉 ❶ build a bridge: 逢山开路，遇水～ cut paths through mountains and build bridges over rivers ❷ act as a matchmaker: 牵线～ act as a go-between ❸ [医学] perform/do a bypass surgery
〖～手术〗 dāqiáo shǒushù 〈名〉 bypass surgery: 做～ do a bypass surgery (on sb); go through a bypass surgery ‖ 冠状动脉～ coronary artery bypass surgery ‖ 心脏～ heart bypass surgery
【搭讪】 dāshàn 〈动〉 try to strike up a conversation with sb (in order to approach him or to smooth over an embarrassing situation): 我正巧路上碰见他，只好跟他～几句。I ran across him on my way here and had to make conversation with him. ‖ 一个陌生人在街上跟我～。A stranger accosted me in the street. ‖ 他想跟我～，我没理他。I ignored him when he tried to talk to me.
【搭赸】 dāshàn ＝ 搭讪 dāshàn
【搭手】 dāshǒu 〈动〉 give a hand: 搭把手 give sb a (helping) hand ‖ 搭不上手 cannot be of any help
【搭售】 dāshòu 〈名〉 tie-in sale; tied sale
〖～品〗 dāshòupǐn 〈名〉 tie-in
【搭头】 dātou 〈动〉 lap: ～焊 end lap weld
【搭头儿】 dātour 〈名〉 gift (in addition to the main item one buys): 我买了台电视机，这部收音机是～。I bought a TV set and this radio was a gift.
【搭线】 dāxiàn 〈动〉 ❶ make contact ❷ act as a go-between/matchmaker
【搭腰】 dāyao 〈名〉 pad for harness (on the back of a draught animal)
【搭载】 dāzài 〈动〉 ❶ pick up; carry extra passengers or freight ❷ load on a satellite
【搭坐】 dāzuò ＝ 搭乘 dāchéng

嗒 dā 〈拟〉 clatter: ～～的马蹄声 clatter of horses' hoofs ‖ 打字机的～～声响个不停。The typewriter clattered away all day. ‖ 雨点～～地打在树叶上。Raindrops fell pattering upon the leaves.
⇨tà

答 dā ＝ 答 dá [only used in phrases like 答理，答应，etc]
⇨dá
【答茬儿】 dāchár ＝ 答碴儿 dāchár
【答碴儿】 dāchár 〈动〉〈方〉 respond (to what has been said): 他的话莫名其妙，谁也答不上碴儿。His remarks made no sense and no one knew what to say. ‖ 他说了半天，但没人～。He talked on and on but there was no response from anyone. ‖ 这事儿跟你无关，别～。It's none of your business. Yon'd better not put in a word.
【答理】 dāli 〈动〉 ❶ respond (to)/answer (others' remarks): 我向他问好，他没～我。I greeted him but he made no response. / I greeted him but he didn't respond. ❷ [usu used in the negative] pay attention to: 她不太爱～人。She is a bit stand-offish. / She is somewhat cold and unfriendly. ‖ 他俩谁也不～谁。They are not on speaking terms.
【答腔】 dāqiāng ＝ 搭腔 dāqiāng
【答讪】 dāshàn ＝ 搭讪 dāshàn
【答言】 dāyán 〈动〉 respond: 这不关你的事，你答什么言！It's none of your business/concern, why bother to butt in?
【答应】 dāying 〈动〉 ❶ answer; reply; respond: 问你呢，你怎么不～。I was asking you, why didn't you answer? ❷ promise; consent; agree; make a promise: ～保守秘密 promise to keep it a secret ‖ ～请求 accede to/comply with a request ‖ 她～我下不为例。She gave me her promise that she would never do that again. ‖ 他妈不～这门亲事。His mother refused her consent to the marriage. / His mother didn't approve (of) the marriage.

铬 dā → 铁铬 tiědā

褡 dā
【褡包】 dābāo 〈名〉 long, broad girdle
【褡裢】 dālián 〈名〉 ❶ *dalian* [long, rectangular bag with an opening in the middle so that both ends serve as bags, usu hung over the shoulder or from one's girdle for keeping money or other articles] ❷ multi-layer cloth jacket (worn by wrestlers)

dá

打 dá 〈量〉 dozen: 按～包装 pack (sth) in dozens ‖ 半～装啤酒 a six-pack of beer ‖ 几～鸡蛋 some/several dozens of eggs ‖ 论～出售 sell by the dozen ‖ 半～ half a dozen ‖ 一/两/三～铅笔 a/two/three dozen pencils ‖ 整整一～ a round dozen
⇨dǎ

达 dá ❶ 〈动〉 extend: 这条高速公路直～北京。This expressway leads straight to Beijing. ⇨四通八～ ❷ 〈动〉 reach; attain: 不～目的，决不罢休 refuse to give up until one's objective is achieved/attained ⇨到～；欲速则不～ ❸ 〈动〉 amount to; add up to; reach: 死亡人数已～三百。The death toll has reached 300. ‖ 火灾造成的伤亡人数～一百多。Casualties in the fire ran to more than a hundred. ❹ 〈动〉 fully understand; thoroughly comprehend; be sensible/reasonable: ⇨通情～理；通权～变 ❺ 〈动〉 convey; communicate; express: ⇨传～；词不～意 ❻ 〈形〉 broad-minded; open-minded; liberal-minded: ⇨～观；豁～ ❼ 〈形〉 eminent; distinguished: ⇨～官贵人；飞黄腾～

【达标】 dábiāo 〈动〉 be/come up to the standand; meet the standard; reach a set standard: 体育～ meet/reach the standard for physical education ‖ 质量～。The quality is up to the standard.
【达卜】 dábǔ 〈名〉[乐器] *dabo* drum [a small drum similar to the tambourine, used by the Uygur nationality]
【达成】 dáchéng 〈动〉 reach (an agreement, etc): ～共识 achieve/reach a consensus; come to a consensus; clinch/reach an accord ‖ ～和解/谅解 arrive at an understanding (with sb); come to/reach understanding (on sth) ‖ ～交易 clinch/close/conclude/forge/seal a deal; wrap up a deal; strike a bargain/deal; arrive at a transaction ‖ ～妥协 come to/work out/reach a compromise ‖ ～协议 arrive at/come to/reach an agreement
【达达主义】 Dádázhǔyì 〈名〉 Dadaism: ～绘画/诗歌 Dadaist painting/poem
【达旦】 dádàn 〈动〉 until dawn breaks: ～不寐 have a sleepless night ⇨通宵～
【达到】 dádào 〈动〉 achieve; attain; reach; meet; arrive at: ～标准 meet the standard (of); reach the norm; be up to the mark/standard ‖ ～顶点 attain the zenith ‖ ～鼎盛 rise to a height of prosperity ‖ ～法定年龄 come of age ‖ ～高潮 come to/reach a climax; reach a high tide ‖ ～高水平 reach a high level ‖ ～国际先进水平 reach advanced international standards ‖ ～历史最高水平 hit record highs ‖ ～目标 meet/win one's goal/objective; arrive at the goal ‖ ～目的 accomplish one's objective/purpose; achieve/attain one's purpose; compass one's ends ‖ ～期望 live/measure up to sb's expectations ‖ ～完美境界 attain to perfection ‖ ～小康水平 achieve a comparatively comfortable living standard ‖ ～新高 achieve a new height; reach a new high ‖ ～质量要求 fulfil quality requirements ‖ 达不到标准 come/fall/be short of the mark ‖ 固定资产投资～20 亿元。Fixed asset investments reached 2 billion *yuan*. ‖ 去年他们的边境贸易～1.3 亿美元。Their border trade hit 130 million US dollars last year.
【达尔文进化论】 Dá'ěrwén jìnhuàlùn 〈名〉 Darwinian evolution theory
【达尔文主义】 Dá'ěrwénzhǔyì 〈名〉 Darwinism
【达观】 dáguān 〈形〉 philosophical; resilient: 面对失败非常～ be very philosophical about one's defeat; take one's defeat philosophically ‖ 生性～ have an optimistic disposition ‖ 遇事要～些,不要愁坏了身体。Be optimistic. Don't worry yourself sick/into illness.
〖～安命〗 dáguān-ānmìng 〈熟〉 take things as they are/come
【达官】 dáguān 〈名〉 high-ranking official
〖～贵人〗 dáguān-guìrén 〈熟〉 high dignitary; prominent officials and eminent personages
〖～显宦〗 dáguān-xiǎnhuàn 〈熟〉 ranking/high official
【达吉斯坦】 Dájísītǎn 〈名〉 Dagestan
【达喀尔】 Dákā'ěr 〈名〉 Dakar [capital of Senegal]
【达卡】 Dákǎ 〈名〉 Dhaka [capital of Bangladesh]
【达拉朋】 dálāpéng 〈名〉[化学] dalapon
【达赖喇嘛】 Dálài Lǎma 〈名〉 Dalai Lama
【达姆弹】 dámǔdàn 〈名〉 dumdum (bullet)
【达斡尔族】 Dáwò'ěrzú 〈名〉 Daur/Tahur ethnic group [inhabiting China's Heilongjiang Province, Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region]
【达意】 dáyì 〈动〉 express/convey one's idea: 抒情～ express one's ideas and feelings ‖ 词不～。The words fail to convey one's idea. ‖ 未能～。The idea didn't get across.
【达因】 dáyīn 〈量〉[物理] dyne [the standard centimetre-gram-second unit of force]: ～计 dynemeter

沓 dá 〈量〉 pile; pad: 一～纸 a pad of paper ‖ 一～报纸 a pile of newspapers
⇨tà
【沓子】 dázi 〈名〉 pile; pad: 一～钞票 a wad of (bank) notes

怛 dá 〈书〉❶〈形〉 grieved; distressed: ～伤 sad; grieved ‖ 惨～ miserable and sad ❷〈动〉 fear; dread

迖 dá → 莙荙菜 jūndácài

笪 dá 〈名〉〈方〉❶ bamboo-strip mat (for sunning grains on) ❷ bamboo tow rope

答 dá 〈动〉❶ answer; reply: 你问我～。You ask questions and I'll answer them. / You ask and I answer. ‖ 他笑而不～。He only smiled but gave no answer. ‖ ～得不全对,但已八九不离十了。The answer is not totally correct, but it's a good guess/shot. ❷ repay; return; reciprocate: ⇨～谢; 报～
⇨dā
【答案】 dá'àn 〈名〉 answer; key; solution: 对～ go through the answers ‖ 寻求/找～ search for an answer (to a question, etc) ‖ 练习～ key to an exercise; answers of the exercises ‖ 错误/正确的～ wrong/correct answer ‖ 请在答题纸上写上～。Please write your answers on the answer sheet.
【答拜】 dábài 〈动〉 repay a visit; pay a return call
【答辩】 dábiàn 〈动〉❶[法律] (of a defendant) defend oneself; plead; answer a charge/an allegation/a argument/an question; (of a plaintiff) reply; answer/respond to a plea: 出庭～ defend a case in court ‖ 口头～ answer by word of mouth ‖ 送达后十天内做出～ answer within ten days after the service ‖ ～费用 defence costs ‖ 论文～ thesis defence ‖ 诉讼～ defence in lawsuit ❷ defend one's thesis/dissertation
〖～词〗 dábiàncí 〈名〉 written/oral defence
〖～权〗 dábiànquán 〈名〉 right of reply: 行使～ exercise the right of reply
〖～人〗 dábiànrén 〈名〉 pleader; answerer; respondent
〖～书〗 dábiànshū 〈名〉 statement of defence
〖～状〗 dábiànzhuàng 〈名〉 answer/reply brief
【答词】 dácí 〈名〉 answering speech; speech in reply: 致～ give/deliver an answering speech; give a speech in reply
【答对】 dáduì 〈动〉 answer; reply: ～得体 answer properly/appropriately
【答访】 dáfǎng 〈动〉 repay a visit
【答非所问】 dáfēisuǒwèn 〈熟〉 answer wide off the mark; give an irrelevant answer; the answer has no relation to the question
【答复】 dáfù ❶〈动〉 answer; reply; give an answer; make a reply; respond: ～请求 respond to a request ‖ ～询问 reply an enquiry ‖ 打电话～ return/send an answer by telephone ‖ 敬请～。Please reply. / RSVP (repondez sil vous plait) [used in an invitation to dinner or a formal reception] ❷〈名〉 answer; reply; response: 得到～ get an answer ‖ 等待～ await a reply; wait for an answer ‖ 给予～ give a reply ‖ 及时/正式～ prompt/formal reply ‖ 口头/书面～ oral/written answer ‖ 请给我一个明确的～。Please give me a definite answer.
〖～照会〗 dáfù zhàohuì 〈名〉 note of reply; note in reply
【答话】 dáhuà 〈动〉 answer; respond [usu used in the negative]: 人家问你,你怎么不～? He was asking you. Why didn't you answer?
【答卷】 dájuàn ❶〈动〉 answer the questions; solve the problems in an examination/test paper ❷〈名〉 answered examination/test paper: 收～ collect the answered examination papers ‖ 〈喻〉人生的意义究竟是什么? 他用自己的实际行动交了一份很好的～。What is the meaning of life? His actions provided an excellent answer to this question.
〖～袋〗 dájuàndài 〈名〉 parcel of examination scripts: ～应妥善密封。The parcels of examination scripts should be properly sealed.
【答礼】 dálǐ 〈动〉 return a salute
【答数】 dáshù 〈名〉 answer; solution (to an arithmetic problem or operation)
【答题】 dátí 〈动〉 answer questions
〖～卡〗 dátíkǎ 〈名〉 response card
〖～纸〗 dájuànzhǐ 〈名〉 answer sheet: 发～ hand out the answer sheets
【答问】 dáwèn ❶〈动〉 answer a question: 答记者问 take questions from the press/reporters ❷〈名〉 writing in the form of questions and answers: 小说创作～ questions and answers on fiction writing
【答谢】 dáxiè 〈动〉 express appreciation/gratitude
〖～词〗 dáxiècí 〈名〉 thank-you speech: 致～ deliver a thank-you speech
〖～宴会〗 dáxiè yànhuì 〈名〉 reciprocal banquet
【答疑】 dáyí 〈动〉 answer (students') questions: 课堂～ answer questions in class

鞑 dá →鞑鞑 bǐdá

阘 dá 〈名〉〈方〉upstairs room window

⇨tà

靼 dá →鞑靼 Dádá

瘩 dá

【瘩背】 dábèi 〈名〉［中医］carbuncle on the back

鞑 dá

【鞑靼】 Dádá 〈名〉Tatarstan

〖～人〗 Dádárén 〈名〉Tatar［the people］

〖～语〗 Dádáyǔ 〈名〉Tatar［the language］

dǎ

打[1] dǎ

〈动〉❶ beat; hit; knock; strike: ～苍蝇 swat a fly ‖ ～昏 knock sb out/unconscious ‖ ～门 knock at the door ‖ ～屁股 spank (sb); hit (sb) on the bottom ‖ ～死 beat (sb) to death ‖ 敲锣～鼓 beat drums and gongs ‖ 用戒尺～手心 crack sb on the hand with a ruler ‖ 在鼻子上～一拳 punch sb on the nose; give sb a punch on the nose ‖ 球弹回来～在他头上。The ball bounced back and hit him on the head. ‖ 他经常～老婆。He is a wife-beater. ❷ break; smash: 花瓶～了。The vase was broken/smashed. ⇨鸡飞蛋～ ❸ attack; fight: ～一仗 wage a war ‖ 他和那伙人～了起来。*He got into a punch-up with that gang.* ⇨～架; ～援 ❹ (of natural phenomena) beat; spatter: 浪～海岸 waves beating against the seashore ‖ 雨～棕叶 rain beating on palm leaves ‖ 雨～在窗子上。The rain spattered against the window. ❺ catch; hunt: ～鱼 catch fish ‖ ～鸟 shoot birds ‖ ～野味 hunt wild game ❻ *collect; gather in; reap:* ～柴 *gather firewood* ‖ 每亩地可～1,000斤粮食。One *mu* of land can yield 1,000 *jin* of grain. ❼ draw; ladle: ～稀饭 ladle porridge ‖ 从井里～水 draw water from a well ❽ mix; stir; beat: ～糨子 mix paste ‖ 把蛋清～匀 beat/whisk the egg white well ‖ 往锅里～两个鸡蛋 crack two eggs into a pan ❾ build; construct: ～坝 construct a dam ‖ ～墙 build a wall ❿ make: ～镰刀/大刀 forge a sickle/sword ‖ ～家具 build/make furniture ‖ ～烧饼 make a pancake ⓫ open; dig: ～冰 bore the ice ‖ ～开盖子 take off a lid ‖ ～井 dig/sink a well ‖ ～眼儿 drill a hole ⓬ knit; weave: ～草帽儿 weave a straw hat ‖ ～毛衣 knit a sweater ⓭ draw; paint: ～戳子 put a seal (on) ‖ ～个问号 put a question mark ‖ ～格子 draw squares ⓮ hold up; hoist; raise: ～灯笼 carry a lantern ‖ ～帘子 raise a curtain ‖ ～旗帜 hold (up) a flag; raise a banner ‖ ～伞 hold up/use an umbrella ‖ ～手电 flash a torch/flashlight ‖ 〈喻〉～起精神 cheer up; raise one's spirits ⓯ pack; tie up: ～包裹 wrap up a package ‖ ～裹腿 wind a puttee ‖ ～铺盖卷儿 pack one's bedclothes ‖ ～行李 pack up (one's luggage/belongings) ⓰ do; engage in: ⇨～禅; ～埋伏 ⓱ buy: ～醋 buy vinegar ‖ ～车票 buy a bus ticket ⓲ play (games): ～扑克 play cards ‖ ～球 play ball games ⓳ write: ～报告 write a report ‖ ～底稿 make a draft ⓴ tie; knot: ⇨～结 ㉑ remove; get rid of: ～蛔虫 kill/get rid of intestinal worms; cure sb of intestinal worms ⇨～尖; ～胎 ㉒ dispatch; fire; project; send: *～枪 fire a gun* ⇨～电话; ～雷 ㉓ *inject; pump into:* ⇨～点滴; ～气 ㉔ speak/act in a certain way; adopt a certain manner: ⇨～官腔; ～马虎眼 ㉕ make out; estimate; reckon: 酒水～五十元 estimate the expenses for beverages at 50 *yuan* ㉖ design; calculate: ⇨～算盘; ～主意 ㉗ deal with: ～离婚 file/sue for a divorce ⇨～官司; ～交道 ㉘ *go through/perform* (some physical actions); experience (some physiological or pathological phenomena): ～踉跄 stagger ‖ ～手势 make gestures (at) ⇨～嗝儿; ～滚儿 ㉙ label sb as: 他曾被～成现行反革命分子。He was labelled as an active counter-revolutionary. ㉚ make/give (a discount): *～九五折 make a discount of 5%* ㉛ [used with another transitive verb to form a compound verb]: ⇨～扮; ～捞; ～听 ㉜ [used with an intransitive verb to form a new verb]: ⇨～败; ～倒 ㉝ [used with an adjective to form a compound word indicating a state]: ⇨～蔫; ～斜 ㉞ husk; thresh: ～稻子 husk rice ‖ ～麦子 thresh wheat ⇨～场

打[2] dǎ

〈介〉〈口〉from; since; through: ～猫眼往外看 look out through the peephole in the door ‖ ～三月起,我再也没有抽过烟了。I have never smoked since March. ‖ 他～乡下来。He came from the countryside.

⇨dá

【打熬】 dǎ'áo 〈动〉live through (hardships): 他在贫困山区～了三年。He scraped a living in a poor mountainous area for three years.

【打把式】 dǎ bǎshi = 打把势 dǎ bǎshi

【打把势】 dǎ bǎshi 〈动〉❶ do *wushu* exercise ❷ dance for joy

【打靶】 dǎbǎ 〈动〉*shoot at a target:* 练习～ do shooting practice; practise shooting at a target ‖ ～方法 shooting method

〖～场〗 dǎbǎchǎng 〈名〉fire/shooting/target range; shooting gallery

【打白条】 dǎ báitiáo 〈动〉❶ write a non-standard receipt ❷ make/write an IOU: *购买农民粮食不～ get rid of IOUs in purchasing grain from farmers*

【打摆子】 dǎ bǎizi 〈动〉〈方〉suffer from malaria; contract/have malaria

【打败】 dǎbài 〈动〉❶ beat; defeat; vanquish; outplay: ～侵略者 defeat the invaders ‖ 甲队以3比1～了乙队。Team A beat/defeated/outpaced Team B 3 to 1. ‖ 甲队以一分的优势～了乙队。A knocked off/scored over B by one point. ‖ 我差点被～。I was nearly getting outplayed. ❷ be defeated; suffer a defeat: 这场比赛如果你们～了,就失去了决赛资格。If you lose this match, you'll be disqualified for the finals.

【打板子】 dǎ bǎnzi 〈动〉〈口〉❶ *cane; flog* ❷ 〈熟〉punish: 这件事我没办好,该～。I should be punished for not doing a good job on the work.

【打扮】 dǎban ❶〈动〉make/dress/trick up; deck/trick out: 把城市～起来 dress/spruce up a city ‖ 节日的首都～得格外壮观。The capital was magnificently decked out for the holiday. ‖ 她总是把孩子们～得漂漂亮亮。She always turns her children out well. ‖ 现在的姑娘都想～得漂亮点儿。All the girls now want to dress up beautifully. ‖ 这姑娘～得花枝招展。The girl arrayed herself in her finest clothes. / The girl was arrayed in all her finery. ❷〈动〉make/dress oneself up as; pose as; be dressed as: ～成爱国人士 package oneself as a patriot ‖ ～成知识分子模样 garb oneself as an intellectual ‖ ～成人权卫士 pose as a defender of human rights ‖ ～得像个士兵 be dressed as a soldier; dress like a soldier ❸〈名〉style/way of dressing: 农民～ be dressed like a peasant ‖ 一身牛仔～ be dressed in cowboy attire ‖ 看他的～,像是城里来的。Judging from his attire, he must be from the city.

【打包】 dǎbāo 〈动〉❶ bale; pack; parcel (sth) up: ～装箱 pack and crate ❷ unpack: ～检查 unpack for inspection ❸ put the leftovers in a doggy/doggie bag

〖～费〗 dǎbāofèi 〈名〉*packing charges*

〖～机〗 dǎbāojī 〈名〉baling press; baler; bagging/packaging machine

〖～绳〗 dǎbāoshéng 〈名〉packing thread

【打包票】 dǎ bāopiào = 打保票 dǎ bǎopiào

【打苞】 dǎbāo 〈动〉［植物］(of corn, wheat, etc) ear (up); put forth ears; form/grow ears

【打保票】 dǎ bǎopiào 〈动〉vouch for; guarantee: 我敢～,他不是干那种事的人。*I guarantee that he is not the type of person* who would do such a thing. ‖ 我敢～,我的消息很可靠。I can vouch for the accuracy of my information.

【打抱不平】 dǎ bàobùpíng 〈熟〉interfere on behalf of the injured party; take actions in the interest of the oppressed; speak *up for the interest of the oppressed; take up the cudgels for sb* against injustice

【打奔儿】 dǎbēnr 〈动〉〈方〉❶ slip up/stumble (in speech or while reciting) ❷ stumble (in walking)

【打比】 dǎbǐ 〈动〉❶ draw an analogy; compare A to B; use a *metaphor or simile:* 讲话～容易使人理解。*You can get across* better if you draw analogies. ‖ 他通过风的流动～,解释清楚了这个原理。He explained the theory clearly by analogy with the movement of wind. ❷〈方〉compare with: 他只不过是个小孩,怎能跟大人～呢? He is only a child, how can you compare him with an adult?

【打比方】 dǎ bǐfāng = 打比① dǎbǐ
【打边鼓】 dǎ biāngǔ = 敲边鼓 qiāo biāngǔ
【打并】 dǎbìng 〈动〉❶ pack; get ready: ～行装 pack one's luggage; pack up ❷ 〈旧〉 piece/gather together
【打不住】 dǎbuzhù 〈动〉❶ be more than; not be enough: 这台电脑五千元～。This computer is worth more than 5,000 *yuan*. ‖ 坐汽车去那里五个小时也～。Five hours won't be enough if you go there by bus. ❷ cannot stop: 这个小孩玩电子游戏玩上了瘾，再也～了。The kid is so seriously addicted to computer games that he can hardly quit them.
【打草】 dǎcǎo 〈动〉❶ cut grass; gather hay ❷ 〈口〉 prepare/make a draft; draft
【打草惊蛇】 dǎcǎo-jīngshé 〈熟〉 stir the grass and startle the snake—act rashly and alert the adversary: 秘密调查疑犯以免～ make a secret investigation so as not to alert the suspect
【打喳喳】 dǎchācha 〈动〉〈方〉 whisper: 他靠过来跟我～。He leaned over to whisper something to me.
【打杈】 dǎchà 〈动〉 cut or lop off branches; prune; trim: 给西红柿～ prune the tomatoes
【打岔】 dǎchà 〈动〉 butt/chip/cut in (on sb); interrupt: 别人说话时别～。Don't cut in while another person is speaking. ‖ 我工作的时候不喜欢别人～。I don't like to be interrupted while working.
【打柴】 dǎchái 〈动〉 collect/gather firewood
【打禅】 dǎchán 〈动〉 (of a Buddhist or Taoist monk) sit in meditation
【打场】 dǎcháng 〈动〉 thresh grain (on a threshing ground)
【打场子】 dǎ chǎngzi 〈动〉 attract audience (by beating drums and gongs) and form them into a circle (for watching acrobatic or folk art performance)
【打车】 dǎchē 〈动〉 hail a taxi; take a taxi
【打成】 dǎchéng 〈动〉❶ forge into; make: 把丝带～蝴蝶结 tie a ribbon in a bow ‖ 老铁匠用废铁～三把剪刀。The old blacksmith made three pairs of scissors out of/from scrap iron. ❷ label as: 1957 年，他被～了右派。He was labelled as a rightist in 1957. ❸ reduce to (a certain physical condition) by force: 他被～重伤。He was beaten up and seriously injured. ❹ (of sports) get the result; obtain the score: 甲和乙～平局。A tied B. / A was tied with B. / A drew against/at/on B. / A and B came out/broke even. ‖ 另外两支球队～了 11 平。The other two pairs tied/drew at eleven. ‖ 比分～三比零。The score was three to nothing/nil/zero.
〖～一片〗 dǎchéngyīpiàn 〈熟〉 become one with; identify/integrate oneself with: 跟群众～ be at one with the masses; become one with the masses; merge with the masses
【打赤膊】 dǎ chìbó 〈动〉 be naked to the waist: ～干活 be naked to the waist while working
【打赤脚】 dǎ chìjiǎo 〈动〉❶ bare the feet ❷ go barefooted; go barefoot: 这个村里大多数孩子～。Most of the children in the village run about barefoot. ‖ 我们打着赤脚在沙滩上走。We walked barefoot on the sand beach.
【打冲锋】 dǎ chōngfēng 〈动〉❶ charge; make a charge: 这次战斗哪个连～? Which company will charge the enemy in the battle? ❷ be in the vanguard: 青年人应该在现代化建设中～。Young people should be in the vanguard in the modernization drive.
【打虫药】 dǎchóngyào 〈名〉 parasiticide
【打抽丰】 dǎ chōufēng = 打秋风 dǎ qiūfēng
【打出手】 dǎ chūshǒu 〈动〉❶ [in traditional Chinese opera] throw/pass swords, spears, etc back and forth ❷ begin to fight; come to blows; engage in physical combat: ⇨大～
【打憷】 dǎchù 〈动〉 flinch; recoil: 遇到困难就～ tend to flinch from any difficulty
【打春】 dǎchūn ❶ 〈口〉 = 立春 lìchūn ❷ 〈名〉〈旧〉 (of amateur perfomers, usu vagrants) go from door to door singing and begging money (before or after the Spring Festival)
【打从】 dǎcóng 〈介〉❶ since; from: ～小时候起，他就爱唱歌。He has taken to singing since childhood. ❷ past; by: ～他家门前经过 pass by his house
【打打闹闹】 dǎdǎ-nàonào 〈动〉 have boisterous fun; horseplay
【打蛋器】 dǎdànqì 〈名〉 egg-beater; egg-whisk; whisk
【打倒】 dǎdǎo 〈动〉❶ knock/strike down; deck; down; floor: ～在地 knock (sb) flat ‖ 他一拳把对手～。With one blow, he knocked his opponent down. / He downed his opponent with a single blow. ‖ 他在第一个回合就把对手～了。He decked/downed/floored his opponent in the first round. ❷ overthrow; bring down (from power or authority); topple: ～霸权主义! Down with hegemony! ‖ 他被～了。He was toppled.
【打道】 dǎdào 〈动〉 clear the way (for high-ranking officials in imperial times): ～回府 clear the way while on the way back to the official residence—start back; return; go back home
【打得火热】 dǎde huǒrè 〈熟〉❶ be on intimate terms with; be very thick with each other; be as thick as thieves ❷ be madly/passionately in love with each other
【打的】 dǎdí 〈动〉〈方〉 hail/take a taxi; go by taxi; taxi: ～费 taxi fare ‖ ～回家 taxi home ‖ 我～过来的。I came here by taxi.
【打底】 dǎdǐ ❶ = 打底子 dǎ dǐzi ❷ 〈名〉[纺织] bottoming
【打底子】 dǎ dǐzi 〈动〉❶ make a draft/sketch; sketch: 写文章之前先打个底子。Make a draft before you write an article. ❷ put sth at the bottom: 地面用三合土～ put a layer of lime, sand and clay at the bottom of the floor ❸ lay a foundation: 不论学什么都要先打好底子。Whatever you learn, you must lay a good foundation first. ‖ 这门课可以帮助学生打好这种语言的底子。This course enables the students to get a basic grounding of this language.
【打点滴】 dǎ diǎndī 〈动〉 place/put sb on a drip; be on a drip; receive drip infusions; be given an intravenous drip
【打点】 dǎdian 〈动〉❶ get ready; manage; prepare; take care of: ～行装 pack (up) one's luggage/things/belongings ‖ ～家务 manage household affairs ‖ ～装箱 pack (things) into boxes ❷ bribe for a favour
【打掉】 dǎdiào 〈动〉❶ knock off/out; wipe out; destroy: ～傲气 humble sb's pride; knock the conceit out of sb ‖ ～敌人的威风 crush the enemy's arrogance ‖ ～敌人两个团 destroy two enemy regiments ‖ ～一颗牙 knock out one of sb's teeth ‖ 他不小心把花瓶～了。He knocked the vase off by accident. ❷ abort: ～小孩 abort a baby ‖ 这位未婚妈妈决意把胎儿～。The unmarried mother decided to abort the pregnancy.
【打叠】 dǎdié 〈动〉 get ready; prepare: ～行李 pack one's luggage ‖ 在办公室你必须～精神。You need cheering up in the office.
【打顶】 dǎdǐng =打尖 dǎjiān ②
【打动】 dǎdòng 〈动〉 move; touch; stir the emotions: ～观众的心弦 touch the heartstrings of the audience ‖ 他的音乐～了亿万人民的心。His music touched millions of people at heart. / His music touched the hearts of millions of people.
【打洞机】 dǎdòngjī 〈名〉 perforator
【打斗】 dǎdòu 〈动〉 fight; exchange blows: 影片中的～场面扣人心弦。The fighting scenes in the film were breath-taking.
【打嘟噜】 dǎ dūlu 〈动〉 lisp; speak with a lisp
【打赌】 dǎdǔ 〈动〉 bet; make/have/place a bet; wager; lay/make/offer a wager: 打 1,000 元的赌 make a bet of ¥1,000 ‖ 我敢～他明天不会来。I bet you that he won't come tomorrow.
【打肚皮官司】 dǎ dùpí guānsi 〈熟〉 keep mulling over sth unpleasant in the mind, ruminate
【打短工】 dǎ duǎngōng 〈动〉 work as a casual labourer
【打短儿】 dǎduǎnr 〈口〉 =打短工 dǎ duǎngōng
【打断】 dǎduàn 〈动〉❶ break: ～脊梁 break the backbone ❷ cut (sb) short; interrupt: ～思路 interrupt one's train of thought; break in on sb's thought ‖ ～谈话 cut into sb's talk; break/burst in on/upon sb's conversation ‖ 别～他的话。Don't cut him short. / Don't interrupt him.
【打盹儿】 dǎdǔnr 〈动〉 doze/drop/nod off; have a catnap; have a light sleep; have a snatch of sleep: 打个盹儿 catch a nap ‖ 打个盹儿就有精神了。A nap will refresh you. ‖ 他白天老是～，可能前一天晚上没睡好。He kept dozing off during the day. He could have slept badly the night before.
【打趸儿】 dǎdǔnr 〈动〉〈口〉❶ trade at/by wholesale: 这箱肥皂是我们～买来的。We bought this box of soap at wholesale. ❷ get/give altogether; in a lump: 请你把你们组所有人的加班费～领去。Would you please draw the overtime wages for all the members of your group? ‖ 我可以～给你。I can get it for you wholesale.
【打顿】 dǎdùn 〈动〉 pause: 他讲话老～。He made too many pauses in his speech. / He paused too often during his speech
【打呃】 dǎ'è = 打嗝儿 dǎgér
【打耳光】 dǎ ěrguāng 〈动〉 box sb's ears; give sb a box/slap;

slap sb in the face; slap/smack sb's face: 打一记响亮的耳光 give sb a sound box on his ear

【打法】dǎfǎ 〈名〉tactic (in a match): 安全～ safety play ‖ 保守～ conservative tactic

【打发】dǎfa 〈动〉❶ send/dispatch sb on an errand: 要是她的体温升高了,你就～人去叫医生。If her temperature goes up, send for the doctor. ❷ dismiss; send away; get rid of: ～回家 send sb home ‖ 老板～掉了几名懒散的员工。The boss dismissed several sluggish workers. ‖ 他用笑话～了那个问题。He brushed off the question with a joke. ❸ while away (one's time); kill time: 旅途中他靠读小说来～时间。He whiled away his time/killed time by reading novels during his trip. ❹ [in early vernacular Chinese writings] make arrangements; take care of: ～客人住下 arrange accommodation for a guest

【打幡】dǎfān 〈动〉hold a streamer in a funeral procession (usu by the son of the deceased)

【打翻】dǎfān 〈动〉capsize; overturn; strike down: 船被巨浪～了。The boat was capsized by a huge wave.

【打翻身仗】dǎ fānshēnzhàng 〈动〉work hard/battle for a change for the better

【打非】dǎfēi 〈动〉combat illegal publication and marketing (of books, videos, etc)

【打榧子】dǎ fěizi 〈动〉snap the fingers

【打分】dǎfēn 〈动〉give a mark; mark/grade (students' papers, etc): ～很高 give (sb) high marks (for sth) ‖ ～很严 mark strictly ‖ 给试卷～ give marks for examination papers; grade/mark examination papers ‖ 打印象分 do impression marking

【打嗝儿】dǎgér 〈动〉❶ hiccup; hiccough; have/get hiccups ❷ belch; burp; let out/emit a belch

【打更】dǎgēng 〈动〉sound the night watches

【打埂】dǎgěng 〈动〉[农业] ridge

【打工】dǎgōng 〈动〉do/work a temporary job; work as a day/seasonal worker

〖～妹〗dǎgōngmèi 〈名〉employed female worker [usu a rural girl]

〖～仔〗dǎgōngzǎi 〈名〉employed labourer [usu a rural young man]

【打躬】dǎgōng 〈动〉bow; make a bow

〖～作揖〗dǎgōng-zuōyī 〈熟〉bow and raise one's clasped hands in solute; bow and scrape

【打钩】dǎgōu 〈动〉tick; check with a tick: 对的～,错的划叉 tick the right ones and cross the wrong ones; put a tick against the correct ones and a cross against the wrong ones

【打谷】dǎgǔ 〈动〉thresh (crops)

〖～场〗dǎgǔchǎng 〈名〉threshing ground/floor

〖～机〗dǎgǔjī 〈名〉threshing machine; thresher

【打鼓】dǎgǔ 〈动〉❶ beat a drum ❷ feel uncertain; feel nervous: 不知道能不能及格,我心里直～。I feel extremely uncertain whether I can get a pass.

【打瓜】dǎguā 〈名〉❶ [植物] a variety of watermelon [grown mainly for its edible seeds] ❷ smacking watermelon [a popular name for the fruit of this plant, since it is opened by striking with the hand]

【打卦】dǎguà 〈动〉practise divination by casting lots on the ground

【打拐】dǎguǎi 〈动〉crack down on abduction and trafficking of human beings

【打官腔】dǎ guānqiāng 〈动〉speak in a bureaucratic tone; talk like a bureaucrat/an official: 他爱～。He always speaks like an official.

【打官司】dǎ guānsi 〈动〉go to court; engage in a lawsuit; fight a legal battle; bring a case to court: 打输/赢官司 lose/win a case (against sb) ‖ 该公司与它的一家供应商正在～。The company is engaged in a legal battle/dispute with one of its suppliers.

【打光棍儿】dǎ guānggùnr 〈动〉(of a male) remain a bachelor; remain single/unmarried: 你总不能一辈子～吧。You can't remain single all your life, can you?

【打鬼】dǎguǐ = 跳布扎 tiào bùzhá

【打滚】dǎgǔn 〈动〉❶ roll about: 疼得直～ writhe in agony; tumble and toss from pain ‖ 在地上连连～ roll over and over on the ground ❷ 〈喻〉live in an environment for a long time: 他从小在农村～长大。He was born and brought up in the countryside.

【打棍子】dǎ gùnzi 〈动〉❶ come down on people with a stick ❷ criticize or accuse without foundation

【打哈哈】dǎ hāha 〈动〉make fun (of); jest; joke; kid: 别跟我～。Don't jest with me. / Don't make fun of me. ‖ 这是正经事,你可别～。This is a serious matter. You'd better not joke about it.

【打哈欠】dǎ hāqian 〈动〉gape; yawn; have gapes; give a gape: 打着哈欠伸懒腰 stretch oneself with a yawn ‖ 深深地打了个哈欠 give a heavy yawn; yawn heavily

【打鼾】dǎhān 〈动〉snore

【打夯】dǎhāng 〈动〉ram (a foundation)

〖～机〗dǎhāngjī 〈名〉ramming machine

【打黑】dǎhēi 〈动〉combat underworld gangs

【打横】dǎhéng 〈动〉take the least important seat at a square table during a formal banquet/dinner

【打横炮】dǎ héngpào 〈动〉speak unwarrantedly

【打呼噜】dǎ hūlu 〈动〉snore: 他打了一夜呼噜。He snored all night.

【打滑】dǎhuá 〈动〉❶ skid: 防止～ forestall skidding ‖ 车子～。The car went into a skid. ❷ 〈方〉slip; slide: 两脚在冰上直～ one's feet keep slipping on the ice

【打谎】dǎhuǎng 〈方〉= 撒谎 sāhuǎng

【打晃儿】dǎhuàngr 〈动〉stagger; hobble; wobble: 桌子腿不平,直～。The table wobbled on its uneven legs. ‖ 孩子刚一岁,走路还有点～。The child has just turned one and still can't walk steadily.

【打诨】dǎhùn 〈动〉(as of a clown in traditional Chinese opera) make a joke: ⇨插科～

【打火】dǎhuǒ 〈动〉produce a flame (by striking flint)

〖～机〗dǎhuǒjī 〈名〉cigarette lighter

〖～枪〗dǎhuǒqiāng 〈名〉ignitor; lighter

〖～石〗dǎhuǒshí 〈名〉flint

【打伙儿】dǎhuǒr 〈动〉form a group; team up; do sth in a group; join together: 成帮～ in groups ‖ 上个星期天他们几个人～去农贸市场买菜。They went together last Sunday to buy vegetables at a farm produce market.

【打击】dǎjī 〈动〉❶ strike: ⇨～乐器 ❷ attack; crack down (on); blow: ～不法活动 crack down on illegal activities ‖ ～犯罪活动 combat/fight crime ‖ ～非法投机活动 strike out at illegal speculation ‖ ～恐怖活动 fight terrorism ‖ ～欺行霸市 combat the attempts to monopolize the market ‖ ～歪风邪气 combat unhealthy tendencies; take strong measures against unhealthy tendencies ‖ 对违法事件～不力 impose insufficient punishment for illegal activities ‖ 给侵略者以毁灭性的～ deal the invaders/aggressors a crushing blow ‖ 沉重～ hit hard/badly ‖ 严厉～ launch a tough crackdown (on); deal a heavy blow (to) ‖ 依法从重从快～ strike hard, fast and according to law ‖ 军事/空中～ military/air strike ‖ 置于～距离之内 put within striking distance ❸ put down; discourage: ～群众的积极性 throw cold water on/dampen the enthusiasm of the masses

〖～报复〗dǎjī-bàofù 〈动〉avenge; retaliate; take revenge

〖～面〗dǎjīmiàn 〈名〉scope of attack: ～要小,教育面要宽。The scope of attack should be limited/narrowed while more people should be helped through education.

〖～乐器〗dǎjī yuèqì 〈名〉percussion instruments: 演奏～ play percussion instruments ‖ ～合奏 percussion ensemble ‖ ～四重奏 percussion quartet ‖ 我弹吉他,我弟弟演奏～。I played the guitar and my younger brother was on percussion. ‖ 鼓、铃鼓和铙钹都属于～。Drums, tambourines and cymbals are all percussion instruments.

〖～乐手〗dǎjī yuèshǒu 〈名〉percussionist

【打饥荒】dǎ jīhuang 〈动〉〈喻〉be in financial difficulties; be in debt

【打家劫舍】dǎjiā-jiéshè 〈熟〉pillage/plunder/rob houses

【打假】dǎjiǎ 〈动〉crack down on counterfeits: ～办(公室) anti-fraud office ‖ ～活动 anti-fakery activity ‖ ～运动 campaign (to crack down) on fakes

【打假球】dǎ jiǎqiú 〈动〉fix a match; rig a game

【打价】dǎjià 〈动〉[often used in negative sentences] bargain; haggle: 不～儿! No bargaining!

【打架】dǎjià 〈动〉exchange blows; fight; have a brawl/fight: 为点小事跟人～ fight with sb over sth trivial ‖ 你想～不成? Are

you trying to start/pick a fight?
【打尖】 dǎjiān 〈动〉❶ make a brief stop for refreshment ❷ [农业] top; remove the top: 给棉花～ top the cotton plants
【打江山】 dǎ jiāngshān 〈动〉 fight for state power; fight for control of the country
【打浆】 dǎjiāng 〈动〉(of paper-making) beat
【打桨】 dǎjiǎng 〈动〉 pull an oar
【打交道】 dǎ jiāodao 〈动〉 make contact with; have dealings with: 与强手～毫不手软 be ruthless in one's dealings with the strong ‖ 不要跟这些游手好闲的人～。Don't associate with these layabouts. ‖ 我不愿意跟自命不凡的人～。I am reluctant to have dealings with conceited people. ‖ 要学会跟各种各样的人～。One must learn to mix with all sorts of people.
【打脚】 dǎjiǎo 〈动〉〈方〉(of tight shoes) pinch: 这双鞋～。These shoes keep rubbing. / These shoes pinch.
【打搅】 dǎjiǎo 〈动〉❶ disturb; trouble: 他在睡觉,别去～了。He's sleeping. Don't disturb him. ❷〈婉〉[used to show one's thanks for sb's hospitality]: ～您了,再见。Sorry to have troubled you. See you later.
【打醮】 dǎjiào 〈动〉[道教] perform a Taoist ritual
【打劫】 dǎjié 〈动〉 pillage; plunder; rob; take booty: ⇨趁火～
【打结】 dǎjié 〈动〉❶ tie; knot; make/tie a knot: 打成蝴蝶结 tie (sth) in a bow ‖ 打活结 tie a running knot; tie a slipknot ‖ 打死结 tie a hard knot ‖ 在绳子上打个结 tie a knot in a cord ‖ 我的头发爱～。My hair tangles easily. ❷ get tongue-tied: 他一紧张说话就～。He gets tongue-tied when nervous.
〖～器〗 dǎjiéqì 〈名〉 knotter
【打紧】 dǎjǐn 〈形〉〈方〉[usu used in the negative] serious; important: 缺一个人不～。It makes no difference with one person absent.
【打卡】 dǎkǎ 〈动〉 clock; punch a card: 上下班～ punch the clock; clock/punch in and out
〖～机〗 dǎkǎjī 〈名〉 punch-card machine; keypuncher; card punch; time clock
〖～员〗 dǎkǎyuán 〈名〉 keypunch operator
【打开】 dǎkāi 〈动〉❶ open; uncover; untie: ～包裹 open up a package ‖ ～窗子/书本/文件 open a window/book/file ‖ 保险柜打不开。The safe won't open. ‖ 这把钥匙打不开这把锁。The key does not fit/open the lock. ❷ turn/switch on: ～电视机/煤气/水龙头 turn on the TV/gas/tap ‖ ～电灯 switch/turn on the light ❸ bring about a new situation: ～局面 open (up) new prospects ‖ ～缺口 open a gap; make a breach ‖ ～市场 expand the markets ‖ ～国际市场 crack open/open the world/global market; gain access to the international market ‖ ～思路 broaden one's scope of mind ‖ ～销路 develop new markets ‖ ～新视野 open up a new horizon (for sb)
〖～话匣子〗 dǎkāi huàxiázi 〈熟〉 begin to talk; turn the gas on
〖～天窗说亮话〗 dǎkāi tiānchuāng shuō liànghuà 〈熟〉 put all one's cards on the table; frankly/plainly speaking; not to mince words
【打瞌睡】 dǎ kēshuì 〈动〉 doze/drop/nod off: 上课～ doze away the class; doze off in class
【打空】 dǎkōng 〈动〉 miss the target: 这一枪～了。The shot missed its target.
【打孔机】 dǎkǒngjī 〈名〉 perforator; puncher
【打垮】 dǎkuǎ 〈动〉 defeat/destroy totally; rout; beat: ～敌人的精锐师团 rout the crack division of the enemy ‖ ～封建势力 defeat feudal forces
【打蜡】 dǎlà 〈动〉 wax: 给地板～ wax the floor
【打来回】 dǎ láihuí 〈动〉❶〈方〉 walk back and forth: 快点走吧!别在家里～。Hurry up and go now! Don't hang round the house. ❷ make a round trip: 西安离这里不远,坐汽车一天可以打个来回。Xi'an is not far away from here. You can make a round trip there by bus within one day.
【打捞】 dǎlāo 〈动〉 recover; retrieve; refloat; salvage: ～沉船 raise/salvage a sunken boat ‖ ～尸体 recover/retrieve a corpse ‖ ～行动 recovery operations
〖～船〗 dǎlāochuán 〈名〉 rescue vessel; salvage ship; wrecker
〖～队〗 dǎlāoduì 〈名〉 salvage team/party
〖～工具〗 dǎlāo gōngjù 〈名〉 fishing tool
〖～公司〗 dǎlāo gōngsī 〈名〉 salvage/wrecking company
〖～人员〗 dǎlāo rényuán 〈名〉 salvager
〖～作业〗 dǎlāo zuòyè 〈名〉 salvage operation/procedure
【打雷】 dǎléi 〈动〉 thunder: 外面在～。It's thundering outside.
【打擂台】 dǎ lèitái 〈动〉 take up a challenge in a contest
【打冷枪】 dǎ lěngqiāng 〈动〉❶ snipe/shoot at individuals from a concealed position ❷〈喻〉 snipe at sb; stab sb in the back: 向前任～ snipe at one's predecessor
【打冷战】 dǎ lěngzhan 〈动〉 shiver/shudder/shake/tremble with cold or fear
【打冷颤】 dǎ lěngzhan ＝ 打冷战 dǎ lěngzhan
【打愣儿】 dǎlèngr 〈动〉〈方〉 be dazed and bewildered; be dumbfounded; be in a daze
【打理】 dǎlǐ 〈动〉 arrange; take care of: ～公司 administer a company ‖ ～家务 take care of domestic affairs
【打连厢】 dǎ liánxiāng ＝ 霸王鞭 ① bàwángbiān
【打量】 dǎliang 〈动〉❶ look sb up and down; size up; eye: 他们两个相互～着。The two of them were sizing each other up. ‖ 她转过身来～着他。She turned and surveyed him. ❷ think; suppose; reckon: 你还想瞒着我,～我不知道? So you still want to keep me in the dark, thinking that I know nothing about it?
【打猎】 dǎliè 〈动〉 go hunting: 禁止～ ban hunting
【打铃】 dǎlíng 〈动〉 ring/strike a bell
【打零】 dǎlíng 〈动〉〈方〉❶ do odd jobs: ～的花匠 jobbing gardener ❷ be alone
【打零工】 dǎ línggōng ＝ 打零① dǎlíng
【打乱】 dǎluàn 〈动〉 confound; disrupt; upset; make a mess of; throw into confusion: ～队形 break ranks ‖ ～计划 confound/cross/disrupt/upset sb's plan ‖ ～日程 put the whole schedule out of joint; cross up the whole plan/arrangement; upset/disrupt a schedule ‖ ～正常生活 disrupt normal life ‖ 暴风雪～了我们的节日安排。The snowstorm played havoc with our holiday plans. ‖ 这件事完全～了我们的生活。The incident knocked the bottom out of our life.
【打落水狗】 dǎ luòshuǐgǒu 〈熟〉 beat a drowning dog—crush/destroy a defeated enemy
【打麻将】 dǎ májiàng 〈动〉 play mah-jong
【打马虎眼】 dǎ mǎhuyǎn 〈熟〉 act dumb; feign ignorance (of sth in order to gloss it over or shirk responsibility)
【打骂】 dǎmà 〈动〉 beat and scold: ～小孩 beat and scold one's child
【打埋伏】 dǎ máifu 〈动〉❶ ambush; lie in ambush; set an ambush ❷〈喻〉 hold/keep back; retain possession of: 实话实说,别跟我～。I want the truth, with nothing held back.
【打门】 dǎmén 〈动〉❶ knock at the door: ～声 knock(s) at the door ❷ [体育] shoot (at the goal); goal
【打闷棍】 dǎ mènguìn 〈动〉❶ rob sb by beating him unconscious with a club ❷〈喻〉 give sb a stunning blow
【打闷雷】 dǎ mènléi 〈动〉 be in the dark and make random/wild guesses
【打鸣儿】 dǎmíngr 〈动〉〈口〉(of a rooster) crow: 公鸡黎明时～。The rooster crows at dawn.
【打磨】 dǎmó 〈动〉 polish; burnish; shine: ～铜制门把 burnish/polish a brass doorknob
【打闹】 dǎnào 〈动〉❶ play in a boisterous way ❷ quarrel and fight
【打蔫儿】 dǎniānr ❶〈动〉〈口〉(of plants) wither; shrivel up; wilt ❷〈形〉 listless: 天热得人直～。The heat is making people listless.
【打牌】 dǎpái 〈动〉❶ play cards or mah-jong: 打一局桥牌 have a round of bridge ❷ make use of sth to attain one's objective: 打中国牌 play the China card
【打泡】 dǎpào 〈动〉 blister; make/cause/raise/get a blister: 手上～ one's hand blisters or is blistered; get blisters on one's hand
【打炮】 dǎpào 〈动〉❶ fire a cannon; shell ❷〈旧〉(of a famous actor/actress) perform his/her best item on the stage: ～戏 one's speciality
【打屁股】 dǎ pìgu 〈动〉❶ spank ❷〈喻〉 criticize severely; take/bring/call sb to task
【打拼】 dǎpīn 〈动〉〈方〉 go all out; try one's utmost to do sth
【打平】 dǎpíng 〈动〉 draw; tie; draw a tie (with): ～一局 tie one game ‖ 甲队和乙队以二比二～。Team A played Team B to a two to two draw. ‖ 两队～。The two teams drew. / The two teams finished level. ‖ 这一球使双方～。The goal put these two teams in a tie. ‖ 甲和乙～了。A tied B.

【打平手】 dǎ píngshǒu 〈动〉draw; tie: 甲乙两队打了个平手。Team A and Team B tied the score. / Team A and Team B drew in the match.

【打破】 dǎpò 〈动〉❶ break/smash into pieces: ～花瓶 break/smash a vase ❷ put an end to; break away from: ～地区壁垒 break regional barriers ‖ ～常规 break conventions; break away/free from conventions; break the routine; go/get out of the ordinary groove ‖ ～沉默 break one's silence; break the silence/hush ‖ ～隔离状态 break down segregation ‖ ～记录 break/beat/smash a record; shatter the record ‖ ～僵局 break an impasse/a deadlock; bridge/smash a deadlock; overcome an impasse ‖ ～旧的机制 smash the old mechanism ‖ ～垄断 break/break through/disintegrate the monopoly (on sth) ‖ ～平衡 break the balance ‖ ～现状 upset the status quo ‖ 改革首先要～平均主义。The reform is designed, first and foremost, to break with egalitarianism. ‖ 他～了中国人不能夺取奥运冠军的神话。He disproved the myth that the Chinese couldn't win championships in the Olympic Games. ‖ 远处的狗叫声～了夜晚的寂静。The barking of a dog in the distance broke in on the silence of the night.

〖～砂锅问到底〗 dǎpò shāguō wèn dàodǐ 〈熟〉break the earthenware pot so that the crack reaches the bottom—insist on getting to the bottom of sth

【打谱】 dǎpǔ 〈动〉❶ make moves as prescribed in a chess manual (so as to improve one's skill) ❷ make a rough plan; draw up a general plan: 我们先打个谱儿，再跟对方谈判。We'll have to work out a rough plan before negotiating with the other party. ❸ think over; figure out

【打旗语】 dǎ qíyǔ 〈动〉wigwag

【打起】 dǎqǐ 〈动〉❶ pull/roll up: ～帘子 pull up the window curtain ❷ summon up: ～精神 brace oneself up; pluck/summon up one's courage; cheer oneself up; lift/raise/rouse one's spirits

【打气】 dǎqì 〈动〉❶ fill with air; inflate; pump air into; pump up: 给篮球～ pump up into a basketball ‖ 给轮胎～ blow up a tyre; pump up into a tyre ❷ cheer up; encourage; boost/bolster the morale; put some spirit into (sb): 人们叫喊着为球员们～。The crowd yelled encouragement at the players.

〖～筒〗 dǎqìtǒng 〈名〉(air) pump: 用～给瘪了的轮胎打气 blow up a flat tyre with a pump

【打千】 dǎqiān 〈动〉〈旧〉salute [by kneeling on the left knee and slightly bending the right one with the left hand hanging down]

【打钎】 dǎqiān 〈动〉drill with a hammer and a rock drill

【打前失】 dǎ qiánshi 〈动〉(of donkeys, horses, etc) stumble

【打前站】 dǎ qiánzhàn 〈动〉act as an advance party; make advance arrangements/preparations (for); advance (for): 为总理的访问～ advance for the Premier's visit

【打钱】 dǎqián 〈动〉(of street performers) collect money from the audience

【打枪】 dǎqiāng 〈动〉❶ fire a gun/rifle/shot ❷ ＝ 枪替 qiāngtì

【打抢】 dǎqiǎng 〈动〉rob: ～人 rob people (of their money, etc) ‖ 他们因～游客而被捕。They were arrested for mugging tourists.

【打情骂俏】 dǎqíng-màqiào 〈熟〉(of man and woman) fool around and banter; flirt (with sb)

【打秋风】 dǎ qiūfēng 〈动〉extort money under false pretences; sponge on people

【打球】 dǎqiú 〈动〉play a ball game

【打趣】 dǎqù 〈动〉make fun of; joke about; banter; tease: 拿小孩～ tease a kid ‖ 互相～ exchange banters

【打圈子】 dǎ quānzi 〈动〉❶ circle: 飞机在城市上空～。The plane is circling over the city. ❷〈喻〉take much bother about: 不要老在程序问题上～。Don't get tangled up in procedures. ‖ 应该全面地考虑问题,不要只在一些枝节上～。We should take an inclusive view of the problem instead of bothering ourselves only about minor matters.

【打拳】 dǎquán 〈动〉do shadowboxing

【打群架】 dǎ qúnjià 〈动〉engage in gang fighting

【打扰】 dǎrǎo 〈动〉❶ disturb; inflict oneself/one's company on sb: 请勿～。Please do not disturb. ❷〈婉〉bother; trouble: ～多日,非常感谢! Many thanks for all the troubles you have taken for my sake these days. ‖ 对不起,～了。Sorry to have troubled you. ‖ 我希望没有～你。I hope I am not intruding.

【打入】 dǎrù 〈动〉❶ throw into: ～地牢 be immured in a dungeon ⇨～冷宫 ❷ gain/get access to; make one's way into; make inroads into: ～决赛 make it to/reach the finals; punch one's ticket to the finals; advance to the finals ‖ ～敌营 infiltrate into/penetrate the enemy camp ‖ ～国际市场 break/get/squeeze into the world market; gain access to the world market

〖～冷宫〗 dǎrù lěnggōng 〈熟〉banish (a disfavoured empress or imperial concubine) to a deserted palace—consign to limbo; put on the back shelf; leave out in the cold; shelve; desert

〖～十八层地狱〗 dǎrù shíbā céng dìyù 〈熟〉shut sb up in the eighteenth hell—banish sb to the uttermost depth of hell; condemn to eternal damnation

【打散】 dǎsǎn 〈动〉break up; scatter; disperse: 敌军被～了。The enemy forces were broken up/scattered.

【打扫】 dǎsǎo 〈动〉sweep; clean: ～地板/地毯/院子 sweep the floor/carpet/yard ‖ ～教室 clean the classroom ‖ ～战场 clean up the battlefield

【打闪】 dǎshǎn 〈动〉flash: 天上又打雷又～。The thunder roared and the lightning flashed across the sky. ‖ 阴沉沉的天开始～了。The overcast sky began to lightning.

【打扇】 dǎshàn 〈动〉wave a fan; fan

【打食】 dǎshí 〈动〉❶ (of birds or animals) look/search for food; seek after its prey ❷ aid digestion/evacuation of the bowels; move bowels with laxative

【打手势】 dǎ shǒushì 〈动〉gesture; make a gesture: 他冲我～。He gestured at me.

【打手】 dǎshou 〈名〉hatchet man; hired thug: 一帮～ a bunch of thugs

【打水】 dǎshuǐ 〈动〉❶ draw water (from a well) ❷ get/fetch hot water (from a boiler's room)

【打水漂】 dǎ shuǐpiāo 〈动〉❶ dap a stone; play ducks and drakes: 用石块在水池上～ skim a stone across the pond ‖ 石块在湖面上～。The stone skipped across/over the lake. ❷〈喻〉squander; play ducks and drakes: 他把钱打了水漂。He played ducks and drakes with his money. / He played loose with his money.

【打私】 dǎsī 〈动〉crack down on smuggling and sale of contraband

【打死】 dǎsǐ 〈动〉beat (sb) to death; shoot (sb) dead: 被乱棍～ be clubbed to death

【打死老虎】 dǎ sǐlǎohǔ 〈熟〉beat a dead tiger—attack those who are no longer in power

【打算盘】 dǎ suànpan 〈动〉❶ work/operate/use an abacus; calculate on an abacus ❷ calculate; scheme: 爱打小算盘的人 person of caculating mind ‖ 他打错了算盘,结果吃了大亏。He suffered miserably because of his miscalculation.

【打算】 dǎsuan ❶〈动〉plan; calculate; intend: ～去北京一游 calculate/plan on going to Beijing for a visit ‖ ～写一本新书 have a new book under consideration; have an idea for a new book ‖ 你～怎么办? What do you intend to do? ‖ 他真～跟她结婚吗? Does he have any intention of marrying her? ❷〈名〉plan; intention: 长远～ long-term plan ‖ 另有～ intend otherwise ‖ 你对将来有什么～? What's your plan for the future? / Do you have any ideas for the future?

【打碎】 dǎsuì 〈动〉break into pieces

【打胎】 dǎtāi 〈动〉have/induce an abortion; abort: 拒绝～ refuse to abort the baby/pregnancy; refuse to have an abortion

【打探】 dǎtàn 〈动〉probe/seek information (about): ～别人的秘密 pry/nose into others' secrets

【打天下】 dǎ tiānxià 〈动〉❶ seize state power by armed force ❷ establish/start an enterprise

【打铁】 dǎtiě 〈动〉forge iron

〖～先得本身硬〗 dǎtiě xiān děi běnshēn yìng 〈熟〉to forge iron, one must be strong oneself—to do a job well, one must be highly competent

【打挺儿】 dǎtǐngr 〈动〉〈方〉bend backwards

【打听】 dǎting 〈动〉ask/enquire about; make enquiries about; enquire/pry into: ～别人的家事/秘密/私生活 pry into other people's family affairs/secrets/private life ‖ ～下落 enquire about sb's whereabouts ‖ ～消息 enquire for information (on/about) ‖ 四处～ ask around

【打通】 dǎtōng 〈动〉❶ make an opening; break the partition: 把墙～ make an opening in the wall ‖ 把两间屋子～ break the wall between two rooms ❷ get through (a phone call): 我给你打

了好几次电话，但总是打不通。I phoned you quite a number of times but just couldn't get through. ❸〈喻〉get through barriers：～关节 get through links；persuade key persons ‖ ～思想 straighten out sb's thinking；talk sb round

【打通关】 dǎ tōngguān 〈动〉play a drinking game with everyone at one's table

【打头】 dǎtóu ❶ = 抽头①chōutóu ❷〈动〉take the lead：在各项工作中～ take the lead in doing everything ‖ 谁来打个头？Who'd like to be the first? ❸〈副〉〈方〉from the beginning：～重来吧。Let's start afresh. / Let's start all over again.

【打头风】 dǎtóufēng 〈名〉contrary/head wind

【打头炮】 dǎ tóupào 〈动〉❶ fire the first shot ❷〈喻〉be the first to act or speak

【打头阵】 dǎ tóuzhèn 〈动〉fight in the van；lead/spearhead the attack；take the lead；be in the forefront of (a movement, etc)：青年人应该在现代化建设中～。The young people should stand in the forefront of the modernization drive.

【打退】 dǎtuì 〈动〉beat back/off；repulse：～进攻 beat back the attack ‖ ～来犯之敌 repulse the invading enemy ‖ ～侵略 fight off the invasion

【打退堂鼓】 dǎ tuìtánggǔ 〈熟〉❶ (in feudal times) beat the drum before the magistrate withdraws from the court ❷ beat a retreat；retreat；withdraw；back down/off/out：遇到困难就～ flinch from a difficulty ‖ 现在～为时已晚。It is too late to back out now.

【打弯】 dǎwān 〈动〉❶ bend：他被压得两腿直～。His legs bent from the heavy load on his shoulder. ❷ talk in a roundabout way：别～了。Stop beating about the bush.

【打碗花】 dǎwǎnhuā 〈名〉[中医] ivy glory-bind

【打围】 dǎwéi 〈动〉❶ encircle and hunt down animals ❷ go hunting

【打问】 dǎwèn 〈动〉❶ find out information；ask about sth/sb：把事情的前因后果～清楚 find out the cause and effect or ins and outs of the matter ❷〈书〉interrogate/question with torture

【打问号】 dǎ wènhào 〈动〉put a question mark—raise a question about；express doubts about：他的前途还得打上一个大大的问号。A big question mark hangs over his future. / Over his future stands a gigantic question mark. ‖ 我们对对方的诚意打了个问号。We had doubts about the sincerity of the other party.

【打问讯】 dǎ wènxùn 〈动〉(of Buddhist monks and nuns) greet by putting one's palms together in front of oneself

【打硪】 dǎwò 〈动〉operate/work a rammer；ram：轮番～ operate the rammer by turns

【打下】 dǎxià 〈动〉❶ capture；overcome；take：～一座城市 capture a city ❷ lay down：～坚实的基础 lay a solid foundation

【打下手】 dǎ xiàshǒu 〈动〉assist；be an assistant (to sb)：我来给你～。I'll be your assistant in the job.

【打先锋】 dǎ xiānfēng 〈动〉❶ fight in the van；lead in the charge；be the vanguard ❷ take the lead；be a pioneer (in)：为经济建设～ act as pioneers in the economic construction ‖ 在经济改革中～ spearhead the economic reform

【打响】 dǎxiǎng 〈动〉❶ begin shooting；start exchanging fire：我们的部队已经跟敌人～了。Our army has engaged with the enemy. ‖ 战斗于午夜～。Fighting started at midnight. ❷ win initial success：～春耕第一炮 make a good start in the spring ploughing ‖ 一炮～ make an instantaneous hit

【打响鼻】 dǎ xiǎngbí 〈动〉(of animals) snort

【打响指】 dǎ xiǎngzhǐ 〈动〉snap one's fingers

【打消】 dǎxiāo 〈动〉dismiss；dispel；give up：～顾虑 dispel one's misgivings ‖ ～念头 give up/drop/abandon/dismiss an idea (of doing sth)；put the idea out of one's head；wipe a thought from one's mind ‖ ～疑惧 dispel/dismiss one's fears

【打小报告】 dǎ xiǎobàogào 〈动〉inform secretly on sb；rat/sneak/snitch on sb

【打斜】 dǎxié 〈动〉sit/stand opposite slightly to the left or right of an elder or a guest (to show respect)

【打旋】 dǎxuán 〈动〉revolve；spin；turn round and round

【打雪仗】 dǎ xuězhàng 〈动〉have a snowball fight；snowball；fling/pitch/throw snowballs (at each other for fun)

【打压】 dǎyā 〈动〉combat and suppress

【打鸭子上架】 dǎ yāzi shàng jià = 赶鸭子上架 gǎn yāzi shàng jià

【打牙祭】 dǎ yájì 〈动〉〈方〉have a square meal occasionally

【打哑谜】 dǎ yǎmí 〈动〉make puzzling remarks；speak in enigmas/riddles；talk in code

【打掩护】 dǎ yǎnhù 〈动〉❶ provide cover for；shield：你们留在这儿～。You stay here to provide cover for us. ❷ cover up：实情我们已经都知道了，你用不着～了。We've found out the truth. It's no use trying to cover it up any more.

【打眼】 dǎyǎn ❶〈动〉drill；make/bore/punch a hole ❷〈动〉〈方〉cast/flash/take a glance at：他～一看，果然是他丢失的那块表。He ran his eyes over it and found it was the very watch he had lost. ❸〈形〉〈方〉eye-catching：你的新衣服挺～。Your new dress is quite eye-catching. ❹〈动〉〈方〉fail to detect the flaw in the goods one buys

【打佯儿】 dǎyángr 〈动〉〈方〉affect/feign/pretend ignorance；pretend to be ignorant

【打样】 dǎyàng 〈动〉❶ draw a design (before building a house, making a tool, etc) ❷ [印刷] make a proof；proof press

〖～机〗 dǎyàngjī 〈名〉proof press

〖～纸〗 dǎyàngzhǐ 〈名〉design paper

【打烊】 dǎyàng 〈动〉〈方〉(of shops, stores, etc) close for the night：那家杂货店晚上九点～。The grocery closes at 9 o'clock in the evening.

【打药】 dǎyào ❶〈动〉spray pesticide ❷〈名〉[医学] laxative；purgative ❸〈名〉〈旧〉ointment sold by quacks to treat wounds

【打噎】 dǎyē 〈动〉❶ belch；hiccup ❷ choke

【打野鸡】 dǎ yějī 〈动〉shoot wild chickens—visit low-class prostitutes

【打野外】 dǎ yěwài 〈动〉undergo field training in combat skills

【打夜作】 dǎ yèzuò 〈动〉work late into the night：他一连打了几个夜作，显得筋疲力尽。He looked exhausted after working overtime for several straight nights.

【打印】 dǎyìn 〈动〉❶ put a seal on；stamp ❷ cut a stencil and mimeograph；mimeograph ❸ print：～文件 print documents ‖ 后台～ print spooling ‖ 激光～ laser-print ‖ 静电～ electrostatic printing ‖ 热敏～ thermal printing ‖ 脱机～ off-line printing ‖ 报告需要～吗？Does the report need to be typed?

〖～错误〗 dǎyìn cuòwù 〈名〉typing error

〖～队列〗 dǎyìn duìliè 〈名〉print queue

〖～格式〗 dǎyìn géshi 〈名〉print format

〖～机〗 dǎyìnjī 〈名〉printer：启动～ activate the printer ‖ 彩色～ colour printer ‖ 点阵～ dot-matrix printer ‖ 行式～ line printer ‖ 击打式～ impact printer ‖ 激光～ laser printer ‖ 列式～ train printer ‖ 喷墨～ bubble-jet printer；ink-jet printer ‖ 双向～ bi-directional printer ‖ 网络～ network printer ‖ 页式～ page printer ‖ 针式～ stylus printer ‖ ～色带 printer ribbon ‖ 把～连接到打印输出端口上。Connect the printer to the printer output port.

〖～计算器〗 dǎyìn jìsuànqì 〈名〉printing calculator

〖～件〗 dǎyìnjiàn 〈名〉printed copy

〖～密度〗 dǎyìn mìdù 〈名〉printing density

〖～屏幕〗 dǎyìn píngmù 〈名〉print screen

〖～输出〗 dǎyìn shūchū 〈名〉print-out

〖～速度〗 dǎyìn sùdù 〈名〉print speed

〖～台〗 dǎyìntái 〈名〉ink/stamp pad

〖～头〗 dǎyìntóu 〈名〉printhead：～的使用寿命为4亿个字符。A printhead has a print life of over 400 million characters.

〖～预览〗 dǎyìn yùlǎn 〈名〉print preview

〖～纸〗 dǎyìnzhǐ 〈名〉printing paper

〖～质量〗 dǎyìn zhìliàng 〈名〉print quality

〖～作业〗 dǎyìn zuòyè 〈名〉print job

【打油】 dǎyóu 〈动〉❶ buy (small quantities of) oil ❷〈方〉extract oil ❸ apply shoe polish

【打油诗】 dǎyóushī 〈名〉doggerel；ragged verse

【打游击】 dǎ yóujī 〈熟〉❶ engage in guerrilla warfare ❷〈谑〉live or eat at no fixed place

【打圆场】 dǎ yuánchǎng 〈动〉smooth things over；mediate a dispute：他很会替人～。He is a good mediator.

【打援】 dǎyuán 〈动〉strike at/attack enemy reinforcements：围城～ besiege a city so as to strike at the enemy reinforcements

【打杂儿】 dǎzár 〈动〉do odds and ends；do odd jobs：～的 odd jobs man；odd-jobber；all-purpose servant

【打砸抢】 dǎ-zá-qiǎng 〈名〉beating, smashing and looting

【打造】 dǎzào 〈动〉forge；make；build：～农具/船只 make farm tools/boats ‖ ～中国的硅谷 build China's Silicon Valley

【打斋】 dǎzhāi 〈动〉(of monks) beg for food from door to door

【打战】 dǎzhàn 〈动〉shiver; shudder; tremble; shake: 他冷得牙齿直～。His teeth were chattering with cold.
【打颤】 dǎzhàn ＝ 打战 dǎzhàn
【打仗】 dǎzhàng 〈动〉engage in a battle; fight a battle/war; wage war: 打败仗 lose a battle ‖ 打胜仗 gain/score/obtain/win a battle ‖ 〈喻〉在生产战线上打个漂亮仗 make remarkable achievements in production
【打招呼】 dǎ zhāohu 〈动〉❶ greet; say hello (to): 在回家路上给熟人～ greet one's acquaintance on the way home ❷ give notice (of sth) beforehand/in advance; forewarn: 你来也不事先打个招呼。You should have let me know about your arrival beforehand. ‖ 他未和任何人～就走了。He left without telling anybody. / He took French leave.
【打照面儿】 dǎ zhàomiànr 〈动〉❶ have a face-to-face encounter; encounter; come face to face (with) ❷ appear briefly; make a brief appearance; show one's face: 他打了个照面儿就走了。He just showed his face and left. / He showed up briefly and then left.
【打折】 dǎzhé 〈动〉sell at a discount; give a discount: 按货价打八折 allow/grant a discount of 20% on the prices of goods ‖ 用学生证可以打九折。You can get 10% off with a student card.
【打折扣】 dǎ zhékòu 〈动〉❶ allow/give/make a discount (on): ～出售 sell at a discount; sell at a reduced rate ‖ 要是付现金,可以～吗? Do you allow any discount for cash? ‖ 你能给我打点折扣吗? Can you give me some discount/a better price? ‖ 在那家商店买东西常常可以～。You often get a discount at that store. ❷ detract from the desired/required quality: 说到做到,不～ carry out one's pledge to the letter ‖ 执法不能～。We must enforce the law fully and truly.
【打褶】 dǎzhě 〈动〉pleat: 给围裙～ pleat an apron
【打针】 dǎzhēn 〈动〉(*of a nurse or doctor*) *give an injection*; (of a patient) have/get an injection: 打流感针 have a flu shot; be injected against flu
【打整】 *dǎzheng* 〈动〉〈方〉*get things ready*; *get prepared*
【打制】 dǎzhì 〈动〉make; forge: ～刀剑 forge swords
【打制石器】 dǎzhì shíqì 〈名〉[考古] chipped stone implement/*tool*
【打肿脸充胖子】 dǎzhǒng liǎn chōng pàngzi 〈熟〉slap one's face until it's swollen to look imposing—puff oneself up; inflate oneself to one's own cost; satisfy one's vanity by passing off as what one is not: 人家都知道我们快要破产了,何必还～。There's no point in keeping up appearances when everyone knows we're nearly bankrupt.
【打中】 dǎzhòng 〈动〉hit the mark/target: ～靶心 register/hit a bull's eye ‖ ～要害 hit the vital spot; hit home; hit where it hurts
【打皱】 dǎzhòu 〈动〉〈方〉crumple; crease: 脸上～ have creases/wrinkles on one's face ‖ 这种布容易～。This cloth crumples easily.
【打主意】 dǎ zhǔyi 〈动〉❶ think out/design/devise a plan; evolve an idea: 打定主意 make up one's mind ‖ 打错主意 miscalculate; come down on the wrong side of the hedge ‖ 你另～吧。You'd better try and find other ways. ❷ try (various devices) to obtain (sth): 人活着不能只在钱上～。One should not set one's mind only on money. ❸ make a prey/target of: 小偷在人群中打着主意。The pickpocket is hunting for his prey in the crowd.
【打住】 dǎzhù 〈动〉❶ stop; come to a halt: 他讲了半截突然～了。He stopped short in the middle of his story. ‖ 汽车突然～了。The car came to a halt suddenly. ❷ 〈方〉stay temporarily at places other than one's home: 她打算在乡下～几日。She planned to stay in the country for a few days.
【打转】 dǎzhuàn 〈动〉❶ move in a circle; revolve; spin: 陀螺在地上～。The top is spinning on the ground. ❷ 〈喻〉go round: 别老在家里～,出去找点活儿干吧。Don't always stay around the house; go out and find some work to do. ‖ 他整天围着她～。He is forever hanging around her.
【打桩】 dǎzhuāng 〈动〉drive a pile into; pile
〖～机〗 dǎzhuāngjī 〈名〉pile driver; monkey engine
【打字】 dǎzì 〈动〉type: 学～ learn typing
〖～稿〗 dǎzìgǎo 〈名〉typescript
〖～机〗 dǎzìjī 〈名〉typewriter: 电动～ electric typewriter ‖ 电子～ electronic typewriter ‖ 手动～ manual typewriter ‖ 手提式～ portable typewriter
〖～员〗 dǎzìyuán 〈名〉typist: 速记～ shorthand typist; stenographer
〖～桌〗 dǎzìzhuō 〈名〉typing desk
【打总儿】 dǎzǒngr 〈动〉deal with together; deal with at one go/in a batch: ～买 buy wholesale ‖ ～算账 settle accounts once and for all
【打嘴】 dǎzuǐ 〈动〉❶ slap sb on the cheek ❷ 〈方〉make a fool of oneself by boasting
【打嘴仗】 *dǎ zuǐzhàng* 〈动〉*quarrel*; *have a war of words*
【打坐】 dǎzuò 〈动〉(of a Buddhist or Taoist monk) sit in meditation

dà

大[1] dà ❶ 〈形〉big; large; great; strong: ～地震 severe/massive earthquake ‖ ～发展 great development ‖ ～工程 large project ‖ ～价钱 high price ‖ ～事情 big thing; important matter ‖ 劲儿～ strong and energetic ‖ 风越刮越～。The wind is getting up. ‖ 这是个～政策。This is a cardinal policy. ❷ 〈名〉size: 那间房子有多～? What's the size of that room? ❸ 〈形〉(of age) old: 年纪～ be advanced in years ‖ 你的女儿现在多～了? How old is your daughter? ❹ 〈副〉(of degree) quite; very; greatly: ～不相同 be vastly/very/widely different ‖ ～为不妥 be very inappropriate ‖ ～献殷勤 dance attendance (on) ‖ 不～舒服 not be very well; not be quite oneself ‖ 他不～看外国影片。He seldom sees foreign films. ‖ 天～亮了。It is already broad daylight. ⇨～吃一惊;～失所望 ❺ 〈形〉eldest: ⇨～哥;老～ ❻ 〈名〉adult; grown-up: 一家～小 whole family ❼ 〈形〉〈敬〉your: 尊姓～名 your name ⇨～作 ❽ 〈形〉[used before words indicating time or festival for emphasis]: ～清早 very early in the morning ⇨～白天; ～年三十

大[2] dà 〈名〉〈方〉❶ father: 俺～ my dad ❷ uncle: 二～ *father's second younger brother*
⇨dài

【大安】 dà'ān 〈形〉❶ quite orderly ❷ very healthy: 顺颂～ wishing you well; best wishes/regards
【大鳌虾】 dà'áoxiā 〈名〉lobster
【大巴】 dàbā 〈名〉〈方〉bus
【大白】 dàbái ❶ 〈名〉〈方〉whiting (plaster) ❷ 〈动〉become known; come to light; be brought to light: ～于天下 become known to all ‖ 真相已经～。The whole truth has come out. / The whole thing has come out in the wash. ‖ 真相终将～。The truth will out.
【大白菜】 dàbáicài 〈名〉Chinese cabbage
【大白话】 dàbáihuà 〈名〉colloquial speech
【大白天】 dàbáitiān 〈名〉broad/full daylight; daytime
〖～说梦话〗 dàbáitiān shuō mènghuà 〈熟〉daydream
【大伯子】 dàbǎizi 〈名〉〈口〉husband's elder brother; brother-in-law
【大败】 dàbài 〈动〉❶ defeat utterly; trounce; thrash; rout; deal sb a crushing defeat: 甲队～乙队。Team A smashed/crushed/stunned Team B. ❷ suffer a crushing/resounding/hefty defeat; suffer a major upset
【大班】 dàbān 〈名〉❶ 〈旧〉〈方〉taipan [foreign head of a business in China] ❷ 〈旧〉〈方〉sedan chair bearer ❸ top class (in a kindergarten, formed of children aged 5 to 6) ❹ combined/enlarged class (of students)
【大阪】 Dàbǎn 〈名〉Osaka [a city of Japan]
【大板车】 dàbǎnchē 〈名〉large flatbed tricycle
【大半】 dàbàn ❶ 〈名〉more than half; most; better part (of sth): ～年 better part of a year ‖ 这家工厂里～是妇女。Most of the workers in this factory are women. ❷ 〈副〉most probably/likely: 她～不来了。Most likely she won't come.
【大棒】 dàbàng 〈名〉big stick—means of intimidation: ～政策 big stick policy
【大孢子】 dàbāozǐ 〈名〉[植物] macrospore
【大饱眼福】 dàbǎoyǎnfú 〈熟〉feast one's eyes (on sth); glut one's eyes; have/get an eyeful (of sth): 下周的电影节可以让影迷们～。Next week's film festival should be a real feast for

cinema-goers.

【大鸨】 dàbǎo 〈动〉[动物] great bustard

【大报】 dàbào 〈名〉 major newspaper

【大暴雨】 dàbàoyǔ 〈名〉 heavy downpour

【大爆炸宇宙论】 dàbàozhà yǔzhòulùn 〈名〉 big bang theory

【大本营】 dàběnyíng 〈名〉 ❶ supreme/general headquarters (in war times) ❷ base camp

【大笔】 dàbǐ 〈名〉 ❶ a substantial sum: ～钱 a large sum of money ‖ ～现金 a huge amount of cash; oodles of cash ❷ work of great writers, calligraphers or painters ❸ writing brush; pen

〖～一挥〗 dàbǐyīhuī 〈熟〉 make a stroke of a brush; flourish one's pen; at/by/with one stroke of the pen: 你～就能解决这个问题。You can do it with a stroke of the pen.

【大便】 dàbiàn ❶〈名〉 human excrement; stool; faeces: 化验～ have one's stool examined ‖ ～常规检查 routine examination of stool ‖ ～干燥 hard stool ‖ ～困难 dyschezia ‖ ～潜血 occult blood in stool ‖ ～失禁 incontinence of stool; faecal incontinence; encopresis ‖ ～停滞 retention of faeces ‖ ～畅通。The bowels are open. ❷〈动〉 move/loosen/relax/relieve the bowels; have a bowel movement; pass faeces; defecate

【大冰期】 Dàbīngqī 〈名〉[地质] Great Ice Age

【大兵】 dàbīng 〈名〉 ❶〈贬〉 soldier; service-man ❷ powerful army ❸〈书〉 big war: 国有～。There was a big war in the country.

【大兵团】 dàbīngtuán 〈名〉 large troop formation

〖～作战〗 dàbīngtuán zuòzhàn 〈名〉 large formation warfare; movement of huge numbers of people

【大伯】 dàbó 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ uncle [father's elder brother] ❷ uncle [a polite form of address for an elderly man]

【大脖子病】 dàbózibìng 〈名〉〈方〉[医学] goitre

【大不敬】 dàbùjìng 〈形〉 ❶〈旧〉 disrespectful for the emperor ❷ disrespectful (especially to seniors); blasphemy; profane: 你这是对父母的～。You are showing disrespect for/to your parents by doing this.

【大不列颠】 Dàbùlièdiān 〈名〉 Great Britain

〖～及北爱尔兰联合王国〗 Dàbùlièdiān jí Běi'ài'ěrlán Liánhé Wángguó 〈名〉(UK) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

【大不过】 dàbuguò 〈副〉 ❶ at most: ～给他五十元。I can pay him 50 *yuan* at most. / I'll pay him 50 *yuan* and be done with it. ❷ at (the) worst: ～打一场官司嘛。At (the) worst, we'd have to go to court for a settlement.

【大不了】 dàbuliǎo ❶〈副〉 at (the) worst: 怕什么? ～不当官就是了。What's there to be afraid of? At the worst, I will be dismissed from office. ❷〈形〉 terrible; serious: 那不过是玩玩儿,没什么～的。That's just fun; it's nothing big. ‖ 这件事没什么～,别担心。Don't worry. It's nothing serious.

【大布】 dàbù 〈名〉〈方〉 coarse cloth

【大步】 dàbù 〈名〉 ❶ big step/stride; long step: ～走 walk with big strides ‖ 前进/后退一～ take a long step forward/backward ❷〈喻〉 big step/stride (forward): 我们向成功迈进了一～。We have made a big step towards success.

〖～流星〗 dàbù-liúxīng 〈熟〉 walk with big strides; stride along

【大部】 dàbù 〈名〉 greater part: 歼敌～ annihilate the greater part of the enemy

【大部分】 dàbùfen 〈名〉 greater part; majority: ～地区 most of the regions ‖ 一年的～时间 major/great part of the year ‖ 地球表面的～ bulk of the earth's surface ‖ 叛乱者仍占领着该城的～地区。The rebels still held most of the town. ‖ 瑞典人～是金发。The generality of Swedes are blond.

【大部头】 dàbùtóu 〈名〉 voluminous work; tome

【大材小用】 dàcái-xiǎoyòng 〈熟〉 put something big to small use; make little use of a great talent; waste a talent on a trivial job; not do justice to a person's talent; great genius in little employment: 让你当打字员是～。The job of a typist is unworthy of your talents.

【大裁】 dàcái 〈名〉[印刷] foolscap

【大菜】 dàcài 〈名〉 ❶ major course [usually served in a big dish after the cold dishes] ❷〈旧〉 Western-style food ❸ cuisine: 南北～ Northern and Southern cuisines

【大餐】 dàcān 〈名〉 ❶ square/sumptuous meal ❷ Western-style food

【大肠】 dàcháng 〈名〉[生理] large intestine/bowel

〖～癌〗 dàcháng'ái 〈名〉 large intestine cancer; carcinoma of the large intestine

〖～杆菌〗 dàcháng gǎnjūn 〈名〉 colon bacillus: ～病 colibacillosis ‖ ～毒素 colitoxin ‖ ～感染 coli infection ‖ ～尿 coliuria ‖ ～群 coli group; coliform bacterium ‖ ～噬菌体 coliphage ‖ ～性结肠炎 colicolitis; colonitis ‖ ～指数 coli index

〖～菌〗 dàchángjūn 〈名〉 coliform (bacillus)

【大氅】 dàchǎng 〈名〉 overcoat; cloak; cape: 披个～ wear a cloak

【大钞】 dàchāo 〈名〉 big denomination banknote

【大潮】 dàcháo 〈名〉 ❶ high tide ❷ social trend: 改革～ mega-trend of reform

【大吵大闹】 dàchǎo-dànào 〈熟〉 raise hell; kick up/set up/make/raise a racket; make a big scene: 他～,要跟我离婚。He kicked up a fuss and threatened to divorce me. ‖ 你干的这事儿要是让他知道了,他会～的。He will raise hell if he knows what you have done.

【大车】 dàchē 〈名〉 ❶ cart: 赶～ drive a cart ❷〈尊〉 locomotive engine driver; chief engineer of a ship

【大彻大悟】 dàchè-dàwù 〈熟〉 become totally enlightened; attain supreme enlightenment; come to fully realize

【大臣】 dàchén 〈名〉 cabinet minister (of a monarchy)

【大成】 dàchéng 〈名〉 great achievement: 集中医之～ aggregate the achievements of traditional Chinese medicine ⇨ 集～

【大成殿】 dàchéngdiàn 〈名〉 main hall of a Confucian temple

【大乘】 dàchéng 〈名〉[佛教] Mahayana; Great Vehicle [a Buddhist school]

【大吃大喝】 dàchī-dàhē 〈熟〉 go on/have a binge; indulge oneself in drinking and dining; fare sumptuously; eat and drink extravagantly

【大吃一惊】 dàchī-yījīng 〈熟〉 be greatly surprised; be taken aback; jump out of one's skin: 使某人～ come as a great surprise to sb; take sb by surprise; give sb a jolt; spring a surprise on sb ‖ 这消息让他们～。They were flatly taken aback at the news. / The news shocked them to the core.

【大冲】 dàchōng 〈名〉[天文] favourable opposition

【大虫】 dàchóng 〈名〉〈方〉 tiger

【大出风头】 dàchū-fēngtou 〈熟〉 be very much in the spotlight/limelight; cut quite a dash; go into headlines: 这位选手在比赛中～。That player gained the public spotlight in the match.

【大出血】 dàchūxuè 〈名〉[医学] massive haemorrhage

【大处】 dàchù 〈名〉 main goal/point: 往～想 think of the main goal

〖～落墨〗 dàchù-luòmò 〈熟〉 focus on key points

〖～着眼,小处着手〗 dàchù zhuóyǎn, xiǎochù zhuóshǒu 〈熟〉 have the overall interest or ultimate goal in mind and proceed with specific problems; keep the general goal in sight while making down-to-earth efforts

【大川】 dàchuān 〈名〉 great river: ⇨名山～

【大吹大擂】 dàchuī-dàléi 〈熟〉 give wide publicity; make a big noise; make a great fanfare; talk big; trumpet loudly the praises (of sb/sth): 我看没有必要就此～。I see no point in bragging about this.

【大吹法螺】 dàchuī-fǎluó 〈熟〉 expound the doctrines of Buddhism—brag unashamedly; blow one's own trumpet; talk big; boast

【大锤】 dàchuí 〈名〉 sledgehammer

【大春】 dàchūn 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ spring ❷ spring-sown crop; crop sown in spring

〖～作物〗 dàchūn zuòwù ＝ 大春 ② dàchūn

【大醇小疵】 dàchún-xiǎocī 〈熟〉 be sound as a whole though defective in details; be perfect on the whole though flawed in some details

【大词】 dàcí 〈名〉[逻辑] major term

【大慈大悲】 dàcí-dàbēi 〈熟〉 be infinitely compassionate and merciful; be benevolent; great mercy and sympathy

【大葱】 dàcōng 〈名〉 green Chinese onion; spring onion

【大错】 dàcuò 〈名〉 blunder; major/serious mistake; capital error: 犯～ make a blunder; make a major mistake ‖ 他们让他当主任是个～。They blundered badly when they made him as director. ⇨铸成～

〖～不犯,小错不断〗 dàcuò bù fàn, xiǎocuò bù duàn 〈熟〉 make

no major mistakes but many minor ones

〖～特错〗 dàcuò-tècuò 〈熟〉 be as wrong as wrong can be; be absolutely wrong; get/have it all wrong; be completely/gravely mistaken; be grievously in error; can't be more wrong: 你～了，她不是我爱人。You've got it all wrong! She is not my wife.

【大打出手】 dàdǎ-chūshǒu 〈熟〉 come to blows; get into a fight; attack brutally: 他们因为裁判的判决而～。They came to blows over the referee's ruling. ‖ 那场争论以～告终。The argument culminated in blows/a fist fight.

【大大】 dàdà 〈副〉 greatly: 中国的国际威望～提高了。China's international prestige has improved greatly. ‖ 开支～超过了收入。The spending exceeded the revenue by a big margin.

【大大】 dàda 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ uncle [one's father's older brother] ❷ father; dad

【大大方方】 dàda-fāngfāng 〈形〉 natural and poised

【大大咧咧】 dàda-liēliē 〈形〉 careless; casual: 他总是～的样子，但做事可不含糊。He is casual in manner, but he does everything in great earnest.

【大大落落】 dàda-luōluō 〈形〉〈方〉 natural and poised

【大胆】 dàdǎn 〈形〉 bold; daring; audacious: ～泼辣 be bold and vigorous ‖ ～细心 be daring and act prudently ‖ ～的方案 audacious scheme ‖ ～创新 be bold in innovations; dare to innovate ‖ ～的计划 plan of great daring ‖ ～的设计 bold designs ‖ ～的行动 bold/daring act

【大刀】 dàdāo 〈名〉 broadsword

〖～阔斧〗 dàdāo-kuòfǔ 〈熟〉 bold and resolute; drastic: ～地改组政府 reshuffle the government drastically

【大盗】 dàdào 〈名〉 arch burglar/robber: ⇨江洋～

【大道】 dàdào 〈名〉 ❶ main/major road ❷ way of virtue and justice

【大道理】 dàdàoli 〈名〉 general/major principle: ～管着小道理，小道理服从～。Major principles govern minor ones; minor principles are subordinated to major ones.

【大灯】 dàdēng 〈名〉 headlight (of a car)

【大堤】 dàdī 〈名〉 dyke; levee; embankment

【大敌】 dàdí 〈名〉 archenemy; arch rival; chief/formidable enemy: 他的粗心是他的～。His carelessness is his worst enemy. ‖ 〈喻〉腐败是经济建设的～。Corruption is disastrous to economic construction. ⇨如临～

〖～当前〗 dàdí-dāngqián 〈熟〉 be confronted/faced with a dangerous enemy

【大抵】 dàdǐ 〈副〉 approximately; more or less: ～如此 more or less so ‖ ～相同 approximately the same; be the same in substance ‖ 他～是说有意辞职。He said to the effect that he would resign.

【大地】 dàdì 〈名〉 earth; mother earth: ～回春。Spring is back again. / Spring has returned to the land. ⇨～测量

〖～测量〗 dàdì cèliáng 〈名〉 geodetic survey; geodetics; geosurvey: ～测量学 geodesy

〖～电流〗 dàdì diànliú 〈名〉[物理] telluric/ground/earth current

〖～构造学〗 dàdì gòuzàoxué 〈名〉 geotectology; tectonics

〖～基准点〗 dàdì jīzhǔndiǎn 〈名〉 geodetic datum

〖～水准面〗 dàdì shuǐzhǔnmiàn 〈名〉 geoid

〖～天文学〗 dàdì tiānwénxué 〈名〉 geodetic astronomy

〖～纬度〗 dàdì wěidù 〈名〉 geographic latitude

〖～子午线〗 dàdì zǐwǔxiàn 〈名〉 geodetic/geographic meridian

【大典】 dàdiǎn 〈名〉 ❶ grand ceremony: 开国～ grand founding ceremony (of a state) ❷ tome of classical writings: 《永乐～》 *Yongle Canon* ❸ state institutions

【大殿】 dàdiàn 〈名〉 ❶ audience hall ❷ main hall (of a Buddhist temple)

【大调】 dàdiào 〈名〉[音乐] major: A～ A major ‖ C～音阶 scale of C major ‖ 降 E～ E flat major

〖～调式〗 dàdiào diàoshì 〈名〉[音乐] major key/mode

〖～三和弦〗 dàdiào sānhéxián 〈名〉[音乐] major chord

〖～音阶〗 dàdiào yīnjiē 〈名〉[音乐] major scale

【大跌】 dàdiē 〈动〉 fall sharply; plummet; plunge; take a big drop: 股票价格～。Share prices plunged.

【大动干戈】 dàdòng-gāngē 〈熟〉 ❶ get into a fight; go to war ❷〈喻〉 do sth in a big way; go to the trouble (of): 一点小毛病，何必～去叫人修理。It's nothing serious. Why bother to send for a repairman?

【大动肝火】 dàdòng-gānhuǒ 〈熟〉 fall/fly into a rage; be furious; be violently angry

【大动脉】 dàdòngmài 〈名〉 ❶ [生理] main artery; aorta ❷〈喻〉 artery: 交通～ artery of communications

【大豆】 dàdòu 〈名〉 soybean; soya; soya bean

〖～粉〗 dàdòufěn 〈名〉 soya flour

【大都】 dàdū 〈副〉 mostly; mainly: 这儿的学生～来自农村。Most of the students here come from the countryside.

【大都市】 dàdūshì 〈名〉 metropolis: ～人 metropolitan ‖ ～的夜生活 *night life of the metropolis*

【大肚子】 dàdùzi 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ potbelly ❷ heavy eater ❸ pregnant woman

〖～痞〗 dàdùzipǐ 〈名〉[中医] big belly

【大度】 dàdù 〈形〉〈书〉 having a generous heart; forgiving; magnanimous; broad-minded; great-hearted: ～之举 magnanimous gesture ‖ 他很～。He has a big heart. ⇨豁达～

〖～包容〗 dàdù-bāoróng 〈熟〉 be magnanimous and tolerant

【大端】 dàduān 〈名〉〈书〉 main aspects/features: 举其～ point out the main features (of)

【大队】 dàduì 〈名〉 ❶ brigade [military unit] ❷ brigade [production unit under the former rural people's commune]: 生产～ production brigade ❸ large contingent/group: ～人马 a large contingent of soldiers, marchers, etc

【大多】 dàduō 〈副〉 for the most part; largely; mostly: 他们～不同意我的意见。Most of them disagreed with me.

【大多数】 dàduōshù 〈名〉 great/vast majority: ～城市人口 majority/bulk of the urban population ‖ 为～人民谋利益 work for the interests of the vast majority of the people ‖ ～人赞成这个方案。The majority supported the plan.

【大额】 dà'é 〈形〉 large in sum: ～存单 certificate of a large deposit ‖ ～现金 large amounts of cash

【大恩大德】 dà'ēn-dàdé 〈熟〉 great kindness: 受某人的～ own sb a vast debt of gratitude

【大而化之】 dà'érhuàzhī 〈熟〉 carelessly; casually

【大而无当】 dà'érwúdàng 〈熟〉 be big but impractical

【大发】 dàfā 〈动〉 express strongly: ～牢骚 pour out a stream of complaints ‖ ～脾气 be furious; become enraged; fall/fly into a rage; foam with rage; flare up; rave with fury ‖ ～善心 become extremely benevolent ‖ ～慈悲 show infinite compassion and mercy

〖～雷霆〗 dàfā-léitíng 〈熟〉 explode with rage; be furious; boil over: 他～。His anger blazed up furiously.

【大法】 dàfǎ 〈名〉 ❶ fundamental law (of a state)—constitution ❷〈书〉 *important law; major statute*

【大法官】 dàfǎguān 〈名〉 chief/grand justice; chief judge

【大凡】 dàfán 〈副〉 generally speaking; in most cases: ～自私的人，最终往往要吃亏。In most cases, selfish people will suffer in the end.

【大方】 dàfāng 〈名〉〈书〉 expert; scholar: ⇨贻笑～

〖～之家〗 dàfāngzhījiā 〈熟〉 expert; learned man; scholar

【大放厥词】 dàfàng-juécí 〈熟〉〈贬〉 ❶ loosen one's tongue ❷ talk drivel; talk absurdities

【大放异彩】 dàfàng-yìcǎi 〈熟〉 burst out in radiant splendour; blossom in splendour

【大方】 dàfang 〈形〉 ❶ generous; liberal; large-handed: 出手～ be generous with money; spend money liberally ❷ (of one's manner) easy; natural and poised: 举止～ have an easy manner ‖ ～地承认 acknowledge gracefully/handsomely ❸ (of style, colour, etc) tasteful; in good taste: 她的房间陈设～。Her house is furnished in good taste.

【大分子】 dàfēnzǐ 〈名〉[化学] macromolecule

【大粪】 dàfèn 〈名〉 human excrement; faeces

【大风】 dàfēng 〈名〉 ❶ gale: ～警报 gale warning ❷ high/mighty/strong wind; gale: 刮～了。It is blowing a gale.

〖～大浪〗 dàfēng-dàlàng 〈熟〉 high waves and winds—great upheavals and changes

【大风子】 dàfēngzǐ 〈名〉[植物] chaulmoogra

【大夫】 dàfū 〈名〉〈旧〉 *dafu* [*senior state official in feudal China*]

⇨dàifu

【大幅】 dàfú 〈副〉 by a big/wide margin; substantially; drastically: ～裁员 cut staff drastically ‖ ～降低关税 make massive/savage tariff cuts ‖ ～降价 slash out prices; make massive reduc-

tions in prices ‖ ～上涨 go up/rise sharply ‖ ～提高利率 hike interest rate; raise interest rates sharply ‖ ～下跌 slip significantly ‖ ～削减预算 make major cuts in budget; make severe budget cuts ‖ ～增产 increase production by a big margin ‖ ～涨价 steep rise in price ‖ 股票价格～上扬。Heavy gains were recorded on the stock exchange. ‖ 日元～贬值。There has been a sharp devaluation of the *yen*. ‖ 通货膨胀～下降。Inflation has declined substantially.

【大副】 dàfù 〈名〉[航海] first/chief mate; mate; chief officer

【大腹贾】 dàfùgǔ 〈名〉〈贬〉big-bellied merchant

【大腹皮】 dàfùpí 〈名〉[中药] shell of areca nut

【大腹便便】 dàfù-piánpián 〈熟〉〈贬〉 potbellied; big-bellied; paunchy; abdominous

【大盖帽】 dàgàimào 〈名〉❶ peaked cap; yachting cap ❷〈喻〉person with a peaked cap [referring to people of certain professions wearing a peaked cap, especially policemen, armed police officers and tax collectors]

【大概】 dàgài ❶〈名〉general idea/picture; broad outline: 这事他只给我说了个～。He just gave me a general idea of the story. ‖ 她说的～意思是她想辞职。What she said in substance was that she wanted to resign. ❷〈形〉rough; approximate: ～的估计 rough estimate ‖ ～的数字 approximate figure ‖ ～的印象 general impression ❸〈副〉briefly; approximately: 他只～跟我说了说。He only told me briefly about it. ‖ 去那里～需要半小时。It will take approximately half an hour to get there. ‖ 智利的人口～是多少? Approximately, what is the population of Chile? ❹〈副〉probably; presumably: 这几天我一直没见他,～是出差去了吧。I haven't seen him in the past few days. He may have gone on a business trip. ‖ 我先走一步,你～不会介意吧。Presumably, you won't mind if I leave a little earlier.

〖～其〗 dàgàiqí 〈方〉= 大概 dàgài

【大干】 dàgàn 〈动〉work with might and main; go all out; make all-out efforts; go at it hammer and tongs

〖～快上〗 dàgàn-kuàishàng 〈熟〉go all out to make quick advances

【大纲】 dàgāng 〈名〉outline: 草拟～ draft an outline ‖ 教学～ teaching programme; syllabus

【大哥】 dàgē 〈名〉❶ eldest brother ❷ big brother [a polite form of address for a man about one's own age]

〖～大〗 dàgēdà 〈名〉〈口〉❶ man of power; boss ❷ mobile/cellular phone

【大革命】 dàgémìng 〈名〉❶ great revolution: 法国～ French Revolution ❷ Great Revolution in China [referring to the First Revolutionary Civil War (1924-1927)]

【大个儿】 dàgèr ❶〈名〉〈口〉tall man: 他是个～。He is tall. ❷〈形〉big: 挑～的吃 choose big ones to eat

【大公】 dàgōng 〈名〉grand duke

〖～国〗 dàgōngguó 〈名〉grand duchy

【大公无私】 dàgōng-wúsī 〈熟〉❶ be selfless; be unselfish; exclusively keep the public interests in mind ❷ be fair and square; be totally impartial; be disinterested

【大功】 dàgōng 〈名〉 extraordinary service/exploit; great achievement: 立～ perform extraordinary services or exploits

〖～告成〗 dàgōng-gàochéng 〈熟〉be brought to successful completion; be successful; be crowned with success

【大功率】 dàgōnglǜ 〈形〉high-powered: ～发动机 high-powered engine

【大姑娘】 dàgūniang 〈名〉❶ unmarried young woman: 她已出落成一个漂亮的～了。She has bloomed into a pretty young lady. ❷ eldest daughter

【大姑子】 dàgūzi 〈名〉husband's elder sister; sister-in-law

【大骨节病】 dàgǔjiébìng 〈名〉Kaschin-Beck disease

【大鼓】 dàgǔ 〈名〉❶[音乐] bass drum ❷[戏曲] *dagu*; drum ballad [story in verse, sung to the accompaniment of a small drum and a three-stringed instrument]: 山东～ Shandong clapper ballad; storytelling in Shandong dialect

〖～书〗 dàgǔshū 〈名〉*dagu* story [monologue story-telling in rhythmic language, sung to the accompaniment of drumbeats]

【大故】 dàgù ❶〈名〉〈书〉grave incident [such as war, natural disaster, etc] ❷〈动〉(of one's father or mother) die; pass away; depart (this life)

【大褂】 dàguà 〈名〉Chinese long gown

【大关】 dàguān 〈名〉❶ strategic pass ❷ new high; critical point: 突破百万～ have reached a new high of one million

【大观】 dàguān 〈名〉grand sight; magnificent spectacle: ⇨蔚为～

【大管】 dàguǎn 〈名〉[音乐] bassoon

【大规模】 dàguīmó 〈形〉 large-scale; full-scale; extensive; widespread: ～精简生产 mass sacking production ‖ 造成～破坏 create widespread havoc; cause extensive damage ‖ ～投资 massive investments ‖ ～营救行动 large-scale rescue operation

〖～集成电路〗 dàguīmó jíchéng diànlù 〈名〉large-scale integration

〖～杀伤性武器〗 dàguīmó shāshāngxìng wǔqì 〈名〉 weapons of mass destruction

【大锅饭】 dàguōfàn 〈名〉❶ mess ❷ meal from a big pot: 吃～ eat from the same big pot—mess together ‖ 打破～ abandon the practice of having everyone "eat from the same big pot"; break the "big-pot" system; abandon indiscriminate egalitarianism

【大国】 dàguó 〈名〉big/great power: 经济～ economic giant ⇨超级～; 核～

〖～沙文主义〗 dàguó shāwénzhǔyì 〈名〉great-nation chauvinism

【大过】 dàguò 〈名〉❶ serious mistake; blunder: 这不是什么～。This is not a serious mistake. ❷ major demerit (of a punishment): 记～一次 record a major demerit

【大海】 dàhǎi 〈名〉sea: 广阔的～ vast sea

〖～捞针〗 dàhǎi-lāozhēn = 海底捞针 hǎidǐ-lāozhēn

【大海鲢】 dàhǎilián 〈名〉[动物] tarpon

【大海雀】 dàhǎiquè 〈名〉[动物] great auk; garefowl

【大韩民国】 Dàhán Mínguó 〈名〉Republic of Korea

【大寒】 Dàhán 〈名〉Great Cold [the beginning of the last of the 24 solar terms, on the 20th or 21st of January]

【大喊】 dàhǎn 〈动〉yell: ～一声 give a yell

〖～大叫〗 dàhǎn-dàjiào 〈熟〉❶ shout at the top of one's voice; yell (at): 他向你～过没有? Did he ever yell at you? ❷〈喻〉conduct vigorous publicity

【大汉】 dàhàn 〈名〉hefty/towering man: ⇨彪形～

【大汗】 dàhàn 〈名〉profuse perspiration

〖～淋漓〗 dàhàn-línlí 〈熟〉 perspire profusely; be in profuse perspiration; be bathed in perspiration; be covered with sweat; be dripping/running/streaming wet with sweat; sweat all over

【大旱】 dàhàn 〈形〉having a severe drought

〖～逢甘霖〗 dàhàn féng gānlín 〈熟〉prompt/opportune/auspicious rain during a severe drought—timely relief from a distress

〖～望云霓〗 dàhàn wàng yúnní 〈熟〉 long for rain in a severe drought—look forward to relief from distress; long anxiously for

【大好】 dàhǎo 〈形〉❶ good; excellent: ～时光 golden years; prime of one's life ‖ ～时机 golden/great/marvellous opportunity ‖ 形势～。The situation is excellent. ❷ (of patients) fully recovered

〖～河山〗 dàhǎo-héshān 〈熟〉 beautiful rivers and mountains; beautiful country

【大号】 dàhào 〈名〉❶ large/king size: ～皮鞋 large-size leather shoes ‖ 特～ extra large ‖ 这衬衣有小号、中号和～。The shirt comes in small, medium, and large. ❷ [used in a polite form of question to ask the name of the person addressed to] your (given) name ❸ [音乐] tuba; bass horn

【大核】 dàhé 〈名〉[生物] macronucleus

【大合唱】 dàhéchàng 〈名〉 cantata; chorus: 《黄河～》 *The Yellow River Cantata*

【大和民族】 Dàhé Mínzú 〈名〉Japanese nation; Yamato

【大河】 dàhé 〈名〉❶ big/great river ❷ Yellow River

〖～有水小河满,～无水小河干〗 dàhé yǒu shuǐ xiǎohé mǎn, dàhé wú shuǐ xiǎohé gān 〈熟〉the small streams rise when the main stream is high; when the main stream is low, the small streams run dry—individual well-being depends on general prosperity

【大亨】 dàhēng 〈名〉big fish/shot; bigwig; magnate; mogul; tycoon: 金融～ financial tycoon ‖ 牛仔～ jean baron ‖ 影业～ mogul of the movie industry; movie mogul

【大轰大嗡】 dàhōng-dàwēng 〈熟〉raise a great hue and cry

【大红】 dàhóng 〈名〉bright red; scarlet

〖～大绿〗 dàhóng-dàlǜ 〈熟〉 bright red and green—be gaudy and showy

〖～大紫〗 dàhóng-dàzǐ 〈熟〉bright red and purple—(of people) be at the height of popularity; be very much in the spotlight: 主

演了这部电影之后，她一下子～了。Having starred in the film, she shot to fame immediately.
【大红人】dàhóngrén 〈名〉great favourite/pet：他是部长的～。He is a big favourite with the minister. / He is the minister's pet. ‖ 他现在成了～。He is now a hot commodity.
【大后方】dàhòufāng 〈名〉vast rear area [areas under KMT rule during China's War of Resistance against Japan]
【大后年】dàhòunián 〈名〉three years from now
【大后天】dàhòutiān 〈名〉three days from now
【大胡子】dàhúzi 〈名〉❶ bushy/full/heavy beard ❷ bushy-bearded/heavy-bearded man
【大户】dàhù 〈名〉❶ wealthy and influential family ❷ large family/clan：王姓是村里的～。The Wangs are a big clan in the village. ❸ huge producer/consumer：电视机生产～ big TV set producer ‖ 用水～ big water consumer ‖ 纳税～ big tax payer ❹ [经济] big/heavy stockholder
【大花脸】dàhuāliǎn 〈名〉❶ (of traditional Chinese opera) big flowery face [a male role requiring great singing skill] ❷ dirty face
【大哗】dàhuá 〈形〉clamorous；in an uproar；in commotion：众人～。People burst into (an) uproar. ‖ 舆论～。There was a public outcry.
【大话】dàhuà 〈名〉big/tall talk；big words；boast；bragging；hot air：说～ talk big
【大环境】dàhuánjìng 〈名〉social, political and economic environment；overall situation
【大黄蜂】dàhuángfēng 〈名〉[动物] hornet
【大黄鱼】dàhuángyú 〈名〉[动物] large yellow croaker
【大回环】dàhuíhuán 〈名〉[体育] giant (circle)：单臂～ single-arm circle ‖ 反握～ reverse grip giant circle ‖ 向后～ swing backwards
【大会】dàhuì 〈名〉❶ plenary session；congress；assembly；conference；convention：成立～ founding congress ‖ 人民代表～ People's Congress ‖ 联合国～ UN General Assembly ❷ mass meeting/rally：动员～ mobilization meeting；general meeting
【大讳】dàhuì 〈名〉❶ taboo ❷ 〈旧〉death of an emperor
【大火】dàhuǒ 〈名〉big/large fire；conflagration：引起一场～ cause a conflagration；trigger a big fire
【大伙儿】dàhuǒr 〈名〉all of us；we all；everybody；everyone：～都到了，现在开会。Since all of us are here, let's start our meeting.
【大获成功】dàhuò-chénggōng 〈熟〉be highly successful；become a success story；make a capital/great/magnificent/tremendous hit；be a big/tremendous success：音乐会～。The concert went over well. ‖ 他在学术和社交两方面都～。In both his academic and his social life, he carried all before him. ‖ 她的第一张专辑～。Her debut album was a hit. / Her debut album was a big success.
【大获全胜】dàhuò-quánshèng 〈熟〉score/win a landslide/sweeping victory；win the victory outright；come off with flying colours：他在竞选中～。He has won the election by a landslide. / He won a landslide victory in the election. ‖ 这次足球赛我们队～。Our team came off with flying colours in the football match.
【大祸】dàhuò 〈名〉great disaster；calamity；catastrophe
〖～临头〗dàhuò-líntóu 〈熟〉a disaster is imminent；a disaster is hanging over one's head；a disaster is in the making
【大惑不解】dàhuò-bùjiě 〈熟〉be greatly puzzled/perplexed/baffled/bewildered/confused：～的神色 bewildered look
【大吉】dàjí 〈形〉❶ extremely lucky；highly auspicious：⇨万事～ ❷ [used humourously after a verb or verbal phrase]：溜之～ beat a hasty retreat；get the hell out of there ⇨关门～
〖～大利〗dàjí-dàlì 〈熟〉good luck and great prosperity
【大几】dàjǐ 〈副〉[used after 20 or 30, usu referring to age] more than；over：二十～的人了，怎么还跟个小孩似的？You're above 20 years of age. How can you still behave like a child?
【大戟】dàjǐ 〈名〉❶ [中药] root of Beijing euphorbia ❷ [植物] spurge；euphorbia
【大计】dàjì 〈名〉important programme；state policy；national plans/programmes；matter of fundamental importance：共商～ discuss together matters of vital importance ⇨百年～
【大忌】dàjì 〈名〉❶ absolute taboo：犯～ break/violate the absolute taboo ❷ state ban ❸ anniversary of an emperor's/empress's death
【大蓟】dàjì 〈名〉[植物] setose thistle
【大加】dàjiā 〈动〉heap sth on：～侮辱 heap insults (upon sb) ‖ ～赞扬 heap praise (upon sb)
【大家】dàjiā 〈名〉❶ all of us；everybody：～的事～办。It's everybody's business and everybody's responsibility. ‖ 请～安静！May I have your attention, please? ‖ 请你给～唱个歌好不好？Will you sing us a song, please? ❷ great master；famous expert：～手笔 handwriting of a great calligrapher ‖ ～风范 noble air；manners of good breeding ❸ wealthy and influential family of long standing
〖～闺秀〗dàjiā-guīxiù 〈熟〉girl from a wealthy and influential family
〖～伙儿〗dàjiāhuǒr ＝ 大伙儿 dàhuǒr
【大家庭】dàjiātíng 〈名〉❶ big/extended family ❷ 〈喻〉big family—harmonious community：民族～ big family of nationalities
【大驾】dàjià 〈名〉❶ 〈敬〉you：恭候～ await you respectfully ‖ 有劳～了。Would you do me a favour? ‖ ～光临，不胜荣幸。We feel greatly honoured by your presence. ❷ emperor ❸ imperial/sovereign carriage
【大件】dàjiàn 〈名〉❶ big item—durable prestigious household appliances ❷ bulky good or piece：～行李 bulky luggage
【大建】dàjiàn 〈名〉lunar month of 30 days
【大江】dàjiāng 〈名〉❶ large river ❷ Yangtze River
【大奖】dàjiǎng 〈名〉grand prize；blue-ribbon award：获～ win a grand prize ‖ 全国诗歌～ national poetry prize
〖～赛〗dàjiǎngsài 〈名〉grand prize contest：电视～ TV grand prix
【大将】dàjiàng 〈名〉❶ senior general：～风度 bearing of a general ❷ high-ranking officer ❸ key figure；important member；right-hand man：她是我们篮球队里的～。She is a key player in our basketball team.
【大蕉】dàjiāo 〈名〉[植物] plantain
【大角斑羚】dàjiǎo bānlíng 〈名〉[动物] eland
【大角羊】dàjiǎoyáng 〈名〉[动物] bighorn；mountain sheep
【大脚】dàjiǎo 〈名〉〈旧〉unbound feet [opposite of bound feet (小脚)]
【大叫大嚷】dàjiào-dàrǎng 〈熟〉shout：不要对我～。Don't shout at me.
【大轿车】dàjiàochē ＝ 大客车 dàkèchē
【大教堂】dàjiàotáng 〈名〉cathedral：圣保罗～ St Paul's Cathedral；the St Paul's
【大街】dàjiē 〈熟〉major/high street；avenue：逛～ go window-shopping；stoll a street
〖～小巷〗dàjiē-xiǎoxiàng 〈熟〉streets and lanes
【大节】dàjié 〈名〉❶ major event/issue (concerning a state/nation) ❷ political integrity；loyalty in the face of adversity ❸ 〈书〉outline
【大劫】dàjié 〈名〉catastrophe；disaster；cataclysm
【大捷】dàjié 〈名〉great/resounding/smashing victory：取得～ win a resounding victory
【大姐】dàjiě 〈名〉❶ eldest sister ❷ elder sister [a polite form of address for a woman about one's own age]
【大解】dàjiě 〈动〉empty one's bowels；have bowel movement
【大襟】dàjīn 〈名〉front of a Chinese garment with buttons on one side
【大进大出】dàjìn-dàchū 〈熟〉❶ large-scale import and export in the production and circulation fields ❷ large incomes and outgoes
【大尽】dàjìn ＝ 大建 dàjiàn
【大惊失色】dàjīng-shīsè 〈熟〉turn pale with fright：他听到那消息后～。He paled with shock at the news.
【大惊小怪】dàjīng-xiǎoguài 〈熟〉be surprised/alarmed at sth very ordinary；make an unwarranted fuss：不要～，只不过是擦破点皮。Don't be so melodramatic! It's only a scratch. ‖ 没什么好～的。It's nothing to be alarmed at.
【大净】dàjìng 〈名〉[伊斯兰教] Ghusl
【大静脉】dàjìngmài 〈名〉[生理] large vein；vena cava
【大舅】dàjiù 〈名〉oldest maternal uncle
〖～子〗dàjiùzi 〈名〉wife's elder brother；brother-in-law
【大局】dàjú 〈名〉overall/whole situation：维护～ safeguard general interests ‖ ～已定。The lot is cast. / The rice is cut. /

The outcome is a foregone conclusion. ⇨顾全～；无关～

【大举】dàjǔ ❶〈副〉on a large scale：～进攻 launch a large-scale/massive attack ❷〈名〉〈书〉major step/measure；important move：共商～ discuss what major steps to take next

【大军】dàjūn 〈名〉❶ main army/forces：百万～ an army one million strong ‖ 解放～ mighty liberation army ‖ ～压境。The army is bearing down in force. ❷ large contingent：产业～ large contingent of industrial workers ‖ 失业～ large numbers of unemployed/laid-off workers

【大卡】dàkǎ 〈名〉kilocalorie

D

【大开方便之门】dà kāi fāngbiàn zhī mén 〈熟〉open the floodgates wide (to)；give the green light (to)；try to make it easy (for sb to do sth)

【大楷】dàkǎi 〈名〉❶［书法］big Chinese characters in regular script ❷ block letters；blockwriting

【大看台】dàkàntái 〈名〉grandstand

【大考】dàkǎo 〈名〉final exam；end-of-term examination；major exam

【大可不必】dàkěbùbì 〈熟〉be entirely unnecessary；be not necessary at all

【大客车】dàkèchē 〈名〉bus；coach：包辆～ charter a coach

【大课】dàkè 〈名〉enlarged class［lecture given to a large number of students from different classes or grades］

【大口】dàkǒu 〈名〉❶ big/wide mouth ❷ big/large bite；big mouthful：咬一～馅饼 take a good bite of the pie ‖ 吃一～米饭 take a big mouthful of rice

【大口径】dàkǒujìng 〈名〉heavy-calibre：～步枪 heavy-calibre rifle

【大跨径桥】dàkuàjìngqiáo 〈名〉long-span bridge

【大快人心】dàkuài-rénxīn 〈熟〉be most gratifying (to the general public)；cheer/gratify the people greatly；to the great satisfaction of the people：～的消息 heartening news ‖ ～的胜利 flattering win

【大块头】dàkuàitóu 〈名〉fat person；person of heavy build；heavily-built man；hefty man：那人真是个～！That fellow is as big as a house!

【大块文章】dàkuài-wénzhāng 〈熟〉lengthy article

【大款】dàkuǎn 〈名〉〈口〉moneybags；magnate；millionaire；tycoon：傍～ depend on a moneybags for a living；hang around with a moneybags

【大括弧】dàkuòhú 〈名〉brace ({})

【大喇嘛】dàlǎma 〈名〉Grand/High Lama［Dala Lama］

【大浪】dàlàng 〈名〉high wave：滔天～掀翻了小船。Mountainous waves upset the boat.

【大捞一把】dàlāoyībǎ 〈熟〉profit enormously/handsomely/greatly (from)；boost one's profits：他从那笔交易中大捞了一把。He gained a handsome profit from the transaction.

【大牢】dàláo 〈名〉prison；gaol；jail：坐～ serve one's term of imprisonment

【大老粗】dàlǎocū 〈名〉〈口〉rough guy；uncouth fellow；uneducated person

【大老婆】dàlǎopo 〈名〉〈旧〉primary or official wife (of a man with concubines)

【大老爷们儿】dàlǎoyémenr 〈名〉〈方〉man

【大老远】dàlǎoyuǎn 〈形〉very far away：～跑来 come all the way (from)

【大礼拜】dàlǐbài 〈名〉❶ fortnightly holiday；day off every ten days［with one day off after 10 days or two weeks of work］❷ long weekend［with two days off］：过～ have a long weekend ❸ week with a long weekend

【大礼堂】dàlǐtáng 〈名〉auditorium；assembly hall

【大理石】dàlǐshí 〈名〉marble：～雕塑 marble statue ‖ ～面 marble top

【大力】dàlì ❶〈名〉great efforts：出～ make great efforts ❷〈副〉energetically；vigorously：～弘扬爱国主义 vigorously promote patriotism ‖ ～加强科学技术研究工作 redouble one's efforts in scientific and technological research ‖ ～推荐 give strong/unqualified recommendation ‖ ～支援农业 give energetic/strong/vigorous support to agriculture

［～神］dàlìshén 〈名〉Hercules

［～士］dàlìshì 〈名〉man of unusual strength；muscleman

【大丽花】dàlìhuā 〈名〉［植物］dahlia

【大殓】dàliàn 〈动〉encoffin the deceased；hold the encoffining ceremony

【大梁】dàliáng 〈名〉❶［建筑］crossbeam；girder；summer ❷ mainstay；leading/pivotal role：挑～ play the leading role；shoulder the main responsibility

【大量】dàliàng 〈形〉❶ many；much：～出汗 perspire heavily ‖ ～出售 launch a massive sale ‖ ～收集情报 collect huge/large amounts of information ‖ ～的财富 enormous wealth；large fortune ‖ ～的汗水 profuse perspiration ‖ ～的钱 vast sums of money ‖ ～工作 vast amount of work ‖ ～库存 huge stocks ‖ ～失业 mass unemployment ‖ ～事实 a host of facts ‖ ～数据/文件 a mass of data/documents ‖ ～资金 large funds ‖ ～供应咖啡。There is a copious supply of coffee. ❷ broad-minded；large-minded；magnanimous (towards)：⇨宽宏～

【大料】dàliào ＝ 八角③ bājiǎo

【大龄】dàlíng 〈形〉relatively old；older than normal in age (for certain things)：～青年 single young person past the normal age for marriage ‖ ～学童 older-than-normal pupil

【大菱鲆】dàlíngpíng 〈名〉［动物］turbot

【大羚羊】dàlíngyáng 〈名〉［动物］oryx

【大溜】dàliù 〈名〉mainstream；main current：随～ go with the stream；follow the crowd/trend

【大楼】dàlóu 〈名〉multistoried/multistory building：摩天～ skyscraper

【大陆】dàlù 〈名〉❶ continent：～国家 continental state/country ‖ 亚洲～ Asian continent；continent of Asia ❷ China's mainland：每年都有大批台湾同胞回～探亲。Great numbers of compatriots from Taiwan return to the mainland every year to visit their relatives.

［～板块］dàlù bǎnkuài 〈名〉continental plate

［～岛］dàlùdǎo 〈名〉continental island

［～地盾］dàlù dìdùn 〈名〉［地质］continental shield

［～地块］dàlù dìkuài 〈名〉［地质］continental land mass

［～海］dàlùhǎi 〈名〉continental sea

［～架］dàlùjià 〈名〉［地质］continental shelf

［～块］dàlùkuài 〈名〉［地质］continental block

［～棚］dàlùpéng ＝ 大陆架 dàlùjià

［～漂移］dàlù piāoyí 〈名〉continental drift：～说 theory of continental drift；continental drift hypothesis

［～气团］dàlù qìtuán 〈名〉continental air mass

［～桥］dàlùqiáo 〈名〉［地质］land bridge

［～人］dàlùrén 〈名〉mainlander

［～性气候］dàlùxìng qìhòu 〈名〉continental climate

【大路】dàlù ❶〈名〉main road；highway ❷〈形〉(of goods with average quality that sell well) popular

［～菜］dàlùcài 〈名〉basic, common vegetables

［～活］dàlùhuó 〈名〉run-of-the-mill product；inferior, crude product

［～货］dàlùhuò 〈名〉popular goods of fair/average/reliable quality

【大略】dàlüè ❶〈名〉general idea；gist：知道个～ have a general idea (of) ‖ 我没时间读这篇文章了，你能告诉我个～吗？I have no time to read the report；can you give me a gist of it? ❷〈副〉briefly：时间有限，我就～说说我的想法吧。Time is limited, so I'll just tell you briefly what I have in mind. ❸〈名〉great vision：⇨雄才～

【大妈】dàmā 〈名〉❶ aunt［wife of father's elder brother］❷ aunt［a polite form of address for an elderly woman］

【大麻】dàmá 〈名〉❶［植物］hemp：～织物 hemp cloth ❷ marijuana；cannabis；hashish：吸食～ take marijuana

［～醇］dàmáchún 〈名〉［化学］cannabinol

［～脂］dàmázhī 〈名〉［化学］cannbis resin

【大麻风】dàmáfēng ＝ 麻风 máfēng

【大麻哈鱼】dàmáhǎyú 〈名〉chum/dog salmon

【大麻子】dàmázǐ 〈名〉❶ hempseed：～油 hempseed oil ❷［植物］castor oil plant；castor bean ❸ castor bean［the seed］

【大马哈鱼】dàmǎhǎyú ＝ 大麻哈鱼 dàmáhǎyú

【大马趴】dàmǎpā 〈动〉fall flat on one's face：摔了个～ fall flat on one's face

【大马士革】Dàmǎshìgé 〈名〉Damascus［capital of Syria］

【大麦】dàmài 〈名〉❶ barley：～穗 spikes of barley ❷ barley grain；barleycorn

［～茶］dàmàichá 〈名〉barley water

【大忙】dàmáng 〈形〉very busy：～季节 rush/busy season

〖～人〗 dàmángrén 〈名〉 busy bee
【大猫熊】 dàmāoxióng 〈名〉 giant panda
【大毛】 dàmáo 〈名〉 long-haired pelt
【大帽子】 dàmàozi 〈名〉〈喻〉 political label: 不要给人乱扣～。 Don't try to pin unjustified political labels on people.
【大媒】 dàméi 〈名〉 matchmaker; go-between
【大门】 dàmén 〈名〉 entrance/front door; main gate: 关～ close the gate
【大米】 dàmǐ 〈名〉(husked) rice: ～生产 rice production
〖～饭〗 dàmǐfàn 〈名〉 cooked rice
【大面积】 dàmiànjī 〈名〉 large area: ～丰收 bumper harvest over large areas ‖ ～滑坡 extensive landslide; wide-spread decline ‖ ～烧伤 large-area burns
【大面儿】 dàmiànr 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ appearance; surface: 他的作文～上还过得去。His composition seems to be quite OK. ❷ face: 顾全～ save one's face; spare one's feelings
【大民族主义】 dàmínzúzhǔyì 〈名〉 big-nationality chauvinism
【大名】 dàmíng 〈名〉 ❶ formal name: 他的小名叫丫子，～叫王华。His childhood name was Yazi and his formal name is Wang Hua. ❷ your reputed name: ⇨久闻～
〖～鼎鼎〗 dàmíng-dǐngdǐng 〈熟〉 celebrated; preeminent; very famous/well-known/renowned: ～的人物 big-name figure ‖ 他～。His is a name to conjure with. / He is a celebrity.
【大鸣大放】 dàmíng-dàfàng 〈熟〉 speak out freely; air views fully
【大螟】 dàmíng 〈名〉[动物] pink rice borer
【大谬不然】 dàmiù-bùrán 〈熟〉 be entirely/totally wrong; be grossly mistaken: ～，她不是我女儿。You've got all wrong. She isn't my daughter.
【大漠】 dàmò 〈名〉 vast desert
【大模大样】 dàmú-dàyàng 〈熟〉 be defiant and arrogant/insolent; in a swaggering manner; with a swagger: ～地走出去 walk out with a swagger
【大拇哥】 dàmugē 〈名〉〈方〉 thumb
【大拇指】 dàmuzhǐ 〈名〉 thumb
【大拿】 dàná 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ boss; person in charge: 他是我们单位的～。He is in charge in our unit. ‖ 她是我家的～。She is the boss in our family. ❷ authority: 技术～ technical expert
【大男】 dànán 〈名〉 ❶ man ❷ old bachelor; unmarried man well past legal marriage age ❸ eldest son
〖～大女〗 dànán-dànǚ 〈熟〉 unmarried man and woman well past legal marriage age; single man and woman around thirty
【大男子主义】 dànánzǐzhǔyì 〈名〉 male chauvinism; masculinism: ～者 male chauvinist; alpha male
【大难】 dànàn 〈名〉 catastrophe; disaster; calamity
〖～不死，必有后福〗 dànàn bù sǐ, bì yǒu hòufú 〈熟〉 good fortune awaits the survivor of a great disaster
〖～临头〗 dànàn-líntóu 〈熟〉 disaster is imminent/approaching/looming; be faced with great misfortune; some great disaster is hanging over (sb)
【大脑】 dànǎo 〈名〉 cerebrum; great brain: 增加～活动 increase activity in the brain
〖～半球〗 dànǎo bànqiú 〈名〉 cerebral hemisphere
〖～发育不全〗 dànǎo fāyù bùquán 〈名〉 cerebral agenesia
〖～回〗 dànǎohuí 〈名〉 cerebral gyri
〖～脚〗 dànǎojiǎo 〈名〉[解剖] cerebral peduncle
〖～局部缺血〗 dànǎo júbù quēxuè 〈名〉 cerebral ischaemia
〖～皮层〗 dànǎo pícéng 〈名〉 cerebral cortex
〖～扫描〗 dànǎo sǎomiáo 〈名〉 brain scanning
〖～死亡〗 dànǎo sǐwáng 〈名〉 cerebral/brain death
〖～性双瘫〗 dànǎoxìng shuāngtān 〈名〉 cerebral diplegia
〖～性瘫痪〗 dànǎoxìng tānhuàn 〈名〉 cerebral palsy
〖～炎〗 dànǎoyán 〈名〉 cerebritis
〖～叶〗 dànǎoyè 〈名〉 cerebral lobe
〖～溢血〗 dànǎo yìxuè 〈名〉 cerebral haemorrhage
【大内】 dànèi 〈名〉〈旧〉 imperial palace
【大鲵】 dàní 〈名〉[动物] giant salamander
【大逆不道】 dànì-bùdào 〈熟〉 treason; worst offence; monstrous crime
【大年】 dànián 〈名〉 ❶ bumper/good year ❷ lunar year with a 30-day December ❸ Spring Festival: 欢欢喜喜过～ celebrate the Spring Festival blissfully
〖～初一〗 dànián chūyī 〈名〉 lunar New Year's Day
〖～三十〗 dànián sānshí 〈名〉 lunar New Year's Eve
〖～夜〗 dàniányè 〈名〉〈方〉 lunar New Year's Eve
【大娘】 dàniáng 〈名〉 ❶ aunt [wife of father's elder brother] ❷ aunt [a respectful form of address for an elderly woman] ❸〈方〉 = 大老婆 dàlǎopo
【大农业】 dànóngyè 〈名〉 macro-agriculture
【大怒】 dànù 〈动〉 be very angry: ⇨勃然～
【大女】 dànǚ 〈名〉 unmarried woman well past legal marriage age
【大排档】 dàpáidàng 〈名〉 sidewalk food stall
【大排行】 dàpáiháng 〈名〉 rank of cousins in an extended family in birth order
【大牌】 dàpái 〈名〉 ❶ (usu of people in sports and arts circles) bigwig; celebrity ❷ famous; prestigious: ～歌星 famous pop singer
【大盘】 dàpán 〈名〉[证券] large cap
〖～股〗 dàpángǔ 〈名〉[证券] large-cap stock
【大炮】 dàpào 〈名〉 ❶ cannon; heavy artillery: 一门～ a piece of artillery ‖ 把～瞄准 aim a cannon at; train a cannon on ‖ 给～装炮弹 load a cannon ‖ ～射程 range of cannon ‖ ～轰鸣。The cannons roar. ❷〈喻〉 boaster; braggart
【大陪审团】 dàpéishěntuán 〈名〉 grand jury
【大鹏】 dàpéng 〈名〉 roc [a legendary bird]
【大篷车】 dàpéngchē 〈名〉 delivery truck
【大批】 dàpī 〈形〉 many; much: ～出口产品 large batches of export products ‖ ～购买 buy in bulk; buy wholesale ‖ ～逃出 flee on mass ‖ ～追随者 a legion of followers
【大批判】 dàpīpàn 〈名〉 mass criticism and repudiation
【大辟】 dàpì 〈名〉〈旧〉 capital punishment
【大片儿】 dàpiānr 〈名〉 event movie/picture; major/blockbusting movie
【大票】 dàpiào 〈名〉 bill of large denomination
【大屏幕】 dàpíngmù 〈名〉 big/large screen
〖～电视〗 dàpíngmù diànshì 〈名〉 large-screen television
〖～显示器〗 dàpíngmù xiǎnshìqì 〈名〉 large-screen display
【大谱表】 dàpǔbiǎo 〈名〉[音乐] great stave
【大谱儿】 dàpǔr ❶〈名〉 general idea: 不管做什么事，心里非得先有个～不行。Whatever you do, you'll have to have a general idea of it before you start. ❷〈副〉 roughly: 我～估计了一下，这项工程需要三个月才能完成。I estimated that it would take about three months to complete the project.
【大漆】 dàqī = 生漆 shēngqī
【大起大落】 dàqǐ-dàluò 〈熟〉 great ups and downs; great/heavy/sharp fluctuations: 该队本赛季一直～。The team has been playing erratically this season.
【大气】 dàqì ❶〈名〉 atmosphere; air ❷〈名〉 heavy breathing: 喘～ breathe heavily ‖ 吓得～不敢出 be scared breathless ❸〈形〉 magnanimous; open-minded: 为人～ be liberal in daily dealing
〖～采样〗 dàqì cǎiyàng 〈名〉 atmospheric sampling
〖～层〗 dàqìcéng 〈名〉 atmosphere: ～污染 pollution of atmosphere ‖ 重返～ re-enter the earth's atmosphere
〖～尘粒〗 dàqì chénlì 〈名〉[气象] lithometeor
〖～成分〗 dàqì chéngfèn 〈名〉 air composition; atmospheric composition
〖～臭氧层〗 dàqì chòuyǎngcéng 〈名〉 atmospheric ozone layer
〖～干扰〗 dàqì gānrǎo 〈名〉 atmospheric interference
〖～光学〗 dàqì guāngxué 〈名〉 atmospheric optics
〖～环流〗 dàqì huánliú 〈名〉 atmospheric circulation
〖～监测〗 dàqì jiāncè 〈名〉 atmospheric monitoring
〖～科学〗 dàqì kēxué 〈名〉 atmospheric science
〖～空间〗 dàqì kōngjiān 〈名〉 aerospace: ～法 aerospace law
〖～磅礴〗 dàqì-pángbó 〈熟〉 be of great momentum; be grand and magnificent: ～的绘画 magnificent painting
〖～声学〗 dàqì shēngxué 〈名〉 atmospheric acoustics
〖～湍流〗 dàqì tuānliú 〈名〉 atmospheric turbulence
〖～温度〗 dàqì wēndù 〈名〉 free air temperature
〖～污染〗 dàqì wūrǎn 〈名〉 air pollution/contamination: ～范围 air pollution range ‖ ～控制 air pollution control ‖ ～危害 air pollution damage ‖ ～物 air pollutant/contaminant
〖～物理学〗 dàqì wùlǐxué 〈名〉 atmospheric physics: ～家 atmospheric physicist
〖～吸收〗 dàqì xīshōu 〈名〉 atmospheric absorption
〖～压〗 dàqìyā ❶〈名〉 atmospheric pressure ❷〈量〉[物理]

(standard) atmosphere
〖～折射〗 dàqì zhéshè 〈名〉atmospheric refraction
〖～蒸发〗 dàqì zhēngfā 〈名〉atmospheric evaporation
〖～状况〗 dàqì zhuàngkuàng 〈名〉atmospheric conditions
【大气候】 dàqìhòu 〈名〉❶ macroclimate ❷ overall situation
【大器】 dàqì 〈名〉person of great ability; great talent: 他老说儿子成不了～。He has said repeatedly that his son won't amount to anything big.
〖～晚成〗 dàqì-wǎnchéng 〈熟〉great talents take time to mature; gain success late in life: ～的学者 late-blooming scholar
【大千世界】 dàqiān-shìjiè 〈熟〉boundless universe; wide world: ～,无奇不有。In this boundless world of ours, there is no lack of unusual things.
【大前年】 dàqiánnián 〈名〉three years ago; last year but two
【大前儿】 dàqiánr 〈名〉〈口〉three days ago
【大前提】 dàqiántí 〈名〉[逻辑] major premise
【大前天】 dàqiántiān 〈名〉three days ago
【大钱】 dàqián 〈名〉❶ old Chinese copper coin—money: 不值一个～ be not worth a penny ❷ big/heavy/important/real money: 赚～ earn big money ❸ high-denomination bills/bank notes: 你能把这几张～给我换开吗? Can you break/change these bills (into smaller denominations) for me?
【大钳】 dàqián 〈名〉tongs
【大庆】 dàqìng 〈名〉❶ grand celebration ❷ birthday of an elderly person
【大秋】 dàqiū 〈名〉❶ autumn harvest season ❷ autumn harvest
〖～作物〗 dàqiū zuòwù 〈名〉autumn crops
【大曲】 dàqū 〈名〉❶ yeast for making hard liquor ❷ hard liquor made with such yeast
【大趋势】 dàqūshì 〈名〉megatrend; major/dominant trend
【大全】 dàquán 〈名〉complete works (of); complete collection (of); complete volume (on): 《中国戏曲～》*Encyclopedia of Chinese Drama*
【大权】 dàquán 〈名〉great power; authority
〖～独揽〗 dàquán-dúlǎn 〈熟〉hold all the power; have sole power; arrogate all authority to oneself
〖～旁落〗 dàquán-pángluò 〈熟〉lose one's power to one's subordinates
〖～在握〗 dàquán-zàiwò 〈熟〉have/hold power in one's hands; rule the roost; be in charge/control; wield the sceptre
【大犬座】 Dàquǎnzuò 〈名〉[天文] Canis Major; Great Dog
【大热天】 dàrètiān 〈名〉sizzling hot day
【大人】 dàrén 〈名〉〈敬〉[a respectful salutation for one's parents, elder people, seniors, etc, usu used in letters]: 父亲/母亲～ Dear Father/Mother
〖～不记小人过〗 dàrén bù jì xiǎorén guò 〈熟〉a great man is above being bothered by a small person's faults; a great man does not bear petty grudges—a great man does not bear grudges against small fry
〖～不见小人怪〗 dàrén bù jiàn xiǎorén guài 〈熟〉person of high rank or a noble mind is above taking offence at his subordinate's fault
【大人物】 dàrénwù 〈名〉VIP; big man/name/shot; famous/influential personage
【大人】 dàren 〈名〉❶ adult; grown-up: ～的事,小孩不要管! Children should not meddle with adults' business! ❷〈旧〉Your/His Excellency; Your Honour
【大肉】 dàròu 〈名〉pork: ～排骨 pork chops
【大儒】 dàrú 〈名〉famous scholar with profound knowledge; erudite and virtuous scholar
【大赛】 dàsài 〈名〉❶ important event/tournament: 足球～ major football tournament ❷ major contest; big game: 全国青年歌手～ national contest for young singers
【大丧】 dàsāng 〈名〉❶ funeral of one's parents ❷ emperor's/empress's funeral
【大扫除】 dàsǎochú 〈动〉have a general cleaning: 进行～ do a spring-cleaning (of); give a thorough cleaning (to)
【大嫂】 dàsǎo 〈名〉❶ sister-in-law [elder brother's wife] ❷ elder sister [a polite form of address for women older than oneself]
【大杀风景】 dàshā-fēngjǐng ＝ 大煞风景 dàshā-fēngjǐng
【大煞风景】 dàshā-fēngjǐng 〈熟〉spoil the fun completely; be an eye-sore; be a wet blanket
【大厦】 dàshà 〈名〉large building; mansion: 友谊～ Friendship Mansion
〖～将倾〗 dàshà-jiāngqīng 〈熟〉the mansion is on the brink/point of collapse—the situation is hopeless: ～,一木难支 the mansion is collapsing and one single piece of wood won't prop it up—a hopeless situation that no one can save
【大伤】 dàshāng ❶〈名〉major/serious injury ❷〈动〉hurt greatly: ～元气 sap one's vitality; undermine one's constitution
〖～脑筋〗 dàshāng-nǎojīn 〈熟〉have gigantic headaches: 为一个问题～ beat/cudgel/rack one's brains over a problem ‖ 我们因为不了解问题的原因而～。Not knowing the cause of the problem is giving us gigantic headaches.
【大少爷】 dàshàoye 〈名〉❶ eldest son [a term of address used by a servant in a rich family] ❷ dandy; prodigal; spendthrift: ～作风 extravagant ways; foppery
【大舌头】 dàshétou 〈名〉❶ big/thick/oversized tongue: 他说话有点～。He is a bit thick-tongued. ❷〈口〉thick-tongued person: 他是个～。He is a thick-tongued person.
【大赦】 dàshè ❶〈动〉grant amnesty to (sb): ～犯人 grant amnesty to criminals ❷〈名〉amnesty; general pardon: 施予～ grant/offer amnesty to (sb) ‖ 宣布～ announce a general pardon; declare a general amnesty (for) ‖ ～权 right of amnesty
〖～国际〗 Dàshè Guójì 〈名〉Amnesty International
〖～令〗 dàshèlìng 〈名〉act/bill of oblivion; order of amnesty
【大婶儿】 dàshěnr ❶ aunt [wife of father's eldest younger brother] ❷ aunt [a respectful term of address for women of one's mother's generation but younger than one's mother]
【大声】 dàshēng 〈名〉loud voice; top of one's voice: ～抱怨 complain loudly (about) ‖ ～呼救 cry out/shout for help ‖ ～抗议 lift up one's voice in protest (against); raise one's voice against ‖ 不要对我～叫嚷。Don't shout at me.
〖～疾呼〗 dàshēng-jíhū 〈熟〉call aloud; shout full blast—lift up/raise a cry of warning; appeal loudly: 不少有识之士～,必须立即制止这种违法活动。Many insightful people call loudly for an immediate stop to such illegal activities.
【大圣】 dàshèng 〈名〉❶ great sage ❷ Buddha; Budhisattva ❸ emperor ❹ immortal: 齐天～ Great Saint in Heaven [self-addressed title of the Monkey King in the classical Chinese novel *Pilgrimage to the West* (《西游记》)]
【大胜】 dàshèng ❶〈动〉win a great/resounding victory; win by a big margin; score a landslide/resounding victory (over sb): 甲队～乙队。Team A crushed/swept/dominated/hammered Team B. ❷〈名〉great/resounding victory: 获得～ win a big/great victory
【大失所望】 dàshī-suǒwàng 〈熟〉be greatly disappointed; to sb's great disappointment: 令人～ fall far short of expectations
【大师】 dàshī 〈名〉❶ grand master [used to address scholar/expert of outstanding achievements]: 喜剧/艺术～ grand master of comedy/art ‖ 一流的～ superb/topmost master ❷ great master [a grade in players in some chess games] ❸ Great Master [a polite form of address for monks]
【大师傅】 dàshīfu 〈名〉❶ ＝ 大师 ③ dàshī ❷ cook; chef
【大使】 dàshǐ 〈名〉ambassador: 互派～ exchange ambassadors ‖ 派遣～ send an ambassador (to a country) ‖ 任命～ appoint an ambassador ‖ 召回～ recall an ambassador (from) ‖ ～随员 attaché ‖ 即将到任/离任的～ in-coming/out-going ambassador ‖ 常驻～ resident ambassador ‖ 特命～ ambassador extraordinary ‖ 全权～ ambassador plenipotentiary ‖ 女～ ambassadress ‖ 无任所～ ambassador without destination ‖ 巡回～ ambassador-at-large; roving ambassador ‖ 中国驻联合国～ Chinese ambassador to the United Nations
〖～馆〗 dàshǐguǎn 〈名〉embassy: 设立～ set up an embassy ‖ ～官员 embassy officials ‖ 法国驻中华人民共和国～ French Embassy to the People's Republic of China
〖～级〗 dàshǐjí 〈名〉ambassadorial level: ～会谈 talks at the ambassadorial level ‖ ～外交关系 diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level
〖～衔〗 dàshǐxián 〈名〉ambassadorial rank
【大事】 dàshì ❶〈名〉matter of great importance; matter/issue of substance; major undertaking; big/important event; major issue: 成就～ accomplish great deeds ‖ 误～ botch up a matter of substance ⇨～记; 国家～; 终身～ ❷〈副〉energetically; in a big

way：～渲染 play up；exaggerate enormously
〖～不好〗 dàshì-bùhǎo 〈熟〉 things look pretty bad；a disaster looms
〖～不糊涂〗 dàshì bù hútu 〈熟〉 be clear-headed/clear-sighted on matters of principle
〖～化小，小事化了〗 dàshì huà xiǎo，xiǎoshì huà liǎo 〈熟〉 reduce major troubles to minor ones and minor ones to nothing；minimize the problems
〖～记〗 dàshìjì 〈名〉 chronicle of events；record of important events
〖～纪要〗 dàshì jìyào 〈名〉 summary of important happenings
〖～做不来，小事又不做〗 dàshì zuò bù lái，xiǎoshì yòu bù zuò 〈熟〉 disdain minor assignments while being quite unequal to major tasks；be incapable of doing great things yet disdain minor tasks
【大势】 dàshì 〈名〉 general trend：天下～ political trend of the world
〖～所趋〗 dàshì-suǒqū 〈熟〉 as the trend of the times indicates；(according to) the prevailing trend：和平是～。The tendency of events is toward peace.
〖～已去〗 dàshì-yǐqù 〈熟〉 the rice is cut；the game is as good as lost；*the situation is beyond salvation*
【大是大非】 dàshì-dàfēi 〈熟〉 major issue of principle；cardinal question of right and wrong：～面前立场坚定 stand firm over key issues of principle
【大手笔】 dàshǒubǐ 〈名〉 ❶ great writer/calligrapher/painter ❷ work of great writer/calligrapher/painter ❸〈喻〉great dealing/work/project
【大手大脚】 dàshǒu-dàjiǎo 〈熟〉 be wasteful/extravagant/prodigal：花钱～ be lavish of money；be extravagant/prodigal with money；loosen the purse strings；spend money easily/freely/lavishly；throw away money with both hands
【大寿】 dàshòu 〈名〉 important birthday [such as the 60th, the 75th，etc]：庆贺父亲的九十～ celebrate Father's 90th birthday
【大书特书】 dàshū-tèshū 〈熟〉 write elaborately on；write in volumes about
【大叔】 dàshū 〈名〉 uncle [a respectful term of address for men of one's father's generation but younger than one's father]
【大暑】 Dàshǔ 〈名〉 Great Heat [the beginning of the 12th of the 24 solar terms, on the 22nd, 23rd or 24th of July]
【大树底下好乘凉】 dàshù dǐxia hǎo chéngliáng 〈熟〉 a big tree offers good shade—an influential person provides protection/help for his relatives, associates, etc
【大数】 dàshù 〈名〉 ❶ fate；destiny；predestined life-span：～已近 one's days are numbered ❷ large sum：这可是个～啊，你还得起吗？This is a large sum of money. Will you be able to pay it back? ❸〈名〉[数学] large number；googol ($=10^{100}$)
【大甩卖】 dàshuǎimài 〈动〉 sell sth at reduced price：清仓～ have a clearance sale
【大帅】 dàshuài 〈名〉〈书〉 commander-in-chief
【大率】 dàshuài 〈副〉〈书〉 more or less：～如此 more or less so
【大水】 dàshuǐ 〈名〉 high waters；flood：～冲毁了堤坝。High waters destroyed the dam. ‖ 发～了。A flood broke out.
【大司祭】 dàsījì 〈名〉[宗教] archpriest
【大肆】 dàsì 〈副〉(doing bad things) without restraint；recklessly；wantonly；at no allowance：～吹嘘 boast/brag wantonly ‖ ～泛滥 run rampant/rife ‖ ～攻击 wantonly attack/vilify；launch an unbridled attack (against) ‖ ～鼓吹 praise loudly；vociferously advocate；praise with extravagance ‖ ～挥霍 wanton away；recklessly squander ‖ ～叫嚣 allege vociferously；clamour ‖ ～掠夺 plunder at no allowance ‖ ～羞辱 pour contempt upon ‖ ～渲染 blow sth up out of its proportion；enormously exaggerate；play up ‖ ～宣扬 heap praise upon；give great publicity (to)；widely advertise
【大溲】 dàsōu 〈动〉〈书〉 make a bowel movement；defecate
【大苏打】 dàsūdá 〈名〉[化学] sodium thiosulfate
【大蒜】 dàsuàn 〈名〉 garlic：一瓣～ a clove of garlic ‖ 一头～ a head of garlic ‖ ～味 garlic taste/smell ‖ 他嘴里的～味让人很不舒服。*His garlic breath was very unpleasant.*
〖～粉〗 dàsuànfěn 〈名〉 garlic powder
〖～油〗 dàsuànyóu 〈名〉 garlic oil
〖～汁〗 dàsuànzhī 〈名〉 garlic juice
【大踏步】 dàtàbù 〈副〉 in big strides；by leaps and bounds：～前进 *stride ahead/forward；make progress by leaps and bounds*
【大堂】 dàtáng 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 court room in a *yamen* in ancient China ❷ lobby (of a hotel)
〖～经理〗 dàtáng jīnglǐ 〈名〉 lobby manager
【大提琴】 dàtíqín 〈名〉 violoncello；cello：～独奏 violoncello solo
〖～手〗 dàtíqínshǒu 〈名〉 violoncellist
【大体】 dàtǐ ❶〈名〉 *general principle*：识～，顾大局 understand the basic principles and take into consideration the overall situation ❷〈副〉 generally；on the whole；in substance；more or less；approximately：～而言 generally speaking ‖ 他说的～意思是我必须辞职。What he said in substance was that I must resign. ‖ 我们的想法～一致。We share more or less the same view.
〖～上〗 dàtǐshàng 〈副〉 in general/principle；in the main：这个计划～可以接受。*The plan is acceptable in principle.*
【大天白日】 dàtiān-báirì 〈熟〉 broad daylight [more emphatic than 白日]：～的，你怎么能干出这种事来？How could you have done such a thing in broad daylight?
【大田】 dàtián 〈名〉 large-area field (for crops)；field crop
〖～蔬菜〗 dàtián shūcài 〈名〉 field vegetable
〖～作物〗 dàtián zuòwù 〈名〉 field crop
【大厅】 dàtīng 〈名〉(*main*) hall；*concourse*：宾馆～ hotel lobby ‖ 车站/机场～ station/airport concourse ‖ 候机～ airport terminal；terminal building
【大庭广众】 dàtíng-guǎngzhòng 〈熟〉 public place with a large crowd：这是她第一次在～之中唱歌。It was the first time that she had sung in public. / It was her debut singing in public.
【大同】 dàtóng 〈名〉 ❶ Great Harmony [an ideal society *dreamt of by some ancient Chinese thinkers*] ❷ *common ground* over major issues：⇨～小异
〖～世界〗 dàtóng shìjiè 〈熟〉 a world of great harmony
〖～小异〗 dàtóng-xiǎoyì 〈熟〉 be more alike than different；be very much the same；be more or less the same
【大同乡】 dàtóngxiāng 〈名〉 fellow provincial [as compared with fellow townsman/villager (小同乡)]
【大头】 *dàtóu* 〈名〉 ❶ *big head* ❷ *head mask* ❸ *silver coin* [with a head profile of Yuan Shikai (袁世凯) on one side, used in the early years of the Chinese Republic] ❹ main part：取～ get the main part；take the lion's share ‖ 抓～儿 aim at the major part；focus on the major problem ❺ squanderer；dupe：拿～ dupe sb；sponge off a spendthrift
〖～菜〗 dàtóucài 〈名〉 rutabaga
〖～钉〗 *dàtóudīng* 〈名〉 *tack*；*hobnail*
〖～蝇〗 dàtóuyíng 〈名〉 big-headed fly
〖～鱼〗 dàtóuyú 〈名〉〈口〉 cod
〖～针〗 dàtóuzhēn 〈名〉 pin
〖～症〗 dàtóuzhèng 〈名〉[医学] bighead
【大屠杀】 dàtúshā 〈动〉 massacre；slaughter
【大团结】 dàtuánjié 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ (of RMB) ten-*yuan* bill ❷ *Renminbi* (RMB)
【大团圆】 dàtuányuán 〈动〉 ❶ be reunited with one's family ❷ (of a movie, novel, play, etc) have a happy ending
【大腿】 dàtuǐ 〈名〉 thigh：～肌肉拉伤 thigh (muscle) strain ‖ 〈喻〉胳膊拧不过～。The arm cannot overpower the thigh. / The weak cannot rival the strong. / The inferior cannot challenge the superior.
【大碗儿茶】 dàwǎnrchá 〈名〉 *tea served in a big cup*
【大腕】 dàwàn 〈名〉 big shot；heavyweight
【大王】 dàwáng 〈名〉 ❶ king；magnate；baron；tycoon：牛仔～ jean baron ‖ 石油～ oil king/magnate/baron ‖ 报刊/钢铁～ press/steel baron ❷ highly skilled person (in a certain field)：足球～ football hero ‖ 爆破～ ace dynamiter ‖ 吹牛～ great boaster
【大为】 dàwéi 〈副〉 greatly；markedly；significantly：～高兴 be very much pleased ‖ ～改观 *changed a great deal* ‖ ～失望 be very disappointed；to sb's great disappointment ‖ ～提高 be improved considerably ‖ ～惊叹 gasp (at) ‖ ～震惊 be in total shock
【大尉】 dàwèi 〈名〉[军事] senior captain [the highest rank of lieutenancy in certain countries]
【大我】 dàwǒ 〈名〉 big self—the collective：小我服从～。Individual interests are subordinate to collective interests. / Put collective interests above individual interests.
【大无畏】 dàwúwèi 〈形〉 dauntless；fearless：～的精神 dauntless spirit ‖ ～的勇气 indomitable courage

【大五金】 dàwǔjīn 〈名〉 large metal materials such as pipes, iron plates, etc

【大悟】 dàwù ❶〈动〉 become totally aware; totally comprehend: ⇨恍然～ ❷〈名〉 great enlightenment

【大雾】 dàwù 〈名〉 dense fog: ～笼罩 be enveloped/wrapped in dense fog ‖ 如坠五里～ be entirely confused

【大西洋】 Dàxīyáng 〈名〉 Atlantic Ocean: ～公约 Atlantic Pact ‖ ～宪章 Atlantic Charter

【大喜】 dàxǐ 〈名〉 ❶ great rejoicing/happiness: ～若狂 be wild with joy; be overjoyed ❷ wedding: 哪天是你们的～日子? When will be your wedding day?

〖～过望〗 dàxǐ-guòwàng 〈熟〉 be pleased beyond expectations: 一场及时雨使农民们～。Farmers were overjoyed at the timely rain.

【大戏】 dàxì 〈名〉 full-scale traditional opera: 看～ watch a full-scale opera

【大虾】 dàxiā 〈名〉 prawn: 炸～ fried prawns

【大显身手】 dàxiǎn-shēnshǒu 〈熟〉 display one's skill to the fullest; give full play/free reign to one's abilities; cut a dashing figure: 这是你～的好机会。This is a good opportunity for you to display your capabilities.

【大显神通】 dàxiǎn-shéntōng 〈熟〉 display one's remarkable prowess to the full: 高科技在农业生产中～。Hi-tech plays a remarkable role in farming.

【大限】 dàxiàn 〈名〉〈迷信〉 doom; day/time/hour of one's death: ～已到。One's hour of death is coming. / One's death is approaching.

【大相径庭】 dàxiāng-jìngtíng 〈熟〉 be entirely/totally different; be widely divided (on); be poles apart: 两种～、格格不入的文化 two distant warring cultures ‖ 在许多问题上,她与我的看法～。Her views break sharply from mine on many issues. ‖ 结果与我们的期望～。The result is widely distant from what we expected. / It turned out the opposite.

【大象】 dàxiàng 〈名〉 elephant: 骑～ ride an elephant

【大小】 dàxiǎo ❶〈名〉 size: 把苹果按～分开 separate the apples for size ‖ 比较这两顶帽子的～ compare the sizes of these two hats ‖ 试穿一下鞋子看～合不合适 try on the shoes for size ‖ 它们～都一样。They are all of a size. ❷〈名〉 seniority in a family; seniority among relatives: 不分～ make no distinction between the old and the young ‖ 没大没小 show no respect to the elders ❸〈名〉 adults and children; old and young: ～平安。All's well in the family. ❹〈形〉 big or small: ～是个官 be an official at any rate ‖ ～是笔生意。That's a deal anyway. ❺〈形〉 big and small: 国家不分～,一律平等。All countries, big or small, are equal. ‖ 这条街上～商店有几十家。There are dozens of shops, big and small, on this street.

【大小姐】 dàxiǎojie 〈名〉 ❶〈敬〉 your eldest daughter ❷ pampered girl

【大小年】 dàxiǎonián 〈名〉[农业] biennial bearing/fruiting: ～结实现象 biennial cropping

【大校】 dàxiào 〈名〉[军事] senior colonel

【大笑】 dàxiào 〈动〉 laugh aloud/loudly: ～起来 break/burst out laughing ‖ 开怀～ laugh heartily

【大写】 dàxiě ❶〈名〉 elaborate form of Chinese numerals: ～金额 amount in words ❷〈动〉 capitalize; write in capitals: 英语中每句话的首写字母都要～。The first letter of each English sentence should be capitalized.

〖～字母〗 dàxiě zìmǔ 〈名〉 capital/block letter; block capital

【大兴】 dàxīng 〈动〉 go in for sth in a big way: ～调查研究之风 energetically undertake research and studies

〖～土木〗 dàxīng-tǔmù 〈熟〉 go in for large-scale construction; launch an enormous construction project

【大猩猩】 dàxīngxing 〈名〉 gorilla

【大刑】 dàxíng 〈名〉 stiff penalty; atrocious/cruel torture: 动/用～ use atrocious torture (on sb)

【大型】 dàxíng 〈形〉 large-scale; large-sized; large: ～变电站 large-scale substation ‖ ～电脑 maxicomputer ‖ ～电视系列片 maxi series ‖ ～合资企业 large-size joint venture ‖ ～水库 large reservoir

〖～超市〗 dàxíng chāoshì 〈名〉 hyper-market

〖～浮游生物〗 dàxíng fúyóu shēngwù 〈名〉 macroplankton

〖～矿山〗 dàxíng kuàngshān 〈名〉 large-tonnage mine

〖～团体操〗 dàxíng tuántǐcāo 〈名〉 mass callisthenics

〖～油轮〗 dàxíng yóulún 〈名〉 super-tanker; mammoth tanker

〖～载重车〗 dàxíng zàizhòngchē 〈名〉 oversize/overweight vehicle

〖～植物〗 dàxíng zhíwù 〈名〉 macrophyte

【大姓】 dàxìng 〈名〉 ❶ big reputable family ❷ popular surname

【大雄宝殿】 Dàxióng Bǎodiàn 〈名〉 Hall of Sakyamuni

【大熊猫】 dàxióngmāo 〈名〉 giant panda

【大熊座】 Dàxióngzuò 〈名〉[天文] Ursa Major; Great Bear

【大修】 dàxiū 〈动〉 overhaul: 进行～ carry out large repairs ‖ 需要～ be in a bad state of repair ‖ 我的车由一位机械师～了一遍。My car was overhauled by a mechanic.

【大选】 dàxuǎn 〈动〉 general election: 举行～ hold a general election

【大学】 dàxué 〈名〉 ❶ university; college; institutions of higher learning: 办～ run a college/university ‖ 创立～ establish/found a university ‖ 读～ study at a university ‖ 建立～ build a university ‖ 考～ sit for university entrance examinations ‖ 上～ go to/attend college/university ‖ 被～录取 be admitted to a university ‖ 供两个孩子上～ maintain two children at university ‖ ～毕业 graduate from a university ‖ ～毕业生 university graduate ‖ ～讲师/教授 university lecturer/professor ‖ ～生活 university life ‖ ～英语 college English ‖ 名牌～ elite university ‖ 重点～ key university ❷ Confucian text of great learning

〖～入学考试〗 dàxué rùxué kǎoshì 〈名〉 college entrance examination: 参加～ take the college entrance examination

〖～生〗 dàxuéshēng 〈名〉 college/university student; collegian; undergraduate

〖～文凭〗 dàxué wénpíng 〈名〉 university diploma: 有～ have/hold a university diploma

〖～学位〗 dàxué xuéwèi 〈名〉 college/university degree: 攻读～ take/do one's degree at a college ‖ 要想得到这份工作,你必须有～。In order to get the job, you must have a degree.

〖～学院〗 dàxué xuéyuàn 〈名〉 university college

〖～预科〗 dàxué yùkē 〈名〉 preparatory course for college

〖～招生〗 dàxué zhāoshēng 〈名〉 college enrolment

【大学生】 dàxuésheng 〈名〉 ❶ senior high school student ❷ big boy

【大学士】 dàxuéshì 〈名〉〈旧〉 Secretary of the Grand Council [highest rank in feudal China's imperial official hierarchy]

【大雪】 dàxuě 〈名〉 ❶ heavy snow: 一场～ a heavy fall of snow ❷ (Dàxuě)Great Snow [the beginning of the 21st of the 24 solar terms, on the 6th, 7th or 8th of December]

〖～纷飞〗 dàxuě-fēnfēi 〈熟〉 snow heavily/thickly/thick and fast

【大循环】 dàxúnhuán 〈名〉[生理] systemic circulation

【大牙】 dàyá 〈名〉 ❶ molar (tooth) ❷ front tooth: ⇨笑掉～

【大雅】 dàyǎ 〈名〉〈书〉 elegance; good taste; refinement: ⇨不登～之堂; 无伤～

【大烟】 dàyān 〈名〉 opium

〖～鬼〗 dàyānguǐ 〈名〉 ❶ opium addict ❷ heavy smoker

【大言不惭】 dàyán-bùcán 〈熟〉 brag unblushingly; boast shamelessly; be insolent enough to say sth

【大盐】 dàyán 〈名〉 crude/solar salt

【大眼瞪小眼】 dàyǎn dèng xiǎoyǎn 〈熟〉〈口〉 look at each other helplessly

【大雁】 dàyàn 〈名〉 wild goose

【大洋】 dàyáng 〈名〉 ❶ ocean: 横越～ get across an ocean ‖ 四～ four oceans [Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean and Arctic Ocean] ❷〈旧〉 silver dollar: 五块～ five silver dollars

〖～环流〗 dàyáng huánliú 〈名〉 ocean current

〖～鲈〗 dàyánglú 〈名〉[动物] ocean perch

〖～洲〗 Dàyángzhōu 〈名〉 Oceania; Oceanica

【大样】 dàyàng 〈名〉 ❶ [印刷] full-page proof; size copy ❷ [建筑] detail drawing

【大摇大摆】 dàyáo-dàbǎi 〈熟〉 struttingly; swaggeringly; haughtily: ～地闯了进去 strutted into; entered swaggeringly

【大要】 dàyào 〈名〉 gist; main points; synopsis: 论文的～ abstract of a thesis

【大爷】 dàyé 〈名〉 idle and wayward man: ～作风 wayward habits of an idle man

【大爷】 dàye 〈名〉 uncle [father's elder brother] ❷ uncle [a respectful form of address for an elderly man]

【大业】 dàyè 〈名〉 great cause/undertaking; big cause/enterprise: 开创～ pioneer a great undertaking ‖ 国家统一大业 great

cause of national reunification
【大叶性肺炎】 dàyèxìng fèiyán 〈名〉[医学] lobar pneumonia
【大叶杨】 dàyèyáng 〈名〉[植物] Chinese paper poplar
【大衣】 dàyī 〈名〉 overcoat; topcoat: 短～ short overcoat ‖ 风雪～ anorak; parka ‖ 夹～ light overcoat ‖ 军～ army greatcoat ‖ 棉～ cotton-padded overcoat ‖ 皮～ fur coat ‖ 中～ medium-length overcoat
【大姨】 dàyí 〈名〉 aunt [mother's eldest sister]
〖～子〗 dàyízi 〈名〉 wife's elder sister
【大义】 dàyì 〈名〉 righteousness; righteous cause; cardinal principles of righteousness: 深明～ have a profound understanding of what is righteous
〖～凛然〗 dàyì-lǐnrán 〈熟〉 be staunchly righteous
〖～灭亲〗 dàyì-mièqīn 〈熟〉 sacrifice one's blood relations for the sake of righteousness; place/put righteousness above family loyalty
【大异其趣】 dàyì-qíqù 〈熟〉 have very different tastes and interests
【大意】 dàyì 〈名〉 general idea; gist; main points; tenor: 段落～ gist of a paragraph ‖ 歌词～ main idea of a song ‖ 抓住～就行了。Just get the main points. ‖ 他发表了一份声明，～是说想辞职。He issued a statement to the effect that he would resign.
【大意】 dàyi 〈形〉 careless; negligent: ～不得 can't afford to be careless
〖～失荆州〗 dàyi shī Jīngzhōu 〈熟〉 Guan Yu [a general of the Three Kingdom period] lost Jingzhou due to negligence—suffer a major setback as a result of negligence
【大音程】 dàyīnchéng 〈名〉[音乐] major interval
【大音阶】 dàyīnjiē 〈名〉[音乐] major scale
【大印】 dàyìn 〈名〉 great seal—seal of power
【大英百科全书】 Dàyīng Bǎikē Quánshū 〈名〉 Encyclopaedia Britannica
【大英博物馆】 Dàyīng Bówùguǎn 〈名〉 British Museum
【大勇若怯】 dàyǒng-ruòqiè 〈熟〉 man of great courage often looks like a coward
【大油】 dàyóu 〈名〉 lard
【大有】 dàyǒu ❶〈动〉 have a lot (of); there is a lot: ～潜力 have a lot of potential ‖ 在保护自然方面～进步 have made great strides in protecting nature ‖ 他在科研工作上将会～成就。He will go far in scientific researches. ❷〈名〉 abundance
〖～裨益〗 dàyǒu-bìyì 〈熟〉 be of great benefit; be rewarding; be much good: 研讨会～。The seminar was very beneficial.
〖～可为〗 dàyǒu-kěwéi 〈熟〉 be very promising/hopeful; be well worth doing; have a big role to play; there is a great deal one can achieve: 乡镇企业～。Township enterprises have very bright prospects.
〖～其人〗 dàyǒuqírén ＝ 大有人在 dàyǒurénzài
〖～起色〗 dàyǒu-qǐsè 〈熟〉 have made great improvement
〖～人在〗 dàyǒurénzài 〈熟〉 such people are by no means rare/scarce; such people are not at all rare/scare
〖～文章〗 dàyǒu-wénzhāng 〈熟〉 there is more to it than meets the eye; there's something behind it
〖～希望〗 dàyǒu-xīwàng 〈熟〉 be promising; be full of promise; have a bright future/prospect; stand a fair/good chance (of): 他的实验大有成功的希望。He stands a good chance of succeeding in the experiment.
〖～作为〗 dàyǒu-zuòwéi 〈熟〉 be able to develop ability to the fullest; there is plenty of room for sb to develop his talents to the full; there is much scope for one's capability
〖～之年〗 dàyǒuzhīnián 〈熟〉 year of abundance
【大于】 dàyú 〈动〉 be more/bigger than: 国家的利益～个人利益。The interests of the nation are above those of individuals. ‖ 利～弊。The advantages overweigh the disadvantages. ‖ 三～二。Three is bigger than two.
【大鱼吃小鱼】 dàyú chī xiǎoyú 〈熟〉 big fish eat small fish—law of the jungle
【大鱼大肉】 dàyú-dàròu 〈熟〉 abundant fish and meat—rich food; sumptuous diet; square meal
【大雨】 dàyǔ 〈名〉 downpour; hard/heavy/drenching rain; torrents of rain: 下～ rain heavily/pitchforks ‖ 倾盆～ pelting/pouring rain; heavy/drenching/torrential downpour
〖～滂沱〗 dàyǔ-pāngtuó 〈熟〉 the rain falls in torrents/sheets
〖～倾盆〗 dàyǔ-qīngpén 〈熟〉 it's raining heavily; it's raining cats and dogs
〖～如注〗 dàyǔ-rúzhù 〈熟〉 the rain is pouring down; it's raining *cats and dogs*; *it pours in torrents*; the rain comes down in sheets/torrents
【大狱】 dàyù 〈名〉 ❶ major case ❷ prison
【大员】 dàyuán 〈名〉〈旧〉 high-ranking official; high official
【大圆】 dàyuán 〈名〉[数学] great circle
【大院】 dàyuàn 〈名〉 courtyard; compound: 办公～ office compound ‖ 居民～ residential compound ‖ 使馆～ embassy compound ⇨深宅～
【大约】 dàyuē 〈副〉 ❶ about; around; approximately: 他～有五十开外了。He is approximately over fifty. ❷ probably: 她～是回家去了。She has probably gone home.
【大约摸】 dàyuēmo 〈副〉〈方〉 about: 他～还不知道这件事。He is probably unaware of this.
【大月】 dàyuè 〈名〉 greater month [a solar month of 31 days or a lunar month of 30 days]
【大跃进】 Dàyuèjìn 〈名〉 Great Leap Forward (1958)
【大运河】 Dàyùnhé 〈名〉 Grand Canal
【大杂烩】 dàzáhuì 〈名〉 ❶ hotchpotch ❷ hodgepodge; medley: 那本书是剽窃他人思想的～。That book is a conglomeration of other people's ideas. ‖ 这台节目是个～。The show was a hodgepodge.
【大杂院儿】 dàzáyuànr 〈名〉 multi-household compound
【大藏经】 Dàzàngjīng 〈名〉[佛教] Tripitaka
【大早】 dàzǎo ❶〈名〉 very early morning ❷〈副〉 (very) early in the morning: 一～就上班 go to work in early morning
【大枣】 dàzǎo 〈名〉 Chinese date
【大灶】 dàzào 〈名〉 ❶ large kitchen range; big cooking stove [built of bricks and mud] ❷ ordinary meals at a canteen: 吃～ take meals from a canteen
【大泽乡起义】 Dàzéxiāng Qǐyì 〈名〉 Dazexiang Uprising [also called Chen Sheng-Wu Guang Uprising in 209 BC, which led to the fall of Qin Dynasty]
【大札】 dàzhá 〈名〉〈书〉〈敬〉 your letter
【大展宏图】 dàzhǎn-hóngtú 〈熟〉 realize one's ambition; spread one's wings: 我们可以在改革中～。We can spread our wings in the reform.
【大战】 dàzhàn ❶〈名〉 large-scale war: 世界～ world war ❷〈动〉 fight a fierce battle: ～三天 fight fierce battles for three consecutive days ❸〈名〉〈喻〉 major sports event; fierce competition: 足球～ major football match
【大站】 dàzhàn 〈名〉 ❶ major (bus/train) station ❷ major bus stop
【大张旗鼓】 dàzhāng-qígǔ 〈熟〉 in a big way; on a grand/large scale; with great fanfare: ～地宣传 give wide publicity (to)
【大张声势】 dàzhāng-shēngshì 〈熟〉 put up a pageantry
【大张挞伐】 dàzhāng-tàfá 〈熟〉 ❶ undertake a punitive expedition ❷ attack/condemn sb severely
【大丈夫】 dàzhàngfu 〈名〉 true/real man; man of fortitude and courage
〖～敢做敢当〗 dàzhàngfu gǎn zuò gǎn dāng 〈熟〉 a real man has the courage to bear the consequences of his doing or to shoulder responsibility
〖～能屈能伸〗 dàzhàngfu néng qū néng shēn 〈熟〉 a great man knows when to yield and when not to
〖～言出如山〗 dàzhàngfu yánchūrúshān 〈熟〉 a true man never goes back on his words; a true man never breaks his promise
【大政】 dàzhèng 〈名〉 state affairs
〖～方针〗 dàzhèng fāngzhēn 〈名〉 cardinal/fundamental policy
【大旨】 dàzhǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 main purpose; main idea; theme; gist: 了解～ get the gist
【大指】 dàzhǐ 〈名〉 ❶ thumb ❷ ＝ 大旨 dàzhǐ
【大志】 dàzhì 〈名〉 high/lofty aim; great ambition; high/great aspiration
【大治】 dàzhì 〈名〉 great order and prosperity: 天下～。There is great order and prosperity throughout the country.
【大致】 dàzhì 〈副〉 ❶ chiefly; generally; on the whole; in the main: ～说来 generally speaking ‖ ～相似 be similar in substance; bear general resemblance (to sth) ❷ about; more or less; approximately; roughly: 对费用的～估计 approximate/vague estimate of the cost ‖ ～如此。That's about it. ‖ 时间～是十点钟。The approximate time is 10 o'clock.

【大智】 dàzhì 〈名〉 great wisdom
〖～大勇〗 dàzhì-dàyǒng 〈熟〉 great wisdom and courage
〖～若愚〗 dàzhì-ruòyú 〈熟〉 be seemingly slow-witted but really wise; a man of great wisdom looks dull; great wisdom has the look of folly
【大众】 dàzhòng ❶〈名〉 broad masses of people; general public: 愚弄～ fool the public ‖ 劳苦～ toiling masses; working people ❷〈形〉 popular: ～偶像 pop idol
〖～传播〗 dàzhòng chuánbō 〈名〉 mass communication
〖～传媒〗 dàzhòng chuánméi 〈名〉 mass media
〖～化〗 dàzhònghuà 〈动〉 popularize: 使科学～ popularize science ‖ ～语言 language of the ordinary people ‖ ～饭菜 popular dishes
〖～教育〗 dàzhòng jiàoyù 〈名〉 mass education
〖～科学〗 dàzhòng kēxué 〈名〉 popular science
〖～情人〗 dàzhòng qíngrén 〈名〉 public idol
〖～文化〗 dàzhòng wénhuà 〈名〉 popular culture
〖～文学〗 dàzhòng wénxué 〈名〉 popular literature
【大洲】 dàzhōu 〈名〉 continent: 五～ five continents
【大轴子】 dàzhòuzi 〈名〉[戏曲] last item on a theatrical programme
【大主教】 dàzhǔjiào 〈名〉 archbishop
【大专】 dàzhuān 〈名〉 ❶ universities and colleges; institutions of higher education ❷ junior college for professional training
〖～毕业生〗 dàzhuān bìyèshēng 〈名〉 college graduate
〖～毕业证〗 dàzhuān bìyèzhèng 〈名〉 associate diploma
〖～院校〗 dà-zhuān yuànxiào = 大专① dàzhuān
【大篆】 dàzhuàn 〈名〉 big seal character [an ancient calligraphic style current in the Zhou Dynasty]
【大字】 dàzì 〈名〉 big character
〖～报〗 dàzìbào 〈名〉 *dazibao*; big-character poster [prevalent during the Cultural Revolution in China, 1966-1976]
〖～本〗 dàzìběn 〈名〉 ❶ large-character practice book ❷ large-print edition
〖～标题〗 dàzì biāotí 〈名〉 banner headline; bannerline; streamer
【大自然】 dàzìrán 〈名〉 nature: 回归～ get/go back to nature; return to nature ‖ 与～做斗争 wage a struggle against nature ‖ 征服～ conquer nature ‖ ～的造化 fundamental forces of nature
【大宗】 dàzōng ❶〈名〉 large amount/quantity; bulk: ～包裹 bulky parcel ‖ ～货物 bulk cargo; bulky goods ‖ ～贿赂丑闻 massive bribery scandal ‖ ～买卖 bulk sale ‖ ～交易 volume trading ‖ ～借贷 wholesale financing ‖ ～销售合同 bulk sales contract ‖ ～银行贷款 huge bank loan ‖ ～用户 bulk user ❷〈形〉 staple: ～商品/产品 staple commodities/products ‖ 本地出产以棉花为～。Cotton is the staple product here.
【大总统】 dàzǒngtǒng 〈名〉〈旧〉president: 临时～ interim president
【大族】 dàzú 〈名〉 famous and influential clan
【大罪】 dàzuì 〈名〉 high crime
【大作】 dàzuò ❶〈名〉〈敬〉 your writing/work; script; book: 拜读～ have the honour of perusing your work/essay ❷〈动〉 break out; begin abruptly; erupt: 狂风～。A storm/stiff wind sprang up. / The wind raged. ‖ 雷声～。There erupted peals of thunder.
【大做文章】 dàzuò-wénzhāng 〈熟〉 ❶ make painstaking efforts (about/over): 在产品质量上～ concentrate one's efforts on the quality of the products; make painstaking efforts about/over the quality of the products ❷ make a big issue (of); make a fuss (over); kick up a rumpus (about); make a big noise (about)

汏 dà 〈动〉〈方〉 wash; rinse: ～头 wash one's hair ‖ ～衣裳 wash clothes

da

垯 da → 圪垯 gēda
纮 da → 纥纮 gēda
塔 da → 圪塔 gēda
⇨tǎ
疸 da → 疙疸 gēda
⇨dǎn
跶 da → 蹦跶 bèngda; 蹓跶 liūda

dāi

呆 dāi ❶〈形〉 dull; dumb; idiotic; silly: ⇨～子 ❷〈形〉 blank: 吓～ be scared stiff; be stupefied with terror ⇨发～ ❸〈动〉 stay: ～一宿 stay for a night ‖ ～在家里 stay at home
【呆板】 dāibǎn 〈形〉 stiff; rigid; inflexible: 方法～ be inflexible in method ‖ 举止～ be stiff in manners ‖ 思想～ be rigid in thinking ‖ 样子～ look stiff ‖ 他的文章太～。His article is trite and dull. ‖ 他这个人太～。He is an insipid person.
【呆笨】 dāibèn 〈形〉 stupid; obtuse; clumsy
【呆痴】 dāichī 〈形〉 stupid; slow-witted
【呆气】 dāiqi 〈名〉 stupidity; foolishness; idiotic/silly look
【呆若木鸡】 dāiruòmùjī 〈熟〉 be dumb as a wooden chicken—be dumb-struck/transfixed (with fear or amazement)
【呆头呆脑】 dāitóu-dāinǎo 〈熟〉 thick-headed; be stupid-looking; be idiot-like
【呆小症】 dāixiǎozhèng 〈名〉[医学] cretinism: ～患者 cretin
【呆账】 dāizhàng 〈名〉 stagnant debt; bad debt/account/loan; dead account/loan; frozen loan
〖～回收〗 dāizhàng huíshōu 〈名〉 recovery of bad accounts
〖～损失〗 dāizhàng sǔnshī 〈名〉 loss from bad debts
〖～准备金〗 dāizhàng zhǔnbèijīn 〈名〉 provisions of bad debts; loan loss reserves/provisions
【呆滞】 dāizhì 〈形〉 ❶ dull: ～的眼睛 dull/glassy eyes ‖ 他的两眼～无神。His eyes glazed over. ❷ idle: ～存货 dead stock ‖ ～资本 idle capital ‖ ～资产 bad assets ❸ inactive; sluggish: 市场～ inactive/narrow market ‖ 市面～ dull/sluggish market
【呆子】 dāizi 〈名〉 idiot; simpleton; blockhead; dullard: ⇨书～

呔 dāi 〈叹〉[usu used in the early vernacular to draw attention] hey
⇨tǎi

待 dāi 〈动〉 stay: ～一个晚上 stay one night
⇨dài
【待会儿】 dāihuir 〈动〉 wait a minute: 让他～。Tell him to wait a minute.

dǎi

歹 dǎi 〈形〉 bad; evil; vicious: ⇨～徒; 为非作～
【歹毒】 dǎidú 〈形〉 malicious; vicious; malignant: 心肠～ be ill-hearted; be malicious ‖ 用心～ have sinister motives; nurse ill intentions
【歹人】 dǎirén 〈名〉 villain; gangster; robber
【歹徒】 dǎitú 〈名〉 scoundrel; ruffian; evil-doer; outlaw; gangster: 抓获～ capture a ganster
【歹心】 dǎixīn 〈名〉 malice; malicious/evil intent; bad intention: 存～ harbour/have bad intentions ‖ 起～ brew malice
【歹意】 dǎiyì = 歹心 dǎixīn

逮 dǎi 〈动〉〈口〉 capture; catch: ～小偷 catch a thief ‖ ～老鼠 catch mice ‖ 他逃跑一周后才被警察～住。He was on the run for a week before the police got him. ‖〈喻〉我让他～住跑了一趟差。He got hold of me and made me run an errand for him.
⇨dài

傣 Dǎi = 傣族 Dǎizú
【傣剧】 dǎijù 〈名〉 Dai opera
【傣历】 Dǎilì 〈名〉 Dai calendar
【傣语】 Dǎiyǔ 〈名〉 Dai language
【傣族】 Dǎizú 〈名〉 Dai/Tai ethnic group; the Dais [inhabiting China's Yunnan Province]

dài

大 dài = 大 dà [used in words like 大黄,大王 and so on] ⇨dà

【大夫】 dàifu 〈名〉 doctor; physician ⇨dàfū

【大黄】 dàihuáng 〈名〉[植物] Chinese rhubarb

【大王】 dàiwang 〈名〉 king; bandit chief (in Chinese novels or operas): 山～ chief of mountain bandits ⇨dàwáng

代 dài ❶〈动〉 act in place of; take the place of; substitute as; act for: 请～我向她问好。Please say hello to her for me. / Please remember me to her. ⇨～笔;～人受过;取～ ❷〈动〉 act for; serve temporarily as a substitute: ～总理 acting premier; acting prime minister ❸〈名〉 historical period: ⇨当～;历～;时～ ❹〈名〉 dynasty: 唐～ Tang Dynasty ⇨改朝换～ ❺〈名〉 generation: 第三～移动电话 third generation mobile phones ‖ 老一～领导人 elder/older generation leaders ‖ 下一～ next/coming generation ‖ 新一～超音速飞机 new generation of supersonic airliners ‖ 开发西部需要几～人的艰苦努力。The development of west China requires the hard work of several generations. ⇨传宗接～ ❻〈名〉[地质] era: ⇨古生～;新生～

【代办】 dàibàn ❶〈动〉 be an agent; do sth for sb; manage on sb's behalf: ～进口 import on customer's behalf ‖ ～托运 under commissions for shipments ‖ 邮政～所 postal agency ‖ 此事就请你～吧。Will you do this for me? / Will you act on my behalf? ❷〈名〉 diplomatic representative (accredited by the government of one state to the minister of foreign affairs of another) ❸〈名〉 chargé d'affaires: 本任～ chargé d'affaires en titre

〖～处〗 dàibànchù 〈名〉 office of the Chargé d'Affaires; agency: 国外～ agency abroad

〖～行〗 dàibànháng 〈名〉 commission house: 出口～ export commission house

〖～人〗 dàibànrén 〈名〉 public agent

〖～所〗 dàibànsuǒ 〈名〉 agency: 储蓄～ savings agency

【代笔】 dàibǐ 〈动〉 write on sb's behalf: ～遗嘱 dictated will

【代币】 dàibì 〈名〉 token (money)

【代表】 dàibiǎo ❶〈动〉 represent; stand/act for: ～地区/国家/政府 represent one's district/country/government ‖ ～人民的利益 stand for/represent the interests of the people ‖ ～部长讲话 speak for the minister; deliver a speech on behalf of the minister ‖ 更广泛地～人民 represent people more broadly ‖ 这个符号～什么? What does this symbol represent? ❷〈动〉 embody; represent: ～时代精神 embody the spirit of the era ❸〈名〉 representative: 派～ send one's representative (to) ‖ 选举～ elect an representative ‖ 商务～ commercial representative ‖ 销售～ sales representative ‖ 中国驻联合国～ China's representative to the United Nations ⇨全权～;常驻～ ❹〈名〉 deputy; delegate: 大会～ delegate to the convention ‖ 官方～ official representative/delegate ‖ 列席～ nonvoting delegate ‖ 全权～ delegate plenipotentiary; plenipotentiary ‖ 人大～ deputy to the National People's Congress; NPC deputy ‖ 首席～ chief delegate ‖ 特别～ special delegate/representative ‖ 与会～ conference delegate ‖ 正式～ official delegate

〖～处〗 dàibiǎochù 〈名〉 representative office

〖～大会〗 dàibiǎo dàhuì 〈名〉 congress; general/representative assembly: 职工～ workers' conference; congress of workers and (office) staff ⇨人民～

〖～队〗 dàibiǎoduì 〈名〉 representative team: 体育～ athletic team

〖～权〗 dàibiǎoquán 〈名〉 representation: ～平等 equality of representation

〖～人物〗 dàibiǎo rénwù 〈名〉 typical representative; representative figure

〖～团〗 dàibiǎotuán 〈名〉 delegation; deputation; mission: ～成员 member of a delegation ‖ ～团长 head/leader of a delegation ‖ 贸易～ trade/commercial mission ‖ 高级～ top delegation ‖ 民间贸易～ non-governmental trade mission ‖ 文化～ cultural delegation ‖ 政府～ governmental mission ‖ 中国～ Chinese delegation; delegation from China

〖～性〗 dàibiǎoxìng 〈名〉 representativeness; representation: 提高委员会的～ enhance the committee's representation ‖ 我认为这种看法很有～。I think this view is representative.

〖～证书〗 dàibiǎo zhèngshū 〈名〉 credentials of a representative/delegate

〖～制〗 dàibiǎozhì 〈名〉 representation: 比例～ proportional representation

〖～资格〗 dàibiǎo zīgé 〈名〉 qualifications/credentials of a representative: ～审查委员会 deputies' credentials committee

〖～作〗 dàibiǎozuò 〈名〉 masterpiece; representative work: 贝多芬的～ Beethoven's masterpiece ‖ 现代建筑的～ building representative of modern architecture

【代哺】 dàibǔ 〈名〉 foster nursing

【代步】 dàibù 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 ride instead of walking: 以车～ ride in a car instead of going on foot ‖ ～工具 riding tools ❷〈名〉 vehicle, horse, etc used to ride instead of walking

【代偿】 dàicháng 〈名〉[医学] compensation

〖～机能〗 dàicháng jīnéng 〈名〉[医学] compensation: ～不全 broken compensation

〖～失调〗 dàicháng shītiáo 〈名〉[医学] decompensation

〖～性肥大〗 dàichángxìng féidà 〈名〉[医学] compensatory hypertrophy

〖～性肺气肿〗 dàichángxìng fèiqìzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] compensatory emphysema

〖～循环〗 dàichángxìng xúnhuán 〈名〉[医学] compensatory/collateral circulation

【代称】 dàichēng 〈名〉 another name (for)

【代词】 dàicí 〈名〉[语言] pronoun: 关系～ relative pronoun ‖ 人称～ personal pronoun ‖ 疑问～ interrogative pronoun ‖ 指示～ demonstrative pronoun

【代代花】 dàidàihuā 〈名〉[植物] bitter orange flower

【代代相传】 dàidài-xiāngchuán 〈熟〉 hand down from generation to generation; pass/carry on from generation to generation

【代电】 dàidiàn 〈名〉〈旧〉 official document (as terse as a telegram) posted by express mail

【代付】 dàifù 〈动〉 pay/deliver for another person

〖～银行〗 dàifù yínháng 〈名〉 paying/agent bank

【代耕】 dàigēng 〈动〉 ❶ make a living by means other than farming: 以笔～ earn one's living by writing ❷ do farm work for the dependents of a revolutionary martyr or serviceman ❸ plough with machines for sb

【代沟】 dàigōu 〈名〉 generation gap

【代购】 dàigòu 〈动〉 buy on sb's behalf; buy for the account of sb; act as a purchasing agent

〖～代销点〗 dàigòu dàixiāodiǎn 〈名〉 purchasing and marketing agency; commission agency; sales agency

〖～人〗 dàigòurén 〈名〉 buying representative

【代管】 dàiguǎn 〈动〉 administer/manage in the name of another person; administer/manage on behalf of another person

【代号】 dàihào 〈名〉 code name/number: 识别～ identification code

【代价】 dàijià 〈名〉 price; cost: 付出沉重/很大～ pay a heavy/dear price ‖ 不惜任何～ at any/all cost ‖ 使其付出沉重的～ cost sb dear ‖ 这是为了改革而须付出的小小～。This is a small price to pay for reforms.

【代金】 dàijīn 〈名〉 allowance

〖～券〗 dàijīnquàn 〈名〉 coupon

【代课】 dàikè 〈动〉 ❶ teach a course: 你这学期代什么课? What course are you teaching this semester? ❷ act as a relief/substitute teacher; teach as a substitute; substitute for another teacher

【代劳】 dàiláo 〈动〉 do sth for sb: 这件事不知您能否～? I wonder if you could do this for me?

【代理】 dàilǐ ❶〈动〉 act for; act on behalf of sb in a responsible position; act as agent: ～厂长 acting/surrogate director of a factory ‖ 在我外出期间,副主任将～我的工作。In my absence, the vice chairman will act for me. ❷〈名〉 agent; agency; surrogate; proxy: ～出口 act as agent for export ‖ ～发行 issue as agent ‖ 独家～ sole agent; exclusive/sole agency ‖ 法定～ statutory agent ‖ 全权～ universal agency ‖ 双重～ double agent ‖ 特别～ special agent

〖～保险商〗 dàilǐ bǎoxiǎnshāng 〈名〉 insurance agent

〖～处〗 dàilǐchù 〈名〉 agency: 商务～ trade agency

〖～费〗 dàilǐfèi 〈名〉agent/brokering fee
〖～公司〗 dàilǐ gōngsī 〈名〉agency company
〖～行〗 dàilǐháng 〈名〉correspondent bank
〖～合同〗 dàilǐ hétong 〈名〉agency contract/agreement
〖～领事〗 dàilǐ lǐngshì 〈名〉consular agent
〖～权〗 dàilǐquán 〈名〉franchise; power of attorney/proxy/representation; authority/power of agency: 撤回～ withdraw the proxy ‖ 行使～ exercise the power of agency ‖ 他拥有该旅游公司的独家～。He has the sole agency for the tourist company.
〖～人〗 dàilǐrén 〈名〉❶ agent; deputy; proxy; surrogate: 雇佣/指定～ hire/appoint an agent ‖ 销售～ sales agent ‖ 总～ general agent ❷ procurator; attorney
〖～融通〗 dàilǐ róngtōng 〈名〉[金融] factoring
〖～商〗 dàilǐshāng 〈名〉commission merchant; trade agency; agent: 出口～ export agent ‖ 独家～ sole agent (for) ‖ 佣金～ commission agent ‖ 总～ general agent
〖～网络〗 dàilǐ wǎngluò 〈名〉agency network: 全球广告～ global advertising agency network
〖～协议〗 dàilǐ xiéyì 〈名〉agency agreement/arrangement
〖～业务〗 dàilǐ yèwù 〈名〉agency service
〖～银行〗 dàilǐ yínháng 〈名〉correspondent bank
〖～佣金〗 dàilǐ yòngjīn 〈名〉agency commission
〖～制〗 dàilǐzhì 〈名〉agent/agency system: 推进～ press ahead with the agent system ‖ 外贸～ foreign trade agent system
【代码】 dàimǎ 〈名〉code: ～共享 code sharing ‖ 输入～ input code
〖～区〗 dàimǎqū 〈名〉[计算机] code area
〖～冗余〗 dàimǎ rǒngyú 〈名〉[计算机] code redundancy
〖～值〗 dàimǎzhí 〈名〉[计算机] code value
〖～字〗 dàimǎzì 〈名〉[计算机] code word
【代脉】 dàimài 〈名〉[中医] slow, intermittent pulse
【代名】 dàimíng = 代称 dàichēng
【代名词】 dàimíngcí 〈名〉❶ synonym: 市场经济并不是资本主义的～。Market economy isn't a synonym for capitalism. ❷ = 代词 dàicí
【代庖】 dàipáo 〈动〉act in sb's place; do another person's job: ⇨越俎～
【代培】 dàipéi 〈动〉train on contract: 为兄弟院校～教师 train teachers for other colleges and universities on contract
〖～生〗 dàipéishēng 〈名〉contract student [student contracted to and trained for a work unit]
【代人受过】 dàirén-shòuguò 〈熟〉be made a scapegoat; bear/take the blame for sb else; suffer in place of another person
【代人捉刀】 dàirén-zhuōdāo 〈熟〉ghost-write; write on sb's behalf; be a ghostwriter for sb; play ghost (to/for sb)
【代乳粉】 dàirǔfěn 〈名〉dairy milk powder substitute [composed of soya bean and other nourishing ingredients]
【代乳品】 dàirǔpǐn 〈名〉milk substitute
【代收】 dàishōu ❶〈动〉accept for sb; collect on sb's behalf: ～机构 collecting agency ❷〈名〉trusted collection: ⇨～汇兑
〖～汇兑〗 dàishōu huìduì 〈名〉trusted collections of drafts and bills
〖～人〗 dàishōurén 〈名〉collecting agent
〖～银行〗 dàishōu yínháng 〈名〉collecting bank
【代售】 dàishòu ❶〈动〉be commissioned to sell sth: ～机票 be commissioned to sell air tickets ‖ ～磁卡 sell magnetic cards on the sideline ❷〈名〉sales on commission; agency/commission sales
【代书】 dàishū ❶〈动〉write (legal documents or letters) for sb ❷〈名〉allograph
【代数】 dàishù 〈名〉algebra
〖～方程〗 dàishù fāngchéng 〈名〉algebraic equation
〖～几何〗 dàishù jǐhé 〈名〉algebraic geometry
〖～式〗 dàishùshì 〈名〉algebraic expression
〖～数论〗 dàishù shùlùn 〈名〉algebraic theory of numbers; algebraic number theory
〖～拓扑〗 dàishù tuòpū 〈名〉algebraic topology
〖～学〗 dàishùxué 〈名〉algebra: ～家 algebraist
【代诉人】 dàisùrén 〈名〉procurator; proctor: ～授权书 procuracy
【代替】 dàitì 〈动〉replace; act as a substitute for; substitute for; take the place of: ～王老师上课 teach instead of Mr Wang; substitute for Mr Wang ‖ 用蜂蜜～食糖 substitute honey for sugar ‖ 用行动～语言 replace words with deeds ‖ 白天～黑夜。The day takes the place of the night. ‖ 维生素丸不能～健康的饮食。Vitamin pills are no substitute for healthy diet. ‖ 我们吃大量蔬菜～水果。We eat plenty of vegetables in substitution for fruits.
〖～人〗 dàitìrén 〈名〉substitute; proxy
〖～物〗 dàitìwù 〈名〉substitute; proxy
【代为】 dàiwéi 〈副〉on sb's behalf; for sb: ～说情 intercede in sb's behalf ‖ ～投票 vote by proxy ‖ 请～问候。Please say hello to him for me. / Please remember me to him. / Please give my regards to him.
【代位继承】 dàiwèi jìchéng 〈名〉suborganization inheritance
【代销】 dàixiāo 〈动〉be commissioned to sell; sell on consignment: ～软件 be commissioned to sell softwares
〖～点〗 dàixiāodiǎn 〈名〉marketing/sales agency
〖～店〗 dàixiāodiàn 〈名〉commission agent/store/shop
〖～人〗 dàixiāorén 〈名〉commission agent; selling representative; retail distributor
〖～商〗 dàixiāoshāng 〈名〉commission/sales agent
【代谢】 dàixiè 〈动〉❶ replace; supersede: 新旧～。The new replaces the old. ❷ metabolize: 能量～ energy metabolism ‖ 脂肪～ fat metabolization
〖～病〗 dàixièbìng 〈名〉metabolic disease: 先天性～ inborn error of metabolism
〖～亢进〗 dàixiè kàngjìn 〈名〉hypermetabolism
〖～库〗 dàixièkù 〈名〉metabolic pool
〖～率〗 dàixièlǜ 〈名〉metabolic rate
〖～期〗 dàixièqī 〈名〉metabolic stage
〖～物〗 dàixièwù 〈名〉metabolite
〖～作用〗 dàixiè zuòyòng 〈名〉metabolism
【代行】 dàixíng 〈动〉act on sb's behalf: ～职权 function in an acting capacity ‖ ～总理之职 work as an acting premier
【代序】 dàixù 〈名〉essay used in lieu of a preface; essay used by way of an introduction; preface substitute; replacement introduction
【代言人】 dàiyánrén 〈名〉spokesman; mouthpiece: 强有力的～ strong voice
【代议制】 dàiyìzhì 〈名〉representative (government) system; parliamentalism
【代用】 dàiyòng 〈动〉substitute: ～货币 surrogate currency; substitute coinage/money; token coins/money; representative money ‖ ～燃料 replacement fuel ‖ ～武器 make-shift weapons
〖～材料〗 dàiyòng cáiliào 〈名〉ersatz material
〖～密码〗 dàiyòng mìmǎ 〈名〉substitution cipher
〖～品〗 dàiyòngpǐn 〈名〉substitute (articles or goods); surrogate; ersatz: 糖～ sugar substitute
〖～食品〗 dàiyòng shípǐn 〈名〉surrogate food; food substitute
【代远年湮】 dàiyuǎn-niányān 〈熟〉remote in past years; in the remote past
【代孕母亲】 dàiyùn mǔqīn 〈名〉surrogate mother
【代职】 dàizhí 〈动〉act for; serve as a substitute; function in an acting capacity: 我不在的时候,由他～。In my absence he will act for me.
【代字号】 dàizìhào 〈名〉swung dash (～)

轪 dài 〈名〉〈古〉❶ iron cap on the axis of a wheel ❷ wheel

甙 dài 〈名〉[化学] glucoside

岱 Dài 〈名〉Dai [another name for Mount Tai (泰山)]
【岱岳】 Dàiyuè = 泰山 Tàishān
【岱宗】 Dàizōng = 泰山 Tàishān

迨 dài 〈介〉〈书〉when

绐 dài 〈动〉〈书〉cheat; fool

骀 dài
⇨tái
【骀荡】 dàidàng 〈形〉〈书〉❶ refreshing: 春风～ refreshing spring breeze ❷ loose; immoral; licentious

玳 dài

【玳瑁】 dàimào 〈名〉[动物] hawksbill turtle
〖～壳〗 dàimàoké 〈名〉turtle shell
〖～器〗 dàimàoqì 〈名〉turtle-shell ware

带[1] dài 〈名〉❶ belt; band; girdle; ribbon; tape: 地震～ seismic belt ⇨防护林～;皮～ ❷ tyre: 自行车～ bicycle tyre ‖ 汽车外～ truck tyre ❸ zone; area; belt: 京、津一～ area around Beijing and Tianjin ⇨地～;热～ ❹ [生理] leucorrhoea; whites: ⇨～下

带[2] dài 〈动〉❶ take; bring; carry: ～把伞 take an umbrella (with sb) ‖ ～行李 take one's luggage along ‖ ～犯人出庭! Bring forward the prisoner! ‖ 你～钱了吗? Do you have any money on you? ‖ 请你给她～个口信好吗? Would you mind taking a message to her? ‖ 来时别忘了～书。Don't forget to bring your book with you. ‖ 老鼠身上～有多种疾病。Rats carry various diseases. ‖ 她旅游时总是～着照相机。She always carries a camera about when she travels. ‖ 电子是～负电荷的,质子是～正电荷的。Electrons are negatively charged with electricity, while protons are positively charged. ⇨携～ ❷ lead; head: ⇨～兵;～队;～路 ❸ do sth incidentally: 上街～包茶叶来。Get me a bag of tea when you go shopping. ‖ 请随手把门～上。Close the door behind you, please. ❹ bear; have: 面～笑容 bear/wear a smile; with a smiling face; with a smile on one's face ❺ contain; have: ～偏见的报道 biased report ‖ 这黄瓜～点儿苦味儿。This cucumber is a bit bitter to the taste. ❻ drive; bring along; spur on: 先进～后进。The more advanced bring along the less advanced. ❼ have/happen simultaneously: 连说～笑 talking and laughing ‖ ～碟儿的茶杯 tea cups with saucers to go with ❽ raise; look after; take care of; bring up: ～孩子很麻烦。Child rearing is troublesome. ‖ 她既要工作,还得～孩子。She has to work and raise her child as well. ‖ 你的孩子现在谁～着呢? Who is looking after your child? ❾ influence: ⇨～坏

【带班】 dàibān 〈动〉❶ lead a group of people on duty: 带夜班 lead a night shift ❷ be in charge of the student affairs of a class: 她既要上课,又要～。She teaches and takes care of a class.
【带兵】 dàibīng 〈动〉lead troops; be in command of troops
【带病】 dàibìng 〈动〉do sth in spite of illness; do sth while suffering from an illness: ～参加会议 attend a meeting despite one's illness ‖ ～工作 work in spite of illness; work even when one is sick
【带播】 dàibō 〈名〉[林业] belt sowing
【带材】 dàicái 〈名〉[冶金] strip: ～轧机 strip mill
【带操】 dàicāo 〈名〉[体操] gymnastics with ribbons
【带刺儿】 dàicìr 〈动〉❶ be prickly: ～的叶子 prickly leaves ‖ ～的玫瑰 thorny rose ❷ 〈喻〉be sarcastic/barbed: ～的话 barbed remarks ‖ 说话别～嘛。Don't be sarcastic.
【带大】 dàidà 〈动〉bring up: 他是他叔父～的。He was brought up by his uncle.
【带电】 dàidiàn 〈形〉electrified; live; charged: ～的线 live/fire wire
〖～粒子〗 dàidiàn lìzǐ 〈名〉charged particle
〖～体〗 dàidiàntǐ 〈名〉charged/electrified body
〖～作业〗 dàidiàn zuòyè 〈名〉live-line work; live-wire job
【带动】 dàidòng 〈动〉❶ drive: 拖拉机～拖车。The trailer is driven by a tractor. ❷ spur on; bring along; lead by example: ～落后地区 bring along the backward regions ‖ 抓好典型,～全局 promote the overall work by taking good care of exemplary cases ‖ 在他的～下,大家都积极参加义务劳动。His example spurred all others to participate in voluntary labour. ‖ 让经济特区～周围地区经济发展。Let the special economic zones stimulate surrounding areas in economic development.
【带队】 dàiduì ❶ 〈动〉lead a group/team: 你来亲自～吧。You'd better lead the team yourself. ❷ 〈名〉group/team leader: 主教练也是～。The chief coach also serves as leader of the team.
【带分数】 dàifēnshù 〈名〉[数学] mixed number/fraction
【带钢】 dàigāng 〈名〉[冶金] strip steel
【带好儿】 dàihǎor 〈动〉give regards to: 请你给王教授带个好儿。Please give my best regards to Professor Wang.
【带话】 dàihuà 〈名〉give/take a message: 给带个话儿 give sb a message
【带坏】 dàihuài 〈动〉lead astray; lead into evil: 被坏朋友～ be depraved by bad company
【带劲】 dàijìn 〈形〉〈口〉❶ energetic; forceful: 干得挺～ work energetically; work like a horse ‖ 她的文章很～。Her article was very forceful. ❷ wonderful; exciting; interesting; terrific: 要是我能拥有一辆小汽车,那才叫～呢。It would be great if I could have a car of my own. ‖ 骑摩托车兜风真～! It's great fun to take a spin on a motorcycle.
【带锯】 dàijù 〈名〉[机械] band saw
【带菌】 dàijūn 〈动〉carry bacteria/germs: ～食物 food carrying germs
〖～者〗 dàijūnzhě 〈名〉(bacteria) carrier
【带宽】 dàikuān 〈名〉[通信] bandwidth: 视频～ video bandwidth
【带来】 dàilái 〈动〉❶ bring: ～好处/生机 bring benefits/vitality (to sb/sth) ‖ 你把书～了吗? Have you brought your book with you? ‖ 她给晚会～了生气。She breathed life into the party. ‖ 新政策给人民～了希望。The new policy has raised hopes among the people. ❷ bring about: 经济改革给人们的生活～了很大变化。The economic reforms have brought about great changes in people's lives.
【带累】 dàilěi 〈动〉involve (in trouble): 我再也不想～你了。I don't want to trouble you any more.
【带领】 dàilǐng 〈动〉❶ lead; go at the head of: 他～病人去医院。He led the patient to the hospital. ❷ lead; act as leader of: ～冲锋 lead a charge ‖ ～游客参观博物馆 conduct the visitors around the museum ‖ 班长～大家去爬山。The monitor led his classmates to climb the mountain.
【带路】 dàilù 〈动〉lead/show the way; act as a guide: 你来～,我跟着走。You lead on and I'll follow. ‖ 随团旅行时,导游～,游客尾随。On a tour, a guide leads the way and the visitors follow.
〖～人〗 dàilùrén 〈名〉guide; leader
【带挈】 dàiqiè = 挈带 qièdài
【带球】 dàiqiú 〈动〉[体育] dribble (the ball): ～(快速)突破 dribble for fastbreak
【带声】 dàishēng = 带音 dàiyīn
【带式】 dàishì 〈形〉belt-type
〖～打印机〗 dàishì dǎyìnjī 〈名〉belt/tape printer
〖～干燥机〗 dàishì gānzàojī 〈名〉belt/band drier
〖～给料机〗 dàishì jǐliàojī 〈名〉belt/belt-type feeder
〖～输送机〗 dàishì shūsòngjī 〈名〉belt conveyer
〖～制动器〗 dàishì zhìdòngqì 〈名〉belt brake
【带手儿】 dàishǒur 〈副〉〈方〉at sb's convenience; without extra trouble
【带头】 dàitóu 〈动〉take the lead (in doing sth); be the first to do sth; set an example: ～帮助改进企业管理 take the lead in helping improve enterprise management ‖ ～冲锋 lead the charge ‖ ～闹事者 riot leader ‖ 他们～反恐怖。They take the lead in fighting terrorism. ‖ 谁来～? Who will lead off?
〖～人〗 dàitóurén 〈名〉leader: 学术～ academic leader ‖ 科研～ lead researcher
〖～羊〗 dàitóuyáng 〈名〉bellwether
【带下】 dàixià 〈名〉[中医] morbid leucorrhoea
【带孝】 dàixiào 〈动〉put on/take to/wear mourning (for); be in mourning; go into mourning: 你这是给谁～? Whom are you wearing mourning for?
【带薪产假】 dàixīn chǎnjià 〈名〉paid maternity leave
【带薪休假】 dàixīn xiūjià 〈名〉paid vacation
【带信儿】 dàixìnr 〈动〉take/bring/give a message
【带音】 dàiyīn 〈动〉(of vocal chords) vibrate
【带引】 dàiyǐn 〈动〉guide; lead
【带有】 dàiyǒu 〈动〉have; partake of: ～讽刺意味 partake of sarcasm ‖ ～诗人的气质 partake of the poet ‖ ～民族色彩 have national flavour
【带鱼】 dàiyú 〈名〉hair-tail; ribbon fish
【带罩】 dàizhào 〈名〉[机械] belt guard
【带状】 dàizhuàng 〈形〉zonal; banded; ribbon-type: ⇨～疱疹
〖～层〗 dàizhuàngcéng 〈名〉[地质] zonular layer; stratum zonale
〖～导线〗 dàizhuàng dǎoxiàn 〈名〉ribbon conductor
〖～电缆〗 dàizhuàng diànlǎn 〈名〉flat/ribbon cable
〖～分布〗 dàizhuàng fēnbù 〈名〉[地质] zonal arrangement/distribution; banded layout
〖～构造〗 dàizhuàng gòuzào 〈名〉[地质] banded/ribbon structure

〚～光谱〛 dàizhuàng guāngpǔ 〈名〉[光学] belt spectrum
〚～矿〛 dàizhuàngkuàng 〈名〉[矿业] banded ore
〚～矿脉〛 dàizhuàng kuàngmài 〈名〉[矿业] banded/ribbon vein
〚～疱疹〛 dàizhuàng pàozhěn 〈名〉[医学] herpes zoster; zoster
【带子】 dàizi 〈名〉❶ belt; band; ribbon ❷〈口〉tape; cassette/video tape
【带座】 dàizuò 〈动〉show/usher customers to their seats

殆 dài 〈书〉❶〈形〉dangerous: 知彼知己,百战不～。Know the enemy and know yourself, and you can fight a hundred battles with no danger of defeat. ❷〈副〉almost; nearly: 敌人伤亡～尽。The enemy was practically wiped out.

贷 dài ❶〈动〉borrow; lend: 向银行～款 ask for/solicit a loan from a bank ‖ 世界银行给这个省～了一笔款。The World Bank has granted/made a loan to this province. ❷〈名〉loan: ⇨信～;高利～ ❸〈动〉shift; shirk (responsibility): ⇨责无旁～ ❹〈动〉pardon; forgive: ⇨严惩不～
【贷方】 dàifāng 〈名〉❶[会计] credit (side): ～记录 credit entry ‖ ～金额 amount of credit side ‖ ～票据 credit note ‖ ～余额 balance due; credit balance ❷ creditor; lender: ～催款。The creditor is pressing for the repayment of a loan.
【贷款】 dàikuǎn ❶〈动〉grant/make/provide a loan (to sb); allow/extend/give/grant credit (to sb); lend out money (to sb); get/obtain a loan (from sb): 向银行～五十万元 obtain a loan of half a million *yuan* from a bank ❷〈名〉loan: 一笔/项～ a loan ‖ 偿还～ redeem a loan ‖ 筹集～ float/raise a loan ‖ 得到～ get a loan (from) ‖ 发放～ issue credits ‖ 还清/偿还～ pay off/pay back/repay a loan ‖ 拒绝～ refuse credits (to sb) ‖ 提供～ provide a loan ‖ 赢得世界银行的一笔～ win a new loan from the World Bank ‖ 长期/短期/中期～ long-term/short-term/intermediate-term loan ‖ 低息～ cheap loan; low-interest loan ‖ 高利～ lend money at a high interest ‖ 有息～ lend money at an interest; money lent at interest; loan with interest ‖ 紧急～ emergency loan ‖ 软～ soft loan ‖ 三百万美元的～ 3 million US dollars in loans ‖ 活期～ call loan ‖ 未偿～ outstanding credit ‖ 无息～ interest-free loan ‖ 银行～ bank loan ‖ 硬～ hard loan
〚～本金〛 dàikuǎn běnjīn 〈名〉principal amount of credit
〚～标准〛 dàikuǎn biāozhǔn 〈名〉norm of lending
〚～财团〛 dàikuǎn cáituán 〈名〉loan consortium/syndicate
〚～偿还能力〛 dàikuǎn chánghuán nénglì 〈名〉credit liquidity
〚～担保〛 dàikuǎn dānbǎo 〈名〉loan guarantee; security for credit
〚～对象〛 dàikuǎn duìxiàng 〈名〉prospective borrower
〚～额〛 dàikuǎn'é 〈名〉credit volume
〚～返还率〛 dàikuǎn fǎnhuánlǜ 〈名〉repayment rate of loans
〚～金额〛 dàikuǎn jīn'é 〈名〉credit account; amount of loans
〚～利率〛 dàikuǎn lìlǜ 〈名〉interest/lending/loan rate
〚～利息〛 dàikuǎn lìxī 〈名〉interest on loan/advances; credit interest; money rates
〚～期限〛 dàikuǎn qīxiàn 〈名〉credit period; duration of credit
〚～人〛 dàikuǎnrén 〈名〉accommodator; money lender
〚～申请书〛 dàikuǎn shēnqǐngshū 〈名〉credit request
〚～条件〛 dàikuǎn tiáojiàn 〈名〉credit terms; loan conditions
〚～拖欠〛 dàikuǎn tuōqiàn 〈名〉loan delinquency
〚～限额〛 dàikuǎn xiàn'é 〈名〉credit line/limit/quota/ceiling
〚～协定〛 dàikuǎn xiédìng 〈名〉credit agreement
〚～业务〛 dàikuǎn yèwù 〈名〉loan business/transaction
〚～银行〛 dàikuǎn yínháng 〈名〉loan bank
〚～余额〛 dàikuǎn yú'é 〈名〉loan balance
〚～账户〛 dàikuǎn zhànghù 〈名〉loan account
〚～种类〛 dàikuǎn zhǒnglèi 〈名〉types of loans
〚～资格〛 dàikuǎn zīgé 〈名〉credit worthiness
〚～资金〛 dàikuǎn zījīn 〈名〉loan fund
【贷学金】 dàixuéjīn 〈名〉student loan
【贷主】 dàizhǔ 〈名〉creditor; lender

待[1] dài 〈动〉❶ wait for; await: 尚～解决 await solution ‖ 岁月不～人。Time and tide wait for no man. ⇨～命; 期～;守株～兔 ❷ need: 尚～说明 need to be explained ‖ 有～改善 need to be improved ⇨自不～言 ❸ be about/going (to do): ～说不说 hold back what one is about to say ⇨～答不理

待[2] dài 〈动〉❶ treat; deal with: ～人和气 treat people kindly; be friendly to people ‖ 你～我太好了。You have been very kind to me. ⇨亏～;优～ ❷ entertain: ～客 treat a guest to dinner ⇨款～
⇨dāi
【待查】 dàichá 〈动〉need checking/investigation
【待产室】 dàichǎnshì 〈名〉labour room
【待承】 dàicheng 〈动〉treat; entertain; give hospitality to: 让我拿什么～客人? What shall I treat the guest to?
【待答不理】 dàidā-bùlǐ 〈熟〉be offhand; be lukewarm towards sb; be stand-offish; give sb the cold shoulder
【待到】 dàidào 〈连〉until; by the time; when: ～警察来到现场,歹徒已经跑了。By the time the police came to the scene, the scoundrels had gone. ‖ ～山花烂漫时,她在丛中笑。When flowers in the mountains are in full blossom, she will be smiling in the midst of them.
【待发】 dàifā 〈动〉❶ be ready to leave: 整装～ pack up and get ready to start off ❷ be ready to be shipped: ～货物 goods to be shipped
【待岗】 dàigǎng 〈动〉wait to be assigned to a job—be out of job; be unemployed: ～人员 unemployed personnel
【待机】 dàijī 〈动〉bide one's time; wait for a favourable opportunity; await an opportunity: ～而动 wait for the right moment to go into action ‖ ～行事 wait for an opportune moment to act
【待机时间】 dàijī shíjiān 〈名〉(of a computer or mobile phone) standby time
【待价而沽】 dàijià'érgū 〈熟〉wait for the highest bid/offer: 囤积居奇,～ store up commodities in short supply and sell them only at highest prices
【待考】 dàikǎo 〈动〉need checking; remain to be verified
【待理不理】 dàilǐ-bùlǐ 〈熟〉look aloof and distant; be indifferent; be standoffish: 人家跟你说话,你怎么～的? Why are you so indifferent to what I am saying?
【待令】 dàilìng 〈动〉await orders/instructions
【待命】 dàimìng 〈动〉await orders; be at call: ～出击 await orders to attack ‖ 原地～ remain where one is waiting for orders; stand by to await orders ‖ 整装～ get things ready and wait for orders
【待聘】 dàipìn 〈动〉wait for an appointment or a job: ～人员 applicant waiting for engagement
【待人处世】 dàirén-chǔshì 〈熟〉way one treats others and conducts oneself in society
【待人接物】 dàirén-jiēwù 〈熟〉way one conducts oneself in relation to others; way one gets along with people: 学习～ learn to socialize
【待审】 dàishěn 〈动〉wait for trial: ～案件 pending case
【待时】 dàishí 〈动〉〈书〉bide one's time: ～而动 wait for the right time to act
【待售】 dàishòu 〈动〉be offered for purchase; be (up) for sale: ～商品目录 catalogue of goods for sale ‖ 此房～。This house is up for sale.
【待续】 dàixù 〈动〉to be continued: 未完～ to be continued
【待要】 dàiyào 〈动〉be about to (do sth): ～睡觉时,他来了。I was about to retire for the night when he came.
【待业】 dàiyè 〈动〉wait for employment; be unemployed: ～青年 youth waiting for employment; unemployed youth ‖ ～人口 unemployed population
〚～保险〛 dàiyè bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉unemployment insurance
〚～救济〛 dàiyè jiùjì 〈名〉unemployment allowance/grant/relief
【待遇】 dàiyù 〈名〉❶ treatment: ～不公 unfair treatment; inequality of treatment; unequal treatment ‖ 平等～ equal treatment; parity of treatment ‖ 政治～ political treatment ❷ remuneration; pay/wages/salaries and other benefits: ～优厚 attractive/competitive remuneration ‖ ～优厚的职位 well-paid position ‖ 改善/提高知识分子～ increase/raise pay and benefits for intellectuals
【待字】 dàizì 〈动〉〈书〉(of a young girl) wait to be betrothed; be still single
〚～闺中〛 dàizì-guīzhōng 〈熟〉remain in the boudoir waiting to be betrothed—yet to be betrothed; be still single

怠 dài 〈形〉❶ idle; remiss; slack: ⇨～工;懈～ ❷ disre-

spectful; slighting: ⇨~慢
【怠惰】 dàiduò 〈形〉 idle; indolent; lazy; slothful
【怠工】 dàigōng 〈动〉 go slow; slow down; dawdle over work; loiter along
【怠倦】 dàijuàn 〈形〉 indolent and listless; languid and idle
【怠慢】 dàimàn 〈动〉 ❶ slight; cold-shoulder; snub; show indifference (to sb): 受到~ suffer slights; get a cold shoulder (from) ‖ 受~ be in the cold ‖ 她因为害怕受到~而避免同人们来往。Her fear of being slighted made her avoid people. ❷ 〈套〉 [usu used by a host to show modesty] neglect: ~之处,请多包涵。Excuse/Pardon me for any oversight. ‖ ~了,对不起。Sorry to have been a poor host.

袋 dài ❶ 〈名〉 bag; sack; pocket; pouch: 表~ watch pocket ‖ 草~ hay bag ‖ 购物~ shopping bag ‖ 打包~ doggy/doggie bag ‖ 塑料~ plastic bag ⇨旅行~ ❷ 〈量〉 bag: 一~米 a bag of rice ‖ 一~面粉 a sack of flour ❸ 〈量〉 pouch: 一~烟 a pouch of tobacco ‖ 一~烟的工夫 time needed to smoke a pipe—a short while
【袋猴】 dàihóu 〈名〉 cuscus
【袋獾】 dàihuān 〈名〉 Tasmanian devil
【袋狼】 dàiláng 〈名〉 Tasmanian wolf
【袋狸】 dàilí 〈名〉 bandicoot
〖~鼠〗 dàilíshǔ 〈名〉 bandicoot rat
【袋猫】 dàimāo 〈名〉 marsupial cat
【袋泡茶】 dàipàochá 〈名〉 ❶ *teabag* ❷ *tea in bags*
【袋兽】 dàishòu 〈名〉 marsupial
【袋鼠】 dàishǔ 〈名〉 kangaroo
【袋蛙】 dàiwā 〈名〉 marsupial frog
【袋鼯】 dàiwú 〈名〉 glider; flying possum/phalanger
【袋熊】 dàixióng 〈名〉 wombat
【袋鼹】 dàiyǎn = 袋鼹鼠 dàiyǎnshǔ
【袋鼹鼠】 dàiyǎnshǔ 〈名〉 marsupial mole
【袋鼬】 dàiyòu 〈名〉 marsupial mouse
【袋装】 dàizhuāng 〈形〉 bagged; in bags: ~面粉 flour in bags ‖ ~奶粉 milk powder in bags
【袋子】 dàizi 〈名〉 bag; sack: 米~ rice bag

逮[1] dài 〈动〉〈书〉 reach: 力有未~ beyond one's reach/power

逮[2] dài → 逮捕 dàibǔ
⇨dǎi
【逮捕】 dàibǔ 〈动〉 arrest; make an arrest; apprehend: ~某人 place/put sb under arrest ‖ 实施~ conduct an arrest ‖ 命令/授权~某人 authorize/order/warrant sb's arrest ‖ 当场~ be caught in the act; be caught red-handed; summary arrest ‖ 非法~ illegal arrest ‖ 秘密~ secret arrest ‖ 正式~ official/formal arrest ‖ 依法~ arrest (sb) according to law ‖ 警察~了好几个人。The police made several arrests. ‖ 你已被~。Consider yourself under arrest. ‖ 警察以谋杀罪~了他。The police arrested him for murder.
〖~法办〗 dàibǔ fǎbàn 〈动〉 arrest and bring to justice
〖~令〗 dàibǔlìng 〈名〉 order for attachment; writ/warrant of arrest: 国际~ *international arrest warrant*
〖~权〗 dàibǔquán 〈名〉 right of arrest
〖~证〗 dàibǔzhèng 〈名〉 (arrest) warrant: 无~逮捕 arrest without a warrant ‖ 有~逮捕 arrest with warrant

戴 dài 〈动〉 ❶ put on; wear: ~花 wear a flower ‖ ~红领巾 wear a red scarf ‖ ~手铐 wear (a pair of) handcuffs ‖ ~上眼镜 put on (a pair of) glasses ‖ ~着手套 have gloves on ‖ ~钻石项链 wear a diamond necklace ❷ respect; support: ⇨爱~; 拥~
【戴高帽子】 dài gāomàozi 〈动〉 flatter; lay it on thick: 爱~ be fond of flattery
【戴绿帽】 dài lǜmào 〈动〉 be cuckolded; be (made) a cuckold
【戴帽子】 dài màozi 〈动〉 ❶ put on/wear a cap/hat: 他常年不~。He goes bare-headed all year round. ❷ brand/label as: 他被戴上自由主义者的帽子。He was labelled as a liberalist.
【戴胜】 dàishèng 〈名〉 [动物] hoopoe
【戴维灯】 dàiwéidēng 〈名〉 [矿业] Davy lamp
【戴孝】 dàixiào = 带孝 dàixiào
【戴月披星】 dàiyuè-pīxīng = 披星戴月 pīxīng-dàiyuè
【戴罪立功】 dàizuì-lìgōng 〈熟〉 atone for one's crimes by doing good deeds; redeem oneself by good service

黛 dài 〈名〉 black pigment [used in ancient times by women to paint their eyebrows]
【黛绿】 dàilǜ 〈名〉 dark green

黱 dài 〈书〉 = 黛 dài

dān

丹 dān ❶ 〈旧〉 = 丹砂 dānshā ❷ 〈形〉 red: ⇨~顶鹤; ~心 ❸ 〈名〉 pellet; powder: ⇨灵~妙药
【丹陛】 dānbì 〈名〉 vermilion steps leading up to a palace hall
【丹忱】 dānchén 〈名〉 absolute sincerity; staunch loyalty
【丹墀】 dānchí = 丹陛 dānbì
【丹顶鹤】 dāndǐnghè 〈名〉 red-crested/red-crowned crane
【丹毒】 dāndú 〈名〉 [医学] erysipelas
【丹方】 dānfāng 〈名〉 ❶ = 单方 dānfāng ❷ skill of making magical pellets
【丹枫】 dānfēng 〈名〉 maple after the autumn frost
【丹凤眼】 dānfèngyǎn 〈名〉 almond-shaped eyes—slanting eyes
【丹桂】 dānguì 〈名〉 [植物] orange osmanthus
【丹麦】 Dānmài 〈名〉 Denmark
〖~人〗 Dānmàirén 〈名〉 Dane
〖~王国〗 Dānmài Wángguó 〈名〉 kingdom of Denmark
〖~语〗 Dānmàiyǔ 〈名〉 Danish
【丹宁】 dānníng 〈名〉 [化学] tannin
〖~酸〗 dānníngsuān 〈名〉 tannic acid
【丹皮】 dānpí 〈名〉 root bark of the tree peony
【丹青】 dānqīng 〈名〉 ❶ red and green colours ❷ painting ❸ history; annals; historical records
〖~妙笔〗 dānqīng-miàobǐ 〈熟〉 superb artistry in painting
【丹砂】 dānshā 〈名〉 cinnabar
【丹参】 dānshēn 〈名〉 [中医] root of red-rooted salvia
【丹田】 dāntián 〈名〉 pubic region: 气沉~ inhale a deep breath ‖ 意守~ concentrate one's mind on the pubic region ‖ ~之气 breath controlled by the diaphragm
【丹心】 dānxīn 〈名〉 loyal heart; loyalty: 一片~ a loyal heart

担 dān 〈动〉 ❶ carry on a shoulder pole: ~水 carry water ❷ shoulder; take on; undertake: ~不是 bear/take the blame (for sth) ‖ ~风险 undertake the risk of; run/take a risk ‖ ~责任 take up/bear/shoulder the responsibility
⇨dàn
【担保】 dānbǎo ❶ 〈动〉 assure; guarantee; vouch for: ~偿还 give security for repayment ‖ 为他~ vouch for him ‖ 用名誉~ give one's word of honour; pledge/pawn one's honour ‖ 我(敢)以性命~。I'd stake my life on it. / I bet my life on it. ‖ 我~她诚实。I can answer for her honesty. ‖ 我~我所提供的信息准确无误。I vouch for the accuracy of my information. ❷ 〈名〉 guarantee; security: 得到~ obtain security ‖ 接受~ accept security ‖ 拒绝~ decline security ‖ 提供~ furnish/offer security ‖ 必要的~ necessary security ‖ 人身~ personal security ‖ 双重~ double securities ‖ 物质~ material security ‖ 终身~ lifetime guarantee ‖ 她把房契交给他,作为对贷款的~。*She gave him her title deed for* the house in surety of the loan.
〖~抵押〗 dānbǎo dǐyā 〈名〉 guaranteed/loan mortgage
〖~额〗 dānbǎo'é 〈名〉 amount of bond
〖~合同〗 dānbǎo hétong 〈名〉 contract of guarantee/guaranty
〖~基金〗 dānbǎo jījīn 〈名〉 guarantee fund
〖~价值〗 dānbǎo jiàzhí 〈名〉 collateral value
〖~金〗 dānbǎojīn 〈名〉 bail; bond
〖~金额〗 dānbǎo jīn'é 〈名〉 amount of guarantee
〖~票据〗 dānbǎo piàojù 〈名〉 guaranteed bill
〖~期〗 dānbǎoqī 〈名〉 period of guarantee; guaranty period: 在~内 be under warranty
〖~企业〗 dānbǎo qǐyè 〈名〉 guarantor enterprise
〖~权〗 dānbǎoquán 〈名〉 security right
〖~人〗 dānbǎorén 〈名〉 bondsman; guarantor; guarantee; voucher; underwriter: 向银行贷款需要有~。If you want a loan

from the bank, you will need some surety.
〖～书〗 dānbǎoshū 〈名〉 letter of undertaking; guaranty
〖～信贷〗 dānbǎo xìndài 〈名〉 secured advance/credit
〖～信用证〗 dānbǎo xìnyòngzhèng 〈名〉 standby letters of credit
【担不起】 dānbùqǐ 〈动〉〈口〉 ❶ be unable to shoulder; be unequal to: ～如此重任 not to be up to such an important task ❷ not to deserve: 你叫我师傅,我可～。You call me Master, but I really don't deserve it.
【担不是】 dān bùshi 〈动〉 take/shoulder the blame: 你们用不着担心,出了问题我来～。You needn't worry. I'll take the blame if anything goes wrong.
【担待】 dāndài 〈动〉 ❶ excuse; forgive; pardon: 他还是个孩子,不懂事,您多～。Please forgive him. He is a kid after all. ❷ bear/assume responsibility: 出了事由谁～? Should anything go wrong, who is to bear the responsibility? ‖ 这样的夸奖我担当不起,这样的责备我也～不起。I deserve neither such praise nor such censure.
【担当】 dāndāng 〈动〉 take on; assume; shoulder; undertake: ～重任 shoulder great responsibility ‖ ～罪名 plead guilty; bear the guilt
【担负】 dānfù 〈动〉 bear; shoulder; take on; be charged with: ～费用 bear an expense; shoulder the expense ‖ ～责任 bear/shoulder responsibility ‖ ～重任 have/bear heavy responsibilities
【担纲】 dāngāng 〈动〉 play the leading role: 该片由几位新秀～。The film is starred by a few promising young actors and actresses.
【担搁】 dānge ＝ 耽搁 dānge
【担架】 dānjià 〈名〉 stretcher; litter: 抬～ bear the stretcher
〖～队〗 dānjiàduì 〈名〉 stretcher team: ～员 stretcher bearer
【担惊受怕】 dānjīng-shòupà 〈熟〉 feel alarmed; be in fear: 她富有而孤单,一天到晚～的。She is rich but lonely, and lives in constant fear.
【担名】 dānmíng 〈动〉 assume a nominal status: 让你当顾问只不过是担个名儿,其实不做什么具体工作。Your post as a consultant is only a nominal status; you don't have to do any specific work.
【担任】 dānrèn 〈动〉 hold/fill (a post); assume the office of; take charge of: ～董事/委员 serve on the committee/board ‖ ～公职 hold public office ‖ ～会议主席 take the chair ‖ ～领导职务 take on/assume the leadership ‖ ～首相 hold the post of Prime Minister ‖ ～新职 take up a new post ‖ ～要职 hold an important post; occupy an import position ‖ ～指挥 act as a conductor ‖ ～总理 assume office as Premier ‖ 这项工作必须由一位主持公道的人来～。The job must be filled by someone who will stand up for justice.
【担心】 dānxīn ❶〈动〉 worry; fear for; feel anxious/concerned/apprehensive about; be fearful of: ～他的安全 fear for his safety; be apprehensive/concerned for his safety ‖ ～最坏的情况发生 fear the worst ‖ ～她的健康 worry about her health ‖ 我很～她的病。I am much concerned about her illness. ‖ 这事使我们十分～。This concerns us deeply. ❷〈名〉 concern; fear: 引起当地人的～ cause/raise concerns among the locals; give rise to fears among the locals ‖ 消除人们的～ ease people's concern/fear ‖ 公众对通货膨胀的～减少了。Public concern about inflation decreased. ‖ 他们都对经济危机所造成的影响感到～。All of them are concerned about the effects of the economic crisis.
【担忧】 dānyōu 〈动〉 worry; be anxious/concerned about; concern: 为前程～ be exercised about one's future ‖ ～也没用。There is nothing to be gained by worrying. ‖ 不用～。There is no cause for concern. ‖ 不必～,他不会出事的。Don't worry. He will be all right. ‖ 儿行千里母～。A mother's thought follows her children wherever they go. ‖ 他听到这个消息深感～。He was deeply concerned at the news. ‖ 我们对此深感～。It's a big concern to us.

单 dān ❶〈形〉 single; sole: ～排扣上衣 single-breasted coat ‖ ～扇窗户 single leaf window ⇨～打; ～独; ～身 ❷〈形〉 thin; weak: ⇨～薄,势～力薄 ❸〈形〉 simple: ⇨～纯; 简～ ❹〈形〉 unlined: ～裤 unlined trousers ⇨～衣 ❺〈名〉 cover; sheet: ⇨床～ ❻〈名〉 list: 工资～ pay slip ⇨菜～; 账～ ❼〈形〉 of odd number: ⇨～日; ～数 ❽〈副〉 only; alone: ～凭经验/印象 only by experience/impression ❾〈名〉 bill: ⇨传～; 买～ ❿〈连〉 and: 一百～八将 one hundred and eight officers

⇨chán
【单摆】 dānbǎi 〈名〉 simple pendulum
【单板】 dānbǎn 〈名〉 ❶ [林业] veneer ❷ [计算机] one/single board
〖～存储器〗 dānbǎn cúnchǔqì 〈名〉 [计算机] one-board memory
〖～带〗 dānbǎndài 〈名〉 [林业] veneer band
〖～干燥机〗 dānbǎn gānzàojī 〈名〉 [林业] veneer dryer
〖～机〗 dānbǎnjī 〈名〉 [计算机] single board computer
〖～剪切机〗 dānbǎn jiǎnqiējī 〈名〉 [林业] veneer clipper
【单帮】 dānbāng 〈名〉〈旧〉 solo travel trader: 跑～ travel around trading solo; travel around trading on one's own
【单孢子】 dānbāozǐ 〈名〉 [植物] monospore
〖～囊〗 dānbāozǐnáng 〈名〉 [植物] monosporangium
【单保险】 dānbǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 simple insurance
【单倍体】 dānbèitǐ 〈名〉 [生物] monoploid; haploid: ～育种 haploid breeding
〖～植株〗 dānbèitǐ zhízhū 〈名〉 haplobiont
【单本剧】 dānběnjù ＝ 单剧 dānjù
【单本位制】 dānběnwèizhì 〈名〉 [经济] monometallic standard; single standard; monometallism
〖～货币〗 dānběnwèizhì huòbì 〈名〉 monometallic currency
【单比】 dānbǐ 〈名〉 [数学] digital/simple ratio
【单比例】 dānbǐlì 〈名〉 [数学] digital ratio equation; simple proportion
【单臂】 dānbì 〈名〉 single-arm
〖～大回环〗 dānbì dàhuíhuán 〈名〉 [体育] single-arm circle
〖～倒立〗 dānbì dàolì 〈名〉 [体育] one-hand balance
【单边】 dānbiān 〈名〉 [经济] one side: ～停车 unilateral parking
〖～出口〗 dānbiān chūkǒu 〈名〉 unilateral export
〖～进口配额〗 dānbiān jìnkǒu pèi'é 〈名〉 unilateral import quota
〖～贸易〗 dānbiān màoyì 〈名〉 unilateral trade
〖～支付〗 dānbiān zhīfù 〈名〉 unilateral payment
〖～主义〗 dānbiānzhǔyì 〈名〉 unilateralism
【单兵】 dānbīng 〈名〉 individual/single soldier
〖～导弹〗 dānbīng dǎodàn 〈名〉 one-man missile
〖～教练〗 dānbīng jiàoliàn 〈名〉 individual drilling/training
〖～装备〗 dānbīng zhuāngbèi 〈名〉 individual equipment
【单薄】 dānbó 〈形〉 ❶ (of clothing) thin: 穿着～ be thinly clad ‖ 穿得～,容易感冒。One is prone to colds if lightly dressed. ❷ thin and frail/feeble: 她身体很～。She is thin and frail. ❸ insubstantial; flimsy; feeble; thin: 兵力～ be short of men ‖ 力量～ be short of hands ‖ 证据～ flimsy evidence ‖ 这篇文章内容有点儿～。This article somewhat lacks substance.
【单步操作】 dānbù cāozuò 〈名〉 [计算机] single-step operation
【单步指令】 dānbù zhǐlìng 〈名〉 [计算机] single-step instruction
【单层】 dāncéng 〈名〉 single layer; mono-layer; single deck
〖～公共汽车〗 dāncéng gōnggòng qìchē 〈名〉 single-decker
〖～焊〗 dāncénghàn 〈名〉 single-layer welding
〖～钻头〗 dāncéng zuàntóu 〈名〉 single-layer bit
【单产】 dānchǎn 〈名〉 ❶ per unit area yield; unit production ❷ single birth
【单车】 dānchē 〈名〉 ❶ single-operated vehicle: ～收入 single vehicle income ❷〈方〉 bicycle
【单程】 dānchéng 〈形〉 one way; single trip
〖～贸易〗 dānchéng màoyì 〈名〉 one-way trade
〖～票〗 dānchéngpiào 〈名〉 one-way ticket; single (ticket): 请买张去上海的～。A single to Shanghai, please.
【单传】 dānchuán ❶〈动〉 have only one son for several generations in a row ❷〈名〉 patrilineal succession of descents with only one son in each generation ❸〈动〉〈旧〉 pass on a skill from one single master
【单纯】 dānchún ❶〈形〉 simple; pure; unsophisticated: 思想～ be unsophisticated ❷〈副〉 alone; purely; merely: ～追求利润/速度 seek profit/speed alone
〖～词〗 dānchúncí 〈名〉 [语言] single-morpheme word
〖～骨折〗 dānchún gǔzhé 〈名〉 [医学] simple fracture
〖～囊肿〗 dānchún nángzhǒng 〈名〉 [医学] simple cyst
〖～疱疹〗 dānchún pàozhěn 〈名〉 [医学] herpes simplex: ～病毒 herpes simplex virus
〖～性紫癜〗 dānchúnxìng zǐdiàn 〈名〉 [医学] purpura simplex
〖～遗嘱〗 dānchún yízhǔ 〈名〉 [法律] simple will
【单词】 dāncí 〈名〉 ❶ ＝ 单纯词 dānchúncí ❷ word; individual word: 记～ memorize words

【单打】 dāndǎ 〈名〉 singles：在～中获胜 win the singles ‖ 男子/女子～ men's/women's singles
〖～比赛〗 dāndǎ bǐsài 〈名〉 singles action/match：进行～ play singles
〖～边线〗 dāndǎ biānxiàn 〈名〉（of tennis and badminton）singles sideline；sideline for singles matches
【单打一】 dāndǎyī 〈动〉 concentrate on only one thing；have a one-track mind
【单单】 dāndān 〈副〉 alone；only：～他不同意。He alone disagrees. ‖ 别人都知道，～我不知道。Everybody knows it except me.
【单刀】 dāndāo 〈名〉［武术］❶ short-hilted broadsword ❷ single-sword event
〖～开关〗 dāndāo kāiguān 〈名〉［电工］single-pole switch
〖～直入〗 dāndāo-zhírù 〈熟〉 speak in a forthright manner；come straight to the point：他提意见总是～，不拐弯抹角。He is always straightforward when he airs his views and never beats about the bush.
【单调】 dāndiào 〈形〉 monotonous；dull；drab：～的工作/生活 dull work/life ‖ ～的声音 monotonous voice ‖ ～的颜色 flat colours ‖ 色彩～ dull colouring ‖ 衣着～ drab clothing ‖ 语言～ drab language ‖ 天天吃面条，太～了。It's monotonous to have noodles every day. ‖ 开开玩笑对～的生活是一种调剂。Making jokes is a sauce to the monotony of life.
〖～函数〗 dāndiào hánshù 〈名〉［数学］monotonic/monotone function
【单丁】 dāndīng 〈名〉 only son
【单独】 dāndú 〈形〉 independent；exclusive；single-handed：～核算 independent/separate accounting ‖ ～使用 for one's exclusive use ‖ ～行动 act alone ‖ ～穿越南极洲 cross the Antarctic on one's own/single-handed/solo ‖ ～住一间屋 have a room to oneself ‖ 我想～跟你谈一谈。I'd like a word with you individually.
【单发】 dānfā 〈动〉 make a single-shot
〖～枪〗 dānfāqiāng 〈名〉 single-loader
〖～射击〗 dānfā shèjī 〈名〉 single shot：～命中概率 single-shot probability
【单发动机】 dānfādòngjī 〈名〉 monomotor：～飞机 single-engine airplane
【单方】 dānfāng 〈名〉 ❶ folk prescription；home remedy ❷ one side：～利益保险单 *single interest policy* ‖ ～承诺 unilateral undertaking ‖ ～行动 act alone
〖～面〗 dānfāngmiàn 〈名〉 unilateralism；one-sidedness：～裁军/停火 unilateral disarmament/cease-fire ‖ ～撕毁合同/协议 *unilaterally tear up a contract/an agreement* ‖ ～宣布独立 unilateral declaration of independence（UDI）‖ 采取～行动 take unilateral action ‖ ～的要求 one-sided demands
【单放机】 dānfàngjī 〈名〉 tape player
【单飞】 *dānfēi* 〈动〉［航空］*make a solo flight；fly solo*
【单分子】 dānfēnzǐ 〈名〉 single molecule
〖～层〗 dānfēnzǐcéng 〈名〉［化学］monomolecular layer
〖～反应〗 dānfēnzǐ fǎnyìng 〈名〉［化学］monomolecular reaction
〖～膜〗 *dānfēnzǐmó* 〈名〉［化学］*monomolecular film*
【单峰驼】 dānfēngtuó 〈名〉 one-humped camel；dromedary
【单幅】 dānfú 〈名〉 single width：～布 single-width cloth
【单干】 dāngàn 〈动〉 go it alone；work by oneself/on oneself/on one's own；do sth *single-handed/without aid*；play *a lone* hand：他这个人不爱跟人合伙做事，而喜欢～。He's not the sort to enter into partnership. He prefers to play a lone hand.
〖～户〗 dāngànhù 〈名〉 go-it-aloner；go-it-alone farmers
【单杠】 dāngàng 〈名〉 ❶ *horizontal/high bar* ❷ *horizontal bar* gymnastics
【单个儿】 dāngèr 〈名〉 ❶ individual；oneself：我～能完成这项任务。I can fulfill this task by myself. ❷ one in a pair/set：这套茶具～卖吗？Are the tea things sold by the piece?
【单根独苗】 dāngēn-dúmiáo 〈熟〉 only child
【单褂】 dānguà 〈名〉 unlined jacket
【单管锅炉】 dānguǎn guōlú 〈名〉 monotube boiler
【单管炮】 dānguǎnpào 〈名〉 single-barrel gun
【单光灯】 dānguāngdēng 〈名〉 single light lamp
【单轨】 dānguǐ 〈名〉 single track；monorail
〖～铁路〗 dānguǐ tiělù 〈名〉 single-track railway；monorail：高架～ elevated monorail
【单果】 dānguǒ 〈名〉 monothalmic/simple fruit
【单过】 dānguò 〈动〉 live independently：儿女大了，现在都～了。All my children are grown-ups and live independently now.
【单寒】 dānhán 〈形〉 ❶ too thinly-clad to keep out the cold ❷〈旧〉of humble origin
【单行】 dānháng 〈名〉 single file
〖～播种器〗 dānháng bōzhǒngqì 〈名〉 one-row drill seeder
〖～除草机〗 dānháng chúcǎojī 〈名〉 single weeder
【单号】 dānhào 〈名〉 odd numbers（of seats, tickets, etc）：～座 odd-numbered seat
【单核】 dānhé 〈名〉［生物］monokaryon
〖～糖体〗 dānhétángtǐ 〈名〉［遗传］monosome
〖～细胞〗 dānhé xìbāo 〈名〉［医学］monocyte；mononuclear（cell）：～瘤 monocytoma ‖ ～减少症 monocytopenia ‖ ～增多症 monocytosis；monocucleosis
【单鹄寡凫】 dānhú-guǎfú 〈熟〉 lonely swan and wild duck—widow；widower
【单花果】 dānhuāguǒ ＝ 单果 dānguǒ
【单铧犁】 dānhuálí 〈名〉 single-furrow plough
【单簧管】 dānhuángguǎn 〈名〉 clarinet：～键 clarinet key
【单回路】 dānhuílù 〈名〉［电学］single circuit
【单机】 dānjī 〈名〉 single engine/generator/machine；single plane
【单级】 dānjí 〈形〉 single-stage
〖～泵〗 dānjíbèng 〈名〉 single-stage pump
〖～阀〗 dānjífá 〈名〉 single-stage valve
〖～火箭〗 dānjí huǒjiàn 〈名〉 single-stage rocket
【单极】 dānjí 〈名〉［电子］monopole：～天线 monopole（antena）
【单季稻】 dānjìdào 〈名〉 single-crop rice
【单价】 dānjià 〈名〉 ❶ unit price；price per unit：～指数 unit value index ❷［化学］univalent；monovalent
〖～染色体〗 dānjià rǎnsètǐ 〈名〉［生物］monovalent chromosome
〖～血清〗 dānjià xuèqīng 〈名〉［生化］monovalent serum
【单间儿】 dānjiānr 〈名〉 ❶ single/separate room ❷ one-bay：～铺面 one-bay shop front
【单件包装】 dānjiàn bāozhuāng 〈名〉 individual packing
【单键】 dānjiàn 〈名〉［化学］single bond
【单交】 dānjiāo 〈名〉［农业］single cross
【单脚跳】 dānjiǎotiào 〈名〉 hop：～着跑开了 hop away on one foot
【单茎】 dānjīng 〈名〉［植物］monopodium；monopode
【单晶】 dānjīng 〈名〉 monocrystal；single crystal
〖～硅〗 dānjīngguī 〈名〉［电子］monocrystalline/unit-crystalline silicon
〖～炉〗 dānjīnglú 〈名〉［物理］monocrystal oven
〖～体〗 dānjīngtǐ 〈名〉［物理］monocrystal
〖～纤维〗 dānjīng xiānwéi 〈名〉 monocrystalline fibre
【单镜头】 dānjìngtóu 〈名〉 single lens
〖～拍摄〗 dānjìngtóu pāishè 〈名〉 one shot
〖～相机〗 dānjìngtóu xiàngjī 〈名〉 single-lens camera：单镜头反光相机 single-lens reflex camera
【单居】 dānjū 〈动〉 live by oneself；live on one's own
【单句】 dānjù 〈名〉［语言］simple sentence
【单剧】 dānjù 〈名〉 single-episode TV play
【单据】 dānjù 〈名〉 bill；（supporting）document：～不符 discrepancy in the documents ‖ ～不全 incomplete documentation ‖ 出口～ *export document* ‖ ～副本 copy document ‖ 凭～报销 be reimbursed from/against receipts
【单卡】 dānkǎ 〈名〉 single-cassette deck
〖～录放机〗 dānkǎ lùfàngjī 〈名〉 single-cassette recorder
【单空】 *dānkōng* 〈名〉［考古］*single grave*
【单孔目】 dānkǒngmù 〈名〉［动物］Monotremata：～动物 monotreme
【单口】 dānkǒu 〈名〉［曲艺］one-man show；solo performance
〖～相声〗 *dānkǒu xiàngsheng* 〈名〉 solo *xiangsheng*；comic monologue；one-person comic talk
【单裤】 dānkù 〈名〉 unlined trousers
【单跨】 dānkuà 〈形〉 single-span：～梁 *single beam* ‖ ～桥 *single-span bridge*
【单利】 dānlì 〈名〉［经济］simple interest
【单恋】 dānliàn ❶〈动〉 have one-sided love for sb ❷〈名〉 one-sided/unrequited love
【单料】 dānliào 〈名〉［农业］single crop
【单列】 dānliè ❶〈名〉 single file/row ❷〈动〉 list as an inde-

pendent unit：⇨计划～市
〖～圆盘耙〗 dānliè yuánpánbà 〈名〉[农业] single-row disc harrow
〖～轴承〗 dānliè zhóuchéng 〈名〉[机械] single-row bearing
【单卵双生】 dānluǎn shuāngshēng 〈名〉 monovular twins; identical twins
【单轮脚踏车】 dānlún jiǎotàchē 〈名〉 unicycle; monocycle
【单轮射箭】 dānlún shèjiàn 〈名〉[体育] single round archery
【单脉冲】 dānmàichōng 〈名〉[电子] monopulse
〖～雷达〗 dānmàichōng léidá 〈名〉 monopulse radar
〖～天线〗 dānmàichōng tiānxiàn 〈名〉 monopulse antenna
〖～追踪〗 dānmàichōng zhuīzōng 〈名〉 monopulse tracking
【单面】 dānmiàn 〈名〉 single side/face：～复制 simplex copying; single-sided copying ‖ ～焊接 single-side welding ‖ ～磁盘 single-sided disc ‖ 请～填写。Please write on one side of the paper only.
〖～山〗 dānmiànshān 〈名〉[地质] cuesta
〖～体〗 dānmiàntǐ 〈名〉 monohedron
【单名】 dānmíng 〈名〉 one-character name
【单宁酸】 dānníngsuān 〈名〉[化学] tannic acid
【单偶婚】 dān'ǒuhūn 〈名〉 monogamy
【单拍】 dānpāi 〈名〉[音乐] single time
【单皮鼓】 dānpígǔ 〈名〉 small drum [an instrument used in traditional opera to beat the time for other instruments to achieve unison]
【单片】 dānpiàn ❶〈名〉 monochip; monolithic chip; single chip：～结构 single chip architecture ❷〈形〉 monolithic
〖～处理机〗 dānpiàn chǔlǐjī 〈名〉 monolithic processor; single chip processor
〖～存储器〗 dānpiàn cúnchǔqì 〈名〉 monolithic memory/storage; one-chip memory
〖～电路〗 dānpiàn diànlù 〈名〉 monolithic circuit
〖～机〗 dānpiànjī 〈名〉 single-chip computer
〖～集成电路〗 dānpiàn jíchéng diànlù 〈名〉 monolithic integrated circuit
〖～滤波器〗 dānpiàn lǜbōqì 〈名〉 monolithic filter
〖～眼镜〗 dānpiàn yǎnjìng 〈名〉 monocle
【单枪匹马】 dānqiāng-pǐmǎ 〈熟〉 single-handed; all by oneself：他～打入黑社会团伙。He infiltrated single-handed into an underworld organization gang.
【单亲】 dānqīn 〈名〉 single/one parent
〖～家庭〗 dānqīn jiātíng 〈名〉 single-parent family; one-parent family
〖～生殖〗 dānqīn shēngzhí 〈名〉 monogenic reproduction; monogeny
【单曲】 dānqǔ 〈名〉 single song
〖～唱片〗 dānqǔ chàngpiàn 〈名〉 single (album)
〖～排行榜〗 dānqǔ páihángbǎng 〈名〉 singles chart
【单染色体】 dānrǎnsètǐ 〈名〉[生物] monosome
【单人】 dānrén 〈名〉 one/single person：～被单 single sheet
〖～床〗 dānrénchuáng 〈名〉 single bed
〖～划艇〗 dānrén huátǐng 〈名〉[体育] Canadian single
〖～间〗 dānrénjiān 〈名〉 single room：在酒店订个～ book sb in a single room at a hotel ‖ 带淋浴的～ single room with shower ‖ ～占用率 single occupancy
〖～锯〗 dānrénjù 〈名〉 one-man saw
〖～拦网〗 dānrén lánwǎng 〈名〉[体育] (of volleyball) single block
〖～攀登〗 dānrén pāndēng 〈名〉[体育] solo climb
〖～皮艇〗 dānrén pítǐng 〈名〉[体育] one-man/single kayak; K-1
〖～艇〗 dānréntǐng 〈名〉[体育] one-man boat/shell
〖～舞〗 dānrénwǔ 〈名〉 solo dance：跳～ dance a solo
〖～演出〗 dānrén yǎnchū 〈名〉 one-man show
【单日】 dānrì 〈名〉 odd-numbered day (of the month)：这小镇逢～有集。There is a fair on odd-numbered days in this small town.
【单弱】 dānruò 〈形〉❶ thin and weak; frail; not strong：身体～ fragile construction ❷ weak (in force)：兵力～ be short of men
【单伞形花序】 dānsǎnxíng huāxù 〈名〉[植物] simple umbel
【单色】 dānsè 〈名〉 monochrome; monocolour
〖～灯〗 dānsèdēng 〈名〉 monochromatic lamp
〖～电视〗 dānsè diànshì 〈名〉 monochrome television
〖～光〗 dānsèguāng 〈名〉 monochromatic light
〖～花〗 dānsèhuā 〈名〉 self-coloured flower
〖～画〗 dānsèhuà 〈名〉 monochrome (painting)
〖～胶印机〗 dānsè jiāoyìnjī 〈名〉 monochrome offset press
〖～滤色片〗 dānsè lǜsèpiàn 〈名〉 monochromatic filter
〖～视觉〗 dānsè shìjué ＝ 全色盲 quánsèmáng
〖～物镜〗 dānsè wùjìng 〈名〉 monochromat
〖～显示器〗 dānsè xiǎnshìqì 〈名〉 monochrome display
〖～仪〗 dānsèyí 〈名〉 monochromator
〖～照片〗 dānsè zhàopiàn 〈名〉 monochrome (photograph)
【单身】 dānshēn ❶〈名〉 unmarried person：⇨～汉 ❷〈动〉 not live with one's family; live alone：～在外 live alone away from home
〖～父母〗 dānshēn fùmǔ 〈名〉 single parent
〖～公寓〗 dānshēn gōngyù 〈名〉 bachelor flat; bachelors' apartment
〖～贵族〗 dānshēn guìzú 〈名〉〈口〉 unmarried man/woman; single person
〖～汉〗 dānshēnhàn 〈名〉 bachelor; single/unmarried man：～生活 bachelor's life
〖～宿舍〗 dānshēn sùshè 〈名〉 bachelor quarters; single dorm
〖～营房〗 dānshēn yíngfáng 〈名〉[军事] single quarters
【单生花】 dānshēnghuā 〈名〉[植物] solitary flower
【单声道】 dānshēngdào 〈名〉[物理] single track
〖～录音机〗 dānshēngdào lùyīnjī 〈名〉 monophonic recorder; single-track recorder
【单式】 dānshì 〈名〉[经济] single entry
〖～记账〗 dānshì jìzhàng 〈名〉[经济] single entry book keeping; single entry; book by single entry
〖～会计〗 dānshì kuàijì 〈名〉[经济] simple accounting; single entry accounting
〖～预算〗 dānshì yùsuàn 〈名〉[经济] single budget system
〖～账簿〗 dānshì zhàngbù 〈名〉[经济] book of single entry
【单是】 dānshì 〈副〉 only; alone：～这一项任务就够我整天忙的了。This assignment alone will keep me busy all day long.
【单数】 dānshù 〈名〉❶ odd number ❷ singular (number)
〖～第三人称〗 dānshù dìsān rénchēng 〈名〉[语法] third person singular
〖～牌照〗 dānshù páizhào 〈名〉 odd-numbered licence plate
〖～日〗 dānshùrì ＝ 单日 dānrì
【单说】 dānshuō 〈动〉 talk exclusively about; concentrate on：今天我们～下岗工人再就业问题。Today's talk will be focused on the reemployment of laid-off workers.
【单丝】 dānsī 〈名〉[纺织] monofilament; monofil
〖～不成线，独木不成林〗 dānsī bù chéng xiàn, dúmù bù chéng lín 〈熟〉 one single strand of silk doesn't make a thread, nor one solitary tree a forest
【单瘫】 dāntān 〈名〉[医学] monoplegia
【单糖】 dāntáng 〈名〉[化学] monose; monosaccharide; monosaccharose
【单体】 dāntǐ 〈名〉❶[化学] monomer ❷[植物] monosome：～生物 monosomic
【单体计算机】 dāntǐ jìsuànjī 〈名〉 all-in-one computer
【单体中柱】 dāntǐzhōngzhù 〈名〉[植物] monostele
【单条】 dāntiáo 〈名〉 single scroll of painting or calligraphy to be hung vertically [not in a set]
【单萜烯】 dāntiēxī 〈名〉[化学] monoterpene
【单筒望远镜】 dāntǒng wàngyuǎnjìng 〈名〉 monocular (telescope)
【单位】 dānwèi 〈名〉❶ unit [standard of measurement]：长度～ unit of length ‖ 时间～ unit of time ‖ 体积～ unit of volume ‖ 质量～ unit of mass ⇨货币～；热量～ ❷ unit [a group of people as a whole]：经济～ economic unit ‖ 生产～ production unit ‖ 家庭是社会最重要的～。The family is the most important social unit. ⇨工作～；基层～
〖～产量〗 dānwèi chǎnliàng 〈名〉 specific yield
〖～成本〗 dānwèi chéngběn 〈名〉 unit cost
〖～价值〗 dānwèi jiàzhí 〈名〉 unit value：～指数 unit value index
〖～介绍信〗 dānwèi jièshàoxìn 〈名〉 letter of introduction of a unit; reference by unit-employer
〖～粒子〗 dānwèi lìzǐ 〈名〉 unit cell
〖～面积〗 dānwèi miànjī 〈名〉 unit area：提高～产量 increase/raise per unit area output
〖～容积〗 dānwèi róngjī 〈名〉 unit volume

〖～信托〗 dānwèi xìntuō 〈名〉unit trust
〖～圆〗 dānwèiyuán 〈名〉[数学] unit circle
〖～制〗 dānwèizhì 〈名〉system of units
〖～装箱单〗 dānwèi zhuāngxiāngdān 〈名〉unit packing list (UPL)
【单胃】 dānwèi 〈名〉simple stomach
【单细胞】 dānxìbāo 〈名〉monoplast; unicell
〖～层〗 dānxìbāocéng 〈名〉monolayer
〖～动物〗 dānxìbāo dòngwù 〈名〉unicellular animal
〖～生物〗 dānxìbāo shēngwù 〈名〉monad
【单弦儿】 dānxiánr 〈名〉❶ *danxianr* [single-stringed instrument held in front of the body and plucked with a plectrum] ❷ *danxianr* [story-telling to musical accompaniment of such a string instrument by another person and a drum usually by the story-teller himself/herself]
【单线】 dānxiàn 〈名〉❶ single line/thread: ～缝纫机 single-thread sewing machine ‖ ～天线 single-wire antenna ❷ one-way (contact); single-line (link): 过去他和我是～联系。He had been my only contact. ❸ single track: ⇨～铁路 ❹ [物理] singlet
〖～铁路〗 dānxiàn tiělù 〈名〉single-track railway
〖～线路〗 dānxiàn xiànlù 〈名〉single-wire line
【单相思】 dānxiāngsī 〈动〉develop an unrequited/unreturned love: 只怕你对她只是～。I'm afraid your love for her is an unrequited one.
【单向】 dānxiàng 〈形〉one-way; unidirectional: ～传输 one-way/unidirectional transmission ‖ ～电流 unidirectional current ‖ ～电路 one-way circuit ‖ ～交通 one-way traffic ‖ ～行驶 one-way driving ‖ ～信道 one-way channel
【单项】 dānxiàng 〈名〉❶ individual event: ⇨～比赛; ～奖 ❷ single item: ～奖金 bonuses for single item of merit; bonuses for separate items
〖～比赛〗 dānxiàng bǐsài 〈名〉individual competition
〖～奖〗 dānxiàngjiǎng 〈名〉individual event prize
〖～式〗 dānxiàngshì 〈名〉[数学] monomial
【单相】 dānxiàng 〈形〉[电工] monophase; single-phase; uniphase
〖～变压器〗 dānxiàng biànyāqì 〈名〉monophase transformer
〖～电流〗 dānxiàng diànliú 〈名〉monophase/single-phase current
〖～电路〗 dānxiàng diànlù 〈名〉single-phase circuit
〖～发电机〗 dānxiàng fādiànjī 〈名〉single-phase generator
〖～合金〗 dānxiàng héjīn 〈名〉single-phase alloy
〖～交流发电机〗 dānxiàng jiāoliú fādiànjī 〈名〉single-phase alternator
【单像管】 dānxiàngguǎn 〈名〉[电学] monoscope
【单斜】 dānxié 〈形〉[地质] monoclinal: ～层 monoclinal stratum
【单行】 dānxíng ❶〈形〉special; specific: ⇨～法规; ～条例 ❷〈形〉one-way: ⇨～线 ❸〈动〉come/happen singly: ⇨祸不～ ❹〈动〉publish/print separately: ⇨～本
〖～本〗 dānxíngběn 〈名〉❶ separate edition ❷ offprint; separate
〖～道〗 dānxíngdào ＝ 单行线 dānxíngxiàn
〖～法规〗 dānxíng fǎguī 〈名〉special/separate regulations
〖～条例〗 dānxíng tiáolì 〈名〉specific regulations
〖～线〗 dānxíngxiàn 〈名〉one-way road/street
【单姓】 dānxìng 〈名〉single-character surname; monosyllabic surname
【单性】 dānxìng 〈形〉❶ unisexual: ⇨～花 ❷ partheno-genetic
〖～花〗 dānxìnghuā 〈名〉unisexual flower
〖～生殖〗 dānxìng shēngzhí 〈名〉parthenogenesis; monogenic production
〖～现象〗 dānxìng xiànxiàng 〈名〉unisexuality
【单眼】 dānyǎn 〈名〉[动物] simple eye
【单眼皮】 dānyǎnpí 〈名〉single-edged eyelid; single-fold eyelid
【单叶】 dānyè 〈名〉[植物] simple leaf
【单一】 dānyī 〈形〉single; unitary: 产品结构～ monotonous product mix ‖ ～的分配制度 single distribution system ‖ ～的所有制结构 single form of ownership
〖～本位〗 dānyī běnwèi 〈名〉single standard
〖～关税〗 dānyī guānshuì 〈名〉single duty; simple tariff
〖～国籍〗 dānyī guójí 〈名〉unitary/single nationality: ～原则 principle of single nationality
〖～汇率〗 dānyī huìlǜ 〈名〉unitary rate; single rate: ～制 single exchange rate system
〖～汇票〗 dānyī huìpiào 〈名〉single bill; sole draft/bill
〖～婚制〗 dānyī hūnzhì 〈名〉monogamy
〖～货币〗 dānyī huòbì 〈名〉single currency: 启动～ launch the single currency ‖ ～挂钩 single currency peg
〖～价格〗 dānyī jiàgé 〈名〉single/uniform price; unitary price: ～制 single price system
〖～经济〗 dānyī jīngjì 〈名〉single-product economy
〖～税〗 dānyīshuì 〈名〉single tax: ～率 single schedule tariff ‖ ～制 single tariff system; unitary tax system
〖～性〗 dānyīxìng 〈名〉monotonicity; monotony
〖～种植〗 dānyī zhòngzhí 〈名〉monoculture; one-crop farming
【单衣】 dānyī 〈名〉unlined garment
【单义词】 dānyìcí 〈名〉monosemic word
【单翼机】 dānyìjī 〈名〉monoplane: ～飞行员 monoplanist
【单音词】 dānyīncí 〈名〉[语言] monosyllabic word; monosyllable
【单引号】 dānyǐnhào 〈名〉single quotation mark
【单语词典】 dānyǔ cídiǎn 〈名〉unilingual dictionary
【单元】 dānyuán 〈名〉unit: 课本前三个～ first three units in a textbook ‖ 五号楼三～312室 No 312, Entrance 3, Building 5
〖～楼〗 dānyuánlóu 〈名〉apartment/unit building
【单元音】 dānyuányīn 〈名〉[语言] monophthong
【单韵】 dānyùn 〈名〉single rhyme
【单杂交】 dānzájiāo 〈名〉[生物] single cross
【单只】 dānzhī 〈形〉odd: ～手套/袜子/鞋 an odd glove/sock/shoe
【单职工家庭】 dānzhígōng jiātíng 〈名〉single-earner household; single income family
【单质】 dānzhì 〈名〉[化学] simple substance
【单子】 dānzǐ 〈名〉[哲学] monad
【单字】 dānzì 〈名〉❶ individual character (of the Chinese language) ❷ individual word (of a foreign language)
【单子】 dānzi 〈名〉❶ sheet: 布～ cloth sheet ‖ 床～ bed sheet ❷ list; bill; form: 要买些什么，请开个～。Please make a list of what you want to buy.
【单足动物】 dānzú dòngwù 〈名〉monopode
【单作】 dānzuò 〈名〉[农业] one crop farming; monoculture; single cropping

眈 dān

【眈眈】 dāndān 〈形〉glaring: ⇨虎视～
〖～相向〗 dāndān-xiāngxiàng 〈熟〉glare at each other

耽 dān

〈动〉❶ delay: ⇨～搁; ～误 ❷〈书〉abandon oneself to; indulge in: ～于恶习/幻想 indulge in bad habits/illusions ‖ ～酒色 indulge in wine and women; be given to sensual pleasures
【耽待】 dāndài ＝ 担待 dāndài
【耽搁】 dānge 〈动〉❶ stay; stop over: 要尽快回来，别在那里～太久。Come back as quickly as possible; don't stay there for too long. ‖ 我去北京的途中，要在西安～一下。I may have a stopover in Xi'an on my way to Beijing. ❷ delay: ～时间 waste time ‖ 不容～ admit of no delay ‖ 几经～ after several delays ‖ 别～得太久。Don't delay too long. ‖ 这件事不能再～了。This cannot be delayed any more. ‖ 由于交通事故，我们～了好几个小时。We were held up for hours by a traffic accident. ❸ spoil through delay; miss a chance to do sth: 你来得太晚了，把机会～了。You have come too late and missed the chance.
【耽溺】 dānnì 〈动〉indulge in; abandon oneself to: ～酒色 indulge in sensual pleasures; be given to sensual pleasures ‖ ～于寻欢作乐 yield oneself up to pleasure
【耽误】 dānwu 〈动〉delay; hold up; miss the chance to do sth: 塌方～了整个工程。The cave-in has held up the whole project. ‖ 坐公交车～时间，咱们打的吧。It takes too much time to get there by bus; let's take a taxi.
【耽延】 dānyán 〈动〉delay; hold up

殚 dān

〈动〉〈书〉exhaust; use up: ⇨～力; ～心
【殚竭】 dānjié 〈动〉〈书〉exhaust; use up: 储用～。All the reserves have been used up.
【殚尽】 dānjìn 〈动〉exhaust; use up: 人力～。All human

resources have been exhausted.
【殚精竭虑】 dānjīng-jiélǜ 〈熟〉 beat/cudgel/rack one's brains; tax one's ingenuity; devote one's entire energy and thought (to)
【殚力】 dānlì 〈动〉 spare/stint no effort (in doing sth)
【殚心】 dānxīn 〈动〉 devote one's entire mind (to); be completely dedicated to (sth or doing sth)

瘅 dān 〈名〉〈书〉 febrific symptoms
⇨dàn
【瘅疟】 dānnüè 〈名〉[中医] febrific malaria

箪 dān 〈名〉 round food container made of bamboo used in ancient China
【箪食壶浆】 dānsì-hújiāng 〈熟〉 welcome troops with food in bamboo containers and soup in pots; welcome troops with food and drinks

甔 dān 〈名〉〈书〉 bottle; flask

dǎn

胆 dǎn 〈名〉❶ gallbladder: ⇨～囊;肝～;卧薪尝～ ❷ courage; bravery; guts: ⇨～大妄为;～略;大～ ❸ inner container: ⇨瓶～;球～
【胆怵】 dǎnchù ＝胆憷 dǎnchù
【胆憷】 dǎnchù 〈形〉 timid; fearful; afraid; jittery; edgy
【胆大】 dǎndà 〈形〉 bold; audacious; daring: 天生～ have courage in one's blood
〖～包天〗 dǎndà-bāotiān 〈熟〉 be extremely audacious: ～的罪行 godless crime; outrageously lawless crime
〖～妄为〗 dǎndà-wàngwéi 〈熟〉 be bold and reckless; act brazenly and recklessly: ～之徒 dare-devil fellow
〖～心细〗 dǎndà-xīnxì 〈熟〉 be bold but cautious
【胆道】 dǎndào ＝胆管 dǎnguǎn
〖～蛔虫病〗 dǎndào huíchóngbìng 〈名〉 biliary ascariasis
〖～结石〗 dǎndào jiéshí 〈名〉 biliary lithiasis
〖～囊肿〗 dǎndào nángzhǒng 〈名〉 biliary cyst
【胆矾】 dǎnfán 〈名〉[化学] blue stone vitriol; chalcanthite
【胆敢】 dǎngǎn 〈动〉 be so audacious as to; dare: 敌人～来犯,就叫他们完蛋。If the enemy dare to invade, we will wipe them out.
【胆梗阻】 dǎngěngzǔ 〈名〉[医学] biliary obstruction
【胆功能失调】 dǎngōngnéng shītiáo 〈名〉 biliary disorder
【胆固醇】 dǎngùchún 〈名〉 cholesterol: 降低～ lower cholesterol ‖ ～低/高 have a low/high level of cholesterol ‖ 低～饮食 hypocholesterin diet; low-cholesterol food
〖～血〗 dǎngùchúnxuè 〈名〉[医学] cholesteraemia
【胆管】 dǎnguǎn 〈名〉 biliary duct/passage
〖～癌〗 dǎnguǎn'ái 〈名〉[医学] cholangiocarcinoma
〖～病〗 dǎnguǎnbìng 〈名〉[医学] cholepathy; cholepathia
〖～肝炎〗 dǎnguǎn gānyán 〈名〉[医学] cholangiohepatitis
〖～扩张〗 dǎnguǎn kuòzhāng 〈名〉[医学] cholangiectasis
〖～瘤〗 dǎnguǎnliú 〈名〉[医学] cholangioma
〖～狭窄〗 dǎnguǎn xiázhǎi 〈名〉[医学] cholangiostenosis
〖～腺瘤〗 dǎnguǎn xiànliú 〈名〉[医学] cholangioadenoma
〖～炎〗 dǎnguǎnyán 〈名〉[医学] cholangitis; angiocholitis
〖～造影〗 dǎnguǎn zàoyǐng 〈名〉[医学] cholangiography
【胆寒】 dǎnhán 〈形〉 terrified; struck with terror: 令敌人～ strike terror into the enemy's heart
【胆褐素】 dǎnhèsù 〈名〉[生化] bilifuscin
【胆红素】 dǎnhóngsù 〈名〉[生化] bilirubin
【胆黄素】 dǎnhuángsù 〈名〉[生化] biliflavin
【胆碱】 dǎnjiǎn 〈名〉[生化] choline; bilineurin: ～脱氢酶 choline dehydrogenase ‖ ～乙酰化酶 choline acetylase ‖ ～酯酶 cholinesterase ‖ 氯化～ choline chloride
【胆力】 dǎnlì 〈名〉 courage; boldness: ～过人 have extraordinary courage
【胆量】 dǎnliàng 〈名〉 courage; daring; guts; pluck; spunk: 有～ have the nerve/guts/pluck (to do sth) ‖ 需要极大的～ need plenty of nerve; it takes plenty of nerve (to do sth) ‖ 那个男孩～大。That boy has a lot of daring. ‖ 他们很有～。They've got guts.
【胆绿素】 dǎnlǜsù 〈名〉[生化] biliverdin
【胆略】 dǎnlüè 〈名〉 courage and resourcefulness; boldness and intelligence: ～超群 have unusual courage and resourcefulness
【胆囊】 dǎnnáng 〈名〉 gall bladder; cholecyst: ～收缩素 cholecystokinin
〖～癌〗 dǎnnáng'ái 〈名〉[医学] carcinoma of the gall bladder
〖～病〗 dǎnnángbìng 〈名〉[医学] cholecystopathy
〖～胆管造影术〗 dǎnnáng dǎnguǎn zàoyǐngshù 〈名〉[医学] cholecystocholangiography
〖～固定术〗 dǎnnáng gùdìngshù 〈名〉[医学] cholecystopexy
〖～结石〗 dǎnnáng jiéshí 〈名〉[医学] cholecystolithiasis; gall bladder stone
〖～扩张〗 dǎnnáng kuòzhāng 〈名〉[医学] cholecystectasia
〖～瘤〗 dǎnnángliú 〈名〉[医学] cholecystoncus; gall bladder enlargement
〖～囊肿〗 dǎnnáng nángzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] cystectong; cholecystocele
〖～切除术〗 dǎnnáng qiēchúshù 〈名〉[医学] cholecystectomy; cystectomy
〖～碎石术〗 dǎnnáng suìshíshù 〈名〉[医学] cholecystolithotripsy
〖～下垂〗 dǎnnáng xiàchuí 〈名〉[医学] cholecystoptosis
〖～炎〗 dǎnnángyán 〈名〉[医学] cholecystitis; inflammation of the gall bladder
〖～造口术〗 dǎnnáng zàokǒushù 〈名〉[医学] cholecystendysis; cholecystostomy
〖～造影术〗 dǎnnáng zàoyǐngshù 〈名〉[医学] cholecystography
【胆瓶】 dǎnpíng 〈名〉 bladder-like vase
【胆气】 dǎnqì 〈名〉 courage; guts; pluck; boldness; bravery
【胆怯】 dǎnqiè 〈形〉 cowardly; diffident; timid: 他～了。His courage failed. ‖ 他不那么～了。His timidity wore thin.
【胆色素】 dǎnsèsù 〈名〉[生化] cholochrome; bile pigment
【胆石】 dǎnshí 〈名〉[医学] cholelith; chololith; bilestone; gall stone; biliary calculus
〖～病〗 dǎnshíbìng 〈名〉[医学] cholelithiasis; chololithiasis
〖～切除术〗 dǎnshí qiēchúshù 〈名〉[医学] cholelithotomy
【胆识】 dǎnshí 〈名〉 courage and insight/vision: 很有～ have courage and insight
【胆酸】 dǎnsuān 〈名〉[生化] cholic/cholalic acid
【胆烷】 dǎnwán 〈名〉[生化] cholane
【胆小】 dǎnxiǎo 〈形〉 timid; cowardly; faint-hearted; chicken-hearted
〖～鬼〗 dǎnxiǎoguǐ 〈名〉 coward; faint heart; gutless person; chicken
〖～如鼠〗 dǎnxiǎo-rúshǔ 〈熟〉 be as timid as a mouse/hare; be chicken-hearted
【胆小管】 dǎnxiǎoguǎn 〈名〉 biliary ductules
【胆虚】 dǎnxū 〈形〉 diffident; afraid; scared; timid
【胆血症】 dǎnxuèzhèng 〈名〉[医学] cholemia
【胆盐】 dǎnyán 〈名〉[生化] cholate
【胆战心惊】 dǎnzhàn-xīnjīng 〈熟〉 be fear-ridden; be prostrated with fear; be terror-stricken
【胆汁】 dǎnzhī 〈名〉[生理] bile; choler: ～病 biliousness ‖ 肝分泌～。The liver secretes bile.
〖～返流〗 dǎnzhī fǎnliú 〈名〉[医学] biliary/bile regurgitation
〖～酸〗 dǎnzhīsuān 〈名〉[生化] bile acid
〖～性腹膜炎〗 dǎnzhīxìng fùmóyán 〈名〉[医学] choleperitoneum; choleperitonitis; biliary peritonitis
〖～郁积〗 dǎnzhī yùjī 〈名〉[医学] cholestasis
〖～质〗 dǎnzhīzhì 〈名〉 choleperitoneum; choleric temperament
【胆壮】 dǎnzhuàng 〈形〉 bold; fearless; courageous; intrepid; plucky; spunky
【胆子】 dǎnzi 〈名〉 courage; guts; nerve; pluck; spunk; daring: ～大点,发展快点。Be more daring and aim at faster development. ‖ 好大的～! What a nerve!
【胆总管】 dǎnzǒngguǎn 〈名〉 biliary pore; choledochus; common bile duct
〖～结石〗 dǎnzǒngguǎn jiéshí 〈名〉[医学] choledocholithy: ～症 choledocholithiasis
〖～囊肿〗 dǎnzǒngguǎn nángzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] choledochocele; choledochocyst
〖～切除术〗 dǎnzǒngguǎn qiēchúshù 〈名〉[医学] choledochectomy

〖～炎〗 dǎnzǒngguǎnyán 〈名〉[医学] choledochitis
〖～造口术〗 dǎnzǒngguǎn zàokǒushù 〈名〉[医学] choledochostomy
〖～造影术〗 dǎnzǒngguǎn zàoyǐngshù 〈名〉[医学] choledochography

疸 dǎn → 黄疸 huángdǎn
⇨da

掸 dǎn 〈动〉dust; flick/whisk/brush off: ～掉衣服上的灰尘 flick the dust off/from one's coat ‖ ～身上的雪 whisk the snow off one's clothes ‖ 家具被～得干干净净。The furniture was dusted clean.
⇨Shàn

【掸子】 dǎnzi 〈名〉duster: 鸡毛～ feather duster

赕 dǎn 〈动〉〈书〉offer as a tribute to; present to

【赕佛】 dǎnfó 〈动〉make donations to Buddhist temples and pray to the Buddha to ward off calamities and bestow blessings

亶 dǎn 〈形〉〈书〉honest and dependable; kind and true
⇨dàn

黕 dǎn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ filth ❷ pitch-black; sootiness

dàn

石 dàn 〈名〉*dan* [a unit of dry measure for grain in China, roughly equivalent to 1 hectolitre]
⇨shí

旦[1] dàn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ dawn; daybreak: ⇨～夕; 通宵达～ ❷ day: ⇨毁于一～; 元～

旦[2] dàn 〈名〉[戏曲] *dan* [female role in traditional Chinese opera]: ⇨花～

旦[3] dàn 〈名〉denier [a unit of fineness for fibres]

【旦旦】 dàndàn 〈形〉❶ every day: ～拜之 worship every day ❷ sincere: ⇨信誓～

【旦角】 dànjué ＝ 旦[2] dàn

【旦暮】 dànmù 〈名〉❶ morning and evening ❷ brief span of time

【旦夕】 dànxī 〈名〉〈书〉morning or evening—short time/period: 命在～。Death is nearing. ⇨危在～

〖～之间〗 dànxīzhījiān 〈熟〉❶ between morning and evening—in a day's time; overnight ❷ day and night: ～相近 be close to each other day and night

但 dàn ❶〈副〉only; merely; just: 不求有功，～求无过 seek no credit but only try to avoid blame ‖ ～愿如此。I hope so. ❷〈连〉but; yet; still; nevertheless: 一般如此，～也有例外。This is true in general, but there are exceptions.

【但凡】 dànfán 〈副〉in every case; without exception; as long as: ～该他干的事，他总会干得很好。Whatever job he is assigned to do, he will do it perfectly. ‖ ～认识他的人，对他都很鄙视。Whoever knows him holds him in contempt.

【但是】 dànshì 〈连〉but; yet; however; still: 她年龄小，～很懂事。She is young but quite sensible. ‖ 他说要来的，～根本就没有露面。He said he would come, yet he did not show up at all. ‖ 旅费会很贵，～我们一定要去。The trip will be expensive; however, we will go.

【但书】 dànshū 〈名〉[法律] proviso; saving clause

【但愿】 dànyuàn 〈动〉if only; I wish (that): ～如此 so I wish/I wish it were true/let's hope it's so/I hope so ‖ 我们～有个好结果。We desire a good result. ‖ ～妈妈现在在这儿看着你接受博士文凭。I wish that Mum could be here now and see you receive the doctor's diploma. ‖ ～我还年青。If only I were still young.

担 dàn ❶〈名〉carrying pole with loads on both ends: ⇨货郎～ ❷〈量〉担 *dan* [a unit of weight, equivalent to 50 kilograms] ❸〈量〉[used for things carried on a shoulder pole] load: 一～水 two buckets of water carried on a shoulder pole ❹〈名〉load; burden: ⇨重～
⇨dān

【担担面】 dàndanmiàn 〈名〉〈方〉*dandan* noodles [a specialty in Sichuan Province, served with specially made sauce]

【担子】 dànzi 〈名〉❶ shoulder pole with loads on both ends ❷ responsibility; task: 你身上的～不轻啊! You have got such a heavy responsibility!

诞[1] dàn 〈形〉absurd; fantastic: ⇨怪～; 荒～

诞[2] dàn ❶〈动〉be born; come into being/existence: ⇨～辰; ～生 ❷〈名〉birthday: ⇨华～; 圣～; 寿～

【诞辰】 dànchén 〈名〉birthday (of a respected person or senior)

【诞生】 dànshēng 〈动〉be born; come into being/existence; emerge: 1949年10月1日，中华人民共和国～了。The People's Republic of China was founded on Oct 1, 1949.

〖～地〗 dànshēngdì 〈名〉birthplace; place of birth

疍 dàn

【疍民】 dànmín 〈旧〉＝ 水上居民 shuǐshàng jūmín

萏 dàn → 菡萏 hàndàn

啖 dàn 〈动〉〈书〉❶ dine; eat: ～饭 eat; have a meal ❷ feed: ～虎狼以肉 feed meat to tigers and wolves ‖ 以枣～之 feed (sb) with dates ❸ lure with huge profits: ～以重金 entice with huge amounts of money ‖ 以私利～之 lure with personal gains

淡 dàn 〈形〉❶ (of food, drinks, etc) bland; tasteless; weak: ～咖啡 weak coffee ‖ ～啤酒 light/weak/thin beer ‖ 这道菜有点儿～。The dish is a little bit bland. / This dish wants some more salt. ❷ (of liquid, air, etc) thin; light: ～～的香气 light fragrance ⇨～墨 ❸ (of colour) light; pale: ～粉红色 delicate shade of pink ‖ ～蓝色 pale blue ‖ ～绿是今春的流行色。Light green is the popular colour this spring. ⇨轻描～写 ❹ indifferent; cool: ⇨～然; 冷～ ❺ (of business, etc) dull; slack; stagnant: ⇨～季; ～市 ❻ meaningless; trivial: ⇨扯～

【淡泊】 dànbó 〈形〉〈书〉seeking no fame or wealth; indifferent to fame and fortune

〖～寡欲〗 dànbó-guǎyù 〈熟〉seek no fame or wealth and have few worldly desires

〖～名利〗 dànbó-mínglì 〈熟〉be indifferent to fame and profit

〖～明志〗 dànbó-míngzhì 〈熟〉show one's aspirations by leading a simple life

【淡薄】 dànbó 〈形〉❶ (of fog, etc) light; thin: ～的晨雾 light/thin morning mist ‖ 雾渐渐～了。The mist gradually thinned. ❷ (of taste) weak; tasteless: 酒味～。The wine tastes weak. ❸ (of feelings, interest, etc) indifferent; flagging; slender: 法制观念～ be very weak in one's understanding of law; have little respect for law; lack awareness of law and discipline ‖ 人情～。People are indifferent to each other. ‖ 我对这个题目的兴趣很～。I have slender interest in the subject. / The subject holds but faint interest for me. ❹ (of impression, memory, etc) dim; faint; hazy: 我对这件事的记忆很～。I have only a dim recollection of the event.

【淡菜】 dàncài ＝ 贻贝 yíbèi

【淡出】 dànchū 〈动〉❶ [影视] fade out ❷ go out of sth without a fuss; gradually retreat (from a field or circle)

【淡淡】 dàndàn 〈形〉❶ thin; light; pale: ～的雾 thin fog ‖ ～的香味 faint/vague fragrance ❷ indifferent: ～地应一声 answer dryly ‖ ～一笑 smile faintly

【淡而无味】 dàn'érwúwèi 〈熟〉❶ (of food) be tasteless ❷ (of things) be insipid/uninteresting: ～的话 insipid remarks

【淡饭】 dànfàn 〈名〉simple and plain food: ⇨粗茶～

【淡化】 dànhuà 〈动〉❶ (of ideas, etc) become weaker: 家族观念～了。The concept of the family has become less important in people's minds now. ❷ play down; water down; dilute: ～个人的作用 dilute the role of individuals ‖ ～这一事件 play down the event ❸ desalinate; desalt; desalinize: ～海水/咸水 desalinize sea/salt water

【淡积云】 dànjīyún 〈名〉[气象] cumulus humilis
【淡季】 dànjì 〈名〉dead/dull/off/slack season; slack time: ～价格 off-season price ‖ 旅游～ slack season for tourism ‖ ～票价便宜得多。Off-season tickets are a lot cheaper.
【淡漠】 dànmò 〈形〉❶ indifferent; apathetic; nonchalant; unfeeling: 态度～ indifferent attitude ❷ dim; hazy; vague; faint; unclear: 这件事在我的记忆里已经～了。The event has become hazy in my mind./The event has faded from my mind.
【淡墨】 dànmò 〈名〉light ink
【淡青】 dànqīng 〈名〉light greenish blue
【淡然】 dànrán 〈形〉〈书〉cool; dry; indifferent; disinterested; detached; casual: ～一笑 smile dryly
〖～处之〗 dànránchǔzhī 〈熟〉treat coolly; treat with indifference
【淡入】 dànrù 〈动〉❶ [影视] fade in ❷ gradually enter (a field or circle)
【淡食】 dànshí 〈名〉salt-free diet: 吃～ go on a salt-free diet
【淡市】 dànshì 〈名〉sluggish/slack market
【淡水】 dànshuǐ 〈名〉fresh/sweet water: ～游泳池 freshwater swimming pool
〖～龟〗 dànshuǐguī 〈名〉freshwater turtle
〖～湖〗 dànshuǐhú 〈名〉freshwater lake
〖～井〗 dànshuǐjǐng 〈名〉freshwater well
〖～螺〗 dànshuǐluó 〈名〉freshwater snail
〖～水系〗 dànshuǐ shuǐxì 〈名〉freshwater system
〖～养鱼〗 dànshuǐ yǎngyú 〈名〉freshwater fish farming
〖～养殖〗 dànshuǐ yǎngzhí 〈名〉freshwater aquaculture
〖～鱼〗 dànshuǐyú 〈名〉freshwater fish
〖～植物〗 dànshuǐ zhíwù 〈名〉freshwater plant
〖～资源〗 dànshuǐ zīyuán 〈名〉freshwater resource
【淡素】 dànsù 〈形〉plain; quiet; not loud; light-coloured; simple: 服装～ be plainly dressed ‖ 我看化妆还是～点好。I prefer light make-up.
【淡忘】 dànwàng 〈动〉fade from one's memory: 我已把他～了。He has faded from my memory.
【淡味烟】 dànwèiyān 〈名〉mild-strength tobacco
【淡雅】 dànyǎ 〈形〉quietly elegant; simple but in good taste: 陈设～ be simply but elegantly furnished ‖ 衣着～ be dressed in a simple but tasteful style ‖ ～的芳香/香水 delicate fragrance/perfume
【淡月】 dànyuè 〈名〉slack month (in business)
【淡竹】 dànzhú 〈名〉[植物] henon bamboo
【淡妆】 dànzhuāng 〈名〉light make-up: 她喜欢施～。She likes to use/wear light make-up.
〖～浓抹〗 dànzhuāng-nóngmǒ 〈熟〉in light or heavy make-up: ～总相宜。Whether in light or heavy make-up, she is as becoming as ever.
【淡紫】 dànzǐ 〈名〉pale purple; lilac

惮 dàn 〈动〉〈书〉fear; dread: ～烦 be afraid of troublesome things; fear to be bothered ⇨肆无忌～

弹 dàn 〈名〉❶ ball; pellet: 泥～ mud ball (used with a cross-bow or catapult) ⇨～丸 ❷ bullet; bomb: ⇨～片;中～;子～ ❸ = 蛋 dàn
⇨tán
【弹袋】 dàndài 〈名〉cartridge belt
【弹道】 dàndào 〈名〉trajectory
〖～导弹〗 dàndào dǎodàn 〈名〉ballistic missile
〖～弧线〗 dàndào húxiàn 〈名〉ballistic curve
〖～火箭〗 dàndào huǒjiàn 〈名〉ballistic rocket
〖～学〗 dàndàoxué 〈名〉ballistics: ～专家 ballistics expert; ballistician
【弹弓】 dàngōng 〈名〉catapult; slingshot: 一副～ a catapult/slingshot
【弹痕】 dànhén 〈名〉shot mark: ～累累 be riddled with bullets
【弹夹】 dànjiā 〈名〉(cartridge) clip; charger; magazine
【弹尽粮绝】 dànjìn-liángjué 〈熟〉run out of ammunition and provisions
【弹壳】 dànké 〈名〉❶ shell case ❷ cartridge case
【弹坑】 dànkēng 〈名〉(shell) crater
【弹孔】 dànkǒng 〈名〉bullet/shell hole
【弹幕】 dànmù 〈名〉barrage; fusillade; volley
【弹盘】 dànpán 〈名〉cartridge drum; magazine
【弹片】 dànpiàn 〈名〉shell fragment; bomb splinter; shrapnel
【弹伤】 dànshāng 〈名〉bullet wound
【弹膛】 dàntáng 〈名〉chamber (of a gun); cylinder (of a revolver)
【弹头】 dàntóu 〈名〉bullet; projectile nose; warhead: ⇨核～
【弹丸】 dànwán ❶ 〈名〉(of a catapult) shot ❷ 〈名〉(of guns) shot; bullet ❸ 〈形〉(of a place) tiny
〖～之地〗 dànwánzhīdì 〈熟〉tiny/little place; tiny bit of land
【弹无虚发】 dànwúxūfā 〈熟〉every bullet finds its target
【弹匣】 dànxiá 〈名〉❶ magazine ❷ cartridge box
【弹药】 dànyào 〈名〉ammunition: 供应～ supply ammunition ‖ 提供～ provide ammunition ‖ 运送～ transport ammunition ‖ 〈喻〉他行为不端,给反对派提供了新的～。*His misconduct provided the opposition with some new ammunition.*
〖～库〗 dànyàokù 〈名〉ammunition depot/storehouse
〖～手〗 dànyàoshǒu 〈名〉ammunition man/bearer
〖～箱〗 dànyàoxiāng 〈名〉ammunition chest/crate
【弹雨】 dànyǔ 〈名〉hail of bullets: 一阵～ a spatter of bullets ⇨枪林～
【弹着】 dànzhuó 〈名〉[军事] impact
〖～点〗 dànzhuódiǎn 〈名〉point of impact
〖～观察兵〗 dànzhuó guānchábīng 〈名〉spotter
〖～角〗 dànzhuójiǎo 〈名〉angle of impact
〖～区〗 dànzhuóqū 〈名〉impact/target area
【弹子】 dànzǐ 〈名〉❶ pellet shot ❷ 〈方〉= 台球 ① táiqiú ❸ 〈方〉marble: ～游戏 game of marbles
〖～房〗 dànzǐfáng 〈名〉billiard room
〖～球〗 dànzǐqiú 〈名〉billiard ball
【弹子锁】 dànzisuǒ 〈方〉= 撞锁 zhuàngsuǒ

蛋 dàn 〈名〉❶ (of birds, turtles, snakes, etc) egg: 一打～ a dozen eggs ‖ 一枚～ an egg ‖ 炒/煎/煮～ scramble/fry/boil eggs; scrambled/fried/boiled eggs ‖ 打～ beat up/whip/whisk eggs ‖ 孵～ (of hens) sit on/brood the eggs; hatch eggs ‖ 拣～ collect eggs ‖ 下～ lay eggs ‖ 给锅里打两个～ crack two eggs into a pan/pot ‖ 陈/鲜～ stale/fresh eggs ‖ 水煮荷包～ poached eggs ❷ egg-shaped thing: ⇨脸～;山药～ ❸ 〈方〉testis; testicle ❹ 〈贬〉person of certain characteristics: ⇨笨～;混～;穷光～
【蛋白】 dànbái 〈名〉❶ egg white; albumen ❷ [生化] *protein*: 提供～ (of food) furnish/provide protein ‖ 不完全～ incomplete protein ‖ 单～ simple protein ‖ 全～ whole/total protein ‖ 乳白～ milk albumin; lactoalbmin; lactaltumin ‖ 完全～ complete protein ‖ 叶绿～ chloroplastin; phyllochlorin ‖ 鱼～ fish albumin ‖ 高～食品 food rich in protein ‖ 饮食中～过量可能会加速衰老。Too much protein in the diet may advance the ageing process.
〖～胨〗 dànbáidòng 〈名〉[化学] peptone
〖～合成〗 dànbái héchéng 〈名〉[生化] protein synthesis
〖～激酶〗 *dànbái jīméi* 〈名〉[生化] protein kinase
〖～结合碘〗 dànbái jiéhédiǎn 〈名〉[生化] protein-bound iodine
〖～酶〗 dànbáiméi 〈名〉[生化] protease; proteinase: 糜～ chymotrypsin
〖～尿〗 dànbáiniào 〈名〉[医学] proteinuria; albuminuria
〖～石〗 dànbáishí 〈名〉[地质] opal: 普通～ common opal
〖～水解〗 dànbái shuǐjiě 〈名〉[生化] proteolysis: ～酶 proteolytic enzyme ‖ ～素 proteolysin
〖～饲料〗 dànbái sìliào 〈名〉protein feed
〖～酥皮〗 dànbái sūpí 〈名〉meringue
〖～塑料〗 dànbái sùliào 〈名〉protein plastics
〖～血症〗 dànbái xuèzhèng 〈名〉[医学] proteinemia
〖～原〗 dànbáiyuán 〈名〉[生化] proteinogen
〖～质〗 dànbáizhì 〈名〉[生化] *protein*: 富含～ *be rich in protein* ‖ ～包膜 protein envelope ‖ ～富化奶 protein fortified milk ‖ ～工程 protein engineering ‖ ～缺乏 protein deficiency ‖ ～盐 proteinate ‖ ～因子 protein factor ‖ ～指数 protein index ‖ 类～ proteinoid
【蛋彩画】 dàncǎihuà 〈名〉tempera painting
【蛋瓷】 dàncí 〈名〉egg/eggshell porcelain
【蛋粉】 dànfěn 〈名〉powdered eggs; egg powder
【蛋糕】 dàngāo 〈名〉cake: 烘烤～ bake a cake ‖ 切～ cut a cake ‖ 结婚～ wedding cake ‖ 奶油～ cream cake ‖ 生日～ birthday cake ‖ 水果～ fruit cake
【蛋羹】 dàngēng 〈名〉egg custard

【蛋花汤】 dànhuātāng 〈名〉egg drop soup
【蛋黄】 dànhuáng 〈名〉yolk; yellow; vitellus: ～月饼 yolk mooncake
〖～粉〗 dànhuángfěn 〈名〉yolk powder
〖～酱〗 dànhuángjiàng 〈名〉mayonnaise
〖～抗体〗 dànhuáng kàngtǐ 〈名〉egg yolk antibody
【蛋鸡】 dànjī 〈名〉laying hen; layer
【蛋架】 dànjià 〈名〉egg racks
【蛋卷】 dànjuǎn 〈名〉egg roll: 猪肉～ egg roll with pork stuffing
〖～冰激凌〗 dànjuǎn bīngjīlíng 〈名〉ice-cream cone
【蛋壳】 dànké 〈名〉eggshell
〖～画〗 dànkéhuà 〈名〉eggshell painting/picture
〖～膜〗 dànkémó 〈名〉eggshell membrane
【蛋类分级机】 dànlèi fēnjíjī 〈名〉egg grader
【蛋奶酪】 dànnǎilào 〈名〉egg cream
【蛋奶酥】 dànnǎisū 〈名〉soufflé
【蛋诺酒】 dànnuòjiǔ 〈名〉eggnog
【蛋品】 dànpǐn 〈名〉egg product
【蛋青】 dànqīng 〈名〉pale blue
【蛋清】 dànqīng ＝蛋白① dànbái
【蛋松】 dànsōng 〈名〉dried egg floss
【蛋用鸡】 dànyòngjī ＝蛋鸡 dànjī
【蛋制品】 dànzhìpǐn 〈名〉egg product
【蛋子】 dànzi ＝蛋② dàn

氮 dàn 〈名〉nitrogen (N): 充～ nitrogenize ‖ 固～菌 nitrogen fixer ‖ 含～量 nitrogen content
【氮肥】 dànféi 〈名〉[化学] nitrogenous fertilizer: 石灰～ nitrolime
【氮化】 dànhuà 〈动〉nitride; nitrogenize: ～处理 liquid nitrogen quenching ‖ ～铝 aluminium nitride ‖ ～钢 nitriding steel
〖～芥子气〗 dànhuà jièzǐqì 〈名〉[军事] nitrogen mustard gas
〖～物〗 dànhuàwù 〈名〉[化学] nitride
【氮麻醉】 dànmázuì 〈名〉[医学] nitrogen narcosis
【氮尿】 dànniào 〈名〉[医学] azoturia
【氮平衡】 dànpínghéng 〈名〉[生化] nitrogen equilibrium
【氮气】 dànqì 〈名〉〈通称〉nitrogen (gas)
〖～病〗 dànqìbìng 〈名〉nitrogen gas disease
【氮血症】 dànxuèzhèng 〈名〉[医学] azotemia; nitremia

亶 dàn ＝但 dàn
⇨dǎn

瘅 dàn 〈书〉❶〈名〉illness from overwork ❷〈动〉abhor; detest; loathe; hate: ⇨彰善～恶
⇨dān

赕 dàn 〈书〉❶〈动〉advance money for a purchase ❷〈名〉top of a scroll or back of a thread-bound book, usu bound with silk

澹 dàn 〈形〉〈书〉peaceful; quiet
【澹泊】 dànbó ＝淡泊 dànbó
【澹然】 dànrán ＝淡然 dànrán

dāng

当[1] dāng ❶〈动〉be equal; match: ⇨门～户对; 相～ ❷〈动〉be in charge: ⇨～家; ～权; 独～一面 ❸〈动〉accept/bear/take (responsibility, etc); deserve: 不敢～。I just don't deserve it. ‖ 一人做事一人～。One must be accountable for what one does. ⇨敢作敢～ ❹〈动〉hold back; block: ⇨螳臂～车 ❺〈动〉serve/work as: ～第一把手 play the first fiddle ‖ ～律师 go to the bar; be a lawyer ‖ ～秘书 work as a secretary ‖ ～职员 act as a functionary/clerk ‖ 既～爸又～妈 be both father and mother (to a child) ❻〈动〉face; be in sb's presence: ⇨首～其冲 ❼〈介〉at a certain time/place; when; while: ～我上床时,已经是十二点了。It was already 12 o'clock when I went to bed. ⇨～初; ～前 ❽〈名〉space; interval; gap: ⇨空～ ❾〈动〉should; ought to; must: 理～如此。That's the right thing to do. / That's what one should do. / Things should be like that. / That's the way it should be. ‖ ～买的就买,不～买的就不买。Buy what you must but not what you oughtn't to. ❿〈名〉end: ⇨瓦～

当[2] dāng 〈拟〉clang; jingle: ～～敲铃 clang/jingle a bell ‖ 铃声～～。The bell clanged.
⇨dàng
【当班】 dāngbān 〈动〉be on duty; work a shift: 轮流～ work in shifts; be on duty by turns ‖ ～护士 nurse on the shift ‖ 今天我～。I am on duty today.
【当兵】 dāngbīng 〈动〉be a soldier; be/serve in the army; enlist: 他18岁那年当了兵。He joined the army when he was 18.
【当差】 dāngchāi 〈旧〉❶〈动〉be a servant or a petty official; run errands for officials and employers ❷〈名〉male servant
【当场】 dāngchǎng 〈副〉on the spot; then and there: ～被捕 be caught red-handed; be caught in the act ‖ ～被杀死 be killed outright; be killed on the spot ‖ ～成交 clinch a deal then and there ‖ ～决定 decide on the spot ‖ ～抓获 catch red-handed
〖～出彩〗 dāngchǎng-chūcǎi 〈熟〉❶ give the show away on the spot ❷ make a spectacle of oneself then and there
〖～付现〗 dāngchǎng fùxiàn 〈名〉prompt/sharp cash
〖～交付〗 dāngchǎng jiāofù 〈名〉spot delivery: ～的现金 spot cash
〖～交货〗 dāngchǎng jiāohuò 〈名〉spot delivery
【当朝】 dāngcháo 〈旧〉❶〈名〉current dynasty ❷〈动〉be in charge of court administration
【当初】 dāngchū 〈名〉beginning; outset; time when sth happened: ～这里是一个小渔村。It used to be a small fishing village. ‖ 我～就不同意这种做法。From the very beginning/outset, I was opposed to such practice. ‖ 早知今日,何必～。If I had known it would come to this, I would have acted otherwise.
【当代】 dāngdài 〈名〉present age; contemporary era: ～文学/艺术 contemporary literature/art ‖ ～英雄 hero of our times; hero of the day ‖ ～作家 contemporary writer
【当道】 dāngdào ❶〈动〉〈贬〉be in power; hold sway: 恶人～,好人受气。When evildoers are in power, good people are bullied. / When villains are in power, good people suffer. ❷〈名〉middle of the road/way: 别～站着。Don't stand in the way. ❸〈名〉〈旧〉person in power
【当地】 dāngdì 〈名〉locality; place mentioned: ～传媒 local media ‖ ～居民 local residents/inhabitants; locals ‖ ～新闻 local news ‖ ～政府 local government ‖ ～资源 local resources
〖～人〗 dāngdìrén 〈名〉local; native; indigenous people: 我不是～。I'm not indigenous to this place. / I'm a stranger here.
〖～时间〗 dāngdì shíjiān 〈名〉local time: 主席～下午五点抵达。The chairman arrived at 5 pm local time.
【当断不断】 dāngduàn-bùduàn 〈熟〉hesitate when decision is needed
〖～,反受其乱〗 dāngduàn-bùduàn, fǎnshòu-qíluàn 〈熟〉indecision when drastic decision is needed breeds trouble; indecision where firm decision is demanded brings trouble on one's head; he who hesitates is lost
【当关】 dāngguān 〈动〉guard a pass or checkpoint: 一夫～,万夫莫开 one man guarding the pass will stop ten thousand from getting through
【当归】 dāngguī 〈名〉[中药] Chinese angelica
〖～油〗 dāngguīyóu 〈名〉angelica oil
【当行出色】 dāngháng-chūsè 〈熟〉excel in one's own field/trade
【当红】 dānghóng 〈动〉be in favour/vogue; be in the height of one's popularity: ～歌手 popular singer of the day
【当机立断】 dāngjī-lìduàn 〈熟〉make a prompt decision; make a quick decision equal to the occasion: 事情紧迫,必须～。The circumstances call for a prompt decision. / This is urgent and we must make a quick decision about it.
【当即】 dāngjí 〈副〉at once; right away; immediately: 接到命令,～出发 set out at once upon receiving the order ‖ 他的建议～被上级采纳。His proposal was immediately adopted/accepted by his superiors.
【当家】 dāngjiā 〈动〉❶ be the head of the family: 你们家谁～? Who is in charge in your family? / Who has the last word/final say in your family? ‖ 他家是妻子～。It is his wife who calls the tune in the house. ❷ keep house; manage the house: 我的妻子很会～。My wife is a very good housekeeper.

〖～的〗 dāngjiāde 〈名〉❶ head of a family ❷ head monk of a Buddhist temple; Buddhist abbot ❸〈方〉husband
〖～作主〗 dāngjiā-zuòzhǔ 〈熟〉rule the roost; be master in one's own house: 在我们村里是村民～。The villagers are the masters of our village.
【当间儿】 dāngjiànr 〈名〉〈方〉middle: 正～ right in the centre/middle ‖ 屋子～放着一张矮桌子。In the middle of the room, there was a low table.
【当街】 dāngjiē ❶〈动〉be near a street; face a street: 他家～开了个小店铺。His family runs a small shop in the street. ❷〈副〉〈方〉in the street: ～站了好多人，一定是出了什么事。Many people are standing in the street. There must be something wrong.
【当今】 dāngjīn 〈名〉❶ now; present time/day; today: ～社会 present-day society ‖ ～世界 world today; present world ‖ ～最新技术 latest technology of the present-day world ❷〈旧〉reigning emperor
【当紧】 dāngjǐn 〈形〉〈方〉important; urgent: 这事很～，须抓紧办理。This is an urgent matter that calls for immediate attention. / This is an urgent matter that needs to be handled right away.
【当局】 dāngjú 〈名〉authorities: 向～申诉 file a complaint with the authorities ‖ 地方～ local authorities ‖ 军事～ military authorities ‖ 政府～ government authorities
【当局者迷，旁观者清】 dāngjúzhě mí, pángguānzhě qīng 〈熟〉the spectators see the chess game better than the players—the onlooker sees the best; the outsider sees most of the game
【当空】 dāngkōng 〈动〉be in the sky: 皓月～。A bright moon is shining brightly in the sky. ‖ 烈日～。The sun is blazing right overhead in the sky.
【当口儿】 dāngkour 〈名〉〈方〉this/that very moment: 正在这～，停电了。The power went out at this very moment. ‖ 在这个～，公司的前途还很难预料。It is very difficult at this juncture to predict the company's future.
【当啷】 dānglāng 〈拟〉clank; clang: 铁门～一声关上了。The iron gate clanked shut.
【当量】 dāngliàng 〈名〉[化学] equivalent (weight): ～比例定律 law of equivalent proportions ‖ ～浓度 equivalent concentration ‖ 电化～ electrochemical equivalent ‖ 化学～ chemical equivalent ‖ 克～ gram equivalent ‖ 热工～ mechanical equivalent of heat ‖ 梯恩梯～ TNT equivalent
【当令】 dānglìng 〈动〉be in season: 不～ be out of season ‖ 现在草莓正～。Strawberries are just in season now.
【当路】 dānglù ＝ 当道①② dāngdào
【当面】 dāngmiàn 〈动〉be face to face; be in sb's presence: ～道歉 make an apology face to face ‖ ～点清 count (the money) face to face ‖ ～付款 pay cash face to face ‖ ～撒谎 tell a barefaced lie; lie to sb's face ‖ ～说 say sth to sb's face ‖ ～致谢 express one's gratitude personally (to sb) ‖ 钱款～点清，过后概不负责。Count your money before you go, or the loss is yours.
〖～锣、对面鼓〗 dāngmiàn luó, duìmiàn gǔ 〈熟〉argue face to face (with sb): 咱们～，把事情说清楚。Let's argue things out face to face.
〖～是人，背后是鬼〗 dāngmiàn shì rén, bèihòu shì guǐ 〈熟〉act one way to your face and another behind your back—be double-faced
〖～说好话，背后下毒手〗 dāngmiàn shuō hǎohuà, bèihòu xià dúshǒu 〈熟〉say nice things to sb's face and then stab him in the back
〖～一套，背后一套〗 *dāngmiàn yītào, bèihòu yītào* 〈熟〉act one way to your face and another behind your back—be double-faced
【当年】 dāngnián ❶〈名〉those years/days: 她～挺能干的。She used to be quite capable. ‖ 他对艺术完美性的追求不减～。His pursuit of perfection in art is as persistent as ever. ❷〈动〉be in the prime of life: 他正～。He is in his prime of life. ‖ 有人说，男人四十正～。It is said that a forty-year-old man is in his prime.
⇨dàngnián
【当前】 dāngqián ❶〈动〉be faced/confronted with: 大敌～ face a formidable enemy; be confronted by a formidable foe ❷〈名〉present (time): ～计划 immediate plan ‖ ～任务 task at present ‖ ～位置 current location/position ‖ ～形势对我们有利。The present situation is favourable to us.
〖～窗口〗 dāngqián chuāngkǒu 〈名〉[计算机] active/current window
〖～文件〗 dāngqián wénjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] current file
〖～用户〗 dāngqián yònghù 〈名〉active user
〖～值〗 dāngqiánzhí 〈名〉current/present value
【当枪使】 dāngqiāngshǐ 〈动〉〈喻〉use sb as a tool for attacking another person; use sb as a weapon: 我可不愿意被人～。I don't want to be a hired gun for anyone.
【当权】 *dāngquán* 〈动〉hold power; be in power
〖～派〗 dāngquánpài 〈名〉people in power/authority
〖～者〗 dāngquánzhě 〈名〉person in power; people in authority/power: 屈于～ submit to power-holders
【当儿】 dāngr 〈名〉〈方〉❶ this/that very moment: 就在那～，绳子断了。The rope broke at that very moment. ‖ 飞机起飞的～，他们攀谈了起来。They fell into conversation as the plane took off. ❷ space in between: 每两排桌子间留足够宽的～放椅子。Leave enough space between rows of desks for the chairs.
【当然】 dāngrán ❶〈副〉certainly; surely; of course; to be sure; without doubt: 这～是最好的解决办法。This is certainly the best solution. ‖ 一你同意吧？一啊，～。"Don't you agree?" "Oh, absolutely." ❷〈形〉natural: ⇨理所～ ❸〈形〉ex officio: ～会员 member as of right ‖ 总统是该委员会的～成员。The president is an ex officio member of the committee.
〖～成员〗 dāngrán chéngyuán 〈名〉member of right; ex officio member
〖～代表〗 dāngrán dàibiǎo 〈名〉natural representative
〖～继承〗 dāngrán jìchéng 〈名〉natural succession: ～人 heir apparent; apparent/natural heir
〖～同盟军〗 dāngrán tóngméngjūn 〈名〉natural ally
〖～许可证〗 dāngrán xǔkězhèng 〈名〉licence of course
【当仁不让】 dāngrén-bùràng 〈熟〉❶ not decline to do what one should do; shoulder a responsibility as of right ❷ not decline to accept what one deserves: 既然选上了，就～。Since you have been voted into the chair, don't hesitate to take it.
【当日】 dāngrì 〈名〉that time; then
⇨dàngrì
【当时】 dāngshí 〈名〉that time; then: 她～的确是这么说的。*That was exactly what she said then.*
⇨dàngshí
【当事】 dāngshì 〈动〉❶ be in charge/control ❷ be involved/concerned: ⇨～国；～人
⇨dàngshì
〖～方〗 dāngshìfāng 〈名〉party concerned
〖～国〗 dāngshìguó 〈名〉country/state involved
〖～人〗 dāngshìrén 〈名〉❶ client; party (to a lawsuit); litigant: 讯问～ question the party ‖ ～陈述 statements of the parties ‖ ～一方 one of the parties ‖ ～资格 capacity of a party; capacity to be a party ‖ 第二/第三 second/third party ‖ 合同～ party to a contract ‖ 破产～ party in bankruptcy ‖ 诉讼～ party to a lawsuit ❷ person involved: 我是～之一。I was one of the persons involved.
【当堂】 dāngtáng ❶〈动〉〈旧〉be in court: ～作证 bear witness in court; give testimony in court ❷〈动〉be in class: ～做练习 do the exercises in class ❸〈方〉＝ 当场 dāngchǎng
【当庭】 dāngtíng 〈动〉be in court: ～释放 be released by court ‖ ～宣判 announce the judgement at the court
【当头】 dāngtóu 〈动〉❶ be head-on; be overhead: 烈日～。The scorching sun was shining right overhead. / The hot sun was shining directly on our heads. ⇨～棒喝 ❷ be faced with: 国难～ be faced with a national crisis ❸ put in the first place: 不能遇事钱～。You can't put money above everything else.
⇨dàngtou
〖～棒喝〗 dāngtóu-bànghè 〈熟〉a blow or a shout [given to a *new learner by a Buddhist monk of the Zen school as part of the* reception ritual to promote understanding in the former]—sharp warning
〖～一棒〗 dāngtóu-yībàng 〈熟〉head-on blow— ❶ sharp warning ❷ surprise attack
【当务之急】 dāngwùzhījí 〈熟〉thing of top priority; urgent matter; most pressing matter: 保护环境是～。Environmental protection is of paramount importance. ‖ 他们的～是设法生存下去。Survival is their first imperative.
【当下】 dāngxià 〈名〉that very moment: 他～就被吓昏了。He was so scared that he fainted right away. ‖ 我～可以想出三个例子。Offhand, I can think of three examples.

【当先】 dāngxiān 〈动〉❶ be in the van/vanguard; be at the head: ⇨奋勇～;一马～ ❷〈方〉be in the beginning; be at first; be at the outset
【当心】 dāngxīn ❶〈动〉be careful/cautious; beware; take care; look out: ～你的头! Mind your head! ‖ ～脚下! Mind your step! ‖ ～扒手! Be on guard against pickpockets! /Beware of pickpockets! ‖ ～别踩了草坪! Be careful not to tread on the lawn! / Keep off the grass! ‖ ～别卷入无谓的纠纷。Take care not to get involved in any pointless dispute. / Beware of getting involved in any pointless dispute. ‖ ～狗! Beware (of) the dog! ‖ 过街时要～! Look out when you are crossing the road! ❷〈名〉centre of the chest: ～一拳 give/get a punch right in the centre of the chest ❸〈名〉centre; middle: 旗杆竖立在操场～。The flagpole stands at the centre of the playground.
【当选】 dāngxuǎn 〈动〉be/get elected; win an election: 他在这次大会上～为主席。He was elected/voted president at the congress. ‖ 总统再次～。The president was elected to a second term. / The president was reelected.
〖～代表〗 dāngxuǎn dàibiǎo 〈名〉elected representative
〖～任期〗 dāngxuǎn rènqī 〈名〉elected term of office
〖～总统〗 dāngxuǎn zǒngtǒng 〈名〉president-elect
【当央】 dāngyāng 〈名〉〈方〉centre; middle
【当腰】 dāngyāo 〈名〉(of a long object) middle: ～折断 break right in the middle
【当一天和尚撞一天钟】 dāng yī tiān héshang zhuàng yī tiān zhōng ＝ 做一天和尚撞一天钟 zuò yī tiān héshang zhuàng yī tiān zhōng
【当院】 dāngyuàn 〈名〉〈方〉inside of the courtyard
【当政】 dāngzhèng 〈动〉be in power/office; hold power; be in control of the government
【当之无愧】 dāngzhī-wúkuì 〈熟〉be worthy of; fully deserve: 这个荣誉你～。You fully deserve the honour. ‖ 对她的赞扬她～。The tribute accorded her was fully deserved.
【当值】 dāngzhí 〈动〉〈旧〉be on duty
【当中】 dāngzhōng 〈名〉centre; middle: 人民英雄纪念碑坐落在天安门广场～。The Monument to the People's Heroes stands in the middle of Tian'anmen Square. ‖ 在讲话～,他对受到的热情款待表示感谢。In his speech, he expressed his gratitude for the hospitality he received during his stay. ‖ 在所有选手～,他是最有希望的。Of all the players, he is the most promising one.
〖～间儿〗 dāngzhōngjiānr 〈名〉〈口〉centre; middle: 孩子睡在大床的～。The baby lay sleeping right in the middle of the big bed.
【当众】 dāngzhòng 〈副〉*in public; before a crowd*: ～表态 make one's position known to the public ‖ ～拍卖 put sth up at a public auction ‖ ～侮辱 publicly put an affront upon sb ‖ ～宣布 announce/declare in public
〖～出丑〗 dāngzhòng-chūchǒu 〈熟〉make a spectacle/fool of oneself in public; be publicly disgraced/humiliated: 对他来说那是～。It was an open disgrace to him.
【当子】 dāngzi ＝ 当儿② dāngr

珰 dāng 〈名〉〈书〉❶ earring ❷ eunuch

铛 dāng 〈拟〉clank; clang
⇨chēng

裆 dāng 〈名〉❶ (of trousers) crotch; crutch: 这条裤子～有点儿紧。The crotch of the trousers is a bit tight. ⇨裤～ ❷ (of the human body) crotch; crutch

筜 dāng → 筼筜 yúndāng

dǎng

挡 dǎng ❶〈动〉block; get in the way (of); obstruct; impede; hamper; hinder: ～住敌人进攻 ward off an enemy attack ‖ ～住视线 obstruct the view ‖ 别让金钱～住了你的眼睛。Don't let money blind you. ‖ 别站在那儿～门道。Don't stand there blocking the gateway. ⇨兵来将～ ❷〈动〉shelter from; keep/ward off: ～风/雨 keep off the wind/rain; shelter (sth/sb) from the wind/rain ‖ 穿上这件大衣～～寒气吧。Put on this coat to ward off the cold. ⇨遮～ ❸〈名〉fender; blind: 炉～儿 (fire) fender; fire screen ❹〈名〉gear: 低速～ bottom gear ‖ 二～ second gear ‖ 高速～ top gear ‖ 前进～ forward gear ‖ 汽车挂上～。The car is in gear. ‖ 汽车未挂～。The car is out of gear. ⇨倒～;换～;空～
⇨dàng
【挡板】 dǎngbǎn 〈名〉guard; damper; bumper plate; shield; *splash board*; baffle (plate)
【挡车】 dǎngchē 〈动〉attend to/operate fly frames; tend a number of looms
〖～工〗 dǎngchēgōng 〈名〉fly frame operator; spinner; loom tender
【挡风】 *dǎngfēng* 〈动〉*screen/shelter (sb/sth) from the wind*
〖～板〗 dǎngfēngbǎn 〈名〉windshield
〖～玻璃〗 dǎngfēng bōli 〈名〉windscreen; windshield
〖～墙〗 dǎngfēngqiáng 〈名〉❶ wall that shields sth from the wind; windbreak ❷ person that shields sb; protector
【挡横儿】 dǎnghèngr 〈动〉obstruct; stand in the way: 不干你的事儿,你挡什么横儿。It's none of your business. Why should you get in the way?
【挡火墙】 dǎnghuǒqiáng 〈名〉firewall; fire stop
【挡驾】 dǎngjià 〈动〉turn away a visitor with an excuse: 凡说情者一律～ turn away each and every intercessor
【挡箭牌】 dǎngjiànpái 〈名〉❶ shield ❷ excuse; pretext: 有错误就改,不要找～。Correct any mistake you make. Don't try to invent excuses/pretexts.
【挡路】 dǎnglù 〈动〉be/get in the way; block the road; obstruct
【挡泥板】 dǎngníbǎn 〈名〉mud guard/board/flap; fender (board); *splash board*: 左后～ *left rear fender*

党 dǎng ❶〈名〉clique; faction; gang: ⇨～羽;结～营私;死～ ❷〈名〉〈书〉kinsfolk: ⇨父～;母～ ❸〈动〉〈书〉be partial to: ⇨～同伐异 ❹〈名〉political party: ⇨～派 ❺〈名〉Communist Party of China; the Party: 从严治～ run the Party on strict discipline; tighten Party discipline ‖ ～的领导 leadership by the Party ‖ ～的凝聚力和战斗力 the Party's cohesiveness and fighting capacity ‖ ～的全国代表大会 national congress of the Party ‖ 我们事业成败的关键在于～。The key to the success of our cause lies in the Party.
【党八股】 dǎngbāgǔ 〈名〉stereotyped Party writing; Party jargon
【党报】 dǎngbào 〈名〉party newspaper/organ
【党代表】 dǎngdàibiǎo 〈名〉Party representative
【党代会】 dǎngdàihuì 〈名〉Party congress
【党阀】 dǎngfá 〈名〉party tyrant/boss; despotic leader of a political party
【党费】 dǎngfèi 〈名〉party membership dues: 交～ pay party membership dues
【党风】 dǎngfēng 〈名〉work style of a political party; Party conduct: 端正～ improve Party conduct ‖ ～不正 unhealthy Party *conduct* ‖ ～建设 *improve the Party's style of work; build a fine* party style of work ‖ 执政党的～关系到党的生死存亡。The work style of the party in power is a matter of life and death for this party. / A fine style of work is vital to the very existence of the party in power.
【党纲】 dǎnggāng 〈名〉party programme/platform
【党锢】 dǎnggù 〈名〉〈旧〉restrictions on certain cliques or factions forbidding their members to hold official posts or take part in certain activities
【党规】 dǎngguī 〈名〉party rules
【党棍】 dǎnggùn 〈名〉party boss; dirty party official
【党国】 dǎngguó 〈名〉the party and the state [used by the KMT]
【党籍】 dǎngjí 〈名〉party membership: 保留～ retain one's party membership; keep in the party ‖ 开除～ expel from the party
【党纪】 dǎngjì 〈名〉party discipline
〖～国法〗 dǎngjì guófǎ 〈熟〉party discipline and state law: 无视～ *defy party discipline and state law*
【党建】 dǎngjiàn 〈名〉Party building: 从思想上、组织上、作风上全面加强～ strengthen Party building in an all-round way—in

ideology, organization and style of work
【党课】 dǎngkè 〈名〉 Party class/lecture：上～ attend/give a Party lecture
【党魁】 dǎngkuí 〈名〉〈贬〉 party chieftain/chief/boss
【党龄】 dǎnglíng 〈名〉 party standing：有 20 年～ have a 20-year party standing；have been a party member for 20 years
【党内】 dǎngnèi 〈名〉 inside the party
〖～斗争〗 dǎngnèi dòuzhēng 〈名〉 inner-party struggle；party infighting
〖～监督〗 dǎngnèi jiāndū 〈名〉 internal Party supervision
〖～民主〗 dǎngnèi mínzhǔ 〈名〉 inner-Party democracy：～生活会 inner-Party criticism and self-criticism meeting
〖～生活〗 dǎngnèi shēnghuó 〈名〉 inner-Party life：～制度化、规范化 institutionalize and standardize inner-Party life
〖～政治〗 dǎngnèi zhèngzhì 〈名〉 inner-party politics
〖～职务〗 dǎngnèi zhíwù 〈名〉 Party post：撤消党内一切职务 dismiss/remove sb from all his Party posts
〖～宗派〗 dǎngnèi zōngpài 〈名〉 party faction：肃清～ do away with party factions
【党派】 dǎngpài 〈名〉 political parties and groups：～偏见 partisanship ‖ ～头目 faction leader ‖ ～政治 party/partisan politics ⇨民主～
〖～性〗 dǎngpàixìng 〈名〉 partyism；partisan spirit；partisanship
【党票】 dǎngpiào 〈名〉〈贬〉 Party membership：捞～ grab party membership (in order to use it for personal gains)
【党旗】 dǎngqí 〈名〉 party flag
【党群关系】 dǎngqún guānxì 〈名〉 relations between the Party and the masses：密切/改善～ enhance ties/improve relations between the Party and the masses
【党参】 dǎngshēn 〈名〉［中医］ *dangshen*
【党史】 dǎngshǐ 〈名〉 party history；history of a political party
【党同伐异】 dǎngtóng-fáyì 〈熟〉 defend those who share similar views with oneself and attack those who don't；stick together with one's own faction members and attack those who belong to other factions；narrow factionalism
【党徒】 dǎngtú 〈名〉〈贬〉 member of a political clique or faction；member of a gang
【党团】 dǎngtuán 〈名〉 ❶ political parties and groups ❷ Chinese Communist Party and Chinese Communist Youth League ❸ parliamentary group of a political party
〖～员〗 dǎngtuányuán 〈名〉 Party and League members
【党外】 dǎngwài 〈名〉 outside the party
〖～民主人士〗 dǎngwài mínzhǔ rénshì 〈名〉 non-Party democratic personage
〖～人士〗 dǎngwài rénshì 〈名〉 non-Party personage
【党委】 dǎngwěi 〈名〉 Party committee：～领导下的职工代表大会制 system of congress of workers and staff under the leadership of the Party committee
【党务】 dǎngwù 〈名〉 party affairs/work
【党项】 Dǎngxiàng 〈名〉〈古〉 Tanguts［branch of the Qiang tribe that, during the Northern Song Dynasty, set up the Western Xia regime that encompassed present-day Ningxia and parts of Gansu, Shaanxi and Inner Mongolia
【党小组】 dǎngxiǎozǔ 〈名〉 Party group (under a Party branch)
【党校】 dǎngxiào 〈名〉 Party school
【党性】 dǎngxìng 〈名〉 Party spirit/character：讲～ stress Party spirit ‖ ～不纯 impurity in Party spirit ‖ ～强 have a strong sense of Party principles and interests
【党羽】 dǎngyǔ 〈名〉〈贬〉 followers of the leader of a clique/group；members of a gang
【党员】 dǎngyuán 〈名〉 party member：发展～ recruit new party members ‖ 接纳新～ admit/accept a new party member ‖ ～标准 standards required for party membership ‖ ～群众 party's rank and file；rank-and-file party members ‖ ～的权利和义务 rights and obligations of party members ⇨预备～
〖～登记〗 dǎngyuán dēngjì 〈名〉 party member re-registration
【党章】 dǎngzhāng 〈名〉 party constitution：严格按照～标准发展党员 recruit new Party members strictly in accordance with the standards provided for by the Constitution of the Party
【党争】 dǎngzhēng 〈名〉 factional strife；partisan war
【党证】 dǎngzhèng 〈名〉 party membership card
【党政】 dǎng-zhèng 〈名〉 Party and government：～不分 make no distinction between Party and government work；lack of distinction between the functions of the Party and those of the government ‖ ～分开 separate the functions of the Party from those of the government
〖～机关〗 dǎng-zhèng jīguān 〈名〉 Party and government departments/bodies
【党支部】 dǎngzhībù 〈名〉 Party branch：～书记 Party branch secretary
【党中央】 Dǎngzhōngyāng 〈名〉 Party Central Committee；Central Committee of the Party
【党总支】 dǎngzǒngzhī 〈名〉 general Party branch
【党组】 dǎngzǔ 〈名〉 leading Party members' group (in certain government departments)
【党组织】 dǎngzǔzhī 〈名〉 Party organization：发展～ expand the Party ranks；increase the Party membership ‖ 加强～ strengthen the Party organizations ‖ 各级～ Party organizations at various levels

谠 dǎng 〈形〉〈书〉 upright；honest；unbiased
【谠论】 dǎnglùn 〈名〉〈书〉 unbiased criticism/comments
【谠言】 dǎngyán 〈名〉〈书〉 impartial remarks；sincere words

dàng

氹 dàng ＝凼 dàng

当 dàng ❶〈形〉 appropriate；proper；right：处理不～ be mishandled；be improperly dealt with ⇨得～；妥～ ❷〈动〉 be equal to；match：他一个人能～两个人用。He can do as much work as two persons. ❸〈动〉 regard/treat as；take for：你把他～朋友吗？Do you take him as a friend? ⇨安步～车 ❹〈动〉 think：我～是谁呢，原来是你啊。Oh, it's you. I thought it might be someone else. / I was wondering who it could be. ❺〈动〉 pawn：他～了结婚戒指。He gave his wedding ring in pawn. / He pawned his wedding ring. / He placed his wedding ring in hock. ⇨典～ ❻〈名〉 pawn；pledge：⇨赎～ ❼〈介〉 at/in/on (that very moment/day/month/year)：⇨～年；～日
⇨dāng
【当成】 dàngchéng 〈动〉 regard/treat as；look (up)on as；take for：不要把别人都～傻瓜。Don't treat others as if they were all fools. / Don't take others for fools.
【当当】 dàngdàng 〈动〉 pawn things (at a pawn shop)
【当家子】 dàngjiāzi 〈名〉〈方〉 member of the same clan；person of the same family name
【当年】 dàngnián 〈名〉 same/current year：～还本付息 repay principal and interest within the current year ‖ ～兴建，～投产 be built and put into production in the same year ‖ ～价格 current year's price；price of the respective year
⇨dāngnián
【当票】 dàngpiào 〈名〉 pawn ticket
【当铺】 dàngpù 〈名〉 pawnshop；loan office；hockshop：～老板 pawnbroker
【当日】 dàngrì 〈名〉 same day：～返回 return on the same day ‖ ～有效 good for the date of issue only ‖ ～指数以 1120 点收盘。The index closed/ended/finished 1120 on the day.
⇨dāngrì
〖～汇率〗 dàngrì huìlǜ 〈名〉 current rate
【当时】 dàngshí 〈名〉 that very moment：收到你的信，我～就回了信。I wrote back to you immediately after I received your letter. ‖ 听到大学录取她的消息，她～就高兴得哭了起来。She shed tears of joy on hearing that she had been admitted to the university.
⇨dāngshí
【当事】 dàngshì 〈动〉 ❶ take/treat seriously：别拿我的话不～。Don't take my words lightly. ❷ be of importance；count：小孩子说话不～，别跟他认真。He is only a child and what he says doesn't count, so don't feel offended.
⇨dāngshì
【当天】 dàngtiān 〈名〉 same day
【当头】 dàngtou 〈名〉 pawn；pledge；thing offered for hock
⇨dāngtóu

【当晚】 dàngwǎn 〈名〉 same evening
【当夜】 dàngyè 〈名〉 same night
【当月】 dàngyuè 〈名〉 same month
【当真】 dàngzhēn ❶〈动〉 take seriously：我在开玩笑呢，你可别～。I was just kidding. Don't take it seriously. ❷〈形〉 true；real：此话～？Really? / Are you serious/kidding? ‖ 天气预报说今天有雨，现在～下起来了。The weather forecast said it would rain today, and sure enough, it's beginning to rain now.
【当做】 dàngzuò 〈动〉 look (up)on as；regard/take/treat as：把今天～新起点 take today as a fresh starting point ‖ 我把他～知心朋友。I take him into my confidence. / I look on him as my bosom friend. / I count him among my bosom friends.

凼 dàng 〈名〉〈方〉 water hole；manure pit：粪～ manure pit；cesspool ‖ 水～ water pit/pool
【凼肥】 dàngféi 〈名〉 wet/water logged compost

宕 dàng 〈书〉❶〈形〉 free and easy；unrestrained：⇨跌～ ❷〈动〉 procrastinate；put off；delay：⇨推～；延～
【宕账】 dàngzhàng 〈名〉 debt long overdue；outstanding debt

垱 dàng 〈名〉〈方〉 earth embankment in a river or paddy field

挡 dàng → 摒挡 bìngdàng
⇨dǎng

荡[1] dàng ❶〈动〉 rinse；wash away；clear away：⇨～涤 ❷〈动〉 swing；sway；wave；waft：～秋千 play on a swing ⇨动～ ❸〈动〉 loaf around：⇨闲～；游～ ❹〈动〉 clean up；get rid of；clean out：⇨倾家～产；扫～ ❺〈形〉 vast；broad and level：⇨坦～ ❻〈形〉 loose in morals：⇨～妇；淫～

荡[2] dàng 〈名〉❶ shallow lake ❷ ＝ 凼 dàng
【荡除】 dàngchú 〈动〉 eliminate；get rid of；clear away；do away with：～积习 get rid of deep-rooted habits
【荡船】 dàngchuán ❶〈名〉 swingboat ❷〈动〉〈方〉 row a boat
【荡涤】 dàngdí 〈动〉〈书〉 clean up；cleanse；wash away：～灵魂的罪恶 cleanse sin from the soul ‖ ～胸襟 cleanse sb's mind ‖ ～一切污泥浊水 clean up all the filth
【荡妇】 dàngfù 〈名〉❶ loose/dissolute woman ❷ prostitute
【荡平】 dàngpíng 〈动〉 quell；put down
【荡气回肠】 dàngqì-huícháng ＝ 回肠荡气 huícháng-dàngqì
【荡然】 dàngrán 〈形〉 completely lost；all gone：资财～。One's assets are all gone.
〖～无存〗 dàngrán-wúcún 〈熟〉 all gone；nothing left：原作的讽刺意味在电影中似乎已～。In the film the sarcasm of the original novel seems to have gone altogether.
【荡漾】 dàngyàng 〈动〉 ripple；undulate：春心～ one's heart is filled with thoughts of love ‖ 歌声～。The song was carried in the air. / Sounds of singing were in the air. / Songs filled the air. ‖ 阳光在水上～。The sunlight plays on the water. ‖ 音乐声随风～。The sound of music was borne on the wind.
【荡子】 dàngzi 〈名〉〈方〉 shallow lake

档 dàng ❶〈名〉 crosspiece (of a bed, table, etc)：⇨横～ ❷〈名〉 shelves for files；filing cabinet：⇨存～；归～ ❸〈名〉 files；archives：⇨～案；调～ ❹〈名〉 grade：⇨高～ ❺〈量〉[used for events, etc]：几～子事凑在一起了。Several things happened at once/at the same time. ❻〈名〉〈方〉 stand；stall：鱼～ fish stall ⇨大排～
【档案】 dàng'àn 〈名〉 files；archives；record；dossier：保存～ keep a dossier/file (on sb) ‖ 查阅～ consult the archives ‖ 设立～ make up a file ‖ 销毁～ destroy files ‖ 阅读～ read the file ‖ 转～ transfer (sb's) file/dossier (to a different workplace) ‖ ～管理 file management ‖ ～文件 archive file ‖ 个人～ personal file ‖ 官方～ official files ‖ 基因～ genetic profile ‖ 科技～ technological archives ⇨人事～
〖～袋〗 dàng'àndài 〈名〉 file cover/envelope
〖～馆〗 dàng'ànguǎn 〈名〉 archives
〖～管理员〗 dàng'àn guǎnlǐyuán 〈名〉 archivist；filing/file clerk
〖～柜〗 dàng'ànguì 〈名〉 filing cabinet
〖～局〗 dàng'ànjú 〈名〉 record office
〖～卡〗 dàng'ànkǎ 〈名〉 file card
〖～库〗 dàng'ànkù 〈名〉 archival repository；archive library
【档次】 dàngcì 〈名〉 grade；class：拉开收入～ widen the difference between income brackets
【档期】 dàngqī 〈名〉(of films or television programmes) slot；time or season to be shown
【档子】 dàngzi 〈量〉〈方〉❶ [used for events, etc]：这～事你就交给别人去管吧。Leave this matter to someone else. ❷ [used for a set of performances]：两～旱船 two groups of land boat dances

菪 dàng → 莨菪 làngdàng

dāo

刀 dāo ❶〈名〉 knife；sword：一把～ a knife ‖ 伽马～ gamma knife ⇨菜～；铣～；铡～ ❷〈名〉 knife-shaped thing：双～电闸 double-point switch ⇨～币；冰～ ❸〈量〉 a hundred sheets (of paper)：一～纸 a hundred sheets of paper
【刀把儿】 dāobàr 〈名〉❶ handle of a knife；sword hilt ❷ power：掌握～ be in power；hold power ❸〈方〉 sth that may be used against sb；handle
【刀把子】 dāobàzi ＝ 刀把儿 dāobàr
【刀背】 dāobèi 〈名〉 back of a knife blade
【刀笔】 dāobǐ 〈名〉 knife and brush—writing of indictments, appeals, etc；pettifoggery：～老手 old hand in pettifoggery
〖～吏〗 dāobǐlì 〈名〉 pettifogger
【刀币】 dāobì 〈名〉 knife-shaped coin；knife money
【刀兵】 dāobīng 〈名〉❶ weapons；arms ❷ fighting；war
〖～相见〗 dāobīng-xiāngjiàn 〈熟〉 resort to force against each other；take up arms against each other
〖～之灾〗 dāobīngzhīzāi 〈熟〉 disaster of war；war
【刀柄】 dāobǐng 〈名〉 knife handle；hilt
【刀叉】 dāo-chā 〈名〉 knife and fork
【刀豆】 dāodòu 〈名〉 sword bean
【刀法】 dāofǎ 〈名〉 cutting skill (in cookery)；carving skill or style (in art)；swordsmanship (in martial arts)
【刀锋】 dāofēng 〈名〉 point/edge of a knife；knife point/edge；tool point
【刀斧手】 dāofǔshǒu 〈名〉〈旧〉 headsman；executioner
【刀耕火种】 dāogēng-huǒzhòng 〈熟〉 slash-and-burn cultivation/farming
【刀功】 dāogōng 〈名〉❶ cutting and slicing skill (in cooking) ❷ swordsmanship
【刀光剑影】 dāoguāng-jiànyǐng 〈熟〉 glint and flash of knives and swords—fierce fighting with bared swords glinting murderously
【刀架】 dāojià 〈名〉❶ [机械] tool carrier/post ❷ knife rest (on a dinner table) ❸ knife block (in the kitchen)
〖～导轨〗 dāojià dǎoguǐ 〈名〉[机械] tool guide
【刀尖】 dāojiān 〈名〉❶ knife/sword point ❷ [机械] tool nose
【刀匠】 dāojiàng 〈名〉 cutler
【刀具】 dāojù 〈名〉❶ [机械] cutter；cutting tool ❷ cutlery
〖～导轨〗 dāojù dǎoguǐ 〈名〉 cutter guide
〖～工〗 dāojùgōng 〈名〉 toolsmith；tool maker
〖～架〗 dāojùjià 〈名〉 toolframe；tool block；cutter saddle；tool support
〖～磨床〗 dāojù móchuáng 〈名〉 cutter sharpener
【刀锯】 dāojù 〈名〉❶ knife and saw [used as execution tools in ancient times] ❷ [机械] knife saw
【刀口】 dāokǒu 〈名〉❶ knife edge/blade：～锋利。The knife has a sharp edge. ❷ crucial point：把力量用在～上 direct one's efforts to the right spot；turn one's efforts to the right direction ‖ 钱要花在～上。Use the money where it's needed most. ❸ cut；incision：～尚未愈合。The cut has not healed over yet.
【刀螂】 dāolang 〈方〉 ＝ 螳螂 tángláng
【刀马旦】 dāomǎdàn 〈名〉[戏曲] sword-and-horse *dan* [a female role in traditional Chinese opera as a martial character]
【刀片】 dāopiàn 〈名〉❶ [机械] (tool) bit；blade ❷ razor blade
【刀枪】 dāoqiāng 〈名〉 sword and spear—weapons
〖～不入〗 dāoqiāng-bùrù 〈熟〉❶ proof against sharp weapons；

invincible ❷ very thick-skinned; indifferent to criticism ❸ very good at defending oneself in argument

〖～入库,马放南山〗 dāoqiāng rùkù, mǎ fàng nánshān 〈熟〉 put the weapons back in the arsenal and graze the war horses on the hillside [used to indicate that the victorious side is settling down to a period of peace after the war]

【刀鞘】 dāoqiào 〈名〉 sheath; scabbard

【刀儿】 dāor 〈名〉 small knife: 铅笔～ pencil sharpener ‖ 剃～ razor ‖ 修脚～ knife used by a pedicurist

【刀刃】 dāorèn ❶ blade; knife edge ❷ crucial spot: 好钢用在～上 use the best steel to make the knife's edge—make the best use of the best material; use the best material at the key point

D

【刀山火海】 dāoshān-huǒhǎi 〈熟〉 mountains of swords and seas of flames—manifold ordeals; severest trials; most dangerous and difficult places

【刀伤】 dāoshāng 〈名〉 cut; gash; stab: 受～很深 suffer a deep cut

【刀身】 dāoshēn 〈名〉 knife blade

【刀术】 dāoshù 〈名〉 sabreplay

【刀头】 dāotóu 〈名〉 knife point

【刀削面】 dāoxiāomiàn 〈名〉 pared noodles [popular in Shaanxi Province]

【刀鱼】 dāoyú 〈名〉 long-tailed anchovy

【刀子】 dāozi 〈名〉 small/pocket knife

〖～嘴〗 dāozizuǐ ❶〈形〉 sharp-tongued: ～,豆腐心 be sharp-tongued but tender-hearted ❷〈名〉 sharp-tongued person

【刀俎】 dāozǔ 〈名〉 butcher's knife and chopping block—persecutor or oppressor: ⇨人为～,我为鱼肉

叨 dāo

⇨dáo; tāo

【叨叨】 dāodao 〈动〉 talk on and on; chatter away; keep harping about: 瞎～ talk nonsense ‖ 别再～这件事了。Don't keep talking about this any more.

【叨登】 dāodeng 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ turn things over; rummage: 谁～我的书了? Who's been rummaging about among my books? ❷ harp on/about things past; rake up: 过去的事就别再～了! It's all over. Why rake it up again?

【叨唠】 dāolao 〈动〉 talk on and on; chatter away

【叨念】 dāoniàn = 念叨 niàndao

忉 dāo

【忉忉】 dāodāo 〈形〉〈书〉 worried

氘 dāo 〈名〉[化学] deuterium (D)

【氘灯】 dāodēng 〈名〉 deuterium lamp

【氘核】 dāohé 〈名〉[化学] deuteron

【氘化物】 dāohuàwù 〈名〉 deuteride

dáo

叨 dáo

⇨dāo; tāo

【叨咕】 dáogu 〈动〉 mutter; grumble

捯 dáo 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ wind back: 把风筝～下来。Wind down the kite. ❷ walk step by step: 小腿～快点儿跟上我。Move your young legs faster and keep up with me. ❸ look into; investigate: ～老账 rake up old scores ‖ 这件事儿什么时候才能～出个头儿来? When can we find a clue to the matter? / When can we unravel the matter?

【捯饬】 dáochi 〈动〉〈方〉 dress/make/spruce/smarten up; preen/groom oneself; titivate

【捯根儿】 dáogēnr 〈动〉〈方〉 look into the root of a matter; get to the bottom of sth; insist on finding the root cause of sth

【捯气儿】 dáoqìr 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ gasp for breath on one's deathbed ❷ be out of breath; pant for breath

dǎo

导 dǎo ❶〈动〉 lead; guide: ～淮入海 channel the Huai River into the sea ⇨～游; 先～; 因势利～ ❷〈动〉 instruct; teach; give guidance to: ⇨开～; 指～ ❸〈动〉 conduct; transmit: 铜～电。Copper conducts electricity. ⇨～热; ～体 ❹〈动〉 direct: ～戏 direct a play ‖ 执～ serve as a director ❺〈名〉 director: 赵～ Director Zhao

【导板】 dǎobǎn = 倒板 dǎobǎn

【导报】 dǎobào 〈名〉 guide [used in names of newspapers]

【导标】 dǎobiāo 〈名〉 beacon

【导播】 dǎobō ❶〈动〉 organize and direct radio or television broadcasting ❷〈名〉 person in charge of such work

【导出】 dǎochū 〈动〉 derive; induce

〖～单位〗 dǎochū dānwèi 〈名〉 derived unit

〖～数据〗 dǎochū shùjù 〈名〉 derived data

〖～图〗 dǎochūtú 〈名〉 derived graph

〖～字型〗 dǎochū zìxíng 〈名〉 derived font

【导磁性】 dǎocíxìng 〈名〉 magnetic conductibility; permeability; permeance

【导弹】 dǎodàn 〈名〉(guided) missile: 建造～ build missiles ‖ 试射～ test-fire a missile ‖ 试验～ test a missile ‖ 研制～ develop missiles ‖ ～技术 missile technology ‖ ～袭击 missile strike ‖ 反辐射～ anti-radiation missile ‖ 反坦克～ anti-tank missile ‖ 空中截击～ air intercept missile ‖ 寻的～ target-seeking missile ‖ 自动寻的～ homing missile

〖～部队〗 dǎodàn bùduì 〈名〉 missile unit

〖～发射场〗 dǎodàn fāshèchǎng 〈名〉 missile (launching) site; (missile) launching/launch site

〖～发射器〗 dǎodàn fāshèqì 〈名〉 missile launcher

〖～发射台〗 dǎodàn fāshètái 〈名〉 (missile) launching/launch pad

〖～跟踪系统〗 dǎodàn gēnzōng xìtǒng 〈名〉 guided missile tracking system

〖～核潜艇〗 dǎodàn héqiántǐng 〈名〉 nuclear(-powered) guided-missile submarine

〖～护卫舰〗 dǎodàn hùwèijiàn 〈名〉 missile frigate

〖～基地〗 dǎodàn jīdì 〈名〉 missile base

〖～空间发射台〗 dǎodàn kōngjiān fāshètái 〈名〉 missile-launching space platform

〖～驱逐舰〗 dǎodàn qūzhújiàn 〈名〉(guided) missile destroyer

〖～试验〗 dǎodàn shìyàn 〈名〉 missile test/checkout

〖～推进剂〗 dǎodàn tuījìnjì 〈名〉 missile propellant

〖～巡洋舰〗 dǎodàn xúnyángjiàn 〈名〉 guided missile cruiser

〖～制导〗 dǎodàn zhìdǎo 〈名〉 missile guidance

〖～专家〗 dǎodàn zhuānjiā 〈名〉 missileer; missileman

【导电】 dǎodiàn 〈动〉 conduct electricity

〖～轨〗 dǎodiànguǐ 〈名〉 conductor rail

〖～体〗 dǎodiàntǐ 〈名〉 electric conductor

〖～性〗 dǎodiànxìng 〈名〉 electric conductivity

【导读】 dǎodú 〈动〉 provide guidance for reading: 世界名著～ guide to world literary masterpieces

【导发】 dǎofā 〈动〉 lead to; cause; induce: ～疾病 be conductive to disease ‖ 由于疏忽～了事故。Negligence led to the accident. / Carelessness caused the accident.

【导风板】 dǎofēngbǎn 〈名〉[航空] baffle

【导杆】 dǎogǎn 〈名〉[机械] guide bar/rod/screw

【导购】 dǎogòu 〈动〉 provide guidance for shopping; serve as a shopping guide: ～小姐 female shopping guide

【导管】 dǎoguǎn 〈名〉 ❶ [机械] conduit; duct; pipe; tube: 金属～ metal conduit ‖ 冷却～ cooling conduit/duct ❷ (of animals and plants) vessel; duct; trachea ❸ [医学] catheter

【导轨】 dǎoguǐ 〈名〉[机械] slideway; guide (way): 刀架～ tool guide ‖ 电缆～ cable guide ‖ 滑门～ sliding door guide

〖～磨床〗 dǎoguǐ móchuáng 〈名〉[机械] slideway grinder

【导航】 dǎoháng 〈动〉 navigate; pilot: 为船只～ navigate/pilot a ship ‖ ～标志 navigation mark ‖ ～设备 navigation aid ‖ ～系统 navigation system ‖ 全天候～ all-weather navigation ‖ 无线电/雷达～ radio/radar navigation

〖～台〗 dǎohángtái 〈名〉 guidance station

〖～卫星〗 dǎoháng wèixīng 〈名〉 navigation/navigational satellite

〖～员〗 dǎohángyuán 〈名〉 navigator; pilot

【导火索】 dǎohuǒsuǒ = 导火线 ① dǎohuǒxiàn

【导火线】 dǎohuǒxiàn 〈名〉 ❶ (blasting) fuse: 点燃～ ignite a fuse ‖ 定时～ time fuse ❷〈喻〉 immediate cause: 海湾战争的～是

什么？What is the immediate cause of the Gulf War?
【导坑】 dǎokēng 〈名〉base tunnel；preliminary bore（for tunnel，etc）；guide pit/hole
【导孔】 dǎokǒng 〈名〉[机械] guide/guiding hole
【导块】 dǎokuài 〈名〉[机械] guide block/shoe
【导流】 dǎoliú 〈名〉[水利]（water）diversion：～方案 diversion plan
〖～明渠〗 dǎoliú míngqú 〈名〉water diversion canal
〖～隧道〗 dǎoliú suìdào 〈名〉diversion tunnel
【导轮】 dǎolún 〈名〉[机械] guide pulley/roller；guide/pilot wheel
【导论】 dǎolùn 〈名〉introduction；introductory remarks；preamble
【导盲犬】 dǎomángquǎn 〈名〉Seeing Eye Dog；guide dog
【导纳】 dǎonà 〈名〉[电学] admittance
【导尿】 dǎoniào 〈名〉[医学] catheterization
〖～管〗 dǎoniàoguǎn 〈名〉[医学] catheter
【导盘】 dǎopán 〈名〉[纺织] godet；guide disc
【导热】 dǎorè 〈动〉conduct/transmit heat
【导入窗口】 dǎorù chuāngkǒu 〈名〉[计算机] guide-in window
【导师】 dǎoshī 〈名〉❶ advisor；tutor；supervisor：博士生～ tutor of a doctoral graduate student；supervisor of a PhD candidate ❷ guide（of a great cause）；teacher
〖～制〗 dǎoshīzhì 〈名〉tutorial system
【导数】 dǎoshù 〈名〉[数学] derivative
【导体】 dǎotǐ 〈名〉[物理] conductor：不良～ poor conductor ‖ 超～ superconductor ‖ 非～ non-conductor ‖ 欧姆～ ohmic conductor ⇨半～
【导线】 dǎoxiàn 〈名〉[电学] lead；conducting wire
〖～筒〗 dǎoxiàntǒng 〈名〉[电学] conductor barrel
【导向】 dǎoxiàng ❶〈动〉lead to：这次争论～双边关系的恶化。This dispute led to the deterioration of the bilateral relations. ❷〈动〉guide；direct：这种雷达的～性能良好。This radar has very good guidance quality. ⇨～杆 ❸〈名〉guidance；orientation：舆论～ guidance of public opinion ‖ 产品结构的调整应以市场为～。The adjustment of product mix should be guided by the market.
〖～槽〗 dǎoxiàngcáo 〈名〉guide groove/path/way；guiding slot；slideway
〖～杆〗 dǎoxiànggǎn 〈名〉guide bar/peg/lever；steering bar；sweep arm
〖～活塞〗 dǎoxiàng huósāi 〈名〉guide/pilot piston
〖～架〗 dǎoxiàngjià 〈名〉rider；leading truck；guide body
〖～角〗 dǎoxiàngjiǎo 〈名〉guide angle
〖～轮〗 dǎoxiànglún 〈名〉[交通] directive/steerable wheel
〖～器〗 dǎoxiàngqì 〈名〉director；gate apparatus；pilot；guide
〖～条〗 dǎoxiàngtiáo 〈名〉guide bar
〖～叶轮〗 dǎoxiàng yèlún 〈名〉guide vane wheel
〖～元件〗 dǎoxiàng yuánjiàn 〈名〉director element
〖～轴〗 dǎoxiàngzhóu 〈名〉axis of guide；guiding/guide axle
〖～轴承〗 dǎoxiàng zhóuchéng 〈名〉pilot bearing
〖～装置〗 dǎoxiàng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉deflector；guiding device/mechanism；steering assembly
【导言】 dǎoyán 〈名〉introduction；preamble；foreword
【导演】 dǎoyǎn ❶〈动〉direct ❷〈名〉director：副～ associate director ‖ 名～ big-name director
【导扬】 dǎoyáng 〈动〉〈书〉advocate；propagate：～风化 advocate virtue
【导音】 dǎoyīn 〈名〉[音乐] leading note
【导引】 dǎoyǐn 〈动〉guide；lead；steer
〖～程序〗 dǎoyǐn chéngxù 〈名〉steering routine
〖～指令〗 dǎoyǐn zhǐlìng 〈名〉steering order
【导游】 dǎoyóu ❶〈动〉conduct a sightseeing tour ❷〈名〉tour/tourist guide：～小姐 female tour/tourist guide ‖ 兼职～ part-time guide ‖ 专职～ full-time guide
〖～图〗 dǎoyóutú 〈名〉tourist map
〖～证〗 dǎoyóuzhèng 〈名〉tour guide licence
【导语】 dǎoyǔ 〈名〉lead；preamble；prologue
【导源】 dǎoyuán 〈动〉❶（of a river）have its source in：黄河～于青海。The Yellow River rises/originates in Qinghai Province. ❷ derive/originate/come from：认识～于实践。Knowledge derives from practice.
【导致】 dǎozhì 〈动〉lead to；bring about；result in；cause；give rise to；trigger：～敌对行动/战争爆发 lead to hostilities/war ‖ ～思想僵化 induce ideological rigidity ‖ 高温可以～心脏病发作或中风。The heat can trigger a heart attack or stroke. ‖ 吸烟会～肺癌吗？Does smoking contribute to lung cancer?

岛 dǎo 〈名〉island：交通～ traffic island ‖ 台湾是中国第一大～。Taiwan is China's largest island. ⇨安全～；半～
【岛国】 dǎoguó 〈名〉island country/nation；insular state
【岛弧】 dǎohú 〈名〉island arc
【岛架】 dǎojià 〈名〉insular/island shelf
【岛民】 dǎomín 〈名〉islander；insular（resident）
【岛屿】 dǎoyǔ 〈名〉islands；islands and islets
【岛系】 dǎoxì 〈名〉island chain

捣 dǎo 〈动〉❶ pound with a pestle，etc；crush；smash；beat：～米 husk rice with a pestle and mortar ‖ ～蒜 pound garlic in a mortar into paste/pulp ‖ ～衣 beat clothes（when washing them）‖ 他用胳膊肘～了一下我的腰。He gave me a jab/poke in the ribs with his elbow. ❷ charge；assault：直～敌营 make a swift assault on the enemy camp ⇨～毁 ❸ disturb；harass：⇨～乱
【捣蛋】 dǎodàn 〈动〉act up；make/cause trouble：调皮～ be mischievous
〖～鬼〗 dǎodànguǐ 〈名〉mischief
【捣鼓】 dǎogu 〈动〉〈方〉❶ fiddle/mess with：他钻在房里～他的集邮册。He was fiddling about in the room with his stamp collection. ❷ deal/trade in：～股票 deal in stocks ‖ ～点儿小买卖 do some small business
【捣鬼】 dǎoguǐ 〈动〉play tricks；play devil；do sth underhand；do mischief：你在捣什么鬼？What mischief are you up to?
【捣毁】 dǎohuǐ 〈动〉destroy；demolish；devastate；smash up：～机器 destroy machines ‖ ～一家地下工厂 smash an underground workshop
【捣烂】 dǎolàn 〈动〉mash up；pound sth into pulp
【捣乱】 dǎoluàn 〈动〉❶ make trouble；sabotage；create a disturbance ❷ disturb
〖～分子〗 dǎoluànfènzǐ 〈名〉trouble-maker：警察被叫来对付那些～。The police were called to deal with the trouble-makers.
【捣麻烦】 dǎo máfan 〈动〉make/cause trouble
【捣弄】 dǎonong 〈动〉fiddle/toy/mess with
【捣碎】 dǎosuì 〈动〉pound into pieces
【捣腾】 dǎoteng ＝ 倒腾 dǎoteng

倒[1] dǎo 〈动〉❶ fall over；topple：～在他的怀里 sink into his arms ‖ 一场飓风把路边那棵大树刮～了。A hurricane toppled the big tree on the roadside. ‖ 由于偷工减料，桥建成不久就～了。The jerry-built bridge toppled over soon after its completion. ⇨～塌；卧～ ❷ fail；collapse：⇨～闭；～台 ❸ overthrow；bring down：⇨～阁 ❹ be spoiled；malfunction：吃了酸苹果，我的牙～了。The sour apple set my teeth on edge. ‖ 他的嗓子～了，不再登台。He lost his voice and no longer performed on the stage. ⇨～胃口

倒[2] dǎo ❶〈动〉change；shift；exchange：～座位 change seats ⇨～班；～车 ❷〈动〉move around：地方小，～不开身儿。There is no room to move around. ❸〈动〉sell up：存货全都～出去了。The stock was sold up. ❹〈动〉buy and resell at a profit：～水果 deal in fruit ❺〈名〉〈贬〉profiteer；speculator：⇨官～ ⇨dào
【倒把】 dǎobǎ 〈动〉engage in profiteering；speculate：⇨投机～
【倒班】 dǎobān 〈动〉work in shifts；work by turns；change shifts：昼夜～ work in shifts round the clock ‖ 两班倒 work in two shifts
【倒板】 dǎobǎn 〈名〉[戏曲] *daoban*［a beat pattern used for sad，melancholic scenes in traditional Chinese opera］
【倒闭】 dǎobì 〈动〉close down；go bankrupt；go into liquidation；go out of business：～企业 bankrupt enterprise ‖ ～银行 failed bank ‖ 工厂～了。The factory has gone bankrupt/closed down.
【倒毙】 dǎobì 〈动〉drop/fall dead（from hunger and cold，etc，usu outdoors）：～街头 drop dead in the street
【倒仓】 dǎocāng 〈动〉❶ take the grain out of a granary to air ❷ transfer grain from one granary to another ❸ [戏曲]（of a

young singer's voice) change (in puberty)
【倒茬】 dǎochá ＝轮作 lúnzuò
【倒车】 dǎochē 〈动〉❶ change trains/buses：去沈阳用不着在中途～。*You don't have to transfer on your way to Shenyang.* ❷ buy and sell cars for quick profit
⇨dàochē
【倒伏】 dǎofú 〈动〉(of crops) lodge；fall down：抗～品种 lodging-resistant strain
【倒戈】 dǎogē 〈动〉change sides in a war；transfer one's allegiance；turn one's coat
【倒阁】 dǎogé 〈动〉bring down a cabinet；force a government to resign
【倒海翻江】 dǎohǎi-fānjiāng ＝ 翻江倒海 fānjiāng-dǎohǎi
【倒换】 dǎohuàn 〈动〉❶ rotate；take turns：几种作物～着种 rotate several crops ❷ change；exchange：～次序 change the order ‖ ～麦种 exchange wheat strains/seeds
【倒汇】 dǎohuì 〈动〉engage in fraudulent buying and selling of foreign exchange，profiteer by illicit buying and selling of foreign exchange；speculate in foreign exchange
【倒嚼】 dǎojiào ＝ 倒嚼 dǎojiào
【倒嚼】 dǎojiào 〈动〉ruminate；chew the cud
【倒买倒卖】 dǎomǎi-dǎomài 〈熟〉profiteer by buying and selling；buy and resell at a profit
【倒卖】 dǎomài 〈动〉resell at a profit；scalp；speculate：～钢材/粮食 scalp steels/grain ‖ ～紧俏商品 speculate in goods in short supply ‖ 转手～ sell at a profit what one has bought
【倒楣】 dǎoméi ＝ 倒霉 dǎoméi
【倒霉】 dǎoméi 〈动〉have bad/hard/rough luck；have a bad *time*；*be out of luck*；*be down on one's luck*；*fall on evil days*：总有一天他会～的。He will come to a bad end one of these days.
【倒弄】 dǎonong 〈动〉〈口〉*buy and sell*；*deal in*：～粮食 *deal in* food grain
【倒牌子】 dǎo páizi 〈动〉*lose credibility*
【倒儿爷】 dǎoryé ＝ 倒爷 dǎoyé
【倒嗓】 dǎosǎng 〈动〉(of an opera singer or an adolescent male) lose one's voice；have a hoarse voice
【倒手】 dǎoshǒu 〈动〉❶ shift from one hand to the other：他把箱子倒了个手。He shifted the box from one hand to the other. ❷ change hands：～买卖 engage in round transaction ‖ 我猜想赃物还没有来得及～。I guess the loot hasn't changed hands yet.
【倒塌】 dǎotā 〈动〉collapse，topple/fall down：那座房子在暴雨中～了。The house fell down in the storm.
【倒台】 dǎotái 〈动〉fall from power；fall down；collapse：政府的～ fall of the government
【倒腾】 dǎoteng 〈动〉〈口〉❶ move；shift：把花盆～出去晒晒。Move the pot flowers out in the sun. ❷ deploy；rearrange；position；distribute：人手少，～不开 not have enough hands for so many jobs ❸ buy and sell；deal/trade in：～牲口 deal in cattle
【倒替】 dǎotì 〈动〉take turns (in doing sth)；do sth in turn：两个人～着看护病人。The two took turns in looking after the patient.
【倒头】 dǎotóu 〈动〉❶ lie down：～便睡 fall asleep as soon as one touches the pillow ❷〈方〉〈粗〉die
【倒胃口】 dǎo wèikou 〈熟〉❶ spoil one's appetite；put sb off his food：再好的美味吃多了也～。The nicest food can spoil one's appetite if one overeats. ❷ get fed up；be disgusted：这种书看了让人～。Such books are disgusting.
【倒卧】 dǎowò ❶〈动〉lie down：～在地上 lie down on the ground ❷〈名〉〈方〉person who drops dead in the street (from *starvation and cold*)；corpse by the roadside
【倒休】 dǎoxiū 〈动〉change one's pattern of working days and *off days*；*change one's working hours and off hours*
【倒牙】 dǎoyá 〈动〉〈方〉set one's teeth on edge
【倒爷】 dǎoyé 〈名〉〈贬〉*profiteer*；*speculator*
【倒运】 dǎoyùn 〈动〉❶ ＝ 倒霉 dǎoméi ❷ profiteer by buying at one place and selling at another ❸ *transship*；*transport goods* from one place to another
【倒灶】 dǎozào 〈动〉〈方〉❶ decline；collapse ❷ be down on one's luck；be out of luck
【倒账】 dǎozhàng ❶〈动〉repudiate a debt；default on a loan ❷〈名〉bad debt；dead loan

祷 dǎo 〈动〉❶ pray：⇨～告；祈～ ❷〈旧〉beg [used in correspondence]：盼～ hope earnestly (that)
【祷告】 dǎogào 〈动〉pray；*say one's prayers*
【祷念】 dǎoniàn 〈动〉say a prayer and wish for sth
【祷文】 dǎowén 〈名〉*prayer*
【祷祝】 dǎozhù 〈动〉pray for (sb)

蹈 dǎo 〈动〉❶〈书〉tread；step：⇨重～覆辙 ❷ skip；trip：⇨手舞足～ ❸ follow；abide by；obey：⇨～袭；循规～矩
【蹈常袭故】 dǎocháng-xígù 〈熟〉get into a rut；follow a set routine；follow the usual drill
【蹈海】 dǎohǎi 〈动〉〈书〉drown oneself in the sea：～自尽 commit suicide by throwing oneself into the sea
【蹈袭】 dǎoxí 〈动〉copy/imitate/follow lavishly：～覆辙 follow the same old road to ruin；copy bad precedents；do things the same way as those who have failed ‖ ～前人 slavishly follow one's predecessors

dào

到 dào 〈动〉❶ arrive；reach；get to：～本世纪末 up to the end of this century ‖ ～京 arrive in Beijing ‖ ～目前为止 to date；up to the present；until now；so far ‖ ～站 arrive at a station ‖ 从星期三～星期五 from Wednesday to/through Friday ‖ 参赛者的年龄从 10 岁～60 岁不等。The contestants' ages ranged from 10 to 60. ‖ 告诉你，我的忍耐已～了极限。I tell you，my patience has been strained to the limit! ⇨ ～会；～期；迟～ ❷ go to；leave for：～城里去 go to town ‖ ～群众中去 go into the midst of the masses ‖ 他～外地去了。He's out of town. ❸ [used as a verb compliment to indicate the result of an action]：办/做得～ can be done ‖ 来信收～了。I have received your letter. ‖ 想不～你来了。I hadn't expected that you would come. ⇨看～；说～做～ ❹ be thoughtful/considerate：想得很～ be very thoughtful ‖ 有不～的地方请原谅。Please excuse me if I have been inconsiderate in any way.
【到岸】 dào'àn 〈动〉arrive at shore；reach shore
〖～船舶〗 dào'àn chuánbó 〈名〉arrived ship
〖～价格〗 dào'àn jiàgé 〈名〉landed cost；cost，insurance and freight (CIF)；CIF price：～加佣金 CIF and C (cost，insurance，*freight and commission*) ‖ ～净价 *CIF net*
〖～品质〗 dào'àn pǐnzhì 〈名〉landing/arrival quality
〖～条件〗 dào'àn tiáojiàn 〈名〉*arrival terms*
〖～重量〗 dào'àn zhòngliàng 〈名〉landed/landing/loading weight；arrived weight
【到案】 dào'àn 〈动〉[法律] appear in/before court
【到场】 dàochǎng 〈动〉be present；show/turn up；show one's face；come to the scene：～剪彩 be present and cut the ribbon ‖ ～祝贺 be present and extend one's congratulations ‖ ～作证 attend as a witness
【到处】 dàochù 〈名〉every place；all places：～流浪 roam from place to place ‖ ～碰壁 run into a stonewall everywhere；be driven from pillar to post/from post to pillar ‖ ～树敌 make enemies everywhere ‖ 该市～是欣欣向荣的景象。The city is a picture of prosperity. / There are signs of prosperity everywhere in the city. ‖ 不要～乱丢东西！Don't throw your litter/trash everywhere! ‖ 那本书中～是错。The book is littered with mistakes.
【到达】 dàodá 〈动〉arrive；get to；reach：按时～ arrive on time ‖ 保证火车准点～ guarantee the punctual arrival of the train ‖ 火车正点～。The train arrived to the moment/on time. ‖ 救济物资终于～灾民的手里。The supplies finally got through to the disaster victims.
〖～港〗 dàodágǎng 〈名〉port of arrival
〖～日期〗 dàodá rìqī 〈名〉date of arrival
〖～通知〗 dàodá tōngzhī 〈名〉arrival notice
〖～站〗 dàodázhàn 〈名〉destination
【到底】 dàodǐ ❶〈动〉do sth to the end/finish：打～ fight to the *finish/the last man* ‖ 将改革进行～ carry the reform through to the end ❷〈副〉at last；in the end；finally：我想了很久，～明白了。*I thought it over for a long time and finally came to understand.* ‖ 实验～成功了。At long last，the experiment succeeded. ❸〈副〉[*used in questions for emphasis*]：你～想干什么？What on earth are you up to? ‖ 火星上～有没有生命？Is there any form

of life on Mars? ❸〈副〉after all; in the final analysis: ～是年轻人干劲大。After all, young people are more energetic.

【到点】dàodiǎn 〈动〉time is up; it is time: 快～了，咱们赶紧进去吧。It's about time. Let's get in. ‖ 商店一～就开门。The shop opens on time. ‖ ～了，交卷吧。Time is up. Hand in your papers, please.

【到顶】dàodǐng 〈动〉reach the highest point; reach the acme/zenith/pinnacle; can't be better: 要破除增产～的思想。We must get rid of the idea that the maximum output has been reached.

【到会】dàohuì 〈动〉be present at a meeting; attend a meeting: ～祝贺 be present to extend congratulations

【到货】dàohuò 〈名〉arrival of goods; arrivals

〖～付款〗dàohuò fùkuǎn 〈动〉pay on delivery

〖～港〗dàohuògǎng 〈名〉delivery port; port of delivery

〖～价〗dàohuòjià 〈名〉delivery/delivered price

〖～数量〗dàohuò shùliàng 〈名〉arrived quantity; volume of goods arrived

〖～条件〗dàohuò tiáojiàn 〈名〉arrival terms

〖～通知单〗dàohuò tōngzhīdān 〈名〉advice of arrival; arrival notice

〖～样品〗dàohuò yàngpǐn 〈名〉outturn sample

【到家】dàojiā 〈动〉❶ arrive/get home ❷ reach a fairly high level: 把工作做～ do one's work really well ‖ 他的表演还不～。His performance could be better. / His performance leaves something to be desired.

【到来】dàolái 〈动〉arrive: 春天～前 before the advent of spring ‖ 在雨季～前做好防汛准备 get ready for flood control before the rainy season sets in ‖ 建设的新高潮已经～。A new upsurge of construction has come.

【到了儿】dàoliǎor 〈副〉〈方〉at long last; in the end; finally: 我这样为你卖命，～还落个不是。I have worked so hard for you, only to get the blame in the end. ‖ 我～也没盼到他来。I have been longing for his arrival, but all in vain.

【到期】dàoqī 〈动〉become due; mature; expire; reach maturity: ～协议 expired agreement ‖ 大量的国库券已经～。Large amounts of treasury bonds have reached maturity. ‖ 我的护照～了。My passport's run out. ‖ 租约何时～? When does the lease expire?

〖～付款〗dàoqī fùkuǎn 〈动〉be payable at maturity; pay at maturity

〖～付清〗dàoqī fùqīng 〈动〉be paid in full at the appointed time

〖～负债〗dàoqī fùzhài 〈名〉matured liabilities

〖～汇票〗dàoqī huìpiào 〈名〉bill to fall due; due bill

〖～价值〗dàoqī jiàzhí 〈名〉maturity value

〖～金额〗dàoqī jīn'é 〈名〉amount due; maturity amount

〖～利息〗dàoqī lìxī 〈名〉interest due

〖～票据〗dàoqī piàojù 〈名〉matured bill/note; bill to fall due; bill to mature

〖～日〗dàoqīrì 〈名〉date due; day of maturity; maturity/expiration date

〖～通知书〗dàoqī tōngzhīshū 〈名〉renewal notice

〖～债券〗dàoqī zhàiquàn 〈名〉matured bonds

〖～支票〗dàoqī zhīpiào 〈名〉matured cheque

【到任】dàorèn 〈动〉take/assume office; assume a post

【到手】dàoshǒu 〈动〉come to one's hands or possession: 眼看～的粮食，决不能让洪水冲走。We mustn't allow the flood to wash away the grain that is almost in our possession.

【到庭】dàotíng 〈动〉appear in/before court: ～作证 appear in court as a witness

【到头】dàotóu 〈动〉reach the end: 顺这条路走～再左拐 walk straight to the end of the road and turn left

〖～来〗dàotóulái 〈副〉[usu used in a negative sense] after all; in the end; in the long run; finally: 坏人～是不会有好下场的。Bad people are bound to suffer in the end.

【到位】dàowèi 〈动〉reach the designated place; be in place/position: 思想～ have one's mind/thoughts in readiness (for sth) ‖ 资金～ have the funds in place; the funds are available

【到站】dàozhàn ❶〈动〉arrive at a station or a bus stop ❷〈名〉arrival station; arrival bus stop; destination

【到职】dàozhí ＝ 到任 dàorèn

帱 dào 〈动〉〈书〉cover

⇨chóu

倒[1] dào

❶〈动〉turn upside down; invert; reverse: 你可以把次序～过来。You can reverse the order. ❷〈形〉upside down; inverse; inverted: 广告画贴～了。The poster was upside down. ⇨～彩；本末～置 ❸〈动〉move backwards; turn upside down: ～着跑/走 run/walk backwards ‖ 把时钟～拨 turn the clock back ‖ 他把车～进了停车场。He backed the car into the parking space. ⇨～车；～退 ❹〈动〉pour; tip: ～茶/水 pour tea/water ‖ ～垃圾 dump rubbish

倒[2] dào

〈副〉❶ [contrary to common sense or one's expectation]: 本想省事，～费了事。Instead of saving trouble, it created more trouble for us. ‖ 她没吃药病～好了。The illness was gone even though she did not take any medicine. ‖ 没想到最懒的人～起来得这么早。We had not expected that the laziest person of all would have got up so early. ❷ [indicating contrast] but; however; nevertheless; on the other hand: 你太严肃了，～显得见外了。You are too serious, and that puts people off as our friends. ‖ 屋子并不宽绰，收拾得～还干净。The room is not spacious at all, but it's quite spick-and-span. ‖ 你有什么高见，我～想听听。I'd like to hear what you've got to say though. ❸ [contrary to the fact, used after a 'verb + 得' structure, implying blame]: 说得～容易，你来试试。You say it's easy, then come and have a try. ‖ 想得～美，根本没有那回事。Nothing of the sort; that's just your wishful thinking. ❹ [used in the subordinate clause at the beginning of a sentence, indicating concession]: 她人～挺好的，就是有时粗心点。Nice as she is, she is careless sometimes. ‖ 我～认识他，就是不太熟。I know him all right, but not very well. ‖ 质量～不错，就是价钱贵了点。The quality is quite good, but the price is a bit too high. ❺ [used in an imperative sentence or question, indicating impatience]: 你～说呀! Out with it, please! ‖ 你～去不去呀? Don't you want to go, after all? ❻ [used to soften the tone]: 那～不至于。That might not happen.

⇨dǎo

【倒背如流】dàobèi-rúliú 〈熟〉be able to recite sth backward fluently—learn sth backward and forward; know sth very well

【倒背手】dàobèishǒu 〈动〉hold one's hands behind one's back (when pacing to and fro or strolling)

【倒彩】dàocǎi 〈名〉booing; hooting; catcall: 喝～ make catcalls; boo and hoot

【倒插门】dàochāmén 〈动〉〈口〉(of a man) marry into and live with a girl's family: ～女婿 live-in son-in-law

【倒产】dàochǎn ＝ 逆产 ② nìchǎn

【倒车】dàochē 〈动〉back/reverse a car; back up: 把车倒进车库 reverse/back a car into the garage ‖ 汽车在～。The car is reversing.

⇨dǎochē

〖～挡〗dàochēdǎng 〈名〉reverse gear

〖～灯〗dàochēdēng 〈名〉reversing light

【倒持太阿】dàochí-Tài'ē ＝ 太阿倒持 Tài'ē-dàochí

【倒春寒】dàochūnhán 〈名〉unseasonably cold early spring weather

【倒刺】dàocì 〈名〉❶ barb (as on a fish hook) ❷ hangnail; agnail

【倒打一耙】dàodǎ-yīpá 〈熟〉make groundless counter charges; accuse one's victim of sth one has done; recriminate; retaliate unjustly

【倒带】dàodài 〈动〉rewind (a tape, etc): ～机 rewinder

【倒挡】dàodǎng 〈名〉reverse gear: 挂～ put into reverse ‖ 大多数汽车有三个前进挡和一个～。Most cars have three forward gears and a reverse.

【倒读数】dàodúshù 〈动〉count down: 为航天飞机的发射开始～ begin the countdown for the launch of a space shuttle

【倒飞】dàofēi 〈名〉[航空] inverted flight

【倒粪】dàofèn 〈动〉turn over and pile a heap of manure/compost

【倒个儿】dàogèr ＝ 倒过儿 dàoguòr

【倒勾踢球】dàogōu tīqiú 〈名〉[体育] overhead kick

【倒挂】dàoguà 〈动〉❶ hang upside down: 崖壁上古松～ old pine trees hanging upside down from the precipice ❷ invert the natural comparative position; be reversed (in terms of the natural order of things): 购销价格～ purchasing prices higher than

selling prices ‖ 脑体～ mental workers earning less than manual workers
【倒挂金钟】 dàoguà jīnzhōng 〈名〉[植物] fuchsia
【倒灌】 dàoguàn 〈动〉❶ (of flood water, tidal currents, etc) flow from a lower to a higher place: 海水～ sea water flooded the land ❷ (of smoke) pour in down a chimney
【倒过儿】 dàoguòr 〈动〉〈方〉 transpose; reverse/switch the order: 这两个字母写～了。These two letters should switch places. ‖ 把号码～就对了。Transpose the two digits and you will get the right number.
【倒好儿】 dàohǎor 〈名〉 boo; catcall: 喊～ cry boos
【倒虹吸管】 dàohóngxīguǎn 〈名〉 inverted siphon
【倒计时】 dàojìshí 〈动〉 count down: 奥运会～到最后一天。The countdown to the Olympic Games is now on its final day.
〖～牌〗 dàojìshípái 〈名〉 countdown billboard
〖～钟〗 dàojìshízhōng 〈名〉 countdown clock
【倒剪】 dàojiǎn 〈动〉 hold one's hands behind one's back
【倒睫】 dàojié 〈名〉 trichiasis
【倒经】 dàojīng 〈名〉[医学] vicarious menstruation; menometastasis
【倒立】 dàolì 〈动〉❶ stand upside down: 水中映现出～的塔影。The pagoda is reflected upside down in the water. ❷ do a handstand
【倒流】 dàoliú 〈动〉❶ flow upstream ❷ flow backwards; move in a direction contrary to the normal: 人口～ flow of population back to where they have come from ‖ 商品～ backward flow of goods ‖ 时光不会～。Time never flows backwards.
【倒卵形】 dàoluǎnxíng 〈形〉 obovate; in the shape of an egg with the big end up: ～叶子 obovate leaf
【倒轮闸】 dàolúnzhá 〈名〉(of a bicycle) backpedalling brake; coaster brake
【倒脉冲】 dàomàichōng 〈名〉 inverted impulse
【倒排】 dàopái 〈动〉 reverse; arrange in reverse order
〖～词典〗 dàopái cídiǎn 〈名〉 backward/reverse dictionary
〖～索引〗 dàopái suǒyǐn 〈名〉 reverse index
【倒赔】 dàopéi 〈动〉 lose it instead of making it: 经营不善，～了两万元。Mismanagement has resulted in a loss of 20 thousand *yuan*.
【倒片】 dàopiàn 〈动〉 rewind (a film): ～机 rewinder
【倒签提单】 dàoqiān tídān 〈名〉 antedated bill of lading: ～侵权 tort by antedated bill of lading
【倒摄遗忘】 dàoshè yíwàng 〈名〉[心理] retroactive/retrograde amnesia
【倒是】 dàoshì 〈副〉❶ [contrary to common sense]: 该说的不说，不该说的～说个没完。While little has been said of what should have been said, too much has been said of what shouldn't have been said. ❷ [contrary to the fact, implying blame]: 他说得～不错，可就是不兑现。He promised a lot but did nothing. ❸ [indicating unexpectedness]: 哦，你还有什么理由，我～想听一听。Well, what else have you got to say? /What other excuse have you got? I'd like to hear it. ❹ [indicating concession]: 东西～好东西，就是价钱太贵。It's good stuff; only it's too expensive. ❺ [indicating a transition]: 屋子不大，布置得～挺有品味。The room is not big, but it's tastefully furnished. ❻ [indicating a polite offer]: 如果你愿意，我～可以帮忙。If you like, I'm willing to help. ❼ [indicating eagerness to know]: 你～快说呀! Out with it! ‖ 你～去过那儿没有，别吞吞吐吐。No more of your humming and hawing; just tell me whether you have been there.
【倒收付息】 dàoshōu fùxī 〈名〉[经济] negative interest
【倒数】 dàoshǔ 〈动〉 count from bottom to top; count from the end to the beginning; count from rear to front; count backwards: ～第二 second from last ‖ ～第五页 fifth page from the end
〖～指令〗 dàoshǔ zhǐlìng 〈名〉 invert instruction
【倒数】 dàoshù 〈名〉[数学] reciprocal
〖～式〗 dàoshùshì 〈名〉 reciprocal expression
【倒算】 dàosuàn 〈动〉 seize back confiscated property (in a political comeback): ⇨反攻～
【倒锁】 dàosuǒ 〈动〉 lock sb in; lock oneself out
【倒贴】 dàotiē 〈动〉❶ post upside down ❷ pay instead of getting paid: 这东西别说卖钱，就是～些钱送人都没人要。You will never sell this for money. No one will take it even if they get paid for it. ❸ (for a woman) pay to keep her paramour
【倒推论】 dàotuīlùn 〈动〉 reason backward
【倒退】 dàotuì 〈动〉 move/go backwards; retrograde; retrogress: ～倾向 tendency of retrogression ‖ 历史的～ retrogression of history ‖ 他吓得～了好几步。He was really scared and moved quite a few steps backwards. ‖ 有时候事情会～。Sometimes things go backward.
【倒相】 dàoxiàng 〈名〉[电学] paraphase; phase inversion/reversal
〖～变压器〗 dàoxiàng biànyāqì 〈名〉 phase reversal transformer
〖～电路〗 dàoxiàng diànlù 〈名〉 (phase) inverter circuit
〖～管〗 dàoxiàngguǎn 〈名〉 phase-reversing tube; inverted tube
〖～器〗 dàoxiàngqì 〈名〉 phase reverser; inverter unit; inverted amplifier
【倒像】 dàoxiàng 〈名〉 inverted image
【倒行逆施】 dàoxíng-nìshī 〈熟〉 go against the trend of the times; push a reactionary policy; go against the wishes of the people
【倒序】 dàoxù ＝ 逆序 nìxù
【倒叙】 dàoxù 〈名〉[修辞] flashback
〖～法〗 dàoxùfǎ 〈名〉 flashback technique
【倒悬】 dàoxuán 〈动〉❶ be hung by the feet ❷ be in sore/difficult straits: 解民于～ save the people from their dire plight ‖ 以解～之急 save sb from a dire situation/a quandary
【倒烟】 dàoyān 〈名〉 smoke blowing in through the chimney
【倒仰儿】 dàoyǎngr 〈动〉〈方〉 fall backwards
【倒要】 dàoyào 〈副〉 on the contrary; instead: 为什么这西红柿小的～比大的贵? Why are the small tomatoes even more expensive than big ones?
【倒因为果】 dàoyīn-wéiguǒ 〈熟〉 take cause for effect
【倒影】 dàoyǐng 〈名〉 inverted image; inverted reflection in the water: 水中～ reflections in the water ‖ 湖面映着峰峦的～。The mountain ridges and peaks are reflected in the lake.
【倒映】 dàoyìng 〈动〉 mirror; reflect: 池水～出四周的树木。The pond reflects back/mirrors the surrounding trees. ‖ 一轮满月～在湖面上。A full moon is reflected in the lake.
【倒栽葱】 dàozāicōng 〈熟〉 fall headfirst/headlong: 风筝断了线，来了个～。The kite fell headlong after its string was broken. ‖ 他～掉进河里。He went head first into the river.
【倒找】 dàozhǎo 〈动〉(of a seller) pay the buyer instead of being paid
【倒置】 dàozhì 〈动〉 place upside down; invert; upend: 请勿～。Don't place it upside down, please. / This end up. ⇨本末～; 轻重～
〖～发动机〗 dàozhì fādòngjī 〈名〉 inverted engine
〖～网络〗 dàozhì wǎngluò 〈名〉 inverse network
【倒转】 dàozhuǎn 〈副〉❶ conversely; the other way round: ～来说，道理也是一样。The same is true the other way round. ❷ on the contrary; instead: 你把地址写错了，～来怪我。You got the address wrong and now you put the blame on me.
【倒转】 dàozhuàn 〈动〉 turn back; reverse: 时运～ suffer a reversal of fortune ‖ 前进的车轮不能～。The march of progress cannot be reversed.
【倒装】 dàozhuāng 〈名〉 inversion; inverted order
〖～句〗 dàozhuāngjù 〈名〉 inverted sentence
〖～语序〗 dàozhuāng yǔxù 〈名〉 inverted word order
【倒座儿】 dàozuòr 〈名〉❶ house opposite to the main house in a quadrangle ❷ seat with back to the engine; seat facing the back of the vehicle

焘 dào 〈书〉＝帱 dào

盗 dào ❶〈动〉 steal; rob; burgle: 被～ be stolen ⇨～窃; 偷～ ❷〈名〉 thief; robber; burglar: ⇨～贼; 海～

【盗案】 dào'àn 〈名〉 theft case; case of larceny
【盗版】 dàobǎn ❶〈动〉 pirate: 加大打击～活动的力度 intensify the campaingn against pirating activities/piracy ❷〈名〉 copyright piracy; pirated edition
〖～产品〗 dàobǎn chǎnpǐn 〈名〉 pirated product
〖～光盘〗 dàobǎn guāngpán 〈名〉 pirated compact disc
〖～软件〗 dàobǎn ruǎnjiàn 〈名〉 pirated software
〖～作品〗 dàobǎn zuòpǐn 〈名〉 pirated works
【盗伐】 dàofá 〈动〉 fell trees illegally/unlawfully

【盗匪】 dàofěi 〈名〉 bandits; robbers; brigands
【盗汗】 dàohàn 〈动〉 sweat during sleep due to an illness, etc
【盗劫】 dàojié 〈动〉 steal and plunder: ～文物 plunder cultural relics
【盗寇】 dàokòu 〈名〉 robber; bandit
【盗猎】 dàoliè 〈动〉 poach
【盗录】 dàolù 〈动〉 copy illegally (sound or video tape, etc)
【盗卖】 dàomài 〈动〉 rob and sell (public property, cultural relics, etc): ～枪支弹药 rob and sell arms and ammunition
【盗名欺世】 dàomíng-qīshì = 欺世盗名 qīshì-dàomíng
【盗墓】 dàomù 〈动〉 rob a tomb/grave
〖～人〗 dàomùrén 〈名〉 grave robber/plunderer
【盗骗】 dàopiàn 〈动〉 steal and defraud
【盗窃】 dàoqiè 〈动〉 steal; burgle: ～公物 steal public property
〖～案〗 dàoqiè'àn 〈名〉 stealing case; case of theft; larceny
〖～保险〗 dàoqiè bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 theft/burglary/robbery insurance
〖～犯〗 dàoqièfàn 〈名〉 thief; larcener; larcenist; burglar
〖～集团〗 dàoqiè jítuán 〈名〉 burglarizing/stealing ring; gang of thieves
〖～罪〗 dàoqièzuì 〈名〉 larceny; theft; crime of theft: 盗窃公共财产罪 larceny of public property
【盗取】 dàoqǔ 〈动〉 steal; embezzle; purloin: ～经济情报 steal economic information
【盗印】 dàoyìn 〈动〉 (of publication) pirate; publish or reproduce without authorization
【盗用】 dàoyòng 〈动〉 appropriate; embezzle; peculate; usurp: ～公款 embezzle/misappropriate public funds ‖ ～他人名义 usurp the name of another person; use the name of another person fraudulently ‖ ～公章罪 crime of fraudulent use of public seals
【盗贼】 dàozéi 〈名〉 robbers; bandits; thieves

悼 dào 〈动〉 mourn; grieve; lament
【悼词】 dàocí 〈名〉 memorial speech; funeral oration; obituary tribute: 致～ deliver a memorial speech; deliver/make a funeral oration
【悼辞】 dàocí = 悼词 dàocí
【悼念】 dàoniàn 〈动〉 mourn; grieve over: ～亡友 mourn for a dead friend ‖ 集会～死者 gather to mourn for the dead
〖～仪式〗 dàoniàn yíshì 〈名〉 memorial service
【悼亡】 dàowáng 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ mourn for one's deceased wife ❷ lose one's wife
【悼唁】 dàoyàn 〈动〉 express one's condolences: 致电～ send a telegram of condolences

道[1] dào 〈名〉 ❶ road; way; path: 抄近～ take a short cut; cut corners ⇨～路; 人行～ ❷ channel; course: 黄河故～ old course of the Yellow River ‖ 主航～ main channel ⇨河～; 下水～ ❸ method; way: 治国之～ way to run a country ⇨～理; 门～ ❹ morals; morality; principle: ⇨～义; 古～热肠 ❺ doctrine; teachings: ⇨传～; 尊师重～ ❻ Taoism; Taoist: 一僧一～ a monk and a Taoist ⇨～士; ～院 ❼ skill; artistry: ⇨棋～; 医～ ❽ superstitious sect: ⇨会～门 ❾ line: 画两条横～儿,一条斜～儿 draw two horizontal lines and one slanting line ❿ an administrative division in the Tang and Qing dynasties and early years of the Republic of China

道[2] dào 〈动〉 ❶ speak; talk: ⇨能说会～ ❷ express in words: ⇨～歉; ～喜 ❸ [used in the early vernacular] say ❹ think; suppose: 我～是谁呢,原来是你。So it's you. I was wondering who it could be.

道[3] dào 〈量〉 ❶ [for long and narrow objects]: 一～河 a river ‖ 万～霞光 myriads of sun rays ❷ [for doors, walls, etc]: 两～门 two doors ‖ 三～防线 three defence lines ‖ 一～砖墙 a brick wall ❸ [for orders, questions, etc]: 十五～题 fifteen questions ‖ 一～命令 an order ❹ [for courses in a meal, stages in a procedure, etc]: 吃四～菜 have four courses ‖ 上三～漆 apply three coats of paint ‖ 省一～手续 save one step in the process/procedure ❺ 〈通称〉 centimillimetre
【道白】 dàobái 〈名〉 [戏曲] spoken parts in an opera
【道班】 dàobān 〈名〉 highway/railway maintenance squad (responsible for one section of the road or rail line)
【道别】 dàobié 〈动〉 ❶ part (company): 握手～ part with a handshake ❷ bid farewell to; say good-bye to: 启程前他到邻居家一一～。Before his departure, he went from door to door to say good-bye to his neighbours.
【道不拾遗】 dàobùshíyí = 路不拾遗 lùbùshíyí
【道不是】 dào bùshi 〈动〉 apologize: 去给妈妈道个不是。Go and say "sorry" to Mother.
【道不同,不相为谋】 dào bùtóng, bù xiāng wéi móu 〈熟〉 people following different ways/principles won't consult each other
【道岔】 dàochà 〈名〉 ❶ access/branch/side road; byroad ❷ (of railway) switch; points: 扳～ pull railway switches
〖～子〗 dàochàzi = 道岔 ① dàochà
【道场】 dàochǎng 〈名〉 ❶ Buddhist or Taoist rites to appease and pray for the dead: 做～ conduct Buddhist or Taoist rites ❷ site where such rites are performed
【道床】 dàochuáng 〈名〉 roadbed
【道道儿】 dàodaor 〈名〉 ❶ line: 电视屏幕上有一条亮～。There's a bright line on the TV screen. ❷ way; method: 只要肯动脑筋,就能想出尽快完成任务的～来。As long as we use our brains, we can surely find ways to fulfil our tasks in the shortest possible time. ❸ way to do or understand sth; knack: 这事你得说出个～来。You have to come up with an explanation for it. ‖ 我听了半天也没听出个～来。I've listened for quite a while, but I still can't make head or tail of it. ‖ 你不懂这方面的～,就别乱发议论。You don't understand this kind of things, so don't make indiscreet comments.
【道德】 dàodé 〈名〉 morals; morality; ethics: (不)讲～ show (no) respect for morals/ethics; have (no) morality ‖ 损害公共～ injure public morals; offend public sense of decency ‖ 维护～ uphold morality ‖ 有～ have morals; behave respectably; observe public codes of behaviour ‖ ～败坏 be morally degenerate; be immoral ‖ ～沦丧 be morally bankrupt ‖ ～风气 moral climate/tone ‖ ～教育 education in ethics ‖ ～问题 ethical problem; matter of principles of integrity ‖ ～行为 moral conduct ‖ 公共～ public morals ‖ 商业～ business ethics/morals; commercial morality ‖ 社会～ social ethics ‖ 社会主义～ socialist morality/ethics ‖ 体育～ sportsmanship ‖ 职业～ professional ethics ‖ 这种做法不～。This is unethical/dishonourable. ‖ 一些领域～失范。The standards of moral conduct have been corrupted in some spheres. ‖ 这种电影有害公共～。Such films are a danger to public morals.
〖～标准〗 dàodé biāozhǔn 〈名〉 moral standards: ～下降 fall in moral standards
〖～法庭〗 dàodé fǎtíng 〈名〉 morals tribunal; forum of conscience
〖～犯罪〗 dàodé fànzuì 〈名〉 ethical transgressions
〖～风尚〗 dàodé fēngshàng 〈名〉 prevailing moral practices
〖～感〗 dàodégǎn 〈名〉 moral feeling/sense; sense of morality
〖～观念〗 dàodé guānniàn 〈名〉 moral concept/idea: 损害～ injure sb's moral concepts
〖～规范〗 dàodé guīfàn 〈名〉 moral norms; morals; norm of morality; code of ethics: 维护社会～ protect/safeguard social morals ‖ 遵循～ follow the moral standards
〖～价值〗 dàodé jiàzhí 〈名〉 moral values: 恢复～ restore moral values
〖～品质〗 dàodé pǐnzhì 〈名〉 moral character: ～高尚的人 person of high moral fibre/character
〖～情操〗 dàodé qíngcāo 〈名〉 moral sentiment
〖～水准〗 dàodé shuǐzhǔn 〈名〉 moral calibre
〖～修养〗 dàodé xiūyǎng 〈名〉 ethical attainments: 思想～ ideological and ethical attainments
〖～意识〗 dàodé yìshí 〈名〉 moral consciousness
〖～准则〗 dàodé zhǔnzé 〈名〉 code of ethics; moral principles: 违背～ transgress morality ‖ 遵守社会～ abide by social moral principles
【道地】 dàodì = 地道①② dìdao
【道钉】 dàodīng 〈名〉 ❶ [铁路] (dog) spike ❷ cat's eye
【道乏】 dàofá 〈动〉 thank sb for taking the trouble: 你帮了他大忙了,他要亲自来给你～呢。You have been a great help to him and he will come to thank you in person.
【道高一尺,魔高一丈】 dào gāo yī chǐ, mó gāo yī zhàng 〈熟〉 when virtue rises one foot, evil rises ten—❶ one's religious attainments are always challenged by greater evil influence ❷ the greater one's achievements/accomplishments, the greater the

obstacles ❸ justice will eventually prevail over evil
【道姑】 dàogū 〈名〉 Taoist nun
【道观】 dàoguàn 〈名〉 Taoist temple
【道号】 dàohào 〈名〉 Taoist name
【道贺】 dàohè 〈动〉 congratulate; offer one's congratulations
【道行】 dàohéng 〈名〉 religious attainments of a monk or Taoist priest—technical skill; capability: ～深 be of high religious attainments—be highly skilled; have consummate skills
【道家】 Dàojiā 〈名〉 Taoist school
【道教】 Dàojiào 〈名〉 Taoism; Taoist religion
【道具】 dàojù 〈名〉 stage property; prop: 一件～ a property ‖ 负责～ be in charge of the props ‖ ～管理员 property man/master; prop (man) ‖ 舞台～ stage prop
【道口】 dàokǒu 〈名〉 ❶ road junction ❷ level railway crossing
【道劳】 dàoláo ＝ 道乏 dàofá
【道理】 dàoli 〈名〉 ❶ law; principle: 他在跟孩子们讲热胀冷缩的～。He is explaining to the children why objects expand with heat and contract with cold. ‖ 建设国家是大～。Our major task is to build up the country. ‖ 发展是硬～。Development is of paramount importance. ‖ 你的话有点～。There is some measure of truth in your remarks. ❷ reason; argument; sense: 讲～ be reasonable; listen to reason; be open to hear reason ‖ 没有～ be unreasonable; be against reason ‖ 有～ be reasonable/logical; have reason for (sth/doing sth); there is reason in (sth) ‖ 依我看,他讲的话毫无～。What he said made no sense to me. ‖ 摆事实,讲～。Enumerate the facts and reason things out. ❸ way; decision: 怎么办,我自有～。I know what's to be done. / I have a way to solve the problem. ‖ 把情况弄清楚再作～。We'll decide what to do after we gain a clear understanding of the situation.
【道林纸】 dàolínzhǐ 〈名〉 Dowling paper; glazed printing paper
【道路】 dàolù 〈名〉 ❶ road; path; way: 铺平～ pave the way (for sth); smooth sb's path ‖ 扫清～ clear the road ‖ 修筑～ build a road ‖ 指出正确～ point out the right way ‖ 走上富裕的～ embark on the road to prosperity ‖ 走社会主义～ follow/take the socialist road ‖ 阻塞～ block/obstruct the road ‖ 免税/收税～ toll-free/toll road ‖ 崎岖/曲折的～ rough/tortuous road ‖ 人生～ one's path through life; life's course; paths of life ‖ 中间～ middle way ‖ 他们在为我国的信息技术工业开辟～。They are blazing a path/trail for the IT industry of our country. ‖ 前途是光明的,～是曲折的。The future is bright but the road forward is tortuous. ❷ passage (between two places)
〖～测试〗 dàolù cèshì 〈名〉 road test
〖～工程〗 dàolù gōngchéng 〈名〉 highway engineering
〖～建设〗 dàolù jiànshè 〈名〉 road construction
〖～施工〗 dàolù shīgōng 〈名〉 roadworks
〖～税〗 dàolùshuì 〈名〉 road tax; toll; toll charge
〖～通行税〗 dàolù tōngxíngshuì 〈名〉 toll through
【道貌岸然】 dàomào-ànrán 〈熟〉 be sanctimonious; be hypocritically ethical and incorruptible; be self-righteous; assume a holier-than-thou attitude
【道门】 dàomén 〈名〉 ❶ Taoist school; Taoism ❷ 〈旧〉 superstitious sect
【道木】 dàomù ＝ 枕木 zhěnmù
【道旁苦李】 dàopáng-kǔlǐ 〈熟〉 bitter plums growing on trees by the roadside that no thirsty traveller cares to pick—be obviously useless/worthless
【道旁李】 dàopánglǐ ＝ 道旁苦李 dàopáng-kǔlǐ
【道袍】 dàopáo 〈名〉 ❶ Taoist robe ❷ baggy robe
【道破】 dàopò 〈动〉 lay bare; reveal; point out without reserve: 他不愿～其中的秘密。He didn't want to make the secret public. /He didn't want to expose the secret. ⇨一语～
【道歉】 dàoqiàn 〈动〉 apologize (to sb for sth); make/offer an apology (to sb for sth): 接受～ accept an apology ‖ 深表～ deeply apologize ‖ 要求～ demand an apology ‖ 当面～ apologize to sb in person ‖ 公开～ make a public apology ‖ 勉强～ apologize with a bad grace ‖ 书面～ written apology ‖ 请接受我诚挚的～。Please accept my sincere apology.
【道情】 dàoqíng 〈名〉 folk tales sung to a bamboo percussion instrument
【道・琼斯平均指数】 Dào-Qióngsī píngjūn zhǐshù 〈名〉 Dow-Jones average; the Dow
【道・琼斯指数】 Dào-Qióngsī zhǐshù 〈名〉 Dow-Jones index (DJI)
【道扰】 dàorǎo 〈动〉 express thanks to sb for his hospitality or help
【道人】 dàoren 〈名〉 ❶ 〈旧〉〈敬〉 Taoist priest ❷ 〈古〉 Buddhist believer/follower ❸ 〈方〉 odd hand in a Buddhist temple
【道山学海】 dàoshān-xuéhǎi 〈熟〉 have ethical knowledge greater than mountains and learning deeper than seas—have profound learning; be erudite; be very learned
【道是】 dàoshì 〈动〉 be said: 有～,读书百遍,其义自见。As the saying goes, read a book a hundred times, and its import becomes obvious. ‖ ～无情却有情。Apparent indifference hides real affection. / There is affection in spite of apparent indifference.
【道士】 dàoshi 〈名〉 Taoist priest
【道听途说】 dàotīng-túshuō 〈熟〉 hearsay; gossip; rumour
【道统】 dàotǒng 〈名〉 (Confucian) orthodoxy
【道徒】 dàotú 〈名〉 Taoist follower
【道喜】 dàoxǐ 〈动〉 congratulate sb on a happy occasion
【道谢】 dàoxiè 〈动〉 say/express thanks; thank: 说几句～的话 say a few words of thanks
【道学】 dàoxué ❶ ＝ 理学 lǐxué ❷ 〈形〉 pedantic: ～气 pedantry ‖ ～先生 Confucian moralist; pedant
【道牙】 dàoyá 〈名〉 serrated road edge; kurb; kurbstone
〖～子〗 dàoyázi ＝ 道牙 dàoyá
【道义】 dàoyì 〈名〉 moral principles; morality: ～禁运 moral embargo ‖ ～上的责任 moral/ethical responsibility/obligations; moral duty ‖ 给予～上的支持 give/provide moral support ‖ 目击者觉得自己在～上有责任说出事实真相。The eyewitness thought himself obliged to tell the truth.
【道院】 dàoyuàn 〈名〉 ❶ Taoist residence or temple ❷ monastery; convent
【道藏】 dàozàng 〈名〉 Taoist Canon; collected Taoist scriptures
【道砟】 dàozhǎ 〈名〉 [铁路] ballast
【道子】 dàozi 〈名〉 line: 画一条～ draw a line

稻 dào 〈名〉 rice ; paddy: 打～ hull/thresh rice ‖ 种～ cultivate/grow/raise rice ‖ 麦茬～ rice following wheat ⇨旱～;晚～
【稻白叶枯病】 dàobáiyèkūbìng 〈名〉 [农业] bacterial blight of rice
【稻斑病】 dàobānbìng 〈名〉 speck
【稻苞虫】 dàobāochóng 〈名〉 rice plant skipper
【稻草】 dàocǎo 〈名〉 rice straw: ～垛 stacks of rice straw
〖～人〗 dàocǎorén 〈名〉 scarecrow; man of straw
【稻恶苗病】 dào'èmiáobìng 〈名〉 Bakanae disease of rice
【稻飞虱】 dàofēishī 〈名〉 plant hopper
【稻谷】 dàogǔ 〈名〉 paddy
【稻黑粒病】 dàohēilìbìng 〈名〉 black kernel
【稻糠】 dàokāng 〈名〉 rice chaff
【稻壳】 dàoké 〈名〉 rice husk/hull
【稻烂秧】 dàolànyāng 〈名〉 seedling blight of rice
【稻粒】 dàolì 〈名〉 rice grain
【稻米】 dàomǐ 〈名〉 rice
〖～加工业〗 dàomǐ jiāgōngyè 〈名〉 rice-processing industry
〖～脱壳机〗 dàomǐ tuōkéjī 〈名〉 rice scourer
【稻螟虫】 dàomíngchóng 〈名〉 rice borer
【稻农】 dàonóng 〈名〉 rice farmer
【稻曲病】 dàoqūbìng 〈名〉 false/green smut
【稻热病】 dàorèbìng ＝ 稻瘟病 dàowēnbìng
【稻鼠】 dàoshǔ 〈名〉 rice rat
【稻树】 dàoshù 〈名〉 fontanesia
【稻穗】 dàosuì 〈名〉 rice ear; ear/spike of rice
【稻田】 dàotián 〈名〉 (rice) paddy; paddy field: ～皮炎 paddy-field dermatitis ‖ ～鼠 rice rat/mouse ‖ ～养鱼 rice-field fish culture
【稻瘟病】 dàowēnbìng 〈名〉 rice blast
【稻纹枯病】 dàowénkūbìng 〈名〉 sheath and culm blight of rice
【稻秧】 dàoyāng 〈名〉 rice seedlings/shoots
【稻鱼兼作】 dàoyú-jiānzuò 〈名〉 rice-fish cultivation
【稻鱼轮作】 dàoyú-lúnzuò 〈名〉 rice-fish rotation
【稻种】 dàozhǒng 〈名〉 rice seeds
【稻桩】 dàozhuāng 〈名〉 rice stub
【稻子】 dàozi 〈名〉 rice; paddy: 收割～ harvest rice ‖ 种～ grow/raise/cultivate rice
【稻纵卷叶螟】 dàozòngjuǎnyèmíng 〈名〉 rice leaf roller

纛 dào 〈名〉〈旧〉big army banner

dē

嘚 dē ❶〈拟〉(of a horse's hoofs) clatter ❷〈动〉chatter; jabber: ⇨～啵 ❸ ＝嘚儿 dēr
⇨dēi
【嘚啵】 dēbo 〈动〉〈方〉chatter; jabber
【嘚嘚】 dēde 〈动〉〈方〉chatter; jabber
【嘚儿】 dēr 〈拟〉[sound made to urge a draft animal on] gee; gee-up; giddy-up; giddap

dé

得 dé 〈动〉❶ get; obtain; gain: ～冠军 win the championship; clench the title ‖ ～满分 get full marks ‖ ～头奖 get the first prize ‖ ～一百分 score 100 points ⇨～胜; 取～ ❷ contract (a disease): ～腮腺炎 come down with the mumps ‖ ～痔疮 have piles ⇨～病 ❸ [used before verbs to express permission or possibility, usu in the negative]: 不～随地吐痰! No spitting! ‖ 这笔钱未经批准不～擅自动用。No one is allowed to draw on this sum of money without approval. ‖ 这条水渠没有三天不～完。It would take no less than three days to dig the ditch. ❹ fit; suit: ⇨～当; ～体; ～用 ❺〈书〉be satisfied/complacent: ⇨扬扬自～ ❻〈口〉be finished; be ready: 饭～了。Dinner is ready. ‖ 衣服还没有做～。The garment is not ready yet. ❼〈口〉[expressing approval or prohibition]: ～, 就这么办。All right, that's decided. ‖ ～了, 别说了。Come, that's enough. ❽〈口〉[expressing helplessness or frustration]: ～, 这一张又画坏了。Damn it, this is another bad drawing. ‖ ～, 钥匙又丢了。Oh, shoot! I've lost my key again. ❾ (of a calculation) result in: 二三～六。Twice three is six. ‖ 五减一～四。Five minus one is four.
⇨de; děi
【得便】 débiàn 〈动〉when it's convenient; at (your) convenience: 这几样东西, 请您～捎给她。Please take these things to her at your convenience.
【得标】 débiāo 〈动〉have one's tender accepted
【得病】 débìng 〈动〉become/fall ill; be taken ill; contract/develop a disease; be infected with a disease: 不讲卫生, 容易～。One is susceptible to diseases if he pays little attention to personal hygiene. ‖ 他得了肺结核病。He has come down with tuberculosis.
【得不偿失】 débùchángshī 〈熟〉one is losing more than one is gaining; the loss outweighs the gain; the game is not worth the candle; not be worth the candle: 这次交易会～。The trade fair was not worth the cost.
【得逞】 déchěng 〈动〉〈贬〉have one's way; prevail; succeed (in an evil scheme): 一时～ prevail/have one's way for a time ‖ 阴谋未能～。The plot fell through/failed.
【得宠】 déchǒng 〈动〉〈贬〉find favour with sb; be in sb's good graces; be a favourite with sb: 极为～ be high in sb's favour
【得出】 déchū 〈动〉reach (a conclusion); obtain (a result); arrive at: ～如下结论 draw the following conclusion ‖ 你是怎样～这一结论的? What led you to this conclusion?
【得寸进尺】 décùn-jìnchǐ 〈熟〉reach for a yard after getting an inch; give him an inch and he'll take a yard/a mile/an ell; be insatiable
【得当】 dédàng 〈形〉apt; appropriate; proper; suitable: 处理～ be properly handled ‖ 措辞～ appropriate wording ‖ 举止～ demean oneself properly ‖ 谈吐～ speak quite apropos ‖ 详略～ be well-detailed without being redundant/superfluous ‖ 组织～ be well-organized
【得到】 dédào 〈动〉get; gain; obtain; receive: ～报应 meet with retributive justice; get what one deserves for one's evildoings ‖ ～补偿 receive compensations ‖ ～风声 get wind (of) ‖ ～积极响应 meet with/receive an enthusiastic response ‖ ～乐趣 derive pleasure (from sth) ‖ ～满足 achieve contentment ‖ ～支持 win/command/gather/receive support ‖ 要求～满足 one's demand has been met ‖ 反对党～议会中1/3的席位。The opposition secured one third of the seats in the parliament. ‖ 他们出价100万美元～了合同。They bid $1,000,000 and won the contract. ‖ 这部片子今年～六项金棕榈提名奖。The film picked up six nominations for this year's Golden Palm awards. ‖ 他想～的都～了。He's got all he wanted.
【得道多助, 失道寡助】 dédào duō zhù, shīdào guǎ zhù 〈熟〉a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little
【得而复失】 dé'érfùshī 〈熟〉lose what has been gained; gain a thing only to lose it again
【得法】 défǎ 〈形〉doing sth in the proper/right way; getting the knack of doing sth: 管理～, 效益就好。Proper management ensures better economic returns.
【得分】 défēn 〈动〉score (points): 篡改～ falsify the score ‖ 得50分 score 50 points ‖ 连得三分 win three points in a row ‖ ～很高 get high marks ‖ ～最多 score the most points ‖ 两次～ score twice ‖ ～机会 scoring opportunity ‖ 到目前为止双方均未～。No goals have been scored by either side so far. ‖ 他在这场比赛中一人得了30分。He scored 30 points in the game all on his own.
〖～手〗 défēnshǒu 〈名〉scorer: 主要～ scoring leader ‖ 最佳～ top scorer
【得过且过】 déguò-qiěguò 〈熟〉muddle/drift along; get by however one can; be perfunctory: 工作～ muddle through one's work; be perfunctory with/in one's work; work perfunctorily
【得计】 déjì 〈动〉succeed in one's scheme: 上了当还自以为～ be taken in but still think one has got the better of the other party
【得济】 déjì 〈动〉receive benefits (esp from one's relatives and juniors); benefit from
【得奖】 déjiǎng 〈动〉carry off/gain/get/take/win/land a prize; achieve/get/receive/win a medal/an award: ～电影 prizewinning film ‖ ～人 prizewinner; award winner
【得劲】 déjìn 〈形〉❶ well; fit: 我这两天感冒了, 浑身不～。I've been suffering from a cold and feeling unwell all over for the past few days. ❷ fit for use; handy; comfortable: 我穿这双新鞋不～。I don't feel comfortable in the new shoes. ‖ 改进后的工具用起来很～。The improved tools work very well. ‖ 新车开起来很～。The new car handles very well.
【得救】 déjiù 〈动〉be rescued/saved: 落水儿童～了。The drowning child was saved. ‖ 大火被扑灭, 这批珍贵的文物～了。The big fire was put out and these valuable cultural relics were safe.
【得克萨斯州】 Dékèsàsīzhōu 〈名〉Texas [a US state]
【得空】 dékòng 〈动〉be free; have leisure; have spare time: 我白天上班, 晚上要照顾病人, 很少～。I work in the daytime and have patients to look after at night, so I have little leisure. ‖ ～来串门。Drop in when you have time.
【得了】 déle ❶〈动〉[expressing approval or prohibition] be enough; hold it ❷〈助词〉[used in declarative sentences to indicate affirmation]: 你走～, 不用挂念家里的事。You just go, and don't worry about us at home.
⇨déliǎo
【得理】 délǐ 〈动〉be reasonable/justified: ～不让人 be unforgiving when one is in the right
【得力】 délì ❶〈动〉benefit from: ～于平时的勤学苦练 benefit/profit from diligent study and constant practice ‖ 我吃这种药很～。This medicine proved very beneficial to me. ❷〈动〉get help from: 我得他的力很不小。I got a lot of help from him. ❸〈形〉capable; competent; reliable: 办事～ do things efficiently ‖ ～干部 competent cadre ‖ ～助手 capable assistant; righthand man; one's righthand ❹〈形〉strong: 领导～ strong/powerful leadership
【得利】 délì 〈动〉benefit/profit from
【得脸】 déliǎn 〈动〉gain favour; be in favour: 他在老板面前挺～。He is a favourite with the boss. / He is in favour with the boss. / He has won the boss's good esteem.
【得了】 déliǎo 〈形〉[used in rhetorical questions or negative forms]: 这还～吗? Isn't that terrible? / How can a thing like this be allowed? ‖ 不～了, 出事故啦! It's awful! There has been an accident.
⇨déle
【得陇望蜀】 déLǒng-wàngShǔ 〈熟〉covet the land of Shu after capturing the region of Long—be greedy for gain; the more one gets, the more one wants; give him an inch, and he will take a

mile

【得票】 dépiào 〈动〉get/gain/secure/win votes：～最多 head/lead the poll ‖ 这位候选人在选区～最多。The candidate got/won the most votes in the constituency.

【得其所哉】 déqísuǒzāi 〈熟〉find one's right place; be in one's proper place; find a suitable place, proper position or a suitable job for oneself

【得气】 déqì 〈动〉[中医] create the desired sensation (in acupuncture treatment)

【得人】 dérén 〈动〉〈书〉choose the right person for the job; use people properly

【得人儿】 dérénr 〈方〉＝ 得人心 dé rénxīn

【得人心】 dé rénxīn 〈动〉win the confidence and support of the people; have the support of the people; be popular：不～ lose popular support ‖ 新政策大～。The new policy is very popular with the people.

【得色】 désè 〈名〉complacent/smug look：面有～ look smug/self-complacent; have an air of complacency

【得胜】 déshèng 〈动〉win/score a victory; succeed; triumph (over)：～归来 return triumphantly; return in triumph ‖ 邪恶决不会～。Evil will never triumph. ⇨旗开～

〖～回朝〗 déshèng-huícháo 〈熟〉return to the imperial court a victor; return with flying colours to the emperor's court

【得失】 déshī 〈名〉❶ gain and loss; success and failure：不计个人～ give no thought to personal gains and losses; regardless of personal gains or losses ‖ ～参半 gains balance losses ‖ 两队各有～。Each of the teams has its own gains and losses. ❷ advantages and disadvantages; merits and demerits：两种办法各有～。Each of the two approaches has its own merits and demerits.

【得时】 déshí 〈动〉come at an appropriate time; have good luck; be in luck; have a streak of good luck; have a winning streak

【得势】 déshì 〈动〉be in power：小人～ small man in power ‖ 坏人～,好人遭殃。Good people suffer when bad people hold sway.

【得手】 déshǒu 〈动〉❶ come off; do fine; succeed; accomplish/attain/obtain/reach one's end：侥幸～ gain one's end by sheer good luck ‖ 扣球～ make a successful spike ‖ 屡屡～ succeed time and again ‖ 买卖～ be successful in business; clench a business ‖ 进攻～。The attack was successful. ❷ go/work smoothly：刀太笨,用起来不～。This knife is very awkward to use. ‖ 怎么～就怎么干。Do it the way that best suits you.

【得数】 déshù ＝ 答数 dáshù

【得体】 détǐ 〈形〉(of speech, behaviour, etc) appropriate; proper; suitable：穿着～ be dressed in good taste; be suitably attired ‖ 举止～ behave with propriety; conduct oneself well ‖ 说话不～ make inappropriate remarks; one's/sb's remark is in poor taste ‖ 应对～ reply in an appropriate way ‖ ～的感谢信 graceful letter of thanks ‖ 事事办得很～。Everything was done correctly.

【得天独厚】 détiān-dúhòu 〈熟〉be particularly favoured by nature; abound in gifts of nature; enjoy exceptional natural advantages：～的条件 exceptionally good conditions; uniquely excellent conditions ‖ 这个城市的气候～。This city is favourably endowed climatically. ‖ 这家公司的位置～。The location of this company is unrivalled.

【得悉】 déxī 〈动〉hear of; learn about：～你学业有成,不胜欣慰。I rejoice to hear of your academic success.

【得闲】 déxián ＝ 得空 dékòng

【得心应手】 déxīn-yìngshǒu 〈熟〉❶ suit one's mind and hand—work with facility/high proficiency：他打起乒乓球来真是～。He plays table tennis with great skill. ❷ be serviceable/handy：这支笔用起来～。This pen writes quite well.

【得样儿】 déyàngr 〈形〉〈方〉(of clothes or appearance) smart; fine; nice

【得宜】 déyí 〈形〉proper; appropriate; suitable：裁剪～ be well tailored ‖ 措置～ be properly handled

【得以】 déyǐ 〈动〉can; may：～实现 can be realized ‖ 必须放手发动群众,让群众的意见～充分发表。The masses should be boldly mobilized so that they can fully air their views. ‖ 他～晋升,全靠自己的实绩。He won his promotion by virtue of his own merits.

【得益】 déyì 〈动〉benefit/profit from：～不少 have benefited quite a lot

【得意】 déyì 〈动〉be proud of oneself; be pleased with oneself; be complacent (about/about); gloat (about/over sth); glow with pride：因成功而～ be heady/smug with success ‖ ～之作 one's favourite work ‖ 你取得一点成绩,有啥好～的? You have no reason whatsoever to gloat over such minor achievements. ⇨自鸣～

〖～门生〗 déyì ménshēng 〈熟〉favourite pupil/protégé

〖～忘形〗 déyì-wàngxíng 〈熟〉be carried away by one's success; be beside oneself with joy：近来的成功使她～。Her recent success has completely turned her head.

〖～扬扬〗 déyì-yángyáng 〈熟〉be smug; be inflated with pride; appear smug and complacent; crow over one's success, victory, etc

〖～洋洋〗 déyì-yángyáng ＝得意扬扬 déyì-yángyáng

【得用】 déyòng 〈形〉❶ fit for use; handy：这把剪刀不～。This pair of scissors don't cut very well. ❷ capable; competent：这些干部都很～。These functionaries are very capable.

【得鱼忘筌】 déyú-wàngquán 〈熟〉forget the bamboo trap as soon as the fish is caught—discard the means by which one's end is achieved

【得知】 dézhī 〈动〉hear/learn (of); get to know：～你的船平安返港,非常高兴。I am very happy to learn that your ship has returned to the port safe and sound.

【得志】 dézhì 〈动〉achieve one's ambition; be successful (usu in terms of fame and profit)：少年～ enjoy success when young ‖ 郁郁不～ feel depressed about one's unsuccessful career

【得中】 dézhōng 〈形〉moderate; appropriate; suitable：长短～ be of moderate length ‖ 大小～ be of suitable size ‖ 肥瘦～ be of appropriate weight

【得中】 dézhòng 〈动〉❶ have passed the (imperial) examinations ❷ get the winning number (in a lottery)：～头奖 win the first prize in a lottery

【得主】 dézhǔ 〈名〉winner; medallist：金牌～ winner of a gold medal; gold medallist

【得罪】 dézuì 〈动〉offend; give offence to; displease：～不起 cannot afford to offend ‖ 我们谁也不～。We give offence to no one. ‖ 多有～。Sorry to have offended you.

锝 dé 〈名〉[化学] technetium (Tc)

德 dé 〈名〉❶ virtue; morals; moral character：～智体全面发展 be well developed morally, intellectually and physically ⇨～才兼备;积～;品～ ❷ heart; mind：⇨同心同～ ❸ favour; kindness：⇨恩～ ❹ → 德昂族 Dé'ángzú

【德昂族】 Dé'ángzú 〈名〉De'ang ethnic group; the De'angs [inhabiting China's Yunnan Province]

【德才兼备】 décái-jiānbèi 〈熟〉have both ability and (political) integrity; have both political integrity and professional competence; be graced with both virtues and talents：她～。Integrity and ability meet in her.

【德高望重】 dégāo-wàngzhòng 〈熟〉(of an elderly person) be of noble character and high prestige; enjoy high prestige and command universal respect：他～。He is a man of compelling integrity. / He enjoys high public regard.

【德国】 Déguó 〈名〉Germany

〖～人〗 Déguórén 〈名〉German

【德黑兰】 Déhēilán 〈名〉Tehran; Teheran [capital of Iran]

【德化】 déhuà 〈动〉inculcate virtue by example; educate and improve people by teaching them to be virtuous

【德里】 Délǐ 〈名〉Delhi [an Indian city]

【德望】 déwàng 〈名〉virtuous conduct and high prestige

【德文】 Déwén 〈名〉German (language)

【德行】 déxíng 〈名〉morality and virtuous conduct

【德性】 déxing ＝ 德行 déxing

【德行】 déxing 〈名〉〈口〉disgraceful appearance, behaviour, etc：瞧他那～! What a disgusting fellow he is!

【德意志】 Déyìzhì 〈名〉Germany; Deutschland

〖～联邦共和国〗 Déyìzhì Liánbāng Gònghéguó 〈名〉Federal Republic of Germany (FDR)

〖～民主共和国〗 Déyìzhì Mínzhǔ Gònghéguó 〈名〉German Democratic Republic (1949-1990)

〖～新闻社〗 Déyìzhì Xīnwénshè 〈名〉Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA)

【德语】 Déyǔ 〈名〉German (language)
【德育】 déyù 〈名〉moral culture/education; ethics education: 加强和改进～工作 strengthen and improve work in moral education
【德泽】 dézé 〈名〉〈书〉bounty; grace; favour; kindness; benevolence
【德政】 dézhèng 〈名〉benevolent rule; popular policies that benefit the people
【德治】 dézhì 〈名〉rule of virtue; government by virtue

de

地 de 〈助〉[used with an adverb or adverbial phrase]: 合理～安排和使用劳动力 dispose of and use available manpower rationally ‖ 应该历史～评价一个人。We should judge a person from the historical point of view.
⇨dì

的[1] de 〈助〉❶ [used with an adjective or attribute phrase] a) [indicating a modifying and modified relationship]: 美好～未来 bright future ‖ 铁～纪律 iron discipline b) [indicating a possessive relationship]: 人民～公仆 servant of the people ‖ 我～父亲 my father c) [indicating a relationship of a person and his title or capacity]: 今天是我～东。I'll be the host today. / It's my treat today. ‖ 谁～介绍人? Who is the matchmaker? d) [indicating the receiver of an action]: 别开我～玩笑。Don't make fun of me. ‖ 你净扫大家～兴。You are just disappointing all of us./ Don't be a wet blanket. ❷ [used after a noun, pronoun, verb, or an adjective to form a noun phrase without a head noun]: a) [indicating sb/sth already mentioned]: 这铺是我～,那才是你～。This bunk is mine, and that is yours. ‖ 玫瑰花开了,有红～,有黄～。The roses are in bloom; some are red and some yellow. b) [indicating a certain type of person or thing]: 男～ male; man ‖ 我爱吃甜～。I like sweet food. c) [indicating a condition or situation]: 大热天～,你还来看我。It's very kind of you to come and see me on such a hot day. ‖ 无缘无故～,他瞪你干什么? Why on earth did he glare at you? There's got to be a reason. d) [indicating a subject that has nothing to do with what is going on]: 我能行,你忙你～去吧。I can manage. You just get on with your work. e) [indicating diversity]: 推～推,拉～拉。Some are pushing and some are pulling. ‖ 说～说,笑～笑。Some are talking and some laughing. ‖ 大～大,小～小。Some (of them) are big and some small. ❸ [used after the predicative verb to emphasize the doer, the time, the place, etc]: 谁说～? Who said that? ‖ 他是昨天发～烧。It was yesterday that he had a fever. ‖ 那场电影我是在城里看～。I saw the film in town. ❹ [used at the end of a declarative sentence to give a positive tone to the statement]: 这件事我知道～。That I know. ‖ 啊,是他! 我认识～。Oh, it's him. I know him. ❺ [used after two things of the same kind to imply "and so on" or "and the like"]: 废铜烂铁～,他拣了一大筐。He collected a basketful of scrap metals, iron, copper, and what not. ‖ 他们又唱又跳～,高兴极了。They were overjoyed, singing and dancing. ❻ [used between two numerals]: a) [indicating multiplication]: 这间教室是三米～六米,合十八平方米。This classroom is three metres by six, with a total floor space of eighteen square metres. b) [indicating addition]: 四块～五块,一共九块。Four *yuan* plus five *yuan* is nine *yuan*.

的[2] de ＝得②③ de
⇨dí;dì

【的话】 dehuà 〈助〉[used at the end of a conditional clause]: 如果我不来～,你代我主持一下会议。Will you please chair the meeting on my behalf if I don't come?

底 de 〈助〉[indicating a possessive relationship]: 我～书 my book
⇨dǐ

得 de 〈助〉❶ [used after a verb to express possibility]: 她去～,我也去～。If she can go, I can, too. ‖ 这孩子说不～也骂不～。This child won't stand any talking-to. ❷ [used between a verb and its complement to express possibility or capability]: 办～到 can be done ‖ 买～起 can afford it ‖ 这女人说～到做～到。She is a woman of her word. ❸ [used between a verb or an adjective and its complement to indicate the result or degree]: 干～很好 very well-done ‖ 漂亮～很 very beautiful ‖ 英语讲～很好 speak very good English ❹ [used after a verb in earlier vernacular Chinese to indicate the completion of an action]: 回～家来 after coming home
⇨dé;děi

脦 de → 肋脦 lēde

dēi

嘚 dēi 〈拟〉sound to urge on a donkey/mule
⇨dē

děi

得 děi ❶〈动〉need: 这条铁路～两年才能完工。This railway will take two years to complete. ‖ 买这么豪华的别墅～多少钱啊! I wonder how much money such a luxurious villa would cost! ❷〈副〉〈口〉have to; must: 咱们～把工程赶上去,绝不能落后。We have to speed up our project; we must not fall behind. ‖ 时间不早了,我～走了。It's getting late. I must be going. ❸〈动〉certainly will: 快八点了,你再不走,就～迟到了。It's nearing eight o'clock. If you don't set out, you'll certainly be late. ❹〈形〉〈口〉satisfying; comfortable: 天气这么好,出来野餐挺～的。It's very nice to come out and have a picnic in such pleasant weather.
⇨dé;de

【得亏】 děikuī 〈副〉〈方〉luckily; thanks to: ～我来了,不然就错过机会了。Luckily, I had come, otherwise I would have missed the chance. ‖ 汽车半路上抛锚了,～附近有家修车行。The car broke down on the way, fortunately not far from a garage.

dèn

扽 dèn 〈动〉❶ pull (at both ends or at one end with the other end tied to sth else); tug; yank: ～一～绳子,我们就拉你上来。Pull on the rope /Give a tug to the rope, and we'll pull you up. ‖ 小心点儿,别把灯绳～断了。Be careful not to break the lamp cord. ❷〈方〉pull taut/tight: ～住绳子往上爬。Pull the rope taut and climb up.

dēng

灯 dēng 〈名〉❶ light; lamp; lantern: 一盏～ a lamp/light ‖ 吹～ blow out the light ‖ 点～ light a light ‖ 关～ switch/turn off a light ‖ 开～ put/switch/turn on a light ‖ 熄～ put out the light ‖ 案头～ table lamp ‖ 查耳～ ear-inspection light ‖ 床头～ bedside lamp ‖ 店铺橱窗～ shop-window lamp ‖ 顶～ ceiling light ‖ 广告～ advertising lamp ‖ 红外线～ infrared lamp ‖ 卤素～ halogen lamp ‖ 门～ gate lamp ‖ 钠气～ sodium vapour lamp ‖ 室外照明～ lamp for exterior lighting ‖ 手提～ hand lamp ‖ 牙医～ dentist's lamp ‖ 紫外线～ ultraviolet lamp ⇨闪光～;指示～ ❷ burner: ⇨酒精～;喷～ ❸〈俗称〉tube; valve: 五～收音机 five-valve radio set
【灯标】 dēngbiāo 〈名〉❶ beacon (light); light buoy ❷ light sign: 夜市～ light signs at the evening market
【灯彩】 dēngcǎi 〈名〉coloured lanterns; lantern decorations
【灯草】 dēngcǎo 〈名〉rush (used as lampwick)
【灯船】 dēngchuán 〈名〉lightship
【灯蛾】 dēng'é 〈名〉moth attracted to lamplight
〖～扑火〗 dēng'é-pūhuǒ 〈熟〉moths throwing themselves into lamp flames—suicidal act

【灯管】 dēngguǎn 〈名〉〈口〉 fluorescent lamp：日光灯～ fluorescent tube
【灯光】 dēngguāng 〈名〉 ❶ lamplight；light：笼住～ shade a lamp ‖ ～明亮/昏暗 be brightly/dimly lit ❷ (of stage) lighting：～布景 lighting and setting ‖ ～效果 lighting effect ‖ 舞台～ stage lighting
〖～浮标〗 dēngguāng fúbiāo 〈名〉[航海] light buoy
〖～广告〗 dēngguāng guǎnggào 〈名〉 electric sign advertising；illuminated sign
〖～球场〗 dēngguāng qiúchǎng 〈名〉 floodlit/illuminated court/field
〖～师〗 dēngguāngshī 〈名〉 light director
〖～信号〗 dēngguāng xìnhào 〈名〉 light signal
〖～诱捕器〗 dēngguāng yòubǔqì 〈名〉[农业] light trap
〖～指示器〗 dēngguāng zhǐshìqì 〈名〉 beam/light indicator
【灯黑】 dēnghēi 〈名〉[化学] lampblack
【灯红酒绿】 dēnghóng-jiǔlǜ 〈熟〉 red lanterns and green wine—❶ scene of feasting and pleasure-seeking ❷ night scene of colour and bustle
【灯虎】 dēnghǔ 〈名〉 riddle written on a lantern：打～ guess riddles written on lanterns
【灯花】 dēnghuā 〈名〉 snuff (of a candlewick)
【灯会】 dēnghuì 〈名〉 lantern festival/show
【灯火】 dēnghuǒ 〈名〉 lights：⇨万家～
〖～管制〗 dēnghuǒ guǎnzhì 〈名〉 blackout；light control
〖～辉煌〗 dēnghuǒ huīhuáng 〈熟〉 be ablaze/alight with lights/lamps；be brilliantly illuminated；be brightly lit：节日之夜，大街上～。On the evening of the festival, the main street is ablaze of light. ‖ 大厅里/宫殿里～。The hall/palace was alight with lamps.
【灯架】 dēngjià 〈名〉 lamp hanger/stand/bracket
【灯节】 Dēngjié 〈名〉 Lantern Festival [15th of the first lunar month]
【灯具】 dēngjù 〈名〉 lamps and lanterns；light fittings
【灯亮儿】 dēngliàngr 〈名〉〈口〉 light；lamplight
【灯笼】 dēnglong 〈名〉 lantern：打～ carry a lantern；hold a lighted lantern ‖ 点～ light a lantern ‖ 挂～ hang a lantern
〖～椒〗 dēnglongjiāo 〈名〉 bell/sweet pepper
〖～裤〗 dēnglongkù 〈名〉 knickerbockers；plus fours；knickers；sweat pants tied at the ankles
〖～鱼〗 dēnglongyú 〈名〉 lantern fish
【灯谜】 dēngmí 〈名〉 riddle written on a lantern：猜/打～ guess riddles written on lanterns
【灯苗】 dēngmiáo 〈名〉 lamp flame
【灯捻】 dēngniǎn 〈名〉 lampwick
【灯泡】 dēngpào 〈名〉 electric bulb；(light/lamp) bulb：拧紧～ screw up a bulb ‖ 卡口～ bayonet-socket bulb ‖ 螺口～ screw socket bulb ‖ 磨砂～ frosted bulb ‖ 乳白～ opal bulb ‖ ～烧了。The light is burned out.
【灯伞】 dēngsǎn 〈名〉 umbrella lampshade
【灯绳】 dēngshéng 〈名〉 lamp cord
【灯市】 dēngshì 〈名〉 lantern fair
【灯饰】 dēngshì 〈名〉 decorative lamp
【灯丝】 dēngsī 〈名〉 filament
〖～功率〗 dēngsī gōnglǜ 〈名〉 filament wattage；heater power
【灯塔】 dēngtǎ 〈名〉 lighthouse；beacon
【灯台】 dēngtái 〈名〉 ❶ lampstand ❷ oil lamp
【灯头】 dēngtóu 〈名〉 ❶ electric light socket：卡口～ bayonet-socket ‖ 螺口～ screw-socket ❷ lamp holder/base ❸ electric light：五个～ five electric lights
【灯线】 dēngxiàn 〈名〉 lamp wire
【灯心】 dēngxīn 〈名〉 lampwick；wick
〖～草〗 dēngxīncǎo 〈名〉[植物] rush
〖～绒〗 dēngxīnróng 〈名〉 corduroy (cloth)：～裤子 cord trousers；cords；corduroys
【灯芯】 dēngxīn ＝ 灯心 dēngxīn
【灯油】 dēngyóu 〈名〉 lamp-oil；kerosene；paraffin oil
【灯语】 dēngyǔ 〈名〉 lamp signal
【灯盏】 dēngzhǎn 〈名〉 oil lamp (without a chimney)
【灯罩】 dēngzhào 〈名〉 ❶ lampshade：玻璃～ glass lampshade ‖ 陶瓷～ ceramic lampshade ‖ 纸～ paper lampshade ❷ (oil) lamp chimney
【灯烛】 dēngzhú 〈名〉 lamps and candles—lights
【灯柱】 dēngzhù 〈名〉 lamppost
【灯炷】 dēngzhù 〈名〉 lampwick；wick
【灯座】 dēngzuò 〈名〉 lamp base/socket/stand；lamp/bulb holder

登[1] dēng 〈动〉 ❶ ascend；climb；mount；scale (a height)：～上顶峰 reach the summit of a mountain ‖ ～上讲台 mount the platform ‖ ～上王位 ascend the throne ‖ 不～高山，不知天之高也。One can hardly imagine how high the sky is until he climbs up a high mountain. ⇨～山；一步～天 ❷ publish；record；carry；enter (in the media)：报上～了一条消息。The newspaper carried a news story. ‖ 那篇文章～出来了。The article was published. ‖ 我们在当天的《晚报》上～了一个紧急通知。We entered an emergency notice in the Evening News that day. ⇨～广告；～账 ❸ succeed in imperial exams：⇨～第；～科 ❹ ＝ 蹬 ①②③dēng

登[2] dēng 〈动〉 (of grain) ripen；mature：⇨五谷丰～
【登岸】 dēng'àn 〈动〉 go ashore；land；disembark
【登报】 dēngbào 〈动〉 publish in the newspaper：～申明 make a statement in the newspaper
【登场】 dēngcháng 〈动〉 (of gathered crops) be carried/taken to the threshing ground
【登场】 dēngchǎng 〈动〉 come/go on stage：～亮相 strike a pose on mounting the stage；come out on the political scene from backstage ⇨粉墨～
〖～人物〗 dēngchǎng rénwù 〈名〉 characters in a play；dramatis personae
【登程】 dēngchéng 〈动〉 set out/off；start off on a journey；hit the road；begin/start a journey
【登第】 dēngdì 〈动〉〈旧〉 pass the highest imperial examination and win the title of *jinshi* (进士)
【登峰造极】 dēngfēng-zàojí 〈熟〉 reach the pinnacle/zenith/acme：他的医术已是～了。He possesses the highest medical skills.
【登高】 dēnggāo 〈动〉 ❶ ascend a height：～望远 climb a height to gain a view of distant places ⇨步步～ ❷ climb hills on the Double Ninth Festival
【登革热】 dēnggérè 〈名〉[医学] dengue；dengue/breakbone fever
【登广告】 dēng guǎnggào 〈动〉 place/put an advertisement in (a newspaper, magazine, etc)；run an advertisement；advertise：～出售二手车 advertise secondhand cars for sale ‖ ～出租房屋 advertise a house for rent ‖ ～找工作 advertise for a job ‖ 我们已经在报上登了两则大广告。We've run two big ads in the newspapers.
【登机】 dēngjī 〈动〉 board a plane：9012 次班机现在正在 12 号入口检票～。Flight 9012 is now boarding at gate 12.
〖～口〗 dēngjīkǒu 〈名〉 boarding gate
〖～牌〗 dēngjīpái 〈名〉 boarding pass
【登基】 dēngjī 〈动〉〈旧〉 ascend/mount the throne；be enthroned
【登极】 dēngjí ＝ 登基 dēngjī
【登记】 dēngjì 〈动〉 register；check in；enter one's name：～户籍 register one's residence ‖ ～结婚 register for marriage ‖ ～人册 make an entry in a register ‖ ～选课 register as students on a course ‖ 在酒店～住宿 check in at a hotel ‖ 户籍～ household registration；register of residence ‖ 车子没在北京～。The car is not registered in Beijing. ‖ 这个商标已在专利局～入册。The trademark is registered with the Patent Office.
〖～簿〗 dēngjìbù 〈名〉 register；registry
〖～处〗 dēngjìchù 〈名〉 registration desk；registry office
〖～吨〗 dēngjìdūn 〈名〉[交通] registered ton
〖～费〗 dēngjìfèi 〈名〉 registration fee
〖～号〗 dēngjìhào 〈名〉 registration number
〖～机关〗 dēngjì jīguān 〈名〉 registration authority；registry office
〖～人〗 dēngjìrén 〈名〉 registrant
〖～日期〗 dēngjì rìqī 〈名〉 record date；date of registration
〖～员〗 dēngjìyuán 〈名〉 registrar
〖～债券〗 dēngjì zhàiquàn 〈名〉 registered securities
【登科】 dēngkē 〈动〉〈旧〉 pass the imperial civil service examination and win a title
〖～及第〗 dēngkē-jídì 〈熟〉 pass the imperial examination and be placed on the list of successful candidates

【登临】 dēnglín 〈动〉climb (mountains) and visit (rivers)：～名山大川，饱览壮丽景色 go sightseeing on famous mountains and at big rivers, and fully enjoy the magnificent scenery; visit famous mountains and large rivers and enjoy their beauty

【登龙门】 dēng lóngmén 〈动〉mount the dragon gate—rise to fame/success

【登陆】 dēnglù 〈动〉❶ go on shore; land; hit/pick/reach/strike land; disembark：风暴增强后于傍晚～。The storm gained strength and reached land before dark. ‖ 台风很快将在这附近～。The typhoon will soon pick land near here. ‖ 佛罗里达经常有飓风～。Hurricanes often hit/strike land in Florida. ❷ (of a commodity) enter the market of an area or region

〖～部队〗 dēnglù bùduì 〈名〉landing forces/troops

〖～场〗 dēnglùchǎng 〈名〉beachhead

〖～地点〗 dēnglù dìdiǎn 〈名〉landing/debarkation point

〖～舰〗 dēnglùjiàn 〈名〉landing ship

〖～母舰〗 dēnglù mǔjiàn 〈名〉landing-craft carrier

〖～艇〗 dēnglùtǐng 〈名〉landing craft

〖～作战〗 dēnglù zuòzhàn 〈名〉landing operations

【登录】 dēnglù 〈动〉❶ enter; record; register ❷ [计算机] log in/on

【登门】 dēngmén 〈动〉call at sb's house：～拜访 call on sb; pay sb a visit ‖ ～报喜 go to sb's house to announce big good news ‖ ～采访 make a doorstep interview; come to sb's house for an interview ‖ ～道贺 go to pay sb a congratulatory call ‖ ～道谢 call on sb to express gratitude; go to sb's home and offer thanks ‖ ～吊唁 go to sb's home to offer one's condolences ‖ ～请罪 go to sb's house to make apologies ‖ ～求教 go to sb for advice ‖ ～求医 go to the doctor for treatment ‖ ～造访 call on sb at his house

【登攀】 dēngpān 〈动〉climb; ascend; scale; clamber

【登山】 dēngshān 〈动〉❶ climb (up)/go up a mountain：～观景 ascend a hill for a view ‖ ～临水 climb mountains and visit rivers ❷ [体育] mountaineer：～探险 mountaineering expedition

〖～队〗 dēngshānduì 〈名〉mountaineering party/expedition：两组六人～将于本周进军勃朗峰。Two six-man mountaineering expeditions are making assaults on Mont Blanc this week.

〖～服〗 dēngshānfú 〈名〉alpine jacket; mountaineering clothes

〖～帽〗 dēngshānmào 〈名〉alpine hat

〖～绳〗 dēngshānshéng 〈名〉climbing rope

〖～鞋〗 dēngshānxié 〈名〉climbing boots

〖～营地〗 dēngshān yíngdì 〈名〉mountaineers' base

〖～运动〗 dēngshān yùndòng 〈名〉mountaineering; mountain-climbing：～员 mountaineer; climber; alpinist

【登时】 dēngshí 〈副〉immediately; at once; then and there：注射后，他～恢复了知觉。He came to himself at once after the injection.

【登台】 dēngtái 〈动〉❶ mount a platform; go on the stage：～表演 take the stage and perform; perform on stage ❷ go on the political stage; assume an important political post

〖～亮相〗 dēngtái-liàngxiàng 〈熟〉make one's appearance on the stage; strike a pose on first making one's entrance on the stage

【登堂入室】 dēngtáng-rùshì ＝ 升堂入室 shēngtáng-rùshì

【登徒子】 dēngtúzǐ 〈名〉lecher

【登月】 dēngyuè 〈动〉land on the moon

〖～舱〗 dēngyuècāng 〈名〉lunar module (LM)

【登载】 dēngzǎi 〈动〉print/publish (in magazines, newspapers, etc); carry：伦敦各大报纸都在头版位置～了这条消息。All major newspapers in London carried the news on the front page.

【登账】 dēngzhàng 〈动〉enter a transaction; make an entry in an account book; record a transaction in an account book

噔 dēng 〈拟〉thump; thud：～～～的脚步声 sound of heavy footsteps ‖ 他～～～地上了楼。He thumped upstairs.

镫 dēng 〈名〉❶〈古〉container for meat food ❷〈书〉＝灯 dēng
⇨dèng

簦 dēng 〈名〉❶〈古〉bamboo or straw hat with a conical crown, broad rim and handle ❷〈方〉＝笠 lì

蹬 dēng 〈动〉❶ press down or push with the foot; pedal; treadle：～三轮车 pedal a tricycle/pedicab ❷ step on; tread：～在桌子上贴画儿 step onto the table to put up a picture ❸ put on; wear：～上高跟鞋 put on one's high heels ‖ 脚～长筒靴 wear high boots ❹ dump; give sb the brush-off：他把女朋友～了。He dumped his girlfriend.
⇨dèng

【蹬技】 dēngjì 〈名〉various kinds of acrobatic juggling with the feet

【蹬腿】 dēngtuǐ 〈动〉❶ kick one's legs：他一～坐起身。He sat up with a kick of his legs. ❷〈口〉kick off; kick the bucket; turn up one's toes—die

děng

等[1] děng ❶〈形〉equal：大小不～ vary in size; be of various sizes ⇨～于；相～ ❷〈名〉class; grade; rank：共分三～ be classified into three grades ‖ 二/三～品 second-class/third-class goods ⇨同～；优～ ❸ ＝ 戥 děng ❹〈名〉kind; sort：天下竟然有这～事？I just can't believe such a thing could ever have happened! ❺〈名〉〈书〉[used after a personal pronoun or a personal name to indicate plurality]：尔～ you ‖ 我～ we ❻〈助〉etc; and so on (and so forth)：北京、西安～地 Beijing, Xi'an and some other places ‖ 衣服、鞋袜～～ clothes, shoes, socks, and so on ❼〈助〉[indicating the end of an enumeration]：北京、天津、上海、重庆～四个直辖市 the four municipalities directly under the Central Government—Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Chongqing

等[2] děng ❶〈动〉wait for; await：～车 wait for a train/bus ‖ ～不及 can hardly wait ‖ 请稍～一会儿。Just a minute/moment, please. ‖ ～他来了再说。We'll wait until he comes. ‖ 通常要～半年。Waiting time is usually six months. ❷〈介〉till; by the time when：～雨停了再走。Stay till the rain stops.

【等倍数】 děngbèishù 〈名〉[数学] equimultiple

【等边三角形】 děngbiān sānjiǎoxíng 〈名〉equilateral triangle

【等差】 děngchā 〈名〉❶ equal difference ❷〈书〉＝ 等次 děngcì

【等潮线】 děngcháoxiàn 〈名〉cotidal line

【等次】 děngcì 〈名〉rank; grade：产品应按质量划分～。The products should be graded according to quality.

【等衰】 děngcuī 〈书〉＝ 等次 děngcì

【等待】 děngdài 〈动〉wait for; await：～开发 await development ‖ ～审议/审批 await deliberation/approval ‖ ～时机 wait for an opportunity; bide one's time

〖～状态〗 děngdài zhuàngtài 〈名〉[计算机] wait condition

【等到】 děngdào 〈连〉when; by the time; till：～我们赶到，他们已经走了。They had left when we arrived. ‖ 我们这样～何时为了？How long shall we have to wait like this?

【等地温线】 děngdìwēnxiàn 〈名〉isogeotherm

【等第】 děngdì 〈名〉〈书〉place in a competition; grade in an examination

【等电离点】 děngdiànlídiǎn 〈名〉[物理] isoelectric point

【等额】 děng'é 〈名〉equal amount

〖～分期付款〗 děng'é fēnqī fùkuǎn 〈名〉equal installment; equal amount installment payment

〖～选举〗 děng'é xuǎnjǔ 〈名〉single-candidate election; election in which only one candidate is nominated for each post

【等而下之】 děng'érxiàzhī 〈熟〉lower down from that grade down：名牌产品的质量尚且如此，～的杂牌货就可想而知了。Even the quality of famous-brand/brand-name products leave much to be desired, let alone that of inferior brands.

【等分】 děngfēn 〈动〉divide into equal parts

【等份】 děngfèn 〈名〉equal division/part：把甜瓜分成四～ divide a muskmelon into four equal portions

【等风速线】 děngfēngsùxiàn 〈名〉[气象] isotach

【等高】 děnggāo 〈形〉of constant height; of equal altitude

〖～距〗 děnggāojù 〈名〉contour interval

〖～面〗 děnggāomiàn 〈名〉[气象] constant-height/constant-level surface; isohypsic surface

〖～圈〗 děnggāoquān 〈名〉❶ [天文] parallel of altitude; almucantar; altitude circle ❷ [电磁] altitude circle

〖～线〗 děnggāoxiàn 〈名〉[地质] isohypse; contour (line): ～地图 contour map ‖ ～地形图 hypsographic map
〖～仪〗 děnggāoyí 〈名〉[天文] astrolabe
【等号】 děnghào 〈名〉[数学] equal sign/mark; equality sign: 画～ draw an equal sign
【等厚线】 děnghòuxiàn 〈名〉[地质] isopach
【等候】 děnghòu 〈动〉 wait for; await: ～进一步通知 wait until further notice ‖ ～命令 await orders
【等弧】 děnghú 〈名〉[数学] equal arcs
【等基因】 děngjīyīn 〈名〉[遗传] isogen
【等级】 děngjí 〈名〉 ❶ grade; rank: 按大小/质量分～ be graded according to size/quality ‖ ～厨师 graded chef ‖ ～品 graded product ‖ ～证书 grade certificate ‖ 工资～ wage scale ‖ 难度～ grade of difficulty ‖ 把苹果分为一到六个～。The apples are graded 1 to 6. ❷ social estate/stratum/status: ～社会/制度 hierarchical society/system ‖ 森严的权力～ rigid hierarchy of power ‖ 封建社会～森严。Feudal society was rigidly stratified.
〖～标志〗 děngjí biāozhì 〈名〉 grade mark
〖～分类〗 děngjí fēnlèi 〈名〉 grade separation; grading
〖～观念〗 děngjí guānniàn 〈名〉 sense of hierarchy
〖～价格〗 děngjí jiàgé 〈名〉 class price
〖～评定〗 děngjí píngdìng 〈名〉 grade estimation/rating
〖～赛〗 děngjísài 〈名〉 contest/competition held according to categories; classification competition
〖～商标〗 děngjí shāngbiāo 〈名〉 graded trade mark
〖～税〗 děngjíshuì 〈名〉 graded tax
〖～制度〗 děngjí zhìdù 〈名〉 hierarchy; social estate/class system
【等价】 děngjià 〈动〉 be equal in value; be equivalent
〖～交换〗 děngjià jiāohuàn 〈名〉 equal/equivalent exchange; exchange at equal value: ～原则 principle of making compensation at equal value
〖～物〗 děngjiàwù 〈名〉[经济] equivalent: ～交换 exchange of equivalents ‖ 货币是体现各种商品价值的一般～。Currency is the equivalent that reflects the values of commodities.
〖～系数〗 děngjià xìshù 〈名〉 equivalent coefficient
〖～指数〗 děngjià zhǐshù 〈名〉 equivalent index number
【等角多边形】 děngjiǎo duōbiānxíng 〈名〉[数学] isogon
【等角图】 děngjiǎotú 〈名〉[数学] isometric drawing
【等角线】 děngjiǎoxiàn 〈名〉[测量] isometric line
【等距离】 děngjùlí 〈形〉 equidistant: ～外交 equidistant diplomacy ‖ ～原则 principle of equidistance ‖ 圆周上的每一个点和圆心～。All points on the circumference are equidistant from the centre.
【等离子】 děnglízǐ 〈名〉 plasma
〖～电视机〗 děnglízǐ diànshìjī 〈名〉 plasma TV
〖～发电机〗 děnglízǐ fādiànjī 〈名〉 plasma engine
〖～焊〗 děnglízǐhàn 〈名〉 plasma welding
〖～枪〗 děnglízǐqiāng 〈名〉 plasma gun
〖～切割〗 děnglízǐ qiēgē 〈名〉 plasma cutting
〖～体〗 děnglízǐtǐ 〈名〉[物理] plasma
【等力线】 děnglìxiàn 〈名〉[物理] isodynamic line
【等量齐观】 děngliàng-qíguān 〈熟〉 equate with; mention in the same breath; draw a parallel between; put on a par: 不能把他的绘画和书法～。We cannot equate his paintings with his calligraphy.
【等内】 děngnèi 〈形〉(of goods) up to standard/par; on-grade; above par
〖～材〗 děngnèicái 〈名〉 grade log: ～出材量 lumber grade recovery
〖～品〗 děngnèipǐn 〈名〉 up-to-standard goods/product
【等浓度线】 děngnóngdùxiàn 〈名〉[化学] isopleth
【等倾线】 děngqīngxiàn 〈名〉[物理] isoclinic (line)
【等日】 děngrì 〈名〉〈口〉 some time later; in a few days: 今天没货,～再来。We are out of stock now; please come back in a few days.
【等日照线】 děngrìzhàoxiàn 〈名〉[气象] isohel
【等色线】 děngsèxiàn 〈名〉[光学] isochromate
【等熵面】 děngshāngmiàn 〈名〉[气象] isentropic surface
【等身】 děngshēn 〈动〉 life-size; life-sized: ～画像/塑像/照片 life-size painting/statue/picture ‖ 著作～ one's works when piled one upon the other come to the same height as oneself—(of a person) have produced numerous works
【等深线】 děngshēnxiàn 〈名〉[地理] isobath
【等式】 děngshì 〈名〉[数学] equation
【等速度】 děngsùdù 〈名〉 uniform velocity
【等速线】 děngsùxiàn ＝等风速线 děngfēngsùxiàn
【等速运动】 děngsù yùndòng ＝匀速运动 yúnsù yùndòng
【等同】 děngtóng 〈动〉 equate/parallel with: 金钱和幸福不能～。Money cannot be equated with happiness. ‖ 爱国主义能同民族主义～起来吗? Can you parallel patriotism with nationalism?
〖～语〗 děngtóngyǔ 〈名〉 equivalent (word)
【等外】 děngwài 〈形〉(of goods) substandard; off-grade; of no class; below par
〖～材〗 děngwàicái 〈名〉 cull log; non-dimension timber; off-grade/submarginal log
〖～品〗 děngwàipǐn 〈名〉 off-grade/substandard product/goods; reject: 这台电视机很便宜,因为是～。The television is very cheap, because it is a reject.
【等位面】 děngwèimiàn 〈名〉[物理] equipotential surface
【等位线】 děngwèixiàn 〈名〉[物理] equipotential line
【等温】 děngwēn 〈形〉 isothermal
〖～大气〗 děngwēn dàqì 〈名〉 isothermal atmosphere
〖～线〗 děngwēnxiàn 〈名〉[气象] isotherm
【等闲】 děngxián 〈书〉 ❶〈形〉 ordinary; unimportant: 红军不怕远征难,万水千山只～。The Red Army fears not the trials of the Long March, holding light ten thousand crags and torrents. ⇨ ～之辈 ❷〈副〉 aimless; casual: 年轻人不可～度日。Young people should not fritter away their time. ❸〈副〉 for no reason; over nothing: ～平地起波澜 make trouble out of nothing; be deliberately provocative; a storm arises from nowhere
〖～视之〗 děngxiánshìzhī 〈熟〉 regard as unimportant; treat casually/lightly: 这种错误不可～。This kind of mistakes can never be treated lightly.
〖～之辈〗 děngxiánzhībèi 〈熟〉 unimportant people; nobody; ordinary folk
【等弦】 děngxián 〈名〉[数学] equal chords
【等线图】 děngxiàntú 〈名〉[航空] isograph
【等效】 děngxiào 〈形〉[电学] equivalent: ～比特率 equivalent bit rate ‖ ～电路 equivalent circuit ‖ ～电阻 equivalent resistance ‖ ～天线 equivalent antenna
【等斜】 děngxié 〈形〉 isoclinal; isoclinic
〖～断层〗 děngxié duàncéng 〈名〉 isoclinal fault
〖～谷〗 děngxiégǔ 〈名〉 isoclinal valley
〖～线〗 děngxiéxiàn 〈名〉[物理] isolinal: 地图上的～ isoclinal lines on a map
【等雪线】 děngxuěxiàn 〈名〉[气象] isochion
【等压】 děngyā 〈形〉[气象] isobaric
〖～面〗 děngyāmiàn 〈名〉[气象] isobaric surface; constant pressure surface
〖～线〗 děngyāxiàn 〈名〉[气象] isobar; isobaric line
【等腰】 děngyāo 〈形〉 isosceles; equicrural
〖～三角形〗 děngyāo sānjiǎoxíng 〈名〉 isosceles triangle
〖～梯形〗 děngyāo tīxíng 〈名〉 isosceles trapezoid
【等因奉此】 děngyīn-fèngcǐ 〈熟〉 ❶ whereas... therefore...; in view of the above-mentioned instructions, we therefore... ❷ officialese; bureaucratic language; mere documentary formalities
【等于】 děngyú 〈动〉 ❶ be equal/equivalent to: 四加四～八。Four and four makes/is eight. ❷ be tantamount/equivalent to; amount to; be no less than: 你的回答～拒绝。Your answer is tantamount to a refusal. ‖ 他的声明～宣战。His statement amounts to a declaration of war. / His statement is no less than a declaration of war. ‖ 这事～解决了。The matter is as good as settled.
〖～零〗 děngyúlíng 〈动〉 be equal to zero—amount to nothing; be of no use: 我说的话你不听,～。What I say amounts to nothing if you do not listen.
【等雨量线】 děngyǔliàngxiàn 〈名〉[气象] isohyet
【等圆】 děngyuán 〈名〉[数学] equal circles
【等照度线】 děngzhàodùxiàn 〈名〉[物理] isophote; isolux
【等着瞧】 děngzheqiáo 〈动〉 wait and see: 采取～的态度 adopt a wait-and-see attitude ‖ 他将如何行动还得～。How he will act remains to be seen.
【等震线】 děngzhènxiàn 〈名〉[地质] isoseismal/isoseismic line; isoseismic

【等值】 dĕngzhí 〈形〉❶ equivalent in value ❷[气象] isotimic
〖～面〗 dĕngzhímiàn 〈名〉[气象] isotimic surface
〖～曲线〗 dĕngzhí qūxiàn 〈名〉isocost curve
〖～线〗 dĕngzhíxiàn 〈名〉❶[气象] isopleth; isoline; isogram: ～图 isogram ❷[数学] isopleth index line
【等子】 dĕngzi ＝ 戥子 dĕngzi
【等足动物】 dĕngzú dòngwù 〈名〉isopod

戥 dĕng
【戥子】 dĕngzi 〈名〉small steelyard-like device for weighing *gold, silver, medicine, etc*

dèng

邓 Dèng
【邓小平理论】 Dèng Xiăopíng Lĭlùn 〈名〉Deng Xiaoping Theory: 高举～的旗帜 uphold the banner of Deng Xiaoping Theory ‖ 深入学习～ study Deng Xiaoping Theory in depth

凳 dèng 〈名〉stool; bench: 方～ square stool ⇨板～
【凳子】 dèngzi 〈名〉stool; bench

嶝 dèng 〈名〉〈书〉mountain path

澄 dèng 〈动〉❶ (of liquid) settle; become clear: ⇨～清 ❷〈方〉pour out the liquid but keep the solid matter in it; strain: 把汤～出来。Pour out the soup only.
⇨chéng
【澄浆泥】 dèngjiāngní 〈名〉fine china clay purified through settling and filtering
【澄清】 dèngqīng 〈动〉settle; become clear: 等水～了再用。Don't use the water until it becomes clear.
⇨chéngqīng
【澄沙】 dèngshā 〈名〉sweetened bean paste: ～馅儿汤圆 glutinous flour dumplings stuffed with sweetened bean paste filling

磴 dèng ❶〈名〉stone steps ❷〈量〉flight; step: 爬 11～楼梯/梯子 climb a staircase of 11 steps/a ladder of 11 rungs

瞪 dèng 〈动〉❶ open one's eyes wide: ～圆眼睛 open one's eyes wide ‖ 他惊恐得～大了眼睛。His eyes dilated/popped with terror. ❷ stare/glare at; give sb a cross look: 他～着我。He glared at me. ‖ 妈妈～了我一眼，我不敢吭声了。Mother shot a glare at me, and I dared not say another word. ‖ 她生气地～了他一眼。She threw him an angry look.
【瞪羚】 dènglíng 〈名〉[动物] gazelle
【瞪眼】 dèngyăn 〈动〉❶ open one's eyes wide; stare/glare at: 干～ look on in despair; look on without being able to say or do anything ❷ get angry with sb; glower/scowl at sb: 又不是我的错，你干吗跟我～? It is not my fault. Why are you glaring at me?

镫 dèng 〈名〉stirrup: ⇨马～
⇨dēng
【镫骨】 dènggŭ 〈名〉[解剖] stapes; stirrup (bone)
【镫筋】 dèngjīn 〈名〉[建筑] stirrup
【镫索】 dèngsuŏ 〈名〉[航海] stirrup
【镫子】 dèngzi 〈名〉〈口〉stirrup

蹬 dèng → 蹭蹬 cèngdèng
⇨dēng

dī

氐 dī 〈名〉❶ Di [*an ethnic group living in the northeast of* ancient China] ❷ third of the twenty-eight constellations into which the celestial sphere was divided in ancient Chinese astronomy
⇨dĭ

低 dī ❶〈形〉low: ～飞 fly low ⇨～矮; ～空 ❷〈形〉low; in a light voice; with a weak sound: 风在林中～吟。The wind murmured in the trees. ❸〈动〉hang down; lower: 他惭愧得～下头。He hung down/lowered/drooped his head in shame. ‖ 她～垂下眼睛，沉默不语。She lowered her eyes and remained silent. ❹〈形〉(of land) low-lying: 水往～处流。Water finds/seeks its own level. ⇨～地; ～洼 ❺〈形〉below general standard; below average: ～收入 low income ‖ 个子～ (of a person) short in height ‖ 价钱～ low price ‖ 生活水平～ low living standards ‖ 通货膨胀率～ low inflation ‖ 河水水位～于往年。The river is lower than in years past. ⇨～音; 眼高手～ ❻〈形〉lower (in grade): ～年级学生 students in lower grades
【低矮】 dī'ăi 〈形〉low: ～的房屋 low houses
【低保真度】 dībăozhēndù 〈名〉[物理] low fidelity
【低倍】 dībèi 〈名〉low power: ～放大镜 low-power magnifying glass; low-power magnifier ‖ ～显微镜 low-power(ed) microscope
【低标号】 dībiāohào 〈名〉low grade: ～水泥 low-grade cement
【低层】 dīcéng 〈名〉❶ lower storey/floor: 我一直住在～。I have been living on one of the lower floors. ❷ low grade/rank/level: ～会议 low-level meeting ‖ ～阶级 lower classes ‖ ～职员 low-ranking office worker
〖～大气〗 dīcéng dàqì 〈名〉lower atmosphere layer
【低产】 dīchăn 〈名〉low-yield output: ～井 stripper/stripped well ‖ ～奶牛 low-yield cow ‖ ～田 low-yield farmland ‖ ～油田 low-output oil field ‖ ～作物 low-yielding crop
【低潮】 dīcháo 〈名〉low ebb/tide/water: ～时岩石露了出来。The rocks are exposed at low tide. ‖〈喻〉住房市场现处于～。The housing market is in the doldrums. ‖〈喻〉当时革命正处于～。The revolution was at a low ebb at that time.
〖～线〗 dīcháoxiàn 〈名〉low water mark; low-tide line
【低沉】 dīchén 〈形〉❶ *overcast; gloomy*: ～的天空 *overcast sky* ❷ (of voice) low and deep: ～的呻吟 low and deep groan ‖ ～的音调 deep note ‖ 他声音～。He has a deep voice. ❸ low-spirited; downcast; depressed: 情绪～ be in low spirits ‖ 士气～ sagging morale
【低成本】 dīchéngbĕn 〈名〉low cost: ～电脑 low-cost computer ‖ ～高收益的投资 low-cost high-return investment ‖ ～技术 low-cost technology ‖ ～住房计划 low-cost housing project
【低成色】 dīchéngsè 〈名〉(of gold) low purity/percentage: ～黄金 low-purity gold
【低垂】 dīchuí 〈动〉droop; hang low: ～着头 with one's head hanging low/drooping ‖ 阴云～。Dark clouds hang down.
【低蛋白】 dīdànbái 〈名〉low protein
【低档】 dīdàng 〈形〉low-grade; of low grade/rank; inferior: ～产品 low-grade product ‖ ～货 inferior goods
【低等】 dīdĕng 〈形〉lower; of lower grade/class
〖～动物〗 dīdĕng dòngwù 〈名〉lower animal
〖～真菌〗 dīdĕng zhēnjūn 〈名〉lower fungus
〖～植物〗 dīdĕng zhíwù 〈名〉lower plant
【低地】 dīdì 〈名〉lowland; low-lying land: ～地区 low-lying areas
【低点】 dīdiăn 〈名〉low (point): 有史以来的最～ all-time low ‖ 股市价格降到最～。The stock prices touched bottom basement. ‖ 世界油价跌至新～。World oil prices hit new lows. ‖ 她的政治地位现在处于最～。Her politcal standing has now hit bottom.
【低调】 dīdiào 〈名〉❶ low pitch/voice ❷ low key: ～讲话 low-key speech ‖ 他们对这一问题保持～。They remain low-key on the issue. / They maintain a low-key attitude toward this issue.
【低峰】 dīfēng 〈名〉nadir; low ebb
【低估】 dīgū 〈动〉underestimate; underrate; undervalue: ～困难 underestimate a difficulty ‖ ～问题的复杂性 underestimate the complexity of an issue ‖ 不要～对手的狡猾。Don't underestimate the cunning of our opponent.
【低谷】 dīgŭ 〈名〉❶ low-lying valley ❷ *all-time low; trough; nadir; low ebb; doldrums; bottom*: 事业～ *slump in one's career* ‖ 新公布的贸易数字可能标志着经济开始走出～。The newly-published trade figures could mark the beginning of a climb out of an economic trough.
【低耗】 dīhào 〈形〉low-consumption; low-loss

【低合金钢】 dīhéjīngāng 〈名〉[冶金] low-alloy steel
【低缓】 dīhuǎn 〈形〉❶(of voice) deep and slow: 他～的歌声悦耳动听。His low and unhurried singing is quite pleasant to the ear. ❷(of terrain) low and sloping gently: 地势～ low and gently sloping terrain
【低回】 dīhuí 〈动〉〈书〉❶ pace up and down ❷ linger; be reluctant/unwilling to leave/part: 使人～不忍离去 make one reluctant to leave ❸ undulate: 思绪～ undulating train of thought ‖ ～婉转的音乐 undulating and plaintive music
【低徊】 dīhuí ＝ 低回 dīhuí
【低级】 dījí 〈形〉❶ elementary; lower; rudimentary: ～哺乳动物 lower mammal ‖ ～生物 low form of life ❷ vulgar; coarse: ～报刊 yellow press ‖ ～表演 cheap performance ‖ ～酒吧 sleazy bar ⇨～趣味 ❸ low-grade; low-level: ～茶叶 poor grade of tea ‖ ～公职人员 lower public employee ‖ ～货物 low-grade goods ‖ ～燃料 low-grade fuel ‖ ～人员 minor functionary
〖～汽油〗 dījí qìyóu 〈名〉 low-test gasoline
〖～趣味〗 dījí qùwèi 〈熟〉 low/vulgar/bad taste; vulgar interests: 表现出～ exhibit bad taste ‖ 迎合～ cater/pander to vulgar tastes
〖～神经活动〗 dījí shénjīng huódòng 〈名〉 lower nervous activity
〖～网络〗 dījí wǎngluò 〈名〉[计算机] low-level network
〖～债券〗 dījí zhàiquàn 〈名〉 junior bond
【低价】 dījià 〈名〉 low price: ～贱卖 undersell ‖ ～收盘 close low
〖～股票〗 dījià gǔpiào 〈名〉 penny/low-priced stocks
〖～运费〗 dījià yùnfèi 〈名〉 distress freight
〖～政策〗 dījià zhèngcè 〈名〉 low price policy
〖～住房〗 dījià zhùfáng 〈名〉 low-cost housing: ～区 low-cost housing area
【低架拖车】 dījià tuōchē 〈名〉 low-bed trailer
【低贱】 dījiàn 〈形〉❶ lowly; humble: 出身～ of humble origin ❷ cheap: 粮价～ low grain price
【低空】 dīkōng 〈名〉 low altitude/level: ～飞行 fly low; fly at a low altitude; low-level flying
〖～防御系统〗 dīkōng fángyù xìtǒng 〈名〉 low-altitude defence system (LADS)
【低栏】 dīlán 〈名〉[体育] low hurdles
【低利】 dīlì 〈名〉 low interest; small profit
〖～贷款〗 dīlì dàikuǎn 〈名〉 low-interest credit/loan
〖～股票〗 dīlì gǔpiào 〈名〉 low dividend stock
〖～借款〗 dīlì jièkuǎn 〈名〉 cheap money
〖～资金〗 dīlì zījīn 〈名〉 low-interest fund
【低廉】 dīlián 〈形〉 cheap: 价格～ low in price ‖ ～劳动力 cheap labour ‖ 租金～ low rent
【低劣】 dīliè 〈形〉 inferior; substandard; of low/poor quality: ～产品 products of inferior quality ‖ 工艺～ bad workmanship ‖ 品质～ low quality
【低龄】 dīlíng 〈形〉(of age) juvenile; minor: ～犯罪 juvenile delinquency
【低领】 dīlǐng 〈名〉 low neck: ～毛衣 low-necked sweater ‖ ～套裙 dress with low-cut neckline
【低落】 dīluò 〈形〉 low; downcast: 情绪～ feel down/dejected/low; be in low spirits ‖ 士气～ low morale
【低眉顺眼】 *dīméi-shùnyǎn* 〈熟〉 *be submissive and servile*
【低迷】 dīmí 〈形〉❶ turbid; vague; indistinct; hazy: ～的天空 turbid sky ❷ depressed; sluggish: 股市～ depressed stock market ‖ 市场～ apathetic/recessed market ‖ 销售～ sluggish sales
【低能】 dīnéng 〈形〉❶ mentally retarded/deficient; feeble-minded; imbecile; idiotic: ～班级 class of low intelligence ⇨～儿 ❷ low-energy: ～照明设备 low-energy lighting system
〖～电子〗 dīnéng diànzǐ 〈名〉 low-energy electron
〖～儿〗 dīnéng'ér 〈名〉 imbecile; mentally retarded child; idiot
〖～物理学〗 dīnéng wùlǐxué 〈名〉 low-energy physics
【低浓缩铀】 dīnóngsuōyóu 〈名〉 low-enrichment uranium
【低膨胀合金】 dīpéngzhàng héjīn 〈名〉 low-expansion alloy
【低频】 dīpín 〈名〉 low frequency: ～补偿 low-frequency compensation ‖ ～感应 *low-frequency induction* ‖ ～启动 low-frequency start ‖ ～失真 low-frequency distortion ‖ ～噪声 low-frequency noise
〖～变压器〗 dīpín biànyāqì 〈名〉 low-frequency transformer
〖～带〗 dīpíndài 〈名〉 low-frequency band; low/lower band
〖～道〗 dīpíndào 〈名〉 low-frequency channel: ～天线 low-frequency channel antenna
〖～电波〗 dīpín diànbō 〈名〉 low-frequency radio wave
〖～电流〗 dīpín diànliú 〈名〉 low-frequency current
〖～段〗 dīpínduàn 〈名〉 low-frequency range
〖～放大器〗 dīpín fàngdàqì 〈名〉 low-frequency amplifier
〖～管〗 dīpínguǎn 〈名〉[电子] low-frequency tube
〖～光谱〗 *dīpín guāngpǔ* 〈名〉 *low-frequency spectrum*
〖～接收机〗 dīpín jiēshōujī 〈名〉 low-frequency radio receiver
〖～天线〗 dīpín tiānxiàn 〈名〉 low-frequency antenna
〖～扬声器〗 dīpín yángshēngqì 〈名〉 woofer
〖～音〗 dīpínyīn 〈名〉 bass: ～控制 bass control
〖～增益〗 dīpín zēngyì 〈名〉[电子] low-frequency gain
【低气压】 dīqìyā 〈名〉[气象] low pressure; depression: ～槽 low-pressure trough ‖ ～区 low-pressure area
【低热】 dīrè 〈名〉❶ ＝ 低烧 dīshāo ❷[物理] low heat
〖～水泥〗 dīrè shuǐní 〈名〉[材料] low-heat cement
〖～值〗 dīrèzhí 〈名〉[物理] low heat value
【低人一等】 dīrényīděng 〈熟〉 be inferior to others; be a cut below others: 干服务行业的并不～。Those working in the service *sector are in no way inferior to others.*
【低熔点玻璃】 dīróngdiǎn bōli 〈名〉 low-melting glass
【低三下四】 dīsān-xiàsì 〈熟〉 servile; subservient; abject; obsequious; grovelling: 不要向老板～。Do not go crawling to the boss.
【低烧】 dīshāo 〈名〉[医学] low/slight fever; low-grade fever: 发～ run a low fever; run a slight temperature
【低声】 dīshēng 〈名〉 low voice: ～唱/说 sing/speak low
〖～下气〗 dīshēng-xiàqì 〈熟〉 speak humbly and under one's breath; be grovelling/meek/subservient/obsequious: ～地向银行经理贷款 grovel to the bank manager for a loan ‖ 不要在别人面前～。Don't humble yourself before others.
【低声波】 dīshēngbō 〈名〉[物理] infrasonic wave
【低湿林】 *dīshīlín* 〈名〉 *lowland forest*
【低首下心】 dīshǒu-xiàxīn 〈熟〉 be obedient/submissive
【低水头水电厂】 dīshuǐtóu shuǐdiànchǎng 〈名〉 low-head hydroelectric power station
【低水位】 dīshuǐwèi 〈名〉 low water: ～线 low-water mark
【低税】 dīshuì 〈名〉 low tax
〖～产品〗 dīshuì chǎnpǐn 〈名〉 tax-favoured product
【低俗】 dīsú 〈形〉 vulgar; coarse; low: 穿着～ be vulgarly dressed ‖ ～的作品 vulgar writings ‖ ～喜剧 low comedy
【低速挡】 dīsùdǎng 〈名〉 low/bottom gear
【低损耗】 dīsǔnhào 〈名〉[电学] low loss
【低台挂车】 dītái guàchē 〈名〉 low platform trailer
【低碳钢】 dītàngāng 〈名〉[冶金] low-carbon steel; low/mild steel
【低糖】 dītáng 〈形〉 low in sugar: ～糕点 low-sugar cake
【低头】 dītóu 〈动〉❶ bow/lower/hang one's head: ～沉思 bow one's head in meditation ❷ yield/submit to; give in to: 不向压力～ not bow to pressure
〖～认罪〗 dītóu-rènzuì 〈熟〉 hang one's head and admit one's guilt; plead guilty
【低洼】 dīwā 〈形〉 low-lying: ～地区 low-lying area
〖～地〗 dīwādì 〈名〉 low-lying land
【低微】 dīwēi 〈形〉❶(of voice or sound) low; faint: ～的呼吸声 low breathing sound ❷ meagre; scanty: 待遇～ low pay ‖ 收入～ meagre income ❸ lowborn; lowbred; humble: 出身/门第～ be of humble origin
【低纬度】 *dīwěidù* 〈名〉 *low latitude*
【低温】 dīwēn 〈名〉 low temperature: ～处理 low-temperature/subzero treatment ‖ ～阴雨 low temperature and wet weather
〖～泵〗 dīwēnbèng 〈名〉 cryopump
〖～材料〗 dīwēn cáiliào 〈名〉 cryogenic material
〖～层〗 dīwēncéng 〈名〉 cryosphere
〖～超导体〗 dīwēn chāodǎotǐ 〈名〉 cryogenic superconductor
〖～储藏〗 dīwēn chǔcáng 〈名〉 cryopreservation
〖～电子学〗 dīwēn diànzǐxué 〈名〉 low-temperature electronics; cryo-electronics
〖～技术〗 dīwēn jìshù 〈名〉 cryogenic technique; cryogenics
〖～麻醉〗 dīwēn mázuì 〈名〉 hypothermic anaesthesia
〖～气候〗 dīwēn qìhòu 〈名〉 microthermal climate
〖～燃料〗 *dīwēn ránliào* 〈名〉 *low-temperature fuel*
〖～生物学〗 dīwēn shēngwùxué 〈名〉 cryobiology
〖～试验〗 dīwēn shìyàn 〈名〉 low-temperature test

〖～外科〗 dīwēn wàikē 〈名〉 cryosurgery
〖～物理学〗 dīwēn wùlǐxué 〈名〉 cryophysics
〖～箱〗 dīwēnxiāng 〈名〉 cryogenic box; low-temperature cabinet
〖～学〗 dīwēnxué 〈名〉 cryogenics
〖～植物〗 dīwēn zhíwù 〈名〉 microtherm
【低息】 dīxī 〈名〉 low interest
〖～贷款〗 dīxī dàikuǎn 〈名〉 low-interest loan; cheap money/credit
〖～货币政策〗 dīxī huòbì zhèngcè 〈名〉 cheap-money policy
〖～信贷〗 dīxī xìndài 〈名〉 cheap credit; low-cost credit
【低下】 dīxià 〈形〉 ❶ lower than the average standard; below average: 社会地位～ be socially inferior; be low in social standing ‖ 生产水平～ low production level ❷ vulgar; coarse; low: 情趣～ vulgar interest/taste
【低陷】 dīxiàn 〈形〉 sunken; hollow; depressed: 双颊～ hollow-cheeked
【低薪】 dīxīn 〈名〉 low wage/pay: ～工作 low-paid job
【低血糖】 dīxuètáng 〈名〉 [医学] hypoglycemia; glycopenia: ～休克 hypoglycemic shock
【低血压】 dīxuèyā 〈名〉 hypopiesis; hypotension; low blood pressure
【低压】 dīyā 〈名〉 ❶ [物理] low pressure ❷ [电学] low tension/voltage: ～电器 low voltage electric appliances ❸ [医学] minimum/diastolic pressure ❹ [气象] low pressure; depression
〖～舱〗 dīyācāng 〈名〉 low-pressure chamber
〖～槽〗 dīyācáo 〈名〉 [气象] trough
〖～井〗 dīyājǐng 〈名〉 [石油] low-pressure well
〖～涡轮〗 dīyā wōlún 〈名〉 low-pressure turbine
〖～系统〗 dīyā xìtǒng 〈名〉 [气象] low pressure system
【低氧】 dīyǎng 〈名〉 [医学] hypoxia
【低氧化物】 dīyǎnghuàwù 〈名〉 suboxide
【低音】 dīyīn 〈名〉 bass: ～歌唱家/乐器 bass singer/instrument ‖ ～控制 bass control ‖ 男～ bass ‖ 女～ alto ‖ 他在合唱队里唱～。He sings bass in the chorus.
〖～大号〗 dīyīn dàhào 〈名〉 bass tuba; bombardon
〖～管〗 dīyīnguǎn 〈名〉 bassoon; bass horn
〖～吉他〗 dīyīn jítā 〈名〉 bass guitar
〖～谱号〗 dīyīn pǔhào 〈名〉 bass clef
〖～萨克斯号〗 dīyīn sàkèsīhào 〈名〉 bass saxhorn
〖～提琴〗 dīyīn tíqín 〈名〉 double bass; contrabass
〖～弦〗 dīyīnxián 〈名〉 bass string
〖～扬声器〗 dīyīn yángshēngqì 〈名〉 bass loud-speaker; woofer; bass speaker
【低语】 dīyǔ 〈动〉 whisper; murmur; speak in a low voice; speak in an undertone: 他在奶奶耳边～了几句就出去了。He whispered several words in his granny's ear and then left.
【低元音】 dīyuányīn 〈名〉 [语言] open vowel
【低云】 dīyún 〈名〉 [气象] low cloud
【低脂】 dīzhī 〈形〉 low-fat; low in fat: ～产品 product low in fat ‖ ～高纤维食品 low-fat, high-fibre food ‖ ～奶粉 low-fat milk powder ‖ ～饮食 low-fat diet
【低值】 dīzhí 〈名〉 low value
〖～股票〗 dīzhí gǔpiào 〈名〉 penny stock
〖～硬币〗 dīzhí yìngbì 〈名〉 minor coin
【低姿态】 dīzītài 〈名〉 low profile: 保持～ keep/maintain a low profile ‖ 采取～ adopt a low profile

羝 dī 〈名〉〈书〉 ram; billy goat

【羝羊触藩】 dīyáng-chùfān 〈熟〉 like a ram butting a hedge and getting its horns caught in it—on the horns of a dilemma; between the devil and the deep (blue) sea

堤 dī 〈名〉 dyke; levee; embankment

【堤岸】 dī'àn 〈名〉 embankment: 修补～ repair an embankment
〖～权〗 dī'ànquán 〈名〉 [法律] riparian right
【堤坝】 dībà 〈名〉 dykes and dams: 在河上修筑～ build a dam across a river
【堤防】 dīfáng 〈名〉 dyke; embankment: 加固～,以防水患 strengthen the dyke to prevent possible flooding ‖ ～加固工程 embankment reinforcement project
【堤埂】 dīgěng 〈名〉 dyke; embankment
【堤埝】 dīniàn 〈名〉 dyke; embankment
【堤坡】 dīpō 〈名〉 dyke slope/batter
【堤墙】 dīqiáng 〈名〉 embankment wall
【堤情】 dīqíng 〈名〉 state of a dyke
【堤围】 dīwéi 〈名〉 dyke; embankment
【堤堰】 dīyàn 〈名〉 dykes and dams

提 dī

⇨tí
【提防】 dīfang 〈动〉 beware of; take precautions; be on guard against: ～扒手! Watch out for pickpockets! ‖ 我可得～着他。I must be on my guard against him.
【提溜】 dīliu 〈动〉〈方〉 hold/carry/take sth in hand: 你手里～着什么? What's in your hand? ‖ 这男孩手里～着书包从家里走出来。The boy stepped out of his house, schoolbag in hand.
〖～着心〗 dīliuzhexīn 〈动〉 have one's heart in one's mouth—be anxious/worried

嘀 dī

⇨dí
【嘀嗒】 dīdā = 滴答 dīdā
【嘀嗒】 dīda = 滴答 dīda
【嘀里嘟噜】 dīlidūlū 〈形〉〈口〉 jabber: 他～的,谁也不知道他在说什么。He kept jabbering, but no one could understand him.

滴 dī

❶ 〈动〉 drip: ～水的龙头 dripping tap ‖ 屋顶在～水。The roof is dripping water. / Water is dripping (down) from the roof. ❷ 〈名〉 drop; bead: 汗～ beads of sweat ‖ 泪～ teardrop ‖ 雨～ raindrop ❸ 〈量〉 drop: 两～眼泪 two teardrops ‖ 一～血 a drop of blood ❹ 〈动〉 let drops of a liquid fall: ～眼药水 drip eye drops in one's eyes
【滴鼻剂】 dībíjì 〈名〉 nose drops; collunarium
【滴虫】 dīchóng 〈名〉 trichomonad
〖～病〗 dīchóngbìng 〈名〉 trichomoniasis
【滴答】 dīdā 〈拟〉 tick; ticktack; ticktock: ～～的钟声 ticktack of a clock ‖ 整夜我都听见～～的滴水声。All night, I heard the pitter-patter of the water.
【滴答】 dīda 〈动〉 drip: 水龙头～着水。The tap is dripping water.
【滴滴涕】 dīdītì 〈名〉 DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane)
【滴定】 dīdìng 〈名〉 [化学] titration
〖～度〗 dīdìngdù 〈名〉 titre
〖～管〗 dīdìngguǎn 〈名〉 buret(te)
〖～剂〗 dīdìngjì 〈名〉 titrant
【滴耳剂】 dī'ěrjì 〈名〉 ear drops
【滴管】 dīguǎn 〈名〉 dropper
【滴灌】 dīguàn 〈名〉 [农业] drip/trickle irrigation
【滴剂】 dījì 〈名〉 [医学] drops
【滴酒不沾】 dījiǔbùzhān 〈熟〉 total abstinence from alcohol: 他～。He never touches alcohol. / He's a teetotaller.
【滴里嘟噜】 dīlidūlū ❶ 〈形〉 cumbersome; burdensome: 他手里～提着几个包。He dangled several cumbersome parcels in his hand. ❷ = 嘀里嘟噜 dīlidūlū
【滴沥】 dīlì 〈拟〉 dripping sound of water: 雨水～。The rain pattered on and on.
【滴溜溜】 dīliūliū 〈形〉 round and round [used to describe the spinning or flowing of sth]: ～转 turn round and round; spin round ‖ 她的眼泪～地滚下来。Tears rolled/streamed down her cheeks. ‖ 项链断了,珍珠～滚了一地。The necklace broke and the pearls rolled all over the floor.
【滴溜儿】 dīliūr 〈形〉 ❶ perfectly round: ～滚圆 perfectly round ❷ turning very quickly: 陀螺在地上～转动。The top is spinning fast on the ground.
【滴漏】 dīlòu 〈名〉 water clock; clepsydra; hourglass: 铜壶～ water clock of brass water containers
【滴滤池】 dīlùchí 〈名〉 [环保] trickling filter
【滴色画】 dīsèhuà 〈名〉 drip painting
【滴水不进】 dīshuǐ-bùjìn 〈熟〉 not take even a drop of water—not eat or drink at all
【滴水不漏】 dīshuǐ-bùlòu 〈熟〉 make sure that not a single drop leaks out—watertight; leak-proof; flawless: ～的安全措施 watertight security measures ‖ ～的论点 watertight argument
【滴水槽】 dīshuǐcáo 〈名〉 drip mould
【滴水成冰】 dīshuǐ-chéngbīng 〈熟〉 dripping water forms ice—be

freezingly/severely cold：今天的天气～。It is freezingly cold today.
【滴水穿石】 dīshuǐ-chuānshí ＝ 水滴石穿 shuǐdī-shíchuān
【滴水石】 dīshuǐshí 〈名〉dripstone
【滴水瓦】 dīshuǐwǎ 〈名〉drip tile (placed at the ends of the eaves)
【滴水檐】 dīshuǐyán 〈名〉[建筑] dripping eaves
【滴水嘴】 dīshuǐzuǐ 〈名〉gargoyle
【滴水】 dīshui 〈名〉❶ front part of a drip-tile ❷ drip space [between two buildings to drain rain water from the eaves]
【滴眼剂】 dīyǎnjì 〈名〉eye drops
【滴注】 dīzhù 〈动〉[医学] instil：直肠～法 rectal instillation
〖～器〗 dīzhùqì 〈名〉[医学] instillator

镝 dī 〈名〉[化学] dysprosium (Dy)
⇨dí

dí

狄 Dí 〈名〉ancient name for ethnic groups in north China

迪 dí 〈动〉〈书〉enlighten; guide：⇨启～
【迪拉姆】 dílāmǔ 〈名〉dirham [monetary unit of Morocco and the United Arab Emirates]
【迪斯科】 dísikē 〈名〉disco：跳～ do disco
〖～舞厅〗 dísikē wǔtīng 〈名〉discotheque
〖～舞曲〗 dísikē wǔqǔ 〈名〉disco music
【迪厅】 dítīng ＝ 迪斯科舞厅 dísikē wǔtīng
【迪斯尼乐园】 Dísīní Lèyuán 〈名〉Disneyland

的 dí 〈副〉〈书〉truly; really; indeed; without doubt：他～是高手。He is a real master-hand.
⇨de; dì
【的当】 dídàng 〈形〉accurate; suitable：他的评价十分～。His appraisal is very appropriate.
【的哥】 dígē 〈名〉〈口〉male taxi driver
【的姐】 díjiě 〈名〉〈口〉female taxi driver
【的款】 díkuǎn 〈名〉reliable sum of money; definitely available sum of money
【的黎波里】 Dílíbōlǐ 〈名〉Tripoli [capital of Libya]
【的确】 díquè 〈副〉indeed; really; surely：他～是个好心人。He is indeed kind-hearted. ‖ 我～不知道。Honestly, I don't know. ‖ 他们干得～不错。They did a real good job.
【的确良】 díquèliáng 〈名〉[纺织] dacron; terylene
【的士】 díshì 〈名〉〈方〉taxi; cab; taxicab
〖～计程器〗 díshì jìchéngqì 〈名〉taximeter
【的站】 dízhàn 〈名〉taxi stop/station
【的证】 dízhèng 〈名〉hard/reliable evidence; conclusive/undeniable proof

籴 dí 〈动〉buy in (grain)：～米 buy rice

荻 dí 〈名〉a kind of reed

敌 dí ❶〈名〉enemy; foe; opponent; rival：分清～我 draw a clear line between the enemy and ourselves ‖〈喻〉懒惰是纪律的大～。Idleness is the enemy to discipline. ⇨～人; 情～; 无～ ❷〈形〉hostile; antagonistic：⇨～对; ～国 ❸〈动〉resist; oppose：～不过 be no match for ‖ ～不住金钱的诱惑 cannot resist the temptation of money ⇨寡不～众 ❹〈形〉equal (in strength, etc)：⇨匹～; 势均力～
【敌百虫】 díbǎichóng 〈名〉[农业] dipterex [an insecticide]
【敌稗】 díbài 〈名〉[农业] propanil; Stam F-34 (dichloropropionanilide)
【敌草隆】 dícǎolóng 〈名〉[农业] diuron
【敌产】 díchǎn 〈名〉enemy property
【敌敌畏】 dídíwèi 〈名〉DDVP (dimethyl-dichlorovinyl-phosphate); dichlorvos
【敌对】 díduì 〈形〉hostile; antagonistic：～双方 opposing/warring sides ‖ 他对我们的经济改制持～态度。He is antagonistic to our economic restructuring.
〖～分子〗 díduìfènzǐ 〈名〉hostile element
〖～关系〗 díduì guānxì 〈名〉hostile relations
〖～国家〗 díduì guójiā 〈名〉opposing state; hostile nation/power
〖～情绪〗 díduì qíngxù 〈名〉antagonistic feeling; feeling of hostility; enmity
〖～势力〗 díduì shìlì 〈名〉opposing/hostile forces
〖～态度〗 díduì tàidu 〈名〉hostile attitude
〖～行动〗 díduì xíngdòng 〈名〉hostile act/operation; act of hostility; hostilities
〖～状态〗 díduì zhuàngtài 〈名〉state of hostility/war; enmity：正式结束～ officially end the state of hostility (between)
【敌方】 dífāng 〈名〉enemy; hostile party; enemy's side
〖～部队〗 dífāng bùduì 〈名〉opposing/adversary forces
〖～领土〗 dífāng lǐngtǔ 〈名〉enemy territory
〖～政府〗 dífāng zhèngfǔ 〈名〉enemy government
【敌国】 díguó 〈名〉enemy state; hostile country
〖～财产〗 díguó cáichǎn 〈名〉enemy property
〖～国籍〗 díguó guójí 〈名〉enemy nationality
〖～国民〗 díguó guómín 〈名〉enemy national
〖～领土〗 díguó lǐngtǔ 〈名〉enemy territory
【敌后】 díhòu 〈名〉enemy's rear area：深入～ penetrate into the enemy's rear area ‖ ～根据地 base areas behind the enemy lines ‖ ～武工队 armed working team in enemy-occupied areas
【敌机】 díjī 〈名〉enemy plane/aircraft
【敌舰】 díjiàn 〈名〉enemy warship
【敌境】 díjìng 〈名〉enemy's territory; enemy-controlled territory
【敌军】 díjūn 〈名〉enemy troops; enemy; hostile forces
【敌菌灵】 díjūnlíng 〈名〉[农业] anilazine
【敌忾】 díkài 〈名〉〈书〉hatred towards the enemy：⇨同仇～
【敌寇】 díkòu 〈名〉enemy; invaders; aggressors
【敌楼】 dílóu 〈名〉watch tower; look-out tower
【敌旗】 díqí 〈名〉enemy flag
【敌侨】 díqiáo 〈名〉enemy alien/national
【敌情】 díqíng 〈名〉enemy activities; enemy's situation：发现～ find some clues to the enemy's presence/activities ‖ 了解～ have an idea of the state of the enemy ‖ 侦察～ make a reconnaissance of the enemy's situation ‖ 有～。There is something unusual about the enemy. / There are signs of enemy activity.
〖～观念〗 díqíng guānniàn 〈名〉alertness to the presence of the enemy
【敌酋】 díqiú 〈名〉enemy chieftain; head of the enemy; high enemy officer：活捉～ capture the head of the enemy alive
【敌人】 dírén 〈名〉enemy; foe：打败～ beat/defeat an enemy ‖ 粉碎～ smash the enemy ‖ 俘虏～ capture an enemy ‖ 攻击～ attack the enemy ‖ 击溃～ overwhelm/rout the enemy ‖ 击退～ beat/drive back the enemy; repel/repulse the enemy ‖ 歼灭～ annihilate the enemy ‖ 牵制～ check the enemy ‖ 消灭～ wipe out/destroy the enemy ‖ 战胜～ vanquish the enemy ‖ 制服～ crush/subdue the enemy ‖ 公开的～ open enemy ‖ 隐藏的～ hidden enemy ‖ 他们一直是社会主义建设的～。They have always been enemies to socialist construction.
【敌视】 díshì 〈动〉be hostile/antagonistic to; adopt a hostile attitude towards：～其他国家 be belligerent/hostile towards other countries ‖ 互相～ be inimical/hostile to each other ‖ ～态度 hostile attitude
〖～政策〗 díshì zhèngcè 〈名〉antagonist policy; policy of antagonism
【敌手】 díshǒu 〈名〉❶ match; rival; opponent; adversary：潜在～ potential adversary ‖ 比技术，咱们几个都不是他的～。In technical skill, none of us can rival him. / We are no match for him in skill. ⇨棋逢～ ❷ enemy hands：落入～ fall into enemy hands
【敌台】 dítái 〈名〉enemy broadcasting station
【敌探】 dítàn 〈名〉enemy spy
【敌特】 dítè 〈名〉enemy agent/spy
【敌顽】 díwán 〈名〉obstinate enemy
【敌伪】 díwěi 〈名〉enemy and the puppet regime [during the War of Resistance against Japan]：～时期 period of Japanese occupation
【敌我】 dí-wǒ 〈名〉enemy and ourselves
〖～界线〗 dí-wǒ jièxiàn 〈名〉demarcation between enemies and ourselves：划清～ draw a clear line of demarcation between the

enemies and ourselves
〖～矛盾〗 dí-wǒ máodùn 〈名〉 contradiction between ourselves and the enemy
【敌穴】 díxué 〈名〉 den of the enemy
【敌焰】 díyàn 〈名〉 enemy's arrogance: ～嚣张。The enemy is swollen/inflated with arrogance.
【敌意】 díyì 〈名〉 hostility; enmity; animosity; antagonism: 表示～ show hostility (to sb); display one's hostility ‖ 怀有～ be hostile to; have hostility towards ‖ 没有～ feel no hostility towards ‖ 引起～ stir up/arouse hostility ‖ ～示威 hostile demonstration ‖ ～宣传 hostile propaganda
【敌占区】 dízhànqū 〈名〉 enemy-occupied territory/area
【敌阵】 dízhèn 〈名〉 enemy's position: 包围～ have the enemy's position surrounded

涤 dí 〈动〉❶ wash; cleanse: ⇨荡～;洗～ ❷〈书〉 eliminate; get rid of; purge
【涤除】 díchú 〈动〉 wash away; eliminate; do away with: ～旧习 do away with an old habit ‖ ～污垢 wash away the dirt; eliminate the dirt
【涤荡】 dídàng 〈动〉 wash away; cleanse; clean up: ～污泥浊水 clean up the mud and the dirty water
【涤卡】 díkǎ 〈名〉 dacron drill/khaki/twill
【涤纶】 dílún 〈名〉 polyester fibre; terylene; dacron
〖～絮棉〗 dílún xùmián 〈名〉 polyester cotton
【涤棉布】 dímiánbù 〈名〉 mixed polyester cotton cloth; polycotton
【涤瑕荡垢】 díxiá-dànggòu 〈熟〉 remove the stains and wash away the dirt—get rid of all bad practices; eradicate evil habits and scour off corrupt practices
【涤罪所】 dízuìsuǒ 〈名〉 purgatory

頔 dí 〈形〉〈书〉 happy; bright; pleasant [usu used in people's names]

笛 dí 〈名〉❶ (bamboo) flute: 鼻～ nose flute ‖ 角～ horn pipe ‖ 铜～ brass pipe ⇨短～ ❷ whistle: 鸣～ sound a siren ⇨警～;汽～
【笛孔】 díkǒng 〈名〉 orifice of a flute
【笛膜】 dímó 〈名〉 membrane covering holes in flute
【笛手】 díshǒu 〈名〉 flautist
【笛子】 dízi 〈名〉 (bamboo) flute: 吹～ play the flute

觌 dí 〈动〉〈书〉 meet
【觌面】 dímiàn 〈动〉〈书〉 meet each other

髢 dí
【髢髢】 dídí 〈名〉〈方〉 wig

嘀 dí
⇨dī
【嘀咕】 dígu 〈动〉❶ talk in whispers; whisper; mumble: 他俩一见面就～上了。They began to whisper to each other intimately as soon as they met. ❷ have doubts/misgivings about sth: 他看到这种异常的戒备,心里直犯～。He could not help doubting when he saw the uncommon security precautions.

嫡 dí 〈名〉❶〈旧〉 legal wife (as distinguished from a concubine under the feudal-patriarchal system): ～长子 legal wife's eldest son ⇨～子 ❷ ＝嫡子 dízǐ ❸ relative of closest tie; relative of lineal descent: ⇨～亲;～堂 ❹ legal/orthodox connections: ⇨～派;～系
【嫡表】 díbiǎo 〈名〉 relationship between cousins with different surnames but of the same grandmother: ～兄弟/姐妹 (male/female) cousins with different surnames but of the same grandmother; first cousins
【嫡出】 díchū 〈动〉 be born of the legal wife
【嫡传】 díchuán 〈动〉 (of a learning, skill, etc) be handed down directly from the master to the disciple or his official heir
【嫡母】 dímǔ 〈名〉 mother of the direct line [concubine's children's way of address to their father's primary wife]
【嫡派】 dípài 〈名〉❶ ＝嫡系 díxì ❷ disciples personally instructed by the master
【嫡亲】 díqīn 〈名〉 relations/relatives by blood; close paternal relations: ～弟兄/姐妹 brothers/sisters by blood/by the same father; full/whole brothers/sisters
【嫡堂】 dítáng 〈名〉 relationship between cousins of the same surname and grandfather: ～兄弟/姐妹 male/female cousins of the same surname and grandfather
【嫡系】 díxì 〈名〉❶ direct line of descent: ～后裔 offspring/descendants of the direct line of descent ❷ under the direct control of a faction: ～部队 troops under the direct control of a faction
【嫡子】 dízǐ 〈名〉 son by the legal wife; legitimate son and heir

翟 dí 〈名〉〈古〉❶ long-tailed pheasant ❷ pheasant feather (used as a prop in dancing)

樀 dí 〈名〉〈书〉 eaves

镝 dí 〈名〉〈书〉 arrowhead; arrow
⇨dī

鬄 dí
【鬄髻】 díjì 〈名〉〈书〉 bun of false hair

dǐ

氐 dǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 foundation; base
⇨dī

邸 dǐ 〈名〉 residence of a high official: ⇨官～
【邸宅】 dǐzhái 〈名〉 mansion (house); residence

诋 dǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 slander; defame; insult
【诋毁】 dǐhuǐ 〈动〉 slander; defame; calumniate; smear; throw/fling/sling mud at: ～他人人格 blacken/denigrate sb's character ‖ ～无辜者 malign an innocent person ‖ 极尽～之能事 exert one's mud-throwing abilities to the full ‖ ～别人,抬高自己 slander others in order to build oneself up ‖ 她在背后～他。She slandered him behind his back.

抵[1] dǐ ❶〈动〉 prop; hold; support; sustain: 他用手～住下巴。He supported his chin in his hand. ‖ 请～住门,别让风刮开。Please prop the door with something so that it will not be blown open. ❷〈动〉 resist; withstand: ～不住 be unable to hold out/resist ⇨～挡;～御 ❸〈动〉 oppose; contradict: ⇨～触;～牾 ❹〈动〉 substitute as an equivalent; be equal to: 一个～两个。This one is the equivalent of two (of others). ❺〈动〉 balance; set off: 收支相～。The accounts are balanced. ❻〈动〉 compensate for: ⇨～命;～偿 ❼〈名〉 mortgage: 用房屋做～ place a mortgage on a house; place the house in hock/pledge

抵[2] dǐ 〈动〉 arrive at; reach: 当日～沈阳 reach Shenyang on the same day
【抵岸价格】 dǐ'àn jiàgé ＝ 到岸价格 dào'àn jiàgé
【抵补】 dǐbǔ 〈动〉 make up for; compensate for: ～损失 make up for the losses
〖～资本〗 dǐbǔ zīběn 〈名〉 replacement capital
【抵偿】 dǐcháng 〈动〉 compensate for; make good; atone for; make amends; make reparation: ～损失 make good a loss; make up the loss ‖ 拿实物做～ give merchandise in payment for a debt; repay in kind ‖ 失去健康是任何东西都无法～的。Nothing can compensate for the loss of one's health.
〖～交易〗 dǐcháng jiāoyì 〈名〉 offsetting transaction
〖～金〗 dǐchángjīn 〈名〉 replacement fund
〖～贸易〗 dǐcháng màoyì 〈名〉 compensation/counter trade
〖～协定〗 dǐcháng xiédìng 〈名〉 compensation agreement
〖～性关税〗 dǐchángxìng guānshuì 〈名〉 compensation duty
〖～折旧〗 dǐcháng zhéjiù 〈名〉 compensating depreciation
【抵充】 dǐchōng 〈动〉 use/give/pay sth as a substitute
【抵触】 dǐchù 〈动〉 conflict; contradict; oppose; clash: 相互～ contradict each other ‖ ～情绪 resistance; resentment; antipathy ‖ 个人利益和集体利益相～时,应该服从集体利益。When the

individual and collective interests conflict, those of the collective should prevail. ‖ 这些规定与国际法有～的地方吗? Do these regulations conflict with any international laws?

【抵达】 dǐdá 〈动〉 arrive in/at; reach; get to: ～港口 reach the harbour ‖ ～目的地 get to the destination ‖ 联合国秘书长及其一行于昨日～汉城。The Secretary General of the UN and his party arrived in Seoul yesterday.

【抵挡】 dǐdǎng 〈动〉 withstand; resist; keep out; fend/ward off: ～洪水 keep the flood in check ‖ ～严寒 keep out the severe cold ‖ ～住入侵者 hold off the intruders ‖ 攻势太猛,难以～。The attack is too fierce to withstand. ‖ 这些海塘～不住大浪的袭击。These sea walls are no match for huge waves.

【抵当】 dǐdàng 〈动〉 offer as a collateral; give as an equivalent

【抵付】 dǐfù 〈动〉 make good/repay (outstanding debts)

【抵还】 dǐhuán 〈动〉 repay; make good

【抵换】 dǐhuàn 〈动〉 substitute for; take the place of

〖～价值〗 dǐhuàn jiàzhí 〈名〉 trade-in value

〖～折扣〗 dǐhuàn zhékòu 〈名〉 trade-in allowance

【抵价交易】 dǐjià jiāoyì 〈名〉 trade-in transaction

【抵近射击】 dǐjìn shèjī 〈名〉 point-blank firing

【抵拒】 dǐjù 〈动〉 resist; keep/fend off

【抵抗】 dǐkàng 〈动〉 resist; stand up to: ～敌人入侵 stand up to the enemy's invasion ‖ ～进攻 resist an attack ‖ ～侵略 resist aggression ‖ 进行～ put up resistance ‖ 遭到～ meet with opposition/resistance ‖ 奋力～ spare no effort in resisting ‖ 拼死～ fight back desperately ‖ 顽强～ hold out obstinately; put up a stubborn resistance ‖ 武装～ resist with force; armed resistance ‖ 消极～ passive resistance

〖～力〗 dǐkànglì 〈名〉 force/power of resistance: 增强对传染病的～ build up resistance to infectious diseases ‖ 身体对疾病的自然～ body's natural resistance to disease ‖ 这种植物对细菌缺乏～。The plant has little resistance to bacteria.

〖～性〗 dǐkàngxìng 〈名〉 resistibility

【抵赖】 dǐlài 〈动〉 deny sth that one has done; disavow; renege on (one's promise): ～所犯罪行 deny one's guilt; refuse to admit one's crime ‖ 铁证如山,不容～。The solid evidence brooks no denial.

【抵命】 dǐmìng 〈动〉 atone by life; give a life for a life; pay with one's life (for a murder, etc): 杀人～。Life should be paid for with life./One who murders must atone by his life.

【抵事】 dǐshì 〈动〉〈方〉[usu used in the negative] be useful; be of great help; serve the purpose; work; do: 谁说人少了不～? Who says that it will not do with only a few people? ‖ 究竟～不～,还要试试看。Only after we have tried shall we know whether it works.

【抵数】 dǐshù 〈动〉 make up the number; serve as a stopgap

【抵死】 dǐsǐ 〈副〉 till/unto death; persistently: ～不承认 deny persistently

【抵牾】 dǐwǔ 〈动〉 conflict with; go against; have a dispute with

【抵瑕蹈隙】 dǐxiá-dǎoxì 〈熟〉 find fault with; pick holes

【抵消】 dǐxiāo 〈动〉 offset; counteract; cancel out; neutralize; nullify: ～影响 offset an influence ‖ 互相～ cancel each other out ‖ 不要同时服用这两种药,否则药力就～了。Do not take these two medicines at the same time, or they will counteract each other's effect. ‖ 今年的亏损～了去年的利润。This year's losses offset/nullified last year's gains.

〖～关税〗 dǐxiāo guānshuì 〈名〉 countervailing duty/tariff; matching duty

〖～金额〗 dǐxiāo jīn'é 〈名〉 amount of the offset

〖～权〗 dǐxiāoquán 〈名〉 right of setoff

〖～税〗 dǐxiāoshuì 〈名〉 countervailing levy

〖～账户〗 dǐxiāo zhànghù 〈名〉 contra-account; offset account

【抵押】 dǐyā 〈动〉 mortgage; pledge: 将房子/股票～给银行 mortgage one's house/stocks to the bank ‖ 以房子做～ take out a mortgage on a house; on the security of one's house ‖ 用土地做～ mortgage the land; raise/place a mortgage on the land; pledge the land for; give/put/lay the land in pledge ‖ 第二～ second mortgage ‖ 第一～ first mortgage ‖ 有息～ interest-bearing mortgage ‖ 做～的货物 goods lying in pledge ‖ 银行留下单据作为贷款的～。The bank held the document as security against the loan.

〖～保险〗 dǐyā bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 mortgage insurance

〖～偿付〗 dǐyā chángfù 〈名〉 mortgage repayment

〖～贷款〗 dǐyā dàikuǎn 〈名〉 loan on mortgage/security; mortgage loan/credit: 偿清～ pay off a mortgage ‖ 用～购房 buy a house with a mortgage ‖ 无～ loan without security

〖～担保证书〗 dǐyā dānbǎo zhèngshū 〈名〉 guaranteed mortgage certificate

〖～风险〗 dǐyā fēngxiǎn 〈名〉 mortgage risk

〖～负债〗 dǐyā fùzhài 〈名〉 mortgage debt

〖～合同〗 dǐyā hétong 〈名〉 mortgage contract

〖～汇票〗 dǐyā huìpiào 〈名〉 draft drawn against securities

〖～借款〗 dǐyā jièkuǎn 〈名〉 collateral/mortgage loan: 不动产～ loan on real estate; real estate mortgage credit

〖～经纪人〗 dǐyā jīngjìrén 〈名〉 mortgage middleman

〖～票据〗 dǐyā piàojù 〈名〉 mortgage deed

〖～品〗 dǐyāpǐn 〈名〉 security; pledge; collateral

〖～期〗 dǐyāqī 〈名〉 mortgage term

〖～契约〗 dǐyā qìyuē 〈名〉 mortgage bond/deed

〖～权〗 dǐyāquán 〈名〉 mortgage (holdings); pledge

〖～人〗 dǐyārén 〈名〉 mortgagor; pledger; mortgager: 承受～ mortgagee

〖～市场〗 dǐyā shìchǎng 〈名〉 mortgage market

〖～书〗 dǐyāshū 〈名〉 letter of hypothecation

〖～销售〗 dǐyā xiāoshòu 〈名〉 mortgage sale

〖～信贷〗 dǐyā xìndài 〈名〉 mortgage credit

〖～银行〗 dǐyā yínháng 〈名〉 mortgage bank

〖～债券〗 dǐyā zhàiquàn 〈名〉 mortgage bond/debenture; secured bond

〖～债务〗 dǐyā zhàiwù 〈名〉 mortgage debt/liability

〖～账户〗 dǐyā zhànghù 〈名〉 hypothecated account

〖～证〗 dǐyāzhèng 〈名〉 mortgage/mortgaged/hypothecation certificate

〖～资产〗 dǐyā zīchǎn 〈名〉 mortgage asset

〖～资金〗 dǐyā zījīn 〈名〉 mortgage money

【抵用】 dǐyòng = 抵事 dǐshì

【抵御】 dǐyù 〈动〉 resist; withstand; ward/fend off: ～风沙侵袭 resist sand storms ‖ ～感冒病毒 fend off the cold virus ‖ ～国际金融危机的冲击 fend off the impact of the international financial crisis ‖ ～寒冷 keep out the cold ‖ ～外侮 resist foreign aggression

【抵债】 dǐzhài 〈动〉 pay a debt in kind or by labour: 干活～ pay a debt with one's work ‖ 用实物～ give merchandise in payment for a debt; pay one's debt in kind

【抵账】 dǐzhàng 〈动〉 repay a debt with goods, articles or labour of equivalent value

【抵制】 dǐzhì 〈动〉 boycott; resist; reject; combat: ～不正之风 resist unhealthy tendencies/practices ‖ ～错误倾向 resist erroneous tendencies ‖ ～腐败 resist/combat corruption ‖ ～日货 boycott Japanese goods ‖ ～奢侈生活的诱惑 resist the lure of high living ‖ 进行～ put up/make resistance (to sth) ‖ 取消～ lift the boycott ‖ 受到～ meet with resistance ‖ 号召～假冒伪劣商品 call for a boycott on fake and faulty goods/sham and shoddy commodities

【抵罪】 dǐzuì 〈动〉 be punished for a crime; atone for a crime; expiate oneself: 将功～ do good deeds to atone for crimes/misdeeds ‖ ～者 expiator

底 dǐ 〈名〉 ❶ bottom; base: 锅～ bottom of a pan ‖ 河/湖～ river/lake bottom ‖ 井～ bottom of a well ‖ 双层～ double bottom ‖ 桶～ bottom of a bucket/pail ‖ 箱～ bottom of a chest/trunk ‖ 翻个～朝天 turn bottomside up; turn upside down ‖ 战斗到～ fight to the end ‖ 三角形的～ base of a triangle ⇨～边;～肥;鞋～ ❷ ground; background; foundation: 白～红花 red flowers on white ground ❸ ins and outs; heart of the matter: 不摸～ not know the real situation ‖ 心里没～ feel uncertain about ⇨～细;交～;刨根问～ ❹ rough draft; master copy: 留个～儿 keep a copy on file; duplicate and file a copy ⇨～稿;打～ ❺ end of a year or month: 将近年～ towards the end of a year; towards the year-end ‖ 十月～ end of October ❻〈名〉 remnants: 仓～儿 remnants of grain in the stores ‖ 锅～儿 last dregs in a wok ‖ 货～儿 remnants of stock
⇨de

【底板】 dǐbǎn 〈名〉 ❶ [矿业] baseboard; base plate ❷ [建筑] foundation; foundation plate

【底版】 dǐbǎn = 底片 dǐpiàn
【底本】 dǐběn 〈名〉❶ master copy; copy for duplication/the record ❷ text against which other texts are checked
【底边】 dǐbiān 〈名〉❶ base (of a triangle, etc) ❷ bottom (of a page)
【底部】 dǐbù 〈名〉bottom (side)
【底财】 dǐcái 〈名〉real estate; immovables
【底彩】 dǐcǎi 〈名〉undertone; ground colour on which other colours of a painting or paintwork are applied
【底舱】 dǐcāng 〈名〉bottom compartment of a ship; bilge
【底册】 dǐcè 〈名〉bound copy of a document kept on file: 请抄两份,一份上报,一份留作~。Make two copies, one for the leadership, the other to be kept on file.
【底层】 dǐcéng 〈名〉❶ ground floor; first floor: 大楼的~有家商店。In the ground floor of the building there is a shop. ❷ bottom layer ❸ (of society or an organization) bottom; lowest rung: 生活在社会最~ live at the bottom of society
〖~发酵〗 dǐcéng fājiào 〈名〉[食品] bottom fermentation
〖~鱼类〗 dǐcéng yúlèi 〈名〉demersal fish
【底衬】 dǐchèn 〈名〉❶ [印刷] under blanket ❷ bottom liner/lining
【底撑】 dǐchēng 〈名〉[建筑] bottom shore
【底冲式钻头】 dǐchōngshì zuàntóu 〈名〉[机械] bottom discharge bit
【底饵】 dǐ'ěr 〈名〉ledger (bait)
【底肥】 dǐféi 〈名〉base fertilizer: 施~ apply base fertilizer ‖ ~不足,麦苗长得不好。The wheat seedlings came up poorly for lack of base fertilizer.
【底稿】 dǐgǎo 〈名〉draft; original manuscript: 打~ make a draft
【底工】 dǐgōng 〈名〉(of actors and performers) basic skill/training: ~扎实 have a solid basic training
【底功】 dǐgōng = 底工 dǐgōng
【底火】 dǐhuǒ 〈名〉❶ fire in the stove before refueling ❷ [军事] primer; ignition cartridge
【底价】 dǐjià 〈名〉base/bottom/floor/minimum price; floor: 规定~ establish/place/put a floor
【底架】 dǐjià 〈名〉[机械] chassis
【底角】 dǐjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] base angle (of a triangle)
【底孔】 dǐkǒng 〈名〉[水利] bottom outlet
【底里】 dǐlǐ 〈名〉〈书〉inside story; ins and outs: 不知~ not know the exact details (of the matter) ‖ 探听~ try to find out the ins and outs of the matter
【底梁】 dǐliáng 〈名〉[建筑] groundsel; ground sill
【底码】 dǐmǎ 〈名〉base/bottom price; floor
【底牌】 dǐpái 〈名〉❶ cards in one's hand (to show at the end of a poker game); hand: 亮~ show one's hand ❷ inside story; hidden plan/intention: 摸清对方的~,再考虑如何行动。Let's find out the real situation on the other side before we act. ❸ last resource/resort; bottom line: 不到万不得已,别打这张~。Do not resort to doing this unless you have exhausted all other possibilities.
【底盘】 dǐpán 〈名〉❶ chassis (of a car, etc): ~高度 chassis height ❷ board/plate on which most components are fixed in an electronic apparatus ❸ 〈方〉base; foundation
【底片】 dǐpiàn 〈名〉negative; photographic plate
【底栖生物】 dǐqī shēngwù 〈名〉benthos; benthon
【底漆】 dǐqī 〈名〉primer; priming paint; undercoat; ground coat; underpainting: 给家具上~ apply an undercoat on a piece of furniture
【底气】 dǐqì 〈名〉❶ breath; lung power: ~足 have good lungs ‖ 他~不足,爬到第三层就气喘了。Not having good lungs, he became breathless when he climbed to the third floor. ‖ 老人说话~十足,连后排听众都听得很清楚。The old man spoke in a resonant voice which was carried distinctly to the back row. ❷ force; vigour; drive: 看到毕业生事业有成,教师们的~更足了。Seeing the success of the alumni of their school, the teachers feel more energetic in their work.
【底情】 dǐqíng 〈名〉inside story; truth: 了解~ dig for inside information; try to find out the truth
【底圈】 dǐquān 〈名〉[工程] foundation ring
【底裙】 dǐqún = 衬裙 chènqún
【底燃火炉】 dǐrán huǒlú 〈名〉baseburner
【底色】 dǐsè 〈名〉❶ colour base; underpainting ❷ [纺织] bottom
【底墒】 dǐshāng 〈名〉soil moisture (before sowing or planting)
【底视图】 dǐshìtú 〈名〉[机械] bottom view
【底数】 dǐshù 〈名〉❶ [数学] base number; radix ❷ all the details of a matter; truth/root of a matter: 心中有~ know how the matter stands
【底霜】 dǐshuāng 〈名〉cream base
【底特律】 Dǐtèlǜ 〈名〉Detroit [a US city]
【底图】 dǐtú 〈名〉[地理] base map
【底土】 dǐtǔ 〈名〉subsoil: ~条件 subsoil conditions
〖~层〗 dǐtǔcéng 〈名〉[地质] substratum
【底细】 dǐxì 〈名〉ins and outs; root of a matter: 摸清~ find out the ins and outs (of) ‖ 他不了解这件事的~。He had no idea about the root of the matter.
【底下】 dǐxia 〈名〉❶ under; below; beneath: 树~ under the tree ‖ 眼皮子~ under sb's nose; under sb's very eyes ‖ 桌子~ under the table ‖ 笔~不错 write well ‖ 脚~不稳 can't walk properly ‖ 手~一帮人 a number of people under sb ❷ next; later; afterwards: 他们~说的话我就听不清了。I did not catch what they said next.
〖~人〗 dǐxiarén 〈名〉❶ 〈旧〉servant ❷ underling; subordinate: 上边没说话,~不好做主。Not being ordered, the underlings dare not decide on their own.
【底限】 dǐxiàn 〈名〉lowest limit; minimum
【底线】 dǐxiàn 〈名〉❶ [体育] end/goal line; base line: ~队员 anchor man ‖ ~球战术 baseline game ‖ ~位置 baseline position ❷ planted agent; stool pigeon: 要是没有~,他们是不会成功的。They could not have succeeded without their stooges. ❸ bottom line; minimum standard, conditions or limit: 谈判的~ bottom line for negotiations
【底薪】 dǐxīn 〈名〉basic salary/wage; base pay/salary
【底蕴】 dǐyùn 〈名〉〈书〉inside story; exact details; ins and outs: 不知其中~ not know the exact details/the ins and outs of the matter ‖ 这次政变的~将永远无人知晓。No one will ever find out the inner secret of the coup d'état.
【底止】 dǐzhǐ 〈名〉〈书〉end; limit: 永无~。There will never be an end to it.
【底子】 dǐzi 〈名〉❶ bottom; base: 鞋~ sole of a shoe ❷ ins and outs; root of a matter: 把~搞清楚 find out the root of the matter ❸ foundation; basis; grounding; groundwork: 数学~薄 have a poor grounding in maths ‖ 英语~好 be well-grounded in English ‖ 我乡的经济~薄。Our township has a poor economic foundation. ‖ 这项政策为谈判打好了~。This policy has laid solid groundwork for the negotiations. ❹ manuscript; rough draft or sketch: 画画前得先在画布上打个炭笔~。Make a rough sketch on the canvas with a crayon before you start to paint. ❺ remnant: 货~ remnants of stock ‖ 粮食~ remnants of grain ❻ background; ground; foundation: 白~小紫花的衬衫 shirt of white cloth printed with small violet flowers
【底座】 dǐzuò 〈名〉base; foundation; pedestal; stand; plinth: ~螺丝 base screw ‖ 雕塑~ base/pedestal of a sculpture ‖ 台灯~ stand of a reading lamp

柢 dǐ 〈名〉〈书〉(main) root of a tree

牴 dǐ

【牴触】 dǐchù = 抵触 dǐchù
【牴牾】 dǐwǔ = 抵牾 dǐwǔ

砥 dǐ 〈名〉〈书〉whetstone

【砥砺】 dǐlì ❶ 〈名〉whetstone ❷ 〈动〉whet; temper: ~意志力 temper one's will power ❸ 〈动〉encourage: 互相~ encourage each other
【砥石】 dǐshí 〈名〉whetstone
【砥柱】 dǐzhù 〈名〉mainstay
〖~中流〗 dǐzhù-zhōngliú = 中流砥柱 zhōngliú-dǐzhù

骶 dǐ

【骶丛】 dǐcóng 〈名〉[解剖] sacral plexus
【骶骨】 dǐgǔ 〈名〉[解剖] sacrum
【骶椎】 dǐzhuī 〈名〉[解剖] sacrum; sacral vertebra: ~角 sacrovertebral angle

dì

地 dì 〈名〉❶ earth: 天～ heaven and earth ⇨～震;～质 ❷ land: ⇨盆～;山～ ❸ fields; farmland; soil: 下～干活 go and work in the fields ⇨耕～;荒～ ❹ ground; floor: 扫～ sweep the floor ‖ 水泥～ cement floor ⇨席～ ❺ territory: ⇨领～;殖民～ ❻ area; district; region: 世界各～ all parts of the world ⇨内～;外～ ❼ location; site; spot: 两～分居 (of husband and wife) live apart in different places ⇨场～;胜～ ❽ position; situation; condition: ⇨～步;境～ ❾ *mental state*: ⇨见～;心～ ❿ prefecture: ～县两级干部 cadres from the prefecture and the county ⓫ administrative areas under the central government: ～税局 local tax bureau ⓬ space: 这占不了多少～儿。This won't take up much space. ⓭ distance: 二十里～ distance of 20 *li* ‖ 两站～远 two bus stops away ⓮ background; ground: 白字黑～的木牌 board with white characters on a black background
⇨de

【地巴唑】 dìbāzuò 〈名〉[医药] dibazol

【地板】 dìbǎn 〈名〉❶ floor; floorboard: 擦亮～ buff the floor ‖ 擦洗～ scrub the floor ‖ 冲刷～ scour the floor ‖ 铺～ lay (down) the floor ‖ 拖～ mop the floor ‖ 给～打蜡 wax the floor ‖ 木质～ wood/wooden floor ‖ 嵌花～ inlaid floor; mosaic floor ‖ 水磨石～ terrazzo floor ‖ 镶木～ parquet flooring ❷ 〈方〉 cultivated field

〖～革〗 *dìbǎngé* 〈名〉 *non-ceramic floor tile; plastic flooring*

〖～蜡〗 dìbǎnlà 〈名〉 floor polish/wax

〖～砖〗 dìbǎnzhuān 〈名〉 floor tile

【地磅】 dìbàng ＝ 地秤 dìchèng

【地保】 dìbǎo 〈名〉 constable at village or ward level [in the Qing Dynasty and the early Republican days]

【地堡】 dìbǎo 〈名〉[军事] bunker; blockhouse; pillbox

【地被植物】 dìbèi zhíwù 〈名〉 cover plant

【地标】 dìbiāo 〈名〉 landmark

【地表】 dìbiǎo 〈名〉 earth's surface

〖～层〗 dìbiǎocéng 〈名〉 surface layer

〖～地质学〗 dìbiǎo dìzhìxué 〈名〉 surface geology

〖～灌溉〗 dìbiǎo guàngài 〈名〉[农业] surface irrigation

〖～火〗 dìbiǎohuǒ 〈名〉[林业] surface fire

〖～径流〗 *dìbiǎo jìngliú* 〈名〉 surface runoff

〖～水〗 dìbiǎoshuǐ 〈名〉 surface water

〖～温度〗 dìbiǎo wēndù 〈名〉 (ground) surface temperature

【地鳖】 dìbiē 〈名〉[中医] ground beetle

【地波】 dìbō 〈名〉 ground wave: ～传播 propagation of ground waves

【地鵏】 dìbǔ 〈名〉[动物] bustard

【地步】 dìbù 〈名〉❶ condition; plight; situation; predicament: 真没想到他会落到这个～。I never expected he would be in such a plight. ❷ extent; degree: 到了背水一战的～ have one's back to the wall ‖ 发展到公开武装对抗的～ develop to the point of an open armed clash ‖ 卫生状况已经恶化到疾病到处蔓延的～。Sanitary conditions had deteriorated to such an extent that there was widespread danger of disease. ‖ 我当时确实到了忍无可忍的～。I was really at the end of my patience. ‖ 劳资纠纷已发展到不可收拾的～。The industrial dispute has got out of hand. ❸ room for action; leeway; elbowroom: 留有回旋的～ leave room for manoeuvre; have some leeway; give oneself elbowroom

【地财】 dìcái 〈名〉 valuables buried by certain people to avoid discovery

【地蚕】 dìcán 〈方〉＝ 蛴螬 qícáo

【地槽】 dìcáo 〈名〉[地质] geosyncline

〖～学说〗 dìcáo xuéshuō 〈名〉 theory of geosyncline

【地层】 *dìcéng* 〈名〉 *stratum; layer*: ～沉裂 *subsidence break* ‖ ～对比 stratigraphic correlation ‖ ～横剖面 stratigraphic(al) cross-section

〖～图〗 dìcéngtú 〈名〉 stratigraphic map

〖～序〗 dìcéngxù 〈名〉 stratigraphic succession/sequence

〖～学〗 dìcéngxué 〈名〉 stratigraphy; stratigraphic geology: ～家 stratigrapher

【地产】 dìchǎn 〈名〉 land/landed property; real estate: 继承～ inherit estates ‖ 拥有～ own/have/hold real estate ‖ ～投资 property investment ‖ 他做～生意。He is engaged in the real estate business.

〖～产权〗 dìchǎn chǎnquán 〈名〉 landed property right; real estate right

〖～发展商〗 dìchǎn fāzhǎnshāng 〈名〉 real estate developer

〖～公司〗 dìchǎn gōngsī 〈名〉 estate company

〖～交易〗 dìchǎn jiāoyì 〈名〉 real estate transaction: 做～ carry out real estate transactions

〖～经纪人〗 dìchǎn jīngjìrén 〈名〉 estate/land agent

〖～契约〗 dìchǎn qìyuē 〈名〉 estate contract; title deed

〖～商〗 dìchǎnshāng 〈名〉 land agent/dealer

〖～税〗 dìchǎnshuì 〈名〉 land tax; (real) estate tax

〖～增值税〗 dìchǎn zēngzhíshuì 〈名〉 real estate appreciation tax

【地潮】 *dìcháo* ＝ *固体潮 gùtǐcháo*

【地秤】 dìchèng 〈名〉 wagon balance; weighbridge; built-in platform scale; bathroom scale

【地出】 dìchū 〈名〉[航天] earthrise

【地磁】 dìcí 〈名〉[物理] terrestrial magnetism; geomagnetism: ～感应 earth induction ‖ ～异常 magnetic anomaly

〖～场〗 dìcíchǎng 〈名〉 geomagnetic field; terrestrial magnetic field

〖～赤道〗 dìcí chìdào 〈名〉 aclinic line; geomagnetic equator; magnetic equator

〖～极〗 dìcíjí 〈名〉 geomagnetic pole

〖～记录仪〗 dìcí jìlùyí 〈名〉 magnetograph

〖～学〗 dìcíxué 〈名〉 geomagnetism

〖～仪〗 dìcíyí 〈名〉 magnetometer

【地大物博】 dìdà-wùbó 〈熟〉 vast land/territory and abundant/rich natural resources: 加拿大～，人口稀少。Canada is a big country abounding in natural resources and with a sparse population.

【地带】 dìdài 〈名〉 district; region; zone; belt; tract: 草原～ grasslands region ‖ 防火～ fire-prevention zone ‖ 缓冲～ buffer zone ‖ 火山～ belt of volcanoes ‖ 交战～ combat zone ‖ 绿化～ green belt (of a city) ‖ 丘陵～ hilly land ‖ 危险～ danger zone ‖ 无人～ no-man's land

【地道】 dìdào 〈名〉 tunnel: 挖～ dig a tunnel; tunnel ‖ 钻～ make one's way into a tunnel; flee and hide in a tunnel

〖～战〗 dìdàozhàn 〈名〉 tunnel warfare: 打～ wage a tunnel warfare

【地道】 dìdao 〈形〉❶ genuine; authentic: ～药材 genuine medicinal herbs/herbal medicines ‖ ～的山东烟台苹果 genuine Yantai apple from Shandong Province ❷ real; pure; typical: 他的普通话说得真～。He speaks perfect *putonghua*. ‖ 他是个～的学者。He is every bit a scholar. ❸ well-done; excellent: 他干的活儿真～。He has done an excellent job.

【地地道道】 dìdi-dàodào 〈形〉 genuine; out-and-out; pure; outright; through-and-through; thorough-going: ～的伪君子 dyed in-the-wool hypocrite ‖ 他是个～的吝啬鬼。He is a miser to the core.

【地点】 dìdiǎn 〈名〉 place; site; location; venue: 犯罪～ locale of a crime ‖ 开会～是在大礼堂。The meeting will be held in the auditorium. ‖ 这里设个商场，～倒还适合。This place makes a suitable site for a department store.

【地电】 dìdiàn 〈名〉 terrestrial electricity

【地丁】 dìdīng 〈名〉[植物] Chinese violet

【地东】 dìdōng 〈名〉〈旧〉 landlord; rich-peasant

【地动】 dìdòng 〈名〉〈俗称〉 earthquake; quake

〖～山摇〗 dìdòng-shānyáo 〈熟〉 the earth shakes and mountains move

〖～仪〗 dìdòngyí 〈名〉 seismograph [invented by Zhang Heng (张衡) in AD 132]

【地洞】 dìdòng 〈名〉 burrow; hole in the ground; tunnel: 掘～ dig/burrow a hole in the ground

【地段】 dìduàn 〈名〉 section; area; site; locality: ～医院 neighbourhood hospital ‖ 繁华～ prosperous area/locality ‖ 黄金～ prime site

【地对地导弹】 dìduìdì dǎodàn 〈名〉 ground-to-ground (guided) missile; surface-to-surface missile (SSM)

【地对空导弹】 dìduìkōng dǎodàn 〈名〉 ground-to-air (guided) missile; surface-to-air missile (SAM)

【地盾】 dìdùn 〈名〉[地质] shield

【地方】 dìfāng 〈名〉❶ local government (as in contrast with the central government): ～工业 local industries ‖ 充分发挥中央

和～两个积极性。Give full play to the initiative of both central and local authorities. ❷ locality：他在农村的时候，常给～上的群众治病。When he was in the countryside, he often gave medical service to the local people. ‖ 这～有什么娱乐设施？What kind of leisure facilities are there in the locality?

〖～保护主义〗 dìfāng bǎohùzhǔyì 〈名〉 local protectionism：打破～ break up local protectionism

〖～病〗 dìfāngbìng 〈名〉 endemic disease：～防治 prevention and cure of endemic diseases

〖～部队〗 *dìfāng bùduì* ＝ 地方军 dìfāngjūn

〖～财政〗 dìfāng cáizhèng 〈名〉 local (public) finance：～包干 system of full responsibility by local governments for their finances ‖ ～收入 revenue of the local government ‖ ～支出 budgetary expenditure of the local government

〖～法规〗 *dìfāng fǎguī* 〈名〉 *local statute/law*

〖～法院〗 dìfāng fǎyuàn 〈名〉 district/local court

〖～风俗〗 dìfāng fēngsú 〈名〉 local customs; endemic folkways

〖～附加税〗 dìfāng fùjiāshuì 〈名〉 additional local tax; local surtax

〖～各级人民代表大会〗 *dìfāng gèjí rénmíndàibiǎodàhuì* 〈名〉 local People's Congresses at various levels

〖～观念〗 dìfāng guānniàn 〈名〉 localism; localistic way of thinking; localistic prejudice

〖～国营〗 dìfāng guóyíng 〈形〉 state-owned but locally administered：～企业 locally-administered state enterprise ‖ ～农场 state farm under local administration

〖～经济〗 dìfāng jīngjì 〈名〉 local economy：加强～ strengthen the local economy

〖～军〗 dìfāngjūn 〈名〉 local forces; regional troops; provincial military establishment

〖～立法〗 dìfāng lìfǎ 〈名〉 local legislation

〖～民族主义〗 dìfāng mínzúzhǔyì 〈名〉 local nationalism

〖～色彩〗 dìfāng sècǎi 〈名〉 local colour

〖～时〗 dìfāngshí 〈名〉 local time

〖～税〗 dìfāngshuì 〈名〉 local tax

〖～所得税〗 dìfāng suǒdéshuì 〈名〉 local income tax

〖～特产〗 dìfāng tèchǎn 〈名〉 special local product; local speciality

〖～特色〗 dìfāng tèsè 〈名〉 local characteristics：具有～的娱乐活动 entertainments with local characteristics

〖～武装〗 dìfāng wǔzhuāng 〈名〉 local armed forces

〖～戏〗 dìfāngxì 〈名〉 local opera/drama

〖～小吃〗 dìfāng xiǎochī 〈名〉 local snack

〖～行政〗 dìfāng xíngzhèng 〈名〉 local administration

〖～性甲状腺肿〗 dìfāngxìng jiǎzhuàngxiànzhǒng 〈名〉 endemic goitre

〖～预算〗 dìfāng yùsuàn 〈名〉 budget of/for local government; local budget

〖～政府〗 dìfāng zhèngfǔ 〈名〉 local government

〖～植物〗 dìfāng zhíwù 〈名〉 endemic plant

〖～志〗 dìfāngzhì 〈名〉 local chronicles; local annals/history/records

〖～主义〗 dìfāngzhǔyì 〈名〉 localism; regionalism; sectionalism

〖～自治〗 *dìfāng zìzhì* 〈名〉 *local self-government; local autonomy*

【地方】 dìfang 〈名〉 ❶ place; spot：把洗的衣服挂在通风的～ hang the washing in an airy place ‖ 你是什么～人？Where are you from? ‖ 我这个～有点痛。I have got a pain here. ❷ space; room：～狭窄 cramped place; no room to turn in ‖ 屋子太小，没有～加床。The room is too small and there is no space for another bed. ❸ part; respect：你的话有对的～，也有不对的～。What you said is partly right and partly wrong. ‖ 这本书有的～写得夸张不实。Parts of the book are too exaggerated to be true.

【地肤】 dìfū 〈名〉［生物］ summer cypress

〖～子〗 dìfūzǐ 〈名〉［中医］ fruit of summer cypress

【地府】 dìfǔ 〈名〉 underworld; Hades; nether world

【地覆天翻】 *dìfù-tiānfān* ＝ 天翻地覆 *tiānfān-dìfù*

【地根儿】 dìgēnr 〈副〉〈方〉［usu used in the negative］ ever; at all：我～不饿。I'm not hungry at all.

【地埂】 dìgěng 〈名〉 field embankment; low bank of earth between fields; ridge

【地宫】 dìgōng 〈名〉 ❶ *underground palace—coffin chamber of* an emperor's tomb; tomb chamber ❷ terrestrial palace —underground shrine housing Buddhist relics

【地沟】 dìgōu 〈名〉 underground irrigation canal; sewage ditch

【地骨皮】 dìgǔpí 〈名〉［中药］ root bark of the Chinese wolfberry

【地瓜】 dìguā 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ sweet potato ❷ yam bean

【地光】 dìguāng 〈名〉 earthquake lightning/light

【地广人稀】 *dìguǎng-rénxī* 〈熟〉 vast but thinly/sparsely populated

【地滚球】 dìgǔnqiú 〈名〉 ❶ (of baseball) ground ball; grounder ❷ ＝ 保龄球 bǎolíngqiú

【地核】 dìhé 〈名〉［地质］ core of the earth

【地黄】 dìhuáng 〈名〉［中医］ *glutinous rehmannia; adhesive* rehmannia

【地黄牛】 dìhuángniú 〈名〉 bamboo toy［toy made of bamboo which makes a humming noise when it spins］

【地积】 dìjī 〈名〉 measure of land area; acreage; area

【地基】 dìjī 〈名〉 ❶ ground ❷ foundation; base：打～ lay the foundations of a building ‖ 挖～ dig foundations (for a building) ‖ 浇注水泥～ pour a foundation of cement ‖ 这间房子～牢固。*The house stands on a firm foundation.*

【地极】 dìjí 〈名〉［地质］ terrestrial pole

【地甲病】 dìjiǎbìng 〈名〉〈简称〉 endemic goitre ⇨地方性甲状腺肿

【地价】 dìjià 〈名〉 land price

【地角】 dìjiǎo 〈名〉 farthest end of the earth—remote place

【地脚】 dìjiǎo 〈名〉 ❶ *tail/foot margin (of a page)* ❷〈方〉 foundation

〖～螺栓〗 dìjiǎo luóshuān 〈名〉［机械］ foundation bolt

【地窖】 dìjiào 〈名〉 cellar; cellarage; crypt; vault

【地界】 dìjiè 〈名〉 ❶ boundary of a piece of land; land demarcation ❷〈方〉 area; territory; turf

【地锦】 dìjǐn 〈名〉［植物］ humid euphorbia

【地尽其利】 dìjìnqílì 〈熟〉 put the land to its best use

【地久天长】 *dìjiǔ-tiāncháng* ＝ 天长地久 *tiāncháng-dìjiǔ*

【地块】 dìkuài 〈名〉 ❶ plot of land ❷［地质］ massif

【地蜡】 dìlà 〈名〉 earth/mineral wax; ozocerite

【地缆】 dìlǎn 〈名〉 underground cable

【地牢】 dìláo 〈名〉 dungeon; underground prison

【地老虎】 *dìlǎohǔ* 〈名〉 *cutworm*

【地老天荒】 dìlǎo-tiānhuāng 〈熟〉 till the end of the world; all eternity

【地雷】 dìléi 〈名〉 mine：埋设～ plant/lay mines; mine ‖ 清除～ demine ‖ 扫除～ clear/remove/sweep mines ‖ 探测～ detect a mine ‖ 引爆～ set off/detonate a mine ‖ 拆除～的引信 disarm/defuse a mine ‖ 反坦克～ antitank mine

〖～场〗 dìléichǎng 〈名〉 minefield

〖～搜索器〗 *dìléi sōusuǒqì* 〈名〉 *mine detector*

〖～战〗 dìléizhàn 〈名〉 mine warfare

【地垒】 dìlěi 〈名〉［地质］ horst

【地塄】 dìléng 〈名〉 field bank; ridge

【地梨】 dìlí 〈名〉 ❶ Eleocharis tuberosa［a kind of wild water chestnut］ ❷〈方〉＝ 荸荠 bíqi

【地理】 dìlǐ 〈名〉 ❶ geography：～讲座 geography lecture ‖ ～知识 geographical information ‖ 经济～ economic geography ⇨自然～ ❷ geographical features of a place ❸〈方〉 *fengshui*; geomancer：～先生 *fengshui* master/expert

〖～分布〗 dìlǐ fēnbù 〈名〉 geographical distribution

〖～环境〗 dìlǐ huánjìng 〈名〉 geographical conditions/environment

〖～经济学〗 *dìlǐ jīngjìxué* 〈名〉 *geoeconomics; geonomics*

〖～名称〗 dìlǐ míngchēng 〈名〉 geographical name

〖～位置〗 dìlǐ wèizhi 〈名〉 geographical position/location

〖～信息系统〗 dìlǐ xìnxī xìtǒng 〈名〉 geographical information system (GIS)

〖～学〗 dìlǐxué 〈名〉 geography：～家 geographer ‖ 人文/社会/政治/自然～ human/social/political/physical geography

〖～政治学〗 dìlǐ zhèngzhìxué ＝ 地缘政治学 dìyuán zhèngzhìxué

〖～制图学〗 dìlǐ zhìtúxué 〈名〉 cartography

〖～坐标〗 dìlǐ zuòbiāo 〈名〉 geographical coordinates

【地栗】 dìlì 〈名〉〈方〉 water chestnut

【地力】 dìlì 〈名〉 soil fertility; productivity of the soil：保持～ preserve soil fertility ‖ ～衰退。The soil fertility is declining/deteriorating. ‖ 多施底肥，增加～。*Apply more base fertilizer to* enhance soil fertility.

【地利】 dìlì 〈名〉❶ geographical advantages：天时～ opportune *time and geographical advantages* ❷ land productivity：充分发挥～优势，适合种什么就种什么。Give full play to the soil characteristics of the land and grow whatever is suitable.
【地沥青】 dìlìqīng 〈名〉[化学] asphalt；bitumen
【地梁】 dìliáng 〈名〉[建筑] ground beam
【地量】 dìliàng 〈名〉lowest amount
【地裂】 dìliè 〈名〉ground cleave
【地邻】 dìlín 〈名〉people whose fields border on each other；owners of neighbouring plots：他和我是～。His land abuts (upon) mine.
【地灵人杰】 dìlíng-rénjié ＝ 人杰地灵 rénjié-dìlíng
【地龙】 dìlóng 〈名〉[中医] earthworm
【地龙墙】 dìlóngqiáng 〈名〉[建筑] sleeper wall
【地垄】 dìlǒng 〈名〉❶ earthbank between fields；ridge ❷ long strips of arable land between earthbanks ❸ tunnel
【地漏】 dìlòu 〈名〉[建筑] floor drain
【地脉】 dìmài 〈名〉veins of the earth [believed to exist by geomancers]
【地幔】 dìmàn 〈名〉[地理] (the earth's) mantle：上/下～ upper/lower mantle
【地貌】 dìmào 〈名〉geomorphology；topography；topographic features；land forms：国家的～ natural geographic configuration of a country
〖～图〗 dìmàotú 〈名〉geomorphologic map
〖～学〗 dìmàoxué 〈名〉*geomorphology*：～家 *geomorphologist*
【地面】 dìmiàn 〈名〉❶ earth's surface；ground；face of the earth：填平～ fill in the holes and level up the ground ‖ 高出～五尺 five *chi* above the ground level ‖ ～设备 ground equipment ❷ [建筑] ground；floor：瓷砖～ ceramic tile floor ‖ 三合土～ flooring made of a mixture of lime，clay and sand ‖ 水磨石～ terrazzo floor ❸ 〈口〉 region；area；territory：这里已经进入缅甸～。*We are now in Myanmar territory.* ❹ *locality*：他在～儿上有势力。He pulls great weight in the locality.
〖～部队〗 dìmiàn bùduì 〈名〉ground forces/troops
〖～沉降〗 dìmiàn chénjiàng 〈名〉[地质] surface subsidence
〖～辐射〗 dìmiàn fúshè 〈名〉[气象] terrestrial/surface radiation
〖～攻击机〗 dìmiàn gōngjījī 〈名〉ground attack aircraft
〖～灌溉〗 dìmiàn guàngài 〈名〉surface irrigation
〖～控制〗 dìmiàn kòngzhì 〈名〉ground control：～人员/设备/系统 ground control personnel/equipment/system
〖～气压〗 dìmiàn qìyā 〈名〉[气象] surface pressure
〖～霜〗 dìmiànshuāng 〈名〉ground frost
〖～天气图〗 dìmiàn tiānqìtú 〈名〉[气象] surface map
〖～卫星站〗 dìmiàn wèixīngzhàn 〈名〉ground satellite station
〖～温度〗 dìmiàn wēndù 〈名〉[气象] surface temperature
〖～遥测装置〗 dìmiàn yáocè zhuāngzhì 〈名〉ground telemetering equipment
〖～站〗 dìmiànzhàn 〈名〉earth station
〖～植被〗 dìmiàn zhíbèi 〈名〉*ground vegetation*
【地名】 dìmíng 〈名〉name of a place；place name；geographical name
〖～册〗 dìmíngcè 〈名〉index of places
〖～词典〗 dìmíng cídiǎn 〈名〉gazetteer；dictionary of place names：世界～ world gazetteer
〖～学〗 dìmíngxué 〈名〉toponomy；toponymy：～家 toponomist
【地膜】 dìmó 〈名〉*plastic film for covering young plants*；mulch film
〖～覆盖〗 dìmó fùgài 〈名〉film mulching
【地亩】 dìmǔ 〈名〉land；fields；farmland：丈量～ measure the farmland
【地盘】 dìpán 〈名〉❶ place/territory under sb's control；domain；turf：打～ fight for control of land；build one's own *sphere of influence* ‖ 扩大～ *expand one's spheres of influence* ‖ 争夺～ compete/vie for spheres of influence ❷ foundation of a building or house：～下沉。The foundation has subsided.
【地陪】 dìpéi 〈名〉local guide
【地皮】 dìpí 〈名〉❶ ground：下雨以后，～还没有干。The ground is still wet after the rain. ❷ land for building；building lot；land-estate；real estate：城市里～很紧张。The building land is very scarce in cities.
〖～草〗 dìpícǎo 〈名〉carpet herb
【地痞】 dìpǐ 〈名〉local ruffian/riffraff/rascal：～流氓 local bullies and loafers
【地平俯角】 dìpíng fǔjiǎo 〈名〉[测绘] dip of the horizon
【地平经度】 dìpíng jīngdù 〈名〉[天文] azimuth
【地平经纬仪】 dìpíng jīngwěiyí 〈名〉[天文] altazimuth
【地平纬度】 dìpíng wěidù 〈名〉[天文] altitude
【地平线】 dìpíngxiàn 〈名〉horizon：太阳从～上升起。The sun is topping the horizon.
【地平坐标】 dìpíng zuòbiāo 〈名〉[天文] horizontal coordinates
【地坪】 dìpíng 〈名〉terrace；flat tamped or paved ground around or abutting a house
【地铺】 dìpù 〈名〉shakedown；mattress or makeshift bed on the floor：打～ make a shakedown ‖ 睡～ sleep *on a* makeshift bed on the floor
【地气】 dìqì 〈名〉❶ ground vapour：不要躺在地上，～太阴，会着凉的。You'll catch cold from the damp and cold vapour if you lie on the ground. ❷ temperature；climate
【地契】 dìqì 〈名〉title deed for land (holdings)
【地堑】 dìqiàn 〈名〉[地质] graben
【地壳】 dìqiào 〈名〉*earth's crust*
〖～板块〗 dìqiào bǎnkuài 〈名〉[地质] crustal plate
〖～均衡〗 dìqiào jūnhéng 〈名〉[地质] isostasy
〖～运动〗 dìqiào yùndòng 〈名〉[地质] crustal/crust/earth movement
【地勤】 dìqín 〈名〉[航空] ground service：～人员 ground personnel/crew/staff
【地球】 dìqiú 〈名〉earth；globe：～绕轴自转。The earth revolves on its axis.
〖～潮汐〗 dìqiú cháoxī 〈名〉earth tide
〖～村〗 dìqiúcūn 〈名〉global village
〖～动力学〗 dìqiú dònglìxué 〈名〉geodynamics
〖～公转〗 dìqiú gōngzhuàn 〈名〉earth revolution
〖～构造学〗 dìqiú gòuzàoxué 〈名〉geognosy
〖～观测卫星〗 dìqiú guāncè wèixīng 〈名〉earth observing satellite
〖～轨道〗 dìqiú guǐdào 〈名〉earth orbit
〖～化学〗 dìqiú huàxué 〈名〉*geochemistry*
〖～静止轨道〗 dìqiú jìngzhǐ guǐdào 〈名〉geostationary orbit
〖～静止气象卫星〗 dìqiú jìngzhǐ qìxiàng wèixīng 〈名〉geostationary meteorological satellite (GMS)
〖～科学〗 dìqiú kēxué 〈名〉geoscience；earth science
〖～年〗 dìqiúnián 〈名〉Earth-year
〖～日〗 dìqiúrì 〈名〉❶ Earth Day (a day in April set aside to *stress importance of pollution control*) ❷ earthday [24 earth hours，used as a measure of time on other heavenly bodies or on man-made satellites]
〖～时〗 dìqiúshí 〈名〉[天文] earth time
〖～同步轨道〗 dìqiú tóngbù guǐdào 〈名〉geosynchronous orbit
〖～同步通信卫星〗 dìqiú tóngbù tōngxìn wèixīng 〈名〉geostationary telecommunication satellite
〖～同步卫星〗 dìqiú tóngbù wèixīng 〈名〉geosynchronous/geostationary satellite
〖～卫星〗 dìqiú wèixīng 〈名〉earth satellite
〖～物理学〗 dìqiú wùlǐxué 〈名〉geophysics
〖～仪〗 dìqiúyí 〈名〉terrestrial globe
〖～引力〗 dìqiú yǐnlì 〈名〉terrestrial gravitation；earth's gravitational pull；gravity；gravitational attraction
〖～中心说〗 dìqiú zhōngxīnshuō 〈名〉geocentricism
〖～资源卫星〗 dìqiú zīyuán wèixīng 〈名〉earth resources satellite
〖～自转〗 dìqiú zìzhuàn 〈名〉*earth rotation*
【地区】 dìqū 〈名〉❶ area；district；zone；region；locality：边缘～ marginal area ‖ 多山～ mountainous region ‖ 目标～ target area ‖ 贫困～ depressed/deprived/needy/poor/impoverished area ‖ 人口稠密～ densely-populated area；populous community ‖ 水灾～ flood-affected area ‖ 这个～最适宜种小麦。This area is most suitable for growing wheat. ❷ prefecture：陕西省咸阳～ *Xianyang prefecture of Shaanxi Province* ❸ trust or mandated territory
〖～霸权〗 dìqū bàquán 〈名〉regional hegemony/domination：～主义 regional hegemonism
〖～壁垒〗 dìqū bìlěi 〈名〉regional barriers
〖～差别〗 dìqū chābié 〈名〉regional disparities/variations
〖～差价〗 dìqū chājià 〈名〉regional price differences；inter-re-

gional price differentials
〖～冲突〗 dìqū chōngtū 〈名〉regional conflict/clash
〖～代码〗 dìqū dàimǎ 〈名〉area code
〖～法院〗 dìqū fǎyuàn 〈名〉local/district court
〖～合作〗 dìqū hézuò 〈名〉regional cooperation
〖～津贴〗 dìqū jīntiē 〈名〉area allowance
〖～经济〗 dìqū jīngjì 〈名〉regional economies
〖～开发〗 dìqū kāifā 〈名〉community/regional development: ～拨款 regional development grant
〖～特惠税制〗 dìqū tèhuìshuìzhì 〈名〉regional preferential taxation
〖～优势〗 dìqū yōushì 〈名〉regional advantages; advantages of localities
〖～专业化〗 dìqū zhuānyèhuà 〈名〉regional specialization
【地区性】 dìqūxìng 〈名〉provincialism; regionalism: ～合作 regional cooperation ‖ ～会议 regional meeting/conference ‖ ～经济一体化 regional economic integration
【地权】 dìquán 〈名〉land ownership; right to land: 平均～ equalization of land ownership
【地儿】 dìr 〈名〉place; room; space: 腾个～ make room (for) ‖ 没～去 have nowhere to go ‖ 这边有～,请过来坐。There is room over here. Please come over and sit down.
【地热】 dìrè 〈名〉[地质] terrestrial/subterranean heat; geothermal energy
〖～电力〗 dìrè diànlì 〈名〉geothermal power
〖～能源〗 dìrè néngyuán 〈名〉geothermal energy resources
〖～学〗 dìrèxué 〈名〉geothermics
〖～资源〗 dìrè zīyuán 〈名〉geothermal resources
【地上茎】 dìshàngjīng 〈名〉[植物] aerial stem
【地上权】 dìshàngquán 〈名〉superficies
【地声】 dìshēng 〈名〉earthquake sound
【地史学】 dìshǐxué 〈名〉historical geology
【地势】 dìshì 〈名〉topography; terrain; physical features of a place: ～险要 strategically important terrain that is difficult of access ‖ ～平坦 smooth terrain ‖ 过了树林,～就平坦了。The ground levels off beyond the woods.
【地刷】 dìshuā 〈名〉scrubbing brush
【地税】 dìshuì 〈名〉❶ land tax ❷ local tax
【地速】 dìsù 〈名〉(of aircraft) ground speed
【地台】 dìtái 〈名〉[地质] platform
【地摊儿】 dìtānr 〈名〉stall with goods displayed on the ground for sale; roadside stand: 摆～ set up a stand on the street
【地坛】 dìtán 〈名〉Altar of the Earth [one of the major imperial altars in Beijing]
【地毯】 dìtǎn 〈名〉carpet; rug: 给地板铺上～ cover the floor with a carpet ‖ 弄脏～ stain the carpet; make a mess on the carpet ‖ 拍打～ beat a carpet ‖ 铺～ put down/lay a carpet ‖ 清洗～ clean a carpet ‖ 小～ rug ‖ 织花～ carpet with flower pattern
〖～除尘器〗 dìtǎn chúchénqì 〈名〉carpet sweeper
〖～式轰炸〗 dìtǎnshì hōngzhà 〈名〉carpet bombing: 进行～ carpet-bomb
【地铁】 dìtiě 〈名〉〈简称〉underground (railroad/railway); metro; tube; subway: 乘～ take the subway; travel by subway ‖ 铺设～ lay a subway ‖ ～列车 subway train ‖ 单轨～ monorail/single-track subway ⇨ 地下铁道
【地头】 dìtóu 〈名〉❶ edge of a field: ～地脑 edge of a field ‖ 请大家在～休息一会儿。Please have a rest at the edge of the field. ❷〈方〉destination: 快到～了,准备下车吧。We are arriving at our destination, please be ready to get off. ❸〈方〉this locality/place: 你～儿熟,跟着打前站吧。You know the place well, so you can join the advance party. ⇨ ～蛇 ❹ bottom/foot/tail margin (of a page)
〖～蛇〗 dìtóushé 〈名〉local snake—local bully/villain; influential gangster in an area ⇨强龙难压～
【地图】 dìtú 〈名〉map: 查看～ consult a map ‖ 挂～ hang up a map (on a wall) ‖ 绘制～ draw/make a map ‖ 看～ read a map (of) ‖ 摊开～ open out a map ‖ 从～上找出 look (a place) out in the map; locate in a map ‖ 在～上标出 mark out (a place) on a map ‖ 比例为百万分之一的～ map on a scale of 1∶1,000,000 ‖ 大/小比例尺～ large-/small-scale map ‖ 军用～ military map ‖ 旅游～ tourist map ‖ 世界～ map of the world ‖ 市区～ city map ‖ 最新～ up-to-the-minute map
〖～册〗 dìtúcè 〈名〉atlas
〖～集〗 dìtújí 〈名〉atlas
〖～学〗 dìtúxué 〈名〉cartology
〖～纸〗 dìtúzhǐ 〈名〉map paper
【地推子】 dìtuīzi 〈名〉wheeled push broom; mechanized/semi-mechanized sweeper
【地外文明】 dìwài wénmíng 〈名〉extraterrestrial civilization
【地外噪声】 dìwài zàoshēng 〈名〉extraterrestrial noise
【地委】 dìwěi 〈名〉prefectural Party committee
【地位】 dìwèi 〈名〉❶ ranking; position; status; place; standing: 保持～ keep/preserve one's position ‖ 改善～ better one's position ‖ 巩固～ consolidate one's position ‖ 恢复在公众心目中的～ regain one's position in public favour ‖ 加强～ boost/enhance/reinforce one's position ‖ 提高～ elevate/raise/improve one's status ‖ 提高一个国家的政治～ aggrandize the political position of a country ‖ 削弱～ weaken one's position ‖ 有很高的～ hold a very high rank ‖ 占据显要～ occupy a commanding position ‖ ～平等 be on an equal footing (with); be equal in status ‖ 法人～ corporation status ‖ 国际～ international standing/status ‖ 经济/社会～ economic/social status ‖ 领导～ leading position ‖ 学术～ academic position/standing ‖ 政治～ political standing ‖ 中国古代文明在世界文明史上占有很高的～。The ancient Chinese civilization ranks very high among world civilizations. ❷ place: 他来得早,占了个好～。He came early and occupied a good position/place.
【地温】 dìwēn 〈名〉[气象] ground/earth temperature
〖～表〗 dìwēnbiǎo 〈名〉ground/earth thermometer
〖～梯度〗 dìwēn tīdù 〈名〉geothermal gradient
【地文学】 dìwénxué 〈名〉physical geography; physiography
【地物】 dìwù 〈名〉surface features [usually man-made features of a region]
【地峡】 dìxiá 〈名〉[地质] isthmus
【地下】 dìxià 〈名〉❶ underground; subterranean; under the soil: ⇨～水;～铁道;～通道 ❷ underground; secret; illegal: ～工作 underground activities ‖ ～黑市 underground black markets ‖ ～交易 underground trade ‖ ～经济 underground economy ‖ ～组织 underground organization ‖ 工作转入～。The work has gone underground.
〖～出版物〗 dìxià chūbǎnwù 〈名〉secret/underground publications
〖～党〗 dìxiàdǎng 〈名〉underground party: ～组织 underground party organization
〖～电缆〗 dìxià diànlǎn 〈名〉buried cable
〖～堆积层〗 dìxià duījīcéng 〈名〉underground accumulations
〖～发射井〗 dìxià fāshèjǐng 〈名〉underground launching silo
〖～工厂〗 dìxià gōngchǎng 〈名〉underground workshop
〖～宫〗 dìxiàgōng 〈名〉underground palace
〖～管道〗 dìxià guǎndào 〈名〉underground piping
〖～河流〗 dìxià héliú 〈名〉subterranean river/stream
〖～核试验〗 dìxià héshìyàn 〈名〉underground nuclear testing
〖～火〗 dìxiàhuǒ 〈名〉underground fire
〖～茎〗 dìxiàjīng 〈名〉[植物] subterranean stem
〖～墓穴〗 dìxià mùxué 〈名〉catacomb
〖～商场〗 dìxià shāngchǎng 〈名〉underground department store; underground shop
〖～渗流〗 dìxià shènliú 〈名〉underground percolation
〖～室〗 dìxiàshì 〈名〉basement; underground cellar
〖～水〗 dìxiàshuǐ 〈名〉groundwater: ～采掘 groundwater mining ‖ ～储量 groundwater storage ‖ ～渗漏 groundwater seepage ‖ ～资源 underground water resources
〖～铁道〗 dìxià tiědào 〈名〉metro; underground (railway); subway; tube
〖～停车场〗 dìxià tíngchēchǎng 〈名〉basement car park; subterranean parking lot/area
〖～通道〗 dìxià tōngdào 〈名〉underground passage
〖～芽植物〗 dìxiàyá zhíwù 〈名〉geophyte
〖～资源〗 dìxià zīyuán 〈名〉underground resources
〖～组织〗 dìxià zǔzhī 〈名〉underground organization
【地下】 dìxia 〈名〉ground: ～太湿了,不能坐。The ground is too wet to sit on.
【地线】 dìxiàn 〈名〉[电学] ground/earth wire
〖～接线柱〗 dìxiàn jiēxiànzhù 〈名〉ground stud
【地效飞行器】 dìxiào fēixíngqì 〈名〉surface effect vehicle
【地心】 dìxīn 〈名〉earth's core
〖～圈〗 dìxīnquān 〈名〉barysphere; centrosphere

〖～说〗 dìxīnshuō 〈名〉geocentrism; geocentricism
〖～引力〗 dìxīn yǐnlì 〈名〉(terrestrial) gravity; earth's gravity
【地形】 dìxíng 〈名〉topography; terrain: 占据有利～ take/gain vantage ground
〖～测量〗 dìxíng cèliáng 〈名〉topographic survey
〖～图〗 dìxíngtú 〈名〉relief map; geographical/topographic map
〖～学〗 dìxíngxué 〈名〉topography
〖～仪〗 dìxíngyí 〈名〉topographic instrument
〖～雨〗 dìxíngyǔ 〈名〉[气象] orographic rain
〖～云〗 dìxíngyún 〈名〉[气象] orographic cloud
〖～侦察〗 dìxíng zhēnchá 〈名〉terrain reconnaissance
【地学】 dìxué 〈名〉geoscience; earth science
【地衣】 dìyī 〈名〉[植物] lichen
【地役权】 dìyìquán 〈名〉[法律] easement on a piece of land
【地窨子】 dìyìnzi 〈名〉〈口〉❶ basement ❷ cellar
【地应力】 dìyìnglì 〈名〉[地质] crustal stress: ～场 (crustal) stress field
【地舆图】 dìyútú 〈名〉〈旧〉atlas
【地狱】 dìyù 〈名〉❶ hell; inferno ❷ hell on earth: ～般的待遇 abyssal treatment ⇨人间～
【地域】 dìyù 〈名〉❶ region; district: ～辽阔 vast in territory ❷ locality: ～观念 localism; regionalism
〖～分工〗 dìyù fēngōng 〈名〉geographical division of labour
〖～集团〗 dìyù jítuán 〈名〉geographical group
【地缘】 dìyuán 〈名〉relations formed through geographical links
〖～经济〗 dìyuán jīngjì 〈名〉geoeconomics
〖～政治〗 dìyuán zhèngzhì 〈名〉geopolitics: ～学 geopolitics ‖ ～学家 geopolitician
【地震】 dìzhèn 〈名〉earthquake; seism: 发生～ an earthquake happens ‖ 预报～ predict earthquake ‖ ～研究 seismic research ‖ ～灾民 victims of an earthquake; earthquake victims ‖ 大～ massive earthquake ‖ 火山～ volcanic earthquake ‖ 强烈～ powerful/sharp earthquake ‖ 7.2 级～ 7.2 magnitude earthquake; magnitude 7.2 quake ‖ 轻微～ earth tremor; slight earthquake ‖ 这次～为里氏 6.2 级。The earthquake (was) measured 6.2 (magnitude) on the Richter scale. ‖ 该地区发生强烈～，全省都有震感。A powerful earthquake hit the area and it was felt all over the province.
〖～波〗 dìzhènbō 〈名〉seismic/earthquake wave: ～曲线 seismogram
〖～带〗 dìzhèndài 〈名〉seismic belt; earthquake zone
〖～多发区〗 dìzhèn duōfāqū 〈名〉tremor-prone area; quake-prone area
〖～观测〗 dìzhèn guāncè 〈名〉seismological observation
〖～海啸〗 dìzhèn hǎixiào 〈名〉seismic sea wave/tsunami
〖～监测站〗 dìzhèn jiāncèzhàn 〈名〉earthquake monitoring station
〖～检波器〗 dìzhèn jiǎnbōqì 〈名〉geophone
〖～检测〗 dìzhèn jiǎncè 〈名〉seismic monitoring
〖～局〗 dìzhènjú 〈名〉bureau of seismology: 国家～ State Bureau of Seismology
〖～勘探〗 dìzhèn kāntàn 〈名〉seismic prospecting
〖～烈度〗 dìzhèn lièdù 〈名〉seismic intensity
〖～区〗 dìzhènqū 〈名〉seismic area/region; earthquake zone
〖～学〗 dìzhènxué 〈名〉seismology: ～家 seismologist
〖～仪〗 dìzhènyí 〈名〉seismograph
〖～遥测法〗 dìzhèn yáocèfǎ 〈名〉teleseismic methods
〖～震级〗 dìzhèn zhènjí 〈名〉(earthquake) magnitude
〖～专家〗 dìzhèn zhuānjiā 〈名〉seismologist; quake expert
【地政学】 dìzhèngxué 〈名〉geopolitics
【地支】 dìzhī 〈名〉12 Terrestrial Branches [used in combination with the 10 Celestial Stems to designate years, months, days and hours]
【地址】 dìzhǐ 〈名〉address: 常住/临时～ permanent/temporary address ‖ 办公/家庭～ business/home address ‖ 网络～ website ‖ 转递/回信～ forward/return address
【地志学】 dìzhìxué 〈名〉topology
【地质】 dìzhì 〈名〉geology
〖～构造〗 dìzhì gòuzào 〈名〉geological structure
〖～勘探〗 dìzhì kāntàn 〈名〉geological prospecting: ～队 geological prospecting team
〖～力学〗 dìzhì lìxué 〈名〉geomechanics
〖～年代学〗 dìzhì niándàixué 〈名〉geochronology
〖～时期〗 dìzhì shíqī 〈名〉geologic age/period
〖～水文学〗 dìzhì shuǐwénxué 〈名〉geohydrology
〖～图〗 dìzhìtú 〈名〉geologic map
〖～学〗 dìzhìxué 〈名〉geology: ～家 geologist ‖ 构造～ structural geology ‖ 经济～ economic geology
【地中海】 Dìzhōnghǎi 〈名〉Mediterranean (Sea)
〖～气候〗 dìzhōnghǎi qìhòu 〈名〉Mediterranean climate
【地轴】 dìzhóu 〈名〉earth's axis
【地主】 dìzhǔ 〈名〉❶ landlord; land owner: ⇨～阶级 ❷ host: 尽～之谊 perform/do the duties of a host
〖～阶级〗 dìzhǔ jiējí 〈名〉landlord/land-owning class
【地砖】 dìzhuān 〈名〉floor tile
【地转风】 dìzhuànfēng 〈名〉[气象] geostrophic wind
【地租】 dìzū 〈名〉land/ground rent; land rentals
〖～税〗 dìzūshuì 〈名〉rent charge

玓 dì

【玓瓅】 dìlì 〈名〉〈书〉gleam of jewels

杕 dì

〈形〉〈书〉(of a tree) standing alone ⇨duò

弟 dì

〈名〉❶ younger brother: 二～ second younger brother ‖ 小～ younger/little brother ⇨胞～ ❷ younger brother-in-law or male cousin: ⇨表～; 妻～; 堂～ ❸ 〈谦〉[used in old-style letters between men of the same generation, with the writer referring to himself as 弟] I; me
【弟弟】 dìdi 〈名〉younger/little brother
【弟妇】 dìfù ＝ 弟媳 dìxí
【弟妹】 dìmèi 〈名〉❶ younger brothers and sisters ❷ sister-in-law; younger brother's wife
【弟媳】 dìxí 〈名〉one's younger brother's wife; sister-in-law
【弟兄】 dìxiong 〈名〉brothers: 他没有～。He is the only son of the family. / He has no brothers. ‖ 他们～俩是双胞胎。They are twin brothers.
【弟子】 dìzǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉disciple; pupil; student; follower: 佛门～ Buddhist disciple

的 dì

〈名〉bull's eye; target: ⇨目～; 众矢之～ ⇨de; dí

帝 dì

〈名〉❶ Supreme Being; God: ⇨玉皇大～; 上～; 天～ ❷ emperor: ⇨称～ ❸ imperialism: 反～斗争 anti-imperialist struggle
【帝俄】 Dì'É 〈名〉Tsarist/Czarist/Tzarist Russia
【帝国】 dìguó 〈名〉❶ empire: ～大厦 Empire State Building ‖ 神圣罗马～ Holy Roman Empire ❷ 〈喻〉empire; large enterprise group: 石油～ oil empire
〖～主义〗 dìguózhǔyì 〈名〉imperialism: ～分子 imperialist ‖ ～列强 imperialist powers
【帝号】 dìhào 〈名〉imperial title; appellation of an emperor
【帝君】 dìjūn 〈名〉title of reverence added to the names of gods: 文昌～ God of Literature
【帝王】 dìwáng 〈名〉emperor; king; monarch
〖～将相，才子佳人〗 dìwáng jiàngxiàng, cáizǐ jiārén 〈熟〉kings and princes, generals and ministers, scholars and beauties [leading characters in traditional novels, dramas, etc]
【帝位】 dìwèi 〈名〉(emperor's) throne
【帝汶岛】 Dìwèndǎo 〈名〉Timor
【帝业】 dìyè 〈名〉reign of an emperor
【帝制】 dìzhì 〈名〉monarchy; imperial regime: 建立/恢复～ establish/restore the monarchy ‖ 推翻～ overthrow the monarchy ‖ 改～为共和 abolish the monarchy and proclaim the establishment of a republic
【帝雉】 dìzhì 〈名〉[动物] mikado pheasant

递 dì

❶ 〈动〉hand over; pass; forward; deliver: 请把报～给我吧。Please pass me the newspaper. ⇨～眼色; 投～ ❷ 〈副〉successively; in the proper order: ～升 rise/increase progressively ⇨～减; ～增
【递补】 dìbǔ 〈动〉fill the vacancies in the proper order: 委员出

缺，由候补委员～。Any vacancies in the committee should be filled by the alternate members in a proper order.
【递传】 dìchuán 〈动〉hand over; pass on
【递加】 dìjiā 〈动〉increase gradually/progressively; increase by degrees
【递减】 dìjiǎn 〈动〉decrease by degrees/gradually/progressively/successively: 劳动生产率逐步提高，产品的成本也随之～。The cost of the product decreases accordingly with the gradual rise of productivity.
〖～成本〗 dìjiǎn chéngběn 〈名〉decreasing/degressive cost
〖～法〗 dìjiǎnfǎ 〈名〉declining method
〖～净值〗 dìjiǎn jìngzhí 〈名〉decreasing net value
〖～累进税〗 dìjiǎn lěijìnshuì 〈名〉degressive tax (on returns)
〖～律〗 dìjiǎnlǜ 〈名〉diminishing law
〖～期〗 dìjiǎnqī 〈名〉phasing out period; decline period
〖～收益〗 dìjiǎn shōuyì 〈名〉decreasing return
〖～税〗 *dìjiǎnshuì 〈名〉regressive tax: ～制 regressive taxation*
〖～折旧〗 dìjiǎn zhéjiù 〈名〉degressive depreciation: ～法 diminishing depreciation method; decreasing-charge method
【递降】 dìjiàng 〈动〉fall gradually/progressively/by degrees/successively: 改进工艺，使原材料消耗逐月～。Reduce the consumption of the raw materials month after month through improving the craftsmanship.
【递交】 dìjiāo 〈动〉hand over; deliver; present; submit: ～备忘录 hand a memorandum (to sb) ‖ ～本人 give sth to the person himself ‖ ～辞呈 send in/tender one's resignation ‖ ～国书 present the credentials ‖ ～抗议书 lodge a protest ‖ ～申请书 submit a request/an application
【递解】 dìjiè 〈动〉escort (a prisoner) from one place to another: ～还乡 send a criminal to his native place under escort
〖～出境〗 dìjiè chūjìng 〈动〉deport; expel: 被～ be deported *from a country*
【递进】 dìjìn 〈动〉go forward one by one
【递升】 dìshēng 〈动〉rise/increase progressively
【递送】 dìsòng 〈动〉deliver; send: ～情报 send out information ‖ ～邮件 deliver post ‖ 按快件～ send by express mail
【递条子】 dì tiáozi 〈动〉send a note asking for a favour
【递推公式】 dìtuī gōngshì 〈名〉[数学] recurrence formula
【递延】 dìyán 〈动〉defer
〖～补偿〗 dìyán bǔcháng 〈名〉deferred compensation
〖～财产〗 dìyán cáichǎn 〈名〉deferrable assets
〖～成本〗 dìyán chéngběn 〈名〉deferred cost
〖～费用〗 dìyán fèiyong 〈名〉deferred charge/expense
〖～负债〗 dìyán fùzhài 〈名〉deferred liabilities
〖～股利〗 dìyán gǔlì 〈名〉deferred dividends
〖～收益〗 dìyán shōuyì 〈名〉deferred income
〖～税款〗 *dìyán shuìkuǎn 〈名〉deferred tax*
〖～维修〗 dìyán wéixiū 〈名〉deferred maintenance
〖～资产〗 dìyán zīchǎn 〈名〉deferred asset
【递眼色】 dì yǎnsè 〈动〉wink at; give a wink: 他给我递了个眼色，让我保持沉默。He gave me a wink as a sign for me to keep silent.
【递增】 dìzēng 〈动〉increase successively: 收入逐年～。The income grows year by year.
〖～成本〗 dìzēng chéngběn 〈名〉increasing cost
〖～利率〗 dìzēng lìlǜ 〈名〉increasing interest
〖～税〗 dìzēngshuì 〈名〉progressive taxation

娣

dì 〈名〉〈古〉❶ wife of one's husband's younger brother ❷ [used by an elder sister] younger sister

菂

dì 〈名〉〈书〉lotus seed

第[1]

dì ❶〈名〉sequence; order: ⇨次～ ❷〈名〉mansion/residence of a high official; abode: ⇨府～; 宅～ ❸〈前缀〉[marker of ordinal numerals]: ～四届世界妇女大会 Fourth World Conference on Women ⇨～一 ❹〈名〉〈书〉placement in imperial examinations: ⇨及～; 落～

第[2]

dì 〈书〉❶〈副〉simply; just: ～举兵，吾从此助公。You just call out for troops, and I will assist you henceforth. ❷〈连〉but; however
【第二产业】 dì-èr chǎnyè 〈名〉[经济] secondary industry: 调整～ readjust the secondary industry
【第二次打击能力】 dì-èr cì dǎjī nénglì 〈名〉second strike capability
【第二次分配】 dì-èr cì fēnpèi 〈名〉secondary distribution
【第二次国内革命战争】 Dì-èr Cì Guónèi Gémìng Zhànzhēng 〈名〉Second Revolutionary Civil War (or the Agrarian Revolutionary War) (1927-1937), waged by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party against KMT rule
【第二次世界大战】 Dì-èr Cì Shìjiè Dàzhàn 〈名〉Second World War (1939-1945); World War II
【第二次鸦片战争】 Dì-èr Cì Yāpiàn Zhànzhēng 〈名〉Second Opium War (1856-1860)
【第二导出】 dì-èr dǎochū 〈名〉[数学] second derivative
【第二抵押】 dì-èr dǐyā 〈名〉[经济] secondary mortgage: ～权 second mortgage
【第二国际】 Dì-èr Guójì 〈名〉Second International (1889-1914)
【第二课堂】 *dì-èr kètáng 〈名〉❶ second classroom ❷ vocational* education; adult education
【第二人称】 dì-èr rénchēng 〈名〉[语法] second person
【第二审】 dì'èrshěn 〈名〉[法律] second instance: ～法院 court of second instance/hearing
【第二声】 dì'èrshēng 〈名〉[语言] rising tone—second of the four tones in modern standard Chinese pronunciation
【第二世界】 dì-èr shìjiè 〈名〉Second World [composed of developed countries other than the superpowers]
【第二梯队】 dì-èr tīduì 〈名〉second echelon [referring to middle-aged leaders]
【第二现场】 dì-èr xiànchǎng 〈名〉[法律] secondary scene
【第二线】 dì'èrxiàn 〈名〉second line: ～部队 second-line troops ‖ ～人物 second-liner
【第二信号系统】 dì-èr xìnhào xìtǒng 〈名〉[生理] second signal system
【第二性】 dì'èrxìng 〈名〉[哲学] secondary
【第二性征】 *dì-èr xìngzhēng 〈名〉secondary sex/sexual characteristic*
【第二宇宙速度】 dì-èr yǔzhòu sùdù 〈名〉second cosmic velocity/speed; earth escape velocity [11.2 km per second]
【第二职业】 dì-èr zhíyè 〈名〉second job; secondary employment
【第六感觉】 dì-liù gǎnjué 〈名〉sixth sense; gut feeling/instinct; hunch: 凭～ follow a hunch ‖ 我的～如此告诉我。My gut told me so.
【第纳尔】 Dìnà'ěr 〈名〉Dinar
【第三产业】 dì-sān chǎnyè 〈名〉tertiary industry/trade; service sector: 积极发展～ vigorously develop the tertiary industry
【第三次国内革命战争】 Dì-sān Cì Guónèi Gémìng Zhànzhēng 〈名〉Third Revolutionary Civil War; War of Liberation (1945-1949) [In this war the Chinese people, under the leadership of *the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Zedong,* finally overthrew KMT rule and founded the People's Republic of China]
【第三次浪潮】 dì-sān cì làngcháo 〈名〉third wave
【第三纪】 Dìsānjì 〈名〉[地质] Tertiary Period
【第三人】 dìsānrén 〈名〉[法律] third party
【第三人称】 dì-sān rénchēng 〈名〉[语法] third person
【第三声】 dìsānshēng 〈名〉[语言] falling-rising tone—third of the four tones in modern standard Chinese pronunciation
【第三世界】 dì-sān shìjiè 〈名〉Third World [composed of the developing countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and elsewhere]: ～国家 Third World countries
【第三梯队】 dì-sān tīduì 〈名〉third echelon [referring to young cadres who will be future leaders]
【第三宇宙速度】 dì-sān yǔzhòu sùdù 〈名〉third cosmic velocity [16.7 km per second; solar escape velocity]
【第三者】 dìsānzhě 〈名〉❶ third party/person; disinterested *person (to a dispute, etc): ～利益 third party interests* ❷ third party/person; the other man/woman: 由于～插足，他们离婚了。They divorced because there was a third party.
〖～责任〗 dìsānzhě zérèn 〈名〉third party liability
【第三状态】 dì-sān zhuàngtài 〈名〉third state; sub-healthy state
【第四产业】 dì-sì chǎnyè 〈名〉fourth industry; quaternary/information industry
【第四官员】 dì-sì guānyuán 〈名〉the fourth official

【第四纪】 Dìsìjì 〈名〉[地质] Quaternary Period：～冰川 Quaternary glacier
【第四媒体】 dì-sì méitǐ 〈名〉 fourth media
【第四声】 dìsìshēng 〈名〉[语言] falling tone—fourth of the four tones in modern standard Chinese pronunciation
【第四宇宙速度】 dì-sì yǔzhòu sùdù 〈名〉 fourth cosmic velocity; galaxy exit velocity
【第五纵队】 dì-wǔ zòngduì 〈名〉 fifth column [group of enemy agents working in a country at war]
【第一】 dì-yī ❶〈数〉 first：法语考了～ come out first in the French examination; get a first in French ‖ 一百米跑～ come in/finish first in the 100-metre dash ❷〈形〉 primary; foremost; first and foremost：百年大计，质量～。Quality should be given first/top priority as it is a matter of primary importance for generations to come.
〖～把交椅〗 dì-yī bǎ jiāoyǐ 〈名〉 top post; number one position; most important post：坐～ hold the number one position; hold the most important post
〖～把手〗 dì-yībǎshǒu 〈名〉 first in command; number one person holding primary responsibility：当～ play the first fiddle
〖～被告〗 dì-yī bèigào 〈名〉 first-mentioned defendant
〖～步〗 dìyībù 〈名〉 first step：迈出民族和解的～ take the first step towards national reconciliation ‖ 解决分歧的～ first step in settling a dispute
〖～产业〗 dì-yī chǎnyè 〈名〉 primary industry：加强～ strengthen the primary industry
〖～次打击能力〗 dì-yī cì dǎjī nénglì 〈名〉[军事] first-strike capability
〖～次国内革命战争〗 Dì-yī Cì Guónèi Gémìng Zhànzhēng 〈名〉 First Revolutionary Civil War (1924-1927) [waged by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party against the imperialists and the Northern warlords]
〖～次世界大战〗 Dì-yī Cì Shìjiè Dàzhàn 〈名〉 First World War (1914-1918); World War I
〖～次鸦片战争〗 Dì-yī Cì Yāpiàn Zhànzhēng 〈名〉 First Opium War (1840-1842)
〖～夫人〗 dì-yī fūren 〈名〉 First Lady
〖～国际〗 Dì-yī Guójì 〈名〉 First International (1864-1876)
〖～流〗 dìyīliú 〈名〉 first class/rate; top class; tiptop：～舞蹈演员 top-notch dancer ‖ ～艺术家 artist of the first magnitude
〖～人称〗 dì-yī rénchēng 〈名〉[语法] first person
〖～生产力〗 dì-yī shēngchǎnlì 〈名〉 primary productive force：科学技术是～。Science and technology are the primary productive force.
〖～声〗 dìyīshēng 〈名〉[语言] high and level tone—first of the four tones in modern Chinese pronunciation
〖～世界〗 dì-yī shìjiè 〈名〉 First World [made up of the USA and the then USSR; a theory evolved in the 1970's]
〖～手〗 dìyīshǒu 〈形〉 first-hand：～材料/经验 first-hand material/experience ‖ ～消息 first-hand/immediate information ‖ ～知识 first-hand knowledge
〖～梯队〗 dì-yī tīduì 〈名〉 first echelon [referring to veteran leaders]
〖～现场〗 dì-yī xiànchǎng 〈名〉[法律] primary scene
〖～线〗 dìyīxiàn 〈名〉 forefront; front line; first line：退出～ retire from the forefront ‖ 处于研究工作的～ be in the front line of research ‖ 把年轻干部放在现代化建设的～ place young cadres in the forefront of the modernization drive ‖ 从管理/教学～退下来 step down from the front line of management/teaching ‖ 在～工作 work in the front line; work in the forefront ‖ ～飞机 first-line aircraft ‖ 生产～ forefront/front line of production ‖ 教学～ classroom teaching ‖ ～人员 people in the front line (of production) ‖ 领导干部要深入～。Leaders should get to know intimately about the situations at the grass-roots level.
〖～信号系统〗 dì-yī xìnhào xìtǒng 〈名〉[生理] first signal system
〖～性〗 dìyīxìng 〈形〉[哲学] primary：物质是～的，意识是第二性的。Matter is primary and consciousness is secondary.
〖～宇宙速度〗 dì-yī yǔzhòu sùdù 〈名〉 first cosmic velocity/speed [7.9km per second]
【第宅】 dìzhái 〈名〉〈旧〉 mansions of princes, lords and senior court officials

谛 dì 〈书〉❶〈形〉 careful; attentive：～观 watch carefully ‖ ～听 listen attentively ❷〈名〉(Buddhism) truth/true meaning：妙～ excellent idea; fine truth ⇨真～

蒂 dì 〈名〉❶ base/stem/footstalk of a fruit/flower：⇨并～莲 ❷ end; stub：⇨烟～

棣 dì 〈名〉❶ →棣棠 dìtáng ❷〈书〉 younger brother：⇨棠～
【棣棠】 dìtáng 〈名〉[植物] kerria

睇 dì 〈动〉❶〈书〉 cast a sidelong glance; look askance ❷〈方〉 look; watch

缔 dì 〈动〉❶ form a tie：⇨～盟 ❷ conclude; forge：⇨～约 ❸ found：⇨～造
【缔交】 dìjiāo 〈动〉❶〈书〉 form a friendship ❷ establish diplomatic relations：两国～以后，关系一直正常。The relations between these two countries have been normal ever since they established diplomatic ties.
【缔结】 dìjié 〈动〉 conclude; establish; forge：～和约 conclude a peace treaty ‖ ～贸易协定 conclude a trade agreement ‖ ～条约 enter into/forge a treaty ‖ ～协议 forge/strike an agreement
【缔盟】 dìméng 〈动〉 form/forge an alliance
【缔姻】 dìyīn 〈动〉 form a marriage alliance/marital ties; be united in wedlock
【缔约】 dìyuē 〈动〉 conclude/sign a treaty：⇨～方
〖～方〗 dìyuēfāng 〈名〉 party to a treaty; treaty/contracting party
〖～国〗 dìyuēguó 〈名〉 signatory; (high) contracting party/state; treaty participant：非～ nonparties; non-signatory
〖～权〗 dìyuēquán 〈名〉 treaty power; treaty-making power：～条款 treaty power clause
【缔造】 dìzào 〈动〉 found; create; establish：～新国家 found a nation ‖ ～永久和平 forge an enduring peace ‖ 中华人民共和国的～者之一 one of the founders of the People's Republic of China

禘 dì 〈名〉 a kind of sacrificial rite in ancient China

碲 dì 〈名〉[化学] tellurium (Te)
【碲化铋】 dìhuàbì 〈名〉 bismuth telluride
【碲化氢】 dìhuàqīng 〈名〉 hydrogen telluride
【碲化锌】 dìhuàxīn 〈名〉 zinc telluride
【碲酸】 dìsuān 〈名〉 telluric acid
〖～钾〗 dìsuānjiǎ 〈名〉 potassium tellurate
〖～盐〗 dìsuānyán 〈名〉 tellurate

墬 dì 〈书〉＝地 dì

螮 dì
【螮蝀】 dìdōng 〈名〉〈书〉 rainbow

踶 dì 〈动〉〈书〉(of animals) kick; tramp

diǎ

嗲 diǎ 〈形〉〈方〉❶ coquettish; coy; flirtatious：⇨～声～气 ❷ good; nice：味道～ taste good
【嗲声嗲气】 diǎshēng-diǎqì 〈形〉〈方〉 coquettish

diān

掂 diān 〈动〉 weigh in the hand：你～一～这块铁有多重。Please weigh this piece of iron in your hand.
【掂对】 diānduì 〈动〉〈方〉❶ weigh up; consider; deliberate：大家～～，看怎么办。Let's consider what we should do. ❷ exchange; swap (for)：我想用玉米和你～点儿麦子。I want to exchange corn for some grain with you.
【掂掇】 diānduo 〈动〉❶ weigh; deliberate; consider; think over：你～着办吧。Just do it as you see fit. ❷ estimate; reckon;

我～着这么办能行。I reckon it can be done like this.

【掂斤播两】 diānjīn-bōliǎng 〈熟〉 fuss over trifles; be calculating in small matters

【掂量】 diānliang 〈动〉 ❶ weigh in the hand: 他～了一下西瓜,说有八斤来重。He weighed the watermelon in his hand and said it was about eight *jin*. ‖〈喻〉你好好～～老师说的话的分量。You'd better weigh the teacher's words carefully. ❷ consider; deliberate; think over; weigh up: 事情就是这样,各组～着办吧。That's how things stand. Each group can act at its own discretion.

【掂算】 diānsuàn 〈动〉 estimate; calculate; weigh: ～成本与收益 weigh the costs against the benefits

傎 diān 〈形〉〈书〉 confused; disordered

滇 Diān 〈名〉 another name for Yunnan Province: 川～公路 *Sichuan-Yunnan highway[highway between Sichuan and Yunnan provinces]*

【滇池】 Diānchí 〈名〉 Dianchi Lake [tourist attraction in Kunming, Yunnan Province]

【滇红】 diānhóng 〈名〉 Yunnan black tea

【滇剧】 diānjù 〈名〉 Yunnan opera

颠[1] diān 〈名〉 ❶ crown (of the head): 华～ grey-haired (on the crown) ❷ top; summit (of sth high): 山～ mountain top ‖ 塔～ top of a pagoda

颠[2] diān 〈动〉 ❶ jolt; bump: 路不平,车～得厉害。The car jolted badly over the rough road. ‖ 火车～了一下开动起来。The train started with a jerk. ❷ fall; topple: ⇨～覆;～扑不破 ❸ 〈方〉 run while jumping up: 连跑带～ running while jumping ‖ 整天跑跑～～的 be on the move all day long

颠[3] diān ＝ 癫 diān

【颠簸】 diānbǒ 〈动〉 jolt; bump; jerk; toss: ～行进 bump/jolt along (a road) ‖ 上下～ jog up and down ‖ 风大了,船身更加～起来。As the wind began to gain strength, the ship was tossed even harder.

【颠倒】 diāndǎo 〈动〉 ❶ put/turn upside down; invert; reverse; transpose: 〈喻〉～历史 stand history on its head ‖ ～乾坤 reverse heaven and earth ‖ ～事实 stand facts on their heads ‖ ～顺序 reverse the order ‖ 把这两个字～过来就顺了。It will read better if you reverse these two words. ‖ 这段中有些句子～了。Some sentences in the paragraph are out of order. ‖ 这一面朝上,别放～了。This side should face upward. Take care not to put it upside down. ❷ be confused; be mentally deranged/disordered; be infatuated (with): ⇨神魂～

〖～黑白〗 diāndǎo-hēibái 〈熟〉 confound black with white; stand the facts on their heads; confuse right and wrong; confuse truth and falsehood: ～,造谣生事 confound black with white and stir up trouble by spreading rumours

〖～是非〗 diāndǎo-shìfēi 〈熟〉 turn the facts upside down; stand facts on their heads; twist facts; confound right with wrong: ～,认敌为友 confound right with wrong and take enemies for friends

【颠覆】 diānfù 〈动〉 ❶ overturn; turn over: 防止列车～ prevent the train from overturning ❷ overturn; subvert; topple: ～政府 subvert the government ‖ ～活动 subversive activity; subversion ‖ ～性干涉 subversive intervention

〖～分子〗 diānfùfènzǐ 〈名〉 subversive; subverter

〖～政府罪〗 diānfùzhèngfǔzuì 〈名〉 crime of subversion of the government

【颠来倒去】 diānlái-dǎoqù 〈熟〉 repeatedly; over and over: ～地想 keep thinking; turn sth over in one's mind ‖ 他讲话毫无新意,～就是那么几句老话。There was nothing new in his speech; he was just harping on a few hackneyed ideas.

【颠连】 diānlián 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ difficult; hard; miserable: ～无告 untold hardship ❷ continuous: 群山～起伏 rolling mountains

【颠末】 diānmò 〈名〉〈书〉 whole process (from beginning to end); whole story: 细述～ tell the whole story in detail

【颠沛】 diānpèi 〈动〉 be in destitution; suffer setbacks

〖～流离〗 diānpèi-liúlí 〈熟〉 lead a vagrant life; wander about in a desperate plight; drift from place to place, enduring many hardships; be dispossessed and forced to wander about

【颠仆】 diānpū 〈动〉 fall down

【颠扑不破】 diānpū-bùpò 〈熟〉 be irrefutable/indisputable; be absolutely right; indestructible: ～的真理 irrefutable truth

【颠茄】 diānqié 〈名〉[药物] belladonna: ～叶 belladonna leaf

〖～酊〗 diānqiédīng 〈名〉 tincture of belladonna

【颠三倒四】 diānsān-dǎosì 〈熟〉 be disorderly; be topsy-turvy; be confused: 说话～ utter words that do not hang together ‖ 他激动得说起话来～。He was so excited that he was incoherent.

蹎 diān 〈动〉〈书〉 fall down

攧 diān 〈动〉 [usu used in the early vernacular] fall; drop: ～下来 fall down

巅 diān 〈名〉 mountain peak/top; peak; summit: 珠峰之～ peak of Mount Everest

【巅峰】 diānfēng 〈名〉 summit; peak; zenith: 在事业的～ at the peak of one's career; at the high noon of one's career ‖ 去年他的事业达到了～。His career peaked last year. / He reached the pinnacle of his career last year. ‖ 这位艺术家已经进入～状态。The artist has reached his peak condition. ‖ 作为职业运动员,他已过了～期。He is over the hill as a professional athlete. ‖ 这是他事业～的标志。This was the high-water mark of his career.

癫 diān 〈形〉 mentally deranged; insane; lunatic: ⇨疯～

【癫狂】 diānkuáng 〈形〉 ❶ demented; insane ❷ frivolous and arrogant

【癫痫】 diānxián 〈名〉[医学] *epilepsy; epilepsia*: ～发作 have/suffer an epileptic seizure/attack

〖～病患者〗 diānxiánbìng huànzhě 〈名〉 epileptic

〖～后期〗 diānxián hòuqī 〈名〉 post-epileptic stage

〖～先兆〗 diānxián xiānzhào 〈名〉 epileptic aura

〖～性痴呆〗 *diānxiánxìng chīdāi* 〈名〉 *epileptic dementia*

〖～学〗 diānxiánxué 〈名〉 epileptology: ～家 epileptologist

【癫子】 diānzi 〈名〉〈方〉 madman

diǎn

典[1] diǎn ❶〈名〉 standard work of scholarship: ⇨～籍;经～ ❷〈名〉 standard; regulations: ⇨～范;～章 ❸〈名〉〈书〉 law; code of law; canon; statute: 国～ state code of law ❹〈名〉 ceremony: 开国大～ founding ceremony of a state ⇨盛～;庆～ ❺〈名〉 allusion: 用～ quote an allusion ‖ 出～ origin of an allusion ❻〈动〉〈书〉 be in charge of: ～试 preside over a test ⇨～狱

典[2] diǎn 〈动〉 mortgage; pawn: 把房子～出去 mortgage a house ⇨～借;～押

【典当】 diǎndàng ❶〈动〉 mortgage; pawn: ～房子 place a house in hock ‖ 她的项链～了。Her necklace is in/at pawn. ❷〈名〉〈方〉 pawnshop

〖～拍卖行〗 diǎndàng pāimàiháng 〈名〉 pawning and auctioning house

〖～品〗 *diǎndàngpǐn* 〈名〉 *pledge; pawn*

〖～商〗 diǎndàngshāng 〈名〉 pawnbroker; pawn operator: 他把手表押给了～。He left his watch with a pawnbroker.

〖～物〗 diǎndàngwù 〈名〉 pignus; pawn

〖～业〗 diǎndàngyè 〈名〉 pawn-broking

〖～者〗 *diǎndàngzhě* 〈名〉 *hocker; pawner*

【典范】 diǎnfàn 〈名〉 model; example; exemplar; paragon; nonesuch: 树立文明的～ set up the ideal of civilization ‖ ～作品 model work ‖ 爱国主义的～ exemplar of patriotism ‖ 不朽的～ monumental example ‖ 光辉～ shining example ‖ 建筑的杰出～ *outstanding example of architecture* ‖ 美德的～ paragon of virtue ‖ 他是诚实的～。He was a paragon of honesty.

【典故】 diǎngù 〈名〉 allusion: 出自《圣经》的～ allusion to the *Bible* ‖ 他的文章因引用～而生色。His writings sparkle with classical allusions.

【典籍】 diǎnjí 〈名〉 ancient books/records/classics

【典借】 diǎnjiè 〈动〉 mortgage

【典礼】 diǎnlǐ 〈名〉 ceremony; celebration: 出席～ attend a cer-

emony ‖ 举行～ conduct/hold a ceremony ‖ 主持～ perform a ceremony ‖ 国庆～ National Day ceremony ‖ 结婚/开幕/就职～ wedding/opening/inaugural ceremony ‖ 在毕业～上 at the graduation (ceremony)
〖～官〗 diǎnlǐguān 〈名〉 protocol officer
〖～使节〗 diǎnlǐ shǐjié 〈名〉 envoy ceremonial
【典卖】 diǎnmài 〈动〉 mortgage; pawn
【典契】 diǎnqì 〈名〉 deed of mortgage
【典型】 diǎnxíng ❶〈名〉 classic/typical case; model; example: 树立～ set an example ‖ 抓～ grasp typical cases ‖ 用～示范的方法推广先进经验 popularize the advanced experience through demonstrating with typical examples ‖ 她是白手起家的～。She typifies the self-made woman. ❷〈形〉 typical; representative: ～的美国人 prototype of the American; typical American ‖ ～的热带气候 typical tropical weather ❸〈名〉 model personalities (in literary works)
〖～案件〗 diǎnxíng ànjiàn 〈名〉 representative/exemplary case
〖～代表〗 diǎnxíng dàibiǎo 〈名〉 typical representative
〖～经验〗 diǎnxíng jīngyàn 〈名〉 exemplary/model experience
〖～人物〗 diǎnxíng rénwù 〈名〉 typical character
〖～事例〗 diǎnxíng shìlì 〈名〉 typical example
〖～性〗 diǎnxíngxìng 〈名〉 typicalness; representativeness
【典押】 diǎnyā ＝ 典当① diǎndàng
【典雅】 diǎnyǎ 〈形〉 elegant; refined: 词句～ refined diction/words ‖ 风格～ elegant style ‖ 谈吐～ be refined in speech ‖ 客厅虽然不很大，但布置得很～。The drawing room is not very big but is elegantly decorated. ‖ 这篇论文以清晰～为其特色。The essay is marked by lucidity and elegance.
【典狱】 diǎnyù 〈动〉 be in charge of a jail/prison
〖～长〗 diǎnyùzhǎng 〈名〉 prison warden
【典章】 diǎnzhāng 〈名〉 institutions; decrees and regulations

点[1] diǎn ❶〈名〉 spot; dot; speck: 墨～儿 ink spots ‖ 泥～儿 mud stain ‖ 油～儿 grease spots ‖ 他的领子上有个血～儿。There was a speck of blood on his collar. ‖ 她买了条带白～儿的蓝裙子。She bought a blue skirt with white spots. ❷〈名〉 dot stroke ('、' in Chinese characters): 这个字缺一～。There is a dot stroke missing in this character. ❸〈动〉 dot; mark: ～一个点儿 put a dot ‖ 读书时圈圈～～ mark the text with circles and dots while reading ⇨画龙～睛 ❹〈动〉 decorate; embellish; adorn; deck: ⇨～染; ～缀; 装～ ❺〈动〉 select; choose (from among a number of people or things); request: 乐队演奏听众～的乐曲。The orchestra played numbers on/by request. ⇨～播; ～菜; ～歌 ❻〈动〉 check one by one: ～票数 count the votes ‖ ～钱 count one's money ‖ ～人数 count heads ⇨盘～; 清～ ❼〈动〉 skim; touch on very briefly: 蜻蜓～水。Dragon-flies skim (over) the water. ⇨～穴 ❽〈动〉 nod; point: 用手指～ point with one's hand ⇨～头 ❾〈动〉 hint; point out: ⇨～拨; 指～ ❿〈动〉 light; burn; kindle: ～烟 light a cigar/cigarrete/pipe ‖ 〈喻〉～燃他心中的怒火 kindle anger in him ⇨～火 ⓫ ＝ 踮 diǎn ⓬〈名〉 drop (of liquid): 雨～儿 raindrops ⓭〈动〉 drip: ～眼药水 drip/put eyedrops in the eyes ⓮〈动〉 sow in holes; dibble: ～花生 dibble peanuts ⓯〈名〉 iron device sounded to tell time in ancient times ⓰〈名〉 rhythm; beat: 步～儿 step ⇨鼓～ ⓱〈量〉 1/25 of a night [time unit in old times] ⓲〈量〉 o'clock; hour: 十～ 10 o'clock ⓳〈名〉 appointed-time; scheduled time: ⇨误～; 正～ ⓴〈名〉[数学] point: 两～成一直线。A line is formed by connecting two points. / Connecting two points forms a line. ‖ 两条直线交于一～。Two lines meet at a point. ⇨交～ ㉑〈名〉 certain point/limit: 突破一～ make a breakthrough at one point ‖ 语法～ grammar point ⇨沸～; 起～ ㉒〈名〉 aspect; point; quality: ⇨缺～; 特～ ㉓〈量〉[for items]: 两～意见 two suggestions ‖ 他的错误主要有三～。He has made three major mistakes. ㉔〈名〉 decimal point: 失业率在第三个月已经持续上涨到百分之五～七。Unemployment rose for the third month running to stand at five point seven per cent. ㉕〈名〉(of stocks) point: 上升 100～ pick up/gain 100 points ‖ 下跌 30～ drop/plunge 30 points ㉖〈量〉 a little; a bit; some: 一～儿小事 some minor matters ‖ 吃～儿东西再走。Why don't you eat something before you leave? ‖ 我们只迟到了一～儿。We are only a tiny bit late.

点[2] diǎn ❶〈动〉 eat a snack to stay one's hunger ❷〈名〉 refreshments; snack; cake: ⇨茶～; 早～

【点播】 diǎnbō 〈动〉 ❶ sow in holes; dibble: ～蚕豆 dibble broad beans ❷ request a programme from a radio/TV station: ～节目 request/demand a programme ‖ 视频～ video-on-demand (VOD)
〖～机〗 diǎnbōjī 〈名〉 dibbler; dibber
〖～节目〗 diǎnbō jiémù 〈名〉 programme on/by request: 播放～ play on demand; play (sb's) request; play a request for sb ‖ 这个台有没有～? Do they play requests on this radio station?
〖～热线〗 diǎnbō rèxiàn 〈名〉 request line
【点拨】 diǎnbo 〈动〉 ❶ ＝ 指点① zhǐdiǎn ❷ instigate
【点补】 diǎnbu 〈动〉〈口〉 snack; eat a snack to stay one's hunger; have a bite: 先吃片面包～一下。Stay your hunger/stomach with a piece of bread.
【点菜】 diǎncài 〈动〉 order dishes: 请您～。I am here to take your order. ‖ 你们是吃份饭还是要～? Would you like the table d'hôte or à la carte? ‖ 现在要～吗? Are you ready to order?
〖～单〗 diǎncàidān 〈名〉 à la carte menu: 他们照着～点菜。They chose from the à la carte menu.
【点唱】 diǎnchàng 〈动〉(of an audience) request a number (for performer to sing)
【点穿】 diǎnchuān ＝ 点破 diǎnpò
【点窜】 diǎncuàn 〈动〉 alter wording; make changes in wording
【点灯】 diǎndēng 〈动〉 light a lamp
【点滴】 diǎndī 〈名〉 ❶ bit: 不留～ not leave a single scrap ‖ ～经验 bits of experience ‖ ～信息 bits/crumbs of information ‖ ～知识 crumbs of knowledge ‖ 知识是点点滴滴积累起来的。Knowledge is accumulated bit by bit. ‖ ～归公。Every cent goes into the public account. ❷ tidbit; titbit: 奥运会～ tidbits of the Olympic Games ❸ →打点滴 dǎ diǎndī
【点厾】 diǎndū 〈动〉(of a painter) touch up a painting here and there as one pleases
【点对点传输】 diǎnduìdiǎn chuánshū 〈名〉 point-to-point transmission
【点对点协议】 diǎnduìdiǎn xiéyì 〈名〉[计算机] point-to-point protocol (PPP)
【点发】 diǎnfā ＝ 点射 diǎnshè
【点分十进制记法】 diǎnfēn shíjìnzhì jìfǎ 〈名〉[计算机] dotted decimal notation
【点歌】 diǎngē 〈动〉 ❶ request a song from a singer ❷ request a song to be played on the radio, television, etc
【点鬼火】 diǎn guǐhuǒ 〈动〉 secretly stir up trouble
【点焊】 diǎnhàn 〈名〉 spot/point/shot welding
〖～机〗 diǎnhànjī 〈名〉 spot welding machine; point welder; spot welder
【点化】 diǎnhuà 〈动〉 enlighten; awaken sb to the truth; point out the correct path
【点画】 diǎnhuà ❶〈动〉[绘画] stipple ❷〈名〉(of Chinese characters) stroke
〖～法〗 diǎnhuàfǎ 〈名〉[绘画] pointillism; stippling
【点火】 diǎnhuǒ 〈动〉 ❶ light a fire: 用木柴～ use wood to light fires ‖ 请把火点着。Please light the fire. ❷ ignite (fire): 用火花塞～ ignite with a spark plug ‖ 电子～ electronic ignition ❸ stir up trouble: ⇨煽风～
〖～棒〗 diǎnhuǒbàng 〈名〉 igniter stick
〖～材料〗 diǎnhuǒ cáiliào 〈名〉 igniter material; ignition (device)
〖～导线〗 diǎnhuǒ dǎoxiàn 〈名〉 ignition wire
〖～开关〗 diǎnhuǒ kāiguān 〈名〉 ignition: 打开～ switch/turn on the ignition ‖ ～钥匙 ignition key
〖～脉冲〗 diǎnhuǒ màichōng 〈名〉 firing pulse
〖～喷嘴〗 diǎnhuǒ pēnzuǐ 〈名〉 ignition burner
〖～器〗 diǎnhuǒqì 〈名〉 igniter
〖～时间〗 diǎnhuǒ shíjiān 〈名〉 ignition time; lighting-up time
〖～实验〗 diǎnhuǒ shíyàn 〈名〉 ignition test
〖～系统〗 diǎnhuǒ xìtǒng 〈名〉 ignition system
〖～引信〗 diǎnhuǒ yǐnxìn 〈名〉 igniter fuse
〖～装置〗 diǎnhuǒ zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 igniter; ignition device/unit
【点货】 diǎnhuò 〈动〉 take stock; check (over) goods
【点击】 diǎnjī 〈动〉[计算机] click: ～此处/鼠标 click here/the mouse
〖～率〗 diǎnjīlǜ 〈名〉 click rate
【点饥】 diǎnjī 〈动〉 snack to stave off hunger: 买些水果在旅途中～ buy some fruit to stave off hunger on the journey

【点将】 diǎnjiàng 〈动〉 ❶〈旧〉(of the chief commander) call the muster roll of officers and assign them fighting tasks ❷ name sb for a particular job：营销部的经理是集团总经理亲自点的将。The sales department manager was appointed personally by the general manager of the group corporation.

【点交】 diǎnjiāo 〈动〉 hand over item by item：～武器 hand over weapons item by item

【点刻】 diǎnkè 〈动〉[印刷] stipple

〖～法〗 diǎnkèfǎ 〈名〉 stipple (engraving)

〖～工具〗 diǎnkè gōngjù 〈名〉 stipple graver

〖～纹〗 diǎnkèwén 〈名〉 stippling design

【点面结合，以点带面】 diǎn-miàn jiéhé, yǐ diǎn dài miàn 〈熟〉 combine work on key points with that in other areas and promote the latter by drawing upon experience in the former

【点名】 diǎnmíng 〈动〉 ❶ call the roll; take the attendance; have a roll call：集合士兵～ muster the soldiers for roll call ‖ 晚～ evening roll call ‖ 早～ morning roll call ❷ mention sb/refer to sb by name：～攻击/批评 attack/criticize by name ‖ 老师批评了班里的几个学生，但没～。The teacher criticized a few students in the class but he didn't name names. ‖ 没想到他会～让我当他的助手。I had not expected him to name me as his assistant.

〖～册〗 diǎnmíngcè 〈名〉 roll book; muster roll

【点明】 diǎnmíng 〈动〉 indicate clearly; point out; put one's finger on：～问题所在 put one's finger on what is wrong ‖ ～主题 make clear the theme

【点墨】 diǎnmò 〈名〉 little learning：⇨胸无～

【点派】 diǎnpài ＝ 指派 zhǐpài

【点票】 diǎnpiào 〈动〉 count ballots/votes

【点评】 diǎnpíng ❶〈动〉 comment; make comments (about/on)：～一场辩论赛 comment on a debate ❷〈名〉 comment; critique

【点破】 diǎnpò 〈动〉 lay bare; bring sth out into the open; point out：～意图 point out sb's real intention ‖ 话说到就行，不宜～。It will do just to hint at it but may not be proper to pin down on it. / We can just touch on the matter lightly, but we ought not to tear it open.

【点球】 diǎnqiú 〈名〉 penalty kick：罚失～ miss a penalty ‖ 罚中～ score a penalty ‖ 判给主队一个～ give the host team a penalty ‖ ～大战 penalty shoot-out

【点燃】 diǎnrán 〈动〉 light; ignite; kindle：～壁炉里的干柴 kindle the logs in the fireplace ‖ ～蜡烛/香烟 light a candle/cigarette ‖ ～炉火 ignite a stove ‖ ～树叶 fire leaves ‖〈喻〉～复仇之火 fire/ignite/kindle a desire for revenge (on sb) ‖ ～革命之火 kindle the flames of revolution

【点染】 diǎnrǎn 〈动〉 touch up (a painting, a piece of writing, etc)：此画尚需稍加～。The painting still wants a few finishing touches. ‖ 这篇论文略加～，即可刊出。This essay can be published after some polishing.

【点射】 diǎnshè 〈动〉[军事] fire in bursts：打～ fire a burst

【点石成金】 diǎnshí-chéngjīn 〈熟〉 turn a stone into gold by touching it—turn a crude essay into a literary gem; turn a mediocre piece of writing into a masterpiece：他是一位经验丰富的编辑，具有～的本领。He is an editor with rich experience and is capable of turning crude writings into excellent ones by skilful polishing.

【点收】 diǎnshōu 〈动〉 check and accept：～货物 check and accept goods delivered ‖ 现款请当面～。Please count the cash before you leave.

【点数】 diǎnshù ❶〈动〉 count; check the number ❷〈名〉[拳击] point：在～上领先 lead in points ❸〈名〉[计算机] dot：每英寸～ dots per inch

【点题】 diǎntí 〈动〉 bring out the theme：～很妙 skillfully bring out the theme

【点铁成金】 diǎntiě-chéngjīn ＝ 点石成金 diǎnshí-chéngjīn

【点头】 diǎntóu 〈动〉 ❶ nod (one's head)：～称是 nod and say yes ‖ ～同意 nod one's agreement/approval/consent/assent; nod approvingly ‖ ～致意 nod a greeting (to sb); greet with a nod ❷ give one's consent：主任已经～了。The director has already okayed it.

〖～哈腰〗 diǎntóu-hāyāo 〈熟〉 bow unctuously; bow and scrape; nod and bow

〖～之交〗 diǎntóuzhījiāo 〈熟〉 nodding/bowing acquaintance：有～ have a nodding acquaintance (with sb)

【点戏】 diǎnxì 〈动〉 select (part of) a play from the repertoire offered

【点心】 diǎnxīn ＝ 点饥 diǎnjī

【点心】 diǎnxin 〈名〉 dessert; refreshments; pastry：～刀 dessert knife ‖ ～碟 dessert plate ‖ ～盒 cake/tuck box ‖ ～匙 dessert spoon

〖～铺〗 diǎnxinpù 〈名〉 snack bar

【点穴】 diǎnxué 〈动〉 ❶ (of marshal arts) attack sb's vital point ❷〈旧〉(of a *fengshui* man) select the grave site for sb

【点验】 diǎnyàn 〈动〉 examine item by item; count and examine

【点阵】 diǎnzhèn 〈名〉 ❶ [物理] lattice ❷ [计算机] dot matrix

〖～发生器〗 diǎnzhèn fāshēngqì 〈名〉 dot generator

〖～绘图仪〗 diǎnzhèn huìtúyí 〈名〉 dot matrix plotter

〖～式打印机〗 diǎnzhènshì dǎyìnjī 〈名〉 dot matrix printer

〖～图〗 diǎnzhèntú 〈名〉 dot graphics

〖～字符〗 diǎnzhèn zìfú 〈名〉 dot matrix character

【点种】 diǎnzhǒng ＝ 点播① diǎnbō

【点缀】 diǎnzhuì 〈动〉 ❶ adorn; embellish; ornament; intersperse：～有红玫瑰的白帽子 white hat embellished with red roses ‖ 用冒险情节～故事 adorn a story with adventures ‖ 草坪上～着花坛。The lawn is interspersed with flower beds. ‖ 我们购买装饰品～圣诞树。We bought ornaments for the Christmas trees. ‖ 夜空～着明亮的星星。The night sky was set with bright stars. ❷ garnish：在煮好的土豆上撒些切碎的茴香作～ garnish boiled potatoes with chopped anise ‖ 引用一些词句作～的书信 letter garnished with quotations

〖～品〗 diǎnzhuìpǐn 〈名〉 ornament

【点字】 diǎnzì 〈名〉 braille：用～读写 read and write in braille

【点子】 diǎnzi 〈名〉 ❶ (of liquid) drops：雨～ raindrops ❷ spot; dot; speck：泥～ mud stain ❸ (of percussion instruments) beat：⇨鼓～ ❹ key point：你这话算是说到～上了。You've hit the nail on the head with that remarks. / Your remarks are to the point. ‖ 力气要用到～上。Efforts must be directed to the key points. ❺ idea; pointer：出～ contribute ideas/suggestions ‖ 出好～ give some good pointer (on sth) ‖ ～多 be full of ideas ‖ 新～ fresh idea

碘 diǎn 〈名〉[化学] iodine：加～食盐 iodized salt

【碘酊】 diǎndīng 〈名〉[医药] tincture of iodine

【碘定量法】 diǎndìngliàngfǎ 〈名〉[化学] iodometry

【碘仿】 diǎnfǎng 〈名〉[化学] iodoform

【碘甘油】 diǎngānyóu 〈名〉 iodine glycerin

【碘化物】 diǎnhuàwù 〈名〉 iodide

【碘化银】 diǎnhuàyín 〈名〉 iodide of silver

【碘酒】 diǎnjiǔ ＝ 碘酊 diǎndīng

【碘酸】 diǎnsuān 〈名〉[化学] iodic acid

〖～盐〗 diǎnsuānyán 〈名〉[化学] iodate

【碘钨灯】 diǎnwūdēng 〈名〉 iodine tungsten lamp

【碘盐】 diǎnyán 〈名〉 iodized salt

【碘银矿】 diǎnyínkuàng 〈名〉 iodyrite

【碘中毒】 diǎnzhòngdú 〈名〉 iodism; iodine intoxication

踮 diǎn 〈动〉 stand on tiptoe：～起脚走 walk on tiptoe ‖ 他们～起脚以便看得更清楚。They stood on tiptoe to get a better look.

【踮脚】 diǎnjiǎo 〈动〉〈方〉 limp

diàn

电 diàn ❶〈名〉 lightning：雷～交加 lightning accompanied by peals of thunders ‖ ～闪雷鸣 The lightning flashed and the thunder roared. ❷〈名〉 electricity; power：断～ cut off the power supply; cut electricity ‖ 通～ lay/turn on the electricity ‖ 漏～ electricity leakage ‖ 我们已经三天没有～了。We have been out of power for three days. ⇨充～；静～ ❸〈动〉 give/get an electric shock：被～了一下 get an electric shock ❹〈名〉 telegram：致～ send a telegram ‖ 急～ express telegram ❺〈动〉 cable/telegraph a message：⇨～贺；～复

【电按摩】 diàn'ànmó 〈名〉 electric massage

【电霸】 diànbà 〈名〉 overlord of electricity; self-serving boss of electric power

【电版印刷】 diànbǎn yìnshuā 〈名〉 electro-printing
【电棒】 diànbàng 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ (electric) torch; flashlight ❷ fluorescent lamp; daylight lamp
【电报】 diànbào ❶〈名〉 cable; telegram; telegraph: 打/发～ send a telegram/wire; telegraph; wire ‖ 发送/收到～ dispatch/receive a cable ‖ ～联系 contact by cable ‖ 加急～ express/urgent cable ‖ 慰问～ telegram of sympathy ‖ 无线～ wireless telegram ‖ 她接到一封～，得知爷爷刚刚去世。She received a telegram saying that her grandfather had just died. ⇨海底～；密码～ ❷〈动〉 telegraph: ～总部 wire the head office ‖ ～订货 order by cable ‖ 他把到达时间～给夫人。He telegraphed his wife the time of his arrival.
【～报盘】 diànbào bàopán 〈动〉 cable an offer
【～等级】 diànbào děngjí 〈名〉 telegram message precedence
【～挂号】 diànbào guàhào 〈名〉 cable/telegraphic address
【～汇款】 diànbào huìkuǎn 〈名〉 telegraphic/cable remittance
【～汇票】 diànbào huìpiào 〈名〉 telegraph money order
【～机】 diànbàojī 〈名〉 telegraph
【～简码】 diànbào jiǎnmǎ 〈名〉 cable code
【～局】 diànbàojú 〈名〉 telegraph office
【～码】 diànbàomǎ 〈名〉 telegraph code
【～询盘】 diànbào xúnpán 〈名〉 cable enquiry (for)
【～纸】 diànbàozhǐ 〈名〉 telegram form/blank
【电笔】 diànbǐ ＝ 测电笔 cèdiànbǐ
【电表】 diànbiǎo 〈名〉 ❶ voltmeter; ammeter ❷ electric meter; kilowatt-hour meter; watt-hour meter
【电冰柜】 diànbīngguì 〈名〉 mini-refrigerator; fridge; freezer
【电冰箱】 diànbīngxiāng 〈名〉 (electric) refrigerator; fridge; freezer; icebox: 单门～ single-door refrigerator ‖ 双门～ double-door refrigerator ‖ 自动除霜～ auto defrosting refrigerator ‖ 无氟～ freon-free refrigerator ‖ 无霜～ frost-free refrigerator
【电波】 diànbō 〈名〉 electric wave: ～的发射 emission of radio waves ‖ ～的反射 reflection of radio waves ‖ ～折射 radio wave refraction
【电铲】 diànchǎn 〈名〉 power shovel: ～采矿 power-shovel mining
【电厂】 diànchǎng 〈名〉 power plant; electric generating plant
【电场】 diànchǎng 〈名〉 electric field
【～能】 diànchǎngnéng 〈名〉 electric field energy
【～偏转】 diànchǎng piānzhuǎn 〈名〉 electric deflection
【～强度】 diànchǎng qiángdù 〈名〉 electric field intensity/strength
【电唱机】 diànchàngjī 〈名〉 electric gramophone/phonograph; record player
【电唱头】 diànchàngtóu 〈名〉 pickup (of a record player)
【电唱针】 diànchàngzhēn 〈名〉 (gramophone) stylus; needle
【电车】 diànchē 〈名〉 ❶ tram; tramcar; streetcar: ～道 tram road ‖ ～架空线 tram wire ‖ ～时刻表 tram timetable ❷ trolley (bus); electrobus: ～站 trolley-bus stop ⇨无轨～
【电陈】 diànchén 〈动〉 state/declare by telegraph
【电池】 diànchí 〈名〉 (electric) cell/battery: 充电～ rechargeable battery ‖ 电化～ electrochemical cell ‖ 防漏～ leak-proof battery ‖ 干～ dry cell ‖ 伏打～ voltaic cell ‖ 后备～ battery backup ‖ 碱性～ alkaline cell ‖ 镍铬～ nicad (battery); nickel-cadmium battery ‖ 七号/五号～ battery in size 7/5 ‖ 太阳能～ solar cell ‖ 纤维～ fibre cell
【～仓】 diànchícāng 〈名〉 battery compartment
【～充电器】 diànchí chōngdiànqì 〈名〉 battery charger
【～组】 diànchízǔ 〈名〉 pile; battery
【电传】 diànchuán 〈名〉 telex: 打～ telex sb; send a telex to sb ‖ 国际～ overseas telex ‖ 他向办公室发了一份～。He sent a telex to the office. / He telexed to the office.
【～打印机】 diànchuán dǎyìnjī 〈名〉 teleprinter
【～打字机】 diànchuán dǎzìjī 〈名〉 teletypewriter; teleprinter
【～机】 diànchuánjī 〈名〉 teletypewriter; teleprinter
【～排版】 diànchuán páibǎn 〈名〉 teletypesetting
【～排字机】 diànchuán páizìjī 〈名〉 teletypesetter
【电船】 diànchuán 〈方〉 ＝ 汽艇 qìtǐng
【电吹风】 diànchuīfēng 〈名〉 electric hair dryer; electric drying blower
【电瓷】 diàncí 〈名〉 electroceramics
【电磁】 diàncí 〈名〉 electromagnetism
【～波】 diàncíbō 〈名〉 electromagnetic wave
【～场】 diàncíchǎng 〈名〉 electromagnetic field
【～传感器】 diàncí chuángǎnqì 〈名〉 electromagnetic sensor
【～辐射】 diàncí fúshè 〈名〉 electromagnetic radiation
【～干扰】 diàncí gānrǎo 〈名〉 electromagnetic interference (EMI)
【～感应】 diàncí gǎnyìng 〈名〉 electromagnetic induction
【～炉】 diàncílú 〈名〉 electromagnetic cooker/oven
【～兼容】 diàncí jiānróng 〈名〉 electromagnetic compatibility
【～脉冲】 diàncí màichōng 〈名〉 electromagnetic pulse
【～炮】 diàncípào 〈名〉 electromagnetic artillery
【～探伤器】 diàncí tànshāngqì 〈名〉 electromagnetic detector
【～铁】 diàncítiě 〈名〉 electromagnet; electric magnet
【～污染】 diàncí wūrǎn 〈名〉 electromagnetic pollution
【～选矿机】 diàncí xuǎnkuàngjī 〈名〉 electromagnetic ore separator
【～学】 diàncíxué 〈名〉 electromagnetics
【～振荡器】 diàncí zhèndàngqì 〈名〉 herz oscillator
【～制动】 diàncí zhìdòng 〈名〉 electromagnetic braking
【电刺激】 diàncìjī 〈名〉 electrostimulation
【电大】 diàndà 〈名〉〈简称〉 TV university ⇨电视大学
【电导】 diàndǎo 〈名〉 conductance; electric conductance; conductivity
【～体】 diàndǎotǐ 〈名〉 electrical conductor; electric conductor
【～线】 diàndǎoxiàn 〈名〉 electrical lead
【～仪】 diàndǎoyí 〈名〉 conductivity gauge
【电灯】 diàndēng 〈名〉 electric lamp/light
【～泡】 diàndēngpào 〈名〉 ❶ (electric light) bulb: 换～ change a bulb ‖ 取下～ remove a bulb ‖ 旋上/下～ screw/unscrew a bulb ‖ 40 瓦的～ 40-watt light bulb ‖ 我用 60 瓦的～。My lamp uses 60 watts. ❷〈口〉 fifth wheel; gooseberry—unwanted third person accompanying a courting couple: 我可不想当～。I don't want to play gooseberry. / I don't want to be the fifth wheel.
【电动】 diàndòng 〈形〉 power-driven; power-operated: ～公共汽车 electric bus
【～车辆】 diàndòng chēliàng 〈名〉 electric vehicle; vehicle powered by electricity
【～发电机】 diàndòng fādiànjī 〈名〉 dynamotor; dynamic generator; motor generator: ～组 motor generator set
【～机】 diàndòngjī 〈名〉 (electric) motor; electromotor: ～功率 motor power
【～搅拌器】 diàndòng jiǎobànqì 〈名〉 electric blender
【～力学】 diàndòng lìxué 〈名〉 electrodynamics
【～潜水泵】 diàndòng qiánshuǐbèng 〈名〉 immersible electric pump
【～势】 diàndòngshì 〈名〉 electromotive force (EMF)
【～剃须刀】 diàndòng tìxūdāo 〈名〉 electric shaver
【～玩具】 diàndòng wánjù 〈名〉 electric toy
【电度表】 diàndùbiǎo 〈名〉 watt-hour meter; kilowatt-hour meter; electric meter
【电镀】 diàndù 〈动〉 electroplate: 无氰～ electroplating without using cyanide
【～术】 diàndùshù 〈名〉 electroplating
【电锻】 diànduàn 〈名〉 electro-forge
【电法勘探】 diànfǎ kāntàn 〈名〉［矿业］ electrical prospecting
【电饭煲】 diànfànbāo 〈名〉〈方〉 (electric) rice cooker
【电饭锅】 diànfànguō 〈名〉 (electric) rice cooker
【电费】 diànfèi 〈名〉 electric bill/expenses; power bill/rate: 付～ pay for electricity; pay the power bill ‖ 收～ collect electric fees ‖ 他因为没缴～被断电了。His electricity was cut off because he hadn't paid the bill.
【电风琴】 diànfēngqín 〈名〉 electric organ
【电风扇】 diànfēngshàn ＝ 电扇 diànshàn
【电负性】 diànfùxìng 〈名〉 electronegativity
【电复】 diànfù 〈动〉 reply by telegraph
【电杆】 diàngān 〈名〉 telephone/wire pole: 栽～ erect a telephone pole
【电感】 diàngǎn 〈名〉［电学］ inductance
【～器】 diàngǎnqì 〈名〉［电学］ inductor
【～线圈】 diàngǎn xiànquān 〈名〉［电学］ inductance coil
【电感光材料】 diàngǎnguāng cáiliào 〈名〉［电学］ electrophoretic material
【电感应】 diàngǎnyìng 〈名〉［电学］ electrical induction
【电镐】 diàngǎo 〈名〉 electric pick

【电告】 diàngào 〈动〉inform by wire/telegraph
【电工】 diàngōng 〈名〉❶ electrical engineering: ～基础 fundamentals of electric and electronic engineering ‖ ～技术 electrotechnics; electrotechnology; electrical engineering ‖ ～手册 electric engineering handbook ⇨～学 ❷ electrician
〖～材料〗 diàngōng cáiliào 〈名〉electrical engineering material; electric material
〖～产品〗 diàngōng chǎnpǐn 〈名〉electrical product
〖～学〗 diàngōngxué 〈名〉electrical engineering; electrotechnics
〖～仪表〗 diàngōng yíbiǎo 〈名〉electrotechnical instrument
【电功率】 diàngōnglǜ 〈名〉[电学] electric power
〖～计〗 diàngōnglǜjì 〈名〉electric dynamometer; electrodynamometer
【电挂】 diànguà 〈名〉registered cablegram/telegram
【电管局】 diànguǎnjú 〈名〉〈简称〉power administration ⇨电业管理局
【电灌】 diànguàn 〈动〉irrigate by electric pumping
〖～站〗 diànguànzhàn 〈名〉electric pumping station/house
【电光】 diànguāng 〈名〉❶ electric light ❷ lightning
〖～成像〗 diànguāng chéngxiàng 〈名〉electrooptical imaging
〖～效应〗 diànguāng xiàoyìng 〈名〉electro-optical effects
〖～学〗 diànguāngxué 〈名〉electrooptics
〖～源〗 diànguāngyuán 〈名〉electric light source
【电滚子】 diàngǔnzi 〈名〉〈方〉❶ generator ❷ electric motor
【电焊】 diànhàn 〈名〉electric welding
〖～车间〗 diànhàn chējiān 〈名〉electric welding department
〖～工〗 diànhànggōng 〈名〉electric welder
〖～机〗 diànhànjī 〈名〉electric welding machine; electric welder
〖～钳〗 diànhànqián 〈名〉electrode holder
【电贺】 diànhè 〈动〉cable a message of congratulations; send a telegram of congratulations
【电荷】 diànhè 〈名〉electric charge: 负～ negative charge ‖ 正～ positive charge ‖ 同种～相互排斥,异种～相互吸引。Like charges repel and unlike charges attract.
〖～密度〗 diànhè mìdù 〈名〉charge density
【电弧】 diànhú 〈名〉electric arc
〖～焊机〗 diànhú hànjī 〈名〉arc welder
〖～焊接〗 diànhú hànjiē 〈名〉(electric) arc welding
〖～切割机〗 diànhú qiēgējī 〈名〉arc cutting machine
【电化】 diànhuà ❶〈形〉electrochemical ❷〈动〉electrify ❸〈名〉electric audio-visual aids
〖～当量〗 diànhuà dāngliàng 〈名〉electrochemical equivalent
〖～电池〗 diànhuà diànchí 〈名〉electrochemical cell
〖～教学〗 diànhuà jiàoxué 〈名〉audio-visual instruction/education/teaching: ～大楼 audio-visual instruction building ‖ ～设备 electrical audio-visual aids ‖ ～实验室 audio-visual (instruction) laboratory
〖～教育〗 diànhuà jiàoyù 〈名〉audio-visual education/instruction
【电化学】 diànhuàxué 〈名〉electrochemistry
【电话】 diànhuà 〈名〉❶ telephone (set); phone: 两部～ two telephones ‖ 安装～ install a telephone; have a phone put in ‖ 拿起～ pick up the phone ‖ ～没挂好 leave the phone off the hook ‖ 拨号～ dial phone ‖ 传真～ faxaphone ‖ 翻盖式手提～ flip phone ‖ ～响了。The telephone is ringing. ‖ 我可以用一下你的～吗? May I use your phone? ⇨磁卡～;可视～;智能～ ❷ (telephone/phone) call: 打～ make a phone call; be on the phone; phone/ring sb up ‖ 挂断～ hang up the phone ‖ 回～ return a (phone) call; ring/call/phone back ‖ 接到～ get/receive a phone call (from sb) ‖ 接听～ get/answer the phone ‖ 切断～ disconnect/sever a phone ‖ 窃听～ bug/tap the phone ‖ ～联系 contact by telephone ‖ ～预订 make a booking by phone; make a reservation over the phone ‖ ～交谈 telephone conversation ‖ 长途～ long-distance phone call ‖ 打进来的～ incoming telephone call ‖ 骚扰～ nuisance call; obscene phone call ‖ 一连串的～ a barrage of phone calls ‖ ～串线了。The lines have crossed. ‖ ～断线了。The line has gone dead. ‖ 他刚打/接完～。He just got off from the telephone. ‖他正在打～。He is on the phone. ‖ 有你的～。You are wanted on the phone.
〖～簿〗 diànhuàbù 〈名〉(tele) phone book/pad/directory; directory
〖～采访〗 diànhuà cǎifǎng ❶〈动〉have a telephone interview (with) ❷〈名〉telephone interview
〖～传真〗 diànhuà chuánzhēn 〈名〉telefax
〖～答录机〗 diànhuà dálùjī 〈名〉answering machine; answerphone: 我在他的～上留了言。I left a message on his answerphone.
〖～电缆〗 diànhuà diànlǎn 〈名〉telephone cable
〖～费〗 diànhuàfèi 〈名〉telephone charge; phone rate: 缴～ pay phone rates
〖～分机〗 diànhuà fēnjī 〈名〉telephone extension: 请转 303～。Will you get me through to Extension 303? / Extension 303, please.
〖～号码〗 diànhuà hàomǎ 〈名〉(tele)phone number: 拨～ dial a phone number ‖ ～查询服务 phone number inquiry service
〖～会议〗 diànhuà huìyì 〈名〉telephone conference; teleconference; conference call: 召开～ hold a telephone conference
〖～机〗 diànhuàjī 〈名〉telephone (set): 老式～ fogyish phone
〖～间〗 diànhuàjiān = 电话亭 diànhuàtíng
〖～交换台〗 diànhuà jiāohuàntái 〈名〉telephone exchange/switchboard
〖～接线员〗 diànhuà jiēxiànyuán 〈名〉telephone operator
〖～局〗 diànhuàjú 〈名〉telephone office/exchange
〖～卡〗 diànhuàkǎ 〈名〉phone card
〖～录音机〗 diànhuà lùyīnjī 〈名〉answering machine
〖～区号〗 diànhuà qūhào 〈名〉area code
〖～热线〗 diànhuà rèxiàn 〈名〉telephone hot line
〖～亭〗 diànhuàtíng 〈名〉telephone box/booth/kiosk; call box
〖～通信〗 diànhuà tōngxùn 〈名〉telephone communication
〖～网〗 diànhuàwǎng 〈名〉telephone network
〖～问讯〗 diànhuà wènxùn 〈名〉telephone inquiry
〖～线〗 diànhuàxiàn 〈名〉telephone line
〖～业务〗 diànhuà yèwù 〈名〉telephone service
〖～银行〗 diànhuà yínháng 〈名〉telephone banking: 提供～服务 provide telephone banking
〖～用户〗 diànhuà yònghù 〈名〉telephone subscriber
〖～总机〗 diànhuà zǒngjī 〈名〉central exchange
【电汇】 diànhuì ❶〈动〉remit by telegram: ～30万美元到账户上 wire US $ 300,000 into sb's account ❷〈名〉telegraphic transfer (TT); cable transfer; telegraphic money/transfer; remittance by telegram: ～付款 pay by T/T
〖～单〗 diànhuìdān 〈名〉telegraphic money order (TMO)
〖～汇率〗 diànhuì huìlǜ 〈名〉telegraphic transfer rate; cable rate; T/T rate
【电火花】 diànhuǒhuā 〈名〉electric spark: ～发生器 sparker ‖ ～腐蚀 spark erosion ‖ ～加工 electric spark working; electric discharge machining
【电击】 diànjī 〈名〉electric shock: ～危险 shock hazard
〖～疗法〗 diànjī liáofǎ 〈名〉electric shock therapy
【电机】 diànjī 〈名〉electric machinery
〖～厂〗 diànjīchǎng 〈名〉electrical machinery plant
〖～工业〗 diànjī gōngyè 〈名〉electric industry
〖～化〗 diànjīhuà 〈动〉electromechanize
〖～壳〗 diànjīqiào 〈名〉motor casing/enclosure
〖～学〗 diànjīxué 〈名〉electromechanics
【电机车】 diànjīchē 〈名〉electric(al) locomotive
【电积】 diànjī 〈名〉[冶金] electrodeposition
【电吉他】 diànjítā 〈名〉electric guitar
【电极】 diànjí 〈名〉electrode: ～电流 electrode current ‖ ～电压 electrode voltage ‖ ～电阻 electrode resistance ‖ ～效应 electrode effect ‖ 阳～ positive electrode; anode ‖ 阴～ negative electrode; cathode
【电加工】 diànjiāgōng 〈名〉electric processing: ～机床 electric processing lathe
【电加热】 diànjiārè 〈名〉electric(al) heating
〖～锅炉〗 diànjiārè guōlú 〈名〉electrode boiler
〖～器〗 diànjiārèqì 〈名〉electric heater
【电价】 diànjià 〈名〉❶ electricity rate/pricing; power rate/bill: 降低～ lower electricity prices ❷ [化学] electrovalence; electrovalency
〖～键〗 diànjiàjiàn 〈名〉[化学] electrovalent bond; electrovalence; electrovalency
【电剪】 diànjiǎn 〈名〉electric shears/scissors
【电键】 diànjiàn 〈名〉❶ key; button; switching key ❷ telegraph key

【电教】 diànjiào 〈名〉〈简称〉audio-visual education/instruction ⇨电化教育
〖～馆〗 diànjiàoguǎn 〈名〉audio-visual education lab
〖～中心〗 diànjiào zhōngxīn 〈名〉audio-visual education centre
【电解】 diànjiě 〈动〉[化学] electrolyse
〖～槽〗 diànjiěcáo 〈名〉electrolytic tank/bath/cell; electrolyzer; electric tank
〖～池〗 diànjiěchí 〈名〉electrolytic bath/cell; electrolyzer
〖～充电器〗 diànjiě chōngdiànqì 〈名〉electrolytic charger
〖～法〗 diànjiěfǎ 〈名〉electrolysis process; electrolytic method
〖～分离〗 diànjiě fēnlí 〈名〉electrolytic separation/dissociation
〖～合成〗 diànjiě héchéng 〈名〉electrolytic synthesis
〖～剂〗 diànjiějì 〈名〉electrolyser
〖～炉〗 diànjiělú 〈名〉electrolytic furnace
〖～溶液〗 diànjiě róngyè 〈名〉electrolytic solution
〖～蚀刻〗 diànjiě shíkè 〈名〉electrolytic etching
〖～提纯〗 diànjiě tíchún 〈名〉electroextraction; electrolytic refining
〖～铜〗 diànjiětóng 〈名〉electrolytic copper
〖～液〗 diànjiěyè 〈名〉electrolyte
〖～质〗 diànjiězhì 〈名〉electrolyte; electrolytic: ～导体 electrolytic conductor
〖～作用〗 diànjiě zuòyòng 〈名〉electrolysis; electrolytic action
【电介基】 diànjièjī 〈名〉[化学] dielectrophore
【电介质】 diànjièzhì 〈名〉[化学] dielectric (medium): ～材料 dielectric materials ‖ ～强度 dielectric strength ‖ ～天线 dielectric antenna
【电警棍】 diànjǐnggùn 〈名〉electric baton
【电矩】 diànjǔ 〈名〉electric moment
【电锯】 diànjù 〈名〉electric/power saw; electric-powered saw; electric chain saw; sawing machine
【电绝缘】 diànjuéyuán 〈名〉electrical isolation
【电抗】 diànkàng 〈名〉[电学] reactance
〖～器〗 diànkàngqì 〈名〉reactor
〖～线圈〗 diànkàng xiànquān 〈名〉impedance coil
【电烤箱】 diànkǎoxiāng 〈名〉electric oven/grill/roaster
【电控】 diànkòng 〈名〉electric control: ～气动风阀 electro-pneumatic valve
【电栏】 diànlán 〈名〉electric fence
【电缆】 diànlǎn 〈名〉electric cable: 光纤～ optical fibre cable ‖ 同轴～ coaxial cable
〖～厂〗 diànlǎnchǎng 〈名〉cable works
〖～车〗 diànlǎnchē 〈名〉cable (reel) car
〖～管〗 diànlǎnguǎn 〈名〉cable tube
〖～夹〗 diànlǎnjiā 〈名〉cable clamp
〖～绞车〗 diànlǎn jiǎochē 〈名〉cable winch
〖～扣〗 diànlǎnkòu 〈名〉cable grip
〖～盘〗 diànlǎnpán 〈名〉cable drum
〖～钳〗 diànlǎnqián 〈名〉cable grip
〖～通信系统〗 diànlǎn tōngxìn xìtǒng 〈名〉cable communication system
〖～线路〗 diànlǎn xiànlù 〈名〉cable line
〖～箱〗 diànlǎnxiāng 〈名〉cable box
【电老虎】 diànlǎohǔ 〈名〉❶ ＝电霸 diànbà ❷ big power consumer
【电烙术】 diànlàoshù 〈名〉[医学] electrocautery; electric cautery
【电烙铁】 diànlàotie 〈名〉❶ electric iron ❷ electric soldering iron
【电离】 diànlí 〈名〉(electrolytic) ionization
〖～层〗 diànlícéng 〈名〉ionosphere: ～暴 ionospheric storm ‖ ～骚扰 ionospheric disturbance
〖～圈〗 diànlíquān 〈名〉ionosphere
〖～射线〗 diànlí shèxiàn 〈名〉ionization ray
【电篱笆】 diànlíba 〈名〉electric fence
【电力】 diànlì 〈名〉(electric) power: 配送～ distribute electric power ‖ 生产～ produce electricity ‖ 输送～ carry/transmit electric power (to a place)
〖～变电站〗 diànlì biàndiànzhàn 〈名〉electric power substation
〖～传输〗 diànlì chuánshū 〈名〉power/electricity transmission
〖～电缆〗 diànlì diànlǎn 〈名〉power/electric cable
〖～分配〗 diànlì fēnpèi 〈名〉power distribution
〖～工程〗 diànlì gōngchéng 〈名〉electric power engineering
〖～工业〗 diànlì gōngyè 〈名〉(electric) power industry
〖～供暖〗 diànlì gōngnuǎn 〈名〉electric heating
〖～供应〗 diànlì gōngyìng 〈名〉supply of electricity; power supply: ～不足 under-supply of electric power
〖～灌溉〗 diànlì guàngài 〈名〉irrigation by electric power
〖～机车〗 diànlì jīchē 〈名〉electric locomotive
〖～开发〗 diànlì kāifā 〈名〉electric power development
〖～排灌〗 diànlì páiguàn 〈名〉drainage and irrigation by electric power
〖～排水〗 diànlì páishuǐ 〈名〉drainage by electric power
〖～牵引〗 diànlì qiānyǐn 〈名〉electric traction
〖～设施〗 diànlì shèshī 〈名〉electric power facility
〖～输送〗 diànlì shūsòng 〈名〉power delivery; electric power transmission
〖～网〗 diànlìwǎng 〈名〉power/electric network; power grid
〖～线〗 diànlìxiàn 〈名〉(electric) power line; electric line of force: ～载波通信 power line carrier communications
【电量】 diànliàng 〈名〉quantity of electricity; electric quantity
【电疗】 diànliáo 〈名〉electrotherapy: 实施～ administer electrotherapy ‖ 超短波～ ultrashort-wave therapy ‖ 短波～ shortwave therapy ‖ ～医师 electrotherapist
〖～机〗 diànliáojī 〈名〉electrizer
【电料】 diànliào 〈名〉electrical materials and appliances
〖～行〗 diànliàoháng 〈名〉electrical materials and appliances shop
【电铃】 diànlíng 〈名〉electric bell: 按～ ring an electric bell
【电令】 diànlìng ❶〈动〉cable an order; send an order by telegram ❷〈名〉order transmitted by telegram
【电流】 diànliú 〈名〉electric current: 接通～ complete an electric circuit; turn on electricity; make contact ‖ 切断～ break contact; interrupt an electric circuit ‖ 暗～ dark current ‖ 反向～ reverse current ‖ 负载～ load current ‖ 高压～ current of high-voltage electricity ‖ 载波～ carrier current
〖～表〗 diànliúbiǎo ＝ 安培计 ānpéijì
〖～计〗 diànliújì 〈名〉galvanometer
〖～脉冲〗 diànliú màichōng 〈名〉current pulse
〖～密度〗 diànliú mìdù 〈名〉electric current density; ampere density
〖～强度〗 diànliú qiángdù 〈名〉current intensity
〖～调节器〗 diànliú tiáojiéqì 〈名〉current regulator
〖～稳定装置〗 diànliú wěndìng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉current stabilizer
〖～线圈〗 diànliú xiànquān 〈名〉current winding
〖～引线〗 diànliú yǐnxiàn 〈名〉current lead
【电炉】 diànlú 〈名〉❶ electric cooker/stove; hot plate ❷ [冶金] electric furnace
〖～钢〗 diànlúgāng 〈名〉electric steel
〖～炼钢〗 diànlú liàngāng 〈名〉electric furnace steel making: ～法 electric furnace process
【电路】 diànlù 〈名〉(electric) circuit: 并联/串联～ parallel/series circuit ‖ 复合～ composite circuit ‖ 集成～ integrated circuit ‖ 印刷～ printed circuit ‖ 真空管～ vacuum tube circuit ‖ 组合～ combinational circuit
〖～板〗 diànlùbǎn 〈名〉circuit board: 印刷～ printed circuit board
〖～布线〗 diànlù bùxiàn 〈名〉circuit layout
〖～参数〗 diànlù cānshù 〈名〉circuit parameter
〖～测试〗 diànlù cèshì 〈名〉circuit test: ～器 circuit tester
〖～常数〗 diànlù chángshù 〈名〉circuit/network constant
〖～图〗 diànlùtú 〈名〉circuit diagram
〖～元件〗 diànlù yuánjiàn 〈名〉circuit element/component
〖～组件〗 diànlù zǔjiàn 〈名〉circuit unit/module
【电驴子】 diànlǘzi 〈方〉＝ 摩托车 mótuōchē
【电麻醉】 diànmázuì 〈名〉[医学] electro-anesthesia
【电码】 diànmǎ 〈名〉(telegraphic) code: 摩尔斯～ Morse code/alphabet
〖～本〗 diànmǎběn 〈名〉code book
【电脉冲】 diànmàichōng 〈名〉electric pulse
【电鳗】 diànmán 〈名〉[动物] electric eel
【电门】 diànmén 〈名〉(electric) switch
【电敏打印】 diànmǐn dǎyìn 〈名〉electrosensitive printing
【电敏纸】 diànmǐnzhǐ 〈名〉electrosensitive paper
【电模拟】 diànmónǐ 〈名〉electrical analog/analogy: ～机 electrical analog machine

【电母】 diànmǔ 〈名〉goddess of lightning
【电木】 diànmù 〈名〉[化学] bakelite
〖～粉〗 diànmùfěn 〈名〉phenolic moulding powder
【电纳】 diànnà 〈名〉[物理] susceptance
【电脑】 diànnǎo 〈名〉computer：一台～ a computer ‖ 操作～ handle/operate/run/use a computer ‖ 打开/关闭～ turn on/off a computer ‖ 便携式～ laptop computer ‖ 个人～ personal computer (PC) ‖ 家用～ family/home computer; computer for home use ‖ 手提式～ portable/hand-held computer ‖ 通/专用～ general/special purpose computer ‖ 掌上型～ palmtop computer
〖～安全系统〗 diànnǎo ānquán xìtǒng 〈名〉computerized security system
〖～病毒〗 diànnǎo bìngdú 〈名〉computer virus
〖～程序〗 diànnǎo chéngxù 〈名〉computer program：编制～ program a computer; write a computer program
〖～磁盘〗 diànnǎo cípán 〈名〉computer disc
〖～辅助翻译〗 diànnǎo fǔzhù fānyì 〈名〉computer-aided translation (CAT)
〖～辅助教学〗 diànnǎo fǔzhù jiàoxué 〈名〉computer-aided/-assisted instruction (CAI)
〖～黑客〗 diànnǎo hēikè 〈名〉hacker
〖～化〗 diànnǎohuà 〈动〉computerize：～售票系统 computerized ticket selling system; computer ticket system
〖～记事簿〗 diànnǎo jìshìbù 〈名〉personal digital assistant
〖～恐惧症〗 diànnǎo kǒngjùzhèng 〈名〉cyberphobia
〖～控制数据库〗 diànnǎo kòngzhì shùjùkù 〈名〉computerized data base
〖～排版〗 diànnǎo páibǎn 〈名〉desk-top publishing; computerized typesetting
〖～软件〗 diànnǎo ruǎnjiàn 〈名〉computer software
〖～网络〗 diànnǎo wǎngluò 〈名〉computer network
〖～验光〗 diànnǎo yànguāng 〈名〉computer optometry
〖～应用软件〗 diànnǎo yìngyòng ruǎnjiàn 〈名〉computer applications
〖～硬件〗 diànnǎo yìngjiàn 〈名〉computer hardware
〖～用户〗 diànnǎo yònghù 〈名〉computer user
〖～游戏〗 diànnǎo yóuxì 〈名〉computer game
〖～语言〗 diànnǎo yǔyán 〈名〉computer language
〖～终端机〗 diànnǎo zhōngduānjī 〈名〉computer terminals
【电能】 diànnéng 〈名〉electric energy
【电钮】 diànniǔ 〈名〉(push) button
【电偶极】 diàn'ǒují 〈名〉[计算机] electric doublet
【电耦层】 diàn'ǒucéng 〈名〉[计算机] electric double layer
【电耦合】 diàn'ǒuhé 〈名〉[电学] galvanic/electric coupling
〖～器〗 diàn'ǒuhéqì 〈名〉[电学] electric coupler
【电耙】 diànpá 〈名〉[矿业] scraper
【电抛光】 diànpāoguāng 〈名〉[冶金] electropolishing; electrical polishing; electrolytic brightening/polishing
【电平】 diànpíng 〈名〉electrical level
【电瓶】 diànpíng 〈名〉storage battery; accumulator
〖～车〗 diànpíngchē 〈名〉storage battery car; electromobile
【电气】 diànqì 〈名〉electric：～开关 electric switch ‖ ～实验 electrical experiment
〖～干手器〗 diànqì gānshǒuqì 〈名〉hand-dryer
〖～工程〗 diànqì gōngchéng 〈名〉electrical engineering：～师 electrical engineer
〖～化〗 diànqìhuà 〈动〉electrify：～铁路 electric railway ‖ 使全国铁路系统～ electrify the national railway system
〖～机车〗 diànqì jīchē 〈名〉electric locomotive
〖～汽车〗 diànqì qìchē 〈名〉electric automobile
〖～石〗 diànqìshí 〈名〉[矿业] tourmaline; tourmalin; turmaline
〖～栽培〗 diànqì zāipéi 〈名〉electroculture
【电器】 diànqì 〈名〉electrical appliance：家用～ household electrical appliances
〖～工业〗 diànqì gōngyè 〈名〉electronics industry
〖～商店〗 diànqì shāngdiàn 〈名〉electric appliance shop/store
【电桥】 diànqiáo 〈名〉conducting bridge; electric(al) bridge
【电热】 diànrè 〈名〉electric heat; electrothermal
〖～板〗 diànrèbǎn 〈名〉electric hot plate
〖～杯〗 diànrèbēi 〈名〉electric thermos jug
〖～计〗 diànrèjì 〈名〉electrocalorimeter
〖～炉〗 diànrèlú 〈名〉electric fire
〖～器〗 diànrèqì 〈名〉electric heater
〖～熔炉〗 diànrè rónglú 〈名〉electrothermal melting furnace
〖～梳〗 diànrèshū 〈名〉hot comb
〖～毯〗 diànrètǎn 〈名〉❶ [医学] electrothermal pad ❷ electric blanket
〖～学〗 diànrèxué 〈名〉electrothermics
〖～针灸〗 diànrè zhēnjiǔ 〈名〉electrothermal acupuncture
【电容】 diànróng 〈名〉electric capacity; capacitance
〖～计〗 diànróngjì 〈名〉capacitance meter
〖～器〗 diànróngqì 〈名〉condenser; capacitor：～纸 capacitor/condenser paper
【电熔炼】 diànrónglián 〈名〉[冶金] electric smelting
【电扇】 diànshàn 〈名〉electric fan：一台～ an electric fan ‖ 落地～ stand fan
【电渗析】 diànshènxī 〈名〉[物理][化学] electrodialysis
【电生理现象】 diànshēnglǐ xiànxiàng 〈名〉electrophysiology
【电生理学】 diànshēnglǐxué 〈名〉electrophysiology
【电声吉他】 diànshēng jítā 〈名〉electric guitar
【电声系统】 diànshēng xìtǒng 〈名〉electroacoustic system
【电声学】 diànshēngxué 〈名〉electroacoustics
【电石】 diànshí 〈名〉[化学] calcium carbide
〖～灯〗 diànshídēng 〈名〉acetylene lamp
〖～气〗 diànshíqì ＝ 乙炔 yǐquē
【电蚀加工】 diànshí jiāgōng 〈名〉[机械] electro-erosion machining
【电示】 diànshì 〈动〉give instructions/notify by telegraph; cable notice/directive
【电势】 diànshì 〈名〉electrical potential
〖～差〗 diànshìchā 〈名〉electrical potential difference
【电视】 diànshì 〈名〉❶ television(set); TV(set)：一台～ a TV (set) ‖ ～屏幕 TV screen; telescreen ‖ 29英寸彩色～ 29 inch colour television ‖ 高清晰度～ high definition television (HDTV) ‖ 袖珍～ pocket television ❷ television (programme)：看～ watch TV ‖ 上～ appear/go on TV ‖ ～报导 television report; TV coverage ‖ ～辨论 television/televised debate ‖ ～采访 television interview ‖ ～画面 television picture ‖ ～节目 television/TV programme; TV show ‖ ～迷 TV fan ‖ 立体～ stereoscopic television ‖ 收费～ fee-TV; pay TV ‖ 投影～ projection TV ‖ 今晚～演什么? What's on television tonight? ‖ 他常在～上露面。He's seen a lot on TV screen. ⇨闭路～;有线～
〖～大学〗 diànshì dàxué 〈名〉TV university
〖～电话〗 diànshì diànhuà 〈名〉video/TV/visual telephone; video-phone; picture/vision phone
〖～电话会议〗 diànshì diànhuàhuìyì 〈名〉teleconference
〖～电影〗 diànshì diànyǐng 〈名〉telecine
〖～发射机〗 diànshì fāshèjī 〈名〉television transmitter
〖～发射塔〗 diànshì fāshètǎ 〈名〉television tower
〖～跟踪〗 diànshì gēnzōng 〈名〉TV tracking
〖～购物〗 diànshì gòuwù 〈名〉teleshopping
〖～广播〗 diànshì guǎngbō ❶ 〈动〉telecast; videocast; televise：～讲话 televised address/speech ❷ 〈名〉television broadcasting; visual broadcast; sound-sight broadcasting
〖～广告〗 diànshì guǎnggào 〈名〉television advertising/commercial：做～ run television ads
〖～会议〗 diànshì huìyì 〈名〉video-teleconference; video-conference; televised meeting; television conference/convention
〖～机〗 diànshìjī 〈名〉〈通称〉television/TV set; television receiver
〖～记录片〗 diànshì jìlùpiàn 〈名〉television documentary
〖～监视器〗 diànshì jiānshìqì 〈名〉television monitor
〖～讲座〗 diànshì jiǎngzuò 〈名〉telecourse
〖～交通管制系统〗 diànshì jiāotōng guǎnzhì xìtǒng 〈名〉TV traffic control system
〖～接收机〗 diànshì jiēshōujī 〈名〉television/TV set; television receiver
〖～剧〗 diànshìjù 〈名〉TV play/drama; television play; teleplay：～剧本 telescript
〖～连续剧〗 diànshì liánxùjù 〈名〉TV serial; series teleplay：五集～ 5-part TV serial
〖～录像〗 diànshì lùxiàng 〈名〉telerecording
〖～片〗 diànshìpiàn 〈名〉telefilm; television/TV film
〖～评论〗 diànshì pínglùn 〈名〉TV commentary：搞～ do TV commentary
〖～商场〗 diànshì shāngchǎng 〈名〉TV home shopping

〖～摄像管〗 diànshì shèxiàngguǎn 〈名〉TV pickup tube
〖～摄像机〗 diànshì shèxiàngjī 〈名〉television camera
〖～实况转播〗 diànshì shíkuàng zhuǎnbō ❶〈动〉telecast/televise live：该节目从纽约向观众进行～。The program is being brought to you live from New York. ❷〈名〉live telecast
〖～收视率〗 diànshì shōushìlǜ 〈名〉TV ratings
〖～塔〗 diànshìtǎ 〈名〉〈通称〉television tower
〖～台〗 diànshìtái 〈名〉television/TV station：中国中央～ China Central Television Station (CCTV)
〖～天线〗 diànshì tiānxiàn 〈名〉television aerial/antenna：共用～ public television antenna
〖～图像〗 diànshì túxiàng 〈名〉television image
〖～网〗 diànshìwǎng 〈名〉television network
〖～卫星〗 diànshì wèixīng 〈名〉television satellite
〖～系列片〗 diànshì xìlièpiàn 〈名〉TV series：大型～ TV maxi-series
〖～显像管〗 diànshì xiǎnxiàngguǎn 〈名〉teletube
〖～小品〗 diànshì xiǎopǐn 〈名〉TV comic skit
〖～新闻〗 diànshì xīnwén 〈名〉television news：～广播员 television newscaster
〖～制导〗 diànshì zhìdǎo 〈名〉television guidance
〖～制式转换器〗 diànshì zhìshì zhuǎnhuànqì 〈名〉television system converter
〖～转播〗 diànshì zhuǎnbō ❶〈动〉telecast；televise；relay/transmit a TV programme：～车 television truck‖～卫星 television transmission satellite ❷〈名〉television relay
【电势】 diànshì ＝电位 diànwèi
〖～差〗 diànshìchā ＝电位差 diànwèichā
【电枢】 diànshū 〈名〉armature
【电梳】 diànshū 〈名〉electric comb
【电死】 diànsǐ 〈动〉❶ electrocute ❷ die of an electric shock
【电台】 diàntái 〈名〉❶〈通称〉transmitter-receiver；transceiver ❷ broadcasting/radio station
【电烫】 diàntàng 〈动〉perm；have one's hair permed
〖～发型〗 diàntàng fàxíng 〈名〉permanent wave；perm
〖～卷法器〗 diàntàng juǎnfàqì 〈名〉electric hair curler
【电梯】 diàntī 〈名〉lift；elevator；escalator；moving staircase：乘～ ride/take an elevator；go up/down by lift‖～司机 lift operator；elevator runner；liftman‖自动升降～ automatic elevator
【电通量】 diàntōngliàng 〈名〉electric flux
【电筒】 diàntǒng 〈名〉electric torch；flashlight
【电头】 diàntóu 〈名〉dateline
【电涂】 diàntú 〈动〉electropaint
【电推拿法】 diàntuīnáfǎ 〈名〉[医学] electromassage
【电推子】 diàntuīzi 〈名〉eltectric hair-clippers
【电外科】 diànwàikē 〈名〉electrosurgery
【电玩】 diànwán 〈名〉electronic game player
【电网】 diànwǎng 〈名〉❶ electric fence：高压～ high voltage fence ❷ electric/power grid；electric/electricity/power network
〖～模拟盘〗 diànwǎng mónǐpán 〈名〉electrical network mimic diagram
【电位】 diànwèi 〈名〉[电学] potential：～分布 potential distribution‖地～ ground potential
〖～差〗 diànwèichā 〈名〉[电学] potential difference：～使得电流在电路中流动。The potential difference causes an electric current to flow in the circuit.
〖～计〗 diànwèijì 〈名〉potentiometer
〖～矢量〗 diànwèi shǐliàng 〈名〉potential vector
【电文】 diànwén 〈名〉text of a telegram；telegraph message
【电匣子】 diànxiázi 〈名〉〈方〉radio (set)
【电线】 diànxiàn 〈名〉(electric) wire/cord；power line：装～ install electric wiring‖高压/低压～ high/low voltage line‖这所房子还没有铺设好～。The house is not wired for electricity yet.
〖～杆〗 diànxiàngān 〈名〉wire pole
【电相位】 diànxiàngwèi 〈名〉electrical phase
【电信】 diànxìn 〈名〉telecommunications；telecom
〖～公司〗 diànxìn gōngsī 〈名〉telecommunications company
〖～局〗 diànxìnjú 〈名〉telecommunications bureau
〖～设备〗 diànxìn shèbèi 〈名〉telecommunications equipment
〖～网络〗 diànxìn wǎngluò 〈名〉telecommunications network
〖～业务〗 diànxìn yèwù 〈名〉telecommunications service
【电刑】 diànxíng 〈名〉❶ torture by using electricity ❷ electrocution
【电休克】 diànxiūkè 〈名〉electric/galvanic shock；electroshock
〖～疗法〗 diànxiūkè liáofǎ 〈名〉electroshock therapy/treatment；electroconvulsive therapy；electroplexy
【电学】 diànxué 〈名〉electricity (as a science)
【电讯】 diànxùn 〈名〉❶ telegraphic/telephone dispatch：发～ send a dispatch ❷ telecommunications；telecom：国际～公约 International Telecommunications Convention (1973)‖国际～联盟 International Telecommunications Union (ITU)‖和外界的～联系恢复。Communications connection with the outside world has been restored.
〖～稿〗 diànxùngǎo 〈名〉news release/dispatch/bulletin：新华社～ Xinhua News Bulletin/Release
〖～设备〗 diànxùn shèbèi 〈名〉telecommunications equipment
【电压】 diànyā 〈名〉voltage：升高/降低～ raise/lower the voltage‖～不足 undervoltage；undertension‖额定～ nominal voltage‖外加～ applied voltage‖正/负～ positive/negative voltage‖稳定～ steady voltages‖民用～为 220 伏。The civil electricity stands at 220 volts.
〖～表〗 diànyābiǎo 〈名〉voltmeter；voltage meter
〖～分压器〗 diànyā fēnyāqì 〈名〉voltage divider
〖～计〗 diànyājì 〈名〉voltmeter；voltage meter
〖～脉冲〗 diànyā màichōng 〈名〉voltage impulse
〖～调压器〗 diànyā tiáoyāqì 〈名〉voltage adjuster
〖～稳压器〗 diànyā wěnyāqì 〈名〉voltage stabilizer
〖～增益〗 diànyā zēngyì 〈名〉voltage gain
〖～指示灯〗 diànyā zhǐshìdēng 〈名〉voltage indicator (lamp)
【电眼】 diànyǎn 〈名〉❶ electric/magic eye ❷ phototube
【电唁】 diànyàn 〈动〉cable/send a message of condolences
【电邀】 diànyāo 〈动〉send an invitation by telegraph；cable an invitation：～访华 invite sb by cable to visit China
【电鳐】 diànyáo 〈名〉[动物] electric ray
【电冶金学】 diànyějīnxué 〈名〉electrometallurgy
【电业】 diànyè 〈名〉electric power industry
〖～管理局〗 diànyè guǎnlǐjú 〈名〉power administration
【电椅】 diànyǐ 〈名〉electric chair
【电影】 diànyǐng 〈名〉film；movie；motion picture：一部/场～ a film/movie‖导演～ direct a film‖发行～ release a film‖放映～ show a film‖看～ see a film；go to the movies/pictures；go to the cinema‖领衔主演一部～ star a film‖拍(摄)～ shoot a film；film a movie‖演～ act in a film‖制作～ turn out/make/produce a movie‖～爱好者 cinema-goer‖～迷 film fan/freak；movie fan；cinephile‖～屏幕 movie/theatre screen‖～生涯 career in films‖成人～ adult film‖环幕～ surround-screen film；360° screen film‖黄色～ pornographic/porno/porn/X-rated movie‖科幻～ science-fiction movie‖家庭自拍～ home movie‖无声～ silent film‖有声～ sound film‖从事～工作 work/be in films‖演职人员六个月来一直在拍这部～。The cast and the crew have been filming the movie for six months. ⇨彩色～；立体～
〖～编剧〗 diànyǐng biānjù 〈名〉scenarist
〖～布景〗 diànyǐng bùjǐng 〈名〉filmset
〖～导演〗 diànyǐng dǎoyǎn 〈名〉film director
〖～发行公司〗 diànyǐng fāxíng gōngsī 〈名〉film distribution corporation
〖～放映队〗 diànyǐng fàngyìngduì 〈名〉film projection team：流动～ mobile film projection team
〖～放映机〗 diànyǐng fàngyìngjī 〈名〉cine-projector；motion-picture projector；cinematograph
〖～放映室〗 diànyǐng fàngyìngshì 〈名〉film projector's room
〖～分镜头剧本〗 diànyǐng fēnjìngtóu jùběn 〈名〉shooting script
〖～广告〗 diànyǐng guǎnggào 〈名〉cinema/movie advertising
〖～回顾展〗 diànyǐng huígùzhǎn 〈名〉films in retrospect
〖～剪辑机〗 diànyǐng jiǎnjíjī 〈名〉film editing machine
〖～胶片〗 diànyǐng jiāopiàn 〈名〉cinefilm；cinema film；motion-picture film
〖～脚本〗 diànyǐng jiǎoběn 〈名〉photoplay；scenario；screenplay
〖～节〗 diànyǐngjié 〈名〉filmfest；movie/film festival：戛纳～ Cannes (Film) Festival
〖～界〗 diànyǐngjiè 〈名〉film/movie circles；filmdom；filmland：进入～ go/get into films
〖～剧本〗 diànyǐng jùběn 〈名〉movie script；scenario；screenplay：～作者 scenarist；scenario writer
〖～美学〗 diànyǐng měixué 〈名〉filmic aesthetics

〖～明星〗 diànyǐng míngxīng 〈名〉film/movie star
〖～配乐〗 diànyǐng pèiyuè 〈名〉film score; soundtrack
〖～片〗 diànyǐngpiàn 〈名〉film; movie; motion picture
〖～票〗 diànyǐngpiào 〈名〉movie/film ticket
〖～人〗 diànyǐngrén 〈名〉film worker
〖～软片〗 diànyǐng ruǎnpiàn 〈名〉cinefilm
〖～摄影〗 diànyǐng shèyǐng 〈名〉cinematography: ～机 cinematograph; cinecamera; film camera; motion-picture camera ‖ ～师 cinematographer; cameraman
〖～文学〗 diànyǐng wénxué 〈名〉scenario literature
〖～演员〗 diànyǐng yǎnyuán 〈名〉film actor/actress
〖～业〗 diànyǐngyè 〈名〉movie/film industry: 从事～ be/work in films
〖～艺术〗 diànyǐng yìshù 〈名〉cinematographic art
〖～译制厂〗 diànyǐng yìzhìchǎng 〈名〉film dubbing studio
〖～院〗 diànyǐngyuàn 〈名〉cinema; movie theatre; movie/picture house
〖～杂志〗 diànyǐng zázhì 〈名〉movie magazine
〖～招待会〗 diànyǐng zhāodàihuì 〈名〉film reception
〖～制片厂〗 diànyǐng zhìpiànchǎng 〈名〉film studio: 西安～ Xi'an Film Studio
〖～制片人〗 diànyǐng zhìpiànrén 〈名〉film producer
〖～字幕〗 diànyǐng zìmù 〈名〉film caption
〖～作品〗 diànyǐng zuòpǐn 〈名〉cinematographic work
〖～作曲家〗 diànyǐng zuòqǔjiā 〈名〉film music composers
【电泳】 diànyǒng 〈名〉[化学] electrophoresis; cataphoresis
〖～分析器〗 diànyǒng fēnxīqì 〈名〉electrophoretic analysis instrument
〖～选矿法〗 diànyǒng xuǎnkuàngfǎ 〈名〉electrophoresis separation method
〖～仪器〗 diànyǒng yíqì 〈名〉electrophoresis apparatus
【电源】 diànyuán 〈名〉electricity/power supply; electric/power source; mains: 接上～ be wired up ‖ 接通～ switch/turn on power/the current; connect with the mains ‖ 切断～ cut off the electricity/power supply ‖ ～故障 power problem ‖ ～中断 power interruption ‖ 内置～ integral power source
〖～板〗 diànyuánbǎn 〈名〉power panel
〖～变压器〗 diànyuán biànyāqì 〈名〉power/mains transformer
〖～插座〗 diànyuán chāzuò 〈名〉power point/socket/jack
〖～机组〗 diànyuán jīzǔ 〈名〉power-supply set
〖～开关〗 diànyuán kāiguān 〈名〉power/mains switch
〖～线〗 diànyuánxiàn 〈名〉power cord/line; power/supply lead
〖～箱〗 diànyuánxiāng 〈名〉power supply unit
〖～指示灯〗 diànyuán zhǐshìdēng 〈名〉power light
〖～转换电路〗 diànyuán zhuǎnhuàn diànlù 〈名〉power switching circuit
〖～组〗 diànyuánzǔ 〈名〉power package
【电晕】 diànyùn 〈名〉(electric) corona
【电熨斗】 diànyùndǒu 〈名〉electric iron
【电灶】 diànzào 〈名〉electric cooking range/stove
【电渣】 diànzhā 〈名〉electroslag
〖～焊〗 diànzhāhàn 〈名〉electroslag welding
〖～炉〗 diànzhālú 〈名〉electroslag furnace
【电闸】 diànzhá 〈名〉electric brake; master/main switch
【电站】 diànzhàn 〈名〉(electric) power station
〖～厂房〗 diànzhàn chǎngfáng 〈名〉electric station building
〖～组件〗 diànzhàn zǔjiàn 〈名〉powerhouse module
【电针】 diànzhēn 〈名〉electro-acupuncture
〖～疗法〗 diànzhēn liáofǎ 〈名〉electro-acupuncture therapy; galvano-acupuncture
〖～麻醉〗 diànzhēn mázuì 〈名〉electro-acupuncture anaesthesia; galvano-acupuncture anaesthesia
【电钟】 diànzhōng 〈名〉electric clock; electroclock
【电珠】 diànzhū 〈名〉small bulb
【电铸】 diànzhù 〈名〉[物理] electric forming; electroforming
〖～版〗 diànzhùbǎn 〈名〉[印刷] electro-type; electro-plate
【电转儿】 diànzhuànr 〈名〉〈方〉electric gramophone/phonograph; record player
【电子】 diànzǐ 〈名〉electron: ～在导线中从负端流向正端。Electrons move from the negative to the positive in the wire. ⇨负～; 正～
〖～靶〗 diànzǐbǎ 〈名〉electric target
〖～版〗 diànzǐbǎn 〈名〉electronic version: ～刊物 electronic journal ‖ 牛津英语词典～ Oxford English Dictionary in electronic form
〖～笔〗 diànzǐbǐ 〈名〉electronic pen/stylus
〖～表〗 diànzǐbiǎo ＝电子手表 diànzǐ shǒubiǎo
〖～布告牌〗 diànzǐ bùgàopái 〈名〉electronic notice board
〖～材料〗 diànzǐ cáiliào 〈名〉electronic material
〖～产品〗 diànzǐ chǎnpǐn 〈名〉electronic product
〖～成像系统〗 diànzǐ chéngxiàng xìtǒng 〈名〉[摄影] electronic imaging system
〖～秤〗 diànzǐchèng 〈名〉electronic weighing system; electronic scale
〖～出版物〗 diànzǐ chūbǎnwù 〈名〉electronic publication
〖～出版业〗 diànzǐ chūbǎnyè 〈名〉electronic publishing
〖～词典〗 diànzǐ cídiǎn 〈名〉electronic/automatic dictionary
〖～点火装置〗 diànzǐ diǎnhuǒ zhuāngzhì 〈名〉electronic ignition device
〖～电话〗 diànzǐ diànhuà 〈名〉electronic telephone
〖～电路〗 diànzǐ diànlù 〈名〉electronic circuit
〖～对〗 diànzǐduì 〈名〉[物理] electron pair; duplet
〖～对抗〗 diànzǐ duìkàng 〈名〉electronic countermeasures; electron warfare: ～导弹 countermeasures missile; ECM-carrying missile ‖ ～台 electronic countermeasures station ‖ ～系统 electronic warfare system ‖ ～侦察 electronic countermeasures reconnaissance
〖～翻译器〗 diànzǐ fānyìqì 〈名〉electronic interpreter
〖～仿真器〗 diànzǐ fǎngzhēnqì 〈名〉electronic simulator
〖～放射学〗 diànzǐ fàngshèxué 〈名〉electroradiology
〖～伏特〗 diànzǐ fútè 〈名〉electron volt
〖～干扰〗 diànzǐ gānrǎo 〈名〉electronic jamming: ～机 electronic jammer
〖～钢琴〗 diànzǐ gāngqín 〈名〉pianotron
〖～工程〗 diànzǐ gōngchéng 〈名〉electronic engineering: ～学院 electronic engineering college
〖～工业〗 diànzǐ gōngyè 〈名〉electronics industry
〖～公告栏〗 diànzǐ gōnggàolán 〈名〉bulletin board system (BBS)
〖～公告牌〗 diànzǐ gōnggàopái 〈名〉electronic bulletin board
〖～管〗 diànzǐguǎn 〈名〉electron tube/valve; electronic tube/valve; tube: ～收音机 valve radio set
〖～光学〗 diànzǐ guāngxué 〈名〉electron optics: ～仪器侦察 electro-optical reconnaissance
〖～轨迹〗 diànzǐ guǐjì 〈名〉electron trajectory
〖～贺卡〗 diànzǐ hèkǎ 〈名〉E-card; electronic card
〖～函件〗 diànzǐ hánjiàn 〈名〉electronic mail; E-mail
〖～黑板〗 diànzǐ hēibǎn 〈名〉electronic blackboard
〖～汇款〗 diànzǐ huìkuǎn 〈名〉electronic remittance: ～系统 electronic remittance system
〖～货币〗 diànzǐ huòbì 〈名〉electronic cash/money; e-money; e-cash; cybermoney: ～系统 electronic monetary system (EMS)
〖～计票〗 diànzǐ jìpiào 〈名〉electronic voting
〖～计算机〗 diànzǐ jìsuànjī 〈名〉(electronic) computer: ～犯罪 computer crime ‖ ～软件 electronic computer software ‖ ～硬件 electronic computer hardware
〖～计算器〗 diànzǐ jìsuànqì 〈名〉electronic calculator
〖～记事簿〗 diànzǐ jìshìbù 〈名〉personal digital assistant (PDA); electronic organizer
〖～技术〗 diànzǐ jìshù 〈名〉electronic technology
〖～加速器〗 diànzǐ jiāsùqì 〈名〉electron accelerator
〖～进攻〗 diànzǐ jìngōng 〈名〉electronic attack
〖～经济〗 diànzǐ jīngjì 〈名〉cybereconomy
〖～警察〗 diànzǐ jǐngchá 〈名〉electronic police
〖～竞技〗 diànzǐ jìngjì 〈名〉cyber athletic
〖～开关〗 diànzǐ kāiguān 〈名〉electron/electronic switch
〖～流〗 diànzǐliú 〈名〉electron stream/current
〖～脉冲〗 diànzǐ màichōng 〈名〉electronic pulse
〖～能〗 diànzǐnéng 〈名〉electron energy: ～级 electron (energy) level
〖～排版〗 diànzǐ páibǎn 〈名〉[印刷] electronic composition
〖～票务〗 diànzǐ piàowù 〈名〉electronic ticketing
〖～频谱仪〗 diànzǐ pínpǔyí 〈名〉electron spectrometer
〖～气〗 diànzǐqì 〈名〉[物理] electron gas
〖～签名〗 diànzǐ qiānmíng 〈名〉electronic signature
〖～枪〗 diànzǐqiāng 〈名〉electron/electronic gun

〖～琴〗 diànzǐqín 〈名〉electronic keyboard/organ
〖～扫描〗 diànzǐ sǎomiáo 〈名〉electronic scanning：～系统 electronic scanning system
〖～闪光灯〗 diànzǐ shǎnguāngdēng 〈名〉electronic flash
〖～商务〗 diànzǐ shāngwù 〈名〉electronic commerce；E-business；E commerce
〖～设备〗 diànzǐ shèbèi 〈名〉electronic equipment
〖～摄像机〗 diànzǐ shèxiàngjī 〈名〉electron camera
〖～摄影术〗 diànzǐ shèyǐngshù 〈名〉electro-photography
〖～时代〗 diànzǐ shídài 〈名〉electronic age
〖～收付款系统〗 diànzǐ shōufù kuǎn xìtǒng 〈名〉electronic payment system
〖～手表〗 diànzǐ shǒubiǎo 〈名〉electronic watch
〖～书〗 diànzǐshū 〈名〉electronic book；E-book
〖～束〗 diànzǐshù 〈名〉electron beam：～炉 electron beam furnace‖～切割 electron beam cutting
〖～数据〗 diànzǐ shùjù 〈名〉electronic data：～处理 electronic data processing（EDP）‖～处理系统 electronic data-processing system‖～交换 electronic data interchange（EDI）‖～交换系统 electronic data interchange system
〖～锁〗 diànzǐsuǒ 〈名〉electronic lock
〖～探伤器〗 diànzǐ tànshāngqì 〈名〉electronic crack detector
〖～同步加速器〗 diànzǐ tóngbù jiāsùqì 〈名〉electron synchrotron
〖～图书〗 diànzǐ túshū 〈名〉electronic book；E-book
〖～图书馆〗 diànzǐ túshūguǎn 〈名〉electronic library
〖～图像〗 diànzǐ túxiàng 〈名〉electronic image/picture
〖～玩具〗 diànzǐ wánjù 〈名〉electronic toy
〖～万用表〗 diànzǐ wànyòngbiǎo 〈名〉electronic multimeter
〖～望远镜〗 diànzǐ wàngyuǎnjìng 〈名〉electron telescope
〖～伪装〗 diànzǐ wěizhuāng 〈名〉electronic camouflage
〖～文本〗 diànzǐ wénběn 〈名〉electronic text
〖～稳压器〗 diànzǐ wěnyāqì 〈名〉electronic voltage regulator
〖～物理学〗 diànzǐ wùlǐxué 〈名〉electron physics
〖～雾〗 diànzǐwù 〈名〉electronic fog
〖～显示〗 diànzǐ xiǎnshì 〈名〉electronic display
〖～显微镜〗 diànzǐ xiǎnwēijìng 〈名〉electron microscope
〖～显像管〗 diànzǐ xiǎnxiàngguǎn 〈名〉kinescope
〖～信函〗 diànzǐ xìnhán 〈名〉electronic mail；e-mail
〖～信号〗 diànzǐ xìnhào 〈名〉eletronic signal
〖～信息〗 diànzǐ xìnxī 〈名〉electronic information/message：～产品 electronic information product‖～服务 electronic information service‖～技术 electronic information technology‖～网络 electronic information network
〖～信箱〗 diànzǐ xìnxiāng 〈名〉electronic mailbox；e-mail box：申请～ apply for an e-mail box
〖～信用卡〗 diànzǐ xìnyòngkǎ 〈名〉electronic credit card
〖～眼〗 diànzǐyǎn 〈名〉electronic eyes：安装～ install electronic eyes
〖～仪器〗 diànzǐ yíqì 〈名〉electronic instrument
〖～艺术〗 diànzǐ yìshù 〈名〉electronic art
〖～译码器〗 diànzǐ yìmǎqì 〈名〉electronic translator
〖～音乐〗 diànzǐ yīnyuè 〈名〉electronic music
〖～银行〗 diànzǐ yínháng 〈名〉electronic bank：～业务 electronic banking
〖～印刷机〗 diànzǐ yìnshuājī 〈名〉electronic printer
〖～邮件〗 diànzǐ yóujiàn 〈名〉electronic mail；e-mail：处理～ process e-mail‖发送～ send e-mail（to sb）；e-mail/email（sb）‖接收～ receive email‖～地址 e-mail address‖～炸弹 e-mail bomb
〖～邮箱〗 diànzǐ yóuxiāng 〈名〉e-mail box；electronic mailbox
〖～游戏〗 diànzǐ yóuxì 〈名〉electronic/TV/video game：～机 TV/video game player‖～厅 computer game arcade
〖～元件〗 diànzǐ yuánjiàn 〈名〉electronic component
〖～乐队〗 diànzǐ yuèduì 〈名〉electronic band
〖～乐器〗 diànzǐ yuèqì 〈名〉electronic music instrument；electrophone
〖～云〗 diànzǐyún 〈名〉electron cloud
〖～战〗 diànzǐzhàn 〈名〉electronic warfare/combat
〖～照相〗 diànzǐ zhàoxiàng 〈名〉electrophotography：～打印机 electrophotographic printer‖～机 electron(ic) camera
〖～侦察〗 diànzǐ zhēnchá 〈名〉electronic reconnaissance
〖～侦听台〗 diànzǐ zhēntīngtái 〈名〉electronic reconnaissance station
〖～政务〗 diànzǐ zhèngwù 〈名〉electronic government affairs
〖～钟〗 diànzǐzhōng 〈名〉electronic clock
【电阻】 diànzǔ 〈名〉electric resistance：大/小～ high/low resistance‖铜的～比铅小。Copper has less resistance than lead.
〖～灯〗 diànzǔdēng 〈名〉resistance lamp
〖～对焊〗 diànzǔ duìhàn 〈名〉［机械］upset butt welding
〖～加热器〗 diànzǔ jiārèqì 〈名〉［冶金］（electric） resistance heater
〖～加热钎焊〗 diànzǔ jiārè qiānhàn 〈名〉resistance brazing
〖～炉〗 diànzǔlú 〈名〉［冶金］(electric) resistance furnace
〖～率〗 diànzǔlǜ 〈名〉resistivity；specific resistance
〖～片〗 diànzǔpiàn 〈名〉resistor disc
〖～器〗 diànzǔqì 〈名〉resistor
〖～线圈〗 diànzǔ xiànquān 〈名〉resistance coil
【电钻】 diànzuàn 〈名〉electric drill；electrodrill
【电嘴】 diànzuǐ 〈名〉〈方〉sparking/spark/ignition plug

佃 diàn 〈动〉rent land (from a landlord)
⇨tián
【佃东】 diàndōng 〈名〉landlord［a form of address by the tenant to the landlord］
【佃耕】 diàngēng 〈名〉tenant farming
【佃户】 diànhù 〈名〉tenant (farmer)
【佃农】 diànnóng 〈名〉tenant-peasant；tenant farmer
【佃权】 diànquán 〈名〉tenant right
【佃租】 diànzū 〈名〉land rent

甸 diàn 〈名〉〈古〉outskirts
【甸子】 diànzi 〈名〉〈方〉pasture；pastureland

阽 diàn 〈动〉〈书〉be close to：～于死亡 be dying；be at death's door
【阽危】 diànwēi 〈动〉be on the edge of danger

坫 diàn 〈名〉❶〈古〉*earthen table* ❷〈书〉*protective* screen/barrier

店 diàn 〈名〉❶ shop；store：一家小～ a small shop/store‖夫妻～ mom-and-pop shop ⇨～主；粮～；书～；杂货～ ❷ inn：开～ keep an inn‖住～ put up at an inn；stop at an inn
【店东】 diàndōng 〈名〉〈旧〉shopkeeper；storekeeper；innkeeper
【店家】 diànjiā 〈名〉❶〈旧〉shop keeper；innkeeper ❷〈方〉shop；store
【店客】 diànkè 〈名〉customer
【店面】 diànmiàn 〈名〉shopfront；storefront：装潢～ decorate the shopfront
【店铺】 diànpù 〈名〉shop；store：临街～ store facing the street
【店堂】 diàntáng 〈名〉business quarter of a shop/store
【店小二】 diànxiǎo'èr 〈名〉〈旧〉waiter；attendant；shop assistant
【店员】 diànyuán 〈名〉salesclerk；salesperson；shop assistant：男～ salesman‖女～ saleswoman；salesgirl
【店主】 diànzhǔ 〈名〉shop keeper；storekeeper；shopowner

玷 diàn ❶〈名〉flaw in a piece of jade：⇨白圭之～ ❷〈动〉blemish；tarnish；disgrace：⇨～污
【玷辱】 diànrǔ 〈动〉bring disgrace on；be a disgrace to：～门楣 disgrace one's family；bring disgrace upon one's family
【玷污】 diànwū 〈动〉❶ blemish；smirch；soil；stain；sully；tarnish：～名声 smirch/tarnish sb's reputation；leave a mark on sb's reputation；sully one's name ❷ rape

垫 diàn ❶〈动〉cushion；pad；fill up：～路面 build the road surface；level up the road surface‖～猪圈 spread earth in a pigsty‖烫衣服时最好给上面～块布。You'd better put a piece of cloth on the garment before you iron it.‖睡觉时枕头不能～得太高。One should not sleep with his pillows piled too high. ❷〈名〉pad；cushion；mat：给椅子上铺个～儿 put a cushion on the chair‖橡皮～ rubber cushion ⇨床～；靠～；鞋～；坐～ ❸〈动〉fill in a gap；insert：正戏开演前，他们先～了几出折子戏。They put in a few highlights from other operas before the full-scale per-

formance. ❹〈动〉advance money：⇨～付；～款

【垫板】 diànbǎn 〈名〉[印刷] make-ready

【垫背】 diànbèi 〈动〉〈方〉suffer for sb else's faults; take the blame for sb; be a scapegoat：别想拿我做～。Don't expect to make me a scapegoat. ‖ 我可不想给别人～。I certainly do not want to bear the blame for others.

【垫本】 diànběn 〈动〉advance capital (for sb/sth)

【垫步】 diànbù 〈动〉skip-step：～跑 run by skipping ‖ ～射门 skip-step shot

【垫补】 diànbu 〈动〉〈方〉❶ make up financial deficiency by appropriating money for other purposes or by borrowing it from others ❷ have a snack：开饭时间还不到，咱们先吃点什么～～吧。It's not mealtime yet. Let's have a snack first.

【垫底儿】 diàndǐr 〈动〉❶ put (sth) at the bottom：箱子里铺些棉花～。Put some cotton at the bottom of the box. ❷ have sth to eat while waiting for one's meal ❸ do the groundwork; lay the foundation ❹ be bottom (of)：他在班上是～的。He's bottom of the class. ‖ 我考试～了。I came bottom in the test. ‖ 在去年的锦标赛中我们队～了。Our team finished bottom of the championship last year.

【垫付】 diànfù 〈动〉pay for sb and get paid back later; advance money (for sb on sth)

【垫话】 diànhuà ❶〈动〉〈方〉bring/send word to sb of sth in advance：明天开会，请给有关人员垫个话。We'll have a meeting tomorrow. Please send word to those concerned. ❷〈名〉(of a comic dialogue or cross talk) prologue (to prepare the audience for what follows)

【垫肩】 diànjiān 〈名〉❶ shoulder pad; padded shoulder：给外衣上～ pad out the shoulders of a jacket ‖ 带～的外套 jacket with padded shoulders ❷ pad for protecting the shoulder

【垫脚石】 diànjiǎoshí 〈名〉stepping stone：甘愿当～ be willing to be a stepping stone

【垫脚】 diànjiao 〈名〉bedding [sth soft for animals to sleep on]

【垫圈】 diànjuàn 〈动〉bed down the livestock; spread earth in a pigsty or cowshed
⇨diànquān

【垫块】 diànkuài 〈名〉heel; cushion/spacer block; seat pad

【垫款】 diànkuǎn ❶〈动〉loan money to sb to enable him to make a payment：你买房钱不够的话，我来给你～。If you don't have enough money to pay for the house, I can loan you some. ❷〈名〉money loaned to sb; money advanced for sb：偿还～ pay back the loan/advanced money

【垫料】 diànliào 〈名〉padding

【垫密片】 diànmìpiàn 〈名〉[机械] gasket：汽缸～ cylinder gasket

【垫牌】 diànpái 〈名〉[桥牌] discarding

【垫片】 diànpiàn 〈名〉[机械] ❶ spacer：绝缘～ insulation spacer ❷ shim：轴承～ bearing shim

【垫圈】 diànquān 〈名〉[机械] backing/packing/filler ring; washer; grommet：开口～ snap washer ‖ 锁紧～ locking washer ‖ 毡～ felt washer
⇨diànjuàn

【垫儿】 diànr 〈名〉pad：棉～ cotton pad ‖ 膝～ knee pad ‖ 肘～ elbow pad

【垫上运动】 diànshàng yùndòng 〈名〉[体育] mat tumbling/work

【垫戏】 diànxì 〈名〉fill-in performance

【垫债】 diànzhài 〈动〉repay a debt for sb who promises to pay it back at a future date

【垫账】 diànzhàng 〈动〉settle another person's account, expecting to get repaid later

【垫支】 diànzhī ＝ 垫付 diànfù

【垫子】 diànzi 〈名〉mat; mattress; pad; cushion：茶杯～ teacup mat ‖ 弹簧～ spring mattress ‖ 沙发～ sofa cushion ‖ 体操～ gym mat ‖ 和尚坐在～上念经。The monk sat on the cushion, chanting. ‖ 她把食物放在他面前的～上。She set his food on the mat before him.

钿 diàn ❶〈名〉mother-of-pearl inlay ❷〈动〉inlay with gold, silver, jade, etc for ornamental purposes
⇨tián

淀 diàn ❶〈动〉form sediment; precipitate：⇨～粉；沉～ ❷〈名〉shallow lake

【淀粉】 diànfěn 〈名〉starch; amylum：生～ uncooked starch ‖ 医生要我忌吃富含～的食物。The doctor told me to avoid starchy food.

〔～酶〕 diànfěnméi 〈名〉[生化] diastase; amylase

〔～饲料〕 diànfěn sìliào 〈名〉starchy feed

〔～植物〕 diànfěn zhíwù 〈名〉starch plant

【淀积作用】 diànjī zuòyòng 〈名〉[地质] illuviation

惦 diàn 〈动〉be concerned about; keep thinking about; remember with concern：半年不见了，心里一直～着你。We haven't seen each other for half a year and I have been thinking of you all the time.

【惦记】 diànji 〈动〉be concerned about; keep thinking about; remember with concern

【惦念】 diànniàn 〈动〉be anxious about; worry about

奠 diàn 〈动〉❶ establish; settle：⇨～定；～基 ❷ make offerings to the dead：⇨祭～

【奠定】 diàndìng 〈动〉establish; settle：～两国关系的基础 lay the foundations for the relations between the two countries ‖ 这些实验为太空旅行～了基础。The experiments prepared the ground for space travel.

【奠都】 diàndū 〈动〉establish/found a capital

【奠基】 diànjī 〈动〉lay the foundation (of a building, etc)：～培土 fill in earth around the cornerstone

〔～典礼〕 diànjī diǎnlǐ 〈名〉cornerstone-laying ceremony：举行～ hold a cornerstone-laying ceremony

〔～人〕 diànjīrén 〈名〉creator; founder; originator

〔～石〕 diànjīshí 〈名〉cornerstone; foundation stone

〔～仪式〕 diànjī yíshì 〈名〉cornerstone-laying ceremony

【奠酒】 diànjiǔ 〈动〉〈旧〉offer libation (to gods or ancestors)

【奠仪】 diànyí 〈名〉condolence money

殿 diàn ❶〈名〉hall; palace; temple：⇨宫～ ❷〈动〉bring up the rear：⇨～后；～军

【殿后】 diànhòu 〈动〉bring up the rear (in a march)

【殿军】 diànjūn 〈名〉❶ rearguard ❷ last among the winners

【殿试】 diànshì 〈名〉〈旧〉final imperial examination (presided over by the emperor); palace examination

【殿堂】 diàntáng 〈名〉palace; temple：文学～ palace of literature ‖ 艺术～ palace of art ‖ 音乐～ palace of music ‖ 知识～ palace of knowledge

【殿下】 diànxià 〈名〉〈尊〉Your/His/Her (Royal) Highness

靛 diàn ❶〈名〉indigo：⇨～蓝 ❷〈形〉indigo-blue：⇨～青

【靛蓝】 diànlán 〈名〉indigo

【靛青】 diànqīng ❶〈形〉indigo-blue ❷〈名〉〈方〉indigo

簟 diàn 〈名〉〈方〉bamboo mat

癜 diàn 〈名〉piebald skin disease：紫～ purpura ⇨白～风

diāo

刁 diāo 〈形〉❶ crafty; cunning; tricky; artful; sly：⇨～钻；放～ ❷〈方〉(of an eater) choosy; picky：⇨嘴～

【刁悍】 diāohàn 〈形〉cunning and fierce

【刁滑】 diāohuá 〈形〉cunning; crafty; artful

【刁民】 diāomín 〈名〉〈旧〉unruly people

【刁难】 diāonàn 〈动〉create difficulties; make it difficult/hot for (sb)：百般～ put up innumerable obstacles ‖ 故意～ deliberately make things difficult for others

【刁顽】 diāowán 〈形〉cunning and stubborn/obstinate

【刁钻】 diāozuān 〈形〉cunning; artful; wily; tricky：发球～ tricky service

〔～古怪〕 diāozuān-gǔguài 〈熟〉sly and capricious

叼 diāo 〈动〉hold in the mouth：嘴里～着一支香烟 with a cigarette dangling from one's lips; have a cigarette between one's lips

凋 diāo ❶〈动〉(of plants) wither: ⇨～落;～谢 ❷〈形〉(of life, business, etc) hard; depressed: ⇨～敝
【凋败】diāobài〈动〉wither away
【凋敝】diāobì〈形〉❶(of life) hard; destitute ❷(of business) depressed
【凋残】diāocán〈动〉wither and fall
【凋零】diāolíng ❶〈动〉wither and fall ❷〈形〉declining; languid: 百业～。All business languished.
【凋落】diāoluò〈动〉wither and fall
【凋谢】diāoxiè〈动〉❶fade; wither and fall: 玫瑰花三天以后～了。The roses faded after three days. ❷〈喻〉die of old age

貂 diāo〈名〉[动物] marten
【貂皮】diāopí〈名〉(fur or pelt of) marten; mink: ～大衣 marten/mink coat
【貂裘】diāoqiú〈名〉marten/mink coat
【貂熊】diāoxióng〈名〉glutton

碉 diāo
【碉堡】diāobǎo〈名〉pillbox; blockhouse: 炸～ blast away a blockhouse
【碉楼】diāolóu〈名〉watchtower

雕[1] diāo〈名〉eagle; vulture

雕[2] diāo ❶〈动〉carve; engrave: 在木块上～像 carve a figure from/out of wood ⇨～花;～刻 ❷〈动〉〈书〉ornament/decorate with patterns and colourful paintings: ⇨～梁画栋 ❸〈名〉carving; sculpture: ⇨浮～;根～;木～
【雕版】diāobǎn〈名〉wood block for printing
〖～印刷〗diāobǎn yìnshuā〈名〉block printing
【雕虫小技】diāochóng-xiǎojì〈熟〉insignificant skill; trifling skill of a scribe; literary skill of no high order: ～,难登大雅之堂。The trifling skill of a scribe does not appeal to refined tastes.
【雕红漆】diāohóngqī ＝剔红 tīhóng
【雕花】diāohuā ❶〈动〉carve patterns or designs on woodwork ❷〈名〉carving
〖～玻璃〗diāohuā bōli〈名〉cut glass: ～花瓶 cut-glass vase
〖～家具〗diāohuā jiājù〈名〉carved furniture
〖～匠〗diāohuājiàng〈名〉carver
【雕画】diāohuà〈动〉carve and paint
【雕镌】diāojuān〈书〉＝雕刻 diāokè
【雕刻】diāokè ❶〈动〉carve; engrave; sculpt: ～大理石像 carve/cut a figure in marble ‖ 在金属板上～花朵 engrave a flower on a metal plate; carve a metal plate with a flower ‖ 用木头/石头～ carve sth from/out of wood/stone ❷〈名〉sculpture; carving
〖～刀〗diāokèdāo〈名〉carving tool; burin
〖～工艺〗diāokè gōngyì〈名〉artistic carving
〖～机〗diāokèjī〈名〉carving machine
〖～家〗diāokèjiā〈名〉carver; engraver
〖～品〗diāokèpǐn〈名〉carving; sculpture: 一件～ a carving ‖ 这件～显示出非凡的技艺。The carving shows remarkable technical skill.
〖～师〗diāokèshī〈名〉carver; engraver
〖～艺术〗diāokè yìshù〈名〉sculpture/glyphic art
【雕栏玉砌】diāolán-yùqì〈熟〉carved balustrades and marble steps magnificent/splendid palace
【雕梁画栋】diāoliáng-huàdòng〈熟〉carved beams and painted rafters richly ornamented building
【雕镂】diāolòu〈书〉＝雕刻 diāokè
【雕漆】diāoqī〈名〉carved lacquerware
【雕砌】diāoqì〈动〉write in a laboured and ornate style
【雕饰】diāoshì ❶〈动〉carve; engrave ❷〈名〉carvings; engravings ❸〈动〉over-decorate; overdo
【雕塑】diāosù ❶〈动〉carve; sculpt: 用大理石～ carve sth from a block of marble ❷〈名〉sculpture: ～公园 sculpture garden ‖ 抽象～ abstract sculpture
〖～工艺品〗diāosù gōngyìpǐn〈名〉sculpturing handicraft
〖～家〗diāosùjiā〈名〉sculptor; statuary
〖～艺术〗diāosù yìshù〈名〉statuary/sculptural art
【雕像】diāoxiàng〈名〉sculpture; statue: 一尊/座～ a statue ‖ 铸造～ cast a sculpture ‖ 大理石～ marble statue ‖ 青铜～ bronze statue ‖ 维纳斯的～ sculpture of Venus ‖ 现代～ modern sculpture
【雕琢】diāozhuó〈动〉❶cut and polish; carve: ～钻石 cut a diamond ❷write in an ornate style

鲷 diāo〈名〉[动物] porgy

diǎo

鸟 diǎo〈名〉〈粗〉(of male humans and animals) penis; cock: 你们这些～人! You fucks!
⇨niǎo

屌 diǎo〈名〉〈俗称〉(of male humans) penis

diào

吊[1] diào〈动〉❶condole; mourn: ⇨～丧;～唁 ❷console: ⇨～民罚罪 ❸reminisce: ⇨凭～

吊[2] diào ❶〈动〉hang; suspend; dangle: ～在树枝上 hang/suspend sth from a tree branch ‖ 天花板上～着两盏灯。Two lamps hung from the ceiling. ⇨～灯;～桥 ❷〈动〉lift up with a rope/crane: 把箱子～进卡车 lift a box into a lorry ‖ 用起重机～起建筑材料 crane up building material ⇨～车;～装 ❸〈动〉revoke; withdraw: ⇨～销 ❹〈动〉put in a fur lining: ～皮袄 line a coat with fur ❺〈动〉pull: ～着脸 make/pull a long face ❻〈量〉string of 1,000 copper coins [in the Ming and Qing dynasties]
【吊膀子】diào bàngzi〈动〉〈方〉flirt (with)
【吊钹】diàobó〈名〉[乐器] suspension cymbal
【吊绷带】diàobēngdài〈名〉[医学] suspensory bandage
【吊车】diàochē〈名〉〈通称〉crane; hoist: ～轨道 crane runway ‖ ～梁 crane beam ‖ 龙门～ transfer gantry; gantry crane ‖ 桥式～ overhead crane ‖ 悬臂/摇臂～ jib crane
〖～工〗diàochēgōng〈名〉craneman
【吊窗】diàochuāng〈名〉window hinged on top
【吊床】diàochuáng〈名〉hammock
【吊带】diàodài〈名〉braces; suspenders; garters
【吊灯】diàodēng〈名〉hanging/pendent lamp; pendant: 枝形～ chandelier
【吊顶】diàodǐng〈名〉suspended/suspension ceiling
【吊斗】diàodǒu〈名〉lift van; swinging hopper; cableway bucket
【吊儿郎当】diào'erlángdāng〈熟〉be careless and casual; take a devil-may-care attitude: 工作～ dally with one's work
【吊杆】diàogān〈名〉[机械] boom; jib
【吊杠】diàogàng〈名〉[体育] trapeze
【吊钩】diàogōu〈名〉[机械] lift hook; hanger
【吊古】diàogǔ〈动〉visit a historical site and muse over the past
【吊罐】diàoguàn〈名〉[矿业] cage
【吊环】diàohuán〈名〉❶[体育] rings: ～倒立 swinging hand stand ‖ 摆荡～ swinging rings ‖ 静止～ stationary/still rings ❷strap [a loop for grasping to steady oneself in a moving vehicle]: 拉住/抓住～ hold onto a strap
【吊货网】diàohuòwǎng〈名〉cargo net
【吊祭】diàojì ＝祭奠 jìdiàn
【吊架】diàojià〈名〉[机械] hanger; hanging/suspension bracket: 平衡～ balance hanger
【吊脚楼】diàojiǎolóu ＝吊楼① diàolóu
【吊景】diàojǐng〈名〉[戏剧] drop scene
【吊具】diàojù〈名〉hoisting tool
【吊卷】diàojuàn ＝调卷 diàojuàn
【吊卡】diàokǎ〈名〉[石油] elevator
【吊客】diàokè〈名〉condoling visitor; mourner
【吊扣】diàokòu〈动〉suspend: ～驾照 suspend sb's driving licence
【吊裤带】diàokùdài〈名〉suspenders; braces; shoulder straps

【吊兰】 diàolán 〈名〉[植物] Chlorophytum comosum
【吊篮】 diàolán 〈名〉❶ hanging flower basket ❷ (of a balloon) nacelle
【吊雷】 diàoléi 〈名〉[军事] hanging mine
【吊链】 diàoliàn 〈名〉chain sling; sling chain
【吊梁】 diàoliáng 〈名〉hanging beam
【吊楼】 diàolóu 〈名〉❶ house projecting over the water ❷ wood/bamboo house propped up by wooden supports with ladders leading up
【吊毛】 diàomáo 〈名〉[戏曲] sudden forward tumble [with the actor's back touching the ground first]
【吊眉】 diàoméi 〈名〉upward slanting eyebrows
【吊门】 diàomén 〈名〉overhung door
【吊民伐罪】 diàomín-fázuì 〈熟〉console the suffering people and punish the wicked
【吊牌】 diàopái 〈动〉await one's winning tile/card; fish
【吊盘】 diàopán 〈名〉[矿业] movable platform/stage in building a vertical shaft
【吊铺】 diàopù 〈名〉hanging bed/bunk
【吊桥】 diàoqiáo 〈名〉❶ suspension bridge ❷ drawbridge: 护城河上有座~。There is a drawbridge across the city moat.
【吊球】 diàoqiú 〈名〉(of volleyball) fake hit; soft spike with fingers; (of tennis, badminton, etc) drop shot
【吊丧】 diàosāng 〈动〉pay a condolence call; visit the bereaved to express one's condolences
【吊嗓子】 diào sǎngzi 〈动〉(of singers, etc) train/exercise one's voice; train the larynx
【吊扇】 diàoshàn 〈名〉ceiling fan: 一台~ a ceiling fan
【吊梢眉】 diàoshāoméi = 吊眉 diàoméi
【吊水箱】 diàoshuǐxiāng 〈名〉flush tank
【吊死鬼】 diàosǐguǐ 〈名〉〈迷信〉ghost of a person who hanged himself
【吊索】 diàosuǒ 〈名〉hoist/bearer cable; sling: 钢丝~ wire sling ‖ 绳~ rope sling
【吊塔】 diàotǎ = 塔吊 tǎdiào
【吊梯】 diàotī 〈名〉hanging/rope ladder
【吊桶】 diàotǒng 〈名〉well-bucket; bucket
【吊袜带】 diàowàdài = 吊带 diàodài
【吊网】 diàowǎng 〈名〉[渔业] drop net
【吊胃口】 diào wèikǒu 〈动〉whet the appetite; tantalize; hold in suspense: 先吊吊他的胃口，再告诉他实情。Don't tell him the truth right away but keep him in suspense for a while. ‖ 别吊人胃口了，快说谁得了第一名。Don't keep us in suspense, and tell us who won the first prize.
【吊慰】 diàowèi 〈动〉offer condolences
【吊问】 diàowèn = 吊慰 diàowèi
【吊线】 diàoxiàn 〈动〉plumb-line
【吊销】 diàoxiāo 〈动〉revoke; withdraw; take back; cancel; rescind: ~护照 revoke/withdraw a passport ‖ ~驾驶执照 cancel/confiscate/rescind a driver's licence ‖ ~签证 cancel an issued visa ‖ ~许可证 cancel/revoke a licence/permit ‖ 这家合资企业的营业执照已暂被~。The business licence of this joint venture has been suspended.
【吊孝】 diàoxiào = 吊丧 diàosāng
【吊唁】 diàoyàn 〈动〉condole (over); offer one's condolences (to)
【~簿】 diàoyànbù 〈名〉condolence book
【~信】 diàoyànxìn 〈名〉letter of condolences
【吊腰子】 diào yāozi 〈动〉〈方〉cause mischief; play tricks
【吊影】 diàoyǐng 〈动〉〈书〉have only one's own shadow for company—be exttemely lonely
【吊钟花】 diàozhōnghuā = 倒挂金钟 dàoguà jīnzhōng
【吊装】 diàozhuāng 〈动〉[建筑] assemble prefabricated parts
【~工程】 diàozhuāng gōngchéng 〈名〉lifting and erecting engineering
【吊子】 diàozi = 铫子 diàozi

钓 diào ❶〈动〉angle; fish: ~起一条大鱼 hook up a big fish ⇨垂~ ❷〈动〉〈喻〉angle/fish (for); pursue; go after: ⇨沽名~誉 ❸〈名〉fishhook
【钓饵】 diào'ěr 〈名〉bait: 上~ put bait on a hook ‖ 用虫子作~ use worms as bait ‖ 鱼咬~了。The fish is nibbling at the bait.
【钓竿】 diàogān 〈名〉fish pole/rod; fishing pole/rod: ~支架 rod rest ‖ 玻纤~ glass fibre rod ‖ 多节~ jointed rod ‖ 分节~ sectional fishing rod ‖ 伸缩~ telescopic rod ‖ 竹制~ split bamboo fishing pole
【钓钩】 diàogōu 〈名〉❶ fishhook; hook ❷〈喻〉trap
【钓具】 diàojù 〈名〉fish/fishing tackle
【钓丝】 diàosī = 钓线 diàoxiàn
【钓线】 diàoxiàn 〈名〉fishing line; fishline: 放/收~ reel out/in a line ‖ 抛/投~ cast/shoot a line ‖ 无竿~ handline
【~导轮】 diàoxiàn dǎolún 〈名〉line guide
【钓友】 diàoyǒu 〈名〉fellow angler; angling fraternity
【钓鱼】 diàoyú 〈动〉angle; fish; go fishing: ~比赛 angling contest ‖ ~使我们得到消遣。Fishing affords sport to us.
【~岛】 Diàoyúdǎo 〈名〉Diaoyu Islands [Chinese islands about 180 km northeast of China's Taiwan Province, referred to as Senkaku Islands (尖阁群岛) by the Japanese]: ~等岛屿 Diaoyu and adjacent islands
【~杆】 diàoyúgān = 钓竿 diàogān
【~郎】 diàoyúláng 〈名〉[动物] kingfisher
【~台】 diàoyútái 〈名〉fishing terrace [place where emperors and high officials used to go fishing]
【~线】 diàoyúxiàn 〈名〉fishing line; fishline
【钓针】 diàozhēn 〈名〉hook

调[1] diào 〈动〉❶ transfer; shift; move: ~工作/单位 transfer to another post/unit ‖ ~军队 move troops ‖ 将资金~出市场 remove money from the market ‖ 他~到一所新学校去了。He was transferred to a new school. ⇨~任; 借~ ❷ investigate: ⇨~查; ~研; 函~ ❸ ask for: ⇨~档; ~卷

调[2] diào 〈名〉❶ [音乐] key: B/C~ key of B/C ❷ tune; melody; air: 这首歌的~儿很美。This song has a lovely tune. ❸ accent: ⇨南腔北~ ❹ opinion: ⇨唱高~; 老~重弹 ❺ style: ⇨格~; 情~ ❻ [语言] tone: ⇨~值; 降~; 升~
⇨tiáo
【调包】 diàobāo = 掉包 diàobāo
【调兵遣将】 diàobīng-qiǎnjiàng 〈熟〉❶ move troops; deploy forces: 双方都在~，准备决一死战。The warring sides were both moving troops for a decisive battle. ❷ muster and organize manpower: 对重点工程必须~，保证如期完成。We must muster all necessary manpower to ensure completion of key projects on schedule.
【调拨】 diàobō 〈动〉❶ transfer and allocate (funds, goods, etc): ~物资 allocate supplies ‖ ~资金 allocate and transfer funds ‖ ~给公用事业 be allocated to the public services ❷ = 调遣 diàoqiǎn
⇨tiáobō
【~材料发料单】 diàobō cáiliào fāliàodān 〈名〉issue note of store transfer
【~计划】 diàobō jìhuà 〈名〉appropriation plan
【~价格】 diàobō jiàgé 〈名〉allocated/appropriate/transfer price
【~申请】 diàobō shēnqǐng 〈名〉requisition for transfer
【调查】 diàochá 〈动〉inquire/look into; investigate; survey: ~此事 inquire/look/probe into the matter; investigate the matter ‖ ~事实 find out the fact; investigate into the fact ‖ 进行~ conduct/do/make/take a survey; carry out/conduct/do/make an investigation; hold an inquiry ‖ 开展~ launch an investigation (into sth) ‖ 有待~ await investigation ‖ 着手~ institute an enquiry into (sth) ‖ ~工作 investigation(work) ‖ 彻底~ investigate thoroughly ‖ 抽样~ sampling survey ‖ 法庭~ judicial inquiry (into) ‖ 全面~ make a full investigation (into sth) ‖ 实地~ field survey/investigation ‖ 市场~ market survey ‖ 现场~ on-the-spot investigation ‖ 刑事~ criminal investigation ‖ 事故原因正在~之中。The cause of the accident is under investigation.
【~报告】 diàochá bàogào 〈名〉investigation/research report
【~表】 diàochábiǎo 〈名〉form of questionnaire; inquiry schedule; questionnaire
【~程序】 diàochá chéngxù 〈名〉inquiry procedure
【~法庭】 diàochá fǎtíng 〈名〉court of inquiry
【~范围】 diàochá fànwéi 〈名〉field of investigation
【~记录】 diàochá jìlù 〈名〉record of investigation
【~结果】 diàochá jiéguǒ 〈名〉findings
【~令】 diàochálìng 〈名〉writ of inquiry

〖～人〗 diàochárén 〈名〉inquirer; investigator
〖～团〗 diàochátuán 〈名〉investigation group; fact-finding mission
〖～委托书〗 diàochá wěituōshū 〈名〉rogatory letter
〖～委员会〗 diàochá wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉fact-finding board; board of investigation/inquiry; inquiry commission; commission of inquiry/investigation; investigation committee
〖～组〗 diàocházǔ 〈名〉investigation team; fact-finding panel
【调车】 diàochē 〈动〉shunt; switch; shift (rolling stock) from one track to another
〖～场〗 diàochēchǎng 〈名〉marshalling/shunting yard; switch yard
〖～机车〗 diàochē jīchē 〈名〉shunting/switching locomotive; switch engine; switcher; shunter
〖～线〗 diàochēxiàn 〈名〉service/switching track
【调档】 diàodàng 〈动〉❶ ask for sb's dossier ❷ transfer sb's files (to a different workplace)
【调动】 diàodòng 〈动〉❶ transfer: ～工作 transfer to a different job ‖ 他申请～到北方去。He has applied for a transfer to the north. ❷ mobilize; bring into full play: ～一切积极因素 bring all positive factors into play ‖ ～人民群众的积极性 arouse/mobilize/stimulate the enthusiasm of the masses ‖ ～知识分子献身现代化建设的积极性 mobilize the initiative of intellectuals to contribute to the modernization drive ‖ 充分～中央和地方的积极性 give full play to the initiatives of both the central and the local authorities ❸ move; deploy: ～部队 move/deploy forces/troops ‖ ～大批兵力 move large forces
【调度】 diàodù ❶〈动〉dispatch: ～车辆 dispatch vehicles ‖ 通过无线电～ dispatch via radio ❷〈动〉manage; control: 生产～ production management ❸〈名〉dispatcher
〖～板〗 diàodùbǎn 〈名〉dispatching board
〖～电话〗 diàodù diànhuà 〈名〉dispatching/dispatcher telephone: ～交换台 dispatcher's switch board
〖～计划〗 diàodù jìhuà 〈名〉marshalling plan
〖～命令〗 diàodù mìnglìng 〈名〉dispatching order
〖～盘〗 diàodùpán 〈名〉dispatcher's supervision board
〖～室〗 diàodùshì 〈名〉dispatcher's office; control rooms
〖～所〗 diàodùsuǒ 〈名〉control centre
〖～台〗 diàodùtái 〈名〉dispatching/control desk
〖～信号〗 diàodù xìnhào 〈名〉dispatching signal
〖～员〗 diàodùyuán 〈名〉dispatcher; controller: 空中交通～ air-traffic controller
【调防】 diàofáng 〈动〉[军事] relieve/transfer a garrison: 他所在的部队马上就要～。The army unit he is in will soon be transferred.
【调函】 diàohán 〈名〉letter of transfer
【调号】 diàohào 〈名〉❶ [语言] tone mark ❷ [音乐] key signature
【调虎离山】 diàohǔ-líshān 〈熟〉lure the tiger out of the mountain: lure the tiger away from its lair—lure/induce sb away from his base (so as to achieve one's purpose)
【调换】 diàohuàn ＝ 掉换 diàohuàn
【调回】 diàohuí 〈动〉recall (troops); transfer back
【调集】 diàojí 〈动〉assemble; concentrate; muster: ～兵力 assemble/concentrate forces ‖ ～部队 assemble/concentrate/muster troops
【调卷】 diàojuàn 〈动〉ask for transfer of records; ask for files for examination; ask for examination papers
【调坎儿】 diàokǎnr ＝ 调侃儿 diàokǎnr
【调侃儿】 diàokǎnr 〈动〉〈方〉talk in professional jargon; speak cant
【调看】 diàokàn 〈动〉ask for sth for examination: ～档案 send for sb's files for examination/review
【调类】 diàolèi 〈名〉[语言] tone category
【调离】 diàolí 〈动〉be transferred from: 他三个月前已～这家公司。He was transferred from that company three months ago.
【调令】 diàolìng 〈名〉transfer order: 发～ issue a transfer order
【调门儿】 diàoménr 〈名〉〈口〉❶ pitch: ～高 have a high-pitched voice ‖ ～定得太低/太高 pitch a tune too low/high ❷ view; argument
【调派】 diàopài 〈动〉send; assign: ～干部帮助山区农民脱贫致富 assign cadres to help lift the farmers in the mountainous area out of poverty
【调配】 diàopèi 〈动〉allocate; deploy: 合理～人力 rational deployment of human resources ‖ 他能～大约一百名工人。He can deploy some 100 workers.
⇨tiáopèi
【调遣】 diàoqiǎn 〈动〉dispatch; assign: ～援军 bring up reinforcements ‖ ～消防车救火 dispatch fire engines to combat the blaze ‖ 听从～ be ready to accept an assignment
【调任】 diàorèn 〈动〉transfer to another post: ～校长 be transferred to be headmaster
【调式】 diàoshì 〈名〉[音乐] mode; scale
【调头】 diàotóu ❶ ＝ 掉头② diàotóu ❷〈名〉argument
【调头】 diàotou 〈名〉〈方〉❶ tune; melody ❷ tone; note
【调性】 diàoxìng 〈名〉[音乐] tonality
【调研】 diàoyán 〈名〉〈简称〉research ⇨调查研究
【调演】 diàoyǎn ❶〈动〉gather performers from various localities and troupes for joint performances ❷〈名〉joint performances by performers from different localities or troupes
【调用】 diàoyòng 〈动〉transfer: ～抗洪物资 transfer flood-control materials ‖ ～资金 allocate funds
【调阅】 diàoyuè 〈动〉call for (documents, papers, data, etc) for consultation: ～案卷 send for files for inspection
【调运】 diàoyùn 〈动〉allocate and transport: ～粮食去灾区 allocate and transport grains to the disaster area
【调值】 diàozhí 〈名〉[语言] tone pitch
【调职】 diàozhí 〈动〉be transferred to another post: 原主任～到省上去工作了。Our former director has been transferred to a post under the provincial government.
【调转】 diàozhuǎn 〈动〉❶ transfer (a job, etc): 我的～手续办好了。I have gone through all the transferring formalities. ❷ ＝ 掉转 diàozhuǎn
【调子】 diàozi 〈名〉❶ tune; melody: 定～ call the tune; set the tone ‖ 他一边走一边哼着～。He hummed a tune while walking. ❷ tone of speech; note: 降低批评的～ tone down the criticism ‖ ～低沉的演说 low-keyed speech ❸ view; argument; point of view: 他改变了～。He changed his tone.

掉 diào 〈动〉❶ fall; drop; shed; come off: ～头发 lose hair ‖ ～眼泪 shed tears ‖ ～进海里 fall into the sea ‖ 我衬衫上的一颗钮扣～了。One of the buttons on my shirt has come off. ‖ 我那颗坏牙～了。That bad tooth of mine came/fell out. ❷ lose; be missing: 你～什么东西了没有? Have you lost anything? ‖ 文章里～了几个字。Some words are missing from the article. ❸ fall/lag behind: 由于疲劳，一些士兵～队了。Fatigued, some of the soldiers fell behind. ❹ turn: 请把桌子～过来。Please turn the desk round. ‖ 她～过脸去暗自流泪。She turned her head away and shed tears secretly. ❺ drop; decrease; decline; degrade: ⇨～膘;～价 ❻ a) [used after transitive verbs to indicate removal]: 擦～ wipe off ‖ 扔～ throw away ‖ 洪水冲～了整个村庄。The flood washed away a whole village. ‖ 他想参军，可是由于体检不合格被刷～了。He wished to join the army, but was rejected as medically unfit. b) [used after intransitive verbs to indicate departure]: 飞～ fly away ‖ 跑～ run away; flee; take flight ❼ change; exchange; swap: ～座 swap/change/exchange/trade seats ❽ show off: ⇨～书袋 ❾ swing; wag: ～臂而去 walk out on someone ‖ ～舌 wag one's tongue
【掉包】 diàobāo 〈动〉stealthily substitute one thing for another: ～计 scheme of substitution
【掉膘】 diàobiāo 〈动〉(of livestock) lose flesh/weight
【掉车】 diàochē 〈动〉turn a bus/car/truck round: 这地方太小，不好～。There isn't sufficient space to turn a car round here.
【掉秤】 diàochèng 〈动〉〈方〉(of goods) lose weight (during transit/storage)
【掉队】 diàoduì 〈动〉drop/fall/lag behind; drop out/off; straggle: ～的人 straggler ‖ 别～。Don't drop/straggle behind.
【掉过儿】 diàoguòr 〈动〉change/exchange places; swap places with sb
【掉换】 diàohuàn 〈动〉❶ exchange; swap: ～房子/工作 swap apartments/jobs with sb ‖ ～位置/位子 exchange positions/seats ❷ change; replace: 我想～一下工作。I'd like to change to another job.
【掉魂】 diàohún 〈动〉lose one's wits; be out of one's wits: 她这几天总是像掉了魂似的。She has been looking quite out of her wits these days.

【掉价】 diàojià 〈动〉❶ decline/dip/drop in price：电视机～了。The price of TV sets fell. ‖ 黄金又在～。Gold is on the slide again. ❷ cheapen：这种做法使金牌～了。It cheapened the gold medal. ‖ 教授干那种事太～了。It was quite degrading for a professor to have done such a thing.
【掉脑袋】 diào nǎodai 〈动〉 be beheaded：干这种事是要～的。It would cost your head if you do such things.
【掉色】 diàoshǎi 〈动〉 lose colour；fade：掉了色的蓝衬衫 faded blue shirt ‖ 墙纸～了。The wallpaper has faded.
【掉书袋】 diào shūdài 〈动〉 lard one's speech or writing with quotations and allusions
【掉头】 diàotóu 〈动〉❶ turn one's head away：～逃跑 turn tail and run ❷ (of cars, etc) turn about/around；make a U-turn：不许～！No U-turn!
【掉以轻心】 diàoyǐqīngxīn 〈熟〉 let down/lower one's guard；be off one's guard；relax one's vigilance；take sth lightly；rest on one's oars：婚姻大事不可～。Marriage is not something to be undertaken lightly. ‖ 决不能～。We can never rest on our oars. ‖ 对交通规则不可～。One should not be negligent in traffic regulations.
【掉转】 diàozhuǎn 〈动〉 turn back/round：～身子 turn back/around ‖ ～船头 turn a boat round

铞 diào → 钌铞儿 liàodiàor

铫 diào
⇨yáo
【铫子】 diàozi 〈名〉 sand/metal vessel for decocting medicinal herbs

diē

爹 diē 〈名〉〈口〉❶ father；dad；daddy；papa：⇨～娘 ❷ [polite term of address for elderly men] pa：老～ old pa
【爹爹】 diēdie 〈名〉〈方〉❶ father；dad；daddy；pa ❷ grandfather；grandpa
【爹妈】 diēmā 〈名〉 father and mother；papa and mum；parents
【爹娘】 diēniáng = 爹妈 diēmā

跕 diē 〈动〉〈书〉❶ fall/tumble down ❷ descend

跌 diē 〈动〉❶ fall；tumble：～了一跤 have a fall ‖ ～入河中 fall/tumble into a river ‖ 从马上～下 come/fall off a horse ‖ 孩子从床上～了下来。The child fell out of the bed. ⇨～倒 ❷ (of prices, output, etc) drop；fall：～至新低 fall to a new low ‖ ～至第二位 dip to second place ‖ ～至七年来的最低点 plunge/tumble to a 7-year low ‖ ～至 1,300 点以下 slip below 1,300 points ‖ 美元下～。The US dollar tumbled. ‖ 物价猛～。Prices fall heavily/sharply. ‖ 金价～了 2%。The price of gold went down two per cent. ‖ 房价一时不会～到目前的价格以下。The price of houses is not likely to fall below the present level for some time to come. ⇨下～ ❸ drop：⇨～水
【跌膘】 diēbiāo 〈动〉 (of livestock) lose flesh/weight
【跌打损伤】 diē-dǎ sǔnshāng 〈熟〉 injuries from falls and knocks
【跌宕】 diēdàng 〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of disposition) free and easy；bold and unconstrained：～不羁 be free and unrestrained ‖ 简傲～ be proud and unrestrained ❷ (of music) flowing rhythmically：歌声～ sing in cadence ❸ (of writing) undulating；varied：故事情节～起伏。The story is full of twists in its plot. / The plot of the story is full of twists.
【跌荡】 diēdàng = 跌宕 diēdàng
【跌倒】 diēdǎo 〈动〉 stumble and fall；fall down：他～了，又爬了起来。He had a fall but stood up again.
【跌跌撞撞】 diēdie-zhuàngzhuàng 〈形〉 doddering；reeling；staggering；stumbling along；walking unsteadily；tottering：那醉汉～地在街上走。The drunkard reeled down the street. ‖ 他喝醉了，～地回到家，一头栽到床上。After he got drunk, he stumbled home and dropped into bed.
【跌份】 diēfèn 〈动〉〈方〉 lower/lose one's dignity；lose face；be humiliated：你虚心请教没什么～的。You lose no dignity for being modest and asking for advice.
【跌幅】 diēfú 〈名〉 range/margin of drop：昨日房价大跌，～达 10%。Yesterday saw a sharp fall in house prices, with a drop of 10 per cent.
【跌价】 diējià ❶〈动〉 dip/decline/fall in price；go down in price；depreciate ❷〈名〉 price drop/fall；depreciation；drop in price
〖～损失〗 diējià sǔnshī 〈名〉 loss from falling prices
【跌跤】 diējiāo 〈动〉❶ trip/stumble and fall；have a fall：我没有推他，是他自己跌了一跤。I didn't push him. He tripped. ❷ make a mistake；suffer a setback：在工作中少不了要～。One inevitably makes mistakes in his work.
【跌落】 diēluò 〈动〉❶ fall/drop off：～马下 fall off a horse ❷ (of prices) go down：油价大幅～。Oil prices went down sharply.
【跌伤】 diēshāng ❶〈动〉 get injured by a fall；fall and get hurt ❷〈名〉 injury from a fall
【跌势】 diēshì 〈名〉 decline (in prices, value)
【跌水】 diēshuǐ 〈名〉❶ [水利] (hydraulic) drop ❷ waterfall；cascade
【跌停板】 diētíngbǎn 〈名〉[证券] limit down
【跌眼镜】 diē yǎnjìng 〈熟〉〈方〉 go contrary to expectations；come as a surprise：令不少行家大～ come as a total surprise to many specialists
【跌足】 diēzú 〈动〉〈书〉 stamp one's foot
〖～长叹〗 diēzú-chángtàn 〈熟〉 stamp one's foot and sigh deeply
〖～捶胸〗 diēzú-chuíxiōng 〈熟〉 stamp one's foot and beat one's chest in bitterness

dié

迭 dié ❶〈动〉 alternate；change：⇨更～ ❷〈副〉 repeatedly；frequently；again and again：～有发现。Discoveries have been made one after another. ‖ 今冬火灾～有发生。There have been quite a few fires this winter. ⇨～出；～起 ❸〈动〉 be in time for：后悔不～ be too late for regrets ‖ 忙不～ be in a hurry
【迭出】 diéchū 〈动〉 keep coming forth：精品～ produce excellent works one after another ‖ 新人～。New outstanding persons keep coming forth.
【迭次】 diécì 〈副〉 repeatedly；again and again：～会商 consult time and again ‖ ～交涉 make repeated representations with ‖ ～谈判没有结果 hold successive talks but with no result
【迭连】 diélián 〈副〉 successively；consecutively on end；in a row；in succession：～三次夺冠 win the championship in three straight games ‖ ～下了三天雨。It rained for three days running.
【迭起】 diéqǐ 〈动〉 occur repeatedly；happen frequently；rise one after another：近日车祸～。There have been many traffic accidents recently. ‖ 比赛高潮～。The match reached one climax after another.
【迭音】 diéyīn 〈名〉[语言] reduplication

垤 dié 〈名〉〈书〉 small mound；little molehill：丘～ hill ock ‖ 蚁～ ant hill

咥 dié 〈动〉〈方〉 bite；eat
⇨xì

昳 dié 〈动〉〈书〉 (of the sun) move towards the west：日～。The sun is moving towards the west.
⇨yì

绖 dié 〈名〉〈旧〉 flaxen/hemp rope on a mourning apparel

瓞 dié 〈名〉〈书〉 small gourd：〈喻〉绵绵瓜～ be blessed with lots of offspring

喋 dié = 喋 dié
⇨shà

谍 dié 〈名〉❶ intelligence agent；spy：⇨间～ ❷ espionage
【谍报】 diébào 〈名〉 intelligence report：一份～ an intelligence

report
〖～部门〗 diébào bùmén 〈名〉secret service; intelligence department
〖～网〗 diébàowǎng 〈名〉intelligence network; spy ring
〖～员〗 diébàoyuán 〈名〉intelligence/espionage agent; spy
〖～组〗 diébàozǔ 〈名〉espionage team

堞 dié 〈名〉battlements: ⇨城～;雉～
【堞墙】 diéqiáng 〈名〉battlements

耋 dié 〈形〉〈书〉❶ aged 70 to 80 ❷ old-aged: 耄～之年 be advanced in age

揲 dié 〈动〉〈书〉fold

喋 dié
⇨zhá
【喋喋】 diédié 〈动〉chatter endlessly
〖～不休〗 diédiébùxiū 〈熟〉babble/jabber on and on; chatter/gabble away (on sth); rattle on; talk endlessly: 她喜欢～地诉说自己孩子的事。She likes to yammer about her kids.
【喋血】 diéxuè 〈动〉〈书〉have bloodshed; shed lots of blood

嵽 dié
【嵽嵲】 diéniè 〈名〉〈书〉very high mountains

惵 dié 〈名〉〈书〉fear; terror

牒 dié 〈名〉❶ record; book: 史～ history book ❷ official document/note; certificate: ⇨度～;通～

叠 dié 〈动〉❶ pile up; repeat: ⇨重～ ❷ repeat: ⇨～韵 ❸ fold: ～衣裳 fold (up) clothes ‖ 把信～好 fold a letter ⇨折～
【叠床架屋】 diéchuáng-jiàwū 〈熟〉pile one bed upon another or build a house on top of another—needless duplication
【叠翠】 diécuì 〈动〉grove upon grove of green trees: 峰峦～。Range upon range of ridges and peaks are covered by green woods.
【叠句】 diéjù 〈名〉[语言] reiterative sentence
【叠罗汉】 dié luóhàn 〈名〉[杂技] pyramid: ～造型 pyramid
【叠椅】 diéyǐ 〈名〉folding chair
【叠印】 diéyìn ❶〈动〉[印刷] overprint ❷〈名〉[摄影] double exposure
【叠影】 diéyǐng 〈名〉[影视] ghosting
【叠韵】 diéyùn 〈名〉[语言] rhyming compound
【叠嶂】 diézhàng 〈名〉rows of mountains: ⇨重峦～
【叠字】 diézì 〈名〉[语言] reiterative locution

碟 dié 〈名〉small dish/plate: 搪瓷～儿 enamel dish/plate ‖ 一～黄瓜片 a dish of sliced cucumber ⇨～片;光～
【碟靶飞行】 diébǎ fēixíng 〈名〉target flight: ～区 target flight area
【碟片】 diépiàn 〈名〉disc: 微型～ minidisc
【碟子】 diézi 〈名〉small dish/plate: 一只～ a dish/plate ‖ 浅～ flat dish

蝶 dié 〈名〉butterfly: ⇨粉～
【蝶骨】 diégǔ 〈名〉[解剖] sphenoid
【蝶兰】 diélán 〈名〉[植物] butterfly orchid
【蝶泳】 diéyǒng 〈名〉butterfly stroke
〖～运动员〗 diéyǒng yùndòngyuán 〈名〉butterflier

蹀 dié 〈动〉〈书〉❶ stamp one's foot ❷ pace about: ⇨～躞
【蹀躞】 diéxiè 〈动〉〈书〉❶ walk in small steps ❷ pace about
【蹀血】 diéxuè = 喋血 diéxuè

鲽 dié 〈名〉[动物] right-eyed flounder; flatfish

氎 dié 〈名〉〈书〉cotton cloth

dīng

丁[1] dīng ❶〈名〉fourth of the ten Heavenly Stems ❷〈数〉fourth: ～班 fourth class; Class Four

丁[2] dīng 〈名〉❶ man; male adult: ⇨成～;抓～;壮～ ❷ person engaged in certain types of manual work: ⇨园～ ❸ population: ⇨人～;添～

丁[3] dīng 〈动〉〈书〉encounter: ⇨～忧

丁[4] dīng 〈名〉cube: 把黄瓜切成～ cut a cucumber into cubes; cube a cucumber ‖ 炒鸡～ fried chicken cubes
⇨zhēng
【丁胺】 dīng'àn 〈名〉[化学] butyl amine
【丁坝】 dīngbà 〈名〉spur dike; groyne
【丁苯橡胶】 dīngběn xiàngjiāo 〈名〉butadiene-styrene rubber
【丁部】 dīngbù = 集部 jíbù
【丁册】 dīngcè 〈名〉〈旧〉resident booklet
【丁醇】 dīngchún 〈名〉[化学] butanol; butyl alcohol
【丁村人】 Dīngcūnrén 〈名〉Dingcun Man [primitive man of about 100,000 years ago, whose fossil remains were discovered in Dingcun, Shanxi Province, in 1954]
【丁当】 dīngdāng 〈拟〉dingdong; jingle; clatter: ～的铃声 tinkling sound of a bell ‖ 穷得～响 be penniless/broke ‖ 铃儿发出欢快的～声。Bells jingled merrily. ‖ 他衣兜里的硬币～作响。The coins jingled in his pocket.
【丁点儿】 dīngdiǎnr 〈量〉〈方〉tiny bit: 人不可能一～毛病都没有。No man is flawless. ‖ 不要为一～事就睡不着觉。Don't let a trifle unsettle your night.
【丁丁当当】 dīngdīng-dāngdāng 〈拟〉ding-dong; clatter; tinkle
【丁东】 dīngdōng 〈拟〉tinkle
【丁冬】 dīngdōng = 丁东 dīngdōng
【丁二酸】 dīng'èrsuān 〈名〉[化学] succinic acid
【丁二烯】 dīng'èrxī 〈名〉[化学] butadiene
〖～橡胶〗 dīng'èrxī xiàngjiāo 〈名〉butadiene rubber
【丁赋】 dīngfù 〈名〉〈书〉poll tax
【丁基】 dīngjī 〈名〉[化学] butyl group
【丁艰】 dīngjiān 〈书〉= 丁忧 dīngyōu
【丁克】 dīngkè 〈名〉DINK (double income, no kids): ～家庭 DINK family
【丁零】 dīnglíng 〈拟〉tinkle; jingle; clink: 铃声～。The bell jingles.
〖～当啷〗 dīnglíng-dānglāng 〈拟〉jingle-jangle; cling-clang: 把钥匙弄得～直响 jingle the keys
〖～零〗 dīnglínglíng 〈拟〉tinkle; jingle
【丁男】 dīngnán 〈名〉〈书〉able-bodied man [implying eligibility for conscription]; male adult
【丁宁告戒】 dīngníng gàojiè 〈熟〉give repeated exhortations/admonitions
【丁宁周至】 dīngníng-zhōuzhì 〈熟〉give repeated advice
【丁醛】 dīngquán 〈名〉[化学] butyric aldehyde; butaldehyde
【丁是丁,卯是卯】 dīng shì dīng, mǎo shì mǎo 〈熟〉a nail is a nail, a dowel is a dowel—be conscientious and meticulous; be meticulously accurate/precise
【丁税】 dīngshuì 〈名〉poll tax
【丁酸】 dīngsuān 〈名〉[化学] butanoic acid; butyric acid; butyrate
【丁烷】 dīngwán 〈名〉[化学] butane
【丁烯】 dīngxī 〈名〉[化学] butene
【丁香】 dīngxiāng 〈名〉❶ lilac ❷ clove: ～油 clove oil
【丁忧】 dīngyōu 〈动〉〈书〉be in mourning for one's parent
【丁兹盛世】 dīngzī-shèngshì 〈熟〉be fortunate enough to live in this flourishing age
【丁字】 dīngzì 〈名〉T-shaped character
〖～步〗 dīngzìbù 〈名〉T-step
〖～尺〗 dīngzìchǐ 〈名〉T-square
〖～钢〗 dīngzìgāng 〈名〉T-steel
〖～镐〗 dīngzìgǎo 〈名〉pickaxe
〖～街〗 dīngzìjiē 〈名〉T-shaped street; T-shaped road junction

〖～梁〗 dīngzìliáng 〈名〉T-beam；T-girder

仃 dīng → 伶仃 língdīng

叮 dīng 〈动〉❶ sting；bite：他被黄蜂～了一下。He was stung by a wasp. ❷ repeat what one says to make sure：⇨～咛；～嘱 ❸ question closely

【叮当】 dīngdāng ＝丁当 dīngdāng

【叮咛】 dīngníng 〈动〉exhort；urge repeatedly；warn：千～万嘱咐 exhort repeatedly

【叮问】 dīngwèn 〈动〉question closely；make a detailed enquiry (into)

【叮嘱】 dīngzhǔ 〈动〉exhort；urge again and again：老师～学生用功学习。The teacher urged the students to be diligent. / The teacher enjoined diligence upon his students.

玎 dīng

【玎珰】 dīngdāng ＝丁当 dīngdāng

【玎玲】 dīnglíng 〈拟〉clink；jingle；tinkle

盯 dīng 〈动〉stare at；gaze；fix one's eyes on：～着电视不放 nail one's eyes to the television ‖ ～着海外市场 eye overseas markets ‖ ～着那个家伙 keep a close watch on that guy ‖ ～得某人不知所措 stare sb out of countenance

【盯防】 dīngfáng 〈名〉close marking defence；man-for-man defence

【盯人】 dīngrén 〈动〉[体育] guard an opponent in a basketball/football game：全场～ full-court press

〖～防守〗 dīngrén fángshǒu 〈名〉close-marking defence

〖～战术〗 dīngrén zhànshù 〈名〉[体育] man-for-man/man-on-man/man-to-man defence

【盯梢】 dīngshāo 〈动〉shadow；tail：派人～ put a tail on sb ‖ 他发觉一辆警车在盯他们的梢。He noticed a police car shadowing them.

【盯视】 dīngshì 〈动〉gaze at；fixed one's eyes on；look fixedly at：母亲～着女儿渐渐远去的身影。The mother gazed at her daughter's figure disappearing into the distance.

钉 dīng ❶〈名〉nail；tack：⇨螺丝～；图～ ❷〈动〉follow closely；tail：～住对方 watch the other side closely ❸〈动〉urge；press：～着孩子做作业 urge one's child to do homework ❹ ＝盯 dīng
⇨dìng

【钉齿耙】 dīngchǐbà 〈名〉spike-tooth harrow

【钉锤】 dīngchuí 〈名〉nail/claw hammer；spike driver

【钉螺】 dīngluó 〈名〉[动物] oncomelania；snail

【钉帽】 dīngmào 〈名〉head of a nail

【钉耙】 dīngpá 〈名〉iron-toothed rake；spiked rake

【钉梢】 dīngshāo ＝盯梢 dīngshāo

【钉是钉，铆是铆】 dīng shì dīng, mǎo shì mǎo ＝丁是丁，卯是卯 dīng shì dīng, mǎo shì mǎo

【钉鞋】 dīngxié 〈名〉❶a kind of old fashioned rainproof shoes ❷ spiked/soccer shoes；spikes

【钉子】 dīngzi 〈名〉❶ nail：拔～ draw/pull out/remove a nail；〈喻〉remove an obstacle ‖ 钉～ drive/knock in a nail ‖ 把～钉到头 drive a nail home ‖ 竹～ bamboo nail ‖ ～穿过鞋底，扎进了他的脚。The nail pierced through the sole of his shoe into his foot. ❷ something that is hard to deal with：⇨～户 ❸ saboteur：安插～ plant a saboteur ❹ snag：碰～ run against a snag ‖ 到处碰～ run up against a wall in every direction

〖～户〗 dīngzihù 〈名〉difficult household which refuses to remove to make way for a construction project

〖～精神〗 dīngzi jīngshén 〈名〉spirit of the nail—make the best use of one's time and work persistently to achieve one's purpose

疔 dīng 〈名〉[中医] boil；furuncle

【疔疮】 dīngchuāng 〈名〉[中医] malignant/deep-rooted boil；furuncle

【疔毒】 dīngdú 〈名〉[中医] furunculosis

耵 dīng

【耵聍】 dīngníng 〈名〉earwax

酊 dīng 〈名〉〈简称〉tincture ⇨酊剂
⇨dǐng

【酊剂】 dīngjì 〈名〉tincture

靪 dīng 〈动〉resole a shoe：～鞋底 resole/sole a shoe

dǐng

顶 dǐng ❶〈名〉crown：⇨头～；秃～ ❷〈名〉top；peak；summit：⇨山～；屋～ ❸〈名〉limit：奖金不封～ place no ceilings on bonuses ❹〈副〉most；exceedingly；best：～管用 be very useful/helpful ‖ ～大 largest ❺〈量〉[used of sth that has a top]：一～花轿 a bridal sedan chair ‖ 一～帽子 a hat ‖ 一～蚊帐 a mosquito net ❻〈动〉carry on the head：头上～着一罐水 carry a pitcher of water on one's head ⇨～天立地；～碗 ❼〈动〉push from below or behind；push up；prop up；support：用木杠子把门～上 prop up the door with a wooden stick ❽〈动〉cope with；stand up to：妇女～起半边天。Women prop/hold up half the sky. ‖ 这活儿一个人～不下来。One person alone cannot handle this job. ❾〈动〉be equal/equivalent to：三个臭皮匠，～个诸葛亮。Two heads are better than one. ‖ 他干活一个～两个。He can do the work of two people. ❿〈动〉bear；stand；withstand：～得住严寒 can stand the severe winter ‖ 这根柱子～不住这么大的的重量。This pillar cannot bear such great weight. ⓫〈动〉take the place of；substitute；replace：我不在时，她～我上课。She taught in my place during my absence. ⓬〈动〉transfer the ownership；make over：这房子已经～给别人了。This house has been made over to someone else. ⇨～盘儿 ⓭〈动〉gore；butt：～球入门 head the ball into the goal；butt the ball in ‖ ～人空门 head the ball into an open goal ‖ 用枪～住她的腰 dig the gun into her waist ‖ 这牛时常～人。This bull often gores people. ⓮〈动〉go against；brave：～风雪 face blizzards ⇨～风冒雨 ⓯〈动〉retort；turn down：他不听我的话，还～了我几句。He wouldn't listen to me. He even said something in retort. ⇨～嘴

【顶班】 dǐngbān 〈动〉❶ work as substitute：他爸病了，儿子去～。When the father was ill, the son worked in his stead. ❷ work full time as an ordinary worker；work on regular shifts：厂长经常～劳动。The director often works on regular shifts.

【顶板】 dǐngbǎn 〈名〉❶[矿业] roof (of a shaft, etc)；tip plate：～陷落 roof caving/fall ‖ ～压力 roof pressure ‖ ～岩石 roof stone ‖ 直线～ immediate roof ❷ ceiling

【顶层】 dǐngcéng 〈名〉top floor

【顶承】 dǐngchéng 〈动〉❶ face the consequence；shoulder the blame：出了事，谁来～？Who is to shoulder the blame if anything goes wrong? ❷ bear

【顶吹】 dǐngchuī 〈形〉[冶金] top blown；top blast：～转炉 top-blown/upper blown converter

【顶垂线】 dǐngchuíxiàn 〈名〉[数学] altitude

【顶灯】 dǐngdēng 〈名〉❶ dome/top/overhead light ❷ ceiling lamp/light

【顶点】 dǐngdiǎn 〈名〉❶ apex；zenith；acme；pinnacle：达到成功/事业的～ reach the pinnacle of one's success/career ‖ 发展的～ acme of development ❷[数学] vertex；apex：三角形的～ vertex/apex of a triangle

【顶端】 dǐngduān 〈名〉❶ top；peak；apex：站在电视塔的～俯瞰古城 have a bird's-eye view of the ancient city from the top of the TV tower ❷ end：桥的～ end of a bridge

【顶锻】 dǐngduàn 〈动〉[机械] upset：～机 upsetter ‖ ～模 upsetting die

【顶多】 dǐngduō 〈副〉at (the) most；at best

【顶风】 dǐngfēng ❶〈动〉brave wind；go against the wind：～跑/骑车 run/cycle against the wind ‖ ～而上 go against the wind ‖ 他们～行走。They walked against the wind. ‖ 我～站着。I stood upwind. ⇨～冒雨 ❷〈名〉headwind；upwind ❸〈动〉〈喻〉flagrantly flout a decree, law or policy that is being vigorously implemented：～违纪 violate discipline while discipline is being tightened up

〖～冒雨〗 dǐngfēng-màoyǔ 〈动〉brave wind and rain；in spite of wind and rain

〖～作案〗 dǐngfēng-zuò'àn 〈动〉commit a crime/offence in defi-

ance of an ongoing crackdown on crimes

【顶峰】 dǐngfēng 〈名〉peak; summit; pinnacle; apotheosis: 达到～ ascend to the climax/apex; reach the climax/apex ‖ 攀登科学～ scale the heights/pinnacle of science ‖ 名声和权势的～ height/pinnacle/zenith of fame and influence ‖ 事业的～ apex/capstone/summit of one's career ‖ 文学的～ crown of literature ‖ 酷爱工作使他登上事业的～。What got him to the top was his love of hard work.

【顶杆】 dǐnggǎn 〈名〉[机械] knock-out pin; ejector pin

【顶缸】 dǐnggāng 〈动〉〈喻〉 take the blame/responsibility for somebody else

D

【顶岗】 dǐnggǎng ＝ 顶班 dǐngbān

【顶杠】 dǐnggàng 〈动〉argue for the sake of arguing; bicker

〖～子〗 dǐng gàngzi ＝ 顶杠 dǐnggàng

【顶格】 dǐnggé 〈动〉be set flush with the left/top margin

【顶骨】 dǐnggǔ 〈名〉[解剖] parietal bone

【顶刮刮】 dǐngguāguā ＝ 顶呱呱 dǐngguāguā

【顶呱呱】 dǐngguāguā 〈形〉tiptop; excellent; first-rate: 他在教学上是～的。He was excellent in his teaching.

【顶冠】 dǐngguān 〈名〉[解剖] apical cap

【顶光】 dǐngguāng 〈名〉[摄影] top light

【顶级】 dǐngjí 〈形〉first-class; top-notch; first-rate; top-class: ～科学家 first-rate/top-notch scientist ‖ ～球员 top-notch player

【顶甲板】 dǐngjiǎbǎn 〈名〉deckhead

【顶价】 dǐngjià 〈名〉ceiling/top price

【顶尖】 dǐngjiān ❶〈名〉top: 打掉棉花～ remove the top of a cotton plant ‖ 镀金塔的～在阳光下闪闪发光。The gilded tower top is shining in the sun. ❷〈形〉first-class; first-rate; top-notch; best: ～大学 top university ‖ ～学生 top student

【顶交】 dǐngjiāo 〈动〉[农业] topcross

【顶浇】 dǐngjiāo 〈名〉[冶金] top gating

【顶角】 dǐngjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] apex/vertex/point angle

【顶抗】 dǐngkàng 〈动〉disobey; defy

【顶礼】 dǐnglǐ 〈动〉prostrate oneself before sb and press one's head against sb's feet; bow and kneel in worship

〖～膜拜〗 dǐnglǐ-móbài 〈熟〉〈贬〉bow down and worship; prostrate oneself in worship; fall down in adoration; pay homage to; make a fetish of; show great respect to; worship sb in the extreme

【顶梁柱】 dǐngliángzhù 〈名〉key pillar that supports the beam of a building—pillar; backbone: 〈喻〉社会的～ pillar of society

【顶楼】 dǐnglóu 〈名〉top floor/storey

【顶门杠】 dǐngméngàng 〈名〉thick stick used to shut a door

【顶门立户】 dǐngmén-lìhù 〈熟〉be the mainstay of the family; keep the family going

【顶门儿】 dǐngménr ❶〈名〉crown of the head ❷〈动〉(of a male) be adopted by another family to carry on the family line

【顶命】 dǐngmìng 〈动〉give a life for a life; pay with one's life for a murder

【顶牛儿】 dǐngniúr 〈动〉❶ lock horns like bulls; gore each other; be at loggerheads; clash; wrangle: 双方仍然为此事～。The two parties are still at loggerheads over the matter. ❷ (in cards or dominoes) build up a sequence

【顶盘儿】 dǐngpánr 〈动〉take over a business

【顶棚】 dǐngpéng 〈名〉ceiling

〖～灯〗 dǐngpéngdēng 〈名〉ceiling light

【顶球】 dǐngqiú 〈动〉[足球] head a ball: ～得分 score with a header ‖ ～入门 head a goal

【顶生植物】 dǐngshēng zhíwù 〈名〉acrogen

【顶事】 dǐngshì 〈动〉be useful/helpful; serve the purpose: 我吃药了,但不～。I've taken the medicine, but feel no relief. ‖ 这些人很～。These people help a great deal. ‖ 生气也不～。There's nothing to be gained by losing your temper.

【顶饰】 dǐngshì 〈名〉[建筑] cresting

【顶视图】 dǐngshìtú ＝ 俯视图 fǔshìtú

【顶数】 dǐngshù 〈动〉❶ make up the number: 我干不了多少事,只能顶个数。I can't do much; I'm here just to make up the number. ❷ have effect [usu used in the negative]: 你说了不～。What you said has no effect. /What you said carries no weight. / What you said doesn't count.

【顶替】 dǐngtì 〈动〉take sb's place; replace; substitute: 他们想让我在李小姐离开之后～她做编辑。They want me to take over as editor when Miss Li leaves. ‖ 她走了谁来～? Who will be her replacement after her departure? ‖ 他～生病的工人。He substituted for the worker who was ill. ⇨冒名～

〖～工〗 dǐngtìgōng 〈名〉❶ replacer; substitute: 我们缺少人手,你要走可得给我们找个～。We are short of hands. If you want to leave, you'll have to find a replacement for us. ❷ one who takes a job after his parent retires

【顶天立地】 dǐngtiān-lìdì 〈熟〉stand upright on one's two legs between heaven and earth—be a true/real man; be of indomitable spirit; be dauntless/heroic/towering/upright and high-minded: ～的英雄 dauntless hero

【顶头】 dǐngtóu ❶〈动〉come head-on: 两辆汽车～相撞。The two cars ran head-on into each other. / The two cars had a head-on collision. ❷〈名〉top; end: 床～ end of the bed

〖～风〗 dǐngtóufēng 〈名〉headwind; upwind

〖～上司〗 dǐngtóu shàngsi 〈名〉one's immediate/direct superior

【顶碗】 dǐngwǎn 〈名〉[杂技] pagoda of bowls: 表演～ do a pagoda of bowls

【顶箱】 dǐngxiāng 〈名〉cabinet on top of a wardrobe; top case

【顶心】 dǐngxīn 〈名〉[植物] top of a cotton plant

【顶芽】 dǐngyá 〈名〉[植物] phyllophore; terminal bud

【顶叶】 dǐngyè 〈名〉[植物] terminal leaf

【顶用】 dǐngyòng ＝ 顶事 dǐngshì

【顶账】 dǐngzhàng ＝ 抵账 dǐzhàng

【顶针儿】 dǐngzhenr 〈名〉thimble: 一只～ a thimble

【顶真】 dǐngzhēn ❶〈形〉〈方〉earnest; serious: 他干什么事都很～。He takes everything he does seriously. ❷〈名〉[修辞] [known also as 顶针,联珠] a kind of rhetorical device which requires a sentence to begin with the word or phrase at the end of the previous sentence

【顶珠】 dǐngzhū 〈名〉official cap button in the Qing Dynasty

【顶住】 dǐngzhù 〈动〉withstand; be able to hold on; hold out against; stand up against/to: ～风浪 weather a storm ‖ ～困难 stand up to difficulties ‖ ～外来压力 stand up to outside pressures ‖ ～诱惑 resist a temptation

【顶撞】 dǐngzhuàng 〈动〉❶ give sb a butt: 用头～某人的腹部 give sb a butt in the stomach ❷ contradict one's elder/superior: ～上司 choke the boss ‖ 他不想～父亲,所以什么也没有说。He did not want to argue head-on with what his father had said, so he said nothing.

【顶子】 dǐngzi 〈名〉❶ decorated top of pavilion, tower, sedan, etc ❷ ＝ 顶珠 dǐngzhū ❸ roof (of a house)

【顶嘴】 dǐngzuǐ 〈动〉answer/talk back; reply defiantly: 别跟爸爸～,那样不礼貌。Don't answer your father back; it's not polite. ‖ 不许你跟我～。I want none of your back talk. / Don't give me any back talk.

【顶罪】 dǐngzuì 〈动〉❶ bear the blame for sb else; be a scapegoat; act as a fall guy; receive punishment for others: ～者 whipping boy; scapegoat; fall boy ❷ (of punishment, etc) be equal to the crime: 罚不～。The punishment falls short of the crime.

酊 dǐng →酩酊 mǐngdǐng
⇨dīng

鼎 dǐng ❶〈名〉ancient cooking vessel with two loop handles and three or four legs: 铜/陶～ bronze/pottery tripod ‖ 三足～ tripod ❷〈名〉〈书〉throne: ⇨定～;问～ ❸〈形〉big; great: ⇨～力;一言九～ ❹〈名〉〈喻〉tripartite balance of forces ❺〈副〉〈书〉during; in course/process of: ⇨～盛 ❻〈名〉〈方〉wok; pot; pan

【鼎鼎】 dǐngdǐng 〈形〉grand; important; magnificent

〖～大名〗 dǐngdǐng dàmíng 〈熟〉be celebrated/illustrious/famous/renowned; be of great reputation

【鼎沸】 dǐngfèi 〈形〉noisy and confused; tumultuous: 名声～ be at the height of one's popularity ‖ 会上群情～。Passions were running high at the meeting. ⇨人声～

【鼎革】 dǐnggé 〈动〉〈书〉abolish the old and introduce the new; change dynasty: ～时期 time of dynastic change ‖ 天地～ succession of the old by the new

【鼎甲】 dǐngjiǎ 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ prestigious family ❷ top three successful candidates in the imperial palace examination

【鼎力】 dǐnglì 〈名〉〈书〉〈敬〉great support/effort [used when expressing thanks or asking for a favour]: ～支持 full support ‖ 多蒙～相助,不胜感激。We are extremely grateful to you for your

generous help. ‖ 望～推荐。Your strong recommendation is eagerly expected.

【鼎立】 dǐnglì 〈动〉❶ stand like the three legs of a tripod ❷ (of three forces) confront each other like the three legs of a tripod

【鼎盛】 dǐngshèng 〈形〉❶ prosperous; thriving; vigorous; flourishing: 该帝国的～时期 at the height of the empire ‖ 他的事业现处于～时期。His career is at its peak now. ❷ prime: ～之年 in one's prime ⇨春秋～

【鼎新】 dǐngxīn 〈动〉〈书〉 innovate; reform: ⇨革故～

【鼎言】 dǐngyán 〈名〉〈书〉 words of importance; important statements

【鼎峙】 dǐngzhì 〈动〉〈书〉 be in a tripartite confrontation

【鼎足】 dǐngzú 〈名〉❶ three legs of a tripod ❷ tripartite confrontation

〖～而立〗 dǐngzú'érlì 〈熟〉 stand like the legs of a tripod—a tripartite balance of forces

〖～之势〗 dǐngzúzhīshì 〈熟〉 situation of tripartite confrontation/antagonism; triangular balance of power

dìng

订 dìng 〈动〉❶ pass judgement on: ～千古是非 pass judgement on the rights and wrongs of history ❷ revise: ⇨～正; 校～ ❸ conclude; draw up; agree on: ～合同 enter into a contract; conclude/make a contract ‖ ～计划 make/map out/hammer out a plan ‖ ～日期 fix a date ‖ ～生产指标 set a production target ❹ order; subscribe to; book; reserve: ～报纸/杂志 subscribe to a newspaper/magazine ‖ ～房间 make room reservations; book/engage/reserve a hotel room ‖ ～飞机座位 reserve a seat on a plane ‖ ～三桌酒席 reserve three tables for a feast ‖ ～四个人的座 book a table for four ‖ ～一桌饭 order a dinner ⇨～购; ～户 ❺ staple: 那封信和档案中的其他文件～在一起。The letter was stapled to the other documents in the file. ⇨～书机; 装～

【订单】 dìngdān 〈名〉 indent (form); purchase order; order (note/sheet): 一份～ an order ‖ 撤回～ withdraw an order ‖ 接受～ accept an order ‖ 拒收～ refuse an order ‖ 取消～ cancel an order ‖ 填写～ make/write out an order ‖ 空白～ blank order ‖ 紧急～ rush order ‖ 原始～ original order ‖ 正式～ formal order ‖ ～源源而来。Orders are pouring in.

【订费】 dìngfèi 〈名〉 subscription rate

【订购】 dìnggòu 〈动〉 order; purchase by order; subscribe (for sth); place an order (for sth): ～货物/窗帘 order/indent goods/curtains ‖ 电报～ order by cable/telegram ‖ 凭样～ order by sample ‖ 网上～ order on the web ‖ 整批～ order in bulk

〖～卡〗 dìnggòukǎ 〈名〉 order action card

〖～账簿〗 dìnggòu zhàngbù 〈名〉 order book

【订户】 dìnghù 〈名〉 subscriber (to a newspaper or magazine)

【订婚】 dìnghūn 〈动〉 be engaged/betrothed (to sb); enter into betrothal; be affianced to sb: 正式宣布～ announce one's engagement officially ‖ ～礼物 betrothal present ‖ 他们两年前就～了。They were betrothed to each other two years ago.

〖～戒指〗 dìnghūn jièzhi 〈名〉 engagement/betrothal ring

【订货】 dìnghuò ❶〈动〉 require/order goods; place an order (for goods); indent for: 凭样～ order by sample ❷〈名〉 order; ordered goods: 办理～ deal with orders ‖ 交付～ execute/fill an order ‖ 接受～ accept an order ‖ 取消～ annul/cancel an order (for goods) ‖ 确认～ confirm an order ‖ 大批～ large/tall/strong order ‖ 大宗～ quantity order ‖ 海外～ overseas order ‖ 紧急～ rush order ‖ 试用～ trial order ‖ 我想～。I'd like to put in an order. ‖ ～减少。Orders are falling. ‖ ～量在上升。Orders are mounting.

〖～处〗 dìnghuòchù 〈名〉 order desk; bespoke department: ～工作人员 man in orders ‖ 我给你接通～。I'll put you through to orders.

〖～代理人〗 dìnghuò dàilǐrén 〈名〉 indent agent

〖～单〗 dìnghuòdān 〈名〉 order for goods; order form/note/sheet; purchase order: 获得一份～ obtain/procure an order ‖ 一份长期～ a standing order

〖～费用〗 dìnghuò fèiyong 〈名〉 ordering cost

〖～付款〗 dìnghuò fùkuǎn 〈名〉 cash with order (CWO)

〖～合同〗 dìnghuò hétong 〈名〉 ordering contract; indented deed; contract for future delivery

〖～会〗 dìnghuòhuì 〈名〉 order-placing meeting; meeting for the placement of orders; purchasing meeting

〖～价格〗 dìnghuò jiàgé 〈名〉 order price

〖～量〗 dìnghuòliàng 〈名〉 order quantity/size; quantity ordered; amount on order

〖～确认书〗 dìnghuò quèrènshū 〈名〉 confirmation of order

〖～人〗 dìnghuòrén 〈名〉 orderer

〖～通知单〗 dìnghuò tōngzhīdān 〈名〉 order slip

【订交】 dìngjiāo 〈动〉 pledge friendship; make friends with; become friends; form/establish a friendship

【订金】 dìngjīn 〈名〉 deposit; down payment; earnest; caution/earnest/hand money: 付～ pay a deposit ‖ 买房付～ pay earnest money on a house ‖ 买这辆车我得付多少～? How much do I have to pay as deposit on the car?

【订立】 dìnglì 〈动〉 conclude; make; enter into; agree on; complete; work out: ～合同 conclude a contract (with); enter into a contract (with) ‖ ～攻守同盟 form an offensive and defensive alliance ‖ ～契约 enter into a contract (with) ‖ ～条约/协议 conclude a treaty/an agreement (with) ‖ ～遗嘱 draw up a will; make a will

【订票】 dìngpiào 〈动〉 book a ticket: 预先～ book a ticket in advance

〖～处〗 dìngpiàochù 〈名〉 booking office

【订书机】 dìngshūjī 〈名〉 stapler; stitcher; stapling-machine; book sewer; book-binding machine

【订书针】 dìngshūzhēn 〈名〉 staple

【订约】 dìngyuē 〈动〉 contract; make a contract

〖～人〗 dìngyuērén 〈名〉 contractor

〖～书〗 dìngyuēshū 〈名〉 document of contract

【订阅】 dìngyuè 〈动〉 subscribe (to): ～报纸/杂志 subscribe to a newspaper/magazine

〖～费〗 dìngyuèfèi 〈名〉 subscription rate

【订造】 dìngzào 〈动〉 have sth made to order

【订正】 dìngzhèng 〈动〉 make corrections; emend: ～经费 revise appropriation ‖ ～票价 correct a fare ‖ ～印刷错误 correct errors of printing

【订制】 dìngzhì = 定制 dìngzhì

【订座】 dìngzuò 〈动〉 book/reserve a seat

钉 dìng 〈动〉❶ nail: ～钉子 hammer a nail; drive in a nail ‖ ～合页 fit a hinge (to) ‖ ～马掌 nail on horseshoes ‖ ～鞋掌 nail on a sole; sole a shoe ‖ 把画～到墙上 nail up a picture on the wall ‖ 所有的门都～死了。All the doors were nailed up. ‖ 他们给窗子～上塑料布。They nailed plastic sheets over their windows. ❷ sew on: ～扣子 sew a button on
⇨dīng

定 dìng ❶〈形〉 calm; composed; stable: ⇨安～; 心神不～ ❷〈动〉 fix; set: ⇨～睛; ～影 ❸〈动〉 decide; fix; set: ～几条规矩 set a few rules ‖ 比赛～于下星期举行。The match is scheduled for next week. ‖ 利率～为3%。The rate of interest is set at 3%. ‖ 委员会～于五月二号开会。The committee is due to meet on May 2. ‖ 中国把每年五月的第三个星期天～为"助残日"。China has designated the third Sunday of every May as the Day to Help the Disabled. ⇨～价 ❹〈动〉 fix; settle; establish: 她的命运已～。Her fate is sealed. ‖ 新的世界格局已经～了。The new world pattern has taken shape. ⇨～局; ～论 ❺〈形〉 stated; fixed; stipulated: ⇨～量; ～期 ❻〈动〉 order; book: ～两桌菜 order dishes for two tables ‖ ～三张机票 book three air tickets ⇨～金; ～做 ❼〈副〉〈书〉 surely; certainly; definitely: ～能成功 be sure to succeed

【定案】 dìng'àn ❶〈动〉 decide/determine a case; decide on a verdict; pass a verdict; reach a verdict; give a final judgement: ～证据 substantial evidence ❷〈名〉 verdict; final decision: 推翻～ reverse a verdict ‖ 已成～，不能更改。This is the final decision and cannot be changed. ‖ 此事既已～，就不必再议了。Since a decision has been made on this issue, no further deliberation is needed.

【定本】 dìngběn 〈名〉 definitive edition

【定编】 dìngbiān 〈动〉 delimit the organizational structure; determine the manning quotas; determine the size of the staff

〖～定员〗 dìngbiān dìngyuán 〈动〉 delimit organizational struc-

ture and fix the number of employees
【定产】 dìngchǎn 〈名〉fixed production
【定常流】 dìngchángliú 〈名〉[物理] steady flow
【定场白】 dìngchǎngbái 〈名〉(of traditional Chinese opera) monologue [spoken by a character as he enters the stage, in which he introduces himself]
【定场诗】 dìngchǎngshī 〈名〉(of traditional Chinese opera) four lines of verse recited by a character when he makes his first appearance on the stage; four-line poem that opens a traditional opera; poetic prelude (to an opera)
【定单】 dìngdān = 订单 dìngdān
【定当】 dìngdàng 〈形〉〈方〉appropriate; proper: 安排～ be properly arranged
【定点】 dìngdiǎn ❶〈动〉specify/designate a certain place: ～供应 direct supply of material at fixed locations ‖ ～轰炸 pinpoint/spot bombing ❷〈形〉designated; chosen: 国家～企业 state-designated enterprises ‖ ～厂 designated factory ‖ ～产品 designated product ‖ ～旅馆 designated hotel ‖ ～商店 appointed store ❸〈动〉fix/set time (for sth): ～作业 operation at fixed time ❹〈形〉[数学] fixed-point: ～数 fixed-point number ‖ ～算术 fixed point arithmetic ‖ ～运算 fixed point operation
【定调子】 dìng diàozi 〈动〉set the tone/keynote; call the tune: 领导一～,大家就不好说话了。Once the leadership sets the tone, people will hesitate to speak out their minds.
【定鼎】 dìngdǐng 〈动〉〈书〉pick a city as capital; establish a dynasty
【定都】 dìngdū 〈动〉choose a site for the capital
【定夺】 dìngduó 〈动〉make a final decision; decide: 这事由你～。It is up to you to decide. / The matter is left to your judgement.
【定额】 dìng'é ❶〈动〉fix/set a quota ❷〈名〉quota; allotment; stint; norm: 达到～ meet/reach the quota ‖ 分配～ allot a quota ‖ 完成～ fill the quota(s) ‖ 减少～ cut/reduce the quota ‖ 增加～ add a quota (to) ‖ 产量～ output quota; norm of output ‖ 工作～ one's quota of work (for the day, etc) ‖ 今年的～ this year's quota ‖ 劳动～ work quota ‖ 生产～ production quota ‖ 征收～ collection quota ‖ 政府对汽车进口实行～。The government has imposed an import quota on cars.
〖～包干〗 dìng'é bāogān 〈动〉be held responsible for the enterprise's own finance after handing in a fixed sum to the state/authorities
〖～拨款〗 dìng'é bōkuǎn 〈名〉definite appropriation
〖～补贴〗 dìng'é bǔtiē 〈名〉fixed/set quotas for subsidies
〖～产量〗 dìng'é chǎnliàng 〈名〉nominal output; quota production; rated capacity
〖～成本〗 dìng'é chéngběn 〈名〉norm cost
〖～分期付款〗 dìng'é fēnqī fùkuǎn 〈名〉fixed installment
〖～管理〗 dìng'é guǎnlǐ 〈名〉management of economic norm; norm/quota management: ～制度 norm control system
〖～经费〗 dìng'é jīngfèi 〈名〉definite appropriation
〖～利润〗 dìng'é lìrùn 〈名〉quota profit
〖～数〗 dìng'éshù 〈名〉amount of norm/ration
〖～制〗 dìng'ézhì 〈名〉system of rating; quota system
〖～资本〗 dìng'é zīběn 〈名〉given capital
【定岗】 dìnggǎng 〈动〉determine specific tasks for individuals on assigned posts; fix job and responsibility
【定稿】 dìnggǎo ❶〈动〉finalize a manuscript/text: 这本词典正在由主编～。The dictionary is being finalized by the editor-in-chief. ❷〈名〉final version/text: 这是～吗? Is this the final version? ‖ ～即将付印。The final text will soon go to press.
【定格】 dìnggé ❶〈名〉hard and fast rule: 写小说并无～。There is no set rule for novel writing. ❷〈动〉[影视] freeze-frame: 影片在此～。The film was freeze-framed here.
【定更】 dìnggēng 〈动〉〈旧〉beat/sound the first watch at 8:00 pm [indicating the beginning of the first two-hour periods at night]
【定购】 dìnggòu ❶〈名〉fixed quota for purchasing; rationed purchase: ～粮 quota grain; mandatory state procurement quota of grains ❷ = 订购 dìnggòu
【定冠词】 dìngguàncí 〈名〉[语法] definite article
【定规】 dìngguī ❶〈名〉established rule/practice; set pattern: 无～可循。There is no hard and fast rule to go by. ‖ 这种作法在这里已成～。This has become the established practice here. ❷〈副〉〈方〉firmly; resolutely
【定户】 dìnghù = 订户 dìnghù
【定滑轮】 dìnghuálún 〈名〉fixed pulley
【定婚】 dìnghūn = 订婚 dìnghūn
【定货】 dìnghuò = 订货 dìnghuò
【定级】 dìngjí 〈动〉grade; fix a grade; rank: 给粮食/棉花～ grade the grain/cotton ‖ 给某人～ rank sb ‖ 他已工作了一年,该给他～了。He has worked for a year and it's time to fix his grade.
【定计】 dìngjì 〈动〉contrive/devise a stratagem; work out a scheme
【定价】 dìngjià ❶〈动〉fix/make/place/set a price; price: 按质～ fix the price according to the quality ‖ 给商品～ set a price on an article ‖ 产品～ product pricing ‖ 统一～ price on a uniform basis ‖ ～过高的药物 over-priced medicine ❷〈名〉fixed/list/set price: 按～销售商品 sell commodities at fixed prices ‖ 政府～ government-set prices
【定见】 dìngjiàn 〈名〉definite opinion; fixed/set view: 他对此事已有～。He has very fixed ideas on the matter.
【定金】 dìngjīn = 订金 dìngjīn
【定睛】 dìngjīng 〈动〉fix one's eyes upon: 她～一看,原来是她的男朋友。A fixed look assured her that it was her boyfriend.
【定居】 dìngjū 〈动〉settle (down); take up/establish/fix residence (in a place); make one's home (in a place): ～新疆 settle/locate in Xinjiang ‖ 在乡下～ settle down in the country; take up one's residence in the country ‖ 在香港～ make one's home in Hongkong ‖ 我们家已在这里～多年。Our family has lived here for many years.
〖～点〗 dìngjūdiǎn 〈名〉settlement
【定局】 dìngjú 〈名〉foregone conclusion; inevitable outcome; irreversible situation: 主队失败已成～。The host team's defeat was a foregone conclusion. ‖ 这事显然已成～。To all, the matter is closed.
【定礼】 dìnglǐ = 彩礼 cǎilǐ
【定理】 dìnglǐ 〈名〉theorem: 基本～ fundamental theorem
【定例】 dìnglì 〈名〉usual practice; set pattern; routine: 每周游泳一次,已成了我们家的～。It has become a routine in our family to go swimming once a week.
【定量】 dìngliàng ❶〈动〉determine the amount of the components of a substance: ⇨～分析 ❷〈动〉fix the amount/quantity: ～用水 ration the use of water ⇨～供应 ❸〈名〉fixed quantity; ration; quantification
〖～分析〗 dìngliàng fēnxī 〈名〉quantitative analysis
〖～供应〗 dìngliàng gōngyìng 〈名〉rationing: ～卡 ration card/book ‖ ～商品 goods on ration
【定律】 dìnglǜ 〈名〉law
【定论】 dìnglùn 〈名〉foregone/final conclusion: 对飞机失事原因的～ conclusive explanation for the air-crash ‖ 结果已成～。The outcome is a foregone conclusion.
【定苗】 dìngmiáo 〈名〉[农业] final singling (of seedlings)
【定名】 dìngmíng 〈动〉name; denominate; give a name (to)
【定盘星】 dìngpánxīng 〈名〉❶ first mark on the steelyard arm ❷ [usu used in the negative] definite view
【定评】 dìngpíng 〈名〉accepted opinion: 难有～。It's hard to find a generally accepted opinion about it. ‖ 早有～。There has long been an accepted opinion (about it).
【定期】 dìngqī ❶〈动〉fix/set a time ❷〈形〉periodic; regular: ～保养 routine maintenance ‖ ～报表 periodic(al) statement ‖ ～查账 repeating/periodic audit ‖ ～复查 periodic review ‖ ～发生 occur with regular frequency ‖ ～检查 check regularly ‖ ～轮换 rotate at regular intervals ‖ ～举行记者招待会 hold regular press conferences ‖ ～检修 periodic overhaul ‖ ～维修 periodic maintenance ‖ ～体检 regular physical check-up ❸〈形〉dated; time: ～抵押 term mortgage ⇨～存款
〖～保单〗 dìngqī bǎodān 〈名〉term/time policy
〖～保险〗 dìngqī bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉time/fixed term insurance
〖～存单〗 dìngqī cúndān 〈名〉time deposit certificate; certificate of time deposit; time certificate of deposit
〖～存款〗 dìngqī cúnkuǎn 〈名〉fixed/time/dated/term deposit; maturity designated deposit: ～单 time certificate of deposit ‖ ～账户 time deposit account ‖ 定期储蓄存款 fixed savings deposit
〖～贷款〗 dìngqī dàikuǎn 〈名〉fixed/term/time loan; time money
〖～付款〗 dìngqī fùkuǎn 〈名〉periodical payments; payment on

terms; payment at regular fixed time; scheduled payment: ～票据 bill payable at a fixed date
〖～股票〗 dìngqī gǔpiào 〈名〉 term share
〖～航班〗 dìngqī hángbān 〈名〉 scheduled flight
〖～合同〗 dìngqī hétong 〈名〉 fixed term contract
〖～汇票〗 dìngqī huìpiào 〈名〉 fixed/periodic/term bill; term/time draft; fixed term bill of exchange
〖～刊物〗 dìngqī kānwù 〈名〉 periodical; periodical/regular publication
〖～考核〗 dìngqī kǎohé 〈名〉 routine check
〖～审计〗 dìngqī shěnjì 〈名〉 periodical/periodic audit
〖～寿险〗 dìngqī shòuxiǎn 〈名〉 term life insurance
〖～贴现〗 dìngqī tiēxiàn 〈名〉 time discount
〖～信用证〗 dìngqī xìnyòngzhèng 〈名〉 time letter of credit
〖～债券〗 dìngqī zhàiquàn 〈名〉 term bonds; fixed-maturity bonds
〖～证券〗 dìngqī zhèngquàn 〈名〉 dated securities
〖～支付〗 dìngqī zhīfù ❶〈名〉 time/periodic payment ❷〈动〉 be payable at fixed terms
〖～支票〗 dìngqī zhīpiào 〈名〉 time bill
【定钱】 dìngqian = 定金 dìngjīn
【定亲】 dìngqīn 〈动〉 be betrothed (by one's parents); contract a marriage; be engaged
【定情】 dìngqíng 〈动〉 pledge love
〖～物〗 dìngqíngwù 〈名〉 pledge of love
【定然】 dìngrán 〈副〉 certainly; definitely: 你～错了。You are definitely wrong. ‖ 他～要来。He is sure to come.
【定神】 dìngshén 〈动〉 ❶ collect/compose oneself; pull oneself together ❷ calm/soothe the nerves; steady one's nerves: 坐下来定定神 sit down to steady one's nerves ❸ focus one's attention: 他～一看,来客原来是他的一位大学同学。When he stared at the visitor, he came to realize that it was one of his former college classmates.
【定时】 dìngshí ❶〈动〉 fix/set the time ❷〈形〉 at fixed time: ～吃饭 eat at regular hours ‖ ～上下课。The classes begin and end at fixed times.
〖～开关〗 dìngshí kāiguān 〈名〉 clock/time switch
〖～器〗 dìngshíqì 〈名〉 timer
〖～信号〗 dìngshí xìnhào 〈名〉 timing signal
〖～炸弹〗 dìngshí zhàdàn 〈名〉 ❶ time bomb; delayed-action bomb ❷〈喻〉 potential danger
〖～装置〗 dìngshí zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 timing device
【定式】 dìngshì 〈名〉 ❶ fixed pattern; stereotype; set: 思维～ fixed pattern of thinking ❷ formalized series of moves
【定势】 dìngshì 〈名〉 inclination; mindset: 传统～ traditional mindset ‖ 心理～ mindset; psychological inclination
【定数】 dìngshù 〈名〉 ❶ fixed number: 心中已有～ already have a fixed number in mind ❷ destiny; fate: 不能迷信凡事都有～的说法。Don't blindly believe in the fallacy that everything is predestined.
【定说】 dìngshuō 〈名〉 accepted argument: 玛雅文化消失的原因尚无～。Why the Mayan civilization disappeared still remains a matter of dispute.
【定位】 dìngwèi ❶〈动〉 position; orientate; locate: ⇨～系统 ❷〈名〉 location; fixed position; position fixing: 听觉～ auditory localization ❸〈动〉 rank ❹〈名〉 niche: 找到人生～ find one's niche in life ‖ 市场～ market niche/positioning
〖～板〗 dìngwèibǎn 〈名〉 location plate
〖～焊〗 dìngwèihàn 〈名〉 positioned weld
〖～键〗 dìngwèijiàn 〈名〉 positioning key
〖～器〗 dìngwèiqì 〈名〉 locator; positioner
〖～系统〗 dìngwèi xìtǒng 〈名〉 position fixing system; positioning system
〖～销〗 dìngwèixiāo 〈名〉 locating tab; anchor/locating pin
〖～装置〗 dìngwèi zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 locating device; positioner
【定息】 dìngxī 〈名〉 fixed interest; fixed rate of interest
〖～股票〗 dìngxī gǔpiào 〈名〉 fixed interest stock
〖～债券〗 dìngxī zhàiquàn 〈名〉 fixed rate securities
【定弦】 dìngxián 〈动〉 ❶ tune a stringed instrument ❷〈方〉〈喻〉 make up one's mind: 毕业以后干什么,我还没～呢。I haven't made up my mind about what to do after graduation.
【定向】 dìngxiàng ❶〈动〉 orientate ❷〈形〉 directional; oriented; directive: ～伐木 directional felling ‖ ～接收 directional reception
〖～爆破〗 dìngxiàng bàopò 〈名〉 directional blasting
〖～测量〗 dìngxiàng cèliáng 〈名〉 orientation survey
〖～地雷〗 dìngxiàng dìléi 〈名〉 oriented mine
〖～发射〗 dìngxiàng fāshè 〈名〉 beam/directional transmission
〖～反射〗 dìngxiàng fǎnshè 〈名〉 [心理] orienting reflex
〖～分配〗 dìngxiàng fēnpèi 〈名〉 predetermined job assignment (for a student, etc)
〖～干扰〗 dìngxiàng gānrǎo 〈名〉 directional jamming
〖～广播〗 dìngxiàng guǎngbō 〈名〉 directional broadcasting
〖～培训〗 dìngxiàng péixùn 〈名〉 target training; job-oriented training
〖～培养〗 dìngxiàng péiyǎng 〈动〉 train professional personnel for a certain area or work unit; conduct target training
〖～天线〗 dìngxiàng tiānxiàn 〈名〉 directional antenna
〖～通信〗 dìngxiàng tōngxìn 〈名〉 beam communication
〖～销售〗 dìngxiàng xiāoshòu 〈名〉 fixed direction marketing
〖～研究〗 dìngxiàng yánjiū 〈名〉 decision-oriented study
〖～仪〗 dìngxiàngyí 〈名〉 [气象] direction finder
〖～招生〗 dìngxiàng zhāoshēng ❶〈动〉 enroll students who are preassigned to specific posts or areas; admit students to be trained for predetermined employers ❷〈名〉 directional recruitment of students
〖～装置〗 dìngxiàng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 orienting device
〖～钻井〗 dìngxiàng zuànjǐng 〈名〉 controlled-angle drilling; controlled/directional/directed/inclination drilling
【定心】 dìngxīn ❶〈形〉 relieved; unruffled ❷〈动〉 reassure; tranquillize; unruffle
〖～丸〗 dìngxīnwán 〈名〉 tranquillizer; assurance: 吃了～ be reassured; be fully assured
【定刑】 dìngxíng 〈动〉 sentence; fix punishment
【定形】 dìngxíng ❶〈动〉 take form/shape: 计划尚未～。The plan has not taken definite shape yet. ❷〈名〉 [纺织] setting: 热～ heat setting ❸〈名〉 [针织] boarding: ～机 boarding machine
〖～轰炸〗 dìngxíng hōngzhà 〈名〉 pattern bombing
〖～乳罩〗 dìngxíng rǔzhào 〈名〉 shaping/padded bra
【定型】 dìngxíng 〈动〉 finalize the design; fall into a pattern; take shape/form: 这种轿车尚未～。The design for this make of car has yet to be finalized. ‖ 成人的思想大都已经～。Most adults have fixed ideas about things. / Most adults are fixed in their way of thinking.
〖～产品〗 dìngxíng chǎnpǐn 〈名〉 approved product
〖～发乳〗 dìngxíng fàrǔ 〈名〉 hairstraightening cream
〖～剂〗 dìngxíngjì 〈名〉 hair-spray
〖～鉴定〗 dìngxíng jiàndìng 〈名〉 appraisement for finalizing the design
【定省】 dìngxǐng 〈动〉〈书〉 ask/inquire after one's parents' health
【定性】 dìngxìng 〈动〉 ❶ decide the nature (of a case, etc): 那次事件早已～。The nature of the incident has long been decided. ❷ determine the chemical composition of a substance
〖～分析〗 dìngxìng fēnxī 〈名〉 [化学] qualitative analysis
〖～诊断〗 dìngxìng zhěnduàn 〈名〉 diagnosis of the nature of (a disease, lesion, etc)
【定洋】 dìngyáng = 定钱 dìngqián
【定义】 dìngyì 〈名〉 definition: 下～ define; lay down a definition
【定音鼓】 dìngyīngǔ 〈名〉 [音乐] kettledrum; timpani
【定银】 dìngyín 〈名〉 earnest money; down payment
【定影】 dìngyǐng 〈动〉 [摄影] fix: ～后显影 post-fixation development
〖～罐〗 dìngyǐngguàn 〈名〉 fixing tank
〖～剂〗 dìngyǐngjì 〈名〉 fixer; fixative; fixing agent
〖～液〗 dìngyǐngyè 〈名〉 fixer; fixing bath/solution: 碱性～ alkaline fixer
【定于一尊】 dìngyúyīzūn 〈熟〉 look up to the supreme authority as the only (moral, academic, etc) standard
【定语】 dìngyǔ 〈名〉 [语法] attribute
〖～从句〗 dìngyǔ cóngjù 〈名〉 [语法] attributive clause
【定员】 dìngyuán ❶〈动〉 fix the number of passengers/staff ❷〈名〉 fixed number of passengers/staff; personnel quota: 航空母舰的～ complement of an aircraft carrier ‖ 车厢的～ seating capacity of a car

【定约】 dìngyuē 〈动〉 conclude a contract/treaty/agreement; make a bargain
〖～保证金〗 dìngyuē bǎozhèngjīn 〈名〉 earnest money on contract; deposit
〖～桥牌〗 dìngyuē qiáopái 〈名〉 contract bridge
〖～人〗 dìngyuērén 〈名〉 contractor
〖～销售〗 dìngyuē xiāoshòu 〈名〉 contract sales
【定阅】 dìngyuè = 订阅 dìngyuè
【定则】 dìngzé 〈名〉［物理］ rule：右手/左手～ right-hand/left-hand rule
【定责】 dìngzé 〈动〉 fix duties (for sb)
【定值保险单】 dìngzhí bǎoxiǎndān 〈名〉 valued policy
【定植】 dìngzhí 〈名〉［植物］ field planting/setting
【定址】 dìngzhǐ 〈动〉 ❶ fix the site：新工厂已经～了。The site of the new factory has been fixed. ❷ fixed residence
【定制】 dìngzhì ❶〈动〉 have sth made to order; customize：～的 custom-built; custom-engineered; custom-made ‖ ～品 article/goods made to order; custom-made article ‖ 她的衣服全部是～的。Her clothes were all made to order. ❷〈名〉 established rule or practice
【定准】 dìngzhǔn ❶〈名〉 set/established standard ❷〈副〉 certainly; surely：他～来。He will surely come. / I'm sure he will come.
【定子】 dìngzǐ 〈名〉［电子］ stator：～绕组 stator winding
【定罪】 dìngzuì 〈动〉 convict sb of a crime; condemn：根据证据～ convict sb of a crime upon evidence ‖ 量刑～ give penalty in accordance with guilt ‖ ～尺度 convictive measure ‖ ～程序 condemnation proceeding ‖ ～记录 conviction record ‖ ～情节 circumstances for adjudgement ‖ 已～的凶犯 condemned/convicted murderer ‖ ～量刑。Punishment fits the crime.
【定做】 dìngzuò 〈动〉 have sth made to order/measure; customize：～的大衣 bespoke overcoat; custom-made/tailor-made overcoat ‖ ～的汽车 custom-built car ‖ ～的软件 customized software ‖ ～的鞋 custom-made/made-to-order shoes

啶 dìng →吡啶 bǐdìng

铤 dìng 〈名〉〈书〉 unsmelted and uncast copper and iron ⇨tǐng

腚 dìng 〈名〉〈方〉 buttocks

碇 dìng 〈名〉 heavy stone to anchor a boat to：起～ lift/raise/weigh anchor ‖ 下～ cast/drop anchor

锭 dìng ❶〈名〉 ingot：⇨钢～；银～ ❷〈量〉 ingot-shaped tablet：一～墨 a slab of Chinese ink ‖ 一～银子 a silver ingot ❸〈名〉［纺织］ spindle：压～ reduce spindles ‖ 开工～数 spindles in operation ⇨纱～
【锭剂】 dìngjì 〈名〉［医药］ lozenge; pastille; troche
【锭模】 dìngmú 〈名〉［冶金］ ingot mould
【锭子】 dìngzi 〈名〉［纺织］ spindle
〖～油〗 dìngziyóu 〈名〉 lubricant for spindles

diū

丢 diū 〈动〉 ❶ lose; mislay; be missing：钱包～了。The wallet is lost. ‖ 我的行李～了。My baggage is mislaid. ‖ 她的一些珠宝～了。Some of her jewellery was missing. ❷ throw; cast; toss：不要随地乱～纸屑。Don't litter the place with those scraps of paper. ‖ 改革开放的基本政策不能～。We cannot abandon the fundamental policies of reform and opening up. ‖ 遇到机会不能～。Whenever an opportunity arises, don't let it go. ‖ 优良传统不能～。Fine traditions should not be discarded. ❸ put/lay aside：～掉偏见 lay aside prejudices ‖ ～下手里的活儿 stop/put a stop to/put aside what one is doing
【丢丑】 diūchǒu 〈动〉 lose face; be disgraced; make a fool of oneself; make oneself a laughing stock; be held in irreverence：给家人～ bring disgrace upon the family ‖ 当众～ make an exhibition of oneself; make a fool of oneself in public
【丢掉】 diūdiào 〈动〉 ❶ lose：〈喻〉～饭碗 lose one's job ❷ cast/throw away; cast off; discard; slough off：～官气 shed bureaucratic airs ‖ ～坏习惯/往日的成见 slough off bad habits/old prejudice ‖ ～幻想 cast away one's illusion ‖ ～旧的做法 cast off old-fashioned practices ‖ ～旧衣服 cast aside old clothes ‖ 她喜欢保存东西，哪怕是旧的，她也不愿意～。She likes to keep things, even old things, rather than throw them away.
【丢份儿】 diūfènr 〈动〉〈方〉 lose face：他不觉得清扫厕所就～。He doesn't think it demeaning to clean the toilet.
【丢官】 diūguān 〈动〉 lose one's official post; be dismissed from office
【丢车保帅】 diūjū-bǎoshuài 〈熟〉 sacrifice the knights to save the king/queen—sacrifice minor things to save major ones
【丢盔弃甲】 diūkuī-qìjiǎ 〈熟〉 throw away one's helmet and coat of mail—throw everything away in headlong flight; be badly defeated
【丢脸】 diūliǎn 〈动〉 lose face; fall into disgrace; be disgraced/humiliated：感到丢尽了脸 feel utterly humiliated ‖ 在公众面前～ lose face with the public ‖ 真～。That is a dirty shame. ‖ 他的行为使父母～。His conduct reflects discredit on his parents. / His conduct has brought the family into disrepute.
【丢面子】 diū miànzi 〈动〉 lose face; be humbled
【丢弃】 diūqì 〈动〉 cast aside; abandon; discard：～旧鞋 discard the old shoes ‖ ～前嫌 discard old grudges
【丢却】 diūquè 〈动〉 ❶ cast aside：我～不下对他的那份情感。I can't get rid of that feeling of mine for him. ❷ lose：字典～了。The dictionary is lost.
【丢人】 diūrén 〈动〉 lose face; be disgraced：贫穷并没有什么可～的。There's no disgrace in being poor.
〖～现眼〗 diūrén-xiànyǎn 〈熟〉 make a fool/spectacle of oneself
【丢三拉四】 diūsān-làsì = 丢三落四 diūsān-làsì
【丢三落四】 diūsān-làsì 〈熟〉 be forgetful and always leaving things behind; be forgetful/scatter-brained; be careless and sloppy
【丢失】 diūshī 〈动〉 lose; mislay：我的身份证～了。I have lost/mislaid my identity card.
〖～货物说明书〗 diūshī huòwù shuōmíngshū 〈名〉 statement of missing goods
〖～通知书〗 diūshī tōngzhīshū 〈名〉 advice of loss
【丢手】 diūshǒu 〈动〉 wash one's hands of; give up：他～不干了。He washed his hands of the matter.
【丢眼色】 diū yǎnsè 〈动〉 wink at sb; tip sb the wink; send eye signals (to)：他们相互～。They sent eye signals to each other.
【丢卒保车】 diūzú-bǎojū 〈熟〉 give up a pawn to save the chariot—sacrifice minor things to save major ones; protect major interests at the cost of minor ones

铥 diū 〈名〉［化学］ thulium (Tm)

dōng

东 dōng 〈名〉 ❶ east：～临大海 face the sea on the east; borders on the sea in the east ‖ ～侧 east side ‖ ～郊 eastern suburbs ‖ ～偏北/南 east by north/south ‖ 城/河～ east of the city/river ⇨～边儿；～风 ❷ host：⇨～道主；做～ ❸ master; owner：⇨～家；股～
【东半球】 dōngbànqiú 〈名〉 Eastern Hemisphere
【东北】 dōngběi 〈名〉 ❶ northeast：～偏北 north-northeast; northeast by north ‖ ～偏东 east-northeast; northeast by east ❷ (Dōngběi) northeast of China ❸ north and east
〖～风〗 dōngběifēng 〈名〉 northeastern wind; northeasterly
〖～虎〗 dōngběihǔ 〈名〉 Manchurian tiger
〖～平原〗 Dōngběi Píngyuán 〈名〉 Northeast Plain
【东奔西窜】 dōngbēn-xīcuàn 〈熟〉 flee in all directions
【东奔西跑】 dōngbēn-xīpǎo 〈熟〉 run around busily; hustle about; run here and there; rush about/around：～找工作 run around looking for a job
【东奔西走】 dōngbēn-xīzǒu 〈熟〉 run about busily; do a lot of legwork for sth
【东边儿】 dōngbianr 〈名〉 = 东① dōng
〖～不亮西边儿亮〗 dōngbianr bù liàng xībianr liàng 〈熟〉 when it is dark in the east, it is bright in the west—there's always

plenty of room for manoeuvring
【东部】 dōngbù 〈名〉 eastern region; eastern part: 中国～ the east of China; east China ‖ 中国位于亚洲～。China is in the east of Asia.
【东昌纸】 dōngchāngzhǐ ＝ 毛头纸 máotóuzhǐ
【东窗事发】 dōngchuāng-shìfā 〈熟〉(of conspiracy, secret plot, etc) be exposed; come to light
【东床】 dōngchuáng 〈名〉 son-in-law
〖～快婿〗 dōngchuáng-kuàixù 〈熟〉 good son-in-law
【东倒西歪】 dōngdǎo-xīwāi 〈形〉 ❶ unsteady: 走路～ walk unsteadily; stagger; stumble ❷ dilapidated; rickety: ～的桌椅 rickety desks and chairs
【东道】 dōngdào 〈名〉 ❶ host ❷ role of the host
〖～国〗 dōngdàoguó 〈名〉 host country/nation: ～法国 host country France ‖ 星期一美国与～中国队比赛。The US takes on/plays (against) host country China Monday.
〖～主〗 dōngdàozhǔ 〈名〉 host: 做～ act as host (to); play the host ‖ 这个队将与～比赛。This team will play the host.
【东帝汶】 Dōng Dìwèn 〈名〉 East Timor
【东佃】 dōng-diàn 〈名〉 landlord and tenant
【东躲西藏】 dōngduǒ-xīcáng 〈熟〉 dodge about; flee in all directions for cover; hide/flee here and there
【东方】 dōngfāng 〈名〉 ❶ east: ～破晓。Dawn was breaking in the eastern sky. ‖ 太阳从～升起. The sun rises in the east. ❷ East; Orient: ～文化 Oriental culture ‖ ～舞蹈 Oriental dance
〖～学〗 dōngfāngxué 〈名〉 orientalism
【东非】 Dōng Fēi 〈名〉 East Africa
【东风】 dōngfēng 〈名〉 east/easterly wind; easterly: 正在刮～。The wind is blowing east. ⇨万事俱备,只欠～
〖～吹马耳〗 dōngfēng chuī mǎ'ěr 〈熟〉 like the east wind blowing at the ear of a horse—go in one ear and out the other; fall on deaf ears
〖～带〗 dōngfēngdài 〈名〉[气象] easterlies
【东宫】 dōnggōng 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ Eastern Palace [the residence of the crown prince] ❷ crown prince
【东郭先生】 Dōngguō xiānsheng 〈熟〉 Master Dongguo [a soft-hearted scholar who was nearly devoured by a wolf he himself had saved from a hunter]—a naive person who gets into trouble through being soft-hearted to evil people; gullible softy
【东海】 Dōnghǎi 〈名〉 Donghai Sea; East China Sea
【东汉】 Dōng Hàn 〈名〉 Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220)
【东胡】 Dōnghú 〈名〉 Eastern Hu [an ancient ethnic group in China inhabiting the south-eastern part of Inner Mongolia]
【东家长,西家短】 dōng jiā cháng, xī jiā duǎn 〈熟〉 gossip about various people
【东家】 dōngjia 〈名〉 master; boss
【东晋】 Dōng Jìn 〈名〉 Eastern Jin Dynasty (317-420)
【东京】 Dōngjīng 〈名〉 Tokyo [capital of Japan]
〖～都〗 Dōngjīngdū 〈名〉 Tokyo-to; Greater Tokyo
〖～湾〗 Dōngjīngwān 〈名〉 Gulf of Tonkin
【东经】 dōngjīng 〈名〉 east longitude: 北京位于～116度,北纬40度。Beijing is located at 40° N and 116° E.
【东拉西扯】 dōnglā-xīchě 〈熟〉 talk aimlessly/at random /incoherently/irrelevantly: ～的演讲 rambling talk/speech ‖ 别～,有话直说。Stop beating around the bush. What exactly have you got to say? ‖ 两人～,不觉天色已亮。The two of them talked and talked. They didn't know it when it was dawn.
【东鳞西爪】 dōnglín-xīzhǎo ＝ 一鳞半爪 yīlín-bànzhǎo
【东门】 dōngmén 〈名〉 east gate
【东盟】 Dōngméng 〈名〉〈简称〉 ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations): ～国家 ASEAN countries ⇨东南亚国家联盟
【东南】 dōngnán 〈名〉 ❶ southeast ❷(Dōngnán) southeast China; the Southeast
【东南亚】 Dōngnán Yà 〈名〉 Southeast Asia: ～金融危机 Southeast Asian financial crisis
〖～国家联盟〗 Dōngnán Yà Guójiā Liánméng 〈名〉 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
【东欧】 Dōng Ōu 〈名〉 East Europe: ～国家 Eastern European countries
【东拼西凑】 dōngpīn-xīcòu 〈熟〉 knock/scrape together; patch up; pinch and scrape: ～的报告 scrappy report; patched-up report
【东三省】 Dōngsānshěng 〈名〉 Three Northeast Provinces [China's Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang provinces]
【东沙群岛】 Dōngshā Qúndǎo 〈名〉 Dongsha Islands
【东山再起】 Dōngshān-zàiqǐ 〈熟〉 make/stage a comeback; resume one's position: 策划～ plan/plot a comeback ‖ 前首相又～。The former prime minister bobbed up again.
【东施效颦】 Dōngshī-xiàopín 〈熟〉 Dongshi (东施), an ugly woman, trying to imitate the famous beauty Xishi (西施) by knitting her brows, only to make herself all the uglier—blind imitation with ludicrous effect; imitate awkwardly; copy blindly and make a fool of oneself
【东魏】 Dōng Wèi 〈名〉 Eastern Wei Dynasty (534-550) [one of the Northern Dynasties]
【东西】 dōng-xī 〈名〉 ❶ east and west: ～向的大街 street going/running east and west ❷ distance from east to west: 这座城～约六公里,南北约八公里。The city is about 6 kilometres from east to west and 8 kilometres from north to south.
〖～对话〗 dōng-xī duìhuà 〈名〉 East-West dialogue
【东西】 dōngxi 〈名〉 ❶ thing; creature: 屋子里的～ contents of a room ‖ 最美好的～ most beautiful thing ‖ 想不想吃点～? Do you want to eat something? ‖ 你手里拿着什么～? What's that in your hand? ‖ 有什么新～吗? Is there anything new? ❷ [used usually to imply affection or contempt] thing; creature: 可爱的小～ little darling ‖ 那家伙不是个好～。That guy is bad.
【东乡族】 Dōngxiāngzú 〈名〉 Dongxiang ethnic group; the Dongxiangs [inbibiting China's Gansu Province]
【东亚】 Dōng Yà 〈名〉 East Asia
〖～经济论坛〗 Dōng Yà Jīngjì Lùntán 〈名〉 East Asia Economic Caucus (EAEC)
〖～运动会〗 Dōng Yà Yùndònghuì 〈名〉 East Asia Games
【东洋】 Dōngyáng 〈名〉〈旧〉 Japan
〖～货〗 Dōngyánghuò 〈名〉〈旧〉 Japanese goods
〖～人〗 Dōngyángrén 〈名〉〈旧〉 Japanese
【东瀛】 Dōngyíng 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ East China Sea ❷ Japan: 留学～ (of students from China) study in Japan
【东隅】 dōngyú 〈名〉 east; sunrise; morning: ⇨失之～,收之桑榆
【东岳】 dōngyuè 〈名〉 Eastern Sacred Mountain [another name for Mount Tai (泰山)]
【东张西望】 dōngzhāng-xīwàng 〈熟〉 look in every direction; glance this way and that; gaze/peer around
【东正教】 Dōngzhèngjiào 〈名〉 Orthodox Eastern Church; Orthodoxy
【东周】 Dōng Zhōu 〈名〉 Eastern Zhou Dynasty (770-256 BC)

冬[1] dōng 〈名〉 winter: ～夜 winter evening ‖ 严～ rigorous/severe winter ‖ 在南方过～ winter in the south ‖ ～去春来。Winter turns to spring. / Spring comes after winter. ⇨～眠;隆～

冬[2] dōng 〈拟〉[the sound of beating a drum, knocking at a door, etc] rub-a-dub; rat-tat; rat-a-tat
【冬菜】 dōngcài 〈名〉 ❶ preserved cabbage or mustard greens ❷ winter vegetables
【冬虫夏草】 dōngchóng-xiàcǎo 〈名〉 Chinese caterpillar fungus [a kind of fungus]
【冬储】 dōngchǔ 〈名〉 store in winter; store for winter use: ～大白菜 store Chinese cabbages for the winter
【冬耕】 dōnggēng 〈名〉 winter ploughing
【冬菇】 dōnggū 〈名〉 dried mushrooms: ～鸡片汤 sliced chicken and dried mushroom soup
【冬瓜】 dōngguā 〈名〉 wax/white gourd
【冬灌】 dōngguàn 〈名〉 winter irrigation
【冬烘】 dōnghōng 〈形〉 shallow and old-fashioned; pedantic: ～先生 pedant
【冬候鸟】 dōnghòuniǎo 〈名〉[动物] winter bird
【冬季】 dōngjì 〈名〉 winter; wintertime: ～大减价 winter sales ‖ ～施工 winter construction ‖ ～栽培 winter growing
〖～奥运会〗 Dōngjì Àoyùnhuì 〈名〉 Winter Olympic Games
〖～饲养〗 dōngjì sìyǎng 〈动〉 winterfeed [when grazing is not possible]: ～法 winter-feeding
〖～运动〗 dōngjì yùndòng 〈名〉 winter sports: ～会 winter games/sports
〖～作物〗 dōngjì zuòwù 〈名〉 winter crops

【冬节】 Dōngjié = 冬至 Dōngzhì
【冬令】 dōnglìng 〈名〉❶ winter ❷ winter weather：春行～ wintry weather in spring ‖ ～救济 relief of the poor during winter months
【冬眠】 dōngmián 〈名〉 winter sleep；hibernation：进入～状态 go into hibernation
〖～疗法〗 dōngmián liáofǎ 〈名〉［医学］hibernation therapy
〖～灵〗 dōngmiánlíng 〈名〉［农业］wintermin
【冬暖夏凉】 dōngnuǎn-xiàliáng 〈熟〉 warm in winter and cool in summer
【冬青】 dōngqīng 〈名〉［植物］Chinese holly/ilex；wintergreen
〖～油〗 dōngqīngyóu 〈名〉［化学］wintergreen oil of wintergreen
【冬日】 dōngrì 〈名〉 winter days
【冬笋】 dōngsǔn 〈名〉 winter bamboo shoots：～炒肉丝 sauté shredded pork with bamboo shoots ‖ ～牛肉丝 beef shreds with bamboo shoots
【冬天】 dōngtiān 〈名〉 winter；wintertime：干冷的～ crisp winter ‖ ～来了，春天还会远吗？ If winter comes, can spring be far behind?
【冬甜瓜】 dōngtiánguā 〈名〉 winter melon
【冬瘟】 dōngwēn 〈名〉［中医］epidemic febrile disease in winter
【冬闲】 dōngxián 〈名〉 slack winter season
【冬小麦】 dōngxiǎomài 〈名〉 winter wheat
【冬性植物】 dōngxìng zhíwù 〈名〉 winter plant
【冬训】 dōngxùn 〈名〉 winter training
【冬汛】 dōngxùn 〈名〉 winter fishing season
【冬衣】 dōngyī 〈名〉 winter clothes
【冬泳】 dōngyǒng 〈名〉 winter swimming：～者 winter swimmer
【冬园】 dōngyuán 〈名〉［园艺］winter garden
【冬月】 dōngyuè 〈名〉 eleventh month (of the lunar calendar)
【冬运】 dōngyùn 〈名〉 winter transportation
【冬运会】 dōngyùnhuì 〈名〉〈简称〉 winter games/sports ⇨冬季运动会
【冬蛰】 dōngzhé = 冬眠 dōngmián
【冬植】 dōngzhí 〈名〉 winter planting
【冬至】 Dōngzhì 〈名〉 Winter Solstice；first day of winter［the beginning of the 22nd of the 24 solar terms on the 22nd or 23rd of December］
〖～点〗 dōngzhìdiǎn 〈名〉 Winter Solstice point［southernmost point of the ecliptic through which the sun passes at Winter Solstice］
〖～线〗 dōngzhìxiàn 〈名〉 Tropic of Capricorn
【冬装】 dōngzhuāng 〈名〉 winter dress/clothing/clothes：〈喻〉披上～的花园 garden in its winter garb

咚 dōng = 冬² dōng

氡 dōng 〈名〉［化学］radon (Rn)

鸫 dōng 〈名〉［动物］thrush；veery

蝀 dōng → 螮蝀 dìdōng

dǒng

董 dǒng ❶〈动〉〈书〉 direct；superintend；supervise：～其成 supervise the project until its completion ❷〈名〉 director；trustee：商～ member of the board of directors of a company
【董事】 dǒngshì 〈名〉 director：普通～ non-executive director ‖ ～任期 term of office of directors ‖ ～的选举与罢免 election and removal of directors
〖～股份〗 dǒngshì gǔfèn 〈名〉 management shares
〖～会〗 dǒngshìhuì 〈名〉 board of directors；directorate：参加～ join the board ‖ ～会议 board meeting ‖ ～决议 resolution of the board ‖ ～领导下的厂长/经理负责制 factory director/manager responsibility system under the leadership of the board of directors
〖～长〗 dǒngshìzhǎng 〈名〉 chairman/president of the board：副～ deputy chairman/president
〖～职务〗 dǒngshì zhíwù 〈名〉 directorship
〖～职责〗 dǒngshì zhízé 〈名〉 director liability

懂 dǒng 〈动〉 understand；know：～礼貌 have good manners ‖ ～诗 understand poetry ‖ ～音乐 have an ear for music ‖ 难～的统计资料 indigestible statistics ‖ 不～就问。If you don't understand, just ask. ‖ 你能听～我的话吗？ Can you follow me? / Did you catch my idea? ‖ 我～了。I'm getting it. / I see.
【懂得】 dǒngde 〈动〉 understand；know；grasp：他～很多。He is a very knowledgeable person. ‖ 我当然～他的意思。I could, of course, grasp his meaning.
【懂行】 dǒngháng 〈动〉 know the business；know the ropes
【懂事】 dǒngshì 〈动〉 be sensible/intelligent：他是个～的孩子。He is a sensible child.

dòng

动 dòng ❶〈动〉 move；stir；budge：她吓得一步也走不～了。She was too scared to move. ‖ 他一～不～，假装睡着了。He didn't stir, pretending to be asleep. ‖ 火车开始～了。The train began to move. ‖ 微风吹～了树叶。A soft freeze stirred the leaves. ⇨风吹草～；纹丝不～ ❷〈动〉 move/change/alter the position/shape of sth：请别～我的东西。Don't touch/displace/move my things. ‖ 这箱子太重，我拿不～。This trunk is too heavy for me to carry. ⇨挪～；兴师～众 ❸〈动〉 act；get moving：我们得快点～。We have to act quickly. ‖ 咱们～起来吧。Let's get things moving. ⇨～工；轻举妄～ ❹〈动〉 use：～筷子 take up chopsticks—start eating ⇨～笔；～脑筋；大～干戈 ❺〈动〉 touch；arouse；excite；move：～感情 be carried away by one's emotion；get worked up (about) ‖ 不为金钱所～ not to be swayed by money ‖ 她的音乐打～了许多人的心。Her music touched the hearts of millions of people. ⇨～情；～人 ❻〈动〉〈方〉［usu used in the negative］eat or drink：不～荤腥 not eat meat or fish ‖ 他从不～酒。He never touches alcoholic drinks. ❼〈副〉 easily；frequently：他～不～就发火。He loses his temper easily/at every turn/for the slightest cause. ⇨～辄得咎 ❽〈动〉 be movable：⇨～产；～物
【动笔】 dòngbǐ 〈动〉 take up the pen；start writing；set pen to paper
【动宾】 dòng-bīn 〈名〉 verb and object：～词组 verb-object phrase ‖ ～关系 verb-object relationship ‖ ～结构 verb-object structure
【动兵】 dòngbīng 〈动〉 start a war；send out troops to fight；resort to force；appeal to arms
【动不动】 dòngbudòng 〈副〉 easily；frequently；at every turn；for the slightest cause；at the least provocation：～就发脾气 flare up easily ‖ ～就生病 be susceptible/prone to ill health；get sick easily ‖ ～就生气 be apt to lose one's temper ‖ 他～就跟人吵架。He was ready to quarrel at the drop of a hat.
【动产】 dòngchǎn 〈名〉 movable/mobile property；movables：～和不动产 movable and immovable property；personal and real estate ‖ 无形～ incorporeal chattels ‖ 有形～ corporeal movables；tangible personal property
〖～保险〗 dòngchǎn bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 insurance for movables
〖～担保〗 dòngchǎn dānbǎo 〈名〉 personal estate security
〖～抵押〗 dòngchǎn dǐyā 〈名〉 chattel mortgage；pledge of movables：～契据 bill of chattel mortgage ‖ ～债券 chattel mortgage bond
〖～权〗 dòngchǎnquán 〈名〉 right over movables
〖～收入税〗 dòngchǎn shōurùshuì 〈名〉 tax on income from movable capital
〖～税〗 dòngchǎnshuì 〈名〉 movable/personal property tax
〖～遗赠〗 dòngchǎn yízèng 〈名〉 bequest/bequeath of movable property
【动词】 dòngcí 〈名〉 verb：～短语 verbal phrase ‖ 不规则～ irregular verb ‖ 反身～ reflexive verb ‖ 规则～ regular verb ‖ 系～ link/linking/copular/copulative verb ‖ 实义～ lexical verb ‖ 使役～ causative verb ‖ 短语～ phrasal verb ‖ ～有时态和语态。The verb has tense and voice. ⇨及物～；情态～；助～
【动粗】 dòngcū 〈动〉〈方〉 resort to violence；hit sb；use brute force (on)；come to blows (with)
【动荡】 dòngdàng ❶〈动〉 undulate：湖水～ rippling/undulating lake ❷〈名〉 turmoil；tumult；turbulence；upheaval；unrest：引起～ lead to unrest ‖ 使股市陷入～ bring things to a turmoil on the stock market ‖ ～的局势 unstable situations ‖ ～的年代 tur-

bulent years/times ‖ ～的市场 uneven/unsettled/volatile market ‖ ～的一生 stormy/turbulent life ‖ 大～ convulsive upheavals ‖ 金融～ financial turmoil ‖ 社会～ social turbulence/turmoil/agitation/unrest ‖ 政治～ political unrest/turbulence ‖ 粮食期货市场再次出现～。The futures market of food grain is getting volatile again.

〖～不安〗 dòngdàng-bù'ān 〈熟〉 be tumultuous/turbulent/unstable; be in turmoil/unrest: ～的国家 nations in disarray ‖ ～的时代 unsettled times ‖ 这个城市处于～之中。The city is in turmoil. ‖ 那个地区局势～。The situation of the region is turbulent.

〖～不定〗 dòngdàng-bùdìng 〈熟〉 be unsettled/volatile: ～的政局 volatile political situation

【动电学】 dòngdiànxué 〈名〉 electrokinetics

【动肝火】 dòng gānhuǒ 〈动〉 lose one's temper; flare up; get angry: 别为这点小事～。Don't work yourself up about such a trivial thing.

【动感】 dònggǎn 〈名〉 vividness; lifelikeness: 这座雕塑极富～。The sculpture is very lifelike/dynamic/graphic.

【动工】 dònggōng 〈动〉 ❶ begin construction; start construction work: 破土～ break the ground and start construction ❷ construct; be under construction

【动关节】 dòngguānjié 〈名〉[生理] diarthrodial joint; diarthrosis

【动滑轮】 dònghuálún 〈名〉 fallblock; movable pulley

【动画片儿】 dònghuàpiānr ＝动画片 dònghuàpiàn

【动画片】 dònghuàpiàn 〈名〉 animated cartoon/drawing/film; cartoon

〖～画家〗 dònghuàpiàn huàjiā 〈名〉 cartoonist

〖～设计师〗 dònghuàpiàn shèjìshī 〈名〉 animator

【动换】 dònghuan 〈动〉 move; stir

【动火儿】 dònghuǒr 〈动〉 lose one's temper; get angry; flare up; be beside oneself with rage: 因误会而～ flare up over a misunderstanding

【动机】 dòngjī 〈名〉 motive; intention; motivation; cause: 查明～ find a motive for ‖ 出于…～ be actuated by motives of ...; out of/through motives of ... ‖ 具有犯罪～ have a criminal intent/motive ‖ 看穿～ see through/penetrate sb's motives ‖ 隐瞒～ conceal one's motive ‖ 有政治～ be politically motivated ‖ ～不纯 have impure/mixed motives ‖ ～良好 be well motivated; have a good intention; mean well ‖ 卑鄙/高尚/自私的～ sordid/high/selfish motives ‖ 真正的～ real incentive; true motive ‖ 主要～ chief/main incentive/motive; leading/dominant motive ‖ 作案～ motive for committing a crime ‖ 复仇是这起谋杀的惟一～。Revenge was the sole motive for the murder. ‖ 他这样做的～是什么呢? What were his motives in doing this? / What were the motives behind his actions? / What made him do it?

【动劲儿】 dòngjìnr 〈动〉〈方〉 make efforts

【动静】 dòngjing 〈名〉 ❶ sound of action; voice; noise: 发现可疑～ spot/hear something suspicious ‖ 屋里一点～也没有。There is no sound in the room. / The room is entirely quiet. ❷ movement; activity: 查看敌方的～ observe the activities of the enemy; find out what is going on on the enemy side

【动觉】 dòngjué 〈名〉[心理] kinaesthesia

【动口】 dòngkǒu 〈动〉 use one's tongue; reason things out

【动力】 dònglì 〈名〉 driving/motivating force; impetus; motive force; incentive; (motive) power: 获得～ gain impetus ‖ 有足够的～ have ample motivation ‖ 增加～ add momentum to (sth) ‖ ～不足 shortage of power ‖ 经济发展的～ impetus behind the economic growth ‖ 精神～ ideological motivating power ‖ 强大～ powerful incentive; strong driving force ‖ 社会发展的～ motive force of social development ‖ 新～ fresh impetus ‖ 热爱正义是他生活中强大的～。The love of justice has been a powerful motivating force in his life.

〖～车间〗 dònglì chējiān 〈名〉 power house

〖～传动装置〗 dònglì chuándòng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 power-driven gear; power transmission

〖～锤〗 dònglìchuí 〈名〉 power hammer

〖～地质学〗 dònglì dìzhìxué 〈名〉 dynamic geology

〖～反应堆〗 dònglì fǎnyìngduī 〈名〉 power reactor

〖～负载〗 dònglì fùzài 〈名〉 live load

〖～工业〗 dònglì gōngyè 〈名〉 power industry

〖～供应〗 dònglì gōngyìng 〈名〉 power supply/feed

〖～灌溉〗 dònglì guàngài 〈名〉 power-driven irrigation

〖～滑翔机〗 dònglì huáxiángjī 〈名〉 motor glider

〖～机〗 dònglìjī 〈名〉 engine; motor; power machine

〖～锯〗 dònglìjù 〈名〉 power saw

〖～配电盘〗 dònglì pèidiànpán 〈名〉 power distribution panel

〖～气象学〗 dònglì qìxiàngxué 〈名〉 dynamic meteorology

〖～燃料〗 dònglì ránliào 〈名〉 power fuel

〖～设备〗 dònglì shèbèi 〈名〉 power equipment

〖～实验〗 dònglì shíyàn 〈名〉 dynamic test

〖～系统〗 dònglì xìtǒng 〈名〉 power system; dynamic system

〖～消耗〗 dònglì xiāohào 〈名〉 power consumption/dissipation: ～量 consumption of power

〖～心理学〗 dònglì xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 dynamic psychology

〖～学〗 dònglìxué 〈名〉 kinetics; dynamics

〖～源〗 dònglìyuán 〈名〉 power source

〖～装置〗 dònglì zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 power set/unit; power installation

〖～钻〗 dònglìzuàn 〈名〉 power drill

【动量】 dòngliàng 〈名〉 momentum: ～矩 moment of momentum

〖～守恒定律〗 dòngliàng shǒuhéng dìnglǜ 〈名〉 law of conservation of momentum

〖～转移〗 dòngliàng zhuǎnyí 〈名〉 momentum transfer

【动乱】 dòngluàn 〈名〉 turmoil; disturbance; tumult; riot; uproar; upheaval; unrest; turbulence: 引起～ spark rioting ‖ 镇压～ crack down on unrest ‖ 制造～ stir up trouble; create tumult ‖ ～地区 troubled region ‖ ～年代 tumultuous years ‖ 社会～ social unrest ‖ 政治～ political convulsions/upheaval

【动轮】 dònglún 〈名〉 driving wheel

【动脉】 dòngmài 〈名〉 artery: 大～ main artery ‖ 肺～ pulmonary artery ‖ 冠状～ coronary arteries ‖ 小～ arteriole ‖ 主～ aorta

〖～出血〗 dòngmài chūxuè 〈名〉[医学] arterial haemorrhage

〖～穿刺〗 dòngmài chuāncì 〈名〉[医学] arteriopuncture

〖～导管〗 dòngmài dǎoguǎn 〈名〉[医学] arterial duct

〖～弓〗 dòngmàigōng 〈名〉[生理] arch of the aorta

〖～痉挛〗 dòngmài jìngluán 〈名〉[医学] arteriospasm

〖～瘤〗 dòngmàiliú 〈名〉[医学] aneurysm; aneurism

〖～钳〗 dòngmàiqián 〈名〉[医学] artery clamp

〖～切开术〗 dòngmài qiēkāishù 〈名〉[医学] arteriotomy

〖～网〗 dòngmàiwǎng 〈名〉[生理] arterial system

〖～纤维化〗 dòngmài xiānwéihuà 〈名〉[医学] arteriofibrosis

〖～学〗 dòngmàixué 〈名〉[医学] arteriology

〖～血压〗 dòngmài xuèyā 〈名〉 arterial pressure

〖～炎〗 dòngmàiyán 〈名〉[医学] arteritis

〖～硬化〗 dòngmài yìnghuà 〈名〉[医学] arteriosclerosis; hardening of arteries

〖～造影术〗 dòngmài zàoyǐngshù 〈名〉[医学] arteriography

〖～粥样硬化〗 dòngmài zhōuyàng yìnghuà 〈名〉[医学] atherosclerosis; atherosis

〖～注射〗 dòngmài zhùshè 〈名〉[医学] intra-arterial injection

【动名词】 dòngmíngcí 〈名〉 gerund; verbal noun

【动摩擦】 dòngmócā 〈名〉 dynamic/kinetic friction

【动脑筋】 dòng nǎojīn 〈动〉 exercise one's brains; use one's mind/head/brains/intelligence: ～游戏 brain teaser/twister

【动能】 dòngnéng 〈名〉 kinetic energy

〖～武器〗 dòngnéng wǔqì 〈名〉 kinetic-energy weapon

【动怒】 dòngnù 〈动〉 lose one's temper; flare up; get angry

【动气】 dòngqì 〈动〉〈口〉 take offence; get angry

【动迁】 dòngqiān 〈动〉 relocate

〖～户〗 dòngqiānhù 〈名〉 household to be relocated

【动情】 dòngqíng 〈动〉 ❶ get worked up; become excited ❷ become enamoured; have one's (amorous/sexual) passions aroused

〖～期〗 dòngqíngqī 〈名〉 estrus; oestrus; oestrum; estrum: ～内 be in heat/the rut

【动人】 dòngrén 〈形〉 moving; touching: ～的场面 moving/touching scene ‖ ～的故事 moving/touching story ‖ ～的微笑 attractive smile

〖～心魄〗 dòngrénxīnpò 〈熟〉 be soul-stirring: ～的音乐 soul-stirring music

〖～心弦〗 dòngrénxīnxián 〈熟〉 be deeply moving; tug at one's heartstrings; touch everyone's heart: 歌声嘹亮,～。The ringing songs touch everyone's heart.

【动容】 dòngróng 〈动〉 change countenance; be visibly moved: 观者无不为之～。Every viewer was visibly moved.

【动如脱兔】 dòngrútuōtù 〈熟〉 act as swiftly as a hare springing to run off→be quick in action/movement

【动身】 dòngshēn 〈动〉 get/set/start off; set out; start a journey; get a move on; leave: ～返回 start back ‖ ～回家 set off for home ‖ ～前往 start for (a place) ‖ ～去空港 start out for the airport ‖ 及早～ set off early; start early ‖ 看样子要下雨了,早点～吧。It looks like rain; we'd better start off now. ‖ 他～去喀布尔了。He has left for Kabul.

【动势】 dòngshì 〈名〉[物理] kinetic potential

【动手】 dòngshǒu 〈动〉 ❶ begin/start work; get (down) to work: 咱们～干吧。Let's get started. ❷ touch: 请勿～。Please do not touch (the exhibits). ❸ hit; strike: 君子动口不～。A gentleman argues but never comes to blows with others. ‖ 不知怎的,两人说着说着就动起手来了。The two were talking when somehow they came to blows.

〖～动脚〗 dòngshǒu-dòngjiǎo 〈熟〉 ❶ take liberties (with women); misbehave; touch sb bodily with sexual implications; make passes by touching: 相识不久就想～ want to get physical early in a relationship ❷ make motions to start a fight

【动手术】 dòng shǒushù 〈动〉 ❶ perform an operation ❷ have/undergo an operation; be operated on

【动态】 dòngtài 〈名〉 ❶ trends; developments: 经济～ economic trends ‖ 科技新～ recent developments in science and technology ‖ 人口～ population dynamics ‖ 思想～ trends of thought ‖ 最新国际～ latest world developments ❷ (of artistic images) bearing; mien: 画中武士～各异,栩栩如生。Each of the warriors in the painting has a different stance and is very much lifelike. ❸ dynamic/kinetic state; movement: ⇨～分析

〖～表〗 dòngtàibiǎo 〈名〉 dynamic statement/table

〖～处理〗 dòngtài chǔlǐ 〈名〉 dynamic handling

〖～方法〗 dòngtài fāngfǎ 〈名〉 dynamic approach

〖～分析〗 dòngtài fēnxī 〈名〉 dynamic analysis

〖～管制〗 dòngtài guǎnzhì 〈名〉 dynamic control

〖～经济〗 dòngtài jīngjì 〈名〉 dynamic economy; non-static economy: ～学 dynamic economics; economic dynamics

〖～均衡〗 dòngtài jūnhéng ＝ 动态平衡 dòngtài pínghéng

〖～论〗 dòngtàilùn 〈名〉 mobilism

〖～平衡〗 dòngtài pínghéng 〈名〉 dynamic equilibrium; mobile equilibrium

〖～社会经济学〗 dòngtài shèhuì jīngjìxué 〈名〉 dynamic social economics

〖～生态系统〗 dòngtài shēngtài xìtǒng 〈名〉 dynamic ecosystem

〖～实验〗 dòngtài shíyàn 〈名〉 dynamic test

〖～统计学〗 dòngtài tǒngjìxué 〈名〉 dynamic statistics

〖～心电图〗 dòngtài xīndiàntú 〈名〉 dynamic electrocardiogram

〖～性能〗 dòngtài xìngnéng 〈名〉 dynamic behaviour/performance

〖～学〗 dòngtàixué 〈名〉 dynamics

〖～研究〗 dòngtài yánjiū 〈名〉 kinetic study

〖～艺术〗 dòngtài yìshù 〈名〉 kinetic art

〖～预测〗 dòngtài yùcè 〈名〉 performance prediction/forecasting/projection

〖～噪声〗 dòngtài zàoshēng 〈名〉 dynamic noise

〖～指标〗 dòngtài zhǐbiāo 〈名〉 dynamic indicator

【动弹】 dòngtan 〈动〉 move; stir: 男孩们不安地～个不停。The boys stirred uneasily. ‖ 站着别～! Stand still!

【动听】 dòngtīng 〈形〉 pleasant to the ear; interesting/pleasant to listen to: ⇨娓娓～

【动土】 dòngtǔ 〈动〉 break ground; start construction

【动问】 dòngwèn 〈动〉〈套〉 forgive my asking; may I ask: 不敢～,您是比利时人吗? Excuse me, but are you from Belgium?

【动窝儿】 dòngwōr 〈动〉〈口〉 move house; move: 我们想动动窝儿。We're thinking of moving.

【动武】 dòngwǔ 〈动〉 use force; start a fight; resort to violence

【动物】 dòngwù 〈名〉 animal; beast: 驯养～ domesticate animals ‖ ～残骸 animal remains ‖ ～实验 animal test ‖ 人是社会性的～。Human beings are social animals. ⇨冷血～; 野生～

〖～保护区〗 dòngwù bǎohùqū 〈名〉 fauna reserve

〖～病理学〗 dòngwù bìnglǐxué 〈名〉 zoopathology

〖～崇拜〗 dòngwù chóngbài 〈名〉 animal cult; zoolatry

〖～蛋白〗 dòngwù dànbái 〈名〉 animal protein: ～因子 animal protein factor

〖～化石〗 dòngwù huàshí 〈名〉 zoolite; zoolith

〖～化学〗 dòngwù huàxué 〈名〉 zoochemistry

〖～检疫〗 dòngwù jiǎnyì 〈名〉 animal quarantine

〖～圈〗 dòngwùquān 〈名〉 zoosphere

〖～群落〗 dòngwù qúnluò 〈名〉 animal community

〖～生理学〗 dòngwù shēnglǐxué 〈名〉 zoonomy; zoodynamics

〖～生态学〗 dòngwù shēngtàixué 〈名〉 animal ecology; zoo-ecology

〖～纤维〗 dòngwù xiānwéi 〈名〉 animal fibre

〖～学〗 dòngwùxué 〈名〉 zoology

〖～油〗 dòngwùyóu 〈名〉 animal oil

〖～园〗 dòngwùyuán 〈名〉 zoo; zoological garden: 该～动物很多。The zoo has a large collection of animals.

〖～脂肪〗 dòngwù zhīfáng 〈名〉 animal fat: 过去机油是用～做成的。Machine oil used to be made of animal fat.

【动向】 dòngxiàng 〈名〉 trend; tendency; movement: 侦察敌人～ reconnoitre the movements of enemy troops ‖ 市场～ market trend ‖ 新～ new movement (of sth) ‖ 最新～ latest move

【动销】 dòngxiāo 〈动〉 begin to sell

【动心】 dòngxīn 〈动〉 be interested/aroused/touched/moved/swayed: 他不为花言巧语的广告而～。He was not swayed by the fine words in the advertisements. ‖ 姑娘的才智使他动了心。He was attracted by the girl's intelligence.

【动刑】 dòngxíng 〈动〉 start to torture; use torture on sb; subject sb to torture

【动眼神经】 dòngyǎn shénjīng 〈名〉[生理] oculomotor nerve

【动摇】 dòngyáo 〈动〉 ❶ vacillate; sway; waver; falter; wobble: 在困难面前毫不～ hold fast in the face of difficulties ‖ ～不定的选民 wavering voters ‖ 他们在进攻和撤退之间～。They vacillated between attack and retreat. ‖ 她对丈夫的忠诚从未～过。She never wavered in her loyalty to her husband. ❷ shake: ～军心 shake/undermine the morale of the army ‖ ～社会基础 shake the very foundation of society ‖ ～信心/信仰 shake (sb's) confidence/belief ‖ 从根本上～ shake sth to its foundations ‖ 挫折～不了他。The setback will not make him falter. ‖ 她的信念决不～。She is unshaken in her beliefs. ‖ 困难和挫折并没有～我们的决心。Difficulties and frustrations failed to weaken our determination.

〖～分子〗 dòngyáofènzǐ 〈名〉 wavering/vacillating elements

【动议】 dòngyì 〈名〉 motion: 撤回～ withdraw a motion ‖ 重新审议～ reconsider a motion ‖ 否决～ turn down/defeat/reject a motion ‖ 附议～ second a motion ‖ 搁置～ shelve a motion ‖ 提出～ put forward/make/propose a motion ‖ 通过～ adopt/carry/pass a motion ‖ 修改～ modify a motion ‖ 赞成～ support a motion ‖ 紧急～ urgent motion ‖ 他的～仅以一票之差被否决。His motion was defeated by a single vote.

【动因】 dòngyīn 〈名〉 motive: 创作～ creative motivation

【动用】 dòngyòng 〈动〉 put to use; employ; use: ～财力 mobilize financial resources ‖ ～公款 draw on public funds ‖ ～后备力量 employ reserves ‖ ～库存 draw on stocks ‖ ～武力 use force; resort to force ‖ 如果需要,他们将～军队逮捕这一罪犯。They will use the army, if necessary, to arrest the criminal.

【动员】 dòngyuán 〈动〉 ❶ arouse; mobilize; call out: ～大批工人 mobilize large numbers of workers ‖ ～公众舆论 mobilize public opinion ‖ ～巨大的人力资源 mobilize enormous human resources ‖ ～群众 arouse the masses ‖ 我们有能力迅速～起来。We have the capacity to mobilize quickly. ❷ mobilize: ～后备军 mobilize the reserves ‖ ～军队 mobilize the army ‖ 部分～ partial mobilization ‖ 总～ full/general mobilization

〖～报告〗 dòngyuán bàogào 〈名〉 mobilization speech: 做～ give a mobilization talk

〖～大会〗 dòngyuán dàhuì 〈名〉 mobilization meeting

〖～令〗 dòngyuánlìng 〈名〉 order of mobilization: 接到～ receive orders to mobilize ‖ 下～ give mobilization orders

【动辄】 dòngzhé 〈副〉 easily; frequently: ～发怒 be very irritable; fly into a rage on the slightest provocation; be prone to anger

〖～得咎〗 dòngzhé-déjiù 〈熟〉 be blamed for whatever one does; be liable to be blamed at every move

【动真格的】 dòng zhēngéde 〈动〉〈口〉 do sth in real earnest: 反腐要～ fight corruption in real earnest

【动植物】 dòng-zhíwù 〈名〉 fauna and flora; animal and plants

〖～保护区〗 dòng-zhíwù bǎohùqū 〈名〉 fauna and flora reserve

〖～检疫〗 dòng-zhíwù jiǎnyì 〈名〉 animal and plant quarantine

【动嘴】 dòngzuǐ 〈动〉 speak; talk: 别光～。Don't give lip ser-

vice only. ‖ 他只～，不行动。He is all talk and no action.

【动作】 dòngzuò ❶〈名〉action; movement; motion: ～缓慢 be slow in one's action ‖ ～敏捷 be quick/sharp/prompt in one's movements ‖ ～拘泥/生硬/优美 be constrained/stiff/graceful in one's action ‖ ～顺序 sequence of movements ‖ ～小说 action novel ‖ 连续～ *connecting moves* ‖ 假～ false motions ‖ 体操～ gymnastic movement ‖ 武打～ acrobatic fight; acrobatics; combat actions ‖ 舞蹈～ dance movement ‖ 协同～ coordinated action ‖ 儿童用话语、表情和～综合表达他们的思想。Children express themselves by a combination of words, facial expressions and movements. ❷〈动〉act; take actions; start moving: 我们早就该～了。We should have acted much earlier.

〖～片〗 dòngzuòpiàn 〈名〉action movie/film; actioner; thriller

冻 dòng

❶〈动〉freeze: 不～港 ice-free port; open port ‖ 井里的水～了。The water froze in the wells. ‖ 发动机～住了。The engine has frozen up. ❷〈名〉freezing: ⇨解～; 霜～ ❸〈名〉jelly: 肉皮～ pigskin jelly ‖ 鱼～ fish in aspic ⇨果～; 肉～ ❹〈动〉feel very cold/freezing: 我的手～坏了。My hands have been frostbitten. ‖ 在那儿会把人～死的。People will freeze to death out there.

【冻冰】 dòngbīng 〈动〉freeze

【冻疮】 dòngchuāng 〈名〉chilblain; frostbite; pernio: 生～ have chilblains (on one's fingers, hands, etc)

【冻豆腐】 dòngdòufu 〈名〉frozen tofu/beancurd

【冻僵】 dòngjiāng 〈动〉be frozen stiff; be numb with cold: 我的手指已经～了。My fingers were already numb with cold.

【冻胶】 dòngjiāo 〈名〉jelly

【冻结】 dòngjié 〈动〉❶ (of water) freeze: 连牛奶都～了。Even the milk was frozen. ‖ 水在0°C～成冰。Water freezes at 0°C. ‖ 这条河到了冬天就～了。The river freezes in winter. ❷ freeze (wages, prices, etc); block; sterilize; tie up: ～编制 freeze the size/number of posts and staff of an organization ‖ ～存款 freeze deposits ‖ ～核武器 put a freeze on nuclear weapons; freeze nuclear weapons ‖ ～经济和军事援助 freeze the economic and military aid ‖ 对新的建设项目实行～ put a freeze on new construction project ‖ 实行工资和物价～ institute/impose a wage and price freeze ‖ 核～ nuclear freeze

〖～存款〗 dòngjié cúnkuǎn 〈名〉blocked deposits

〖～贷款〗 dòngjié dàikuǎn 〈名〉frozen credits/loans

〖～工资〗 dòngjié gōngzī 〈名〉frozen wages

〖～核〗 dòngjiéhé 〈名〉[气象] freezing nucleus

〖～货币〗 dòngjié huòbì 〈名〉blocked money/currency

〖～期〗 dòngjiéqī 〈名〉period of freeze

〖～外汇〗 dòngjié wàihuì 〈名〉blocked/frozen foreign currency

〖～信贷〗 dòngjié xìndài 〈名〉frozen credit

〖～账户〗 dòngjié zhànghù 〈名〉blocked account/balances/money; *frozen/escrow account*

〖～支票〗 dòngjié zhīpiào 〈名〉blocked cheque

〖～资本〗 dòngjié zīběn 〈名〉frozen/blocked capital

〖～资产〗 dòngjié zīchǎn 〈名〉blocked/frozen assets

〖～资金〗 dòngjié zījīn 〈名〉blocked/frozen funds

【冻馁】 dòngněi 〈书〉❶〈名〉cold and hunger: 死于～ die of hunger and exposure ❷〈动〉be cold and hungry

【冻凝点】 dòngníngdiǎn 〈名〉congealing point

【冻肉】 dòngròu 〈名〉frozen meat: 冻牛肉 chilled beef

【冻伤】 dòngshāng 〈名〉frostbite: 双脚受～ suffer frostbite in one's feet

【冻死】 dòngsǐ 〈动〉freeze to death; be frozen to death: 你在外面会～的。You'll freeze to death out there.

【冻土】 dòngtǔ 〈名〉frozen earth/ground/soil

〖～带〗 dòngtǔdài 〈名〉tundra; area of frozen soil

〖～学〗 *dòngtǔxué* 〈名〉*cryopedology*

【冻雨】 dòngyǔ 〈名〉freezing rain; sleet

【冻原】 dòngyuán ＝ 苔原 táiyuán

【冻瘃】 dòngzhú 〈方〉＝ 冻疮 dòngchuāng

侗 Dòng

⇨tóng; tǒng

【侗剧】 dòngjù 〈名〉Dong opera [popular in Guizhou Province, and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region]

【侗族】 Dòngzú 〈名〉Dong ethnic group; the Dongs [inhabiting parts of Guizhou Province, Hunan Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region]

垌 dòng

〈名〉〈方〉[usu used *in the names of places*] *field*: 伞～ Sandong [in Guizhou Province]

栋 dòng

❶〈名〉〈书〉ridgepole: ⇨～梁; 雕梁画～ ❷〈名〉〈书〉house: ⇨汗牛充～ ❸〈量〉[used for housing]: 一～房子/楼 a house/building

【栋梁】 dòngliáng 〈名〉❶ ridgepole and beam ❷〈喻〉person of great ability: 国家的～ pillar of state; backbone of the country

〖～之才〗 dòngliángzhīcái 〈熟〉pillar of society/state; person of tremendous promise

峒 dòng

〈名〉cave; cavern [usu used in names of places]

胨 dòng

〈名〉〈简称〉[生化] peptone ⇨蛋白胨

洞 dòng

❶〈名〉hole; cavity: 补～ mend the holes (in sth) ‖ 戳一个～ poke a hole (in sth) ‖ 堵～ block up a hole ‖ 填～ fill holes ‖ 挖～ dig a hole ‖ 钻～ bore/drill a hole ‖ ～底 cave floor ‖ ～口 mouth of a cave ‖ 他穿的袜子上有几个～。He was wearing a pair of socks with holes in them. ⇨～穴; 漏～ ❷〈形〉penetrating; clear: ⇨～察; ～若观火 ❸〈名〉[used as a code word for "零" when speaking of figures]: ～拐 07 ❹〈动〉〈书〉penetrate; pierce: 弹～其腹。The bullet penetrated/pierced his stomach.

【洞察】 dòngchá 〈动〉observe; perceive; see clearly; have an insight into: ～民情 know the popular feeling thoroughly ‖ ～是非 see clearly the rights and wrongs of the case ‖ ～下情 fully perceive the feelings of the masses ‖ ～一切 have a keen insight into matters; *see through with great insight* ‖ ～入微的作家 writer with sharp perception of the minutest details

〖～力〗 dòngchálì 〈名〉insight; acumen; perception; discernment: 富有～的人 person of insight; person of great perception ‖ 显示出敏锐的～ show great perception

【洞彻】 *dòngchè* 〈动〉*understand thoroughly; see clearly*: ～底蕴 know the innermost details ‖ ～事理 be very sensible

【洞穿】 dòngchuān 〈动〉❶ pierce (through); penetrate: 子弹～树干。The bullet pierced through the tree trunk. ❷ see clearly; understand thoroughly: ～问题的根源 see clearly the root of the *problem* ‖ ～某人的心思 *read sb's mind perfectly*

【洞达】 dòngdá 〈动〉understand thoroughly; see clearly: ～人情 be world-wise ‖ ～事理 be sensible

【洞房】 dòngfáng 〈名〉bridal/nuptial chamber: 入～ (of newlyweds) enter the bridal chamber (at the end of a wedding ceremony) ‖ 闹～ *banter/tease newlyweds in the bridal chamber*

〖～花烛〗 dòngfáng-huāzhú 〈熟〉wedding festivities; wedding: ～夜 wedding night

【洞府】 dòngfǔ 〈名〉abode of fairies and immortals; cave dwelling

【洞见】 *dòngjiàn* 〈动〉see clearly

〖～肺腑〗 dòngjiàn-fèifǔ 〈熟〉wear one's heart on one's sleeve; be open and honest; be undisguised

〖～肝膈〗 dòngjiàn-gāngé ＝ 洞见肺腑 dòngjiàn-fèifǔ

〖～症结〗 dòngjiàn-zhēngjié 〈熟〉find out the origin of a disease—see clearly the crux of the matter; get to the heart of the matter

【洞鉴】 dòngjiàn 〈动〉〈书〉see clearly; have an insight into; have a thorough understanding of: ～积弊 have a clear insight of the long-standing malpractice ‖ ～衷曲 fully understand sb's innermost feelings

〖～古今〗 dòngjiàn-gǔjīn 〈熟〉have an insight into history and the present world

【洞开】 dòngkāi 〈动〉(of doors, windows, etc) be wide open: 门户～。The doors are wide open.

【洞窟】 dòngkū 〈名〉cave; cavern; hole; grotto

【洞明】 dòngmíng ❶〈形〉bright: 月光皎洁，大地～。The moon *is shining brightly over the land.* ❷〈动〉see clearly; see through: ～世故 be worldly wise

【洞然】 dòngrán 〈形〉❶ clear; obvious; undisguised; thorough; distinct; explicit: 心迹～ be open and candid; transparently sincere ❷ empty; hollow: 胸中～无物 be ignorant; be empty-headed ❸ bright

【洞如观火】 dònɡrúɡuānhuǒ = 洞若观火 dònɡruòɡuānhuǒ

【洞若观火】 dònɡruòɡuānhuǒ 〈熟〉 see something as clearly as a blazing fire—understand sth thoroughly at a glance

【洞室】 dònɡshì 〈名〉 cave room; grotto

【洞天】 dònɡtiān 〈名〉 ❶ (of Taoism) dwellings of immortals; heavenly abode ❷ scenic spot of exceptional beauty

〖~福地〗 dònɡtiān-fúdì 〈熟〉 ❶ [according to Taoism] blessed spot; fairyland ❷ famous mountains and scenic spots; picturesque places

【洞庭湖】 Dònɡtínɡhú 〈名〉 Dongting Lake [in China's Hunan Province]

【洞悉】 dònɡxī 〈动〉 know clearly; understand thoroughly; know sth inside out: ~内情 know clearly the inside information ‖ ~无遗 see and know completely; be perfectly acquainted with; understand thoroughly

【洞萧】 dònɡxiāo 〈名〉 Chinese vertical bamboo flute

【洞晓】 dònɡxiǎo 〈动〉 have a clear knowledge (of); know clearly: ~音律 be well-versed with tonality and temperament

【洞熊】 dònɡxiónɡ 〈名〉 cave bear

【洞穴】 dònɡxué 〈名〉 grotto; cave; hole: ~堆积物 speleothem ‖ ~探察 spelunking

〖~动物学〗 dònɡxué dònɡwùxué 〈名〉 speleo-zoology

〖~学〗 dònɡxuéxué 〈名〉 speleology

〖~鱼〗 dònɡxuéyú 〈名〉 cave fish

【洞眼】 dònɡyǎn 〈名〉 small hole

【洞烛其奸】 dònɡzhú-qíjiān 〈熟〉 see through sb's treacherous tricks

【洞子】 dònɡzi 〈名〉 ❶ 〈方〉 greenhouse; hothouse ❷ 〈口〉 = 洞穴 dònɡxué

〖~货〗 dònɡzihuò 〈名〉〈方〉 greenhouse flowers or vegetables grown for the market in winter

恫 dònɡ 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 scare; intimidate; menace; frighten; threaten ❷〈名〉 fear; terror; fright

⇨tōnɡ

【恫吓】 dònɡhè 〈动〉 cow; threaten; intimidate; menace: ~被告 threaten the accused ‖ ~证人 intimidate witnesses ‖ 不怕~ defy any intimidation/threat ‖ 受到~ suffer intimidation; be intimidated ‖ ~手段 measure of intimidation ‖ ~行为 act of intimidation ‖ 武力~ threaten with force

胴 dònɡ 〈名〉 ❶ trunk; torso; body ❷ 〈书〉 large intestine

【胴体】 dònɡtǐ 〈名〉 ❶ (esp of a slaughtered animal) trunk ❷ human body; torso

硐 dònɡ 〈名〉 cave; cavern; pit

dōu

都 dōu 〈副〉 ❶ all; both; without exception: 二者~可以接受。Either is acceptable. ‖ 每个人对此~有自己的看法。Everyone has his own ideas about it. ‖ 你今天或明天来~行。You can come either today or tomorrow. ‖ 他们~住在一起。They all live together. ‖ 他们俩那时~还年轻。They were both young at that time. ‖ 他说的我并不~赞成。I don't agree with everything he said. ‖ 一切~准备好了。Everything is ready. ❷ [used before "是" to indicate the cause]: ~是那场雨,把他给淋病了。He was caught in the rain and that made him ill. ‖ ~是我不好,让你受苦了。It was all my fault that you had to suffer. ❸ even: 连小孩~知道这个道理。Even children know this. ‖ 他自己~不着急,你着急个啥? If he himself is not worried, why should you? ❹ already: ~六月了,天还这么凉。It's already June, yet it's still so cool. ‖ ~十一点了,你还不睡? It is already eleven o'clock. Aren't you sleepy at all? ‖ 她~走了十天了,还不见有信来。She has been away for ten days, but we haven't heard from her yet. ❺ [used in the negative with "一点儿" to show emphasis]: 我一点儿~不饿。I am not at all hungry. ‖ 这事我一点儿~不知道。I don't have the faintest idea about it.

⇨dū

兜 dōu ❶〈动〉 wrap up and let hang in a piece of cloth, etc: 你手绢里~着什么? What have you got in your handkerchief? ❷〈名〉 pocket; bag: 贴~ patch pocket ‖ 挖~ cut pocket ‖ 暗~ inside pocket ‖ 后~ back pocket ‖ 斜插~ slash pocket ‖ 月牙~ crescent pocket ‖ 他把一只手放在衣~里。He put his hand in his coat pocket. ‖ 她把门锁好,钥匙装在~里。She locked the door and pocketed the key. ⇨裤~; 网~ ❸〈动〉 move round: 在操场~圈子跑 jog round in the sports field ‖ 咱们开车去街上~一圈,好吗? Let's go for a ride in town, shall we? ❹〈动〉 canvass; solicit (business): ⇨~生意; ~销 ❺〈动〉 take upon oneself; take all the responsibility for: 有问题我~着。If anything goes wrong, I'll take the responsibility. ⇨吃不了~着走 ❻〈动〉 reveal; make known: 他的丑事全被~出来了。His scandal was completely exposed. ❼〈动〉 face; direct at: ⇨~头盖脸 ❽ = 篼 dōu

【兜捕】 dōubǔ 〈动〉 round up; surround and seize: ~嫌疑犯 round up suspects

【兜抄】 dōuchāo 〈动〉 round up; close in from the rear and both flanks: ~逃犯 close in on the escaped criminal

【兜底】 dōudǐ 〈动〉 ❶ disclose the whole story; reveal all the details; tell all; come clean: 你的同伙都兜了底。Your partner has come clean about everything. / Your partner has confessed/told everything. ❷ expose/lay bare sb's embarrassing secret: 你不该兜他的底。You shouldn't have dragged the skeleton out of his closet.

【兜兜】 dōudou = 兜肚 dōudu

【兜兜裤儿】 dōudoukùr 〈名〉 sunsuit (for a child)

【兜肚】 dōudu 〈名〉 diamond-shaped undergarment covering abdomen (and chest)

【兜翻】 dōufan 〈动〉 ❶ rummage (through old things): 她在包里~着找汽车钥匙。She rummaged in her bag for the car key. ❷ dig/rake up (old stories): 过去的事就不要再~了。Don't dig up past things. ‖ 记者~出关于这个恶棍的一些令人毛骨悚然的事。Journalists have dug up some hair-raising facts about the gangster. ❸ expose (a secret): 他们走私汽车牟取暴利的事被~出来了。Their highly profitable dealings in smuggled cars were exposed.

【兜风】 dōufēnɡ 〈动〉 ❶ catch the wind ❷ go for a drive/ride/sail; go for a spin: 乘汽车~ take a (joy) ride ‖ 外出~ take the air in a car ‖ 他们喜欢晚饭后去~。They enjoy going for a joy ride after supper.

【兜揽】 dōulǎn 〈动〉 ❶ canvass; solicit: ~保险 canvass for insurance ‖ ~生意 solicit business/custom; drum up business/trade; tout for business ‖ ~游客 canvass for tourists ‖ 为报纸~订户 canvass subscribers for a newspaper ❷ take upon oneself: 别~那么多的事。让其他人也尽点责任吧。Don't take too many things upon yourself. Let others do their share.

【兜鍪】 dōumóu 〈动〉 helmet (worn in ancient battles)

【兜圈子】 dōu quānzi 〈动〉 ❶ go around in circles; circle: 兜一个圈子 come full circle ‖ 几架轰炸机在城市上空~。A number of bombers were circling over the city. ❷ beat about the bush: 说话~ speak in circumlocution ‖ 别跟我~。Don't talk to me in a roundabout way.

【兜生意】 dōu shēnɡyi 〈动〉 solicit business; tout for business; drum up trade

【兜售】 dōushòu 〈动〉 peddle; hawk; vend: 上门~化妆品 go from door to door selling cosmetics ‖ 在街角~物品 peddle goods on a street corner

【兜头盖脸】 dōutóu-ɡàiliǎn 〈熟〉 right in the face; right to one's face

【兜销】 dōuxiāo 〈动〉 peddle; hawk; canvass

【兜子】 dōuzi 〈名〉 ❶ pocket; bag ❷ = 篼子 dōuzi

【兜嘴】 dōuzuǐ 〈名〉 ❶ bib ❷ muzzle

蔸 dōu ❶〈名〉 root and stump of a plant ❷〈量〉clump: 一~草 a clump of grass ‖ 两~白菜 two cabbages

篼 dōu 〈名〉 wares/container made of bamboo, rattan, etc

【篼子】 dōuzi 〈名〉〈方〉 mountain sedan chair (made of bamboo, rattan, etc)

dǒu

斗 dǒu ❶〈名〉 ancient wine vessel ❷〈名〉 [天文] Big Dip-

per：⇨～柄 ❸〈名〉[天文] Southern Dipper ❹〈名〉〈旧〉*dou* [a kind of grain container] ❺〈量〉*dou* [unit of dry measure for grain] ❻〈名〉object shaped like a cup or dipper：⇨漏～；烟～ ❼〈形〉as large/small as a *dou*：⇨～胆；～室 ❽〈名〉whorls of a *fingerprint*
⇨dòu
【斗笔】 dǒubǐ 〈名〉big writing brush [with the hair in a *dou*-shaped frame]
【斗柄】 dǒubǐng 〈名〉handle of the Dipper
【斗车】 dǒuchē 〈名〉mining tram/trolley；tipping dumping truck
【斗胆】 dǒudǎn 〈形〉make bold；venture：～地说 venture to say ‖ 恕我～说一句，这事你也有错。I make bold to say that you are also to blame for this.
【斗方】 dǒufāng 〈名〉❶ square-shaped sheet of paper for calligraphy or painting ❷ calligraphy and painting on such paper
〖～名士〗 dǒufāng míngshì 〈熟〉pretender to culture and refinement
【斗拱】 dǒugǒng 〈名〉[建筑] corbel bracket [set of brackets between crossbeams and columns, each set consisting of tiers of outstretching arms called *gong*, cushioned with trapezoidal blocks called *dou*]
【斗箕】 dǒuji 〈名〉fingerprint [whorls and loops]
【斗笠】 dǒulì 〈名〉bamboo hat of conical shape
【斗门】 dǒumén 〈名〉[农业] sluice gate
【斗篷】 dǒupeng 〈名〉cape；cloak；mantle
【斗渠】 dǒuqú 〈名〉lateral canal
【斗筲】 dǒushāo 〈名〉*dou* and *shao* [containers of small capacity]—narrow-mindedness；poor understanding；small ability
〖～之辈〗 dǒushāozhībèi 〈熟〉person of little ability and knowledge；narrow-minded and short-sighted person
【斗式挖掘机】 dǒushì wājuéjī 〈名〉bucket dredge/excavator
【斗式装料机】 dǒushì zhuāngliàojī 〈名〉bucket loader
【斗室】 dǒushì 〈名〉〈书〉small/tiny room
【斗烟丝】 dǒuyānsī 〈名〉pipe tobacco
【斗转星移】 dǒuzhuǎn-xīngyí 〈熟〉the Dipper turns and stars shift—passage of time；time elapses imperceptibly
【斗子】 dǒuzi 〈名〉❶ coal tub/bucket ❷ container made of tree branches, planks, etc

抖 dǒu 〈动〉❶ tremble；shiver；quiver；shudder：冷/气/吓得发～ shiver with cold/anger/fright ‖ 全身发～ tremble all over；be all of a tremble ‖ 她的眼皮微微～了一下。Her eyelids gave a slight quiver. ❷ shake；jerk；flick：～掉尘土/雪花 shake the dust/snow off (one's jacket, etc) ‖ ～开床单 shake out a sheet ‖ ～～鞭子 flick the whip；give a flick of the whip ‖ 他的肌肉突然～了一下。His muscles suddenly jerked. ‖ 那只狗～掉了身上的雪。The dog shook the snow from its back. ❸ rouse；stir up：～起精神 pluck up one's spirits ❹ ＝ 抖搂② dǒulou ❺ [used *sarcastically*] preen oneself；be pleased with oneself：他如今当了官，～起来了。Being an official now, he's started taking on airs.
【抖颤】 dǒuchàn ＝ 颤抖 chàndǒu
【抖动】 dǒudòng 〈动〉shake；tremble；vibrate：他笑得身子直～。He was shaking with laughter.
【抖搂】 dǒulou 〈动〉〈方〉❶ shake off；shake out of sth：把衣服上的尘土～干净 shake off the dust from one's clothes ‖ 把鞋中的沙子～掉 shake the sand out of one's shoes ❷ expose：他的腐败行为被～了出来。His corrupt behaviour was brought to light. ❸ waste；squander：他把父亲留给他的钱～个精光，沦为乞丐。He squandered all the money his father left him and became a beggar.
【抖擞】 dǒusǒu 〈动〉bestir；enliven；rouse；invigorate
〖～精神〗 dǒusǒu jīngshen 〈熟〉brace up；brace oneself (up)；pull oneself together；pluck one's strength；pluck up one's spirits

枓 dǒu
【枓拱】 dǒugǒng ＝ 斗拱 dǒugǒng

陡 dǒu ❶〈形〉steep；precipitous：山很～。The mountain is very steep. ⇨～立；～坡；～峭 ❷〈副〉〈书〉suddenly；abruptly：风波～起。Disturbances arose abruptly. ⇨～变
【陡壁】 dǒubì 〈名〉steep cliff；precipice；steep
〖～悬崖〗 dǒubì-xuányá 〈熟〉steep cliffs and crags
【陡变】 dǒubiàn 〈动〉change suddenly：脸色～ one's countenance changes abruptly ‖ 形势～。The situation changed all of a sudden.
【陡槽】 dǒucáo 〈名〉chute：～式溢洪道 chute spillway
【陡度】 dǒudù 〈名〉[物理] gradient；steepness；grade；inclination
〖～计〗 dǒudùjì 〈名〉gradiometer
【陡峻】 dǒujùn 〈形〉high and precipitous
【陡立】 dǒulì 〈动〉(of mountains, building, etc) rise steeply：三面山峰～。Mountains rise steeply on three sides.
【陡坡】 dǒupō 〈名〉steep slope/incline/gradient：爬上～ climb a steep hillside ‖ 跑下～ run down a steep incline
〖～采矿〗 dǒupō cǎikuàng 〈名〉contour mining
【陡峭】 dǒuqiào 〈形〉precipitous；steep：～的山峰 steep mountain
【陡然】 dǒurán 〈副〉suddenly；unexpectedly；abruptly：～上升 rise abruptly ‖ 局势～严峻起来。The situation became grim all of a sudden.
【陡崖】 dǒuyá 〈名〉sheer cliff
【陡直】 dǒuzhí 〈形〉sheer；precipitous

蚪 dǒu → 蝌蚪 kēdǒu

dòu

斗 dòu 〈动〉❶ fight；tussle：⇨～争；搏～；械～ ❷ accuse and denounce at a meeting：～恶霸 subject the local despot to a "struggle meeting" ❸ make animals fight (as a game)：～蛐蛐 hold a cricketfight ⇨～鸡；～牛 ❹ contest/contend with：⇨～智；～嘴 ❺ come close together；put/piece together：～榫儿 fit the tenon into the mortise；dovetail ⇨～份子；～眼
⇨dǒu
【斗法】 dòufǎ 〈动〉❶ match magic powers；contest in magic powers ❷ plot secretly and scheme against each other
【斗份子】 dòu fènzi 〈方〉＝ 凑份子 còu fènzi
【斗拱】 dòugǒng ＝ 斗拱 dǒugǒng
【斗鸡】 dòujī 〈名〉❶ cockfight ❷ gamecock ❸ a kind of game in which the players hop on one leg and, holding the ankle of the other leg in the hand, bump against each other with the knee
〖～走狗〗 dòujī-zǒugǒu 〈熟〉idle away one's time in cock-fighting and dog-racing
〖～走马〗 dòujī-zǒumǎ 〈熟〉idle away one's time in cock-fighting and horse-racing
【斗口齿】 dòu kǒuchǐ 〈方〉＝ 斗嘴 dòuzuǐ
【斗闷子】 dòu mènzi ＝ 逗闷子 dòu mènzi
【斗牛】 dòuniú 〈名〉bullfight
〖～场〗 dòuniúchǎng 〈名〉bullring
〖～士〗 dòuniúshì 〈名〉matador；bullfighter
〖～舞〗 dòuniúwǔ 〈名〉bullfight dance
【斗殴】 dòu'ōu 〈动〉fight；exchange blows；get into a fight (with sb)：聚众～ affray；mob fight
【斗牌】 dòupái 〈动〉play cards/dominoes
【斗气】 dòuqì 〈动〉contend/quarrel with sb on account of personal grudge；quarrel just to vent one's spleen
【斗趣儿】 dòuqùr ＝ 逗趣儿 dòuqùr
【斗士】 dòushì 〈名〉fighter；warrior
【斗心眼儿】 dòu xīnyǎnr 〈动〉〈贬〉battle wits；contend through trickery and scheming
【斗眼】 dòuyǎn 〈名〉〈通称〉strabismus；cross-eye
【斗艳】 dòuyàn 〈动〉vie in glamour：⇨争奇～
【斗勇】 dòuyǒng 〈动〉contend in valour
【斗争】 dòuzhēng ❶〈动〉struggle；fight；strive；combat：～到底 *fight to the end* ‖ 同不正之风～ *combat unhealthy tendencies* ‖ 同厄运～ struggle against adverse fate ‖ 同不公正进行～ fight injustice ‖ 与大自然～ fight against the forces of nature ‖ 与坏习惯～ combat one's bad habits ‖ 与恐怖主义～ combat/fight terrorism ❷〈名〉struggle；fight：把～进行到底 carry the struggle through to the end；carry the fight to the finish ‖ 避免一场流血～ avoid a bloody struggle ‖ 进行～ give battle；carry on/con-

duct/wage a struggle‖面临一场～ face a struggle‖展开英勇的～ conduct a brave struggle; put up a heroic struggle‖对敌～ struggle against the enemy‖革命～ revolutionary struggle‖激烈～ fierce struggle‖你死我活的～ life-and-death struggle‖善与恶的～ combat/conflict between good and evil‖殊死的～ mortal combat ⇨阶级～; 武装～ ❸〈动〉accuse and denounce at a meeting: ～地主 denounce a landlord at a meeting ❹〈动〉strive/fight/struggle (for a purpose): 为独立而～ fight/struggle for independence‖为更加美好的未来而～ strive for a better future‖为正义事业而～ struggle for a just cause

〖～会〗 dòuzhēnghuì 〈名〉public accusation/denouncing meeting; "struggle meeting"

【斗志】 dòuzhì 〈名〉will to fight; fighting spirit; morale; fight: 激起～ arouse one's fighting spirit‖毫无～ have no appetite for fighting‖激励群众～ arouse the fighting will of the masses‖丧失～ lose the will to fight‖瓦解敌军～ take the fight out of the enemy troops‖有～ have fight in one

〖～昂扬〗 dòuzhì'ángyáng 〈熟〉be full of fighting spirit; have high morale: 他们虽屡遭失败，但仍～。In spite of repeated defeats, they still have plenty of fight left in them.

〖～旺盛〗 dòuzhì-wàngshèng 〈熟〉have plenty of fight in one; be in high spirits; be rearing for the fight: 他～。He has plenty of fight in him.

【斗智】 dòuzhì 〈动〉engage in a battle of wits; contend in resourcefulness; match wits with sb; battle wits

【斗嘴】 dòuzuǐ 〈动〉❶ bicker; squabble; tiff; quarrel; argue; wrangle: 夫妻间～ tiff between husband and wife‖不要为小事～。Don't bicker over trivialities.‖小两口时常～。The young couple tiff from time to time.‖孩子们为了什么在～? Why are the children squabbling? ❷ contend glibly; make fun of each other

豆[1]

dòu 〈名〉ancient stemmed cup/bowl (for food)

豆[2]

dòu 〈名〉❶ legumes; pulses; beans; peas: ⇨黄～; 豌～ ❷ ＝ 豆子③ dòuzi

【豆瓣儿】 dòubànr 〈名〉segments of a bean

〖～酱〗 dòubànrjiàng 〈名〉fermented bean sauce; thick broad-bean sauce

【豆包】 dòubāo 〈名〉steamed bun stuffed with sweetened bean paste

【豆饼】 dòubǐng 〈名〉[农业] (soya) bean cake

【豆䜺儿】 dòuchǎir 〈名〉〈方〉crushed beans [used to make cakes or porridge]

【豆䜺子】 dòuchǎizi ＝ 豆䜺儿 dòuchǎir

【豆豉】 dòuchǐ 〈名〉fermented soya beans

【豆蝽】 dòuchūn 〈名〉bean bug

【豆腐】 dòufu 〈名〉tofu; bean curd: ～菠菜汤 tofu and spinach soup‖～蛋花汤 tofu and egg drop soup‖冻～ frozen bean curd

〖～饭〗 dòufufàn 〈名〉〈方〉dinner [usu vegetarian] for friends and relatives attending a funeral

〖～房〗 dòufufáng 〈名〉bean curd mill

〖～干〗 dòufugān 〈名〉dried bean curd

〖～脑儿〗 dòufunǎor 〈名〉jellied bean curd

〖～皮〗 dòufupí 〈名〉thin sheets of dried bean curd

〖～乳〗 dòufurǔ 〈名〉fermented bean curd

〖～渣〗 dòufuzhā 〈名〉bean dregs: 〈喻〉～工程 jerry-built project; bean-dregs project

【豆花儿】 dòuhuār 〈名〉〈方〉condensed bean curd jelly

【豆荚】 dòujiá 〈名〉pod

【豆浆】 dòujiāng 〈名〉soya milk

【豆酱】 dòujiàng 〈名〉bean paste

【豆角儿】 dòujiǎor 〈名〉fresh kidney beans in pod

【豆秸】 dòujiē 〈名〉bean stalk/stem

【豆科】 dòukē 〈名〉pulse family; bean/pea family

〖～植物〗 dòukē zhíwù 〈名〉legume; leguminous plant; legume-bearing plant

【豆蔻】 dòukòu 〈名〉❶ cardamum; cardamon [the plant] ❷ cardamum; cardamon [the fruit]

〖～年华〗 dòukòu-niánhuá 〈熟〉(of girls) age of thirteen to fourteen

【豆类】 dòulèi 〈名〉legumes; pulses; beans; peas

〖～作物〗 dòulèi zuòwù 〈名〉pulse crops: ～收获机 bean picking machine

【豆粒】 dòulì 〈名〉bean grains/pellets

【豆绿】 dòulǜ 〈名〉pea green

【豆面】 dòumiàn 〈名〉bean flour

【豆苗】 dòumiáo 〈名〉pea shoot

【豆奶】 dòunǎi 〈名〉soya milk

〖～粉〗 dòunǎifěn 〈名〉soya bean milk powder

【豆萁】 dòuqí 〈名〉beanstalk

【豆青】 dòuqīng ＝ 豆绿 dòulǜ

【豆蓉】 dòuróng 〈名〉fine bean mash [used as stuffing in cakes]: ～包子 steamed bun with fine bean mash stuffing

【豆乳】 dòurǔ 〈名〉❶ fermented bean curd ❷ soya bean milk

【豆沙】 dòushā 〈名〉bean paste

〖～包〗 dòushābāo 〈名〉steamed bun stuffed with sweetened bean paste

【豆薯】 dòushǔ 〈名〉[植物] yam bean

【豆象】 dòuxiàng 〈名〉[动物] bean weevil

【豆芽儿】 dòuyár 〈名〉bean sprouts

〖～菜〗 dòuyárcài ＝ 豆芽儿 dòuyár

【豆蚜】 dòuyá 〈名〉bean aphid/aphis

【豆油】 dòuyóu 〈名〉soya bean/soya oil

【豆渣】 dòuzhā ＝ 豆腐渣 dòufuzhā

【豆汁】 dòuzhī 〈名〉❶ fermented drink made from ground beans ❷〈口〉＝ 豆浆 dòujiāng

【豆纸】 dòuzhǐ 〈名〉coarse toilet paper

【豆制品】 dòuzhìpǐn 〈名〉bean products

【豆猪】 dòuzhū 〈名〉pig with parasitic cysticercus

【豆子】 dòuzi 〈名〉❶ legume; pod-bearing plants ❷ beans; peas ❸ bean-shaped things

【豆嘴儿】 dòuzuǐr 〈名〉〈方〉newly sprouting beans

逗[1]

dòu ❶〈动〉stay; stop: ⇨～留 ❷ ＝ 读 dòu

逗[2]

dòu ❶〈动〉tease; kid; make fun of: ～孩子玩 play with a child‖他在～那个孩子玩。He was kidding that child.‖别～了! No kidding! ⇨～乐儿; 挑～; 引～ ❷〈动〉induce; amuse: 姑娘那双大眼睛实在～人喜爱。The girl's big eyes are really charming. ❸〈形〉amusing; funny: 他真～。He is funny.‖我爷爷是个爱说爱～的人。My grandpa is a big teaser.

【逗点】 dòudiǎn 〈名〉comma

【逗哏】 dòugén 〈动〉(of cross-talkers) crack jokes; feed jokes to the other cross-talker

【逗号】 dòuhào ＝ 逗点 dòudiǎn

【逗乐儿】 dòulèr 〈动〉try to make people laugh; play/act the fool

【逗留】 dòuliú 〈动〉stay; stop; tarry: ～一宿 make an overnight stop‖在火奴鲁鲁～几天 tarry a few days in Honolulu‖我只在这家饭店～几天。I am only staying at this hotel for a few days.‖她半途在芝加哥～。She broke her journey at Chicago.

【逗遛】 dòuliú ＝ 逗留 dòuliú

【逗闷子】 dòu mènzi 〈动〉〈方〉crack jokes; joke

【逗弄】 dòunong 〈动〉❶ tease; kid: 那个男孩在～那只狗。The boy was teasing the dog. ❷ make fun of: 别～我了。Don't make fun of me.

【逗趣儿】 dòuqùr ❶〈动〉set people laughing (by funny remarks, etc); amuse ❷〈形〉amusing: 他们表演的小品真～。Their sketch is very amusing.

【逗笑儿】 dòuxiàor 〈动〉set people laughing; cause laughter

【逗引】 dòuyǐn 〈动〉tantalize; tease: 孩子被～哭了。The child was teased to tears.‖他用一根骨头～小狗。He tantalized the puppy with a bone.

饾

dòu

【饾版】 dòubǎn 〈名〉〈旧〉wood block printing

【饾饤】 dòudìng 〈书〉❶〈名〉food for display ❷〈动〉load one's writing with fancy phrases

读

dòu 〈名〉slight pause in reading to mark the end of a phrase, clause, or sentence: ⇨句～

⇨dú

酘

dòu 〈名〉〈书〉alcoholic drink from second brewing

脰 dòu 〈名〉〈书〉neck

痘 dòu 〈名〉❶ smallpox; variola ❷ (bovine) vaccine: ⇨牛～; 种～ ❸ pox: ⇨水～

【痘斑】dòubān 〈名〉variole

【痘病毒】dòubìngdú 〈名〉poxvirus

【痘疮】dòuchuāng 〈名〉smallpox; variola

【痘苗】dòumiáo 〈名〉(bovine) vaccine

窦 dòu 〈名〉❶ hole: ⇨ 情～初开; 疑～ ❷ sinus: ⇨鼻～; 狗～

【窦道】dòudào 〈名〉[解剖] sinus

【窦房结】dòufángjié 〈名〉[解剖] sinoatrial node; sinoauricular node

【窦性心动过缓】dòuxìng xīndòng guòhuǎn 〈名〉[医学] nodal bradycardia

【窦性心动过速】dòuxìng xīndòng guòsù 〈名〉[医学] nodal tachycardia

【窦炎】dòuyán 〈名〉[医学] sinusitis

dū

厾 dū 〈动〉touch or tap lightly with a finger, writing brush, etc: ～一个点儿 add a point by touching slightly ‖ 点～ add a few touches to a painting to represent leaves, etc

都 dū 〈名〉❶ capital (of a country): 古～ ancient capital ⇨～城; 建～; 首～ ❷ big city; metropolis: ⇨～会; ～市 ❸ city noted for a certain product: 鞍山,中国的钢～ Anshan, China's steel capital ‖ 景德镇是中国的瓷～。Jingdezhen is the porcelain capital of China.
⇨dōu

【都柏林】Dūbólín 〈名〉Dublin [capital of the Republic of Ireland]

【都城】dūchéng 〈名〉capital (city)

【都督】dūdu 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ military commander [in ancient times] ❷ governor of a province in charge of both military and civil administration [in the early years after the 1911 revolution]

【都会】dūhuì 〈名〉city; metropolis

【都江堰】Dūjiāngyàn 〈名〉Dujiang Weirs [in Sichuan Province]

【都市】dūshì 〈名〉city; metropolis: 威尼斯是世界上最美丽的～之一。Venice is one of the world's most beautiful cities.

〖～化〗dūshìhuà 〈动〉urbanize

〖～人口〗dūshì rénkǒu 〈名〉urban population

〖～生活〗dūshì shēnghuó 〈名〉urban life

〖～文明〗dūshì wénmíng 〈名〉city civilization

【都司】dūsī 〈名〉〈旧〉military command

【都统】dūtǒng 〈名〉〈旧〉commander-in-chief

阇 dū 〈名〉〈书〉platform over a city gate; raised platforms in general
⇨shé

㞘 dū

【㞘子】dūzi 〈名〉〈方〉❶ buttocks ❷ tail of a bee, scorpion, etc

督 dū 〈动〉❶ superintend; oversee; watch over: ⇨～察; 监～ ❷ superintend and direct: ⇨～办; ～战

【督办】dūbàn ❶〈动〉supervise and handle: ～粮草 superintend the supply of food and fodder ‖ 这件事我打算交由你去～。I'll leave the matter in your hands. ❷〈名〉supervisor; superintendent

【督察】dūchá ❶〈动〉superintend; supervise ❷〈名〉supervisor; inspector-general

〖～警〗dūchájǐng 〈名〉supervisory police

【督促】dūcù 〈动〉supervise and urge: ～大家归还图书 urge everybody to return the books ‖ ～工人干活 urge the workers on

【督导】dūdǎo 〈书〉❶〈动〉supervise and direct ❷〈名〉supervisor; superintendent; director

【督抚】dū-fǔ 〈名〉[short for 总督 and 巡抚] governor-general and inspector-general (in the Ming and Qing dynasties)

【督军】dūjūn 〈名〉provincial military governor in the early Republican period of China

【督励】dūlì 〈名〉〈书〉urge and encourage

【督帅】dūshuài 〈动〉lead; command: ～大军 command a mighty army

【督率】dūshuài = 督帅 dūshuài

【督学】dūxué 〈名〉school inspector

【督造】dūzào 〈动〉supervise the building of: ～战舰 supervise the building of war ships

【督战】dūzhàn 〈动〉supervise military operations

嘟[1] dū 〈动〉〈方〉pout

嘟[2] dū 〈拟〉toot; honk: 摩托车～地响着。The motorcycle coughed.

【嘟噜】dūlu ❶〈量〉bunch; cluster: 一大～香蕉/钥匙 a big bunch of bananas/keys ‖ 几～葡萄 several clusters of grapes ❷〈动〉hang down in a bunch ❸〈动〉trill: 姑娘～着用俄语应了一声。The girl trilled a reply in Russian.

【嘟囔】dūnang 〈动〉mutter/mumble to oneself: 我们听见老人走开时嘴里～着什么。We heard the old man muttering something as he walked away.

【嘟哝】dūnong = 嘟囔 dūnang

dú

毒 dú ❶〈名〉poison; toxin: 投～ administer (a) poison ⇨病～; 中～; 以～攻～ ❷〈形〉poisonous; noxious; toxic; poisoned: ～箭 poisoned arrow ‖ ～烟 toxic smoke ‖ ～蜘蛛 poisonous spider ⇨～气; ～蛇; ～药 ❸〈形〉malicious; cruel; fierce: 心肠～ cruel-hearted ‖ 太阳很～。The sun was beating/glaring down fiercely. ⇨～计; 狠～ ❹〈动〉poison; kill with poison: 用药～老鼠 poison rats ⇨～死 ❺〈名〉poisonous influence: ⇨ 流～; 余～ ❻〈名〉narcotics; narcotic drugs: 贩～ traffic in drugs/narcotics; drug trade/trafficking ‖ 吸～ use/take drugs; be on drugs; do drugs

【毒案】dú'àn 〈名〉drug case

【毒扁豆】dúbiǎndòu 〈名〉Calabar bean

【毒草】dúcǎo 〈名〉❶ poisonous weed/plant; baneful herbs ❷〈喻〉harmful writing

【毒虫】dúchóng 〈名〉poisonous insect/worm

【毒疮】dúchuāng 〈名〉noxious sore; malignant ulcer

【毒打】dúdǎ 〈动〉beat up; beat brutally/cruelly/savagely: 他被流氓们～了一顿。He was beaten up by the hoodlums.

【毒饵】dú'ěr 〈名〉poison bait

【毒犯】dúfàn 〈名〉drug offender

【毒贩】dúfàn 〈名〉drug dealer/trafficker/smuggler

【毒害】dúhài ❶〈动〉murder by poisoning; poison ❷〈动〉〈喻〉poison (people's minds); corrupt; pervert: ～青少年 demoralize juveniles ‖ 别让邪恶念头～了你的思想。Don't allow evil thoughts to poison your mind. ‖ 坏书会～年轻人的思想。Bad books will taint the young mind. ❸〈名〉poison: 清除～ get rid of the poisonous influence ‖ 淫秽色情的～ onslaught of pornography

【毒化】dúhuà 〈动〉poison; spoil; contaminate; taint: ～关系 poison relationship ‖ ～空气 poison the air ‖ ～气氛 poison the atmosphere ‖ ～人们的思想 poison people's mind ‖ ～社会风气 debase social morality ‖ 妒忌～了许多人际关系。The venom of jealousy has poisoned many a relationship.

【毒计】dújì 〈名〉venomous scheme; deadly trap; diabolic plot: 设下～ set a deadly trap; devise wicked schemes

【毒剂】dújì 〈名〉toxic; toxicant

【毒箭】dújiàn 〈名〉poisoned arrow

【毒菌】dújūn 〈名〉poisonous fungus/bacteria

【毒辣】dúlà 〈形〉sinister; diabolic: 心肠～ harbour a murderous heart/intent ‖ 阴险～ be cunning and sinister

【毒理学】dúlǐxué 〈名〉[医学] toxicology

【毒力】dúlì 〈名〉toxicity; virulence

〖～试验〗 dúlì shìyàn 〈名〉 virulence test
【毒瘤】 dúliú 〈名〉 malignant tumour; cancer; carcinoma
【毒蘑菇】 dúmógu 〈名〉 poisonous mushroom
【毒谋】 dúmóu 〈名〉 malicious plot; virulent scheme; deadly trap
【毒囊】 dúnáng 〈名〉 poison sac
【毒品】 dúpǐn 〈名〉 narcotics; drugs: 吸食～ take/use drugs ‖ 走私～ smuggle drugs ‖ ～管制 drug control ‖ ～滥用 drug abuse ‖ ～战 drug war ‖ 成瘾性～ habit-forming drugs ‖ 非法～ illegal drugs ‖ 违禁～ illicit drugs ‖ 致幻～ narcotic
〖～案〗 dúpǐn'àn 〈名〉 drug case
〖～贩卖〗 dúpǐn fànmài 〈名〉 drug trafficking: 打击～活动 fight drug trafficking
〖～贩子〗 dúpǐn fànzi 〈名〉 drug dealer/trafficker; trafficker in drugs; dope peddler
〖～交易〗 dúpǐn jiāoyì 〈名〉 drug trade
〖～走私〗 dúpǐn zǒusī 〈名〉 drug smuggling: 打击～ crack down on drug smuggling ‖ ～案 drug-smuggling case ‖ ～者 drug smuggler; dope runner
【毒漆树】 dúqīshù 〈名〉[植物] poisonwood; metopium; black poison wood
【毒气】 dúqì 〈名〉 poison/poisonous/noxious/toxic gas: 禁止使用～ ban the use of gas ‖ 使用～ use gas ‖ 吸入～ breathe poisonous gas ‖ ～攻击 gas attack ‖ ～中毒 gas poisoning ‖ 刺激性～ irritant gas ‖ 催泪性～ tear gas
〖～弹〗 dúqìdàn 〈名〉 (poison) gas bomb/shell/projectile
〖～室〗 dúqìshì 〈名〉 gas chamber
〖～战〗 dúqìzhàn 〈名〉 gas warfare
【毒芹】 dúqín 〈名〉[植物] cowbane; poison hemlock
【毒热】 dúrè 〈形〉 (of the sun) scorching; burning: ～的太阳 scorching sun
【毒杀】 dúshā ❶〈动〉 kill with poison; poison: 有人试图～那只狗。Someone tried to poison the dog. ❷〈名〉 homicide poisoning
〖～案〗 dúshā'àn 〈名〉 case of murder by poisoning
【毒砂】 dúshā 〈名〉[矿业] arsenopyrite; mispickel; dalarnite
【毒舌】 dúshé 〈名〉 venomous tongue; poisonous words; abusive language
【毒蛇】 dúshé 〈名〉 poisonous/venomous snake; viper: 死于～咬伤 die from the bite of a venomous snake
【毒手】 dúshǒu 〈名〉 violent treachery; deadly trap; murderous scheme: ⇨下～
【毒死】 dúsǐ 〈动〉 kill with poison; poison (sb) to death: 那个罪犯～了许多人。The criminal poisoned many people to death.
【毒素】 dúsù 〈名〉 ❶[生化] toxin; poison: 分泌～ excrete toxin ‖ 中和～ neutralize toxin ❷ pernicious influence: 封建主义～ pernicious ideas of feudalism
〖～武器〗 dúsù wǔqì 〈名〉 toxin weapon
【毒瓦斯】 dúwǎsī 〈名〉 poison/poisonous gas
【毒物】 dúwù 〈名〉 poisonous substance; poison; toxin: 催化～ catalyst poison ‖ 致命～ deadly poison
〖～鉴定〗 dúwù jiàndìng 〈名〉 identification of poison
〖～耐量〗 dúwù nàiliàng 〈名〉 poison tolerance
〖～学〗 dúwùxué 〈名〉 toxicology
【毒雾】 dúwù 〈名〉 poisonous fog
【毒腺】 dúxiàn 〈名〉 poison/venom gland
【毒枭】 dúxiāo 〈名〉 drug baron/lord/kingpin; top drug trafficker
【毒效】 dúxiào 〈名〉 poisonous effect
【毒刑】 dúxíng 〈名〉 cruel corporal punishment; atrocious torture
【毒性】 dúxìng 〈名〉 toxicity; poisonousness; virulence: ～大 be highly poisonous ‖ ～小 be slightly poisonous ‖ 慢性～ chronic toxicity
〖～鉴定〗 dúxìng jiàndìng 〈名〉 toxicity test
〖～药品〗 dúxìng yàopǐn 〈名〉 toxic drug
【毒血症】 dúxuèzhèng 〈名〉[医学] toxaemia; toxicohemia
【毒牙】 dúyá 〈名〉 poison fang/tooth
【毒药】 dúyào 〈名〉 poisonous/toxic drug; (venomous) poison; toxicant: 下～ put poison in sth ‖ 烈性～ deadly/powerful/violent poison ‖ 慢性～ slow/cumulative poison
【毒液】 dúyè 〈名〉 venom
【毒瘾】 dúyǐn 〈名〉 drug addiction/yen
【毒汁】 dúzhī 〈名〉 venom
【毒资】 dúzī 〈名〉 ❶ money for buying drugs ❷ drug money

独 dú ❶〈形〉 only; single; sole; lone; solitary: ⇨～木桥; ～身; ～子 ❷〈名〉 old people without offspring; the childless: ⇨鳏寡孤～ ❸〈副〉 alone; on one's own; by oneself; in solitude: ～居 lead a solitary existence ‖ ～坐 sit alone ⇨～霸; ～当一面; ～立 ❹〈副〉 only; no one except: ～有斯诺先生还没来。Only Mr Snow has not shown up yet. ❺〈副〉 uniquely: ⇨～创; ～具慧眼 ❻〈形〉 intolerant: 这女孩有点～，不许别人动她的东西。The girl is intolerant of others touching her things.

【独霸】 dúbà 〈动〉 dominate exclusively; monopolize; have a complete monopoly (of): ～市场 monopolize the market ‖ 他～本市二手车市场。He dominates the secondhand car market in this city.
〖～一方〗 dúbà-yīfāng 〈熟〉 lord it over a district; be a local despot
【独白】 dúbái 〈名〉 soliloquy; monologue
【独步】 dúbù 〈动〉 be unique/unrivalled/peerless: ～当时 be unrivalled in one's time ‖ ～一时 reign supreme for a time
【独裁】 dúcái 〈名〉 dictatorship; despotism; autocratic rule; autocracy: ～方式 authoritarian fashion ‖ ～政府 dictatorial government ‖ 法西斯～ fascist dictatorship
〖～统治〗 dúcái tǒngzhì 〈名〉 dictatorial/autocratic rule: 屈服于～ yield to dictatorship ‖ 实行～ exercise dictatorship (over)
〖～者〗 dúcáizhě 〈名〉 dictator; autocrat; monocrat
〖～政治〗 dúcái zhèngzhì 〈名〉 autocracy; monocracy
【独唱】 dúchàng ❶〈动〉 sing (a) solo; perform (a) solo ❷〈名〉 (vocal) solo: 男/女高音～ tenor/soprano solo ‖ 她在第二幕里有一个～。She has a solo in Act II.
〖～歌曲〗 dúchàng gēqǔ 〈名〉 solo song
〖～会〗 dúchànghuì 〈名〉 recital: 举行～ give a song recital
〖～曲〗 dúchàngqǔ 〈名〉 vocal solo
〖～者〗 dúchàngzhě 〈名〉 soloist
【独出心裁】 dúchū-xīncái 〈熟〉 be original; show originality; be unique in style, design, etc
【独处】 dúchǔ 〈动〉 live alone; live in solitude; live a solitary life: 喜欢～ like to be by oneself
【独创】 dúchuàng 〈动〉 original creation: ～精神 creative spirit
〖～性〗 dúchuàngxìng 〈名〉 originality: 鼓励～ encourage originality ‖ 具有～ have/show originality ‖ 缺乏～ lack/want originality ‖ ～的研究 original research ‖ 具有～的剧作家 original dramatist
〖～一格〗 dúchuàng-yīgé 〈熟〉 create a distinct/unique personal style
【独当一面】 dúdāng-yīmiàn 〈熟〉 take charge of a department/locality/task on one's own; shoulder responsibilities alone; be on one's own: 她肯吃苦耐劳，能～。She is a willing worker and able to shoulder responsibilities alone. ‖ 不要怕～，自己拿主意。Don't be afraid of being on your own and having to make decisions.
【独到】 dúdào 〈形〉 original; distinctive: 有～的见解 have original ideas/views; be uniquely insightful
〖～之处〗 dúdàozhīchù 〈熟〉 distinctive/unique qualities: 她设计的时装很有～。Her fashion designs have some unique qualities.
【独断】 dúduàn 〈动〉 ❶ make decisions on one's own ❷ decide and act arbitrarily; be arbitrary/dictatorial
〖～独行〗 dúduàn-dúxíng 〈熟〉 decide and act arbitrarily
〖～专行〗 dúduàn-zhuānxíng 〈熟〉 make arbitrary decisions and take peremptory actions; act arbitrarily
【独夫】 dúfū 〈名〉 autocrat; tyrant
〖～民贼〗 dúfū-mínzéi 〈熟〉 autocrat and traitor to the people
【独根】 dúgēn 〈名〉 ❶ only son and heir ❷ only child
【独活】 dúhuó 〈名〉[植物] angelica: ～根 angelica root
【独家】 dújiā ❶〈名〉 only one; only shop/factory/maker/seller, etc ❷〈形〉 exclusive; sole
〖～出版权〗 dújiā chūbǎnquán 〈名〉 exclusive publishing rights; exclusive right to publish
〖～代理〗 dújiā dàilǐ 〈名〉 sole agency; exclusive agent: ～人/商 sole/exclusive agent
〖～发盘〗 dújiā fāpán 〈名〉 sole offer
〖～购买代理人〗 dújiā gòumǎi dàilǐrén 〈名〉 exclusive buying agent

【～经销】 dújiā jīngxiāo 〈名〉exclusive agency/distribution：～代理 exclusive sales agent ‖ ～权 exclusive selling right；exclusive right to sell；exclusive distributorship ‖ ～商 exclusive/sole agent
【～经营】 dújiā jīngyíng 〈名〉exclusive dealing；sole agency：～商 exclusive/sole agent ‖ 公司的～项目 company exclusive
【～生产许可证】 dújiā shēngchǎn xǔkězhèng 〈名〉sole/exclusive production licence
【～特许权】 dújiā tèxǔquán 〈名〉exclusive franchise
【～销售】 dújiā xiāoshòu 〈名〉exclusive selling：～代理（人）exclusive selling agent ‖ ～权 exclusive selling rights (for)
【～新闻】 dújiā xīnwén 〈名〉exclusive；exclusive news report；scoop：提供～ supply exclusive reports ‖ ～采访（have an）exclusive interview ‖ 为这家报纸采访到～ score a beat for the paper ‖ 关于该丑闻的一篇～ an exclusive about the scandal ‖ 该报纸发表过好几篇有用的～。This newspaper has had a number of useful exclusives.
【～赞助】 dújiā zànzhù 〈动〉be the exclusive sponsor (for)
【～专利权】 dújiā zhuānlìquán 〈名〉exclusive patent right
【独角】 dújiǎo ❶〈名〉single horn ❷〈形〉one-man：⇨～戏
【～鲸】 dújiǎojīng 〈名〉[动物] narwhal
【～兽】 dújiǎoshòu 〈名〉[动物] unicorn
【～戏】 dújiǎoxì ❶〈名〉monodrama；one-man show：唱～ put on a one-man show；〈喻〉go it alone ❷ ＝ 滑稽② huájī
【独居】 dújū 〈动〉live in solitude；lead a solitary existence/life；live like a hermit；be a recluse
【独具慧眼】 dújù-huìyǎn ＝ 独具只眼 dújù-zhīyǎn
【独具匠心】 dújù-jiàngxīn 〈熟〉show ingenuity；have originality
【独具一格】 dújù-yīgé 〈熟〉be in a class by itself；have a unique style；be of a genre distinct from all others
【独具只眼】 dújù-zhīyǎn 〈熟〉be able to see what others cannot；have exceptional insight
【独来独往】 dúlái-dúwǎng ＝ 独往独来 dúwǎng-dúlái
【独揽】 dúlǎn 〈动〉arrogate；monopolize：～大权 arrogate all powers to oneself；grasp/wield absolute power ‖ ～经济大权 assume arbitrary power in finance
【独力】 dúlì 〈名〉one's own efforts：～经营 operate or manage a business on one's own
【独立】 dúlì ❶〈动〉stand alone：～寒秋 stand alone in the cold fall ❷〈名〉independence：保持～ maintain independence ‖ 恢复～ regain/recover independence ‖ 获得～ gain/get/achieve independence ‖ 丧失～ lose one's independence ‖ 维护～ safeguard independence ‖ 宣布～ declare independence ‖ 宣告～ proclaim independence ‖ 寻求～ seek independence (from) ‖ 要求～ demand independence ‖ 赢得～ win independence ‖ 为～而斗争 battle/struggle for independence ‖ ～庆典 independence celebrations ‖ 财政～ fiscal independence ‖ 经济/政治上～ economic/political independence ⇨民族～ ❸〈形〉(of a military unit) independent：⇨～师；～团；～营 ❹〈副〉on one's own；independently：～生活 live on one's own ‖ ～思考 think independently；do independent thinking；think things out for oneself ‖ 经济上～ be economically independent；fend for oneself ❺〈动〉become independent (from one's original unit)；hive/split off：民俗研究组已经～出去了，现在叫民俗研究所。The folk custom research group has become independent and is now called the Folk Custom Research Institute. / The folk custom research group has hived/split off and has become the Folk Custom Research Institute.
【～成分】 dúlì chéngfèn 〈名〉[语言] independent element
【～承包商】 dúlì chéngbāoshāng 〈名〉independent contractor
【～法人】 dúlì fǎrén 〈名〉[法律] independent juridical person
【～关税区】 dúlì guānshuìqū 〈名〉separate customs territory
【～国】 dúlìguó 〈名〉independent state
【～核算】 dúlì hésuàn 〈动〉keep separate accounts；practise independent accounting：～单位/企业 independent accounting unit/enterprise ‖ ～、自负盈亏 undertake independent accounting and assume sole responsibility for profits and losses
【～检查官】 dúlì jiǎncháguān 〈名〉independent counsel
【～结构】 dúlì jiégòu 〈名〉[语言] absolute construction
【～经营】 dúlì jīngyíng 〈动〉operate independently：～、自负盈亏 engage in independent management and assume sole responsibility for profits and losses
【～理赔人】 dúlì lǐpéirén 〈名〉independent claim settling clerk
【～审计】 dúlì shěnjì 〈名〉independent audit
【～师】 dúlìshī 〈名〉independent division
【～团】 dúlìtuán 〈名〉independent regiment
【～王国】 dúlì wángguó 〈名〉independent kingdom
【～性】 dúlìxìng 〈名〉independence
【～营】 dúlìyíng 〈名〉independent battalion
【～账户】 dúlì zhànghù 〈名〉segregated account
【～自主】 dúlì-zìzhǔ 〈熟〉maintain independence and keep the initiative in one's own hands；act independently and with the initiative in one's own hands；be up on one's own feet；be one's own master；stand on one's own：～的和平外交政策 independent foreign policy of peace ‖ 该国是一个贫弱但～的国家。The country is poor, weak but independent. ‖ 我们要～，自力更生。We must maintain independence, keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on ourselves.
【独联体】 Dúliántǐ 〈名〉CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States)
【～成员国】 Dúliántǐ chéngyuánguó 〈名〉CIS member nation
【独领风骚】 dúlǐng-fēngsāo 〈熟〉be dominant/preeminent/superior in；be the leader in one's own domain；command one's field：加利福尼亚在计算机行业～。California is the bellwether of the computer industry.
【独龙族】 Dúlóngzú 〈名〉Derung ethnic group；the Derungs [inhabiting Yunnan Province]
【独轮车】 dúlúnchē 〈名〉wheelbarrow；monocycle：独轮脚踏车 unicycle
【独门】 dúmén 〈名〉❶ door/gate for one single family ❷ special skill of an individual/a family not shared by others
【～独户】 dúmén-dúhù 〈名〉household with its own private entrance
【～独院】 dúmén-dúyuàn 〈名〉one-door courtyard for one family
【独苗】 dúmiáo ＝ 独根 dúgēn
【独木】 dúmù 〈名〉one tree；one log
【～不成林】 dúmù bù chéng lín 〈熟〉one tree does not make a wood—one person alone cannot accomplish much
【～难支】 dúmù-nánzhī 〈熟〉one log cannot prop up a tottering building—one person alone cannot save the situation
【～桥】 dúmùqiáo 〈名〉footlog-bridge；foot bridge of one plank or log；difficult route
【～舟】 dúmùzhōu 〈名〉dugout canoe
【独幕剧】 dúmùjù 〈名〉one-act play
【独女】 dúnǚ ＝ 独生女 dúshēngnǚ
【独辟蹊径】 dúpì-xījìng 〈熟〉open a unique new road for oneself—develop a unique new style；develop a unique new method of one's own；blaze a new trail
【独善其身】 dúshàn-qíshēn 〈熟〉pay attention to one's own moral uplift without thought of others；maintain personal integrity；be concerned only for oneself
【独擅】 dúshàn 〈动〉be the only person to possess a skill, benefit, etc.：～此技 possess a unique skill ‖ ～其利 be the sole beneficiary of sth
【～胜场】 dúshàn-shèngchǎng 〈熟〉monopolize all the wins in the arena—be highly skilled and successful
【独身】 dúshēn 〈形〉❶ separated or away from one's family：～一人 be living alone or away from one's family；be unmarried ‖ ～在外 be away from home and family ❷ unmarried/single：她仍然是～。She remains single/unmarried.
【～男子】 dúshēn nánzǐ 〈名〉unmarried man；bachelor
【～女子】 dúshēn nǚzǐ 〈名〉unmarried woman；spinster
【～生活】 dúshēn shēnghuó 〈名〉single life；celibate life；celibacy
【～者】 dúshēnzhě 〈名〉single；celibatarian
【～主义】 dúshēnzhǔyì 〈名〉celibacy；taking singleness/bachelorhood/spinsterhood as a principle of life
【独生女】 dúshēngnǚ 〈名〉only daughter
【独生子】 dúshēngzǐ 〈名〉only son
【独生子女】 dúshēng zǐnǚ 〈名〉only child；sole offspring：～政策 only child policy；one child per family policy ‖ ～证（明书）one-child certificate
【独树一帜】 dúshù-yīzhì 〈熟〉hoist one's own unique banner—develop a school of one's own；develop one's own unique style；be highly original；blaze one's new trail
【独特】 dútè 〈形〉unique；distinctive：～的风格 unique style ‖ ～的经历 unique experience

D

【独体字】 dútǐzì 〈名〉single-element Chinese character
【独头蒜】 dútóusuàn 〈名〉garlic with a single-clove bulb
【独吞】 dútūn 〈动〉take exclusive possession of sth; keep all to oneself: ～利润 pocket all the profits alone ‖ ～遗产 take all the inheritance to oneself; take possession of all the inheritance alone
〖～独揽〗 dútūn-dúlǎn 〈动〉keep all to oneself; take exclusive possession of sth
【独往独来】 dúwǎng-dúlái 〈熟〉❶ travel back and forth without company ❷ be unsociable
【独舞】 dúwǔ 〈名〉solo dance
【独弦琴】 dúxiánqín 〈名〉monochord
【独行】 dúxíng ❶〈动〉walk alone: ⇨踽踽～ ❷〈动〉go/take one's own way ❸〈名〉〈书〉unique behaviour/conduct
〖～其道〗 dúxíng-qídào 〈熟〉go one's own way
〖～其是〗 dúxíng-qíshì 〈熟〉do what one thinks is right, without considering others' opinions
【独秀】 dúxiù 〈形〉outstanding; superb; distinctively good
【独眼龙】 dúyǎnlóng 〈名〉〈贬〉person blind in one eye; one-eyed person
【独一无二】 dúyī-wú'èr 〈熟〉unique; unparalleled; unmatched: ～的声誉 unrivalled prestige ‖ 历史上～的事件 event without parallel in history ‖ 他在现代雕塑家中是～的。He stands alone among modern sculptors.
【独异】 dúyì 〈形〉peculiar; exceptional; extraordinary: 品性～ have a unique moral character
【独营】 dúyíng 〈动〉manage/operate/run independently; be operated by a sole investor
【独有】 dúyǒu 〈动〉possess alone; be peculiar to: ～的特权 exclusive prerogative ‖ 理智和良心是人类～的。Reason and conscience are man's prerogative. ‖ 这是巴布亚人～的东西。This is peculiar to Papuans. ‖ 她创造了自己～的音乐风格。She created a style of music which was all her own.
〖～权〗 dúyǒuquán 〈名〉sole ownership
【独院儿】 dúyuànr 〈名〉one-family courtyard
【独占】 dúzhàn 〈动〉have sth all to oneself; monopolize: ～市场 monopolize the market
〖～鳌头〗 dúzhàn-áotóu 〈熟〉head the list of successful candidates—be the champion; come out first (in)
〖～权〗 dúzhànquán 〈名〉right of monopoly; exclusive privilege/right; monopoly power
〖～许可证〗 dúzhàn xǔkězhèng 〈名〉exclusive licence
〖～资本〗 dúzhàn zīběn 〈名〉monopoly capital
【独资】 dúzī 〈名〉exclusive investment; single/individual/sole proprietorship
〖～公司〗 dúzī gōngsī 〈名〉sole corporation; corporation sole
〖～经营〗 dúzī jīngyíng 〈名〉individual/single/sole proprietorship
〖～企业〗 dúzī qǐyè 〈名〉individual proprietorship/ownership enterprise; single-invested enterprise
〖～业主〗 dúzī yèzhǔ 〈名〉personal proprietor
【独子】 dúzǐ = 独生子 dúshēngzǐ
【独自】 dúzì 〈副〉alone; by oneself: ～料理 manage all by oneself ‖ ～生活 live alone ‖ ～思量 think to oneself
【独奏】 dúzòu ❶〈名〉solo: 长笛/钢琴～ flute/piano solo ❷〈动〉perform/play a solo: 这一乐句要用长号～。This phrase is to be played solo by the trombone.
〖～会〗 dúzòuhuì 〈名〉recital: 风琴/钢琴/小提琴～ organ/piano/violin recital
〖～曲〗 dúzòuqǔ 〈名〉solo
〖～者〗 dúzòuzhě 〈名〉soloist

顿 dú →冒顿 Mòdú
⇨dùn

读 dú 〈动〉❶ read aloud/out: 给孩子～故事 read a story to one's children ‖ 请跟我～。Please read after me. ⇨朗～; 宣～ ❷ read: 这篇文章值得一～。This article is worth reading. ‖ 这本书你～进去了就会觉得很有趣。The book is interesting once you get into it. ⇨～者; 默～ ❸ attend school; study: ～大学 attend university ‖ ～文学 study literature ‖ ～学位 study for a degree ⇨工～; 走～ ❹ be pronounced in a certain way: 这个字～去声。This character is pronounced in the falling/fourth tone.
⇨dòu
【读本】 dúběn 〈名〉reader; reading book; textbook: 法语～ French reader ‖ 基础～ basic reader ‖ 经济学～ readings in economics
【读出】 dúchū 〈名〉[计算机] readout
〖～错误〗 dúchū cuòwù 〈名〉readout error
〖～率〗 dúchūlǜ 〈名〉readout rate
〖～器〗 dúchūqì 〈名〉reader unit; sensor: 数据～ data reader
〖～速度〗 dòuchū sùdù 〈名〉reading speed/rate/velocity
【读后感】 dúhòugǎn 〈名〉thoughts on reading a book, an article, etc; comments after reading a book, an article, etc
【读经】 dújīng 〈动〉❶ read Confucian classics ❷ [宗教] read scriptures
【读卡机】 dúkǎjī 〈名〉card reader
【读破】 dúpò 〈动〉[语言] pronounce a character differently when it has a meaning or function different to/from its usual one [eg when the character "好" in "喜好(xǐhào)" (like/love) is pronounced as (hào) instead of its usual pronunciation (hǎo)]
【读破句】 dú pòjù 〈动〉make wrong pauses in reading sentences unmarked with punctuation marks
【读取】 dúqǔ 〈动〉[计算机] fetch; read
〖～程序〗 dúqǔ chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] fetch a program
〖～时间〗 dúqǔ shíjiān 〈名〉[计算机] reading access time
〖～速度〗 dùqǔ sùdù 〈名〉[计算机] reading speed
【读入】 dúrù 〈名〉[计算机] read-in; reading
〖～程序〗 dúrù chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] read-in program
〖～装置〗 dúrù zhuāngzhì 〈名〉reader
【读书】 dúshū 〈动〉❶ read a book: 埋头～ be absorbed in one's book ‖ ～是病中的极好消遣。Reading is a great way to kill time in illness. ❷ study: 认真～ study in earnest ‖ 他～很用功。He works very hard at his studies. ‖ ～足以怡情, 足以博彩, 足以长才。Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. ❸ attend school: 没读过什么书 have little schooling ‖ 他只读过两年书。He attended school for only two years.
〖～笔记〗 dúshū bǐjì 〈名〉reading notes
〖～人〗 dúshūrén 〈名〉❶ scholar; intellectual ❷〈方〉student
【读数】 dúshù 〈名〉reading: 标度～ scale reading ‖ 水准尺～ staff reading ‖ 温度计～ readings on the thermometer ‖ 病人体温～是 40°C。The patient's temperature reading is 40°C.
〖～器〗 dúshùqì 〈名〉reader
〖～误差〗 dúshù wùchā 〈名〉reading/indication error; error in reading
【读头】 dútóu 〈名〉[计算机] reading head
【读物】 dúwù 〈名〉reading material; reader; readings; read: 儿童～ readings for children ‖ 家庭～ family reading ‖ 简易～ easy reading ‖ 科普～ popular science books ‖ 课外～ collateral readings ‖ 消遣性～ light reading; reading for pleasure ‖ 严肃～ serious reading ‖ 这是一本很好的～。This is a good read.
【读写】 dú-xiě 〈动〉read and write: ～能力 reading and writing ability
〖～磁头〗 dú-xiě cítóu 〈名〉[计算机] read/write head
〖～存储器〗 dú-xiě cúnchǔqì 〈名〉[计算机] read/write memory
【读音】 dúyīn 〈名〉pronunciation
【读者】 dúzhě 〈名〉reader: 长期～ regular reader ‖ 广大～ reading public ‖ 青少年～ juvenile reader ‖ 一般～ general reader; lay reader ‖ 这家杂志每周增加一千名新～。The magazine is getting one thousand new readers per week.
〖～俱乐部〗 dúzhě jùlèbù 〈名〉book club; reading club
〖～来信〗 dúzhě láixìn 〈名〉readers' letters; letters to the editor

渎[1] dú 〈名〉〈书〉ditch; drain: ⇨沟～

渎[2] dú 〈动〉〈书〉show disrespect/contempt: ⇨～职; 亵～
【渎犯】 dúfàn 〈动〉offend; affront
【渎职】 dúzhí 〈动〉neglect one's duty; fail to do the job; misconduct oneself in office
〖～行为〗 dúzhí xíngwéi 〈名〉malfeasance; malpractice; dereliction of duty
〖～者〗 dúzhízhě 〈名〉malfeasant
〖～罪〗 dúzhízuì 〈名〉crime of malfeasance/misconduct in office; offence of dereliction of duty

椟 dú 〈名〉〈书〉casket; case; box: ⇨买～还珠

犊 dú 〈名〉calf: ⇨牛～

牍 dú 〈名〉❶ wooden tablets/slips for writing (in ancient times) ❷ *documents; archives; correspondence*: ⇨案～; 文～

讟 dú 〈名〉〈书〉*complaint*

黩 dú 〈动〉〈书〉❶ *abuse* ❷ *act rashly*

【黩武】 dúwǔ 〈形〉militaristic; bellicose; warlike: ⇨穷兵～

〖～政治〗 *dúwǔ zhèngzhì* 〈名〉*rule of the sword*

〖～主义〗 dúwǔzhǔyì 〈名〉militarism: ～者 militarist

髑 dú

【髑髅】 *dúlóu* 〈名〉〈书〉skull/head of a dead person

dǔ

肚 dǔ 〈名〉tripe: 羊～儿 tripe of a sheep ‖ 拌～丝儿 sliced tripe and cucumber in soy sauce
⇨dù

【肚子】 dǔzi 〈名〉tripe
⇨dùzi

笃 dǔ 〈形〉❶ sincere; earnest: 爱情甚～ be in deep love ‖ 友谊甚～ be in devoted friendship ⇨～信; ～志 ❷ (of an illness) serious; critical: ⇨病～; 危～

【笃爱】 dǔ'ài 〈动〉love deeply: ～自己的职业 love one's job wholeheartedly; be devoted to one's profession

【笃诚】 dǔchéng 〈形〉sincere and earnest

【笃定】 dǔdìng 〈形〉〈方〉❶ sure; certain: ～办好 be sure/certain to succeed ❷ calm; composed

【笃厚】 dǔhòu 〈形〉sincere and magnanimous

【笃实】 dǔshí 〈形〉❶ honest and sincere: ～可靠 honest and reliable ❷ solid; sound: 学问～ sound scholarship

【笃守】 dǔshǒu 〈动〉be faithful to: ～诺言 be faithful to one's promise

【笃信】 dǔxìn 〈动〉*sincerely believe in; be a devout believer in*: ～宗教的人 profoundly religious person

【笃行】 dǔxíng 〈形〉*honest in behaviour; assiduous in putting* ethical principles into practice

【笃学】 dǔxué 〈动〉*study diligently*

【笃志】 dǔzhì 〈动〉〈书〉devote oneself to: ～学习 devote oneself to study

堵 dǔ ❶〈名〉〈书〉wall: 观者如～。There was a large crowd of spectators. ❷〈量〉[of walls]: 一～墙 a wall ❸〈动〉stop; block up; choke; jam: ～住敌人的推进 block the enemy's advance ‖ 把窟窿～上 stop (up) a hole ‖ 树叶～住了阴沟。Leaves choked/stopped up the drain. ‖ 所有通往码头的道路都被～住了。All the roads to the wharf are blocked. ‖ 主干道被～了三个小时。The trunk road was jammed tight for three hours. ❹〈形〉stifled; suffocated; oppressed: 心里～得慌 feel suffocated; feel a tightness in the chest ⇨～心

【堵车】 dǔchē 〈动〉be traffic-jammed: 交通高峰期这里经常～。There is often a traffic jam here in rush hours.

【堵击】 dǔjī 〈动〉intercept and attack: ～逃敌 cut off and attack the fleeing enemy ‖ 抄后路～ head off and attack from behind/the rear ‖ 分兵～ divide forces to intercept and attack

【堵截】 dǔjié 〈动〉intercept: ～敌人的援军 intercept the enemy's reinforcements ‖ 警察在火车站～逃犯。The police headed off the fleeing criminal at the railway station.

【堵塞】 dǔsè 〈动〉block/stop up; jam: ～漏洞 stop up a loophole; plug a hole ‖〈喻〉～法律漏洞 plug legal loopholes ‖ 用水泥～墙上的洞和裂缝 stop the holes and cracks in the wall with cement ‖ 每逢节假日,车辆～了几乎所有的道路。On holidays, almost all the roads were blocked with heavy traffic. ‖ 狂欢节游行队伍使全城的交通都～了。The carnival parade caused traffic congestions/jams all over town.

【堵心】 dǔxīn 〈动〉feel choked up; be disgusted; feel frustrated: 这事真让人感到～。This is really frustrating.

【堵嘴】 dǔzuǐ 〈动〉gag/silence sb: 堵对手的嘴 tag one's opponent ‖ 堵住反对派的嘴 silence the opposition ‖ 用贿赂堵住某人的嘴 stop sb's mouth with bribes

赌 dǔ 〈动〉❶ gamble; bet; wager; make a wager: ～10美元 wager ten US dollars ‖ ～纸牌 gamble at cards ‖ 戒～ give up/quit gambling ‖ 禁～ ban/forbid gambling ‖ 嗜～ be fond of gambling ‖ 抓～ catch gamblers in the act ‖ ～输 lose a bet/wager; lose at gambling ‖ ～赢 win a bet/wager; win at gambling ‖ 大/小～ play for high/small stakes ‖ ～得倾家荡产 gamble oneself out of house and home ‖ ～掉财产 gamble away one's wealth ❷ bet: ⇨～东道; 打～

【赌本】 dǔběn 〈名〉❶ money to gamble with; capital for a gambling spree ❷ resources for risky ventures

【赌博】 dǔbó 〈动〉gamble: 爱～ have a passion for gambling ‖ 沉溺于～ indulge in gambling ‖ 坚决反对～ take a strong stand against gambling ‖ 禁止～ forbid gambling ‖ 取缔～ crack down on gambling ‖ ～成瘾 have taken to gambling; be much given to gambling ‖ ～输钱 lose money in gambling ‖ 同～作斗争 combat gambling ‖ 用扑克/纸牌～ gamble at poker/cards ‖ 我们不能拿千百万人民的生命财产～。We mustn't *gamble with* the lives and property of millions of people.

〖～案〗 *dǔbó'àn* 〈名〉*gambling case*

〖～罪〗 dǔbózuì 〈名〉crime of gambling/betting

【赌场】 dǔchǎng 〈名〉(gambling) casino(s); betting/gambling/gaming house: 经营～ run a casino ‖ ～得意,情场失意 lucky at cards, unlucky in love

【赌东道】 dǔ dōngdào 〈动〉bet on sth for which the loser has to stand a treat

【赌东儿】 dǔdōngr = 赌东道 dǔ dōngdào

【赌风】 dǔfēng 〈名〉penchant for gambling: 刹住～ crack down on gambling; check gambling ‖ ～盛行。Gambling is widespread/rampant.

【赌鬼】 dǔguǐ 〈名〉inveterate gambler

【赌棍】 dǔgùn 〈名〉hardened/professional gambler; gambler

【赌局】 dǔjú 〈名〉gambling party/joint: 开～ hold a gambling party

【赌具】 dǔjù 〈名〉gambling paraphernalia/device/implement: 没收所有～ confiscate all the gambling devices

【赌窟】 dǔkū 〈名〉gambling den

【赌款】 dǔkuǎn 〈名〉gambling money

【赌马】 dǔmǎ 〈动〉bet on horses; wage money on horses

【赌气】 dǔqì 〈动〉act rashly out of spite/in a rage: 他一～辞职不干了。He resigned in a rage/pique.

【赌钱】 dǔqián 〈动〉gamble

【赌球】 *dǔqiú* 〈动〉*gamble on ball games*

【赌徒】 dǔtú 〈名〉gambler

【赌债】 *dǔzhài* 〈名〉*gambling debt*: 借钱还～ *borrow money to* pay off one's gambling debts

【赌咒】 dǔzhòu 〈动〉vow; pledge; swear; take an oath

【赌注】 dǔzhù 〈名〉wager; stake: 下～ lay/make/place a wager (on sth); wager ‖ 下错～ back the wrong horse ‖ 下很大～ play for high stakes ‖ ～很大。Stakes are high. ‖ 他在那匹马上下了～。He bet on that horse.

【赌资】 dǔzī 〈名〉money to gamble with

睹 dǔ 〈动〉see; witness; perceive; experience; encounter: ⇨目～; 熟视无～

【睹物伤情】 dǔwù-shāngqíng 〈熟〉feel sad on seeing the thing; seeing the thing makes one feel sad

【睹物思人】 dǔwù-sīrén 〈熟〉seeing the thing one thinks of the person—the thing reminds one of a person associated with it

dù

芏 dù → 茳芏 jiāngdù

杜[1] dù 〈名〉birch-leaf pear

杜[2]

dù 〈动〉shut out; stop; prevent: 以～流弊 so as to put an end to abuses ⇨～绝; 防微～渐

【杜衡】dùhéng 〈名〉[植物] wild ginger

【杜蘅】dùhéng ＝杜衡 dùhéng

【杜渐防萌】dùjiàn-fángméng ＝防微杜渐 fángwēi-dùjiàn

【杜渐防微】dùjiàn-fángwēi ＝防微杜渐 fángwēi-dùjiàn

【杜鹃】dùjuān 〈名〉❶[动物] cuckoo ❷[植物] azalea

【杜绝】dùjué 〈动〉stop; put an end (to): ～弊端 stop all corrupt practices ‖ ～恶俗 put a stop to evil customs ‖ ～漏洞 plug up loopholes ‖ ～铺张浪费 put an end to extravagance and waste ‖ ～走后门 stop "backdoorism"

〖～后患〗dùjué hòuhuàn 〈熟〉eradicate the root of future troubles

〖～人事〗dùjué rénshì 〈熟〉cut off all connections with others; cut oneself off from others

〖～言路〗dùjué yánlù 〈熟〉block all channels of criticisms and suggestions—reject any criticisms or suggestions; stifle/gag criticism

【杜康】dùkāng 〈名〉〈书〉wine; alcoholic drinks: 何以解忧? 惟有～。To allay these worries of mine, there is nothing but wine.

【杜梨】dùlí 〈名〉birch-leaf pear

【杜马】Dùmǎ 〈名〉Duma [Russian parliament]

【杜门】dùmén 〈动〉〈书〉close the door

〖～不出〗dùmén-bùchū 〈熟〉close the door and refuse to go out—decline social contacts; live in seclusion

〖～谢客〗dùmén-xièkè 〈熟〉close one's door to visitors; close the gate and shut out visitors; decline visitors; live in seclusion

【杜灭芬】dùmièfēn 〈名〉[医药] domiphen

【杜松子酒】dùsōngzǐjiǔ 〈名〉gin

【杜仲】dùzhòng 〈名〉[中医] bark of eucommia

〖～胶〗dùzhòngjiāo 〈名〉gutta-percha

【杜撰】dùzhuàn 〈动〉〈贬〉fabricate; make up: ～故事/谎言 invent a story/lie ‖ ～编造 draw on (one's) imagination ‖ ～的故事 story of one's own invention ‖ 新闻报道应该真实,不能～。News reports should be true, not made up.

肚

dù 〈名〉❶ belly; abdomen; stomach ❷ heart: ～里有数 know in one's mind but not say it; know what's what ❸ belly [round and bulging surface of a thing]: 瓶～ belly of a flask ⇨dǔ

【肚带】dùdài 〈名〉bellyband; girth

【肚量】dùliàng 〈名〉❶ tolerance; magnanimity: 他一点～都没有。He has not a spark of generosity in his composition. ❷ appetite; intake or capacity for food

【肚皮】dùpí 〈名〉〈方〉belly: 笑破～ laugh till one's sides split

〖～舞〗dùpíwǔ 〈名〉belly dance

【肚脐】dùqí 〈名〉navel

〖～眼儿〗dùqíyǎnr 〈名〉〈口〉navel; belly button

【肚子】dùzi 〈名〉❶ belly; abdomen: 饿～ go hungry ❷ sth like a belly: ⇨腿～ ⇨dǔzi

妒

dù 〈动〉envy; show jealousy of; be jealous/envious of: 因～生恨。Hatred is bred from envy. ⇨～忌; 嫉～

【妒火】dùhuǒ 〈名〉agony of jealousy

〖～中烧〗dùhuǒ-zhōngshāo 〈熟〉be burning with jealousy: 他～。He smouldered silently with jealousy. / He was possessed by jealousy.

【妒忌】dùjì 〈动〉be jealous/envious of; envy: ～他人的成功/成就 envy sb for his success/achievements; show jealousy of sb's success/achievements ‖ 感到～ feel envy (at sth/of sb) ‖ 引起～ stir up/arouse/cause/excite envy ‖ 出于～ out of envy/jealousy ‖ 非常～ be beside oneself with envy; be filled with envy ‖ ～损害友谊。Jealousy spoils friendship. ‖ 她很～妹妹的美貌。She was envious/jealous of her sister's beauty.

【妒贤嫉能】dùxián-jínéng 〈熟〉envy someone more virtuous or abler than oneself; be jealous and envious of honest and capable men; be jealous of the talented and able

度[1]

dù ❶〈名〉linear measure: ⇨～量衡 ❷〈名〉rules; code of conduct: ⇨尺～; 制～ ❸〈量〉degree [unit of measurement for angles, temperature, latitude or longitude]: 零下 30 多～ more than 30 degrees below zero ‖ 45～角 angle of 45 degrees ‖ 北京位于东经 116～,北纬 40～。Beijing is located at 40° N and 116° E. ❹〈量〉kilowatt-hour (KWH): 上个月我们省了 30～电。We saved 30 KWH of electricity last month. ❺〈名〉limit; extent: 劳累过～ be overworked ‖ 烟酒无～ smoke and drink without restraint ⇨挥霍无～; 适～ ❻〈名〉consideration: 把生死置之～外 give no thought to personal safety ❼〈名〉relative intensity/amount/extent, as of quality or attribute: ⇨长～; 透明～; 知名～ ❽〈名〉tolerance; magnanimity: ⇨～量; 气～ ❾〈名〉manner; temperament; disposition: ⇨风～; 态～ ❿〈量〉degree of intensity, alcoholic strength, etc: 60～的酒 spirit containing 60% of alcohol ‖ 三～烧伤 third-degree burn ⓫〈名〉limited time or space: ⇨国～; 年～

度[2]

dù ❶〈动〉〈书〉go beyond ❷〈动〉(of time) pass; spend: 欢～春节 have a happy Spring Festival ⇨～日如年; 虚～年华 ❸〈量〉occasion; time: 一年一～ once a year ‖ 再～声明 restate ❹〈动〉(of Buddhism or Taoism) preach; try to convert; absorb into the ranks of monks or nuns; make sb see the light and forsake worldly pleasures: ⇨超～; 剃～ ⇨duó

【度牒】dùdié 〈名〉〈旧〉government-issued certificates for monks/nuns who have taken the ceremony of ordination

【度过】dùguò 〈动〉pass; spend: ～手术这一关 come through an operation ‖ ～暑假/童年/晚年 spend the summer holiday/one's childhood/one's remaining years

【度荒】dùhuāng 〈动〉(strive to) tide over a lean year

【度假】dùjià 〈动〉go on holiday/vacation; go vacationing; spend one's holiday; vacation: 外出～ be away on holiday; go on holiday ‖ 在海滨～ spend a seaside holiday; vacation/holiday at the seaside ‖ ～季节 vacation/holiday season ‖ ～旅行 holiday travel ‖ ～目的地 vacation destination ‖ ～中心 vacation/holiday centre ‖ 他们希望春季去巴黎～。They hope to have a holiday/vacation in Paris in spring.

〖～村〗dùjiàcūn 〈名〉holiday/vacation village

〖～旅馆〗dùjià lǚguǎn 〈名〉resort hotel; holiday inn

〖～区〗dùjiàqū 〈名〉resort

〖～胜地〗dùjià shèngdì 〈名〉holiday/vacation resort; vacationland

〖～者〗dùjiàzhě 〈名〉holiday-maker; vacationer; vacationist

【度量】dùliàng 〈名〉tolerance; magnanimity: ～大 be broad-minded; be magnanimous ‖ ～小 be narrow-minded

【度量衡】dùliànghéng 〈名〉length, capacity and weight; weights and measures

〖～学〗dùliànghéngxué 〈名〉metrology

【度冷丁】dùlěngdīng 〈名〉[医药] dolantin

【度蜜月】dù mìyuè 〈动〉honeymoon; spend the honeymoon: 外出～ go off on honeymoon ‖ 在～ be on one's honeymoon ‖ ～的胜地 honeymoon resort ‖ ～的新婚夫妇 honeymooners

【度命】dùmìng 〈动〉drag out a miserable existence; (barely) keep oneself alive

【度曲】dùqǔ 〈动〉〈书〉❶ compose/write music: 工于～ be adept at composing music (for poetical lyrics) ❷ sing according to the music score

【度日】dùrì 〈动〉subsist in hardship; eke out an existence; pass one's days (usu in boredom or without purpose): 靠救济～ live on relief

〖～如年〗dùrì-rúnián 〈熟〉one day seems like a year; days wear on like years

【度数】dùshu 〈名〉number of degrees: ～很深的镜片/眼镜 strong lens/glasses

渡

dù ❶〈动〉cross a body of water: ～河 cross a river ‖ 远～重洋 travel across the oceans ❷〈动〉tide (sb) over; pull through: ⇨～过 ❸〈动〉ferry (people, goods, etc) across: 用船～某人过河 ferry sb across a river ⇨～船 ❹〈名〉ferry (crossing): 古～ ancient ferry crossing ❺〈名〉ferryboat; ferry: ⇨轮～

【渡槽】dùcáo 〈名〉aqueduct

【渡场】 dùchǎng 〈方〉 = 渡口 dùkǒu
【渡船】 dùchuán 〈名〉 ferryboat; ferry: 乘～过河 cross a river by ferry ‖ 搭乘～ take a ferry (boat) ‖ 登上～ board a ferry
【渡过】 dùguò 〈动〉 get/pass/pull through; tide (sb) over: ～经济风波 weather the economic turmoil ‖ ～可怕的考验 pass through a terrible ordeal ‖ ～困境 weather a crunch ‖ ～危机 pull through a crisis ‖ ～严冬 get through cold winters
〖～难关〗 dùguò nánguān 〈动〉 tide (sb) over a crisis/the difficulties
【渡口】 dùkǒu 〈名〉 ferry; ferry crossing; pier
【渡轮】 dùlún 〈名〉 ferry boat/steamer; steam ferry: 乘～ go by ferry
【渡桥】 dùqiáo 〈名〉 makeshift/temporary bridge: 架设～ build a floating/pontoon/temporary bridge
【渡头】 dùtóu 〈名〉 ferry station/wharf/crossing

镀 dù 〈动〉 plate: ⇨～金; 电～
【镀层】 dùcéng 〈名〉 cladding material; film; coat
【镀铬】 dùgè 〈动〉 chrome-plate; alphatize
〖～钢〗 dùgègāng 〈名〉 chrome-plated steel
【镀金】 dùjīn 〈动〉 ❶ gold-plate; gild: 电～ chemical/electric gilding ⇨～表 ❷〈喻〉 get gilded enhance one's social status through a certain activity or a certain course of study: 出国～ study abroad in order to improve one's social status
〖～表〗 dùjīnbiǎo 〈名〉 gold-plated watch: 24K～ 24K gold plated watch
〖～佛像〗 dùjīn fóxiàng 〈名〉 gilt statue of a Buddha
〖～黄铜〗 dùjīn huángtóng 〈名〉 talmi gold
〖～首饰〗 dùjīn shǒushì 〈名〉 gold-plated jewellery
【镀膜镜头】 dùmó jìngtóu 〈名〉 coated lens
【镀锡】 dùxī 〈动〉 tin-plate; tin
〖～铁〗 dùxītiě 〈名〉 tinplate
【镀锌】 dùxīn 〈动〉 zinc-plate; galvanize: ～钉子 galvanized nail ‖ ～钢管 galvanized steel pipe
〖～铁〗 dùxīntiě 〈名〉 galvanized iron
【镀银】 dùyín 〈动〉 silver plate; silver

蠹 dù ❶〈名〉 insects which feed on books, clothing, etc: 除～丸 mothball ‖ 书～ bookworm ❷〈动〉 be worm-eaten: ⇨户枢不～
【蠹弊】 dùbì 〈书〉 = 弊病① bìbìng
【蠹虫】 dùchóng 〈名〉 ❶ moth; vermin ❷〈喻〉 harmful person; vermin
【蠹鱼】 dùyú = 衣鱼 yīyú

duān

耑 duān 〈书〉 = 端 duān

端[1] duān 〈形〉 ❶ erect; regular: ～坐 sit erect; sit bolt upright ‖ 字写得～～正正 neat and not cursive or slanting handwriting ❷ proper; upright: ⇨品行不～

端[2] duān 〈名〉 ❶ end; extremity: 笔～ tip of a pen ‖ 两～ two ends (of sth) ‖ 上/下～ upper/lower end ‖ 在岛的最东～ at the eastern tip of the island ‖ 该市坐落在半岛的西北～。The city lies in the north western extremity of the peninsula. ⇨顶～; 尖～ ❷ beginning: ⇨发～; 祸～; 开～ ❸ cause; reason: ⇨借～; 无～; 争～ ❹ unhappy event/occurrence/incident: ⇨弊～; 兵～ ❺ point; aspect; item: 举其一～ for example/instance; just to mention one example ⇨～倪; 诡计多～

端[3] duān 〈动〉 ❶ hold sth level with both hands; carry: ～茶 serve tea ‖ ～饭上菜 serve a meal ‖ ～一盆水来 bring in a basin of water ‖ 手里～着枪 hold a gun in one's hands ‖ 双手～着碗 hold a bowl with both hands ❷ wipe out; destroy: ～掉匪巢 destroy the bandits' lair
【端的】 duāndì [often found in early vernacular Chinese] ❶〈副〉 indeed; really; sure enough: 他～在此。He is here as we presumed. / Sure enough, he is here. ❷〈副〉 actually; exactly: 这人～是谁? Who on earth is this man? ❸〈名〉 ins and outs (of a matter); details: 不知～ know nothing about the ins and outs of the matter ‖ 打听/细问～ inquire about the details (of a matter)
【端点】 duāndiǎn 〈名〉 ❶ extreme point ❷ [数学] end point; extremity; end; terminal
〖～匹配〗 duāndiǎn pǐpèi 〈名〉 end point matching
〖～网络地址〗 duāndiǎn wǎngluò dìzhǐ 〈名〉 end network address
〖～用户〗 duāndiǎn yònghù 〈名〉 end user
【端端正正】 duānduān-zhèngzhèng 〈形〉 straight; proper: 这图片必须～地挂在墙上。The picture must be hung straight on the wall. ‖ 纸上～地写着几个字。On the paper were carefully written several words in regular forms.
【端方】 duānfāng 〈形〉〈书〉 righteous; upright; proper; honest: 他品行～。He is a righteous/an upright man.
【端架子】 duān jiàzi 〈动〉〈方〉 put on airs
【端节】 Duānjié = 端午节 Duānwǔjié
【端口】 duānkǒu 〈名〉[计算机] port: 并行～ parallel port ‖ 视频～ video port ‖ 输出～ output port ‖ 把终端联入输入～。Plug the terminal into the input port.
【端丽】 duānlì 〈形〉 neat and beautiful/graceful/comely: 姿容～ comely face ‖ 字体～ neat and beautiful handwriting
【端量】 duānliang 〈动〉 look sb up and down; size sb up: 他把来人仔细～了一番。He looked the new arrival up and down.
【端面】 duānmiàn 〈名〉 (of a cylinder-shaped article, etc) end face/surface; head/terminal face
【端倪】 duānní ❶〈名〉 inkling; clue; shape; outline: 渐显～ begin to take shape ‖ 略有～ have an inkling (of); see an indication (of) ‖ 莫测～ not to have the faintest/foggiest idea (about); haven't a clue (about) ‖ 直到那时问题的解答才初见～。Only then did we have an inkling of the solution to the problem. ❷〈动〉 predict: 事件的发展无从～。There is no way to predict the development of the event.
【端平】 duānpíng 〈动〉 ❶ hold sth level: 把盆子～以防水洒了。Hold the basin level in case the water should spill. ❷ treat equally; be fair/impartial/just (to): 对他们兄弟俩你要一碗水～。You should treat the two brothers equally/fairly.
【端日】 duānrì 〈名〉〈书〉 first day of the lunar year; Lunar New Year's Day
【端视】 duānshì 〈动〉 look closely and carefully: ～良久 gaze closely for a long time
【端五】 Duānwǔ = 端午 Duānwǔ
【端午】 Duānwǔ 〈名〉 Dragon Boat Festival [5th day of the 5th lunar month]
【端午节】 Duānwǔjié = 端午 Duānwǔ
【端线】 duānxiàn 〈名〉[体育] (of basketball) end line; (of tennis) base line
【端详】 duānxiáng ❶〈名〉 details: 说～ give a full account (of); give full particulars (of) ‖ 听～ listen to the whole story ‖ 请听我细说～。Please listen to my story in detail. ❷〈动〉 look at carefully; scrutinize; size up: 他把我～了半天。He looked at me for a long time. / He measured me for a long time. ❸〈形〉 dignified and serene: 举止～ (with) dignified and serene bearing
【端绪】 duānxù 〈名〉 inkling; clue; hint: 事情毫无～。There is no hint yet how things will work out.
【端砚】 duānyàn 〈名〉 Duanxi ink-slab [high-quality ink-slab made of a stone found in Duanxi, Guangdong Province]
【端阳】 Duānyáng = 端午 Duānwǔ
【端由】 duānyóu 〈名〉 reason; cause: 把事情的～说一下。Tell me all about it.
【端月】 duānyuè 〈名〉〈书〉 first lunar month; first moon
【端正】 duānzhèng ❶〈形〉 straight; regular: 五官～ have regular features ‖ ～的字体 words written in neat and regular forms ❷〈形〉 right; proper; correct; upright: ～的品行 proper conduct ‖ ～的态度 right attitude ❸〈动〉 rectify; correct; set right: ～党风 rectify the Party's style of work ‖ ～思想 straighten out one's ideas ‖ ～态度 adopt a correct attitude (towards sth)
【端庄】 duānzhuāng 〈形〉 dignified; sedate: 举止～ behave sedately; conduct oneself sedately ‖ 神情～ with a dignified and graceful expression ‖ ～大方 with dignified grace ‖ ～的女士 graceful lady
【端坐】 duānzuò 〈动〉 sit erect

duǎn

短 duǎn ❶〈形〉short (in distance/length): ～大衣 short overcoat ‖ ～头发 short hair ❷〈形〉short (in duration); brief: ～会 brief meeting ‖ ～期 short term ‖ 十二月里新西兰昼长夜～。In December the days are long and the nights are short in New Zealand. ❸〈动〉lack; want; be in need of; be deficient; owe: 别人都来了,就～他一个。All the others have arrived except him. ‖ 我～你三块钱。I owe you three *yuan*. ‖ 我们给公司干了一年～三天。We've worked for the company for a year wanting three days. ⇨理～; 缺斤～两 ❹〈名〉weak point; shortcomings; fault: ⇨护～; 揭～; 取长补～ ❺〈形〉shallow: ⇨～见; ～浅

【短袄】duǎn'ǎo〈名〉short Chinese-style jacket

【短壁】duǎnbì〈名〉[矿业] shortwall: ～采煤法 shortwall coal mining method ‖ ～截煤机 shortwall coal cutter

【短兵相接】duǎnbīng-xiāngjiē〈熟〉fight at close quarters; fight hand to hand; engage in hand-to-hand fighting; engage in close combat

【短波】duǎnbō〈名〉short wave: 打开～ turn on the short-wave band

〖～辐射〗duǎnbō fúshè〈名〉shortwave radiation

〖～广播〗duǎnbō guǎngbō〈名〉shortwave broadcasting

〖～收音机〗duǎnbō shōuyīnjī〈名〉shortwave receiver

〖～天线〗duǎnbō tiānxiàn〈名〉shortwave antenna

【短不了】duǎnbuliǎo〈动〉❶ cannot do without: 动物～空气。Animals cannot do without air. ‖ 建设国家～人才。Educated people are indispensable in building our country. ❷ cannot avoid; have to: 这次谈判他俩～要吵架。Most likely, these two men will quarrel at the negotiations. ‖ 双方～要有一番激烈的争论。Inevitably, there will be a heated argument/debate between the two parties.

【短材】duǎncái〈名〉[林业] short length logs: ～采运 short-length logging

【短长】duǎncháng〈名〉❶ strengths and weak points; strong points and weak points; merits and shortcomings: 知其～ know one's strong and weak points ❷ good and bad; right and wrong: 议论他人～ gossip about other people ❸ unexpected disaster: 要是你有个～,我怎么向你爸爸交代! Should something unfortunate happen to you, how can I explain to your father/what shall I say to your father?

【短程】duǎnchéng〈名〉short distance; short haul; short range: ～弹道导弹 short-range ballistic missiles ‖ ～航行 short-distance navigation ‖ ～旅行 short trip ‖ ～武器 short-range weapons ‖ ～运输 short distance transportation

〖～客机〗duǎnchéng kèjī〈名〉short-range airliner

〖～线〗duǎnchéngxiàn〈名〉[数学] geodesic (line)

【短秤】duǎnchèng〈动〉give short measure/weight: 卖东西不应该～。You shouldn't give short weight to customers.

【短绌】duǎnchù〈形〉short (of); insufficient: 劳力～ be in want of labour force ‖ 现金～的工厂 cash-starved factory

【短处】duǎnchu〈名〉weak points; shortcomings; failings; fault; weakness; imperfection: 每个人都有自己的长处和～。Everyone has his own strengths and weaknesses.

【短传】duǎnchuán〈名〉[体育] short pass

【短促】duǎncù〈形〉of very short duration; very brief/short; short-lived: 呼吸～ be short of breath ‖ ～的访问 brief/quick visit ‖ 人生～。Life is brief. ‖ 时间～。Time is pressing.

【短打】duǎndǎ〈名〉❶ [戏剧] hand-in-hand fight in tights ❷ = 短装 duǎnzhuāng

〖～武生〗duǎndǎ wǔshēng〈名〉actor in short-jacketed suits fighting at close range with short weapons

【短刀】duǎndāo〈名〉short knife/sword

【短道速滑】duǎndào sùhuá〈名〉[体育] short-track speed skating

【短笛】duǎndí〈名〉[音乐] piccolo

【短吊】duǎndiào〈名〉[体育] drop shot

【短吨】duǎndūn〈名〉short/net ton [equal to 2,000 pounds]

【短发】duǎnfà〈名〉short hair; bobbed hair: 她留着～。She wears her hair in a bob.

【短工】duǎngōng〈名〉❶ odd jobs; temporary work: 打～ do odd jobs; work as a casual labourer; engage in a temporary job ❷ odd-jobber; odd-job-man; temporary worker: 雇～ hire/engage a temporary worker

【短钩拳】duǎngōuquán〈名〉[体育] short hook

【短骨】duǎngǔ〈名〉[生理] short bone

【短号】duǎnhào〈名〉[音乐] cornet

【短横】duǎnhéng〈名〉short horizontal stroke (in Chinese characters); hyphen

【短笺】duǎnjiān〈名〉brief note; short memo/letter

【短柬】duǎnjiǎn = 短笺 duǎnjiān

【短简】duǎnjiǎn = 短笺 duǎnjiān

【短见】duǎnjiàn〈名〉❶ short-sighted/narrow/shallow view ❷ suicide: 寻～ attempt/commit suicide; take one's own life

【短剑】duǎnjiàn〈名〉dirk

【短交】duǎnjiāo〈名〉[经贸] short delivery (SD)

【短焦距镜头】duǎnjiāojù jìngtóu〈名〉short-focused lens

【短角牛】duǎnjiǎoniú〈名〉shorthorn (cattle)

【短角球】duǎnjiǎoqiú〈名〉[体育] (of hockey) short corner

【短斤缺两】duǎnjīn-quēliǎng = 缺斤短两 quējīn-duǎnliǎng

【短距离】duǎnjùlí〈名〉short distance; close range: ～运输 short-distance transport; short haul

〖～起落〗duǎnjùlí qǐluò〈名〉short take-off and landing (STOL): ～飞机 short take-off and landing aircraft

〖～赛跑〗duǎnjùlí sàipǎo〈名〉short-distance run; dash; sprint

【短咳】duǎnké〈名〉short cough

【短裤】duǎnkù〈名〉shorts; short pants; short trousers

【短路】duǎnlù [电学] ❶〈名〉short circuit: 发生～。A short circuit occurred. /There was a short circuit. ❷〈动〉short-circuit; have short circuit: 电路～了。The circuit shorted out. ‖ 这段电阻～了。This section of resistance is short-circuited. ❸〈动〉〈方〉waylay; hold up: 靠～营生 make a living by highway robbery

〖～器〗duǎnlùqì〈名〉[电学] short-circuiter

〖～装置〗duǎnlù zhuāngzhì〈名〉[电学] short-circuiting device: 短路保护装置 short-circuit protection device

【短码尺】duǎnmǎchǐ〈名〉[纺织] short stick

【短脉】duǎnmài〈名〉[中医] short pulse

【短脉冲激光器】duǎnmàichōng jīguāngqì〈名〉[光学] short-pulse laser

【短门】duǎnmén〈名〉〈方〉[桥牌] short suit

【短命】duǎnmìng〈动〉be short-lived; be ephemeral; die young/early: ～的国会 short-lived parliament

〖～鬼〗duǎnmìngguǐ〈名〉short-lived person: 她的二儿子是个～。Her second son died very young.

〖～植物〗duǎnmìng zhíwù〈名〉ephemeral plant

【短跑】duǎnpǎo〈名〉short-distance run; dash; sprint: ～训练 sprint training ‖ 跑100米～ run the 100-metre dash

〖～运动员〗duǎnpǎo yùndòngyuán〈名〉dash man; sprinter

【短跑道速度滑冰】duǎnpǎodào sùdù huábīng〈名〉[体育] short track speed skating

【短篇小说】duǎnpiān xiǎoshuō〈名〉short story: 读/写～ read/write short stories ‖ 超～ short short story

【短片】duǎnpiàn〈名〉short film

【短平快】duǎn-píng-kuài ❶〈名〉(in volleyball) rapid spike; short quick smash ❷〈形〉(of investment, project, etc) instant-effective: ～产品 instant-effective product ‖ ～技术 instant-effective technology ‖ ～项目 instant-effective project

【短评】duǎnpíng〈名〉short/brief commentary/comment/ critique/review

【短期】duǎnqī ❶〈名〉short term/time: 这项巨大工程很难在～内完成。It's very difficult to complete this huge project in a short time. ❷〈形〉short-term: ～计划/目标 short-term/-range plan/goal ‖ ～培训 short-term training course ‖ ～牺牲 short-term sacrifices ‖ 从～看 from a short-term point of view ‖ 在～内 in a short time ‖ 人工心脏只能～使用。The artificial heart is designed only for short-term use.

〖～保险〗duǎnqī bǎoxiǎn〈名〉short-term insurance

〖～存款〗duǎnqī cúnkuǎn〈名〉short-term deposits

〖～贷款〗duǎnqī dàikuǎn〈名〉short-term credit; short-term loan

〖～方案〗duǎnqī fāng'àn〈名〉short-term project/plan

〖～放款〗duǎnqī fàngkuǎn〈名〉short-time loan

〖～负债〗duǎnqī fùzhài〈名〉short-term liability; current liabil-

-ity
【～公债】 duǎnqī gōngzhài 〈名〉 short-term public bond/loan
【～国库券】 duǎnqī guókùquàn 〈名〉 short-term treasury bond/bill
【～合同】 duǎnqī hétong 〈名〉 short-term contract
【～汇票】 duǎnqī huìpiào 〈名〉 short-term bill; short bill/exchange
【～借款】 duǎnqī jièkuǎn 〈名〉 short-term borrowing; short loan; floating debt
【～利率】 duǎnqī lìlǜ 〈名〉 short-run interest; short-term interest
【～票据】 duǎnqī piàojù 〈名〉 short bill; short-dated bill/note; short term note/bill
【～收益】 duǎnqī shōuyì 〈名〉 short-term gain (STG)
【～损失】 duǎnqī sǔnshī 〈名〉 short-term loss (STL)
【～天气预报】 duǎnqī tiānqì yùbào 〈名〉 short-range forecast
【～投资】 duǎnqī tóuzī 〈名〉 short-term/temporary/liquid/current investment
【～徒刑】 duǎnqī túxíng 〈名〉 short-term imprisonment
【～信贷】 duǎnqī xìndài 〈名〉 short-term credit/lending
【～行为】 duǎnqī xíngwéi 〈名〉 short-term behaviour
【～债券】 duǎnqī zhàiquàn 〈名〉 short-term bond
【～债务】 duǎnqī zhàiwù 〈名〉 short-term/floating debt; current liabilities; stopgap borrowing
【～资本】 duǎnqī zīběn 〈名〉 short-term capital; volatile capital
【～资产】 duǎnqī zīchǎn 〈名〉 short-term/short-lived assets
【～资金】 duǎnqī zījīn 〈名〉 short-term capital/fund: ～市场 short-term capital market; call market
【短气】 duǎnqì 〈动〉 lose one's heart/hope/courage; get discouraged; be disheartened/depressed: 振作起来，不要说～的话。Cheer up! Don't say disheartening words.
【短浅】 duǎnqiǎn 〈形〉 narrow and shallow: 见识～ be shallow; lack knowledge and experience ‖ 目光～ be short-sighted/near-sighted; take short views ‖ ～之见 short-sighted views
【短欠】 duǎnqiàn 〈动〉 ❶ owe; be in arrears: ～着联合国的会费 be in arrears in membership dues to the United Nations ❷ fall short; be in need of: 她物质上什么也不～。She wants for nothing materially.
【短枪】 duǎnqiāng 〈名〉 side/small arms; handgun
【短球】 duǎnqiú 〈名〉 [体育] (in tennis, etc) short ball; drop shot
【短拳】 duǎnquán 〈名〉 [a style of Chinese boxing] short jab
【短缺】 duǎnquē 〈动〉 want; be short of; be in need/want of: 缓和石油～ ease the fuel shortage ‖ 人手～ be short of hands; be short-handed; be short-staffed ‖ 资金～ be short of funds; shortage of funds ‖ ～商品/物资 goods/materials in short supply ‖ 劳力/师资/住房～ labour/teacher/housing shortage ‖ 严重～ acute/serious shortage ‖ 这里粮食～现象仍然很严重。There was still an acute food shortage here.
【短裙】 duǎnqún 〈名〉 short skirt: ⇨超～
【短日照植物】 duǎnrìzhào zhíwù 〈名〉 short-day plant
【短绒棉】 duǎnróngmián 〈名〉 short-staple cotton
【短衫】 duǎnshān 〈名〉 short jacket
【短少】 duǎnshǎo 〈动〉 lack; be deficient/missing: 保存的东西，一件也不～。None of the things put in safekeeping is missing.
【短时记忆】 duǎnshí jìyì 〈名〉 [心理] short-term memory
【短视】 duǎnshì ❶ 〈名〉 (of one's eyesight) near-sightedness; short-sightedness; myopia ❷ 〈动〉 be short-sighted/near-sighted; lack foresight: ～观点 short-sighted view
【短寿】 duǎnshòu 〈动〉 be short-lived; die young/early: ～种子 short-lived seed
【短统靴】 duǎntǒngxuē 〈名〉 ankle boots
【短途】 duǎntú 〈名〉 short distance: ～货运 short-distance freight services; short haul ‖ ～旅行 short trip ‖ ～运输 short-distance transport/haul
【短袜】 duǎnwà 〈名〉 socks; anklets; ankle socks; bobby socks
【短尾猴】 duǎnwěihóu 〈名〉 stump-tailed monkey; macaque
【短文】 duǎnwén 〈名〉 short article; essay
【短纤维】 duǎnxiānwéi 〈名〉 ❶ short staple: ～棉花 short-staple cotton ❷ [纺织] staple
【短线】 duǎnxiàn ❶ 〈名〉 stub: ⇨～天线 ❷ 〈形〉 (of a product, major, etc) under-supplied; in short supply; in heavy/pressing demand: ⇨～专业 ❸ 〈形〉 short-term; (of investment) capable of producing quick results: ～投资 short-term investment
【～产品】 duǎnxiàn chǎnpǐn 〈名〉 under-supplied products; products in short supply
【～天线】 duǎnxiàn tiānxiàn 〈名〉 stub aerial
【～专业】 duǎnxiàn zhuānyè 〈名〉 speciality whose graduates are badly needed; major in urgent demand: 扩大～的招生名额 expand the enrolment of the specialities whose graduates are badly needed
【短项】 duǎnxiàng 〈名〉 weak point
【短小】 duǎnxiǎo 〈形〉 ❶ (of things) short and small; brief: 篇幅～ be short in length ‖ 文章～ short essay ❷ (of a person) short: 身材～ be of small stature ‖ ～精干 be short but energetic
【～精悍】 duǎnxiǎo-jīnghàn 〈熟〉 ❶ (of a person) not of imposing stature but strong and capable ❷ (of a piece of writing) short but effective; terse and forceful; short and pithy
【短信】 duǎnxìn 〈名〉 text message; short message: 发～ text (message) ‖ 一有消息我就发～给你。I will text you as soon as I get the news.
【短信息服务】 duǎnxìnxī fúwù 〈名〉 short message service (SMS)
【短袖】 duǎnxiù 〈名〉 short sleeves
【～连衣裙】 duǎnxiù liányīqún 〈名〉 short-sleeved dress
【～衫】 duǎnxiùshān 〈名〉 short-sleeved shirt
【短讯】 duǎnxùn 〈名〉 ❶ news in brief ❷ brief dispatch
【短训班】 duǎnxùnbān 〈名〉 short-term training course; short/crash course
【短叶松】 duǎnyèsōng 〈名〉 jack pine; yellow pine; short-leaf pine
【短音节】 duǎnyīnjié 〈名〉 short syllable
【短语】 duǎnyǔ 〈名〉 phrase; expression: ～动词 phrasal verb ‖ ～结构 phrase structure
【短元音】 duǎnyuányīn 〈名〉 [语言] short vowel
【短暂】 duǎnzàn 〈形〉 transient; brief; short; temporary; fleeting; of short duration: ～的访问 flying visit ‖ ～的停留 short/brief stay ‖ ～的一生 short/transient life
【短装】 duǎnzhuāng ❶ 〈名〉 short clothes ❷ 〈动〉 be dressed in/wear a Chinese-style jacket and trousers

duàn

段 duàn ❶ 〈动〉〈书〉 break; separate ❷ 〈量〉 a) [used of a section or segment of sth that is long]: 两～木头 two logs ‖ 一～铁路 a section of railway ‖ 运河最狭窄最危险的一～ the canal's narrowest and most dangerous section b) [used of distance or time]: 一～路 a length of road ‖ 一～时间 a period of time c) [used of writing, speech, etc]: 一～文章 a paragraph ‖ 一～音乐 a passage of music ❸ 〈名〉 stage; phase; division: 路～ section of a highway/railway ⇨地～; 阶～ ❹ 〈名〉 administrative unit/department under an enterprise, etc: 机务～ locomotive department ⇨工～ ❺ 〈名〉 grade; rank (according to the skill of the player of go or *weiqi*): 九～棋手 9th-grade *weiqi* master
【段落】 duànluò 〈名〉 ❶ paragraph: 划分～ divide into paragraphs; paragraph ‖ ～清楚 be well-paragraphed ‖ 过渡～ transitional paragraph ‖ 结尾～ concluding/closing paragraph ‖ 开篇～ opening paragraph ❷ phase; stage: 告一～ come to an end for the time being
【～标志符】 duànluò biāozhìfú 〈名〉 paragraph marker
【～大意】 duànluò dàyì 〈名〉 gist of a paragraph
【段位】 duànwèi 〈名〉 grade; rank (according to the skill of the player of go or *weiqi*): 九～国手 9th-grade national grand master of a country
【段子】 duànzi 〈名〉 ❶ short performance; a piece of folk art such as cross talk, story telling, etc that can be finished once at a time: 评书～ story-telling number ‖ 相声～ cross talk number ❷ off-colour gag/joke: 讲～ tell an off-colour joke

断 duàn ❶ 〈动〉 break; snap; sever; split off: 棍子～成了两截。The stick broke in two. ‖ 他的腿～了。His leg was broken. ⇨割～; 柔肠寸～ ❷ 〈动〉 cut/break off; stop: ～水 cut off water supply ‖ ～了音讯 have lost contact (with) ‖ 暴风雨使该城市～了电。The storm knocked off the city's power supply. ⇨～电; ～

交；间～ ❸〈动〉give up；abstain from；quit：～酒 give up alcohol ‖ ～了这个念头 give up/drop the idea ‖ ～烟 quit smoking ❹〈动〉stop；intercept：～球 intercept a pass/the ball ❺〈动〉judge；decide；determine：⇨～案；当机立～ ❻〈动〉dry up：⇨～流 ❼〈副〉〈书〉[usu found in negative sentences] absolutely；definitely：～不可行 be absolutely impracticable ‖ ～无此理 be definitely unreasonable

【断垵】 duàn'ān 〈动〉[农业] cut up a ridge planted with millet, etc to thin out the plants and form clusters of earth around the rest of the plants

【断案】 duàn'àn ❶〈动〉settle a lawsuit；pass judgement on a case；decide a case：秉公～ settle a lawsuit impartially ❷〈名〉[逻辑] conclusion (of a syllogism)

【断壁】 duànbì 〈名〉❶ dilapidated walls；fallen walls：⇨残垣～ ❷ cliff；precipice

【断编残简】 duànbiān-cánjiǎn 〈熟〉fragmentary works；stray fragments of text；fragments/remnants of books

【断层】 duàncéng 〈名〉❶ [地质] fault；slip；fracture；dislocation：倾向～ dip fault ‖ 走向～ strike fault ⇨～带；～面 ❷〈喻〉break in the continuity of personnel structure：教师～ loss of a generation of teachers；shortage of teachers of a certain age group

〖～带〗 duàncéngdài 〈名〉[地质] fault zone；distributed fault

〖～地震〗 duàncéng dìzhèn 〈名〉fault earthquake

〖～湖〗 duàncénghú 〈名〉fault lake

〖～矿脉〗 duàncéng kuàngmài 〈名〉[矿业] fault vein

〖～落差〗 duàncéng luòchā 〈名〉fault drop/throw

〖～面〗 duàncéngmiàn 〈名〉fault plane/surface

〖～山〗 duàncéngshān 〈名〉fault mountain

〖～岩〗 duàncéngyán 〈名〉fault rock

〖～移位〗 duàncéng yíwèi 〈名〉fault displacement

【断肠】 duàncháng 〈形〉heart-broken；grief-stricken：～人 heartbroken person

【断炊】 duànchuī 〈动〉run out of food and fuel；go hungry

【断代】 duàndài 〈动〉❶ ＝ 断后 ① duànhòu ❷ (of a profession, cause, etc) have no successors to carry on ❸ divide history into (dynastic) periods

〖～史〗 duàndàishǐ 〈名〉dynastic history

【断档】 duàndàng 〈动〉be out of stock；be sold out：汽油～了。Petrol is out of stock now.

【断点】 duàndiǎn 〈名〉[电子] breakpoint

【断电】 duàndiàn 〈动〉cut off electricity/power；have a power cut/failure；have an electricity cutoff；have a blackout

〖～器〗 duàndiànqì 〈名〉circuit breaker；disconnector

【断定】 duàndìng 〈动〉decide；conclude；determine；judge：～人质已被杀死 conclude that the hostage has been killed ‖ 根据证据～他有罪 conclude him guilty upon evidence ‖ 无法～嫌疑人是否有罪 cannot judge whether the suspect is guilty ‖ 我无法～他是否在开玩笑。I couldn't decide whether he was joking or not.

【断断】 duànduàn 〈副〉[usu used in the negative] absolutely：～使不得 will never do ‖ 我们～不能走回头路。We must never go back to the old ways.

【断断续续】 duànduàn-xùxù ❶〈形〉intermittent：～的呼吸 catchy breathing ‖ ～的雨 intermittent rain ‖ 听到他们～的谈话 hear snatches of their conversation ‖ 远处传来～的歌声。Intermittent singing could be heard from afar. ❷〈副〉intermittently；on and off；off and on；once in a while：～地工作 work in snatches ‖ ～地生病 be ill/sick on and off ‖ ～地下雨 rain intermittently；rain by spells

【断顿】 duàndùn 〈动〉go hungry；run out of food；cannot afford the next meal

【断恶修善】 duàn'è-xiūshàn 〈熟〉break from one's evil ways and start doing good

【断而敢行】 duàn'érgǎnxíng 〈熟〉be firm in deciding and dare to act

【断根】 duàngēn 〈动〉❶ ＝ 断后 ① duànhòu ❷ eradicate；be cured completely；get rid of completely：恶习难以～。Bad habits are hard to eradicate. / Bad habits die hard.

〖～绝种〗 duàngēn-juézhǒng ＝ 断子绝孙 duànzǐ-juésūn

【断喝】 duànhè 〈动〉shout hastily；give a loud shout

【断鹤续凫】 duànhè-xùfú 〈熟〉cut off part of a crane's long legs and join them to a wild duck's short ones—go against nature；do things against the laws of nature

【断后】 duànhòu 〈动〉❶ have no children/heirs/offspring ❷ cover/shield/screen a retreat；be the rearguard

【断乎】 duànhū 〈副〉[usu used in the negative] absolutely

〖～不可〗 duànhūbùkě ＝ 断然不可 duànránbùkě

【断魂】 duànhún 〈动〉be very sad；be lost in sad thoughts；be overpowered with grief/sorrow；be heart-broken

【断简残编】 duànjiǎn-cánbiān ＝ 断编残简 duànbiān-cánjiǎn

【断交】 duànjiāo 〈动〉break off (diplomatic) relations/ties (with)：与朋友～ sever ties with a friend ‖ 两国因边界冲突而～。The two countries broke off diplomatic relations after a border conflict.

【断井颓垣】 duànjǐng-tuíyuán 〈熟〉ruins of a house；scene of devastation

【断句】 duànjù 〈动〉punctuate：给古文～并非易事。It is no easy job to punctuate an ancient text.

【断绝】 duànjué 〈动〉break/cut off；sever：～邦交/外交关系 cut off diplomatic relations ‖ ～供给 cut off supplies ‖ ～关系 sever/cut ties (with sb)；end one's relations (with sb) ‖ ～官方联系 cut official ties ‖ ～交通 stop traffic ‖ ～联系 sever contacts；cut connections with ‖ ～贸易关系 break off trade relations ‖ 这个国家～了与该组织的传统关系。The country dumped its traditional tie with the organization.

〖～地〗 duànjuédì 〈名〉[地质] broken terrain/ground

【断口】 duànkǒu 〈名〉[地质][矿业] break；crack；rupture；breach；fracture；rent：～检验 fracture inspection

【断块山】 duànkuàishān 〈名〉[地质] block mountain

【断粮】 duànliáng 〈动〉run out of food/grain

【断裂】 duànliè 〈动〉crack；fracture；rift；break apart；split

〖～带〗 duànlièdài 〈名〉[地质] fault zone；fracture belt/zone

〖～力学〗 duànliè lìxué 〈名〉[物理] fracture mechanics

〖～煤层〗 duànliè méicéng 〈名〉[矿业] faulted coal-seam

〖～应力〗 duànliè yìnglì 〈名〉[物理] breaking/fracture stress

【断流】 duànliú 〈动〉❶ dam up/block a stream, etc；cut off/out the flow of electric current, etc ❷ dry up：这条河旱季经常～。The river often dries up in the dry season.

〖～阀〗 duànliúfá 〈名〉stop/cut-off valve

〖～器〗 duànliúqì 〈名〉cutout；rheotome

〖～容量〗 duànliú róngliàng 〈名〉breaking capacity：～实验 breaking capacity test

〖～闸〗 duànliúzhá 〈名〉stop valve

【断垄】 duànlǒng 〈名〉[农业] patches of a drill-sown ridge devoid of plants

【断路】 duànlù 〈名〉[电学] open/broken circuit；circuit break

〖～继电器〗 duànlù jìdiànqì 〈名〉cut-off/shut-down relay

〖～开关〗 duànlù kāiguān 〈名〉disconnecting switch

〖～器〗 duànlùqì 〈名〉circuit breaker；breaking device；disconnection switch

【断面】 duànmiàn 〈名〉[测绘] section：横～ cross section

〖～图〗 duànmiàntú 〈名〉sectional drawing/view；cross section (drawing)

【断奶】 duànnǎi 〈动〉❶ wean：给孩子～ wean a baby ‖ 给小牛～ wean a calf from its mother ‖ 他六个月时就断了奶。He was weaned at six months. ‖ 有些孩子～比较难。It is difficult for some babies to be weaned from the breast. ❷ cut off financial support

〖～器〗 duànnǎiqì 〈名〉(of livestock) weaner

【断念】 duànniàn 〈动〉give up/abandon the idea (of sth)；despair (of)；desist (from)

【断片】 duànpiàn 〈名〉part；extract；fragment；passage

【断七】 duànqī 〈名〉seventh seventh-day (forty-ninth day) after a person's death

【断气】 duànqì 〈动〉❶ breathe one's last；draw/take one's last/dying breath；die：老人快～了。The old man was on the point of death/was dying. ❷ cut off gas (supply)

【断球】 duànqiú 〈动〉intercept the ball：球又一次被对方断了。The ball was intercepted again by the other side.

【断然】 duànrán ❶〈形〉resolute；drastic；extreme；harsh：采取～措施 adopt drastic/decisive measures ‖ ～的拒绝 adamant/flat refusal ‖ ～的行动 drastic actions ❷〈副〉flatly；resolutely；categorically：～处置 deal with sth resolutely ‖ ～否认 vehemently deny ‖ ～拒绝 flatly refuse/reject；refuse point-blank ❸〈副〉absolutely：二者～不同。The two are not at all the same thing.

〖～不可〗 duànránbùkě 〈熟〉be absolutely impermissible：此事

～。That's absolutely impermissible. / You absolutely cannot do that.
【断事如神】 duànshì-rúshén = 料事如神 liàoshì-rúshén
【断水】 duànshuǐ 〈动〉❶ cut off water supply ❷ dry up：小河～了。The stream has dried up.
【断送】 duànsòng 〈动〉forfeit；ruin；lose for good：～前程 ruin/wreck one's career‖～性命 lose one's life‖吸毒～了他年轻的生命。He lost his life to drugs. / Drugs claimed his life at a young age.‖由于管理不善，这家企业被～掉了。Mismanagement led to the collapse of the enterprise.
【断头】 duàntóu ❶〈动〉behead；cut off sb's head：宁可～也不愿出卖同志 would rather die than betray one's comrades ❷〈名〉［纺织］broken end
〖～率〗 duàntóulǜ 〈名〉［纺织］end breakage rate
〖～台〗 duàntóutái 〈名〉guillotine；scaffold：上～ go to the scaffold‖把某人送上～ send sb to the guillotine
【断尾】 duànwěi 〈动〉［畜牧］dock
【断纬】 duànwěi 〈名〉［纺织］broken picks
【断弦】 duànxián 〈动〉snap a lute string lose one's wife；be bereaved of one's wife：～之痛 grief over the death of one's wife‖他自～后一直过着孤独的生活。He has lived a lonely life after his wife's death.
〖～再续〗 duànxián-zàixù 〈动〉marry again after the death of one's wife
【断线】 duànxiàn 〈动〉disconnect；break off：电话～了。The (telephone) line has gone dead. / The line is dead.
〖～风筝〗 duànxiàn-fēngzheng 〈熟〉❶ kite with its string broken ❷〈喻〉thing or person that is gone beyond recall
【断想】 duànxiǎng 〈名〉［often in titles of articles］brief comments；random/disconnected/fragmentary thoughts：观剧～ some thoughts after watching a play
【断行】 duànxíng 〈动〉carry out/execute resolutely
【断崖】 duànyá 〈名〉cliff：～绝壁 sheer crag；bluff
【断言】 duànyán 〈动〉affirm；say/state with certainty；assert categorically：可以～，公司的前途是十分光明的。It can be safely said/affirmed that the corporation has a very bright future.‖他们～那人无罪。They asserted that the man was innocent. / They asserted the man to be innocent.‖我敢～，他不会来开会了。I dare say he won't come to the meeting.
【断音】 duànyīn 〈名〉［音乐］staccato
〖～符号〗 duànyīn fúhào 〈名〉staccato mark
【断语】 duànyǔ 〈名〉conclusion；judgement；verdict：妄下～ jump to/make an unwarranted conclusion
【断狱】 duànyù 〈动〉〈书〉decide the facts and give a verdict；try and settle a case on court；hear and pass judgement on a case：～不公 pass unjust judgement
【断垣残壁】 duànyuán-cánbì 〈熟〉ruins/debris of buildings devastated/desolate scene
【断章取义】 duànzhāng-qǔyì 〈熟〉quote out of context；garble：要引用原话，不要～。We should quote in full, not partially.
【断种】 duànzhǒng 〈动〉have no children/offspring/heir/progeny；die without male issue；terminate the family line
【断子绝孙】 duànzǐ-juésūn 〈熟〉［often used offensively］die sonless；die without son/heir/issue；be the last of one's line：愿那个恶棍～！May that scoundrel die without heir!
【断奏】 duànzòu 〈名〉［音乐］staccato

塅 duàn 〈名〉〈方〉［usu used in place names］vast plain area

缎 duàn 〈名〉satin：⇨绸～；花～
【缎带】 duàndài 〈名〉satin/silk ribbon
【缎花】 duànhuā 〈名〉［植物］honesty
【缎面】 duànmiàn 〈名〉satin covering
【缎纹】 duànwén 〈名〉satin weave
【缎子】 duànzi 〈名〉satin：～被面 satin quilt cover‖～连衣裙 satin dress

椴 duàn 〈名〉［植物］(Chinese) linden
【椴木】 duànmù 〈名〉(Chinese) linden

煅 duàn 〈动〉❶［冶金］calcine ❷ ＝锻 duàn
【煅烧】 duànshāo 〈动〉calcine
〖～炉〗 duànshāolú 〈名〉calcination furnace；calciner；calcining furnace
【煅石膏】 duànshígāo = 熟石膏 shúshígāo

碫 duàn 〈名〉〈书〉whetstone；grindstone

锻 duàn 〈动〉forge；beat；hammer：把铁条～成镰刀 forge a sickle out of a piece of iron ⇨～工；～接
【锻锤】 duànchuí 〈名〉forge hammer
【锻工】 duàngōng 〈名〉❶ forging ❷ forger；blacksmith
〖～车间〗 duàngōng chējiān 〈名〉smithy；forging shop
〖～钳〗 duàngōngqián 〈名〉band jaw tongs
【锻焊】 duànhàn 〈名〉forge welding
【锻件】 duànjiàn 〈名〉forging
【锻接】 duànjiē ＝锻焊 duànhàn
【锻炼】 duànliàn 〈动〉❶ forge and smelt ❷ take exercise；have physical training：～肌肉 exercise one's muscles‖缺乏～ lack exercise‖他打高尔夫球主要是为了～身体。He plays golf chiefly for the exercise.‖如果你不多～，就会发胖。If you don't take/get more exercise, you'll get fat. ❸ steel；toughen；make stronger through trials：～体力和耐力 build up one's strength and endurance‖～意志 temper one's will power‖他在战争的熔炉中～过。He had been steeled in the furnace of war.
【锻炉】 duànlú 〈名〉forge：铆钉～ rivet forge
【锻模】 duànmú 〈名〉forging die
【锻坯】 duànpī 〈名〉forging stock
【锻烧】 duànshāo ＝煅烧 duànshāo
〖～炉〗 duànshāolú 〈名〉calcining furnace
〖～窑〗 duànshāoyáo 〈名〉calcining kiln
【锻铁】 duàntiě ❶〈动〉forge iron ❷〈名〉wrought iron
〖～炉〗 duàntiělú 〈名〉forge
【锻压】 duànyā 〈动〉forge and press
〖～机〗 duànyājī 〈名〉forging press；hammer press
【锻冶】 duànyě 〈动〉forge and smelt
【锻造】 duànzào 〈动〉forge：～一把刀 forge a sword
〖～车间〗 duànzào chējiān 〈名〉forge
〖～淬火〗 duànzào cuìhuǒ 〈动〉ausforge
〖～机〗 duànzàojī 〈名〉forging machine
〖～面〗 duànzàomiàn 〈名〉forging plane
〖～钻头〗 duànzào zuàntóu 〈名〉forged bit
【锻渣】 duànzhā 〈名〉anvil dross/cinder
【锻轧机】 duànzhájī 〈名〉forging rolls
【锻砧】 duànzhēn 〈名〉smith anvil
【锻制】 duànzhì 〈动〉forge

簖 duàn 〈名〉bamboo weir［for catching fish, shrimps, crabs, etc］

duī

堆 duī ❶〈名〉［used as part of a place name］heap；mass；stack；mound：马王～ Mawangdui‖双～集 Shuangduiji ❷〈动〉pile/stack/heap (up)：～干草 stack hay‖～积木 pile up building blocks‖～雪人 build/make a snowman‖把落叶～起来 pile up fallen leaves；collect fallen leaves into a heap‖仓里～满了粮食。The barn was heaped with grain.‖马车上～满了水果和蔬菜。The cart was piled up high with fruit and vegetables. ❸〈名〉pile；mound；mass；stack；heap：草～ hay stack‖废品～ scrap heap‖旧书～ piles of old books‖沙～ pile of sand；sand hill ⇨垃圾～；原子反应～ ❹〈名〉〈喻〉much；lots of things/people：人～ crowds of people‖一大～麻烦事 a whole heap of trouble‖问题成～。Problems have piled up.‖我有一大～事要做。I have got piles of work to do. ❺〈量〉pile；stack；heap：一～生锈的机器 a heap/conglomeration of rusty old machinery‖一～石头/瓶子 a pile of stones/bottles
【堆场】 duīchǎng 〈名〉freight yard；stacking ground
【堆存】 duīcún 〈动〉store up
【堆叠】 duīdié 〈动〉pile one upon another；pile up；stack：把盒子～起来 pile the boxes one on top of the other‖把椅子～起来 stack the chairs‖桌子上～着许多书。The desk is piled high with books.
【堆垛】 duīduò 〈动〉stack up：～饲草 stack up forage grass

〖～机〗 duīduòjī 〈名〉(hay) stacker
【堆放】 duīfàng 〈动〉pile up; stack; heap: 不要随便～垃圾。Do not heap rubbish everywhere. ‖ 桌上～着盘碗。The desk was stacked with plates and bowls.
〖～场〗 duīfàngchǎng 〈名〉dump; dumping place
【堆房】 duīfang 〈名〉storehouse; storeroom
【堆肥】 duīféi 〈名〉[农业] compost
【堆辐射】 duīfúshè 〈名〉pile radiation
【堆腐法】 duīfǔfǎ 〈名〉[林业] heap method
【堆焊】 duīhàn 〈名〉build-up welding; pile-up welding
【堆花】 duīhuā 〈名〉[工艺] embossed decoration
【堆积】 duījī ❶〈动〉pile/heap up; amass; accumulate; cumulate: ～成山 be piled up mountain-high ‖ 把落叶～起来 heap up fallen leaves; collect fallen leaves into a heap ‖ 雪在墙边～起来。Snow piled against the wall. ‖ 乌云在山顶～起来。The black clouds amassed above the hills. ❷〈名〉[水文] accumulation: ⇨～层
〖～层〗 duījīcéng 〈名〉accumulation horizon/layer
〖～高度〗 duījī gāodù 〈名〉stacking height
〖～区〗 duījīqū 〈名〉❶[地质] accumulation zone ❷[水文] accumulation area
【堆集】 duījí 〈动〉pile/heap up: 桌上～着许多本字典。Many dictionaries are piled up on the desk.
【堆金积玉】 duījīn-jīyù 〈熟〉piles of gold and jade—vast fortune; amass a fortune; ostentatious luxury
【堆聚】 duījù 〈动〉pile/heap up; accumulate; amass
【堆垒数论】 duīlěi shùlùn 〈名〉[数学] additive theory of numbers
【堆料机】 duīliàojī 〈名〉stocker
【堆漆】 duīqī 〈名〉[工艺] embossed lacquer
【堆砌】 duīqì 〈动〉❶ pile up hewn bricks, rocks, etc to build sth: ～围墙 build brick or rock fences ❷ load one's writing with florid and fancy phrases: ～辞藻 string/heap together ornate phrases
【堆石坝】 duīshíbà 〈名〉[水利] rockfill dam
【堆土坝】 duītǔbà 〈名〉[水利] earthfill dam
【堆土机】 duītǔjī 〈名〉earth mover
【堆纹】 duīwén 〈名〉[工艺] raised stripes; raised designs
【堆笑】 duīxiào 〈动〉put on/wear a smile: 他满脸～地走了进来。He came in, his face wreathed with smiles.
【堆芯】 duīxīn 〈名〉[物理] reactor core
【堆绣】 duīxiù 〈名〉[工艺] flowers and figures of padded satin sewn onto a piece of silk or cloth; applique embroidery
【堆釉】 duīyòu 〈名〉massed glaze
【堆栈】 duīzhàn 〈名〉storehouse; warehouse
【堆置场】 duīzhìchǎng 〈名〉yard
【堆装】 duīzhuāng 〈动〉stow; stowage
〖～起重机〗 duīzhuāng qǐzhòngjī 〈名〉stack crane
【堆子】 duīzi 〈名〉heap; pile; stack: 柴～ firewood stack ‖ 土～ pile of earth

馇 duī 〈名〉〈古〉steamed pie

duì

队 duì ❶〈名〉line; queue; row of people: 插～ jump the line/queue ‖ 列～ form a rank ‖ 排～ draw up in(to) line; get into a line; line/queue up ‖ 站～ stand in a line; form a line ⇨横～; 纵～ ❷〈名〉group; team; detachment; squad: ⇨～友; 球～; 游击～ ❸〈名〉Young Pioneers: ⇨～礼; ～日 ❹〈量〉file; line; row: 一～保镖 a phalanx of bodyguards ‖ 一～小学生 a file of pupils
【队部】 duìbù 〈名〉office/headquarters of a team, etc
【队礼】 duìlǐ 〈名〉salute of the Chinese Young Pioneers
【队列】 duìliè 〈名〉❶ queue; line ❷ formation; rank; file: ～整齐 be in neat formation ‖ 把战士排成～ rank the soldiers in line ‖ ～训练 formation drill
【队旗】 duìqí 〈名〉(team) pennant; standard; guidon: 互换～ exchange team pennants ‖ 少先队～ flag of the Young Pioneers
【队日】 duìrì 〈名〉day set aside for Young Pioneers activities
【队伍】 duìwu 〈名〉❶ troops; armed force: 从～上转业 be discharged from the army and assigned a civilian job ❷ ranks; contingent: 参加革命～ join the revolutionary ranks ‖ 解散～ break (the) ranks ‖ 召集～ muster troops ‖ 警察～ police contingents ‖ 师资～ teachers; teaching staff ‖ 游行～ procession; parade ‖ 战士～ ranks of soldiers ‖ 知识分子～ intellectuals
【队形】 duìxíng 〈名〉formation: 保持～ preserve/keep the formation; hold/keep ranks ‖ 打乱～ break ranks ‖ 排列成～ fall into line ‖ 飞行～ flying formation ‖ 阅兵～ parade formation ‖ 战斗～ fighting/battle formation
〖～变换〗 duìxíng biànhuàn 〈名〉change of formation
【队友】 duìyǒu 〈名〉teammate; fellow player
【队员】 duìyuán 〈名〉team member: 防守～ defensive player ‖ 尖子～ top player ‖ 进攻～ offensive player ‖ 主力～ key player
【队长】 duìzhǎng 〈名〉❶[体育] captain: 女排～ captain of a women's volleyball team ❷ team/group leader: 工作队～ work team leader

对 duì ❶〈动〉〈书〉match; fit; be equal to: ⇨文不～题 ❷〈动〉answer; reply; make a response: ⇨～白; ～答; 应～ ❸〈动〉counter; treat; cope with: 一～一 on a one-to-one basis ‖ 第二轮中甲队～乙队。Team A takes on/faces/plays team B in the second round. ❹〈动〉direct at; train on; face: 窗户～着大街。The window faces/opens on the street. ‖ 这些话是针～我的。These words are directed at me. ❺〈动〉face each other: ～视 come face to face with sb; glare at each other ‖ ～坐 sit facing/opposite each other ‖ 面～面的会谈 face-to-face talk ❻〈形〉opposite; opposing: ⇨～面 ❼〈动〉bring two things into contact; fit one into the other: ～暗号 check the password ‖ 孩子们把头～在一起，商量着什么。The children were putting their heads together, discussing something. ❽〈动〉fit; suit; agree; get along: ～胃口 suit one's taste; agree with sb ‖ ～心眼儿 suit one down to the ground; find sb to one's mind ❾〈动〉compare; check; identify: ～笔迹 identify the handwriting ‖ ～答案 check the answers ‖ ～身份证号码 check the numbers of the ID card ❿〈动〉set; adjust: ～表 set/synchronize watches ‖ ～焦距 adjust the focus ⓫〈形〉right; correct; proper: —这是你的吗? —对。—Is this yours? —Yes. ‖ 你这种态度是不～的。Yours is not the proper attitude. ⓬〈动〉mix; blend; concoct; add to: 稀饭里～点儿水 add some water to the porridge ‖ 他把这两种酒～了起来。He mixed/blended these two drinks. ⓭〈动〉divide into halves/in half; halve: ⇨～半儿 ⓮〈名〉antithetical couplet; couplet: 喜～ wedding couplet ⇨～联; ～子 ⓯〈量〉pair; couple: 一～新人 a newly married couple ‖ 一～选手 a couple of players ⓰〈介〉to; towards; with regard to; concerning; with respect to: ～我有用 be useful to me ‖ ～此事的看法 opinions on this matter ‖ ～华政策 policy towards China ‖ 他让我转达～你的问候。He asked me to give you his regards. ⓱〈介〉to; versus; in relation with; in comparison with; with regard to: 提议以 259 票～123 票被否决。The motion was defeated by 259 to 123.
【对岸】 duì'àn 〈名〉opposite bank/shore; the other side of the river, etc: 游到河～ swim to the other side of the river
【对案】 duì'àn 〈名〉[外交] counterproposal: 提出～ put forward/table a counterproposal
【对白】 duìbái 〈名〉dialogue (in a movie or play): 电影～ movie dialogue ‖ 有趣的～ clever/witty dialogue
【对半儿】 duìbànr ❶〈副〉fifty-fifty; half and half: ～分 divide half-and-half; go halves ‖ 她和姐姐～分享一切。She always goes halves with her sister on everything. ‖ 我们本来要～分享利润。Profits were to be split fifty-fifty/halved between us. ❷〈形〉double: ～的存活可能 fifty-fifty chance of survival
【对本】 duìběn 〈动〉profit or interest equals the capital: ～利 one hundred per cent interest/profit
【对比】 duìbǐ ❶〈动〉contrast; compare; set one against the other: ～今昔 contrast the present with the past ❷〈名〉contrast; balance; comparison: 形成～ make a contrast (with sth) ‖ 惊人的～ striking/shocking contrast ‖ 亮度/颜色～ brightness/colour contrast ‖ 明显的～ flagrant contrast ‖ 善与恶的～ contrast between good and evil ‖ 双方力量的～ balance of the forces of the two sides ‖ 鲜明的～ sharp contrast ‖ ～之下 by/in contrast ❸〈名〉ratio; correlation: 我们班男女生人数～是一比三。The ratio between boys and girls/of boys to girls in our class is one to three.
〖～度〗 duìbǐdù 〈名〉contrast ratio; contrast: ～补偿 contrast

compensation ‖ ～范围 contrast range ‖ ～失真 contrast distortion
〖～分析〗 duìbǐ fēnxī 〈名〉contrastive analysis
〖～剂〗 duìbǐjì 〈名〉[医学] contrast medium
〖～率〗 duìbǐlǜ 〈名〉contrast ratio
〖～色〗 duìbǐsè 〈名〉contrast colour
〖～实验〗 duìbǐ shíyàn 〈名〉comparative trial
〖～语法〗 duìbǐ yǔfǎ 〈名〉contrastive grammar
〖～语言学〗 duìbǐ yǔyánxué 〈名〉contrastive linguistics
〖～账户〗 duìbǐ zhànghù 〈名〉contrast account; mutually offsetting account
【对簿】 duìbù 〈动〉〈书〉be interrogated/tried/cross-examined in court
〖～公堂〗 duìbùgōngtáng 〈熟〉go to court; fight a case in court: 他俩要～。They are going to confront/face each other at court. / They will see each other in court. ‖ 她威胁说要～。She threatened court action.
【对不起】 duìbuqǐ 〈动〉❶〈套〉sorry; I'm sorry; excuse me; pardon me; I beg your pardon; I apologize: ～，我把咖啡洒在你的桌布上了。Sorry about the coffee on your tablecloth. ❷ let sb down; be unworthy of: 我对你很够意思，你可别～我。I treat you very well; don't ever do any disservice to me/do anything to hurt me. ‖ 你这样做是～他的。Your action is unfair to him. ‖ 努力学习，不要～父母。Study hard; don't let your parents down.
【对不住】 duìbuzhù = 对不起② duìbuqǐ
【对策】 duìcè 〈名〉❶ strategies in running a state (as a candidate's answer to the emperor in the imperial examinations in ancient China) ❷ countermove; counter-measure; counterplot; counterplan: 对此问题应尽早找出～。We must find a solution to the problem as soon as possible. ‖ 除非采取具体～，物价仍将居高不下。Unless specific countermeasures are taken, prices will remain high. ‖ 上有政策，下有～。The government has its policies and people down below have their own ways of getting around them.
〖～论〗 duìcèlùn 〈名〉[数学] game theory; theory of games
【对茬儿】 duìchár 〈动〉〈方〉agree; tally; fit in with; coincide with; conform to: 她说的总数跟记录上的数字对不上茬儿。The amount she mentioned did not tally with the figure shown in the records. ‖ 要想让他相信我们，咱们说的话必须对上茬儿。Our stories must match if we want him to believe us.
【对碴儿】 duìchár = 对茬儿 duìchár
【对唱】 duìchàng 〈名〉operatic dialogue sung in antiphonal style; antiphonal singing
【对称】 duìchèn 〈形〉symmetric; symmetrical: ～分配 symmetrical distribution ‖ ～关系 symmetric relation ‖ ～美 symmetric beauty ‖ ～体 symmetric body ‖ ～图案 symmetrical patterns ‖ 左右～ bilateral symmetry
〖～表〗 duìchènbiǎo 〈名〉[计算机] symmetric list
〖～定律〗 duìchèn dìnglǜ 〈名〉[物理] symmetry law
〖～函数〗 duìchèn hánshù 〈名〉[数学] symmetric/symmetry function
〖～数〗 duìchènshù 〈名〉symmetry number
〖～性〗 duìchènxìng 〈名〉symmetry
〖～轴〗 duìchènzhóu 〈名〉[物理] symmetry axis
【对冲】 duìchōng 〈名〉[金融] hedging
〖～基金〗 duìchōng jījīn 〈名〉hedge fund
【对词】 duìcí 〈动〉(of actors) practise lines together
【对答】 duìdá 〈动〉answer; reply; respond: 我不知如何～。I don't know how to make a response.
〖～如流〗 duìdá-rúliú 〈熟〉answer fluently
【对打】 duìdǎ 〈动〉❶ fight each other; come to fisticuffs ❷ [武术][戏剧] duel
【对待】 duìdài 〈动〉treat; approach: 残酷/公正/认真～ treat cruelly/fairly/seriously ‖ 正确～群众的批评 adopt a correct attitude towards the criticism of the masses ‖ 以一种新的精神～这个问题 approach this problem in a new spirit ‖ 我已经长大了，别再把我当孩子～了。I am a grown-up now. Don't treat me like a child any more.
【对得起】 duìdeqǐ 〈动〉not let sb down; treat sb fairly; be worthy of: 你这样做～妻子对你的爱。What you have done is worthy of your wife's love.
【对得住】 duìdezhù = 对得起 duìdeqǐ
【对等】 duìděng 〈形〉reciprocal; equal
〖～裁军〗 duìděng cáijūn 〈名〉reciprocal disarmament
〖～待遇〗 duìděng dàiyù 〈名〉reciprocal treatment
〖～贸易〗 duìděng màoyì 〈名〉counter trade
〖～谈判〗 duìděng tánpàn 〈名〉negotiation on a reciprocal basis; negotiation on an equal footing; counterpart negotiation
〖～原则〗 duìděng yuánzé 〈名〉principle of reciprocity
【对调】 duìdiào 〈动〉❶ exchange; swap; trade: ～工作 exchange jobs ‖ 我们能～一下座位吗? Can we swap seats? / Can I trade seats with you? ❷ exchange jobs
【对顶角】 duìdǐngjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] vertically opposite angles
【对方】 duìfāng 〈名〉other/opposite side; other party: 尊重～ respect the other party
〖～场地〗 duìfāng chǎngdì 〈名〉[体育] opponents' court
〖～队员〗 duìfāng duìyuán 〈名〉[体育] opposing players
〖～付费〗 duìfāng fùfèi 〈形〉[通信] collect: ～电话 collect call ‖ 发～电报 send a telegram collect ‖ 打～电话 call (sb) collect; make a collect call
【对缝机】 duìfèngjī 〈名〉oversewing machine
【对付】 duìfu 〈动〉❶ deal/cope with; tackle; attend to; handle: ～复杂局势 deal with a complicated situation ‖ ～困难 cope with difficulties ‖ 你走吧，我能～。You can leave now; I can manage. ‖ 他这个人难～。He is hard to deal with. ❷ make do: 战争时期肉食紧缺，我们只好～着过。During the war there was an acute shortage of meat, so we had to make do without it. ‖ 家里东西都吃完了，只有饼干可以～～。We have nothing edible in the house and have to make do with biscuits.
【对歌】 duìgē 〈动〉sing a musical dialogue in antiphonal style
【对工】 duìgōng ❶〈名〉part or role suitable for an actor/actress ❷〈形〉〈方〉proper; appropriate: 你说得～。What you said is quite right.
【对光】 duìguāng 〈动〉❶ [摄影] set/focus a camera ❷ adjust the power of microscope, spectacles, etc
【对过儿】 duìguòr 〈名〉opposite side; place across the way: 商店就在～。The shop is across the way/road (from us). ‖ 他坐在我～。He is sitting opposite me. ‖ 他们住在街～。They live across the street.
【对焊】 duìhàn 〈动〉butt-weld: ～钢管 butt-welded tube
〖～机〗 duìhànjī 〈名〉butt-welding machine
〖～接头〗 duìhàn jiētóu 〈名〉butt joint
【对号】 duìhào ❶〈动〉check the number: ⇨～入座 ❷〈动〉match; correspond with; tally: 考生和相片对不上号。The examinee doesn't match the photo. ‖ 这些货和我定的对不上号。These goods don't correspond with what I ordered. ‖ 你的账和我的对不上号。Your account did not tally with mine. ❸〈名〉check mark; tick: 打～ tick an answer as correct
〖～入座〗 duìhào-rùzuò 〈熟〉❶ sit according to the ticket number; sit in the right place/seat ❷〈喻〉match: 请把下列词与其释义～。Please match the terms with their corresponding definitions.
〖～座〗 duìhàozuò 〈名〉reserved seat
【对话】 duìhuà ❶〈名〉dialogue/conversation: 保持～ maintain a dialogue (with sb) ‖ 恢复～ restore/resume dialogue ‖ 进入实质性～ enter substantive dialogue (with sb) ‖ 举行～ conduct a dialogue (with sb) ‖ 多边～ multilateral dialogue ‖ 劳资～ dialogue between labour and management ‖ 南北～ North-South dialogue ‖ 人权～ human rights dialogue ‖ 政治～ political dialogue ‖ 交战双方继续寻求～。The warring parties continued to seek dialogue. ‖ ～比对抗好。Dialogue is better than confrontation. ⇨人机～ ❷〈动〉carry on/have/hold a dialogue: 双方应尽早开始～。The two sides should start a dialogue as soon as possible.
〖～框〗 duìhuàkuàng 〈名〉[计算机] dialogue box: 关闭～ close the dialogue box
【对换】 duìhuàn 〈动〉swap (over/round); exchange: ～工作/位置 swap jobs/places ‖ 把两个东西～一下 swap two things round ‖ 同某人～钢笔/帽子/玩具 swap pens/hats/toys with sb ‖ 我愿意用这张激光唱片～你的影视光盘。I will swap my CD for your video disc.
【对火】 duìhuǒ 〈动〉use another person's lighted cigarette to light one's own
【对家】 duìjiā 〈名〉❶ party sitting opposite oneself (in a *mahjong* game, etc) ❷ other party in a proposed marriage
【对讲】 duìjiǎng 〈动〉talk to each other
〖～电话〗 duìjiǎng diànhuà 〈名〉intercommunication telephone

〖～机〗 duìjiǎngjī 〈名〉intercom; interphone
【对奖】 duìjiǎng 〈动〉check and see if one's ticket, etc has won a prize in a lottery, etc
【对焦】 duìjiāo 〈动〉bring a telescope, a camera, etc into focus
【对角】 duìjiǎo ❶〈名〉opposite angles ❷〈副〉diagonally: 把布～剪开 cut the cloth diagonally
〖～线〗 duìjiǎoxiàn 〈名〉[数学] diagonal (line)
【对接】 duìjiē 〈动〉[航天] dock; connect; link up: 两条宇宙飞船～成功。The two space ships successfully docked. ‖ 这两艘宇宙飞船将在轨道上～。The two spacecraft will link up with one another in orbit.
〖～舱〗 duìjiēcāng 〈名〉[航天] docking module/unit
〖～触点〗 duìjiē chùdiǎn 〈名〉[电工] butt contact
〖～轨道〗 duìjiē guǐdào 〈名〉[航天] docking rail
〖～焊〗 duìjiēhàn 〈名〉[机械] butt welding
〖～技术〗 duìjiē jìshù 〈名〉[航天] dockage technology
【对襟】 duìjīn 〈名〉Chinese-style jacket with a buttoned opening straight down the front: ～毛衣 edge-to-edge cardigan
【对劲儿】 duìjìnr 〈形〉〈口〉❶ normal; right: 我今天有点不～。I feel a bit strange today. ‖ 他今天不太～。He doesn't look himself today. / Something is wrong with him today. ‖ 这只鞋穿上不～。This shoe doesn't fit well. ❷ compatible; on good terms: 那人老跟我不～。That man is always at odds with me. ‖ 我俩一向很～。We've always been on good terms. / We get along very well.
【对酒当歌】 duìjiǔ-dānggē 〈熟〉sing while you drink—enjoy life while you can
【对局】 duìjú 〈动〉play a chess game; play a ball game: 甲队和乙队将在第二轮比赛中～。Team A and Team B will play (against) each other in the second round.
【对句】 duìjù ❶〈名〉couplet ❷〈动〉match antithetical lines
【对决】 duìjué 〈动〉fight to the finish
【对开】 duìkāi ❶〈动〉(of trains, buses, ships) run from opposite directions ❷〈名〉[印刷] folio: ～本的书 folio volume ❸〈动〉divide into halves; go fifty-fifty; halve: ～利润 halve the profits
〖～信用证〗 duìkāi xìnyòngzhèng 〈名〉reciprocal letter of credit
〖～账户〗 duìkāi zhànghù 〈名〉back to back account
【对抗】 duìkàng 〈动〉❶ oppose; resist; counter: ～上司 oppose one's boss ‖ ～策略 counterplot; countermeasure ❷ confront; antagonize: 避免～ avoid a confrontation (with) ‖ 发生～ come into confrontation (with) ‖ 平息～ assuage the antagonism; appease a confrontation ‖ ～情绪 hostile feeling ‖ 军事～ military confrontation (between/with)
〖～关税〗 duìkàng guānshuì 〈名〉counter tariff
〖～疗法〗 duìkàng liáofǎ 〈名〉[医学] allopathy
〖～赛〗 duìkàngsài 〈名〉[体育] dual meet
〖～声呐〗 duìkàng shēngnà 〈名〉[物理] countermeasure sonar
〖～性矛盾〗 duìkàngxìng máodùn 〈名〉antagonistic contradiction
【对空射击】 duìkōng shèjī 〈名〉[军事] antiaircraft firing
【对空摄影】 duìkōng shèyǐng 〈名〉sky shot
【对空台】 duìkōngtái 〈名〉[航空] ground radar navigation station
【对口】 duìkǒu 〈动〉❶ (of two performers) speak/sing alternately ❷ be geared to the needs of the job; fit in with one's vocational training or speciality: 专业～ job suited to one's special training ❸ suit one's taste/palate
〖～唱〗 duìkǒuchàng 〈名〉duet sung in antiphonal style; musical dialogue in antiphonal style
〖～词〗 duìkǒucí 〈名〉(theatrical) rhymed dialogue
〖～会谈〗 duìkǒu huìtán 〈名〉talks between counterparts
〖～快板儿〗 duìkǒu kuàibǎnr 〈名〉rhymed clapper talk between two performers
〖～赛〗 duìkǒusài 〈名〉emulation drive between counterparts
〖～相声〗 duìkǒu xiàngsheng 〈名〉cross talk; comic/witty dialogue
【对口型】 duìkǒuxíng 〈动〉lip synch
〖～录音〗 duìkǒuxíng lùyīn 〈名〉lip synchronization
【对垒】 duìlěi 〈动〉confront/fight each other; be pitted against each other: 甲队将和乙队～。Team A will fight/meet Team B. / Team A will play (against) Team B.
【对立】 duìlì 〈动〉be antagonistic/opposed; be in opposition to: ～派别 rival factions ‖ ～情绪 resistance; resentment; antagonism ‖ ～双方 opposing sides ‖ 相互～的意见 opinions opposite to each other ‖ 善与恶相～。Good is in opposition to evil.
〖～面〗 duìlìmiàn 〈名〉[哲学] opposite; antithesis: 骄傲是谦虚的～。Conceit is the antithesis of modesty.
〖～统一〗 duìlì tǒngyī 〈名〉[哲学] unity of opposites: ～规律 law of unity of opposites
〖～物〗 duìlìwù 〈名〉opposite; antithesis
【对联】 duìlián 〈名〉antithetical couplet (written on scrolls, etc)
【对练】 duìliàn 〈名〉[体育] pair exercise
【对流】 duìliú 〈动〉[物理] convect
〖～层〗 duìliúcéng 〈名〉[气象] troposphere
〖～放电〗 duìliú fàngdiàn 〈名〉convective discharge
〖～管〗 duìliúguǎn 〈名〉convection tube
〖～加热器〗 duìliú jiārèqì 〈名〉convection/convector heater
〖～炉〗 duìliúlú 〈名〉convection furnace/oven
〖～气流〗 duìliú qìliú 〈名〉[气象] convective current
〖～区〗 duìliúqū 〈名〉convective region
〖～雨〗 duìliúyǔ 〈名〉[气象] convectional rain
〖～云〗 duìliúyún 〈名〉[气象] convective cloud
【对硫磷】 duìliúlín 〈名〉[农业] parathion
【对路】 duìlù ❶〈动〉satisfy/meet the need: ～产品 products in great/heavy demand ❷〈形〉agreeable: 他觉得新找的工作很～。He found the newly-landed job quite agreeable.
【对骂】 duìmà 〈动〉call each other names; trade abuse
【对门】 duìmén ❶〈动〉(of two houses) face each other: 她家和我家住～。Her flat and mine are facing each other. ❷〈名〉house/room/building opposite: ～那家养了一只狗。The house opposite ours has a dog.
【对面】 duìmiàn ❶ = 对过儿 duìguòr 大街/广场～ on the opposite side of the street/square ‖ 旅馆在火车站～。The hotel is opposite the railway station ❷〈名〉front: ～来了一辆公交车。There is a bus coming from the opposite direction. ❸〈动〉be face to face with: ～谈 talk face to face
【对内】 duìnèi 〈形〉internal; domestic; home: ～销售 sell at home; sell on the home market ‖ ～搞活,对外开放 revitalize domestic economy and open up to the outside world
〖～报表〗 duìnèi bàobiǎo 〈名〉internal reporting/statement
〖～政策〗 duìnèi zhèngcè 〈名〉domestic/internal/home policy
【对牛弹琴】 duìniú-tánqín 〈熟〉play the lute to an ox—address the wrong audience; cast pearls before swine; talk over sb's head: 跟他谈花道等于～。To talk to him about the art of flower arrangement is like casting pearls before swine.
【对偶】 duì'ǒu ❶〈名〉[语言] antithesis; antithetical parallelism ❷〈形〉paired; dual: ～图 dual graph ‖ ～运算 dual operations
〖～电路〗 duì'ǒu diànlù 〈名〉dual circuit
〖～函数〗 duì'ǒu hánshù 〈名〉[数学] dual function
〖～晶体管〗 duì'ǒu jīngtǐguǎn 〈名〉matched pair transistor
〖～原理〗 duì'ǒu yuánlǐ 〈名〉principle of duality
〖～坐标〗 duì'ǒu zuòbiāo 〈名〉dual coordinates
【对脾气】 duì píqi 〈动〉❶ get along well; be compatible/congenial; hit it off: 他俩不～。The two don't get along well. ❷〈方〉suit one's taste; be to one's taste: 这种菜式对我的脾气。This kind of cuisine suits my taste.
【对瓶】 duìpíng 〈名〉[工美] twin vases
【对齐】 duìqí 〈动〉justify; align; bring into alignment: 断字～ hyphenate and justify ‖ 右～ right justify ‖ 左～ left justify ‖ 这本书如果每行都右～,看上去会整洁得多。This book would look far neater if you right justified each line. ‖ 按这个键可使各行都左右～。Press this key and the lines will be justified right and left.
【对群】 duìqún 〈名〉[数学] pair group
【对日点】 duìrìdiǎn 〈名〉[天文] antisolar point
【对日照】 duìrìzhào 〈名〉[天文] counterglow
【对生】 duìshēng 〈形〉[植物] opposite: ～叶 opposite leaf
【对事不对人】 duì shì bù duì rén 〈熟〉concern oneself with facts/truth and not with a particular person—business is business
【对手】 duìshǒu 〈名〉❶ opponent; adversary; rival; competitor: 打败/战胜～ beat/defeat one's rival; conquer one's opponent ‖ 击倒～ (of boxing) knock down/fell/flatten one's opponent ‖ 落后于～ trail one's rival ‖ 胜过～ outdo/surpass one's rival ‖ 压倒/制服～ overwhelm one's opponent ‖ 遇上～ encounter

a rival ‖ 假想/潜在～ imaginary/potential adversary ‖ 竞争～ competitor; rival ‖ 政治～ political opponent ‖ 这家杂志的发行量超过了所有～。The magazine outstripped all its rivals in circulation. ‖ 他连落三局，战胜了～。He downed his opponent in three straight sets. ❷ equal; match: 他根本不是我的～。He is no match for me. ⇨棋逢～

【对数】 duìshù 〈名〉[数学] logarithm

〖～表〗 duìshùbiǎo 〈名〉[数学] logarithmic table

〖～函数〗 duìshù hánshù 〈名〉[数学] logarithmic function

【对台戏】 duìtáixì 〈名〉 rival show: ⇨唱～

【对头】 duìtóu 〈形〉 ❶ correct; on the right track: 思想～，工作就能做好。If our thinking is on the right track, we can make a success of what we are doing. ❷ normal; right: 你的脸色不大～，是不是病了? You're not looking very well. Are you ill? ❸ compatible: 两个人过去有点不～，现在和好了。They didn't get along very well in the past, but they have made it up.

【对头】 duìtou 〈名〉 ❶ enemy: ⇨死～; 冤家～ ❷ opponent; adversary

【对外】 duìwài 〈形〉 external; foreign: ～保密 keep sth secret from foreigners/outsiders ‖ ～赤字 external deficit ⇨～关系; ～援助

〖～关系〗 duìwài guānxì 〈名〉 foreign relations

〖～交易〗 duìwài jiāoyì 〈名〉 external/foreign transactions

〖～经济关系〗 duìwài jīngjì guānxì 〈名〉 foreign economic relations

〖～经济技术合作〗 duìwài jīngjì jìshù hézuò 〈名〉 foreign economic and technological cooperation

〖～经济技术交流〗 duìwài jīngjì jìshù jiāoliú 〈名〉 economic and technological exchange with the outside world; foreign economic and technological exchanges

〖～开放〗 duìwài kāifàng 〈动〉 open to the outside world: ～口岸 open port ‖ 努力提高～水平 strive to improve standard of opening to the outside world ‖ 有步骤地推进服务业的～ open the service industry to the outside world step by step ‖ 必须在自力更生的基础上实行～。It is imperative to pursue the policy of opening to the outside world on the basis of persisting in self-reliance.

〖～扩张〗 duìwài kuòzhāng 〈名〉 external expansion

〖～贸易〗 duìwài màoyì 〈名〉 foreign trade: ～部 ministry of foreign trade ‖ ～额 foreign trade turnover; turnover/value of foreign trade ‖ ～管制 foreign trade control ‖ ～逆差 foreign trade deficit; unfavourable trade balance ‖ ～区 foreign trade zone ‖ ～融资 financing of foreign trade; foreign trade finance ‖ ～顺差 foreign trade surplus ‖ ～政策 foreign trade policy ‖ ～指数 foreign trade index number ‖ ～仲裁 foreign trade arbitration ‖ ～仲裁委员会 foreign trade arbitration commission

〖～援助〗 duìwài yuánzhù 〈名〉 aid to foreign countries

〖～账户〗 duìwài zhànghù 〈名〉 external/outward account

〖～政策〗 duìwài zhèngcè 〈名〉 foreign policy

【对胃口】 duì wèikou 〈动〉 ❶ suit one's taste; be to one's taste: 这道菜很对我的胃口。This dish suits my taste perfectly. ❷ be interesting/pleasant

【对味儿】 duìwèir 〈形〉 ❶ agreeable/pleasing (to); to one's taste/palate: 这鱼很对我的味儿。This fish course is very much to my taste. ‖ 流行音乐不一定不对老年人的味儿。Pop music isn't necessarily disagreeable to old people. ❷ [usu used in the negative] all right: 我觉得他刚才说的话不大～。What he said just now didn't sound quite right to me.

【对舞】 duìwǔ 〈名〉 contredanse; contradance

【对物权】 duìwùquán 〈名〉[法律] jus ad rem; right to possess sth

【对虾】 duìxiā 〈名〉 prawn

【对象】 duìxiàng 〈名〉 ❶ target; object: 嘲弄/嘲笑/崇拜的～ object of derision/ridicule/worship ‖ 调查/攻击/批评的～ target of investigation/attack/criticism ‖ 取笑的～ figure of fun ‖ 这本书的～是孩子。The book is targeted/aimed at children. ❷ boy/girl friend: 介绍～ introduce a boy/girl friend (to sb) ‖ 谈～ be courting; be in love ‖ 找～ seek a boy/girl friend; be courting ‖ 他已经有～了。He has a girl friend already.

〖～国〗 duìxiàngguó 〈名〉 target country

〖～数据库〗 duìxiàng shùjùkù 〈名〉 object database

〖～语言〗 duìxiàng yǔyán 〈名〉 object/target language

【对削】 duìxiāo 〈动〉[体育] chop a chop (in table tennis)

【对消】 duìxiāo 〈动〉 offset; cancel out; balance: 这两种政治力量的影响～了。The two political forces cancelled each other out. ‖ 这样收益和损失就～了。In this way the gains would cancel out the losses.

【对销贸易】 duìxiāo màoyì 〈名〉 counter trade (CT)

【对眼】 duìyǎn ❶〈名〉 cross-eye; internal strabismus ❷〈形〉 satisfactory; satisfying; to one's liking: 这些衣服看着都不～。None of these clothes look satisfactory to me.

【对弈】 duìyì 〈动〉〈书〉(of two people) play chess

【对应】 duìyìng 〈动〉 correspond (to/with); be equivalent (to); match: ～措施 countermeasure; corresponding/reciprocal measure ‖ ～关系 corresponding relationship ‖ 汉语里的"桌子"和英语里的"desk"～吗? Does the Chinese word "桌子" correspond to the English word "desk"?

〖～词〗 duìyìngcí 〈名〉[语言] equivalent

〖～点〗 duìyìngdiǎn 〈名〉[数学] corresponding point

〖～原理〗 duìyìng yuánlǐ 〈名〉[物理] correspondence principle

〖～资金〗 duìyìng zījīn 〈名〉[经济] counterpart fund

【对于】 duìyú 〈介〉 with/in regard to; to; as to; with respect to: ～我来说，这是个沉重的打击。This is a heavy blow to me. ‖ ～他的个人生活，他只字不提。He refrained from saying anything concerning his private life.

【对仗】 duìzhàng 〈名〉(in poetry, etc) matching of two lines in both tonal patterns and the arrangement of functional and notional words; verbal parallelism; antithesis

【对账】 duìzhàng 〈动〉 check accounts

【对照】 duìzhào 〈动〉 ❶ check (a piece of writing) against another: ～答案改正自己的错误 compare the given answers with one's own and make corrections ‖ ～原文检查译文 check the translation against the original ‖ 英汉～读本 English-Chinese bilingual textbook ❷ compare; contrast: 形成鲜明的～ bring out/present a striking contrast (between); make a striking contrast (with)

〖～品种〗 duìzhào pǐnzhǒng 〈名〉 check variety

〖～区〗 duìzhàoqū 〈名〉 check plot

〖～实验〗 duìzhào shíyàn 〈名〉 check experiment

〖～物〗 duìzhàowù 〈名〉 control

〖～样品〗 duìzhào yàngpǐn 〈名〉 control sample

【对折】 duìzhé ❶〈动〉 fold once in the middle; folio: 把这张纸～一下。Please fold the paper once in the middle. ‖ 把信～。Fold the letter in two. ❷〈名〉 50% discount: ～出售 sell at a 50% discount

【对着干】 duìzhegàn 〈动〉 ❶ counterwork; work in opposition to; take contrary actions: 他老和我～。He always acts in opposition to me. ❷ compete with sb in doing sth: 咱俩～，看谁打字快。Let's have a competition and see who types faster.

【对阵】 duìzhèn 〈动〉 ❶ (of two armies) be poised for action/battle/combat: 两军～。Two armies are pitted against each other on the battlefield. ❷ (of two teams in sports) compete with/play each other: 甲队和乙队～。Team A plays Team B.

【对证】 duìzhèng 〈动〉 check/establish evidence; verify; confront sb with testimony/witnesses: ～笔迹 identify the handwriting ‖ ～事实 verify facts ⇨死无～

【对症】 duìzhèng 〈动〉 be directed against an illness

〖～下药〗 duìzhèng-xiàyào 〈熟〉 ❶ give the right prescription for an illness; prescribe the right medicine for an illness; suit the medicine to the illness ❷〈喻〉 suit the remedy to the case; take the correct actions/steps to solve a problem

【对质】 duìzhì 〈动〉 confront each other with questions; establish the truth/evidence: 拿出证据与被告～ confront the accused person with evidence ‖ 让犯人与原告～ confront the prisoner with his accusers

〖～权〗 duìzhìquán 〈名〉[法律] right of confrontation

【对峙】 duìzhì 〈动〉 ❶ face/confront each other: 两山隔江～。The two mountains face each other across the river. ❷ stand facing each other, with neither side attacking or retreating: 两军～。The two armies are locked in a confrontation/face-off.

【对撞】 duìzhuàng 〈动〉 clash; collide

〖～机〗 duìzhuàngjī 〈名〉[物理] collider; colliding beam machine

【对准】 duìzhǔn 〈动〉 aim/point at; take aim at; zero in on: ～

靶子 aim at the target ‖ ～敌人开炮 aim the gun at the enemy and fire ‖ ～镜头 bring the camera into focus; get the focus right ‖ 将大炮～敌舰 train a gun on an enemy warship ‖ 焦点未～ be out of focus

【对酌】 duìzhuó 〈动〉(of two people) drink together

【对子】 duìzi 〈名〉❶ pair of antithetical phrases/sentences: 对～ supply an antithetical phrase to a given phrase ❷ antithetical couplet ❸ pair: 结成互帮互学的～ form a learn-from-each-other-and-help-each-other pair

兑[1] duì 〈名〉 one of the Eight Trigrams with one broken line and two solid lines

兑[2] duì 〈动〉❶ exchange; convert; barter: ～成现金 change to cash and pay ⇨～换 ❷ cash: ⇨～付;汇～ ❸ add to: ～鸡尾酒/饮料 mix cocktail/drinks ‖ 给酒中～水 dilute the wine with water; water down the wine ‖ 奶里～了水。The milk has been watered down.

【兑付】 duìfù 〈动〉 cash and pay (a check, money order, etc)

【兑换】 duìhuàn 〈动〉 convert; exchange; commute: 把美元～成人民币 convert US dollars into *Renminbi*; exchange US dollars for *Renminbi* ‖ 可～货币 convertible money/currency ‖ 可～债券 convertible bond ‖ 可～证券 convertible security

〖～率〗 duìhuànlǜ 〈名〉 exchange rate; rate of exchange; conversion rate: 美元对人民币的～是多少? At what rate does the US dollar convert into *Renminbi*?

〖～券〗 duìhuànquàn 〈名〉 foreign exchange certificate

〖～商〗 duìhuànshāng 〈名〉 exchange shop/broker/dealer/changer; moneychanger

【兑奖】 duìjiǎng 〈动〉 cash in a lottery ticket; collect a prize as designated on a prize-winning ticket

【兑现】 duìxiàn 〈动〉❶ cash (a cheque, etc): ～支票 cash a cheque ‖ 支票尚未～。The cheque hasn't been cleared yet. ❷ honour; fulfil; carry out; make good/real: ～承诺 make good one's pledge; match one's commitment ‖ ～政策 materialize a policy; put a policy into practice ‖ 一言既出,就得～。One has to live up to one's word. ‖ 他们没有～要放开经济的诺言。They failed to honour/meet their promises to relax controls on the economy.

〖～银行〗 duìxiàn yínháng 〈名〉 negotiating bank

怼 duì 〈名〉〈书〉 rancour; resentment

敦 duì 〈名〉 grain container/receptacle (in ancient times) ⇨dūn

碓 duì 〈名〉(simple) husking device

【碓房】 duìfáng 〈名〉(rice) mill (using simple husking device)

【碓臼】 duìjiù 〈名〉 mortar

镦 duì 〈名〉〈书〉 flat-bottom metal hood at the end of a spear or halberd ⇨chún

憝 duì 〈书〉❶〈动〉 resent; hate; detest ❷〈形〉 vicious: 元恶大～ arch-criminal; prime culprit

镦 duì ＝ 錞 duì ⇨dūn

dūn

吨 dūn 〈量〉❶ metric ton; tonne (＝ 1,000 kilograms) ❷ ton ❸ registered ton

【吨公里】 dūn-gōnglǐ 〈量〉 tonne kilometre

【吨海里】 dūn-hǎilǐ 〈量〉 ton sea mile; nautical mile

【吨时】 dūnshí 〈名〉 ton hour

【吨位】 dūnwèi 〈名〉 tonnage: ～单 tonnage slip ‖ ～费 tonnage ‖ ～税 tonnage dues/duty/tax/tarriff ‖ 净～ net tonnage

【吨英里】 dūn-yīnglǐ 〈量〉 ton mile

惇 dūn 〈形〉〈书〉 sincere; honest

敦 dūn 〈形〉 honest; sincere; candid: ⇨～促;～聘 ⇨duì

【敦崇】 dūnchóng 〈动〉〈书〉 sincerely revere: ～科学 have sincere respect for science; give science a high place

【敦促】 dūncù 〈动〉 urge; press; prompt: ～双方保持冷静 urge the two sides to remain calm ‖ ～迅速采取行动 urge speedy actions ‖ ～做出解释 urge an explanation (from sb)

【敦厚】 dūnhòu 〈形〉 honest and sincere: ～朴实 be simple and sincere ‖ 温柔～ be gentle and honest

【敦煌】 Dūnhuáng 〈名〉 Dunhuang

〖～壁画〗 Dūnhuáng bìhuà 〈名〉 Dunhuang murals

〖～石窟〗 Dūnhuáng Shíkū 〈名〉 Dunhuang Grottoes [in China's Gansu Province, dating from 366 AD, containing Buddhist statues, frescoes, and valuable manuscripts]

〖～学〗 Dūnhuángxué 〈名〉 Dunhuang Studies

【敦睦】 dūnmù 〈动〉〈书〉 promote friendly relations (between): ～邦交 promote friendly ties between two countries

【敦聘】 dūnpìn 〈动〉〈书〉 cordially invite sb (to take a post)

【敦请】 dūnqǐng 〈动〉 invite sb cordially; invite with all sincerity

【敦劝】 dūnquàn 〈动〉 urge earnestly; plead with; beseech

【敦实】 dūnshi 〈形〉 stocky; short and solid: ～的小伙子 stocky young man

墩 dūn ❶〈名〉 mound: 土～ mound ❷〈名〉 block of stone/wood: 石～ stone block for sitting ⇨树～ ❸〈名〉 sitting block; stool in the shape of a drum or a cube ❹〈动〉 mop (the floor, etc) ❺〈量〉 cluster: 一～草 a cluster of grass

【墩布】 dūnbù 〈名〉 mop; swab

【墩子】 dūnzi 〈名〉 block of stone/wood: 菜～ chopping block ‖ 草～ stool made of tightly wound ropes of straw

撴 dūn 〈动〉〈方〉 hold tight; seize: 死死～住他的手 seize his hand and hold it tight

驐 dūn 〈动〉〈方〉 castrate; geld: ～鸡/牛 castrate a rooster/bull

礅 dūn 〈名〉 big and heavy stone: 石～ stone block

镦 dūn 〈动〉❶ upset: 冷～ cold upsetting ‖ 热～ hot upsetting ❷ ＝ 驐 dūn ⇨duì

蹾 dūn 〈动〉〈方〉 put down with great force: 玻璃杯易碎,请别用力～。The glasses are fragile; please handle with care.

蹲 dūn 〈动〉❶ squat; crouch: ～茅坑 squat over a latrine pit to relieve oneself ‖ 他让孩子们在他四周～个半圆形。He told the children to squat in a semicircle around him. ❷ stay; remain idle in one place: 不要老～在家里。Don't always stay at home. ⇨cún

【蹲班】 dūnbān 〈动〉(of pupils) stay in the same grade for one more year because of poor performance

【蹲班房】 dūn bānfáng 〈动〉〈口〉 be imprisoned/jailed; serve time in jail

【蹲膘】 dūnbiāo 〈动〉❶ (of pigs, cattle, etc) fatten in the shed: 大豆是给猪～的好饲料。Soya is excellent for fattening pigs. ❷ remain idle and grow fat

【蹲点】 dūndiǎn 〈动〉 work and investigate in a grass-roots unit for a period of time: ～跑面 work with a chosen grass-roots unit to gain firsthand experience and give guidance accordingly to other relevant units ‖ 去农村～ go to work with a chosen grass-roots unit to gain firsthand experience

【蹲举】 dūnjǔ 〈名〉[体育] leg exercises

【蹲坑儿】 dūnkēngr 〈动〉 lie hidden and keep watch so as to crack a case

【蹲苗】 dūnmiáo 〈动〉[农业] restrain the growth of seedlings

for root development
【蹲守】dūnshǒu 〈动〉(of policemen) undercover; lie in wait to apprehend a criminal suspect

dǔn

不 dǔn
【不子】dǔnzi 〈名〉〈方〉❶ block of wood/stone ❷ brick-shaped block of porcelain clay

盹 dǔn 〈名〉doze; nap: ⇨打~儿

趸 dǔn ❶〈形〉wholesale ❷〈动〉buy wholesale: ~苹果 buy apples wholesale ‖ 现~现卖 buy wholesale and sell immediately
【趸船】dǔnchuán 〈名〉boat used as a landing/storage stage; pontoon
【趸货】dǔnhuò 〈动〉buy goods wholesale
【趸买】dǔnmǎi 〈动〉buy wholesale
【趸卖】dǔnmài 〈动〉sell wholesale
【趸批】dǔnpī 〈名〉wholesale
【趸售】dǔnshòu = 趸卖 dǔnmài

dùn

囤 dùn 〈名〉bin: 粮食~ bin for storing grain
⇨tún

沌 dùn → 混沌 hùndùn

炖 dùn 〈动〉❶ stew: ~牛/羊/鱼 stew beef/lamb/fish ‖ 把汤~一下 simmer the broth ‖ ~锅 stew pot ❷ warm sth in a container in boiling water: ~酒 warm (up) wine ‖ ~药 simmer herbal medicine

砘 dùn 〈动〉roll field/soil with a stone roller after sowing
【砘子】dùnzi 〈名〉roller

盾[1] dùn 〈名〉❶ shield: ⇨~牌 ❷ shield-shaped object: ~状火山 shield volcano ‖ 金~ gold shield ‖ 银~ silver shield

盾[2] dùn 〈名〉standard coin of Holland (guilder), Vietnam (dong), Indonesia (rupiah), etc: 荷兰~ Dutch guilder/florin
【盾牌】dùnpái 〈名〉❶ shield ❷ pretext; excuse

钝 dùn 〈形〉❶ blunt; dull: ~刀 blunt/dull knife ❷ stupid; dull; slow-witted: ~舌 be ineloquent ‖ 脑子~得很 have a slow mind; be slow-witted; have a thick head ⇨迟~
【钝度】dùndù 〈名〉dullness; bluntness
【钝化】dùnhuà 〈动〉[化学] passivate; inactivate
〖~层〗dùnhuàcéng 〈名〉[冶金] passivation layer
〖~工艺〗dùnhuà gōngyì 〈名〉[冶金] passivation technology
〖~金属〗dùnhuà jīnshǔ 〈名〉passive metal
〖~晶体管〗dùnhuà jīngtǐguǎn 〈名〉passivation transistor
〖~酸〗dùnhuàsuān 〈名〉[化学] retarded acid
【钝角】dùnjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] obtuse/blunt angle: ~三角形 triangle with one obtuse angle; obtuse triangle
【钝器】dùnqì 〈名〉blunt instrument/utensil/tool
〖~伤〗dùnqìshāng 〈名〉injury from a blunt utensil
【钝态】dùntài 〈名〉[化学] obtuse state
【钝痛】dùntòng 〈名〉dull/obtuse pain
【钝性物质】dùnxìng wùzhì 〈名〉[化学] inactive substance
【钝叶】dùnyè 〈名〉[植物] obtuse leaf
【钝滞】dùnzhì 〈形〉blunt; dull; obtuse; slow: 目光~ dull/glassy eyes

顿 dùn ❶〈动〉kowtow: ⇨~首 ❷〈动〉stamp: ⇨捶胸~足 ❸〈量〉time: 吃了上~没下~ not know where the next meal is coming from; live a precarious life; cannot keep the wolf from the door ‖ 大骂/痛打一~ give sb a good dressing-down/beating ‖ 一天吃三~稀饭 have thin porridge three times a day ❹〈动〉pause; stop for a short while: 他~了一下又接着说下去。He continued after a pause. ⇨~号 ❺〈副〉suddenly; immediately; promptly; at once: ~感羞愧 feel ashamed of oneself suddenly ‖ 他~生邪念。An evil thought came immediately to his mind. ❻〈动〉arrange; settle; put in order: ⇨安~; 整~ ❼〈动〉[in Chinese calligraphy] pause with force and let the brush mark become thicker at the beginning or end of a stroke ❽〈形〉fatigued; tired; exhausted: ⇨困~; 劳~
⇨dú
【顿挫】dùncuò 〈动〉pause and turn (in rhythm, intonation, musical notes, etc)
【顿号】dùnhào 〈名〉slight pause mark (、) [indicating a short pause among a series of parallel items]
【顿河】Dùnhé 〈名〉Don [a river in Russia]
【顿开茅塞】dùnkāi-máosè = 茅塞顿开 máosè-dùnkāi
【顿然】dùnrán 〈副〉suddenly; immediately; promptly; at once: ~领悟 understand/realize suddenly; see the light suddenly
【顿时】dùnshí 〈副〉suddenly; immediately; promptly; at once: ~大笑起来 burst into laughter ‖ 她~大哭起来。She suddenly burst out crying.
【顿首】dùnshǒu 〈动〉〈书〉kowtow [usu used at the end of a letter]
【顿悟】dùnwù 〈动〉realize suddenly; come to a sudden realization; see the light at once; gain a sudden insight
【顿息】dùnxī 〈动〉〈书〉stop/pause for a rest: 中道~ take a short rest on one's journey
【顿足】dùnzú 〈动〉stamp one's feet: ~叹息 stamp one's feet and sigh
〖~捶胸〗dùnzú-chuíxiōng = 捶胸顿足 chuíxiōng-dùnzú
【顿钻】dùnzuàn 〈名〉churn drill
〖~钻井〗dùnzuàn zuànjǐng 〈名〉churn/percussion drilling

遁 dùn 〈动〉❶ escape; flee; run away: ~入夜色 escape into the night ⇨~逃 ❷ hide; conceal; withdraw from sight: ⇨~藏; ~迹
【遁藏】dùncáng 〈动〉〈书〉run away and go into hiding: ~于山林 run away and hide oneself in the mountain forest
【遁词】dùncí 〈名〉excuse; pretext; quibble; subterfuge
【遁辞】dùncí = 遁词 dùncí
【遁迹】dùnjì 〈动〉〈书〉withdraw from society; live in seclusion: ~深山 live seclusively in remote mountains
〖~空门〗dùnjì-kōngmén 〈熟〉become a monk/nun
【遁入空门】dùnrù kōngmén = 遁迹空门 dùnjì-kōngmén
【遁世】dùnshì 〈动〉〈书〉withdraw from the world; live in seclusion
【遁逃】dùntáo 〈动〉escape; flee; run away: 仓惶~ flee in confusion/panic

楯 dùn 〈书〉= 盾
⇨shǔn

duō

多[1] duō ❶〈形〉many; much; a lot of; more: 朋友~ have many friends ‖ 钱~ have a lot of money ‖ 时间不~ have little time ‖ ~看少说。Keep your mouth shut and your eyes open. ‖ 尽量~吃蔬菜少吃肉。Eat as much vegetable and as little meat as you can. ‖ 我们的时间不~了。We haven't got much time (left). ‖ ~喝水，少活动。Drink a lot of water and avoid exercise. ‖ 今年雨水很~。There is plenty of rain this year. ‖ 借口很~。The excuses are legion. ⇨~才~艺; ~云 ❷〈动〉be greater in quantity than expected/intended: ~呆些时间 lengthen one's stay ‖ ~收五块钱 overcharge (sb) by five *yuan* ‖ 只要东西好，~花点钱不要紧。So long as its quality is good, it doesn't matter even if it costs you more. / I don't care about paying a little more as long as the quality is good. ❸〈形〉excessive; unnecessary: ⇨~疑; ~余 ❹〈形〉[used after numerals] odd; plus; more than: 八年~ eight-plus years ‖ 二百~页 200-odd pages ‖ 他六十~岁了。He is over/more than sixty. / He is on the wrong side of sixty. ❺〈形〉much better; much/far more: 我感觉好~了。I feel much

better now. ‖ 她比她弟弟勤快～了。She is far more industrious than her brother.

多[2] duō 〈副〉❶ [used in questions] how; to what extent: 你的宝宝～大了? How old is your baby? ‖ 死海有～深? How deep is the Dead Sea? ‖ 你跟这件事有～少瓜葛? To what extent are you involved in this matter? ❷ [used in exclamations] to what an extent; how; what: ～可爱的小狗啊! What a lovely puppy! / How lovely the puppy is! ‖ 他心里～高兴啊! How happy he was! ❸ to an unspecified extent: 要～坏有～坏 be as bad as can be; be as bad as anything ‖ 不管你走～远，我都会去看你的。I will go to visit you no matter how far away you are.

【多半】duōbàn ❶〈数〉most: 我们车间～是女工。Most of the workers in our workshop are women. ❷〈副〉most probably; very likely: 他～生气了。Most probably he was angry/feeling offended.

【多胞胎】duōbāotāi 〈名〉multiple birth

【多宝槅】duōbǎogé 〈名〉stand with shelves for antiques, handicraft, etc; curio shelves

【多宝架】duōbǎojià ＝多宝槅 duōbǎogé

【多倍体】duōbèitǐ 〈名〉[生理] polyploid: ～育种 polyploid breeding ‖ ～植物 polyploid plant

【多臂机】duōbìjī 〈名〉[纺织] dobby (machine)

【多边】duōbiān 〈形〉multilateral: ～公约 multilateral convention ‖ ～合同 multilateral contract ‖ ～合作 multilateral cooperation ‖ ～结算制度 multilateral settlement system ‖ ～协商 plurilateral consultations

〖～会谈〗duōbiān huìtán 〈名〉multilateral talks

〖～贸易〗duōbiān màoyì 〈名〉multilateral trade: ～谈判 multilateral trade negotiation ‖ ～协定 multilateral trade agreement/treaty ‖ 全球～体系 global system of multilateral trade

〖～条约〗duōbiān tiáoyuē 〈名〉multilateral treaty

〖～外交〗duōbiān wàijiāo 〈名〉multilateral diplomacy: ～活动 multilateral diplomatic activities

〖～形〗duōbiānxíng 〈名〉[数学] polygon: 正～ regular polygon

【多变】duōbiàn 〈动〉be changeable/fickle/varied: ～的天气 changeable/capricious/fickle weather ‖ ～的心思 mobile mind

【多才多艺】duōcái-duōyì 〈熟〉be versatile/many-sided; be gifted/talented in many ways; have many outstanding gifts: ～的人 person of many gifts/talents/accomplishments; all-rounder ‖ ～的作家 versatile writer

【多彩多姿】duōcǎi-duōzī 〈熟〉colourful and charming

【多层】duōcéng 〈形〉multi-storeyed; multilayered; multilevelled: ～鸡笼 tier-type poultry cage ‖ ～建筑 multi-storey building; multi-storey housing

〖～布线〗duōcéng bùxiàn 〈名〉[电工] multilayer wiring

〖～彩色胶片〗duōcéng cǎisè jiāopiàn 〈名〉[摄影] multi-mask film

〖～次〗duōcéngcì 〈形〉multiple-echelon; multilayer; multilevel: ～管理 multiple-echelon administration ‖ 满足～多方面的要求 meet the multilevel and multi-faceted demands (of)

〖～林〗duōcénglín 〈名〉[林业] polylayer forest

〖～织物〗duōcéng zhīwù 〈名〉[纺织] multiple fabric

〖～住宅〗duōcéng zhùzhái 〈名〉multi-storey residential building; multi-storey housing

【多产】duōchǎn 〈形〉❶ productive; prolific; abundant: ～的果树 fecund fruit tree ‖ ～的葡萄园 productive vineyard ‖ ～期 prolific period ‖ ～作家 prolific/productive writer ❷ [医学] multiparous: ～妇 multiparous woman

【多吃多占】duōchī-duōzhàn 〈熟〉eat or take more than one is entitled to—grab more than one's share; take more than one's due

【多重】duōchóng 〈形〉multiple; plural

〖～关税〗duōchóng guānshuì 〈名〉multiple tariff

〖～国籍〗duōchóng guójí 〈名〉plural nationality

〖～人格〗duōchóng réngé 〈名〉multiple personality: ～障碍 multiple personality disorder

【多愁善感】duōchóu-shàngǎn 〈熟〉be sentimental/emotional/sensitive

【多此一举】duōcǐyījǔ 〈熟〉make an unnecessary move; take an unnecessary/superfluous action: 这真是～。This is really unnecessary.

【多弹头】duōdàntóu 〈名〉multiple warhead: ～导弹 multiple warhead missile

【多党】duōdǎng 〈形〉multiparty: ～联合政府 multiparty government ‖ ～选举 multiparty election

〖～合作和政治协商制度〗duōdǎng hézuò hé zhèngzhì xiéshāng zhìdù 〈名〉system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation: 共产党领导下的～ system of multiparty cooperation and consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party

〖～合作制〗duōdǎng hézuòzhì 〈名〉system of multiparty cooperation

〖～制〗duōdǎngzhì 〈名〉multiparty system

【多刀车床】duōdāo chēchuáng 〈名〉multiple-tool lathe

【多动症】duōdòngzhèng 〈名〉[医学] hyperkinesia; hyperkinesis

【多端】duōduān 〈形〉❶ of many kinds; varied; in various ways: 变化～ be changeable/mutable/volatile ‖ 诡计～ have a whole bag of sinister tricks ‖ 他作恶～。He has done many evil deeds. ❷ [计算机] multiport; multiterminal

【多多】duōduō 〈副〉a great deal; many: ～保重! Take care!

〖～益善〗duōduō-yìshàn 〈熟〉the more, the better

【多发病】duōfābìng 〈名〉frequently-occurring disease: 心脏病在中年男子中是一种～。There is a high incidence of heart disease among middle-aged males.

【多发性】duōfāxìng 〈形〉[医学] multiple

〖～骨髓瘤〗duōfāxìng gǔsuǐliú 〈名〉[医学] multiple myeloma

〖～骨折〗duōfāxìng gǔzhé 〈名〉[医学] multiple fracture

〖～栓塞〗duōfāxìng shuānsè 〈名〉multiple embolism

【多方】duōfāng 〈名〉❶ many ways; different means: ～譬喻 explain by all sorts of analogies ‖ ～援助 help in many ways ‖ ～阻挠 hinder by various means ❷ multiparty: ～会谈 multiparty talks ‖ ～努力 multipronged efforts

【多分】duōfèn 〈副〉〈方〉most probably; very likely

【多哥】Duōgē 〈名〉Togo

〖～共和国〗Duōgē Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Togo

〖～人〗Duōgērén 〈名〉Togolese

【多功能】duōgōngnéng 〈形〉multifunctional; polyfunctional; multi-purpose; all-purpose: ～会议中心 multifunctional convention centre ‖ ～汽车 multi-purpose vehicle ‖ ～舞台 all-purpose stage ‖ ～娱乐设施 multifunctional entertainment facilities

〖～酶〗duōgōngnéngméi 〈名〉multifunctional enzyme

〖～厅〗duōgōngnéngtīng 〈名〉multi-purpose hall; multifunctional hall

【多寡】duōguǎ 〈名〉number; amount: 各班人数～不等。The number of students varies from class to class.

【多关节炎】duōguānjiéyán 〈名〉polyarthritis

【多光子】duōguāngzǐ 〈名〉[物理] multiphoton

【多国】duōguó 〈形〉multinational: ～企业 multinational enterprise ‖ ～维和部队 multinational peace-keeping forces/troops ‖ ～组织 multinational organization

〖～部队〗duōguó bùduì 〈名〉multinational forces/troops

〖～公司〗duōguó gōngsī 〈名〉multinational company/corporation

〖～银行〗duōguó yínháng 〈名〉multinational bank

【多哈】Duōhā 〈名〉Doha [capital of Qatar]

【多行播种机】duōháng bōzhǒngjī 〈名〉[农业] multi-row seeder

【多核苷酸】duōhégānsuān 〈名〉[生化] polynucleotide

【多核细胞】duōhé xìbāo 〈名〉[医学] polynuclear cell; polykaryocyte

【多铧犁】duōhuálí 〈名〉multishare/multifurrow plough

【多会儿】duōhuir 〈代〉〈口〉❶ what time; when: 你～才能有空? When can you be free? ❷ whenever; ever; at any time: 你～想走就～走。You can leave whenever you want to.

【多肌炎】duōjīyán 〈名〉[医学] polymyositis

【多基因】duōjīyīn 〈名〉[生物] polygene

〖～家族〗duōjīyīn jiāzú 〈名〉polygene family

【多级】duōjí 〈形〉multistage; multistep; multilevel

〖～泵〗duōjíbèng 〈名〉multistage pump

〖～变速器〗duōjí biànsùqì 〈名〉multiple-speed gearbox

〖～火箭〗duōjí huǒjiàn 〈名〉multistage rocket; staged rocket

〖～接枝〗duōjí jiēzhī 〈名〉[园艺] multistage grafting

【多极】duōjí 〈形〉[电子] multielectrode; multipolar; multipole: ～磁铁 multipole magnet ‖ ～开关 multiple switch

〖～场〗duōjíchǎng 〈名〉[物理] multipole field

〖～发电机〗duōjí fādiànjī 〈名〉[电学] multipolar generator

〖～管〗 duōjíguǎn 〈名〉[电子] multielectrode tube
〖～化〗 duōjíhuà 〈名〉multi-polarization; multipolarity: ～趋势 trend of multi-polarization; multipolar trend ‖ ～趋势日益明显。The trend towards multi-polarity is becoming increasingly clear. ‖ 世界开始走向～。The world is moving towards multi-polarization.
〖～神经细胞〗 duōjí shénjīng xìbāo 〈名〉[生理] multipolar nerve cell
〖～世界〗 duōjí shìjiè 〈名〉multipolar world
【多寄生】 duōjìshēng 〈名〉[生物] multiple parasitism
【多价】 duōjià 〈形〉[化学][生物] multivalent; plurivalent; polyvalent
〖～抗血清〗 duōjià kàngxuèqīng 〈名〉[医学] polyvalent antiserum
〖～染色体〗 duōjià rǎnsètǐ 〈名〉[生化] polyvalent; multivalent chromosome
〖～数〗 duōjiàshù 〈名〉[计算机] polyvalent number
〖～疫苗〗 duōjià yìmiáo 〈名〉[医学] polyvalent vaccine
【多角形】 duōjiǎoxíng 〈名〉polygon
【多节材】 duōjiécái 〈名〉knotty wood
【多晶】 duōjīng 〈形〉polycrystalline; polymorphic: ～结晶体 polycrystallinity
〖～硅〗 duōjīngguī 〈名〉polycrystalline silicon; polysilicon
〖～体〗 duōjīngtǐ 〈名〉polycrystal; polycrystalline unit: ～物质 polycrystalline material
〖～形〗 *duōjīngxíng* 〈名〉*polymorph*
【多精受精】 duōjīng shòujīng 〈名〉polyspermy: ～卵 polyspermic egg
【多镜头摄影机】 duōjìngtóu shèyǐngjī 〈名〉multilens camera
【多聚糖】 duōjùtáng ＝ 多糖 duōtáng
【多聚体】 *duōjùtǐ* 〈名〉[化学] *multimer*
【多孔】 duōkǒng 〈形〉porous; multihole: ～板 perforated plate ‖ ～玻璃 cellular/foamed/sintered glass ‖ ～衬套 polyliner ‖ ～过滤器 porous filter ‖ ～混凝土 cellular concrete ‖ ～喷枪 multihole lance ‖ ～喷嘴 jet rose; multi-jet; multiple jet ‖ ～铁 porous iron ‖ ～砖 porous/perforated/multihole brick
〖～动物〗 duōkǒng dòngwù 〈名〉porifera
【多口词】 duōkǒucí 〈名〉rhymed dialogue (performed by three or more persons)
【多口相声】 duōkǒu xiàngsheng 〈名〉cross-talk or comic dialogue (performed by three or more persons)
【多跨】 duōkuà 〈形〉[建筑] multispan: ～结构 multispan structure
〖～桥〗 duōkuàqiáo 〈名〉multiplespan bridge
【多快好省】 duō-kuài-hǎo-shěng 〈熟〉more, faster, better and cheaper: 我们要～地建设经济。We should build our economy with greater, faster, better economic returns.
【多亏】 duōkuī 〈动〉owe sth to sb: ～你，我才没有出洋相。Thanks to you, I was saved from making a fool of myself. ‖ ～你的帮助，我才得以成功。But for your help, I wouldn't have succeeded. ‖ ～他来了，要不这台戏就完了。Fortunately, he came; otherwise the show would be done for.
【多劳多得】 duōláo-duōdé 〈熟〉more pay for more work; more work, more pay: ～，少劳少得，不劳不得 give more pay for more work, less pay for less work and no pay for no work
【多棱镜】 duōléngjìng 〈名〉(optical) prism [often triangular prism]
【多裂叶】 duōlièyè 〈名〉[植物] multifid leaf
【多硫化物】 duōliúhuàwù 〈名〉polysulphide
【多路】 duōlù 〈形〉multichannel; multipath: ～传输 multiplex transmission
〖～插头〗 duōlù chātóu 〈名〉multiple connector
〖～传真〗 duōlù chuánzhēn 〈名〉multichannel facsimile: ～机 multichannel fax machine
〖～电报〗 duōlù diànbào 〈名〉multiplex telegraph
〖～电话〗 duōlù diànhuà 〈名〉multiplex telephone
〖～联机〗 duōlù liánjī 〈名〉[计算机] multiple on-line
〖～遥测〗 duōlù yáocè 〈名〉multichannel telemetry
【多虑】 duōlǜ 〈动〉be overanxious; worry excessively/unnecessarily
【多伦多】 Duōlúnduō 〈名〉Toronto [a city in Canada]
【多毛】 duōmáo 〈形〉hairy; shaggy; woolly
〖～症〗 duōmáozhèng 〈名〉hirsutism
【多么】 duōme 〈副〉❶ [used in questions enquiring degree] no matter how; what extent: 你知道天有～高吗？Do you know how high the sky is? ❷ [used in exclamations] how; what: ～美丽的景色啊！What a beautiful scene! ❸ [indicating a far extent or a high degree] no matter how; however: 不论下～大的雨我都要来。I will come no matter how hard it rains.
【多媒体】 duōméitǐ 〈名〉[计算机] multimedia: ～电脑 multimedia computer ‖ ～功能 multimedia capability ‖ ～光盘 multimedia compact disc ‖ ～教具 multimedia kits for teachers ‖ ～扩展 multimedia extension ‖ ～实验室 multimedia laboratory ‖ ～效应 multimedia effect ‖ ～邮件 multimedia mail
〖～通信〗 duōméitǐ tōngxìn 〈名〉multimedia communication
【多酶】 duōméi 〈名〉multienzyme
【多米尼加】 Duōmǐníjiā 〈名〉Dominica
〖～共和国〗 Duōmǐníjiā Gònghéguó 〈名〉Dominican Republic
〖～人〗 Duōmǐníjiārén 〈名〉Dominican
【多米诺骨牌】 duōmǐnuò gǔpái 〈名〉domino
〖～理论〗 duōmǐnuò gǔpái lǐlùn 〈名〉domino theory
〖～效应〗 duōmǐnuò gǔpái xiàoyìng 〈名〉domino effect: 引发/引起～ set off a domino effect
【多面角】 duōmiànjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] polyhedral/solid angle
【多面手】 duōmiànshǒu 〈名〉jack-of-all-trades; many-sided person; all-rounder; versatile person: 他是个既喜欢网球、板球，又喜欢游泳的～。He is an all-rounder who likes tennis, cricket and swimming.
【多面体】 duōmiàntǐ 〈名〉[数学] polyhedron: ～结构 polyhedral structure
【多民族】 duōmínzú 〈形〉multi-ethnic; multinational: ～国家 multi-ethnic country/state; multinational country ‖ ～社会 multi-ethnic/multinational society
【多明我会】 *Duōmíngwǒhuì* 〈名〉[宗教] Dominican Order
【多谋善断】 duōmóu-shànduàn 〈熟〉resourceful and decisive; wise and determined; sagacious and resolute
【多幕剧】 duōmùjù 〈名〉play of many acts; multi-act play; full-length play
【多难兴邦】 duōnàn-xīngbāng 〈熟〉much distress helps regenerate a nation; trials help resurrect a nation
【多囊肝】 duōnánggān 〈名〉[医学] polycystic liver
【多囊肾】 duōnángshèn 〈名〉[医学] polycystic kidney
【多瑙河】 Duōnǎohé 〈名〉Danube: 蓝色～ Blue Danube (by *Johann Strauss Jr*)
【多年】 duōnián 〈名〉many years: ～不见 have not met/seen each other for many years ‖ ～冻土 ever-frozen ground; permafrost ‖ ～积习 crusted habit ‖ ～悬案 age-old question; case unresolved for many years
〖～生〗 *duōniánshēng* 〈形〉[植物] *perennial*: ～植物 *perennial plant*
【多尿症】 duōniàozhèng 〈名〉polyuria; hyperuresis
【多配偶制】 duōpèi'ǒuzhì 〈名〉polygamy
【多频道电视】 duōpíndào diànshì 〈名〉multichannel television
【多频发生器】 *duōpín fāshēngqì* 〈名〉*multifrequency generator*
【多品牌战略】 duōpǐnpái zhànlüè 〈名〉[商业] multibrand strategy
【多普勒效应】 Duōpǔlè xiàoyìng 〈名〉[物理] Doppler effect
【多妻制】 duōqīzhì 〈名〉polygamy
【多情】 duōqíng 〈形〉affectionate; tender; full of affection/tenderness: 他对安娜很～。He has a great affection for Anna. ‖ 她很～。She is affectionate. ⇨自作～
【多渠道】 duōqúdào 〈形〉multi-channel: ～筹措教育经费 raise educational funds through various channels ‖ ～转移农业富余劳动力 transfer surplus rural labour force through diversified channels
【多刃刀具】 duōrèn dāojù 〈名〉[机械] multiple cutting-edge tool; multipoint tool
【多如牛毛】 duōrúniúmáo 〈熟〉be as many as the hair on an ox—be countless/innumerable; be too many to be counted/enumerated
【多色】 duōsè 〈形〉polychrome; multicoloured: ～光 polychromatic light ‖ ～花 multicoloured flower ‖ ～印刷 polychrome printing ‖ ～印刷机 multicolour press
【多少】 duōshǎo ❶ 〈名〉number; amount: ～不等 *vary in number* ❷ 〈副〉more or less; somewhat; in a way; to a degree: ～有点儿贵 be somewhat expensive ‖ 他～有点儿骄傲。He is proud to

a degree. ‖ 他～有点怀疑我们在撒谎。He more or less doubted that we were lying. ❸〈副〉a little; slightly: 我～有点儿害怕。I'm a little bit afraid.

【多少】duōshao 〈代〉❶ how many/much/long: 这个停车场有～门? How many gates are there in this parking lot? ‖ 这本书～钱? How much does this book cost? ❷ [expressing an unspecified number or amount]: 能记～记～ try to remember all/whatever you can ‖ 能说～就说～ say whatever you can

【多神教】duōshénjiào 〈名〉polytheism

【多神经炎】duōshénjīngyán 〈名〉multiple neuritis; polyneuritis

【多声道】duōshēngdào 〈形〉multitrack: ～录音 multitrack recording

【多时】duōshí 〈名〉long time: 等候～ have waited for a long time

【多事】duōshì 〈动〉❶ do unnecessary things: 她的父母会照顾她的，你就不用～了。Her parents will look after her, so you don't need to worry about this. ❷ be meddlesome; stick one's nose (in): 本性～ be meddlesome by nature ‖ ～的邻居 meddlesome/interfering neighbour

〖～之秋〗duōshìzhīqiū 〈熟〉eventful period/year; troubled times

【多数】duōshù 〈名〉majority; most: 占～ constitute the majority; be in the majority ‖ 大～ large/great majority; most ‖ 简单/特定～ simple/qualified majority ‖ 绝大～ overwhelming/vast majority ‖ 绝对～ absolute/overwhelming majority ‖ 明显～ decided/clear majority ‖ 三分之二～ two-thirds majority ‖ 相对～ relative majority ‖ 压倒～ landslide/sweeping/overwhelming majority ‖ 以微弱～通过一项法案 pass an act by a narrow/thin majority ‖ 那里的亚裔美国人占～。The Asian-Americans are in the majority there.

〖～表决〗duōshù biǎojué 〈名〉decision by majority; majority vote

〖～党〗duōshùdǎng 〈名〉majority (party): ～领袖 majority leader ‖ 共和党是～。The Democratic Party is the majority (party).

〖～票〗duōshùpiào 〈名〉majority vote: 赢得～ achieve/obtain/win the majority ‖ 议会以绝对～通过了报告。The parliament voted overwhelmingly in favour of the report.

〖～席位〗duōshù xíwèi 〈名〉majority of seats: 众议院中拥有～的党 party that has a majority in the House of Representatives

【多思则智】duōsī-zézhì 〈熟〉from contemplation one can become wise; reflection increases wisdom

【多思增智】duōsī-zēngzhì ＝ 多思则智 duōsī-zézhì

【多胎产】duōtāichǎn 〈名〉[医学] multiple birth

【多胎分娩】duōtāi fēnmiǎn 〈名〉[医学] multiple labour

【多胎妊娠】duōtāi rènshēn 〈名〉plural/multiple pregnancy; polycyesis

【多肽】duōtài 〈名〉[生化] polypeptide

【多糖】duōtáng 〈名〉[化学] polysaccharide; polysaccharose

〖～酶〗duōtángméi 〈名〉polysaccharase; polyase

【多厅影院】duōtīng yǐngyuàn 〈名〉cineplex

【多头】duōtóu 〈名〉❶ (of stock exchange) bull; long ❷ more than one channel

〖～冲床〗duōtóu chōngchuáng 〈名〉multiple punching machine

〖～领导〗duōtóu lǐngdǎo 〈名〉multiple leadership

〖～喷头〗duōtóu pēntóu 〈名〉multiple-nozzle cluster

〖～市场〗duōtóu shìchǎng 〈名〉bull market

〖～账户〗duōtóu zhànghù 〈名〉long account

〖～政治〗duōtóu zhèngzhì 〈名〉polyarchy

〖～钻〗duōtóuzuàn 〈名〉multiple drill

【多退少补】duōtuì-shǎobǔ 〈熟〉balance accounts after the transaction; square accounts/matters; return overpayments or make up deficiencies

【多维】duōwéi 〈形〉multidimensional

〖～空间〗duōwéi kōngjiān 〈名〉multidimensional space

〖～系统〗duōwéi xìtǒng 〈名〉[自动化] multidimensional system

〖～语言〗duōwéi yǔyán 〈名〉[计算机] multidimensional language

〖～组织〗duōwéi zǔzhī 〈名〉multidimensional organization

【多细胞生物】duōxìbāo shēngwù 〈名〉multicellular organism

【多嫌】duōxian 〈动〉〈方〉regard (sb) as superfluous

【多项】duōxiàng 〈形〉multiple; multinomial; polynomial

〖～方程式〗duōxiàng fāngchéngshì 〈名〉polynomial equation

〖～函数〗duōxiàng hánshù 〈名〉[数学] polynomial function

〖～式〗duōxiàngshì 〈名〉[数学] multinomial; polynomial: ～代码 polynomial code ‖ ～空间 polynomial space

〖～选择题〗duōxiàng xuǎnzétí 〈名〉multiple-choice question

【多相】duōxiàng 〈形〉❶ [电学] polyphase; multiphase ❷ [化学] heterogeneous: ～催化 heterogeneous catalysis ‖ ～聚合 heterogeneous polymerization

〖～电动机〗duōxiàng diàndòngjī 〈名〉[电学] multiphase/polyphase motor

〖～电路〗duōxiàng diànlù 〈名〉[电学] polyphase circuit

〖～发电机〗duōxiàng fādiànjī 〈名〉[电学] multiphase/polyphase generator

【多谢】duōxiè 〈动〉〈套〉thanks a lot; thank you very much

【多心】duōxīn 〈动〉be suspicious/oversensitive: 他这个人爱～。He tends to be oversensitive.

【多芯电缆】duōxīn diànlǎn 〈名〉[通信] multicore cable

【多芯光缆】duōxīn guānglǎn 〈名〉[通信] multifibre cable polymorph

【多行不义必自毙】duō xíng bùyì bì zì bì 〈熟〉he who perpetrates unjust acts is doomed to destruction; the wicked are brought down by their own wickedness; the wicked will fall into their own trap; an evil person is snared by his own sin; an evil-doer is his own grave-digger

【多选】duōxuǎn 〈形〉multiple-choice

【多学科】duōxuékē 〈形〉multidisciplinary; interdisciplinary: ～研究 multidisciplinary research

【多血质】duōxuèzhì 〈名〉[心理] plethora

【多样】duōyàng 〈形〉diversified; various; of various kinds/forms

〖～化〗duōyànghuà 〈形〉varied; diverse; diversified: ～的风格 diversified style ‖ ～经济 diversified economy ‖ ～社会 highly diverse society

〖～性〗duōyàngxìng 〈名〉diversity; multiformity

【多一半】duōyībàn ＝ 多半 duōbàn

【多一事不如少一事】duō yī shì bùrú shǎo yī shì 〈熟〉the less trouble, the better; don't meet trouble half way; let a sleeping dog lie; don't trouble trouble until trouble troubles you

【多疑】duōyí 〈形〉oversensitive; oversuspicious; paranoid

【多义词】duōyìcí 〈名〉[语言] polysemic word; polyseme

【多音节】duōyīnjié 〈形〉[语言] polysyllabic

〖～词〗duōyīnjiécí 〈名〉polysyllabic word

【多音字母】duōyīn zìmǔ 〈名〉polyphone

【多用途】duōyòngtú 〈形〉general-purpose: ～卡车 versatile truck ‖ ～农用机车 general-purpose farm vehicle

〖～战斗机〗duōyòngtú zhàndòujī 〈名〉multirole combat aircraft

【多于】duōyú 〈动〉exceed: 这所学校女生～男生。There are more women students than men students in this school. / In this school, women students outnumber men students.

【多余】duōyú 〈形〉❶ surplus: ～的粮食 surplus grain ❷ redundant; superfluous; uncalled-for; unnecessary; unwanted: ～的话 uncalled-for remarks ‖ ～的字 redundant words ‖ 没有～的时间了。There's no time to spare. ‖ 她觉得自己是～的。She felt she was unwanted/one too many.

【多语】duōyǔ 〈形〉multilingual: ～词典 multilingual dictionary

〖～种〗duōyǔzhǒng 〈形〉multilingual; polyglot: ～对照版本 polyglot edition ‖ ～广播 multilingual broadcast ‖ ～居民 polyglot population

【多域网】duōyùwǎng 〈名〉[计算机] multiple-domain network

【多元】duōyuán 〈形〉pluralistic; multivariate; polybasic; multivariable

〖～化〗duōyuánhuà 〈动〉become pluralistic: ～经济 pluralistic economy ‖ ～投资主体 diversity of major investors ‖ 开拓～国际市场 open up a multi-outlet international market ‖ 世界更加～。The world is becoming more pluralistic.

〖～化学武器〗duōyuán huàxué wǔqì 〈名〉multi-component weapons

〖～论〗duōyuánlùn 〈名〉[哲学] pluralism: ～历史观 pluralistic concept of history ‖ 政治～ political pluralism

〖～社会〗duōyuán shèhuì 〈名〉pluralistic society

〖～酸〗duōyuánsuān 〈名〉[化学] polybasic acid

〖～体〗duōyuántǐ ＝ 多倍体 duōbèitǐ

〖～微积分〗duōyuán wēijīfēn 〈名〉multivariate calculus

〖～文化〗duōyuán wénhuà 〈名〉multiculture

〖～主义〗 duōyuánzhǔyì 〈名〉 pluralism
【多云】 duōyún 〈形〉 cloudy: ～间晴天 periods of clouds and sunshine; mixture of cloud and sunshine ‖ ～转阴天/晴天/小雨 cloudy to overcast/clear/drizzle ‖ ～的天气 cloudy day
【多灾多难】 duōzāi-duōnàn 〈熟〉 be dogged by bad luck/misfortunes; be plagued by frequent ills: 那年他家～。Many misfortunes came upon his family that year.
【多咱】 duōzan 〈副〉〈方〉 what time; when: 你～回来的? When did you come back?
【多早晚】 duōzaowǎn ＝多咱 duōzan
【多制式】 duōzhìshì 〈名〉 multisystem
【多中心主义】 duōzhōngxīnzhǔyì 〈名〉 polycentrism
【多种】 duōzhǒng 〈形〉 various; multifarious; diverse; of many kinds: ～货币储备制度 multi-currency reserve system ‖ 我们的对外开放采取～形式。We have implemented the policy of opening China to the outside world in many ways.
〖～多样〗 duōzhǒng-duōyàng 〈形〉 manifold; varied; many and various: ～的生活方式 varied lifestyle ‖ 她的作品～。Her works are in many differing genres.
〖～经济成分〗 duōzhǒng jīngjì chéngfèn 〈名〉 diversified economic sectors; diverse sectors of the economy: ～共同发展 common development of various economic sectors
〖～经营〗 duōzhǒng jīngyíng 〈名〉 diversified business/economy; multiple operation: ～企业 enterprise consisting of diversified businesses; multi-business enterprise ‖ 因地制宜，～ diversify economy in accordance with local conditions
〖～抗药性〗 duōzhǒng kàngyàoxìng 〈名〉 multiple resistance
〖～所有制经济〗 duōzhǒng suǒyǒuzhì jīngjì 〈名〉 economy consisting of different types of ownership; economic sectors under diversified ownership
〖～所有制形式〗 duōzhǒng suǒyǒuzhì xíngshì 〈名〉 diverse/multiple forms of ownership
〖～维生素〗 duōzhǒng wéishēngsù 〈名〉 multivitamin
〖～形式〗 duōzhǒng xíngshì 〈名〉 diverse/various forms: ～的经营责任制 diverse forms of managerial responsibility system ‖ ～的生产责任制 different forms of responsibility system for production
【多轴钻床】 duōzhóu zuànchuáng 〈名〉 multiple drilling machine
【多主寄生】 duōzhǔ jìshēng 〈名〉[生物] multihost parasitism
【多柱式】 duōzhùshì 〈形〉 polystyle: ～建筑 polystyle
【多姿】 duōzī 〈形〉 of various postures/stances: ⇨婀娜～
〖～多彩〗 duōzī-duōcǎi 〈熟〉 varied and graceful; very charming and colourful
【多子】 duōzǐ 〈动〉 have many sons/children
〖～多福〗 duōzǐ-duōfú 〈熟〉 a bunch of sons means happiness; more sons, more blessings
【多子叶植物】 duōzǐyè zhíwù 〈名〉 polycotyledon
【多籽】 duōzǐ 〈形〉 seedy: ～西瓜 seedy watermelon
【多足动物】 duōzú dòngwù 〈名〉 myriopod; polypod
【多嘴】 duōzuǐ 〈动〉 speak out of turn; shoot off one's mouth; have a big mouth: 不干你的事，别～! It's none of your business; keep your mouth shut!
〖～多舌〗 duōzuǐ-duōshé 〈熟〉 be gossipy/long-tongued
【多嘴喷灌机】 duōzuǐ pēnguànjī 〈名〉[农业] multinozzle sprinkler

咄 duō

【咄咄】 duōduō 〈叹〉 tut-tut [expressing astonishment, scolding or denouncing]
〖～逼人〗 duōduō-bīrén 〈熟〉 overbearing; arrogant; haughtily aggressive: 有人说他～，野心勃勃。Some people say he is overbearing and ambitious.
〖～怪事〗 duōduō-guàishì 〈熟〉 absurdity: 真是～! What a queer thing! / How ridiculous/absurd it is!
【咄嗟】 duōjiē 〈动〉〈书〉 shout out an order
〖～立办〗 duōjiē-lìbàn 〈熟〉 carry out (an order) immediately; get things done immediately as ordered

哆 duō

⇨chǐ
【哆嗦】 duōsuo 〈动〉 tremble; shiver; quiver; shudder: 吓得直～ tremble/shudder with fear ‖ ～的双手 shaking hands ‖ 她一听到他的声音就～。She shivered at his voice.

剟 duō 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ strike; hit ❷ cross out; delete ❸ cut

掇 duō 〈动〉 ❶ →拾掇 shíduo ❷〈方〉 carry with both hands: ～椅子 carry a chair with both hands ❸ →撺掇 cuānduo ❹ →掂掇 diānduo

【掇弄】 duōnòng 〈动〉〈口〉 ❶ fix (up); repair; mend ❷〈贬〉 stir up; instigate; incite: 他～我儿子买他那辆汽车。He urged my son to buy his car.
【掇拾】 duōshí 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ tidy up; put in order ❷ collect; gather

裰 duō ❶〈动〉 mend; darn; patch ❷ → 直裰 zhíduō

duó

夺 duó 〈动〉 ❶ force one's way: 眼泪～眶而出 tears gush from one's eyes ⇨～门而出 ❷ take by force; seize; snatch; grab: ～过暴徒的刀 seize the knife from the ruffian ⇨～权; 掠～ ❸ compete/contend/strive for: ～丰收 strive for a bumper harvest ‖ ～奖牌 compete for a medal ⇨～标; ～魁 ❹ prevail over; get the better of: ⇨巧～天工; 先声～人 ❺ deprive: ～人饭碗 take the bread out of sb's mouth—take another person's job ⇨剥～ ❻〈书〉 lose: 勿～农时。Don't miss the right season for each farming job. ❼〈书〉 decide: ⇨裁～; 定～ ❽〈书〉 (of words in texts) be left out; be missing; be omitted by mistake: ⇨讹～ ❾ change; alter: ～志 force sb to give in

【夺杯】 duóbēi 〈动〉 win/take the cup (as a prize/trophy)
【夺标】 duóbiāo 〈动〉 ❶ win the championship/trophy ❷ have one's tender accepted; win a contract by bidding
【夺得】 duódé 〈动〉 take; carry off; win: ～第一名 take (the) first place ‖ 该队～女子冠军。The team took the women's crown. / The team captured the women's championship. ‖ 他～了银牌。The silver medal went to him. / He got the silver medal. ‖ 这部电影～了大多数奖项。The film carried off most of the awards. ‖ 中国运动员～三枚金牌。The Chinese athletes came away with three golds.
【夺冠】 duóguàn 〈动〉 capture the title; carry off the first prize; capture/claim/win the championship
【夺回】 duóhuí 〈动〉 recapture; retake; seize/win back; reclaim: ～堡垒 recapture the stronghold ‖ ～发球权 win back service ‖ ～阵地 recapture/retake a position
【夺眶而出】 duókuàng'érchū 〈熟〉 (of tears) trickle/gush from one's eyes
【夺魁】 duókuí 〈动〉 land/win the title; win the championship; carry off the first prize
【夺门】 duómén 〈动〉 force the door open; force one's way through the door
〖～而出〗 duómén'érchū 〈熟〉 force one's way out through the door; gain the door and force one's way out
〖～而入〗 duómén'érrù 〈熟〉 force one's way in through the door
【夺目】 duómù 〈形〉 dazzling; eye-catching: ⇨鲜艳～
【夺取】 duóqǔ 〈动〉 ❶ capture; seize; snatch; take by force: ～堡垒/阵地 capture a fortress/position ‖ ～政权 seize/grab power ‖ 用武力～该城市/地区 seize the city/area by force ❷ strive for: ～新的胜利 strive for new victories
【夺去】 duóqù 〈动〉 claim; take; seize: 火灾～了一百多人的生命。The fire claimed more than 100 lives. ‖ 战争～了许多人的生命。The war has taken a heavy toll of human life. ‖ 一场车祸～了她的生命。An auto-accident took her from the world.
【夺权】 duóquán 〈动〉 take over by force; seize power
【夺走】 duózǒu 〈动〉 take away; grab; snatch: 甲队从乙队手中～了冠军。Team A grabbed the title from Team B. ‖ 他从我手中～了那封信。He snatched the letter from me.

度 duó 〈动〉〈书〉 estimate; guess; surmise: ⇨审时～势; 以己～人

⇨dù
【度德量力】 duódé-liànglì 〈熟〉 appraise oneself (for a mission or position) by standards of morality and ability

铎 duó 〈名〉 large bell usu with deep, dull sound [used in

ancient China when issuing proclamations or in times of war]: 振～ strike a bell ‖ 风～ wind chimes ‖ 木～ wooden bell

敚 duó 〈书〉 = 夺 duó

踱 duó 〈动〉 pace; stroll: ～方步 walk with measured/posturing steps ‖ ～来～去 pace to and fro; pace up and down

【踱步】 duóbù 〈动〉 pace; stroll; walk slowly

duǒ

朵 duǒ 〈量〉[of flowers, clouds, etc]: 一～玫瑰花 a rose ‖ 蓝天上飘着一～白云。White clouds drifted high in the blue sky. ⇨花～

【朵儿】 duǒr ❶〈名〉 flower ❷ = 朵 duǒ

【朵颐】 duǒyí 〈动〉〈书〉 munch; chew: 大快～ relish one's food; eat with great relish; eat plentifully and enjoy the food

垛 duǒ ❶〈名〉 battlements; crenel: ⇨城～ ❷〈量〉[used of a wall]: 一～矮石墙 a low stone wall
⇨duò

【垛堞】 duǒdié = 垛口 duǒkǒu

【垛口】 duǒkǒu 〈名〉 battlement; crenel

【垛子】 duǒzi 〈名〉 battlement; crenel
⇨duòzi

哚 duǒ → 吲哚 yǐnduǒ

躲 duǒ 〈动〉 ❶ avoid; dodge; duck; elude: ～风/雨 take cover/shelter from the wind/rain ‖ ～到树后 dodge behind a tree ‖ ～到一旁 dodge aside ‖ 东～西避 dodge about ‖ 他从前的朋友都～着他。He is shunned by his former friends. ⇨～债;明枪易～,暗箭难防 ❷ hide/conceal (oneself); take cover; lie low; go into hiding: ～起来 be in hiding; go into hiding ‖ ～在草丛中 hide in the grass ‖ ～在门背后 hide behind the door ‖ ～在树林中 hide among the trees

【躲避】 duǒbì 〈动〉 ❶ hide/conceal (oneself): 他该不是在有意～我吧? He can't be trying to hide from me? ❷ avoid; dodge; elude: ～暴风雨 seek refuge from the storm; take/find cover/shelter from the storm ‖ ～敌人 evade/elude one's enemies ‖ ～洪水 seek refuge from floods ‖ ～困难 avoid difficulties; shy away from difficulties ‖ 这个问题不应～。This problem should not be dodged.

【躲藏】 duǒcáng 〈动〉 hide/conceal (oneself); go into hiding: ～在废墟间 conceal oneself among the ruins ‖ 无处～。There was nowhere to hide. ‖ 杀人之后,罪犯们在一间废弃的村舍里～了起来。After the murder, the criminals holed up in an abandoned cottage.

【躲得过初一,躲不过十五】 duǒdeguò chūyī, duǒbuguò shíwǔ 〈熟〉 you can run, but you cannot hide forever—you will have to face the music sooner or later

【躲躲闪闪】 duǒduo-shǎnshǎn 〈动〉 be evasive; dodge; evade; hedge: ～的谈话 evasive talk ‖ 你又在～了;你到底拿没拿这钱? You're hedging again—did you or didn't you take the money? ‖ 别～的,回答"是"还是"不是"。Answer "yes" or "no"—stop hedging!

【躲风头】 duǒ fēngtou 〈动〉 lie low until sth blows over

【躲懒】 duǒlǎn 〈动〉 shirk a job/task; shy away from work; evade one's duties: 她一如既往地工作,从不～,也不抱怨。She worked as she had always done, never shirking and never complaining.

【躲难】 duǒnàn 〈动〉 seek/take refuge; seek asylum: 到教堂～ seek refuge in a church

【躲让】 duǒràng 〈动〉 dodge; get out of the way; make way for; step aside for

【躲闪】 duǒshǎn 〈动〉 dodge; make a dodge; evade: ～到一旁 dodge aside ‖ 左右～ dodge right and left ‖ 他用瓶子砸我,我～开了。He threw a bottle at me but I dodged.

【躲债】 duǒzhài 〈动〉 avoid a creditor; avoid/flee a debt; escape one's debt; hide oneself from dunners

duò

驮 duò
⇨tuó

【驮子】 duòzi ❶〈名〉 pack; load carried by a pack animal ❷〈量〉[for goods carried by a pack animal]: 五～货 five packs of goods

杕 duò 〈古〉 = 舵 duò
⇨dì

剁 duò 〈动〉 chop; cut: ～肉 hash/mince meat ‖ 请把洋葱～碎。Please chop the onions up.

饳 duò → 馉饳 gǔduò

垛 duò ❶〈动〉 pile/heap up neatly; stack: 把柴火～起来 pile up the firewood ❷〈量〉 pile; stack; heap: 干草～ stack of hay ‖ 木头～ pile of lumber
⇨duǒ

【垛子】 duòzi 〈名〉 heap; pile; stack; mound: 稻草～ straw stack
⇨duǒzi

柁 duò 〈古〉 = 舵 duò
⇨tuó

舵 duò 〈名〉 rudder; helm: 掌稳～ hold the helm firm ‖ 倒车～ flank rudder ‖ 方向～ rudder (of an airplane); yawer ‖ 平衡～ balanced rudder ‖ 回～! Ease the helm! ‖ 转右～! Starboard the helm! ‖ 转～背/迎风开! Down/Up with the helm!

【舵板】 duòbǎn 〈名〉 rudder plate

【舵臂】 duòbì 〈名〉 rudder arm

【舵柄】 duòbǐng 〈名〉 helm; tiller

【舵杆】 duògǎn 〈名〉 rudder stock

【舵工】 duògōng 〈名〉 ❶ steersman; helmsman; quartermaster; wheelsman ❷〈喻〉 leader; helmsman

【舵公】 duògōng = 舵工 duògōng

【舵机】 duòjī 〈名〉 steering engine

【舵轮】 duòlún 〈名〉 helm; steering wheel

【舵盘】 duòpán = 舵轮 duòlún

【舵师】 duòshī 〈名〉 quartermaster; helmsman; wheelsman

【舵手】 duòshǒu 〈名〉 ❶ steersman; helmsman; coxswain ❷〈喻〉 leader; helmsman

【舵索】 duòsuǒ 〈名〉 rudder line

【舵位】 duòwèi 〈名〉 helmsman's post

【舵叶】 duòyè 〈名〉 rudder blade

【舵柱】 duòzhù 〈名〉 rudderpost

堕 duò 〈动〉 fall; sink: ～入水中 fall into the water

【堕地】 duòdì 〈动〉 fall to/on the ground

【堕落】 duòluò 〈动〉 ❶ degenerate; fall from virtue; sink in depravity: 使人～ corrupt people ‖ ～成罪犯 degenerate into a criminal ‖ ～的道德/思想 depraved morals/thoughts ‖ ～的社会/作风 decadent society/style ‖ ～的生活 vicious life ‖ 腐化～ become corrupt and degenerate ‖ 我不明白他怎么会～到这个地步。I don't understand how he could sink to such depth. ❷ fall low; come down in the world: ⇨～风尘

〖～风尘〗 duòluò-fēngchén 〈熟〉 become a prostitute; be driven to prostitution

【堕马】 duòmǎ 〈动〉〈书〉 fall off a horse

【堕入】 duòrù 〈动〉 sink/lapse/fall into; land oneself in: ～恶习 sink into vice ‖ ～…泥坑 sink/slip into the quagmire of ‖ ～情网 be caught in the snares of love; tumble into love ‖ ～五里雾中 be tossed on an ocean of doubts; be in a fog; be at sea; be completely at a loss ‖ ～陷阱 fall into a trap/snare ‖ 他们很快就～爱河。They soon fell in/tumbled into love with each other.

【堕胎】 duòtāi 〈动〉 have an induced abortion; induce an abortion; commit feticide: ～药 aborticide; abortifacient ‖ ～者 abortionist

惰 duò 〈形〉 lazy; indolent; idle: ⇨怠～; 懒～

【惰轮】 duòlún 〈名〉[机械] idle wheel/pulley/gear/roll

【惰态光学】 duòtài guāngxué 〈名〉 passive optics

【惰态金属】 duòtài jīnshǔ 〈名〉 passive metal

【惰性】 duòxìng 〈名〉 ❶ [化学] inertia: ⇨～气体 ❷ (of a person) physical or moral laziness; inertia: 虽然我答应参加聚会，但出于～没有去。Though I had promised to go to the party, I stayed away from inertia.

〖～材料〗 duòxìng cáiliào 〈名〉 inert material

〖～导体〗 duòxìng dǎotǐ 〈名〉 inert conductor

〖～金属〗 duòxìng jīnshǔ 〈名〉 inert metal

〖～气体〗 duòxìng qìtǐ 〈名〉 inert gas

〖～染色质〗 duòxìng rǎnsèzhì 〈名〉 inert chromatin

〖～物质〗 duòxìng wùzhì 〈名〉 inert matter

〖～元素〗 duòxìng yuánsù 〈名〉 inert/lazy element

跺 duò 〈动〉 stamp (one's foot); drub: ～地板 stamp the floor ‖ ～脚后跟 drub with one's heels ‖ 他～掉鞋上的泥。He stamped the mud off/from his shoes.

【跺脚】 duòjiǎo 〈动〉 drub; stamp one's foot; give a stamp with one's foot: 气得直～ stamp one's foot in/with anger; stamp with fury ‖ 等车时，她～取暖。She stood at the bus stop stamping her feet to keep warm.

E

ē

呃 ē 〈叹〉[expressing hesitation] well; er: 我是说,~,我明天不能来了。What I was saying was, er, that I wouldn't be able to come tomorrow.
⇨è;e

阿[1] ē ❶〈动〉play up to; pander to: 刚直不~ be upright and tenacious ⇨~附;~谀 ❷〈名〉〈喻〉big mound/hill ❸〈名〉〈喻〉winding area: 山~ mountain winding/bend

阿[2] Ē transliteration, used in 阿弥陀佛
⇨ā;à

【阿堵物】ēdǔwù 〈名〉〈书〉money
【阿附】ēfù 〈动〉〈喻〉fawn on/over; toady to; curry favour and chime in with: ~权贵 fawn on/toady to high officials ‖ ~上司 curry favour with one's boss/superior ‖ ~有钱有势的人 fawn on rich and influential people
【阿胶】ējiāo 〈名〉[中药] E-gelatin [a traditional Chinese tonic for nourishing the blood]; donkey-hide gelatin
【阿弥陀佛】Ēmítuófó 〈名〉[佛教] ❶ Amitabha; Amitayus Buddha ❷ [used as an exclamation] may Buddha preserve us; Buddha be praised; merciful Buddha
【阿其所好】ēqísuǒhào 〈熟〉pander to sb's whims
【阿魏】ēwèi 〈名〉[医药] asafoetida [a gum resin obtained from the roots of the plant *Ferula asafoetida*]
【阿谀】ēyú 〈动〉fawn; flatter
〖~逢迎〗ēyú-féngyíng 〈熟〉fawn on/over/upon; flatter and toady to; act the yes man; curry favour with; butter up
〖~奉承〗ēyú-fèngchéng = 阿谀逢迎 ēyú-féngyíng

屙 ē 〈动〉〈方〉discharge (excrement or urine): ~屎 (have a) shit; discharge excrement ‖ ~尿 piss; wee; wee-wee; do/have a wee-wee; discharge urine ‖ ~痢 have dysentery

婀 ē
【婀娜】ēnuó 〈形〉(of a woman's carriage) be lithe and graceful; be supple and graceful: 体态~ have a supple, graceful carriage
〖~多姿〗ēnuó-duōzī 〈熟〉be pretty and charming

é

讹[1] é 〈形〉erroneous; mistaken; untrue: ~字 wrong word ⇨以~传~

讹[2] é 〈动〉extort under false pretences; blackmail: ~钱 extort money ‖ 你想~我,没门儿! 我会报警的。Don't think you can blackmail me; I'll report you to the police!
【讹传】échuán 〈名〉false/unfounded/groundless rumour: 纯系~,切勿轻信。It's sheer rumour. Don't be taken in.
【讹舛】échuǎn 〈名〉〈书〉(of words in a text) error; mistake
【讹夺】éduó 〈书〉= 讹脱 étuō
【讹赖】élài 〈动〉〈方〉extort; blackmail
【讹谬】émiù 〈名〉error; mistake
【讹脱】étuō 〈名〉〈书〉error or omission (in a text)
【讹误】éwù 〈名〉error (in written records)
【讹言】éyán 〈名〉❶ rumour ❷ wild talk; raving: 口出~ talk nonsense; rave (at)
【讹诈】ézhà 〈动〉❶ extort under false pretences; blackmail; swindle; cheat: ~钱财 extort money ❷ blackmail; coerce; bluff: 核~ nuclear blackmail ‖ 政治~ political blackmail
〖~罪〗ézhàzuì 〈名〉[法律] extortion

吪 é 〈动〉〈书〉❶ act ❷ enlighten (by education)

囮 é
【囮子】ézi = 圝子 yóuzi

俄[1] é 〈副〉〈书〉very soon; suddenly; presently: ⇨~而;~顷

俄[2] É 〈名〉❶ → 俄罗斯族 Éluósīzú ❷ → 俄罗斯帝国 Éluósī Dìguó ❸ → 俄罗斯联邦 Éluósī Liánbāng
【俄而】é'ér 〈副〉very soon; before long; in a short while; presently
【俄尔】é'ěr = 俄而 é'ér
【俄国】Éguó 〈名〉Russia
〖~二月革命〗Éguó Èryuè Gémìng 〈名〉Russian Revolution; February Revolution (1917)
【俄亥俄州】Éhài'ézhōu 〈名〉Ohio [a US state]
【俄罗斯】Éluósī 〈名〉Russia
〖~帝国〗Éluósī Dìguó 〈名〉Russian Empire (1721-1917)
〖~联邦〗Éluósī Liánbāng 〈名〉Russian Federation
〖~人〗Éluósīrén 〈名〉Russian
〖~语〗Éluósīyǔ 〈名〉Russian (language)
〖~族〗Éluósīzú 〈名〉❶ Russian nationality; Russian ethnic group; Russians [inhabiting China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Heilongjiang Province] ❷ Russians (of Russia)
【俄顷】éqǐng 〈副〉〈书〉very soon; in a moment; presently: ~,云消雨霁。Presently, the rain let up and the clouds melted.
【俄然】érán 〈副〉〈书〉suddenly; abruptly; all of a sudden: ~而止 cease abruptly
【俄塔社】Étǎshè 〈名〉〈简称〉Itar-Tass ⇨俄通-塔斯社
【俄通-塔斯社】Étōng-Tǎsīshè 〈名〉Itar-Tass
【俄文】Éwén 〈名〉Russian (language)
【俄延】éyán 〈动〉〈书〉delay; retard; put off
【俄语】Éyǔ 〈名〉Russian (language)

莪 é
【莪蒿】éhāo 〈名〉[植物] sagebrush
【莪术】ézhú 〈名〉[植物] curcuma

哦 é 〈动〉〈书〉softly chant: ⇨吟~
⇨ó;ò

峨 é 〈形〉〈书〉high: ⇨~冠博带;嵯~;巍~
【峨峨】é'é 〈形〉❶ high; lofty; towering: 南山~ towering southern mountains ❷ solemn ❸ charming; fine; lovely: 其状~ charming shape
【峨冠博带】éguān-bódài 〈熟〉high hat and broad waistband [attire for imperial Chinese scholar-official]
【峨嵋山】Éméishān 〈名〉Mount Emei [situated in China's Sichuan Province]

娥 é 〈书〉❶〈形〉beautiful: ⇨~眉 ❷〈名〉beautiful young

woman; beauty: ⇨嫦～;宫～;姮～
【娥眉】 éméi 〈名〉❶ beautiful brows (of a woman) ❷ beautiful woman; beauty
〖～月〗 éméiyuè 〈名〉crescent/waxing moon; crescent

锇 é 〈名〉[化学] osmium (Os): 二硫化～ osmium disulphide ‖ 二氧化～ osmium dioxide ‖ 胶态～ colloidal osmium ‖ 三氯化～ osmium trichloride ‖ 四氯化～ osmium tetrachloride ‖ 四氧化～ osmium tetraoxide
【锇黑】 éhēi 〈名〉osmium black
【锇丝灯】 ésīdēng 〈名〉osmium lamp
【锇酸】 ésuān 〈名〉[化学] osmic acid
〖～盐〗 ésuānyán 〈名〉[化学] osmate: 次～ osmiamate

鹅 é 〈名〉goose: 一只～ a goose ‖ 一群～ a flock of geese ‖ 母～ (female) goose ‖ 雄～ gander ‖ 小～ gosling ⇨企～;天～
【鹅蛋】 édàn 〈名〉goose's egg
〖～脸〗 édànliǎn 〈名〉oval face
【鹅黄】 éhuáng 〈名〉light yellow
【鹅颈管】 éjǐngguǎn 〈名〉[机械] gooseneck
【鹅颈起重机】 éjǐng qǐzhòngjī 〈名〉gooseneck crane
【鹅口疮】 ékǒuchuāng 〈名〉[医学] thrush
【鹅卵石】 éluǎnshí 〈名〉cobblestone; cobble
【鹅毛】 émáo 〈名〉❶ goose feather: ～笔 (goose) quill ‖ ～扇 goose feathers fan ❷ featherlight things: 天下着～大雪。The snow came feathering down. ⇨千里送～
〖～大雪〗 émáo dàxuě = 鹅毛雪 émáoxuě
〖～雪〗 émáoxuě 〈名〉large snow flakes; fluffy snow; heavy snow
【鹅绒】 éróng 〈名〉goose down: ～被 goose-down quilt
【鹅行鸭步】 éxíng-yābù 〈熟〉waddle along like a duck or a goose; go as slowly as ducks or geese do; walk like ducks or geese move slowly
【鹅掌菜】 ézhǎngcài 〈名〉[植物] kelp
【鹅掌风】 ézhǎngfēng 〈名〉[中医] tinea manuum—fungal infection of the hand
【鹅掌楸】 ézhǎngqiū 〈名〉[植物] Chinese tulip tree

蛾 é 〈名〉moth: 蚕～ silk moth ‖ 飞～ flying moth ‖ 螟～ snout moth ‖ 衣～ clothes moth
⇨yǐ
【蛾兰】 élán 〈名〉[植物] moth orchid
【蛾螺】 éluó 〈名〉whelk
【蛾眉】 éméi = 娥眉 éméi
【蛾子】 ézi 〈名〉moth: 一只～ a moth

额 é 〈名〉❶ forehead: ⇨焦头烂～;前～ ❷ top part of sth: 门～ top of a doorframe ⇨碑～ ❸ horizontal inscribed board: 横～ horizontal hanging placard ⇨匾～ ❹ specified number/amount: 全～火险 full cover against fire ⇨～外;定～;数～
【额板】 ébǎn 〈名〉frontal plate
【额灯】 édēng 〈名〉[医学] forehead lamp
【额定】 édìng 〈形〉rated; specified: ～产量 rated capacity/output ‖ ～成本 standard value of production ‖ ～吨位 specified tonnage ‖ ～功率 rated power ‖ ～负荷 rated load ‖ ～价格 norm price ‖ ～流量 rated flow ‖ ～马力 rated horsepower ‖ ～频率 rated frequency/nominal frequency ‖ ～生产能力 rated capacity ‖ ～税率 rated tax ‖ ～重量 schedule weight
〖～股本〗 édìng gǔběn 〈名〉authorized capital stock; nominal capital; stock authorized: ～账户 authorized capital stock account
〖～资本〗 édìng zīběn 〈名〉authorized capital; capital authorized
【额窦】 édòu 〈名〉[解剖] frontal sinus: ～炎 frontal sinusitis
【额度】 édù 〈名〉quota; line; prescribed amount or proportion: ～账户 quota account ‖ 贷款～ loan limit ‖ 融资～ financing limit ‖ 信贷～ credit line
【额枋】 éfāng 〈名〉[建筑] architrave
【额缝】 éfèng 〈名〉frontal suture
【额骨】 égǔ 〈名〉[解剖] frontal bone
【额肌】 éjī 〈名〉[解剖] frontal muscle
【额角】 éjiǎo 〈名〉[解剖] frontal eminence
【额镜】 éjìng 〈名〉[医学] frontal mirror
【额孔】 ékǒng 〈名〉frontal foramen
【额门】 émén 〈名〉forehead
【额面】 émiàn 〈名〉frontal plane
【额区】 éqū 〈名〉frontal region
【额手称庆】 éshǒu-chēngqìng 〈熟〉raise one's hand to one's forehead in joy—be overjoyed
【额数】 éshù 〈名〉specified number/figure/amount
【额头】 étóu 〈名〉forehead: 大/高～ large/high forehead
【额外】 éwài 〈形〉extra; additional; added: ～报酬 extrinsic reward; premium payment ‖ ～补贴 fringe benefit; perquisite ‖ ～费用 additional cost; extra charge/cost/expense; extraneous expenses; extras; surcharge ‖ ～负担 additional burden ‖ ～损失 extra loss ‖ ～股利 extra dividend ‖ ～津贴 additional/extra allowance ‖ ～开支 additional outlay; extra expense ‖ ～利润 extra profit; premium returns ‖ ～收入 supernumerary/extraneous income; surplus/extraordinary receipts ‖ ～税 extra duty; extra tax ‖ ～支出 super numerary expenditure
【额叶】 éyè 〈名〉[解剖] frontal lobe

ě

恶 ě
⇨è; wū; wù
【恶心】 ěxin ❶〈形〉feel like vomiting; feel nauseated; feel sick: ～得不得了 be overcome by nausea ‖ 感到～ feel nausea; be filled with nausea; be sickened ‖ 引起～ cause/provoke nausea ‖ 一阵～ a rush of nausea ‖ 一见到血就～ be sickened at the sight of blood ‖ 使人～的气味 nauseating smell ‖ 我一坐飞机就～。Flying always makes me feel sick/nauseates me. ❷〈动〉nauseate; disgust; sicken: 他的行为叫我感到～。His conduct nauseated me. ❸〈动〉embarrass: 他太抠门儿，得找个机会～一下他。He is so close-fisted and let's find an opportunity to embarrass him.

è

厄 è 〈书〉❶〈形〉difficult; ill; stranded; in distress: ⇨困～ ❷〈名〉adversity; disaster; hardship; misfortune: 遭～ meet adversities ⇨～境;～运 ❸〈动〉be stranded; be in distress: ～于风暴 be caught in a storm ❹〈名〉strategic point: 险～ strategic pass
【厄尔尼诺】 è'ěrnínuò 〈名〉El Niño
〖～海流〗 è'ěrnínuò hǎiliú 〈名〉El Niño
〖～现象〗 è'ěrnínuò xiànxiàng 〈名〉El Niño phenomenon
【厄瓜多尔】 Èguāduō'ěr 〈名〉Ecuador
〖～共和国〗 Èguāduō'ěr Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Ecuador
〖～人〗 Èguāduō'ěrrén 〈名〉Ecuadorian
【厄境】 èjìng 〈名〉difficult situation; adverse conditions; adversity: 身处～ be in difficult/adverse conditions ‖ 好朋友不会在～中弃你而去。A good friend will not desert you in time of adversity.
【厄立特里亚】 Èlìtèlǐyà 〈名〉Eritrea
【厄难】 ènàn 〈名〉disaster; distress
【厄运】 èyùn 〈名〉adverse/evil fate; adversity; misfortune; ill luck/fortune: 连遭～ meet with reverses ‖ 遭到～ meet with adversity/a terrible fate; be in/under adversity ‖ 同～斗争 struggle against/with adversity ‖ 战胜～ overcome adversity ‖ 成为～的牺牲品 be a victim of ill fortune; be victimized by misfortune

苊 è 〈名〉[化学] acenaphthene
【苊醌】 èkūn 〈名〉[化学] acenaphthenequinone
【苊烯】 èxī 〈名〉[化学] acenaphthylene

扼 è 〈动〉❶ clutch; grip: ⇨～杀 ❷ guard; control: ⇨～守
【扼吭拊背】 èháng-fǔbèi 〈熟〉grab sb by the throat and hit his/her spine—hold the best strategic position and deal a fatal blow to one's foe
【扼痕】 èhén 〈名〉[法律] mark of manual strangulation
【扼流圈】 èliúquān 〈名〉[电学] (choke) coil; reactor; choking coil

【扼杀】 èshā 〈动〉❶ strangle; throttle: 她在床上被人~了。She was strangled in the bed. ❷〈喻〉destroy; kill; wreck: ~和平进程 kill the peace process ‖ ~在摇篮里 strangle in the cradle ‖ ~在萌芽状态 nip in the bud ‖ 他本性中的恶~了善。The evil in his nature has destroyed the good.
【扼守】 èshǒu 〈动〉hold (a strategic point); guard: ~关口 hold/keep the pass
【扼腕】 èwàn 〈动〉〈书〉wring one's hands (in anguish, sorrow, disappointment, excitement, etc): ~叹息 wring one's hands and sigh
【扼要】 èyào ❶〈形〉brief and to the point: ~说明 explain the main points briefly ‖ 简明~ be brief and to the point ‖ 他~说明了他将来的打算。He outlined his plans for the future. ❷〈动〉occupy a strategic position
【扼制】 èzhì 〈动〉control; restrain; check; bring under control: ~通货膨胀 check/contain/restrain inflation

E

呃 è 〈动〉hiccup
⇨ē; e
【呃逆】 ènì 〈动〉〈医学〉hiccup

轭 è 〈名〉yoke

垩 è ❶〈名〉chalk [a soft, white, powdery limestone] ❷〈动〉〈书〉whiten with chalk; 〈喻〉whitewash; gloss over: ~壁 whitewash a wall with chalk ❸〈动〉〈方〉spread (manure)

恶 è ❶〈名〉evil; vice; wickedness: 作~ do evil ‖ 不念旧~ forgive and forget ‖ 善~不分 make no distinction between good and evil ⇨惩~劝善; 邪~; 罪~ ❷〈形〉fierce; ferocious: ~狗 fierce/ferocious dog ‖ ~狼 savage wolf ‖ ~骂 vicious abuse ‖ ~战 fierce battle ⇨~霸 ❸〈形〉bad; evil; wicked: ~名 unsavoury reputation ‖ ~势力 evil force ⇨~习; ~意
⇨ě; wū; wù
【恶霸】 èbà 〈名〉local tyrant/despot
〖~地主〗 èbà-dìzhǔ 〈名〉despotic landlord
【恶报】 èbào 〈名〉misfortune as retribution for evil-doing; judgement: ⇨善有善报,恶有~
【恶变】 èbiàn 〈动〉[医学] cancerate; grow into a cancer
【恶病质】 èbìngzhì 〈名〉[医学] cachexia [general ill health with emaciation, due to a serious chronic disease, as cancer]
【恶臭】 èchòu ❶〈名〉foul smell; stench; stink ❷〈形〉evil-smelling; evil-tasting; disgusting; disgraceful: 名声~ have a very bad reputation
【恶斗】 èdòu 〈动〉fierce/furious fight
【恶毒】 èdú 〈形〉vicious; malicious; venomous; viperish; evil-minded: ~诽谤 venomous slander ‖ ~的攻击 savage/vicious attack (on sb/sth) ‖ ~的话 poisonous words ‖ ~的眼光 evil eye ‖ ~攻击 attack viciously
【恶风】 èfēng 〈名〉❶ fierce/violent winds ❷ corrupt practice; bad habits
【恶感】 ègǎn 〈名〉ill feeling; malice; bad blood: 他们之间有~,总是争斗不休。There is bad blood between them, and they are always fighting. / They hated each other and are always fighting.
【恶贯满盈】 èguàn-mǎnyíng 〈熟〉be guilty of/have committed countless crimes and deserve to come to judgement; be full of iniquities; be steeped in evil and deserve damnation; face retribution for a life of crime
【恶鬼】 èguǐ 〈名〉❶ evil spirit; bad spirit ❷ devil
【恶棍】 ègùn 〈名〉ruffian; scoundrel; bully
【恶果】 èguǒ 〈名〉pernicious consequence; disastrous result; disastrous/ill effect: 带来~ entail pernicious consequences
【恶耗】 èhào = 噩耗 èhào
【恶狠狠】 èhěnhěn 〈形〉fierce; ferocious; vicious: ~地踢一脚 give sb a vicious kick ‖ 他~地看了我一眼。He gave me a poisonous/malicious look.
【恶化】 èhuà 〈动〉worsen; deteriorate; take a turn for the worse; turn for the worse: 日益~的健康状况 deteriorating/failing health ‖ 病人的病情每时每刻都在~。The patient's condition is worsening by the hour. ‖ 经济制裁只能使局势~。The economic sanctions will only worsen/aggrevate the situation. ‖ 事态急剧~。Events took a drastic turn for the worse. ‖ 天气~了。The weather has deteriorated.
【恶疾】 èjí 〈名〉❶ foul/nasty disease ❷ vice
【恶迹】 èjì 〈名〉misdeed; evil-doing
【恶浪】 èlàng 〈名〉❶ fierce/ferocious/swashing waves: 滔天~ ferocious waves running high ❷〈喻〉evil forces
【恶劣】 èliè 〈名〉very bad; abominable; disgusting; foul; mean; odious; vile: 环境~ adverse circumstances; hostile environment ‖ 品行~ bad/disgusting conduct; be ill-behaved ‖ 手段~ mean/dirty tricks ‖ 影响~ have a bad influence ‖ 作风~ abominable behaviour ‖ ~的气候 harsh climate ‖ ~的天气 adverse/bad/foul/vile/wretched weather ‖ ~的自然条件 formidable/harsh natural conditions ‖ ~的行径 malicious act; appalling behaviour
【恶露】 èlù 〈名〉[医学] lochia
【恶梦】 èmèng = 噩梦 èmèng
【恶名】 èmíng 〈名〉bad name; bad/evil/unsavoury reputation; infamy; notoriety: ~在外 have an evil public reputation
【恶魔】 èmó 〈名〉demon; devil; evil spirit
【恶念】 èniàn 〈名〉evil intention/design: 心存~ have/harbour evil intentions
【恶癖】 èpǐ 〈名〉vice; bad habit: (没)有~ have (no) vices ‖ 沾染~ contract a vice; be addicted to bad habits ‖ 抽烟是他惟一的~。Smoking is his only vice.
【恶评】 èpíng 〈名〉unfavourable comment
【恶气】 èqì 〈名〉❶ bad odour; foul smell ❷ insult; outrage ❸ grievance; resentment: 出~ vent one's grievance
【恶人】 èrén 〈名〉evil person; wicked fellow; vile creature
〖~先告状〗 èrén xiān gàozhuàng 〈熟〉the villain brings suit against his victim before he himself is prosecuted; the villain sues his victim
【恶煞】 èshà 〈名〉❶ devil; fiend ❷〈喻〉devilish/fiendish person
【恶少】 èshào 〈名〉young ruffian
【恶声】 èshēng 〈名〉❶ abusive language: ~对骂 hurl insults at each other ❷ angry voice: ⇨~恶气 ❸〈书〉bad reputation
〖~恶气〗 èshēng-èqì 〈熟〉speak angrily/fiercely; in an angry voice/tone
【恶事】 èshì 〈名〉❶ evil deed: 不做~ do no evil ❷ ill news
〖~传千里〗 èshì chuán qiānlǐ 〈熟〉scandal spreads apace; bad news has wings; ill news travels apace; bad news travels fast
〖~行千里〗 èshì xíng qiānlǐ = 恶事传千里 èshì chuán qiānlǐ
【恶水】 èshuǐ 〈名〉❶ dirty/filthy water ❷ unruly river: ⇨穷山~
【恶俗】 èsú ❶〈形〉ugly and vulgar ❷〈名〉evil customs; bad/evil practices
【恶习】 èxí 〈名〉bad/evil/pernicious/vicious habit; evil custom/practice: 沉迷于~ indulge in a vice ‖ 改掉~ get out of/break away from/break off a bad habit ‖ 根除~ root up/uproot bad habits ‖ 沾染~ contract a bad habit; contract a vice; fall/get into a bad habit ‖ ~难改 it's difficult to break away from a bad habit/off one's bad habit; bad habits die hard
【恶行】 èxíng 〈名〉malicious act; evil act/action/deed; bad/evil conduct; foul deed; vicious behaviour/practice; evil-doing; wrongdoing
【恶性】 èxìng 〈形〉malignant; pernicious; vicious
〖~案件〗 èxìng ànjiàn 〈名〉pernicious case
〖~高血压〗 èxìng gāoxuèyā 〈名〉[医学] accelerated/malignant hypertension
〖~疟疾〗 èxìng nüèji 〈名〉subtertian/falciparum malaria
〖~贫血〗 èxìng pínxuè 〈名〉[医学] pernicious anaemia
〖~葡萄胎〗 èxìng pútaotāi 〈名〉[医学] invasive/malignant/metastasizing mole
〖~事故〗 èxìng shìgù 〈名〉calamitous accident
〖~水肿〗 èxìng shuǐzhǒng 〈名〉malignant oedema
〖~通货膨胀〗 èxìng tōnghuò péngzhàng 〈名〉hyperinflation; galloping/malignant/runaway/vicious/virulent inflation; vicious spiral of inflation; inflationary spiral
〖~循环〗 èxìng xúnhuán 〈名〉vicious circle: 一些城市的交通问题产生于一种~——由于公共汽车又挤又慢,人们转而使用自行车,而这又使道路阻塞,公共汽车行驶更加缓慢。Traffic problems in some cities are caused by a vicious circle—the buses are so crowded and slow that people ride bicycles, which choke the roads and

slow the buses down even further.
〖～肿瘤〗 èxìng zhǒngliú 〈名〉 malignant tumour; cancerous/malignant growth
【恶言】 èyán 〈名〉 rude/abusive language; vicious remarks: 口出～ have an abusive tongue‖～伤人 speak daggers at sb‖不要口出～。Hold your wicked/evil tongue.
〖～恶语〗 èyán-èyǔ 〈熟〉 abusive language; vicious remarks
〖～厉色〗 èyán-lìsè 〈熟〉 speak harshly with a stern face
〖～相向〗 èyán-xiāngxiàng 〈熟〉 exchange hot/hard words; hurl insults at each other
【恶意】 èyì 〈名〉 evil/ill intention; ill will; malicious intent; malice: 心怀～ bear malice (to/towards/against sb); mean mischief; harbour malice‖心无～ intend/mean no harm (to); bear sb no harm/malice/ill will‖～攻击 hostile/malicious attack‖～抨击 virulent attack (on sb/sth)‖～伤害 malicious injury/wounding‖～中伤 viciously slander‖～行为 malicious act
〖～毁坏罪〗 èyì huǐhuàizuì 〈名〉 crimes of malicious destruction and damage
〖～杀人〗 èyì shārén 〈名〉[法律] homicidium dolosum
〖～伤害〗 èyì shānghài 〈名〉[法律] malicious injury/wounding; wilful and malicious injury
〖～诉讼〗 èyì sùsòng 〈名〉 malicious action; wilful suit
〖～损害〗 èyì sǔnhài 〈名〉[法律] malicious damage
〖～中伤〗 èyì zhòngshāng 〈名〉[法律] convicium
【恶有恶报】 è yǒu èbào 〈熟〉 evil is rewarded with evil; every sin brings its punishment with it; evil will have an evil recompense; evil will be recompensed with evil; sow the wind and reap the whirlwind
【恶语】 èyǔ 〈名〉 rude/abusive language; vicious remarks; malicious slander/gossip
〖～伤人〗 èyǔ-shāngrén 〈熟〉 hurt sb by using abusive language; hurt sb with vicious remarks
〖～中伤〗 èyǔ-zhòngshāng 〈熟〉 assail (sb) with slander
【恶运】 èyùn 〈名〉 bad/ill/rotten luck: 避开～ keep off/avoid bad luck‖交～ be down on one's luck; have a run of bad luck; have bad luck
【恶战】 èzhàn ❶〈名〉 fierce battle/fighting ❷〈动〉 battle/fight fiercely: ～一场 have a fierce battle/fight
【恶兆】 èzhào 〈名〉 bad/evil/ill omen; portent
【恶浊】 èzhuó 〈形〉 foul; filthy: ～的空气 foul air
【恶作剧】 èzuòjù 〈名〉 monkey business; practical joke; prank; mischief: 搞～ play practical jokes‖打～电话 make a hoax phone call

饿 è ❶〈形〉 hungry: 挨～ go hungry‖感到～ feel hunger/hungry‖又累又～ be tired and hungry‖～汉 hungry man ❷〈动〉 starve: ～死 be starved/starve to death; die of hunger‖～死我了。I am starving.‖别～着肚子去上班。Don't go out to work on an empty stomach.‖他又挨打又挨～。He has been beaten and starved.
【饿饭】 èfàn 〈动〉 go hungry; go without food; starve
【饿虎扑食】 èhǔ-pūshí 〈熟〉 a hungry tiger pouncing on its prey
【饿狼】 èláng 〈名〉 hungry wolf—hungry person; greedy person
【饿殍】 èpiǎo 〈名〉〈书〉 corpses of the starved
〖～遍野〗 èpiǎo-biànyě 〈熟〉 the fields were strewn with corpses of the starved
【饿死鬼】 èsǐguǐ 〈名〉 ❶ ghost of a person who died of hunger ❷ ravenous eater

鄂 È 〈名〉〈简称〉 Hubei Province ⇨湖北
【鄂博】 èbó ＝ 敖包 áobāo
【鄂伦春族】 Èlúnchūnzú 〈名〉 Oroqen (Olunchun) ethnic group; the Oroqens (Olunchuns) [inhabiting China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Heilongjiang Province]
【鄂温克族】 Èwēnkèzú 〈名〉 Ewenki (Owenk) ethnic group; Ewenkis; the Owenks [inhabiting China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Heilongjiang Province]

阏 è 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 block; choke ❷〈名〉 sluice (gate) ⇨yān

谔 è
【谔谔】 è'è 〈形〉〈书〉 outspoken

萼 è 〈名〉[植物] calyx: ⇨～片; 花～
【萼片】 èpiàn 〈名〉[植物] sepal

遏 è 〈动〉 check; hold back; restrain
【遏抑】 èyì 〈动〉 restrain; suppress: ～不住胸中的怒火 cannot suppress one's anger‖无法～自己的好奇心 cannot restrain one's curiosity
【遏止】 èzhǐ 〈动〉 check; stop; hold back: 改革的潮流不可～。The tide of reform is irresistible.
【遏制】 èzhì 〈动〉 contain; check; curb; restrain; hold in check; keep within limits: ～流行病的蔓延 contain an epidemic‖～通货膨胀 check/contain/curb inflation; hold inflation in check‖她～不住离去的急切心情。She could not contain her eagerness to leave.‖公牛队的防守～住了费城队的进攻，几个准确的投篮让他们领先了 20 分。The Bulls' defence throttled Philadelphia's attack, and some accurate shots had them 20 points ahead.
〖～政策〗 èzhì zhèngcè 〈名〉 policy of containment

遌 è 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ meet by chance; come across; run into ❷ contradict

崿 è 〈名〉〈书〉 cliff; precipice: 峭～ sheer cliffs

愕 è 〈形〉 amazed; astonished; astounded; stunned: ⇨惊～
【愕然】 èrán 〈形〉 amazed; astonished; astounded; stunned: 为之～ be astonished/stunned at sth ‖～环顾 look around in astonishment

腭 è 〈名〉 palate: ⇨软～; 硬～
【腭穿孔】 èchuānkǒng 〈名〉 perforated palate
【腭化辅音】 èhuà fǔyīn 〈名〉[语言] palatalized consonant
【腭裂】 èliè 〈名〉[医学] cleft palate
【腭音】 èyīn 〈名〉[语言] palatal
【腭元音】 èyuányīn 〈名〉[语言] palatal vowel

鹗 è 〈名〉 osprey; fish hawk; sea eagle

锷 è 〈名〉〈书〉 blade of a sword; edge of a knife

颚 è 〈名〉 ❶ mandibles (of arthropods): ⇨上～; 下～ ❷ ＝ 腭 è
【颚骨】 ègǔ 〈名〉 jawbone

噩 è 〈形〉 shocking; upsetting
【噩耗】 èhào 〈名〉 evil tiding; news of the death of a person close/dear to one; news of the death of a beloved person: 透漏～ break the evil tiding
【噩梦】 èmèng 〈名〉 nightmare; bad/evil/fearful/hideous/horrible/terrible dream: 做～ have a nightmare/nightmares‖〈喻〉上学的第一天对我简直是一场～。The first day at school was simply a nightmare for me.
【噩运】 èyùn ＝ 恶运 èyùn
【噩兆】 èzhào ＝ 恶兆 èzhào

鳄 è 〈名〉 crocodile; alligator: ⇨扬子～
【鳄蜥】 èxī 〈名〉[动物] alligator lizard
【鳄鱼】 èyú 〈名〉 crocodile; alligator
〖～眼泪〗 èyú-yǎnlèi 〈熟〉 crocodile tears—hypocrisy: 掉～ shed crocodile tears

e

呃 e 〈助〉[used at the end of a sentence to express admiration or wonder]: 他真是个了不起的人～! Oh, he is really a great guy! ‖这学期过得真快～! The term simply flew by! ⇨ē; è

ēn

恩 ēn 〈名〉❶ favour; grace; gratitude: 皇～浩荡 boundless imperial favour ‖ 他对我有～。I owe him a favour. / I am indebted to him. ⇨报～;忘～负义 ❷ affection(s); love: 一日夫妻百日～。One day of married life breeds a hundred days of attachment. / One day of love between husband and wife cannot be easily forgotten. / One day of married life fosters enduring affections.

【恩爱】 ēn'ài 〈形〉[of married couple] affectionate: ～夫妻 devoted/affectionate couple; a couple devotedly attached to each other

【恩宠】 ēnchǒng ❶〈名〉imperial favour: 深受～ be in high favour (with sb) ‖ 赢得～ win sb's favour ‖ 争夺～ vie for sb's favour ❷〈动〉show special favour to

【恩仇】 ēnchóu 〈名〉kindness and hatred; grace and enmity: 描写主要人物～的故事情节 plot depicting both debts of gratitude paid and enmity shown by the leading characters

【恩赐】 ēncì ❶〈动〉(of an emperor) bestow imperial favours (on sb) ❷〈名〉charity; gift of grace: 接受～ accept charity ‖ 乞求～ ask/plead for charity; beg charity ‖ 要自力更生,不能靠别人～。Rely on yourself and never count on others' charity.

【恩德】 ēndé 〈名〉benevolence; favour; kindness; grace: 大恩大德 great kindness/benevolence ‖ 受某人的大恩大德 owe sb a vast debt of gratitude

【恩典】 ēndiǎn ❶〈名〉favour; grace ❷〈动〉bestow (favour)

【恩断义绝】 ēnduàn-yìjué 〈熟〉love is lost between husband and wife

【恩恩爱爱】 ēnēn'àiài 〈熟〉(of husband and wife) be affectionately attached to each other; be on terms of intimacy with each other

【恩格尔系数】 Ēngé'ěr xìshù 〈名〉[统计] Engel coefficient

【恩公】 ēngōng 〈名〉〈书〉one's reverend benefactor

【恩惠】 ēnhuì 〈名〉favour; kindness; charity; grace: 报答～ repay/return a kindness ‖ 得到～ obtain a favour/receive a kindness (from sb)

【恩将仇报】 ēnjiāngchóubào 〈熟〉return kindness with ingratitude; requite kindness with enmity/ingratitude; return hate for love; bite the hand that feeds one

【恩情】 ēnqíng 〈名〉loving kindness; kindness and affection

【恩人】 ēnrén 〈名〉benefactor

【恩深义重】 ēnshēn-yìzhòng 〈熟〉great/huge debt of gratitude; be deeply indebted (to): 他对我～。I owe him a huge debt of gratitude. / I am deeply indebted to him.

【恩师】 ēnshī 〈名〉my kind and respected master/teacher

【恩同再造】 ēntóngzàizào 〈熟〉favour that is as good as giving one a new life

【恩威并施】 ēnwēi-bìngshī 〈熟〉temper justice with mercy; make a combined use of kindness and sternness in governing; use the carrot and the stick simultaneously

【恩威并行】 ēnwēi-bìngxíng = 恩威并施 ēnwēi-bìngshī

【恩威并用】 ēnwēi-bìngyòng = 恩威并施 ēnwēi-bìngshī

【恩怨】 ēnyuàn 〈名〉❶ gratitude and grudges: ～分明 make a clear distinction between the kindnesses and wrongs done by others ❷ grievance; resentment: 不计较个人～ not to allow oneself to be swayed by personal grievance/resentment ‖ 我跟他素无～。I have never been held by any grievance against him.

【恩泽】 ēnzé 〈名〉favour bestowed by an emperor or officials

【恩重如山】 ēnzhòng-rúshān 〈熟〉favour weighty as a mountain tremendous kindness

【恩准】 ēnzhǔn 〈动〉graciously grant: 得到君主的～ get gracious approval of the monarch

蒽 ēn 〈名〉[化学] anthracene

【蒽醌】 ēnkūn 〈名〉[化学] anthraquinone: ～染料 anthraquinone dye

【蒽酸】 ēnsuān 〈名〉[化学] anthroic acid

【蒽油】 ēnyóu 〈名〉[化学] anthracene oil

èn

摁 èn 〈动〉press (with the hand or finger): ～电铃 ring an electric bell ‖ ～快门 press the shutter ‖ ～手印 register one's fingerprint ‖ 他们把他～在地上。They pinned him to the ground.

【摁钉儿】 èndīngr 〈名〉drawing pin; thumbtack

【摁扣儿】 ènkòur 〈名〉snap fastener; press stud

ēng

鞥 ēng 〈名〉〈书〉rein; halter

ér

儿[1] ér ❶〈名〉child: 新生～ newborn (child); neonate ⇨～童;婴～ ❷〈名〉son: 有一～一女 have a son and a daughter ⇨～媳;～子 ❸〈名〉youngster; youth: ⇨健～;男～ ❹〈形〉male: ⇨～马

儿[2] ér 〈后缀〉[transcribed as *r*] ❶ [added to nouns to indicate littleness, intimacy, etc]: 鸟～ birdie ‖ 小孩～ little child ❷ [added to a noun to form a new one with a different meaning]: ⇨白面～;头～ ❸ [added to verbs, adjectives or measure words to form nouns]: 盖～ lid ‖ 错～ mistake ‖ 片～ piece ❹ [added to certain verbs]: 火～了 flare up ‖ 喜欢玩～ love to play ❺ [added to adjectives consisting of the same two Chinese characters]: 乖乖～ be obedient ⇨好好～

【儿茶】 érchá 〈名〉[中药] catechu

〖～酚〗 érchāfēn 〈名〉catechol

〖～素〗 érchásù 〈名〉catechin

【儿歌】 érgē 〈名〉children's song; nursery rhyme: ～集 children's songbook

【儿化】 érhuà 〈名〉(of *putonghua* and some Chinese dialects) r-ending retroflexion—suffixation of a nonsyllabic r to nouns, and some verbs and adjectives, causing a retroflexion of the proceeding vowel

〖～韵〗 érhuàyùn = 儿化 érhuà

【儿皇帝】 érhuángdì 〈名〉puppet emperor

【儿科】 érkē 〈名〉paediatrics

〖～病房〗 érkē bìngfáng 〈名〉paediatric ward

〖～学〗 érkēxué 〈名〉paediatrics; paedology

〖～医生〗 érkē yīshēng 〈名〉paediatrician; paediatrist; paedologist

【儿郎】 érláng 〈名〉〈书〉❶ man ❷ son ❸ rank-and-file soldiers; men

【儿马】 érmǎ 〈名〉〈口〉stallion; male horse

【儿男】 érnán 〈名〉❶ man; a manly man ❷ boy; son: 只有一女,别无～ have only one daughter, but no son

【儿女】 érnǚ 〈名〉❶ sons and daughters; children: 养儿育女 raise/rear children; rear sons and daughters ‖ 中华～ sons and daughters of the Chinese nation ❷ men and women: ⇨～情长

〖～亲家〗 érnǚ qìngjiā 〈名〉parents-in-law of one's son/daughter

〖～情长〗 érnǚ-qíngcháng 〈熟〉love between man and woman lingers long— be excessively indulged in love: ～,英雄气短。Indulgence in love weakens a person's will.

〖～私情〗 érnǚ-sīqíng 〈熟〉love affair between man and woman

【儿时】 érshí 〈名〉childhood: ～的朋友 childhood friend ‖ ～的回忆 memories of childhood

【儿孙】 érsūn 〈名〉sons and grandsons; children and grandchildren; descendants; posterity

〖～满堂〗 érsūn-mǎntáng 〈熟〉have children and grandchildren in the household; with children and grandchildren filling the house

〖～自有～福,莫为～作马牛〗 érsūn zì yǒu érsūn fú, mò wèi érsūn zuò mǎniú 〈熟〉in time, the children will do OK in life, so the parents don't have to slave for their future well-being

【儿童】 értóng 〈名〉 children：关心～ care for children ‖ 虐待～ abuse/ill-treat/maltreat a child ‖ ～福利 child welfare ‖ ～游戏 childish games ‖ ～之家 children's home ‖ 变态～ abnormal children ‖ 超常～ supernormal children ‖ 缺陷～ defective children ‖ 问题～ problem children ‖ 学龄～ school-age children；children of school age ‖ 学龄前～ pre-schooler；pre-school children ‖ ～是未来的希望。*Children are the hopes of our future.*
〖～多动综合征〗 értóng duōdòng zōnghézhēng 〈名〉 hyperactive child syndrome
〖～读物〗 értóng dúwù 〈名〉 children's books/readings
〖～节〗 Értóngjié 〈名〉 Children's Day
〖～剧〗 értóngjù 〈名〉 children's play
〖～口腔医学〗 értóng kǒuqiāng yīxué 〈名〉 pedodontics：～家 pedodontist
〖～失语症〗 értóng shīyǔzhèng 〈名〉 childhood aphasia
〖～时代〗 értóng shídài 〈名〉 childhood
〖～团〗 értóngtuán 〈名〉 Children's Corps
〖～文化宫〗 értóng wénhuàgōng 〈名〉 children's palace of culture
〖～文学〗 értóng wénxué 〈名〉 children's literature
〖～心理学〗 értóng xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 child psychology
〖～医院〗 értóng yīyuàn 〈名〉 children's hospital
〖～游乐园〗 értóng yóulèyuán 〈名〉 children's playground/park
【儿媳】 érxí 〈名〉 daughter-in-law
【儿媳妇儿】 érxífur ＝ 儿媳 érxí
【儿戏】 érxì 〈名〉 trifling matter：把死亡当～ flirt with death ‖ 视同～ regard as a mere trifle ‖ 别拿人命当～。Don't trifle with human life.
【儿行千里母担忧】 ér xíng qiānlǐ mǔ dānyōu 〈熟〉 a mother's thought follows her son from afar/wherever he goes
【儿语】 éryǔ 〈名〉 baby talk
【儿韵】 éryùn ＝ 儿化 érhuà
【儿子】 érzi 〈名〉 son：人民的好～ excellent/worthy son of the people

而 ér 〈连〉 ❶ and；as well as；also：长期～复杂的问题 long-standing and complex problems ‖ 年轻～有才华 young and talented ‖ 战～胜之 fight and defeat it ❷ (and) yet；but；nevertheless：出力～不讨好 be a fool for one's pains ‖ 肥～不腻 fat yet not sickening ‖ 紧张～有秩序的工作 intense but orderly work ‖ 瘦～健 be thin but healthy ‖ 有力～温柔的手 firm yet gentle hand ‖ 我认为这一点很重要，～他却不以为然。I think this very important but he doesn't. ‖ 中国人用筷子～不用刀叉。The Chinese use chopsticks in place of knives and forks. ❸ if [used between the subject and the predicate to indicate a transition in meaning]：人民公仆～不为人民办事，就不配叫人民公仆。If a public servant does not serve the interests of the people, he does not deserve to be called a public servant. ⇨人～无信，不知其可 ❹ to：从上～下 from top to bottom ‖ 由南～北 from south to north ❺ [used between an adverbial element of purpose, cause, manner, etc and a verb to be modified]：为自由～斗争 fight for freedom ‖ 因生病～缺席 be absent because of illness ‖ 飘然～过 float past
【而后】 érhòu 〈副〉 *after that；then；afterwards；later；thenceforward；thenceforth；thereafter*：我们去喝一杯，～回家。Let's go for a drink and then go home. ‖ 我们开车去西安，～乘飞机到北京。We drove to Xi'an and thence flew to Beijing.
【而今】 érjīn 〈副〉 now；nowadays；at the present time
【而况】 érkuàng 〈连〉 much less；let alone；not to mention；even less：小孩连走都不会，～跑呢。The baby can't even walk, let alone run.
【而立】 érlì 〈名〉〈书〉 thirty years of age：～之年 the age of thirty ‖ 三十～ at thirty a man establishes himself in society ‖ 年届～ turn thirty；at the threshold of thirty
【而且】 érqiě 〈连〉 ❶ and：节假日少，～间隔太久。Holidays are *few and far between*. ‖ 这屋子很宽敞，～光线充足。The room is spacious and bright. ❷ but also：我们不但战胜了自然灾害，～获得了丰收。We not only came through the natural calamity, but also won a bumper harvest.
【而外】 érwài 〈助〉 ❶ besides；aside from；apart from：除去红十字会的供给～，难民没有食物来源。The refugees have *no source* of food, apart from Red Cross supplies. ❷ except；with the exception of；but：除了等～，我又能做什么。There's little I could do except wait.
【而已】 éryǐ 〈叹〉 that is all；nothing more；merely；only：如此～，岂有他哉。That's all there is to it！‖ 这不是真品，不过是复制品～。This is not genuine. It's merely a reproduction.

鸸 ér
【鸸鹋】 érmiáo 〈名〉［动物］emu

ěr

尔 ěr 〈书〉 ❶ 〈代〉 thou，you：非～之过。It's not your fault. ⇨～曹；～虞我诈 ❷ 〈代〉 that：～日 that day ‖ ～时 at that time ❸ 〈副〉 like that；so：果～ if so ⇨不过～～；乃～ ❹ 〈副〉 merely；that is all；only；nothing more；but：无他，但手熟～。It is just that I am an old hand at it. ❺ 〈后缀〉〈书〉 [used after adjective or adverb]：⇨率～；莞～
【尔曹】 ěrcáo 〈代〉〈书〉〈贬〉 you；you people；you and your kind
【尔代节】 Ěrdàijié ＝ 开斋节 Kāizhāijié
【尔尔】 ěr'ěr 〈形〉 average；commonplace；mediocre；so-so：不过～ be just mediocre/middling；be merely *average*；*be run-of-the-mill*
【尔格】 ěrgé 〈量〉［物理］erg
【尔后】 ěrhòu 〈连〉〈书〉 thereafter；subsequently；henceforth：～，该书被译成 15 种语言。The book was subsequently translated into 15 languages. ‖ 1980 年我们初次相识，～就经常见面。We first met in 1980 and I saw him quite often thereafter. ‖ 这些公司～就得在商业航线上运行了。The companies will henceforth have to operate on commercial lines.
【尔雅】 ěryǎ 〈形〉〈书〉 elegant；refined；cultured；well-bred：⇨温文～
【尔虞我诈】 ěryú-wǒzhà 〈熟〉 each trying to cheat the other；*you cheat and I deceive*；*play each other false*：各派勾心斗角，～。All the factions intrigued against each other, resorting to deception and fraud.
【尔诈我虞】 ěrzhà-wǒyú ＝ 尔虞我诈 ěryú-wǒzhà

耳 ěr 〈名〉 ❶ ear：人～ human ear ‖ 猪～ ear of swine ⇨～聋眼花；～闻目睹；内～；外～；中～ ❷ any ear-like thing：⇨木～；银～ ❸ *on* both sides；flanking；side：⇨～房；～门
【耳报神】 ěrbàoshén 〈名〉 informant；informer
【耳背】 ěrbèi 〈形〉 hard of hearing：老人身体还硬朗，就是有点～。The old man is still hale and hearty except for being slightly hard of hearing.
【耳鼻喉科】 ěr-bí-hóukē 〈名〉［医学］❶ ENT (*ear-nose-throat*) department；otolaryngological department ❷ otolaryngology
〖～学〗 ěr-bí-hóukēxué ＝ 耳鼻喉科② ěr-bí-hóukē
〖～医生〗 ěr-bí-hóukē yīshēng 〈名〉 ENT specialist；otolaryngologist
【耳边风】 ěrbiānfēng 〈名〉 a puff of wind passing the ear—unheeded advice：不要把我的警告当～。Don't neglect my warnings. / Don't throw my warnings to the wind. / Don't turn a deaf ear to my warnings. ‖ 别把我的劝告当～。Don't turn a deaf ear to my advice. ‖ 我让男孩子们上学去，可他们只当～。I told the boys to go to school, but it fell on deaf ears/ it went in one ear and out the other.
【耳鬓厮磨】 ěrbìn-sīmó 〈熟〉 *ear to ear and temple to temple*—(of a boy and a girl) have close childhood friendship；have close association during childhood；be intimate with
【耳病】 ěrbìng 〈名〉［医学］ear disease；otopathy
【耳沉】 ěrchén 〈形〉〈书〉 hard of hearing
【耳成形术】 ěrchéngxíngshù 〈名〉 otoplasty
【耳承】 ěrchéng 〈名〉 earpiece
【耳垂】 ěrchuí 〈名〉 ear lobe；lobe
【耳聪目明】 ěrcōng-mùmíng 〈熟〉 ❶ have good/sharp ears and eyes；have keen eyesight and hearing；can hear and see well；be quick at hearing and seeing ❷ have a thorough grasp of the situation；be very perceptive；be quick of perception
【耳道】 ěrdào 〈名〉 *auditory meatus*
【耳底】 ěrdǐ 〈名〉 eardrum；tympanum
【耳朵】 ěrduo 〈名〉 ear：穿～ have one's ear lobes pierced (for wearing earrings) ‖ 揪/拧 ～ pull/pinch sb's ear：seize sb by the

ear ‖ 塞住～ close/shut/stop/stuff one's ears with sth ‖ 竖起～ prick/perk up/cock one's ears; strain one's ears ‖ 挖～ pick one's ear ‖ ～背 have cloth ears; be hard of hearing ‖ ～尖 have long/sharp ears; have a keen/good/quick ear ‖ 一个～进，一个～出 go in one ear and out the other ‖ 她的～穿了耳孔。Her ears are pierced. ‖ 他几乎不能相信自己的～。He could scarcely believe his ears.

〖～沉〗 ěrduochén = 耳沉 ěrchén

〖～垂儿〗 ěrduochuír = 耳垂 ěrchuí

〖～底子〗 ěrduo dǐzi 〈名〉〈方〉 inflammation of the middle ear; otitis media; tympanitis

〖～软〗 ěrduoruǎn 〈形〉 be credulous; be easily influenced; be susceptible to flattery: 她～，容易受骗。She was too credulous and susceptible to fraud. ‖ 这个人耳朵太软，当不好领导。That man is too compliant to be a good leader.

〖～眼儿〗 ěrduoyǎnr 〈名〉 ❶ the external opening of the ear ❷ hole in the ear lobe for earring

【耳房】 ěrfáng 〈名〉 ❶ side rooms [flanking the principal room] ❷ small annex

【耳风】 ěrfeng 〈名〉 hearsay

【耳福】 ěrfú 〈名〉 good fortune of hearing sth rare or beautiful: 一饱～ have the gratification of listening to something beautiful; enjoy every bit of what one hears

【耳根】 ěrgēn 〈名〉 ❶ the basal part/root of the ear ❷〈方〉 ear: ～发烧 one's ears are burning

〖～清净〗 ěrgēn-qīngjìng 〈熟〉 hear no idle gossip/worldly discord

【耳垢】 ěrgòu 〈名〉 earwax; wax; cerumen

【耳骨】 ěrgǔ 〈名〉 ear bone; otica

【耳鼓】 ěrgǔ 〈名〉 eardrum; tympanic membrane

〖～膜〗 ěrgǔmó 〈名〉 eardrum membrane

【耳刮匙】 ěrguāchí 〈名〉 aural curette

【耳刮子】 ěrguāzi = 耳光 ěrguāng

【耳掴子】 ěrguāizi 〈口〉 = 耳光 ěrguāng

【耳管】 ěrguǎn = 外听道 wàitīngdào

【耳光】 ěrguāng 〈名〉 ❶ box on the ear; slap in the face: 打～ box sb's ears ‖ 他们说他在打自己的～。They called his action a slap in his own face. ❷ blow: 事实给了幻想一个～。Facts dealt a blow to the illusion. ‖ 事实给了造谣的人一记响亮的～。The facts gave the rumour-monger a thunderous slap in the face.

【耳郭】 ěrguō 〈名〉 auricle; external/outer ear; pinna

【耳锅】 ěrguō 〈名〉 eared pot

【耳红面赤】 ěrhóng-miànchì 〈熟〉 be flushed; be/become red in the face

【耳环】 ěrhuán 〈名〉 ❶ earring; earbob: 戴～ wear earrings ❷ ear pendants

【耳机】 ěrjī 〈名〉 earphone; headphone: ～插孔 earphone jack ‖ ～插座 earphone socket

【耳积水】 ěrjīshuǐ 〈名〉 [医学] hydrotis

【耳肌】 ěrjī 〈名〉 auricular muscle

【耳疾】 ěrjí 〈名〉 ear disease; otopathy

【耳记】 ěrjì 〈名〉 earmark

【耳际】 ěrjì 〈名〉 in one's ears: 他残酷的笑声依然在她的～回响。His cruel laughter still rings/lingers in her ears. / Her ears still ring with his cruel laughter.

【耳尖】 ěrjiān 〈形〉 have an acute sense of hearing; have good ears; be sharp-eared

【耳镜】 ěrjìng 〈名〉 [医学] otoscope; auriscope; ear mirror; aural/ear speculum

【耳科】 ěrkē 〈名〉 [医学] ❶ otological department ❷ otology; auristics

〖～医生〗 ěrkē yīshēng 〈名〉 otologist; aurist; ear specialist

〖～学〗 ěrkēxué = 耳科② ěrkē

【耳壳】 ěrké 〈名〉 [解剖] concha

【耳孔】 ěrkǒng 〈名〉 earhole: 穿～ have one's ears pierced

【耳廓】 ěrkuò = 耳郭 ěrguō

【耳溃疡】 ěrkuìyáng 〈名〉 [医学] otohelcosis

【耳力】 ěrlì 〈名〉 power of hearing; hearing: ～不济 one's hearing is getting worse; be hard of hearing; have poor hearing

【耳聆心悦】 ěrlíng-xīnyuè 〈熟〉 ear and mind are both pleased

【耳灵眼尖】 ěrlíng-yǎnjiān 〈熟〉 be quick of hearing and sight

【耳瘤】 ěrliú 〈名〉 [医学] otoncus

【耳聋】 ěrlóng 〈形〉 deaf

〖～目眩〗 ěrlóng-mùxuàn 〈熟〉 become both dazed and deaf

〖～眼花〗 ěrlóng-yǎnhuā 〈熟〉 be hard of hearing and dim of sight

〖～眼瞎〗 ěrlóng-yǎnxiā 〈熟〉 be deaf and blind

【耳漏】 ěrlòu 〈名〉 [医学] otorrhea

【耳轮】 ěrlún 〈名〉 [解剖] helix

【耳毛】 ěrmáo 〈名〉 ❶ hair(s) in the ear ❷ (of a bird) auriculars

【耳帽】 ěrmào = 耳套 ěrtào

【耳门】 ěrmén 〈名〉 ❶ opening of the ear ❷ side door

【耳鸣】 ěrmíng ❶ 〈动〉 one's ears are buzzing/humming/ ringing/singing/tingling/whistling: 隆隆声震得我～。The crash really made my ears ring. ❷ 〈名〉 [医学] tinnitus: 神经性～ nervous tinnitus

【耳膜】 ěrmó 〈名〉 tympanic membrane; eardrum

【耳目】 ěrmù 〈名〉 ❶ ears and eyes: ⇨掩人～ ❷ knowledge; information: ～不广 be not well-informed; be poorly-informed ❸ ears and eyes—snoops; spies: ～众多 have ears and eyes everywhere; have many men around ‖ 战争期间，他是总统在前线的～。He was the ears and eyes of the president during the war.

〖～闭塞〗 ěrmù-bìsè 〈熟〉 be ill-informed/uninformed/ignorant

〖～清静〗 ěrmù-qīngjìng 〈熟〉 free from noise and dirt

〖～所及〗 ěrmù-suǒjí 〈熟〉 from what one sees and hears; from what one knows

〖～一新〗 ěrmù-yīxīn 〈熟〉 find everything fresh and new; find oneself in an entirely new world; be completely new to the ear and the eye

〖～昭彰〗 ěrmù-zhāozhāng 〈熟〉 be universally known; be known to all

〖～之娱〗 ěrmùzhīyú 〈熟〉 pleasures of the senses

【耳囊】 ěrnáng 〈名〉 [医学] otic capsule

【耳旁风】 ěrpángfēng = 耳边风 ěrbiānfēng

【耳蜱】 ěrpí 〈名〉 [医学] ear tick

【耳屏】 ěrpíng 〈名〉 [生理] tragus

【耳热】 ěrrè 〈形〉 ❶ one's ears burn: 酒后～ one's ears burning under the influence of alcohol ‖ 感到～ feel blood ascending to one's ears ❷ = 耳熟 ěrshú ❸ have burning ears—be extremely excited or shy: 一提起他，她就脸红～。Whenever his name was mentioned, her cheeks reddened and ears burned.

〖～眼跳〗 ěrrè-yǎntiào 〈熟〉 ears burning and eyes twitching—an omen of something going to happen

【耳濡目染】 ěrrú-mùrǎn 〈熟〉 be imperceptibly influenced by what one constantly sees and hears; take in the impact of circumstances

【耳软】 ěrruǎn 〈形〉 pliable; easily influenced by others

〖～心活〗 ěrruǎn-xīnhuó 〈熟〉 be credulous and pliable; be pliable-minded

【耳塞】 ěrsāi 〈名〉 ❶ earwax ❷ earplug ❸ earpiece: 通过～听传译 tanslations are heard through an earpiece

【耳砂】 ěrshā 〈名〉 [医学] otoconite

【耳扇】 ěrshàn 〈名〉 ❶ earflap; earlap ❷ auricle; pinna

【耳生】 ěrshēng 〈形〉 unfamiliar/strange to the ear; strange-sounding: 多年不见了，可你说话的声音倒不～。We haven't seen each other for years, but your voice still sounds familiar to me.

【耳石】 ěrshí 〈名〉 [生理] otolite; otolith; ear crystal: ～病 otolithiasis

〖～膜〗 ěrshímó 〈名〉 otolithic membrane

【耳食】 ěrshí 〈动〉〈书〉 readily believe what one is told; be credulous

〖～不化〗 ěrshí-bùhuà 〈熟〉 hear but not understand

〖～之谈〗 ěrshízhītán 〈熟〉 auricular evidence; hearsay; rumour

【耳屎】 ěrshǐ 〈名〉〈口〉 earwax

【耳饰】 ěrshì 〈名〉 ear ornament/drop

【耳视目听】 ěrshì-mùtīng 〈熟〉 see with the ear and hear with the eye—be very intelligent

【耳熟】 ěrshú 〈形〉 familiar to the ear: 他的名字有点～。His name rings a bell.

〖～能详〗 ěrshú-néngxiáng 〈熟〉 what is frequently heard can be repeated in detail

【耳顺】 ěrshùn ❶ 〈名〉〈口〉 sixty years of age [based on Confucius' "六十而～" At sixty my ears are attuned.]: ～之年 sixty years of age ‖ 年逾～ over sixty ❷ 〈形〉 pleasing to the ear: 我听京剧越来越～了。I gradually become attuned to Beijing

opera.
【耳探子】 ěrtànzi 〈名〉 aural probe
【耳套】 ěrtào 〈名〉 ear cap; ear muff(s)
【耳提】 ěrtí 〈动〉 pour exhortations into sb's ears
〖～面命〗 ěrtí-miànmìng 〈熟〉 personally give earnest exhortations/instructions
【耳听八方】 ěrtīngbāfāng 〈熟〉 have/keep an/one's ear to the ground; be very alert; be quick-eared: 他～,消息灵通。He is quick-eared and well-informed.
【耳听为虚,眼见为实】 ěrtīng wéi xū, yǎnjiàn wéi shí 〈熟〉 what is heard may be false but what is seen is true; seeing is believing
【耳痛】 ěrtòng 〈名〉 otalgia; earache: 因耳咽管堵塞而引起的～ earache caused by blocked Eustachian tube
【耳挖勺儿】 ěrwāsháor 〈方〉 = 耳挖子 ěrwāzi
【耳挖子】 ěrwāzi 〈名〉 earpick
【耳闻】 ěrwén 〈动〉 hear of/about: 这件事我只有所～,并不知道其中的细节。I've only heard a little about it, but I don't know the details.
〖～不如目见〗 ěrwén bùrú mùjiàn 〈熟〉 seeing for oneself is better than hearing from others; what is heard is a far cry from what is seen
〖～目睹〗 ěrwén-mùdǔ 〈熟〉 hear and see personally; hear with one's own ears and see with one's own eyes; witness and hear about; what one sees and hears
〖～是虚,眼见是实〗 ěrwén shì xū, yǎnjiàn shì shí 〈熟〉 what you hear about may be false, but what you see is true; seeing is believing
【耳蜗】 ěrwō 〈名〉 cochlea; acoustic labyrinth
【耳下腺】 ěrxiàxiàn = 腮腺 sāixiàn
【耳穴】 ěrxué 〈名〉 ear acupuncture point
【耳咽管】 ěryānguǎn 〈名〉[生理] Eustachian tube; otopharyngeal tube
【耳炎】 ěryán 〈名〉[医学] otitis: 内～ otitis interna ‖ 外～ otitis externa
【耳痒】 ěryǎng 〈名〉 ear itching
【耳音】 ěryīn 〈名〉 power of hearing; hearing
【耳硬化】 ěryìnghuà 〈名〉[医学] otosclerosis
【耳羽】 ěryǔ 〈名〉[动物] plumicorn; feathered ear; ear tuft
【耳语】 ěryǔ 〈动〉 whisper in sb's ear
【耳针】 ěrzhēn 〈名〉 ear acupuncture
〖～疗法〗 ěrzhēn liáofǎ 〈名〉 ear acupuncture therapy
【耳重】 ěrzhòng 〈形〉 hard of hearing
【耳状】 ěrzhuàng 〈形〉 auricular; auriculate
【耳坠】 ěrzhuì 〈名〉 eardrop; earring
【耳子】 ěrzi 〈名〉(of a vessel,container, etc) ear; side handle

迩 ěr 〈形〉〈书〉 near; close: ⇨遐～驰名
【迩来】 ěrlái 〈名〉〈书〉 lately; recently

饵 ěr ❶〈名〉 bait: ⇨钓～;诱～ ❷〈名〉 cakes; pastry: ⇨饼～;果～ ❸〈动〉〈书〉 entice: ～以重利 entice with huge profits; use great wealth as a bait ⇨～敌
【饵敌】 ěrdí 〈动〉 set up/lay a trap for the enemy
【饵钓】 ěrdiào 〈名〉 bait fishing
【饵料】 ěrliào 〈名〉 ❶ fish feed ❷ fishing bait ❸ poison bait [used to entice and kill insect]
【饵子】 ěrzi 〈名〉(fishing) bait

珥 ěr 〈名〉〈书〉 jade or pearl earrings

铒 ěr 〈名〉[化学] erbium (Er)

èr

二 èr ❶〈数〉 two: 第～ the second ‖ ～百～十～ two hundred and twenty-two ‖ ～哥 second elder brother ‖ ～两 two *liang* ‖ 零点～ zero point two ‖ 三万～千～百元 thirty-two thousand and two hundred *yuan* ‖ ～路公共汽车 No 2 bus ‖ 第～遍 the second time ‖ ～～得四。Twice two is four. ‖ 一加一等于～。One plus one is two. / One and one make two. ❷〈形〉 inconstant: ⇨～心;三心～意 ❸〈形〉 different: 不～价! No bargaining ⇨～话 ❹〈形〉〈方〉 stupid: 他有点～。He is a bit stupid.
【二氨酚显影剂】 èr'ānfēn xiǎnyǐngjì 〈名〉 amidol
【二胺】 èr'àn 〈名〉[化学] diamine
【二八】 èrbā 〈数〉 sixteen: 年方～ be only sixteen years of age
【二把刀】 èrbǎdāo 〈口〉 ❶〈形〉 incompetent; lacking sufficient ability or knowledge: 说实话,我讲日语可是～。To be frank, I only speak a smattering of Japanese. ❷〈名〉 dabbler; smatterer; half-assed person
【二把手】 èrbǎshǒu 〈名〉 second fiddle; second in office/command: 当～ play second fiddle
【二百二】 èrbǎi'èr 〈口〉〈通称〉 = 汞溴红 gǒngxiùhóng
【二百二十】 èrbǎi'èrshí = 二百二 èrbǎi'èr
【二百海里领海权】 èrbǎihǎilǐ lǐnghǎiquán 〈名〉 200-nautical-mile territorial waters rights
【二百五】 èrbǎiwǔ 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ halfwit; stupid person: 他是个～。He is a stupid person. / He's not all there. ❷ dabbler; smatterer
【二板市场】 èrbǎn shìchǎng 〈名〉 second board; growth enterprise board; hi-tech board
【二包商】 èrbāoshāng 〈名〉 sub-contractor
【二倍体】 èrbèitǐ 〈名〉[生物] diploid; diplont
【二苯胺】 èrběn'àn 〈名〉[化学] diphenylamine
【二补数】 èrbǔshù 〈名〉[计算机] two's complement; complement-on-two
【二部制】 èrbùzhì 〈名〉 two-shift system; two part-time shifts
【二步舞】 èrbùwǔ 〈名〉 two-step: 跳～ dance the two-step
【二产】 èrchǎn 〈名〉[医学] secundiparity
〖～妇〗 èrchǎnfù 〈名〉 secundipara
【二长岩】 èrchángyán 〈名〉[地质] monzonite
【二齿兽】 èrchǐshòu 〈名〉[古生物] dicynodont
【二冲程】 èrchōngchéng 〈形〉[机械] two-cycle; two-stroke
〖～发动机〗 èrchōngchéng fādòngjī 〈名〉 two-stroke engine
〖～循环〗 èrchōngchéng xúnhuán 〈名〉 two-stroke cycle
【二重】 èrchóng 〈形〉 double; dualistic
〖～唱〗 èrchóngchàng 〈名〉[音乐](vocal) duet
〖～根〗 èrchónggēn 〈名〉[数学] double root
〖～精炼〗 èrchóng jīngliàn 〈名〉 double refining
〖～人格〗 èrchóng réngé = 双重人格 shuāngchóng réngé
〖～性〗 èrchóngxìng 〈名〉 dual character/nature; duality
〖～奏〗 èrchóngzòu 〈名〉[音乐](instrumental) duet
〖～奏鸣曲〗 èrchóng zòumíngqǔ 〈名〉[音乐] sonata duet
【二传手】 èrchuánshǒu 〈名〉[体育] setter (of volleyball); tosser
【二醇】 èrchún 〈名〉[化学] diol
【二次】 èrcì 〈形〉 second; secondary
〖～变电所〗 èrcì biàndiànsuǒ 〈名〉[电力] secondary substation
〖～采油〗 èrcì cǎiyóu 〈名〉[石油] secondary (oil) recovery
〖～创业〗 èrcì chuàngyè 〈动〉 start a new undertaking
〖～抵押〗 èrcì dǐyā 〈名〉[法律] second mortgage
〖～发射〗 èrcì fāshè 〈名〉[电子] secondary emission
〖～方〗 èrcìfāng 〈名〉[数学] square; secondpower
〖～方程〗 èrcì fāngchéng 〈名〉[数学] quadratic equation
〖～革命〗 èrcì gémìng 〈名〉 second revolution
〖～函数〗 èrcì hánshù 〈名〉[数学] quadratic function
〖～回收〗 èrcì huíshōu 〈名〉 secondary recovery
〖～加工〗 èrcì jiāgōng 〈名〉 second processing
〖～开采〗 èrcì kāicǎi 〈名〉〈矿业〉 secondary production/recovery/working
〖～开花〗 èrcì kāihuā 〈名〉[植物] second bloom
〖～幂〗 èrcìmì 〈名〉[数学] second power
〖～能源〗 èrcì néngyuán 〈名〉 secondary energy source
〖～曲面〗 èrcì qūmiàn 〈名〉[数学] quadratic surface
〖～曲线〗 èrcì qūxiàn 〈名〉[数学] conic section; quadratic curve
〖～色〗 èrcìsè 〈名〉 secondary colour
〖～剩余〗 èrcì shèngyú 〈名〉[数学] quadratic residue
〖～污染〗 èrcì wūrǎn 〈名〉 secondary pollution: ～物 secondary pollutant
〖～线圈〗 èrcì xiànquān 〈名〉 secondary coil
〖～项〗 èrcìxiàng 〈名〉[数学] quadratic term
【二道贩子】 èrdào fànzi 〈名〉 person who resells at a profit; petty trader; scalper
【二等】 èrděng 〈形〉 second-class; second-degree; second-rate
〖～兵〗 èrděngbīng 〈名〉[US and British Army, US Marine

Corps] private; [US Air Force] airman second class; [British Air Force] leading aircraftsman; [British Marine Corps] marine second class
〖～残废军人〗 èrděng cánfèi jūnrén 〈名〉disabled soldier, second class
〖～舱〗 èrděngcāng 〈名〉economy (class); second cabin; second-class cabin; cabin class
〖～车〗 èrděngchē 〈名〉second-class carriage; second class: 我们坐～旅行。We're traveling second-class.
〖～公民〗 èrděng gōngmín 〈名〉second-class citizen
〖～功〗 èrděnggōng 〈名〉merit citation class II
〖～货〗 èrděnghuò 〈名〉seconds; second-rater
〖～奖〗 èrděngjiǎng 〈名〉second prize
〖～秘书〗 èrděng mìshū 〈名〉[外交] second secretary
〖～谋杀罪〗 èrděng móushāzuì 〈名〉[法律] second-degree murder
〖～票〗 èrděngpiào 〈名〉second-class ticket
〖～品〗 èrděngpǐn 〈名〉second-class goods; seconds
【二等分】 èrděngfēn 〈动〉bisect
〖～线〗 èrděngfēnxiàn 〈名〉[数学] bisector; bisectrix
【二地主】 èrdìzhǔ 〈名〉〈旧〉sub-landlord
【二叠纪】 Èrdiéjì 〈名〉[地质] Permian Period: ～盆地 Permian basin
【二度烧伤】 èrdù shāoshāng 〈名〉second-degree burn
【二段式】 èrduànshì 〈名〉[音乐] binary form
【二噁英】 èr'èyīng ＝ 二氧芑 èryǎngqǐ
【二房】 èrfáng 〈名〉❶ second male branch of an extended family; cadet branch ❷ concubine
【二房东】 èrfángdōng 〈名〉sub-lessor; sub-landlord
【二分】 èrfēn 〈名〉binary cut
〖～点〗 èrfēndiǎn 〈名〉[天文] the equinoxes
〖～法〗 èrfēnfǎ 〈名〉[逻辑] dichotomy
〖～音符〗 èrfēn yīnfú 〈名〉[音乐] minim; half note
【二分裂】 èrfēnliè 〈名〉[生物] binary fission
【二分体】 èrfēntǐ 〈名〉[生物] diad; dyad
【二伏】 èrfú ＝ 中伏 zhōngfú
【二副】 èrfù 〈名〉second mate/officer
【二腹肌】 èrfùjī 〈名〉[解剖] digastric
【二甘醇】 èrgānchún 〈名〉[化学] diglycol
【二公】 èrgōng 〈名〉〈口〉kept man: 包～ (of a rich woman) keep a man
【二鬼子】 èrguǐzi 〈名〉〈口〉traitor
【二锅头】 èrguōtóu 〈名〉*erguotou* [twice-distilled liquor usu from sorghum]
【二号病】 èrhàobìng 〈名〉〈口〉cholera
【二号桅】 èrhàowéi 〈名〉(of a ship) No 2 mast
【二胡】 èrhú 〈名〉*erhu* [two-stringed bowed instrument with a lower register than *jinghu*]: 拉～ play *erhu* ‖ ～独奏 *erhu* solo
【二虎相争,必有一伤】 èr hǔ xiāng zhēng, bì yǒu yì shāng ＝ 两虎相斗,必有一伤 liǎng hǔ xiāng dòu, bì yǒu yì shāng
【二忽】 èrhū ＝ 二乎 èrhu
【二乎】 èrhu 〈方〉❶〈动〉shrink away from: 他在困难面前向来不～。He never shrank from difficulties. ❷〈形〉hesitant; indecisive ❸〈形〉not promising/hopeful
【二花脸】 èrhuāliǎn 〈名〉*erhualian* [the flowery-faced male role in Beijing opera characterized by his postures and acting rather than singing]
【二化螟】 èrhuàmíng 〈名〉[生物] striped rice borer
【二话】 èrhuà 〈名〉[often used in the negative] demur; objection: ～不说 without demur ‖ 尽管干吧,我决无～。Do as you please. I won't raise any objections.
【二荒地】 èrhuāngdì 〈名〉cultivated land going/running to waste
【二黄】 èrhuáng 〈名〉*erhuang* [one of the two chief types of music in traditional Chinese opera]
【二簧】 èrhuáng ＝ 二黄 èrhuáng
【二婚】 èrhūn 〈名〉❶ remarriage ❷ ＝ 二婚头 èrhūntóu
【二婚头】 èrhūntóu 〈名〉〈贬〉remarried woman/man
【二混子】 èrhùnzi 〈名〉〈口〉loafer; idler; ne'er-do-well; layabout; loiterer
【二级】 èrjí 〈形〉secondary; second-class; second-level
〖～保护野生动物〗 èrjí bǎohù yěshēng dòngwù 〈名〉wildlife under second class protection
〖～抵押市场〗 èrjí dǐyā shìchǎng 〈名〉secondary mortgage market
〖～地址〗 èrjí dìzhǐ 〈名〉[计算机] two-level address
〖～法人〗 èrjí fǎrén 〈名〉[法律] second legal person
〖～分类〗 èrjí fēnlèi 〈名〉secondary classification
〖～风〗 èrjífēng 〈名〉[天文] force 2 wind; light breeze
〖～公路〗 èrjí gōnglù 〈名〉second-class highway
〖～公证员〗 èrjí gōngzhèngyuán 〈名〉second grade notary
〖～火箭〗 èrjí huǒjiàn 〈名〉two-stage rocket
〖～交易〗 èrjí jiāoyì 〈名〉secondary dealing
〖～教师〗 èrjí jiàoshī 〈名〉second-class teacher
〖～律师〗 èrjí lǜshī 〈名〉second-grade lawyer
〖～谋杀罪〗 èrjí móushāzuì 〈名〉murder in the second degree
〖～批发站〗 èrjí pīfāzhàn 〈名〉second-level wholesale station
〖～市场〗 èrjí shìchǎng 〈名〉secondary market
〖～证券市场〗 èrjí zhèngquàn shìchǎng 〈名〉secondary securities market
〖～主犯〗 èrjí zhǔfàn 〈名〉[法律] principal in the second degree
〖～准备金〗 èrjí zhǔnbèijīn 〈名〉[法律] secondary reserve
〖～准尉〗 èrjí zhǔnwèi 〈名〉[British Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps] warrant officer; [US Army and Air Force] warrant officer, junior grade; [US Navy and Marine Corps] warrant officer
〖～子程序〗 èrjí zǐchéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] two-order subroutine
【二极管】 èrjíguǎn 〈名〉[电子] diode: 发光～ light-emitting diode ‖ 功率～ power diode ‖ 光电～ photodiode; photocrectifer ‖ 晶体～ transistor diode ‖ 冷阴极～ two-element cold-cathode tube ‖ 稳压～ voltage-regulator diode
【二价】 èrjià 〈名〉[化学] bivalence
〖～染色体〗 èrjià rǎnsètǐ 〈名〉[生物] bivalent; bivalent chromosome
〖～碳基〗 èrjià tànjī 〈名〉[化学] carbyl
〖～元素〗 èrjià yuánsù 〈名〉[化学] dyad
【二尖瓣】 èrjiānbàn 〈名〉[生理] mitral valve; bicuspid
〖～闭合不全〗 èrjiānbàn bìhé bùquán 〈名〉[医学] mitral incompetence/insufficiency
〖～切开术〗 èrjiānbàn qiēkāishù 〈名〉[医学] mitral valvotomy
〖～狭窄〗 èrjiānbàn xiázhǎi 〈名〉[医学] mitral stenosis
【二甲苯】 èrjiǎběn 〈名〉[化学] xylene
〖～酸〗 èrjiǎběnsuān 〈名〉[化学] xylic acid
【二甲基苯胺】 èrjiǎjī běn'àn 〈名〉[化学] xylidine
【二脚杈】 èrjiǎochà 〈名〉[农业] two-toothed fork
【二进宫】 èrjìngōng 〈动〉〈口〉enter the palace the second time—be put in jail/jailed a second time
【二进码】 èrjìnmǎ 〈名〉[计算机] binary code
【二进运算】 èrjìn yùnsuàn 〈名〉binary operation
【二进制】 èrjìnzhì 〈名〉binary; binary system: ～变量 binary variable ‖ ～单位 binary unit ‖ ～计算机 binary computer ‖ ～加法 binary addition ‖ ～减法 binary subtraction ‖ ～数 binary (number) ‖ ～数字 binary digit; BIT ‖ ～字 binary word
【二聚物】 èrjùwù 〈名〉[化学] bipolymer; dimer
【二开】 èrkāi 〈名〉(of paper) folio
【二赖子】 èrlàizi 〈名〉〈方〉shameless loafer/idler
【二郎腿】 èrlángtuǐ 〈名〉〈方〉cross-legged: 翘着～ sit with one's legs crossed; sit cross-legged
【二老】 èrlǎo 〈名〉father and mother; parents
【二垒】 èrlěi 〈名〉[体育] second base
〖～打〗 èrlěidǎ 〈名〉two-base hit
〖～手〗 èrlěishǒu 〈名〉[体育] second baseman
【二类】 èrlèi 〈名〉second class/category
〖～口岸〗 èrlèi kǒu'àn 〈名〉second-class port
〖～商品〗 èrlèi shāngpǐn 〈名〉second category of commodities
〖～物资〗 èrlèi wùzī 〈名〉second category of goods
〖～邮件〗 èrlèi yóujiàn 〈名〉second-class postal matter; second-class mail matter
【二愣子】 èrlèngzi 〈名〉〈口〉rash fellow; hothead
【二连脉】 èrliánmài 〈名〉[中医] bigeminy; bigeminal pulse
【二流子】 èrliúzi 〈名〉loafer; idler; bum
【二硫化物】 èrliúhuàwù 〈名〉[化学] disulphide; bisulphide
【二卤化物】 èrlǔhuàwù 〈名〉[化学] dihalide
【二氯化汞】 èrlǜhuàgǒng 〈名〉[化学] bichloride of mercury
【二氯化物】 èrlǜhuàwù 〈名〉[化学] dichloride

【二路儿】 èrlùr 〈形〉 second-rate：～货 second-rate/inferior goods
【二轮放映】 èrlún fàngyìng 〈名〉(of movies) second run
【二轮驱动】 èrlún qūdòng 〈名〉 two-wheel drive
【二律背反】 èrlǜbèifǎn 〈名〉[哲学] antinomy
【二毛】 èrmáo 〈名〉 ❶ grey hair ❷ grey-haired old person ❸ 〈方〉 lamb's wool
〖～皮〗 èrmáopí 〈名〉 lamb skin
【二毛子】 èrmáozi 〈名〉〈旧〉〈贬〉 Chinese believing in a foreign religion
【二门】 èrmén 〈名〉 inner gate
【二米饭】 èrmǐfàn 〈名〉(cooked) rice and millet mixed
【二秘】 èrmì ＝ 二等秘书 èrděng mìshū
【二面角】 èrmiànjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] dihedral angle
【二名法】 èrmíngfǎ 〈名〉[生物] binomial nomenclature/system
【二拇指】 èrmuzhǐ 〈名〉〈口〉 forefinger; index finger
【二奶】 èrnǎi 〈名〉〈口〉 kept woman：包～ keep a woman; provide financial support for a mistress
【二难推理】 èrnán tuīlǐ 〈名〉[逻辑] dilemma
【二年级学生】 èrniánjí xuéshēng 〈名〉 sophomore (of secondary school and university students)
【二年生】 èrniánshēng 〈形〉[植物] biennial
〖～植物〗 èrniánshēng zhíwù 〈名〉 biennial plant
【二年制】 èrniánzhì 〈名〉 two-year schooling
【二炮】 Èrpào 〈名〉 Second Artillery Force (of the People's Liberation Army of China)
【二期梅毒】 èrqī méidú 〈名〉[医学] secondary syphilis
【二歧聚伞花序】 èrqí jùsǎn huāxù 〈名〉[植物] dichasium
【二羟醇】 èrqiǎngchún 〈名〉[化学] dibasic alcohol
【二全音符】 èrquán yīnfú 〈名〉[音乐] breve
【二人同心，其利断金】 èr rén tóngxīn, qí lì duàn jīn 〈熟〉 if two persons are of one heart, they are strong enough to break metal—unity is strength
【二人世界】 èrrénshìjiè 〈名〉 two people's world：享受～ enjoy the two people's world
【二人台】 èrréntái 〈名〉 ❶ song-and-dance duet [popular in Inner Mongolia] ❷ folk drama evolved from the song-and-dance duet
【二人转】 èrrénzhuàn 〈名〉 errenzhuan ❶ [two-character song-and-dance performance, popular in Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning provinces] ❷ provincial drama newly evolved from the song-and-dance duet
【二色变异】 èrsè biànyì 〈名〉[生物] dichromatism
【二色镜】 èrsèjìng 〈名〉 dichroic mirror
【二色性】 èrsèxìng 〈名〉 ❶ [化学] dichroism ❷ [物理] dichromatism
【二审】 èrshěn 〈名〉[法律] second instance; second trial
〖～裁定〗 èrshěn cáidìng 〈名〉 second instance order
〖～判决〗 èrshěn pànjué 〈名〉 second instance judgement
【二十八星瓢虫】 èrshíbāxīng piáochóng 〈名〉 potato ladybird/ladybug
【二十八宿】 èrshíbāxiù 〈名〉 the twenty-eight lunar mansions
【二十四】 èrshísì 〈数〉 twenty-four：～小时服务 24-hour/round-the-clock service
〖～节气〗 èrshísì jiéqì 〈名〉 the twenty-four solar terms
〖～开〗 èrshísìkāi 〈形〉 ❶ (of gold) 24-carat：～金 24-carat gold; pure gold ❷ (of book or paper size) 24mo
〖～史〗 èrshísìshǐ 〈名〉 ❶ Twenty-Four Books of History [official history of China up to the end of the Ming Dynasty authorized by Emperor Gaozong of the Qing Dynasty] ❷ long intricate story
【二手】 èrshǒu 〈形〉 second-hand：～报告 second-hand report ‖ ～材料 second-hand materials ‖ ～著述 secondary works
〖～车〗 èrshǒuchē 〈名〉 second hand car
〖～房〗 èrshǒufáng 〈名〉 second-hand house
〖～货〗 èrshǒuhuò 〈名〉 second-hand goods：～商店 second-hand shop
〖～吸烟〗 èrshǒu xīyān 〈名〉 second-hand smoking
〖～烟〗 èrshǒuyān 〈名〉 second-hand smoke
〖～证据〗 èrshǒu zhèngjù 〈名〉[法律] secondary evidence
【二四滴】 èrsìdī 〈名〉[化学] 2,4-D; 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
【二四拍】 èrsìpāi 〈名〉[音乐] two-four time
【二酸】 èrsuān 〈名〉[化学] diacid
【二缩脲试验】 èrsuōniào shìyàn 〈名〉[生物] biuret test
【二羧酸】 èrsuōsuān 〈名〉[化学] dicarboxylic acid
【二胎】 èrtāi 〈名〉 second child
【二态】 èrtài 〈形〉 two-state
〖～变量〗 èrtài biànliàng 〈名〉[计算机] two-state variable
〖～图〗 èrtàitú 〈名〉[计算机] two-state picture
【二肽】 èrtài 〈名〉[化学] dipeptide
【二糖】 èrtáng 〈名〉[生化] disaccharide
【二踢脚】 èrtījiǎo 〈名〉 double-kick firecracker
【二体力】 èrtǐlì 〈名〉[物理] two-body force
【二烃基】 èrtīngjī 〈名〉[化学] dialkyl
【二头肌】 èrtóujī 〈名〉[解剖] biceps：大腿～ femoral biceps ‖ 上臂～ brachial biceps
【二万五千里长征】 Èrwàng Wǔqiānlǐ Chángzhēng 〈名〉 Long March of 25,000 *li* [made by the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, 1934-1935, in the 2nd Revolutionary Civil War period]
【二维】 èrwéi 〈形〉 two-dimensional
〖～存储器〗 èrwéi cúnchǔqì 〈名〉[计算机] two-dimensional storage
〖～空间〗 èrwéi kōngjiān 〈名〉〈数学〉 two-dimensional space
〖～面〗 èrwéimiàn 〈名〉 two-dimensional surface
〖～矢量〗 èrwéi shǐliàng 〈名〉[数学] two-dimensional vector
〖～数组〗 èrwéi shùzǔ 〈名〉[计算机] two-dimensional array
【二五加法】 èrwǔ jiāfǎ 〈名〉[计算机] biquinary notation
【二五进位】 èrwǔ jìnwèi 〈名〉[计算机] biquinary
【二五码】 èrwǔmǎ 〈名〉[计算机] biquinary code
【二五眼】 èrwuyǎn 〈方〉 ❶ 〈形〉 of inferior ability or quality ❷ 〈名〉 incompetent person
【二烯】 èrxī 〈名〉[化学] diene
【二线】 èrxiàn ❶ 〈名〉 secondary defence line ❷ 〈名〉〈喻〉 secondary-line post [bearing no direct leading responsibilities]：退居～ retire to a secondary-line post ❸ 〈形〉 two-wire：～电路 two-wire circuit ‖ ～通道 two-wire channel
〖～队员〗 èrxiàn duìyuán 〈名〉 second string
【二项方程】 èrxiàng fāngchéng 〈名〉 binomial equation
【二项式】 èrxiàngshì 〈名〉[数学] binomial (formula)
〖～定理〗 èrxiàngshì dìnglǐ 〈名〉[数学] binomial theorem
〖～系数〗 èrxiàngshì xìshù 〈名〉[数学] binomial coefficient
【二项展开式】 èrxiàng zhǎnkāishì 〈名〉[数学] binominal expansion
【二相】 èrxiàng 〈形〉[电学] two-phase; diphase
〖～电机〗 èrxiàng diànjī 〈名〉 two-phase electric machine
〖～电流〗 èrxiàng diànliú 〈名〉 two-phase current
〖～发电机〗 èrxiàng fādiànjī 〈名〉 diphaser
【二向色镜】 èrxiàng sèjìng 〈名〉[物理] dichrooscope; dichroiscope
【二象性】 èrxiàngxìng 〈名〉[物理] dual property; duality
【二心】 èrxīn 〈名〉 ❶ disloyalty; duplicity; unfaithfulness; perfidiousness：怀有～ harbour disloyalty ❷ half-heartedness
〖～不定〗 èrxīn-bùdìng 〈熟〉 be irresolute
【二星上将】 èrxīng shàngjiàng 〈名〉 two-star general
【二性子】 èrxìngzi ＝ 两性人 liǎngxìngrén
【二溴化物】 èrxiùhuàwù 〈名〉[化学] dibromide; bibromide
【二氧化碲】 èryǎnghuàdì 〈名〉[化学] tellurium dioxide
【二氧化硅】 èryǎnghuàguī 〈名〉[化学] silicon dioxide; silica
【二氧化硫】 èryǎnghuàliú 〈名〉[化学] sulphur dioxide：～控制区 SO_2 control district
【二氧化锰】 èryǎnghuàměng 〈名〉[化学] manganese dioxide
【二氧化铅】 èryǎnghuàqiān 〈名〉[化学] lead dioxide
【二氧化碳】 èryǎnghuàtàn 〈名〉[化学] carbon dioxide：～的排放 CO_2 emission ‖ 碳氢化物燃烧均会产生～。All combustion of hydrocarbons produces carbon dioxide.
〖～气〗 èryǎnghuàtànqì 〈名〉 carbon dioxide gas
〖～效应〗 èryǎnghuàtàn xiàoyìng 〈名〉 effect of carbon dioxide
【二氧化物】 èryǎnghuàwù 〈名〉[化学] dioxide
【二氧化锡】 èryǎnghuàxī 〈名〉[化学] stannic dioxide
【二氧芑】 èryǎngqǐ 〈名〉[化学] dioxin
【二氧杂芑】 èryǎngzáqǐ ＝ 二氧芑 èryǎngqǐ
【二一添作五】 èryī tiānzuòwǔ 〈熟〉 go halves/fifty-fifty; share and share alike
【二乙基】 èryǐjī 〈名〉[化学] diethyl

【二乙醚】 èryǐmí 〈名〉[化学] diethyl ether
【二乙酮】 èryǐtóng 〈名〉[化学] diethyl ketone
【二意】 èryì = 二心 èrxīn ②
【二元】 èryuán ❶〈名〉[数学] duality ❷〈形〉[化学] binary
〖～方程〗 èryuán fāngchéng 〈名〉[数学] equation with two unknowns: ～式 binary equation
〖～合金〗 èryuán héjīn 〈名〉binary alloy; two-component alloy
〖～化合物〗 èryuán huàhéwù 〈名〉[化学] binary compound
〖～化学武器〗 èryuán huàxué wǔqì 〈名〉binary chemical weapon
〖～继电器〗 èryuán jìdiànqì 〈名〉two-element relay
〖～经济〗 èryuán jīngjì 〈名〉dual economy: ～结构 dual economy structure
〖～论〗 èryuánlùn 〈名〉[哲学] dualism; the dualistic theory: ～者 dualist
〖～燃料〗 èryuán ránliào 〈名〉bipropellant
〖～酸〗 èryuánsuān 〈名〉[化学] binary/dibasic acid; diacid
〖～体〗 èryuántǐ = 二倍体 èrbèitǐ
〖～天线〗 èryuán tiānxiàn 〈名〉two-element antenna
〖～性〗 èryuánxìng 〈名〉dualism; duality
〖～运算〗 èryuán yùnsuàn 〈名〉[数学] binary operation
【二月】 èryuè 〈名〉❶ February ❷ the second month of the lunar year; the second moon
〖～革命〗 Èryuè Gémìng 〈名〉February Revolution; Russian Revolution (1917)
【二战】 Èrzhàn 〈名〉World War II; WW II; Second World War (1939-1945)
【二者】 èrzhě 〈名〉the two
〖～必居其一〗 èrzhě bì jū qí yī 〈熟〉either one or the other; it must be one or the other; these two are the only alternatives; one way or the other
〖～不可兼得〗 èrzhě bùkě jiāndé 〈熟〉you cannot have your cake and eat it
〖～不可偏废〗 èrzhě bùkě piānfèi 〈熟〉either should be overemphasized to the neglect of the other
〖～不可缺一〗 èrzhě bùkě quē yī 〈熟〉neither can be dispensed with; neither is dispensable
【二职】 èrzhí 〈名〉〈简称〉second job ⇨第二职业
【二指】 èrzhǐ 〈名〉forefinger; index finger
【二至点】 èrzhìdiǎn 〈名〉[天文] the solstices
【二致】 èrzhì 〈形〉different: 殊无～ there is no difference whatsoever
【二足动物】 èrzú dòngwù 〈名〉biped

弍 èr =二 èr

刵 èr 〈动〉cut off sb's ear(s) [as severe punishment in ancient China]

佴 èr 〈动〉〈书〉follow

贰 èr ❶〈数〉two [used on cheques, bank notes, etc to avoid mistakes or alterations] ❷〈动〉defect; change one's allegiance; be a turncoat: ⇨～臣; ～心
【贰臣】 èrchén 〈名〉turncoat official
【贰心】 èrxīn = 二心 èrxīn

咡 èr 〈名〉〈书〉cheek

F

fā

发 fā ❶〈动〉launch; discharge; fire; shoot: ~导弹 launch a missile ‖ ~炮 fire a cannon ‖ 一枪未~ without firing a shot ⇨ 百~百中;弹无虚~ ❷〈动〉produce; generate: ~信号 flash/give/send out/transmit a signal ⇨ ~电;~声 ❸〈动〉trigger (off); provoke; set to work: ⇨ ~动;~奋;启~ ❹〈动〉turn (into a certain state); get: ~黄的照片 yellowing/fading photo ‖ 气得脸色~紫 turn purple with rage ‖ 被子~潮。The quilt feels damp. ‖ 要是别的男人与他妻子说话,他就醋意大~。If any men spoke to his wife, he would get terribly jealous. ‖ 面包~酸。The bread tastes sour. ‖ 她的嘴唇冻得~青。Her lips were blue from the cold. ⇨ ~胖 ❺〈动〉show one's feelings: ~慈悲 give/have/show mercy (on); have a heart ‖ ~~慈悲吧,安静一点,好让我继续工作。For pity's sake be quiet and let me go on with my work. ⇨ ~愁;~怒;~笑 ❻〈动〉feel; have a feeling: ~痒 itch ‖ 他的话使我的脊背~凉。What he said sent a shiver down my spine. ‖ 他两腿~软。His legs felt weak/soft. ‖ 我嘴里~苦。I feel bitter in the mouth. ‖ 这孩子身上~烫。The child's body feels feverish. ⇨ ~晕 ❼〈动〉flourish; prosper: ~一笔横财 have a financial windfall ‖ 他炒股票~了。He has made a fortune (by) speculating in shares. ⇨ ~财;~家;暴~户 ❽〈动〉expand; develop: ⇨ ~达;~扬;~展 ❾〈动〉multiply; grow: ⇨ ~育 ❿〈动〉(of foodstuffs) rise; expand: ~豆芽 raise bean sprouts ‖ 我的蛋糕做坏了,面没~起来。My cake is a disaster—it hasn't risen. ⓫〈动〉set out; start: 夕~朝至 start out in the evening and arrive in the morning ⓬〈动〉send off; dispatch: ~自伦敦的报道 news dispatched from London ⇨ ~兵;~配;打~ ⓭〈动〉expose; discover: ⇨ ~掘;揭~ ⓮〈动〉spread out; disperse; diffuse: ⇨ 蒸~ ⓯〈动〉send/give out; deliver; issue: ~传单 distribute leaflets; give out/scatter about leaflets ‖ ~传真 fax; send a fax ‖ ~电子邮件 send an e-mail ‖ ~短信 send a short message; text a message ‖ ~工资 pay off; pay salary/wages ‖ ~贺电 send a congratulatory telegram ‖ ~护照 grant/issue a passport ‖ ~考卷 pass around/distribute test papers ‖ ~教材 give out/distribute textbooks ‖ ~警报 sound the alarm ‖ ~礼物 hand out gifts ‖ ~两条消息 release two items of news ‖ ~零花钱 give/dispense pocket money ‖ ~牌 deal/distribute cards (to) ‖ ~枪 hand out/distribute guns ‖ ~请帖 send out invitations ‖ ~通知 send out/dispatch a notice ‖ ~信 send/post/mail a letter ‖ ~制服 issue uniforms ‖ 空姐给乘客~口香糖。The airhostess is doling out gum to the passengers. ⓰〈动〉express; utter: ⇨ ~牢骚 ⓱〈动〉set to work; start (an undertaking): 奋~学习 bestir/exert oneself to study ⓲〈动〉issue: ~命令 give/issue orders ⇨ ~话;颁~ ⓳〈动〉(of diseases) come on; occur: ⇨ ~病 ⓴〈量〉[used for ammunition]: 三~炮弹 three shells ‖ 三~子弹 three cartridges/shell; three bullets ‖ 射出一~子弹 fire a shot
⇨ fà

【发案】 fā'àn 〈动〉(of a criminal case) occur: ~地点 spot/scene of a crime ‖ ~现场 scene of a crime

〖~率〗 fā'ànlǜ 〈名〉rate of case occurrence; incidence (of criminal cases)

【发白】 fābái 〈动〉❶ fade (in colour): 裤子已经洗得~了。The trousers have turned whitish from washing. ❷ blanch; become pale; go white; lose colour: 吓得脸色~ blanch with fear; turn/go pale with fear ❸ lighten (in the sky): 东方~。It lightened in the east.

【发榜】 fābǎng 〈动〉publish a list of successful candidates/applicants: 录取新生明日~。The admission list will come out tomorrow.

【发包】 fābāo 〈动〉contract out; put out to contract; award contract: ~工程 contract a project out; contract construction ‖ 把活儿~出去 contract a job out

【发报】 fābào 〈动〉transmit/send/dispatch a telegram; telegraph: ~求援 telegraph for help ‖ ~祝贺 send a message of congratulations by telegram ‖ ~人 telegraph sender ‖ ~速度 transmission/transmitting speed

〖~机〗 fābàojī 〈名〉(telegraph) transmitter; telegraph

〖~台〗 fābàotái 〈名〉transmitting station

【发背】 fābèi ❶〈名〉[中医] carbuncle on the back ❷〈动〉become hard of hearing: 爷爷的耳朵有点儿~。My grandfather became somewhat hard of hearing.

【发标】 fābiāo 〈动〉❶ issue bidding documents; advertise tenders ❷〈方〉lose one's temper; fly into a rage; go into a tantrum ❸〈方〉throw one's weight about/around

【发表】 fābiǎo 〈动〉❶ express; issue; make known: ~电视讲话 speak on television ‖ ~看法 air/voice one's (points of) view; air one's idea; express one's opinion ‖ ~联合公报 issue/release a joint communiqué ‖ ~评论 make/offer/pass comment (on) ‖ ~声明 issue/make a statement ‖ ~演说 deliver/give/make a speech ‖ ~意见 air/express/voice/utter one's opinion; pass a remark/an opinion; deliver oneself of an opinion ‖ 请诸位自由~看法。Please feel free to express your views. ‖ 官方尚未就总统的健康状况~公告。There has been no official pronouncement on the state of the president's health. ❷ publish; (of a newspaper, etc) carry; issue: ~论文 publish a thesis ‖ ~社论 carry an editorial; release a commentary ‖ 死后~ get published posthumously ‖ 用笔名/真名~ publish under one's pseudonym/real name ‖ 这篇文章是匿名~的。The article appeared anonymously.

〖~权〗 fābiǎoquán 〈名〉right of publication

【发兵】 fābīng 〈动〉dispatch/send troops: ~救援 send troops to the rescue ‖ ~增援 dispatch/send reinforcements

【发病】 fābìng 〈动〉(of a disease) come on; attack; occur; flare up: 秋冬之交容易~。Diseases are likely to flare up at the turn from autumn to winter. ‖ 他突然~。He fell ill suddenly.

〖~规律〗 fābìng guīlǜ 〈名〉regularity of a disease

〖~机理〗 fābìng jīlǐ 〈名〉pathogeny; pathogenesis

〖~率〗 fābìnglǜ 〈名〉incidence/rate of a disease; frequency of an illness; morbidity: 减少并发症~ lower/reduce the incidence of complications ‖ 降低~ reduce the occurrence of a disease ‖ ~统计 morbidity statistics ‖ 癌症/结核病~ cancer/tuberculosis rate ‖ 高/低~ high/low incidence of a disease ‖ 这种病在老年人中的~在不断上升。The illness occurs with increasing frequency in aged people.

【发布】 fābù 〈动〉issue; promulgate; release; put out: ~命令/战报 issue an order/a war report ‖ ~通缉令 issue a wanted circular ‖ ~新闻 release news ‖ ~信息 give out/release information ‖ ~域名 issue a domain name ‖ ~之日 date of promulgation ‖ 新闻~会 press/news conference; press briefing ‖ 刚刚~的消息 news hot off the press

【发财】 fācái 〈动〉❶ get rich; make a fortune/pile: 发不义之财 make illicit money ‖ 发大财 make a big/considerable fortune; make a bundle; have a great financial success; make a killing ‖ ~致富 get rich; amass great fortunes ‖ 梦想~ dream of making a fortune ‖ 恭喜~! May you prosper! / I wish you prosperity! ‖ 他承包工程发了大财。He made a big fortune by contracting projects. ❷〈套〉work: 您在哪儿~?·Where do you work?

【发颤】 fāchàn 〈动〉shake; tremble; vibrate; quiver: 浑身~ quiver/tremble all over; be all of a tremble ‖ 他兴奋得声音有点~。There was a slight quiver of delight in his voice.

【发潮】 fācháo 〈动〉become/feel/get damp; get moist: 床单摸着还有点儿~。The bedsheet still feels a bit damp. ‖ 雨季里衣服

～。The clothes feel damp in the rainy season.

【发车】 fāchē 〈动〉(of a vehicle) depart; pull out: ～时间 time of departure ‖ ～信号 outbound/departure signal ‖ ～站台 departure platform ‖ 火车 4:30～。The train departs/leaves at 4:30.

〖～场〗 fāchēchǎng 〈名〉 departure track/yard

【发痴】 fāchī 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ stare blankly/vacantly; be in a daze/trance: 凝望远处～ stare into the distance as if in a trance ‖ 坐那儿～ sit there in a trance ❷ go mad/crazy; become insane

【发愁】 fāchóu 〈动〉 worry (about); be anxious (about); get worried (about): 不为吃穿～ have no worries about food and clothing; be free from food and clothing worries ‖ 老为钱～ have constant money worries; worry constantly about money ‖ 为生活/考试/学费～ worry about one's living/examination/tuition ‖ 不必～。There is no need for concern./ There is nothing to worry about. ‖ ～于事无补。Fretting about it won't help. ‖ 她在为儿子的不求上进而～。She is getting worried about her son's being shiftless.

【发臭】 fāchòu 〈动〉 smell bad; emit a stench; smell up; make an offensive odour; release/emit bad odour; stink: ～的袜子 smelly socks ‖ ～的鱼 putrid fish ‖ 这块肉放了好几天，已开始～。The meat has been left out for days and has started to smell/stink.

【发出】 fāchū 〈动〉 ❶ give (forth)/send out/generate (sound, light or signals): ～光和热 send forth light and heat ‖ ～警报 raise/sound the alarm ‖ ～声音 utter/make a sound ‖ ～痛苦的呻吟 give a grunt of pain ‖ ～微弱的光 give out a faint light; shine softly; gleam; glimmer ‖ ～笑声 give a laugh ‖ ～一声尖叫 let out/give a scream ‖ ～一声叹息 let out/breathe/draw/fetch/give/heave/utter a sigh ‖ 发动机～奇怪的响声。The engine makes a strange noise. ‖ 观众～嘘声把他轰下了台。The audience booed him off the stage. ‖ 人群中～一阵喝彩声。The crowd sent out a roar of approval. ‖ 设备～信号。The equipment generates signals. ‖ 钟表～嘀嗒嘀嗒的声音。The clock went "tick-tock, tick-tock". ❷ issue; promulgate; release: ～号召 issue a call (for) ‖ ～呼吁 issue/make an appeal (to) ‖ ～警告 extend/issue a warning (to) ‖ ～威胁 issue/launch a threat (against/at); make threats against ‖ ～指示 give an instruction; issue a directive ‖ ～最后通牒 deliver/issue/send an ultimatum ❸ deliver; send out: ～传票 send out/issue a summons/subpoena; serve a summons/subpoena on sb ‖ ～订单 send out an order ‖ ～货物 send the goods off; deliver goods; send out the goods ‖ ～通知 send out/dispatch a notice ‖ ～邀请 send out/dispatch invitations; send an invitation ‖ 答复通常在五日之内～。Replies are generally sent within five days.

【发怵】 fāchù ＝ 发憷 fāchù

【发憷】 fāchù 〈动〉〈方〉 feel timid/diffident/uneasy; be scared; be keyed up; dread; grow apprehensive (about): 对明天的考试我有些～。I'm apprehensive about tomorrow's examination. ‖ 我一想到要对这么多听众讲话，就有些～。I was rather daunted by the thought of addressing such a large audience.

【发喘】 fāchuǎn 〈动〉 gasp for breath; pant; feel short of breath: 累得～ pant from one's exertions ‖ 游了 50 米就～ feel breathless/be short of breath/pant for breath after swimming 50 metres

【发达】 fādá ❶〈形〉 developed; flourishing: 肌肉～ well-developed muscle ‖ 经济～ economically advanced ‖ ～的大脑 powerful brain ‖ ～的市场经济 well-developed market economy ‖ ～的资本主义 full-fledged capitalism ‖ 高度～ highly developed ‖ 四肢～，头脑简单的人 physical giant but intellectual dwarf ‖ 他这几年～了。He's made a rise in life in recent years. ❷〈动〉 promote; develop: ～农业经济 promote agricultural economy

〖～国家〗 fādá guójiā 〈名〉 developed country: 欠～ underdeveloped country

【发呆】 fādāi 〈动〉 stare blankly; be in a daze/trance; be stupefied/dumbfounded: 凝望远处～ stare into the distance as if in a trance ‖ 坐在那儿～ sit there in a trance ‖ ～的神态 air of abstraction ‖ 他眼神～。His eyes glazed (over). ‖ 他整天～，我看他是陷入情网了。He's been in a trance all day—I think he is in love.

【发单】 fādān ＝ 发票 fāpiào

【发嗲】 fādiǎ 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ coquet; speak or act coquettishly: 她对他～地一笑。She smiled at him coquettishly. ❷ act like a spoilt child; behave childishly

【发电】 fādiàn 〈动〉 ❶ generate electricity; produce electric power: 利用太阳能/风力～ generate electricity by harnessing solar energy/wind power ‖ ～能力 generating capacity ‖ ～设备 generating equipment ‖ ～系统 generating system ‖ ～装机容量 installed power-generating capacity ❷ telegraph; send (out) a telegram

〖～厂〗 fādiànchǎng 〈名〉 power/generating plant: ～容量 power plant capacity ‖ ～设备 power plant equipment ‖ 地热～ geothermal power plant ‖ 火力～ thermal power plant ‖ 燃气～ gas power plant ‖ 原子能～ atomic power plant

〖～机〗 fādiànjī 〈名〉 (electric) generator; dynamo; alternator: ～额定电流 rated current of the generator ‖ ～控制台 generator control desk ‖ ～容量 generator capacity ‖ ～输出功率 generator/dynamo output ‖ ～运行情况 generator operation conditions ‖ ～转速 generator speed ‖ ～组 generator/power/generating set ‖ 电动～ motor generator ‖ 永磁～ magneto generator

〖～量〗 fādiànliàng 〈名〉 generated energy; power capacity; electric energy production

〖～站〗 fādiànzhàn 〈名〉 power station; electric works; powerhouse

【发动】 fādòng 〈动〉 ❶ launch; mount; start: ～罢工 bring about/stage/start a strike ‖ ～暴乱/政变 stage a riot/a coup d'état ‖ ～攻势 mount an offensive ‖ ～进攻 launch an attack ‖ ～叛乱 raise/start a rebellion ‖ ～起义 launch an uprising; mount a revolt ‖ ～袭击 launch/unleash/mount a raid ‖ ～一场革命 initiate/start a revolution ‖ ～一场运动 wage a campaign/drive ‖ ～战争 launch/wage/unleash a war (against/on); embark on a war ❷ call into action; mobilize; arouse: ～全班同学 call the whole class into action ‖ ～群众 mobilize the masses ❸ start (a machine, etc): ～机器/引擎 start a machine/an engine ‖ ～汽车 get the car started; start a car (up) ‖ 汽车～不起来。The car won't start.

〖～机〗 *fādòngjī 〈名〉 engine; motor: 关掉～ turn/switch off an engine ‖ 检修～ service the engine ‖ 启动～ turn/switch on an engine; start an engine ‖ 修理～ fix/repair the engine ‖ ～部件 engine component ‖ ～传动 engine drive ‖ ～底盘 engine pan ‖ ～动力学 engine dynamics ‖ ～额定转速 rated engine speed ‖ ～房 engine room ‖ ～飞轮 engine flywheel ‖ ～故障 engine failure/trouble ‖ ～启动系统 engine starting system ‖ ～汽缸 (engine) cylinder ‖ ～输出功率 engine output ‖ ～型号 engine type ‖ ～性能 engine performance ‖ ～转速 engine speed ‖ ～转速计 engineer's rev-counter/tachometer ‖ ～组 cluster engine; engine unit ‖ 电子～ electric motor ‖ 喷气式～ jet engine ‖ 汽车～ car engine ‖ 汽油～ petrol engine ‖ 外挂～ outboard motor/engine ‖ ～过热。The engine get overheated. ‖ ～空转。The engine idles. ‖ ～熄火了。The engine stalled./ The engine went dead. ‖ 轮船的～出了故障。The ship developed engine trouble/problems.

【发抖】 fādǒu 〈动〉 quake; shake; shiver; shudder; tremble: 冻得/气得～ shake/tremble with cold/rage ‖ 高兴得～ quiver with pleasure ‖ 吓得～ quake/quiver/shake with fear; palpitate with terror ‖ 浑身～ tremble/quiver all over; be all of a tremble ‖ 四肢～ tremble in every limb ‖ 他激动得声音～。His voice trembled with excitement. ‖ 他紧张得双手～。He was so worked up/nervous that his hands were shaky. ‖ 他一想到那起谋杀案就浑身～。He shuddered at the thought of the murder.

【发堵】 fādǔ 〈动〉 feel oppressed/repressed; be depressed: 胸口～ feel a tightness in the chest ‖ 心里～ feel depressed; have a load on one's mind ‖ 我的心里一阵～。I was overcome by a sudden sense of oppression.

【发端】 fāduān 〈名〉 beginning; outset; inception: 冷战的～ inception of the Cold War ‖ 自其～ from the beginning/outset/inception

〖～词〗 fāduāncí ＝ 发语词 fāyǔcí

【发凡】 fāfán 〈名〉〈书〉 introduction: ～起例 introduction and guide ‖《修辞学～》*Prolegomena to Rhetoric*; *An Introduction to Rhetoric*

【发烦】 fāfán 〈动〉 be vexed/fidgety; feel annoyed/agitated: 落选之后，他直～。He was annoyed at being left out in the election. ‖ 星期天下雨让孩子们直～。Rain on Sunday is a vexation to the children.

【发放】 fāfàng 〈动〉 ❶ grant; hand out; distribute; extend: ～贷款 grant credits; extend/release a loan ‖ ～护照 issue/grant a passport ‖ ～经营许可证 issue a business licence ‖ ～救济金 deal out/dispense/release relief fund ‖ ～救灾物资 hand out relief

materials; dole out relief; distribute relief supplies ‖ ～宣传材料 hand out/distribute publicity material ‖ ～资金 release funds ‖ 给水灾灾民～食物 issue/dispense/distribute food to flood victims ‖ 目前钱不能～。The money is not dispensable at present. ‖ 政府～100万元资金促进教育。The government released one million *yuan* to promote education. ❷ send out: ～信号弹 send up a signal flare ❸ deal with (an offender)

【发粉】 fāfěn 〈名〉 baking powder; ferment; yeast

【发奋】 fāfèn 〈动〉 ❶ work energetically; exert/bestir oneself: ～工作 go all out to work ❷ ＝ 发愤 fāfèn

【发愤】 fāfèn 〈动〉 resolve; strive resolutely; make a determined effort; make a firm resolution: ～求学 be very eager in one's studies ‖ ～学习 resolve to study hard; be assiduous in one's study; put all one's energy into study ‖ ～有为 with firm resolve to succeed ‖ ～进取,才能成功。Success is gained by resolving on winning.

〖～图强〗 fāfèn-túqiáng 〈熟〉 strive for the prosperity (of one's country); be resolved to make the country strong; make determined efforts to better oneself

〖～忘食〗 fāfèn-wàngshí 〈熟〉 be so diligent as to forget one's meals; be so absorbed/buried/immersed in one's work as to forget to eat

【发疯】 fāfēng 〈动〉 go crazy/mad; become deranged/insane/lunatic; lose one's mind; be out of one's mind; be out of one's (right) senses: 爱得～ be madly in love; love sb to distraction; be driven to distraction by love ‖ 逼得～ send sb mad; drive sb mad/crazy ‖ 气得～ be mad with anger ‖ ～似地大喊/工作 yell/work like crazy ‖ 被拐小孩的母亲急得～了。The mother of the kidnapped child was crazy with worry. ‖ 他简直～了,竟然打自己的母亲。He must have been crazy to beat his own mother. ‖ 她觉得自己简直要～了。She felt as if she was sliding into madness.

【发福】 fāfú 〈动〉〈套〉 (usu of an adult) put on/gain weight; become plump/portly: ～不少 gain much weight ‖ 您～了。You've become portly. / You are rounding out. / You've put on weight.

【发绀】 fāgàn 〈名〉 [医学] cyanosis

【发糕】 fāgāo 〈名〉 steamed sponge cake

【发稿】 fāgǎo 〈动〉 ❶ distribute news dispatches: ～时间 release date ❷ send manuscripts to (the) press: ～付印 send a manuscript for printing ‖ 到～时为止 at press time

【发给】 fāgěi 〈动〉 distribute; issue; grant: ～奖学金 award/grant/provide/offer a scholarship ‖ ～一千元奖金 give sb 1,000 *yuan* (as a) bonus; reward sb with a bonus of 1,000 *yuan*

【发功】 fāgōng 〈动〉 (of a *qigong* master) emit energy

【发光】 fāguāng ❶ 〈动〉 give out/emit light; shine; gleam: ～发热 emit light and heat ‖ ～的不一定都是金子。All that glitters is not gold. ‖ 他额头的汗水闪闪～。His forehead glistened with sweat. ‖ 她的连衣裙上镶着小光片,身体一动就闪闪～。Her dress is embroidered with sequins which twinkle as she moves. ‖ 他一看到黄金就两眼～。His eyes twinkled at the sight of gold. ‖ 这块钻石闪闪～。The diamond shines/glistens/glitters brightly. ❷ 〈形〉 luminescent; luminous: ～标志 luminous sign ‖ ～材料/染料 luminescent material/dye ‖ ～浮标 lighted buoy ‖ ～物质 luminescent material ‖ ～颜料 luminous pigment

〖～度〗 fāguāngdù 〈名〉 [物理] luminosity; luminance

〖～二极管〗 fāguāng èrjíguǎn 〈名〉 light-emitting diode (LED)

〖～理论〗 fāguāng lǐlùn 〈名〉 luminescence theory

〖～漆〗 fāguāngqī 〈名〉 luminous paint

〖～强度〗 fāguāng qiángdù 〈名〉 luminous intensity

〖～体〗 fāguāngtǐ 〈名〉 ❶ luminous body; luminary; illuminant; illuminator ❷ [物理] luminophor

〖～系数〗 fāguāng xìshù 〈名〉 [光学] luminous coefficient

【发汗】 fāhàn 〈动〉 induce perspiration: ～祛病 disperse a disease by perspiration ‖ ～治伤风 sweat out a cold ‖ ～可以治感冒。A good sweat cures a cold. /Diaphoresis cures a cold.

〖～药〗 fāhànyào 〈名〉 sudorific; diaphoretic

【发行】 fāháng 〈动〉 wholesale; sell wholesale
⇨fāxíng

【发号施令】 fāhào-shīlìng 〈熟〉 issue orders; order people about; boss people around: 没人能向我～。No one shall dictate to me. ‖ 你们再也不能～了! You won't have me kicked around any more. ‖ 你有什么权力对我～? What right have you got to order me about?

【发黑】 fāhēi 〈动〉 ❶ turn black/dark: 她的眼圈～。There appeared some dark rings under/beneath her eyes. ❷ have a blackout; black out: 他两眼～,不能开车。He can't drive because he suffers from blackouts. ‖ 有人击打他的后脑勺,他一下子就两眼～了。Someone hit him on the back of the head and he blacked out immediately.

【发狠】 fāhěn 〈动〉 ❶ make a determined effort; strive resolutely: ～戒烟 resolve to quit smoking; make a determined effort to give up smoking; be dead set to quit smoking ‖ 他为买一部车而～工作。He is working like crazy in order to buy a car. ‖ 他一～,谁也拦不住。Once he resolves on doing it, nobody can dissuade him. ❷ be/get angry; flare up; be furious: 别以为你一～就把他们吓跑了。Don't assume that your anger will frighten them off.

【发横】 fāhèng 〈动〉 act/behave contrarily/unreasonably/perversely; play hardball: 大家都想明天去,她却～偏偏要今天去。We all want to go tomorrow, but she has perversely chosen to go today. ‖ 她老在母亲面前～。She is always harsh and rude to her mother.

【发横财】 fā hèngcái 〈动〉 become wealthy by foul means; strike it rich; get/have a windfall

【发红】 fāhóng 〈动〉 become red; blush; flush: 窘得脸～ flush with embarrassment ‖ 她的双颊因羞愧而～。Her cheeks flushed with shame.

【发花】 fāhuā 〈动〉 (of eyes) grow dim/hazy; see things in a blur: 她饿得两眼～。Hunger dimmed her eyes.

【发话】 fāhuà 〈动〉 ❶ give instructions/orders/warnings (to): 会议一开始,他就～了。He started to talk the minute the meeting began. ‖ 我们下一步该怎么办,你得～。You are to tell us what to do next. ‖ 人家早～啦,不许咱再到这里来。They have warned us long before that we should not come here again. ❷ speak/say/talk angrily; utter angry words

【发还】 fāhuán 〈动〉 give/send sth back; return: ～失物 return the lost article/propert ‖ ～退税 issue a drawback ‖ ～原主 return to the owner ‖ 把试卷～给学生 give the test papers back to the students

【发慌】 fāhuāng 〈动〉 feel nervous; get flustered; be flurried/panic-stricken/perturbed: 心中～ feel nervous ‖ 慢慢来,别～! Take your time. Don't get flustered. ‖ 站在讲台上,我有点儿～。I felt a bit nervous on the podium. ‖ 镇静,别～! Keep calm! Don't get flurried.‖ 一声惊雷,震得他直～。A sudden thunder threw him into panic. / He took fright at the sudden thunder.

【发挥】 fāhuī 〈动〉 ❶ bring into play; give (full) play to; give free rein to: ～才能 bring one's aptitude into play; release one's gifts; give play to one's talent ‖ ～带头作用 play the role of vanguard; play a leading role; take the lead ‖ ～积极性 exercise initiative; bring sb's initiative into full play ‖ ～投资效益 make full use of investment ‖ ～想像力 give free rein to one's imagination ‖ ～优势 make best of one's advantage ‖ ～优越性 give play to the superiority (of); fully employ the advantageous edge (of) ‖ ～专长 give full play to one's expertise ‖ 充分～计算机的作用 use the computer to its full capabilities ‖ 充分～潜力 maximize one's potential; tap one's potential to the full ‖ ～失常 be off one's game ‖ 别老向我征求意见,～～你自己的能动性。Don't keep asking me for advice, use your own initiative. ‖ 应该～广大职工在企业中的主人翁作用。The staff should be encouraged to display their initiative and creativity as masters of their enterprises. ‖ 她的天才得到了充分的～。Her genius has got a full swing. ‖ 他在考试中没～出自己的水平。He didn't do himself justice in the exam. ❷ develop; elaborate: ～主题 develop a theme ‖ 借题～ seize a pretext to air one's view ‖ 这一点我不想多加～。I don't want to elaborate on this.

【发昏】 fāhūn 〈动〉 ❶ feel giddy/dizzy/faint: 饿得～ feel faint with hunger ‖ 他头疼得有点～。He had a headache and felt giddy. ❷ lose one's head; be out of one's mind

【发火】 fāhuǒ 〈动〉 ❶ catch fire; ignite: ～速度 firing speed ‖ ～装置 ignition; firing device ‖ 钥匙插在～装置上 with the key in the ignition ❷ detonate; go off: 炮弹没有～。The shell did not go off. ‖ 他的枪没有～。His gun missed fire. ❸ 〈方〉 (of a stove) draw well: 这个炉子～很好。The stove draws well. ❹ get angry; flare up; fly/get/go into a rage/temper; get one's back up: 冲某人～ vent/wreak one's anger/rage on sb ‖ 动不动就～ flare up easily ‖ 为一点小事大发其火 rage over a trivial matter;

fire up at the least thing‖无端～ lose one's temper for nothing‖别～! Hold your temper!‖他常常无缘无故地～。He often flies into a rage for nothing.‖他大发其火。He was literally blazing with anger. ❸〈方〉catch fire; be on fire: 他家昨晚发了火。His house caught fire last night.

【发货】 fāhuò 〈动〉deliver/consign/dispatch goods: ～付款 pay on delivery (POD)‖按期～ deliver/dispatch goods on schedule‖快件～ consign sth by express (mail)‖立即～ send along/deliver the goods immediately‖～单位 forwarding unit‖～国 country of dispatch‖～通知书 consignment note; letter of advice; shipping order

〖～簿〗 fāhuòbù 〈名〉delivery book

〖～单〗 fāhuòdān 〈名〉consignment (note); dispatch list; delivery form

〖～港〗 fāhuògǎng 〈名〉port of delivery/dispatch

〖～人〗 fāhuòrén 〈名〉consignor; sender; shipper

〖～清单〗 fāhuò qīngdān 〈名〉invoice: 核对～ check the invoice‖开列～ make out an invoice for the goods‖提交～ submit an invoice‖按～付款 pay an invoice

【发急】 fājí 〈动〉get excited/worried/anxious; become impatient; fret; chafe: 他一输就～。He got excited every time he lost a game.‖发现儿子走失了，她一下子～了。She became anxious when she found her son missing.

【发迹】 fājì 〈动〉rise to power and position; gain fame and fortune: 靠走私军火～ make a fortune (by) smuggling munitions

【发家】 fājiā 〈动〉enrich one's family; build up a family fortune

〖～致富〗 fājiā-zhìfù 〈熟〉enrich one's family; build up a family fortune; build up family wealth

【发贱】 fājiàn 〈动〉demean oneself; deprive oneself of others' respect; act cheap; make oneself cheap: 你巴结他，真是～! It is despicable of you to lick his boots.

【发奖】 fājiǎng 〈动〉award/dispense/distribute/present a prize: 给获胜者～ award/distribute a prize to the winner; bestow a prize upon the winner; present an award to the winner‖～仪式 award ceremony; prize-giving ceremony‖何时～? When will be the prize presentation/distribution?

【发酵】 fājiào 〈动〉ferment; leaven: 使葡萄汁～ leaven grape juice to ferment‖～槽 fermentation tank/tun; fermenter‖～过程 fermentative process‖氨基酸～ amino acid fermentation‖酒～时，会冒出气泡。Wine gives off bubbles of gas when fermented.‖牛奶经～变成干酪。Milk becomes cheese by fermentation.

〖～粉〗 fājiàofěn 〈名〉baking/yeast powder: 用～发面 leaven the dough with yeast powder

〖～剂〗 fājiàojì 〈名〉ferment; leavening agent

〖～酒〗 fājiàojiǔ 〈名〉fermented wine [wine fermented but not distilled]

〖～饲料〗 fājiào sìliào 〈名〉fermented feed

〖～学〗 fājiàoxué 〈名〉fermentology

〖～作用〗 fājiào zuòyòng 〈名〉fermentation

【发紧】 fājǐn 〈动〉❶ (of the chest muscles) become taut; feel choked or uncomfortable (in the chest, etc): 胸口～ feel choked/uncomfortable in one's chest ❷ be/feel nervous; be keyed up ❸ (of a patient) be in critical condition: 病人正在～。The patient is in (a) critical condition.

【发窘】 fājiǒng 〈动〉feel disconcerted/embarrassed/uneasy: 令人～的场合 embarrassing occasion‖这个问题让她～。She was embarrassed at the question. / The question embarrassed her.

【发酒疯】 fā jiǔfēng 〈动〉get drunk and behave irrationally; be crazed by drink; have a drunken fit/brawl/frolic; have snakes in one's boots: 才喝了两杯就大～ got roaring drunk on only two drinks

【发觉】 fājué 〈动〉find; detect; discover: ～漏洞 detect a loophole‖～自己进退两难 find oneself in a dilemma/fix‖他埋头读书，有人进来他都没有～。He was so absorbed in reading that he was not aware someone had came in.‖我～他在撒谎。I found that he was lying.

【发掘】 fājué 〈动〉excavate; unearth; explore; disinter: ～古墓 excavate an ancient tomb‖～历史遗迹 dig out historical ruins‖〈喻〉～潜力 tap potentials‖〈喻〉～人才 scout for talents; seek talented/gifted people‖～文物 unearth cultural relics‖〈喻〉～祖国医学遗产 explore the legacy of traditional Chinese medicine‖进行考古～ carry out archaeological excavations‖～现场 excavation site‖〈喻〉一个优秀的记者必须善于～新闻。A good reporter must be able to smell out a news story.

【发刊词】 fākāncí 〈名〉foreword/introduction to a new periodical

【发棵】 fākē 〈动〉〈方〉❶ ＝分蘖 fēnniè ❷ (of plants) grow gradually

【发苦】 fākǔ 〈动〉become/taste bitter: 不加奶的咖啡喝后嘴里～。Black coffee leaves a bitter taste in the mouth.

【发狂】 fākuáng 〈动〉go mad/crazy; lose one's mind; be off one's head; be out of one's mind: 爱得～ be madly in love; love sb to distraction; be driven to distraction by love; be head over heels in love‖逼得～ drive/make/send sb crazy‖枪伤使那位战士痛得～。The gunshot wound crazed the soldier with pain.

【发聩振聋】 fākuì-zhènlóng ＝发聋振聩 fālóng-zhènkuì

【发困】 fākùn 〈动〉〈口〉feel sleepy/drowsy/somnolent/lethargic: 午饭后～ feel dozy/sleepy after lunch‖让人～的天气 drowsy/somnolent weather‖这些药让人～。These tablets make you drowsy.‖屋子太热，让人直～。The room is so warm it's making me drowsy.

【发懒】 fālǎn 〈动〉feel lazy/sluggish/languid/lethargic; be indolent: 炎热的天气使人直～。The hot weather makes me feel lethargic.

【发牢骚】 fā láosao 〈动〉air/vent one's grievances; complain (about); blow off steam; give vent to one's complaints; grumble (about/at/over sth); grouse (about): 大～ pour out one's grievances‖你老～，真让人受不了。Your constant whining is driving me to distraction.‖已经给他们涨了10%的工资，他们还有什么牢骚可发? They've already been given a 10% rise, so why are they complaining?

【发冷】 fālěng 〈动〉feel cold/chilly; suffer ague: 我浑身～。I feel chilly all over.

【发愣】 fālèng 〈动〉be in a daze/trance; stare blankly: 整天～ be in a trance all day‖他站在那儿～。He stood there in a numbed daze.

【发亮】 fāliàng 〈动〉shine: 把机器擦得闪闪～ polish the machine till it shines; shine the machine till it gleams‖油光～ glisten with oil‖在阳光下闪闪～ shine in the sun‖闪闪～的新车 gleaming new car‖她兴奋得两眼～。Her eyes shone with excitement.‖听到这个消息，他就两眼～。His eyes twinkled at the news.

【发令】 fālìng 〈动〉❶ issue/give an order: ～开火 give an order to fire ❷ give a password

〖～枪〗 fālìngqiāng 〈名〉[体育] starting gun/pistol

〖～员〗 fālìngyuán 〈名〉starter

【发聋振聩】 fālóng-zhènkuì 〈熟〉rouse the deaf and awaken the unhearing—enlighten the ignorant and the benighted

【发落】 fāluò 〈动〉deal with (usu an offender); dispose of: 从轻～ deal with sb leniently‖任凭～ be subject to any penalty‖对你已经是从轻～了，偷窃本来是要开除的。You got off lightly. You could have been expelled for stealing.‖罪犯在等候～。The criminal is awaiting the judge's sentence.

【发麻】 fāmá 〈动〉be/feel numb; have pins and needles; (of the hand or leg) sleep: 手～ feel numb in the hand‖我两腿～。My legs (went to) sleep. / My legs have pins and needles.‖我一想起动手术就头皮～。I get screwed up at the mere thought of an operation.

【发毛】 fāmáo 〈动〉❶ be panicky; get scared; get gooseflesh: 他每次考试前都～。He gets scared before each exam. ❷〈方〉lose one's temper; flare up; ruffle one's feathers

【发霉】 fāméi 〈动〉❶ go mouldy; become mildewed: ～的旧书 mildewed old books‖～的面包 mouldy bread ❷〈喻〉outdated; old-fashioned: ～的看法 outmoded views‖～的思想 outdated ideas

【发闷】 fāmēn 〈形〉❶ close; stuffy; oppressive; stifling: 今天天气～。The weather is close today. / It's stuffy today. ❷ (of a sound) muffled: ～的雷声 muffle of thunder

【发闷】 fāmèn 〈动〉feel depressed; be in low spirits; be downhearted: 独自在角落里～ be sulking alone in a corner; go into a sulk alone in a corner

【发蒙】 fāmēng 〈动〉get confused/perplexed/bewildered; get into a muddle: 头脑～ feel puzzled; get into a muddle‖你越讲我越～。The more you talk, the more you muddle me.

【发蒙】 fāméng 〈动〉〈旧〉conduct primary education; teach a

child to read and write; teach a child his ABC: ～读物 elementary reader; children's primer ‖ ～发滞 enlighten the young and open the mind of the dull

【发迷】 fāmí 〈动〉 be puzzled/perplexed/bewildered

【发面】 fāmiàn ❶〈动〉 leaven dough: 用酵母～ leaven the dough with yeast ❷〈名〉 leavened dough: ～饼 leavened pancake; yeast cake

【发明】 fāmíng ❶〈动〉 invent; devise; make an invention: ～一种新型晶体管 devise a new type of transistor ‖ ～装置 contrive a device ‖ 贝尔于 1876 年～了电话。Bell invented the telephone in 1876. ❷〈名〉 invention: 埋头搞～ be bent on one's invention ‖ 科学～ scientific invention ‖ 伟大/奇妙的～ great/fantastic invention ‖ 已获专利的～ patented invention ‖ 最新～ latest invention ‖ 中国古代四大～ four great inventions in ancient China ‖ 需要是～之母。*Necessity is the mother of invention.* ❸〈动〉〈书〉 expound/elaborate creatively; develop

〖～创造〗 fāmíng chuàngzào ❶〈动〉 invent and create; make inventions and innovations ❷〈名〉 *inventions and innovations*

〖～家〗 fāmíngjiā 〈名〉 inventor

〖～奖〗 fāmíngjiǎng 〈名〉 award for invention

〖～权〗 fāmíngquán 〈名〉 *title to an invention; patent right of* an inventor

〖～证书〗 fāmíng zhèngshū 〈名〉 certificate of authorship/invention

【发墨】 fāmò 〈动〉 (of inkslabs) produce liquid ink easily

【发木】 fāmù 〈动〉 be/become numb: 冻得～的手指 fingers *numb with cold* ‖ 我的脚趾冻得～了。*My toes have gone numb* with cold.

【发奶】 fānǎi 〈动〉 (of food, medicine, etc) induce milk secretion; promote lactation: 喝鱼汤可以～。Fish soup is good for promoting lactation.

【发难】 fānàn 〈动〉 ❶ rise in revolt; start a rebellion; launch a revolt: 公开～ rise in open revolt; launch an open attack ‖ 率先～ take the initiative in starting a rebellion; be the first to rise in revolt ❷〈书〉 raise difficult questions for discussion

【发腻】 fānì 〈动〉 ❶ cloy; be sickening/nasty/disgusting: 令人～的讲座 disgusting lecture ❷ be oily/greasy/cloying: 这道菜让人嘴里～。The dish tastes unpleasantly greasy.

【发蔫】 fāniān 〈动〉 ❶ wither; shrivel up; droop: 几天没浇水，花都开始～了。Several days without water the flowers are already fading. ❷ be listless/spiritless/droopy: 她最近有点～。She is a bit listless recently.

【发茶】 fānié = 发蔫② fāniān

【发怒】 fānù 〈动〉 get angry/mad; flare up; get into a huff; lose one's temper; fly into a rage: 使人～ arouse sb's anger; anger sb; stir up/provoke/rouse sb's rage ‖ 动辄～ anger easily; be prone to anger; flare up easily; take easy offences ‖ 无端～ flare up for no reason

【发排】 fāpái 〈动〉[印刷] send a manuscript for composition/typesetting; set (up) type; set sth in type; put sth into type: 你的论文已经～。Your thesis has been sent for composition. / Your thesis is already in type.

【发胖】 fāpàng 〈动〉 put on fat; put on/gain weight; fill out; get/grow fat: 你如果不多运动，就会～。If you don't take more exercise, you'll get fat.

【发泡】 fāpào 〈动〉 froth; foam: ～能力 foaming capacity ‖ ～纤维 foamed fibre

〖～剂〗 fāpàojì 〈名〉[化工] foaming/blowing agent

〖～塑料〗 fāpào sùliào 〈名〉 expanded/foamed plastic; plastic foam

【发配】 fāpèi 〈动〉〈旧〉 transport sb to a distant place for penal servitude; banish into the services: ～边疆 be banished/exiled to the borderland

【发脾气】 fā píqi 〈动〉 get angry; fly into a rage; get/go into a temper/rage; lose one's temper; throw a tantrum: 大～ fly into a temper/rage; blow one's top; explode with anger ‖ 为一点小事大～ rage over a trivial matter ‖ 她妈从来没有对她发过脾气。Her mother never got angry with her.

【发飘】 fāpiāo 〈动〉 not have firm control of sth; feel weak: 他病刚好，脚底下还～。He has just recuperated from the illness and is still a bit shaky.

【发票】 fāpiào 〈名〉 invoice; receipt: 核对～ check an invoice ‖ 开～ make (out) a bill; issue an invoice; write/make out a receipt ‖ 提交～ submit an invoice ‖ ～存根 invoice stub ‖ ～副本 invoice duplicate; duplicate invoice ‖ ～金额 invoice value/amount ‖ ～人 drawer ‖ ～正本 original invoice ‖ 购货/销售～ invoice for purchase/sales ‖ 增值税～ value added tax invoice ‖ 凭～报销 reimburse one's expenses with the receipts ‖ 记住每买一样东西都要索取一张～。*Remember to get a receipt for everything you buy.* ‖ 能在月底前给我们开个～吗? Can you invoice us by the end of the month?

〖～簿〗 fāpiàobù 〈名〉 invoice book (IB)

【发起】 fāqǐ 〈动〉 ❶ initiate; sponsor: ～反腐运动 initiate an anticorruption campaign ‖ ～讨论小组 originate a discussion group ❷ start; launch: ～冲锋 *charge forward* ‖ ～反攻 launch/mount a counterattack (on) ‖ ～攻势 mount an offensive; launch an attack/offensive ‖ ～宣传攻势 start a press campaign ‖ ～一场运动 *kick off/launch/wage a campaign* ‖ 为解决争端～外交攻势 launch a diplomatic push to settle a dispute

〖～国〗 fāqǐguó 〈名〉 initiating country; sponsor nation

〖～人〗 fāqǐrén 〈名〉 *initiator; sponsor; promoter*

【发情】 fāqíng 〈动〉[动物] be on/in heat; rut

〖～期〗 fāqíngqī 〈名〉 oestrus; oestrum; heat period: 处于～ be *in/on heat*

〖～周期〗 fāqíng zhōuqī 〈名〉 oestrus cycle

【发球】 fāqiú 〈动〉 serve (a ball)(to sb): ～得分 get one's service ‖ ～抢攻 *smash after service* ‖ 发怪球 *make a tricky serve* ‖ 换～ change of service ‖ 接～ receive a service ‖ ～力量很大/速度很快 have a strong/fast serve ‖ ～失误 missed service; service errors ‖ ～违例 *service fault* ‖ 快速～ *fast serve* ‖ 接～得分 kill a service; break a serve ‖ 接～失误 fumbling ‖ 两次～得分 serve two aces ‖ 重～! Another service! ‖ 该谁～了? Whose service/*serve is it?* ‖ 他～变化多端。*He keeps changing his way of serving.*

〖～局〗 fāqiújú 〈名〉 service (game): 破了～ break sb's service

〖～区〗 fāqiúqū 〈名〉 *service area*

〖～权〗 fāqiúquán 〈名〉 service: 保住/丢掉/赢得～ hold/lose/win one's service

【发热】 fārè 〈动〉 ❶ generate heat; give/send out heat: 长时间的攀爬使他浑身～。He was heated by the long climb. ‖ 如果割草机～，就把它关掉。If the lawn mower gets hot, turn it off. ❷ have a fever; run a temperature: ～疗法 fever therapy ‖ 不明原因的～ fever of undetermined origin ‖ 听了那话，他耳根～。His ears were burning at the words. ❸ be swollenheaded/swelled-headed/hotheaded; be impetuous: 别头脑～! Don't be impetuous! ‖ 人们的奉承使他头脑～。Flattery has turned his head hot.

〖～剂〗 fārèjì 〈名〉 exothermic compound/agent

〖～量〗 fārèliàng 〈名〉[化学] calorific capacity

〖～门诊〗 fārè ménzhěn 〈名〉 fever outpatient clinic

【发人深思】 fārénshēnsī 〈熟〉 thought-stimulating; thought-provoking; thought-compelling: ～的问题 thought-stimulating question

【发人深省】 fārénshēnxǐng 〈熟〉 call for deep thought; provide food for (deep) thought; be thought-provoking/thought-stimulating; be intellectually stimulating; set people thinking: 他话虽不多，却～。His words, though quite brief, prompt us to deep thought.

【发人深醒】 fārénshēnxǐng = 发人深省 fārénshēnxǐng

【发轫】 fārèn 〈动〉〈书〉 set sth afoot; commence: ～之作 maiden work

【发散】 fāsàn 〈动〉 ❶ (of rays, etc) diverge; diffuse: ～光 divergent light ‖ ～结构 divergent structure ‖〈喻〉～式思维 divergent thinking ❷ [中医] disperse the internal heat with sudorific; sweat out (a cold, etc)

〖～波〗 fāsànbō 〈名〉[物理] divergent/diverging wave

〖～度〗 fāsàndù 〈名〉[物理] divergence

〖～镜〗 fāsànjìng = 凸面镜 tūmiànjìng

〖～矩阵〗 fāsàn jǔzhèn 〈名〉 divergent matrix

〖～冷却〗 fāsàn lěngquè 〈名〉 diffusion cooling

〖～理论〗 fāsàn lǐlùn 〈名〉 divergence theory

〖～透镜〗 fāsàn tòujìng = 凹透镜 āotòujìng

【发丧】 fāsāng 〈动〉 ❶ announce a death; send out an obituary: 秘不～ make a secret of sb's death ‖ 登报～ put an obituary in the newspaper ❷ arrange a funeral; handle funeral arrangements; hold a funeral

【发色团】 fāsètuán 〈名〉[化学] chromophore

【发涩】 fāsè ❶〈形〉hard-going: 轴～,该上油了。The axle doesn't work smoothly and needs oiling. ❷〈形〉(of taste) rough; harsh; bitter: 这柿子有点～。The persimmon tastes a bit puckery. ❸〈动〉ache: 眼睛～ have a (dull) ache in the eyes

【发痧】 fāshā 〈动〉〈方〉have a heatstroke

【发傻】 fāshǎ 〈动〉❶ be dumbfounded; be in a daze: 听到这个消息,他一下子～了。He was dazed at the news. ❷ act foolishly

【发烧】 fāshāo 〈动〉have/run/take a fever; run a temperature; be ill with a fever: 发低烧 have/run a low fever/temperature ‖ 发高烧 suffer from a burning/high fever; have/run a high fever/temperature ‖ ～说胡话 run a fever and babble deliriously ‖ 感到脸上～ feel one's face heating up/burning ‖ ～的病人 patient with a fever; febrile patient ‖ 他～了。The fever took hold of him. / He's got a temperature. ‖ 她的舌头被辣椒辣得～。She burned her tongue with red pepper. / Her tongue burned with red pepper. ‖ 她羞得脸上～。Her cheeks were burning with shame. ‖ 他在～,满脸通红。Fever flushed his cheeks. ‖ 他有一点～。He has a touch of fever. / He has a slight temperature. ‖ 这孩子浑身～。The child's body feels feverish.

【发烧友】 fāshāoyǒu 〈名〉〈方〉fancier; buff; fan: 音乐～ music buff/fancier

【发射】 fāshè 〈动〉❶ launch; project; discharge; shoot; fire: ～火箭/鱼雷/导弹/卫星 launch a rocket/torpedo/missile/satellite ‖ ～炮弹 fire/discharge artillery shells ‖ 进行～ conduct a launch ‖ 向太空～宇宙飞船 project a spaceship/spacecraft into space ‖ ～按钮 firing button ‖ ～程序 launching procedure ‖ ～辅助设备 launch support equipment ‖ ～时间 launch time ‖ ～试验 launching test ‖ ～中心 launching centre ‖ 成功的～ successful blast-off ‖ 这枚导弹是通过计算机自动～的。The missile was released automatically by the computer. ❷ transmit; emit: ～无线电波 send out radio waves ‖ ～信号 emit signals ‖ ～功率 transmitting/emanating power ‖ ～脉冲 transmitted pulse ‖ ～能力 transmitting capacity; emitting ability ‖ ～设备 transmitting apparatus

〖～槽〗 fāshècáo 〈名〉launching shoe

〖～场〗 fāshèchǎng 〈名〉launching/launch site

〖～光谱〗 fāshè guāngpǔ 〈名〉emission spectrum (ES)

〖～极〗 fāshèjí 〈名〉emitter; emitting electrode

〖～架〗 fāshèjià 〈名〉launcher: 导弹～ missile launcher

〖～角〗 fāshèjiǎo 〈名〉angle of departure; launching angle

〖～井〗 fāshèjǐng 〈名〉launching silo: 导弹～ missile silo

〖～频率〗 fāshè pínlǜ 〈名〉transmitting frequency

〖～坪〗 fāshèpíng 〈名〉[军事] pad; flight/firing/launch pad

〖～器〗 fāshèqì 〈名〉❶ emitter ❷ projector

〖～塔〗 fāshètǎ 〈名〉launching tower

〖～台〗 fāshètái 〈名〉❶ launch(ing) stand/pad; launching platform; firing pad: 导弹～ missile pad ‖ 加固～以承受巨大的冲力。The launching pad was reinforced to withstand tremendous shock. ❷ transmitting station: 电视～ TV transmitting station

〖～天线〗 fāshè tiānxiàn 〈名〉transmitting antenna

〖～系统〗 fāshè xìtǒng 〈名〉transmitting system

〖～装置〗 fāshè zhuāngzhì 〈名〉projector; launcher: 操纵～ operate/work a projector ‖ 火箭～ rocket projector/launcher

【发身】 fāshēn 〈动〉be at puberty; (of a child) develop physically

〖～期〗 fāshēnqī 〈名〉age of puberty; pubescence: 到达～ reach (the age of) puberty ‖ 进入～ enter puberty ‖ ～的女孩 pubescent girl ‖ ～的身体变化 physical changes of puberty ‖ ～内,阴毛开始出现,女孩开始来月经。At puberty, pubic hair develops and girls begin to menstruate.

【发神经】 fā shénjīng 〈动〉go mad/crazy; be out of one's mind: 把枪放下!你是～还是怎么了? Put that gun down! Are you crazy or something? ‖ 这样的天气出门不穿外衣,简直是～。You must be stark/raving mad to go out in this weather without a coat.

【发生】 fāshēng ❶〈动〉happen; occur; take place: ～交通事故 have a traffic accident ‖ ～兴趣 develop an interest (in); take interest in ‖ ～性关系 have physical/sexual intercourse; have an affair (with) ‖ 经常/偶尔～ frequently/occasionally occur ‖ ～边境冲突。Border clashes/conflicts occurred. ‖ ～了误会。There was a misunderstanding. ‖ ～什么不幸了吗? Did anything untoward happen? ‖ 机器～了故障。The machine broke down. / The machine developed a trouble somewhere. / The machine is out of order. / There was something wrong with the machine. ‖ 经济改革以来,中国～了巨大变化。Great/Drastic/Dramatic changes have taken place in China since the economic reform. ‖ 那儿～了啥事? What's happening over there? / What's up over there? / What's going on over there? ‖ 如果她～什么意外,请告诉我。Let me know if anything should happen to her. ‖ 他们之间～了口角。Angry words passed between them. / They had a bickering. ‖ 危机一个接一个地～。One crisis after another developed. ‖ 昨天晚上又～了一起枪击事件。There was another shooting incident last night. ❷〈名〉germination; occurrence

〖～器〗 fāshēngqì 〈名〉generator

〖～认识论〗 fāshēng rènshilùn 〈名〉[语言] genetic epistemology

〖～心理学〗 fāshēng xīnlǐxué 〈名〉genetic psychology

〖～遗传学〗 fāshēng yíchuánxué 〈名〉development genetics

〖～语言学〗 fāshēng yǔyánxué 〈名〉genetic linguistics

【发声】 fāshēng 〈动〉produce/make a sound; vocalize: 练习～ practise vocalization ‖ ～机理 vocal mechanism ‖ ～技巧 vocalism ‖ ～器官 vocal organ ‖ 这架钢琴的 A 键不～。The A key on this piano doesn't sound.

〖～困难〗 fāshēng kùnnán 〈名〉[医学] dysphonia

【发市】 fāshì 〈动〉make the first successful deal: 半天还没有～呢! There hasn't been a single deal so far!

【发事】 fāshì 〈动〉have an accident: ～地点 scene/site of an accident

【发誓】 fāshì 〈动〉vow; pledge; swear (an oath); make/take an oath: ～戒烟 (make a) vow to give up smoking; pledge oneself to quit smoking; swear off smoking ‖ ～绝对保密 swear absolute secrecy; be pledged to secrecy ‖ ～效忠 pledge allegiance (to) ‖ ～永不回去 swear never to return ‖ ～永远爱她 swear eternal love to her ‖ 手按《圣经》～ swear on the *Bible*; swear with one's hand (resting) on the *Bible* ‖ 以名誉～ swear by/on one's honour ‖ 法官提醒证人她已发过誓要讲真话。The judge reminded the witness that she was under/on oath. ‖ 我不能告诉你她的名字,我向她发过誓。I've given her my word, I can't tell you her name.

【发售】 fāshòu 〈动〉sell; put on sale: ～成本 distribution cost ‖ 按成本～ sell at cost price ‖ 公开～ put on public sale ‖ 通过代理商～ sell through an agent ‖ 折价～ discount sale; sell at a discount/discount price

【发抒】 fāshū 〈动〉express; voice; give expression to: ～己见 air one's view; voice one's opinion ‖ ～情怀 give expression to one's feelings; voice one's feelings

【发水】 fāshuǐ 〈动〉flood: 因暴雨而～的河流 river flooded by heavy rainstorms ‖ 这条河一下雨就～。The river floods whenever there is rain.

【发思古之幽情】 fā sī gǔ zhī yōuqíng 〈熟〉muse over (things of) the remote past; reminisce about the remote past

【发送】 fāsòng 〈动〉❶ transmit by radio: ～电报 transmit a telegram ‖ ～电信稿 send a dispatch ‖ ～无线电信号 send (out) radio signals ❷ dispatch; send: ～货物 deliver/dispatch goods ‖ ～旅客 dispatch travellers ‖ ～文件/信件/邀请函 dispatch documents/letters/invitations ‖ ～一批手套 forward a shipment of gloves ‖ ～货物清单 list of forwarded traffic ‖ 以(电子邮件)附件形式～ send as attachment

〖～窗口〗 fāsòng chuāngkǒu 〈名〉[计算机] send window

〖～端〗 fāsòngduān 〈名〉transmitting terminal

【发送】 fāsong 〈动〉handle funeral arrangements; send the coffin to the cemetery

【发酸】 fāsuān 〈动〉❶ go/turn sour; taste sour: 牛奶～了。The milk's gone sour. ‖ 面包有点～。The bread tastes a bit sour. ❷ feel a tingle in one's eyes/nose; sting: 烟使我的眼睛～。The smoke stung/irritated/smarted my eyes. / My eyes were smarting with the smoke. ‖ 我一听到那不幸的消息,就鼻子～。I felt a tingle in my nose at the sad news. ❸ ache: 忙了一天,我的两腿有点～。After a heavy day, I've got a bit of an ache in my legs. ‖ 我累得浑身～。I am aching all over with fatigue.

【发条】 fātiáo 〈名〉[机械] ribbon; spiral power spring; clockwork spring: 给手表上～ wind up the watch ‖ 给手表装～ spring a watch ‖ ～钩 mainspring hook ‖ ～盒 going-barrel ‖ ～钟 spring clock

【发威】 fāwēi 〈动〉show one's prowess/power and prestige; assume an air of haughtiness; throw one's weight about: 下半场开始～ begin to demonstrate one's prowess/might at the second half ‖ 在众人面前～ assume an air of importance in public

【发文】 fāwén ❶〈动〉issue a document：联合～ issue a joint document ❷〈名〉outgoing message；dispatch：～簿 dispatch register；register of outgoing documents

【发问】 fāwèn 〈动〉ask/raise/pose/put a question；question：连续～ keep firing/shooting questions (at sb)

【发物】 fāwu 〈名〉[中医] stimulating food (such as mutton, fish, etc)

【发现】 fāxiàn ❶〈动〉discover；find：～癌症/病毒 detect cancer/viruses ‖ ～错误 find (out)/locate/spot/detect a mistake/an error ‖ ～漏洞 find a loophole ‖ ～秘密 find out a secret ‖ ～缺点 detect a flaw ‖ ～人才 discover/identify talents ‖ ～问题 find/identify problems ‖ ～险情 spot the danger ‖ ～线索 find/discover a clue ‖ ～行星/规律 discover a planet/law ‖ ～阴谋 discover/discern a conspiracy ‖ ～真理/真相 find out/discover the truth ‖ 偶然～ discover by accident/chance ‖ 善于～错误 have a good eye for spotting mistakes ‖ 把两本账一比较，～有许多出入。Comparison of the two accounts revealed numerous discrepancies. ‖ 哥伦布于1492年～了美洲。Columbus discovered America in 1492. ‖ 公众终于～这是一场骗局。The public eventually discovered that it was a hoax. ‖ 他～交朋友不容易。He found it hard to make friends. ‖ 我～你经常跟那个女孩出去。I've noticed that you often go out with that girl. ‖ 嫌疑人登上飞往巴黎的飞机时被警方～。The suspect was spotted by police when boarding a plane for Paris. ‖ 这次调查～人们最心仪的舞伴是自己的妻子或丈夫。The survey found that people's most desirable dancing partners were their spouses. ❷〈名〉discovery；findings；find：取得重大～ make/have an important find ‖ ～地点 find spot ‖ 电的～ discovery of electricity ‖ 划时代的/震撼世界的～ epoch-making/world-shaking discovery ‖ 考古～ archaeological finds ‖ 科学～ scientific discovery ‖ 偶然的～ chance/accident discovery ‖ 天文学上的～ discovery in astronomy ‖ 错误一经～，就应改正。Mistakes should be corrected upon detection.

〖～者〗 fāxiànzhě 〈名〉discoverer：X射线/DNA的～ discoverer of X rays/DNA

【发祥】 fāxiáng 〈动〉❶ (of auspicious things) take place；happen ❷ appear and grow prosperous：我国古代文明～于黄河流域。China's ancient civilization arose first in the Yellow River Valley.

〖～地〗 fāxiángdì 〈名〉place of origin；birthplace；cradle；fountainhead；matrix：民主的～ cradle of democracy ‖ 人类的～ cradle of humanity ‖ 文明的～ matrix of civilization ‖ 中国古代文化的～ hearth/birthplace of the ancient Chinese culture

【发饷】 fāxiǎng 〈动〉〈旧〉issue pay (to soldiers)；pay salary/wages：什么时候～？When's pay day?

【发笑】 fāxiào 〈动〉burst into laughter；laugh：忍不住～ can't help laughing；burst out laughing ‖ 引人～ raise a laugh/smile；provoke laughter ‖ 暗暗～ laugh up one's sleeve ‖ 他的笑话没能逗人～。His joke missed fire./His joke fell flat. ‖ 他很滑稽，老是惹我～。He is funny/amusing—he always makes me laugh. ‖ 他边看报边独自～。He chuckled to himself as he read the newspaper. ‖ 听了我的笑话，没人～。No one laughs at my joke.

【发泄】 fāxiè 〈动〉give vent (to)；vent；unleash；blow/let off；wreak：～不满 let off a dissent；give vent to one's dissatisfaction；air one's grievances ‖ ～愤怒/怒火 let off steam；let loose one's indignation；give vent to one's anger/rage；vent one's anger/rage ‖ ～过剩的精力 blow off one's superfluous energy ‖ ～兽欲 gratify one's animal desires ‖ 以痛哭～感情 find a vent in a bitter cry ‖ 他向工人～怒气。He took out/wreaked/vented/unleashed his anger on the workmen.

【发薪】 fāxīn 〈动〉pay wages/salary：～日 pay day

【发信】 fāxìn 〈动〉send/post/mail a letter；deliver post/mail：～人 sender of a letter；addresser

【发行】 fāxíng 〈动〉circulate；emit；put into circulation；issue；publish；put on sale：～报纸 circulate a newspaper；distribute newspapers ‖ ～彩券 distribute lottery tickets ‖ ～钞票/债券/邮票 issue banknotes/bonds/stamps ‖ ～股票 float/issue stocks ‖ ～书籍 publish books ‖ ～影片 release a film/movie (for distribution) ‖ 禁止～ prohibit the circulation/issue (of) ‖ ～部 issue department ‖ ～费用 cost for distribution ‖ ～价格 issue value；issuing price ‖ ～区间 issuing range ‖ ～渠道 channel for distribution ‖ ～日期 date of issue；issuing day ‖ ～账户 issuing account ‖ 通过邮局～ circulate through the post office ‖ 在全国～ be put on sale throughout the country；have/enjoy a national circulation ‖ 那本书～仅五个月就卖出两百万册。The book sold two million copies within five months of its release.
⇨fāháng

〖～拷贝〗 fāxíng kǎobèi 〈名〉release print

〖～量〗 fāxíngliàng 〈名〉circulation：扩大报纸～ boost/increase the newspaper circulation ‖ 增加/减少～ promote/reduce the circulation ‖ ～很大 have a large circulation ‖ 国库券年～ annual treasury bond issue ‖ ～很大的报纸/杂志 mass-circulation newspaper/magazine ‖ 报纸～急剧下降/迅速上升/逐渐增加。The circulation of the paper fell sharply/rose dramatically/crept up. ‖ 如果加价，对～会有什么影响呢？What will be the effect on our circulation if we increase the price?

〖～商〗 fāxíngshāng 〈名〉issuer：电影～ film distributor

〖～税〗 fāxíngshuì 〈名〉issue tax

〖～银行〗 fāxíng yínháng 〈名〉bank of circulation/issue；issuing bank

【发虚】 fāxū ❶〈动〉feel diffident/apprehensive：面对如此多的观众，他真有些～。He was really diffident before so large an audience. ❷〈动〉be feeble/weak：病愈后，他感到～。Infirmity began to catch up with him after his recovery. ❸〈形〉[摄影] blurred；blurry；out-of-focus：我们家电视上的图像有点～。The pictures on our television are rather blurry. ‖ 这张照片有点～。The photo is a bit blurred/out-of-focus.

【发芽】 fāyá 〈动〉come into bud；germinate；sprout；bud：使种子在温室里～ germinate the seeds in a greenhouse ‖ ～能力 germination capacity ‖ ～试验 germination test ‖ 春天树木～。Buds appear on the trees in spring. ‖ 只有在足够温暖的条件下，豆子才能～。The beans will germinate only when the temperature is warm enough.

〖～率〗 fāyálǜ 〈名〉germination/sprouting percentage

【发言】 fāyán ❶〈动〉speak；make/deliver a speech；take the floor：报名～ put one's name on the list of speakers ‖ 要求～ demand/ask for the floor ‖ 放弃～机会 yield the floor (to sb) ‖ 获得～机会 gain/get a hearing；get/obtain the floor ‖ 每位～限制在三分钟内 limit the time of each speech to three minutes ‖ 请您～。The floor is yours. ‖ 下面请王先生～。Now let's give the floor to Mr Wang. ‖ 他～时东拉西扯了一番。He made a rambling speech. ‖ 国会议员纷纷要求～。The members of the Parliament clamoured for the floor. ❷〈名〉speech：做总结性～ make a conclusive speech ‖ 即席～ extemporaneous/impromptu/offhand speech ‖ 不用稿子的～ unscripted speech ‖ 精彩的～ brilliant speech

〖～稿〗 fāyángǎo 〈名〉text of a speech；speech：写/准备～ write/prepare a speech

〖～权〗 fāyánquán 〈名〉right to speak；floor；say：保留～ reserve the right to speak ‖ 获得～ get/obtain the floor ‖ 有～ have the right to speak；have a say ‖ 有最后～ have the final/last say ‖ 他对该事最有～。He is best qualified to speak on this matter. ‖ 没有调查，就没有～。No investigation, no right to speak.

〖～人〗 fāyánrén 〈名〉speaker；spokesman；spokeswoman；spokesperson：～名单 list of speakers ‖ 国务院～ spokesman of the State Council ‖ 军方～ military spokesman ‖ 外交部～ spokesman of the foreign ministry ‖ 新闻～ press spokesperson ‖ 政府～ government spokesman ‖ 总统～ spokesman for the President；presidential spokesperson

【发炎】 fāyán 〈动〉get inflamed：引起～ set up/start the inflammation (of) ‖ 引起皮肤～ cause a skin irritation ‖ 因感染而～ be inflamed by an infection ‖ 灰尘会使伤口～。Dust will inflame the wound. ‖ 伤口有点轻微～。The wound developed a mild inflammation.

【发扬】 fāyáng 〈动〉❶ carry on/forward；promote：～成绩，纠正错误 add to one's achievements and correct one's mistakes ‖ ～传统 promote the heritage ‖ ～合作精神 foster the spirit of cooperation ‖ ～艰苦奋斗的精神 carry on the spirit of plain living and hard struggle ‖ ～民主 promote democracy ‖ ～优良传统 carry forward the fine tradition ‖ ～正气 encourage the healthy trends ‖ 充分～自力更生的精神 give full play to the spirit of self-reliance ❷ make the best/most of：～火力，消灭敌人 make full use of the firepower and wipe out the enemy

〖～踔厉〗 fāyáng-chuōlì 〈熟〉full of spirits；enthusiastic

〖～蹈厉〗 fāyáng-dǎolì ＝ 发扬踔厉 fāyáng-chuōlì

〖～光大〗 fāyáng-guāngdà 〈熟〉carry forward；(foster and) enhance：奥林匹克精神会～。The Olympic spirit will prevail.

【发洋财】 fā yángcái 〈动〉 make a big and unexpected fortune; strike it rich; get a windfall

【发痒】 fāyǎng 〈动〉 itch; tickle: 鼻子～ one's nose itches ‖ 浑身～ itch all over ‖ 胡椒进入鼻孔会使人～。Pepper itches if it gets into the nose. / Your nose itches if pepper gets into it. / Pepper causes your nose to itch. ‖ 蚊子咬的地方还在～。Mosquito bites are still itching. ‖ 我的脚～。I suffer/have/feel an itch in the feet. / My feet tickle/are tickling. ‖ 我的嗓子有点～,弄得我只想咳嗽。I've got a slight tickle in my throat and it's making me cough. ❷ have an itch for sth

【发疟子】 fā yàozi 〈动〉 suffer from malaria; suffer from malarial fever; have the shakes

【发音】 fāyīn ❶〈动〉 pronounce; articulate; enunciate: ～方法 method of articulation/pronunciation ‖ 他～清晰。He enunciates very well. ‖ 这个词怎么～? How to pronounce the word? ‖ "debt"中的"b"不～。The "b" in "debt" is mute/silent/not pronounced. ❷〈名〉 pronunciation: 查一个词的～ look up the pronunciation of a word ‖ 纠正～ correct one's/sb's pronunciation ‖ 练习～ practise pronunciation ‖ 学到英语的正确～ acquire a good pronunciation of English ‖ 标准～ standard pronunciation; Received Pronunciation (RP) ‖ 纯正的～ perfect pronunciation ‖ 清楚的/不清楚的～ articulate/inarticulate pronunciation

〖～部位〗 fāyīn bùwèi 〈名〉 point/place of articulation

〖～器官〗 fāyīn qìguān 〈名〉 vocal organ; organ of speech; articulator

〖～学〗 fāyīnxué 〈名〉 phonetics

【发引】 fāyǐn 〈动〉〈古〉 ❶ lead the funerary procession ❷ carry out the coffin

【发语词】 fāyǔcí 〈名〉 function word that introduces a sentence; sentence introducer

【发育】 fāyù 〈动〉 grow; develop: 促进～ accelerate/foster growth ‖ 影响儿童～ affect the development of children ‖ ～成熟 grow to maturity; reach full growth ‖ ～过程 process of puberty ‖ 充分～ reach full growth ‖ 身体/智力～ physical/intellectual development ‖ 幼儿智力的～ development of infant mind; infantile cognitive development ‖ 正常～ normal puberty ‖ 蓓蕾～成花朵。The bud develops into a flower. ‖ 她～得很慢。She is a slow developer. ‖ 婴儿～良好。The baby is coming along/on well.

〖～不良〗 fāyù bùliáng 〈名〉[医学] maldevelopment

〖～不全〗 fāyù bùquán 〈名〉[医学] hypoplasia; underdevelopment; imperfect development

〖～迟缓〗 fāyù chíhuǎn 〈名〉[医学] bradygenesis

〖～期〗 fāyùqī 〈名〉 formative period; puberty: 到达/进入～ reach/enter puberty ‖ ～青少年 pubescent (boys and girls) ‖ ～身体变化 physical changes of puberty

〖～异常〗 fāyù yìcháng 〈名〉[医学] dysplasia; alloplasia

【发源】 fāyuán 〈动〉 rise/originate (in/from); have its source (in): 黄河～于青海。The Yellow River rises in Qinghai Province.

〖～地〗 fāyuándì 〈名〉 place of origin; birthplace; cradle; source (area): 疾病/苦难的～ breeding ground of disease/misery ‖ 美国是棒球的～。America is the home of baseball.

【发愿】 fāyuàn 〈动〉 speak out one's wish: 起誓～ vow to speak one's mind

【发晕】 fāyūn 〈动〉 feel dizzy/giddy: 孩子们喜欢不停旋转,但我看着他们都～。The children enjoyed twirling round and round, but I felt giddy watching them. ‖ 她高兴得～了。She felt giddy from happiness. ‖ 他的头～。His head swims. ‖ 他一阵阵～。He was having a dizzy spell.

【发运】 fāyùn 〈动〉 dispatch; forward; send; ship: ～单 shipping order ‖ ～代理人 forwarding agent ‖ ～站 dispatching station ‖ 由铁路～ be consigned by rail

【发展】 fāzhǎn 〈动〉 ❶ develop; expand; grow; burgeon: ～长期的经济技术合作 boost long-term economic and technical cooperation ‖ ～国民经济 develop/expand the national economy ‖ ～教育 develop/promote/expand education ‖ ～经济,保障供给 develop the economy and ensure supplies ‖ ～农业生产 boost agricultural production ‖ ～生产力 develop/expand the productive forces ‖ ～自己的事业 advance/forward one's career ‖ ～体育运动 promote physical culture ‖ ～友好关系 develop friendly links/relations (between/with) ‖ ～壮大 grow in strength; gain momentum ‖ 促进经济～ facilitate economic advance; promote economic expansion/development ‖ 妨碍～ hamper/impede/check/prevent/retard the development ‖ 跟上形势的～ keep up with the changing situation ‖ 鼓励小企业的～ encourage the development of small businesses ‖ 阻碍～ prevent/impede the development ‖ ～规划 development plan ‖ ～势头 momentum of development ‖ ～速度 speed of development ‖ 持续、稳定、协调的～ sustained, stable and coordinated development ‖ 德、智、体、美全面～ develop morally, intellectually, physically and aesthetically ‖ 个人的全面～ all-round development of the individual ‖ 工农业的～ growth in industry and agriculture; industrial and agricultural development/expansion ‖ 可持续～ sustainable development ‖ 稳步/迅速～ steady/rapid development ‖ 智力～ intellectual development ‖ 最新～ latest development ‖ 处在～阶段 be in the development stage ‖ ～是硬道理。Development is of overriding importance. / Development is a hard truth. ‖ 两国关系稳步～。Relations between the two countries develop steadily. ‖ 友谊～成爱情。Friendship grew into love. ‖ 随着生产力的～,人民的物质和文化生活也会不断改善。With the development of productive forces/As the productive forces develop, the people's material and cultural life will constantly improve. ❷ recruit; admit: ～新成员 admit/recruit new members ‖ ～新会员国 admit as a member state; add new member states

〖～规律〗 fāzhǎn guīlǜ 〈名〉 law of development

〖～基金〗 fāzhǎn jījīn 〈名〉 development fund

〖～经济学〗 fāzhǎn jīngjìxué 〈名〉 development economics

〖～模式〗 fāzhǎn móshì 〈名〉 formula/mode of development

〖～权〗 fāzhǎnquán 〈名〉 right of/to development

〖～商〗 fāzhǎnshāng 〈名〉 developer

〖～心理学〗 fāzhǎn xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 developmental psychology

〖～战略〗 fāzhǎn zhànlüè 〈名〉 development strategy

〖～中国家〗 fāzhǎnzhōng guójiā 〈名〉 developing country

【发胀】 fāzhàng 〈动〉 ❶ swell; feel bloated: 肚子～ feel bloated in the stomach ‖ 头脑～ have a swelled head ❷ feel distended (under acupuncture treatment)

【发怔】 fāzhèng 〈动〉 stare blankly; be stupefied; be in a trance/daze

【发证】 fāzhèng 〈动〉 issue the licence: ～机关 licence/issuing authority ‖ ～日 date of issue ‖ ～银行 opening/issuing bank

【发咒】 fāzhòu 〈动〉〈方〉 swear; vow; take an oath

【发作】 fāzuò 〈动〉 ❶ break out; show effect; attack: 疾病～ outbreak/access/onset of a disease ‖ 心脏病再度～ have a return of the heart attack ‖ 周期性～ periodic/recurrent attacks ‖ 毒性/酒性/药性很快～了。The poison/liquor/medicine soon took effect. ‖ 他酒力～了。The liquor got into his head. ‖ 他因心脏病～去世了。He passed away from a heart attack. ❷ vent one's anger/rage; have a fit of anger; flare up; lose one's temper: 心怀不满,借机～ find an excuse to give vent to one's complaints/grievances ‖ 她很生气,但当着学生的面又不好～。She was very angry, but in the presence of her students, she had to refrain from losing her temper/she was resigned to holding her temper.

fá

乏 fá ❶〈动〉 lack; be short of: 不～经验/勇气 lack no experience/courage ‖ 尚～资金 still be short of funds ‖ 所有评论中不～激烈的批评。Of the reviews there is no lack of sharp criticism. ⇨～味;缺～ ❷〈形〉 tired; weary: 干～了 be done in from working ‖ 走～了 be tired out with walking; be exhausted from walking ‖ 我～得不行了。I'm overwhelmed with fatigue. ‖ 我浑身上下～得没法说。My body wearied beyond calculation. ⇨疲～;人困马～ ❸〈形〉〈方〉 exhausted; worn-out; spent: 车胎～得不能用了。The tyre is worn-out for further use. ⇨～煤

【乏货】 fáhuò 〈名〉〈方〉 bum; good-for-nothing; ne'er-do-well

【乏困】 fákùn 〈形〉 tired; fatigued; exhausted: 旅途～ be fatigued by a journey; be travel-worn

【乏力】 fálì 〈动〉 ❶ be fatigued/wore-out/tired ❷ be incapable (of doing sth); be effete/powerless/debilitated: 回天～ be unable to save the situation

【乏煤】 fáméi 〈名〉 partially burned coal; used coal

【乏汽】 fáqì 〈名〉 dead steam; steam exhaust

【乏人问津】 fárén-wènjīn 〈熟〉 there is no one who asks of it：由于其产品～，该公司将裁员 200 名。The company is to axe 200 jobs because of a slack demand for its products.
【乏术】 fáshù 〈动〉 have no effective solution；be unable to do sth：破门～ have no effective way to score (a goal) ⇨回天～
【乏味】 fáwèi 〈形〉 boring；dull；insipid；drab；tasteless；uninteresting：～的读物 tedious reading ‖ ～的演出 insipid performance ‖ ～的演讲 boring speech ‖ 特～ as dull as ditchwater ‖ 他感到生活很～。Life seems flat to him.

伐[1] fá 〈动〉 ❶ fell；cut down：～树 cut down/fell trees ⇨砍～ ❷ attack；strike；send an expedition against：⇨讨～；口诛笔～

伐[2] fá 〈动〉〈书〉 boast/brag about/of oneself；sing one's own praises；crack oneself up：不矜不～ not be boastful/conceited/pompous ⇨～善
【伐功矜能】 fágōng-jīnnéng 〈熟〉 boast of one's own credits and talents
【伐柯】 fákē 〈动〉〈书〉 play Cupid；act as a matchmaker
【伐木】 fámù 〈动〉 cut down/fell timber；lumber：～工人 timber worker；lumberjack；logger；woodman；woodsman ‖ ～公司 logging company ‖ ～业 lumbering ‖ ～许可证 felling licence
【伐区】 fáqū 〈名〉 cutting/felling/lumbering area
【伐善】 fáshàn 〈动〉〈书〉 boast/brag about one's strengths；sing one's own praises

罚 fá 〈动〉 punish；penalize：～点球 have a penalty kick ‖ 犯法而不受～ break the law with impunity；go scot-free ‖ 施以/处以重～ impose heavy/tough penalties (on) ‖ 受～ be penalized (for sth) ‖ 轻～ penalize lightly/mildly ‖ 天～ divine retribution ‖ 重～ penalize heavily/severely ‖ ～她喝两杯。Let her drink two cups as forfeit. ‖ 公正的法官会尽量做到罪～相当。A just judge will try to make punishment fit the crime. ‖ 他把她生日忘了，所以她～他洗碗。She made him do the dishes as (a) penance for forgetting her birthday. ‖ 在那场足球比赛中，他主～命中一球。He kicked a penalty goal in the football match. ⇨～款；赏～分明；体～
【罚不当罪】 fábùdāngzuì 〈熟〉 be unduly punished；be punished too severely；*the punishment exceeding the crime*；*the punishment doesn't fit the crime*；suffer inappropriate punishment
【罚出场】 fá chūchǎng 〈动〉［体育］ order/send off (the field for foul play)；banish；foul sb out：他被～。He was fouled out.
【罚单】 fádān 〈名〉 ticket；notice for payment of fine：交通违规～ ticket
【罚跪】 fáguì 〈动〉 order/force sb to kneel down as a punishment；punish sb by forcing him to kneel down
【罚金】 fájīn 〈名〉 fine；forfeit；penal sum；amercement：处以～ impose/inflict a fine (on)；fine sb；punish sb by/with a fine：交纳～ pay a forfeit ‖ 滞纳～ fine for delaying payment
【罚酒】 fájiǔ 〈动〉 make sb drink as a penance/forfeit：我因迟到被～三杯。I was forced to drink three cups of wine for late arrival.
【罚款】 fákuǎn ❶〈动〉 impose/inflict/lay a fine/forfeit (on)；fine：处以～ impose/inflict a fine (on)；fine sb；punish sb by/with a fine ‖ 进行～ impose/deliver a fine (on) ‖ 适当罚点款 *punish with appropriate fines* ‖ ～50 元 *fine sb 50 yuan* ‖ 对酒后驾驶～很重 impose a heavy fine on sb for drunk driving ‖ 当场～ fine on the spot ‖ 对他～了事。Let him off with a fine. ❷〈名〉 amercement；fine；forfeit；penalty：交～ pay a penalty ‖ 免除～ remit a fine ‖ 收取～ take the forfeit (of) ‖ 受到 1,000 元的～ get a 1,000 *yuan* fine ‖ 逾期～ penalty for delay
【罚没】 fámò 〈动〉 (fine and) confiscate
【罚球】 fáqiú 〈动〉 (of basketball) make a free shot/throw；play a foul/penalty shot；(of ice hockey) make a penalty shot；(of football) make a penalty kick：罚点球 take a spot kick ‖ 罚角球 take a corner kick ‖ 罚任意球 take a free kick ‖ ～决胜负 penalty shoot-out ‖ ～命中/得分 score a penalty shot；(of football) kick a penalty goal；(of basketball) convert a free throw ‖ ～未中 miss a penalty ‖ 获得～机会 be given/awarded a penalty (kick) ‖ ～可以直接得分。A goal may be scored directly from a penalty kick.
〖～点〗 fáqiúdiǎn 〈名〉 (of football) penalty spot/mark：把球放在～上 place the ball on the penalty mark
〖～区〗 fáqiúqū 〈名〉 penalty area
〖～线〗 *fáqiúxiàn* 〈名〉 *(of basketball) penalty/foul line*
【罚一儆百】 fáyī-jǐngbǎi 〈熟〉 punish one in order to warn a hundred against doing the same thing；punish one as a deterrent to others；make an example of an offender

垡 fá 〈方〉 ❶〈动〉 turn up soil ❷〈名〉 upturned soil：深耕晒～ plough and air the soil
〖～头〗 fátou ＝ 垡子 fázi
〖～子〗 fázi 〈名〉 ❶〈方〉 upturned lumps of soil ❷ long period of time

阀[1] fá 〈名〉 ❶ meritorious, distinguished or powerful family in feudal times：⇨～阅；门～ ❷ powerful person or group：⇨财～；军～

阀[2] fá 〈名〉［机械］ valve：⇨安全～；减压～
【阀杆】 fágān 〈名〉［机械］ valve stem/handle/rod
【阀簧】 fáhuáng 〈名〉［机械］ valve spring
【阀门】 fámén 〈名〉［机械］ valve：打开/关闭～ open/close a valve
【阀套】 fátào 〈名〉 valve bush/jacket
【阀阅】 fáyuè 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ meritorious service；exploit ❷ powerful and distinguished family
【阀座】 fázuò 〈名〉 valve seat/support/base

筏 fá 〈名〉 raft：橡皮～ rubber raft ⇨木～；竹～
【筏道】 fádào 〈名〉 log chute；logway
【筏夫】 fáfū 〈名〉 rafter
【筏子】 fázi 〈名〉 raft：羊皮～ sheepskin raft

fǎ

法 fǎ ❶〈名〉 law；legislation：依～治国 administer/govern/rule the state by law ‖ 地方～ by-law ‖ 环境～ environmental law ‖ 行政～ administrative law ‖ 移民～ immigration law ‖ 组织～ organic law ‖ 新～下月生效。The new law comes into force next month. ⇨婚姻～；立～；民～ ❷〈名〉 standard；model：⇨～帖 ❸〈名〉 method；approach；way；mode：表达～ mode of expression ‖ 做～ way of doing (sth) ⇨教学～；如～炮制；土～；用～ ❹〈动〉 model after；follow：～其遗志 pursue sb's unfulfilled wish ⇨效～ ❺〈形〉 lawful；legal：⇨不～分子；非～；合～ ❻〈名〉［佛教］ Law；dharma：⇨佛～ ❼〈名〉 magic：作～ resort to magic；exercise magic
【法案】 fǎ'àn 〈名〉 act；bill；proposed law：反对/赞成～ oppose/support a bill ‖ 废除～ abolish/defeat a bill ‖ 否决～ veto/reject a *bill* ‖ 搁置～ *shelve/table a bill* ‖ 起草～ *draw up/draft a bill* ‖ 审议～ deliberate (about/upon) a bill ‖ 提交～ submit/present a bill ‖ 通过～ pass/adopt a bill ‖ 修订～ amend a bill ‖ 制定～ frame/formulate an act ‖ 防务～ defence bill ‖ 民权～ civil rights act ‖ 人权～ Bill of Rights ‖ 根据一项～ by an act
【法办】 fǎbàn 〈动〉 punish by law；bring to justice；be dealt with according to law：将犯罪分子逮捕～ have criminals arrested and brought to justice；bring the criminals to justice
【法宝】 fǎbǎo 〈名〉 ❶［佛教］ Sutras ❷ magic weapon or formula；talisman：群众路线是我们工作的～。Relying on the masses is *the most effective method in our work.*
【法不责众】 fǎbùzézhòng 〈熟〉 laws fail where the violators are legion
【法场】 fǎchǎng 〈名〉 ❶ ＝ 道场 dàochǎng ❷ execution ground；place of execution：劫～ raid an execution ground to rescue the condemned ‖ 押赴～ take sb under escort to the execution ground
【法槌】 fǎchuí 〈名〉 gavel (used by a judge)；judicial mallet：使用～ employ a gavel ‖ 手执～ hold a gavel ‖ 法官一敲～，喊道："肃静！"The judge banged his gavel and said, "Silence in court!"/"Quiet please!"
【法道】 fǎdào 〈名〉 sorcery；witchcraft
【法典】 fǎdiǎn 〈名〉 code；statute book：一部～ a statute book ‖ 编纂～ codify the laws ‖ 制定～ formulate the laws ‖ 民法/刑法～

civil/criminal code ‖《拿破仑～》*Napoleonic Code*
【法定】 fǎdìng 〈形〉legal; statutory; prescribed; official: ～代表 legal representative ‖ ～调查 statutory survey ‖ ～多数 statutory majority ‖ ～罚款数目 statutory fine ‖ ～工作日 legal workday ‖ ～计量单位 legal unit of measurement ‖ ～假期 official holiday ‖ ～价格 legal price ‖ ～权利 legal right ‖ ～退休年龄 mandatory retirement age ‖ ～义务 legal obligation ‖ ～责任 statutory duty; legal responsibility ‖ ～责任范围 legal limitation of liability ‖ ～资本 authorized/declared capital
【～程序】 fǎdìng chéngxù 〈名〉legal proceeding; prescribed procedure
【～代理】 fǎdìng dàilǐ 〈名〉legal agency: ～权 right of legal representation ‖ ～人 legal agent/representative; statutory agent
【～股本】 fǎdìng gǔběn 〈名〉authorized share capital
【～汇率】 fǎdìng huìlǜ 〈名〉official/pegged rate of exchange; pegged exchange parity
【～货币】 fǎdìng huòbì 〈名〉legal currency/tender
【～继承】 fǎdìng jìchéng 〈名〉[法律] forced heirship; statutory succession: ～权 heirship at law ‖ ～人 legitimate/legal heir; heir/successor at law; statutory successor
【～假日】 fǎdìng jiàrì 〈名〉[法律] legal/bank/statutory holiday
【～监护】 fǎdìng jiānhù 〈名〉[法律] legal custody: ～权 legal guardianship ‖ ～人 guardian by statute; legal guardian
【～利率】 fǎdìng lìlǜ 〈名〉legal rate of interest
【～年龄】 fǎdìng niánlíng 〈名〉legal/lawful age: 到了～ come of age ‖ ～限制 statutory age limit
【～期限】 fǎdìng qīxiàn 〈名〉legal term; statutory limitation; prescription
【～贴现率】 fǎdìng tiēxiànlǜ 〈名〉official discount rate
【～人数】 fǎdìng rénshù 〈名〉quorum: 不足～ lack a quorum ‖ 达到～ have/reach a quorum ‖ 构成～ make (up)/form/constitute a quorum ‖ 获得～ procure a quorum
【法度】 fǎdù 〈名〉❶ law (and rules): 订立～ establish law and regulations ❷ moral standard; norm: 行为～ norms of conduct ❸〈方〉method; way
【法古】 fǎgǔ 〈动〉emulate the ancient; learn from the ancient: 他的书法～而不泥古。His calligraphy is an emulation rather than a mere imitation of the ancient styles.
【法官】 fǎguān 〈名〉judge; justice: 任命～ appoint a judge ‖ 提名～ nominate a justice ‖ ～席 judicial bench ‖ ～意见 judicial dictum ‖ 高等法院～ high-court judge ‖ 公正/铁面无私/贪赃枉法的～ impartial/unrelenting/venal judge ‖ 首席～ chief justice ‖ 最高法院～ supreme court judge ‖ ～判她一年监禁。The judge sentenced her to one-year imprisonment. ‖ ～裁定他的行为违法。The judge ruled his action illegal. ‖ 高等法院的～维持原判。The justice upheld the lower court's ruling/verdict.
【法规】 fǎguī 〈名〉laws and regulations; statute; legislation: 一条～ an article (of a law); a clause/provision (of a law) ‖ 一项～ a law ‖ 颁布～ promulgate laws or regulations ‖ 废除～ abolish a statute ‖ 实施～ enforce a statute ‖ 通过～ pass a statute ‖ 违犯～ violate a statute ‖ 援引～ invoke the statute/law ‖ 制定～ make/formulate a statute ‖ 遵守～ observe a statute ‖ ～汇编 corpus of laws and regulations; statute book; compilation of the legal instruments ‖ 交通安全～ traffic safety code ‖ 教会～ canon law ‖ 教育～ education legislation ‖ 经济～ economic legislation; economic laws and decrees ‖ 现有～ existing legislation ‖ 行政～ administrative rules and regulations ‖ 新～下月实施。The new law comes into force next month.
【法国】 Fǎguó 〈名〉France: ～面包 French bread ‖ ～政府 French government
【～大革命】 Fǎguó Dàgémìng 〈名〉French Revolution (1789-1799)
【～号】 fǎguóhào 〈名〉French horn
【～人】 Fǎguórén 〈名〉French; Frenchman
【～梧桐】 Fǎguó wútóng 〈名〉plane tree
【～新闻社】 Fǎguó Xīnwénshè 〈名〉Agence France-Presse (AFP)
【法号】 fǎhào 〈名〉religious name; Buddhist monastic title/name
【法纪】 fǎjì 〈名〉law and discipline: 目无/遵守～ flout/observe law and discipline ‖ 加强～观念 enhance one's awareness of law and discipline
【法家】 Fǎjiā 〈名〉Legalist school; Legalists [a school of thought in the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods, 770-221 BC]
【法警】 fǎjǐng 〈名〉bailiff; judicial police
【法拉】 fǎlā 〈名〉[物理] farad
【法拉第定律】 Fǎlādì dìnglǜ 〈名〉Faraday's law
【法兰】 fǎlán 〈名〉[机械] flange
【～盘】 fǎlánpán 〈名〉flange plate
【～绒】 fǎlánróng 〈名〉[纺织] flannel
【法兰克福】 Fǎlánkèfú 〈名〉Frankfurt
【法兰西共和国】 Fǎlánxī Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of France
【法郎】 fǎláng 〈名〉franc: 法国/瑞士～ French/Swiss franc
【法老】 fǎlǎo 〈名〉Pharaoh [title of the ruler of ancient Egypt]
【法理】 fǎlǐ 〈名〉❶ legal principle; theory of law: 合乎～ be in conformity with legal principles ‖ ～依据 legal basis ❷〈书〉law: 自然～ law of nature ❸ Buddhist doctrine
【～学】 fǎlǐxué 〈名〉jurisprudence; philosophical jurisprudence: ～博士 Juris Doctor ‖ ～家 jurisprudent
【法力】 fǎlì 〈名〉❶ [佛教] power of the Buddhist doctrine; dharma power: ～无边。The dharma is omnipotent. ❷ magic/supernatural power: 使～ exercise one's magic power
【法令】 fǎlìng 〈名〉laws and decrees; decree; act; statute; ordinance: 颁布～ issue/promulgate a decree ‖ 行政～ executive order ‖ 政府～ government ordinance
【法律】 fǎlǜ 〈名〉law; legislation; statute: 颁布～ promulgate a law ‖ 采取～措施 take legal measures ‖ 触犯～ break/violate the law ‖ 废除～ abrogate/annul/repeal/rescind a law ‖ 攻读～ study law ‖ 践踏～ override the law ‖ 解释～ interpret the law ‖ 凌驾于～之上 be above the law ‖ 藐视～ flout/mock the law ‖ 起草～ draw up/draft a law ‖ 曲解～ strain/stretch the law ‖ 实施～ enforce/execute a law ‖ 诉诸～ resort to the law ‖ 逃避～ dodge/evade the law ‖ 通过～ pass a law ‖ 维护～尊严 defend the legal sanctity ‖ 修订～ amend/modify a law ‖ 制定～ make/frame/institute/enact a law ‖ 钻～的空子 take advantage of legal loopholes; circumvent the law ‖ 遵守～ obey/observe/abide by the law ‖ ～保护 legal protection ‖ ～保证 judicial guarantee ‖ ～部门 legal branches/departments ‖ ～裁决 legal ruling ‖ ～草案 draft laws ‖ ～程序 legal procedure/process ‖ ～冲突 conflict of laws ‖ ～地位 legal status ‖ ～根据 legal basis/foundation/grounds ‖ ～范围 scope of law ‖ ～规定 legal provision/rule ‖ ～监督 legal supervision ‖ ～渠道 legal channel ‖ ～实体 legal entity ‖ ～手段 legal means/measure ‖ ～手续 legal formalities ‖ ～诉讼 legal proceedings; action at law/lawsuit/litigation ‖ ～体系/制度 legal system ‖ ～条款 legal provision ‖ ～文件(汇编) (compilation of) the legal instruments; (compilation of) the legal/judicial documents ‖ ～义务 legal duty/obligation ‖ ～意识 legal awareness ‖ ～用语 legal language ‖ ～约束 legal binding ‖ ～责任 legal liability/responsibility ‖ 现行～ existing legislation; present law ‖ 在～许可的范围内 within the law ‖ ～禁止偷窃。The law forbids stealing. ‖ ～面前人人平等。All are equal under/before the law. / Everyone is equal in the eyes of the law. / Law is no respecter of persons. ‖ 根据～规定,每个公司每年都要上缴账目。Every company must by law submit accounts annually. ‖ 人人都要受～的约束。Everyone is subjected to the rule of law.
【～博士】 fǎlǜ bóshì 〈名〉Jurum Doctor (JD) [US]
【～承认】 fǎlǜ chéngrèn 〈名〉de jure recognition
【～顾问】 fǎlǜ gùwèn 〈名〉legal advisor/counsel; advisor on legal affairs
【～事务所】 fǎlǜ shìwùsuǒ 〈名〉law firm/office; office of legal affairs
【～术语】 fǎlǜ shùyǔ 〈名〉legal term; legalese
【～条文】 fǎlǜ tiáowén 〈名〉letter of the law: 恪守～ keep to the letter of the law
【～效力】 fǎlǜ xiàolì 〈名〉legal effect/force: 具有～ have legal effect/force
【～行动】 fǎlǜ xíngdòng 〈名〉legal/judicial action: 采取～ take legal action; institute an action at law
【～援助】 fǎlǜ yuánzhù 〈名〉legal aid: 提供～ offer legal aid ‖ 有资格获取～ qualify for legal aid
【～制裁】 fǎlǜ zhìcái 〈名〉legal punishment/sanction: 给予～ punish according to law
【～咨询】 fǎlǜ zīxún 〈名〉legal consultancy: 提供～ provide legal advice/counsel
【法螺】 fǎluó 〈名〉❶ triton (shell) ❷ conch: ⇨吹～
【法盲】 fǎmáng 〈名〉legal illiterate

【法门】 fǎmén 〈名〉❶[佛教] gateway/access to the Law; door to enlightenment ❷ way; method; approach: ➪不二～
【法名】 fǎmíng 〈名〉religious name: 为某人取～ bestow a religious name upon sb
【法袍】 fǎpáo 〈名〉judicial robe
【法器】 fǎqì 〈名〉musical instruments (used in Buddhist or Taoist mass)
【法权】 fǎquán 〈名〉right; privilege: ➪治外～
【法人】 fǎrén 〈名〉artificial/juristic/legal/juridical person; legal entity/body; corporation: ～的民事责任 civil responsibility of juridical person ‖ ～权限 corporate power ‖ ～的责任能力 capacity for responsibility of juristic person ‖ 独任～ corporation sole ‖ 集体～ corporation aggregate ‖ 企业～负责制 enterprise legal person responsibility system ‖ 企业～营业执照 legal entity business licence
〖～代表〗 fǎrén dàibiǎo 〈名〉corporate/legal representative
〖～股〗 fǎréngǔ 〈名〉institutional/corporate shares: ～股东 institutional shareholder
〖～企业〗 fǎrén qǐyè 〈名〉corporate business; business corporation
〖～身份〗 fǎrén shēnfen 〈名〉status of a legal entity: 具有～ have the status of a legal entity
〖～税〗 fǎrénshuì 〈名〉corporation tax
〖～团体〗 fǎrén tuántǐ 〈名〉aggregate; body corporate; (legal) corporation; corporate body
〖～资格〗 fǎrén zīgé 〈名〉corporate capacity; legal personality: 不具有～的企业 unincorporated enterprise
【法身】 fǎshēn 〈名〉❶ Dharmakāya ❷ body of a monk
【法师】 fǎshī 〈名〉❶〈尊〉Master [a form of address to a senior Buddhist or Taoist monk] ❷ exorcist monk
【法式】 fǎshì ❶〈名〉rule; method; modal ❷〈形〉French: ～面包 French bread
【法事】 fǎshì 〈名〉Buddhist or Taoist rituals; religious services/rituals
【法书】 fǎshū 〈名〉❶ model calligraphy ❷〈敬〉your calligraphy
【法属波利尼西亚】 Fǎshǔbōlìníxīyà 〈名〉French Polynesia
【法术】 fǎshù 〈名〉❶ Legalist doctrine ❷ magic arts
【法堂】 fǎtáng 〈名〉❶〈旧〉law court ❷ hall for preaching the Buddhist doctrines
【法帖】 fǎtiè 〈名〉choice specimen of calligraphy; model calligraphy: 临摹～ copy/imitate model calligraphy
【法庭】 fǎtíng 〈名〉(law) court; tribunal; court of justice/law: 带上～ bring sb to court ‖ 上～ go to court ‖ 设立特别～ constitute a special tribunal ‖ 提上～受审 bring sb to court for trial ‖ ～案卷 court roll ‖ ～保释 court bail ‖ ～辩论 court debate; debate in court ‖ ～裁决 tribunal's decision; court ruling; judicial decision/ruling ‖ ～调查 court investigation ‖ ～判决 verdict; court judgment/decision; judicial decision/ruling ‖ ～审判 court action/trial ‖ ～诉讼 court action ‖ ～指令 court order ‖ 道德～ forum of conscience ‖ 国际～ international court/tribunal ‖ 少年～ juvenile court ‖ 巡回～ circuit court ‖ 仲裁～ arbitral tribunal/court ‖ 藐视～罪 criminal contempt ‖ ～将于九点开庭。The court will convene at 9 o'clock. ‖ ～判被告有罪/无罪。The court found the defendant guilty/innocent. / The court ruled against the defendant/in favour of the defendant. ‖ ～休庭。The court is adjourned. / Court adjourned! (as said by a chief justice) ‖ 他被指控藐视～。He was charged with contempt of court. ➪军事～
【法统】 fǎtǒng 〈名〉legally-constituted authority; legal convention
【法王】 fǎwáng 〈名〉❶〈尊〉Dharma-raja (King of the Law) ❷ eminent monk
【法网】 fǎwǎng 〈名〉net/dragnet of justice; arm of the law: 落入～ be caught in the meshes of law; be brought to justice ‖ 难逃～ cannot escape from the arm of the law ‖ 自陷～ get oneself in trouble with the law ‖ ～恢恢，疏而不漏。Loose as it seems, the omnipresent net of justice closes any loopholes/allows no criminal to go unpunished.
【法西斯】 fǎxīsī 〈名〉fascist: ～政权 fascist regime ‖ ～专政 fascist dictatorship
〖～主义〗 fǎxīsīzhǔyì 〈名〉fascism: ～者 fascist ‖ 新～ neo-fascism
【法系】 fǎxì 〈名〉system of law; legal system
【法线】 fǎxiàn 〈名〉[数学] normal (line)
【法像】 fǎxiàng 〈名〉image of Buddha
【法新社】 Fǎxīnshè 〈名〉〈简称〉Agence France-Presse (AFP) ➪法国新闻社
【法学】 fǎxué 〈名〉legal science; jurisprudence: 研究～ study law/jurisprudence
〖～博士〗 fǎxué bóshì 〈名〉doctor of laws (JD)
〖～会〗 fǎxuéhuì 〈名〉jurisprudence society; law society
〖～家〗 fǎxuéjiā 〈名〉jurisprudent; jurist
〖～士〗 fǎxuéshì 〈名〉bachelor of law (BL)
〖～硕士〗 fǎxué shuòshì 〈名〉master of laws
〖～院〗 fǎxuéyuàn 〈名〉faculty of law; law school
【法眼】 fǎyǎn 〈名〉❶ mind which perceives both past and future ❷ mental discernment/perception; insight
【法衣】 fǎyī 〈名〉Buddhist master's robe; cassock
【法医】 fǎyī 〈名〉forensic doctor/physician/scientist
〖～鉴定〗 fǎyī jiàndìng 〈名〉medicolegal expertise: ～人 medicolegal expert
〖～学〗 fǎyīxué 〈名〉forensic medicine; medical jurisprudence
【法裔】 fǎyì 〈名〉French descendant: ～加拿大人 Canadian of French descent; French Canadian
【法语】 Fǎyǔ 〈名〉French (language): 说～ speak/talk French ‖ ～国家 French-speaking country
【法院】 fǎyuàn 〈名〉court of law/justice; court (house): ～判决 court decision; judicial decision/ruling ‖ ～调解 mediation in court ‖ ～休庭期 adjournment of the court ‖ ～院长 court president; chief judge ‖ ～仲裁 judicial arbitration ‖ 初审～ court of first instance; trial court ‖ 地方～ local court ‖ 上级～ superior court ‖ 中级人民～ intermediate people's court ‖ 最高～ supreme court ‖ 最高人民～ Supreme People's Court ‖ ～正在开庭。The court is now sitting.
〖～传票〗 fǎyuàn chuánpiào 〈名〉(court) summons; subpoena
〖～判决书〗 fǎyuàn pànjuéshū 〈名〉court decision; opinion of the court
【法则】 fǎzé 〈名〉❶ rule; law: 客观～ objective law ‖ 普遍～ universal law ‖ 行为～ law of honour ‖ 自然～ law of nature; natural law ❷〈书〉rules and regulations: 遵守～ abide by the rules and regulations ❸〈书〉model
【法旨】 fǎzhǐ 〈名〉will of god; supreme/divine will
【法制】 fǎzhì 〈名〉❶ legal system/structure; legality: 加强～教育 promote legal education ‖ 加强社会主义～ strengthen the socialist law system ‖ 完善～体系 perfect the legal system ‖ ～观念淡薄 be lacking in sense of law ‖ ～观念 legal sense ‖ ～史 legal history ‖ ～原则 principle of legality ❷ law and order: 建立/维护/坚持～ establish/maintain/uphold law and order
〖～委员会〗 Fǎzhì Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉Commission of Legal Affairs
【法治】 fǎzhì 〈动〉rule/govern/administer by law: 实行～ practise the rule by law; rule by law ‖ ～国家 state governed by law; country under the rule of law ‖ 我们搞的是～而不是人治。We have a government of law, not of man.
【法众】 fǎzhòng 〈名〉Buddhists
【法子】 fǎzi 〈名〉way; method: 没～ have no way out ‖ 想～解决问题 find a solution to the problem

砝 fǎ

【砝码】 fǎmǎ 〈名〉weight (used on a balance): 五公斤的～ five-kilo weight ‖ 这为他们谈判增添了～。This weighs in favour of their negotiation. / This gave them a bargaining counter in the negotiation.

fà

发 fà

〈名〉❶ hair: 留长/短～ wear one's hair long/short ‖ 染～ colour/dye/tint hair ‖ 白～ gray/white hair ‖ 美～师 hairstylist; hairdresser ‖ 生～剂 hair restorer ➪假～; 卷～; 理～ ❷ [a unit of length, equal to 1/3 decimillimetre]: 不差毫～ be perfectly accurate; not deviate a hair's breadth
➪fā
【发辫】 fàbiàn 〈名〉plait; braid; pigtail: 留～ wear one's hair in braids

【发菜】 fàcài 〈名〉hair weeds; flagelliform nostoc
【发带】 fàdài 〈名〉head band; hair lace; ribbon: 头上系一根鲜艳的～ wear a colourful ribbon (in one's hair)
【发雕】 fàdiāo 〈名〉hair sculpture
【发短心长】 fàduǎn-xīncháng 〈熟〉old in age but vigorous in mind
【发膏】 fàgāo 〈名〉hairdressing cream; hair cream; pomade
【发髻】 fàjì 〈名〉hair worn in a bun or coil: 留～ wear one's hair in a bun ‖ 梳个～ comb a knot out of one's hair
【发夹】 fàjiā 〈名〉hairclip; hairpin; bobby pin; hairgrip; hairslide: 卷～ hair curler
【发剪】 fàjiǎn 〈名〉hair clippers
【发胶】 fàjiāo 〈名〉hair cream/spray: 喷～ spray hair spray
【发蜡】 fàlà 〈名〉pomade
【发廊】 fàláng 〈名〉❶ barber's or hairdresser's; barbershop: 去～理发 go to a barber for a haircut ❷ beauty parlour/salon; beauty shop: 开～ run/open/set up a beauty parlour
【发妻】 fàqī 〈名〉first wife
【发卡】 fàqiǎ 〈名〉hairpin; hairgrip
【发乳】 fàrǔ 〈名〉hair cream; pomade: 抹～ apply hair cream
【发式】 fàshì 〈名〉hairstyle; hairdo; haircut: 时兴的～ popular/vogue hairstyle ‖ 她漂亮的～被一阵风吹乱了。Her nice hairdo was ruffled by a gust of wind.
【发刷】 fàshuā 〈名〉hairbrush
【发网】 fàwǎng 〈名〉hairnet
【发屋】 fàwū 〈名〉❶ barber's; hairdresser's: 去～理发 go to a barber for a haircut ❷ beauty parlour/salon: 开～ run/open/set up a beauty parlour
【发型】 fàxíng 〈名〉hairstyle; haircut; hairdo: 改变～ alter one's hairstyle ‖ 流行～ stylish coiffure ‖ 时髦的～ funky hairstyle; hairdressing fashion ‖ 新～ new hairdo
〖～定型剂〗 fàxíng dìngxíngjì 〈名〉hair spray
〖～设计师〗 fàxíng shèjìshī 〈名〉hairstylist; hairtician
【发油】 fàyóu 〈名〉hair oil
【发指】 fàzhǐ 〈动〉one's hair is bristling up with anger: 敌军的暴行使人为之～。The enemy troops' atrocities made one's blood boil. ⇨令人～

珐 fà
【珐琅】 fàláng 〈名〉enamel: ～制品 enamelware
〖～质〗 fàlángzhì 〈名〉[生理] enamel

fa

哦 fa 〈助〉〈方〉[used at the end of a question]: 这本书要～? Do you want this book?

fān

帆 fān 〈名〉❶ sail: 扯～ put on the sail ‖ 收～ take in/furl a sail; shorten sail ‖ 下～ lower/strike the sail ‖ 扬～ put up/hoist/raise/lift/make/set/unfurl the sail ‖ 张着～ in/under sail ‖ 横/纵～ square/fore-and-aft sail ‖ 前～ head sail ‖ 主～ main sail ⇨一～风顺 ❷〈书〉sailing boat/vessel; sailboat: 黄浦江上，千～竞发。Thousands of sailboats are racing along the Huangpu River.
【帆板】 fānbǎn 〈名〉[体育] windsurfer; sailboard
〖～运动〗 fānbǎn yùndòng 〈名〉windsurfing; sailboarding
【帆布】 fānbù 〈名〉canvas; sailcloth: ～袋 canvas/duck sack ‖ ～篷 canvas roof/awning ‖ ～输送带 canvas conveyor ‖ ～椅 hammock seat ‖ 从前，帆是用～做的。Sails were traditionally made of canvas.
〖～包〗 fānbùbāo 〈名〉canvas/kit; tote bag
〖～背包〗 fānbù bēibāo 〈名〉knapsack; backpack
〖～床〗 fānbùchuáng 〈名〉camp bed; cot
〖～画〗 fānbùhuà 〈名〉canvas [painting on canvas]: ～布 canvas ‖ 这两幅～能卖五百万元。These two canvases would sell five million *yuan*.
〖～鞋〗 fānbùxié 〈名〉canvas shoe; sneaker
【帆船】 fānchuán 〈名〉sailboat; sailing boat/ship/vessel; junk: 进行～比赛 sail a race ‖ ～俱乐部 yacht club
〖～运动〗 fānchuán yùndòng 〈名〉sailboating; sailing
【帆篷】 fānpéng 〈名〉sail
【帆樯】 fānqiáng 〈名〉(sail) mast
〖～林立〗 fānqiáng-línlì 〈熟〉sails and masts crowd like a forest; forest of sails and masts

飒 fān 〈书〉= 帆 fān

番[1] fān ❶〈名〉foreign country/state: ⇨生～ ❷〈形〉foreign; barbarian: ⇨～邦; ～茄; ～薯

番[2] fān ❶〈动〉do in turns: ⇨轮～ ❷〈量〉a) [for actions, deeds, etc]: 一～好意 a show of hospitality ‖ 一～甜言蜜语 a few sweet and soothing words ‖ 花了一～心血 make some painstaking efforts ‖ 见过一～世面 have learned about the ways of the world; be a man/woman of the world; have see life/the world; have experienced life; have got a look at the elephant; have seen the elephant ‖ 经过几～细思量 after much deliberation/thought ‖ 几～周折，才告成功。Only after several setbacks was success achieved. ‖ 说服他真让人费了一～口舌。It really took a lot of talking to convince him of it. ‖ 要学好外语得下一～功夫。Mastery of a foreign language requires painstaking efforts. ⇨三～五次 b) -fold; times: 翻一～ increase twofold; double ‖ 产量三年内翻了两～。The output quadrupled in three years. c) kind: 别有一～风味 be an altogether different flavour ‖ 别有一～滋味在心头 have an untold feeling
【番邦】 fānbāng 〈名〉〈旧〉foreign/barbarian land; foreign/barbarian/alien nation
【番兵】 fānbīng 〈名〉〈旧〉foreign troops/soldiers
【番菜】 fāncài 〈名〉〈旧〉Western-style food: ～馆 Western style restaurant
【番瓜】 fānguā 〈名〉〈方〉pumpkin
【番号】 fānhào 〈名〉designation of a military unit
【番椒】 fānjiāo 〈名〉[中药] hot pepper
【番木鳖】 fānmùbiē = 马钱子 mǎqiánzi
〖～硷〗 fānmùbiējiǎn 〈名〉[医药] strychnine
【番木瓜】 fānmùguā 〈名〉papaya
【番茄】 fānqié 〈名〉tomato: ～汤 tomato soup ‖ 天气寒冷，～苗都冻死了。The cold weather killed the tomato plants.
〖～酱〗 fānqiéjiàng 〈名〉tomato sauce; (tomato) ketchup/catsup
〖～汁〗 fānqiézhī 〈名〉tomato juice: 一盒～ a carton of tomato juice
【番薯】 fānshǔ 〈方〉= 甘薯 gānshǔ

蕃 fān = 番[1] fān
⇨fán

幡 fān 〈名〉❶ long narrow flag; streamer: ～杆 streamer pole ❷〈旧〉funeral streamer
【幡儿】 fānr 〈名〉funeral streamer: 打～ carry a funeral streamer (in hand)
【幡然】 fānrán = 翻然 fānrán
【幡帜】 fānzhì 〈名〉flag; banner
【幡子】 fānzi = 幡儿 fānr

藩 fān 〈名〉❶ fence; hedge: ⇨～篱 ❷〈书〉screen; barrier: ⇨屏～ ❸〈旧〉vassal (state); feudatory: 外～ vassal states ⇨～国
【藩国】 fānguó 〈名〉〈旧〉vassal state
【藩篱】 fānlí 〈名〉hedge; fence; barrier; hindrance: 突破～ break through the barrier
【藩属】 fānshǔ 〈名〉〈旧〉vassal state
【藩镇】 fānzhèn 〈名〉〈旧〉(military) governorship of outlying prefectures (in the Tang Dynasty)

翻 fān 〈动〉❶ turn upside down or inside out; turn over; reverse; overturn: 把唱片～个面 flip a record ‖ 把口袋～出来 turn the pocket inside out ‖ ～到另一页 flip/turn to a fresh page ‖ 碰～茶杯 knock a cup over ‖ 撞～一杯水 tip over a glass of water ‖ 火车脱轨后～了个底朝天。The train derailed and turned over. ‖ 卡车～倒在沟里。The truck overturned/tipped into the ditch. ‖

我的伞给吹得～过去了。My umbrella was blown inside out. ‖ 小船～了，但我们很快又把它～了过来。The little boat capsized, but we soon righted it. ‖ 这件夹克可以～过来穿。The jacket is reversible. / You can wear the jacket inside out. ‖ 桌上的灯～倒了。The lamp on the table tipped over. ⇨～跟斗；打～ ❷ look/thumb through (for); search; rummage; ransack; rake (through/around/about)：～查记录 grub about/around among the records ‖ ～开笔记本 flip one's notebook open ‖ ～口袋 fish (about) in one's pocket (for) ‖ ～书 flip pages in a book ‖ ～字典查单词 flip through a dictionary to look up a word ‖ 那帮盗匪把屋子～了个底朝天。The burglars turned the house upside down. ‖ 他～遍了所有的口袋才找到了钥匙。He rummaged all his pockets before he found the key. ⇨～箱倒柜 ❸ change; turn; innovate：⇨花样～新 ❹ translate/interpret (into)：～成英语/汉语 put sth *into English/Chinese* ‖ ～小说/合同 translate a novel/contract ‖ 这首诗～得不错。This poem is well translated. ❺ fall out; break up：为遗产与同胞手足闹～了 *fall out with siblings over an inheritance* ‖ 他俩因意见分歧而～了脸。They two split up/fell out over differences in opinion. ❻ reverse; withdraw; overturn：老话题又被～了出来。The old subject was brought up again. ⇨～案；～供 ❼ multiply：～两番 quadruple ❽ cross; climb/get over：～过篱笆 climb over a hedge ‖ ～过山头 cross a mountain

【翻案】 fān'àn 〈动〉 ❶ reverse a case/verdict/sentence ❷ repudiate; cancel; reverse：～文章 article reversing the original verdict, judgement or decision; article against prevailing criticism

〖～风〗 fān'ànfēng 〈名〉 trend of reversing verdicts

【翻把】 fānbǎ 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ (of one's rival) regain the upper hand ❷ go back on one's words

【翻白眼】 fān báiyǎn 〈动〉 ❶ show the whites of one's eyes ❷ cast an angry look (at); show a reproachful look (at); give sb a black look

【翻板写字台】 fānbǎn xiězìtái 〈名〉 davenport

【翻板桌】 fānbǎnzhuō 〈名〉 drop-leaf table

【翻版】 fānbǎn ❶〈动〉 reprint; reproduce：～书比原版书便宜。Reprints are less expensive than original editions. ❷〈名〉 duplication; reproduction; refurbished version：拙劣～ clumsy copy; inferior reproduction/duplicate

【翻本】 fānběn 〈动〉 win back the money lost (in gambling); recoup one's losses

【翻茬】 fānchá 〈动〉 plough the stubble field; plough under the stubble after the harvest

【翻场】 fāncháng 〈动〉 turn over the crops or grain on the threshing ground

【翻车】 fānchē ❶〈动〉 (of a car) overturn; roll/turn over：他撞上一棵树～了。His car crashed into a tree and overturned. ❷〈动〉 *run into difficulties; be a fiasco/shambles; fall through* ❸ ＝水车 shuǐchē

【翻船】 fānchuán 〈动〉 ❶ (of a ship) overturn; capsize ❷ run into trouble; be a fiasco; fall through：阴沟里～ capsize in a ditch ‖ 他们的计划～了。Their plan fell through. / Their plan hit the bottom.

【翻地】 fāndì 〈动〉 turn up the soil：～筑垄 ridge the land

【翻动】 fāndòng 〈动〉 turn and move：饼子要勤～，不然会糊了。The cake should be turned over from time to time or it will burn. ‖ 她一晚上睡不着觉，不停地～身子。She tossed all night for insomnia. / She tossed and turned all night and could not fall asleep.

【翻斗】 fāndǒu 〈名〉 tipping/skip bucket

〖～车〗 fāndǒuchē 〈名〉 dumper (truck); tipple; dump truck

〖～卡车〗 fāndǒu kǎchē 〈名〉 tipper lorry/truck; dump/tip truck

〖～手推车〗 fāndǒu shǒutuīchē 〈名〉 tipcart

【翻番】 fānfān 〈动〉 double：翻一番 double ‖ 使国民生产总值翻两番 quadruple the GNP

【翻飞】 fānfēi 〈动〉 ❶ (of birds, butterflies, etc) fly up and down; flit to and fro：在湖面上～ flit to and fro over the lake ‖ 鸟儿在树林里上下～。Birds are flying up and down in the woods. ❷ (of flags) flutter in the wind

【翻覆】 fānfù ❶〈动〉 overturn; turn upside down; capsize：卡车滑下路面，撞到一棵树上，～了。The truck skidded off the road, hit a tree and overturned. ❷〈名〉 great and thorough change：天地～ cataclysmic/earth-shaking changes ❸〈动〉 toss and turn：她彻夜～不能入眠。She tossed and turned in bed the whole night. ❹〈书〉 ＝ 反复② fǎnfù

【翻改】 fāngǎi 〈动〉 remake (old clothes); retailor：～大衣 remake an overcoat

【翻盖】 fāngài 〈动〉 rebuild (a house)：～房屋 renovate/rebuild a house

【翻杠子】 fān gàngzi 〈动〉[体育] perform gymnastics on a horizontal bar or parallel bars

【翻个儿】 fāngèr 〈动〉 turn over; do the other way round：把杯子～放着。Put the cup there upside down. ‖ 窃贼把屋里的家具都翻了个个儿。The burglars overturned all the furniture in the house. ‖ 这消息使她的态度翻了个个儿。The news brought about a reversal of her attitude.

【翻跟头】 fān gēntou 〈动〉 ❶ cut/make/throw/turn somersaults; turn handsprings; (of an airplane) loop; loop the loop; make a loop; loop in; tumble：表演～ perform tumbles ‖ 练习～ practise somersaults ‖ 前后～ turn forward and backward somersaults ‖ 在航空表演时飞行员驾驶飞机在高空不停地～。At the air display the pilots kept looping the loop. ‖ 飞机的一个机翼蹭到地面，使飞机翻了个跟头。*One of the plane's wings had clipped the ground and the plane flipped over.* ‖ 杂技演员在台上～。The acrobats tumbled over the stage. ❷ meet with/suffer setbacks

【翻工】 fāngōng 〈名〉〈方〉 do poorly-done work over again

【翻供】 fāngòng 〈名〉 retract/withdraw one's confession：他～并申辩无罪。He retracted his confession and pleaded not guilty.

【翻滚】 fāngǔn 〈动〉 ❶ seethe; churn：天上乌云～。The black clouds rolled about in the sky. ‖ 海浪～。The sea seethed. ❷ roll/toss about; tumble about：痛得在地上直～ writhe on the ground in agony ‖ 那辆车～下了山坡。The car tumbled down the mountainside. ‖ 小猫在地板上～嬉戏。The kittens tumbled about on the floor.

【翻黄】 fānhuáng ＝ 竹黄 zhúhuáng

【翻悔】 fānhuǐ 〈动〉 renege on; back out (of a commitment, promise, etc); go back on one's word：同意了又～ renege on one's agreement ‖ 一旦答应，就别～。Once you've agreed, don't try to back out.

【翻检】 fānjiǎn 〈动〉 look/thumb through (books, documents, etc); flick through：～词典 thumb through a dictionary ‖ ～资料 leaf through the reference materials

【翻建】 fānjiàn 〈动〉 rebuild; reconstruct：～危房 repair a dangerous/falling/tumbledown house

【翻江倒海】 fānjiāng-dǎohǎi 〈熟〉 overturn rivers and seas—mighty; overwhelming; earthshaking：以～之势 with the momentum of an avalanche; with an overwhelming momentum

【翻浆】 fānjiāng 〈动〉 (of ground or road surfaces) burst and turn muddy when a spring thaw sets in

【翻筋斗】 fān jīndǒu ＝ 翻跟头 ① fān gēntou

【翻旧账】 fān jiùzhàng 〈动〉 rake up old grievances; bring up old scores again

【翻卷】 fānjuǎn 〈动〉 turn up and down; flutter：船尾～起层层浪花。The ship left a wake of waves. ‖ 红旗在风中～。Red flags fluttered in the wind. ‖ 树叶在风中～。The leaves whirled about in the wind.

【翻刻】 fānkè 〈动〉 recarve：～重印 recarve and reprint

【翻口】 fānkǒu ＝ 反口 fǎnkǒu

【翻来覆去】 fānlái-fùqù 〈熟〉 ❶ toss and turn/tumble; move from side to side：～的老问题 repetitive question ‖ 他痛苦地在床上～。He tossed (himself) about on the bed in agony. ‖ 我整夜在床上～睡不着。I kept tossing and turning in bed all night, unable to sleep. ❷ again and again; time and again; repeatedly：～想了好几天后 after several days deliberation ‖ 这件事我～想了很多遍了。I have turned/mulled/thought/weighed it over time and again.

【翻老账】 fān lǎozhàng 〈动〉 rake up old scores/grievances; broach the past; bring up the past：咱们不要～了。Let's stop raking up the past. / Let bygones be bygones.

【翻脸】 fānliǎn 〈动〉 fall out; break up：为小事而～ split up/fall out over trifles ‖ 就快结婚的时候他俩翻了脸。They fell out/split up just before their marriage. ‖ 难道非得～吗？Wasn't some sort of falling-out inevitable? ‖ 他从来没和人翻过脸。He never falls out with anyone.

〖～不认人〗 fānliǎn bù rèn rén 〈熟〉 turn against a friend; deny a friend; turn one's back on old associates

〖～无情〗 fānliǎn-wúqíng 〈熟〉 be ruthless upon a falling-out;

be treacherous and ruthless
【翻领】 fānlǐng 〈名〉turndown collar：～衬衣 shirt with a turndown collar‖大～ wide lapel
【翻录】 fānlù 〈动〉make copies of recordings；duplicate；pirate recordings：～磁带 duplicate/reproduce/pirate a tape‖版权所有，～必究。All rights reserved. Any duplicator will be prosecuted.
【翻毛】 fānmáo 〈形〉❶ with fur outside：～大衣 fur coat ❷ with rough side out；suede：～皮鞋 suede shoes
【翻弄】 fānnòng 〈动〉fiddle/toy with；turn back and forth：～着铅笔 toy with a pencil‖他心不在焉地～着报纸。He skipped absent-mindedly through the newspaper.
【翻拍】 fānpāi 〈动〉❶（of a bird）flap and fly：～翅膀 flap wings ❷［摄影］reproduce；duplicate（usu from a photograph）：～照片 reproduce a photograph
【翻皮】 fānpí ＝ 翻毛① fānmáo
【翻然】 fānrán 〈副〉quickly and completely
〔～改图〕 fānrán-gǎitú 〈熟〉make a sudden and complete change in one's plan or intention
〔～悔悟〕 fānrán-huǐwù 〈熟〉wake up to one's error；awake from one's sin；awaken to one's wrong deeds
【翻砂】 fānshā 〈名〉［机械］❶ founding ❷ moulding；casting
〔～车间〕 fānshā chējiān 〈名〉foundry shop
〔～工〕 fānshāgōng 〈名〉❶ foundry worker ❷ caster
【翻晒】 fānshài 〈动〉dry/air in the sun：～粮食/被褥 air the grain/bedding in the sun
【翻山越岭】 fānshān-yuèlǐng 〈熟〉cross/travel/trek over mountains；tramp over hill and dale；go up hill and down dale
【翻身】 fānshēn 〈动〉❶ turn over：翻过身来，我给你按摩按摩。Turn over and I will give you a massage.‖他翻了个身，又睡着了。He rolled over and fell asleep again. ❷〈喻〉free/liberate oneself；stand up：～农奴 emancipated serf ❸〈喻〉take a favourable turn；shake off the backwardness：只有改革，生产才能～。Only reform can lead to a turn-around of production. ❹〈方〉turn around/back：待他一看时，她已经不见了。When he turned around，she was already gone.
〔～仗〕 fānshēnzhàng 〈名〉decisively turn for the better；turnaround：⇨打～
〔～做主〕 fānshēn-zuòzhǔ 〈熟〉stand up and be master of one's own fate
【翻绳儿】 fānshéngr 〈名〉cat's cradle：玩～ play a game of cat's cradle
【翻腾】 fānténg 〈名〉［体育］tuck dive：向后～三周半 backward tuck dive with three-and-a-half somersaults
【翻腾】 fānteng 〈动〉❶ seethe；churn；rise；surge：波浪～ surging waves‖〈喻〉一股怒火在我心中～。I seethed with a secret rage.‖他的胃～欲呕。His stomach churned with nausea. ❷ rummage；poke about：在床下～ poke around under the bed‖〈喻〉过去的事儿，不去～也好。It is advisable not to rake up the past.
【翻天】 fāntiān 〈动〉❶ be vehement/wild：吵～ kick up/make a terrific row‖因薪水问题与资方吵翻了天 wrangle vehemently with the management over pay‖那些捣蛋的孩子在教室闹～了。The naughty children threw the classroom in turmoil. ❷ rebel；overthrow the government
〔～覆地〕 fāntiān-fùdì 〈熟〉earth-shaking；earth-shattering；world-shaking：改革以后，我们厂发生了～的变化。Since the reform，our plant has seen changes beyond recognition. / Tremendous changes have taken place in our factory since the reform.
【翻蔓儿】 fānwànr 〈动〉turn/move the vines（of watermelons，sweet potatoes，etc）
【翻胃】 fānwèi ＝反胃 fǎnwèi
【翻箱倒柜】 fānxiāng-dǎoguì 〈熟〉rummage through chests and cupboards；ransack：侦探在屋子里～，寻找证据。The detective ransacked the house for evidence.
【翻新】 fānxīn 〈动〉❶ make over；remake；refashion；renovate；revamp；recondition：～车胎 retread a tyre‖～衣服 refashion clothes ❷ innovate：⇨花样～
【翻修】 fānxiū 〈动〉rebuild；renovate：～地板 relay the floor‖～店面 give the shop a face-lift‖～房屋 have a house refurbished/restored‖～桥梁 reconstruct a bridge
【翻译】 fānyì ❶〈动〉translate；interpret：～电码 decode；decipher‖～小说/合同 translate a novel/contract‖～理论 theory of translation‖笔头～ written translation‖机器～ machine translation‖口头～ oral interpretation‖一首英文诗的汉语～ Chinese rendition/version of an English poem‖忠实的～ faithful translation‖逐字逐句的～ literal/word-for-word translation‖很遗憾，书中的幽默成分大都在～中消失了。Much of the humour in the book was unfortunately lost in translation.‖请把以下段落～成英文。Please put/render/translate the following paragraphs into English.‖诗歌不容易～。Poetry doesn't translate easily.‖他不懂英语，得靠女儿为他～。He does't speak English，and relies on his daughter to interpret for him. ❷〈名〉translator；interpreter：担任～ act/serve/work as interpreter/translator‖高级～ senior interpreter/translator‖通过～谈判 negotiate through an interpreter‖英语～ English translator/interpreter
〔～本〕 fānyìběn 〈名〉translation；translated version：读～ read in translation‖他的小说已经有了～。His book is now available in translation.
〔～公司〕 fānyì gōngsī 〈名〉translation company
〔～机〕 fānyìjī 〈名〉translating machine；translator
〔～片〕 fānyìpiàn 〈名〉dubbed film
【翻印】 fānyìn 〈动〉reprint；reproduce：版权所有，～必究。All rights reserved. Unauthorized reproduction in any form may incur a lawsuit.‖未经出版社书面许可，不得以任何形式～此书。No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form or by any means without the prior permission in writing of the publisher.
〔～本〕 fānyìnběn 〈名〉duplicated/pirated edition
【翻涌】 fānyǒng 〈动〉churn；surge：波涛～，漫过岩石。The tides surged over the rocks.‖〈喻〉仇恨在他胸中～。Hatred surged in him.
【翻阅】 fānyuè 〈动〉flick/leaf/thumb through；skim（through/over）；glance over；browse（through）：～报告 browse through the report‖～报刊 thumb through newspapers and magazines‖～参考书 scan reference books‖～目录 browse through catalogues‖～杂志 flick/flip through a magazine‖～资料 skim through reference materials
【翻越】 fānyuè 〈动〉cross（a mountain）；tramp/get over；surmount：～小山 tramp over a hill‖～障碍物 jump over/surmount an obstacle
【翻云覆雨】 fānyún-fùyǔ 〈熟〉behave in a fickle manner；vacillate；blow hot and cold about；be given to（playing）tricks；play fast and loose；keep shifting one's ground；be willfully capricious：她总是～，从来都不能专心于一事。She can never stick to one plan—she's always chopping and changing.
【翻找】 fānzhǎo 〈动〉delve；rummage（about）；fish about/around：～零钱 rummage change‖到处～ rummage about（for）‖在阁楼上～旧照片 ferret about for old photos in the attic‖在包里～ delve in one's bag‖仔细～ look through with a fine-tooth comb
【翻造】 fānzào 〈动〉rebuild；renovate

飜 fān ＝ 翻 fān

fán

凡[1] fán ❶〈名〉〈书〉general idea；outline；abstract：⇨发～ ❷〈副〉〈书〉altogether；in all：～十八卷 amount to 18 volumes‖不知～几 not know the total number；with the total number unknown ❸〈副〉all；any；every：～人皆有得意时。Every dog has its day.‖～年满十八岁的公民，都有选举权和被选举权。Every citizen of 18 and over has the right to vote and to stand for election.‖～未另外署名的照片，均为作者所摄。Photographs not otherwise credited are all by the author.

凡[2] fán ❶〈形〉commonplace；ordinary：⇨非～；自命不～ ❷〈名〉this mortal world；secular world；earth

凡[3] fán 〈名〉［音乐］note in the traditional Chinese musical scale，corresponding to 4 in numbered musical notation
【凡尘】 fánchén 〈名〉this world；this mortal life：超越～ transcend the mortal world
【凡尔丁】 fán'ěrdīng 〈名〉［纺织］valetin

【凡尔赛】 Fán'ěrsài 〈名〉 Versailles [a city in Northern France]：～和约 Treaty of Versailles
【凡夫】 fánfū 〈名〉 ordinary person/people
〖～俗子〗 fánfū-súzǐ 〈熟〉 common/ordinary people; earthly *creature(s)*; *common herd*
【凡立丁呢】 fánlìdīngní ＝ 凡尔丁 fán'ěrdīng
【凡例】 fánlì 〈名〉 notes on the use of a book; formatting guide; organizational format; editorial guide/format
【凡人】 fánrén 〈名〉 common/ordinary person/people：～琐事 ordinary people and daily trivialities
【凡士林】 fánshìlín 〈名〉 vaseline; petrolatum：～纱布 vaseline gauze
【凡世】 fánshì 〈名〉 this mortal world; this world
【凡事】 fánshì 〈名〉 everything：～都要小心谨慎。Be careful with everything. ‖ ～适可而止。Bind the sack before it be full. ‖ ～有盛必有衰。Every tide has its ebb. ‖ 他～都要问个为什么。He questions everything.
〖～预则立，不预则废〗 fánshì yù zé lì, bù yù zé fèi 〈熟〉 preparedness ensures success while unpreparedness spells failure
【凡是】 fánshì 〈副〉 all; every; any：～犯法的，都应该受到惩罚。Any violators of the law should be punished. ‖ ～逆历史潮流而动的人，都没有好下场。Whoever goes against the tide of history will come to no good end.
【凡俗】 fánsú 〈名〉 mediocrity; ordinariness：不同～ be out of the ordinary; be out of the common run; be extraordinary
【凡胎】 fántāi 〈名〉 mortal/ordinary person
【凡响】 fánxiǎng 〈名〉 common/ordinary music—mediocre：非同～ out of the ordinary; exceptional
【凡心】 fánxīn 〈名〉 mortal life; worldly cares/desires：动了～ develop a desire for the secular life ‖ 了却～ get rid of earthly cares ‖ 她～不死。She cannot tear herself away from this mortal world.
【凡眼】 fányǎn 〈名〉 sight of the ordinary people; profane insight
【凡要】 fányào 〈名〉 outline; general introduction
【凡庸】 fányōng 〈形〉 (usu of human beings) common; ordinary：～之辈 common herd; mediocre

矾 fán

〈名〉[化学] vitriol：⇨明～
【矾土】 fántǔ 〈名〉[化学] alumina; alumine; aluminum oxide：～水泥 alumina cement ‖ ～陶瓷 alumina porcelain ‖ ～砖 alumina brick

钒 fán

〈名〉[化学] vanadium (V)：～合金 vanadium alloy ‖ ～铁(合金) ferrovanadium
【钒钢】 fángāng 〈名〉[冶金] vanadium steel
【钒土】 fántǔ 〈名〉[化学] *vanadine*

烦 fán

❶〈形〉 restless; fretful; fidgety; irritable：心里很～ have/get the fidgets ‖ ～也没用！Fretting about it won't help! ‖ 我们一迟到他就～。He gets in a fret whenever we're late. ‖ 这几天我～得很。I have been fretful these days. ⇨心～意乱 ❷〈形〉 bored (with); tired (of); fed up (with)：～得要死 be plagued/bored to death; be sick to death (of); be dead sick (of) ‖ 你～什么呢？What's bothering you? ‖ 她唠唠叨叨我都听～了。I'm fed up with her nagging. ‖ 听他瞎掰能把人～死。His silly nonsense could bore everyone to death. ‖ 我～透了洗碗。I am sick and tired of washing dishes. ‖ 这饭我都吃～了。I am really fed up with this kind of meal. ❸〈动〉 vex; annoy：别～我了！Lay off! / Stop annoying me! ‖ 不要讲那些细节来～我。Don't bug me with petty details. ‖ 孩子们要这要那，不停地～我。My children weary me with their constant demands. ‖ 他整天用一些愚蠢的问题～我。He's been plaguing me with silly questions all day. ‖ 我很～她那咬指甲的习惯。Her habit of biting her nails irritates me. ❹〈动〉〈套〉 trouble; bother：有事相～ bother sb with sth ‖ ～你把盐递过来。May I trouble you for/with the salt? ‖ 能不能～你捎个口信？May I trouble you to pass on a message? ❺〈形〉 redundant and confusing：⇨要言不～
【烦劳】 fánláo 〈动〉〈敬〉 bother; trouble：～您帮个忙。Would you please do me a favour? ‖ ～把词典递给我。Kindly pass me the dictionary. / May I trouble you with the dictionary? / May I trouble you to pass me the dictionary?
【烦忙】 fánmáng ＝ 繁忙 fánmáng
【烦闷】 fánmèn 〈形〉 moody; depressed：她因被解雇而～。She was blue over dismissal.
【烦难】 fánnán ＝ 繁难 fánnán
【烦恼】 fánnǎo 〈形〉 annoyed; vexed; worried; in a fret; on the fret：使我极其～的是 what annoys/bothers/troubles me most is; much to my annoyance ‖ 生活中的～ life's vexations ‖ 为小事而～ be annoyed about/at trifles; fret over trifles ‖ 因经济拮据而～ fret over the financial straits ‖ 在～中度日 fret away/out one's life ‖ 别为这事～。Don't fret/worry about it. / Don't be upset by it. / Don't let it bother you. / Don't bother yourself about it! ‖ 别自寻～！Don't worry/trouble your head about it! ‖ 你决不能在～中了此一生。You mustn't fret your life away. ‖ 她是父母的一大～。She is quite a bother to her parents. ‖ 我感到十分～，不知怎么办好。I've been greatly exercised about what we ought to do.
【烦腻】 fánnì ＝ 腻烦 nìfán
【烦扰】 fánrǎo ❶〈动〉 bother; disturb; trouble; vex：一再～某人 pester sb ‖ 他太累了，我实在不忍心～他。He was so fatigued that I had no heart to bother him. ‖ 她要是睡了，就别～她。If she's asleep, don't disturb her. ‖ 我不再～你了。I won't bug you any more. ❷〈形〉 annoyed; disturbed：因其他事而～ be disturbed by other matters
【烦人】 fánrén 〈动〉 annoy; bore; vex：～的规章制度 vexatious rules and regulations ‖ ～的天气 vexing weather ‖ 别再～了。No more of your bothering! ‖ 那孩子真～，老是没完没了地提问题。That child's a real pest; he's continually asking questions. ‖ 这辆车真～，老抛锚！Bother this car! It's always breaking down.
【烦冗】 fánrǒng 〈形〉 ❶ (of affairs) diverse and complicated ❷ (of an article or a speech) lengthy and tedious; prolix; convoluted; tortuous：～的演说 tedious speech ‖ ～的引言 tortuous introduction
【烦神】 fánshén ❶〈动〉 spend time and energy; take pains; take great trouble：这事你就不要～了。Don't bother about it. ❷〈形〉 energy-exhausting; mind-bending：～的校对工作 arduous proof-reading ‖ ～的事 mind-bending affair
【烦琐】 fánsuǒ 〈形〉 loaded down with trivial details; complicated and overloaded：～的手续 tedious formalities; overelaborate/bureaucratic procedure ‖ ～拖拉的办事程序 procedures hedged about with red tape ‖ 这报告太～了。The report is wordy and rambling.
〖～哲学〗 fánsuǒ zhéxué 〈名〉 ❶ scholasticism ❷〈喻〉 overelaboration; hair-splitting
【烦嚣】 fánxiāo 〈形〉 noisy and annoying：～的城市生活 racket of urban life ‖ ～的集市 bustling market
【烦心】 fánxīn 〈动〉 ❶ annoy; disturb; vex：别谈这些～的事。Don't just talk about these troubles. ‖ 等这么久，真让人～。It's *annoying having to wait so long.* ❷〈方〉 worry about; care：你有啥～的？What's bothering you? ‖ 那男孩太淘气，真让人～。The naughty boy causes me much worry/concern.
【烦言】 fányán 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ complaint：口无～ make no complaints whatsoever ‖ 啧有～ be full of complaints ❷ tedious talk
〖～碎辞〗 fányán-suìcí 〈熟〉 loquacity; wordiness; garrulousness; overelaborate and tedious remarks; verbosity：没有同事喜欢她的那些～。Her verbosity was not appreciated by her colleagues.
【烦忧】 fányōu 〈形〉 anxious and worried; fretful; upsetting; vexing：令人～的政局 upsetting political situation
【烦杂】 fánzá ＝ 繁杂 fánzá
【烦躁】 fánzào 〈形〉 fretful; agitated; fidgety; impatient; restless：感到莫名其妙的～ feel unaccountably agitated ‖ 使～ give sb the fidgets ‖ 她很～。She was in a fret/on the fret.
〖～不安〗 fánzào-bù'ān 〈熟〉 be restless; be fretfully impatient; fidget：～地来回踱步 pace up and down restlessly ‖ ～的孩子 fretful/fidgety child ‖ 孩子们开始～起来。The children are starting to fidget. / The children are becoming restless. ‖ 什么使你～？What's fidgeting you?

墦 fán

〈名〉〈书〉 *tomb; grave*

蕃 fán

〈书〉 ❶〈形〉 flourishing; luxuriant; lush：⇨～茂 ❷〈动〉 multiply; proliferate
⇨fān
【蕃茂】 fánmào 〈形〉 luxuriant; lush：～的森林 luxuriant forest

【蕃息】 fánxī 〈动〉multiply; propagate: 万物～。All creatures multiply.
【蕃衍】 fányǎn ＝繁衍 fányǎn

樊 fán 〈名〉❶〈书〉fence; hedge ❷ cage: ⇨～笼
【樊篱】 fánlí 〈名〉❶ fence; hedge: 修补～ fix a fence ❷ barriers; trammels; restriction: 冲破封建～的束缚 cast/shake off the fetters/trammels/shackles of feudalism
【樊笼】 fánlóng 〈名〉cage—place or condition of confinement

繙 fán 〈动〉〈书〉❶ flutter ❷snatch; grab

璠 fán 〈名〉〈书〉jade

膰 fán 〈名〉sacrificial meat

燔 fán 〈动〉〈书〉❶ burn ❷ bake; roast

繁 fán ❶〈形〉manifold; numerous: ～星 swarms of stars ⇨～多;频～ ❷〈形〉prosperous; exuberant; luxuriant: 枝～叶茂的树 luxuriant trees; trees with exuberant foliage ⇨～华;～荣 ❸〈动〉multiply; proliferate; propagate: ⇨～衍;～育 ❹〈形〉complicated; convoluted: ⇨删～就简
【繁本】 fánběn 〈名〉unabridged version/book
【繁博】 fánbó 〈形〉(of quotations) wide and extensive: 论据～ broadly based/well-grounded argument ‖ 引证～ extensive/copious quotations
【繁多】 fánduō 〈形〉various; multifarious; assorted: 名目～ various items ‖ 事务～ have multifarious business activities ‖ 商品种类～ have a wide variety of goods ‖ 图书馆藏书种类～。The library has a wide variety/an assorted collection of books. ‖ 我们的产品种类～。Our products are of a great variety.
【繁分数】 fánfēnshù 〈名〉[数学] compound/complex fraction
【繁复】 fánfù 〈形〉heavy and complicated: ～的程序 complex process ‖ ～的计算 complicated calculation ‖ ～的手续 bureaucratic procedure ‖ ～的准备工作 elaborate preparations ‖ ～的组织工作 complex organizational work
【繁富】 fánfù 〈形〉❶ various: 著述～ be prolific/productive ❷ prosperous and rich: 城市～。The city is flourishing.
【繁花】 fánhuā 〈名〉assorted/flourishing flowers
〖～似锦〗 fánhuā-sìjǐn 〈熟〉flowers in full bloom, brilliant as brocade; carpet of flowers
【繁华】 fánhuá 〈形〉prosperous; thriving; busy; bustling: ～的都市 bustling metropolis ‖ ～的商业区 busy commercial district; busy downtown area ‖ 城里最～的地区 busiest section in the city ‖ 整条街道～热闹。The whole street is a scene of bustling activities.
【繁丽】 fánlì 〈形〉(of wording) rich and flowery: 词藻～ flowery wording; exuberant language
【繁乱】 fánluàn 〈形〉entangled; many and messy; convoluted: 思绪～ have an entangled train of thought
【繁忙】 fánmáng 〈形〉busy; bustling: 工作～ be busily engaged ‖ ～的机场 busy airport ‖ ～的交通 heavy traffic ‖ ～紧张的活动 hive of activity ‖ ～的日程表 hectic/jammed schedule ‖ ～的一天 heavy day ‖ 城里人头攒动,一片～。The town was bustling with people and activity. ‖ 事务～,无法分身。I can hardly spare myself from my heavy business.
【繁茂】 fánmào 〈形〉luxuriant; exuberant; lush: ～的热带植物 lush tropical plant ‖ ～的枝叶 luxuriant/heavy foliage ‖ 植物在新的土壤里生长～。The plants are luxuriate in the new soil.
【繁密】 fánmì 〈形〉dense: 林木～ be densely wooded ‖ 人口～ be densely/thickly populated
【繁难】 fánnán 〈形〉complicated; entangled; convoluted: ～的任务 arduous task ‖ ～的数学题 complicated mathematical problem ‖ ～的问题 knotty/knotted problem; Gordian knot ‖ 遇到～的事 get into trouble; be entangled in a web of difficulties
【繁闹】 fánnào 〈形〉busy and prosperous; bustling: ～的集市 busy market
【繁荣】 fánróng ❶〈形〉flourishing; prosperous; booming; thriving: 促进经济～ promote economic boom/prosperity ‖ 达到初步～ achieve initial prosperity ‖ 带来～ bring prosperity ‖ ～的国家 prosperous country ‖ ～的市场 brisk/booming/prosperous/thriving market ‖ ～时期 prosperous period; boom ‖ ～兴旺的景象 scene of boom and prosperity ‖ 持久的～ sustained prosperity ‖ 房地产业的～ housing boom; boom in real estate ‖ 工业/商业～ industrial/commercial prosperity ‖ 空前的经济～ unprecedented economic prosperity ‖ 石油市场很～。The oil market is enjoying a boom. ‖ 文艺出现了空前的～。Our literature and art have never been so flourishing. ❷〈动〉prosper; promote: ～文学创作 promote literary creation ‖ ～文艺 bring about flourishing literature and art; boost literature and art ‖ 利用外资～本国经济 fertilize the country's economy with foreign capital
〖～昌盛〗 fánróng-chāngshèng 〈熟〉thriving and prosperous: ～的国家 nation of exuberant prosperity; thriving and prosperous country ‖ 在他的英明统治下,国家～。The country prospered under his wise rule.
【繁冗】 fánrǒng ＝烦冗 fánrǒng
【繁缛】 fánrù 〈形〉〈书〉complicated; overelaborate: ～的礼仪 overelaborate protocols
【繁盛】 fánshèng 〈形〉❶ thriving; prosperous; flourishing: ～的小镇 prosperous little town ❷ exuberant; luxuriant: 那里草木～。The flora there is luxuriant.
【繁庶】 fánshù 〈形〉numerous: 土产～ abundant variety of local products ‖ 物产～ abundant resources
【繁琐】 fánsuǒ ＝烦琐 fánsuǒ
【繁体】 fántǐ 〈名〉❶ unsimplified form (of Chinese characters) ❷ ＝繁体字 fántǐzì
〖～字〗 fántǐzì 〈名〉traditional Chinese characters; unsimplified Chinese characters
【繁文缛节】 fánwén-rùjié 〈熟〉trivial/overelaborate formalities; red tape; petty restrictive rules: 不受～的限制 be unhampered by red tape
【繁芜】 fánwú 〈形〉wordy; verbose; prolix; convoluted: 删除～ cross/cut out the unnecessary words ‖ 文笔～ prolix style of writing ‖ ～的报告 wordy report
【繁细】 fánxì 〈形〉excessively detailed; overelaborate/overloaded with details
【繁嚣】 fánxiāo ＝烦嚣 fánxiāo
【繁星】 fánxīng 〈名〉arrays/swarms of stars: 满天～ starry sky
【繁衍】 fányǎn 〈动〉〈书〉multiply; increase gradually in quantity; procreate; proliferate: 人类的～ human reproduction ‖ 此后的一百年间,X射线～出无数产品。Over the next 100 years, X-rays spawned innumerable products. ‖ 动物有～后代的能力。Animals have the power to procreate their species.
【繁育】 fányù 〈动〉breed; propagate: ～优良品种 breed good strains ‖ 植物的～ plant reproduction
【繁杂】 fánzá 〈形〉numerous and diverse; miscellaneous: ～的家务劳动 miscellaneous housework; household chores of all sorts ‖ 他的画过于～。He crowded too many details into his paintings.
【繁征博引】 fánzhēng-bóyǐn 〈熟〉quote copiously/extensively/widely
【繁殖】 fánzhí 〈动〉breed; propagate; reproduce: ～纯种 breed true (to the type) ‖ ～后代 reproduce offspring ‖ ～新品种牛 propagate a new breed of cattle ‖ ～过程 procreative process ‖ ～季节 breeding season ‖ ～苗圃 propagating nursery ‖ ～系统 propagating system ‖ 产卵～ reproduce by laying eggs; propagate by means of eggs ‖ 分枝/嫁接/芽孢～ reproduce/propagate by ramification/grafting/gemmae ‖ 近亲～ close breeding ‖ 同种～ breed in and in ‖ 无性/有性～ asexual/sexual reproduction ‖ 异种～ breed out and out ‖ 植物的压条～ propagation of plants by/from layers ‖ 大多数植物靠种子～。Most plants propagate themselves by/through seeds. ‖ 老虎与狮子能杂交～吗? Can lions and tigers interbreed? ‖ 炎热的天气使牛奶中的细菌迅速～。Hot weather multiplies the bacteria in milk rapidly. ‖ 细菌通过分裂～。Bacteria reproduce by splitting in two.
〖～场〗 fánzhíchǎng 〈名〉multiplying farm; breeding ground
〖～力〗 fánzhílì 〈名〉reproductive capacity; fecundity; fertility: 有些鱼的～很强。Some fish are very fertile/fecund/procreative.
〖～率〗 fánzhílǜ 〈名〉reproductive/breeding rate
〖～体〗 fánzhítǐ 〈名〉propagule; propagulum
〖～周期〗 fánzhí zhōuqī 〈名〉breeding/reproductive cycle
【繁重】 fánzhòng 〈形〉heavy; strenuous; toilsome; onerous: 工作～ heavy/strenuous work ‖ 任务～ arduous/heavy/onerous task ‖ ～的体力劳动 strenuous manual labour

【繁滋】 fánzī 〈动〉〈书〉 multiply profusely; proliferate

鷭 fán 〈名〉[动物] coot

蹯 fán 〈名〉〈书〉 paw

蘩 fán 〈名〉〈书〉[植物] worm wood

fǎn

反 fǎn ❶〈动〉 turn over; reverse: ⇨物极必～;易如～掌 ❷〈形〉 opposite (in direction); upside down; inside out; reverse: 把鞋穿～了 put the shoes on the wrong feet ‖ 正～两面穿的夹克 reversible jacket ‖ 画挂～了。The picture hangs upside down. ‖ 你把帽子前后戴～了。You put your hat on backwards. ‖ 他把毛衣穿～了。He wore his sweater inside out. ⇨～话;～面;～锁 ❸〈副〉 on the contrary; instead: 害人～害己 be hoist with/by/on one's own petard ‖ 他不但不做自我批评,～怪罪别人。Instead of doing self-criticism, he put the blame on others. ❹〈动〉 return; counter: ⇨～击;～问 ❺〈动〉 combat; oppose: ～党 anti-party ‖ ～犯罪技术 crime-fighting techniques ‖ ～华提案 anti-China motion ‖ ～歧视行动 affirmative action ‖ ～战宣言 anti-war proclamation ‖ ～政府示威 anti-government demonstration ‖ ～走私 combat smuggling ⇨～腐倡廉 ❻〈动〉 revolt; rebel (against): ～贼 rebels ❼〈名〉 reactionary; counter-revolutionary: 镇～ suppress the counter-revolutionaries ❽〈动〉 generalize: ⇨举一～三 ❾ → 反切 fǎnqiē ❿〈动〉 go against; breach; not conform with: ⇨～常

【反把】 fǎnbǎ = 翻把 fānbǎ

【反霸】 fǎnbà 〈动〉 ❶ resist/oppose hegemony: ～斗争的浪潮 surge of anti-hegemony struggle ❷ oppose/struggle against local despots

【反败为胜】 fǎnbài-wéishèng 〈熟〉 turn/convert defeat into victory; *turn the score/tide*; *turn the table(s)*; *snatch a victory out of defeat*: 在最后 6 分钟从落后 10 分～ came back from a 10-point deficit in the final six minutes ‖ 客队最终～。The guest team turned/swept the table (on the home team) and won the game finally. ‖ 我们历尽艰险,～。We wrested a victory from the jaws of defeat.

【反绑】 fǎnbǎng 〈动〉 tie sb's hands behind (his back)

【反比】 fǎnbǐ 〈名〉 inverse ratio/proportion: 成～ be in reverse ratio ‖ 互成～ be inversely proportional to each other ‖ ～关系 inverse ratio/proportion ‖ 奇怪的是,他的工作热情同给他的报酬似乎成～。Strangely, his enthusiasm for the job seems to be in inverse proportion to the amount he gets paid for it.

〖～例〗 fǎnbǐlì 〈名〉[数学] inverse ratio/proportion

【反病毒】 fǎnbìngdú 〈形〉[计算机] anti-virus: ～技术/软件 anti-virus technology/software ‖ ～研究 anti-virus research ‖ 开发～产品 develop anti-virus products

【反驳】 fǎnbó 〈动〉 refute; rebut; confute; retort; make a retort: ～对手 *refute an opponent*; *retort upon an opponent* ‖ ～几句 say a few words in retort ‖ ～理论 refute/controvert a theory ‖ ～论点 refute/disapprove an argument ‖ ～指控 refute an accusation/a charge ‖ 引起～ provoke a retort ‖ 尖锐/机智/迅速的～ sharp/witty/quick retort (on) ‖ 有力的～ powerful refutation ‖ 你如果～她,她就会大发脾气。*She flies into a temper if you contradict her.* ‖ 她～得我哑口无言。Her retort left me with nothing to say. ‖ 她～说那是我的错误,而不是她的。She retorted that it was my fault rather than hers.

【反哺】 fǎnbǔ 〈动〉 ❶ feed mother birds in return when fully grown up—attend one's parents in return: ～之情 filial piety ❷ repay: ～农业 repay agriculture

【反侧】 fǎncè 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ tossing and turning—sleepless: ⇨辗转～ ❷ rebellious; disobedient; unruly: ～之民 rebellious people ❸ vacillating; capricious; volatile: 时局～ volatile situation

【反差】 fǎnchā 〈名〉 contrast: 形成～ constitute/form/pose a contrast ‖ 强烈的～ stark/marked/sharp/striking contrast (between) ‖ 今昔对比,～强烈。The present constitutes a striking contrast against the past.

〖～度〗 fǎnchādù 〈名〉[摄影] contrast grade

〖～指数〗 fǎnchā zhǐshù 〈名〉[摄影] contrast index

【反常】 fǎncháng 〈形〉 abnormal; *unusual*; *strange*: 态度～ unaccustomed attitude ‖ 天气/气候～ eccentric/unusual weather/climate ‖ 心理～ be psychologically abnormal ‖ 智力～ abnormality in intelligence ‖ ～结构 abnormal structure ‖ ～情况 anomalous situation ‖ ～行为 abnormal/aberrant/perverse/strange behaviour ‖ ～现象 apparent anomalies; *abnormalities*; *abnormal phenomenon* ‖ 他今天有点～。He is a bit strange today. ‖ 他的举止没有任何～之处。His behaviour is nothing out of ordinary. ‖ 他很～,竟然来得很准时。He arrived with unwonted punctuality.

〖～电流〗 fǎncháng diànliú 〈名〉 abnormal current

〖～电压〗 fǎncháng diànyā 〈名〉 *abnormal voltage*

〖～呼吸〗 fǎncháng hūxī 〈名〉[生理] paradoxical respiration

〖～扩散〗 fǎncháng kuòsàn 〈名〉 anomalous diffusion

【反超】 fǎnchāo 〈动〉 turn the tide; turn defeat into victory in a sports event

【反衬】 fǎnchèn 〈动〉 *set off by contrast*; *serve as a foil (to/for)*: 对英雄的赞美就～着对懦夫的嘲讽。The praise of the hero is a foil to the mocking of the coward. ‖ 周围一片邪恶,更加～出她的高贵品质。Her noble nature stood out in relief from/against the evil of her surroundings.

【反冲】 fǎnchōng 〈动〉 *recoil*; kick: 原子～ *atomic recoil* ‖ 炮弹射出时,大炮～。The cannon recoiled when it went off.

〖～电子〗 fǎnchōng diànzǐ 〈名〉[物理] recoil electron

〖～核〗 fǎnchōnghé 〈名〉[物理] recoil nucleus

〖～力〗 fǎnchōnglì 〈名〉[物理] reactive thrust; recoil (*strength*); backlash

〖～粒子〗 fǎnchōng lìzǐ 〈名〉[物理] recoil particle

〖～实验〗 fǎnchōng shíyàn 〈名〉[物理] recoil experiment

〖～效应〗 fǎnchōng xiàoyìng 〈名〉[物理] recoil effect

〖～原子〗 fǎnchōng yuánzǐ 〈名〉[物理] recoil atom

【反刍】 fǎnchú 〈动〉 ❶ *ruminate*; *chew the cud* ❷〈喻〉 ruminate; ponder; muse; meditate; mull over

〖～动物〗 fǎnchú dòngwù 〈名〉 ruminant

〖～胃〗 fǎnchúwèi 〈名〉 ruminant stomach

【反传统文化】 fǎnchuántǒng wénhuà 〈名〉 counter-culture

【反串】 fǎnchuàn 〈动〉 (*in traditional opera*) *play a reverse role* or a role one is not trained for

【反唇相讥】 fǎnchún-xiāngjī 〈熟〉 say in derisive retort; retort sarcasm for sarcasm; answer back sarcastically

【反弹道导弹】 fǎndàndào dǎodàn 〈名〉 anti-ballistic missile (ABM)

〖～条约〗 Fǎndàndào Dǎodàn Tiáoyuē 〈名〉 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty

〖～系统〗 fǎndàndào dǎodàn xìtǒng 〈名〉 Anti-Ballistic Missile system

【反导弹】 fǎndǎodàn 〈名〉 countermissile; anti-missile

〖～导弹〗 fǎndǎodàn dǎodàn 〈名〉 countermissile missile; anti-missile missile

〖～防御〗 fǎndǎodàn fángyù 〈名〉 anti-missile defence

〖～系统〗 fǎndǎodàn xìtǒng 〈名〉 anti-missile system

【反导条约】 Fǎndǎo Tiáoyuē 〈名〉〈简称〉 ABM treaty ⇨ 反弹道导弹条约

【反导系统】 fǎndǎo xìtǒng 〈名〉〈简称〉 ABM *system* ⇨ 反弹道导弹系统

【反倒】 fǎndào 〈副〉 on the contrary; instead: 雇的人多了,干的活～少了 hire more hands but have less work done ‖ 好心帮忙,～落下不是。Kind help (was) only met with complaints. ‖ 她没料到这计谋～使她自食其果。The scheme rebounded on her *in a way* she had not expected. ‖ 我们没输,～赢了。We did not lose, rather, we won. ‖ 我想哭,～笑了。I felt like crying but laughed instead.

【反电极】 fǎndiànjí 〈名〉 counter electrode

【反电流】 fǎndiànliú 〈名〉 countercurrent

【反电位】 fǎndiànwèi 〈名〉 counter potential

【反电压】 fǎndiànyā 〈名〉 counter/inverse voltage

【反电子】 fǎndiànzǐ 〈名〉 antielectron

【反电阻】 fǎndiànzǔ 〈名〉 reverse resistance

【反帝】 fǎndì 〈动〉 oppose imperialism; be *anti-imperialist*: ～斗争 anti-imperialist struggle

【反调】 fǎndiào 〈名〉 opposite view: 唱～ sing a different tune; introduce a jarring note (to) ‖ 持～ hold opposite views

【反动】 fǎndòng ❶〈形〉 reactionary: ～标语 reactionary slogan ‖ ～观点 reactionary viewpoint ‖ ～势力 forces of reaction;

reactionary forces ‖ ～统治 reactionary rule ‖ ～组织 reactionary organization ❷〈名〉reaction：滥用文言文，是对推广普通话的一种～。The indiscriminate use of the classic Chinese runs counter to the popularization of *putonghua*.

〖～分子〗 fǎndòngfènzǐ 〈名〉reactionary element；reactionary

〖～会道门〗 fǎndòng huìdàomén 〈名〉reactionary secret gang/society

〖～派〗 fǎndòngpài 〈名〉reactionaries；reactionary group/clique

【反对】 fǎnduì 〈动〉oppose；resist；act against；fight；combat；object (to)；take a stand against：～霸权主义/官僚主义/铺张浪费 combat hegemonism/bureaucracy/extravagance ‖ ～不正之风 combat unhealthy trends or practices ‖ ～一项动议/提案 dissent from a motion/bill；oppose a motion/bill ‖ ～腐败 fight/combat corruption ‖ ～改革 object to/oppose reform ‖ ～使用核武器 oppose the use of nuclear weapons ‖ ～行贿受贿 fight bribery ‖ ～形而上学 oppose metaphysics ‖ ～种族/性别歧视 oppose racial/sexual discrimination ‖ 表示～ express/voice opposition (to) ‖ 提出～ raise/state an objection (to) ‖ 摇头～ shake one's head in disapproval ‖ 遭到强烈～ meet with strong/fierce opposition ‖ 公开～ be openly opposed/averse (to)；come out (against) ‖ 坚决～ stand firm against；oppose tenaciously/resolutely ‖ 强烈～ oppose strongly/vigorously ‖ ～呼声/意见/票 dissenting/dissentient voice/opinion/vote ‖ 二十票赞成，十八票～。There are 20 pros and 18 cons/20 for and 18 against/20 in favour and 18 against/20 yes and 18 nays. ‖ 他的发言引起反对党领袖的强烈～。His speech drew a counterblast from the opposition leader. ‖ 她的父母竭力～这门亲事。Her parents are very much set against the marriage. ‖ 他们一直坚决～那项计划。They kept up a sturdy opposition to the plan. ‖ 有～意见吗？Any objections?

〖～党〗 fǎnduìdǎng 〈名〉opposition party：转而支持～ swing to the opposition ‖ ～领袖 opposition leader ‖ ～可以起监督作用。The opposition can play a watch-dog role.

〖～派〗 fǎnduìpài 〈名〉opposition faction：～领导人 opposition leader

〖～票〗 fǎnduìpiào 〈名〉dissenting/negative/dissentient vote：投～ vote against

【反厄尔尼诺现象】 fǎn è'ěrnínuò xiànxiàng 〈名〉La Niña phenomenon

【反而】 fǎn'ér 〈副〉conversely；on the contrary；instead：电脑不但没有抢人的饭碗，～创造了许多就业机会。Instead of displacing people, the computer has created many jobs for them. ‖ 你的溺爱～会害了小孩。Doting on your kid, however, will turn out a harm. ‖ 她鼻子上的雀斑不但无损她的容貌，～增添了她的魅力。The freckles over her nose were an added attraction rather than otherwise. ‖ 他非但没有生气，～请我们喝酒。He didn't get angry. On the contrary, he bought us a drink.

【反方】 fǎnfāng 〈名〉negative (party)；opposing/con side：～获胜。The negative won. ‖ ～占了上风。The con side got the upper hand.

【反封建】 fǎn fēngjiàn 〈动〉oppose feudalism；be anti-feudal；be against feudalism：～思想 anti-feudal ideology

【反讽】 fǎnfěng 〈动〉make a sarcastic retort

【反腐】 fǎnfǔ 〈动〉combat/fight corruption：～斗争 anti-corruption struggle；struggle against corruption ‖ ～运动 anti-corruption drive/campaign；crusade/campaign against corruption ‖ ～需要采取行动。Action is needed to battle/fight corruption.

〖～倡廉〗 fǎnfǔ-chànglián 〈熟〉combat corruption and advocate honest or clean politics

【反复】 fǎnfù ❶〈副〉repeatedly；again and again；over and over again：～发作 recurrent attacks；repeated outbursts ‖ ～灌输 inculcate/implant/instill by repeating continuously ‖ ～解释 explain over and over again ‖ ～强调 repeat one's emphasis many times (on sth)；emphasize repeatedly ‖ ～思考/琢磨 turn sth over in one's mind；ruminate over/on sth ‖ ～试验 repetition test ‖ ～出现的问题 perennial/recurrent problem ‖ 经过无数次的～ after numerous repetitions ‖ 我～考虑后决定不去。I debated it for quite a while, then decided not to go. ‖ 这一工程经过了～的论证。The project has been subjected to repeated scrutinization. ❷〈动〉back out；vacillate；be fickle；chop and change；flip-flop：我决不～。I'll never go back on my word. / I shall never retract my words. ❸〈名〉reversal；relapse：有很多～和曲折 be full of reversals and zigzags

〖～冲击试验〗 fǎnfù chōngjī shìyàn 〈名〉repeated impact test

〖～记号〗 fǎnfù jìhao 〈名〉[音乐] repeat

〖～弯曲试验〗 fǎnfù wānqū shìyàn 〈名〉back-and-forth bending test

〖～无常〗 fǎnfù-wúcháng 〈熟〉be fickle/changeable/volatile；behave capriciously；play fast and loose；blow hot and cold；chop and change；flip-flop：举止～ capricious behaviour ‖ 情绪～ variable mood ‖ 天气～ capricious/changeable/fickle/wayward weather ‖ ～的感情 changeable/inconsistent/inconstant feelings ‖ ～的个性/性情/脾气 highly volatile personality/disposition/temperament ‖ 这人～，很不可靠。This fellow is unreliable；he is always chopping and changing.

【反感】 fǎngǎn ❶〈动〉be disgusted with；be averse to；dislike；abominate；have adverse sentiment (against)；take a dislike (to)；feel antipathy (towards)：极为～ feel intense loathing (for)；revolt at/from/against；have a deep repugnance (to) ‖ 越来越～ nurse a growing sentiment (against sb/sth) ‖ 老板现在对我很～。I'm in rather bad odour with my boss at the moment. ‖ 他的模样令人～。His appearance was repellent. ‖ 他对新老板一见就～。He took an immediate aversion to his new boss. ‖ 我一见她就～。The sight of her is repulsive/repugnant to me. / I revolted at the very sight of her. ❷〈名〉antipathy；aversion；dislike；disgust；repugnance：感到～ feel antipathy (towards)；have a deep repugnance (to)；feel repulsion (for) ‖ 流露出明显的～ show a marked antipathy (towards) ‖ 引起～ arouse disgust/antipathy；incur sb's disfavour/displeasure

【反戈】 fǎngē 〈动〉turn one's weapon around

〖～一击〗 fǎngē-yījī 〈熟〉turn one's weapon around and strike—turn against one's own side

【反革命】 fǎngémìng 〈名〉❶ counter-revolution：～暴乱/集团 counter-revolutionary riot/clique ‖ ～活动 counter-revolutionary activity ‖ ～政变 counter-revolutionary coup ‖ ～组织 counter-revolutionary organization ❷ counter-revolutionary：打成～ be labelled as counter-revolutionary ‖ 镇压～ crack down/put down/suppress counter-revolutionaries

〖～分子〗 fǎngémìngfènzǐ 〈名〉counter-revolutionary

【反攻】 fǎngōng 〈动〉counterattack；countercharge；counterpunch；counterblow；counterstrike：发起～ launch a counterassault/counteroffensive；stage/mount a counterattack ‖ 大举～ mount a large-scale counteroffensive

〖～倒算〗 fǎngōng-dàosuàn 〈熟〉(of members of an overthrown reactionary class) counterattack to settle old scores；launch a counterattack in revenge；stage a comeback；retaliate

【反躬自问】 fǎngōng-zìwèn 〈熟〉search one's heart；examine oneself；examine one's own conscience

【反骨】 fǎngǔ 〈名〉renegade nature

【反顾】 fǎngù 〈动〉〈书〉❶ look back；turn back/round ❷ back out；break one's promise：⇨义无～

【反观】 fǎnguān 〈动〉observe from an opposite angle

【反光】 fǎnguāng ❶〈动〉reflect light：白色～。White colour reflects light. ‖ 镜子把光反到墙上。The mirror reflected light on the wall. ❷〈名〉reflection of light；reflected light：雪地上的～让我睁不开眼。My eyes were dazzled by the sunlight on the snow.

〖～灯〗 fǎnguāngdēng 〈名〉reflector lamp；mirror spotlight

〖～镜〗 fǎnguāngjìng 〈名〉reflector

【反过来】 fǎnguolai ❶〈动〉do in reverse order：把名单～读一遍。Please read the name list in reverse order. ❷〈副〉conversely：理论以实践为基础，～又为实践服务。Theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice.

【反函数】 fǎnhánshù 〈名〉[数学] inverse function

〖～定理〗 fǎnhánshù dìnglǐ 〈名〉inverse function theorem

【反核子】 fǎnhézǐ 〈名〉[物理] antinucleon

【反黑】 fǎnhēi 〈动〉crack down on evil forces；combat black whistles：～斗争 struggle against evil forces

【反话】 fǎnhuà 〈名〉ironic remark；antiphrasis；irony：故意说～ say with deliberate irony；make ironic remarks deliberately

【反悔】 fǎnhuǐ 〈动〉go back on one's word；break one's promise；back out；pull back：事已至此，无可～。There is no turning back on this matter. The die is cast.

【反击】 fǎnjī 〈动〉counter an assault；fight back；strike back；counterattack；countercharge：～侵略者 deliver a counterblow against the aggressor ‖ 被迫～ be compelled into counterattack/counteroffensive ‖ 挥右拳～ counter with the right fist ‖ 进行～

launch a counteroffensive; make a counterattack (on) ‖ 自卫～战 war of counterattack in self-defence

【反季】 fǎnjì 〈形〉 out of season: ～蔬菜 out-of-season vegetables ‖ ～销售 off-season sale

【反剪】 fǎnjiǎn 〈动〉 ❶ hold one's hands behind one's back: 他～着双手,大模大样地进来了。*He swaggered in holding his hands behind his back.* ❷ have one's hands held/tied behind one's back: 被～双臂押上法庭 be frog-marched into the court

【反间】 fǎnjiàn 〈动〉 sow distrust among the enemies; sow discord within the enemy camp; set the enemies at odds

〖～计〗 fǎnjiànjì 〈名〉 discord-sowing stratagem: 中了敌人的～ become a victim of/fall victim to the enemy's scheme of sowing discord; fall into the enemy's plot of sowing dissension

【反间谍】 fǎnjiàndié 〈名〉 counterespionage; counterintelligence; counterspy: ～机构 antiespionage agency

【反骄破满】 fǎnjiāo-pòmǎn 〈熟〉 oppose arrogance and shatter complacency; combat arrogance and complacency

【反诘】 fǎnjié 〈动〉 ask in retort; counter with a question; ask back

〖～句〗 fǎnjiéjù 〈名〉 rhetorical question: 她用了个～来点明主旨。*She used a rhetorical question to make her point.*

【反抗】 fǎnkàng 〈动〉 fight against; rebel against; resist; revolt; bid defiance to: ～暴政/独裁/命运 rebel against tyranny/dictatorship/fate ‖ ～侵略 resist aggression; put up resistance against aggression ‖ ～权威 resist authority ‖ ～压迫 rebel against oppression; rose (up) against oppression ‖ 奋起～ rise in revolt ‖ 武力～ resist by force; offer/make/stage an armed resistance ‖ 以绝食表示～ show defiance by hunger strike ‖ ～精神 spirit of revolt/rebellion; rebellious spirit ‖ ～思想 thought of revolt; rebellious thought ‖ 消极～ passive resistance ‖ 对命运的～ rebellion/struggle against fate ‖ 对权威的～ revolt/resistance against authority

【反客为主】 fǎnkè-wéizhǔ 〈熟〉 turn from a guest into a host; reverse the position of the host and the guest; (of a guest) pose as the host—gain the initiative/advantage: 客队～,最终获胜。*The guest team turned the table (on the home team) and won the game finally.*

【反空降】 fǎnkōngjiàng 〈名〉[军事] anti-airborne defence: ～部队 anti-airborne defence troops ‖ ～训练 anti-airborne training

【反恐怖】 fǎnkǒngbù 〈名〉 antiterrorism: ～主义者 antiterrorist ‖ ～活动 antiterrorist activity ‖ ～警察 antiterrorism police ‖ ～专家 antiterrorist expert

【反口】 fǎnkǒu 〈动〉 deny what one has said: 话已说出,不能～。What's said cannot be unsaid.

【反夸克】 fǎnkuākè 〈名〉[物理] antiquark

【反馈】 fǎnkuì ❶〈名〉[医学][电子] feedback: ～报告 feedback report ‖ ～作用 feedback effect ‖ 正/负～ positive/negative feedback; regenerative/inverse feedback ❷〈动〉 feed back: 将信息～回来 feed back the information ‖ 我们需要消费者～的信息以提高产品质量。We need consumer feedback to improve the quality of our products.

〖～变压器〗 fǎnkuì biànyāqì 〈名〉 feedback transformer

〖～电路〗 fǎnkuì diànlù 〈名〉 feedback circuit

〖～通路〗 fǎnkuì tōnglù 〈名〉[计算机] feedback path

〖～网络〗 fǎnkuì wǎngluò 〈名〉 feedback network

〖～系统〗 fǎnkuì xìtǒng 〈名〉 feedback system

〖～响应〗 fǎnkuì xiǎngyìng 〈名〉 feedback response

〖～信号〗 fǎnkuì xìnhào 〈名〉 feedback signal

〖～信息〗 fǎnkuì xìnxī 〈名〉 feedback (information)

〖～抑制〗 fǎnkuì yìzhì 〈名〉[生化] feedback inhibition

〖～原理〗 fǎnkuì yuánlǐ 〈名〉 feedback principle

〖～装置〗 fǎnkuì zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 positioner

【反雷达】 fǎnléidá 〈名〉 counter radar; anti-radar: ～措施 radar countermeasures ‖ ～设备 anti-radar equipment

〖～导弹〗 fǎnléidá dǎodàn 〈名〉 anti-radar missile

〖～涂层〗 *fǎnléidá túcéng* 〈名〉 *anti-radar coating*

【反离子】 fǎnlízǐ 〈名〉[物理] contra-ion

【反例证】 fǎnlìzhèng 〈名〉 counterexample

【反粒子】 fǎnlìzǐ 〈名〉[物理] antiparticle

【反面】 fǎnmiàn ❶〈名〉 reverse/wrong side; back: 布料的～ reverse/wrong side of the cloth ‖ 硬币的～ reverse of a coin ‖ 余见～。Continued on the reverse (of this page). ❷〈形〉 negative; opposite: ～教训 wisdom gained from hard knocks ‖ ～经验 negative experience ‖ ～意见 adverse opinion ❸〈名〉 reverse; inverse; other side of the matter: 问题的～ *reverse of the case* ‖ 不但看到事物的正面也看到事物的～ see the reverse as well as the *obverse side of things*

〖～教材〗 fǎnmiàn jiàocái 〈名〉 negative example (which may serve as a lesson)

〖～人物〗 fǎnmiàn rénwù 〈名〉 villain; negative character/role

〖～证据〗 fǎnmiàn zhèngjù 〈名〉 negative evidence

【反目】 fǎnmù 〈动〉[usu between family members or friends] fall out; have a falling-out: 对钱的看法不同,导致他们夫妻去年～。Differences of opinion about money split the couple last year. ‖ 那姐妹俩早就～了。The two sisters became hostile to each other long ago. ‖ 我不想为这点小事与你～。I don't want to fall out with you over such a trivial matter.

〖～成仇〗 fǎnmù-chéngchóu 〈熟〉 fall out and become enemies

【反派】 fǎnpài 〈名〉 villain (in films, drama, etc); negative character: 他过去常演～人物。He used to play negative roles/bad boys.

【反叛】 fǎnpàn 〈动〉 revolt; rebel: ～封建礼教 *rebel against feudal ethics* ‖ 平息～ put down/repress/quash a rebellion ‖ 镇压～ crack down/crush/suppress/quash a revolt ‖ ～部落 rebellious tribe ‖ ～分子 rebel ‖ ～活动 rebellious activities ‖ ～行为 mutinous/rebellious behaviour ‖ 武装～ armed revolt/rebellion

【反叛】 fǎnpan 〈名〉〈口〉 traitor; turncoat: ～头目被剥夺掉了全部财产。The rebel leaders were dispossessed/deprived/stripped of all their property.

【反批评】 fǎnpīpíng 〈名〉 counter-criticism

【反扑】 fǎnpū 〈动〉 (of a beast of prey or an enemy) pounce upon sb after being beaten off; (of enemy forces) launch a counteroffensive; attack in retaliation: 防止敌人的～ guard against the counterattacks from the enemy

【反其道而行之】 fǎn qí dào ér xíng zhī 〈熟〉 act in a diametrically opposite way; do exactly the opposite

【反气旋】 fǎnqìxuán 〈名〉[气象] anticyclone

【反潜】 fǎnqián 〈形〉 antisubmarine

〖～机〗 *fǎnqiánjī* 〈名〉 *antisubmarine plane/aircraft*

〖～舰艇〗 fǎnqián jiàntǐng 〈名〉 antisubmarine vessels

〖～雷达〗 fǎnqián léidá 〈名〉 antisubmarine radar

〖～鱼雷〗 fǎnqián yúléi 〈名〉 antisubmarine torpedo

【反切】 fǎnqiē 〈名〉[语言] a method of demonstrating the pronunciation of a Chinese character by using two other Chinese characters, the first with the same initial consonant and the other with the same final vowel as the character in question [such as the pronunciation of 塑 is indicated as 桑故切 or 桑故反]

【反倾销】 fǎn qīngxiāo 〈形〉 anti-dumping: ～措施 anti-dumping measure ‖ ～调查 anti-dumping investigation

〖～法〗 fǎn qīngxiāofǎ 〈名〉 anti-dumping act/law

〖～关税〗 fǎn qīngxiāo guānshuì 〈名〉 anti-dumping duty; dumping duty

【反求诸己】 fǎnqiúzhūjǐ 〈熟〉 seek the cause from oneself; re*flect and examine oneself critically*

【反射】 fǎnshè ❶〈动〉 reflect (light, sound, etc): 光～ reflection of light ‖ 热～ reverberation of heat ‖ 声音～ reflection of sound ‖ 月亮靠～发光。The moon shines by reflected light. ❷〈名〉[生理] reflex: ～反应 reflex response ‖ ～作用使瞳孔在受光刺激时收缩。A reflex causes the contraction of the pupils when exposed to light.

〖～比〗 fǎnshèbǐ 〈名〉[物理] reflectance

〖～波〗 fǎnshèbō 〈名〉 reflected wave

〖～定律〗 fǎnshè dìnglǜ 〈名〉 law of reflection; reflection law

〖～光〗 fǎnshèguāng 〈名〉 borrowed/reflected light

〖～弧〗 fǎnshèhú 〈名〉[生理] reflex arc

〖～计〗 fǎnshèjì 〈名〉 reflectometer

〖～镜〗 fǎnshèjìng 〈名〉 reflector: 平面～ plane mirror

〖～棱镜〗 fǎnshè léngjìng 〈名〉 reflecting prism

〖～疗法〗 fǎnshè liáofǎ 〈名〉 reflexotherapy

〖～炉〗 fǎnshèlú 〈名〉[冶金] air/reverberatory furnace

〖～率〗 fǎnshèlǜ 〈名〉 reflectivity; reflectance

〖～面〗 fǎnshèmiàn 〈名〉 reflective surface

〖～器〗 fǎnshèqì 〈名〉 reflector

〖～式照相机〗 fǎnshèshì zhàoxiàngjī 〈名〉 reflex camera

〖～望远镜〗 fǎnshè wàngyuǎnjìng 〈名〉 reflecting telescope

〖～系数〗 fǎnshè xìshù 〈名〉 reflection coefficient; coefficient of

reflection
〖～信号〗 fǎnshè xìnhào 〈名〉 reflected signal
〖～性〗 fǎnshèxìng 〈名〉 reflectivity：～反应/排卵 reflex response/ovulation
〖～学〗 fǎnshèxué 〈名〉 reflexology
〖～中枢〗 fǎnshè zhōngshū 〈名〉 reflex centre
〖～作用〗 fǎnshè zuòyòng 〈名〉［生理］reflex（action）
【反身】 fǎnshēn ❶〈动〉turn around；turn back：我见他～要走，就把他拦住了。I stopped him when I found him turning to leave. ❷〈形〉［语言］reflexive
〖～代词〗 fǎnshēn dàicí 〈名〉［语法］reflexive pronoun
〖～动词〗 fǎnshēn dòngcí 〈名〉［语法］reflexive verb
【反诗】 fǎnshī 〈名〉 poem/poetry conceiving motives for rebelling
【反时针】 fǎnshízhēn 〈形〉 anticlockwise；counterclockwise：～旋转 turn anticlockwise
【反噬】 fǎnshì 〈动〉〈书〉 coin a false countercharge against one's accuser；make up a false countercharge
【反手】 fǎnshǒu ［体育］❶〈名〉backhand：把球回击到他的～ return the ball to his backhand ‖ ～击球/抽球 backhand stroke/shot ‖ ～球 backhand ball ‖ 他～击球很棒。He has a good backhand. ❷〈动〉put one's hand behind one's back：他进了门～把门关上。He came in and closed the door behind him. ❸ ＝反掌 fǎnzhǎng
【反守为攻】 fǎnshǒu-wéigōng 〈熟〉 turn defence into offence
【反水】 fǎnshuǐ 〈动〉〈方〉❶ turn one's coat；defect ❷ go back on one's word；break an agreement
【反思】 fǎnsī 〈动〉 introspect；reflect over the past；search one's heart：～过去，是为了未来。Reflection of the past aims at the future.
〖～文学〗 fǎnsī wénxué 〈名〉 *self-examination/introspection literature*
【反诉】 fǎnsù 〈名〉［法律］countercharge；counterclaim；cross action：～案件 counter case
【反锁】 fǎnsuǒ ❶〈名〉dead-bolt lock；double lock；safety/security lock ❷〈动〉be locked in or out：他们要逃走时发现门被～了。When they intended to escape, they found the door locked from/on the outside. ‖ 他被～在里面/外面了。He was dead locked in/out.
【反弹】 fǎntán 〈动〉 bounce back；rebound；recoil：～入网 be deflected into the net ‖ 把球～给我。Bounce the ball to me. ‖ 球从墙上～了回来。The ball rebounded from the wall. / The ball bounced off the wall. ‖ 这一消息发布以后，股市迅速～。The stock market rebounded as soon as the news was issued. / The stock market saw a sharp rebound in price as soon as the news was issued.
〖～球〗 fǎntánqiú 〈名〉［体育］rebound
【反坦克】 fǎntǎnkè 〈形〉 anti-tank（AT）
〖～炮〗 fǎntǎnkèpào 〈名〉 anti-tank gun
〖～武器〗 fǎntǎnkè wǔqì 〈名〉 anti-tank weapon
【反特】 fǎntè 〈动〉 thwart enemy espionage；engage in counter-spying：～斗争 counterespionage struggle/campaign
【反题】 fǎntí 〈名〉［哲学］antithesis
【反推装置】 fǎntuī zhuāngzhì 〈名〉［航空］（thrust）reverser
【反卫星武器】 fǎnwèixīng wǔqì 〈名〉 satellite active nullifier
【反胃】 fǎnwèi 〈动〉❶ regurgitate；feel queasy/nauseated；revolt；have a queasy stomach：我～想吐。My stomach revolted. ‖ 他消化不良，老是～。He has indigestion—he keeps regurgitating. ‖ 他有点～。His stomach churned with nausea. ‖ 她一看到血就～。The sight of blood made her stomach heave. / Her stomach churned at the sight of blood. ❷〈喻〉feel nauseated；bore：这种文章让人～。Such articles are revolting.
【反问】 fǎnwèn ❶〈动〉ask back；ask a question in reply；counter with a question ❷〈名〉［语法］rhetorical question
〖～句〗 fǎnwènjù 〈名〉［语法］rhetorical question
【反诬】 fǎnwū 〈动〉 make up a false countercharge
【反物质】 fǎnwùzhì 〈名〉［物理］antimatter
【反响】 fǎnxiǎng 〈名〉 *repercussion；reverberation*；echo：引起～ evoke a repercussion ‖ 强烈的～ resounding response ‖ 总统遇刺在全国引起～。The assassination of the President was followed by repercussions throughout the country.
【反向】 fǎnxiàng 〈名〉 opposite direction：～开关 reverse-switching；reverse key ‖ ～离合器 reversing clutch ‖ ～资金转移 reverse transfer of finance
〖～波〗 fǎnxiàngbō 〈名〉 back wave
〖～铲〗 fǎnxiàngchǎn 〈名〉 backhoe
〖～齿轮〗 fǎnxiàng chǐlún 〈名〉 reverse gear
〖～电流〗 fǎnxiàng diànliú 〈名〉 reverse current
〖～电压〗 fǎnxiàng diànyā 〈名〉 inverse/reverse voltage
〖～电阻〗 fǎnxiàng diànzǔ 〈名〉 back resistance
〖～发射〗 fǎnxiàng fāshè 〈名〉 back emission
〖～放电〗 fǎnxiàng fàngdiàn 〈名〉 back discharge
〖～几何学〗 *fǎnxiàng jǐhéxué* 〈名〉 *inverse geometry*
〖～流〗 fǎnxiàngliú 〈名〉 reverse flow；countercurrent
〖～贸易〗 fǎnxiàng màoyì 〈名〉 counter trade
〖～卫星〗 fǎnxiàng wèixīng 〈名〉 retrograde satellite
〖～旋转〗 fǎnxiàng xuánzhuǎn 〈名〉 contrarotation；counterrotation
【反斜面】 fǎnxiémiàn 〈名〉［军事］reverse/rear slope
【反信风】 fǎnxìnfēng 〈名〉［气象］antitrades；coutertrades
【反兴奋剂】 fǎnxīngfènjì 〈形〉 anti-doping：～机构 anti-doping agency
【反省】 fǎnxǐng 〈动〉 reflect on/upon oneself；engage in introspection and self-examination；search/examine one's heart/soul；chew the cud；have a self-reflection/introspection：～自己的成败 review one's successes and failures ‖ ～自己的错误 reflect on one's mistakes ‖ 深刻～ have/make a deep self-examination ‖ 经过进一步的～，我怀疑自己是不是错了。On further reflection, I came to doubt whether I was right or not.
【反宣传】 fǎnxuānchuán 〈名〉❶ counter-propaganda ❷ slander campaign
【反咬】 fǎnyǎo 〈动〉 make/trump up a false countercharge against one's accuser：他还想～我。He tries to shift the blame *onto* me.
〖～一口〗 fǎnyǎo-yīkǒu 〈熟〉 make/trump up a false countercharge against one's accuser；turn around and charge the victim
【反义词】 fǎnyìcí 〈名〉［语法］antonym：程度～ graded/gradable antonym ‖ 非程度～ ungraded/nongradable antonym ‖ 互补～ complementary antonym
【反应】 fǎnyìng ❶〈动〉reflex；respond；react：检测～能力 test sb's reflexes ‖ ～灵敏的运动员 athlete with great/swift reflexes ‖ 年事越高，～越慢。The older one is, the less sharp one becomes. / Our reactions get slower as we get older. ‖ 他们对这场危机如何～？How are they reacting/responding to the crisis? ‖ 她～迟钝/灵敏。She is slow/swift to respond. ❷〈名〉［生理］［医学］reaction：反射性～ reflex response ‖ 过敏～ allergic reaction ‖ 阳性/中性/阴性～ positive/neutral/negative reaction ‖ 神经会对刺激做出～。Nerves respond to a stimulus. ‖ 她对青霉素有不良～。She has a bad reaction to penicillin. ‖ 他对用药的～使我们惊慌不已。We were alarmed at the way he reacted to the drug. ❸〈名〉［物理］reaction：参与～ take part in a reaction ‖ 加快～速度 increase the reaction rate ‖ ～过程 course of reaction ‖ ～周期 reaction period ‖ 碱性/酸性～ alkaline/acid reaction ⇨核～；化学～ ❹〈动〉respond；react：做出～ give/make a response ‖ ～不一 *reactions vary；receive mixed reactions* ‖ ～过激 overreact/over-respond（to）‖ ～热烈/良好/积极 respond warmly/favourably/generously（to）‖ 不冷不热的～ lukewarm response ‖ 官方～ official response ‖ 他朝她瞥了一眼，看她有何～。He glanced over at her for a reaction. ‖ 她的呼救声没有引起多大～。Her cries for help met with little/poor response. ‖ 他的直接～是厌恶。His immediate reaction was one of revulsion.
〖～堆〗 fǎnyìngduī 〈名〉〈简称〉［物理］reactor：拆除～ dismantle a reactor ‖ ～保护系统 reactor protection system ‖ ～报警系统 reactor alarm system ‖ ～电缆 reactor cable ‖ ～动力学 reactor kinetics ‖ ～废料 reactor waste ‖ ～可靠性 reactor reliability ‖ ～控制理论 reactor control theory ‖ ～冷却剂 reactor coolant ‖ ～冷却系统 reactor cooling system ‖ ～燃料 reactor fuel ‖ 沸水～ boiling water reactor ‖ 高温～ high-temperature reactor ‖ 裂变～ fission reactor ‖ 浓缩铀～ enriched uranium reactor ‖ 热中子～ thermal reactor ‖ 石墨减速～ graphite-moderated reactor ‖ 增殖～ breeder reactor ‖ 重水～ heavy-water reactor ⇨原子反应堆
〖～机理〗 fǎnyìng jīlǐ 〈名〉 reaction mechanism
〖～界面〗 fǎnyìng jièmiàn 〈名〉 reaction interface
〖～介质〗 fǎnyìng jièzhì 〈名〉 reaction medium
〖～能〗 fǎnyìngnéng 〈名〉 reaction energy
〖～能力〗 fǎnyìng nénglì 〈名〉［物理］*reaction capacity*

〖～潜伏期〗 fǎnyìng qiánfúqī 〈名〉 response latency
〖～式〗 fǎnyìngshì 〈名〉(reaction) equation：化学～ chemical equation
〖～室〗 fǎnyìngshì 〈名〉 reaction chamber
〖～素〗 fǎnyìngsù 〈名〉[生理] reagin
〖～速度〗 fǎnyìng sùdù 〈名〉 reaction velocity/speed; speed of response
〖～塔〗 fǎnyìngtǎ 〈名〉 reaction tower
〖～推进器〗 fǎnyìng tuījìnqì 〈名〉 reaction propeller
〖～物〗 fǎnyìngwù 〈名〉[化学] reactant; reagent
【反映】 fǎnyìng 〈动〉 ❶ reflect; mirror：～时代的特点 mirror the features of the age ‖ ～新生活 depict the new life ‖ 真实地～生活 give a faithful representation of life; hold up a mirror to life; be a mirror of life ‖ 对现实的准确～ accurate reflection of reality ‖ 报告充分～了我们的研究成果。The report fully represented the results of our research. ‖ 法律应该是人民意志的～。A law should be a reflex of the popular will. ‖ 眼神能～出内心的思想。The eyes can mirror one's thought. ❷ report; make known：～真实情况 inform sb of the real situation ‖ 向主管部门～ report to the department in charge
〖～论〗 fǎnyìnglùn 〈名〉[哲学] theory of reflection：辩证唯物主义的～ dialectical materialist theory of reflection
【反犹太分子】 fǎnyóutàifènzǐ 〈名〉 anti-Semite
【反犹太复国主义】 fǎnyóutàifùguózhǔyì 〈名〉 anti-zionism
【反犹太主义】 fǎnyóutàizhǔyì 〈名〉 anti-Semitism
【反余切】 fǎnyúqiē 〈名〉[数学] anticotangent
【反余弦】 fǎnyúxián 〈名〉[数学] anticosine
【反语】 fǎnyǔ 〈名〉 irony; antiphrasis
【反宇宙】 fǎnyǔzhòu 〈名〉[物理] anti-universe
【反原子】 fǎnyuánzǐ 〈名〉[物理] antiatom
【反掌】 fǎnzhǎng 〈动〉 turn one's hand over—very easy thing to do：～一击 turn over one's palm and hit (at sb) ⇨易如～
【反照】 fǎnzhào 〈名〉 reflection of light：晨光～ morning/sunrise glow
〖～镜〗 fǎnzhàojìng 〈名〉 rearview mirror：从～中，她可以看到后面的车辆。She could see the traffic behind her in the rearview mirror.
【反正】 fǎnzhèng ❶〈动〉 come back to the right; set right：⇨拨乱～ ❷〈动〉 come over from the enemy side ❸〈副〉 all the same; in any case; at any rate; anyway：～我要来。I'm coming anyway. ‖ 不管发生什么事，～我们都得活下去。Come what may, we should strive to survive. ‖ 去不去～都一样。Whether to go or not makes no difference. ‖ 无论你怎么说，她～不会改变主意。Whatever you say wouldn't win her over. ❹〈副〉 since; now that; as：你别着急，～不是什么要紧事。Take it easy as it is nothing serious. ‖ ～车很便宜，咱们为什么不买一辆？Cars are cheap now—why don't we buy one? ‖ 这没有多大关系，～我们要迟到了。It doesn't make much difference since we are going to be late anyway.
【反正切】 fǎnzhèngqiē 〈名〉[数学] antitangent; arc tangent
【反正弦】 fǎnzhèngxián 〈名〉[数学] anti-sine; inverse sine; arc sine
【反证】 fǎnzhèng 〈名〉 ❶ counter-evidence; negative evidence; disproof; rebuttal; proof to the contrary：对指控提出～ produce evidence in rebuttal of the charge ❷ ＝ 反证法 fǎnzhèngfǎ
〖～法〗 fǎnzhèngfǎ 〈名〉 reduction to absurdity
【反之】 fǎnzhī 〈连〉〈书〉 whereas; conversely; on the contrary：～亦然 vice versa
【反治】 fǎnzhì 〈名〉[中医] treatment by reverse process
【反质子】 fǎnzhìzǐ 〈名〉[物理] antiproton
【反中子】 fǎnzhōngzǐ 〈名〉[物理] antineutron
【反转】 fǎnzhuǎn 〈动〉 reverse：～运动 return motion
〖～来〗 fǎnzhuǎnlái ＝ 反过来 fǎnguòlái
〖～片〗 fǎnzhuǎnpiàn 〈名〉 reversal film
【反作用】 fǎnzuòyòng 〈名〉 ❶ counteraction; reaction; retroaction：引起～ cause a reaction ‖ 上层建筑对经济基础的～ reaction of the superstructure on the economic base ‖ 作用与～定律 law of action and reaction ❷ negative effect; counterproductive effect; counteraction：填鸭式教学方法只能起～。The method of cramming only defeats its intended purpose. ‖ 他们本想阻止反抗，结果却起了～。Their attempt to prevent opposition was self-defeating, however.
〖～变压器〗 fǎnzuòyòng biànyāqì 〈名〉 bucking transformer
〖～磁场〗 fǎnzuòyòng cíchǎng 〈名〉 counter magnetic field
〖～电动机〗 fǎnzuòyòng diàndòngjī 〈名〉 reaction motor
〖～电路〗 fǎnzuòyòng diànlù 〈名〉 reverse circuit
〖～电压〗 fǎnzuòyòng diànyā 〈名〉 bucking voltage
〖～力〗 fǎnzuòyònglì 〈名〉[物理] reacting force
〖～原理〗 fǎnzuòyòng yuánlǐ 〈名〉 reaction principle
【反坐】 fǎnzuò 〈动〉[法律] sentence the accuser to the punishment facing the person he falsely accused

返 fǎn 〈动〉 return; come/go back：～乡 return to one's hometown ‖ 重～拳坛 make one's return to the ring
【返场】 fǎnchǎng 〈动〉(of a performer) give an encore：那位女演员四次～。The actress returned for four encores.
【返潮】 fǎncháo 〈动〉 get damp：盐容易～。Salt gets damp easily.
【返程】 fǎnchéng 〈名〉 return/homebound/homeward journey：～票 ticket for the return journey
【返防】 fǎnfáng 〈动〉[军事] return to station
【返岗】 fǎngǎng 〈动〉(of laid-off employees) return to original job
【返工】 fǎngōng 〈动〉 redo what's poorly done; do poorly-done work again：～产品 do-over; make-over ‖ 这项工程必须～。This project has to be redone. ‖ 这件毛衣需要～。The sweater needs to be remade.
【返归】 fǎnguī 〈动〉 return; go back：～自然/故里 return to nature/one's hometown
【返航】 fǎnháng 〈动〉(of ships, planes, etc) return to base or port：在～途中 (of planes) on the homebound flight; (of ships) on the homeward voyage ‖ 飞机在～途中出现机械故障。Mechanical trouble occurred to the plane on its way back. ‖ 那艘船在暴风雨中安然～了。The ship came safely home through the storm.
【返还】 fǎnhuán 〈动〉 pay back; repay; return：～订金 give back down payment ‖ ～公物 return public property ‖ 这笔贷款必须在三年内～。The loan is repayable in three years. ‖ 申请费不再～。The application fee is non-refundable.
【返回】 fǎnhuí 〈动〉 return; come/go back：～地球 return to earth ‖ ～工作岗位 return to one's post ‖ ～基地 return to the base ‖ 原路～ retrace one's steps; backtrack; return by the same way one came
〖～代码〗 fǎnhuí dàimǎ 〈名〉 return code
〖～电流〗 fǎnhuí diànliú 〈名〉 return current
〖～键〗 fǎnhuíjiàn 〈名〉 backspace key：这个键盘上的～不起作用。The backspace key on this board doesn't work.
〖～率〗 fǎnhuílǜ 〈名〉 return rate：贷款～ repayment rate of loans
〖～式卫星〗 fǎnhuíshì wèixīng 〈名〉 retrievable/recoverable satellite
【返魂】 fǎnhún 〈动〉 revive after death; return from the Hades; return from the nether/under world
【返碱】 fǎnjiǎn 〈名〉[农业] accumulation of salt in the surface soil
【返老还童】 fǎnlǎo-huántóng 〈熟〉 renew one's youth; gain new youth; gain restored vitality; recover one's youthful vigour; feel rejuvenated; regain youthful appearance
【返里】 fǎnlǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 return to one's hometown/native place; return home
【返贫】 fǎnpín 〈动〉 slide back into poverty
【返聘】 fǎnpìn 〈动〉 reemploy the retired：～的人员 reemployed personnel
【返璞归真】 fǎnpú-guīzhēn ＝ 归真返璞 guīzhēn-fǎnpú
【返青】 fǎnqīng 〈动〉(of winter crops or transplanted seedlings) turn green; resume growth
【返任】 fǎnrèn 〈动〉 return to one's post
【返俗】 fǎnsú 〈动〉(of Buddhist monks or nuns) resume secular life
【返销】 fǎnxiāo 〈动〉 ❶ sell back (the state-purchased grain to the grain-producing areas)：⇨～粮 ❷ sell back (the finished products made out of the imported materials to the raw material providing countries)
〖～粮〗 fǎnxiāoliáng 〈名〉 grain resold by the state to needy grain-producing areas; resold grain：吃～ live on resold grain

【返校】 fǎnxiào 〈动〉 return to school：学生们已经～。The students have been back at school.
【返修】 fǎnxiū 〈动〉 ❶ repair sth poorly repaired again ❷ reprocess；remake：这些产品要求～。These products need reprocessing.
〖～率〗 fǎnxiūlǜ 〈名〉 sent-back percentage
【返盐】 fǎnyán ＝ 返碱 fǎnjiǎn
【返照】 fǎnzhào ＝ 反照 fǎnzhào
【返祖现象】 fǎnzǔ xiànxiàng 〈名〉［生理］atavism；reversion

fàn

犯 fàn ❶〈动〉 offend；go against：⇨～上；冒～ ❷〈动〉 attack；invade：人不～我，我不～人。We will not attack unless we are attacked. ⇨进～；侵～ ❸〈动〉 violate；break：～行规 break the business rule ‖ ～忌讳 violate/break a taboo ⇨～禁 ❹〈动〉 commit (a crime, mistake, etc)；perpetrate：～逻辑错误 make an error in logic ‖ ～谋杀罪/偷窃罪 commit murder/theft ‖ ～下暴行 perpetrate atrocities ‖ 下一次～在我手里，绝不轻饶。You're not to get away easily if you're caught doing anything wrong again. ‖ 他被判～有盗用公款罪。He was convicted of embezzling. ⇨～罪 ❺〈名〉 criminal：⇨惯～；杀人～；战～ ❻〈动〉 suffer recurrence (of an illness)；revert to (a bad habit)：～脾气 fly into a temper；flare up ‖ 他心脏病又～了。He suffered another heart attack. ‖ 他刚出狱老毛病就又～了。Shortly after his release from prison, he slipped back/lapsed into his old ways. ❼〈动〉 need；be worthwhile：⇨～不着
【犯案】 fàn'àn 〈动〉 (of a criminal) be found out and brought to justice；be discovered after committing a crime：他又～了。He was caught again for law-breaking.
【犯病】 fànbìng 〈动〉 have an attack of one's old illness；suffer recurrence of an illness：三天两头～ get ill too often ‖ 他又～了。His illness recurred. ‖ 〈喻〉她又～了，一大早就发脾气。She was in her sulky mood again, flaring up early in the morning.
【犯不上】 fànbushàng ＝ 犯不着 fànbuzháo
【犯不着】 fànbuzháo 〈动〉〈口〉 not be worth the candle/effort；not worthwhile；it won't pay：～为这些小事着急。It's not worthwhile to worry about such trifles. ‖ ～和他争论。It's not worth arguing with him.
【犯愁】 fànchóu 〈动〉 worry；be anxious/vexed：不再为吃饭穿衣～ have no more worries about/over food and clothing；be free from food and clothing worries ‖ 老为钱～ have constant money worries；worry constantly about money ‖ 为考试～ worry about one's examination ‖ 不必～。There is no need/cause for concern. / There is nothing to worry about. ‖ ～于事无补。Fretting about it won't help. ‖ 她在为儿子的不求上进而～。She is getting worried about her son's shiftlessness.
【犯憷】 fànchù 〈动〉〈方〉 feel apprehensive/timid；be fainthearted/diffident/bashful/shrinking：不管在什么场合，他从没犯过憷。Under no circumstances has he ever been found diffident.
【犯错】 fàncuò 〈动〉 make a mistake；commit/make an error：犯同样的错误 repeat/duplicate a mistake
【犯得上】 fàndeshàng ＝ 犯得着 fàndezháo
【犯得着】 fàndezháo 〈动〉〈口〉［usu used in rhetorical questions］be worthwhile：为这么点小事对孩子发脾气，～吗？Is it worthwhile losing your temper with the kid over such a trifle?
【犯嘀咕】 fàn dígu 〈动〉 have doubts/misgivings/suspicions：我不时地～。I had moments of doubt. ‖ 听到这个消息，他心里直～。He feels rather uneasy at the news.
【犯法】 fànfǎ 〈动〉 violate/break/contravene the law；go beyond the law；transgress against the law：～而不受罚 break the law with impunity；get away/off scot-free ‖ 知法～ break the law deliberately ‖ ～的人 law breaker/violator ‖ 谁犯了法都要受到法律的制裁。The law is no respecter of persons. / Any violators will be brought to justice. / Nobody is outside the law.
【犯规】 fànguī ❶〈动〉 break/violate the rules ❷〈名〉［体育］foul：对对手～ foul an opponent ‖ 恶意～ cynical/flagrant foul ‖ 故意～ intentional/professional foul ‖ 技术～ technical foul ‖ 侵人～ personal foul ‖ 因手球～而被罚 be penalized for handling the ball ‖ 该队～次数太多。The team fouled too much.
【犯讳】 fànhuì 〈动〉 ❶〈旧〉 defy as a result of mentioning the name of the superior ❷ ＝ 犯忌 fànjì
【犯浑】 fànhún 〈动〉 be unreasonable/perverse/difficult：他犯起浑来，谁的话也不听。He refuses to listen to anyone when he is being difficult.
【犯忌】 fànjì 〈动〉 violate a taboo：人们认为在船上提"翻"字是～。It is believed that the mentioning of the word "capsize" on a boat is a taboo.
【犯贱】 fànjiàn 〈动〉 demean/disgrace oneself；lower one's dignity；act cheap；make oneself cheap；cheapen oneself；conduct oneself below/beneath one's dignity：别～！No more of your cheek！/ None of your cheek！
【犯节气】 fàn jiéqi 〈动〉 suffer a seasonal illness
【犯戒】 fànjiè 〈动〉 violate the discipline/commandment
【犯禁】 fànjìn 〈动〉 violate a ban；break/breach a prohibition
【犯境】 fànjìng 〈动〉 violate/invade the frontiers of another country；encroach upon another country's territory；make inroads into the territory of another country
【犯科】 fànkē 〈动〉〈书〉 violate the law：⇨作奸～
【犯困】 fànkùn 〈动〉 feel sleepy；become drowsy/dozy：午饭后～ feel dozy/sleepy after lunch ‖ 让人～的天气 drowsy/somnolent weather ‖ 屋子里太热，让人直～。The room is so warm that it's making me feel drowsy.
【犯赖】 fànlài 〈动〉 ❶ act shamelessly；be perverse：孩子们在人前喜欢～。Children tend to be naughty in company. ❷ feel languid/listless
【犯难】 fànnán 〈动〉 get into an awkward/embarrassing situation；be in a dilemma/quandary：让人～ put sb in an awkward position；make things awkward for sb ‖ 他人好，你有什么～的事可以找他。He's a good person to turn to for help if you're ever in a tough situation.
【犯贫】 fànpín 〈动〉 be garrulous：别跟我～。Don't be loquacious to me.
【犯人】 fànrén 〈名〉 prisoner；convict；culprit；criminal；inmate：逮捕～ arrest/apprehend a criminal ‖ 监禁～ put a criminal in prison ‖ 拘留～ detain a criminal ‖ 判处～死刑 pronounce/pass a death sentence on a prisoner ‖ 赦免～ pardon a convict ‖ 审判～ try a criminal ‖ 释放～ release/discharge a criminal；set a prisoner free ‖ 提审～ arraign a prisoner ‖ 窝藏～ shelter/harbour a criminal ‖ 折磨～ torture a prisoner ‖ 追捕～ track down a criminal ‖ 把～绳之以法 bring a criminal to justice ‖ 保释～出狱 bail a prisoner out ‖ 普通～ common criminal ‖ 已定罪的～ convicted criminal
【犯傻】 fànshǎ 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ pretend to be ignorant/naive/stupid；play the fool：其实他啥都知道，他是在～呢。Actually, he knows everything. He is only being ignorant. ❷ do sth foolish；blunder：你说那样的话，准是～了。You must be mad to say so. ‖ 我不会～忘了以前的教训。I'm wise enough not to forget the lessons of the past. / I'm wise enough not to forget the lessons I've learned. ‖ 他才不会～干那样的蠢事呢。He knows better than to make such a blunder. ❸ be in a daze/trance；stare blankly：大家都走了，他还坐那儿～。He was still sitting there in a daze when everybody had left.
【犯上】 fànshàng 〈动〉 ❶〈旧〉 go against the king/emperor ❷ defy one's elders/superiors；go against one's superiors
〖～作乱〗 fànshàng-zuòluàn 〈熟〉 start a rebellion against one's superiors；rebel：你胆敢～！You have the nerve to defy authority！
【犯事】 fànshì 〈动〉 commit a crime/an offence；break the rules
【犯嫌疑】 fàn xiányí 〈动〉 arouse/raise suspicion；come under suspicion：你去那种地方会令人～的。It's compromising for you to go to a place of that kind.
【犯颜】 fànyán 〈动〉〈书〉 show no respect for the ruler；offend the superiors；defy authorities：～直谏 criticize the emperor outspokenly to his face
【犯疑】 fànyí 〈动〉 become suspicious；suspect
【犯疑心】 fàn yíxīn ＝ 犯疑 fànyí
【犯意】 fànyì 〈名〉［法律］criminal intent
【犯嘴】 fànzuǐ 〈动〉〈方〉 squabble；quarrel；bicker；wrangle：为争玩具而～ squabble about/over toys
【犯罪】 fànzuì 〈动〉 commit/do/perpetrate a crime；commit an offence：打击～活动 crack down on crime；fight crime ‖ 防止～ prevent crime ‖ 减少～ reduce/diminish crime ‖ 企图～ attempt a crime ‖ 消灭～ wipe out/eradicate crime ‖ 制止～行为 deter crime

‖走上～道路 turn to crime‖～调查 criminal investigation‖～工具 guilty tools‖～活动 criminal activity‖～倾向 criminal tendency‖～同伙 partner in crime‖～统计数字 criminal statistics‖～未遂 criminal attempt; inchoate crime; attempted crime/offence‖白领～ white-collar crime‖暴力～ violent crime‖共同～ joint crime‖故意～ intentional offence‖过失～ offence through negligence; unpremeditated/involuntary crime‖街头～ street crime‖经济/政治～ economic/political crime‖刑事～ criminal offences‖性～ sex crime‖有组织的～ organized crime‖智能～ intellectual crime‖重大～ high/grave/serious crime; felony‖浪费就是～。Wasting is a crime.‖人人都应该与～活动做斗争。We all have a part to play in fighting crime. ⇨青少年～

〖～地点〗 fànzuì dìdiǎn 〈名〉 location of a crime; place of crime; scene of the crime

〖～动机〗 fànzuì dòngjī 〈名〉 criminal/guilty intent; crime motive

〖～分子〗 fànzuìfènzǐ 〈名〉 criminal element; criminal; offender; malefactor: 震慑～ deter lawbreakers‖危险的～ dangerous criminal‖性～ sex offender

〖～感〗 fànzuìgǎn 〈名〉 sense of guilt; guilty feelings; guilt

〖～集团〗 fànzuì jítuán 〈名〉 criminal group/gang/ring/club: 庞大的～ (criminal) syndicate‖武装～ armed gang

〖～记录〗 fànzuì jìlù 〈名〉 criminal/crime record: 有～的人 person with criminal records‖无～的人 person with a clear record

〖～客体〗 fànzuì kètǐ 〈名〉 object of crime

〖～率〗 fànzuìlǜ 〈名〉 crime rate; incidence of crime

〖～目的〗 fànzuì mùdì 〈名〉 criminal intent/purpose; guilty intention

〖～情节〗 fànzuì qíngjié 〈名〉 circumstances of a crime

〖～社会学〗 fànzuì shèhuìxué 〈名〉 criminal sociology

〖～生理学〗 fànzuì shēnglǐxué 〈名〉 criminal physiology

〖～事实〗 fànzuì shìshí 〈名〉 crime facts

〖～团伙〗 fànzuì tuánhuǒ 〈名〉 criminal ring/gang

〖～嫌疑人〗 fànzuì xiányírén 〈名〉 criminal suspect

〖～现场〗 fànzuì xiànchǎng 〈名〉 scene of the crime; crime scene; 逃离～ get away from the scene of the crime

〖～心理学〗 fànzuì xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 criminal psychology

〖～行为〗 fànzuì xíngwéi 〈名〉 criminal act/behaviour; criminality; malefaction

〖～性质〗 fànzuì xìngzhì 〈名〉 criminal character

〖～学〗 fànzuìxué 〈名〉 criminology

〖～意识〗 fànzuì yìshi 〈名〉 criminal consciousness; criminal/guilty knowledge

〖～主体〗 fànzuì zhǔtǐ 〈名〉 subject of crime

饭 fàn 〈名〉❶ cooked cereals: ⇨干～ ❷ cooked rice: 吃～吃面都行。Either rice or noodles will do. ❸ meal: 一顿～ a meal‖匆匆吃顿～ snatch a meal‖订一顿～ order a meal‖把～做好 get the meal ready‖～前/后 before/after the meal‖他每顿～都在家里吃。He eats his three meals a day at home.‖我们用剩～喂猪。We feed the kitchen scraps to the pigs.‖一天开三顿～。Three meals are served daily. / Three meals a day are served.‖这顿～是四菜一汤。The meal consists of four dishes and a soup. / It is a meal of four dishes and a soup. ⇨晚～;做～

【饭菜】 fàncài 〈名〉❶ meal; repast: 一顿～ a meal‖简单的～ simple meal‖可口的～ tasty food; delicious meal‖～凉了。The food's getting cold. ❷ dishes (*to go with rice, steamed bread, etc*)

【饭单】 fàndān 〈名〉❶ (table) napkin; serviette ❷〈方〉menu; bill of fare

【饭店】 fàndiàn 〈名〉❶ hotel: 一个/家～ a hotel‖经营～ manage/run/operate a hotel‖下榻于豪华～ stay at/in a luxury hotel‖～餐厅/休息室 hotel dining-room/lounge‖～大堂 hotel lobby‖五星级～ five-star hotel ❷ restaurant; eating place; eatery

【饭馆】 fànguǎn 〈名〉 small restaurant; diner; eating house; eatery: 一个/家～ a restaurant‖下～ dine/eat out; eat in a restaurant‖～老板 restaurateur; restaurant proprietor‖大路旁的～ snack bar/eatery just off the main road; roadside diner

【饭锅】 fànguō 〈名〉 cooking pot; rice cooker: 一口～ a cooking pot

【饭盒】 fànhé 〈名〉 lunch/meal box; dinner bucket/pail; mess tin (for servicemen): 一个～ a meal box‖带上～ take one's meal box

【饭局】 fànjú 〈名〉〈旧〉 dinner party; banquet; feast: 摆～ give a dinner party/banquet‖我今晚有～。I've been invited to a banquet this evening.

【饭口】 fànkǒu 〈名〉〈方〉 dinner/meal time; lunch hour: 一到～时间,食堂里挤满了学生。The dining hall is always crowded with students at meal time.

【饭来张口,衣来伸手】 fàn lái zhāngkǒu,yī lái shēnshǒu 〈熟〉 lead an easy life; be waited on hand and foot

【饭粒】 fànlì 〈名〉 grain of cooked rice

【饭量】 fànliang 〈名〉 appetite: ～不行 have a poor appetite; don't eat much; have not got much of an appetite‖～大 have an enormous appetite/stomach‖～小 have a poor appetite/stomach‖他～很大。He is a big eater. / He eats like a horse.‖她～很小。She eats like a bird. / She is a light eater.

【饭囊】 fànnáng 〈名〉 rice-bag—good-for-nothing: 他是个～衣架。He is good for nothing. / He is a good-for-nothing.

【饭票】 fànpiào 〈名〉 meal card/ticket; dining card/ticket; (meal) coupon: 一张～ a meal coupon

【饭铺】 fànpù 〈名〉 small restaurant; eating house; eatery; diner

【饭时】 fànshí 〈名〉〈方〉 mealtime: 全家人只是在～才能见面。The family only meets at meals.

【饭食】 fànshi 〈名〉 food (served at a restaurant with regard to its quality); board: 学校餐厅～不错。The food at the school cafeteria isn't bad.

【饭摊】 fàntān 〈名〉 quick-meal stall; snack bar: 摆～ run a snack bar

【饭堂】 fàntáng 〈名〉〈方〉 dining hall/room; canteen

【饭厅】 fàntīng 〈名〉 dining hall/room; mess (for servicemen); mess hall: 一个～ a dining hall‖在～吃饭 eat at the dining room‖小～ small dining room

【饭桶】 fàntǒng 〈名〉❶ food/rice bucket; food pail: 一个～ a food pail ❷ big/piggish eater ❸ good-for-nothing; fathead: 你这个～! You fathead!

【饭碗】 fànwǎn 〈名〉❶ rice bowl: 一个～ a rice bowl ❷ job; means of livelihood: 丢～ lose one's job; be out of work‖抢～ take the bread out of sb's mouth; displace sb‖找～ hunt for a job‖不行,我不能让你看这些机密档案。否则,我的～就保不住了。No, I can't let you look at the confidential files—it'd be more than my job's worth.‖你不要自己砸自己的～。Take care not to get yourself fired.‖我不是闹着玩儿的,这是我的～。I don't just do it for fun—it's my livelihood. ⇨铁～

【饭辙】 fànzhé 〈名〉〈方〉 means of living/livelihood; job; livelihood; job: 找～ find a job

【饭庄】 fànzhuāng 〈名〉 (big) restaurant: 一个/家～ a restaurant‖上～ go to a restaurant

【饭桌】 fànzhuō 〈名〉 dining/dinner table: 在～上谈妥一笔生意 finalize a deal at the dinner table

泛 fàn ❶〈动〉〈书〉 float: ～舟湖上 go boating on the lake ❷〈动〉 drift out; be suffused with: 她的脸上～出红晕。Her cheeks were suffused with blushes. / A blush suffused her cheeks. / A wave of blush swept her face. ❸〈形〉 extensive; general; nonspecific: ⇨～指;宽～ ❹〈形〉 superficial; shallow; skin-deep: ⇨空～ ❺〈动〉 flood; inundate: ⇨～滥

【泛阿拉伯主义】 Fàn-Ālābózhǔyì 〈名〉 Pan-Arabism

【泛称】 fànchēng ❶〈名〉 general term ❷〈动〉 be known generally as

【泛代数】 fàndàishù 〈名〉 [数学] universal algebra

【泛读】 fàndú ❶〈动〉 read extensively ❷〈名〉 extensive reading: 教～ teach extensive reading‖～课文 texts for extensive reading

【泛泛】 fànfàn 〈形〉❶ general; not deepgoing; not in detail: ～地说 speak in general terms; speak in generalities‖这个问题她只是～地提了一下。She merely touched upon the subject. ❷ ordinary; common: ～之才 mediocre person; person of mediocre ability; mediocrity

〖～而谈〗 fànfàn'értán 〈熟〉 speak in general terms; talk in generalities: 对这个问题他只是～。He talked only in general terms about the subject.‖他从不具体谈他的工作情况,而只是～。He never talks in specifics about his work, only in generalities.

〖～之交〗 fànfànzhījiāo 〈熟〉 bowing/casual/nodding/speaking acquaintance: 他俩只是～。They two are just on speaking terms.

【泛非主义】 Fàn-Fēizhǔyì 〈名〉Pan-Africanism
【泛光灯】 fànguāngdēng 〈名〉floodlight
【泛碱】 fànjiǎn ＝ 返碱 fǎnjiǎn
【泛滥】 fànlàn 〈动〉❶ flood; inundate; deluge: 河水～。The river is in flood. / The river has flooded. / The river overflows. ❷ (of bad ideas or unhealthy tendencies) spread unchecked; go/run rampant; rampage: 吸毒～ explosion of drug abuse ‖ 自由化～会造成严重的后果。The rampancy of liberalization may have grave consequences.
〖～成灾〗 fànlàn-chéngzāi 〈熟〉❶ flood; deluge; be seriously inundated with flood: 黄河决堤，～。The Yellow River overflowed its banks and resulted in grave flooding. ❷ (of bad ideas or unhealthy tendencies) spread unchecked; 〈喻〉run rampant/wild ❸ 〈喻〉flood; overflow; be full of: 市场上盗版光盘～。There is an overflow of pirated CDs on the market.
【泛灵论】 fànlínglùn 〈名〉animism
【泛论】 fànlùn ❶ 〈动〉speak in general terms; talk in generalities ❷ 〈名〉general survey/discussion
【泛逻辑主义】 fànluójìzhǔyì 〈名〉[哲学] panlogism
【泛美】 Fàn-Měi 〈形〉Pan-American: ～会议 Pan American conference ‖ ～集团 Pan-American block ‖ ～世界航空公司 Pan-American World Airways, Inc (Pan Am) ‖ ～运动会 Pan-American Games
〖～主义〗 Fàn-Měizhǔyì 〈名〉Pan-Americanism
【泛欧主义】 Fàn-Ōuzhǔyì 〈名〉Pan-Europeanism
【泛日耳曼主义】 Fàn-Rì'ěrmànzhǔyì 〈名〉Pan-Germanism
【泛神论】 fànshénlùn 〈名〉[哲学] pantheism
〖～者〗 fànshénlùnzhě 〈名〉pantheist
【泛水】 fànshuǐ 〈动〉go boating: 登山～ climb mountains and go boating
【泛酸】 fànsuān 〈名〉❶ acid regurgitation ❷ [化学] pantothenic acid
〖～盐〗 fànsuānyán 〈名〉pantothenate
【泛希腊主义】 Fàn-Xīlàzhǔyì 〈名〉Pan-Hellenism
【泛心论】 fànxīnlùn 〈名〉[哲学] panpsychism
【泛亚主义】 Fàn-Yàzhǔyì 〈名〉Pan-Asianism
【泛伊斯兰教主义】 Fàn-Yīsīlánjiàozhǔyì 〈名〉Pan-Islamism
【泛溢】 fànyì 〈动〉overflow; flood: 江水～。The river was in flood.
【泛音】 fànyīn 〈名〉[音乐] overtone; harmonic (tone)
〖～列〗 fànyīnliè 〈名〉[音乐] harmonic series
【泛宇宙论】 fànyǔzhòulùn 〈名〉pancosmism
【泛指】 fànzhǐ ❶ 〈动〉refer in general; be used in a general sense ❷ 〈名〉general reference
【泛舟】 fànzhōu 〈动〉〈书〉go boating/rowing: ～西湖 go boating on the West Lake

范 fàn
❶ 〈名〉〈书〉mould; matrix; pattern: 铁～ iron mould ❷ 〈名〉model; example: ⇨典～; 规～ ❸ 〈名〉boundary; limits; scope: ⇨～畴; 就～ ❹ 〈动〉〈书〉control; restrict: ⇨防～
【范本】 fànběn 〈名〉model (for calligraphy or painting): 临摹～ copy a model of calligraphy ‖ 习字～ model for calligraphy
【范畴】 fànchóu 〈名〉❶ category: 超出理性/科学～ be beyond the compass of reason/science ‖ 经济/语言学～ economic/linguistic category ‖ 国际主义和爱国主义同属这一～。Both internationalism and patriotism belong to this realm. ❷ domain; scope: 汉字属于表意文字的～。Chinese character is of ideography.
〖～经济〗 fànchóu jīngjì 〈名〉scope economy
【范例】 fànlì 〈名〉(role) model; example: 典型～ typical example ‖ 供人效仿的～ paradigm for others to copy ‖ 英文书信～ patterns of English correspondence ‖ 那位老师是学生的～。The teacher is a role model for his students to follow.
【范围】 fànwéi ❶ 〈名〉domain; range; scope: 超出～ be beyond/outside the scope (of) ‖ 超出人类智力～ exceed the compass of human mind ‖ 划定～ delimit the scope (of) ‖ 扩大～ broaden/expand/widen the scope (of); extend the confines/scope/range (of) ‖ 列入检查～ be ranked into the examination scope ‖ 涉及～很广 cover a wide scope/range/field ‖ 缩小～ narrow the scope (of) ‖ 限制～ limit the scope (of) ‖ ～狭窄/有限 be narrow/limited in scope ‖ 活动～ scope/range of activities ‖ 经营～ scope/sphere/area of business ‖ 适用～ scope/sphere of application ‖ 势力～ sphere/zone of influence ‖ 业务～ business scope ‖ 职权～ terms of reference ‖ 职责～ scope of responsibility ‖ 在法律规定的～内 within the framework/scope of the law; within the limits prescribed by the law ❷ 〈动〉〈书〉set limits to; limit the scope of: 不可～ defy any confinement
【范文】 fànwén 〈名〉model essay; anthology piece: 熟读～ learn model essays by heart
【范性】 fànxìng ＝ 塑性 sùxìng

贩 fàn
❶ 〈名〉trader; monger; hawker; pedlar: 报～ newsvendor ⇨商～; 摊～ ❷ 〈动〉buy to resell; trade; traffic: ～药材 buy and sell Chinese herbs
【贩毒】 fàndú 〈动〉traffic in drugs: 打击边境～活动 crack down on the drug traffic across the border ‖ ～分子 drug trafficker ‖ ～团伙 drug gang ‖ ～罪 drug offence
【贩夫】 fànfū 〈名〉〈旧〉monger; pedlar; vendor; hawker: ～走卒 small tradesmen and porters—people of lowly social status
【贩黄】 fànhuáng 〈动〉sell obscene publications (such as pornographic magazines, books, videos, etc)
【贩卖】 fànmài 〈动〉traffic; sell; peddle: ～毒品/枪支 traffic in drugs/guns ‖ ～妇女/儿童 traffic in women/children ‖ ～旧货 peddle secondhand goods ‖ ～军火 traffic in arms/ammunition ‖ ～牲口 deal in draught animals ‖ ～文物/赃物 traffic in cultural relics/stolen goods
【贩私】 fànsī 〈动〉traffic in smuggled goods; smuggle: 打击～活动 crack down on smuggling
【贩运】 fànyùn 〈动〉transport goods for sale; traffic: ～私货 smuggle ‖ 长途～ long-distance transportation of goods for sale
【贩子】 fànzi 〈名〉〈贬〉dealer; monger: 毒品～ drug pusher/dealer/trafficker; dope pusher ‖ 皮货～ fur dealer ‖ 牲口～ draught animal pusher; cattle trader ‖ 水果～ fruit vendor/huckster ‖ 鱼～ fishmonger ‖ 贼赃～ dealer in stolen goods ‖ 政治～ political huckster ⇨票～; 人～; 战争～

畈 fàn
❶ 〈名〉[used in place names] field; land ❷ 〈量〉〈方〉tract: 一～稻田 a tract of rice field

梵 fàn
〈名〉❶ of ancient India; Sanskrit: ⇨～语 ❷ Buddhist: ⇨～刹
【梵呗】 fànbài 〈名〉eulogy to the Buddha
【梵刹】 fànchà 〈名〉Buddhist temple
【梵蒂冈】 Fàndìgāng 〈名〉Vatican
【梵宫】 fàngōng 〈名〉Buddhist temple
【梵师】 fànshī 〈名〉〈敬〉Buddhist monk
【梵文】 Fànwén 〈名〉Sanskrit
【梵哑铃】 fànyǎlíng 〈名〉violin
【梵宇】 fànyǔ 〈名〉Buddhist temple
【梵语】 Fànyǔ 〈名〉Sanskrit (language)
【梵钟】 fànzhōng 〈名〉Buddhist temple bell

fāng

方 fāng
❶ 〈形〉square: ～脸 square face ‖ ～头皮鞋 square-toed leather shoes ‖ 六米见～的地毯 carpet six metres square ‖ 这块钢板是～的。This is a square steel plate. ❷ 〈名〉place; region; locality: 何～人氏？Where are you from? ⇨～言; 远～ ❸ 〈名〉direction: ⇨八～; 南～ ❹ 〈名〉side; party: 甲/乙～ Party A/B ⇨女～; 双～ ❺ 〈名〉principle; formula: 万邦之～ universal principle ❻ 〈名〉method; way: 引导有～ give wise guidance ⇨千～百计 ❼ 〈形〉upright; honest; fair-minded: 品格端～ be upright ❽ 〈名〉magic arts ❾ 〈名〉prescription: 按～配药 make up a prescription; fill a prescription ⇨处～; 偏～ ❿ 〈名〉[数学] involution; power: 三的五次～ fifth power of three ‖ 十的三次～是一千。Ten to the power of three is a thousand. ⇨立～; 平～ ⓫ 〈量〉a) [for square things]: 几～石碑 several stone tablets ‖ 两～图章 two seals b) 〈简称〉square metre or cubic metre: 铺木地板八～ lay eight square metres of wooden floor ‖ 三～木材/沙子 three cubic metres of lumber/sand ⓬ 〈副〉just when; at the time when: ⇨～兴未艾; 来日～长 ⓭ 〈副〉just; only: 她年～十八。She is just eighteen years of age.
【方案】 fāng'àn 〈名〉❶ scheme; plan; programme: 一个/种～ a plan ‖ 一套～ a set of plans ‖ 采用～ adopt a plan ‖ 出台～ launch a programme ‖ 放弃～ abandon/abolish a plan ‖ 搁置～ shelve a

programme ‖ 接受～ accept a plan ‖ 开始实施新～ initiate a programme ‖ 评价～ evaluate a programme ‖ 提出初步～ put forward/propose/present a preliminary plan ‖ 制定～ lay down/draw up/form/make a plan; devise a scheme/plan; work out/map out/formulate/frame a programme ‖ 促销～ scheme to promote sales ‖ 和平～ peace plan/programme/formula ‖ 技术～ technical proposal/solution ‖ 精心设计的～ carefully worked-out plan ‖ 开发～ development programme ‖ 可行的～ feasible/practical/workable plan ‖ 施工～ construction project ‖ 实施～ executive plan ‖ 行动～ plan of action ‖ 营救～ rescue plan ‖ 政改～ political reform scheme ‖ 作战～ scheme of operations; battle plan ❷ formula; rule; system: 汉语拼音～ Chinese *Pinyin* system

【方便】 fāngbiàn ❶〈形〉convenient; handy: 只图自己～ follow/suit one's own convenience ‖ 交通～ have a good transport service ‖ 为～起见 for convenience's sake ‖ 在～的时候 at one's convenience ‖ 今天晚上对你～吗? Will this evening be convenient for/to you? / Will this evening suit your convenience? ‖ 我们住的地方交通很～。Our house is convenient to all transportation. ‖ 这个房子的位置～购物。The house is conveniently situated for the shops. ❷〈动〉make easier for; facilitate: ～乘客/群众 offer convenience to the passengers/masses; meet the convenience of the passengers/masses ❸〈形〉appropriate; proper: ～时 as occasion serves ‖ 这儿说话不～。This isn't the right place to talk (about it). ❹〈动〉〈婉〉have money to spare: 你～的话,借我 100 元。Lend me 100 *yuan* if you can spare it. / Can you spare me 100 *yuan*? ❺〈动〉〈婉〉wash one's hands; go to the restroom/bath room: 请等一会儿,他～去了。Please wait a moment; he's gone to relieve himself.

〖～面〗 fāngbiànmiàn 〈名〉instant noodles

〖～食品〗 fāngbiàn shípǐn 〈名〉convenience/instant food; ready-to-serve food

〖～之门〗 fāngbiànzhīmén 〈熟〉convenience: 大开～ offer every convenience (to); give the green light (to) ‖ 我们工作上的疏漏会给犯罪分子打开～。The loopholes in our work might provide opportunities for criminals.

【方波】 fāngbō 〈名〉[物理] square-wave

〖～电压〗 fāngbō diànyā 〈名〉square-wave voltage

〖～发生器〗 fāngbō fāshēngqì 〈名〉square-wave generator

〖～放大器〗 fāngbō fàngdàqì 〈名〉square-wave amplifier

〖～信号〗 fāngbō xìnhào 〈名〉square-wave signal

【方步】 fāngbù 〈名〉measured steps: 迈着～离去 go off with measured steps

【方才】 fāngcái ❶〈名〉just now: 你晚了,火车～开走。You are too late; the train's just left. ‖ 他～还在车间里。He was in the workshop only a moment ago. ❷〈副〉just; not until: 到了年底,她～拿到工资。She was not paid until the end of the year.

【方材】 fāngcái 〈名〉hewn squares/timber

【方策】 fāngcè 〈名〉〈书〉strategy

【方差】 fāngchā 〈名〉[统计] variance

【方程】 fāngchéng 〈名〉[数学] equation: 解～ solve an equation ‖ 二次/三次～ quadratic/cubic equation ‖ 高次～ equation of higher degree ‖ 化学～ chemical equation ‖ 微分～ differential equation ‖ 线性～ linear equation ‖ 一元二次～ monadic quadratic equation

〖～论〗 fāngchénglùn 〈名〉[数学] theory of equations

〖～式〗 fāngchéngshì ＝ 方程 fāngchéng

〖～式赛车〗 fāngchéngshì sàichē 〈名〉formula car racing: 一辆一级～ a Formula One car ‖ 一级方程式世界锦标赛 Formula One World Championship

〖～组〗 fāngchéngzǔ 〈名〉[数学] system of equation; equation set

【方尺】 fāngchǐ 〈名〉❶ a square of a *chi* ❷ square *chi* [= 1/9 square metre]

【方寸】 fāngcùn 〈名〉❶ a square of a *cun* ❷ square *cun* [= 1/9 square decimetre] ❸〈书〉state of mind; heart: 乱了～ be at a loss ‖ ～未定 be undecided what to do ‖ 这个问题使他～大乱。He's completely lost on the question.

〖～已乱〗 fāngcùn-yǐluàn 〈熟〉with one's mind in a turmoil; with one's heart upset; greatly agitated

〖～之地〗 fāngcùnzhīdì 〈熟〉(human) heart

【方队】 fāngduì 〈名〉square (array); phalanx: 排成密集～ form a solid phalanx

【方法】 fāngfǎ 〈名〉way; method; means; approach: 采取新～ adopt a new method; adopt/take/use/employ a new approach (to a problem) ‖ 发明一种～ devise a means/method (of doing sth) ‖ 放弃旧～ give up/abandon the old method ‖ 探讨解决问题的几种～ explore several solutions to the problem ‖ 提出～ put forward/propose a method; present an approach ‖ 推广～ spread/popularize a method ‖ 用各种～ try every way possible; try every means (to do sth); use all/every means (to do sth); do in different/various ways ‖ 用尽一切～ employ all means available; use whatever means one can; leave no stone unturned ‖ 传统/有效～ traditional/effective method ‖ 合理/合适/灵活/新颖的～ rational/appropriate/flexible/novel approach ‖ 科学的工作～ scientific working approach/method ‖ 可行的～ feasible/practical/workable method ‖ 思想～ (one's) way of thinking ‖ 学习/操作～ study/operation method ‖ 训练～ training method ‖ 一套新的教学～ new teaching methodology ‖ 各会员国应以和平～解决国际争端。All member states shall settle the international disputes by peaceful means. ‖ 他们记账的～没有条理。There is not much method in the way they do their accounts. / The way they do their accounts is not methodical.

〖～论〗 fāngfǎlùn 〈名〉[哲学] methodology: 辩证唯物主义的～ methodology of dialectical materialism ‖ 教学～ instructional/teaching methodology

【方方面面】 fāngfāng-miànmiàn 〈名〉all aspects; every respect: 考虑到问题的～ consider a problem in all its aspects; consider each/every aspect of a problem; consider a problem thoroughly ‖ 人生的～ diverse aspects of human life ‖ 要办好一件事,须考虑～的问题。Accomplishment of something requires a comprehensive consideration.

【方钢】 fānggāng 〈名〉[冶金] square steel

【方格】 fānggé 〈名〉check; chequer; pattern of squares: ～衬衣/裙子/桌布 check shirt/skirt/cloth ‖ ～画法 graticulation ‖ ～绘图纸 plotting paper; coordinate/graph paper ‖ ～图案 chequered pattern; chequer; check ‖ ～纹 trellis design ‖ ～纸 graph/squared paper ‖ ～坐标 grid coordinates

【方根】 fānggēn 〈名〉[数学] root: ⇨立～; 平～

【方技】 fāngjì ＝ 方术 fāngshù

【方剂】 fāngjì 〈名〉[中医] prescription; recipe

【方济各会】 Fāngjìgèhuì 〈名〉[天主教] Franciscan Order

【方家】 fāngjiā 〈名〉expert; master: 为～所笑 be the laughing stock to experts; make a laughing stock of oneself before experts; incur the ridicule of experts

【方尖碑】 fāngjiānbēi 〈名〉obelisk

【方尖塔】 fāngjiāntǎ 〈名〉obelisk

【方将】 fāngjiāng 〈副〉〈书〉be about to (do); be on the point/verge of (doing): ～离开之际 on the point of leaving/departure

【方解石】 fāngjiěshí 〈名〉[矿业] calcite

【方巾】 fāngjīn 〈名〉kerchief (worn by scholars of the Ming Dynasty)

〖～气〗 fāngjīnqì 〈名〉pedantry: ～十足 sheer pedantry

【方今】 fāngjīn 〈名〉now; nowadays; present

【方块】 fāngkuài 〈名〉square; diamond (in cards)

〖～字〗 fāngkuàizì 〈名〉square characters—Chinese characters

【方框】 fāngkuàng 〈名〉square frame

〖～图〗 fāngkuàngtú 〈名〉block diagram

【方括号】 fāngkuòhào 〈名〉square brackets ([])

【方腊起义】 Fāng Là Qǐyì 〈名〉Fang La Uprising [a peasant uprising led by Fang La(方腊), ? -1124, during the last years of the Northern Song Dynasty]

【方里】 fānglǐ 〈名〉❶ a square of a *li* ❷ square *li* [a quarter of a square kilometre]

【方略】 fānglüè 〈名〉overall/general strategy; general plan: 作战～ military strategy

【方面】 fāngmiàn 〈名〉respect; aspect; side; field: 矛盾的主要/次要～ principal/secondary aspect of a contradiction ‖ 从各～来考虑 consider it in all bearings ‖ 尽量从各～给予帮助 offer help in every possible way ‖ 来自各～的意见 opinions from different quarters ‖ 在这一～ in this respect ‖ 每个问题都有两个～。There are two sides to every question. / Every coin has two sides. ‖ 她在许多～与众不同。She is different from others in many respects. ‖ 我们应该从正反两～看这个问题。We should look at the problem from both sides. ‖ 这～我们有优势。We have superiority in this respect.

〖～军〗 fāngmiànjūn 〈名〉 front army：中国工农红军第四～ Fourth Front Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army
【方铅矿】 fāngqiānkuàng 〈名〉［矿业］galena
【方枘圆凿】 fāngruì-yuánzáo ＝ 圆凿方枘 yuánzáo-fāngruì
【方始】 fāngshǐ ＝ 方才② fāngcái
【方士】 fāngshì 〈名〉❶ necromancer ❷ alchemist
【方式】 fāngshì 〈名〉 way；fashion；mode；pattern：各种付款～ various methods of payment ‖ 工作～ work pattern ‖ 管理/领导～ style of management/leadership ‖ 经营～ mode of operation ‖ 旅行～ means/form of travel ‖ 生产～ mode of production ‖ 生活～ way/mode of life；life style；mode of living ‖ 思维～ mode of thinking ‖ 运输～ means/form of transport ‖ 以同样～ in the same way ‖ 用和平谈判的～解决问题 solve a problem by peaceful negotiation ‖ 解决这一问题有两种～。There are two ways to solve the problem. ‖ 你得注意同他谈话的～，他可是公司的总裁啊！ Be careful how you speak to him. He's the company president. ‖ 他做什么事都有自己的一套～。He has a style of his own in everything.
【方术】 fāngshù 〈名〉〈旧〉 art (of medicine, divination, etc)；mystic techniques
【方糖】 fāngtáng 〈名〉 sugar cube；lump sugar
【方外】 fāngwài 〈名〉❶〈书〉 foreign land ❷ place beyond the secular world：～之人 Buddhist or Taoist priest
【方位】 fāngwèi 〈名〉❶ points of the compass：四个基本～ four cardinal points of the compass ❷ direction and position；bearing；orientation：测定～ find/take the bearings of (sth)；take a bearing on (sth) ‖ 在地图上找出～ locate sth on the map ‖ 目标～ target bearing ‖ 全～的改革 reforms in all fields；all-round reforms ‖ 在大雾中登山者难以确定自己的～。The mountaineers found it difficult to orientate themselves in the fog. ‖ 我们目前的～是西经二十度，北纬三十度。Our current position is longitude twenty degrees west, latitude thirty degrees north.
〖～标记〗 fāngwèi biāojì 〈名〉 azimuth marker
〖～测定〗 fāngwèi cèdìng 〈名〉 azimuth determination
〖～词〗 fāngwèicí 〈名〉［语法］noun of direction/locality
〖～导航系统〗 fāngwèi dǎoháng xìtǒng 〈名〉 azimuth navigation system
〖～角〗 fāngwèijiǎo 〈名〉［天文］position angle；azimuth (angle)
〖～校正〗 fāngwèi jiàozhèng 〈名〉 azimuth alignment
〖～控制〗 fāngwèi kòngzhì 〈名〉 azimuth control
〖～罗盘〗 fāngwèi luópán 〈名〉 azimuth compass
〖～偏差〗 fāngwèi piānchā 〈名〉［军事］azimuth deviation
〖～扫描〗 fāngwèi sǎomiáo 〈名〉 azimuth scan
〖～天文学〗 fāngwèi tiānwénxué 〈名〉 positional astronomy
〖～调整〗 fāngwèi tiáozhěng 〈名〉 azimuth adjustment
〖～物〗 fāngwèiwù 〈名〉［军事］topographic marker；landmarker
【方向】 fāngxiàng 〈名〉 direction；orientation：保持～ adhere to the orientation；preserve the orientation ‖ 辨别～ take one's bearings ‖ 改变～ change the direction ‖ 决定历史发展～ determine the course of history ‖ 迷失～ lose one's bearings/orientation ‖ 确定中国经济的发展～ set the direction of China's economic development ‖ 沿着某一～ follow the direction of ‖ 指明～ point the direction/bearings (for) ‖ ～感很好 have a good sense of direction ‖ 朝相反/正确的～走 go in the opposite/right direction ‖ 顺时针/逆时针～旋转 turn clockwise/counterclockwise ‖ ～控制 directional control ‖ 大～ general orientation ‖ 东西～ east-west orientation ‖ 反～ opposite/reverse/contrary direction ‖ 前进～ way forward ‖ 政治～ political orientation ‖ 陌生的街道使他迷失了～。The strange streets disoriented him. ‖ 那条河流向什么～？ In which direction does the river run? ‖ 她把车朝北京～开去。She drove in the direction of Beijing.
〖～参数〗 fāngxiàng cānshù 〈名〉 direction parameter
〖～测量〗 fāngxiàng cèliáng 〈名〉 orientation measurement
〖～导杆〗 fāngxiàng dǎogǎn 〈名〉 direction arm
〖～舵〗 fāngxiàngduò 〈名〉 rudder (of an aeroplane)
〖～控制〗 fāngxiàng kòngzhì 〈名〉 direction control
〖～盘〗 fāngxiàngpán 〈名〉 steering wheel：握着～ hold the wheel
〖～探测器〗 fāngxiàng tàncèqì 〈名〉 direction finder
〖～显示〗 fāngxiàng xiǎnshì 〈名〉 direction presentation
〖～指示器〗 fāngxiàng zhǐshìqì 〈名〉 direction indicator (DI)
【方向】 fāngxiang 〈名〉〈方〉 situation；circumstances；trend of events：看～做事 act according to the circumstances；see which way the wind is blowing
【方兴未艾】 fāngxīng-wèi'ài 〈熟〉 be in the ascendant；be on the upward surge：～的汽车市场 fledgling automobile market ‖ 民主趋势在很多国家～。Democratic trends are in the ascendant in many countries. ‖ 房地产业的发展～。The real estate industry is on the upswing.
【方形】 fāngxíng 〈名〉 square：把纸裁成～ cut the paper into squares ‖ ～钢琴 square piano ‖ ～网格 square net
【方言】 fāngyán 〈名〉 dialect：本地～ native dialect ‖ 地方～ local dialect ‖ 地域～ regional/geographical dialect ‖ 社会～ social dialect ‖ 这个国家中还有很多～。A rich variety of dialects still exist throughout the country.
〖～地理学〗 fāngyán dìlǐxué 〈名〉 dialect geography
〖～学〗 fāngyánxué 〈名〉 dialectology
【方药】 fāngyào 〈名〉 herbs on the prescription
【方音】 fāngyīn 〈名〉 pronunciation of a dialect；dialectal accent：带着浓重的山东～ with a strong Shandong accent
【方圆】 fāngyuán 〈名〉❶ neighbourhood；vicinity：～六英里以内 within a six-mile radius；within a radius of six miles ‖ ～几个村的人，他都认识。He knows everyone in the few villages nearby. ‖ 从这个楼顶可以看到～35公里的景色。On the top of the building one can see 35 kilometres in every direction. ❷ circumference：～两百公里的湖 lake about 200 kilometres in circumference ❸ rectangle and circle：没有规矩，不成～。No right shape can be formed if not done according to specifications. —If you don't follow the rules, you can't do the right thing.
【方丈】 fāngzhàng 〈名〉❶ a square of a *zhang* ❷ square *zhang* [＝11.11 square metres]
【方丈】 fāngzhang 〈名〉❶ abbot；head monk ❷ abbot's room
【方针】 fāngzhēn 〈名〉 guiding principle；policy：坚持党的基本～ adhere to the Party's fundamental policy ‖ 执行～ carry out/implement/execute a policy ‖ 制定～ lay down/establish/form/formulate/frame/shape a policy ‖ ～政策 general and specific policy ‖ 教育～ guiding principles for education；educational policy ‖ 内政～ domestic policy ‖ 投资～ investment guidelines ‖ 战略～ strategic plan/principle ‖ 指导～ guiding/governing policy
【方阵】 fāngzhèn 〈名〉 square array；(square) matrix；phalanx：布设～ form a square/phalanx ‖ 破敌～ smash the enemy square ‖ 空心/实心～ hollow/solid square ‖ 排成～的士兵 soldiers drawn up in squares
【方正】 fāngzhèng 〈形〉❶ upright and foursquare：～的脸膛 square face ‖ 他字写得很～。His Chinese handwriting is square and upright. ❷ upright；righteous：～之士 man of integrity ‖ 他～不阿。He is upright and above flattery.
【方志】 fāngzhì 〈名〉 local records
【方舟】 fāngzhōu ❶〈动〉〈书〉(of two boats) sail abreast ❷〈名〉 Noah's Ark
【方桌】 fāngzhuō 〈名〉 square table
【方子】 fāngzi 〈名〉❶ ＝ 方材 fāngcái ❷ prescription：开～ write (out)/make a prescription ‖ 按～抓药 make up a prescription；fill a prescription ‖ 药～ drug prescription ‖ 治咳嗽的～ prescription for cough ❸ directions for mixing chemicals；formula

坊

坊 fāng 〈名〉❶ lane；alley [usu used as part of the name of a street or lane]：安仁～ Anren Lane ❷ memorial archway：贞节～ chastity arch ⇨牌～
⇨fáng
【坊本】 fāngběn 〈名〉〈旧〉 block-printed edition prepared by a printing house
【坊间】 fāngjiān 〈名〉❶ street stall ❷〈旧〉 bookshop

芳

芳 fāng ❶〈形〉 fragrant；aromatic：⇨～香；芬～ ❷〈形〉 beautiful：⇨～名；～心 ❸〈名〉 virtue；good reputation：⇨流～百世 ❹〈名〉 flower：群～ all the flowers ❺〈形〉〈书〉〈敬〉 your：⇨～邻
【芳草】 fāngcǎo 〈名〉 fragrant grass；green grass：～如茵 carpet of green grass
【芳菲】 fāngfēi 〈名〉〈书〉❶ fragrance of flowers and plants：春草～ fresh spring grass ❷ flowers and plants：～满园。The garden is full of flowers.

【芳邻】 fānglín 〈名〉〈书〉❶ good neighbour ❷〈敬〉your neighbour

【芳龄】 fānglíng 〈名〉age of a girl：～十六的少女 girl of sweet sixteen ‖ ～几何？May I know your age?

【芳名】 fāngmíng 〈名〉❶ name of a young girl：请问～？[to a girl] May I have your name? ❷ good name/reputation：～远扬 be known far and wide ‖ 她将～永垂。Her name will be cherished forever. / Her name will endure forever. ‖ 他因做好事而留下～。His name is fragrant with good deeds.

【芳年】 fāngnián 〈名〉prime of life；flower of one's age：正值～ in one's prime

【芳炔】 fāngquē 〈名〉[化学] aryne

【芳容】 fāngróng 〈名〉good looks of a young woman

【芳烃】 fāngtīng 〈形〉[化学] aromatic hydrocarbon

【芳香】 fāngxiāng 〈名〉(esp of flowers and plants) (sweet) fragrance；scent；perfume；aroma：～扑鼻 the fragrance assails one's nostrils ‖ ～四溢 sweet fragrance diffusing all around ‖ ～植物 aromatic plant ‖ ～馥郁的玫瑰 sweet-scented roses ‖ 花的～ *fragrance/scent of flowers* ‖ 热咖啡的～ *aroma of hot coffee* ‖ 花朵散发出～。Flowers send forth fragrance. ‖ 花园里气味～。The air in the garden is fragrant.

【～胺】 fāngxiāng'àn 〈名〉aromatic amine

【～醇】 fāngxiāngchún 〈名〉aromatic alcohol

【～剂】 fāngxiāngjì 〈名〉aromatic (drug)

【～疗法】 fāngxiāng liáofǎ 〈名〉aromatherapy

【～油】 fāngxiāngyóu 〈名〉perfume oil

【～族化合物】 fāngxiāngzú huàhéwù 〈名〉aromatic compound

【芳心】 fāngxīn 〈名〉〈书〉heart of a young girl：赢得～ win the heart/hand (of a girl) ‖ ～已许 have lost/given one's heart to a man ‖ 他的求爱立刻赢得了她的～。His courtship swept her off her feet.

【芳泽】 fāngzé 〈名〉❶ scented hair oil used by women in old times ❷ fragrance ❸〈书〉woman's looks/bearing/carriage

【芳族】 fāngzú 〈名〉[化学] aromatics：～化合物 aromatic (compound)

枋 fāng 〈名〉❶ tree mentioned in ancient books as timber for vehicles ❷ hewn timber ❸〈书〉square beam

【枋子】 fāngzi 〈名〉❶ hewn timber ❷〈方〉coffin

钫[1] fāng 〈名〉[化学] francium (Fr)

钫[2] fāng 〈名〉❶ bronze wine vessel ❷〈书〉pot；pan

fáng

防 fáng ❶〈名〉dyke；dam；embankment：⇨堤～ ❷〈动〉prevent；guard/provide against：～癌 prevent cancer ‖ ～静电屏幕 antistatic screen ‖ 建墙以～外人闯入 build a wall to keep out intruders ‖ 谨～火灾！Take precautions against fire! ‖ 谨～假冒！Beware of bogus imitation! ⇨～腐；预～ ❸〈动〉defend：⇨～卫；～务 ❹〈名〉defence：⇨边～；国～

【防暴】 fángbào 〈动〉be anti-riot：～服 riot gear ‖ ～棍棒 riot stick ‖ ～任务 riot duty ‖ ～武器 anti-riot weapons ‖ 那些警察奉命穿上警服执行～任务。These policemen were ordered into uniform for riot duty.

【～警察】 fángbào jǐngchá 〈名〉riot police/squad：～用催泪瓦斯驱散暴徒。The riot police used teargas to break up the mob.

【防爆】 fángbào 〈动〉be explosion-proof：～材料 explosion-proof material ‖ ～开关 flame-proof switch

【～玻璃】 *fángbào bōli 〈名〉explosion-proof glass*

【～电动机】 fángbào diàndòngjī 〈名〉explosion-proof motor

【～电缆】 fángbào diànlǎn 〈名〉anti-explosion cable

【～结构】 fángbào jiégòu 〈名〉anti-explosion structure

【～设备】 fángbào shèbèi 〈名〉explosion-proof apparatus

【～试验】 fángbào shìyàn 〈名〉explosion-proof test

【～装置】 fángbào zhuāngzhì 〈名〉explosion-proof equipment

【防备】 fángbèi 〈动〉guard against；be on the alert；take precautions against：～出事 be prepared for all accidents ‖ ～敌人的空袭 guard against enemy air raids ‖ ～小偷 watch/look out for thieves ‖ 有所/没有～ be on/off one's guard ‖ 带把伞～下雨 take an umbrella in case it rains ‖ ～措施 precautionary measures

【防病】 fángbìng 〈动〉prevent/resist diseases：治病不如～。Prevention is better than cure.

【防波堤】 fángbōdī 〈名〉breakwater；groyne；mole；jetty；sea bank；sea wall

【防不胜防】 fángbùshèngfáng 〈熟〉hard to guard against；preventive measures prove to be useless；defy any precautions

【防潮】 fángcháo 〈动〉❶ be damp-proof/moisture-proof：～包装 damp-proof packing ‖ ～材料 *humidity insulation material* ‖ ～地板 damp-proof floor ❷ protect against the tide：～闸门 tidal (lock) gate

【～层】 fángcháocéng 〈名〉[建筑] damp-proof/damp course；vapour barrier：给墙壁加～ put a damp course into a wall；damp-proof a wall

【～火药】 fángcháo huǒyào 〈名〉moisture-proof powder；non-hygroscopic powder

【～剂】 fángcháojì 〈名〉drying agent

【～性能】 fángcháo xìngnéng 〈名〉moisture/humidity resistance

【～纸】 *fángcháozhǐ 〈名〉moisture-proof paper；tarred paper*

【～砖】 fángcháozhuān 〈名〉moisture-proof brick

【防尘】 fángchén 〈动〉be dust-proof/dust-free：～罩衣 dust cloak

【～面罩】 fángchén miànzhào 〈名〉dust mask

【～圈】 fángchénquān 〈名〉[机械] dust ring；dustband

【～罩】 fángchénzhào 〈名〉dust cover

【防臭剂】 fángchòujì 〈名〉deodorant

【防除】 fángchú 〈动〉prevent and kill off：～苍蝇 prevent and kill off flies

【防磁】 fángcí 〈动〉[物理] be anti-magnetic：～手表 anti-magnetic watch

【防弹】 fángdàn 〈动〉be bulletproof/shellproof

【～背心】 fángdàn bèixīn 〈名〉bulletproof vest

【～玻璃】 fángdàn bōli 〈名〉bulletproof glass；bullet resistant glass

【～汽车】 fángdàn qìchē 〈名〉bulletproof car；armoured car

【～衣】 *fángdànyī 〈名〉bulletproof jacket*

【防盗】 fángdào 〈动〉guard against theft；take precautions against burglars：～措施严密的住宅 residence strongly guarded from thieves

【～报警器】 fángdào bàojǐngqì 〈名〉burglar alarm

【～门】 fángdàomén 〈名〉anti-theft door；burglar-proof/theft-proof/pick-proof door：安装～ install a burglar-proof door

【～锁】 fángdàosuǒ 〈名〉burglar-proof/pick-proof lock

【～网】 fángdàowǎng 〈名〉anti-theft wire；burglar bars

【～栅栏】 fángdào zhàlan 〈名〉anti-theft bars：许多房子窗户装有～。A lot of houses had bars across the windows.

【防地】 fángdì 〈名〉[军事] defence sector；station (of a military unit)

【防冻】 fángdòng 〈动〉❶ prevent frostbite：～药品 frostbite preventives ❷ be anti-freeze；be freeze-proof：～添加剂 anti-freeze additives

【～剂】 fángdòngjì 〈名〉anti-freeze

【～润滑剂】 fángdòng rùnhuájì 〈名〉anti-freezing lubricant

【防毒】 fángdú 〈动〉protect against poisonous gas：～器材 gas protection equipment

【～面具】 fángdú miànjù 〈名〉gas mask；respirator

【～手套】 fángdú shǒutào 〈名〉protective glove

【防范】 fángfàn 〈动〉be on guard；keep watch；keep a lookout：～恐怖袭击 guard against terrorist attacks ‖ ～伪钞 look out for forged banknotes ‖ ～措施 precaution measures ‖ 预先～ anticipatory precaution ‖ 对于走私活动要严加～。Take strict precautions against smuggling.

【防风】 *fángfēng 〈动〉protect against the wind*

【～带】 fángfēngdài 〈名〉windbreak belt

【～灯】 fángfēngdēng 〈名〉storm lantern；hurricane lamp

【～林】 fángfēnglín 〈名〉windbreak (forest)；windbreaker：～带 windbreak belt

【～衣】 fángfēngyī 〈名〉windcheater

【～障】 fángfēngzhàng 〈名〉windbreak

【～罩】 fángfēngzhào 〈名〉windshield

【防辐射】 fángfúshè 〈动〉protect against radiation；shield from radiation

【防腐】 fángfǔ 〈动〉be antiseptic/anti-rot：～材料 anti-rot mate-

rial; preservative material
【～处理】 fángfǔ chǔlǐ 〈名〉 antiseptic treatment
【～化合物】 fángfǔ huàhéwù 〈名〉 corrosion preventive compound
【～技术】 fángfǔ jìshù 〈名〉[医学] aseptic technique
【～剂】 fángfǔjì 〈名〉 antiseptic; preservative: 含有～ contain preservatives
【～漆】 fángfǔqī 〈名〉 anti-corrosive paint
【防寒】 fánghán 〈动〉 protect from cold; be anti-frost; be cold-proof: 穿件厚大衣～ wear a thick overcoat as a protection against the bitter cold
【～服】 fánghánfú 〈名〉 warm coat; winter outerwear
【防旱】 fánghàn 〈动〉 take precautions against drought; fight/prevent drought
【防洪】 fánghóng 〈动〉 prevent flooding; control flood: ～坝 flood (control) dam ‖ ～措施/工程/设施 flood control measures/works/facilities ‖ ～大堤 flood dyke ‖ ～抗旱 flood control and drought relief ‖ ～能力 flood control capacity
【～闸】 fánghóngzhá 〈名〉 floodgate
【防护】 fánghù 〈动〉 protect; shelter: 人体～ physical protection ‖ 将～罩确实放好后再开机器。Ensure that the guard is in place before operating the machine.
【～堤】 fánghùdī 〈名〉 protection embankment
【～电路】 fánghù diànlù 〈名〉 protective circuit
【～电阻】 fánghù diànzǔ 〈名〉 preventive resistance
【～服】 fánghùfú 〈名〉 protective clothing
【～剂】 fánghùjì 〈名〉 *protective agent*
【～栏】 fánghùlán 〈名〉 crash barrier
【～林】 fánghùlín 〈名〉 shelter forest; protection forest; shelter belt: ～带 shelter belt ‖ ～体系 shelterbelt networks ‖ 三北～ shelter forests in northern, northwestern and northeastern China
【～漆】 fánghùqī 〈名〉 protective paint
【防滑】 fánghuá 〈动〉 be non-skid/non-slip: ～地板 non-slip floor ‖ ～花纹 non-skid tread ‖ ～绳 non-slip rope ‖ ～鞋底 grip sole
【～链】 fánghuáliàn 〈名〉 skid/tyre chain
【～轮胎】 fánghuá lúntāi 〈名〉 non-skid/antiskid tyre
【～性能】 fánghuá xìngnéng 〈名〉 non-skid property
【～制动器】 fánghuá zhìdòngqì 〈名〉 antiskid brake
【防化兵】 fánghuàbīng 〈名〉[军事] anti-chemical warfare corps
【防患未然】 fánghuàn-wèirán 〈熟〉 take preventive measures; prepare/provide against possible trouble; crush/nip in the bud; stifle in the cradle: 对这个问题我们要～。Let's nip this problem in the bud before it gets out of hand.
【防荒】 fánghuāng 〈动〉 prepare against famine
【防火】 fánghuǒ 〈动〉 prevent fires: 提高民众的～意识 raise people's awareness of fire prevention ‖ ～保险箱 fireproof safe ‖ ～材料 fireproof material ‖ ～产品 fire prevention/fireproof product ‖ ～措施 fire precautions; fire prevention measures ‖ ～瞭望台 fire (watch) tower ‖ ～设施 fire prevention devices ‖ ～系统 *fireproof system*; fire protection system ‖ 森林～ prevention of forest fires
【～安全门】 fánghuǒ ānquánmén 〈名〉 fire door/exit
【～层】 fánghuǒcéng 〈名〉 fireproof layer
【～带】 fánghuǒdài 〈名〉[林业] firebreak: 消防队员挖了一条～来控制森林大火。The firefighters dug a firebreak to contain the forest fire.
【～服】 fánghuǒfú 〈名〉 fireproof clothing
【～隔离线】 fánghuǒ gélíxiàn 〈名〉[林业] fire lane; firebreak; fireline
【～间隔】 fánghuǒ jiàngé 〈名〉[建筑] fire barrier
【～漆】 fánghuǒqī 〈名〉 fire resistant paint
【～墙】 fánghuǒqiáng 〈名〉 ❶ [林业] fire wall ❷ [计算机] fire-wall
【防空】 fángkōng 〈动〉 take precautions/actions in defence against enemy aircraft
【～部队】 fángkōng bùduì 〈名〉 air defence forces/unit; antiaircraft forces
【～导弹】 fángkōng dǎodàn 〈名〉 air defence missile; antiaircraft missile
【～灯】 fángkōngdēng 〈名〉 blackout lamp
【～洞】 fángkōngdòng 〈名〉 ❶ air-raid shelter; bomb shelter ❷ 〈喻〉 hideout for evil-doers; cover for wrong thoughts
【～工程】 fángkōng gōngchéng 〈名〉 air-defence work
【～壕】 fángkōngháo 〈名〉 air-raid dugout
【～警报】 fángkōng jǐngbào 〈名〉 air defence warning; air-raid siren/warning
【～雷达】 fángkōng léidá 〈名〉 air-defence radar
【～能力】 fángkōng nénglì 〈名〉 air-defence capability
【～掩体】 fángkōng yǎntǐ 〈名〉 air-raid shelter
【～演习】 fángkōng yǎnxí 〈名〉 air-defence exercise; air-raid drill
【防老】 fánglǎo 〈动〉 prepare for one's old age: 养儿～。Children are brought up to take care of their old parents. ‖ 很多人存钱用来～。Many people keep savings in a bank against old age.
【防老化】 fánglǎohuà 〈动〉 be anti-ageing: ～剂 anti-ager
【防老剂】 fánglǎojì 〈名〉[化学] antideteriorant
【防涝】 fánglào 〈动〉 prevent waterlogging
【防凌】 fánglíng 〈动〉 prevent (a river from being choked by) ice run
【防区】 fángqū 〈名〉 defence/garrison area
【防染剂】 fángrǎnjì 〈名〉[纺织] resist (agent)
【防沙】 fángshā 〈动〉 prevent sand from spreading
【～林】 fángshālín 〈名〉 sand-break forest; sand-break
【防晒霜】 fángshàishuāng 〈名〉 suncream; sunscreen; sunblock
【防晒液】 fángshàiyè 〈名〉 suntan lotion
【防身】 fángshēn 〈动〉 defend oneself against violence; protect oneself: ～武器 weapons for self-defence ‖ ～招数 self-protection techniques
【～术】 fángshēnshù 〈名〉 art of self-defence
【防守】 fángshǒu 〈动〉 defend; guard: ～边境 keep guard on the frontier ‖ ～军火库 guard an arsenal ‖ ～球门 defend the goal (against attack); cover the goalmouth ‖ ～阵地 defend/hold one's position/ground (in battle) ‖ 打～ play in/on defence ‖ 加强～ strengthen the defence ‖ 突破～ crack/split the defence ‖ ～强/弱 have a good/weak defence ‖ ～松散 slack defending ‖ ～打法 defence-oriented style; defensive play ‖ ～队员 defender; the defence ‖ 区域～ zone defence ‖ 人盯人～ man-for-man defence; close-marking defence ‖ 稳固的～ strong defence ‖ 严密的～ air-tight/*impenetrable defence* ‖ 该队～很糟糕。The team defended badly. ‖ 进攻是最好的～。The best defence is to attack. ‖ 上半场我们～不好。We didn't play very good defence in the first half. ‖ 他的～打得十分出色。He plays defensive positions brilliantly. ‖ 我们队三名队员打～。Three players on our team played for the defence.
【防暑】 fángshǔ 〈动〉 prevent heatstroke/sunstroke: ～药品 heatstroke preventive ‖ 喝绿茶能～。Drinking green tea will stave off sunstroke.
【防霜冻】 fángshuāngdòng 〈动〉 *prevent/resist frost*
【防水】 fángshuǐ 〈动〉 be waterproof/watertight: ～材料 waterproof material ‖ ～手表 waterproof watch ‖ ～水泥 waterproof cement ‖ ～雨衣 water-repellent raincoat
【～包装】 fángshuǐ bāozhuāng 〈名〉 waterproof packing
【～层】 fángshuǐcéng 〈名〉[建筑] waterproof layer
【～电动机】 fángshuǐ diàndòngjī 〈名〉 deluge proof motor
【～电缆】 fángshuǐ diànlǎn 〈名〉 waterproof cable
【～剂】 fángshuǐjì 〈名〉 (water) repellent
【～胶布】 fángshuǐ jiāobù 〈名〉 mackintosh
【～油布】 fángshuǐ yóubù 〈名〉 oilskin
【防缩】 fángsuō 〈动〉 prevent from shrinking: ～布料 shrink-proof materials ‖ ～整理 shrinkproof finish; shrinkage control finish
【防坦克】 fángtǎnkè 〈动〉 be anti-tank: ～壕 anti-tank ditch ‖ ～雷区 anti-tank minefield ‖ ～炮 anti-tank gun ‖ ～阵地 anti-tank position
【防特】 fángtè 〈动〉 guard against enemy agents/spies
【防微杜渐】 fángwēi-dùjiàn 〈熟〉 check erroneous ideas at the outset; nip in the bud; guard against creeping malpractice; destroy evils before they are menacing; kill the case at birth
【防伪】 fángwěi 〈动〉 prevent counterfeiting: ～标记 anti-counterfeiting mark; proof of authenticity; false proof mark ‖ ～特征 *anti-counterfeiting features*
【防卫】 fángwèi 〈动〉 defend: ～能力 defence capabilities ‖ ～行为 act of defence ‖ 他善于打～。He is good at defending. ⇨正当～
【～过当】 fángwèi guòdàng 〈名〉[法律] excessive self-defence; excessive defence; improper/excessive use of force in self-

defence

【防务】 fángwù 〈名〉defence：部署～ plan the defence (of) ‖ ～会议 conference on defence ‖ ～条约 defence pact

【防线】 fángxiàn 〈名〉line of defence：突破～ break through the line of defence；get through/penetrate the guard ‖ ～稳固 have a strong defence

【防锈】 fángxiù 〈动〉be rustproof；be rust resistant/rust-resisting：～材料 rust-resisting material

〖～剂〗 fángxiùjì 〈名〉rust inhibitor；antirust agent

〖～漆〗 fángxiùqī 〈名〉antirust paint

〖～涂层〗 fángxiù túcéng 〈名〉antirust coating

【防汛】 fángxùn 〈动〉control/prevent flood：～抗旱 control flood and combat drought ‖ ～办公室 flood-control office ‖ ～器材 flood-relief equipment ‖ ～人员 flood-fighters ‖ ～设施 flood-control facilities ‖ ～指挥部 flood-control headquarters

【防疫】 fángyì 〈动〉prevent epidemics：～措施 anti-epidemic measures

〖～站〗 fángyìzhàn 〈名〉epidemic prevention station

〖～针〗 fángyìzhēn 〈名〉(prophylactic) inoculation

【防雨布】 fángyǔbù 〈名〉waterproof cloth；tarpaulin

【防御】 fángyù 〈动〉defend；guard against：～外来侵略 guard against external aggression ‖ 加强～ strengthen defence ‖ 进行～ act/stand on the defence ‖ 由～转入进攻 go over from the defensive to the offensive ‖ ～薄弱 weak defence ‖ ～措施 defensive measures ‖ ～计划 scheme of defence ‖ ～性武器 defensive weapon；weapon of defence ‖ 城市～ *city fortification* ‖ 积极/消极～ active/passive defence ‖ 战区导弹～ theatre missile defence (TMD) ‖ 纵深～ defence in depth

〖～部队〗 fángyù bùduì 〈名〉defending forces/troops/unit

〖～部署〗 fángyù bùshǔ 〈名〉defensive disposition/deployment

〖～地带〗 *fángyù dìdài* 〈名〉*zone of defence*

〖～工事〗 fángyù gōngshì 〈名〉defence/defensive works；defences；fortifications：摧毁敌人的～ overwhelm the enemy's defences ‖ 加强～ strengthen defences ‖ 建造～ set up defences；erect defences ‖ 海岸～ coastal defences ‖ 临时～ temporary defences

〖～机制〗 fángyù jīzhì 〈名〉defence mechanism

〖～体系〗 fángyù tǐxì 〈名〉defence system

〖～协定〗 fángyù xiédìng 〈名〉defence agreement

〖～战〗 fángyùzhàn 〈名〉defensive warfare/war

〖～阵地〗 *fángyù zhèndì* 〈名〉*defensive position*

〖～正面〗 fángyù zhèngmiàn 〈名〉[军事] frontage in defence；front of defence

【防灾】 fángzāi 〈动〉take precautions against natural calamities/disasters

【防震】 fángzhèn 〈动〉❶ be shockproof；be antiseismic：～表 shockproof watch ‖ ～材料 antishock material ❷ take precautions against earthquakes：～措施 precautions against earthquakes；antiquake measures

〖～工程〗 fángzhèn gōngchéng 〈名〉antiquake project

〖～建筑〗 fángzhèn jiànzhù 〈名〉antiseismic/quakeproof structure；structure of seismic safety

〖～棚〗 fángzhènpéng 〈名〉antiseismic/earthquake shelter

〖～设计〗 fángzhèn shèjì 〈名〉seismic/aseismatic design

【防止】 fángzhǐ 〈动〉prevent；guard against；forestall；avoid；head off：～暴力 prevent violence ‖ ～变形 stop/prevent from getting out of shape ‖ ～冲突 head off/forestall a conflict ‖ ～犯罪 prevent crime ‖ ～腐败/骄傲自满 guard against corruption/conceit ‖ ～感染 protect from infection ‖ ～国有资产流失 avoid/prevent state-asset drain ‖ ～河水泛滥 stem the river's outflow ‖ ～饥荒/战争 avert/prevent famine/war ‖ ～疾病蔓延 prevent a disease spreading；prevent the spread of a disease ‖ ～交通事故 forestall/prevent traffic accidents ‖ ～滥用职权 prevent abuse of power ‖ ～两极分化 prevent polarization of society ‖ ～沙漠化 prevent desertification ‖ ～污染 prevent contamination/pollution ‖ 理性能～莽撞行为。Reason is a guard against rash actions. ‖ 吃水果和蔬菜可以～心脏病。Fruit and vegetables can reduce the chance of heart disease.

【防治】 fángzhì 〈动〉provide prevention and cure；prevent and cure；administer prophylaxis and treatment：～病虫害 prevent and control plant diseases and eliminate pests ‖ ～环境污染 prevent and remedy environmental pollution

【防皱】 fángzhòu 〈动〉be crease-resistant/wrinkle-proof：～整理 *crease-resistant finish；no iron finish；permanent press finish*

〖～布〗 fángzhòubù 〈名〉wrinkle-free cloth

【防蛀】 fángzhù 〈动〉be mothproof：～毛制品 mothproof wool products

〖～剂〗 fángzhùjì 〈名〉moth repellent；mothproofer

坊 fáng 〈名〉workshop；mill：⇨作～ ⇨fāng

妨 fáng 〈动〉hinder；hamper；impede；obstruct：不～事。It doesn't matter.

【妨碍】 fáng'ài 〈动〉hinder；hamper；impede；obstruct；come/get between：～和平进程 hinder the peace process ‖ ～交通 block/obstruct traffic ‖ ～教学工作 hinder the teaching ‖ ～进步 bar/hinder/hamper/impede progress ‖ ～经济增长 hinder the economic growth ‖ ～某人 *stand in sb's way* ‖ ～生产 *hinder production* ‖ ～视线 obstruct the view ‖ ～事业/工作 hinder sb's career/work ‖ ～司法 obstruct justice ‖ ～执行公务 hinder the exercise of a public function；interfere with public function ‖ 不要让任何事情～自己的工作。Let nothing get in the way of your work. / *Let nothing hinder you in your work.* ‖ 这并不～我们和睦相处。That doesn't prevent us from getting on well with each other.

【妨害】 fánghài 〈动〉impair；jeopardize；harm：～社会秩序 disturb (the) social order；blemish the peace of society ‖ ～视力/听觉 impair hearing/vision ‖ 吸烟～健康。Smoking is harmful to health.

〖～公共安全罪〗 fánghài gōnggòng ānquán zuì 〈名〉[法律] offence against public security

〖～公务罪〗 fánghài gōngwùzuì 〈名〉crime of interference with public function

〖～行为〗 *fánghài xíngwéi* 〈名〉[法律] *nuisance*

〖～治安行为〗 fánghài zhì'ān xíngwéi 〈名〉[法律] disorderly conduct

肪 fáng → 脂肪 zhīfáng

房[1] fáng

❶ 〈名〉house：拆～ pull down/tear down/demolish/raze a house ‖ 建～ build/construct/erect a house ‖ 买～ buy a house ‖ 找～ look for a house；go house-hunting ‖ 租～ rent a house (from sb) ‖ ～门 door of a house ‖ 马车～ carriage house ⇨～改；平～；危～ ❷ 〈名〉room：两间～ two rooms ⇨客～ ❸ 〈名〉house-like structure：⇨蜂～；心～ ❹ 〈名〉branch of an extended family：三～ third branch of an extended family—third son and his family ⇨远～；长～ ❺ 〈名〉wife：⇨填～；正～ ❻ 〈量〉(旧) [for daughters-in-law and concubines]；他有三～儿媳妇。He has three daughters-in-law. ❼ 〈名〉*fang*, fourth of the 28 constellations in ancient Chinese astronomy

房[2] fáng = 坊 fáng

【房舱】 fángcāng 〈名〉(passenger's) cabin (in a ship)

【房产】 fángchǎn 〈名〉house/building property：继承～ *inherit* the house (property) ‖ 转让/拥有～ transfer/possess house property ‖ ～抵押 house property mortgage ‖ ～市场 housing market

〖～权〗 fángchǎnquán 〈名〉building/house property right/title

〖～税〗 fángchǎnshuì 〈名〉house/property tax

〖～证〗 *fángchǎnzhèng* 〈名〉*building property title certificate*

〖～主〗 fángchǎnzhǔ 〈名〉owner of a house；property owner；landlord or landlady

【房车】 fángchē 〈名〉❶ caravan ❷ 〈方〉limousine

【房贷】 fángdài 〈名〉housing loan

【房地产】 *fángdìchǎn* 〈名〉*real estate；house and land property*：～管理 estate management ‖ ～开发 real estate development ‖ ～投资 real estate investment

〖～公司〗 fángdìchǎn gōngsī 〈名〉real estate agency

〖～经纪人〗 fángdìchǎn jīngjìrén 〈名〉estate/house agent；real estate agent

〖～市场〗 fángdìchǎn shìchǎng 〈名〉real estate market：过热的～ overheated real estate market

〖～税〗 fángdìchǎnshuì 〈名〉real estate tax；house property tax

【房地契】 fángdìqì 〈名〉real estate；title deed

【房顶】 fángdǐng 〈名〉roof

【房东】 fángdōng 〈名〉landlord or landlady

【房改】 fánggǎi 〈动〉housing reform：～方案 housing reform

plan

〖～办〗 fánggǎibàn 〈名〉 housing reform office

【房管】 fángguǎn 〈名〉 real estate management: ～人员 housing management personnel

〖～局〗 fángguǎnjú 〈名〉 housing management bureau/department; housing administration

【房荒】 fánghuāng 〈名〉 housing shortage

【房基】 fángjī 〈名〉 base/foundation of a building: 打～ lay the foundation of a building ‖ ～下沉。The foundation falls.

【房价】 fángjià 〈名〉 house price; housing price/value: ～还会继续上涨。Housing prices will continue to rise.

【房间】 fángjiān 〈名〉 room: 布置～ furnish a room ‖ 打扫～ clean a room ‖ 合住一个～ share a room ‖ 预订～ reserve/book/engage a room (in a hotel) ‖ 整理～ tidy (up) a room; straighten a room up ‖ 装修～ fit up a room ‖ 租用～ rent/lease a room ‖ ～号码 room number ‖ 单人/双人～ single/double room ‖ 隔壁～ next-door/adjoining room ‖ 宽敞/明亮的～ spacious/bright room ‖ 315～ Room 315

【房客】 fángkè 〈名〉 tenant (of a room or an apartment); lodger

【房契】 fángqì 〈名〉 title deed (for a house)

【房钱】 fángqián 〈名〉 house/room rent; house rental

【房山】 fángshān 〈名〉 ❶ [建筑] gable ❷ 〈方〉 walls around a house: 前～ front walls

【房市】 fángshì 〈名〉 housing/property market

【房事】 fángshì 〈名〉 [usu between husband and wife] sexual intercourse; love-making: 行～ make love; have sexual intercourse ‖ ～过度 excessive intercourse

【房帖】 fángtiě 〈名〉 house-to-let poster; house-for-rent poster: 张贴～ put up a house-to-let notice

【房屋】 fángwū 〈名〉 house; building: 出租～ lease/let a house ‖ 粉刷～ whitewash a house ‖ 建造/修建～ build a house ‖ 腾出～ vacate/empty a house ‖ 修缮～ do up/renovate a house ‖ 装饰～ decorate a house ‖ 装修～ renovate a house ‖ ～结构 building structure ‖ ～税 house tax ‖ ～待租。House to let./ House for rent.

【房型】 fángxíng 〈名〉 type of (layout of) a house

【房檐】 fángyán 〈名〉 eaves; rafter-supported eaves

【房展】 fángzhǎn 〈名〉 housing exhibition: 看～ visit a housing exhibition

【房主】 fángzhǔ 〈名〉 house owner

【房柱】 fángzhù 〈名〉 pillar (of a house)

【房子】 fángzi 〈名〉 house; building: 一套～ a flat; an apartment ‖ 拆(除)～ tear down/demolish/raze a house ‖ 盖～ build a house ‖ 腾～ vacate a house ‖ 替人看～ house-sit; be a house-sitter ‖ 闹鬼的～ haunted house ‖ 这个～位置优越,便于购物。The house is conveniently situated for the shops.

【房租】 fángzū 〈名〉 house rent; room charge; rental: 付～ pay the rent ‖ 降低/提高～ lower/raise the rent ‖ 拒交～ withhold the rent ‖ 欠两个月的～ owe sb two months' rent ‖ 收～ collect the rent ‖ 拖欠～ fall/get behind with the rent ‖ ～高/低 high/low rental ‖ ～补贴 rent subsidies ‖ 每月/每年～ monthly/yearly rental ‖ 他们把房子租给了一位年轻人,每月～为 200 元。They have let the house to a young man at (a rent of) 200 *yuan* a month. ‖ 她收入的 40%都交～了。Forty per cent of her income goes on/to rent.

鲂 fáng 〈名〉 [动物] tringular bream

fǎng

仿 fǎng ❶ 〈动〉 resemble; be like: ⇨相～ ❷ 〈动〉 imitate; copy: ～原样做一个 make one after the original ‖ ～羊皮纸 imitation parchment ⇨～效; 模～ ❸ 〈名〉 characters written after a calligraphy model: ⇨～纸

【仿办】 fǎngbàn 〈动〉 follow the example of; follow suit; model oneself on: 依例～ follow a precedent ‖ 这种做法各省可以～。Other provinces may well follow the practice.

【仿单】 fǎngdān 〈名〉 directions/instructions for use (of a commodity, esp a medicine)

【仿佛】 fǎngfú ❶ 〈副〉 seemingly; as if/though: ～在哪儿见过他 seem to have met him somewhere ‖ 她的眼睛～会说话。Her eyes were almost vocal. ‖ 他盯着我,～我犯了不可饶恕的错。He stared at me as if I had made an unforgivable mistake. ‖ 他干起活来～不知道疲倦。He seemed to know no fatigue when at work. ‖ 问题～没完没了。Problems seem endless. ❷ 〈动〉 be more or less the same; be similar/alike: 这姐妹几个模样相～。The sisters are much alike in appearance.

【仿古】 fǎnggǔ 〈动〉 archaize; be modelled after an antique; be in the style of the ancients: ～地毯 imitation antique carpet ‖ ～家具 period reproduction furniture ‖ ～建筑 pseudo-archaic/pseudo-classic architecture ‖ ～陶器 archaistic pottery

【仿冒】 fǎngmào 〈动〉 counterfeit; forge: ～产品 counterfeited products; counterfeit ‖ ～名牌 counterfeit of a well-known brand

【仿皮】 fǎngpí 〈名〉 artificial leather: ～公文包 leather-style briefcase

【仿若】 fǎngruò ＝ 仿佛 ①fǎngfú

【仿生建筑】 fǎngshēng jiànzhù 〈名〉 bionic achitecture

【仿生器官】 fǎngshēng qìguān 〈名〉 biopart

【仿生学】 fǎngshēngxué 〈名〉 bionics: ～家 bionicist

【仿宋】 fǎngsòng 〈名〉 [印刷] imitation Song-Dynasty-style typeface

〖～体〗 fǎngsòngtǐ ＝ 仿宋 fǎngsòng

〖～字〗 fǎngsòngzì ＝ 仿宋 fǎngsòng

【仿效】 fǎngxiào 〈动〉 imitate; follow; follow the example/model of; model on; be imitative of: ～电影明星 copy after a movie star; emulate a movie star ‖ 她～她少年时代崇拜的英雄。She modelled herself on her teenager hero.

【仿行】 fǎngxíng 〈动〉 follow suit; follow the example of; pattern after

【仿形】 fǎngxíng 〈名〉 [机械] profile modelling; profiling: ～车床 forming lathe ‖ ～机床 copying/profiling machine ‖ ～加工 contour machining ‖ ～系统 copying system ‖ ～装置 duplicator; copying apparatus

【仿影】 fǎngyǐng 〈名〉 model characters (for the practice of Chinese calligraphy)

【仿造】 fǎngzào 〈动〉 copy; model on; make sth from the model: ～古董 fake curio ‖ ～机器 copy machines ‖ ～枪支 imitation gun

【仿照】 fǎngzhào 〈动〉 imitate; follow: ～办理 follow suit; do/act accordingly ‖ ～苏州园林建造花园 build a garden in the style of Suzhou gardens

【仿真】 fǎngzhēn ❶ 〈动〉 simulate; emulate ❷ 〈形〉 simulated: ～手枪 simulated pistol

〖～程序〗 fǎngzhēn chéngxù 〈名〉 [计算机] emulation/emulator program; emulator

〖～电缆〗 fǎngzhēn diànlǎn 〈名〉 artificial cable

〖～电路〗 fǎngzhēn diànlù 〈名〉 artificial circuit

〖～电子学〗 fǎngzhēn diànzǐxué 〈名〉 bio-electronics

〖～电阻〗 fǎngzhēn diànzǔ 〈名〉 artificial resistance

〖～耳〗 fǎngzhēn'ěr 〈名〉 artificial ear

〖～负荷〗 fǎngzhēn fùhè 〈名〉 artificial load

〖～喉〗 fǎngzhēnhóu 〈名〉 artificial throat

〖～技术〗 fǎngzhēn jìshù 〈名〉 emulation technology

〖～网络〗 fǎngzhēn wǎngluò 〈名〉 artificial network

〖～语言〗 fǎngzhēn yǔyán 〈名〉 emulational language

【仿纸】 fǎngzhǐ 〈名〉 checked paper for calligraphy practice

【仿制】 fǎngzhì 〈动〉 copy; imitate; model on: ～的家具 reproduction furniture

〖～品〗 fǎngzhìpǐn 〈名〉 imitation; copy; duplicate; replica: 廉价的～ cheap imitations

访 fǎng 〈动〉 ❶ consult ❷ seek by investigation; enquire into; search for; try to get: ⇨～查; 采～ ❸ visit; call on: ～友 pay a visit to a friend; call on a friend; visit a friend ‖ 我有客来～。I have a visitor. ⇨互～

【访查】 fǎngchá 〈动〉 investigate; search by investigation

【访察】 fǎngchá 〈动〉 investigate

【访古】 fǎnggǔ 〈动〉 search for ancient relics

【访旧】 fǎngjiù 〈动〉 visit an old friend or haunt

【访贫问苦】 fǎngpín-wènkǔ 〈熟〉 visit the poor and interview the disadvantaged; call on the impoverished and wretched

【访求】 fǎngqiú 〈动〉 search/look for; seek: ～名医 look for and consult a reputed/reputable doctor

【访谈】 fǎngtán 〈动〉 interview; visit with

〖～节目〗 fǎngtán jiémù 〈名〉 chat show; talk show: ～主持人 chat show host
〖～录〗 fǎngtánlù 〈名〉 interview
【访问】 fǎngwèn 〈动〉 visit; call on; pay a visit (to); make a call (on); make a visit to: ～巴黎 visit Paris; make a visit to Paris ‖ ～亲友 call on relatives and friends ‖ ～站点 visit a website ‖ 安排～ schedule a visit ‖ 进行国事～ make/pay a state visit ‖ 取消～ call off/cancel a visit (to) ‖ 推迟～ postpone a visit ‖ 短期～ brief/short visit ‖ 高层～ high-level visit ‖ 工作/礼节性/友好/正式～ working/courtesy/friendly/official visit
〖～学者〗 fǎngwèn xuézhě 〈名〉 visiting scholar
〖～演出〗 fǎngwèn yǎnchū 〈名〉 visiting performance
【访寻】 fǎngxún 〈动〉 search by inquiry; seek: ～失散的女儿 look for one's missing daughter
【访员】 fǎngyuán 〈名〉〈旧〉 field reporter

彷 fǎng
⇨páng
【彷佛】 fǎngfú ＝仿佛 fǎngfú

纺 fǎng ❶〈动〉 spin: 把棉花～成线 spin cotton into thread; spin thread from cotton ‖ 手～ spin by hand ⇨粗～;混～;棉～ ❷〈名〉 thin silk cloth; silk: 杭～ Hangzhou silk
【纺车】 fǎngchē 〈名〉 spinning wheel; reel
【纺绸】 fǎngchóu 〈名〉 soft plain-weave silk fabric
【纺锤】 fǎngchuí 〈名〉 spindle
〖～体〗 fǎngchuítǐ 〈名〉 spindle
【纺锭】 fǎngdìng ＝纱锭 shādìng
【纺机】 fǎngjī 〈名〉 frame
【纺纱】 fǎngshā 〈名〉 spinning: ～工人 spinning worker; spinner ‖ ～机 spinning machine
【纺丝】 fǎngsī 〈名〉 spinning: ～泵 spinning pump ‖ ～机 spinning machine ‖ ～头 spinning nozzle ‖ ～液 spinning solution
【纺织】 fǎngzhī 〈动〉 spin and weave: ～工业 textile industry ‖ ～工艺 textile technology ‖ ～机械 textile machinery ‖ ～女工 woman textile worker; textile girl ‖ ～印花 textile printing ‖ ～原料 textile material
〖～厂〗 fǎngzhīchǎng 〈名〉 textile mill/works
〖～娘〗 fǎngzhīniáng 〈名〉[动物] katydid; long-horned grasshopper
〖～品〗 fǎngzhīpǐn 〈名〉 textile; fabric: 毛～ woolen textiles/fabric

昉 fǎng 〈书〉❶〈形〉 bright ❷〈动〉 begin; start

舫 fǎng 〈名〉 boat: ⇨画～

髣 fǎng
【髣髴】 fǎngfú ＝仿佛 fǎngfú

fàng

放 fàng 〈动〉❶ give way to; let oneself go: 她～声笑了。She burst into laughter. ⇨～任;豪～ ❷ send into exile; exile; banish: ⇨～逐;流～ ❸ let go; release; set free: ～狗咬人 turn the dog loose to bite ‖ ～脓 let pus out ‖ ～他一马 let him off/through ‖ ～开我! Let go of me. / Let me go. ‖ 交了赎金,就能～你走。You will be set free when the ransom is paid. ‖ 〈喻〉他们～出话来说要上诉。They are circulating word that they will file an appeal. ‖ 我去给你～点热水洗个澡。I'll run you a hot bath. ‖ 有人把车胎的气给～了。Someone's let the air out of the tyre. ❹ put out to feed; graze; pasture: ～牛/羊 graze cattle/sheep ‖ ～牲畜 graze livestock ❺ dismiss; let out: ⇨～假;～学 ❻ let/set off; send out: ～爆竹 set off firecrackers ‖ ～礼炮 fire a salute ‖ ～枪 let a gun off; fire a gun (at) ‖ ～烟火 let off rockets; shoot off fireworks ❼ give off/out; send out: ～风筝 fly a kite ‖ ～光/热 give off light/heat ❽ light; kindle: ⇨～荒;～火 ❾ distribute; hand out: ⇨发～ ❿ lend for interest; loan: ⇨～债 ⓫ (of flowers) blossom; bloom; come into bloom: ⇨百花齐～ ⓬ let out/down; enlarge: ～腰围 let the trousers out at the waist ‖ ～照片 enlarge a photo ‖ 把裙子～长 lower the hemline of a skirt; lengthen the skirt ⓭ put; place: ～下笔/武器 lay down one's pen/weapon ‖ 把词典～在手边 keep a dictionary at hand ‖ 把壶～在炉子上 put/set the kettle on the stove ‖ 把花瓶～在桌子上 put/stand a vase on the table ‖ 把人民的利益～在首位 give priority to the interests of the people ‖ 把收音机～回原处 put/place the radio back ‖ 别把他那些冷酷的话～在心上。Don't take his cruel remarks to heart. ‖ 你想把钢琴～在哪里? Where do you want the piano to go? ‖ 他的母亲不把他妻子～在眼里。His mother looks down her nose at his wife. ⓮ lay aside; shelve: 这事不要紧,先～一～。This isn't urgent. Let's leave it for later consideration. ‖ 这条鱼不能再～了,我们必须今天就把它吃掉。The fish won't keep; we must eat it today. ⓯ cause to fall down: ～树 cut down trees; fell trees ⇨～倒 ⓰ put in; add: 蒜别～太多了。Don't overdo the garlic (in the dish). ‖ 菜里少～点盐。Don't put too much salt in the dish. ⓱ readjust/moderate oneself; conduct oneself (in a particular way): ～慢脚步/速度 slacken one's pace/speed ‖ ～慢经济增长速度 slow down the economic growth ‖ ～聪明点儿! Be smart! ‖ ～老实点! Behave yourself! ‖ ～慢点,我们走得太快了。Ease off a bit, we are going too fast. ‖ ～正经点儿,行不行? 真跟两岁小孩似的。Be sensible, won't you? You're behaving like a two-year-old. ‖ 讲演时要～自信点儿。It is advisable for you to conduct youself with confidence when delivering the speech. ⓲ show; play: ～电影 project a film on a screen; screen a film ‖ ～录像 play a videotape ‖ 她的立体声～音效果极佳。Her stereo system reproduces every note perfectly.
【放榜】 fàngbǎng ＝发榜 fābǎng
【放包袱】 fàng bāofu ＝放下包袱 fàngxià bāofu
【放步】 fàngbù 〈动〉 stride: ～前进 stride forward
【放长线,钓大鱼】 fàng chángxiàn, diào dàyú 〈熟〉 throw a long line to catch a big fish—adopt a long-term vision to achieve a bigger goal
【放黜】 fàngchù 〈动〉〈书〉 send into exile; exile; banish
【放达】 fàngdá 〈形〉〈书〉 unconventional; unrestrained; uninhibited
【放大】 fàngdà 〈动〉 amplify; enlarge; magnify: ～视图 enlarge a view ‖ ～无线电信号 amplify radio signals ‖ ～照片 enlarge a photograph ‖ 把标本/细菌～1,000 倍 magnify the sample/bacteria by 1,000 times ‖ 用显微镜～物体 magnify objects with a microscope.
〖～倍数〗 fàngdà bèishù 〈名〉 magnifying power
〖～变压器〗 fàngdà biànyāqì 〈名〉 amplifying transformer
〖～常数〗 fàngdà chángshù 〈名〉 amplification constant
〖～尺〗 fàngdàchǐ 〈名〉 pantograph
〖～电路〗 fàngdà diànlù 〈名〉 amplifying circuit
〖～机〗 fàngdàjī 〈名〉[摄影] enlarger
〖～继电器〗 fàngdà jìdiànqì 〈名〉 amplifying relay
〖～镜〗 fàngdàjìng 〈名〉 magnifying glass; magnifier: 手持～ hand lens
〖～率〗 fàngdàlǜ 〈名〉 magnifying power; amplification; magnification
〖～频率〗 fàngdà pínlǜ 〈名〉 amplification frequency
〖～器〗 fàngdàqì 〈名〉❶ amplifier; enlarger; magnifier: 功率～ power amplifier ‖ 射频～ radio-frequency amplifier ‖ 视频～ video amplifier ‖ 音频～ audio-frequency amplifier ❷ pantograph
〖～透镜〗 fàngdà tòujìng 〈名〉 amplifying lens
〖～图〗 fàngdàtú 〈名〉 enlarged drawing/view
〖～系数〗 fàngdà xìshù 〈名〉 amplification coefficient
〖～系统〗 fàngdà xìtǒng 〈名〉 amplification system
〖～纸〗 fàngdàzhǐ 〈名〉[摄影] enlarging/bromide paper
【放大炮】 fàng dàpào 〈熟〉❶ boast; brag; talk big; talk horse: 他这人言过其实,就会吹牛皮～。He's given to overstating things, and boasting is about the only thing he's any good at. ❷ shoot off one's mouth (at a meeting, etc)
【放贷】 fàngdài 〈动〉 loan; lend money at interest; grant/extend credits: ～人 moneylender ‖ 违规～ malpractice in loaning
【放胆】 fàngdǎn 〈动〉 act boldly: 她～摸着黑上了楼。She plucked up her courage and went upstairs in the dark.
【放诞】 fàngdàn 〈形〉 wild in speech and behaviour; unruly; unscrupulous: 生性～ be unruly by nature
【放荡】 fàngdàng 〈形〉❶ fast; dissolute; dissipated; loose; licentious; debauched: 生活～ lead a fast/dissipated/licentious life; live a life of debauchery ‖ ～的女人 woman of easy virtue; loose woman ‖ ～行为 dissolute/loose conduct ‖ 多年的～生活毁

掉了他的健康。Years of dissipation ruined his health. ❷ unconventional

〖～不羁〗 fàngdàng-bùjī 〈熟〉unconventional and unrestrained; Bohemian: 他年轻时～。*He led a wild life in his youth.*

【放电】 fàngdiàn 〈动〉❶ [物理] discharge electricity: 火花～ spark discharge ‖ 闪电是由云团～造成的。Lightning is caused by clouds discharging electricity. ❷ [物理] (of a battery) produce electricity ❸ 〈方〉give sb the glad eye; cast coquettish glances (at sb); eye up

〖～按钮〗 fàngdiàn ànniǔ 〈名〉discharge button/key

〖～避雷针〗 fàngdiàn bìléizhēn 〈名〉discharge arrester

〖～电流〗 fàngdiàn diànliú 〈名〉discharge/discharging current

〖～电路〗 fàngdiàn diànlù 〈名〉discharge circuit

〖～电势〗 fàngdiàn diànshì 〈名〉discharge potential

〖～电位差〗 fàngdiàn diànwèichā 〈名〉discharging potential difference

〖～电压〗 fàngdiàn diànyā 〈名〉discharge voltage

〖～电阻〗 fàngdiàn diànzǔ 〈名〉discharge resistance

〖～二极管〗 fàngdiàn èrjíguǎn 〈名〉discharge diode

〖～管〗 fàngdiànguǎn 〈名〉discharge tube

〖～率〗 fàngdiànlǜ 〈名〉*discharge rate*

〖～脉冲〗 fàngdiàn màichōng 〈名〉discharge pulse

〖～频率〗 fàngdiàn pínlǜ 〈名〉discharge frequency

〖～室〗 fàngdiànshì 〈名〉discharge chamber

〖～试验〗 fàngdiàn shìyàn 〈名〉discharge test

〖～速度〗 fàngdiàn sùdù 〈名〉*velocity of discharge*

【放倒】 fàngdǎo 〈动〉〈口〉❶ knock to the ground; knock down: 把对手～ knock one's opponent down ❷ get sb drunk; drink sb down; drink sb under the table: 两杯酒就能把他～。Two glasses of liquor will put him under the table. ❸ fail; flunk: 这次考试他被～了。He was failed in the exam.

【放刁】 fàngdiāo 〈动〉act perversely; act in a rascally manner

【放定】 fàngdìng 〈动〉〈旧〉send betrothal gifts over to the bride's family

【放毒】 fàngdú 〈动〉❶ put poison in (food, water, etc); poison: 给狗食中～ poison a dog's food ❷ make vicious remarks; spread poisonous ideas: 向青少年～ corrupt the youth with evil propaganda

【放对】 fàngduì 〈动〉❶ 〈方〉be rivals in a *kung fu* contest ❷ 〈方〉set oneself against sb ❸ mate (animals)

【放翻】 fàngfān ＝ 放倒 fàngdǎo

【放飞】 fàngfēi 〈动〉❶ permit a plane to take off ❷ set free; *free*: ～鸽子 *set a pigeon free; release a pigeon* ❸ fly: ～风筝 *fly a kite*

【放风】 fàngfēng 〈动〉❶ let in fresh air; air; ventilate ❷ let prisoners out for exercise or to relieve themselves: 囚犯每天可以～一小时。The prisoner got an hour of exercise in the prison yard each day. ❸ drop a word; let out; *circulate rumours*: 他～要报仇。He let out that he would take revenge. ❹ 〈方〉keep watch; be on the lookout/watch; act as a lookout

【放歌】 fànggē 〈动〉sing passionately: ～一曲 sing a song heartily

【放工】 fànggōng 〈动〉knock off (work); get off work; call it a day: 今天咱们早点～。Let's knock off earlier today.

【放过】 fàngguò 〈动〉let off; let slip by: 法官罚了他八十英镑就轻易～了他。The judge let him off lightly with a fine of 80 pounds. ‖ 敌人杀害了全村的人,连妇女儿童也不～。The enemy killed all the villagers, without even sparing the women and children. ‖ 老师连一点小错都不肯～。The teacher would not let *the least little mistakes pass.* ‖ 她总是不～任何晋升的机会。She was always ready to snatch at any opportunity for advancement.

【放虎归山】 fànghǔguīshān ＝ 纵虎归山 zònghǔguīshān

【放怀】 fànghuái 〈动〉❶ do sth to one's heart's content: ～大笑 let out loud laughter; *laugh heartily* ‖ ～高歌 *sing to one's* heart's content ❷ feel relieved; rest assured: 听了那消息,他～了许多。He felt much relieved at the news.

【放还】 fànghuán 〈动〉❶ release; let go: ～人质 free/release a hostage ‖ ～原主 return sth to its owner ‖ 交保～ release on bail ❷ place back; replace: 把书～原处。Put the book back. / Place the book where it was.

【放荒】 fànghuāng 〈动〉set fire to wild bushes and weeds

【放火】 fànghuǒ 〈动〉❶ set on fire; commit arson; raise a fire: ～烧房 set fire to a house; fire a house; set a house on fire; set a house ablaze ❷ create disturbances

〖～犯〗 fànghuǒfàn 〈名〉arsonist; fire-raiser

【放假】 *fàngjià* 〈动〉*have a holiday/vacation; have a day off*: 放秋假 have a fall break ‖ 给学生放三天假 let students have three days off ‖ 七月十号开始～。The holiday/vacation begins on July 10. ‖ 下次～,我再去拜访你。I'll visit you again next time I get a vacation. ‖ 学校已经～。The school has broken up for the holidays.

【放开】 fàngkāi 〈动〉let go; release hold of: ～吃/喝 eat/drink to one's heart's content; indulge in food/drinking ‖ ～搞活 open up *and* enliven the economy ‖ ～粮食价格 liberalize/decontrol grain prices ‖ ～手脚 give a free hand (to) ‖ ～物价 lift price control; lift control over the prices ‖ ～我的胳膊! Let go of my arm! / Release my arm! ‖ 〈喻〉～些,别紧张! Relax! Don't get flurried!

【放课】 fàngkè 〈动〉dismiss school; finish class: 我们每天五点～。*Our last class ends at five o'clock every day.*

【放空】 fàngkōng 〈动〉❶ miss the target ❷ (of vehicles) run unloaded or without passengers: 调度工作搞得好就可以避免车辆～。Good dispatch can help avoid vehicles running empty.

【放空炮】 fàng kōngpào 〈动〉fire off a dud shell—talk big; spout hot air; give empty/windy talk: 再别～了! No more of your empty talk! ‖ 他们一味～。They indulge in tall talk. ‖ 他只会～。He is a mere talker.

【放空气】 *fàng kōngqì* 〈动〉〈贬〉❶ *spread word; drop a hint/ word* ❷ give a false impression

【放宽】 fàngkuān 〈动〉relax; ease: ～贷款限制 ease lending restrictions ‖ ～非关税壁垒 liberalize non-tariff barriers ‖ ～禁令 relax an embargo (on) ‖ ～利率 liberize interest rates ‖ ～录取条件 lower the admission standards; soften the terms for enrollment; relax the admission requirements ‖ ～期限 extend a time limit (to) ‖ ～移民限制 relax immigration controls; relax restric*tions on immigration* ‖ 进一步～政策 *further liberalize the policy*; adopt a more flexible/liberal policy

【放款】 fàngkuǎn 〈动〉make loans; extend/grant credit; loan: ～标准 lending criterion ‖ ～财团 loan syndicate ‖ ～机构 lending institution ‖ ～利率 lending rate ‖ ～人 moneylender ‖ ～限度 loan ceiling ‖ ～业务 loan service; lending operations ‖ ～银行 loan bank ‖ 长期/中期/短期～ long-term/medium-term/short-term loan ‖ 无息～ interest-free loan ‖ 银行向买房者～越来越多了。Banks are putting out *more and more money to people buying* houses.

【放旷】 fàngkuàng 〈形〉〈书〉broad-minded; unrestrained: ⇨恃才～

【放浪】 fànglàng 〈形〉〈书〉❶ unrestrained; unconventional; nonconformist ❷ dissolute; dissipated; debauched

〖～形骸〗 fànglàng-xínghái 〈熟〉be defiant of convention; be unconventional and unrestrained

【放冷风】 fàng lěngfēng 〈动〉spread (slanderous) rumours

【放冷箭】 fàng lěngjiàn 〈动〉snipe (at); stab in the back; make a sneak attack; resort to underhand means: ～的人 sniper

【放量】 fàngliàng 〈动〉❶ increase in number: 今天股市～了。The stock market surged (in quantity) today. ❷ eat, drink, etc to one's heart's content/to the limit of one's capacity: 难得相聚,咱们～喝。Let's drink to our heart's content for this rare get-together.

【放疗】 fàngliáo 〈动〉treat by radiation therapy: 接受～ be in *radiation therapy; have radiation therapy* ‖ 使用～ employ/use radiation therapy ‖ ～过程 radiation therapy treatment process ‖ 两次～ two sessions of radiotherapy ‖ ～是利用高能光束定向消灭人体中的癌细胞来有效治疗癌症。Radiation therapy effectively treats cancer by using high-energy rays to pinpoint and destroy *cancerous cells in one's body.*

【放马后炮】 fàng mǎhòupào 〈动〉criticize or evaluate with a hindsight; second-guess: 他老爱～。He is always a second-guesser.

【放牧】 fàngmù 〈动〉graze; herd; stock: 在山坡上～牛羊 graze/ herd cattle and sheep on the slope ‖ ～地 grazing land

〖～期〗 *fàngmùqī* 〈名〉*grazing season/period*

【放牛娃】 fàngniúwá 〈名〉child cowherd

【放排】 fàngpái ❶ 〈动〉set a raft going downstream ❷ 〈名〉[林业] rafting [a way of transporting logs]

【放盘】 fàngpán 〈动〉〈旧〉 sell at reduced prices or purchase at raised prices

【放炮】 fàngpào 〈动〉 ❶ fire a cannon; let a gun off ❷ set off firecrackers/fireworks ❸ blast: ～开山 blast out the mountain ‖ ～开凿隧道 blast a tunnel ❹ blow out; burst: 后胎～了。The rear tyre blew out. ❺ shoot off one's mouth: 发言要慎重,不要乱～! Be prudent and try not to shoot your mouth off.

【放屁】 fàngpì 〈动〉 ❶ break wind; fart: 在公共场合～不礼貌。It is very rude to let off in a public place. ❷〈粗〉 talk nonsense; shit: ～! Rubbish! / Shit!

〖～虫〗 fàngpìchóng 〈名〉 bombardier beetle

【放弃】 fàngqì 〈动〉 abandon; give up; renounce; relinquish: ～暴力 renounce violence ‖ ～表决权 abstain from voting ‖ ～财产 relinquish one's possessions ‖ ～出国的打算 cast off/give up the *idea of going abroad* ‖ ～斗争 *relinquish one's struggle* ‖ ～发言权 forfeit the right to speak ‖ ～国籍 divest oneself of one's nationality; renounce one's nationality ‖ ～机会 throw away the chance; forgo the opportunity ‖ ～继承权/特权 waive one's inheritance/privilege ‖ ～理想 desert/abandon one's ideal ‖ ～梦想 surrender one's dream ‖ ～权力/权利 relinquish power/one's right ‖ ～所有权 disclaim ownership ‖ ～王位 abdicate/renounce the throne ‖ ～希望 give up/abandon/relinquish a hope ‖ ～信仰 renounce/relinquish one's faith ‖ ～学业 chuck up one's studies ‖ ～原则 forsake the principle ‖ ～阵地 relinquish a position ‖ ～职务 lay down one's office ‖ ～专利 abandon a patent ‖ ～宗教信仰 recant one's religion ‖ 她说服我～了原先的计划。She talked me out of my original plan.

【放青】 fàngqīng 〈动〉 put out to graze; graze

【放情】 fàngqíng 〈动〉 do sth to one's heart's content; do as much as one likes: ～畅饮 indulge oneself in alcohol; drink to one's heart's content ‖ ～山水 enjoy oneself in the embrace of nature

【放晴】 fàngqíng 〈动〉 clear up: 天一～,咱们就开工。We'll start working as soon as it clears up. ‖ 下午天将～。It will clear up this afternoon. / It will burn off this afternoon.

【放权】 fàngquán 〈动〉 delegate powers (to lower levels); decentralize: 提倡～ encourage devolution of power

【放热】 fàngrè 〈动〉 release heat: ～火炉 heat-generating stove; heater stove ‖ ～现象 emission of heat ‖ 直接/间接～ direct/indirect radiation

〖～反应〗 fàngrè fǎnyìng 〈名〉[化学] exothermic reaction

〖～率〗 fàngrèlǜ 〈名〉 heat liberation rate

【放人】 fàngrén 〈动〉 ❶ forgive; pardon ❷ set sb free; release (sb held in custody)

【放任】 fàngrèn 〈动〉 give free play to; not interfere; connive (at sth): 采取～的态度 take a laissez-faire/permissive attitude ‖ 对错误行为～不管 connive at wrong-doings

〖～政策〗 fàngrèn zhèngcè 〈名〉 policy of laissez-faire

〖～主义〗 fàngrènzhǔyì 〈名〉 laissez-faire

〖～自流〗 fàngrèn-zìliú 〈熟〉 let things drift; follow one's own inclination; drift along

【放散】 fàngsàn 〈动〉 (of smoke, scent, etc) waft in all directions; diffuse; disperse

【放哨】 fàngshào 〈动〉 keep sentry; be on sentry/patrol: 站岗～ stand sentry; go on sentry ‖ ～的士兵 soldier on sentry

【放射】 fàngshè 〈动〉 radiate: 太阳既～可见光,也～紫外线。The sun radiates both visible and ultra-violet light.

〖～病〗 fàngshèbìng 〈名〉 radiation sickness

〖～常数〗 fàngshè chángshù 〈名〉 radioactive constant

〖～化学〗 fàngshè huàxué 〈名〉 radiochemistry: ～实验室 radiochemical laboratory

〖～检查〗 *fàngshè jiǎnchá* 〈名〉 *radioscopy*

〖～镜〗 fàngshèjìng 〈名〉 radioscope

〖～疗法〗 fàngshè liáofǎ 〈名〉 radiotherapy; radiation therapy: 接受～ be in radiation therapy; have radiation therapy ‖ 使用～ employ/use radiation therapy ‖ 有些癌症可用～治疗。Some cancers can be treated by radiation therapy.

〖～免疫〗 fàngshè miǎnyì 〈名〉 radioimmunity

〖～能〗 fàngshènéng 〈名〉 radiant energy

〖～区域〗 fàngshè qūyù 〈名〉 radioactive area

〖～生态学〗 fàngshè shēngtàixué 〈名〉 radioecology

〖～生物学〗 fàngshè shēngwùxué 〈名〉 radiobiology

〖～外科〗 fàngshè wàikē 〈名〉 radiosurgery

〖～系〗 fàngshèxì 〈名〉 radioactive series

〖～现象〗 fàngshè xiànxiàng 〈名〉[物理] radioactivity

〖～线〗 fàngshèxiàn 〈名〉 radioactive rays

〖～形〗 fàngshèxíng 〈名〉 radiating formation

〖～性〗 fàngshèxìng 〈名〉[物理] radioactivity: ～废料 radioactive waste ‖ ～核素 radioactive nuclein ‖ ～矿物 radioactive minerals ‖ ～示踪物 radioactive tracer ‖ ～碳年代测定法 radio-carbon dating technique; C14 test technology ‖ ～同位素 radioactive isotope; radioisotope ‖ ～微尘 radioactive dust; fallout ‖ ～污染 radioactive contamination/pollution ‖ ～物质 radioactive substance/material ‖ ～元素 radioelement; radioactive element

〖～药物学〗 fàngshè yàowùxué 〈名〉 radiopharmacy

〖～学〗 fàngshèxué 〈名〉 radiology: ～家 radiologist

〖～血液学〗 fàngshè xuèyèxué 〈名〉 radiation haematology

〖～医学〗 *fàngshè yīxué* 〈名〉 *radioactive medicine*

〖～遗传学〗 fàngshè yíchuánxué 〈名〉 radiogenetics

〖～源〗 fàngshèyuán 〈名〉 radioactive source

【放生】 fàngshēng 〈动〉 release captive animals back into the wild; free captive animals; (of Buddhists) buy and set free captive animals

【放声】 fàngshēng 〈动〉 shout, cry, etc at the top of one's voice: ～大叫 shout at the top of one's voice/lungs ‖ ～大哭 cry outright; burst into tears ‖ ～大笑 roar with laughter; laugh like a drain; have a riot of laughter; burst into laughter ‖ 我真想～大哭一场。I want a good cry.

【放手】 fàngshǒu 〈动〉 ❶ let go one's hold; lose/relinquish one's grip: 抓紧,别～! Hold tight, don't let go of it! ❷ have a free hand; feel free to do sth: ～发动群众 go all out to mobilize the masses ❸ release one's control; hand over to sb else: ～让他去干 give him a free hand to do it; allow him much latitude (in); allow him to act at his discretion ‖ 你要干不好就～吧,让别人去干。*If you are not up to it, hand it over to someone else.*

【放水】 fàngshuǐ 〈动〉 ❶ turn on the water: 我正在～准备洗澡。I'm just running a bath. ❷ draw off water (from a reservoir, etc); drain: 放掉浴缸里的水 let the water out of the tub ‖ 你洗完澡后为什么老是不把水放掉? Why don't you ever run the water off after you've had a bath? ❸ lose a game intentionally: 他因答应在比赛中～而得到一大笔钱。He got a big payoff for agreeing to lose the game deliberately.

〖～旋塞〗 fàngshuǐ xuánsāi 〈名〉 drain cock

【放肆】 fàngsì 〈形〉 unbridled; wanton: 说话～ speak rudely; talk wantonly ‖ ～的话 audacious/intemperate remarks ‖ 不要再～了,小伙子! That's enough of your insolence, boy! ‖ 说话别那么～! Don't give me any of your lip! ‖ 他对这位姑娘太～了。He made himself much too familiar/free with the girl. ‖ 他说话～。His tongue runs riot. / He is too free with his language.

【放松】 fàngsōng 〈动〉 ease; loosen; relax; slacken: ～对孩子的管教 let up on the children; loosen one's grip on the children ‖ ～肌肉 *relax one's muscles* ‖ ～纪律 *loosen discipline* ‖ ～警惕 slacken/relax one's vigilance; let down/lower one's guard ‖ ～绳子 slacken the rope ‖ ～外汇控制 reduce the control over foreign exchange ‖ ～限制 ease (up) the restriction (on); relax the ban (on) ‖ ～信贷 relax credit control ‖ ～学习 slacken one's efforts in studies ‖ ～活动 relaxation exercise ‖ 安全问题有所～。Security's got a bit slack.

【放送】 fàngsòng 〈动〉 broadcast; send out (over a loudspeaker, etc): ～一首歌 broadcast a song

【放卫星】 fàng wèixīng 〈动〉 launch a satellite—accomplish startling achievements; break a record; make a great breakthrough

【放下】 fàngxià 〈动〉 lay/put down: ～架子 drop pretentious airs; relinquish haughty airs; get off one's high horse ‖ ～武器 lay down arms ‖ 把百叶窗～ pull down the blinds

〖～包袱〗 fàngxià bāofu 〈熟〉 put down the bundle—free/rid oneself of (mental) burden; unburden one's mind; remove a load *on one's mind; discharge the encumbrance*: 放下思想包袱 free/unburden oneself of one's mental burden

〖～屠刀,立地成佛〗 fàngxià túdāo, lìdì chéng fó 〈熟〉 achieve salvation after giving up evil; attain salvation through repentance

【放线菌】 fàngxiànjūn 〈名〉[微生物] actinomyces

【放像机】 fàngxiàngjī 〈名〉 videocassette recorder (VCR); videotape player

【放血】 fàngxiě 〈动〉❶［医学］let blood ❷〈口〉purposely make sb bleed (even to death); wound intentionally: 不然那流氓就会当场放了他的血。Otherwise, the hooligan would have killed him on the spot. ❸〈口〉pay money: 让他放点血。Let him pay for it.

【放心】 fàngxīn 〈动〉❶ feel at ease/rest; set one's mind at ease/rest; feel/be relieved; rest (re)assured: 让母亲～ reassure one's mother; set one's mother's mind at rest ‖ 让人～的话 soothing/reassuring words ‖ 既然你通过了考试，我就～了。Now that you have passed the exam, it's a weight off my mind. / I'm relieved to learn/know that you've passed the exam. ‖ 她女儿老让她～不下。Her daughter is a constant worry to her. ‖ 这件事你～。Set your heart at ease about it. ‖ 请～，我们一定能找到你的儿子。Rest assured! We'll find your son for you. ‖ ～！只是个小手术。It's just a simple operation. Don't worry. / There is nothing to worry about. ❷ trust; have confidence in: 你怎么老是不～自己的儿子? Why don't you trust your own son? ‖ 我确实对他做事不大～。I do have little confidence in him.

〖～菜〗 fàngxīncài 〈名〉quality-assured vegetables

〖～肉〗 fàngxīnròu 〈名〉quality-assured meat

【放行】 fàngxíng 〈动〉let pass; give green light (to): 申请～ request clearance ‖ 海关～ customs clearance ‖ 免税～ tax-free clearance

【放学】 fàngxué 〈动〉❶ (of school) let out; dismiss children from school; dismiss school: ～以后 after school (hours) ‖ 啥时候～? When does the school let out? ‖ 提前 15 分钟～了。School was dismissed 15 minutes earlier. ❷ have a holiday/vacation

【放眼】 fàngyǎn 〈动〉take a broad view: ～未来 have the future in view; look towards the future

〖～世界〗 fàngyǎn-shìjiè 〈熟〉have the whole world in view/vision: 胸怀祖国，～ have the whole country in mind and the whole world in view

【放羊】 fàngyáng 〈动〉❶ graze/herd sheep: 在河边～ graze sheep by a river ❷〈喻〉set free: 老师没来上课，学生放了羊。Because of the absence of the teacher, the pupils were left unattended.

〖～娃〗 fàngyángwá 〈名〉child shepherd

【放洋】 fàngyáng 〈动〉❶〈旧〉go abroad either as an envoy or as a student ❷〈书〉(of ships) make a voyage; go to sea: 轮船今天～。The ship will set out today.

【放养】 fàngyǎng 〈动〉breed (certain animals and plants) in a suitable place: ～海带 culture kelp ‖ 在池塘里～鱼虾 breed fish and shrimps in a pond

【放样】 fàngyàng 〈动〉［造船］lay off; loft

【放音机】 fàngyīnjī 〈名〉cassette player; tape recording player

【放印子】 fàng yìnzi 〈动〉〈口〉practise usury

【放映】 fàngyìng 〈动〉show/project (a film): ～彩色幻灯片 show colour slides ‖ ～电影 project/show a film ‖ ～最新影片 play the latest releases ‖ 首次～ first screening ‖ 准备下月～的影片 film ready for screening next month; film to be screened next month ‖ 这部电影已连续～了一个月。The film has run for a month. ‖ 该片已在电影院及电视上～。The film has been screened in the cinema and on TV.

〖～队〗 fàngyìngduì 〈名〉film projection team

〖～机〗 fàngyìngjī 〈名〉(film) projector: 电影～ cinema projector

〖～室〗 fàngyìngshì 〈名〉projection booth/room

〖～员〗 fàngyìngyuán 〈名〉projectionist

【放淤】 fàngyū 〈动〉［农业］warp: ～肥田 enrich the soil by warping

【放债】 fàngzhài 〈动〉put out money at interest; lend money at interest: 以高利～ lend money at usury ‖ ～者 moneylender

【放账】 fàngzhàng ＝ 放债 fàngzhài

【放赈】 fàngzhèn 〈动〉〈书〉distribute relief; dispense charity: ～救济灾民 distribute relief to disaster victims

【放之四海而皆准】 fàng zhī sìhǎi ér jiē zhǔn 〈熟〉be universally applicable; be valid everywhere: ～的真理 universally applicable truth

【放置】 fàngzhì 〈动〉place; put; lay up; put/set aside: 把花圈～在墓前 place a wreath at a tomb ‖ 把机器～不用 lay the machines aside

【放逐】 fàngzhú 〈动〉banish; exile; send into exile: ～政敌 banish one's political foes ‖ 被～到一个荒岛上 be marooned to a desert island

【放恣】 fàngzì 〈形〉〈书〉conceited and self-indulgent; arrogant and imperious

【放纵】 fàngzòng ❶〈动〉indulge; connive at; practise indulgence: 对自己很～ deny oneself nothing ‖ 不要太～孩子。Don't be too indulgent/lenient with your children. / Don't indulge your children too much. ❷〈形〉self-indulgent; intemperate; undisciplined: 生活～ lead a wild/riotous life ‖ 行为～ intemperate conduct ‖ 性～ permissiveness in sex ‖ ～不羁 uninhibited/unbridled indulgence

fēi

飞 fēi ❶〈动〉(of birds, etc) fly; flit: ～得看不见了 fly out of sight ‖ 在花丛中～来～去 flit (about) from flower to flower ‖ 小麻雀在树枝间～来～去。Little sparrows fluttered among the branches. ‖ 赛车高速行驶时有可能～离路面。Racing cars may lift off the road at high speed. ❷〈动〉(of objects) drift; flutter; float (in the air): ～云 floating/scudding clouds ❸〈动〉(of aircraft) fly: 那飞机从纽约～往巴黎。The plane headed from New York to Paris. ‖ 那架飞机～得很低。The plane flew low. ‖ 我明天直～伦敦。I will fly nonstop to London tomorrow. ‖ 宇宙飞船～向火星。The spacecraft was flying towards Mars. ⇨～行;起～ ❹〈动〉act/move swiftly: ～身扑球 dive at full tilt to take the ball ‖ 火车从她眼前～过。The train flew past her. ‖ 她～也似地奔进办公室。She came flying into the office. ❺〈形〉unexpected; accidental: ⇨～来横祸 ❻〈形〉groundless; unfounded: ⇨流言～语 ❼〈动〉disappear through volatilization; volatilize: 盖上瓶子吧，免得香味～了。Cap the bottle to avoid the sweet scent escaping. ❽〈副〉〈方〉extremely; very: ⇨～快 ❾〈名〉〈方〉free wheel (of a bicycle)

【飞白】 fēibái 〈名〉style of calligraphy characterized by hollow strokes, as if done with a half-dry brush

【飞奔】 fēibēn 〈动〉dash; gallop; streak; go at a gallop; tear along: ～上楼 dash/fly upstairs ‖ 骑马～而去 ride off at a gallop ‖ 他撒开腿～回家。He sped home as fast as his legs could carry him. ‖ 受惊的马～而去。The frightened horse galloped away. ‖ 我走近时，那只鹿～而逃了。The deer darted away when I approached.

【飞迸】 fēibèng 〈动〉fly in all directions; splash; sparkle: 火星～。The sparks flew in all directions.

【飞边】 fēibiān 〈名〉overlap; fin; flash: 铸件～ casting fin

【飞镖】 fēibiāo 〈名〉❶ boomerang; dart; dart-like weapon: 投掷～ shoot/throw a dart ‖ ～致伤 wound with a dart ❷ darts [a game]: 玩～ play darts ‖ 想玩～吗? Do you feel like a game of darts? ‖ 赢得的点数取决于～的落点。The number of points won depends on where the darts land on the board.

【飞播】 fēibō 〈动〉sow by a plane: ～造林 forestation by aerial sowing

【飞步】 fēibù 〈动〉scurry; scud; stride at a great pace: ～上前 make a dart forward

【飞车】 fēichē ❶〈动〉cycle/drive at lightning speed ❷〈名〉fleeting/speeding vehicle: 开～是造成交通事故的重要原因之一。Reckless speeding is one of the major causes for traffic accidents.

〖～走壁〗 fēichē-zǒubì 〈名〉［杂技］(motor) cycling on the inner surface of a cylindrical wall; stunt cycling

【飞驰】 fēichí 〈动〉speed (along/by/through): ～而过 fly past; dash/speed by; flash by/past ‖ 车在高速公路上～。The car is speeding along an expressway.

【飞虫】 fēichóng 〈名〉winged insect

【飞船】 fēichuán 〈名〉❶ spaceship; spacecraft: 一艘～ a spaceship/spacecraft ⇨宇宙～ ❷〈旧〉airship; dirigible

【飞弹】 fēidàn 〈名〉❶ missile ❷ stray bullet

【飞地】 fēidì 〈名〉enclave: ～工业 enclave industry

【飞碟】 fēidié 〈名〉❶ flying saucer; unidentified flying object (UFO) ❷ Frisbee: 掷～ flip a Frisbee ‖ ～射击 skeet shooting; skeet

【飞渡】 fēidù 〈动〉cross (a river) swiftly

【飞短流长】 fēiduǎn-liúcháng 〈熟〉spread embroidered stories and malicious gossip; tell tales; idle gossip

【飞蛾扑火】 fēi'é-pūhuǒ = 飞蛾投火 fēi'é-tóuhuǒ
【飞蛾投火】 fēi'é-tóuhuǒ 〈熟〉 a moth darting into a flame—incur destruction upon oneself; seek one's own doom: ～，自取灭亡 seek one's own doom like moths flying into flames
【飞红】 fēihóng ❶〈形〉 crimson; scarlet; brightly red: 她羞得满脸～。She flushed with embarrassment. ❷〈动〉 blush/flush suddenly
【飞鸿】 fēihóng 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ swan goose ❷ letter; message
【飞狐】 fēihú 〈名〉 flying fox
【飞花】 fēihuā 〈名〉［纺织］ flyings; fly
【飞黄腾达】 fēihuáng-téngdá 〈熟〉 have a meteoric rise in life; come into one's kingdom; have a brilliant career; flourish like a green bay-tree: 他已经～了。He's risen high in the world.
【飞蝗】 fēihuáng 〈名〉 migratory locust
【飞祸】 fēihuò = 飞灾 fēizāi
【飞机】 fēijī 〈名〉 plane; aeroplane; airplane; aircraft: 一架～ a plane; an airplane ‖ 乘/坐～ take an airplane; go by plane ‖ 乘～旅行 travel by plane/air ‖ 害怕坐～ be terrified of flying; have a fear for flying ‖ 击落～ bring/shoot down an aircraft ‖ 驾/开～ fly/pilot a plane ‖ 上～ board a plane; get aboard/on a plane; embark on/upon a plane ‖ 下～ get off a plane; disembark from a plane; leave a plane ‖ 制造～ build/construct a plane ‖ ～降落/起飞/坠毁 a plane lands/takes off/crashes ‖ ～低空编队飞行 flypast; flyover ‖ ～失事 air/plane crash ‖ 为～导航 guide/navigate a plane ‖ ～螺旋桨 airplane propeller ‖ 超音速～ supersonic aeroplane ‖ 垂直起落～ vertical takeoff and landing aircraft (VTOL) ‖ 货运～ cargo plane ‖ 水上～ flying boat ‖ 无人驾驶～ pilotless aircraft; robot plane ‖ 旋翼～ rotor plane ‖ ～不得不迫降。The plane had to make a forced landing. ‖ ～降落时，我们感到一阵阵晃动。We felt a series of jolt as the plane touched down. ‖ ～上载有 10 名机组人员和 120 名乘客。The plane carried 10 crew and 120 passengers. ‖ 乘～是最安全的旅行方式之一。Flying is one of the safest forms of travel. ‖ 坐～去芝加哥要花多少钱? How much does it cost to fly to Chicago? ⇨航天～;军用～
〔～场〕 fēijīchǎng 〈名〉 airfield; airport; airdrome
〔～导航员〕 fēijī dǎohángyuán 〈名〉 air traffic controller
〔～滑行道〕 fēijī huáxíngdào 〈名〉 taxiway
〔～库〕 fēijīkù 〈名〉 hangar
〔～跑道〕 fēijī pǎodào 〈名〉 runway
〔～制造业〕 fēijī zhìzàoyè 〈名〉 aircraft/aviation industry
【飞溅】 fēijiàn 〈动〉 splash; spray: 泉水～了我一身。The water from the spring sprayed all over me. ‖ 一辆驶过的汽车把污泥～到我的身上。A passing car splashed mud on me.
【飞快】 fēikuài 〈形〉 ❶ speedy; swift; very fast; at lightning speed: ～跑向远处 sprint off/away into the distance ‖ ～逃跑 dart away ‖ 开得～ drive full tilt ‖ 船～地向前驶去。The boat leapt forward. ‖ 火车～地驶过车站。The train dashed through the station. ❷ extremely sharp; razor-sharp
【飞来横祸】 fēilái-hènghuò 〈熟〉 unexpected disaster
【飞灵】 fēilíng 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶ very smart; sharp; resourceful: 脑子～ be sharp-minded ❷ efficacious; effective: 这种药治流感，～。The medicine is very efficacious against flu.
【飞掠】 fēilüè 〈动〉 fly past/over; scud; skim (over); sweep past: ～的云 scudding clouds ‖ 两架飞机～过天空。Two aircraft streaked across the sky. ‖ 很多想法～过他的脑海。Many ideas floated through his mind. ‖ 燕子～而过。The swallow went skimming by.
【飞轮】 fēilún 〈名〉 ❶［机械］ flywheel; balance wheel: ～控制 flywheel control ❷ free wheel (of a bicycle)
【飞毛腿】 fēimáotuǐ ❶〈形〉 fleet-footed; swift-footed ❷〈名〉 fleet-footed runner; swiftie; scud
〔～导弹〕 fēimáotuǐ dǎodàn 〈名〉 Scud missile
【飞沫】 fēimò 〈名〉 splattered/splashing drops; scud
〔～传染〕 fēimò chuánrǎn 〈名〉［医学］ droplet infection
【飞盘】 fēipán 〈名〉 Frisbee: 扔～ throw a Frisbee ‖ 玩～ flip/toss a Frisbee
【飞跑】 fēipǎo 〈动〉 run very fast; dash; fly: 他～着将病妇送往医院。He raced the sick woman to the hospital.
【飞蓬】 fēipéng 〈名〉［生物］ bitter fleabane
【飞瀑】 fēipù 〈名〉 waterfall; cascade
【飞潜动植】 fēiqián-dòngzhí 〈熟〉 all animals and plants; fauna and flora
【飞禽】 fēiqín 〈名〉 birds; fowl of the air
〔～走兽〕 fēiqín-zǒushòu 〈熟〉 birds and beasts; fauna
【飞泉】 fēiquán 〈名〉 ❶ cliffside spring ❷ fountain
【飞绕】 fēirào 〈动〉 wind high above
【飞人】 fēirén 〈名〉 ❶［杂技］ aerialist ❷ best sprinter or high jumper; scud: 女～ best woman sprinter
【飞散】 fēisàn 〈动〉 ❶ (of smoke, fog, etc) waft/drift away; disperse: 一团浓烟在空中～。A cloud of heavy smoke wafted away in the air. ❷ (of birds) fly away in all directions; scatter; disperse: 鸟儿听到枪声四处～了。The birds scattered at the sound of the gun.
【飞沙走石】 fēishā-zǒushí 〈熟〉 sand flying and pebbles rolling; sweeping sand and pebbles
【飞身】 fēishēn 〈动〉 leap swiftly: ～上马 swing oneself on the horse into the saddle; swing oneself into the saddle; vault into the saddle ‖ 他们毫不费力地～越过墙头。They vaulted effortlessly over the wall.
【飞升】 fēishēng 〈动〉 ❶ ascend; rise; fly up ❷〈旧〉〈迷信〉 fly up to heaven
【飞驶】 fēishǐ 〈动〉 (of vehicles) fly; speed; race: 一辆吉普车～而过。A jeep raced by/past.
【飞逝】 fēishì 〈动〉 (of time, etc) fly/slip (by); elapse: 如流星～ fly past like a shooting star ‖ 时间的～ flight of time ‖ 时光～! Time flies! ‖ 时日～。The day has flown by.
【飞鼠】 fēishǔ 〈名〉 ❶ flying squirrel ❷〈书〉 bat
【飞速】 fēisù 〈副〉 rapidly; at full speed: ～前进 gallop ahead ‖ 经济的～发展 rapid development of economy ‖ 列车～穿过隧道。The train dashed through the tunnel. ‖ 人口～增长。The population increased dramatically.
【飞腾】 fēiténg 〈动〉 fly swiftly upward; soar: 烈焰～。Furious flames rose up swiftly into the air.
【飞天】 fēitiān 〈名〉［艺术］ flying Apsaras
【飞艇】 fēitǐng 〈名〉 airship; dirigible; aeroboat
【飞湍】 fēituān 〈名〉 rapids; torrent
【飞吻】 fēiwěn 〈动〉 blow/throw a kiss (at); kiss one's hand (to)
【飞舞】 fēiwǔ 〈动〉 dance in the air; flutter: 一只蝴蝶在花间～。A butterfly fluttered from flower to flower. ‖ 柳絮在空中～。Willow catkins are dancing in the air.
【飞翔】 fēixiáng 〈动〉 fiy; circle in the air; hover: 展翅～ on the wing ‖ ～的鸟儿 bird in flight ‖ 一群天鹅在湖上～。A flock of swans are hovering over the lake.
【飞行】 fēixíng 〈动〉 fly: ～安全 flight safety ‖ ～编队 flight formation ‖ ～监测 flight monitoring ‖ ～经验 flying experience ‖ ～路线 flight path ‖ ～事故 flight accident ‖ ～试验 flight test ‖ ～特技 flying stunt ‖ ～振动 flight vibration ‖ ～资格 flight/flying status ‖ ～资料 flight data ‖ 不着陆～ non-stop flight ‖ 超音速～ supersonic flight ‖ 低空～ low-altitude flying ‖ 高空～ altitude flying ‖ 水平～ level/horizontal flight ‖ 探测～ exploration flight ‖ 特技～ trick/stunt flight ‖ 往返～ shuttle flights
〔～半径〕 fēixíng bànjìng 〈名〉 flight radius
〔～表演〕 fēixíng biǎoyǎn 〈名〉 air show; exhibition flight
〔～动力学〕 fēixíng dònglìxué 〈名〉 flight dynamics
〔～服〕 fēixíngfú 〈名〉 flying suit
〔～管制〕 fēixíng guǎnzhì 〈名〉 air traffic control; flight control
〔～航线〕 fēixíng hángxiàn 〈名〉 line of flight; air route: ～交通管制 air route traffic control
〔～记录簿〕 fēixíng jìlùbù 〈名〉 flight log
〔～记录仪〕 fēixíng jìlùyí 〈名〉 flight recorder; black box
〔～甲板〕 fēixíng jiǎbǎn 〈名〉 flight deck
〔～科学〕 fēixíng kēxué 〈名〉 flight science
〔～帽〕 fēixíngmào 〈名〉 aviator's helmet
〔～模拟装置〕 fēixíng mónǐ zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 flight simulator
〔～能见度〕 fēixíng néngjiàndù 〈名〉 flight visibility
〔～器〕 fēixíngqì 〈名〉 aircraft
〔～情报〕 fēixíng qíngbào 〈名〉 flight information: ～区 flight information region
〔～人员〕 fēixíng rényuán 〈名〉 aircrew; aircrewman
〔～药检〕 fēixíng yàojiǎn 〈名〉 flight doping test; air-borne drug-testing; out-of-competition drug-testing
〔～医生〕 fēixíng yīshēng 〈名〉 flying doctor
〔～员〕 fēixíngyuán 〈名〉 pilot; airman; aviator
〔～指挥仪〕 fēixíng zhǐhuīyí 〈名〉 flight director

【飞絮】 fēixù 〈名〉floating catkins
【飞旋】 fēixuán 〈动〉fly in circles; hover: 雄鹰在天空中～。An eagle was hovering in the sky.
【飞檐】 fēiyán 〈名〉[建筑] upturned eaves
【飞檐走壁】 fēiyán-zǒubì 〈熟〉〈旧〉leap onto roofs and vault over walls; make one's way over roofs and walls
【飞眼】 fēiyǎn 〈动〉cast an amorous glance (at); make eyes (at); ogle
【飞扬】 fēiyáng ❶〈动〉fly upwards; rise: 彩旗～。Flags of various colours are fluttering in the wind. ‖ 碎纸四处～。Bits of paper were flying about. ❷〈形〉radiant (with); beaming (with): ⇨神采～
〖～跋扈〗 fēiyáng-báhù 〈熟〉be arrogant and domineering; be bossy: 他们都不喜欢他的～。They did not appreciate his arrogant behaviour.
【飞鹰走狗】 fēiyīng-zǒugǒu 〈熟〉fly one's falcons and course one's hounds; go hunting with one's hawks and hounds
【飞鱼】 fēiyú 〈名〉flying fish
【飞语】 fēiyǔ 〈名〉rumour; gossip: ⇨流言～
【飞跃】 fēiyuè ❶〈名〉[哲学] leap: 认识的～ leap in the process of cognition ‖ 质的～ change in essence ❷〈动〉advance by leaps and bounds; make great strides: 实现历史性～ achieve a historic leap ‖ 向新技术时代的大～ great jump forward to a new technological era ❸〈动〉jump; leap: 他纵身～墙头。He leapt over the wall.
【飞越】 fēiyuè ❶〈动〉fly over/across: ～大西洋 fly (across) the Atlantic ‖ 成功地～喜马拉雅山 make a successful flight over the Himalayas ❷〈书〉= 飞扬② fēiyáng
【飞灾】 fēizāi 〈名〉unexpected disaster
〖～横祸〗 fēizāi-hènghuò = 飞来横祸 fēilái-hènghuò
【飞贼】 fēizéi 〈名〉❶ cat burglar; burglar; air marauder/pirate ❷ enemy intruding by air; air intruder
【飞涨】 fēizhǎng 〈动〉(of prices, water level, etc) soar; shoot up; skyrocket: ～的生活费用 flyaway/runaway living costs ‖ 物价～。Prices are rising sharply. ‖ 近来价格～。Prices have been soaring recently. ‖ 医药费用～。Medical costs skyrocketed.
【飞针走线】 fēizhēn-zǒuxiàn 〈熟〉do needlework skilfully; ply one's needle nimbly
【飞舟】 fēizhōu 〈名〉fleeting boat: ～竞渡。The fleeting boats are racing.

妃

fēi 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ imperial concubine; consort ❷ wife of a prince
【妃红】 fēihóng 〈名〉light pink
【妃嫔】 fēipín 〈名〉〈旧〉imperial concubine
【妃色】 fēisè 〈名〉light pink
【妃子】 fēizi 〈名〉〈旧〉imperial concubine

非[1]

fēi ❶〈动〉not conform to; run counter to; be against: ⇨～法; ～礼 ❷〈名〉wrong; wrongdoing: ⇨是～; 痛改前～ ❸〈动〉blame; censure; criticize: ⇨～难; ～议 ❹〈动〉be not: ～笔墨所能形容 beyond/above description ‖ ～司机不能开车。No one can drive except a driver. ❺〈前缀〉non-; un-; in-: ～保密性文件 non-classified document ‖ ～成员国 nonmember countries/states ‖ ～公有制经济 non-public sectors of the economy ‖ ～国有企业 non-state enterprise ‖ ～交战状态 nonbelligerency ‖ ～劳动人口 non-working population ‖ ～流动资产 non-current assets ‖ ～上市股 outside share/stock ‖ ～熟练工人 unskilled worker ‖ ～营利机构/组织 nonprofit institution/organization ‖ ～战略性核武器 non-strategic nuclear weapons ‖ ～种子选手 unseeded player ‖ ～居住用建筑 non-residential building ‖ ～专利技术 non-patented technology ❻〈副〉not: ⇨～常; ～同小可 ❼〈副〉unless; simply must; have got to: 你不让我去，我～去。You won't let me go, but I'll go anyway. ‖ 如果你～要喝那么多，肯定会吐的。If you insist on heavy drinking, you will throw up. ‖ 我～得吃这药吗? Must I take the medicine? ‖ 要成功，～下苦功夫不可。You can get nowhere unless you make great efforts. / Success requires painstaking efforts. ❽〈动〉〈书〉deteriorate; worsen: 景况日～。Things get worse and worse.

非[2]

Fēi 〈名〉Africa
【非比寻常】 fēibǐxúncháng 〈熟〉unusual; out of the ordinary: 这事～。*This is rather out of the ordinary.*
【非病原菌】 fēibìngyuánjūn 〈名〉nonpathogenic bacterium
【非常】 fēicháng ❶〈形〉extraordinary; unusual; special: ～会议/情况/事件 extraordinary session/situation/event ❷〈副〉very; extremely; extraordinarily: ～重视 attach great importance to; place much emphasis on ‖ ～抱歉 awfully/terribly sorry ‖ ～必要 highly necessary ‖ ～成功 enormously successful ‖ ～富有 exceedingly rich ‖ ～感人 extraordinarily moving ‖ ～紧张 extremely nervous ‖ ～精彩 simply marvellous ‖ ～精确 remarkably accurate ‖ ～枯燥 deadly dull ‖ ～拥挤 dreadfully crowded ‖ ～珍贵 of great rarity ‖ ～正确 perfectly correct ‖ 她～会说话。She has a *silver tongue.* ‖ 我～感谢您。*I'm very grateful to you.* ‖ 大病一场后，她的身体～虚弱。She has been debilitated by her serious illness. ‖ 她讲英语～流利。She speaks English with great fluency. / She speaks very fluent English.
〖～时期〗 fēicháng shíqī 〈名〉time of emergency: 国家处于～。The country is in a period of emergency.
【非常规战争】 fēichángguī zhànzhēng 〈名〉unconventional warfare
【非常任理事国】 fēichángrèn lǐshìguó 〈名〉non-permanent member (of the UN Security Council)
【非处方药】 fēichǔfāngyào 〈名〉over-the-counter (OTC) drug/medicine; non-prescription medicine: 大多数感冒药都是～。You can buy most cold remedies over the counter.
【非传统安全威胁】 fēichuántǒng ānquán wēixié 〈名〉non-traditional threats to security
【非此即彼】 fēicǐ-jíbǐ 〈熟〉either this or that; one or the other
【非但】 fēidàn 〈连〉not only: ～我不知道，他也不知道。Not only is it beyond my knowledge, but beyond his as well. ‖ 他～没有生气，反而请我们喝酒。*Instead of being angry, he bought us a* drink.
【非导体】 fēidǎotǐ 〈名〉[物理] nonconductor
【非得】 fēiděi 〈副〉must; have to: ～马上解决 have to be solved immediately ‖ 学好外语～下功夫不行。The mastery of a foreign language involves painstaking efforts.
【非缔约方】 fēidìyuēfāng 〈名〉[法律] non-contracting party
【非缔约国】 fēidìyuēguó 〈名〉[法律] non-contracting state/power
【非电解质】 fēidiànjiězhì 〈名〉[化学] anelectrolyte; nonelectrolyte
【非独】 fēidú 〈连〉〈书〉*not merely/only*: ～无害，而且有益。*It is* not merely harmless but very useful.
【非对称作战】 fēiduìchèn zuòzhàn 〈名〉asymmetric warfare
【非对抗性矛盾】 fēiduìkàngxìng máodùn 〈名〉non-antagonistic contradiction
【非法】 fēifǎ 〈形〉illegal; illegitimate; unlawful; illicit: ～堕胎 have an illegal abortion ‖ ～操作 illegal operation ‖ ～出版物 illegitimate publications ‖ ～出口 illicit export ‖ ～合同 illegal contract ‖ ～活动 illegal/unlawful activities ‖ ～集会 unlawful assembly ‖ ～监禁 illegal detention ‖ ～建筑物 illegal structure ‖ ～交易 illegal dealings/transactions ‖ ～拘留 unlawful detention; *false arrest* ‖ ～利润 *exorbitant/illegal profit* ‖ ～贸易 *illicit* trade ‖ ～入境 illegal entry ‖ ～入侵 illegal intrusion ‖ ～审讯 illegal trial ‖ ～收入 fraudulent gain; illegitimate income; illicit gains ‖ ～手段 illegal means ‖ ～所得 illicit gains ‖ ～销售香烟 illegal sale of cigarettes ‖ ～行为 illegal act ‖ ～占有 adverse possession; unlawful seizure ‖ ～政府 outlawed government ‖ ～组织 illegal organization
〖～持有毒品罪〗 fēifǎ chíyǒu dúpǐnzuì 〈名〉crime of carrying drugs illegally
〖～结社〗 fēifǎ jiéshè 〈名〉illicit/illegal association
〖～拘禁罪〗 fēifǎ jūjìnzuì 〈名〉crime of illegal confinement
〖～同居〗 fēifǎ tóngjū 〈名〉illegal/illicit cohabitation
〖～行医罪〗 fēifǎ xíngyīzuì 〈名〉crime of practising medicine illegally
〖～移民〗 fēifǎ yímín 〈名〉❶ illegal immigration ❷ illegal immigrant; illegal alien
【非凡】 fēifán 〈形〉outstanding; extraordinary; uncommon: ～的才能 extraordinary talent ‖ ～的记忆力 extraordinary power of retention ‖ ～的勇气 outstanding courage ‖ 市场上热闹～。The market is bustling with activity.
【非分】 fēifèn 〈形〉❶ assuming; presumptuous: ～的要求 presumptuous demands ❷ not one's own: ～之财 money not honestly earned; snatched property

〖～之想〗 fēifènzhīxiǎng 〈熟〉inordinate ambition; presumptuous desire
【非公莫入】 fēigōng-mòrù 〈熟〉no admittance except on business
【非官方】 fēiguānfāng 〈形〉unofficial: ～会晤 private/unofficial meeting ‖ ～消息 unofficial news; information from unofficial sources ‖ ～组织 unofficial/nongovernmental organization
【非婚生子女】 fēihūnshēng zǐnǚ 〈名〉illegitimate child; child born out of wedlock
【非交战国】 fēijiāozhànguó 〈名〉nonbelligerent
【非接触作战】 fēijiēchù zuòzhàn 〈名〉non-contact warfare
【非金属】 fēijīnshǔ 〈名〉nonmetal: ～材料 nonmetallic material ‖ ～化合物 nonmetallic compound ‖ ～矿 nonmetal ore/mine ‖ ～物质 nonmetallic substance ‖ ～元素 nonmetallic element
【非晶体】 fēijīngtǐ 〈名〉amorphous body; noncrystal
【非晶质】 fēijīngzhì 〈形〉[化学] amorphous; noncrystalline
【非军事】 fēijūnshì 〈形〉non-military; unmilitary
〖～化〗 fēijūnshìhuà 〈动〉demilitarize
〖～区〗 fēijūnshìqū 〈名〉demilitarized zone
〖～人员〗 fēijūnshì rényuán 〈名〉non-military/civilian personnel
【非空集合】 fēikōngjíhé 〈名〉[数学] nonempty sets
【非礼】 fēilǐ ❶〈形〉insolent; impolite; rude: ～举动 improper behaviour; misconduct ❷〈动〉harass sexually; take liberties with (a woman); assault; violate: 欲行～ attempt to violate/harass a woman
【非驴非马】 fēilǘ-fēimǎ 〈熟〉neither fish nor foul; neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring
【非卖品】 fēimàipǐn 〈名〉article not for sale
【非命】 fēimìng 〈名〉unnatural/violent death: 死于～ die a violent death
【非难】 fēinàn 〈动〉criticize adversely; blame; censure; reproach; reprimand: 受到～ be met with a disapprobation ‖ 引起许多～ elicit much criticism; incur many adverse comments ‖ 无可～ beyond reproach; above criticism; irreproachable
【非农业国】 fēinóngyèguó 〈名〉non-agricultural nation
【非农业人口】 fēinóngyè rénkǒu 〈名〉non-farm population
【非欧几何】 fēi'ōu jǐhé 〈名〉[数学] non-Euclidean geometry
【非亲非故】 fēiqīn-fēigù 〈熟〉neither relative nor friend; neither kith nor kin: 难道他跟你～，你就不帮他了吗? Would you refuse to help him simply because he is not bound to you by any ties?
【非人】 fēirén 〈形〉inhuman; inhumane: 过着～的生活 live a sub-human life ‖ ～的待遇/条件 inhumane treatment/conditions ‖ ～的体制 inhuman system
【非溶剂】 fēiróngjì 〈名〉[化学] nonsolven
【非商品】 fēishāngpǐn 〈名〉non-merchandise: ～贸易 non-merchandise trade
【非生产】 fēishēngchǎn 〈形〉nonproductive
〖～部门〗 fēishēngchǎn bùmén 〈名〉nonproductive department/sector
〖～劳动〗 fēishēngchǎn láodòng 〈名〉nonproductive labour
〖～性〗 fēishēngchǎnxìng 〈形〉nonproductive; unproductive: 削减～开支 reduce nonproductive expenditures/expenses ‖ ～建设投资 nonproductive construction investment ‖ ～项目 non-productive project ‖ ～员工 non-productive worker
【非受益者】 fēishòuyìzhě 〈名〉[法律] nonbeneficiary
【非诉讼管辖】 fēisùsòng guǎnxiá 〈名〉[法律] non-contentious jurisdiction
【非特】 fēitè 〈连〉〈书〉*not only*
【非条件刺激】 fēitiáojiàn cìjī 〈名〉[生理] unconditioned stimulus
【非条件反射】 fēitiáojiàn fǎnshè 〈名〉[生理] unconditioned reflex
【非同小可】 fēitóngxiǎokě 〈熟〉no trivial matter: 这事～，我们必须认真对待。This is by no means insignificant. We must be serious about it.
【非同寻常】 fēitóngxúncháng 〈熟〉out of the ordinary; unusual: ～的能力 *ability far above the ordinary; extraordinary ability* ‖ 他是个～的人，过着～的生活。He is no ordinary man and lives a no ordinary life.
【非徒】 fēitú 〈连〉〈书〉not merely/only... (but)
【非我莫属】 fēiwǒmòshǔ 〈熟〉belong exclusively to me
【非物质】 fēiwùzhì 〈形〉nonmaterial: ～货物 nonmaterial goods ‖ ～需要 nonmaterial need
【非系统论】 fēixìtǒnglùn 〈名〉non-systematology
【非线性】 fēixiànxìng 〈形〉non-linear
〖～电路〗 fēixiànxìng diànlù 〈名〉non-linear circuit
〖～方程〗 fēixiànxìng fāngchéng 〈名〉*non-linear equation*
〖～分析〗 fēixiànxìng fēnxī 〈名〉non-linear analysis
〖～理论〗 fēixiànxìng lǐlùn 〈名〉non-linear theory
〖～振动〗 fēixiànxìng zhèndòng 〈名〉non-linear vibration
【非笑】 fēixiào 〈动〉ridicule; deride; sneer at: 她怕遭人～。She was afraid of being sneered at.
【非写实】 fēixiěshí 〈形〉non-objective: ～艺术 non-objective art
【非刑】 fēixíng 〈名〉brutal torture; cruel and unusual punishment: 受尽～折磨 suffer all kinds of brutal tortures
〖～拷打〗 fēixíng kǎodǎ 〈动〉put sb *to brutal torture*
【非移民签证】 fēiyímín qiānzhèng 〈名〉non-immigrant visa: 美国驻北京的大使馆只办理前往美国的～。The US Embassy in Beijing only processes non-immigrant visas for travel to the United States.
【非议】 fēiyì 〈动〉reproach; censure: ～该国的形势 criticize the situation in that country ‖ 引起～ incur/attract disapproval ‖ 遭人～ be subject to reproach ⇨无可～
【非营业性】 fēiyíngyèxìng 〈形〉nonoperating; nonoperative: ～收入/支出 nonoperating income/outlay
【非约定继承】 fēiyuēdìng jìchéng 〈名〉[法律] non-conventional succession
【非约束性条款】 fēiyuēshùxìng tiáokuǎn 〈名〉permissive provision
【非再生资源】 fēizàishēng zīyuán 〈名〉unrenewable resource
【非战斗人员】 fēizhàndòu rényuán 〈名〉[军事] non-combatants; non-combat personnel
【非正规军】 fēizhèngguījūn 〈名〉irregular troops; irregulars
【非正规战】 fēizhèngguīzhàn 〈名〉irregular warfare
【非正式】 fēizhèngshì 〈形〉informal; unofficial: ～承认 informal recognition ‖ ～访问 unofficial visit ‖ ～会晤 informal meeting ‖ ～声明 unofficial statement ‖ ～协议 informal agreement ‖ ～译文 unofficial/tentative translation
【非正统】 fēizhèngtǒng 〈形〉unorthodox: ～的观点 unorthodox opinion ‖ ～的治疗方式 unorthodox form of medical treatment
【非正义】 fēizhèngyì 〈形〉unjust: ～战争 unjust war
【非政府】 fēizhèngfǔ 〈形〉non-governmental: 保持～间交往 maintain non-governmental contacts ‖ ～间合作 non-governmental cooperation ‖ ～组织 non-governmental organization
【非政治】 fēizhèngzhì 〈形〉non-political: ～犯 non-political criminal ‖ ～问题 non-political issue; issue of non-political nature
【非殖民化】 fēizhímínhuà 〈动〉decolonize
【非执行董事】 fēizhíxíng dǒngshì 〈名〉non-executive director
【非致命武器】 fēizhìmìng wǔqì 〈名〉non-lethal weapon
【非洲】 Fēizhōu 〈名〉Africa: ～地理人种 African geographic race ‖ ～国家首脑会议 Conference of the Heads of African States ‖ ～解放日 African Liberation Day (May 25)
〖～国民大会〗 Fēizhōu Guómín Dàhuì 〈名〉African National Conference
〖～经济共同体〗 Fēizhōu Jīngjì Gòngtóngtǐ 〈名〉African Economic Community
〖～统一组织〗 Fēizhōu Tǒngyī Zǔzhī 〈名〉Organization of African Unity (OAU)
〖～运动会〗 Fēizhōu Yùndònghuì 〈名〉African Games
〖～自由日〗 Fēizhōu Zìyóurì 〈名〉African Freedom Day (April 15)
【非主要矛盾】 fēizhǔyào máodùn 〈名〉non-principal contradiction
【非专利技术】 fēizhuānlì jìshù 〈名〉non-proprietary technology

菲[1] fēi 〈形〉(of flowers and grass) luxuriant and fragrant: ⇨芳～

菲[2] fēi 〈名〉[化学] phenanthrene ⇨fěi

【菲菲】 fēifēi 〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of flowers and grass) luxuriant and beautiful; exuberant ❷ (of flowers and grass) rich in fragrance; fragrant: 芳草～。The grass gives off a sweet fragrance.
【菲林】 fēilín 〈名〉〈方〉film; roll of film

【菲律宾】 Fēilǜbīn 〈名〉 the Philippines
〖～共和国〗 Fēilǜbīn Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of the Philippines
〖～群岛〗 Fēilǜbīn Qúndǎo 〈名〉 Philippine Islands
〖～人〗 Fēilǜbīnrén 〈名〉 Filipino

啡 fēi → 咖啡 kāfēi; 吗啡 mǎfēi

骓 fēi 〈书〉〈名〉 off-wheeler; near-wheeler

绯 fēi 〈形〉 red: 深～ deep red; crimson
【绯红】 fēihóng 〈形〉 bright red; scarlet: ～的朝阳 rosy rising sun ‖ 她两颊羞得～。Her cheeks blushed with shyness.
【绯闻】 fēiwén 〈名〉 rumour of a love affair; sexual scandal; amorous affair: 影坛～ sex scandals in the film circles

扉 fēi 〈名〉〈书〉 door leaf: 柴～ faggot door ⇨心～
【扉画】 fēihuà 〈名〉 flyleaf picture
【扉页】 fēiyè 〈名〉[印刷] title page; flyleaf; fly

蜚 fēi ＝ 飞 fēi
⇨fěi
【蜚短流长】 fēiduǎn-liúcháng ＝ 飞短流长 fēiduǎn-liúcháng
【蜚声】 fēishēng 〈动〉〈书〉 make a name; become famous/well-known: ～海内外 enjoy a high reputation both at home and abroad ‖ ～文坛 be famous in the literary circles
【蜚语】 fēiyǔ ＝ 飞语 fēiyǔ

霏 fēi 〈书〉 ❶〈形〉(of snow or rain) falling thick and fast; (of cloud, mist) heavy/thick ❷〈动〉 drift in the air; float; waft
【霏霏】 fēifēi 〈形〉〈书〉(of snow or rain) thick and fast; (of cloud or mist) heavy; thick: 雨雪～。It is snowing thick and fast.
【霏微】 fēiwēi 〈形〉〈书〉(of mist, rain, etc) pervading; permeating: 香气～。The air is permeated with a faint fragrance.

鲱 fēi 〈名〉[动物] Pacific herring

féi

肥 féi ❶〈形〉 fat; greasy: ～臀 fat buttocks ‖ ～猪 fat pig; plump hog; big porker ‖ 减～药 obesity drug ‖ 马无夜草不～。Horses cannot get fat without being fed at night. ❷〈形〉 fertile; rich: ⇨～土 ❸〈动〉 fertilize; enrich: ⇨～田 ❹〈名〉 fertilizer; manure: 缺～ be in need/lack/want of fertilizer ‖ 给小麦上～ manure the wheat ⇨化～; 积～ ❺〈形〉 rich [usu with a derogatory sense] ❻〈动〉 get rich by illegal means: ～私囊 line one's pockets/purse ⇨损公～私 ❼〈形〉 fat; lucrative: ⇨～差; ～缺 ❽〈名〉 gain; profit [usu used in a derogatory sense]: ⇨分～ ❾〈形〉 loose-fitting; loose; large: 这裤腰太～了。The waist of the trousers is too loose.
【肥差】 féichāi 〈名〉 fat job: 一份/桩～ a fat job ‖ 得到～ get a fat job
【肥肠】 féicháng 〈名〉 pork intestines (used as food): 熘～ intestines sauté
【肥大】 féidà 〈形〉 ❶ loose; large: ～的衬衣 loose shirt ‖ ～的短裤 baggy shorts ‖ ～的鞋 stout shoes ❷ fat; plump; corpulent: 笨拙～的身体 clumsy and corpulent figure ❸ hypertrophied: 扁桃体/心脏～ hypertrophy of the tonsils/heart
〖～细胞〗 féidà xìbāo 〈名〉[生物] mast cell
【肥分】 féifèn 〈名〉[农业] fertilizer nutriment
【肥甘】 féigān 〈名〉〈书〉 delicious food; delicacy
【肥厚】 féihòu 〈形〉 ❶ fleshy; plump: ～的手掌 plump palm ‖ ～的嘴唇 thick lips ❷ hypertrophied: 右心室～ hypertrophy of ventriculus dexter ❸ (of soil) thick and fertile: 表土～ thick and fertile topsoil ❹ lucrative: ～的利润 fat profit
【肥己损人】 féijǐ-sǔnrén 〈熟〉 enrich oneself at the expense of others: ～的行为是可耻的。It's shameful to enjoy benefits at the expense of others.
【肥力】 féilì 〈名〉[农业] fertility: 保持/提高土壤～ maintain/increase soil fertility
【肥料】 féiliào 〈名〉 fertilizer; manure: 一袋～ a bag of fertilizer ‖ 抗生素～ antibiotic ferti lizer ‖ 颗粒～ granulated fertilizer ‖ 普通～ common fertilizer ‖ 无机/有机～ inorganic/organic fertilizer ‖ 细菌～ bacterial fertilizer
【肥溜溜】 féiliūliū 〈形〉 (of animals) stout and sleek; (of fruits) fleshy and shiny
【肥马轻裘】 féimǎ-qīngqiú 〈熟〉 extravagant way of living; luxurious life
【肥煤】 féiméi 〈名〉 fat/rich coal; metabituminous coal
【肥美】 féiměi 〈形〉 ❶ fertile; rich: ～的牧场 rich pasture ‖ ～的土地 fertile land ❷ fleshy; plump; luxuriant: ～的牛羊 stout and sleek cattle and sheep ❸ fleshy and delicious: ～的羊肉 delicious mutton
【肥腻】 féinì 〈形〉 rich and greasy: 她吃～的东西就要闹肚子。Rich and greasy food upsets her stomach.
【肥胖】 féipàng 〈形〉 fat; corpulent; obese
〖～症〗 féipàngzhèng 〈名〉 obesity; adiposis; adiposity: ～病人 obesity patient
【肥缺】 féiquē 〈名〉 fat/plum job/vacancy; fat office; lucrative appointment
【肥肉】 féiròu 〈名〉 fat meat; fat: 这火腿～太多。This ham has too much fat in it.
【肥实】 féishi 〈形〉 ❶ stout; fat: ～的黑马 stout black horse ❷ fatty; adipose: ～的肉 fatty meat ❸ rich; wealthy; well-off: 日子过得挺～ live an abundant life; live in affluence
【肥瘦】 féishòu 〈名〉 ❶ girth of clothing: 试一试,看这鞋的～怎么样。Try on the shoes and see if they are a good fit. ❷〈方〉 half-lean meat: 来二斤～! One kilo of half-lean meat, please!
【肥水】 féishuǐ 〈名〉 ❶ rich water: ～灌溉 manuring irrigation ❷〈喻〉 profit; gain
〖～不流外人田〗 féishuǐ bù liú wàirén tián 〈熟〉 fertilized water is to enrich one's own land exclusively and not be let out into other people's fields benefits are to be shared exclusively among one's own people
【肥硕】 féishuò 〈形〉 ❶ (of fruits) big and fleshy ❷ (of limbs and body) plump; fleshy
【肥田】 féitián ❶〈名〉 fertile field/land ❷〈动〉 enrich/fatten/fertilize the soil: 粪可以～。Faeces may be used to fertilize the soil.
〖～草〗 féitiáncǎo 〈名〉 fabaceous herbs; herbal fertilizer
〖～粉〗 féitiánfěn 〈名〉〈口〉 ammonium sulphate
【肥头大耳】 féitóu-dà'ěr 〈熟〉 (of a child) round and plump; chubby; (of a man) fat and bulky
【肥土】 féitǔ 〈名〉 fertile soil; loam: ～沃田 fertile land
【肥沃】 féiwò 〈形〉 fertile; rich: ～的田地 rich and fertile field ‖ 极其～的土壤 soil of surpassing fertility
【肥效】 féixiào 〈名〉[农业] fertilizer effect/efficiency: ～持久的肥料 fertilizer with lingering effect
【肥腴】 féiyú 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ fertile ❷ fat; plump; corpulent
【肥育】 féiyù 〈动〉[畜牧] fatten
〖～期〗 féiyùqī 〈名〉[畜牧] stage of fattening
〖～猪〗 féiyùzhū 〈名〉 fattening pig
【肥源】 féiyuán 〈名〉[农业] source of manure
【肥皂】 féizào 〈名〉 soap: 一块/条～ a cake/bar of soap ‖ 用～泡衣服 soap the clothes up ‖ 用～洗手 wash one's hands with soap ‖ ～味 soapy smell/taste ‖ 液体～ liquid soap ‖ 我来给你背上打些～。Let me soap your back. ‖ 这种～不起泡。This kind of soap doesn't lather.
〖～盒〗 féizàohé 〈名〉 soap box
〖～剧〗 féizàojù 〈名〉 soap opera
〖～泡〗 féizàopào 〈名〉 soap bubble; lather: 吹～ blow a soap bubble ‖ ～沫 soap suds; suds
〖～片〗 féizàopiàn 〈名〉 soap flakes
〖～溶液〗 féizào róngyè 〈名〉 soapy solution; suds
〖～水〗 féizàoshuǐ 〈名〉 soapy water
【肥壮】 féizhuàng 〈形〉 stout and strong: 禾苗～ healthy and strong seedlings ‖ 牲口～ thriving herds of cattle

腓[1] féi 〈名〉 calf (of the leg)

腓[2] féi 〈动〉〈书〉 be diseased; get withered
【腓肠肌】 féichángjī 〈名〉[解剖] gastrocnemius

【腓骨】 féigǔ 〈名〉[解剖] fibula; perone
【腓尼基语】 Féiníjīyǔ 〈名〉Phoenician (language)

fěi

朏 fěi 〈动〉〈书〉(of the crescent moon) begin to shine

匪[1] fěi 〈副〉〈书〉not: ➪~夷所思; 获益~浅

匪[2] fěi 〈名〉bandit; robber; brigand; gangster: ➪~巢; 土~

【匪帮】 fěibāng 〈名〉bandit gang: 经常遭受武装~骚扰 be frequented/pestered by armed gangs of bandits
【匪巢】 fěicháo 〈名〉bandits' lair
【匪盗】 fěidào 〈名〉robber; bandit: ~猖獗 rampant robbery
【匪患】 fěihuàn 〈名〉banditry: 清除~ eliminate bandits
【匪祸】 fěihuò 〈名〉banditry
【匪军】 fěijūn 〈名〉bandit troops: 剿灭~ exterminate bandit troops
【匪窟】 fěikū 〈名〉bandits' lair: 直捣~ make/stage a daring raid on the bandits' den; storm/raid the bandits' lair
【匪酋】 fěiqiú 〈名〉〈书〉bandit chief/chieftain
【匪首】 fěishǒu 〈名〉bandit chief/chieftain: ~已经落网。The bandit chief has been captured.
【匪徒】 fěitú 〈名〉❶ bandit; gangster; robber: 一帮~ a gang of bandits ‖ 蒙面~ masked bandit ❷ reactionaries
【匪穴】 fěixué 〈名〉bandits' den/lair; enemy's entrenchment
【匪夷所思】 fěiyísuǒsī 〈熟〉(of ideas or actions) unimaginably/incredibly queer; fantastic: 他们的严格~。They are fantastically strict.

诽 fěi 〈动〉slander; calumniate

【诽谤】 fěibàng 〈动〉slander; calumniate; defame; speak evil of: 遭到~ come under slander ‖ 发表文章/言论~某人 publish/utter a libel against sb ‖ 散布~之词 spread slanders ‖ 造谣~ cook up a story to vilify sb ‖ ~案 case of slander/libel; libel suit ‖ ~诉讼 libel action ‖ ~性报道 libellous report ‖ ~性指控 slanderous accusation ‖ 恶毒的~ vicious calumny/slander ‖ ~是要负法律责任的。Libel is subject to legal charge.
〖~信〗 fěibàngxìn 〈名〉poison-pen letter
〖~者〗 fěibàngzhě 〈名〉libellant; libeller
〖~罪〗 fěibàngzuì 〈名〉calumny; crime of defamation; offence of libel: 犯~ commit libel

菲 fěi 〈形〉〈书〉〈谦〉poor; humble; unworthy: ~礼 my humble gift
➪fēi

【菲薄】 fěibó ❶〈形〉humble; poor: 薪水~ be low-paid ‖ ~的收入 slender/slim income ❷〈动〉belittle; despise; undervalue: ~前人 belittle the predecessors ➪妄自~
【菲敬】 fěijìng 〈名〉〈谦〉my humble/small gift
【菲仪】 fěiyí 〈名〉〈谦〉my humble/small gift
【菲酌】 fěizhuó 〈名〉〈谦〉simple meal with wine

悱 fěi 〈形〉〈书〉at a loss for words

【悱恻】 fěicè 〈形〉〈书〉laden with sorrow; grief-stricken; woeful: ➪缠绵~

斐 fěi 〈形〉〈书〉rich in literary grace: ➪~然①

【斐济】 Fěijì 〈名〉Fiji
〖~共和国〗 Fěijì Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Fiji
〖~人〗 Fěijìrén 〈名〉Fijian
〖~语〗 Fěijìyǔ 〈名〉Fijian (language)
【斐然】 fěirán 〈形〉〈书〉❶ with brilliant literary grace: ➪~成章 ❷ brilliant; splendid; striking: 成绩~ achieve splendid results; with brilliant achievements
〖~成章〗 fěirán-chéngzhāng 〈熟〉show striking literary talent/merit

榧 fěi 〈名〉[植物] Chinese torreya (tree)

【榧子】 fěizi 〈名〉[植物] ❶ Chinese torreya (tree) ❷ Chinese torreya nut

蜚 fěi 〈名〉〈旧〉locust or the like
➪fēi

【蜚蠊】 fěilián 〈名〉[植物] cockroach; roach

翡 fěi 〈名〉❶ [动物] halcyon ❷ jadeite; jade

【翡翠】 fěicuì 〈名〉❶ [动物] halcyon ❷ jadeite; jade: ~绿 jade green

篚 fěi 〈名〉〈书〉round bamboo basket

fèi

芾 fèi →蔽芾 bìfèi
➪fú

吠 fèi 〈动〉(of a dog) bark; yap; yelp: 狂~ bark furiously (at sb)

【吠叫】 fèijiào 〈动〉(of a dog) bark; yap; yelp: 在半夜~ bark at midnight
【吠形吠声】 fèixíng-fèishēng 〈熟〉when one dog barks at a shadow, all the others join in · blindly follow suit
【吠影吠声】 fèiyǐng-fèishēng = 吠形吠声 fèixíng-fèishēng

肺 fèi 〈名〉lung: 将新鲜空气吸入~中 breathe deeply to fill one's lung with fresh air ‖ 右~ right lung ‖ 左~ left lung ‖ 〈喻〉亚马孙雨林被称为地球的~。The Amazon rain forest is referred to as the lungs of the Earth.

【肺癌】 fèi'ái 〈名〉lung cancer; carcinoma of the lung: 吸烟会引起~。Smoking causes lung cancer.
【肺病】 fèibìng 〈名〉pulmonary tuberculosis; lung disease; tuberculosis (TB): 染上/患~ contract/catch a lung disease
〖~学〗 fèibìngxué 〈名〉pulmonology
【肺尘病】 fèichénbìng 〈名〉[医学] pneumoconiosis
【肺出血】 fèichūxuè 〈名〉[医学] pneumorrhagia
【肺动脉】 fèidòngmài 〈名〉[生理] pulmonary artery: ~高压 pulmonary hypertension
【肺腑】 fèifǔ 〈名〉❶ lungs ❷ bottom of one's heart: 感人~ touch one to the depths of one's heart; move people deeply
〖~之言〗 fèifǔzhīyán 〈名〉words from the bottom of one's heart
【肺活量】 fèihuóliàng 〈名〉vital/breathing capacity: 他的~很大。He has a good pair of lungs.
【肺结核】 fèijiéhé 〈名〉pulmonary tuberculosis (TB)
【肺静脉】 fèijìngmài 〈名〉[生理] pulmonary vein
【肺痨】 fèiláo 〈名〉consumption; tuberculosis
【肺量计】 fèiliàngjì 〈名〉pulmometer
【肺门】 fèimén 〈名〉hilus pulmonis
【肺囊肿】 fèinángzhǒng 〈名〉pulmonary cyst
【肺脓肿】 fèinóngzhǒng 〈名〉pulmonary/lung abscess
【肺泡】 fèipào 〈名〉[生理] pulmonary alveolus
【肺气肿】 fèiqìzhǒng 〈名〉pneumonectasis
【肺切除术】 fèiqiēchúshù 〈名〉pneumonectomy
【肺石】 fèishí 〈名〉[医学] lung calculus; pulmolith
【肺萎陷】 fèiwěixiàn 〈名〉[医学] collapse of the lung
【肺吸虫】 fèixīchóng 〈名〉lung fluke
〖~病〗 fèixīchóngbìng 〈名〉paragonimiasis
【肺细胞】 fèixìbāo 〈名〉[生理] pneumonocyte
【肺循环】 fèixúnhuán 〈名〉[生理] pulmonary circulation
【肺芽】 fèiyá 〈名〉[医学] lung bud
【肺炎】 fèiyán 〈名〉pneumonia: 患~ catch pneumonia ‖ 非典型性~ atypical pneumonia; SARS
【肺叶】 fèiyè 〈名〉[生理] lobe of the lung; pulmonary lobe
【肺鱼】 fèiyú 〈名〉lungfish
【肺脏】 fèizàng 〈名〉lungs
【肺蛭】 fèizhì 〈名〉lung fluke

fèi

狒 fèi

【狒狒】 fèifèi 〈名〉baboon

废 fèi

❶〈动〉〈书〉collapse: 那房屋已～。The house has collapsed. ❷〈动〉perish: 王朝兴～ the rise and fall of a dynasty ❸〈动〉give up; abandon; abolish; abrogate: 不因人～言 not reject an opinion because of the speaker ⇨～除; 半途而～ ❹〈形〉useless; invalid: ～金属/钢 scrap metal/steel ‖ ～井 disused well ‖ ～塑料 waste plastics ‖ ～支票 cancelled cheque ⇨～话; ～料 ❺〈名〉waste: 变～为宝 turn waste into valuable materials ❻〈形〉disabled; maimed: ⇨残～ ❼〈形〉deserted; waste; wild: ⇨～墟 ❽〈形〉dispirited; disheartened: ⇨颓～ ❾〈动〉〈书〉depose; dethrone: ⇨～黜

F

【废弛】 fèichí 〈动〉(of a law, custom, discipline, etc) cease to be binding; run hollow; become lax: 校纪～。School discipline has become lax.

【废除】 fèichú 〈动〉abolish; rescind; abrogate; repeal; revoke: ～不平等条约 abrogate unequal treaties ‖ ～法令 withdraw/revoke a decree ‖ ～法律 abrogate/annul/repeal/rescind a law ‖ ～国债 nullify national debts ‖ ～合同 annul a contract ‖ ～旧的规章制度 abolish the old regulations ‖ ～领导职务终身制 abolish the system of life tenure in leading posts ‖ ～贸易协定 abrogate a trade agreement ‖ ～债务 cancel a debt

〖～令〗 fèichúlìng 〈名〉[法律] abatement order

【废黜】 fèichù 〈动〉❶〈书〉remove from office/power; dismiss from office; banish ❷ dethrone; oust; depose: 女王被～后,流亡国外。The queen went into exile after being dethroned.

【废帝】 fèidì 〈名〉dethroned emperor

【废话】 fèihuà ❶〈名〉futile remark; nonsense; rubbish; twaddle; idle words: 别说～! Don't talk rubbish! ‖ 完全是～! It's all hog wash!/ That's sheer nonsense! ❷〈动〉talk nonsense: 别～,快干你的事去。Stop your nonsense and get down to your business!

〖～连篇〗 fèihuà-liánpiān 〈熟〉pages of nonsense; empty rhetoric and verbosity; reams of rubbish: 他给我写了一封信,里面～。He wrote me a long rambling letter.

【废旧】 fèijiù 〈形〉(of things) old and useless: ～金属 metal scrap ‖ ～物资 waste and old materials

【废矿】 fèikuàng 〈名〉abandoned mine

【废料】 fèiliào 〈名〉waste (materials); scrap; junk: ～场 junk yard ‖ ～处理 waste disposal/treatment ‖ ～堆 scrap heap; waste heap ‖ 核～ nuclear waste

【废奴主义】 fèinúzhǔyì 〈名〉abolitionism

【废票】 fèipiào 〈名〉❶ invalid/invalidated ticket ❷ invalid/invalidated ballot

【废品】 fèipǐn 〈名〉❶ spoiled/waste product; reject: 车间的～堆 reject pile of a workshop ❷ scrap; waste: 收～ collect scrap ‖ 他靠拣～发了财。He made a fortune in scraps.

〖～袋〗 fèipǐndài 〈名〉litter bag

〖～回收〗 fèipǐn huíshōu 〈名〉waste recovery; salvage of waste material: ～站 recycling centre

〖～率〗 fèipǐnlǜ 〈名〉reject rate

〖～收购站〗 fèipǐn shōugòuzhàn 〈名〉salvage station; recycling centre/station

【废气】 fèiqì 〈名〉waste gas/steam; exhaust (gas/fumes): ～处理 waste gas treatment ‖ ～净化 exhaust purification ‖ ～排放 waste-gas exhaust ‖ ～综合利用 multipurpose use of waste gas/steam ‖ 汽车～ car exhaust

〖～阀〗 fèiqìfá 〈名〉exhaust gas valve

〖～门〗 fèiqìmén 〈名〉wastegate

【废弃】 fèiqì 〈动〉discard; abandon; cast aside; scrap: ～计划 scrap a plan/scheme ‖ ～延续了十五年的做法 scrap a 15-year practice ‖ ～财产 abandoned property ‖ ～的建筑物 derelict building ‖ ～机器 scrapped machine ‖ 这个词已经～不用了。This word has fallen into disuse.

〖～物〗 fèiqìwù 〈名〉waste: 工业～ industrial waste ‖ 有害的～ hazardous waste

【废寝忘食】 fèiqǐn-wàngshí 〈熟〉forget all about eating and sleeping; neglect one's meals and sleep; skip one's meals and sleep: ～地工作 devote oneself heart and soul to one's work (to the extent of neglecting one's meals and sleep)

【废然】 fèirán 〈形〉〈书〉disheartened and disappointed

【废热】 fèirè 〈名〉[环保] waste heat

【废人】 fèirén 〈名〉❶ disabled person; invalid ❷ good-for-nothing

【废水】 fèishuǐ 〈名〉waste water; liquid waste; effluents: ～利用 waste water utilization ‖ ～排放 waste water discharge ‖ ～渗透 waste water infiltration ‖ 工业～ industrial effluents

〖～处理〗 fèishuǐ chǔlǐ 〈名〉sewage treatment; waste water treatment: ～场 waste water processing station ‖ ～池 liquid waste purification tank ‖ ～设备 sewage treatment equipment

〖～氧化池〗 fèishuǐ yǎnghuàchí 〈名〉sewage/waste oxidation basin

【废丝】 fèisī 〈名〉[纺织] waste silk

【废铁】 fèitiě 〈名〉scrap iron

【废铜烂铁】 fèitóng-làntiě 〈名〉metal scrap

【废物】 fèiwù 〈名〉waste materials; waste; trash: ～袋 litter bag ‖ ～回收利用 waste recycling ‖ ～篓 trash basket ‖ 有毒～ poisonous waste

〖～处理〗 fèiwù chǔlǐ 〈名〉waste disposal

〖～交换〗 fèiwù jiāohuàn 〈名〉waste exchange

〖～利用〗 fèiwù lìyòng 〈名〉recycling of wastes

【废物】 fèiwu 〈名〉〈贬〉good-for-nothing

【废墟】 fèixū 〈名〉ruins: 一堆～ a heap of ruins ‖ 变成～ fall/reduce into ruins ‖ 古城～ ruins/ashes/relics of an ancient city ‖ 古代～ ancient ruins ‖ 战争～ war debris ‖ 那座古堡如今是一片～。The castle now lies in ruins.

【废学】 fèixué 〈动〉drop out of school; quit school

【废液】 fèiyè 〈名〉waste water; liquid waste; effluent

【废渣】 fèizhā 〈名〉waste residue; slag; scum; dross

【废止】 fèizhǐ 〈动〉annul; abolish; nullify; put an end (to); repeal; revoke: ～合同 avoid/annul a contract ‖ ～协议 nullify an agreement

【废址】 fèizhǐ 〈名〉abandoned site

【废纸】 fèizhǐ 〈名〉wastepaper; scrap paper: 教室里不要乱扔～。Don't litter the classroom with wastepaper. ‖ 有合同不履行,等于一张～。An unfulfilled contract is but a scrap of paper.

〖～篓〗 fèizhǐlǒu 〈名〉wastepaper/litter basket; waste bin; wastebasket

【废置】 fèizhì 〈动〉put aside as useless: 处理～设施 dispose retired facilities

沸 fèi

〈动〉boil; bubble: 把水煮～ boil up water; bring the water to the boil ‖ ～汤 boiling soup ‖ ～油 boiling oil ‖ 牛奶煮～了。The milk has come to the boil. ⇨扬汤止～

【沸点】 fèidiǎn 〈名〉boiling point: ～测定计 ebullioscope; ebulliometer

【沸反盈天】 fèifǎn-yíngtiān 〈熟〉riotous; turbulent; uproarious: ～的街道 streets in commotion ‖ ～的运动 clamourous campaign

【沸沸扬扬】 fèifèi-yángyáng 〈熟〉bubbling with noise; bubbling and gurgling; in a hubbub; tumultuous: 不要把这事闹得～。Don't cry it from the housetop.

【沸滚】 fèigǔn 〈形〉boiling

【沸泉】 fèiquán 〈名〉[地质] boiling spring (with water hotter than 80℃)

【沸热】 fèirè 〈形〉boiling/steaming hot: ～的阳光 scorching sun

【沸石】 fèishí 〈名〉zeolite; zeolum: ～催化 zeolite catalysis ‖ ～酯 zeolite ester

【沸水】 fèishuǐ 〈名〉boiling water

〖～反应堆〗 fèishuǐ fǎnyìngduī 〈名〉boiling water reactor

【沸腾】 fèiténg 〈动〉❶ boil; bubble; reach ebullition: 水在100℃时～。Water boils at 100 degrees centigrade. ❷ seethe with excitement; boil over; be enthusiastic: 热血～的青年 youth seething with enthusiasm ‖ 人群～了。The crowd was simmering with excitement. ‖ 学术界～了。The *academic community* was thrown into ferment.

〖～炉〗 fèiténglú 〈名〉fluosolid furnace

【沸扬】 fèiyáng 〈动〉seethe with excitement; boil over

费 fèi

❶〈动〉cost; expend; spend: 白～力气 labour in vain

‖编字典是要～脑筋的。It takes brains to compile a dictionary.‖做饭可～时间了。Cooking takes a lot of time.‖光线微弱,看书很～眼睛。Reading in a dim light strains/taxes the eyes. ⇨浪～;消～ ❷〈名〉fee; expenses; charges; dues: 报销交通～ reimburse *transportation expenses* ‖支付诉讼～ defray/pay the expenses of a lawsuit ‖安装～ installation costs/charges ‖报关～ customs charge ‖广告～ advertising expenses ‖会员～ membership dues ‖申请～ application fees ‖土地租用～ land-lease fee ‖学杂～ tuition and incidentals; *tuition and miscellaneous fees* ‖医药～ medical expenses ‖专利～ patent fee ⇨差旅～;生活～ ❸〈形〉expending too much; wasteful: 空调机太～电。The air-conditioner consumes too much electricity.‖孩子们穿袜子很～。Children are hard on their socks.‖我的汽车很～油。My car is heavy *on petrol.*‖走山路～鞋。Shoes soon wear out on mountain paths.

【费城】 Fèichéng 〈名〉Philadelphia [a city in Pennsylvania, USA]

【费唇舌】 fèi chúnshé 〈动〉take a lot of talking; require much explaining: 别跟他～了! Don't waste words on him! ‖要说服她可得～。It will take a lot of talking to win her over.‖情况既然如此,我也就不多～了。Such being the case, I might as well keep/save my breath.

【费工】 fèigōng 〈动〉*take a lot of work; require much labour*

【费工夫】 fèi gōngfu 〈动〉take time and energy; be time-consuming: ～的活儿 exacting job ‖盖房是件很～的事。House-building is time-consuming.

【费功夫】 fèi gōngfu ＝ 费工夫 fèi gōngfu

【费话】 fèihuà 〈动〉take a lot of talking/explaining: 咱们别～,赶快干活吧。Let's save our breath and get down to work. ‖我费了很多话才把他说服。It took me a lot of talking to convince him.

【费解】 fèijiě 〈形〉hard to understand; *incomprehensible; unintelligible*: 他的话很让人～。His words are truly puzzling.‖这一理论让一般人颇感～。The theory is beyond the grasp of ordinary people.

【费尽心机】 fèijìn-xīnjī 〈熟〉rack one's brains; use every artifice; *tax one's ingenuity*: 他～终于赢得她的欢心。He used his ingenuity as best as he could to gain her favour.

【费尽心血】 fèijìn-xīnxuè 〈熟〉spare no pains; exert one's utmost

【费劲】 fèijìn 〈动〉〈口〉exert/need great effort; be strenuous: 她视力不好,看书很～。She has great difficulty reading because of her bad sight.‖他费了好大劲儿才找到这份工作。It almost drained him to get the job. ‖你找到这个房子很～吗? Did you have much bother/trouble finding the house?‖找个和平解决的方案很～。The task of finding a peaceful solution is very onerous.

【费力】 fèilì ❶〈动〉exert great effort: ～地站起来 pull oneself to one's feet ‖他不用～就能举起那块石头。It's no exertion to him to lift the stone. ❷ strenuous; energy-exhausting; arduous; tough: ～的工作 arduous/laborious/onerous task; up-hill job ‖他觉得打网球太～。He finds *tennis too physically demanding.* ‖小号字体读起来很～。Small type is hard to read.

〖～不讨好〗 fèilì bù tǎohǎo 〈熟〉do a hard but thankless job; arduous but unrewarding: ～的差事 hard but thankless task; exacting but fruitless job

【费率】 *fèilǜ* 〈名〉*premium rate*

【费钱】 fèiqián 〈动〉cost a lot; be expensive: 住在城里比住在乡下～。Urban living costs more than country living.

【费神】 fèishén 〈动〉❶ need/exert great mental effort; be exacting; be mind-bending: ～租车 go to the bother of hiring a car ‖搞园艺过于～。Gardening takes more bother than it's worth. ‖你不必～。You may spare yourself the trouble. ‖校勘工作很～。Collation is exacting. ❷〈套〉[used in making requests or extending thanks]: 这裙子您～给放大一点,好吗? May I bother *you to have this skirt let out? / Could you let down the skirt for me?*

【费时】 fèishí 〈动〉take time; be time-consuming: 这幢摩天大楼～三年才建成。It took three years to build the skyscraper.

【费事】 fèishì 〈动〉give/take a lot of trouble: 你用电脑来做这些计算,可以少费点事。*It will be much less trouble if you do the* calculations on a computer. ‖他没费多大事就找到了我的网址。He didn't have much trouble finding out my web site. ‖那一点儿都不～。That's easy. ‖我喜欢这道菜,可做起来太～了。I enjoy this dish, but it's too much of a performance to cook it.

【费手脚】 fèi shǒujiǎo 〈动〉need/exert great effort: 他为展览的事很费了些手脚。*He has exerted a great deal of effort on the exhibition.*

【费心】 fèixīn 〈动〉〈套〉take much trouble; may I trouble you (to do sth); would you mind (doing sth): 这孩子真让我～。The child is a tax on my mind. ‖他为我们这事费了不少心。He has *gone to a lot of trouble helping us with it.*

【费用】 fèiyong 〈名〉cost; expense; expenditure: 分担～ share the cost ‖支付所有～ defray all expenses ‖按照统一标准收取～ charge a flat rate/fee ‖额外～ extra costs; hidden costs ‖固定～ *fixed fee* ‖环保～ *environmental protection cost* ‖救助～ salvage charges; saving expenses ‖开发新产品～ start-up cost ‖生产～ production cost ‖学习～ study expenses ‖营业～ working/operation cost ‖～先付 charges forward ‖～已付 charges paid ‖～上涨 fee hike ‖搬家的一切～由公司负担。Any *moving* expenses will be paid by the company. ‖他的工资支付不起他所有的～。His wages cannot cover all his expenses. ‖所有～都给你报销。All expenses will be reimbursed to you. ‖未销售产品将被退回,～由我方负担。The items unsold will be returned at our expense. ‖我无力承担这笔～。I can ill afford the expense.

【费嘴皮子】 fèi zuǐpízi 〈动〉require lengthy talking/exhorting

剕 fèi

〈名〉〈古〉amputating the feet [a cruel punishment in ancient China]

痱 fèi

【痱子】 fèizi 〈名〉prickly heat

〖～粉〗 fèizifěn 〈名〉prickly-heat powder

镄 fèi

〈名〉fermium (Fm)

篚 fèi

〈名〉〈书〉bamboo mat

fēn

分 fēn

❶〈动〉divide; separate; part: ～利润 divide the profits (among/between) ‖～粮/钱 divide the grain/money ‖～开人群 part the crowd ‖～给大家 serve sth out ‖～阶段撤出 withdraw in phases; make a phased withdrawal (from) ‖～三个月付清 spread the payments over three months ‖～十二集在电台/电视上播放 *be serialized on radio/TV in twelve parts* ‖～为三类 break down/fall into three categories ‖～组劳动 work in groups ‖把土地～成小块 separate land (up) into small plots ‖把……～为二 divide sth in half/into two ‖他们～了那笔钱。They divided/split the money among themselves.‖孩子们～成三列横队。The children were divided into three ranks. ⇨～离;～手 ❷〈动〉distribute (to); assign (to); allot (to): ～发苹果 serve out apples ‖～一套住房 be allotted a flat ‖把财产～给子女 share/divide one's fortune/property among one's children ‖他的长子～得了多少土地? How much of the land was apportioned to his eldest son? ‖这工作～给你。This job is assigned to you. ❸〈动〉distinguish; differentiate; tell apart: 不～青红皂白 make no distinction between black and white; indiscriminately ‖两队现在还难～胜负。Now *it's still a tossup between the two teams.* ⇨五谷不～ ❹〈形〉divided (from an organization): 西安市公安局莲湖～局 the Lianhu Branch of the Xi'an Public Security Bureau ‖中国国际旅行社西安～社 Xi'an Branch, China International Travel Service ⇨～部;～支 ❺〈名〉fraction: ⇨～数;通～ ❻〈名〉[*for* evaluation of sth abstract] one-tenth: 六～成绩,四～错误。Sixty per cent are achievements and forty per cent mistakes. ‖他已经有几～醉意了。He is already a trifle tipsy. ❼〈名〉one tenth (of certain units of the metric system): ⇨～克;～米 ❽〈量〉*fen*: a) unit of length, equal to a tenth of a *cun* (寸) b) unit of area, equal to a tenth of a *mu* (亩) c) unit of weight, equal to a tenth of a *qian* (钱) d) unit of money, equal to a tenth of a *jiao* (角) ❾〈量〉[unit of interest rate] a) 1% monthly interest: *月利一～五 1.5% monthly interest* b) 10% annual interest: 年利一～五 15% annual interest ❿〈量〉minute: a) unit of time, equal to one-sixtieth of an hour: 三点四十五～ a quarter to four, three

forty-five b) unit of angle or arc, equal to one-sixtieth of a degree: 北纬 50 度 26～ 50 degrees 26 minutes (50°26′) north latitude ‖ 35 度 25～ 35 degrees 25 minutes (35°25′) ❸〈名〉point; mark: 打～ mark students' papers, etc; award points ‖ 得满～ attain full marks ‖ 连得四～ win four points in a row ‖ 在智商测验中得 120～ score 120 in the IQ test ‖ 团体～ team score ‖ 满分 100～,他得了 90～。He got 90 points out of a possible 100. ‖ 主队尚未得～。The home team has yet to score. ❹〈量〉[expressing fractions and percentages]: 百～之二十八 twenty-eight per cent ‖ 二～之一 a half ‖ 四～之三 three-quarters; three-fourths
⇨fèn

【分包】 fēnbāo 〈动〉subcontract
〖～合同〗 fēnbāo hétong 〈名〉subcontract
〖～商〗 fēnbāoshāng 〈名〉sub-contractor
【分保】 fēnbǎo ＝ 再保险 zàibǎoxiǎn
〖～合同〗 fēnbǎo hétong 〈名〉reinsurance treaty
【分贝】 fēnbèi 〈名〉[物理] decibel (db): 提高～ raise the decibel level ‖ ～标准 decibel level ‖ ～对照表 decibel scale ‖ ～计 decibel meter ‖ ～限制 decibel limit ‖ ～值 decibel count ‖ 90～的噪声 90 decibels of noise
〖～增益〗 fēnbèi zēngyì 〈名〉decibel gain
【分崩离析】 fēnbēng-líxī 〈熟〉(of a nation, alliance, coalition, group, etc) come/fall apart; fall to pieces; disintegrate: 战后帝国主义～。The post-war era saw the disintegration of the imperialist powers.
【分辨】 fēnbiàn ❶〈动〉distinguish; differentiate; tell: ～好坏 know good from bad ‖ ～好人和坏人 separate the sheep from the goats ‖ ～是非 tell right from wrong ‖ ～真假 distinguish the true from the false; distinguish truth from falsehood ‖ 天下着大雨,连方向也～不清了。It was hard to tell directions in the heavy rainstorm.‖ 这两个签名很相似,你能～吗? These two signatures are very similar; can you tell them apart? ❷〈名〉[物理] resolution: ～灵敏度 resolution sensitivity ‖ ～能力 resolution capability/ability ‖ ～误差/系数 resolution error/ratio
〖～率〗 fēnbiànlǜ 〈名〉[物理] resolution; resolution ratio; resolving power: 低/高～ low/high resolution ‖ 目力～ visual resolution ‖ 屏幕～ screen resolution ‖ 有些卫星能提供高～的摄影。There are some satellites that give high-resolution photography.
【分辩】 fēnbiàn 〈动〉defend oneself (against a charge); offer explanation: 不容～ defy any explanation; allow no explanation ‖ 为自己～ defend oneself
【分别】 fēnbié ❶〈动〉part; separate: 他们已经～多年了。They have been away from each other for many years. / Many years have passed since they were parted/separated.‖ ～时他俩都哭了。They both cried at parting. ❷〈动〉distinguish; differentiate: ～善恶 distinguish good from evil ‖ ～是非 distinguish between right and wrong ❸〈名〉difference: 毫无～ without any difference ‖ 两者之间没有多大～。There isn't much difference between the two. ❹〈副〉differently; separately: ～包装 be individually wrapped ‖ ～处理/对待 deal with/treat differently ‖ ～谈话 talk separately (with) ❺〈副〉respectively: 护士和医生的工资～长了 5%和 7%。The nurses and the doctors got pay raises of 5% and 7% respectively.
【分兵】 fēnbīng 〈动〉divide forces: ～把守/抵御 divide forces up for defence/resistance ‖ 部队～三路前进。The troops advanced by three separate routes.
【分拨】 fēnbō 〈动〉❶ allocate: ～救灾物资 allocate relief materials ❷ assign (to); allocate (to): 他把这工作～给了我。He assigned the job to me. ❸ divide into groups/batches: ～参观 visit in groups ‖ 学生们～离开了学校。The students left the campus in batches.
【分布】 fēnbù 〈动〉be distributed (over); be dispersed: ～不均 be unevenly distributed ‖ ～很广 distribute far and wide; have a wide distribution; be widely dispersed/distributed ‖ 呈正态～ appear to be the normal distribution ‖ ～常数 distribution constant ‖ ～区(域) distribution (range) ‖ ～曲线 distribution curve ‖ 地理～ geographical distribution ‖ 人口～ population distribution ‖ 中国的很多资源～在少数民族地区。Many of China's natural resources are located in minority nationality areas.
〖～处理系统〗 fēnbù chǔlǐ xìtǒng 〈名〉distributed processing system (DPS)
〖～电感〗 fēnbù diàngǎn 〈名〉distributed inductance
〖～电容〗 fēnbù diànróng 〈名〉distributed capacitance; distribution capacity
〖～电压〗 fēnbù diànyā 〈名〉spread voltage
〖～电阻〗 fēnbù diànzǔ 〈名〉distributed resistance
〖～函数〗 fēnbù hánshù 〈名〉[数学] distribution function
〖～论〗 fēnbùlùn 〈名〉[数学] distribution theory
〖～式计算机〗 fēnbùshì jìsuànjī 〈名〉[计算机] distributed computer
〖～式网络〗 fēnbùshì wǎngluò 〈名〉[计算机] distributed network
〖～式运算〗 fēnbùshì yùnsuàn 〈名〉[计算机] distributed computing
【分部】 fēnbù 〈名〉subsection; subbranch
【分餐】 fēncān 〈动〉have separate meals: 我有肝炎,跟家人～。I have to separate my meal from my family's as I suffer from hepatitis.
【分册】 fēncè 〈名〉fascicle; volume: ～出版 be published in numbers/parts ‖ 第三～ Book/Volume Three ‖ 各卷可以～购买。The volumes may be bought separately.
【分层】 fēncéng 〈动〉layer; stratify; laminate: ～削短的头发 layered hair
〖～抽样〗 fēncéng chōuyàng 〈名〉stratified sampling
〖～焊接〗 fēncéng hànjiē 〈名〉step brazing
〖～绝缘〗 fēncéng juéyuán 〈名〉laminated insulation
〖～开采〗 fēncéng kāicǎi 〈名〉layer mining; slice mining; bench method
〖～网络〗 fēncéng wǎngluò 〈名〉hierarchical network
【分岔】 fēnchà 〈动〉fork; branch: 路在这儿～。The road branches off at this point. / The road divides/separates in two here.
【分杈】 fēnchà 〈名〉[农业] ❶ branching ❷ branch
【分拆】 fēnchāi 〈动〉[数学] partition
〖～函数〗 fēnchāi hánshù 〈名〉[数学] partition function
【分成】 fēnchéng 〈动〉❶ group (into); divide (into): ～几部分 separate into parts ‖ ～快慢班 segregate into accelerated and slow classes ‖ ～两半/三份 divide in half/into three parts ‖ ～小组讨论/做游戏 divide into groups for a discussion/game ‖ 把社会～几个阶级 divide society into classes ‖ 参赛者被～三个年龄组。The competitors are divided into three age groups.‖ 这块地已经～小块了。The land has been separated into small plots. ❷ divide by tenths/percentage; share: 二八～ divide into two shares of two and eight tenths (or 20% and 80%) ‖ 产品/利润～合同 products/profit sharing contract ‖ 你我按三七～。30% for you, and 70% for me.
【分词】 fēncí 〈名〉[语法] participle: ～短语 participial phrase ‖ 过去/现在～ past/present participle
【分爨】 fēncuàn 〈动〉〈书〉(of brothers) divide up family property and live apart
【分寸】 fēncun 〈名〉sense of propriety/proportion: 处世有～ know well how to behave ‖ 没～的话 insensitive remarks ‖ 批评要掌握～,不要伤了感情。Don't go too far in criticism lest it hurts others' feelings.‖ 你那样做有失～。It was indiscreet of you to do it that way.‖ 她这人很有～。She is the soul of discretion. / She is very discreet.‖ 他说话没有～。He has no sense of propriety about/in what he says.
【分担】 fēndān 〈动〉share (in sth with sb): ～成本 split the cost ‖ ～费用 share the cost/expenses; split the cost (between) ‖ ～风险 share risks ‖ ～家务 share housework; share household chores/duties ‖ ～责任 share (in the) responsibility (for) ‖ 他总是在朋友有难时～其痛苦。He is always with his friend during trying times.
【分道扬镳】 fēndào-yángbiāo 〈熟〉❶ jerk the reins to take separate routes ❷ (of two or more people) go different/separate ways; part company (with sb); split (with sb): 他俩～了,孩子们怎么办? What would become of the children should the couple break up? ‖ 大吵一顿之后,他们～了。After a fierce quarrel, they parted company.‖ 1998 年,该俱乐部解散,成员～了。In 1998 the club disbanded and the members went their separate ways.
【分等】 fēnděng 〈动〉grade; classify: 把鸡蛋按大小和质量～ grade eggs according to size and quality ‖ 商品～论价。Pricing is based on the grades of the goods.
【分店】 fēndiàn 〈名〉branch (of a shop): 开设～ set up a branch
【分度】 fēndù 〈名〉graduation (of a measuring instrument)
【分段】 fēnduàn 〈动〉divide into sections: ～包干 contract out

in sections ‖ ～施工 construct section by section

【分队】 fēnduì 〈名〉 contingent; detachment: 通信兵～ detachment of signalmen ⇨小～

【分而治之】 fēn'érzhìzhī 〈熟〉 divide and rule: 采取～的策略 adopt the tactic of "divide and rule"

【分发】 fēnfā 〈动〉 ❶ distribute (to); hand out/around (to); portion/share out: ～奖品 distribute prizes ‖ ～救济品 distribute alms/relief (to) ‖ ～试卷 hand out examination papers ‖ ～香烟 pass cigarettes around (to) ‖ ～药品 serve/share out medicine (to) ‖ 把食品～给难民 ration food out among refugees ‖ 给幸存者～御寒衣物 issue warm clothing to the survivors ❷ appoint to a post; assign a job: 把毕业生～到全国各地 assign graduates to posts across the country

【分肥】 fēnféi 〈动〉 share ill-gotten gains; divide booty/loot

【分赴】 fēnfù 〈动〉 leave for different destinations; go in different directions: 记者～全国各地进行采访。The journalists went to different parts of the country for news stories.

【分付】 fēnfu ＝ 吩咐 fēnfu

【分割】 fēngē 〈动〉 break up; cut apart; carve up: ～围歼入侵之敌 carve up and wipe out the invaders ‖ 台湾是中国领土不可～的一部分。Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory. ‖ 峡谷把城市～成两半。The gorge separates the city into two halves. ‖ 政治权利和其它权利不可～。Political rights are not separable from other rights. ⇨黄金～

【分隔】 fēngé 〈动〉 partition (sth off); separate; divide (into): 把厨房～开来 partition the kitchen off ‖ 把大屋子～成办公室和休息室 partition a large room into an office and a lounge ‖ 一块隔板把两个房间～开来。A partition separated the two rooms. ‖ 这个网吧桌子间有隔板～。There are partitions between desks in this cybercafe.

【分工】 fēngōng ❶〈动〉 share the work; divide the jobs: 我们怎样～? How should we divide up the work? ❷〈名〉 division of labour: 劳动～ division of labour ‖ 专业～ division of labour based on specialization ‖ 社会～越来越细。Society is increasingly compartmentalised. ‖ 随着文化的日趋复杂多元,必然出现～和专业化。Compartmentation and specialization go hand in hand with the increasing complexities of civilization. ⇨社会～

〖～负责〗 fēngōng fùzé 〈名〉 division of labour with individual responsibility: ～制 system of division of work and individual responsibility

〖～合作〗 fēngōng hézuò 〈名〉 cooperate with due division of labour

【分公司】 fēngōngsī 〈名〉 subsidiary/branch company; branch office

【分管】 fēnguǎn 〈动〉 be assigned personal responsibility for; be put in charge of: 他～外事工作。He is (put) in charge of foreign affairs.

【分光计】 fēnguāngjì 〈名〉[物理] spectrometer

【分光镜】 fēnguāngjìng 〈名〉[物理] spectroscope

【分行】 fēnháng 〈名〉 branch (of a bank): 国内～ domestic/home branch ‖ 国外～ overseas branch ‖ 中国银行西安～ Xi'an Branch, Bank of China ‖ 储户可以在该银行的任何一家～存款或提款。Customers can make deposits or withdrawals in any of the bank's branches.

【分毫】 fēnháo 〈名〉 fraction; iota: ～不爽/不差 without the slightest error; absolutely right ‖ 复制品跟原件不差～。The duplicate resembles the original exactly.

【分号】 fēnhào 〈名〉 ❶ semicolon ❷ branch (of a firm, shop, etc): 在巴黎开设～ start/erect/launch a branch in Paris

【分红】 fēnhóng 〈动〉 distribute bonus/dividends; share profits: 股份～ dividends on shares ‖ 每个季末,股东都可得到～。At the end of each quarter, stock holders receive their dividends.

【分洪】 fēnhóng 〈动〉 divert flood: ～措施 flood-diversion measures ‖ ～工程 flood-diversion project

〖～区〗 fēnhóngqū 〈名〉 flood-diversion area

〖～闸〗 fēnhóngzhá 〈名〉 flood-diversion sluice

【分户账】 fēnhùzhàng 〈名〉[会计] ledger

【分化】 fēnhuà 〈动〉 ❶ break up: 随着私有制的产生,人类便～为阶级。With the emergence of private ownership, humanity split up into classes. ⇨阶级～;两极～ ❷ split up; disintegrate: ～敌人 split up the enemy ‖ ～出去/来 split off (from) ❸ [生物] (of cells or tissues) differentiate: ～作用 differentiation

〖～瓦解〗 fēnhuà-wǎjiě 〈熟〉 disintegrate; split and demoralize: ～敌军 split and demoralize the enemy forces

【分画面】 fēnhuàmiàn 〈名〉 split screen

【分会】 fēnhuì 〈名〉 (of a society, committee, association, etc) branch; chapter

【分机】 fēnjī 〈名〉 extension (telephone/set): ～号码 extension (number) ‖ 请接 326～。Extension 326, please.

【分级】 fēnjí 〈动〉 grade (into); classify (as): 按大小把鸡蛋～ classify/grade eggs according to size ‖ ～标准 grade scale ‖ ～管理 level-to-level administration ‖ 牛奶～出售。The milk is sold in grades. ‖ 工资是分级别的。The salary scale is graduated.

〖～淬火〗 fēnjí cuìhuǒ 〈名〉[冶金] graded hardening

〖～机〗 fēnjíjī 〈名〉 grader; sorter

【分家】 fēnjiā 〈动〉 ❶ divide up family property and live apart: 他结婚后就～单过了。He separated out when he got married. ❷ fall apart; break up; separate: 他的鞋底和鞋帮已经～了。The soles and uppers of his shoes have fallen apart.

【分拣】 fēnjiǎn 〈动〉 separate; sort out: ～邮件 classify/sort (out)/separate the mail ‖ ～设备 sorting equipment ‖ 邮件～处 sorting office

【分解】 fēnjiě 〈动〉 ❶ [物理][数学] resolve: ～成因式 resolve into factors ‖ 力的～ resolution/decomposition of force ❷ [化学] decompose; resolve: ～化合物 decompose a chemical compound ‖ ～过程 decomposition process ‖ ～能力 resolution capability ‖ 有些化合物易于～。Some compounds resolve easily. ‖ 水可以～成氢和氧。Water can be analysed/decomposed into hydrogen and oxygen. ❸ patch up; mediate: 打得难分难解 be locked in a fierce fight ‖ 你去给他们～～。Would you try and mediate between them? ❹ disintegrate; split up: 促使敌人内部～ bring disintegration among the enemy ❺ explain; develop: 欲知后事如何,且听下回～。Subsequent developments are described in the next episode.

〖～代谢〗 fēnjiě dàixiè 〈名〉[生化] destructive metabolism; catabolism

〖～反应〗 fēnjiě fǎnyìng 〈名〉[化学] decomposition reaction

〖～热〗 fēnjiěrè 〈名〉[化学] decomposition heat

〖～蒸馏〗 fēnjiě zhēngliú 〈名〉 destructive distillation

【分界】 fēnjiè ❶〈动〉 be demarcated by: 两国以河流自然～。The two countries find the river a natural boundary between them. ❷〈名〉 dividing/demarcation line; mete: 两个时代的～ divide between two eras

〖～面〗 fēnjièmiàn 〈名〉[地质] interface

〖～线〗 fēnjièxiàn 〈名〉 ❶ dividing line; divide; division; boundary; line of demarcation: 划定～ draw a boundary ‖ 确定～ define/fix/set a boundary ‖ 军事/临时～ military/temporary demarcation line ‖ 两国的～ boundary between two countries ‖ 那次事件成了中国历史上两个时代的～。The event became the divide between two eras of Chinese history. ❷ demarcation: 是非的～ demarcation of right and wrong

【分斤掰两】 fēnjīn-bāiliǎng 〈熟〉 pinch/count pennies; pinch and scrape; niggle over personal gains; be stingy

【分进合击】 fēnjìn-héjī 〈熟〉 concerted attack by converging columns; converging attack

【分镜头剧本】 fēnjìngtóu jùběn 〈名〉 shooting script

【分居】 fēnjū 〈动〉 ❶ live apart: 夫妻两地～。The husband and wife live far away from each other. ❷ stop living as a married couple; separate (from); have a separation: 决定～ decide to separate; decide on (a) separation ‖ ～的夫妇 separated couple ‖ ～的妻子/丈夫 one's estranged wife/husband ‖ 合法～ legal separation ‖ 他 10 岁时父母～。His parents separated when he was ten. ‖ 他跟妻子～了。He has parted/separated/estranged from his wife.

【分局】 fēnjú 〈名〉 branch; division; substation: 警察～ police substation ‖ 郑州铁路局西安～ Xi'an Branch, Zhengzhou Railway Bureau

【分句】 fēnjù 〈名〉 clause: 名词性～ nominal clause

【分开】 fēnkāi 〈动〉 ❶ come apart; separate; part: 人群～让他通过。The crowd parted to let him through. ‖ 他的头发从正中向两边～。His hair is parted exactly in the middle. / He parts his hair in the middle. ‖ 列车来了,这对相拥的恋人依依不舍地～了。As the train approached, the embracing couple slowly and reluctantly drew apart. ❷ divide; separate: ～两个拳击手 part/separate two boxers ‖ 把夹克和裙子～穿 wear a jacket and skirt separately ‖ 把商业和政治～ separate business from politics ‖ 将蛋清

与蛋黄～ separate the egg white from the yolk ‖ 政企～ separate government functions from enterprise management ‖ 权利和职责是分不开的。Rights and duties are inseparable. ‖ 这两件事要～来解决。These two issues should be dealt with separately/severally.

【分克】 fēnkè 〈量〉 decigram (dg)

【分款】 fēnkuǎn 〈名〉 subsection：根据本条例第 10 款第 2～ under subsection 2 of section 10 of the Act

【分类】 fēnlèi 〈动〉 classify (by); categorize; catalogue：按年龄/性别～ classify by age/sex ‖ 按学科领域把书～ assort books by subject; classify books according to subject area ‖ 把文件～ assort the papers ‖ 根据起因将事故～ classify accidents by cause ‖ 分成两类 classify under two types; group into two categories ‖ ～数据 categorical data ‖ 图书/植物～ classification of books/plants

〖～程序〗 fēnlèi chéngxù 〈名〉［计算机］ sort program; sorter

〖～法〗 fēnlèifǎ 〈名〉［生物］ classification

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〖～广告〗 fēnlèi guǎnggào 〈名〉 classified advertisements

〖～机〗 fēnlèijī 〈名〉 sorting machine; sorter

〖～目录〗 fēnlèi mùlù 〈名〉 classified catalogue

〖～数字〗 fēnlèi shùzì 〈名〉 breakdown figures

〖～索引〗 fēnlèi suǒyǐn 〈名〉 classified index

〖～系统〗 fēnlèi xìtǒng 〈名〉 categorizing system

〖～学〗 fēnlèixué 〈名〉 taxology; taxonomy; systematics：动物/植物～ systematic zoology/botany

〖～账〗 fēnlèizhàng 〈名〉 ledger

【分厘】 fēnlí 〈名〉 very small amount; tiny bit：～不差 without the slightest error

【分离】 fēnlí 〈动〉 (of things) separate (from); sever：把氢从空气中～出来 separate hydrogen from air ‖ 使政教～ separate church and state; divorce/dissociate church from state ‖ 用机器～奶油 separate cream by machinery ‖ ～电路 separation circuit ‖ ～过程 separation process ‖ 电解～ electrolytic isolation ❷ (of people) leave; part/separate (from)：他们倚门叙谈，不愿～。They talked by the gate, unwilling to separate. ‖ 与朋友～使他很难过。Separation from his friends made him sad.

〖～点〗 fēnlídiǎn 〈名〉［物理］［航空］ point of separation; separation point

〖～面〗 fēnlímiàn 〈名〉［物理］［航空］ separation surface

〖～能力〗 fēnlí nénglì 〈名〉［化工］ separating power

〖～器〗 fēnlíqì 〈名〉［化学］ separator

〖～运动〗 fēnlí yùndòng 〈名〉［化学］ disengaging movement

【分理处】 fēnlǐchù 〈名〉 sub-branch (of a bank); small local branch (of a bank, etc)

【分力】 fēnlì 〈名〉［物理］ component (of force); component force

【分列式】 fēnlièshì 〈名〉［军事］ (of troops on parade) march-past

【分裂】 fēnliè ❶〈名〉［物理］［生物］ fission; division：核～ nuclear fission ‖ 细胞～ cell division ‖ 细胞开始迅速～。The cells began to divide rapidly. ❷〈动〉 split; divide; break up：～国家 split the country ‖ 引起社会～ cause division in society ‖ 制造～ stir up division ‖ ～成几个帮派 break into several factions ‖ ～的国家 nation in division; disunited nation ‖ ～分子 divisive elements; splittists ‖ ～活动 splitting activities; separatist activity ‖ 党内～ split in the party ‖ 教会～为两派。The church severed into two factions. ‖ 坚持团结，反对～。Uphold unity and oppose secession. ‖ 一小部分人～出去，组成了一个新党。A small group split off and formed a new party.

〖～不定式〗 fēnliè bùdìngshì 〈名〉［语言］ split infinitive

〖～人格〗 fēnliè réngé 〈名〉［心理］ split personality

〖～生殖〗 fēnliè shēngzhí 〈名〉［生物］ fission

〖～域〗 fēnlièyù 〈名〉［数学］ splitting field

〖～主义〗 fēnlièzhǔyì 〈名〉 splittism; separatism：～分子 splittist ‖ ～活动 separatist activities ‖ ～运动 separatist movement

【分流】 fēnliú ❶〈动〉 (of rivers) bifurcate; branch off：这条河从这儿～为两支。The river branches into two at this point. ❷〈动〉 branch off; scatter：～企业富余人员 reassign surplus employees; divert surplus employees into other services ‖ 把行人和车辆～ segregate pedestrians and vehicles ‖ 使车辆～ divert the traffic ‖ 消费资金严重～。The consumption funds are widely scattered. ❸〈名〉［电学］ bypass/divided flow; shunt

〖～电路〗 fēnliú diànlù 〈名〉 shunt circuit

〖～电容器〗 fēnliú diànróngqì 〈名〉 shunt capacitor

〖～电阻〗 fēnliú diànzǔ 〈名〉 shunt resistance

〖～阀〗 fēnliúfá 〈名〉 diverter valve

〖～器〗 fēnliúqì 〈名〉 current divider; shunt; splitter

〖～术〗 fēnliúshù 〈名〉［医学］ shunt; bypass

【分馏】 fēnliú 〈名〉［化学］ fractional distillation; fractionation：～装置 fractionating device

〖～器〗 fēnliúqì 〈名〉 fractionator

〖～塔〗 fēnliútǎ 〈名〉 fractionating tower

〖～柱〗 fēnliúzhù 〈名〉 fractionating column

【分路】 fēnlù ❶〈动〉 go along separate routes/from different directions：～出击 attack from several directions ‖ ～进发 advance along different routes ❷〈名〉［电学］ shunt (circuit)：～电流 branch current ‖ ～电阻 shunt resistance ‖ ～放大器 channel amplifier ‖ ～开关 branch switch ‖ ～阻抗 shunt impedance

【分袂】 fēnmèi 〈动〉〈书〉 leave each other; part (company with)

【分门别类】 fēnmén-biélèi 〈熟〉 put into different categories; classify; assort：把收集的动物标本～地摆列起来 display the collected animal specimens according to categories

【分米】 fēnmǐ 〈量〉 decimetre (dm)

【分泌】 fēnmì 〈动〉［生理］ secrete：～胃液 secrete gastric juice ‖ ～过多 oversecretion ‖ 肝～胆汁。The liver secretes bile.

〖～基因〗 fēnmì jīyīn 〈名〉 secretory gene

〖～器官〗 fēnmì qìguān 〈名〉 secretory (organs)

〖～物〗 fēnmìwù 〈名〉［生理］ secreta; secretion; discharge：伤口没好，还有～。The wound hasn't healed. There is still some discharge.

〖～细胞〗 fēnmì xìbāo 〈名〉 secreting cell

〖～腺〗 fēnmìxiàn 〈名〉［解剖］ eccrine gland; secretor; secretory

〖～学〗 fēnmìxué 〈名〉 eccrinology

〖～组织〗 fēnmì zǔzhī 〈名〉 secretory tissue

〖～作用〗 fēnmì zuòyòng 〈名〉［生理］ secretion

【分蜜机】 fēnmìjī 〈名〉 honey extractor

【分娩】 fēnmiǎn ❶〈动〉 deliver; give birth (to)：顺利～ have an easy delivery ‖ 正在～ be in labour ‖ 无痛～ painless childbirth/delivery ‖ 她即将～，不宜乘机旅行。She is too near her term to travel by air. ‖ 她摔了一跤就～了。She went into delivery after a fall. ❷〈名〉 childbirth; parturition; labour; delivery：～坐垫 birth cushion ‖ 正常/自然～ normal/natural delivery ‖ 自然～法 natural childbirth ‖ 足月～ full-term delivery

〖～池〗 fēnmiǎnchí 〈名〉 birthing pool

〖～合并症〗 fēnmiǎn hébìngzhèng 〈名〉［医学］ labour complication

〖～监护器〗 fēnmiǎn jiānhùqì 〈名〉 delivery monitor

〖～期〗 fēnmiǎnqī 〈名〉［医学］ (term of) delivery; confinement：她的～临近了。Her confinement is approaching.

〖～室〗 fēnmiǎnshì 〈名〉 delivery room

〖～延缓〗 fēnmiǎn yánhuǎn 〈名〉［医学］ bradytocia

【分秒】 fēnmiǎo 〈名〉 every minute and second; instant：时间一分一秒地过去了。The seconds ticked by.

〖～必争〗 fēnmiǎo-bìzhēng 〈熟〉 seize every minute and second; every second counts

【分明】 fēnmíng ❶〈形〉 clear; distinct：爱憎～ understand what to love and what to hate; know whom to love and whom to hate ‖ 黑白～ with black and white sharply contrasted; in sharp contrast ‖ 赏罚～ be fair in meting out rewards and penalties ‖ 他公私～。He knows well that business is business. ❷〈副〉 clearly; evidently; obviously：你～是在撒谎！ Evidently, you are telling a lie. / It's obvious that you're lying. ‖ ～不是这把钥匙。The key is obviously the wrong one.

【分母】 fēnmǔ 〈名〉［数学］ denominator

【分蘖】 fēnniè 〈动〉［农业］ tiller：有效～ effective tillering ‖ 麦子正在～。The wheat is tillering.

〖～节〗 fēnnièjié 〈名〉 tillering node

〖～期〗 fēnnièqī 〈名〉 tillering stage

【分派】 fēnpài 〈动〉 ❶ assign (to different persons or groups)：～工作 distribute the work ‖ ～任务 assign sb a mission/task ‖ ～一些士兵把守右翼 detach some soldiers to guard the right flank ‖ 这工作～给了我。The job has been assigned to me. ❷ ＝ 分摊 fēntān

【分配】 fēnpèi 〈动〉 ❶ distribute; parcel/portion out：～经费

distribute expenses; allot/allocate funds ‖ ～股份 allocate shares ‖ ～钱款 portion out/allocate money ‖ ～战利品 divide the spoils of war ‖ ～住房 allot/assign housing ‖ 按资本比例～ divide in capital ratio ‖ 重新～财富/权力/资源 redistribute wealth/power/resources ‖ 通过抽签～ portion by lot ‖ ～渠道 distribution channel ‖ 股息/收入～ dividend/income distribution ‖ 利润～ division of profits ‖ 财富～不均。The distribution of wealth is uneven. ❷ assign; dispose: ～工作/任务 apportion/allocate/allot/assign tasks (to) ‖ 服从～ accept the assigned job ‖ 要求～到西藏工作 ask to be assigned to work in Tibet ‖ 工作～得很公平。The work is portioned out fairly. ‖ 毕业后,所有的学生都～到了合适的工作。After graduation, all students were assigned to suitable jobs. ⇨毕业～ ❸ [经济] distributie; 合理的～ rational distribution ‖ 平均～ equal distribution ‖ 社会～ social distribution ⇨按劳～;按需～

〖～方式〗 fēnpèi fāngshì 〈名〉 mode of distribution

〖～律〗 fēnpèilǜ 〈名〉[数学] distributive law: 乘法～ distributive law of multiplication

〖～率〗 fēnpèilǜ 〈名〉 distribution rate

〖～通知书〗 fēnpèi tōngzhīshū 〈名〉 allotment note

〖～原则〗 fēnpèi yuánzé 〈名〉 ❶ principle of distribution ❷ principle of job assignment: 毕业～ principle of job assignment upon graduation

〖～制度〗 fēnpèi zhìdù 〈名〉 system of distribution

【分批】 fēnpī 〈动〉 divide into groups/batches: ～撤出 withdraw in batches ‖ ～出售 sell by lots ‖ ～交货 deliver goods by/in/on instalments ‖ ～进入展厅 enter the exhibition hall group by group ‖ ～处理 batch processing ‖ ～发货 split delivery ‖ ～生产 batch production ‖ ～提取 batch extraction ‖ ～预算 batch budgeting ‖ ～作业法 batch method of operation

【分片】 fēnpiàn 〈动〉 divide up into parts

【分片包干】 fēnpiàn bāogān 〈熟〉 divide up the work and assign a part to each; apportion each his task; allot work and responsibility to several individuals or groups

【分期】 fēnqī ❶〈动〉 by stages; in instalments: ～连载 appear *in instalments* ‖ ～实施 *implement by stages* ‖ 五年内～建成 be built in phases within five years ‖ ～偿还贷款 instalment credit; amortization of loan ‖ ～还本付息 instalment and interest charge ‖ ～交货 delivery by instalments; instalment delivery ‖ ～装运 instalment shipment ❷〈名〉 segmentation: 历史～ historical segmentation

〖～付款〗 fēnqī fùkuǎn 〈名〉 payment by instalments; hire purchase; deferred payment; instalment plan; progressive payment: ～购物协议 hire purchase agreement ‖ ～合同 instalment contract ‖ ～汇票 bill payable by instalments ‖ ～销售 instalment sale ‖ ～信贷 instalment credit ‖ ～债务 instalment debt ‖ ～账户 time payment account ‖ 等额～ equal instalments ‖ 按月～购买 buy by monthly instalments ‖ 以～的方式购买一部车 buy a car on easy terms; buy a car on hire purchase

【分歧】 fēnqí ❶〈名〉 difference; divergence: 加深～ sharpen a dispute; worsen discord ‖ 缩小～ narrow the chasm ‖ 调解～ adjust/harmonize difference ‖ 消除～ iron out/bridge/settle differences ‖ 不可调和的意见～ irreconcilable differences of opinion ‖ 巨大～ sharp differences ‖ 意见～ difference/division/cleavage of opinion; divergence in opinion ‖ 原则～ difference in principle ‖ 政治～ political gulf/divisions ‖ 法官们对这一判决意见有～。The judges split/differed on the decision. / The decision split the committee. ‖ 双方在这个问题上仍有～。The two sides remain apart/divided on the question. ❷〈形〉 different; divergent; divided: 意见很～ have different opinions

〖～判定〗 *fēnqí pàndìng* 〈名〉[体育] *split decision*

【分清】 fēnqīng 〈动〉 distinguish; draw a clear distinction between: ～敌友 draw a distinction between friends and enemies ‖ ～公与私 draw a line between business and private matters; make a clear distinction between public and private interests ‖ ～良莠 separate the wheat from the chaff; tell the husk from the grain ‖ ～是非 distinguish right from wrong ‖ ～真假 distinguish between genuine and sham ‖ ～主次 distinguish the primary and the secondary ‖ 他发音时分不清"l"和"n"。He cannot distinguish between "l" and "n" in pronunciation.

【分散】 fēnsàn 〈动〉 ❶ divert; distract; scatter: ～公众注意力 distract/divert public attention ‖ ～精力 diffuse one's energies ‖ ～学习的注意力 distract one's attention from studying ‖ ～掩护 scatter for cover ‖ ～管理/经营 decentralized management/operation ‖ ～的居民点 scattered settlements ❷ disperse; distribute; give out: ～传单 distribute handbills/leaflets

〖～剂〗 fēnsànjì 〈名〉[化学] dispersing agent; dispersant

〖～染料〗 fēnsàn rǎnliào 〈名〉[化学] disperse dye

〖～体系〗 fēnsàn tǐxì 〈名〉[化学] disperse system

〖～主义〗 fēnsànzhǔyì 〈名〉 decentralism

【分色机】 fēnsèjī 〈名〉 colour scanner

【分色镜】 fēnsèjìng 〈名〉 colour selective mirror; dichroic mirror

【分色镜头】 fēnsè jìngtóu 〈名〉 *process lens*

【分设】 fēnshè 〈动〉 branch out: 该局下面～三个处。The bureau has three departments under it.

【分身】 fēnshēn 〈动〉[usu used in the negative] spare time from one's main work: 我～无术。I couldn't be at two places at once. ‖ 他当时实在太忙,难以～。He was then too busy to attend to other things. ‖ 事务繁忙,我无法～。I can hardly spare myself *from my business here.*

【分神】 fēnshén 〈动〉 divert one's attention; distract: 有很多事～ have a lot of distractions ‖ 集中注意力学习,不要让窗外的噪声分了神。Focus on your studies and don't be distracted by the outside noise. ‖ 请您～给我们找一下这本书。May I trouble you to find us the book? / May I take a minute of your time to find the book?

【分升】 fēnshēng 〈量〉 decilitre (dl)

【分式】 fēnshì 〈名〉[数学] fraction: ～运算 fractional operation

〖～方程〗 fēnshì fāngchéng 〈名〉 fractional equation

〖～指数〗 fēnshì zhǐshù 〈名〉 fractional index

【分手】 fēnshǒu 〈动〉 part company (with); part (with); separate; split up: 舍不得～ be loath to part (with) ‖ 他跟女朋友～了。He's split with his girlfriend. ‖ 我们在十字路口～了。We parted (company)/separated at the crossroad. ‖ 我已经和他～了。I have finished with him. ‖ 我们友好地～吧。Let's part (as) good friends.

【分数】 fēnshù 〈名〉 ❶ mark; grade: 打～ give the marks (for) ‖ 估算～ estimate the mark(s) ‖ 记～ keep the score ‖ 数学/物理～ mark(s) in maths/physics ❷ fraction (number): 简～ common/simple/vulgar fraction ⇨假～;真～

〖～式〗 fēnshùshì 〈名〉 fractional expression

〖～线〗 fēnshùxiàn 〈名〉 ❶ fraction line ❷ cut-off point: 超过/低于～ be above/below the cut-off point ‖ 高考～ matriculation cut-off line ‖ 录取～ enrolment cut-off point; admission score

【分水岭】 *fēnshuǐlǐng* 〈名〉 ❶ [地质] *watershed; divide*: 两条河流的～ watershed of two rivers ❷ line of demarcation; dividing line; watershed: 历史～ history's watershed; watershed in history ‖ 中国历史上两个时代的～ divide between two eras of Chinese history

【分水闸门】 fēnshuǐ zhámén 〈名〉 bifurcation/diversion gate

【分税制】 fēnshuìzhì 〈名〉 system of tax division; tax distribution system

【分说】 fēnshuō 〈动〉 defend oneself; make explanations: ⇨不容～;不由～

【分送】 fēnsòng 〈动〉 send out; deliver: ～牛奶 deliver milk ‖ ～邀请函 dispatch invitations

【分摊】 fēntān 〈动〉 share; go shares: ～费用 share (in) the cost/expenses ‖ 咱俩～,一人一半。Let's go shares, halves. ‖ 咱们～出租车费。Let's go shares in the taxi fare.

【分庭抗礼】 fēntíng-kànglǐ 〈熟〉 stand up (to sb) as an equal; counterpoise oneself (to); make rival claims as an equal; act independently and defiantly

【分头】 *fēntóu* ❶〈副〉 *separately; individually*: 放学后,孩子们～回家了。After school the children dispersed to their homes. ‖ 大家～去准备吧。Let's prepare for it separately. ‖ 他们～干自己的事去了。They went about their own business separately. ❷〈名〉 parted hair: 留～ wear parted hair

【分文】 fēnwén 〈名〉 single cent/penny: 他还清了全部债务,～不欠。He paid off all his debts to the last penny. ⇨身无～

〖～不取〗 *fēnwén-bùqǔ* 〈熟〉 *not charge/take even a penny*; free of charge

【分析】 fēnxī 〈动〉 analyse: ～化合物 analyse a chemical compound ‖ ～句子成分 analyse/parse a sentence ‖ ～形势 size up/analyse a situation ‖ 进行～ carry out/make an analysis (of) ‖ 培养～和解决问题的能力 cultivate the ability to analyse and solve

problems ‖ 深入～ make an in-depth analysis ‖ ～论证 analytic demonstration ‖ ～能力 analytical ability ‖ ～仪器 analytical instrument ‖ 对比～ contrastive analysis ‖ 入木三分的～ penetrating analysis ‖ 数据～ data analysis ‖ 数值～ numerical analysis ‖ 投资～ investment analysis ‖ 心理～ psychoanalysis ‖ 性格～ analysis of the character ‖ 语篇～ discourse analysis ‖ 情报～员 intelligence analyst ‖ 政治～家 political analyst ⇨定量～；光谱～；精神～

〖～化学〗 fēnxī huàxué 〈名〉analytical chemistry
〖～会计〗 fēnxī kuàijì 〈名〉analytical accounting
〖～天平〗 fēnxī tiānpíng 〈名〉[化学] analytical balance
〖～心理学〗 fēnxī xīnlǐxué 〈名〉analytic psychology
〖～语〗 fēnxīyǔ 〈名〉[语言] analytical language
〖～哲学〗 fēnxī zhéxué 〈名〉analytic philosophy

【分线规】 fēnxiànguī 〈名〉dividers：一副～ a pair of dividers

【分享】 fēnxiǎng 〈动〉share (in)；partake of：～快乐 share joys ‖ ～劳动成果 share the fruits of labour ‖ ～利润 share in the profits ‖ 他～了我们的成功。He partook of our success.

【分相】 fēnxiàng 〈名〉[电学] split phase
〖～电动机〗 fēnxiàng diàndòngjī 〈名〉split phase motor
〖～法〗 fēnxiàngfǎ 〈名〉split-phase method
〖～器〗 fēnxiàngqì 〈名〉phase splitter

【分销店】 fēnxiāodiàn 〈名〉retail shop；sales agency

【分晓】 fēnxiǎo ❶〈名〉outcome；solution：谁是冠军，明天可见～。The champion will be known tomorrow. ❷〈动〉understand clearly：且看下图，便可～。A glance at the following chart will clarify your doubts. ❸〈名〉[usu used with 没] reason：没～的话 unreasonable remarks ‖ 这人好没～。How unreasonable the fellow is!

【分校】 fēnxiào 〈名〉branch campus (of a school)；off-campus site (of a university)：加州大学伯克利～ University of California at Berkeley ‖ 州立大学～ auxiliary branch of a state university

【分心】 fēnxīn 〈动〉❶ divert/distract (one's attention)：电视节目使他～。TV programmes distracted his attention. ‖ 孩子们容易～。Children are easily distracted. ‖ 她工作起来专心致志，不让任何事使自己～。She worked with single-minded determination, letting nothing distract her. ❷ take trouble：这事让您～了。This claimed a good deal of your attention.

【分压电路】 fēnyā diànlù 〈名〉bleeder circuit

【分压器】 fēnyāqì 〈名〉(voltage) divider

【分野】 fēnyě 〈名〉dividing line；divide：两党之间的政治～ political division between two parties ‖ 两个学派的～ the divide of the two schools (of thoughts)

【分页】 fēnyè 〈动〉paginate；page：重新～ paginate again

【分一杯羹】 fēnyībēigēng 〈熟〉take a share of the spoils/profits；have a finger in the pie

【分阴】 fēnyīn 〈名〉short moment；second；instant：惜～ make the best of every single second

【分忧】 fēnyōu 〈动〉share sb's cares and burdens；help sb out：～解愁 relieve sb of his daily worries ‖ 为国～ share the troubles of the nation ‖ 为家人～ share one's family worries

【分赃】 fēnzāng 〈动〉divide (up)/share the spoils；share/divide/split the loot：因～不均而争吵 quarrel over uneven distribution of spoils

【分针】 fēnzhēn 〈名〉minute hand (of a clock or watch)

【分支】 fēnzhī 〈名〉subdivision；branch；affiliate：设立～机构 set up branch operations

【分子】 fēnzǐ 〈名〉❶ [数学] numerator ❷ [化学] molecule：～模型 model of a molecule ‖ ～直径 molecular diameter ‖ 水～含有两个氢原子和一个氧原子。A molecule of water consists of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen.
⇨fènzǐ

〖～病〗 fēnzǐbìng 〈名〉molecular disease
〖～病理学〗 fēnzǐ bìnglǐxué 〈名〉molecular pathology
〖～电子学〗 fēnzǐ diànzǐxué 〈名〉molectronics
〖～动力学〗 fēnzǐ dònglìxué 〈名〉molecular dynamics
〖～仿生学〗 fēnzǐ fǎngshēngxué 〈名〉molecular bionics
〖～工程学〗 fēnzǐ gōngchéngxué 〈名〉molecular engineering
〖～化合物〗 fēnzǐ huàhéwù 〈名〉molecular compound
〖～结构〗 fēnzǐ jiégòu 〈名〉molecular structure
〖～力〗 fēnzǐlì 〈名〉molecular force
〖～量〗 fēnzǐliàng 〈名〉molecular weight
〖～论〗 fēnzǐlùn 〈名〉molecular theory
〖～溶液〗 fēnzǐ róngyè 〈名〉molecular solution
〖～生物学〗 fēnzǐ shēngwùxué 〈名〉molecular biology
〖～式〗 fēnzǐshì 〈名〉molecular formula：水的化学～ chemical (molecular) formula for water
〖～束〗 fēnzǐshù 〈名〉molecular beam
〖～说〗 fēnzǐshuō 〈名〉molecular theory
〖～天文学〗 fēnzǐ tiānwénxué 〈名〉molecular astronomy
〖～物理学〗 fēnzǐ wùlǐxué 〈名〉molecular physics
〖～遗传学〗 fēnzǐ yíchuánxué 〈名〉molecular genetics
〖～引力〗 fēnzǐ yǐnlì 〈名〉molecular attraction
〖～运动〗 fēnzǐ yùndòng 〈名〉molecular motion
〖～蒸馏〗 fēnzǐ zhēngliú 〈名〉molecular distillation

【分组】 fēnzǔ 〈动〉group；divide into groups：～讨论/学习 discuss/study in groups ‖ 抽签～ group by lot；divide into groups by lot
〖～编码〗 fēnzǔ biānmǎ 〈名〉block encoding
〖～开关〗 fēnzǔ kāiguān 〈名〉block switch

芬 fēn 〈名〉sweet smell；fragrance：⇨清～

【芬芳】 fēnfāng 〈形〉❶ fragrant：～的花朵 fragrant/sweet flowers ❷ sweet smell；fragrance：空气中弥漫着丁香花的～。The air is redolent of the fragrance of lilacs. / The air is scented with lilacs.

【芬兰】 Fēnlán 〈名〉Finland
〖～共和国〗 Fēnlán Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Finland
〖～人〗 Fēnlánrén 〈名〉Finn；Finlander
〖～语〗 Fēnlányǔ 〈名〉Finnish (language)

吩 fēn

【吩咐】 fēnfu ❶〈动〉tell；instruct：她～我照看好孩子。She told me to take good care of the children. ‖ 医生～我卧床。The doctor ordered me to (stay in) bed. ❷〈名〉instructions：听候～ await instructions ‖ 按照主人的～ by command of one's master ‖ 您有何～？ Do you have any instructions to deliver? ‖ 他遵照父亲的～，给律师写了封信。At his father's bidding he wrote to his lawyer. ‖ 我听从您的～。I am at your command. / Your wish is my command. ‖ 有事尽管～。Don't hesitate to tell me if you need a hand.

纷 fēn ❶〈形〉numerous；profuse：⇨～飞；～至沓来 ❷〈形〉confused；disorderly；tangled：⇨～杂 ❸〈名〉dispute：排难解～ solve disputes ⇨～争

【纷呈】 fēnchéng 〈动〉emerge in great quantity；appear one after another：流派～ have a variety of schools ‖ 色彩～ be a riot of colour

【纷繁】 fēnfán 〈形〉numerous and complicated：门类～ be of various kinds ‖ 头绪～ have too many things to attend to；have too many irons in the fire ‖ 手续～ complicated formalities

【纷飞】 fēnfēi 〈动〉swirl in the air；fly all over：大雪～。Snowflakes are falling thick and fast. ‖ 战火～。Flames of war are raging.

【纷纷】 fēnfēn ❶〈形〉numerous and confused：落叶～。Leaves fell in profusion. ‖ 下雨了，大家～找地方躲雨。The rain sent everyone scurrying for shelter. ⇨议论～ ❷〈副〉one after another；in succession：～提问 ask questions in succession ‖ 国会议员～要求发言。The members of the Parliament clamoured for the floor. ‖ 看到老师，孩子们～跑进教室。The pupils dashed pell-mell into the classroom at the sight of the teacher. ‖ 全国各地～捐款捐物。Donations poured in from all parts of the country.
〖～扬扬〗 fēnfēn-yángyáng 〈熟〉(of snowflakes, leaves, etc) drifting/flying/fluttering profusely and disorderly：雪花～，下个不停。Snow kept flurrying.

【纷乱】 fēnluàn 〈形〉chaotic；helter-skelter：～的脚步声 hurried footsteps ‖ ～的头发 dishevelled hair ‖ 时局～ chaotic situation ‖ 他思绪～。His thoughts were in a tangle/whirl.

【纷披】 fēnpī 〈形〉〈书〉spreading out in all directions：头发～ one's hair hangs dishevelled ‖ 枝叶～ with the branches and twigs spreading in all directions

【纷扰】 fēnrǎo 〈形〉confused；chaotic：内心～ chaotic/confused state of mind；one's mind is in a turmoil ‖ 世事～ messy worldly affairs

【纷纭】 fēnyún 〈形〉diverse and confused：头绪～ have too many irons in the fire ‖ 诸事～一时难以安排就绪。All the things

are so jumbled that they can hardly be properly arranged. ⇨众说～

【纷杂】 fēnzá 〈形〉 disorderly; jumbled: 思绪～ confused state of mind; tangled threads of thought

【纷争】 fēnzhēng 〈名〉 dispute; wrangle: 处理～ deal with dissension ‖ 调解～ compose/mediate a dispute ‖ 引起～ foment a dispute; cause dissension (among) ‖ 内部～ internal dissension ‖ 这项议案现在是党内～的中心。This bill is now the centre of an intraparty storm.

【纷至沓来】 fēnzhì-tàlái 〈熟〉 flock/flood/pour in; come in flocks; come thick and fast: ～的信件 deluge of letters; an avalanche of mail ‖ 贺信～。Letters of congratulations flooded in. ‖ 全国各地的捐款捐物～。Donations poured in from all parts of the country.

玢 fēn →赛璐玢 sàilùfēn ⇨bīn

氛 fēn 〈名〉 atmosphere: ⇨气～

【氛围】 fēnwéi 〈名〉 atmosphere: 创造和平宁静的～ create an atmosphere of peace and calm ‖ 获得一个和谐的～ achieve a harmonious atmosphere ‖ 在欢乐的～中 be in a joyful atmosphere

棻 fēn 〈名〉〈书〉 fragrant wood

酚 fēn 〈名〉[化学] phenol

【酚醇】 fēnchún 〈名〉[化学] phenolic alcohol

【酚醛】 fēnquán 〈名〉[化学] phenolic aldehyde

〖～树脂〗 fēnquán shùzhī 〈名〉 phenolic resin: ～纤维 phenolic fibre

〖～塑料〗 fēnquán sùliào 〈名〉 phenolic plastics; phenolics; phenoplast

【酚酞】 fēntài 〈名〉[化学] phenolphthalein

〖～试纸〗 fēntài shìzhǐ 〈名〉 phenolphthalein test paper

雰 fēn 〈名〉〈书〉 mist; air

【雰雰】 fēnfēn 〈形〉〈书〉(of snow, frost, etc) heavy: 昨晚雨雪～。It was snowing heavily last night.

【雰围】 fēnwéi = 氛围 fēnwéi

fén

坟 fén 〈名〉 grave; tomb: 一座荒～ a deserted/neglected tomb ‖ 掘～ dig/open a tomb ‖ 哭～ weep over sb's grave ‖ 上～ visit a grave/tomb ‖ 造～ build a tomb ‖ 把鲜花摆放在～前 put fresh flowers on sb's grave; lay fresh flowers at sb's tomb ‖ 给～上撒花 scatter flowers on a tomb ‖ 没有标志的～ unmarked grave ⇨～墓;祖～

【坟包】 fénbāo 〈名〉 grave mound

【坟地】 féndì 〈名〉 graveyard; cemetery: 一片/块～ a graveyard

【坟墓】 fénmù 〈名〉 grave, tomb: 一座/个～ a tomb ‖ 自掘～ dig one's own grave ‖ 将遗体葬入～ bury sb's remains in a tomb ‖ 棺材缓缓下到了～里。The coffin was lowered slowly into the grave.

【坟起】 fénqǐ 〈动〉 gather into a mound; mound; swell up; bulge: 山丘～。The hill rises into a mound.

【坟丘】 fénqiū 〈名〉 grave mound; tomb; grave

【坟山】 fénshān 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ hill serving as graveyard; cemetery hill ❷ large tomb mound

【坟头】 féntóu 〈名〉 grave mound: 把花圈摆放在～ put/lay a wreath on/at sb's grave

【坟茔】 fényíng 〈名〉 ❶ grave; tomb: 拜谒先辈的～ visit the graves of one's forefathers ❷ graveyard; cemetery

棼 fén 〈形〉〈书〉 confused; tangled: ⇨治丝益～

焚 fén 〈动〉 burn: ～为灰烬 be burnt to ashes ‖ 热望如～ be burning with longing ‖ 欲火～心 be burning with desire ‖ 那栋房子半小时之内就～为平地了。The house was burnt to the ground in half an hour./ The house burnt down in half an hour. ⇨玩火自～;心急如～;忧心如～

【焚风】 fénfēng 〈名〉[气象] foehn (wind)

【焚膏继晷】 féngāo-jìguǐ 〈熟〉 burn the midnight oil; stay up late and work hard

【焚化】 fénhuà 〈动〉 incinerate; cremate: ～尸体 cremate a dead body

〖～炉〗 fénhuàlú 〈名〉 incinerator; cremator

【焚毁】 fénhuǐ 〈动〉 destroy by fire; burn down/out/up: 汽车～后的残骸 burnt-out wreck of a car ‖ 一场大火～了许多房屋。A fire burned many houses down.

【焚琴煮鹤】 fénqín-zhǔhè = 煮鹤焚琴 zhǔhè-fénqín

【焚烧】 fénshāo 〈动〉 set on fire; burn: ～枯叶/垃圾/信件 burn dead leaves/rubbish/letters ‖ 垃圾～炉 refuse destructor

【焚尸】 fénshī 〈动〉 cremate a dead body; reduce a dead body to ashes by fire

〖～灭迹〗 fénshī-mièjì 〈熟〉 destroy traces of a crime by burning the corpse

【焚书坑儒】 fénshū-kēngrú 〈熟〉 burning books and burying Confucian scholars alive [by Qin Shihuang(秦始皇), the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty (221-206 BC)]

【焚香】 fénxiāng 〈动〉 ❶ burn incense; burn joss sticks: ～拜佛 burn incense to worship Buddha ❷ light incense; keep incense burning: ～静坐 sit in meditation with incense burning ‖ ～沐浴 take a bath and burn incense (to prepare oneself for a solemn occasion)

濆 fén 〈名〉〈书〉 waterside; water margin

豮 fén 〈名〉〈方〉 male domestic animal

鼢 fén

【鼢鼠】 fénshǔ 〈名〉[动物] zokor

fěn

粉 fěn ❶〈名〉(cosmetic) powder; face powder: 给脸上搽～ apply powder to the face; powder one's face; dust one's face with powder ‖ 扑面～ face powder ⇨爽身～ ❷〈名〉 powder: 磨成～ grind into powder ‖ 大蒜～ garlic powder ‖ 发酵～ baking-powder; yeast ‖ 扑～ dusting/toilet powder ⇨奶～;漂白～;洗衣～ ❸〈动〉 turn into powder; powder: ～煤 powdered/pulverized coal ‖ 石灰放得太久,已经～了。Having been exposed to the air too long, the lime has become powder. ❹〈名〉 food made from starch: ⇨～皮;凉～ ❺〈名〉 noodles or vermicelli made from starch: 绿豆～ mung bean noodles ⇨～条 ❻〈名〉 flour: 把小麦磨成～ grind wheat into flour ‖ 标准～ standard flour ‖ 富强～ quality flour ❼〈动〉〈方〉 whitewash: ～墙 whitewash a wall ❽〈形〉 white; whitewashed: ⇨～蝶;～连纸 ❾〈形〉 pink; rosy: ～牡丹 pink peony ‖ ～裙子 rosy skirt ‖ ～色 pink colour

【粉白黛黑】 fěnbái-dàihēi = 粉白黛绿 fěnbái-dàilǜ

【粉白黛绿】 fěnbái-dàilǜ 〈熟〉(of a woman) with face powdered and eyebrows darkened—dress up

【粉笔】 fěnbǐ 〈名〉 chalk: 一枝～ a piece/stick of chalk ‖ 两枝～ two chalks ‖ 彩色～ coloured chalks ‖ 用～划出图样 chalk out the design ‖ 用～在墙上乱画 chalk (things) on the walls

〖～槽〗 fěnbǐcáo 〈名〉 chalk ledge (at the bottom of a blackboard); chalkboard ledge

〖～画〗 fěnbǐhuà 〈名〉 chalk drawing; crayon; picture in crayons

〖～灰〗 fěnbǐhuī 〈名〉 chalk dust: 每次上完课我都是一手的～。I always have chalky fingers after giving a class.

【粉饼】 fěnbǐng 〈名〉(powder) pancake; powder cake

【粉彩】 fěncǎi 〈名〉[工艺] mixed glaze

【粉肠】 fěncháng 〈名〉 sausage (stuffed mainly with bean starch paste)

【粉尘】 fěnchén 〈名〉 dust: ～污染 dust pollution

〖～爆炸〗 fěnchén bàozhà 〈名〉 dust explosion

〖～病〗 fěnchénbìng 〈名〉 coniosis

〖～处理〗 fěnchén chǔlǐ 〈名〉 dust management

〖～监测器〗 fěnchén jiāncèqì 〈名〉 dust monitor

〖～浓度〗 fěnchén nóngdù 〈名〉 dust concentration

【粉刺】 fěncì 〈名〉 acne; comedo: 长～ suffer from/have/get

acne‖满脸～的男子 acne-scarred man‖他的脸上出了～。Some acnes have erupted on his face.

【粉黛】 fěndài 〈名〉〈书〉❶ face powder and eyebrow pigment：不施～ wear no cosmetics‖她薄施～。She wears faint cosmetics. ❷ beautiful women；beauties

【粉底】 fěndǐ 〈名〉 foundation [a cosmetic in cream or cake form used as a base for make-up]：打着厚厚的～ apply heavy foundation

〖～霜〗 fěndǐshuāng 〈名〉 foundation cream

【粉蝶】 fěndié 〈名〉 white butterfly：菜～ cabbage butterfly

【粉坊】 fěnfáng 〈名〉 starch-noodle mill/shop

【粉盒】 fěnhé 〈名〉 powder box；(powder) compact

【粉红】 fěnhóng ❶〈名〉 pink ❷〈形〉 pink；rosy：～色口红 coral lipstick‖穿～色衣服的女孩 girl in pink

【粉化】 fěnhuà 〈动〉 *grind into powder；pulverize；powder*

【粉剂】 fěnjì 〈名〉❶ [医药] powder：医生给了我几包～药物让我服用。The doctor gave me some powders to take. ❷ [农业] dust：六六六是一种～农药。BHC is a farm chemical in dust.

【粉连纸】 fěnliánzhǐ 〈名〉 semi-transparent white paper (used to trace Chinese characters or drawings)

【粉瘤】 fěnliú 〈名〉 [医学] sebaceous cyst

【粉末】 fěnmò 〈名〉 powder：研成～ grind to powder‖撒以～ sprinkle with powder‖把成块的糖压成～ crush lumps of sugar into powder‖～金属 powdered metal‖～涂料 powder coatings/paint

〖～电弧法〗 fěnmò diànhúfǎ 〈名〉 powder arc method

〖～喷涂〗 fěnmò pēntú 〈名〉 powder spraying

〖～衍射〗 fěnmò yǎnshè 〈名〉 powder diffraction

〖～冶金〗 fěnmò yějīn 〈名〉 powder metallurgy

【粉墨登场】 fěnmò-dēngchǎng 〈熟〉 [usu sarcastic] mount the stage in full make-up—embark upon a political venture；make one's entry into the political arena

【粉牌】 fěnpái 〈名〉 white accounting board；white memo plate

【粉皮】 fěnpí 〈名〉 [食品] sheet jelly (made from bean or sweet potato starch)

【粉扑儿】 fěnpūr 〈名〉 powder puff

【粉芡】 fěnqiàn 〈名〉 starch paste

【粉墙】 fěnqiáng ❶〈名〉 plaster wall ❷〈动〉 plaster a wall ❸〈动〉 whitewash a wall

【粉砂】 fěnshā 〈名〉 [地质] silt：～黏土 *silt soil*‖～岩 siltstone

【粉身碎骨】 fěnshēn-suìgǔ 〈熟〉 have one's body smashed to pieces and one's bones ground to powder—die the most cruel death (for a cause, etc)：我宁愿～也不投降。I would rather have *my body smashed into pieces than surrender.*

【粉饰】 fěnshì 〈动〉 whitewash；prettify；gloss over；sugar up：～恶劣的境遇 put a good face on a bad situation‖～门面 whitewash the façade；facelift‖～事实 varnish over facts‖～现实 prettify reality‖不要～过错。Whitewash no offences.‖他所说的是一大堆～之词。What he said is a load of whitewash.

〖～太平〗 fěnshì-tàipíng 〈熟〉 present a false picture of peace and prosperity

【粉刷】 fěnshuā ❶〈动〉 whitewash：～墙壁和天花板 whitewash walls and ceilings ❷〈动〉〈方〉 plaster：就剩下～了。There is only the plastering left to be done.‖这房还没～呢。The house is yet to be plastered. ❸〈名〉〈方〉 plaster ❹〈名〉 blackboard/chalkboard eraser

【粉丝】 fěnsī 〈名〉 [食品] fine vermicelli (made from bean starch)

【粉碎】 fěnsuì 〈动〉❶ turn/fall into pieces；shatter：打/撕/摔得～ break/tear/shatter into pieces‖花瓶掉到地板上摔得～。The vase landed smashed on the floor.‖小船在礁石上撞得～了。The small boat (was) smashed into pieces on the rocks.‖飞机撞上了一座山，撞得～。The plane flew into a mountain and disintegrated on impact. ⇨～机 ❷〈喻〉 crush；smash；shatter：～敌人的进攻 shatter the enemy's attack‖～贩毒集团 smash the drug ring‖～经济封锁 smash an economic blockade‖～阴谋诡计 knock a scheme on the head；smash/crush a conspiracy

〖～机〗 fěnsuìjī 〈名〉 pulverizer；grinder：饲料～ fodder grinder

〖～性骨折〗 fěnsuìxìng gǔzhé 〈名〉 comminuted fracture；syntripsis

【粉条】 fěntiáo 〈名〉 starch noodles

【粉头】 fěntóu 〈名〉〈旧〉 prostitute

【粉线】 fěnxiàn 〈名〉 *tailor's chalk line*

【粉蒸肉】 fěnzhēngròu 〈名〉 pork steamed with ground glutinous rice

【粉装玉琢】 fěnzhuāng-yùzhuó 〈熟〉❶ silvery white [said of a snow scene]：～的世界 world of silvery white ❷ (of human skin) fair and tender

【粉状】 fěnzhuàng 〈形〉 powdery：～水泥 powdery cement

fèn

分[1] fèn 〈名〉❶ component；content：糖/盐～ sugar/salt content ⇨成～；水～；养～ ❷ extent of one's duty or rights：⇨～内；本～；非～之想 ❸ factor concerning affection, luck, or talent：看在上帝的～上，让我把要说的话说完你再走。For the love of Christ, don't go until I finish what I have to say. ⇨ 情～；天～；缘～ ❹ ＝ 份 fèn

分[2] fèn 〈动〉〈书〉 expect；assume：他自～难逃此劫。He was convinced that he could hardly avert the disaster. ⇨fēn

【分际】 fènjì 〈名〉❶〈书〉 sense of propriety：他做事严守～。He always behaves with strict/great discretion. ❷ extent；degree：想不到他会糊涂到这等～！ Fancy he was so muddle-headed!

【分量】 fènliang 〈名〉❶ weight：给足～ give full/good measure‖～给得不足 give short measure‖～足 be in good measure‖说话的～ weight of sb's words‖苹果是称～卖还是论个儿卖？ Are apples sold by weight or by piece? ❷ weight；influence：中国在国际事务中的～ influence of China in international affairs‖好好掂掂这事的～，再作决定。Weigh the matter before you make a decision.‖这篇论文没有多大～。This dissertation is of little weight.‖他的话有～。His words bear/carry weight.

【分内】 fènnèi 〈名〉 one's rightful share of work to a project or job：做好～的事 pull one's (own) weight‖这是我～的事。This is simply my duty. / This is my share of work.‖那不是我～之事。That is outside my province.

【分外】 fènwài ❶〈副〉 particularly；exceptionally；especially：～激动 extremely excited；overexcited‖～妖娆 especially enchanting；more beautiful than ever‖月到中秋～明。The moon seems exceptionally bright on the Mid-Autumn Festival. ❷〈名〉 beyond one's duty/job；outside one's province：～的事他也乐意干。He is always ready to do what is even beyond his duty.

【分子】 fènzǐ 〈名〉 member；element：反革命～ counter-revolutionary element；reactionary element；reactionary‖分裂～ divisive element；separatist ⇨积极～；知识～ ⇨fēnzǐ

份 fèn ❶〈名〉 share；part；portion：分成两～ divide into two parts‖分成若干～ break into portions‖你必须承担你那～过失。You must take your share of the blame. ❷〈量〉 a) part；portion：一～利润 a share of profits‖吃两～儿牛排 have two portions of beefsteak‖为国家的繁荣昌盛贡献一～力量 contribute one's share to the nation's prosperity‖再要一～儿布丁 ask for another helping of pudding‖应得的一～儿食物 a fair share of food‖要不要再来一～儿？ Would you care for another helping? b) copy：本合同一式两～，双方各执一～。There are two copies of the contract, each to one party. ❸〈名〉〈方〉 rank；status：摆～ put on airs‖他认为那个活儿让他跌～。He thought that job below him/beneath his dignity. ❹〈名〉〈后缀〉 [used after 省、县、年、月 to form a unit] ⇨年～；省～

【份额】 fèn'é 〈名〉 share；portion：增加市场～ increase the share of market‖～制度 quotient system‖最大～ lion's share‖欧洲在我们的对外贸易中应该占有适当的～。Europe should have an appropriate share in our foreign trade.

【份儿】 fènr 〈名〉〈口〉❶ share；portion；part：他在促成这件事上出了大力，但荣誉却没他的～。He had a large share *in bringing it* to success, but no share of the credit.‖这场打斗你有～吗？ Did you have a part in the fighting? ❷ status；position：没你说话的～。You have no say in the matter.‖班委会没他的～。He has not been elected in the class committee. ❸ degree；extent：他都累到这～上还在干活儿。He went on working though he was so tired.

【份儿饭】 fènrfàn 〈名〉 set meal

【份子】 fènzi 〈名〉❶ share; portion: 凑～买礼物 club together to buy a present; have a whip-round to buy a gift ❷ money as gift: ⇨出～

奋 fèn 〈动〉❶ bestir/exert oneself; act vigorously: ⇨～斗; 勤～; 振～ ❷ raise; lift: ～臂高呼 raise one's arms and shout ❸ spread and flutter the wings: ⇨～飞

【奋笔疾书】 fènbǐ-jíshū 〈熟〉 wield one's pen passionately

【奋不顾身】 fènbùgùshēn 〈熟〉 dash ahead regardless of one's safety; defy personal danger: ～的消防队员 fire-fighters working with a complete disregard of their safety ‖ 他～地扑向敌人。He threw himself at the enemy, completely disregarding his own safety.

【奋斗】 fèndòu 〈动〉 strive; struggle; fight: ～到底 struggle to the very end ‖ ～目标 goal/objective ‖ 经过长期的～ after a long struggle ‖ 为革命事业～终生 fight all one's life for the revolutionary cause ‖ 为实现四个现代化而～ strive to realize the four modernizations ‖ 为实现远大理想而～ strive to fulfil one's great ambition; strive after one's ideal ⇨艰苦～

【奋发】 fènfā 〈动〉 bestir/exert/arouse oneself; be on one's mettle: 鼓舞人民～努力、积极向上 inspire the people to work hard and aim high

〖～图强〗 fènfā-túqiáng 〈熟〉 go all out/strive to make the country prosperous/strong/mighty; work hard for the prosperity of the country

【奋飞】 fènfēi 〈动〉(of birds) fly strenuously; flutter

【奋击】 fènjī 〈动〉 strike out with great force; attack bravely

【奋激】 fènjī 〈形〉 roused to enthusiasm; greatly excited: 情绪～ be in high spirits ‖ 群情～ emotions run high; popular feeling runs high

【奋进】 fènjìn 〈动〉 forge ahead courageously; advance bravely: 他的话语催人～。His remarks are inspiring.

【奋力】 fènlì 〈动〉 go all out; spare no effort: ～冲刺 spurt for the line; sprint ‖ ～抵抗 resist strenuously; put up a stubborn resistance; strive against ‖ ～划桨 bend to the oars ‖ ～拼搏 struggle on one's mettle ‖ ～抢救落水儿童 exert oneself to rescue the drowning child; rescue the drowning child with all one's might ‖ 激励队员～拼搏 spur the player to fight harder

【奋袂】 fènmèi 〈动〉〈书〉 throw up one's sleeves for action

〖～而起〗 fènmèi'érqǐ 〈熟〉 throw up/flap one's sleeves and rise—work oneself up for action

【奋勉】 fènmiǎn 〈动〉 bestir/exert oneself; take heart

【奋起】 fènqǐ 〈动〉❶ exert oneself; brace up: ～反抗 rouse oneself up to rebellion; rise up to revolt/rebellion ‖ ～还击 exert oneself in counterattack ‖ ～自卫 rise in self-defence ‖ 全国～抵抗敌人的入侵。The whole nation rose up against the enemy invasion. ❷ raise/lift with all one's strength

〖～直追〗 fènqǐ-zhízhuī 〈熟〉 exert oneself to catch up

【奋勇】 fènyǒng 〈动〉 summon up all one's courage: ～杀敌 fight the enemy bravely; fight the enemy on one's mettle ‖ ～当先 fight courageously in the vanguard ⇨自告～

【奋战】 fènzhàn 〈动〉 fight bravely/courageously; work strenuously: 日夜～ work hard day and night ‖ 浴血～ fight a bloody battle ‖ 经过三个月的艰苦～，大江终于截流成功。After three months' strenuous labour, we finally succeeded in damming the great river.

忿 fèn ❶ ＝ 愤 fèn ❷ →不忿 bùfèn

【忿忿】 fènfèn ＝ 愤愤 fènfèn

【忿詈】 fènlì 〈动〉〈书〉 abuse/curse out of rage

偾 fèn 〈动〉〈书〉 spoil; destroy

【偾事】 fènshì 〈动〉〈书〉 spoil; ruin: 鲁莽只能～。Imprudence will only make things worse.

粪 fèn ❶〈名〉 excrement; faeces; dung; droppings: 拾～ collect droppings ‖ 马～ horse dung ‖ 鸟～ bird droppings ⇨牛～ ❷〈动〉〈书〉 apply manure (to); manure: ～田 manure the fields ❸〈动〉〈书〉 clear away; wipe out: ⇨～除

【粪便】 fènbiàn 〈名〉 excrement and urine; night soil: ～处理 excrement/faecal treatment ‖ ～检查 stool examination ‖ 动物～ animal dung/droppings

【粪车】 fènchē 〈名〉 dung-cart; night-soil cart

【粪池】 fènchí 〈名〉 manure pit; cesspool

【粪除】 fènchú 〈动〉〈书〉 clear away; get rid of; wipe out

【粪堆】 fènduī 〈名〉 dunghill; manure pile; muck heap

【粪肥】 fènféi 〈名〉 muck; manure; dung: 施～ spread dung; put manure (on the fields)

【粪箕子】 fènjīzi 〈名〉 manure basket

【粪坑】 fènkēng 〈名〉 manure pit; cesspit; cesspool

【粪筐】 fènkuāng 〈名〉 manure basket

【粪门】 fènmén 〈名〉〈方〉 anus

【粪桶】 fèntǒng 〈名〉 manure bucket; night-soil bucket

【粪土】 fèntǔ 〈名〉❶ dung and dirt; muck ❷ worthless things; dust: ～当年万户侯。We counted the mighty as no more than muck/dust. ‖ 他视功名若～。Worldly success was dust to him.

【粪蝇】 fènyíng 〈名〉 dung fly

愤 fèn 〈名〉 anger; indignation; resentment

【愤愤】 fènfèn 〈形〉 indignant; resentful: ～而去 leave in anger

〖～不平〗 fènfèn-bùpíng 〈熟〉 be indignant; feel aggrieved; be resentful: (对…)越来越感到～ feel increasingly exasperated (at/by sth) ‖ 每个人都会因不公平的待遇而～。Everyone will feel aggrieved at unfair treatment.

【愤恨】 fènhèn 〈动〉 resent indignantly; detest: ～无根据的批评 resent groundless criticism ‖ 无比～ detest extremely ‖ ～而去 walk away in resentment

【愤激】 fènjī 〈形〉 excited and indignant; roused to indignation

【愤慨】 fènkǎi 〈形〉〈书〉 indignant: 感到～ be resentful of; be indignant at/over (sth) ‖ 我对他们的卑劣行径感到～。I was indignant at/over their mean actions.

【愤懑】 fènmèn 〈形〉〈书〉 depressed and discontented; resentful: 不胜～ be very resentful (at) ‖ 深感～ feel great resentment (at)

【愤怒】 fènnù 〈形〉 indignant; angry; wrathful: ～声讨 angrily denounce/condemn ‖ ～的人群 angry mob ‖ 非常～ be in high dudgeon; be burning with rage; be very angry ‖ 抑制自己的～情绪 hold back one's anger ‖ 因名声受到诋毁而～ be angered at the slander against one's reputation ‖ 他～得说不出话来。Indignation bereft him of speech. ‖ 电视台收到许多～的观众的投诉。The television station got lots of complaints from irate viewers.

【愤然】 fènrán 〈形〉 angry; indignant: ～离去 leave in anger; leave in high dudgeon ‖ 她～离家出走。She left home in a huff. ‖ 争论之后，他～退出会议。After the argument, he stormed out of the meeting.

【愤世嫉俗】 fènshì-jísú 〈熟〉 detest the world and its ways; be cynical: ～者 cynic

鲼 fèn 〈名〉[动物] eagle ray

瀵 fèn 〈动〉〈书〉(of underground water) gush out and overflow

【瀵泉】 fènquán 〈名〉 geyser

fēng

丰 fēng 〈形〉❶ lush; luxuriant: ⇨～茂; ～美 ❷ full and round; well-rounded: ⇨～满; ～润 ❸ good-looking; handsome; beautiful: ⇨～采; ～韵; ～姿 ❹ abundant (in); plentiful (in); rich (in): 他收入颇～。He has a hefty/handsome income. ⇨～收; ～衣足食 ❺ great: ⇨～碑; ～功伟绩

【丰碑】 fēngbēi 〈名〉❶ monument: 人民心中不朽的～ ever-lasting monument in the hearts of the people ❷ monumental work: 医学文献的～ monumental work in medical literature

【丰采】 fēngcǎi ＝ 风采① fēngcǎi

【丰产】 fēngchǎn 〈动〉 bumper crop; high yield; plenteous harvest: ～不丰收 have a bad harvest despite the bumper crop ‖ ～经验 experience in getting bumper crops

〖～田〗 fēngchǎntián 〈名〉 high-yield field/land: 这是一块～。This plot yields well.

【丰登】 fēngdēng 〈动〉 get a bumper harvest: ⇨五谷～

【丰度】 fēngdù 〈名〉[物理] abundance: ～比率 abundance ratio ‖ 同位素～ isotopic abundance

【丰富】 fēngfù ❶〈形〉rich (in); abundant (in); plentiful: 想像力～ have plenty of imagination ‖ 自然资源～ be abundant/rich in natural resources ‖ 提供～的例证 furnish abundant instances ‖ ～的经验 rich experience ‖ ～的文化遗产 rich cultural heritage ‖ ～的想像力 fertile/rich/luxuriant/exuberant imagination ‖ 表情～的人 man with an expressive countenance/face ‖ 能源～的国家 energy-rich country ‖ 汉语成语很～。The Chinese language abounds in idioms. ❷〈动〉enrich: ～市场供应 enrich the market supply ‖ ～业余生活 enrich one's off-work life ‖ ～饮食 enrich one's diet ‖ ～自己的演出节目 extend one's repertoire ‖ 通过旅游～经历 enrich one's experience by travelling ‖ 周游世界可以～想像力。A tour around the world may enrich the imagination. ‖ 博览群书以～词汇。Fertilize one's vocabulary with wide reading. / Enlarge one's vocabulary through extensive reading.

〖～多彩〗 fēngfù-duōcǎi 〈熟〉rich and colourful; rich and varied: 演出～的节目 present a varied and interesting programme ‖ ～的工艺品 an array/assortment of handicrafts ‖ ～的课外活动 varied and colourful extracurricular activities ‖ ～的生活 full and varied life; rich and colourful life

【丰功伟绩】 fēnggōng-wěijì 〈熟〉great/tremendous achievements; magnificent/monumental contributions: 为祖国建立～ make monumental contributions to one's motherland

【丰厚】 fēnghòu 〈形〉❶ thick: 绒毛～ with rich and thick fur ❷ abundant; liberal: ～的版税 handsome royalty ‖ ～的礼物 generous gift ‖ ～的利润 substantial profit; fat profit ‖ ～的收入 liberal/princely/handsome income ‖ ～的薪金 substantial/hefty salary

【丰满】 fēngmǎn 〈形〉❶ plentiful; abundant: ～的粮仓 full granary ❷ full and round; plump; well-developed; full-grown: ～的胸脯 plump breast; ample bosom ‖ 体态～ have a well-rounded figure ‖ 羽毛～ be full-fledged ‖〈喻〉～的人物形象 well-rounded portrayal of characters

【丰茂】 fēngmào 〈形〉luxuriant; lush: ～的牧场 lush pastures ‖ 枝叶～的大树 large trees with luxuriant foliage

【丰美】 fēngměi 〈形〉lush: ～的菜肴 abundant and tasty dishes ‖ ～昂贵的地毯 lush carpet

【丰年】 fēngnián 〈名〉bumper harvest year; bearing/good/fat year: 瑞雪兆～。A timely snow promises a good harvest.

【丰沛】 fēngpèi 〈形〉plentiful: 雨水～ have plenty of rain; with abundant precipitation

【丰饶】 fēngráo 〈形〉rich and fertile; abundant; rich: 辽阔～的平原 vast and fertile plain ‖ 物产～ be abundant in produce

【丰乳】 fēngrǔ 〈动〉augment/enlarge the breast

【丰润】 fēngrùn 〈形〉(of skin) plump and tender: ～的两颊 plump and tender cheeks

【丰赡】 fēngshàn 〈形〉〈书〉abundant; plentiful; substantial: 内容～ substantial in content

【丰盛】 fēngshèng 〈形〉rich; sumptuous: ～的饭菜 liberal/bountiful table; square/decent/solid meal ‖ ～的宴席 sumptuous banquet; banquet in lavish abundance ‖ ～的早餐 hearty breakfast

【丰收】 fēngshōu 〈动〉have/reap a bumper/copious/rich harvest; crop well: 连年～ have had bumper harvests for years running ‖ 太平～之年 year of peace and plenty ‖ 一派～景象 a scenery of a good harvest ‖ 今年棉花～了。The cotton cropped well/made a good crop this year. ‖ 小麦～在望。A bumper wheat harvest is in/within sight. ‖ 这个湖去年渔产～了。The lake yielded up a rich harvest of fish last year. ‖〈喻〉去年科幻小说创作获得了大～。Last year saw a high yield of science fiction.

【丰硕】 fēngshuò 〈形〉plentiful; rich; substantial: 取得～成果 score great successes ‖ ～的胜利果实 abundant victorious fruits; rich fruition

【丰胸】 fēngxiōng 〈动〉enlarge/augment the breast

【丰衣足食】 fēngyī-zúshí 〈熟〉be well fed and clad; be well off: 过着～的生活 live in abundance

【丰盈】 fēngyíng 〈形〉❶ well-rounded; well-developed: 体态～ have a well-rounded figure ❷ abundant; plentiful: 衣食～ have plenty of food and clothing

【丰腴】 fēngyú 〈形〉❶ full and round; plump; buxom and fair: 体态～ have a plump figure ❷ luxuriant/lush/fertile: ～的热带植被 lush tropical vegetation ❸ liberal; sumptuous: ～的酒席 sumptuous feast

【丰裕】 fēngyù 〈形〉abundant; plentiful; rich: 生活～ live in immense abundance; be comfortably off ‖ ～的家庭 substantial family

【丰韵】 fēngyùn ＝ 风韵 fēngyùn

【丰姿】 fēngzī ＝ 风姿 fēngzī

【丰足】 fēngzú 〈形〉abundant; plentiful: 衣食～ enjoy ample food and clothing

风 fēng ❶〈名〉wind: 一阵～ a gust of wind ‖ 一级～ light air ‖ 二级～ light breeze ‖ 三级～ gentle breeze ‖ 四级～ moderate breeze ‖ 五级～ fresh breeze ‖ 六级～ strong breeze ‖ 七级～ moderate gale ‖ 八级～ fresh gale ‖ 九级～ strong gale ‖ 十级～ whole gale ‖ 十一级～ storm ‖ 十二级～ hurricane ‖ 冒着～ brave the wind ‖ 一丝～都没有 without a breath of wind ‖ 在～中来回摆动 flap in the wind ‖ ～吹散了云。The wind dispersed the clouds. ‖ ～吹树叶沙沙响。The wind rustled the leaves. ‖ ～吹走了我的帽子。The wind blew my hat off. ‖ ～停了。The wind has died away. ‖ ～小了。The wind fell/dropped. / The wind was abating. ‖ ～扬起很多灰尘。The wind raised a lot of dust. ‖ 正在刮～下雨。It is blowing and raining. ‖ 起～了。A wind rose/blew up. ‖ 瞧，～把谁给吹来了？Look, who's blown in? ‖ 什么～把你给吹来了？What good wind blows/brings you here? ‖ 刮着大～。The wind was blowing hard. ‖ 烟随～飘去。The smoke drifted downwind. ⇨北～；逆～；信～ ❷〈动〉air-dry; air: ⇨～干 ❸〈动〉winnow: 小麦已晒干～净。The wheat has been sun-dried and well winnowed. ❹〈形〉air-dried: ～鸡 air-dried chicken ‖ ～肉 air-dried meat ❺〈形〉swift as the wind: ⇨～发；～行 ❻〈名〉practice; custom; tendency: 树新～ foster healthy tendencies ‖ 校～ tone/ethos/spirit of a school ‖ 此～不可长。This tendency is not to be encouraged. ‖ 腐败之～盛行。Corruption is prevailing. / Corruption runs rampant. ⇨～土人情；歪～邪气 ❼〈名〉style; bearing; attitude: ⇨～采；～范；作～ ❽〈名〉scene; view: ⇨～光；～景 ❾〈名〉news; information: 她一点～都不漏。She wouldn't drop the slightest hint. ⇨通～报信；闻～而动 ❿〈形〉rumoured; groundless: ⇨～传；～闻；～言～语 ⓫〈名〉one of the three sections of *The Book of Songs*《诗经》, consisting of ballads ⓬〈名〉one of the disease-causing elements (in traditional Chinese medicine): ⇨～寒；～湿 ⓭〈名〉[used in certain disease names]: ⇨白癜～；鹅掌～

【风暴】 fēngbào 〈名〉❶ windstorm; storm: 度过一场～ weather a storm ‖ 冒着～ brave the storm ‖ 遇上～ be caught in a storm ‖ 遭到～袭击 be overtaken by a storm ‖ 战胜～ weather the storm; ride out the storm ‖ ～路径 storm track ‖ 海上～ storm at sea ‖ 热带～ tropical storm ‖ 太阳～ solar storm ‖ ～减弱了。The storm abated. ‖ ～平息了。The storm blew itself out. /The storm blew over. /The storm subsided. ❷ violent commotion; storm; tempest: 平息/引起～ quiet/raise a storm ‖ 革命～ storm of revolution ‖ 政治～ political storm/tempest ‖ ～肆虐了一整夜。The storm raged fiercely all night. ‖ 那艘船终于闯过了那场～。The ship finally rode out the storm.

〖～潮〗 fēngbàocháo 〈名〉storm surge

〖～地带〗 fēngbào dìdài 〈名〉storm belt

〖～警报〗 fēngbào jǐngbào 〈名〉storm warning: 发布～ issue a storm warning

〖～信号〗 fēngbào xìnhào 〈名〉storm signal

〖～中心〗 fēngbào zhōngxīn 〈名〉storm centre

【风泵】 fēngbèng 〈名〉❶ air pump ❷ air compressor

【风痹】 fēngbì 〈名〉[中医] wandering arthritis

【风标】 fēngbiāo 〈名〉weathercock; weather vane

【风波】 fēngbō 〈名〉disturbance; storm: 平息～ quell/quiet/suppress a disturbance ‖ 掀起～ stir up a tempest ‖ 引起～ cause a storm; kick up a rumpus ‖ 国际～ international disturbances ‖ 金融～ financial turmoil ‖ 政治～ political turmoil ‖ ～迭起。Disturbances arose one after another. ‖ 平地起～。The storm rose out of nowhere.

【风采】 fēngcǎi 〈名〉〈书〉❶ mien; graceful demeanour; elegant bearing: 展现～ display one's fine qualities ‖ 一睹女王的～ have a glimpse of the Queen's regal bearing ‖ 伟人的～ images of a great man ‖ 她～动人。She cuts quite a figure. ❷ literary grace

【风餐露宿】 fēngcān-lùsù 〈熟〉eat in the wind and sleep in the dew; eat and sleep out in the wind and the rain—live rough; brave wind and dew; endure the hardships of an arduous journey or field work: 他是一名地质学家，习惯了～。He is a geologist and used to living rough.

【风操】 fēngcāo 〈名〉〈书〉character and conduct; personal

integrity
【风铲】 fēngchǎn 〈名〉air chipper; pneumatic digger
【风潮】 fēngcháo 〈名〉agitation; unrest; protest: 闹～ put up unrest ‖ 平息～ put down/quell/quiet/suppress an agitation; still a storm
【风车】 fēngchē 〈名〉❶ windmill ❷ winnower; winnow ❸ pinwheel [a kind of toy]
【风尘】 fēngchén 〈名〉❶ wind and dust—fatigue (from travel): 满面～ be travel-stained ❷ hardships and uncertainties of an unstable society: ～知己 friend in need/adversity ❸ prostitution: 沦落～ be driven to prostitution; fall into prostitution ‖ ～女子 street girl/walker ❹〈书〉chaos (caused by war): ～之警 menace of war
〖～仆仆〗 fēngchén-púpú 〈熟〉having endured the hardships of a long journey; travel-stained/-soiled; fatigued with travelling; be travel-worn and weary
【风成岩】 fēngchéngyán 〈名〉[地质] aeolian rock
【风驰电掣】 fēngchí-diànchè 〈熟〉swift as wind and quick as lightning; like the wind; like greased lightning: 列车～般驶过车站。The train flashed through the station.
【风传】 fēngchuán ❶〈动〉(of news or rumours) get about/around; go around; be rumoured/said; they say; there is a breeze that...: ～他有可能成为下一届联合国秘书长。He is being tipped as the next UN Secretary General. ‖ 村里～她行为不检。It is rumoured in the village that she is an unfaithful woman. / Rumour has it that she is unfaithful. / There comes a breeze in the village that she behaves unfaithfully. ‖ 谣言～开来。The rumour has got wind. / The rumour has spread out. / Rumours are going round/flying. ❷〈名〉hearsay; rumour
【风吹草动】 fēngchuī-cǎodòng 〈熟〉rustle of leaves in the wind—a sign of disturbance, trouble, misfortune, etc: 一有～, 就惊惶失措 fly into a panic at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind
【风吹浪打】 fēngchuī-làngdǎ 〈熟〉endure the trial of wind and waves; be exposed to the weather; experience storms: 经受～的锻炼 be forged by hardships
【风吹日晒】 fēngchuī-rìshài 〈熟〉be exposed to the wind and sun: 她的皮肤因～而变得粗糙。Her skin was roughened as a result of years of exposure to the wind and sun.
【风吹雨打】 fēngchuī-yǔdǎ 〈熟〉be buffeted by wind and rain; be exposed to the weather; weather: 经受～ be exposed to elements ‖ 经不起～ can not withstand the elements ‖ 经过几千年的～ stand weathering for thousands of years ‖ 那些壁画由于～而模糊不清了。The murals weathered to faintness.
【风锤】 fēngchuí 〈名〉pneumatic hammer
【风挡】 fēngdǎng 〈名〉(of vehicles) windscreen; windshield
〖～雨刷〗 fēngdǎng yǔshuā 〈名〉windscreen wiper; screenwasher; screenwiper; windshield wiper
【风刀霜剑】 fēngdāo-shuāngjiàn 〈熟〉❶ biting wind and stinging frost—freezing cold ❷ adverse circumstances
【风灯】 fēngdēng 〈名〉storm lantern: 提着～ carry a storm lantern in one's hand
【风笛】 fēngdí 〈名〉bagpipes; pipes
【风洞】 fēngdòng 〈名〉[航空] wind tunnel
【风斗】 fēngdǒu 〈名〉wind scoop
【风度】 fēngdù 〈名〉bearing; carriage; presence; mien: 保持绅士～ preserve a gentlemanly bearing; bear oneself as a gentleman ‖ ～极佳/迷人/优雅 have beautiful/charming/elegant manners ‖ 很有～地承认自己的错误 admit gracefully that one is wrong ‖ 大将～ bearing of a great general ‖ 王者～ regal manner/bearing ‖ 他有学者～。He has the mien of a scholar. / He is a man of scholarly bearing. ‖ 他很有～。He has great style/a fine presence/a smart carriage. ‖ 她既有～又有口才。She is both elegant and eloquent.
〖～翩翩〗 fēngdù-piānpiān 〈熟〉having an elegant and smart carriage; dapper in appearance: ～地走过来 walk up in style ‖ ～的男子 man of fine presence
【风铎】 fēngduó 〈名〉〈书〉wind bell
【风发】 fēngfā 〈形〉❶ swift as the wind ❷ energetic; enthusiastic; vigorous: ⇨意气～
【风帆】 fēngfān 〈名〉sail: 扬起～ put up/raise/unfurl sails ‖ 〈喻〉鼓起生活的～ raise the sail of life
【风范】 fēngfàn 〈名〉〈书〉style; air; manner: 古老大国的～ quality of a magnificent old country ‖ 王者～ regal manner/bearing ‖ 艺术大家的～ feature and manner of an art master ‖ 崇高的品格和～ lofty style and integrity
【风风火火】 fēngfēng-huǒhuǒ 〈熟〉❶ hasty and rash; hustling and bustling: 她总是～的。She is always hustling and bustling. ❷ dynamic; stirring: ～的年轻人 dynamic young men and women ‖ ～的战争年代 stirring war years
【风风雨雨】 fēngfēng-yǔyǔ 〈熟〉❶ austerities; adversities; hardships; trials and hardships: 三十年的～ thirty years of hardships ❷ groundless gossip: 这事～地传开了。Gossip has run rampant about this.
【风干】 fēnggān 〈动〉air-dry: ～腊肉 air-dried bacon ‖ ～砖坯 air-dried adobe brick ‖ ～后储存。Preserve after air-drying.
【风镐】 fēnggǎo 〈名〉air/pneumatic pick
【风格】 fēnggé 〈名〉style; manner; mode: 改变～ change/alter one's style ‖ 确立自己的～ establish one's own style ‖ 形成自己的～ develop a manner of one's own; develop one's own style ‖ 独特的艺术～ distinctive artistic style/form ‖ 高尚的～ noble manner ‖ 个人的衣着～ individual style of dress ‖ 古典～ classical style ‖ 建筑～ architectural style ‖ 民族～ national style ‖ 欧洲～的建筑 buildings in European style ‖ 阿谀奉承不是他的～。Flattery is not his style. ‖ 奥运会上,选手们赛出了水平,赛出了～。The athletes gave a good account of themselves and displayed fine sportsmanship in the Olympic Games.
〖～学〗 fēnggéxué 〈名〉stylistics
【风骨】 fēnggǔ 〈名〉❶ strength of character; integrity ❷ (of writing, painting or calligraphy) vigorous style
【风光】 fēngguāng 〈名〉scenery; scene; view; sight: 登峰顶一览～ reach the summit to see the view ‖ 山水～ landscape scenery ‖ 田园～ idyllic/rural scenery; pastoral scene ‖ 乡村～ rustic scenery ‖ 旖旎～ enchanting scene ‖ 异域～ exotic sight ‖ 青山绿水好～ splendid view of green mountains and clear waters
〖～片〗 fēngguāngpiàn 〈名〉scenic
【风光】 fēngguang 〈形〉〈方〉grand; impressive: 穿得很～ be dressed in style ‖ 日子过得很～ live in style ‖ 把婚礼办得很～ hold an imposing/grand wedding ‖ 儿子有出息,母亲也～。The son's achievements did credit to his mother.
【风害】 fēnghài 〈名〉damage caused by a windstorm
【风寒】 fēnghán 〈名〉chill; cold: 因受～而感冒 catch/have a cold from exposure ‖ 只是受了点～。It's nothing but a chill/cold.
【风耗】 fēnghào 〈名〉loss caused by wind; wind erosion
【风和日丽】 fēnghé-rìlì 〈熟〉with a breeze blowing and the sun shinning; warm and sunny: ～的时节 time of sunshine and gentle breeze
【风和日暖】 fēnghé-rìnuǎn = 风和日丽 fēnghé-rìlì
【风戽】 fēnghù 〈名〉wind-powered waterwheel; pneumatic scoop
【风花雪月】 fēnghuā-xuěyuè 〈熟〉wind, flowers, snow and the moon—❶ effete and sentimental writings ❷ love affair: 过着～的生活 live a frivolous and flirtatious life
【风华】 fēnghuá 〈名〉〈书〉elegance and talent: ～绝代 unparalleled manner and deportment
〖～正茂〗 fēnghuá-zhèngmào 〈熟〉in one's prime; in the very flush of youth; in one's budding youth: 处于～时期 in one's prime
【风化】 fēnghuà ❶〈名〉morals and manners; decency: 这有伤～。It is an offence against decency. ❷〈动〉[地质] weather: 岩石已～成沙土。The rock has weathered away into soil. ❸〈名〉[化学] efflorescence
〖～层〗 fēnghuàcéng 〈名〉[地质] regolith
【风火墙】 fēnghuǒqiáng 〈名〉fire wall
【风机】 fēngjī 〈名〉fan; draught fan
【风鸡】 fēngjī 〈名〉air-dried chicken
【风积土】 fēngjītǔ 〈名〉aeolian soil
【风级】 fēngjí 〈名〉[气象] wind force scale
〖～表〗 fēngjíbiǎo 〈名〉wind scale; Beaufort scale
【风纪】 fēngjì 〈名〉conduct and discipline; conduct; manner; discipline; public morality: 败坏～ corrupt discipline; corrupt public morality ‖ 整顿～ straighten discipline ‖ ～严明 be well-disciplined ‖ 军人～ soldiers' conduct
〖～扣〗 fēngjìkòu 〈名〉collar hook of a uniform: 系上～ hook up one's collar
【风井】 fēngjǐng 〈名〉[矿业] ventilating/air shaft

【风景】 fēngjǐng 〈名〉 scenery; landscape; view: 美化～ enhance/glorify the landscape ‖ 破坏自然～ spoil/mar natural scenery ‖ 欣赏～ admire/appreciate the scenery ‖ 构成一道美丽的～线 form a beautiful landscape ‖ ～如画的山村 picturesque mountain village ‖ 以～优美著称 be famous for scenic beauty ‖ 中国十大～ ten famous landscapes in China ‖ 西湖～如画。The West Lake may be likened to an enchanting painting. ⇨杀～
〖～点〗 fēngjǐngdiǎn 〈名〉 scenic spot
〖～画〗 fēngjǐnghuà 〈名〉 landscape painting; landscape: 画～ draw/paint a landscape ‖ ～集 album of landscapes ‖ 风景油画 landscape in oil
〖～家〗 fēngjǐngjiā 〈名〉 landscaper; landscapist
〖～林〗 fēngjǐnglín 〈名〉 scenic/landscape forest
〖～区〗 fēngjǐngqū 〈名〉 scenic spot/resort
〖～树〗 fēngjǐngshù 〈名〉 scenic tree
〖～线〗 fēngjǐngxiàn 〈名〉 scenic vista—feast to the eyes; sight; scene
【风镜】 fēngjìng 〈名〉 goggles: 一副～ a pair of goggles
【风卷残云】 fēngjuǎncányún 〈熟〉 like the wind sweeping the last clouds away—make a clean sweep (of)
【风口】 fēngkǒu 〈名〉 ❶ draughty place/spot/corner: 不要站在～上。Don't stand in the draught. ❷ [地质] wind gap ❸ [冶金] tuyere: 渣～ slag tuyere ‖ ～速度 tuyere velocity
〖～浪尖〗 fēngkǒu-làngjiān 〈熟〉 the teeth of a storm and the crest of a tidal wave—the point where going is toughest
【风浪】 fēnglàng 〈名〉 ❶ stormy waves; storm: 海上～很大。The sea is heavy and rough. ❷ 〈喻〉 stormy experience; hardships: 久经～ have weathered many a storm; be weather-beaten
【风雷】 fēngléi 〈名〉 wind and thunder; storm; tempest: 革命的～ storm of revolution
〖～激荡〗 fēngléi-jīdàng 〈熟〉 storm raging in all its fury
【风力】 fēnglì 〈名〉 ❶ wind force; wind intensity ❷ wind power: ～发电 wind power generation
〖～泵〗 fēnglìbèng 〈名〉 wind pump
〖～发电机〗 fēnglì fādiànjī 〈名〉 wind-driven generator; wind mill/power generator; wind turbine
〖～发电站〗 fēnglì fādiànzhàn 〈名〉 wind power station
〖～发动机〗 fēnglì fādòngjī 〈名〉 wind motor
〖～计〗 fēnglìjì 〈名〉 wind gauge
〖～输送机〗 fēnglì shūsòngjī 〈名〉 pneumatic conveyor
〖～提水机〗 fēnglì tíshuǐjī 〈名〉 wind-driven water pump; wind pump
【风里来,雨里去】 fēnglǐ lái, yǔlǐ qù 〈熟〉 come in the wind and go in the rain—carry out one's task irrespective of the hardships
【风凉】 fēngliáng 〈形〉 cool with wind: 在～的地方休息 have a break in a cool place
〖～话〗 fēngliánghuà 〈名〉 irresponsible and sarcastic remarks; jeer: 说～ make sarcastic comments ‖ 他爱说～。He is given to sarcasm.
【风量】 fēngliàng 〈名〉 air quantity; blowing rate
【风铃】 fēnglíng 〈名〉 wind bell; wind chime
【风流】 fēngliú 〈形〉 ❶ distinguished and admirable; refined and accomplished: ～儒雅 be cultured, talented and refined ‖ 举止～ be refined and graceful in behaviour ⇨～人物 ❷ talented and unrestrained: ～才子 romantic talent ❸ romantic; amorous; licentious: 一时～ carry on a flirtation (with) ‖ ～案 romantic/love affair ‖ ～寡妇 merry widow ‖ ～女子 loose woman
〖～人物〗 fēngliú rénwù 〈名〉 ❶ truly great men: 数～,还看今朝。For truly great men, look to this age alone. ❷ romantic/dissolute person
〖～倜傥〗 fēngliú-tìtǎng 〈熟〉 casual and elegant bearing
〖～云散〗 fēngliú-yúnsàn 〈熟〉 dispersed by wind and scattered like clouds—(of relatives and friends) separated and scattered
〖～蕴藉〗 fēngliú-yùnjiè 〈熟〉 urbanely charming/graceful; with subtle elegance
〖～韵事〗 fēngliú-yùnshì 〈熟〉 frivolous/romantic involvement; love/romantic affairs; amorous encounters: 闲话～ gossip about love affairs
【风轮】 fēnglún 〈名〉 wind wheel: ～传动 be driven/powered by wind
【风马牛不相及】 fēng mǎ niú bù xiāng jí 〈熟〉 have nothing to do with each other; be entirely unrelated; be irrelevant (to)
【风帽】 fēngmào 〈名〉 ❶ cap with flaps; cowl-like hat (for keeping out the cold) ❷ hood: 带有可脱卸～的冬大衣 winter coat with detachable hood
【风貌】 fēngmào 〈名〉 ❶ style and features: 保持古城～ preserve the ancient look of the city ‖ 建筑～ architectural features ‖ 时代～ features of the age ❷ appearance and demeanour; bearing: ～娉婷 have graceful carriage ❸ view; scene: 都市新～ new look of a metropolis ‖ 远近～,历历在目。Scenes far and near are flashing before one's eyes.
【风玫瑰图】 fēngméiguitú ＝ 风向图 fēngxiàngtú
【风媒传粉】 fēngméi chuánfěn 〈名〉 [农业] wind pollination
【风媒花】 fēngméihuā 〈名〉 [植物] anemophilous flower
【风门】 fēngmén 〈名〉 ❶ [矿业] air/ventilation door ❷ ＝ 风门子 fēngménzi
〖～子〗 fēngménzi 〈名〉 storm door (used in winter to keep off the wind)
【风靡】 fēngmǐ 〈动〉 be fashionable/popular; be in fashion/vogue; be all the fashion/rage/fever: 中国热～该地区。A China fever spread throughout that area. ‖ 超短裙曾～全国。Mini-skirts were once fashionable throughout the country. / There was a tremendous craze for mini-skirts across the country.
〖～一时〗 fēngmǐ-yīshí 〈熟〉 be in fashion/vogue at one time; be all the fashion/rage/vogue for a while: 这首歌曾在中国～。The song was once a great hit in China. ‖ 喇叭裤在当时～。Bell-bottoms were (all) the rage/all the fashion/in vogue then. / There was a tremendous craze for bell-bottoms then.
【风魔】 fēngmó ＝ 疯魔 fēngmó
【风磨】 fēngmò 〈名〉 windmill (for grinding grain)
【风能】 fēngnéng 〈名〉 wind energy
【风鸟】 fēngniǎo 〈名〉 [动物] bird of paradise
【风派】 fēngpài 〈名〉 timeserver; trimmer
〖～人物〗 fēngpài rénwù ＝ 风派 fēngpài
【风平浪静】 fēngpíng-làngjìng 〈熟〉 ❶ with gentle breeze and fine ripples; calm and tranquil: ～的湖面 tranquil lake ❷ safe and sound: ～的生活 uneventful life
【风起云涌】 fēngqǐ-yúnyǒng 〈熟〉 wind rising and clouds gathering; roll on with great force; surge forward: 近二十年来,改革大潮～。Over the last two decades, the waves of reform have surged forward dramatically.
【风气】 fēngqì 〈名〉 atmosphere; general mood; common/established practice: 改变社会～ change the mode of society ‖ 不良～ malpractice ‖ 社会～ social conduct/mode/atmosphere/morals ‖ 勤俭节约已经形成～。Thrift and industry have become a common practice.
【风琴】 fēngqín 〈名〉 organ: 弹～ play the organ ‖ ～乐曲 organ music ‖ 电～ electric organ ‖ 管～ pipe organ; organ ‖ 簧～ reed organ; harmonium
【风情】 fēngqíng 〈名〉 ❶ information about wind direction, wind-force, etc ❷ 〈书〉 bearing; demeanour; mien ❸ 〈书〉 taste and interest; liking: 别有一番～ have unique taste ❹ 〈贬〉 amorous feelings; flirtatious expressions/courtesy: 卖弄～ play the coquette; coquette; flirt ❺ local manners and customs: 南国～ customs of the South
【风趣】 fēngqù 〈形〉 humourous; witty: ～的人 man of charm and wit ‖ 说话～的人 witty talker ‖ 小女孩被他的～逗笑了。The little girl laughed at his humour.
【风圈】 fēngquān 〈名〉 solar/lunar halo
【风骚】 fēngsāo ❶ 〈名〉〈书〉 literature ❷ 〈名〉〈书〉literary excellence: 在文坛独领～ be unrivalled in literary circles ❸ 〈形〉 coquettish; flirtatious: ～女子 flirtatious woman; coquette
【风色】 fēngsè 〈名〉 ❶ state of wind: ～对帆船比赛很重要。Wind matters considerably to sailing. ❷ situation; trend of events: 看～ watch which way things stand; watch how the wind blows ‖ 他一看～不对,拔腿就跑。Finding things going against him, he took to his heels.
【风沙】 fēngshā 〈名〉 wind-borne sand: ～防护 sand storm protection ‖ 这一带～很大。It's windy and dusty in this region.
【风扇】 fēngshàn 〈名〉 (electric) fan: 冷却～ fan cooler ‖ 散热～ radiator fan ‖ 通风～ draught fan ⇨电～
〖～外罩〗 fēngshàn wàizhào 〈名〉 fan guard/housing
〖～叶片〗 fēngshàn yèpiàn 〈名〉 fan blade
【风尚】 fēngshàng 〈名〉 prevailing custom/practice: 发扬一种～ develop a custom ‖ 开创新～ set the/a fashion ‖ 树立～ establish a custom ‖ 追随社会～ follow social tendency ‖ 流行～ current

vogue ‖ 时代～ vogue of the day ‖ 一时的～ a mere craze

【风神】 fēngshén 〈名〉〈书〉❶ bearing; demeanour: ～轩昂 have a dignified/imposing demeanour ❷ (of artistic works) style; tone: ～秀异 have an excellent style

【风声】 fēngshēng 〈名〉❶ song/sound/sough of the wind ❷ rumour; wind: 得/听到～ get/have wind (of) ‖ 走漏～ divulge a secret; leak information ‖ ～越来越紧。The situation is getting more and more tense.

〖～鹤唳,草木皆兵〗 fēngshēng-hèlì, cǎomù-jiēbīng 〈熟〉 apprehend danger in every sound; start at the mere rustle of leaves; be panic-stricken

【风湿】 fēngshī 〈名〉[医学] rheumatism: ～膏药 rheumatic paper ‖ ～性腰痛 rheumatic lumbago ‖ 易致～的气候 rheumatic weather

〖～病〗 fēngshībìng 〈名〉 rheumatic disease; rheumatism: ～复发 *return of rheumatism* ‖ ～患者 *rheumatic* ‖ ～学 rheumatology ‖ ～专家 rheumatism expert ‖ 急/慢性～ acute/chronic rheumatism

〖～热〗 fēngshīrè 〈名〉 rheumatic fever

〖～性关节炎〗 fēngshīxìng guānjiéyán 〈名〉 rheumarthritis: 类～ rheumatoid arthritis

〖～性疾病〗 fēngshīxìng jíbìng 〈名〉 rheumatic disease: 类～ rheumatoid disease

〖～性心脏病〗 fēngshīxìng xīnzàngbìng 〈名〉 rheumatic cardiopathy; rheumatic heart disease

【风蚀】 fēngshí 〈名〉[地质] wind erosion; deflation

〖～地貌〗 fēngshí dìmào 〈名〉 wind erosion landform

〖～湖〗 fēngshíhú 〈名〉 wind erosion lake

〖～作用〗 fēngshí zuòyòng 〈名〉 wind abrasion; aeolian erosion

【风势】 fēngshì 〈名〉❶ force of wind: ～减弱了。The wind has dropped. ‖ ～在减退。The wind is abating/falling. ❷ situation; circumstances: 看～行事 find out how the wind blows; take action appropriate to the situation; size up the situation before taking any action

【风霜】 fēngshuāng 〈名〉 wind and frost—hardships (of a long journey or of life): ～之苦 *suffering from wind and frost* ⇨饱经～

【风水】 fēngshuǐ 〈名〉 *feng shui* [location of a house or tomb, *supposed to have influence on the fortune of a family*]; *geomantic omen*: 看～ practise *feng shui*; *feng shui* (a place, room, etc) ‖ ～宝地 place of excellent geomantic quality ‖ 这座房屋的～好。*The house is well sited in terms of geomantic quality.*

〖～先生〗 fēngshuǐ xiānsheng 〈名〉 *feng shui* master; geomancer

【风俗】 fēngsú 〈名〉 custom: 保持/遵从/遵守一种～ maintain / observe/follow a custom ‖ 固守～ adhere to customs ‖ 破除旧～ break an old custom ‖ 尊重当地的～ respect local/native customs ‖ ～习惯 (social) customs and habits ‖ 传统/古老的～ traditional/ancient customs ‖ 社会～ social customs ‖ 要适应另一国家的～习惯是很困难的。It is difficult to get used to another country's customs.

〖～画〗 fēngsúhuà 〈名〉 genre (painting)

【风速】 fēngsù 〈名〉 wind speed/velocity

〖～表〗 fēngsùbiǎo 〈名〉 anemometer

〖～计〗 fēngsùjì 〈名〉 anemograph; wind gauge

〖～器〗 fēngsùqì 〈名〉 wind gauge

【风瘫】 fēngtān 〈名〉〈通称〉 paralysis; palsy

【风调雨顺】 fēngtiáo-yǔshùn 〈熟〉 with timely wind and rain; *favourable weather (for crops)*

【风头】 fēngtou 〈名〉❶ trend of events: 避避～ lie low until sth blows over ‖ 看～办事 see which way the wind blows; size up the situation and act accordingly; act according to circumstances ❷〈贬〉 publicity: 爱出～ be fond of the limelight; seek the limelight ‖ 大出～ get into headlines; make oneself conspicuous ‖ 想出～ seek publicity/notoriety; want to be in the limelight ‖ 她穿奇装异服纯粹是为了出～。She wore weird clothes just to attract others' attention. ‖ 她和她姐姐总是争着出～。She and her sister are always competing for attention.

【风土】 fēngtǔ 〈名〉 natural conditions and social customs

〖～人情〗 fēngtǔ-rénqíng 〈熟〉 local conditions and customs; local customs and practices

【风味】 fēngwèi 〈名〉 special flavour; local colour/flavour: 地方～ local flavour ‖ 这道菜～独特。This dish has its peculiar flavour. ‖ 她的歌曲充满了民歌～。Her songs were strongly imbued with a folk colour.

〖～菜〗 fēngwèicài 〈名〉 typical local dishes; local delicacies

〖～小吃〗 fēngwèi xiǎochī 〈名〉 local delicacies/specialties; specialty snacks: 品尝～ have a taste of the specialty snacks

【风闻】 fēngwén 〈动〉 know by/from hearsay; get wind of: ～一个阴谋 get wind of a plot; smell (of) a plot ‖ ～公司要倒闭了。Rumour has it that the company is closing down. / It's rumoured that the company will go into bankruptcy.

【风物】 fēngwù 〈名〉 scenery (peculiar to a place)

【风险】 fēngxiǎn 〈名〉 risk; hazard: 避免～ avoid the risk (of) ‖ 承担～ undertake the risk; take risks (of) ‖ 减少～ reduce/lessen the risk (of) ‖ 冒～ run/take a risk; run the hazard ‖ 增加～ multiply the risk (of) ‖ ～补贴 risk premium/money ‖ ～分析/评估 risk analysis/assessment ‖ ～合同/管理 risk contract/management ‖ ～投资/资金 risk investment/funds ‖ ～因素 risk factors ‖ ～转移 risk transfer ‖ ～资本 risk capital; venture capital ‖ 大～ big/great/heavy/high risk ‖ 小～ low/small risk ‖ 股票都有～。*All stocks involve risks.* ‖ 投资是有～的。*All investments carry* their risks. ‖ 要想成功就得冒～。Success always entails risks.

〖～抵押〗 fēngxiǎn dǐyā 〈名〉 risk mortgage

〖～基金〗 fēngxiǎn jījīn 〈名〉 risk fund

〖～率〗 fēngxiǎnlǜ 〈名〉 risk ratio

〖～资金〗 fēngxiǎn zījīn 〈名〉 risk capital

【风箱】 fēngxiāng 〈名〉❶ bellows; air box: 拉～ pump the bellows ❷ [音乐] windchest

【风向】 fēngxiàng 〈名〉❶ wind direction ❷ situation: 看～行事 take action appropriate to the situation; size up the situation before taking any action; trim one's sails

〖～标〗 fēngxiàngbiāo 〈名〉 wind vane; weathercock

〖～袋〗 fēngxiàngdài 〈名〉 wind sleeve/sock

〖～计〗 fēngxiàngjì 〈名〉 registering weather vane

〖～图〗 fēngxiàngtú 〈名〉 wind rose

〖～仪〗 fēngxiàngyí 〈名〉 anemoscope

【风信子】 fēngxìnzǐ 〈名〉[植物] hyacinth

【风行】 fēngxíng 〈动〉 catch on; enjoy a vogue; be in vogue: ～全国 be popular all over the country ‖ 再次～起来 become popular again; regain its vogue ‖ 流行歌曲～榜 hit parade ‖ 这本书很～。*The book enjoys a tremendous vogue.* /*This book is a popular seller.*

〖～一时〗 fēngxíng-yīshí 〈熟〉 be all the rage for a while; be all the go for a time: 这首歌曾经～。This song was once a hit.

【风雪】 fēngxuě 〈名〉 wind and snow; snowstorm: ～交加的夜晚 night raging with a snowstorm

〖～衣〗 fēngxuěyī 〈名〉 wind jacket; windproof jacket; windbreaker

【风压】 fēngyā 〈名〉[气象] wind pressure

【风雅】 fēngyǎ 〈书〉❶〈名〉 literary pursuits; culture: ⇨附庸～ ❷〈形〉 elegant; graceful; refined: 举止～ have elegant/refined manners ‖ ～之士 man of refined taste

【风言风语】 fēngyánfēngyǔ 〈熟〉❶〈名〉 groundless talk; slanderous gossip: 引起～ give rise to gossip ‖ 我不喜欢听这些～。I don't like this idle gossip. ❷〈动〉spread gossip; gossip slanderously: 唧唧喳喳地～ buzz about a scandal ‖ 人们开始对我们～了。People have started to gossip about us.

【风谣】 fēngyáo 〈名〉〈古〉 folk rhyme; ballad

【风衣】 fēngyī 〈名〉 windbreaker; windcheater

【风雨】 fēngyǔ 〈名〉❶ wind and rain: ⇨～大作 ❷ trials and hardships: 经～,见世面 face the world and brave the storm

〖～大作〗 fēngyǔ-dàzuò 〈熟〉 the storm bursts in all its fury; the storm runs riot; the storm rages

〖～交加〗 fēngyǔ-jiāojiā 〈熟〉 be raining and blowing hard; with heavy rains and high winds

〖～飘摇〗 fēngyǔ-piāoyáo 〈熟〉 swaying in the midst of a raging storm—precarious situations: ～的政权 tottering regime

〖～如晦〗 fēngyǔ-rúhuì 〈熟〉 wind and rain sweeping a gloomy sky—a grim and grave situation

〖～同舟〗 fēngyǔ-tóngzhōu 〈熟〉 be in the same storm-tossed boat—standing together through thick and thin

〖～无阻〗 fēngyǔ-wúzǔ 〈熟〉 stopped neither by wind nor rain—regardless of wind and rain; rain or shine

【风源】 fēngyuán 〈名〉❶ source of wind: 查～ trace the source of the wind ❷〈喻〉 origin (of a tendency)

【风月】 fēngyuè 〈名〉❶ scene; view: ~清幽 tranquil and exquisite scene ❷ romantic affairs; romance: ~场 arena of love ‖ ~债 debt of love

【风云】 fēngyún 〈名〉❶ wind and cloud: ⇨天有不测~ ❷ stormy/volatile situation

〖~变幻〗 fēngyún-biànhuàn 〈熟〉 constant change of events; volatile situation: ~的时代 age of rapid change

〖~人物〗 fēngyún rénwù 〈熟〉 *influential figure; man/woman of* the hour/moment/year: 本年度/世纪~ man of the year/century ‖ 今年体坛的~ sportsman of the year ‖ 竞技场上的~ hero in the arena of athletic prowess

〖~突变〗 fēngyún-tūbiàn 〈熟〉 sudden change in the situation

【风韵】 fēngyùn 〈名〉(of a lady) graceful bearing; charm

〖~依旧〗 fēngyùn-yījiù 〈熟〉(of a lady past her prime of life) as *charming as before; never losing one's beauty*

〖~犹存〗 fēngyùn-yóucún 〈熟〉(of a lady past her prime of life) still retain one's graceful bearing; still look attractive

【风灾】 fēngzāi 〈名〉 windstorm disaster: 遭受~ be hit by a windstorm

【风凿】 fēngzáo 〈名〉 pneumatic chipping chisel

【风闸】 fēngzhá 〈名〉 pneumatic/air brake

【风障】 fēngzhàng 〈名〉 windbreak; air curtain

【风疹】 fēngzhěn 〈名〉 rubella; nettle rash; urticaria: ~病毒 rubella virus

【风筝】 fēngzheng 〈名〉 kite: 放~ *fly a kite* ‖ 收~ draw in a kite ‖ 长尾~ long-tailed kite ‖ 让~随风飞起。Let out a kite with the wind.

【风致】 fēngzhì 〈名〉❶ good looks; graceful manner/bearing ❷ flavour; humour; wit

【风中之烛】 fēngzhōngzhīzhú 〈熟〉 candle (guttering) in the wind—person or thing that may die or disappear at any moment

【风烛残年】 *fēngzhú-cánnián* 〈熟〉 *old and ailing like a candle* guttering in the wind; autumn of one's life; twilight of one's life

【风姿】 fēngzī 〈名〉 graceful carriage; charming manner/poise; charm: 展示女性的~ display female charm ‖ ~婀娜 have graceful manners ‖ ~绰约 be charming in manner ‖ ~秀逸 have elegant bearing ‖ 迷人的~ charming manners

【风钻】 fēngzuàn 〈名〉 pneumatic/air drill

沨

fēng 〈拟〉〈书〉 sound of flowing water

枫

fēng 〈名〉 maple

【枫树】 fēngshù 〈名〉❶ maple (tree): 火红的~ flaming maples ❷ Chinese sweet gum

【枫香树】 fēngxiāngshù = 枫树 fēngshù

【枫叶】 fēngyè 〈名〉 maple leaf: ~是加拿大的象征。The maple leaf is the Canadian national symbol.

封[1]

fēng 〈动〉 confer (a title) upon: ~为伯爵 make sb an earl ‖ ~为宰相 be appointed as First Minister ⇨~地; ~妻荫子

封[2]

fēng ❶〈动〉 close; seal: ~炉子 bank up the fire (in a stove) ‖ ~信 seal a letter ‖ ~阳台 glaze the veranda ‖ ~死对方 block an opponent's move (in a game of chess, etc) ‖ ~住瓶口 seal a bottle ‖ 用玻璃~起来的阳台 glassed-in veranda ‖ 我把那封信原~退回了。I returned the letter unopened. ‖ 这个罐子得~严实了。The jar *must* be *well sealed*. ⇨~山 ❷〈名〉 envelope; wrapper: 赏~ enveloped reward (money) ⇨信~ ❸〈量〉[for sth enveloped]: 一~电报 a telegram ‖ 一~挂号信 a registered letter

【封笔】 fēngbǐ 〈动〉(of a writer, painter, etc) seal off writing or painting brush: ~之作 swansong

【封闭】 fēngbì 〈动〉❶ seal off; close: ~边境 seal off the border ‖ ~港口/机场 close a port/an airport ‖ ~林区 close the woodlands ‖ 用蜡~住瓶口 seal a bottle with wax ‖ ~的市场 self-enclosed market ‖ ~性社会 closed society ❷ close down: ~赌场 close down a gambling house/casino

〖~层〗 fēngbìcéng 〈名〉[石油] confining bed

〖~港〗 fēngbìgǎng 〈名〉 closed port

〖~结构〗 fēngbì jiégòu 〈名〉[建筑] enclosed construction

〖~抗体〗 fēngbì kàngtǐ 〈名〉[医学] blocking antibody

〖~疗法〗 fēngbì liáofǎ 〈名〉[医学] block therapy

〖~式基金〗 fēngbìshì jījīn 〈名〉 closed-end fund

〖~系统〗 fēngbì xìtǒng 〈名〉 closed system

〖~型经济〗 fēngbìxíng jīngjì 〈名〉 closed economy

【封存】 fēngcún 〈动〉 seal up for safekeeping: ~账户 block/freeze an account ‖ ~的账户 blocked accounts ‖ ~的基金 *sterilized funds*

【封底】 fēngdǐ 〈名〉 back cover

【封地】 fēngdì 〈名〉 feud; fief; manor; feudal estate: ~所有权 *feudal tenure*

【封顶】 fēngdǐng 〈动〉❶ (of plants) stop growing any taller ❷ roof; top off (a building): 这座楼房计划于七月~。This building was due for topping off/roofing in July. ❸ *impose/set/put/fix a* ceiling (on): 奖金不~ put no ceiling on bonus ‖ 工资/价格不~。There is no ceiling on wages/prices.

【封冻】 fēngdòng 〈动〉 freeze: 河已~。The river has frozen over/up. / The river is iced over.

〖~期〗 fēngdòngqī 〈名〉 freezing period; freeze

【封二】 fēng'èr 〈名〉 inside front cover

【封港】 fēnggǎng 〈动〉 close a port/harbour; seal off a port

〖~船〗 fēnggǎngchuán 〈名〉 blockader

〖~令〗 fēnggǎnglìng 〈名〉 embargo

【封官许愿】 fēngguān-xǔyuàn 〈熟〉 offer high posts and make *lavish promises; promise official posts and other favours*

【封罐机】 fēngguànjī 〈名〉 tin/can seamer

【封航】 fēngháng 〈动〉 close up the navigation route; shut down the route

【封河期】 fēnghéqī 〈名〉(of river) frozen period

【封火】 fēnghuǒ 〈动〉 bank (up) a fire

【封建】 fēngjiàn ❶〈名〉 system of enfeoffment ❷〈名〉 feudalism: 反~ oppose feudalism ❸〈形〉 feudal; feudalistic: ~迷信活动 feudal and superstitious activities ‖ ~习俗 feudal customs and habits ‖ ~意识 feudal ideology ‖ 头脑~ feudal-minded ‖ 那样做似乎有些~。It seems a bit feudal to do it that way.

〖~把头〗 fēngjiàn bǎtou 〈名〉 feudal gangmaster

〖~割据〗 fēngjiàn gējù 〈名〉 feudal separationist rule

〖~贵族〗 fēngjiàn guìzú 〈名〉 feudal aristocracy

〖~社会〗 fēngjiàn shèhuì 〈名〉 feudal society

〖~时代〗 fēngjiàn shídài 〈名〉 feudal era

〖~王朝〗 fēngjiàn wángcháo 〈名〉 feudal dynasty/monarchy

〖~制度〗 fēngjiàn zhìdù 〈名〉 feudal system; feudalism: 废除~ abolish feudalism

〖~主〗 fēngjiànzhǔ 〈名〉 feudal lord

〖~主义〗 fēngjiànzhǔyì 〈名〉 feudalism

〖~专制主义〗 fēngjiàn zhuānzhìzhǔyì 〈名〉 feudal autocracy/despotism

【封疆】 fēngjiāng 〈名〉〈书〉❶ borders; frontiers ❷ provincial governor or imperial inspector *(in the Ming and Qing dynasties)*

〖~大吏〗 fēngjiāng dàlì 〈名〉 high provincial governor or imperial inspector (in the Ming and Qing dynasties)

【封禁】 fēngjìn 〈动〉❶ close: ~府库 close up the treasury house ❷ prohibit; ban: ~淫秽书刊 ban pornographic books and periodicals ‖ 那部黄色影片遭到~。The pornographic film came under the ban. / That pornographic film was banned.

【封镜】 fēngjìng 〈动〉 complete/finish shooting *(a film)*: 下月~。The shooting is to close next month.

【封局】 fēngjú 〈动〉(of a chess game) adjourn: 中午~时,他稍稍占优。When the game adjourned at noon, it was slightly to his advantage/he had a slight advantage (over his opponent).

【封口】 fēngkǒu 〈动〉❶ seal (off): 没有~的信 unsealed letter ❷ close up; heal: 他臂上的伤已经~了。The cut in his arm has closed up. ❸ *close a matter/an issue, leaving no room for further discussion*: 他没~,还可以商量。He hasn't closed the issue/matter. It is still open to discussion.

〖~机〗 fēngkǒujī 〈名〉 sealer

〖~胶〗 fēngkǒujiāo 〈名〉 sealing compound

〖~砖〗 fēngkǒuzhuān 〈名〉 closing brick

【封蜡】 fēnglà 〈名〉 sealing wax

【封里】 fēnglǐ 〈名〉❶ *inside front cover* ❷ *inside front and* back covers

【封门】 fēngmén 〈动〉❶ seal up a door ❷ = 封口③ fēngkǒu

【封面】 fēngmiàn 〈名〉❶ title page (of a thread-bound book) ❷ jacket (of a book) ❸ front cover: ~歌曲/女郎 cover song/girl ‖ ~故事 (front) cover story ‖ ~设计 (front) cover/jacket design

【封泥】 fēngní 〈名〉❶ sealing clay ❷ [冶金] lute

【封盘】 fēngpán ＝ 封局 fēngjú
【封皮】 fēngpí 〈名〉 ❶ jacket; cover ❷ envelope ❸ 〈方〉wrapper ❹ 〈方〉 paper strip seal
【封妻荫子】 fēngqī-yìnzǐ 〈熟〉 (of an emperor) confer titles of honour on an official's wife and hereditary ranks on his descendants
【封三】 fēngsān 〈名〉 inside back cover
【封杀】 fēngshā 〈动〉 strangle; smother: ～对方的大力扣球 block the opponent's powerful smash ‖ 〈喻〉那次丑闻之后,这位演员就被所有媒体～了。After the scandal, the actor was shut out by all media.
【封山】 fēngshān 〈动〉 close/seal a mountain pass; close (up) a mountain: 大雪～。The mountain was snowed up. / Heavy snow closed down the mountains/closed the mountain pass.
〖～育林〗 fēngshān-yùlín 〈熟〉 close hillsides to facilitate afforestation
【封赏】 fēngshǎng ❶ 〈动〉 (of emperors) grant titles and territories (to officials) ❷ 〈名〉 grant; reward: 领～ accept a reward
【封豕长蛇】 fēngshǐ-chángshé 〈熟〉 like a big boar or a long serpent—rapacious and ruthless
【封四】 fēngsì ＝ 封底 fēngdǐ
【封锁】 fēngsuǒ 〈动〉 block/cordon/seal off; blockade: ～边境 close the border ‖ ～道路 seal/block off roads ‖ ～该地区 cordon/seal off the area ‖ ～港口 blockade a port/harbour ‖ ～所有出口 seal all the exits (from) ‖ ～消息 block the news/information ‖ ～有关地震伤亡的报道 black out the casualty reports of an earthquake ‖ 打破～ break a blockade ‖ 解除～ lift/raise a blockade/an embargo ‖ 实行～ enforce a blockade; impose an embargo (against/on) ‖ 实行新闻～ impose news blackout (on all the information/report about) ‖ 被～ be put under blockade ‖ 经济～ economic blockade
〖～线〗 fēngsuǒxiàn 〈名〉 blockade (line); cordon: 突破～ break through the blockade; force a way through the blockade
【封套】 fēngtào 〈名〉 big envelope (for holding documents, books): 唱片～ record jacket ‖ 书的～ slipcase
【封条】 fēngtiáo 〈名〉 paper strip seal; seal: ～已被拆开。The seal has been broken.
【封土】 fēngtǔ 〈名〉 ❶ grave mound ❷ 〈书〉 feud; fief; manor
【封网】 fēngwǎng 〈动〉 (of volleyball) block: 精彩的～ brilliant block
【封檐板】 fēngyánbǎn 〈名〉 eaves board
【封一】 fēngyī ＝ 封面③ fēngmiàn
【封印】 fēngyìn 〈名〉 seal (on mail)
【封斋】 fēngzhāi ❶ 〈动〉 (of Islam) fast ❷ 〈名〉 (of Catholicism) day of fasting
〖～日〗 fēngzhāirì 〈名〉 fast day (in Islam or Catholicism)
【封装】 fēngzhuāng 〈动〉 seal and package
【封嘴】 fēngzuǐ 〈动〉 ❶ seal sb's lips: ～钱 hush money ‖ 给他些钱,封住他的嘴。Give him some hush money. / Silence him with some money. ❷ leave no room for further discussion: 先不要～,再考虑一下。Give it another thought before it is finalized.

砜 fēng 〈名〉 [化学] sulphone

疯 fēng ❶ 〈形〉 insane; mad; crazy: 逼～ drive/send sb mad/crazy ‖ 装～ feign madness ‖ 悲伤/嫉妒得发～ be crazy/mad with grief/jealousy ‖ 完全～了 be completely mad/totally deranged ‖ 车开这么快,简直～了! You must be mad to drive so fast. / It's sheer lunacy driving so fast! ‖ 他吓～了。He was crazy with fright. ‖ 她因那件惨事完全～了。She went stark mad from the tragedy. ⇨发～ ❷ 〈动〉 play wilfully: 别～了,做作业去吧。Stop playing and get down to your homework. ❸ 〈形〉 (of plants) overgrow (without bearing much fruits); spindle: ⇨～长;～枝

【疯杈】 fēngchà ＝ 疯枝 fēngzhī
【疯癫】 fēngdiān 〈形〉 insane; mad; crazy
【疯疯癫癫】 fēngfeng-diāndiān 〈形〉 mentally deranged; strange in the head; acting like a lunatic: 她有点～的。She has a touch of madness in her personality. ‖ 那一家人都～的。There is a strain of madness in the family.
【疯狗】 fēnggǒu 〈名〉 mad/rabid dog
【疯话】 fēnghuà 〈名〉 mad talk; ravings; nonsense
【疯狂】 fēngkuáng 〈形〉 ❶ insane; crazy: 爱得～ be crazy for love ❷ frenzied; unbridled: ～地工作 work like crazy ‖ ～地扑向对手 lunge wildly at one's opponent ‖ ～的报复 frenzied revenge ‖ ～的反扑 desperate counterattack ‖ ～的叫嚣 frenzied clamouring ‖ ～的进攻 desperate attack ‖ ～的掠夺 unbridled plunder ‖ 摇滚乐迷们～起来了。The rock fans have worked themselves up into a frenzy.
【疯魔】 fēngmó 〈动〉 ❶ be fascinated; be infatuated: 他们下棋下～了。They were engrossed in playing chess. ❷ enchant; fascinate: 这场足球赛几乎令所有的观众～了。The football game crazed almost all the fans.
【疯牛病】 fēngniúbìng 〈名〉 mad cow disease; bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)
【疯人院】 fēngrényuàn 〈名〉 madhouse; insane/lunatic asylum; mental home/institution/hospital/asylum
【疯瘫】 fēngtān ＝ 风瘫 fēngtān
【疯长】 fēngzhǎng 〈动〉 [农业] overgrow; spindle: 防止棉花～ prevent cotton plants from overgrowing
【疯枝】 fēngzhī 〈名〉 spindling branch
【疯子】 fēngzi 〈名〉 lunatic; madman; maniac

峰 fēng ❶ 〈名〉 peak; summit; crest: 孤～ solitary peak ‖ 浪～ crest of a wave ‖ 高耸于群～之上 tower above the cluster of peaks ⇨～峦;洪～;山～ ❷ 〈名〉 hump: 双～骆驼 two-humped camel; Bactrian camel ⇨驼～ ❸ 〈量〉 [used of camels]: 一～骆驼 a camel

【峰巅】 fēngdiān 〈名〉 peak; summit: 登上～ reach the summit
【峰顶】 fēngdǐng 〈名〉 peak; summit: 登～一览风光 reach the summit to see the view
【峰回路转】 fēnghuí-lùzhuǎn 〈熟〉 winding path amidst high peaks; amidst surrounding elevations and winding paths
【峰会】 fēnghuì 〈名〉 summit (meeting/conference): 安排～ arrange a summit meeting ‖ 参加～ attend a summit ‖ 筹备～ prepare for a summit conference ‖ 举行～ hold a summit ‖ 召集～寻求解决危机的途径 call a summit to find a solution to a crisis ‖ APEC～ summit meeting of APEC leaders ‖ 一年一度的经济～ annual economic summit
【峰峦】 fēngluán 〈名〉 ridges and peaks: ～重叠 ridges and peaks rising one after another ‖ ～起伏 fluctuating ridges and peaks
【峰年】 fēngnián 〈名〉 peak year: 地震活动的～ peak year of earthquake activity
【峰态】 fēngtài 〈名〉 [数学] kurtosis
【峰位】 fēngwèi 〈名〉 peak; highest point; all-time high
【峰压】 fēngyā 〈名〉 [电力] crest voltage
【峰值】 fēngzhí 〈名〉 [电力] peak/crest value: ～变压器 peak transformer ‖ ～电流 peak point current ‖ ～电压 crest voltage ‖ ～负载 peak load ‖ ～功率 peak power ‖ ～曲线 peak curve

烽 fēng 〈名〉 beacon

【烽火】 fēnghuǒ 〈名〉 ❶ beacon-fire (used to give border alarm in ancient China); beacon ❷ flames of war; war (flames)
〖～连天〗 fēnghuǒ-liántiān 〈熟〉 (with) flames of war raging everywhere
〖～台〗 fēnghuǒtái 〈名〉 beacon tower
【烽燧】 fēngsuì 〈名〉〈旧〉 beacon fire and smoke; beacon [a warning signal]
【烽烟】 fēngyān 〈名〉 beacon fire; beacon: ～四起。War raged all over the country.

锋 fēng 〈名〉 ❶ (cutting) edge: 剑～ cutting edge of a sword ⇨笔～;针～相对 ❷ vanguard; van; front: ⇨前～;先～ ❸ [气象] front: ⇨冷～;暖～

【锋镝】 fēngdí 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ swords and arrows—weapons ❷ war: ～余生 survivors of a war
【锋钢】 fēnggāng 〈名〉 high-speed steel; rapid steel
【锋快】 fēngkuài 〈形〉 ❶ sharp; keen: ～的刀片 cutting blade ❷ penetrating; sharp: ～的反诘 sharp retort ‖ ～的言辞 edged remark; remark with a biting edge
【锋利】 fēnglì 〈形〉 ❶ sharp; keen: ～的匕首 sharp/well-sharpened dagger; edged dagger ‖ ～的刀口 incisive edge; keen blade ‖ ～的剑 keen-edged sword ‖ 这把刀很～。The knife has a sharp edge. ❷ incisive; penetrating; poignant; sharp: 目光～ have sharp eyes ‖ 谈吐～ have a sharp tongue ‖ ～的言辞 trenchant

words‖～泼辣的笔调 sharp and pungent style
【锋芒】 fēngmáng 〈名〉❶ cutting edge; spearhead: 挫败～ take/turn the edge off‖斗争的～ spearhead of struggle‖批评的～直指作家本人。*The focus of the criticism is directed right at the writer himself.* ❷ abilities: 不露～ hide one's candle/light under a bushel‖小试～ try one's little new teeth; try out one's new spurs ⇨～毕露
〖～逼人〗 fēngmáng-bīrén 〈熟〉 trenchant; aggressive: ～的批评 pointed/biting/trenchant criticism
〖～毕露〗 fēngmáng-bìlù 〈熟〉 make a display of one's abilities; show one's ability to the full extent: 他～。His manner is aggressive.
〖～所向〗 fēngmáng-suǒxiàng 〈熟〉 target of attack
〖～所指〗 fēngmáng-suǒzhǐ 〈熟〉 target of attack
【锋铓】 fēngmáng ＝ 锋芒 fēngmáng
【锋面】 fēngmiàn 〈名〉[气象] frontal surface: ～分析 frontal analysis‖～气旋 frontal cyclone
〖～低压〗 fēngmiàn dīyā 〈名〉 frontal low
〖～雾〗 fēngmiànwù 〈名〉 frontal fog
【锋刃】 fēngrèn 〈名〉(cutting) edge; blade
【锋锐】 fēngruì 〈形〉❶ sharp; keen: ～的屠刀 sharp butcher's knife ❷ incisive; penetrating; poignant; sharp: ～的目光 sharp eyes‖～的言辞 incisive remarks

蜂 fēng ❶〈名〉 wasp: ～刺 bee sting‖～腰 waist like a wasp's; slender waist ❷〈名〉 bee; honeybee: 一窝～ a cluster/colony/swarm of bees‖养～酿蜜 keep/raise bees for (producing) honey ⇨～蜜;工～ ❸〈副〉 in swarms: ⇨～拥
【蜂巢】 fēngcháo 〈名〉 beehive; honeycomb
〖～胃〗 fēngcháowèi 〈名〉[动物] honeycomb stomach; reticulum
【蜂毒】 fēngdú 〈名〉 bee venom
【蜂房】 fēngfáng 〈名〉 beehive; honeycomb
【蜂糕】 fēnggāo 〈名〉 steamed sponge bread/cake
【蜂虎】 fēnghǔ 〈名〉[动物] bee eater
【蜂皇精】 fēnghuángjīng ＝ 蜂王浆 fēngwángjiāng
【蜂胶】 fēngjiāo 〈名〉 propolis
【蜂聚】 fēngjù 〈动〉 gather in swarms; swarm together: 广场上万人～。The square was a beehive of thousands of people.
【蜂蜡】 fēnglà 〈名〉 beeswax
【蜂蜜】 fēngmì 〈名〉 honey: 采集～ gather honey (from)‖储存～ lay up/store honey‖给面包上涂～ spread a piece of bread with honey‖纯～ pure honey
【蜂鸣器】 fēngmíngqì 〈名〉 buzzer: 按～传唤秘书 push the buzzer *to one's secretary; buzz (for) one's secretary*‖～响了。The buzzer is ringing.
【蜂鸟】 fēngniǎo 〈名〉 hummingbird
【蜂农】 fēngnóng 〈名〉 beekeeper; apiarist
【蜂起】 fēngqǐ 〈动〉 rise in swarms: 义军～。Uprising forces surged in swarms.
【蜂群】 fēngqún 〈名〉 bee colony/swarm
【蜂乳】 fēngrǔ 〈名〉 royal jelly
【蜂王】 fēngwáng 〈名〉 queen bee; queen wasp
〖～浆〗 fēngwángjiāng 〈名〉 royal jelly
【蜂窝】 fēngwō 〈名〉❶ hive; honeycomb ❷ honeycomb-like structure; honeycomb: ～构造 honeycomb structure
〖～炉〗 fēngwōlú 〈名〉 honeycomb briquet stove
〖～煤〗 fēngwōméi 〈名〉 honeycomb briquet
〖～式移动电话〗 fēngwōshì yídòng diànhuà 〈名〉 cellular mobile phone
〖～组织〗 fēngwō zǔzhī 〈名〉 cellular/areolar tissue
【蜂箱】 fēngxiāng 〈名〉 beehive; hive
【蜂拥】 fēngyōng 〈动〉 swarm; flock: ～而出 pour out of; flock out‖～而来 come in swarms; flock/swarm over‖～而入 come crowding in; swarm/throng into‖～而至 arrive in swarms; come in flocks‖他一走出法庭,记者便～而上。Reporters swarmed upon him as soon as he stepped out of the court.

酆 fēng
【酆都城】 Fēngdūchéng 〈名〉〈迷信〉[in Chinese folklore] Capital of Hell; nether world

féng

逢 féng 〈动〉 meet; come upon: ～人就问/说 ask/tell whoever happens to come one's way‖～单/双日开放 open on odd/even days of the month‖她～庙便拜。She prostrates herself before Buddha in every temple she comes to. ⇨每～佳节倍思亲
【逢场作戏】 féngchǎng-zuòxì 〈熟〉❶ put on a performance when occasion arises ❷ act to the occasion; play a game
【逢集】 féngjí 〈动〉 be on market day: ～购物 go shopping on market day‖这里星期日～。Sunday is market day here. / There is a market here on Sunday.
【逢年过节】 féngnián-guòjié 〈熟〉 on New Year's day and other festivals; on every festival
【逢人说项】 féngrén-shuōxiàng 〈熟〉 before everybody
【逢山开路,遇水搭桥】 féng shān kāilù, yù shuǐ dāqiáo 〈熟〉 cut paths through mountains and build bridges across rivers—overcome all difficulties on one's way
【逢凶化吉】 féngxiōng-huàjí 〈熟〉 turn ill luck into good; land on one's feet: 他遇事总能～。He can always find a way of treading through treacherous waters.
【逢迎】 féngyíng 〈动〉 curry favour with; fawn on; make up to: ～上司 be obsequious to one's superiors‖百般～ flatter and toady by every means possible; sedulously curry favour with‖～权贵的人 toad eater; tuft-hunter ⇨阿谀～

缝 féng 〈动〉 sew; stitch: ～扣子 sew buttons (onto)‖～伤口 stitch up a cut/wound‖(用机器)～边 machine the hem‖把钱～入腰带 sew money into one's belt‖把裙子的破洞～几针 put a couple of stitches in a tear in the skirt‖在新围裙上～个口袋 stitch a pocket on the new apron‖医生在我头上～了三针。The doctor put (in) three stitches in my head.‖这伤口需要～五针。The cut *needs five stitches.*
⇨fèng
【缝边】 féngbiān 〈动〉 hem
〖～机〗 féngbiānjī 〈名〉 hemmer
【缝补】 féngbǔ 〈动〉 sew; mend: ～袜子/衣服 mend socks/clothes‖～线缝绽开的裤子 sew the split seams of the trousers‖她几针就把衣服～好了。She mended the coat with only a few stitches.‖这件上衣缝缝补补穿了好多年。With patch on patch, the coat has lasted for many years.
【缝缝连连】 féngfeng-liánlián 〈熟〉 sew and mend; mend
【缝合】 fénghé 〈动〉 suture; sew up: ～伤口 sew up/suture a *wound*‖伤口很深,必须～。The deep cut has to be sewn/stitched up.
〖～线〗 fénghéxiàn ＝ 缝线 féngxiàn
〖～针〗 fénghézhēn 〈名〉 suture needle
【缝纫】 féngrèn 〈动〉 sew; tailor: 教孩子～ teach the children sewing‖～车间 tailoring workshop‖～丝线 sewing silk
〖～工〗 féngrèngōng 〈名〉 stitcher; sewer
〖～机〗 féngrènjī 〈名〉 sewing machine; sewer: 电动～ electric sewing machine‖脚踏～ pedal/treadle sewing machine
【缝线】 féngxiàn 〈名〉[医学] suture (line): 吸收性～ absorbable suture‖羊肠～ catgut suture
【缝叶莺】 féngyèyīng 〈名〉[动物] tailorbird
【缝制】 féngzhì 〈动〉 make (clothes, beddings, etc): ～衬衣 sew a shirt‖～军服 make army uniforms
【缝缀】 féngzhuì 〈动〉 sew; patch: ～破衣服 patch worn-out clothes‖她把杂色布～在一起做了个坐垫套。She made a cover of *patchwork for the cushion.*

fěng

讽 fěng 〈动〉❶ satirize; mock: ⇨讥～;冷嘲热～ ❷ remonstrate/expostulate implicitly: ⇨～谏;借古～今 ❸〈书〉 chant; intone: ⇨～诵
【讽嘲】 fěngcháo 〈动〉 satirize; sneer at; taunt; make fun of: ～的口吻 tone of mockery; *sarcastic tone*

【讽刺】 fěngcì 〈动〉 satirize; ridicule: ～伪君子 satirize a hypocrite; hold a hypocrite up to ridicule/mockery ‖ 不理别人的～ ignore others' mockery/sarcasm ‖ ～的对象 object of ridicule/sarcasm ‖ ～小说 satirical novel ‖ 尖刻的～ biting/scorching sarcasm ‖ 善意的～ good-natured satire (on) ‖ 辛辣的～ bitter/keen/piercing/withering satire (on) ‖ 具有～意味的作品 work of satire ‖ 该剧是对 20 世纪 60 年代生活的无情～。The play is a cruel satire on life in the 1960s. ‖ 他的话带有强烈的～意味。His remarks are dripping with sarcasm. / His remark has a fine edge of sarcasm.

〖～画〗 fěngcìhuà 〈名〉 satirical cartoon; caricature

〖～诗〗 fěngcìshī 〈名〉 satirical poem

〖～文学〗 fěngcì wénxué 〈名〉 satire

〖～小品〗 fěngcì xiǎopǐn 〈名〉 satirical essay/play; short satire

〖～作家〗 fěngcì zuòjiā 〈名〉 writer of satire; satirist

【讽谏】 fěngjiàn 〈动〉〈书〉 admonish with euphemism; expostulate/remonstrate tactically (with a monarch, one's elders and betters)

【讽诵】 fěngsòng 〈动〉〈书〉 read aloud with intonation and expression: ～古诗 read an ancient poem aloud with great expression

【讽喻】 fěngyù 〈名〉 allegory; parable

〖～诗〗 fěngyùshī 〈名〉 allegorical poem

唪 fěng 〈动〉 chant/recite loudly

【唪经】 fěngjīng 〈动〉 (of Buddhist monks or Toist priests) chant/recite scripture aloud

fèng

凤 fèng 〈名〉 phoenix

【凤蝶】 fèngdié 〈名〉 swallowtail butterfly; swallowtail

【凤冠】 fèngguān 〈名〉 phoenix coronet

【凤凰】 fènghuáng 〈名〉 phoenix [a legendary bird in Chinese mythology]

〖～木〗 fènghuángmù 〈名〉 royal poinciana; flamboyant (tree)

〖～于飞〗 fènghuáng-yúfēi 〈熟〉 a pair of phoenixes fly together in harmony—marital felicity; conjugal happiness

〖～竹〗 fènghuángzhú 〈名〉 hedge bamboo

〖～座〗 Fènghuángzuò 〈名〉[天文] Phoenix

【凤梨】 fènglí 〈名〉 ❶ pineapple [the plant] ❷ pineapple [the fruit]

【凤毛麟角】 fèngmáo-línjiǎo 〈熟〉 as rare as phoenix feathers and unicorn horns; rarity of rarities: 好的电工在这一带如～。Good electricians are like gold dust round here.

【凤尾鱼】 fèngwěiyú 〈名〉 (long-tailed) anchovy

【凤尾竹】 fèngwěizhú 〈名〉 fern-leaf hedge bamboo

【凤仙花】 fèngxiānhuā 〈名〉[植物] garden balsam; touch-me-not

【凤眼】 fèngyǎn 〈名〉 (of a woman) eyes of a phoenix; upwardly slanting eyes

奉 fèng ❶〈动〉 present/submit respectfully: ～递辞呈 tender a resignation ‖ 双手～上 present with both hands ❷〈动〉 receive (from one's superior): ～命 at/by sb's command ‖ ～当局命令 by order/ordinance of the authorities ❸〈动〉 esteem; revere; venerate: ～为典范 be honoured as a model ‖ 被～为权威 be looked upon as authoritative ❹〈动〉 believe in: 改～基督 be converted to Christianity ❺〈动〉 attend to; wait on: ⇨～养 ❻〈副〉〈敬〉[used to show respect to the one immediately concerned] have the honour to: ⇨～告; ～陪

【奉承】 fèngcheng 〈动〉 flatter; fawn (on/over); butter up; toady (to): ～上司 butter up/cringe to one's boss ‖ 喜欢～ enjoy adulation ‖ 虚情假意的～ cheap flattery ‖ ～没有使他头脑发热。Flattery has not turned his head. ‖ 他讨厌别人～。He hates to be fawned upon. ⇨阿谀～

〖～话〗 fèngchenghuà 〈名〉 flattering remarks; flattery; adulatory remarks: 爱听～ dote on flatteries ‖ 客套的～ commonplace flattery

【奉达】 fèngdá 〈动〉〈敬〉 inform: 特此～。I hereby inform you of it.

【奉复】 fèngfù 〈动〉〈敬〉 reply (to a letter): 谨此～。I hereby present my reply.

【奉告】 fènggào 〈动〉〈敬〉 inform (of): 详情我当面～。I will give the details in person. ‖ 无可～。No comments.

【奉公】 fènggōng 〈动〉 serve the public: ⇨克己～

〖～守法〗 fènggōng-shǒufǎ 〈熟〉 abide by/comply with/follow the law when conducting public business: ～的公民 law-abiding citizens

【奉还】 fènghuán 〈动〉〈敬〉 return (sth with gratitude): 原物～ return sth intact

【奉令】 fènglìng ＝ 奉命 fèngmìng

【奉命】 fèngmìng 〈动〉 receive an order; follow orders; act by order: ～出发 set off under orders ‖ ～回国 return from abroad as ordered ‖ ～搜查 be under orders to search ‖ ～行事 act on orders ‖ 奉老板之命 at the direction of the boss; by order of the boss ‖ ～于危难之际 be entrusted with a mission at a critical and difficult moment ‖ 我是奉将军之命来的。I am here at the order of the general. ‖ 我也只是～行事。I was just under orders to do it.

〖～唯谨〗 fèngmìng-wéijǐn 〈熟〉 obey orders scrupulously

【奉陪】 fèngpéi 〈动〉〈敬〉 keep sb company: 有点急事,恕难～。Excuse me, but as I have something urgent, I won't be able to keep you company.

〖～到底〗 fèngpéi-dàodǐ keep sb company to the end; take sb on to the very end: 你要打架,他～。If you mean to fight, he'll take you on and stick it out. ‖ 作为主人,她不得不～。As the hostess, she had to stay with the guests till the end.

【奉劝】 fèngquàn 〈动〉〈敬〉 may I offer a piece of advice: ～你少喝点酒。I suggest that you try not to drink too much. ‖ ～你少耍花招。May I suggest that you stop playing tricks? ‖ 我～大家在这种情况下务必小心。I would counsel caution in such a case.

【奉若神明】 fèngruòshénmíng 〈熟〉 make a fetish of; worship sb as a god

【奉使】 fèngshǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 serve as envoy by order: ～西欧 go to Western Europe as ordered

【奉送】 fèngsòng 〈动〉〈敬〉 offer as a gift; give away free

【奉天承运】 fèngtiān-chéngyùn 〈熟〉 by the grace of God

【奉托】 fèngtuō 〈动〉〈敬〉 request sb to do sth

【奉为圭臬】 fèngwéi-guīniè 〈熟〉 hold up as a model; look up to as the standard

【奉为楷模】 fèngwéi-kǎimó 〈熟〉 hold up as a model; honour as a model

【奉献】 fèngxiàn ❶〈动〉 offer up; present with all respect; devote; contribute; dedicate: 把青春～给祖国 dedicate one's youth to one's motherland ❷〈名〉 contribution; dedication; devotion: ～精神 spirit of dedication ‖ 无私～ selfless dedication

【奉行】 fèngxíng 〈动〉 pursue: ～独立自主的外交政策 pursue a self-dependent foreign policy ‖ 这是我们一贯～的政策。This is a policy we have pursued consistently.

〖～故事〗 fèngxíng-gùshì 〈熟〉 follow an established practice

【奉养】 fèngyǎng 〈动〉 support and attend to; take care of: ～老人是传统美德。It is regarded as a traditional virtue to take good care of one's parents.

【奉迎】 fèngyíng 〈动〉 ❶ ＝ 逢迎 féngyíng ❷〈敬〉 (be honoured to) meet/welcome: 他是专程来～各位的。He has come here with the express purpose of welcoming all of you.

【奉赠】 fèngzèng 〈动〉〈敬〉 present with respect

【奉召】 fèngzhào 〈动〉 be summoned: ～回国 be summoned home ‖ ～觐见国王 be summoned to the king's presence

【奉职】 fèngzhí ＝ 任职 rènzhí

【奉旨】 fèngzhǐ 〈动〉 be at the emperor's order: ～回京 return to the capital by edict

俸 fèng 〈名〉 pay; salary: 低/高～ small/high salary

【俸给】 fèngjǐ ＝ 俸禄 fènglù

【俸禄】 fènglù 〈名〉〈旧〉 salary of a government official

缝 fèng 〈名〉 ❶ seam: 开～ the seam is ripped (out) ‖ 无～长筒袜 seamless stockings ‖ 无～内衣 seamless underwear; underwear without seams ⇨无～钢管 ❷ crack; crevice; fissure: 岩～ crevice in the rock ‖ 门开了一道～。The door opened just a crack/fraction/bit. ‖ 苍蝇不叮无～的蛋。Flies don't sting crackless eggs. ⇨见～插针

⇨féng

【缝隙】 fèngxì 〈名〉chink; crack; crevice: 填上～ fill the seam ‖ 透过墙上～向里看 peep through a crack in the wall ‖ 加水把它拌成糊状，填塞在～里。Add water, mix it into a paste, and fill the cracks with it. ‖ 吸尘器把～里的灰尘吸了起来。The vacuum cleaner sucked the dust up out of the crevices.

【缝子】 fèngzi 〈名〉chink; crack; crevice: 绷开～ burst at the seam ‖ 拆开～ undo the seam ‖ ～开了。The seam has split. ‖ 墙裂了道～。There is a crack in the wall.

fó

佛 fó 〈名〉❶ Buddha: 拜～ worship Buddha ‖ 供～ enshrine Buddha ❷ Buddhist: ⇨立地成～ ❸ Buddhism: 信～ believe in Buddhism ⇨～经 ❹ image/statue of Buddha: 一尊～ a statue of Buddha ‖ 石～ stone Buddha ⇨卧～ ❺ Buddhist scripture: 诵～ recite Buddhist scripture ⇨念～

⇨fú

【佛得角】 Fódéjiǎo 〈名〉Cape Verde

〖～半岛〗 Fódéjiǎo Bàndǎo 〈名〉Cape Verde Peninsular

〖～共和国〗 Fódéjiǎo Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Cape Verde

〖～人〗 Fódéjiǎorén 〈名〉Cape Verdean

【佛典】 fódiǎn ＝ 佛经 fójīng

【佛法】 fófǎ 〈名〉❶ Buddhist doctrine; Buddha's teachings: 传布～ spread Buddhism ❷ power of Buddha: ～无边。The power of Buddha is unlimited.

【佛法僧】 fó-fǎ-sēng 〈名〉[佛教] Buddha-dharma-sangha; Buddha, Dharma and Sangha

【佛光】 fóguāng 〈名〉❶ light of Buddha: ～普照 omnipresent light of Buddha ❷ Buddhist radiance ❸ [光学] anticorona; brocken bow/spectre

【佛号】 fóhào 〈名〉Amitabha; name of Buddha: 口诵～ say/chant Amitabha

【佛家】 Fójiā 〈名〉❶ Buddhists ❷ Buddhist religion; Buddhism

【佛教】 Fójiào 〈名〉Buddhism: ～寺院 vihara; Buddhist monastery; Buddhist temple

〖～徒〗 fójiàotú 〈名〉Buddhist

【佛经】 fójīng 〈名〉Buddhist scripture; Buddhist sutra

【佛境】 fójìng 〈名〉Buddhahood

【佛龛】 fókān 〈名〉niche for an image/statue of Buddha

【佛口蛇心】 fókǒu-shéxīn 〈熟〉with Buddha's mouth but viper's heart—honeyed words but evil intent

【佛老】 Fó-Lǎo 〈名〉❶ Buddha and Laozi ❷ Buddhism and Taoism

【佛罗里达州】 Fóluólǐdázhōu 〈名〉Florida [a US state]

【佛门】 fómén 〈名〉Buddhism: 皈依～ be converted to Buddhism ‖ ～弟子 Buddhist follower ‖ ～规矩 Buddhist discipline ‖ ～净地 sacred Buddhist place; place of Buddhist reverence

【佛面蛇心】 fómiàn-shéxīn 〈熟〉with the face of a Buddha and the heart of a snake—an iron hand in a velvet glove

【佛事】 fóshì 〈名〉Buddhist ceremony/service: 做～ engage in a Buddhist service

【佛手】 fóshǒu 〈名〉[植物] Buddha's hand; fingered citron

【佛手瓜】 fóshǒuguā 〈名〉[植物] chayote

【佛寺】 fósì 〈名〉Buddhist temple

【佛塔】 fótǎ 〈名〉pagoda; stupa: 修建～ build a pagoda

【佛堂】 fótáng 〈名〉shrine of Buddha; family hall for worshipping Buddha

【佛头着粪】 fótóu-zhuófèn 〈熟〉smear Buddha's head with dung—desecrate; profane

【佛陀】 Fótuó 〈名〉Buddha [a title for Sakyamuni]

【佛像】 fóxiàng 〈名〉image/statue of Buddha; Buddha

【佛学】 fóxué 〈名〉Buddhist philosophy

【佛牙】 fóyá 〈名〉(sacred) tooth relic of Buddha

【佛爷】 fóye 〈名〉Buddha

【佛珠】 fózhū 〈名〉beads; rosary: 一串～ a string of beads ‖ 手捻～ twirl the beads

【佛祖】 fózǔ 〈名〉Buddhist patriarch

fǒu

缶 fǒu 〈名〉❶〈书〉*fou* [an earthen wine vessel in ancient China with a narrow mouth and a bulging midsection] ❷ *fou* [a percussion musical instrument in ancient China]

否 fǒu ❶〈动〉negate; deny: ⇨～定; ～认 ❷〈副〉〈书〉nay; no ❸〈助〉〈书〉[used at the end of a question]: 知其人～? Have you any knowledge of him? ❹〈副〉[used at the end of a question]: whether (or not): 当～? Is it appropriate? ‖ 知～? Do you know it? ‖ 可～帮我一把? I wonder if you could do me a favour?

⇨pǐ

【否定】 fǒudìng ❶〈动〉negate; deny: ～某人的意见 chop down sb's opinion ‖ ～一切 negate everything ‖ ～一种建议/理论/推论 negate a suggestion/a theory/an inference ‖ ～以前的判断 reverse the previous judgement ‖ ～以前的信仰 negate one's former beliefs ‖ 摇头～ shake one's head in negation ‖ 直接/间接～ deny directly/indirectly ‖ 作～回答 answer in the negative ‖ ～表达法 negative expression ‖ ～的答复 negative answer/reply ‖ ～形式 negative form ‖ 实验～了他的理论。The experiments negated/invalidated his theory. ‖ 事实～了他的看法。Facts have refuted his views. ❷〈形〉[哲学] negative: 双重～ double negatives

〖～句〗 fǒudìngjù 〈名〉negative sentence

〖～论〗 fǒudìnglùn 〈名〉negativism: ～者 negativist

〖～命题〗 fǒudìng mìngtí 〈名〉[逻辑] negative proposition

【否决】 fǒujué 〈动〉vote down; veto (down); overrule: ～动议 vote down a motion; reject a motion ‖ ～提案 veto a proposal ‖ ～议案 vote down a bill; veto a bill ‖ 投～票 vote in the negative; cast a veto ‖ 遭到～ be voted down; meet with a veto

〖～权〗 fǒujuéquán 〈名〉power/right of veto; veto (power): 动用～ resort to the veto ‖ 有～ have a veto (on sth) ‖ 使用～ use one's veto ‖ 行使～ exercise/impose/use the (right of) veto

【否认】 fǒurèn 〈动〉deny; repudiate: ～参与这一阴谋 disavow any part in the conspiracy ‖ ～犯有被指控的罪行 plead not guilty to the charges ‖ ～与抢劫案有牵连 deny any involvement in the robbery ‖ ～指控 deny the charges against oneself/sb; repudiate a charge; deny an accusation ‖ ～做错任何事 deny any wrongdoing; deny doing anything wrong ‖ 断然～ deny categorically/flatly ‖ 坚决～这个事实 deny vehemently/vigorously ‖ 政府发表了一项声明，～了这些谣言。The government issued a statement denying these rumours. ⇨矢口～

【否则】 fǒuzé 〈连〉otherwise; if not; or (else): 你快点走吧，～会误了火车。You'd better hurry up; otherwise you'll miss the train. ‖ 举起手来，～我要开枪了。Hands up, or I'll fire. ‖ 必须加快基础设施建设，～经济发展就没有后劲。Infrastructure construction must speed up; otherwise economic development cannot be sustained.

fū

夫 fū 〈名〉❶ husband: 有妇之～ married man ⇨～妻; ～唱妇随 ❷ man: ⇨匹～; 一～当关，万～莫开 ❸ manual worker; labourer: ⇨农～; 渔～ ❹〈旧〉conscripted labourer: ⇨～役; 拉～

⇨fú

【夫唱妇随】 fūchàng-fùsuí 〈熟〉the husband sings and the wife follows; a wife is her husband's echo—harmony between husband and wife; domestic harmony; conjugal harmony

【夫妇】 fūfù 〈名〉husband and wife; man and wife: 不育～ infertile couple ‖ 新婚～ newlywed couple; newlyweds ‖ 已婚～ married couple ‖ 一对～只生一个孩子 one child for each couple

【夫君】 fūjūn 〈名〉〈书〉my husband

【夫妻】 fūqī 〈名〉husband and wife; man and wife: ～不和 marital discord ‖ ～恩爱 conjugal affection; conjugal felicity ‖ 老夫老妻 old couple ‖ 老夫少妻 old husband with a young wife ‖ 恩爱～ couple devotedly attached to each other ‖ 模范～ model couple ‖ 相配/不相配的～ well-assorted/ill-assorted couple; well-matched/ill-matched couple ‖ 使两人结为～ join two people in marriage ‖ 他们只是露水～。They were just one-night stands for

each other. ‖ 我现在宣布你们结为～。I now pronounce you man and wife. ⇨结发～

〖～店〗 fūqīdiàn 〈名〉 mom and pop stand/shop; mom and pop inn; small shop run by a husband and wife

〖～关系〗 fūqī guānxì 〈名〉 conjugal relation(ship); husband-and-wife relations

〖～生活〗 fūqī shēnghuó 〈名〉 ❶ conjugal/married life: 过～生活 live a conjugal/married life ❷〈婉〉 sex/sexual life (of a couple): 过～ have sexual intercourse; make love

〖～同居权〗 fūqī tóngjūquán 〈名〉[法律] conjugal rights

〖～无隔夜之仇〗 fūqī wú géyè zhī chóu 〈熟〉 enmity between husband and wife never lasts the night

【夫权】 fūquán 〈名〉〈旧〉 authority/power of the husband over his wife

【夫人】 fūren 〈名〉 ❶ wife of a diplomat/feudal lord/high official ❷ Madame; Lady; Mrs: 第一～ First Lady ‖ 撒切尔～ Mrs Thatcher ❸ wife: 总经理及其～ general manager and his wife ‖ 请代向您的～问好。Please remember me to your wife.

【夫仁则妻贤】 fū rén zé qī xián 〈熟〉 a good husband makes a good wife; a good Jack makes a good Jill

【夫婿】 fūxù 〈名〉〈书〉 husband

【夫役】 fūyì 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ servants ❷ coolie; conscripted labourer

【夫子】 fūzǐ 〈旧〉〈名〉 ❶ [respectful term of address for a scholar or a teacher] master: 孔～ Confucius ‖ 孟～ Mencius ❷ [a form of address for a teacher or tutor, usu used in letters]: 谨遵～教诲。I will follow your advice to the letter. ❸ my husband ❹〈讽〉 pedant: 老～ old pedant

〖～气〗 fūzǐqì 〈名〉 pedantry

〖～自道〗 fūzǐ-zìdào 〈熟〉 what the master says of others also applies to himself—one's criticism of others also applies to oneself

伕 fū ＝夫 ④fū

呋 fū

【呋喃】 fūnán 〈名〉[化学] furfuran; furan

〖～妥因〗 fūnántuǒyīn 〈名〉[医药] nitrofurantoin

〖～西林〗 fūnánxīlín 〈名〉[医药] nitrofuranzone; furacilin

肤 fū ❶〈名〉 skin: ⇨切～之痛 ❷〈形〉 superficial and shallow

【肤泛】 fūfàn 〈形〉 superficial; shallow: ～之论 shallow argument; superficial view ‖ 内容～ superficial content

【肤觉】 fūjué 〈名〉[生理] dermal/cutaneous sensation

【肤廓】 fūkuò 〈形〉〈书〉 (of content) empty; shallow

【肤皮潦草】 fūpí-liáocǎo ＝ 浮皮潦草 fúpí-liáocǎo

【肤浅】 fūqiǎn 〈形〉 superficial; shallow: ～的论据 shallow argument ‖ ～的学识 superficial knowledge ‖ ～的认识 superficial understanding ‖ 这人很～。He is very shallow.

【肤轻松】 fūqīngsōng 〈名〉[医药] fluocinolone acetonide

【肤色】 fūsè 〈名〉 colour (of skin); complexion: 白皙/健康/黝黑的～ fair/healthy/dark complexion ‖ 各种～的人 people of all colours ‖ 不论种族、信仰与～，人人平等。All are equal regardless/irrespective of race, creed, or colour.

柎 fū 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ calyx ❷ foot of a bell or drum rack

铁 fū 〈名〉〈书〉 fodder chopper

麸 fū 〈名〉 bran

【麸皮】 fūpí 〈名〉 (wheat) bran

【麸曲】 fūqū 〈名〉 mouldy bran

【麸子】 fūzi 〈名〉 (wheat) bran

趺 fū 〈名〉 ❶ ＝ 跗 fū ❷ pedestal of a stone tablet

【趺坐】 fūzuò 〈动〉 (of Buddhists) sit cross-legged in meditation

跗 fū 〈名〉[生理] instep: ～关节 tarsal joint; hock

【跗骨】 fūgǔ 〈名〉 tarsal (bone); tarsus

〖～脱位〗 fūgǔ tuōwèi 〈名〉 tarsectopia

〖～炎〗 fūgǔyán 〈名〉 tarsitis

【跗节】 fūjié 〈名〉 (of insect) tarsus

【跗面】 fūmiàn 〈名〉 instep

【跗蹠】 fūzhí 〈名〉 tarsometarsus (of a bird)

稃 fū 〈名〉 husk; chaff

痡 fū 〈动〉〈书〉 fall ill; be fatigued

孵 fū 〈动〉 hatch; brood; incubate: ～小鸡 hatch/incubate chicks ‖ ～出一窝小鸭 hatch out a brood of ducklings ‖ 三只小鸟已经～出来了。Three little birds have hatched (out).

【孵蛋】 fūdàn 〈动〉 hatch/incubate eggs; cover: 20 只蛋孵出了 18 只。Eighteen out of twenty eggs were hatched out.

〖～器〗 fūdànqì 〈名〉 hatcher; incubator

【孵化】 fūhuà 〈动〉 hatch; incubate; brood: 人工～ artificial incubation ‖ 把蛋放在温暖的地方～ hatch eggs by keeping them in a warm place ‖ 这些蛋什么时候能～? When will these eggs hatch (out)?

〖～场〗 fūhuàchǎng 〈名〉 hatchery (for poultry)

〖～池〗 fūhuàchí 〈名〉 hatchery (for fish, etc)

〖～率〗 fūhuàlǜ 〈名〉 hatchability

〖～器〗 fūhuàqì 〈名〉 incubator

【孵卵】 fūluǎn 〈动〉 brood; hatch; incubate: ～鸡 brooding hen; brooder; sitter

〖～期〗 fūluǎnqī 〈名〉 incubation period

〖～器〗 fūluǎnqì 〈名〉 incubator; brooder; hatcher

【孵育】 fūyù 〈动〉 hatch; incubate: 刚～出来的蝌蚪/小鸡 newly-hatched tadpoles/chicks

〖～期〗 fūyùqī 〈名〉 incubation period

敷 fū 〈动〉 ❶ apply: ～粉 put on/apply powder; dust with powder ‖ 给伤口～药膏 apply ointment/salve to the wound ‖ 外～ external application ❷〈书〉 spread; lay out: ⇨～设 ❸ suffice: 不～应用 be insufficient (for use) ⇨入不～出

【敷布】 fūbù 〈名〉 compress

〖～板〗 fūbùbǎn 〈名〉 compress plate

【敷陈】 fūchén 〈动〉〈书〉 state in detail; elaborate

【敷料】 fūliào 〈名〉[医学] dressing

【敷设】 fūshè 〈动〉 ❶ lay (pipes, etc): ～电缆 lay electric cables ‖ ～管道 lay pipelines ‖ ～铁轨 lay railway tracks ❷ lay (mines): ～地雷 lay/plant mines ‖ ～水雷 lay maritime mines

【敷贴】 fūtiē 〈名〉 apply ointment/plaster: 给伤口～药膏 dress a wound with ointment

【敷衍】 fūyǎn 〈动〉 ❶〈书〉 expound; elaborate: ～经文 expound the scripture ❷ act in a perfunctory manner; go through the motions: ～客人 treat a guest in a perfunctory manner ‖ ～债主 stall one's creditor ‖ 采取～的态度 take a perfunctory attitude ‖ ～的一笑 perfunctory smile ‖ 他～了几句就走了。He just made a few casual remarks before he left. ❸ make do with; barely get by; just manage: 汤姆一家靠他那点收入只够～一周左右。Tom's meagre income was barely enough for his family to get by a week or so.

〖～了事〗 fūyǎn-liǎoshì 〈熟〉 lie down on the job; shuffle/muddle/walk through one's work: ～地打招呼 shuffle through the formal greetings ‖ ～的检讨 perfunctory self-criticism

〖～塞责〗 fūyǎn-sèzé 〈熟〉 go through the motions of performing one's duty; muddle through one's work: 有关当局对学生的要求决不能抱～的态度。The authorities concerned should never hem and haw over the students' requirements.

【敷演】 fūyǎn ＝ 敷衍 fūyǎn

fú

夫 fú 〈书〉 ❶〈代〉 this; that: ～也不语。That man does not talk. ❷〈代〉 he: ～为其君勤也。He just served his master. ❸〈助〉 a) [used at the beginning of a sentence to introduce a subject]: ～战，勇气也。Fighting requires courage. b) [used at the end of or in the middle of a sentence with an exclamatory force]: 悲～! That's too sad!
⇨fū

弗 fú 〈副〉〈书〉not：自愧～如 feel ashamed of one's inferiority

【弗拉芒语】 Fúlāmángyǔ 〈名〉Flemish (language)

伏[1] fú ❶〈动〉lie prostrate：～地 lie prone on the ground ❷〈动〉lean/bend over：～在桌子上睡着了 fall asleep against a desk/table ⇨～案 ❸〈动〉subside；go down：小船一起一～，随波飘荡。The small boat went up and down with the waves. ⇨倒～；起～ ❹〈动〉hide：昼～夜出 hide by day and come out at night ⇨～兵；危机四～ ❺〈名〉hot season；dog days：⇨入～；三～ ❻〈动〉yield；surrender；admit (defeat, guilt, etc) ❼〈动〉force to surrender；subdue；vanquish：⇨～虎

伏[2] fú 〈名〉〈简称〉volt：中国的交流电是 220～。Electricity in China is 220 volts, AC. ⇨伏特

【伏安】 fú'ān 〈名〉[物理] volt-ampere：千～ kilo volt-ampere

〖～计〗 fú'ānjì 〈名〉(galvano)voltammeter

【伏案】 fú'àn 〈动〉stoop over a desk；bend/lean over a table：～读书/写作/作画 bend over one's desk reading/writing/painting

【伏笔】 fúbǐ 〈名〉hint or anticipatory remark in a story；foreshadowing：埋下～ carry a foreshadowing；foreshadow

【伏辩】 fúbiàn 〈名〉〈旧〉written confession of one's guilt

【伏兵】 fúbīng 〈名〉troops in ambush；ambush：设下～ lay/make/stage/set an ambush (for) ‖ ～四起 with soldiers leaping out from ambush on all sides ‖ ～的袭击 assault from an ambush

【伏地】 fúdì 〈形〉〈方〉locally-produced：～面 locally grown wheat flour

【伏尔加格勒】 Fú'ěrjiāgélè 〈名〉Volgograd [Formerly Stalingrad, a city in Russia]

【伏尔加河】 Fú'ěrjiāhé 〈名〉Volga River

【伏法】 fúfǎ 〈动〉(of criminals) be executed；be put to death：罪犯已于昨日～。The criminal was put to death yesterday.

【伏旱】 fúhàn 〈名〉draught during the dog days：战胜～ overcome the summer draught

【伏虎】 fúhǔ 〈动〉tame the tiger—overcome powerful adversaries：⇨降龙～

【伏击】 fújī 〈动〉attack from an ambush；ambush；lie in ambush；ambuscade：～敌人 ambush the enemy ‖ 进行～ attack from ambush；launch an ambush ‖ 遭到～ be ambushed；fall into an ambush；get caught in (an) ambush；be attacked from (an) ambush

〖～圈〗 fújīquān 〈名〉ambush ring

〖～战〗 fújīzhàn 〈名〉ambush battle

【伏流】 fúliú 〈名〉[地质] subterranean drainage；underground stream

【伏侍】 fúshi ＝ 服侍 fúshi

【伏输】 fúshū ＝ 服输 fúshū

【伏暑】 fúshǔ 〈名〉hottest summer days；dog days

【伏特】 fútè 〈名〉[电学] volt：220～ 220 volts

〖～计〗 fútèjì 〈名〉voltmeter

【伏特加】 fútèjiā 〈名〉vodka [a kind of alcoholic drink in Russia]

【伏天】 fútiān 〈名〉dog days；hottest days of the year

【伏帖】 fútiē ❶〈形〉comfortable；content：心里很～ feel perfectly content/satisfied ❷ ＝ 服帖 fútiē

【伏贴】 fútiē ❶〈形〉fit perfectly：这件夹克我穿着很～。The jacket fits me perfectly. ❷ ＝ 服帖 ① fútiē

【伏窝】 fúwō 〈动〉brood

【伏卧】 fúwò 〈动〉lie on one's stomach；lie prostrate；take a prone position

【伏羲】 Fúxī 〈名〉*Fu Xi* [a legendary ruler of great antiquity, the first of the Three August Ones (三皇), credited with the inventions of hunting and fishing and the domestication of animals]

【伏线】 fúxiàn ＝ 伏笔 fúbǐ

【伏汛】 fúxùn 〈名〉summer flood/freshet：～期 period of summer flood；summer freshet period

【伏诛】 fúzhū 〈动〉〈书〉be executed

【伏罪】 fúzuì 〈动〉admit one's guilt；plead guilty；succumb to the sentence：不～ plead not guilty ‖ 低头～ stoop and plead guilty

凫 fú ❶〈名〉wild duck ❷〈动〉swim：在湖中～水 swim in a lake

【凫茈】 fúcí 〈名〉water chestnut [in ancient books]

【凫翁】 fúwēng 〈名〉[动物] water cock

扶 fú 〈动〉❶ place a hand on sth for support；support oneself：～着墙站起来 get to one's feet with one's hand on the wall；prop oneself up against a wall ‖ ～杖而立 stand leaning on a stick；support oneself with a stick ❷ help sb up；support (with the hand)；straighten up：～他站起来 assist him to his feet；help him up ‖ 把梯子～稳 hold the ladder steady ‖ 让我～你呢，还是你自己走呢? Do you want me to support you, or can you manage to walk on your own? ⇨～苗；搀～ ❸ help；aid；assist；support：困难的时候，大家应该互相帮～。We should help each other when in trouble. ‖ 荷花虽好，还要绿叶～。For all its beauty, the lotus needs green leaves to set it off. ⇨～贫；～植；救死～伤 ❹ try hard to do sth despite illness：⇨～病

【扶壁】 fúbì 〈名〉[建筑] buttress；counterfort

【扶病】 fúbìng 〈动〉work in spite of illness：～到会 attend a meeting despite one's illness ‖ ～工作 go on working in spite of one's illness

【扶持】 fúchí 〈动〉❶ support (with the hand)：～老人过马路 help an elderly man across the street ‖ 相互～着走路 support each other while walking ❷ help sustain；give aid/support to；support：～正气 encourage the healthy trends ‖ ～乡镇企业 help develop township enterprises ‖ 超级大国～的一个政权 regime propped up by a superpower ‖ 在政府的～下，企业有了起色。With the help of the government, the enterprise has turned for the better.

【扶乩】 fújī ＝ 扶箕 fújī

【扶箕】 fújī 〈名〉〈迷信〉planchette writing [a kind of superstitious activity]

【扶老携幼】 fúlǎo-xiéyòu 〈熟〉hold the old by the arm and the young by the hand—help the aged and lead the young；bring along the old and the young

【扶犁】 fúlí 〈动〉follow/hold the plough

【扶鸾】 fúluán ＝ 扶箕 fújī

【扶苗】 fúmiáo 〈动〉put/set lodged plants upright；straighten up seedlings

【扶贫】 fúpín 〈动〉aid the poor；alleviate/lift poverty：～办公室 poverty-reduction office ‖ ～措施 anti-poverty measures ‖ ～工作 poverty relief (work) ‖ ～活动 campaign of aiding the poor；aid-the-poor campaign ‖ ～基金 poverty-relief fund ‖ ～计划 aid-the-poor programme ‖ ～领导小组 aid-the-poor leading group ‖ ～项目 anti-poverty project

【扶弱抑强】 fúruò-yìqiáng ＝ 抑强扶弱 yìqiáng-fúruò

【扶桑】 fúsāng 〈名〉❶ legendary mulberry tree in the ocean where the sun is supposed to rise ❷ (Fúsāng)〈旧〉Japan：东渡～ go east to Japan ❸ ＝ 朱槿 zhūjǐn

【扶伤】 fúshāng 〈动〉❶ work in spite of illness：～作战 combat despite illness ❷ aid the wounded：⇨救死～

【扶手】 fúshou 〈名〉❶ handrail；rail；bannisters；balustrade；balusters ❷ armrest；arm

〖～椅〗 fúshouyǐ 〈名〉armchair

【扶疏】 fúshū 〈形〉〈书〉luxuriant and well-spaced：花木～。The flowers are luxuriant and well-spaced.

【扶梯】 fútī 〈名〉❶ staircase ❷〈方〉ladder

【扶危济困】 fúwēi-jìkùn 〈熟〉help those in danger and relief those in need；aid those in plight or in peril

【扶养】 fúyǎng 〈动〉❶ provide for；support：～孤寡老人 provide for old widows and widowers ‖ ～父母 support one's parents ❷ bring up：～孩子 support one's children ‖ 把子女～成人 bring up one's children

〖～费〗 fúyǎngfèi 〈名〉alimony [paid to one's former spouse]；child support (payment) [paid to the child under the custody of one's former spouse]

【扶摇】 fúyáo 〈名〉〈书〉cyclone spiralling up steeply

〖～直上〗 fúyáo-zhíshàng 〈熟〉soar on the wings of a cyclone；rise steeply；skyrocket：他的事业～。His career took off like a rocket.

【扶掖】 fúyè 〈动〉〈书〉support；help；lend a hand (to)：～后辈 support the younger generations

【扶正】 fúzhèng 〈动〉 ❶ set sth straight or upright：把杆子～ set the pole upright ❷〈旧〉(of a concubine) be elevated to the status of wife ❸ [中医] build up one's resistance to disease ❹ uphold the good：～压邪 uphold the good and suppress the bad

〖～祛邪〗 fúzhèng-qūxié 〈熟〉[中医] strengthen body resistance and eliminate disease

【扶植】 fúzhí 〈动〉 foster；nurture；prop up：～地方工业 foster the growth of local industries ‖ ～新兴企业 nurture a young business ‖ ～新生事物 foster new things ‖ ～新政权 prop up a new regime ‖ ～主和派 prop up the doves；support the peace party

【扶助】 fúzhù 〈动〉 help；assist；support：～工农业 facilitate industry and agriculture ‖ ～困难户 give aid to the poor families ‖ ～老弱 help the old and the weak

芙 fú

【芙蕖】 fúqú 〈名〉〈书〉 lotus

【芙蓉】 fúróng 〈名〉 ❶ cottonrose hibiscus ❷ lotus：⇨出水～

〖～出水〗 fúróng-chūshuǐ 〈熟〉 lotus flower just appearing above the water—[said of a poem, painting or woman] charming；fresh；beautiful

〖～国〗 Fúróngguó 〈名〉 land of hibiscus [poetic name for Hunan Province]

芾 fú

〈形〉〈书〉(of grass and trees) lush；luxuriant

⇨fèi

苯 fú

【苯苜】 fúyǐ 〈名〉〈古〉[植物] Asiatic plantain

佛 fú

＝ 拂③fú

⇨fó

【佛戾】 fúlì 〈动〉〈书〉 go against；run counter to

孚 fú

〈动〉 inspire confidence in：不～众望 command no public confidence；enjoy no prestige ‖ 深～众望 enjoy great popularity；enjoy high prestige

拂 fú

〈动〉 ❶ touch lightly；stroke：春风～面。A spring breeze caresses the cheeks. ‖春风轻～着花朵。The spring breeze dallies with the flowers. ❷ whisk；flick：～去灰尘 whisk away the dust ‖ ～泪而别 wipe one's tears and leave ⇨～袖 ❸〈书〉 go against；run counter to：～耳 grate on the ears ⇨～意

【拂尘】 fúchén 〈名〉 horsetail whisk

【拂荡】 fúdàng 〈动〉 sway/swing gently；wave gracefully：低垂的柳枝在微风中～。The drooping willow branches swayed in the breeze.

【拂拂】 fúfú 〈形〉(of wind) blowing gently/lightly：凉风～。A cool breeze is blowing gently.

【拂逆】 fúnì 〈动〉 go against；run counter to；contradict：～人意 go against sb's wishes

【拂拭】 fúshì 〈动〉 whisk；wipe off：～桌上的灰尘 whisk the dust off the table；dust the table

【拂晓】 fúxiǎo 〈名〉 daybreak；dawn：～动身 set/start off at dawn ‖ ～前发起反攻 launch a counterattack before daybreak

【拂袖】 fúxiù 〈动〉〈书〉 flick one's sleeves out of anger：～而归 go back home with a flick of one's sleeves；leave in anger ‖ ～而起 shake out one's sleeves and rise；rise in anger

〖～而去〗 fúxiù'érqù 〈熟〉 leave with a flick of one's sleeves；go off in a huff；leave in anger

【拂煦】 fúxù 〈动〉〈书〉 blow warm pleasant breeze：春风～。The spring wind is blowing warm.

【拂意】 fúyì 〈动〉 go against sb's wishes；thwart a wish：不忍拂其意 have no heart to turn sb down

服 fú

❶〈名〉 clothes；dress：演出～ costumes ⇨～装；便～；校～ ❷〈名〉 mourning apparel：她有～在身。She is in mourning. ❸〈动〉 wear；put on：⇨～丧 ❹〈动〉 take (medicine)：口～ take (medicine) orally ‖ 日～三次，每次五丸。To be taken three times a day, five pills a time. ‖ 整片吞～。The tablet should be swallowed whole. ⇨～毒；～用 ❺〈动〉 serve；bear：～兵役 serve in the army；perform military service ⇨～刑；～役 ❻〈动〉 obey；be convinced；be reconciled：不～裁判 refuse to accept the referee's ruling ‖ 不～父母管教 defy one's parents ‖ 口～心不～ concede verbally rather than willingly；concede unwillingly/reluctantly ⇨佩～；心～口～ ❼〈动〉 convince：以理～人 convince by reasoning ⇨说～；征～ ❽〈动〉 be accustomed to：⇨不～水土

⇨fù

【服辩】 fúbiàn ＝伏辩 fúbiàn

【服从】 fúcóng 〈动〉 obey；submit (to)；be obedient (to)：～裁判 abide by the referee's decision；show deference to a judge/referee ‖ ～法律 be subject to the law；obey/observe/respect the law ‖ ～领导 be obedient to leaders ‖ ～命令 obey orders ‖ ～判决 accept a verdict/ruling ‖ ～全局利益 be subordinated to the overall interest ‖ 被迫～ be knuckled under；be succumbed to submission ‖ 强迫/要求～ force/require obedience ‖ 违心～ comply against one's will ‖ 绝对的～ unquestioning obedience ‖ 少数应～多数。The minority should submit to the majority.

【服毒】 fúdú 〈动〉 take poison：～而死 die of self-poisoning；die by poisoning oneself ‖ ～自杀 commit suicide by taking poison

【服法】 fúfǎ ❶〈动〉 submit to the law：认罪～ plead guilty and submit oneself to the law ❷〈名〉 administration (of medicine)；directions (about how to take a medicine)：～与剂量 directions and dosage

【服老】 fúlǎo 〈动〉 succumb to old age；resign/reconcile oneself to old age；be resigned to ageing；accept one's old age：不～ refuse to give in to one's old age；refuse to resign oneself to aging

【服满】 fúmǎn 〈动〉 be out of mourning

【服气】 fúqì 〈动〉 ❶ feel convinced；be persuaded：摆事实、讲道理，才能让人～。People can only be persuaded with facts and reasons. ❷ accept/concede (an unfavourable fact as it is)：让这样一个唯唯诺诺的人当他的头儿，他很不～。He resented the fact that such a yes-man was going to be his boss. / He could not accept such a yes-man as his boss.

【服劝】 fúquàn 〈动〉 resign oneself to dissuasion；be amenable/open to dissuasion：他不～。He defied/refused dissuasion.

【服软】 fúruǎn 〈动〉 ❶ admit defeat；succumb (to)：他不会在困难面前～。He will never yield to difficulties. ❷ acknowledge one's mistake ❸ yield to persuasion：～不服硬 yield to persuasion but not to coercion ‖ 他这人～不服硬。He is a man to be persuaded rather than (to be) intimidated.

【服丧】 fúsāng 〈动〉 wear mourning；observe mourning；be in mourning (for)：～期满。The mourning period has ended. ‖ 全家人正在～，拒绝会客。The family were in mourning and declined visitors.

【服色】 fúsè 〈名〉 style and colour of clothes：民族～ styles and colours of ethnic garments ‖ 他们～不一。They wear clothes of various colours and styles.

【服式】 fúshì 〈名〉 style of clothes

【服饰】 fúshì 〈名〉 dress and personal adornment；dress：～淡雅 be simply but elegantly dressed ‖ ～华丽 be splendidly dressed ‖ 新潮～ new fashion dress

【服侍】 fúshi 〈动〉 wait on；attend：～父母 attend (to) one's parents ‖ ～老人 take care of the old

【服输】 fúshū 〈动〉 admit/acknowledge/concede defeat；accept one's failure；reconcile to one's failure：他从不～。He has never accepted failure.

【服帖】 fútiē 〈形〉 ❶ docile；obedient；servile；submissive；subservient：被吓得服服帖帖 be cowed into total submission ‖ 怯懦～的妻子 meek and compliant wife ‖ 那匹野马被驯得服服帖帖的。The wild horse has been trained to be docile and obedient. ‖ 他对顶头上司很～。He is obedient to his immediate superior. ❷ appropriate；well-arranged：诸事均已安排～。Everything is properly arranged.

【服务】 fúwù ❶〈动〉 serve；give service to；be in service of：～周到 render excellent services ‖ 为祖国～ serve one's motherland ‖ 真正为公众～ perform a real service for the public ‖ 理论以实践为基础，反过来又为实践～。Theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice. ‖ 她在银行～了二十年。She served in the bank for 20 years. ‖ 我们乐意为您～。We are happy to serve you. ‖ 后勤工作为生产～。Logistics serves production. ❷〈名〉 service：提供～ offer/provide/render/perform a service (to) ‖ 自愿～ volunteer one's service ‖ ～标准 service standard ‖ ～年限 length of service ‖ ～期 period of service ‖ ～水平 standard of service ‖ ～网络 service network ‖ ～中心 service centre ‖ 报时/查号～ time/directory service ‖ 高标准的～ high standard of service ‖ 公用～事业 utility services ‖ 免费/无偿～ free/gratuitous

service‖上门～ door-to-door service; service to your door(step)‖售后～ after-sales service; after service‖优质～ fine/excellent/quality service‖周到的～ assiduous service‖差劲的～ poor service‖咨询～ advisory/information service‖这家旅馆提供客房用餐～吗? Does this hotel provide room service?
〖～部门〗 fúwù bùmén 〈名〉service department/sector
〖～费〗 fúwùfèi 〈名〉service/cover charge
〖～行业〗 fúwù hángyè 〈名〉service industry/trade; hospitality industry
〖～贸易〗 fúwù màoyì 〈名〉service trade
〖～器〗 fúwùqì 〈名〉[计算机] server: 维护～ maintain a server‖局域网～ LAN server
〖～商标〗 fúwù shāngbiāo 〈名〉service trademark
〖～台〗 fúwùtái 〈名〉service counter/desk; information and reception desk
〖～态度〗 fúwù tàidu 〈名〉service attitude
〖～业〗 fúwùyè = 服务行业 fúwù hángyè
〖～员〗 fúwùyuán 〈名〉attendant; assistant; waiter: 航空～ flight attendant; steward; stewardess‖列车～ train attendant‖商店～ shop assistant; sales/store clerk
〖～质量〗 fúwù zhìliàng 〈名〉quality of service: 提高～ improve the service (quality)
〖～中心〗 fúwù zhōngxīn 〈名〉service centre
【服刑】 fúxíng 〈动〉serve prison terms; serve a sentence (in prison); serve one's term of imprisonment: ～期满 complete one's term of imprisonment‖服满三年刑期 serve out one's three years in prison‖在狱中～ serve/undergo a sentence in jail
【服药】 fúyào 〈动〉take medicine; dose: 按时～ take medicine on time‖饭后～ take medicine after meals‖他～以防止感冒加剧。He dosed himself with medicines to stop the cold from getting worse.
【服役】 fúyì 〈动〉❶ be on (active) service; enlist in the army; serve in the army: ～期间 during one's term of military service; during the period of enlistment‖～期满 complete one's term of office‖在前线～ serve at the front ❷〈旧〉do corvée labour
【服膺】 fúyīng 〈动〉〈书〉❶ bear in mind: ～弗失 bear in mind forever ❷ feel sincerely convinced: ～真理 subject oneself to truth; be willingly subject to truth
【服用】 fúyòng ❶〈动〉take (medicine): ～药物 take medicine‖～禁药 take drugs‖空腹～ take on an empty stomach‖自～之日起,该药就可起到避孕作用。The pill protects you against pregnancy from the first day of taking it. ❷〈名〉〈书〉clothing and articles for daily use: ～甚俭 be frugal in one's living; live frugally/simply
【服装】 fúzhuāng 〈名〉dress; clothing; costume; garment; apparel: 身着民族～ wear national/ethnic costumes‖～表演 fashion show‖～工业 apparel/garment industry‖～剪裁 dress tailoring‖～款式 dress style; fashion in dress‖～生产商 clothing manufacturer‖～心理学 psychology of fashion‖冬季/夏季～ winter/summer wear‖儿童～ children's clothing/clothes/garments
〖～厂〗 fúzhuāngchǎng 〈名〉apparel/garment factory
〖～店〗 fúzhuāngdiàn 〈名〉clothing shop; apparel store
〖～模特儿〗 fúzhuāng mótèr 〈名〉fashion model
〖～设计〗 fúzhuāng shèjì 〈名〉fashion/dress design: ～师 fashion designer; apparel stylist
【服罪】 fúzuì = 伏罪 fúzuì

佛 fú 〈形〉〈书〉looking angry; glowering
【佛然】 fúrán 〈形〉〈书〉looking angry: 他神情～地坐在角落里。He sat glowering in the corner.

绋 fú 〈名〉❶ thick rope ❷ towrope for a bier: ⇨执～

茯 fú
【茯苓】 fúlíng 〈名〉[植物] *fuling*; tuckahoe: ～饼 *fuling* cake

氟 fú 〈名〉[化学] ❶ fluorine: ～缺乏症 fluorine deficiency ❷ freon: 无～冰箱 freon-free refrigerator
【氟斑】 fúbān 〈名〉fluoride spot
【氟化】 fúhuà 〈动〉[化学] fluoridize; fluorinate
〖～反应〗 fúhuà fǎnyìng 〈名〉[化学] fluoration reaction
〖～钙〗 fúhuàgài 〈名〉[化学] calcium fluoride
〖～剂〗 fúhuàjì 〈名〉fluridizer; fluorinating agent
〖～氢〗 fúhuàqīng 〈名〉[化学] hydrogen fluoride
〖～物〗 fúhuàwù 〈名〉[化学] fluoride
【氟利昂】 fúlì'áng 〈名〉[化学] freon: ～压缩机 freon compressor
【氟氯烷】 fúlǜwán = 氟利昂 fúlì'áng
【氟石】 fúshí 〈名〉fluorite; fluorspar
【氟树脂】 fúshùzhī 〈名〉[化学] fluorine resin; fluororesin
【氟橡胶】 fúxiàngjiāo 〈名〉fluorine rubber; viton
【氟乙烯】 fúyǐxī 〈名〉[化学] fluoroethylene
【氟中毒】 fúzhòngdú 〈名〉[化学] fluorosis; fluorine poisoning

俘 fú ❶〈动〉capture; take prisoner: 被～ be taken prisoner ⇨～获 ❷〈名〉captive; prisoner of war (POW): 遣～工作 repatriation of prisoners ⇨～虏; 战～
【俘获】 fúhuò 〈动〉❶ capture; seize: ～甚众 capture lots of enemy soldiers and weapons ❷ [物理] capture: 光子/中子～ photon/neutron capture‖裂变～ fission capture
〖～过程〗 fúhuò guòchéng 〈名〉[物理] capture process
〖～效应〗 fúhuò xiàoyìng 〈名〉[物理] capture effect
【俘虏】 fúlǔ ❶〈动〉capture; take prisoner: 此战我们～了敌军一个营。We captured an enemy battalion in the battle. ❷〈名〉captive; prisoner of war (POW): 交换～ exchange captives‖扣押/释放/捆绑～ detain/free/bind a captive‖抓～ capture prisoners of war‖优待～的政策 policy of lenient treatment to prisoners of war

莩 fú 〈名〉〈书〉❶ white membrane inside reed stalk ❷ seed coat
⇨piǎo

绂 fú 〈名〉silk ribbon used to tie a seal in ancient China

韨 fú 〈名〉❶ a kind of ceremonial gown in ancient China ❷ silk ribbon tying the imperial seal

罘 fú
【罘罳】 fúsī 〈名〉❶ screen placed outside the door in ancient China ❷ metal network under eaves to ward off birds

洑 fú ❶〈名〉whirlpool; vortex ❷〈动〉(of water) flow underground
⇨fù

祓 fú 〈名〉❶〈旧〉exorcistic ceremony ❷〈书〉general cleaning

桴 fú 〈名〉〈书〉roof beam

蚨 fú → 青蚨 qīngfú

浮 fú ❶〈动〉float: 使沉船～出水面 float a sunken ship‖搁浅的船又～起来了。The stranded vessel floated off.‖她脸上～起一丝笑容。A faint smile came to/played on her face.‖铁能在水银中～起。Iron is buoyant in mercury.‖油能～在水面上。Oil floats on water.‖鱼～到水面捕捉昆虫。Fish were surfacing to catch insects. ⇨～沉; ～桥; ～云 ❷〈动〉〈方〉swim: 他能一口气～到对岸。He could swim across (the river) at one go. ⇨～水 ❸〈动〉move in the air: 天上～着几朵白云。A few white clouds were floating in the sky. ❹〈形〉on the surface; superficial: ⇨～雕; ～面; ～土 ❺〈形〉movable: ⇨～财 ❻〈形〉temporary; provisional: ～支 provisional expenditure ❼〈形〉frivolous; impetuous; impulsive: 他人太～,不能担此重任。He is too frivolous to take the important position. ❽〈形〉inflated; hollow: ⇨～夸; ～名 ❾〈动〉exceed; be surplus; be redundant: ～额 surplus number ⇨人～于事
【浮报】 fúbào 〈动〉give inflated figures in a report: ～产量 report an inflated figure of the output‖～的统计数据 inflated statistics
【浮标】 fúbiāo 〈名〉buoy: 基准～ reference buoy
【浮冰】 fúbīng 〈名〉drifting/floating ice; ice floe: ～群 pack ice
【浮财】 fúcái 〈名〉movable property

【浮尘】 fúchén 〈名〉 floating/surface dust
【浮尘子】 fúchénzǐ 〈名〉[动物] leafhopper
【浮沉】 fúchén 〈动〉 go/bob up and down; drift along: 与世～ follow social trends ‖ 宦海～ ups and downs/highs and lows in officialdom ‖ 人生～ vicissitudes of one's life
【浮出水面】 fúchū shuǐmiàn 〈熟〉 emerge through the water surface—become evident
【浮船坞】 fúchuánwù 〈名〉 floating (dry) dock
【浮词】 fúcí 〈名〉 unpractical/unfounded remarks: ～艳句 flowery but hollow remarks; florid language
【浮厝】 fúcuò 〈动〉 place the coffin in a temporary shelter pending burial
【浮袋】 fúdài 〈名〉 water wings [used as a support while learning to swim]
【浮荡】 fúdàng ❶〈动〉 float; drift: 在湖面～ float on the lake ‖ 号角声在空中～。The air resounded with the sound of the horn. ❷〈形〉 frivolous; loose: ～女子 loose woman
【浮点】 fúdiǎn 〈名〉[计算机] floating point
〖～程序〗 fúdiǎn chéngxù 〈名〉 floating-point program
〖～处理器〗 fúdiǎn chǔlǐqì 〈名〉 floating-point processor
〖～计数法〗 fúdiǎn jìshùfǎ 〈名〉 floating-point notation
〖～计算机〗 fúdiǎn jìsuànjī 〈名〉 floating-point computer
〖～运算〗 fúdiǎn yùnsuàn 〈名〉 floating-point operation
【浮雕】 fúdiāo 〈名〉 relief: 刻一尊深/浅～人像 carve a figure in high/low relief ‖ ～木刻 wooden carvings in relief ‖ 空心～ concave relief
【浮吊】 fúdiào 〈名〉[机械] floating crane
【浮动】 fúdòng ❶〈动〉 drift; float: 树叶在湖面上～。Leaves were floating about on the lake. ❷〈动〉 fluctuate: ～收入 fluctuating income ‖ 蔬菜价格随季节～。The prices of vegetables fluctuate with the season. ❸〈形〉 unsteady; unstable: 物价飞涨,人心～。With the prices soaring, there is a growing anxiety among the public.
〖～摆轮〗 fúdòng bǎilún 〈名〉 floating balance
〖～程序〗 fúdòng chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] relocatable program
〖～工资〗 fúdòng gōngzī 〈名〉 floating/fluctuating wages: ～制 floating wage system
〖～汇率〗 fúdòng huìlǜ 〈名〉 floating exchange rate
〖～价格〗 fúdòng jiàgé 〈名〉 floating price
〖～利率〗 fúdòng lìlǜ 〈名〉 floating interest rate: ～本票 floating-rate notes (FRN)
〖～平台〗 fúdòng píngtái 〈名〉[建筑] floating platform
【浮阀】 fúfá 〈名〉[工程] float valve
【浮泛】 fúfàn ❶〈动〉〈书〉 float/drift about in water: 轻舟在湖面上～。A light boat is gliding about on the lake. ❷〈动〉 reveal; display: 她脸上～着幸福的神情。Her face beamed with happiness. ❸〈形〉 superficial; shallow: ～的研究 superficial study
【浮光掠影】 fúguāng-lüèyǐng 〈熟〉 skim over the surface; superficial cursory: ～地看一看 take a cursory/fleeting look (at)
【浮华】 fúhuá 〈形〉 showy; ostentatious; flashy: ～的生活 ostentatious lifestyle; life of vanity ‖ 文辞～ florid language; ornate style ‖ 她穿着十分～。She dresses with great panache.
【浮滑】 fúhuá 〈形〉 slick and frivolous: ～习气 slick and frivolous habits
【浮记】 fújì 〈动〉 keep a temporary account
【浮家泛宅】 fújiā-fànzhái 〈熟〉 dwell on a boat; living an unstable life on the water
【浮夸】 fúkuā 〈形〉 boasting; exaggerating; pompous: ～风 practice/trend of boasting; exaggeration tendency ‖ ～的言辞 pompous language; pretentious words ‖ ～作风 proneness/tendency of boasting and exaggeration ‖ 这些数字有些～。The figures are somewhat exaggerating.
【浮雷】 fúléi 〈名〉[军事] floating mine
【浮礼儿】 fúlǐr 〈名〉〈方〉 mere formalities; conventional courtesies
【浮力】 fúlì 〈名〉[物理] buoyancy; buoyant force: 测试船的～ test a boat for its buoyancy ‖ 气球能漂浮,因为空气有～。Balloons can float because the air is buoyant. ‖ 咸水的～比淡水大。Salt water has greater buoyancy than fresh water.
〖～参数〗 fúlì cānshù 〈名〉 buoyancy parameter
〖～秤〗 fúlìchèng 〈名〉 buoyancy balance
【浮码头】 fúmǎtou 〈名〉 floating pier
【浮脉】 fúmài 〈名〉[中医] surface pulse
【浮锚】 fúmáo 〈名〉 floating/drag/sea anchor; drogue
【浮面】 fúmiàn 〈名〉 surface: 把汤～的油撇掉 skim the grease from the soup ‖ 他只是～上客气。His politeness was only on the surface.
【浮名】 fúmíng 〈名〉 empty name; hollow reputation: 不慕～ seek no reputation ‖ ～虚誉 nominal reputation
【浮沤】 fú'ōu 〈名〉 froth; bubble
【浮皮】 fúpí 〈名〉 ❶ (of organisms) outer skin ❷ surface
〖～蹭痒〗 fúpí-cèngyǎng 〈熟〉 scratch the surface—be superficial: ～的批评 superficial criticism
〖～潦草〗 fúpí-liáocǎo 〈熟〉 cursory; careless; superficial: ～的作风 cursory style ‖ ～地检查 make a superficial inspection
【浮漂】 fúpiāo 〈形〉 (of work or study) cursory; superficial; frivolous
【浮萍】 fúpíng 〈名〉 duckweed
【浮签】 fúqiān 〈名〉 detachable note [usu stuck on the margin of a page]
【浮浅】 fúqiǎn 〈形〉 superficial; shallow: ～的看法 superficial opinion ‖ ～的认识 superficial conception ‖ 我们对这一问题只是作了～的研究。We have just scratched the surface of the problem.
【浮桥】 fúqiáo 〈名〉 float(ing)/pontoon bridge
【浮球阀】 fúqiúfá 〈名〉 floating ball valve
【浮生】 fúshēng ❶〈名〉 floating/fleeting life ❷〈动〉 grow floating on water: 浮萍～在水面上。Duckweeds float on water.
〖～若梦〗 fúshēng-ruòmèng 〈熟〉 life is fleeting like a dream: ～,为欢几何? How many times can one enjoy himself in his dream-like fleeting life?
【浮尸】 fúshī 〈名〉 floating corpse
【浮石】 fúshí 〈名〉 pumice (stone)
【浮水】 fúshuǐ 〈动〉〈口〉 swim
【浮体】 fútǐ 〈名〉[物理] floating body
〖～重心〗 fútǐ zhòngxīn 〈名〉 centre of floatation
【浮筒】 fútǒng 〈名〉 float; pontoon; buoyancy pontoon
【浮头】 fútóu 〈动〉 (of fish) rise above water to breathe; gasp for air
【浮头儿】 fútóur 〈名〉〈方〉 surface: ～的苹果 apples on the top
【浮图】 fútú ＝ 浮屠 fútú
【浮屠】 fútú 〈名〉 ❶ Buddha ❷〈书〉 Buddhist monk ❸ Buddhist pagoda/stupa: 七级～ seven-storeyed pagoda ‖ 救人一命,胜造七级～。There is greater merit in saving one life than in building a seven-storeyed pagoda.
【浮土】 fútǔ 〈名〉 ❶ surface soil ❷ surface dust: 掸掉鞋上的～ dust the shoes
【浮现】 fúxiàn 〈动〉 ❶ (of past experience) reappear in one's mind; reappear before one's eyes: ～在脑海里 arise in one's mind; float before/in one's mind; recur to one's mind ‖ 童年的往事～在他的眼前。Childhood memories floated before his eyes. ❷ appear; emerge: 他脸上～出笑容。His face was lit up with a smile. ‖ 陆地从大海中～出来。Land emerged from the sea.
【浮箱】 fúxiāng 〈名〉 buoyancy tank
【浮想】 fúxiǎng ❶〈名〉 thoughts flashing across/into/upon/through one's mind; recollections: ⇨～联翩 ❷〈动〉 recall; recollect: ～往事 recall the past
〖～联翩〗 fúxiǎng-liánpiān 〈熟〉 with thoughts flooding one's mind; thoughts float through one's mind: 看了那部电影,我～。Thoughts thronged through my mind after I saw the film.
【浮心】 fúxīn 〈名〉[物理] centre of buoyancy
【浮性】 fúxìng 〈名〉[物理] buoyancy
【浮选法】 fúxuǎnfǎ 〈名〉[矿业] floatation; flotation
【浮选剂】 fúxuǎnjì 〈名〉 flotation agent
【浮选油】 fúxuǎnyóu 〈名〉 floatation oil
【浮言】 fúyán 〈名〉 unfounded remarks
【浮艳】 fúyàn 〈形〉 ❶ ostentatious; showy: 衣着～ be ostentatiously dressed ❷ (of speech or article) flowery in diction but hollow in content; showy but unsubstantial: 文辞～ florid language
【浮油选矿】 fúyóu xuǎnkuàng 〈名〉[矿业] oil floatation
【浮游】 fúyóu 〈动〉 ❶ float; swim: ⇨～生物 ❷〈书〉 go on a pleasure trip; travel about for pleasure; wander around: ～四方 bum/swan around
〖～动物〗 fúyóu dòngwù 〈名〉 zooplankton
〖～生物〗 fúyóu shēngwù 〈名〉 plankton: ～学 planktology

〖～微生物〗 fúyóu wēishēngwù 〈名〉 plankton
〖～植物〗 fúyóu zhíwù 〈名〉 phytoplankton
〖～资金〗 fúyóu zījīn 〈名〉 floating fund
【浮员】 fúyuán 〈名〉 excessive (staff) members：裁减～ cut down unnecessary personnel；downsize the staff
【浮云】 fúyún 〈名〉 floating clouds
〖～蔽日〗 fúyún-bìrì 〈熟〉 floating cloud obscuring the sun—*treacherous court officials deluding the monarch*
【浮躁】 fúzào 〈形〉 flippant and impetuous
【浮渣】 fúzhā 〈名〉［冶金］ dross；scruff
【浮肿】 fúzhǒng 〈名〉 dropsy；oedema
【浮子】 fúzi 〈名〉［渔业］ float

桴[1] fú 〈名〉❶〈书〉 small raft ❷〈方〉 joist；tie

桴[2] fú 〈名〉〈书〉 drumstick
【桴鼓相应】 fúgǔ-xiāngyìng 〈熟〉 the drum responding perfectly to the drumsticks—work in perfect coordination
【桴子】 fúzǐ 〈名〉〈方〉❶ small raft ❷ joist

符 fú ❶〈名〉 tally［issued in ancient China by a ruler to his general or envoy as the credential］：⇨兵～；虎～ ❷〈名〉 symbol：⇨～号；音～ ❸〈动〉 tally/accord with；conform to：与事实不～ not tally/agree with facts ‖ 两个数目相～。The two figures tally (with each other). ⇨名～其实 ❹〈名〉 magic figures［drawn by Taoist priests to invoke or expel spirits and bring good or ill *fortune*］；*charm*：⇨～咒；护身～
【符号】 fúhào 〈名〉❶ symbol；sign；mark：用～表示 express by a symbol ‖ ～串 symbol string ‖ ～序列 symbolic sequence ‖ ～运算 symbolic operation ‖ ～指令 *symbolic instruction* ‖ 代数～ algebraic symbol ‖ 书写～ graphic symbol ‖ 数学～ mathematical sign ‖ 未知数～ symbol for an unknown quantity ‖ 重音～ accent/stress mark ‖ 注音～ phonetic symbol ‖ 词语是表达思想的～。Words are symbols for ideas. ⇨标点～；化学～ ❷ insignia
〖～编码〗 fúhào biānmǎ 〈名〉 symbolic coding
〖～处理〗 fúhào chǔlǐ 〈名〉 symbol manipulation/processing
〖～函数〗 fúhào hánshù 〈名〉 sign/symbolic function
〖～键〗 fúhàojiàn 〈名〉 symbol key
〖～论〗 fúhàolùn 〈名〉［哲学］ symbolism
〖～逻辑〗 fúhào luóji 〈名〉 symbolic/algebraic logic
〖～学〗 fúhàoxué 〈名〉［语言］ semiotics；semiology：～家 semiologist
〖～系统〗 *fúhào xìtǒng* 〈名〉 *symbolism*
〖～语言〗 fúhào yǔyán 〈名〉 symbolic language
【符合】 fúhé ❶〈动〉 accord with；conform to；be in conformity with；be accordant to：～安全条例 comply with *safety* regulations ‖ ～标准 be up to standard；meet the standard ‖ ～传统 be in keeping with tradition ‖ ～国际惯例 be consistent with international practice ‖ ～两国的根本利益 be in the fundamental interests of both countries ‖ ～录取条件 meet admission requirements ‖ ～人民的愿望 be in keeping with the aspirations of the people ‖ ～时代潮流 meet the trend of the times ‖ ～实际情况 tally with the actual situation；be true to the fact ‖ ～市场需要 accord with the demands of the market ‖ ～事实 correspond to facts ‖ ～要求 answer/meet the requirements；accord with the demands ‖ ～原则 *be in conformity with the principle* ‖ ～条件者均可申请。Anyone who qualifies can apply. / Anyone with appropriate qualifications can apply. ‖ 她得到这份工作是因为她比别人更～条件。She got the job because *she is better qualified than the others*. ‖ 他的话有时不太～事实。His statements sometimes deviate from the truth. ‖ 那正好～我们的需要。That answers precisely to our need. ‖ 这最～中国的实际。This best conforms to China's realities. ❷〈名〉［物理］ coincidence：～校正 coincidence correction ‖ ～计数 coincidence counting
〖～摆〗 fúhébǎi 〈名〉［物理］ coincidence pendulum
〖～电路〗 fúhé diànlù 〈名〉 coincident circuit
【符节】 fújié 〈名〉 tally［issued in ancient China by a ruler to his general or envoy as the credential］
【符箓】 fúlù ＝ 符④ fú
【符咒】 fúzhòu 〈名〉 Taoist magic figures and incantations；charm；spell：向恶魔念～ chant incantations to the evil spirits

匐 fú → 匍匐 púfú

袱 fú 〈名〉 cloth wrapper；cloth covering：⇨包～

艴 fú 〈形〉〈书〉 looking angry：～然而返 return angrily

幅 fú ❶〈名〉 width (of cloth)：宽～布 extra wide cloth ⇨单～；双～ ❷〈名〉 breadth；width：大～油画 large-sized oil painting ⇨～员；振～ ❸〈名〉 range；margin：大～上涨 go up sharply ⇨跌～ ❹〈量〉(of paintings, photos, cloth, etc)：一～画/肖像 a picture/portrait ‖ 一～美景 a beautiful scene ‖ 一～布 a breadth of cloth
【幅度】 fúdù 〈名〉 range；scope；extent：大～调价 readjust the prices by a big/large margin ‖ 大～增加 increase by a big/large *margin* ‖ 波动的～ *fluctuation spread* ‖ 价格浮动的～ *margins of* price fluctuation ‖ 全年气温变化～ annual range of temperature ‖ 增长～ growth margin ‖ 允许有一定～的误差 allow a margin for/of error
【幅面】 fúmiàn 〈名〉 width (of cloth)：～宽/窄 have a wide/narrow width
【幅员】 fúyuán 〈名〉 area of a country's territory；size of a country：～广大 be vast in territory
〖～辽阔〗 fúyuán-liáokuò 〈熟〉 have a vast territory：～的草原 vast grassland ‖ ～的国家 country with a vast territory ‖ 中国～，人口众多，经济基础比较薄弱。China has a vast territory, a sizable population, and a relatively poor economic foundation.

罦 fú 〈名〉〈书〉 bird net/trap
【罦罳】 fúsī ＝ 罘罳 fúsī

辐 fú 〈名〉 spoke
【辐凑】 fúcòu ＝ 辐辏 fúcòu
【辐辏】 fúcòu 〈动〉〈书〉 converge like the spokes of a wheel at *the hub*：车马～。Carts and horses are clustered like spokes of a wheel.
【辐合】 fúhé 〈名〉［气象］ convergence
【辐散】 fúsàn 〈名〉［气象］ *divergence*：～*场 divergence field* ‖ ～理论 divergence theory
【辐射】 fúshè ❶〈动〉 radiate：成扇形～ radiate fanwise ‖ 大多数公路从北京向周围～。Most highways radiate from Beijing. ❷〈名〉［物理］ radiation：捕捉和储存太阳～的能量 trap and store radiation from the sun ‖ 防～ shield the radiation ‖ ～保鲜 radiation preservation ‖ ～剂量 radiation dosage ‖ ～试验 radiation test ‖ ～损耗 radiation/radiative loss ‖ ～育种 radiation breeding ‖ 低/高强度～ low-/high-level radiation ‖ 电磁～ electromagnetic radiation ‖ 受激/自发～ stimulated/spontaneous radiation ‖ X 射线～ X-ray radiation ‖ 有害～ harmful radiation ‖ 宇宙～ cosmic radiation ‖ 直接/间接～ direct/indirect radiation ⇨核～；热～
〖～病〗 fúshèbìng 〈名〉 radiation sickness
〖～波〗 *fúshèbō* 〈名〉 *radiation wave*
〖～测量学〗 fúshè cèliángxué 〈名〉［天文］ actinometry
〖～场〗 fúshèchǎng 〈名〉 radiation field
〖～带〗 fúshèdài 〈名〉 *radiation belt/zone*
〖～点〗 fúshèdiǎn 〈名〉［天文］ radiant point
〖～电流〗 fúshè diànliú 〈名〉 radiation current
〖～防护〗 fúshè fánghù 〈名〉 radiation protection：～剂 radioprotectant；radioprotector ‖ ～药物 radioprotective drugs
〖～功率〗 fúshè gōnglǜ 〈名〉 radiant power
〖～计〗 fúshèjì 〈名〉 radiometer
〖～监测器〗 fúshè jiāncèqì 〈名〉 radiation monitor
〖～检测器〗 fúshè jiǎncèqì 〈名〉 radiation detector
〖～疗法〗 fúshè liáofǎ 〈名〉 radiotherapy
〖～灭菌〗 fúshè mièjūn 〈名〉 radiosterilization
〖～能〗 fúshènéng 〈名〉 radiant energy
〖～频率〗 fúshè pínlǜ 〈名〉 radiation frequency
〖～强度〗 *fúshè qiángdù* 〈名〉 radiation/radiant intensity
〖～热〗 fúshèrè 〈名〉 radiant heat
〖～损伤〗 fúshè sǔnshāng 〈名〉❶ radiation injury ❷ radiation damage
〖～体〗 fúshètǐ 〈名〉 radiant body
〖～学〗 fúshèxué 〈名〉 radiology
〖～遗传学〗 fúshè yíchuánxué 〈名〉 radiogenetics
〖～源〗 fúshèyuán 〈名〉 radiation source
〖～罩〗 fúshèzhào 〈名〉 radiation shield

【辐条】 fútiáo 〈名〉〈口〉 spoke
【辐照】 fúzhào 〈名〉[物理] irradiation
〖～度〗 fúzhàodù 〈名〉[物理] irradiance

蜉 fú
【蜉蝣】 fúyóu 〈名〉[动物] mayfly

福 fú ❶〈名〉 good fortune; happiness; blessing: ～被后世。The good fortune will smile upon the generations to come. ‖ 能吃就是～。Good appetite is a blessing. ⇨ 造～; 享～ ❷ good luck: 托您的～ thanks to you ‖ 无～消受 not have the luck to enjoy; be unable to enjoy ‖ 托上天的～,那艘船在暴风雨中安然返航了。By the grace of God the ship came safely home through the storm. ⇨ ～气; 口～ ❸〈动〉〈旧〉(of a woman) make a curtsey (to); curtsey: ～了～ make/drop/bob a curtsey ❹〈名〉 Fu [another name for Fujian (福建) Province]
【福地】 fúdì 〈名〉 ❶ place of ideal happiness; paradise ❷[道教] heavenly abode: ⇨ 洞天～
【福尔马林】 fú'ěrmǎlín 〈名〉[医药] formalin
【福分】 fúfen 〈名〉 good fortune/luck; blessing: 有～ have good luck ‖ ～不浅 enjoy great blessings
【福建】 Fújiàn 〈名〉 Fujian Province
【福将】 fújiàng 〈名〉 ❶ general of good fortune ❷ fortune's favourite; person of good fortune
【福晋】 fújìn 〈名〉〈旧〉 wife of a Manchu prince
【福利】 fúlì ❶〈名〉 welfare; well-being: 关心职工的～ have the well-being of the staff at heart ‖ 为人民谋～ work for the well-being of the people ‖ ～补贴 welfare allowance ‖ ～彩票 welfare lotteries ‖ ～待遇 fringe benefit ‖ ～分房 welfare housing allocation system ‖ ～金 welfare benefits ‖ ～开支 welfare spending ‖ ～政策 welfare policy ‖ ～制度 benefit/welfare system ‖ 社会～ social welfare ‖ 物质～ material well-being ❷〈动〉 better one's living conditions; benefit: 发展经济,～人民 boost economic growth and benefit the people
〖～国家〗 fúlì guójiā 〈名〉 welfare state
〖～基金〗 fúlì jījīn 〈名〉 welfare fund
〖～经济学〗 fúlì jīngjìxué 〈名〉 welfare economics
〖～社会〗 fúlì shèhuì 〈名〉 welfare society
〖～设施〗 fúlì shèshī 〈名〉 welfare facilities
〖～事业〗 fúlì shìyè 〈名〉 welfare project/service
〖～院〗 fúlìyuàn 〈名〉 home: 残疾人～ home for the handicapped ‖ 老年人～ home for the aged; nursing home
【福气】 fúqi 〈名〉 good luck/fortune; felicity; happy lot: 她很有～,身体健康,儿女孝顺。She has the blessings of good health and filial children. ‖ 他一辈子没受过穷,真有～。He has had the good fortune to be free from poverty all his life.
【福如东海】 fúrú dōnghǎi 〈熟〉 boundless happiness [a term of congratulation]: 祝您～,寿比南山。Wish you a long life and boundless happiness.
【福寿】 fúshòu 〈名〉 felicity and longevity: ～双全 enjoy both felicity and longevity ‖ 今天是母亲的生日,我们祝愿她～绵绵。It's Mother's birthday today. We wish her many happy returns.
【福无双至,祸不单行】 fú wú shuāng zhì, huò bù dān xíng 〈熟〉 blessings never come in pairs and misfortunes never come singly
【福相】 fúxiàng 〈名〉 appearance/features promising good fortune: 他一脸～。His features promise a good fortune.
【福星】 fúxīng 〈名〉 lucky star; mascot: ～高照 fortune smiles upon sb; ride the high tide of good luck; one's star is in the ascendant
【福音】 fúyīn 〈名〉 ❶[基督教] Gospel: 宣讲～ preach the gospel ‖ ～音乐 gospel music ‖ ～歌曲/故事 gospel song/story ❷ glad tidings; good news
〖～派教会〗 fúyīnpài jiàohuì 〈名〉[基督教] evangelical church
〖～书〗 Fúyīnshū 〈名〉[基督教] Gospel: 四～ (four) Gospels (in the *Bible*)
【福祉】 fúzhǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ happiness; blessedness ❷ well-being: 增进人民～ improve people's well-being
【福至心灵】 fúzhì-xīnlíng 〈熟〉 one seems resourceful when fortune smiles upon him
【福州】 Fúzhōu 〈名〉 Fuzhou [capital of Fujian Province]
〖～戏〗 fúzhōuxì ＝ 闽剧 mǐnjù

蝠 fú → 蝙蝠 biānfú

幞 fú 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ ＝ 幞头 fútóu ❷ ＝ 袱 fú
【幞头】 fútóu 〈名〉 a kind of headdress for man in ancient China

襆 fú 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 bed sheet ❷〈动〉 wrap ❸ ＝ 袱 fú

fǔ

父 fǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ [a term of respect for an elderly man]: 田～ old farmer ‖ 渔～ old fisherman ❷ ＝ 甫¹ fǔ
⇨ fù

抚 fǔ 〈动〉 ❶ console; comfort; soothe: ～问 console ⇨ ～恤; 安～ ❷ nurture; foster: ⇨ ～养; ～育 ❸ stroke; caress: 用手轻～婴儿的头 run one's hand gently over a baby's head ‖ 猫喜欢被轻～。The cat likes being stroked. ⇨ ～摩; ～琴 ❹ ＝ 拊 fǔ
【抚爱】 fǔ'ài 〈动〉 ❶ caress; fondle: ～婴儿 fondle a baby ❷ look after; take care of; nurture: ～儿女 take good care of one's children ‖ 受到父母的～ be nurtured by one's parents
【抚躬自问】 fǔgōng-zìwèn ＝ 反躬自问 fǎngōng-zìwèn
【抚今追昔】 fǔjīn-zhuīxī 〈熟〉 reflect on the past in the light of the present; recall the past and compare it with the present
【抚摸】 fǔmō ＝ 抚摩 fǔmó
【抚摩】 fǔmó 〈动〉 stroke; caress: ～雕像 caress a statue ‖ ～着女儿的头发 stroke one's daughter's hair ‖ 我的狗喜欢人～它。My dog loves to be petted.
【抚弄】 fǔnòng 〈动〉 stroke; fondle: 孩子们喜欢～小狗。Children love to stroke and fondle puppies. ‖ 她～着口袋里的硬币。She kept fingering the coins in her pocket.
【抚琴】 fǔqín 〈动〉 play the zither
【抚慰】 fǔwèi 〈动〉 comfort; console; soothe: ～灾民 console *the people in the disaster area* ‖ 百般～ *try every means to soothe* ‖ 无法～的悲伤 inconsolable grief
【抚恤】 fǔxù 〈动〉 console and compensate (a bereaved family, the disabled, etc): ～死难者家属 console the bereaved family ‖ ～基金 pension fund
〖～金〗 fǔxùjīn 〈名〉 benefit payment; consolation money; pension
【抚养】 fǔyǎng 〈动〉 bring up; foster; raise; rear: ～子女 rear one's children ‖ 把孩子～成人 bring up one's children ‖ ～责任 duty of care
〖～费〗 fǔyǎngfèi 〈名〉 cost of upbringing/maintenance; child support payment
【抚育】 fǔyù 〈动〉 ❶ foster; nurture: ～孤儿 bring up an orphan ❷ look after; tend (to): ～森林 manage/maintain/tend forests ‖ ～幼苗 nurture the seedlings
【抚掌】 fǔzhǎng ＝ 拊掌 fǔzhǎng

甫¹ fǔ 〈名〉〈旧〉 one's courtesy name: ⇨ 台～

甫² fǔ 〈副〉〈书〉 just; only: 惊魂～定 have just recovered from a fright

拊 fǔ 〈动〉 clap
【拊膺】 fǔyīng 〈动〉〈书〉 beat one's chest (in great grief): ～长叹 beat one's chest and release a deep sigh of grief ‖ ～顿足 beat one's chest and stamp about in grief
【拊掌】 fǔzhǎng 〈动〉〈书〉 clap hands: ～大笑 clap one's hands and laugh heartily

斧 fǔ 〈名〉 ❶ axe; hatchet: ⇨ 板～ ❷ battleaxe [a kind of weapon used in ancient China]: ⇨ ～钺
【斧柯】 fǔkē 〈名〉〈书〉 axe handle ❷ authority; state power
【斧头】 fǔtóu 〈名〉 axe; hatchet: 一把～ an axe
【斧削】 fǔxuē 〈动〉〈书〉 chop with an axe—make corrections
【斧钺】 fǔyuè 〈名〉〈书〉 axe and battleaxe [used for execution in ancient China]—capital punishment: 甘冒～以陈 be willing to *take the risk of capital punishment to state the fact*
【斧凿】 fǔzáo 〈名〉 ❶ hatchet and chisel ❷ *conscious/artificial* artistry (in literary works)
〖～痕〗 fǔzáohén 〈名〉 traces of conscious artistry; traces of

artificial embellishment

【斧正】 fǔzhèng 〈动〉〈书〉〈敬〉 make corrections：若有差错，敬请～。Please correct my blunders/errors, if any.

【斧锧】 fǔzhì 〈名〉 executioner's block and cleaver [used in ancient China]

【斧子】 fǔzi 〈名〉 axe；hatchet

【斧足类】 fǔzúlèi 〈名〉[动物] pelecypodia

府 fǔ 〈名〉❶ seat of government；organs of state power：⇨官～；政～ ❷〈旧〉 government repository：⇨～库 ❸ official residence/mansion；abode：元首～ mansion of the head of state ⇨王～；总统～ ❹〈敬〉 your residence/domicile：贵～ your home/native place ⇨～上 ❺ prefecture [from the Tang to the Qing dynasties]：开封～ Prefecture of Kaifeng

【府城】 fǔchéng 〈名〉〈旧〉 seat of a prefecture

【府绸】 fǔchóu 〈名〉 poplin：山东～ Shandong pongee

【府邸】 fǔdǐ ＝ 府第 fǔdì

【府第】 fǔdì 〈名〉 mansion；domicile；abode；residence (of nobles, big landlords, high officials, etc in ancient times)

【府库】 fǔkù 〈名〉 government repository/treasury (in ancient China)

【府上】 fǔshang 〈名〉〈敬〉❶ your home；your family：我明日来～拜访。I'll pay a visit to your home tomorrow. ‖ ～都好吗？How is everybody in your family? ❷ one's native place；one's hometown：您～是西安吗？Is Xi'an your hometown?

【府治】 fǔzhì 〈名〉〈书〉 seat of a prefecture

俛 fǔ 〈书〉 ＝ 俯 fǔ
⇨miǎn

俯 fǔ 〈动〉❶ bend down (one's head)：⇨～视；～首帖耳 ❷〈敬〉〈旧〉 be willing to do sth beneath one's station；condescend；deign：～准 (be kind enough to) grant one's consent

【俯察】 fǔchá 〈动〉❶ look down from above ❷〈敬〉 condescend/deign to examine；be kind enough to examine

【俯冲】 fǔchōng 〈动〉[航空] dive：～入水 dive into the water ‖ 垂直～ nosedive ‖ 向地面～ dive to the ground

〖～轰炸〗 fǔchōng hōngzhà 〈动〉 dive-bomb：～机 dive-bomber

〖～角〗 fǔchōngjiǎo 〈名〉 dive angle

【俯伏】 fǔfú 〈动〉 lie prone/prostrate：～听命 be at sb's disposal

【俯角】 fǔjiǎo 〈名〉[测绘] angle of depression

【俯就】 fǔjiù 〈动〉❶〈敬〉 condescend/deign to accept：经理一职，尚祈～。We sincerely expect you to accept the post of manager. ‖ 能否请您～此职？Will you please deign to accept this position? ❷ adapt oneself to；accommodate oneself to；make do with：他事事～。He is ready to make do with everything.

【俯瞰】 fǔkàn 〈动〉 overlook；command (a view of)：要塞～整个山谷。The fort commands the entire valley. ‖ 从塔顶可以～全城。You can overlook the city from the top of the tower.

〖～摄影〗 fǔkàn shèyǐng 〈名〉 boom/crane shot；high-angle shot

【俯临】 fǔlín 〈动〉 look out on；overlook

【俯念】 fǔniàn 〈动〉〈敬〉 condescend to show concern (for)：～群情 be kind enough to consider the feelings of the people

【俯拍】 fǔpāi 〈动〉 take a crane shot

【俯摄】 fǔshè ＝ 俯瞰摄影 fǔkàn shèyǐng

【俯身】 fǔshēn 〈动〉 bend down；stoop：～察看床底 stoop low to look under the bed ‖ ～亲了亲摇篮中的女儿 bend down and kiss one's daughter in the cradle ‖ ～上了轿车 stoop one's head and get into the car ‖ ～拾球 bend over to pick up a ball ‖ 他～过来对我耳语。He bent towards me and whispered in my ear.

【俯拾即是】 fǔshí-jíshì 〈熟〉 be found everywhere；be extremely common；abound：历史上这类先例～。History saw numerous precedents of this kind.

【俯视】 fǔshì 〈动〉 overlook；look down：从山上～河谷 overlook a river valley from a hill

〖～图〗 fǔshìtú 〈名〉 vertical view

【俯首】 fǔshǒu 〈动〉❶ bend/bow one's head：～沉思 bend one's head in meditation ❷ be obedient (to)：～就范 surrender without struggle ‖ ～屈膝 kneel down humbly

〖～甘为孺子牛〗 fǔshǒu gān wéi rúzǐniú 〈熟〉 head bowed, like a willing ox, I serve the children—serve the people heart and soul

〖～帖耳〗 fǔshǒu-tiē'ěr 〈熟〉 be docile/obedient (to)；be all obedience；be servile (to)；be submissive

〖～听命〗 fǔshǒu-tīngmìng 〈熟〉 follow with docility；bow down to obey submissively；bend one's neck；be at sb's beck and call

【俯卧】 fǔwò 〈动〉 lie prostrate；lie face down；lie on one's stomach

〖～撑〗 fǔwòchēng 〈名〉[体育] press-up；push-up：做～ do press-ups

【俯仰】 fǔyǎng ❶〈动〉 bend or lift one's head—simple action/move：⇨～无愧；～由人 ❷〈名〉 instant；second：⇨～之间

〖～角〗 fǔyǎngjiǎo 〈名〉[航空] angle of pitch

〖～无愧〗 fǔyǎng-wúkuì 〈熟〉 not to be in the least ashamed

〖～由人〗 fǔyǎng-yóurén 〈熟〉 be at others' beck and call

〖～运动〗 fǔyǎng yùndòng 〈名〉[航空] pitching movement

〖～之间〗 fǔyǎngzhījiān 〈熟〉 in a flash；in the twinkling of an eye；in a second

【俯允】 fǔyǔn 〈动〉〈敬〉 (be kind enough to) grant permission/consent；condescend/deign to approve：承蒙～，不胜感激。Thank you very much for your permission.

【俯准】 fǔzhǔn ＝ 俯允 fǔyǔn

釜 fǔ 〈名〉 cauldron [used in ancient China]

【釜底抽薪】 fǔdǐ-chōuxīn 〈熟〉 take away the firewood from under the cauldron—strike at the root (of)；attack a problem at its source

【釜底游鱼】 fǔdǐ-yóuyú 〈熟〉 a fish swimming in the bottom of the cauldron—a person who is in dire danger

【釜山】 Fǔshān 〈名〉 Pusan [a city in South Korea]

辅 fǔ 〈动〉 assist；complement；supplement：以自学文件为主，以小组讨论为～ focus mainly on studying the documents on one's own while allowing certain time for group discussions

【辅币】 fǔbì 〈名〉〈简称〉 fractional currency/money ⇨辅助货币

【辅弼】 fǔbì 〈动〉〈书〉 assist (a ruler with his state affairs)

【辅车相依】 fǔchē-xiāngyī 〈熟〉 as dependent on each other as the jowls and the jawbone；as close as the jowls and the jaws；be cheek by jowl (with)

【辅导】 fǔdǎo 〈动〉 coach；tutor：～女儿准备考试 tutor one's daughter for exams ‖ ～英语 coach sb in English ‖ ～材料/讲座 guidance material/lecture ‖ 课外～ tutor out of class ‖ 个别～ individual tutorial/tutoring ‖ 生病期间，他靠家庭教师～继续学业。During his illness he continued his school work with a home tutor. ‖ 我今天下午有～课。I've got a tutorial this afternoon.

〖～老师〗 fǔdǎo lǎoshī 〈名〉 tutor；mentor

〖～员〗 fǔdǎoyuán 〈名〉 advisor；instructor；counsellor：少先队～ Young Pioneers counsellor ‖ 校外～ extramural instructor ‖ 政治～ political instructor

【辅课】 fǔkè 〈名〉 subsidiary/minor course

【辅料】 fǔliào 〈名〉❶[工业] subsidiary/suplementary material ❷[烹饪] seasoning；condiment

【辅路】 fǔlù 〈名〉 auxiliary lane

【辅修】 fǔxiū 〈动〉 (of university students) take selected subjects

【辅音】 fǔyīn 〈名〉[语言] consonant

〖～变异〗 fǔyīn biànyì 〈名〉 consonant mutation

〖～省略〗 fǔyīn shěnglüè 〈名〉 consonant deletion

【辅助】 fǔzhù ❶〈动〉 assist；aid：积极～ assist actively ❷〈形〉 ancillary；auxiliary；supplementary；subsidiary：～部门/产业 auxiliary department/industry ‖ ～程序 auxiliary routine ‖ ～工 auxiliary worker ‖ ～劳动 auxiliary labour ‖ ～疗法 accessory/adjuvant treatment ‖ ～设备 servicing/supporting facilities；auxiliary apparatus/facilities ‖ ～药物 adjuvant；supplementary drug

〖～泵〗 fǔzhùbèng 〈名〉 auxiliary pump

〖～材料〗 fǔzhù cáiliào 〈名〉 accessory/auxiliary material

〖～操作〗 fǔzhù cāozuò 〈名〉 auxiliary operation

〖～车道〗 fǔzhù chēdào 〈名〉 auxiliary lane

〖～车间〗 fǔzhù chējiān 〈名〉 auxiliary shop

〖～单位〗 fǔzhù dānwèi 〈名〉 auxiliary unit

〖～电机〗 fǔzhù diànjī 〈名〉 stand-by motor

〖～货币〗 fǔzhù huòbì 〈名〉 fractional currency/money

〖～机构〗 fǔzhù jīgòu 〈名〉 auxiliary body

〖～开关〗 fǔzhù kāiguān 〈名〉 auxiliary switch

〖～人员〗 fǔzhù rényuán 〈名〉 auxiliary staff (member)；auxiliary personnel

〖～授粉〗 fǔzhù shòufěn 〈名〉[农业] supplementary pollination

〖～通风〗 fǔzhù tōngfēng 〈名〉 secondary ventilation

〖～透镜〗 fǔzhù tòujìng 〈名〉 auxiliary lens

〖～仪器〗 fǔzhù yíqì 〈名〉 supplemental instrument

〖～因子〗 fǔzhù yīnzǐ 〈名〉[生化] cofactor
〖～账户〗 fǔzhù zhànghù 〈名〉subsidiary account
【辅佐】 fǔzuǒ 〈动〉assist (usu a ruler): ～朝政 assist the ruler with government affairs

脯 fǔ 〈名〉❶ dried meat: 鹿～ dried venison ❷ preserved/candied fruit: ⇨果～; 杏～
⇨pú

頫 fǔ 〈书〉= 俯 fǔ

腑 fǔ → 脏腑 zàngfǔ

腐 fǔ ❶〈动〉become rotten/putrid; go bad: ～肉 rotten/putrid meat ⇨～烂; ～朽 ❷〈形〉(of ideas) stale: ⇨～儒; 陈～ ❸〈名〉bean curd: ⇨～乳; 豆～
【腐败】 fǔbài ❶〈动〉decompose; decay; putrefy; rot: 肉若不冷藏容易～。Meat rots easily if it is not refrigerated. ❷〈形〉corrupt; rotten: ～分子 *corrupt/decadent elements; degenerates* ‖ ～无能 corrupt and incompetent ‖ ～官员 corrupt/venal official ‖ ～行为 corruption; corrupt dealings ❸〈名〉corruption: 曝光～(行为) expose corruption ‖ 根除～ stamp out/uproot corruption ‖ 消除～ clear up corruption ‖ 与～做斗争 fight (government) corruption ‖ ～案件 case of corruption ‖ 政治～ political corruption
〖～罪〗 fǔbàizuì 〈名〉corruption charge; corruption
【腐臭】 fǔchòu 〈形〉rancid; putrid; smelly: ～味 putrid odour; putrescent smell ‖ 脏水沟的～味 rancid stench of dirty drains
【腐恶】 fǔ'è ❶〈形〉corrupt and evil ❷〈名〉evil influences: 惩治～ chastise the corrupt and the evil
【腐化】 fǔhuà 〈动〉❶ degenerate; become corrupt/dissolute/depraved: 生活～ lead a corrupt/dissipated life ❷ corrode; corrupt: ～年青人 corrupt the youth ❸ decompose; decay; rot; go putrid: ～的鸡蛋 decomposed eggs
〖～堕落〗 fǔhuà-duòluò 〈动〉degenerate; decay; corrupt
〖～分子〗 fǔhuàfènzǐ 〈名〉degenerate; corrupt element
【腐旧】 fǔjiù 〈形〉old-fashioned; outworn: ～的思想 outworn ideas
【腐烂】 fǔlàn ❶〈动〉decompose; putrefy: ～变质 deteriorate; decay ‖ 局部～ *partial decomposition* ‖ 细菌性～ *bacterial decay* ‖ 伤口周围开始～。The flesh around the wound started to decay. ❷〈形〉corrupt; rotten; putrid; putrescent: ～的尸体 putrescent corpse ‖ ～的蔬菜 rotting vegetables ‖ ～的树叶 decomposed leaves ‖ ～的鱼 putrid fish
【腐泥煤】 fǔníméi 〈名〉sapropelic coal
【腐泥土】 fǔnítǔ 〈名〉[地质] saprolith
【腐儒】 fǔrú 〈名〉pedantic intellectual/scholar
【腐乳】 fǔrǔ 〈名〉fermented bean curd/*tofu*
【腐生】 fǔshēng 〈形〉[生物] saprobiotic; saprogenic; saprophytic
〖～环境学〗 fǔshēng huánjìngxué 〈名〉saprobiology
〖～菌〗 fǔshēngjūn 〈名〉saprophytic bacteria
〖～链〗 fǔshēngliàn 〈名〉[生物] saprophyte chain
〖～生物〗 fǔshēng shēngwù 〈名〉saprobe; saprophyte; saprogen
〖～物〗 fǔshēngwù 〈名〉saprophage
【腐蚀】 fǔshí 〈动〉❶[化学] corrode; etch: ～金属 corrode metal ‖ 防～ corrosion protection ‖ 铁易受～。Iron corrodes easily. ‖ 某些化学品留在金属上会起～作用。Certain chemicals will corrode if left on metal. ❷ corrupt; corrode; debauch: 淫秽小报会～人们的思想。Vicious tabloids corrode/debauch people's minds. ‖ 电视上的暴力～了这颗年轻纯洁的心灵。*Violence on the television* corrupted the young, innocent mind.
〖～版〗 *fǔshíbǎn* 〈名〉[印刷] *etched plate*
〖～机〗 fǔshíjī 〈名〉[印刷] etching machine
〖～剂〗 fǔshíjì 〈名〉corrosive; corrodent
〖～品〗 fǔshípǐn 〈名〉corrosives
〖～实验〗 fǔshí shíyàn 〈名〉corrosion test
〖～酸〗 fǔshísuān 〈名〉corrosive acid
〖～作用〗 fǔshí zuòyòng 〈名〉corrosive action
【腐熟】 fǔshú 〈动〉[农业] (of compost) become thoroughly decomposed
【腐刑】 fǔxíng = 宫刑 gōngxíng
【腐朽】 fǔxiǔ 〈形〉❶ rotten; decayed: ～的木头 decayed wood ‖ 屋顶的梁因受潮而～了。The damp has rotted (away) the roof beams. ❷ corrupt; degenerate; decadent; moulder: ～没落 be corrupt and decadent ‖ 化～为神奇 turn the rotten into the miraculous ‖ ～观念/文化 decadent concept/culture ‖ ～思想 decadent ideology ‖ ～的生活方式 corrupt lifestyle ‖ ～透顶 be rotten *at/to the core*
【腐殖煤】 fǔzhíméi 〈名〉humic coal
【腐殖酸】 *fǔzhísuān* 〈名〉[化学] *humic acid*
【腐殖土】 fǔzhítǔ 〈名〉[农业] humus/humic soil
【腐殖质】 fǔzhízhì 〈名〉[地质] humus
【腐竹】 fǔzhú 〈名〉dried rolls of bean-milk cream

黼 fǔ 〈书〉= 釜 fǔ

簠 fǔ 〈名〉square sacrificial vessel for grain in ancient China

fù

父 fù 〈名〉❶ father: 慈～ kind father ‖ 养～ adoptive/foster father ‖ ～罪不及子。The sins of the father don't rebound to the son. ⇨～辈; 生～ ❷ male relative of a senior generation: ⇨～老; 伯～; 祖～ ❸ father [a man who originates sth]: 历史之～ father of history ‖ 现代心理学之～ father of modern psychology
⇨fǔ
【父爱】 fù'ài 〈名〉paternal love/affection: 他对女儿毫无～。He shows no paternal feelings towards his daughter.
【父辈】 fùbèi 〈名〉relatives or friends of one's father's generation
【父本】 fùběn 〈名〉[植物] male parent: ～植株 paternal plant
【父党】 fùdǎng 〈名〉father's kinsfolk
【父老】 fùlǎo 〈名〉elders: ～乡亲 fellow countrymen ‖ ～兄弟 elders and brothers
【父母】 fùmǔ 〈名〉father and mother; parents: ～的责任 responsibilities/duties of parenthood ‖ ～分居 separated parents ‖ ～双亡。One's parents are both dead/deceased. ‖ 可怜天下～心! Pathetic are the feelings of all parents under heaven towards their offspring.
〖～官〗 fùmǔguān 〈名〉〈旧〉father-mother official [a term for *county magistrate*]—*officials serving the interests of the people*
〖～之命，媒妁之言〗 fùmǔ zhī mìng, méishuò zhī yán 〈熟〉behest/order/will *of the parents and proposal of a matchmaker*: 过去很多婚姻都是～。Many marriages in the past were arranged by parents and matchmakers.
【父亲】 fùqin 〈名〉father: 崇拜～ adore one's father ‖ 尊敬～ respect/revere one's father ‖ 没有～的孩子 fatherless child ‖ 给孤儿以～般的关怀 be fatherly towards an orphan; show fatherly affection for an orphan ‖ 认真履行～的责任 take the responsibilities of fatherhood seriously ‖ 长得像～ take after one's father
〖～节〗 Fùqinjié 〈名〉Father's Day [the 3rd Sunday in June]
【父权】 fùquán 〈名〉supremacy of the father
〖～制〗 fùquánzhì 〈名〉patriarchy
【父系】 fùxì 〈形〉❶ paternal: ～亲属 paternal relative ❷ patrilineal: ～家族制度 patrilineal family system ‖ ～氏族公社 patrilineal clan commune ‖ ～氏族社会 patriarchal society
【父兄】 fùxiōng 〈名〉❶ father and elder brother(s) ❷ head of a family; patriarch
【父忧】 fùyōu 〈名〉〈书〉death of one's father: 居～ be in mourning over one's father's death
【父债子还】 fùzhài-zǐhuán 〈熟〉when a man dies, his debts are *to be repaid by his son; the son is accountable for his father's* action
【父执】 *fùzhí* 〈名〉〈书〉*father's friend*

讣 fù ❶〈动〉notify of sb's death ❷〈名〉obituary
【讣电】 fùdiàn 〈名〉obituary telegramme
【讣告】 fùgào ❶〈动〉notify of sb's death ❷〈名〉obituary: 发布～ issue an obituary
〖～栏〗 fùgàolán 〈名〉obituary column
【讣文】 fùwén = 讣闻 fùwén
【讣闻】 fùwén 〈名〉obituary

付[1] fù 〈动〉❶ hand/turn over (to); commit to: ～诸表决 put to a vote ‖ ～诸实施 come into effect; reduce (theory) to practice; put (theory) into action/practice ‖ 一切努力尽～东流。All efforts came to nothing. ❷ pay: ～出代价 pay a price (for) ‖ ～定钱 pay earnest money; advance money on a contract; pay down ‖ ～饭钱 pay for one's meal ‖ ～工资 pay wages ‖ ～加班费 pay for overtime work ‖ ～税款 settle the tax bill; pay tax ‖ 催～ press for the payment; urge the payment ‖ ～现款 pay cash ‖ 计件～酬 pay by the piece ‖ 以现金～租 rent in cash ‖ 邮～账款 pay a bill by mail ‖ 邮资已～ postage paid ‖ 车费已～。The fare is paid. ‖ 买这辆车我得～多少定金? How much deposit do I have to pay on the car? ‖ 预订房间,你得～50元的押金。You have to deposit ¥50 to reserve a room.

付[2] fù ＝ 副[2] fù

【付丙】 fùbǐng 〈动〉〈书〉 burn (a document, letter, etc): 阅后～ burn it after reading

【付出】 fùchū 〈动〉 pay; expend: ～沉重代价 pay a dear price; pay dearly/heavily (for) ‖ ～生命 give one's life (for) ‖ ～辛勤劳动 put in a lot of hard work

【付方】 fùfāng 〈名〉 credit (side)

【付费】 fùfèi 〈动〉 pay fee: ～电话 pay call ‖ ～电视 pay-as-you-see television; pay-per-view TV; pay television ‖ 对方～电话 reversed-charge call; collect call

【付刊】 fùkān 〈动〉 put into print; send to the press

【付款】 fùkuǎn 〈动〉 pay (a sum of money): 按月～ make monthly payments; pay by the month ‖ 付货款 cover purchase ‖ 付现款 pay ready money; pay cash ‖ 用支票～ pay by cheque ‖ ～地点 place of payment ‖ ～方法 method of payment ‖ ～国 country of payment ‖ ～交货 delivery on payment ‖ ～期 time of payment ‖ ～条件 terms of payment ‖ ～银行 payer/drawee bank ‖ ～账户 account of payment; accounts payable ‖ 部分～ partial payment; payment in part ‖ 当场～ prompt cash ‖ 定期～ periodical payments; payments on terms ‖ 货到～ cash on delivery (COD) ‖ 首期～ initial payment ‖ 延期～ deferred payment ‖ 现金～,我们予以九折优惠。We give (a) 10% discount for cash. ⇨分期～

〖～凭证〗 fùkuǎn píngzhèng 〈名〉 payment voucher/certificate

〖～人〗 fùkuǎnrén 〈名〉 payer; drawee

〖～收据〗 fùkuǎn shōujù 〈名〉 receipt

〖～通知〗 fùkuǎn tōngzhī 〈名〉 advice of payment

〖～通知书〗 fùkuǎn tōngzhīshū ＝ 付款通知 fùkuǎn tōngzhī

【付排】 fùpái 〈动〉［印刷］ send to the compositor

【付讫】 fùqì 〈动〉 pay off/up; pay in full: ～支票 paid-up cheque; cancelled cheque ‖ 现金～ paid; payment effected ‖ 邮资～ postage paid

【付清】 fùqīng 〈动〉 pay off/up; pay in full; clear off an account; liquidate: ～工资予以解雇 pay sb off ‖ ～票据 pay away a note ‖ ～账款 pay the reckoning ‖ 一次～ pay off in one lump sum ‖ 车钱可以每月付500美元,分十个月～。The car can be paid for in ten monthly payments of 500 US dollars each. ‖ 我们过了几年艰苦日子,直到把房钱～。We denied ourselves for several years, until we had finished paying for the house.

【付托】 fùtuō 〈动〉 put in sb's charge; entrust: ～重任 charge sb with a heavy responsibility ‖ ～给合适的人 entrust sth to the right person ‖ 出国期间,他把房子～给一位朋友照管。He entrusted his friend with the care of his house during his stay abroad.

【付息】 fùxī 〈动〉 pay interest: 还本～ pay principal with interest

【付现】 fùxiàn 〈动〉 pay in cash; pay down: ～价格 cash price ‖ ～市场 cash market ‖ ～折扣 cash discount ‖ ～可以打折吗? Do you allow any discount for cash?

【付型】 fùxíng 〈动〉［印刷］ make paper moulds/matrices

【付印】 fùyìn 〈动〉❶ (of manuscript) send to the press ❷ turn over to the printing shop (after proofreading): 核准稿件以备～ pass sth for the press

【付邮】 fùyóu 〈动〉 take to the post; post; mail; put in the mail; send by mail/post: 包裹已经～。The parcel has been taken to the post.

【付与】 fùyǔ 〈动〉 entrust; give: 尽力完成时代～我们的任务 do our best to fulfil the tasks entrusted to us by our times

【付账】 fùzhàng 〈动〉 pay (a bill); foot a bill (for): 用支票～ pay by cheque

【付之一炬】 fùzhī-yījù 〈熟〉 commit to fire/flames; set fire to; set on fire: 将大楼～ consign a building to flames

【付之一笑】 fùzhī-yīxiào 〈熟〉 dismiss with a smile; laugh sth off: 对非议～ shrug the censure off

【付诸东流】 fùzhū-dōngliú 〈熟〉 come to naught/nothing; be irrevocably lost: 一切辛苦都～了。All that hard work done has been in vain. / All the efforts have been to no avail.

【付诸实施】 fùzhū-shíshī 〈熟〉 put into practice/action: 将此建议～ carry the proposal into execution

【付诸行动】 fùzhū-xíngdòng 〈熟〉 put into practice or action: 将理想～ put/translate one's ideals into action or practice

【付诸一炬】 fùzhū-yījù ＝ 付之一炬 fùzhī-yījù

【付梓】 fùzǐ 〈动〉 put into print; send to the press

负 fù ❶〈动〉 carry (on the back): ～薪 carry firewood on one's back ⇨～荆请罪 ❷〈动〉 shoulder; bear: ～责任 assume/bear/shoulder a responsibility ‖ ～全部责任 accept complete responsibility ‖ 身～重任 bear a heavy load of responsibility upon one's shoulders ‖ 对战争～有罪责 be indebted/responsible for war crimes ‖ ～有不可推卸的责任 be inescapably liable (for) ‖ ～有法律/刑事责任 be legally/criminally liable ‖ 他要～历史责任。History would hold him accountable/responsible. ‖ 你应该～起责任。You should take up/assume your responsibility. ❸〈动〉 have at one's back; rely on: ～险固守 rely on one's strategic position for a stubborn defence ⇨～隅顽抗 ❹〈名〉 responsibility assumed; task shouldered: ⇨如释重～ ❺〈动〉 suffer: ⇨～伤 ❻〈动〉 enjoy: 久～盛名 have long enjoyed a good reputation ❼〈动〉 owe; bear debt (to): ⇨～债 ❽〈动〉 betray; breach: 有～重望 not live up to sb's expectations ⇨～心; 辜～; 忘恩～义 ❾〈动〉 lose; be defeated: ～于客队 lose to the guest team ‖ 该队六胜三～。There were six wins and three defeats for the team. ⇨不分胜～ ❿〈形〉 minus; negative: ～五 minus five (-5) ‖ ～需求 negative demand ⓫〈形〉［物理］ negative: ⇨～极

【负案】 fù'àn 〈名〉［法律］ filed criminal case

【负催化剂】 fùcuīhuàjì 〈名〉［化学］ negative catalyst

【负担】 fùdān ❶〈动〉 bear (a burden); shoulder: ～费用 bear/shoulder the cost (of); assume/bear the expenses ‖ ～责任 assume/bear/undertake the responsibility (for) ‖ 搬家的一切费用由公司～。Any moving expenses will be paid by the company. ❷〈名〉 burden; load; encumbrance: 减轻农民～ alleviate/lessen/ease burdens on farmers ‖ 消除思想～ take a load off sb's mind ‖ 财政～ financial burden ‖ 沉重～ crushing/heavy burden (for/on) ‖ 工作/教学～ work/teaching load ‖ 家庭～ family burden ‖ 经济～ financial/economic burden ‖ 精神～ mental burden/baggage; load on one's mind ‖ 税务～ tax burden/load ‖ 债务～ load of debt ‖ 作业～过重 be overloaded with homework ‖ 教师教学～过重,无力顾及科研。The teachers are too heavily burdened with teaching to engage in research work. ‖ 支付所有这些费用是我经济上的一大～。Paying all the bills is a strain on my resources.

【负电】 fùdiàn 〈名〉 negative/minus electricity

【负电荷】 fùdiànhè 〈名〉 minus/negative charge

【负电极】 fùdiànjí 〈名〉 negative electrode; cathode

【负电子】 fùdiànzǐ 〈名〉 electron; negatron

【负电阻】 fùdiànzǔ 〈名〉 negative resistance

【负反馈】 fùfǎnkuì 〈名〉［电学］ negative/inverse/reverse feed back

【负号】 fùhào 〈名〉［数学］ negative sign (-)

【负荷】 fùhè ❶〈动〉〈书〉 bear; shoulder: 不堪～ can't bear the burden ‖ ～过重 be too heavily loaded; be overloaded ❷〈名〉 load; workload: 超～ overload ‖ 满～ full load ‖ 他最近工作～很重。He has a heavy workload at the moment. ❸〈名〉［电学］ load; charge: 安全～ safe load ‖ 电～ electric charge ‖ 高峰～ peak load

〖～电流〗 fùhè diànliú 〈名〉 load current

〖～电路〗 fùhè diànlù 〈名〉 load circuit

〖～电压〗 fùhè diànyā 〈名〉 load voltage

〖～功率〗 fùhè gōnglǜ 〈名〉 load power

〖～量〗 fùhèliàng 〈名〉 load capacity

【负极】 fùjí 〈名〉 negative pole; cathode; negative electrode: 电池的～ negative terminal of a battery

【负笈】 fùjí 〈动〉〈书〉 carry a case of books; leave home to pursue one's studies: ～东瀛 go to study in Japan ‖ ～求学 pursue one's studies away from home

【负加速度】 fùjiāsùdù 〈名〉[物理] negative acceleration
【负荆请罪】 fùjīng-qǐngzuì 〈熟〉 *proffer a birch and ask for punishment by flogging*—offer a humble and sincere apology
【负疚】 fùjiù 〈动〉〈书〉 feel apologetic/contrite/guilty; have a contrite/guilty conscience: ～的表情 guilty look; contrite expression ‖ ～感 feelings of guilt ‖ 沉重的～感 heavy load of guilt
【负累】 fùlěi 〈名〉 burden; load; encumbrance
【负离子】 fùlízǐ 〈名〉[物理] anion
【负利率】 fùlìlǜ 〈名〉 negative interest rate
【负面】 fùmiàn 〈形〉 negative side: ～效果 negative effect ‖ ～影响 negative influence: 她的性格中～因素甚多。Her character is made up of negatives.
【负片】 fùpiàn 〈名〉[摄影] negative (film): 彩色～ colour negative film
【负气】 fùqì 〈动〉 be angrily wilful: ～出走 leave (one's home) in a fit of pique; take a wilful leave in anger ‖ ～而去 go away angrily
【负迁移】 fùqiānyí 〈名〉[心理] negative transfer: ～效应 negative *transfer effect*
【负情】 fùqíng 〈动〉 betray one's love/lover; be unfaithful in love
【负屈】 fùqū 〈动〉 suffer wrongful treatment: ～而死 die of injustice
〖～含冤〗 fùqū-hányuān 〈熟〉 suffer injustice
【负伤】 fùshāng 〈动〉 be wounded/injured; receive/suffer an injury: 负轻伤 be lightly injured/wounded; receive/suffer/sustain a minor/slight injury ‖ 负重伤 be badly/seriously/severely injured/wounded ‖ 在战斗中～ be wounded in action ‖ 因公～ be injured while at work
【负鼠】 fùshǔ 〈名〉[动物] opossum
【负数】 fùshù 〈名〉[数学] negative number
【负透镜】 fùtòujìng 〈名〉[物理] minus/negative lens
【负像】 fùxiàng 〈名〉[物理] negative image
【负效应】 fùxiàoyìng 〈名〉 negative effect
【负心】 fùxīn 〈动〉 betray/forsake one's love/lover; be unfaithful in love: ～人 *ungrateful lover; heart-breaker*
〖～汉〗 fùxīnhàn 〈名〉 fickle-hearted man
【负薪救火】 fùxīn-jiùhuǒ 〈熟〉 *carry firewood to put out a fire*; pour oil on the flames—adopt a method only to make things worse
【负压力】 fùyālì 〈名〉[物理] negative pressure
【负隅顽抗】 fùyú-wánkàng 〈熟〉 (of an enemy, robbers, etc) fight stubbornly with one's back against the wall—put up a desperate/stubborn resistance; make a last-ditch fight
【负嵎顽抗】 fùyú-wánkàng ＝ 负隅顽抗 fùyú-wánkàng
【负约】 fùyuē 〈动〉 ❶ break a promise; go back on one's promise ❷ fail to keep an appointment
【负载】 fùzài 〈名〉 load: 安全～ safe load ‖ 最大～ maximum/peak load ‖ ～容量 load capacity
【负责】 fùzé ❶〈动〉 be responsible for; be in charge of; take charge (of): ～外事工作 be in charge of foreign affairs ‖ ～维护治安 be responsible for the preservation of law and order ‖ 把工程～到底 *see the project through* ‖ 对后果～ *answer for the consequences* ‖ 对自己的行为～ be responsible for one's action ‖ 直接对人民～ *be directly accountable/responsible to the people* ‖ 集体～制 system of collective responsibility ‖ 他必须为那笔由他保管的钱向雇主～。He must answer to his employer for the money entrusted to his care. ‖ 他承认应对该事故～。He admitted his liability for the accident. ‖ 对差错和遗漏概不～。No liability is undertaken for any error or omission. ‖ 他外出开会时，指派我～这个商店。I've been deputed/deputized to take charge of the shop while he is away at a conference. ❷〈形〉 conscientious; responsible: 她说这话是很不～的。It was irresponsible of her to say this. ‖ 他做事很～。He always conducts himself responsibly.
〖～人〗 fùzérén 〈名〉 person in charge
【负增长】 fùzēngzhǎng 〈名〉 negative growth: 呈～ show a negative growth
【负债】 fùzhài ❶〈动〉 be in debt; contract/incur debts; fall/get/run into debt: ～企业 debt-ridden enterprise ‖ ～很多 be heavily indebted; be heavily in debt ‖ ～经营 *operate on borrowings*; operate in the red ‖ 他～已达 10 万元。He carries a 100,000 *yuan* debt. ❷〈名〉 debt; liabilities; indebtedness: 长期～ long-term liabilities ‖ 递延～ deferred liabilities ‖ 账面～ book debt ‖ 我们的～总数超过一百万元。Our debts amount to over one million *yuan*.
〖～管理〗 fùzhài guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 liability management
〖～经营〗 *fùzhài jīngyíng* 〈名〉 *liability operation*
〖～净额〗 fùzhài jìng'é 〈名〉 net indebtedness
〖～累累〗 fùzhài-lěilěi 〈熟〉 debt-ridden; debt-stricken; be heavily in debt; head over ears in debt; be under a heavy debt: ～的公司 heavily indebted company ‖ ～的企业 deficit-ridden enterprise
〖～率〗 fùzhàilǜ 〈名〉 debt ratio
〖～人〗 fùzhàirén 〈名〉 debtor
〖～证明书〗 fùzhài zhèngmíngshū 〈名〉 liability certificate
〖～准备金〗 fùzhài zhǔnbèijīn 〈名〉 liability reserve
〖～总额〗 fùzhài zǒng'é 〈名〉 gross liability
【负指数】 fùzhǐshù 〈名〉 *negative exponent/index*
〖～质子〗 fùzhǐshù zhìzǐ 〈名〉 negative proton
【负资本】 fùzīběn 〈名〉 negative capital
【负资产】 fùzīchǎn 〈名〉 negative asset
【负重】 fùzhòng 〈动〉 ❶ carry a heavy load (on one's back) ❷ shoulder a heavy task: ⇨忍辱～
〖～致远〗 fùzhòng-zhìyuǎn 〈熟〉 shoulder a heavy load and go a long way—shoulder heavy and important responsibilities
【负罪】 fùzuì 〈动〉 bear the blame

妇

fù 〈名〉 ❶ woman: 老～ old woman ⇨～科；～女 ❷ married woman: ⇨寡～；媳～ ❸ wife: ⇨夫～；夫唱～随
【妇产科】 fùchǎnkē 〈名〉 (department of) gynaecology and obstetrics: ～病房 maternity ward
【妇产医院】 fùchǎn yīyuàn 〈名〉 hospital for gynaecology and obstetrics; obstetrical and gynaecological hospital
【妇代会】 fùdàihuì 〈名〉〈简称〉 women's congress ⇨妇女代表大会
【妇道】 fùdào 〈名〉〈旧〉 female virtues: 不守～ not observe female virtues; defy female virtues
【妇道】 fùdao 〈名〉 women; womenfolk
〖～人家〗 fùdao-rénjia 〈名〉〈贬〉 women; womenfolk
【妇姑勃谿】 fùgū-bóxī 〈熟〉 squabbles between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law over trivials—family/petty squabbles
【妇科】 fùkē 〈名〉 (department of) gynaecology: ～检查 *gynaecological examination* ‖ 一点～毛病，不要紧！*Something gynaecological*—nothing serious.
〖～病〗 fùkēbìng 〈名〉 gynopathy; gynaecological problem/disease
〖～学〗 fùkēxué 〈名〉 gynaecology: ～家 gynecologist
〖～医生〗 fùkē yīshēng 〈名〉 gynaecologist
〖～医院〗 fùkē yīyuàn 〈名〉 gynaecological hospital
【妇联】 fùlián 〈名〉〈简称〉 women's federation ⇨妇女联合会
【妇女】 fùnǚ 〈名〉 woman; womanhood: 保护～儿童 protect/shield women and children ‖ ～解放运动 women's liberation movement ‖ ～权益 women's rights and interests ‖ ～的社会地位 women's social status ‖ ～选举权 woman suffrage ‖ 家庭～ domestic woman; housewife ‖ 劳动～ working woman ‖ 世界～大会 World Conference on Women ‖ 职业～ career/professional woman
〖～保健站〗 *fùnǚ bǎojiànzhàn* 〈名〉 *maternity clinic*
〖～病〗 fùnǚbìng 〈名〉 gynaecological/women's disease
〖～代表大会〗 fùnǚ dàibiǎo dàhuì 〈名〉 women's congress: 全国～ national women's congress
〖～节〗 Fùnǚjié 〈名〉〈简称〉 International Women's Day (March 8)
〖～联合会〗 fùnǚ liánhéhuì 〈名〉 women's federation: 中华全国～ All-China Women's Federation
【妇人】 fùrén 〈名〉 married woman
【妇孺】 fù-rú 〈名〉 women and children: ～皆知。It is known even to women and children.
【妇婴】 fù-yīng 〈名〉 women and infants; mothers and babies: ～卫生 women and infant hygiene
【妇幼】 fù-yòu 〈名〉 women and children: ～保健 health care for women and children; mother and child health care; maternity and child care
〖～保健站〗 *fù-yòu bǎojiànzhàn* 〈名〉 *health care centre for* women and children; maternity and child care centre

附

fù 〈动〉 ❶ add; attach; enclose: ～有插图的词典 illustrated

dictionary ‖ 随信～上我的简历。Also enclosed is my resume. ⇨～件;～设 ❷ get close (to); be near: ～在耳边低语 whisper in sb's ear ⇨～近 ❸ depend on; rely on; comply with: ⇨～议;魂不～体

【附白】 fùbái 〈动〉 add an explanation or note

【附笔】 fùbǐ 〈名〉 additional remarks; postscript (PS): 她又附上一笔,要我给她寄些钱。She added a PS asking me to send her some money.

【附表】 fùbiǎo 〈名〉 attached table: 文件～ list attached to the document

【附带】 fùdài ❶〈副〉 incidentally; in passing: ～说一下 mention in passing; by the way; incidentally ‖ 让我～再说一点。As an addendum, let me make one more point. ❷〈动〉 attach: ～的贷款/信贷 tied loan/credit ‖ ～责任 accompanying responsibilities ‖ 有～条件的援助 assistance with strings attached; conditional aid ‖ 这合同～一项限制性条款。A restrictive clause is attached to the contract. ❸〈形〉 subsidiary; supplementary: ～请求 accessory claim ‖ ～责任 accessorial liability

【附点】 fùdiǎn 〈名〉[音乐] dot

〖～音符〗 fùdiǎn yīnfú 〈名〉 dotted note

【附耳】 fù'ěr 〈动〉 move close to sb's ear: ～低语 whisper in sb's ear ‖ ～吩咐 whisper instructions into sb's ear ‖ ～交谈 talk in whispers

【附凤攀龙】 fùfèng-pānlóng = 攀龙附凤 pānlóng-fùfèng

【附睾】 fùgāo 〈名〉[生理] epididymis

〖～炎〗 fùgāoyán 〈名〉[医学] epididymitis

【附函】 fùhán 〈动〉 send a covering/cover letter: 他～寄来了建议。He sent a covering letter with the proposal.

【附和】 fùhè 〈动〉 echo; chime in with: ～他人意见 echo others' views ‖ 她总是～丈夫的意见。She is always an echo of her husband's opinions. ⇨随声～

【附会】 fùhuì 〈动〉 draw/make a far-fetched analogy; make a strained interpretation: ⇨牵强～

【附骥】 fùjì 〈动〉 follow the lead of a great man; ride on the coattails of a great man; shine in reflected glory

〖～攀鸿〗 fùjì-pānhóng 〈熟〉 follow in others' footsteps; ride on the coattails of another person

【附骥尾】 fùjìwěi = 附骥 fùjì

【附加】 fùjiā ❶〈动〉 add; attach; append: 在合同中～一个条款 attach a stipulation to the contract ❷〈形〉 additional; additive; attached; appended: ～成分 incidental component; affix ‖ ～费用 burden/fringe cost; overhead cost ‖ ～工资 extra wage; supplementary wage

〖～曝光〗 fùjiā bàoguāng 〈名〉 supplementary exposure

〖～费〗 fùjiāfèi 〈名〉 extra charge; surcharge; additional charges: 带淋浴的单人间需付 10 美元的～。There will be a $10 supplement for a single room with a shower.

〖～负载〗 fùjiā fùzài 〈名〉 additional load

〖～税〗 fùjiāshuì 〈名〉 surtax; surcharge; supertax: 征收～ impose surcharge ‖ 进口～ import surtax

〖～条件〗 fùjiā tiáojiàn 〈名〉 ❶[计算机] add-in; add-on ❷ auxiliary condition: 附加的政治条件 political strings attached ‖ 无～的援助 aid with no conditions attached; unconditional assistance

〖～条款〗 fùjiā tiáokuǎn 〈名〉[外交] additional article; memorandum clause

〖～透镜〗 fùjiā tòujìng 〈名〉 supplementary lens

〖～文件〗 fùjiā wénjiàn 〈名〉[外交] additional file; appended document

〖～险〗 fùjiāxiǎn 〈名〉 additional/accessory risk

〖～刑〗 fùjiāxíng = 从刑 cóngxíng

〖～议定书〗 fùjiā yìdìngshū 〈名〉[外交] additional protocol

〖～语〗 fùjiāyǔ 〈名〉 adscititious/supplemental remarks

【附件】 fùjiàn 〈名〉 ❶ appendix; annex; attachment: 打开～ open an attachment ‖ 扫描～中的病毒 scan an attachment for viruses ‖ 以(电子邮件)～形式发送 send as an attachment ‖ 报告的～ appendix to a report ‖ 法律文件的～ annex to a legal document ❷ enclosure (in a document, etc) ❸ accessory; attachment: 电钻的～ attachment for an electric drill ‖ 汽车～ automobile accessories ‖ ～箱 accessory case ‖ 桌面～ desktop accessory ❹[解剖] adnexa: 子宫～ adnexa uteri; uterine appendages

〖～炎〗 fùjiànyán 〈名〉[医学] adnexitis: 子宫～ adnexitis

【附近】 fùjìn ❶〈形〉 nearby; neighbouring: 站在～ stand nearby ‖ ～村庄 neighbouring village ‖ ～居民 residents nearby ‖ ～商店/田地 nearby shop/field ❷〈名〉 vicinity; neighbourhood: ～有没有商店? Are there any shops round here/in the vicinity? ‖ 树林在学校～。The wood is nearby the school. ‖ 邮局就在～。The post office is close at hand.

【附丽】 fùlì 〈动〉〈书〉 depend on; attach oneself to: 无所～ have nothing to depend on

【附录】 fùlù 〈名〉 appendix (to): 词典～ appendix to a dictionary

【附逆】 fùnì 〈动〉 throw in one's lot with rebels

【附上】 fùshàng 〈动〉 be enclosed herewith: 并此～ enclosed herewith ‖ 随信～支票一张,请查收。Enclosed please find a cheque. ‖ 他们在声明上～签名。They appended their signatures to the statement. ‖ 兹～匿名信复印件一份。I enclose a xerox of the anonymous letter.

【附设】 fùshè 〈动〉 have as an attached institution: 我们学院～一所小学和一所中学。There is a middle school as well as a primary school attached to our college.

【附身】 fùshēn 〈动〉 (of evil spirit, demon, etc) possess (a person): 魔鬼～ be possessed by a devil

【附生】 fùshēng 〈动〉[植物] (of a plant) grow nonparasitically upon another plant

〖～兰〗 fùshēnglán 〈名〉[植物] epiphytic orchid; epidendrum

〖～植物〗 fùshēng zhíwù 〈名〉 epiphyte

【附属】 fùshǔ ❶〈动〉 be affiliated/attached to: 那所学院～于这所大学。The college is affiliated to the university. ‖ 这个国家实际上仍～于一个大国。This country still attaches itself to a big power. ❷〈形〉 auxiliary; subsidiary; attached; affiliated; collateral: ～机构 auxiliary/subsidiary body ‖ ～建筑物 outbuilding ‖ ～立法 subordinate legislation ‖ ～协约 accessory contract ‖ ～作业 auxiliary activity

〖～地〗 fùshǔdì 〈名〉 dependent territory

〖～国〗 fùshǔguó 〈名〉 dependency; dependent state

〖～品〗 fùshǔpǐn 〈名〉 accessory; appendage: 她厌烦做丈夫的～。She was fed up with being her husband's accessory/ornament.

〖～小学〗 fùshǔ xiǎoxué 〈名〉 attached primary school

〖～协定〗 fùshǔ xiédìng 〈名〉 collateral agreement

〖～医院〗 fùshǔ yīyuàn 〈名〉 hospital in affiliation; affiliated/attached hospital

〖～中学〗 fùshǔ zhōngxué 〈名〉 attached middle school

【附送】 fùsòng 〈动〉 give as a bonus: 在本店购买一台录音机,～录音带两盒。This shop sells tape-recorders with two free tapes.

【附图】 fùtú 〈名〉 attached drawing/map; figure: 见～八。See Figure 8.

【附小】 fùxiǎo 〈名〉〈简称〉 attached primary school ⇨附属小学

【附言】 fùyán 〈名〉 postscript (PS/ps)

【附议】 fùyì 〈动〉 second a motion; support a proposal: 他的提议没人～。No one seconded his motion.

【附庸】 fùyōng ❶〈名〉 dependency; client/vassal nation/state ❷〈名〉 appendage ❸〈动〉〈书〉 follow: ⇨～风雅

〖～国〗 fùyōngguó 〈名〉 client/vassal state; dependency

〖～风雅〗 fùyōng-fēngyǎ 〈熟〉 mingle with men of letters in cultural activities and pose as a cultured person—be a lion-hunter; be in pretentious search of culture: 他经常说对文学有浓厚的兴趣,其实那只不过是～而已。He's always talking about his deep interest in literature, but it's just a pose.

【附载】 fùzǎi 〈动〉 carry as appendix; append

【附则】 fùzé 〈名〉 supplementary/supplemental articles/provisions

【附肢】 fùzhī 〈名〉[动物] appendage

【附识】 fùzhì 〈名〉 explanatory remarks: 再版～ reprint remarks

【附中】 fùzhōng 〈名〉〈简称〉 attached middle school ⇨附属中学

【附注】 fùzhù 〈名〉 appended notes; annotations

【附赘悬疣】 fùzhuì-xuányóu 〈熟〉 warts and wens on the skin—superfluities

【附着】 fùzhuó 〈动〉 adhere/cling/stick to: 细菌能～在皮肤上。Germs cling to the skin.

〖～力〗 fùzhuólì 〈名〉[物理] adhesive force; adhesion

【附子】 fùzǐ 〈名〉[植物] monkshood

阜 fù ❶〈名〉 mound ❷〈形〉 abundant: ⇨物～民丰

服 fù 〈量〉 dose: 一～药 a dose of medicine/physic ⇨fú

咐 fù →吩咐 fēnfù

驸 fù 〈名〉horse hitched up by the side of the shaft horse (to assist pulling a vehicle)

【驸马】 fùmǎ 〈名〉❶〈旧〉emperor's son-in-law ❷〈诙〉son-in-law

赴 fù 〈动〉❶ betake oneself (to/towards); go to; attend: ～美求学 go to study in the USA ‖ ～灾区演出 journey to the stricken area to give a performance ‖ 赶～前线 hurry to the front ❷ swim: 在湖中～水 swim in the lake ❸ ＝讣 fù

【赴敌】 fùdí 〈动〉〈书〉go to fight the enemy

【赴会】 fùhuì 〈动〉❶ attend a meeting ❷ keep one's appointment (with sb)

【赴难】 fùnàn 〈动〉go to the rescue of one's nation; go to help salvage the country from peril

【赴任】 fùrèn 〈动〉proceed to one's post; go to one's appointed post; be on the way to one's post

【赴汤蹈火】 fùtāng-dǎohuǒ 〈熟〉go through fire and water—defy all difficulties and dangers: ～,在所不辞 won't flinch from any dangerous task; be willing to risk death to accomplish a task

【赴宴】 fùyàn 〈动〉go to a feast; attend a banquet

【赴约】 fùyuē 〈动〉fulfil/keep an appointment: 匆匆～ rush to keep one's appointment/engagement ‖ 他准时～。He came punctually by appointment.

复[1] fù ❶〈动〉duplicate; repeat: ⇨～写;～制 ❷〈动〉turn round/over: ⇨翻来～去 ❸〈动〉revenge; retaliate: ⇨报～ ❹〈动〉recover; resume; restore: ～国 restore a dynasty/nation ⇨～学;恢～ ❺〈动〉reply; answer: 盼～ await your reply ‖ 望即赐～ expect a prompt reply ‖ 兹～本月九日来函 in reply to your letter of the 9th inst ‖ 请速回～。Please reply immediately. ⇨～命;～信 ❻〈副〉again; once more: ～得人心 regain popularity; regain the support of the people ‖ 旧情～燃。The old love blazed up anew. ⇨～查;故态～萌;死灰～燃

复[2] fù ❶〈名〉〈书〉lined clothes ❷〈形〉compound; complex: ～比例 compound proportion

【复摆】 fùbǎi 〈名〉[物理] compound pendulum

【复背斜】 fùbèixié 〈名〉[地质] anticlinorium

【复本】 fùběn 〈名〉duplicate; copy

【复本位制】 fùběnwèizhì 〈名〉[经济] bimetallism: ～货币制度 bimetallic monetary system

【复比】 fùbǐ 〈名〉[数学] compound ratio

【复辟】 fùbì 〈动〉stage a comeback; restore a dethroned monarch or an old social order: 策划～ plan a comeback ‖ ～活动 restoration activities/maneuvers ‖ ～的国王 restored king

【复波】 fùbō 〈名〉[物理] complex wave

【复查】 fùchá 〈动〉check again; reexamine: ～平反冤案 review and redress past frame-ups ‖ ～账目 check the accounts ‖ ～身体 have a physical reexamination; have a medical recheck-up

【复仇】 fùchóu 〈动〉revenge; avenge: 矢志～ vow to avenge oneself (on sb) ‖ 向某人～雪耻 take/have/get revenge on sb for an insult; avenge oneself on sb for an insult ‖ ～的愿望 desire for revenge ‖ 他决心为死去的父亲～。He was determined to avenge his dead father.

〖～剧〗 fùchóujù 〈名〉revenge play

〖～心理〗 fùchóu xīnlǐ 〈名〉vindictiveness; desire for revenge

〖～主义〗 fùchóuzhǔyì 〈名〉revanchism: ～者 revanchist ‖ ～团体 revanchist group

【复出】 fùchū 〈动〉(usu of celebrities) reappear; stage a comeback: 危急关头他再次～了。He made another comeback at the crucial moment.

【复聪】 fùcōng 〈动〉regain/recover one's lost hearing

【复电】 fùdiàn ❶〈动〉send telegram in reply: 我已～。I've already sent a telegram as reply. ❷〈名〉telegram in reply: 拍～ wire/cable a reply

【复调音乐】 fùdiào yīnyuè 〈名〉polyphony

【复读】 fùdú 〈动〉repeat (a course, grade, etc at school): ～班 re-take class

〖～生〗 fùdúshēng 〈名〉re-take student

【复读机】 fùdújī 〈名〉repeat recorder; replayer: 语音～ voice recorder with repeat function

【复发】 fùfā 〈动〉have/suffer a relapse; recur: 不会～ be nonrecurrent ‖ 可能～ tend to recur ‖ 容易～ be liable/prone to recurrence/relapse ‖ 风湿病～ suffer a return of rheumatism ‖ 心脏病～ have another heart attack; have a return of the heart attack; suffer a relapse of the heart ailment ‖ 他的病已多次～。He has had several recurrences of his illness. ⇨旧病～

〖～率〗 fùfālǜ 〈名〉recurrent rate

【复返】 fùfǎn 〈动〉return: 他一去不～了。He has gone, never to return. / He has gone for good.

【复方】 fùfāng 〈名〉❶ [中医] prescription composed of two or more recipes of herbs ❷ [医药] medicinal compound [medicine made of two or more ingredients]: ～药物 compound medicine

〖～阿司匹林〗 fùfāng āsīpǐlín 〈名〉aspirin compound (APC)

〖～甘草片〗 fùfāng gāncǎopiàn 〈名〉compound glycyrrhiza tablet

〖～甘草合剂〗 fùfāng gāncǎo héjì 〈名〉brown mixture

【复分解】 fùfēnjiě 〈名〉[化学] double decomposition; metathesis

〖～反应〗 fùfēnjiě fǎnyìng 〈名〉[化学] double decomposition reaction

【复分数】 fùfēnshù 〈名〉[数学] compound fraction

【复辅音】 fùfǔyīn 〈名〉[语言] consonant cluster

【复岗】 fùgǎng 〈动〉(of laid-off employees) return to original job position

【复根】 fùgēn 〈名〉[化学] compound radical

【复工】 fùgōng 〈动〉❶ (of workers on strike) return to work; resume work (after a strike or lay-off): 设法说服工人～ try to persuade workers on strike to return to work ❷ resume construction (of a project)

【复古】 fùgǔ 〈动〉restore ancient ways; return to the ancients; restore ancientry: ～倾向 tendency towards idolizing the ancients ‖ 学习古代文化,不是为了～,而是为了古为今用。We study ancient culture not for restoration but to make the past serve the present.

〖～主义〗 fùgǔzhǔyì 〈名〉doctrine of "return to the ancients"; ancientry worship

【复归】 fùguī 〈动〉return (to the former state): 暴风雨过后,湖面～平静。The lake calmed down again after the storm.

【复果】 fùguǒ 〈名〉[植物] compound/collective/multiple fruit

【复函】 fùhán ❶〈动〉answer a letter; reply: 请尽早～。Kindly favour us with an early reply. ❷〈名〉letter of reply

【复合】 fùhé 〈形〉compound; complex; composite: ～式发动机 compound engine ‖ ～维生素 B vitamin B complex ‖ ～信号 compound signal

〖～材料〗 fùhé cáiliào 〈名〉compound/composite material

〖～词〗 fùhécí 〈名〉[语言] compound word

〖～导体〗 fùhé dǎotǐ 〈名〉composite conductor

〖～电缆〗 fùhé diànlǎn 〈名〉composite cable

〖～电路〗 fùhé diànlù 〈名〉compound/composite circuit

〖～肥料〗 fùhé féiliào 〈名〉compound fertilizer

〖～继电器〗 fùhé jìdiànqì 〈名〉compound relay

〖～句〗 fùhéjù 〈名〉[语言] complex sentence

〖～量词〗 fùhé liàngcí 〈名〉[语言] compound classifier

〖～数〗 fùhéshù 〈名〉[数学] composite number

〖～税〗 fùhéshuì 〈名〉compound duty: ～率 compound tariff ‖ ～制 multiple tax system

〖～条约〗 fùhé tiáoyuē 〈名〉composite treaty

〖～透镜〗 fùhé tòujìng 〈名〉[物理] compound lens

〖～图像〗 fùhé túxiàng 〈名〉composite image

〖～语句〗 fùhé yǔjù 〈名〉[计算机] compound statement

〖～元音〗 fùhé yuányīn 〈名〉[语言] compound vowel diphthong; triphthong

〖～杂交〗 fùhé zájiāo 〈名〉compound hybridization

〖～增长率〗 fùhé zēngzhǎnglǜ 〈名〉compound growth rate

【复核】 fùhé 〈动〉review; check; recheck; double check: ～账目 check the accounts ‖ ～程序 procedure of review

【复会】 fùhuì 〈动〉resume a session/sitting

【复汇率】 fùhuìlǜ 〈名〉multiple exchange rate

【复婚】 fùhūn 〈动〉(of a divorced couple) remarry; get reunited: ～登记 registration of resumption of a marriage

【复活】 fùhuó ❶〈动〉come back to life; rise from the grave; revive: 按照《圣经》的说法,耶稣是在死后第三天～的。According to

the *Bible*, Jesus was resurrected from the dead on the third day after his death. ❷〈名〉resurgence; resurrection; revival: 防止军国主义的～ guard against the revival of militarism ‖ 纳粹主义的～ resurging of Nazism ❸〈名〉[基督教] Resurrection [one of the most crucial doctrines of Christianity]
〖～节〗 Fùhuójié 〈名〉[基督教] Easter: ～彩蛋 Easter egg
【复机】 fùjī 〈动〉answer a pager's call
【复激】 fùjī 〈名〉[电学] compound excitation: ～电动机 compound motor
【复交】 fùjiāo 〈动〉❶ resume relations: 他们多年以后才～。It had been many years before they resumed their friendship. ❷ [外交] reestablish/resume diplomatic relations
【复旧】 fùjiù 〈动〉restore/revive old ways; return to the past: ～如新 restore sth to its original state
【复句】 fùjù 〈名〉[语言] compound/complex sentence
【复卷机】 fùjuǎnjī 〈名〉[造纸] rewinding machine; rewinder
【复刊】 fùkān 〈动〉(of periodicals and newspapers) resume publication
【复课】 fùkè 〈动〉resume classes
【复理层】 fùlǐcéng 〈名〉[地质] flysch
【复利】 fùlì 〈名〉[经济] compound interest
〖～率〗 fùlìlǜ 〈名〉compound rate
【复名数】 fùmíngshù 〈名〉[数学] compound number
【复明】 fùmíng 〈动〉restore/recover lost eyesight; regain one's eyesight: ～手术 operation to restore lost eyesight ‖ 白内障手术后可以～。Patients may recover their eyesight after a cataract extraction.
【复命】 fùmìng 〈动〉report upon completion of a task
【复牌】 fùpái 〈动〉(of certain securities) resume transaction
【复赛】 fùsài 〈动〉[体育] compete in a quarter-final/semifinal: 参加～的队员 semifinalists
【复审】 fùshěn 〈动〉❶ reexamine: 可行性报告被留下～。The feasibility report was kept for reconsideration. ❷ [法律] review (a case); retry: ～案件 review a case ‖ 要求～ seek a review (of the case) ‖ ～请求书 petition for rehearing
【复生】 fùshēng 〈动〉come back to life; revive; resurge; be resurrected: 使死者～ bring the dead back to life; resurrect the dead ‖ 死而～ return to life after death; come back to life
【复始】 fùshǐ 〈动〉go back to the original; return to the beginning: ～之旅 visit to the beginning ⇨周而～
【复式】 fùshì 〈形〉❶ compound; double; multiple: ～开关 multiplex switch ‖ ～桥牌 duplicate bridge ‖ ～运算 multiple arithmetic ❷ [会计] double entry
〖～泵〗 fùshìbèng 〈名〉dual pump
〖～编制〗 fùshì biānzhì 〈名〉double establishment
〖～发动机〗 fùshì fādòngjī 〈名〉compound engine
〖～记账〗 fùshì jìzhàng 〈名〉double entry
〖～教学〗 fùshì jiàoxué 〈名〉multi-grade teaching
〖～汽缸〗 fùshì qìgāng 〈名〉multiple cylinder
〖～显微镜〗 fùshì xiǎnwēijìng 〈名〉compound microscope
〖～住宅〗 fùshì zhùzhái 〈名〉duplex apartment
【复试】 fùshì 〈动〉take a reexamination: 去～ go for the reexamination
【复述】 fùshù 〈动〉❶ repeat: 你能把我的要求～一遍吗? Can you repeat my requirements? ❷ retell: ～故事/课文 retell a story/text
【复数】 fùshù 〈名〉❶ [语言] plural: ～形式 plural form ❷ [数学] compound number
【复苏】 fùsū ❶〈动〉come back to life/consciousness; resuscitate: ～经济 revive the economy ‖ 枯萎的植物雨后～了。The withered plants were resuscitated after the rain. ❷〈名〉recovery; resurgence; revival: 使市场走上～的轨道 get the market back on the recovery track ‖ ～的迹象 sign of recovery ‖ 经济～ economic revival/recovery/resurgence ❸〈名〉[医学] resuscitation
〖～器〗 fùsūqì 〈名〉[医学] resuscitator
【复贴现】 fùtiēxiàn 〈名〉[商业] compound discount
【复位】 fùwèi 〈动〉❶ reduce: 使骨折/脱臼～ reduce/reset a fracture/dislocation ❷ restore (a gauge, dial, etc) to zero; reset: 使自动计程仪～ reset an odometer ❸ be restored to the throne; return to the throne
〖～键〗 fùwèijiàn 〈名〉recall button: ～能使视频模式恢复到默认设置值。The recall button reverts to the default settings for all video modes.
〖～器〗 fùwèiqì 〈名〉[医学] repositor
〖～术〗 fùwèishù 〈名〉[医学] reduction; repositioning
【复胃】 fùwèi 〈名〉complex/ruminant stomach (of a ruminant)
【复吸】 fùxī 〈动〉revert to take drugs
【复习】 fùxí 〈动〉revise; go over; review: ～笔记 revise one's notes ‖ ～功课 go over/review one's lessons ‖ ～备考 review/revise for an examination ‖ ～题 review exercises ‖ ～提纲 outline for review ‖ 总～ general review ‖ 把你的英语～一下。Give your English a brush-up. ‖ 她根本就没～,但分数还很高。She did no revision but still she got a very high mark.
【复线】 fùxiàn 〈名〉double/dual track; multiple track
〖～铁路〗 fùxiàn tiělù 〈名〉double-track railway; double line railway
【复现】 fùxiàn ❶〈动〉reappear ❷〈形〉recurrent: ～脉冲/网络 recurrent pulse/network
【复写】 fùxiě 〈动〉❶ copy (with pen); duplicate: ～文件 duplicate a document ‖ ～文章 copy an article ❷ copy with carbon paper; make carbon copies; duplicate
〖～纸〗 fùxiězhǐ 〈名〉copying/carbon/duplicating paper: 这种～复印质量不行。This kind of carbon paper reproduces badly/poorly.
【复信】 fùxìn ❶〈动〉answer correspondence; write a letter in reply; reply ❷〈名〉letter in/of reply
【复兴】 fùxīng 〈动〉revive; revivify; revitalize; invigorate: ～民族经济 rejuvenate national economy ‖ 工业～ industrial recovery ‖ 经济～ economic revival ‖ 为民族的～和解放而斗争 fight for national resurgence and liberation ⇨文艺～
【复姓】 fùxìng 〈名〉compound surname; two-character surname
【复学】 fùxué 〈动〉resume interrupted studies; go back to school: 帮助失学儿童～ help the dropouts to go back to school
【复盐】 fùyán 〈名〉[化学] double salt
【复眼】 fùyǎn 〈名〉[动物] compound eye (of insects)
【复业】 fùyè 〈动〉❶ resume one's occupation; take up one's old trade ❷ reopen/restart business: 饭店经过三个月整顿后才～。The hotel reopened after three months of rectification.
【复叶】 fùyè 〈名〉[植物] compound leaf
【复议】 fùyì 〈动〉reconsider (a decision): ～案件 reconsider a case
【复音】 fùyīn 〈名〉[物理] complex tone
〖～词〗 fùyīncí 〈名〉[语言] disyllabic or polysyllabic word
【复印】 fùyìn 〈动〉copy; duplicate; photocopy; xerox: ～文件 duplicate a document ‖ ～设备 reprographic equipment ‖ 把日程表给我～二十份好吗? Could you run (me) off twenty copies of the schedule? ‖ 给我把这份报告～一份。Make me a xerox of the report. ‖ 这幅图～得不好。This chart did not copy well.
〖～机〗 fùyìnjī 〈名〉photocopier; copy/duplicating machine; duplicator; copier
〖～件〗 fùyìnjiàn 〈名〉photocopy; duplicate; xerox: 匿名信～ xerox of the anonymous letter
〖～纸〗 fùyìnzhǐ 〈名〉copying/duplicating paper
【复元】 fùyuán = 复原① fùyuán
【复员】 fùyuán 〈动〉❶ (of armed forces, and the economic, political and cultural departments, etc) return to peacetime conditions ❷ (of servicemen) be demobilized: ～回乡 be demobilized and return to the countryside ‖ 从部队～ be demobilized from the army
〖～费〗 fùyuánfèi 〈名〉demobilization pay/pension
〖～军人〗 fùyuán jūnrén 〈名〉demobilized serviceman/soldier; ex-serviceman
〖～令〗 fùyuánlìng 〈名〉demobilization order
【复原】 fùyuán 〈动〉❶ restore/resume one's health; recover from an illness: 慢慢～ effect a slow recovery ‖ 手术后～ pull round after an operation ‖ 小病后～ recuperate from a minor ailment ‖ 他已病愈～。He has recovered from his illness. ❷ restore to former conditions; rehabilitate: ～古文本 restore an ancient text ‖ 无法～的壁画 frescoes beyond rehabilitation
【复圆】 fùyuán 〈动〉[天文] (of a total eclipse) come to the fourth contact; (of a partial eclipse) come to the last contact
【复杂】 fùzá 〈形〉[经济] complex; complicated; intricate: ～的表情 mingled (facial) expression ‖ ～的关系网 complex web of relationships ‖ ～的化学结构 complicated chemical structure ‖ ～的

人际关系 complicated interpersonal relationship ‖ ～的设备 complex equipment ‖ ～的棋路 intricate moves in chess ‖ ～的问题 complex problem ‖ ～的心情 mixed feelings ‖ 情节～的侦探小说 intricately plotted detective story ‖ 国际形势～多变。The international situation is complex and volatile.

〖～化〗 fùzáhuà 〈动〉 complicate：使问题～ make the problem complicated ‖ 没有必要使事情～。There's no need to complicate matters/muddy the waters.

〖～劳动〗 fùzá láodòng 〈名〉［经济］complex labour

〖～性〗 fùzáxìng 〈名〉 complexity；complicity：问题的～ complicity of the problem

【复照】 fùzhào 〈名〉［外交］note in reply

【复诊】 fùzhěn 〈动〉 make further consultation (with a doctor)；pay a subsequent visit (to a doctor)

【复职】 fùzhí 〈动〉 resume one's post/office；be reinstated；be restored to one's former position：使受冤枉的职员～ restore the wronged staff members to their posts

【复制】 fùzhì 〈动〉 duplicate；make a duplicate；reproduce；copy：～壁画 reproduce a fresco ‖ ～三份 make three carbon copies ‖ ～一张 CD burn a CD ‖ 不准～。Reproduction is prohibited.

〖～片〗 fùzhìpiàn 〈名〉 duplicated film

〖～品〗 fùzhìpǐn 〈名〉 copy；replica；reproduction；duplicate：原物的～ copy/reproduction of the original

【复种】 fùzhòng 〈动〉［农业］have multiple cropping (on the same piece of land in a year)

〖～面积〗 fùzhòng miànjī 〈名〉 multiple cropping area

〖～指数〗 fùzhòng zhǐshù 〈名〉 multiple crop index

【复壮】 fùzhuàng 〈动〉 rejuvenate：～品种 rejuvenated seed strain ‖ ～修剪 rejuvenated pruning

洑

fù 〈动〉 swim

⇨fú

【洑水】 fùshuǐ 〈动〉 swim：～过河 swim across a river

祔

fù ❶〈名〉 ancient sacrificial rite ❷〈动〉〈书〉 bury together；bury in the same grave

副[1]

fù ❶〈形〉 assistant；deputy；vice：～部长/校长 vice minister/president ‖ ～导演/书记 deputy director/secretary ‖ ～董事长 deputy chairman/president (of the board) ‖ ～连长/团长 vice company/regimental commander ‖ ～秘书长 deputy secretary-general ‖ ～司令员 assistant commandant/commander ‖ ～省长/市长 deputy governor/mayor ‖ ～研究员 associate researcher ‖ ～主编 associate editor-in-chief ‖ ～总工程师 deputy chief engineer ❷〈名〉 assistant post；assistant post occupant：团～ assistant commander (of a regiment) ⇨大～；二～ ❸〈形〉 auxiliary；subsidiary；secondary：～泵 auxiliary pump ‖ ～变压器 teaser transformer ‖ ～梁 secondary beam ‖ ～线圈 secondary coil ‖ ～种 subsidiary species ❹〈动〉 correspond to；agree with：⇨名～其实

副[2]

fù 〈量〉 a)［for a pair of things］：一～耳环/手套/眼镜 a pair of earrings/gloves/glasses ‖ 一～手铐 a pair of handcuffs b)［for a set of things］：一～棺材 a coffin ‖ 一～盔甲 a suit of armour ‖ 一～象棋 a set of chessmen；a chess set c)［for facial expressions］：一～惊讶的神色 a puzzled look ‖ 一～笑脸 a smiling face

【副本】 fùběn 〈名〉［as opposed to prototype］copy；duplicate；ectype；transcript：～合订本 copybook ‖ 声明的～ copy of a statement ‖ 文件～ duplicate of a document ‖ 信寄走了，但留有～。We mailed the letter but kept a duplicate.

【副标题】 fùbiāotí 〈名〉 subtitle；subheading：主标题下的～ subtitle beneath the main title

【副产品】 fùchǎnpǐn 〈名〉 by-product；secondary/incidental product：这种新材料是航天工业的～。This new material is a spin-off of the space industry.

【副赤道带】 fùchìdàodài 〈名〉［气象］subequatorial belt

【副词】 fùcí 〈名〉 adverb：～短语 adverbial phrase

【副处】 fùchù 〈名〉 post and rank of a deputy head of a department or of a deputy section chief

【副低压】 fùdīyā 〈名〉［气象］secondary depression

【副反应】 fùfǎnyìng 〈名〉［化学］secondary reaction

【副高】 fùgāo 〈名〉 secondary senior position/title

【副歌】 fùgē 〈名〉［音乐］refrain

【副官】 fùguān 〈名〉〈旧〉 adjutant；aide；aide-de-camp

【副虹】 fùhóng 〈名〉［气象］secondary bow

【副驾驶员】 fùjiàshǐyuán 〈名〉 copilot；second pilot

【副交感神经】 fùjiāogǎn shénjīng 〈名〉［生理］parasympathetic nerve

【副教授】 fùjiàoshòu 〈名〉 associate professor

【副井】 fùjǐng 〈名〉［矿业］auxiliary shaft

【副净】 fùjìng 〈名〉〈旧〉 painted face actor skilled in traditional Chinese opera

【副刊】 fùkān 〈名〉 supplement：文学～ literature supplement

【副科】 fùkē 〈名〉 ❶ minor/secondary course ❷ post and rank of a deputy section-chief or deputy section manager

【副连】 fùlián 〈名〉 post and rank of a vice company commander

【副领事】 fùlǐngshì 〈名〉 deputy consul；vice-consul

【副品】 fùpǐn 〈名〉 substandard goods

【副热带】 fùrèdài 〈名〉 subtropical belt：～高压 subtropical high

【副伤寒】 fùshānghán 〈名〉［医学］paratyphoid

【副神经】 fùshénjīng 〈名〉［解剖］accessory nerve

【副食】 fùshí 〈名〉 non-staple food

〖～店〗 fùshídiàn 〈名〉 grocer's；grocery

【副食品】 fùshípǐn 〈名〉 non-staple food or stuffs：～价格补贴 subsidy to offset the increased prices of non-staple foodstuffs ‖ ～加工厂 non-staple food processing factory

【副室】 fùshì 〈名〉〈旧〉 concubine

【副手】 fùshǒu 〈名〉 assistant；helper：她的～接替她当了领导。Her deputy replaced her as leader.

【副署】 fùshǔ 〈动〉 countersign：～提单 countersigned bill of lading

【副题】 fùtí 〈名〉 subtitle；subheading

【副团】 fùtuán 〈名〉 ❶ vice regimental commander ❷ post and rank of the vice regimental commander

【副委员长】 fùwěiyuánzhǎng 〈名〉 vice-chairman (of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress)

【副性征】 fùxìngzhēng 〈名〉 secondary sex characteristics

【副修】 fùxiū 〈动〉 take as a minor；take sth as a secondary course：～音乐 take music as a secondary course/as a minor ‖ ～课程 secondary courses

【副研究员】 fùyánjiūyuán 〈名〉 associate research fellow

【副业】 fùyè 〈名〉 sideline；side occupation：搞～ engage in sideline production ‖ ～产品 sideline product ‖ ～生产 sideline/supplementary/subsidiary production ‖ ～收入 ancillary revenue ‖ 家庭～ household sideline production

【副翼】 fùyì 〈名〉［航空］aileron

【副油箱】 fùyóuxiāng 〈名〉 auxiliary tank；drop tank

【副职】 fùzhí 〈名〉 assistant post；deputy position：担任～ work as an assistant ‖ ～干部 deputy cadre

【副轴】 fùzhóu 〈名〉［机械］countershaft；layshaft

【副轴承】 fùzhóuchéng 〈名〉［机械］supplementary bearing

【副主席】 fùzhǔxí 〈名〉 vice chairman

【副总裁】 fùzǒngcái 〈名〉 vice-president (of a company)；deputy director-general (of a political party)

【副总经理】 fùzǒngjīnglǐ 〈名〉 vice general manager

【副总理】 fùzǒnglǐ 〈名〉 vice-premier；vice-chancellor

【副总统】 fùzǒngtǒng 〈名〉 vice president

【副作用】 fùzuòyòng 〈名〉 ❶ side effect；by-effect：无～ without side effect；free from side effect ‖ 有害的～ harmful after-effects ❷［机械］secondary action

蝜

fù

【蝜蝂】 fùbǎn 〈名〉 a legendary small insect which excels at carrying heavy weights

赋[1]

fù ❶〈动〉 bestow；grant：⇨～予 ❷〈名〉 natural endowment：⇨～性；天～

赋[2]

fù ❶〈名〉〈旧〉 land tax ❷〈动〉 levy (tax)：～以重税 levy heavy tax

赋[3]

fù ❶〈名〉［an intricate literary genre combining elements of poetry and prose］rhyme/poetic prose；prose poem ❷〈动〉 compose (a poem)：～诗庆贺 compose a poem to congratulate

【赋秉】 fùbǐng = 禀赋 bǐngfù
【赋格曲】 fùgéqǔ 〈名〉[音乐] fugue
【赋课】 fùkè 〈书〉= 赋税 fùshuì
【赋敛】 fùliǎn 〈书〉❶〈名〉tax ❷〈动〉levy taxes
【赋色】 fùsè 〈动〉colourate; colour
【赋税】 fùshuì 〈名〉tax: ～转嫁 tax shifting
【赋闲】 fùxián 〈动〉be out of office; be out of employment/job: ～在家 live idle at home
【赋性】 fùxìng 〈名〉(inborn) nature; endowed character: ～聪颖 have natural endowments ‖ ～疏庸 be insolent by nature
【赋役】 fùyì 〈名〉taxes and corvée
【赋有】 fùyǒu 〈动〉be endowed/gifted with: ～才能 be gifted with talents ‖ 人类～理性。Man is endowed with reason.
【赋予】 fùyǔ 〈动〉entrust; endow; grant; lodge: ～妇女更高的社会地位 confer more social prestige on women ‖ ～作品以自己的个性 impart one's personality to one's writing ‖ 被～维持社会秩序的权力 be entrusted with the power to maintain social order ‖ 被～最高权力 be endowed with supreme power ‖ 人民～的权力 power entrusted by the people ‖ 新宪法～总统巨大的权力。The new constitution grants the President enormous power.

F

傅[1] fù ❶〈动〉〈书〉instruct; teach; tutor ❷〈名〉teacher; instructor: ⇨师～

傅[2] fù 〈动〉❶ attach (to); adhere (to); stick (to): ⇨皮之不存,毛将焉～ ❷ lay (on); apply (to): ～彩 lay on colours ‖ ～药 apply powder (medicine)
【傅粉】 fùfěn 〈动〉〈书〉apply powder (to); powder
【傅会】 fùhuì = 附会 fùhuì
【傅科摆】 Fùkēbǎi 〈名〉[物理] Foucault pendulum
【傅科电流】 fùkē diànliú = 涡流 wōliú

富 fù ❶〈形〉rich; wealthy; abundant: 出身～家 be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth ‖ 让一部分人先～起来 let some people become rich first; allow some people to get rich before others ‖ ～户 rich family/home ‖ ～家子弟 children of a wealthy family ‖ 首～ wealthiest person/family/household ‖ ～日子当穷日子过。Be thrifty even in days of abundance. ❷〈动〉enrich: ～民政策 policy to enrich the people ⇨～国 ❸〈名〉resource; property: ⇨～源;财～ ❹〈动〉rich; abundant: ～含营养 be rich in nutrition; be nutritious ‖ 他颇～幽默感。He has a good sense of humour. ⇨丰～;年～力强
【富富有余】 fùfù-yǒuyú 〈熟〉have more than enough; be plentiful
【富贵】 fùguì 〈形〉rich and powerful: ～人家 rich and powerful family ‖ 他们～加身。Wealth and rank are heaped upon them. / They have both money and class. ⇨荣华～
〖～病〗 fùguìbìng 〈名〉rich man's disease [one that calls for a long period of rest and an expensive treatment]; costly chronic disease
〖～不能淫〗 fùguì bùnéng yín 〈熟〉be immune to the temptation of wealth and high rank
【富国】 fùguó ❶〈动〉enrich one's country: ～利民 enrich the state and benefit the people ‖ ～裕民 enrich the country and its people ❷〈名〉rich country/nation; affluent/wealthy country
〖～安民〗 fùguó-ānmín 〈熟〉enrich the country and stabilize the life of its people
〖～强兵〗 fùguó-qiángbīng 〈熟〉enrich the country and strengthen its military force; make one's country rich and its military force mighty; make one's country rich and strong
【富豪】 fùháo 〈名〉rich and powerful person; the rich and the powerful; person of wealth and standing; plutocrat; magnate
【富矿】 fùkuàng 〈名〉rich ore; high-grade ore: 富铁矿 high-grade iron ore deposit
〖～体〗 fùkuàngtǐ 〈名〉ore shoot
【富丽】 fùlì 〈形〉beautiful and magnificent: 陈设豪华～ beautiful and sumptuous furnishings
〖～堂皇〗 fùlì-tánghuáng 〈熟〉beautiful and imposing; gorgeous; sumptuous: ～的餐厅 palatial dining hall ‖ ～的场面 glittery occasion ‖ ～的宫殿 magnificent palace
【富民】 fùmín 〈动〉enrich the people: ～政策 policy of enriching the people
〖～兴邦〗 fùmín-xīngbāng 〈熟〉enrich the people and rejuvenate the country
【富农】 fùnóng 〈名〉〈旧〉rich peasant
【富婆】 fùpó 〈名〉woman of wealth/means; rich lady; female magnate
【富强】 fùqiáng 〈形〉prosperous and powerful: 把中国建设得更加繁荣～ build China into a more prosperous and powerful country
【富饶】 fùráo 〈形〉richly endowed; naturally abundant: ～的西沙群岛 richly-endowed Xisha Islands ‖ ～的土地 abundant/fertile land
【富人】 fùrén 〈名〉rich person; wealthy person; man of means: 穷人和～ the rich and the poor; the haves and the have-nots ‖ ～愈富,穷人愈穷。The rich get richer, and the poor get poorer.
【富商】 fùshāng 〈名〉rich merchant
【富绅】 fùshēn 〈名〉wealthy gentleman
【富士山】 Fùshìshān 〈名〉Mount Fuji; Fujiyama [in Japan]
【富实】 fùshi 〈形〉affluent; substantial; well-off: 家业～ have a substantial family property
【富庶】 fùshù 〈形〉rich and populous: ～的国家 rich and populous country
【富岁】 fùsuì 〈名〉〈书〉good year; year of bumper harvest
【富态】 fùtai 〈形〉〈婉〉plump; portly: ～的妇女 plump woman ‖ 她上了年纪,倒～起来了。She became portly as she grew old. ‖ 她长得很～。She is a portly lady.
【富翁】 fùwēng 〈名〉very rich person; man of wealth/means; moneybags: 白手起家的亿万～ self-made billionaire ⇨百万～
【富营养化】 fùyíngyǎnghuà 〈动〉eutrophicate
【富有】 fùyǒu ❶〈形〉rich; wealthy: 非常～ roll in riches ‖ 相当～ be of considerable means ‖ ～的人家 wealthy family ❷〈动〉be rich in; be full of; abound in: ～表情的面孔 expressive face ‖ ～成果的会谈 fruitful/productive talk ‖ ～冒险精神的旅行家 adventurous traveller ‖ ～代表性 be typical (of); be representative (of) ‖ ～机智 be full of resources; be witty ‖ ～生命力 be full of vitality ‖ ～同情心 have a sympathetic heart; be sympathetic ‖ ～朝气 be full of vigour and vitality
【富于】 fùyú 〈动〉be rich/abundant in; abound (in): ～养分 be rich in nutrition; be very nutritious ‖ ～想像力的作家 writer of rich imagination; imaginative writer ‖ ～自我牺牲精神 be endowed with the spirit of self-sacrifice ‖ 她的诗～形象。Her poetry abounds in imagery.
【富裕】 fùyù ❶〈形〉affluent; rich; well-off; well-to-do: 达到共同～ achieve common prosperity ‖ 过～的生活 live an affluent life; live in affluence; lead a life of abundance ‖ 走共同～的道路 take the road of common prosperity ‖ ～的国家 country of affluence ‖ 农民逐渐～起来了。The peasants are getting better-off gradually. ❷〈动〉enrich: 发展生产,～人民 increase production and enrich the people
〖～中农〗 fùyù zhōngnóng 〈名〉〈旧〉well-to-do middle class peasant
【富余】 fùyu 〈形〉more than enough; surplus (to requirements): ～劳动力 redundant workers ‖ ～粮食 surplus (of) grain ‖ 时间还～,别着急! There's no hurry. We've got plenty of time? / Take your time; there's no rush. ‖ ～的苹果我们都送人。We are giving away all our surplus apples.
【富源】 fùyuán 〈名〉natural resources
【富足】 fùzú 〈形〉affluent; abundant; rich: 生活～ live in plenty; live a life of abundance

腹 fù 〈名〉❶ belly; abdomen; stomach: ～中的婴儿 unborn baby ‖ 她来例假时经常～绞痛。She often gets severe cramp during her period. ⇨～腔;空～ ❷ heart; mind: ⇨～稿;～议 ❸ belly (of a vase and its like): 瓶～ belly of a bottle ❹ front: ⇨～背受敌
【腹案】 fù'àn 〈名〉❶ plan in one's mind: 他初步有了个～。He has worked out a rough plan in his mind. ❷ unpublished programme
【腹背受敌】 fùbèi-shòudí 〈熟〉be attacked front and rear; be caught between two fires; between (the) hammer and (the) anvil
【腹部】 fùbù 〈名〉abdomen; stomach: ～损伤 abdominal injury
【腹卒中】 fùcùzhòng 〈名〉[医学] abdominal apoplexy
【腹地】 fùdì 〈名〉hinterland; interior: 深入～ get far into the hinterland

【腹非】 fùfēi = 腹诽 fùfěi
【腹诽】 fùfěi 〈动〉〈书〉criticize inwardly
【腹稿】 fùgǎo 〈名〉draft (worked out) in one's mind; mental draft: 打～ mentally prepare a draft; work out a draft in one's mind
【腹股沟】 fùgǔgōu 〈名〉[解剖] groin
【腹肌】 fùjī 〈名〉abdominal muscle
〖～炎〗 fùjīyán 〈名〉myocelitis
【腹面】 fùmiàn 〈名〉(of an animal) segmental venter; abdominal side
【腹鸣】 fùmíng 〈名〉borborygmus
【腹膜】 fùmó 〈名〉peritoneum: ～透析 peritoneal dialysis
〖～炎〗 fùmóyán 〈名〉peritonitis
〖～粘连〗 fùmó zhānlián 〈名〉peritoneal adhesion
【腹鳍】 fùqí 〈名〉[动物] ventral fin
【腹腔】 fùqiāng 〈名〉abdominal cavity: ～冲洗 peritoneal irrigation ‖ ～穿刺 peritoneocentesis ‖ ～灌洗 peritoneal lavage ‖ ～脓肿 peritoneal abscess
〖～镜〗 fùqiāngjìng 〈名〉[医学] peritoneoscope: ～检查 laparoscopy; ventroscopy; abdominoscopy
【腹疝】 fùshàn 〈名〉abdominal hernia
【腹水】 fùshuǐ 〈名〉[医学] peritoneal dropsy; ascites; ascitic fluid; hydroperitoneum: 抽～ tap the abdomen
【腹痛】 fùtòng 〈名〉abdominalgia; abdominal pain; belly ache
【腹泻】 fùxiè 〈动〉diarrhoea: 患～ have loose bowels ‖ ～不止 have persistent diarrhoea ‖ ～过度 hypercatharsis
【腹心】 fùxīn 〈名〉❶ vital organs; key parts ❷ trusted subordinate; reliable agent; intimate: ～之交 bosom friend ❸〈书〉true thoughts and feelings: 敢布～ venture to air one's views ‖ ～相照 be candid to each other
〖～之患〗 fùxīnzhīhuàn 〈熟〉disease in one's vitals—danger from/lies within; serious hidden trouble or danger
【腹议】 fùyì 〈动〉〈书〉keep one's thoughts to oneself
【腹胀】 fùzhàng 〈名〉abdominal distention
【腹足】 fùzú 〈名〉[动物] abdominal foot/leg; proleg
〖～类〗 fùzúlèi 〈名〉gastropod

缚 fù
〈动〉tie up; bind fast: 他手被～着无法还击。He couldn't fight back with his hands tied up. ⇨束～; 作茧自～

鲋 fù
〈名〉[动物] crucian carp

赙 fù
〈动〉〈书〉present a gift (of money, etc) to help a bereaved family with the funeral
【赙金】 fùjīn 〈名〉〈书〉money presented to a bereaved family
【赙仪】 fùyí 〈名〉〈书〉gift presented to a bereaved family
【赙赠】 fùzèng 〈动〉〈书〉present a gift to a bereaved family

蝮 fù
【蝮蛇】 fùshé 〈名〉Pallas pit viper

鳆 fù
【鳆鱼】 fùyú 〈名〉abalone

覆 fù
〈动〉❶ cover: ～上塑料薄膜 cover with plastic film ⇨～盖 ❷ overturn; upset; capsize: ⇨颠～ ❸ perish: ～国之辱 humiliation of a conquered nation ⇨～灭 ❹ = 复[1]②⑤ fù
【覆败】 fùbài 〈动〉be utterly defeated; be annihilated
【覆被】 fùbèi 〈动〉cover: 森林～占该国面积的五分之一。Forests cover one fifth of the country.
【覆巢之下无完卵】 fù cháo zhī xià wú wánluǎn 〈熟〉an overturned nest leaves no egg unbroken—no member can escape the disaster that befalls the group
【覆车之戒】 fùchēzhījiè 〈熟〉warning taken from an overturned vehicle ahead—lesson drawn from others' mistakes
【覆盖】 fùgài ❶〈动〉cover: ～着厚雪 be covered with thick snow ‖ 大雪～了公路。Snow covered the highway. ‖ 地球表面的三分之二为海洋所～。Two thirds of the Earth is covered by sea. ❷〈名〉plant cover; vegetation: 没有～,土壤容易流失。Erosion occurs easily without vegetation.
〖～层〗 fùgàicéng 〈名〉[地质] overburden
〖～率〗 fùgàilǜ 〈名〉coverage rate
〖～面〗 fùgàimiàn 〈名〉❶ covering square: 森林的～日益减少。The forest cover is constantly shrinking. ❷ reach; coverage: 扩大法制教育的～ make legal education more widely accessible ‖ ～很大的广告 advertisement with wide coverage
〖～物〗 fùgàiwù 〈名〉covering
【覆灭】 fùmiè 〈动〉destroy; collapse; ruin: 彻底～ collapse into total ruin ‖ 全军～。The whole army was destroyed.
【覆没】 fùmò 〈动〉❶〈书〉(of ships) capsize and sink ❷ (of troops) be overwhelmed/annihilated; suffer annihilation: ⇨全军～ ❸〈书〉be occupied by the enemy
【覆盆之冤】 fùpénzhīyuān 〈熟〉irremediable wrong; wrong that can never be righted
【覆盆子】 fùpénzǐ 〈名〉[植物] Korean raspberry
【覆水难收】 fùshuǐ-nánshōu 〈熟〉it is no use crying over spilt milk; what's done can't be undone
【覆亡】 fùwáng 〈动〉fall; perish: 罗马帝国的～ fall of the Roman Empire
【覆雨翻云】 fùyǔ-fānyún = 翻云覆雨 fānyún-fùyǔ
【覆辙】 fùzhé 〈名〉track of an overturned cart: ⇨重蹈～

馥 fù
〈形〉〈书〉fragrant
【馥馥】 fùfù 〈形〉〈书〉sweet-smelling; strongly fragrant
【馥郁】 fùyù 〈形〉〈书〉sweet-scented; strongly fragrant: ～的花香 strong scent of flowers ‖ 芬芳～ sweet and fragrant ‖ 花朵散发着～的芳香。The flower sent forth strong fragrance.

G

gā

夹 gā
⇨jiā；jiá

【夹肢窝】 gāzhiwō 〈名〉〈通称〉armpit

旮 gā

【旮旮旯旯儿】 gāga-lálár 〈名〉〈口〉nook and cranny：为了找钱包，她把屋子里～都找遍了。She's torn the room apart looking for her wallet. / She's searched every nook and cranny of the room for her wallet.

【旮旯儿】 gālár 〈名〉〈口〉❶ nook；corner；cranny：墙～ corner (formed by two walls) ❷ out-of-the-way place；remote part：背～ deep recess ‖ 住在山～ live in a remote/lonely mountain recess

伽 gā 〈名〉[物理] gal [unit of acceleration of gravity]
⇨jiā；qié

【伽马】 gāmǎ ❶〈名〉gamma [γ, the 3rd letter of the Greek alphabet] ❷〈量〉[物理] gamma [unit of intensity of magnetic field]

〖～刀〗 gāmǎdāo 〈名〉[医学] gamma knife

〖～放射疗法〗 gāmǎ fàngshè liáofǎ 〈名〉[医学] gammatherapy

〖～分布〗 gāmǎ fēnbù 〈名〉[统计] gamma distribution

〖～分类学〗 gāmǎ fēnlèixué 〈名〉gamma taxonomy

〖～辐射〗 gāmǎ fúshè 〈名〉[物理] gamma radiation

〖～函数〗 gāmǎ hánshù 〈名〉[数学] gamma function

〖～球蛋白〗 gāmǎ qiúdànbái 〈名〉[生化] gamma globulin

〖～射线〗 gāmǎ shèxiàn 〈名〉[物理] gamma ray：～激光器 gamma-ray laser ‖ ～手术 gamma surgery ‖ ～天文学 gamma-ray astronomy

〖～酸〗 gāmǎsuān 〈名〉[化学] gamma acid

〖～探测器〗 gāmǎ tàncèqì 〈名〉[物理] gamma detector

〖～铁〗 gāmǎtiě 〈名〉[冶金] gamma iron

〖～照相机〗 gāmǎ zhàoxiàngjī 〈名〉[工程] gamma camera

呷 gā
⇨xiā

【呷呷】 gāgā ＝ 嘎嘎 gāgā

咖 gā
⇨kā

【咖喱】 gālí 〈名〉curry：～烩蔬菜 vegetable curry

〖～粉〗 gālífěn 〈名〉curry powder：在汤里加点～吧。Put some curry powder in the soup.

〖～鸡〗 gālíjī 〈名〉chicken curry；curried chicken

〖～酱〗 gālíjiàng 〈名〉curry paste

〖～牛肉〗 gālí niúròu 〈名〉beef curry；curried beef

胳 gā
⇨gē；gé

【胳肢窝】 gāzhiwō ＝ 夹肢窝 gāzhiwō

嘎 gā 〈拟〉snap；crack；creak：～的一声折断树枝 snap off a twig ‖ 棍子～的一声断了。The stick broke with a snap. / The stick snapped. ‖ 汽车～的一声刹住了。The car screeched to a halt. / The car came to a screeching standstill.
⇨gá；gǎ

【嘎巴】 gābā 〈拟〉snap；crack：把尺子～一声折成两节 snap a ruler in/into two；break a ruler in/into two with a snap ‖ 小树～一声被风吹断了。The young tree suddenly snapped in the wind.

【嘎巴】 gāba 〈动〉〈方〉❶ crust；form into crust：剩下的粥都～在锅上了。The porridge leftovers crusted on the pot. ❷ stay in a place：别整天～在办公室里，你们应当出去走一走。Don't stay in the office all day；you should go out for a walk.

【嘎巴儿】 gābar 〈名〉〈方〉crust：粥～很难洗掉。Porridge crust is hard to wash off.

【嘎嘣】 gābēng 〈拟〉crunch：狗把骨头啃得～响。The dog was crunching on the bone.

〖～脆〗 gābēngcuì 〈形〉〈方〉❶ crisp；crunchy：这些苹果吃起来～。These apples are crunchy. ❷ forthright；straightforward：讲话～ speak in a forthright manner ❸ quick and efficient：办事～ be quick and efficient in what one does

【嘎噔】 gādēng 〈拟〉crack；snap：巨大的重力～一下把金属杆压成了两段。The great weight snapped the metal bar in two. ‖ 听到这个消息，我心头～一震。My heart missed a beat at the news.

【嘎嘎】 gāgā 〈拟〉(of a duck) quack；(of a crow, etc) caw：发动机发出可怕的～声，然后就停止运转了。The engine gave forth an ominous grinding noise and then stopped. ‖ 旧机器运转起来～作响。Old machines clatter/squeak while running. ‖ 积雪在我们脚下～作响。Our feet crunched on the snow.
⇨gága

【嘎然】 gārán 〈副〉❶ loudly and clearly：～长鸣 give a loud and clear cry ❷ suddenly：～而止 stop suddenly；cease abruptly；end all of a sudden

【嘎渣儿】 gāzhār 〈名〉〈方〉❶ scab/crust (over a cut or wound)：把～挠掉 pick the scabs；scratch the scabs off ❷ burnt crust (of a cakes, bread, etc)

【嘎吱】 gāzhī 〈拟〉creak；crunch；squeak；squish：～～地嚼着胡萝卜 crunch (on) an carrot ‖ ～～地走在雪地上 crunch through the snow ‖ ～作响的地板 creaky/squeaky floorboard ‖ 门～一声开了。The door creaked open. ‖ 牛车～～缓缓而行。The ox cart creaked along. ‖ 雪在我们脚下～作响。Snow crunched under our feet.

gá

轧 gá 〈动〉〈方〉❶ squeeze；press；jostle；push against：～车子 jostle one's way onto a bus ❷ associate；contact：～朋友 make friends (with sb) ❸ check；audit；examine：～账
⇨yà；zhá

【轧别丁】 gábiédīng 〈名〉[纺织] gabardine

【轧姘头】 gá pīntou 〈动〉〈方〉(of a married man or woman) have an affair；knock/fool/mess about：她怀疑她丈夫在外面～。She suspected her husband of keeping a mistress.

【轧账】 gázhàng 〈动〉check the accounts

钆 gá 〈名〉[化学] gadolinium (Gd)：～合金 gadolinium alloy ‖ ～化合物 gadolinium compound

尜 gá

【尜尜】 gága 〈名〉❶ *gaga* toy [wooden olive-shaped/spindle-shaped toy] ❷ olive-shaped/spindle-shaped thing：～枣 spindle-shaped date

【尜儿】 gár ＝ 尜尜① gága

嘎 gá
⇨gā；gǎ

【嘎调】 gádiào 〈名〉extra-high pitch tone (in Peking opera)

【嘎嘎】 gága ＝ 尜尜 gága
⇨gāgā

噶 gá

【噶当派】Gádāngpài 〈名〉[佛教] Bka'-gdems-pa [one sect of Tibetan Buddhism]
【噶举派】Gájǔpài 〈名〉[佛教] Bka'-brgyud-pa [one sect of Tibetan Buddhism]
【噶伦】gálún 〈名〉galoin [title of a high official in Tibetan local government in former times]
【噶玛派】Gámāpài 〈名〉[佛教] Karma-pa [one sect of Tibetan Buddhism]
【噶乌】gáwū 〈名〉[佛教] ga'u
【噶厦】gáxià 〈名〉gaxag [local Tibetan government before 1959, made up of four galoins]

gǎ

生 gǎ 〈形〉〈方〉❶ eccentric; odd; crabby: 她爷爷脾气很~。Her grandfather is rather eccentric. ❷ naughty; mischievous: ~小子 naughty boy
【生古】gǎgu 〈形〉〈方〉❶ (of a person) bad-tempered; hot-tempered; quick-tempered ❷ (of an object) not good enough; substandard; inferior
【生杂子】gǎzázi 〈方〉❶〈形〉fraudulent; treacherous ❷〈名〉treacherous person ❸〈名〉evil scheme: 他这人满脑子~。He has a whole bag of tricks.
【生子】gǎzi 〈名〉〈方〉❶ naughty child ❷ mischievous person

尕 gǎ 〈形〉〈方〉young; small; little: ~娃 little kid

嘎 gǎ = 生 gǎ
⇨gā; gá
【嘎古】gǎgu = 生古 gǎgu
【嘎子】gǎzi = 生子 gǎzi

gà

尬 gà → 尴尬 gāngà

gāi

该[1] gāi 〈动〉❶ [expressing what is necessary] should; can; ought to; must: 过不了几周，又~期末考试了。There will be the final examinations again in a few weeks' time. ‖ 明年我女儿~十八岁了。My daughter is going to be eighteen next year. ❷ [expressing duty] be one's turn, duty, or chance: ~谁做谁就做。The one on duty should do it. ‖ ~我了。It's my turn/go. ‖ 今天~谁值班了? Who is on duty today? ❸ serve sb right; deserve: ~! 那是他自己不好。Serves him right! It was his own fault. ‖ 他~输，他从来就没有好好练过。He deserved to lose; he had never practised hard enough. ⇨活~ ❹ [used to modify another verb, expressing what is necessary] should; ought to: ~表扬的就表扬，~批评的就批评。Give credit or criticism where it is due. ‖ ~干的都干了。All that needs to be done has been done. ‖ 你不~为此责怪他。You shouldn't blame him for it. ‖ 我的大衣~洗了。My coat needs cleaning. / My coat needs to be washed. ‖ 我~走了。I must be off now. ‖ 下一步我~怎么办? *What should I do next?* ❺ [used to modify another verb, expressing possibility] will; ought to; must; may; can: 都六点了，你~饿了吧? *It's already six o'clock. You must be hungry.* ‖ 你买票~不会有什么问题吧。You shouldn't have any difficulty getting the ticket, I suppose. ‖ 他现在~动身了。He ought to be starting now. ‖ 我想他现在~好了。I think he should be all right by now. ‖ 要是雨现在停了，~有多好啊! If only the rain could stop now! ❻ [used to modify another verb, expressing what should have been done] should/could/might have done/been; ought to have done/been: 你不~那样做。You shouldn't have done that. ‖ 你~更小心点。You could be more careful. ‖ 你事先~通知我一声! You could have given me an advance notice! / *You might have let me know it!*

该[2] gāi 〈动〉〈口〉owe; be in debt: 他~我二十元钱。He owes me twenty *yuan*. ‖ 张先生因买新车~了人家一万美元。Mr Zhang is 10,000 US dollars in debt for his new car.

该[3] gāi 〈代〉〈书〉this; that; the above-mentioned; the said: ~厂 this/that factory; the said factory ‖ ~县 that county; the above-mentioned county ‖ ~项工程 the project in question ‖ ~生连续三年获得第一名。This student has won the first place three years in succession. ‖ ~项任务至少需要八个人去完成。The task under consideration requires at least eight workers.

该[4] gāi = 赅 gāi
【该博】gāibó = 赅博 gāibó
【该当】gāidāng 〈动〉❶ deserve (a punishment): ~何罪? What punishment do you think you deserve? ❷ should; ought to: ~如此! *It should be so!* ‖ 这件事我们~尽力去做。We should try our best to do it.
〖~别论〗gāidāng-biélùn 〈熟〉should be regarded as a different question/matter: 那件事~。That's another story. / That's a different story.
〖~万死〗gāidāngwànsǐ 〈熟〉deserve to die a thousand times
【该欠】gāiqiàn 〈动〉owe; be in debt: ~图书馆一本书 owe the library a book
【该死】gāisǐ 〈形〉[used to express resentment or anger] damn; damned; goddamn; wretched: ~的孩子又忘了关灯! That wretched child forgot to turn the light off again! ‖ ~的天气! What wretched weather! ‖ ~，我的钱包丢了。Oh God/Good God/Damn! I've lost my wallet. ‖ ~，我把钥匙落在家里了! Oh blast! I've left my keys at home! ‖ 哪个~的家伙洒了一地的水，把我滑倒了! Some damn fool/idiot spilt water all over the floor and I slipped on it!
【该应】gāiyīng 〈方〉❶ = 应该 yīnggāi ❷ = 该着 gāizháo
【该账】gāizhàng 〈动〉owe; be in debt: ~不还 refuse to pay the money one owes ‖ 这个月你~100元，下个月可要省着点儿花。You have 100 *yuan* in red this month, and you should cut down your spending next month.
【该着】gāizháo 〈动〉(just) be one's/sb's luck: 他又没赶上火车，~他倒霉! He missed his train again. That was just his luck!
【该着】gāizhe 〈动〉❶ have money on credit: 钱不够没关系，剩下的先~。It doesn't matter if you don't have enough money; *you can have the rest on credit.* ❷ should; be one's turn: 今晚~我值班了。It's me who is on duty tonight. ‖ ~你发言了。It is your turn to speak.

陔 gāi 〈名〉〈书〉❶ order of stairs/steps ❷ ridges between fields

垓[1] gāi 〈量〉〈古〉one hundred million

垓[2] gāi
【垓心】gāixīn 〈名〉〈旧〉centre of a battlefield: 困于~ be bottled up in the centre of a battlefield

荄 gāi 〈名〉〈书〉*root of grass*

赅 gāi 〈书〉❶〈形〉complete; full; comprehensive; all-inclusive: ⇨言简意~ ❷〈动〉include; embrace: 以偏~全 take the part for the whole
【赅备】gāibèi 〈形〉complete; comprehensive; all-inclusive
【赅博】gāibó 〈形〉〈书〉broad and profound; learned; erudite: 学问~ be erudite/learned
【赅括】gāikuò 〈动〉〈书〉generalize; summarize

gǎi

改 gǎi 〈动〉❶ change; convert; shift; alter; transform: 把陈述句~为否定句 put a declarative sentence into a negative ‖ 把谷仓~为车库 change/transform/convert a barn into a garage ‖

把日期～到五月十日 change/alter the date to May 10th ‖ 解放后，中国完全～了样。China has changed completely since the founding of the People's Republic of China. ‖ 你的老习惯也该～一～了。It's time to break away from your old habit. ⇨～革；朝令夕～ ❷ revise; alter; adapt: ～稿子 revise the manuscript ‖ ～作业 correct students' homework ‖ 把裙子～短 raise the hemline of a skirt ‖ 这条裙子得大～。This dress needs much alteration. ⇨～写；篡～ ❸ correct; rectify; make/put right: ～拼写错误 correct spelling mistakes ‖ 把错字～过来 put the wrong words right ‖ 会计在～账上的错误。The accountant is rectifying the mistakes in the bill. ⇨～过；～邪归正 ❹ switch (over) to (doing) sth; change to: ～乘火车 switch over to a train ‖ ～抽一种较淡的香烟 go over to a milder brand of cigarettes ‖ ～学法律 switch (over) to law ‖ ～用公制 switch (over) to the metric system ‖ 她学了一个月英语，因故又～学法语。She studied English for a month, then something turned her to French.

【改版】 gǎibǎn ❶〈动〉revise an existing edition ❷〈动〉correct typesetting ❸〈名〉corrected/revised edition

【改扮】 gǎibàn 〈动〉disguise oneself as; masquerade as; get sb up as: ～成外交官 masquerade as a diplomat; get oneself up as a diplomat ‖ 犯人～成清洁工逃跑了。The prisoner escaped disguised as a cleaner.

【改编】 gǎibiān 〈动〉❶ adapt; rearrange; revise: 把小说～成电影/戏剧剧本 script/dramatize/adapt a story for the screen/stage; screen/operatize a story ‖ 将钢琴曲～为管弦乐 transcribe/rearrange/adapt piano music for orchestra; orchestrate piano music ‖ 这部戏几经～。This play has undergone several revisions. ❷ reorganize; regroup; redesignate; reconstitute; remodel: ～装甲师 reconstitute/remodel an armoured division ‖ 把一个营～为一个加强连 redesignate a battalion as a reinforced company ‖ 全军被～为八个军区。The national armed forces were reorganized into eight military commands.

【改变】 gǎibiàn 〈动〉❶ become different; change: ～得认不出来了 change beyond recognition; change out of all recognition ‖ 发生彻底的～ undergo a complete transformation ‖ 近年来中国的面貌有很大～。China has changed a lot over the past few years. ❷ change; transform; shift; alter: ～措辞 alter phraseology ‖ ～看法 change one's opinion (of); alter one's view (on) ‖ ～态度 change/alter one's attitude (towards) ‖ ～方向 change direction ‖ ～工作作风 shift the style of work ‖ ～话题 change the subject; shunt the conversation on to a new topic ‖ ～精神面貌 change the mental outlook ‖ ～决定 get a decision reversed; change one's decision ‖ ～口气 change one's tone ‖ ～立场 change sides; shift one's ground/position; alter one's stand; reverse oneself ‖ ～历史进程 change the course of history ‖ ～习惯 alter/change a habit ‖ ～主意 change/alter one's mind; switch off to another line of thought ‖ ～形象 change one's image ‖ 历史是不可～的。History is unalterable. ‖ 轮船被迫～航线。The ship was forced to shift its course. ‖ 农村的生活经历完全～了我。My experience in the countryside completely transformed me.

【改产】 gǎichǎn 〈动〉switch to the manufacture of a different product: ～消费者需要的产品 change to manufacturing products that consumers need

【改常】 gǎicháng 〈形〉abnormal; strange; unusual: 态度～ be unusual in attitude

【改朝换代】 gǎicháo-huàndài 〈熟〉change of dynasty/regime; dynastic change

【改窜】 gǎicuàn = 窜改 cuàngǎi

【改道】 gǎidào 〈动〉❶ divert: 交通～ traffic diversion ‖ 出了交通事故，车辆～行驶。Traffic is being diverted onto another road because of an accident. ❷ (of a river) change course; rechannel; divert: 让河流～ divert the river from its course ‖ 黄河入海口在历史上曾经二十多次～。The Yellow River changed its course/route to the sea on more than twenty occasions. ❸ change one's route: 我们～去了西安。We changed our route and went to Xi'an.

【改点】 gǎidiǎn 〈动〉reschedule; change a timetable/schedule: 所有火车都～运行。All the trains now follow a new timetable.

【改掉】 gǎidiào 〈动〉give up; discard; drop: ～不良工作作风 get rid of a bad working style ‖ ～恶习 give up a bad habit; get out of a bad habit; shake off a bad habit ‖ ～旧习 shed an old habit ‖ 抽烟的习惯很难～。It is difficult to break away from/break off the habit of smoking.

【改订】 gǎidìng 〈动〉revise; rewrite; recompose; reformulate: ～计划 revise/recompose a plan ‖ ～税则 revise the tax regulations ‖ ～规章制度 reformulate rules and regulations

【改动】 gǎidòng 〈动〉change; alter; modify; polish; revise: ～内容 make some changes in the content ‖ ～顺序 alter the order (of) ‖ ～不多 make few changes ‖ 做必要的文字上的～ make necessary verbal alternations; make necessary changes in wording ‖ 细小的～ slight alternations ‖ 词典第二版只是例证上有一些～。The 2nd edition of the dictionary only shows some changes in examples. ‖ 时间表有几处～。There have been a few alterations to the timetable.

【改恶从善】 gǎi'è-cóngshàn 〈熟〉abandon evil and do good; mend one's ways; turn over a new leaf

【改革】 gǎigé ❶〈动〉reform: ～不合理的规章制度 overhaul the irrational regulations; bring about a revolution to the irrational rules ‖ ～教育制度 revamp the educational system ‖ ～人事制度 reform the personnel system ‖ ～政治体制 reform the political structure ❷〈名〉reform: 急需～ be in urgent need of reform ‖ 进行重大～ undergo drastic reforms ‖ 深化～ deepen/further the reform ‖ 实行～ enact/implement reforms ‖ 支持～ support the reform ‖ 出台一套～方案 unveil a reform package ‖ ～措施 reformatory measures ‖ ～试点企业 pilot enterprise ‖ 机构～ structural reform/reorganization ‖ 价格/土地/住房～ pricing/land/housing reform ‖ 经济/政治/宗教～ economic/political/religious reform ‖ 文字～ writing system reform ‖ 体制～ institutional reform ‖ 强化～意识，加大～力度 be more reform-minded and step up reform efforts

〖～家〗 gǎigéjiā 〈名〉reformer; reformist

〖～开放〗 gǎigé-kāifàng 〈动〉reform and open to the outside world: ～政策 policy of reform and opening-up; reform and open policy

〖～派〗 gǎigépài 〈名〉reformers; reformists

【改观】 gǎiguān 〈动〉change the appearance; have/present a new outlook; take on a new look; transform: 我发现这个国家的教师生活条件在不少方面都有～。I have found a number of improvements in teachers' living conditions in this country. ‖ 五年来城市面貌大为～。The face of the city has changed a lot in the last five years. / The city presented an entirely new look during the last five years.

【改过】 gǎiguò 〈动〉correct one's mistakes; mend a fault; mend/amend one's ways/manners; straighten sb out: 勇于～ have the courage to correct one's mistakes/mend one's ways

〖～不嫌晚〗 gǎiguò bù xián wǎn 〈熟〉it is never too late to mend one's ways

〖～从善〗 gǎiguò-cóngshàn = 改过迁善 gǎiguò-qiānshàn

〖～迁善〗 gǎiguò-qiānshàn 〈熟〉mend one's ways; turn over a new leaf

〖～自新〗 gǎiguò-zìxīn 〈熟〉correct one's errors and make a fresh start; mend one's ways/manners; reform/amend one's conduct; turn over a new leaf: 发誓要～ take/keep/sign the pledge to reform oneself ‖ 他不再吸毒，已～了。He's stopped taking drugs and is now a reformed character.

【改行】 gǎiháng 〈动〉divert/switch to another job; change one's profession/trade/occupation; take up another calling: ～从政 divert to politics ‖ ～经商 switch over to business ‖ 她是学医的，却～做了外交工作。She was trained as a doctor, but she switched/diverted to diplomacy.

【改换】 gǎihuàn 〈动〉change: ～包装 repack ‖ ～地点 change the place ‖ ～方式 switch over the method; adopt a new method ‖ ～名称 rename; redesignate ‖ ～日期 change the date ‖ ～题目 change the topic ‖ ～住所 change one's residence

〖～门庭〗 gǎihuàn-méntíng 〈熟〉❶ enhance/elevate/improve/raise one's social status ❷ shift/transfer one's loyalty; switch to a new master/patron

【改悔】 gǎihuǐ 〈动〉repent and mend one's ways/manners: 毫无～之意 have no intention to repent; be absolutely unrepentant ‖ 乐于～ be willing/ready to repent ‖ 他没有任何～的表现。There's no sign of him mending his ways. ⇨死不～

【改嫁】 gǎijià 〈动〉marry another man; (of a woman) remarry: 丈夫死后不久她就～了。She remarried soon after her husband's death. ‖ 她一直没有～。She remained a widow for the rest of her life.

【改建】 gǎijiàn 〈动〉rebuild; reconstruct; transform; revamp:

～房屋 reconstruct a house ‖ ～旧城 redevelop the old town ‖ 把体育馆～为大剧院 transform/alter the gymnasium into an opera house ‖ ～费 reconstruction expenses

【改醮】 gǎijiào 〈旧〉 = 改嫁 gǎijià

【改进】 gǎijìn 〈动〉 ❶ improve; better; make better: ～方法 improve one's method ‖ ～服务 improve the service ‖ ～工作作风 improve one's work style ‖ ～思想作风 enhance one's ideology ‖ ～一项发明 improve on an invention ‖ 提出～措施 suggest/propose measures of improvement ‖ 还有～的余地。There is still room for improvement. ‖ 我们的工作尚待～。There is much to be desired in our work. ‖ 新版本比起老版本有很大～。The new edition is a great improvement on/over the original one. / The new edition shows many improvements compared with the original one. ❷ [机械] modify: ～型精密进场雷达 modified precision approach radar

【～炮铜】 gǎijìn pàotóng 〈名〉 [冶金] modified gunmetal

【改口】 gǎikǒu 〈动〉 ❶ correct oneself; modify/withdraw one's previous remarks; change one's story/tone: 发现自己说错了，他马上～。Realizing what he said was wrong he immediately corrected himself. ❷ address sb by a different name/title: 过去人们叫他"主任"，但现在得～叫他"主席"了。He used to be addressed as "director", but now we have to use "president" instead.

【改良】 gǎiliáng ❶ 〈动〉 improve; reform; ameliorate: ～耕作方法 reform the farming system ‖ ～家畜品种 improve the breeds of domestic animals ‖ ～农具 improve farm tools ‖ ～土壤 ameliorate/improve/enrich the soil ‖ 农田～ farmland reform ❷ = 改善 gǎishàn ❸ 〈名〉 reform: 社会～ social amelioration ‖ 政治～ political reform ⇨～主义 ❹ 〈动〉 [冶金] modify; improve: ～合金 modified alloy

【～剂】 gǎiliángjì 〈名〉 [农业] amendment

【～派】 gǎiliángpài 〈名〉 reformists

【～品种】 gǎiliáng pǐnzhǒng 〈名〉 improved strains; varietal improvements

【～型】 gǎiliángxíng 〈名〉 modified/improved type: ～沥青 modified asphalt ‖ ～树脂 modified resin

【～主义】 gǎiliángzhǔyì 〈名〉 reformism: ～运动 reform/reformist movement ‖ ～者 reformist

【改名】 gǎimíng 〈动〉 rename; change the name: 战争结束后，这支部队～为"特种部队 A"。After the war, this army unit was redesignated "Special A". ‖ 这所学校已～。This school has been renamed. / The name of the school has been changed.

【～换姓】 gǎimíng-huànxìng 〈熟〉 assume a new name; change one's name: 她女扮男装，～，越狱逃跑了。Disguising herself as a man and assuming a different name, she made her escape from the prison.

【改判】 gǎipàn 〈动〉 amend a judgement; change the verdict/sentence; commute: 他的死刑～为无期了。His punishment was commuted from death to life imprisonment.

【改平】 gǎipíng 〈动〉 [航空] level off

【～位置】 gǎipíng wèizhi 〈名〉 [航空] level-off position

【改期】 gǎiqī 〈动〉 change the date; reschedule: 将会议～ change the date of a conference ‖ 会议～举行。The meeting will be held some other time. ‖ 如果下雨，比赛就得～。If it rains, the match will have to be put off/postponed.

【改任】 gǎirèn 〈动〉 change to another post; have a new appointment: 杨先生不再担任厂长，～工会主席。Mr Yang was no longer the factory manager; he became the chairman of the trade union.

【改日】 gǎirì 〈名〉 another day; some day in future: ～见！See you (later)! / So long! ‖ 咱们～再做这件事吧。Let's do it some other day.

【改色】 gǎisè 〈动〉 ❶ change in colour: 夏秋交替之际树木～。The trees change in colours when summer is changing into autumn. ❷ change/turn colour: ⇨面不～

【改善】 gǎishàn 〈动〉 improve; amend; ameliorate; upgrade: ～服务质量 upgrade the quality of services ‖ ～关系 improve relations/ties (with) ‖ ～伙食 prepare better foods ‖ ～条件 better/improve/ameliorate the conditions ‖ ～投资环境 improve the investment climate ‖ ～装备 upgrade the equipment ‖ 局势已有所～。The situation has improved a bit. ‖ 两国之间的关系没有丝毫～。There is no improvement in the relations between the two countries.

【改适】 gǎishì 〈动〉 ❶ = 改嫁 gǎijià ❷ break off one's engagement (to sb) and be engaged to sb else; be engaged again

【改天】 gǎitiān = 改日 gǎirì

【改天换地】 gǎitiān-huàndì 〈熟〉 transform heaven and earth—transform nature; change/transform the world; bring about drastic changes: ～的革命精神 revolutionary impetus of changing the world

【改头换面】 gǎitóu-huànmiàn 〈熟〉〈贬〉 make superficial changes; dish up sth in a disguised new form; change the outside/appearance

【改土】 gǎitǔ 〈动〉 [农业] improve the soil: 治水～ bring the waters under control and improve the soil

【改弦更张】 gǎixián-gēngzhāng 〈熟〉 change the string of a musical instrument to produce more melodious tune—adopt a new way/approach; make a fresh start

【改弦易辙】 gǎixián-yìzhé 〈熟〉 change one's course/direction—reverse course; make a new start; strike out on a new path: 是～的时候了。It is time we tried an entirely new tact.

【改线】 gǎixiàn 〈动〉 change a route; alter a telephone/bus line; alter course: 轮船被迫～行驶。The ship was obliged to shift its course. ‖ 由于风暴，飞机～飞行。This plane changed course to avoid the storm.

【改邪归正】 gǎixié-guīzhèng 〈熟〉 give up evil and return to virtue—turn over a new leaf; straighten up; amend one's ways/conduct: 使某人～ draw sb from sin to the right path ‖ 那群小伙子再没有惹事生非，他们～了。Those teenagers have not been making any trouble; they have straightened up.

【改写】 gǎixiě 〈动〉 ❶ rewrite; reword: ～电文 reword a telegram ‖ ～剧本 rewrite/revise a play ‖ ～历史 rewrite history ‖ 编辑让作者～书中的部分章节。The editor asked the author to rewrite some parts of the book. ‖ 这份报告必须～。This report will have to be reworded. ❷ adapt; revise; remodel; rewrite (for sth/sth as sth else): 把历史事件～成小说 novelize historical events ‖ 把原稿～成广播稿 rewrite the script for radio ‖ ～原著，供中学使用。Original novels are adapted for use in middle schools. ‖ 这本书是根据一本英文小说～的。This is an adaptation from an English novel. / This book is based on an English novel.

【～本】 gǎixiěběn 〈名〉 adaptation; adapted version

【改型】 gǎixíng 〈动〉 modify; retrofit: ～工具 modification kit ‖ 对喷气式飞机进行～，以降低噪声 modify/retrofit a jetliner to make it quieter ‖ 这种车是前一种车型的～。This car is a modification of the previous model.

【改性】 gǎixìng 〈动〉 [化学] modify

【～剂】 gǎixìngjì 〈名〉 [材料] modifier

【～树脂】 gǎixìng shùzhī 〈名〉 modified resin

【改选】 gǎixuǎn 〈动〉 reelect; hold a new election: 这个国家的总统每四年～一次。The president of the country is elected every four years. / This country holds a presidential election once every four years.

【改样】 gǎiyàng ❶ 〈动〉 change; alter: 几年没见，你还没～儿。You haven't altered/changed a bit since I last saw you several years ago. ❷ 〈名〉 [印刷] revise

【改业】 gǎiyè = 改行 gǎiháng

【改易】 gǎiyì 〈动〉〈书〉 change; alter; replace: ～文章标题 change the title of an article

【改用】 gǎiyòng 〈动〉 substitute; replace: 椅子坏了，得～一把新的。The chair is broken. We must substitute a new one.

【改元】 gǎiyuán 〈动〉 change the title of an imperial reign; change the reign title

【改造】 gǎizào 〈动〉 ❶ remould; reform; transform: ～车型 retrofit a car ‖ ～农村电网 upgrade the rural power grid ‖ ～世界 remould the world ‖ ～世界观 transform/remould one's world outlook ‖ ～思想 remould one's ideology ‖ ～盐碱地 transform saline alkli land ‖ ～自然 remake nature ‖ ～国有企业 reform/transform the state-owned enterprises ‖ ～社会 reform a society ‖ ～旧工厂 refurnish an old plant ‖ 技术～ technical innovation ‖ 社会主义～ socialist transformation ❷ reform [make someone change his behaviour and become a better person]: ～少年犯 reeducate/reform/convert juvenile delinquents; rehabilitate/transform young criminals ‖ 被送到劳改厂接受～ be sent to a labour camp for corrections

【改辙】 gǎizhé 〈动〉 adopt a new approach/method; strike out on a new path

【改正】 gǎizhèng 〈动〉 correct; amend; remedy; rectify; put/

make right：～错别字 correct wrongly written or mispronounced characters‖～错误 correct one's mistakes；amend one's ways/manners‖～缺点 remedy/overcome one's shortcomings
〖～片〗 gǎizhèngpiàn 〈名〉［光学］corrector/correcting plate
〖～液〗 gǎizhèngyè 〈名〉correction fluid
【改制】 gǎizhì 〈动〉change/reform an economic or political system；restructure：～上市 reorganize an enterprise and have it listed on the stock market
【改装】 gǎizhuāng 〈动〉❶ change one's dress/costume ❷ repack；repackage ❸ modify；refit：～卡车 refit a truck‖那些飞机已经～过了。Those aircraft have been modified.‖二战后很多战舰被～供民用。After the Second World War, many warships were refitted for civil uses.
【改锥】 gǎizhuī 〈名〉screwdriver
【改组】 gǎizǔ 〈动〉reorganize；restructure；reshuffle；recompose；reconstitute；revamp；shake up：～领导班子 reorganize/restructure the leading group‖～内阁 reshuffle the cabinet‖～破产公司 shake up/reconstitute a bankrupt company‖～现有企业 revamp the existing enterprises‖～政治局 revamp the politburo‖实行大～ carry on a major reshuffle
【改嘴】 gǎizuǐ ＝ 改口 gǎikǒu

胲 gǎi 〈名〉〈书〉cheek muscle
⇨hǎi

gài

丐 gài 〈书〉❶〈动〉beg：～食 beg one's bread ❷〈名〉beggar ❸〈动〉give；grant；bestow：以～灾民 give relief to the afflicted people

匃 gài 〈书〉＝丐 gài

芥 gài
⇨jiè
【芥菜】 gàicài ＝ 盖菜 gàicài
⇨jiècài
【芥蓝菜】 gàiláncài 〈名〉［植物］cabbage mustard

陔 gài 〈动〉〈方〉❶ lean；recline ❷ count/rely on：～牌头 rely on sb's power and position

钙 gài 〈名〉calcium (Ca)：补～ enrich/add calcium‖缺～ lack calcium；calcium-deficient‖摄入足够的～ take in enough calcium‖高～食品 high-calcium food
【钙玻璃】 gàibōli 〈名〉［材料］lime glass
【钙长石】 gàichángshí 〈名〉［矿物］anorthite
【钙尘肺】 gàichénfèi 〈名〉［医学］calcicosis
【钙代谢】 gàidàixiè 〈名〉［化学］calcium metabolism
【钙过敏】 gàiguòmǐn 〈名〉［医学］calciphylaxis
【钙华】 gàihuá 〈名〉［地质］travertine
【钙化】 gàihuà 〈动〉［医学］calcify
〖～不全〗 gàihuà bùquán 〈名〉hypocalcification
〖～点〗 gàihuàdiǎn 〈名〉［生理］calcification：肺部～ calcification in the lungs
〖～软骨〗 gàihuà ruǎngǔ 〈名〉［动物］calcified cartilage
〖～维生素〗 gàihuà wéishēngsù 〈名〉calcifying vitamin
〖～作用〗 gàihuà zuòyòng 〈名〉［植物］calcification
【钙镁合金】 gàiměi héjīn 〈名〉calcium-magnesium alloy
【钙镁磷肥】 gàiměi línféi 〈名〉［农业］calcium magnesium phosphate
【钙片】 gàipiàn 〈名〉calcium tablet
【钙球蛋白】 gàiqiúdànbái 〈名〉［生化］calcoglobulin
【钙缺乏】 gàiquēfá 〈名〉［医学］calcium deficiency
【钙生植物】 gàishēng zhíwù 〈名〉calcicole
【钙质沉着症】 gàizhì chénzhuózhèng 〈名〉［医学］calcinosis
【钙质土】 gàizhìtǔ 〈名〉［农业］calcium soil

盖[1] gài ❶〈名〉lid；cover；cap；top：茶壶～儿 teapot lid‖瓶子/箱子～儿 bottle/box lid；cover of a bottle/box‖路上的一个下水道井口没～儿。There is a well left open in the street. ⇨～碗；锅～ ❷〈名〉〈书〉umbrella；canopy；covering/awning on a cart：⇨华～ ❸〈名〉shell (of a crab, tortoise, etc)：乌龟～ tortoise shell ❹〈名〉cover-shaped part of human skeleton (such as parietal bone)：头～骨 skull；brain pan‖膝～骨 knee cap；pan of the knee；patella ❺〈动〉cover (up)；lid；put a cover/lid on；fit/get a lid on；envelop；film；coat：～被子睡觉 lie under one's quilt‖～上盖子 put/get/fit the lid on‖～上盒子 lid a box；put the lid on the box‖给熟睡的孩子～上大衣 cover a sleeping child with a coat‖盖子～不上。The lid doesn't fit.‖箱子没～好。The box is not well closed. ❻〈动〉affix；impress；imprint；stamp；seal：～钢印 affix/impress/set a steel seal (to)‖在信封上～邮戳 impress/imprint a postmark on a letter；postmark a letter；imprint a letter with a postmark ⇨～章 ❼〈动〉cover (up)；conceal：想把丑闻～住 try to cover up a scandal‖真相是～不住的。The facts can not be covered up/concealed. ⇨欲～弥彰；掩～ ❽〈动〉drown out；cover up (a sound)；overwhelm；surpass：外面的嘈杂声～过了老师的讲课声。The noise from the outside drowned out the teacher's voice. ❾〈动〉build；construct；raise；erect：～房子 build/construct a house‖～楼房 raise/erect a building ❿〈名〉［昆虫］operculum ⓫ ＝ 耢 lào

盖[2] gài 〈书〉❶〈副〉about；around；approximately：死伤者～百人。Around/About a hundred people were injured or killed. ❷〈连〉for；because：有所不知，～未学也。If there are things we do not know, it is because we have not learned them.
【盖板】 gàibǎn 〈名〉cover plate；blind flange；sheathing plate
【盖杯】 gàibēi 〈名〉tea cup with a cover
【盖菜】 gàicài 〈名〉［植物］leaf mustard
【盖层】 gàicéng 〈名〉［石油］cap rock
〖～岩〗 gàicéngyán 〈名〉［地质］capping
【盖戳】 gàichuō 〈动〉〈口〉affix/set a seal；postmark：给信件～ postmark letters
【盖代】 gàidài ＝ 盖世 gàishì
【盖尔语】 Gài'ěryǔ 〈名〉［语言］Gaelic
【盖饭】 gàifàn ＝ 盖浇饭 gàijiāofàn
【盖革计数器】 Gàigé jìshùqì 〈名〉［物理］Geiger counter
【盖棺定论】 gàiguān-dìnglùn ＝ 盖棺论定 gàiguān-lùndìng
【盖棺论定】 gàiguān-lùndìng 〈熟〉only when the lid is laid on a person's coffin, can the final judgement be passed on him；no final verdict can be pronounced on a man until after his death；no judgement on a person can be finalized until his death
【盖果】 gàiguǒ 〈名〉［植物］pyxidium
【盖火】 gàihuo 〈名〉stove cover/lid；burner cap
【盖建】 gàijiàn 〈动〉build；construct
【盖浇饭】 gàijiāofàn 〈名〉meat-veggie-rice combo [rice served with meat and vegetables on top]：一盒～ a box of meat-veggie-rice combo‖吃～ have a meat-veggie-rice combo
【盖韭】 gàijiǔ 〈名〉cold-bed leek；winter leek [covered with bran during the night against cold]
【盖了】 gàile 〈形〉〈方〉extremely good；fabulous；topping：这场比赛太精彩了，真是～。The match was topping.
〖～帽了〗 gàilemàole ＝ 盖了 gàile
【盖帘】 gàilián 〈名〉straw cover (for a pot or jar)
【盖螺母】 gàiluómǔ 〈名〉［工程］box/capped nut
【盖螺栓】 gàiluóshuān 〈名〉［工程］bonnet/cap bolt
【盖洛普民意测验】 Gàiluòpǔ mínyì cèyàn 〈名〉Gallup poll [an assessment of public opinion devised by George Horace Gallup (1901-1984)]
【盖帽儿】 gàimàor ❶〈名〉［体育］(of basketball) shot blocking ❷〈形〉〈方〉super；superb；topping；excellent；fabulous；wonderful：在这地方度假真是～了。This is a super place for a holiday.
【盖膜】 gàimó 〈名〉❶［解剖］tectorial membrane ❷［植物］epiphragm ❸［动物］membrana tectoria
【盖然论】 gàiránlùn 〈名〉［哲学］probabilism
【盖然性】 gàiránxìng 〈名〉［逻辑］probability
【盖石】 gàishí 〈名〉［建筑］bridge/cover stone
【盖世】 gàishì 〈动〉〈书〉be matchless；be unparalleled；be peerless；be unrivalled
〖～无双〗 gàishì-wúshuāng 〈熟〉unparalleled anywhere in the world；peerless throughout the world；second to none
〖～英雄〗 gàishì-yīngxióng 〈熟〉peerless/matchless hero

【盖世太保】 Gàishìtàibǎo 〈名〉 Gestapo [short for Geheime Staats-polizei, German secret police under Nazi rule]
【盖柿】 gàishì 〈名〉[植物] lid persimmon
【盖头】 gàitou 〈名〉 red bridal veil：蒙～ cover a bride's head with a red veil ‖ 揭～ uncover a red bridal veil
【盖碗】 gàiwǎn 〈名〉 covered teacup/bowl
〖～茶〗 gàiwǎnchá 〈名〉 tea served in a covered teacup
【盖细胞】 gàixìbāo 〈名〉[植物] cover cell
【盖销】 gàixiāo 〈动〉 cancel (a postage stamp)：～邮票 cancel a stamp ‖ ～票 cancelled stamp
【盖印】 gàiyìn 〈动〉 affix a seal
【盖造】 gàizào 〈动〉 build；construct：～一所学校 build a school
【盖章】 gàizhāng 〈动〉 affix/impress/set a seal (to)；seal；impress；stamp；imprint：在文件上～ affix/impress a seal to a document；imprint/stamp a document with a seal ‖ ～后有效 become effective upon seal ‖ 合同不～无效。The contract is not valid unless it is sealed. ‖ 这份合同已签名～。The contract was signed and sealed. ‖ 这份账单要厂长～。This bill needs to be stamped by the director.
【盖子】 gàizi 〈名〉 ❶ lid；cover；cap；top：把～拧紧 screw the lid tight ‖ 打开～ open/undo a lid；take/blow/lift the lid off ‖ 盖上～ put/get/fit the lid on ‖ 揭～〈喻〉 lift up the lid；uncover；expose ‖ 拧开～ wrench/screw off a lid；unscrew a lid ‖ 捂～〈喻〉 keep the lid on；try to cover up the truth ‖ 瓶～ bottle cap/lid/top ‖ 油箱～ tank cover/cap ‖ 你能把罐头瓶～打开吗？Can you take the top off the tin? / Can you open the tin? ❷ shell (of a crab/tortoise, etc)：乌龟～ tortoise shell

溉 gài 〈动〉 irrigate；water：⇨灌～

概 gài ❶〈名〉 manner；air；bearing；deportment；style；mettle：⇨气～ ❷〈名〉 broad outline；general idea：⇨～况；梗～ ❸〈名〉 scene；situation；circumstance：胜～ beautiful scenery ❹〈副〉 without exception；categorically；all：～不负责 have no responsibility under any circumstance ‖ ～不过问 have no interests in sth at all；never bother oneself about sth/sb ‖ 学习时间～不会客 see no visitors during study hours ‖ 本店～不赊账。No credit given. / Cash only. ‖ 本刊～不退稿。No unused contribution will be returned. ‖ 钱款当面点清，过后～不负责。Count the money before you leave, or the loss is yours.
【概不追究】 gàibùzhuījiū 〈熟〉 no further action will be taken (against sb for his past offences)
【概差】 gàichā 〈名〉[统计] probable error；probability deviation
【概而不论】 gài'érbùlùn 〈熟〉 not care at all/a bit；take no heed；could not care less
【概而论之】 gài'érlùnzhī 〈熟〉 generally speaking；on the whole；to sum up
【概观】 gàiguān 〈名〉[often used as a book title] general survey；outline；synopsis；conspectus：人类思想史～ conspectus of human thought ‖《英国文学～》*A Survey of English Literature*
【概况】 gàikuàng 〈名〉 survey；outline；general situation；synopsis：介绍近年来中国社会变化的～ give a brief account of the social changes in China in recent years ‖《英语国家～》*A Survey of the English-Speaking Countries*
【概括】 gàikuò ❶〈动〉 summarize；epitomize；outline；sum/gather up：～要点 summarize the main points ‖ 从个别中～出一般 generalize from particulars ‖ 根据资料进行～ found one's generalization upon data ‖ 用一个词～出某人的性格 sum up sb's character in a word ‖ 文章很好地～了他的主要观点。The essay is a neat epitome of his leading views. ‖ 文章的标题很好地～了文章的主题。The title gathers up the subject of the essay. ‖ 这篇报告～了五十年来语言研究的新成就。The report generalizes/summarizes/outlines the progress in language studies over the last 50 years. ‖ 整个局势也许完全可以用下面两句话加以～。The situation is perhaps best summarized in the following two sentences. ❷〈形〉 brief and to the point：～地说 to put it briefly；to put it in a nutshell ‖ ～地阐述自己的观点 state one's views in broad outline
〖～性〗 gàikuòxìng 〈名〉 ability to generalize or summarize；quality of being concise and to the point：～报道 summary coverage ‖ 他的讲话～很强。His speech is a succinct summary. ‖ 这篇文章～极强。This article is very concise and to the point.
【概览】 gàilǎn 〈名〉 general survey；outline：《西安～》*A General Survey of Xi'an*
【概率】 gàilǜ 〈名〉 ❶ chance：这场比赛我们队获胜的～不大。Our team stands little chance of winning the game. ❷ [数学][统计] probability：先验/后验～ prior/posterior probability ‖ ～性标准 probabilistic standard
〖～抽样〗 gàilǜ chōuyàng 〈名〉 probability sample
〖～单位〗 gàilǜ dānwèi 〈名〉 ❶ [统计] probit ❷ [物理] probability unit
〖～分布〗 gàilǜ fēnbù 〈名〉[数学] probability distribution
〖～分析〗 gàilǜ fēnxī 〈名〉[数学] probability analysis
〖～函数〗 gàilǜ hánshù 〈名〉[数学] probability function
〖～界限〗 gàilǜ jièxiàn 〈名〉 probability limit
〖～空间〗 gàilǜ kōngjiān 〈名〉 probability space
〖～流量〗 gàilǜ liúliàng 〈名〉 probability current
〖～论〗 gàilǜlùn 〈名〉[数学] probability theory；law of probability
〖～逻辑〗 gàilǜ luójí 〈名〉 probabilistic logic
〖～密度〗 gàilǜ mìdù 〈名〉 probability density
〖～模型〗 gàilǜ móxíng 〈名〉 probabilistic/stochastic model
〖～曲线〗 gàilǜ qūxiàn 〈名〉[统计] probability curve
〖～统计〗 gàilǜ tǒngjì 〈名〉 probability statistics：～法 probabilistic method
〖～系数〗 gàilǜ xìshù 〈名〉 probability coefficient
〖～值〗 gàilǜzhí 〈名〉[统计] probability value
【概略】 gàilüè 〈名〉 summary；outline；synopsis：学术著作的～ brief summary/outline of an academic work ‖ 故事～ outline of the story
〖～图〗 gàilüètú 〈名〉 sketch；skeleton/sketchy diagram
【概论】 gàilùn 〈名〉[often used as a book title] introduction；outline；compendium：《语言～》*An Introduction to Language* ‖《美国文学～》*An Outline of American Literature*；*A Compendium of American Literature*
【概貌】 gàimào 〈名〉 general picture；outline：介绍中国少数民族生活的～ give a general picture of the life of Chinese minorities ‖ 地区～ general picture of a region
【概莫能外】 gàimònéngwài 〈熟〉 admit of no exception whatsoever
【概念】 gàiniàn 〈名〉 concept；conception；notion；idea：纠正错误的～ correct a mistaken conception ‖ 没有～ have no conception (of sth) ‖ 提出一个新～ put forward/present a new concept ‖ 形成～ shape/form a concept ‖ 爱国主义的基本～ basic/fundamental concept of patriotism ‖ 抽象～ abstract concept/notion ‖ 深奥的～ abstruse conception ‖ 我对你讲的只有一个模糊的～。I have only a vague notion of what you are talking about. ‖ 小孩子没有"危险"的～。Children have no idea about danger.
〖～车〗 gàiniànchē 〈名〉 concept car
〖～电影〗 gàiniàn diànyǐng 〈名〉 concept film (CF)
〖～工程学〗 gàiniàn gōngchéngxué 〈名〉 conceptual engineering
〖～股〗 gàiniàngǔ 〈名〉[金融] concept stock
〖～化〗 gàiniànhuà 〈动〉 ❶ conceptualize；generalize：把数据～，以便提出假设 conceptualize the data to form a hypothesis ❷ deal with in generalities；speak/write in abstract terms：写作不应～，而应该写出自己的所思所想。Writing should not be done in generalities；it should be a representation of what one is actually thinking.
〖～获得〗 gàiniàn huòdé 〈名〉[心理] concept attainment
〖～论〗 gàiniànlùn 〈名〉[哲学] conceptualism
〖～论证〗 gàiniàn lùnzhèng 〈名〉 concept proof
〖～模式〗 gàiniàn móshì 〈名〉 conceptual schema/model
〖～派〗 gàiniànpài 〈名〉 conceptualist：～艺术家 conceptualist artist
〖～配位〗 gàiniàn pèiwèi 〈名〉[计算机] concept coordination
〖～商品〗 gàiniàn shāngpǐn 〈名〉[经济] concept goods
〖～设计〗 gàiniàn shèjì 〈名〉[经济] conceptual design
〖～市场〗 gàiniàn shìchǎng 〈名〉[经济] concept market
〖～形成〗 gàiniàn xíngchéng 〈名〉[心理] concept formation
〖～艺术〗 gàiniàn yìshù 〈名〉 conceptual/concept art：～家 conceptual artist；conceptualist
〖～组配〗 gàiniàn zǔpèi ＝ 概念配位 gàiniàn pèiwèi
〖～作用〗 gàiniàn zuòyòng 〈名〉[心理] conception
【概述】 gàishù ❶〈名〉[often used as a title of a book or an article] summary；summarization；survey；outline；synoptic rep-

resentation：转换语法～ synoptic representation of transformational grammar ‖《社会学～》*A Survey of Sociology* ❷〈动〉summarize；outline；generalize：他～了自己的计划/理由。He outlined his plan/reasons. ❸〈名〉[法律] summing-up

【概数】gàishù 〈名〉approximate/round number

【概算】gàisuàn ❶〈动〉estimate roughly：～一下，这个礼堂可坐1,200多人。At a rough estimate this auditorium can seat over 1,200 people. ❷〈名〉[经济] budgetary/rough estimate

【概位】gàiwèi 〈名〉[航海] position approximate

【概要】gàiyào 〈名〉[often used as a title of a book] outline；essentials；synopsis；brief；(brief) conspectus；compendium：案情～ summary of a case ‖ 剧情～ synopsis of a play ‖《天文学～》*Essentials of Astronomy*；*An Outline/A Compendium of Astronomy* ‖ ～地说明新的交通规则 give an outline of the new traffic regulations ‖ 老师只讲了故事的～。The teacher only gave the gist of the story.

戤 gài 〈动〉〈方〉❶ counterfeit sth in order to make a profit ❷ = 隑 gài

gān

干[1] gān 〈名〉〈古〉shield：⇨～戈

干[2] gān 〈动〉❶〈书〉offend；affront；violate：有～禁例 violate a prohibition ⇨～犯 ❷ interrupt；trouble；interfere：⇨～扰 ❸〈书〉go after/seek (official positions, emoluments, etc) ❹ have to do with；be concerned with；be involved with/in；be implicated in：不～你的事。It's none of your business. / It has nothing to do with you. ‖ 与他何～？what has it to do with him?

干[3] gān 〈名〉〈书〉waterside；waterfront

干[4] gān 〈名〉Heavenly Stems：⇨～支；天～

干[5] gān ❶〈形〉dry [as opposed to wet]；arid：把毛巾拧～ wring out a towel；wring a towel dry ‖ 把衣服拿出去晾～ hang the clothes out to dry；dry clothes in the sun ‖ 擦～盘子 dry (up) the dishes (with) ‖ 擦～眼泪 dry one's tears；brush/dash/wipe away one's tears ‖ 感到口～ feel dry/thirsty ‖ 让木头～透 let the wood dry out ‖ 用浴巾擦～身子 dry oneself on/with a bath towel；rub oneself dry with a bath towel ‖ ～柴/毛巾 dry wood/towel ‖ 衣服在阳光下很快就～了。The clothes soon dried off in the sun. ‖ 路面已经～了。The roads have now dried up. ‖ 这种墨水～得很快。This ink dries quickly. ‖ 我的眼睛又～又疼。My eyes feel dry and prickly. ‖ 小心，油漆未～。Be careful, the paint is still wet. / Wet paint! ⇨～菜；～旱；～燥 ❷〈形〉dried up；exhausted：把眼泪哭～ be dry-eyed from too much crying ‖ 把水滤～ drain off the water ‖ 把雨伞放在外面让水滴～ put the umbrella outside to drain (dry) ‖ 把沼泽地里的水排～ drain the swamps ‖ 泉～了。The spring has dried up. / The spring has run dry. ‖ 水熬～了。The water boiled away. ⇨～涸；外强中～ ❸〈动〉empty；dry：咱们～了这一杯！Let's empty our glasses! ⇨～杯 ❹〈副〉vainly；helplessly；impotently：站在一旁～生气 look on in impotent fury ‖ 别～站着，帮我一把。Don't stand about/around doing nothing；give me a hand. ‖ 我不会在那儿～等。I'll not wait there for nothing/in vain. / I'll not wait vainly/futilely there. ⇨～瞪眼；～着急 ❺〈副〉hollowly；falsely；without real meaning：⇨～号；～笑 ❻〈形〉adopted；adoptive：⇨～妈；～亲 ❼〈名〉dried food/vegetable/fruit；desiccated/dehydrated food/vegetable/fruit：杏/牛肉～ dried apricot/beef ‖ 豆腐～ dried *tofu* ‖ 水果～ dried/dehydrated/desiccated fruit ❽〈形〉dry [without using water]：⇨～馏；～洗 ❾〈形〉(of alcoholic drinks) dry；not sweet：⇨～红；～啤 ❿〈动〉〈方〉leave sb in the cold；show/give sb a cold shoulder：别把客人～在那里。Don't leave the guests in the cold.

⇨gàn

【干碍】gān'ài ❶〈动〉hinder；obstruct；hamper；interfere：你总是讲个不停，～我的工作。You are hindering me in my work by keeping talking all the time. ❷〈名〉connection；relation；relationship：他被解雇一事与他的工作好坏没有什么～。His dismissal has no connection with the quality of his work.

【干巴巴】gānbābā 〈形〉〈口〉❶ dry；arid；dull：～的土地 parched land ❷ (of language) dull；boring；dry；insipid；vapid：～的演讲 dry/dull/arid speech ‖ 对于错误，他们没有道歉，只做了个～的解释。They offered no apology, just a dry explanation for the mistake. ‖ 他的讲话～的，听得我直打哈欠。His speech was so boring that I couldn't help yawning.

【干爸】gānbà 〈名〉(nominally) adoptive father

【干巴】gānba 〈形〉〈口〉❶ dry；arid；dried-up；shrivelled；wizened：有些水果长时间放置会～的。Some fruits dry up if kept too long. ❷ (of skin) dried-up；shrivelled；wizened：人老了，皮肤就～了。When a person grows old, his skin looks wizened. ❸ (of language) dull；insipid；dry；boring；vapid：这份报告读起来～乏味。This report makes rather dry reading.

【干白】gānbái 〈名〉dry white wine：一杯～ a glass of dry white wine ‖ 去买一瓶～。Go and buy a bottle of dry white wine.

【干斑】gānbān 〈名〉❶ [农业] (of fruits) drought spot ❷ [工程] dry spot

【干板】gānbǎn 〈名〉[摄影] dry plate：～显影冲洗机 plate processor ‖ ～照相机 plate camera

【干杯】gānbēi 〈动〉drink a toast：为两国人民的友谊～ propose a toast to the friendship between the two peoples ‖ 为成功～ drink a toast to success ‖ 为健康～ drink to sb's health；drink the health to sb；toast the health of sb ‖ ～！Cheers! / Bottoms up! ‖ 他们相互碰杯，为新年快乐而～。They clinked their glasses together and drank to a happy new year.

【干贝】gānbèi 〈名〉dried scallop/adductor

【干壁画】gānbìhuà 〈名〉fresco secco；secco painting

【干瘪】gānbiě 〈形〉❶ dry；dried-up；wizened；shrivelled：～的小老头 dried-up/wizened little old man ‖ 柿子都给太阳晒～了。The persimmons have all dried up/out in the sun. / The persimmons have all shrivelled up in the sun. ❷ (of speech or writing) dry；dull；arid：那是我所看过的最～的文章。It's the driest article I've ever read.

【干冰】gānbīng 〈名〉[化学] dry ice

【干菜】gāncài 〈名〉dried vegetable：储存～过冬 store dried vegetable for the winter

【干槽症】gāncáozhèng 〈名〉[医学] dry socket

【干草】gāncǎo 〈名〉hay：一捆～ a bale of hay ‖ 晒～ dry grass for hay；make dry ‖ 铡～ chop hay ‖ ～堆 hay stock

【干草原】gāncǎoyuán 〈名〉[地理] steppes

【干柴烈火】gānchái-lièhuǒ 〈熟〉dry firewood and intense fire—❶ explosive situation ❷ (of a man and a woman) burning with passion/desire；burning with fire of sexual desire

【干城】gānchéng 〈名〉〈书〉shield and city wall—defending army；defender

【干储存】gānchǔcún 〈名〉[机械] dry storage

【干船坞】gānchuánwù 〈名〉[土木] dry/graving dock

【干醋】gāncù 〈名〉jealousy about something that is none of one's business；vicarious jealousy：吃～ experience uncalled-for jealousy

【干脆】gāncuì ❶〈形〉clear-cut；straightforward；crisp；frank；candid：～一点，不要浪费时间。Look snappy! You are wasting our time. ‖ 那个年轻人说话很～。The young man is rather blunt in his remarks. / There is a curt directness about the young man's manner of talk. ‖ 请你说～点！Would you just spit it out? / Please come straight to the point! ❷〈副〉bluntly；directly；just；plump；simply；unreservedly：～一点说吧，她不合格。She is, quite simply, unqualified. ‖ 干干脆脆给个答复。Give a forthright answer. ‖ 你不必去了，～写封信解释一下。You don't have to go. Just send a letter of explanation.

【干达族】Gāndázú 〈名〉Ganda [the ethnic]

〖～人〗Gāndázúrén 〈名〉Ganda [the people]

〖～语〗Gāndázúyǔ 〈名〉Ganda [the language]

【干打雷，不下雨】gān dǎléi, bù xiàyǔ 〈熟〉all thunder, but no rain—all show and no go；much noise, but no action；all talk and no cider

【干打垒】gāndǎlěi 〈名〉❶ rammed-earth construction ❷ house with walls of rammed earth；adobe house

【干瞪眼】gāndèngyǎn 〈动〉〈方〉stare helplessly；look on in despair：车胎没气了，我没办法，只能～。I got a flat tire, but I could

do nothing but stand by helplessly.

【干点】 gāndiǎn 〈名〉❶[化学] dry point ❷[物理] final boiling point

【干电池】 gāndiànchí 〈名〉dry cell; (dry) battery: 一节～ a dry cell ‖ 更换～ replace a battery

〖～组〗 gāndiànchízǔ 〈名〉dry battery

【干爹】 gāndiē 〈方〉 = 干爸 gānbà

【干冻】 gāndòng 〈名〉[水文] dry freeze

〖～细菌肥〗 gāndòng xìjūnféi 〈名〉lyophilized bacterial fertilizer

【干度】 gāndù 〈名〉dryness

【干儿子】 gān'érzi 〈名〉nominally adopted/adoptive son

【干犯】 gānfàn 〈动〉offend; trespass on/upon/against; infringe upon; encroach on/upon: ～法纪 break the law and violate disciplines ‖ ～法律 trespass against the law ‖ ～人权 encroach upon human rights

【干饭】 gānfàn 〈名〉steamed/cooked rice [as distinct from porridge]: 一碗～ a bowl of cooked rice/millet ⇨吃～

【干纺】 gānfǎng 〈名〉[纺织] dry spinning

〖～机〗 gānfǎngjī 〈名〉dry spinning frame

〖～纱〗 gānfǎngshā 〈名〉dry spinning yarn

〖～亚麻〗 gānfǎng yàmá 〈名〉dry spinning flax

【干肥】 gānféi 〈名〉dry fertilizer/manure

【干粉】 gānfěn 〈名〉❶ dried noodles (esp from beans/potatoes) ❷ dry powder

〖～混合机〗 gānfěn hùnhéjī 〈名〉dry powder blender

〖～灭火器〗 gānfěn mièhuǒqì 〈名〉dry chemical fire extinguisher

〖～气溶胶〗 gānfěn qìróngjiāo 〈名〉dust aerosol

【干腐】 gānfǔ 〈动〉dry-rot: 木料都～了。The timbers are full of dry rot.

〖～病〗 gānfǔbìng 〈名〉[植物] dry rot

〖～菌〗 gānfǔjūn 〈名〉[植物] dry rot

【干腐蚀】 gānfǔshí 〈名〉[冶金] dry corrosion

【干干净净】 gāngān-jìngjìng 〈形〉❶ neat and tidy; spotlessly clean; very clean/fresh: 校园里～。The campus is clean and tidy. ‖ 她叫铜匠把铜像上的绿锈擦得～。She got a tinker to rub off every speck of patina of the bronze statue. ‖ 学生们穿得～。The school boys and girls wear very clean clothes. ❷ with nothing left; all gone: 把侵略者消灭得～ clear the land of invaders ‖ 把一块蛋糕吃得～ polish off a whole cake ‖ 忘得～ be clean/completely/entirely forgotten

【干戈】 gāngē 〈名〉weapons of war—arms; war: 动～ go to war; take up arms ‖ 化～为玉帛 turn hostility into friendship; beat/turn swords into ploughshares; bury the hatchet/tomahawk ‖ ～四起。Wars broke out all over.

〖～扰攘〗 gāngē-rǎorǎng 〈熟〉in the tumult of raging war

【干耕】 gāngēng 〈动〉plough under dry conditions

【干谷】 gāngǔ 〈名〉[地质] dry valley; wady; wadi

【干股】 gāngǔ 〈名〉free share of stock; gratuitous share

【干果】 gānguǒ 〈名〉❶[植物] dry fruit [eg nuts] ❷ dried fruit

〖～螟〗 gānguǒmíng 〈名〉dressing fruit moth

【干寒】 gānhán 〈形〉dry and cold; arid and frigid: ～地区 arid and cold area

【干旱】 gānhàn ❶〈形〉(of soil or weather) dry; arid; xeric; droughty: ～地区和半～地区 arid and semiarid regions ‖ 就这个季节而言,现在就算很～了。It is very dry for this season of the year. ❷〈名〉[气候] drought; dryspell: 战胜～ conquer drought ‖ 长期/短期～ prolonged/temporary drought

〖～林〗 gānhànlín 〈名〉dry forest

〖～期〗 gānhànqī 〈名〉dry spell/season

〖～侵蚀〗 gānhàn qīnshí 〈名〉arid erosion

【干号】 gānháo 〈动〉howl without tears; cry aloud but shed no tears

【干嚎】 gānháo = 干号 gānháo

【干涸】 gānhé 〈形〉(of a river, lake, etc) dry; dried-up: ～的河床 dried-up river bed ‖ 那条河早就～了。That river dried up long ago.

【干红】 gānhóng 〈名〉dry red wine: 一瓶～ a bottle of dry red wine

【干花】 gānhuā 〈名〉dried/dehydrated flower

【干化】 gānhuà 〈名〉[医学] mummification

【干画】 gānhuà 〈名〉[绘画] dry painting

【干灰】 gānhuī 〈名〉plant ash [used as fertilizer]

【干货】 gānhuò 〈名〉❶ dry grocery; dried fruit ❷[工业] dry cargo/goods ❸ dried goods [eg grains]

【干急】 gānjí = 干着急 gānzháojí

【干季】 gānjì 〈名〉[气候] dry season/spell

【干季风】 gānjìfēng 〈名〉[气象] dry monsoon

【干将】 gānjiàng 〈名〉*Ganjiang* [name of a famous ancient double-edged sword]—treasured double-edged sword ⇨gànjiàng

〖～莫邪〗 gānjiàng-mòyé 〈名〉*Gangjiang and Moya* [names of two famous ancient double-edged swords]—treasured double-edged swords

【干胶印】 gānjiāoyìn 〈名〉[印刷] dry offset

【干接触】 gānjiēchù 〈名〉[计算机] dry contact

【干结】 gānjié 〈形〉dry and hard: 大便～ be/get constipated

【干姐妹】 gānjiěmèi 〈名〉sworn sisters

【干井】 gānjǐng 〈名〉❶ dry well [a well without water] ❷[石油] dry hole/well; duster

【干净】 gānjìng 〈形〉❶ neat and tidy; clean; fresh: 爱～ be clean in one's person; be a clean person; be cleanly ‖ 把厨房打扫～ clean up the kitchen; sweep the kitchen clean; give the kitchen a good cleaning ‖ 把毛巾洗～ wash the towel clean ‖ 饭后把饭桌收拾～ clear off the table after dinner ‖ 擦～ rub/scrub sth clean ‖ 把黑板擦～ clean off a blackboard ‖ 用手绢把嘴擦～ scrub one's mouth with a handkerchief ‖ 〈喻〉说话嘴不～ have a foul mouth; be foul-mouthed ‖ ～衣服 clean clothes ‖ 用洗发精洗过头后,要把头发冲洗～。Give your hair a good rinse after shampooing it. / Rinse your hair thoroughly after shampooing it. ‖ 〈喻〉他手脚有点不～。He has sticky/itchy fingers. ‖ 嘴巴～点! Keep your language clean! ❷ with nothing left; all gone: 把敌人消灭～ wipe out the enemy ❸ (of what one says and behaves) clear-cut: 他文笔～。He is very concise in writing.

〖～穿孔〗 gānjìng chuānkǒng 〈名〉[计算机] clean hole punching

〖～核弹〗 gānjìng hédàn 〈名〉[军事] clean nuclear bomb

〖～利落〗 gānjìng-lìluo 〈熟〉clean; neat; crisp; efficient: 办事～ be neat in everything one does ‖ 处理问题～ solve problems with speed and address ‖ 讲话～ have a crisp style of delivery ‖ ～的表演 crisp performance ‖ ～的发球 clean serve ‖ 雇主都喜欢～的雇员。Employers like efficient employees. ‖ 那位工人活儿干得～。The worker did a clean job. / The worker did the job efficiently.

〖～区〗 gānjìngqū 〈名〉[计算机] clean area/band

〖～声道〗 gānjìng shēngdào 〈名〉[工程] clean track

〖～武器〗 gānjìng wǔqì 〈名〉[军事] clean weapon

【干酒】 gānjiǔ 〈名〉dry wine

【干咳】 gānké 〈动〉have a dry/husky cough: 发出短促的～声 emit short dry coughs

【干渴】 gānkě 〈形〉very thirsty; feeling parched: ～而死 die of thirst ‖ ～难熬 have a terrible thirst

【干枯】 gānkū 〈形〉❶ (of skin) dried-up; wizened; withered; shrivelled: ～的皮肤 wizened/wizzled skin ❷ (of grass, leaves, etc) dried-up; withered; shrivelled: 小树都晒～了。The young trees have dried up/parched in the sun. ❸ dry; dried-up: ～的河流 dry river ‖ 小河冬天就～了。The small river dries up in winter.

【干哭】 gānkū 〈动〉cry without tears; cry tearlessly

【干酪】 gānlào 〈名〉cheese: 一块～ a piece of cheese ‖ 熟～ ripe cheese

〖～粉〗 gānlàofěn 〈名〉cheese powder

〖～化〗 gānlàohuà 〈名〉[医学] caseation

〖～素〗 gānlàosù 〈名〉[化学] casein (IFN)

〖～素胶〗 gānlào sùjiāo 〈名〉cheese cement

〖～性坏死〗 gānlàoxìng huàisǐ 〈名〉[医学] caseation

【干冷】 gānlěng 〈形〉(of weather) dry and cold; crisp: ～的冬日 crisp winter day

【干礼】 gānlǐ 〈名〉money as a gift; present money

【干连】 gānlián = 牵连 qiānlián

【干量】 gānliàng 〈名〉[力学] dry measure

【干粮】 gānliang 〈名〉field/marching rations; solid food (for a journey); rations for a journey; dry provisions: 星期天郊游,请自带～。Bring your own food on Sunday's outing.

〖～袋〗 gānliangdài 〈名〉haversack; ration bag

【干料】 gānliào 〈名〉[材料] drier

【干裂】 gānliè ❶〈动〉split; crack; be dry and cracked; chap;

parch：~的农田 parched farmland ‖ 气候寒冷，她的嘴唇都~了。Her lips were chapped/parched from the cold climate. ‖ 油漆面年代长了会~。Painted surfaces may check with age. ❸〈名〉[材料] season check；weather-shake

【干馏】 gānliú 〈名〉[化学] dry distillation

〖~焦油〗 gānliú jiāoyóu 〈名〉 dry-run tar

【干妈】 gānmā 〈名〉 nominally adoptive mother

【干霾】 gānmái 〈名〉[气象] dry haze

【干名采誉】 gānmíng-cǎiyù 〈熟〉 seek fame by hook or by crook

【干磨】 gānmó 〈名〉[工程] dry grind(ing)；drymilling

〖~机〗 gānmójī 〈名〉[工程] dry grinder；dry mill

〖~削〗 gānmóxiāo 〈名〉[工程] dry abrasive cutting；dry grinding

【干捻】 gānniǎn 〈名〉 dry twisting

【干娘】 gānniáng 〈名〉 norminally adoptive mother

【干女儿】 gānnǚ'ér 〈名〉 nominally adopted/adoptive daughter

【干呕】 gān'ǒu 〈名〉[医学] retch(ing)；vomiturition

【干皮病】 gānpíbìng 〈名〉[医学] xeroderma

【干啤】 gānpí 〈名〉 dry beer

【干片整流器】 gānpiàn zhěngliúqì 〈名〉 dry-disc rectifier

【干期】 gānqī 〈名〉[气候] dry season/spell

【干强度】 gānqiángdù 〈名〉 ❶ [工程] dry strength ❷ [冶金] baked strength

【干墙】 gānqiáng 〈名〉[建筑] drywall

【干亲】 gānqīn 〈名〉 nominal kinship：拜~ enter into/be taken into a nominal kinship ‖ 认~ take sb as one's nominally adoptive kinsman or kinswoman

【干球温度计】 gānqiú wēndùjì 〈名〉 dry-bulb thermometer

【干扰】 gānrǎo 〈动〉 ❶ disturb；interfere；obstruct：~金融市场 interfere with financial market ‖ ~某人的工作 disturb sb in his work；interfere with sb's work ‖ ~某人平静的生活 disturb sb's quiet life ‖ ~上课 disturb the class ‖ ~正常的营业秩序 disturb the business routine ‖ 没有任何~ without any disturbance ‖ 排除外界~ overcome the outside disturbance ‖ 人为~ artificial obstruction ‖ 母语对外语学习的~ mother tongue interference in foreign language study ❷ [物理] jam；interfere：~电台 jam a radio station；interfere with a radio broadcast ‖ 磁场~ magnetic disturbance ‖ 电子~ electronic countermeasure/interference ‖ 反~ counteract interference ‖ 移动电话会~电视信号吗？Does a mobile phone interfere with TV signals?

〖~波〗 gānrǎobō 〈名〉[通信] interference wave

〖~测定〗 gānrǎo cèdìng 〈名〉 interference measurement

〖~场〗 gānrǎochǎng 〈名〉 interference field

〖~弹〗 gānrǎodàn 〈名〉[军事] jamming bomb

〖~倒相器〗 gānrǎo dàoxiàngqì 〈名〉 interference inverter

〖~电流〗 gānrǎo diànliú 〈名〉 interference current

〖~电压〗 gānrǎo diànyā 〈名〉 disturbing voltage

〖~功率〗 gānrǎo gōnglǜ 〈名〉 interference power

〖~脉冲〗 gānrǎo màichōng 〈名〉 interfering impulse

〖~频带〗 gānrǎo píndài 〈名〉 interference band

〖~频率〗 gānrǎo pínlǜ 〈名〉 interference frequency

〖~器〗 gānrǎoqì 〈名〉 jammer；interference unit

〖~强度〗 gānrǎo qiángdù 〈名〉 jamming intensity

〖~区〗 gānrǎoqū 〈名〉[通信] interference range/region/zone；interfering space

〖~设备〗 gānrǎo shèbèi 〈名〉 jamming equipment

〖~时间〗 gānrǎo shíjiān 〈名〉 interference time

〖~试验〗 gānrǎo shìyàn 〈名〉[石油] interference test

〖~素〗 gānrǎosù 〈名〉[生物] interferon

〖~台〗 gānrǎotái 〈名〉 jamming station

〖~图〗 gānrǎotú 〈名〉[电子] interference pattern

〖~物〗 gānrǎowù 〈名〉 interferent

〖~系数〗 gānrǎo xìshù 〈名〉 interference factor

〖~现象〗 gānrǎo xiànxiàng 〈名〉 interference phenomenon

〖~效应〗 gānrǎo xiàoyìng 〈名〉 interference effect

〖~信号〗 gānrǎo xìnhào 〈名〉[电子] interfering/undesired signal

〖~抑制〗 gānrǎo yìzhì 〈名〉[通信] interference rejection

〖~预测〗 gānrǎo yùcè 〈名〉[电子] interference prediction

〖~源〗 gānrǎoyuán 〈名〉 interference source

【干热】 gānrè 〈名〉 dry heat：~环境 xerothermic environment

【干涩】 gānsè 〈形〉 ❶ dry and rough/coarse：~的皮肤 dry and rough skin ❷ (of voice) husky；hoarse；raucous：嗓音~ have a husky voice ❸ (of expression or movement) stiff；rigid；affected：~地一笑 force a stiff smile

【干砂】 gānshā 〈名〉[冶金] dry sand

【干舌】 gānshé 〈名〉[气象] dry tongue

【干涉】 gānshè ❶〈动〉 interfere (in)；intervene；meddle：~别人私事 interfere/meddle in sb's private concerns/affairs ‖ ~婚姻/言论自由 interfere with the freedom of marriage/speech ‖ ~他国内政 interfere/intervene in the internal affairs of another country/nation ‖ 不容~ brook/suffer/tolerate no interference ‖ 喜欢~别人的事 be busy in others' affairs；like to pose one's nose into others' private affairs ‖ 外来~ outside interference；interference from the outside ‖ 武装~ military/armed intervention；intervene by force/arms ‖ 别~我的私生活！Hands off my private life! ❷〈名〉 connection；relation；relationship：我以为犯罪与贫困二者了无~。I can find no relation between crime and poverty. / I cannot see the relationship of crime to poverty. ❸〈名〉[物理] (wave) interference

〖~测量〗 gānshè cèliáng 〈名〉[物理] interferometric method

〖~光谱〗 gānshè guāngpǔ 〈名〉[光学] interference spectrum

〖~计算器〗 gānshè jìsuànqì 〈名〉 interference counter

〖~镜〗 gānshèjìng 〈名〉 interference mirror；interferoscope

〖~色〗 gānshèsè 〈名〉 interference colour

〖~条纹〗 gānshè tiáowén 〈名〉[光学] interference fringe

〖~图〗 gānshètú 〈名〉 ❶ [摄影] interferogram ❷ [光学] interference figure

〖~系数〗 gānshè xìshù 〈名〉 interference coefficient

〖~显微镜〗 gānshè xiǎnwēijìng 〈名〉[光学] interference microscope

〖~现象〗 gānshè xiànxiàng 〈名〉 interference phenomenon

〖~仪〗 gānshèyí 〈名〉[物理] interferometer

〖~主义〗 gānshèzhǔyì 〈名〉 interventionism

【干尸】 gānshī 〈名〉 mummy；desiccated/mummified corpse

【干湿表】 gānshībiǎo 〈名〉[气象] psychrometer

【干石】 gānshí 〈名〉[地质] dry stone

【干式】 gānshì 〈形〉 dry；dry-type

〖~绝缘〗 gānshì juéyuán 〈名〉[电子] dry insulation

〖~离合器〗 gānshì líhéqì 〈名〉[机械] dry/dry-type clutch

〖~整流器〗 gānshì zhěngliúqì 〈名〉 dry plate rectifier

〖~轴承〗 gānshì zhóuchéng 〈名〉 dry bearing

【干手器】 gānshǒuqì 〈名〉 handdryer：自动~ automatic handdryer

【干瘦】 gānshòu 〈形〉 bony；skinny；emaciated：~的老头 skinny old man

【干爽】 gānshuǎng 〈形〉 ❶ (of weather, air, etc) dry and crisp：~的空气 crisp air ❷ (of roads, soil, etc) dry：~的地方 dry place

【干饲料】 gānsìliào 〈名〉 dry forage

【干松】 gānsōng 〈形〉〈方〉 dry and loosely tied：一捆~的干草 a loose bundle of hay

【干酸】 gānsuān 〈名〉[化学] dry acid

【干碎机】 gānsuìjī 〈名〉 dry crushing mill

【干铜】 gāntóng 〈名〉[冶金] dry copper

【干雾】 gānwù 〈名〉[气象] dry fog

【干洗】 gānxǐ 〈动〉 dry-clean；dry-cleanse：~衣服 dry-clean clothes ‖ 把衣服送去~ have the clothing dry-cleaned ‖ ~洗发水/洗发精 dry shampoo ‖ 这套西服只能~。This suit has to be dry-cleaned.

〖~店〗 gānxǐdiàn 〈名〉 dry-cleaner's；dry cleaning shop

〖~工〗 gānxǐgōng 〈名〉 dry-cleaner

〖~机〗 gānxǐjī 〈名〉 dry-cleaner

〖~剂〗 gānxǐjì 〈名〉 dry-cleaner；dry-cleaning fluid

【干系】 gānxi 〈名〉 responsibility；implication：逃脱不了~ cannot shirk/escape the responsibility ‖ 他不承认与这一事故有任何~。He denied any responsibility for the accident.

【干舷】 gānxián 〈名〉 freeboard

〖~甲板〗 gānxián jiǎbǎn 〈名〉 freeboard deck

【干笑】 gānxiào ❶〈名〉 hollow laugh ❷〈动〉 laugh hollowly；force a smile

【干芯电缆】 gānxīn diànlǎn 〈名〉[通信] dry-core cable

【干薪】 gānxīn 〈名〉 sinecure salary：他只担任了一个领~的职务。He only has a sinecure.

【干性】 gānxìng 〈形〉 dry；drying

〖~皮肤〗 gānxìng pífū 〈名〉 dry skin

〖~油〗 gānxìngyóu 〈名〉[材料] drying oil；dry oil；siccative oil

【干选】 gānxuǎn 〈名〉[矿业] dry separation

【干血浆】 gānxuèjiāng 〈名〉 desiccated plasma

【干血痨】 gānxuèláo 〈名〉[中医] dry blood taxation [tubercular disease found in women, with such symptoms as menostasis,

recurrent low fever and general debility]
【干压】 gānyā 〈名〉[工程] dry pressing
【干腌】 gānyān 〈动〉dry-cure; dry-salt
【干盐湖】 gānyánhú 〈名〉[地质] playa
【干眼症】 gānyǎnzhèng 〈名〉[医学] xerophthalmia; xeroma
【干谒】 gānyè 〈动〉〈书〉seek favour (from influential officials)
【干衣机】 gānyījī 〈名〉clothes/tumble drier
【干与】 gānyù ＝ 干预 gānyù
【干预】 gānyù ❶〈动〉intervene; meddle; interfere; interpose; involve; tamper: ～他人的事 tamper with others' business; thrust one's nose into other people's affairs ‖ ～地方经济 meddle in the local economy ‖ ～货币市场 intervene in the currency market ‖ 军事/武装～ intervene militarily; military/armed intervention ‖ 这件事与我们无关，我们不～。It's none of our business, and we will not get involved in it/and we will not interfere in it/and we will not tamper with it. ‖ 我决不会～夫妻间的事。I'd never interfere between husband and wife. ❷〈名〉interference; intervention: ～政策 intervention policy ‖ 国家～ state interference/intervention ‖ 市场～ market intervention ‖ 行政～ administrative interference ‖ 政府～ government interference/intervention; interfere/intervene by the government
〖～货币〗 gānyù huòbì 〈名〉interference/intervention currency
〖～价格〗 gānyù jiàgé 〈名〉intervention price
【干哕】 gānyue 〈动〉feel nausea; retch; be nauseated; be nauseous: 令人～的恶臭 nauseous stench ‖ 我酒醉醒来还直～。I awoke from my drunken stupor feeling nauseous.
【干云蔽日】 gānyún-bìrì 〈熟〉(of tall trees or buildings) reach up to the skies and block off the sunlight
【干燥】 gānzào 〈形〉❶ arid; dry: ～设备 drying equipment/machinery ‖ 大便～ be constipated/costive ‖ 气候～ arid/dry climate ❷ dull; insipid; dry; boring: ～乏味的历史教材 dull/dry history textbook
〖～斑痕〗 gānzào bānhén 〈名〉[摄影] drying mark
〖～机〗 gānzàojī 〈名〉drier; dehydrator
〖～剂〗 gānzàojì 〈名〉[化学] drier; drying agent; desiccant; desiccating agent
〖～炉〗 gānzàolú 〈名〉[冶金] drier
〖～率〗 gānzàolǜ 〈名〉[气候] index of aridity
〖～膜〗 gānzàomó 〈名〉desiccator diaphragm
〖～器〗 gānzàoqì 〈名〉[化工] desiccator; water extractor
〖～室〗 gānzàoshì 〈名〉❶ [木材] dry kiln ❷ [印刷] drying room/loft
〖～箱〗 gānzàoxiāng 〈名〉[化学] dry box/oven; drying chest/cabinet
〖～消毒器〗 gānzào xiāodúqì 〈名〉dry sterilizer
〖～性〗 gānzàoxìng 〈名〉[气候] aridity
〖～症〗 gānzàozhèng 〈名〉[医学] xerosis
〖～指数〗 gānzào zhǐshù 〈名〉[气候] aridity index
【干着急】 gānzháojí 〈动〉worry helplessly; be anxious but unable to do anything; be in impotent anxiety: 我对此是～没办法。I was anxious, but I could do nothing about it.
【干蒸】 gānzhēng 〈名〉[纺织] dry blowing
【干蒸汽】 gānzhēngqì 〈名〉[工程] dry steam
【干政】 gānzhèng 〈动〉interfere/intervene in the government affairs; meddle in state affairs
【干支】 gānzhī 〈名〉Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches: ～纪年 years designated by Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches
【干重】 gānzhòng 〈名〉[航空] dry weight
【干皱】 gānzhòu 〈名〉[医学] kraurosis
【干租】 gānzū 〈名〉dry lease: ～服务 dry-lease service ‖ ～协议 dry-lease agreement

甘 gān ❶〈形〉sweet: ⇨～草；～露；同～共苦 ❷〈形〉pleasant; satisfactory: ⇨～霖 ❸〈副〉willingly; readily; of one's own accord: ～当人民群众的小学生 be a willing pupil of the people ‖ ～洒热血为人民 willingly shed one's blood for the people ‖ ～守清贫 be content to live a simple life ‖ 不～落后 be unwilling to lag behind ⇨～拜下风；～心 ❹ (Gān) 〈名〉〈简称〉Gan [another name for Gansu Province (甘肃)]
【甘氨酸】 gān'ānsuān 〈名〉[生化] glycine; glycocoll
【甘拜下风】 gānbàixiàfēng 〈熟〉willingly admit/concede one's defeat; sincerely acknowledge sb's superiority; bow to sb's superiority
【甘草】 gāncǎo 〈名〉❶ [植物] licorice; liquorice ❷ [中医] (root of) licorice/liquorice
【甘醇】 gānchún 〈名〉[化学] glycol
【甘脆】 gāncuì 〈形〉sweet and crisp: 无籽西瓜吃起来～爽口。The seedless watermelon tastes sweet and crisp.
【甘当】 gāndāng 〈动〉❶ be willing to accept (punishment) ❷ be willing/ready (to do sth)
【甘分】 gānfèn 〈动〉be willing/ready/glad (to): ～布衣蔬食 be willing to lead a simple life
【甘汞】 gāngǒng 〈名〉[化学] calomel; mercurous chloride
〖～电池〗 gāngǒng diànchí 〈名〉[化学] calomel cell
〖～电极〗 gāngǒng diànjí 〈名〉[化学] calomel electrode
【甘瓜苦蒂】 gānguā-kǔdì 〈熟〉a sweet melon or fruit may have a bitter base—nothing is perfect
【甘结】 gānjié 〈名〉〈旧〉written pledge given to the government authorities
【甘居】 gānjū 〈动〉be content to be in an unfavourable state
〖～人后〗 gānjū-rénhòu 〈熟〉be willing to be outdone; rest content with lagging behind; lag behind contentedly
〖～人下〗 gānjū-rénxià 〈熟〉rest content to be lower in position/rank; be willing to enslave oneself to another person
〖～中游〗 gānjū-zhōngyóu 〈熟〉rest content to stay mediocre
【甘苦】 gānkǔ 〈名〉❶ sweetness and bitterness; joys and sorrows; weal and woe: 备尝～ drink both the cups of pleasure and pain to the dregs ‖ 同～ share weal and woe; share the bitter and the sweet; go through sunshine and sorrow together ❷ hardships (and pleasures); difficulties (and joys): 深知其中的～ know well all the trials and tribulations; know well what hardship is like
〖～与共〗 gānkǔ-yǔgòng 〈熟〉share weal and woe; share the bitter and the sweet; go through storm and stress together; stick through thick and thin
【甘蓝】 gānlán 〈名〉[植物] wild cabbage
【甘冽】 gānliè 〈形〉sweet and cool: ～的泉水 cool and sweet spring water
【甘霖】 gānlín 〈名〉timely rain; good rain after a long drought: 一场～缓解了旱情。A timely rain eased up the drought.
【甘露】 gānlù 〈名〉❶ sweet dew ❷ [医学] manna ❸ [植物] Chinese artichoke
〖～醇〗 gānlùchún 〈名〉[生化] mannitol
〖～糖〗 gānlùtáng 〈名〉[生化] mannitose; mannose
【甘美】 gānměi 〈形〉sweet and rich; luscious: ～的果汁 luscious juice
【甘泉】 gānquán 〈名〉sweet spring (water): 一眼～ a sweet spring
【甘薯】 gānshǔ 〈名〉sweet potato
〖～黑斑病〗 gānshǔ hēibānbìng 〈名〉[农业] sweet potato black rot
〖～软腐病〗 gānshǔ ruǎnfǔbìng 〈名〉[农业] sweet potato soft rot
【甘肃】 Gānsù 〈名〉Gansu (Province)
【甘素】 gānsù 〈名〉[农业] dulcin
【甘遂】 gānsuì 〈名〉❶ [植物] Euphorbia Kansui ❷ [中医] root of Euphorbia Kansui; Radix Euphorbia Kansui
【甘甜】 gāntián 〈形〉sweet; luscious: ～可口的水果 luscious and delicious fruit
【甘托克】 Gāntuōkè 〈名〉Gangtok [capital of Sikkim (锡金)]
【甘味】 gānwèi 〈名〉〈书〉❶ delicious food; delicacy ❷ appetite for food: ⇨食不～
【甘心】 gānxīn 〈动〉❶ be willing; be ready: ～为他人效劳 be willing to offer one's service ❷ be content with; resign/reconcile oneself to: 他从不～失败。He never resigned/reconciled himself to failure.
〖～情愿〗 gānxīn-qíngyuàn 〈熟〉willingly and gladly: ～把机会让给别人 choose to give the opportunity to others
【甘休】 gānxiū 〈动〉be willing to give up; stop willingly: 不达目的，决不～ never quit half-way; never quit in the middle of the race ‖ 他不会就此～。He will not let it go at that. ⇨善罢～
【甘言】 gānyán 〈名〉〈书〉flattery; flattering remarks
【甘油】 gānyóu 〈名〉[化学] glycerin; glycerol: 原～ crude glycerine
〖～基〗 gānyóujī 〈名〉[化学] glyceryl
〖～剂〗 gānyóujì 〈名〉[医药] glycerite
〖～磷酸〗 gānyóu línsuān 〈名〉[化学] glycerophosphoric acid: ～钾 potassium glycerophosphate
〖～醛〗 gānyóuquán 〈名〉[化学] glyceraldehyde; glyceric aldehyde
〖～酸〗 gānyóusuān 〈名〉[化学] glyceric acid
〖～糖〗 gānyóutáng 〈名〉[化学] glycerose
〖～酯〗 gānyóuzhǐ 〈名〉[化学] glyceride
【甘于】 gānyú 〈动〉be willing/ready/glad to: ～为国家奉献一生 be

willing to give one's whole life to the cause of one's country
【甘雨】 gānyǔ 〈名〉 timely rainfall; seasonal rain: 久旱逢～ have a timely rain after a long drought
【甘愿】 gānyuàn 〈动〉 be willing/ready/glad to: ～受罚 be ready to bear punishment ‖ ～牺牲个人利益 be willing to sacrifice one's personal interests ‖ 你～认输吗? Are you going to take this defeat lying down?
【甘蔗】 gānzhe 〈名〉 sugarcane: 一根～ a sugarcane ‖ 一节～ a joint/section of sugarcane
〖～板〗 gānzhebǎn 〈名〉[材料] cane fibre board
〖～黄蚜〗 gānzhe huángyá 〈名〉[农业] yellow sugarcane aphid
〖～蜡〗 gānzhelà 〈名〉[材料] sugarcane wax
〖～没有两头甜〗 gānzhe méiyǒu liǎngtóu tián 〈熟〉 a sugarcane is never sweet at both ends—one cannot eat his cake and have it
〖～螟虫〗 gānzhe míngchóng 〈名〉[农业] sugarcane borer
〖～收割机〗 gānzhe shōugējī 〈名〉 cane cutter; cane cutting machine
〖～渣〗 gānzhezhā 〈名〉 bagasse
【甘之如饴】 gānzhī-rúyí 〈熟〉 enjoy (pain, grief or hardship) as if it were malt sugar—take adversity with a smile
【甘汁】 gānzhī 〈名〉 honey dew/juice
【甘旨】 gānzhǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 delicacy; delicious food

G

忓 gān 〈动〉〈书〉 disturb; interfere; hinder; obstruct

玕 gān →琅玕 lánggān

杆 gān 〈名〉 pole; staff; post; shaft: ⇨栏～; 桅～ ⇨gǎn
【杆塔】 gāntǎ 〈名〉 tower
【杆子】 gānzi 〈名〉 ❶ pole; staff: 电线～ (wire) pole ❷〈方〉 gangster; bandit

肝 gān 〈名〉 liver; hepar: ～有点毛病 have a touch of liver ‖ 酗酒伤～。Alcohol abuse damages your liver.
【肝癌】 gān'ái 〈名〉 hepatocarcinoma; liver cancer; cancer of the liver: 患上～ develop liver cancer
【肝病】 gānbìng 〈名〉 hepatopathy; liver disease: ～患者 hepatopath ‖ ～学家 hepatologist
【肝肠寸断】 gāncháng-cùnduàn 〈熟〉 the liver and the bowels have been broken into pieces—be heartbroken; be deeply grieved: 那个消息令她～。She was heartbroken at the news. / The news broke her heart.
【肝肠俱裂】 gāncháng-jùliè ＝ 肝胆俱裂 gāndǎn-jùliè
【肝充血】 gānchōngxuè 〈名〉[医学] haepatohemia
【肝出血】 gānchūxuè 〈名〉[医学] hepatorrhagia
【肝丛】 gāncóng 〈名〉[解剖] hepatic plexus
【肝大】 gāndà 〈名〉[医学] hepatomegaly
【肝胆】 gāndǎn 〈名〉 ❶ liver and gall ❷ heroic spirit; courage ❸ sincerity; open-heartedness
〖～过人〗 gāndǎn-guòrén 〈熟〉 be unsurpassed in valour/courage/daring; be supremely courageous; show supreme daring
〖～俱裂〗 gāndǎn-jùliè 〈熟〉 have one's liver and gall broken—be heartbroken (because of grief)
〖～相照〗 gāndǎn-xiāngzhào 〈熟〉 be devoted to friends or other people heart and soul; have utter devotion to (friends, etc); treat each other in all sincerity: ～, 荣辱与共 treat each other in all sincerity and share weal and woe
〖～照人〗 gāndǎn-zhàorén 〈熟〉 be exceedingly sincere or loyal
【肝动脉】 gāndòngmài 〈名〉[解剖] hepatic artery
【肝毒素】 gāndúsù 〈名〉[药学] hepatotoxin
【肝风】 gānfēng 〈名〉[中医] hepatic wind
【肝功】 gāngōng 〈名〉〈简称〉 liver function ⇨肝功能
〖～化验〗 gāngōng huàyàn 〈名〉〈简称〉 liver function test: 做～ undergo a liver function test ⇨肝功能化验
【肝功能】 gāngōngnéng 〈名〉 liver function
〖～化验〗 gāngōngnéng huàyàn 〈名〉[医学] liver function test
〖～衰竭〗 gāngōngnéng shuāijié 〈名〉[医学] liver failure
【肝管】 gānguǎn 〈名〉[医学] (common) hepatic duct: ～系统 hepatic duct system ‖ 左右～ left and right hepatic ducts
〖～切开术〗 gānguǎn qiēkāishù 〈名〉[医学] hepaticotomy
【肝坏死】 gānhuàisǐ 〈名〉[医学] hepatic necrosis; hepatonecrosis
【肝昏迷】 gānhūnmí 〈名〉[医学] hepatic coma
【肝火】 gānhuǒ 〈名〉 ❶[中医] liver-fire: ～犯肺 liver-fire damaging the lungs ‖ ～上炎 flaming-up of the liver-fire ❷ irascibility; irritability: 动～ be in a rage; fly into a rage; become irascible; vent one's spleen ‖ ～旺 be hot-tempered; be bad-tempered; be quick-tempered
【肝精】 gānjīng 〈名〉 liver extract
【肝静脉】 gānjìngmài 〈名〉[解剖] hepatic vein
【肝瘤】 gānliú 〈名〉[医学] hepatoma
【肝门】 gānmén 〈名〉[解剖] porta hepatis; hepatic portal
【肝脑涂地】 gānnǎo-túdì 〈熟〉 have one's liver and brains smeared on the ground—die a tragic death; die the cruelest death; be ready to sacrifice oneself: ～, 也在所不惜 would not grudge anything, even one's life
【肝气】 gānqì 〈名〉 ❶[中医] hepatic *qi* [a disease with such symptoms as costal pain, vomiting, diarrhoea, etc] ❷ irritability
【肝切除术】 gānqiēchúshù 〈名〉[医学] hepatectomy
【肝切开术】 gānqiēkāishù 〈名〉[医学] hepatotomy
【肝儿】 gānr 〈名〉 liver (of animals, used as food): 牛/羊/猪～ beef/lamb/pork liver
【肝儿颤】 gānrchàn 〈形〉〈方〉 terribly frightened
【肝肾综合征】 gānshèn zōnghézhēng 〈名〉[医学] liver-kidney/hepatorenal syndrome
【肝石】 gānshí 〈名〉[医学] hepatolith
〖～病〗 gānshíbìng 〈名〉[医学] hepatolithiasis
【肝素】 gānsù 〈名〉[医学] heparin
〖～酶〗 gānsùméi 〈名〉 heparinase
【肝糖】 gāntáng 〈名〉[化学] glycogen
【肝痛】 gāntòng 〈名〉[医学] hepatalgia; hepatodynia
【肝突出】 gāntūchū 〈名〉[医学] hepatocele
【肝萎缩】 gānwěisuō 〈名〉[医学] hepatatrophia; hepatatrophy
【肝吸虫】 gānxīchóng 〈名〉 liver fluke
〖～病〗 gānxīchóngbìng 〈名〉[兽医] distomiasis
【肝细胞】 gānxìbāo 〈名〉 hepatic/liver cell; hepatocyte
〖～癌〗 gānxìbāo'ái 〈名〉[医学] hepatoma
〖～性黄疸〗 gānxìbāoxìng huángdǎn 〈名〉[医学] hepatocellular jaundice
【肝下垂】 gānxiàchuí 〈名〉[医学] hepatoptosis
【肝炎】 gānyán 〈名〉 hepatitis: 染上～ be infected with hepatitis ‖ ～病毒 hepatitis virus ‖ 丙型～ hepatitis C ‖ 急性～ acute hepatitis ‖ 甲型～ hepatitis A; infectious hepatitis ‖ 酒精性～ alcoholic hepatitis ‖ 慢性～ chronic hepatitis ‖ 乙型～ hepatitis B; serum hepatitis ‖ 中毒性～ toxic hepatitis
【肝样变】 gānyàngbiàn 〈名〉[医学] hepatization
【肝叶】 gānyè 〈名〉[解剖] hepatic lobe
【肝移植】 gānyízhí 〈名〉[医学] liver transplant
【肝硬化】 gānyìnghuà 〈名〉[医学] (hepatic) cirrhosis; hepatocirrhosis
【肝油】 gānyóu 〈名〉 liver oil
【肝脏】 gānzàng 〈名〉 liver: ～移植 liver transplant
〖～病〗 gānzàngbìng 〈名〉 hepatopathy: ～学 hepatology ‖ ～学家 hepatologist
【肝蛭】 gānzhì ＝ 肝吸虫 gānxīchóng
【肝肿大】 gānzhǒngdà 〈名〉[医学] hepatomegaly
【肝中毒】 gānzhòngdú 〈名〉[医学] hepatotoxicity
【肝周炎】 gānzhōuyán 〈名〉[医学] perihepatitis

坩 gān 〈名〉〈书〉 earthen pot/jar
【坩埚】 gānguō 〈名〉[化学] crucible: ～钳 crucible tongs
〖～法〗 gānguōfǎ 〈名〉[冶金] crucible process
〖～钢〗 gānguōgāng 〈名〉 pot steel
〖～炉〗 gānguōlú 〈名〉[冶金] crucible furnace; pot furnace
〖～黏土〗 gānguō niántǔ 〈名〉 pot clay
〖～窑〗 gānguōyáo 〈名〉 pot furnace
【坩子土】 gānzitǔ 〈名〉 porcelain kiln; china clay

苷 gān →糖苷 tánggān

矸 gān
【矸石】 gānshí 〈名〉[矿业] gangue
【矸子】 gānzi 〈口〉 ＝ 矸石 gānshí

泔 gān 〈名〉 (pig) swill; slop; hogwash; pigwash
【泔脚】 gānjiǎo 〈名〉〈方〉 (pig) swill; slop; hogwash; pigwash
【泔水】 gānshui 〈名〉 (kitchen) wash

柑 gān 〈名〉mandarin orange：广～ Guangdong orange [orange grown in Guangdong Province]

【柑瓜】 gānguā 〈名〉mango/orange melon

【柑果】 gānguǒ 〈名〉hesperidium

【柑橘】 gānjú 〈名〉❶ oranges and tangerines ❷ citrus (tree)

【～酱】 gānjújiàng 〈名〉marmalade

【柑子】 gānzi 〈名〉〈方〉mandarin orange

竿 gān ❶〈名〉(bamboo) pole/rod：爬～ climb a pole ‖ 钓鱼～ fishing rod ⇨揭～而起；立～见影 ❷〈量〉[used for the number of bamboos]：千～竹子 a thousand bamboos ❸〈量〉length of a bamboo pole：⇨日上三～

【竿子】 gānzi 〈名〉(bamboo) pole

酐 gān →酸酐 suāngān

疳 gān 〈名〉[中医] infantile malnutrition [a kind of infantile disease due to digestive disturbances or intestinal parasites with symptoms of wasting, pallor or swallowness, potbelly, and chronic diarrhea]：蛔～ malnutrition due to ascariasis

【疳积】 gānjī ＝疳 gān

尴 gān

【尴尬】 gāngà 〈形〉❶ (of the situation one is in) hard to deal with；awkward：处境～ be in an awkward position；be caught in an awkward dilemma ‖ 令人～的问题 embarrassing/thorny/troublesome question ‖ 谎话被人揭穿了，会很～。It's embarrassing to be caught telling a lie. ‖ 告诉病人病情也不是，不告诉也不是，那位医生感到十分～。The doctor was in the dilemma as to whether to tell the patient the truth. ❷〈方〉embarrassed；awkward：跟女孩子在一起他总是觉得～。He feels awkward/embarrassed with girls. / He is never at his ease with girls. ‖ 她～地笑了。She smiled with embarrassment.

澉 gān 〈形〉〈书〉dry；arid

gǎn

杆 gǎn ❶〈名〉arm/shaft/rod/stem (of sth)：秤～ arm of a steelyard ‖ 枪～ barrel of a gun ‖ 烟袋～儿 stem of a pipe ❷〈量〉[used for a long and thin cylindrical object]：一～秤 a steelyard ‖ 一～枪 a gun

⇨gān

【杆臂】 gǎnbì 〈名〉lever arm

【杆秤】 gǎnchèng 〈名〉steelyard

【杆沸石】 gǎnfèishí 〈名〉[矿物] thomsonite

【杆菌】 gǎnjūn 〈名〉[生物] bacillus：～载体 bacillus carrier ‖ 恶性～ malignant bacilli ‖ 结核～ tubercle bacilli

【～素】 gǎnjūnsù 〈名〉[生物] bacteriocin；bacillin

【～肽】 gǎnjūntài 〈名〉[药学] bacitracin

【杆子】 gǎnzi 〈名〉shaft/arm of sth：笔～ pen-holder；shaft of a pen；〈喻〉facile writer

秆 gǎn 〈名〉❶ stalk；stem：豆～ bean stalk ‖ 麻～ hemp stalk ‖ 麦～ wheat straw ‖ 玉米～ corn stalk ❷ cane；culm

【秆腐病】 gǎnfǔbìng 〈名〉[农业] stalk rot

【秆枯病】 gǎnkūbìng 〈名〉[农业] stalk blight

【秆线虫】 gǎnxiànchóng 〈名〉[农业] stem eelworm

【秆锈病】 gǎnxiùbìng 〈名〉[农业] stem rust

【秆蝇】 gǎnyíng 〈名〉stem maggot

【秆子】 gǎnzi 〈名〉stalk：高粱～ sorghum stalk

赶 gǎn ❶〈动〉hurry/run after；catch/meet up with；catch sb up：我在她后面追，想～上她。I ran after her in an attempt to catch up with her. ⇨你追我～；追～ ❷〈动〉(try to) catch；make a dash for；rush for；dash off；hurry up：～工作 hurry through a task ‖ ～火车/汽车 try to catch the train/bus ‖ ～任务 rush one's work ‖ ～时间 rush for time；race the time/clock ‖ ～文章 dash off an article ‖ ～作业 dash off/rush one's homework；hurry up/through one's homework ‖ ～回家 hurry/hasten home ‖ ～到现场/医院 rush/hasten to the scene/hospital ‖ 快点开，我们还要～飞机。Step on it. We have a plane to catch. ‖ 要我明天把这些表～出来，时间太紧。I shall be hard driven/pressed to get these forms out by tomorrow. ⇨～紧 ❸〈动〉drive away；oust；expel：～苍蝇/蚊子 whisk the flies/mosquitoes off ‖ ～下台 drive sb out of power；oust sb out of/from power ‖ 把侵略者～出去 drive out the invaders；chase the invaders away ‖ 没买票被～下车 be chucked off the bus for not buying a ticket ⇨～跑；～走 ❹〈动〉drive；herd：～马车 drive a carriage ‖ ～羊入栏 herd the sheep into the sheepfold ❺〈动〉go to (a fixed activity)：～庙会 go to a temple fair ⇨～集；～考 ❻〈动〉meet with；encounter；come across；happen to；run into：～上下雨 run into a rain ‖ 我到你们学校那天，正～上你们放假。It happened to be a holiday when I got to your school. ⇨～巧 ❼〈介〉〈口〉till；until；before：～明儿我上街给你买一辆自行车。I'll go and buy a bike for you tomorrow. ‖ ～他不在的时候你再来。Come again when he is out. ‖ 这事～以后再谈吧。Let's talk about it later.

【赶不及】 gǎnbují 〈动〉(will) be late；not have enough time (to do/for sth)；be unable to make it：会两点开，我们恐怕～了。The meeting starts at two, and I'm afraid we won't be able to make it.

【赶不上】 gǎnbushàng 〈动〉❶ be unable to catch up with/keep pace with：～形势 fail to keep with the changing situation ‖ 政治改革～经济改革的步伐。The political reform is failing to keep pace with the economic reform. ❷ ＝赶不及 gǎnbují ❸ be unable to meet with；be unable to chance upon：～好天气 cannot meet with good weather ❹ be no match (for sb/sth)；unable to match：论保暖性能，什么也～羊毛。Nothing can compare with wool for warmth. ‖ 论唱歌，谁也～她。No one can match her in singing.

【赶场】 gǎncháng 〈方〉＝赶集 gǎnjí

【赶场】 gǎnchǎng 〈动〉(of a performer) hurry from one theater to another

【赶超】 gǎnchāo 〈动〉catch up with and surpass；draw on and away (from sb)：～世界先进水平 catch up with and surpass the advanced international standards

【赶潮流】 gǎn cháoliú 〈动〉follow (the) fashion；follow the trend；go/run after every new fashion：盲目～ follow fashions slavishly

【赶车】 gǎnchē 〈动〉❶ catch a vehicle (such as a bus/train)；make a vehicle (such as a bus/train)：他急着～，把行李忘在出租车上了。In a hurry to catch the train, he left his luggage in the taxi. ❷ drive a cart/carriage

【赶道】 gǎndào ＝赶路 gǎnlù

【赶得及】 gǎndejí 〈动〉have plenty of time (to do sth)；be able to do sth in/on time；(will) be in time for：吃完饭赶火车还～。We still have the time to catch the train if we have our meal first.

【赶得上】 gǎndeshàng 〈动〉❶ match；be a match for sb/sth：他的数学～他弟弟吗？Is he a match for his brother in maths? ‖ 在这一方面几乎没有人能～他。Few people can match him in this aspect. ❷ have plenty of time (to do sth)；be able to do sth in/on time；(will) be in time for sth；be able to make it：别担心，我们～开会。Don't worry. We will be in time for the meeting. ‖ 我们～，急什么？We've got plenty of time—what's all the hurry? ‖ 我还没～谢她，她就走了。Off she went, without giving me time to thank her. ❸ be able to meet with/have：如果～好天气，我们的假期将过得非常好。Provided we get good weather, it will be a successful holiday.

【赶点】 gǎndiǎn 〈动〉❶ (of buses, trains, etc) speed up in order to arrive in time ❷ barely be on time (to do sth)：你正赶上点儿啦，我正要人帮忙呢。You are just on time to help me.

【赶赴】 gǎnfù 〈动〉rush/hasten to (a scene or spot)：～前线 hasten/hurry/rush to the battle front ‖ ～现场 rush/hasten to the scene/spot

【赶工】 gǎngōng 〈动〉hurry at one's work；hurry through a project；speed up work：～铺路 be hard driven to surface a road ‖ ～修建体育馆 hurry through the constructing of a gymnasium

【赶海】 gǎnhǎi 〈动〉〈方〉go to gather seafood on the beach at ebb tide：～人 beach comber

【赶汗】 gǎnhàn 〈动〉〈方〉sweat out a cold by drinking hot water or herb decoction

【赶行市】 gǎn hángshi 〈动〉sell when prices are high：你这些早熟西瓜正赶上行市。You're just in time for selling your early watermelon at a good price.

【赶活】 gǎnhuó 〈动〉hurry/rush to finish a job；rush a job through；speed up work

【赶集】 gǎnjí 〈动〉go to a fair/market

【赶脚】 gǎnjiǎo 〈动〉 hire oneself to transport goods with one's own donkey/mule; work as a porter with a mule/donkey
【赶街】 gǎnjiē 〈方〉 = 赶集 gǎnjí
【赶紧】 gǎnjǐn 〈副〉 hastily; quickly; hurriedly; without delay; losing no time; immediately: ～穿好衣服去开门 hurriedly get dressed and open the door ‖ ～回家/离开/上楼 hurry or hasten home/away/upstairs ‖ ～解释 hasten to explain ‖ ～刹车 quickly put on the brakes; quickly apply the brakes ‖ ～走 hurry along ‖ 对不起,我得～走了。I'm sorry, but I must dash away/off now. ‖ ～跑,躲起来! Quick, run and hide! ‖ 叫他～来。Tell him to come without delay. ‖ 她不敢争辩,～走了出去。She hastened out, not daring to argue.
【赶尽杀绝】 gǎnjìn-shājué 〈熟〉 (of an enemy troop) drive away and root out; kill every one—spare none; kill all
【赶考】 gǎnkǎo 〈动〉 go and take an imperial examination: 进京～ go to the capital to sit for an imperial examination
【赶快】 gǎnkuài 〈副〉 hastily; quickly; without delay; losing no time; immediately: ～回家 hurry/hasten home; race back home ‖ ～做作业 hurry with one's homework ‖ ～去叫医生 hurry to get a doctor; race for a doctor ‖ 这件事得～处理! This matter bears no delay! ‖ ～! 要不然就赶不上汽车了。Hurry up, or (else) we'll miss the bus. ‖ 他们～把得病的孩子送往医院。They rushed the sick child to the hospital. / They sent the sick child to the hospital without delay.
【赶浪头】 gǎn làngtou 〈动〉〈贬〉 follow the trend; swim/drift/go with the current; go/swim with the tide; keep abreast of the times
【赶路】 gǎnlù 〈动〉 hurry on one's way; increase/quicken one's pace; mend one's pace: 休息片刻继续～ resume one's journey after a short rest ‖ 赶了一天路,他精疲力尽。He was exhausted after a hard day's journey.
【赶忙】 gǎnmáng 〈副〉 hurriedly; quickly; hastily: ～用手捂住脸 with one's hands racing to cover his face ‖ 他意识到自己说错了,～改口。He hastened to correct himself as soon as he realized he'd made a mistake.
【赶庙会】 gǎn miàohuì 〈动〉 go to a temple fair
【赶明儿】 gǎnmíngr 〈副〉〈方〉 another day; one of these days; in the near future: ～我再来看你。I'll come to see you again soon. ‖ ～我再详细给你讲。I'll tell you in detail some day or other.
【赶跑】 gǎnpǎo = 赶走 gǎnzǒu
【赶前不赶后】 gǎn qián bù gǎn hòu 〈熟〉 better a big push at the start than a mad dash at the end; it's better to hurry at the beginning than to rush at the last moment; it's better to be early than late
【赶巧】 gǎnqiǎo 〈副〉 happen to; it so happens that; find oneself in (a certain situation): ～我们俩那年都在北京工作。It chanced that we were both working in Beijing that year. ‖ 今天我～有空。I just happen to be free today. ‖ 我去拜访她,～她不在。It so happened that she was out when I went to call on her. ‖ 昨天我～碰见他,就告诉了他。I happened to see him yesterday and I told him about it.
【赶热闹】 gǎn rènao 〈动〉 join in the fun/excitement
【赶山】 gǎnshān 〈动〉〈方〉 go hunting; hunt
【赶上】 gǎnshàng 〈动〉 ❶ catch up with; overtake; draw even/level with; catch sb up: ～世界先进水平 catch up with the advanced world level ‖ 他为了～功课不得不加紧学习。He has to work harder to catch up. ‖ 她比我走得早,但不久我就～了她。She started before I did, but I caught up with her soon. ❷ have plenty of time (to do sth); be in (good) time for: 差点没～公共汽车 be just in time for the bus; nearly miss the bus; barely make the bus ❸ be in time for; run into (a situation): ～坏天气 run into bad weather ‖ 她爸爸生病时正～她不在家。It so happened that her father was ill in her absence. ‖ 你现在走,很可能～交通高峰期。If you go now, you are likely to hit the rush hour. ‖ 我到他家时正～吃午饭时间。It happened to be lunchtime when I got to his home. ❹ be a match (for sb/sth); be able to match: 什么衣服也赶不上棉布衣服穿着舒服。Nothing is comparable to cotton for comfort.
【赶时髦】 gǎn shímáo 〈动〉 keep up with the fashion; follow (the) fashion; follow the trend; go/run after every new fashion: 盲目～ follow fashions slavishly ‖ 她也想～学外语。She also wants to keep up with the fashion of learning a foreign language.
【赶市】 gǎnshì 〈方〉 = 赶集 gǎnjí
【赶趟儿】 gǎntàngr 〈动〉〈口〉 be in time: 我们正好赶上趟儿吃晚饭。We are just in time for supper. ‖ 要不马上出发,我们就赶不上趟儿了。We'll be late if we don't leave right now.
【赶圩】 gǎnxū 〈方〉= 赶集 gǎnjí
【赶鸭子上架】 gǎn yāzi shàng jià 〈熟〉 drive/force a duck onto a perch—ask sb to do sth beyond his capacity; make sb do sth entirely beyond his ability; force a donkey to dance: 他们想让我拿单打冠军,简直是～。They want me to capture the singles title. That's asking for the impossible. / That's simply beyond me.
【赶早】 gǎnzǎo 〈副〉 (do sth) as early/soon as possible: 我们明天得～走。We must set out as early as possible tomorrow.
【赶锥】 gǎnzhuī = 改锥 gǎizhuī
【赶走】 gǎnzǒu 〈动〉 drive away; expel; oust: ～侵略者 expel the invaders from one's country; drive the invaders out of one's country
【赶嘴】 gǎnzuǐ 〈动〉〈方〉 be an uninvited guest at dinner

敢[1] gǎn ❶〈形〉 brave; courageous; daring; bold; adventurous: ⇨勇～; 果～ ❷〈动〉 have the courage (to do sth); dare; venture: ～干/说/想 dare to act/speak/think ‖ 不～说半个"不"字 dare not mutter dissent ‖ 那件大衣确实漂亮,可我连价钱都不～问。The coat is really nice, but I don't dare to ask how much it costs. ‖ 你怎么～如此粗鲁地对我讲话? How dare you speak to me in such a rude manner? ‖ 谁～不听他的! No one dares to disobey him! ‖ 他不～把事情真相告诉父亲。He lacked the courage to tell his father the truth. / He didn't have the guts to tell his father the truth. ❸〈动〉 be sure; be certain; conclude (from known facts); deduce: 我～说他能活到八十岁。I'm sure he will live to be eighty. ‖ 我～说过一会儿准下雨。I bet it will rain soon. ❹〈副〉〈书〉〈谦〉 venturesomely; boldly: ～问您贵姓? May I make so bold as to ask your name? / May I know your name?

敢[2] gǎn 〈副〉〈口〉 perhaps; maybe; I'm afraid: ⇨～是
【敢保】 gǎnbǎo 〈动〉 be sure; be certain; guarantee; assure: 我～她会抽烟。I'm sure she smokes. ‖ 我～他一定会来。I'm sure/certain he'll come. / I bet he'll come.
【敢打敢拼】 gǎndǎ-gǎnpīn 〈熟〉 dare to stand up to an opponent
【敢怒而不敢言】 gǎn nù ér bùgǎn yán 〈熟〉 choke with silent fury; hold one's tongue with pent-up indignation; be forced to keep one's resentment/anger to himself; rage in silence
【敢情】 gǎnqing 〈副〉〈方〉 ❶ I say; oh; why [used when there is a surprising finding]: ～昨晚下雪啦。I say! It snowed last night. ❷ of course; naturally; clearly; undoubtedly; obviously: 明天会下雪? 那～好! It'll rain tomorrow? That's really wonderful!
【敢是】 gǎnshi 〈副〉〈方〉 perhaps; maybe; probably: 她好久没给我写信了,～忘了我的地址? She hasn't written to me for ages; perhaps she's lost my address. ‖ 有人敲门,～妈妈吧? Someone is knocking at the door; I think/I dare say it's Mother. ‖ 这不像是去医院的路,～走错了吧? This doesn't look like the way to hospital. I'm afraid/I fear we may have taken the wrong road.
【敢死队】 gǎnsǐduì 〈名〉 dare-to-die corps; suicide squad; death squad
【敢想敢干】 gǎnxiǎng-gǎngàn 〈熟〉 be innovative in mind and in deed; dare to think and dare to act; be innovative and courageous
【敢想敢说】 gǎnxiǎng-gǎnshuō 〈熟〉 dare to think and dare to speak; be enterprising/innovative and outspoken
【敢许】 gǎnxǔ 〈副〉〈方〉 perhaps; maybe: 他～不来了。Maybe he won't come.
【敢于】 gǎnyú 〈动〉 dare; be brave/courageous/bold enough; have the courage: ～承担责任 dare to take a responsibility ‖ ～斗争,坚信胜利 dare to struggle and be confident of the victory ‖ ～坚持自己的意见 have the courage of one's convictions ‖ ～冒险 be bold enough to venture; be adventurous ‖ ～蔑视传统 be brave enough to defy convention ‖ ～面对困难 face difficulties with courage ‖ ～说"不" have the courage to say "No" ‖ ～挑战权威 dare to challenge the authority ‖ ～牺牲 fear no sacrifice
【敢在太岁头上动土】 gǎn zài tàisuì tóushang dòngtǔ 〈熟〉 dare to scratch the Buddha's head—dare to challenge an authority
【敢字当头】 gǎn zì dāngtóu 〈熟〉 put daring above all else
【敢自】 gǎnzi 〈方〉 = 敢情② gǎnqing
【敢作敢当】 gǎnzuò-gǎndāng 〈熟〉 have the courage to act and take the responsibility; be bold enough to do sth and take the consequences
【敢作敢为】 gǎnzuò-gǎnwéi 〈熟〉 be bold and decisive in action; act with courage and determination; take one's courage in both

hands

感 gǎn ❶〈动〉impress; move; touch; affect: ⇨～动;～想 ❷〈名〉feeling; sense; impression; reflection; thought: 有安全～ have a sense/feeling of security ‖ 有乐～ have a feel for music ‖ 读后～ reflections/thoughts on a book/an article ‖ 失落～ sense of loss ‖ 强烈的荣誉～ keen/strong sense of honour ‖ 湿肥皂摸上去有一种滑腻～。Wet soap has a greasy feel. ⇨快～;美～;手～ ❸〈动〉[中医] be contracted/affected by wind-cold: 外～发热 external contraction fever ❹〈动〉thank; be grateful: ⇨～恩戴德;～谢 ❺〈动〉feel; sense; realize: ～兴趣 be interested (in) ‖ 颇～意外 feel exceedingly surprised; be caught by surprise; be taken by surprise ‖ 对损失深～痛惜 feel the loss deeply ‖ 深～不安 be extremely anxious (about/for) ‖ 她对你的批评深～不悦。She took your criticism in ill part. / She was quite unhappy about your criticism ⇨～到 ❻〈动〉sensitize: ⇨～光

【感触】 gǎnchù ❶〈名〉thoughts and feelings: ～颇多 have all sorts of feelings/thoughts ‖ 深有～地说 say with deep feeling ❷〈动〉move; touch: ～很深 be deeply impressed/moved/touched ‖ 有所～ be moved/touched

【感戴】 gǎndài 〈动〉be sincerely grateful (to one's superior); show gratitude and respect (usu for one's senior): 她对导师～万分。She is deeply grateful to her academic adviser.

【感到】 gǎndào 〈动〉feel; sense; perceive; become aware of: ～不耐烦 feel impatient ‖ ～恶心 be sick at the stomach ‖ ～沮丧 feel frustrated ‖ ～饥饿/伤心/生气 feel hungry/sad/angry ‖ ～十分难堪 feel utterly humiliated ‖ ～欣慰 be satisfied (with) ‖ ～厌恶 be disgusted (by); take a disgust (at) ‖ ～自己错了 sense/realize one's mistake ‖ 对家庭生活～厌倦 be tired of family life; find family life a bore ‖ 母亲为自己的女儿～骄傲。The mother took pride in her daughter. ‖ 她～丈夫不再爱她。She felt that her husband no longer loved her. ‖ 我～她在取笑我。I sensed that she was making fun of me.

【感地性】 gǎndìxìng 〈名〉[植物] geonasty

【感动】 gǎndòng 〈动〉❶ be moved/touched; be impressed/affected: ～得不知说什么好 be touched beyond words ‖ ～得热泪盈眶 be moved/affected/softened to tears ‖ 深受～ be deeply moved/touched ‖ 被其献身精神所～ be moved/affected by his devotion ❷ move; touch; impress; affect: 他的讲话深深地～了我。His speech moved/touched me profoundly. ‖ 他们的热情好客真令我们～。Their hospitality really moved us.

【感恩】 gǎn'ēn 〈动〉feel grateful; be thankful: ～不尽 be extremely grateful; feel very much obliged; cannot be thankful enough

〖～戴德〗 gǎn'ēn-dàidé 〈熟〉bear a debt of gratitude (for sb's kindness); be overwhelmed with gratitude; one's heart is overflowing with gratitude (for)

〖～节〗 Gǎn'ēnjié 〈名〉Thanksgiving Day: 过～ spend/celebrate the Thanksgiving ‖ 美国的～是十一月的第四个星期四。Thanksgiving Day falls on the fourth Thursday of November in the US.

〖～图报〗 gǎn'ēn-túbào 〈熟〉be/feel deeply/sincerely grateful and seek ways to return the kindness

【感奋】 gǎnfèn 〈动〉〈书〉be moved and inspired; be fired with enthusiasm: ～不已 be greatly moved and inspired ‖ 他的讲话令人～。His speech moved everybody and inspired them to greater efforts.

【感愤】 gǎnfèn 〈动〉be indignant; be very angry/upset: 令公众～不已 arouse strong public indignation

【感官】 gǎnguān 〈名〉〈简称〉sense organ; sensory organ: ～享受 pleasure of sense; sensual delight/pleasure; sensuous delight/pleasure ⇨感觉器官①

〖～知觉〗 gǎnguān zhījué 〈名〉sense perception

【感光】 gǎnguāng 〈动〉sensitize

〖～板〗 gǎnguāngbǎn 〈名〉sensitive plate

〖～材料〗 gǎnguāng cáiliào 〈名〉photosensitive material

〖～测定法〗 gǎnguāng cèdìngfǎ 〈名〉sensitometry

〖～层〗 gǎnguāngcéng 〈名〉photosensitive coating

〖～度〗 gǎnguāngdù 〈名〉speed; (light) sensitivity: 选择/增加/转换～ select/increase/switch sensitivity ‖ 低/高～ lower/higher sensitivity

〖～计〗 gǎnguāngjì 〈名〉sensitometer

〖～剂〗 gǎnguāngjì 〈名〉sensitizer

〖～胶片〗 gǎnguāng jiāopiàn 〈名〉❶ photographic film ❷ sensitive film

〖～灵敏度〗 gǎnguāng língmǐndù 〈名〉luminous sensitivity; sensitivity of light

〖～膜〗 gǎnguāngmó 〈名〉light-sensitive surface; sensitive layer

〖～片〗 gǎnguāngpiàn 〈名〉sensitive sheet

〖～器〗 gǎnguāngqì 〈名〉photoreceptor

〖～性〗 gǎnguāngxìng 〈名〉❶[物理] sensitivity ❷[生物] photonasty; sensitivity for daylight

〖～性树脂板〗 gǎnguāngxìng shùzhībǎn 〈名〉[印刷] photopolymer plate

〖～学〗 gǎnguāngxué 〈名〉sensitometry

〖～纸〗 gǎnguāngzhǐ 〈名〉❶ sensitive paper ❷ sensitized paper

【感化】 gǎnhuà 〈动〉help (a misguided or erring person) to change by persuasion, example, etc: ～少年犯 help the juvenile delinquents go straight ‖ ～教育 reformatory education

〖～院〗 gǎnhuàyuàn 〈名〉reformatory

【感怀】 gǎnhuái ❶〈动〉recall with emotion/feeling; sentimentalize about/over: ～往事 recall past things with emotion; sentimentalize over past events ❷〈名〉reflections; thoughts; recollections: 六十～ reflections at the age of sixty

【感激】 gǎnjī 〈动〉be/feel grateful (to); be/feel thankful (to); feel indebted (to); be/feel obliged (to); be/feel appreciative (of): ～之至 be extremely grateful ‖ 不胜～ be deeply grateful; feel very much indebted ‖ 表达～之情 express one's gratitude/thanks (to) ‖ 对某人的帮助十分～ be really appreciative of sb's help ‖ ～的神情 thankful look

〖～不尽〗 gǎnjī-bùjìn 〈熟〉cannot be grateful/thankful/obliged/indebted enough; feel extremely grateful/thankful/obliged/indebted

〖～涕零〗 gǎnjī-tìlíng 〈熟〉shed grateful tears; be moved/affected to tears of gratitude

【感觉】 gǎnjué ❶〈名〉sense; feeling; sensation: 跟着～走 follow one's feelings ‖ 找回～ get back the feeling (of) ‖ 疼痛的～ painful feeling ‖ 冰给人一种寒冷的～。Ice gives a sensation/sense of coldness. ‖ 皮肤失去了～。The skin has lost its sensitivity. ‖ 人对世界的～也许同世界的真正面目不同。A person's sense perception of the world perhaps is different from the real world. ‖ 我无法说清自己的～。I can't analyze my feelings. ❷〈动〉feel; become aware of; perceive: ～饿/冷 feel hungry/cold ‖ ～不好/良好 feel unwell/well ‖ ～不适 not feel like oneself ‖ ～房子在摇晃 feel the house shake ‖ ～上当受骗 feel cheated ‖ 你现在～好些了吗? Are you feeling better now? ‖ 她～有什么事情要发生。She sensed something was about to happen. ‖ 我～我的腿好象断了似的。I feel as if my legs were broken. ❸〈动〉be afraid (that); think; guess: 我～你说的不对。I'm afraid what you said is wrong. / Something tells me what you said is wrong.

〖～剥夺〗 gǎnjué bōduó 〈名〉[心理] sensory deprivation

〖～迟钝〗 gǎnjué chídùn 〈名〉[医学] dysesthesia

〖～单位〗 gǎnjué dānwèi 〈名〉[声学] sensation unit

〖～倒错〗 gǎnjué dàocuò 〈名〉[生理] paralgesia

〖～地平圈〗 gǎnjué dìpíngquān 〈名〉[天文] sensible horizon

〖～过敏〗 gǎnjué guòmǐn 〈名〉[医学] hyperaesthesia

〖～减退〗 gǎnjué jiǎntuì 〈名〉hypaesthesia

〖～论〗 gǎnjuélùn 〈名〉[哲学] sensualism: ～者 sensualist

〖～器〗 gǎnjuéqì 〈名〉[动物] sense organ; sensillum

〖～器官〗 gǎnjué qìguān 〈名〉sense/sensory organ: 耳朵、眼睛、舌头、鼻子和皮肤是～。Ears, eyes, tongue, nose and skin are sense organs.

〖～神经〗 gǎnjué shénjīng 〈名〉[解剖] sensory nerve: ～原 sensory neuron

〖～适应〗 gǎnjué shìyìng 〈名〉[动物] sensory adaptation

〖～细胞〗 gǎnjué xìbāo 〈名〉[心理] sensory cell

〖～性失语症〗 gǎnjuéxìng shīyǔzhèng 〈名〉[医学] sensory aphasia

〖～异常〗 gǎnjué yìcháng 〈名〉[医学] paresthesia; abnormal feeling

〖～阈限〗 gǎnjué yùxiàn 〈名〉[心理] sense limen; sense threshold

〖～中枢〗 gǎnjué zhōngshū 〈名〉[生理] sensorium

〖～钟〗 gǎnjuézhōng 〈名〉[动物] sense dome

〖～资料〗 gǎnjué zīliào 〈名〉[心理] sense datum

【感慨】 gǎnkǎi 〈动〉sigh with emotion/feeling; heave/draw/ut-

ter a sigh；非常/无限～ sigh with deep feeling
〖～万端〗 gǎnkǎi-wànduān 〈熟〉 all sorts of feelings well up in one's mind
〖～万千〗 gǎnkǎi-wànqiān ＝ 感慨万端 gǎnkǎi-wànduān
〖～系之〗 gǎnkǎixìzhī 〈熟〉 sigh with deep feeling
【感抗】 gǎnkàng 〈名〉［电学］ inductive/positive reactance
【感愧】 gǎnkuì 〈动〉 feel both grateful and ashamed：～交加 feel both grateful and ashamed；have a mixed feeling of gratitude and shame
【感喟】 gǎnkuì 〈动〉〈书〉 sigh with emotion/feeling；heave/draw/utter a sigh
【感冒】 gǎnmào ❶〈名〉(common) cold：患～ catch cold；have a cold；be attacked with a cold‖染上～ contract a cold‖因～而卧床不起 be in bed with a cold‖流行性～ influenza；flu‖轻微的～ slight cold‖重～ bad/heavy/severe cold‖预防～的药 preventive medicine for colds‖别靠近我，我得了重～。Don't come near me. I've got a stinking/streaming cold.‖这种药可以治你的～。This medicine can cure your cold. ❷〈动〉 catch/take cold；have a cold ❸〈动〉〈口〉［often used in the negative］ be interested in；have an interest in：我对这种事一概不～。I am not at all interested in such things.
〖～药〗 gǎnmàoyào 〈名〉 cold cure/remedy/medication：特效～ effective cold cure
【感念】 gǎnniàn 〈动〉 remember with gratitude；recall with deep emotion；think of sb with gratitude/feeling：～不忘 keep thinking of sb with deep feeling‖～五中 feel grateful (to sb) from the bottom of one's heart‖我非常～我的祖母。I remember my grandmother with deep affection.
【感佩】 gǎnpèi 〈动〉 be/feel grateful to and admire (sb)；be filled with gratitude and admiration：由衷～ gratefully admire (sb)
【感情】 gǎnqíng 〈名〉❶ emotion；feeling；sentiment：表达～ express one's feelings/emotions‖动～ be carried away by one's emotions；get worked up‖发泄～ relieve one's feelings‖放纵自己的～ indulge one's passion‖激起～ arouse one's/sb's emotions‖控制～ hold back/control/contain one's emotions；hold oneself in‖流露～ betray/show one's emotions‖没有～ have no feelings；be without feelings (for sb)‖培养～ build/cultivate/develop feelings (for sb)‖倾诉～ pour forth one's feelings‖伤～ hurt sb's feelings；wound sb's sensibilities/feelings‖受～支配 be guided by feelings‖掩饰～ conceal/hide/mask one's feelings/emotions‖抑制～ repress/suppress/stifle/swallow one's emotions/feelings‖增进～ enforce/strengthen the attachment (to)；improve/promote the feelings (between)‖尊重别人的～ have regard for other people's feelings‖～很深 be deeply attached (to sb/sth)‖～冲动 be carried away by one's feelings/emotions‖～脆弱 have too much sentiment‖爱国主义～ sentiment of patriotism‖微妙的～ subtle emotion‖～丰富的人 person of sentiment/heart‖～纠葛 emotional entanglement‖～生活 emotional life‖复杂的～ mixed feelings‖易动～的人 demonstrative/emotional person‖随着岁月的流逝，那份～越来越深。The feeling had deepened with the passing of time.‖她～不外露。She seldom shows her feelings. / She is not very demonstrative.‖她～细腻。She has delicacy of feeling.‖他们多年来～不和。There have been hard feelings between them for years. ❷ love；attachment；affection；passion：产生～ form an attachment to/for sb；become attached to sb‖怀有～ cherish a deep affection (for sb)‖增进夫妻～ strengthen/solidify the mutual attachment between husband and wife‖带着～唱歌 sing with affection‖把全部～倾注到孩子身上 place/centre all one's affections on one's children‖不要让～战胜理智。Don't let your passions run away with your senses.
〖～色彩〗 gǎnqíng sècǎi 〈名〉 emotional colouring；sentiment
〖～投资〗 gǎnqíng tóuzī ❶〈动〉 invest in human relations ❷〈名〉 emotional investment［effort made and money spent to improve human relations］
〖～用事〗 gǎnqíng-yòngshì 〈熟〉 abandon oneself to emotion；be swayed by one's feelings/emotions/sentiments；act impetuously；be sentimental (in)；give way to one's feelings：好～ easily sway to one's feelings‖不要～。Don't let yourself be swayed by your own sentiments.‖做生意不能～。There is no place for sentiment in business.
【感染】 gǎnrǎn 〈动〉❶ (of a disease) infect；contract；catch：～病毒 be infected/contaminated with virus；contract virus‖～肺炎 catch pneumonia‖防止～ keep off/prevent infection‖受～ get infected；be infected (by)‖预防～ take precautions against infection‖病毒～ viral infection‖病灶～ focal infection‖肺部～ lung infection‖继发性/原发性～ secondary/primary infection‖局部/全身～ local/general infection‖～途径 route of infection‖轻微～ slight/superficial infection‖手术后～ postoperative infection‖细菌～ bacterial infection‖严重～ serious/severe infection‖尘垢会～伤口。Dirt infects a cut.‖〈喻〉这种蠕虫病毒已经～了上万台电脑。The worm virus has affected over ten thousand computers. ❷ infect；affect；influence；imbue：那位教师以自己的热情～了他的学生。The teacher infected/influenced/imbued his students with his enthusiasm.
〖～力〗 gǎnrǎnlì 〈名〉 appeal；power to influence；punch：缺乏～ lack punch‖富有～的表演 punchy performance；performance with plenty of punch‖艺术～ artistic appeal‖有～的笑声 infectious laugh‖有～的性格 appealing personality‖他的演讲很有～。His speech is infectious.
〖～率〗 gǎnrǎnlǜ 〈名〉 infection rate
〖～性创伤〗 gǎnrǎnxìng chuāngshāng 〈名〉［医学］ infected wound
〖～性胃炎〗 gǎnrǎnxìng wèiyán 〈名〉［医学］ infectious gastritis
〖～性休克〗 gǎnrǎnxìng xiūkè 〈名〉［医学］ septic shock
〖～灶〗 gǎnrǎnzào 〈名〉［医学］ focus of infection
【感热性】 gǎnrèxìng 〈名〉［植物］ thermonasty
【感人】 gǎnrén 〈形〉 moving；touching；exciting：～的来信 moving/touching letter‖～的一刻 affecting moment
〖～肺腑〗 gǎnrénfèifǔ 〈熟〉 move/touch sb to the depths of one's soul；move/touch sb deeply/greatly/profoundly
〖～至深〗 gǎnrénzhìshēn ＝ 感人肺腑 gǎnrénfèifǔ
【感纫】 gǎnrèn 〈名〉〈书〉［used mainly in letters］ (my) gratitude
【感伤】 gǎnshāng 〈形〉 sad；sorrowful；sentimental：～小说 sentimental novel‖～喜剧 sentimental comedy‖～音乐 sentimental music‖听到那首歌，她就有点～。It made her sad to hear that song. / She got sentimental whenever she heard that song.
〖～主义〗 gǎnshāngzhǔyì 〈名〉 sentimentalism
【感生】 gǎnshēng 〈动〉［电学］ induce
〖～电动势〗 gǎnshēng diàndòngshì 〈名〉［电工］ induced electromotive force
〖～电荷〗 gǎnshēng diànhè 〈名〉［电工］ induced charge
〖～电流〗 gǎnshēng diànliú 〈名〉［电磁］ induced current
〖～电压〗 gǎnshēng diànyā 〈名〉［电磁］ induced voltage/potential
〖～方法〗 gǎnshēng fāngfǎ 〈名〉［地质］ induced method
〖～矩〗 gǎnshēngjǔ 〈名〉［电子］ induced moment
〖～裂变〗 gǎnshēng lièbiàn 〈名〉［物理］ induced fission
【感世】 gǎnshì 〈动〉 sigh over the (declining) public morals：～之作 article/book on the (declining) public morals
【感受】 gǎnshòu ❶〈动〉 experience；feel：～集体的温暖 experience the warmth of the collective‖这部电影使我们真切地～到那场战争。The film gave us a real feel of the war.‖人们已经～到计算机革命所带来的巨大影响。The tremendous influences of the computer revolution have been felt already. ❷〈名〉 experience；impression；feeling：美国之行使我～很深。My visit to America was quite an experience. / My visit to America made a deep impression on me. ❸〈动〉 be affected (by)；catch：～风寒 be affected by the cold；catch cold
〖～器〗 gǎnshòuqì 〈名〉❶［生理］ receptor；perceptive organ ❷［电子］ receptor
〖～性〗 gǎnshòuxìng 〈名〉 receptivity；sensitivity
【感叹】 gǎntàn 〈动〉 sigh with emotion/feeling：～悲惨的身世 sigh with sadness at one's miserable life‖～祖国的巨大变化 sigh with wonder at the great changes of one's motherland
〖～词〗 gǎntàncí 〈名〉 interjection；exclamation
〖～号〗 gǎntànhào 〈名〉 exclamation mark/point (!)
〖～句〗 gǎntànjù 〈名〉 exclamatory sentence
【感天动地】 gǎntiān-dòngdì 〈熟〉 even the heaven and the earth are moved—❶ (of a person's sincerity) move the heaven and the earth ❷ (of a person's grievance) move the merciless heaven and earth
【感同身受】 gǎntóngshēnshòu 〈熟〉〈套〉［said when expressing gratitude on/in sb else's behalf］ feel indebted as if the favour

were received in person; feel as if one experiences sth in person

【感温性】 gǎnwēnxìng 〈名〉[植物] thermosensitivity; sensitivity for temperature

【感物伤怀】 gǎnwù-shānghuái 〈熟〉 feel sad to see sth that reminds one of the past

【感悟】 gǎnwù 〈动〉 come to realize: ～到人生的真谛 realize the true meaning of life

【感想】 gǎnxiǎng 〈名〉 impressions; reflections; thoughts; feelings: 谈几点～ have a few reflections to offer (on sth) ‖ 你对此事有何～? What are your impressions of it? / What do you think of it?

【感谢】 gǎnxiè 〈动〉 thank; be grateful/thankful; appreciate: ～光临 thanks for coming ‖ 表示衷心～ express one's heartfelt thanks; thank sb from one's heart; be heartily grateful (to sb) ‖ 非常～。 *Thank you very much.* / *Thanks a lot.* / Many thanks. ‖ ～你帮忙。Thank you for your help/for helping me. ‖ 真不知该如何～您才好。How can I ever thank you enough? / I know no words adequate to convey my thanks to you.

〖～信〗 gǎnxièxìn 〈名〉 letter of thanks/appreciation; thank-you letter/note: 一封～ a letter of thanks ‖ 刊登～ publish letters of appreciation ‖ 收到～ receive a thank-you note ‖ 写～ write a letter of thanks

【感性】 gǎnxìng 〈名〉 perception; perceptiveness: 认识的～阶段 perceptual stage of cognition

〖～认识〗 gǎnxìng rènshi 〈名〉 *perceptual* knowledge: 从～到理性认识的飞跃 leap from perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge

〖～知觉〗 gǎnxìng zhījué 〈名〉 sense impression/perception

〖～知识〗 gǎnxìng zhīshi 〈名〉 perceptual/experiential knowledge

〖～资料〗 gǎnxìng zīliào 〈名〉[计算机] empirical documentation

【感言】 gǎnyán 〈名〉 thoughts/recollections/reflections expressed in words

【感药性】 gǎnyàoxìng 〈名〉[生物] chemonasty

【感应】 gǎnyìng ❶〈动〉 react; *interact*; respond: 所有生物对热冷都有～。All living things respond/react to heat or coldness. ❷〈名〉[电学] induction: 静电～ static induction ‖ 磁～ magnetic induction ❸〈名〉[生物] irritability

〖～场〗 gǎnyìngchǎng 〈名〉[电学] induction field

〖～充电〗 gǎnyìng chōngdiàn 〈名〉[电工] induction charging

〖～磁场〗 gǎnyìng cíchǎng 〈名〉[电子] induction magnetic field

〖～淬火〗 gǎnyìng cuìhuǒ 〈名〉[冶金] induction hardening

〖～地雷〗 gǎnyìng dìléi 〈名〉[军事] influence mine

〖～电动机〗 gǎnyìng diàndòngjī 〈名〉 induction motor

〖～电疗法〗 gǎnyìng diànliáofǎ 〈名〉[医学] *faradism; faradization*

〖～电流〗 gǎnyìng diànliú 〈名〉[电工] induced/faradic/induction current

〖～电路〗 gǎnyìng diànlù 〈名〉[电学] induction scheme

〖～发电机〗 gǎnyìng fādiànjī 〈名〉[电工] induction generator

〖～干扰〗 gǎnyìng gānrǎo 〈名〉[通信] inductive interference; *stray pick-up*

〖～焊接〗 gǎnyìng hànjiē 〈名〉[冶金] induction welding

〖～计〗 gǎnyìngjì 〈名〉[电子] induction meter

〖～力〗 gǎnyìnglì 〈名〉[化学] *induction force*

〖～炉〗 gǎnyìnglú 〈名〉[工程] induction furnace: 感应电炉 electric induction furnace

〖～率〗 gǎnyìnglǜ 〈名〉[电子] inductivity

〖～起爆〗 gǎnyìng qǐbào 〈名〉[工程] sympathetic detonation

〖～器〗 gǎnyìngqì 〈名〉[电子] induction block; inductor

〖～水雷〗 gǎnyìng shuǐléi 〈名〉[军事] influence mine

〖～系数〗 gǎnyìng xìshù 〈名〉[电子] inductivity; induction coefficient

〖～线圈〗 gǎnyìng xiànquān 〈名〉[电磁] inductance coil; inductor

〖～现象〗 gǎnyìng xiànxiàng 〈名〉[电子] induction

〖～扬声器〗 gǎnyìng yángshēngqì 〈名〉 induction loudspeaker

【感遇】 gǎnyù 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ be thankful/grateful/indebted for the favourable treatment received ❷ sigh over one's hard lot/life experiences: ～诗 poem depicting one's personal vicissitudes

【感召】 gǎnzhào 〈动〉 move and inspire; impel; inspire; influ*ence*: ～国民更加努力 *impel the nation to greater efforts* ‖ 在政策的～下 under the inspiration/influence of the policy

〖～力〗 gǎnzhàolì 〈名〉 charisma: 具有天才领袖人物的～ have the charisma of a born leader

【感知】 gǎnzhī ❶〈名〉[哲学] perception ❷〈动〉 feel; sense; perceive; apperceive: ～自己的心跳加快 feel one's heart beating faster ‖ ～胎儿在动 feel the fetus's movement

〖～器〗 gǎnzhīqì 〈名〉[计算机] perceptron

橄 gǎn

【橄榄】 gǎnlǎn 〈名〉 ❶ Chinese olive; fruit of olive: ～成熟时从绿变黑。Olives turn from green to black as they ripen. ❷[植物] olive: ～林 olive grove

〖～冠〗 gǎnlǎnguàn 〈名〉 olive crown

〖～绿〗 gǎnlǎnlǜ 〈名〉 olive green

〖～木〗 gǎnlǎnmù 〈名〉 olive wood

〖～球〗 gǎnlǎnqiú 〈名〉 ❶ rugby (football): 打～ play rugby ‖ ～场 rugby pitch ‖ ～运动员 rugby player ❷ egg-shaped ball used in rugby (football)

〖～石〗 gǎnlǎnshí 〈名〉[矿业] olivine

〖～树〗 gǎnlǎnshù 〈名〉 olive tree

〖～岩〗 gǎnlǎnyán 〈名〉[地质] peridotite

〖～油〗 gǎnlǎnyóu 〈名〉 olive oil

〖～枝〗 gǎnlǎnzhī 〈名〉 olive branch symbol of peace: 伸出～ offer/extend the olive branch; hold out the olive branch

擀 gǎn

〈动〉 ❶ roll (pastry, dough, etc): ～饺子皮 roll out *jiaozi* wrappers ‖ ～馅饼皮 roll the pastry ⇨～面 ❷〈方〉 wipe; polish: 把桌子再～一～ wipe the table again

【擀面】 gǎnmiàn ❶〈动〉 *make noodles with a rolling pin* ❷〈名〉 handmade noodles: 吃碗～ have/take a bowl of handmade noodles

【擀面杖】 gǎnmiànzhàng 〈名〉 rolling pin

〖～吹火,一窍不通〗 gǎnmiànzhàng chuī huǒ, yī qiào bù tōng 〈熟〉 blow up a fire through a rolling pin do not know the first thing about sth; be totally/completely ignorant of sth: 说起跳舞,我是～。As for dancing, I have two left feet.

【擀毡】 gǎnzhān 〈动〉 ❶ felt; make into felt ❷ be dishevelled/fluffy as felt

鳡 gǎn

〈名〉[动物] Elopichthys bambus

gàn

干[1] gàn

❶〈名〉 trunk: ⇨树～ ❷ *main part; body*: ⇨～流; ～线; 骨～ ❸〈名〉 cadre: 提～ promote a soldier or a worker to the rank of a cadre ‖ 以工代～ susbstitute a worker for a cadre ⇨～群关系

干[2] gàn

❶〈动〉 do; work; carry on; be up to; engage (in one's work): ～蠢事 commit some stupidity ‖ ～革命 make/wage *revolution* ‖ ～工作 perform a job; work ‖ ～好事 do good deeds ‖ ～坏事 do evil/dark deeds; commit wicked deeds ‖ ～社会主义 build socialism; work for socialism ‖ ～实事 achieve visible/tan*gible results* ‖ ～通宵 *work all night* ‖ 蛮～ *act rashly/recklessly*; be headstrong ‖ 既然～了,就得～下去。Now that you are in for it, you must carry on. ‖ 这活儿紧,快～吧。It's a snap job. Snap to it. ‖ 要～就～好。If you do it, do it well. ‖ 这是他们～的。They did it. / It was their work. ❷〈名〉 ability; capability; competence: ⇨才～ ❸〈形〉 able; capable: ⇨～将; 精～; 精明强～ ❹〈动〉 work as; do as a profession; go in for: 教师这一行,我已～了十五年。I have been a teacher for fifteen years. ❺〈动〉 fight; strike: 为一点小事～了起来 start a fight on a trifle ⇨gān

【干部】 gànbù 〈名〉 ❶ cadre: 腐蚀～ subvert cadres ‖ 交流～ exchange leading officials (among different units and localities) ‖ 培养年轻～ foster/nurture young cadres ‖ 任免～ appoint and dismiss cadres ‖ 任命～ *nominate sb as a cadre* ‖ 选拔～ *select cadres* ‖ ～带头 cadres standing in the van ‖ 党政～ Party and Government officials ‖ 高级～ high-ranking/senior cadre ‖ 高素质的～队伍 high-quality team/contingent of cadres ‖ 各级领导～ *leading* cadres at all levels ‖ 技术～ technical cadre ‖ 老～ veteran cadre ‖ 离退休～ retired cadre ‖ 使～队伍革命化、年轻化、知识化、专业化

make the ranks of cadres more politically aware, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally trained ‖ 我们要建立一种～能上能下的机制。We must establish a mechanism wherein officials are ready to accept a higher or lower post. ❷ functionary (as opposed to a soldier or worker)

〖～任命制度〗 gànbù rènmìng zhìdù 〈名〉 official appointment system: 改革～ reform the official appointment system

〖～学校〗 gànbù xuéxiào 〈名〉 cadre school; school for cadres

〖～政策〗 gànbù zhèngcè 〈名〉 cadre policy; policy towards cadres: 落实～ implement the policies towards cadres

〖～制度〗 gànbù zhìdù 〈名〉 official personnel system

【干才】 gàncái 〈名〉 ❶ ability; capability; skill: 他很有～。He is quite capable. ❷ capable/able/skilled person; person of talent/ability/calibre: 这些人都是～。These are all capable/able people.

【干道】 gàndào 〈名〉 artery; main road; trunk road

【干掉】 gàndiào 〈动〉〈口〉 kill; finish off; get rid of; put sb out of way; do away with: ～对手 eliminate an opponent ‖ ～敌军一个哨兵 carry off/dispose of an enemy sentry ‖ 他们很快～了敌军残余力量。They soon finished off the remnants of the enemy.

【干活儿】 gànhuór 〈动〉 work: 下地～ go to work in the field ‖ 他们在～呢。They are at work now. / They are on the job now. ‖ 不～就没有工资。A person who doesn't work won't get paid.

【干架】 gànjià 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ quarrel ❷ come to blows; fight

【干将】 gànjiàng 〈名〉 capable/able person; backbone ⇨ gānjiàng

【干劲】 gànjìn 〈名〉 drive; enthusiasm; vigour; zeal: 鼓足～ rouse one's enthusiasm; go all out ‖ 缺乏～ lack drive ‖ 革命～ revolutionary drive ‖ 既有技巧又有～ have both skill and dash ‖ 那位新院长有头脑，有～，还有创新精神。The new president of the college has brains, drive and initiative.

〖～冲天〗 gànjìn-chōngtiān 〈熟〉 be with soaring enthusiasm: 全国人民～。The national enthusiasm knew no bounds.

〖～十足〗 gànjìnshízú 〈熟〉 be full of drive/vigour/zeal/enthusiasm/energy/go: 她工作起来～。She works with great zeal.

【干警】 gànjǐng 〈名〉 ❶ cadres and police (in procuratorial organs, people's courts and security departments) ❷ police (in general)

【干练】 gànliàn 〈形〉 capable and experienced; intelligent and worldly-wise: 精明～ be bright and capable

【干流】 gànliú 〈名〉 mainstream; trunk/master stream

【干吗】 gànmá 〈口〉 ❶ 〈代〉 what to do: 你想～? What do you want? / What are you up to? ‖ 最近～呢? What have you been doing these days? ‖ 这是～用的? What's this for? ❷ 〈副〉 why (on earth); whatever for: ～非我去? Why on earth must I go? ‖ ～不问问她? Why not ask her?

【干渠】 gànqú 〈名〉 main/trunk/master canal

【干群】 gàn-qún 〈名〉 cadres and the masses

〖～关系〗 gàn-qún guānxi 〈名〉 cadre-mass relations; relations between the cadres and the masses: 搞好～ build good relations between the cadres and the masses ‖ 改善～ improve cadre-mass relations ‖ 密切～ forge/build closer links between the cadres and the masses

【干什么】 gàn shénme ❶ 〈代〉 what to do: 你在～? What are you doing? / What are you up to? ❷ 〈副〉 why (on earth); whatever for: 你来这儿～? What are you here for? ‖ 你～老盯着她? Why are you always staring at her?

【干事】 gànshi 〈名〉 clerk; secretary: 文艺/宣传/学习～ person in charge of recreational activities/publicity work/study affairs

【干头儿】 gàntour 〈动〉〈口〉 ❶ be worth doing: 这事有～。It's worth doing. ❷ be very easy (to do); be a snap: 这事有啥～? It can be easily done. ‖ 这活儿没什么～，我一会儿就能干完。It's a snap; I'll finish it in no time.

【干细胞】 gànxìbāo 〈名〉 stem cell: ～移植 stem cell transplantation ‖ ～研究 stem cell research ‖ 人类胚胎～ human embryonic stem cell

【干线】 gànxiàn 〈名〉 main/trunk line; trunk; artery: 修筑～铁路 build a trunk rail line ‖ ～电缆 main/trunk cable ‖ 公路～ arterial/main highway ‖ 供电～ supply mains; main supply ‖ 交通～ main lines of transportation/communication

〖～城市〗 gànxiàn chéngshì 〈名〉 dynapolis

〖～道路〗 gànxiàn dàolù 〈名〉 arterial road

〖～电压〗 gànxiàn diànyā 〈名〉 rail/main voltage

〖～负载〗 gànxiàn fùzài 〈名〉 mainline load

〖～机车〗 gànxiàn jīchē 〈名〉 mainline locomotive

〖～渠道〗 gànxiàn qúdào 〈名〉 main irrigation channel

【干校】 gànxiào 〈名〉〈简称〉 school for cadres; cadre school ⇨ 干部学校

【干休所】 gànxiūsuǒ 〈名〉 cadres' sanitarium; home for retired cadres

【干训班】 gànxùnbān 〈名〉 training class for cadres

【干仗】 gànzhàng 〈动〉〈方〉 come to blows; have a row/fight

旰 gàn 〈书〉 ❶ 〈形〉 late ❷ 〈名〉 evening; night

【旰食】 gànshí 〈动〉〈书〉 eat late ⇨ 宵衣～

绀 gàn 〈形〉 dark/deep purple; dark/deep red

【绀青】 gànqīng 〈形〉 dark/prune purple

骭 gàn 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ shank; lower leg ❷ rib

赣 Gàn 〈名〉 ❶ Ganjiang River [in Jiangxi Province] ❷ 〈简称〉 Gan [another name for Jiangxi Province (江西)]

gāng

冈 gāng 〈名〉 ❶ ridge (of a hill): 景阳～ Jingyang Ridge ❷ low hill; hillock: ⇨高～;山～

【冈比亚】 Gāngbǐyà 〈名〉 Gambia

〖～共和国〗 Gāngbǐyà Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Gambia

〖～人〗 Gāngbǐyàrén 〈名〉 Gambian

【冈底斯山】 Gāngdǐsīshān 〈名〉 Gandise Mountains [a mountain range in the Tibet Autonomous Region]

【冈阜】 gāngfù 〈名〉 hillock; low hill

【冈陵】 gānglíng 〈名〉 hills and hillocks

【冈峦】 gāngluán 〈名〉 series of hills: ～起伏 undulating/rolling hills; undulation of hills

扛 gāng 〈动〉 ❶ 〈书〉 lift/raise with both hands; hold up with both hands ❷ 〈方〉 (of two or more persons) carry ⇨káng

刚[1] gāng 〈形〉 ❶ stiff; hard; firm; bristly: ⇨～毛 ❷ strong; firm; hard; indomitable: 柔中有～ be gentle but firm ‖ 他的性格太～。He has too strong/firm a character. ⇨～烈;～强;～毅

刚[2] gāng 〈副〉 ❶ [only a very short time ago] just; newly: ～出生的婴儿 newborn baby; newborn ‖ ～出校门的学生 students fresh from school ‖ ～出院 be just out of hospital ‖ ～烤出的面包 fresh-baked bread ‖ ～捕来的鱼 fresh-caught fish ‖ ～下的蛋 newly-laid egg ‖ ～过八点。It's just after/past/gone eight o'clock. ‖ 我～进门电话就响了。I had barely/hardly/scarcely come in when the telephone rang. / Barely/Hardly/Scarcely had I come when the telephone rang. / No sooner did I step into the room than the phone rang. ‖ 他们～到。They just got here. / They just arrived. ‖ 她是～来本市的。She is a recent arrival in this city. ‖ 我～回来。I've just got back. ‖ 我一眼就看出她～哭过。I saw at a glance that she cried just now. ❷ [almost not] (only) just; just about; barely; hardly; scarcely: 大小～合适 be just the right size ‖ 考试～及格 squeak through/by an examination ‖ 他讲话声音小，我～能听见。He spoke so quietly that I could (only) just hear him. / He spoke so quietly that I could just about hear him. ‖ 我女儿～十八岁。My daughter is barely eighteen. / My daughter has just turned eighteen. ❸ [at the exact point in time, space, quantity, degree, etc] (only) just; exactly: ～够 just enough ‖ ～六点。It's just six. ‖ 那包～十五公斤，不用付超重费。The bag was just fifteen kilos and avoided the overweight charge. ‖ 我这个月的钱～够花。I have barely enough money to last this month ‖ 我回到家～赶上吃晚饭。I got home just in time for supper. ‖ 这件衣服我穿～合适。This dress fits me perfectly.

【刚愎】 gāngbì 〈形〉 stubborn; perverse; unbending; wilful; intractable

〖～自用〗 gāngbì-zìyòng 〈熟〉 self-willed; headstrong; opinionated; opinionative: 他是我所见过的最～的人。He is the most opinionated man I have ever seen.
【刚才】 gāngcái 〈副〉 just now; a moment ago: ～发生的事我一点儿都不知道。I know nothing about what happened just now. ‖ ～我还见过他。I saw him just now. ‖ 她比～感觉好一点儿了。She's feeling a little better than she was a moment ago. ‖ 她～还在哭呢。She was crying a short while ago.
【刚肠】 gāngcháng 〈形〉 (of character) upright and outspoken
【刚度】 gāngdù 〈名〉[物理] stiffness; severity; rigidity: 抗剪～ shear stiffness
〖～比〗 gāngdùbǐ 〈名〉[物理] stiffness ratio
〖～系数〗 gāngdù xìshù 〈名〉[物理] stiffness coefficient
〖～准则〗 gāngdù zhǔnzé 〈名〉[航空] stiffness criterion
【刚风】 gāngfēng ＝ 罡风 gāngfēng
【刚刚】 gānggang 〈副〉 ❶ just; exactly: 考试～及格 just scrape through an examination ‖ 天～黑。It's just got dark. ‖ 这个书架～能放下我的这些书。This shelf is just right for these books of mine. ❷ just; just now; a moment ago: 学习～入门 only at the ABC's of one's studies ‖ 她～满十六岁。She's just sixteen. ‖ 太阳～出来。The sun has just come out.
【刚果】 Gāngguǒ 〈名〉 Congo
〖～共和国〗 Gāngguǒ Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Congo
〖～河〗 Gāngguǒhé 〈名〉 Congo (River)
〖～红〗 gāngguǒhóng 〈名〉[化学] Congo red
〖～胶〗 gāngguǒjiāo 〈名〉[化学] Congo gum
〖～民主共和国〗 Gāngguǒ MínzhǔGònghéguó 〈名〉 Democratic Republic of Congo
〖～人〗 Gāngguǒrén 〈名〉 Congolese [the people]
〖～语〗 Gāngguǒyǔ 〈名〉 Congolese [the language]
【刚好】 gānghǎo 〈副〉 ❶ just; exactly: ～赶上公共汽车 be just in time for the bus ‖ 你来得～，我正想给你打电话呢。You came just at the right time/in the nick of time; I was thinking about phoning you just now. ‖ 事情的结局～和我们期待的一模一样。Things turned out just as we had expected. ‖ 我们进来时～十点钟。It was just at ten o'clock that we came in. ‖ 这件大衣你穿～。This coat fits you perfectly. / This coat is just for you. ❷ happen to; it (so) happens that: ～我包里有一支钢笔。I just happened to have a pen in my bag. ‖ 昨天我～碰见她，就告诉了她这件事。It so happened that I saw her yesterday, and I told her about it.
【刚架】 gāngjià 〈名〉[建筑] rigid/stiff frame
〖～结构〗 gāngjià jiégòu 〈名〉[建筑] rigid-frame structure
〖～梁〗 gāngjiàliáng 〈名〉[建筑] rigid-frame beam
【刚健】 gāngjiàn 〈形〉 vigorous; forceful; robust; sturdy: 生性～忠厚 be of a sturdy and honest character ‖ ～的步伐 firm and vigorous steps ‖ ～的动作 vigorous movements
【刚介】 gāngjiè 〈形〉〈书〉 firm and (morally) upright; sturdy and just
【刚劲】 gāngjìng 〈形〉 ❶ (of one's character) firm; sturdy; determined ❷ (of style) vigorous; bold; firm: 他笔力～。He writes with firm strokes.
〖～有力〗 gāngjìng-yǒulì 〈形〉 vigorous and forceful; firm and strong: 那幅画笔法～。The picture is painted with vigorous strokes.
【刚棱】 gāngléng 〈形〉 upright and sharpwitted
【刚烈】 gāngliè 〈形〉 firm and (morally) upright; upright and unyielding: 秉性～ be firm and upright in nature ‖ ～的女子 woman of strong character and integrity
【刚毛】 gāngmáo 〈名〉[动物] bristle; seta
【刚强】 gāngqiáng 〈形〉 firm; staunch; strong; unyielding: 意志～ be strong-willed ‖ ～不屈的性格 unyielding character
【刚巧】 gāngqiǎo 〈副〉 coincidentally; by chance; by coincidence: ～我带了把雨伞。As it happened, I had an umbrella with me. ‖ 我进来时，他～在屋里。He happened to be in the house when I came in.
【刚韧】 gāngrèn 〈形〉 (of character) firm and unyielding; strong and tenacious: 个性～ be strong and tenacious in nature
【刚柔相济】 gāngróu-xiāngjì 〈熟〉 couple hardness with softness; temper force with mercy; be both staunch and tender
【刚松】 gāngsōng 〈名〉[植物] pitch pine
【刚体】 gāngtǐ 〈名〉[物理] rigid body
〖～动力学〗 gāngtǐ dònglìxué 〈名〉[物理] rigid-body dynamics

【刚性】 gāngxìng ❶〈形〉 strong-minded; strong-willed: 他这个人很～。He has a strong character/will. ❷〈形〉 rigid; inflexible: ～工资 rigid wage ‖ ～宪法 rigid constitution ❸〈名〉[物理] rigidity: ～材料/结构 rigid material/structure ❹〈形〉 inflexible; compulsory: ～指标 inflexible target; compulsory quota
〖～磁铁〗 gāngxìng cítiě 〈名〉[材料] rigid magnet
〖～拱〗 gāngxìnggǒng 〈名〉[建筑] rigid arch
〖～管〗 gāngxìngguǎn 〈名〉[建筑] rigid pipe
〖～绝缘〗 gāngxìng juéyuán 〈名〉[电子] rigid insulation
〖～梁〗 gāngxìngliáng 〈名〉[建筑] stiffing bar
〖～路面〗 gāngxìng lùmiàn 〈名〉[建筑] rigid pavement
〖～树脂〗 gāngxìng shùzhī 〈名〉[材料] rigid resin
〖～支架〗 gāngxìng zhījià 〈名〉[工程] rigid support
〖～轴〗 gāngxìngzhóu 〈名〉[机械] rigid axle; rigid/stiff shaft
【刚毅】 gāngyì 〈形〉 firm and resolute; stalwart and strong-willed: 神色～ with a firm expression on one's face
【刚硬】 gāngyìng 〈形〉 ❶ firm; unyielding; unbending; inflexible: 性格～ have a strong character ❷ tough; strong: 语气～ tough tone ‖ ～的措辞 strong and uncompromising words ❸ hard; solid; stiff: ～的木材 hard timber
【刚勇】 gāngyǒng 〈形〉 strong-willed and courageous
【刚玉】 gāngyù 〈名〉[矿物] diamond spar; corundum
〖～砂〗 gāngyùshā 〈名〉 emery; corundum
【刚正】 gāngzhèng 〈形〉 staunch and upright; principled
〖～不阿〗 gāngzhèng-bù'ē 〈熟〉 upright and never stooping to flattery; standing on principles and not yielding to pressure: ～的人 man of inflexible integrity
【刚直】 gāngzhí 〈形〉 staunch and upright; principled
〖～不阿〗 gāngzhí-bù'ē ＝ 刚正不阿 gāngzhèng-bù'ē

杠 gāng
〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ small bridge ❷ flagpole; flagstaff: 竹～ bamboo flagpole
⇨gàng

捆 gāng
〈书〉＝ 扛 gāng

岗 gāng
＝ 冈 gāng
⇨gǎng; gàng

肛 gāng
〈名〉 anus and anal canal: ～肠疾病 anal and intestinal disease/trouble/disorder
【肛板】 gāngbǎn 〈名〉[动物] anal plate (of a tortoise)
【肛表】 gāngbiǎo 〈名〉 anal/rectal thermometer
【肛道】 gāngdào 〈名〉 proctodaeum
【肛点】 gāngdiǎn 〈名〉 anal spot
【肛管】 gāngguǎn 〈名〉 anal canal
【肛交】 gāngjiāo 〈名〉 anal sex/intercourse
【肛裂】 gāngliè 〈名〉[医学] anal fissure; fissure in ano
【肛漏】 gānglòu ＝ 肛瘘 gānglòu
【肛瘘】 gānglòu 〈名〉[医学] anal fistula
【肛门】 gāngmén 〈名〉 ❶[解剖] anus: 人造～ artificial anus ❷[动物] vent
〖～闭锁〗 gāngmén bìsuǒ 〈名〉[医学] imperforate/ectopic anus
〖～镜〗 gāngménjìng 〈名〉[医学] anoscope
〖～栓〗 gāngménshuān 〈名〉[医学] rectal suppository
〖～狭窄〗 gāngmén xiázhǎi 〈名〉[医学] stricture of anus
〖～炎〗 gāngményán 〈名〉[医学] anusitis
〖～肿瘤〗 gāngmén zhǒngliú 〈名〉[医学] anus neoplasm
【肛区】 gāngqū 〈名〉[动物] anal field
【肛圈】 gāngquān 〈名〉[解剖] anal loop
【肛腺】 gāngxiàn 〈名〉[动物] anal gland
【肛周】 gāngzhōu 〈名〉[动物] crissum

纲 gāng
〈名〉 ❶ headrope of a fishing net ❷〈喻〉 key link; guiding principle; outline; programme: ⇨～领; 提～挈领 ❸[生物] class: 哺乳～ Mammalia ‖ 苔～ Hepaticae ‖ 藓～ Musci ‖ 这些植物分为 15 个～。These plants are distributed into 15 classes. ⇨亚～ ❹〈旧〉 organization for transporting certain goods in large quantities under convoy: 茶～ organization for transporting tea in large quantities; tea convoy
【纲常】 gāngcháng 〈名〉〈简称〉 three cardinal guides and five constant virtues ⇨三纲五常
【纲纪】 gāngjì 〈名〉〈书〉 social order and law: 整顿～ restore

order and strengthen discipline
【～废弛】 gāngjì-fèichí 〈熟〉 law and order become lax
【纲举目张】 gāngjǔ-mùzhāng 〈熟〉 once the headrope of a fishing net is pulled up, all its meshes open—once the key link is grasped, everything falls into place; when the general plan is laid out, the details are easy to arrange
【纲领】 gānglǐng 〈名〉 ❶ (of a party, organization, etc) programme; platform: 制定～ formulate a programme ‖ 政治～ political programme ‖ 共同～ common programme ‖ 施政～ ministerial/administrative programme; platform ‖ 最低/高～ minimum/maximum programme ❷ guiding principle; guideline: ～性文件/方案 programmatic document/plan
【纲目】 gāngmù 〈名〉 [mainly used in book titles] detailed outline; compendium: 《本草～》 *Compendium of Materia Medica*
【纲要】 gāngyào 〈名〉 ❶ outline; sketch: 写文章之前要先写～。Make an outline before you write an essay. ❷ [usu used in book titles] outline; essentials; compendium: 发展～ programme for development ‖ 《物理学～》 *A Compendium of Physics* ‖ 《语言学～》 *Essentials of Linguistics*

棡 gāng → 青棡 qīnggāng

矼 gāng 〈名〉〈书〉 stone bridge

钢 gāng 〈名〉 steel: 一炉～ a heat of steel ‖ 炼～ make steel ‖ ～构件 steel member/part ‖ ～字 steel letter ‖ ～是铁和碳的合金。Steel is an alloy of iron and carbon. ⇨～笔; ～琴; ～铁 ⇨gàng
【钢板】 gāngbǎn 〈名〉 ❶ [冶金] steel plate; sheet steel: 一块～ a sheet of steel ‖ 薄～ steel sheet; sheet steel ‖ 成型～ shaped steel plate ‖ 锅炉～ boiler plate ‖ 厚～ steel plate ‖ 网眼～ perforated plate ‖ 造船～ ship plate ❷ [机械] (of a motorcar) spring ❸ stencil steel board: 刻～ cut stencils; engrave on a steel board
【～坯】 gāngbǎnpī 〈名〉 plate slab; sheet billet
【～网】 gāngbǎnwǎng 〈名〉 steel mesh
【～桩】 gāngbǎnzhuāng 〈名〉 [建筑] steel sheet piling
【钢包】 gāngbāo 〈名〉 [冶金] steel ladle; molten steel ladle
【钢镚儿】 gāngbèngr 〈名〉〈口〉 coin
【钢镚子】 gāngbèngzi 〈口〉 = 钢镚儿 gāngbèngr
【钢笔】 gāngbǐ 〈名〉 ❶ (fountain) pen: 用～书写 write in pen ⇨ 蘸水～ ❷ *stencil pen*
【～杆儿】 gāngbǐgǎnr 〈名〉 pen barrel
【～画】 gāngbǐhuà 〈名〉 pen-and-ink drawing; drawing in pen and ink; pen picture
【～尖】 gāngbǐjiān 〈名〉 pen nib
【～帽】 gāngbǐmào 〈名〉 pen cap
【～水】 gāngbǐshuǐ 〈名〉〈口〉 ink
【～套】 gāngbǐtào 〈名〉 ❶ sheath of a pen ❷ 〈口〉 pen cap
【钢鞭】 gāngbiān 〈名〉〈旧〉 iron staff; sectional iron whip [a weapon in ancient times]
【钢箔】 gāngbó 〈名〉 [冶金] steel foil
【钢材】 gāngcái 〈名〉 steel products; steels: 全球～贸易战升级。The global steel trade war escalates.
【钢叉】 gāngchā 〈名〉 steel fork
【钢厂】 gāngchǎng 〈名〉 steel mill/plant; steelmaker; steelworks
【钢衬】 gāngchèn 〈名〉 [工业] steel liner/lining
【钢城】 gāngchéng 〈名〉 steel city [a city famous for steel production]
【钢尺】 gāngchǐ 〈名〉 steel rule
【钢窗】 gāngchuāng 〈名〉 steel window: ～厂 steel-window maker
【钢锉】 gāngcuò 〈名〉 steel file
【钢带】 gāngdài 〈名〉 steel band/belt/strip
【钢刀】 gāngdāo 〈名〉 steel knife
【钢锭】 gāngdìng 〈名〉 steel ingot/slab; ingot steel: ～模 ingot mould
【钢箍】 gānggū 〈名〉 steel hoop
【钢鼓】 gānggǔ 〈名〉 [乐器] steel drum: ～乐队 steel band
【钢管】 gāngguǎn 〈名〉 steel pipe/tube: 焊接～ welded steel pipe ‖ 无缝～ seamless steel tube
【钢轨】 gāngguǐ 〈名〉 railway rail: 一根～ a rail (track) ‖ ～钢 rail steel ‖ ～钳 rail tongs
【～扣件】 gāngguǐ kòujiàn 〈名〉 [工程] rail fastening
【～连接板】 gāngguǐ liánjiēbǎn 〈名〉 joint fastening
【～探伤车】 gāngguǐ tànshāngchē 〈名〉 rail detector car
【～探伤仪】 gāngguǐ tànshāngyí 〈名〉 rail flaw detector
【钢号】 gānghào 〈名〉 [冶金] steel grade; grade of steel
【钢花】 gānghuā 〈名〉 sparks/spray of molten steel: ～飞溅 sparks of molten steel flying in all directions
【钢化玻璃】 gānghuà bōli 〈名〉 toughened/armoured/tempered glass
【钢簧】 gānghuáng 〈名〉 steel spring
【钢婚】 gānghūn 〈名〉 steel wedding [the 11th wedding anniversary]
【钢架】 gāngjià 〈名〉 steel frame: ～建筑 steel frame building ‖ ～结构 steel frame structure
【～桥】 gāngjiàqiáo 〈名〉 steel-framed bridge
【钢结构】 gāngjiégòu 〈名〉 [建筑] steel structure/construction
【钢筋】 gāngjīn 〈名〉 reinforcing steel bar: 高强度～ high strength steel ‖ 网状～ steel mesh reinforcement ‖ 弯～机 steel bender
【～钢】 gāngjīngāng 〈名〉 [冶金] concrete steel
【～工】 gāngjīngōng 〈名〉 steel bender/fixer
【～混凝土】 gāngjīn hùnníngtǔ 〈名〉 [建筑] reinforced concrete
【～束】 gāngjīnshù 〈名〉 [建筑] tendon
【～水泥】 gāngjīn shuǐní 〈名〉 [建筑] reinforced cement
【～条】 gāngjīntiáo 〈名〉 reinforcing rod
【～铁胆】 gāngjīn-tiědǎn 〈熟〉 have iron nerves and steel sinews—be *strong-willed and courageous; have nerves of steel*
【～铁骨】 gāngjīn-tiěgǔ 〈熟〉 have muscles of steel and bones of iron ❶ be extremely strong ❷ be iron-willed
【～网】 gāngjīnwǎng 〈名〉 [建筑] fabric/wiremesh reinforcement
【钢精】 gāngjīng 〈名〉 aluminium (for utensils): ～壶 aluminium kettle ‖ ～锅 aluminium pot/pan
【钢锯】 gāngjù 〈名〉 [机械] hacksaw
【～架】 gāngjùjià 〈名〉 hacksaw frame
【～条】 gāngjùtiáo 〈名〉 hacksaw blade
【钢卷尺】 gāngjuǎnchǐ 〈名〉 steel tape measure/line
【钢筘】 gāngkòu 〈名〉 [纺织] reed
【钢口】 gāngkou 〈名〉 sharpness of a knife/sword: 这刀～儿不错。The knife has a nice blade.
【钢盔】 gāngkuī 〈名〉 (steel) helmet; steel cap; iron hat: 一顶～ a helmet ‖ 戴～ wear a steel helmet
【钢梁】 gāngliáng 〈名〉 steel girder
【钢料】 gāngliào 〈名〉 steel material
【钢棉】 gāngmián 〈名〉 [冶金] steel wool
【钢炮】 gāngpào 〈名〉 modern cannon: 小～ small calibre gun
【钢坯】 gāngpī 〈名〉 steel billet/feed
【钢片】 gāngpiàn 〈名〉 steel disc
【～琴】 gāngpiànqín 〈名〉 [音乐] celesta
【钢瓶】 gāngpíng 〈名〉 steel cylinder
【钢钎】 gāngqiān 〈名〉 drill rod/steel; hammer/rock drill
【钢枪】 gāngqiāng 〈名〉 rifle: 手握～ hold a rifle
【钢琴】 gāngqín 〈名〉 piano: 弹～ play the piano ‖ 给～调音 tune a piano ‖ ～伴奏 piano accompaniment ‖ ～独奏 piano solo/recital ‖ ～键 piano key ‖ ～二/三/四/五重奏 piano duet/trio/quartette/quintet ‖ ～曲 piano music ‖ ～踏板 piano pedal ‖ ～弦 piano string ‖ ～协奏 piano concerto ‖ ～奏鸣曲 piano sonata ‖ 大～ grand piano ‖ 竖式～ upright piano
【～凳】 gāngqíndèng 〈名〉 piano stool
【～家】 gāngqínjiā 〈名〉 pianist
【钢圈】 gāngquān 〈名〉 rim (of a wheel)
【钢砂】 gāngshā 〈名〉 [冶金] steel emery
【钢水】 gāngshuǐ 〈名〉 molten steel: 一炉～ a heat of molten steel
【～包】 gāngshuǐbāo = 钢包 gāngbāo
【钢丝】 gāngsī 〈名〉 (steel) wire ⇨走～
【～玻璃】 gāngsī bōli 〈名〉 wired glass
【～床】 gāngsīchuáng 〈名〉 spring bed
【～垫子】 gāngsī diànzi 〈名〉 spring mattress
【～吊索】 gāngsī diàosuǒ 〈名〉 wire sling
【～锯】 gāngsījù 〈名〉 fret/scroll/wire saw
【～录音】 gāngsī lùyīn 〈名〉 wire recording: ～机 wire recorder
【～钳】 gāngsīqián 〈名〉 cutting pliers; wire clamp/cutter

〖～绒〗 gāngsīróng 〈名〉steel wool
〖～绳〗 gāngsīshéng 〈名〉❶［工程］steel cable; wire rope ❷［石油］wire line
〖～梳〗 gāngsīshū 〈名〉［建筑］wire comb
〖～刷〗 gāngsīshuā 〈名〉scratch(ing) brush; steel brush; steel wire brush; steel-pin brush
〖～索〗 gāngsīsuǒ 〈名〉hawser; wire strand
〖～网〗 gāngsīwǎng 〈名〉steel wire gauze
【钢索】 gāngsuǒ 〈名〉cable wire; steel rope; wire rope
【钢套】 gāngtào 〈名〉［军事］steel jacket
【钢条】 gāngtiáo 〈名〉steel bar/girder
【钢铁】 gāngtiě 〈名〉❶ iron and steel; steel ❷〈喻〉iron: ～般的纪律 iron/steely discipline ‖ ～汉 man of steel ‖ ～意志 iron will ‖ ～战士 dauntless soldier ‖ 解放军是保卫祖国的～长城。The PLA *is a great wall of steel guarding our country.*
〖～厂〗 gāngtiěchǎng 〈名〉steel mill/plant; steelworks; iron and steelworks/plant
〖～工人〗 gāngtiě gōngrén 〈名〉steelworker
〖～工业〗 gāngtiě gōngyè 〈名〉steel industry; iron and steel industry
〖～公司〗 gāngtiě gōngsī 〈名〉iron and steel company
【钢脱氧】 gāngtuōyǎng 〈名〉deoxidization of steel
【钢丸】 gāngwán 〈名〉［工程］steel shot
【钢屑】 gāngxiè 〈名〉steel cuttings
【钢芯】 gāngxīn 〈名〉steel core: ～铝线 steel-cored aluminium cable/wire ‖ ～铜线 steel-cored copper wire
【钢型】 gāngxíng 〈名〉steel shape
【钢印】 gāngyìn 〈名〉❶ steel/embossing seal: 盖～ affix/impress/set a steel seal (to) ‖ 给自行车打～ stamp the cycle registration number on a bicycle ‖ 在证书上加盖～ stamp a certificate with the steel seal ❷ embossed seal/stamp
【钢渣】 gāngzhā 〈名〉slag
【钢罩】 gāngzhào 〈名〉steel cage
【钢纸】 gāngzhǐ 〈名〉［造纸］vulcanized fibre paper
【钢制品】 gāngzhìpǐn 〈名〉steelwork
【钢制器皿】 gāngzhì qìmǐn 〈名〉steel utensil
【钢种】 gāngzhǒng ＝ 钢精 gāngjīng
【钢珠】 gāngzhū 〈名〉(steel) ball; ball bearing

缸 gāng

〈名〉❶ jar; vat; crock: 水～ water vat ‖ 鱼～ fish globe/tank ‖ 一～醋 a vat of vinegar ⇨烟灰～ ❷ jar-/pot-/vat-shaped vessel: ⇨汽～ ❸ ＝ 缸瓦 gāngwǎ
【缸壁】 gāngbì 〈名〉［机械］casing wall
【缸盖】 gānggài 〈名〉［机械］cylinder cover/head
【缸鼓】 gānggǔ 〈名〉vat-shaped drum
【缸管】 gāngguǎn 〈名〉earthen pipe
【缸径】 gāngjìng 〈名〉［机械］bore; cylinder diameter
【缸盆】 gāngpén 〈名〉glazed earthen basin
【缸瓦】 gāngwǎ 〈名〉compound of sand, clay, etc for making earthenwares
〖～器〗 gāngwǎqì 〈名〉［材料］stoneware
【缸砖】 gāngzhuān 〈名〉clinker (tile); quarry tile
【缸子】 gāngzi 〈名〉〈口〉mug; bowl: 玻璃～ glass mug ‖ 茶～ tea mug ‖ 搪瓷～ enamel mug

罡 gāng

【罡风】 gāngfēng 〈名〉❶［道教］wind in the empyrean ❷ strong/high wind; gale

gǎng

岗 gǎng

〈名〉❶ hillock; mound; hill: 土～ earth hillock ‖ 村子就在～那边。The village is just beyond the mound. ❷ ridge; welt; wale: 她脸上有一道肉～儿。She has a little muscle *ridge on her cheek.* ❸ post; *sentry*: ⇨～楼; ～哨; 站～ ❹〈喻〉post; position; station: ⇨在～; 离～ ❺ guard; sentinel; sentry: 换～ relieve a sentry/guard ‖ 布/设～ post/station a sentry ‖ 交通～ traffic police post ‖ 门～ gate sentinel ‖ 大厅外面布满了～。Sentinels were stationed/planted/posted outside the hall in large numbers.
⇨gāng; gàng

【岗地】 gǎngdì 〈名〉non-irrigated farmland in a hilly countryside
【岗警】 gǎngjǐng 〈名〉policeman on point/sentry duty
【岗楼】 gǎnglóu 〈名〉watchtower
【岗卡】 gǎngqiǎ 〈名〉checkpoint
【岗哨】 gǎngshào 〈名〉❶ lookout/sentry post; sentinel's station ❷ sentry; sentinel; watcher: 设置～ post/station/set a sentry/sentinel; *post a lookout; station a guard* ‖ 流动～ person/soldier on patrol duties; patrol
【岗台】 gǎngtái 〈名〉police/sentry stand
【岗亭】 gǎngtíng 〈名〉sentry box/post; police box/post; watchhouse
【岗位】 gǎngwèi 〈名〉post; station; position: 重返工作～ return to one's job/work ‖ 坚守～ stand fast at one's post; stick/keep to one's post ‖ 离开战斗～ quit the fighting post ‖ 走上新的～ take up/on a new/fresh post ‖ ～定编定员 fix the number of posts and employees ‖ 工作～ post of duty ‖ 领导～ leading post ‖ 部队已进入各自战斗～。The troops are all in their positions.
〖～津贴〗 gǎngwèi jīntiē 〈名〉post allowance; job subsidy
〖～培训〗 gǎngwèi péixùn 〈名〉job-specific training; on-the-job training
〖～责任制〗 gǎngwèi zérènzhì 〈名〉system of personal responsibility; job/post responsibility system
〖～职责〗 gǎngwèi zhízé 〈名〉position statement/responsibilities
【岗子】 gǎngzi 〈名〉❶ hillock; hill; mound: 土～ earth hillock/mound ❷ *ridge; wale*

𠡠 gǎng

〈名〉〈书〉salt marsh

港 gǎng

〈名〉❶ port; harbour: 抵～ make/reach port ‖ 进～ sail into/enter a harbour/port ‖ 离～ leave a harbour/port ‖ ～内 in port ‖ 出发～ port of departure ‖ 到达～ port of arrival ‖ 交货～ port of delivery ‖ 目的～ port of destination ‖ 人工～ artificial harbour ‖ 停靠～ port of call ‖ 装货～ port of shipment/loading ⇨军～; 渔～ ❷ airport: 飞机已经离～。The plane has left the airport/taken off. ❸ (Gǎng)〈简称〉HK (Hong Kong): ～胞 compatriots in Hong Kong ⇨香港
【港币】 gǎngbì 〈名〉Hong Kong dollar (HK $); Hong Kong currency/money
【港埠】 gǎngbù 〈名〉❶ port; harbour: 国际～ *international* port ❷ wharf; dock; quay; pier
【港汊】 gǎngchà 〈名〉branching stream
【港督】 Gǎngdū 〈名〉governor of Hong Kong [before July 1, 1997]
【港府】 Gǎngfǔ 〈名〉Hong Kong government
【港警】 gǎngjǐng 〈名〉port police/patrol
【港客】 gǎngkè 〈名〉Hong Kong visitor (to the mainland China); Hong Kong guest/customer
【港口】 gǎngkǒu 〈名〉port; harbour: 封锁～ blockade a harbour ‖ 建造～ construct a harbour ‖ 进入～ enter a harbour/port ‖ 停靠在～ call at a harbour ‖ 驶入～ sail into a harbour/port ‖ 驶离～ *sail away from a harbour/port* ‖ 开放～ *open port* ‖ 沿海～ coastal port
〖～泊位〗 gǎngkǒu bówèi 〈名〉seaport berth
〖～城市〗 gǎngkǒu chéngshì 〈名〉port city
〖～附加税〗 gǎngkǒu fùjiāshuì 〈名〉port surcharge
〖～河段〗 gǎngkǒu héduàn 〈名〉harbour reach
〖～疏运〗 gǎngkǒu shūyùn 〈名〉evacuation of cargo from port area
〖～税〗 gǎngkǒushuì 〈名〉harbour/port dues
〖～吞吐量〗 gǎngkǒu tūntǔliàng 〈名〉port capacity; traffic of a port; volume of harbour freight
〖～站〗 gǎngkǒuzhàn 〈名〉harbour station
【港区】 Gǎngqū 〈名〉〈简称〉HKSAR (Hong Kong Special Administrative Region) ⇨香港特别行政区
【港人】 Gǎngrén 〈名〉Hong Kong people/residents
〖～治港〗 Gǎngrén zhì Gǎng 〈名〉administration of Hong Kong by Hong Kong people; Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong: ～, 高度自治 administration of Hong Kong by Hong Kong people and a high-level autonomy ‖ 让～ let Hong Kong people run Hong Kong
【港商】 gǎngshāng 〈名〉businessman from Hong Kong; Hong

Kong businessman
【港税】 gǎngshuì 〈名〉 port duties; port dues
【港台】 Gǎng-Tái 〈名〉 Hong Kong and Taiwan
〖～文学〗 Gǎng-Tái wénxué 〈名〉 Hong Kong and Taiwan literature
【港湾】 gǎngwān 〈名〉 bay; harbour
【港务】 gǎngwù 〈名〉 harbour affairs; port (administrative) affairs: ～代表 representative of port authorities
〖～船〗 gǎngwùchuán 〈名〉 harbour (service) boat
〖～费〗 gǎngwùfèi 〈名〉 harbour dues; port charge
〖～管理局〗 gǎngwù guǎnlǐjú 〈名〉 harbour administration; harbour bureau
〖～监督〗 gǎngwù jiāndū 〈名〉 harbour superintendency administration
〖～局〗 gǎngwùjú 〈名〉 harbour/port authority; harbour/port office
〖～局长〗 gǎngwù júzhǎng 〈名〉 harbour master
【港元】 gǎngyuán ＝ 港币 gǎngbì
【港章】 gǎngzhāng 〈名〉 harbour regulations
【港纸】 gǎngzhǐ 〈方〉 ＝ 港币 gǎngbì
【港资】 gǎngzī 〈名〉 Hong Kong capital

gàng

杠 gàng ❶〈名〉thick stick/rod: ⇨撬～ ❷〈名〉set of stout poles used to carry a coffin in a funeral procession in former times: ⇨～夫 ❸〈名〉[体操] bar: ⇨单～; 高低～; 双～ ❹〈名〉stick-shaped part of a machine: ⇨保险～ ❺〈名〉thick line (drawn by a teacher, etc) as a mark of disapproval or to point out mistakes on a paper: 老师在他的作业上画了很多红～～。The teacher marked his paper with many red lines. ❻〈动〉run a line through; mark (esp students' papers) with thick lines: ～掉几个句子 run a line through several sentences; cross out several sentences with lines ❼〈名〉〈口〉standard; criterion: 三条～儿 three criteria
⇨gāng
【杠棒】 gàngbàng 〈名〉 carrying/shoulder pole
【杠房】 gàngfáng 〈名〉〈旧〉 undertaker's shop; undertaker's
【杠夫】 gàngfū 〈名〉 professional coffin bearer/heaver
【杠杆】 gànggǎn 〈名〉 ❶ lever: 第一/二/三类～ lever of first/second/third order ‖ 汽车制动～ brake lever of an automobile ‖ 用～撬动岩石 lever a rock up; lever at a rock ❷〈喻〉leverage: 经济～ economic leverage ‖ 外交～ diplomatic leverage ‖ 市场的～作用 lever action of the market
〖～臂〗 gànggǎnbì 〈名〉[物理] lever arm
〖～锤〗 gànggǎnchuí 〈名〉[冶金] helve hammer
〖～定律〗 gànggǎn dìnglǜ 〈名〉[工程] lever law
〖～阀〗 gànggǎnfá 〈名〉[机械] lever valve
〖～开关〗 gànggǎn kāiguān 〈名〉[电工] lever switch
〖～率〗 gànggǎnlǜ 〈名〉 leverage ratio
〖～收购〗 gànggǎn shōugòu 〈名〉[金融] leveraged buyout (LBO)
〖～效应〗 gànggǎn xiàoyìng 〈名〉 leverage effect
〖～原理〗 gànggǎn yuánlǐ 〈名〉 lever principle
〖～运动〗 gànggǎn yùndòng 〈名〉 lever motion
〖～作用〗 gànggǎn zuòyòng 〈名〉 leverage; lever action
【杠杠儿】 gànggangr 〈名〉 ❶ rules; limits: 征兵有年龄～。There are age limits for recruitment. ❷ criterion; standard: 硬～ strict criteria ‖ ～太多了。There are too many criteria.
【杠铃】 gànglíng 〈名〉[体育] barbell: 举～ lift a barbell ‖ ～片 disc (of a barbell) ‖ ～推举训练 bench press
【杠人】 gàngrén ＝ 杠夫 gàngfū
【杠头】 gàngtóu 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ head of coffin bearers/heavers ❷ person who enjoys arguing for the sake of arguing; contentious person
【杠下运动】 gàngxià yùndòng 〈名〉[体操] movement below the bars
【杠子】 gàngzi 〈名〉 ❶ thick stick/rod; stout carrying pole ❷ bar (in gymnastics): ⇨盘～ ❸ thick line (esp drawn by a teacher) as a mark on a paper: 不合语法的句子上都画了红～。The ungrammatical sentences are all marked with red lines.

岗 gàng
⇨gāng; gǎng
【岗尖】 gàngjiān 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶ full to the brim; filled to the brim: ～的一碗米饭 a bowl brimming (over) with rice ❷ very good; excellent; superb: ～的苹果 very good apples
【岗口儿甜】 gàngkǒurtián 〈形〉〈方〉 very/extremely sweet: 这西瓜～。The watermelon is very sweet.

钢 gàng ❶〈形〉〈书〉firm; hard; solid ❷〈动〉reinforce the edge (of a knife) by adding steel and retempering: 把钝剪刀～～ reinforce a blunt/dull pair of scissors ❸〈动〉sharpen; whet; strop; hone: 在石头上～刀 sharpen/whet/strop/hone a knife on a stone
⇨gāng
【钢刀布】 gàngdāobù 〈名〉 razor strop

戆 gàng 〈形〉〈方〉crude; rash; brainless; dull; silly: ～头～脑 be crude and rash; be slow-witted; be thick-skulled; moronic
⇨zhuàng
【戆大】 gàngdà 〈名〉〈方〉 fool; blockhead; simpleton; idiot
【戆头】 gàngtóu 〈名〉〈方〉 fool; blockhead; simpleton; idiot; nitwit

gāo

皋 gāo 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ waterside highland ❷ highland

高 gāo ❶〈形〉tall; high: 不够～ not high/tall enough ‖ ～出一头/半头 be taller by a head/half a head; top sb by a head/half a head ‖ ～个子姑娘 tall girl ‖ ～山/墙 high mountain/wall ‖ 用枕头把头垫～ use a pillow to elevate one's head ‖ 他中等偏～。He is a little above the middle height. ‖ 太阳已经很～了。The sun was already high. ‖ 我儿子比她～得多。My son is much taller than she is. ‖ 我够不到那么～。I can't reach that high. ‖〈喻〉他喝得有点～了。He is a bit high (on alcohol). ⇨～原; ～大 ❷〈名〉height; altitude; vertical measurement: ～三米，长五米 three metres high and five metres long ‖ 齐腰～ waist-high ‖ 舍利塔～50米。The elevation/height of the dagoba is 50 metres. / The dagoba is 50 metres high/tall. ‖ 销售额今年达到新～。Sales have reached a new high this year. ‖ 他的年收入～达七位数。His yearly income runs into seven figures. ❸〈名〉high place; high: ⇨登～; 居～临下 ❹〈形〉of a high degree/level; above the average: 评价～ have a high opinion (of sb/sth) ‖ 颧骨～ have high cheekbones ‖ 嗓门～ have a high voice ‖ 生活水平～ have a high standard of living ‖ 血压～ have a high blood pressure ‖ ～出生/死亡率 high birth/death rate ‖ ～难度动作 exceedingly/extraordinarily difficult movement ‖ ～年级 higher/senior grade ‖ ～水平/速度/质量 high level/speed/quality ‖ ～收入/消费 high wages/consumption ‖ ～收益投资 high-return investment ‖ 她的体温偏～。Her temperature is above normal. ‖ 他对手下的人要求很～。He demands very high standards from the people who work for him. ‖ 要价太～会把顾客吓跑的。You'll frighten the customers off if you put your prices too high. / High prices may scare off the customers. ‖ 这个音符太～，我唱不上去。This note is too high(-pitched) for me (to reach). ‖ 这点子真～! What a brilliant idea (it is)! ‖ 中国古代文明在世界文明中占有很～的地位。The ancient Chinese civilization ranked very high among the world's civilizations. ⇨～蛋白; 兴～采烈 ❺〈形〉(of ranks, position, etc) high: 少校的军衔～于上尉。A major ranks above a captain. ‖ 大使比公使～一级。An ambassador comes before a minister. ⇨～等; ～级 ❻〈形〉〈敬〉your; his; her; their: ⇨～见; ～论; ～寿 ❼〈形〉[化学] containing one more oxygen atom in an acid or a chemical compound: ⇨～锰酸钾 ❽〈名〉[数学] altitude: 三角形的～ altitude of a triangle ‖ 测～仪 altitude gauge
【高矮】 gāo'ǎi 〈名〉〈口〉 height; highness; tallness: ～不一 vary in height ‖ 孪生兄弟俩一般～。The twins are (of) the same height. / The twins are the same in height.
【高安培】 gāo'ānpéi 〈名〉[物理] high-amperage
【高昂】 gāo'áng ❶〈动〉hold (one's head) high; hold up one's

head：你没做错什么，～起头，走自己的路。You have done nothing wrong. Hold your head high/Hold up your head and go your own way. ❷〈形〉high；exalted；elated；elevated；excited：斗志～ have high morale‖情绪～ be in an exalted/elevated mood；be in high spirits‖主队又进一球时，球迷们情绪更加～了。The rooters were even more elated/elevated/excited when the home team scored another goal.‖胜利在望，人们情绪～。Passions ran high as victory came nigh. ❸〈形〉expensive；costly；dear；exorbitant：为和平付出～代价 pay a dear price for peace；pay dearly for peace

【高傲】gāo'ào 〈形〉❶ arrogant；haughty；supercilious；conceited；imperious；overbearing；presumptuous：～自大 be self-important‖摆出一副～的样子 assume a haughty air‖～的女孩子 arrogant girl‖～的态度 high and mighty attitude‖他的～令人难以容忍。His conceit is unbearable. ❷ proud；self-respecting；high-minded；high-spirited：～而有修养的年轻人 self-respecting and good-mannered young man

【高帮鞋】gāobāngxié 〈名〉high-tops：一双～ a pair of high-tops

【高保真】gāobǎozhēn 〈形〉[电子] high-fidelity；hi-fi：～的声音 high-fi sound‖提供最大的～音像效果 offer the ultimate in high fidelity

〖～度〗gāobǎozhēndù 〈名〉high fidelity

〖～录像机〗gāobǎozhēn lùxiàngjī 〈名〉high-fidelity/hi-fi video recorder；hi-fi VCR

〖～录音机〗gāobǎozhēn lùyīnjī 〈名〉high-fidelity/hi-fi recorder

〖～扬声器〗gāobǎozhēn yángshēngqì 〈名〉high-fidelity/hi-fi loudspeaker

〖～音响〗gāobǎozhēn yīnxiǎng 〈名〉high-fidelity/hi-fi stereo

〖～音像设备〗gāobǎozhēn yīnxiàng shèbèi 〈名〉hi-fi；high-fidelity audio equipment：买一套～ buy a hi-fi‖销售～ sell hi-fi equipment

【高爆榴弹】gāobào liúdàn 〈名〉[军事] high-explosive projectile

【高爆炸弹】gāobào zhàdàn 〈名〉[军事] high-explosive bomb

【高爆炸药】gāobào zhàyào 〈名〉[军事] high explosive

【高倍】gāobèi 〈形〉high-power；high-powered

〖～望远镜〗gāobèi wàngyuǎnjìng 〈名〉high-power telescope

〖～显微镜〗gāobèi xiǎnwēijìng 〈名〉high-power microscope

【高鼻羚羊】gāobí língyáng 〈名〉[动物] saiga

【高标号】gāobiāohào 〈名〉high grade：～水泥 high-grade cement

【高标准】gāobiāozhǔn 〈名〉high standard：～，严要求 high standards and strict demands

【高拨子】gāobōzi 〈名〉*Gaobozi* [a tune in Anhui opera, Beijing opera, and Zhejiang's Wu opera]

【高不成，低不就】gāo bù chéng, dī bù jiù 〈熟〉(in choosing one's spouse or performing one's work) cannot have one's heart's desire but won't stoop to less；be unfit for a higher post but unwilling to accept a lower one；be unable to do sth big but unwilling to do anything small

【高不可攀】gāobùkěpān 〈熟〉*too high to reach*—hold/keep people off/at arm's length；be unattainable/unreachable/unapproachable：这位新星漂亮而聪颖，但我发现她有点～。The new starlet is pretty and smart, but I find her a bit unapproachable.

【高步】*gāobù* 〈名〉[军事] *high step*

【高才生】gāocáishēng 〈名〉brilliant/outstanding student；banner student；top student

【高材生】gāocáishēng ＝ 高才生 gāocáishēng

【高参】*gāocān* 〈名〉❶ *senior staff officer (in the army)* ❷ high-ranking counsellor/mentor/adviser

【高草原】gāocǎoyuán 〈名〉[地理] prairie

【高层】gāocéng 〈形〉❶ high-rise：～办公楼 high-rise office building‖～住宅大楼 high rise apartment building ❷ high-ranking；high level：～会谈/会议 high-level talk/conference‖两国之间的～接触 high-level contact between the two countries

〖～建筑〗gāocéng jiànzhù 〈名〉high-rise；high-rise/high-rising building：～区 high-rise district

〖～领导〗gāocéng lǐngdǎo 〈名〉high-ranking/high-level official

〖～云〗gāocéngyún 〈名〉[气象] altostratus (cloud)

〖～住宅〗gāocéng zhùzhái 〈名〉high-rise housing

【高产】gāochǎn ❶〈形〉high-production，high-yield：发展～优质高效农业 develop high-yield, high-quality and high-efficiency agriculture‖～稳产 high and stable yield；stable high yield‖～甜菜 high yield beet‖～作家 productive/prolific writer ❷〈名〉high production；high/enormous yield：创～ achieve high output/production‖获得大豆～ reap a heavy crop of soya beans

〖～品种〗gāochǎn pǐnzhǒng 〈名〉*high-yield strain/variety*：培育高产花生品种 cultivate varieties of high-yield peanuts

〖～区〗gāochǎnqū 〈名〉high-yield area

〖～田〗gāochǎntián 〈名〉high-yield field/farmland

〖～作物〗*gāochǎn zuòwù* 〈名〉*high-yield/high-production* crop；bumper crop；heavy yielder

【高敞】gāochǎng 〈形〉high and spacious；high and vast：地势～。The terrain is high and open.

【高唱】gāochàng 〈动〉❶ *sing loudly/aloud*，*sing high*，*sing* with spirit：～国歌 sing the National Anthem with spirit‖～战歌 chant battle songs loudly ❷ cry out；talk glibly about；call out loudly：口头上～民主，行动上却独断专行 preach democracy *but practise autocracy*

〖～入云〗gāochàng-rùyún 〈熟〉sing so loud as to pierce the clouds—sing with resounding voice；sing loud and clear；sing or write with great spirit

【高超】*gāochāo* 〈形〉*super*，*superb*，*excellent*，*supreme*，技艺～ superb skill‖演技～ excellent acting‖球员们～的球艺博得在场观众的阵阵掌声。The superb play of the team brought round after round of applause from the spectators.

【高超声学】gāochāoshēngxué 〈名〉[物理] praetersonics

【高超音速】gāochāoyīnsù 〈名〉[物理] hypersonic speed/velocity

〖～导弹〗gāochāoyīnsù dǎodàn 〈名〉[军事] hypersonic missile

〖～飞行〗gāochāoyīnsù fēixíng 〈名〉[航空] hypersonic flight

〖～风洞〗gāochāoyīnsù fēngdòng 〈名〉[工程] hypersonic wind tunnel

〖～火箭〗gāochāoyīnsù huǒjiàn 〈名〉[航空] hypersonic rocket

〖～流动〗gāochāoyīnsù liúdòng 〈名〉[物理] hypersonic flow

〖～喷管〗gāochāoyīnsù pēnguǎn 〈名〉[物理] hypersonic nozzle

〖～运输机〗gāochāoyīnsù yùnshūjī 〈名〉hypersonic transport

【高潮】gāocháo 〈名〉❶ [海洋] flood (tide)；high tide/water：⇨～线 ❷ high tide/point；upsurge：处于～ be in full activity/blast/play/swing；be at a height‖～和低潮 highs and lows‖社会主义建设的新～ new upsurge in socialist construction‖晚会的～是女高音独唱。The evening was crowned by a soprano solo.‖宴会现在正处于～。The banquet is at its height/peak now. ❸ (of a drama, story, film, etc) climax；high point：～迭起 reach one climax after another‖达到～ ascend to/reach the climax‖戏剧/故事的～ *climax* of a play/story ❹ [生理] *climax*；*orgasm*：体验～ experience orgasm ⇨性～

〖～标〗gāocháobiāo 〈名〉high-water mark/line

〖～线〗gāocháoxiàn 〈名〉high-water mark/line

【高程】gāochéng 〈名〉[工程] *elevation*，*altitude*；*height*

〖～归算〗gāochéng guīsuàn 〈名〉[测量] reduction of levels

〖～水头〗gāochéng shuǐtóu 〈名〉[水文] elevation/position head

〖～植被带〗gāochéng zhíbèidài 〈名〉[生态] altitudinal vegeta*tion zone*

【高处】gāochù 〈名〉high place；vantage point；high：从～眺望 look from a vantage point‖把药放到孩子够不到的～。Put the medicine in a high place beyond the children's reach.

〖～不胜寒〗*gāochù bù shèng hán* 〈熟〉*it is extremely cold at* higher altitudes—one is likely to feel desolate if one is too outstanding

【高矗】gāochù 〈形〉tall and upright；towering：大教堂～的尖塔 *towering spires of the cathedral*

【高吹尘】gāochuīchén 〈名〉[气象] blowing dust

【高吹沫】gāochuīmò 〈名〉[气象] blowing spray

【高吹沙】gāochuīshā 〈名〉[气象] blowing sand

【高纯度】gāochúndù 〈名〉high purity：～水 water of high purity

【高次】gāocì 〈形〉[数学] higher-degree

〖～方程〗gāocì fāngchéng 〈名〉[数学] equation of higher degree

〖～模式〗gāocì móshì 〈名〉[物理] higher mode

〖～平面曲线〗gāocì píngmiàn qūxiàn 〈名〉[数学] higher plane curve

【高大】gāodà 〈形〉❶ tall and big；high；tall：～的楼房 high building‖身材～的男人 man of big and square frame ❷ lofty；high and noble：～的形象 lofty image ❸ [used in early vernacu-

lar Chinese writings] advanced in age; aged: 年岁～ be advanced in age

【高蛋白】 gāodànbái 〈名〉 high protein: ～食品 food high in protein; high-protein food ‖ ～饮食 high-protein diet; protein-rich diet ‖ 富含～ with high-protein content

〖～血〗 gāodànbáixuè 〈名〉[医学] hyperproteinemia

【高档】 gāodàng ❶〈形〉 top-grade; high-grade; up-market; upper-bracket: ～宾馆 deluxe hotel ‖ ～房间 up-scale/upper-bracket room ‖ ～商店 up-market shop; up-scale store ‖ ～商品 merchandise of quality; high-grade goods/merchandise; high-quality/high-end goods ‖ ～汽车 top-grade/high-grade car; luxury car ❷〈名〉(of a motor vehicle) high/top gear: 换～ gear up; change/move into high gear

【高等】 gāoděng 〈形〉❶ higher; advanced; senior: ⇨～数学 ❷ high; high-level: 继续进行～学历的深造 go on to study for higher degrees; further one's study for higher degrees

〖～代数〗 gāoděng dàishù 〈名〉 higher algebra

〖～动物〗 gāoděng dòngwù 〈名〉 higher animal: 脊椎动物是～。Vertebrates are higher animals.

〖～法院〗 gāoděng fǎyuàn 〈名〉 high court; high court of justice

〖～几何〗 gāoděng jǐhé 〈名〉 higher geometry

〖～教育〗 gāoděng jiàoyù 〈名〉 higher/tertiary education: 接受～ receive higher education ‖ 受过～ have higher education ‖ ～管理体制 higher education management system ‖ ～自学考试 self-taught examination for higher education

〖～数学〗 gāoděng shùxué 〈名〉[数学] higher mathematics

〖～学府〗 gāoděng xuéfǔ 〈名〉 institution of higher learning

〖～学校〗 gāoděng xuéxiào 〈名〉 institution of higher learning; college; university: ～招生考试 National Matriculation Examination

〖～院校〗 gāoděng yuànxiào 〈名〉 institutions of higher learning; colleges and universities; postsecondary institutions

〖～植物〗 gāoděng zhíwù 〈名〉[植物] higher plant: 开花植物是～。Flowering plants are higher plants.

〖～职业学校〗 gāoděng zhíyè xuéxiào 〈名〉 vocational higher education institution

【高低】 gāodī ❶〈名〉 height; highness; (of sound/voice) pitch: 不论职位～ irrespective/regardless of official status ‖ 测量楼的～ measure the height of a building ‖ 嗓音的～ pitch of sb's voice ‖ ～不平的路 bumpy/uneven road ‖ 凳子的～刚合适。The chair is of perfect height. ❷〈名〉 superiority or inferiority: 难分～ hard to tell which is better ‖ 一争～ vie with each other to see who is better/superior ❸〈名〉 sense of propriety/properness; discretion; good sense; judgement; prudence: 不知～ have no sense of propriety; lack discernment; not know what is proper ❹〈副〉〈方〉 just; simply; anyway; on any account: 明天也许会下雨，但是他～要回家。It may rain tomorrow, but he simply wants to go home. ‖ 不管旁人怎么劝，她～要来。She is coming anyway despite various dissuasions. ❺〈副〉〈方〉 at long last; in the end; finally: 他辛苦了整整一年，～成功了。After a whole year's hard work, he at last succeeded.

〖～潮〗 gāodīcháo 〈名〉[海洋] higher low water

〖～法〗 gāodīfǎ 〈名〉 high-low technique

〖～杠〗 gāodīgàng 〈名〉[体育] asymmetric/uneven bars: ～比赛 asymmetric bars competition ‖ ～冠军 asymmetric bars champion

〖～角〗 gāodījiǎo 〈名〉[军事] angle of site

〖～偏差〗 gāodī piānchā 〈名〉[军事] vertical deviation

〖～限值〗 gāodī xiànzhí 〈名〉 high-low limit

【高地】 gāodì 〈名〉❶ upland; height; highland; elevation: 戈兰～ Golan Heights ‖ 苏格兰～ Scottish Highlands ❷[军事] height; hill: 攻下/抢占107～ capture Height/Hill 107 ‖ 占据战略～ hold a strategic height ‖ 无名～ unnamed hill ❸[地理] plateau

〖～冰〗 gāodìbīng 〈名〉[水文] highland ice

〖～冰川〗 gāodì bīngchuān 〈名〉[水文] highland glacier

〖～田〗 gāodìtián 〈名〉 upland field

【高点牌】 gāodiǎnpái 〈名〉[体育] high card

【高碘酸】 gāodiǎnsuān 〈名〉[化学] periodic acid

【高吊弧线球】 gāodiào húxiànqiú 〈名〉[体育] moonball

【高调】 gāodiào 〈名〉❶ pious talk; bombast; high-flown words; empty high-sounding words: 唱～ use high-flown words; chant bombastic words ❷[摄影] high key

〖～照明〗 gāodiào zhàomíng 〈名〉[摄影] high-key lighting

【高度】 gāodù ❶〈名〉 height; altitude; elevation; vertical measure: 测量～ measure/gauge the height ‖ 达到新的～ reach a new height/high ‖ 从理论的～看问题 approach a question from the theoretical point of view ‖ 跳过2米40的～ clear a height of 2.40 metres; clear 2.40 metres in the high jump ‖ 平均/最大～ average/maximum height ‖ 在海拔3000米的～ at a height of 3,000m above sea-level ‖ 飞机的飞行～达到多少？What altitude did the plane reach? ❷〈副〉 high(ly); to a higher degree: ～评价 speak very highly (of sb); have a high opinion (of sb) ‖ ～警戒 be on high alert; keep high vigilance ‖ ～赞扬 speak highly (of sb/sth); pay high tribute (to sb/sth) ‖ ～重视 attach great importance (to sth/sb) ‖ 受到～赞扬 be highly commended/praised ‖ 赢得～信任 win the full trust (of sb) ‖ 要求思想～集中 require intense (mental) concentration; demand a high level of concentration ‖ ～的责任感 strong sense of responsibility ‖ ～工业化 high level of industrialization ‖ ～开放的经济体系 highly-open economic system ‖ ～文明、～民主的社会主义国家 highly civilized and democratic socialist country ‖ 没有充分的民主，就没有～的集中。Without ample democracy, there cannot be a high degree of centralism. ❸〈形〉(of gasoline) high-octane; (of liqueur) high-proof: ⇨～酒 ❹〈名〉[航空][工程] altitude ❺〈名〉[军事] height

〖～变化图〗 gāodù biànhuàtú 〈名〉[气象] height-change chart

〖～变化线〗 gāodù biànhuàxiàn 〈名〉[气象] height-change/contour-change line

〖～表〗 gāodùbiǎo 〈名〉 altimeter

〖～差〗 gāodùchā 〈名〉[工程] altitude difference; (altitude) intercept

〖～规〗 gāodùguī 〈名〉[测量] altitude gauge

〖～计〗 gāodùjì ＝ 高度表 gāodùbiǎo

〖～角〗 gāodùjiǎo 〈名〉[军事] elevating angle

〖～酒〗 gāodùjiǔ 〈名〉 high-proof liquor

〖～空白〗 gāodù kòngbái 〈名〉[电子] altitude hole

〖～曲线〗 gāodù qūxiàn 〈名〉[工程] altitude curve

〖～视差〗 gāodù shìchā 〈名〉[航空][航海] parallax in altitude

〖～水准仪〗 gāodù shuǐzhǔnyí 〈名〉[测量] altitude level

〖～信号〗 gāodù xìnhào 〈名〉[电子] altitude signal

〖～延迟〗 gāodù yánchí 〈名〉[电子] altitude delay

〖～真空〗 gāodù zhēnkōng 〈名〉 hard vacuum

〖～自治〗 gāodù zìzhì 〈名〉 high degree of autonomy

【高端】 gāoduān 〈形〉 high-end: ～产品 high-end product ‖ ～市场 high-end market ‖ ～用户 high-end user

【高额】 gāo'é 〈名〉 great number/sum; huge amount: 获得～利润 make enormous/fat/big/great/heavy/huge profit

【高尔夫球】 gāo'ěrfūqiú 〈名〉❶ golf: 打～ play golf ‖ ～车 golf cart ❷ golf ball: ～袋 golf bag

〖～场〗 gāo'ěrfūqiúchǎng 〈名〉 golf course/links

〖～杆〗 gāo'ěrfūqiúgān 〈名〉 golf club

〖～运动员〗 gāo'ěrfūqiú yùndòngyuán 〈名〉 golf player; golfer

【高尔基体】 gāo'ěrjītǐ 〈名〉[生物] golgiosome; Golgi body

【高发】 gāofā 〈形〉(of disease, accident, etc) frequent: 肝炎～地区 area with a high incidence of hepatitis ‖ 交通事故～地段 stretch of road prone to traffic accidents

【高矾土】 gāofántǔ 〈名〉 high alumine clay

【高反差】 gāofǎnchā 〈名〉[摄影] high contrast

【高飞远走】 gāofēi-yuǎnzǒu ＝ 远走高飞 yuǎnzǒu-gāofēi

【高沸点】 gāofèidiǎn 〈名〉 high-boiling point: ～化合物 high-boiling compound

〖～溶剂〗 gāofèidiǎn róngjì 〈名〉 high boiler

【高分】 gāofēn 〈名〉 high grade/mark: 考试得～ get/win high marks/ratings in an examination ‖ ～低能 (of students) have high marks but low ability; be good at taking exams but poor in practice

【高分辨率】 gāofēnbiànlǜ 〈形〉 high-resolution

〖～打印机〗 gāofēnbiànlǜ dǎyìnjī 〈名〉 high-resolution printer

〖～电视机〗 gāofēnbiànlǜ diànshìjī 〈名〉 high-resolution television

〖～雷达〗 gāofēnbiànlǜ léidá 〈名〉[工程] high-resolution radar

【高分子】 gāofēnzǐ 〈名〉[化学] high polymer; macromolecule

〖～材料〗 gāofēnzǐ cáiliào 〈名〉 high-molecular/macromolecular material

〖～仿生学〗 gāofēnzǐ fǎngshēngxué 〈名〉 macromolecular bionics

〔～化合物〕 gāofēnzǐ huàhéwù 〈名〉 high-molecular/macromolecular compound
〔～化学〕 gāofēnzǐ huàxué 〈名〉(high) polymer chemistry
〔～聚合物〕 gāofēnzǐ jùhéwù 〈名〉 high polymers
〔～物理〕 gāofēnzǐ wùlǐ 〈名〉(high) polymer physics: ～化学 physical chemistry of (high) polymer
〔～效应〕 gāofēnzǐ xiàoyìng 〈名〉 polymer effect
【高风亮节】 gāofēng-liàngjié 〈熟〉 lofty morals and noble character
【高风险】 gāofēngxiǎn ❶〈名〉 high risk ❷〈形〉 high-risk: ～投资 high-risk investment ‖ ～运动 high-risk sport ‖ ～职业 high-risk occupation
【高峰】 gāofēng 〈名〉 ❶ peak; summit: 世界第一～ highest peak in the world ❷ peak; summit; height: 达到新的～ hit/reach a new peak ‖ 攀登科学技术～ scale/climb the heights of science and technology ‖ 出口目前处于一个新的～。Exports are at a new high.
〔～负荷〕 gāofēng fùhè 〈名〉 peak load
〔～会谈〕 gāofēng huìtán 〈名〉 summit talk
〔～会议〕 gāofēng huìyì 〈名〉 summit meeting/conference; summit
〔～论坛〕 gāofēng lùntán 〈名〉 summit forum
〔～期〕 gāofēngqī 〈名〉 peak season/period: 交通～ rush/peak hour ‖ 人口生育～ baby boom ‖ 用电～ peak load ‖ 五月份是旅游业的～。Tourism reaches its peak/height in May.
【高浮雕】 gāofúdiāo 〈名〉 deep/high relief; ground/grand relief
【高秆作物】 gāogǎn zuòwù 〈名〉 long-stalked crop
【高干】 gāogàn 〈名〉〈简称〉 senior cadre; high-ranking/high-level official ⇨高级干部
〔～病房〕 gāogàn bìngfáng 〈名〉 ward for high-ranking officials/cadres
〔～子弟〕 gāogàn zǐdì 〈名〉 children of senior/high-ranking/high-level cadres/officials
【高高潮】 gāogāocháo 〈名〉[海洋] higher high water
【高高在上】 gāogāo-zàishàng 〈熟〉 keep oneself high above others; set oneself high above the masses; be far removed from the masses and reality
【高歌】 gāogē 〈动〉 sing loudly: ～一曲 sing a song loudly ⇨引吭～
〔～猛进〕 gāogē-měngjìn 〈熟〉 strike forward singing songs of triumph; advance triumphantly; march on with determination; go forward with high morale
【高阁】 gāogé 〈名〉 ❶ tall building; high turret-like room ❷ tall bookcase/cupboard/shelf: ⇨束之～
【高个儿】 gāogèr ❶〈名〉 tall person: 她的男朋友是个～。She's got a tall boyfriend. ‖ 我儿子已是一米八的～了。My son is a giant of 1.80 metres already. ❷〈形〉 tall: ～姑娘 tall girl
【高个子】 gāogèzi ＝ 高个儿 gāogèr
【高铬钢】 gāogègāng 〈名〉[冶金] high chrome steel
【高根】 gāogēn 〈名〉[植物] coca
【高跟儿鞋】 gāogēnrxié 〈名〉 high heels; high-heeled shoes: 穿～ wear (high) heels ‖ 穿着～走路很难受。It is quite difficult to walk in high heels.
【高工】 gāogōng 〈名〉〈简称〉 senior engineer
【高古】 gāogǔ 〈形〉(of writing) of an ancient/simple but elegant style
【高官】 gāoguān 〈名〉 high-ranking official; senior official
〔～厚禄〕 gāoguān-hòulù 〈熟〉 high position with fat/good/high salary; high place with handsome/high pay: 得到～ be highly placed with fat emolument; become a high official with a handsome salary ‖ 那位科学家不为～所动。Neither high positions nor fat salaries can tempt the scientist away from his chosen path.
【高贵】 gāoguì 〈形〉 ❶ noble; high; morally-elevated; honourably upright; virtuous: 培养～品德 develop/cultivate noble qualities ‖ 品质～的人 person of high character/quality ❷ highly privileged; of high/upper class: 出身～ be highborn/highbred; be from a noble origin; be of noble birth; be of a noble line; be nobly born ❸ extremely valuable/precious
【高寒】 gāohán 〈形〉 arctic-alpine
〔～地区〕 gāohán dìqū 〈名〉 arctic-alpine area; frigid zone
〔～植物〕 gāohán zhíwù 〈名〉 psychrophyte; alpine plant
【高喊】 gāohǎn 〈动〉 shout/cry loudly; shout at the top of one's voice: ～口号 shout slogans loudly
【高呼】 gāohū 〈动〉 shout/cry loudly; cheer: 振臂～ raise one's arm and shout aloud ‖ 人群～着口号,沿街而过。The crowd marched down the street, shouting slogans.
【高胡】 gāohú 〈名〉 *gaohu* [a high-pitch *erhu* (二胡)]
【高唤】 gāohuàn ＝ 高呼 gāohū
【高积云】 gāojīyún 〈名〉[气象] altocumulus (clouds) (Ac)
【高级】 gāojí 〈形〉 ❶ high; high-ranking; high-level; senior; top: ～安全顾问 top security advisor ‖ ～代表团 high-level delegation ‖ ～经济师 senior economist ❷ high-grade; high-quality; high-class; first-class; advanced: ～宾馆 high-grade/high-class/upscale hotel; fancy/luxurious hotel ‖ ～餐馆 high-class/high-grade/upscale restaurant ‖ ～公寓 high-grade/up-scale apartment ‖ ～化妆品 de luxe cosmetics ‖ ～汽油 high-grade gasoline/gas/petrol ‖ ～小轿车 high-grade/high-class car; luxury car; limousine ‖ ～英语 advanced English ‖ ～专家 high-ranking specialist/expert; senior/top expert; top specialist
〔～编辑〕 gāojí biānjí 〈名〉 senior editor
〔～参谋〕 gāojí cānmóu 〈名〉 senior staff officer
〔～读本〕 gāojí dúběn 〈名〉 advanced reader
〔～法官〕 gāojí fǎguān 〈名〉 senior-level judge
〔～法院〕 gāojí fǎyuàn 〈名〉 higher court; high court
〔～干部〕 gāojí gànbù 〈名〉 senior cadre; high-ranking/high-level official
〔～官员〕 gāojí guānyuán 〈名〉 high-ranking/high-level official; high/senior official
〔～会谈〕 gāojí huìtán 〈名〉 high-level talk; top-level talk: 举行～ hold high-level talks
〔～会晤〕 gāojí huìwù ＝ 高级会谈 gāojí huìtán
〔～会议〕 gāojí huìyì 〈名〉 high-level conference/meeting
〔～讲师〕 gāojí jiǎngshī 〈名〉 senior lecturer; senior instructor
〔～将领〕 gāojí jiànglǐng 〈名〉 senior/high-ranking/high-level officer; (top) army brass; senior general
〔～教师〕 gāojí jiàoshī 〈名〉 senior teacher (in primary/secondary school)
〔～阶段〕 gāojí jiēduàn 〈名〉 higher stage; high phase: 共产主义的～ advanced stage of communism
〔～军官〕 gāojí jūnguān 〈名〉 senior/high-ranking/high-level military officer; military high-up; officer of high rank
〔～会计师〕 gāojí kuàijìshī 〈名〉 senior accountant
〔～人民法院〕 Gāojí Rénmín Fǎyuàn 〈名〉 Higher People's Court
〔～人民检察院〕 Gāojí Rénmín Jiǎncháyuàn 〈名〉 Higher People's Procuratorate
〔～神经活动〕 gāojí shénjīng huódòng 〈名〉 higher nervous activity
〔～神经中枢〕 gāojí shénjīng zhōngshū 〈名〉 higher nerve centre
〔～审计师〕 gāojí shěnjìshī 〈名〉 senior auditor; audit supervisor
〔～碳素钢〕 gāojí tànsùgāng 〈名〉 high-grade carbon steel
〔～统计师〕 gāojí tǒngjìshī 〈名〉 senior statistician
〔～网络〕 gāojí wǎngluò 〈名〉 high-level network
〔～小学〕 gāojí xiǎoxué 〈名〉 higher/senior primary school
〔～研究员〕 gāojí yánjiūyuán 〈名〉 senior research fellow
〔～移动电话系统〕 gāojí yídòng diànhuà xìtǒng 〈名〉 advanced mobile phone system (AMPS)
〔～语言〕 gāojí yǔyán 〈名〉[计算机] high(er)-level language; high-order language: LOGO语言是一种～。LOGO is a high-level language.
〔～炸药〕 gāojí zhàyào 〈名〉 detonating explosive; high explosive
〔～知识分子〕 gāojí zhīshifènzǐ 〈名〉 higher intellectual; highly qualified intellectual
〔～职称〕 gāojí zhíchēng 〈名〉 senior academic/professional title
〔～职员〕 gāojí zhíyuán 〈名〉 senior staff member
〔～纸〕 gāojízhǐ 〈名〉[造纸] fine paper; high-quality paper
〔～指挥员〕 gāojí zhǐhuīyuán 〈名〉 senior/high-ranking/high-level commander
〔～智能网〕 gāojí zhìnéngwǎng 〈名〉 advanced intelligent network (AIN)
〔～中学〕 gāojí zhōngxué 〈名〉 high school; senior middle school
〔～专员〕 gāojí zhuānyuán 〈名〉 higher commissioner: ～公署 high commission
【高技术】 gāojìshù 〈形〉 high-technology; high-tech: 加快～的

商品化和产业化 enhance the commercialization and industrialization of high technologies ‖ ～电子元器件 high-technology/high-tech electronic component ‖ ～产业 hi-tech industry ‖ ～武器 high-technology weapon ‖ ～战争 high-tech warfare

〖～产品〗 gāojìshù chǎnpǐn 〈名〉 high-technology product; high-tech product: 这架数码照相机是～。This digital camera is high-tech.

【高加索】 Gāojiāsuǒ 〈名〉 Caucasia

〖～人〗 Gāojiāsuǒrén 〈名〉 Caucasian [the people]

〖～山脉〗 Gāojiāsuǒ Shānmài 〈名〉 Caucasus Mountains

〖～语〗 Gāojiāsuǒyǔ 〈名〉 Caucasian [the language]

【高甲戏】 gāojiǎxì 〈名〉 *Gaojia* opera [a local opera popular in Fujian (福建) Province]

【高价】 gāojià ❶〈名〉 high/top/dear/heavy/stiff price: 出～购买 pay high (for); pay a high/fancy price (for); give a long price (for) ‖ 要～ charge/demand an exorbitant/extortionate price ‖ 低价买进,～卖出 buy low and sell high ‖ 这些古钱币现在能卖～。These ancient coins fetch very high prices these days. ❷〈形〉 high-priced; expensive: ～车 high-priced car ‖ ～房 high-priced housing ‖ ～商品 expensive goods

【高架公路】 gāojià gōnglù 〈名〉 elevated highway

【高架路】 gāojiàlù 〈名〉 causeway; skyway

【高架桥】 gāojiàqiáo 〈名〉[工程] viaduct; fly-over

【高架渠】 gāojiàqú 〈名〉 aqueduct

【高架索道】 gāojià suǒdào 〈名〉 telpher; telfer

【高架铁道】 gāojià tiědào 〈名〉 overhead/elevated railway

【高检】 Gāojiǎn 〈名〉〈简称〉 Higher People's Procuratorate ⇨ 高级人民检察院

【高碱湖】 gāojiǎnhú 〈名〉 soda/natron lake

【高见】 gāojiàn 〈名〉〈套〉 (your) far-sighted/profound opinion; (your) brilliant/valuable idea; sage opinion: ～! ～! What a good/brilliant idea! / How brilliant your idea is! ‖ ～以为如何? Would you be kind enough to tell us your opinion on it? ‖ 有何～? What's your opinion? / What do you think of it?

【高角】 gāojiǎo 〈名〉[军事] superelevation; high angle

〖～射击〗 gāojiǎo shèjī 〈名〉[军事] high-angle fire

【高脚杯】 gāojiǎobēi 〈名〉 coupe; goblet

【高脚痰盂】 gāojiǎo tányú 〈名〉 high spittoon

【高脚椅】 gāojiǎoyǐ 〈名〉 high chair (for a baby)

【高教】 gāojiào 〈名〉〈简称〉 higher education ⇨ 高等教育

〖～局〗 Gāojiàojú 〈名〉 Higher Education Bureau

〖～司〗 Gāojiàosī 〈名〉 Higher Education Department

【高阶】 gāojiē ❶〈名〉 high(er) order ❷〈方〉 = 高级 gāojí

〖～导数〗 gāojiē dǎoshù 〈名〉[数学] higher derivation

〖～方程〗 gāojiē fāngchéng 〈名〉[数学] equation of higher order

〖～环路〗 gāojiē huánlù 〈名〉 high-order loop

〖～聚焦〗 gāojiē jùjiāo 〈名〉 high-order focusing

〖～逻辑〗 gāojiē luóji 〈名〉 higher-order logic

〖～数字〗 gāojiē shùzì 〈名〉[数学] high-order digit

〖～微分〗 gāojiē wēifēn 〈名〉[数学] differential of higher order

〖～微商〗 gāojiē wēishāng 〈名〉[数学] higher derivative

〖～圆〗 gāojiēyuán 〈名〉[数学] circle of higher order

【高接】 gāojiē 〈名〉[植物] high grafting

【高洁】 gāojié 〈形〉 (of people) high and pure; noble and unsullied: 品行～ have a noble and unsullied character

【高精度】 gāojīngdù 〈形〉 high-precision; high-accuracy: ～车床 high-precision machine tool ‖ ～光学比较仪 omtimeter

【高精尖】 gāo-jīng-jiān 〈形〉 (of products) high-grade, precision and advanced: 开发～产品 develop high-grade, precision and advanced products ‖ ～设备 advanced equipment of high grade and precision

【高就】 gāojiù 〈动〉〈套〉 have a better post/position; move up to a higher post: 另有～ have landed a better job; have got a better post/position ‖ 请问在哪儿～? May I ask where you work?

【高举】 gāojǔ 〈动〉 hold high/aloft; raise high: ～爱国主义的旗帜 uphold the banner of patriotism ‖ ～红旗 hold high/aloft the red banner ‖ 巴西队～世界杯向球迷表示感谢。Holding the World Cup high, the Brazilian team thanked the fans.

【高聚物】 gāojùwù 〈名〉[化学] high polymer

【高踞】 gāojù 〈动〉 stand/remain high above; set/keep oneself high above; lord it over: 经理～他人之上。The manager stands/remains high above everyone else. / The manger lords it over everyone else.

【高峻】 gāojùn 〈形〉 (esp of a mountain) high and steep

【高看】 gāokàn 〈动〉 attach importance to; think highly of

【高亢】 gāokàng 〈形〉 ❶ (of a sound or voice) loud and sonorous; ringing; resounding: ～的歌声 loud and sonorous singing ❷ (of terrain) high: ～地 high land/field ❸〈书〉 arrogant; haughty; supercilious; high and mighty; high-stepping: 神态～ have a high and mighty air on one's face

【高考】 gāokǎo 〈名〉 college/university entrance examination; national matriculation examination: 参加～ sit for/take the college entrance examination ‖ 提前～日期 advance the date of university entrance examinations ‖ 调整～时间 adjust the time for university entrance examinations

〖～落榜生〗 gāokǎo luòbǎngshēng 〈名〉 student who fails the college entrance examination

〖～状元〗 gāokǎo zhuàngyuan 〈名〉 student who comes out first in college entrance examination; best college entrance examinee

【高科技】 gāokējì 〈名〉 high technology; high tech; hi-tech: ～产品 high-tech product ‖ ～产业 hi-tech industry ‖ ～产业园 high-tech park/zone ‖ ～股 high-tech share ‖ ～培训 high-tech training ‖ ～企业 high-tech enterprise

〖～板块〗 gāokējì bǎnkuài 〈名〉[金融] high-tech sector

【高空】 gāokōng 〈名〉 ❶ (high) altitude; high; high-level: ～火箭/研究 high-altitude rocket/research ‖ 在～翱翔 hover/fly/float/soar high ‖ 飞机在一万三千米的～飞行。The plane was flying at an altitude of 13,000 metres. ‖ ～中有一架飞机。There is an aeroplane high in the sky. ⇨～飞行 ❷[气象] upper air: ⇨～观测

〖～爆炸〗 gāokōng bàozhà 〈名〉 high air blast

〖～病〗 gāokōngbìng 〈名〉[医学] high-altitude sickness/disease

〖～槽〗 gāokōngcáo 〈名〉[气象] upper-level/upper trough; trough aloft

〖～低压〗 gāokōng dīyā = 高空气旋 gāokōng qìxuán

〖～发动机〗 gāokōng fādòngjī 〈名〉 high-altitude engine

〖～反气旋〗 gāokōng fǎnqìxuán 〈名〉[气象] high-level/upper anticyclone; high aloft; upper high; upper-level high

〖～飞行〗 gāokōng fēixíng 〈名〉 altitude/high-altitude flight; high flying

〖～风〗 gāokōngfēng 〈名〉[气象] upper-level/upper wind; wind-aloft

〖～锋〗 gāokōngfēng 〈名〉[气象] upper front

〖～高度法〗 gāokōng gāodùfǎ 〈名〉[航空] high-altitude method

〖～高压〗 gāokōng gāoyā = 高空反气旋 gāokōng fǎnqìxuán

〖～观测〗 gāokōng guāncè 〈名〉[气象] upper-air observation; (up-air) sounding

〖～轰炸〗 gāokōng hōngzhà 〈名〉[军事] high-altitude bombing

〖～脊〗 gāokōngjǐ 〈名〉[气象] high-level/upper-level/upper ridge; ridge aloft

〖～开关〗 gāokōng kāiguān 〈名〉[航空] altitude switch

〖～雷暴〗 gāokōng léibào 〈名〉[气象] high-level thunderstorm

〖～模拟室〗 gāokōng mónǐshì 〈名〉[工程] altitude chamber

〖～气候学〗 gāokōng qìhòuxué 〈名〉 aeroclimatology

〖～气象学〗 gāokōng qìxiàngxué 〈名〉 aerology: ～家/员 aerologist

〖～气旋〗 gāokōng qìxuán 〈名〉[气象] high-level/upper-level/upper cyclone; low aloft; upper-level low; upper low

〖～缺氧〗 gāokōng quēyǎng 〈名〉[医学] altitude anoxia

〖～生物学〗 gāokōng shēngwùxué 〈名〉 aerobiology

〖～适应〗 gāokōng shìyìng 〈名〉 high-altitude adaptation

〖～图〗 gāokōngtú 〈名〉[气象] upper-level/upper-air chart

〖～掩护〗 gāokōng yǎnhù 〈名〉[军事] top cover

〖～战斗机〗 gāokōng zhàndòujī 〈名〉[军事] high-altitude fighter

〖～侦察〗 gāokōng zhēnchá 〈名〉[军事] high-altitude/high (military) reconnaissance: ～机 high-altitude/high (military) reconnaissance plane

〖～作业〗 gāokōng zuòyè 〈名〉 work high above the ground

【高跨比】 gāokuàbǐ 〈名〉[建筑] rise-span/rise-to-span ratio

【高栏】 gāolán 〈名〉[体育] high hurdles: 女子 200 米～ women's 200m high hurdles

【高朗】 gāolǎng 〈形〉 ❶ (of voice) clear and resonant: ～的歌声 stentorian singing voice ❷ (of the sky) clear and high: ～的晴空 clear/cloudless skies ❸ optimistic; sanguine: 胸怀～ be broad-minded

【高丽】 Gāolí 〈名〉❶ Koryo [name of a dynasty in Korea (918-1392)] ❷ Korea
〖～参〗 gāolíshēn 〈名〉Korean ginseng
〖～纸〗 gāolízhǐ 〈名〉Korean paper [white tissue paper of the kind made in Korea of mulberry bark]
【高利】 gāolì 〈名〉usury; high interest: 牟取～ reap/seek high profits ‖ ～放债 lend money at usury; loan money at high interest
〖～贷〗 gāolìdài 〈名〉usury; usurious/shark loan; juice (loan); dear money: 一笔～ a usurious loan ‖ 放～ practise usury; lend money at usury; lend/loan money at high interest ‖ ～者 usurer; loan shark; juice man/dealer ‖ ～资本 usurer's capital
【高利率】 gāolìlǜ 〈名〉high interest rate
【高良姜】 gāoliángjiāng 〈名〉[植物] (lesser) galangal
【高凉菜】 gāoliángcài 〈名〉[植物] kalanchoe
【高梁】 gāoliang 〈名〉deep beam
【高粱】 gāoliang 〈名〉*kaoliang*; Chinese sorghum; grain sorghum: ～地 *kaoliang*/sorghum field ‖ ～秆儿 *kaoliang* stem; stem of sorghum
〖～酒〗 gāoliangjiǔ 〈名〉*kaoliang*/sorghum spirits
〖～米〗 gāoliangmǐ 〈名〉husked *kaoliang*
〖～糖浆〗 gāoliang tángjiāng 〈名〉*kaoliang* molasses
〖～蚜〗 gāoliangyá 〈名〉*kaoliang* aphid
〖～饴〗 gāoliangyí 〈名〉*kaoliang* sweets/candy
【高磷铁】 gāolíntiě 〈名〉[矿物] high-phosphorus iron
【高龄】 gāolíng 〈名〉❶ advanced/venerable age; senility: 活到九十～ live to the venerable/advanced age of 90 ❷ overage: ～孕妇 overage pregnant woman
【高岭化土】 gāolǐnghuàtǔ 〈名〉kaolisol
【高岭石】 gāolǐngshí 〈名〉[矿物] kaolinite
〖～土〗 gāolǐngshítǔ 〈名〉[矿物] kaoline; China-clay; bolus alba
【高岭土】 gāolǐngtǔ 〈名〉[矿物] kaolin
【高领儿】 gāolǐngr 〈名〉high collar; turtle neck; polo neck: ～毛衣 high-necked sweater; turtle-neck sweater
【高楼】 gāolóu 〈名〉high/tall building
〖～大厦〗 gāolóu-dàshà 〈名〉high-rises; high-rise buildings and large mansions; tall and towering buildings: ～林立 skyscrapers standing in great numbers
〖～综合征〗 gāolóu zōnghézhēng 〈名〉sick building syndrome (SBS)
【高卢语】 Gāolúyǔ 〈名〉Gaulish language
【高炉】 gāolú 〈名〉[冶金] blast/shaft furnace: ～利用系数 capacity factor of a blast furnace
〖～焦炭〗 gāolú jiāotàn 〈名〉[材料] blast furnace coke
〖～煤气〗 gāolú méiqì 〈名〉[材料] blast furnace gas
〖～生铁〗 gāolú shēngtiě 〈名〉[冶金] blast furnace cast iron
〖～砖〗 gāolúzhuān 〈名〉[材料] blast furnace brick
【高铝铸铁】 gāolǚ zhùtiě 〈名〉aluminium cast iron
【高铝砖】 gāolǚzhuān 〈名〉[材料] high alumina brick
【高氯酸】 gāolǜsuān 〈名〉[化学] perchloric acid
〖～钡〗 gāolǜsuānbèi 〈名〉[化学] barium perchlorate
〖～盐〗 gāolǜsuānyán 〈名〉[化学] perchlorate
【高论】 gāolùn 〈名〉❶ 〈套〉(your) far-sighted/profound opinion; (your) brilliant/valuable idea: 敬听～。May I have your idea about it? ❷ empty/idle talk; prattle
【高罗汉松】 gāoluóhànsōng 〈名〉[植物] brown pine
【高迈】 gāomài 〈形〉〈书〉❶ advanced/venerable in years/age ❷ super; superb; outstanding
【高慢】 gāomàn 〈形〉arrogant; haughty; proud; supercilious: 神色～ be supercilious; be over-weening
【高帽儿】 gāomàor = 高帽子① gāomàozi
【高帽子】 gāomàozi 〈名〉❶ empty title; flattery: 有些人喜欢戴～。Some people take to flattery. ‖ 她总是喜欢给人戴～。She is always making flattering remarks. ⇨戴～ ❷ tall paper hat (as a sign of humiliation); dunce cap
【高门】 gāomén 〈名〉〈旧〉distinguished/prominent family: ～大户 distinguished/prominent family
〖～望族〗 gāomén-wàngzú 〈名〉eminent/distinguished/prominent family; wealthy and influential clan
【高锰钢】 gāoměnggāng 〈名〉[冶金] (austenitic) manganese steel
【高锰酸】 gāoměngsuān 〈名〉[化学] permanganic acid
〖～钡〗 gāoměngsuānbèi 〈名〉[化学] barium permanganate
〖～钾〗 gāoměngsuānjiǎ 〈名〉[化学] potassium permanganate
〖～钠〗 gāoměngsuānnà 〈名〉[化学] sodium permanganate
〖～盐〗 gāoměngsuānyán 〈名〉[化学] permanganate
〖～银〗 gāoměngsuānyín 〈名〉[化学] silver permanganate
【高密度】 gāomìdù 〈形〉high-density
〖～燃料〗 gāomìdù ránliào 〈名〉high-density propellant
〖～石墨〗 gāomìdù shímò 〈名〉high-density graphite
〖～芯片〗 gāomìdù xīnpiàn 〈名〉superchip
〖～脂蛋白〗 *gāomìdù zhīdànbái* 〈名〉*high-density lipoprotein*
【高密盘】 gāomìpán 〈名〉[计算机] high density diskette
【高棉】 Gāomián 〈名〉Khmer
〖～人〗 Gāomiánrén 〈名〉Khmer
〖～语〗 Gāomiányǔ 〈名〉Khmer (language)
【高妙】 gāomiào 〈形〉masterly; ingenious; artful; skilful: 见解～ brilliant and insightful idea ‖ 医术～ consummate medical skill ‖ 对复杂论题的～处理 masterly handling of a complex topic
【高明】 gāomíng ❶ 〈形〉brilliant; clever; bright; wise: 见解～ brilliant idea ‖ 手艺～ superior craftsmanship/workmanship ‖ 你的棋艺比你所有的对手都～。You excelled all your opponents at chess. ‖ 这个主意很～。It's a good/brilliant idea. ‖ 他比你～多了。He is ten times more able than you are. ❷ 〈名〉master hand; brilliant person; expert: 另请～ go and find sb better qualified
【高鸣鹤】 gāomínghè 〈名〉[动物] whooping crane
【高难】 gāonán 〈形〉(of skill) difficult of attainment; highly difficult
〖～动作〗 gāonán dòngzuò 〈名〉[体育] highly difficult movement; stunt; stunner
【高能】 gāonéng 〈形〉high-energy: ～耗品 high-energy consuming product
〖～磁带〗 gāonéng cídài 〈名〉high-energy tape
〖～点火〗 gāonéng diǎnhuǒ 〈名〉[航空] high-energy ignition: ～器 high-energy igniter (HE igniter)
〖～电池〗 gāonéng diànchí 〈名〉high-capacity battery
〖～电子〗 gāonéng diànzǐ 〈名〉high-energy/hard electron: ～衍射 high-energy electron diffraction (HEED)
〖～核子〗 gāonéng hézǐ 〈名〉high-energy nucleon
〖～激光器〗 *gāonéng jīguāngqì* 〈名〉*superlaser*
〖～加速器〗 gāonéng jiāsùqì 〈名〉high-energy accelerator
〖～键〗 gāonéngjiàn 〈名〉[物理][化学] high-energy bond
〖～粒子〗 gāonéng lìzǐ 〈名〉[物理] high-energy particle: ～反应 high-energy reaction
〖～链〗 gāonéngliàn 〈名〉[化学] energy-rich/high-energy bond
〖～燃料〗 gāonéng ránliào 〈名〉[材料] high-energy fuel
〖～散射〗 gāonéng sǎnshè 〈名〉[物理] high-energy scattering
〖～太阳粒子〗 gāonéng tàiyáng lìzǐ 〈名〉[物理] energetic solar particle
〖～物理学〗 gāonéng wùlǐxué 〈名〉high-energy physics: ～家 high-energy physicist ‖ ～研究 high-energy research
〖～炸弹〗 gāonéng zhàdàn 〈名〉[军事] high-capacity projectile
〖～状态〗 gāonéng zhuàngtài 〈名〉upper state
【高年】 gāonián 〈名〉❶ advanced/venerable age; senility ❷ elderly person; senior citizen; the aged: 尊敬～ respect the aged
【高黏度】 gāoniándù 〈名〉high viscosity
【高浓缩】 gāonóngsuō 〈形〉high(ly) enriched
〖～燃料〗 gāonóngsuō ránliào 〈名〉highly enriched fuel
〖～铀〗 gāonóngsuōyóu 〈名〉highly enriched uranium
【高攀】 gāopān 〈动〉make friends/claim ties of kinship with sb of a higher social position or with better qualification: ～不上 have no way of making sb's acquaintance; cannot claim kinship with such an exalted person ‖ 不敢～ dare not aspire to such an honour ‖ 我的女儿哪敢～市长的儿子。My daughter won't marry above herself into the Mayor's family.
【高盘】 *gāopán* 〈名〉〈方〉*high/top/dear/heavy/stiff price; long figure/price*
【高抛式发球】 gāopāoshì fāqiú 〈名〉[体育] high toss service
【高朋】 *gāopéng* 〈名〉*distinguished friends/guests*
〖～满座〗 gāopéng-mǎnzuò 〈熟〉a houseful of distinguished friends/guests; a great gathering of honoured friends/guests
【高频】 gāopín 〈名〉[电子] **high frequency (HF)**; 超～ **ultra-high frequency (UHF)** ‖ 极～ **extremely high frequency (EHF)** ‖ 甚～ **very high frequency (VHF)**

〖~逼真度〗 gāopín bīzhēndù 〈名〉[电子] brilliance
〖~变压器〗 gāopín biànyāqì 〈名〉[电子] high-frequency transformer
〖~补偿〗 gāopín bǔcháng 〈名〉[物理] high-frequency compensation; high boost
〖~重组〗 gāopín chóngzǔ 〈名〉[生物] high-frequency recombination
〖~传播〗 gāopín chuánbō 〈名〉[通信] high-frequency propagation
〖~磁芯〗 gāopín cíxīn 〈名〉high-frequency magnetic core
〖~淬火〗 gāopín cuìhuǒ 〈名〉[工业] high-frequency quenching/hardening
〖~带〗 gāopíndài 〈名〉[通信] high band
〖~滴定法〗 gāopín dīdìngfǎ 〈名〉[化学] high-frequency titration
〖~电波〗 gāopín diànbō 〈名〉[通信] high-frequency electric/radio wave
〖~电抗器〗 gāopín diànkàngqì 〈名〉[电子] high-frequency reactor
〖~电缆〗 gāopín diànlǎn 〈名〉[工业] high-frequency cable
〖~电疗机〗 gāopín diànliáojī 〈名〉[医学] high-frequency electrotherapy apparatus
〖~电流〗 gāopín diànliú 〈名〉[电子] high-frequency current
〖~电炉〗 gāopín diànlú 〈名〉[工业] high-frequency furnace; coreless-type induction furnace
〖~电路〗 gāopín diànlù 〈名〉[电子] radio-circuit
〖~电桥〗 gāopín diànqiáo 〈名〉[电子] high-frequency bridge
〖~电阻〗 gāopín diànzǔ 〈名〉[电子] high-frequency resistance
〖~二极管〗 gāopín èrjíguǎn 〈名〉[电子] high-frequency diode
〖~发生器〗 gāopín fāshēngqì 〈名〉[电子] high-frequency generator
〖~放大〗 gāopín fàngdà 〈名〉[通信] high-frequency amplification; ~器 high-frequency amplifier
〖~伏特计〗 gāopín fútèjì 〈名〉[电子] high-frequency voltmeter
〖~干扰〗 gāopín gānrǎo 〈名〉[通信] high-frequency interference
〖~感应炉〗 gāopín gǎnyìnglú 〈名〉[冶金] high-frequency induction furnace
〖~功率〗 gāopín gōnglǜ 〈名〉[电子] high-frequency power
〖~焊接〗 gāopín hànjiē 〈名〉[冶金] high-frequency welding
〖~继电器〗 gāopín jìdiànqì 〈名〉[电工] high-frequency relay
〖~加热〗 gāopín jiārè 〈名〉[工业] high-frequency heating: ~器 high-frequency heater
〖~塞〗 gāopínsāi 〈名〉[物理] high-frequency plug (HF plug)
〖~三极管〗 gāopín sānjíguǎn 〈名〉[电子] high-frequency triode
〖~设备〗 gāopín shèbèi 〈名〉high-frequency instrument
〖~手表〗 gāopín shǒubiǎo 〈名〉[仪器] high-frequency watch
〖~陶瓷〗 gāopín táocí 〈名〉high-frequency ceramic
〖~通信〗 gāopín tōngxìn 〈名〉high-frequency communication
〖~线圈〗 gāopín xiànquān 〈名〉[电子] high-frequency/radio-frequency coil
〖~信号〗 gāopín xìnhào 〈名〉[电子] high-frequency signal
〖~扬声器〗 gāopín yángshēngqì 〈名〉[电子] high-frequency speaker; tweeter
〖~约束〗 gāopín yuēshù 〈名〉[物理] high-frequency confinement
〖~载波电话〗 gāopín zàibō diànhuà 〈名〉high-frequency telephone
【高聘】 gāopìn 〈动〉recruit/engage sb by promoting him; appoint to a high position: 两名讲师被~为副教授。Two lecturers were engaged as associate professors.
【高平原】 gāopíngyuán 〈名〉[地理] high plain
【高企】 gāoqǐ 〈动〉(of prices, numerical value, etc) stay high; continue high
【高气压】 gāoqìyā 〈名〉high atmospheric/barometric pressure
〖~区〗 gāoqìyāqū 〈名〉high-pressure area/region
【高迁】 gāoqiān 〈动〉be/get promoted; attain/get/gain/obtain/receive a promotion; rise to a higher position; get oneself a better job
【高腔】 gāoqiāng 〈名〉*gaoqiang* [a style of singing in Chinese operas characterized by high-pitched singing often accompanied by percussion instruments only]
【高强】 gāoqiáng 〈形〉❶ being master of; excelling in: 那小伙子武艺~。The young man excels in *wushu*/martial arts. ❷ high-tensile; high-strength
〖~合金〗 gāoqiáng héjīn 〈名〉high-tensile/high-strength alloy
【高强度】 gāoqiángdù 〈形〉high-strength/intensity
〖~部件〗 gāoqiángdù bùjiàn 〈名〉[冶金] high-strength part
〖~磁场〗 gāoqiángdù cíchǎng 〈名〉[物理] high-intensity magnetic field
〖~电流〗 gāoqiángdù diànliú 〈名〉[电工] high-intensity current
〖~钢〗 gāoqiángdùgāng 〈名〉[冶金] high-strength/high-tensile steel
〖~合金〗 gāoqiángdù héjīn 〈名〉[冶金] high-strength/high-tensile alloy
〖~黄铜〗 gāoqiángdù huángtóng 〈名〉[冶金] high-strength brass
〖~链条〗 gāoqiángdù liàntiáo 〈名〉[工程] high-test chain
〖~螺帽〗 gāoqiángdù luómào 〈名〉high-strength nut
〖~螺栓〗 gāoqiángdù luóshuān 〈名〉[工程] high-strength/high-tensile bolt
〖~铸铁〗 gāoqiángdù zhùtiě 〈名〉[冶金] high-strength cast iron
【高跷】 gāoqiāo 〈名〉stilts: 一副~ a pair of stilts ‖ 踩~ walk on stilts
【高峭】 gāoqiào 〈形〉(of mountains) high and steep
【高清晰度】 gāoqīngxīdù 〈形〉high-definition
〖~电视〗 gāoqīngxīdù diànshì 〈名〉high-definition television (HDTV)
〖~显示器〗 gāoqīngxīdù xiǎnshìqì 〈名〉high-definition monitor
【高情】 gāoqíng = 盛情 shèngqíng
〖~难却〗 gāoqíng-nánquè = 盛情难却 shèngqíng-nánquè
【高球】 gāoqiú 〈名〉[体育] high ball; lob: 放~ lob; send a ball in a lob
【高热】 gāorè 〈名〉❶ = 高烧 gāoshāo ❷ [物理] high heat
〖~燃烧弹〗 gāorè ránshāodàn 〈名〉[军事] thermite incendiary bomb
〖~水泥〗 gāorè shuǐní 〈名〉[材料] high-heat cement
【高人】 gāorén 〈名〉❶ 〈书〉= 高士 gāoshì ❷ man of noble character; man of superior attainments; master hand
〖~一筹〗 gāorényīchóu 〈熟〉be a cut above other people; be wiser than the ordinary
〖~一等〗 gāorényīděng 〈熟〉〈贬〉be a head taller than others; be a cut above other people; be a notch above others; stand/tower head and shoulders above others: 装出一副~的样子 assume a posture of superiority; pretend to be a high-hat/top-dog ‖ 他自以为~。He considers himself a cut above other people. ‖ 该出版社的书质量上确实~。The quality of the books published by this printing house really stands/towers head and shoulders above all others.
【高僧】 gāosēng 〈名〉eminent/senior monk; monk of great repute/eminence: 有道~ eminent and learned monk
【高山】 gāoshān 〈名〉high mountain: ~地带 mountain altitudes; alpine regions
〖~冰川〗 gāoshān bīngchuān 〈名〉alpine glacier
〖~冰雪〗 gāoshān bīngxuě 〈名〉glaciers and snow covers
〖~病〗 gāoshānbìng 〈名〉[医学] puna; high-altitude sickness; mountain sickness/disease; altitude disease/sickness
〖~部队〗 gāoshān bùduì 〈名〉alpine troops
〖~草甸〗 gāoshān cǎodiàn 〈名〉alm
〖~大川〗 gāoshān-dàchuān 〈熟〉high mountains and big rivers
〖~冻原〗 gāoshān dòngyuán 〈名〉[生态] alpine tundra
〖~反应〗 gāoshān fǎnyìng 〈名〉altitude reaction/sickness
〖~滑雪〗 gāoshān huáxuě 〈名〉[体育] alpine skiing
〖~昏迷〗 gāoshān hūnmí 〈名〉[医学] mountain coma
〖~景行〗 gāoshān-jǐngxíng 〈熟〉high mountain and broad road—great nobility of character; lofty morality; expressing admiration for a person of great moral integrity
〖~流水〗 gāoshān-liúshuǐ 〈熟〉high mountains and flowing waters—❶ sublime music ❷ understanding friends
〖~热〗 gāoshānrè 〈名〉mountain fever
〖~生理学〗 gāoshān shēnglǐxué 〈名〉altitude physiology
〖~营地〗 gāoshān yíngdì 〈名〉[体育] alpine base
〖~站〗 gāoshānzhàn 〈名〉[气象] high-altitude station
〖~植物〗 gāoshān zhíwù 〈名〉alpine plant
〖~作用〗 gāoshān zuòyòng 〈名〉altitude effect
【高山族】 Gāoshānzú 〈名〉*Gaoshan/Kaoshan* ethnic group; the

Gaoshans [inhabiting China's Taiwan Province]: ～人 Gaoshan
【高尚】 gāoshàng 〈形〉 ❶ high; noble; lofty: ～的理想 high/lofty ideal ‖ ～的品质 high character ‖ ～的人 worthy man ‖ ～的事业 worthy cause ‖ ～的思想境界 lofty realm of thought ‖ ～的职业 noble calling/job ‖ 他是一个品质～的人。He is of a lofty character. / He is a high-minded man. ❷ tasteful; refined; cultivated; cultured: ～的情趣 refined taste ‖ ～的娱乐 tasteful entertainment
【高烧】 gāoshāo 〈名〉 hyperpyrexia; high fever: 发～ have/run a high fever; be affected with high fever ‖ ～不退 have a continual high fever ‖ ～失水 dehydration due to high fever
【高射机关枪】 gāoshè jīguānqiāng 〈名〉[军事] anti-aircraft machine gun: ～架 anti-aircraft mount ‖ ～手 anti-aircraft gunner
【高射角】 gāoshèjiǎo 〈名〉[军事] high angle
【高射炮】 gāoshèpào 〈名〉[军事] high-angle/anti-aircraft gun: ～探照灯 anti-aircraft search-light
【高射炮兵】 gāoshè pàobīng 〈名〉[军事] anti-aircraft artilleryman/gunner
【高深】 gāoshēn 〈形〉 advanced; profound; complex: ～的话题 complex topic ‖ ～的学问 great learning; erudite scholarship; profound knowledge
〖～莫测〗 gāoshēn-mòcè ＝ 莫测高深 mòcè-gāoshēn
【高深曲线】 gāoshēn qūxiàn 〈名〉[地质] hypsometric curve
【高渗溶液】 gāoshèn róngyè 〈名〉[生理] hypertonic solution
【高升】 gāoshēng 〈动〉 get a promotion; advance in position; be promoted; rise to a more important rank: 祝贺你～。Congratulations on your promotion.
【高士】 gāoshì 〈名〉 learned person (esp hermit) with noble interests and character; noble and scholarly person who scorns official rank and emolument; high-minded person
【高视阔步】 gāoshì-kuòbù 〈熟〉 carry oneself proudly; prance superciliously; strut about with eyes raised high: 他在我房中～地踱来踱去,好像他是主人一样。He was strutting about in my room as if he owned the place.
【高收入】 gāoshōurù 〈名〉 high income; high emolument: ～者 high-income earner; well-paid person
【高手】 gāoshǒu 〈名〉 ace; master; expert; master hand: 玩牌～ demon/master card player ‖ 下棋～ master chess player ‖ 驾帆船他是～。He is a dab hand at sailing. ‖ 法国网球公开赛上～如云。There are a great many redoubtable players at the French Tennis Open.
【高寿】 gāoshòu 〈名〉 ❶ longevity; long life: 祝您～! Wish you a long life! ❷ 〈套〉 your advanced/venerable age: 您～? May I ask your age? / May I ask how old you are?
【高爽】 gāoshuǎng 〈形〉 ❶ (of sky) vast and clear/cloudless: ～的碧空 vast and cloudless skies ❷ (of a person) noble and outspoken
【高水头】 gāoshuǐtóu 〈名〉 high head: ～水力发电厂 high-head hydro-power station
【高水位】 gāoshuǐwèi 〈名〉 high water level; high flood level
〖～线〗 gāoshuǐwèixiàn 〈名〉 high-water mark; high-water line: 达到～ reach the high-water mark ‖ 高于/低于～ above/below the high-water mark
【高斯】 Gāosī 〈量〉[物理] gauss
〖～常数〗 Gāosī chángshù 〈名〉[天文] Gaussian constant
〖～单位〗 Gāosī dānwèi 〈名〉[物理] Gaussian unit
〖～点〗 Gāosīdiǎn 〈名〉[光学] Gauss point
〖～电通定律〗 Gāosī diàntōng dìnglǜ 〈名〉[电子] Gauss law of flux
〖～定理〗 Gāosī dìnglǐ 〈名〉[物理][数学] Gauss' theorem
〖～法〗 Gāosīfǎ 〈名〉 Gaussian process
〖～公式〗 Gāosī gōngshì 〈名〉[数学] Gauss' formula
〖～光学〗 Gāosī guāngxué 〈名〉[光学] Gaussian optics
〖～函数〗 Gāosī hánshù 〈名〉[数学] Gauss' function
〖～计〗 Gāosījì 〈名〉[光学] gauss meter
〖～脉冲〗 Gāosī màichōng 〈名〉[物理] Gaussian pulse
〖～目镜〗 Gāosī mùjìng 〈名〉[光学] Gauss eyepiece
〖～期〗 Gāosīqī 〈名〉[地质] Gauss epoch
〖～曲线〗 Gāosī qūxiàn 〈名〉[统计] Gaussian curve
〖～数〗 Gāosīshù 〈名〉[物理] gaussage
〖～像点〗 Gāosī xiàngdiǎn 〈名〉[光学] Gauss image point
【高耸】 gāosǒng 〈动〉 tower; stand tall and erect; stand out
〖～入云〗 gāosǒngrùyún 〈熟〉 tower into the sky; reach to the sky/clouds; brush the clouds; be of towering height; be heaven-kissing: ～的山脉 heaven-kissing mountains
【高速】 gāosù 〈形〉 high-speed: ～发展 develop at high/top speed; develop/grow by leaps and bounds ‖ ～行驶 go/drive at a high speed ‖ ～发展的经济 fast-growing economy ‖ ～滑行 high-speed slide ‖ ～增长 high-speed growth ‖ 基础设施建设项目继续～进行。Infrastructure construction projects continued in high gear.
〖～柴油〗 gāosù cháiyóu 〈名〉 high-speed diesel fuel
〖～车〗 gāosùchē 〈名〉 high-speed car
〖～车床〗 gāosù chēchuáng 〈名〉 speed/high-speed lathe
〖～齿轮〗 gāosù chǐlún 〈名〉[机械] high-speed gear; high gear; top gear
〖～打印机〗 gāosù dǎyìnjī 〈名〉 high-speed printer (HSP)
〖～挡〗 gāosùdǎng 〈名〉 high/top gear
〖～断路器〗 gāosù duànlùqì 〈名〉[电工] high-speed circuit-breaker
〖～发动机〗 gāosù fādòngjī 〈名〉[机械] high-speed engine
〖～飞机〗 gāosù fēijī 〈名〉 high-speed plane
〖～风洞〗 gāosù fēngdòng 〈名〉[物理] high-speed wind tunnel
〖～钢〗 gāosùgāng 〈名〉[冶金] high-speed steel; rapid steel
〖～公路〗 gāosù gōnglù 〈名〉 motorway; freeway; expressway; superhighway: 修建～ build a motorway ‖ 四车道～ four-lane motorway ‖ 62号～ Motorway 62 (M62) ⇨信息～
〖～缓冲存储器〗 gāosù huǎnchōng cúnchǔqì 〈名〉[计算机] cache memory
〖～火车〗 gāosù huǒchē 〈名〉 bullet train (of Japan); (US) metroliner; high-speed train
〖～机车〗 gāosù jīchē 〈名〉 express locomotive
〖～胶片〗 gāosù jiāopiàn 〈名〉[摄影] high-speed film
〖～进位〗 gāosù jìnwèi 〈名〉[计算机] high-speed carry
〖～开关〗 gāosù kāiguān 〈名〉 high-speed switch
〖～客船〗 gāosù kèchuán 〈名〉 express liner
〖～起动〗 gāosù qǐdòng 〈名〉 high-speed start
〖～燃烧〗 gāosù ránshāo 〈名〉 high-velocity combustion
〖～扫描〗 gāosù sǎomiáo 〈名〉[电子] high-velocity scanning
〖～示波器〗 gāosù shìbōqì 〈名〉[电子] high-speed oscilloscope
〖～数字〗 gāosù shùzì 〈名〉 high-speed figure
〖～铁路〗 gāosù tiělù 〈名〉 high-speed railway; high-speed railroad
〖～阅读器〗 gāosù yuèdúqì 〈名〉[计算机] high-speed reader
〖～蒸汽机〗 gāosù zhēngqìjī 〈名〉[工程] high-speed steam engine
〖～钻床〗 gāosù zuànchuáng 〈名〉[机械] high speed drilling machine
【高台跳水】 gāotái tiàoshuǐ 〈名〉 high dive; highboard diving; high-platform diving
【高抬贵手】 gāotái-guìshǒu 〈熟〉 not be too hard on sb; let sb off; be magnanimous; be generous; show leniency; forgive sb: 请您～,下次我不敢了。Please let me off. I'll never dare do it again.
【高谈阔论】 gāotán-kuòlùn 〈熟〉 harangue; spout (off about); give a long and pompous speech; talk bombastically; indulge in high-sounding empty talk
【高弹性】 gāotánxìng 〈名〉 high elasticity: ～材料 highly elastic material
【高碳】 gāotàn 〈形〉 high-carbon
〖～钢〗 gāotàngāng 〈名〉 high-carbon steel
〖～铬〗 gāotàngè 〈名〉 high-carbon chromium
〖～焦〗 gāotànjiāo 〈名〉 high-carbon coke
【高碳酸盐】 gāotànsuānyán 〈名〉 high carbonate
【高汤】 gāotāng 〈名〉 ❶ soup-stock ❷ thin soup
【高堂】 gāotáng 〈名〉 ❶ hall with high ceiling ❷ 〈书〉 parents: ～双亲 one's parents ‖ 请代表我向贵～问好。Please give my best regards to your parents.
【高挑儿】 gāotiǎor 〈形〉〈方〉 thin and tall; lank; gaunt; slim; slender
【高筒靴】 gāotǒngxuē 〈名〉 knee-length boots
【高头大马】 gāotóu-dàmǎ 〈熟〉 ❶ horse of large/great stature ❷ man of great/large/gigantic stature: 他儿子是个～的壮小伙。His son is a tall and strong young man.
【高徒】 gāotú 〈名〉〈套〉 brilliant student; outstanding disciple;

⇨严师出～
【高危】 gāowēi 〈形〉high-risk：～病人 patient in a critical condition；patient on the danger list ‖ ～孕妇 high-risk pregnant woman
〖～妊娠〗 gāowēi rènshēn 〈名〉[医学] high-risk pregnancy
【高纬度】 gāowěidù 〈名〉high latitude
【高位】 gāowèi 〈名〉❶〈书〉high place/position/post：他有朋友身居～。He has friends in high places. ❷ upper part (of a limb)：⇨～截肢
〖～灌肠法〗 gāowèi guànchángfǎ 〈名〉[医学] high enema
〖～截瘫〗 gāowèi jiétān 〈名〉[医学] high paraplegia
〖～截肢〗 gāowèi jiézhī 〈名〉[医学] high amputation：做～手术 amputate a limb at the upper part；perform high amputation
〖～数〗 gāowèishù 〈名〉high-order digit；seniority top digit
【高温】 gāowēn 〈形〉high-temperature；megatemperature：耐～ be tolerant of great heat ‖ ～消毒 high-temperature sterilization
〖～表〗 gāowēnbiǎo 〈名〉pyrometric scale
〖～材料〗 gāowēn cáiliào 〈名〉[材料] high-temperature material
〖～超导体〗 gāowēn chāodǎotǐ 〈名〉[材料] high-temperature superconductor
〖～车间〗 gāowēn chējiān 〈名〉high-temperature workshop
〖～成形〗 gāowēn chéngxíng 〈名〉[冶金] hot forming
〖～处理〗 gāowēn chǔlǐ 〈名〉high-temperature processing/treatment
〖～传感器〗 gāowēn chuángǎnqì 〈名〉[工程] pyrostat
〖～淬火〗 gāowēn cuìhuǒ 〈名〉hot-quenching
〖～带〗 gāowēndài 〈名〉hot-temperature/hot zone
〖～电炉〗 gāowēn diànlú 〈名〉high-temperature electric resistance furnace
〖～发酵〗 gāowēn fājiào 〈名〉high-temperature fermentation
〖～反应堆〗 gāowēn fǎnyìngduī 〈名〉[物理] high-temperature reactor
〖～分解〗 gāowēn fēnjiě 〈名〉high temperature decomposition (HTD)；pyrolysis
〖～合金〗 gāowēn héjīn 〈名〉[冶金] high-temperature alloy
〖～计〗 gāowēnjì 〈名〉[工程] pyrometer
〖～气候〗 gāowēn qìhòu 〈名〉megathermal climate
〖～切削〗 gāowēn qiēxiāo 〈名〉high-temperature machining
〖～区〗 gāowēnqū 〈名〉high-temperature region/zone
〖～设备〗 gāowēn shèbèi 〈名〉high-temperature service
〖～试验〗 gāowēn shìyàn 〈名〉high-temperature test；hot test
〖～现象〗 gāowēn xiànxiàng 〈名〉[物理] high-temperature phenomenon
〖～箱〗 gāowēnxiāng 〈名〉high-temperature cabinet
〖～效应〗 gāowēn xiàoyìng 〈名〉high-temperature effect
〖～氧化〗 gāowēn yǎnghuà 〈名〉high-temperature oxidation (HTO)
〖～冶金学〗 gāowēn yějīnxué 〈名〉[冶金] pyrometallurgy
〖～仪〗 gāowēnyí 〈名〉pyroscope
〖～植物〗 gāowēn zhíwù 〈名〉megatherm；megistotherm
〖～作业〗 gāowēn zuòyè 〈名〉high-temperature operation
【高屋建瓴】 gāowū-jiànlíng 〈熟〉pour water off a steep roof—operate from a strategically advantageous position；sweep down irresistibly from a commanding height
【高雾】 gāowù 〈名〉[气象] high fog
【高下】 gāoxià 〈名〉superiority or inferiority：难分～ hard to tell which/who is gaining the upper hand/better ‖ 一争～ vie with each other to prove who is better
【高限】 gāoxiàn 〈名〉upper limit
【高香】 gāoxiāng 〈名〉top-quality incense sticks：⇨烧～
【高消费】 gāoxiāofèi 〈名〉high consumption；high level of consumption；affluent living：～地区 upscale district
【高小】 gāoxiǎo 〈名〉〈简称〉higher/senior primary school ⇨高级小学
【高校】 gāoxiào 〈名〉〈简称〉institution of higher learning ⇨高等学校
【高效】 gāoxiào 〈形〉high-efficiency；high-performance：～处理器 high-performance processor ‖ ～节能 energy-efficient
〖～肥料〗 gāoxiào féiliào 〈名〉concentrated fertilizer
〖～杀虫剂〗 gāoxiào shāchóngjì 〈名〉high-efficiency insecticide/pesticide
【高新技术】 gāo-xīn jìshù 〈名〉new and high technology；high technology：～产品 new and high technology product；high technology product
〖～开发区〗 gāo-xīn jìshù kāifāqū 〈名〉development zone for new and high technology；hi-tech development zone
【高薪】 gāoxīn 〈名〉high salary/pay；large/handsome/big/huge salary：出～ offer a high salary ‖ ～聘用专家当顾问 engage an expert at high pay；employ a well-paid expert as adviser ‖ ～养廉 cultivate honesty/integrity through high pay ‖ ～阶层 high-salary/well-paid class；high-salaried stratum ‖ ～职业 well-paid/well-paying job
【高兴】 gāoxìng ❶〈形〉glad；happy；cheerful；joyful；merry：感到～ be/feel pleased (at/about sth) ‖ ～地跳起来 jump/leap for joy；jump with joy ‖ 由衷地～ be heartily glad ‖ 心里有说不出的～ be filled with unutterable/unspeakable/ineffable joy ‖ ～得太早了。The euphoria is premature. ‖ 不要～得太早。Don't rejoice too soon. ‖ 她今天看上去怎么那么～？Why is she looking so happy today? ‖ 听到这个消息我很～。I was glad/happy/rejoiced to hear the news. ❷〈动〉be willing to；be happy to：你不～去就算了。You don't have to go if you don't want to. ‖ 你要是～就跟着走吧。Come/Tag along with us if you like.
【高性能】 gāoxìngnéng 〈形〉high-performance
〖～磁带〗 gāoxìngnéng cídài 〈名〉high-performance tape
〖～电脑〗 gāoxìngnéng diànnǎo 〈名〉high-performance computer
〖～飞机〗 gāoxìngnéng fēijī 〈名〉high-performance aircraft
〖～汽车〗 gāoxìngnéng qìchē 〈名〉high-performance car
【高血糖】 gāoxuètáng 〈名〉hyperglycemia；high blood sugar
【高血压】 gāoxuèyā 〈名〉hypertension；high blood pressure：患～ suffer from high blood pressure ‖ ～性心脏病 hypertension cardiopathy
〖～病〗 gāoxuèyābìng 〈名〉hypertension；hypertensive disease：～患者 hypertensive
【高压】 gāoyā ❶〈形〉[物理] high-pressure ❷〈名〉[电子] high voltage/tension：～电缆 high-tension cable ‖ ～电器 high-voltage electrical apparatus ❸〈名〉[气象] high atmospheric/barometric pressure；high pressure；anticyclone ❹〈名〉[医学] maximum pressure ❺〈形〉high-handed：～手段/政策 high-handed measure/policy
〖～泵〗 gāoyābèng 〈名〉high-pressure pump
〖～舱〗 gāoyācāng 〈名〉[医学] hyperbaric chamber
〖～点火〗 gāoyā diǎnhuǒ 〈名〉[电工] high-tension ignition
〖～电〗 gāoyādiàn 〈名〉high-voltage/high-tension electricity
〖～电力网〗 gāoyā diànlìwǎng 〈名〉high-voltage/high-tension network
〖～电源〗 gāoyā diànyuán 〈名〉high-voltage/high-tension (power) supply
〖～电子显微镜〗 gāoyā diànzǐ xiǎnwēijìng 〈名〉[电子] high-voltage electron microscope
〖～发动机〗 gāoyā fādòngjī 〈名〉high compression engine
〖～法〗 gāoyāfǎ 〈名〉[化工] high-pressure process
〖～柜〗 gāoyāguì 〈名〉high-voltage board；high-voltage switch cabinet
〖～锅〗 gāoyāguō 〈名〉pressure cooker
〖～锅炉〗 gāoyā guōlú 〈名〉high-pressure/high-duty boiler
〖～脊〗 gāoyājǐ 〈名〉[气象] (pressure) ridge/wedge；ridge of high pressure
〖～计〗 gāoyājì 〈名〉high-pressure gauge
〖～技术〗 gāoyā jìshù 〈名〉high-pressure technique
〖～胶合板〗 gāoyā jiāohébǎn 〈名〉[材料] high-pressure laminate/plywood
〖～井〗 gāoyājǐng 〈名〉[石油] high-pressure well
〖～绝缘〗 gāoyā juéyuán 〈名〉[电工] high-voltage insulation
〖～开关〗 gāoyā kāiguān 〈名〉high-tension switch；high-pressure cock
〖～轮胎〗 gāoyā lúntāi 〈名〉high-pressure tyre
〖～灭菌器〗 gāoyā mièjūnqì 〈名〉autoclave
〖～气体〗 gāoyā qìtǐ 〈名〉compressed gas
〖～汽缸〗 gāoyā qìgāng 〈名〉[工程] high-pressure cylinder
〖～区〗 gāoyāqū 〈名〉[气象] high-pressure area/region
〖～容器〗 gāoyā róngqì 〈名〉high-pressure vessel/container
〖～神经综合征〗 gāoyā shénjīng zōnghézhēng 〈名〉[医学] high-pressure nervous syndrome

〖～实验〗 gāoyā shíyàn 〈名〉[电工] high-pressure/high-voltage test
〖～手段〗 gāoyā shǒuduàn 〈名〉 high-handed measure; steam-roller/jackboot tactics; oppressive means
〖～水龙〗 gāoyā shuǐlóng 〈名〉 pressurized hose; water cannon
〖～水枪〗 gāoyā shuǐqiāng 〈名〉[矿物] (hydraulic) giant; (hydraulic) monitor
〖～线〗 gāoyāxiàn 〈名〉 high-tension line/cable/wire
〖～现象〗 gāoyā xiànxiàng 〈名〉[物理] high-pressure phenomenon
〖～楔〗 gāoyāxiē ＝ 高压脊 gāoyājǐ
〖～压缩机〗 gāoyā yāsuōjī 〈名〉[航空] high-pressure compressor (HP compressor)
〖～氧〗 gāoyāyǎng 〈名〉[医学] hyperbaric oxygen: ～舱 hyper baric oxygem
〖～医学〗 gāoyā yīxué 〈名〉[医学] hyperbaric medicine
〖～蒸汽〗 gāoyā zhēngqì 〈名〉 high-pressure steam; high steam
【高雅】 gāoyǎ 〈形〉 elegant; refined; high-toned; tasteful; cultivated; restrained: 格调～ have an elegant style ‖ 举止～ be gracious in manner ‖ 品味～ be elegant in taste ‖ ～的艺术品味 fine taste for arts ‖ 房间布置很～。The room is elegantly furnished. / The room is furnished in good taste.
〖～艺术〗 gāoyǎ yìshù 〈名〉 high art
【高研】 gāoyán 〈名〉〈简称〉 senior research fellow ⇨高级研究员
【高盐湖】 gāoyánhú 〈名〉[水文] salina
【高眼鲽】 gāoyǎndié 〈名〉[动物] plaice
【高扬】 gāoyáng 〈动〉 ❶ hold high/aloft; raise high; go up: 情绪～ be in an exalted/elevated mood; be in high spirits ❷ carry on/develop to a high degree: ～艰苦朴素的作风 keep up the practice of plain living
【高扬程】 gāoyángchéng 〈名〉 high lift: ～水泵 high-lift pump
【高阳酒徒】 gāoyáng jiǔtú 〈熟〉 unconventional and unrestrained drinker
【高腰裤】 gāoyāokù 〈名〉 high-waist trousers/pants
【高腰鞋】 gāoyāoxié 〈名〉 ankle boots: 松口式～ elastic-sided ankle boot
【高义】 gāoyì ❶〈形〉(of behaviour) noble and just ❷〈名〉 noble behaviour
【高谊】 gāoyì 〈名〉 ❶ lofty friendship ❷ noble and just conduct
【高音】 gāoyīn 〈名〉 ❶ [音乐] treble; high pitch/tone; high-pitched voice: 男～ tenor ‖ 女～ soprano ‖ 童声～ child's treble ❷ [声学] top
〖～符〗 gāoyīnfú 〈名〉[音乐] high note
〖～喇叭〗 gāoyīn lǎba 〈名〉 ❶ tweeter ❷ loudspeaker of high power
〖～谱表〗 gāoyīn pǔbiǎo 〈名〉[音乐] treble staff/stave
〖～谱号〗 gāoyīn pǔhào 〈名〉[音乐] treble clef
〖～调节器〗 gāoyīn tiáojiéqì 〈名〉 high pitch regulator
〖～弦〗 gāoyīnxián 〈名〉[音乐] treble string
【高元音】 gāoyuányīn 〈名〉 high vowel
【高原】 gāoyuán 〈名〉[地理] (continental) plateau; highland; tableland: 黄土～ Loess Plateau
〖～冰川〗 gāoyuán bīngchuān 〈名〉[水文] plateau glacier
〖～反应〗 gāoyuán fǎnyìng 〈名〉 altitude reaction/sickness
〖～肺水肿〗 gāoyuán fèishuǐzhǒng 〈名〉 high altitude pulmonary edema
〖～气候〗 gāoyuán qìhòu 〈名〉[气候] highland climate
〖～气象学〗 gāoyuán qìxiàngxué 〈名〉 plateau meteorology
〖～适应〗 gāoyuán shìyìng 〈名〉[生理] plateau acclimatization
〖～训练〗 gāoyuán xùnliàn 〈名〉 altitude training
【高远】 gāoyuǎn 〈形〉 high and far away: 志向～ have ambitious ideals; have lofty aspirations; aspire to high ideals in life ‖ 在～的天际 on the distant horizon
【高院】 gāoyuàn 〈名〉〈简称〉 high people's court ⇨高级人民法院
【高云】 gāoyún 〈名〉[气象] high/high-level cloud
【高瞻远瞩】 gāozhān-yuǎnzhǔ 〈熟〉 stand high and see far—be far-sighted/forward-looking; take/have a broad and long-term/long view; see far and wide; show great foresight; take a long look ahead; take a long view of things
【高涨】 gāozhǎng 〈动〉 rise; run high; upsurge: 物价～。Prices are running high/surging up. ‖ 情绪～。Enthusiasm is running high.
【高招儿】 gāozhāor 〈名〉 brilliant/good idea; clever move/ploy/manoeuver/gambit; masterstroke; clever trick: 出～ offer/supply a good idea; come up with a clever move
【高着】 gāozhāo ＝ 高招儿 gāozhāor
【高真空】 gāozhēnkōng 〈形〉[物理] high-vacuum
〖～管〗 gāozhēnkōngguǎn 〈名〉[电子] high-vacuum/hard tube
〖～绝热〗 gāozhēnkōng juérè 〈名〉[物理] high-vacuum insulation
〖～开关管〗 gāozhēnkōng kāiguānguǎn 〈名〉[物理] high-vacuum switching tube
〖～整流器〗 gāozhēnkōng zhěngliúqì 〈名〉[物理] high-vacuum rectifier
【高枕而卧】 gāozhěn'érwò 〈熟〉 lie down to sleep with an elevated pillow—be off one's guard; drop one's guard
【高枕无忧】 gāozhěn-wúyōu 〈熟〉 shake up the pillow and have a good sleep without fear of any disturbance—sit back and relax; be carefree; have nothing to worry about: 问心无愧便能～。A good conscience is a soft pillow.
【高枝儿】 gāozhīr 〈名〉 higher branches (of a tree)—high position or high official: 攀～ play up to a high official; get oneself an advantageous and prestigious position
【高知】 gāozhī 〈名〉〈简称〉 ❶ higher intellectual ❷ intellectual with a senior professional title ⇨高级知识分子
〖～楼〗 gāozhīlóu 〈名〉 apartment building for intellectuals with senior professional titles
【高脂肪】 gāozhīfáng 〈名〉 high fat: ～食品 high-fat diet
【高脂血】 gāozhīxuè 〈名〉[医学] hyperlipemia
【高职】 gāozhí 〈名〉〈简称〉 ❶ senior academic/professional title: ～低聘 appoint/engage sb of a higher professional title to a junior position ⇨高级职称 ❷ vocational higher education institution ⇨高等职业学校
【高指数】 gāozhǐshù 〈名〉[气象] high index
【高中】 gāozhōng 〈名〉〈简称〉 senior high school; senior middle school: ～生 senior middle school student ‖ 他～毕业后方能上大学。He was required to graduate from high school before he could be admitted to college. ⇨高级中学
【高中】 gāozhòng 〈动〉〈旧〉 pass imperial examinations at the upper end of the list
【高姿态】 gāozītài 〈名〉 lofty stance; magnanimous attitude; high profile: 对反腐保持～ keep a high profile on the fight against corruption
【高足】 gāozú 〈名〉〈套〉 (your) brilliant student/disciple: 他是李先生的～。He is Mr Li's best student.
【高阻抗】 gāozǔkàng 〈名〉[电工] high impedance: ～电缆 high-impedance cable
【高祖】 gāozǔ 〈名〉 ❶ (paternal) great-great-grandfather ❷〈书〉 remote/first/earliest ancestor ❸ founding emperor of a dynasty
【高祖母】 gāozǔmǔ 〈名〉 (paternal) great-great-grandmother

羔

羔 gāo 〈名〉 lamb; fawn; kid: 羊～ lamb; kid ‖ 鹿～ fawn
【羔皮】 gāopí 〈名〉 lambskin; kidskin; kid: ～大衣 lambskin coat ‖ ～手套 kid gloves
【羔羊】 gāoyáng 〈名〉 ❶ lamb; kid: 迷途的～ lost lamb ‖ ～咩咩叫。A lamb bleats/baas. ❷ gentle/innocent/meek person: 替罪的～ scapegoat
〖～痢疾〗 gāoyáng lìji 〈名〉 lamb dysentery
〖～毛〗 gāoyángmáo 〈名〉 lamb's wool
〖～肉〗 gāoyángròu 〈名〉 lamb [the meat]
【羔子】 gāozi 〈名〉 ❶ lamb; kid: 山羊～ kid ‖ 羊～ lamb ‖ 这只母羊一次产下两只～。This ewe dropped two lambkins at one birth. ❷ kid: 鹿～ fawn ❸〈诈〉 whelp: 王八～ son of a bitch

槔

槔 gāo →桔槔 jiégāo

睾

睾 gāo 〈名〉 testicle; testis
【睾囊】 gāonáng 〈名〉[解剖] scrotum
【睾酮】 gāotóng 〈名〉 testosterone
【睾丸】 gāowán 〈名〉 testicle; testis
〖～肥大〗 gāowán féidà 〈名〉[医学] orchidauxe
〖～激素〗 gāowán jīsù ＝ 睾丸酮 gāowántóng
〖～切除术〗 gāowán qiēchúshù 〈名〉[医学] orchiectomy; testectomy
〖～酮〗 gāowántóng 〈名〉 testosterone; testosterone

〖～萎缩〗 gāowán wěisuō 〈名〉[医学] orchiatrophy
〖～炎〗 gāowányán 〈名〉[医学] testitis; didymitis; orchitis; orchiditis

膏 gāo ❶〈名〉fat; grease; oil: 春雨如～。Spring rain is as precious as oil. ⇨～粱; 民脂民～ ❷〈名〉cream; lotion; ointment; paste: ⇨雪花～; 洗发～ ❸〈名〉paste; ointment: ⇨软～; 牙～; 药～ ❹〈名〉fat at the apex of the heart: ⇨病入～肓 ❺〈形〉〈书〉fertile; rich: ⇨～沃; ～腴
⇨gào

【膏肓】 gāohuāng 〈名〉vital organs (of a body): ⇨病入～
〖～之病〗 gāohuāngzhībìng ＝ 膏肓之疾 gāohuāngzhījí
〖～之疾〗 gāohuāngzhījí 〈名〉illness that is beyond cure; disease entrenched in the deep, vital parts of the human body; hopeless/incurable illness: 身患～ be critically/terminally ill
【膏火】 gāohuǒ 〈名〉lighting by oil lamps—❶ money to provide lighting for studying/working at night ❷ tuition fee
〖～之费〗 gāohuǒzhīfèi 〈熟〉fee for lighting an oil lamp—tuition fee
〖～自煎〗 gāohuǒ-zìjiān 〈熟〉fat burns and fries itself—one who has talent incurs misfortune
【膏剂】 gāojì 〈名〉electuary; medicinal extract/confection [medicine boiled down to a molasses-like substance]
【膏粱】 gāoliáng 〈名〉fat meat and fine grain—rich food
〖～锦绣〗 gāoliángjǐnxiù 〈熟〉extravagant life lived by a wealthy family
〖～纨绔〗 gāoliáng-wánkù 〈熟〉*scions of wealthy families accustomed to life of luxury and ease*
〖～子弟〗 gāoliáng zǐdì 〈熟〉children from wealthy families; high-bred offspring unused to hardships
【膏沃】 gāowò 〈形〉〈书〉(of land) fertile
【膏血】 gāoxuè 〈名〉human fat and blood—fruits of one's labour: 浪费人民的～ waste people's fruits of labour
【膏药】 gāoyao 〈名〉(medicated) plaster: 一块/贴/张～ a plaster ‖ 贴～ put on/apply a plaster (to/on) ‖ 把～贴在患处 put a plaster on an affected part ⇨狗皮～
【膏腴】 gāoyú 〈形〉〈书〉fertile; rich: 土壤～。The soil is very fertile.
〖～之地〗 gāoyúzhīdì 〈熟〉fertile land/soil; productive land—rich and prosperous area/region
【膏泽】 gāozé 〈书〉❶〈名〉timely rainfall; seasonal rain that benefits agricultural crops ❷〈动〉(of an official governing an area) bestow/grant favours
【膏子】 gāozi 〈名〉〈口〉medicinal extract/confection; boiled-down, concentrated medicine with molasses-like texture

篙 gāo 〈名〉punt-pole; boat-pole
【篙竿】 gāogān 〈方〉＝ 篙 gāo
【篙工】 gāogōng 〈名〉punter
【篙头】 gāotou 〈方〉＝ 篙 gāo
【篙子】 gāozi 〈名〉〈方〉❶ ＝ 篙 gāo ❷ pole for drying washing in the sun

糕 gāo 〈名〉cake; pudding; pastry: 绿豆～ green bean cake ⇨～点; 蛋～; 雪～
【糕饼】 gāobǐng 〈方〉＝ 糕点 gāodiǎn
【糕点】 gāodiǎn 〈名〉cake; pastry; pudding: 制作～ make a cake ‖ ～房 bakery ‖ ～面粉 cake/pastry flour ‖ ～铺 bakery; bakeshop ‖ ～师 *pastry cook*
【糕干】 gāogan 〈名〉sweetened rice flour (used as a substitute for milk powder): ～粉 powdered rice-cereal

橐 gāo 〈书〉❶〈名〉case for armour bows, arrows, etc ❷〈动〉store

gǎo

杲 gǎo 〈形〉〈书〉bright: ～日 bright/brilliant sun
【杲杲】 gǎogǎo 〈形〉(of the sun) bright; brilliant: 秋阳～。The autumn sun is shining brightly.

搞 gǎo 〈动〉❶ do; work; be engaged in; carry on: ～调查 launch/make an investigation ‖ ～动乱 incite disturbance; stir up unrest ‖ ～发明 work on one's inventions ‖ ～副业 run sideline businesses ‖ ～改革 carry on reforms ‖ ～基本建设 engage in capital construction ‖ ～科研 *engage in scientific research* ‖ ～男女关系 have illicit love affairs; commit adultery ‖ ～平均主义/社会主义 practise egalitarianism/socialism ‖ ～现代化 strive for modernization ‖ ～小动作 play petty games/tricks ‖ ～阴谋 brew/hatch a plot/scheme ‖ 不～特殊化 seek no personal privileges ‖ 他是～电影/计算机/推销的。He is in films/computers/sales. ‖ 她～行政工作。She is an administrator. ‖ 你在～什么名堂? *What are you up to?* ❷ *make; produce; work out*: ～个方案/计划 make a plan; work out a plan ‖ ～一本书/字典 compile a book/dictionary ‖ 中国靠自力更生,～出了两弹一星。Relying on its own efforts, China succeeded in producing atom and hydrogen bombs as well as a satellite. ❸ set up; organize; start; run; operate: ～培训班 start a training course ‖ ～一家公司 establish a company ‖ 这年头～工厂不容易。It's not easy to run a factory nowadays. ❹ get; find; fetch; prepare; secure; do; make: 设法～两张音乐会门票 manage to get two tickets for the concert ‖ 他让妻子给客人～点饭吃。He asked his wife to prepare/get a meal for the guests. ❺ [followed by a complement]: ～垮政府 bring down/topple a government ‖ 把某人～臭 make sb's name stink; make sb's name reek to high heaven; discredit sb; carry out character assassination against sb ‖ 把某事～砸 make a stupid bungle of sth ‖ 把情况～清楚 get a clear picture of things/the situation ‖ 把事情～得一团糟 make a mess of things ‖ 那对双胞胎穿着同样的衣服,把我给～糊涂了。The twins confused me by wearing the same kind of clothes. ‖ 我真～不懂他。一会儿对我好,一会儿对我不理不睬。I can't work him out, one day he is friendly the next day he ignores me completely. ❻ make (sb) suffer; fix (sb): 他们在暗中～我。They are plotting against me.
【搞错】 gǎocuò 〈动〉mistake; confound; confuse; muddle/mix (up): ～时间 confuse dates; have a wrong time ‖ 对不起,我来晚了,我把你的地址～了。*I'm sorry I'm late. I got mixed up about* your address.
【搞掂】 gǎodiàn 〈动〉〈方〉work sth out; settle/arrange sth; conclude; end; resolve; decide on; fix up: 你应该在走之前先把事情～。You should settle the matter before you leave.
【搞对象】 gǎo duìxiàng 〈动〉(of a man and a woman) go steady; date; court: 他们～好几年了。They have been courting/dating *for several years. / They have been going together/steady for* several years.
【搞鬼】 gǎoguǐ 〈动〉play tricks; do/make mischief; be up to some mischief: 他又在～。He is up to some mischief again. ‖ 他们在背后搞我的鬼,对经理说我上午没上班。They played a dirty trick on me when they told the manager that I hadn't been at work this morning.
【搞好】 gǎohǎo 〈动〉*make a good job* (of); do well: ～改革 do a good job of the reform ‖ ～关系 foster good relations (with) ‖ ～团结 strengthen unity/solidarity ‖ 搞不好你会受伤的。If things go wrong, you may be hurt. ‖ 这件事～了,最终你会成功的。If the matter is handled well, you will succeed in the end.
【搞混】 gǎohùn 〈动〉mix (up); confuse; muddle up; fail to distinguish: 把她和她妹妹～ mix her up with her younger sister ‖ 我总是把那对双胞胎～。I'm always taking one of the twins for the other.
【搞活】 gǎohuó 〈动〉liberalize; enliven; rejuvenate; invigorate; revitalize: ～国有大中型企业 activate/invigorate/revitalize/rejuvenate large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises ‖ ～商品流通 stimulate commodity circulation ‖ ～市场 enliven/liberalize the market ‖ 对内～经济 invigorate/enliven the domestic economy
【搞特殊化】 gǎo tèshūhuà 〈动〉use one's position to pursue personal perquisites and privileges
【搞小动作】 gǎo xiǎodòngzuò 〈动〉❶ (of a school child) make fidgety movements in class; engage in petty actions ❷ play petty tricks ❸ carry out petty scheming against sb (esp to discredit or even harm politically)
【搞笑】 gǎoxiào 〈动〉amuse; make people laugh; provoke laughter; clown: 他们的表演显然是为了～。Apparently their performances are meant to draw laughter.
〖～片〗 gǎoxiàopiàn 〈名〉comic film

缟 gǎo ❶〈名〉〈旧〉thin white silk: ～衣 thin white silk

garment ❷〈形〉〈书〉white：～羽 white feather

【缟素】gǎosù 〈名〉white mourning dress：三军～。The whole army was dressed in deep mourning.

暠 gǎo 〈形〉〈书〉white

镐 gǎo 〈名〉pick；pickaxe：尖～ pointed pickaxe ⇨鹤嘴～ ⇨hào

【镐头】gǎotou 〈名〉pick；pickaxe

槁 gǎo 〈形〉dry；withered；shrivelled；parched；wizened：⇨枯～

【槁木】gǎomù 〈名〉withered tree：⇨形如～

〖～死灰〗gǎomù-sǐhuī 〈熟〉dead trees and cold ashes—complete apathy

稿 gǎo 〈名〉❶〈书〉straw；stalks/stems of a crops：⇨～荐 ❷ rough draft；sketch；manuscript：定～ finalize a draft ‖ 初/原～ first/original manuscript ‖ 打字～ typewritten manuscript ‖ 手写～ hand-written manuscript ‖ 修改～ revised draft ‖ 演讲～ draft for/of a speech ‖ 最后一～ final draft ‖ 作画前先打个～儿。Make a sketch before you paint. ⇨草～；腹～；拟～ ❸ manuscript；contribution：写～ write articles，stories，poems，etc for a newspaper or magazine ‖ 约～ (of an editor) commission a piece of writing；arrange with an author for a contribution ‖ 把～儿寄去发表 submit the manuscript for publication ‖ 一～多投 submit a contribution to more than one publishing outlet ⇨～费；退～；征～

【稿本】gǎoběn 〈名〉manuscript (of a book or a piece of writing)

【稿酬】gǎochóu 〈名〉author's remuneration；contribution fee；payment for a published work：按篇幅付～ pay for contributions at space rate ‖ 他写书得到一笔丰厚的～。He received handsome remuneration for his book.

【稿底】gǎodǐ 〈名〉rough draft；original manuscript/sketch

【稿费】gǎofèi 〈名〉author's remuneration；contribution fee；copyright fee；payment for a published work：他除了工资，还能挣不少～。In addition to his salary，he earns a lot from contribution fees.

【稿荒】gǎohuāng 〈名〉shortage of contributions

【稿件】gǎojiàn 〈名〉manuscript；contribution：编辑/校对/修改～ edit/proofread/revise a manuscript ‖ 录用/退回～ accept/reject a manuscript ‖ 投寄～ send a contribution by post ‖ 把～送交编辑 submit a manuscript to an editor

【稿荐】gǎojiàn 〈名〉straw mattress；pallet

【稿源】gǎoyuán 〈名〉(of news or media) channel in getting contributions；source of contributions

【稿约】gǎoyuē 〈名〉notice to contributors；note for/to contributors；invitation to contribute (an article，a book，etc)

【稿纸】gǎozhǐ 〈名〉ruled writing paper (with squares or lines) for manuscripts

【稿子】gǎozi 〈名〉❶ rough draft，sketch，manuscript：打个～ make a draft ❷ manuscript；contribution：抄～ copy a manuscript ‖ 改～ revise a draft ‖ 写～ write an essay/article ❸ plan；idea：下一步怎么办我心里还没个～。I have no idea (as to) what to do next.

gào

告 gào 〈动〉❶ report (to higher authorities or one's superior/senior)：电～中央政府 report to the central government by telegram ⇨禀～ ❷ inform；notify；tell；explain：请电～详情。Please telegraph/wire the particulars. ‖ 做何打算，盼～。Please inform me of your plan. ⇨～知；奔走相～；劝～ ❸ ask for；request；solicit：⇨～贷；～假；央～ ❹ proclaim；declare；announce：～一段落 (be declared/announced to) reach a phased finish；be brought to a contemporary close；be at the end of the chapter；come to the end of a stage ‖ 暂～休会 take/go into a recess ⇨～成；～竣 ❺ express；show；indicate：不～而别 leave without notice/saying goodbye；go away without taking leave；take French leave ⇨～别；自～奋勇 ❻ take sb to court；inform against/on sb；go to the court to sue sb；sue；accuse；indict；prosecute；take legal action against；start proceedings against；press charges against sb：到法院去～他 sue him in court；take him to court；press charges against him in a court of law ⇨～发；控～；原～ ❼ complain；make/register a complaint；report；tell on：把她～到监工那里 complain about/report her to the overseer

【告白】gàobái ❶〈名〉public notice/announcement/notification ❷〈动〉profess；express；state；explain：他无法向母亲～内心的悲痛之情。He could not express his feelings of sadness to his mother.

【告帮】gàobāng 〈动〉〈旧〉ask for financial help；beg for material assistance

【告便】gàobiàn 〈动〉ask permission to absent oneself briefly：对不起，我～一下。May I be excused?

【告别】gàobié 〈动〉❶ say goodbye to；bid farewell to：～祖国 bow/bid farewell to one's country ‖ 点头～ nod goodbye to sb ‖ 挥泪～ say a tearful goodbye to sb；part tearfully from sb；depart in tears ‖ 挥手～ wave goodbye/one's farewell to sb；give sb a farewell wave ‖ 鞠躬～ bow one's adieu；bow in valediction ‖ 亲切～ bid sb an affectionate/loving farewell；extend a hearty farewell to sb ‖ 临行前她还要到几个地方去～。She still has several goodbyes to say before leaving. ‖ 我是来向你～的。I've come to say goodbye to you. ❷ leave；take leave of；part from：我们～了西安，又赶往兰州。We left Xi'an and went on to Lanzhou. ❸ pay one's last respects to the deceased：向遗体～ pay one's last respects to the deceased

〖～词〗gàobiécí 〈名〉farewell speech/address/message；valediction：致～ utter a valediction

〖～礼〗gàobiélǐ 〈名〉valedictory salute：行～ give a valedictory salute

〖～演出〗gàobié yǎnchū 〈名〉farewell performance；swansong：举行～ make/sing one's swansong；bow out with a performance

〖～演说〗gàobié yǎnshuō 〈名〉farewell/parting/valedictory address or speech

〖～宴会〗gàobié yànhuì 〈名〉farewell banquet：举办～ give a farewell banquet

〖～仪式〗gàobié yíshì 〈名〉❶ farewell ceremony ❷ ceremony held to pay last respects to the diseased

〖～语〗gàobiéyǔ 〈名〉farewell message；valedictory remarks

【告禀】gàobǐng 〈动〉〈书〉report (to one's superior or senior)

【告病】gàobìng 〈动〉❶ ask for sick leave ❷ resign on account of illness

【告成】gàochéng 〈动〉(of an important task) be completed/accomplished：大功～ (of a great project) be brought to a successful completion；be successful；be crowned with success；be accomplished

【告吹】gàochuī 〈动〉〈口〉fail to carry out；fizzle out；fall through：整个计划～了。The whole plan fizzled out. ‖ 这件婚事可能要～。The proposed marriage might be off. ‖ 我们的假期计划由于罢工而～。Our holiday plans fell through because of the strikes.

【告辞】gàocí 〈动〉say goodbye to；bid farewell to；make one's farewell；take leave of：我现在该～了。I must say goodbye/be off now. / I have to leave now.

【告贷】gàodài 〈动〉ask/beg for a loan：奔走～ run around trying to raise money ‖ 四处～ try to borrow money from everywhere

〖～无门〗gàodàiwúmén 〈熟〉have no means to get a loan；be unable to get a loan anywhere

【告地状】gào dìzhuàng 〈动〉beg from people in the street with one's misfortunes written on a piece of paper or placard；beg from passers-by in the street by writing one's misfortunes on the ground

【告发】gàofā 〈动〉inform on/against；report；betray；grass on；sneak on；inculpate；accuse；denounce：～可疑的人 inform on/against a suspicious person；report on a suspicious person ‖ ～某人 lay/lodge information against sb；report sb to the authorities ‖ ～同案犯 split/rat on an accomplice ‖ ～一起盗窃案 snitch on a burglary ‖ 向经理～ report to the manager (against sb) ‖ 没有人知道我干的事，请你不要～我。Nobody knows what I've done；please don't give me away. ‖ 他因贩毒被人～。He was reported/denounced for pushing drugs.

【告乏】gàofá 〈动〉be in short supply；be inadequate：食品供应

～。The food supply is inadequate to meet the demand.
【告负】gàofù 〈动〉(in sports) be defeated; lose: 客队仅以一球之差～。The guest team lost the game by just one goal.
【告官】gàoguān 〈动〉❶ appeal to local authority ❷ bring a case against an official or the local government
【告国人书】gàoguórénshū 〈名〉letter to countrymen; message to the nation
【告急】gàojí 〈动〉❶ report an emergency and ask for help; ask for emergency help; raise an alarm ❷ have an emergency; be in an emergency; be in immediate danger: 因敌人轰炸，大桥～。The bridge was in immediate danger because of enemy bombing.
【告假】gàojià 〈动〉ask for leave: ～外出 be away on a leave of absence ‖ ～一天 ask for a one day leave
【告讦】gàojié 〈动〉〈书〉expose sb's dark secrets
【告捷】gàojié 〈动〉❶ report/announce a victory: 前线频频～。The front line troops repeatedly reported victories. ❷ win (a battle, game, etc); be victorious: 全线～ be victorious all along the line/on all fronts ‖ 首战～ win the very first battle/game
【告竭】gàojié 〈动〉run out; be exhausted; be depleted; be drained; be used up; be consumed; be finished off; be sapped; be spent; be sold out: 库藏～ be out of stock
【告解室】gàojiěshì 〈名〉[基督教] confessional
【告戒】gàojiè = 告诫 gàojiè
【告诫】gàojiè 〈动〉warn; give a warning; admonish; exhort; caution: ～某人不要抽烟 admonish sb against smoking ‖ 再三～ warn again and over again ‖ 老师～我们要勤奋学习。The teacher exhorted us to diligence. ‖ 妈妈～我今后不要再干那种事。My mother warned me not to do that again. / My mother warned me against doing that again.
【告借】gàojiè 〈动〉ask/beg for a loan: ～无门 have no means to get a loan; be unable to get a loan anywhere
【告警】gàojǐng 〈动〉❶ report an emergency ❷ give/sound an alarm or a signal (for help); sound a warning
〖～阀〗gàojǐngfá 〈名〉alarm valve
〖～系统〗gàojǐng xìtǒng 〈名〉warning system; alarm system
【告绝】gàojué 〈动〉be reported to have disappeared/vanished; be extinct: 那种传染病早已～。That kind of epidemic disease has long been stamped out.
【告竣】gàojùn 〈动〉(of an important project) be announced/declared to be completed/accomplished: 十年后，那座建筑终于～。Ten years later, the structure was finally completed.
【告劳】gàoláo 〈动〉tell/speak of one's hard work/toil: 不敢～ dare not speak of one's toil
【告老】gàolǎo 〈动〉retire because of (old) age
〖～还乡〗gàolǎo-huánxiāng 〈熟〉retire from office at an old age and return to one's native place
【告密】gàomì 〈动〉inform (against/on sb); tell on; betray; grass on; sneak on; snitch on; report sb/sth to the authorities; rat on: 由于朋友～，那个特务被逮捕了。The spy was arrested because one of his friends turned on him. ‖ 由于叛徒～，她被捕并遭杀害。She was arrested and murdered because a renegade informed against her.
〖～者〗gàomìzhě 〈名〉informer
【告破】gàopò 〈动〉(of a case) be cracked: 那起重大凶杀案已经～。The major murder case had been cracked already.
【告罄】gàoqìng 〈动〉run out; be exhausted; be sold out; be finished; be used up; be emptied: 库存～ be out of stock ‖ 食品～。Food supplies have run out.
【告缺】gàoquē 〈动〉(of goods, etc) be short of; lack: 药品～ be in shortage of medicine
【告饶】gàoráo 〈动〉beg/ask/sue for mercy; beg/ask for pardon; beg to be spared one's life: 跪在地上～ kneel down and beg for mercy/leniency
【告扰】gàorǎo 〈动〉sorry to disturb or bother sb
【告示】gàoshi 〈名〉❶ official notice; bulletin; placard: 贴～ stick/paste a notice; put up a notice ‖ 安民～ official notice to reassure the public ❷〈旧〉slogan; post
〖～栏〗gàoshilán 〈名〉notice board
〖～牌〗gàoshipái 〈名〉notice board; bulletin board
【告送】gàosong 〈动〉〈方〉tell; say; let know; inform; convey
【告诵】gàosong = 告送 gàosong
【告诉】gàosù 〈动〉accuse; sue; take sb to court; bring a suit against; start legal proceedings against; take legal action against: 撤消～ withdraw an accusation
【告诉】gàosu 〈动〉tell; say; let know; inform; convey: 谁～你的？Who told you that? ‖ 他尚未把事情真相～我。He has not yet informed me of the facts. ‖ 我～大家一个好消息。I'm going to tell you all some good news. ‖ 要帮忙的话，～我一声。Let me know if you need help.
【告退】gàotuì 〈动〉❶ ask for leave (to withdraw from a party, meeting, etc): 聚会还没有结束，便有几个客人～了。Several guests had left before the party was over. ❷ leave; depart: 今年将有两名队员挂靴～。Two players in the team will hang up their spikes/boots this year. ❸〈旧〉resign from an office
【告慰】gàowèi 〈动〉comfort; console: ～在天之灵 be a comfort to sb's soul in paradise
【告语】gàoyǔ 〈动〉〈书〉tell; inform: 无可～ no comment; have no comment to make; have nothing to say (about); there is nothing to tell ‖ 相互～ tell each other sth
【告御状】gào yùzhuàng 〈动〉accuse sb before the emperor; complain/report higher (usu central) authorities (over the head of one's immediate boss, etc)
【告援】gàoyuán 〈动〉ask for help; beseech assistance; demand supportive action
【告枕头状】gào zhěntouzhuàng 〈动〉(of a wife) complain against sb or sth to one's husband when in bed; voice grievances to one's husband (against sb); give a curtain lecture
【告知】gàozhī 〈动〉inform; notify; tell: ～某人来信收到 acknowledge (receipt of) sb's letter ‖ 把你的计划～总经理。Acquaint the general manager with your plan.
【告终】gàozhōng 〈动〉end up; come to an end: 以失败～ end up in failure/in a rupture; go down in defeat ‖ 以损人开始，以害己～ start with the aim of harming others and end up by harming oneself ‖ 这桩婚姻迟早要以分居～。This marriage will end up in separation sooner or later.
【告状】gàozhuàng 〈动〉❶ take sb to court; accuse; make an accusation; go to the court (to sue sb); bring a lawsuit (against); press charges against sb; sue ❷ complain; lodge a complaint against sb with one's superior; inform (against); tell on: 我上班迟到了，她在老板那儿告了我一状。I was late for work, and she told on me before the boss.
【告罪】gàozuì 〈动〉apologize; (acknowledge one's misdeed and) ask for forgiveness/mercy

诰 gào ❶〈动〉〈书〉admonish; enjoin ❷〈名〉〈书〉imperial mandate: ⇨～封; ～命 ❸〈名〉〈旧〉written admonition
【诰封】gàofēng 〈动〉〈书〉confer an honorary title by imperial mandate
【诰命】gàomìng 〈名〉❶ imperial mandate ❷ titled lady [wife of officials above a certain rank]

锆 gào 〈名〉[化学] zirconium (Zr)
【锆灯】gàodēng 〈名〉zirconium lamp
【锆革】gàogé 〈名〉zirconium-tanned leather
【锆合金】gàohéjīn 〈名〉[冶金] zirconium alloy
【锆矿】gàokuàng 〈名〉zirconium ore
【锆鞣】gàoróu 〈名〉zirconium tanning: ～革 zirconium-tanned leather
【锆石】gàoshí 〈名〉zirconite; zircon
【锆酸】gàosuān 〈名〉[化学] zirconic acid: ～酐 zirconic anhydride ‖ ～盐 zirconate
【锆锡合金】gàoxī héjīn 〈名〉zircaloy

膏 gào 〈动〉❶〈书〉moisten ❷ lubricate; grease; oil: ～轴承 lubricate/oil the bearings ‖ 我的自行车～油后好骑多了。My bike goes much better since I oiled/lubricated it. ❸ dip a writing brush in the ink and smooth it on an inkstone before writing: ～毛笔 dip a writing brush in the ink and smooth it on an inkstone before writing ‖ ～墨 dip into ink
⇨gāo

gē

戈 gē 〈名〉❶ dagger-axe [ancient Chinese weapon] ❷

weapon：⇨干～；同室操～
【戈比】 gēbǐ 〈名〉 kopeck/kopek/copek [fractional currency in Russia and some other countries]
【戈壁】 gēbì 〈名〉 Gobi
〖～沙漠〗 gēbì shāmò 〈名〉 Gobi Desert
〖～滩〗 gēbìtān 〈名〉 Gobi Desert
【戈兰高地】 Gēlán Gāodì 〈名〉 Golan Heights [Syrian territory occupied by Israel]
【戈谢病】 gēxièbìng 〈名〉 Gaucher's disease

仡 gē
⇨yì
【仡佬语】 Gēlǎoyǔ 〈名〉 Gelao language
【仡佬族】 Gēlǎozú 〈名〉 Gelao ethnic group; the Gelaos [inhabiting China's southwest Guizhou Province]：～宗教 Gelao beliefs

圪 gē
【圪垯】 gēda 〈名〉 ❶ ＝疙瘩 gēda ❷ mound; hillock; knoll：长满了草的土～ grassy knoll
【圪塔】 gēda ＝ 圪垯 gēda
【圪节】 gējié 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ joint (of maize stalks, bamboo, etc) ❷ part between two joints ❸ part of a long object：把棍子喀嚓一声折成两～ snap a stick in/into two; break a stick in/into two with a snap
【圪蹴】 gējiu 〈动〉〈方〉 squat (on one's heels); crouch：～在树下 squat down under a tree
【圪崂】 gēláo 〈名〉〈方〉 corner
【圪梁】 gēliáng 〈名〉〈方〉 hill ridge
【圪针】 gēzhēn 〈名〉〈方〉 prickle/thorn on the stalk of certain plants

屹 gē
⇨yì
【屹峪】 gēda ❶ ＝疙瘩 gēda ❷〈名〉 mound; knoll

纥 gē
⇨hé
【纥紞】 gēda 〈名〉 (esp of wool, thread, etc) knot; lump; bur：毛线～ wool knot ‖ 线～ thread knot

疙 gē
【疙疤】 gēba 〈方〉 crust; scab
【疙疸】 gēda ＝ 疙瘩 gēda
【疙瘩】 gēda ❶〈名〉 swelling on the skin; pimple; lump; boil：长满了～的脸 face covered with pimples; pimply face ‖ 她被蚊子咬了，脸上肿起了两个～。She got bitten by mosquitoes and had two swellings/lumps on her face. ⇨鸡皮～ ❷〈名〉 lump; knot：系～ tie a knot ‖ 结成～ tangle in knots ‖ 解开～ loosen/untie/undo a knot ‖ 我的线结了～。My line has got knotted/tangled. ❸〈名〉 knot (in one's mind); hang-up; misunderstanding (among people)：解开两人间的～ dispel/remove the misunderstanding between two people ‖ 他很年轻就秃顶了，那成了他心里的一个～。He went bald very young and had a terrible hang-up about it. ❹〈量〉〈方〉：一～蛋糕 a cake ‖ 两大～石头 two big stones ❺〈名〉〈方〉 trouble; difficulty
〖～汤〗 gēdatāng 〈名〉[食品] dough drop soup
【疙疙瘩瘩】 gēge-dādā 〈形〉 bumpy; thorny; knotty; uneven and rough：～的路 bumpy road ‖ 路上净是石头子，～的。The road was full of cobbles and very bumpy. ‖ 她脸上～的。There are many pimples on her face. / Her face is dotted with pimples. ‖ 这问题～的，不好办。This is a knotty/thorny problem, and it's hard to deal with it.
【疙里疙瘩】 gēligēdā ＝ 疙疙瘩瘩 gēge-dādā

咯 gē
⇨kǎ; lo; luò
【咯嗒】 gēdā 〈拟〉 cluck：母鸡～～叫，准是下蛋了。The hen is clucking; she must have laid an egg.
【咯噔】 gēdēng 〈拟〉 click; clip-clop：穿着高跟鞋～～地走 clip-clop on high heels ‖ 听到电话中传来她的声音，我心里～了一下。When I heard her voice on the phone, my heart almost stopped/skipped a beat.
【咯咯】 gēgē ＝ 格格 ①
【咯吱】 gēzhī 〈拟〉 creak; groan：门～一声开了。The door creaked open. ‖ 大树在风中～作响。The tall tree groaned in the wind.

饹 gē
⇨le
【饹馇】 gēzha 〈名〉 a kind of flat cake made of bean powder

格 gē
⇨gé
【格登】 gēdēng ＝ 咯噔 gēdēng
【格格】 gēgē 〈拟〉 ❶ chuckle; titter; giggle; cackle; cluck：～地笑 have the giggles; chuckle ‖ 禁不住～地笑 cannot help chuckling ‖ 惹得姑娘们～笑 set the girls giggling ‖ 一边读信，一边～笑 giggle over a letter ❷ (of a hen or bird) cluck; chuckle; cackle：母鸡～叫着四处觅食。The hens are clucking and scratching around. ‖ 母鸡下蛋后会～叫。The hen gives a cackle after it lays an egg. ❸ (of a machine gun) crack; chatter：城里能够听见敌人机关枪的～声。The chatter of the enemy's machine guns could be heard in the city. ❹ creak; crunch; squash：百叶窗板在风中～作响。The window shutters creaked in the wind. ‖ 小姑娘十分生气，牙齿咬得～直响。The little girl was so angry that she gritted her teeth.

哥 gē
〈名〉 ❶ elder brother (in a family or subfamily)：大/二～ first/second elder brother ❷ brother [term of address for a male relative of one's own generation who is older than one]：⇨表～ ❸ brother [term of address for a male older than one whom one knows well]：张大～ Brother Zhang ❹ brother [endearing term of address by a young woman for her sweetheart]
【哥本哈根】 Gēběnhāgēn 〈名〉 Copenhagen [capital of Denmark]
【哥瓷】 Gēcí 〈名〉 crackleware; crackle-china [produced in the Ge kilns]
【哥德巴赫猜想】 Gēdébāhè cāixiǎng 〈名〉[数学] Goldbach's Conjecture
【哥德体】 gēdétǐ 〈名〉[印刷] Gothic
【哥哥】 gēge 〈名〉 ❶ elder brother：亲～ elder blood brother ‖ 同父异母/同母异父～ elder half-brother ‖ 她有三个～。She has three elder brothers. ❷ [term of address for a male of the same generation or same clan older than oneself]：叔伯～ first or second cousin on the paternal side ‖ 远房表～ distant cousin on the maternal side; child of one's aunt ❸ older brother [term of endearing address for her sweetheart by a young woman]
【哥老会】 Gēlǎohuì 〈名〉 Society of Brothers [a secret society initially formed in the early Qing Dynasty and continuing until the early 20th century]
【哥伦比亚】 Gēlúnbǐyà 〈名〉 Colombia
〖～共和国〗 Gēlúnbǐyà Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Colombia
〖～人〗 Gēlúnbǐyàrén 〈名〉 Colombian
【哥伦比亚广播公司】 Gēlúnbǐyà Guǎngbō Gōngsī 〈名〉 Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS)[US]
【哥伦比亚特区】 Gēlúnbǐyà Tèqū 〈名〉 District of Columbia [US]
【哥们儿】 gēmenr 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ all brothers in a family：他们家～三个呢。There are three boys in his family. ❷ buddies; pals：～，干杯！Cheers, buddies/pals! ‖ 他们俩是我的～。Those two are my buddies/pals.
〖～义气〗 gēmenr yìqi 〈名〉 brotherhood; brotherhood loyalty; gang spirit
【哥儿】 gēr 〈名〉 ❶ brothers：～俩一般高。The two brothers are (of) the same height/are the same in height. ‖ 你们～几个？How many boys do you have in your family? ❷ boy of a wealthy or an influential family：⇨公子～
〖～们〗 gērmen ＝ 哥们儿 gēmenr
【哥萨克人】 Gēsàkèrén 〈名〉 Cossack (in Russia)
【哥斯达黎加】 Gēsīdálíjiā 〈名〉 Costa Rica
〖～共和国〗 Gēsīdálíjiā Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Costa Rica
〖～人〗 Gēsīdálíjiārén 〈名〉 Costa Rican
【哥特人】 Gētèrén 〈名〉 Goth
【哥特式】 gētèshì 〈形〉 Gothic：～建筑 Gothic building/architec-

ture ‖ ～艺术 Gothic art
【哥特体】 gētètǐ 〈名〉[印刷] gothic (script)
【哥特语】 Gētèyǔ 〈名〉 Gothic language
【哥特字母】 Gētè zìmǔ 〈名〉 Gothic alphabet

胳 gē

⇨gā；gé
【胳臂】 gēbei ＝ 胳膊 gēbo
【胳膊】 gēbo 〈名〉 arm (of a person)：他的左～吊着。He had his left arm in a sling.
〖～拧不过大腿〗 gēbo nǐngbuguò dàtuǐ 〈熟〉 the arm is no match for the thigh—the weak cannot contend with the strong
〖～腕儿〗 gēbowànr 〈名〉 wrist (of a person)
〖～腕子〗 gēbo wànzi ＝ 胳膊腕儿 gēbowànr
〖～肘儿〗 gēbozhǒur 〈名〉 elbow (of a person)
〖～肘儿往外拐〗 gēbozhǒur wǎng wài guǎi 〈熟〉 one's elbow turns to the wrong side; side with outsiders instead of one's own people
〖～肘子〗 gēbo zhǒuzi ＝ 胳膊肘儿 gēbozhǒur

鸽 gē

〈名〉 dove; pigeon：驯～ tame a pigeon ‖ 养～ keep a pigeon ‖ 家～ pigeon ‖ 赛～ racing pigeon ‖ 小～ dovelet ‖ 野～ dove; wild pigeon ⇨和平～
【鸽巢】 gēcháo 〈名〉 pigeonhole
【鸽蛋】 gēdàn 〈名〉 pigeon's egg
【鸽房】 gēfáng 〈名〉 dovecote; pigeon house/pen; loft; pigeonry：把鸽子养在～里 keep pigeons in a loft
【鸽笼】 gēlóng 〈名〉 (portable) pigeon cage
【鸽麦藓】 gēmàixiǎn 〈名〉[植物] pigeon wheat
【鸽派】 gēpài 〈名〉 dove：～观点 dovish view ‖ ～立场 dovish stand ‖ ～人物 dove ‖ ～和鹰派的斗争 struggle between doves and hawks
【鸽棚】 gēpéng 〈名〉 dovecote; pigeon house/loft/pen; pigeonry
【鸽哨】 gēshào 〈名〉 whistle tied to a pigeon; pigeon whistle
【鸽形类】 gēxínglèi 〈名〉[鸟类] *columbiform*
【鸽鹰】 gēyīng 〈名〉 pigeon hawk
【鸽子】 gēzi 〈名〉 dove; pigeon：一群～ a loft of pigeons ‖ 放～ let loose pigeons; release pigeons ‖ 养～ keep pigeons ‖ ～咕咕叫。A dove/pigeon coos.
〖～笼〗 gēzilóng 〈名〉 (portable) pigeon cage/house

袼 gē

【袼褙】 gēbei 〈名〉 ***gebei*** [pieces or odd bits of cloth pasted together for making cloth shoes]：一张～ a piece of ***gebei*** ‖ 打～ make ***gebei*** ‖ 纸～ paper-made ***gebei***

搁 gē

〈动〉 ❶ put; place; lay; set down/aside; leave; set down/out/aside; position; drop; keep：～下针线活儿去接电话 place one's sewing aside to answer the telephone ‖ 把茶具～到橱柜里 put/lay away the tea things in the cupboard ‖ 牛奶在冰箱里可以～好几天。Milk keeps quite a few days in a fridge. ‖ 我有一本词典～着没用。I have a dictionary *lying by of no use.* ‖ 这东西该～哪？ Where does it belong? ‖ 这种水果不好～。This fruit does not keep well/last long. ❷ add; put in：错把一勺盐～到咖啡杯里 put a spoonful of salt into the cup of coffee by mistake ‖ 汤里多～点盐。Put in more salt in the soup. ❸ put/lay aside; put on/to one side; leave over; shelve：这事先～下，下次再谈好吗？ Shall we put it aside/put it on one side and come back to it next time? / Shall we leave it over/shelve it until next time? / Shall we let it lie over till next time? ❹ hold; contain：一个包～不下这些东西。One bag won't hold all these things.
⇨gé
【搁板】 gēbǎn 〈名〉 shelf：搭～ set up a shelf
【搁笔】 gēbǐ 〈动〉 ❶ lay/put down one's pen/one's painting/writing brush ❷ stop *writing/painting*：由于年事已高，他已经～了。He has stopped writing as he is advanced in years.
【搁放】 gēfàng 〈动〉 lay; place：把这些物品～在阴凉干燥处。Place these goods in a cool and dry place out of the light.
【搁脚板】 gējiǎobǎn 〈名〉 footrest
【搁脚凳】 gējiǎodèng 〈名〉 footstool
【搁浅】 gēqiǎn 〈动〉 ❶ be/go/run aground/ashore; be grounded; be/get stranded：船在沙洲～了。The ship went/ran aground on the sandbank. / The ship (was) grounded on the sandbank. / The ship got stranded on the sandbank. ❷ reach a deadlock; go/run aground：和谈因双方坚持不改变自己的立场而～了。The peace talks reached a deadlock/went aground/ran aground because neither side would budge from its position.
【搁置】 gēzhì 〈动〉 shelve; put/lay aside; put/lay on/to one side; leave in the air; be kept in abeyance; hang up/over; pigeonhole：～动议 shelve a motion ‖ ～分歧 put one's differences aside ‖ ～问题 shelve a problem/question; put/lay a problem aside; hold/keep/leave a problem in abeyance ‖ ～仲裁裁决 set aside an arbitral award ‖ 他的报告被～起来。His report was pigeonholed.

割 gē

〈动〉 ❶ cut：～草 cut hay/grass; mow ‖ ～麦 cut/reap/mow wheat ‖ ～双眼皮 have one's eyelids sliced ‖ ～开 cut open ‖ 风如刀～。The wind cuts like a knife. ‖ 我要～一公斤小牛肉。I want to buy one kilogramme of veal. ⇨切～；收～ ❷ separate; divide; sever：⇨～据；～裂；～让 ❸ give up; abandon：⇨～舍；忍痛～爱
【割爱】 gē'ài 〈动〉 give up/abandon what one treasures; part with some cherished possession：⇨忍痛～
【割臂之盟】 gēbìzhīméng 〈熟〉 swear an oath of alliance by making a cut on the arm—secret engagement between a man and woman
【割草机】 gēcǎojī 〈名〉 mower; grass cutter; mowing machine
【割除】 gēchú 〈动〉 cut off/out; excise; remove; exscind：～扁桃体 cut off/remove/exscind/exsect/excise one's tonsils ‖ ～肿瘤 remove a tumour; cut away a tumour
【割地】 gēdì 〈动〉 cede territory; yield (up) lands：～赔款 yield (up) one's lands/cede one's territory and pay indemnities ‖ ～求和 sue for peace by ceding territory; cede territory for peace
【割断】 gēduàn 〈动〉 cut off; sever; break (off)：～电线 cut off electric wires ‖ ～联系 sever relations; cut off connections (with) ‖ 用刺刀～绳子 sever a rope with a bayonet
【割集】 gējí 〈名〉[数学] cut set
【割胶】 gējiāo 〈动〉 *tap a rubber tree*
【割炬】 gējù 〈名〉[机械] cutting/acetylene torch
【割据】 gējù 〈动〉 divide (land/territory) by force; seize a part of the territory and set up a separatist regime by force：～一方 have a separatist/renegade regime in a country ‖ 封建～ feudal separatist rule ‖ 军阀～ separatist warlord annexation of land; nation carved up into a number of separate regimes by rival warlords
【割捆机】 gēkǔnjī 〈名〉[农业] (sheaf) binder; reaper-binder
【割礼】 gēlǐ 〈名〉 ❶ [犹太教] circumcision ❷ [伊斯兰教] circumcision; khatnah
【割裂】 gēliè 〈动〉 split; rip off apart; splinter; separate; cut up/apart; isolate：把问题～来看 look at a problem in isolation ‖ 事物的两个方面是辨证的统一，不能～开来。The positive and negative sides of things are a dialectical unity and cannot be separated.
【割蜜】 gēmì 〈动〉 gather honey by cutting down the honey cells
【割破】 gēpò 〈动〉 cut：～手指 cut one's finger ‖ 腿被～ be cut on the leg
【割漆】 gēqī 〈动〉 tap a lacquer tree
【割弃】 gēqì 〈动〉 give up; throw away; discard; abandon：～文章中与主题无关的部分 cross out parts of the essay unrelated to the topic
【割枪】 gēqiāng ＝ 割炬 gējù
【割切】 gēqiē ＝ 切割 qiēgē
【割让】 gēràng 〈动〉 cede; yield (up)：～土地 yield up/cede one's lands (to another country) ‖ 鸦片战争后，香港被～给英国。Hong Kong was ceded to Britain after the Opium War.
〖～国〗 gērànggúo 〈名〉 cessionary/ceding state
【割肉】 gēròu 〈动〉 (of stock market dealing) sell sth at a price lower than its original price
【割肉机】 gēròujī 〈名〉[机械] meat flenser
【割晒机】 gēshàijī 〈名〉[农业] swather; windrower
【割舍】 gēshě 〈动〉 *give up; abandon; part with*：～旧情 *break* with former emotions/sweetheart ‖ 难以～ find it hard to part with/give up/abandon
【割石机】 gēshíjī 〈名〉 rock cutter

【割穗机】 gēsuìjī 〈名〉[农业] header
【割腕自杀】 gēwàn zìshā 〈动〉commit suicide by cutting one's wrist
【割席】 gēxí 〈动〉renounce friendship; break off relations with a friend; cast off one's friend who has proved unworthy or dishonest
〖～断交〗 gēxí-duànjiāo 〈熟〉formally break up an old friendship on moral grounds; break off friendly relations with sb; break off with one's friend
【割线】 gēxiàn 〈名〉[数学] secant (line)
【割圆】 gēyuán 〈名〉[数学] cyclotomy
【割资本主义尾巴】 gē zīběnzhǔyì wěiba 〈熟〉[used in the Cultural Revolution] make a clean break with capitalism; eliminate the remnants of capitalist practices
【割嘴】 gēzuǐ 〈名〉[机械] cutting nozzle/tip

谞 gē 〈书〉= 歌 gē

歌 gē ❶〈动〉sing; chant: 放声高～ sing at the top of one's voice ‖ 能～善舞 be good at both singing and dancing ⇨～手;～咏;载～载舞 ❷〈名〉song; melody: 一首/支～ a song ‖ 唱～ sing a song ‖ 哼～ hum a tune ⇨～谱;民～ ❸〈动〉extol; eulogize; praise: ⇨～功颂德;～颂;可～可泣
【歌本】 gēběn 〈名〉songbook
【歌唱】 gēchàng 〈动〉❶ sing: 放声～ raise one's voice in song ‖ 尽情/纵情～ sing to one's heart's content ‖ ～才能 singing talent ‖ 小鸟在树上～。The birds are singing away in the trees. ❷ sing; praise; honour (in a song or story): ～田野/天空 sing of fields/the sky ‖ ～友谊 laud friendship ‖ ～祖国 sing the praise of one's country; praise the motherland
〖～家〗 gēchàngjiā 〈名〉singer; vocalist; songster
〖～演员〗 gēchàng yǎnyuán 〈名〉singer; vocalist
【歌词】 gēcí 〈名〉lyrics; words of a song: 一段～ a verse of a song ‖ 一句～ a sentence of a song ‖ 创作/写～ write words for a song ‖ 给～谱曲 set a song to music ‖ ～大意 main content of a song ‖ ～作者 lyric writer; writer of lyrics
【歌带】 gēdài 〈名〉song tape
【歌单儿】 gēdānr 〈名〉song sheet
【歌功颂德】 gēgōng-sòngdé 〈熟〉〈贬〉eulogize sb's achievements and virtues; sing the praise (of sb or some organization); heap praises and eulogies (on/upon sb); flatter and exaggerate the deeds (of sb)
【歌喉】 gēhóu 〈名〉voice; singing voice: 一展～ exhibit one's singing voice in a song ‖ 嘹亮的～ resonant singing voice ‖ ～婉转动听 have a sweet/beautiful voice; sing beautifully; sing in a beautiful/sweet voice
【歌后】 gēhòu 〈名〉most accomplished singer; singing queen
【歌会】 gēhuì 〈名〉singing party/gathering; singsong: 举行～ hold a singing party
【歌集】 gējí 〈名〉songbook; collection of songs
【歌伎】 gējì 〈名〉〈旧〉singsong girl; singing-girl
【歌剧】 gējù 〈名〉opera: 唱～ sing an opera ‖ 创作～ compose an opera ‖ 观看～ enjoy an opera ‖ 去看～ go to the opera ‖ 演出～ perform/stage an opera ‖ ～演唱/演员 opera singing/singer ‖ 大～ grand opera
〖～剧本〗 gējù jùběn 〈名〉libretto
〖～团〗 gējùtuán 〈名〉opera troupe/company
〖～院〗 gējùyuàn 〈名〉opera house: 悉尼～ Sydney Opera House
【歌诀】 gējué 〈名〉formulas/directions put into rhyme (for easy memory); versified formulas/directions (for easy memory); ⇨汤头～
【歌鹛】 gēméi 〈名〉[动物] song-babbler
【歌迷】 gēmí 〈名〉fan/devotee of singing and singer
【歌女】 gēnǚ 〈名〉〈旧〉female singer (in a night club); singing-girl; singsong girl
【歌片儿】 gēpiānr 〈名〉song sheet: 抄～ copy a song sheet ‖ 照着～练唱 practise singing from a song sheet
【歌谱】 gēpǔ 〈名〉music of a song; music score for a song: 填写～ set/put a song to music ‖ 他会唱歌，但不识～。He can sing, but he cannot read music.
【歌鸲】 gēqú = 夜莺 yèyīng
【歌曲】 gēqǔ 〈名〉song; melody; tune: 演奏～ play a song ‖ 为～伴奏 accompany a song ‖ 用口哨吹一首～ whistle a song ‖ 爱国～ patriotic song ‖ 爱情～ love song ‖ 电影～ film song ‖ 流行～ popular song ‖ 热门～ hit song ‖ 外国～ foreign song ‖ 校园～ campus song
〖～作家〗 gēqǔ zuòjiā 〈名〉songsmith; songwriter: 歌手兼～ singer-songwriter ‖ 专业～ professional songsmith
【歌声】 gēshēng 〈名〉singing (voice); sound of singing: 嘹亮的～ loud and clear singing ‖ ～四起。Sounds of singing were heard from all around. / Singing was heard all around/on all sides.
【歌手】 gēshǒu 〈名〉singer; vocalist; songster: 为～喝彩 acclaim a singer ‖ 流行～ pop singer ‖ 女～ female singer; songstress ‖ 青年～ young singer
【歌诵】 gēsòng 〈动〉❶ = 歌颂 gēsòng ❷ sing; chant; read aloud in measured tones
【歌颂】 gēsòng 〈动〉laud; eulogize; extol; sing the praise (of): ～人民的英雄业绩 extol people's heroic deeds ‖ ～社会主义 chant the eulogy of socialism ‖ ～伟大的胜利 sing of the great victory ‖ 大力～ laud sb/sth to the skies ‖ 齐声～ extol in unison
【歌台舞榭】 gētái-wǔxiè = 舞榭歌台 wǔxiè-gētái
【歌坛】 gētán 〈名〉singing/vocal circle; singing stage; circle/field/world of singers: 独步～ be unrivalled/unmatched in the world of singers ‖ ～新秀 new singing star; new star singer
【歌厅】 gētīng 〈名〉karaoke hall
【歌王】 gēwáng 〈名〉best singer; most accomplished singer
【歌舞】 gēwǔ ❶〈动〉sing and dance: ⇨～升平 ❷〈名〉song and dance; singing and dancing: ～队 song-and-dance team ‖ ～节目 song-and-dance performance/programme ‖ ～女郎 show girl ‖ ～晚会 song-and-dance evening; evening party of singing and dancing
〖～伎〗 gēwǔjì 〈名〉kabuki [a form of popular traditional Japanese drama with highly stylized song, mime, and dance, now performed only by male actors]
〖～剧〗 gēwǔjù 〈名〉song-and-dance drama
〖～片〗 gēwǔpiàn 〈名〉musical film; musical
〖～升平〗 gēwǔ-shēngpíng 〈熟〉sing and dance in celebration of the good times—put on a show to celebrate peace and prosperity
〖～厅〗 gēwǔtīng 〈名〉song-and-dance hall
〖～团〗 gēwǔtuán 〈名〉song-and-dance troupe/ensemble
【歌星】 gēxīng 〈名〉singing star; star singer: 大(腕)～ big name singing star ‖ 当红～ popular singer ‖ 著名～ famous singing star
【歌谣】 gēyáo 〈名〉ballad; nursery rhyme: 民间～ folk song; popular ballad
【歌吟】 gēyín 〈动〉❶ sing ❷ recite a poem in singsong tones
【歌咏】 gēyǒng ❶〈动〉〈书〉sing: ～比赛 singing contest ‖ ～队 singing group; chorus ‖ ～晚会 singing evening ❷〈名〉song
【歌仔戏】 gēzǎixì 〈名〉*Gezai* opera [in Taiwan]
【歌赞】 gēzàn 〈动〉sing the praise of: ～祖国 sing the praise of one's country
【歌子】 gēzi 〈名〉song: 嘴里哼着～看书 read a book while humming a song

gé

革 gé ❶〈名〉leather; hide: ⇨皮～;人造～;制～ ❷〈动〉change; alter; transform; reform: ～自己的命 wage (a) revolution against oneself ⇨变～;改～;沿～ ❸〈动〉expel; dismiss; remove (sb from office); discharge; banish (from official post): ⇨～职 ❹〈动〉get rid of; eliminate; abolish: ⇨～除
⇨jí
【革翅目】 géchìmù 〈名〉[昆虫] dermapteran
【革出】 géchū 〈动〉expel; dismiss; remove sb from office/his position/job; take sb off the payroll; fire
【革除】 géchú 〈动〉❶ eliminate; get rid of; abolish; remedy; cut out: ～陋俗 abolish bad customs and irrational practices ‖ ～一切铺张浪费现象 cut out all extravagance and waste ‖ ～政府中的弊端 reform the government abuses; remedy abuses in the government ❷ expel; dismiss; remove (sb from office or position): ～公职 discharge sb from public employment/service/office; take sb's name off the book; strike sb from the list/roll

record ‖ 因受贿被～委员职务 be expelled/removed from a committee for accepting bribes

【革故鼎新】 gégù-dǐngxīn 〈熟〉 discard the old and introduce the new; discard the old and set up the new

【革龟】 géguī 〈名〉[动物] leatherback turtle

【革胡】 géhú 〈名〉[音乐] bowed huchin-like instrument with four metal strings

【革胶】 géjiāo 〈名〉 leather glue

【革履】 gélǚ 〈名〉 leather shoes: 西装～ *be formally dressed in* western suit and leather shoes

【革面洗心】 gémiàn-xǐxīn 〈熟〉 repent genuinely and make a new start; turn over a new leaf

【革命】 gémìng ❶〈动〉 make a revolution; start/raise a revolution; carry out a revolution; engage in revolution; cause a sudden and great social change: ～到底 carry the revolution through to the end; remain a revolutionary to the end of one's life/days; remain a revolutionary all one's life ❷〈名〉 revolution; radical change; drastic transformation: 参加～ join the revolution ‖ 发动/完成一场～ initiate/accomplish a revolution ‖ 干～ make revolution; do revolutionary work ‖ 掀起一场伟大的～ start/raise a great revolution ‖ 工业/技术/文化/政治 industrial/technical/cultural/political revolution ‖ 社会主义/资产阶级～ socialist/bourgeoisie revolution ‖ 土地～ agrarian/land revolution ‖ 新民主主义～ new-democratic revolution ❸〈动〉 change/alter completely; totally transform: 要脱贫就要～。 In order to emerge from poverty a complete change is necessary. ❹〈形〉 revolutionary: ～干劲/气概/气节/热情 revolutionary impetus/spirit/integrity/fervour ‖ ～歌曲/战争 revolutionary song/war ‖ ～精神 revolutionary spirit/ethos ‖ ～军人 revolutionary armyman/soldier ‖ ～前辈 revolutionary predecessor ‖ ～乐观主义 revolutionary optimism ‖ 工人阶级最～。 The working class is the most revolutionary class. ❺〈形〉 of the Chinese revolution: ～根据地 bases of the Chinese revolution ‖ ～烈士 martyr of the Chinese revolution

〖～传统〗 gémìng chuántǒng 〈名〉 revolutionary tradition: 发扬～ carry forward the revolutionary tradition ‖ 接受～教育 receive education *in revolutionary tradition*

〖～化〗 gémìnghuà 〈动〉 revolutionize: 要使干部队伍～、知识化 make ranks of cadres more revolutionary and better educated

〖～回忆录〗 gémìng huíyìlù 〈名〉 reminiscences of earlier revolutionary times

〖～家〗 gémìngjiā 〈名〉 revolutionary; revolutionist: 伟大的无产阶级～ great proletarian revolutionary

〖～领袖〗 gémìng lǐngxiù 〈名〉 leader of a revolution

〖～派〗 gémìngpài 〈名〉 revolutionary

〖～人道主义〗 gémìng réndàozhǔyì 〈名〉 revolutionary humanitarianism: 实行～ practise revolutionary humanitarianism

〖～圣地〗 gémìng shèngdì 〈名〉 sacred place of a revolution

〖～委员会〗 gémìng wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 revolutionary committee [a term used to indicate governments at various levels and leading organs of units during the Cultural Revolution]

〖～现实主义〗 gémìng xiànshízhǔyì 〈名〉 revolutionary realism

〖～性〗 gémìngxìng 〈名〉 revolutionary nature/character/spirit

〖～英雄主义〗 gémìng yīngxióngzhǔyì 〈名〉 revolutionary heroism

〖～者〗 gémìngzhě 〈名〉 revolutionary; revolutionist

【革囊】 génáng 〈名〉 leather bag/case

【革委会】 géwěihuì 〈名〉〈简称〉 revolutionary committee ⇨革命委员会

【革新】 géxīn 〈动〉 innovate; improve; renovate; regenerate; reform; bring up to date: ～工业结构 renovate the industrial structure ‖ 反对/进行～ oppose/make innovation ‖ ～思想 innovative ideas ‖ 技术～ technical innovation/renovation ‖ ～和守旧 *progress and conservation*

〖～派〗 géxīnpài 〈名〉 reformers; reform party

【革职】 gézhí 〈动〉 remove (sb from office); dismiss; discharge: ～查办 deprive sb of his post and bring him to trial; discharge sb from his post and prosecute him ‖ ～留用 degrade but retain at a post ‖ ～问罪 remove sb from office and punish him for his crimes/mistakes ‖ 因贪污被～ be stripped of one's post for embezzlement

【革制品】 gézhìpǐn 〈名〉 leather goods/product

菪 gé

【菪葱】 gécōng 〈名〉 wild onion

閤 gé 〈名〉 ❶ small side door ❷ = 阁 gé

阁 gé 〈名〉 ❶ *shelf; rack*: ⇨束之高～ ❷ *cabin*: ⇨～楼 ❸〈旧〉 woman's chamber; boudoir: 出～ (of a woman) get married; marry ⇨闺～ ❹ Chinese pavilion [usually two-storeyed and built in a higher place in a scenic spot or a courtyard for people to enjoy a distant view]: ⇨亭台楼～ ❺ cabinet (of a government): ～僚 member of a cabinet ‖ 倒～ bring down/topple a cabinet ‖ 入～ become a cabinet minister ⇨～员; 内～; 组～ ❻〈旧〉 central government: ⇨～臣

【阁臣】 géchén 〈名〉〈旧〉 official of the central government; minister

【阁道】 gédào 〈旧〉 = 栈道 zhàndào

【阁楼】 gélóu 〈名〉 attic; garret; loft

【阁下】 géxià 〈名〉 Your/His/Her Excellency [a title and form of address for certain higher-ranking officials, such as viceroys, ambassadors, and governors]; Your/His/Her Grace [a title and form of address for a duke, duchess, or archbishop]; Your/His Eminence [a title and form of address for a Roman Catholic cardinal]; Your/His/Her Honour [a title and form of address for certain officials, such as judges and mayors]; Honourable [a title of respect for certain high government officials; a courtesy title for the children of barons and viscounts and the younger sons of earls; a title of respect when speaking of another member in the House of Commons]: 公爵和公爵夫人～ Their Graces the Duke and Duchess ‖ 市长～ *Your Honour the Mayor* ‖ 首相/总理/总统～ Your Excellency Mr Prime Minister/Mr Premier/Mr President ‖ 大使～到了。 His Excellency the Ambassador has arrived.

【阁员】 géyuán 〈名〉 member of a cabinet; cabinet member: 他成了内阁～。 He has become a cabinet minister.

【阁子】 gézi 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ cabin: 板～ wood cabin ❷ = 阁楼 gélóu

格[1] gé ❶〈名〉 square (formed by crossed lines); check: 打～儿 line/rule the paper; draw squares on the paper ‖ 一个字写一～ write only one character in each square ‖ 棋盘上的一～ a square on the chessboard ⇨～子; 方～; 横～纸 ❷〈名〉[建筑] lattice: ⇨～构架 ❸〈名〉 division: 书架最高的一～ top shelf in a bookcase ‖ 我今天买了一个五～儿的书架。 I bought a five-shelved bookcase today. ❹〈动〉〈书〉 limit; obstruct; impede; hinder: ⇨～～不入; ～于成例

格[2] gé 〈名〉 ❶ pattern; style; form; sample; standard: ⇨～律; 规～; 破～ ❷ quality: ⇨～调; 风～; 性～ ❸ [语言] case: ⇨宾～; 主～ ❹ [逻辑] figure ❺ [数学] lattice

格[3] gé 〈动〉 examine; study: ⇨～物

格[4] gé 〈动〉 hit; beat: ⇨～斗; ～杀勿论

⇨gē

【格调】 gédiào 〈名〉 ❶ (literary or artistic) style; pattern; *taste; tone*: ～豪放 vigorous and flowing style ‖ ～明快 bright and brisk style ‖ ～清新 fresh and lucid style ‖ ～高雅的书 highbrow books ‖ 小说的～ style/pattern/tone of a novel ❷〈书〉 (of a person) taste; style; (moral) quality: ～精俗 be vulgar in style

【格斗】 gédòu 〈动〉 grapple; fight; wrestle; struggle with; combat; exchange blows: 跟敌人～ grapple with the enemy ‖ 徒手～ fight with bare/naked fists

【格格】 gégé 〈名〉 gege [address for Manchu princess or daughter of a Manchu prince]

【格格不入】 gégé-bùrù 〈熟〉 be incompatible (with); be out of line/step (with); be like oil and water; be like a square peg in a round hole: 跟我的想法～ be alien from what I have in mind ‖ 与现代社会～ be out of step with modern society ‖ 他沉默寡言的性格使自己与同事～。 His silent temperament has kept him apart from his colleagues. ‖ 他的举止和他的身份～。 His manner seems incongruous with his status. ‖ 她和你们有点～。 She is a bit out of your league. ‖ 我跟那些人～。 I don't belong among those people.

【格构】 gégòu 〈名〉[建筑] lattice

〖～板〗 gégòubǎn 〈名〉 lattice plate
〖～梁〗 gégòuliáng 〈名〉 lattice beam/girder
〖～桥〗 gégòuqiáo 〈名〉 lattice bridge
〖～柱〗 gégòuzhù 〈名〉 lattice column
【格局】 géjú 〈名〉 layout; set-up; pattern; plan; line-up; structure: 打乱～ disturb the pattern/set-up ‖ 适应新～ be adjusted to a new pattern ‖ 形成新～ form a new pattern ‖ 世界～ setup of the world ‖ 世界多极化～ *multi-polar structure of the world* ‖ 世界贸易新～ new pattern of world trade ‖ 世界政治～ layout/pattern of world politics ‖ 战略～ strategic pattern ‖ 这张地图上可以看出这个城市的～。The map shows the layout/set-up of the city.
【格里历】 Gélǐlì 〈名〉[天文] Gregorian calendar
【格林纳达】 Gélínnàdá 〈名〉 Grenada
〖～人〗 Gélínnàdárén 〈名〉 Grenadian
【格林尼治】 Gélínnízhì 〈名〉 Greenwich [in Britain]
〖～标准时间〗 Gélínnízhì biāozhǔn shíjiān 〈名〉[天文] Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)
〖～恒星时〗 Gélínnízhì héngxīngshí 〈名〉[天文] Greenwich sidereal time
〖～民用时间〗 Gélínnízhì mínyòng shíjiān 〈名〉[天文] Greenwich civil time
〖～时间〗 *Gélínnízhì shíjiān* = 格林尼治标准时间 *Gélínnízhì biāozhǔn shíjiān*
〖～太阴时〗 Gélínnízhì tàiyīnshí 〈名〉[天文] Greenwich lunar time
〖～子午线〗 Gélínnízhì zǐwǔxiàn 〈名〉 Greenwich meridian
【格陵兰】 Gélínglán 〈名〉 Greenland
〖～岛〗 Gélínglándǎo 〈名〉 Greenland
〖～海〗 Gélínglánhǎi 〈名〉 Greenland Sea
【格令】 gélìng 〈量〉[物理] grain (gr)
【格鲁吉亚】 Gélǔjíyà 〈名〉 Georgia
〖～共和国〗 Gélǔjíyà Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Georgia
〖～人〗 Gélǔjíyàrén 〈名〉 Georgian
〖～语〗 Gélǔjíyàyǔ 〈名〉 Georgian (language)
【格鲁派】 Gélǔpài 〈名〉 Gelugpa [Yellow Sect of Lamaism]
【格律】 *gélù* 〈名〉 *rules and forms of classical poetic composition* (with respect to tonal pattern, rhyme scheme, etc); metre (of a poem)
〖～诗〗 gélùshī 〈名〉 metrical poem
〖～学〗 gélùxué 〈名〉 metrics
【格杀勿论】 géshā-wùlùn 〈熟〉 kill on the spot with the authority of law; execute summarily; kill on sight
【格式】 géshi 〈名〉 ❶ (standard) form/style; pattern; mode; format: 法定～ form prescribed by law ‖ 公文～ (standard) form/style of an official document ‖ 固定～ set form ‖ 契约～ form for a deed ‖ 书信～ layout/format of a letter ‖ 合同有一定的～。A contract follows a certain form. / *A contract is written in* due/established form. ❷ [计算机] format: 改变文档～ modify the format of a document ‖ 把文件存为更普通的～ store a file in a *more generic format* ‖ 指令～ *instruction format*
〖～编排〗 géshi biānpái 〈名〉[计算机] formatting
〖～变换〗 géshi biànhuàn 〈名〉 format transformation; reformatting
〖～标号〗 géshi biāohào 〈名〉 format label
〖～标识〗 géshi biāozhì 〈名〉 format identification (FID)
〖～表〗 géshibiǎo 〈名〉 form sheet; format list
〖～程序〗 géshi chéngxù 〈名〉 format programme
〖～存储〗 géshi cúnchǔ 〈名〉 format storage
〖～代码〗 géshi dàimǎ 〈名〉 format code
〖～定义〗 géshi dìngyì 〈名〉 formal definition
〖～符〗 géshifú 〈名〉 *layout/format character*
〖～化〗 géshihuà 〈动〉[计算机] format: 将磁盘～ format a disc ‖ ～磁道 format track ‖ ～软盘 formatted diskette ‖ ～输入/输出 formatted input/output
〖～控制符〗 géshi kòngzhìfú 〈名〉[计算机] format effector (FE)
〖～栏〗 géshilán 〈名〉[计算机] format bar
〖～说明〗 géshi shuōmíng 〈名〉 formal description/specification
〖～图〗 géshitú 〈名〉 format chart
〖～文件〗 géshi wénjiàn 〈名〉 formatted file
〖～项〗 géshixiàng 〈名〉 format item
【格外】 géwài ❶〈副〉 unusually; exceptionally; extraordinarily; particularly; extremely; all the more; especially: ～努力 put forth an extra effort ‖ ～小心 be especially careful; exercise extra caution ‖ 对绘画～感兴趣 be particularly/extremely interested in painting ‖ 她人瘦了,两只眼睛显得～大。Her eyes seem unusually big on her gaunt face. ‖ 今天天气～冷。It's unusually cold today. ❷〈形〉 extra; additional: ～的负担 extra burden
【格网】 géwǎng 〈名〉[制图] grid: ～方位 grid bearing
〖～赤道〗 géwǎng chìdào 〈名〉[航行] grid equator
〖～方向〗 géwǎng fāngxiàng 〈名〉[航行] grid direction
〖～纬度〗 géwǎng wěidù 〈名〉[航行] grid latitude
〖～纬线〗 géwǎng wěixiàn 〈名〉[航行] grid parallel
〖～子午线〗 géwǎng zǐwǔxiàn 〈名〉[航行] grid meridian
【格物】 géwù 〈动〉〈书〉 study/investigate the nature of things
〖～致知〗 géwù-zhìzhī 〈熟〉 study/investigate the nature of things in order to acquire knowledge; pursue knowledge through intense study of objects
【格形构造】 géxíng gòuzào 〈名〉[建筑] cellular construction; lattice construction
【格言】 géyán 〈名〉 maxim; aphorism; motto
〖～诗〗 géyánshī 〈名〉 gnomic poetry
【格于成例】 géyúchénglì 〈熟〉 be limited/barred by usual practices
【格语法】 géyǔfǎ 〈名〉[语言] case grammar
【格栅】 gézhà 〈名〉 grid; grille; grill
【格致】 gézhì 〈名〉〈旧〉 natural science in general; physics; study of physical phenomena
【格子】 gézi 〈名〉 ❶ square (formed by crossed lines); check; chequer: 方～本儿 notebook with squared paper ‖ 在纸上打上方～,再写。*Draw lines on the paper to form a piece of squared paper before you begin to write.* ❷ [建筑] lattice; latticework
〖～板〗 gézibǎn 〈名〉 grid plate; plating
〖～布〗 gézibù 〈名〉 checked fabric; check
〖～衬衣〗 gézi chènyī 〈名〉 checked shirt
〖～窗〗 gézichuāng 〈名〉 lattice window
〖～阀〗 gézifá 〈名〉 gridiron valve
〖～花呢〗 gézi huāní 〈名〉 tartan
〖～门〗 gézimén 〈名〉 lattice door
〖～网络〗 gézi wǎngluò 〈名〉[电子] lattice network
〖～细胞〗 gézi xìbāo 〈名〉 lattice cell
〖～细工〗 *gézi xìgōng* 〈名〉 *latticework; latticing*: 银质～ *silver* latticework
〖～纸〗 gézizhǐ 〈名〉 squared/graph paper

胳 gé
⇨gā;gē
【胳肢】 gézhi 〈动〉 tickle: ～人 tickle sb under the arm ‖ 这孩子怕～。The child is ticklish.

搁 gé
〈动〉〈口〉 stand; bear; endure: ～不住高温烤的材料 materials that do not stand up well to high temperatures ‖ 这衣服～不住洗。These clothes don't bear/stand washing. / These clothes don't wash well. ‖ 这种轮胎～得住磨损。This tyre will stand up to wear and tear.
⇨gē
【搁栅】 gézhà 〈名〉[建筑] joist

葛 gé
〈名〉 ❶ kudzu (vine) ❷ poplin: ⇨毛～
【葛布】 gébù 〈名〉 kudzu-hemp cloth
【葛根】 gégēn 〈名〉 root of kudzu vine
〖～素〗 gégēnsù 〈名〉 puerarin
【葛巾】 géjīn 〈名〉 scarf or kerchief made of a coarse yellowish *hemp cloth*
【葛麻】 gémá 〈名〉 kudzu
【葛藤】 géténg 〈名〉〈喻〉 entangled relations

蛤 gé
〈名〉[动物] clam
⇨há
【蛤虫】 géchóng 〈名〉 clam worm
【蛤粉】 géfěn 〈名〉 clam meal
【蛤蚧】 géjiè 〈名〉[动物] gecko
【蛤蜊】 gélí 〈名〉[动物] clam

颌 gé
〈名〉〈书〉 mouth
⇨hé

隔 gé 〈动〉❶ separate; divide; cut off; isolate; segregate; set apart; partition: ～河相望 face each other across a river ‖ ～开一段距离 keep a/some distance ‖ ～着窗子朝外看 look out of the window ‖ 划线把栏目～开 rule off the columns ‖ 把房间～出一部分 partition off a part of a room ‖ 把男孩和女孩～开 segregate the boys from the girls ‖ 把一间大房子～成几间办公室 partition a big room off into separate offices ‖ 两批货应该～开放。The two lots of cargoes should be set distinctly apart from each other. ‖ 白令海峡把北美洲和亚洲～开。The Bering Strait divides North America from Asia. ⇨ ～岸观火；分～；阻～ ❷ be apart/away from (in space or time); be at a distance from (in space or time); space: ～两天看一次医生 go to the doctor's every three days/at two-day intervals ‖ 每～两米 at intervals of two metres ‖ 每～一天 on alternate days; every second/other day ‖ 相～甚远 a good/great distance off ‖ 两座城市相～两百英里。The two cities are 200 miles apart. ‖ 两个事件前后仅～十天。The two incidents were only ten days apart. ‖ 这个车站每～十分钟开出一列火车。Trains leave this station on ten-minute headway. ‖ 这种药每～三小时服一片。One pill is to be taken every four hours.

【隔岸观火】 gé'àn-guānhuǒ 〈熟〉watch the fire from the other side of the river—look on at sb's trouble with aloofness/indifference from a safe distance; show utter unconcern for others' trouble so long as one is safe oneself

【隔板】 gébǎn 〈名〉❶［电子］septum ❷ partition; division: 活动/折叠～ sliding/folding partition ‖ 在厨房和饭厅之间挡一块～ put up/run a division between the kitchen and the dinette

【隔壁】 gébì 〈名〉❶ next door neighbour; next-door apartment/office/etc: 住在～ live next door ‖ 她的办公小间在我的～。Her cubicle is next to mine. ‖ 我们两家曾是～。We used to be next door neighbours. ‖ 我听见～有人在唱歌。I heard singing next door. ❷［植物］dissepiment

【隔别】 gébié 〈动〉separate; part: ～多年，他们又相见了。Having been separated for years, they met each other again.

【隔层】 gécéng 〈名〉［建筑］interlayer

【隔尘面具】 géchén miànjù 〈名〉dust/dustproof mask

【隔窗】 géchuāng 〈名〉［建筑］over the front door fanlight; transom

【隔点扫描】 gédiǎn sǎomiáo 〈名〉interlaced spot scanning

【隔代继承人】 gédài jìchéngrén 〈名〉heir at one remove

【隔代遗传】 gédài yíchuán 〈名〉atavism; reversion

【隔断】 géduàn 〈动〉separate; obstruct; cut off; isolate; block off: 战争～了他和家人的联系。The war cut him off from his family. ‖ 大雪～了许多村子之间的交通联系。The heavy snow cut off/isolated many villages from each other.

【隔断】 géduan 〈名〉［建筑］partition

【隔房】 géfáng 〈形〉of different subfamilies: ～兄弟 half-brothers; brothers of different branches of a family

【隔行】 géháng ❶〈动〉be in different professions/trades; be different by profession/trade: ⇨ ～如隔山 ❷〈副〉every other line: ～打印 double space ‖ ～书写 write on every other line; write in double space

【～如隔山】 géháng rú géshān 〈熟〉being in different professions/trades is just like being separated by mountains—one knows little about trades other than his own

【～扫描】 géháng sǎomiáo 〈名〉interlaced scanning

【隔阂】 géhé 〈名〉communications gap; misunderstanding; estrangement; barrier; alienation: 产生～ produce feelings of estrangement ‖ 弥补～ bridge (over) the chasm in feelings ‖ 消除～ remove misunderstandings (between); clear up misunderstandings (between) ‖ 制造～ intentionally ferment alienation/estrangement ‖ 加深两位朋友之间的～ widen the gulf between the two friends ‖ 民族～ national barrier to understanding ‖ 思想～ communications gap ‖ 语言～ language barrier ‖ 种族～ barriers between races; racial barriers ‖ 两代人之间很容易有～。People of different generations are prone to misunderstand each other./Misunderstanding easily springs up/appears/arises between generations. ‖ 那次吵架以后他们之间始终有一种无形的～。There has always been an invisible wall/barrier between them since the quarrel.

【隔火墙】 géhuǒqiáng 〈名〉［建筑］fire wall; fire division wall

【隔间】 géjiān 〈名〉partition; booth: 办公室里的小～ partitions in an office; office cubicles

【隔绝】 géjué 〈动〉cut off; isolate; separate; obstruct; insulate: ～空气/噪声 seal out air/noise ‖ 与外界～ be hedged off from the outer world; be cut/shut off from the outer world ‖ 音信～ have not heard from each other/sb; (with) all news blocked off ‖ 在山里过着完全与世～的生活 live in complete isolation in a mountain ‖ 这个国家曾一度与外部世界～。The country once cut itself off/isolated itself/sealed itself off/insulated itself from the outside world.

【隔离】 gélí ❶〈动〉isolate; separate; segregate; keep apart; shut off; quarantine: 接受～疗法 undergo isolation treatment ‖ ～三个月 be under quarantine for three months ‖ ～审查 be taken into custody and placed under investigation ‖ 将肝炎病人和其他病人～开来 divide/isolate the patients with hepatitis from the rest ‖ 因患百日咳被～起来 be isolated for whooping cough ‖ 传染病人应予以～。Patients with infectious/contagious diseases should be kept in isolation. ❷〈名〉isolation; segregation; apartheid: 种族～ racial segregation; apartheid

【～变压器】 gélí biànyāqì 〈名〉［电子］isolating transformer

【～病房】 gélí bìngfáng 〈名〉［医学］isolation ward

【～层】 gélícéng 〈名〉separation layer

【～带】 gélídài 〈名〉❶［农业］isolation belt ❷［交通］dividing strip

【～电缆】 gélí diànlǎn 〈名〉spacer cable

【～墩】 gélídūn 〈名〉［交通］partition block

【～二极管】 gélí èrjíguǎn 〈名〉［电子］isolation diode

【～阀】 gélífá 〈名〉separating/isolating valve

【～放大器】 gélí fàngdàqì 〈名〉［电子］isolation amplifier

【～沟】 gélígōu 〈名〉［农业］isolation ditch/drain

【～检验】 gélí jiǎnyàn 〈名〉［工程］isolation test

【～胶】 gélíjiāo 〈名〉squeegee

【～结构】 gélí jiégòu 〈名〉isolation structure

【～开关】 gélí kāiguān 〈名〉［电子］disconnecting switch; disconnector; isolator; isolating switch/link

【～期】 gélíqī 〈名〉isolation period

【～器】 gélíqì 〈名〉［电子］isolator

【～圈】 gélíquān 〈名〉［农业］isolation stall

【～栅】 gélízhà 〈名〉bar screen; isolation fencing

【隔膜】 gémó ❶〈名〉lack of mutual understanding/familiarity; estrangement; alienation; barrier of misunderstanding: 产生/消除～ cause/end an estrangement ‖ 相互之间有～ be estranged from each other ‖ 误解使两个朋友间有了～。A misunderstanding caused the estrangement of/between the two friends. ❷〈形〉unfamiliar: 我对这种新方法实在～。I am unacquainted with the new method. ❸〈名〉［医学］diaphragm: 阴道～ contraceptive diaphragm ❹〈名〉［解剖］diaphragm ❺〈名〉［生物］diaphragm; dissepiment; septum ❻〈名〉［化学］diaphragm; baffle

【～泵】 gémóbèng 〈名〉［工程］diaphragm pump

【～电池】 gémó diànchí 〈名〉［化学］diaphragm cell

【～阀】 gémófá 〈名〉［工程］diaphragm valve

【～压缩机】 gémó yāsuōjī 〈名〉［工程］diaphragm compressor

【隔年皇历】 génián-huánglì ＝ 隔年黄历 génián-huánglì

【隔年黄历】 génián-huánglì 〈熟〉last year's calendar—something outmoded/outdated/obsolete

【隔片】 gépiàn 〈名〉［机械］spacer

【隔墙】 géqiáng 〈名〉partition; partition wall

【隔墙有耳】 géqiáng-yǒu'ěr 〈熟〉walls/pitchers have ears; beware of eavesdroppers

【隔热】 gérè 〈动〉insulate against heat: ～材料 heat-insulating/heat-barrier material ‖ ～性能 heat-proof quality

【～层】 gérècéng 〈名〉thermal/thermally-insulated shroud

【～罩】 gérèzhào 〈名〉thermal/thermally-insulated shroud

【～砖】 gérèzhuān 〈名〉insulating brick

【隔日】 gérì 〈副〉every other day; day after the next; some other day/time: ～上班 work every other day ‖ ～有一次航班。There is a flight every other day. ‖ 我～再来看你。I'll come and see you some other day.

【隔三岔五】 gésān-chàwǔ ＝ 隔三差五 gésān-chàwǔ

【隔三差五】 gésān-chàwǔ 〈熟〉often; (every) now and then; time and again: 我～给妈妈买点东西。I buy my mother something every now and then.

【隔山】 géshān 〈名〉relationship between siblings born of the same father but different mothers: ～兄弟姐妹 half-brothers and half-sisters by the same father

【隔扇】 géshan 〈名〉partition board
【隔声】 géshēng 〈动〉[建筑] insulate against sound
〖～板〗 géshēngbǎn 〈名〉sound boarding; sound-insulating board; soundproof board
〖～材料〗 géshēng cáiliào 〈名〉sound insulating/insulator
〖～窗〗 géshēngchuāng 〈名〉soundproof window
〖～门〗 géshēngmén 〈名〉soundproof door
〖～装置〗 géshēng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉sound arrester
【隔世】 géshì 〈动〉be from another life in the past; be separated by a generation: ⇨恍若～
〖～之感〗 géshìzhīgǎn 〈熟〉be confused and puzzled as if one has come from another life in the past
【隔宿】 gésù ＝隔夜 géyè
【隔心】 géxīn 〈形〉*estranged; alienated*: 她再婚后,儿子和她～了。After her remarriage her son became estranged from her.
【隔靴搔痒】 géxuē-sāoyǎng 〈熟〉scratch at an itch from outside the boot ❶ (of words or writing) fail to get to the root of a matter; fail to strike home ❷ take superficial measures
【隔夜】 géyè 〈动〉separated by a night: ～茶 leftover tea from the previous day; last night's tea ‖ 家无～粮 do not have the food to tide over the next day ‖ 夫妻没有～仇。Resentment between wife and husband never lasts overnight.
【隔音】 géyīn 〈动〉insulate against sound/noise; be soundproof; give sound insulation: ～电话亭/实验室 soundproof telephone booth/laboratory ‖ 这间屋子～不好。This room is not well insulated against sound./ This room is not well soundproofed/sound-conditioned.
〖～板〗 géyīnbǎn 〈名〉[建筑] sound boarding; sounding/soundproof board; acoustic septum
〖～材料〗 géyīn cáiliào 〈名〉[建筑] sound insulator; soundproof material; damping material
〖～符号〗 géyīn fúhào 〈名〉[语言] syllable-dividing mark (・)
〖～墙〗 géyīnqiáng 〈名〉[建筑] sound-insulating wall; soundproof wall
〖～设备〗 géyīn shèbèi 〈名〉sound insulating equipment
〖～室〗 géyīnshì 〈名〉soundproof room
〖～性能〗 géyīn xìngnéng 〈名〉sound insulation value
〖～纸〗 géyīnzhǐ 〈名〉acoustic paper; sound insulating paper
〖～装置〗 géyīn zhuāngzhì 〈名〉sound arrester
【隔振器】 gézhènqì 〈名〉*isolator*
【隔肢】 gézhi ＝ 胳肢 gézhi

塥 gé 〈名〉〈方〉sandy field; sandlot [usu used as part of a place name]

嗝 gé 〈名〉❶ hiccup: 打着～说 say sth with a hiccup; hiccup out sth ⇨打～儿 ❷ belch; burp: 饱～ belch; burp

槅 gé 〈名〉❶ latticed door or partition board; lattice ❷ set of latticed shelves: 多宝～ curio shelves
【槅门】 gémén 〈名〉latticed door; lattice
【槅扇】 géshan ＝ 隔扇 géshan

獦 gé 〈动〉〈方〉hug/embrace with force
【獦椇】 géjù 〈动〉〈方〉pool livestock, ploughs, etc and farm cooperatively

膈 gé 〈名〉[解剖] midriff; diaphragm
⇨gè
【膈痉挛】 géjìngluán 〈名〉phrenospasm
【膈膜】 gémó 〈名〉diaphragm
【膈疝】 géshàn 〈名〉[医学] diaphragmatic hernia; diaphragmatocele
【膈神经】 géshénjīng 〈名〉[解剖] phrenic nerve
【膈痛】 gétòng 〈名〉[医学] phrenalagia; phrenodynia

骼 gé 〈名〉skeleton; ossature: ⇨骨～

镉 gé 〈名〉cadmium (Cd)
【镉比】 gébǐ 〈名〉[物理] cadmium ratio
【镉灯】 gédēng 〈名〉[电子] cadmium lamp
【镉电池】 gédiànchí 〈名〉cadmium cell/battery
【镉合金】 géhéjīn 〈名〉cadmium metal
【镉化合物】 géhuàhéwù 〈名〉cadmium compound
【镉镍蓄电池】 génièxùdiànchí 〈名〉[电子] cadmium-nickel storage cell
【镉铜】 gétóng 〈名〉[冶金] cadmium copper
【镉污染】 géwūrǎn 〈名〉cadmium contamination/pollution
【镉硒电池】 géxīdiànchí 〈名〉[化学] cadmium selenide cell
【镉中毒】 gézhòngdú 〈名〉cadmium poisoning

鎘 gé → 轇轕 jiāogé

gě

个 gě 〈代〉self: ⇨自～儿
⇨gè

合 gě ❶〈名〉*ge* [measuring implement for grain] ❷〈量〉*ge* [measure for grain, equal to 1/10 of a *sheng*, or 1/10 of a litre]
⇨hé

各 gě 〈形〉〈口〉〈贬〉unusual; queer; peculiar; special: 性格有点～ be a bit odd/eccentric ‖ 那个家伙很～。That guy is most unusual.
⇨gè

哿 gě 〈动〉〈书〉approve; praise; commend

舸 gě 〈名〉〈书〉barge; ship; boat

gè

个[1] gè ❶〈量〉a) [used before a noun which does not have *a fixed measure word of its own*]: 三～星期 *three weeks* ‖ 四～钟头 four hours ‖ 一～人 a man b) [used before an approximate number to make the sentence sound informal]: 数～小时 several hours ‖ 隔～两、三天你再来。Come again in a couple of days. ‖ 街上没几～人。There are few people in the street. c) [used between a verb and its object]: 帮～忙 do sb a favour ‖ 表～态 make known one's position ‖ 打～电话 give sb a ring ‖ 带～信儿 send sb a word; give/bring sb a message; pass on a message to sb; bear a message; go to sb with a message ‖ 说～话 have a word (with sb) ‖ 给孩子洗～热水澡 give the child a hot bath ‖ 走～几公里对他来说不算什么。It's nothing to him to walk several kilometres. d) [used between a verb and its complement]: 吃～痛快 eat away ‖ 玩～高兴 have a good time ‖ 笑～不停 keep *laughing* ‖ 一睁开眼就忙～不停 be on a/the dead run from the time one wakes up; 〈口〉be on the hop from the time one wakes up e) 〈口〉[used between 没 or 有 and certain verbs or adjectives to indicate emphasis]: 说～没完 speak endlessly; talk without stopping; run on and on ‖ 只要你细心找还有～找不着的? You can surely find it if you look carefully enough! ‖ 那么做对你没～好儿。It'll do you no good to do that. ❷〈形〉individual: ⇨～别; ～体; ～性 ❸ ＝ 个儿 gèr

个[2] gè 〈后缀〉❶ [suffix to 些]: 那些～鸟不会飞。Those birds cannot fly. ‖ 我们有些～问题需要解决。We have some problems to solve. ❷〈方〉[suffix to some nouns of time] 今儿～ today ‖ 明儿～ tomorrow ‖ 前儿～ day before yesterday ‖ 昨儿～ *yesterday*
⇨gě
【个案】 gè'àn 〈名〉particular case: 作～处理 treat sth as a singular case; handle sth on the case-by-case basis
〖～教学法〗 gè'àn jiàoxuéfǎ 〈名〉case system of teaching
〖～史〗 gè'ànshǐ 〈名〉case history
〖～研究〗 gè'àn yánjiū 〈名〉case study
【个把】 gèbǎ 〈量〉〈方〉one or two; a couple (of); some: 等～小时 wait for a couple of hours ‖ 这本书少说也要～星期才能读完。It takes at least a couple of weeks to finish reading this book. ‖ 我

还需要～人帮忙。I still need one or two helpers.

【个别】 gèbié 〈形〉❶ individual; specific; particular: ～谈话 speak individually/personally (to sb) ‖ ～照顾 give individual attention (to) ‖ ～辅导 coach/instruct individually; give student individual help ‖ ～审讯 interrogate individually ‖ 从～中概括出一般 generalize from particulars ‖ ～问题～处理。Specific problems need to be handled individually/singly. ❷ very few; rare; exceptional; in a minority; only a few (of many): 在～情况下 in a minority of cases ‖ 只有～人缺席。Only a few people were absent. ‖ 这种情况极其～。Such instances are very few/extremely rare.

〖～差异〗 gèbié chāyì 〈名〉[心理] individual difference

〖～精神疗法〗 gèbié jīngshén liáofǎ 〈名〉 individual psychotherapy

【个唱】 gèchàng 〈名〉〈简称〉 solo concert; vocal recital ⇨个人演唱会

【个个】 gègè 〈代〉 each and every one; all; one and all: ～精神饱满。Everybody is full of vitality. ‖ 这些花～色香独特。Each and every of the flowers has its own colour and smell. ‖ ～争先。Each one tries to outdo others.

【个股】 gègǔ 〈名〉 shares of an individual company: ～行情 individual share quotations

【个例】 gèlì 〈名〉 individual case; exceptional case

【个儿】 gèr 〈名〉❶ height; stature; size: 挑大～的 choose bigger ones ‖ 长～ grow in stature ‖ 让学生按大小～排队 line the pupils up according to their height ‖ 大～苹果 big apple ‖ 瘦高～篮球运动员 lanky basketball player ‖ 小～姑娘 short girl; girl of low/short stature ‖ 她～不高。She is small in height/stature. ❷ single object/person (which is one of a group): 挨～批评 criticize (a group of people) one by one; criticize all around ‖ 论～卖 sell by the piece ❸〈方〉 match: 跟我摔跤,你还不是～。You are no match for me in wrestling./ You are not the size to wrestle with me.

【个人】 gèrén ❶〈名〉 individual (as opposed to the collective): 兼顾国家、集体和～的利益 take into account/consideration the interests of the state, the collective, and the individual ‖ ～承担费用 bear the expense personally ‖ ～奋斗 struggle on one's own; try on one's own to achieve personal ambitions; strive to succeed in one's own career ‖ ～爱好 personal preference ‖ ～成就 individual fulfilment; personal achievement ‖ ～的失败 personal failure ‖ ～基本权利 basic rights of the individual; basic individual rights ‖ ～经历 personal experiences ‖ ～意见 individual/personal opinion ‖ 以～名义 in the name of an individual; in one's own name ‖ ～服从组织。The individual is subordinate to the/his organization. ‖ 这些批评不针对～。These criticisms should not be taken personally./ These criticisms are not directed against any individual person. ❷〈代〉[used on formal occasions to refer to oneself] I; you; etc: 我～认为 I myself think; in my opinion ‖ 仅供你个人参考。This is only for your private information/reference. ‖ 就我～而言,我不喜欢她。Personally, I don't like her. ‖ 这件事会影响到你～吗? Will it affect you personally?

〖～保险〗 gèrén bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 personal insurance

〖～财产〗 gèrén cáichǎn 〈名〉 individual/personal property; personal estate: ～保险 personal belongings insurance ‖ ～收入 personal income/revenue from property ‖ ～税 personal property tax

〖～崇拜〗 gèrén chóngbài 〈名〉 personality cult; cult of the individual

〖～储蓄〗 gèrén chǔxù 〈名〉 personal savings

〖～存款〗 gèrén cúnkuǎn 〈名〉 individual deposit

〖～贷款〗 gèrén dàikuǎn 〈名〉 personal loan

〖～档案〗 gèrén dàng'àn 〈名〉 personal file/dossier

〖～得失〗 gèrén déshī 〈名〉 personal gains and losses: 不计～ give no thought to personal gain or loss

〖～电脑〗 gèrén diànnǎo 〈名〉 personal computer (PC): ～展 PC show

〖～动产〗 gèrén dòngchǎn 〈名〉 personal chattels; chattels personal

〖～独裁〗 gèrén dúcái 〈名〉 one-man dictatorship

〖～防卫〗 gèrén fángwèi 〈名〉 private defence

〖～负责〗 gèrén fùzé 〈名〉 individual/private responsibility; individual liability; solo responsibility: ～制 individual responsibility system ‖ 集体领导和～相结合 combine collective leadership with individual responsibility

〖～购买力〗 gèrén gòumǎilì 〈名〉 individual purchasing power

〖～股〗 gèréngǔ 〈名〉 individual share; non institutional share

〖～冠军〗 gèrén guànjūn 〈名〉 individual championship

〖～画展〗 gèrén huàzhǎn 〈名〉 one-person show/exhibition of paintings

〖～混合泳〗 gèrén hùnhéyǒng 〈名〉[体育] individual medley

〖～计算机〗 gèrén jìsuànjī 〈名〉 personal computer (PC)

〖～价值〗 gèrén jiàzhí 〈名〉 individual values: 实现～ realize individual values

〖～简历〗 gèrén jiǎnlì 〈名〉 personal bio; curriculum vitae (cv); résumé

〖～开支〗 gèrén kāizhī 〈名〉 personal outlays/expenses/expenditures

〖～利益〗 gèrén lìyì 〈名〉 personal gain/interest: 牺牲～ sacrifice personal interests ‖ ～服从集体利益 subordinate one's individual interest to the collective interest

〖～迷信〗 gèrén míxìn 〈名〉 personality cult; cult of the individual

〖～密码〗 gèrén mìmǎ 〈名〉 personal identification number (PIN)

〖～免税〗 gèrén miǎnshuì 〈名〉 personal exemption

〖～目的〗 gèrén mùdì 〈名〉 personal motive: 出于～ out of personal motives

〖～全能〗 gèrén quánnéng 〈名〉[体育] individual combined event

〖～人身意外伤害保险〗 gèrén rénshēn yìwàishānghài bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 personal accident insurance: ～单 personal accident insurance policy

〖～收入〗 gèrén shōurù 〈名〉 personal income: ～应税申报制度 system of the declaration of personal incomes for tax payment ‖ 缴纳～调节税 pay personal earnings regulation tax; pay adjustment tax on individual income

〖～手持电话系统〗 gèrén shǒuchí diànhuà xìtǒng 〈名〉 personal handphone system (PHS)

〖～数字助理〗 gèrén shùzì zhùlǐ 〈名〉 personal digital assistant

〖～诉讼〗 gèrén sùsòng 〈名〉 personal action/lawsuit

〖～所得税〗 gèrén suǒdéshuì 〈名〉 individual/personal income tax: 缴纳/支付～ pay individual income tax ‖ 收取～ collect individual income tax ‖ 征收～ collect/levy individual income tax ‖ ～申报表 individual/personal income tax return

〖～通信系统〗 gèrén tōngxìn xìtǒng 〈名〉 personal communication system (PCS)

〖～投资〗 gèrén tóuzī 〈名〉 individual investment: ～顾问 individual investment adviser

〖～卫生〗 gèrén wèishēng 〈名〉 individual/personal hygiene

〖～问题〗 gèrén wèntí 〈名〉 individual/personal problem [usu referring to one's marital status]: 小李的～解决了没有? Is Xiao Li married?

〖～项目〗 gèrén xiàngmù 〈名〉[体育] individual event

〖～肖像权〗 gèrén xiàoxiàngquán 〈名〉 individual portrait rights: 保护～ protect/defend/safeguard one's individual portrait rights ‖ 侵犯～ infringe upon one's individual portrait rights

〖～信用〗 gèrén xìnyòng 〈名〉 personal credit

〖～演唱会〗 gèrén yǎnchànghuì 〈名〉 solo concert; vocal recital: 举行～ hold/give a solo concert

〖～演奏会〗 gèrén yǎnzòuhuì 〈名〉 recital (of a pianist, violinist, etc)

〖～隐私〗 gèrén yǐnsī 〈名〉 privacy: 打探别人的～ be nosy about others' personal lives; poke one's nose into others' private affairs

〖～英雄主义〗 gèrén yīngxióngzhǔyì 〈名〉 egotistic/individualistic heroism

〖～用品〗 gèrén yòngpǐn 〈名〉 personal effects/belongings

〖～责任保险〗 gèrén zérèn bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 personal liability policy

〖～账户〗 gèrén zhànghù 〈名〉 personal account: 开～ open a personal account (with a bank)

〖～支出〗 gèrén zhīchū 〈名〉 personal outlay [usu referring to one's marriage problem]

〖～支票〗 gèrén zhīpiào 〈名〉 personal cheque

〖～主义〗 gèrénzhǔyì 〈名〉〈贬〉(extreme) individualism; me-first mentality; egoism

〖～住房贷款〗 gèrén zhùfáng dàikuǎn 〈名〉 loans extended to the

individual housing purchasers
〖～资本〗 gèrén zīběn 〈名〉personal capital
〖～作品展览会〗 gèrén zuòpǐn zhǎnlǎnhuì 〈名〉one-man exhibition (of calligraphy, painting, etc); individual exhibition
【个体】 gètǐ 〈名〉❶ individual ❷ individual operation: 干～ be self-employed
〖～繁殖〗 gètǐ fánzhí 〈名〉*individual reproduction*
〖～分析〗 gètǐ fēnxī 〈名〉ontoanalysis; microanalysis
〖～工商户〗 gètǐ gōngshānghù 〈名〉❶ individual industrial and commercial entity; individual business ❷ small businessman; self-employed businessman; self-employed person
〖～户〗 gètǐhù 〈名〉❶ self-employed individual; self-employed household ❷ household engaged in individual/private business; privately owned business/enterprise
〖～基因型〗 gètǐ jīyīnxíng 〈名〉[生物] idiotype
〖～经济〗 gètǐ jīngjì 〈名〉*individual economy; self-employed* business: 个体农业经济 individual agricultural economy
〖～经营〗 gètǐ jīngyíng 〈名〉individual operation (of a business): ～者 self-employed person; individual proprietor
〖～劳动者〗 gètǐ láodòngzhě 〈名〉self-employed worker/labourer: ～协会 self-employed workers/labourers association
〖～名词〗 gètǐ míngcí 〈名〉[语法] individual noun
〖～企业〗 gètǐ qǐyè 〈名〉individual enterprise/business; private enterprise/firm
〖～商贩〗 gètǐ shāngfàn 〈名〉*individual retailer; self-employed* vendor
〖～生产者〗 gètǐ shēngchǎnzhě 〈名〉individual producer
〖～生态学〗 gètǐ shēngtàixué 〈名〉autecology
〖～手工业〗 gètǐ shǒugōngyè 〈名〉individual handicraft (industry): ～者 individual handicraftsman
〖～所有制〗 gètǐ suǒyǒuzhì 〈名〉individual/private ownership
〖～心理学〗 gètǐ xīnlǐxué 〈名〉individual psychology
〖～专业户〗 gètǐ zhuānyèhù 〈名〉individual household with specialized lines of work
【个头儿】 gètóur 〈名〉size; height; stature: 他～不小。He's rather tall. / He's quite big. ‖ 这苹果～大。This is a big apple.
【个位】 gèwèi 〈名〉[数学] unit's place; basic unit; one digit
〖～数〗 gèwèishù 〈名〉[数学] digit; unit: ～的加减法 addition and subtraction of digits
【个险】 gè-xiǎn 〈名〉〈简称〉personal insurance ⇨ 个人保险
【个性】 gèxìng 〈名〉❶ individuality; personality; temperament; specific character/property: 保持/失去～ preserve/lose *one's individuality* ‖ 培养～ *cultivate one's individuality* ‖ ～强 have a strong character ‖ 有明显的～ with a distinct individuality ‖ 有～的人 person of specific character; person of marked individuality ‖ 这个演员缺乏～。The actor lacks individuality/has no personality. ‖ 环境造就～。The environment shapes personality. ❷ [哲学] particular characteristic of contradiction: ～和共性 common and specific properties
〖～解放〗 gèxìng jiěfàng 〈名〉liberation of the self; liberation of individual personality; liberation of the ego
〖～类型〗 gèxìng lèixíng 〈名〉*personality type*
〖～论〗 gèxìnglùn 〈名〉personality theory
〖～特征〗 gèxìng tèzhēng 〈名〉individual characteristics; personal traits
【个展】 gèzhǎn 〈名〉〈简称〉one-man/solo exhibition (of calligraphy, painting, etc); individual exhibition ⇨个人作品展览会
【个中】 gèzhōng 〈名〉〈书〉therein; inside: ～奥妙/滋味 secret/taste of sth
〖～人〗 gèzhōngrén 〈名〉insider; person in the know
〖～事〗 gèzhōngshì 〈名〉*inside information/story*
【个子】 gèzi 〈名〉❶ height; stature; size: 大～男孩 boy large in stature; tall and strong boy ‖ 小～女孩 girl small in stature; short/small girl ‖ 就年龄而言，她算是高～了。She is rather tall for her age. ‖ 他～比其他所有人都高。He dominates everyone else by his height. ❷ bale: 草～ bale of hay

各 gè 〈代〉❶ each/every (of a group); all: ～地区～部门 every locality and department ‖ ～国 every country; all the nations ‖ ～位来宾 all the guests present ‖ ～种水果 a variety of fruits; various fruits ‖ ～族人民 people of all nationalities; people of all ethnic backgrounds ‖ 社会～阶层 all social strata ‖ 身体～部分 all parts of the body ‖ 由于～种原因 for various reasons ‖ 有关～方 parties concerned ‖ ～管～ each minds his own business; each flies his own kite ❷ each [used adverbially]: ～不相同 different from one another/each other ‖ ～付～的 go Dutch; split the bill ‖ ～有利弊 each has its advantages and disadvantages ‖ 双方～进一球。Each side scored a goal. / The score was tied at one each. ⇨～执一词
⇨gě
【各半】 gèbàn 〈形〉half and half; fifty-fifty: 成分～的混合物 half-and-half mixture ‖ 责任～ share the duty half-and-half ‖ 我们班男女～。Half of my class are boys/girls. ‖ 他成败的概率～。He has an even chance of success. / His chances of success are fifty-fifty. / It is fifty-fifty that he will succeed. / There is a fifty-fifty chance that he will succeed.
【各奔前程】 gèbèn-qiánchéng 〈熟〉each goes his own way; each will go a separate/different way; each pursues his own course
【各别】 gèbié 〈形〉❶ different; separate; distinctive; individual: 这些问题不同，应～对待。These are separate problems, and have to be handled differently. / These separate problems should be handled separately. ❷〈方〉unusual; peculiar; extraordinary; unique: 式样很～。The style is rather peculiar. ❸〈贬〉odd; eccentric; strange; abnormal; queer; weird: 这个人很～。The man is really an odd fish. / The man is rather eccentric.
〖～另样〗 gèbié-lìngyàng 〈熟〉out of the ordinary; different *from the common run*
【各不相让】 gèbùxiāngràng 〈熟〉neither is willing to yield; each is trying to outdo/excel the other
【各持己见】 gèchí-jǐjiàn 〈熟〉each holds/keeps/stands his ground; each sticks to his own point of view
【各吹各的号，各唱各的调】 gè chuī gède hào, gè chàng gède diào 〈熟〉each blows his own bugle and sings his own song—each has his own way; each wants his own way; each goes his own way no matter what others are doing
【各打五十大板】 *gè dǎ wǔshí dàbǎn* 〈熟〉*punish the wronged* and the wrongdoer alike; punish the guilty and the innocent alike; blame both sides without discrimination: 对事故双方的司机～ apportion the blame for the accident equally between the two drivers
【各得其所】 gèdé-qísuǒ 〈熟〉❶ each gets what he wants; each is properly provided for ❷ each is in his/its proper place; each has a role to play
【各地】 gèdì 〈名〉every/each locality; various places/localities; all regions: 全国～ all over the country; throughout the country/land; in various parts/all corners of the country ‖ 世界～ all over/throughout the world; *in various parts/all corners of the* world
【各个】 gègè ❶〈代〉each; every; all: ～部分 each/every part; all the parts ‖ ～单位 each unit ‖ ～阶级 various classes ‖ 谈到问题的～方面 touch all aspects/every aspect of the problem ‖ 在～领域 in all fields/every field ‖ 在～方面 in all aspects; in every way ❷〈副〉one by one; one after another; separately: ～歼灭 destroy/annihilate (the enemy force) one by one
〖～击破〗 gègè-jīpò 〈熟〉destroy/defeat/crush/rout one by one
【各国议会联盟】 Gèguó Yìhuì Liánméng 〈名〉*Inter-Parliamentary Union*
【各行各业】 gèháng-gèyè 〈熟〉all trades and professions; all walks of life; every profession and trade; all circles
【各级】 gèjí 〈名〉all/different levels; each level: ～各界人士 people from all levels and all walks of life ‖ ～领导 all ranks of leaders ‖ ～人民法院 people's courts at/of all levels; people's courts at various levels ‖ ～政府 governments at/of all levels; governments at various levels
【各界】 gèjiè 〈名〉*all walks of life, all circles*: ～代表 representatives from all walks of life ‖ ～人士 personalities from all walks of life; personages of various circles
【各尽所能】 gèjìn-suǒnéng 〈熟〉from each according to his ability: ～，按劳分配 from each according to his ability, to each according to his work [the socialist principle of distribution] ‖ ～，按需分配 from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs [the communist principle of distribution]
【各就各位】 gèjiù-gèwèi 〈熟〉each goes to his respective place; 请～。*Go to your respective places.* / Go to your places respectively. ‖ 指挥官喊道："～"。The commander shouted, "Man your

posts."

【各就位】 gèjiùwèi 〈熟〉[体育] on your marks; take your positions: ~! On your marks!

【各取所需】 gèqǔ-suǒxū 〈熟〉 each takes what he needs; each helps himself

【各人】 gèrén 〈代〉 each one; every one: 让~自己决定吧。Let each person decide for himself. ‖ ~分头干自己的事。Everyone went about his business.

〖~自扫门前雪,莫管他人瓦上霜〗 gèrén zì sǎo mén qián xuě, mò guǎn tārén wǎ shàng shuāng 〈熟〉 each one sweeps away the snow in front of his own house and heeds not the frost on others' roofs everyone minds his own business only and doesn't poke his nose into/in other people's business; each hoes his own potatoes

【各色】 gèsè 〈形〉 ❶ various; of all kinds; of every description: ~货物、~俱全 be stocked with goods of all kinds ‖ ~人等 all kinds of people; people of all kinds; people of every description; people of all descriptions ❷ 〈方〉〈贬〉 special; odd; eccentric; bizzare; weird: 他那个人很~。He is rather eccentric.

【各式各样】 gèshì-gèyàng 〈熟〉 of various kinds/types; in various ways; all kinds of: ~的服装 dresses of all styles ‖ ~的用途 a wide variety of uses ‖ 人道主义有~的。There are a thousand and one definitions of humanism.

【各抒己见】 gèshū-jǐjiàn 〈熟〉 each speaks his mind; each airs his own views

【各司其事】 gèsī-qíshì 〈熟〉 each attends to his own duties

【各司其职】 gèsī-qízhí =各司其事 gèsī-qíshì

【各位】 gèwèi 〈代〉 ❶ everyone [term of address]: ~请注意。May I have your attention, please? ‖ ~请坐。Please be seated, everyone. ❷ every; all: ~与会代表 fellow delegates

【各显神通】 gèxiǎn-shéntōng 〈熟〉 each shows his own prowess/skill; each tries for all he is worth

【各向同性】 gèxiàngtóngxìng 〈名〉[物理] isotropy; isotropism: ~材料 isotropic material

【各向异性】 gèxiàngyìxìng 〈名〉[物理] anisotropy: ~膜 anisotropic membrane

【各行其是】 gèxíng-qíshì 〈熟〉 each goes his own way; each does what he believes right

【各有千秋】 gèyǒu-qiānqiū 〈熟〉 each has his strong points; each has his own merits; each has sth to recommend him; each achieves the height of his ability

【各有所长】 gèyǒu-suǒcháng 〈熟〉 each has his own good/strong points; everyone has his own specialty

【各有所好】 gèyǒu-suǒhào 〈熟〉 each has his own favourites/likes; each follows his own bent: 人~。There is no accounting for tastes!

【各有一本难念的经】 gè yǒu yīběn nánniànde jīng 〈熟〉 each has a difficult scripture to recite each has his own hard nut to crack; each has his own troubles

【各执己见】 gèzhí-jǐjiàn = 各持己见 gèchí-jǐjiàn

【各执一词】 gèzhí-yící 〈熟〉 each sticks to his own version/argument; each insists on his own point of view or story

【各种各样】 gèzhǒng-gèyàng 〈名〉 all/different kinds/shapes: ~的方法 a whole variety of ways ‖ ~的危险 dangers of different/various shapes; dangers of every shape

【各自】 gèzì 〈代〉 each (of a group); oneself; respective: 保留这些村舍~的特色 preserve the distinctive identities of these village houses ‖ ~东西 each goes his own way; each strives for a different future ‖ ~回家 go separate ways home ‖ 既要~努力又要互相帮助 help each other while working hard oneself ‖ 他们在~的领域都声名显赫。They attained distinction and eminence in their respective fields. ‖ 客人~来了。The guests came singly. ‖ 每个党派都~提出了自己的建议。Each party has separately made their own proposals.

〖~为战〗 gèzì-wéizhàn 〈熟〉 fight independently; fight without allies

〖~为政〗 gèzì-wéizhèng 〈熟〉 each does things in his own way; each acts on/after his own will without mutual coordination/cooperation (esp when they should do)

虼 gè

【虼螂】 gèláng 〈名〉 dung beetle

【虼蚤】 gèzao 〈名〉〈口〉 flea

硌 gè

〈动〉〈口〉 scratch; offend; be hurt by sth sharp/uneven/lumpy: 褥子没有铺平,躺在上面~。That rumpled mattress was terribly uncomfortable. ‖ 他的手被桌上的钉子~破了。His hand was scratched by a nail in the table. ‖ 有些新衬衫~人。Some new shirts are scratchy. ‖ 这枝钢笔~纸。This pen scratches. / This pen is scratchy.

⇨luò

【硌脚】 gèjiǎo 〈动〉 hurt the foot: 鞋里的沙子~。The sand in my shoes hurts me/my feet.

【硌窝儿】 gèwōr 〈形〉 cracked; dented; slightly broken: ~鸡蛋 cracked egg

【硌牙】 gèyá 〈动〉 hurt one's teeth: 米没淘干净,有点~。The rice was not washed clean, so it hurt my teeth.

铬 gè

〈名〉 chrome; chromium (Cr): 镀~的 chrome-plated; chromium plated

【铬镀层】 gèdùcéng 〈名〉 chromium coating; chrome plating

【铬矾】 gèfán 〈名〉 chrome alum: ~钢 chrome-vanadium steel

【铬钢】 gègāng 〈名〉 chrome/chromium steel

【铬硅镀层】 gèguīdùcéng 〈名〉 chromium-silicon coating

【铬化】 gèhuà 〈动〉 chromize: ~处理 chromizing

【铬镁砖】 gèměizhuān 〈名〉 magnesite chrome brick

【铬锰钢】 gèměnggāng 〈名〉 chrome-manganese steel; Chromador

【铬锰硅钢】 gèměngguīgāng 〈名〉 chromansil

【铬明矾】 gèmíngfán 〈名〉 chrome alum; chromalum

【铬钼钢】 gèmùgāng 〈名〉 chrome-molybdenum steel; Hascrome

【铬镍钢】 gèniègāng 〈名〉 chrome-nickel/chromium-nickel steel: ~线 chrome-nickel wire

【铬镍焊条】 gèniè hàntiáo 〈名〉 chromium-nickel electrode

【铬镍合金】 gèniè héjīn 〈名〉 chromium-nickel alloy; Chromel

【铬铅矿】 gèqiānkuàng 〈名〉 crocoisite; crocoite

【铬鞣】 gèróu 〈名〉 chrome tanning: ~革 chrome leather

【铬酸】 gèsuān 〈名〉 chromic acid

【铬铁】 gètiě 〈名〉 ferrochrome; ferrochromium

〖~矿〗 gètiěkuàng 〈名〉 chromite

【铬砖】 gèzhuān 〈名〉 chrome brick

膈 gè

⇨gé

【膈应】 gèying 〈动〉〈方〉 feel nausea; turn/be sick; feel like retching/vomiting: 看到蛇心里~ feel nausea at the sight of snakes; turn sick at the sight of snakes

gěi

给 gěi

❶ 〈动〉 give; grant: 把这封信~她 hand this letter to her ‖ ~他些吃的 give him something to eat ‖ ~她一周假 grant her a week's leave ‖ ~我一些时间 give me some time ‖ 她~我的印象很好。She impressed me favourably. ‖ 这本书是~你的。This book is for you. ❷ 〈动〉 make sb suffer: ~敌人以沉重打击 strike the enemy a heavy blow; strike a heavy blow at the enemy ‖ ~一记耳光 give sb a slap; box sb's ears; smack sb's face ‖ ~一脚 give sb a kick ‖ ~他点颜色看看 teach him a lesson ❸ 〈动〉 allow; let; make: ~我看看。Let me have a look. ‖ 他不~大家知道他病了。He didn't let it be known that he was ill. / He didn't reveal that he was sick. ❹ 〈介〉 [used in passive sentences to introduce either the doer of the action or the action if the doer is not mentioned] by; with: 感到肋间~人捅了一下 feel a poke (by someone) in the ribs ‖ 花~雨打湿了。The flowers got wet in the rain. ‖ 她丈夫因涉嫌谋杀~逮捕了。Her husband was arrested for murder. ‖ 我们的衣服~汗水湿透了。Our clothes were soaked with sweat. ‖ 这件事我完全~忘了。I clean forgot it. ❺ 〈助〉 [used before a verb for emphasis]: 花瓶~打了。Someone broke the vase. ‖ 她把自行车~修好了。She has had her bicycle repaired. ❻ 〈介〉 [used after a verb indicating the handing or passing over of sth] to; with: 把球回传~守门员 pass the ball back to the goalkeeper ‖ 发~每个士兵一支枪。Each soldier was issued a rifle. ‖ 她把盐递~了我。She passed me the salt. / She

handed the salt to me. ❸ 〈介〉[used to introduce the recipient of an action] to; for: ～孩子们讲故事 tell stories to the children ‖ ～客队加油 cheer/root for the visiting team ‖ ～老师认错 admit one's fault to the teacher ‖ ～某人打电话 give sb a call ‖ ～某人道歉 apologize to someone ‖ ～你添麻烦了,不好意思。Sorry to have troubled you. ❹ 〈介〉[followed by "我" in the imperative sentence for emphasis]: 快～我闭嘴。Shut up! ‖ 你～我走开。Go away!

⇨jǐ

【给出路】 gěi chūlù 〈动〉 give sb a chance to earn his living; give sb a way out; give sb a chance to turn over a new leaf

【给定值】 gěidìngzhí 〈名〉 given value

【给分】 gěifēn 〈动〉 score points: 他的作文老师给了 30 分。His essay was scored thirty points by the teacher. ‖ 日本裁判给了她七分。The Japanese judge scored her seven.

【给脸】 gěiliǎn 〈动〉 save sb's face/self-respect; spare sb's feelings; do sb a favour: ～不要脸 be fool enough to reject a face-saving offer

【给面子】 gěi miànzi 〈动〉 save sb's face; spare sb's feelings; do sb a favour: 主席最后还是来了, 还算～。The chairman eventually saved my face by showing up.

【给颜色看】 gěi yánsè kàn 〈动〉 make it hot for sb: 你如果继续捣乱,我就会给你颜色看。If you go on making trouble, I'll show you a thing or two.

【给以】 gěiyǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 give; grant; accord; apply [usually followed by an abstract object]: ～充分重视 give/accord/pay ample attention (to sb or sth) ‖ ～道义支持 give moral support ‖ ～法律保护 grant legal protection ‖ ～法律制裁 impose a legal sanction ‖ ～很高评价 appreciate/value highly ‖ ～记过处分 give sb a demerit; have one's demerit on the record ‖ ～适当照顾 show due consideration (for) ‖ ～严厉惩罚 impose/inflict a severe/heavy punishment; punish severely/heavily; administer a severe punishment ‖ ～迎头痛击 deal a head-on blow ‖ ～优先权 accord priority ‖ ～正式承认 give official recognition (to) ‖ ～政治庇护 grant political asylum ‖ ～致命打击 deal a crushing/fatal/heavy blow ‖ 他们对敌人的进攻～有力的还击。They responded to the enemy's attack with a strong assault of their own.

gēn

根 gēn ❶ 〈名〉 root (of a plant): 生/扎～ take/strike root; root; send out roots ‖ ～很浅/深 have shallow/deep roots ‖ 把树连～拔起 root out a tree; uproot a tree; pull/pluck up a tree by the roots ‖ 树～ tree root ‖ 佛教在日本深深地扎下了～。Buddhism planted its roots deeply on the Japanese soil. ‖ 换盆时小心不要伤了～。Be careful not to damage the roots when repotting. ⇨～深叶茂; 盘～错结 ❷ 〈名〉 offspring; descendant: 寻～ trace one's family roots; discover/search one's roots ‖ 单～独苗 sole/only male descendant/heir ❸ 〈名〉[数学] root: ⇨平方～ ❹ 〈名〉[数学] *solution of an algebraic equation* ❺ 〈名〉[化学] *radical*: ⇨复～; 酸～ ❻ 〈名〉 root; foot; base (of a human bodily organ or an object): 发～ bulb of hair ⇨墙～; 舌～; 牙～ ❼ 〈名〉 root; origin; cause; source: ⇨祸～; 刨～问底 ❽ 〈副〉 completely; thoroughly; root and branch: ⇨～除; ～治 ❾ 〈名〉 foundation; basis ❿ 〈量〉[for long, thin objects]: 一～棍子/绳子 a stick/rope ‖ 一～粉笔 a piece/stick of chalk ‖ 一～火柴/香烟 a match/cigarette ‖ 一～头发 a strand of hair

【根癌病】 gēn'áibìng 〈名〉[植物] crown gall

【根被】 gēnbèi 〈名〉[植物] velamen

【根本】 gēnběn ❶ 〈名〉 root; essence; essential; base; foundation: 触及～ get at/to the root of sth; get/go to the heart of sth; go straight to the heart/root of sth ‖ 抓住问题的～ get to/at the root/essence/core/heart of a problem; seize the essence of a problem; grasp the essentials of a problem ‖ 从～上解决问题 tackle a problem at its source ‖ 在～上一致 be identical at root; be essentially the same ‖ 我的观点从～上动摇了她的信念。My ideas rocked her assurance to its foundations. / My ideas shook the basis of her belief. ❷ 〈形〉 basic; essential; cardinal; fundamental: ～变化 fundamental/thorough change ‖ ～出路 ultimate way out ‖ ～利益 fundamental interests ‖ ～矛盾 fundamental contradiction ‖ ～性的问题 fundamental matter; substantive issue ‖ ～原因 root/bottom/basic/fundamental cause ‖ ～原则 cardinal principle ❸ 〈副〉 at all; simply [usu used in the negative]: ～不当人看 simply do not treat sb as a human being ‖ 那～不是孩子去的地方。That is no place for a child. ‖ 事情～没有你说的那么糟。It's not half as bad as you made it appear to be. ‖ 他～不是医生。He is no doctor in the first place. ‖ 她才 50 岁,现在～不算老。She's only fifty and that's no age these days. ‖ 我～不欣赏这首歌。I didn't enjoy this song at all. ❹ 〈副〉 totally; thoroughly; radically; completely: ～对立 be diametrically opposed to each other ‖ ～改变对教育的态度 fundamentally change the attitudes towards education ‖ 问题已～解决。The matter has been settled once (and) for all. ‖ 我～不同意。I totally disagree. ❺ 〈副〉 from the past to the present; at all times: 他～不会做这种事。He is quite above such conduct. ‖ 她～不把私利放在心上。Selfish interests don't weigh with her at all. ‖ 我～就没见过他。*I've never seen him before.*

[～法] gēnběnfǎ 〈名〉 ❶ constitution ❷ fundamental law/charter; *organic law*: 宪法是我国的～。*The Constitution is the organic law of our country.*

【根部】 gēnbù 〈名〉 ❶ base; root: 大腿～ base/root of the thigh ❷ [冶金] root: 接头～ root of join

【根插】 gēnchā 〈名〉 root cutting/planting

【根除】 gēnchú 〈动〉 root out; eliminate; eradicate; exterminate; do away with radically/thoroughly: ～弊端 stamp out/eradicate malpractice ‖ ～腐败现象 uproot corruption; root out corruption ‖ ～祸害 cut off the evil from all sources ‖ ～社会弊病 cure society of a social evil ‖ ～水患 eliminate the scourge of floods ‖ ～罪恶 root up evil; strike at the roots of vice; strike the evil at its source ‖ 被彻底～ be exterminated root and branch; be completely/entirely/utterly eliminated

【根底】 gēndǐ 〈名〉 ❶ foundation; root; grounding: 打下牢固的写作～ gain firm root in writing ‖ ～浅/深 have a shaky/solid foundation ‖ 法语～好 have a solid foundation in French; be well-grounded in French ‖ 他在商界没什么～。He has no roots in business circles. ❷ cause; root; background: 追问～ enquire into the cause of a matter ‖ 不了解一个人的～ do not know the *background of a person*

【根柢】 gēndǐ = 根底 gēndǐ

【根雕】 gēndiāo 〈名〉 tree-root carving

【根腐病】 gēnfǔbìng 〈名〉[农业] root rot

【根冠】 gēnguān 〈名〉[植物] root cap

【根管】 gēnguǎn 〈名〉[解剖] root canal

【根函数】 gēnhánshù 〈名〉[数学] radical function

【根号】 gēnhào 〈名〉[数学] radical/root sign ($\sqrt{\ }$)

【根基】 gēnjī 〈名〉 ❶ root; foundation; basis; groundwork: 打好～ lay a solid foundation ‖ 动摇～ shake the foundation of; shake sth to its very foundation ‖ 削弱农业的～ sap the roots of agriculture ‖ 在社会上没有～ have no good groundwork (for success) ‖ ～不牢 shaky foundation ‖ ～牢固 firm foundation ❷ foundation (of a building): 打造房子的～ lay the foundation of a building ‖ 这栋房子～牢固。The house stands on firm ground. ‖ 〈喻〉这家新公司～浅。The new firm is still on an insecure footing/basis. / The firm rests on an uncertain footing. ❸ family wealth/finance; patrimony: ～差 (of a family) be *financially insecure*

【根脚】 *gēnjiao* = 根基② gēnjī

【根接】 gēnjiē 〈名〉[农业] root graft

【根茎】 gēnjīng 〈名〉[植物] rhizome; rootstock

【根究】 gēnjiū 〈动〉 probe into; get to the bottom of; root (for); grope (for): ～答案 root for an answer ‖ ～缘由 probe into the cause; make a thorough investigation of sth; enquire into the origin of sth

【根据】 gēnjù ❶ 〈介〉 by; according to; on the basis of; in conformity with; in the light of; in line with; in accordance with; on (the) ground(s) of; based on: ～本条例/通知 in accordance/accord with the spirit of this regulation/notice ‖ ～表现评价雇员 evaluate employees on the basis of their performance ‖ ～国家利益执行经济政策 pursue economic policies based on the national interest ‖ ～合同使用劳动力 use labour on a contract basis ‖ ～具体情况 in the light of the circumstances/the specific conditions ‖ ～同名小说改编的电影 film/movie based on a novel of the same title ‖ ～先例 based on precedents ‖ ～现行中国法律 under the existing Chinese law ‖ ～重量 by weight ‖ ～自身的能力 *according* to one's own ability ‖ ～自愿原则 on a voluntary basis ‖ 诸贝尔奖

是～诺贝尔的遗嘱设立的。The Nobel Prize was established by the will of Alfred Nobel. ❷〈名〉basis; foundation; grounds; support: 毫无～ be utterly groundless ‖ 没有任何事实～ there is no basis in fact whatsoever ‖ 提供可靠～ provide/afford a sound basis (for) ‖ 有理论/科学～ have a theoretical/scientific basis ‖ 他的想法很有～。He has good grounds for what he thinks. ‖ 她的怀疑是有充分～的。There is great cause for her suspicion. ‖ 这一建议的理论～不足。This suggestion theoretically is poorly-grounded. ❸〈动〉rely on; depend on: 你～什么怀疑他的话? On what grounds do you doubt what he said? ‖ 制定目标要～自身的能力。A target must be set according to one's own competence.

〖～地〗 gēnjùdì 〈名〉base; base area: 建立～ establish a base ‖ 革命～ revolutionary base

【根绝】 gēnjué 〈动〉root out/up; stamp out; pluck up (by the roots); eradicate; eliminate; exterminate; extinguish: ～腐败 stamp out corruption ‖ ～流行病 extinguish an epidemic disease root and branch ‖ ～事故 eliminate accidents ‖ ～血吸虫病 stamp out snail fever ‖ ～罪恶 strike at the root of vice ‖ 这种病容易～。This disease could easily be rooted out.

G

【根瘤】 gēnliú 〈名〉[植物] root nodule/tubercle: ～病 root-knot ‖ ～菌 nodule bacteria

【根毛】 gēnmáo 〈名〉[植物] root hair

【根苗】 gēnmiáo 〈名〉❶ roots and shoots ❷ root; origin; source: 细说～ explain the causes ‖ 邪恶的～ root of evil ❸ offspring: 家里的惟一～ only male child in a family

【根目录】 gēnmùlù 〈名〉[计算机] root directory

【根攀植物】 gēnpān zhíwù 〈名〉[植物] root climber

【根群】 gēnqún 〈名〉root mass

【根深柢固】 gēnshēn-dǐgù ＝ 根深蒂固 gēnshēn-dìgù

【根深蒂固】 gēnshēn-dìgù 〈熟〉❶ be deeply rooted; be firmly established; have strong/vigorous root: ～, 难以杜绝 be too deeply rooted to eradicate ‖ 这种思想在农村～。The idea takes very strong/vigorous root in the countryside. / The idea is deeply rooted in the countryside. ❷ deep-rooted; deep-seated; deep-set; inveterate; well-seated; well-established; deeply ingrained: ～的仇恨 deeply implanted hatred ‖ ～的偏见 well-seated/deep-seated prejudice; ingrained bias ‖ ～的社会问题 deep/deep-rooted/deep-seated/deep-set social problem; social problem of long standing ‖ ～的习惯 well-seated habit; habit deeply engrained; entrenched/ingrained/inveterated habit

【根深叶茂】 gēnshēn-yèmào 〈熟〉have deep roots and luxuriant leaves be well-established/well-grounded and vigorously developing/flourishing

【根式】 gēnshì 〈名〉[数学] radical expression: ～方程 radical equation

【根外追肥】 gēnwài zhuīféi 〈名〉[农业] foliage dressing; foliage spray

【根蔓】 gēnwàn 〈名〉root and stem—cause; origin; source

【根系】 gēnxì 〈名〉[植物] root system

【根须】 gēnxū 〈名〉[植物] root hair; fibrous root

【根压】 gēnyā 〈名〉[植物] root pressure

【根芽】 gēnyá 〈名〉[植物] radical bud; root bud

【根用作物】 gēnyòng zuòwù 〈名〉root crop

【根由】 gēnyóu 〈名〉origin; cause; root: 找到～ get to the root (of sth) ‖ 追问～ probe into the cause; make detailed enquiries about the cause of sth ‖ 问题的～ root of a problem ‖ 高犯罪率的～是失业和贫困。The high crime rate has its roots in unemployment and poverty.

【根源】 gēnyuán ❶〈名〉root; origin; (basic/first) cause; source: 消除战争～ remove/get rid of the (basic) cause/the roots of war; root out the causes of war; eliminate the roots of war ‖ 追究～ trace sth to its origin/fountainhead ‖ 冲突的～ roots of a conflict ‖ 历史/社会/思想～ historical/social/ideological origin or root ‖ 不注意卫生是各种疾病的～。Lack of cleanliness is the root/cause of various diseases. ‖ 无知是许多罪恶的～。Ignorance is the parent of many evils. ❷〈动〉originate; stem from; derive from: 这场战争～于意识形态的冲突。The war originated in ideological conflicts.

【根砧木】 gēnzhēnmù 〈名〉[园艺] rootstock

【根值】 gēnzhí 〈名〉[数学] root: ～数 radix

【根植】 gēnzhí 〈动〉be rooted (in); take/strike root: 〈喻〉～于生活 be rooted in life

【根指数】 gēnzhǐshù 〈名〉[数学] index of a radical/the root; radical exponent

【根治】 gēnzhì 〈动〉effect/perform a radical/perfect cure; cure once (and) for all; bring under permanent control: ～虫害 bring insect pests under permanent control ‖ ～河流 bring a river under permanent control; harness a river permanently ‖ ～支气管炎 effect a radical cure of bronchitis ‖ 目前尚无～这种病的药。There is no radical/perfect cure for this disease at present.

【根轴】 gēnzhóu 〈名〉[数学] radical axis

【根轴系】 gēnzhóuxì 〈名〉[植物] root system

【根子】 gēnzi 〈名〉〈口〉❶ root (of a plant): 这棵树～扎得浅。The tree has shallow roots. ❷ cause; origin; root; source: 贫穷的～在于教育落后。Poverty has its roots in poor education. ⇨命～

跟 gēn ❶〈名〉heel (of the foot, a shoe, a sock, etc): 低～鞋 low-heeled shoes ⇨后～; 脚～ ❷〈动〉follow; go/come/be after: ～人学钢琴 take piano lessons with sb ‖ ～在后面 follow sb at heel ‖ ～着党走 go with the Party; follow the Party line ‖ ～着某人上楼 follow sb upstairs ‖ 紧～其后 follow close at/on the heels of ‖ ～我读。Read after me. ‖ ～我来。Follow me. / Come along with me. ‖ 价格增长～不上成本增长。Price increases failed to keep pace with rising costs. ‖ 她到哪儿我～到哪儿。I followed her wherever she went. / I tagged along with/after/behind her. ❸〈动〉(of a woman) marry sb: 她最后～了一个姓王的。She finally married a Wang. ❹〈介〉a) [used to introduce the recipient of an action] with: ～不良习惯作斗争 combat/fight a bad habit ‖ ～敌人短兵相接 engage in close combat with an enemy ‖ ～某人告别 say good-bye to sb ‖ ～某人过不去 be hard on sb ‖ 我有话要～你讲。I want to have a word with you. b) [used to indicate involvement, relationship, etc] with: ～孩子们住在一起 live with one's children ‖ ～某人私下谈谈 have a word with sb in private ‖ ～朋友合伙做生意 carry on business in partnership with one's friend ‖ ～群众商量 consult with the masses ‖ ～我同班 be one of my classmates ‖ ～丈夫离婚 divorce one's husband ‖ 水～油不易混合。Oil and water do not readily mix. ‖ 他的画～他的性格有关。His paintings are connected with his character. ‖ 他～第一个妻子没有孩子。He had no children by his first wife. ‖ 这事～我没关系。It has nothing to do with me. c) [used to indicate comparison or contrast] as; from: ～以往一样 same as before ‖ 不能～…相比 cannot be compared with sb/sth ‖ ～他的第一本书相比, 他最近的一本要差得多。His latest book compares very poorly with his first. ‖ ～去年相比, 我厂产量增长30%。The output of our factory has increased by thirty per cent over last year. ‖ ～许多人相比, 她确实非常幸运。Compared with many others, she was indeed very fortunate. / She was indeed very fortunate in comparison with many other people. ‖ 他～你不一样。He is different from you. ❺〈连〉and: 她～她儿子刚才在这里。She and her son were here just now. ‖ 中国～美国都是大国。Both China and America are big countries.

【跟班】 gēnbān ❶〈动〉join a regular shift or class; work together with a group, team or class: ～劳动 (of a cadre) go to work with a specific group in a workshop for a specified period of time ‖ ～听课 audit a class; observe a class ❷〈名〉〈旧〉footman; attendant

【跟班儿的】 gēnbānrde ＝跟班 ② gēnbān

【跟包】 gēnbāo ❶〈动〉look after the costumes, etc for an actor ❷〈名〉〈旧〉attendant (in charge of costumes in a play or an opera performance)

【跟不上】 gēnbushàng 〈动〉❶ fail to keep pace with; be unable to catch up with: ～功课 cannot catch up one's lessons ‖ ～形势 fail to keep abreast of the current situation ❷ be inferior; be not as good as: 他的记忆力还～我呢。His memory is not as good as mine.

【跟差】 gēnchāi ＝ 跟班 ② gēnbān

【跟从】 gēncóng ❶〈动〉follow; go with; accompany: 你领头, 我～你。You take the lead and I'll follow. ❷〈名〉〈旧〉retinue; suite; attendant

【跟单】 gēndān 〈名〉document attached

〖～承兑〗 gēndān chéngduì 〈名〉documentary acceptance

〖～汇兑〗 gēndān huìduì 〈名〉documentary remittance

〖～汇票〗 gēndān huìpiào 〈名〉documentary bill/draft

〖～信用证〗 gēndān xìnyòngzhèng 〈名〉documentary credit; documentary letter of credit

【跟得上】 gēndeshàng 〈动〉❶ keep pace with; be able to catch up with: ～末班车 be able to catch the last bus ‖ ～时代 keep pace with the times ❷ be as good as; can be compared with: 她的英语～美国人了。Her English is as good as an American's.
【跟斗】 gēndou 〈旧〉 = 跟头 gēntou
【跟风】 gēnfēng 〈动〉 go with the tide; be given to fads; be a faddist: ～炒作 promotional hype
【跟腱】 gēnjiàn 〈名〉 Achilles tendon: ～反射 Achilles tendon reflex ‖ ～滑囊炎 Achilles bursitis
【跟脚】 gēnjiǎo 〈方〉❶〈动〉〈旧〉 wait upon (one's master when going out): ～的 follower; footman ❷〈动〉〈口〉(of a child) follow the elders and be not willing to leave: 这孩子真～。The child follows his parents about all day long. / The child is just the shadow of his parents. ❸〈形〉(of shoes) well-fit: 我这双鞋真～。My shoes are an exact/perfect/good fit. / The shoes fit me perfectly. ❹〈副〉 close on/upon the heels of: ～进屋 immediately follow sb into the room ‖ 你先走,我们～就到。You go first/ahead, and we'll follow on/we'll join you in a minute.
【跟进】 gēnjìn 〈动〉 follow up; follow suit: 一家大银行已降低了利率,其它几家银行也会～照做的。One of the major banks has lowered its interest rates and the other banks are expected to follow suit.
【跟屁虫】 gēnpìchóng 〈名〉〈口〉〈贬〉 persistent follower; shadow: 像～一样跟着某人 follow sb around like a shadow
【跟前】 gēnqián 〈名〉❶ area/place in front of sb/sth; vicinity; neighbourhood: 窗户～的座位 window seat ‖ ～不远处的红色大楼 red building in the near distance ‖ 在房子～走走 walk around the house ‖ ～没有停车场。There is no parking lot in the neighbourhood. ‖ 请再往～走点儿。Come nearer, please. ‖ 只有总统～的人才能领会他的意图。Only those around the President understood his intentions. ❷ time shortly before: 春节～ shortly before the Spring Festival ❸ (of parents) state of having children: 她～有一儿一女。She has a son and a daughter living with her. ‖ 子女不在～,老两口儿有点孤独。Having no children in company, the old couple feel somewhat lonely.
【跟上】 gēnshang 〈动〉 keep pace with; keep abreast of/with; catch up with: ～潮流/时代 keep pace with the times; go with the times; keep abreast of/with the times ‖ ～科学发展的步伐 keep abreast with the progress in science ‖ ～形势 keep abreast of the current situation ‖ 快～! Close up!
【跟梢】 gēnshāo = 盯梢 dīngshāo
【跟摄】 gēnshè 〈名〉 tracking shot; follow shot: 进行～ make a follow shot; make a tracking shot
【跟手】 gēnshǒu 〈副〉〈方〉 immediately after; directly after: ～关门。Close the door after you. / Shut the door behind you! ‖ 听到这个消息,他～出去了。He went out on hearing the news/at the news.
【跟随】 gēnsuí ❶〈动〉 follow; come after; go after: ～左右 follow sb wherever he goes ‖ 孩子～爸爸出去了。The child followed his father out. ❷〈名〉 follower; retinue: 将军带着一大批～大踏步走了过去。The general strode past with a large retinue. / The general strode past, followed by a large retinue entourage.
【跟趟儿】 gēntàngr 〈动〉〈方〉❶ keep up with; catch up with: 学习跟不上趟儿 can not keep up with others in study ❷ have enough time (to do); be able to do sth in time; be able to make it: 你吃完饭去还～。You can get there on time even if you start after supper.
【跟帖】 gēntiě 〈名〉 follow-up post
【跟头】 gēntou 〈名〉❶ somersault: 翻～ turn/do a somersault; tumble; perform tumbles ‖ 杂技演员在舞台上翻～。The acrobats tumbled over on the stage. ❷ fall: 摔/栽～ have a fall; 〈喻〉 encounter a failure
〖～虫〗 gēntouchóng 〈名〉 wiggler; wriggler
【跟尾儿】 gēnyǐr 〈动〉〈方〉 tread on the heels (of sb); follow at sb's heel, immediately follow: 你先走,我～就到。You go first and I'll be there shortly.
【跟着】 gēnzhe ❶〈动〉 follow; go after; accompany: ～感觉走 follow one's hunch; be guided by feelings; follow one's own inclination ‖ ～某人出去 follow sb out ‖ 紧紧～ follow close upon the heels of sb ‖ 她走了进来,后面～一群摄影师。She walked in, followed by a crowd of photographers. ❷〈连〉 right after; directly after; immediately after; immediately afterwards: 吃完饭他们～就工作起来。They set to work immediately after the meal. ‖ 失败后,我～又试了一次。I tried again immediately after I failed the first time. ‖ 他出事后～就死了。His death followed close on the accident. / He died soon after the accident.
【跟踪】 gēnzōng ❶〈动〉 follow the tracks of; shadow; tail; track; trail: ～而来 come in pursuit ‖ ～贩毒分子到他们的藏身地 trail/track the drug dealers to their hideout ‖ ～目标/罪犯 track a target/criminal ‖ ～某人几天 shadow sb for several days ‖ ～追击 go in hot pursuit of ‖ 被陌生人～ be followed by a stranger ‖ 甩掉～我们的那两个人 throw off the two people who are trailing us ❷〈名〉[自控] follow-up; tracking: 电子～ electronic tracking ‖ 光～ optical tracking ‖ 手控～ manual following ‖ 自动～ automatic tracking
〖～报道〗 gēnzōng bàodào ❶〈动〉 follow up on: ～这一事件 follow up on this event ❷〈名〉 follow-up report/coverage
〖～采访〗 gēnzōng cǎifǎng 〈名〉 follow-through interview
〖～程序〗 gēnzōng chéngxù 〈名〉 tracing routine
〖～调查〗 gēnzōng diàochá 〈名〉 follow-up investigation/survey: 做～ make a follow-up survey
〖～服务〗 gēnzōng fúwù 〈名〉 follow-up service: 提供～ provide a follow-up service
〖～控制室〗 gēnzōng kòngzhìshì 〈名〉 tracking control room
〖～器〗 gēnzōngqì 〈名〉 tracker
〖～球〗 gēnzōngqiú 〈名〉[计算机] trackball; tracker ball
〖～搜索〗 gēnzōng sōusuǒ 〈名〉[电子] track-while-scan
〖～系统〗 gēnzōng xìtǒng 〈名〉 tracking system
〖～信号〗 gēnzōng xìnhào 〈名〉 tracking signal
〖～站〗 gēnzōngzhàn 〈名〉 tracking station
〖～装置〗 gēnzōng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 follow-up device; tracking apparatus

gén

哏 gén ❶〈形〉〈方〉 funny; amusing; comic; comical: 这个故事真～。This story is intensely funny/amusing. ❷〈名〉 clowning; antics; clownish speech or behaviour: ⇨逗～; 捧～

gěn

艮 gěn 〈形〉〈方〉❶ (of a person or speech) blunt; forthright; straightforward: 她说话真～。She is rather blunt in speech. ❷ (of food) tough; leathery: 苹果太～,我没法吃。The apple is so tough that I can't eat it.
⇨gèn

gèn

亘 gèn 〈动〉(of space or time) extend; stretch: ⇨横～; 绵～
【亘古】 gèngǔ 〈副〉 from time immemorial; in the remote past: 世上没有～不变的东西。Nothing is eternally immutable.
〖～及今〗 gèngǔ-jíjīn 〈熟〉 from time immemorial down to the present day
〖～通今〗 gèngǔ-tōngjīn =亘古及今 gèngǔ-jíjīn
〖～未有〗 gèngǔ-wèiyǒu 〈熟〉 be unprecedented; be unheard-of

艮 gèn 〈名〉 *gen* [one of the Eight Trigrams for divination, symbolizing mountain]
⇨gěn

茛 gèn → 毛茛 máogèn

gēng

更 gēng ❶〈动〉 change; replace: ⇨～改; ～新; 改弦～张 ❷〈名〉〈旧〉 watch [one of the five two-hour periods into which the night was formerly divided]: 头～ first/evening watch ‖ 四～

fourth/morning watch ‖ ～深人静的时候 still watches of the night ❸〈名〉drum for beating the watches; watch drum: 打～ beat the watches ‖ 巡～ keep night watch ❹〈动〉〈书〉experience: 少不～事 be young and inexperienced
⇨gèng

【更次】gēngcì 〈名〉〈旧〉period of night watch, about two hours: 睡一～ sleep about two hours

【更迭】gēngdié 〈动〉change; alternate: 朝代～ change of dynasty; dynastic change ‖ 地方官员的大～ sweeping change in local governorship ‖ 内阁～ cabinet change; change/reshuffle of a cabinet ‖ 涨潮落潮交替～。The flood and ebb tides alternate with each other.

【更定】gēngdìng 〈动〉revise; reformulate; change; alter: ～规章制度 revise rules and regulations ‖ ～现行法律 revise an existing law; make a revision/an alteration of an existing law

【更动】gēngdòng 〈动〉change; modify; alter: ～次序 alter the order (of) ‖ 做必要的～ make necessary alterations ‖ 未做任何～ no alteration whatsoever has been made (to sth) ‖ 有所～ some changes/alterations/modifications have been made ‖ 人事～ personnel change; change in personnel

G

【更番】gēngfān 〈副〉alternately; by turns: ～值班 be on duty by turns

【更夫】gēngfū 〈名〉〈旧〉night watchman/watcher

【更改】gēnggǎi 〈动〉alter; change; make a change/changes; make alterations: ～标点 alter/change the punctuation mark ‖ ～计划 change a plan ‖ ～列车时刻表 change a railway timetable ‖ ～路线 change the route ‖ ～名称 change the name ‖ ～日期 change the date ‖ ～原先做出的安排 alter the prior arrangement ‖ 不可～的决定 unalterable decision ‖ 这种飞机能自动～航线。This kind of plane automatically alters course.

【更鼓】gēnggǔ 〈名〉〈旧〉night watchman's drum

【更换】gēnghuàn 〈动〉replace; change; renew: ～灯泡 change a light bulb ‖ ～地址 change one's address ‖ ～电话号码 change one's telephone number ‖ ～发动机 replace the engine ‖ ～工作 change/shift jobs ‖ ～驾照 renew one's driving licence ‖ ～零件/设备 replace a part/an equipment ‖ ～有问题的商品 exchange goods which have faults ‖ ～座位 change places/seats (with sb) ‖ 磨损了的轮胎需要～。The worn-out tyre needs replacing. / The worn-out tyre needs to be replaced. ‖ 我们的工人每两年～一半。Half of our workers turn over every two years. ‖ 这些证件要每年～一次。These licences need yearly renewal.

【更阑】gēnglán 〈名〉〈书〉depth of the night: ～人静 deep is the night and all is quiet

【更楼】gēnglóu 〈名〉〈书〉night watch tower

【更漏】gēnglòu 〈名〉〈旧〉hourglass; sandglass

【更名】gēngmíng 〈动〉change one's name: ～改姓 change one's given name and alter the surname; change one's name ‖ ～启事 name-changing notice

【更年期】gēngniánqī 〈名〉climacteric; climacterium: ～妇女 woman at the change of life ‖ 女性～ female climacteric

〖～精神病〗gēngniánqī jīngshénbìng 〈名〉involutional/climacteric psychosis

〖～忧郁症〗gēngniánqī yōuyùzhèng 〈名〉involutional melancholia

〖～综合征〗gēngniánqī zōnghézhēng 〈名〉climacteric syndrome

【更仆难数】gēngpú-nánshǔ 〈熟〉too many to count; countless; innumerable

【更深人静】gēngshēn-rénjìng 〈熟〉deep is the night and all is quiet: ～的时候 in the deep/depth of night; at the dead of night; in the quiet of the night; deep into the night; in the still/watching/dead hours of the night

【更生】gēngshēng 〈动〉❶ be reborn; resurge; rejuvenate; regenerate; revive: ⇨自力～ ❷ regenerate; renew; recycle; reclaim: ～布 regenerated cloth ‖ ～产品 reclaimed product ‖ 不可～资源 nonrenewable resources ‖ 可～资源 renewable resources

【更生霉素】gēngshēng méisù 〈名〉dactinomycin; actinomycin D

【更始】gēngshǐ 〈动〉〈书〉discard the old and begin the new; start again/anew; make a new beginning

【更事】gēngshì 〈动〉〈书〉experience: ～不多 have little experience; be inexperienced ‖ 少不～ be young and inexperienced

【更替】gēngtì 〈动〉replace; alternate: 人员～ personnel replacement ‖ 生产方式的～ replacement of one mode of production by another ‖ 昼夜/季节～。The day and night/seasons alternate.

【更新】gēngxīn 〈动〉❶ replace; renew; update: ～产品 improve on a product ‖ ～观念 change one's concept; renew one's idea ‖ ～设备 update/upgrade/renew/renovate equipment ‖ ～思想 update one's thinking ‖ ～网页 update a web page ‖ ～知识 renew/update one's knowledge ‖ ～改造项目 project of equipment renewal and technological transformation ‖ 产品/教材/武器～ renewal of products/teaching materials/weapons ‖ 可～部件 renewable/updatable parts ‖ 文件～ file update ⇨万象～ ❷ (of forest, grass, etc) renew; rejuvenate: ～林地 regenerate forest land ‖ ～牧场 rejuvenate a pasture ‖ ～造林 reforestation

〖～伐〗gēngxīnfá 〈名〉[林业] regeneration felling/cutting

〖～换代〗gēngxīn-huàndài 〈熟〉replace the old by/with the new: 这种产品需要～了。This product needs to be updated.

〖～基金〗gēngxīn jījīn 〈名〉renewal fund

〖～世〗Gēngxīnshì 〈名〉[地质] Pleistocene Epoch

〖～投资〗gēngxīn tóuzī 〈名〉replacement investment

【更衣】gēngyī 〈动〉❶ change one's clothes/dress ❷〈婉〉go to the toilet

〖～室〗gēngyīshì 〈名〉changing/dressing/locker room

【更易】gēngyì 〈动〉change; alter: 这篇报告几经～。The report has been revised several times.

【更张】gēngzhāng 〈动〉tune a stringed instrument—change; reform: ⇨改弦～

【更正】gēngzhèng ❶〈动〉correct (errors or printing mistakes in a published statement or an article): ～文章中的错误 make corrections to articles ❷〈名〉table of errata

【更卒】gēngzú 〈名〉〈旧〉night watchman/watcher

庚 gēng 〈名〉❶ seventh of the Heavenly Stems ❷ age: ⇨贵～; 同～

【庚齿】gēngchǐ 〈名〉〈书〉age

【庚醇】gēngchún 〈名〉[化学] enanthol

【庚款】gēngkuǎn ＝ 庚子赔款 Gēngzǐ Péikuǎn

【庚醛】gēngquán 〈名〉heptanal

【庚日】gēngrì 〈名〉any day designated by the combination of the seventh of the ten Heavenly Stems with one of the Earthly Branches

【庚酸】gēngsuān 〈名〉[化学] enanthic/heptylic acid; heptylate

【庚糖】gēngtáng 〈名〉[化学] heptose

【庚帖】gēngtiě ＝ 八字帖 bāzìtiě

【庚信】gēngxìn 〈名〉menses; menstruation; period

【庚子赔款】Gēngzǐ Péikuǎn 〈名〉Boxer Indemnity (1900)

畊 gēng 〈书〉＝ 耕 gēng

耕 gēng 〈动〉❶ plough; cultivate; till: 备～ prepare land for ploughing and sowing ‖ 粗～ extensive cultivation ‖ 细～ intensive cultivation ‖ ～除杂草 plough out weeds ‖ 大旱后地难～。The land ploughs hard after the drought. ⇨～畜; 春～; 男～女织 ❷ work (for a living or advancement); be bent on; hammer at; take up: ⇨笔～; 舌～

【耕畜】gēngchù 〈名〉farm animal; draught animal: 保护～ protect farm animals ‖ 饲养～ raise draught animals

【耕地】gēngdì ❶〈动〉plough; till (a field): 机器～又快又好。Machines plough fast and well. ❷〈名〉arable/cultivated land; land under cultivation/plough: ～面积 cultivated area; area under cultivation/plough; area in tillage ‖ 可～ cultivable/ploughable/tillabe/arable land ‖ 未～ uncultivated land ‖ 休～ fallow land ‖ 不要随便占用～。Don't divert arable land to other uses.

【耕读】gēngdú 〈动〉study/teach part-time and farm part-time: ～学校 school under part-time study and part-time farming system

【耕夫】gēngfū 〈名〉〈书〉farmer

【耕稼】gēngjià 〈名〉〈书〉farming; agriculture

【耕具】gēngjù 〈名〉tillage implement; farm tool: ～匮乏 be short of farm tools ‖ ～齐备 have a complete set of tillage implements

【耕牛】gēngniú 〈名〉farm cattle: 一头～ a farm cattle

【耕桑】gēngsāng 〈动〉farm and raise silkworm

【耕田】gēngtián 〈动〉cultivate; plough; farm; till (a field)

【耕云播雨】gēngyún-bōyǔ 〈熟〉plough the clouds and make/produce rain; reform nature—work hard: 〈喻〉为培养科技人才～

work hard to train scientific researchers

【耕耘】 gēngyún 〈动〉 plough and weed; cultivate; till: ～播种 plough and sow; till and plant ⇨一份～，一份收获

〖～播种机〗 gēngyún bōzhǒngjī 〈名〉 tiller planter

〖～机〗 gēngyúnjī 〈名〉 cultivator; power tiller

【耕凿】 gēngzáo 〈动〉 till land and drill wells

【耕植】 gēngzhí 〈动〉〈书〉 till; cultivate; farm

【耕种】 gēngzhòng 〈动〉 cultivate/plough and sow; cultivate; farm; till: ～田地 cultivate the field; work the land ‖ 我爷爷当年～了30亩地。My grandfather cultivated/farmed 30 *mu* of land.

【耕作】 gēngzuò 〈动〉 till; cultivate; farm: ～方法 farming method; method of cultivation ‖ ～技术 farming skill; agricultural technology ‖ ～田园化 garden-style cultivation of farmland; gardenization of farming ‖ 粗放型～ extensive cultivation ‖ 土地～ land cultivation

〖～机械〗 gēngzuò jīxiè 〈名〉 tillage machinery; farming equipment

〖～制度〗 gēngzuò zhìdù 〈名〉 cropping/farming system

赓 gēng 〈动〉〈书〉 continue; go on: ⇨～续

【赓续】 gēngxù 〈动〉 continue without stopping

絙 gēng 〈名〉〈方〉 thick rope

【絙索】 gēngsuǒ 〈名〉〈方〉 thick rope

鹒 gēng →鸧鹒 cānggēng

羹 gēng 〈名〉(steamed or boiled) liquid food; thick soup: 豆腐～ *tofu* gruel ‖ 鸡蛋～ egg custard ‖ 莲子～ custard of lotus seeds

【羹匙】 gēngchí 〈名〉 soup spoon; tablespoon: 用～吃饭 eat food with a spoon

【羹汤】 gēngtāng 〈名〉 thick soup; broth

gěng

埂 gěng 〈名〉❶〈书〉 dyke; embankment: ⇨～堰; 堤～ ❷ hill; hillock; mound: ⇨土～ ❸ ridge between fields: ⇨地～; 田～

【埂堰】 gěngyàn 〈名〉 ridge

【埂植】 gěngzhí 〈名〉 ridge-planting

【埂子】 gěngzi 〈名〉 ridge between fields

耿 gěng 〈形〉❶〈书〉 bright: ～光 bright light ❷ honest and just; upright: ⇨～介; ～直

【耿饼】 gěngbǐng 〈名〉 dried and pressed persimmons

【耿耿】 gěnggěng 〈形〉❶〈书〉 bright: ～星河 bright Milky Way ❷ dedicated; devoted: 对革命事业忠心～ dedicate/devote oneself wholeheartedly/wholly to the revolutionary cause; be dedicated/devoted heart and soul to the revolutionary cause ❸ worried; having sth on one's mind: ～不寐 lose sleep over sth

〖～于怀〗 gěnggěngyúhuái 〈熟〉 take sth to heart; bear/nurse a grudge; brood on sth that has hurt one: 她对老师的批评～。She was pretty choked about being criticized by the teacher.

【耿介】 gěngjiè 〈形〉〈书〉 upright; honest and just: 这个人性情～。This is a man of upright character.

【耿直】 gěngzhí 〈形〉 upright; frank and fair: 秉性～ be honest and frank by nature; be honest and frank in character ‖ 他为人～。He is a man of frank and fair character. / He is frank and fair in character.

哽 gěng 〈动〉❶ choke: 给鱼刺～住 choke on a fish bone ‖ 一根骨头～在我的喉咙里。A bone has sucked/lodged in my throat. ❷ choke with emotion; catch; gulp: ～不成声 choke up and be unable to speak a word ⇨～塞; ～咽

【哽塞】 gěngsè 〈动〉 choke up; catch; bring a catch (to): 他喉咙～了，未能把话讲完。He choked up and couldn't finish his words. / His throat caught and he couldn't finish his words.

【哽噎】 gěngyē 〈动〉❶ choke: 他嘴里好像有什么东西～住了，说不出话来。He choked on something in his throat and was unable to speak. ❷ = 哽咽 gěngyè

【哽咽】 gěngyè 〈动〉 choke with sobs; sob: 她一想起那些日子就～了。She choked on the thought of those days.

绠 gěng 〈名〉〈书〉 well rope

【绠短汲深】 gěngduǎn-jíshēn 〈熟〉 short rope for a deep well: ability inadequate for the task; beyond/out of one's depth; unqualified for a job/task

梗 gěng ❶〈名〉 stem; stalk; stick: 茶叶～儿 tea stalk ‖ 花～儿 stem/stalk of a flower ❷〈动〉 straighten up; stiffen up: ～着脖子 straighten up one's neck; hold one's neck stiff ❸〈形〉 upright; fair-minded; honest: ⇨～直 ❹〈动〉 obstruct; hinder; block: ⇨～塞; ～阻

【梗概】 gěnggài 〈名〉(broad) outline; gist; main idea; summary: 写故事～ abstract/outline/synopsize a story ‖ 故事～ outline/gist of a story; synopsis

【梗塞】 gěngsè 〈动〉 block; choke; obstruct; clog: 交通～ traffic jam/block ‖ 烟囱～了。The chimney is choked/clogged up.

【梗死】 gěngsǐ 〈名〉[医学] infarct; infarction: ～亲合显像 infarct avid imaging ‖ ～形成 infarction ⇨心肌～

【梗咽】 gěngyè = 哽咽 gěngyè

【梗直】 gěngzhí = 耿直 gěngzhí

【梗滞】 gěngzhì 〈动〉 block; hold up; be at a standstill

【梗子】 gěngzi 〈名〉 branch or stem of a plant

【梗阻】 gěngzǔ ❶〈动〉 block; choke; obstruct; clog: 街道在交通高峰时～。The street is clogged during the rush hour. ❷〈动〉 stop; block; obstruct: 横加～ wilfully obstruct ‖ 山川～ be separated by mountains and rivers ❸〈名〉[医学] obstruction: 不完全～ partial obstruction ⇨肠～; 幽门～

〖～性阑尾炎〗 gěngzǔxìng lánwěiyán 〈名〉[医学] obstructive appendicitis

颈 gěng →脖颈儿 bógěngr

⇨jǐng

鲠 gěng ❶〈名〉〈书〉 fishbone: ⇨如～在喉 ❷〈动〉 have (a fishbone; etc) stuck in the throat: 被鱼刺～住了 choke on a fish bone ❸〈形〉 upright; fair-minded; honest: ⇨～直

【鲠直】 gěngzhí = 耿直 gěngzhí

gèng

更 gèng 〈副〉❶〈书〉 further; furthermore; what is more: ～进一步 go a step further ‖ ～有甚者 what is more ❷ more; still/even more: 争取～大的进步 strive to make greater progress ‖ ～简单 simpler ‖ ～难/漂亮 more difficult/beautiful ‖ 为今后的发展创造～好的条件 create more favourable conditions for future development ‖ 伙食不好，服务～差。The food is bad and the service is even worse. ‖ 快爬到山顶时我们感到～费劲了。The climb stiffened as we neared the top.

⇨gēng

【更加】 gèngjiā 〈副〉 more; still/even more; further; in a higher degree; to a fuller extent: ～复杂 be even more complicated ‖ ～混乱 be more confounded ‖ ～深入 develop in greater depth/profoundity ‖ ～壮大 grow even stronger ‖ 对问题进行～广泛深入的研究 make a fuller and further investigation of/on/into a matter ‖ 对外需要～开放 need to open wider to the outside world ‖ 今年我们必须～努力。We must put in more efforts this year. / We must double our efforts this year. / We must make redoubled efforts this year.

【更其】 gèngqí 〈书〉 = 更加 gèngjiā

【更上一层楼】 gèng shàng yī céng lóu 〈熟〉 climb/go up one storey higher—scale a new height; strive for further improvement or to make greater progress; attain a yet higher goal

【更胜一筹】 gèngshèng-yīchóu 〈熟〉 be even better; be a notch above others; be a cut above sb/sth: 她干的工作比别人～。Her work is a cut above that of the others.

【更为】 gèngwéi 〈副〉 even more; still more: 他比以往～谨慎了。He is even more prudent than before.

堩 gèng 〈名〉〈书〉 road

暅 gèng 〈动〉〈书〉bask; sun; dry in the sun

gōng

工¹ gōng ❶〈名〉worker; labourer: 合同～ contract worker/labourer ‖ 苦～ slave labourer ‖ 临时～ casual/temporary worker/labourer ⇨技～; 矿～; 女～ ❷〈名〉working class: ⇨～农联盟 ❸〈名〉work; labour: 上～ go to work ‖ 收～ stop work; knock off ‖ 既省～又省料 save both material and labour ‖ 做合同/临时～ work as a contract/seasonal worker ⇨～具; ～龄; 罢～; 加～ ❹〈名〉man-day: 这活需要十个～。The work needs ten man-days. ❺〈名〉project; construction: 动/开～ begin/start construction ⇨～地; ～期; 竣～ ❻〈名〉industry: ⇨化～; 军～ ❼〈名〉engineer: 王～ Engineer Wang ⇨高～ ❽〈形〉elaborate; exquisite; fine: ⇨～巧; ～细; 异曲同～ ❾〈动〉be good at; be versed in: ⇨～诗善画; ～于心计 ❿〈名〉skill; technique; craftsmanship; workmanship: ⇨唱～; 武～

工² gōng 〈名〉*gong* [a note of scale in Chinese traditional music, corresponding to 3 in numbered musical notation]

【工本】gōngběn 〈名〉cost (of production); expense: 不惜～ do sth regardless of the cost; spare no expense

【～费】gōngběnfèi 〈名〉cost (of production)

【工笔】gōngbǐ 〈名〉[绘画] *gongbi* [a traditional Chinese painting method featured by fine brushwork and detailed description]

【～画】gōngbǐhuà 〈名〉[绘画] fine brushwork painting

【工兵】gōngbīng 〈名〉[军事] (military) engineer: ～部队 engineering troops ‖ ～机械 engineer mechanism ‖ ～连 engineer company ‖ 坑道～ sapper ‖ 轻～ pioneer

【工厂】gōngchǎng 〈名〉factory; plant; mill; works; manufactory: 建～ put up/set up/establish/erect a factory ‖ ～交货价 ex-factory price ‖ ～区 factory/manufacturing quarter ‖ ～生产能力 factory capacity ‖ 保税～ bonded factory ‖ 玻璃～ glass manufactory/factory ‖ 军需品～ munitions factory ‖ 自动化～ automatic/robotized factory ‖ 〈喻〉叶子是植物生产碳水化合物的～。The leaf is a factory for carbohydrate production in a plant. ⇨兵～; 化～; 军～

【工场】gōngchǎng 〈名〉workshop; workroom; workhouse; workplace: ～手工业 workshop handicraft ‖ 豆腐～ *tofu* shop

【工潮】gōngcháo 〈名〉labour movement/disturbance; strike of labourers; workers' movement: 闹～ go on strike; stage a strike

【工尺】gōngchě 〈名〉[音乐] *gongche* [traditional Chinese musical scale]

【～谱】gōngchěpǔ 〈名〉[音乐] *gongchepu* [traditional Chinese musical notation]

【工程】gōngchéng 〈名〉❶ engineering: ～系 engineering department ‖ 土木～ civil engineering ‖ 系统～ systems engineering ‖ 信息～ information engineering ‖ 遗传～ genetic engineering ❷ project; work(s): 兴修水利～ build irrigation projects/water conservancy projects ‖ ～庞大 project of large scale ‖ 安居～ housing project ‖ 打捞～ salvage operation ‖ 一期～ first-phase project ‖ 豆腐渣～ jerry-built project ‖ 灌溉～ irrigation project ‖ 建筑～ construction works ‖ 市政/基础～ municipal/foundation works ‖ "希望～" Project Hope (in China)

【～保险】gōngchéng bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉engineering insurance

【～比例尺】gōngchéng bǐlìchǐ 〈名〉engineering scale

【～标准】gōngchéng biāozhǔn 〈名〉engineering standard

【～兵】gōngchéngbīng 〈名〉[军事] (military) engineer: ～部队 engineering troops/corps ‖ ～预备队 engineer reserve

【～材料】gōngchéng cáiliào 〈名〉engineering material

【～测量】gōngchéng cèliáng 〈名〉engineering survey

【～车】gōngchéngchē 〈名〉work train; technical vehicle

【～单位】gōngchéng dānwèi 〈名〉engineering unit

【～地貌学】gōngchéng dìmàoxué 〈名〉engineering geomorphology

【～地震学】gōngchéng dìzhènxué 〈名〉(engineering) seismology

【～地质学】gōngchéng dìzhìxué 〈名〉engineering geology

【～队】gōngchéngduì 〈名〉construction team/brigade

【～费】gōngchéngfèi 〈名〉engineering cost

【～公司】gōngchéng gōngsī 〈名〉engineering company/corporation

【～管理】gōngchéng guǎnlǐ 〈名〉engineering management/supervision: ～手册 engineering administration manual

【～计量学】gōngchéng jìliàngxué 〈名〉engineering metrology

【～技术】gōngchéng jìshù 〈名〉engineering: ～人员 engineers and technicians ‖ ～研究 engineering and technological research

【～计算】gōngchéng jìsuàn 〈名〉engineering calculation

【～监督】gōngchéng jiāndū 〈名〉project supervision: ～员 project overseer/supervisor

【～结构】gōngchéng jiégòu 〈名〉engineering structure

【～进度】gōngchéng jìndù 〈名〉progress of an engineering project: ～表 project schedule

【～经济学】gōngchéng jīngjìxué 〈名〉value engineering; engineering economics

【～空气动力学】gōngchéng kōngqì dònglìxué 〈名〉engineering aerodynamics

【～控制论】gōngchéng kòngzhìlùn 〈名〉engineering cybernetics

【～力学】gōngchéng lìxué 〈名〉engineering mechanics

【～设计】gōngchéng shèjì 〈名〉engineering design

【～声学】gōngchéng shēngxué 〈名〉engineering acoustics

【～师】gōngchéngshī 〈名〉engineer: 高级～ senior engineer ‖ 人类灵魂的～ engineer of the soul ‖ 软件～ software engineer ‖ 助理～ assistant engineer ‖ 总～ chief engineer

【～事故】gōngchéng shìgù 〈名〉engineering accident

【～手册】gōngchéng shǒucè 〈名〉engineering manual

【～数据】gōngchéng shùjù 〈名〉engineering data

【～塑料】gōngchéng sùliào 〈名〉engineering plastics

【～图】gōngchéngtú 〈名〉schedule drawing

【～项目】gōngchéng xiàngmù 〈名〉engineering project

【～学】gōngchéngxué 〈名〉engineering: 军事～ military engineering ‖ 实用～ practical engineering

【～学院】gōngchéng xuéyuàn 〈名〉college of engineering

【～验收】gōngchéng yànshōu 〈名〉acceptance of works; project inspection and acceptance

【～院】gōngchéngyuàn 〈名〉academy of engineering

【～造价】gōngchéng zàojià 〈名〉construction/project cost; cost of a construction/project

【～制图】gōngchéng zhìtú 〈名〉[工程] engineering drawing/drafting

【～铸件】gōngchéng zhùjiàn 〈名〉engineering casting

【～铸铁】gōngchéng zhùtiě 〈名〉engineering cast iron

【工党】Gōngdǎng 〈名〉Labour Party [in UK]

【工地】gōngdì 〈名〉building/construction site; worksite: ～事故 site accident ‖ 建筑～ construction site

【工读】gōngdú ❶〈动〉study through work; work one's way to college: ～生 work-study/self-supporting student ❷〈名〉education of juvenile delinquents; juvenile corrections: ～生 student in an reform school

【～教育】gōngdú jiàoyù 〈名〉education of juvenile delinquents; juvenile corrections

【～学校】gōngdú xuéxiào 〈名〉approved school; community home; reform school; reformatory

【工段】gōngduàn 〈名〉❶ section of a construction project; section (in railway): ～长 section boss/chief (in railway) ❷ work-(shop) section (in a factory): ～长 work section chief/foreman (in a factory)

【工房】gōngfáng 〈名〉〈方〉❶ workers' living quarters ❷ workshop; workshed

【工分】gōngfēn 〈名〉workpoint (as a measure of work done): 记～ record workpoints ‖ 挣～ earn workpoints ‖ ～值 cash value of a workpoint

【工蜂】gōngfēng 〈名〉worker (bee)

【工夫】gōngfū 〈名〉〈旧〉casual/temporary/seasonal labourer

【工夫】gōngfu ❶〈名〉(a period of) time: 没多大～就到了 not take long to get there; get there soon; get there in no time ‖ 一袋烟的～ the little time to smoke/have a pipe—a little time; (in) a short time ‖ 一小时的/几年的～ an hour's/several years' time ‖ 一眨眼的～ at the twinkling of the eye ‖ 写书很费～。Writing a book is time-consuming. ‖ 这事只消一会儿～。This will only take a little while. ❷〈名〉spare/free time; leisure: 没～看书 have no time to spare for reading; not have the time to read ‖ 有～请给我写信。Write to me when time permits. / Write to me if

you have the time. ❸〈副〉at that time; when: 刚解放那～ immediately after the liberation ‖ 我年轻那～ in my youth ❹〈名〉workmanship; skill; effort; work: 花了好大～ make great/painstaking efforts; put in a lot of work ‖ 苦练～ (of actors or athletes) practise hard; take pains to practise

【工服】 gōngfú 〈名〉working/work clothes; boiler suit; work wear

【工会】 gōnghuì 〈名〉union; trade/labour union: 成立同业～ compose a craft union ‖ ～代表 union representative ‖ ～基层组织 lowest organization of a trade union at the grass roots level ‖ 产业～ industrial union ‖ 公司～ company union ‖ 建筑/邮政工人～ construction/post workers' union ‖ 同业～craft/horizontal union ‖ 中华全国总～ All-China Federation of Trade Unions

〖～会费〗 gōnghuì huìfèi 〈名〉union membership dues

〖～会员〗 gōnghuì huìyuán 〈名〉union member; unionist: ～证 union membership card

〖～章程〗 gōnghuì zhāngchéng 〈名〉union bylaws

〖～主义〗 gōnghuìzhǔyì 〈名〉unionism

【工价】 gōngjià 〈名〉labour cost; wages

【工架】 gōngjià 〈名〉(opera performer's) movements and postures; stage/dramatic/theatrical poses

【工间】 gōngjiān 〈名〉break during working hours: ～休息 rest/break from work; coffee/tea break

〖～操〗 gōngjiāncāo 〈名〉work-break exercises: 做～ do work-break exercises

【工件】 gōngjiàn 〈名〉workpiece; work: ～夹具 workholder; workholding device/fixture; workpiece holder ‖ ～夹爪 work-holding jaw

〖～架〗 gōngjiànjià 〈名〉work rest

〖～支架〗 gōngjiàn zhījià 〈名〉work support; work-supporting device

【工匠】 gōngjiàng 〈名〉craftsman; artisan

【工交】 gōngjiāo 〈名〉industry and communications: ～战线 industrial and communications sectors

【工具】 gōngjù 〈名〉❶ tool; implement; instrument: 一套～ a set of tools ‖ 使用～ use a tool ‖ 制造～ make a tool ‖ 电动～ power tool ‖ 交通～ means of transportation ‖ 切削～ cutting instrument ‖ 生产～ implement of production ‖ 书写～ writing instrument ‖ 作案～ burglar tool ❷ tool; instrument; means: 充当别人的～ act as another's instrument ‖ 被人当～使 be used as a tool ‖ 统计学是社会科学研究不可缺少的～。Statistics is an indispensable tool for research in the social sciences. ‖ 语言是表达思想的～。Language is a medium for expressing thoughts./Language is an instrument for communication.

〖～材料〗 gōngjù cáiliào 〈名〉tool material

〖～仓库〗 gōngjù cāngkù 〈名〉tool crib; tool storage room

〖～车〗 gōngjùchē 〈名〉tool car/lorry/van/vehicle/wagon

〖～车床〗 gōngjù chēchuáng 〈名〉tool-making lathe

〖～袋〗 gōngjùdài 〈名〉glove compartment; tool/kit bag; utility pouch; work bag

〖～房〗 gōngjùfáng 〈名〉toolhouse; toolroom

〖～钢〗 gōngjùgāng 〈名〉[冶金] tool steel

〖～架〗 gōngjùjià 〈名〉tool rack

〖～栏〗 gōngjùlán 〈名〉[计算机] tool bar

〖～磨床〗 gōngjù móchuáng 〈名〉cutter and tool grinding machine; cutter/tool grinder; tool-grinding machine

〖～磨削〗 gōngjù móxiāo 〈名〉cutter/tool grinding

〖～设备〗 gōngjù shèbèi 〈名〉tool equipment

〖～书〗 gōngjùshū 〈名〉reference book: 查阅～ consult a reference book

〖～箱〗 gōngjùxiāng 〈名〉[工程] toolbox; workbox; tool cabinet/case/chest/kit/compartment/set

〖～语言〗 gōngjù yǔyán 〈名〉implementation language

〖～主义〗 gōngjùzhǔyì 〈名〉[哲学] instrumentalism: ～者 instrumentalist

【工卡】 gōngkǎ 〈名〉employee's name badge

【工楷】 gōngkǎi ❶〈名〉neat regular script (in Chinese calligraphy): 写一手漂亮的～ write a beautiful regular script ❷〈动〉be good at writing regular script

【工科】 gōngkē 〈名〉engineering course: 主修～ major in engineering ‖ ～大学 college/university of engineering; engineering college/university

【工矿】 gōngkuàng 〈名〉industry and mining: ～企业 industrial and mining enterprises/establishments

【工力】 gōnglì 〈名〉❶ skill; technique; art; craftsmanship; workmanship: 颇见～ show the hand of a master ‖ 写作～深厚 show remarkable skill/technique/art in writing ❷ manpower or labour (needed for a project): ～不足 be short of manpower

〖～悉敌〗 gōnglì-xīdí 〈熟〉be rivals of equal skill; rival each other in skill; be equally skilful

【工联主义】 gōngliánzhǔyì 〈名〉unionism

【工料】 gōngliào 〈名〉❶ labour and materials (for a project): ～费 flat cost ❷ materials (for a project): 购买～ purchase materials (for a project)

【工龄】 gōnglíng 〈名〉length of service; working years/age; seniority; standing: ～工资 seniority pay ‖ ～津贴 seniority allowance/subsidy ‖ 有二十年～的工人 worker of twenty years' standing

【工贸】 gōngmào 〈名〉industry and trade: ～公司/企业 industrial and trade company/enterprise

【工帽】 gōngmào 〈名〉work hat; helmet

【工妙】 gōngmiào 〈形〉exquisite; elaborate; fine: 手艺～ sophisticated craftsmanship

【工农】 gōngnóng 〈名〉❶ workers and peasants/farmers: ～出身 be of worker or peasant origin ‖ ～商学兵 workers, peasants, merchants, students and soldiers ‖ ～武装 worker-peasant armed forces ‖ ～子弟 children of workers and peasants ❷ industry and agriculture: ～差别 difference between industry and agriculture

〖～联盟〗 gōngnóng liánméng 〈名〉alliance of workers and peasants/farmers; worker-peasant/-farmer alliance

【工农兵】 gōngnóngbīng 〈名〉workers, peasants and soldiers: ～大学生 university student with worker-peasant-soldier background ‖ ～代表 representative of the workers, peasants and soldiers ‖ ～学员 worker-peasant-soldier student (during the Cultural Revolution) ‖ 广大～群众 broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers

【工农业】 gōngnóngyè 〈名〉industry and agriculture: ～比例 ratio between industry and agriculture ‖ ～生产 industrial and agricultural production

〖～总产值〗 gōngnóngyè zǒngchǎnzhí 〈名〉gross output value of industry and agriculture

【工棚】 gōngpéng 〈名〉❶ builders' temporary shed (on a construction site) ❷ work shed: 搭～ put up a work shed

【工频】 gōngpín 〈名〉industrial/power frequency

〖～电流〗 gōngpín diànliú 〈名〉power current

〖～感应〗 gōngpín gǎnyìng 〈名〉line-frequency induction

【工期】 gōngqī 〈名〉time limit for a project; schedule/deadline for a project: 缩短/延长～ shorten/extend the time limit for a project ‖ 延误～ be behind schedule for a project

【工钱】 gōngqian 〈名〉❶ money paid for odd jobs; charge for a service: 拒付～ refuse to pay sb for his work ‖ 他给我们的～不高。He is not paying well for our work. ❷〈口〉wage; salary: 克扣～ dock part of the worker's wage

【工巧】 gōngqiǎo 〈形〉(of a piece of writing, craft, etc) elaborate; exquisite; fine

【工区】 gōngqū 〈名〉work zone/place (of an industrial enterprise)

【工人】 gōngrén 〈名〉worker; workman: ～抚恤金 workmen's compensation ‖ ～干部 worker-turned cadre; worker-cadre ‖ ～培训 workers' training ‖ 白/蓝领～ white-collar/blue-collar worker ‖ 产业～ industrial worker ‖ 纺织/铁路/邮电～ textile/railroad/post-office worker ‖ 失业～ unemployed/jobless/laid-off worker ‖ 熟练/半熟练～ skilled/semi-skilled worker ‖ 退休～ retired worker

〖～贵族〗 gōngrén guìzú 〈名〉labour aristocracy/aristocrats

〖～阶级〗 gōngrén jiējí 〈名〉working/industrial class

〖～纠察队〗 gōngrén jiūcháduì 〈名〉workers' pickets

〖～俱乐部〗 gōngrén jùlèbù 〈名〉workers' club

〖～日报〗 Gōngrén Rìbào 〈名〉Workers' Daily

〖～文化宫〗 gōngrén wénhuàgōng 〈名〉workers' palace of culture; workers' recreation clubhouse

〖～运动〗 gōngrén yùndòng 〈名〉workers'/labour movement: 发动～ launch/start a workers' movement

【工日】 gōngrì 〈名〉man-day

【工善】 gōngshàn 〈动〉〈书〉be versed in; be skilful/good at: ～

绘画 be good at drawing/painting
【工伤】 gōngshāng 〈名〉industrial injury; work/job/occupational injury: 受～ be injured at work
【～保险】 gōngshāng bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉insurance against injury at work; worker's compensation insurance
【～补偿金】 gōngshāng bǔchángjīn 〈名〉worker's compensation; work injury compensation
【～假】 gōngshāngjià 〈名〉work injury leave
【～津贴】 gōngshāng jīntiē 〈名〉injury allowance/compensation
【～事故】 gōngshāng shìgù 〈名〉industrial accident; on-the-job accident; work-related accident: 防止～ prevent industrial accidents
【工商】 gōngshāng 〈名〉industry and commerce: ～法规 commercial and industrial laws and regulations
【～管理】 gōngshāng guǎnlǐ 〈名〉business administration: 主修～ major in business administration ‖ ～人员 industry and commerce administrator ‖ ～硕士 Master of Business Administration (MBA) ‖ ～学院 business school
【～会】 gōngshānghuì 〈名〉chamber of commerce and industry
【～界】 gōngshāngjiè 〈名〉industrial and commercial circles; business circles: ～人士 industrial and commercial figures
【～局】 gōngshāngjú 〈名〉〈简称〉administrative bureau for industry and commerce ⇨工商行政管理局
【～联】 gōngshānglián 〈名〉〈简称〉association of industry and commerce ⇨工商业联合会
【～所】 gōngshāngsuǒ 〈名〉administrative office of industry and commerce
【～所得税】 gōngshāng suǒdéshuì 〈名〉industrial and commercial income tax
【～统一税】 gōngshāng tǒngyīshuì 〈名〉industrial and commercial consolidated tax
【～行政管理局】 gōngshāng xíngzhèng guǎnlǐjú 〈名〉administrative bureau for industry and commerce: 国家～ State Administration of Industry and Commerce
【～业】 gōngshāngyè 〈名〉industry and commerce: 发展～ develop/expand industry and commerce ‖ 私营/国营～ privately-operated/state-operated industrial and commercial business/enterprise
【～业联合会】 gōngshāngyè liánhéhuì 〈名〉association of industry and commerce
【～银行】 gōngshāng yínháng 〈名〉industrial and commercial bank
【～营业税】 gōngshāng yíngyèshuì 〈名〉industrial and commercial business tax; business sales tax
【工舍】 gōngshè 〈名〉living quarters for workers
【工诗善画】 gōngshī-shànhuà 〈熟〉be versed in both poetry and painting
【工时】 gōngshí 〈名〉man-hour; working/work hour: 节约百分之十的～ save ten per cent of the man-hours ‖ ～定额 norm of working hour ‖ ～工人 hourly worker ‖ ～消耗 expenditure of time ‖ 这项工作至少需要八十个～。The work requires at least 80 man-hours.
【工事】 gōngshì 〈名〉fortifications; defence works: 修筑～ set up defence works; erect/build fortifications ‖ 防御～ defence works/fortifications; defensive works/fortifications
【工头】 gōngtóu 〈名〉foreman; overseer
【工徒】 gōngtú 〈名〉❶ apprentice ❷〈书〉craftsman; artisan
【工团主义】 gōngtuánzhǔyì 〈名〉syndicalism
【～者】 gōngtuánzhǔyìzhě 〈名〉syndicalist
【工稳】 gōngwěn 〈形〉apt; well-chosen: 造句～。The words are all apt and well chosen.
【工细】 gōngxì 〈形〉elaborate; exquisite; delicate; fine: 雕刻～ be elaborate in carving
【工效】 gōngxiào 〈名〉work efficiency: 降低～ decrease work efficiency ‖ 提高～ raise/develop/increase work efficiency ‖ 这种柴油机的～很高。The diesel engine is highly efficient. / The diesel engine works with great efficiency.
【～学】 gōngxiàoxué 〈名〉ergonomics
【工薪】 gōngxīn 〈名〉wage; salary; pay
【～阶层】 gōngxīn jiēcéng 〈名〉salariat; salaried workers; wage-earning class; wage-earners
【～族】 gōngxīnzú 〈名〉salariat; wage-earners
【工休】 gōngxiū 〈名〉❶ regular holiday: ～日 day off; holiday ❷ (work) break
【工序】 gōngxù 〈名〉working procedure; process: 制造～ manufacturing process ‖ 上釉是制陶的最后一道～。Glazing is the final step in making pottery.
【～分析】 gōngxù fēnxī 〈名〉procedure analysis
【～说明】 gōngxù shuōmíng 〈名〉(procedural) specifications
【～图】 gōngxùtú 〈名〉process picture sheet
【工业】 gōngyè 〈名〉industry: 发展～ develop/expand industry ‖ 扶持薄弱～ assist the crippled industries ‖ 兴办新～ open up new industries ‖ 振兴～ invigorate/vitalize industries ‖ ～产出 industrial output ‖ ～扩张 industrial expansion ‖ ～中心 industrial centre/heart ‖ 本国～ home/domestic industry ‖ 地方～ local industry ‖ 服装～ clothing industry ‖ 基础～ basic industry ‖ 军火～ armaments/munitions/arms industry/manufacture ‖ 汽车～ automobile industry ‖ 新生～ infant industry ‖ 沿海～ coastal industry
【～宝石】 gōngyè bǎoshí 〈名〉[矿物] industrial jewel
【～标准】 gōngyè biāozhǔn 〈名〉industrial norm/standard
【～病】 gōngyèbìng 〈名〉occupational disease of industrial workers
【～玻璃】 gōngyè bōli 〈名〉industrial glass
【～博览会】 gōngyè bólǎnhuì 〈名〉industrial fair
【～布局】 gōngyè bùjú 〈名〉industrial distribution
【～部门】 gōngyè bùmén 〈名〉industrial department/sector
【～测量】 gōngyè cèliáng 〈名〉industrial measurement
【～产品】 gōngyè chǎnpǐn 〈名〉industrial product
【～产权】 gōngyè chǎnquán 〈名〉industrial property right: ～法 industrial property law
【～产值】 gōngyè chǎnzhí 〈名〉(value of) industrial output
【～成本制度】 gōngyè chéngběn zhìdù 〈名〉industrial cost system
【～城市】 gōngyè chéngshì 〈名〉industrial city/town
【～大学】 gōngyè dàxué 〈名〉polytechnical university
【～地图】 gōngyè dìtú 〈名〉industrial map
【～地质学】 gōngyè dìzhìxué 〈名〉industrial geology
【～电视】 gōngyè diànshì 〈名〉industrial television (ITV)
【～电子学】 gōngyè diànzǐxué 〈名〉industrial electronics
【～动力学】 gōngyè dònglìxué 〈名〉industrial dynamics
【～发酵】 gōngyè fājiào 〈名〉industrial fermentation
【～法规】 gōngyè fǎguī 〈名〉industrial codes
【～法庭】 gōngyè fǎtíng 〈名〉industrial tribunal
【～法院】 gōngyè fǎyuàn 〈名〉industrial court
【～放射学】 gōngyè fàngshèxué 〈名〉industrial radiology
【～废料】 gōngyè fèiliào 〈名〉industrial waste
【～废气】 gōngyè fèiqì 〈名〉industrial waste gas
【～废弃物】 gōngyè fèiqìwù 〈名〉industrial waste/garbage: ～处理 disposal/treatment of industrial waste or garbage
【～废水】 gōngyè fèishuǐ 〈名〉industrial sewage/effluent
【～粉尘】 gōngyè fěnchén 〈名〉industrial dust
【～干扰】 gōngyè gānrǎo 〈名〉[通信] industrial/man-made interference
【～革命】 Gōngyè Gémìng 〈名〉Industrial Revolution
【～工程学】 gōngyè gōngchéngxué 〈名〉industrial engineering
【～公害】 gōngyè gōnghài 〈名〉industrial nuisance
【～股票】 gōngyè gǔpiào 〈名〉[经济] industrial share/stock: ～在交易结束时下降了。Industrials were down at the close of trading.
【～管理学】 gōngyè guǎnlǐxué 〈名〉industrial engineering
【～国】 gōngyèguó 〈名〉industrial/industrialized country/nation: 工业大国 industrial power
【～化】 gōngyèhuà 〈动〉industrialize: ～程度高 be highly/heavily industrialized ‖ ～国家/地区 industrialized country/area ‖ 这个国家正在稳步实现～。The country has been steadily industrializing.
【～基地】 gōngyè jīdì 〈名〉industrial base
【～加工】 gōngyè jiāgōng 〈名〉industrial processing
【～间谍】 gōngyè jiàndié 〈名〉industrial spy: ～活动 industrial espionage
【～酵母】 gōngyè jiàomǔ 〈名〉industrial yeast
【～结构】 gōngyè jiégòu 〈名〉industrial structure: ～改革 industrial restructuring
【～经济学】 gōngyè jīngjìxué 〈名〉industrial economics
【～酒精】 gōngyè jiǔjīng 〈名〉industrial alcohol

【～会计】 gōngyè kuàijì 〈名〉 industrial/manufacturing accounting: ～师 industrial accountant
【～垃圾】 gōngyè lājī 〈名〉 industrial refuse/garbage
【～排放物】 gōngyè páifàngwù 〈名〉 industrial emissions: 控制～ control industrial emissions
【～频率】 gōngyè pínlǜ 〈名〉［电学］industrial/power frequency
【～品】 gōngyèpǐn 〈名〉 industrial product; manufactured goods
【～企业】 gōngyè qǐyè 〈名〉 *industrial enterprise*
【～气候】 gōngyè qìhòu 〈名〉 industrial climate: ～学 industrial climatology
【～气象学】 gōngyè qìxiàngxué 〈名〉 industrial meteorology
【～气压】 gōngyè qìyā 〈名〉 industrial atmosphere
【～区】 gōngyèqū 〈名〉 *industrial area/district/zone*
【～人口】 gōngyè rénkǒu 〈名〉 industrial population
【～设备】 gōngyè shèbèi 〈名〉 industrial/commercial unit; commercial installation/plant
【～设计】 gōngyè shèjì 〈名〉 industrial design
【～社会】 gōngyè shèhuì 〈名〉 industrial society
【～时代】 gōngyè shídài 〈名〉 industrial age
【～事故】 gōngyè shìgù 〈名〉 industrial accident
【～体系】 gōngyè tǐxì 〈名〉 *industrial system*
【～卫生学】 gōngyè wèishēngxué 〈名〉［医学］industrial hygienics/hygienology: ～家 industrial hygienist
【～污染】 gōngyè wūrǎn 〈名〉 industrial pollution
【～无产阶级】 gōngyè wúchǎnjiējí 〈名〉 industrial proletariat
【～细菌学】 gōngyè xìjūnxué 〈名〉 *industrial bacteriology*
【～项目】 gōngyè xiàngmù 〈名〉 industrial project
【～心理学】 gōngyè xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 industrial psychology
【～性皮炎】 gōngyèxìng píyán 〈名〉 industrial dermatitis
【～烟尘】 gōngyè yānchén 〈名〉 industrial fume
【～烟雾】 gōngyè yānwù 〈名〉 *industrial fog*
【～医学】 gōngyè yīxué 〈名〉 industrial medicine
【～乙醇】 gōngyè yǐchún ＝ 工业酒精 gōngyè jiǔjīng
【～银行】 gōngyè yínháng 〈名〉 industrial bank
【～园】 gōngyèyuán 〈名〉 industrial estate; industrial park
【～园区】 gōngyè yuánqū 〈名〉＝工业园 gōngyèyuán
【～噪声】 gōngyè zàoshēng 〈名〉［通信］industrial/man-made noise
【～债券】 gōngyè zhàiquàn 〈名〉 industrial bond: 发行～ issue industrial bonds
【～展览会】 gōngyè zhǎnlǎnhuì 〈名〉 industrial polytechnic exhibition/fair
【～照明】 gōngyè zhàomíng 〈名〉 industrial lighting
【～中毒】 gōngyè zhòngdú 〈名〉 *industrial poisoning*
【～主义】 gōngyèzhǔyì 〈名〉 industrialism
【～自动化】 gōngyè zìdònghuà 〈名〉 industrial automation
【～总产值】 gōngyè zǒngchǎnzhí 〈名〉 gross value of industrial product; total value of industrial output
【工蚁】 gōngyǐ 〈名〉 worker (ant); ergate
【工艺】 gōngyì 〈名〉 ❶ technology: ～复杂 sophisticated technology ‖ ～特征 manufacturing characteristics ❷ craft; handicraft: ◇～美术; ～品
【～参数】 gōngyì cānshù 〈名〉 technological parameter
【～化学】 gōngyì huàxué 〈名〉 process chemistry
【～流程】 gōngyì liúchéng 〈名〉 technological process; process flow: ～图 process/flow chart
【～美术】 gōngyì měishù 〈名〉 *industrial art*, *arts and crafts*; fine and applied arts: ～学校 school for arts and crafts
【～品】 gōngyìpǐn 〈名〉 handicraft (article); handiwork: 一件～ a piece of handicraft ‖ 做工绝妙的～ splendid piece of workmanship ‖ 手～ artistic handicraft
【～设计】 gōngyì shèjì 〈名〉 *technological design*
【～水平】 gōngyì shuǐpíng 〈名〉 technological level
【～图纸】 gōngyì túzhǐ 〈名〉 art work sheet
【～性能】 gōngyì xìngnéng 〈名〉 processing property; shop characteristics
【～学】 gōngyìxué 〈名〉 technology: ～家 technologist ‖ 化学～ chemical technology
【～要求】 gōngyì yāoqiú 〈名〉 technological requirement/specification
【工役】 gōngyì 〈名〉〈旧〉 handyman; servant (in a school, family or an office)
【工友】 gōngyǒu 〈名〉 ❶ fellow worker ❷ handyman (in a school, an office, etc)
【工于】 gōngyú 〈动〉 be good at; be versed in; be apt in/with: ～弦乐器 be apt with stringed instruments
【～心计】 gōngyú-xīnjì 〈熟〉 be adept at scheming/intriguing/*plotting*
【工余】 gōngyú 〈名〉 off-duty hour; spare time; leisure: ～时间 off-duty hour; spare time
【工欲善其事，必先利其器】 gōng yù shàn qí shì, bì xiān lì qí qì 〈熟〉 a workman must first sharpen his tools if he is to do his work well
【工贼】 gōngzéi 〈名〉 scab; blackleg
【工长】 gōngzhǎng 〈名〉 foreman; section chief; workmaster
【工整】 gōngzhěng 〈形〉 neat; neatly written: 她的字写得很～。She has very neat handwriting. / She writes a neat hand.
【工致】 gōngzhì 〈形〉 elaborate; exquisite; delicate; fine: 他的水彩画很～。He paints elaborately in water colours.
【工种】 gōngzhǒng 〈名〉 work category; type of work (in pro*duction*)
【工转干】 gōngzhuǎngàn 〈动〉 (of one's status) change from worker to cadre
【工装】 gōngzhuāng 〈名〉 working/work clothes; boiler suit: 一套～ a set of work clothes
【～裤】 gōngzhuāngkù 〈名〉 overalls
【工拙】 gōngzhuō 〈形〉 exquisite or clumsy
【工资】 gōngzī 〈名〉 wage; salary; pay: 发～ pay (out) wages ‖ 降低～ slash/cut sb's salary ‖ 领～ receive/draw/get one's pay/salary ‖ 调整～ adjust salary/wages ‖ 要求增加～ demand a raise/rise (in wages) ‖ 增加～ increase/raise sb's salary ‖ 挣～ earn/make wages ‖ ～冻结 wage freeze ‖ ～外收入 income other than one's salary ‖ 浮动～ wage in sliding scale; floating wage ‖ 附加～ *supplementary wages* ‖ 高～ good/high wages/pay/salary ‖ 固定～ fixed/regular salary ‖ 货币～ money/cash wages ‖ 基本～ basic salary/wages; base pay ‖ 计件～ wage for piece work; wage by the piece; piecework wage; piece wage ‖ 记时～ hourly/time wages; wages/payment by the hour ‖ 加班～ overtime pay/wages ‖ 奖励～ bonus wages ‖ 劳动～ *labour wages* ‖ 平均～ average wages ‖ 实得～ take-home pay ‖ 实际～ real/actual wages ‖ 实物～ wage in kind ‖ 效率～ efficiency wages; wages based on efficiency ‖ 月基本～ monthly base pay; monthly basic wages/salary ‖ 周～ weekly pay/salary/wage ‖ 最低～ minimum wage ‖ 拖欠工人三个月～。The workers have not been paid for three months. ‖ 他的～每年都有所增加。His pay goes up every year. ‖ 休假期间～照发。Wages will be paid as usual during the holiday.
【～标准】 gōngzī biāozhǔn 〈名〉 wage standard; standard of/for wages
【～表】 gōngzībiǎo 〈名〉 payroll; pay sheet
【～补贴】 gōngzī bǔtiē 〈名〉 pay supplement (to regular wages)
【～待遇】 gōngzī dàiyù 〈名〉 *wages and emoluments/benefits*
【～袋】 gōngzīdài 〈名〉 wage packet; pay envelope
【～改革】 gōngzī gǎigé 〈名〉 wage reform; reform of the wage system
【～基金】 gōngzī jījīn 〈名〉 wage fund
【～级别】 gōngzī jíbié 〈名〉 wage grade/scale: 这里的～不高。The scale of wages here is not high.
【～级差】 gōngzī jíchā 〈名〉 pay differential
【～理论】 gōngzī lǐlùn 〈名〉 wage theory
【～率】 gōngzīlǜ 〈名〉 wage/pay rate
【～调节税】 gōngzī tiáojiéshuì 〈名〉 wage regulation tax
【～指数】 gōngzī zhǐshù 〈名〉 wage index
【～制】 gōngzīzhì 〈名〉 wage system
【～总额】 gōngzī zǒng'é 〈名〉 *gross wages*; *total payroll*: ～与经济效益挂钩 link the total payroll with economic performance
【工字钢】 gōngzìgāng 〈名〉 I-steel
【工字梁】 gōngzìliáng 〈名〉［建筑］flanged beam; I-beam; I-girder
【工字铁】 gōngzìtiě 〈名〉 I-iron
【工字形】 gōngzìxíng 〈名〉 I-shape
【工字柱】 gōngzìzhù 〈名〉 I-column
【工作】 gōngzuò ❶〈动〉 work; operate: 继续手头的～ continue the work in hand ‖ 结束～ finish work ‖ 逃避～ shun/shirk work ‖ 完成～ carry out one's work; accomplish/finish one's work ‖ 着手～ enter upon one's work; set to (one's) work ‖ 在新华社～

work for the Xinhua News Agency; be with the Xinhua News Agency ‖ 在医院～ work in/for/at a hospital; serve at a hospital ‖ 他～毫不马虎。He is thorough/exact in his work. ‖ 他在政府部门～。He works in the public sector. ‖ 我们一周～四十个小时。We work a forty-hour week. ‖ 这台机器正在～。The machine is running/working. ❷〈名〉work; job: 从事教育～ be engaged in educational work ‖ 调动～ transfer sb to another post ‖ 分配～ assign/allocate jobs ‖ 换～ change jobs; shift from one job to another ‖ 接受～ take a job ‖ 没有～ be out of work; be unemployed ‖ 有～ be in work; have regular work; have a job ‖ 找～ look/hunt for work/a job ‖ 你是干什么～的? What line of work are you in? / What do you do? ❸〈名〉task; assignment; work: 完成一项～ finish/fulfil/accomplish a task ‖ 秘书/研究～ secretarial/research work ‖ 日常～ routine work ‖ 组织/救援～ organizational/rescue work

【～安置】 gōngzuò ānzhì 〈名〉job placement

【～报告】 gōngzuò bàogào 〈名〉work report

【～本】 gōngzuòběn 〈名〉working copy

【～表现】 gōngzuò biǎoxiàn 〈名〉(work) performance

【～餐】 gōngzuòcān 〈名〉working/business meal/lunch; staff meal

【～程序】 gōngzuò chéngxù 〈名〉job/process program; working routine/procedure

【～存储器】 gōngzuò cúnchǔqì 〈名〉[计算机] working storage/memory

【～存储区】 gōngzuò cúnchǔqū 〈名〉[计算机] working space

【～带】 gōngzuòdài 〈名〉[计算机] work tape

【～单位】 gōngzuò dānwèi 〈名〉work unit/place; place of work/employment

【～电极】 gōngzuò diànjí 〈名〉working electrode

【～电流】 gōngzuò diànliú 〈名〉working current

【～电路】 gōngzuò diànlù 〈名〉operating circuit

【～电压】 gōngzuò diànyā 〈名〉operating tension/voltage; working voltage

【～定额】 gōngzuò dìng'é 〈名〉work norm/quota

【～队】 gōngzuòduì 〈名〉work team/force

【～方法】 gōngzuò fāngfǎ 〈名〉working method

【～服】 gōngzuòfú 〈名〉work/working clothes; boiler suit

【～负载】 gōngzuò fùzài 〈名〉working/operation load; workload

【～关系】 gōngzuò guānxì 〈名〉working relationship

【～环境】 gōngzuò huánjìng 〈名〉working conditions; work/working/job environment

【～会议】 gōngzuò huìyì 〈名〉work/working conference/meeting

【～机】 gōngzuòjī 〈名〉working machine

【～计划】 gōngzuò jìhuà 〈名〉work schedule; working plan/schedule

【～纪律】 gōngzuò jìlǜ 〈名〉job/work discipline

【～经验】 gōngzuò jīngyàn 〈名〉work experience

【～狂】 gōngzuòkuáng 〈名〉workaholic; work addict

【～量】 gōngzuòliàng 〈名〉amount of work; workload: 减轻～ ease one's workload ‖ 他们总是在抱怨～太大。They are always complaining about their heavy workloads.

【～疗法】 gōngzuò liáofǎ 〈名〉work therapy

【～流程】 gōngzuò liúchéng 〈名〉workflow

【～帽】 gōngzuòmào 〈名〉work cap

【～面】 gōngzuòmiàn 〈名〉❶[矿业] (working) face; face area: ～运输机 face conveyer ‖ 采煤～ coal face ❷[机械] working/acting surface

【～能力】 gōngzuò nénglì 〈名〉operational/work capability; service ability; capacity for work

【～年限】 gōngzuò niánxiàn 〈名〉length of service/work

【～评估】 gōngzuò pínggū 〈名〉job evaluation

【～强度】 gōngzuò qiángdù 〈名〉working strength

【～区】 gōngzuòqū 〈名〉[矿业] working area; work area/space/station

【～人员】 gōngzuò rényuán 〈名〉working personnel; staff member: 国家机关～ state functionary

【～日】 gōngzuòrì 〈名〉❶ working day; workday: 把～由六天缩短为五天 shorten the working days from six days to five ❷ work hours per day; working day

【～时间】 gōngzuò shíjiān 〈名〉❶ work hours/time ❷[计算机] production time ❸[物理][通信] time of operation

【～室】 gōngzuòshì 〈名〉❶ workroom; operating room ❷ studio ❸[建筑] working chamber; man-lock

【～守则】 gōngzuò shǒuzé 〈名〉work regulations

【～寿命】 gōngzuò shòumìng 〈名〉❶[机械] working/operating life: ～试验 working/operating life test ❷[化学] work life

【～速度】 gōngzuò sùdù 〈名〉operating/working speed

【～损耗】 gōngzuò sǔnhào 〈名〉working loss

【～台】 gōngzuòtái 〈名〉working table; workbench; working/operating platform; worktop; work surface

【～态度】 gōngzuò tàidu 〈名〉working attitude

【～条件】 gōngzuò tiáojiàn 〈名〉working condition

【～晚餐】 gōngzuò wǎncān 〈名〉working dinner

【～午餐】 gōngzuò wǔcān 〈名〉working/business lunch

【～效率】 gōngzuò xiàolǜ 〈名〉operating/working/work efficiency

【～许可证】 gōngzuò xǔkězhèng 〈名〉work permit; working papers

【～压力】 gōngzuò yālì 〈名〉[工程] working/operating pressure

【～样片】 gōngzuò yàngpiàn 〈名〉[影视] rushes; work print

【～语言】 gōngzuò yǔyán 〈名〉working language: 英语和汉语是本次研讨会的～。English and Chinse are the working languages of this symposium. ‖ 联合国的六种～为阿拉伯语、汉语、英语、俄语、法语和西班牙语。The six working languages at the United Nations are Arabic, Chinese, English, Russian, French and Spanish.

【～原理】 gōngzuò yuánlǐ 〈名〉operating principle; principle of operation/work

【～早餐】 gōngzuò zǎocān 〈名〉working breakfast

【～站】 gōngzuòzhàn 〈名〉❶ working station; working centre: 征兵～ drafting centre ‖ 救灾～ disaster relief centre ❷[计算机] work station: 计算机辅助设计～ work station for computer-aided design

【～者】 gōngzuòzhě 〈名〉worker: 地下～ underground worker ‖ 法律～ legal worker ‖ 翻译～ translator; interpreter ‖ 教育～ educational worker; educationalist; educator ‖ 社会～ social worker ‖ 文艺～ art and literary workers; writers and artists ‖ 新闻～ journalist; newsman

【～证】 gōngzuòzhèng 〈名〉employee's card: 出示～ produce one's employee's card

【～制】 gōngzuòzhì 〈名〉(working) day: 八小时～ eight-hour day

【～重心】 gōngzuò zhòngxīn 〈名〉focus of work: 转移～ shift the focus of work

【～周】 gōngzuòzhōu 〈名〉workweek; working week: 四十小时～ 40-hour working week

【～周期】 gōngzuò zhōuqī 〈名〉work cycle; action cycle

【～总结】 gōngzuò zǒngjié 〈名〉work summation

【～组】 gōngzuòzǔ 〈名〉working party/group: 中国世贸～ WTO China working group

【～作风】 gōngzuò zuòfēng 〈名〉work style; style of work

弓 gōng ❶〈名〉bow: 拉～ draw a bow ‖ 反曲～ recurve bow ‖ 复合～ compound bow ‖ 强～ heavy bow ⇨弹～; 左右开～ ❷〈名〉anything bow-shaped: ⇨～子 ❸〈名〉*gong* [a bow-shaped wooden measure for land] ❹〈量〉*gong* [a unit of measure for land, equal to five *chi*] ❺〈动〉bow; arch; bend: ～着背走路 walk with one's back bent forward; walk with a stoop ‖ ～着身子 hunch oneself; bend low ‖ 猫～了～背。The cat humped its back.

【弓背】 gōngbèi ❶〈名〉back of a bow ❷〈名〉hunchback; humpback ❸〈名〉〈喻〉winding road; indirect way; roundabout course ❹〈动〉arch one's back; bend low

【弓箭】 gōngjiàn 〈名〉bow and arrow: 他持有～。He was armed with a bow and arrow.

【～步】 gōngjiànbù 〈名〉forward lunge (in *wushu* or gymnastics)

【～袋】 gōngjiàndài 〈名〉bow case

【～手】 gōngjiànshǒu 〈名〉bowman; archer

【弓锯】 gōngjù 〈名〉❶[工程] bow saw; hacksaw ❷[木工] sash saw

【～框】 gōngjùkuàng 〈名〉bow saw frame

【～条】 gōngjùtiáo 〈名〉hacksaw blade

【弓弩】 gōngnǔ 〈名〉 bow and crossbow
〖～手〗 gōngnǔshǒu 〈名〉 crossbowman; bowman; archer
【弓琴】 gōngqín 〈名〉 musical bow
【弓身】 gōngshēn 〈动〉 bend oneself; arch one's body; bow; stoop: ～下拜 bow down and worship; bend the knee in obeisance ‖ 他～钻进汽车。He stooped into a car.
【弓弦】 gōngxián 〈名〉 ❶ bowstring ❷〈喻〉 straight road; direct way: 走～ take a short cut
〖～乐器〗 gōngxián yuèqì 〈名〉 bowed stringed/string instrument
【弓形】 gōngxíng 〈名〉 ❶ arch form; bow shape: 他是个～腿。He is bow-legged. ‖ 这张桌子的腿是～的。The table has bowed/curved legs. ❷ [数学] arc; segment of a circle
〖～电动机〗 gōngxíng diàndòngjī 〈名〉 [电子] arch motor
〖～动脉〗 gōngxíng dòngmài 〈名〉 arteria arcuata
〖～拱〗 gōngxínggǒng 〈名〉 sprung arch
〖～梁〗 gōngxíngliáng 〈名〉 [建筑] bowbeam; segmental girder
〖～门〗 gōngxíngmén 〈名〉 arch
〖～足〗 gōngxíngzú 〈名〉 [医学] talipes; arcuate foot
【弓子】 gōngzi 〈名〉 ❶ bow (of stringed instrument): 小提琴～ violin bow; bow of a violin ❷ anything bow-shaped: 弹棉花～ bow used in teasing cotton
【弓钻】 gōngzuàn 〈名〉 bow drill

公[1] gōng ❶〈形〉 public; state-owned; collective: ⇨～差; ～款; ～务 ❷〈形〉 common; generally accepted/acknowledged: ⇨～倍数; ～式 ❸〈形〉 international; universal; of the world: ⇨～海 ❹〈动〉 make public: ⇨～之于世 ❺〈形〉 open; public; overt: ⇨～然; ～演 ❻〈形〉 fair; just; impartial; square; equitable: 评判不～ partial in one's judgement ⇨～道; ～平; 秉～执法 ❼〈名〉 the state; the public: ⇨充～; 归～ ❽〈名〉 public business; official duty: 因～在外 be away on public business/official duty; travel on business ‖ 非～莫入。No admittance except on business. ⇨～余; 办～ ❾〈形〉 metric: ⇨～制

公[2] gōng ❶〈名〉 duke: ～侯 dukes and marquises ‖ 王～ princes and dukes ⇨～爵 ❷〈名〉〈尊〉 mister (Mr) [a term of address for an elderly man]: 李～ revered Mr Li ❸〈名〉 husband's father; father-in-law: ⇨～婆 ❹〈形〉 (of an animal) male: ～狐狸 dog fox ‖ ～驴 jack/male ass ‖ ～猫 male cat; tomcat ‖ 这条狗是～的吗? Is it a male dog? / Is it a he-dog?

【公安】 gōng'ān 〈名〉 ❶ public security: ～机关 public security agency/organ ‖ ～人员 public security officer ‖ ～侦察机关 public security inspectorate ❷ public security officer: 他是个老～。He is a veteran public security officer.
〖～部〗 Gōng'ānbù 〈名〉 Ministry of Public Security
〖～部队〗 gōng'ān bùduì 〈名〉 public security troops/forces
〖～处〗 gōng'ānchù 〈名〉 public security department office; department division of public security
〖～干警〗 gōng'ān gànjǐng 〈名〉 public security police
〖～局〗 gōng'ānjú 〈名〉 public security bureau: 公安分局 public security subbureau
〖～派出所〗 gōng'ān pàichūsuǒ 〈名〉 public security station
〖～厅〗 gōng'āntīng 〈名〉 department of public security
【公案】 gōng'àn 〈名〉 ❶ court desk ❷ complicated legal case ❸ controversial issue
【公办】 gōngbàn 〈形〉 state-run; state-owned; public-owned: ～教师 government-paid teacher ‖ ～企业 government-run enterprise ‖ ～学校 state-owned school; public school
【公报】 gōngbào 〈名〉 communiqué; bulletin: 联合～ joint communiqué ‖ 每日～ daily bulletin ‖ 新闻～ press communiqué ‖ 政府～ government bulletin
【公报私仇】 gōngbào-sīchóu 〈熟〉 avenge a personal wrong in the name of public interests; abuse one's power/authority to revenge oneself on one's personal enemy
【公倍数】 gōngbèishù 〈名〉 [数学] common multiple: 最小～ lowest/least common multiple
【公比】 gōngbǐ 〈名〉 [数学] common ratio
【公布】 gōngbù 〈动〉 promulgate; announce; issue; publish; make known/public: ～法令 promulgate a decree ‖ ～决议 promulgate/proclaim a resolution; make known a resolution ‖ ～名次 announce the winners in the order of their places ‖ ～名单 announce/publish a name list ‖ ～年报 publish an annual report ‖ ～失业人数 publish figures of the unemployed ‖ ～政策 reveal a policy ‖ ～于众 make public (sth); make known to the public; announce (sth) to the public ‖ 登报～ publish a (public) announcement in a newspaper ‖ 定期～账目 publish the accounts regularly ‖ 依法～ promulgate/proclaim according to law ‖ 向群众～ announce to the masses ‖ 正式～ officially announce ‖ ～之日 date of promulgation/proclamation ‖ 队员名单将于不久张榜～。The names of the members of the team will be posted up soon. ‖ 结果要到明天才会～。The results will not be made public until tomorrow. ‖ 这次的考试成绩不予～。The results of the examination won't be given out.
【公厕】 gōngcè 〈名〉〈简称〉 public latrine/toilet/convenience; comfort station; restroom ⇨公共厕所
【公测度】 gōngcèdù 〈名〉 [数学] common measure
【公差】 gōngchā 〈名〉 ❶ [数学] common difference ❷ [机械] tolerance
〖～带〗 gōngchādài 〈名〉 tolerance range/zone
〖～单位〗 gōngchā dānwèi 〈名〉 allowance/tolerance unit
〖～图表〗 gōngchā túbiǎo 〈名〉 tolerance chart
【公差】 gōngchāi 〈名〉 ❶ official business/duty; public errand: 出～ go on official business; go on a public errand ❷〈旧〉 runner or bailiff in a yamen
【公产】 gōngchǎn 〈名〉 public/state property: 侵吞～ take possession of public property; embezzle state property
【公车】 gōngchē 〈名〉 ❶ public vehicle: ～私用 use a public vehicle for private functions ‖ 公司给她配有～。She gets a company car. ❷ public bus: 坐～上班 go to work by public bus
【公车上书】 Gōngchē Shàngshū 〈名〉 Joint Petition of Imperial Examination Candidates to the Emperor [led by Kang Youwei (康有为) in 1895 to oppose signing of the Treaty of Shimonoseki (马关条约) and institute reforms, marking the beginning of the Reformist Movement]
【公称】 gōngchēng 〈名〉 nominal dimension/size
〖～尺寸〗 gōngchēng chǐcun 〈名〉 [机械] nominal dimension; nominal/specified/intended size
〖～厚度〗 gōngchēng hòudù 〈名〉 nominal thickness
〖～流量〗 gōngchēng liúliàng 〈名〉 nominal flow rate
〖～速度〗 gōngchēng sùdù 〈名〉 nominal speed
〖～误差〗 gōngchēng wùchā 〈名〉 nominal error
〖～压力〗 gōngchēng yālì 〈名〉 nominal pressure
〖～直径〗 gōngchēng zhíjìng 〈名〉 nominal diameter
〖～重量〗 gōngchēng zhòngliàng 〈名〉 nominal weight
【公呈】 gōngchéng 〈名〉〈旧〉 petition
【公尺】 gōngchǐ 〈名〉 metre (m): 三十～长 30 metres long
【公出】 gōngchū 〈动〉 be away on public duty; be away on official business: 他～去了美国。He's been away on official business in the United States.
【公畜】 gōngchù 〈名〉 uncastrated male animal (kept for breeding); stud
【公垂线】 gōngchuíxiàn 〈名〉 common perpendicular; common vertical line
【公寸】 gōngcùn 〈名〉 decimetre
【公石】 gōngdàn 〈名〉 hectolitre
【公担】 gōngdàn 〈名〉 [物理] quintal [a unit of weight equal to 100kg]
【公道】 gōngdào 〈名〉 justice: 对某人不～ deny sb justice ‖ 讨～ ask for justice; demand justice ‖ 主持～ uphold justice ‖ 法院为人民主持～。Law courts give/do justice to the people. ‖ 他来这里只是为主持～。He's here only to see fair play/to see justice done. ‖ 说句～话,他是清白的。To do him justice, we must say he is innocent. / In fairness to him we must say he is innocent. ‖ 这一指责是不～的。There is no justice in the censure. / The censure is not justified.
【公道】 gōngdao 〈形〉 just; fair; reasonable; impartial: 处事～ be just in one's dealings ‖ 待人～ treat people with fairness ‖ 讲～话,办～事 be fair in one's words and deeds ‖ 价钱～。The price is reasonable.
【公德】 gōngdé 〈名〉 public/social morality; public/social morals; social ethics: 败坏社会～ debase/degrade/injure public morals ‖ 讲～ have a strong sense of public morality ‖ 维护社会～ safeguard public morals ‖ 他做生意不讲～。He has no social morals in his business.
【公敌】 gōngdí 〈名〉 public enemy: 民族～ national enemy ‖ 人

民～ enemy of the people; public enemy ‖ 头号～ number one public enemy ‖ 疾病是全人类的～。Disease is the (public) enemy of all humanity/humankind.
【公地】 gōngdì 〈名〉 public land; common
【公爹】 gōngdiē 〈名〉〈方〉 husband's father; father-in-law
【公牍】 gōngdú 〈名〉〈书〉 official document/correspondence
【公断】 gōngduàn 〈动〉 ❶ settle according to law: 这件事必须～。This has to be settled in court. ❷ arbitrate: 给俩人作～ arbitrate between two people ‖ 留待后人～ await the verdict of time ❸ arbitrate impartially/equitably; judge fairly; make an impartial judgement
【～人】 gōngduànrén 〈名〉 arbitrator
【公吨】 gōngdūn 〈名〉 metric ton (MT); tonne
【公而忘私】 gōng'érwàngsī 〈熟〉 be so devoted to public service as to forget one's own interests: ～的工作作风 selfless working style; work style of putting the public/collective interests before all else
【公法】 gōngfǎ 〈名〉 ❶ public law/statute ❷ international law; law of nations: ⇨国际～
【公方】 gōngfāng 〈名〉 state ownership (in a joint public-private enterprise): ～代表 representative of state ownership
【公房】 gōngfáng 〈名〉 public housing; state-owned house: 出售/购买～ sell/buy a state-owned house ‖ ～商品化 commercialization of public housing
【公费】 gōngfèi 〈名〉 public/state expense: ～教育 free/public education ‖ ～留学 study abroad on government/state scholarship; study abroad at government expense ‖ ～旅游 travel at public expense
【～生】 gōngfèishēng 〈名〉 state-funded/state-financed student
【～医疗】 gōngfèiyīliáo 〈名〉 free medical care/service; free medicare; medical treatment/care at public expense; public health service: 享受～ have/enjoy free medical care
【公分】 gōngfēn 〈名〉 ❶ centimetre (cm) ❷ gram (g)
【公分母】 gōngfēnmǔ 〈名〉[数学] common denominator
【公愤】 gōngfèn 〈名〉 public indignation/anger; popular/general indignation: 激起～ arouse popular/general/public indignation ‖ 引起～ arouse/cause public wrath ‖ ～难平 nothing will allay/calm/appease/repress popular indignation
【公服】 gōngfú 〈名〉〈书〉 formal dress of a government official
【公干】 gōnggàn ❶〈名〉 public/official business: 有何～? What business has brought you here? ❷〈动〉 attend to official duties; handle official business: 外出～ be away on official business; be out on business
【公告】 gōnggào ❶〈动〉 give public notice; announce ❷〈名〉 public notice; announcement; proclamation; bulletin: 发布～ issue/make a proclamation ‖ 张贴～ put up/post a public notice; put up/post an announcement ‖ 波茨坦～ Potsdam Proclamation ‖ 会议～ meeting notice ‖ 医院每天发布两次病情～。The hospital issued bulletins twice a day.
【～栏】 gōnggàolán 〈名〉 (public) notice board; bulletin board
【公告板服务】 gōnggàobǎn fúwù 〈名〉[计算机] bulletin board service (BBS)
【公根】 gōnggēn 〈名〉[数学] common root
【公共】 gōnggòng 〈形〉 public; common; communal: ～安全 public security ‖ ～场所 public place ‖ ～管理学硕士 Master of Public Administration (MPA) ‖ ～机构 public entity/institution ‖ ～建筑 public building ‖ ～设施 communal facilities/utilities ‖ ～事务 public affairs ‖ ～宿舍 public/communal dormitory ‖ ～图书馆 public library ‖ ～团体 public body ‖ ～支出 public expenditure/spending
【～财产】 gōnggòng cáichǎn 〈名〉 public property: 爱护～ take good care of public property
【～厕所】 gōnggòng cèsuǒ 〈名〉 public latrine/toilet/convenience; comfort station; restroom
【～道德】 gōnggòng dàodé 〈名〉 public/social morality; public/social morals; social ethics: 损害～ injure/impair public morality ‖ 维护～ uphold/safeguard public morality
【～福利】 gōnggòng fúlì 〈名〉 public/general welfare
【～关系】 gōnggòng guānxì 〈名〉 public relations (PR): 保持/建立良好的～ maintain/establish good public relations ‖ 改善～ improve public relations ‖ ～从业人员 public relations practitioner ‖ ～学 public relations (studies) ‖ ～顾问 public relations adviser/consultant
【～积累】 gōnggòng jīlěi 〈名〉 common accumulation; accumulation fund
【～基金】 gōnggòng jījīn 〈名〉 public fund
【～假日】 gōnggòng jiàrì 〈名〉 public holiday: 延长～ prolong/extend a public holiday ‖ 三天～ three-day public holiday
【～交通】 gōnggòng jiāotōng 〈名〉 public transport; public/mass transit: 改善～ improve public transport ‖ 投资～ invest in public transport ‖ ～设施 public transport facility ‖ 高速城间～系统 high-speed intercity public transit
【～课】 gōnggòngkè 〈名〉 common required course
【～利益】 gōnggòng lìyì 〈名〉 public interest: 损害～ work against the public interest ‖ ～准则 public policy ‖ ～法案 public bill
【～汽车】 gōnggòng qìchē 〈名〉 (public) bus: 一辆～ a bus ‖ 乘～ take a bus ‖ ～线路 bus line ‖ ～站 bus stop ‖ ～终点站 bus terminal ‖ 8路～ Bus No 8
【～食堂】 gōnggòng shítáng 〈名〉 canteen; mess; dining room: 去～吃饭 go to mess
【～受托人】 gōnggòng shòutuōrén 〈名〉[法律] public trustee
【～卫生】 gōnggòng wèishēng 〈名〉 public health/hygiene
【～英语等级考试】 gōnggòng yīngyǔ děngjí kǎoshì 〈名〉 Public English Test System (PETS)
【～语言】 gōnggòng yǔyán 〈名〉 common language
【～浴室】 gōnggòng yùshì 〈名〉 public bathroom
【～秩序】 gōnggòng zhìxù 〈名〉 public order
【公公】 gōnggong 〈名〉 ❶ (of a woman) husband's father; father-in-law ❷〈方〉(paternal) grandfather ❸〈方〉(maternal) grandfather ❹〈尊〉 grandpa; grandad: 王～ Grandpa Wang ❺〈旧〉 *gonggong* [a form of address for a court eunuch]
【公股】 gōnggǔ 〈名〉 government share (in a public-private enterprise)
【公关】 gōngguān 〈名〉〈简称〉 public relations (PR): 从事～工作 practise public relations; be engaged in public relations work ‖ ～顾问 PR consultant ‖ ～活动 PR campaign ‖ ～课程 public relations curriculum ‖ ～人员 PR practitioner/personnel ‖ ～手段 public relations ploy ‖ ～意识 public relations awareness ‖ 她做～工作。She works in public relations. ⇨公共关系
【～部】 gōngguānbù 〈名〉 public relations department: ～主任 public relations manager
【～先生】 gōngguān xiānsheng 〈名〉 Mr PR; PR man
【～小姐】 gōngguān xiǎojiě 〈名〉 Miss PR; PR girl/lady
【公馆】 gōngguǎn 〈名〉〈旧〉 mansion; residence (of a rich or important person): 高～ Mr Gao's residence
【公国】 gōngguó 〈名〉 duchy; dukedom; principality: 卢森堡大～ Grand Duchy of Luxembourg ‖ 摩纳哥～ Principality of Monaco
【公海】 gōnghǎi 〈名〉 high seas; international waters: ～航行自由 freedom of navigation on the high seas ‖ ～捕鱼 fishing on the high seas ‖ 在～逗留 wander on the high seas
【公害】 gōnghài 〈名〉 ❶ pollution nuisance ❷ public nuisance/hazard/plague: 赌博是一大～。Gambling is a public hazard.
【公函】 gōnghán 〈名〉 official letter/correspondence
【公会】 gōnghuì 〈名〉 trade council/association; guild
【公贿】 gōnghuì 〈名〉 bribes offered by institutions; institutional bribe
【公鸡】 gōngjī 〈名〉 rooster; cock: ⇨铁～
【公积金】 gōngjījīn 〈名〉 accumulation fund; public reserve fund
【公祭】 gōngjì ❶〈动〉 have/hold/undertake a public memorial ceremony (for the death of a famous person) ❷〈名〉 public memorial ceremony
【公家】 gōngjiā 〈名〉〈口〉 the state; the public; enterprise; organization: ～财产 public/state property
【公假】 gōngjià 〈名〉 leave of absence for public/official affairs
【公检法】 gōng-jiǎn-fǎ 〈名〉 public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts
【公交】 gōngjiāo 〈名〉〈简称〉 mass/public transit; public transport: ～公司 mass/public transit corporation ‖ ～系统 mass/public transit/transport system ‖ ～线路 public transit/transport route; bus line ⇨ 公共交通
【～车】 gōngjiāochē 〈名〉 bus: 乘～ take the bus ‖ 乘～回家 go home by bus
【～司机】 gōngjiāo sījī 〈名〉 bus driver

【公教人员】 gōng-jiào rényuán 〈名〉 government employees and teachers
【公斤】 gōngjīn 〈名〉 kilogram (kg); kilo: 这个盒子重5～。The box weighs 5 kilos.
【公举】 gōngjǔ 〈动〉 elect/choose/recommend by the public: ～他为科学院院士 elect him to the Academy of Sciences ‖ 他被与会者～为委员会主席。He was chosen as chairman of the committee by all those present.
【公决】 gōngjué 〈动〉 make a collective decision; decide collectively: 全民～ public referendum ‖ 这件事要大家讨论～。This question has to be thoroughly discussed by all present before a decision is made.
【公爵】 gōngjué 〈名〉 duke: ～夫人 duchess ‖ 女～ duchess
【公开】 gōngkāi ❶〈形〉 open; public; overt: ～报价 public offer ‖ ～辩论 open debate ‖ ～场合 public occasion ‖ ～出版物 public prints ‖ ～道歉 make a public apology; apologize publicly ‖ ～攻击 public attack (on) ‖ ～价格 open price ‖ ～进行 conduct publicly ‖ ～竞争 open competition ‖ ～露面 make public appearance ‖ ～论战 open polemics ‖ ～拍卖 public auction ‖ ～批评 open criticism ‖ ～评论 make public comments ‖ ～讨论 public discussion ‖ ～投标 open bidding/tender; public tender ‖ ～行动 overt act ‖ ～宣布 publicly announce ‖ ～宣判 publicly sentence ‖ ～选举 public election ‖ ～原则 doctrine of disclosure ‖ ～展出 give public exhibition ‖ ～招聘 recruit through open examination ‖ ～支持 support openly ‖ ～指控 accuse publicly ‖ ～的秘密 open secret ‖ 他的所作所为都是～的。All of his dealings are in the open. ❷〈动〉 make public; make known to the public; bring to light: ～财政 make public the administration of finance ‖ ～秘密 disclose a secret; let a secret out ‖ ～内幕 divulge the inside story ‖ ～事实真相 make public the truth ‖ ～意见 make known one's views ‖ 这事不可～出去。Don't make it known to the public. / Don't let it out.
〖～化〗 gōngkāihuà 〈动〉 come/break into the open; surface; be brought into the open: 党内的斗争不久就～了。The struggles within the party soon came/broke into the open.
〖～赛〗 gōngkāisài 〈名〉 open championship/contest/match/tournament: ～冠军 open champion ‖ 澳大利亚网球～ Australian Tennis Open ‖ 法国～ French Open ‖ 男子羽毛球～ men's open tennis tournament
〖～审判〗 gōngkāi shěnpàn 〈名〉 public/open trial
〖～投票〗 gōngkāi tóupiào 〈名〉 disclosed ballot
〖～外交〗 gōngkāi wàijiāo 〈名〉 open diplomacy
〖～信〗 gōngkāixìn 〈名〉 open letter
〖～招标〗 gōngkāi zhāobiāo 〈名〉 public bidding; open tender; competitive bidding
【公筷】 gōngkuài 〈名〉 serving chopsticks: 一双～a pair of serving chopsticks
【公款】 gōngkuǎn 〈名〉 public money/fund: 挪用～ embezzle public money; divert/misappropriate public funds ‖ 侵吞～ plunder public treasury ‖ 贪污～ embezzle public money ‖ 携～潜逃 go/run/fly off with public money ‖ 用～请客送礼 spend public funds on lavish dinners and gifts ‖ ～吃喝 wine and dine at public expense; banquet at public expenditure ‖ ～贿赂 bribe an influential official with public money ‖ ～私存 deposit public funds in personal accounts
【公厘】 gōnglí 〈名〉 millimetre (mm)
【公里】 gōnglǐ 〈名〉 kilometre (km): 平方～ square kilometre
〖～标〗 gōnglǐbiāo 〈名〉 kilometre post
【公理】 gōnglǐ 〈名〉 ❶ self-evident truth; generally acknowledged/axiomatic/established truth ❷ [数学] axiom: 欧几里得～ Euclidean axiom ‖ 全等～ congruence axiom
〖～方法〗 gōnglǐ fāngfǎ 〈名〉 [逻辑] axiomatic method
〖～学〗 gōnglǐxué 〈名〉 axiomatics
【公理会】 Gōnglǐhuì 〈名〉 [基督教] Congregational Church
【公历】 gōnglì 〈名〉 Gregorian calendar
【公立】 gōnglì 〈形〉 public, established (and maintained) by the government: ～大学 government-funded university ‖ ～学校 government/public school ‖ ～医院 public hospital
【公例】 gōnglì 〈名〉 general rule/law
【公廉】 gōnglián 〈形〉〈书〉 just and upright; fair and honest
【公粮】 gōngliáng 〈名〉 agricultural tax paid in grain; tax grain; tax paid in grain: 交～ deliver tax grain to the state ‖ 征收～ collect tax grain
【公量】 gōngliàng 〈名〉 [纺织] conditioned weight
【公了】 gōngliǎo 〈动〉 settle officially; settle in court: 这事你想～还是私了? Do you prefer settle in court or out of court?
【公路】 gōnglù 〈名〉 road; highway: 养护～ maintain public roads ‖ ～货运 highway freight ‖ ～建设 road construction ‖ ～交通 highway/road transportation; road traffic ‖ ～收费站 toll station/gate ‖ ～养护 road maintenance ‖ 环形～ ring road ⇨ 高速～
〖～工程局〗 gōnglù gōngchéngjú 〈名〉 highway engineering bureau
〖～工程学〗 gōnglù gōngchéngxué 〈名〉 highway engineering
〖～交通图〗 gōnglù jiāotōngtú 〈名〉 road map
〖～经济〗 gōnglù jīngjì 〈名〉 highway economy
〖～桥〗 gōnglùqiáo 〈名〉 highway/road bridge
〖～容量〗 gōnglù róngliàng 〈名〉 highway capacity
〖～赛〗 gōnglùsài 〈名〉 road race/racing
〖～网〗 gōnglùwǎng 〈名〉 highway network
〖～养路费〗 gōnglù yǎnglùfèi 〈名〉 road maintenance fee: 征收～ collect road maintenance fee
〖～运输〗 gōnglù yùnshū 〈名〉 road/highway transport
〖～自行车赛〗 gōnglù zìxíngchēsài 〈名〉 road cycling race
【公驴】 gōnglǘ 〈名〉 jack ass; male ass
【公论】 gōnglùn 〈名〉 public opinion; just verdict: 是非自有～。Public opinion judges well between right and wrong.
【公买公卖】 gōngmǎi-gōngmài 〈熟〉 be fair in buying and selling; buy and sell at reasonable prices
【公民】 gōngmín 〈名〉 citizen: ～地位 civil status ‖ ～义务 civil obligation; civic duties ‖ ～意识 awareness of the obligations of a citizen ‖ ～责任 civic responsibilities ‖ 世界～ citizen of the world; world citizen ‖ 中国～ Chinese citizen ‖ 履行～的职责 exercise one's civic functions/duties ‖ 享有～的(基本)权利和义务 enjoy the (fundamental) civil rights and duties; enjoy the (fundamental) rights and duties of a citizen
〖～道德〗 gōngmín dàodé 〈名〉 civic virtue
〖～权〗 gōngmínquán 〈名〉 citizenship; citizen's/civil/civic rights: 剥夺～ deprive a person of his civil rights
〖～身份〗 gōngmín shēnfen 〈名〉 citizenship; citizenhood; civic status: 放弃～ denounce one's citizenship ‖ 授予～ confer citizenship upon sb ‖ 取得中国～ acquire Chinese citizenship
〖～投票〗 gōngmín tóupiào 〈名〉 referendum; plebiscite: 通过～来决定 decide by referendum; decide through a plebiscite
〖～自由〗 gōngmín zìyóu 〈名〉 civil liberties
【公亩】 gōngmǔ 〈名〉 arc (=100 square metres)
【公母俩】 gōngmuliǎ 〈名〉〈方〉 husband and wife
【公墓】 gōngmù 〈名〉 (public) cemetery; communal cemetery
【公牛】 gōngniú 〈名〉 bull: 小～ bull-calf ‖ 种～ stud bull
【公派】 gōngpài 〈动〉 be sent (abroad to study, work, etc) by the state; be government-sponsored: ～留学 study abroad on government scholarship; study abroad at government expense ‖ ～留学生 state-funded student studying abroad, student sent abroad at government expense
【公判】 gōngpàn ❶〈动〉 pronounce judgement in public; publicly sentence/try: ～大会 public trial meeting; judgement pronouncement rally ❷〈名〉 verdict of the public
〖～庭〗 gōngpàntíng 〈名〉 (trial) court room
【公平】 gōngpíng 〈形〉 just; fair; impartial; equitable; square: 对某人不～ be unfair (to sb); deny sb justice/impartiality ‖ ～待遇 fair/impartial/equitable treatment ‖ ～对待 treat sb fairly; do justice to sb ‖ ～分配 fair/equitable distribution ‖ ～交换 fair exchange ‖ ～交易 fair/square deal; fair trade/play; arm's length transaction ‖ ～竞争 fair competition/play ‖ ～合理 be fair and reasonable/equitable ‖ 为～起见 to even things up; for the sake of fairness ‖ ～地说,他并不是有意伤害你的。In fairness to him, / To do him justice, he didn't mean to hurt you. ‖ 十个苹果换八个鸡蛋～吗? Is ten apples for eight eggs a fair exchange? ‖ 我希望你的事得到～处理。I hope you will receive justice.
〖～秤〗 gōngpíngchèng 〈名〉 fair scales (for weight verification) [provided by the market for consumers to verify the accuracy of their purchase weight]
〖～尺〗 gōngpíngchǐ 〈名〉 fair yardstick
【公评】 gōngpíng 〈名〉 ❶ public opinion; comment by the public; comment by the masses ❷ fair/impartial opinion; just comment
【公婆】 gōngpó 〈名〉 ❶ (of a woman) parents-in-law; husband's

father and mother ❸〈方〉couple; husband and wife

【公仆】gōngpú〈名〉public servant：～意识 attitude of a public servant ‖ 人民的～ servant of the people

【公启】gōngqǐ〈名〉❶ open letter ❷ joint letter (by the public)

【公切线】gōngqiēxiàn〈名〉[数学] common tangent

【公勤人员】gōngqín rényuán〈名〉office attendants; service personnel in an office

【公顷】gōngqǐng〈名〉hectare (ha) (=15 *mu*)

【公权】gōngquán〈名〉[法律] public rights

【公然】gōngrán〈副〉openly; undisguisedly; brazenly; blatantly; flagrantly：～反抗 be at open defiance (with) ‖ ～否认 make an outright denial ‖ ～干涉别国内政 blatantly intrude into other countries' internal affairs ‖ ～破坏停战协议 be in brazen/open violation of the cease-fire agreement ‖ ～侵犯人权 flagrantly violate human rights ‖ ～撕毁协议 brazenly tear an agreement to shreds; tear up an agreement openly ‖ 在光天化日之下～拦路抢劫 stage a daring daylight holdup

【公认】gōngrèn〈动〉generally acknowledge/recognize; well establish; universally accept：～的国际法准则 generally recognized principle of international law ‖ ～的国际惯例 established international practice ‖ ～的行为准则 established rule of conduct ‖ ～的专家 generally acknowledged expert ‖ 人工智能方面～的权威 recognized authority on artificial intelligence ‖ 大家～他很诚实。His honesty is well established. / His honesty is accepted with unanimity. ‖ 大家～他是做这项工作最合适的人选。He was thought of publicly as the best man for the job. ‖ 这是～的事实。This is an accepted fact.

〖～会计原则〗gōngrèn kuàijì yuánzé〈名〉generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP)

〖～审计准则〗gōngrèn shěnjì zhǔnzé〈名〉generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS)

【公人】gōngren〈名〉〈旧〉petty officer or servant in a government office

【公伤】gōngshāng〈名〉industrial injury; injury suffered on the job; job-related injury：～事故 industrial/job-related accident

【公设】gōngshè〈名〉[数学] postulate

【公社】gōngshè〈名〉❶ primitive commune：母系氏族～ matrilineal commune ‖ 原始氏族～ (primitive) clan commune ❷ commune：巴黎～ Paris Commune ❸ people's commune：～社员 member of the people's commune

〖～化〗gōngshèhuà〈动〉be organized into people's communes

【公审】gōngshěn〈动〉conduct a public trial; hold an open trial：～大会 public trial (meeting)

【公升】gōngshēng〈名〉litre

【公使】gōngshǐ〈名〉envoy; minister：中国驻瑞士～ Chinese minister to Switzerland ‖ 常驻～ minister resident; resident minister ⇨ 全权～；特命全权～

〖～馆〗gōngshǐguǎn〈名〉legation

【公示】gōngshì〈动〉make known to the public and seek opinions：～栏/牌/制 notification column/board/system

【公式】gōngshì〈名〉❶ formula：硬套～ apply the formula mechanically ‖ 计算距离的～ formula for calculating distance ‖ 数学～ mathematical formula ❷ universally applicable method (in a field)

〖～化〗gōngshìhuà ❶〈形〉stereotyped/formulistic way of writing：～的写作方法 stereotyped writing ❷〈动〉solve different problems by a formulistic approach：把马克思主义理论～ understand/apply Marxist theories mechanically

〖～主义〗gōngshìzhǔyì〈名〉formulism

【公事】gōngshì〈名〉❶ official/public business; official duty/matter; public affair：这事是～还是私事？Is the matter public or private? ❷〈方〉official document：每天早上看～ read official documents every morning

〖～包〗gōngshìbāo〈名〉briefcase; portfolio

〖～房〗gōngshìfáng〈名〉〈旧〉office

〖～公办〗gōngshì gōngbàn〈熟〉do official business according to official principles; business is business; not let the personal considerations interfere with one's execution of official duties

【公署】gōngshǔ〈名〉government office：地区专员～ prefectural commissioner's office ‖ 行政～ administrative office

【公说公有理，婆说婆有理】gōng shuō gōng yǒulǐ, pó shuō pó yǒulǐ〈熟〉each says he is right; both parties/sides claim to be in the right; there is much to be said on both sides

【公司】gōngsī〈名〉company; corporation; firm：管理～ manage/run a company ‖ 开办～ start/establish/promote a company; set up a company ‖ ～董事/雇员 company director/employee ‖ ～股东 corporate shareholder/stock holder ‖ ～信用 corporation/company credit ‖ 搬运～ transport/moving company ‖ 多国～ multinational corporation ‖ 估价～ appraisal company ‖ 国货～ national products company ‖ 国有～ state corporation ‖ 空头～ bogus company ‖ 跨国～ transnational corporation ‖ 联营～ associated company ‖ 贸易～ trading company/corporation ‖ 母～及子～ parent company and its subsidiaries ‖ 商业～ business company/corporation ‖ 食品～ food company ‖ 外国～ foreign company ‖ 这家～上月就破产了。The company went bankrupt last month.

〖～标识〗gōngsī biāozhì〈名〉corporate logo

〖～财务〗gōngsī cáiwù〈名〉corporate financing：～报表 corporate financial statement

〖～法〗gōngsīfǎ〈名〉company/corporate/corporation law; law of corporation

〖～利润〗gōngsī lìrùn〈名〉corporate earnings

〖～实体〗gōngsī shítǐ〈名〉corporate entity

〖～手册〗gōngsī shǒucè〈名〉corporation/company manual

〖～条例〗gōngsī tiáolì〈名〉articles of incorporation; company ordinance

〖～形象〗gōngsī xíngxiàng〈名〉corporate/company image (CI)

〖～债务〗gōngsī zhàiwù〈名〉liabilities/debts of a company; corporate debt/obligation

〖～章程〗gōngsī zhāngchéng〈名〉company charter; corporation bylaws

〖～证券〗gōngsī zhèngquàn〈名〉corporation securities

〖～资本〗gōngsī zīběn〈名〉corporate capital

【公私】gōngsī〈名〉public and private affairs or interests：～不分 confound public affairs with private ones ‖ ～分明 draw/make a clear distinction between public and private interests ‖ ～兼顾 take both public and private interests into account; give concurrent consideration/care to both public and private interests ‖ ～两便 be beneficial/advantageous to both public and private interests

〖～合营〗gōngsī héyíng〈名〉joint public-private operation/ownership：～工业/企业/商业 joint public-private industry/enterprise/commerce

【公诉】gōngsù〈名〉public prosecution：提起～ bring/initiate/institute a (public) prosecution (against sb); bring a public charge (against sb); start/institute/conduct/initiate legal proceedings (against sb)

〖～词〗gōngsùcí〈名〉indictment

〖～权〗gōngsùquán〈名〉right of prosecution

〖～人〗gōngsùrén〈名〉public prosecutor; the prosecution

〖～书〗gōngsùshū〈名〉bill of prosecution/indictment; public indictment

【公孙树】gōngsūnshù〈名〉gingko (tree)

【公所】gōngsuǒ〈名〉〈旧〉public office

【公摊】gōngtān〈动〉share expenses or funds：这笔费用我们～。Let's share the expenses.

【公堂】gōngtáng〈名〉❶ court of law; law court; tribunal：对簿～ confront each other in court ‖ 私设～ set up a clandestine tribunal; set up a kangaroo court ❷ ancestral temple/hall; memorial temple

【公帑】gōngtǎng〈名〉〈书〉public fund/money：糜费～ squander public money

【公推】gōngtuī〈动〉recommend by general acclaim：他被～为委员会主席。He was elected chairman of the committee.

【公文】gōngwén〈名〉official document：收发～ receive and dispatch official documents ‖ 伪造～ forge an official document ‖ ～程式 forms and formulas of official documents

〖～包〗gōngwénbāo〈名〉briefcase; portfolio

〖～袋〗gōngwéndài〈名〉official envelope

〖～旅行〗gōngwén lǚxíng〈名〉travel of documents; red tape

〖～纸〗gōngwénzhǐ〈名〉document paper; paper for copying (official) documents

【公务】gōngwù〈名〉public affairs; official business/duty：办理/处理～ deal with/handle official business ‖ 履行～ perform an

official duty ‖ 执行～ perform an official duty; exercise a public function ‖ ～缠身 be tied up with one's duties ‖ ～在身 have official duties to fulfil ‖ ～繁重 be overburdened with official duties ‖ ～通信 official communication/correspondence

〖～车〗 gōngwùchē 〈名〉 service car

〖～护照〗 gōngwù hùzhào 〈名〉 service passport

〖～签证〗 gōngwù qiānzhèng 〈名〉 service visa

〖～人员〗 gōngwù rényuán 〈名〉 government functionary

〖～员〗 gōngwù yuán 〈名〉 ❶ public/civil servant; public officer: ～考绩制 merit system ‖ ～考试 civil service examination ‖ 政府～ government functionary ❷ 〈旧〉 orderly

【公物】 gōngwù 〈名〉 public property: 爱护～ cherish public property; take good care of public property ‖ 破坏～ damage/destroy/vandalize public property ‖ ～还家 return a piece of public property where it belongs

【公弦】 gōngxián 〈名〉[数学] common chord

【公廨】 gōngxiè 〈名〉 government office/building

【公心】 gōngxīn 〈名〉 ❶ fair-mindedness; impartiality ❷ heart set on the public good; public spirit: 出于～ for the public good; in the public interest

【公信力】 gōngxìnlì 〈名〉 public credibility/confidence; ability to win public trust: 提高政府部门的～ improve government departments' capacity to win public trust

【公休】 gōngxiū 〈名〉 public/general/official/legal/national holiday; red-letter day

【公选】 gōngxuǎn 〈动〉 choose/select by the general public

【公学】 gōngxué 〈名〉 public school

【公鸭】 gōngyā 〈名〉 male duck; drake: ～嗓子 sharp and hoarse voice

【公演】 gōngyǎn 〈动〉 perform in public; put on/give a performance: ～一出戏 put on a performance of a play; stage a public performance of a play ‖ 批准该戏～ license the performance of the play

【公羊】 gōngyáng 〈名〉 male sheep; ram: 小～ ram lamb ‖ 种～ ram kept for covering; stud ram

【公议】 gōngyì 〈动〉 have a public/mass discussion: 自报～ self-assessment (combined) with public discussion

【公益】 gōngyì 〈名〉 public welfare/good; common good: 热心～ be public-spirited/public-minded ‖ ～法人 public welfare legal person ‖ ～服务 public service

〖～广告〗 gōngyì guǎnggào 〈名〉 commercial/advertisement for public interests; public-interest advertisement

〖～金〗 gōngyìjīn 〈名〉 public welfare fund

〖～劳动〗 gōngyì láodòng 〈名〉 labour for public good: 参加各种形式的～ take part in all sorts of labour for public good

〖～事业〗 gōngyì shìyè 〈名〉 public service; public welfare undertaking

〖～心〗 gōngyìxīn 〈名〉 public spirit

【公意】 gōngyì 〈名〉 public will; will of the public: 代表～ represent the public will ‖ 违背～ go against the will of the public

【公因子】 gōngyīnzǐ 〈名〉[数学] common factor: ～方差 common factor variance ‖ 最大～ highest common factor

【公营】 gōngyíng 〈动〉 be publicly-owned; be publicly-operated; be public: ～经济 public sector of the economy ‖ ～企业 public/state-owned enterprise

【公映】 gōngyìng 〈动〉 be shown to the public: 禁止～一部电影 ban a film; stop the exhibition of a film ‖ 首次～ first showing of a film before the public; (public) debut; première

【公用】 gōngyòng 〈形〉 public; communal; for public use: ～建筑 public building ‖ ～筷子/勺子 serving chopsticks/spoon ‖ 这部电话两家～。The telephone is shared by the two families.

〖～电话〗 gōngyòng diànhuà 〈名〉 public telephone/phone; pay phone: ～亭 public telephone kiosk/booth

〖～面积〗 gōngyòng miànjī 〈名〉 common area

〖～权〗 gōngyòngquán 〈名〉 right of common

〖～事业〗 gōngyòng shìyè 〈名〉 public utilities/service: ～公司 public-service corporation

〖～天线〗 gōngyòng tiānxiàn 〈名〉 community antenna: ～电视接收系统 community antenna television system

〖～网〗 gōngyòngwǎng 〈名〉[通信] public network

【公有】 gōngyǒu 〈动〉 be publicly-owned: ～财产 public/communal property ‖ ～土地 public/publicly-owned land ‖ ～资产 public assets

〖～化〗 gōngyǒuhuà 〈动〉 transfer to public ownership

〖～制〗 gōngyǒuzhì 〈名〉 public ownership: ～经济 public sector of the economy ‖ ～企业 publicly-owned/public enterprise ‖ 社会主义～ socialist public ownership ‖ 生产资料～ public ownership of the means of production ‖ 坚持以～为主导、各种经济成分并存的所有制 uphold an ownership structure embracing diverse economic sectors with public ownership as the main one ‖ 社会主义制度以～为基础。A socialist system is based on public ownership.

【公余】 gōngyú 〈名〉 off-duty hours; spare time; leisure; one's own time: ～时间加班 do extra work in one's own time

【公寓】 gōngyù 〈名〉 ❶ flat; apartment (building/house): ～大楼 apartment building ‖ ～式旅馆 apartment hotel ‖ 三居室～ three-room flat/apartment ‖ 豪华～ luxury flat ❷ 〈旧〉 lodging house

【公元】 gōngyuán 〈名〉 Christian era: ～21世纪 21st century AD ‖ ～1999年 1999 AD

〖～前〗 gōngyuánqián 〈名〉 before the birth of Christ (BC): ～221年 221 BC

【公园】 gōngyuán 〈名〉 park: 设计～ lay out a park ‖ ～管理员 park keeper ‖ 国家～ national park ‖ 人工～ artificial park ‖ 森林～ forest park ‖ 市立～ city park ‖ 野生动物～ wildlife park ‖ 主题～ theme park

【公约】 gōngyuē 〈名〉 ❶ pact; convention; treaty: 缔结和平～ conclude a peace pact/treaty ‖ 签订～ sign a convention ‖ ～签字国 signatory to a convention ‖ 禁止核武器～ nuclear weapons ban treaty; treaty to outlaw nuclear weapons ❷ agreed stipulation/regulation/pledge (among the members of a particular organization): 安全～ (agreed) safety regulation ‖ 卫生～ sanitary convention ‖ 文明～civility pledge

【公约数】 gōngyuēshù 〈名〉[数学] common divisor: 最大～ highest common divisor

【公允】 gōngyǔn 〈形〉 fair and just; fair and square; even-handed; impartial: 办事～ be disinterested in matters ‖ 持论～ be just and fair in argument ‖ 执法～ carry out the law without bias; enforce law even-handedly

【公债】 gōngzhài 〈名〉 government/public bonds; national/government debt; public debt: 偿还～ pay back public debt ‖ 发行～ issue public bonds ‖ 购买/兑换～ buy/redeem government bonds ‖ 认购～ subscribe to government bonds ‖ ～持有人 bond holder ‖ ～发行量 volume of public bonds ‖ ～期限 bond life ‖ 有奖～ bonds with lottery ‖ 战时～ wartime bonds

〖～券〗 gōngzhàiquàn 〈名〉 public/government bonds

【公章】 gōngzhāng 〈名〉 official seal: 须盖学校～。The school seal is required.

【公账】 gōngzhàng 〈名〉 accounts of an organization; public accounts

【公正】 gōngzhèng 〈形〉 fair; just; even-handed; fair-minded; impartial: 待人～ treat people fairly ‖ ～对待 treat sb/sth with fairness/justice; do justice to sb/sth; play fair; give the devil his due ‖ ～地处理问题 squarely tackle a problem ‖ ～的评论 impartial/fair-minded review ‖ ～的选举 fair election ‖ 受到～的审判 get a fair trial

【公证】 gōngzhèng 〈动〉 notarize: 对合同/契约/遗嘱进行～ notarize a contract/deed/will ‖ ～事务 notarial affairs ‖ ～手续 notarial acts ‖ 这需要～才能在法律上生效。It needs to be notarized before it becomes legally effective.

〖～处〗 gōngzhèngchù 〈名〉 notary office

〖～费〗 gōngzhèngfèi 〈名〉 notarial charge

〖～人〗 gōngzhèngrén 〈名〉 notary; notary public (NP)

〖～书〗 gōngzhèngshū 〈名〉 notarial deed/certificate

〖～委托书〗 gōngzhèng wěituōshū 〈名〉 letter of commitment

〖～员〗 gōngzhèngyuán ＝ 公证人 gōngzhèngrén

〖～证明〗 gōngzhèng zhèngmíng 〈名〉 notarial certification

【公之于世】 gōngzhīyúshì 〈熟〉 make known to the general public; make public; reveal to the world: 她不想把这事～。She didn't want to publicize the matter.

【公直】 gōngzhí 〈形〉 fair; just; fair-minded; just and upright: ～无私 just and selfless

【公职】 gōngzhí 〈名〉 public office/employment: 担任～ hold public office ‖ 开除～ dismiss/discharge sb from public employment; strike sb's name off the official list ‖ 竞选～ run for office ‖ 谋求～ seek (public) office ‖ 滥用～ misuse/abuse public office

〖～人员〗 gōngzhí rényuán 〈名〉 public/government employee; public/civil servant
【公制】 gōngzhì 〈名〉 metric system: 采用～ metricate; go metric ‖ 改用～ switch to the metric system ‖ 折成～ convert to the metric system ‖ ～单位/尺寸 metric unit/size ‖ ～重量 metric weight
〖～螺纹〗 gōngzhì luówén 〈名〉 metric screw thread
〖～马力〗 gōngzhì mǎlì 〈名〉 metric horse power
【公冢】 gōngzhǒng 〈名〉〈书〉 (public) cemetery
【公众】 gōngzhòng 〈名〉 the public: 欺骗～ defraud/mislead/deceive the public ‖ 愚弄～ fool the public ‖ ～反应 public reaction/response ‖ ～集会 public gathering/rally ‖ ～监督 public supervision ‖ ～利益 public interests/good ‖ ～人物 public figure ‖ ～形象 public image ‖ ～舆论 public opinion ‖ ～关注的焦点 focus of public concern ‖ 中国～ Chinese public ‖ 为了～的利益 for the interest/good of the public ‖ 吸引～注意力 attract public attention ‖ 向～呼吁 appeal to the public
〖～听证会〗 gōngzhòng tīngzhènghuì 〈名〉 public hearing
【公诸同好】 gōngzhū-tónghào 〈熟〉 show one's collections to the like-minded and share enjoyment with them
【公诸于众】 gōngzhūyúzhòng ＝公之于世 gōngzhīyúshì
【公猪】 gōngzhū 〈名〉 male (domestic) pig; boar: 种～ boar kept for covering; stud boar
【公主】 gōngzhǔ 〈名〉 princess
【公助】 gōngzhù ❶〈名〉 public financial aid: 社会～ social financial aids ❷〈动〉 aid by a government: 民办～学校 private school subsidized by government funds
【公转】 gōngzhuàn 〈动〉 revolve: ～一圈 make one revolution ‖ 地球绕太阳～。The earth revolves around the sun.
〖～周期〗 gōngzhuàn zhōuqī 〈名〉 period of revolution
【公准】 gōngzhǔn 〈名〉[逻辑] postulate
【公子】 gōngzǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ son of a feudal prince/official: 富家～ son of a wealthy family ⇨花花～ ❷〈尊〉 your son
〖～哥儿〗 gōngzǐgēr 〈名〉 ❶ pampered son of a wealthy/influential family ❷ dandy; beau
〖～王孙〗 gōngzǐ-wángsūn 〈名〉〈旧〉 sons of wealthy or influential families
【公字当头】 gōngzìdāngtóu 〈动〉 put the public interests above all

功 gōng 〈名〉 ❶ meritorious service/deed; merit; exploit; achievement: 论～晋升 promote on a merit basis ‖ 因～受勋 be decorated for service ‖ ～不抵过 one's merits cannot offset his faults ‖ ～大于过 one's contributions/achievements exceed errors; merits outweigh demerits ‖ 他在解放战争中荣立一等～。He was awarded a first-class merit in the War of Liberation. ‖ 他在战斗中立了大～。He has done great deeds on the battlefield. ⇨居～;立～;战～ ❷ effect; success; result: ⇨大～告成;徒劳无～ ❸ skill; technique: ⇨练～;基本～ ❹[物理] work: 把热转化为～ convert heat into work ‖ 机械～ mechanical work ‖ 可用～ available work
【功败垂成】 gōngbài-chuíchéng 〈熟〉 fail on the verge of success; suffer defeat when victory is within reach; fall through when victory/success is in sight
【功碑】 gōngbēi 〈名〉 memorial tablet
【功臣】 gōngchén 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 official of merit ❷ person who has rendered outstanding service; hero: 以～自居 give/assume oneself the airs of a hero; paint a heroic picture of oneself ‖ 开国～ founder of a state
【功成不居】 gōngchéng-bùjū 〈熟〉 claim no credit for one's meritorious service
【功成名就】 gōngchéng-míngjiù 〈熟〉 achieve success and win recognition; achieve both success and fame; be successful and famous
【功成名立】 gōngchéng-mínglì ＝ 功成名就 gōngchéng-míngjiù
【功成名遂】 gōngchéng-míngsuì ＝ 功成名就 gōngchéng-míngjiù
【功成身退】 gōngchéng-shēntuì 〈熟〉 retire after winning merits; retire after being covered with glories; withdraw from public life after accomplishing a task or achieving success
【功成业就】 gōngchéng-yèjiù 〈熟〉 be crowned with success
【功到自然成】 gōng dào zìrán chéng 〈熟〉 consistent/constant efforts yield sure success; success takes patient effort
【功德】 gōngdé 〈名〉 ❶ merits and virtues ❷[佛教] merit; charitable and pious deeds; benefaction; beneficence: 积～ accumulate virtues (by doing good deeds) ‖ ～箱 beneficence box
〖～无量〗 gōngdé-wúliàng 〈熟〉 one's kindness knows no bounds; boundless beneficence; great service to mankind
〖～圆满〗 gōngdé-yuánmǎn 〈熟〉 achieve perfect virtues and merits; come to a successful conclusion
【功底】 gōngdǐ 〈名〉 basic training; foundation; grounding: 打下坚实～ lay solid/firm foundations (for) ‖ ～浅 have a weak foundation/grounding (in) ‖ 英语～深 be well-grounded in English; have a good/firm grounding in English
【功夫】 gōngfu 〈名〉 ❶ skill; workmanship; art: ～在诗外。Art (of poetry) comes from the outside. ‖ 那是真～。That's true workmanship/craftsmanship. ‖ 你在写作上下的～不够。You didn't work hard enough on your writing. ‖ 他写毛笔字的～很深。He possesses astonishing skill in calligraphy. ‖ 他的诗写得有～。He shows remarkable skill/technique/art in poetry writing. ‖ 艺高还需～深。Good workmanship requires long practice. ‖ 这篇文章写得很有～。This essay is written with much literary skill/technique/art. / This article is well thought out. ❷ ＝ 工夫 gōngfu
〖～茶〗 gōngfuchá 〈名〉 *gongfu* tea [a very concentrated type of black tea popular in Chaozhou (潮州), China's Guangdong and Fujian provinces]
〖～片儿〗 gōngfupiānr ＝功夫片 gōngfupiàn
〖～片〗 gōngfupiàn 〈名〉 kung fu film/movie; action movie
【功过】 gōng-guò 〈名〉 merits and demerits; achievements and errors; accomplishments and faults: 以～论人 judge sb on his merits and demerits ‖ ～兼有 have both merits and demerits ‖ ～是非 merits and demerits; right and wrong ‖ ～相抵 merits neutralize/offset demerits ‖ ～自有后人评说。Later generations will evaluate/judge sb's contributions and mistakes fairly.
【功耗】 gōnghào 〈名〉 power dissipation/waste/consumption
【功绩】 gōngjì 〈名〉 merits and achievements; contribution; meritorious deeds; exploit; feat: 歌颂～ sing sb's deeds/exploits ‖ 在保卫边疆的战斗中建立不朽的～ perform meritorious deeds in the fight to defend the frontiers of one's country ‖ 惊人的～ astounding exploits ‖ 卓越的～ notable/outstanding feat ‖ 他的～将永载史册。His achievements will go down in history.
【功架】 gōngjià ＝ 工架 gōngjià
【功课】 gōngkè 〈名〉 ❶ homework: 做～ do one's homework ❷ school course/subject; lesson; course: 复习～ review one's lessons ‖ 你入学考试考几门～? How many subjects do you have to take in the entrance exam? ‖ 她～好。She learns her lessons well. ‖ 他总是觉得～难学。He always finds school hard. ❸[佛教] scripture-chanting: 那些和尚在做～。Those monks are chanting Buddhist scriptures.
【功亏一篑】 gōngkuīyīkuì 〈熟〉 fail to build a mound for want of one final basket of earth—fall short of success for lack of a final effort; be just one step short of success
【功劳】 gōngláo 〈名〉 contribution; credit; good service: 把一切～都归于自己,把一切错误都推给别人 claim all the credit for oneself and shift all the blame onto others ‖ 大家都有～。Everyone has contributed (to it). ‖ 全部～都应归于他一个人。The honour must rest solely with him. / Full credit must go to him.
〖～簿〗 gōngláobù 〈名〉 record of merits: 我们不应躺在自己的～上。We should not rest on our laurels.
【功力】 gōnglì 〈名〉 ❶ efficacy; effectiveness; effect ❷ skill and strength; ability: 他在书法方面有很深的～。He is well-grounded in calligraphy.
【功利】 gōnglì 〈名〉 ❶ utility; efficacy ❷ official position and material gain: 热衷于～ be keen on fame and wealth ‖ 追求～ seek fame and wealth
〖～主义〗 gōnglìzhǔyì 〈名〉 utilitarianism: ～者 utilitarian
【功烈】 gōngliè 〈名〉〈书〉 merits and achievements; contribution; exploit: ～卓著 outstanding contribution
【功率】 gōnglǜ 〈名〉 power: 额定～ rated power ‖ 输出～ output rating; rated output ‖ 有效～ net power ‖ 最大瞬时～ maximum instantaneous power ‖ 大～发动机 high-power engine
〖～比〗 gōnglǜbǐ 〈名〉[电子] power rate/ratio
〖～表〗 gōnglǜbiǎo 〈名〉 power meter; wattmeter
〖～额定〗 gōnglǜ édìng 〈名〉[电子] power rating
〖～放大器〗 gōnglǜ fàngdàqì 〈名〉[电子] power amplifier
〖～计〗 gōnglǜjì 〈名〉[电子] dynamometer

〖～继电器〗 gōnglǜ jìdiànqì 〈名〉[电子] power relay
〖～输出〗 gōnglǜ shūchū 〈名〉power output
〖～损耗〗 gōnglǜ sǔnhào 〈名〉[电子] power attenuation/loss; watt loss
【功名】 gōngmíng 〈名〉scholarly honour and official rank/title: 博取～ seek an official position
〖～利禄〗 gōngmíng-lìlù 〈熟〉official position and material gain; rank, fame and fortune
【功能】 gōngnéng 〈名〉function: 肠～ intestinal function ‖ 器官的～ organic function; function of an organ ‖ 语法～ grammatical function ‖ 语言～ function of language ‖ 主要/次要～ main/secondary function ‖ 肾～不全 renal incapacity
〖～部件〗 gōngnéng bùjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] functional unit
〖～词〗 gōngnéngcí 〈名〉[语言] function word
〖～定位〗 gōngnéng dìngwèi 〈名〉[生理] functional localization
〖～键〗 gōngnéngjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] function key
〖～食品〗 gōngnéng shípǐn 〈名〉functional food
〖～图〗 gōngnéngtú 〈名〉[计算机] functional diagram
〖～团〗 gōngnéngtuán 〈名〉[化学] functional group
〖～紊乱〗 gōngnéng wěnluàn 〈名〉functional disturbance
〖～性文盲〗 gōngnéngxìng wénmáng 〈名〉functional illiterate
〖～性障碍〗 gōngnéngxìng zhàng'ài 〈名〉functional disorder
〖～性子宫出血〗 gōngnéngxìng zǐgōng chūxuè 〈名〉functional uterine bleeding
〖～饮料〗 gōngnéng yǐnliào 〈名〉functional beverage: 开发～ develop functional beverages
〖～语法〗 gōngnéng yǔfǎ 〈名〉[语言] functional grammar
〖～语言学〗 gōngnéng yǔyánxué 〈名〉[语言] functional Linguistics
〖～元件〗 gōngnéng yuánjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] function element
〖～主义〗 gōngnéngzhǔyì 〈名〉functionalism: ～者 functionalist
〖～转变〗 gōngnéng zhuǎnbiàn 〈名〉[语言] function shift/change
【功效】 gōngxiào 〈名〉efficacy; effectiveness; effect: 测试药的～ measure the efficacy of a drug ‖ 立见～ immediate/instant effect
【功勋】 gōngxūn 〈名〉exploit; feat; meritorious deeds/service: 建立不朽的～ perform immortal feats ‖ ～演员 a complished performer; performer of great artistic attainments ‖ 历史～ historic feat
【功业】 gōngyè 〈名〉meritorious deeds/service; exploits; outstanding achievements; feats
【功用】 gōngyòng 〈名〉function; use
【功在当代,利在千秋】 gōng zài dāngdài, lì zài qiānqiū 〈熟〉contribute to contemporary times and bring benefits for the future centuries
【功罪】 gōng-zuì 〈名〉merits and demerits: 我们应该客观地评价武则天的～。We should make an objective evaluation of the contributions and defects of Empress Wu Zetian.

红 gōng → 女红 nǚgōng
⇨hóng

攻 gōng 〈动〉❶ attack; go into/take the offensive; storm; assault: ～入敌人要塞 storm into a hostile fortress ‖ ～下战略要地 reduce a strategic fortress ‖ 反～为守 turn offensive into defensive ‖ 向守军猛～ storm the defending troops; storm against the garrison; charge the garrison ⇨强～; 佯～ ❷ accuse; attack; charge; ⇨群起而～之 ❸ study; specialize in: 专～社会心理学 *specialize in social psychology* ⇨～读
【攻城】 gōngchéng 〈动〉attack a city
〖～打援〗 gōngchéng-dǎyuán 〈熟〉attack a city while preparing to strike at the reinforcements
〖～略地〗 gōngchéng-lüèdì 〈熟〉capture/take cities and seize territories
【攻错】 gōngcuò 〈动〉〈书〉atone for one's weak points with others' *strong points; remedy one's weak points with others'* strong points: 他山之石,可以～ there are other hills whose stones may serve to polish the jade—advice or example by others may help one overcome his weak points
【攻打】 gōngdǎ 〈动〉attack; assault: ～敌人阵地 attack enemy positions
【攻读】 gōngdú 〈动〉❶ study diligently/devoutly; study/work hard: ～硕士学位 study/work for a master's degree; study for a MA; work towards a master's degree; read up (on) a master's degree ‖ 刻苦～ study hard/assiduously ❷ specialize in; major in: ～生物学 study biology ‖ 在大学～法律 read law at a university
【攻伐】 gōngfá 〈动〉*attack; send armed forces to suppress*
【攻防】 gōngfáng 〈名〉offence and defence: ～战术 strategy of offence and defence ‖ ～转换 shift between offence and defence
【攻关】 gōngguān 〈动〉❶ storm a strategic pass/fort ❷〈喻〉tackle a key problem; solve a tough problem: ～小组 task team ‖ 联合～ jointly tackle a crucial problem
【攻击】 gōngjī 〈动〉❶ attack; assault; launch an offensive: ～要塞 attack a fortress; *make an assault on a fort* ‖ 发起～ launch/mount an attack (on); launch an offensive ‖ 进行猛烈～ make a violent/fierce attack (against/on); fiercely attack/assault ‖ 背面～ attack from the rear ‖ 全面～ launch/deliver/make a general attack (against/on); make/lead a general assault ‖ 突遭敌机～ be jumped/attacked by an enemy aircraft ‖ 向敌人发动连续～ deal successive blows at the enemy ‖ 核～ nuclear attack ‖ 闪电式～ blitz ‖ 正面/侧面～ frontal/flank attack ‖ 在～范围内 within the striking distance ‖ 敌人向我们的左翼发起～。The enemy made a sudden charge on our left wing. ❷ attack (verbally); charge; vilify: ～政府 attack the government ‖ 进行人身～ make a personal attack (on sb) ‖ 恶毒～ make a vicious attack (on sb); viciously attack ‖ 含沙射影地～ attack by implication ‖ 无端～ attack without justification ‖ ～性文章 offensive article ‖ 报纸对政府的外交政策进行～。Newspapers attacked the government's foreign policy. ‖ 他们用激烈的言辞相互～。They attacked each other with sharp words.
〖～导弹〗 gōngjī dǎodàn 〈名〉[军事] offensive missile
〖～点〗 gōngjīdiǎn 〈名〉[军事] point of attack
〖～队形〗 *gōngjī duìxíng* 〈名〉[军事] *assault formation*
〖～航空母舰〗 gōngjī hángkōng mǔjiàn 〈名〉[军事] attack aircraft carrier
〖～机〗 gōngjījī 〈名〉[军事] attack plane; attacker
〖～距离〗 gōngjī jùlí 〈名〉[军事] attack/striking distance
〖～行为〗 gōngjī xíngwéi 〈名〉[动物] aggressive behaviour
〖～型选手〗 gōngjīxíng xuǎnshǒu 〈名〉aggressive player
〖～性武器〗 *gōngjīxìng wǔqì* 〈名〉*offensive weapon*
【攻歼】 gōngjiān 〈动〉attack and destroy; wipe out
【攻坚】 gōngjiān 〈动〉❶ assault fortified positions; storm/attack a fortification ❷ tackle a thorny problem
〖～战〗 gōngjiānzhàn 〈名〉attack against the heavily fortified positions: 打一场～ launch an attack against the heavily fortified positions
【攻讦】 *gōngjié* 〈动〉〈书〉*expose sb's faults or personal secret* and then attack him
【攻克】 gōngkè 〈动〉capture; seize; take; conquer: ～城市 conquer a city; take a city by assault ‖ ～技术难题 overcome/surmount a technical difficulty; overcome/solve a difficult technical problem ‖ 难以～的要塞 impregnable fortress ‖ 部队第一次突袭便～了敌人阵地。The army took the enemy positions on the first *onslaught.*
【攻掠】 gōnglüè 〈动〉attack and loot
【攻略】 gōnglüè 〈动〉〈书〉attack and seize; take/capture by assault: ～要塞 seize a fortress
【攻难】 gōngnàn 〈动〉censure; criticize; blame: ～之词 words of censure; words of strong criticism
【攻剽】 gōngpiāo 〈动〉〈书〉seize by force; plunder
【攻破】 *gōngpò* 〈动〉break through; breach; penetrate: ～城墙 breach the city wall; make a breach in the wall ‖ ～敌人防线 break through/penetrate the enemy line
【攻其不备】 gōngqíbùbèi 〈熟〉strike where or when the enemy is unprepared; catch sb unawares; attack/take sb by surprise; attack unexpectedly
【攻其一点,不及其余】 gōng qí yī diǎn, bù jí qí yú 〈熟〉attack *one particular point without considering the situation in general*—seize upon one isolated point while ignoring the overall picture/strategy
【攻取】 gōngqǔ 〈动〉attack and capture; storm and seize; capture by attack; seize by assault; take: ～要塞 take/capture a fortress by assault
【攻势】 gōngshì 〈名〉offensive: 采取～ take/assume the offensive; *go on the offensive* ‖ 遏制敌人的～ check the enemy offen-

sive ‖ 发起～ launch an offensive ‖ 处于～ be on the offensive ‖ 广告/宣传～ advertising/publicity campaign ‖ 和平/政治～ peace/political offensive ‖ 经济～ economic push ‖ 贸易～ trade initiative ‖ 中国队～凌厉。The Chinese team is on a strong offensive.

【攻守】 gōng-shǒu 〈名〉offence and defence：～积极 be active in offence and defence ‖ 上半场双方互有～。In the first half both sides acted on the offensive by turns.

〖～同盟〗 gōng-shǒu tóngméng 〈名〉❶ offensive and defensive alliance; military alliance：三个邻国在战争中建立了～。The three neighbouring countries signed an offence and defence pact during the war. ❷ conspiracy or collusion (between criminal partners) to shield each other; conspiracy of silence：订立～ reach an understanding not to betray each other/promise not to give each other away

【攻丝】 gōngsī 〈名〉[机械] tapping

〖～机〗 gōngsījī 〈名〉tapper; tapping/threading machine

〖～螺钉〗 gōngsī luódīng 〈名〉thread-cutting screw

【攻无不克】 gōngwúbùkè 〈熟〉be all-conquering; be ever-victorious：～，战无不胜 capture all those one attacks and defeat all those one fights

【攻袭】 gōngxí 〈动〉attack by surprise; launch a surprise attack; spring an attack on：～要塞 launch/mount a surprise attack on a fortress/stronghold

【攻陷】 gōngxiàn 〈动〉capture; take; seize：～城池 capture a city

【攻心】 gōngxīn 〈动〉❶ attack psychologically; mount a psychological attack：政策～ win (sb) over by explaining the Party's policies ‖ ～战术 psychological tactics ❷ be in a coma or remain in a stupor because of sorrow or hatred：怒气～ anger attacks the heart—be in a coma because of anger

〖～为上〗 gōngxīn-wéishàng 〈熟〉psychological offensive is the best of tactics：用兵之道，～，攻城为下。In military art, to attack the enemy's heart is everything while to attack the enemy's city is something.

〖～战〗 gōngxīnzhàn 〈名〉war of nerves; psychological warfare

【攻占】 gōngzhàn 〈动〉attack and capture; storm and capture：～山头 storm and capture a hill ‖ ～要塞 attack and capture a stronghold

供

gōng 〈动〉❶ supply; provide; furnish：～不上 be in short supply; run out ‖ ～不起孩子上学 cannot afford tuition for one's child's schooling ‖ 她哥哥～她学费。Her brother pays her tuition. ⇨～电；～货；～暖 ❷ provide certain convenience or support：～出口的商品 commodities available for export ‖ 仅～成人观看的电影 film for adults only ‖ 仅～参考。This is for your reference/information only. / Just for information. ‖ 那个旅馆可～400位客人食宿。The hotel there accommodates 400 guests. / The hotel has accommodations for 400 guests.
⇨gòng

【供不应求】 gōngbùyìngqiú 〈熟〉supply falls short of demand; supply fails to meet demand; demand exceeds/outstrips supply：～的市场 tight market; sellers' market

【供车】 gōngchē 〈动〉buy car in instalments

【供电】 gōngdiàn 〈动〉supply/furnish (electric) power; supply electricity：向工厂～ supply/furnish power to a factory ‖ ～合同 power supply contract ‖ ～线路 electrical wiring; power line

〖～变压器〗 gōngdiàn biànyāqì 〈名〉supply transformer

〖～电压〗 gōngdiàn diànyā 〈名〉power supply voltage; service voltage

〖～继电器〗 gōngdiàn jìdiànqì 〈名〉supply relay

〖～局〗 gōngdiànjú 〈名〉power supply bureau

〖～区〗 gōngdiànqū 〈名〉power supply area; service area

〖～设备〗 gōngdiàn shèbèi 〈名〉power supply equipment/unit

〖～时间〗 gōngdiàn shíjiān 〈名〉power-on time

〖～系统〗 gōngdiàn xìtǒng 〈名〉power network; power-supply system

〖～站〗 gōngdiànzhàn 〈名〉supply station

【供稿】 gōnggǎo 〈动〉contribute (to a magazine, newspaper, etc)：本版文章均由自由撰稿人～。All articles on this page are contributions from free-lance writers.

【供过于求】 gōngguòyúqiú 〈熟〉supply exceeds/outstrips demand; have an excess of supply over demand：～的市场 glutted market; buyers' market ‖ 市场上的鸡蛋～。There is a glut/surplus of eggs on the market.

【供货】 gōnghuò 〈动〉supply goods：～方/人/商 supplier ‖ ～合同 supply contract/agreement ‖ ～价格 supply price

【供给】 gōngjǐ 〈动〉supply; provide; furnish：～衣食 provide food and clothing for sb ‖ 给穷人～食品 provide food for the poor; furnish/provide the poor with food ‖ ～不足 be in short supply; have a shortfall in supply; undersupply ‖ ～过剩 have an excessive/excess supply (of) ‖ 粮食～ food supply

〖～阀〗 gōngjǐfá 〈名〉supply valve

〖～管〗 gōngjǐguǎn 〈名〉supply/nursing tube

〖～制〗 gōngjǐzhì 〈名〉supply system [a system of provision in kind]：粮食～ rations supply system

【供楼】 gōnglóu 〈动〉buy property in instalments

【供暖】 gōngnuǎn 〈动〉supply heat：～设施 heating facilities ‖ 热水～ hot water heating ‖ 蒸汽～ steam heating ‖ 中央～系统 central heating system

【供气】 gōngqì 〈动〉supply air/gas：～系统 gas supply/distribution system

〖～泵〗 gōngqìbèng 〈名〉air feed pump

〖～管〗 gōngqìguǎn 〈名〉air supply pipe/tube

【供求】 gōngqiú 〈名〉supply and demand：～变化 variation in supply and demand ‖ ～差距 gap of/between supply and demand ‖ ～关系 relationship between supply and demand ‖ ～价格 price based on supply and demand ‖ ～平衡 balance between supply and demand; equilibrium of supply and demand ‖ ～脱节 dislocation of/between supply and demand ‖ ～一致 adaptation of supply to demand ‖ ～状况 supply-demand situation

〖～律〗 gōngqiúlǜ 〈名〉law of supply and demand

〖～率〗 gōngqiúlǜ 〈名〉supply-demand ratio

【供水】 gōngshuǐ 〈动〉supply water：～系统 water-supply system

【供销】 gōngxiāo 〈名〉supply and marketing：～合同 marketing contract/agreement ‖ ～计划 (supply and) marketing plan ‖ ～两旺。Both supply and marketing are brisk.

〖～合作社〗 gōngxiāo hézuòshè 〈名〉supply and marketing cooperative

〖～社〗 gōngxiāoshè 〈名〉〈简称〉supply and marketing cooperative ⇨供销合作社

【供需】 gōngxū 〈名〉supply and demand：防止～脱节 prevent/avoid the divorce of supply from demand ‖ 解决～矛盾 redress the imbalance between supply and demand

【供血】 gōngxuè 〈动〉supply blood：～不足 insufficient blood supply

【供养】 gōngyǎng 〈动〉support; provide for (esp one's elders)：～孤老 support the old and childless ‖ ～好父母 provide adequately for one's parents
⇨gòngyǎng

【供应】 gōngyìng 〈动〉supply; provide; furnish：～必需品 supply necessities ‖ ～鲜菜 supply fresh vegetables ‖ 增加电力～ increase power supplies ‖ 向市场～新产品 supply the market with new products ‖ ～不足 be short in the supply; be in short/scanty/low supply; insufficient supply ‖ ～充足 be in abundant supply ‖ ～范围 scope of supply ‖ ～合同 supply contract/agreement ‖ ～基地 supply base ‖ ～价格 supply price ‖ ～方/人/商 supplier ‖ 市场～不足。The market is poorly supplied. / The market is in low supply.

〖～点〗 gōngyìngdiǎn 〈名〉supply centre

〖～舰〗 gōngyìngjiàn 〈名〉supply/depot ship; tender

〖～线〗 gōngyìngxiàn 〈名〉supply line

〖～站〗 gōngyìngzhàn 〈名〉supply depot

肱

gōng 〈名〉❶ upper arm：曲～而枕 sleep with one's head resting on one's bent arm ❷ arm：⇨股～

【肱尺关节】 gōngchǐ guānjié 〈名〉humeroulnar joint

【肱动脉】 gōngdòngmài 〈名〉brachial artery

【肱二头肌】 gōng'èrtóujī 〈名〉(brachial) biceps; biceps brachii

【肱骨】 gōnggǔ 〈名〉humerus

〖～体〗 gōnggǔtǐ 〈名〉body of humerus

【肱肌】 gōngjī 〈名〉(musculus) brachialis; brachialis anticus

【肱静脉】 gōngjìngmài 〈名〉brachial vein

【肱梁】 gōngliáng 〈名〉[建筑] cantilever (beam)

【肱木】 gōngmù 〈名〉bolster

【肱三头肌】 gōngsāntóujī 〈名〉triceps brachii

【肱深动脉】 gōngshēn dòngmài 〈名〉 deep brachial artery

宫 gōng 〈名〉 ❶ (imperial) palace: ⇨～殿；皇～；行～ ❷ [音乐] *gong* [one of the five notes in ancient Chinese music, corresponding to 1 in the numbered musical notation] ❸ palace (for celestial beings in mythology): ⇨龙～；月～ ❹ temple: 雍和～ Lama Temple of Peace and Harmony (in Beijing) ❺ palace [used in names of public cultural and recreational places]: 工人文化～ Workers' Cultural Palace ⇨少年～ ❻ [生理] uterus; womb: ⇨～颈；刮～

【宫城】 gōngchéng 〈名〉 ❶ palace wall ❷ imperial capital

【宫词】 gōngcí 〈名〉 palace poetry

【宫灯】 gōngdēng 〈名〉 palace lantern

【宫殿】 gōngdiàn 〈名〉 (imperial) palace: 一所/座～ a palace ‖ ～式建筑 palatial architecture

【宫调】 gōngdiào 〈名〉 [音乐] modes of ancient Chinese music

【宫娥】 gōng'é 〈名〉 palace maid; maid of honour

【宫观】 gōngguàn 〈名〉 ❶ palace for imperial amusement or relaxation ❷ Taoist temple

【宫禁】 gōngjìn 〈名〉 ❶ emperor's residence in a palace; emperor's living quarters ❷ palace prohibitions/taboos

【宫颈】 gōngjǐng 〈名〉〈简称〉 cervix ⇨子宫颈

〖～癌〗 gōngjǐng'ái 〈名〉 [医学] cancer of the cervix; cervical cancer

〖～环〗 gōngjǐnghuán 〈名〉 cervical ring

〖～扩张器〗 gōngjǐng kuòzhāngqì 〈名〉 [医学] cervical dilator

〖～帽〗 gōngjǐngmào 〈名〉 cervical cap

〖～糜烂〗 gōngjǐng mílàn 〈名〉 [医学] cervical erosion

〖～炎〗 gōngjǐngyán 〈名〉 [医学] cervicitis

【宫内节育环】 gōngnèi jiéyùhuán 〈名〉 intrauterine ring/loop

【宫内节育器】 gōngnèi jiéyùqì 〈名〉 intrauterine device (IUD)

【宫女】 gōngnǚ ＝ 宫娥 gōng'é

【宫阙】 gōngquè 〈名〉〈书〉 (imperial) palace

【宫扇】 gōngshàn 〈名〉 round fan [used by a court attendant]

【宫室】 gōngshì 〈名〉 ❶ dwelling house; mansion ❷ (imperial) palace

【宫缩】 gōngsuō 〈名〉 [医学] uterine contraction

【宫廷】 gōngtíng 〈名〉 ❶ (imperial) palace: ～丑闻 palace scandal ‖ ～秘方 palace recipe; imperial secret recipe ❷ (imperial or royal) court

〖～舞〗 gōngtíngwǔ 〈名〉 imperial court dance

〖～政变〗 gōngtíng zhèngbiàn 〈名〉 palace coup: 发动～ stage/mount a palace coup

【宫外孕】 gōngwàiyùn 〈名〉 [医学] ectopic/extrauterine pregnancy

【宫闱】 gōngwéi 〈名〉〈书〉 palace (chambers): ～秘闻 palace secrets

【宫刑】 gōngxíng 〈名〉 castration (as a punishment): 施～ perform castration (on sb); castrate ‖ 被处以～ be castrated

【宫掖】 gōngyè 〈名〉〈书〉 palace chambers

【宫苑】 gōngyuàn 〈名〉 imperial/royal garden

【宫妆】 gōngzhuāng 〈名〉 maid's dress in imperial palace

恭 gōng 〈形〉 respectful; courteous; reverent: 执礼甚～ punctiliously observe etiquette; treat sb with great respect ⇨～候；～敬；洗耳～听

【恭贺】 gōnghè 〈动〉 congratulate: ～新年 offer one's congratulations on the New Year ‖ 向海外华人～新春 congratulate the overseas Chinese on the Spring Festival ‖ ～新禧! Happy New Year! / With best wishes for a happy New Year!

【恭候】 gōnghòu 〈动〉〈敬〉 await respectfully: ～多时 await sb for quite a while ‖ ～光临。Your presence/company is respectfully awaited/expected.

【恭谨】 gōngjǐn 〈形〉 respectful and cautious

【恭敬】 gōngjìng 〈形〉 respectful; with great respect: 向某人～地鞠一躬 make a profound/respectful bow to sb; bow to sb with great respect; bow to sb in humble reverence

〖～不如从命〗 gōngjìng bùrú cóngmìng 〈熟〉 it is better to obey sb than to decline respectfully; it would be better to do as sb asks instead of standing on ceremony

【恭请】 gōngqǐng 〈动〉 invite respectfully: ～光临。We request the honour of your presence. / Your presence/company is respectfully requested. ‖ ～接受这份薄礼。We have the pleasure to ask your acceptance of this small gift. / We beg your acceptance of this small gift.

【恭顺】 gōngshùn 〈形〉 respectful and submissive; humbly obedient: 极其～ with profound respect and humility

【恭桶】 gōngtǒng 〈名〉 commode; nightstool; closestool

【恭惟】 gōngwei ＝ 恭维 gōngwei

【恭维】 gōngwei 〈动〉 compliment; flatter: 大肆～ be lavish in one's compliment ‖ 相互～ compliment/flatter each other ‖ ～话 complimentary/flattering remarks ‖ 她新买的大衣我实在不敢～。I really don't think much of her new coat. ‖ 我只不过是～她罢了。I was merely flattering her.

【恭喜】 gōngxǐ 〈动〉〈套〉 congratulate: ～发财! May you be prosperous! ‖ ～你生了个千金。Congratulations on the birth of your daughter. ‖ ～! ～! ～你通过了考试。Congratulations! I congratulate you on having passed the exam.

【恭迎】 gōngyíng 〈动〉 welcome respectfully: ～校长 welcome the president most respectfully

蚣 gōng → 蜈蚣 wúgōng

躬 gōng ❶〈名〉 body: ⇨鞠～ ❷〈名〉 oneself; one's own person: 反～自问 examine oneself ❸〈副〉 personally; in (one's own) person: ～耕 do farming; till the soil ⇨～行；事必～亲 ❹〈动〉 bend forward; bow; stoop: ⇨～身

【躬逢其盛】 gōngféng-qíshèng 〈熟〉 be present in person on the grand occasion; live in times of prosperity

【躬亲】 gōngqīn 〈动〉 do (sth) personally/oneself: ～其事 attend to (an affair) in person ⇨事必～

【躬身】 gōngshēn 〈动〉 bend forward; bow; stoop: 主人～迎进客人。The host bowed his guests in.

【躬行】 gōngxíng 〈动〉 practise in one's own person: ～实践 practise what one preaches; put one's professed beliefs into practice

䳍 gōng 〈名〉 [动物] tinamou

觥 gōng 〈名〉 *gong* [a drinking vessel made of bronze in ancient China]

【觥筹交错】 gōngchóu-jiāocuò 〈熟〉 wine cups and gaming chips lying about in disorder—hilarious party

【觥觥】 gōnggōng 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ upright and outspoken ❷ robust; healthy and strong

gǒng

巩 gǒng 〈形〉 consolidated; stable; strengthened; fortified: ⇨～固

【巩固】 gǒnggù ❶〈形〉 consolidated; stable; strengthened; fortified: 这个国家政权～。The political power in this country is well consolidated. ❷〈动〉 consolidate; strengthen; solidify: ～地位 strengthen/consolidate one's position ‖ ～关系 consolidate/strengthen the relations ‖ ～国防 consolidate national defence ‖ ～社会主义法制 reinforce socialist legal system ‖ ～所学知识 consolidate what has been learned; solidify one's knowledge ‖ ～统治 solidify one's rule ‖ ～战果 consolidate the gains already made in war ‖ ～政权 consolidate political power

【巩角膜】 gǒngjiǎomó 〈名〉 [解剖] sclerocornea

【巩膜】 gǒngmó 〈名〉 [解剖] sclera

〖～刀〗 gǒngmódāo 〈名〉 sclerotome

〖～沟〗 gǒngmógōu 〈名〉 scleral furrow; sulcus sclerae

〖～膨胀〗 gǒngmó péngzhàng 〈名〉 sclerectasia; sclerectasis

〖～炎〗 gǒngmóyán 〈名〉 scleritis; sclerotitis

汞 gǒng 〈名〉 hydrargyrum (Hg); mercury: ～污染 mercury pollution

【汞槽】 gǒngcáo 〈名〉 [电子] mercury tank

【汞灯】 gǒngdēng 〈名〉 mercury lamp

【汞封】 gǒngfēng 〈名〉 [化学] mercury seal

【汞干电池】 gǒnggāndiànchí 〈名〉 mercury cell

【汞弧】 gǒnghú 〈名〉 [电子] mercury arc

〖～变换器〗 gǒnghú biànhuànqì 〈名〉 [电子] mercury-arc con-

verter

【～灯】 gǒnghúdēng 〈名〉 mercury-arc lamp

【～整流器】 gǒnghú zhěngliúqì 〈名〉[电子] mercury-arc rectifier

【汞化】 gǒnghuà 〈动〉 mercurate; mercurize: ～物 mercuride

【汞齐】 gǒngqí 〈名〉 amalgam: 合金～ alloy amalgam

【汞气】 gǒngqì 〈名〉[电子] mercury vapour: ～灯 mercury-vapour lamp

【汞溴红】 gǒngxiùhóng 〈名〉[医药] mercurochrome; merbromin

【汞中毒】 gǒngzhòngdú 〈名〉 mercurialism; hydrargyrism; mercury/mercurial poisoning

【汞柱】 gǒngzhù 〈名〉 mercury (column)

拱[1] gǒng ❶〈动〉 cup one hand in the other before the chest: ➩～手 ❷〈动〉 encompass; surround; encircle: 海水环～的小岛 island surrounded by seas ➩～抱; ～卫 ❸〈形〉 arch-shaped: ～式涵洞 arch culvert ❹〈动〉 arch; bend (low); hump (up): ～背 bow/arch one's back; bend

拱[2] gǒng 〈动〉 ❶ push (with the body or part of it): 从人群中～了过去 elbow/push/worm one's way through the crowd ‖ 用头把门～开 push the door open with one's head ‖ 猪把石头～到一边。The pig snouted the stone aside. ❷ (of sprouts) sprout up through the earth; spring up from the soil

【拱坝】 gǒngbà 〈名〉[水利] arch dam

【拱抱】 gǒngbào 〈动〉 surround; encircle; embrace: 群山～的山村 village surrounded by hills

【拱璧】 gǒngbì 〈名〉 large piece of jade; treasure: 这些古书对她来讲不啻～。These ancient books are no less than treasures to her.

【拱道】 gǒngdào 〈名〉[建筑] archway

【拱点】 gǒngdiǎn 〈名〉[天文] apsis; apse

【拱顶】 gǒngdǐng 〈名〉[建筑] vault; dome: ～支架 bow supporter

【拱腹】 gǒngfù 〈名〉[建筑] soffit

【拱火】 gǒnghuǒ 〈动〉〈方〉 pour oil on the flames; add fuel to the flames: 老板今天心情不好，你给他去讲只会～。The boss is not in a good mood today; your words would only further fuel his anger.

【拱架】 gǒngjià 〈名〉 arch center

【拱肩】 gǒngjiān 〈名〉[建筑] spandrel

【～墙】 gǒngjiānqiáng 〈名〉 spandrel wall

【拱肩缩背】 gǒngjiān-suōbèi 〈熟〉 hunch one's shoulders and bend low

【拱锯】 gǒngjù 〈名〉 arch saw

【拱廊】 gǒngláng 〈名〉 arcade; arch

【拱梁】 gǒngliáng 〈名〉 arched girder

【拱门】 gǒngmén 〈名〉 arched door; arch: 一道～ an arched door

【拱棚】 gǒngpéng 〈名〉 arched shed

【拱桥】 gǒngqiáo 〈名〉 arch bridge: 石～ stone arch bridge ‖ 双曲～ double-curvature arch bridge

【拱曲】 gǒngqū 〈名〉 hog; hogging: ～大梁 hog-back girder

【拱让】 gǒngràng 〈动〉 hand over (sth) on a silver platter: 将自己的财产～他人 hand over one's personal property on a silver platter to others

【拱绕】 gǒngrào 〈动〉 surround; enclose: 湖边垂柳～。Around the lake are weeping willows.

【拱石】 gǒngshí 〈名〉[建筑] arch stone

【拱手】 gǒngshǒu 〈动〉 cup one hand in the other before the chest (to show respect): ～告别 join one's hands to bid farewell ‖ ～让人 surrender (sth) in submission; hand over (sth) on a silver platter

【拱瓦】 gǒngwǎ 〈名〉[建筑] pantile; curved tile

【拱卫】 gǒngwèi 〈动〉 surround and protect

【拱形】 gǒngxíng 〈名〉 arch; archform: ～隧道 arched tunnel ‖ ～屋顶 arch roof

【～桁架】 gǒngxíng héngjià 〈名〉[建筑] arch truss

【～梁】 gǒngxíngliáng 〈名〉[建筑] archbeam

【～支架】 gǒngxíng zhījià 〈名〉[矿业] arching; arch support

【拱券】 gǒngxuàn 〈名〉[建筑] arch

【拱轴】 gǒngzhóu 〈名〉 arch axis

珙 gǒng 〈名〉 a kind of jade

【珙桐】 gǒngtóng 〈名〉[植物] dove tree

栱 gǒng → 枓栱 dǒugǒng

gòng

共 gòng ❶〈动〉 share: ～患难 go through hardships together; share hardships ‖ ～命运 share a common fate ➩休戚与～ ❷〈形〉 common; general: ➩～识; ～性 ❸〈副〉 in company; together: ～负盈亏 jointly share profits and losses ‖ ～进午餐 have lunch together; join sb for lunch ➩～事; 和平～处; 同舟～济 ❹〈副〉 altogether; in all: 我们班～有十名女生。There are altogether ten girls in our class. ❺〈名〉〈简称〉 Communist Party: 中～ the Communist Party of China (CPC) ➩共产党

【共边角】 gòngbiānjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] coterminal angle

【共变】 gòngbiàn 〈动〉[数学] covary: ～向量 covariant vector ‖ ～张量 covariant tensor

【共餐】 gòngcān 〈动〉 dine/eat together: 同桌～ dine/eat together at one table

【共产党】 gòngchǎndǎng 〈名〉 Communist Party

【～人】 gòngchǎndǎngrén 〈名〉 Communist

【～宣言】 Gòngchǎndǎng Xuānyán 〈名〉 *Communist Manifesto*

【～员】 gòngchǎndǎngyuán 〈名〉 ❶ member of a Communist Party; Communist ❷ member of the Communist Party of China; Party member

【共产风】 gòngchǎnfēng 〈名〉 "go-communist" trend [practice of extreme equalitarianism in the name of communism]

【共产国际】 Gòngchǎn Guójì 〈名〉 Communist International (1919-1943); Comintern

【共产主义】 gòngchǎnzhǔyì 〈名〉 communism: ～道德 communist morals/ethics/morality ‖ ～风格 communist style ‖ ～精神 communist spirit ‖ ～理想 communist ideal ‖ ～人生观 communist outlook on life ‖ ～社会 communist society ‖ ～事业 cause of communism ‖ ～战士 fighter for/of communism ‖ ～者 communist ‖ ～制度 communism; communist system ‖ 战时～ war communism

【～青年团】 gòngchǎnzhǔyì qīngniántuán 〈名〉 Communist Youth League

【～运动】 gòngchǎnzhǔyì yùndòng 〈名〉 communist movement

【共处】 gòngchǔ 〈动〉 coexist: 不同社会制度国家之间能和平～吗? Can countries with different social systems coexist peacefully?

【共存】 gòngcún 〈动〉 coexist: 机遇与挑战～。Opportunity exists with challenge.

【～元素】 gòngcún yuánsù 〈名〉 coexisting element

【共电制】 gòngdiànzhì 〈名〉[通信] common-battery system; CB system

【～电话】 gòngdiànzhì diànhuà 〈名〉 common-battery telephone

【共度】 gòngdù 〈动〉 spend (time) together; join in a celebration: ～佳节 celebrate a festival together ‖ ～难关 be in the same boat on rough seas; tide over difficulties together ‖ 全国人民～新春。The whole nation joined in the celebration of the Spring Festival.

【共轭】 gòng'è 〈形〉[化学][数学] conjugate; conjugated: 酸 NH_4 和碱 NH_3 是～的。The acid NH_4 and the base NH_3 are conjugate to each other.

【～参数】 gòng'è cānshù 〈名〉 conjugate parameter

【～点】 gòng'èdiǎn 〈名〉[数学] conjugate point

【～电路】 gòng'è diànlù 〈名〉 conjugate circuit

【～函数】 gòng'è hánshù 〈名〉[数学] conjugate function

【～弧】 gòng'èhú 〈名〉[数学] conjugate arc

【～焦点】 gòng'è jiāodiǎn 〈名〉[物理] conjugate focus

【～角】 gòng'èjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] conjugate angle

【～空间】 gòng'è kōngjiān 〈名〉[数学] conjugate space

【～面】 gòng'èmiàn 〈名〉[数学] conjugate surface

【～平面】 gòng'è píngmiàn 〈名〉[数学] conjugate plane

【～曲线】 gòng'è qūxiàn 〈名〉[数学] conjugate curve

【～溶液】 gòng'è róngyè 〈名〉[化学] conjugate solution

【～三角形】 gòng'è sānjiǎoxíng 〈名〉[数学] conjugate triangle

【～数】 gòng'èshù 〈名〉 conjugate (number)

【～体系】 gòng'è tǐxì 〈名〉 conjugated system

【～线】 gòng'èxiàn 〈名〉[数学] conjugate/conjugation line

【～像】 gòng'èxiàng 〈名〉[物理] conjugate image

【～向量】 gòng'è xiàngliàng 〈名〉[数学] conjugate vector
【～性】 gòng'èxìng 〈名〉conjugacy; conjugation
【～压力】 gòng'è yālì 〈名〉conjugate pressure
【～应力】 gòng'è yìnglì 〈名〉conjugate stress
【～轴】 gòng'èzhóu 〈名〉conjugate axis
【共发射极】 gòngfāshèjí 〈名〉[电子] common emitter
【共犯】 gòngfàn [法律] ❶〈动〉commit a crime together; collaborate in a criminal act ❷〈名〉accomplice; joint offender: 那起谋杀案中,他父亲是主犯,他是～。He was the accomplice of/with his father in the murder.
【共赴国难】 *gòngfù-guónàn* 〈熟〉*strive together to save the nation when it is at stake*
【共管】 gòngguǎn ❶〈动〉manage/govern jointly; join hands in managing ❷〈名〉〈书〉〈简称〉condominium ⇨国际共管
【共和】 gònghé 〈名〉republic; republicanism
【～党】 Gònghédǎng 〈名〉Republican Party [US]: ～党员 Republican
【～国】 gònghéguó 〈名〉republic: 民主～ democratic republic
【～制】 gònghézhì 〈名〉republicanism
【共话】 gònghuà 〈动〉talk/chat together
【共计】 gòngjì 〈动〉❶ add up to; amount to; total: ～三十位客人 a total of thirty guests ‖ ～约五十万美元 total around $500,000 ‖ 建筑费用～六百万元。The building costs amount to six million *yuan*. / The total cost comes to six million *yuan*. ❷ discuss/plan together; ～国事 confer upon affairs of state; discuss state affairs together
【共价】 gòngjià 〈名〉[化学] covalence; covalency
【～半径】 *gòngjià bànjìng* 〈名〉[化学] *covalent radius*
【～键】 gòngjiàjiàn 〈名〉[化学] covalent bond
【～结晶】 gòngjià jiéjīng 〈名〉[化学] covalent crystalization
【～晶体】 *gòngjià jīngtǐ* 〈名〉[化学] *covalent/covalence crystal*
【共建】 gòngjiàn 〈动〉jointly establish/build: ～大学 jointly-funded university
【共焦坐标】 gòngjiāo zuòbiāo 〈名〉[数学] confocal coordinate
【共晶】 gòngjīng 〈名〉[冶金] eutectic
【～合金】 gòngjīng héjīn 〈名〉[冶金] eutectic alloy
【～熔化】 gòngjīng rónghuà 〈名〉[冶金] eutectic melting
【～体】 gòngjīngtǐ 〈名〉[冶金] eutectic
【～组织】 gòngjīng zǔzhī 〈名〉[冶金] eutectic structure
【共居】 gòngjū 〈动〉(esp of abstract things) coexist: 矛盾的两个方面～于一个统一体中。The two sides of a contradiction coexist in a uniform entity.
【共聚】 gòngjù 〈名〉[化学] copolymerization
【～物】 gòngjùwù 〈名〉[化学] copolymer; interpolymer
【～作用】 gòngjù zuòyòng 〈名〉[化学] copolymerization; interpolymerization
【共聚一堂】 gòngjù-yītáng 〈熟〉gather in the same hall; gather together: 各国朋友～。*Friends from different countries gathered together.*
【共勉】 gòngmiǎn 〈动〉encourage each other; make joint efforts
【共面】 gòngmiàn 〈名〉❶ [物理] coplane ❷ [数学] coplanarity
【～点】 gòngmiàndiǎn 〈名〉[数学] coplanar point
【～电极】 gòngmiàn diànjí 〈名〉[物理] coplanar electrodes
【～力】 gòngmiànlì 〈名〉[物理] coplanar force
【～线】 gòngmiànxiàn 〈名〉[数学] coplanar line
【～向量】 gòngmiàn xiàngliàng 〈名〉[数学] coplanar vector
【共鸣】 gòngmíng 〈名〉❶ [物理] resonance ❷ sympathetic response: 引起～ arouse sympathy; strike a sympathetic chord ‖ 她的经历在我心中产生了强烈的～。Her experiences resonated powerfully with me. / Her experiences evoked a strong echo in me.
【～器】 gòngmíngqì 〈名〉resonator
【～音】 gòngmíngyīn 〈名〉resonant
【共模】 gòngmó 〈名〉[电子] common mode
【～电压】 gòngmó diànyā 〈名〉common-mode voltage
【～误差】 gòngmó wùchā 〈名〉[电子] common-mode error
【共谋】 gòngmóu 〈名〉[法律] collusion; conspiracy
【～罪】 gòngmóuzuì 〈名〉crime of conspiracy
【共栖】 gòngqī 〈名〉[生物] commensalism
【～体】 gòngqītǐ 〈名〉[生物] commensal
【～现象】 gòngqī xiànxiàng 〈名〉[生物] commensalism
【共青团】 gòngqīngtuán 〈名〉〈简称〉Communist Youth League: 加入～ join the Communist Youth League ‖ ～员 member of the Communist Youth League; League member ⇨共产主义青年团
【共生】 gòngshēng 〈名〉❶ [地质] intergrowth; paragenesis ❷ [生物] mutualism; symbiosis
【～次序】 gòngshēng cìxù 〈名〉[矿物] paragenesis; mineral/paragenetic sequence
【～矿】 gòngshēngkuàng 〈名〉mineral intergrowth
【～细菌】 gòngshēng xìjūn 〈名〉symbiotic bacteria
【～学】 gòngshēngxué 〈名〉symbiotics
【共时语言学】 gòngshí yǔyánxué 〈名〉synchronic linguistics
【共识】 *gòngshí* 〈名〉*common understanding; consensus*: 达成～ obtain a common understanding; arrive at a common understanding; reach a consensus (on sth); achieve agreement ‖ 广泛～ *general* consensus
【共事】 gòngshì 〈动〉work together; be fellow workers; be colleagues: ～多年 have been colleagues for years
【共通】 gòngtōng 〈形〉❶ universal; applicable to all/both: ～的道理 universally applicable principles ❷ common; shared: 这两个句子有一个～的错误。The two sentences have a common error.
【共同】 gòngtóng ❶〈形〉common; joint; mutual; corporate: ～的敌人 common enemy/foe ‖ ～利益 corporate good; mutual/common interest ‖ ～事业 common cause ‖ ～意志 shared will ‖ 毫无～之处 have nothing in common ‖ 有许多～之处 have a lot in common ‖ 为一个～的目标而奋斗 fight for one common goal ‖ 他们通过～的朋友相识。They met through a mutual friend. ❷〈副〉jointly; together; in concert: ～努力 make joint/concerted efforts ‖ ～行动 *act in concert* ‖ ～战斗 *fight side by side* ‖ 成功是～努力的结果。The success was due to joint/corporate effort.
【～被告】 gòngtóng bèigào 〈名〉joint defendant; co-defendant
【～财产】 gòngtóng cáichǎn 〈名〉[法律] community property
【～担保】 gòngtóng dānbǎo 〈名〉joint guarantee
【～点】 gòngtóngdiǎn 〈名〉common ground: 寻找～解决争端 find a common ground to resolve a dispute ‖ 我们有很多～。We have a lot in common.
【～犯罪】 gòngtóng fànzuì 〈名〉[法律] joint offence; fellowship in crime
【～富裕】 gòngtóng fùyù 〈名〉common prosperity: 实现～ achieve common prosperity ‖ 寻求～ seek common prosperity
【～纲领】 gòngtóng gānglǐng 〈名〉common program
【～市场】 Gòngtóng Shìchǎng 〈名〉Common Market [an informal name for the European Economic Community]
【～体】 gòngtóngtǐ 〈名〉❶ community (of people) ❷ community (of nations): 欧洲经济～ European Economic Community (EEC)
【～语言】 gòngtóng yǔyán 〈名〉common language; common ideas/interests: 她和丈夫缺乏～。She and her husband lack a common language.
【～原告】 gòngtóng yuángào 〈名〉[法律] joint plaintiff; co-plaintiff
【～债务】 gòngtóng zhàiwù 〈名〉common obligation; joint debt
【～账户】 gòngtóng zhànghù 〈名〉joint account: 在当地银行有一个～ have a joint account at the local bank
【共析】 gòngxī 〈名〉[冶金] eutectoid
【～钢】 gòngxīgāng 〈名〉[冶金] eutectoid steel
【～体】 gòngxītǐ 〈名〉[冶金] eutectoid
【共享】 gòngxiǎng 〈动〉share; enjoy together: ～欢乐 share joys ‖ 福祉人人～。The blessing is shared by all.
【～软件】 gòngxiǎng ruǎnjiàn 〈名〉shareware: 下载～ download a shareware
【～税】 gòngxiǎngshuì 〈名〉shared tax
【～原则】 gòngxiǎng *yuánzé* 〈名〉*mutuality principle*
【共性】 gòngxìng 〈名〉general character; common nature; generality: 金属的～ general nature of all metals; property common *to all metals* ‖ 人的～ *common qualities of mankind* ‖ ～与个性 generality and particularity
【共议】 gòngyì 〈动〉discuss/deliberate sth together; confer upon: ～国是 discuss state policies together
【共用存储器】 gòngyòng cúnchǔqì 〈名〉shared storage; common memory
【共用隔墙】 gòngyòng géqiáng 〈名〉[建筑] party wall
【共用天线】 gòngyòng tiānxiàn 〈名〉common antenna: ～电视系统 community antenna television system (CATV)

【共用信道】 gòngyòng xìndào 〈名〉[通信] common-user channel
【共运】 gòngyùn 〈名〉〈简称〉 communist movement ⇨共产主义运动
【共振】 gòngzhèn 〈名〉[物理] resonance：核磁～ nuclear magnetic resonance ‖ 原子～ atomic resonance
〖～波长〗 gòngzhèn bōcháng 〈名〉[物理] resonant wavelength
〖～槽〗 gòngzhèncáo 〈名〉[气象] resonance trough
〖～测试〗 gòngzhèn cèshì 〈名〉[航空] resonance test
〖～光谱〗 gòngzhèn guāngpǔ 〈名〉 resonance spectrum
〖～膜片〗 gòngzhèn mópiàn 〈名〉[物理] resonance diaphragm
〖～频率〗 gòngzhèn pínlǜ 〈名〉[物理] resonance/resonant frequency
〖～器〗 gòngzhènqì 〈名〉[物理] resonator
〖～强度〗 gòngzhèn qiángdù 〈名〉 strength of resonance
〖～区〗 gòngzhènqū 〈名〉 resonance region
〖～曲线〗 gòngzhèn qūxiàn 〈名〉[电学] resonance curve
〖～散射〗 gòngzhèn sǎnshè 〈名〉[物理] resonance/resonant scattering
〖～示波器〗 gòngzhèn shìbōqì 〈名〉 resonoscope
〖～天线〗 gòngzhèn tiānxiàn 〈名〉[物理] resonant antenna
【共轴】 gòngzhóu 〈形〉[数学] coaxial
〖～机枪〗 gòngzhóu jīqiāng 〈名〉[军事] coaxial machine gun
〖～圆〗 gòngzhóuyuán 〈名〉[数学] coaxial circle
〖～圆柱〗 gòngzhóu yuánzhù 〈名〉[数学] coaxial cylinder
【共总】 gòngzǒng ＝ 总共 zǒnggòng

贡 gòng ❶〈动〉 pay tribute (to)：⇨～奉；～献 ❷〈名〉 tribute；articles of tribute：⇨ 进～；纳～ ❸〈动〉〈旧〉 recommend or select talents for imperial court：⇨～生；～院
【贡茶】 gòngchá 〈名〉 tribute tea；fine quality tea
【贡缎】 gòngduàn 〈名〉 tribute silk；satin
【贡奉】 gòngfèng 〈动〉 pay tribute (to)；present tribute
【贡赋】 gòngfù ＝ 贡税 gòngshuì
【贡米】 gòngmǐ 〈名〉 tribute rice
【贡品】 gòngpǐn 〈名〉 tribute；articles of tribute
【贡生】 gòngshēng 〈名〉〈旧〉 tribute student/scholar (selected/recommended by the local government to study in the capital city)
【贡税】 gòngshuì 〈名〉 tribute and taxes：缴纳～ pay tribute and taxes
【贡献】 gòngxiàn ❶〈动〉 contribute；dedicate；devote；consecrate：～自己的一份力量 contribute one's share (towards)；make one's contribution (to)；do one's bit (for) ‖ 为国家～出自己宝贵的生命 sacrifice one's valuable life for one's country ❷〈名〉 contribution；dedication；devotion：为世界和平做～ contribute to world peace；make contributions to world peace
【贡院】 gòngyuàn 〈名〉〈旧〉 place where the provincial examination or metropolitan examination was held

供[1] gòng ❶〈动〉 present/lay incense or offerings (before the picture of a god or the deceased)：～佛 enshrine and worship Buddha ❷〈名〉(religious or sacrificial) offerings：～菜 sacrificial dish/food ‖ ～果 sacrificial fruit ⇨ 上～ ❸〈动〉 assume office；take charge of；go in for；be engaged in：⇨～事；～职

供[2] gòng ❶〈动〉 confess；own up：小偷～出了所有罪行。The thief made a full confession of his wrong doings. ‖ 犯人～了没有? Has the culprit made a confession yet? / Has the culprit owned up/confessed yet? ⇨逼～；串～；诱～ ❷〈名〉 confession：翻～ withdraw a confession；take back one's testimony ‖ 招～ make a confession ⇨口～
⇨gōng
【供案】 gòng'àn 〈名〉 altar table
【供称】 gòngchēng 〈动〉 confess；own up：她～杀了她丈夫。She confessed that she had killed her husband.
【供词】 gòngcí 〈名〉 confession；statement made under interrogation
【供奉】 gòngfèng ❶〈动〉 make offerings to；offer sacrifices for ❷〈动〉 provide for and wait on；support and serve：～父母 support and serve one's parents ❸〈名〉 entertainers in the imperial palace：内廷～ inner court attendant
【供具】 gòngjù 〈名〉 sacrificial vessel
【供品】 gòngpǐn 〈名〉 offerings
【供认】 gòngrèn 〈动〉 confess；make a confession/an admission：～不讳 confess everything ‖ ～杀了人 admit/confess to the murder ‖ 犯人～偷了汽车。The prisoner confessed to stealing the car.
【供事】 gòngshì 〈动〉 hold office：在京城～ work in the capital
【供养】 gòngyǎng 〈动〉 make offerings to；offer sacrifices：～祖先 offer sacrifices to one's ancestors
⇨ gōngyǎng
【供职】 gòngzhí 〈动〉 hold office：在政府部门～ work at a government department
【供状】 gòngzhuàng 〈名〉 written confession；deposition：一份～ a written confession ‖ 录写～ copy a written confession
【供桌】 gòngzhuō 〈名〉 altar table

gōu

勾[1] gōu 〈动〉 ❶ tick off；check；cross out；strike out/off：把多余的内容～掉 strike off anything superfluous ‖ 把清单中的有关项目～出来 tick (off) the related items on the list ‖ 从名单中～掉某人的名字 cross out sb's name from a list；strike sb's name off a list ⇨～销 ❷ sketch；delineate；draw (an outline)：用红铅笔在地图上～出中国的轮廓 sketch out the map of China with a red pencil ‖ 你把头部～出来就行了。You just rough in the shape of the head. ⇨～画；～勒 ❸ gang up (with)；collaborate/collude (with)：⇨～搭；～结；～引 ❹ evoke；induce；remind；resonate；awaken：～起我对青年时代的回忆 remind me of my youth；awaken reminiscences of my youth；bring/call up memories of my youth；evoke memories of my youth ‖ 一封家书～起了一阵乡思。A letter from home set off an attack of homesickness. ❺ point；fill up the joints：～墙缝 point a brick wall ❻ thicken：⇨～芡

勾[2] gōu 〈名〉〈古〉[数学] shorter leg of a right triangle：⇨～股定理
⇨gòu
【勾除】 gōuchú 〈动〉 tick off；cancel；strike/cross out/off；write off：有些词已被～。Some words have been crossed out.
【勾搭】 gōuda 〈动〉 ❶ gang up with；collude with：那男孩和一帮坏人～上了。The boy got mixed up with a bad gang. ❷ carry on with sb；seduce：她跟老板～上了。She is carrying on with her boss.
【勾兑】 gōuduì 〈动〉 ❶ mix different types of wine；blend：～一杯酒 mix a wine ‖ ～酒 blended spirit ❷ curry favour with
【勾缝】 gōufèng 〈动〉 point a brick wall
〖～刀〗 gōufèngdāo 〈名〉 pointing trowel
【勾股定理】 gōugǔ dìnglǐ 〈名〉[数学] Pythagorean proposition/theorem；Pythagora's theorem
【勾股形】 gōugǔxíng 〈名〉〈古〉[数学] right triangle
【勾画】 gōuhuà 〈动〉 sketch；delineate；draw (in outline)；trace (out)：～出房子的平面图 trace out the floor plan of a house ‖ ～中国地图 draw up an outline map of China ‖ 在纸上～出新楼轮廓 sketch out/trace out/delineate a new building on a piece of paper ‖ 寥寥几笔就～出一位村姑的形象。A few words bring out the image of a village girl.
【勾魂】 gōuhún 〈动〉 enchant；bewitch
〖～摄魄〗 gōuhún-shèpò 〈熟〉 summon one's spirit—(of a woman) have the power to bewitch men；lay an enchantment on
【勾稽】 gōujī ＝ 钩稽 gōujī
【勾结】 gōujié 〈动〉 collude/collaborate (with)；be in league/collusion (with)；gang up (with)；be hand in glove (with)：～反革命分子 be in league/collusion with counter revolutionaries；be hand in glove with counter revolutionaries ‖ 相互～ conspire with each other ‖ 与劫匪～ collude/conspire with robbers
【勾栏】 gōulán 〈名〉〈古〉 ❶ theatre ❷ brothel：～中人 prostitute
【勾阑】 gōulán ＝ 勾栏 gōulán
【勾勒】 gōulè 〈动〉 ❶ sketch；draw (in outline)；delineate；outline；trace (out)：～马的轮廓 trace out/sketch a horse；draw a horse in outline ❷ give a broad outline/account (of)；briefly describe；outline：～出美国文学的轮廓 describe the American

literature in (broad) outline; give an overview of the American literature

【勾连】 gōulián 〈动〉 ❶ collude/collaborate (with); be in league/collusion (with): 跟敌人～在一起 be in collaboration with the enemy ❷ be involved (in); have sth to do (with): 跟他没有～ *have nothing to do with him* ‖ 我认为他跟黑手党有～。I think he's got involved with the Mafia.

【勾联】 gōulián ＝ 勾连 gōulián

【勾脸】 gōuliǎn 〈动〉[戏曲] paint the face

【勾留】 gōuliú ＝ 逗留 dòuliú

【勾描】 gōumiáo 〈动〉 sketch; draw (in outline); outline; delineate: *用铅笔把景物的轮廓～出来* sketch out the scenery with a *pencil*

【勾芡】 gōuqiàn 〈动〉 thicken (by adding starch)

【勾拳】 gōuquán 〈名〉 hook: 打出一记右/左～ deliver a right/left hook (to); hit sb with a right/left hook

【勾手投篮】 gōushǒu tóulán 〈名〉[体育] hook (shot): ～得分 score with a hook shot

【勾通】 gōutōng 〈动〉 collude/collaborate with; be in collusion/league with; work hand in glove with

【勾销】 gōuxiāo 〈动〉 cross/strike out; write off; cancel; liquidate: ～夙怨 sink a feud ‖ ～一笔坏账 cross out/write off a bad debt ‖ ～债务 liquidate a debt ⇨一笔～

【勾心斗角】 gōuxīn-dòujiǎo ＝ 钩心斗角 gōuxīn-dòujiǎo

【勾乙】 gōuyǐ 〈动〉 tick (off); check; mark

【勾引】 gōuyǐn 〈动〉 ❶ seduce; *tempt; entice*; lure: 用甜言蜜语～一位姑娘 seduce a girl by sweet talk ‖ 那位秘书正想办法～新来的经理。The secretary is busy getting her hooks on the new manager. ❷ evoke; induce; remind; resonate; awaken: ～起对往事的回忆 remind sb of his past; awaken reminiscences of one's past; bring back/call up/evoke memories of one's past

【勾针】 gōuzhēn ＝ 钩针 gōuzhēn

佝 gōu

【佝偻】 gōulóu 〈动〉 stoop; bend one's back: ～龙钟的老人 stooped old man

〖～病〗 gōulóubìng 〈名〉[医学] rickets; rachitis: 成人～ osteomalacia; halisteresis; adult rickets

沟 gōu

〈名〉 ❶ ditch; channel; trench: 一道/条～ a ditch ‖ 填～ fill up a ditch ‖ 挖～排水 dig trenches to drain the water away ⇨暗～;阴～ ❷ gully; *ravine*: 乱石～ boulder-strewn gully ⇨～壑 ❸ furrow; groove; rut: 开～播种 make furrows for sowing ‖ 汽车从沙漠上开过,留下两道～。The truck furrowed the sand as it crossed the desert.

【沟壁】 gōubì 〈名〉[农业] furrow bank

【沟播】 gōubo 〈名〉[农业] trench/furrow sowing

〖～机〗 gōubōjī 〈名〉[农业] deep-furrow drill; furrow drill; *lister planter*

【沟槽】 gōucáo 〈名〉[农业] furrow; plough groove

【沟道】 gōudào 〈名〉[物理] channel: ～二极管 channelling diode

【沟渎】 gōudú 〈名〉〈书〉 aqueduct; irrigation canal/ditch

【沟沟坎坎】 gōugōu-kǎnkǎn 〈名〉 difficulties/setbacks one meets

【沟谷】 gōugǔ 〈名〉 *ravine*; valley

【沟灌】 gōuguàn 〈名〉[农业] furrow irrigation

【沟壑】 gōuhè 〈名〉 gully; ravine: ～纵横 be crossed with gullies

【沟堑】 gōuqiàn 〈名〉 ditch; trench

【沟渠】 gōuqú 〈名〉 irrigation canals and ditches: 疏通～ dredge irrigation ditches

【沟施】 gōushī 〈动〉 *apply fertilizer in furrows*

【沟蚀】 gōushí 〈名〉[地质] gully erosion

【沟鼠】 gōushǔ 〈名〉[动物] Rattus norvegicus

【沟通】 gōutōng 〈动〉 link up; bridge; connect; join: ～了大江南北 link up the northern and the southern China ‖ ～思想 get to know each other's viewpoints better; promote mutual understanding; exchange ideas ‖ 和年轻人～交流 communicate with the younger generation ‖ 这些小湖是相互～的。These little lakes all run into one another. ‖ 有思想隔阂就要～。Communication gaps require mutual exchange of thoughts.

【沟纹】 gōuwén 〈名〉[天文] rill

【沟洫】 gōuxù 〈名〉〈书〉 ditch; trench; waterway

【沟沿儿】 gōuyánr 〈名〉 bank of a ditch/canal/gully

【沟眼】 gōuyǎn 〈名〉 mouth of a channel or ditch

【沟子】 gōuzi 〈名〉〈方〉 *ditch; gutter; gully*

枸 gōu

⇨gǒu;jǔ

【枸橘】 gōujú ＝ 枳 zhǐ

钩 gōu

❶〈名〉 catch/hook: ⇨秤～;上～;鱼～ ❷〈动〉 hook; catch: ～起一条大鱼 catch/hook a big fish ‖ 把炉门～开 hook open the furnace door ‖ 用脚～住凳子 *hook one's foot round the stool; reach the stool with one's foot* ‖ 他的袖子被钉子～住了。A nail caught his sleeve. / His sleeve caught (up) on a nail. / His sleeve got hooked on a nail. ❸〈动〉〈书〉 investigate; explore; search (after/for): ⇨～沉;～玄 ❹〈动〉 crochet: 给孩子～一件毛衣 crochet a sweater for a child ❺〈名〉 hooked stroke (in Chinese character) ❻〈名〉 tick; check mark: 在名单上的人名旁打～ tick off names on a list; put a tick beside names on a list ‖ *请在方框内打～。Please tick the boxes.* ❼〈动〉 sew with large stitches: ～贴边 sew on an edging

【钩沉】 gōuchén 〈动〉 search after abstruse principles lost

【钩秤】 gōuchèng 〈名〉 steelyard

【钩尺】 gōuchǐ 〈名〉 hook tape/rule

【钩虫】 gōuchóng 〈名〉[动物] hookworm

〖～病〗 gōuchóngbìng 〈名〉[医学] hookworm disease; ancylostomiasis

【钩钉】 gōudīng 〈名〉 hook(ed) nail

【钩端螺旋体病】 gōuduān luóxuántǐbìng 〈名〉 leptospirosis

【钩骨】 gōugǔ 〈名〉 hamate bone

【钩稽】 gōujī ❶〈动〉 examine; investigate ❷〈名〉 accounting

【钩架】 gōujià 〈名〉 hook housing

【钩肩搭背】 gōujiān-dābèi 〈熟〉 throw one's arm round sb's shoulder

【钩头钉】 *gōutóudīng* 〈名〉[木工] *brob; clasp nail*

【钩头螺栓】 gōutóu luóshuān 〈名〉 hook bolt

【钩头楔】 gōutóuxiē 〈名〉 hook key

【钩吻】 gōuwěn 〈名〉[植物] elegant jessamine

【钩心斗角】 gōuxīn-dòujiǎo 〈熟〉 intrigue/scheme against each other; jocky for position: ～,相互倾轧 scheme against each other and get locked in strife ‖ 官场/政界的～ bureaucratic/political infighting

【钩形扳手】 *gōuxíng bānshou* 〈名〉 *hook wrench/spanner*

【钩玄】 gōuxuán 〈动〉〈书〉 seek abstruse principles

【钩眼】 gōuyǎn 〈名〉 hook eye

【钩针】 gōuzhēn 〈名〉 crochet hook

【钩子】 gōuzi 〈名〉 ❶ hook: 小～ hooklet ❷ hook-shaped thing: 蝎子的～ sting of a scorpion

【钩嘴鹛】 gōuzuǐméi 〈名〉[动物] scimitar babbler

缑 gōu

〈名〉〈书〉 *silk/string round the hilt of a sword or* knife

篝 gōu

〈名〉〈书〉 bamboo cage

【篝灯】 gōudēng 〈名〉 jacklight; jack

【篝火】 gōuhuǒ 〈名〉 bonfire; campfire: 燃起～ make/build/light a bonfire ‖ ～晚会 campfire/bonfire party

〖～狐鸣〗 gōuhuǒ-húmíng 〈熟〉 plot a rebellion or an uprising

鞲 gōu

【鞲鞴】 gōubèi 〈名〉 piston

gǒu

苟[1] gǒu

❶〈形〉 casual; *indifferent; careless; negligent*: 不～ *careful; conscientious* ❷〈副〉 casually, carelessly: ⇨～同 ❸〈副〉 short-sightedly; near-sightedly: ⇨～安;～活;～延残喘

苟[2] gǒu

〈连〉〈书〉 if; provided: ～无民,何以有君? If there were no subjects, what makes the ruler?

【苟安】 gǒu'ān 〈动〉 *live for the moment; be content with temporary ease and comfort*: ～一时 seek momentary ease and comfort
【苟存】 gǒucún 〈动〉〈书〉 muddle along/on; drift along
【苟得】 gǒudé 〈动〉 obtain without effort or justification; gain easy possession of
【苟合】 gǒuhé 〈动〉 ❶ agree without giving serious thought; readily subscribe to sb's view: ～取容 echo other people's view in order to curry favour with them ❷ have illicit sexual relations (with)
【苟活】 gǒuhuó 〈动〉 live from day to day; drag out one's feeble/ignoble existence
【苟简】 gǒujiǎn 〈形〉 slipshod; slapdash: 做事～ do one's work *slapdash*
【苟免】 gǒumiǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 seek temporary security; seek escape from immediate danger
【苟且】 gǒuqiě ❶〈动〉 drift along (in life); muddle along/on: 因循～ follow routines and live an aimless life ❷〈副〉 carelessly; perfunctorily; casually: 做事不敢～ do things carefully ❸〈形〉 (of sexual relations) illicit
〖～偷安〗 gǒuqiě-tōu'ān 〈熟〉 seek momentary ease; be content with temporary ease and comfort
〖～偷生〗 gǒuqiě-tōushēng 〈熟〉 drag out one's feeble/ignoble existence; muddle on/along from day to day; maintain a precarious existence
【苟全】 gǒuquán 〈动〉 aimlessly preserve (one's life) for a time
〖～性命〗 *gǒuquán-xìngmìng* 〈熟〉 *barely manage to survive*
【苟同】 gǒutóng 〈动〉〈书〉 agree without giving serious thought; readily subscribe to (sb's view): 不敢～ cannot agree; beg to differ
【苟延残喘】 gǒuyán-cánchuǎn 〈熟〉 drag out one's feeble existence; linger on in a steadily worsening condition; be on one's last legs

狗 gǒu 〈名〉 ❶ dog: 一群～ a pack of dogs ‖ 一条/只～ a dog ‖ 遛～ walk a dog ‖ 养～ keep/raise a dog ‖ ～食 dog food ‖ 宠物～ pet dog ‖ 看门～ guard dog ‖ 野～ wild dog ⇨疯～;猎～ ❷ accomplice; bad egg: ～东西 son of a bitch ‖ ～杂种 bastard ⇨～腿子;走～
【狗宝】 gǒubǎo 〈名〉[中药] *stone of a dog's gall bladder, kidney or bladder*
【狗不嫌家贫,人不嫌地薄】 gǒu bù xián jiā pín, rén bù xián dì bó 〈熟〉 as a dog does not shun a home however poor, a person does not loathe his land, however barren
【狗吃屎】 gǒuchīshǐ 〈动〉〈诙〉 fall flat on the face; fall prone on the ground: 跌了个～ stumble and fall flat on one's face ‖ 把某人摔个～ hurl sb into his nose
【狗胆包天】 gǒudǎn-bāotiān 〈熟〉 be monstrously audacious
【狗颠屁股】 gǒudiān-pìgu 〈熟〉 dog wagging its behind—be sycophantic/obsequious
【狗窦】 gǒudòu 〈名〉 hole in the wall for a dog to get in and out
【狗改不了吃屎】 gǒu gǎibuliǎo chī shǐ 〈熟〉 the leopard can't change its spots
【狗苟蝇营】 gǒugǒu-yíngyíng ＝ 蝇营狗苟 yíngyíng-gǒugǒu
【狗獾】 gǒuhuān 〈名〉 badger
【狗急跳墙】 gǒují-tiàoqiáng 〈熟〉 desperation drives a dog to jump over a wall—a cornered beast will do sth desperate; despair gives courage even to a coward
【狗脊蕨】 gǒujǐjué 〈名〉[植物] chain fern
【狗拿耗子,多管闲事】 gǒu ná hàozi, duō guǎn xiánshì 〈熟〉 a dog trying to catch mice—poke one's nose into others' business; be too meddlesome; be a busybody
【狗刨】 gǒupáo 〈名〉 dog paddle; doggy-paddle
【狗皮膏药】 gǒupí gāoyao 〈名〉 ❶ dogskin plaster [a plaster for rheumatism, strains, contusions, etc, formerly spread on dogskin] ❷ quack medicine; fake stuff
【狗屁】 gǒupì 〈名〉〈粗〉 shit; rubbish; nonsense: ～文章 stodgy and worthless article
〖～不通〗 gǒupì-bùtōng 〈熟〉 *unreadable rubbish; mere trash*: 这本书～。This book is all rubbish/junk.
【狗鲨】 gǒushā 〈名〉 dogfish (shark)
【狗屎】 gǒushǐ 〈名〉 dog's droppings/dung—worthless stuff: 一堆臭～ a pack of disgusting/repulsive people
〖～堆〗 gǒushǐduī 〈名〉〈粗〉 heap of dog's droppings; pile of dog's dung—despicable, contemptible person
【狗头军师】 gǒutóu-jūnshī 〈名〉 inept/villainous adviser
【狗腿子】 gǒutuǐzi 〈名〉〈口〉〈贬〉 lackey; henchman; hired thug
【狗尾草】 gǒuwěicǎo 〈名〉 foxtail grass; green bristlegrass
【狗尾续貂】 gǒuwěi-xùdiāo 〈熟〉 join a dog's tail to a marten—make wretched sequel to a fine work
【狗窝】 gǒuwō 〈名〉 ❶ kennel; doghouse ❷〈谦〉 one's humble home: 金窝银窝,不如自己的～。A house built of gold or silver is not comparable with one's own house. / East or West, home is best.
【狗熊】 gǒuxióng 〈名〉 ❶ black bear ❷〈贬〉 coward
【狗血淋头】 gǒuxuè-líntóu ＝ 狗血喷头 gǒuxuè-pēntóu
【狗血喷头】 *gǒuxuè-pēntóu* 〈熟〉 *pour out a torrent of abuse; be* scolded in a very humiliating fashion; curse at full blast: 她把他骂得～。She poured out a torrent of abuse on him.
【狗眼看人低】 gǒuyǎn kàn rén dī 〈熟〉〈贬〉 a dog looks down upon human beings—be damned snobbish; be a bloody snob
【狗咬狗】 gǒuyǎogǒu 〈熟〉 dog-eat-dog: ～的社会 dog-eat-dog society
〖～,两嘴毛〗 gǒuyǎogǒu, liǎng zuǐ máo 〈熟〉〈贬〉 each (dog) gets a mouthful of fur in a dogfight—engage in a meaningless dispute/fight
【狗咬吕洞宾】 gǒu yǎo Lǚ Dòngbīn 〈熟〉 a dog snarls and barks at Lü Dongbin, one of the eight immortals in Chinese mythology—mistake a good man for a bad; wrong a person of good will
【狗蝇】 *gǒuyíng* 〈名〉 *dog louse fly*
【狗鱼】 gǒuyú 〈名〉 pike; luce
【狗崽子】 gǒuzǎizi 〈名〉 ❶〈粗〉 puppy; pup ❷ son of a bitch; bastard
【狗蚤】 gǒuzǎo 〈名〉 dog flea
【狗仗人势】 gǒuzhàngrénshì 〈熟〉〈粗〉 like a dog threatening people on the strength of its master's power—be a bully with the backing of a powerful person
【狗彘不如】 gǒuzhì-bùrú 〈熟〉 worse than a cur or swine—(of a person or his behaviour) be unsurpassably base/contemptible/despicable/mean
【狗彘不若】 gǒuzhì-bùruò ＝ 狗彘不如 gǒuzhì-bùrú
【狗嘴里吐不出象牙】 gǒuzuǐli tǔbuchū xiàngyá 〈熟〉〈贬〉 no *ivory issues from the mouth of a dog; a filthy mouth can't utter* decent language; what can you expect from a dog but a bark

耇 gǒu 〈形〉〈书〉 old; aged

枸 gǒu
⇨gōu;jǔ
【枸骨】 gǒugǔ 〈名〉[植物] Chinese holly
〖～叶〗 gǒugǔyè 〈名〉[中药] holly leaf
【枸杞】 gǒuqǐ 〈名〉 Chinese wolfberry
〖～子〗 gǒuqǐzǐ 〈名〉[中药] Chinese wolfberry fruit

笱 gǒu 〈名〉〈方〉 basket fishing trap

gòu

勾 gòu
⇨gōu
【勾当】 gòudang 〈名〉〈贬〉 deal; business: 肮脏的～ dirty deal ‖ 不可告人的～ sinister deed ‖ 可耻的～ shameful (and shady) deal

构[1] gòu ❶〈动〉 form; construct; build; compose: ～屋 build a house ⇨～词;～筑 ❷〈动〉 (of abstract things) fabricate; make up; invent: ⇨～思; 虚～ ❸〈名〉 (literary) composition: 佳～ good piece of writing

构[2] gòu 〈名〉[植物] paper mulberry
【构成】 gòuchéng ❶〈动〉 form; compose; constitute; make; compound: ～犯罪 constitute a crime/felony ‖ ～威胁 constitute/pose a threat ‖ 太阳系由太阳及其行星～。The solar system consists of the sun and its planets. ‖ 这些幼树和小溪～了一幅优美的图画。These young trees and brooks make a lovely picture. ❷

〈名〉composition; structure
【构词】 gòucí 〈动〉form a word
〖～法〗 gòucífǎ 〈名〉word-formation; word-building
【构架】 gòujià ❶〈名〉[建筑] truss; framework: 房子的～ framework of a house ❷〈名〉〈喻〉structure; framework; frame: 小说的～ structure of a novel ❸〈动〉establish: ～新理论体系 establish a new theoretical system
【构件】 gòujiàn 〈名〉structural component/unit/part/member; component part; member
【构建】 gòujiàn 〈动〉construct; establish; constitute; set up: ～新体系/理论 *construct a new system/theory*
【构拟】 gòunǐ 〈动〉❶ [语言] reconstruct (extinct languages): ～原始印欧语 reconstruct the Proto-Indo-European language ❷ work out; design; conceive: ～城市新蓝图 design a new blueprint for the city
【构思】 gòusī ❶〈动〉form (a literary composition); conceive; construct: ～故事情节 work out/develop/construct the plot of a story ‖ ～一幅画 conceive one's idea for a painting ❷〈名〉～新颖 original in conception ‖ 小说家要有很强的～能力。A novelist needs great powers of conception. ‖ 这篇小说～巧妙。The plot of the story is ingeniously/skilfully conceived/constructed.
【构图】 gòutú 〈名〉composition: 新奇的～ novel composition ‖ 这幅画的～很独特。The organization of the picture is quite unique.
【构陷】 gòuxiàn 〈动〉frame/set up; make a false charge against: ～好人 frame up an innocent person ‖ ～忠良 make false charges against loyal officials ‖ 他们声称自己被人～。They claimed that they had been set up.
【构想】 gòuxiǎng ❶〈动〉conceive; construct ❷〈名〉idea; concept; conception: "一国两制"的～ *concept of "one country, two systems"*
【构象】 gòuxiàng 〈名〉[化学] conformation: ～理论 conformation theory
【构型】 gòuxíng 〈名〉[化学] configuration: 原子～ atomic configuration
【构怨】 gòuyuàn 〈动〉〈书〉incur hatred; feud with
【构造】 gòuzào 〈名〉❶ structure; construction; constitution: 人体～ structure/anatomy of the human body ❷ [地质] tectonism: 地质～ geological structure
〖～板块〗 gòuzào bǎnkuài 〈名〉tectonic plate
〖～地震〗 *gòuzào dìzhèn* 〈名〉*tectonic earthquake*
〖～地质学〗 gòuzào dìzhìxué 〈名〉[地质] tectonics; structural geology
〖～断面〗 gòuzào duànmiàn 〈名〉[地质] structure section
〖～体系〗 gòuzào tǐxì 〈名〉structural system
〖～图〗 gòuzàotú 〈名〉[地质] tectonic map
〖～物理学〗 gòuzào wùlǐxué 〈名〉tectonophysics
〖～学〗 gòuzàoxué 〈名〉tectonics
〖～岩〗 gòuzàoyán 〈名〉[地质] tectonite
〖～运动〗 gòuzào yùndòng 〈名〉tectonic movement; tectogenesis: ～学 tectonics
〖～主义〗 gòuzàozhǔyì 〈名〉[心理] *structuralism*
【构筑】 gòuzhù 〈动〉construct; build: ～碉堡 build a fort ‖ ～工事 construct field works; construct a fortification; build defences ‖ ～桥梁 build a bridge
〖～物〗 gòuzhùwù 〈名〉[建筑] structure

购

gòu 〈动〉purchase; buy: ～车 purchase/buy a car ‖ ～货 purchase/buy goods ‖ 提前～票 purchase a ticket in advance ⇨～买;订～;收～
【购办】 gòubàn 〈动〉purchase; buy: ～家具 purchase/buy furniture ‖ ～商品店 purchase commercial housing
【购备】 gòubèi 〈动〉purchase in advance; buy beforehand
【购并】 gòubìng 〈动〉acquire
【购货单】 gòuhuòdān 〈名〉order (form); procurement voucher
【购货券】 gòuhuòquàn 〈名〉ration coupon
【购买】 gòumǎi 〈动〉buy; purchase; effect/make a purchase/buy: ～房子 buy a house ‖ ～公债 purchase government bonds ‖ ～新车 purchase/buy a new car ‖ 现金～ purchase sth in cash; make a cash purchase (of sth)
〖～力〗 *gòumǎilì* 〈名〉*purchasing power*: 提高～ raise the purchasing power ‖ 压缩集团～ cut down institutional purchasing power ‖ ～平价 purchasing power parity (PPP) ‖ 美元的～已经下降了。The purchasing power of the US dollar has declined.
〖～税〗 gòumǎishuì 〈名〉purchase tax
【购物】 gòuwù 〈动〉do/go shopping: 电子～ electronic shopping
〖～车〗 gòuwùchē 〈名〉shopping trolley/cart
〖～袋〗 gòuwùdài 〈名〉carrier/shopping bag: 塑料/网眼～ plastic/string shopping bag
〖～单〗 gòuwùdān 〈名〉shopping list: 开列～ make a shopping *list*
〖～篮〗 gòuwùlán 〈名〉shopping basket
〖～券〗 gòuwùquàn 〈名〉voucher
〖～赠券〗 gòuwù zèngquàn 〈名〉trading stamp
〖～指南〗 gòuwù zhǐnán 〈名〉shopping guide
〖～中心〗 gòuwù zhōngxīn 〈名〉*shopping centre/mall*
【购销】 gòu-xiāo 〈名〉buying and selling; purchase and sale: ～合同 purchase and sale contract ‖ ～持平 balanced purchase and *sale* ‖ ～两旺 *brisk buying and selling* ‖ ～失调 *imbalance in purchase and sale*
【购置】 gòuzhì 〈动〉purchase; buy (durables): ～房产 purchase house property ‖ ～家具 buy/purchase furniture ‖ ～商品房 purchase commercial housing

诟

gòu 〈书〉❶〈名〉humiliation; shame; disgrace: ～感之情 sense of shame and gratitude ❷〈动〉rebuke; revile; vilify; scold: ⇨～病
【诟病】 gòubìng 〈动〉〈书〉blame; denounce; censure; accuse: 为世～ be blamed/denounced/accused by the public; become an *object of public denunciation/condemnation*
【诟詈】 gòulì ＝ 诟骂 gòumà
【诟骂】 gòumà 〈动〉〈书〉abuse; curse; revile; vilify: 当众～ revile sb in public ‖ 互相～ trade abuses

垢

gòu ❶〈形〉〈书〉dirty; filthy; grimy: ⇨蓬头～面 ❷〈名〉dirt; filth; grime; stain: ⇨藏污纳～; 污～ ❸〈名〉〈书〉humiliation; shame; disgrace: ⇨忍辱含～
【垢污】 gòuwū 〈名〉filth; dirt: 他满身～。He is covered with dirt.

姤

gòu 〈书〉❶〈动〉meet; encounter ❷〈形〉fine; benevolent

冓

gòu 〈名〉〈书〉depths of a palace/mansion

够

gòu ❶〈动〉suffice; be enough/sufficient; reach (a *standard*): ～标准 be up to standard; reach a standard ‖ ～退休年龄 reach the age of retirement ‖ ～五个人吃 be sufficient/adequate to feed five people ‖ 不～标准 be below a standard; fall short of standard ‖ 不～资格 be unqualified ‖ 钱不～花 run behind one's expenses ‖ 时间不～ not have enough time ‖ 我的工资不～用。My salary is inadequate to my needs. ‖ 这些啤酒～一人一杯吗? Will the beer run to one cup for each person? ‖ 凳子～坐吗? Are there enough chairs to go around? ‖ 两个就～了。Two will suffice. / Two will be plenty/enough. ❷〈副〉enough; quite; really; rather: 吃～了 have had enough/plenty; have got one's fill ‖ ～好了。It's good enough. ‖ 今天天气～冷。It's rather cold today. ‖ 说的～多了。*Enough (has been) said.* ‖ 她哭了个～。She cried/wept her fill. ‖ 这件大衣不～长。This coat is not long enough. ❸〈动〉reach by stretching one's hand: 梯子～不着窗户。The ladder won't quite reach (as far as) the window. ❹〈形〉tired of; fed up with: 天天吃同样的饭,我真吃～了。I'm tired of having the same kind of food every day. / I've had my fill of having the same kind of food everyday.
【够本】 gòuběn 〈动〉❶ break even (in doing business or gambling); *make enough money to cover cost*: 他做了几笔生意,刚～。He made several sales and broke even. ❷〈喻〉neither gain nor lose
【够不着】 gòubuzháo 〈动〉cannot reach; be unable to get: 放在孩子～的地方 put sth out of/beyond the children's reach
【够得着】 gòudezháo 〈动〉be able to reach: 把字典放在容易～的地方 put the dictionary within one's easy reach
【够格】 gòugé 〈动〉be qualified; be up to standard; reach a standard: 不～ be unqualified ‖ 他当英语老师～。He's qualified as a teacher of English.
【够交情】 gòu jiāoqing 〈动〉❶ be on good terms; have a close

relationship (with sb) ❸ = 够朋友 gòu péngyǒu

【够劲儿】 gòujìnr 〈形〉〈口〉❶ potent; strongly effective; really strong/powerful: 不～ not strong enough ‖ 这酒真～。The liquor is really strong/potent. ❷ too much (to handle); enough (of a burden): 既要攻读学位又要带两个孩子,真～。It's enough of a burden to study for a degree and to take care of two kids at the same time.

【够朋友】 gòu péngyou 〈动〉 deserve the name of a true friend; be a friend indeed; be (enough of) a true friend: 你这样做不～。You aren't enough of a friend to do so.

【够呛】 gòuqiàng = 够戗 gòuqiàng

【够戗】 gòuqiàng 〈形〉〈方〉❶ almost improbable/unlikely: —午饭前能干完吗? —我看～。—Can you finish it before lunch? —Seems unlikely. ❷ unbearable; terrible: 累得真～ be extremely tired; be tired out; be dog-tired ‖ 疼得～ be unbearably painful ‖ 那个人真～。That man was really hard to deal with. / That man was impossible. ‖ —你的腿伤得厉害吗? —～。—Is your leg hurting badly? —Terribly.

【够瞧的】 gòuqiáode 〈形〉〈口〉 really awful/terrible; too much: 今天真冷得～。It's awfully cold today.

【够受的】 gòushòude 〈形〉〈口〉 quite an ordeal; hardly endurable: 累得真～ be extremely tired; be tired out; be dog-tired

【够数】 gòushù 〈动〉 be enough/sufficient (in quantity/weight): 今天来的人不～。Not enough people showed up today.

【够损的】 gòusǔnde 〈形〉〈口〉❶ (of words) caustic; bitterly sarcastic ❷ (of behaviour) tart and mean: 他真～. He's really a mean fellow.

【够味儿】 gòuwèir 〈形〉〈口〉 just the right flavour; just the thing: 这菜真～。The dish is very tasty. ‖ 他的京剧唱得～。He sings Beijing opera in a professional way. / His Beijing opera has the right flavour.

【够意思】 gòu yìsi 〈形〉❶ terrific; great; wonderful; marvelous: 这场电影看得真～。We found the film really great. ‖ 这些画真～。These paintings are really something. ❷ very kind; really generous: 你那位朋友那天真～。That friend of yours was a great help/very kind to me that day.

遘

gòu 〈动〉〈书〉 meet; come across; run into; encounter: ～会 meet ‖ ～时 meet with a fine opportunity

彀

gòu ❶ 〈动〉 draw a bow to the full ❷ = 够 gòu

【彀中】 gòuzhōng 〈名〉〈书〉 (an arrow's) shooting range—trap; trick; snare: 人我～ fall into my trap; be caught in my trap

搆

gòu = 构 gòu

【搆陷】 gòuxiàn = 构陷 gòuxiàn

雊

gòu 〈动〉〈书〉 (of a male pheasant) crow

媾

gòu 〈动〉❶〈书〉 wed: 婚～ (of two families) become related by marriage; join in marriage ❷ make friends (with sb); reach an agreement: ⇨～和 ❸ copulate; (of humans) have sexual intercourse: ⇨交～

【媾和】 gòuhé 〈动〉 make/negotiate peace: 单独～ make peace separately; negotiate peace without consulting one's allies

【媾疫】 gòuyì 〈名〉[医学] dourine; covering disease

覯

gòu 〈动〉〈书〉 meet; encounter

gū

估

gū 〈动〉 estimate; appraise; assess: 低～ underestimate ‖ 高～ overestimate ‖ 你～一～她有多大年龄? Can you tell how old she is? / What's your estimate of her age? ⇨～计; 评～ ⇨gù

【估测】 gūcè 〈动〉 estimate; appraise; assess: ～产量 estimate production output

【估产】 gūchǎn 〈动〉❶ estimate production output; estimate the yield: 这块地～1,000斤。The yield of this plot is estimated at 1,000 *jin*. ❷ appraise the assets/property; assess

【估定】 gūdìng 〈动〉 estimate; appraise; assess

〖～额〗 gūdìng'é 〈名〉 assessed amount

〖～价格〗 gūdìng jiàgé 〈名〉 appraised/assessed price

〖～损失〗 gūdìng sǔnshī 〈名〉 assessed loss

【估堆儿】 gūduīr 〈动〉 estimate the number or value of goods in a heap; appraise the quantity or price of goods in a heap

【估计】 gūjì 〈动〉 estimate; appraise; guess; reckon: ～当前形势 size up/evaluate/assess the present situation; make an appraisal of the present situation ‖ ～损失 estimate one's losses ‖ 对某事做出正确的～ make/take a correct assessment of sth ‖ 对自己～过高 have an exaggerated opinion of oneself; overrate oneself; think too much of oneself ‖ 过低～ underestimate; underrate ‖ 过高～ overrate; overestimate ‖ 据保守～ on/at a conservative estimate ‖ 据我～ by my reckoning; in my estimate ‖ ～他不会来了。I reckon he won't come. / On my reckoning he won't come. ‖ ～五十元钱就够了。Fifty *yuan* will be enough on a calculation. ‖ 据报道他在战斗中失踪,～已经死了。He was reported missing in action, presumed dead. ‖ 他的财产～有七位数。His fortune is estimated/approximated in seven figures. ‖ 我～她有二十五岁。I estimate/put her age at twenty-five. / I figure her to be twenty-five years of age. ‖ 这项工程～要花一百万元以上。The estimate for the project was more than one million *yuan*. / The project was assessed/estimated at over one million *yuan*.

〖～成本〗 gūjì chéngběn 〈名〉 estimated cost

〖～利润〗 gūjì lìrùn 〈名〉 estimated profit

〖～数〗 gūjìshù 〈名〉 estimate; estimation; estimative figure

〖～误差〗 gūjì wùchā 〈名〉 estimated error

〖～值〗 gūjìzhí 〈名〉 estimate; estimated value

【估价】 gūjià 〈动〉❶ estimate the price; appraise; assess; evaluate: 给房子～ appraise a house ‖ 给资产～ value the assets ‖ 他们不肯为他的画～。They refused to put a price on his paintings. ‖ 他给这批货～太高。His appraisal of the stock is too high. ❷ appraise; evaluate: 恰如其分地～英雄的历史作用 properly evaluate/estimate the historical role of heroes ‖ 正确～自己 have a correct evaluation/estimation of oneself ‖ 不要过低～自己。Don't value yourself too low.

〖～表〗 gūjiàbiǎo 〈名〉 schedule of prices

〖～单〗 gūjiàdān 〈名〉 bill of assessment; value bill

〖～公司〗 gūjià gōngsī 〈名〉 appraisal company

〖～人〗 gūjiàrén 〈名〉 appraiser; assessor; valuer

〖～资本〗 gūjià zīběn 〈名〉 appraised capital

【估量】 gūliang 〈动〉 assess; appraise; evaluate; estimate: 难以～ be beyond computation ‖ 不可～的损失 immeasurable loss

【估摸】 gūmo 〈动〉〈口〉 reckon; guess: 我～着我们现在的速度是每小时70公里。I reckon we are speeding at 70 kilometres an hour.

【估税】 gūshuì 〈动〉 assess/estimate the tax: ～人 tax assessor

【估算】 gūsuàn 〈动〉 assess; estimate; reckon: ～地震造成的损失 assess the damage caused by an earthquake ‖ ～费用 estimate the cost

【估损】 gūsǔn 〈动〉 assess the loss (of); appraise the damage (of): ～人 loss/claims assessor

【估值】 gūzhí 〈名〉 assessment; estimated value

苽

gū 〈书〉 = 菰 gū

咕

gū 〈拟〉 (of a hen) cluck; (of a pigeon) coo

【咕咚】 gūdōng 〈拟〉 thud; splash; plump; plop: ～一声跳进河里 splash/plop into the river; dive into the river with a splash/plop ‖ 词典～一声掉在地上。The dictionary fell to the ground with a thud/thump. ‖ 他拿起矿泉水,～～喝了几口。He took a bottle of mineral water and drank with some gulps.

【咕嘟】 gūdū 〈拟〉 bubble; gurgle: 锅里的水～作响。The boiling water bubbled in the pot. ‖ 泉水～～地往外冒。The spring kept bubbling up.

【咕嘟】 gūdu 〈动〉〈方〉❶ boil/cook (in water) for a long time: 把土豆～烂了再吃。Potatoes should be thoroughly boiled before you eat them. ❷ purse (up)/thrust out/stick out (one's lips); pout (one's lips): 她不乐意,～起了嘴。She pursed up/thrust out/pouted her lips in disapproval.

【咕咕】 gūgū 〈拟〉 (of a hen) cluck; (of a pigeon) coo: 鸽子在林中～地叫。Doves were cooing in the trees.

【咕叽】 gūjī = 咕唧 gūjī

【咕唧】 gūjī 〈拟〉 squelch; squish: ～～地走过泥地 squish through the mud; walk through the mud with squashes
【咕唧】 gūji 〈动〉 whisper; murmur; mutter: 她走过去,在邻居的耳边～了几句。She walked over and whispered something in her neighbour's ear.
【咕隆】 gūlōng 〈拟〉 roll; boom; rattle; rumble: 货车在镇子里～～驶过。Freight wagons rumbled through the town.
【咕噜】 gūlū 〈拟〉 rumble; roll; gargle: ～～地漱口 gargle one's mouth ‖ 他肚子饿得～～作响。His stomach rumbled with hunger. ‖ 一块石头从山坡上～～滚下来。A rock rolled down the hillside.
【咕噜】 gūlu ＝ 咕哝 gūnong
【咕哝】 gūnong 〈动〉 murmur; grumble; mutter; mumble
【咕荣】 gūrong ＝ 咕容 gūrong
【咕容】 gūrong 〈动〉〈方〉 (of a worm, snake, etc) wriggle

呱 gū
⇨guā; guǎ
【呱呱】 gūgū 〈拟〉〈书〉 (of a baby) cry; mewl: 婴儿在母亲怀里～地哭泣。The infant is mewling in her mother's arms.
⇨guāguā
〖～坠地〗 gūgū-zhuìdì 〈熟〉 be born with a cry; come into the world with a cry: 人从～那天起就开始走向死亡。Man approaches death from the very day he is born.

沽[1] gū 〈动〉〈文〉 ❶ purchase; buy: ～酒 buy wine ⇨～名钓誉 ❷ sell: ⇨待价而～

沽[2] Gū 〈名〉 Gu [another name for Tianjin (天津)]
【沽名】 gūmíng 〈动〉 seek fame; fish/angle for fame: ～之作 work aimed to win a name
〖～钓誉〗 gūmíng-diàoyù 〈熟〉 fish/angle for fame and compliments

姑[1] gū 〈名〉 ❶ 〈书〉 husband's mother; mother-in-law: ⇨翁～ ❷ husband's sister; sister-in-law: 小～子 husband's younger sister ⇨～嫂 ❸ father's sister; aunt: 大～ eldest aunt (on father's side) ‖ 二～ second aunt (on father's side) ⇨～母 ❹ (country) girl ❺ nun; priestess: ⇨道～; 尼～

姑[2] gū 〈副〉 tentatively; for the time being: ～置勿论 leave sth aside for the time being
【姑表】 gūbiǎo 〈名〉 cousinship [with one's father's sister's son/daughter]: ～兄弟 male cousins from (one's) father's sister's family
【姑爹】 gūdiē 〈方〉 ＝ 姑父 gūfu
【姑夫】 gūfu 〈名〉 husband of father's sister; uncle
【姑父】 gūfu ＝ 姑夫 gūfu
【姑姑】 gūgu 〈名〉〈口〉 father's sister; aunt
【姑宽】 gūkuān 〈动〉 be too tolerant (of); show excessive indulgence (to): 从严查处,绝不～ deal with (sb/sth) without mercy
【姑老爷】 gūlǎoye 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ 〈尊〉 [for a man used by members of his wife's family] son-in-law ❷ husband of one's mother's paternal aunt
【姑姥姥】 gūlǎolao 〈名〉 mother's paternal aunt; sister of one's maternal grandfather
【姑妈】 gūmā 〈名〉〈口〉 father's (married) sister; aunt
【姑母】 gūmǔ 〈名〉 father's sister; aunt
【姑奶奶】 gūnǎinai 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ grandfather's sister; sister of one's paternal grandfather; great-aunt ❷ married daughter ❸ I, your great-aunt [used by a woman when quarrelling]
【姑娘】 gūniáng 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ father's sister; aunt ❷ husband's sister; sister-in-law
【姑娘】 gūniang 〈名〉 ❶ girl: 一位～ a girl ‖ 十八岁的～ girl of eighteen ❷ 〈口〉 daughter: 她的大～ her eldest daughter ‖ 我的两个～ my two daughters
【姑娘儿】 gūniangr 〈名〉〈方〉 prostitute; hooker; street girl
【姑婆】 gūpó 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ husband's paternal aunt ❷ grandfather's sister
【姑且】 gūqiě 〈副〉 tentatively; for the time being; for the moment: 你～试一试。Anyway, give it a try.
【姑容】 gūróng ＝ 姑宽 gūkuān
【姑嫂】 gūsǎo 〈名〉 woman and her brother's wife; sisters-in-law: ～关系不好。The sisters-in-law are on bad terms.
【姑妄听之】 gūwàngtīngzhī 〈熟〉 see no harm in hearing what sb has to say; might as well hear sb out
【姑妄言之】 gūwàngyánzhī 〈熟〉 tell sb sth for what it is worth
【姑息】 gūxī 〈动〉 appease; indulge; tolerate: ～迁就孩子的任性 be indulgent of/towards one's child's wilfulness; spoil one's child ‖ 对自己的错误毫不～ amend/correct one's errors without indulgence
〖～剂〗 gūxījì 〈名〉[医学] palliative; alleviating medicine
〖～疗法〗 gūxī liáofǎ 〈名〉[医学] palliative treatment
〖～养奸〗 gūxī-yǎngjiān 〈熟〉 to tolerate evil is to abet it
【姑爷爷】 gūyéye 〈名〉 paternal great-aunt's husband
【姑爷】 gūye 〈口〉 ＝ 姑老爷① gūlǎoye
【姑嫜】 gūzhāng 〈名〉〈书〉 woman's parents-in-law
【姑丈】 gūzhàng ＝ 姑夫 gūfu
【姑子】 gūzi 〈名〉〈口〉 Buddhist nun

孤 gū ❶ 〈形〉 orphaned: ⇨～儿 ❷ 〈形〉 isolated; alone; solitary: ⇨～单; ～立; ～掌难鸣 ❸ 〈名〉 orphan: ⇨遗～ ❹ 〈名〉 I; me [used by an emperor or a king]: ⇨称～道寡
【孤哀子】 gū'āizǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉 [esp used in an obituary notice] orphan; orphaned son
【孤傲】 gū'ào 〈形〉 proud and aloof: 过着十分～的生活 live a life of proud loneliness ‖ 生性～ be proud and reserved by nature
【孤本】 gūběn 〈名〉 only existing copy; only copy extant
【孤臣孽子】 gūchén-nièzǐ 〈熟〉 minister in disgrace and son of a concubine out of favour—people who are out of favour but still loyal to the court; person in disgrace
【孤雏腐鼠】 gūchú-fǔshǔ 〈熟〉 solitary nestling and rotten rat—person/thing of no consequence
【孤雌寡鹤】 gūcí-guǎhè 〈熟〉 (usu of a woman) one who has lost one's spouse; widow
【孤雌生殖】 gūcí shēngzhí 〈名〉[生物] parthenogenesis
【孤单】 gūdān 〈形〉 ❶ alone; lonely; solitary: 感到～无援 feel helplessly alone/lonely ‖ 丈夫死后,她～一人过日子。She lived all by herself after her husband's death. ❷ feeble; weak: 势力～ be weak and helpless
【孤胆】 gūdǎn 〈形〉 single-handed (in fighting many an enemy); all alone: ～英雄 lone fighter; hero who fights all on his own
【孤岛】 gūdǎo 〈名〉 isolated island
【孤丁】 gūdīng 〈形〉 alone; lonely; solitary: ～一人 be alone; live in solitude
【孤独】 gūdú 〈形〉 lonely; solitary; lonesome: 过～的生活 live a solitary life; live in solitude ‖ 不能忍受～ cannot bear the loneliness/solitude ‖ ～感 loneliness; feeling of isolation
〖～症〗 gūdúzhèng 〈名〉[心理] autism
【孤儿】 gū'ér 〈名〉 ❶ fatherless child ❷ orphan: 成为～ be orphaned; become an orphan ‖ 收养～ adopt an orphan ‖ ～救济金 orphans' fund ‖ 战争～ war orphan
〖～寡妇〗 gū'ér-guǎfu ＝ 孤儿寡母 gū'ér-guǎmǔ
〖～寡母〗 gū'ér-guǎmǔ 〈熟〉 orphans and widows
〖～院〗 gū'éryuàn 〈名〉 orphanage; orphan home: 在～长大 be raised in an orphanage; be brought up in an orphanage; grow up in an orphanage
【孤芳自赏】 gūfāng-zìshǎng 〈熟〉 solitary flower enjoys its own fragrance—indulge in self-admiration; remain aloof from the world
【孤负】 gūfù ＝ 辜负 gūfù
【孤高】 gūgāo 〈形〉〈书〉 proud and aloof; supercilious and unapproachable; remote: 她沉默寡言,冷漠而～。She is a silent girl, cold and remote.
【孤寡】 gūguǎ ❶ 〈名〉 widows and orphans ❷ 〈形〉 heirless and without support: ～老人 heirless old person without support ❸ 〈形〉 lonely; solitary
【孤寒】 gūhán 〈形〉〈书〉 solitary and poor
【孤寂】 gūjì 〈形〉 lonely; solitary; lonesome: 备尝～之苦 suffer from loneliness ‖ 感到～ feel solitary/lonely ‖ 孩子不在身边时她很～。She was very lonesome while her children were gone.
【孤家寡人】 gūjiā-guǎrén 〈熟〉 person isolated from others and without support
【孤介】 gūjiè 〈形〉 upright; honest and just: 这个人性情～。This is a man of upright character.

【孤军】 gūjūn 〈名〉isolated force
〖～薄旅〗 gūjūn-bólǚ 〈熟〉isolated and small force
〖～奋战〗 gūjūn-fènzhàn 〈熟〉fight in isolation/without help; fight a lone battle
〖～深入〗 gūjūn-shēnrù 〈熟〉isolated force penetrating deep into enemy territory
〖～作战〗 gūjūn-zuòzhàn ＝孤军奋战 gūjūn-fènzhàn
【孤苦】 gūkǔ 〈形〉lone and wretched; solitary and poor
〖～伶仃〗 gūkǔ-língdīng 〈熟〉lone and helpless; friendless and uncared for; solitary and poor: 过着～的生活 live a solitary and poor life ‖ 那位老人～,没人照管。The old man was left high and dry.
〖～零丁〗 gūkǔ-língdīng ＝孤苦伶仃 gūkǔ-língdīng
【孤老】 gūlǎo ❶〈形〉old and lonely ❷〈名〉lonely childless old person; solitary childless old person
【孤立】 gūlì ❶〈动〉isolate: ～敌人 isolate the enemy ‖ 不要把自己～起来。Don't isolate yourself from others. ❷〈形〉isolated; helpless: ～地考虑问题 consider a problem in isolation ‖ 政治上～ be politically isolated ‖ 执政党越来越～。The ruling party was becoming increasingly isolated.
〖～林〗 gūlìlín 〈名〉[林业] isolated stand
〖～木〗 gūlìmù 〈名〉[林业] outlier/isolated tree
〖～无援〗 gūlì-wúyuán 〈熟〉isolated and cut off from help: 处于～的境地 be in a condition of utter helplessness; find oneself high and dry
〖～语〗 gūlìyǔ 〈名〉[语言] inflectionless language
〖～政策〗 gūlì zhèngcè 〈名〉policy of isolation
〖～主义〗 gūlìzhǔyì 〈名〉isolationism: ～态度/政策 isolationist attitude/policy ‖ ～者 isolationist
【孤零零】 gūlínglíng 〈形〉solitary; lone; lonely; all alone; isolated: ～的树 isolated/solitary/lone/lonely tree ‖ 一个人～地住在山洞里 live all by oneself in a cave
【孤陋寡闻】 gūlòu-guǎwén 〈熟〉ignorant and ill-informed
【孤女】 gūnǚ 〈名〉orphan girl
【孤僻】 gūpì 〈形〉unsociable and eccentric: 她变得越来越～。She is becoming more and more unsociable and eccentric. ‖ 他非常～,几乎没有朋友。He is a very private man, with almost no friends. ‖ 他一直有点～。He has always been a bit of a loner.
【孤品】 gūpǐn 〈名〉only existing item; only item extant (in a collection): 邮票～ only stamp extant
【孤凄】 gūqī 〈形〉lonely and wretched; solitary and desolate: 感到～ feel lonely and dreary
【孤山】 gūshān 〈名〉[地质] monadnock
【孤身】 gūshēn 〈形〉alone; all on one's own: ～前往 go there alone; go there all by oneself ‖ ～一人生活 live a lone life; live all by oneself
〖～只影〗 gūshēn-zhīyǐng 〈熟〉alone; lonely
【孤孀】 gūshuāng 〈名〉❶ widow ❷ widow and her children
【孤行】 gūxíng 〈动〉cling to one's own course; insist on having one's own way: ⇨一意～
〖～己见〗 gūxíng-jǐjiàn 〈熟〉carry out one's own ideas regardless of opinions of others
【孤雄生殖】 gūxióng shēngzhí 〈名〉[生物] patrogenesis
【孤云野鹤】 gūyún-yěhè 〈熟〉like lone clouds and wild cranes—free of worldly cares
【孤掌难鸣】 gūzhǎng-nánmíng 〈熟〉it is impossible to clap with only one hand—it is difficult to achieve anything without support/help
【孤证】 gūzhèng 〈名〉❶ solitary/unique example; single instance ❷[法律] solitary/single evidence
【孤植】 gūzhí 〈名〉[农业] isolated planting
【孤注一掷】 gūzhù-yīzhì 〈熟〉stake all on one cast of the dice; risk everything on a single venture/throw; put all one's eggs in one basket
【孤子】 gūzǐ 〈名〉❶ orphan ❷〈旧〉[esp used in an obituary] fatherless son

轱 gū

【轱轳】 gūlu ＝轱辘 gūlu
【轱辘】 gūlu ❶〈名〉〈口〉wheel ❷〈动〉roll: 啤酒桶～远了。The beer barrel rolled away.

轭 gū 〈名〉〈书〉big bone

骨 gū

⇨gǔ
【骨朵儿】 gūduor 〈名〉〈口〉flower bud: 一个～ a flower bud
【骨碌碌】 gūlūlū 〈动〉roll round rapidly; move quickly: 小家伙的眼睛～地到处看。The little baby's eyes roved about.
roll: 一～从床上爬起来 roll out of bed ‖ 篮球～过来了。The bask
【骨碌】 gūlu 〈动〉roll: 一～从床上爬起来 roll out of bed ‖ 篮球～过来了。The basketball rolled over here.

鸪 gū → 鹁鸪 bógū; 鹧鸪 zhègū

罛 gū 〈名〉〈书〉big fishing net

菇 gū 〈名〉mushroom: ⇨冬～; 蘑～; 香～

菰 gū 〈名〉❶ wild/water rice ❷ ＝菇 gū

蛄 gū → 蟪蛄 huìgū; 蝼蛄 lóugū

⇨gǔ

菁 gū

【菁葖】 gūtū 〈名〉❶[植物] follicle ❷ flower bud

辜 gū ❶〈名〉crime; guilt: ⇨死有余～; 无～ ❷〈动〉let down; be unworthy of; disappoint: ⇨～负

【辜负】 gūfù 〈动〉fail to live up to; let down; be unworthy of; disappoint: ～期望 fall short of sb's expectations; not come up to sb's expectations; let sb down ‖ ～人民的信任 abuse/betray the trust of the people; be unworthy of the people's trust; let the people down ‖ ～一番好意 abuse/waste sb's kindness

酤 gū 〈书〉❶〈动〉buy wine ❷〈动〉sell wine ❸〈名〉weak (light) wine

觚 gū 〈名〉❶ wine vessel in former times ❷〈旧〉wooden slip for writing: 操～ engage in literary composition ❸〈书〉edge and corner

毂 gū

⇨gǔ
【毂辘】 gūlu ＝轱辘 gūlu

箍 gū ❶〈动〉bind fast; hoop: ～桶 hoop a barrel ‖ 腰间～了一条宽腰带 have a broad sash round one's waist ‖ 衬衫太瘦,～得慌。The shirt is uncomfortably tight. ‖ 箱子用金属带～着。The box was bound with metal tapes. ❷〈名〉hoop; band; ferrule: 铁～ iron hoop/band

【箍铁】 gūtiě 〈名〉hoop-iron
【箍桶匠】 gūtǒngjiàng 〈名〉hooper; cooper
【箍桶业】 gūtǒngyè 〈名〉cooperage
【箍眼】 gūyan 〈名〉〈方〉blinkers (for animals)
【箍子】 gūzi 〈名〉〈方〉ring; hoop
【箍嘴】 gūzui 〈名〉〈方〉muzzle

gǔ

古 gǔ ❶〈名〉ancient times; former ages; antiquity: 从～到今 from antiquity to the present; from ancient times to the present; from time immemorial ⇨～往今来; 远～ ❷〈名〉things/events in ancient times; antiquities: ⇨怀～; 考～; 食～不化 ❸〈形〉ancient; age-old; old; antique: ～建筑 ancient building ‖ ～时候 ancient times ‖ ～战场 historic battlefield ⇨～代; ～迹; ～老 ❹〈形〉sincere; simple and unadorned; unaffected: ⇨～道热肠; 人心不～ ❺〈形〉of ancient style: ⇨～朴 ❻〈名〉ancient-style poetry/poem [a form of pre-Tang poetry, usu having four to seven characters per line]: ⇨五～; 七～

【古奥】 gǔ'ào 〈形〉(esp of a poem) archaic and abstruse: 行文～ use abstruse language
【古巴】 Gǔbā 〈名〉Cuba

〖～共和国〗 Gǔbā Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Cuba
〖～人〗 Gǔbārén 〈名〉 Cuban
【古板】 gǔbǎn ❶〈形〉 old-fashioned and inflexible; outmoded and rigid: 他的思想很～。He's very rigid in his ideas. ‖ 这篇文章既枯燥又～。The article was dull and formulaic. ❷〈名〉 obstinate/stubborn person: 老～ stick-in-the-mud; fuddy-duddy
【古堡】 gǔbǎo 〈名〉 ancient castle
【古本】 gǔběn 〈名〉 ancient version/edition (of books)
【古币】 gǔbì 〈名〉 ancient coin: 收藏～ collect ancient coins
〖～收藏家〗 gǔbì shōucángjiā 〈名〉 numismatician
【古冰川】 gǔbīngchuān 〈名〉 fossil ice: ～学 palaeoglaciology
【古刹】 gǔchà 〈名〉 ancient temple
【古城】 gǔchéng 〈名〉 ancient city: ～遗址 site of an ancient city
【古磁学】 gǔcíxué 〈名〉 palaeomagnetism
【古代】 gǔdài 〈名〉 ❶ ancient/former times; antiquity: ～历史 ancient history ‖ ～文化 ancient culture ‖ ～文明 ancient civilization ‖ ～文物 ancient records and relics ‖ ～英雄 antique hero ❷ age of slave society or primitive society
【古道】 gǔdào ❶〈名〉 ancient principles and methods ❷〈名〉 ancient path/road ❸〈形〉 simple and warm-hearted; kind and considerate
〖～热肠〗 gǔdào-rècháng 〈熟〉 considerate and warm-hearted
【古地理学】 gǔdìlǐxué 〈名〉 palaeogeography
【古地质学】 gǔdìzhìxué 〈名〉 palaeogeology
【古典】 gǔdiǎn ❶〈名〉 classical allusion ❷〈形〉 classical: ～政治经济学 classical political economics
〖～芭蕾〗 gǔdiǎn bālěi 〈名〉 classical ballet
〖～建筑〗 gǔdiǎn jiànzhù 〈名〉 ❶ classical architecture ❷ classical building
〖～经济学〗 gǔdiǎn jīngjìxué 〈名〉 classical economics: ～家 classical school economist ‖ ～派 classical economic school
〖～式摔跤〗 gǔdiǎnshì shuāijiāo 〈名〉[体育] Graeco-Roman style wrestling
〖～艺术〗 gǔdiǎn yìshù 〈名〉 classical art
〖～音乐〗 gǔdiǎn yīnyuè 〈名〉 classical music
〖～哲学〗 gǔdiǎn zhéxué 〈名〉 classical philosophy
〖～主义〗 gǔdiǎnzhǔyì 〈名〉 *classicism*: 新～ *neo-classicism*
【古调不弹】 gǔdiàobùtán 〈熟〉 old tunes are no longer played—the old-fashioned are not welcome
【古董】 gǔdǒng 〈名〉 ❶ antique; curio: 一件～ an antique ‖ 收藏～ collect curios and antiques ‖ ～鉴赏家 connoisseur of curios ‖ 真/假～ genuine/fake antique ❷ old fogey/fossil: 他是个老～。He is an old fogey.
〖～店〗 gǔdǒngdiàn 〈名〉 *antique shop*
〖～商〗 gǔdǒngshāng 〈名〉 antiquary; antiquarian; antique dealer
〖～学〗 gǔdǒngxué 〈名〉 palaeology
【古动物学】 gǔdòngwùxué 〈名〉 palaeozoology
【古都】 gǔdū 〈名〉 ancient capital: 十朝～ capital of ten dynasties
【古方】 gǔfāng 〈名〉 *ancient prescription/recipe*
【古风】 gǔfēng 〈名〉 ❶ ancient customs/practice; ancientry: ～犹存。Ancient customs are still observed. ❷ = 古体诗 gǔtǐshī
【古怪】 gǔguài 〈形〉 eccentric; strange; odd; bizarre; queer: 穿着/行为～ odd dress/behaviour ‖ 稀奇～ rare and queer ‖ 性情～ freakish disposition; eccentric character ‖ 那人有点～。That man is something of an oddity. / The man is a bit screwy.
【古国】 gǔguó 〈名〉 *country with a long history*: 文明～ *country* with an ancient civilization ‖ 四大文明～ the four ancient civilizations
【古汉语】 gǔ-Hànyǔ 〈名〉 archaic/classical Chinese
【古话】 gǔhuà 〈名〉 old saying
【古籍】 gǔjí 〈名〉 ancient books: 整理～ sift through ancient books
【古记】 gǔjì 〈名〉 ❶ story of the past; old tale ❷ book which records events of the past
【古迹】 gǔjì 〈名〉 historical site; place of historic interest: 文物～ ancient records and relics ⇨名胜～
【古今】 gǔjīn 〈名〉 past and present: ～奇观 rare spectacle/wonder of all time
〖～中外〗 gǔjīn-zhōngwài 〈熟〉 ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign; past and present, at home and abroad; at all times *and in all countries*: ～,概莫能外。It is true at all times and in all countries.
【古旧】 gǔjiù 〈形〉 antiquated; archaic: ～词语 archaic words and expressions; archaisms
【古柯】 gǔkē 〈名〉[植物] coca
〖～碱〗 gǔkējiǎn 〈名〉 cocaine
【古昆虫学】 gǔkūnchóngxué 〈名〉 palaeoentomology
【古拉丁语】 *gǔ-Lādīngyǔ* 〈名〉 *classical Latin*
【古来】 gǔlái 〈副〉 since/from time immemorial; from ancient times
【古兰经】 Gǔlánjīng 〈名〉[伊斯兰教] Koran; Quran
【古老】 gǔlǎo 〈形〉 ancient; age-old; old: ～的风俗/文化/文明 old customs/culture/civilization ‖ 这首歌很～。This song is as old as the hills.
【古里古怪】 *gǔligǔguài* 〈形〉〈口〉 *eccentric; odd; queer; bizarre*
【古历】 gǔlì 〈名〉 ancient calendar; lunar calendar
【古墓】 gǔmù 〈名〉 ancient tomb: 一座～ an ancient tomb ‖ 发掘～ unearth/excavate an ancient tomb
【古平原】 gǔpíngyuán 〈名〉 palaeoplain; fossil plain
【古朴】 gǔpǔ 〈形〉 simple and unsophisticated; of primitive simplicity: 民风～ have simple customs and traditional values
【古气候学】 gǔqìhòuxué 〈名〉 palaeoclimatology
【古钱】 gǔqián 〈名〉 ancient money, currency or coin
〖～学〗 gǔqiánxué 〈名〉 numismatology; numismatics
【古琴】 gǔqín 〈名〉 *guqin*; heptachord [seven-stringed plucked instrument in some ways similar to the zither]
【古人】 gǔrén 〈名〉 ancients; forefathers: 前不见～,后不见来者。Looking backward, I do not see the ancient men; looking forward, I do not see the ones to come.
【古人类学】 gǔrénlèixué 〈名〉 palaeoanthropology: ～家 palaeoanthropologist
【古色古香】 gǔsè-gǔxiāng 〈熟〉 antique; quaint: ～的村舍 cottage with old world charm
【古生代】 Gǔshēngdài 〈名〉[地质] Palaeozoic Era
【古生界】 Gǔshēngjiè 〈名〉[地质] Palaeozoic Erathem
【古生态学】 gǔshēngtàixué 〈名〉 palaeoecology
【古生物】 gǔshēngwù 〈名〉 ancient extinct life
〖～学〗 gǔshēngwùxué 〈名〉 palaeontology
【古尸】 gǔshī 〈名〉 age-old corpse
【古诗】 gǔshī 〈名〉 ❶ = 古体诗 gǔtǐshī ❷ ancient poetry
【古时】 gǔshí 〈名〉 ancient times
【古书】 gǔshū 〈名〉 ancient book
【古塔胶】 gǔtǎjiāo 〈名〉[化学] gutta-percha
【古体诗】 gǔtǐshī 〈名〉 ancient-style poetry/poem [a form of pre-Tang poetry, usu having four to seven characters per line]
【古铜色】 gǔtóngsè 〈名〉 bronze (colour): ～的脸庞/皮肤 bronze-coloured face/skin
【古玩】 gǔwán 〈名〉 antique; curio: 一件～ an antique
【古往今来】 gǔwǎng-jīnlái 〈熟〉 from antiquity to the present; throughout the ages; of all ages; since/from time immemorial
【古为今用】 gǔwéijīnyòng 〈熟〉 make the past serve the present: ～,洋为中用 *make the past serve the present and things* foreign serve China
【古文】 gǔwén 〈名〉 ❶ classical Chinese prose ❷ pre-Qin Chinese script
【古文字】 gǔwénzì 〈名〉 ancient writing/script
〖～学〗 gǔwénzìxué 〈名〉 palaeography
【古物】 gǔwù 〈名〉 ancient object; antique: 收藏～ collect antiquities
【古昔】 gǔxī 〈名〉〈书〉 ancient times
【古稀】 gǔxī 〈名〉〈书〉 seventy years of age: 年近～ be getting on for seventy ‖ 年逾～ past seventy years of age; be on the wrong side of seventy ‖ ～老人 person at the age of seventy ‖ ～之年 (at) the age of seventy
【古希腊】 gǔ-Xīlà 〈名〉 ancient Greece
【古新世】 Gǔxīnshì 〈名〉[地质] Palaeocene Epoch
【古训】 gǔxùn 〈名〉 ancient maxim/precept; old adage: 一条/则～ an ancient maxim
【古雅】 gǔyǎ 〈形〉 of classic elegance: 房间陈设～。The room was furnished in a graceful classical style.
【古谚】 gǔyàn 〈名〉 ancient proverb; old saw: 一句～ an ancient proverb; an old saw ‖ 搜集～ collect ancient proverbs
【古音】 gǔyīn 〈名〉 ❶ *pronunciations of Chinese characters in*

ancient times, as opposed to their modern pronunciations ❷ pronunciations of Chinese characters in the Zhou and Qin dynasties
【古英语】 gǔ-Yīngyǔ 〈名〉 Old English
【古语】 gǔyǔ 〈名〉 ❶ archaism ❷ old saying
【古猿】 gǔyuán 〈名〉 ancient/paleolithic ape
【古远】 gǔyuǎn 〈形〉 of great antiquity; long time ago
【古筝】 gǔzhēng 〈名〉 *guzheng* [zither-like 21-stringed or 25-stringed plucked musical instrument]
【古植物学】 gǔzhíwùxué 〈名〉 palaeobotany; geologic botany
【古装】 gǔzhuāng 〈名〉 ancient costume
〖～片〗 gǔzhuāngpiàn 〈名〉 costume film
〖～戏〗 gǔzhuāngxì 〈名〉 costume drama/play: 上演～ put on a costume play
〖～照〗 gǔzhuāngzhào 〈名〉 photograph in costume
【古拙】 gǔzhuō 〈形〉 simple and unsophisticated; of primitive simplicity
【古字】 gǔzì 〈名〉 old form of characters; ancient writing

谷[1] gǔ 〈名〉 valley; gorge; ravine: ⇨～地;河～;山～

谷[2] gǔ 〈名〉 ❶ cereal; grain: ⇨五～ ❷ millet: ⇨～穗;～子 ❸ 〈方〉 rice; paddy: ⇨稻～
⇨yù
【谷氨酸】 gǔ'ānsuān 〈名〉 [生化] glutamic acid; glusate; glutamate
〖～钙〗 gǔ'ānsuāngài 〈名〉 calcium glutamate
〖～钾〗 gǔ'ānsuānjiǎ 〈名〉 potassium glutamate
〖～钠〗 gǔ'ānsuānnà 〈名〉 monosodium glutamate (MSG)
〖～盐〗 gǔ'ānsuānyán 〈名〉 glutamate
【谷仓】 gǔcāng 〈名〉 granary; barn; grain bin; garner
【谷草】 gǔcǎo 〈名〉 ❶ millet straw ❷ 〈方〉 rice straw
【谷蛋白】 gǔdànbái 〈名〉 [生化] gluten; glutelin: ～面包 gluten bread
【谷底】 gǔdǐ 〈名〉 ❶ [地质] valley floor/bottom/plain ❷ 〈喻〉 lowest ebb/level; all-time low: 跌入～ slump into the lowest ebb ‖ 今年的石油价格目前已跌至～。The price of oil is at its lowest level this year. / The price of oil has reached an all-time low this year.
【谷地】 gǔdì 〈名〉 (river) valley
【谷蛾】 gǔ'é 〈名〉 grain moth
【谷坊】 gǔfáng 〈名〉 [水利] check dam
【谷风】 gǔfēng 〈名〉 [气象] valley wind
【谷贱伤农】 gǔjiàn-shāngnóng 〈熟〉 low prices for grains hurt peasants/farmers
【谷糠】 gǔkāng 〈名〉 rice chaff; bran of grain
【谷壳】 gǔké 〈名〉 husk of rice; chaff
【谷类】 gǔlèi 〈名〉 cereal: ～食物 cereal food
〖～作物〗 gǔlèi zuòwù 〈名〉 cereals; cereal crop
【谷粒】 gǔlì 〈名〉 grain
【谷神星】 Gǔshénxīng 〈名〉 [天文] Ceres
【谷穗】 gǔsuì 〈名〉 ear of millet
【谷维素】 gǔwéisù 〈名〉 [医药] oryzanol
【谷物】 gǔwù 〈名〉 ❶ cereal; grain ❷ cereal crop
〖～播种机〗 gǔwù bōzhǒngjī 〈名〉 grain planter/seeder
〖～干燥机〗 gǔwù gānzàojī 〈名〉 grain-drying machine; grain drier
〖～饲料〗 gǔwù sìliào 〈名〉 grain feed
〖～条播机〗 gǔwù tiáobōjī 〈名〉 grain drill
〖～脱粒机〗 gǔwù tuōlìjī 〈名〉 grain thresher
【谷象】 gǔxiàng 〈名〉 [动物] grain/granary weevil
【谷雨】 Gǔyǔ 〈名〉 ❶ Grain Rain [6th of the 24 solar terms] ❷ day marking the beginning of the 6th solar term [April 19, 20, or 21, which is the right time to sow beans and plant melons]
【谷值电流】 gǔzhí diànliú 〈名〉 [电学] valley point current
【谷值电压】 gǔzhí diànyā 〈名〉 [电学] valley point voltage
【谷子】 gǔzi 〈名〉 ❶ millet ❷ unhusked millet ❸ 〈方〉 unhusked rice
〖～白发病〗 gǔzi báifàbìng 〈名〉 downy mildew of millet

汩 gǔ ❶ 〈动〉〈书〉 dredge (rivers, ditches, etc) ❷ 〈动〉〈书〉 inundate; submerge ❸ 〈形〉 (of water) running; flowing ❹ 〈形〉 chaotic; disorderly
【汩汩】 gǔgǔ 〈拟〉 gurgle; bubble: 一条小溪在岩石间～流淌。A brook bubbles/gurgles between rocks.
【汩没】 gǔmò 〈动〉〈书〉 fall into oblivion

诂 gǔ 〈动〉 interpret archaic or dialectal language in current language: 诗无定～。There can hardly be a definite interpretation for a poem. ⇨训～

股[1] gǔ ❶ 〈名〉 thigh: ⇨～肱 ❷ 〈名〉 section (of an office): 人事～ personnel section ❸ 〈名〉 strand; ply: 三～的绳子 rope of three strands/plies; three-strand/three-ply rope ❹ 〈量〉 a) [for sth long and narrow, strip-shaped]: 一～鲜血 a stream/jet of blood ‖ 一～线 a skein of thread b) [for fragrance, flavour, strength, etc]: 一～淡淡的烟草味 a faint tincture of tobacco ‖ 一～蒜味/香气 a whiff of garlic/fragrance ‖ 空气中有一～油漆味。The air smelt of paint. c) 〈贬〉 [for a group of people] band; gang: 一～敌军 a horde of enemy soldiers; an enemy detachment ❺ 〈名〉 share; proportion: 把钱均分成六～ divide the money into six equal shares ⇨入～ ❻ 〈名〉 share; stock: A～ A-share ‖ 普通/优先～ ordinary/preference share ‖ 在公司里拥有 50～ own/hold 50 shares in a company ‖ 100～为一手。The smallest stock tradable unit is 100 shares. ⇨～民;～市;炒～

股[2] gǔ 〈名〉 [数学] longer leg of a right triangle: ⇨勾～定理
【股白肿】 gǔbáizhǒng 〈名〉 [医学] thrombotic phlegmasia; milk/white leg
【股本】 gǔběn 〈名〉 capital stock; share/equity capital; shareholder/stockholder equity: 买进一大笔～ buy a large stock ‖ 你在这家公司有多少～? How much stock do you have in this company? / How many shares do you have in this company?
〖～估价〗 gǔběn gūjià 〈名〉 capital stock assessment
〖～税〗 gǔběnshuì 〈名〉 capital stock tax
〖～转让〗 gǔběn zhuǎnràng 〈名〉 equity capital transaction
【股东】 gǔdōng 〈名〉 shareholder; stockholder: ～登记表 shareholder list ‖ ～义务 liability on shareholder ‖ 隐名～ dormant partner
〖～产权〗 gǔdōng chǎnquán 〈名〉 shareholder's equity
〖～大会〗 gǔdōng dàhuì 〈名〉 (general) meeting of shareholders
【股动脉】 gǔdòngmài 〈名〉 [解剖] femoral artery
【股分】 gǔfèn ＝ 股份 gǔfèn
【股份】 gǔfèn 〈名〉 share; stock: 持有百分之四十八的～ own/hold 48% of a company's stock ‖ 分割～ split up shares ‖ 转让～ relinquish/transfer one's shares (to) ‖ 他在那家公司持有～。He holds shares in that company.
〖～公司〗 gǔfèn gōngsī 〈名〉 joint-stock company/corporation; stock company/corporation
〖～合作制〗 gǔfèn hézuòzhì 〈名〉 shareholding cooperative system
〖～集团公司〗 gǔfèn jítuán gōngsī 〈名〉 shareholding group company
〖～认购〗 gǔfèn rèngòu 〈名〉 stock subscription: ～权 qualified stock option
〖～信托公司〗 gǔfèn xìntuō gōngsī 〈名〉 trust stock company
〖～有限公司〗 gǔfèn yǒuxiàn gōngsī 〈名〉 limited company (Ltd); limited liability company
〖～制〗 gǔfènzhì 〈名〉 share-holding system; joint stock system: ～经济 share economy ‖ ～银行 joint-equity bank
〖～资本〗 gǔfèn zīběn 〈名〉 share capital
【股肱】 gǔgōng 〈名〉〈书〉 thigh and arm—right-hand man; top aid: ～之臣 most trustworthy minister
【股骨】 gǔgǔ 〈名〉 [解剖] thighbone; femur
【股海】 gǔhǎi 〈名〉 fluctuating stock market: ～沉浮 rises and falls on the stock market
【股价】 gǔjià 〈名〉 price of stock; share/stock price: ～指数 index of share price; share (price) index ‖ 今天～变动大/不大。Share prices show great/little change today.
【股金】 gǔjīn 〈名〉 money paid for shares; share capital
【股静脉】 gǔjìngmài 〈名〉 femoral vein
【股利】 gǔlì ＝ 股息 gǔxī
〖～股票〗 gǔlì gǔpiào 〈名〉 dividend share
【股栗】 gǔlì 〈动〉 tremble/shudder with fear
【股民】 gǔmín 〈名〉 stock investor
【股票】 gǔpiào 〈名〉 share/stock certificate; share; stock: 发行

～ issue shares ‖ 买卖～ buy and sell stocks ‖ 认购～ subscribe to shares ‖ 投资～ invest in stocks ‖ ～过户 share transfer ‖ ～价格 price of stock; share/stock price ‖ ～清理公司 stock clearing corporation ‖ ～买进价 bid price ‖ ～卖出价 asked price ‖ ～面值 face value of a share/stock ‖ ～投机 speculation in shares ‖ ～投资 equity investment ‖ ～上涨/下跌。Stock is moving up/down. / Stock is going up/down.

〖～持有人〗 gǔpiào chíyǒurén 〈名〉 shareholder; stockholder

〖～分割〗 gǔpiào fēngē 〈名〉 stock split

〖～行情〗 gǔpiào hángqíng 〈名〉 current prices of stocks; quotations on the stock exchange

〖～价格指数〗 gǔpiào jiàgé zhǐshù 〈名〉 stock market index; share index

〖～交易〗 gǔpiào jiāoyì 〈名〉 stock exchange/transaction: ～自动报价系统 stock exchange automated quotations (SEAQ)

〖～交易所〗 gǔpiào jiāoyìsuǒ 〈名〉 stock exchange

〖～经纪人〗 gǔpiào jīngjìrén 〈名〉 sharebroker; stockbroker

〖～认购〗 gǔpiào rèngòu 〈名〉 stock subscription: ～权 stock option ‖ ～证 stock subscription warrant

〖～市场〗 gǔpiào shìchǎng 〈名〉 stock market

〖～指数〗 gǔpiào zhǐshù 〈名〉 stock index

〖～转让〗 gǔpiào zhuǎnràng 〈名〉 stock/share transfer: ～委托书 stock power

【股评】 gǔpíng 〈名〉 stock analysis/review

〖～家〗 gǔpíngjiā 〈名〉 stock analyst; chartist

【股权】 gǔquán 〈名〉 stock ownership; stockholder's right; shareholding

〖～公司〗 gǔquán gōngsī 〈名〉 holding/voting company

〖～证〗 gǔquánzhèng 〈名〉 certificate of share; stock certificate

【股疝】 gǔshàn 〈名〉[医学] femoral hernia

【股神经】 gǔshénjīng 〈名〉[解剖] femoral nerve

【股市】 gǔshì 〈名〉〈简称〉 stock market: 操纵～ manipulate the stock market ‖ ～反应 stockmarket reaction ‖ ～暴涨 115 点。The stock jumped 115 points. ‖ ～猛跌。Stock market tumbled. ‖ ～上扬。Stock is moving/going up. ‖ 这家公司已在深圳～上市流通。The company was floated on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange. ⇨ 股票市场

〖～分析〗 gǔshì fēnxī 〈名〉 securities analysis: ～家 securities analyst

【股事】 gǔshì 〈名〉 stock market affairs: ～纠纷 stock affairs dispute

【股息】 gǔxī 〈名〉 (stock) dividend: 分派～ distribute dividend ‖ 付～ pay a dividend ‖ 年终～ year-end dividend

〖～率〗 gǔxīlǜ 〈名〉 dividend rate

〖～收益〗 gǔxī shōuyì 〈名〉 dividend yield

〖～税〗 gǔxīshuì 〈名〉 dividend tax

【股线】 gǔxiàn 〈名〉[纺织] plied yarn

【股癣】 gǔxuǎn 〈名〉[医学] crural tinea

【股灾】 gǔzāi 〈名〉 stock exchange crash; stock market crisis

【股长】 gǔzhǎng 〈名〉 section chief

【股指】 gǔzhǐ 〈名〉〈简称〉 stock market index; share index ⇨ 股票价格指数

骨 gǔ 〈名〉 ❶ bone: ⇨ 筋～;肋～ ❷ (moral) character; mettle; spirit: ⇨ ～气;傲～;奴颜媚～ ❸ literary vigour/force: ⇨ ～力;风～ ❹ framework; frame; skeleton: 伞～ frame of an umbrella

⇨ gū

【骨癌】 gǔ'ái 〈名〉 osteocarcinoma; cancer in the bones

【骨病】 gǔbìng 〈名〉 osteopathy; bone disease

【骨成形术】 gǔchéngxíngshù 〈名〉 osteoplasty

【骨刺】 gǔcì 〈名〉[医学] spur

【骨单位】 gǔdānwèi 〈名〉[解剖] osteon

【骨蛋白】 gǔdànbái 〈名〉 ossein

【骨雕】 gǔdiāo 〈名〉 bone carving/sculpture

【骨顶鸡】 gǔdǐngjī 〈名〉[动物] coot

【骨董】 gǔdǒng ＝ 古董 gǔdǒng

【骨肥】 gǔféi 〈名〉[农业] bone meal/dust/fertilizer

【骨粉】 gǔfěn 〈名〉[材料] bone meal/dust

【骨缝】 gǔfèng 〈名〉[解剖] suture

【骨感】 gǔgǎn 〈形〉 bony

【骨干】 gǔgàn 〈名〉 ❶ [解剖] diaphysis ❷ backbone; mainstay; core: 起～作用 function as a mainstay; be a mainstay ‖ ～教师 core teacher ‖ ～领导 mainstay of the leadership ‖ 中青年～ core of the middle-aged and the young ‖ 年轻人是我们公司的～力量。Young people are the backbone of our company.

〖～分子〗 gǔgànfènzǐ 〈名〉 core/key member; wheel horse

【骨骼】 gǔgé 〈名〉[解剖] skeleton; frame; bones: ～系统 skeleton/skeletal system ‖ 人体～ human skeleton/frame

〖～肌〗 gǔgéjī 〈名〉[解剖] skeletal muscle

〖～学〗 gǔgéxué 〈名〉 skeletology; osteolgy

【骨鲠】 gǔgěng ❶ 〈名〉 fishbone ❷ 〈形〉 upright: 秉性～ be upright and honest by nature ‖ ～之臣 upright official who does not hesitate to speak his mind

〖～在喉〗 gǔgěng-zàihóu 〈熟〉 have a fishbone stuck/caught in one's throat—have a thought/criticism that one cannot help expressing: 如～,不吐不快 have an opinion one cannot suppress

【骨关节炎】 gǔguānjiéyán 〈名〉 osteoarthritis

【骨骺】 gǔhóu 〈名〉[生理] epiphysis

【骨化】 gǔhuà 〈动〉[医学] ossify

【骨坏死】 gǔhuàisǐ 〈名〉 osteonecrosis: 放射性～ osteoradionecrosis

【骨灰】 gǔhuī 〈名〉 ❶ bone ash ❷ ashes of the dead: 安放～ lay sb's ashes to rest ‖ 安葬～ bury sb's ashes ‖ 他的～被撒进大海。His ashes were scattered/spread over the sea.

〖～盒〗 gǔhuīhé 〈名〉 cinerary casket

〖～林〗 gǔhuīlín 〈名〉 cinerary grove

〖～瓮〗 gǔhuīwèng 〈名〉 cinerary urn

【骨架】 gǔjià 〈名〉 skeleton; framework: ～式建筑/结构 skeletal building/construction ‖ 房子/小说的～ framework of a house/novel ‖ 他的～大。His bones are massive. / He is large boned. ‖ 宇宙飞船的～是用轻金属做成的。The frame of an spaceship is made of light metal.

【骨胶】 gǔjiāo 〈名〉[化工] bone glue/gelatin; lime glue

〖～原〗 gǔjiāoyuán 〈名〉[材料] ossein

【骨节】 gǔjié 〈名〉 joint

【骨结构】 gǔjiégòu 〈名〉 osteology

【骨结核】 gǔjiéhé 〈名〉[医学] bone tuberculosis/consumption; bone TB

【骨臼】 gǔjiù 〈名〉[医学] bone socket

【骨科】 gǔkē 〈名〉 (department of) orthopaedics: ～医生 orthopaedist

【骨刻】 gǔkè 〈名〉[工美] bone carving/sculpture

【骨库】 gǔkù 〈名〉 bone storage cabinet

【骨痨】 gǔláo ＝ 骨结核 gǔjiéhé

【骨力】 gǔlì 〈名〉 vigour/strength of strokes (in calligraphy)

【骨立】 gǔlì 〈形〉 bony; skinny: 憔悴～ be haggard and bony

【骨疗法】 gǔliáofǎ 〈名〉[医学] osteopathy

【骨料】 gǔliào 〈名〉[建筑] aggregate: 轻～ light aggregate

【骨龄】 gǔlíng 〈名〉 bone age

【骨瘤】 gǔliú 〈名〉[医学] osteoma

【骨颅】 gǔlú 〈名〉 osteocranium

【骨膜】 gǔmó 〈名〉[解剖] periosteum

〖～瘤〗 gǔmóliú 〈名〉[医学] periosteoma

〖～炎〗 gǔmóyán 〈名〉[医学] periostitis

【骨囊肿】 gǔnángzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] bone cyst

【骨牌】 gǔpái 〈名〉 domino

〖～理论〗 gǔpái lǐlùn 〈名〉 domino theory

〖～效应〗 gǔpái xiàoyìng 〈名〉 domino effect; chain reaction; ripple effect

【骨盆】 gǔpén 〈名〉[解剖] basin; pelvis

〖～带〗 gǔpéndài 〈名〉[解剖] pelvic girdle

〖～镜〗 gǔpénjìng 〈名〉[医学] pelviscope

〖～狭窄〗 gǔpén xiázhǎi 〈名〉[医学] contracted pelvis

【骨气】 gǔqì 〈名〉 ❶ backbone; moral integrity: 没～的人 person with little backbone ‖ 有～的人 person of integrity/backbone ❷ vigour of strokes (in calligraphy): 这些字写得有～。These characters were written with vigour.

【骨器】 gǔqì 〈名〉 bone object/implement

【骨牵引器】 gǔqiānyǐnqì 〈名〉[医学] bone tractor

【骨牵引术】 gǔqiānyǐnshù 〈名〉[医学] skeletal traction

【骨切除术】 gǔqiēchúshù 〈名〉 ostectomy

【骨肉】 gǔròu 〈名〉 ❶ flesh and blood; kindred: ～情 kindred feelings; feelings of kinship ‖ ～兄弟 blood brothers; one's own brother ‖ ～之亲 blood relations ❷ close relations: 他俩情同～。There seems to be a kinship between them.

〖～离散〗 gǔròu-lísàn 〈熟〉 separation of parents and children; family separation
〖～团圆〗 gǔròu-tuányuán 〈熟〉 reunion of parents and children; family reunion
〖～未寒〗 gǔròu-wèihán 〈熟〉 while the body of the dead is not cold yet—immediately after sb's death
〖～相残〗 gǔròu-xiāngcán 〈熟〉 fratricidal fighting
〖～相连〗 gǔròu-xiānglián 〈熟〉 be closely linked/connected as flesh and blood
〖～至亲〗 gǔròu-zhìqīn 〈熟〉 flesh and blood; blood relations
【骨软化】 gǔruǎnhuà 〈名〉[医学] osteomalacia
【骨生成】 gǔshēngchéng 〈名〉 osteogenesis
【骨殖】 gǔshi 〈名〉 skeleton (of a dead body)
【骨瘦如柴】 gǔshòu-rúchái 〈熟〉 bag of bones; mere/walking skeleton; lean as a rake; worn to a shadow
【骨髓】 gǔsuǐ 〈名〉[解剖] bone marrow: 抽～ draw marrow ‖ 捐献～ donate marrow
〖～病〗 gǔsuǐbìng 〈名〉[医学] myelopathy
〖～反应〗 gǔsuǐ fǎnyìng 〈名〉[医学] myeloid reaction
〖～瘤〗 gǔsuǐliú 〈名〉[医学] myeloma
〖～炎〗 gǔsuǐyán 〈名〉[医学] osteomyelitis
〖～移植〗 gǔsuǐ yízhí 〈名〉 bone marrow transplantation; transplantation of bone marrow: 接受～ receive a marrow transplant ‖ 实施～手术 accomplish a marrow transplant
〖～硬化〗 gǔsuǐ yìnghuà 〈名〉[医学] myelosclerosis
【骨碎补】 gǔsuìbǔ 〈名〉[中药] drynaria rhizome
【骨损伤】 gǔsǔnshāng 〈名〉[医学] bone wound
【骨炭】 gǔtàn 〈名〉 boneblack, animal charcoal
【骨痛】 gǔtòng 〈名〉 ostalgia; ostealgia; osteodynia
【骨痛热】 gǔtòngrè 〈名〉[医学] dengue fever
【骨头】 gǔtou 〈名〉 ❶ bone: 锯掉一根～ saw away/off a bone ‖ 啃～ gnaw/bite at a bone ‖ 〈喻〉我这副老～ my old bones ❷ character: ⇨ 懒～; 硬～ ❸ 〈方〉 bite (to one's words): 他的话里有～。 There is a bite to his words. / His words have a sting in them. / His words carry a sting.
〖～架子〗 gǔtou jiàzi 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ skeleton; frame: 瘦得只剩～ be reduced to a skeleton; be all skin and bone; be a bag of bones ❷ mere/walking skeleton; skinny/scrawny person
〖～节儿〗 gǔtoujiér 〈名〉〈方〉 joint
【骨突】 gǔtū 〈名〉[医学] apophysis
【骨萎缩】 gǔwěisuō 〈名〉[医学] bone atrophy
【骨细胞】 gǔxìbāo 〈名〉[生理] osteocyte
【骨学】 gǔxué 〈名〉[医学] osteology: ～家 osteologist
【骨血】 gǔxuè 〈名〉 flesh and blood—offspring; kindred
【骨炎】 gǔyán 〈名〉[医学] osteitis
【骨硬化】 gǔyìnghuà 〈名〉[医学] osteosclerosis: ～病 osteopetrosis
【骨油】 gǔyóu 〈名〉[材料] bone/animal oil
【骨折】 gǔzhé 〈名〉(bone) fracture: 单纯性～ simple fracture ‖ 粉碎性～ comminuted fracture ‖ 复合～ compound fracture ‖ 开放性～ open/compound fracture ‖ 腿部～ fracture in the leg ‖ 他臂部～了。He broke a bone in the arm. ‖ 他在这次车祸中多处～。 He suffered/sustained multiple fractures in the car accident.
【骨整形术】 gǔzhěngxíngshù 〈名〉[医学] osteoplasticity
【骨质】 gǔzhì 〈名〉[生理] sclerotin
〖～疏松〗 gǔzhì shūsōng 〈名〉[医学] osteoporosis; brittle-bone disease: ～综合征 osteoporosis syndrome
〖～增生〗 gǔzhì zēngshēng 〈名〉[医学] hyperplasia; osteoproliferation
【骨子】 gǔzi 〈名〉 frame; ribs: 伞～ frame/ribs of an umbrella
【骨子里】 gǔzilǐ 〈名〉 ❶ 〈贬〉 in one's heart of hearts; at heart: 从～瞧不起 look down upon sb in one's heart of hearts ❷ 〈方〉 personal; private: 这是他们～的事。It's their private affair.
【骨组织】 gǔzǔzhī 〈名〉 osteous tissue
【骨钻】 gǔzuàn 〈名〉[医学] bone drill

牯 gǔ

【牯牛】 gǔniú 〈名〉 bull

贾 gǔ

〈书〉 ❶ 〈动〉 engage in trade; do business: ⇨长袖善舞, 多财善～ ❷ 〈名〉 businessman; merchant: ⇨商～; 书～ ❸ 〈动〉 buy; purchase: ～马 buy a horse ❹ 〈动〉 incur; court: ⇨～祸 ❺ 〈动〉 sell: ⇨余勇可～
⇨Jiǎ
【贾祸】 gǔhuò 〈动〉 court disaster; cause/invite misfortune
【贾怨】 gǔyuàn 〈动〉 invite resentment; court grudges against oneself

睹 gǔ

〈动〉〈方〉 open one's eyes wide (in discontent); glare

罟 gǔ

❶ 〈名〉 fishing net ❷ 〈动〉 catch fish with a net

钴 gǔ

〈名〉[化学] cobalt (Co): ～同位素 cobalt isotope
【钴胺素】 gǔ'ànsù 〈名〉 cobalamin
【钴弹】 gǔdàn 〈名〉[军事] cobalt bomb
【钴钢】 gǔgāng 〈名〉[冶金] cobalt steel
【钴黑】 gǔhēi 〈名〉 cobalt black
【钴华】 gǔhuá 〈名〉[化学] cobalt bloom
【钴蓝】 gǔlán 〈名〉 cobalt blue: ～玻璃 cobalt blue glass
【钴绿】 gǔlǜ 〈名〉 cobalt green
【钴鉧】 gǔmǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 iron
【钴青】 gǔqīng ＝ 钴蓝 gǔlán
【钴球蛋白】 gǔqiúdànbái 〈名〉[生化] coboglobin
【钴土】 gǔtǔ 〈名〉[矿业] asbolite
【钴维生素】 gǔwéishēngsù ＝钴胺素 gǔ'ànsù
【钴线疗法】 gǔxiànliáofǎ 〈名〉[医学] cobalt-beam therapy
【钴紫】 gǔzǐ 〈名〉 cobalt violet

羖 gǔ

〈名〉〈书〉[动物] ram

蛄 gǔ

→蝲蛄 làgǔ; 蝲蝲蛄 làlàgǔ
⇨gū

蛊 gǔ

❶ 〈名〉 legendary venomous worm ❷ 〈动〉 poison; contaminate; harm: ⇨～惑
【蛊惑】 gǔhuò 〈动〉 poison and bewitch
〖～人心〗 gǔhuò-rénxīn 〈熟〉 rabble-rouse; excite the mass of the people to hatred/violence: ～的言论 rabble-rousing words/speech

鹄 gǔ

〈名〉〈书〉 target (in archery); 〈喻〉 aim; purpose: 中～ hit the target
⇨hú
【鹄的】 gǔdì 〈名〉 ❶ bull's eye; target ❷ aim; purpose

愲 gǔ

【愲饳】 gǔduò 〈名〉 a kind of wheaten food in ancient times

鼓 gǔ

❶ 〈名〉 drum: 一个/面～ a drum ‖ 打～ beat a drum; play on/upon a drum ‖ 击～为号 signal with a drum ‖ 双面～ double drum ‖ 〈喻〉这件事我被蒙在～里。I was left in the dark about this matter. ⇨～角; ～手; 腰～ ❷ 〈名〉 anything drum-shaped: ⇨耳～; 石～; 腰～ ❸ 〈动〉 play/beat (certain musical instruments); strike; sound: ～琴 play the zither ⇨～掌 ❹ 〈动〉 arouse; inspire; stimulate; keep/pluck up: ⇨～动; ～励; ～足干劲 ❺ 〈动〉 blow (with bellows, etc): ～风 work a pair of bellows ❻ 〈动〉 bulge; swell: ～着腮帮子 bulge one's cheeks roundly; puff out one's cheeks ‖ 口袋～了起来。The pockets have ballooned. ‖ 水坝受压朝外～。The force of the water caused a bulge in the dam. ‖ 你包里～～的是什么? What's that bulge in your pocket? ⇨～胀 ❼ 〈名〉〈古〉 watch: 四～ fourth watch
【鼓板】 gǔbǎn 〈名〉[乐器] clappers
【鼓包】 gǔbāo ❶ 〈动〉 bulge; swell: 脸上鼓了个包 have a swelling on one's face ❷ 〈名〉 swell; bulge; bump; lump: 她从梯子上摔下来, 头上碰了一个～。She got a bump on her head when she fell off the ladder.
【鼓吹】 gǔchuī 〈动〉 ❶ advocate; agitate; promote; incite: ～革命 advocate revolution ‖ 大力～经济改革 vigorously agitate for economic reform ❷ 〈贬〉 preach; play up; advertise; trumpet: ～战争 preach war
【鼓槌】 gǔchuí 〈名〉 drumstick
【鼓捣】 gǔdao 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ tinker (with); fiddle (with): 不要～我的手表。Don't tinker/fiddle with my watch. ❷ egg on; incite: 在背后～ egg on from behind the scenes ‖ 其他男孩～他去偷东西。 Other boys incited him to steal.

【鼓点】 gǔdiǎn 〈名〉❶ drumbeat ❷ clapper beat (in traditional Chinese opera)
〖～子〗 gǔdiǎnzi = 鼓点 gǔdiǎn
【鼓动】 gǔdòng 〈动〉❶ agitate; arouse; inspire: ～某人立即行动 inspire/arouse sb to immediate action ‖ 进行～宣传 carry on/conduct propaganda and agitation ‖ 政治～家 political agitator ❷ 〈贬〉 incite; instigate: ～群众闹事 incite the masses to violence ‖ 经骗子～～,很多人都买了那种玩具。Many people bought that toy at the instigation of the swindler. ❸ flap; shake; vibrate: ～双翅 flap the wings
【鼓房】 gǔfáng 〈名〉[解剖] mastoid antrum
【鼓风】 gǔfēng 〈动〉 blast air; blow in
〖～焙烧法〗 gǔfēng bèishāofǎ 〈名〉[矿业] blast roasting; roast sintering
〖～管〗 gǔfēngguǎn 〈名〉[工程] blastpipe
〖～机〗 gǔfēngjī 〈名〉[机械] air-blower; blower; blast blower/fan
〖～炉〗 gǔfēnglú 〈名〉 blast furnace
〖～嘴〗 gǔfēngzuǐ 〈名〉[冶金] air-blast nozzle
【鼓鼓囊囊】 gǔgu-nāngnāng 〈形〉(awkwardly) bulging; plump; swelling out: ～的钱包 plump/full wallet ‖ 口袋里装得～。The pocket bulged because of its fullness.
【鼓惑】 gǔhuò = 蛊惑 gǔhuò
【鼓角】 gǔjiǎo 〈名〉[in former times] battle drum and horn: ～齐鸣 beat the drums and blare the horns all at once; sound the bugles and drums
【鼓劲】 gǔjìn 〈动〉 encourage; urge; inspire: 给某人～ encourage sb; give sb encouragement ‖ 为自己的球队～加油 pull for one's team
【鼓励】 gǔlì 〈动〉 encourage; inspire; excite; stimulate; give incentive/heart (to); cheer sb on: ～某人好好学习 encourage sb in his studies ‖ ～某人继续努力 inspire sb to further efforts; give sb an incentive to (make) greater efforts ‖ ～某人再试一次 encourage sb to try again ‖ ～私人投资 encourage investment from the private sectors ‖ ～研究工作 stimulate research work ‖ 说几句～的话 offer a few words of encouragement ‖ 从别人的经历中得到～ draw one's encouragement from sb else's experience ‖ ～性价格/政策 incentive price/policy ‖ 他们的成功～了我们。Their success has inspired us.
〖～奖〗 gǔlìjiǎng 〈名〉 *consolation prize*
【鼓楼】 gǔlóu 〈名〉 drum tower
【鼓轮】 gǔlún 〈名〉[机械] drum
【鼓膜】 gǔmó 〈名〉❶ [解剖] tympanic membrane; tympanum; eardrum ❷ [动物] membraba tympani
〖～穿孔〗 gǔmó chuānkǒng 〈名〉[医学] perforation of the tympanic membrane; tympanic membrane perforation
〖～镜〗 gǔmójìng 〈名〉 myringoscope
〖～炎〗 gǔmóyán 〈名〉[医学] myringitis
【鼓弄】 gǔnong 〈动〉〈口〉 play/fiddle/tinker (with): ～一台旧收音机 fiddle/tinker with an old radio
【鼓丘】 gǔqiū 〈名〉[地质] drumlin
【鼓儿词】 gǔrcí 〈名〉 libretto of *dagu*
【鼓舌】 gǔshé 〈动〉 wag one's tongue: ⇨摇唇～
〖～如簧〗 gǔshé-rúhuáng 〈熟〉 talk glibly; wag one's tongue: 她～,说个不停。Her tongue ran on and on. ‖ 政客必须有～的本事。Politicians must be adroit speakers.
【鼓师】 gǔshī 〈名〉 drummer
【鼓室】 gǔshì 〈名〉[解剖] tympanum; ear drum; tympanic cavity
〖～炎〗 gǔshìyán 〈名〉 tympanitis
【鼓手】 gǔshǒu 〈名〉 drummer: 一个/名～ a drummer ‖ ～长 drum major
【鼓书】 gǔshū = 大鼓 dàgǔ
【鼓舞】 gǔwǔ 〈动〉❶ encourage; inspire; hearten; arouse; give an incentive (to): ～民众的爱国主义热情 arouse the patriotic enthusiasm of the public; inspire the public patriotically ‖ ～人民 encourage/galvanize the people ‖ ～士气 heighten/raise/boost/*stimulate the army morale; lift up the hearts of troops* ‖ 受到～ take heart (from); receive encouragement; feel encouraged/heartened ‖ 朋友的成功使他大受～。He was greatly inspired by his friend's success. / His friend's success was a great encouragement to him. ❷ be encouraged/inspired: 调查结果令人～。The results of the survey are encouraging. / The results of the survey offer much encouragement. ⇨欢欣～
〖～人心〗 gǔwǔ-rénxīn 〈熟〉 encouraging; inspiring: ～的典范 inspiring/encouraging example ‖ 他的讲话既有教育意义,又～。His speech was both instructive and inspiring.
【鼓翼】 gǔyì 〈动〉(of birds or beetles) flap/beat wings: 鸟儿～而飞。Birds fly by flapping its wings.
【鼓乐】 gǔyuè 〈名〉 music accompanied by drumbeats
〖～喧天〗 gǔyuè-xuāntiān 〈熟〉 great din of drums and pipes (fills the air)
【鼓藻】 gǔzǎo 〈名〉[植物] desmid
【鼓噪】 gǔzào 〈动〉 clamour; make an uproar; raise a hubbub: ～一时 *make a great commotion about/over sth for a time* ‖ 报界的～ clamour of the press
【鼓掌】 gǔzhǎng 〈动〉 clap one's hands; applaud: ～欢迎某人出场 greet sb's appearance with applause ‖ ～欢迎新当选的总统 applaud the newly-elected president ‖ ～通过 approve by acclamation ‖ 为某人的讲话热烈～ clap sb's speech enthusiastically ‖ 会议结束时没有一个人～。No one applauded at the end of the meeting. ‖ 听众向演讲人热烈～。The audience warmly clapped the speaker. / The audience gave him a warm round of applause.
【鼓胀】 gǔzhàng 〈名〉❶ bulge; swell: 手臂上～的肌肉 muscles swell on one's arms ❷ [中医] distention of abdomen; tympanites ❸ [地质] bulging
【鼓足干劲】 gǔzú gànjìn 〈熟〉 go all out; exert one's utmost
【鼓足勇气】 gǔzú yǒngqì 〈熟〉 *call up all one's courage; muster* up one's courage

毂 gǔ 〈名〉 hub (of a wheel)
⇨gū
【毂衬】 gǔchèn 〈名〉 hub plate
【毂盖】 gǔgài 〈名〉 hub cap/cover
【毂环】 gǔhuán 〈名〉 nave collar
【毂键】 gǔjiàn 〈名〉 hub key
【毂轮】 gǔlún 〈名〉 wheel
【毂盘】 gǔpán 〈名〉 hub

榾 gǔ
【榾柮】 gǔduò 〈名〉〈方〉 wood block; stump

穀 gǔ = 楮①chǔ

嘏 gǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 felicity; happiness; blessing; good fortune: 承～ accept one's benediction ‖ 祝～ wish happiness (to)

鹘 gǔ
【鹘鸼】 gǔzhōu 〈名〉〈古〉 a kind of bird *mentioned in ancient* books

榖 gǔ 〈书〉❶〈形〉 kind; good; lucky: ～旦 auspicious/lucky day ❷〈名〉 official's salary ❸ = 谷² gǔ

蛊 gǔ
【蛊子】 gǔzi 〈名〉 deep pot

臌 gǔ 〈名〉[中医] distention; tympanites: ⇨～胀;水～
【臌胀】 gǔzhàng = 鼓胀② gǔzhàng

瞽 gǔ 〈形〉〈书〉❶ blind: ～者 the blind ❷ lacking discernment: ～说 stupid talk

盬 gǔ 〈书〉❶〈名〉 salted/salty field ❷〈形〉 not solid ❸ 〈动〉 halt; cease

gù

估 gù
【估衣】 gùyi 〈名〉〈旧〉 second-hand clothes (on sale)
⇨gū

固[1] gù ❶〈形〉 firm; solid; secure; steadfast: ⇨坚～;牢～;

稳～ ❷〈动〉solidify; consolidate; strengthen; reinforce: ⇨～化 ❸〈形〉solid; hard; stiff; rigid: ⇨～态;～体;凝～ ❹〈形〉stubborn; obstinate; adamant; tenacious (of): ⇨～执;顽～ ❺〈副〉firmly; resolutely: ⇨～辞;～守 ❻ ＝ 痼 gù

固[2] gù 〈副〉❶ originally; in the first place; as a matter of fact/course: 人～有一死，或重于泰山，或轻于鸿毛。Though death befalls all men alike, it may be weightier than Mount Tai or lighter than a feather. ❷ admittedly; no doubt: 人～不易知，知人也未易也。It is hard to know others indeed, and it is no easier to get others to know oneself.

【固步自封】 gùbù-zìfēng ＝ 故步自封 gùbù-zìfēng
【固醇】 gùchún 〈名〉[化学] sterol: 胆～ cholesterol
【固辞】 gùcí 〈动〉〈书〉decline/refuse/reject resolutely
【固氮】 gùdàn 〈名〉nitrogen fixation/immobilization
〖～菌〗 gùdànjūn 〈名〉[生物] nitrogen-fixing/nitrogen-binding bacteria; azotobacter: ～肥 nitrogen-fixing fertilizer; azotobacterin
〖～酶〗 gùdànméi 〈名〉[化学] azotase; nitrogenase
〖～藻类〗 gùdàn zǎolèi 〈名〉[植物] nitrogen-fixing algae
〖～植物〗 gùdàn zhíwù 〈名〉[植物] nitrogen-fixing plant
〖～作用〗 gùdàn zuòyòng 〈名〉[植物] nitrogen fixation/immobilization
【固定】 gùdìng ❶〈形〉fixed; fixative; constant; regular; permanent: ～的行为模式 fixed pattern of behaviour ‖ ～地址 permanent address ‖ ～费用 constant expenses ‖ ～价格 fixed/regular price ‖ ～职业 regular profession/vocation/calling ‖ ～座位 regular seat ❷〈动〉fix; fixate; hold on; regularize: 把杆子～在地上 fix a post in the ground ‖ 用钉子把某物～在墙上 fix sth to the wall with a nail ‖ 车销子～着车轮。The pin holds the wheel on.
〖～靶〗 gùdìngbǎ 〈名〉stationary target
〖～板〗 gùdìngbǎn 〈名〉[工程] dead plate
〖～参数〗 gùdìng cānshù 〈名〉preset parameter
〖～槽〗 gùdìngcáo 〈名〉[工程] holddown groove
〖～差〗 gùdìngchā 〈名〉[数学] fixed difference
〖～产出〗 gùdìng chǎnchū 〈名〉fixed output
〖～成本〗 gùdìng chéngběn 〈名〉fixed/constant/standing cost
〖～程序〗 gùdìng chéngxù 〈名〉fixed program: ～计算机 fixed-program computer
〖～词组〗 gùdìng cízǔ 〈名〉set phrase
〖～存储器〗 gùdìng cúnchǔqì 〈名〉permanent/fixed storage; fixed/permanent memory
〖～电话〗 gùdìng diànhuà 〈名〉land-line phone; fixed-line telephone [as compared to mobile telephone]
〖～电容〗 gùdìng diànróng 〈名〉[电工] fixed capacity: ～器 fixed capacitor/condenser
〖～电位〗 gùdìng diànwèi 〈名〉[电工] fixed potential: ～器 fixed potentiometer
〖～电压〗 gùdìng diànyā 〈名〉[电工] fixed voltage
〖～电阻〗 gùdìng diànzǔ 〈名〉[电工] fixed/constant resistance: ～器 fixed resistor
〖～阀〗 gùdìngfá 〈名〉standing valve
〖～服务卫星〗 gùdìng fúwù wèixīng 〈名〉fixed service satellite (FSS)
〖～负荷〗 gùdìng fùhè 〈名〉inflexible load
〖～工资〗 gùdìng gōngzī 〈名〉regular/fixed wage; regular/fixed salary: ～制 fixed-wage system
〖～汇率〗 gùdìng huìlǜ 〈名〉fixed exchange rate: ～制度 fixed-exchange-rate system
〖～基金〗 gùdìng jījīn 〈名〉fixed fund
〖～剂〗 gùdìngjì 〈名〉fixative; fixing agent
〖～接地〗 gùdìng jiēdì 〈名〉[电工] deadearth
〖～壳〗 gùdìngké 〈名〉[工程] set casing
〖～利率〗 gùdìng lìlǜ 〈名〉fixed interest rate: ～存单 fixed rate certificate of deposit ‖ ～公债 fixed-rate government bond
〖～利息〗 gùdìng lìxī 〈名〉fixed interest: ～贷款/投资 fixed-interest loan/investment
〖～轮〗 gùdìnglún 〈名〉[工程] fast pulley
〖～螺钉〗 gùdìng luódīng 〈名〉❶ [电工] clamping/terminal screw ❷ [设计] set screw
〖～目标〗 gùdìng mùbiāo 〈名〉[军事] fixed target
〖～频率〗 gùdìng pínlǜ 〈名〉fixed frequency: ～发电机 fixed-frequency generator ‖ ～振荡器 fixed oscillator
〖～区域〗 gùdìng qūyù 〈名〉fixed area
〖～设备〗 gùdìng shèbèi 〈名〉fixed plant
〖～收入〗 gùdìng shōurù 〈名〉fixed/regular/contractual/settled income
〖～收益〗 gùdìng shōuyì 〈名〉fixed gain/income; regular earnings
〖～数据〗 gùdìng shùjù 〈名〉fixed data: ～文件 permanent-data file
〖～税〗 gùdìngshuì 〈名〉fixed tariff/tax: ～产品 products of fixed tariffs
〖～损失〗 gùdìng sǔnshī 〈名〉dead/fixed loss
〖～天平〗 gùdìng tiānpíng 〈名〉fixed weighter
〖～天线〗 gùdìng tiānxiàn 〈名〉fixed antenna
〖～卫星〗 gùdìng wèixīng 〈名〉stationary satellite
〖～业务〗 gùdìng yèwù 〈名〉fixed service
〖～支出〗 gùdìng zhīchū 〈名〉fixed expenditure
〖～轴承〗 gùdìng zhóuchéng 〈名〉rigid bearing
〖～资本〗 gùdìng zīběn 〈名〉fixed/immobilized capital: ～投资 fixed-capital investment
〖～资产〗 gùdìng zīchǎn 〈名〉fixed/passive/permanent assets; non-liquid assets: ～比率 ratio of fixed assets ‖ ～表 fixed-asset schedule ‖ ～产值 value of fixed assets ‖ ～贷款 fixed assets loan ‖ ～流失 loss on fixed assets ‖ ～评估 evaluation of fixed assets ‖ ～税 fixed assets tax ‖ ～周转率 turnover rate of fixed assets
〖～坐标〗 gùdìng zuòbiāo 〈名〉fixed coordinates: ～系 fix-coordinate system
【固化】 gùhuà 〈动〉solidify: ～剂 solidifying agent
【固疾】 gùjí ＝ 痼疾 gùjí
【固件】 gùjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] firmware
【固结】 gùjié ❶〈动〉harden; congeal; coagulate: 脂肪在表面上～了。Fat congealed at the surface. ❷〈名〉[地质] induration ❸〈名〉[心理] fixation
【固井】 gùjǐng 〈名〉[石油] well cementation
【固陋】 gùlòu 〈形〉〈书〉ill-informed; ignorant
【固然】 gùrán 〈连〉❶ no doubt (but); undoubtedly (but); it is true (but); to be sure: 她～年轻，但是很有经验。She is young, to be sure, but experienced. ❷ admittedly; of course: 我能通过考试～好，通不过也不要紧。If I can pass the exam, of course, that'll be fine, but it doesn't matter if I can't.
【固溶体】 gùróngtǐ 〈名〉[物理] solid solution
【固溶性】 gùróngxìng 〈名〉[冶金] solid solubility
【固若金汤】 gùruòjīntāng 〈熟〉be strongly fortified; be impregnable; be secure against assault: 该城～，侵略者难以攻入。The city was secured from the invaders.
【固涩】 gùsè 〈名〉[中医] securing and astriction: ～药 securing astringent medicine
【固沙】 gùshā 〈动〉stabilize sand dunes: ～造林 dune-fixing afforestation
〖～工程〗 gùshā gōngchéng 〈名〉dune work
〖～林〗 gùshālín 〈名〉sand-fixation forest; dune-fixing forest
〖～植物〗 gùshā zhíwù 〈名〉sand binder
【固守】 gùshǒu 〈动〉❶ defend tenaciously; be strongly entrenched: ～岗位 stand fast at one's post; stick/keep to one's post ‖ 部队～阵地。The troops were strongly entrenched in their position. ❷ stubbornly stick to; cling to: ～旧习 stick to old customs
【固态】 gùtài 〈名〉[物理] solid state
〖～焊〗 gùtàihàn 〈名〉[冶金] solid-state welding
〖～激光器〗 gùtài jīguāngqì 〈名〉[物理] solid-state laser
〖～继电器〗 gùtài jìdiànqì 〈名〉[电子] solid-state relay (SSR)
〖～开关〗 gùtài kāiguān 〈名〉[电子] solid-state switch
【固体】 gùtǐ 〈名〉solid; solid body/object
〖～潮〗 gùtǐcháo 〈名〉[物理] solid tide; earth tide
〖～电路〗 gùtǐ diànlù 〈名〉[电子] solid-state circuit
〖～肥料〗 gùtǐ féiliào 〈名〉solid fertilizer
〖～废物〗 gùtǐ fèiwù 〈名〉solid waste
〖～酱油〗 gùtǐ jiàngyóu 〈名〉solidified soy sauce
〖～酒精〗 gùtǐ jiǔjīng 〈名〉solidified alcohol
〖～沥青〗 gùtǐ lìqīng 〈名〉[材料] solid asphalt
〖～燃料〗 gùtǐ ránliào 〈名〉solid fuel: ～发动机 solid propellant engine; solid engine/motor ‖ ～火箭 solid rocket
〖～探测器〗 gùtǐ tàncèqì 〈名〉solid-state detector

〖～推进剂〗 gùtǐ tuījìnjì 〈名〉solid (rocket) fuel/propellant
〖～物理学〗 gùtǐ wùlǐxué 〈名〉solid-state physics
〖～炸药〗 gùtǐ zhàyào 〈名〉solid explosive
【固习】 gùxí ＝痼习 gùxí
【固相】 gùxiàng 〈名〉[物理] solid phase
〖～曲线〗 gùxiàng qūxiàn 〈名〉[物理][化学] solidus curve
〖～线〗 gùxiàngxiàn 〈名〉[物理][化学] solidus curve
【固有】 gùyǒu 〈形〉intrinsic; inherent; innate; implicit: 极性是磁铁的～性质。Polarity is inherent in a magnet. ‖ 人的正确思想不是头脑里～的。Correct ideas are not innate in the mind.
〖～波长〗 gùyǒu bōcháng 〈名〉[物理] natural wavelength
〖～存储器〗 gùyǒu cúnchǔqì 〈名〉[计算机] inherent storage
〖～观念〗 gùyǒu guānniàn 〈名〉[哲学] innatism
〖～频率〗 gùyǒu pínlǜ 〈名〉natural frequency
〖～缺陷〗 gùyǒu quēxiàn 〈名〉inherent defect
〖～神经〗 gùyǒu shénjīng 〈名〉[解剖] intrinsic nerve
〖～性〗 gùyǒuxìng 〈名〉[哲学] inherence
〖～知识〗 gùyǒu zhīshi 〈名〉[哲学] innate knowledge
〖～周期〗 gùyǒu zhōuqī 〈名〉[物理] natural period
【固执】 gùzhí ❶〈形〉stubborn; obstinate: ～的人总是我行我素。An obstinate person always goes his way. ‖ 他生性有点～。There is a streak of stubbornness in his character. ‖ 我发现她有些～。I detected a certain obstinacy in her attitude. / I found she was a bit obstinate. ❷〈动〉stick to; cling to: ⇨ ～己见
〖～己见〗 gùzhí-jǐjiàn 〈熟〉stubbornly persist in one's own opinions; be tenacious in one's opinion: 他～，不愿听取别人的反对意见。He is so persistent that he will not take no for an answer.
【固着】 gùzhuó 〈动〉stick/adhere to

故[1] gù ❶〈名〉cause; reason: 借～推辞 decline (an invitation/task, etc) under a plea; excuse oneself from accepting (an invitation/task, etc) ‖ 无～缺席 be absent without (good) excuse/reason/cause; be absent without asking for leave/without (due) notice ‖ 非他～。There are no other reasons. ⇨无缘无～ ❷〈连〉hence; therefore; so; as a result: 近日突发疾病，～未能如期返回。Having caught a sudden illness, I was not able to get back on time. ‖ 我思～我在。I think. Therefore I exist. ❸〈名〉incident; happening; accident; event: ⇨变～; 事～ ❹〈副〉intentionally; deliberately; on purpose: ⇨明知～犯; 欲擒～纵

故[2] gù ❶〈名〉thing(s) of the past; things that happened in the past: ⇨吐～纳新; 温～知新 ❷〈名〉old friend; acquaintance: ⇨非亲非～; 一见如～ ❸〈形〉original; former; old; past: ⇨～技重演; ～态复萌; ～乡 ❹〈动〉〈婉〉pass away; depart this life: 病～ die of illness ⇨～去; ～世; 身～
【故步自封】 gùbù-zìfēng 〈熟〉be complacent and conservative
【故常】 gùcháng 〈名〉usual/regular/common practice; habitual/standard/conventional practice: 不依～ break with precedent; not follow the customary/conventional practice ‖ 囿于～ stick to the beaten track; stay in an old rut
【故此】 gùcǐ 〈连〉hence; therefore; so; as a result
【故道】 gùdào 〈名〉❶ old road; beaten track ❷ old course (of a river): 黄河～ old course of the Yellow River
【故地】 gùdì 〈名〉place one once lived in/stayed at; old haunt: ～重游 revisit the old haunt
【故第】 gùdì 〈名〉〈书〉former residence (of high official)
【故都】 gùdū 〈名〉ancient capital; former capital
【故而】 gù'ér 〈连〉hence; therefore; (and) so; as a result
【故宫】 gùgōng 〈名〉imperial palace of a former dynasty
【故宫】 Gùgōng 〈名〉Imperial Palace (in Beijing)
〖～博物院〗 Gùgōng Bówùyuàn 〈名〉Palace Museum (in Beijing)
【故国】 gùguó 〈名〉❶ ancient land; country with a long history ❷ native land; motherland ❸ hometown; native place
【故技】 gùjì 〈名〉old trick/tactic
〖～重演〗 gùjì-chóngyǎn 〈熟〉play the same old trick; be up to one's old tricks again
【故伎】 gùjì ＝故技 gùjì
【故交】 gùjiāo 〈名〉〈书〉old/close friend
【故旧】 gùjiù 〈名〉old friends and acquaintances
【故居】 gùjū 〈名〉former residence/home: 杨虎城～ Former Residence of Yang Hucheng
【故垒】 gùlěi 〈名〉former barracks; former fortress
【故里】 gùlǐ 〈名〉native place; hometown: 荣归～ return home with honours
【故弄玄虚】 gùnòng-xuánxū 〈熟〉deliberately mystify; intentionally lend mystery (to); make a mystery (of)
【故去】 gùqù 〈动〉(of one's elders) pass away; depart this life: 他三岁时父亲便～了。His father passed away when he was only three years old.
【故人】 gùrén 〈名〉❶ old friend: 过访～ visit an old friend ❷ the dead; the departed; the deceased
【故杀】 gùshā 〈名〉[法律] premeditated/wilful murder: 证据表明这是一起～。The evidence indicated that it had been a premeditated murder.
【故实】 gùshí 〈名〉❶ instructive historical facts ❷ source
【故世】 gùshì 〈动〉(of one's elders) pass away; depart from life
【故事】 gùshì 〈名〉old practice; routine: 奉行～ follow the old routines
【故事】 gùshi 〈名〉❶ story; tale: 一个～ a story; a tale ‖ 编～ make up a story; fabricate/invent a story ‖ 杜撰～ cook up a story/tale; concoct a tale/story ‖ 改写～ rewrite a story ‖ 讲～ tell/relate/narrate a story ‖ 听～ hear stories ‖ 写～ write a story ‖ 传奇～ legendary story/tale ‖ 鬼～ story/tale about ghosts; ghost story/tale ‖ 冒险～ stories/tales of adventure ‖ 民间～ folk tale; folk story; folklore ‖ 神话～ myth; fairy story/tale ‖ 童话～ fairy story/tale ‖ 圣经～ Bible story ❷ plot (of a literary piece)
〖～会〗 gùshihuì 〈名〉story-telling gathering
〖～片〗 gùshipiàn 〈名〉feature film: 一部～ a feature film ‖ 拍～ (of a film director) shoot a feature film
【故书】 gùshū 〈名〉❶ ancient book ❷ old book
【故态】 gùtài 〈名〉one's old ways
〖～复萌〗 gùtài-fùméng 〈熟〉slip back into one's old ways; go back into one's old habits
【故土】 gùtǔ 〈名〉native land; hometown; birthplace: 怀念～ long for home ‖ 热爱～ love one's native land
〖～难离〗 gùtǔ-nánlí 〈熟〉it is hard to leave one's native land
【故我】 gùwǒ 〈名〉my old/former self: 依然～ remain to be what one has been
【故习】 gùxí 〈名〉old habit: 一改～ get rid of old habits once and for all
【故乡】 gùxiāng 〈名〉birthplace; hometown; native place/soil; native town: 怀念～ miss one's hometown ‖ 回～ visit one's hometown ‖ 热爱～ love one's hometown ‖ 第二～ second home
【故意】 gùyì 〈形〉intentionally; wilfully; deliberately; knowingly; purposely: ～刁难 place obstacles in sb's way ‖ ～夸大 exaggerate purposely ‖ ～缺席 be purposely absent ‖ ～逃避责任 knowingly evade one's duties ‖ ～歪曲真理 deliberately/purposely distort the truth ‖ 他是～那样做的。He did it deliberately/by intention/on purpose. ‖ 我不是～伤害你的。I didn't mean/intend to hurt you. / I didn't knowingly/deliberately hurt you.
〖～犯罪〗 gùyì fànzuì 〈名〉calculated crime; intentional offence
〖～杀人〗 gùyì shārén 〈名〉intentional homicide/killing: ～罪 offence of intentional killing
〖～伤害〗 gùyì shānghài 〈名〉intentional injury/injury; wounding with intent: ～罪 crime of intentional injurying
【故友】 gùyǒu 〈名〉❶ deceased/departed friend: 悼念～ mourn one's departed/deceased friend ❷ former friend; old friend: 会～ visit an old friend
【故园】 gùyuán 〈名〉hometown; native place
【故宅】 gùzhái ＝故居 gùjū
【故障】 gùzhàng 〈名〉failure; breakdown; stoppage; trouble: 排除～ fix a breakdown; clear a stoppage ‖ 找出～ locate a trouble ‖ 机械～ mechanical breakdown/trouble ‖ 技术～ technical breakdown/trouble ‖ 发动机出了～，飞机一头栽到地上。The engines failed and the plane dived to the ground. ‖ 汽车在路上出了～。The truck had a breakdown on the road.
〖～检修〗 gùzhàng jiǎnxiū 〈名〉trouble shooting: ～员 trouble shooter
〖～率〗 gùzhànglǜ 〈名〉failure rate
【故知】 gùzhī 〈名〉〈书〉old friend: 他乡遇～ run into an old friend far away from home
【故址】 gùzhǐ 〈名〉old site/location
【故纸堆】 gùzhǐduī 〈名〉〈贬〉a heap of musty old papers—large number of out-of-date books/materials

【故智】 gùzhì 〈名〉stratagem once used; old trick
【故作】 gùzuò 〈动〉feign; pretend; make a show (of): ～紧张 play nervous ‖ ～惊讶 feign surprise; put on a show of surprise ‖ ～神秘 act mysterious ‖ ～镇静 pretend to be calm
〖～高深〗 gùzuò-gāoshēn 〈熟〉pretend to be erudite and profound
〖～姿态〗 gùzuò-zītài 〈熟〉put on airs; assume/strike a pose

顾 gù ❶〈动〉turn round and look (at); look at: ⇨环～; 瞻前～后; 左～右盼 ❷〈动〉visit; call on: ⇨光～; 三～茅庐 ❸〈动〉patronize; give one's patronage/custom to: ⇨～客; 惠～ ❹〈名〉customer: ⇨主～ ❺〈动〉attend to; look after; take into consideration: 不～个人得失 regardless of personal gain or loss ‖ 不～后果 pay very little heed to the consequence ‖ 兼～国家、集体和个人利益 take the interests of the state, the collective and the individual into account/consideration ‖ 忙得～不上吃饭 too busy to have time for meal ‖ 你不能只～自己。You cannot think only of yourself. ‖ 她不～危险回到燃烧的房子里去救孩子。Heedless of the danger she returned to the burning house to save her boy. ⇨～此失彼; 兼～ ❻〈副〉〈书〉instead; on the contrary: 卿非刺客, ～说客耳。You are not here to stab me, but you are sent here to persuade me. ❼〈连〉〈书〉but; however: 痛不可禁, ～亦忍而不号。It was unbearably painful, but he held back his tears.
【顾此失彼】 gùcǐ-shībǐ 〈熟〉attend to one thing and lose sight of another; be unable to attend everything at once
【顾大局,识大体】 gù dàjú, shí dàtǐ 〈熟〉bear the overall situation in mind and put the general interest above all else
【顾及】 gùjí 〈动〉attend to; take into account/consideration: 无暇～此事 have no time to attend to it ‖ 要～可能出现的反对意见 take the possible objections into consideration
【顾忌】 gùjì 〈动〉scruple; worry: 毫无～地撒谎 not scruple to tell lies; tell lies without scruple ‖ 无所～的人 man with/of no scruples
【顾家】 gùjiā 〈动〉look after one's family: 她很～。She is very family conscious. / She is a real home-loving type.
【顾客】 gùkè 〈名〉customer; shopper; client; patron: 一个/名/位～ a customer ‖ 接待～ serve a customer ‖ 赢得～ win customers ‖ 招徕～ draw customers; drum up buyers ‖ ～盈门 have a large custom ‖ 老～ regular/steady customer ‖ ～就是上帝。The customer is God. ‖ ～至上。Customers first. ‖ 如果我们服务不佳, 将失去～对我们的支持。If we don't give good service, people will withdraw their custom.
〖～服务部〗 gùkè fúwùbù 〈名〉customer service department
〖～服务台〗 gùkè fúwùtái 〈名〉customer service counter: 向～询问。Ask at the customer service counter.
【顾怜】 gùlián 〈动〉show concern and sympathy for; care for: 我做这些全是为了～他。I did all this for his good.
【顾脸】 gùliǎn 〈动〉care one's face; spare one's feelings: 不～ be shameless; have no sense of shame
【顾恋】 gùliàn 〈动〉be concerned (about/for); care for: ～子女 be concerned for one's children
【顾虑】 gùlǜ 〈名〉misgiving; worry; scruple: 打消/消除～ dispel one's misgivings/worries ‖ ～重重 be full of misgiving(s)/care; have many worries ‖ 你不必有任何～。You needn't have/feel any misgivings about it.
【顾眄】 gùmiàn 〈动〉〈书〉turn round and look at; look round
【顾面子】 gù miànzi 〈动〉care one's face; save face; spare one's feelings/sensibilities: 我那样说是为了顾你的面子。I said that to save your face.
【顾名思义】 gùmíng-sīyì 〈熟〉think of the meaning when seeing the name—as its name implies; as implied by the name; as the term suggests
【顾命】 gùmìng ❶〈名〉〈书〉dying emperor's will: ～大臣 minister-regent ❷〈动〉treasure one's life
【顾念】 gùniàn 〈动〉❶ be concerned about; care for: ～人民的疾苦 be concerned about the sufferings of the people; have the sufferings of the people at heart ❷ miss; think of with affection: ～妻儿 miss one's wife and children
【顾盼】 gùpàn 〈动〉look around/about: 左右～ look right and left
〖～生姿〗 gùpàn-shēngzī 〈熟〉look around in a charming manner
〖～自雄〗 gùpàn-zìxióng 〈熟〉look around pompously; strut about pleased with oneself
【顾前不顾后】 gù qián bù gù hòu 〈熟〉see ahead while blind to the rear—attend to the present and leave the future to itself; press ahead without considering the consequences; act rashly
【顾全】 gùquán 〈动〉show consideration for and take care to preserve: ～面子 save sb's face; spare sb's feelings; be considerate of sb's honour
〖～大局〗 gùquán-dàjú 〈熟〉consider sth as a whole; consider the big picture; take the interests of the whole into account/consideration
【顾问】 gùwèn 〈名〉adviser; consultant: 聘请～ engage sb as an adviser; employ an adviser ‖ 被聘为～ be employed in an advisory capacity/role ‖ 为一家公司做～ work for a firm in a consultative capacity ‖ 法律～ legal adviser ‖ 技术～ technical adviser/consultant ‖ 军事～ adviser on military affairs ‖ 私人～ personal adviser ‖ 总统～ adviser to the president
〖～公司〗 gùwèn gōngsī 〈名〉consulting/consultant firm
〖～团〗 gùwèntuán 〈名〉advisory body/group; brain trust; consultant mission
〖～委员会〗 gùwèn wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉consultative/advisory committee: 成立～ set up a consultative committee
【顾惜】 gùxī 〈动〉value; treasure; care for; take loving/good care (of): ～身体 be careful of one's health
【顾绣】 gùxiù 〈名〉*Gu* embroidery [a style of embroidery handed down from the Ming Dynasty]
【顾恤】 gùxù 〈动〉〈书〉care for; sympathize with; pity
【顾影自怜】 gùyǐng-zìlián 〈熟〉❶ look at one's shadow and lament one's lot ❷ look at one's reflection and admire oneself
【顾瞻】 gùzhān 〈动〉〈书〉look back; turn round and look at
【顾主】 gùzhǔ 〈名〉customer; client; patron
【顾左右而言他】 gù zuǒyòu ér yán tā 〈熟〉look left and right, talking about other matters—steer clear of the crucial point

堌 gù 〈名〉dyke [usu used in place names]

梏 gù ❶〈名〉ancient wooden handcuffs: ⇨桎～ ❷〈动〉〈书〉imprison; take into custody

崮 gù 〈名〉mountain with a flat top and precipitous sides [usu used in place names]

牿 gù 〈名〉❶ cattle shed; horse stable ❷ cross wood tied to ox horns to prevent them from hurting people

雇 gù 〈动〉hire; employ; engage: ～保姆 have/keep a maid ‖ ～出租车 hire a taxi ‖ ～人刷房子 hire/employ labourers to paint a house ‖ 受～于人 be in the hire (of sb); be in sb's hire; hire oneself out (to sb) ‖ 受～于一家夜总会 be hired in a night club ⇨～农; ～佣; 解～
【雇工】 gùgōng ❶〈动〉hire labour/hand ❷〈名〉hired labourer/hand/worker; employee: 当～ work for hire
【雇脚】 gùjiǎo 〈动〉hire a porter
【雇农】 gùnóng 〈名〉hired farmhand; farm labourer
【雇请】 gùqǐng 〈动〉engage; hire; employ: ～保姆 employ a babysitter ‖ ～家教 hire a family tutor
【雇佣】 gùyōng 〈动〉engage; hire; employ
〖～兵〗 gùyōngbīng 〈名〉mercenary
〖～兵役制〗 gùyōng bīngyìzhì 〈名〉mercenary system
〖～工〗 gùyōnggōng 〈名〉hired labourer/hand/worker; hireling
〖～观点〗 gùyōng guāndiǎn 〈名〉hired-person mentality—attitude of doing no more than one is paid for
〖～军〗 gùyōngjūn 〈名〉mercenary army/troops; subsidiary army/troops; mercenaries: 当～ fight for hire
〖～劳动〗 gùyōng láodòng 〈名〉wage/hired labour
〖～奴隶〗 gùyōng núlì 〈名〉wage slave
〖～思想〗 gùyōng sīxiǎng ＝ 雇佣观点 gùyōng guāndiǎn
〖～文人〗 gùyōng wénrén 〈名〉hireling scribbler; hack writer: 做～ hire oneself out as a hack writer
【雇用】 gùyòng 〈动〉engage; hire; employ; take (sb) on: ～临时工 hire a casual labourer ‖ ～合同 contract of employment; employment contract ‖ ～条件 conditions of employment
【雇员】 gùyuán 〈名〉employee: 高级～ senior employee
【雇主】 gùzhǔ 〈名〉employer; hirer: 找～ hunt for a job

锢 gù ❶〈动〉run (molten) metal into (cracks); plug with (molten) metal; ⇨～露 ❷〈动〉imprison; hold in custody; ⇨党～;禁～ ❸〈形〉inaccessible; out-of-the-way

【锢露】gùlou 〈动〉run(molten) metal into cracks; plug with (molten) metal

【锢囚】gùqiú 〈名〉[气象] (frontal) occlusion

〖～锋〗gùqiúfēng 〈名〉occluded front

〖～气旋〗gùqiú qìxuán 〈名〉occluded cyclone

痼 gù 〈形〉❶ (of diseases) inveterate; ineradicable; chronic; ⇨～疾 ❷ (of habits, customs, etc) inveterate; long-standing; deep-rooted; confirmed: ⇨～弊; ～习

【痼弊】gùbì 〈名〉long-standing/deep-rooted/confirmed abuse; age-old malpractice

【痼疾】gùjí 〈名〉chronic/obstinate/confirmed illness; inveterate/intractable/ineradicable disease; inveteracy: ～患者 confirmed invalid

【痼癖】gùpǐ 〈名〉addiction; inveterate/deep-rooted/confirmed habit

【痼习】gùxí 〈名〉inveterate/deep-rooted/confirmed (bad) habit; fixed/settled habit: ～难改。Deep-rooted bad habits are hard to give up.

鲴 gù 〈名〉[动物] silver xenocypris

guā

瓜 guā 〈名〉❶ melon; gourd: ⇨南～;丝～ ❷ melon-shaped thing: ⇨脑～儿 ❸ fellow: ⇨傻～

【瓜氨酸】guā'ānsuān 〈名〉[生化] citrulline

【瓜虫】guāchóng 〈名〉melonworm

【瓜代】guādài 〈动〉〈书〉succeed sb (in a post)

【瓜分】guāfēn 〈动〉carve up; divide up; partition: ～市场 share a market; carve up a market ‖ 肆意～一个国家 carve up/partition a country at will

〖～豆剖〗guāfēn-dòupōu 〈熟〉like dividing a melon and splitting a bean—partition one's territory; carve up one's territory

【瓜葛】guāgé 〈名〉connection; association; implication: 跟不良分子有～ have association with undesirable characters ‖ 被怀疑与杀人犯有～ be suspected of implication in a murderer

〖～亲〗guāgéqīn 〈名〉distant relative

【瓜果】guāguǒ 〈名〉melons and fruit

【瓜枯萎病】guākūwěibìng 〈名〉[植物] cucurbit wilt

【瓜李之嫌】guālǐzhīxián 〈熟〉in suspicious circumstances/surroundings

【瓜农】guānóng 〈名〉melon grower; farmer who grows melons

【瓜皮】guāpí 〈名〉rind (of a melon)

〖～帽〗guāpímào 〈名〉skull cap: 一顶～ a skull cap

【瓜片】guāpiàn 〈名〉*guapian* [a kind of green tea produced in Anhui Province]

【瓜期】guāqī 〈名〉〈书〉date on which one's term of office expires

【瓜瓤】guāráng 〈名〉melon pulp/flesh

【瓜熟蒂落】guāshú-dìluò 〈熟〉a ripe melon falls off its stalk—things will be easily settled/managed when conditions are ripe; everything comes easily at the right time/in the fullness of time

【瓜藤】guāténg 〈名〉melon vine

【瓜藤上长不出茄子】guāténgshang zhǎngbuchū qiézi 〈熟〉a melon vine can never grow an eggplant; one cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear

【瓜田】guātián 〈名〉melon patch/field

〖～李下〗guātián-lǐxià 〈熟〉in a melon patch and under a plum tree—in suspicious circumstances/surroundings: 瓜田不纳履,李下不正冠 don't bend to pull on your shoes in a melon patch; don't reach to adjust your hat under a plum tree—don't do anything to arouse suspicion

【瓜条】guātiáo 〈名〉❶ sweetened gourd slices ❷ sliced cucumber condiments

【瓜蔓】guāwàn 〈名〉vine of melon/gourd

【瓜秧】guāyāng 〈名〉melon seedling

【瓜叶菊】guāyèjú 〈名〉[植物] cineraria

【瓜子儿】guāzǐr 〈名〉melon seed: 一颗/粒～ a melon seed ‖ 嗑～ crack and eat melon seeds

〖～脸〗guāzǐrliǎn 〈名〉oval face

呱 guā 〈拟〉(of a duck) quack; (of a frog, crow, etc) croak; (of a crow, etc) caw
⇨gū;guǎ

【呱哒】guādā ＝ 呱嗒 guādā

【呱哒】guāda ＝ 呱嗒 guāda

【呱嗒】guādā ❶〈拟〉clatter: ～～的马蹄声 clatter of horse-hoofs/hoof-beats ‖ 马在冻结的路上～～跑过。The horses clattered along the frozen road. ❷〈动〉〈方〉ridicule; mock; taunt: 别～人! Don't ridicule me!

【呱嗒】guāda 〈动〉❶〈方〉keep a straight face; put on a stern expression: ～着脸走来走去 go about with a long/straight face ❷〈贬〉speak/talk endlessly: 乱～一阵子 talk nonsense for quite a long time

〖～板儿〗guādabǎnr 〈名〉❶ bamboo clappers ❷〈方〉clogs; wooden slippers

【呱呱】guāguā 〈拟〉(of a duck) quack; (of a frog,etc) croak; (of a crow,etc) caw

〖～叫〗guāguājiào 〈形〉〈口〉tiptop; top-notch; superb; terrific: 他做起饭来～。He is really something as a cook.

【呱唧】guāji ❶〈拟〉clap ❷〈动〉〈方〉clap one's hands; applaud: 我们给他～～。Give him a clap.

【呱啦】guāla 〈拟〉croak; quack: 朝着某人～～吼叫 croak at sb

刮[1] guā 〈动〉❶ scrape; scratch; shave: ～掉旧墙纸 scrape off the old wallpaper ‖ ～掉鞋子上的泥 scrape mud off/from one's shoes ‖ ～掉油漆 scratch off/out the paint ‖ ～胡子 shave off one's beard ‖ ～鱼鳞 scale a fish; scrape/take scales off a fish ‖ 脸～得干干净净 be cleanly shaven ‖ 这支钢笔～纸。This pen scratches. ❷ plane: 桌面仍有些地方粗糙不平,还要～一～。There are still a few rough places on the surface of the table that need to be planed. ❸ extort; plunder; fleece: ～人钱财 extort money from sb ❹ smear/daub/plaster (with paste, plaster, etc): ～糨子 smear paste over cloth ‖ 给桌子～腻子后再油漆 putty up a table before painting it; apply wood-filler to a table before painting it ❺〈方〉rebuke; reprimand; dress down

刮[2] guā 〈动〉(of wind) blow; carry; sweep: ～着大风。The wind was blowing hard. / It was blowing a gale. ‖ 大风又～起来了。The gale blew up again. ‖〈喻〉什么风把你～来了? What has brought you here? ‖ 树叶被风～得四处乱飞。The leaves were blown about.

【刮板】guābǎn 〈名〉❶[机械] scraper (plate/blade) ❷[工程] strike-off board ❸[冶金] strickle board

〖～泵〗guābǎnbèng 〈名〉scraper pump

〖～输送机〗guābǎn shūsòngjī 〈名〉scraper conveyor; drag-flight conveyor

〖～运输机〗guābǎn yùnshūjī 〈名〉scraper chain conveyor

【刮刨】guābào 〈名〉[木工] scraper plane; adze plane

【刮鼻子】guā bízi 〈动〉❶ (in playing cards) scrape sb's nose (as a punishment if he loses in the game) ❷ scrape one's own nose to scorn/embarrass sb ❸〈方〉rebuke; reprimand; dress down: 他因缺席被经理狠狠刮了顿鼻子。The manager dressed him down for his absence.

【刮冰机】guābīngjī 〈名〉ice scraper

【刮铲】guāchǎn 〈名〉palette knife

【刮匙】guāchí 〈名〉[医学] curet; curette

【刮尺】guāchǐ 〈名〉[工程] darby

【刮除术】guāchúshù 〈名〉[医学] erasion; curettage

【刮刀】guādāo 〈名〉slicker scraper; scraping knife/cutter/tool

【刮地皮】guā dìpí 〈动〉scrape off the earth—extort money (and property) from the people

【刮钢尺】guāgāngchǐ 〈名〉steel scraper

【刮宫】guāgōng 〈名〉dilatation and curettage (of the uterus) (D&C)

【刮垢磨光】guāgòu-móguāng 〈熟〉scrape the dirt off sth and make it shine—❶ take pains to teach and train a person; take pains to improve oneself ❷ be meticulous and painstaking

【刮刮叫】guāguājiào ＝ 呱呱叫 guāguājiào

【刮刮卡】 guāguākǎ 〈名〉scratch card
【刮痕】 guāhén 〈名〉scratch; scratching; shear mark: 桌面上有一道～。There is a scratch on the top of the table.
【刮胡子】 guā húzi 〈动〉〈方〉rebuke; reprimand; dress down; scold
【刮脸】 guāliǎn 〈动〉shave (the face): 我要～。I need a shave. ‖ 他～时把脸刮破了。He cut himself shaving.
〖～刀儿〗 guāliǎndāor 〈名〉razor: 一把～ a razor
【刮脸皮】 guā liǎnpí 〈动〉〈方〉rub the forefinger against one's cheek—jeer/laugh at sb
【刮目】 guāmù 〈动〉change one's views/opinions completely: 令人～ make sb change his ideas (about) ⇨～相看
〖～相待〗 guāmù-xiāngdài = 刮目相看 guāmù-xiāngkàn
〖～相看〗 guāmù-xiāngkàn 〈熟〉see sb in a new light; have a complete new appraisal of sb; hold sb in higher esteem; treat sb with increased respect: 现在我们要对她～。We must see her in a new light now.
【刮泥机】 guāníjī 〈名〉mud scraper
【刮皮机】 guāpíjī 〈名〉beaming machine
【刮器】 guāqì 〈名〉[医学] curette; xyster
【刮痧】 guāshā 〈名〉[中医] *guasha* [a treatment by scraping the patient's neck, chest or back with coin, etc]
【刮舌子】 guāshézi 〈名〉tongue scraper
【刮水器】 guāshuǐqì 〈名〉wipe; windscreen wiper; windshield wiper
【刮削】 guāxiāo 〈动〉❶ scrape: ～器 scraper ❷ exploit; embezzle

苦 guā

【苦蒌】 guālóu = 栝楼 guālóu

括 guā

→ 挺括 tǐngguā
⇨ kuò

胍 guā

〈名〉[化学] guanidine (CH_5N_3)
【胍胺】 guā'àn 〈名〉guanamine
【胍基】 guājī 〈名〉guanidyl; guanidino; guanidine group
【胍卡因】 guākǎyīn 〈名〉acoine; acoin
【胍酶】 guāméi 〈名〉guanidase
【胍乙酸】 guāyǐsuān 〈名〉glucocyamine; glycocyamine

栝 guā

〈名〉❶ Chinese juniper ❷ 〈书〉nock of an arrow
【栝楼】 guālóu 〈名〉Chinese trichosanthes; snakegourd fruit: ～根/皮 trichosanthes root/rind

緺 guā

❶ 〈名〉〈书〉purple-blue ribbon ❷ 〈量〉〈古〉(of woman's hair) strand

騧 guā

〈名〉〈书〉[in ancient times] yellow horse with a black mouth

鸹 guā

→ 老鸹 lǎoguā

劀 guā

〈动〉〈书〉scrape off

guǎ

呱 guǎ

→ 拉呱儿 lāguǎr
⇨ gū; guā

剐 guǎ

〈动〉❶ cut into pieces; dismember: ⇨千刀万～ ❷ cut; slit; scrape: ～破膝盖 scrape one's knee; get a cut on one's knee ‖ 脸上～了一道深深的口子 inflict a nasty cut on the face ‖ 她的腿被石头～伤了。Her leg was cut against a stone.

寡 guǎ

❶ 〈形〉few; scant; little: ⇨～廉鲜耻; 沉默～言 ❷ 〈形〉widowed: ⇨～妇; ～居 ❸ 〈名〉widowhood: ⇨守～ ❹ 〈形〉〈套〉(of a feudal ruler) I; the sovereign: ⇨～人 ❺ 〈形〉tasteless; insipid: ⇨清汤～水; 索然～味
【寡薄】 guǎbó 〈形〉〈书〉❶ scant; scarce ❷ weak; insufficient
【寡不敌众】 guǎbùdízhòng 〈熟〉be hopelessly out-numbered (in a fight/war)
【寡淡】 guǎdàn 〈形〉tasteless; dull: ～无味 be tasteless
【寡断】 guǎduàn 〈形〉indecisive; irresolute: 他比较～。He is somewhat hesitant and indecisive. ⇨ 优柔～
【寡恩】 guǎ'ēn 〈形〉ungrateful; harsh: 薄情～ be tickle and ungrateful
【寡妇】 guǎfu 〈名〉widow: 她 30 岁就成了～。She was widowed at the age of 30.
〖～门前是非多〗 guǎfu ménqián shìfēi duō 〈熟〉slanders cluster round a widow's door
【寡合】 guǎhé 〈形〉unsocially aloof; unsociable: 落落～ hold oneself unsocially aloof
【寡鹄孤鸾】 guǎhú-gūluán 〈熟〉a lonely swan and a solitary bird—widow
【寡欢】 guǎhuān 〈形〉unhappy; joyless: ⇨郁郁～
【寡见少闻】 guǎjiàn-shǎowén = 寡见鲜闻 guǎjiàn-xiǎnwén
【寡见鲜闻】 guǎjiàn-xiǎnwén 〈熟〉see little of the world and be ill-informed; be inexperienced and ignorant
【寡酒】 guǎjiǔ = 吃寡酒 chī guǎjiǔ
【寡居】 guǎjū 〈动〉be widowed; live in widowhood: 他必须照顾他～的母亲。He had to take care of his widowed mother. ‖ 她母亲已～多年。Her mother has been widowed for many years.
【寡廉鲜耻】 guǎlián-xiǎnchǐ 〈熟〉have no sense of honesty and shame; be shameless and unscrupulous; be brazen-faced: 那家伙～。Nothing can embarrass that guy.
【寡陋孤闻】 guǎlòu-gūwén = 孤陋寡闻 gūlòu-guǎwén
【寡母】 guǎmǔ 〈名〉widowed mother; widow with children: 孤儿～ a widow and her child
【寡情】 guǎqíng 〈形〉heartless; cold-hearted; unfeeling: ～少义 be heartless; be cold-hearted
【寡人】 guǎrén 〈代〉〈旧〉(of a feudal ruler) I; the sovereign; me
【寡食性】 guǎshíxìng 〈形〉oligiphagous: ～昆虫 oligiphagous insect
【寡糖】 guǎtáng 〈名〉[生化] oligosaccharide; oligose
【寡头】 guǎtóu 〈名〉oligarch; magnate: 金融～ financial oligarch/magnate
〖～垄断〗 guǎtóu lǒngduàn 〈名〉oligopoly; oligopsony
〖～政治〗 guǎtóu zhèngzhì 〈名〉oligarchy
【寡味】 guǎwèi 〈形〉❶ tasteless; unpalatable: 饭菜～ unpalatable food ❷ uninteresting; dull; insipid: 讲话索然～ be insipid in speech
【寡言】 guǎyán 〈形〉(of a person) silent; reticent; taciturn: ⇨沉默～
【寡欲】 guǎyù 〈形〉having few desires; temperate: ⇨清心～

guà

卦 guà

〈名〉❶ divinatory symbols: 卜～ divine by the Eight Trigrams ‖ 八～ Eight Trigrams ❷ fortune-telling; divination: 给人算～ read/tell sb's fortune; read sb's horoscope ‖ 她昨天算了一～。She had her fortune read/told yesterday.
【卦辞】 guàcí 〈名〉hexagram statement

诖 guà

〈动〉〈书〉❶ deceive; dupe; mislead ❷ implicate; involve; get sb into trouble
【诖误】 guàwù 〈动〉be implicated/involved in a trouble; suffer by implication

挂 guà

❶ 〈动〉hang (up); put up; hook: ～蚊帐 hang up/put up a mosquito-net; suspend a mosquito-net ‖ ～中国旗 fly the Chinese flag ‖ 把耧耙～在拖拉机上 hitch a rake to a tractor ‖ 把帽子～起来 hang up one's hat ‖ 把衣服～在晾衣绳上 hang the clothes on the clothesline ‖ 墙上～着一幅油画。An oil painting was hanging on the wall. ‖ 树上～满了果子。The trees were thickly hung with fruits. ‖ 他腰间～了一大串钥匙。A large ring of keys was hooked to his belt. ‖ 一轮明月～在湖面上空。A full moon hangs over the lake. ❷ 〈动〉be concerned (about/for); care for: ～在心上 have sth at heart; lay sth to heart; have sth on one's mind ⇨～记; ～念; ～心 ❸ 〈动〉be covered/coated

(with)：窗户上～了一层霜。The window was frosted over. / The window was covered with frost. ‖ 她脸上～着微笑。She had/wore a smile on her face. / There was a smile on her face. ❹〈动〉put aside/over; hold up/over; hold in abeyance：这事先～一～，下次开会再说吧。Let this matter hang over until next meeting. / Let's keep this matter in abeyance until next meeting. ❺〈动〉get caught; hitch; couple：钉子～破了裤子。The trousers caught on a nail and tore. ‖ 另一节车厢已～上了。Another railway carriage has been hitched/coupled/hooked on. ‖ 小孩的风筝～在屋顶上了。The kid's kite was caught up on the roof. ❻〈动〉hang up; ring off：别～电话，我去找支笔。Hold on! Let me get a pen. ‖ 我还没来得及回答，他便把电话～了。Before I could reply, he hung up. ❼〈动〉call/ring/phone (up); put (sb) through (to)：你的电话～通了。Your call has been put through. ‖ 请给我～2055180。Put me through to 2055180, please. ‖ 她一回来就给我～了电话。She called me up as soon as she came back. ❽〈动〉register (at a hospital)：给我～外科。I'd like to register for surgery. ❾〈量〉a) [for something string-shaped or a string of things]：一～鞭炮 a string of firecrackers ‖ 一～珠子 a string of pearls b) [for a carriage/cart]：一～马车 a horse and cart

【挂碍】guà'ài 〈名〉worry; care：心中没有～ have no worries

【挂表】guàbiǎo 〈名〉〈方〉pocket watch

【挂不住】guàbuzhù 〈动〉〈方〉lose control of one's feelings (because of humiliation/embarrassment)：别让他脸上～。Don't embarrass him. ‖ 我就说了句他错了，他就～了。He flew into a temper, just because I said he was wrong.

【挂彩】guàcǎi 〈动〉❶ decorate for festive occasions ❷ be wounded in action; suffer injuries：他在两年服役期间没有挂过彩。He didn't suffer any injuries during his two-year service.

【挂车】guàchē 〈名〉trailer

【挂齿】guàchǐ 〈动〉mention：区区小事，何足～。Such a trifle is not worth mentioning.

【挂锄】guàchú 〈动〉[农业] finish hoeing

【挂褡】guàdā ＝ 挂单 guàdān

【挂单】guàdān 〈动〉(of a roaming monk) pass/spend a night (in a temple); stay overnight (in a temple)

【挂挡】guàdǎng 〈动〉put into gear; change to gear：挂倒挡/高速挡/低速挡 put into the reverse/high/low gear ‖ 挂快/慢挡 gear up/down ‖ 挂头/二挡 change to the first/second gear; engage the first/second gear ‖ 我的车挂二挡就能开上那座山。My car can get up the hill in second gear.

【挂斗】guàdǒu 〈名〉trailer

【挂钩】guàgōu ❶〈动〉couple/join/hitch (two railway cars) ❷〈动〉hook; link (up); get in touch (with)：从四月份起，生活费将与通货膨胀～。Living expenses will be indexed in line with inflation from April. ‖ 供销应该～。Supply should be hooked to marketing. ‖ 养老金与消费品价格～。Pensions are linked/pegged to consumer prices. ❸〈名〉hook; latch hook; shackle; (hook) hitch; coupling; tieback (for curtains)

【挂冠】guàguān 〈动〉〈书〉resign from office

【挂果】guàguǒ 〈动〉fruit; produce/bear/yield fruit：第一次～ bear fruit for the first time ‖ 苹果树今年～早。The apple trees are fruiting early this year.

【挂号】guàhào 〈动〉❶ register [esp at a hospital]：～请排队。Please queue/line up for registration. ❷ send (a letter/parcel) by registered post：这封信要～吗？Do you want to register the letter? / Do you want to have the letter registered?

〖～处〗guàhàochù 〈名〉registry; registration office

〖～费〗guàhàofèi 〈名〉registration fee

〖～信〗guàhàoxìn 〈名〉registered letter; letter by registered post：寄～ send a registered letter; send a letter by registered post

〖～邮件〗guàhào yóujiàn 〈名〉registered post/mail：～收据 registered post receipt

【挂红】guàhóng 〈动〉hang up red streamers/festoons for a celebration

【挂花】guàhuā 〈动〉❶ (of trees) blossom; bloom：果树都已经～了。All the fruit trees have blossomed already. ❷ be wounded in action：腿上～ be/get wounded in the leg

【挂怀】guàhuái 〈动〉be concerned about; be worried about：区区小事，不必～。Don't worry yourself over such a trifle.

【挂幌子】guà huǎngzi 〈动〉〈方〉❶ put up a signboard/shop sign (in front of a shop) ❷ have the sign (of), show, tell：她假装没事，但其实很难堪，脸上都～了。She pretended to be calm, but her blush told of her embarrassment.

【挂火】guàhuǒ 〈动〉〈方〉be angry/furious/irritated; flare up：她经常无缘无故～。She angers with little or no provocation.

【挂记】guàjì 〈动〉miss; keep thinking about：家里的事用不着他～。He has no worries about his family.

【挂甲】guàjiǎ 〈动〉(of a soldier) retire; be demobilized; leave the army：～归田 leave the army and live in the countryside ‖〈喻〉几位队员～离队。Several players retired and left.

【挂件】guàjiàn 〈名〉pendent ornament/decoration

【挂镜线】guàjìngxiàn 〈名〉picture rail/rod

【挂靠】guàkào 〈动〉(of an organization) be (nominally and administratively) attached to a major department：～单位 affiliated/subsidiary unit ‖ 该协会～地方政府。The association is attached to the local government.

【挂累】guàlěi 〈动〉implicate; involve; get sb into trouble：没有任何～ have no implication ‖ 受此事件～的人很多。Many people get involved in the case.

【挂历】guàlì 〈名〉wall calendar：一本～ a wall calendar

【挂镰】guàlián 〈动〉[农业] put away the sickles—complete the year's harvesting

【挂零】guàlíng 〈数〉odd; over：三百～ 300-odd; over 300

【挂漏】guàlòu 〈动〉omit; leave out：～之处，在所难免 cannot be free from errors

【挂虑】guàlǜ 〈动〉worry (about); keep thinking (about); have (sth) on one's mind; be anxious (about)：这里的事有我，你不必～。You don't have to worry yourself about the things here, for I will see to it.

【挂面】guàmiàn 〈名〉dried noodles：一把～ a bunch of dried noodles

【挂名】guàmíng ❶〈动〉put one's own name (on sb else's work) ❷〈形〉nominal; titular; only in/by name：～领导 nominal/titular leader ‖ 他挂着主任的名，却不干主任的事。He has the name of director, but he doesn't perform his duties. ‖ 他现在只是个～主席，没有实权。He's just a titular chairman and no longer retains his post. / He's a chairman in name only and no longer retains his post. ‖ 她俨然是个不～的校长。She was president of the college in everything except name.

〖～夫妻〗guàmíng fūqī 〈名〉nominal couple; husband and wife in name only

【挂念】guàniàn 〈动〉miss; worry about (sb absent); be/feel concerned (for)：～某人的安全 be concerned for sb's safety ‖ 别～孩子，他们会照顾好自己的。Don't worry yourself about the children; they will take good care of themselves. ‖ 你走后我们非常～。We have missed you badly since you were gone.

【挂拍】guàpāi 〈名〉❶ hang up one's rackets—(of tennis, ping-pong or badminton players) retire; end one's career [in tennis, ping-pong or badminton] ❷ (of a tennis, table tennis, badminton game) end; be over; finish：本次世界乒乓球锦标赛昨日～。The World Table Tennis Championships ended yesterday.

【挂牌】guàpái 〈动〉❶ (officially) open an establishment：外事办公室昨天～办公。The Foreign Affairs Office was established yesterday. ❷ hang out/up one's shingle; set up one's shingle; start business (as a doctor, lawyer, etc)：～营业 hang out/up one's shingle; set up one's shingle ‖ ～做律师 begin/enter/commence the practice of law ❸ (of a doctor, salesgirl, waitress, etc) wear a name plate ❹ (of a company) be listed on the stock market ❺ (of a sports club) announce the transfer list

〖～公司〗guàpái gōngsī 〈名〉listed company

〖～股票〗guàpái gǔpiào 〈名〉listed stock

〖～汇价〗guàpái huìjià 〈名〉posted rate

〖～价格〗guàpái jiàgé 〈名〉listed price

〖～利率〗guàpái lìlǜ 〈名〉nominal rate of interest

〖～证券〗guàpái zhèngquàn 〈名〉listed/quoted securities

【挂屏】guàpíng 〈名〉a set of hanging scrolls of painting or calligraphy

【挂气】guàqì 〈动〉〈方〉be angry/furious/irritated; flare up：为小事～ get angry over a trifle

【挂起来】guàqilái 〈动〉shelve; lay aside

【挂牵】guàqiān 〈动〉miss; worry (oneself) about (sb absent); be concerned (for)

【挂欠】guàqiàn 〈动〉get/buy (sth) on credit

【挂失】guàshī 〈动〉report/declare the loss (of checks, identity

papers, etc): 你丢了支票,向银行~了吗? Did you report the loss of your check to the bank?
【挂帅】 guàshuài 〈动〉 assume command/leadership; be in command; dominate: 亲自~ take command in person ‖ 主任~ with the director taking command
【挂锁】 guàsuǒ 〈名〉 padlock
【挂毯】 guàtǎn 〈名〉 tapestry
【挂图】 guàtú 〈名〉 ❶ wall map: 一张~ a wall map ❷ hanging chart
【挂线疗法】 guàxiàn liáofǎ 〈名〉[中医] ligation therapy
【挂孝】 guàxiào 〈动〉 wear mourning
【挂鞋】 guàxié 〈动〉〈口〉 (of a football player, skater, etc) hang up one's boots/shoes/spikes—end one's career as a pro: 她最终决定~。She has finally decided to hang up her boots.
【挂心】 guàxīn 〈动〉 worry(oneself) about; be on one's mind; *be concerned (for)*
【挂靴】 guàxuē = 挂鞋 guàxié
【挂羊头,卖狗肉】 guà yángtóu, mài gǒuròu 〈熟〉 hang up a sheep's head but sell dog's meat—try to palm off sth inferior; *commit a wicked deed in the name of sth good; do dark deeds in* the name of sth good; cry up wine and sell vinegar; offer chaff for grain
【挂一漏万】 guàyī-lòuwàn 〈熟〉 list one but omit thousands—far from being complete
【挂衣】 guàyī ❶〈名〉 coating (of a pill) ❷〈动〉 coat (a pill)
【挂账】 guàzhàng 〈动〉 run an account; buy on credit: ~买东西 buy sth on credit/trust ‖ 在商店里~ run (up) an account at a shop ‖ 我身上没带现金,你把衬衫钱挂在我的账上好吗? Will you put the shirt on my account, as I haven't any cash with me? ‖ 你是现在付款,还是~呢? Are you paying now, or shall we book it down to you?
【挂职】 guàzhí 〈动〉 ❶ hold a temporary leading post (to gain experience) ❷ serve in a lower level unit for a short period of time while retaining one's position in the previous unit ❸ suspend duties
【挂钟】 guàzhōng 〈名〉 wall clock
【挂轴】 guàzhóu 〈名〉 (of Chinese painting or calligraphy) hanging scroll

绊 guà 〈动〉〈书〉 (cause to) stumble; block

罣 guà = 挂 ①②⑤ guà
【罣误】 guàwù = 诖误 guàwù

褂 guà 〈名〉 Chinese-style unlined jacket; gown: 马~ mandarin jacket ⇨长袍马~
【褂儿】 guàr 〈名〉 Chinese-style unlined jacket: 短~ short gown ⇨大~
【褂子】 guàzi 〈名〉 Chinese-style unlined upper garment; short gown: 一件~ a short gown

guāi

乖[1] guāi 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 violate; go against: 与原意相~ not in conformity with the original intention ❷〈形〉 abnormal; unreasonable; unusual: ⇨~戾; ~谬

乖[2] guāi 〈形〉 ❶ clever; bright; quick-witted: 学~了 become wiser ‖ 这孩子嘴挺~。The child is well-behaved in speech. ⇨~巧 ❷ (of children) well-behaved; obedient; as good as gold: ~孩子 obedient child
【乖舛】 guāichuǎn 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ false; mistaken ❷ unlucky; not smooth: 处境~ be badly circumstanced ‖ 命途~ be unlucky in life
【乖乖】 guāiguāi ❶〈形〉 well-behaved; obedient; tame: ~地投降 surrender without a struggle ‖ 小男孩~地回家去了。The boy obeyed and went home. ‖ 小偷最后还是~地讲了真话。At last the thief cooperated and told the truth. ❷〈名〉 (to a child) little dear; darling; lovely ❸〈叹〉 (good) gracious; oh God; oh my/good God: ~,外面真冷! Oh God! It's really cold outside!
【乖蹇】 guāijiǎn 〈形〉〈书〉 unlucky: 时运~ be unlucky
【乖觉】 guāijué 〈形〉 alert; quick; shrewd: 松鼠对危险~得很。Squirrels are rather alert to danger.
【乖剌】 guāilà 〈形〉〈书〉 unreasonable; perverse; going beyond the limits of reason
【乖离】 guāilí 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ run counter to; violate; go against ❷ depart; separate
【乖戾】 guāilì 〈形〉 (of one's behaviour) perverse; (of one's character) disagreeable: 脾气~的老头 ill-tempered/sour-tempered old man
【乖谬】 guāimiù 〈形〉 absurd; abnormal; unusual; perverse: ~难解 be too absurd to be understood
【乖僻】 guāipì 〈形〉 eccentric; odd: 性情~ be rather eccentric
【乖巧】 guāiqiǎo 〈形〉 ❶ lovely; cute: ~的孩子 cute child ❷ *cute; clever; quick*
【乖违】 guāiwéi 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ disorder; confuse; derange ❷ violate; go against ❸ part; take leave (of)
【乖张】 guāizhāng 〈形〉 ❶ eccentric and unreasonable: 行为~ be rather eccentric in behaviour ‖ 脾气~的人 person of peevish temper ❷〈书〉 unlucky; not smooth: 命运~ be unlucky in life

掴 guāi 〈动〉 smack/slap (sb's face): ~了他一巴掌 slap/strike him on the face; smack/slap his face; box his ears; plant a blow on his ear
⇨guó

guǎi

拐[1] guǎi ❶〈名〉 walking stick: ⇨~棍; ~杖 ❷〈名〉 crutch: 架着双~走路 walk on crutches ❸〈动〉 limp: 一瘸一~地走 limp/hobble along; walk with a limp ❹〈动〉 turn; take a turn; change direction: ~进一条小巷 turn off into a narrow street ‖ 往右~ turn right; turn/bend to the right; take a turn to the right ‖ 路在那儿向西~。The road takes a turn to the west there. /The road turns to the west there. /The road goes west from there. / The road bends to the west there. ❺〈数〉 [used verbally only, as on the phone] seven: 幺~洞~ one seven zero seven (1707)

拐[2] guǎi 〈动〉 ❶ abduct, kidnap: 孩子被人~走了。The child has been abducted. ❷ swindle; cheat; defraud: ~款 swindle/cheat money (out of sb); swindle sb out of his money; defraud sb of his money
【拐棒】 guǎibàng 〈名〉 crooked stick
【拐脖儿】 guǎibór 〈名〉 pipe elbow
【拐带】 guǎidài 〈动〉 abduct/kidnap (a woman/child): ~小孩勒索钱财 abduct/kidnap a kid for ransom
【拐点】 guǎidiǎn 〈名〉 point of inflection; knee point; break point
【拐棍】 guǎigùn 〈名〉 ❶ walking stick: 一根~ a walking stick ‖ 拄着~走路 walk with a stick ❷〈喻〉 crutch [child who supports the grand parent]: 小孙子成了她的~。Her little grandson has become a crutch for her.
【拐角】 guǎijiǎo 〈名〉 corner; turning; turn: 一个~ a corner ‖ 过了~就是那家商店。The shop is just around the corner.
【拐卖】 guǎimài 〈动〉 abduct/kidnap and sell: ~妇女 abduct and sell women; traffic in women
〖~人口罪〗 *guǎimài rénkǒuzuì* 〈名〉 *crime of abducting and selling people*
【拐骗】 guǎipiàn 〈动〉 ❶ cheat/swindle (money): ~钱财 swindle/cheat money (out of sb); swindle/cheat sb out of his money ❷ *abduct/kidnap (a woman/child): ~儿童 abduct children*
〖~儿童罪〗 guǎipiàn értóngzuì 〈名〉 crime of abducting children
【拐弯】 guǎiwān ❶〈动〉 turn; make a turn/turning/sweep; turn a corner: 拐错了弯 take a wrong turn/turning ‖ 拐了一个大弯 make a great sweep/bend ‖ 在第一个路口右~ *take the first* right turn; go right at the first turning ‖ 我的车~很平稳。My car corners well. ‖ 这条路在那儿向东~。The road turns east there. / The road makes a turn to the east there. / The road bends there to the east. ❷〈动〉 turn about/round; pursue a new course: 那位老人看上去思想已经完全拐过了弯。The old man seems to have turned completely about/round. ❸〈名〉 corner;

turn; turning：我们走到一个～处。We came to a turn/turning/ bend in the road. ‖ 这条路有不少急～。The road makes many abrupt/sharp/sudden turns.

〖～抹角〗 guǎiwān-mòjiǎo 〈熟〉❶ proceed along a zigzag road：我们在黑暗中～地往他家走。We zigzagged along the streets to his home in the dark. ❷ beat about/around the bush; talk in a roundabout/crab-wise way：～地暗示 hint obliquely ‖ 她～地问了一个问题。She raised a roundabout question.

【拐枣】 guǎizǎo 〈名〉[植物] ❶ Japanese raisin tree; honeytree ❷ fruit of Japanese raisin tree

【拐杖】 guǎizhàng 〈名〉 walking stick; crutch：一根～ a walking stick ‖ 拄～ support oneself with a stick

【拐肘】 guǎizhǒu 〈名〉〈方〉 elbow

【拐子】 guǎizi 〈名〉❶〈口〉 cripple ❷ I-shaped reel ❸ crutch ❹ abductor ❺ swindler

guài

怪 guài ❶〈形〉 strange; odd; unusual; queer; peculiar：～梦 strange dream ‖ ～念头 strange/weird idea; whimsical notion ‖ ～人 eccentric soul/character ‖ ～石 grotesque/queer rock ‖ 他不来才～呢。I'm sure he will come. / I would be really surprised if he doesn't come. ‖ 他那人有点～。There is something queer/ peculiar about him. ‖ 真～，我竟然忘了他的名字。It's odd/strange I forget his name. ❷〈动〉 find (sth) strange/odd; be surprised (at); wonder：那没什么可～的。There is nothing to be surprised at. / It isn't to be wondered at. ❸〈副〉 unusually; quite; really; rather：觉得～难堪 feel rather embarrassed ‖ 那部电影听上去～没劲的。It sounded like a rather dull film. ‖ 天气今天～好的。It's unusually fine today. ❹〈名〉 monster; demon; evil being; unusual person：⇨鬼～；妖～ ❺〈动〉 blame; complain; impute：错～ blame unjustly/unfairly; fix the blame on the wrong person ‖ 都～我不好。I should say that I am very much to blame. ‖ 你只能～自己。You have only yourself to blame. ‖ 这事不～他。He isn't to blame for it. / It isn't his fault.

【怪不得】 guàibude ❶〈副〉 no/little/small wonder; so that's why; that explains why：～你没走，原来你妻子在这儿。So that's why you didn't go—your wife is here. ❷〈动〉 not to blame：你考试不及格，～老师。You cannot blame your failure on your teacher. / Your teacher is not to blame for your failure.

【怪诞】 guàidàn 〈形〉 weird; strange; grotesque; whimsical：～的故事 weird story ‖ ～的理论 whimsical theory

〖～不经〗 guàidàn-bùjīng 〈熟〉 weird; fantastic; grotesque：这种想法真是～。This idea is simply grotesque.

【怪道】 guàidào 〈方〉 = 怪不得 guàibude

【怪话】 guàihuà 〈名〉❶ cynical/weird remark ❷ unreasonable complaint/grumble

【怪谲】 guàijué 〈形〉〈书〉 weird; strange; grotesque; whimsical

【怪里怪气】 guàiliguàiqì 〈形〉〈贬〉 eccentric; queer; peculiar：～的年轻人 weird youth; eccentric young man ‖ 她戴那顶帽子～的。In that hat she looks a perfect sight. ‖ 他讲话腔调～的。He speaks in a peculiar tone. / His voice is rather queer in tone.

【怪模怪样】 guàimú-guàiyàng 〈形〉 odd-looking; peculiar; grotesque：那部电影中的人物都～的。All the human figures in the film were grotesque.

【怪癖】 guàipǐ 〈名〉 strange hobby; curious/queer habit：不少作家都有～。Many writers have their own peculiarities.

【怪僻】 guàipì 〈形〉 eccentric; peculiar; odd：这家伙行为～。This guy is rather peculiar in behaviour.

【怪圈】 guàiquān 〈名〉 strange/vicious circle：战争—胜利—和平—战争的～ vicious circle of war-victory-peace-war ‖ 他们要打破这一～实属不易。It would be really difficult for them to break this vicious circle.

【怪声怪气】 guàishēng-guàiqì 〈形〉 (of voice or tone) peculiar; strange; queer：说话～ speak in a peculiar/queer voice

【怪事】 guàishì 〈名〉 strange thing; oddity：书店不卖小说岂非～？Isn't it anomalous for a bookstore not to sell storybooks? ‖ 真是～，你居然能说这种话！How strange that you should say this!

【怪胎】 guàitāi 〈名〉 (genetic) freak; monster

【怪题】 guàití 〈名〉 queer/odd question (in examinations); catch question

【怪味】 guàiwèi 〈名〉 odd/peculiar taste：～胡豆 broad bean with odd taste ‖ ～鸡 chicken with odd taste

【怪物】 guàiwu 〈名〉❶ monster; freak; monstrosity：你穿着这些衣服看上去真像个～。You do look a freak in these clothes. ❷ eccentric fellow; weirdie; crank

【怪象】 guàixiàng 〈名〉 strange phenomenon

【怪笑】 guàixiào 〈名〉 weird laughter：一阵～ an outburst of weird laughter

【怪异】 guàiyì ❶〈形〉 unusual; strange; odd; peculiar; queer：～的声音 queer/strange voice ❷〈名〉 strange phenomenon

【怪怨】 guàiyuàn 〈动〉 blame; complain：我只能～自己。I only have myself to blame.

【怪罪】 guàizuì 〈动〉 blame; complain; reproach：这事不能～他。He is not to blame for it.

guān

关 guān ❶〈动〉 close; shut：～抽屉 shut a drawer ‖ ～门 close/shut a door ‖ 把门窗～好 secure the doors and windows ‖ 那扇门不好～。That door fits badly. ‖ 她突然想起来自己没～窗户。She suddenly remembered that she had left the window open. ‖ 这扇窗～不上。The window won't shut/close. ❷〈动〉 shut in/away; lock in/away/up; bar：把狗整天～着 lock/coop the dog up all day; confine the dog all day; have the dog in confinement all day ‖ 把某人～进监狱 put sb behind bars; lock up sb in prison; put sb in jail ‖ 把某人～在门外 shut out sb ‖ 把自己～在书房 shut/lock oneself (away) in his study ‖ 孩子们在学校～了一天，一心想玩。The children were eager to play after being cooped up in school all day. ‖ 老虎被～在笼子里。The tiger is caged. / The tiger is imprisoned in a cage. ❸〈动〉 close down; shut down：由于缺乏资金，商店只好～了。The shop had to be shut down for lack of funds. ❹〈动〉 turn off; switch off：～电视 switch/turn off the television ‖ ～小煤气 turn the gas down ‖ 请把收音机～小一点好吗？Would you please turn the radio down? ❺〈名〉 mountain pass; guarded passage：〈喻〉把好质量～ guarantee quality ⇨～口；过～ ❻〈名〉 Shanhai Pass [in Hebei Province, China]：⇨～东；～内 ❼〈名〉 area just outside a city gate：⇨城～ ❽〈名〉 customs; customs house：通～ pass customs; go/get through customs ⇨～税；报～；海～ ❾〈名〉 hard/difficult time; difficulty; barrier：使生产突破百万大～ boost the production over the million mark ‖ 过了这一～，离成功就不远了。Once we have tided over this difficulty, the success will be within reach. ‖ 在国外学习，首先要过语言～。The language problem is the first barrier to brush aside when studying abroad. ❿〈名〉 crux; critical/crucial juncture; key/turning point：⇨～键；～节；～头 ⓫〈动〉 concern; involve; implicate：这不～你的事。It's none of your business. / It's no concern of yours. / It has nothing to do with you. ⇨～心；～照；无～大局 ⓬〈名〉 concern; relation; connection：有～方面 concerned parties ‖ 有～人员 people concerned ‖ 与本案有～的事实 facts relative/related to the case ‖ 这事与我无～。This matter has nothing to do with me. ⓭〈名〉 bar pulse [in traditional Chinese medicine] ⓮〈动〉〈旧〉 issue or receive payment：⇨～饷

【关爱】 guān'ài 〈动〉 show solicitude for; take good care of; be attentive to

【关隘】 guān'ài 〈名〉〈书〉❶ mountain pass：把守～ hold/keep the pass; guard a pass ‖ 攻陷～ capture a pass ‖ 固守～ tenaciously defend a pass ❷ strategic pass/position/border

【关碍】 guān'ài 〈动〉 hamper; impede; obstruct; block; bar：这一变化对工人个人收入大有～。The change will seriously affect the personal income of workers.

【关闭】 guānbì 〈动〉❶ shut; close：～工厂 close a factory ‖ ～机场/港口 close an airport/a port ‖ 屋子的门窗～着。The house is shut up. ❷ close/shut (down)：～报纸 close down a newspaper ‖ ～公司 close/shut down a firm ‖ 他～了工厂，搬走了。He closed/shut (down) his factory and moved away.

【关尺】 guānchǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉 (of length) customs unit [equalling to 0.358 metres]

【关岛】 Guāndǎo 〈名〉 Guam

【关东】 Guāndōng 〈名〉 area east of Shanhai Pass—northeast

China：闯～ go and seek a livelihood in northeast China
〖～糖〗 guāndōngtáng 〈名〉*Guangdong* Candy [a kind of malt candy originated in northeast China]
【关防】 guānfáng 〈名〉❶ measures to forestall leakage of secrets：～严密。Strict measures were taken to forestall leakage of secrets. ❷〈旧〉government/army seal ❸〈书〉military position at strategic border point
【关公门前耍大刀】 *Guāngōng ménqián shuǎ dàdāo* 〈熟〉play with a broadsword in front of the gate of Guan Yu（关羽）[a general in the period of the Three Kingdoms]—show off before an expert；teach one's grandmother how to suck eggs
【关顾】 guāngù 〈动〉care and concern：谢谢～！ Thanks for your care and concern.
【关乎】 guānhū 〈动〉concern；bear upon：这些计划～每个人的前途问题。These plans bear upon the future of everybody.
【关怀】 guānhuái 〈动〉show loving care/concern for；show solicitude for：～青年一代的成长 care for the growth of the younger generation ‖ 给某人慈母般的～ take motherly care of sb ‖ 亲切～ kind considerations ‖ 无微不至的～ meticulous care
【关徽】 guānhuī 〈名〉customs emblem
【关键】 guānjiàn ❶〈名〉door bolt；door bar ❷〈名〉key；crux；hinge：抓住～ possess the key *to a problem*；*possess the crux of* a problem ‖ 交通一直是贸易的～。Transport has always been the master key to trade. ‖ 这个案子的～在于她的证词。This case stands on her testimony. ❸〈形〉crucial：～部门 key sector ‖ ～的一年 crucial year ‖ ～人物 person of importance；important personage；key figure/person ‖ ～问题 crucial problem/issue；key issue ‖ 到～时候 when it comes to the crunch；when the crunch comes ‖ 起～作用 play a pivotal role ‖ 在～时刻 in the critical juncture of；at the critical/key/crucial/decisive moment/hour ‖ 双方的谈判已到了～时期。The negotiations between the two sides are approaching the crisis. ‖ 她的支持也很～。Her support is also the key.
〖～词〗 guānjiàncí 〈名〉❶ keyword：～索引 keyword index ‖ 输入～ enter a keyword ❷ vogue word
〖～码〗 *guānjiànmǎ* 〈名〉[计算机] key code：～表 key code table
〖～字〗 guānjiànzì 〈名〉keyword
【关节】 guānjié 〈名〉❶[解剖] joint；articulation：～疼 ache in joints ‖ 肩/膝/腿～ shoulder/knee/leg joint ‖ 手指～ finger joint；knuckle ‖ 他摔了一跤，腿～脱臼了。He had his leg dislocated by missing his footing. / He put his leg out of joint by missing his footing. ❷ key/crucial link；key/critical point；crucial/critical juncture：这正是问题的～所在。Here lies the key link of the problem. ❸ someone (usu superior or authoritative) who is of vital importance and who might serve as the block to the progress of certain matter：打～ bribe sb into silence/secrecy；bribe sb into doing sth
〖～病〗 guānjiébìng 〈名〉arthropathy；arthrosis
〖～固定术〗 guānjié gùdìngshù 〈名〉[医学] arthrodesia
〖～截除术〗 guānjié jiéchúshù 〈名〉[医学] arthrectomy
〖～痛〗 guānjiétòng 〈名〉[医学] arthralgia
〖～脱节〗 guānjié tuōjié 〈名〉[医学] dislocation of joint
〖～炎〗 guānjiéyán 〈名〉[医学] arthritis：风湿性/急性～ rheumatic/acute arthritis
【关津】 guānjīn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ strategic passes and ferry crossings ❷ check post at strategic passes or ferry crossings
【关紧】 guānjǐn 〈方〉＝ 要紧 yàojǐn
【关禁】 guānjìn 〈动〉put in confinement；hold in custody
【关口】 guānkǒu 〈名〉❶ strategic pass；checkpoint：一道/个～ a checkpoint ‖ 把守～ guard a pass ❷ key point；juncture
【关里】 Guānlǐ ＝ 关内 Guānnèi
【关连】 guānlián ＝ 关联 guānlián
【关联】 guānlián ❶〈动〉be related；be connected；be relative：相互～ be interrelated；be mutually related；be relative to each other ❷〈名〉relation；relationship；connection：没有～ have no correlation (with) ‖ 各部门之间是相互～的。Different parts are interrelated. ‖ 警方怀疑这起谋杀案跟国际贩毒集团有～。The police suspected a tie-in between the murder and the international narcotics ring.
〖～词〗 guānliáncí 〈名〉[语言] connective；conjunctive
【关贸总协定】 Guānmào Zǒngxiédìng 〈名〉〈简称〉GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) ⇨关税及贸易总协定
【关门】 guānmén ❶〈动〉(*of a shop, restaurant, etc*) close；shut；(of a business) shut/close down：～前一小时不准入内。No admissions are permitted in the hour before closing. ‖ 工厂去年就已经～了。The factory was shut/closed down last year. ‖ 杂货店下午5点～。The grocer shuts up shop at 5 pm. / The grocery closes at 5 pm. ❷〈动〉close the door on/upon (esp negotiations)：和谈四方都不应～。Any of the four sides should not close the door on further peace talks. ❸〈形〉final；last：～之作 one's last article/book ⇨～弟子 ❹〈名〉*gate in a strategic pass*
〖～打狗〗 guānmén-dǎgǒu 〈熟〉bolt the door to beat the dog—block the enemy's retreat and then destroy them
〖～大吉〗 guānmén-dàjí 〈熟〉close down for good
〖～弟子〗 guānmén dìzǐ 〈名〉last student (of a teacher or trainer)
〖～主义〗 guānménzhǔyì 〈名〉closed-doorism；exclusivism
【关内】 Guānnèi 〈名〉❶ area to the west of the Shanhai Pass and to the east of the Jiayu Pass
【关卡】 guānqiǎ 〈名〉❶ tax office outpost ❷ checkpoint；checkpost：设～ set (up) a checkpoint
【关切】 guānqiè ❶〈形〉considerate；cordial；genial；warm：待人～ be considerate and genial ❷〈动〉be deeply concerned；show/express concern over：表示极大的～ show/express the *greatest concern (over)* ‖ 引起当局的～ arouse the concern of the authorities ‖ 对他的不幸大家都极为～。Everyone was filled with concern at his misfortune.
【关塞】 guānsài 〈名〉fort/fortress on a strategic pass
【关山】 guānshān 〈名〉forts and mountains
〖～迢递〗 guānshān-tiáodì 〈熟〉a long way to go；a long journey
【关上】 guānshàng ❶〈动〉shut；close：～钢琴 shut up the piano ‖ 用力～抽屉 slam the drawer shut ‖ 阀门关不上。The valve won't close. ‖ 门砰地一声～了。The door shut with a bang. / The door banged shut. ❷〈名〉[中医] *guanshang* pulse (at the wrist)
【关涉】 guānshè 〈动〉concern；involve：我们的谈话～到许多方面的问题。Our conversation covered many subjects. ‖ 这件事～到每个人的利益。The matter directly concerns everyone's interests.
【关书】 guānshū 〈名〉〈旧〉letter of appointment
【关税】 guānshuì 〈名〉tariff (duty)；customs duty：负担～ bear the customs duty ‖ 付/交～ pay cumstoms duties (on)；pay customs (on) ‖ 降低～ reduce/slash tariff ‖ 提高～ raise the customs/tariff ‖ 征收～ levy tariff (on) ‖ ～保护 tariff protection ‖ ～保险 duty insurance ‖ ～报复 tariff retaliation ‖ ～减让 tariff concession/diminution ‖ ～联盟 tariff alliance ‖ ～收入 customs revenue ‖ ～谈判 *tariff negotiation/bargaining* ‖ ～条约 *tariff treaty* ‖ ～细目 tariff lines ‖ ～协定 tariff compact ‖ ～战 tariff war ‖ ～政策 tariff policy ‖ ～制度 tariff system ‖ ～自主权 tariff autonomy ‖ 保护～ protective tariff；safeguarding duty ‖ 互惠～ reciprocal duty/tariff ‖ 进口～ import tariff ‖ 双重～ dual tariff ‖ 特惠～ preferential duty/tariff ‖ 协定～ conventional tariff ‖ 酒的～很高。There is a high duty on alcohol.
〖～保护原则〗 guānshuì bǎohù yuánzé 〈名〉principle of protective tariff
〖～壁垒〗 guānshuì bìlěi 〈名〉tariff/customs barrier；tariff wall
〖～法〗 guānshuìfǎ 〈名〉tariff act
〖～豁免〗 guānshuì huòmiǎn 〈名〉exemption from customs duties；customs immunity
〖～及贸易总协定〗 Guānshuì jí Màoyì Zǒngxiédìng 〈名〉General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) [an international treaty signed in 1947 with the object of lowering tariffs and expanding world trade, replaced now by the World Trade Organization (WTO)]
〖～率〗 guānshuìlǜ 〈名〉tariff rate
〖～配额〗 guānshuì pèi'é 〈名〉customs/tariff/duty quota
〖～特惠制〗 guānshuì tèhuìzhì 〈名〉preferential tariff system
〖～同盟〗 guānshuì tóngméng 〈名〉customs/tariff union
〖～限额〗 guānshuì xiàn'é 〈名〉tariff quota：关税最高限额 tariff ceiling
〖～优惠〗 guānshuì yōuhuì 〈名〉tariff preference
〖～自主〗 guānshuì zìzhǔ 〈名〉tariff autonomy
【关说】 guānshuō 〈动〉〈书〉speak on sb's behalf；speak in sb's favour
【关停并转】 guān-tíng-bìng-zhuǎn 〈动〉(of loss-making enter-

prises or heavily polluting enterprises) close down, suspend operations, merge with other enterprises or switch to other products

【关头】 guāntóu 〈名〉(critical) juncture; turning/key moment: 紧要～ critical moment/juncture/hour ‖ 民族存亡的历史～ historic moment/juncture when the fate of the nation hangs in the balance; national crisis ‖ 危急～ critical point ‖ 在重大历史～ at an important historical juncture ‖ 我们的谈判已到了紧要～。We have now reached the crux of our negotiations.

【关外】 Guānwài 〈名〉 area to the east of the Shanhai Pass and to the west of the Jiayu Pass

【关系】 guānxi ❶〈名〉 relationship; relation; connection; tie-in: 保持友好～ maintain friendly relations ‖ 促进两国间的～ encourage/further/facilitate the relations between the two countries ‖ 发展～ develop the relations (between) ‖ 改善～ improve/strengthen/intensify relations ‖ 巩固～ cement/consolidate the relations (between) ‖ 恢复～ resume relations (with) ‖ 建立业务/商业/外交～ establish business/commercial/diplomatic relations/connections/ties (with) ‖ 解除婚姻～ dissolve marital connection ‖ 损害～ hurt/impair relations ‖ 修补～ mend/repair relations ‖ 跟某人发生～ have sexual relations/connections/intercourse with sb; 〈口〉 have sex with sb; sleep with sb ‖ 和某人断绝～ break off (all) relations/connections with sb; discontinue/finish relations/connections with sb ‖ ～紧张 be at daggers (with) ‖ ～密切 be intimately related (to); have close ties (with) ‖ 法律/逻辑～ legal/logical relations ‖ 家庭～ family relation; domestic relations ‖ 社会～ social relationship/connection ‖ 师生～ student-faculty/student-instructor/teacher-pupil relations ‖ 私人～ personal relations ‖ 血缘～ relation/relationship by blood; blood relationship ‖ 艺术与道德的～ relations of art to morality; relationship between art and morality ‖ 科学家认为某些疾病与吸烟有直接～。Scientists believe that certain diseases are directly connected with cigarette smoking. ‖ 那件事与你一点～都没有。That doesn't concern you at all. / That has nothing to do with you. / That is of no concern of yours. ‖ 他和妻子～破裂了。He and his wife broke up. ❷〈名〉 influence; importance; bearing: 对他～重大 be of no small concern to him; make great difference to him ‖ 那些细节对主要问题～不大。Those details have little bearing upon/on the main issue. ❸〈名〉 reason: 因年龄/健康～而辞职 resign on account of advanced age/feeble health ‖ 由于时间～,我们今天就到这儿吧。Owing to the lack of time, we have to stop here today. / Since time is limited, we have to stop here today. ‖ 由于天气～,比赛不得不延期进行。The match has to be postponed on account of the weather. ❹〈动〉 concern; affect; bear (on/upon): ～国计民生 involve the interests of the state and the people ‖ ～国民经济命脉 concern the life-blood of the national economy ‖ 中国的繁荣～到整个亚洲的繁荣。The prosperity of China bears upon that of all Asian countries. ❺〈名〉 credentials: 工资～ salary credentials ‖ 组织～ Party membership credentials ❻〈名〉 backdoor connection; illicit personal relation: 拉～ try to form ties (with sb for personal gains); try to establish underhand relations (with sb for personal gains)

【～户】 guānxihù 〈名〉 connection: 她只是我生意上的～。She is just a business connection of mine.

【～网】 guānxiwǎng 〈名〉 relationship network; connections

【～学】 guānxixué 〈名〉 art/skill of cultivating good relations with people

【关厢】 guānxiāng 〈名〉 neighbourhood outside a city gate

【关饷】 guānxiǎng 〈动〉 ❶ issue pay for soldiers ❷ issue pay/salary

【关心】 guānxīn 〈动〉 be concerned about; show solicitude for; care for; be attentive to: ～国家的前途 be concerned about the future of one's country; care about the country's future ‖ ～难民 care for refugees ‖ ～世界形势 be interested in the status of world affairs; take an interest in the status of world affairs ‖ ～他人 show consideration for others; be attentive to others; be solicitous for others ‖ 一直～某人的健康 always care for sb's health ‖ 双方共同～的问题 matter of interest to both sides; matter of mutual concern; matter of common interest ‖ 那是我们最～的事。That was our foremost concern. / That was what we were most concerned about. ‖ 她只为自己着想,从不～别人。She thinks only of herself, and never cares about other people. ‖ 他对此事不太～。He doesn't show much concern about it.

【关押】 guānyā 〈动〉 lock up; put into prison; imprison; confine; keep in custody: 把某人～起来 cast/put/throw sb into prison; lock sb up/away ‖ 他被～了五年。He underwent five years' imprisonment/confinement. / He was confined for five years. ‖ 犯罪嫌疑人被～在警察局。The suspect was held in custody in the police station.

【关于】 guānyú 〈介〉 about; on; concerning; with regard/respect (to); in/with reference (to): ～孩子的教育问题,我们曾给他写过几封信。We wrote to him several times concerning children's education. ‖ ～这个问题,我们可以在下次会上讨论。As regards/In regard to/With regard to this question, we can discuss it at the next meeting. ‖ 这几本书是～如何提高语言技能的。These books are concerned with how to improve language skills.

【关栈】 guānzhàn 〈名〉 bonded warehouse

【关张】 guānzhāng 〈动〉 (of a business) close down; shut down; go out of business

【关长】 guānzhǎng 〈名〉 head of the Customs

【关照】 guānzhào ❶〈动〉 look after; take care of: 母亲不在,谁来～孩子? Who will assume the care of the child in his mother's absence? ‖ 请多～她。I commend her to your notice. ❷〈动〉 notify; inform; tell: 回来后请～一声。Let me know when you are back. ‖ 医生特别～他不要再抽烟。The doctor told him specifically not to smoke any more. ❸〈名〉 care and help; concern: 给予/得到特别～ give/receive special care ‖ 在好友的～下 under the care of a good friend ‖ 多谢～。Many thanks for your help.

【关中】 Guānzhōng 〈名〉 Central Shaanxi: ～平原 Central Shaanxi Plain

【关注】 guānzhù ❶〈动〉 be deeply concerned; follow with interests; pay close attention: ～亚洲的发展和繁荣 follow Asia's development and progress towards prosperity ‖ 对局势表示极大～ show/express great concern over the situation ❷〈名〉 concern and attention; interest: 引起当局～ arouse the concern of the authorities ‖ 引起广泛～ draw wide attention; attract widespread attention ‖ 全世界都在～着我们的改革。The whole world is watching our reforms. / The eyes of the world are upon our reforms. ‖ 这个问题受到公众的普遍～。There is widespread public concern about this problem.

【关子】 guānzi 〈名〉 ❶ climax (of a novel/drama, etc): ⇨卖～ ❷ key to a matter; crux/heart of a matter

观 guān

❶〈动〉 look (at); watch; observe; behold: ～天象 observe movements of planets and stars ⇨～察; ～光; 坐井～天 ❷〈名〉 view; sight: ⇨改～; 外～; 壮～ ❸〈名〉 outlook; concept; conception; point of view: 历史～ conception of history ⇨价值～; 世界～

⇨guàn

【观测】 guāncè 〈动〉 ❶ observe (and measure); survey: ～风力 gauge the intensity of wind ‖ ～气象 make meteorological/weather observation ‖ 天体～ astronomical observation ❷ watch and analyze; keep/take a lookout (for); size up: ～敌情 keep a lookout for the enemy

【～点】 guāncèdiǎn 〈名〉 observation/observing point

【～队】 guāncèduì 〈名〉 expedition of observation

【～计】 guāncèjì 〈名〉 sight gauge

【～器】 guāncèqì 〈名〉 observational device; observer

【～哨】 guāncèshào 〈名〉 observation point/post

【～台】 guāncètái 〈名〉 measuring platform; observing station; observatory

【～员】 guāncèyuán 〈名〉 observer; surveyor

【～站】 guāncèzhàn 〈名〉 observation station; observatory

【～值】 guāncèzhí 〈名〉 observed value

【观察】 guānchá 〈动〉 observe; watch; examine: ～蚂蚁的习性 observe the habits of ants ‖ ～某人 observe sb; keep sb under observation ‖ 住院～ be hospitalized for observation ‖ 联合国～部队 UN observer force ‖ 这些问题有待～研究。These questions await more careful observation and study. ‖ 只要你留心～,就会发现别人注意不到的东西。You will find things that others fail to notice as long as you are observant.

【～窗】 guānchácuāng 〈名〉 viewport

【～机】 guānchájī 〈名〉 observation aircraft

【～家】 guānchájiā 〈名〉 observer: 政治～ political observer

【～期】 guāncháqī 〈名〉 period under observation

〖～哨〗 guāncháshào 〈名〉 sentry; observation post
〖～所〗 guānchásuǒ 〈名〉[军事] observation post
〖～员〗 guāncháyuán 〈名〉 observer: 官方～ official observer ‖ 军事～ military observer
【观潮派】 guāncháopài 〈名〉 person who takes a wait-and-see attitude
【观点】 guāndiǎn 〈名〉 ❶ view; viewpoint; point of view; standpoint: 阐明自己的～ explain/define one's point of view ‖ 持不同/相同的～ hold a different/the same view ‖ 放弃自己的～ give up one's view; abandon one's view ‖ 坚持自己的～ stick to one's own point of view; keep one's stand ‖ 接受某人的～ accept/adopt sb's view ‖ 同意某人的～ agree with sb's stand ‖ 传统/激进/正统的～ traditional/radical/orthodox view ‖ 阶级～ class standpoint ‖ 马克思主义～ Marxist standpoint; Marxist point of view ‖ 群众～ mass viewpoint ‖ 从美学～来看 from an aesthetic standpoint ‖ 她的演讲准确地反映了政府的～。Her speech accurately reflects the views of the government. ❷ political view/stand/position
【观风】 guānfēng 〈动〉 serve as a lookout; be on the lookout
【观感】 guāngǎn 〈名〉 impressions; observations: 旅日～ impressions of Japan ‖ 旅游～ impressions of a journey ‖ 一位英国作家的中国～ a British writer's impressions of China
【观光】 guānguāng 〈动〉 go sightseeing; visit; tour: 到各地旅游～ visit places and see things ‖ 骑自行车～ take a cycling/biking tour ‖ ～旅游 sightseeing tour
〖～电梯〗 guānguāng diàntī 〈名〉 sightseeing lift
〖～客〗 guānguāngkè 〈名〉 tourist; sightseer
〖～农业〗 guānguāng nóngyè 〈名〉 sightseeing agriculture; tourism-oriented agriculture
〖～团〗 guānguāngtuán 〈名〉 sightseeing party; tour group
【观过知人】 guānguò-zhīrén 〈熟〉 get to know a person by his faults; understand what one really is by what weakness he has
【观看】 guānkàn 〈动〉 watch; view; see: ～风景 take in sights; see sights ‖ ～日出 see/watch the sunrise ‖ ～演出 watch a performance ‖ 通过电视～比赛 watch a match on television ‖ 这部电影仅供成人～。The film is for adults only.
【观礼】 guānlǐ 〈动〉 attend a celebration/ceremony
〖～台〗 guānlǐtái 〈名〉 reviewing stand; visitors' stand: 登上～ ascend a reviewing stand
【观摩】 guānmó 〈动〉 view and emulate; participate in a workshop; visit and draw on each other's experience: ～教学 demonstration lecture ‖ ～演出 demonstration (before fellow artists) for emulation and exchange of experience
【观念】 guānniàn 〈名〉 idea; sense; concept; conception: 败坏道德～ ruin moral concepts; injure sense of morality ‖ 改变教育～ change the conceptions of education ‖ 破除旧～ shatter old ideas ‖ 根据传统～ from the traditional ideas ‖ 吸收新～,学习新方法 pick up new ideas and learn new methods ‖ 是非～ concept of right and wrong ‖ 她的家庭～很强。She is very family conscious. ‖ 她缺乏时间～。She has no idea of time. ‖ 这些村民法律～淡薄。The legal sense of those villagers is weak.
〖～形态〗 guānniàn xíngtài 〈名〉 ideology
【观赏】 guānshǎng 〈动〉 enjoy the sight (of); (view and) admire/enjoy: ～烟火 enjoy/watch the fireworks display ‖ ～演出 attend/enjoy a performance ‖ ～月亮 admire the moon
〖～艺术〗 guānshǎng yìshù 〈名〉 visual arts
〖～鱼〗 guānshǎngyú 〈名〉 fancy fish; pet fish; ornamental fish
〖～园艺〗 guānshǎng yuányì 〈名〉 ornamental gardening/horticulture
〖～植物〗 guānshǎng zhíwù 〈名〉 ornamental/decorative plant: ～园 ornamental garden
【观世音】 Guānshìyīn 〈名〉 Avalokitesvara [one of Buddhisattvas]; Goddess of Mercy
【观望】 guānwàng 〈动〉 ❶ wait and see; look on (from sidelines): 持～态度 take a wait-and-see attitude ‖ 一位老妇人遭抢劫,他却在一旁～。He just stood looking on while an old lady was robbed. ❷ look around: 四下～ look around
【观象台】 guānxiàngtái 〈名〉 observatory
【观音】 Guānyīn 〈俗称〉 = 观世音 Guānshìyīn: ～菩萨 Mother Buddha
【观音粉】 guānyīnfěn = 观音土 guānyīntǔ
【观音土】 guānyīntǔ 〈名〉 a kind of white clay (which famine victims used to eat to appease their hunger)
【观音竹】 guānyīnzhú 〈名〉 fernleaf hedge bamboo
【观瞻】 guānzhān ❶〈名〉 sight/view/image and its impression: 有碍～ be unsightly; be repugnant to the eye; offend the eye ‖ 以壮～ make a better sight/view ❷〈动〉 enjoy the sight (of); (view and) admire/enjoy: 寺庙重新开放后,～者络绎不绝。The temple has been drawing big crowds since it was reopened.
【观战】 guānzhàn 〈动〉 watch a battle/fight/game
【观照】 guānzhào 〈动〉 scrutinize; carefully observe; examine: ～传统文化 carefully observe the cultural heritages
【观者如堵】 guānzhě-rúdǔ 〈熟〉 spectators stand round like a wall; a big crowd of spectators
【观止】 guānzhǐ 〈动〉 good enough to stop reading/watching; suffice for one's need in reading/watching: ⇨叹为～
【观众】 guānzhòng 〈名〉 audience; viewer; spectator: 吸引～ attract an audience; draw a crowd ‖ 大批～ a mass of spectators ‖ 电视～ television viewers ‖ 电影～ film audience ‖ 剧院～ audience at a theatre ‖ 现场～ live audience ‖ 全场～都大笑起来。The whole house started laughing. ‖ 这座体育场可容纳六万名～。The stadium can hold/seat sixty thousand spectators.
〖～席〗 guānzhòngxí 〈名〉 auditorium (of a theatre); grandstand (of a stadium)

纶 guān

⇨lún
【纶巾】 guānjīn 〈名〉〈方〉 scarf/kerchief with a blue ribbon

官 guān

〈名〉❶ government official; office holder; officer: 大～ high/top-level official ‖ 外交～ diplomat; diplomatic official ❷ official; state-owned; government-run: ⇨～办;～价;～商 ❸ public; general: ⇨～话 ❹ organ: ⇨感～;五～
【官办】 guānbàn 〈形〉 government-run: ～企业 state-owned enterprise
【官报】 guānbào 〈名〉〈旧〉 official newspaper
【官报私仇】 guānbào-sīchóu = 公报私仇 gōngbào-sīchóu
【官本位】 guānběnwèi 〈名〉 official rank standard
【官逼民反】 guānbī-mínfǎn 〈熟〉 official exploitation drives the people to rebellion
【官兵】 guānbīng 〈名〉 ❶ officers and men: 处理～关系 handle the relationship between officers and the rank and file ‖ ～一致 unity between officers and men ‖ 一支一千多～的队伍 a force of over a thousand officers and men ❷〈旧〉 government troops
【官舱】 guāncāng 〈名〉〈旧〉 cabin class (on a ship)
【官差】 guānchāi 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ public errand/business: 出～ go on a public errand/business ❷ petty officer
【官场】 guānchǎng 〈名〉〈贬〉 officialdom; official circles
【官倒】 guāndǎo 〈名〉 ❶ official profiteering ❷ official profiteer; official speculator
【官邸】 guāndǐ 〈名〉 official residence/mansion: 一处/所～ an official residence ‖ 首相～ prime minister's residence ‖ 总统～ president's residence
【官督商办】 guāndū-shāngbàn 〈动〉 be government-supervised and merchant-managed
【官方】 guānfāng 〈名〉 government: 得到～许可 obtain official authorization ‖ 来自～的消息 news/information from an official source ‖ ～报纸 official/government newspaper ‖ ～媒体 official/government media ‖ ～人士 government officials ‖ ～统计数据 official figures ‖ 以～身份 in an official capacity
〖～汇率〗 guānfāng huìlǜ 〈名〉 official exchange rate
〖～牌价〗 guānfāng páijià 〈名〉 official market quotation; official listed price
〖～语言〗 guānfāng yǔyán 〈名〉 official language
【官费】 guānfèi 〈名〉〈旧〉 fund from the government
【官风】 guānfēng 〈名〉 working style of government organs
【官俸】 guānfèng 〈名〉〈旧〉 salaries of government officials
【官服】 guānfú 〈名〉〈旧〉 official robe/dress
【官府】 guānfǔ 〈名〉 ❶ local authorities ❷ [in former times] administrative body
【官复原职】 guānfùyuánzhí 〈动〉 be reinstated in one's former position; be restored to one's former post/rank
【官官相护】 guānguān-xiānghù 〈熟〉 bureaucrats/officials protect each other; officials shield each other
【官话】 guānhuà 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 Chinese common language; Mandarin (Chinese) ❷ official jargon; bureaucratic tone

【官宦】 guānhuàn 〈名〉〈书〉 government official：～人家 official's family
【官家】 guānjiā 〈名〉〈古〉❶ government ❷ emperor ❸ government official
【官价】 guānjià 〈名〉 official price/rate
【官架子】 guānjiàzi 〈名〉 bureaucratic airs
【官阶】 guānjiē 〈名〉 official rank
【官爵】 guānjué 〈名〉〈旧〉 rank title of nobility; official rank/title
【官军】 guānjūn 〈名〉〈旧〉 government troops
【官款】 guānkuǎn 〈名〉〈旧〉 public/government money
【官吏】 guānlì 〈名〉〈旧〉 government official
【官僚】 guānliáo 〈名〉❶ bureaucrats：～机构 bureaucratic apparatus; bureaucracy ‖ ～买办 bureaucrat-comprador ‖ ～政府 bureaucratic government ‖ ～作风 bureaucracy; bureaucratic behaviour; red tape; officialism ‖ 这个人真～！ How bureaucratic he is! ❷ bureaucracy
〖～主义〗 guānliáozhǔyì 〈名〉 bureaucratism; officialism：克服～ overcome bureaucracy
〖～资本〗 guānliáo zīběn 〈名〉 bureaucratic capital; capital owned by bureaucratic-capitalist class：～主义 bureaucratic capitalism ‖ 官僚垄断资本 bureaucrat-monopoly capital
〖～资产阶级〗 guānliáo zīchǎnjiējí 〈名〉 bureaucratic-capitalist class
【官路】 guānlù 〈名〉❶ government-built thoroughfare; public thoroughfare ❷ official career
【官迷】 guānmí 〈名〉 person who has a strong desire for power; office-seeker：他是个～。He is avaricious of power.
【官名】 guānmíng 〈名〉❶〈旧〉 formal name (of a person) ❷ official rank/title
【官能】 guānnéng 〈名〉 (organic) function; sense
〖～团〗 guānnéngtuán 〈名〉[化学] functional group
〖～心理学〗 guānnéng xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 faculty psychology
〖～性〗 guānnéngxìng 〈形〉 functional：～失语症 functional aphasia ‖ ～心脏病 functional heart disease
〖～症〗 guānnéngzhèng 〈名〉 functional disease
【官派】 guānpài ＝官气 guānqì
【官气】 guānqì 〈名〉 bureaucratic airs; bureaucratism：～十足 put on too many bureaucratic airs/mannerisms
【官腔】 guānqiāng 〈名〉 bureaucratese; official jargon; bureaucratic tone：打～ speak in a bureaucratic tone; use bureaucratese
【官清民自安】 guān qīng mín zì ān 〈熟〉 a clean government appeases the people
【官人】 guānrén 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ government official ❷ [of a woman addressing her husband in early vernacular] my husband ❸ mister; sir
【官纱】 guānshā 〈名〉〈旧〉 silk presented as a tribute
【官商】 guānshāng 〈名〉❶ government-owned business ❷ bureaucrat-like personnel in a government-owned business
【官舍】 guānshè 〈名〉 official residence
【官身】 guānshēn 〈名〉 office-holder
【官书】 guānshū 〈名〉❶〈旧〉 book published/compiled by government ❷〈书〉 government papers/document; official document/papers; public document/papers
【官署】 guānshǔ 〈名〉 government office
【官司】 guānsi 〈名〉❶ lawsuit：一场～ a lawsuit ‖ 打～ contend at law ‖ 打赢～ win/gain a lawsuit ⇨吃～ ❷ battle of words：⇨笔墨～
【官厅】 guāntīng 〈名〉〈旧〉 government office
【官位】 guānwèi 〈名〉 official position; office
【官衔】 guānxián 〈名〉 official title
【官样文章】 guānyàng-wénzhāng 〈熟〉 bureaucratic red tape; mere formalities; officialese
【官瘾】 guānyǐn 〈名〉 appetite/lust/desire for power：～很大 have intense desire for power; be avaricious of power
【官印】 guānyìn 〈名〉 official seal
【官员】 guānyuán 〈名〉 official; officer; office-bearer：一个/名/位～ an official ‖ 任命～ nominate officials ‖ 选举～ elect officials ‖ 高级～ high-/top-level official ‖ 联合国～ UN officials ‖ 外交～ diplomatic official ‖ 文武～ civilian/civil and military officials ‖ 行政～ administrative officer ‖ 移民局～ immigration officer ‖ 政府～ government official
【官运】 guānyùn 〈名〉 luck in being promoted as an official
〖～亨通〗 guānyùn-hēngtōng 〈熟〉 have a successful official career
【官长】 guānzhǎng 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ official ❷ army officer
【官职】 guānzhí 〈名〉 government post; official position
【官佐】 guānzuǒ 〈名〉〈旧〉 military official

冠 guān 〈名〉❶ hat; cap：衣～整齐 be neatly dressed ‖ 免～照片 bare-headed photograph ⇨桂～；怒发冲～；王～ ❷ hat-shaped thing：⇨花～；鸡～；树～
⇨guàn
【冠盖】 guāngài 〈名〉❶ official hats and canopies ❷ (high-ranking) officials
〖～如云〗 guāngài-rúyún 〈熟〉 a cloud/gathering of high officials
〖～相望〗 guāngài-xiāngwàng 〈熟〉 constant exchange of high officials' visits between two nations
【冠剪】 guānjiǎn 〈名〉 crown scissors
【冠螺】 guānluó 〈名〉 helmet shell
【冠冕】 guānmiǎn ❶〈名〉 royal crown; official hat ❷〈形〉 stately; ceremonious
〖～堂皇〗 guānmiǎn-tánghuáng 〈熟〉 high-sounding; high toned：～的话 high-sounding words
【冠鼠】 guānshǔ 〈名〉 crested rat
【冠瓦】 guānwǎ 〈名〉 crown-tile; plane-tile
【冠细胞】 guānxìbāo 〈名〉 cap cell
【冠心病】 guānxīnbìng 〈名〉 coronary (heart) disease：～患者 coronary heart patient ‖ ～监护病房 coronary care unit (CCU) ‖ ～专家 expert for coronary heart disease
【冠心衰竭】 guānxīn shuāijié 〈名〉 coronary failure
【冠鸦】 guānyā 〈名〉 hooded/wattle crow
【冠周炎】 guānzhōuyán 〈名〉[医学] pericoronitis
【冠状病毒】 guānzhuàng bìngdú 〈名〉 coronavirus
【冠状动脉】 guānzhuàng dòngmài 〈名〉 coronary artery
〖～闭塞〗 guānzhuàng dòngmài bìsè 〈名〉 coronary artery occlusion
〖～痉挛〗 guānzhuàng dòngmài jìngluán 〈名〉 coronarospasm
〖～心脏病〗 guānzhuàng dòngmài xīnzàngbìng 〈名〉 coronary heart disease
〖～炎〗 guānzhuàng dòngmàiyán 〈名〉 coronaritis; coronary arteritis
〖～硬化〗 guānzhuàng dòngmài yìnghuà 〈名〉 coronary arteriosclerosis
〖～造影〗 guānzhuàng dòngmài zàoyǐng 〈名〉 coronarography
【冠状静脉】 guānzhuàng jìngmài 〈名〉 coronary vein
【冠状循环】 guānzhuàng xúnhuán 〈名〉 coronary circulation
【冠子】 guānzi 〈名〉 crest; comb; crown：鸡～ cockscomb; crown

矜 guān ❶ ＝鳏 guān ❷ ＝瘝 guān
⇨jīn; qín

莞 guān 〈名〉 long-stem water grass
⇨wǎn

倌 guān 〈名〉❶ herdsman; livestock keeper：马～儿 groom ‖ 羊～儿 shepherd ❷〈旧〉 hired hand in certain trades such as restaurant：⇨堂～儿

棺 guān 〈名〉 coffin：水晶～ crystal coffin ⇨～材
【棺材】 guāncai 〈名〉 coffin：一副/个/具/口～ a coffin ‖ ～铺 coffin shop
【棺床】 guānchuáng 〈名〉 coffin platform
【棺椁】 guānguǒ 〈名〉❶ inner and outer coffins ❷ coffin
【棺架】 guānjià 〈名〉 bier
【棺木】 guānmù 〈名〉 coffin：一副/具～ a coffin

瘝 guān 〈名〉〈书〉 sickness; pain

鳏 guān ❶〈动〉 be widowered：⇨～夫 ❷〈名〉 widower
【鳏夫】 guānfū 〈名〉 widower：～寡妇 widows and widowers ‖ 他 50 岁时就成了～。He was widowed at the age of 50.
【鳏寡孤独】 guān-guǎ-gū-dú 〈熟〉❶ widowers, widows, orphans, and the childless ❷ incapacitated and helpless people

【鳏居】 guānjū 〈动〉 live as a widower/bachelor; (of a man) live alone

guǎn

馆 guǎn 〈名〉 ❶ accommodation for guests/tourists: ⇨宾～; 旅～ ❷ magnificent residence; mansion: ⇨公～ ❸ 〈旧〉 government office ❹ embassy; consulate; legation: ⇨领事～; 使～ ❺ place for public cultural activities; venue: 博物～; 体育～; 图书～ ❻ 〈旧〉 private school: 设～糊口 make a living by teaching in one's home ‖ 坐～ teach in a private school ❼ service establishment: 印书～ publishing house; publisher ⇨茶～; 照相～

【馆藏】 guǎncáng 〈动〉 (of a library, museum, etc) have a collection (of); house: ～丰富 have a rich collection ‖ 那家图书馆～50 万册图书。The library houses 500,000 books. ‖ 这家博物馆～文物 20,000 件。This museum has a collection of 20,000 cultural relics.

【馆员】 guǎnyuán 〈名〉 librarian; archivist: 助理～ library assistant; assistant archivist

【馆长】 guǎnzhǎng 〈名〉 curator: 博物馆/美术馆/图书馆～ curator of a museum/art gallery/library

【馆子】 guǎnzi 〈名〉 〈口〉 restaurant; eating house: 一个/家～ a restaurant ‖ 下/吃～ eat at a restaurant; eat out

琯 guǎn 〈名〉 〈古〉 [乐器] jade flute

辖 guǎn 〈名〉 〈书〉 iron coating of the hub; hub sleeve

筦 guǎn ＝ 管 guǎn

痯 guǎn 〈形〉 〈书〉 tired; sick

管 guǎn ❶ 〈名〉 wind musical instrument: ⇨～弦乐; 单簧～ ❷ 〈名〉 tube; pipe: ⇨钢～; 软～ ❸ 〈名〉 〈书〉 writing brush: 握～犹豫 hold a brush hesitating (what to write) ❹ 〈量〉 [for tube-shaped objects]: 一～笛子 a flute ‖ 一～牙膏 a tube of toothpaste ‖ 两～毛笔 two writing brushes ❺ 〈名〉 tube-shaped electric device; valve; tube: ⇨电子～; 显像～ ❻ 〈名〉 [生理] duct; canal; tube ❼ 〈动〉 administer; govern; have jurisdiction: 这个法院不～结婚和离婚。This court has no jurisdiction over marriage and divorce. ‖ 这所大学归教育部～。This university is under the administration of the Ministry of Education. ‖ 这一地区归陕西省～。Shaanxi Province has jurisdiction over this district. / This district is under the jurisdiction of Shaanxi Province. ❽ 〈动〉 attend to; undertake; be in charge (of); have charge (of): ～家务 manage a household; run a house ‖ ～一个班的学生 be in charge of a class ‖ 主～一个分店 be in charge of a branch ‖ 你不在时,谁～孩子? Who attends to your child while you are away? ‖ 这儿谁～事? Who's in charge here? ‖ 这事不能没人～。This matter can not be left to take care of itself. ‖ 这种事不属我～。Such matters are out of my orbit. ‖ 这些账由主任亲自～。These books are under the care of the director himself. ❾ 〈动〉 subject sb to discipline: ⇨～教 ❿ 〈动〉 be concerned (about); care/bother (about); interfere (with): ～好你自己的事! Confine your attention to your own affairs. ‖ 不要～别人的私事。Don't interfere with others' personal concerns/affairs. ‖ 少～闲事! Mind your own concern/business/affairs! ‖ 我不～别人怎么想。I don't care about what others think. ⓫ 〈动〉 furnish; provide; supply; ensure; guarantee: ～吃～住 provide/furnish sb with food and accommodations; supply food and accommodations for sb ⓬ 〈连〉 despite; no matter who/how/what/etc: ～它天晴还是下雨,我都得回家。Rain or shine, I must go home. ⓭ 〈介〉 [used in the pattern 管…叫…:] call: ～他叫"老板" call him "boss" ‖ 你～她叫什么? How do you address her? ‖ 英语～"电脑"叫什么? What's the English for "电脑"? ⓮ 〈介〉 〈方〉 from; to: 没钱～你爸要。Go to your father if you need money.

【管板】 guǎnbǎn 〈名〉 tube sheet/plate

【管胞】 guǎnbāo 〈名〉 [植物] tracheid

【管保】 guǎnbǎo 〈动〉 be sure; guarantee; assure: 你能～她会来吗? Are you sure she will come? ‖ 我～这办法行。I guarantee this method will work well.

【管鼻类】 guǎnbílèi 〈名〉 [鸟类] tubinares

【管壁】 guǎnbì 〈名〉 pipe shell; tube wall

【管不着】 guǎnbuzháo 〈动〉 have no right to interfere/intervene; be none of sb's business/concern: 这事你～。It's none of your business/concern.

【管材】 guǎncái 〈名〉 tubing; tubular product

【管虫】 guǎnchóng 〈名〉 [动物] tube worm

【管道】 guǎndào 〈名〉 ❶ pipeline; piping; tubing; conduit: 一条～ a pipeline ‖ ～安装 pipeline installation ‖ ～安装工 pipeliner; pipeline worker; plumber ‖ ～公司 pipeline company ‖ 断裂/破裂/泄漏的～ fractured/burst/leaking pipe ‖ 煤气～gas piping ‖ 污水～ sewage conduit; sewage pipe/pipeline ‖ 这条街道正在铺设供水～。The street is being piped for water. ❷ 〈方〉 channel: 对话～ dialogue channel

【管段】 guǎnduàn 〈名〉 jurisdiction zone; beat

【管饭】 guǎnfàn 〈动〉 provide/furnish sb with free meals/board; feed: 每月 500 元,还～ pay sb 500 *yuan* a month with free board

【管风琴】 guǎnfēngqín 〈名〉 (pipe) organ

【管钢】 guǎngāng 〈名〉 tubular steel

【管核】 guǎnhé 〈名〉 [植物] tube nucleus

【管护】 guǎnhù 〈动〉 manage and protect: ～树林 manage and protect forests

【管家】 guǎnjiā ❶ 〈动〉 keep/run a household; keep home; manage one's home/a household; housekeep: 管好家不仅仅是妻子的责任。It is not only the duty of a wife to run a household effectively. ‖ 你妻子会不会～? Is your wife a good housekeeper? ❷ 〈名〉 steward; butler ❸ 〈名〉 manager; housekeeper

〖～婆〗 guǎnjiāpó 〈名〉 ❶ stewardess; chief female servant ❷ female housekeeper; housewife

【管见】 guǎnjiàn 〈名〉 〈谦〉 my tunnel vision; my (humble) opinion; my (limited) understanding: 略陈～ briefly state my humble opinion ‖ ～所及 in my humble opinion/understanding

【管教】 guǎnjiào 〈动〉 ❶ ＝ 管保 guǎnbǎo ❷ control; discipline; subject sb to discipline; restrain and instruct: ～孩子 rule (over) one's children ‖ ～太严 too rigid parental control ‖ 孩子都得～才行。Every child needs discipline. ‖ 他们的父亲对他们～很严。Their father is very strict with them. ‖ 这些孩子不听～。These children were beyond control. ❸ reeducate/reform/convert (juvenile delinquents, criminals, etc) through labour: 解除～ relieved from surveillance and reeducation through labour

〖～干部〗 guǎnjiào gànbù 〈名〉 officer at a reformatory

〖～所〗 guǎnjiàosuǒ 〈名〉 reformatory

【管界】 guǎnjiè 〈名〉 ❶ area/land under control; jurisdiction zone ❷ boundary of an area under jurisdiction

【管井】 guǎnjǐng 〈名〉 [水利] tube well

【管控】 guǎnkòng 〈动〉 manage and control; control

【管口鱼】 guǎnkǒuyú 〈名〉 trumpet fish; flutemouth

【管窥】 guǎnkuī 〈动〉 have a restricted view; have a limited understanding

〖～蠡测〗 guǎnkuī-lícè 〈熟〉 look at the sky through a bamboo tube and measure a sea with a calabash—be restricted in vision and shallow in understanding

【管理】 guǎnlǐ ❶ 〈动〉 manage; administer; run: ～国家 manage/run a state ‖ ～家务 manage/keep/run a household; keep home/house ‖ ～交通秩序 regulate the traffic ‖ ～生产 manage production ‖ ～学校 operate/run a school ‖ ～资产 manage assets; administer upon an estate ‖ ～不善 be ill-managed; mismanage ‖ 精心～ manage with delicacy ‖ 妥善～ manage sth judiciously ‖ 那家公司～不善。The company is badly managed. ❷ 〈名〉 management; administration: 加强企业～ strengthen/consolidate the administration of an enterprise ‖ 向～部门反映 complain to the management ‖ 由于～不严 due to lax management ‖ ～才能 administrative genius/talent ‖ ～风格 management style ‖ ～机构 administrative setup; regulatory authority ‖ ～技术 managerial expertise/skill; administrative expertise/skill ‖ ～经验 administrative/management experience ‖ ～人才 managerial talent ‖ ～水平 management level; level of management ‖ ～条例 regulations for management; management regulations ‖ ～职能 management function ‖ 城市～ city administration ‖ 经济～ management of economy; economic management ‖ 科学～ scientific management ‖ 人事～ personnel management/administration;

human engineering ‖ 田间～ field management ‖ 统一～ unified administration ‖ 物业～ property management ‖ 行政～ administrative management ‖ 旅馆已移交我们～。The hotel has been left to our management. ❸〈动〉take care of; look after; tend: ～牲畜 tend the cattle ‖ 老师应当～好自己的学生。A teacher ought to have good control over his class.
〖～处〗 guǎnlǐchù 〈名〉management office: 公园～ park office
〖～动力学〗 guǎnlǐ dònglìxué 〈名〉management kinetics
〖～动态学〗 guǎnlǐ dòngtàixué 〈名〉dynamics of management
〖～费〗 guǎnlǐfèi 〈名〉❶ management fee ❷ administrative expense/cost; management expense
〖～工程学〗 guǎnlǐ gōngchéngxué 〈名〉management engineering
〖～经济学〗 guǎnlǐ jīngjìxué 〈名〉managerial economics; economics of management
〖～局〗 guǎnlǐjú 〈名〉(bureau of) administration
〖～会计〗 guǎnlǐ kuàijì 〈名〉accounting for management; administrative/management/managerial accounting: ～师 management/managerial accountant ‖ ～学 management/operational accounting
〖～人员〗 guǎnlǐ rényuán 〈名〉executive; administrator: 公司高级～ high executive of a company
〖～委员会〗 guǎnlǐ wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉management board/committee; board of management; administration/operating committee
〖～系统〗 guǎnlǐ xìtǒng 〈名〉management/administrative system
〖～员〗 guǎnlǐyuán 〈名〉attendant; warden; custodian; steward: 停车场～ parking lot attendant ‖ 养老院～ warden of a nursing home
〖～制度〗 guǎnlǐ zhìdù 〈名〉managerial system; regulatory regime
【管料】 guǎnliào 〈名〉tubing: 金属/塑料～ metal/plastic tubing
【管路】 guǎnlù 〈名〉[机械] pipeline: 铺设～ lay a pipeline
【管片儿】 guǎnpiànr 〈名〉jurisdiction zone; beat
【管钳子】 guǎnqiánzi 〈名〉pipe wrench/gripper: 一把～ a pipe wrench
【管区】 guǎnqū 〈名〉district (under jurisdiction/control)
【管纱】 guǎnshā 〈名〉[纺织] cop
【管事】 guǎnshì ❶〈动〉look after affairs; run affairs; be in charge: 这里谁～? Who's in charge here? ❷〈形〉useful; effective; efficacious: 不～ be of no effect; not work ‖ 这种药病人吃了～吗? Will the patient benefit from this drug? ‖ 这种药很～，一吃就见效。This medicine has an immediate effect. ❸〈名〉〈旧〉butler/steward (in a family or business): 女～ stewardess
【管束】 guǎnshù 〈动〉control; discipline; subject sb to discipline; restrain and instruct: ～孩子 keep a child under control ‖ 严加～ keep under strict control
【管委会】 guǎnwěihuì 〈名〉〈简称〉management committee ⇨管理委员会
【管辖】 guǎnxiá 〈动〉have jurisdiction over; exercise control over; administer: 受～ be subject to the jurisdiction (of) ‖ ～范围 limits of jurisdiction; jurisdiction limits ‖ 在～之外 beyond the jurisdiction (of) ‖ 在直接～之下 under direct jurisdiction (of) ‖ 该市～十个区县。The city exercises control over ten districts and counties.
〖～权〗 guǎnxiáquán 〈名〉jurisdiction: 行使～ exercise jurisdiction (over sb) ‖ 有～权 have jurisdiction over a district ‖ 地方～ local jurisdiction ‖ 专属～ exclusive jurisdiction
【管闲事】 guǎn xiánshì 〈动〉meddle; be nosy; poke one's nose into others' business: 爱～的老太太 meddlesome old lady ‖ 别/少～! Stay/Keep out of what doesn't concern you! / Mind your own business! ‖ 她总是爱～。She is always trying to meddle. ‖ 用不着你来～。You have no call to interfere.
【管弦乐】 guǎnxiányuè 〈名〉orchestral music: 把奏鸣曲改编成～ orchestrate a sonata; instrument a sonata for orchestra ‖ ～音乐会 orchestral concert ‖ 莫扎特的～曲 Mozart's orchestral pieces
〖～队〗 guǎnxián yuèduì 〈名〉(symphony) orchestra
【管押】 guǎnyā 〈动〉take/keep (sb) into custody; detain
【管涌】 guǎnyǒng 〈名〉piping: 封堵～ stop up piping
【管用】 guǎnyòng 〈形〉useful; effective; efficacious: 不～ be of no effect ‖ 你给他讲了也不～。You will speak to him with no effect. ‖ 洗温泉对风湿病～。Hot springs are efficacious for rheumatism. ‖ 只有父亲的话对这孩子～。Only a word from his father has an effect on/upon the child.
【管乐】 guǎnyuè 〈名〉wind music
〖～队〗 guǎnyuèduì 〈名〉wind band/orchestra
〖～器〗 guǎnyuèqì 〈名〉wind instrument; tube
〖～曲〗 guǎnyuèqǔ 〈名〉wind music
【管账】 guǎnzhàng 〈动〉keep accounts/books
【管制】 guǎnzhì ❶〈动〉control: ～灯火 enforce a blackout ‖ ～物价 control prices ‖ ～商品/市场/价格 control commodity/market/price ❷〈名〉control: 加强空中～ strengthen aerial control ‖ 进行交通～ impose traffic control ‖ 实行外汇～ exercise foreign exchange control ‖ 价格～ price control ‖ 军事/枪支～ military/gun control ❸〈动〉put sb under surveillance: 交群众～ put sb under public surveillance
【管中窥豹】 guǎnzhōng-kuībào 〈熟〉look at a leopard through a bamboo tube—have a limited view/knowledge (of sth)
〖～，可见一斑〗 guǎn zhōng kuī bào, kě jiàn yī bān 〈熟〉looking at a leopard through a bamboo tube, one can see a spot—conjure up the whole through seeing a part of it; gain a general idea of sth by examining a part of it
【管钟】 guǎnzhōng 〈名〉[音乐] tubular bell
【管状花】 guǎnzhuànghuā 〈名〉tubular flower
【管状散热器】 guǎnzhuàng sànrèqì 〈名〉tubular cooler
【管状腺】 guǎnzhuàngxiàn 〈名〉tubular gland
【管自】 guǎnzì 〈副〉〈方〉❶ straight; straight-away; directly: 听到那个消息，他一句话也没说，～回家去了。Hearing the news, he hurried home without saying anything. ❷ single-mindedly; simply; just: 他～赚钱。He is just trying to make money. / He is bent exclusively on making money.
【管子】 guǎnzi 〈名〉pipe; tube: 一根～ a tube; a pipe ‖ 水～ water pipe
〖～工〗 guǎnzigōng 〈名〉plumber; pipe fitter
【管足】 guǎnzú 〈名〉[动物] tube foot; podium

鳍 guǎn 〈名〉[动物] ochetobius [a kind of tubular fresh waterfish with fine silver scale]

guàn

毌 guàn ＝贯 guàn

丱 guàn 〈名〉〈书〉child's hair bunched into two horns

观 guàn 〈名〉Taoist temple: ⇨道～ ⇨guān

贯 guàn ❶〈量〉〈旧〉a string of 1,000 coins: ⇨万～; 腰缠万～ ❷〈动〉pass through; cross; pierce; penetrate: ⇨～穿; 如雷～耳 ❸〈动〉connect; link up; thread together: 一座山脉横～小岛南北。A mountain chain lies across the island from north to south. ⇨～通 ❹〈动〉be versed in: 学～古今 be well versed in both ancient and modern learning ❺〈动〉file (in/out); move in a single file: 鱼～而入/出 file in/out; enter/leave in a single file ⇨连～ ❻〈名〉one's native place: ⇨籍～
【贯彻】 guànchè 〈动〉carry out/through; put into effect/operation; implement: ～到底 carry (a plan/system, etc) through to the end ‖ ～会议精神 act in the spirit of the conference ‖ ～某人的意图/指示 carry out sb's intention/order
【贯穿】 guànchuān 〈动〉❶ link up; cross; connect; run through: 隧道～几座大山。The tunnel runs through several mountains. ❷ ＝贯串 guànchuàn
〖～辐射〗 guànchuān fúshè 〈名〉penetrating radiation
〖～理论〗 guànchuān lǐlùn 〈名〉transversal theory
〖～切割〗 guànchuān qiēgē 〈名〉through cutting
〖～轴〗 guànchuānzhóu 〈名〉through-going shaft
【贯串】 guànchuàn 〈动〉penetrate; pierce through; go through; string: 她所有的小说都～着一种哀伤之情。A feeling of sadness runs through all her novels.
【贯通】 guàntōng 〈动〉❶ understand thoroughly; have a thorough knowledge (of); be well versed (in): ～中西医学 be well versed in both traditional Chinese medicine and western medicine ‖ 豁然～ suddenly see everything in clear light; awaken to

sth suddenly ❸ link/join up; thread together; connect: 一条～五个国家十座城市的公路线 a route structure which takes in ten cities in five countries ‖ 高速公路已全线～。The expressway has been completely joined/linked up.

【贯众】 guànzhòng 〈名〉[中药] rhizome of cyrtomium

【贯注】 guànzhù 〈动〉❶ concentrate (on); be absorbed (in): 全神～ be wholly absorbed (in); be rapt (in) ‖ 全神～地听 listen with rapt attention ❷ be connected (in meaning/mood): 这些概念一气～而成为了一种理论。These ideas are well connected to form a theory.

冠 guàn ❶〈动〉〈书〉put on a hat/cap ❷〈动〉rank first/the best; be first; get/take a first: 勇～三军 distinguish oneself by being peerless in battle ❸〈名〉champion; first place; best: 三连～ three-time champion ‖ 数学成绩居全校之～ rank first in mathematics in the school ‖ 在歌咏比赛中夺～ rank first/the best in a singing contest ❹〈动〉crown with; precede with/by: 在名字前应～以头衔。Names should be preceded with/by titles.

⇨guān

【冠词】 guàncí 〈名〉article: 定/不定～ definite/indefinite article

【冠军】 guànjūn 〈名〉first place; champion; championship; title: 打败～ beat/defeat a champion ‖ 获得～ win a crown/championship ‖ 囊括全部～ chalk up/bag all the championships ‖ 稳拿～ be certain to win the championship ‖ 争夺～ jostle/vie (with sb) for the first place; fight for the championship ‖ 奥运会/世界/亚洲～ Olympic/world/Asian title-holder ‖ 本届～ reigning champion ‖ 个人～ singles title ‖ 全能～ all-round champion ‖ 男子单打世界～ world champion in men's singles ‖ 拳击/乒乓球～ boxing/table-tennis champion ‖ 卫冕～ defending champion ‖ 利物浦和阿森纳的这场比赛将决出～。The match between Liverpool and Arsenal will decide the championship.

〖～称号〗 guànjūn chēnghào 〈名〉championship: 保住～ defend a championship ‖ 夺取大学生篮球联赛～ capture the intercollegiate basketball championship ‖ 赢得世界高尔夫球赛～ win the world golf championship

〖～队〗 guànjūnduì 〈名〉champion team

〖～花〗 guànjūnhuā 〈名〉[植物] champion

〖～赛〗 guànjūnsài 〈名〉championships; title match

【冠名】 guànmíng 〈动〉give a name to; be named: 这个体育场被～为工人体育场。The stadium was named the Workers' Stadium.

〖～权〗 guànmíngquán 〈名〉right to name; naming rights: 获得～ acquire the naming rights; obtain the right to name

掼 guàn 〈动〉〈方〉❶ throw; toss; fling; hurl: ～石头 throw a stone ❷ fall; tumble; throw down: ～倒在地 tumble to the ground ‖ ～跟头 tumble over; trip and fall; take a fall ‖ ～了个倒栽葱 fall headlong; land on one's head

【掼跤】 guànjiāo 〈动〉〈方〉❶ throw sb down; wrestle ❷ tumble; fall over/down

【掼炮】 guànpào 〈名〉torpedo [a kind of firecracker]

【掼纱帽】 guàn shāmào 〈动〉throw away one's official hat—resign in anger; quit government post in anger

涫 guàn 〈动〉〈书〉❶ boil: ～汤 boiling soup/water ❷ wash one's face and hands

【涫沸】 guànfèi 〈动〉boil

惯 guàn 〈动〉❶ habituate; be used/accustomed to; be in the habit of: 你可能刚开始觉得难,以后就～了。You may find it hard at the very beginning, but you will get used to it soon. ‖ 她一个人生活～了,并不觉得寂寞。She had habituated herself to the solitary life and had no feeling of loneliness. / She was habituated to the solitary life and had no feeling of loneliness. ‖ 我吃不～米饭。I'm not used to rice. ‖ 这孩子任性～了。The child was accustomed to having her own way. ❷ indulge; spoil; pamper: 别把孩子～坏了。Don't spoil/pamper your child. ‖ 这孩子～得不成样子。The child is so frightfully spoilt.

【惯常】 guàncháng ❶〈形〉habitual; customary; regular: ～的笑容 habitual smile ‖ ～睡觉时间 customary bedtime ❷〈副〉often; most of the time: ～不吸烟的人 non-smoker ‖ 我～并不迟到。I'm not late, usually. ❸〈形〉usual; regular: ～坐的椅子 one's usual chair

【惯盗】 guàndào 〈名〉professional/hardened thief/bandit/robber

【惯犯】 guànfàn 〈名〉habitual/persistent offender; hardened/inveterate/habitual criminal; recidivist: 一个/名～ a habitual offender ‖ 一伙～ a gang of hardened criminals

【惯匪】 guànfěi 〈名〉hardened bandit; professional brigand: 一个/名～ a hardened bandit ‖ 一伙～ a gang of professional brigands

【惯技】 guànjì 〈名〉〈贬〉customary tactic; old trick

【惯家】 guànjia 〈名〉〈贬〉old hand; stager

【惯例】 guànlì 〈名〉convention; usual/regular/common practice; habitual/standard/conventional practice: 按照～ by convention; on a routine basis ‖ 打破～ break with precedent; not follow the customary/conventional practice ‖ 违反～ depart from the regular practice ‖ 遵循国际～ abide by/observe/follow the international practice ‖ 用右手握手是一种公认的～。Using the right hand to shake hands is an accepted/recognized convention.

【惯量】 guànliàng 〈名〉[物理] inertia

【惯骗】 guànpiàn 〈名〉hardened swindler

【惯窃】 guànqiè 〈名〉hardened/habitual thief

【惯偷】 guàntōu 〈名〉hardened/habitual thief

【惯性】 guànxìng 〈名〉[物理] inertia: 在～的作用下运动 move under inertia

〖～定律〗 guànxìng dìnglǜ 〈名〉law of inertia

〖～飞行导弹〗 guànxìng fēixíng dǎodàn 〈名〉coasting missile; coaster

〖～力〗 guànxìnglì 〈名〉inertia force

〖～调速器〗 guànxìng tiáosùqì 〈名〉inertia governor

【惯用】 guànyòng 〈动〉habitually practise; consistently use: ～伎俩 favourite dodge; customary tactic; old trick ‖ ～欺骗手段 consistently used means

〖～法〗 guànyòngfǎ 〈名〉usage; idiomatic use

〖～语〗 guànyòngyǔ 〈名〉idiom

【惯于】 guànyú 〈动〉be used/accustomed to

【惯贼】 guànzéi 〈名〉hardened/habitual thief

【惯纵】 guànzòng 〈动〉indulge; spoil; pamper: ～孩子 spoil/pamper one's child

盥 guàn 〈动〉〈书〉wash one's hands/face: ⇨～洗

【盥漱】 guànshù 〈动〉wash one's hands and rinse one's mouth (out): ～室 washroom

【盥洗】 guànxǐ 〈动〉wash one's hands and face; wash up

〖～间〗 guànxǐjiān 〈名〉washroom; toilet (room); lavatory

〖～室〗 guànxǐshì 〈名〉washroom; toilet (room); lavatory

〖～台〗 guànxǐtái 〈名〉washstand

灌 guàn 〈动〉❶ irrigate; water: 引河水～田 irrigate a field with water from a river ‖ 冬～ winter irrigation ‖ 畦～ irrigate by plots ❷ fill; pour: 把瓶子～满 fill up a bottle ‖ 往暖水瓶～水 pour water into a thermos; fill a thermos with water ‖ 用漏斗把油～入瓶中 funnel the oil into a bottle ❸ force sb to drink (water, alcohol, etc): ⇨～醉 ❹ record (music/sound); have (music/sound) recorded: ⇨～唱片

【灌肠】 guàncháng ❶〈动〉clyster; give an enema: 给病人～ give/administer an enema to a patient ‖ 每天～一次 take an enema every day ‖ 盐水/肥皂水～ saline/soapsuds enema ❷〈名〉sausage [mainly made of starches]

〖～法〗 guànchángfǎ 〈名〉[医学] enema; clyster

〖～器〗 guànchángqì 〈名〉[医学] enemator; enema

【灌唱片】 guàn chàngpiàn 〈动〉make a disc/record (of a song); cut a disc

【灌顶】 guàndǐng 〈名〉[佛教] abhiseca; murdhabhisitka

【灌溉】 guàngài 〈动〉irrigate; water: ～农田 irrigate the fields/soil ‖ 井水～ irrigate by well water ‖ 自流～ irrigate by gravity/by natural flow ‖ 可～面积/土地 irrigable area/land ‖ 这条河～着两岸的大片麦田。The river irrigates the vast stretches of wheat fields along its course.

〖～面积〗 guàngài miànjī 〈名〉irrigated area; area under irrigation

〖～农业〗 guàngài nóngyè 〈名〉irrigating farming

〖～渠〗 guàngàiqú 〈名〉irrigation canal/channel; canal/channel for irrigation

〖～网〗 guàngàiwǎng 〈名〉 irrigation network; irrigating net
【灌浆】 guànjiāng 〈动〉 ❶ [建筑] grout ❷ (of plant) be in the milk ❸ [医学] form a vesicle (during smallpox or after vaccination)
〖～泵〗 guànjiāngbèng 〈名〉 grouting pump
〖～成型〗 guànjiāng chéngxíng 〈名〉 slurry moulding
〖～管〗 guànjiāngguǎn 〈名〉 grout pipe
〖～盒〗 guànjiānghé 〈名〉 grout box
〖～机〗 guànjiāngjī 〈名〉 grouter
〖～期〗 guànjiāngqī 〈名〉 [农业] filling period/stage
【灌流】 guànliú 〈动〉 [医学] perfuse
〖～法〗 guànliúfǎ 〈名〉 perfusion
〖～液〗 guànliúyè 〈名〉 perfusate
【灌录】 guànlù 〈动〉 make a tape/disc (of a song, teaching programme, etc); record sth on a tape/disc: ～演讲 make a tape of a speech
【灌迷魂汤】 guàn míhúntāng ＝ 灌米汤 guàn mǐtang
【灌米汤】 guàn mǐtang 〈熟〉 cheat with honeyed/sweet words; butter sb up
【灌木】 guànmù 〈名〉 bush; shrub: 一丛～ a bush
〖～丛〗 guànmùcóng 〈名〉 shrubbery; thicket
〖～林〗 guànmùlín 〈名〉 shrubwood; shrubbery; bushwood
【灌区】 guànqū 〈名〉 irrigated area
【灌渠】 guànqú 〈名〉 irrigation canal/ditch
【灌输】 guànshū 〈动〉 ❶ draw/channel water ❷ implant; instil (in/into); imbue (with); infuse; inculcate: 把一种思想～给某人 instil an idea into sb's heart ‖ 给孩子～责任感 imbue one's children with a sense of responsibility ‖ 给足球运动员～整体作战意识 inculcate/infuse a team spirit in football players; inculcate football players with a team spirit
【灌洗】 guànxǐ 〈动〉 [医学] lavage
〖～法〗 guànxǐfǎ 〈名〉 lavage; lavation
【灌药】 guànyào 〈动〉 drench: 给马～ drench a horse
〖～器〗 guànyàoqì 〈名〉 drencher
【灌音】 guànyīn 〈动〉 have one's voice recorded; record one's voice
【灌制】 guànzhì 〈动〉 make a tape/disc (of a song, teaching programme, etc); record sth on a tape/disc: ～音乐会唱片 make a disc of a concert ‖ ～教学磁带 record a teaching tape
【灌注】 guànzhù 〈动〉 ❶ pour into; perfuse (with); bottle: 用盐水进行肝脏～ perfuse a liver with salt solution ❷ ＝ 灌输② guànshū
〖～法〗 guànzhùfǎ 〈名〉 [医学] perfusion; lavation; lavage
〖～机〗 guànzhùjī 〈名〉 [医学] bottle placer; bottler
〖～液〗 guànzhùyè 〈名〉 [医学] perfusate
【灌醉】 guànzuì 〈动〉 get sb drunk; drink sb down; drink sb under the table: 把某人～ drink sb down

瓘 guàn 〈名〉 a kind of jade

鹳 guàn 〈名〉 [动物] stork
【鹳科】 guànkē 〈名〉 Ciconiidae
【鹳形目】 guànxíngmù 〈名〉 Ciconiiformes

罐 guàn ❶ 〈名〉 pot; jar; tin; can; pitcher: 茶叶～ (tea) caddy ‖ 泥/玻璃～ clay/glass pot ‖ 水～ water pitcher ‖ 油～ oil can ❷ 〈名〉 coal tub ❸ 〈量〉 pot; jar; tin: 一～牛奶 a pitcher of milk ‖ 一～沙丁鱼 a tin of sardines ‖ 一～咸菜/蜂蜜/油 a jar of pickles/honey/oil
【罐车】 guànchē 〈名〉 tank car/truck; tanker: 一列～ a train of tankers
【罐秤】 guànchèng 〈名〉 tank scale
【罐阀】 guànfá 〈名〉 pot valve
【罐笼】 guànlóng 〈名〉 [矿业] cage
【罐头】 guàntou 〈名〉 ❶ ＝ 罐子 guànzi ❷ tinned/canned food: 吃～ eat out of tins ‖ ～食品 canned food ‖ 肉～ canned/tinned meat
〖～厂〗 guàntouchǎng 〈名〉 cannery
〖～工业〗 guàntou gōngyè 〈名〉 canning/packing industry
【罐装】 guànzhuāng 〈动〉 can; tin; preserve in a can/tin: ～啤酒 canned beer ‖ ～燃料 canned/tinned heat ‖ ～饮料 canned/tinned drink
【罐子】 guànzi 〈名〉 jar; pot: 两～蜂蜜 two pots of honey ‖ 空～ empty jar ⇨药～

guāng

光 guāng ❶ 〈名〉 light; ray: 太阳的/月亮的～ light of the sun/moon; sunlight/moonlight; sunshine/moonshine ‖ 别挡我的～。Don't stand in my light. ‖ 家具上了一层～后,漂亮多了。The furniture was much more attractive after being glossed over. ‖ 这种灯泡发绿～。This bulb gives a green light. ⇨～芒;发～ ❷ 〈形〉 bright; light: ⇨～辉 ❸ 〈名〉 honour; glory; lustre: 为国争～ add/do honour to one's country; win honour for one's country; add/bring/give glory to one's country; shed/throw lustre on one's country ‖ 他偷人家东西,家人脸上也无～。His stealing brought disgrace upon his family. / He brought disgrace upon his family by stealing. ❹ 〈动〉 add/do honour to; win honour for; add/bring/give glory to; add/shed/throw lustre on: ⇨～宗耀祖 ❺ 〈副〉〈套〉 being graced/honoured: ⇨～顾;～临 ❻ 〈名〉 benefit; advantage; good: ⇨借～;沾～ ❼ 〈名〉 time: ⇨～阴;时～ ❽ 〈名〉 scene; scenery: ⇨春～明媚;风～ ❾ 〈形〉 smooth; glossy; polished; sleek: 她的头发又黑又～。Her hair is black and lustrous. ‖ 这种油光纸不够～。This glossy paper is not smooth enough. ❿ 〈形〉 used up; finished up/off; all gone: 把敌人消灭～ wipe out the enemy ‖ 把啤酒喝～ finish off the beer ‖ 把一盒巧克力吃～ eat up a whole box of chocolate ‖ 打～子弹 fire away all one's shots ‖ 用～一瓶墨水 finish (up) a bottle of ink ‖ 赌徒输～了钱。The gambler lost all money (at gambling). ‖ 风刮～了树上的叶子。The wind stripped/dismantled the trees of their leaves. ‖ 他的头发差不多脱～了。His hair was nearly all gone. ‖ 一桶油漆用～了。A tin of paint was used up. ⓫ 〈动〉 be bare/naked: ～着膀子 be bare/naked/stripped to the waist ‖ ～着脚跑/走 run/walk in bare feet; run/walk barefoot ‖ ～着身子游泳 swim in the state of nature ‖ 一年四季～着头 go bareheaded all year round ⓬ 〈副〉 only; merely; solely; barely: ～说没用。Mere words won't help. ‖ 不～你一个人考试没及格。You're not the only one who failed in the exam. ‖ 他不～听到了,也看到了。He not only heard it, but also saw it. ‖ 他的工资～够吃饭。His salary is just enough for food. ‖ 我～喝了点水,什么也没吃。I only/just drank some water and ate nothing.
【光斑】 guāngbān 〈名〉 [天文] facula; solar flare
〖～亮点〗 guāngbān liàngdiǎn 〈名〉 [天文] facular point
〖～区〗 guāngbānqū 〈名〉 [天文] faculous region
【光板】 guāngbǎn 〈名〉 [电子] light panel; luminescent cell
【光板儿】 guāngbǎnr 〈名〉 ❶ worn-out fur ❷ copper coin without a distinctive stamp
【光刨】 guāngbào 〈名〉 finish/smoothing plane
【光泵】 guāngbèng 〈名〉 optical pump
【光比】 guāngbǐ 〈名〉 light ratio
【光笔】 guāngbǐ 〈名〉 [计算机] electronic pen; light stylus; light pen/gun: ～跟踪 light pen tracking
【光变曲线】 guāngbiàn qūxiàn 〈名〉 [天文] light curve
【光标】 guāngbiāo 〈名〉 [计算机] cursor: 移动～ move the cursor ‖ ～控制 cursor control ‖ ～识别 optical mark recognition ‖ ～位置 cursor position
〖～储存器〗 guāngbiāo chǔcúnqì 〈名〉 cursor memory
〖～地址〗 guāngbiāo dìzhǐ 〈名〉 cursor address
〖～寄存器〗 guāngbiāo jìcúnqì 〈名〉 cursor register
〖～控制键〗 guāngbiāo kòngzhìjiàn 〈名〉 cursor control key
〖～阅读机〗 guāngbiāo yuèdújī 〈名〉 optical mark reader
【光波】 guāngbō 〈名〉 light/optical wave: ～通信 light-wave communication ‖ ～延时 light-wave retardation
〖～导〗 guāngbōdǎo 〈名〉 [物理] optical waveguide: ～通信系统 optical waveguide communication system ‖ ～纤维 optical waveguide fibre
〖～干涉〗 guāngbō gānshè 〈名〉 optical interference
【光彩】 guāngcǎi ❶ 〈名〉 lustre; splendour; radiance: 宝石的～ splendour of jewels ‖ 那位新娘～照人。The bride looked radiant. ‖ 他给中国文坛增添了新的～。He has given Chinese literary circle a new lustre. ‖ 她的眼里失去了往日的～。Her eyes lost their previous lustre. ❷ 〈形〉 radiant; honourable; honoured; glorious: 儿子获得冠军,全家人都感到很～。The son won the championship, and the whole family felt honoured. ‖ 那位年轻人断送了

自己的前途，也让家人觉得不～。The young man ruined his prospects and disgraced his family. ‖ 你那样干是不～的。It is disgraceful of you to act in that way.
〖～夺目〗 guāngcǎi-duómù 〈熟〉 splendid; dazzlingly brilliant; radiant: ～的珠宝 dazzlingly brilliant/splendid jewels; jewels of splendid lustre ‖ 她手上的戒指～。Her hands are radiant with rings.
【光参量】 guāngcānliàng 〈名〉 optical parameter
【光灿灿】 guāngcàncàn 〈形〉 very bright; shining; brilliant: ～的秋阳 bright autumn sun
【光测】 guāngcè 〈名〉 ❶ photometry ❷ [军事] flash ranging: ～修正 flash ranging adjustment
〖～法〗 guāngcèfǎ 〈名〉 flash spotting
〖～距〗 guāngcèjù 〈名〉 light-ranging
【光场】 guāngchǎng 〈名〉 light/optical field
〖～图样〗 guāngchǎng túyàng 〈名〉 light pattern
〖～像〗 guāngchǎngxiàng 〈名〉 light field image
【光程】 guāngchéng 〈名〉 [物理] optical path/length/distance
〖～差〗 guāngchéngchā 〈名〉 optical path difference
【光赤】 *guāngchì* 〈动〉 *be bare/naked*: ～着上身 be bare/naked/stripped to the waist
【光宠】 guāngchǒng 〈名〉〈书〉 honour; favour
【光处理】 guāngchǔlǐ 〈名〉 [计算机] optical processing
【光传播】 guāngchuánbō 〈名〉 [物理] optical propagation
【光刺激】 guāngcìjī 〈名〉 photostimulation
【光催化】 guāngcuīhuà 〈名〉〈学〉 photocatalysis; photochemical catalysis: ～剂 photochemical catalyst; photocatalyst
【光存储】 guāngcúnchǔ 〈名〉 optical storage; photomemory: ～电路 optical memory circuit
〖～器〗 guāngcúnchǔqì 〈名〉 optical storage/memory
【光大】 guāngdà 〈书〉 ❶ 〈动〉 *glorify; brighten*: ～门楣 bring honour/glory to one's family ⇨发扬～ ❷ 〈形〉 wide; extensive
【光带】 guāngdài 〈名〉 ❶ light band ❷ 〈俗称〉 laser disc; compact disc
【光蛋白】 guāngdànbái 〈名〉 [化学] photoprotein
【光挡】 guāngdǎng 〈名〉 [摄影] light trap
【光导】 guāngdǎo 〈名〉 light guide
〖～电缆〗 guāngdǎo diànlǎn 〈名〉 optical cable
〖～摄像管〗 guāngdǎo shèxiàngguǎn 〈名〉 vidicon; sensicon
〖～纤维〗 guāngdǎo xiānwéi 〈名〉 ❶ photoconductive/optical fibre ❷ fibre optics
【光巅】 guāngdiān 〈名〉 photopeak
【光点】 guāngdiǎn 〈名〉 (luminescent/luminous) spot; light-spot
〖～扫描〗 guāngdiǎn sǎomiáo 〈名〉 spot scan; light-spot scanning: ～器 light spot scanner
【光电】 guāngdiàn 〈名〉 photoelectricity: ～材料 photoelectric material
〖～变换〗 guāngdiàn biànhuàn 〈名〉 [电子] photoelectric conversion: ～器 photoelectric transformer; photoactor
〖～表〗 guāngdiànbiǎo 〈名〉 [电子] photoelectric meter
〖～测光〗 guāngdiàn cèguāng 〈名〉 [天文] photoelectric photometry
〖～常数〗 guāngdiàn chángshù 〈名〉 [物理] photoelectric constant
〖～传感器〗 *guāngdiàn chuángǎnqì* 〈名〉 *photoelectric pickup*
〖～导体〗 guāngdiàn dǎotǐ 〈名〉 photoconductor
〖～电路〗 guāngdiàn diànlù 〈名〉 photoelectric circuit
〖～发射〗 guāngdiàn fāshè 〈名〉 [电子] photoemission; photoelectric emission: ～管 photoemission cell
〖～反射计〗 guāngdiàn fǎnshèjì 〈名〉 [工程] photoelectric reflectometer
〖～放大器〗 guāngdiàn fàngdàqì 〈名〉 photoelectric amplifier
〖～计〗 guāngdiànjì 〈名〉 [电子] photoelectrometer
〖～继电器〗 guāngdiàn jìdiànqì 〈名〉 [电子] photoelectric relay
〖～检波器〗 guāngdiàn jiǎnbōqì 〈名〉 photorectifier
〖～晶体管〗 *guāngdiàn jīngtǐguǎn* 〈名〉 [电子] *photo transistor*
〖～耦合器〗 guāngdiàn ǒuhéqì 〈名〉 [电子] photoelectric coupler
〖～扫描器〗 guāngdiàn sǎomiáoqì 〈名〉 photoelectric scanner
〖～摄像管〗 guāngdiàn shèxiàngguǎn 〈名〉 [电子] iconoscope; storage-type camera tube; emitron
〖～探测器〗 guāngdiàn tàncèqì 〈名〉 [电子] photodetector; light-sensitive cell/detector; light sensor; photodevice; photoelectric detector; photosensor
〖～现象〗 guāngdiàn xiànxiàng 〈名〉 [电子] photoelectricity; photoelectric effect/process
〖～效应〗 guāngdiàn xiàoyìng 〈名〉 photoelectric effect
〖～学〗 guāngdiànxué 〈名〉 photoelectricity
〖～元件〗 guāngdiàn yuánjiàn 〈名〉 photoconductor
〖～阅读器〗 guāngdiàn yuèdúqì 〈名〉 photoelectric reader
【光电池】 guāngdiànchí 〈名〉 [电子] photoelectric cell; photocell: ～灵敏度 *photocell sensitivity*
【光电导】 guāngdiàndǎo 〈名〉 [物理] photoconduction: ～探测器 photoconductive detector
〖～管〗 guāngdiàn dǎoguǎn 〈名〉 [电子] photoconductive/photo-sensitive cell
〖～计〗 guāngdiàndǎojì 〈名〉 [电子] photoconductive meter
〖～率〗 guāngdiàndǎolǜ 〈名〉 [物理] photoconductivity
〖～体〗 guāngdiàn dǎotǐ 〈名〉 [物理] photoconductor
〖～性〗 guāngdiàndǎoxìng 〈名〉 photoconduction; photoconductive property; photoconductivity
【光电管】 guāngdiànguǎn 〈名〉 [电子] phototube; electric eye; *light sensitive tube; photoelectric tube; photocell*
【光电子】 guāngdiànzǐ 〈名〉 [电子] photoelectron
〖～技术〗 guāngdiànzǐ jìshù 〈名〉 photoelectronic technology
〖～脉冲〗 guāngdiànzǐ màichōng 〈名〉 photoimpact
〖～扫描器〗 guāngdiànzǐ sǎomiáoqì 〈名〉 [电子] photoelectronic scanner
〖～调制器〗 guāngdiànzǐ tiáozhìqì 〈名〉 [电子] photoelectronic modulator
〖～图像〗 guāngdiànzǐ túxiàng 〈名〉 [电子] photoelectron image
〖～学〗 guāngdiànzǐxué 〈名〉 [电子] photoelectronics; optoelectronics
【光电阻】 *guāngdiànzǔ* 〈名〉 [电子] *light resistance*
【光碟】 guāngdié 〈名〉 CD; compact disc; optical disk/disc: 一张～ a compact disc
【光动力学】 guāngdònglìxué 〈名〉 photodynamics
【光度】 guāngdù 〈名〉 ❶ luminosity ❷ photon
〖～标〗 guāngdùbiāo 〈名〉 photometric scale
〖～计〗 guāngdùjì 〈名〉 [摄影] [工程] photometer; light meter
〖～学〗 guāngdùxué 〈名〉 [物理] photometry
【光反射】 guāngfǎnshè 〈名〉 [生理] light reflex
【光风霁月】 guāngfēng-jìyuè 〈熟〉 like light breeze and clear moon after a spatter of rain—broad-minded/large-minded and *open-hearted*
【光辐射】 guāngfúshè 〈名〉 ray radiation: ～伤害 ray radiation injury
【光复】 guāngfù 〈动〉 recover (the lost territory); restore the sovereignty of a conquered nation: ～河山 recover/regain the lost land
【光杆儿】 guānggǎnr 〈名〉 ❶ bare trunk/stalk; flower without leaves: 冰雹把小树打成了～。The hail storm stripped the young trees of all their leaves. ❷ man who has lost his family ❸ person without a following
〖～司令〗 guānggǎnr sīlìng 〈名〉 general without an army—leader *without a following*
【光感应】 guānggǎnyìng 〈名〉 photoinduction
【光杠杆】 guānggànggǎn 〈名〉 [物理] optical lever
【光谷】 guānggǔ 〈名〉 optical valley
【光顾】 guānggù 〈动〉 patronize; give/present one's patronage/custom to: ～这家商店的人很多。The shop enjoys a large patronage. / The shop has many patrons. ‖ 欢迎～。We would very much like to have your custom. ‖ 人们再也不～这家饭店了。People no longer give their patronage to that restaurant. / People have discontinued their custom from that restaurant.
【光怪陆离】 guāngguài-lùlí 〈熟〉 bizarre and motley; fantastic; *grotesque and gaudy*
【光管】 guāngguǎn 〈名〉 [物理] photocell; phototube
【光辊】 guānggǔn 〈名〉 smooth roll(er)
【光棍】 guānggùn 〈名〉 ❶ ruffian; hoodlum; hooligan ❷ 〈方〉 person with a good sense of occasion; person who understands the times well: ⇨～不吃眼前亏
〖～不吃眼前亏〗 guānggùn bù chī yǎnqián kuī 〈熟〉 a wise man never fights against impossible odds
【光棍儿】 guānggùnr 〈名〉 bachelor; unmarried man: 打～ stay single (at marriageable age); remain a bachelor; live a

bachelor's life

【光过敏】 guāngguòmǐn 〈名〉 photosensitization

【光合作用】 guānghé zuòyòng 〈名〉 photosynthesis：通过～产生蛋白质 photosynthesize protein

【光核】 guānghé 〈形〉 photonuclear：～反应 photonuclear reaction ‖ ～效应 photonuclear effect

〖～子〗 guānghézǐ 〈名〉 photonucleon

【光华】 guānghuá 〈名〉 brilliance；splendour：日月～ brilliance of the sun and the moon

【光滑】 guānghuá 〈形〉 smooth；glossy；sleek；satiny：～的石头 smooth-faced stone ‖ 表面～如镜。The surface is specular. ‖ 家具上蜡以后表面很～。The furniture has a gloss after being polished. ‖ 她的皮肤～细腻。Her skin is satiny and delicate. ‖ 这种丝绒摸上去很～。This velvet is smooth to touch/feel.

〖～度〗 guānghuádù 〈名〉 smoothness

【光化】 guānghuà 〈形〉 photochemical；actinic：视觉的～过程 photochemistry of vision

〖～屏幕〗 guānghuà píngmù 〈名〉 actinic screen

〖～射线〗 guānghuà shèxiàn 〈名〉 actinic ray

〖～性〗 guānghuàxìng 〈名〉 actinism，photochemistry：气体的～ photochemistry of gases

〖～烟雾〗 guānghuà yānwù 〈名〉 photochemical smog：～污染 photochemical smog pollution

〖～作用〗 guānghuà zuòyòng 〈名〉 actinism；photochemical action

【光化学】 guānghuàxué 〈名〉 ❶［物理］actinology ❷［化学］photochemistry：～分析法 photochemical analysis

〖～反应〗 guānghuàxué fǎnyìng 〈名〉［物理］［化学］photochemical reaction

【光环】 guānghuán 〈名〉 ❶ ring of light：土星～ ring of Saturn ❷ luminous ring：彩色灯泡构成了一个巨大的～。Colour bulbs form a large ring. ❸［宗教］halo；aureole；aura

【光辉】 guānghuī ❶〈名〉 brilliance；radiance；splendour；glory；candour：落日的～ flashing glory of the sunset ‖ 太阳的～ brilliance of the sun；flashing glory of the sun ❷〈形〉 brilliant；glorious：～的前程 brilliant/glorious future ‖ ～的一生 life marked by glories ‖ ～思想/著作 magnificent ideas/works ‖ 树立一个～的榜样 set a bright/shining/lustrous example (for sb) ‖ 英雄们的～形象永远留在人民心中。The splendid/glorious images of the heroes will live in the hearts of the people forever.

〖～灿烂〗 guānghuī-cànlàn 〈熟〉 brilliant；dazzling

〖～篇章〗 guānghuī piānzhāng 〈名〉 glorious page：在历史上留下～ leave a glorious page in history

【光火】 guānghuǒ 〈动〉〈方〉 fly into a rage；be upset；flare up：他有点～。He is a little bit upset.

【光角】 guāngjiǎo 〈名〉 optical angle

【光铰】 guāngjiǎo 〈名〉 finish ream

【光洁】 guāngjié 〈形〉 bright and clean；smooth：～的皮肤 smooth skin

〖～度〗 guāngjiédù 〈名〉 smooth finish；degree of finish：表面～ surface smoothness

【光解】 guāngjiě 〈名〉［化学］photolysis

〖～银〗 guāngjiěyín 〈名〉［摄影］photolytic silver

〖～作用〗 guāngjiě zuòyòng 〈名〉 photolysis；photodecomposition；photodissociation

【光介子】 guāngjièzǐ 〈名〉［物理］photomeson

【光景】 guāngjǐng ❶〈名〉 days：昔日的好～ good old days ❷〈名〉 circumstances；conditions；situation；sight：他婚后的～还不错。He lived in fair comfort after his marriage. / He was comfortable in his circumstances after his marriage. ❸〈副〉 very probably；quite/most likely：～是要下雨了。Most likely it will rain. ❹〈副〉 about；around：离学校有二里地～。It's about two *li* from the school. ‖ 那女孩有五六岁～。That girl was about five or six years old.

【光矩】 guāngjǔ 〈名〉［物理］optical moment

【光觉】 guāngjué 〈名〉 light perception/sense

【光孔】 guāngkǒng 〈名〉 ❶ unthreaded hole ❷ ＝光圈 guāngquān

【光控】 guāngkòng 〈名〉 light control

【光缆】 guānglǎn 〈名〉 optical cable：一根/条～ an optical cable ‖ 海底～ submarine optical cable

【光雷达】 guāngléidá 〈名〉［物理］photoradar；opdar [optical direction and ranging]

【光亮】 guāngliàng ❶〈形〉 bright；shiny；shining：～的眸子 shining/bright eyes ❷〈名〉 light；lightness：山洞里几乎没有～。The cave has very poor light in it.

〖～度〗 guāngliàngdù 〈名〉［物理］luminance；lightness；radiancy：房间的～ lightness of a room

〖～计〗 guāngliàngjì 〈名〉 quantometer

〖～剂〗 guāngliàngjì 〈名〉［冶金］brightener

【光量子】 guāngliàngzǐ 〈名〉［物理］photon；light quantum

【光疗】 guāngliáo 〈名〉 phototherapy；luminous therapy：～室 phototherapy room

【光临】 guānglín 〈动〉〈敬〉 be present：欢迎～寒舍。Welcome to my humble abode. ‖ 敬请～。Your presence is (cordially) requested. / We request the pleasure of your company/attendance. ‖ 您若能～，我们会无比高兴。We shall be very glad to have your presence. ‖ 省长的～使宴会增色不少。The banquet is much honoured by the presence of the Governor. ‖ 我们欢迎专家～本市指导工作。We would greatly appreciate guidance from experts for our city.

【光溜溜】 guāngliūliū 〈形〉 ❶ slippery；smooth；slick：～的冰面 slippery ice ❷ bare；naked：男孩们脱得～的下河去游泳。The boys stripped themselves to go swimming in the river.

【光溜】 guāngliu 〈形〉〈口〉 slippery；smooth；slick：这种纸比油光纸还～。This kind of paper is even more smooth than glossy paper.

【光路】 guānglù 〈名〉 light path；optical circuit

【光轮】 guānglún 〈名〉［艺术］halo

【光脉冲】 guāngmàichōng 〈名〉［物理］pulsed light；light pulse

【光芒】 guāngmáng 〈名〉 rays of light；radiance：发出耀眼的～ shine out with great brilliancy ‖ 太阳～四射。The sun emits/sheds spreading rays/beams. ‖ 延安精神永放～。The Yan'an Spirit will shine for ever.

〖～万丈〗 guāngmáng-wànzhàng 〈熟〉 gloriously radiant；resplendent

【光密度】 guāngmìdù 〈名〉［物理］optical density (OD)

【光秒】 guāngmiǎo 〈名〉 light-second

【光敏】 guāngmǐn 〈形〉 photosensitive

〖～半导体〗 guāngmǐn bàndǎotǐ 〈名〉 photosensitive semiconductor

〖～玻璃〗 guāngmǐn bōli 〈名〉 photosensitive glass

〖～电池〗 guāngmǐn diànchí 〈名〉 light-sensitive cell

〖～电阻〗 guāngmǐn diànzǔ 〈名〉 photoresistance

〖～度〗 guāngmǐndù 〈名〉 light sensitivity

〖～晶体管〗 guāngmǐn jīngtǐguǎn 〈名〉 phototransistor

〖～聚合物〗 guāngmǐn jùhéwù 〈名〉 photopolymer

〖～开关〗 guāngmǐn kāiguān 〈名〉 light-activated switch

〖～器件〗 guāngmǐn qìjiàn 〈名〉 photosensor

〖～性〗 guāngmǐnxìng 〈名〉 photosensitivity

〖～作用〗 guāngmǐn zuòyòng 〈名〉 photosensitization

【光明】 guāngmíng ❶〈名〉 light：太阳给我们带来～。The sun gives us light. ❷〈形〉 bright；promising：把中国引向～ lead China to the light ‖ 这位年青的科学家前途～。The young scientist has a bright future. / A bright future lies before the young scientist. / The young scientist is highly promising. ❸〈形〉 open-hearted；guileless：⇨～磊落；～正大

〖～磊落〗 guāngmíng-lěiluò 〈熟〉 upright and honourable

〖～正大〗 guāngmíng-zhèngdà 〈熟〉 just and honest；open/square and aboveboard：做事～ act squarely and above-board；play fair and square ‖ 用～的手段达到自己的目的 use fair play to gain one's ends ‖ 那笔生意完全是～的。That deal was completely open and aboveboard.

【光模】 guāngmú 〈名〉［物理］optical mode

【光能】 guāngnéng 〈名〉 luminous/optical energy

〖～测定法〗 guāngnéng cèdìngfǎ 〈名〉 actinography

〖～测定仪〗 guāngnéng cèdìngyí 〈名〉 actinometer

〖～合成〗 guāngnéng héchéng 〈名〉 photosynthesis

【光年】 guāngnián 〈量〉［物理］light-year：～是天文学上的一个距离单位。Light year is a unit of distance in astronomy.

【光盘】 guāngpán 〈名〉 CD；compact disc；optical disc：一张～ an optical disc ‖ 可擦型～ rewritable CD ‖ 这本词典有～版。The dictionary is available on CD-ROM.

〖～驱动器〗 guāngpán qūdòngqì 〈名〉［计算机］CD-ROM drive

【光票】 guāngpiào 〈名〉 clean bill/draft

〖～汇款〗 guāngpiào huìkuǎn 〈名〉 clean remittance

〖～托收〗 guāngpiào tuōshōu 〈名〉collection on clean bill
【光频】 guāngpín 〈名〉[物理] light/optical frequency
〖～变换〗 guāngpín biànhuàn 〈名〉optical frequency translation
〖～放大器〗 *guāngpín fàngdàqì* 〈名〉*optical frequency amplifier*
【光谱】 guāngpǔ 〈名〉(optical) spectrum：带～ band spectrum ‖ 复～ complex spectrum ‖ 红外～ infrared spectrum ‖ 弧～ arc spectrum ‖ 太阳～ solar spectrum ‖ 吸收～ absorption spectrum
〖～比较仪〗 guāngpǔ bǐjiàoyí 〈名〉spectrocomparator
〖～测定法〗 guāngpǔ cèdìngfǎ 〈名〉spectrometry
〖～带宽〗 guāngpǔ dàikuān 〈名〉[物理] spectral bandwidth
〖～分析〗 guāngpǔ fēnxī 〈名〉spectrum/spectral analysis：～仪 spectrum analyzer；spectrometer；spectroscopic analyzer
〖～辐射〗 guāngpǔ fúshè 〈名〉spectrum radiation
〖～轨迹〗 guāngpǔ guǐjì 〈名〉[物理] spectral/spectrum locus
〖～区〗 *guāngpǔqū* 〈名〉[物理] *spectral regions*
〖～色〗 guāngpǔsè 〈名〉[物理] spectral colour
〖～特征〗 guāngpǔ tèzhēng 〈名〉[物理] spectral characteristics
〖～图〗 guāngpǔtú 〈名〉[物理] spectrogram
〖～线〗 guāngpǔxiàn 〈名〉[物理] spectral/spectrum line：～系 spectral series
〖～学〗 guāngpǔxué 〈名〉spectroscopy
〖～仪〗 guāngpǔyí 〈名〉spectrograph；spectrometer
【光漆】 guāngqī 〈名〉gloss paint：亚～ matt paint
【光前裕后】 guāngqián-yùhòu 〈熟〉(of sb's achievements) glorify one's forefathers/forebears and enrich one's descendants
【光枪】 *guāngqiāng* ＝ 光笔 *guāngbǐ*
【光球】 guāngqiú 〈名〉[天文] photosphere
【光驱】 guāngqū 〈名〉〈简称〉CD-ROM drive；optical drive ⇨光盘驱动器
【光圈】 guāngquān 〈名〉[摄影] aperture；diaphragm：调节～ adjust/change the aperture ‖ 我现在该用多大～？ Which stop should I use now?
【光荣】 guāngróng ❶〈形〉glorious；honourable；honoured：～称号 title of honour ‖ ～传统 glorious tradition/heritage ‖ ～军属 honourable family of a PLA man ‖ ～事迹 honourable deed ‖ ～地加入中国共产党 have the honour of being admitted into the *Communist Party of China* ‖ 被授予"先进工作者"的～称号 be honoured with the title of "Advanced Worker" ‖ 靠自己的双手劳动来养活自己是～的。It is honourable to earn a living with your hands. ‖ 那个纪念碑是为在两次世界大战中～牺牲的战士而设立的。The monument is a memorial to the glorious dead of the two world wars. ‖ 他为自己有这样一个好儿子而感到～。He felt proud of having such a good son. ❷〈名〉glory；honour；credit：～归于大家。The honour goes to us all. / The credit rests with us all. ‖ 那位姑娘是她们学校的～。The girl was an honour/credit to her school. ‖ 总统莅临是我们的～。The President honoured us with his presence.
〖～榜〗 guāngróngbǎng 〈名〉roll of honour；honour roll：她儿子今年上了～。Her son is an honour roll student this year.
〖～花〗 guāngrónghuā 〈名〉rosette：佩带～ wear a rosette
〖～事业〗 guāngróng shìyè 〈名〉splendid cause：从事一项～ undertake a splendid cause
【光润】 guāngrùn 〈形〉(esp of human skin) satiny；smooth and delicate：～的手 satiny hands
【光扫描】 guāngsǎomiáo 〈名〉[医学] *photoscan；photoscanning*
〖～器〗 guāngsǎomiáoqì 〈名〉photoscanner
【光栅】 guāngshān 〈名〉[电子] (optical) grating；raster
【光闪闪】 guāngshǎnshǎn 〈形〉very bright；shining；brilliant：～的金子 gleaming/shining/glittering gold
【光渗】 guāngshèn 〈名〉[物理] irradiation
【光声机】 guāngshēngjī 〈名〉optophone
【光声效应】 guāngshēng xiàoyìng 〈名〉[物理] photoacoustic effect
【光时】 guāngshí 〈名〉[天文] light time
【光束】 guāngshù 〈名〉ray；light beam
【光速】 *guāngsù* 〈名〉[物理] *velocity/speed of light；light velocity*
【光趟】 guāngtang 〈形〉〈方〉fine and smooth：脸刮得很～ be smooth-shaven；be smoothly/clearly shaven ‖ 席子编得又细密又～。The mat is smoothly and closely woven.
【光天化日】 guāngtiān-huàrì 〈熟〉broad daylight；light of the day；open day：在～之下 in the broad/full light of day；in the full light of public notice ‖ 暴露在～之下 expose sth to the light of the day ‖ 他们在～之下抢劫了一位老太太。They robbed an old lady in broad/full daylight.
【光通量】 guāngtōngliàng 〈名〉[物理] luminous flux：～的单位是流明。*Luminous flux is measured in lumens.*
【光通信】 guāngtōngxìn 〈名〉phototelegraphy；photocommunication；optical communication
【光头】 guāngtóu ❶〈动〉bare one's head：一年四季总光着头 go bareheaded all year round ❷〈名〉bare/shaven head；shaved top：剃～ have one's head shaved
【光透射】 guāngtòushè 〈名〉[物理] light transmission
【光秃秃】 guāngtūtū 〈形〉bare；bald；naked；nude：～的山坡 nude hillside ‖ ～的树枝 trees bare of leaves；nude trees ‖ 风把树吹得～的。The wind stripped/dismantled trees of their leaves.
【光污染】 guāngwūrǎn 〈名〉light pollution
【光物理】 guāngwùlǐ 〈名〉optical physics
【光吸收】 guāngxīshōu 〈名〉[物理] light absorption
【光纤】 guāngxiān 〈名〉optical fibre；fibre optics
〖～光缆〗 guāngxiān guānglǎn 〈名〉optical fibre and cable
〖～通信〗 guāngxiān tōngxìn 〈名〉optical fibre communication
【光鲜】 guāngxiān 〈形〉❶ neat and clean；bright and colourful：衣着～ be neatly dressed ❷〈方〉honourable；honoured；glorious
【光显影】 *guāngxiǎnyǐng* 〈名〉[摄影] *photodevelopment*
【光线】 guāngxiàn 〈名〉light；ray (of light)；(luminous) beam：一缕～ a stream of light ‖ 一束～ a ray of light ‖ 挡住～ shut out the light ‖ 在～好/不好的地方看书 read in a good/bad light ‖ ～越来越暗，什么东西都看不清了。In the gathering gloom, it was hard to see anything distinctly. ‖ 这房子～不好。The room has a poor light. / The lighting in the room is inadequate.
〖～疗法〗 guāngxiàn liáofǎ 〈名〉phototherapy
【光楔】 guāngxiē 〈名〉[摄影] optical wedge
【光心】 guāngxīn 〈名〉photo centre；optical centre：镜头的～ optical centre of lens
【光星】 *guāngxīng* 〈名〉*photostar*
【光行差】 guāngxíngchā 〈名〉[天文] aberration
〖～常数〗 guāngxíngchā chángshù 〈名〉constant of aberration
【光学】 guāngxué 〈名〉optics；photology：几何/非线性～ geometrical/nonlinear optics
〖～玻璃〗 guāngxué bōli 〈名〉optical glass
〖～材料〗 guāngxué cáiliào 〈名〉[材料] optical material
〖～测量〗 guāngxué cèliáng 〈名〉[化学] *optical measurement*
〖～常数〗 guāngxué chángshù 〈名〉[化学] optical constant
〖～分析〗 guāngxué fēnxī 〈名〉[化学] optical analysis
〖～符号〗 guāngxué fúhào 〈名〉optical character
〖～光谱〗 guāngxué guāngpǔ 〈名〉[物理] optical spectra
〖～计〗 guāngxuéjì 〈名〉optimeter
〖～计算机〗 guāngxué jìsuànjī 〈名〉optical computer
〖～检测〗 guāngxué jiǎncè 〈名〉optical detection
〖～晶体〗 guāngxué jīngtǐ 〈名〉optical crystal：～学 optical crystallography
〖～录音〗 guāngxué lùyīn 〈名〉optical sound recording：～机 photographic sound recorder
〖～容限〗 guāngxué róngxiàn 〈名〉optical tolerance
〖～扫描〗 guāngxué sǎomiáo 〈名〉[电子] optical scanning：～器 optical scanner
〖～塑料〗 guāngxué sùliào 〈名〉[材料] optical plastic
〖～通信〗 guāngxué tōngxìn 〈名〉[通信] optical communication
〖～望远镜〗 guāngxué wàngyuǎnjìng 〈名〉optical telescope
〖～系统〗 guāngxué xìtǒng 〈名〉[物理] optical system
〖～纤维〗 guāngxué xiānwéi 〈名〉[物理] light-guide fibre；optical fibre；fibreoptics
〖～显微镜〗 guāngxué xiǎnwēijìng 〈名〉[物理] optical/light microscope
〖～现象〗 guāngxué xiànxiàng 〈名〉[物理] optical phenomenon
〖～像〗 guāngxuéxiàng 〈名〉optical image
〖～仪器〗 guāngxué yíqì 〈名〉[物理] optical instrument
〖～元件〗 guāngxué yuánjiàn 〈名〉[物理] optical element
【光压】 guāngyā 〈名〉light pressure：～测量 light pressure measurement
【光掩模】 guāngyǎnmú 〈名〉[电子] photomask
【光艳】 guāngyàn 〈形〉bright and gorgeous
【光焰】 guāngyàn 〈名〉radiation；flare
〖～夺目〗 guāngyàn-duómù ＝ 光彩夺目 guāngcǎi-duómù
【光洋】 *guāngyáng* 〈名〉〈方〉silver dollar：一块～ a silver dollar

【光耀】 guāngyào ❶〈名〉brilliance; radiation; resplendence: ～夺目 dazzlingly brilliant ❷〈名〉glory; honour; credit ❸〈动〉glorify; brighten: ～祖宗 reflect glory on one's ancestors/forefathers/forebears
【光叶南芥】 guāngyè nánjiè 〈名〉[植物] tower mustard
【光阴】 guāngyīn 〈名〉❶ time: 虚度～ loiter/loaf away the hours; loiter/loaf one's time away; pass one's time in idleness ‖ 一寸～一寸金。Time is money. ❷〈方〉= 日子③ rìzi
〖～似箭〗 guāngyīnsìjiàn 〈熟〉time flies (like an arrow)
【光油】 guāngyóu 〈名〉[材料] gloss oil
【光浴】 guāngyù 〈名〉light bath
【光源】 guāngyuán 〈名〉[物理] (light/illuminating/luminous) source; illuminant; source of light: 扩展～ extended source of light
【光晕】 guāngyùn 〈名〉[物理] halation
【光泽】 guāngzé 〈名〉shine; gloss; lustre; sheen: 失去～ lose the shine ‖ ～好的家具 furniture with a good gloss ‖ 丝绸都有～。All silk has a shine/sheen. ‖ 她头发上有一种金黄色的～。She has a golden glow/gloss/sheen on her hair. ‖ 她眼里失去了往日的～。Her eyes have lost their former lustre. ‖ 这种油漆～好。This paint has a fine gloss.
〖～度〗 guāngzédù 〈名〉[物理] gloss
〖～计〗 guāngzéjì 〈名〉[造纸] glarimeter
〖～涂料〗 guāngzé túliào 〈名〉gloss paint
〖～油〗 guāngzéyóu 〈名〉gloss oil
【光照】 guāngzhào ❶〈名〉[植物] illumination: ～期 light period ❷〈动〉glorify; brighten: ～千秋 shine forever
〖～度〗 guāngzhàodù 〈名〉[物理] illuminance: ～的单位是勒克斯。The unit of illuminance is lux.
【光折】 guāngzhé 〈名〉[气象] stooping
【光植物学】 guāngzhíwùxué 〈名〉photobotany
【光制】 guāngzhì 〈名〉high finish; finishing: ～表面 finished surface ‖ ～品 finished product
【光质子】 guāngzhìzǐ 〈名〉[物理] photoproton
【光致电离】 guāngzhì diànlí 〈名〉[物理] photo-ionization
【光致发光】 guāngzhì fāguāng 〈名〉[物理] photoluminescence
【光致嬗变】 guāngzhì shànbiàn 〈名〉[物理] phototransmutation
【光致蜕变】 guāngzhì tuìbiàn 〈名〉[物理] photodisintegration
【光中子】 guāngzhōngzǐ 〈名〉[物理] photoneutron
【光轴】 guāngzhóu 〈名〉[物理] optical/optic/ray axis
【光柱】 guāngzhù 〈名〉❶ (light) beam: 探照灯的～ beam of a searchlight ❷ light cross
【光锥】 guāngzhuī 〈名〉light cone
【光子】 guāngzǐ 〈名〉[物理] photon: ～火箭 photon rocket
〖～发射谱〗 guāngzǐ fāshèpǔ 〈名〉[物理] photon emission spectrum
〖～显微镜〗 guāngzǐ xiǎnwēijìng = 光学显微镜 guāngxué xiǎnwēijìng
【光宗耀祖】 guāngzōng-yàozǔ 〈熟〉reflect glory on one's ancestors/forebears/forefathers; bring honour to one's ancestors/forebears/forefathers
【光钻】 guāngzuàn 〈名〉drill finish

咣 guāng 〈拟〉gong; bang: ～的一声掉到地上 gong on the floor ‖ 他随手～的一声关上了门。He banged the door behind him. / He closed the door behind him with a bang.

桄 guāng
⇨guàng
【桄榔】 guāngláng 〈名〉[植物] gomuti palm

胱[1] guāng → 胱氨酸 guāng'ānsuān

胱[2] guāng → 膀胱 pángguāng
【胱氨酸】 guāng'ānsuān 〈名〉[化学] cystine: ～病 cystinosis ‖ ～尿 cystinuria

guǎng

广 guǎng ❶〈形〉wide; broad; vast: ～开财源 explore all possible sources of revenues; open up new financial sources ‖ ～纳贤才 take in/attract all talents available ‖ ～为流传 spread far and wide ‖ 地～人稀 have much land and few people; vast territory with sparse population; vast but sparsely populated ‖ 分布极～ be widely distributed; be distributed far and wide ‖ 交际面～ have a wide acquaintanceship; be widely acquainted; have a large circle of friends ‖ 涉及面～ be far-ranging ‖ 用途～ be widely used; have a wide usage ‖ 知识面～ have a wide range of knowledge ‖ 在中国知识分子中～为流行的观点 view prevalent/popular among the Chinese intellectuals ‖ 他的研究涉及面很～。His research covers a very wide area. ❷〈形〉numerous: ⇨大庭～众 ❸〈动〉expand; spread: ⇨推而～之 ❹ (Guǎng)〈名〉Guangdong Province; Guangzhou City: ⇨～货
【广板】 guǎngbǎn 〈名〉[乐器] largo
【广播】 guǎngbō ❶〈动〉broadcast; be on the air: ～新闻 broadcast news ‖ 开始～ go on the air ‖ 停止～ go off the air ‖ 向全国～ make a nationwide broadcast ‖ 现在～找人,本杰明·怀特先生,请到车站出口去。Attention please, Mr Benjamin White, would you please go to the exit of the railway station? ‖ 这档节目在中午～。The program is broadcast at noon. ❷〈名〉broadcast; air: 收听世界各地的～ receive broadcasts all over the world ‖ 收听外语～ listen to foreign language broadcast ‖ ～功率 broadcast power ‖ ～时间 broadcast time; air time ‖ ～听众 radio audience ‖ ～(事)业 radio/broadcasting industry ‖ 电视～ television broadcasting ‖ 无线电～ radio broadcast; broadcast by radio; wireless broadcasting ‖ 新闻～ news broadcast ‖ 我是在～上听到这一消息的。I heard the news on the air. ⇨调频～; 有线～ ❸〈书〉spread; publicize
〖～波段〗 guǎngbō bōduàn 〈名〉(broadcasting) wave band
〖～操〗 guǎngbōcāo 〈名〉〈简称〉callisthenics with radio music; setting-up exercises to radio music; radio exercises ⇨广播体操
〖～大会〗 guǎngbō dàhuì 〈名〉broadcast meeting
〖～电视大学〗 guǎngbō diànshì dàxué 〈名〉radio and television university; college on the air
〖～电台〗 guǎngbō diàntái 〈名〉radio station; broadcasting station: 一个/家～ a radio station
〖～电影电视总局〗 Guǎngbō Diànyǐng Diànshì Zǒngjú 〈名〉State Administration of Radio, Film and Television
〖～稿〗 guǎngbōgǎo 〈名〉broadcast script: ～编辑 script editor
〖～公司〗 guǎngbō gōngsī 〈名〉broadcast corporation: 英国～ British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)
〖～讲话〗 guǎngbō jiǎnghuà 〈名〉broadcast speech; radio talk/speech/address: 发表～ deliver a radio address
〖～讲座〗 guǎngbō jiǎngzuò 〈名〉lecture by radio; radio lecture: 收听英语～ listen to English by radio
〖～教学〗 guǎngbō jiàoxué 〈名〉broadcast instruction
〖～节目〗 guǎngbō jiémù 〈名〉broadcast/radio programme; broadcast
〖～剧〗 guǎngbōjù 〈名〉radio play/drama: 一出～ a radio play ‖ 广播短剧 radio playlet ‖ 广播连续剧 radio serials/series
〖～室〗 guǎngbōshì 〈名〉broadcasting room; studio
〖～体操〗 guǎngbō tǐcāo 〈名〉callisthenics with radio music; setting-up exercises to radio music; radio exercises: 做～ do exercises to radio music
〖～网〗 guǎngbōwǎng 〈名〉broadcasting network; rediffusion network
〖～卫星〗 guǎngbō wèixīng 〈名〉broadcast satellite
〖～小品〗 guǎngbō xiǎopǐn 〈名〉radio skit
〖～员〗 guǎngbōyuán 〈名〉broadcaster; (radio) announcer
〖～站〗 guǎngbōzhàn 〈名〉(local) broadcasting station; rediffusion station
〖～转播车〗 guǎngbō zhuǎnbōchē 〈名〉outside broadcast vehicle
【广博】 guǎngbó 〈形〉(of one's knowledge) wide; extensive: 阅历～ have broad experience ‖ 知识～ have extensive/vast/broad knowledge; have a wide range of knowledge
【广场】 guǎngchǎng 〈名〉❶ (public) square: 集市～ market square ‖ 联合国～ UN Plaza ‖ 天安门～ Tian'anmen Square ❷ business centre; plaza
【广瓷】 guǎngcí 〈名〉Canton china
【广大】 guǎngdà 〈形〉❶ vast; wide; extensive; large: ～地区 large/vast/immense/extensive regions ‖ 中国的～农村 vast/extensive rural areas of China; vast/extensive countryside of China ❷ large-scale; widespread ❸ (of people) numerous; vast: 教育～干部 educate the vast numbers of cardres ‖ 误导～消费大众

misguide the buying public‖她的第一部小说受到～读者的欢迎。Her first novel appeals to a large public.

【广岛】 Guǎngdǎo 〈名〉 Hiroshima [Japanese city on Honshu Island]

【广电总局】 Guǎngdiàn Zǒngjú 〈名〉〈简称〉 State Administration of Radio, Film and Television ⇨广播电影电视总局

【广东】 Guǎngdōng 〈名〉 Guangdong (Province)

〖～话〗 Guǎngdōnghuà 〈名〉 Guangdong dialect; Cantonese

〖～人〗 Guǎngdōngrén 〈名〉 Guangdong person; Cantonese

〖～戏〗 guǎngdōngxì ＝粤剧 yuèjù

〖～音乐〗 Guǎngdōng yīnyuè 〈名〉 Guangdong music; Cantonese music

【广度】 guǎngdù 〈名〉 scope; range; width: 在～和深度上都有进展 increase in both depth and scope‖知识的～和深度 width and depth of (sb's) knowledge

【广而告之】 guǎng'érgàozhī 〈熟〉 give extensive publicity; spread far and wide

【广泛】 guǎngfàn 〈形〉 extensive; large-scale; widespread; wide-ranging; far-reaching: ～开展征兵运动 promote an extensive recruiting campaign‖～收集资料 gather materials on a wide scale‖～宣传 give/accord wide publicity (to)‖～应用 be widely applied; be of wide application‖～征求意见 ask/seek/solicit/invite opinions from all sides‖～的合作 broad/wide-ranging cooperation‖～的影响 far-reaching impact/influence‖～的支持 widespread support‖得到～承认 receive wide acceptance/recognition‖进行～交流 make extensive contact (with)‖进行～深刻的改革 carry out a thorough and extensive reform‖取得～的一致 reach extensive consensus (on)‖受到～关注 invite widespread concerns‖享受～的民主和自由 enjoy extensive democracy and freedom‖引起～好评 produce much favourable comment‖社交～ go much into society‖兴趣～ have a wide range of interests‖从更为～的角度看 in a broader point of view‖此事已引起～关注。The matter has received/attracted wide attention.‖那本书题材～。That book covers a wide range of subjects.‖他的新理论已被～接受。His new theory is widely accepted.

【广柑】 guǎnggān 〈名〉 Guangdong orange [a kind of orange produced in Guangdong and Sichuan provinces]

【广告】 guǎnggào 〈名〉 advertisement; ad; commercial: 一条/则/张～ an advertisement‖插播～ insert a commercial (in a programme)‖登～ put in an advertisement (in a magazine, newspaper, etc); run an advertisement‖贴～ post a bill‖制作～ create an advertisement‖把顾客当作活～ take customers as a walking advertisement‖在报纸上做～ advertise in a newspaper; place an advertisement in a newspaper‖为新影片做～ advertise a new film; promote a new film‖～策划 advertisement scheme‖～策略 advertising strategy‖～媒体 medium of advertisement‖～气球 advertising balloon‖～吸引力 appeal of advertising‖～效果 advertising effectiveness/impact‖～宣传活动 publicity/advertising campaign‖～印刷品 promotional literature‖报刊～ press advertising‖报纸～ newspaper advertising‖车身～ transportation advertising‖橱窗～ window advertising‖电视～ television commercial‖电台～ radio advertising‖霓虹灯～ neon-light advertisement‖商品～ product advertising‖商业～ commercial; business advertising‖室外～ outdoor advertising‖图片～ display advertising‖消费品～ consumer advertising‖招聘/招工～ job advertisement; advertisement of job

〖～词〗 guǎnggàocí 〈名〉 message

〖～代理人〗 guǎnggào dàilǐrén 〈名〉 advertising agent

〖～费〗 guǎnggàofèi 〈名〉 advertising expense/rate/fee/cost: 付～ pay off advertising fee

〖～公司〗 guǎnggào gōngsī 〈名〉 advertising agency/firm/company: 创意～ creative agency

〖～画〗 guǎnggàohuà 〈名〉 (pictorial) poster

〖～节目〗 guǎnggào jiémù 〈名〉 commercial; ad show; ad programme; advertisement programme

〖～栏〗 guǎnggàolán 〈名〉 advertisement column

〖～牌〗 guǎnggàopái 〈名〉 boarding; billboard

〖～片〗 guǎnggàopiàn 〈名〉 commercial: 一部/个～ a commercial‖拍～ make/shoot a commercial

〖～色〗 guǎnggàosè 〈名〉 poster paint

〖～衫〗 guǎnggàoshān 〈名〉 advertising shirt: 一件～ an advertising shirt

〖～文化〗 guǎnggào wénhuà 〈名〉 advertisement culture

〖～心理学〗 guǎnggào xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 advertising psychology

〖～学〗 guǎnggàoxué 〈名〉 advertising

〖～业〗 guǎnggàoyè 〈名〉 advertising (industry)

〖～影片〗 guǎnggào yǐngpiàn 〈名〉 advertising film; commercial

〖～战〗 guǎnggàozhàn 〈名〉 advertising campaign: 发起一场广告大战 launch an advertising campaign

【广货】 guǎnghuò 〈名〉 Canton goods

【广交会】 Guǎngjiāohuì 〈名〉〈简称〉 Guangzhou Chinese Export Commodities Fair ⇨广州出口商品交易会

【广角】 guǎngjiǎo 〈名〉 wide angle

〖～镜〗 guǎngjiǎojìng 〈名〉 ❶ wide-angle lens ❷ eye-opener

〖～镜头〗 guǎngjiǎo jìngtóu 〈名〉 wide-angle lens

【广结良缘】 guǎngjié-liángyuán 〈熟〉 do good deeds everywhere and win universal acclaim

【广开才路】 guǎngkāi-cáilù 〈熟〉 open broad avenues for individuals of talent; open all avenues to able people

【广开门路】 guǎngkāi-ménlù 〈熟〉 create opportunities (for); open up new avenues (of); 广开就业门路 create employment opportunities; open up new avenues of employment

【广开言路】 guǎngkāi-yánlù 〈熟〉 (of a leader) encourage free airing of views; advocate freedom of speech

【广阔】 guǎngkuò 〈形〉 vast; broad; wide; extensive: 开辟了～的前景 open up broad/extensive prospects‖～无垠 be boundlessly broad‖～的草原 extensive prairie; vast expanse of the prairie‖～的合作前景 broad prospects for cooperation‖～的蓝天 blue expanse of the sky‖～的视野 wide field of vision

【广袤】 guǎngmào 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 length and breadth of land: ～千里 vast expanse ❷〈形〉 vast; broad; wide; extensive; unmeasurable: ～无际的大洋/平原 boundless ocean/plain

【广漠】 guǎngmò 〈形〉 wide and bare: ～的戈壁 bare expanse of Gobi

【广木香】 guǎngmùxiāng 〈名〉[中药] costusroot

【广谱】 guǎngpǔ 〈形〉 broad-spectrum: ～驱肠虫药 broad-spectrum anthelminthic

【广厦】 guǎngshà 〈名〉〈书〉 large/spacious house

【广土众民】 guǎngtǔ-zhòngmín 〈熟〉 vast land and large population

【广西】 Guǎngxī 〈名〉 Guangxi: ～壮族自治区 Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

【广延】 guǎngyán 〈名〉[物理] extension: ～量 extensive quantity‖～性 extensity

【广义】 guǎngyì ❶〈名〉 broad/large/enlarged sense: ～的文化 culture in a broad sense‖从～上讲 in a broad/large sense; in its enlarged sense ❷〈形〉 generalized: ～空间/坐标 generalized space/coordinates‖～相对论 general theory of relativity

【广釉】 guǎngyòu 〈名〉 Canton enamel

【广宇】 guǎngyǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 great hall

【广域网】 guǎngyùwǎng 〈名〉 wide area network (WAN)

【广域信息服务系统】 guǎngyù xìnxī fúwù xìtǒng 〈名〉 wide area information server (WAIS)

【广远】 guǎngyuǎn 〈形〉 (of influence, etc) far-reaching; great: 对中国经济有～的影响 have far-reaching influence on Chinese economy

【广征博引】 guǎngzhēng-bóyǐn 〈熟〉 load one's pages with references; quote copiously

【广众】 guǎngzhòng 〈名〉 multitudes of people; numerous people: ⇨大庭～

【广种薄收】 guǎngzhòng-bóshōu 〈熟〉 extensive cultivation with low yield

【广州】 Guǎngzhōu 〈名〉 Guangzhou [capital city of Guangdong Province]

〖～出口商品交易会〗 Guǎngzhōu Chūkǒu Shāngpǐn Jiāoyìhuì 〈名〉 Guangzhou Chinese Export Commodities Fair

〖～起义〗 Guǎngzhōu Qǐyì 〈名〉 Guangzhou Uprising [Dec 11, 1927]

犷 guǎng 〈形〉〈书〉 tough; rustic; boorish: ⇨粗～

【犷悍】 guǎnghàn 〈形〉 tough and intrepid

guàng

桄 guàng ❶〈动〉 reel (thread/wire) on a revolving frame

❷〈名〉reel：线～儿 thread reel ❸〈量〉reel：一～线 a reel of thread

⇨guāng

【桄子】 guàngzi 〈名〉reel：线～ *thread reel*

逛 guàng 〈动〉*stroll; ramble; roam*：～北京 go sightseeing in Beijing ‖ ～公园 stroll around/about a park；visit a park ‖ ～街 go window-shopping；stroll through streets；loiter along streets ‖ 今天下午我们进城～～吧。Let's roam about/around the town this afternoon.

【逛荡】 guàngdang 〈动〉loiter；loaf about：～一上午 loiter out the whole morning ‖ 在城里～来～去 loaf about the town

【逛灯】 guàngdēng 〈动〉[on the evening of the 15th of the first lunar month] walk around the streets or parks, enjoying various lanterns on display

【逛游】 guàngyou 〈动〉roam；gad about/around

guī

归 guī ❶〈动〉go back；return：从国外～来 return from abroad ‖ 无家可～ be homeless；wander about without a home to go back ⇨～国；满载而～ ❷〈动〉give sth back to；return sth to：⇨～还；完璧～赵 ❸〈动〉come together；converge；gather；collect：把次品挑出来～到一块儿 pick up the defective products and group them together ‖ 将鸭子～入家禽类 classify ducks among/with poultry ‖ 应～入另一类 belong in/under a different category ‖ 百川～海。All rivers flow (down) into the sea. ⇨～并；众望所～ ❹〈动〉depend on；attach to：⇨～顺；～依 ❺〈动〉belong to：房子～她，家具～你。The house will be hers and the furniture yours. ‖ 在这个国家，土地～政府所有。Land in this country belongs to the Government. ‖ 这笔钱不会～他。The money won't go to him. ‖ 最高权力～人民。*Supreme authority rests with the people.* ⇨～属 ❻〈动〉take/be in charge：我不在时该部门～他负责。He will take charge of the department during my absence. ❼〈连〉[used between two verbs] despite；regardless of：说～说，做～做。Talking is one thing, doing is another. ‖ 危险～危险，他还是过去帮助那个小男孩。Regardless of danger, he went over to help the boy. ❽〈名〉division on the abacus with a one-digit divisor：⇨九～

【归案】 guī'àn 〈动〉bring to justice：缉拿～ arrest and bring to justice ‖ 罪犯终于被捉拿～。The offender was finally hunted down.

【归并】 guībìng 〈动〉❶ incorporate/merge into：把一家公司～到另一家公司 incorporate/merge a company into another ‖ 校长决定把两个小班～起来。*The schoolmaster decided to merge the* two small classes together. ❷ add up to；amount to；sum up to：费用～起来是一万元。The costs added/summed up to 10,000 *yuan.*

【归巢】 guīcháo 〈动〉(of birds) fly back home：鸟儿～。Birds fly back home.

【归程】 guīchéng 〈名〉return/homeward journey：踏上～ set out/forth on a journey home；go/start on a return journey

【归除】 guīchú 〈名〉division on the abacus with a divisor of two or more digits

【归档】 guīdàng 〈动〉place on file；keep on/in file；file (away)；interfile；do filing：～备查 keep sth on file for reference ‖ 把这些文件～。Place the documents on file. / File (away) the documents. ‖ 周末往往有很多文件要～。There is usually a lot of filing to do at the end of the week.

【归队】 guīduì 〈动〉❶ *rejoin one's unit*：他在地方大学受训两年后又～了。He went back to his unit after two years' training in a local university. ❷ return to one's former profession

【归帆】 guīfān 〈名〉homeward sailboat

【归附】 guīfù 〈动〉submit to a different authority；come under

【归根】 guīgēn 〈动〉(of a person living elsewhere, esp abroad) finally return to his native land：⇨落叶～

【归根到底】 guīgēn-dàodǐ ＝归根结底 guīgēn-jiédǐ

【归根结底】 guīgēn-jiédǐ 〈熟〉in the final/last/ultimate analysis；in essence；at bottom；boil down：所有真正意义上的教育，～都是自我教育。All real education is, in the ultimate analysis, self-education.

【归公】 guīgōng 〈动〉turn/hand in to the state：一切缴获要～。Turn in everything captured. ‖ 如果一个人没有继承人，他死后财产就要～。If a man dies heirless, his property will revert to the *state.*

【归功】 guīgōng 〈动〉give credit to；credit to；attribute/owe success to：把成功～于党的领导 credit/owe the success to the Party's leadership ‖ 把别人的成绩～于自己是不公平的。It's unfair to take credit to oneself for work that was done by others. ‖ 一切～于党。All credit goes to the Party.

【归国】 guīguó 〈动〉return to one's country：经由地中海～ get home by the Mediterranean route

〖～华侨〗 guīguó huáqiáo 〈名〉returned overseas Chinese

〖～留学生〗 guīguó liúxuéshēng 〈名〉returned student

【归航】 guīháng 〈名〉[航空] homing：～飞行 homing flight

〖～台〗 guīhángtái 〈名〉homer；homing station

【归还】 guīhuán 〈动〉return；render (back)；revert；give/hand sth back：～别人的礼物 return sb's *gift* ‖ ～贷款 pay back a loan；return a loan ‖ ～多收的税款 refund the excess of a tax ‖ ～国内外债务的利息 *service domestic and foreign debts* ‖ 把领土～某国 restore a territory to a country ‖ 把书～图书馆 return a book to the library ‖ 将失物～失主 return the lost property to its owner ‖ 你什么时候～欠款？When can you give back the money that you owe?

【归回】 guīhuí 〈动〉return；come back：～故乡 return to one's hometown ‖ ～祖国 go back to one's motherland

【归结】 guījié ❶〈动〉sum up；boil down：前面提到的各种考虑～起来有三个方面。The foregoing considerations can be summed up in three aspects. ‖ 整个讨论～起来就是地方政府是否应该承担中小学教师的工资。The whole discussion boiled down to the question of whether the local governments should pay their school teachers. ❷〈名〉end；conclusion：这件事总算有了个～。It finally came to an end.

【归咎】 guījiù 〈动〉put/lay/cast/charge the blame (on)；impute：把车祸～于驾驶员的疏忽大意 *impute an accident to the* driver's carelessness ‖ 很多失败都应～于粗心。Carelessness deserves the blame for many failures. ‖ 他把一切都～于我。He put all the blame on me.

【归口】 guīkǒu 〈动〉❶ put under (sb's administration) ❷ return to the former occupation：～教书后，他发现自己简直成了个外行。He found himself a layman when he took up teaching again.

〖～管理〗 guīkǒu guǎnlǐ 〈名〉management through specialized department：加强～ strengthen management through specialized department

〖～企业〗 guīkǒu qǐyè 〈名〉enterprise under a specified administrative department

【归来】 guīlái 〈动〉come/be back；return：欢迎代表团～ welcome the return of a delegation ‖ 海外～ return from abroad ‖ 欧洲旅行～ *return from a trip in Europe*

【归类】 guīlèi 〈动〉classify；class；sort out；categorize；group (under)；come under：把卡片按内容～ sort out the cards according to their subjects；group the cards by their subjects ‖ 根据起因把事故～ classify the accidents by causes ‖ 钨应归入金属类吗？Is tungsten classified among/with metals? ‖ 这些东西大致可以归成三类。These materials may roughly fall into three categories/groups.

【归里】 guīlǐ 〈动〉return to one's homeland to visit one's family (and relatives)

【归里包堆】 guīlibāozuī 〈副〉〈方〉in all；in total；altogether：这些东西～才 50 元。Those will be only 50 *yuan* altogether.

【归零】 guīlíng 〈动〉[计算机] make zero；return to zero：～代码 *return-to-zero code* ‖ ～法 *return-to-zero method*

【归拢】 guīlǒng 〈动〉put together；collect；gather up：把零碎东西～～下 *get one's bits and pieces together* ‖ 请把那些茶杯～～。Please put those cups together.

【归谬法】 guīmiùfǎ 〈名〉*reductio ad absurdum*；reduction to absurdity

【归纳】 guīnà ❶〈动〉induce；induct；generalize；conclude：～出一条物理定理 induct/induce a physical law ‖ 从事实中～出结论 generalize a conclusion from facts ❷〈动〉sum up；boil down：你们的建议～起来只有一条。Your suggestions boil down to one point only. ❸〈名〉inductive method；induction：～和演绎 induction and deduction

〖～法〗 guīnàfǎ 〈名〉inductive method; induction
〖～统计〗 guīnà tǒngjì 〈名〉induced statistics
〖～推理〗 guīnà tuīlǐ 〈名〉inductive reasoning/inference
【归宁】 guīníng 〈动〉〈书〉(of a married woman) visit her parents
【归期】 guīqī 〈名〉date of return: ～未定 have not decided on/upon the date of one's return
【归齐】 guīqí 〈副〉〈方〉❶ at last; in the end; finally: 几经延误，飞机～还是起飞了。After several delays the plane finally left. ❷ altogether: 连去带回，～一个星期。It will only take a week to go there and back.
【归侨】 guīqiáo 〈名〉❶ returned overseas national ❷ returned overseas Chinese
【归去】 guīqù 〈动〉〈书〉go back; return
【归泉】 guīquán 〈动〉〈婉〉pass away/on
【归入】 guīrù 〈动〉classify; include; fall under: 鲸应～哺乳类动物。Whales fall under the class of mammals. ‖ 铜应～金属类。Copper is classified among metals.
【归山】 guīshān 〈动〉〈婉〉pass away/on
【归拾】 guīshí 〈动〉put together; collect: ～碗筷 clear the table
【归属】 guīshǔ 〈动〉belong to; come under the jurisdiction of: 无所～ belong nowhere ‖ ～问题 question of jurisdiction (over); issue of the ownership (of) ‖ 一片领土的～ ownership of a territory
〖～感〗 guīshǔgǎn 〈名〉feeling/sense of belonging
【归顺】 guīshùn 〈动〉come over and pledge allegiance; give in one's submission; surrender to an enemy force: 提出～ tender one's submission (to) ‖ 争取让游击队～政府 win back the guerrillas' allegiance to the government ‖ 自愿～ offer one's submission
【归宿】 guīsù 〈名〉home to return to; destination; final settling place: 人生～ destination of one's life voyage ‖ 辛辛苦苦干了十年，他没想到竟是这样一个～。He had never thought ten years' hard work would bring him to such a bad end.
【归天】 guītiān 〈动〉〈婉〉pass away/on; go to one's resting place
【归田】 guītián 〈动〉〈书〉retire and return to one's homeland: ⇨解甲～
【归途】 guītú 〈名〉one's way/journey home; homeward journey/route: 踏上～ begin one's journey home ‖ 祝你～一路顺风。I hope you will have a pleasant journey back home.
【归西】 guīxī 〈动〉〈婉〉pass away/on: ⇨一命～
【归降】 guīxiáng 〈动〉surrender; capitulate: 向政府～ surrender to the government
【归向】 guīxiàng 〈动〉turn towards; incline to: 人心～ inclination of the hearts of the people; trend of popular feelings
【归心】 guīxīn ❶〈名〉desire to return home; homesickness ❷〈动〉offer one's submission: 四海～。People all over the country tender their submissions.
〖～似箭〗 guīxīn-sìjiàn 〈熟〉anxious to return; wish to have wings to fly home
【归省】 guīxǐng 〈动〉〈书〉return to one's homeland to visit one's family (and relatives)
【归一】 guīyī 〈动〉unify; unitize: 天下～。The country is unified. ⇨九九～
【归依】 guīyī 〈动〉❶ ＝ 皈依 guīyī ❷ offer one's submission: 四海～。People all over the country tender their submission.
【归阴】 guīyīn 〈动〉die
【归隐】 guīyǐn 〈动〉return to one's hometown and seclude; live in seclusion in the countryside: 去官～ resign and live in seclusion
【归于】 guīyú 〈动〉❶ belong to; be attributed to; credit/ascribe to: 把成功～党的领导 credit/ascribe success to the Party's leadership ‖ 把一切功劳～自己，把一切错误～别人 claim all the credit for oneself and shift all the blame on others ‖ 胜利～我们的共同努力。Victory was credited to our common efforts. ❷ tend/incline to: 经过长时间的辩论他们的意见～一致。They tended to the same opinion after a long debate.
【归约】 guīyuē 〈名〉[逻辑] reduction
【归着】 guīzhe 〈口〉＝ 归置 guīzhi
【归真】 guīzhēn ❶〈动〉[佛教] pass away/on; die ❷〈动〉[伊斯兰教] return to Allah ❸ ＝ 归真返璞 guīzhēn-fǎnpú
〖～返璞〗 guīzhēn-fǎnpú 〈熟〉return to nature; back to nature; return to original-purity and simplicity
【归整】 guīzhěng 〈动〉put in order; tidy (up); make neat: ～私人物品 tidy personal belongings away
【归正】 guīzhèng 〈动〉return to a virtuous life: ⇨改邪～
【归置】 guīzhi 〈动〉〈口〉put in order; tidy (up): ～书房 tidy (up) one's study ‖ 请把你的书～整齐。Please put your books in a tidy pile. ‖ 在客人到来之前一定得～一下。Be sure to tidy up before the guests arrive.
【归舟】 guīzhōu 〈名〉homeward boat
【归总】 guīzǒng 〈动〉put together; sum up: 把东西～一下 put the things together ‖ ～一句话 put it in a nutshell; in one word
【归罪】 guīzuì 〈动〉put/lay the blame on; blame sth on sb; impute guilt to sb: ～于别人 lay the blame on others ‖ 他把一切都～于我。He put/cast/charged/laid all blame on me. ‖ 这事不能全～于你。You are not wholly to blame for it.

圭[1]

guī 〈名〉❶ *gui*; sceptre [elongated tablet of jade with a triangular top held by ancient rulers on ceremonies] ❷ [ancient Chinese] sundial: ⇨～表

圭[2]

guī 〈名〉ancient measurement of volume [about ten microlitres]
【圭表】 guībiǎo 〈名〉[ancient Chinese] sundial
【圭臬】 guīniè 〈名〉〈书〉standard; criterion: 奉为～ look up to as the (accepted) criterion
【圭亚那】 Guīyànà 〈名〉Guyana
〖～合作共和国〗 Guīyànà Hézuò Gònghéguó 〈名〉Cooperative Republic of Guyana
〖～人〗 Guīyànàrén 〈名〉Guyanese
【圭璋】 guīzhāng 〈名〉❶ high-quality jade ❷ (of people) noble character

龟

guī 〈名〉tortoise; turtle: ⇨水～; 乌～
⇨jūn; qiū
【龟板】 guībǎn 〈名〉[中医] tortoise plastron; tortoiseshell
【龟背】 guībèi 〈名〉turtleback
【龟鳖目】 guībiēmù 〈名〉[动物] Chelonia
【龟趺】 guīfū 〈名〉tortoise-shaped base of a stone tablet
【龟甲】 guījiǎ 〈名〉❶ tortoiseshell ❷ [昆虫] tortoise beetle
〖～甲板〗 guījiǎ jiǎbǎn 〈名〉turtle deck
【龟鉴】 guījiàn 〈名〉object lesson: 可为～ can be taken as an object lesson
【龟镜】 guījìng ＝ 龟鉴 guījiàn
【龟龄】 guīlíng 〈名〉longevity; advanced age
【龟毛兔角】 guīmáo-tùjiǎo 〈熟〉hair of turtles and horns of rabbits—things just in name; simply no such things
【龟缩】 guīsuō 〈动〉hole up; shrink (up); withdraw into passive defence: 吓得～到墙角 withdraw into a corner with fear ‖ 抢过东西以后，那帮人心惊胆战地～在一栋破房子里不敢出来。After the robbery the gang holed up in an old house.
【龟头】 guītóu 〈名〉❶ [解剖] glans penis; balanus ❷ head of a tortoise/turtle
〖～包皮炎〗 guītóu bāopíyán 〈名〉[医学] balanoposthitis
〖～炎〗 guītóuyán 〈名〉[医学] balanitis
【龟头花】 guītóuhuā 〈名〉[植物] turtlehead
【龟纹】 guīwén 〈名〉[印刷] moire
【龟胸】 guīxiōng 〈名〉breast of a tortoise/turtle
【龟足】 guīzú ＝ 石蜐 shíjié

规

guī ❶〈名〉compasses; dividers: ⇨两脚～; 圆～ ❷〈名〉regulation; rule: 校～ school regulations ⇨～则; 常～ ❸〈动〉plan; map out: ⇨～避; ～划 ❹〈动〉advise; admonish: ⇨～谏 ❺〈名〉[机械] gauge: 块～ gauge block
【规避】 guībì 〈动〉avoid; evade; dodge; shun: ～令人难堪的问题 evade/avoid/dodge an embarrassing question ‖ ～责任 evade one's responsibility ‖ ～职责 get out of one's duties ‖ 找借口～ take shelter in evasions
〖～动作〗 guībì dòngzuò 〈名〉[军事] manoeuvre
〖～战术〗 guībì zhànshù 〈名〉[军事] evasion tactics
【规程】 guīchéng 〈名〉rules; regulations: 操作～ rules of operation
【规定】 guīdìng ❶〈动〉prescribe; stipulate; provide: ～价格 fix a price ‖ ～指标 set a quota ‖ 按～价格 at the specified price ‖ 按～速度行驶 drive at a regulation speed ‖ 按照～的格式填写 write

it in accordance with the prescribed form ‖ 超过～的时间 run over the given time ‖ 所～的工作量 prescribed amount of work ‖ 所～的质量 stipulated quality ‖ 在～的地点 at the assigned spot/place ‖ 在～的时间内 within the time specified ‖ 法律～候选人必须年满三十岁。The law stipulates/provides that candidates shall be over the age of thirty. ‖ 工作时间由政府～。Government shall regulate the working hour. ‖ 学校～博士论文必须印制。Under the regulations of the college, doctor's thesis shall be printed. ‖ 这是合同中所～的。This is provided for in the contract. ❷〈名〉stipulation; prescript; prescription; provision; specification; regulation; rule ‖ 按照公司的～ by rule of the company ‖ 除非另有明文～ except as/unless otherwise expressly provided ‖ 废除一条～ abrogate/abolish a rule; do away with a rule ‖ 符合退休的～ be eligible for retirement/to retire ‖ 实施新～ enforce a new regulation ‖ 违反～ violate/contradict/contravene the provisions ‖ 无视～ disregard the rule ‖ 依据新～ under the new rules/regulations ‖ 遵守～ abide by the provisions; adhere to the stipulations; honour the provisions/stipulations ‖ 补充～ supplementary rule ‖ 解释性～ interpretative provision ‖ 临时～ provisional rule ‖ 硬性～ hard and fast rule; invariable and inflexible rule ‖ 对资格有～吗? *Is there any stipulation as regards qualifications?* ‖ 在协议中增加有关～,以保护建筑工人的权益 insert certain provisions in a treaty to safeguard builders' rights and interests ‖ 这条～仍然有效。This rule still holds true.

〖～电压〗 guīdìng diànyā 〈名〉assigned voltage

〖～动作〗 guīdìng dòngzuò 〈名〉[体育] compulsory exercise; formal movement; compulsory movement; evolution: ～比赛阶段 compulsory phase ‖ 这个体操运动员在做各种～。The gymnast is performing various formal exercises.

〖～负荷〗 guīdìng fùhè 〈名〉given load

〖～数额〗 guīdìng shù'é 〈名〉quota

〖～语法〗 guīdìng yǔfǎ 〈名〉[语言] prescriptive grammar

〖～主义〗 guīdìngzhǔyì 〈名〉[语言] prescriptivism: ～者 prescriptivist

【规范】 guīfàn ❶〈名〉standard; norm: 合乎～ conform to the norm/standard ‖ ～词典 prescriptive dictionary ‖ ～性法规 regulatory rules ‖ ～性决策/分析 normative decision/analysis ‖ 道德～ moral standards ‖ 国际～ international norms ‖ 行为～ norms of conduct ❷〈形〉standard; normal: 不～ be below standard; fall short of the standard; not up to standard ‖ ～用法 standard usage ❸〈动〉standardize; normalize: ～词的用法 standardize the usage of words ❹〈名〉[工程] specification; specs

〖～场论〗 guīfànchǎnglùn 〈名〉[物理] gauge theory

〖～化〗 guīfànhuà 〈动〉standardize; normalize: ～服务 standardized service

〖～经济学〗 guīfàn jīngjìxué 〈名〉normative economics

〖～伦理学〗 guīfàn lúnlǐxué 〈名〉normative ethics

【规费】 *guīfèi 〈名〉stipulated fees*

【规复】 guīfù 〈动〉〈书〉resume; recover; restore: ～旧习 restore old customs ‖ ～失地 resume/recover the lost land

【规格】 guīgé 〈名〉❶ specifications; norms: ～齐全 complete range of specifications ‖ 不合～ fall short of specifications; be below standard; not up to standard ‖ 不同～的商品 goods of different specifications ‖ 这些床单有好几种～。These sheets come in several sizes. ❷ rank; position: 那些来宾的～很高。Those are high-level/high-ranking guests.

〖～材〗 guīgécái 〈名〉[林业] dimension stock

〖～化〗 guīgéhuà 〈动〉standardize; normalize

〖～石料〗 guīgé shíliào 〈名〉[材料] dimension stone

【规划】 guīhuà ❶〈名〉programme; project; plan: 制订～ map out a plan ‖ 长期～ long-term/long-range programme; long-term/long-range planning ‖ 城市～ city/town planning ‖ 经济发展～ planning for economic development ‖ 远景～ future plan; advanced project ‖ 由于缺乏资金,建设～被延期。The building programme has been delayed for lack of money. ❷〈动〉map out a plan: ～自己的道路 chart one's own path ‖ 现代城市要全面～才行。A modern city requires an overall plan.

【规谏】 guījiàn 〈动〉〈书〉expostulate; advise; admonish

【规戒】 guījiè 〈书〉 = 规诫 guījiè

【规诫】 guījiè 〈动〉〈书〉advise; admonish

【规矩】 guīju ❶〈名〉*rule; precept; usual/conventional/regular* practice; custom; form: 采用艺名曾经是演艺界的一种～。To assume a stage name used to be a usual practice for actors. ‖ 吃好早餐是我家的～。Having a good breakfast is a law in my family. ‖ 教堂里有一些～,大家必须遵守。There are certain forms that must be followed in the church. ‖ 在日本呆了大半辈子,我懂得那里的～。Having spent most of my life in Japan, I know the form. ❷〈名〉(good) manners; social etiquette: 不懂～ have bad/no manners; be without manners ‖ 懂～ have good/nice manners; behave properly ‖ 没～ be free in manner; have no manner; do not behave oneself ‖ 守～ abide by the rules; behave oneself ‖ 餐桌上的～ table manners ‖ (放)～点! Behave yourself/properly! ‖ 我在这儿孩子会规规矩矩的。The children will behave well while I am here. ‖ 我只要看一眼,那些调皮的男孩子就会规规矩矩的。I can put the naughty boys in their place with just a glance. ❸〈形〉well-behaved; good-mannered; well-disciplined: 举止～谨慎 be prim and precise in manner ‖ 你的字写得很～。Your handwriting shows disciplined practice. ❹〈形〉honest; law-abiding: 不～的行为 irregular behaviour ‖ 那个女人不～。The woman is on the loose. / *She is an indecent woman.* ‖ 他看上去是个～人。He looks like an honest man.

〖～绳墨〗 guīju-shéngmò 〈熟〉compasses, setsquare and carpenter's inkmarker—norms or standards to be followed

〖～准绳〗 *guīju-zhǔnshéng* = 规矩绳墨 *guīju-shéngmò*

【规律】 guīlǜ 〈名〉law; regular pattern; precept: 大便有～ have regular bowel movements; have a regular evacuation ‖ 自然～ law of nature ‖ 个人生活～ personal laws of living. ‖ 事物的内部～ inherent/inner law of things ‖ 作息有～ keep regular hours ‖ 季节交替是有～的。The seasons come and go with regularity. ‖ 他的脉搏不很～。His pulse is not very regular. ‖ 我的工作无～可言。There is no regularity about my work. ‖ 自从妻子死后,他的生活就没有～了。His hours have been irregular since the death of his wife. ⇨价值～

〖～性〗 guīlǜxìng 〈名〉law; regularity: 有～的出现 come/appear with regularity ‖ 生活要有～。Regularity in life should be observed.

【规模】 guīmó ❶〈名〉scale; scope: 扩大～ enlarge the scale ‖ 削减/缩小～ reduce the size (of) ‖ ～不大的工程 project of modest dimensions ‖ ～巨大的工程 project of large dimensions; project on a large scale ‖ 经营～ scale of operation ‖ 市场～ size of a market; market size ‖ 投资～ scale of investment ❷〈形〉large-scale: ～生产 large-scale production; mass production

〖～经济〗 *guīmó jīngjì 〈名〉economy of scale; scale economy*

〖～效益〗 guīmó xiàoyì 〈名〉scale merit; gains-to-scale; return of scale

【规劝】 guīquàn 〈动〉admonish; expostulate; advise; exhort; *remonstrate*: ～年轻人继续学习 exhort young men to further education ‖ ～朋友 remonstrate with one's friend (about sth) ‖ 好意～ give well-meaning advice ‖ 为某事～某人 expostulate with sb for/on/upon/about sth ‖ ～某人不要赌博 admonish sb against gambling

【规行矩步】 guīxíng-jǔbù 〈熟〉❶ behave cautiously and correctly ❷ follow the beaten track; stick to the established practice

【规约】 guīyuē ❶〈名〉agreed-upon stipulation/regulation ❷〈动〉restrain; bind; limit; confine: 理智的人能～自己的感情。Rational people restrain their passions.

【规则】 guīzé ❶〈名〉rule; regulation: 违犯～ break/infringe/violate a regulation/rule ‖ 无视～ disregard a rule ‖ 修改～ remodel/modify a regulation/rule ‖ 制定～ make/formulate a regulation/rule; set down a rule/regulation ‖ 遵守交通～ observe/obey traffic regulations; follow traffic regulations ‖ 比赛～ playing rule ‖ 基本～ fundamental/ground rule ‖ 拼写～ spelling rules ‖ 卫生～ sanitary rules ‖ 足球比赛～ football rules ‖ 没有一成不变的～。There is no cast-iron rule. ❷〈名〉law; rule: 自然～ natural law; law of nature ❸〈形〉regular: ～动词 regular verb ‖ 不～的木头 unformed/free-form *piece of wood* ‖ 海岸线很不～。The coastline is very irregular.

【规章】 guīzhāng 〈名〉rule; regulation: 一套～ a set of rules ‖ 废除旧～,采用新～ abolish the old regulations and adopt new ones ‖ 违反～制度 *violate rules and regulations* ‖ 制定～制度 establish rules and regulations ‖ 遵守俱乐部～ abide by club rules ‖ 办公室～ office rules ‖ 安全～ safety regulations

【规整】 guīzhěng 〈形〉regular; standard: ～的汉字 standard Chinese character ‖ 不～的石板 random-sized slate

【规正】 guīzhèng ❶〈动〉〈书〉expostulate/remonstrate with sb so as to correct him; correct: ～风俗 correct the harmful aspects

of the custom ‖ ～拼写法 standardize the spelling ❷ ＝规整 guīzhěng

【规制】 guīzhì 〈名〉 ❶ rule; regulation ❷ (of a building) size, shape and structure: 寺庙虽经多次修缮,但～未变。The size and the structure of the temple remain after several repairs.

皈 guī 〈动〉 be converted to (a religion)

【皈依】 guīyī 〈动〉 be converted to (a religion): ～佛门/基督教 be converted to Buddhism/Christianity

闺 guī 〈名〉 ❶ arch-topped door ❷ 〈旧〉 boudoir; lady's chamber: ⇨～房;深～

【闺范】 guīfàn 〈名〉 ❶ 〈旧〉 female virtues ❷ female demeanour/bearing: 该女子有大家～。This young lady is graceful and well-bred.

【闺房】 guīfáng 〈名〉〈旧〉 boudoir; lady's chamber

【闺阁】 guīgé 〈名〉〈旧〉 boudoir; lady's chamber

【闺阃】 guīkǔn 〈名〉〈旧〉 boudoir; lady's chamber

【闺门】 guīmén 〈名〉 door of a boudoir

〖～旦〗 guīméndàn 〈名〉［戏剧］ maiden *dan* [character role of an unmarried young girl]

【闺女】 guīnü 〈名〉 ❶ girl; maiden: ⇨黄花～ ❷ 〈口〉 daughter

【闺秀】 guīxiù 〈名〉〈旧〉 daughter/girl from a rich and distinguished family: 大家～ girl from a rich and influential family

【闺怨】 guīyuàn 〈名〉〈书〉 (of a young married woman) boudoir repining

硅 guī 〈名〉 silicon (Si)

【硅尘】 guīchén 〈名〉［采矿］ siliceous/silica dust

【硅电阻】 guīdiànzǔ 〈名〉［电子］ silicon resistor

【硅肺】 guīfèi 〈名〉［医学］ silicosis: ～是一种职业病。Silicosis is an occupational disease.

【硅钢】 guīgāng 〈名〉［冶金］ silicon steel

【硅谷】 guīgǔ 〈名〉 Silicon Valley (in America): 中国的～ China's Silicon Valley

【硅华】 guīhuá 〈名〉［矿物］ siliceous/silica/pearl sinter; fiorite; geyserite

【硅化】 guīhuà 〈动〉［地质］ silicify

〖～木〗 guīhuàmù 〈名〉［地质］ silicified wood; woodstone

〖～物〗 guīhuàwù 〈名〉［化学］ silicide

【硅灰石】 guīhuīshí 〈名〉［矿物］ wollastonite

【硅胶】 guījiāo 〈名〉［化学］ silica gel: ～隆胸术 silicone breast implant ‖ ～植入 silicone implant

【硅铝带】 guīlǚdài 〈名〉 sial

【硅镁带】 guīměidài 〈名〉［地质］ intermediate layer sima

【硅镁石】 guīměishí 〈名〉［矿物］ humite

【硅锰钢】 guīměnggāng 〈名〉 silico-manganese steel

【硅硼钙石】 guīpénggàishí 〈名〉［矿物］ datolite

【硅片】 guīpiàn 〈名〉 ❶ silicon chip ❷ silicon wafer

【硅青铜】 guīqīngtóng 〈名〉 silicon bronze

【硅氢化物】 guīqīnghuàwù 〈名〉 silicon hydride

【硅砂】 guīshā 〈名〉［地质］ silica sand

【硅石】 guīshí 〈名〉 silica; ganister

【硅酸】 guīsuān 〈名〉［化学］ silicic acid

〖～钠〗 guīsuānnà 〈名〉［化学］ sodium silicate

〖～盐〗 guīsuānyán 〈名〉［化学］ silicate: ～胶 silicate cement ‖ ～晶体化学 crystal chemistry of silicates ‖ ～漆 silicate paint ‖ ～水泥 portland cement

【硅铁】 guītiě 〈名〉［冶金］ silicon iron; ferrosilicon

【硅酮】 guītóng 〈名〉［化学］ silicone

【硅烷】 guīwán 〈名〉［化学］ silicon hydride; silane

【硅钨酸】 guīwūsuān 〈名〉 silicotungstic acid

【硅橡胶】 guīxiàngjiāo 〈名〉［材料］ silicon rubber; silastic

【硅锌矿】 guīxīnkuàng 〈名〉［矿物］ willemite

【硅氧】 guīyǎng 〈名〉［矿物］ silica

【硅藻】 guīzǎo 〈名〉［植物］ diatom

〖～门〗 guīzǎomén 〈名〉［植物］ Bacillariophyta

〖～土〗 guīzǎotǔ 〈名〉 diatomite; diatomaceous earth

【硅质岩】 guīzhìyán 〈名〉 silicolites

【硅砖】 guīzhuān 〈名〉 silica brick

傀 guī 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ odd; peculiar ❷ stand all by itself: ～然独立 stand alone

⇨kuí

瑰[1] guī 〈形〉 rare; precious; valuable: ⇨～宝;～丽

瑰[2] guī → 玫瑰 méigui

【瑰宝】 guībǎo 〈名〉 treasure; rarity; gem: 文化～ cultural treasure ‖ 中国文学史上的～ gems of Chinese literature

【瑰丽】 guīlì 〈形〉 surpassingly beautiful; magnificent: 尼亚加拉大瀑布的景色雄伟～。The view of the Niagara Falls is simply magnificent.

【瑰奇】 guīqí 〈形〉 rare and precious; treasurable

【瑰伟】 guīwěi 〈书〉 ＝瑰玮 guīwěi

【瑰玮】 guīwěi 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ (of one's character) remarkable; unusual ❷ (of language) ornate

【瑰异】 guīyì 〈形〉 rare and precious; treasurable

鲑 guī 〈名〉 salmon; trout

⇨xié

【鲑科鱼】 guīkēyú 〈名〉 salmonoid

【鲑鲈】 guīlú 〈名〉 trout-perch

【鲑蝇】 guīyíng 〈名〉 salmonfly

【鲑鱼】 guīyú 〈名〉 trout: ～苗 salmon fry ‖ ～油 salmon oil ‖ ～肉中毒 salmon poisoning ‖ 小～ troutlet; troutling

【鲑鳟鱼】 guīzūnyú 〈名〉 trout

guǐ

氿 guǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 sideway-gushed spring; spring water coming from the sides of a hill

宄 guǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 treacherous person; evildoer; scoundrel: ⇨奸～

轨 guǐ 〈名〉 ❶ 〈书〉 rut; track; print/trace of a wheel ❷ track; course; path; way: ⇨～迹 ❸ order; regulation; rule; form; law: ⇨～范;常～;越～ ❹ rail; track: 铺～ rail; track; lay tracks/rails ‖ 单/双/宽/窄～single/double/broad/narrow track ‖ 卧～自杀 lie on the rails to commit suicide ‖ 火车出～了。The train left the rails. / The train ran off the rails. / The train jumped the rails. / The train was derailed. ⇨脱～;无～电车

【轨道】 guǐdào 〈名〉 ❶ rail; railway; (railway) track: 在～上行驶 move on rails ‖ 火车～ railway track ‖ 电车～ tramcar track ‖ 地铁～ underground railway track ❷ orbit; track; trajectory: 把军用卫星送入～ place/put a military satellite into orbit; orbit a military satellite ‖ 炮弹运行的～ trajectory of a shell ‖ 水星～ orbit/track of the Mercury ‖ 同步～ synchronous orbit ‖ 卫星已经进入～。The space satellite has been placed in orbit. ❸ (right) track; path; proper course: 回到正确的～上来 restore to the normal track ‖ 使经济步入健康发展的～ put the economy on a healthy track

〖～变换〗 guǐdào biànhuàn 〈名〉 orbital transfer

〖～操纵〗 guǐdào cāozòng 〈名〉 orbital steering

〖～电路〗 guǐdào diànlù 〈名〉［电工］ track circuit

〖～电子〗 guǐdào diànzǐ 〈名〉［物理］ orbital electron

〖～对称〗 guǐdào duìchèn 〈名〉［物理］［化学］ orbital symmetry

〖～方向〗 guǐdào fāngxiàng 〈名〉［航空］ orbital direction

〖～飞行器〗 guǐdào fēixíngqì 〈名〉 orbiter

〖～衡〗 guǐdàohéng 〈名〉 track/rail scale

〖～火箭〗 guǐdào huǒjiàn 〈名〉 orbital rocket

〖～交点〗 guǐdào jiāodiǎn 〈名〉［天文］ orbital node

〖～空间站〗 guǐdào kōngjiānzhàn 〈名〉 orbital space station

〖～量子数〗 guǐdào liàngzǐshù 〈名〉［物理］ orbital quantum number

〖～平面〗 guǐdào píngmiàn 〈名〉［物理］ orbit plane

〖～曲线〗 guǐdào qūxiàn 〈名〉［航空］ orbital curve

〖～衰变〗 guǐdào shuāibiàn 〈名〉［物理］ orbital decay

〖～衰减〗 guǐdào shuāijiǎn 〈名〉［航空］ orbital decay

〖～速度〗 guǐdào sùdù 〈名〉［天文］ orbital velocity

〖～元〗 guǐdàoyuán 〈名〉［物理］ orbital elements

〖～运动〗 guǐdào yùndòng 〈名〉 orbital motion

〖～站〗 guǐdàozhàn ＝ 空间站 kōngjiānzhàn
〖～周期〗 guǐdào zhōuqī 〈名〉[天文] orbital period
【轨度】 guǐdù 〈名〉〈书〉❶ law ❷ moral standard：不循～ be unscrupulous
【轨范】 guǐfàn 〈名〉standard；criterion
【轨函数】 guǐhánshù 〈名〉[化学][物理] orbital
【轨迹】 guǐjì 〈名〉❶ [数学] locus ❷ [电子] trace；line ❸ [天文] orbit：(人造)卫星的～ orbit of a satellite ❹ course (of history, one's life, etc)：改变历史发展的～ change the course of history ❺ [物理] trajectory
〖～线〗 guǐjìxiàn 〈名〉[物理] trajectory
【轨距】 guǐjù 〈名〉[铁路] (track) gauge：标准/宽～ standard/broad gauge
【轨辙】 guǐzhé 〈名〉❶ rut；track；print/trace of a wheel ❷ beaten track
【轨枕】 guǐzhěn 〈名〉sleeper；tie：纵向～ longitudinal sleeper
〖～板〗 guǐzhěnbǎn 〈名〉concrete slab sleeper
【轨座】 guǐzuò 〈名〉[铁路] rail chair

庋 guǐ 〈书〉❶〈名〉shelf；rack ❷〈动〉keep；preserve：⇨～藏 ❸〈动〉shelve；lay aside：⇨～置
【庋藏】 guǐcáng 〈动〉keep；preserve
【庋置】 guǐzhì 〈动〉shelve；lay aside：这个工程由于缺少资金而被～。The project was shelved for lack of funds.

匦 guǐ 〈名〉〈书〉small box：票～ ballot box

佹 guǐ 〈形〉〈书〉❶ perverse ❷ strange；queer ❸ accidental
【佹得佹失】 guǐdé-guǐshī 〈熟〉get accidently and lose accidently

诡 guǐ 〈形〉❶ deceitful；crafty；tricky；cunning：⇨～辩；～计 ❷ unusual；queer；peculiar：⇨～怪；～异
【诡辩】 guǐbiàn ❶〈名〉sophistry；sophism；quibbling ❷〈动〉quibble；indulge in sophistry；talk black into white
〖～术〗 guǐbiànshù 〈名〉sophistry；sophism
【诡称】 guǐchēng 〈动〉pretend；falsely allege：犯罪分子～自己不知情。The criminal made a pretence of ignorance. / The criminal pretended to know nothing about it.
【诡辞】 guǐcí 〈名〉ill-informed lie；specious argument；fallacy
【诡诞】 guǐdàn 〈形〉unfounded and strange；fabricated and weird；surreal
【诡怪】 guǐguài 〈形〉weird；strange；bizarre；odd
【诡计】 guǐjì 〈名〉ruse；trick；craft；fraud；humbug；intrigue：⇨阴谋～
〖～多端〗 guǐjì-duōduān 〈熟〉be very crafty/tricky；have a whole bag of tricks；have a scheming head；be full of deceits
【诡谲】 guǐjué 〈形〉〈书〉❶ bizarre and changeful；strange and changeable ❷ odd；eccentric；weird ❸ crafty；cunning；treacherous
【诡雷】 guǐléi 〈名〉[军事] booby mine/trap
【诡秘】 guǐmì 〈形〉surreptitious；secretive；furtive：那帮人行踪～。The gang is furtive/surreptitious in movements.
【诡奇】 guǐqí 〈形〉bizarre；unusual；abnormal：情节～ bizarre plot
【诡异】 guǐyì 〈形〉weird；bizarre；unusual；abnormal；fantastic
【诡诈】 guǐzhà 〈形〉crafty；cunning；treacherous；sly：～异常 extremely sly

鬼 guǐ ❶〈名〉ghost；spirit；apparition：驱～ lay a ghost ‖ ～故事 ghost story/tale ‖ 你信～吗？Do you believe in ghosts? ‖ 听说那栋房子闹～。The house is said to be haunted. ⇨～魂；～神 ❷〈名〉[a term of contempt for certain kinds of people]：你想搞什么把戏？你这个小捣蛋～。What are you up to, you young demon/scapegrace? ⇨胆小～；酒～；吝啬～ ❸〈名〉sinister plot；dirty trick：心里有～ have something to hide from others；have an axe to grind ‖ 这里面有～。There's something rotten/fishy afoot. / There is a catch in it. ❹〈形〉dishonest；improper；illicit；furtive；illegitimate：⇨～～祟祟；～话；～头～脑 ❺〈形〉terrible；horrible；horrid；damnable；confounded：～地方 damnable place ‖ ～天气！What terrible/confounded/horrible/beastly weather! ❻〈形〉clever；smart；quick：这家伙真～。He's a smart devil. ❼〈名〉[a term of endearment, esp for children] devil：⇨机灵～；小～ ❽〈名〉*gui* [one of the twenty-eight constellations in ancient-Chinese astronomy]
【鬼把戏】 guǐbǎxì 〈名〉❶ artifice；wiles；dirty/underhand trick：看穿～ see through an artifice ‖ 耍～ play dirty tricks ❷ little game；monkey business：你今天是太好了，肯定是在耍什么～。You are being too good today；I think there's some monkey business going on. ‖ 原来那是你的～。So that's your little game.
【鬼笔】 guǐbǐ 〈名〉[植物] stinkhorn
〖～菌〗 guǐbǐjūn ＝ 鬼笔 guǐbǐ
【鬼才】 guǐcái 〈名〉❶ special ability/skill ❷ wizard：文坛～ literary wizard
【鬼聪明】 guǐcōngming 〈形〉clever/smart in a shallow way
【鬼打墙】 guǐdǎqiáng 〈熟〉get lost at night and go round in a place
【鬼点子】 guǐdiǎnzi 〈名〉wicked idea；trick：出～ make a wicked suggestion；give devilish advice ‖ 他～真多。He's full of wicked ideas/tricks.
【鬼蛾】 guǐ'é 〈名〉[昆虫] ghost moth
【鬼风疙瘩】 guǐfēng gēda 〈方〉＝ 荨麻疹 xúnmázhěn
【鬼斧神工】 guǐfǔ-shéngōng 〈熟〉uncanny workmanship；superlative craftsmanship
【鬼工】 guǐgōng 〈名〉uncanny workmanship；superlative craftsmanship
【鬼怪】 guǐguài 〈名〉❶ ghosts and monsters/goblins ❷〈喻〉evil forces
【鬼鬼祟祟】 guǐgui-suìsuì 〈熟〉furtive；sneaking；stealthy；thievish；stealthily private：两个人～地钻出汽车，朝商店走去。Two men stole out of the car and moved towards the shop. ‖ 那个人在房屋周围～地转来转去，伺机偷汽车。The man sneaked about the house watching for a chance to steal the car. ‖ 她今天见了我显得有些～的。She was somewhat secretive with me today. ‖ 他显得～的。There was something furtive about his appearance.
【鬼画符】 guǐhuàfú 〈名〉❶ scrawl ❷ hypocritical talk
【鬼话】 guǐhuà 〈名〉lie；humbug；fraud；baloney：说～ tell lies ‖ 那些广告都是骗人的～。Those advertisements are all humbug/frauds. ‖ 他所说的完全是编造出来欺骗女孩子的～。What he said was a myth invented to impress girls.
〖～连篇〗 guǐhuà-liánpiān 〈熟〉a pack/host of lies；a network of falsehoods；lies from start to finish；a lot of baloney：～的报道 story heavy with lies ‖ 他的演讲真是～。His speech was nothing but a lot of baloney.
【鬼魂】 guǐhún 〈名〉ghost；spirit；soul；apparition：他害怕亡妻的～会来缠扰他。He feared that the soul of his deceased wife would haunt him.
【鬼混】 guǐhùn 〈动〉knock/fool/mess/hang about；fool/hang around：跟妓女～ solicit a prostitute ‖ 跟有夫之妇～ fool/knock/mess about with a married woman ‖ 在一起～ knock together ‖ 那个男孩和一帮坏人～上了。The boy got mixed up with a bad gang. ‖ 再不要跟那家伙～了。Don't fool/hang around with that guy any longer.
【鬼火】 guǐhuǒ 〈名〉〈口〉will-o'-the-wisp；jack-o'-lantern；phosphorescent light
【鬼节】 Guǐjié 〈名〉Ghosts' Festival [15th day of the 7th lunar month]
【鬼臼】 guǐjiù 〈名〉[植物] mayapple
【鬼哭狼嚎】 guǐkū-lángháo 〈熟〉wail like ghosts and howl like wolves—set up wild shrieks and howls
【鬼脸】 guǐliǎn 〈名〉❶ toy mask ❷ funny face；grimace：做～ make faces/grimaces (at sb)；make mouths/a mouth (at sb)；grimace (at sb)
【鬼魅】 guǐmèi 〈名〉〈书〉❶ ghosts and monsters/goblins ❷〈喻〉forces of evil
【鬼门关】 guǐménguān 〈名〉gate of hell—danger spot
【鬼迷心窍】 guǐmí-xīnqiào 〈熟〉be possessed/obsessed：你怎么能这样～？What possessed you?
【鬼魔学】 guǐmóxué 〈名〉demonism；demonology；devilry
【鬼伞】 guǐsǎn 〈名〉[植物] inky cap
〖～属〗 guǐsǎnshǔ 〈名〉[植物] Coprinus
【鬼神】 guǐshén 〈名〉ghosts and gods；spirits；spiritual beings
【鬼使神差】 guǐshǐ-shénchāi 〈熟〉doings of ghosts and gods—unexpected happenings；curious coincidence

【鬼祟】 guǐsuì ❶〈形〉furtive; sneaky; stealthy; thievish: 行为～ be sneaky ❷ ＝ 鬼怪 guǐguài
【鬼胎】 guǐtāi 〈名〉sinister design; ulterior motive; dark/evil plot: ⇨心怀～
【鬼剃头】 guǐtìtóu 〈名〉〈口〉alopecia
【鬼头鬼脑】 guǐtóu-guǐnǎo 〈熟〉furtive; stealthy; thievish; sneaking: 在银行周围～地转来转去 sneak around/about a bank ‖ 三个人～地溜出商店。Three men stole/sneaked out of the shop.
【鬼物】 guǐwù 〈名〉ghost; spirit; apparition
【鬼蟹】 guǐxiè 〈名〉[动物] ghostcrab
【鬼雄】 guǐxióng 〈名〉〈书〉hero among the ghosts—person who dies a hero's death
【鬼蜮】 guǐyù ❶〈形〉mischievous; devilish; evil ❷〈名〉ghosts and monsters/goblins/demons
〖～伎俩〗 guǐyù-jìliǎng 〈熟〉evil/mischievous tactics; devilish stratagem
【鬼针草】 guǐzhēncǎo 〈名〉[植物] beggar-ticks
【鬼主意】 guǐzhǔyi 〈名〉evil idea; wicked plan: 打～ form an evil plan ‖ 你又在打什么～? What are you up to again?
【鬼子】 guǐzi 〈名〉devil [a term of abuse for foreign invaders]

G

姽 guǐ 〈形〉〈书〉(of a woman or girl) refined/graceful: ⇨～婳
【姽婳】 guǐhuà 〈形〉(of a woman or girl) refined; graceful

癸 guǐ 〈名〉last of the ten Heavenly Stems

晷 guǐ 〈名〉❶〈书〉shadows cast by the sun; sunlight: ⇨焚膏继～ ❷ sundial ❸〈书〉time: 余～ spare time

簋 guǐ 〈名〉〈古〉*gui* [ancient food vessel with a round mouth and two handles]

guì

柜 guì 〈名〉❶ cupboard; cabinet: 矮～ low cabinet ‖ 电视机/音响～ TV/hi-fi cabinet ‖ 角～ corner cabinet ‖ 卡片～ card cabinet ‖ 文件～ filing cabinet ‖ 药～ medicine cabinet ⇨～台; 保险～ ❷ cashbox (in a shop): 现款都交～了。The cash has all been handed in to the cashier. ⇨掌～的
⇨jǔ
【柜橱】 guìchú 〈名〉cupboard; cabinet
【柜房】 guìfáng 〈名〉cashier's office in a shop; shop cashier
【柜门】 guìmén 〈名〉door (of a wardrobe, cabinet or cupboard)
【柜上】 guìshang 〈名〉❶ cashier's office in a shop; shop cashier ❷ shop; store
【柜台】 guìtái 〈名〉counter; bar: 特价～ bargain counter
【柜员】 guìyuán 〈名〉counter employee/clerk
〖～机〗 guìyuánjī 〈名〉automated teller machine (ATM)
【柜子】 guìzi 〈名〉cupboard; cabinet

刿 guì 〈动〉〈书〉cut; stab; wound

刽 guì 〈动〉〈书〉cut/chop off
【刽子手】 guìzishǒu 〈名〉❶ executioner; headsman ❷ slaughterer; butcher

贵 guì ❶〈形〉expensive; costly; dear; high(-priced): 买～了 have paid too much (for sth) ‖ 春雨～如油。Spring rain is as precious as oil. ‖ 棉布衬衫越来越～。Cotton shirts are becoming more and more expensive. ‖ 太～了，我买不起。It's too dear; I cannot afford it. ‖ 物以稀为～。Singular things are always dear. ‖ 一双鞋两千元也太～了。Two thousand *Yuan* is an unreasonable price for a pair of shoes. ❷〈形〉(of social position or rank) high; noble; distinguished: ～妇人 noble lady ⇨～宾; ～族 ❸〈形〉valuable; highly valued: 和为～。Peace should be valued. ⇨宝～; 珍～ ❹〈动〉be valuable/valued: 兵～精，不～多。Troops are valued for their quality rather than quantity. ‖ 人～有自知之明。A smart man knows how little he knows. / Self-knowledge is everything. ‖ 言～简洁。Brevity is the soul of wit. ❺〈形〉〈套〉your: ～校/国 your school/country ‖ 请问～姓? May I ask/have your name? ❻ (Guì)〈名〉〈简称〉Gui [Guizhou Province] ⇨贵州
【贵宾】 guìbīn 〈名〉honoured/distinguished guest; guest of distinction/honour: 一位～ a guest of honour
〖～卡〗 guìbīnkǎ 〈名〉VIP card
〖～席〗 guìbīnxí 〈名〉distinguished guests' gallery; seats for distinguished guests; seat of honour
〖～休息室〗 guìbīn xiūxishì 〈名〉reserved lounge for honoured guests; VIP lounge/room
【贵耳贱目】 guì'ěr-jiànmù 〈熟〉treasure what one hears and belittle what one sees
【贵妃】 guìfēi 〈名〉high-ranking imperial concubine (next to the queen): 杨～ Lady Yang
【贵妇人】 guìfùrén 〈名〉noble lady
【贵干】 guìgàn 〈名〉〈套〉your business/errand: 请问有何～? What brings you here?
【贵庚】 guìgēng 〈名〉〈敬〉your age: 请问～? May I ask your age?
【贵贱】 guìjiàn 〈副〉❶ (of price) cheap or expensive: 不管～，只要我喜欢我就买。Whatever the price, I'll take it if I really like it. ❷ (of social status) high or low: 无论～，人人生来平等。Man is born equal, high or low in social status. ❸〈方〉anyhow; anyway; right or wrong: 告诉他～不要来。Tell him not to come anyhow.
〖～婚〗 guìjiànhūn 〈名〉[法律] morganatic marriage
【贵金属】 guìjīnshǔ 〈名〉noble/precious metal
【贵客】 guìkè 〈名〉honoured/distinguished guest: ～盈门。The house is full of distinguished guests.
【贵戚】 guìqī 〈名〉emperor's relatives
【贵人】 guìrén 〈名〉❶ noble; distinguished/respectable person: 达官～ high officials and noble lords; VIPs; high dignitary ❷〈旧〉*guiren* [title of imperial concubine in a palace]
〖～多忘事〗 guìrén duō wàng shì 〈熟〉important people have a short memory
【贵姓】 guìxìng 〈名〉〈敬〉(your) surname: 请问～? May I know your surname?
【贵阳】 Guìyáng 〈名〉Guiyang City [capital of Guizhou Province]
【贵恙】 guìyàng 〈名〉〈敬〉your illness: 不知～近日如何? Are you getting better these days?
【贵要】 guìyào ❶〈形〉honourable and influential; respectable and powerful ❷〈名〉influential figure; important/eminent personage; VIP
【贵重】 guìzhòng 〈形〉valuable; precious: 把～东西锁起来 lock up one's valuables ‖ ～金属 noble metal ‖ ～礼物 valuable present/gift ‖ ～物品 valuables; articles of value ‖ ～药品 costly/expensive medicine
【贵州】 Guìzhōu 〈名〉Guizhou Province
【贵胄】 guìzhòu 〈名〉descendants of aristocratic family
【贵子】 guìzǐ 〈名〉〈敬〉(your) son: 喜得～! Congratulations on your newborn baby!
【贵族】 guìzú 〈名〉❶ noble; aristocrat; peerage: ～家庭 noble family ‖ ～阶层 aristocratic stratum ‖ ～血统 noble blood ‖ 封建～ feudal noble ‖ 工人～ labour aristocracy ‖ 精神～ intellectual aristocrat ‖ 女～ peeress ‖ 世袭～ hereditary aristocracy ❷ nobility; aristocratic stratum: 那个国家没有～阶层。That country doesn't have a nobility.
〖～学校〗 guìzú xuéxiào 〈名〉school for the nobility; school for moneybags' children
〖～政治〗 guìzú zhèngzhì 〈名〉aristocracy

桂[1] guì 〈名〉❶ cinnamon; cassia; cassia-bark tree ❷ bay; laurel ❸ sweet-scented osmanthus

桂[2] Guì 〈名〉❶ Guijiang, name of a river in Guangxi ❷ Gui [another name for Guangxi (广西)]
【桂冠】 guìguān 〈名〉laurel; bay: 给胜利者戴上～ crown the victor with laurel ‖ 夺取～ win/gain/reap one's laurel
〖～诗人〗 guìguān shīrén 〈名〉poet laureate; Laureate
【桂花】 guìhuā 〈名〉osmanthus flowers
〖～酒〗 guìhuājiǔ 〈名〉sweet-scented osmanthus wine
【桂剧】 guìjù 〈名〉Guangxi opera
【桂皮】 guìpí 〈名〉❶ cassia-bark tree; cassia; (Chinese) cinna-

mon tree ❷ cassia (bark); (Chinese) cinnamon ❸ cinnamon bark (used as a herb as well as a spice)
〖~油〗 guìpíyóu 〈名〉 cassia oil
【桂叶栎】 guìyèlì 〈名〉 laurel oak
【桂樱】 guìyīng 〈名〉 cherry laurel
【桂鱼】 guìyú 〈名〉 mandarin fish
【桂圆】 guìyuán 〈名〉[植物] longan: ~精 longan flavour instant powder ‖ ~肉 longan pulp/flesh
【桂月】 guìyuè 〈名〉 ❶ moon ❷ eighth month of the Chinese lunar year
【桂枝】 guìzhī 〈名〉[中医] cinnamon twig
【桂竹】 guìzhú 〈名〉[植物] castillo bamboo; phyllostachys bambusoides
【桂子】 guìzǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 sweet-scented osmanthus

桧 guì 〈名〉 Chinese juniper
【桧柏】 guìbǎi 〈名〉 Chinese junipers
【桧酸】 guìsuān 〈名〉[化学] juniperic acid
【桧烷】 guìwán 〈名〉 sabinane
【桧烯】 guìxī 〈名〉[化学] sabinene
【桧油】 guìyóu 〈名〉 juniper oil
【桧中毒】 guìzhòngdú 〈名〉[医学] sabinism
⇨huì

跪 guì 〈动〉 kneel: ~下 kneel down; get/go down on one's knees; fall/drop/sink on one's knees; drop to one's knees; go on one's knees ‖ ~在佛像前 kneel/before the image of Buddha ‖ ~在某人脚下 kneel at sb's feet ‖ ~在某人面前 kneel before sb ‖ ~在田地里除草 be on one's knees weeding the fields ‖ ~着祈祷 kneel in prayer; kneel (down) to pray ‖ 单腿~ get/go down on one knee; drop on one knee ‖ 他腿~麻了。His legs were numb from kneeling.
【跪安】 guì'ān 〈动〉 kowtow to pay respect
【跪拜】 guìbài 〈动〉 kowtow; perform a kowtow; worship on bent knees: 行~礼 perform a kowtow; salute sb on bent knees
【跪倒】 guìdǎo 〈动〉 throw/drop oneself on one's knees; prostrate oneself; grovel: ~在地 get/go down on one's knees ‖ ~在某人脚下/面前 prostrate oneself at sb's feet/before sb
【跪垫】 guìdiàn 〈名〉 kneeler
【跪射】 guìshè 〈名〉[体育] kneeling fire: ~俑 pottery archer in a kneeling position
【跪姿】 guìzī 〈名〉 kneeling position: ~射击 shoot from a kneeling position

笙 guì
【笙竹】 guìzhú = 桂竹 guìzhú

鲹 guì 〈名〉 minnow

鳜 guì
【鳜鱼】 guìyú 〈名〉 mandarin fish

gǔn

衮 gǔn 〈名〉〈旧〉 ceremonial robe of rulers (in feudal China)
【衮服】 gǔnfú 〈名〉〈旧〉 ceremonial robe of rulers (in feudal China)
【衮衮】 gǔngǔn 〈形〉〈书〉 continual; endless
〖~诸公〗 gǔngǔn-zhūgōng 〈熟〉 good-for-nothing high-ranking officials

绲 gǔn ❶〈名〉〈书〉 braided band/tape ❷〈名〉〈书〉 rope ❸〈动〉 hem; trim; border: 给裙子~花边 trim a skirt with lace ‖ 穿了一件~金边的大衣 wear a coat hemmed with gold fringe
【绲边】 gǔnbiān ❶〈动〉 hem; trim; border: 给衣服~trim/hem a dress ❷〈名〉 (embroidered/hemmed/trimmed) border: 裙子的~ border of a skirt

辊 gǔn 〈名〉 roller; roll
【辊道】 gǔndào 〈名〉 roller bed/way; roll table
〖~输送机〗 gǔndào shūsòngjī 〈名〉[机械] roller conveyor
【辊光】 gǔnguāng 〈名〉 burnishing-in
〖~机〗 gǔnguāngjī 〈名〉 burnishing machine
〖~器〗 gǔnguāngqì 〈名〉 burnisher
【辊环】 gǔnhuán 〈名〉[冶金] collars
【辊距】 gǔnjù 〈名〉 roll(er) spacing
【辊式】 gǔnshì 〈形〉 roll(er)-type
〖~导板〗 gǔnshì dǎobǎn 〈名〉[机械] roller-type guide
〖~分级机〗 gǔnshì fēnjíjī 〈名〉[机械] roller grader/sizer/sorter; roll-type grader
〖~粉碎机〗 gǔnshì fěnsuìjī 〈名〉[机械] roller pulverizer
〖~干燥机〗 gǔnshì gānzàojī 〈名〉[机械] roller drier
〖~给料机〗 gǔnshì jǐliàojī 〈名〉[机械] roll(er) feeder
〖~磨碎机〗 gǔnshì mósuìjī 〈名〉[机械] roller mill
〖~磨机〗 gǔnshì mòjī 〈名〉[机械] ring-roller mill
〖~破碎机〗 gǔnshì pòsuìjī 〈名〉[机械] roll crusher
〖~输送机〗 gǔnshì shūsòngjī 〈名〉[机械] roller path
〖~压制机〗 gǔnshì yāzhìjī 〈名〉[机械] roll press
〖~轧花机〗 gǔnshì yàhuājī 〈名〉 roller gin
〖~摘穗机〗 gǔnshì zhāisuìjī 〈名〉[农业] roller stripper
【辊碎机】 gǔnsuìjī 〈名〉[矿业] rolls
【辊筒】 gǔntǒng 〈名〉 roller
【辊铣】 gǔnxǐ 〈名〉 surface milling
【辊压】 gǔnyā 〈名〉 roll-in
〖~淬火〗 gǔnyā cuìhuǒ 〈名〉 rolled hardening
〖~钢板〗 gǔnyā gāngbǎn 〈名〉 rolled sheet steel
〖~机〗 gǔnyājī 〈名〉[机械] roll squeezer
【辊印】 gǔnyìn 〈名〉 roll mark; roll pick-up
【辊轧】 gǔnzhá 〈名〉 rolling: ~梁 rolled girder
【辊轴】 gǔnzhóu 〈名〉 roll shaft: ~闸门 stoney gate
【辊子】 gǔnzi 〈名〉 roller

滚 gǔn ❶〈动〉 roll; rotate; trundle: ~铁环 trundle (along) a hoop; roll/drive/reel a hoop ‖ 把油桶~到卡车上 roll the barrels of oil onto the truck ‖ 孩子们在草坪上打~。The kids rolled about the lawn. ‖ 汗珠从他的脸上大滴大滴地~落。Sweat rolled off/down his cheeks in great drops. ‖ 石块从山坡上~下来。Rocks rolled down the hillside. ‖ 箱子~下楼梯。The box bounced/tumbled down the stairs. ‖ 硬币~到桌子下面了。The coin rolled under the table. ❷〈动〉 boil: 壶里的水~了没有? Is the kettle boiling yet? ❸〈动〉 go/get away; beat it; get out of here: ~出去! Get out of my face! / Get away! / Beat it! ❹〈形〉 round; rounded: ⇨~圆 ❺ = 绲② gǔn
【滚板机】 gǔnbǎnjī 〈名〉[机械] plate roller
【滚边】 gǔnbiān = 绲边 gǔnbiān
【滚槽机】 gǔncáojī 〈名〉[机械] channelling machine
【滚齿机】 gǔnchǐjī 〈名〉[机械] gear hobber; hobbing machine
【滚存】 gǔncún 〈名〉[会计] day-by-day accumulation; carry-over: ~费用 deferred charges to operation ‖ ~债项 deferred debt items
【滚蛋】 gǔndàn 〈动〉 go/get away; get out; beat it: 你必须改变作风,否则你准得~。You've got to change your ways or you'll be out on your ears.
【滚刀】 gǔndāo 〈名〉[机械] hobbing cutter; hob
【滚刀肉】 gǔndāoròu 〈名〉〈方〉 unreasonable person; annoying person; nuisance
【滚点焊】 gǔndiǎnhàn 〈名〉 roll spot welding
【滚动】 gǔndòng 〈动〉 ❶ roll; trundle; rotate: ~播出 rotating broadcast ‖ ~新闻 rotating banner ‖ ~着的球 rolling ball; ball on the run ❷ gradually accumulate and expand: ~发展 develop at a progressive speed; snowball ‖ 资金~ capital turnover
〖~传感器〗 gǔndòng chuángǎnqì 〈名〉 roll sensor
〖~导轨〗 gǔndòng dǎoguǐ 〈名〉 rolling guide
〖~调查〗 gǔndòng diàochá 〈名〉 rolling survey
〖~门〗 gǔndòngmén 〈名〉[工程] rolling door
〖~面〗 gǔndòngmiàn 〈名〉 rolling surface
〖~摩擦〗 gǔndòng mócā 〈名〉 rolling friction; friction of rolling
〖~筛〗 gǔndòngshāi 〈名〉 drum/roller screen
〖~条〗 gǔndòngtiáo 〈名〉 scroll bar
〖~轴承〗 gǔndòng zhóuchéng 〈名〉[工程] rolling bearing
【滚锻】 gǔnduàn 〈名〉 roll forging
【滚翻】 gǔnfān 〈名〉 ❶[体育] roll: 前/后/侧~ forward/back-

ward/sideward roll ‖ 空中～ throw one's body in circles in the air ❷［航空］tumbling
【滚肥】gǔnféi 〈形〉(of animals) round and fat; tubbish; tubby; rotund: 这头猪～～的。The pig is round and fat.
【滚沸】gǔnfèi 〈形〉burning/boiling/hissing/steaming/red/scaldingly hot; scalding: ～的汤 scalding/boiling soup ‖〈喻〉～的感情 passionate feelings
【滚杠】gǔngàng 〈名〉roller
【滚瓜烂熟】gǔnguālànshú 〈熟〉recite fluently; learn sth thoroughly by heart
【滚瓜溜圆】gǔnguāliūyuán 〈熟〉(of animals) round and fat; round as a ball; roly-poly
【滚光】gǔnguāng 〈名〉roll finish
【滚滚】gǔngǔn 〈形〉rolling; billowy; surging: ～雷声 crushing rolls of thunder ‖ 波涛～而来。The waves rolled in. ‖〈喻〉财源～。The money rolls in. ‖ 江水～流入大海。The river rolls its water to the ocean. ‖ 历史车轮～向前。The wheel of history rolls ahead/surges forward. ‖ 浓烟～涌进房里。Clouds of smoke rolled/surged into the room.
【滚焊】gǔnhàn 〈名〉［冶金］roll-weld(ing); ring welding: ～机 seam welder
【滚花】gǔnhuā 〈动〉［工程］knurl
〖～机〗gǔnhuājī 〈名〉edge knurling machine
【滚剪】gǔnjiǎn 〈名〉roller shear: ～机 slitting mill/roller
【滚净筒】gǔnjìngtǒng 〈名〉cleaning cage/mill
【滚开】gǔnkāi 〈动〉go/get away; get out; beat it
【滚雷】gǔnléi 〈名〉❶ rolling/roaring thunder ❷［军事］rolling mine
【滚轮】gǔnlún 〈名〉［机械］contact roller; trolley wheel; roller-type wheel
【滚螺纹】gǔnluówén 〈名〉［机械］roll threading: ～机 thread roller
【滚磨机】gǔnmójī 〈名〉［机械］tumbling mill
【滚木】gǔnmù 〈名〉battle log［as a weapon in ancient times］: ～礌石 battle logs and rocks
【滚木比赛】gǔnmù bǐsài 〈名〉birling; logrolling
【滚热】gǔnrè 〈形〉burning/boiling/red hot
【滚水】gǔnshuǐ 〈名〉❶ boiling water ❷ water freshly boiled
【滚水坝】gǔnshuǐbà 〈名〉［建筑］overflow/overfall/spillway dam
【滚丝】gǔnsī 〈名〉rolled thread: ～机 thread roller; thread/screw rolling machine
【滚烫】gǔntàng 〈形〉burning/boiling/hissing/steaming/red/scaldingly hot; scalding: ～的咖啡 scalding coffee
【滚梯】gǔntī 〈名〉escalator; moving stairs
【滚筒】gǔntǒng 〈名〉cylinder; rotary drum; roller: ～式烘干机 tumble/tumbler drier ‖ ～式洗衣机 tumble washing machine
【滚铣】gǔnxǐ 〈动〉［机械］hob
【滚削】gǔnxiāo 〈名〉gear hobbing: ～钢 hobbing steel
【滚雪球】gǔn xuěqiú 〈熟〉roll a snowball: 产生～效应 produce a snowball effect
【滚圆】gǔnyuán 〈形〉round as a ball; perfectly round; tubbish; tubby: ～的胳膊 round arms
【滚轧】gǔnzhá 〈名〉(metal) rolling
〖～机〗gǔnzhájī 〈名〉roll machine; rolling mill/machine; roller
【滚针】gǔnzhēn 〈名〉kingpin; roller pin; quill roller: ～导轨 roller guide ‖ ～轴承 needle (roller) bearing; quill bearing
【滚轴】gǔnzhóu 〈名〉roller
〖～积云〗gǔnzhóu jīyún 〈名〉［气象］roll-cumulus
〖～筛〗gǔnzhóushāi 〈名〉roller picker
〖～云〗gǔnzhóuyún 〈名〉［气象］roll/rotor cloud
〖～运输机〗gǔnzhóu yùnshūjī 〈名〉live rolls
【滚珠】gǔnzhū 〈名〉ball
〖～轴承〗gǔnzhū zhóuchéng 〈名〉［机械］spot contact bearing; ball bearing
【滚柱】gǔnzhù 〈名〉(pin) roller
〖～轴承〗gǔnzhù zhóuchéng 〈名〉［机械］roller bearing
【滚装船】gǔnzhuāngchuán 〈名〉roll-on-roll-off ship
【滚装码头】gǔnzhuāng mǎtou 〈名〉roll-on-roll-off dock; ro-ro dock
【滚锥】gǔnzhuī 〈名〉rolling cone
【滚子】gǔnzi 〈名〉roller
〖～泵〗gǔnzibèng 〈名〉roller pump
〖～轴承〗gǔnzi zhóuchéng 〈名〉［机械］roller bearing

磙 gǔn ❶〈名〉roller: 石/铁～ stone/iron roller ❷〈动〉roll; level with a roller: 把路面～平 roll the road surface flat; level the road surface with a roller
【磙子】gǔnzi 〈名〉❶ stone roller ❷ roller

鲧 Gǔn 〈名〉name of the father of King Yu (禹), a legendary leader of remote antiquity

gùn

棍 gùn 〈名〉❶ stick; rod; staff: 木/铁～ wood/iron rod ‖ 走路拄着～儿 walk with the help of a stick ⇨拐～;警～ ❷ treacherous person; evildoer; scoundrel: ⇨赌～;恶～;淫～
【棍棒】gùnbàng 〈名〉❶ cudgel; stick; staff; bludgeon; club: 防暴～ riot stick ❷［体育］stick; staff
【棍儿茶】gùnrchá 〈名〉low-quality tea (usu with tea-leaf stalks)
【棍术】gùnshù 〈名〉cudgel play
【棍子】gùnzi 〈名〉stick; staff; rod: 一根～ a stick ‖ 被某人用～击倒 fall under sb's staff/stick
〖～面包〗gùnzi miànbāo 〈名〉bread stick

guō

矿 guō 〈动〉〈书〉bend a bow

埚 guō →坩埚 gānguō

郭 guō 〈名〉❶ outer city wall: ⇨城～;郛～ ❷ frame; rim: ⇨耳～
【郭公虫】guōgōngchóng 〈名〉［昆虫］checkered beetle
【郭门】guōmén 〈名〉gate of the outer city wall

聒 guō 〈动〉〈书〉(of voices) grate on one's ears; be ear-piercing; jar the ears: ⇨～噪
【聒耳】guō'ěr 〈动〉grate on one's ears: ～的蝉鸣声 clamour of cicadas
【聒噪】guōzào 〈方〉❶〈动〉(of voices) grate on one's ears; be ear-piercing/ear-splitting; jar the ears: 爆竹声～了一夜。The whole night was noisy with fire crackers. ‖ 高音喇叭放足音量～扰民。The loudspeaker grated on people at its top voice. ❷〈形〉clamorous; clamant; noisy: 隔壁房间～的说话声使我不能入睡。The noisy conversation next door kept me awake.

锅 guō 〈名〉❶ pot; pan; wok; cauldron: 一口～ a pot ‖ 一～汤 a pot of soup ‖ 炒菜～ frying pan ‖ 铁～ iron pot ❷ boiler: 球～ globe boiler ‖ 溶化～ dissolution boiler ‖ 蒸发～ evaporation boiler ‖ 蒸馏～ column boiler ⇨～炉;高压～ ❸ pot-shaped thing: 烟袋～ bowl of a pipe
【锅巴】guōbā 〈名〉❶ (burnt) rice crust (on the pot) ❷ crispy rice crust: ～肉片 crispy rice crust with pork slices
【锅把儿】guōbàr 〈名〉pan handle
【锅饼】guōbing 〈名〉large cake (made of dough)
【锅铲】guōchǎn 〈名〉slice; spatula; turner
【锅底】guōdǐ 〈名〉❶ base/bottom of a pot ❷ initial stock/broth of a chafing dish
【锅盖】guōgài 〈名〉pot cover; pan lid
【锅垢】guōgòu 〈名〉boiler scale
【锅鼓】guōgǔ 〈名〉［乐器］kettledrum
【锅伙】guōhuo 〈名〉〈旧〉mess hall［organized by workers, traders, etc］
【锅焦】guōjiāo 〈方〉＝ 锅巴① guōbā
【锅盔】guōkuī 〈名〉large round baked wheat cake
【锅炉】guōlú 〈名〉boiler: 一个/座～ a boiler ‖ 烧～ heat the boiler; tend the boiler ‖ 修～ repair a boiler ‖ ～附件 boiler fittings/accessories ‖ ～压力 boiler pressure ‖ 副～ auxiliary boiler ‖ 复式～ combination boiler ‖ 高压/低压/中压～ high-/low-/

medium-pressure boiler ‖ 火/水管～ fire/water tube boiler ‖ 逆流式～ counterflow boiler ‖ 排气～ exhaust-gas boiler ‖ 盘管～ coil boiler ‖ 热水～ hot-water boiler ‖ 循环式～ circulation boiler ‖ 蒸汽～ steam boiler ‖ 整装～ self-contained/packaged boiler ‖ 直管～ header type boiler ‖ 主～ main boiler

〖～舱〗 guōlúcāng 〈名〉 stokehold

〖～房〗 guōlúfáng 〈名〉 boiler room/space; boiler-house

〖～防垢剂〗 guōlú fánggòujì 〈名〉 anti-incrustator; boiler compound

〖～防锈剂〗 guōlú fángxiùjì 〈名〉 boiler (anti scaling) composition

〖～工〗 guōlúgōng 〈名〉 boiler man; kettleman

〖～垢〗 guōlúgòu 〈名〉 *boiler scale*

〖～给水〗 guōlú jǐshuǐ 〈名〉 boiler feed water: ～泵 boiler feed pump ‖ ～温度 boiler feed temperature ‖ ～系统 boiler feed system

〖～水垢〗 guōlú shuǐgòu 〈名〉 boiler scale

【锅刷子】 guōshuāzi 〈名〉 pot brush

【锅台】 guōtái 〈名〉 top of kitchen range; kitchen range surface

【锅贴儿】 guōtiēr 〈名〉 pot sticker

【锅驼机】 guōtuójī 〈名〉[机械] locomobile; portable steam engine

【锅穴】 guōxué 〈名〉[地质] kettle hole; kettle

【锅烟子】 guōyānzi 〈名〉 pan soot; soot on a pan

【锅庄】 guōzhuāng 〈名〉 Tibetan folk dance [During festivals or slack farm season, Tibetan men and women form a circle and move from right to left while singing and dancing.]

【锅子】 guōzi 〈名〉 ❶〈方〉 ＝ 锅 guō ❷ pot-shaped thing: 烟袋～ bowl of a pipe ❸ chafing dish: ⇨涮～

蝈 guō

【蝈蝈儿】 guōguor 〈名〉 katydid; long-horned grasshopper: 一只～ a katydid

guó

国 guó

❶〈名〉 *country; state; nation*: 爱～ love one's country ‖ 建～ found/establish a state ‖ 救～ save the nation ‖ 闭关锁～ close a country ‖ 勤俭建～ build up one's country through diligence and frugality ‖ 附属～ dependent country ‖ 缓冲～ buffer country ‖ 粮食出口～ food exporting country; food exporter ‖ 世界各～ all the countries in the world ‖ 自由贸易～ free-trade country ‖ 举～同庆。The whole nation joined in the celebrations. ❷〈形〉 of the state/nation: ⇨～难; ～情; ～事 ❸〈形〉 of China; Chinese: ⇨～产; ～画; ～货 ❹〈名〉 place: 北～风光 landscapes in Northern China

【国宝】 guóbǎo 〈名〉 ❶ national treasure/heirloom; national possession/asset: 大熊猫在中国被视为～。The giant panda is considered a national treasure in China. ❷ national treasure/asset [*outstanding contributor to the country*]: 〈喻〉这些老艺术家都是～。These old artists are all national treasures/assets.

【国本】 guóběn 〈名〉 fundamental principles for administering a country; national foundation: 民为～。People form the base of a country.

【国币】 guóbì 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ national currency ❷ (silver standard) Chinese Currency (before 1949)

【国标】 guóbiāo 〈名〉〈简称〉 ❶ GB standard (China National Standard) ⇨国家标准 ❷ International Standard (Modern) dance ⇨国际标准舞

〖～码〗 *guóbiāomǎ* 〈名〉〈简称〉 GB code [*national standard code for Chinese characters*] ⇨国家标准码

【国别】 guóbié 〈名〉 name of a country (in a registration form)

〖～报告〗 guóbié bàogào 〈名〉 country report

〖～计划〗 guóbié jìhuà 〈名〉 country programme

〖～配额〗 guóbié pèi'é 〈名〉 country quota

〖～项目〗 guóbié xiàngmù 〈名〉 country project

〖～研究〗 guóbié yánjiū 〈名〉 country study

〖～政策〗 guóbié zhèngcè 〈名〉 country specific policy

【国宾】 guóbīn 〈名〉 state guest: 一位～ a state guest ‖ 欢迎～ welcome/meet a state guest ‖ 款待～ entertain the state guests ‖ 设宴招待～ give a banquet in honour of state guests

〖～馆〗 guóbīnguǎn 〈名〉 state guesthouse: 钓鱼台～ Diaoyutai State Guesthouse

【国柄】 guóbǐng 〈名〉〈书〉 state power; helm of the state: 执掌～ wield the state power; be at the helm of the state

【国步艰难】 guóbù-jiānnán 〈熟〉 the nation is beset by difficulties

【国策】 guócè 〈名〉 basic policy of a state; state/national policy: 制定～ formulate a national policy ‖ 计划生育是中国的一项基本～。Family planning is a national policy in China.

【国产】 guóchǎn 〈形〉 ❶ domestic; homebred; homemade: ～部件 local component ‖ ～材料 homemade material ‖ ～酒 domestic wine ‖ ～汽车 homemade/homebred car; domestically made car ‖ ～商品 *national product; domestic product/commodity* ‖ ～设备 home equipment ❷ made in China; Chinese: ～影片 homemade (Chinese) film; Chinese-made film

〖～化〗 guóchǎnhuà 〈动〉 localize: ～率 import substitution rate; localization rate

【国耻】 guóchǐ 〈名〉 national humiliation/disgrace: 不忘～ shall not forget the national humiliation; bear/keep the national humiliation in mind ‖ 雪洗～ wipe out a national disgrace ‖ ～纪念日 day in commemoration of a national humiliation

【国仇】 guóchóu 〈名〉 national enmity/hatred: ～家恨 national enmity and family hatred

【国粹】 guócuì 〈名〉 quintessence of Chinese culture: 京剧、中医和国画是中国的三大～。Beijing opera, Chinese medicine and *traditional Chinese painting* are three *quintessential* forms of Chinese culture.

【国道】 guódào 〈名〉 national (arterial) road; national highway: 312～ National Road 312

【国都】 guódū 〈名〉 (national) capital

【国度】 guódù 〈名〉 country; state; nation: 他们来自不同的～。They are from different countries.

【国法】 guófǎ 〈名〉 national/domestic law; law of the land: 目无党纪～ disregard party discipline and state law ‖ ～难容/不容 not be allowed/tolerated by law

【国防】 guófáng 〈名〉 national defence: 巩固/加强～ strengthen the national defence ‖ ～大学 National Defence University ‖ ～动员体制 mobilization system for national defence ‖ ～工程 defence *engineering* ‖ ～工业 industry of national defence; (national) defence industry ‖ ～后备力量 reserves for national defence ‖ ～教育 education for national defence ‖ ～建设 building of the national defence ‖ ～科技 science and technology of defence ‖ ～力量/生产/预算 defence ability/production/budget ‖ ～前哨 national defence outpost ‖ ～实力 national defence capabilities ‖ ～委员会 National Defence Council ‖ ～现代化 modernization of national defence ‖ ～支出/开支 expenditure for national defence; defence expenditure/spending

〖～部〗 Guófángbù 〈名〉 Ministry of National Defence; Department of Defense [US]: ～长 Minister of National Defence; Secretary of Defense [US]

〖～厂〗 guófángchǎng 〈名〉 national defence plant

〖～经济学〗 *guófáng jīngjìxué* 〈名〉 defence economics

〖～军〗 guófángjūn 〈名〉 national defence troops/forces

〖～科工委〗 Guófáng Kē-gōngwěi 〈名〉〈简称〉 Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for *National Defence* ⇨国防科学技术工业委员会

〖～科学技术工业委员会〗 Guófáng Kēxué Jìshù Gōngyè Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defence

〖～绿〗 guófánglǜ 〈名〉 army green; military uniform: 身穿～ wear military uniform

〖～线〗 guófángxiàn 〈名〉 national defence line

〖～意识〗 guófáng yìshí 〈名〉 awareness of national defence: 增强～ enhance the awareness of the importance of national defence

【国父】 guófù 〈名〉 father of a nation/state [formerly used to refer to Dr Sun Yatsen (孙逸仙)]

【国富民强】 guófù-mínqiáng 〈熟〉 the nation is wealthy/prosperous and the people are powerful

【国歌】 guógē 〈名〉 national anthem: 唱～ *sing the national anthem* ‖ 奏～ play the National Anthem ‖ 中国～ National Anthem of China

【国格】 guógé 〈名〉 national prestige/dignity/honour (in

foreign affairs)：有损～ undermine national prestige；impair/injure national dignity ‖ 有辱～ bring disgrace to national prestige
【国共合作】 Guó-Gòng Hézuò 〈名〉 Kuomintang-Communist cooperation；cooperation between the KMT and CCP (1923-1927, 1937-1946)
【国故】 guógù 〈名〉(traditional) Chinese culture and learning；Chinese cultural heritage：研究～ study our national cultural heritage ‖ 整理～ sort out Chinese cultural herit age ❷ national calamity [such as wars, disasters, plagues, etc]
【国号】 guóhào 〈名〉 name of a reigning dynasty；title of a reigning/dynasty：改～为周 change the name of the dynasty into Zhou
【国花】 guóhuā 〈名〉 national flower
【国画】 guóhuà 〈名〉(traditional) Chinese painting：一幅/张～ a traditional Chinese painting ‖ 收藏～ collect traditional Chinese paintings ‖ ～大师 master of traditional Chinese painting
〖～院〗 guóhuàyuàn 〈名〉 academy of traditional Chinese painting
【国槐】 guóhuái 〈名〉[植物] Japanese pagoda tree
【国徽】 guóhuī 〈名〉 national emblem
【国会】 guóhuì 〈名〉 congress；national assembly；parliament；diet(in Japan, Switzerland and some other countries)：解散～ dissolve/disband the parliament ‖ 赢得/失去～的支持 win/lose the support of Congress ‖ ～议员 member of a parliament；parliamentarian；congressperson；congressman；dietman (in Japan, Switzerland and some other countries) ‖ ～听证会 Congressional hearing [US] ‖ ～否决/批准这个新预算。Congress has rejected/approved the new budget. ‖ 美国～由参议院和众议院构成。The US Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
〖～山〗 Guóhuìshān 〈名〉 Capitol Hill [US]
〖～制〗 guóhuìzhì 〈名〉 parliamentarism
【国魂】 guóhún 〈名〉 national spirit；soul of a nation
【国货】 guóhuò 〈名〉 national/domestic goods；Chinese goods；China-made goods：买～ buy native goods ‖ 提倡使用～ advocate using national products ‖ ～公司 national products company
【国籍】 guójí 〈名〉 ❶ nationality；citizenship：保留/改变/恢复/失去/隐瞒～retain/change/regain/lose/disguise one's nationality ‖ 放弃/获得/接受/选择～ give up/obtain/accept/select one's nationality ‖ 申请～ apply for nationality/citizenship ‖ 授予中国～ grant sb Chinese citizenship ‖ 拥有双重～ have/take dual nationality；hold joint citizenship ‖ 出生～ nationality by birth ‖ 多重～ plural citizenship/nationality ‖ 你是什么～？ What is your nationality? ‖ 他住在美国，但有中国～。He lives in America, but he has Chinese nationality. ‖ 他早已归化，现在是美国～了。He is a naturalized American citizen. ❷ (of a plane, ship, etc) national identity：不明～的船只 ship of unknown nationality；unidentified ship
〖～法〗 guójífǎ 〈名〉 law of nationality；nationality law
【国计】 guójì 〈名〉 ❶ national economy：⇨～民生 ❷ national policy：共商～ discuss national policies/affairs together
〖～民生〗 guójì-mínshēng 〈熟〉 national economy and people's livelihood
【国技】 guójì 〈名〉 national feat
【国际】 guójì 〈形〉 international：～长途电话 overseas/international call ‖ ～发展战略 international development strategy ‖ ～合作 international cooperation ‖ ～环境 international circumstance ‖ ～机构 international agency ‖ ～经济新秩序 new international economic order ‖ ～交流 international exchanges/communications ‖ ～交往 international contact/communications ‖ ～救济组织 international relief organization ‖ ～事件 international incident ‖ ～事务 international/world affairs ‖ ～舞台 international stage/scene/arena ‖ ～形势 world/international situation ‖ ～友人/新闻 international friends/news ‖ ～知名人士 international celebrity ‖ ～组织 international organization
〖～埃〗 guójì'āi 〈名〉[物理] international angstrom (IA)
〖～安培〗 guójì ānpéi 〈名〉[电工] international ampere
〖～奥林匹克数学竞赛〗 Guójì Àolínpǐkè Shùxué Jìngsài 〈名〉 International Olympic Math Competition
〖～奥林匹克委员会〗 Guójì Àolínpǐkè Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 International Olympic Committee (IOC)
〖～奥委会〗 Guójì Àowěihuì 〈名〉〈简称〉 IOC (International Olympic Committee)：～成员 IOC member ‖ ～会旗 IOC flag ‖ ～评估团 IOC evaluation group ‖ ～执委 IOC executive board member ‖ ～主席 IOC President ⇨国际奥林匹克委员会
〖～比赛〗 guójì bǐsài 〈名〉 international competition：参加～ play the international
〖～笔会〗 Guójì Bǐhuì 〈名〉 International Pen
〖～标准〗 guójì biāozhǔn 〈名〉 international standard/norm：制定 ISO～ develop ISO standards
〖～标准化组织〗 Guójì Biāozhǔnhuà Zǔzhī 〈名〉 International Standards Organization；International Organization for Standardization (ISO)：～成员 ISO member
〖～标准码〗 guójì biāozhǔnmǎ 〈名〉 international standard code for Chinese characters (GB code)
〖～标准期刊编号〗 guójì biāozhǔn qīkān biānhào 〈名〉 International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)
〖～标准气压〗 guójì biāozhǔn qìyā 〈名〉 standard international atmosphere
〖～标准书号〗 guójì biāozhǔn shūhào 〈名〉 International Standard Book Number (ISBN)
〖～标准舞〗 guójì biāozhǔnwǔ 〈名〉 international standard dance
〖～博览会〗 guójì bólǎnhuì 〈名〉 international fair/exposition：举办～ hold an international fair/exposition ‖ 申办～ apply for an international exposition
〖～财团〗 guójì cáituán 〈名〉 international consortium
〖～裁判〗 guójì cáipàn 〈名〉 international referee
〖～储备〗 guójì chǔbèi 〈名〉 international reserve：～标准 international reserve criterion ‖ ～货币 international reserve currency
〖～大家庭〗 guójì dàjiātíng 〈名〉 family of nations
〖～代数语言〗 guójì dàishù yǔyán 〈名〉 International Algebraic Language
〖～单位〗 guójì dānwèi 〈名〉 international unit (IU)
〖～单位制〗 guójì dānwèizhì 〈名〉[物理] international system of units；international unit system
〖～地球物理年〗 Guójì Dìqiú Wùlǐnián 〈名〉 International Geophysical Year (IGY)
〖～地位〗 guójì dìwèi 〈名〉 international status：提高～ elevate the international status of the country
〖～电报〗 guójì diànbào 〈名〉 overseas/international telegram
〖～电传〗 guójì diànchuán 〈名〉 overseas telex
〖～电话〗 guójì diànhuà 〈名〉 overseas phone call
〖～电码〗 guójì diànmǎ 〈名〉 international code
〖～电信〗 guójì diànxìn 〈名〉 international telecommunication
〖～电信联盟〗 Guójì Diànxìn Liánméng 〈名〉 International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
〖～儿童节〗 Guójì Értóngjié 〈名〉 International Children's Day (June 1)
〖～法〗 guójìfǎ 〈名〉〈简称〉 international law；law of nations：～准则 international legal norms ⇨国际公法
〖～法拉〗 guójì fǎlā 〈名〉 international farad
〖～法人〗 guójì fǎrén 〈名〉 international legal person
〖～法院〗 Guójì Fǎyuàn 〈名〉 International Court of Justice；World Court
〖～犯罪〗 guójì fànzuì 〈名〉 international offence：打击～ fight international crime
〖～分工〗 guójì fēngōng 〈名〉 international division of labour
〖～伏〗 guójìfú 〈名〉 international volt
〖～伏特〗 guójì fútè = 国际伏 guójìfú
〖～妇女节〗 Guójì Fùnǚjié 〈名〉 International Women's Day (March 8)
〖～复兴开发银行〗 Guójì Fùxīng Kāifā Yínháng 〈名〉 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
〖～歌〗 Guójìgē 〈名〉(the) Internationale：大会在全体高唱～声中结束。The conference was concluded with everyone singing the Internationale.
〖～公法〗 guójì gōngfǎ 〈名〉 international law；law of nations：违反～ violate international law
〖～公约〗 guójì gōngyuē 〈名〉 international/multilateral convention
〖～公制〗 guójì gōngzhì 〈名〉 metric system
〖～共产主义运动〗 guójì gòngchǎnzhǔyì yùndòng 〈名〉 international communist movement
〖～共管〗 guójì gòngguǎn 〈名〉 international condominium：对巴拿马运河应该实行～吗？ Should the Panama Canal be internationalized?

【～关系】 guójì guānxì 〈名〉international relations：改善～ improve international relations ‖ ～社会学 sociology of international relations ‖ ～史 history of international relations ‖ ～准则 norms of international relations
【～观察员】 guójì guāncháyuán 〈名〉international observer
【～惯例】 guójì guànlì 〈名〉international practice/norm; international convention：歪曲～ distort international practice ‖ 遵守～ follow the international practice/usage ‖ 公认的～ established international practice
【～广播】 guójì guǎngbō 〈名〉international broadcasting：～电台 international broadcast station
【～规范】 guójì guīfàn 〈名〉international norm/standard
【～海】 guójìhǎi 〈名〉international sea
【～海里】 guójì hǎilǐ 〈名〉[航海] international nautical mile
【～海事法】 Guójì Hǎishìfǎ 〈名〉International Maritime Law
【～海事组织】 Guójì Hǎishì Zǔzhī 〈名〉International Maritime Organization
【～海峡】 guójì hǎixiá 〈名〉international strait
【～海洋年】 Guójì Hǎiyángnián 〈名〉International Ocean Year
【～海域】 guójì hǎiyù 〈名〉international waters; international sea area
【～海运贸易】 guójì hǎiyùn màoyì 〈名〉international sea-borne trade
【～汉学】 guójì Hànxué 〈名〉international sinology
【～航班】 guójì hángbān 〈名〉international flight
【～航道】 guójì hángdào 〈名〉international waterway/sealane：开辟～ open an international waterway
【～航空运输协会】 Guójì Hángkōng Yùnshū Xiéhuì 〈名〉International Air Transport Association (IATA)
【～航线】 guójì hángxiàn 〈名〉international airline/airway：开通～ open an international airline
【～航运公司】 guójì hángyùn gōngsī 〈名〉international shipping company
【～和平奖】 guójì hépíngjiǎng 〈名〉international peace prize
【～和平年】 Guójì Hépíngnián 〈名〉International Year of Peace
【～亨利】 guójì hēnglì 〈名〉[物理] international henry
【～红十字会】 Guójì Hóngshízìhuì 〈名〉International Red Cross
【～呼号】 guójì hūhào 〈名〉[通信] international call sign
【～互联网】 guójì hùliánwǎng 〈名〉internet：使用～ use the internet
【～化】 guójìhuà 〈动〉internationalize：使反恐战争～ internationalize the anti-terrorism war ‖ ～大都市 international metropolis ‖ ～战略 internationalization strategy ‖ 经济事务的～ internationalization of economic affairs
【～环境日】 Guójì Huánjìngrì 〈名〉World Environment Day (June 5)
【～会议】 guójì huìyì 〈名〉international conference
【～汇兑】 guójì huìduì 〈名〉international exchange/remittance
【～货币】 guójì huòbì 〈名〉international currency; convertible foreign exchange
【～货币基金组织】 Guójì Huòbì Jījīn Zǔzhī 〈名〉International Monetary Fund (IMF)
【～机场】 guójì jīchǎng 〈名〉international airport
【～机构法】 guójì jīgòufǎ 〈名〉international institutional law
【～家庭日】 Guójì Jiātíngrì 〈名〉International Family Day (May 15)
【～驾驶执照】 guójì jiàshǐ zhízhào 〈名〉international driving licence; international driving permit (IDP)：持有～ hold an international driving licence
【～检测网】 guójì jiǎncèwǎng 〈名〉international monitoring system (IMS)
【～焦耳】 guójì jiāo'ěr 〈名〉international joule
【～结算】 guójì jiésuàn 〈名〉international settlement
【～金奖】 guójì jīnjiǎng 〈名〉international gold prize：荣获～ be awarded an international gold prize
【～金融】 guójì jīnróng 〈名〉international finance：～市场/中心 international financial market/centre
【～金融组织】 Guójì Jīnróng Zǔzhī 〈名〉International Finance Corporation (IFC)
【～经济】 guójì jīngjì 〈名〉international economy：～关系 international economic relations ‖ ～新秩序 new international economic order
【～经济开发合作银行】 Guójì Jīngjì Kāifā Hézuò Yínháng 〈名〉International Bank of Economic Cooperation (IBEC)
【～警察】 guójì jǐngchá 〈名〉international police; interpol：～部队 international police forces
【～纠纷】 guójì jiūfēn 〈名〉world dissension; international discord/dispute：解决～ settle an international dispute
【～军事法庭】 Guójì Jūnshì Fǎtíng 〈名〉International Military Tribunal
【～克拉】 guójì kèlā 〈名〉international carat
【～空间站】 guójì kōngjiānzhàn 〈名〉international space station
【～空里】 guójì kōnglǐ 〈名〉international air mile
【～恐怖主义】 guójì kǒngbùzhǔyì 〈名〉international terrorism
【～会计准则】 guójì kuàijì zhǔnzé 〈名〉international accounting standards
【～劳动妇女节】 Guójì Láodòng Fùnǚjié 〈名〉International Working Women's Day (March 8)
【～劳动节】 Guójì Láodòngjié 〈名〉International Labour Day; May Day (May 1)
【～劳工组织】 Guójì Láogōng Zǔzhī 〈名〉International Labour Organization (ILO)
【～礼让】 guójì lǐràng 〈名〉comity of nations; international comity/courtesy
【～联合会】 Guójì Liánhéhuì ＝ 国际联盟 Guójì Liánméng
【～联盟】 Guójì Liánméng 〈名〉League of Nations
【～列车】 guójì lièchē 〈名〉international train
【～贸易】 guójì màoyì 〈名〉international trade/commerce; world trade：～法 International Trade Law ‖ ～纠纷 (international) trade dispute
【～民航组织】 Guójì Mínháng Zǔzhī 〈名〉International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
【～莫尔斯电码】 guójì mò'ěrsī diànmǎ 〈名〉(International) Morse Code
【～欧姆】 guójì ōumǔ 〈名〉[电工] international ohm
【～排球联合会】 Guójì Páiqiú Liánhéhuì 〈名〉International Volleyball Federation (IVBF)
【～乒联】 Guójì Pīnglián 〈名〉〈简称〉ITTF (International Table Tennis Federation) ⇨国际乒乓球联合会
【～乒乓球联合会】 Guójì Pīngpāngqiú Liánhéhuì 〈名〉International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF)
【～球员】 guójì qiúyuán 〈名〉international player
【～人权公约】 Guójì Rénquán Gōngyuē 〈名〉International Human Rights Convention
【～人权日】 Guójì Rénquánrì 〈名〉International Human Rights Day (December 10)
【～人权文书】 guójì rénquán wénshū 〈名〉international human rights instruments
【～扫盲年】 Guójì Sǎomángnián 〈名〉International Literacy Year
【～商法】 guójì shāngfǎ 〈名〉international commercial law
【～社会】 guójì shèhuì 〈名〉international community：每个国家在～中都应该有发言权。In the international community, each nation should have its own voice.
【～声誉】 guójì shēngyù 〈名〉international prestige
【～市场】 guójì shìchǎng 〈名〉international/world market：开拓～ cultivate international markets ‖ ～价格 international/world (market) price
【～事务】 guójì shìwù 〈名〉international/world affairs：处理～ deal with international affairs
【～收支】 guójì shōuzhī 〈名〉balance of international payments：～逆差/顺差 international payments deficit/surplus; unfavourable/favourable balance of international payments ‖ ～危机 international payments crisis
【～数据库】 guójì shùjùkù 〈名〉international data centre
【～水域】 guójì shuǐyù 〈名〉international waters
【～私法】 guójì sīfǎ 〈名〉private international law
【～体操联合会】 Guójì Tǐcāo Liánhéhuì 〈名〉International Gymnastic Federation (IGF)
【～托管】 guójì tuōguǎn 〈名〉international trusteeship
【～玩笑】 guójì wánxiào 〈名〉international joke—big joke：开～ tell a big joke
【～维和部队】 Guójì Wéihé Bùduì 〈名〉International Peacekeeping Force
【～项目管理专业资质认证】 Guójì Xiàngmù Guǎnlǐ Zhuānyè Zīzhì Rènzhèng 〈名〉International Project Management Professional

(IPMP)
【～象棋】 guójì xiàngqí 〈名〉chess：下～ play chess‖～大师 International Master‖～特级大师 International Grandmaster
【～协定】 guójì xiédìng 〈名〉international agreement：恪守～ adhere to an international agreement
【～刑法】 guójì xíngfǎ 〈名〉international penal law
【～刑警组织】 Guójì Xíngjǐng Zǔzhī 〈名〉International Criminal Police Organization
【～性】 guójìxìng 〈名〉international character; internationalism：有～ bear international character
【～义务】 guójì yìwù 〈名〉international obligation：履行～ fulfil one's international obligation
【～音标】 Guójì Yīnbiāo 〈名〉International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)：采用/使用～ use the International Phonetic Alphabet‖～符号 IPA symbol
【～音高】 guójì yīngāo 〈名〉[音乐] international pitch
【～营销】 guójì yíngxiāo 〈名〉international marketing
【～影星】 guójì yǐngxīng 〈名〉internationally famous/celebrated film star
【～游资】 guójì yóuzī 〈名〉hot money
【～友人】 guójì yǒurén 〈名〉foreign friend
【～舆论】 guójì yúlùn 〈名〉world opinion
【～语】 guójìyǔ 〈名〉interlingua
【～援助】 guójì yuánzhù 〈名〉international aid
【～运河】 guójì yùnhé 〈名〉international canal
【～展览会】 guójì zhǎnlǎnhuì 〈名〉international exhibition
【～展览局】 Guójì Zhǎnlǎnjú 〈名〉International Bureau of Expositions (BIE)
【～招标】 guójì zhāobiāo 〈名〉international bidding
【～争端】 guójì zhēngduān 〈名〉international dispute/discord：和平解决～ settle international disputes peacefully
【～政治】 guójì zhèngzhì 〈名〉international politics：新的～秩序 new international political order
【～支付】 guójì zhīfù 〈名〉international payment
【～直拨电话】 guójì zhíbō diànhuà 〈名〉international direct dial call (IDD call)
【～制】 guójìzhì 〈名〉〈简称〉international system of units ⇨国际单位制
【～制裁】 guójì zhìcái 〈名〉international sanction
【～仲裁】 guójì zhòngcái 〈名〉international arbitration：～法庭 international tribunal of arbitration
【～主义】 guójìzhǔyì 〈名〉internationalism：倡导～ advocate internationalism‖发扬～精神 develop internationalism‖～义务/思想 internationalist duty/thought‖～者 internationalist
【～住房年】 Guójì Zhùfángnián 〈名〉International Year of Shelter for the Homeless
【～专利】 guójì zhuānlì 〈名〉international patent
【～准则】 guójì zhǔnzé 〈名〉international standard/norm：国际行为准则 international code of conduct
【～纵队】 Guójì Zòngduì 〈名〉International Brigade
【～租赁】 guójì zūlìn 〈名〉international lease
【～足球协会联合会】 Guójì Zúqiú Xiéhuì Liánhéhuì 〈名〉Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)
【～足联】 Guójì Zúlián 〈名〉〈简称〉FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association)：～纪律委员会 FIFA Disciplinary Committee ⇨国际足球协会联合会
【国家】 guójiā 〈名〉nation; country; state：保卫～ protect/defend one's country‖报效～ serve the country‖代表～ represent one's country‖颠覆～ subvert a state‖分裂～ divide a nation‖接管～ take over a country‖建立～ establish a country‖建设～ build up a nation‖统一～ unify a country‖～安全 national/state security‖～补助 state/national aid‖～财产 state/public property‖～财富 wealth of the nation; national wealth‖～财政收入 national revenue‖～财政预算 state budget‖～大事 national/state affair‖～概况 country profile‖～领导人 national leader‖～领土 national territory; state domain‖～统一 unification of a country‖～元首 head of state‖不结盟～ non-aligned nation‖欧洲～ European country‖第一/三世界～ First/Third World country‖幅员辽阔人口众多的～ extensive and populous country‖工业～ industrial country‖金本位～ gold country‖牧业～ grazing country‖穆斯林～ Muslim country‖欠发达/发展中/发达～ underdeveloped/developing/developed country‖热带～ tropical country‖弱小～ small and weak nation‖太平洋沿岸～ Pacific coast country‖西方～country/nation of the West; Western nation/country‖友好～ friendly country‖沿海～ coast country‖远东/中东～ Far/Middle East nation‖中立～ neutral nation‖主权～ sovereign state‖～不分大小，一律平等。All countries, big or small, are equal.
【～安全部】 Guójiā Ānquánbù 〈名〉Ministry of State Security
【～奥委会】 Guójiā Àowěihuì 〈名〉National Olympic Committee (NOC)
【～版权局】 Guójiā Bǎnquánjú 〈名〉State Copyright Bureau
【～保险】 guójiā bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉national insurance
【～边境】 guójiā biānjìng 〈名〉national boundary
【～标准】 guójiā biāozhǔn 〈名〉national standard：制定～ develop/formulate the national standards
【～标准化管理委员会】 Guójiā Biāozhǔnhuà Guǎnlǐ Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉State Administration for Standardization
【～标准码】 guójiā biāozhǔnmǎ 〈名〉GB (*Guo Biao*) code
【～补贴】 guójiā bǔtiē 〈名〉state/public subsidy
【～财政】 guójiā cáizhèng 〈名〉national revenue：～总收入 total national revenue
【～裁判】 guójiā cáipàn 〈名〉national judge (for track and field) national umpire (for volleyball, badminton, tennis, baseball, pingpong, etc); national referee (for basketball, football, etc)
【～测绘局】 Guójiā Cèhuìjú 〈名〉State Bureau of Surveying and Mapping
【～出入境检验检疫局】 Guójiā Chū-rùjìng Jiǎnyàn Jiǎnyìjú 〈名〉State Administration for Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine
【～储备金】 guójiā chǔbèijīn 〈名〉state reserve funds
【～导弹防御系统】 guójiā dǎodàn fángyù xìtǒng 〈名〉National Missile Defense (NMD) [US]
【～地震局】 Guójiā Dìzhènjú 〈名〉State Seismological Bureau
【～杜马】 Guójiā Dùmǎ 〈名〉State Duma [lower house of the Russian Parliament]
【～队】 guójiāduì 〈名〉national team：国家篮球/排球队 national basketball/volleyball team‖～队员 national (team) player
【～发明奖】 Guójiā Fāmíngjiǎng 〈名〉State Invention Prize
【～发展计划委员会】 Guójiā Fāzhǎn Jìhuà Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉State Development Planning Commission
【～法】 guójiāfǎ 〈名〉national law; law of the state
【～纺织工业局】 Guójiā Fǎngzhī Gōngyèjú 〈名〉State Bureau of Textile Industry
【～风险】 guójiā fēngxiǎn 〈名〉national risk
【～干预】 guójiā gānyù 〈名〉state interference/intervention; government interference/intervention
【～工商行政管理局】 Guójiā Gōngshāng Xíngzhèng Guǎnlǐjú 〈名〉State Administration of Industry and Commerce
【～公共信息网】 guójiā gōnggòng xìnxīwǎng 〈名〉national public information network
【～公务员】 guójiā gōngwùyuán 〈名〉public/government functionary; public/civil servant; public officer：招收～ recruit civil servants‖～制度 national system of public service
【～公园】 guójiā gōngyuán 〈名〉national park
【～惯例】 guójiā guànlì 〈名〉state practice
【～广播电影电视总局】 Guójiā Guǎngbō Diànyǐng Diànshì Zǒngjú 〈名〉State Administration of Radio, Film and Television
【～国内贸易局】 Guójiā Guónèi Màoyìjú 〈名〉State Bureau of Internal Trade
【～海洋局】 Guójiā Hǎiyángjú 〈名〉State Oceanic Administration
【～航空航天局】 Guójiā Hángkōng Hángtiānjú 〈名〉National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) [US]
【～环境保护总局】 Guójiā Huánjìng Bǎohù Zǒngjú 〈名〉State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA)
【～机关】 guójiā jīguān 〈名〉state organ/apparatus; (central) government office：～工作人员 state personnel; personnel of state organs/agencies
【～机密】 guójiā jīmì 〈名〉state secret
【～机器】 guójiā jīqì 〈名〉state apparatus/machinery
【～机械工业局】 Guójiā Jīxiè Gōngyèjú 〈名〉State Bureau of Machine-Building Industry
【～级】 guójiājí 〈形〉state-level：～实验室 state-class laboratory‖～裁判 national judge/umpire/referee‖～特殊津贴 special state allowance‖～运动员 state-level player

【～计划】 guójiā jìhuà 〈名〉 state/national plan
【～计划生育委员会】 Guójiā Jìhuà Shēngyù Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 State Family Planning Commission
【～计量局】 Guójiā Jìliàngjú 〈名〉 State Bureau of Metrology
【～纪录】 guójiā jìlù 〈名〉 national record：打破～ break the national record
【～建筑材料工业局】 Guójiā Jiànzhù Cáiliào Gōngyèjú 〈名〉 State Bureau of Building Materials Industry
【～鉴定】 guójiā jiàndìng 〈名〉 state verification/test：通过～ pass a state test
【～奖】 guójiājiǎng 〈名〉 state award (of honour)
【～奖学金】 guójiā jiǎngxuéjīn 〈名〉 state scholarship：获得～ get/receive/win the state scholarship ‖ 设立～ establish/found the state scholarship ‖ 申请～ apply for the state scholarship ‖ 提供～ offer/provide the state scholarship
【～经济】 guójiā jīngjì 〈名〉 national economy：发展～ develop the national economy ‖ ～实力 national economic strength
【～经济贸易委员会】 Guójiā Jīngjì Màoyì Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 State Economic and Trade Commission
【～经贸委】 Guójiā Jīngmàowěi 〈名〉〈简称〉 State Economic and Trade Commission ⇨国家经济贸易委员会
【～决算】 guójiā juésuàn 〈名〉 final accounts of state revenue and expenditure；final state accounts
【～科学技术进步奖】 Guójiā Kēxué Jìshù Jìnbùjiǎng 〈名〉 State Scientific & Technological Progress Prize
【～控股公司】 guójiā kònggǔ gōngsī 〈名〉 state-owned holding company
【～粮食储备局】 Guójiā Liángshi Chǔbèijú 〈名〉 State Bureau of Grain Reserve
【～林业局】 Guójiā Línyèjú 〈名〉 State Forestry Bureau
【～垄断】 guójiā lǒngduàn 〈名〉 state/national monopoly：～资本主义 state monopoly capitalism
【～旅游局】 Guójiā Lǚyóujú 〈名〉 National Tourism Administration
【～煤炭工业局】 Guójiā Méitàn Gōngyèjú 〈名〉 State Bureau of Coal Industry
【～民族事务委员会】 Guójiā Mínzú Shìwù Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 State Ethnic Affairs Commission
【～赔偿】 guójiā péicháng 〈名〉 State compensation：要求～ claim/demand State compensation
【～普通话水平考试】 Guójiā Pǔtōnghuà Shuǐpíng Kǎoshì 〈名〉 National Proficiency Test of *Putonghua*
【～气象局】 Guójiā Qìxiàngjú 〈名〉 State Meteorological Bureau
【～气象卫星中心】 Guójiā Qìxiàng Wèixīng Zhōngxīn 〈名〉 National Meteorological Satellite Centre
【～气象中心】 Guójiā Qìxiàng Zhōngxīn 〈名〉 National Meteorological Centre
【～轻工业局】 Guójiā Qīnggōngyèjú 〈名〉 State Bureau of Light Industry
【～权力】 guójiā quánlì 〈名〉 state power：～机关 organ of state power
【～森林公园】 guójiā sēnlín gōngyuán 〈名〉 national forest park
【～社会主义】 guójiā shèhuìzhǔyì 〈名〉 state socialism
【～石油和化学工业局】 Guójiā Shíyóu Hé Huàxué Gōngyèjú 〈名〉 State Bureau of Petroleum and Chemical Industries
【～税】 guójiāshuì 〈名〉 state tax；central tax
【～税率】 guójiā shuìlǜ 〈名〉 national tariff
【～税务总局】 Guójiā Shuìwù Zǒngjú 〈名〉 State Taxation Administration
【～岁入】 guójiā suìrù 〈名〉 national revenue
【～所有制】 guójiā suǒyǒuzhì 〈名〉 state ownership
【～体育总局】 Guójiā Tǐyù Zǒngjú 〈名〉 State Physical Culture Administration
【～统计局】 Guójiā Tǒngjìjú 〈名〉 State Statistics Bureau
【～投资】 guójiā tóuzī 〈名〉 state/government investment：～基金 national investment fund
【～图书馆】 guójiā túshūguǎn 〈名〉 national library
【～外国专家局】 Guójiā Wàiguó Zhuānjiājú 〈名〉 State Bureau of Foreign Experts Affairs
【～外汇管理局】 Guójiā Wàihuì Guǎnlǐjú 〈名〉 State Administration of Foreign Exchange
【～文物局】 Guójiā Wénwùjú 〈名〉 State Cultural Relics Bureau
【～物价局】 Guójiā Wùjiàjú 〈名〉 State Bureau of Commodity Prices
【～兴亡，匹夫有责】 guójiā xīng-wáng, pǐfū yǒu zé 〈熟〉 the rise and fall of the nation is of concern to every citizen；every man has a share of responsibility for the fate of his country
【～行为】 guójiā xíngwéi 〈名〉 state act
【～学说】 guójiā xuéshuō 〈名〉 theory of the state
【～烟草专卖局】 Guójiā Yāncǎo Zhuānmàijú 〈名〉 State Tobacco Monopoly Bureau
【～药品监督管理局】 Guójiā Yàopǐn Jiāndū Guǎnlǐjú 〈名〉 State Drug Administration (SDA)
【～冶金工业局】 Guójiā Yějīn Gōngyèjú 〈名〉 State Bureau of Metallurgical Industry
【～意志】 guójiā yìzhì 〈名〉 state/national will
【～银行】 guójiā yínháng 〈名〉 state/national bank
【～邮政局】 Guójiā Yóuzhèngjú 〈名〉 State Post Bureau
【～有色金属工业局】 Guójiā Yǒusè Jīnshǔ Gōngyèjú 〈名〉 State Bureau of Nonferrous Metal Industry
【～语言文字工作委员会】 Guójiā Yǔyán Wénzì Gōngzuò Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 State Language Work Committee
【～预算】 guójiā yùsuàn 〈名〉 state/national budget：～内收入 national revenue above the line ‖ ～收入 state budgetary revenue ‖ ～外收入 national revenue below the line ‖ ～支出 state budget expenditure
【～元首】 guójiā yuánshǒu 〈名〉 head of state
【～政权】 guójiā zhèngquán 〈名〉 state power：巩固～ consolidate the state power
【～知识产权局】 Guójiā Zhīshi Chǎnquánjú 〈名〉 State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO)
【～职能】 guójiā zhínéng 〈名〉 functions and powers of the state
【～质量技术监督局】 Guójiā Zhìliàng Jìshù Jiāndūjú 〈名〉 State Bureau of Quality and Technical Supervision
【～中医药管理局】 Guójiā Zhōngyīyào Guǎnlǐjú 〈名〉 State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine
【～主权】 guójiā zhǔquán 〈名〉 national/state sovereignty：捍卫～ safeguard/defend the national sovereignty ‖ 侵犯～ violate a country's sovereignty ‖ ～原则 principle of national sovereignty
【～主席】 guójiā zhǔxí 〈名〉 president：国家副主席 vice-president
【～主义】 guójiāzhǔyì 〈名〉 nationalism
【～专营】 guójiā zhuānyíng 〈名〉 state/national monopoly
【～资本】 guójiā zīběn 〈名〉 state capital：～金 state capital funds；state capital
【～资本主义】 guójiā zīběnzhǔyì 〈名〉 state capitalism
【～自然科学奖】 Guójiā Zìránkēxuéjiǎng 〈名〉 State Natural Sciences Award
【～宗教事务局】 Guójiā Zōngjiào Shìwùjú 〈名〉 State Bureau of Religious Affairs
【～最高科学技术奖】 Guójiā Zuìgāo Kēxué Jìshùjiǎng 〈名〉 State Supreme Scientific and Technological Award
【国将不国】 guójiāngbùguó 〈熟〉 the country is in peril；the nation's sovereignty is at stake or on the verge of subjugation
【国交】 guójiāo 〈名〉 diplomatic relations (between nations)
【国脚】 guójiǎo 〈名〉 football player on a national team；national footballer
【国教】 guójiào 〈名〉 national/state religion；established religion：神道教是日本的～。Shintoism is the national religion of Japan.
【国界】 guójiè 〈名〉 boundary between two countries；national boundary/frontier；national borderline：重划～ redraw the boundary ‖ 划定～ fix the borderline
【国境】 guójìng 〈名〉 ❶ national territory ❷ national border/boundary：出入～ leave and enter a country ‖ 偷越～ cross the border illegally ‖ ～之内/外 within/out of borders
【～河】 guójìnghé 〈名〉 boundary river
【～线】 guójìngxiàn 〈名〉 boundary (line) of a country；borderline；frontier：中国和越南的～ border between China and Vietnam ‖ 那个国家的～是战后重新划定的。The new boundaries of the country were fixed after the war.
【国舅】 guójiù 〈名〉 emperor's maternal uncle/brother-in-law
【国剧】 guójù 〈名〉 ❶ national opera ❷ Beijing opera
【国君】 guójūn 〈名〉 monarch
【国库】 guókù 〈名〉 national/state treasury；exchequer：充实～ augment the national treasury ‖ ～收入 public revenue ‖ ～投资 treasury investment ‖ ～透支 treasury overdraft

〖～券〗 guókùquàn 〈名〉 national/state treasury bond; treasury certificate/bill/bond: 兑换～ cash (in)/redeem the national treasury bonds ‖ 发行～ issue state treasury bonds ‖ 购买～ buy national bonds

【国力】 guólì 〈名〉 national power/strength/might: 增强～ build up the national strength; strengthen national power ‖ ～雄厚 have a solid national strength

【国立】 guólì 〈形〉 state-run; state-maintained: ～大学 national university

【国联】 Guólián 〈名〉〈简称〉 League of Nations ⇨国际联盟

【国门】 guómén 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 gate of a capital ❷ border; frontier; boundary: 把入侵者赶出～ drive out the invaders; chase the invaders away ‖ 踏出～ go abroad

【国民】 guómín 〈名〉 nationals; citizens/people of a nation: ～教育 national/popular education ‖ 英国～ English subject/national/citizen ‖ 国家的职责在于保护其～。The duty of a state is to protect its nationals. ‖ 总统昨天晚上向全体～发表广播讲话。The President spoke on radio to the nation last night.

〖～财富总额〗 guómín cáifù zǒng'é 〈名〉 gross national wealth (GNW)

〖～产值〗 guómín chǎnzhí 〈名〉 national product: 国民净产值 net national product

〖～待遇〗 guómín dàiyù 〈名〉 national treatment (NT): ～条款 national treatment clause ‖ ～标准 standard of the national treatment

〖～党〗 Guómíndǎng 〈名〉 ❶ nationalist party ❷ Kuomintang (KMT)

〖～福利总额〗 guómín fúlì zǒng'é 〈名〉 gross national welfare (GNW)

〖～经济〗 guómín jīngjì 〈名〉 national economy: 发展～ develop the national economy ‖ ～部门 sector of national economy ‖ ～持续、稳定、协调的发展 sustained, stable and coordinated growth of the national economy ‖ ～的内部比例 proportions between various branches of the national economy ‖ ～计划 national economic plan; plan of national economy ‖ ～模式 national economic model ‖ ～有计划按比例的发展 planned and proportionate development of the national economy ‖ ～总体平衡 overall balance in the national economy

〖～警卫队〗 Guómín Jǐngwèiduì 〈名〉 National Guard [US]

〖～生产〗 guómín shēngchǎn 〈名〉 national production

〖～生产总值〗 guómín shēngchǎn zǒngzhí 〈名〉 gross national product (GNP): 按成本计算的～ GNP at factor cost

〖～收入〗 guómín shōurù 〈名〉 national income: 提高～ increase the national income ‖ ～分配 distribution of national income ‖ ～核算 national income accounting ‖ ～指数 index of national income ‖ 国民平均收入 per capita national income ‖ 国民总收入 gross national income (GNI)

〖～议会〗 guómín yìhuì 〈名〉 national assembly

〖～政府〗 guómín zhèngfǔ 〈名〉 national government

〖～支出〗 guómín zhīchū 〈名〉 national expenditure (NE): 国民总支出 gross national expenditure (GNE)

【国难】 guónàn 〈名〉 national crisis/disaster/calamity: 共赴～ be united to save one's country ‖ ～当前 be faced with a national crisis

【国内】 guónèi 〈形〉 domestic; internal; interior; home: ～冲突 civil conflict ‖ ～立法 internal legislation ‖ ～通信卫星 domestic satellite (DOM-SAT) ‖ ～外 home and abroad; domestic and foreign ‖ ～问题 domestic issue

〖～电报〗 guónèi diànbào 〈名〉 inland telegraph

〖～法〗 guónèifǎ 〈名〉 domestic law; national/municipal law [as opposed to international law]

〖～工业〗 guónèi gōngyè 〈名〉 home/domestic industry

〖～航线〗 guónèi hángxiàn 〈名〉 internal air route

〖～汇兑〗 guónèi huìduì 〈名〉 domestic exchange/remittance; inland exchange

〖～汇票〗 guónèi huìpiào 〈名〉 inland bill

〖～价格〗 guónèi jiàgé 〈名〉 domestic/home price

〖～贸易〗 guónèi màoyì 〈名〉 domestic/interior/internal/inland commerce; domestic/home/interior trade: ～部 ministry of internal trade

〖～生产净值〗 guónèi shēngchǎn jìngzhí 〈名〉 net domestic product (NDP)

〖～生产总值〗 guónèi shēngchǎn zǒngzhí 〈名〉 gross domestic product (GDP)

〖～市场〗 guónèi shìchǎng 〈名〉 domestic/home market: ～价格 domestic market price

〖～水域〗 guónèi shuǐyù 〈名〉 inland water

〖～岁入〗 guónèi suìrù 〈名〉 inland/internal revenue

〖～消费税〗 guónèi xiāofèishuì 〈名〉 excise duty

〖～新闻〗 guónèi xīnwén 〈名〉 home/national news

〖～运输〗 guónèi yùnshū 〈名〉 domestic carriage

〖～债务〗 guónèi zhàiwù 〈名〉 domestic/home debt

〖～战争〗 guónèi zhànzhēng 〈名〉 civil war

〖～直拨电话〗 guónèi zhíbō diànhuà 〈名〉 domestic direct dialing (DDD)

〖～总收入〗 guónèi zǒngshōurù 〈名〉 gross domestic income

【国鸟】 guóniǎo 〈名〉 national bird

【国破家亡】 guópò-jiāwáng 〈熟〉 country defeated/conquered and home lost

【国戚】 guóqī 〈名〉〈旧〉 relatives of an emperor; relatives on the side of emperor's mother or on the empress' side: 皇亲～ relatives of the emperor

【国旗】 guóqí 〈名〉 national flag: 一面～ a national flag ‖ 降～ lower the national flag; haul down the national flag ‖ 升～ hoist the national flag; put up the national flag ‖ 向～致敬 salute the national flag; pay honour to the national flag ‖ 那艘船悬挂的是中国～。The ship sailed under the Chinese flag. ‖ ～下半旗致哀。The national flag was at half-mast in mourning.

〖～法〗 guóqífǎ 〈名〉 law of the national flag

【国企】 guóqǐ 〈名〉〈简称〉 state-owned enterprise (SOE); state enterprise: ～改革 reform of state-owned enterprises ⇨国有企业

〖～股〗 guóqǐgǔ 〈名〉 listed shares/stock of state enterprise

【国情】 guóqíng 〈名〉 state/condition of a country; national conditions: 从中国的～出发 proceed from China's actual conditions ‖ 合乎～ conform to the actual situations of a country

〖～咨文〗 guóqíng zīwén 〈名〉 State of the Union Message [US]

【国庆】 guóqìng 〈名〉 National Day [Oct 1, in China]: 庆～ celebrate the National Day ‖ ～观礼 attend the National Day celebration ‖ ～特刊 special National Day issue

〖～节〗 Guóqìngjié ＝ 国庆 guóqìng

【国人】 guórén 〈名〉〈书〉 fellow countryman; compatriot

【国丧】 guósāng 〈名〉 national mourning

【国色】 guósè 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 national beauty [most beautiful lady/maiden in a country]: ⇨天姿～ ❷ [植物] peony

〖～天香〗 guósè-tiānxiāng 〈熟〉 (of a woman/peony) be of peerless beauty and celestial/surpassing fragrance

【国殇】 guóshāng 〈名〉〈书〉 national martyr

【国史】 guóshǐ 〈名〉 ❶ history of a country/dynasty ❷〈旧〉 court historian/historiographer

【国事】 guóshì 〈名〉 national/state affairs; concerns of the nation: 共商～ confer upon affairs of state; discuss state affairs together ‖ 关心～ be interested in the status of national affairs; concern oneself with state affairs ‖ 评论～ make comments on affairs/matters of state

〖～访问〗 guóshì fǎngwèn 〈名〉 state visit; official visit: 进行～ pay a state visit (to a country) ‖ 在中国进行～ be in China on a state visit

〖～活动〗 guóshì huódòng 〈名〉 state occasion

【国势】 guóshì 〈名〉 ❶ national strength/power ❷ national situation (in a given period)

【国是】 guóshì 〈名〉〈书〉 major national/state affairs; affairs of national concern/interest: 共商～ confer with sb upon major affairs of state; discuss state affairs together

【国手】 guóshǒu 〈名〉 ❶ highly skilled doctor ❷ national champion/contestant (in chess, etc) ❸ player on a national team [national team of games played with hands]: 这支篮球队拥有两名～。Two players in this basketball team are from the national team.

【国书】 guóshū 〈名〉 letter of credence; credentials: 递交～ present credentials ‖ 接受～ accept credentials

【国术】 guóshù 〈名〉 *wushu* [traditional Chinese marshal arts]

【国税】 guóshuì 〈名〉 state/national tax; internal revenue

【国台办】 Guótáibàn 〈名〉〈简称〉 Office of Taiwan Affairs under the State Council ⇨国务院台湾事务办公室

【国泰民安】 guótài-mín'ān 〈熟〉 country is prosperous and people live in peace

【国帑】 guótǎng 〈名〉〈书〉 public fund/money/treasury of a country; state finances: 挪用～ appropriate public funds for one's private use; convert public funds to one's own use; convert public funds into one's own pocket; divert funds from the public treasury; embezzle public money
【国体】 guótǐ 〈名〉❶ state system ❷ national prestige/dignity: 有辱～ bring disgrace to national prestige
【国统区】 guótǒngqū 〈名〉 KMT-controlled area; area controlled by the Kuomintang (1937-1949)
【国土】 guótǔ 〈名〉 territory; land: 割让大片～ cede a vast piece of land/territory ‖ 保卫我们神圣的～ defend our sacred territory ‖ 收复～ recover one's lost territory ‖ 踏上中国～ set foot on Chinese soil; tread on Chinese soil ‖ ～规划 national land-use planning
〖～资源部〗 Guótǔ Zīyuánbù 〈名〉 Ministry of Land and Resources
【国外】 guówài 〈形〉 overseas; external; abroad: 来自～ come from overseas ‖ 从～带回来 bring from abroad ‖ 从～回来 return from abroad ‖ 从～聘请的足球教练 football coach engaged from abroad ‖ 寄往～的信 letter for abroad ‖ 去～深造 go abroad for further study ‖ 在～旅行 travel overseas/abroad ‖ 滞留～ remain abroad ‖ 住在～ live overseas/abroad ‖ ～代理人/代理商 foreign agent; agent abroad ‖ ～客户 foreign customer ‖ ～来信 letter from abroad ‖ ～联号 foreign-affiliated firm ‖ ～业务 foreign operation
〖～汇兑〗 guówài huìduì 〈名〉 foreign exchange
〖～市场〗 guówài shìchǎng 〈名〉 overseas/foreign market
〖～投资〗 guówài tóuzī 〈名〉 foreign investment: ～净值 net foreign investment
〖～资产〗 guówài zīchǎn 〈名〉 external assets: ～净值 net external assets
【国王】 guówáng 〈名〉 king
【国威】 guówēi 〈名〉 national prestige/might: 打出～ demonstrate the national strength and prestige ‖ 扬/振～ boost/enhance/advance/raise the national prestige
【国文】 guówén 〈名〉❶ national language ❷〈旧〉 Chinese as the national language ❸ national Chinese language and literature (as a course in school)
【国无宁日】 guówúníngrì 〈熟〉 there is no peace in the country
【国务】 guówù 〈名〉 state affairs: 处理～ conduct state affairs
〖～会议〗 guówù huìyì 〈名〉 state conference: 召开～ convoke the state conference
【国务卿】 Guówùqīng 〈名〉 Secretary of State [US]: 被任命为～ be appointed as the Secretary of State ‖ 副～ Under-Secretary of State ‖ 助理～ assistant Secretary of State
【国务委员】 guówù wěiyuán 〈名〉 member of the State Council; State Councillor
【国务院】 guówùyuàn 〈名〉❶ State Council: ～各部委 ministries and commissions directly under the State Council ‖ ～稽查特派员 special inspector appointed by the State Council ‖ ～秘书长 Secretary-General of the State Council ‖ ～总理 Premier of the State Council ❷ State Department; Department of State [US]: ～发言人 spokesman for the State Department
〖～办公厅〗 Guówùyuàn Bàngōngtīng 〈名〉 General Office of the State Council
〖～参事室〗 Guówùyuàn Cānshìshì 〈名〉 Councillor's Office of the State Council
〖～发展研究中心〗 Guówùyuàn Fāzhǎn Yánjiū Zhōngxīn 〈名〉 Development Research Centre of the State Council (DRC)
〖～法制办公室〗 Guówùyuàn Fǎzhì Bàngōngshì 〈名〉 Office of Legislative Affairs under the State Council
〖～港澳办公室〗 Guówùyuàn Gǎng-Ào Bàngōngshì 〈名〉 Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council
〖～机关事务管理局〗 Guówùyuàn Jīguān Shìwù Guǎnlǐjú 〈名〉 Government Offices Administration of the State Council
〖～经济体制改革办公室〗 Guówùyuàn Jīngjì Tǐzhì Gǎigé Bàngōngshì 〈名〉 Office for Economic Restructuring under the State Council
〖～口岸领导小组〗 Guówùyuàn Kǒu'àn Lǐngdǎo Xiǎozǔ 〈名〉 Ports Leading Group under the State Council
〖～老龄工作委员会〗 Guówùyuàn Lǎolíng Gōngzuò Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 Old-Age Work Committee under the State Council
〖～侨务办公室〗 Guówùyuàn Qiáowù Bàngōngshì 〈名〉 Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs under the State Council
〖～三峡工程建设委员会〗 Guówùyuàn Sānxiá Gōngchéng Jiànshè Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 Three Gorges Project Construction Commission of the State Council
〖～台湾事务办公室〗 Guówùyuàn Táiwān Shìwù Bàngōngshì 〈名〉 Office of Taiwan Affairs under the State Council
〖～特区办公室〗 Guówùyuàn Tèqū Bàngōngshì 〈名〉 Office of Special Economic Zones under the State Council
〖～外事办公室〗 Guówùyuàn Wàishì Bàngōngshì 〈名〉 Office of Foreign Affairs under the State Council
〖～西部开发办公室〗 Guówùyuàn Xībù Kāifā Bàngōngshì 〈名〉 Western Development Office of the State Council
〖～新闻办公室〗 Guówùyuàn Xīnwén Bàngōngshì 〈名〉 Information Office of the State Council
〖～学位委员会〗 Guówùyuàn Xuéwèi Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 Academic Degrees Committee of the State Council
〖～研究室〗 Guówùyuàn Yánjiūshì 〈名〉 Research Office of the State Council
【国玺】 guóxǐ 〈名〉❶ imperial seal ❷ seal of state; broad seal; Great Seal
【国学】 guóxué 〈名〉❶ studies of Chinese culture ❷〈旧〉 government-run school
【国宴】 guóyàn 〈名〉 state banquet: 设～ serve a state banquet
【国药】 guóyào 〈名〉 Chinese herbal medicine
【国医】 guóyī 〈名〉❶ traditional Chinese medicine ❷ doctor of traditional Chinese medicine
【国音】 guóyīn 〈名〉〈旧〉 standard Chinese pronunciation [approved by the government]
【国营】 guóyíng 〈形〉 state-operated; state-run: ～工商业 state-operated industry and commerce
〖～经济〗 guóyíng jīngjì 〈名〉 state-run/state-operated economy; state economy; state/public sector of the economy
〖～农场〗 guóyíng nóngchǎng 〈名〉 state/state operated farm
〖～企业〗 guóyíng qǐyè 〈名〉 state-run enterprise; state-operated enterprise; state-owned enterprise
【国优】 guóyōu 〈名〉 national premium product; national first-rate product; national best: 创～ develop a premium quality home product ‖ 获～ win the title of national first-rate product
【国有】 guóyǒu ❶〈动〉 be state-owned; belong to the state: 将铁路收归～ nationalize private railways; put railways into state/public ownership ‖ ～独资商业银行 wholly state-owned commercial bank ‖ 土地～。 Land belongs to the state. ❷〈形〉 state-owned: ～财产 state-owned property ‖ ～大中型企业 large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises ‖ ～森林 national forest ‖ ～社会主义经济 state-owned socialist economy
〖～股〗 guóyǒugǔ 〈名〉 state-owned shares; state-held shares: 持有～ keep the state-held shares ‖ 减持～ reduce state's stake in listed companies ‖ 出售～ sell state-owned shares
〖～股份制企业〗 guóyǒu gǔfènzhì qǐyè 〈名〉 state enterprise adopting the shareholding system
〖～化〗 guóyǒuhuà 〈动〉 nationalize: 实行～ nationalize ‖ ～企业 nationalized enterprise ‖ ～政策 policy of nationalization
〖～民营〗 guóyǒu mínyíng 〈名〉 mechanism featuring the operation of state-owned enterprises on a non-state basis; state ownership with a popularly-run nature
〖～企业〗 guóyǒu qǐyè 〈名〉 state-owned enterprise (SOE); state enterprise: 搞活～ revitalize state-owned enterprises
〖～制〗 guóyǒuzhì 〈名〉 state ownership
〖～资产〗 guóyǒu zīchǎn 〈名〉 state-owned assets: ～管理体制 system of management of state-owned assets ‖ ～经营 state-owned assets operation ‖ ～流失 drain of state-owned assets
【国有国法，家有家规】 guó yǒu guófǎ, jiā yǒu jiāguī 〈熟〉 a state has its laws and a family its rules
【国语】 guóyǔ 〈名〉❶ national language: 讲～ speak the national language ❷〈旧〉 national Chinese language: ➪～运动 ❸ Chinese language and literature (as taught in school)
〖～运动〗 guóyǔ yùndòng 〈名〉 National Language Movement
【国乐】 guóyuè 〈名〉 traditional Chinese music
【国运】 guóyùn 〈名〉〈书〉 destiny of a nation
【国葬】 guózàng 〈名〉 state funeral: 举行～ conduct/hold a state funeral
【国贼】 guózéi 〈名〉 (national) traitor
【国债】 guózhài 〈名〉 national debt; government bond; public

debt：偿还～ pay back the national debts ‖ 兑换/购买/发行～ redeem/buy/issue government bonds
【国丈】guózhàng 〈名〉emperor's father-in-law
【国子监】Guózǐjiàn 〈名〉Imperial College/Academy [highest educational institute in feudal China]

掴 guó ＝ 掴 guāi

帼 guó 〈名〉〈旧〉women's headwear：⇨巾～

腘 guó 〈名〉popliteal space；hollow of the knee
【腘窝】guówō 〈名〉popliteal space；hollow of the knee

虢 Guó 〈名〉Dukedom of Guo, a state in Zhou Dynasty

馘 guó 〈名〉(in ancient battles) number of severed left ears of enemy troops as a measure of a fighter's merit in war, also the left ears cut off so

G

guǒ

果[1] guǒ ❶〈名〉fruit：结～ produce/bear/yield fruit ‖ 干～ dried/dry fruit ‖ 鲜/野～ fresh/wild fruit ‖ 禁～ forbidden fruit ❷〈名〉result；outcome；effect；consequence：⇨前因后～；自食其～ ❸〈副〉as expected/anticipated；really；sure enough：～如所料 just as expected/anticipated ‖ ～能如此 if that is the case；if things really turn out that way ⇨～不其然；～真

果[2] guǒ 〈形〉resolute；determined：⇨～断；～敢
【果斑】guǒbān 〈名〉[植物] fruit spot
【果报】guǒbào 〈名〉[佛教] karma；retribution
【果柄】guǒbǐng 〈名〉[植物] fruit stalk
【果不其然】guǒbuqírán 〈熟〉(just) as expected/anticipated：～，天下雨了。It is raining just as was expected.
【果不然】guǒburán ＝ 果不其然 guǒbuqírán
【果茶】guǒchá 〈名〉fruit tea
【果虫】guǒchóng 〈名〉fruitworm
【果丹皮】guǒdānpí 〈名〉haw sheets；haw roll
【果冻儿】guǒdòngr 〈名〉jelly；jello；gel：～模 jelly mould ‖ 草莓～ strawberry jelly
【果断】guǒduàn 〈形〉resolute；decisive：做事～ act with decision ‖ 采取～措施 take decisive measures ‖ 生性～ be of a very determined character ‖ ～的领导人 leader of decision/resolution；decisive leader
【果饵】guǒ'ěr 〈名〉candies and *dim sum*
【果粉】guǒfěn 〈名〉powder on the outer skin of some fruit when ripe (such as apple or wax gourd)
【果蝠】guǒfú 〈名〉[动物] fruit bat
【果脯】guǒfǔ 〈名〉candied/preserved fruit
【果腐病】guǒfǔbìng 〈名〉fruit rot
【果腹】guǒfù 〈动〉fill the stomach；satisfy one's hunger：食不～ not have enough food to stay one's hunger；go starving；suffer hunger
【果干儿】guǒgānr 〈名〉dried fruit
【果敢】guǒgǎn 〈形〉courageous and resolute：采取～行动打击恐怖分子 take courageous and resolute action to fight terrorism
【果梗】guǒgěng 〈名〉[植物] fruit stalk
【果核】guǒhé 〈名〉fruit stone；kernel
【果盒】guǒhé 〈名〉candy box；candy container
【果酱】guǒjiàng 〈名〉jam：一瓶～ a jar of jam
【果胶】guǒjiāo 〈名〉[生化] pectin
〖～酶〗guǒjiāoméi 〈名〉[生化] pectase；pectinase
〖～酸〗guǒjiāosuān 〈名〉[生化] pectic acid
〖～糖〗guǒjiāotáng 〈名〉[生化] pectose；pectinose
【果酒】guǒjiǔ 〈名〉fruit/fruity wine
【果决】guǒjué 〈形〉firm and resolute；decisive：办事～ act with decision and resolution
【果壳】guǒké 〈名〉shell of nuts
【果篮】guǒlán 〈名〉fruit basket
【果料儿】guǒliàor 〈名〉ingredients such as kernels, raisins, seeds, etc, used in making cakes
【果绿】guǒlǜ 〈名〉light green
【果木】guǒmù 〈名〉❶ fruit tree ❷ fruitwood：～家具 furniture made of fruitwood
〖～园〗guǒmùyuán 〈名〉orchard
【果奶】guǒnǎi 〈名〉fruit milk
【果农】guǒnóng 〈名〉fruit grower；orchardman；orchard worker
【果盘儿】guǒpánr 〈名〉fruit tray/bowl
【果皮】guǒpí 〈名〉fruit peel/skin；rind
〖～箱〗guǒpíxiāng 〈名〉litterbin；litterbox；garbage can
【果品】guǒpǐn 〈名〉fruit：～店 fruit shop ‖ 干鲜～ dry and fresh fruit
【果脐】guǒqí 〈名〉[植物] fruitnavel
【果儿】guǒr 〈名〉〈方〉(hen's) egg：⇨卧～
【果然】guǒrán ❶〈副〉as expected/anticipated；really；sure enough：我让他来，第二天早上他～来了。I told him to come, and right/sure enough he arrived the next morning. ‖ 我说情况会好转的，～如此。I said things would turn out well, and sure enough they did. ‖ 这种药～起作用。As expected, this medicine has taken effect. ❷〈连〉if really；if indeed：你～爱她，就跟她讲真话。If you really love her, tell her the truth.
【果仁儿】guǒrénr 〈名〉❶ kernel ❷ shelled peanut：～排骨 spareribs with nut
【果肉】guǒròu 〈名〉fruit flesh/meat/pulp
【果实】guǒshí 〈名〉❶ fruit：结～ produce/bear/yield fruit；fructify ‖ ～累累把树枝都压弯了。The fruit was so thick that it weighed the branches down. ❷ fruits；gains：收获/享受劳动～ reap/enjoy the fruits of one's labour ‖ 保卫我们的胜利～ defend our fruits of victory
【果蔬】guǒshū 〈名〉fruit and vegetable：～摊 fruit and vegetable stall
〖～加工厂〗guǒshū jiāgōngchǎng 〈名〉fruit-and-vegetable processing plant
〖～水〗guǒshūshuǐ 〈名〉fruit-and-vegetable water
【果树】guǒshù 〈名〉fruit tree；fruiter
〖～园艺学〗guǒshù yuányìxué 〈名〉fruit culture/gardening/growing
〖～栽培〗guǒshù zāipéi 〈名〉fruit culture/gardening/growing；pomiculture
【果松】guǒsōng ＝ 红松 hóngsōng
【果穗】guǒsuì 〈名〉ear (of corn/sorghum, etc)；spike
【果糖】guǒtáng 〈名〉fructose；levulose；fruit sugar
【果味】guǒwèi 〈名〉fruity taste
〖～茶〗guǒwèichá 〈名〉fruit/fruity tea
〖～酒〗guǒwèijiǔ 〈名〉fruit/fruity wine
〖～酸奶〗guǒwèi suānnǎi 〈名〉fruit yoghurt
【果谐】guǒxié 〈名〉Sgor-gzhas [Tibetan song and dance]
【果心】guǒxīn 〈名〉fruit pith
【果序】guǒxù 〈名〉[植物] infructescence
【果芽】guǒyá 〈名〉[植物] fruit bud
【果蝇】guǒyíng 〈名〉vinegar/fruit fly
【果园】guǒyuán 〈名〉orchard；fruit farm/garden：经营～ grow orchards
【果真】guǒzhēn ❶〈副〉as expected/anticipated；really and true；sure enough：你～是那样说的吗？Did you really and truly say so? ‖ 你～想要离开吗？Is it so you are thinking of leaving? ❷〈连〉if really；if indeed：～如此，咱们就走吧。If so, let's go. ‖ 你～六点钟离开家，那你一个小时前就应该到。If you had left home at six, you would have arrived an hour earlier.
【果汁】guǒzhī 〈名〉fruit juice：～饮料 fruit drink ‖ 浓缩～ concentrated juice
〖～机〗guǒzhījī 〈名〉juice mixer；juicer
〖～汽水〗guǒzhī qìshuǐ 〈名〉squash
〖～软糖〗guǒzhī ruǎntáng 〈名〉marshmallow
【果枝】guǒzhī 〈名〉❶ fruit-bearing branch；fruit branch ❷ boll-bearing branch (of the cotton plant)
【果子】guǒzi 〈名〉❶ fruit：结～ bear fruit；fructify ‖ 树上的～ fruit on the tree ‖ ～熟了，必须摘了。The fruit is ripe and must be picked. ❷ ＝ 馃子 guǒzi
〖～酱〗guǒzijiàng ＝ 果酱 guǒjiàng
〖～酒〗guǒzijiǔ ＝ 果酒 guǒjiǔ
〖～露〗guǒzilù 〈名〉fruit syrup/juice；fruitade

〖～盐〗 guǒziyán 〈名〉[药物] fruit salt
【果子狸】 guǒzilí 〈名〉[动物] masked/gem-faced civet

菓 guǒ 〈名〉fruit

馃 guǒ

【馃子】 guǒzi 〈名〉deep-fried doughnut

椁 guǒ 〈名〉outer coffin: ⇨棺～

蜾 guǒ

【蜾蠃】 guǒluǒ 〈名〉[昆虫] eumenid; parasitic wasp

裹 guǒ 〈动〉❶ bind; wrap; lap; envelop: ～住伤口 bind/dress (up) a wound ‖ 用毯子～小孩 wrap the child in a blanket; lap a blanket around the child ‖ 用绷带把受伤的腿～住 wrap the bandage round an injured leg ‖ 花瓶用棉花～着。The vase was enveloped in cotton. ‖ 她腰间～了一条宽腰带。She had a broad sash bound around her waist. ⇨～腿;～足不前 ❷ sweep off/away; carry off/along; make away with: 被人群～着向前走 be swept along in a crowd ‖ 匪徒们抓住一个年轻人～走了。The bandits seized a young man and carried him off.

【裹脚】 guǒjiǎo 〈名〉foot-binding
【裹脚】 guǒjiao 〈名〉〈旧〉bandage for footbinding
〖～布〗 guǒjiaobù ＝ 裹脚 guǒjiao
【裹乱】 guǒluàn 〈动〉〈方〉disturb; interfere; throw into disorder: 他写东西时不要～。Don't disturb him when he is writing.
【裹裙】 guǒqún 〈名〉peg-top skirt
【裹腿】 guǒtui 〈名〉puttee: 打～ wear puttees
【裹胁】 guǒxié 〈动〉coerce; force sb to take part: 杀人犯～了两个人质逃跑了。The murderer ran away with two hostages.
【裹挟】 guǒxié 〈动〉❶ (of wind or river) sweep sth along; carry away/off: 河水～着几艘小船。The river swept several boats along. ❷ (of certain situations) force sb to take sides; sweep sb along ❸ ＝ 裹胁 guǒxié
【裹扎】 guǒzā 〈动〉wrap/bind up; pack: 用绷带～伤口 bind up a wound with bandages; dress a wound with bandages
【裹足不前】 guǒzú-bùqián 〈熟〉hesitate to move forward; drag one's feet/heels

guò

过 guò ❶〈动〉pass; cross: ～河 cross a river; pass/cross over to the other side of the river ‖ ～太平洋 cross the Pacific Ocean ‖ ～终点线 cross the finish line ‖ 步行～桥 walk over a bridge ‖ 搀扶盲人～马路 help/hand a blind man across a street ‖ 带孩子～十字路口 cross the children at the intersection ‖ 划船送某人～江 row sb across a river ‖ 滑行而～ glide past ‖ 沿街而～ pass along a street ‖ ～了银行向左拐。Make a left turn after the bank. ‖ ～两条马路就到邮局。The post office is just two blocks away. ‖ 列车飞驰而～。The train whooshed past. ❷〈动〉spend/pass time: ～春节 spend/celebrate/observe/enjoy the Spring Festival ‖ ～小康生活 live a relatively well-off life ‖ ～一夜 stay overnight ‖ ～隐居生活 live in seclusion ‖ ～了生育年龄的妇女 woman past child bearing (age) ‖ ～得非常愉快 have a good/glorious time ‖ 年～六旬 be past sixty years of age ‖ ～了好几分钟我们才意识到我们说的是两码事。It was several minutes before we realized we were talking at cross-purposes. ‖ ～了好久她的感冒才好。It took her a long time to get over her cold. ‖ 今天上午～得真快。This morning has gone past so quickly. ‖ 你暑假在哪儿～? Where are you going for your Summer Holidays? ‖ 她日子～得不错。The time passed pleasantly for her. ‖ 孩子的预产期已～了三个星期。The baby is three weeks overdue. ‖ 再～一年,她就毕业了。In another year she will be graduated. ❸〈动〉transfer (ownership): ⇨～继;～门 ❹〈动〉go through; go over; undergo (a process): 期末考试前把这些章节～一遍 go over the chapters before the final examination ‖ 您把这些钱～个数吧? Would you please count the money? ❺〈量〉time: 把信看好几～ read a letter several times ❻〈动〉surpass; exceed; excel; go beyond: 六点～一刻 a quarter past six ‖ 智慧～人 excel in wisdom ‖ 花盛期已～。The bloom is past its peak. ‖ 你不能等～了年再走吗? Can't you stay over the Spring Festival? ‖ 他到时已是中午,早饭时间早已～了。It was midday when he arrived, long past breakfast time. / It was midday when he arrived; it's too late for breakfast. ‖ 她年龄～了,不能参加考试。She can't enter for the exam because she is over-age. ‖ 我们干活～了点儿时间。We worked a little overtime. ‖ 我女儿已～了玩布娃娃的年龄。My daughter is past playing with dolls. ‖ 雨水已～了我的靴子。Water came over the tops of my boots. ❼〈副〉too; excessively; unduly: ～热/早/多 too hot/early/much ‖ 吃得～饱 overeat oneself; overload the stomach ‖ 吃牛肉～多 eat beef excessively ‖ 说话～多 talk too much; be talkative; have a plethora of words ‖ 价格～高 be exorbitantly high-priced ‖ 目标定得～高 aim too/excessively high ‖ 给小孩穿衣服绝不能～多。Babies should never be overclothed. ‖ 肉煮～头了。The meat is overcooked. ❽〈名〉mistake; demerit; fault: 功大于～ one's merits outweighing/overbalancing his mistakes/faults ⇨～错;记～;将功补～ ❾〈动〉[used after another verb] a) [indicating passing by or moving from one place to another]: 熬～一个寒冷的冬天 get through a cold winter ‖ 穿～敌人防线 pass the enemy line ‖ 翻～墙 climb/get over a wall ‖ 挤～人群 elbow/bore one's way through a crowd of people ‖ 跳～一条沟 jump over a ditch ‖ 钻～一个小洞 get through a small hole ‖ 她从他身边径直走～。She passed by him without stopping. ‖ 子弹不断在我们头顶飞～。Bullets were going over our heads all the time. b) [indicating a changing in direction]: 背～脸去 turn away one's face; face away ‖ 车子得往后退,然后倒～来。The car had to back up, and then turn around. ‖ 她转～身,面对着我。She turned/twisted about and faced me. c) [indicating an excess in degree or amount]: 错～机会 let a chance go by; miss a chance ‖ 睡～头儿 oversleep(oneself) ‖ 坐～了站 go past one's station ‖ 那个箱子重不～10 公斤。That box is no more than ten kilos. ‖ 我看那位病人活不～今晚了。I don't think the patient will live through/out the night. d) [indicating doing better (than)]: 论打字,谁也比不～她。No one can match her in typing. ‖ 他爱妻子胜～一切。His wife is everything to him. ‖ 他一个人抵～两个我。He is more than a match for two of me. ‖ 我可比不～他。I have no chance of winning him. / I'm no match for him. ‖ 作为职业拳击手,他胜～他同时代的任何人。As a professional boxer, he excels all his contemporaries. ❿〈动〉[used after an adjective to indicate an excess in degree or amount]: 高～一头 be taller by a head ‖ 玫瑰已长得高～花架了。The rose has overgrown its support. ‖ 这座新楼将高～其他所有建筑物。The new building will overtop all the others. ⓫〈前缀〉[used as a prefix in chemistry and physics]: per-; super-; over-: ～氧化钙 calcium peroxide ‖ ～稳定性 overstability ⇨guo

【过半】 guòbàn 〈动〉be more than half: 我们的任务已经～。More than half (of) our job is done.
〖～数〗 guò bànshù 〈动〉be more than half; have a (clear) majority (of): 获得国会的～席位 obtain/get the majority of seats in the parliament ‖ 拥有～的股份 hold/possess more than half of the stock ‖ ～的代表会投他的票。The majority of the delegates will cast their votes for him.
【过磅】 guòbàng 〈动〉weigh (on scales): 货物装船时应仔细～。Goods should be carefully weighed at the time of shipment. ‖ 棉花摘完了,并已～。Cotton was picked and weighed up.
【过饱和】 guòbǎohé 〈名〉supersaturation; oversaturation: ～蒸汽 supersaturated steam ‖ ～溶液 supersaturated solution
【过不去】 guòbuqù 〈动〉❶ cannot get/go through; unable to get by: 人太多,我～。It's so crowded here and I cannot get through. ‖ 入口处太窄,卡车～。The truck couldn't go/get through the narrow entrance. ❷ be hard on sb; make it difficult for sb; get/have one's knife into sb: 跟自己～ be too hard on oneself ‖ 你跟我们～,是不是? You have got your knife into us, haven't you? ‖ 如果这次他得不到提升,他会觉得面子上～。He will find it difficult to live with himself, if he is not promoted this time. ‖ 我并不是跟你～。I didn't mean to be hard on you. / I didn't mean to be difficult with you. ❸ feel sorry for: 给你添了这么多麻烦,我心里真～。I'm really sorry for giving you so much trouble. ‖ 去吧,没时间;不去吧,心里又～。I have no time to go, but I'll feel guilty if I don't.
【过场】 guòchǎng ❶〈动〉cross the stage; walk through one's part: 走～ do sth as a mere formality ❷〈名〉interlude

G

【过程】 guòchéng 〈名〉 process; course: 在人类社会发展～中 in the course of human history ‖ 在谈判/生产～中 in (the) process/course of negotiation/manufacture ‖ 缓慢的生长～ slow process of growth ‖ 思维～ process of thought; thought process ‖ 消化～ process of digestion; digestive process ‖ 蒸发是一种冷却的～。Evaporation is a cooling process. ‖ 治疗顽症往往需要一个很长的～。To cure a deep-rooted disease generally requires a long process.
〖～分析〗 guòchéng fēnxī 〈名〉 procedure/process analysis
〖～控制〗 guòchéng kòngzhì 〈名〉 process control
〖～库〗 guòchéngkù 〈名〉 procedure library
〖～名〗 guòchéngmíng 〈名〉 procedure name
〖～模拟〗 guòchéng mónǐ 〈名〉 process simulation
〖～调节〗 guòchéng tiáojié 〈名〉 process regulation
〖～语言〗 guòchéng yǔyán 〈名〉 procedure/procedural language
〖～哲学〗 guòchéng zhéxué 〈名〉 process philosophy
【过秤】 guòchèng 〈动〉 weigh (on the steelyard/scales): 付钱之前先过～。Weigh it before you pay for it.
【过从】 guòcóng 〈动〉〈书〉 have friendly relations; associate: 他俩～甚密。The two of them are closely associated with each other. / They keep close contact with each other.
【过错】 guòcuò 〈名〉 mistake; fault: 并不是由于他的～ through no fault of his own ‖ 为～负责任 be liable for the faults ‖ 宽恕小～,寻求大优点 overlook little faults and seek out greater virtues ‖ 是我的～吗? Am I at fault?
〖～方〗 guòcuòfāng 〈名〉[法律] at-fault party
【过当】 guòdàng 〈动〉 exceed the proper limits; be improper; be inappropriate: 言行～ improper words and deeds
【过道】 guòdào 〈名〉 corridor; passage; aisle; passageway: 清理～ clear the corridor/aisle ‖ 别站在～上。Don't stand in the aisle.
【过得去】 guòdequ 〈动〉 ❶ able to pass; able to go/get through: 门不窄,钢琴～。The piano can get/go through because the door is not narrow in the least. ‖ 用不着让开,我想我刚好～。Don't bother to move. I think I can just brush past. ❷ get by; manage: —近来好吗? —勉强～。—How've you been? —Just managing. ‖ —你的工作进展如何? —还～,谢谢。—How's your work going? —Just muddling along, thanks. ‖ 妻子多少挣点钱,他的生活还勉强～。He managed on the meager income his wife earned. ‖ 有了这些收入,她的生活便～了。She can get by on such an income. ❸ get by; be passable: 你的工作还～,但你还得改进。Your work will get by, but you have to improve it. ‖ 她的英语马马虎虎还～。She speaks passable/passing English. ❹ feel at ease: 让你等了这么长时间,我心里怎能～呢? I'm really sorry to have kept you waiting so long.
【过电】 guòdiàn 〈动〉 get an electric shock; be electrified
【过电压】 guòdiànyā 〈名〉 overvoltage; overtension: ～保护 overvoltage protection
【过电影】 guò diànyǐng 〈动〉 go over past scenes in one's mind; recall the past things
【过顶传球】 guòdǐng chuánqiú 〈名〉[体育] overhead pass
【过冬】 guòdōng 〈动〉 pass the winter; winter; overwinter: 为～作准备 provide against winter ‖ 用土把玫瑰盖起来～ mound roses for winter protection ‖ 在南方～ pass the winter in the south; winter in the south ‖ 让羊在圈里～ winter the sheep in the stable ‖ 母牛靠吃稻草～。Cows winter on straw. ‖ 一些鸟飞往南方～。Some birds fly south for the winter.
〖～作物〗 guòdōng zuòwù 〈名〉 winter crop
【过度】 guòdù 〈形〉 excessive; undue; inordinate: 曝光～ overexposure ‖ 操劳～ overstrain oneself ‖ 饮酒～ drink to excess; drink (far) too much; drink hard/heavily ‖ 用力～ overtax one's strength ‖ 用眼～ overstrain one's eyes ‖ 纵欲～ sexual excess/overindulgence ‖ 别～紧张。Don't overtax yourself. ‖ 不要～悲伤。Don't carry your grief to excess. / Don't be overburdened with grief. ‖ ～放牧会减少植被面积。Overgrazing reduces ground vegetation. ‖ 他近来有点劳累～了。He has been rather overdoing it lately. ‖ 她的病是劳累～所致。Her illness is the result of overexertion.
〖～捕捞〗 guòdù bǔlāo 〈名〉 overfishing
〖～酸性〗 guòdù suānxìng 〈名〉 superacidity
【过渡】 guòdù 〈动〉 transit: ～到共产主义 move on to communism ‖ 从计划经济向市场经济的平稳～ smooth transition from a planned economy to a market economy ‖ ～地带 transitional zone ‖ ～阶段 transition stage ‖ ～时期 transition (period/duration); transitional period ‖ ～形式 transitional form ‖ ～性文件/措施 interim document/measure ‖ ～性组织 transitional organization ‖ ～状态 transition state ‖ 从社会主义～到共产主义是一个长的过程。The transition from socialism to communism is a long process.
〖～表面〗 guòdù biǎomiàn 〈名〉 transitional surface
〖～层〗 guòdùcéng 〈名〉[地质] beds of passage; buffer
〖～电弧〗 guòdù diànhú 〈名〉 transferred arc
〖～电容〗 guòdù diànróng 〈名〉 transition capacitance
〖～电阻〗 guòdù diànzǔ 〈名〉 transition resistor
〖～淀粉〗 guòdù diànfěn 〈名〉[植物] transitory starch
〖～段〗 guòdùduàn 〈名〉 ❶ bridge passage ❷ [工业] changeover portion
〖～反应〗 guòdù fǎnyìng 〈名〉 transient reaction
〖～飞行〗 guòdù fēixíng 〈名〉[航空] transition flight
〖～高度〗 guòdù gāodù 〈名〉[航空] transition altitude
〖～骨〗 guòdùgǔ 〈名〉 transitional bone
〖～和弦〗 guòdù héxián 〈名〉[音乐] transient chord
〖～寄生〗 guòdù jìshēng 〈名〉[植物] bridging host
〖～结构〗 guòdù jiégòu 〈名〉 transition structure
〖～金属〗 guòdù jīnshǔ 〈名〉 transition metal
〖～卡〗 guòdùkǎ 〈名〉 transition card
〖～礼仪〗 guòdù lǐyí 〈名〉 passage rite
〖～流〗 guòdùliú 〈名〉 transition flow
〖～流量〗 guòdù liúliàng 〈名〉 interflow
〖～模〗 guòdùmó 〈名〉 stage die
〖～内阁〗 guòdù nèigé 〈名〉 caretaker cabinet; interim cabinet
〖～频率〗 guòdù pínlǜ 〈名〉 transition frequency
〖～平衡〗 guòdù pínghéng 〈名〉[物理] transient equilibrium
〖～期〗 guòdùqī 〈名〉 transition period/duration; period of transition; transitional period: 青春期是童年到成年的～。Adolescence is a period of transition between childhood and adulthood. / Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood.
〖～区〗 guòdùqū 〈名〉[植物] transition region/area; intermediate zone
〖～曲线〗 guòdù qūxiàn 〈名〉 easement/transition curve
〖～态理论〗 guòdùtài lǐlùn 〈名〉[化学] transition-state theory
〖～纹槽〗 guòdù wéncáo 〈名〉[设计] cross-over spiral; lead-over groove
〖～误差〗 guòdù wùchā 〈名〉 transient error
〖～细胞〗 guòdù xìbāo 〈名〉 transition cell
〖～线圈〗 guòdù xiànquān 〈名〉 transition coil
〖～宪法〗 guòdù xiànfǎ 〈名〉 interim constitution
〖～效应〗 guòdù xiàoyìng 〈名〉 transition effect
〖～性贷款〗 guòdùxìng dàikuǎn 〈名〉 bridging/stopgap loan
〖～音〗 guòdùyīn 〈名〉 transient note; glide
〖～元素〗 guòdù yuánsù 〈名〉 transition element
〖～政府〗 guòdù zhèngfǔ 〈名〉 interim/transitional government; caretaker government
〖～周期〗 guòdù zhōuqī 〈名〉 transient period
〖～状态〗 guòdù zhuàngtài 〈名〉 transition state
【过房】 guòfáng 〈方〉 = 过继 guòjì
【过访】 guòfǎng 〈动〉〈书〉 come for a visit; pay/make a visit
【过分】 guòfèn 〈形〉 excessive; undue; over; going too far; too much: ～吹捧 praise with extravagance ‖ ～讲究吃穿 be particular about what one eats and wears; be too fussy about one's clothes and food ‖ ～宽容 be too tolerant ‖ ～老实 be honest to a fault ‖ ～敏感 be oversensitive/hypersensitive ‖ ～谦虚 carry modesty to excess ‖ ～指责别人的错误 be too critical of others' mistakes ‖ ～注意自己的长相/体重 be particular about one's appearance/weight; be too fussy about one's appearance/weight; fuss with one's appearance/weight ‖ ～自信 be overconfident; be overly confident ‖ 不要～麻烦人家 try not to give them too much trouble ‖ 对漂亮女孩～热情 go overboard for pretty girls ‖ 对自己的健康～担忧 fuss too much about one's health ‖ 玩笑开得太～ carry/push a joke too far ‖ 做得太～ go overboard; go too far; go to extreme ‖ 你也太～! You have gone too far. ‖ 说他是天才未免有点～了。To call him a genius is laying it on a bit too thick. ‖ 他的话说得有点～。His remarks were a bit too much. ‖ 为了这点小事就处罚学生,有点～了。It is a bit strong to punish the students for such a small thing. ‖ 文章中不应～引用。

Quotations in an essay should not be overdone. ‖ 一天去三次也太～了。Going there three times a day would be overkill. ‖ 这项工作无论怎么认真都不～。Too much care cannot be exercised in this work.

【过付】guòfù 〈动〉pay through a go-between; make business deals through a broker

【过关】guòguān 〈动〉❶ pass a barrier; go through an ordeal; make one's way through a pass; break through a pass ❷ pass a test; reach a standard; be up to standard: 不～ fall short of standard; be below standard ‖ 这件活不～。This piece of work doesn't come up to the required standard.

〖～斩将〗guòguān-zhǎnjiàng ＝ 过五关,斩六将 guò wǔ guān, zhǎn liù jiàng

【过河拆桥】guòhé-chāiqiáo 〈熟〉dismantle the bridge immediately after crossing the river; burn one's bridges behind one; drop one's benefactor who is no longer needed; kick down the ladder

【过后】guòhòu 〈副〉❶ later: ～怎么样了? What happened next/later? ❷ afterwards; on the back of (sth): 茶点～,会议继续进行。*After tea, the meeting resumed.* ‖ 饭是～才吃的。The meal was afterwards. ‖ 三杯白兰地～,我便半醉了。Three glasses of brandy later, I was half drunk. ‖ 我儿子出了麻疹,～不久又患了猩红热。My son took the measles, and then on the back of that came scarlatina.

【过户】guòhù 〈动〉transfer/pass ownership (of property, vehicles, stocks and bonds, etc); change the name of the owner in a register: 财产已～到他妻子的名下。The assets were transferred into his wife's name. ‖ 清了账,土地所有权就～给了买主。Title to land passed from the seller to the buyer upon payment in full. ‖ 她死之前把房子～给了她弟弟。She transferred the ownership of the house to her brother before she died.

〖～代理〗guòhù dàilǐ 〈名〉*transfer agent*

〖～启示〗guòhù qǐshì 〈名〉notice of transfer

〖～契据〗guòhù qìjù 〈名〉transfer deed

〖～手续费〗guòhù shǒuxùfèi 〈名〉transfer charges; transfer fee

〖～税〗guòhùshuì 〈名〉duties on transfers

〖～业务〗guòhù yèwù 〈名〉transfer transaction

【过话】guòhuà 〈动〉〈方〉❶ talk (to); converse: 吵过架后,他们不再～了。*After the quarrel they were not on speaking terms.* ❷ pass on a message; convey/relay/deliver a message (to sb); give/send sb a message: 请您替我给他过个话儿,好吗? Would you mind giving him a message?

【过活】guòhuó 〈动〉make/earn a living; live (by/on/upon): 靠妻子的收入～ live on one's wife's earnings ‖ 靠种菜的收入～ live off a vegetable garden ‖ 靠写文章～ make a living by writing

【过火】guòhuǒ 〈形〉overdone; going to extremes; going too far: 做得～ go too far; overdo sth; play one's hand heavily ‖ 电影里的爱情戏演得有点～。The love scenes in the film were a bit overdone. ‖ 你这样说也太～了。You're going too far in saying that.

【过激】guòjī 〈形〉(too)drastic; radical; extremist: ～行动 excessive action ‖ ～言论 radical/extremist opinions ‖ 他们两人都说了一些～的话。Sharp words passed between the two of them.

【过继】guòjì 〈动〉❶ (of a heirless person) adopt a brother's or relative's son (as one's own) ❷ have one's son adopted by a brother or relative

【过家伙】guò jiāhuo ＝ 打出手 dǎ chūshǒu

【过家家】guòjiājiā 〈动〉〈方〉[children's game] play house

【过奖】guòjiǎng 〈动〉〈套〉overpraise; flatter: 您～啦。You flatter me.

【过街老鼠】guòjiē-lǎoshǔ 〈熟〉rat passing along a street—person hated by everyone

【过街柳】guòjiēliǔ ＝ 雪柳 xuěliǔ

【过街楼】guòjiēlóu 〈名〉overhead projection spanning a lane

【过街天桥】guòjiē tiānqiáo 〈名〉overhead pedestrian crossing; overpass

【过节】guòjié ❶〈动〉celebrate a festival ❷〈名〉festive occasion; festival: 过了节你再来。Come again after the festival.

【过节儿】guòjier 〈名〉〈方〉❶ etiquette; protocol; courtesy ❷ enmity; grudge: 她们之间过去有～。They were once at enmity with each other. / They used to bear each other grudges. ❸ detail; trifling affair; trivial matter; trifle: 别为小～烦恼。Don't worry over trifles.

【过劲儿】guòjìnr 〈动〉overdo; go beyond the limit: 累～ be overworked

【过境】guòjìng 〈动〉pass through the territory of a country; be in transit; cross the frontier/border: ～报关单 transit declaration ‖ ～船只 ship in transit ‖ ～货物 transit goods ‖ 近几天有一股寒潮～。A cold spell will pass into this region in these days.

〖～点〗guòjìngdiǎn 〈名〉border-crossing point

〖～港口〗guòjìng gǎngkǒu 〈名〉transit harbour

〖～旅游〗guòjìng lǚyóu 〈名〉cross-border tourism

〖～贸易〗guòjìng màoyì 〈名〉transit trade; cross-border trade

〖～签证〗guòjìng qiānzhèng 〈名〉transit visa

〖～权〗guòjìngquán 〈名〉right of passage

〖～手续〗guòjìng shǒuxù 〈名〉transit formalities

〖～税〗guòjìngshuì 〈名〉transit duty

〖～外交〗guòjìng wàijiāo 〈名〉stop-over diplomacy

〖～站〗guòjìngzhàn 〈名〉border-crossing point

【过客】guòkè 〈名〉transient visitor; passing guest: 我们都是这个世界上的匆匆～。We are all passing visitors in this world.

【过来】guòlái 〈动〉come over/up; come here: ～帮帮我。Come over and help me. ‖ 我～要我的自行车。I come for my bike.

【过来】guòlai 〈动〉❶ [*used after a verb, indicate the sufficiency of time, quantity, etc*]: 你一个人能应付～吗? Can you manage on your own? ‖ 要照管三个小孩,那位年轻的妈妈真有点忙不～。With three small children to take care of, the young mother was running round in circles. ❷ [used after a verb, to indicate *motion towards the speaker*]: 请把盐递～。Please pass me the salt. ‖ 街道堵塞了,我们只好从一条胡同里绕～。The street was blocked, so we had to come round by a narrow lane. ❸ [used after a verb, to indicate turning in the direction of the speaker or an action of turning sth]: 把杯子倒～ turn one's glass down ‖ 把唱片翻～ *turn a phonograph record* ‖ 把牌一张一张翻～ *turn over* the cards one after another ‖ 把脸转～! Turn your face this way! ‖ 她蓦地转～面对着我。She swung round and faced me. ❹ [used after a verb, to indicate a return to the original/normal state]: 清醒～ regain consciousness; come to ‖ 醒～ wake (up) ‖ 花在水里又活～了。The flower came to life *in water.* ‖ 他酒醒～后说了些什么? What did he say when he sobered up? ‖ 休假后我觉得完全恢复～了。I feel quite restored after my holiday.

〖～人〗guòlairén 〈名〉person who has had a particular experience: 他是～,知道登山运动员这项危险职业的酸甜苦辣。He used to be a mountaineer, so he can tell the joys and sorrows of this dangerous profession.

【过劳死】guòláosǐ 〈动〉die from prolonged overwork

【过冷】guòlěng 〈名〉[化学] supercooling

〖～度〗guòlěngdù 〈名〉condensate/condenser depression; degree of subcooling

〖～沸腾〗guòlěng fèiténg 〈名〉subcooled boiling

〖～水〗guòlěngshuǐ 〈名〉[气象]subcooled/*supercooled water*

〖～液体〗guòlěng yètǐ 〈名〉subcooled/undercooled liquid

〖～云〗guòlěngyún 〈名〉[气象] supercooled cloud

〖～状态〗guòlěng zhuàngtài 〈名〉supercooled state

【过礼】guòlǐ 〈动〉❶ present betrothal gifts to the bride's family ❷ salute; greet

【过梁】guòliáng 〈名〉[建筑] lintel

【过量】guòliàng 〈形〉excessive; immoderate; over: ～服用安眠药 be overdosed on sleeping pills; take an overdose of sleeping pills ‖ 死于～服用海洛因 die from heroin overdose ‖ 饮酒/吸烟～ drink/smoke too much; drink/smoke to excess

【过淋】guòlín 〈动〉filtrate; filter: ～煎好的中药 filtrate the decocted medicinal herbs

【过磷酸钙】guòlínsuāngài 〈名〉[化学] calcium superphosphate

【过录】guòlù 〈动〉copy/transfer from one book to another: 把一笔账～到分类账上 post (up) an account ‖ 把这几个句子～到笔记本上。Copy these sentences onto your notebook.

【过路】guòlù 〈动〉pass by; be in transit: ～费 road toll ‖ ～行人 passer-by; passing pedestrian

〖～财神〗guòlù-cáishén 〈熟〉*temporary god of wealth—person* who temporarily handles a large sum of money but has no legal possession or standing

〖～的〗guòlùde 〈名〉passer-by

【过虑】guòlǜ 〈动〉be over-anxious; worry unnecessarily about: 儿子长大啦,在美国会照顾好自己的。你也太～了。Your son

is old enough to take care of himself in America; you're just worrying yourself too much. ‖ 事情总会好的，不必～。Everything will be fine. Don't worry.

【过滤】 guòlǜ 〈动〉 filtrate; filter: ～饮用水 filter the drinking water

〖～泵〗 guòlǜbèng 〈名〉 filter pump

〖～槽〗 guòlǜcáo 〈名〉 filter-tank

〖～袋〗 guòlǜdài 〈名〉 filter bag

〖～剂〗 guòlǜjì 〈名〉 filtering agent/medium

〖～瓶〗 guòlǜpíng 〈名〉[化工] filter flask

〖～器〗 guòlǜqì 〈名〉 filter; filtrator

〖～筒〗 guòlǜtǒng 〈名〉 cartridge filter

〖～箱〗 guòlǜxiāng 〈名〉 filter box

〖～性病毒〗 guòlǜxìng bìngdú 〈名〉 filter passer; filterable virus

〖～纸〗 guòlǜzhǐ 〈名〉 filter paper

〖～嘴〗 guòlǜzuǐ 〈名〉 filter tip (of cigarette): ～香烟 filter-tipped cigarette

【过罗】 guòluó 〈动〉 sift through a sieve/sifter: 把面粉～ sift the flour through a sieve

【过门】 guòmén 〈动〉 ❶ pass by one's home ❷ (of a woman) get married: 刚～的新媳妇 newly-married wife

【过门儿】 guòménr 〈名〉[音乐] opening bars; interlude; prelude

【过敏】 guòmǐn 〈形〉 ❶ [医学] (hyper) sensitive/irritable (to); anaphylactic: 对花粉～ be allergic to pollens ‖ 对一种血浆/药～ be sensitive to a serum/drug ‖ 触觉～ hyperaphia ‖ 感觉～ hyperacuity; hyperaesthesia ‖ 听觉～ hyperacusis; hyperacousia; hyperacusia ‖ 痛觉～ hyperalgesia; hyperalgia ‖ 青霉素～ penicillin allergy ‖ 婴儿通常容易出现皮肤～。A baby's skin is often quite irritable. ❷ too sensitive; oversensitive; hypersensitive: 不要太～，我只不过是在开玩笑。Don't be so sensitive; I was only joking.

〖～毒素〗 guòmǐn dúsù 〈名〉 anaphylatoxin; anaphylotoxin

〖～反应〗 guòmǐn fǎnyìng 〈名〉 allergic reaction/response; anaphylaxis; anaphylactic reaction

〖～试验〗 guòmǐn shìyàn 〈名〉 hypersensitive/allergic test

〖～素〗 guòmǐnsù 〈名〉 sensibilin; anaphylactin

〖～体质〗 guòmǐn tǐzhì 〈名〉 allergic diathesis

〖～性〗 guòmǐnxìng 〈名〉 anaphylaxis; allergy

〖～性鼻炎〗 guòmǐnxìng bíyán 〈名〉 allergic rhinitis; anaphylactic rhinitis

〖～性病〗 guòmǐnxìngbìng 〈名〉 anaphylactia; allergosis

〖～性皮炎〗 guòmǐnxìng píyán 〈名〉 allergic dermatitis

〖～性休克〗 guòmǐnxìng xiūkè 〈名〉 allergic shock; anaphylactic shock

〖～原〗 guòmǐnyuán 〈名〉 sensitinogen; anaphylactogen

〖～紫癜〗 guòmǐn zǐdiàn 〈名〉 allergic purpura

【过目】 guòmù 〈动〉 look/glance over (a list, etc) so as to check/approve; run through: 计划我已～，但还需要仔细研究。I've looked over the plan, but I need to study it carefully. ‖ 有份文件请您～。There's a document for you to run through.

〖～不忘〗 guòmù-bùwàng 〈熟〉 be able to learn sth by heart once going over it—have a photographic/tenacious memory

〖～成诵〗 guòmù-chéngsòng 〈熟〉 be able to recite sth after going over it once—have a photographic/tenacious memory

【过牧】 guòmù 〈动〉 overgraze: ～会破坏植被，导致土壤沙化。Overgrazing damages vegetation and leads to desertification.

【过年】 guònián ❶〈动〉 celebrate the New Year/Spring Festival: 回家～ go home for the New Year/Spring Festival ❷〈名〉 New Year's Day; Spring Festival: 这事～后再说。We won't take up the matter till after the New Year holidays.

【过年】 guònian 〈名〉〈口〉 next year: 她～就十八岁了。She will be eighteen next year.

【过期】 guòqī 〈动〉 exceed the time limit; be overdue: ～胶卷/车票 expired film/ticket ‖ ～期刊 back issue (of a periodical) ‖ ～食品 expired food ‖ ～未付的账单 overdue bill ‖ ～支票 overdue check ‖ 早已～的债务 long overdue debt ‖ 她的驾驶执照已～了。Her driving licence has expired. / Her driving licence has run out. ‖我有两本书已～了。I have two books that are overdue.

〖～分娩〗 guòqī fēnmiǎn 〈名〉 postmature delivery; post-term delivery; postponed labour

〖～妊娠〗 guòqī rènshēn 〈名〉 post-term pregnancy; prolonged pregnancy

【过谦】 guòqiān 〈形〉 too modest

【过桥费】 guòqiáofèi 〈名〉 toll: 我们得停车交～。We must stop and pay the toll.

【过去】 guòqù 〈名〉 past; former times; history: 很快将成为～ will soon belong to the past ‖ 回顾～ recall the past; run back over the past ‖ 忘记～ forget/bury one's past ‖ ～的经验 past experience ‖ ～的事 thing of the past ‖ ～的成绩不能保证将来的成功。Past achievements can't guarantee future success. ‖ ～人们认为地球是平的。It used to be thought that the earth was flat. / The earth was thought to be flat in the past. ‖ 决不能回到～。There must be no return of the past. ‖ 我们无法改变～。We can't change the past. ‖ 这种风俗是从～传下来的。This custom is handed down from the past

〖～分词〗 guòqù fēncí 〈名〉 past participle

〖～时〗 guòqùshí 〈名〉 past tense

〖～式〗 guòqùshì 〈名〉 past tense

【过去】 guòqu ❶〈动〉 pass (by); go over: 你～帮她一把。Go (over) and help her. ‖ 事情已经～了，再别想它了。The accident is behind you now, so forget about it. ‖ 暑假已经～，你得安下心来学习。The summer holiday is over and you must get down to your study. ‖ 危险完全～了。The danger was well passed. ‖ 我看到一辆汽车～了。I saw a car pass (by). ‖ 一眨眼，三十年～了。In a twinkling, thirty years passed. ❷〈副〉[used after a verb, to indicate motion away from the speaker]: 警车从右边超了～。The police car passed on the right. ‖ 突然，一颗子弹从我们耳边嗖地飞了～。Suddenly a bullet whizzed past our ears. ‖ 我从她身旁径直走了～。I passed by her without stopping. ❸〈副〉[used after a verb, indicating turning away from sb or action of turning sth]: 转～瞥某人一眼 turn toward sb with a hasty glance ‖ 请转～，我看看你的背部。Turn round and let me look at your back. ‖ 我想吻她一下，可她把头转了～。I was going to kiss her, but she turned her head away. ❹〈副〉[used after a verb, to indicate loss of the normal/original state]: 撞在墙上，昏了～ run into a wall and be knocked cold ‖ 几位妇女当场吓得昏了～。Several women went off in a faint from fright then and there. ‖ 一熄灯他就睡了～。He fell asleep as soon as the lights were turned off. ❺〈副〉[used after a verb, to indicate success of an action: 把稿子再看一遍，不让任何拼写错误漏～ go over the script again so as not to let any spelling mistakes get by ‖ 没有你的帮助，我也能应付～。I can get along/by without your help. ❻〈副〉[used after an adjective, to indicate excess in degree, amount, etc]: 高～一头 be taller by a head (than)

〖～了〗 guòqule 〈动〉〈婉〉pass away/on/out: 他父亲昨天晚上～。His father passed away last night.

【过儿】 guòr 〈量〉〈方〉〈婉〉 times: 电话打了好几～ have called several times

【过热】 guòrè ❶〈名〉 superheat; superheating ❷〈形〉 overheated: ～的房地产市场 overheated real estate market

〖～点〗 guòrèdiǎn 〈名〉 hot spot

〖～度〗 guòrèdù 〈名〉 degree of superheat

〖～段〗 guòrèduàn 〈名〉 superheat section

〖～钢〗 guòrègāng 〈名〉 open-heated steel

〖～计〗 guòrèjì 〈名〉 superheat meter

〖～面〗 guòrèmiàn 〈名〉 superheating surface

〖～器〗 guòrèqì 〈名〉 superheater

〖～熵〗 guòrèshāng 〈名〉 entropy of superheating

〖～蒸汽〗 guòrè zhēngqì 〈名〉 superheat steam/gas; surcharged steam

【过人】 guòrén 〈动〉❶ surpass the common run; excel: 智慧/勇气～ excel in wisdom/courage; be remarkable for one's wisdom/courage ‖ 她有不少～之处，其中之一是记忆力超常。Among her many fine qualities is a powerful memory. ❷ [体育] get past; get round: 带球～ dribble past an opponent

【过日子】 guò rìzi 〈动〉❶ live (on); exist (on); get along/by: 过紧日子 tighten one's belt ‖ 过安稳日子 live/lead a peaceful life ‖ 过苦日子 live rough; live/lead a dog's life ‖ 过穷日子 live low ‖ 过舒适日子 live/lead a comfortable life; live in comfort ‖ 靠贷款～ live on credit ‖ 靠一点微薄的收入～ get along on a small income ‖ 一家六口靠他的稿费～。The family of six lives exclusively on his pen. ❷ practise economy: 我妻子很会～。My wife is an excellent manager.

【过筛子】 guò shāizi 〈动〉❶ sift (out); sieve (out); screen (out); filter (out): 把面粉～，筛出麸皮 sieve/screen/sift/filter the flour in order to remove the bran; sieve/screen/sift/filter

the bran out of the flour ❸ choose：讨论之前先把这些问题～ go over the questions first so as to decide which one is to be discussed
【过山车】 guòshānchē 〈名〉 roller coaster
【过晌】 guòshǎng 〈方〉 ＝ 过午 guòwǔ
【过甚】 guòshèn 〈形〉 overstated；exaggerated：言辞～ overstate；exaggerate
〖～其词〗 guòshènqící 〈熟〉 stretch/strain the truth
【过生日】 guò shēngrì 〈动〉 celebrate one's birthday；keep/observe a birthday
【过剩】 guòshèng 〈动〉 superfluous；having an overabundance of：精力～ be excessively energetic ‖ 生产～ overproduction ‖ 人口～ overpopulation ‖ ～产品 surplus product ‖ ～人口 overspill/overflowing population；surplus of population ‖ 今年苹果～。There is an overabundance of apples this year.
〖～资本〗 guòshèng zīběn 〈名〉 surplus capital
【过失】 guòshī 〈名〉 ❶ fault；slip；error：承认～ acknowledge one's fault ‖ 宽恕～ overlook sb's fault ‖ 隐瞒～ suppress one's fault ‖ 重大～ gross negligence ❷ unpremeditated crime；offence
〖～犯罪〗 guòshī fànzuì 〈名〉 criminal negligence；involuntary crime
〖～破产〗 guòshī pòchǎn 〈名〉 negligent bankruptcy
〖～杀人〗 guòshī shārén 〈名〉 manslaughter；involuntary homicide
〖～伤害〗 guòshī shānghài 〈名〉 corporal wound by mistake；negligent injury
〖～误差〗 guòshī wùchā 〈名〉 gross error
〖～行为〗 guòshī xíngwéi 〈名〉 negligent act
〖～责任〗 guòshī zérèn 〈名〉 liability fault；liability for fault；neglect of duty
〖～罪〗 guòshīzuì 〈名〉 negligent crime
【过时】 guòshí ❶〈动〉 pass the fixed/appointed time：～不候 not wait after the appointed time ❷〈形〉 out-of-date；outdated；outmoded；out of fashion/style：～的看法 outmoded notion ‖ 留长发已经～了。Long hair has gone out of fashion.
【过时效】 guòshíxiào 〈名〉［冶金］ overageing
【过世】 guòshì 〈动〉 pass away/on/out；die：过早地～ die before one's time ‖ 他爷爷今天早上～了。His grandfather passed away this morning.
【过手】 guòshǒu 〈动〉 deal with (money, etc)；handle
【过寿】 guòshòu 〈动〉〈口〉 have/celebrate a birthday
【过熟林】 guòshúlín 〈名〉［林业］ overmature forest
【过数】 guòshù 〈动〉 count the heads (of)；check the number (of)：我～时可能漏了一两个。I may have missed one or two in the count. ‖ 这是你的钱，请您过个数。This is your money；please count it.
【过塑】 guòsù 〈动〉 have sth plastic-coated：我想给这张照片～。I want to have this picture plastic-coated.
【过堂】 guòtáng 〈动〉〈旧〉 stand trial in a court
【过堂风】 guòtángfēng 〈名〉 draught
【过天】 guòtiān ＝ 改天 gǎitiān
【过厅】 guòtīng 〈名〉 entrance hall；hallway
【过头】 guòtóu 〈形〉 overdone；exceeding a limit；going too far：睡～ oversleep (oneself) ‖ 肉煮～了。The meat is overcooked. ‖ 她聪明～了。She outsmarted herself. ‖ 这件事你做～了。You overdid it.
【过屠门而大嚼】 guò túmén ér dà jué 〈熟〉 start munching when passing the butcher's—feed on illusions；feast oneself in imaginations
【过往】 guòwǎng 〈动〉 ❶ come and go：～车辆 passing/vehicular traffic ‖ ～行人 pedestrian ❷ have friendly relations with；associate with：～甚密 be closely associated with each other
【过网击球】 guòwǎng jīqiú 〈名〉 (of volleyball) over net
【过望】 guòwàng 〈动〉 go beyond one's hope/expectations：⇨大喜～
【过为已甚】 guòwéi-yǐshèn 〈熟〉 put a matter to extremes；overdo sth
【过问】 guòwèn 〈动〉 concern oneself with；take an interest in：不～私事 leave private affairs alone；shun private affairs；hold/keep/stand aloof from private affairs ‖ 亲自～ give personal attention (to)；take a personal interest (in) ‖ 无人～ be of nobody's concern；be left unattended ‖ 地方政府会不会～此事？Will the local government intervene or not？ ‖ 此事早已无人～了。This matter has long been laid asleep.
【过午】 guòwǔ 〈名〉 afternoon
【过五关，斩六将】 guò wǔ guān, zhǎn liù jiàng 〈熟〉 force five passes and slay six enemy captains—beat one's opponent and go into the next round of competition；surmount all the difficulties in the way
【过细】 guòxì 〈形〉 meticulous；cautious：工作要～。Meticulous/Punctilious care is required in work.
【过心】 guòxīn 〈方〉 ❶〈动〉 be oversensitive；be suspicious：你别～，我只是泛泛而论。Don't get me wrong；I'm speaking in generalities. ❷〈形〉 close；intimate：～朋友 close friend
【过眼】 guòyǎn 〈动〉 read；look over；check
【过眼烟云】 guòyǎn-yānyún 〈熟〉 as transient as fleeting clouds
【过眼云烟】 guòyǎn-yúnyān ＝ 过眼烟云 guòyǎn-yānyún
【过氧化】 guòyǎnghuà 〈名〉［化学］ peroxidation
〖～钡〗 guòyǎnghuàbèi 〈名〉［化学］ barium peroxide/binoxide/dioxide
〖～反应〗 guòyǎnghuà fǎnyìng 〈名〉［化学］ peroxidization
〖～钙〗 guòyǎnghuàgài 〈名〉［化学］ calper calcium peroxide
〖～钾〗 guòyǎnghuàjiǎ 〈名〉［化学］ potassium peroxide
〖～镁〗 guòyǎnghuàměi 〈名〉［化学］ magnesium peroxide
〖～钠〗 guòyǎnghuànà 〈名〉［化学］ sodium peroxide
〖～氢〗 guòyǎnghuàqīng 〈名〉［化学］ perhydrol；(hydrogen) peroxide
〖～酸〗 guòyǎnghuàsuān 〈名〉［化学］ peroxy acid
〖～铁〗 guòyǎnghuàtiě 〈名〉［化学］ peroxide of iron
〖～物〗 guòyǎnghuàwù 〈名〉［化学］ peroxide；superoxide；hyperoxide
〖～锌〗 guòyǎnghuàxīn 〈名〉［化学］ zinc peroxide
〖～值〗 guòyǎnghuàzhí 〈名〉［化学］ peroxide number/value
【过氧物酶】 guòyǎngwùméi 〈名〉［化学］ peroxidase
【过夜】 guòyè ❶〈动〉 pass/spend a night；stay overnight：留某人～ put sb up ‖ 扎营～ set up camp for the night ‖ 安排某人～ fix sb up for the night ‖ 在户外～ pass the night in the open air ‖ 你是留下来～呢，还是回家？Would you stop/stay the night, or are you going home？ ‖ 你昨晚是在哪里～的？Where did you stay last night？ ‖ 如果你把自行车放在附近～，很可能会丢的。If you leave your bike around here overnight, it's likely to be stolen. ❷ ＝ 隔夜 géyè
【过意不去】 guòyìbùqù 〈动〉 feel sorry/apologetic：我打扰了他，心里真～。I feel sorry to have disturbed him. ‖ 要是再接受她的东西，就太～了。It would be trespassing on her generosity to accept any more from her.
【过瘾】 guòyǐn 〈动〉 enjoy oneself to the full；do sth to one's heart's content：今天玩得真～。I had the time of my life today.
【过硬】 guòyìng 〈动〉 be really up to the mark；have a complete mastery of：技术上～ be perfect at a skill ‖ ～本领 first-rate capability
【过犹不及】 guòyóubùjí 〈熟〉 going beyond is just as wrong as not going far enough；too much is as bad as too little
【过于】 guòyú 〈副〉 too；excessively；unduly：～草率/乐观/自信 be overhasty/over-optimistic/overconfident；be overly hasty/optimistic/confident ‖ ～讲究吃穿 be too particular about what one eats and wears；be too fussy about one's clothes and food；fuss with one's clothes and food ‖ ～劳累 be overworked/overlaboured/overdone；overwork/overlabour oneself ‖ 对某人的玩笑～认真 take sb's joke too much to heart ‖ ～谨慎的估计 overcautious estimate ‖ ～拥挤的住房 overoccupied/overcrowded housing
【过誉】 guòyù 〈动〉 overpraise；oversell；make fulsome compliment：你～啦。You flatter me.
【过逾】 guòyu 〈形〉 excessive；undue；overdone；stiff；fulsome；to excess：小心没～。You can never be too careful.
【过云雨】 guòyúnyǔ 〈名〉 light shower；passing shower
【过载】 guòzài 〈动〉 ❶ overload；overcharge；overlade：电流～ overload of electric current ‖ 使电路～ overload/overcharge an electric circuit ❷ trans-ship
〖～安全阀〗 guòzài ānquánfá 〈名〉 overload relief valve
〖～保护〗 guòzài bǎohù 〈名〉 overload/overpower/overcurrent protection：～电路 overload protecting circuit
〖～电路〗 guòzài diànlù 〈名〉 overload circuit
〖～电平〗 guòzài diànpíng 〈名〉 overload level
〖～继电器〗 guòzài jìdiànqì 〈名〉 overload relay/release
〖～系数〗 guòzài xìshù 〈名〉 overload factor

【过儎】 guòzài = 过载② guòzài
【过早搏动】 guòzǎo bódòng 〈名〉[医学] premature beat
【过账】 guòzhàng 〈动〉 transfer items (as from an account to a ledger); post (up); carry: 把一笔账过入分类账 post (up) an account; carry (over) an account from journal to ledger
【过重】 guòzhòng 〈形〉(of letters, luggages; etc) overweight

guo

过 guo 〈助〉❶ [used after a verb to indicate the completion of an action]: 会已经开～了。The meeting's already been held. ‖ 赛～球后运动员们都累坏了。All the players were tired out after the match. ❷ [used after a verb to indicate a past action or state]: 受～高等教育 have received higher education; have a high cultural background ‖ 那位老人经历～两次世界大战。The old man lived through the two world wars. ‖ 他见～他爷爷了。He has seen his grandpa. ‖ 她早上来～。She was here this morning. ‖ 我没有去～加拿大。I have never been to Canada. ‖ 在那儿的人昨晚没一个人合～眼。Nobody there got a wink of sleep last night. ❸ [used after an adjective to indicate a past state]: 老太太当姑娘时也漂亮～。The old lady used to be very beautiful when a girl.
⇨guò

H

hā

哈[1] hā 〈动〉breathe out (with the mouth open): 往手上～气 blow on one's hands ‖ 先往眼镜片上～几口气再擦。Breathe on the spectacles before cleaning them. ⇨～欠

哈[2] hā ❶〈叹〉[expressing triumph or satisfaction, usu reduplicated]: ～～,我猜着了。Aha, I've got it. ‖ ～～,这回你错了吧! *Aha, you're in the wrong this time.* ❷〈拟〉ha; ha-ha [sound of laughing with the mouth wide open usu reduplicated]: ⇨～～大笑

哈[3] hā 〈动〉bend; stoop: ⇨～腰

⇨hǎ;hà

【哈尔滨】Hā'ěrbīn 〈名〉Harbin [a city in northeast China, *capital city of Heilongjiang Province*]

【哈哈大笑】hāhādàxiào 〈动〉laugh heartily; roar with laughter: 他的笑话逗得观众～。His joke drew peals of laughter from the audience.

【哈哈镜】hāhājìng 〈名〉distorting/magic mirror

【哈哈儿】hāhar 〈名〉〈方〉sth funny or ridiculous; joke: 让人瞧～ make a fool of oneself; make oneself a laughing stock

【哈吉】hājí 〈名〉[伊斯兰教] haji; hadji [*title of honour for a* Muslim who has made a pilgrimage to Mecca]

【哈拉雷】Hālāléi 〈名〉Harare [capital of Zimbabwe]

【哈喇子】hālázi 〈名〉〈方〉dribble; drivel; drool: 流～ slobber; dribble ‖ 看见热腾腾的饺子他馋得直流～。His mouth began to water at the sight of the steaming hot *jiaozi*.

【哈喇】hāla ❶〈形〉rancid: 这块猪油～了。This piece of lard has gone rancid. ❷〈动〉〈旧〉kill; put sb to death

【哈雷彗星】Hāléi Huìxīng 〈名〉[天文] Halley's Comet

【哈里发】hālǐfā 〈名〉❶[伊斯兰教] caliph; khalif [title of Muslim civil and religious rulers, regarded as the successor of Muhammad] ❷ Islamic caliph [form of address for a Chinese Muslim who studies Islamic scriptures at a mosque]

【哈密瓜】hāmìguā 〈名〉Hami melon [a variety of musk melon produced in Hami area in the east of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region]

【哈尼族】Hānízú 〈名〉Hani ethnic group; the Hanis [inhabiting China's Yunnan Province]

【哈欠】hāqian 〈名〉yawn: 忍住～ stifle a yawn ‖ ～常有感染性。A yawn is often contagious. / Yawns are catching. ‖ 他又伸懒腰又打～。He stretched and yawned.

【哈萨克斯坦】Hāsàkèsītǎn 〈名〉Kazakhstan

〖～人〗Hāsàkèsītǎnrén 〈名〉Kazakh

〖～语〗Hāsàkèsītǎnyǔ 〈名〉Kazakh

【哈萨克族】Hāsàkèzú 〈名〉❶ Kazakh ethnic group; the Kazakhs [inhabiting China's Xinjiang, Gansu, Qinghai, etc] ❷ the largest ethnic group in the Republic of Kazakhstan

【哈腰】hāyāo 〈动〉❶ stoop; bend one's back: 哈着腰跑过去 run over with one's back bent forward ‖ 他～拣起地上的几枚硬币。He bent over to pick a few coins up from the ground. ❷ [as a form of greeting] bow slightly: ⇨点头～

〖～曲背〗hāyāo-qūbèi 〈熟〉❶ stoop from/with (old) age ❷ humble/humiliate oneself in serving (a master)

〖～作揖〗hāyāo-zuōyī 〈熟〉make a bow with one's hands folded in front

铪 hā 〈名〉[化学] hafnium (Hf)

【铪板】hābǎn 〈名〉hafnium plate

【铪锭】hādìng 〈名〉hafnium ingot

【铪合金】hāhéjīn 〈名〉hafnium alloy

há

虾 há

【虾蟆】háma = 蛤蟆 háma

⇨xiā

蛤 há

⇨gé

【蛤蟆】háma 〈名〉❶ frog ❷ toad

〖～蹦三蹦,还得歇三歇〗háma bèng sān bèng, háiděi xiē sān xiē 〈熟〉even frogs don't hop nonstop

〖～草〗hámacǎo 〈名〉Bothriospermum Chinense

〖～夯〗hámahāng 〈名〉frog rammer/tamper

〖～镜〗hámajìng 〈名〉sunglasses with huge lenses

【蛤耙】hápá 〈名〉clam rake

hǎ

哈 hǎ

⇨hā;hà

【哈巴狗】hǎbagǒu 〈名〉❶ Pekinese [a breed of pet dog] ❷ toady; sycophant; apple-polisher

【哈达】hǎdá 〈名〉*hada* [a long piece of silk used as a greeting gift among the Tibetan and Mongolian nationalities]: 献～ present a *hada*

hà

哈 hà

⇨hā;hǎ

【哈巴】hàba 〈动〉〈方〉walk with one's knees bent outward

【哈士蟆】hàshìmá = 哈什蚂 hàshimǎ

【哈什蚂】hàshimǎ 〈名〉Chinese forest frog

〖～油〗hàshimǎyóu 〈名〉[中药] dried oviduct fat of the forest frog

hāi

咳 hāi 〈叹〉❶ [audible sign of greeting or warning]: ～,大家快来呀! Hey, come here! ❷ [emphatic expression of surprise, regret or sadness]: *～,别提啦! 全怪我不好。Oh, please* don't say anything more about it. I am to blame. ‖ ～,我竟然这么糊涂! Damn it! How stupid I was. ‖ ～,真有这样的怪事吗? What? That's really absurd!

⇨ké

【咳声叹气】hāishēng-tànqì 〈熟〉heave deep sighs; moan and

groan：他～，但什么也不说。He sighed，but said nothing.

嗨 hāi

【嗨哟】 hāiyō 〈叹〉heave ho；yo-heave-ho；yo-ho

hái

还 hái 〈副〉❶ still；yet：时间～早。It's still early. ‖ 他～在这儿。He is still here. ‖ 现在两点了，他～没有来。It's two o'clock now and he hasn't come yet. ‖ 许多事～有待去做。Much remains yet to be done. ‖ 夜深了，他～在工作。It was late at night and he was still working. ❷ even：你～不知道，更不用说一个外国人。If you don't know about it，still less does a foreigner. ‖ 你～害怕，何况一个小孩呢？Even you are afraid of that，let alone a little child. ❸ also；too；as well；in addition：我们既学英语，～学日语。We study Japanese as well as English. ‖ 工头强迫他一天干 15 小时的活，而且～打他。The foreman worked him fifteen hours a day and beat him in addition. ❹ even more；still more：今天比昨天～冷。It's even colder today than yesterday. ‖ 今年的产量比去年～要高。This year's output is even better than last year's. ‖ 下一道题可能～要难一些。The next question will probably be still more difficult. ❺ passably；fairly：他年龄不大，懂得～不少。Young as he is，he knows quite a lot. ‖ 教室不大，但～明亮。The classroom is not big，but it is fairly bright. ❻ [used to lay stress or to show sarcasm]：这～了得！This is the limit！/ This is simply atrocious！‖ 这些～算他们的好苹果呢。These are supposed to be their best apples. ❼ [used to express the unexpectedness]：他～真有办法。He is really resourceful. ‖ 真没想到校长～会来参加我们的晚会。We had never expected that our president could come to our party. ❽ as early as：～在初中时，她就通过了大学英语六级考试。She passed Band 6 of the College English Test when she was only a junior high school student.
⇨huán

【还好】 háihǎo 〈形〉❶ not bad；passable：不吃饭～，一吃就肚子疼。I feel quite OK if I don't eat anything. Whenever I try to eat，my stomach aches. ‖ —你今天感觉如何？—～。—How are you feeling today？—Not so bad. ‖ —你觉得这台新彩电怎样？—～。—What do you think of this new colour TV set？—Just so so. ❷ fortunate：～，当时有位医生在场。Fortunately enough，a doctor happened to be on the spot.

【还是】 háishi ❶〈副〉still；nevertheless；all the same；just the same：尽管如此，我～要感谢你。Thank you all the same. ‖ 他～赢了。He won after all. ❷〈副〉may as well；had better：天黑了，你～带上手电筒吧。It is getting dark. You'd better take a torch with you. ‖ 你～帮他个忙吧。You'd better lend/give him a hand. ‖ 你～早点睡吧，也没什么好电视。You may as well go to bed early. There is nothing on television. ❸〈连〉or：你吃米饭，～吃面条？Do you want rice or noodles？‖ 不论是老～少，我们一律公平相待。Old or young，we'll treat fairly. ❹〈副〉beyond expectation：虽经数月准备，他考试～没有及格。He failed the exam after months' hard work for it. ‖ 尽管下大雨，他～按时到了。He came on time despite the heavy rain. ❺〈连〉no matter what/how；regardless of；whether…or…：不管她父母怎么说，她～继续和那个小伙子约会。Whatever her parents say，she goes on dating the young man.

孩 hái 〈名〉❶ child：⇨男～儿；女～儿 ❷ son or daughter：他们两口子只有一个女～儿。The couple only have a daughter.

【孩儿】 hái'ér 〈名〉child；son or daughter

【孩儿茶】 hái'érchá 〈名〉ramulus acaciae

【孩儿参】 hái'érshēn 〈名〉[中药] caryophyllaceous ginseng

【孩提】 háití 〈名〉〈书〉early childhood；infancy：～时代的记忆 memories from early childhood

【孩童】 háitóng 〈名〉child

【孩子】 háizi 〈名〉child：～般天真的表情 expression of childlike innocence ‖ ～话 baby talk

〖～气〗 háiziqì ❶〈形〉childish：一脸的～ look childish ‖ 别～，该懂点事了。Don't be childish；you should begin to understand things. ❷〈名〉childishness

〖～头〗 háizitóu 〈名〉❶ leader of a group of children ❷ grown-up popular with children

骸 hái 〈名〉❶ bones of the body；skeleton：四肢百～ all the limbs and bones ⇨～骨；残～ ❷ body：⇨病～；形～；遗～

【骸骨】 háigǔ 〈名〉❶ bones of the dead；skeleton：～构造 skeletal structure ❷〈喻〉antique：迷恋～ be obsessed with antiques

【骸晶】 háijīng 〈名〉[矿业] skeleton crystal

【骸泥】 háiní 〈名〉[生态] faulschlamm

hǎi

胲 hǎi 〈名〉[化学] hydroxylamine
⇨gǎi

海 hǎi ❶〈名〉sea：在～里游泳 swim in the sea ‖ 波涛汹涌的～ rough sea ‖ 不冻～ ice-free sea ‖ 大～ sea ⇨ ～港；内～ ❷〈名〉〈旧〉foreign：⇨～棠 ❸〈名〉sth produced in the sea：⇨ ～带；～龟；～鲜 ❹〈名〉big lake：⇨里～；青～ ❺〈名〉〈喻〉sea [large mass of people，animals or things]：花～ sea of flowers ‖ 学～无涯 knowledge is infinite；there is no limit to knowledge ⇨火～；林～；人～ ❻〈形〉extra large；of great capacity；in huge number：昨天展览会上的人可～了！There were countless people visiting the exhibition yesterday. ⇨ ～报；～量；～碗 ❼〈副〉〈方〉without restraint：～吃～喝 squander one's money on food and drink；consume enormous amount of food and drink；eat and drink to one's heart's content ‖ ～聊 chat randomly and aimlessly ‖ 一通～骂 scold without restriction

【海岸】 hǎi'àn 〈名〉seacoast；coast；seashore：沿～ along the coast

〖～带〗 hǎi'àndài 〈名〉coastal zone

〖～警卫队〗 hǎi'àn jǐngwèiduì 〈名〉coast guard：～队员 coast guard/guardsman

〖～炮〗 hǎi'ànpào 〈名〉coast gun：～兵 coast/seacoast artillery ‖ ～台 coast battery

〖～线〗 hǎi'ànxiàn 〈名〉coastline

【海螯虾】 hǎi'áoxiā 〈名〉lobster

【海拔】 hǎibá 〈名〉height above sea level；elevation：～五千米 5,000 metres above sea level；with an elevation of 5,000 metres

〖～高度〗 hǎibá gāodù 〈名〉altitude；sea level elevation

【海白菜】 hǎibáicài 〈名〉sea lettuce

【海百合】 hǎibǎihé 〈名〉[动物] sea lily；crinoid

【海报】 hǎibào 〈名〉playbill；bill：张贴～ put up a playbill ‖ 电影～ film bill ‖ ～预告今晚国家男篮将在体育馆进行表演赛。An exhibition basketball game by the national men's team is billed for tonight in the stadium.

【海豹】 hǎibào 〈名〉[动物] seal：捕猎～ seal；hunt for seals ‖ ～群栖地 seal rookery ‖ ～皮 sealskin；seal

【海贝壳】 hǎibèiké 〈名〉seashell

【海标】 hǎibiāo 〈名〉seamark；navigation beacon

【海滨】 hǎibīn 〈名〉seashore；seaside；beach：去～度假 go to the beach/seaside for a holiday ‖ ～别墅 beach house/cottage ‖ ～城市 seaside city ‖ ～疗养院 seaside sanatorium ‖ ～胜地 seaside resort；plage ‖ ～住宅 seaside residence ‖ ～浴场 bathing beach

【海冰】 hǎibīng 〈名〉sea ice

【海波】 hǎibō 〈名〉[化学] hypo

【海不扬波】 hǎibùyángbō 〈熟〉the sea is calm—peace in the country：天下太平，～。The whole country is at peace.

【海菜】 hǎicài 〈名〉edible seaweed

【海草】 hǎicǎo 〈名〉seaweed

【海产】 hǎichǎn ❶〈名〉marine product ❷〈形〉marine：～植物 marine/sea plant

【海昌蓝】 hǎichānglán 〈名〉[纺织] hydron blue

【海潮】 hǎicháo 〈名〉(sea) tide

【海程】 hǎichéng 〈名〉distance travelled by sea；voyage

【海船】 hǎichuán 〈名〉seagoing vessel；oceanliner

【海床】 hǎichuáng 〈名〉seabed

【海刺】 hǎicì 〈名〉[动物] sea nettle

【海错】 hǎicuò 〈名〉〈书〉marine products；seafood；sea delicacies

【海带】 hǎidài 〈名〉[植物] kelp

【海胆】 hǎidǎn 〈名〉[动物] sea urchin/chestnut/hedgehog
【海岛】 hǎidǎo 〈名〉island (in the sea): ～居民 islander
〖～棉〗 hǎidǎomián 〈名〉sea-island cotton
【海道】 hǎidào 〈名〉seaway; sea lane
【海盗】 hǎidào 〈名〉pirate; sea robber/rover/plunderer
〖～船〗 hǎidàochuán 〈名〉pirate ship; sea rover
〖～鱼科〗 hǎidàoyúkē 〈名〉Agonidae
【海堤】 hǎidī 〈名〉sea embankment/wall; coastal levee
【海底】 hǎidǐ 〈名〉seabed; bottom of the sea; ocean floor
〖～采矿〗 hǎidǐ cǎikuàng 〈名〉undersea/offshore mining
〖～电报〗 hǎidǐ diànbào 〈名〉cablegram; submarine telegraph
〖～电缆〗 hǎidǐ diànlǎn 〈名〉submarine cable
〖～断裂带〗 hǎidǐ duànlièdài 〈名〉[地质] submarine fracture zone
〖～沟〗 hǎidǐgōu 〈名〉submarine trench
〖～谷〗 hǎidǐgǔ 〈名〉submarine valley
〖～火山〗 hǎidǐ huǒshān 〈名〉[地质] submarine volcano
〖～勘察〗 hǎidǐ kānchá 〈名〉submarine exploration/survey
〖～矿〗 hǎidǐkuàng 〈名〉submarine mine
〖～扩张〗 hǎidǐ kuòzhāng 〈名〉[地质] sea-floor spreading
〖～捞月〗 hǎidǐ-lāoyuè 〈熟〉try to fish out the moon from the bottom of the sea; strive for the impossible/illusory: ～一场空 be as futile as fishing for the moon from the bottom of the sea
〖～捞针〗 hǎidǐ-lāozhēn 〈熟〉fish for a needle in the ocean; look for a needle in a haystack
〖～区域〗 hǎidǐ qūyù 〈名〉seabed area
〖～山〗 hǎidǐshān 〈名〉[地质] seamount; sea mountain
〖～深沟〗 hǎidǐ shēngōu 〈名〉[地质] submarine gap
〖～生物〗 hǎidǐ shēngwù 〈名〉benthos; benthon
〖～峡谷〗 hǎidǐ xiágǔ 〈名〉[地质] submarine canyon
〖～养殖〗 hǎidǐ yǎngzhí 〈名〉bottom culture
〖～油田〗 hǎidǐ yóutián 〈名〉offshore oil field
〖～资源〗 hǎidǐ zīyuán 〈名〉seabed/submarine resources
【海地】 Hǎidì 〈名〉Haiti
〖～共和国〗 Hǎidì Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Haiti
〖～人〗 Hǎidìrén 〈名〉Haitian
【海雕】 hǎidiāo 〈名〉sea eagle
【海防】 hǎifáng 〈名〉coastal defence: ～前哨 outpost of coastal defence ‖ ～前线 coastal front ‖ ～演习 coastal defence exercise
〖～部队〗 hǎifáng bùduì 〈名〉coastal defence force
〖～工程〗 hǎifáng gōngchéng 〈名〉coastal defence engineering
〖～艇〗 hǎifángtǐng 〈名〉coastal defence boat
【海风】 hǎifēng 〈名〉sea wind/breeze
【海港】 hǎigǎng 〈名〉seaport; coastal port; harbour: 封锁～ blockade a harbour ‖ 在～停靠 call at a harbour ‖ ～设备 harbour equipment
【海沟】 hǎigōu 〈名〉oceanic/submarine trench
【海狗】 hǎigǒu 〈名〉[动物] fur/ursine seal
【海怪】 hǎiguài 〈名〉sea monster
【海关】 hǎiguān 〈名〉customhouse; customs: 通过～ go/get through the customs; clear/pass the customs ‖ ～登记 customs entry ‖ ～放行 customs clearance
〖～报关〗 hǎiguān bàoguān 〈名〉customs declaration
〖～边境〗 hǎiguān biānjìng 〈名〉customs border
〖～单据〗 hǎiguān dānjù 〈名〉customs document
〖～官员〗 hǎiguān guānyuán 〈名〉customs officer
〖～关长〗 hǎiguān guānzhǎng 〈名〉chief of customs; customs commissioner
〖～缉私官员〗 hǎiguān jīsī guānyuán 〈名〉customs revenue officer
〖～缉私艇〗 hǎiguān jīsītǐng 〈名〉revenue cutter
〖～检查〗 hǎiguān jiǎnchá 〈名〉customs check
〖～检疫〗 hǎiguān jiǎnyì 〈名〉customs quarantine control
〖～申报单〗 hǎiguān shēnbàodān 〈名〉customs declaration
〖～手续〗 hǎiguān shǒuxù 〈名〉customs formalities/procedures: 办理～ go through customs formalities/procedures
〖～税收〗 hǎiguān shuìshōu 〈名〉customs revenue
〖～通行证〗 hǎiguān tōngxíngzhèng 〈名〉customs pass
〖～退税〗 hǎiguān tuìshuì 〈名〉customs drawback; rebate
〖～验关〗 hǎiguān yànguān 〈名〉customs examination
〖～证明书〗 hǎiguān zhèngmíngshū 〈名〉customs certificate
〖～总署〗 hǎiguān zǒngshǔ 〈名〉customs head office; customs bureau; (China) General Administration for Customs
【海归】 hǎiguī 〈名〉returned student [one who studied overseas and returned for development]: ～企业 enterprises established by returned students
〖～派〗 hǎiguī pài 〈名〉returned students
【海龟】 hǎiguī 〈名〉[动物] green/sea/marine turtle
【海果类】 hǎiguǒlèi 〈名〉[动物] carpoid
【海涵】 hǎihán 〈动〉〈敬〉be magnanimous enough to forgive or tolerate (sb's errors or shortcomings): 招待不周，还望～。I'd like to crave your forgiveness if we haven't looked after you well.
【海魂衫】 hǎihúnshān 〈名〉sailor's striped shirt/pullover
【海货】 hǎihuò 〈名〉marine product; seafood
【海基会】 Hǎijīhuì 〈名〉〈简称〉Strait Exchange Foundation (of Taiwan, China) (SEF)⇨海峡交流基金会
【海脊】 hǎijǐ 〈名〉[地质] sea/submarine ridge
【海鲫】 hǎijì 〈名〉[动物] Japanese sea perch; surfperch
【海疆】 hǎijiāng 〈名〉coastal areas and territorial seas: ～防区 coastal defence zone
【海椒】 hǎijiāo 〈名〉〈方〉[植物] hot pepper; chilli
【海礁】 hǎijiāo 〈名〉reef
【海角】 hǎijiǎo 〈名〉cape; promontory
〖～天涯〗 hǎijiǎo-tiānyá 〈熟〉the corners of the sea and the ends of the sky; the ends of the earth; the corners of the world; far-off regions
【海进】 hǎijìn 〈名〉[地质] transgression
【海禁】 hǎijìn 〈名〉ban on maritime trade/exchange with foreign countries: ～大开 open to foreign trade
【海景】 hǎijǐng 〈名〉seascape
〖～画〗 hǎijǐnghuà 〈名〉seascape
〖～画家〗 hǎijǐng huàjiā 〈名〉marine painter
【海警】 hǎijǐng 〈名〉〈简称〉maritime police ⇨海上警察
【海鸠】 hǎijiū 〈名〉[动物] guillemot
【海军】 hǎijūn 〈名〉navy; naval forces: ～战役 naval campaign
〖～服〗 hǎijūnfú 〈名〉navy uniform
〖～航空兵〗 hǎijūn hángkōngbīng 〈名〉naval air force
〖～基地〗 hǎijūn jīdì 〈名〉naval base
〖～蓝〗 hǎijūnlán 〈形〉naval blue
〖～陆战队〗 hǎijūn lùzhànduì 〈名〉marine corps; marines
〖～呢〗 hǎijūnní 〈名〉navy cloth
〖～士官〗 hǎijūn shìguān 〈名〉naval noncommissioned officer
〖～武官〗 hǎijūn wǔguān 〈名〉[外交] naval attaché
〖～学院〗 hǎijūn xuéyuàn 〈名〉naval academy
【海口】 hǎikǒu 〈名〉❶ seaport ❷ estuary ❸ boast; bragging; vaunt: 夸～ talk big; boast about; brag about/of; crow about/over; vaunt about/of/over ❹(Hǎikǒu) Haikou [capital of Hainan Province]
【海枯石烂】 hǎikū-shílàn 〈熟〉[in an oath expressing firm will or unchanging fidelity] till the seas dry up and the rocks crumble; no matter what happens: ～，此心不变。Seas may dry up and rocks turn to dust, but our hearts will always remain loyal.
【海葵】 hǎikuí 〈名〉[动物] sea anemone/flower
【海阔凭鱼跃，天高任鸟飞】 hǎi kuò píng yú yuè, tiān gāo rèn niǎo fēi 〈熟〉the wide sea allows the fish to leap about freely and the vast sky the birds to fly at will
【海阔天空】 hǎikuò-tiānkōng 〈熟〉❶ as boundless as the sea and sky; endlessly vast ❷ unrestrained and far-ranging: ～地聊 have a rambling chat
【海蓝】 hǎilán 〈形〉sea blue
〖～宝石〗 hǎilán bǎoshí 〈名〉aquamarine
【海浪】 hǎilàng 〈名〉sea wave
【海狸】 hǎilí 〈名〉[动物] beaver
〖～鼠〗 hǎilíshǔ 〈名〉[动物] coypu; nutria
【海里】 hǎilǐ 〈名〉nautical/sea mile
【海力司粗呢】 hǎilìsī cūní 〈名〉[纺织] Harris tweed
【海蛎子】 hǎilìzi 〈名〉(sea) oyster
【海量】 hǎiliàng 〈名〉❶〈敬〉magnanimity: 怠慢之处，望～包涵。I hope you will be magnanimous enough to forgive any lack of attention on my part. ❷ enormous capacity for liquor: 你是～，再来一杯没问题。You can hold your liquor, so have another cup and it won't put you down.
【海岭】 hǎilǐng 〈名〉ocean ridge
【海流】 hǎiliú 〈名〉ocean current: ～发电 current power generation

【海龙】 hǎilóng 〈名〉[动物] pipefish
【海龙卷】 hǎilóngjuǎn 〈名〉[气象] waterspout
【海鲈】 hǎilú 〈名〉[动物] sea bass
【海路】 hǎilù 〈名〉sea route/lane; seaway: 走～ travel by sea
【海轮】 hǎilún 〈名〉seagoing/oceangoing vessel
【海螺】 hǎiluó 〈名〉[动物] conch
【海洛因】 hǎiluòyīn 〈名〉heroin: ～瘾 heroinism; heroinomania; heroin-addiction
【海马】 hǎimǎ 〈名〉[动物] sea horse
【海鳗】 hǎimán 〈名〉[动物] conger pike; congereel
【海米】 hǎimǐ 〈名〉dried shrimps
【海绵】 hǎimián 〈名〉❶[动物] sponge: ～动物 spongia ‖ ～组织 spongy tissue ❷ foam rubber/plastic; sponge
〖～垫〗 hǎimiándiàn 〈名〉foam-rubber cushion
〖～腔〗 hǎimiánqiāng 〈名〉[动物] spongocoel
〖～球拍〗 hǎimián qiúpāi 〈名〉foam-rubber table tennis bat
〖～田〗 hǎimiántián 〈名〉spongy soil; mellow-soil field
〖～铁〗 hǎimiántiě 〈名〉sponge iron
〖～橡胶〗 hǎimián xiàngjiāo 〈名〉sponge rubber
〖～岩〗 hǎimiányán 〈名〉[地质] spongolite
【海面】 hǎimiàn 〈名〉sea surface/level
【海南】 Hǎinán 〈名〉Hainan (Province)
【海难】 hǎinàn 〈名〉perils of the sea; marine accident/disaster; shipwreck
〖～救助〗 hǎinàn jiùzhù 〈名〉salvage at sea; sea salvage
〖～例外条款〗 hǎinàn lìwài tiáokuǎn 〈名〉peril of the sea exception
〖～条款〗 hǎinàn tiáokuǎn 〈名〉perils clause
〖～证明书〗 hǎinàn zhèngmíngshū 〈名〉captain's (sea) protest
【海内】 hǎinèi 〈名〉within the four seas; throughout the country: ～外 home and abroad
〖～存知己，天涯若比邻〗 hǎinèi cún zhījǐ, tiānyá ruò bǐlín 〈熟〉a bosom friend afar brings a distant land near; bosom friends are close neighbours though poles apart
【海泥】 hǎiní 〈名〉sea mud/ooze
【海鲇】 hǎinián 〈名〉[动物] sea catfish
【海鸟】 hǎiniǎo 〈名〉seabird; seafowl
【海牛】 hǎiniú 〈名〉[动物] manatee; sea cow
【海鸥】 hǎi'ōu 〈名〉seagull; sea mew
【海派】 hǎipài 〈名〉❶ Shanghai style or school of Beijing opera ❷ Shanghai style: ～时装 Shanghai fashion ‖ ～文化 subculture of Shanghai
【海盘车】 hǎipánchē 〈名〉[动物] starfish
【海泡石】 hǎipàoshí 〈名〉[矿业] sepiolite; sea-foam
【海盆】 hǎipén 〈名〉[地质] sea/ocean basin
【海螵蛸】 hǎipiāoxiāo 〈名〉[中药] cuttlebone
【海平面】 hǎipíngmiàn 〈名〉sea level: ～气压 sea-level pressure ‖ ～天气图 sea-level chart
【海鞘】 hǎiqiào 〈名〉[动物] sea squirt
【海侵】 hǎiqīn 〈名〉[地质] transgression
【海区】 hǎiqū 〈名〉[军事] sea area
【海群生】 hǎiqúnshēng 〈名〉[医药] hetrazan
【海鳃】 hǎisāi 〈名〉[动物] sea pen/feather
【海山】 hǎishān 〈名〉[动物] seamount
【海鳝】 hǎishàn 〈名〉[动物] moray
【海商法】 hǎishāngfǎ 〈名〉maritime law: ～规 commercial maritime code
【海上】 hǎishàng 〈名〉sea: ～风暴 storm at sea ‖ ～生活 life at sea
〖～安全〗 hǎishàng ānquán 〈名〉maritime safety
〖～霸权〗 hǎishàng bàquán 〈名〉maritime hegemony
〖～保险〗 hǎishàng bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉marine insurance
〖～避撞规则〗 hǎishàng bìzhuàng guīzé 〈名〉rules of the road at sea
〖～补给〗 hǎishàng bǔjǐ 〈名〉seaborne supply
〖～封锁〗 hǎishàng fēngsuǒ 〈名〉naval blockade
〖～航道〗 hǎishàng hángdào ＝ 海上通道 hǎishàng tōngdào
〖～交通〗 hǎishàng jiāotōng 〈名〉marine traffic: ～线 sea route; sea lane
〖～警察〗 hǎishàng jǐngchá 〈名〉maritime police
〖～勘探〗 hǎishàng kāntàn 〈名〉offshore exploration
〖～平台〗 hǎishàng píngtái 〈名〉offshore platform
〖～通道〗 hǎishàng tōngdào 〈名〉sea lane; seaway
〖～巡逻机〗 hǎishàng xúnluójī 〈名〉marine patrol aircraft
〖～遇险信号〗 hǎishàng yùxiǎn xìnhào 〈名〉signal of marine distress; GMDSS
〖～运输〗 hǎishàng yùnshū 〈名〉marine transportation
〖～钻井〗 hǎishàng zuànjǐng 〈名〉offshore drilling: ～船 offshore drilling ship ‖ ～平台 offshore drilling platform
〖～作业〗 hǎishàng zuòyè 〈名〉offshore operation; operation on the sea
【海蛇】 hǎishé 〈名〉[动物] sea snake/serpent
【海参】 hǎishēn 〈名〉[动物] sea cucumber/slug
【海肾】 hǎishèn 〈名〉[动物] sea pansy
【海生植物】 hǎishēng zhíwù 〈名〉marine plant; thalassophyte
【海狮】 hǎishī 〈名〉[动物] sea lion
【海蚀】 hǎishí 〈名〉marine abrasion; wave/sea erosion
〖～地貌〗 hǎishí dìmào 〈名〉abrasion geomorphy
〖～洞〗 hǎishídòng 〈名〉sea cave
〖～平原〗 hǎishí píngyuán 〈名〉sea/marine plain; plain of marine denudation
〖～崖〗 hǎishíyá 〈名〉sea cliff
【海市蜃楼】 hǎishì-shènlóu 〈名〉❶[气象] mirage ❷〈喻〉castles in the air; illusion
【海事】 hǎishì 〈名〉❶ maritime affair ❷ accident/disaster at sea
〖～保险〗 hǎishì bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉maritime insurance
〖～裁判权〗 hǎishì cáipànquán 〈名〉admiralty/maritime jurisdiction
〖～法〗 hǎishìfǎ 〈名〉admiralty/maritime law
〖～法庭〗 hǎishì fǎtíng 〈名〉admiralty/maritime court
〖～纠纷〗 hǎishì jiūfēn 〈名〉admiralty dispute
〖～救助〗 hǎishì jiùzhù 〈名〉salvage at sea
〖～诉讼〗 hǎishì sùsòng 〈名〉admiralty proceedings
〖～仲裁〗 hǎishì zhòngcái 〈名〉maritime arbitration: ～委员会 maritime arbitration commission
【海誓山盟】 hǎishì-shānméng 〈熟〉solemn pledge of love; pledge of eternal loyalty; vow of eternal love: 他们已私下～，终身相爱。They have secretly exchanged vows and made pledges of eternal love.
【海兽】 hǎishòu 〈名〉sea/marine animal
【海水】 hǎishuǐ 〈名〉seawater; sea: ～综合利用 comprehensive utilization of seawater ‖ ～直接利用 direct utilization of seawater
〖～不可斗量〗 hǎishuǐ bùkě dǒu liáng 〈熟〉the sea cannot be measured with a bushel; great minds cannot be fathomed by common measure: 人不可貌相，～。People should not be judged by their appearance and the sea not measured with a bushel.
〖～淡化〗 hǎishuǐ dànhuà 〈名〉desalination of seawater; seawater desalination: ～厂 seawater desalting plant ‖ ～器 desalting kit
〖～入侵〗 hǎishuǐ rùqīn 〈名〉saline water intrusion
〖～养殖〗 hǎishuǐ yǎngzhí 〈名〉marine culture; seawater aquaculture: ～场 marine aquaculture park ‖ ～面积 marine aquaculture area
〖～浴〗 hǎishuǐyù 〈名〉seawater bath; sea bathing: 洗～ go sea-bathing
【海损】 hǎisǔn 〈名〉[商业] average; sea damage; marine loss: 单独～ particular average ‖ 共同～ general average
〖～保险〗 hǎisǔn bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉marine insurance
〖～货物〗 hǎisǔn huòwù 〈名〉goods damaged by sea
〖～理算〗 hǎisǔn lǐsuàn 〈名〉average adjustment: ～人 average adjuster
〖～协议书〗 hǎisǔn xiéyìshū 〈名〉average agreement
【海笋】 hǎisǔn 〈名〉[动物] piddock
【海索草】 hǎisuǒcǎo 〈名〉[植物] hyssop
【海獭】 hǎitǎ 〈名〉sea otter
【海苔】 hǎitái 〈名〉[植物] nori
【海滩】 hǎitān 〈名〉(sea) beach
【海棠】 hǎitáng 〈名〉[植物] Chinese flowering crab-apple
【海塘】 hǎitáng 〈名〉seawall
【海涛】 hǎitāo 〈名〉billow; great sea wave
【海桐花】 hǎitónghuā 〈名〉[植物] tobira
【海图】 hǎitú 〈名〉sea/nautical chart
【海涂】 hǎitú 〈名〉tidal flat/marsh/land: 围垦～ reclaim a tidal flat by building a seawall
【海兔】 hǎitù 〈名〉[动物] sea hare

【海退】 hǎituì 〈名〉[地质] regression; recession of the sea
【海豚】 hǎitún 〈名〉[动物] dolphin: ～馆 dolphinarium
〖～星座〗 Hǎitún Xīngzuò 〈名〉[天文] Delphinus; Dolphin
〖～泳〗 hǎitún yǒng 〈名〉[体育] dolphin butterfly stroke; dolphin fishtail
【海外】 hǎiwài 〈名〉 abroad: 居住～ live/reside abroad ‖ ～归来 return from abroad ‖ 来自～ come abroad ‖ ～机构 overseas establishment ‖ ～来信 letter from abroad ‖ ～倾销 dumping abroad
〖～版〗 hǎiwàibǎn 〈名〉 overseas edition
〖～兵团〗 hǎiwài bīngtuán 〈名〉 overseas force
〖～关系〗 hǎiwài guānxi 〈名〉 overseas connections; relatives residing abroad
〖～华侨〗 hǎiwài huáqiáo 〈名〉 overseas Chinese
〖～奇谈〗 hǎiwài-qítán 〈名〉 strange story from over the seas; tall tale; traveller's tale
〖～市场〗 hǎiwài shìchǎng 〈名〉 overseas market
〖～同胞〗 hǎiwài tóngbāo 〈名〉 compatriot residing abroad
〖～投资〗 hǎiwài tóuzī 〈名〉 overseas investment
〖～资产〗 hǎiwài zīchǎn 〈名〉 overseas assets
〖～资金〗 hǎiwài zījīn 〈名〉 offshore funds
【海湾】 hǎiwān 〈名〉 ❶ bay; gulf; loch ❷ (Hǎiwān) Persian Gulf: ～地区 Gulf area
〖～国家〗 Hǎiwān guójiā 〈名〉 Gulf state
〖～战争〗 Hǎiwān Zhànzhēng 〈名〉 Gulf War [between allied forces led by the US, and Iraq over the latter's invasion of Kuwait in 1991]
【海碗】 hǎiwǎn 〈名〉 extra-big bowl; huge bowl
【海王星】 Hǎiwángxīng 〈名〉[天文] Neptune
【海卫二】 Hǎiwèi Èr 〈名〉[天文] Nereid, satellite of Neptune
【海卫一】 Hǎiwèi Yī 〈名〉[天文] Triton, satellite of Neptune
【海味】 hǎiwèi 〈名〉 seafood; choice seafood: ⇨山珍～
【海雾】 hǎiwù 〈名〉 sea fog
【海峡】 hǎixiá 〈名〉 strait; channel: 台湾～ Taiwan Strait(s) ‖ 英吉利～ English Channel
〖～交流基金会〗 Hǎixiá Jiāoliú Jījīnhuì 〈名〉 Strait Exchange Foundation (of Taiwan, China) (SEF)
〖～两岸〗 Hǎixiá liǎng'àn two/both sides of the Taiwan Strait(s): ～关系 relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait(s); relations across Taiwan Strait(s); inter-Strait relations
〖～两岸关系协会〗 Hǎixiá-liǎng'àn Guānxi Xiéhuì 〈名〉 Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait(s) (on the mainland) (ARATS)
【海鲜】 hǎixiān 〈名〉 seafood
【海相】 hǎixiàng 〈名〉[地质] marine/sea facies
〖～沉积〗 hǎixiàng chénjī 〈名〉 marine deposit/sediment
【海象】 hǎixiàng 〈名〉[动物] walrus; morse; elephant seal
【海啸】 hǎixiào 〈名〉 tsunami; seismic sea wave; tidal wave
【海协会】 Hǎixiéhuì 〈名〉〈简称〉 Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait(s) (ARATS) ⇨海峡两岸关系协会
【海蟹】 hǎixiè 〈名〉 sea crab
【海星】 hǎixīng 〈名〉[动物] starfish; sea star
【海熊】 hǎixióng ＝海狗 hǎigǒu
【海选】 hǎixuǎn 〈名〉 mass election
【海寻】 hǎixún 〈名〉 nautical fathom (measure for the depth of sea equal to 1.852 metres)
【海鸦】 hǎiyā 〈名〉[动物] murre
【海牙】 Hǎiyá 〈名〉 Hague [the seat of government of the Netherlands]
〖～公约〗 Hǎiyá Gōngyuē 〈名〉 Hague Conventions (1899, 1907)
〖～国际法庭〗 Hǎiyá Guójì Fǎtíng 〈名〉 International Court of Justice at the Hague
〖～仲裁常设委员会〗 Hǎiyá Zhòngcái Chángshè Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 Hague Tribunal; Permanent Court of Arbitration (the Hague)
【海盐】 hǎiyán 〈名〉 sea salt; bay salt
【海蜒】 hǎiyán 〈名〉[动物] anchovy
【海晏河清】 hǎiyàn-héqīng ＝河清海晏 héqīng-hǎiyàn
【海燕】 hǎiyàn 〈名〉[动物] (storm) petrel
【海燕子】 hǎiyànzi 〈名〉[动物] sea swallow
【海洋】 hǎiyáng 〈名〉 seas and oceans; ocean: ～的开发和保护 marine development and protection; exploitation and protection of the ocean
〖～保护区〗 hǎiyáng bǎohùqū 〈名〉 marine reserve
〖～博物馆〗 hǎiyáng bówùguǎn 〈名〉 maritime museum
〖～产业〗 hǎiyáng chǎnyè 〈名〉 marine industry
〖～地球物理学〗 hǎiyáng dìqiú wùlǐxué 〈名〉 marine geophysics
〖～地质学〗 hǎiyáng dìzhìxué 〈名〉 marine geology
〖～调查〗 hǎiyáng diàochá 〈名〉 oceanographic survey/research; undersea exploration
〖～动物〗 hǎiyáng dòngwù 〈名〉 marine animal
〖～法〗 hǎiyángfǎ 〈名〉 law of the sea
〖～管辖权〗 hǎiyáng guǎnxiáquán 〈名〉 marine jurisdiction
〖～工程〗 hǎiyáng gōngchéng 〈名〉 oceanographic engineering
〖～公约〗 hǎiyáng gōngyuē 〈名〉 maritime convention
〖～国土〗 hǎiyáng guótǔ 〈名〉 maritime territory
〖～环境〗 hǎiyáng huánjìng 〈名〉 maritime environment
〖～经济〗 hǎiyáng jīngjì 〈名〉 marine economy
〖～经济学〗 hǎiyáng jīngjìxué 〈名〉 marine economics
〖～勘探〗 hǎiyáng kāntàn 〈名〉 marine exploration
〖～矿业〗 hǎiyáng kuàngyè 〈名〉 ocean/oceanic mining
〖～旅游业〗 hǎiyáng lǚyóuyè 〈名〉 marine tourism
〖～能〗 hǎiyángnéng 〈名〉 marine energy
〖～气象船〗 hǎiyáng qìxiàngchuán 〈名〉 ocean weather ship
〖～气象学〗 hǎiyáng qìxiàngxué 〈名〉 marine meteorology
〖～权〗 hǎiyángquán 〈名〉 maritime rights
〖～生态环境〗 hǎiyáng shēngtài huánjìng 〈名〉 marine eco-environment
〖～生态系统〗 hǎiyáng shēngtài xìtǒng 〈名〉 marine eco-system
〖～生物〗 hǎiyáng shēngwù 〈名〉 marine life/organism: ～地理学 marine biogeography ‖ ～资源 living marine resources
〖～生物学〗 hǎiyáng shēngwùxué 〈名〉 marine biology
〖～石油〗 hǎiyáng shíyóu 〈名〉 offshore oil; maritime petroleum: ～勘探 offshore oil exploration ‖ ～平台 offshore oil (extraction) platform ‖ ～资源 offshore petroleum resources ‖ ～钻井架 offshore drilling rig
〖～特别保护区〗 hǎiyáng tèbié bǎohùqū 〈名〉 special marine protection area; special marine reserve
〖～卫星系统〗 hǎiyáng wèixīng xìtǒng 〈名〉 marine satellite system (MARISAT)
〖～污染〗 hǎiyáng wūrǎn 〈名〉 marine pollution
〖～物理学〗 hǎiyáng wùlǐxué 〈名〉 marine physics
〖～性冰川〗 hǎiyángxìng bīngchuān 〈名〉 maritime glacier
〖～性气候〗 hǎiyángxìng qìhòu 〈名〉 maritime/marine climate
〖～学〗 hǎiyángxué 〈名〉 oceanography; oceanology; oceanics
〖～医药业〗 hǎiyáng yīyàoyè 〈名〉 marine pharmaceutical industry
〖～渔场〗 hǎiyáng yúchǎng 〈名〉 offshore fishing ground
〖～渔业〗 hǎiyáng yúyè 〈名〉 ocean fishing industry; sea/marine fishery
〖～资源〗 hǎiyáng zīyuán 〈名〉 marine resources: ～的可持续利用 sustainable utilization of marine resources
〖～自然保护区〗 hǎiyáng zìrán bǎohùqū 〈名〉 marine nature reserve
〖～综合管理〗 hǎiyáng zōnghé guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 comprehensive marine management
【海鱼】 hǎiyú 〈名〉 sea/saltwater fish
【海隅】 hǎiyú 〈名〉〈书〉 coastland; seaside nook
【海域】 hǎiyù 〈名〉 sea area; maritime space: ～监视 sea surveillance ‖ 南海～ South China Sea waters
〖～侦察卫星〗 hǎiyù zhēnchá wèixīng 〈名〉 ocean area satellite
【海员】 hǎiyuán 〈名〉 seaman; seafolk; sailor; mariner: ～船 crewboat ‖ ～俱乐部 seamen's club ‖ ～留置权 seamen's lien ‖ ～用语 nautical expression
【海运】 hǎiyùn 〈名〉 sea transportation; ocean shipping; transport by sea: ～保险单 marine insurance policy (MIP) ‖ ～代理商 ocean shipping agent ‖ ～单据 marine document ‖ ～提单 ocean bill of lading ‖ ～协议 marine agreement ‖ ～运费 ocean freight
【海葬】 hǎizàng 〈名〉 sea-burial
【海枣】 hǎizǎo 〈名〉[植物] date (palm)
【海藻】 hǎizǎo 〈名〉 marine alga; seaweed
【海战】 hǎizhàn 〈名〉 sea warfare; naval battle
【海蜇】 hǎizhé 〈名〉[动物] jellyfish
【海震】 hǎizhèn 〈名〉[地质] submarine earthquake; seashock; seaquake
【海蜘蛛】 hǎizhīzhū 〈名〉[动物] sea spider
【海猪】 hǎizhū ＝海豚 hǎitún
【海子】 hǎizi 〈名〉〈方〉 lake

醢 hǎi 〈书〉❶〈名〉minced fish or meat paste：～酱 meat paste‖～脯 breast meat (of chicken, duck, etc) ❷〈动〉cut sb into small pieces (as a punishment in ancient times)

hài

亥 hài 〈名〉last of the twelve Earthly Branches

【亥时】 hàishí 〈名〉〈旧〉period of the day from 9 pm to 11 pm

恸 hài 〈名〉〈书〉pain; misery

骇 hài 〈动〉frighten; shock; astonish; amaze：⇨惊～；惊涛～浪

【骇怪】 hàiguài 〈形〉shocked; astonished：他的言论令听众～。The audience was shocked at his remarks.

【骇惧】 hàijù 〈动〉be frightened; be terrified; be scared

【骇怕】 hàipà ＝ 害怕 hàipà

【骇然】 hàirán 〈形〉gasping with astonishment; struck dumb with amazement：～失色 turn pale with astonishment

【骇人听闻】 hàirén-tīngwén 〈熟〉shocking; startling; appalling; horrifying：～的暴行 horrifying atrocities‖～的事件 astounding event

【骇异】 hàiyì 〈形〉shocked; astonished：不胜～ be greatly shocked/astonished/astounded‖消息传来，众皆～。All were struck dumb by the news.

氦 hài 〈名〉[化学] helium (He)

【氦层】 hàicéng 〈名〉heliosphere

【氦灯】 hàidēng 〈名〉helium lamp

【氦弧】 hàihú 〈名〉heliarc：～焊 heliarc welding‖～焊机 heliarc welder‖～切割 heliarc cutting

【氦化物】 hàihuàwù 〈名〉[化学] helide

【氦冷却剂】 hàilěngquèjì 〈名〉helium coolant

【氦年代测定法】 hài niándài cèdìngfǎ 〈名〉[考古] helium dating

【氦气】 hàiqì 〈名〉helium

【氦同位素】 hàitóngwèisù 〈名〉helium isotope

【氦液化器】 hàiyèhuàqì 〈名〉helium liquefier

【氦制冷器】 hàizhìlěngqì 〈名〉helium refrigerator

害 hài ❶〈动〉do harm to; cause trouble to：为～不浅 do great harm; cause much damage‖一个错词～得我查了半天词典。It took me quite some time to look for a misspelt word in the dictionary. ⇨～群之马；伤～ ❷〈名〉evil; harm：两～相权取其轻 of the two evils choose the lesser‖有利必有～。Advantage is always accompanied by disadvantage. ❸〈名〉disaster; pest：除～ eliminate the pest‖为民除～ rid the people of the scourge‖水～ flood ⇨自然灾～ ❹〈形〉harmful; destructive; injurious：～鸟 harmful bird‖～兽 harmful animal ❺〈动〉kill; murder：遇～ be murdered; be assassinated ⇨～命 ❻〈动〉contract (an illness); suffer from：～一场大病 have a serious attack of illness‖～场急病 suffer from an acute illness ⇨～病；～眼 ❼〈动〉feel (afraid, astonished, etc)：⇨～怕；～臊

【害病】 hàibìng 〈动〉contract a disease; suffer from a disease; catch a disease; contract an illness; fall ill; be taken ill; become ill; get/be sick

【害虫】 hàichóng 〈名〉(insect) pest

【害处】 hàichu 〈名〉harm; damage; evil：酗酒对身体有～。Excessive alcohol intake harms/damages one's health.

【害肚子】 hài dùzi 〈动〉〈方〉suffer from diarrhoea; have loose bowels; have the runs

【害口】 hàikǒu 〈方〉＝ 害喜 hàixǐ

【害命】 hàimìng 〈动〉murder; kill; take sb's life：他干了不少谋财～的事。He killed many people for their money.

【害怕】 hàipà 〈动〉fear; be afraid; be scared; be frightened; be terrified; be horrified：～得发抖 tremble with fear/fright‖～黑暗 be frightened of the dark‖看样子她很～。She looked terribly scared.‖老鼠～猫。Mice fear cats.‖没有什么可～的。There is nothing to be afraid of.‖学说外语时不要～出错。Don't be afraid of making mistakes when you are learning a foreign language.

【害群之马】 hàiqúnzhīmǎ 〈熟〉horse that spoils the whole herd—evil member of the herd; black sheep; rotten apple in the barrel

【害人不浅】 hàirén-bùqiǎn 〈熟〉do great harm to people; no small harm is done：这种做法～。Such practice is tremendously harmful.

【害人虫】 hàirénchóng 〈名〉evil creature; pest; vermin：扫除一切～。Away with all pests.

【害人反害己】 hài rén fǎn hài jǐ 〈熟〉set out to harm others but only harm oneself in the end; harm recoils on the person who intends to do it to others; be hoist with/by one's own petard; harm set, harm get; come home to roost

【害人害己】 hài rén hài jǐ 〈熟〉bite off one's own head; he who bites others gets bitten himself

【害人之心不可有，防人之心不可无】 hài rén zhī xīn bùkě yǒu, fáng rén zhī xīn bùkě wú 〈熟〉one should never intend to do harm to others, nor should one forget to guard against the harm others might do to him

【害臊】 hàisào 〈动〉〈口〉feel ashamed/bashful：为自己的过失感到～ feel ashamed for one's blunder‖这孩子见生人就～。The child is shy with strangers.‖承认错误没有什么可～的。There is nothing to be ashamed of confessing one's errors.‖真不知～！You've got some nerve! / Have you no sense of shame?

【害喜】 hàixǐ 〈动〉〈方〉suffer from morning sickness

【害羞】 hàixiū 〈动〉be shy/bashful：她在生人面前显得～。She feels shy in the presence of strangers.

【害眼】 hàiyǎn 〈动〉have eye trouble; suffer from an eye disease

hān

犴 hān 〈名〉〈方〉[动物] elk; moose

顸 hān 〈形〉〈方〉thick：这根擀面杖太～了，有细的吗？This rolling pin is too thick. Have you got a finer one?‖拔河要用～绳子。Playing tug-of-war needs a very thick rope.

蚶 hān

【蚶田】 hāntián 〈名〉clam breeding ground; clam bed

【蚶子】 hānzi 〈名〉[动物] blood clam

酣 hān 〈形〉❶ (drink, etc) to one's heart's content：～歌 sing to one's heart's content‖半～ be half drunk ⇨～饮；酒～耳热 ❷ happy; hearty; deep：～笑 laugh heartily ⇨～畅；～睡 ❸ (of battle) fierce：⇨～战

【酣畅】 hānchàng 〈形〉❶ merry and lively (with drinking) ❷ sound (sleep)：～尽兴 to one's heart's content‖睡眠～ sleep soundly; be fast asleep ❸ (of writing, calligraphy, etc) with ease and verve：～的笔墨 something written with ease and verve

【～淋漓】 hānchàng-línlí 〈熟〉❶ drink (wine) happily and heartily ❷ (of writing) express fully; be in a flowing and lucid style：这篇文章～地抒发了作者对祖国的无限热爱。The article fully expressed the author's profound love for his motherland.

【酣歌狂舞】 hāngē-kuángwǔ 〈熟〉sing and dance rapturously

【酣梦】 hānmèng 〈名〉sweet dream

【酣眠】 hānmián 〈动〉sleep soundly; be fast asleep

【酣然】 hānrán 〈副〉to one's heart's content; merrily：～大醉 be merrily drunk; be as drunk as a lord‖～入梦 fall into a sound sleep

【酣适】 hānshì 〈形〉sweet and sound sleep—sweet and comfortable：～的睡梦 sweet dream

【酣睡】 hānshuì 〈动〉sleep soundly; fall into a deep sleep; be fast asleep：都早上十点了，他还在～。It's ten o'clock in the morning, but he's still sleeping soundly.

【酣甜】 hāntián 〈形〉(of sleep) sound and sweet：～的梦境 sweet and sound sleep

【酣饮】 hānyǐn 〈动〉drink to the full; drink to one's heart's content

【酣战】 hānzhàn 〈动〉be engaged in a fierce battle; fight a hard-fought battle：两军～ two armies locked in a fierce battle

【酣醉】 hānzuì 〈动〉 be dead drunk; be intoxicated; be inebriated; be in a drunken stupor: ～在欢乐之中 be intoxicated with joy

憨 hān 〈形〉 ❶ foolish; silly: ⇨ ～痴; ～笑 ❷ innocent; naive; ingenuous: ⇨ ～厚; ～直

【憨痴】 hānchī 〈形〉 idiotic; foolish

【憨厚】 hānhòu 〈形〉 simple and honest; kind and good-natured: 为人～ be kind and ingenuous

【憨实】 hānshí 〈形〉 straightforward and honest; ingenuous

【憨态】 hāntài 〈名〉 air of charming naivety: 一脸～ look naive and innocent

〖～可掬〗 hāntài-kějū 〈熟〉 charmingly naive: 那小男孩～,逗人喜爱。With an air of charming naivety, the little boy is really adorable.

【憨头憨脑】 hāntóu-hānnǎo be stupid/silly/idiotic

【憨笑】 hānxiào 〈动〉 smile fatuously; simper: 你～什么? 说话呀。Why are you smiling in such a silly way? Have you got anything to say?

【憨直】 hānzhí 〈形〉 simple and straightforward: 性格～ have a simple and straightforward disposition

【憨子】 hānzi 〈名〉〈方〉 blockhead; simpleton; fool

鼾 hān 〈名〉 snore: 打～ snore

【鼾声】 hānshēng 〈名〉 sound of snoring: ～大得吓人 snore horribly ‖ ～大作 snore loudly

〖～如雷〗 hānshēng-rúléi 〈熟〉 snore thunderously: 他～,让我久久无法入睡。*His thunderous snore kept me awake for a long time.*

【鼾睡】 hānshuì 〈动〉 sleep soundly and snore; fall into a deep, snoring sleep

【鼾音】 hānyīn 〈名〉〔医学〕 sonorous rale

hán

汗 hán → 可汗 kèhán
⇨hàn

邯 hán

【邯郸学步】 Hándān-xuébù 〈熟〉 imitate others slavishly only to lose one's own individuality; attempting to walk like a swan, the crow loses its own gait

含 hán 〈动〉 ❶ keep/hold in the mouth: ～着润喉片 have a throat tablet in the mouth ‖ 此药宜～服。This pill is to be sucked, not swallowed. ⇨～英咀华 ❷ contain: ～盐量 salt content ‖ 蔬菜中～多种维生素。*Vegetables contain many kinds of vitamins.* ‖ 他的话～意深刻。His remark has profound implications. ⇨～义; 包～ ❸ bear; endure: ～泪告别 say goodbye with tears in one's eyes ⇨～垢忍辱; ～辛茹苦 ❹ nurse; cherish; harbour: ⇨～恨; ～羞; ～冤

【含苞】 hánbāo 〈动〉〈书〉 be in bud

〖～待放〗 hánbāo-dàifàng 〈熟〉 ❶ (of a bud) ready to burst ❷ (of a girl) in early puberty

【含碘食盐】 hándiǎn shíyán 〈名〉 iodized salt

【含垢忍辱】 hángòu-rěnrǔ 〈熟〉 endure contempt and insults; bear/swallow shame and humiliation; eat dirt; eat humble pie; submit to every insult

【含恨】 hánhèn 〈动〉 nurse hatred/grievance; conceive hatred; cherish resentment: ～长逝 die unavenged ‖ ～在心 harbour/nurse a hatred (in one's heart) ‖ ～终天 die with a deep regret; die in resentment

【含糊】 hánhu 〈形〉 ❶ ambiguous; equivocal; vague: 说话～ speak/talk in ambiguous terms; equivocate ‖ 他回答得含含糊糊。He gave an equivocal/noncommittal reply. ❷ careless; perfunctory: ～了事 finish a job carelessly ‖ 在原则问题上可～不得。On a matter of principle, we must be meticulously careful. ❸ [usu in the negative] show weakness/cowardice: 我说辞职就辞职,绝不～。I mean what I say and I'll certainly resign.

〖～其辞〗 hánhu-qící 〈熟〉 talk evasively or ambiguously: 当问及为何迟到,他无借口可找,只能～。He could only hem and haw when asked why he was late as he had no good excuses.

【含混】 hánhùn 〈形〉 unclear; indistinct; ambiguous; obscure: ～的概念 confusing concept ‖ ～的描述 vague description ‖ 发音～ unclear articulation/pronunciation ‖ 言词～ ambiguous wording

【含金量】 hánjīnliàng 〈名〉 ❶ gold content: 矿石的～ gold content of ore ❷ real worth/value: 学术～高 be of high academic value ‖ 专家们一致认为他的发明～很高。Experts unanimously acknowledged his invention to have great value.

【含精咀华】 hánjīng-jǔhuá ＝ 含英咀华 hányīng-jǔhuá

【含蜡原油】 hánlà yuányóu 〈名〉 wax-bearing crude (oil)

【含量】 hánliàng 〈名〉 content: 23%的酒精～ 23% of alcohol content ‖ 净～ net content

【含硫原油】 hánliú yuányóu 〈名〉 sour crude (oil)

【含氯氟烃】 hánlǜfútīng 〈名〉〔化学〕 perflurocarbons

【含怒】 hánnù 〈动〉 be in anger; harbour resentment: ～不语 sulk; hold one's tongue in fury; be seething

【含片】 hánpiàn 〈名〉 lozenge; troche; pastille; sucking pill: 止咳～ cough lozenge

【含铅】 hánqiān 〈动〉 contain lead

〖～玻璃〗 hánqiān bōli 〈名〉 flint/leaded glass

〖～玻璃纤维〗 hánqiān bōli xiānwéi 〈名〉 lead-containing glass fibre

〖～汽油〗 hánqiān qìyóu 〈名〉 leaded petrol: 不～ unleaded gasoline lead-free petrol

〖～橡胶〗 hánqiān xiàngjiāo 〈名〉 leaded rubber

【含情】 hánqíng 〈动〉 cherish affection (for sb); exude love and tenderness

〖～脉脉〗 hánqíng-mòmò 〈熟〉 cherish a deep feeling; exuding tenderness and love; full of tender affection: ～的目光 pretty eyes that bespeak tenderness and love

【含沙射影】 hánshā-shèyǐng 〈熟〉 attack by innuendo; make insinuating remarks: ～,恶语中伤 defame with vicious, insinuating remarks; vilify sb with insidious language ‖ 他们指责他～地攻击国家领导人。He was censured for attacking the state leader by innuendo.

【含漱剂】 hánshùjì 〈名〉 gargle

【含水层】 hánshuǐcéng 〈名〉〔地质〕 water-bearing stratum; aquifer; bed of aquifer

【含水量】 hánshuǐliàng 〈名〉 moisture/water content

【含水率】 hánshuǐlǜ ＝ 含水量 hánshuǐliàng

【含笑】 hánxiào 〈动〉 wear a smile (on sb's face): ～谢绝 decline politely with a smile

〖～九泉〗 hánxiào-jiǔquán 〈熟〉 smile in the underworld; die happy; have nothing to regret

【含辛茹苦】 hánxīn-rúkǔ 〈熟〉 endure all kinds of hardships; suffer untold hardships: ～地拉扯孩子 endure/undergo all sorts of hardships to raise one's child

【含羞】 hánxiū 〈动〉 with a shy look; bashfully: ～不语 feel too shy to speak; be silent with shame ‖ ～自尽 *commit suicide from shame*

〖～草〗 hánxiūcǎo 〈名〉〔植物〕 sensitive plant; mimosa

〖～娇嗔〗 hánxiū-jiāochēn 〈熟〉 pout prettily in embarrassment

【含蓄】 hánxù ❶〈动〉 contain; embody: ～着深刻的意义 contain a profound meaning ‖ 诗中～着浪漫。Romance is embodied in the poem. ❷〈形〉 implicit; veiled: ～的批评 implicit criticism ❸〈形〉 reserved: ～的态度 reserved manner ‖ ～的性格 reserved character ‖ 他为人～。He is a man of reserve.

【含血喷人】 hánxuè-pēnrén 〈熟〉 make slanderous accusations against sb; slur sb's good name; throw dirt at sb

【含饴弄孙】 hányí-nòngsūn 〈熟〉 (of old people) play with one's grandchildren while chewing maltose—spend one's remaining years happily in the company of one's grandchildren; enjoy happy old age; lead a carefree life in one's old age

【含义】 hányì 〈名〉 meaning; implication; connotation: 理解/弄清～ understand/figure out the implications ‖ 政治～ political implications ‖ 他的讲话有什么～? What are the implications of his speech? ‖ 一个词可以有几种～。*A word can have several meanings.*

【含意】 hányì 〈名〉 implied meaning; implications: 你说这话的～是什么? What do you mean by saying so?

【含英咀华】 hányīng-jǔhuá 〈熟〉 study and relish the beauty and joy of literature; study and grasp the essence of sth

【含油层】 hányóucéng 〈名〉[地质] oil-bearing formation/stratum
【含油气地区】 hányóuqì dìqū 〈名〉[地质] oil-gas bearing area
【含冤】 hányuān 〈动〉 suffer an injustice; suffer a wrong; be victim of a false or unjust charge: ～死去/终天 die uncleared of the false charge; die with one's name uncleared; die without being vindicated
〖～负屈〗 hányuān-fùqū 〈熟〉 suffer an unjust grievance; suffer an iniquitous wrong
〖～莫白〗 *hányuān-mòbái* 〈熟〉 *suffer a grievous wrong with no* hope of being cleared
【含怨】 hányuàn 〈动〉 bear/carry a grudge; nurse a grievance: ～衔恨 bear a grudge
【含蕴】 hányùn 〈动〉 contain; embody

函 hán 〈名〉❶〈书〉case; envelope; casket: 剑～ case for a sword ‖ 镜～ case for a mirror ‖ 石～ stone casket ❷ letter: 索赔～ letter of claim ‖ 致～ send/write a letter ⇨～复;～告
【函大】 hándà 〈名〉〈简称〉 correspondence college/university ⇨ 函授大学
【函电】 *hándiàn* 〈名〉 *letters and telegrams; correspondence*
【函调】 hándiào 〈动〉 conduct an investigation through correspondence
【函牍】 hándú 〈名〉〈书〉 letters; correspondence
【函复】 hánfù 〈动〉 reply by letter; write a letter in reply
【函告】 hángào 〈动〉 inform by letter: 待行程确定后,当即～。 I'll write to inform you of my itinerary once it is set.
【函购】 hángòu 〈动〉 purchase/order by mail; order by post: ～教材 purchase textbooks by mail
【函件】 hánjiàn 〈名〉 letters; correspondence; mail: 收发～ receive and dispatch letters/correspondence
【函聘】 hánpìn 〈动〉 engage/employ by letter
【函商】 hánshāng 〈动〉 consult by letter
【函售】 hánshòu 〈动〉 sell by mail/post: ～书籍 sell books by mail order
【函授】 hánshòu 〈动〉 teach by correspondence; offer a correspondence course: ～部 correspondence department ‖ ～辅导 coach by correspondence ‖ ～作业 correspondence homework/assignments
〖～大学〗 *hánshòu dàxué* 〈名〉 *correspondence college/university*
〖～教材〗 hánshòu jiàocái 〈名〉 correspondence textbook
〖～教学〗 hánshòu jiàoxué 〈名〉 correspondence instruction
〖～教育〗 hánshòu jiàoyù 〈名〉 correspondence education
〖～学校〗 hánshòu xuéxiào 〈名〉 correspondence school
【函数】 hánshù 〈名〉[数学] function: ～运算 functional operation ‖ 余弦/正弦～ sine/cosine function
〖～表〗 hánshùbiǎo 〈名〉 function table
〖～常数〗 hánshù chángshù 〈名〉 function constant
〖～方程〗 hánshù fāngchéng 〈名〉 functional equation
〖～符号〗 hánshù fúhào 〈名〉 functional symbol
〖～微分〗 hánshù wēifēn 〈名〉 differential of function; functional differentiation
〖～值〗 hánshùzhí 〈名〉 functional value
【函索】 hánsuǒ 〈动〉 request by letter: ～即寄 provide/send on request
【函询】 hánxún 〈动〉 enquire by letter
【函诊】 hánzhěn 〈动〉 form diagnosis by correspondence: 提供～服务 *provide service of diagnosis by correspondence*
【函子】 hánzǐ 〈名〉[数学] functor: ～范畴 category of functor ‖ ～分析 functorial analysis

琀 hán 〈名〉(in ancient times) piece of jade or other jewel put in the mouth of the dead

晗 hán 〈动〉〈书〉(of day) break; dawn

焓 hán 〈名〉[物理] enthalpy; total heat: ～差 enthalpy difference ‖ 汽化～ enthalpy of vaporization

涵 hán ❶〈动〉 contain; embody: ⇨～养;包～;海～ ❷〈名〉 culvert, ⇨桥～
【涵洞】 hándòng 〈名〉 culvert: ～闸门 clough
【涵盖】 hángài 〈动〉 contain; cover; embody: 该书～了中国历史的各个时期。*This book covers various stages of the Chinese history.*
〖～面〗 hángàimiàn 〈名〉 coverage: ～广 wide coverage
【涵管】 hánguǎn 〈名〉❶ culvert pipe ❷ pipe-shaped culvert
【涵容】 hánróng 〈动〉〈书〉 excuse; forgive; bear with: 招待不周,还望～。Please excuse us for being poor hosts.
【涵蓄】 hánxù ＝ 含蓄 hánxù
【涵养】 hányǎng ❶〈名〉 ability to control oneself; virtue of patience; self-possession; self-restraint: 很有～ have good self-control; be able to exercise self-restraint at provocations ‖ 他～差,容易上火。He easily loses self-restraint and gets angry at the slightest provocation. ❷〈动〉 conserve: ～地力 conserve soil fertility ‖ ～万物 nourish and cherish all things
【涵义】 hányì ＝ 含义 hányì
【涵闸】 hánzhá 〈名〉 culvert and sluice

韩 Hán 〈名〉❶ name of a state in the Warring States Period in Chinese history in present central Henan and southeastern Shanxi provinces ❷ →韩国 Hánguó
【韩国】 Hánguó 〈名〉 Republic of Korea
【韩流】 hánliú 〈名〉 South Korea trend

寒 hán ❶〈形〉 cold; frigid; chilly: ⇨～风;春～;天～地冻 ❷〈名〉 cold season: ⇨～假;～来暑往 ❸〈动〉 be stricken with terror; tremble with fear: ⇨胆～;心～ ❹〈形〉 poor; needy: ～儒 needy scholar ⇨～士;贫～ ❺〈形〉〈谦〉 my humble: ⇨ ～门;～舍 ❻〈名〉[中医] coldness [one of the six external pathogens (namely: wind, coldness, hotness, wetness, dryness, and fire)]: ～症 cold syndrome ‖ 内～ internal cold due to hypofunction ‖ 祛热散～ drive the cold and heat out of the body ‖ 外感风～ catch a cold
【寒痹】 hánbì 〈名〉[中医] arthritis aggravated by cold
【寒蝉】 hánchán 〈名〉 cicada in cold weather: ～凄切 plaintive droning of a cicada in cold weather
【寒潮】 háncháo 〈名〉[气象] cold spell/wave; cold-air outbreak
【寒伧】 *hánchen* ＝ 寒碜 *hánchen*
【寒碜】 hánchen ❶〈形〉 homely; unsightly; shabby: 穿得～ be poorly/shabbily dressed ‖ 长得～ bad-looking; (usu of a woman) plain ❷〈形〉 disgraceful; shameful; disreputable: 哄骗一个小孩你也不嫌～。Don't you feel ashamed of yourself in cheating a little child? ❸〈动〉 ridicule; put to shame: 你知道我没有钱,请别～人。Don't ridicule me. You know I'm not rich. ‖ 他吹牛说他懂好几国语言,当众被～了一顿。He was publicly disgraced because *he boasted he knew several languages.*
【寒窗】 hánchuāng 〈名〉 cold window—hard conditions for learning; hard school life: 十年～ study under hard conditions or in straitened circumstances for ten years; hard years of sedulous learning
【寒带】 hándài 〈名〉[地理] frigid zone
【寒冬】 hándōng 〈名〉 severe/cold/chilly/frigid/frosty winter
〖～腊月〗 hándōng-làyuè 〈熟〉 freezing winter; the dead/depth of winter
【寒风】 hánfēng 〈名〉 cold/bleak wind: ～刺骨。The cold wind strikes into one's marrow. / The cold wind cuts/chills one to the marrow.
〖～凛冽〗 hánfēng-lǐnliè 〈熟〉 the wind is piercingly/bitterly/bitingly cold
【寒光】 hánguāng 〈名〉(of the moon, a sword, etc) light/gleam that makes one feel chilly: ～闪闪 (of a sword, etc) glitter coldly ‖ 刺刀闪着～。Bayonets gleamed with death. ‖ 星星闪着～。Stars shine coldly.
【寒家】 hánjiā ＝ 寒门 hánmén
【寒假】 *hánjià* 〈名〉 winter vacation: 放～ have a winter vacation ‖ ～作业 assignment for winter vacation
【寒螀】 hánjiāng 〈名〉〈古〉 a kind of cicada
【寒噤】 hánjìn 〈名〉 shiver with cold or fear: 她打了个～。A shiver ran down her back.
【寒苦】 hánkǔ 〈形〉 destitute; poverty-stricken: 出身～ be born of a poor family
【寒来暑往】 hánlái-shǔwǎng 〈熟〉 as the years roll on; year in, *year out*
【寒冷】 hánlěng 〈形〉 cold; frigid: ～的气候 cold climate

【寒冽】 hánliè 〈形〉〈书〉extremely cold; icy

【寒流】 hánliú 〈名〉❶ cold current ❷ [气象] cold wave

【寒露】 Hánlù 〈名〉Cold Dew [the 17th of the 24th solar terms, on the 8th or 9th of October]

【寒毛】 hánmao 〈名〉fine hair on the human body: 吓得～竖立 be scared stiff; make sb's hair stand on end

【寒梅】 hánméi 〈名〉winter plum (tree): ～斗雪。Plum trees in full bloom are braving the snow (in the depth of winter). ‖ ～吐幽。Plum trees exude fragrance.

【寒门】 hánmén 〈名〉〈书〉❶ humble and poor family: 出身～ be born in a poor family ❷〈谦〉my family

【寒漠】 hánmò 〈名〉[地理] cold desert

【寒疟】 hánnüè 〈名〉[中医] shivering malaria

【寒气】 hánqì 〈名〉❶ chilly cold air; cold draught; cold ❷ chill one feels as a result of exposure to cold weather

【寒峭】 hánqiào 〈形〉〈书〉piercingly cold; chilly; icy

【寒秋】 hánqiū 〈名〉chilly/cold autumn

【寒热】 hánrè 〈名〉❶ [中医] chill and fever ❷〈方〉fever: 发～ run/have a fever

【寒色】 hánsè 〈名〉cold/cool colour

【寒舍】 hánshè 〈名〉〈谦〉my humble home/abode: 请光临～小叙。May I have the honour of inviting you to my humble house for a chat?

【寒食】 Hánshí 〈名〉❶ obsolete festival beginning one or two days before Pure Brightness (清明) when only cold food was served for three days ❷ [another name for 清明 in some areas] Pure Brightness

【寒士】 hánshì 〈名〉〈旧〉poor scholar; scholar of little means

【寒暑】 hánshǔ 〈名〉❶ cold and heat ❷ summer and winter; hot days and cold days; whole year: ～相推 all the year round; the seasonal changes hurry on

〖～表〗 hánshǔbiǎo 〈名〉thermometer

【寒丝丝】 hánsīsī 〈形〉somewhat chilly

【寒素】 hánsù 〈书〉❶〈形〉simple; plain; crude: ～的书房 plain study ❷〈形〉poor; destitute; in straitened circumstances: 家世～ be from a poor/impoverished family ❸〈名〉person of humble origin or scanty means: 拔擢～ promote people of humble origin

【寒酸】 hánsuān 〈形〉❶ miserable and shabby: ～相 miserable and shabby look/appearance ❷ disgraceful; too simple to be decent; too meagre to be handsome: 你这样穿～。You look rather shabby in those clothes. ‖ 如果要捐赠，就不能太～。Don't be so mean if you want to donate.

【寒腿】 hántuǐ 〈名〉〈口〉rheumatism in the legs

【寒微】 hánwēi 〈形〉〈书〉humble: 身世～ be of humble origin

【寒武纪】 Hánwǔjì 〈名〉[地质] Cambrian Period

【寒武系】 Hánwǔxì 〈名〉[地质] Cambrian System

【寒心】 hánxīn 〈形〉❶ bitterly disappointed; disillusioned: 令人～ be bitterly disappointing ‖ 孩子们反对她再婚让寡居的母亲～。Her children's objections to her remarrying grieved the widowed mother. ❷ afraid; fearful: 这部恐怖片看得我～。The horror movie made my blood run cold.

【寒暄】 hánxuān 〈动〉exchange (conventional) greetings; exchange amenities/compliments: 她同客人～了几句就上班走了。She exchanged a few words of greeting with the guests before she left for work. ‖ 他只～了几句，并没有回答记者的任何问题。He just had the usual polite small talk with the correspondents and did not answer any of their questions.

【寒鸦】 hányā 〈名〉[动物] jackdaw

【寒烟】 hányān 〈名〉chilly mists: ～锁堤。Chilly mists envelop the bank.

【寒夜】 hányè 〈名〉cold/chilly night

【寒衣】 hányī 〈名〉winter clothing

【寒意】 hányì 〈名〉nip/chill in the air

【寒战】 hánzhàn 〈名〉shiver/tremble with cold: 吓得直打～ shiver all over with fear/fright ‖ 我突然打了个～。A shiver ran over my body all of a sudden. / A sudden chill shot through me.

【寒颤】 hánzhàn ＝ 寒战 hánzhàn

【寒症】 hánzhèng 〈名〉[中医] symptoms (eg chill, loose bowels, slow pulse, etc) caused by cold factors

hǎn

罕 hǎn 〈形〉rare; scarce; unusual; uncommon: ～事 rare occurrence ⇨～见; ～有; 人迹～至

【罕百理派】 Hǎnbǎilǐpài [宗教] (of Islamic) Hanbalite school

【罕见】 hǎnjiàn 〈形〉seldom seen; rare: ～的现象 rare sight; rare/exceptional phenomenon

【罕有】 hǎnyǒu 〈动〉be rare/unusual/exceptional: ～的机会 rare opportunity ‖ ～的现象 rare/exceptional phenomenon

喊 hǎn 〈动〉❶ shout; cry out; yell: ～口号 shout slogans ‖ 大～大叫 shout loudly ‖ ～得声嘶力竭 shout/rave oneself hoarse ‖ 他们在～"加油!" They are shouting "Go!" ⇨呼～; 叫～; 贼～捉贼 ❷ call (a person); send for: 快，～他来帮个忙。Hurry up, send for/call him to help. ‖ 你走以前～他一声。Give him a shout before you go. ‖ 他把我～来征求意见。He called me in to hear my opinion on the matter. ❸〈方〉call; address: 孩子们都～他爷爷。Children all call him Grandpa. ❹ charge; ask a price: 你～价多少? How much do you charge?

【喊倒好】 hǎn dàohǎo ＝ 喝倒彩 hè dàocǎi

【喊话】 hǎnhuà 〈动〉❶ shout propaganda (directed to the enemy across the front line): 向敌兵～ shout at the enemy ❷ communicate by tele-equipment: 向机长～ communicate with the crew commander by radio

【喊叫】 hǎnjiào 〈动〉shout; cry out: 大声～ yell one's head off; shout at the top of one's voice ‖ 疼得～起来 cry/yell out in pain

【喊门】 hǎnmén 〈动〉call/knock at the door

【喊嗓子】 hǎn sǎngzi 〈动〉❶ shout loudly; yell ❷ (of traditional opera actors or actresses) practise/exercise one's voice by shouting or singing in the early morning

【喊冤】 hǎnyuān 〈动〉cry out one's grievances: 别～，你这是罪有应得。Don't complain. You deserve it.

〖～叫屈〗 hǎnyuān-jiàoqū 〈熟〉cry out for justice/about one's grievances; complain loudly about/of an injustice

hàn

汉 Hàn 〈名〉❶ (hàn) Milky Way: ⇨河～; 银～ ❷ Han Dynasty (206 BC–220AD) ❸ Later Han Dynasty (947-950) during the period of the Five Dynasties ❹ Han nationality; the Hans; Han Chinese: ～人 Hans; Han people; Han Chinese ❺ (hàn) man: 大～ big fellow ⇨～子; 老～ ❻ Chinese language: 英～词典 English-Chinese dictionary ⇨～字

【汉白玉】 hànbáiyù 〈名〉white marble

【汉堡】 hànbǎo 〈名〉Hamburg [a city in Germany]

【汉堡包】 hànbǎobāo 〈名〉hamburger

【汉城】 Hànchéng 〈名〉Seoul [capital of the Republic of Korea]

【汉奸】 hànjiān 〈名〉traitor (to China): ～卖国贼 traitor and collaborator; quisling

【汉剧】 hànjù 〈名〉Hubei opera [popular in Hubei and parts of its neighbouring provinces]

【汉卡】 hànkǎ 〈名〉[计算机] Chinese card

【汉隶】 hànlì 〈名〉❶ Han script (written form of the Chinese language popular in the Han Dynasty) ❷ calligraphy in the style of Han script

【汉民】 Hànmín 〈名〉Han people; Chinese

【汉人】 Hànrén 〈名〉❶ Han people; Han Chinese; Chinese ❷ people of the Han Dynasty

【汉森病】 Hànsēnbìng 〈名〉[医学] Hansen's disease; leprosy

【汉文】 Hànwén 〈名〉Chinese language; Chinese (usu written): 请将下列英文译成～。Please translate the following passage from English into Chinese.

【汉显】 hànxiǎn 〈名〉[通信] Chinese character display: ～呼机 pager with Chinese character display

【汉学】 Hànxué 〈名〉❶ Han school of classical philology ❷ Sinology: ～家 Sinologist

【汉语】 Hànyǔ 〈名〉Chinese language

〖～拼音〗 Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 〈名〉 Pinyin (system)
〖～拼音方案〗 Hànyǔ Pīnyīn Fāng'àn 〈名〉 Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet, officially adopted in 1958
〖～拼音字母〗 Hànyǔ pīnyīn zìmǔ 〈名〉 Chinese phonetic alphabet
〖～水平考试〗 Hànyǔ shuǐpíng kǎoshì 〈名〉 HSK—Chinese language proficiency test
【汉藏语系】 Hàn-Zàng yǔxì 〈名〉 Sino-Tibetan family of languages
【汉字】 Hànzì 〈名〉 Chinese character：简化～ simplify Chinese characters
〖～编码〗 Hànzì biānmǎ 〈名〉 encodement of Chinese characters
〖～操作系统〗 Hànzì cāozuò xìtǒng 〈名〉 Chinese character disc operating system (CCDOS)
〖～库〗 Hànzìkù 〈名〉 Chinese character library
〖～输入设备〗 Hànzì shūrù shèbèi 〈名〉 Chinese (character) input unit
〖～数据库〗 Hànzì shùjùkù 〈名〉 Chinese character database
〖～系统〗 Hànzì xìtǒng 〈名〉 Chinese character system
〖～显示装置〗 Hànzì xiǎnshì zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 Chinese character display unit
【汉子】 hànzi 〈名〉 ● man；fellow ● 〈方〉 husband ● 〈方〉 lover：养～ (of a woman) have extramarital love ⇨偷～
【汉族】 Hànzú 〈名〉 Han nationality [China's main nationality, inhabiting all over the country]

汗 hàn 〈名〉 sweat；perspiration：擦～ wipe sweat/perspiration (from) ‖ 流～ exude perspiration/sweat；perspire；sweat ‖ 鼻尖上沁出～来 sweat starting out on the tip of one's nose ‖ ～从皮肤里渗出来。Perspiration/Sweat oozes through the skin. ‖ 据说出一身大～可以祛除感冒。They say a good sweat cures a cold. ⇨hán
【汗斑】 hànbān 〈名〉 ● sweat stain ● [医学] tinea versicolour
【汗背心】 hànbèixīn 〈名〉 sleeveless undershirt；(sleeveless) vest；singlet
【汗臭】 hànchòu 〈名〉 ● stinking smell of sweat ● [医学] bromhidrosis
【汗褂儿】 hànguàr 〈名〉〈方〉 vest
【汗管】 hànguǎn 〈名〉 sweat duct
【汗碱】 hànjiǎn 〈名〉 sweat stain
【汗脚】 hànjiǎo 〈名〉 feet that sweat easily；sweaty feet
【汗津津】 hànjīnjīn 〈形〉 sweaty；moist with sweat
【汗孔】 hànkǒng 〈名〉 [生理] pore (of a sweat gland)；sweat pore
【汗淋淋】 hànlīnlīn 〈形〉 dripping/soaked/wet with sweat
【汗流浃背】 hànliú-jiābèi 〈熟〉 be streaming with sweat (from fear or physical exertion)；be soaked with sweat；be sweating all over
【汗流满面】 hànliú-mǎnmiàn 〈熟〉 one's face streaming with perspiration；sweat running down one's face
【汗马功劳】 hànmǎ-gōngláo 〈熟〉 distinctions won in battle；war exploits；contributions in work：立下了～ performed deeds of valour in battle；rendered great services ‖ 他为企业扭亏为盈立下了～。He made outstanding contributions to the enterprise's turn-around from loss-making to profit-making.
【汗毛】 hànmáo ＝寒毛 hánmáo
【汗牛充栋】 hànniú-chōngdòng 〈熟〉 (of books) so many as to make the ox carrying them perspire or a house packed to the rafters—an immense number of books
【汗青】 hànqīng 〈名〉〈书〉 historical records；chronicles；annals：名留～ carve a name in history ‖ 人生自古谁无死，留取丹心照～。What man was ever immune from death? Let me but leave a loyal heart shining in the pages of history.
【汗热病】 hànrèbìng 〈名〉 sweating sickness
【汗如雨下】 hànrúyǔxià 〈熟〉 sweat running down like raindrops；be dripping with perspiration
【汗衫】 hànshān 〈名〉 ● undershirt；T-shirt；vest ● 〈方〉 shirt
【汗水】 hànshuǐ 〈名〉 sweat；perspiration：～湿透了衣衫 with one's shirt soaked in sweat
【汗褟儿】 hàntār 〈名〉〈方〉 singlet
【汗腺】 hànxiàn 〈名〉 [生理] sweat gland
【汗颜】 hànyán 〈动〉〈书〉 blush with shame；feel deeply ashamed
【汗液】 hànyè 〈名〉 sweat；perspiration：分泌～ excrete sweat
【汗珠子】 hànzhūzi 〈名〉 beads of sweat：病人脸上的～直往下淌。Beads of sweat rolled down the patient's face.
【汗渍】 hànzì 〈名〉 sweat stain：他的衬衣～斑斑。His shirt is sweat-stained.

闬 hàn 〈名〉〈书〉 ● gate to a lane or an alley ● wall

扞 hàn 〈动〉 ● ＝捍 hàn ● ＝扞格 hàngé
【扞格】 hàngé 〈动〉〈书〉 contradict；conflict：～不入 be contradictory

旱 hàn ● 〈形〉 dry；arid：⇨～季；干～ ● 〈名〉 drought；dry spell；aridness：久～的禾苗逢甘雨。A sweet rain falls on the parched seedlings. ⇨～情；～灾；防～ ● 〈名〉 [used in contrast with 水]：⇨～冰；～船；～稻 ● 〈形〉 on land：⇨～路
【旱魃】 hànbá 〈名〉 demon of drought [monster in Chinese legend, which causes drought]；drought：～施虐。There was a severe drought.
【旱冰】 hànbīng 〈名〉 [体育] roller skating
〖～场〗 hànbīngchǎng 〈名〉 roller-skating surface/arena/rink
〖～鞋〗 hànbīngxié 〈名〉 roller skates
【旱成土】 hànchéngtǔ 〈名〉 [地质] aridisol
【旱船】 hànchuán 〈名〉 ● land boat [model boat used as a stage prop in some folk dances]：跑～ dance the "land boat" dance (with a dancer standing in a boat-shaped prop and letting it float like a boat in water by carrying it in his hands) ● 〈方〉 boat-shaped waterside house in a garden
【旱道】 hàndào 〈名〉 overland route：起～ take an overland route (usu on foot)
【旱稻】 hàndào 〈名〉 upland/dry rice
【旱地】 hàndì 〈名〉 ● dry land：～耕作 dryland farming ‖ ～作物 dry crops ● non-irrigated farmland
【旱季】 hànjì 〈名〉 dry season
【旱金莲】 hànjīnlián 〈名〉 [植物] nasturtium
【旱井】 hànjǐng 〈名〉 ● water-retention well ● dry well [used to store vegetables in winter]
【旱涝保收】 hànlào-bǎoshōu 〈熟〉 ● ensure stable yields despite drought or excessive rain：～田 fields that yield good harvests irrespective of drought or excessive rain ● ensure a safe income；make gains no matter what happens：这个行道赚钱不多，却可以～。The trade doesn't pay very well, but it gives a guaranteed, stable income.
【旱柳】 hànliǔ 〈名〉 dryland willow
【旱路】 hànlù 〈名〉 overland route：走～ travel by land ‖ 你是由～来还是由水路来? Did you come by land or by water?
【旱年】 hànnián 〈名〉 year of drought
【旱桥】 hànqiáo 〈名〉 viaduct；overpass；flyover
【旱情】 hànqíng 〈名〉 drought；damage to crops by a drought；ravages of a drought：去年夏天我的家乡～十分严重。My hometown was afflicted with very severe drought last summer.
【旱伞】 hànsǎn 〈名〉 parasol；sunshade
【旱生动物】 hànshēng dòngwù 〈名〉 xerophilous animal
【旱生植物】 hànshēng zhíwù 〈名〉 xerophyte
【旱獭】 hàntǎ 〈名〉 marmot
【旱田】 hàntián ＝旱地 hàndì
【旱象】 hànxiàng 〈名〉 signs of drought：出现～ signs of drought appear ‖ ～严重 signs of a severe drought
【旱鸭子】 hànyāzi 〈名〉〈诙〉 person who cannot swim
【旱烟】 hànyān 〈名〉 tobacco [smoked in a long-stemmed Chinese pipe]
〖～袋〗 hànyāndài 〈名〉 long-stemmed Chinese pipe
【旱叶草】 hànyècǎo 〈名〉 [植物] bear grass
【旱灾】 hànzāi 〈名〉 drought
【旱作】 hànzuò 〈名〉 dry farming；dryland farming

捍 hàn 〈动〉 ● defend ● guard against：～外侮 resist foreign aggression
【捍卫】 hànwèi 〈动〉 defend；guard；safeguard；protect：～边疆 defend national frontier ‖ ～国家主权 uphold (state) sovereignty ‖ ～民族利益 protect national interests
【捍御】 hànyù 〈动〉〈书〉 ● defend ● guard against：～外侮 resist foreign aggression

悍 hàn 〈形〉❶ brave; bold; doughty; dauntless: 一员～将 a brave warrior ⇨短小精～;剽～;强～ ❷ fierce; ferocious: ⇨～然;刁～;凶～
【悍匪】 hànfěi 〈名〉ferocious bandit
【悍妇】 hànfù 〈名〉termagant; shrew; hot-tempered wife/woman: 驯服～ tame a shrew
【悍然】 hànrán 〈副〉outrageously; brazenly; flagrantly: ～入侵 outrageously invade ‖ ～撕毁协议 flagrantly tear up an agreement ‖ ～宣布 brazenly declare
【悍勇】 hànyǒng 〈形〉〈书〉intrepid; dauntless: ～好斗 intrepid and bellicose

菡 hàn
【菡萏】 hàndàn 〈名〉〈书〉lotus (flower)

焊 hàn 〈动〉weld; solder: ⇨～接;点～
【焊点】 hàndiǎn 〈名〉soldered dot; welding spot
【焊缝】 hànfèng 〈名〉welding seam; weld line
【焊膏】 hàngāo 〈名〉soldering paste
【焊工】 hàngōng 〈名〉❶ welding; soldering ❷ welder; solderer
【焊弧】 hànhú 〈名〉[冶金] welding arc
【焊花】 hànhuā 〈名〉sparks from welding
【焊机】 hànjī 〈名〉welding machine; welder
【焊剂】 hànjì 〈名〉welding flux/fluid; flux; solder
【焊件】 hànjiàn 〈名〉weldment: 高强度～ high-strength weldment
【焊接】 hànjiē 〈动〉weld; solder: ～操作 welding operation ‖ ～车间 welding shop ‖ ～钢管 welded steel pipe ‖ ～强度 weld strength
【焊镴】 hànlà 〈名〉❶ soft solder; fine solder ❷〈方〉= 焊锡 hànxī
【焊料】 hànliào 〈名〉solder; soldering/welding flux
【焊钳】 hànqián 〈名〉electrode-holder/-pliers; soldering/welding tongs
【焊枪】 hànqiāng 〈名〉welding torch/gun; (welding) blowpipe
【焊丝】 hànsī 〈名〉solder wire; welding stick
【焊条】 hàntiáo 〈名〉welding rod; wire solder
【焊锡】 hànxī 〈名〉soldering tin; tin solder
【焊药】 hànyào 〈名〉welding agent/flux
【焊液】 hànyè 〈名〉soldering/welding fluid
【焊油】 hànyóu 〈名〉soldering paste

睅 hàn 〈动〉(of eyes) be wide-open and protruding

颔 hàn 〈书〉❶〈名〉chin ❷〈动〉nod
【颔联】 hànlián 〈名〉third and fourth lines of a *lüshi* (律诗), which usually form a symmetrical couplet
【颔首】 hànshǒu 〈动〉〈书〉nod: ～会意 nod one's comprehension ‖ ～示意 beckon with a nod; give a nod as a signal ‖ ～赞许 nod one's approval; nod approvingly; give an approving nod ‖ ～之交 nodding acquaintance ‖ ～致意 nod in greeting

暵 hàn 〈书〉❶〈形〉dry ❷〈动〉dry by exposing to the sun; be left in the sun to dry

熯 hàn 〈动〉〈方〉❶ bake over a fire ❷ sauté ❸ steam

撼 hàn 〈动〉shake: ⇨蚍蜉～大树;摇～;震～
【撼动】 hàndòng 〈动〉shake; vibrate
【撼山岳,泣鬼神】 hàn shānyuè, qì guǐshén 〈熟〉(of speech, writing, etc) so moving/touching as to shake the mountains and bring the spiritual beings to tears
【撼天动地】 hàntiān-dòngdì 〈熟〉shake both heaven and earth; cause a great sensation: ～的英雄气概 earth-shaking heroism ‖ 场内球迷的呐喊声～。The cheers of football fans shook the arena.

翰 hàn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ writing brush: ⇨～墨;挥～ ❷ writing; letter: ⇨华～;书～
【翰林】 hànlín 〈名〉member of the Imperial Academy
【～院】 Hànlínyuàn 〈名〉〈旧〉Imperial Academy (in feudal China)
【翰墨】 hànmò 〈名〉brush and ink—writing, painting, or calligraphy: 名家～ painting or calligraphy of a famous master

憾 hàn 〈动〉regret: 死而无～ die without regret ⇨抱～;缺～;遗～
【憾然】 hànrán 〈副〉disappointedly: ～而止 have to cease in disappointment
【憾事】 hànshì 〈名〉matter for regret: 他错过了那次参军的机会成了他一生中最大的～。His loss of the chance to join the Army turned out to be the greatest regret in his life.

瀚 hàn 〈形〉〈书〉vast; immense: ⇨浩～
【瀚海】 hànhǎi 〈名〉〈书〉vast desert: ～无垠 endless desert

hāng

夯 hāng ❶〈名〉rammer; tamper: 机动～ power rammer/tamper ‖ 木/石/铁～ wooden/stone/iron rammer ⇨打～ ❷〈动〉ram; tamp: ～地 ram the earth/ground ‖ 把土～实 ram the earth ❸〈动〉〈方〉pound; buffet; thrash; strike heavily: 用拳头～ pound/buffet sb with one's fists ❹〈动〉〈方〉carry sth heavy on one's shoulder with effort
⇨bèn
【夯板】 hāngbǎn 〈名〉tamping plate
【夯锤】 hāngchuí 〈名〉tamper; rammer: 气动～ air rammer
【夯镐】 hānggǎo 〈名〉tamping pick
【夯歌】 hānggē 〈名〉rammers' chant
【夯棍】 hānggùn 〈名〉tamping bar/rod
【夯具】 hāngjù 〈名〉rammer; tamper
【夯路机】 hānglùjī 〈名〉roadpacker
【夯土】 hāngtǔ 〈名〉[建筑] rammed earth: ～坝 rammed earth dam
【～机】 hāngtǔjī 〈名〉power rammer/tamper; ramming/tamping machine
【夯砣】 hāngtuó 〈名〉heavy end of a rammer [usu made of stone or metal]

háng

亢 háng = 吭 háng
⇨kàng

行 háng ❶〈名〉line; row: 另起一～ start a new line ‖ 排成两～ fall into two lines ‖ 杨柳成～ be lined with rows of willows ❷〈动〉rank (of seniority among brothers and sisters): —你～几? —～二。—Where do you come/rank among your brothers and sisters? —I'm the second. ❸〈名〉business firm: ⇨拍卖～;商～;银～ ❹〈名〉trade; profession; line of business: 干一～,爱一～ love whatever job one takes up ‖ 他干哪一～? What's his line? ⇨～家;懂～;改～ ❺〈量〉line; row: 两～树 two rows of trees ‖ 两～眼泪 two streams of tears ‖ 四～诗句 four lines of verse
⇨hàng; héng; xíng
【行帮】 hángbāng 〈名〉〈旧〉trade association; guild
【行辈】 hángbèi 〈名〉seniority in the family/clan; position in the family hierarchy: 他的～比我大。He ranks as my senior in the clan.
【行播】 hángbō 〈名〉[农业] row planting
【～机】 hángbōjī 〈名〉row planter
【行车】 hángchē 〈名〉〈方〉bridge crane; travelling overhead crane; traversing overhead crane; shop traveller
⇨xíngchē
【行当】 hángdang 〈名〉❶ trade; profession; line of business: 你喜欢不喜欢教书这个～? Do you like to be a teacher? ❷ [戏剧] type of role (in traditional Chinese operas): 她年轻时在京剧中的～是花旦。She played *huadan* (young female role) in Beijing opera when she was young.
【行道】 hángdao 〈名〉〈方〉trade; profession: 赚钱的好～ profi-

table profession; profession that earns good money
⇨xíngdào

【行东】 hángdōng 〈名〉〈旧〉owner of a factory, workshop, trade company, etc

【行贩】 hángfàn 〈名〉peddler

【行风】 hángfēng 〈名〉tendencies in a particular social domain: ～不正 unhealthy tendencies in the profession

【行规】 hángguī 〈名〉guild regulations

【行行出状元】 hángháng chū zhuàngyuán 〈熟〉every trade has/produces its own master/leading authority; one may distinguish oneself in any trade

【行话】 hánghuà 〈名〉jargon; cant; argot; lingo: 法律～ law/legal jargon ‖ 黑道～ cant of the underworld ‖ 外交～ diplomat-speak

【行会】 hánghuì 〈名〉〈旧〉guild: ～制度 guild system

【行货】 hánghuò 〈名〉roughly processed merchandise; crudely-made goods; common stock

【行家】 hángjia 〈名〉expert; connoisseur; specialist: ～里手 expert and master hand; veteran ‖ 老～ old hand

【行间】 hángjiān 〈名〉❶〈书〉army service; ranks of the army: 出身～ rise from the ranks ❷ between the lines/rows: ～锄草 hoe between the rows of crops; inter-row hoeing ‖ 从字里～体会隐含的意思 read between the lines

【行距】 hángjù 〈名〉space between rows; (row) spacing; row pitch; linewidth: 测量/设定/调整～ measure/set/adjust the line width ‖ 单倍～ single space ‖ 双倍～ double space ‖ 玉米～ space between rows of maize

【行宽】 hángkuān 〈名〉line width

【行款】 hángkuǎn 〈名〉format of lines in writing or typesetting

【行列】 hángliè 〈名〉ranks: 队伍～整齐 be drawn up in orderly ranks ‖ 进入模范工人的～ become a model worker

〖～式〗 hánglièshì 〈名〉[数学] determinant: ～方程 determinantal equation ‖ ～论 theory of determinants

【行频】 hángpín 〈名〉[电子] line frequency

【行情】 hángqíng 〈名〉market/business conditions; market quotations; current prices; market conjuncture: ～分析 market analysis ‖ ～看跌。The market is weak/bearish/in the downward tendency. / The prices are expected to fall. ‖ ～看涨。The market is strong/bullish/in the upward tendency. / The prices are expected to rise.

〖～表〗 hángqíngbiǎo 〈名〉quotations list; tabulated quotations

【行式打印】 hángshì dǎyìn 〈名〉line printing

【行市】 hángshi 〈名〉quotations on the market; prices: ～趋高 higher in quotation ‖ ～下降 lower in quotation ‖ 摸准～ find out which way the market is going ‖ ～看好。The market is picking up.

【行手】 hángshǒu 〈名〉expert; connoisseur; veteran; old hand

【行数】 hángshù 〈名〉line number

【行伍】 hángwǔ 〈名〉〈旧〉the ranks: ～出身 rise from the ranks ‖ 投身～ join the army

【行业】 hángyè 〈名〉line; trade; profession; industry: ～亏损 loss incurred by an industry; industry loss ‖ 服务～ service trades/sector/industry ‖ 广告～ advertising profession ‖ 建筑～ building/construction industry ‖ 旅游～ tourist industry; tourism ‖ 食品～ food industry ‖ 纠正～不正之风 rectify unhealthy tendencies in various professions and trades

〖～工会〗 hángyè gōnghuì 〈名〉trade/craft union

〖～公会〗 hángyè gōnghuì 〈名〉craft guild; trade association

〖～语〗 hángyèyǔ 〈名〉professional jargon; cant

【行佣】 hángyòng 〈名〉〈方〉commission; brokerage; middleman's fee

【行院】 hángyuàn 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ dwelling of prostitutes or actresses ❷ prostitute; actress

【行栈】 hángzhàn 〈名〉〈旧〉broker's storehouse

【行长】 hángzhǎng 〈名〉president of a bank

【行子】 hángzi 〈名〉〈方〉dislike [the person or thing that one does not like]

迒 háng 〈名〉〈书〉❶ animal track; wheel track ❷ path

吭 háng 〈名〉throat: ⇨引～高歌
⇨kēng

杭 Háng 〈名〉short for Hangzhou: 上有天堂,下有苏～。There is Paradise above and Suzhou and Hangzhou below.

【杭纺】 hángfǎng 〈名〉soft plain-weave silk fabric made in Hangzhou

【杭育】 hángyō 〈拟〉[chants of manual workers when doing heavy physical work together] heave-ho; yo-heave-ho; yo-ho

【杭州】 Hángzhōu 〈名〉Hangzhou [capital city of Zhejiang Province]: ～湾 Hangzhou Bay

绗 háng 〈动〉sew with long stitches: ～被子 sew on the quilt cover with long stitches

衜 háng →衜衏 hángyuàn

【衜衏】 hángyuàn ＝ 行院 hángyuàn

航 háng ❶〈名〉boat; ship: 慈～普渡 the barge of mercy ferries all the miserable people to the world of bliss; salvation through charity to others ❷〈动〉navigate (by water or air); sail; fly: ⇨～海; ～空; ～天; 出～

【航班】 hángbān 〈名〉scheduled flight; flight (number): 取消/增加～ cancel/add a flight ‖ 赶乘 7 点去桂林的～ hurry to catch the 7:00 flight to Guilin ‖ ～号 flight number ‖ 定期～ regular/scheduled flight ‖ 国际/国内～ international/domestic flight ‖ 721 次～ Flight 721 ‖ 北京与上海之间每天有好几个～。There are several flights between Beijing and Shanghai everyday.

【航标】 hángbiāo 〈名〉navigation mark; buoy; fairway buoy: ～灯 navigation light; beacon

【航测】 hángcè 〈名〉〈简称〉aerial/airborne survey: ～飞机 air-mapping aircraft ‖ ～平面图 aerophotographic plan ‖ ～摄影机 aerial surveying camera ⇨航空测量

【航程】 hángchéng 〈名〉voyage; passage; range; air/flight/cruising range: ～往返时间 round-trip time

〖～记录仪〗 hángchéng jìlùyí 〈名〉odograph

〖～指示器〗 hángchéng zhǐshìqì 〈名〉range indicator

【航船】 hángchuán 〈名〉❶ boat that plies/sails regularly between inland towns; regular boat ❷ steamer; steamship

【航次】 hángcì 〈名〉❶ sequence of voyages/flights; voyage/flight number ❷ number of voyages/flights

【航弹】 hángdàn 〈名〉(aircraft) bomb

〖～弹道〗 hángdàn dàndào 〈名〉bomb trajectory: ～学 air/aerial/bomb ballistics

【航道】 hángdào 〈名〉channel; sea-lane; course: 开辟新～ open an air or a sea route ‖ 偏离～ be off the course ‖ ～标 navigable channel mark ‖ ～水深 fairway depth ‖ 国际～ international sea-lane ‖ 主～ main channel

【航海】 hánghǎi 〈名〉navigation: ～家 navigator; voyager

〖～导航〗 hánghǎi dǎoháng 〈名〉marine navigation

〖～法规〗 hánghǎi fǎguī 〈名〉navigation law

〖～雷达〗 hánghǎi léidá 〈名〉marine radar

〖～历书〗 hánghǎi lìshū 〈名〉nautical almanac

〖～罗盘〗 hánghǎi luópán 〈名〉mariner's compass

〖～日志〗 hánghǎi rìzhì 〈名〉log book; (deck) log

〖～天文学〗 hánghǎi tiānwénxué 〈名〉nautical astronomy

〖～条例〗 hánghǎi tiáolì 〈名〉navigation acts

〖～通信〗 hánghǎi tōngxìn 〈名〉marine communication

〖～图〗 hánghǎitú 〈名〉nautical chart

〖～医学〗 hánghǎi yīxué 〈名〉nautical medicine

〖～仪器〗 hánghǎi yíqì 〈名〉nautical instrument

〖～用语〗 hánghǎi yòngyǔ 〈名〉nautical term

〖～运动〗 hánghǎi yùndòng 〈名〉navigational sport

【航徽】 hánghuī 〈名〉emblem of an airline

【航迹】 hángjì 〈名〉(of an airplane, ship, rocket, etc) flight path; track; wake

〖～角〗 hángjìjiǎo 〈名〉flight path/course/track angle

〖～控制〗 hángjì kòngzhì 〈名〉flight path control

〖～轴〗 hángjìzhóu 〈名〉flight path axis

【航空】 hángkōng 〈名〉aviation: ～爱好者 aerophile ‖ ～安全 aviation safety ‖ ～班机 air/aerial liner ‖ ～货运 air-freight ‖ ～联运 through air transport ‖ ～事故 air crash/accident ‖ 民用～ civil aviation

〖～版〗 hángkōngbǎn 〈名〉airmail edition

〖～包〗 hángkōngbāo 〈名〉airline bag

〖～保险〗 hángkōng bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉aviation insurance

〖～标塔〗 hángkōng biāotǎ 〈名〉airway beacon

【～兵】 hángkōngbīng 〈名〉❶ air/aerial arm; air force: ～部队 air unit ‖ 海军～ naval air force ❷ airman
【～病】 hángkōngbìng 〈名〉 aeropathy
【～测量】 hángkōng cèliáng 〈名〉 aerial/airborne survey
【～弹道学】 hángkōng dàndàoxué 〈名〉 aeroballistics
【～导航】 hángkōng dǎoháng 〈名〉 airborne navigation: ～卫星 (aeronautical) navigation(al) satellite
【～灯塔】 hángkōng dēngtǎ 〈名〉 aerial/air lighthouse
【～地理学】 hángkōng dìlǐxué 〈名〉 aerogeography
【～地图】 hángkōng dìtú 〈名〉 aeronautical chart; aerial map; flight chart
【～地质学】 hángkōng dìzhìxué 〈名〉 aerogeology
【～电子系统】 hángkōng diànzǐ xìtǒng 〈名〉 avionics
【～电子学】 hángkōng diànzǐxué 〈名〉 avionics; aviation electronics
【～耳炎】 hángkōng ěryán 〈名〉 aerotitis
【～法】 hángkōngfǎ 〈名〉 air/aviation law; law of the air
【～港】 hángkōnggǎng 〈名〉 air harbour; airport
【～工程】 hángkōng gōngchéng 〈名〉 aeronautical engineering
【～工业】 hángkōng gōngyè 〈名〉 aviation/aircraft industry
【～公司】 hángkōng gōngsī 〈名〉 airline company; airlines; airways: 中国国际～ Air China
【～管制】 hángkōng guǎnzhì 〈名〉 air traffic control
【～航天部队】 hángkōng hángtiān bùduì 〈名〉 aerospace forces
【～航天工业】 hángkōng hángtiān gōngyè 〈名〉 aerospace industry
【～航天医学】 hángkōng hángtiān yīxué 〈名〉 aerospace medicine, aeroastromedicine
【～和航天局】 Hángkōng hé Hángtiānjú 〈名〉 (US) National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
【～基地】 hángkōng jīdì 〈名〉 (air) base
【～交通】 hángkōng jiāotōng 〈名〉 air traffic
【～军医】 hángkōng jūnyī 〈名〉 flight/air surgeon
【～雷达成像】 hángkōng léidá chéngxiàng 〈名〉 aerial radar imagery
【～力学】 hángkōng lìxué 〈名〉 aeromechanics
【～模型】 hángkōng móxíng 〈名〉 model airplane
【～母舰】 hángkōng mǔjiàn 〈名〉 aircraft carrier; flattop
【～拍摄】 hángkōng pāishè 〈名〉 aerophotograph; aerial photography
【～气象台】 hángkōng qìxiàngtái 〈名〉 air weather station; aeronautical meteorological station
【～气象学】 hángkōng qìxiàngxué 〈名〉 aeronautical meteorology
【～汽油】 hángkōng qìyóu 〈名〉 aviation gasoline
【～器】 hángkōngqì 〈名〉 aerial craft; aircraft
【～日志】 hángkōng rìzhì 〈名〉 aircraft logbook
【～摄影】 hángkōng shèyǐng 〈名〉 aerophotography; airphoto: ～机 air/aerial camera ‖ ～学 aerophotography
【～实验室】 hángkōng shíyànshì 〈名〉 aeronautical laboratory
【～探矿】 hángkōng tànkuàng 〈名〉 mineral exploration aviation; aerial prospecting
【～体育运动】 hángkōng tǐyùyùndòng 〈名〉 air/flying sports
【～天文学】 hángkōng tiānwénxué 〈名〉 aviation astronomy
【～通信】 hángkōng tōngxìn 〈名〉 air/aeronautical communication
【～通用标准】 hángkōng tōngyòng biāozhǔn 〈名〉 Aircraft General Standard (AGS)
【～图】 hángkōngtú 〈名〉 aeronautical/aviation chart; aviation map
【～卫生】 hángkōng wèishēng 〈名〉 hygiene of aviation
【～无线电】 hángkōng wúxiàndiàn 〈名〉 aviation/aircraft radio
【～物理学】 hángkōng wùlǐxué 〈名〉 aerophysics
【～小姐】 hángkōng xiǎojie 〈名〉 air hostess; stewardess
【～协定】 hángkōng xiédìng 〈名〉 air-transport agreement
【～心理学】 hángkōng xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 aviation psychology
【～信】 hángkōngxìn 〈名〉 airmail; air letter
【～性耳炎】 hángkōngxìng ěryán 〈名〉[医学] aviation otitis
【～学】 hángkōngxué 〈名〉 aeronautics; aviation
【～学校】 hángkōng xuéxiào 〈名〉 aviation/flying school
【～学院】 hángkōng xuéyuàn 〈名〉 institute of aeronautics
【～医学】 hángkōng yīxué 〈名〉 aeromedicine
【～邮件】 hángkōng yóujiàn 〈名〉 airmail
【～云】 hángkōngyún 〈名〉 condensation/vapour trail; contrail
【～运输】 hángkōng yùnshū 〈名〉 air transport
【～炸弹】 hángkōng zhàdàn 〈名〉 aircraft bomb
【～站】 hángkōngzhàn 〈名〉 airport; airdrome
【～照相】 hángkōng zhàoxiàng = 航空摄影 hángkōng shèyǐng
【～重力测量】 hángkōng zhònglì cèliáng 〈名〉 airborne gravity measurement
【～自卫队】 Hángkōng Zìwèiduì 〈名〉 (of Japan) Air Self-Defence Force
【航路】 hánglù 〈名〉 air/sea route: ～标志 route markings
【航模】 hángmó = 航空模型 hángkōng móxíng
【航母】 hángmǔ 〈名〉 aircraft carrier
【航拍】 hángpāi 〈名〉〈简称〉 aerophotograph; aerial photography: 那架直升机正在进行～。The helicopter is taking aerial photos. ⇨航空拍摄
【航摄飞机】 hángshè fēijī 〈名〉 photoplane
【航速】 hángsù 〈名〉 speed of a ship or airplane: 以 20 节的～行进 sail at a speed of 20 knots
【航天】 hángtiān 〈名〉 space flight; aerospace; astronautic flight: ～工程师 astro-engineer
【～舱】 hángtiāncāng 〈名〉 space capsule
【～导弹】 hángtiān dǎodàn 〈名〉 space missile
【～导航】 hángtiān dǎoháng 〈名〉 aerospace navigation
【～动力学】 hángtiān dònglìxué 〈名〉 astrodynamics
【～飞船】 hángtiān fēichuán 〈名〉 spaceship; spacecraft
【～飞机】 hángtiān fēijī 〈名〉 space shuttle; aerospace plane; shuttlecraft
【～飞行器】 hángtiān fēixíngqì 〈名〉 aerospacecraft; cosmoplane
【～服】 hángtiānfú 〈名〉 spacesuit
【～港】 hángtiāngǎng 〈名〉 spaceport; space station
【～工业】 hángtiān gōngyè 〈名〉 aerospace industry
【～火箭】 hángtiān huǒjiàn 〈名〉 space/astronautical rocket
【～计划】 hángtiān jìhuà 〈名〉 space programme
【～技术】 hángtiān jìshù 〈名〉 space/astronautical technology
【～监视】 hángtiān jiānshì 〈名〉 space surveillance: ～系统 space surveillance system
【～空间】 hángtiān kōngjiān 〈名〉 aerospace
【～雷达】 hángtiān léidá 〈名〉 spaceborne radar
【～密封舱】 hángtiān mìfēngcāng = 航天舱 hángtiāncāng
【～模拟器】 hángtiān mónǐqì 〈名〉 space simulator
【～器】 hángtiānqì 〈名〉 space vehicle/craft/ship: ～对接 spacecraft docking ‖ ～回收 spacecraft recovery/retrieval ‖ ～着陆 spacecraft landing
【～摄影】 hángtiān shèyǐng 〈名〉 space photography
【～声学】 hángtiān shēngxué 〈名〉 aerospace acoustics
【～实验室】 hángtiān shíyànshì 〈名〉 space laboratory
【～食品】 hángtiān shípǐn 〈名〉 space food
【～数学】 hángtiān shùxué 〈名〉 astronautical mathematics
【～探测器】 hángtiān tàncèqì 〈名〉 space probe
【～通信】 hángtiān tōngxìn 〈名〉 space communication (SPACECOM)
【～心理学】 hángtiān xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 aerospace psychology
【～学】 hángtiānxué 〈名〉 astronautics; cosmonautics; space science
【～遥感】 hángtiān yáogǎn 〈名〉 space remote sensing
【～站】 hángtiānzhàn = 航天港 hángtiāngǎng
【航图】 hángtú 〈名〉 chart
【航务】 hángwù 〈名〉 navigational matters: ～局 shipping administration bureau
【航线】 hángxiàn 〈名〉 air/shipping line; route; course: 国际～ international air line ‖ 内河～ inland navigation line ‖ 远洋～ ocean navigation line
【～标志】 hángxiàn biāozhì 〈名〉 course beacon
【～范围】 hángxiàn fànwéi 〈名〉 scope of the voyage
【～方向】 hángxiàn fāngxiàng 〈名〉 course bearing: ～指示器 course-and-bearing indicator
【～校直】 hángxiàn jiàozhí 〈名〉 course alignment
【～图】 hángxiàntú 〈名〉 strip plot
【航向】 hángxiàng 〈名〉 heading; course of a ship/plane: 拨正～ correct the course ‖ 改变～ change course; tack ‖ 指引～ point out the way forward; provide guidance ‖ 右～ starboard tack ‖ 左～ port tack
【～陀螺仪】 hángxiàng tuóluóyí 〈名〉 directional gyroscope

〖～误差〗 hángxiàng wùchā 〈名〉 course error
〖～信标〗 hángxiàng xìnbiāo 〈名〉 localizer
【航行】 hángxíng 〈动〉 ● navigate by water; sail: 逆风～ sail against the wind; sail windward ‖ 顺风～ sail before the wind; sail downwind ● navigate by air; fly
〖～半径〗 hángxíng bànjìng 〈名〉 navigation radius
〖～灯〗 hángxíngdēng 〈名〉 navigation light
〖～规则〗 hángxíng guīzé 〈名〉 navigation rules
〖～过失〗 hángxíng guòshī 〈名〉 fault of navigation
〖～权〗 hángxíngquán 〈名〉 navigation right
〖～特约条款〗 hángxíng tèyuē tiáokuǎn 〈名〉 sailing warranty
【航运】 hángyùn 〈名〉 shipping
〖～保险〗 hángyùn bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 shipping insurance
〖～法〗 hángyùnfǎ 〈名〉 law of navigation
〖～公司〗 hángyùn gōngsī 〈名〉 shipping company
〖～集装箱〗 hángyùn jízhuāngxiāng 〈名〉 shipping container
〖～权〗 hángyùnquán 〈名〉 navigation right
〖～业〗 hángyùnyè 〈名〉 shipping industry

颃 háng → 颉颃 xiéháng

hàng

行 hàng → 树行子
⇨háng; héng; xíng

沆 hàng 〈形〉〈书〉 endless stretch of water
【沆漭】 hàngmǎng 〈形〉 wide; boundless
【沆瀣】 hàngxiè 〈名〉〈书〉 evening mist
【沆瀣一气】 hàngxiè-yīqì 〈熟〉 act in collusion with; wallow in the mire with; like attracts like

巷 hàng 〈名〉[矿业] tunnel; lateral; roadway
⇨xiàng
【巷道】 hàngdào 〈名〉 tunnel
〖～壁〗 hàngdàobì 〈名〉 wall of a tunnel
〖～断面〗 hàngdào duànmiàn 〈名〉 drift section
〖～横梁〗 hàngdào héngliáng 〈名〉 stemple
〖～掘进机〗 hàngdào juéjìnjī 〈名〉 tunnelling machine
〖～矿柱〗 hàngdào kuàngzhù 〈名〉 mine roadway pillar
〖～通风〗 hàngdào tōngfēng 〈名〉 dash
〖～腰线〗 hàngdào yāoxiàn 〈名〉 gradeline
〖～支护〗 hàngdào zhīhù 〈名〉 roadway support
〖～支架〗 hàngdào zhījià 〈名〉 excavation support

hāo

蒿 hāo 〈名〉[植物] wormwood; artemisia
【蒿草】 hāocǎo 〈名〉 wormwood
【蒿目时艰】 hāomù-shíjiān 〈熟〉 watch one's troubled country with deep concern; look at the world's troubles with great anxiety: 因国家卷入那场侵略，他～，决意不参加总统竞选。He decided not to run for the presidency as he was gravely troubled about the involvement of the country in the aggression.
【蒿子】 hāozi 〈名〉 wormwood; artemisia
〖～杆儿〗 hāozigǎnr 〈名〉 tender leaves and stem of crown daisy chrysanthemum (eaten as a vegetable)

薅 hāo 〈动〉 ● pull up (weeds): ～杂草 pull up the weeds ● hold/seize tight (with hands); grab: ～住头发不放 grab sb's hair firmly
【薅草】 hāocǎo 〈动〉 hoe up weeds; weed
【薅锄】 hāochú 〈名〉 small hoe with a short handle

嚆 hāo
【嚆矢】 hāoshǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 ● whistling arrow ● beginning ● forerunner; harbinger; precursor

háo

号 háo 〈动〉 ● howl; yell; bawl: 北风怒～。A north wind is howling. ⇨～叫; 呼～ ● wail: ⇨～哭; 哀～
⇨hào
【号寒啼饥】 háohán-tíjī 〈熟〉 cry from/for hunger and cold; lament in hunger and cold
【号叫】 háojiào 〈动〉 wail; yell: 疼得～ cry out/yell/scream with pain
【号哭】 háokū 〈动〉 howl; wail: 为何～? Why are you wailing?
【号丧】 háosāng 〈动〉 ● cry/howl at a funeral ●〈方〉 cry; wail: 你～什么呀! What the hell are you bawling for!
【号啕】 háotáo ＝ 号啕 háotáo
【号啕】 háotáo 〈动〉 cry loudly; wail: ～大哭 cry one's eyes out; wail at the top of one's voice
〖～痛哭〗 háotáo tòngkū 〈熟〉 cry loudly; bewail mournfully
【号天哭地】 *háotiān-kūdì* 〈熟〉 *bewail loudly*

蚝 háo 〈名〉 oyster
【蚝油】 háoyóu 〈名〉 oyster sauce
【蚝子】 *háozi* 〈名〉 oyster

毫 háo ●〈名〉 fine tapering animal hair: 狼/羊～笔 writing brush made of weasel's/goat's hair ⇨ 秋～ ●〈名〉 writing brush: ⇨挥～ ●〈量〉 a) [a thousandth of certain units of measurement] milli-: ⇨～米; ～升 b) [unit of length] *hao* [equal to 1/3 decimillimetre] c) [unit of weight] *hao* [equal to 0.005 grams] d)〈方〉[a fractional unit of money in China] *jiao* [equal *to 1/10 yuan*] ●〈形〉 [*used in the negative only*] *in the least*, in/to the slightest degree: ～不奇怪 not at all strange ‖ ～无道理 utterly unjustifiable; for no reason whatsoever ‖ ～无顾忌 free from all inhibitions ⇨～不动摇 ●〈名〉 loop handle of a steelyard: 二～ second loop handle (of the steelyard for *liang* measurement) ‖ 头～ first loop handle (of the steelyard for *jin* measurement)
【毫安】 háo'ān 〈量〉[电学] milliampere (mA; ma): ～表 milliammeter
【毫巴】 háobā 〈量〉[气象] millibar (mb)
【毫不】 háobù 〈副〉 not in the least; not at all; not in the slightest degree: ～迟疑 without the slightest hesitation; decidedly; promptly ‖ ～动摇 unswervingly; not waver in the least ‖ ～含糊 make a clear and definite commitment; not in the least ambiguous/equivocal; in black and white terms ‖ ～讳言 declare in no uncertain terms; call a spade a spade; make no attempt to conceal the truth ‖ ～介意 not care a straw/feather; not mind at all ‖ ～留情 show no mercy; absolutely without consideration for others ‖ ～气馁 not lose heart at all; not be discouraged at all; without flagging ‖ ～示弱 not take sth lying down ‖ ～相干 have nothing to do with; not be the least concerned in; be completely irrelevant ‖ ～逊色 be not the least bit inferior; be second to none ‖ ～犹豫 have no hesitation whatsoever; make no bones about sth; without the slightest hesitation ‖ ～在乎 not mind/care at all; completely disregard; without the slightest compunction
〖～利己，专门利人〗 háo bù lì jǐ, zhuānmén lì rén 〈熟〉 be utterly dedicated to serving others without any thought of oneself
【毫法】 háofǎ 〈量〉[电学] millifarad
【毫发不爽】 háofà-bùshuǎng 〈熟〉 not deviate a hair's breadth; exactly the same; without the least/slightest error
【毫伏】 háofú 〈量〉[电学] millivolt: ～表 millivoltmeter
【毫克】 háokè 〈量〉 milligram (mg)
【毫厘】 háolí 〈量〉 the least bit; an iota: ～不差 without the slightest error ⇨失之～，谬以千里
〖～不爽〗 háolí-bùshuǎng ＝ 毫发不爽 háofà-bùshuǎng
【毫毛】 háomáo 〈名〉 soft hair on the body; down: 敌人的诬蔑无损于我们的一根～。The enemy's slander cannot do us the slightest harm.
【毫米】 háomǐ 〈量〉 millimetre (mm)
〖～波〗 háomǐbō [无线电] millimetre wave
〖～汞柱〗 *háomǐ gǒngzhù* 〈名〉[力学] millimetre of mercury

(mmHG)
【毫秒】 háomiǎo 〈量〉 millisecond (msec): ～爆破 millisecond blasting ‖ ～雷管 millisecond detonator
【毫末】 háomò 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ tip of a fine hair ❷ extremely small amount; minutest detail
【毫欧】 háo'ōu 〈名〉 milliohm: ～计 milliohmmeter
【毫升】 háoshēng 〈量〉 millilitre (ml)
【毫瓦】 háowǎ 〈量〉[电学] milliwatt: ～表 milliwattmeter
【毫微】 háowēi 〈量〉[= 10^{-9}] millimicro-; nano-: ～电路 nanocircuit
〖～安培〗 háowēi ānpéi 〈量〉[电学] nanoampere
〖～法拉〗 háowēi fǎlā 〈量〉[电学] millimicrofarad
〖～技术〗 háowēi jìshù 〈名〉 nanotechnology
〖～米〗 háowēimǐ 〈量〉 nanometre (nm); millimicron; nanon
〖～秒〗 háowēimiǎo 〈量〉 nanosecond (ns); millimicrosecond
【毫无】 háowú not have any at all: ～办法 be at a complete loss (as to what to do) ‖ ～保留 without reservation ‖ ～诚意 have no sincerity at all ‖ ～道理 be utterly unjustifiable; beyond reason; without any valid grounds ‖ ～根据 be entirely groundless ‖ ～顾虑 be free from all inhibitions; without any misgivings whatsoever; without the slightest hesitancy ‖ ～价值 be good for nothing; be not worth a straw ‖ ～例外 admit of no exception; without any exception ‖ ～希望 have not the slightest hope; be entirely hopeless ‖ ～疑问 go without saying; be beyond question; be out of question ‖ ～异议 have no objection at all ‖ ～用处 be utterly useless; be good for nothing ‖ ～原则 total lack of principle ‖ ～着落 nowhere to be found ‖ ～踪影 have not the least trace/clue
〖～二致〗 háowú-èrzhì 〈熟〉 be exactly the same; without the slightest difference
【毫针】 háozhēn 〈名〉 filiform needle in acupuncture; acupuncture needle
【毫子】 háozi 〈名〉〈方〉 silver coin (of small denominations used in the old days)

嗥 háo 〈动〉 (of a wolf or jackal) howl
【嗥叫】 háojiào 〈动〉 (of a wolf or jackal) howl: ～的豺狼 a howling jackal

貉 háo
⇨hé
【貉绒】 háoróng 〈名〉 fine raccoon fur
【貉子】 háozi 〈名〉 raccoon dog; coonhound

豪 háo ❶〈名〉 person of extraordinary powers or endowments: ⇨富～; 文～; 英～ ❷〈形〉 bold and unconstrained; forthright; unrestrained: ⇨～放; ～饮; ～雨 ❸〈形〉 rich and powerful: ⇨～富; ～门 ❹〈形〉 despotic; bullying: ⇨巧取～夺 ❺〈名〉 despot: ⇨土～ ❻〈形〉 proud: ⇨自～
【豪侈】 háochǐ 〈形〉 excessively luxurious; extravagant; lavish; prodigal
【豪宕】 háodàng 〈形〉〈书〉 bold and unconstrained: 性情～ have an unconstrained disposition
【豪赌】 háodǔ 〈动〉 play for high (or big) stakes: ～中输掉上千万美元 gamble away more than ten million US dollars
【豪放】 háofàng 〈形〉 bold and unconstrained: ～的性格 bold and uninhibited character ‖ 文笔～ bold style of writing
〖～不羁〗 háofàng-bùjī 〈熟〉 unconventional and uninhibited; vigorous and unrestrained
〖～派〗 háofàngpài 〈名〉 (usu of poetry) free and powerful style; school of heroic abandon
【豪富】 háofù ❶〈形〉 powerful and wealthy ❷〈名〉 the rich and powerful; plutocrat
【豪贵】 háoguì ❶〈形〉 wealthy and influential ❷〈名〉 the wealthy and influential
【豪横】 háohèng 〈形〉 despotic and bullying
【豪横】 háoheng 〈形〉〈方〉 unyielding; of uncompromising integrity
【豪华】 háohuá 〈形〉 luxurious; sumptuous; deluxe; splendid: 生活～ live in luxury; lead a luxurious life/a life of luxury ‖ 衣着～ be dressed in splendid clothes ‖ ～饭店 luxury/swanky hotel ‖ ～汽车 deluxe automobile
【豪杰】 háojié 〈名〉 person of exceptional ability; hero
【豪举】 háojǔ 〈名〉 bold move; munificent act
【豪客】 háokè 〈名〉 ❶ gallant man ❷〈书〉 robber; bandit
【豪迈】 háomài 〈形〉 bold and generous; heroic: 神情～ look proud ‖ ～跨入21世纪 enter the 21st century with pride and confidence ‖ ～的气概 heroic spirit ‖ ～的情怀 valiant sentiments ‖ ～的誓言 bold pledge
【豪门】 háomén 〈名〉 rich and powerful family; rich and influential clan: ～富户 rich and influential family/clan ‖ ～贵族 powerful family and honourable clan ‖ ～子弟 children of the rich ‖ 出身～ be from a rich and influential family
【豪奴】 háonú 〈名〉 servant who bullies others on the strength of his rich and powerful master
【豪气】 háoqì 〈名〉 heroism; heroic spirit: ～冲天 be full of dash ‖ 一身～ be every inch a hero
【豪强】 háoqiáng ❶〈形〉 arrogant; despotic; tyrannical: 逞～ give free rein to one's arrogance ❷〈名〉 despot; bully: 地方～ local despots and bullies
【豪情】 háoqíng 〈名〉 lofty sentiments
〖～满怀〗 háoqíng mǎnhuái 〈熟〉 be full of heroic spirit and enthusiasm
〖～壮志〗 háoqíng-zhuàngzhì 〈熟〉 lofty sentiments and high aspirations; lofty spirit and soaring determination: 充满～ be overflowing with lofty sentiments and high aspirations ‖ 人人胸怀～。 Everybody cherishes lofty sentiments and high aspirations.
【豪商】 háoshāng 〈名〉 rich/wealthy merchant; merchant prince
【豪绅】 háoshēn 〈名〉 despotic gentry
【豪爽】 háoshuǎng 〈形〉 unrestrained and frank; straightforward and forthright; bold and unconstrained
【豪侠】 háoxiá ❶〈形〉 courageous and chivalrous; gallant ❷〈名〉 gallant man; man of courage and chivalry
【豪兴】 háoxìng 〈名〉 ebullient high spirits; exuberant spirits; exhilaration: ～大发 be in exuberant spirits; be exhilarated
【豪言壮语】 háoyán-zhuàngyǔ 〈熟〉 brave and proud words; militant and lofty words; aspired/heroic utterances/remarks; splendid vow/pledge
【豪饮】 háoyǐn 〈动〉 drink heavily; drink with wild abandon; drink to one's heart's content
【豪雨】 háoyǔ 〈名〉 heavy/torrential rain: ～成灾 disaster caused by torrential rain
【豪宅】 háozhái 〈名〉 luxury house
【豪猪】 háozhū 〈名〉 porcupine
【豪壮】 háozhuàng 〈形〉 grand and heroic: ～的声音 firm strong voice ‖ ～的事业 grand and heroic cause ‖ 气势～ with great force/momentum
【豪纵】 háozòng 〈形〉 bold and unconstrained
【豪族】 háozú 〈名〉 wealthy and influential clan/family

壕 háo 〈名〉 ❶ moat: ⇨城～ ❷ trench: 掘～ dig trenches; dig in: ⇨防空～; 交通～; 战～
【壕沟】 háogōu 〈名〉 ❶ [军事] trench ❷ ditch
【壕堑】 háoqiàn 〈名〉[军事] trench; entrenchment: ～战 trench warfare

嚎 háo 〈动〉 ❶ howl; wail; bawl: 狼～ howl of a wolf ⇨鬼哭狼～ ❷ = 号② háo
【嚎春】 háochūn 〈动〉 howl for mating; be in heat: 这只猫在～。 The cat is howling for a mate.
【嚎咷】 háotáo = 号啕 háotáo
【嚎啕】 háotáo = 号啕 háotáo

濠 háo 〈名〉 moat: 城～ city moat

hǎo

好 hǎo ❶〈形〉 good; fine; nice: ～地方 good/nice place ‖ ～主意 good idea ‖ 脾气～ good-tempered ‖ 说得～ well put/said ‖ 她是位～老师。 She's a good teacher. ⇨～人; 良～; 美～ ❷〈形〉 friendly; kind; amicable: ～伙伴 friendly partner ‖ ～朋友 good/great friend ‖ 友～ be friendly/amicable [illegible] They

H

were friends again. ‖ 她对她的学生很～。She was very kind to her students. ⇨和～;友～ ❸〈形〉ready; done [used after verb to express readiness, completion, etc]: 准备～了吗? Is everybody/everything ready? ‖ 我的信已经写～了。I've finished writing the letter. ❹〈形〉healthy; in good health; in good condition; in good shape; well: 爸爸身体很～。Dad is in the pink (of health). / Father is in good health. ‖ 我的病～了。I'm well now. ❺〈副〉a) [used before adjectives with exclamatory force] very; quite; so: ～丑 very ugly ‖ ～漂亮的衣服啊! What a beautiful dress that is! ‖ 今年夏天～热。It's been quite hot this summer. ‖ 她的话～厉害。Her remarks were very sharp. ‖ 我～糊涂啊! How silly I was! ‖ 这所大学～大! This university is so big! b) [used before indefinite numbers to suggest a large number/quantity]: ～多人来应聘。Many people have applied for the position. ‖ 他们提了～些建议。They have come up with quite a few suggestions. c) [used to indicate a long time]: 飞机～早就起飞了。The plane took off a long while ago. ‖ 她等了～久。She has waited for a long time. ❻〈形〉[used to express approval, conclusion, discontent, etc]: ～啊,看你们谁敢来! Well, let me see who is man enough to come up. ‖ ～了,不要再说了。All right. Let's say no more about it. ‖ ～了,就这么办。OK, it's settled. ‖ ～,咱们就这样定了。Now, that's a deal. ❼〈形〉easy (to do); convenient: 新的电脑程序很～用,你不用多久就能学会。This new computer programme is user-friendly and you can learn to operate it in no time. ‖ 这个病～治。This disease can be easily cured. ‖ 这个问题～回答。This question is easy to answer. ‖ 这件衣服～洗。This dress washes easily. ❽〈动〉so as to; so that: 今晚早点睡,明早～赶火车。Let's turn in early tonight, so as to get up early tomorrow for the train. ‖ 你应该把东西放整齐,～需用时马上能找着。You should keep your things in good order so that you can find what you want the minute you want it. ❾〈形〉good to (do) [used before a verb to indicate an aspect that gives satisfaction]: ～喝 good to drink ‖ 这把刀子～用。This knife cuts well. ⇨～吃;～看;～听 ❿〈副〉[used before an adjective in a question about extent or quantity]: 来听课的有～多学生? How many students turned up at the lecture? ‖ 你这次打算在美国住～久? How long are you staying in the States on this trip? ⓫〈名〉[used to express praise, flattery, cheer, etc]: ⇨叫～;讨～ ⓬〈名〉[used as a polite formula] regards: 若见着他,别忘了替我捎个～儿。Don't forget to give him my regards when you see him. ⓭〈形〉[used ironically to indicate dissatisfaction, mockery, sarcasm, etc]: ～～～! 是我错了! Forget it! It's I who am wrong! ⓮〈形〉[used interrogatively to express readiness of negotiation or impatience]: 让我一个人呆会儿～不～? Can't you leave me alone?
⇨hào

【好办】hǎobàn 〈形〉easy to handle: 这事～。This can be easily done/arranged/managed/solved.

【好比】hǎobǐ 〈动〉can be compared to; may be likened to; be just like: 善心～种子,善举～果实。Kind hearts can be compared to seeds and kind deeds (can be compared to) fruits. ‖ 时间～流水,有去无回。Time lapses like flowing water, and it'll never return.

【好不】hǎobù 〈副〉[used before disyllabic adjectives with exclamatory force] how; so; what: 你还是在百忙中抽空来了,让大家～高兴! We are so glad that you've finally made it, in spite of your busy schedule. ‖ 人来人往,～热闹! What a busy place, with so many people coming and going.

【好不容易】hǎobù róngyì ＝ 好容易 hǎoróngyì

【好吃】hǎochī 〈形〉good to eat; tasty; delicious

【好处】hǎochǔ 〈形〉easy to get along with; easy-going: 新来的主任很～。The new director is easy to get along with.

【好处】hǎochu 〈名〉❶ good; benefit; advantage: 读书～很多。Reading can do us a lot of good. ‖ 他每天做操得到许多～。He has benefited a great deal from doing daily exercises. ❷ gain; profit: 代理商靠打折得到～。The agent got much profit by offering discounts. ‖ 他从中没有捞到任何～。He has gained nothing out of it.

〖～费〗hǎochufèi 〈名〉favour fee; kickback: 不许商家给导游～。Business people are forbidden to give kickbacks to tourist guides.

【好歹】hǎodǎi ❶〈名〉good and evil; what's good and what's bad: ～不分 do not distinguish the good from the bad ‖ 不知～ be unable to tell what's good (or bad) for one; not know chalk from cheese ❷〈名〉mishap; mischance; casualty; disaster: 万一他有个～,我们可得承担责任呀! Should anything happen to him, we have to take the responsibility. ‖ 他的病情很重。一旦有个～,我们可该怎么办? He is critically sick. What shall we do if he gets still worse? ❸〈副〉in any case; at any rate; at least; anyhow: 你不能丢下她不管。她～是你妈妈。You cannot leave her alone. She is your mother after all. ‖ 我们该去见见他妈妈,～让她知道究竟发生了什么事情。We should see his mother and let her know, one way or another, what has become of him. ❹〈副〉somehow; in a makeshift manner: ～有几个钱就行了,我们又不买什么贵重东西。As we are not going to buy anything expensive, it won't matter if we have only a little money on us. ‖ 你～让我看一眼,好吗? You will let me just have a look, won't you?

【好端端】hǎoduānduān 〈形〉in perfect condition; when everything is all right: 他们俩～的一对,怎么就离婚了呢? How come the ideal couple have divorced?

【好多】hǎoduō ❶〈形〉a good many; a good deal; a lot of; quite a few: 胖了～ put on a lot of weight ‖ 有～问题要问 have a good many questions to ask ❷〈代〉〈方〉how many; how much: 他还要跑～圈? How many more laps has he to run? ‖ 我欠你～钱? How much do I owe you?

【好感】hǎogǎn 〈名〉good opinion; favourable impression: 赢得～ win sb's favour ‖ 对他有～ be well disposed toward him; have a good opinion of him ‖ 给人～ make/have/leave a good impression on sb; give sb a favourable impression

【好钢用在刀刃上】hǎogāng yòng zài dāorènshang 〈熟〉use the best steel to make the knife's edge—use material where it is needed most: 她是位训练有素的外科医生,别把她安排在办公室。我们要把～。She is a well-trained surgeon. Don't put her in the office. We should use her where she is most needed.

【好过】hǎoguò 〈形〉❶ good; well-off; in easy circumstances: 现在我家的日子～多了。My family is much better-off now. ‖ 有时日子很不～。Life is hard/difficult sometimes. ‖ 这家亏损企业日子不～。The loss-making enterprise is having a tough time. ❷ (feel) good; well: 你这么说让我心里很不～。You hurt me very much by speaking this way. ‖ 他吃了药,觉得～一点了。He felt a bit better after taking the medicine.

【好汉】hǎohàn 〈名〉brave man; true man; hero: ～流血不流泪。A brave man would rather shed blood than tears. ‖ 不到长城非～。He who does not reach the Great Wall is no true man.

〖～不吃眼前亏〗hǎohàn bù chī yǎnqiánkuī 〈熟〉a wise man does not fight when the odds are against him; a wise man knows when to retreat

〖～不提当年勇〗hǎohàn bù tí dāngnián yǒng 〈熟〉a true hero does not mention his past glories

〖～一言,快马一鞭〗hǎohàn yī yán, kuàimǎ yī biān 〈熟〉a true man needs no reminder to keep his word, as a swift horse needs no spurring

〖～做事～当〗hǎohàn zuòshì hǎohàn dāng 〈熟〉a true man has the courage to accept the consequences of his own actions

【好好儿】hǎohǎor ❶〈形〉in perfectly good condition; when everything is all right: ～的一支钢笔,怎么就扔了呢? Why have you thrown it away when the pen still writes well? ‖ 电话刚才还是～的,怎么就坏了? Why isn't the phone working now? It was all right just now. ❷〈副〉all out; to one's heart's content: ～想一想 think it over carefully ‖ 考完试了,让孩子～玩一通。Now that the child is through with all her exams, let her amuse herself to her heart's content. ‖ 我得～谢谢你。I really have to thank you from the bottom of my heart.

【好好先生】hǎohǎo xiānsheng 〈名〉one who tries not to offend anybody; Mr Please-all; Mr Goody-goody; goody-two-shoes; Mr Agreeable

【好好学习,天天向上】hǎohǎo xuéxí, tiāntiān xiàngshàng 〈熟〉study hard and make progress every day

【好话】hǎohuà 〈名〉❶ good words; well-meant advice: ～不听,迟早要吃亏。If you don't follow my advice, you'll sure run into trouble some day. ❷ words of praise; pleasant words: 帮他说句～。Put in a good word for him. ‖ 她喜欢别人说她的～。She likes to be praised. ❸ fine words: 他这个人只说～,从不行动。He is a guy who has only fine words but no deeds. ❹ plea; apology: 去说句～,他或许会同意的。He might approve it if we plead with him. ‖ 已经违纪了,你再说～也没用。It is no use offering an apol-

ogy now that you've violated the regulation.

〖～说尽，坏事做绝〗 hǎohuà shuō jìn，huàishì zuòjué 〈熟〉say every fine word and do every foul deed；stop at no crime for all one's fine words

【好几】 hǎojǐ ❶〈数〉well over［used before a multiple of ten］：六十/七十～了 be well over sixty/seventy years of age ❷〈形〉quite a few；a good few［used before a measure word，time word and such numerals as 百，千，万，etc］：～次/回 a good few/quite a few times ‖ ～年/月 quite a few years/months ‖ ～百/千人观看了比赛。Several hundred/thousand people watched the game.

【好家伙】 hǎojiāhuo 〈叹〉good God/Lord/Heavens/gracious：～，你买了这么漂亮的一部车！Good Lord，you've bought such a fancy car！ ‖ ～，谁让你们这样干的？My goodness，who told you to do so？

【好价】 hǎojià 〈名〉high price：卖个～ get a good price

【好借好还，再借不难】 hǎojiè-hǎohuán，zàijiè-bùnán 〈熟〉return what you have borrowed promptly and you will have no difficulty borrowing again

【好景不长】 hǎojǐng-bùcháng 〈熟〉good times don't last long；pleasant hours fly fast

【好景不常】 hǎojǐng-bùcháng ＝ 好景不长 hǎojǐng-bùcháng

【好久】 hǎojiǔ 〈形〉long：他们已经来了～了。They've been here a long time.

【好聚好散】 hǎojù-hǎosàn 〈熟〉meet merrily and part peacefully

【好看】 hǎokàn 〈形〉❶ good-looking；pleasant-looking；nice：长得～ look pretty ‖ ～的姑娘 good-looking/beautiful girl ‖ 她穿的衣服很～。The dress looks nice on her. ‖ 她的照片比她本人～多了。Her photo flatters her a great deal. ❷ interesting；intriguing：他的新小说很～。His new novel is very interesting/delightfully readable. ‖ 这出戏很～。The play is good/great/splendid. ❸ honoured；proud：我们班篮球队赢得冠军，全班人的脸上都～。Everybody in the class felt proud/honoured when our basketball team won the championship. ❹ embarrassed：等着吧，有他～的。You can be sure he'll soon find himself on the spot. ‖ 你当众训我，这是存心要我～。You deliberately embarrassed me by giving me a good dressing down before others.

【好莱坞】 Hǎoláiwū 〈名〉Hollywood

【好赖】 hǎolài ＝ 好歹①③④hǎodǎi

【好了疮疤忘了疼】 hǎole chuāngbā wàngle téng 〈熟〉forget the pain once the wound is healed；forget the bitter past when released from one's suffering；once on shore，one prays no more

【好离好散】 hǎolí-hǎosàn 〈熟〉（of a divorced couple）part peacefully

【好脸】 hǎoliǎn 〈名〉［usu used in the negative］smiling face；happy expression：他一见我就没～，不知我什么地方得罪了他。He pulled a long face as soon as he saw me. I don't know why.

【好马不吃回头草】 hǎomǎ bù chī huítóucǎo 〈熟〉a good horse never goes back to graze the grass left behind—a true man never backtracks

【好男不跟女斗】 hǎonán bù gēn nǚ dòu 〈熟〉a true man never fights（with）a woman

【好评】 hǎopíng 〈名〉favourable comment；high opinion；good review：博得读者～ be well received by the readers ‖ 他的讲话赢得媒体的～。The media made favourable comments on his address. ‖ ～如潮。Good reviews flooded in.

【好气儿】 hǎoqìr 〈名〉〈口〉［usu used in the negative］good mood/humour：不知道为什么，我一见他就没～。For some reason，I am out of humour the moment I see him. / He spoils my mood every time I see him.

【好球】 hǎoqiú 〈名〉good play；good shot/pass；beautiful goal

【好人】 hǎorén 〈名〉❶ good/nice/kind person：～有好报 good people will eventually be rewarded ⇨～好事 ❷ healthy person：尽管有残疾，他比一般～还干得好。Handicapped as he is，he does even better than most healthy people. ❸ person who tries to get along with everyone（often at the expense of principle）：不管在什么事中他都是～。He is a man who never offends anybody in any circumstances.

〖～好事〗 hǎorén-hǎoshì 〈熟〉good/fine people and good/fine deeds：表扬/宣传～ praise/give publicity to good people and good deeds

【好人家】 hǎorénjiā 〈名〉decent/good family

【好日子】 hǎorìzi 〈名〉❶ auspicious/propitious/lucky day：挑个～举行婚礼 choose an auspicious day for the wedding ❷〈方〉wedding day；birthday；red-letter day：今天是爷爷的～，我们全家团圆为他贺寿。Today is Grandpa's birthday and we have a family reunion to celebrate it. ‖ 他俩把～订在星期天以便更多的朋友可以来。They've decided to have their wedding on Sunday so that more friends would be able to come. ❸ good days；happy/comfortable life：～还在后头呢。Our life will be still better in the future. ‖ 现在大家都过上了～。Now，we are all leadng a happy life.

【好容易】 hǎoróngyì 〈形〉with great difficulty；have a hard time（doing sth）：他～才找到这份工作。He had a hard time getting the job.

【好商量】 hǎoshāngliang can be solved through consultation：小事一桩，这事～。That's no big deal. It can be easily settled through consultation.

【好生】 hǎoshēng 〈副〉❶ quite；exceedingly；so：没有见到他，我～失望。I was quite disappointed for not being able to meet him. ❷〈方〉carefully；properly：～想一想 think it over carefully ‖ ～照料 take good care of

【好声好气】 hǎoshēng-hǎoqì 〈熟〉in a kindly/gentle manner：～地道谦 apologize in a gentle manner

【好使】 hǎoshǐ 〈动〉be convenient to use；function/work well：人老了耳朵不～。Our hearing becomes poor when we get old. ‖ 这台摄像机很～。This video camera is quite handy to operate.

【好事】 hǎoshì 〈名〉❶ good deed；good turn：做～ do nice things；do a good deed/turn ‖ 为集体做～ do good for the collective ‖ 坏事可以变成～。Bad things can be turned to good things. ❷ act of charity；charitable deed；good deed；good work：人们相信做修桥补路之类的～可以延年益寿。Folks believe that good works like building bridges and repairing roads promote longevity. ❸ happy event；occasion for celebration：～从天降。It's a godsend.

〖～不出门，恶事传千里〗 hǎoshì bù chūmén，èshì chuán qiānlǐ 〈熟〉good news never goes beyond the gate，while bad news spreads a thousand *li* away；good deeds most frequently remain unknown，while misdeeds become known at a distance of a thousand *li*；honour goes on crutches while discredit flies apace

〖～多磨〗 hǎoshì-duōmó 〈熟〉❶ the road to happiness is strewed with setbacks；good things never come easy ❷ the course of true love never runs smooth

【好手】 hǎoshǒu 〈名〉expert；good hand；past master：做外科手术，他可是把～。He is a good surgeon. / He is adept at surgical operations.

【好受】 hǎoshòu 〈动〉feel good/well/comfortable：心里不～ feel bad/awful ‖ 和你一谈，我～多了。I feel much better after having a talk with you.

【好说】 hǎoshuō 〈套〉❶［used as a polite response to expressions of gratitude or compliments］：～，～，您太夸奖了。It's very good of you to say so，but I don't think I deserve such praise. ‖ ～，～，很高兴能帮你点忙。Don't mention it. I'm happy if I am of some help to you. ❷［used to express possible agreement］：票的事～，只要你真能来。Ticket will not be a problem if you can come. ‖ 你的住宿问题，～。I can arrange for your lodging. Don't let it worry you.

〖～歹说〗 hǎoshuō-dǎishuō 〈熟〉try every possible way to persuade：我～，他才同意去看病。He agreed to see the doctor，but only after I had pleaded with him in every way I could.

【好说话儿】 hǎoshuōhuàr 〈形〉amiable；good-natured；open to persuasion；obliging；accommodating：不要以为校长～就会给你们放假一天。Don't assume that the headmaster is so good-natured as to let you have a day off. ‖ 奶奶～，咱们去找奶奶求情吧。Grandma is the most obliging. Let's go and plead with her.

【好死不如赖活】 hǎosǐ bùrú làihuó 〈熟〉it is better to live a wretched life than to die a comfortable death；a living ass is better than a dead lion

【好似】 hǎosì 〈动〉seem；be like：他坐在那儿纹丝不动，～一尊佛像。He sat there motionless like a Buddha. ‖ 小家伙说话的口气，～他什么都知道。The little guy spoke as if he knew all about it. ‖ 许多风筝～一群飞鸟在春风中飞翔。Many kites are flying in the spring wind like a flock of birds.

【好天】 hǎotiān 〈名〉fine/sunny day：最近就没几个～。We haven't seen many a fine day recently.

【好听】 hǎotīng 〈形〉❶ pleasant to hear：～的故事 interesting

story ‖ ～的音乐 pleasant music ‖ 她的声音很～。She has a very pleasant voice. ‖ 这支歌很～。This is a very pleasant song. ❷ (of words or speech) fine; satisfactory: 如果你不打算在行动中兑现,说那么多～的(话)有什么用呢? What's the use of all these fine words if you don't intend to act on them? ‖ 他说的比唱的还～。His glib talk sounds as sweet as a song.

【好玩儿】 hǎowánr 〈形〉 amusing; fun; interesting: 找个～的地方 find some fun place ‖ 开飞机可不是～的。Flying an airplane is no joking/laughing matter. ‖ 太～了! It is great fun! ‖ 这个小娃娃挺～。This baby is very cute/lovely.

【好望角】 Hǎowàngjiǎo 〈名〉 Cape of Good Hope [in South Africa]

【好戏】 hǎoxì 〈名〉 ❶ good play/drama: ～不厌百回看。A really good drama is worth seeing a hundred times. / A good tale is none the worse for being twice told. ‖ ～还在后头。The good show comes at the end. / The better part of the show is yet to come. / The best fish swims near the bottom. ❷ [used ironically] great fun: 这回可有他的～看了! Just wait and he is sure to make a fool of himself! ‖ ～还在后头呢。The worst is yet to come.

【好下场】 hǎoxiàchǎng 〈名〉 good end: 作恶的人绝没有～。Evildoers will come to no good end.

【好像】 hǎoxiàng 〈动〉 seem; be like: ～要下雨了。It looks like rain. ‖ 她今天～有点心不在焉。She is somehow absent-minded today. ‖ 我们～在哪儿见过。It seems (as though) we have met before. / We seem to have met somewhere before.

【好笑】 hǎoxiào 〈形〉 laughable; funny; ridiculous: ～之极 utterly ridiculous ‖ 又好气又～ be annoying and amusing at the same time ‖ 这有什么～? What's so funny then? ‖ 最～的是她还从来没有听说过这事。The best of the joke was that she had never heard of such a thing.

【好些】 hǎoxiē 〈形〉 quite a lot of; lots of; a good few; quite a few; a good/great deal of; a great many: 他拖了～时间才谈到正题。It was some while before he came to the point. ‖ 我给她买礼物花了～钱。I spent quite a big sum to buy her the present.

【好心】 hǎoxīn 〈名〉 kind heart; good intention: ～的父母 well-meaning parents ‖ ～的忠告 well-meant advice ‖ ～人 kind-hearted person; person with good intentions; good soul; well-wisher ‖ 一片～ with the best of intentions

〖～不得好报〗 hǎoxīn bùdé hǎobào 〈熟〉 get no thanks for one's good intentions; good intentions are repaid by evil

〖～当作驴肝肺〗 hǎoxīn dāngzuò lǘgānfèi 〈熟〉 mistake a man's honest heart for a donkey's liver and lungs—take sb's goodwill for ill intent

〖～好意〗 hǎoxīn-hǎoyì 〈熟〉 have one's heart in the right place; with good intentions; good-willed and well-intentioned

〖～自有好报〗 hǎoxīn zì yǒu hǎobào 〈熟〉 kindness often meets with good recompense; kindness is sure to be rewarded; one good turn deserves another

【好性儿】 hǎoxìngr 〈形〉 good-natured; good-tempered

【好言】 hǎoyán 〈名〉 kind/sincere/well-meant words: ～相劝 plead with sb earnestly; admonish in well-intentioned words ‖ ～相慰 comfort/soothe sb in kind words

【好样儿的】 hǎoyàngrde 〈名〉 great fellow/guy; fine example: 是～,有话就说出来吧! If you are man enough, come up with what you have to say. ‖ 他真是个～。He's a good sort. / He's a regular guy.

【好一个】 hǎoyīge 〈叹〉 [used in an exclamation, often ironically] what a: ～慈善家! What a philanthropist (he is)! ‖ ～正人君子! An honourable man, indeed!

【好意】 hǎoyì 〈名〉 good intention; kindness: 你的～我心领了,但东西你自己留着用吧。I appreciate your kindness, but keep this for your own use. ‖ 谢谢你的～。Thank you for your kindness.

【好意思】 hǎoyìsi 〈动〉 have the nerve/effrontery/face/cheek/gall: 当着老人的面,我怎么～拒绝呢? How could I turn down the request in the presence of my elders? ‖ 你怎么～又来要钱? How can you have the cheek to ask for more money? ‖ 他还～问他能得多少工钱! Did he have the nerve to ask how much we should pay him! ‖ 这事太无聊,我真不～讲给大家听。It is so vulgar that I can hardly bring myself to tell it to you.

【好在】 hǎozài 〈副〉 fortunately; luckily: ～当时家里没有人,火灾未造成人员伤亡。Fortunately, there was no casualty as nobody was at home when the fire broke out. ‖ ～他系着安全带才免受伤害。Thanks to the safety belt, he was not hurt. ‖ 她丈夫去世了,～儿子还孝顺。Her husband has passed away. Luckily enough, she's got a filial son.

【好转】 hǎozhuǎn 〈动〉 change/turn for the better; take a turn for the better; take a favourable/good turn; improve: 病情～。The patient is on the mend. / The patient is recovering. ‖ 形势～。The situation took a favourable turn/improved.

【好自为之】 hǎozìwéizhī 〈熟〉 conduct oneself well; do one's best; look out for oneself: 现在有了一份好工作,你当～。Now that you have a good job, you should do your best at it. ‖ 我帮不了你什么忙,～吧。I can't help you much. Look out for yourself.

hào

号 hào ❶ 〈动〉〈书〉 call ❷ 〈动〉 transmit (order); relay; communicate ❸ 〈名〉 order: ⇨发～施令 ❹ 〈名〉 brass wind instrument: 吹～ blow trumpets ⇨～兵; 军～; 小～ ❺ 〈名〉 bugle call; any call made on a bugle: 吹冲锋～ sound the call to charge ⇨起床～; 熄灯～ ❻ 〈名〉 name; title: ⇨称～; 绰～; 代～ ❼ 〈名〉〈旧〉 business house; firm: ⇨分～; 商～; 银～ ❽ 〈名〉 mark; sign; signal: 举火为～ light a beacon as a signal ⇨暗～; 符～; 记～ ❾ 〈名〉 order; sequence; number: 第 250～决议 Solution No 250 ‖ 门牌～ street/house number ⇨～码; 编～; 挂～ ❿ 〈名〉 size: 四～(铅)字 No 4 type ⇨大～; 小～; 型～ ⓫ 〈名〉 date: 8月2～ August the second ‖ 今天几～? What date is it today? ⓬ 〈名〉 anything used as a horn: 螺～ conch-shell trumpet; conch ⓭ 〈名〉 person of a given type: ⇨病～; 伤～ ⓮ 〈量〉 [used to indicate number of people]: 五百多～人 over five hundred people ⓯ 〈动〉 mark; give a number to: ～房子 mark the room (for a particular use) ⓰ 〈动〉 [中医] feel (the pulse): ⇨～脉 ⓱ 〈名〉 assumed/alternative/literary name: 稼轩是辛弃疾的～。Xin Qiji is also known as Xin Jiaxuan.
⇨háo

【号兵】 hàobīng 〈名〉 bugler; trumpeter

【号称】 hàochēng 〈动〉 ❶ be known as; be alleged to be: 秦兵马俑～世界第八奇迹。Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses excavated in the Qin Tomb are known as the world's eighth wonder. ❷ claim to be: ～百万大军 an army claiming to be a million strong ‖ 这家百货大楼曾～全市第一大店。This department store used to claim to be the biggest in the city.

【号房】 hàofáng 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ janitor's room; reception room ❷ janitor ❸ dormitory for candidates of the imperial examination

【号角】 hàojiǎo 〈名〉 ❶ bugle; horn ❷ bugle call: 吹响了向大西北进军的～ sound the clarion call to march into the Northwest

【号令】 hàolìng ❶ 〈名〉 verbal command; order: 发布～ issue (battle) orders ❷ 〈动〉 give orders: ～三军 issue orders to the army

【号码】 hàomǎ 〈名〉 number: ～标志 number marking ‖ ～表 directory ‖ 电话～ telephone number

〖～机〗 hàomǎjī 〈名〉 numbering machine

【号脉】 hàomài 〈动〉 [中医] feel/take sb's pulse: 大夫给我～了脉。The doctor felt my pulse.

【号牌】 hàopái 〈名〉 numberplate; licence plate; check

【号炮】 hàopào 〈名〉 signal gun

【号头儿】 hàotóur 〈名〉〈口〉 number

【号外】 hàowài 〈名〉 extra (of a newspaper); (news) flash: 出版～ put out/issue/publish on extra ‖ 《中国日报》～ extra to *China Daily*

【号衣】 hàoyī 〈名〉〈旧〉 livery/army uniform

【号型】 hàoxíng 〈名〉 size (of clothes, shoes, etc)

【号召】 hàozhào ❶ 〈名〉 call; appeal: 积极响应国家的～ actively respond to the call of one's country; answer the call of the country in an active way ❷ 〈动〉 call; appeal; summon: ～战士保卫祖国 summon soldiers to the defence of their country; summon soldiers to defend the country ‖ 马丁·路德·金～人民进行非暴力斗争。Martin Luther King called on his people to wage a nonviolent struggle. ‖ 市政府～市民节约用水。The municipal government appeals to the citizens to conserve water.

〖～书〗 hàozhào shū 〈名〉 appeal

【号志灯】 hàozhìdēng 〈名〉 signal lamp (used by railway work-

ers)

【号子】 hàozi 〈名〉❶〈方〉mark; sign; signal: 装玻璃器皿的箱子上打有～。There are signs/marks on the boxes containing glassware. ❷ jail; prison cell: 他们在～里交上了朋友。They became friends while jailed. ❸ labour song sung to synchronize movements with one person leading; work chant/song: 喊～ sing a chant ‖ 船工～ boatman's work song ‖ 打夯～ ramming chant; work chant of rammers

好 hào 〈动〉❶ like; love; be fond of: ～表现 like to show off ‖ ～唱歌/跳舞 love singing/dancing ‖ ～出风头 like to be in the limelight; like to seek the limelight; be fond of the limelight; be fond of being the focus of public attention ‖ ～动 be active/restless ‖ ～斗 *be combative/bellicose/aggressive*; be fond of fighting ‖ ～说话 like to talk; be talkative; be garrulous; be loquacious ‖ ～玩 be fond of playing; be playful ‖ 虚心～学 be modest and keen to learn ‖ 他～吹牛。He is fond of bragging. ⇨～客;～强;～为人师 ❷ be liable/apt to; be likely to: ～激动 be apt/liable to get excited ‖ ～流眼泪 be liable to shed tears ‖ ～晕船 be liable to seasickness ‖ ～伤风 be susceptible/subject to cold ‖ 不切实际的人～悲观失望。Those who are unrealistic are likely to feel depressed. ‖ 酒喝多了～惹事生非。Those who drink excessive liquor are likely to make trouble.
⇨hǎo

【好吃】 hàochī 〈动〉*enjoy eating good food; be fond of eating*; be piggish/gluttonous

〖～懒做〗 hàochī-lǎnzuò 〈熟〉be fond of eating and averse to work; be gluttonous and lazy

【好大喜功】 hàodà-xǐgōng 〈熟〉crave for greatness and success; have a fondness for the grandiose

【好高务远】 hàogāo-wùyuǎn 〈熟〉be over-ambitious; reach for what is beyond one's grasp; aim too high; bite off more than one can chew

【好高骛远】 hàogāo-wùyuǎn ＝ 好高务远 hàogāo-wùyuǎn

【好管闲事】 hàoguǎn-xiánshì 〈熟〉be meddlesome; be interfering; *be fond of meddling with/in others' business; enjoy poking* one's nose in other people's affairs; like to have an oar in every man's boat

【好客】 hàokè 〈动〉be hospitable; keep open house: 以～而闻名 be noted/known for one's hospitality

【好奇】 hàoqí ❶〈形〉be curious/inquisitive: 孩子们对什么都～。Children are curious about everything. ❷〈名〉curiosity; inquisitiveness: 满足～ satisfy one's curiosity ‖ 出于～ out of curiosity

〖～心〗 hàoqíxīn 〈名〉curiosity; inquisitiveness

【好强】 hàoqiáng 〈形〉eager to do well in everything; eager to put one's best foot forward

【好色】 hàosè 〈形〉(*usu of man*) be lustful; be fond of women; indulge in sensual pleasure; be lecherous; be lascivious; be libidinous

〖～之徒〗 hàosè-zhītú 〈名〉womanizer; lecher; libertine

【好善嫉恶】 hàoshàn-jí'è 〈熟〉love the good and hate the evil; love what is good and hate what is evil

【好善乐施】 hàoshàn-lèshī 〈熟〉be happy/ready in doing good; enjoy helping others; be generous in one's charity; be philanthropic

【好尚】 hàoshàng 〈名〉one's likes or preferences: 人各有～。Everyone has his own preferences.

【好胜】 hàoshèng 〈形〉eager to excel in everything; seeking to do others down; keen to outdo others; trying to be preeminent: ～心切 *be eager to outshine others; love to excel others* ‖ 争强～ strive to outdo others in everything

【好事】 hàoshì 〈动〉be meddlesome/officious
⇨hǎoshì

〖～之徒〗 hàoshì-zhītú 〈名〉busybody

【好为人师】 hàowéirénshī 〈熟〉be fond of teaching/lecturing others; like to be a teacher to others; like to lecture other people: 人之患,在～。It's a human failing to love to tell others what to do.

【好恶】 hàowù 〈名〉likes and dislikes: 翻译时不应根据自己的～改变原文的意思。In translation, one should not alter the meaning of the original to suit one's own taste. ‖ 各人～不同。People's tastes differ/vary. ‖ 好的酒店经理应该了解客人的～。A good hotel manager should know his guests' likes and dislikes.

【好学】 hàoxué 〈形〉studious; given to study; fond of learning; eager/keen to learn

〖～不倦〗 hàoxué-bùjuàn 〈熟〉be never tired of learning

〖～不厌〗 hàoxué-bùyàn ＝ 好学不倦 hàoxué-bùjuàn

【好逸恶劳】 hàoyì-wùláo 〈熟〉love leisure and hate labour; seek after comfort and abominate labour

【好战】 hàozhàn 〈形〉bellicose; warlike: ～分子 bellicose element; war monger/hawk

【好整以暇】 hàozhěngyǐxiá 〈熟〉remain calm/composed while handling pressing affairs; take things easy

昊 hào 〈书〉❶〈形〉*vast and boundless*: ～天 vast sky ❷〈名〉sky: 苍～ broad sky

耗 hào ❶〈动〉consume; cost; take: ～精神 consume one's energy ‖ 壶里的水快要～干了。The kettle is boiling dry. ‖ 这事～的时间太长。It took us too much time. / It was really time-consuming. ‖ 这种小汽车～油很厉害。Cars of this model are gas-guzzlers. ⇨～资;消～ ❷〈名〉bad news: ⇨噩～ ❸〈动〉〈方〉waste time; trifle; dawdle: 别～着了,快走吧。Stop dawdling and get going. ‖ 有关双方～在那儿,谁也不愿先一步行动。Both parties concerned waited and neither was ready to make the first move. ❹〈名〉〈口〉mouse: ⇨～子

【耗电量】 hàodiànliàng 〈名〉power consumption/input: ～低 *low power consumption*

【耗费】 hàofèi 〈动〉consume; expend; use; cost; spend: ～金钱 expend money ‖ ～人力物力 consume manpower and material resources ‖ ～巨大的事业 expensive undertaking ‖ 这要～他许多时间。This will be a heavy tax on his time. / This will take him so much time.

【耗功】 hàogōng 〈名〉[物理] wasted work

【耗减优惠】 hàojiǎn yōuhuì 〈名〉[经济] depletion allowance

【耗竭】 hàojié 〈动〉exhaust; expend; use up; deplete: 人力～ be drained of manpower ‖ 资源～ be depleted/drained of natural resources ‖ 有些地质学家曾经认为矿藏已经～。Some geologists *felt that mines had been exhausted.*

【耗尽】 hàojìn 〈动〉exhaust; expend; use up; run out: ～体力 use up all one's strength ‖ ～心血 exhaust all one's energies ‖ ～全部收入 exhaust all one's income ‖ 灯油～了。The lamp was running out of oil. ‖ 如果通夜不熄汽车前灯,到天明时蓄电池就可能～了。If the headlights are left on overnight, the car battery may be dead by morning.

【耗能】 hàonéng 〈动〉consume energy

【耗热量】 hàorèliàng 〈名〉[物理] heat consumption

【耗散】 hàosàn 〈名〉[物理] dissipation: ～电流 dispersion current ‖ ～功率 dissipation rating ‖ ～网络 dissipative network ‖ 额定～ rated dissipation ‖ 功率～ power dissipation ‖ 能量/热～ energy/heat dissipation

【耗神】 hàoshén 〈动〉*exhaust one's vigour/energy*

【耗损】 hàosǔn 〈动〉consume; waste; lose: ～精力 wear sb down ‖ 机器～ wear and tear of machinery ‖ 减少粮食在运输中的～ reduce the wastage of grain in transit

【耗油量】 hàoyóuliàng 〈名〉oil consumption

【耗油率】 hàoyóulǜ 〈名〉oil consumption rate; specific fuel consumption

【耗资】 hàozī 〈动〉spend; cost; consume/expend money: 盖那座大楼～800万元。That building was erected at the cost of 8 million *yuan*. ‖ 美国总统选举～巨大。The US presidential election costs a huge sum.

【耗子】 hàozi 〈名〉〈方〉*mouse; rat*: 猫逮～。*Cats catch mice.*

〖～药〗 hàoziyào 〈名〉ratsbane; rat poison

浩 hào 〈形〉❶ great; vast; grand ❷ a great many; much: ⇨～如烟海

【浩博】 hàobó 〈形〉plentiful; abundant; extensive: 引证～ quote extensively/copiously/widely

【浩大】 hàodà 〈形〉vast; huge; very great: ～的工程 huge/vast project ‖ 规模～ huge in scale ‖ 声势～的游行 gigantic demonstration

【浩荡】 hàodàng 〈形〉❶ vast and mighty; expansive: ～的长江 *mighty Yangtze River* ❷ *mighty; immense; powerful*: ～的人群 huge crowds of people ‖ 军威～ mighty army

【浩繁】 hàofán 〈形〉vast and numerous: ～的工作任务 heavy

load of work ‖ ～的开支 heavy expenditure ‖ 典籍～ vast accumulation of ancient literature

【浩瀚】 hàohàn 〈形〉 ❶ vast; immense; expansive: ～的沙漠 vast expanse of desert ‖ ～如海 be as vast as the ocean ‖ ～无垠的海洋 boundless ocean ❷ numerous; immense: ～的资料 huge masses of data ‖ 古代的典籍卷帙～。Ancient classical books are numerous.

【浩浩荡荡】 hàohào-dàngdàng 〈熟〉 go forward with great strength and vigour; exceedingly great in formidable array: 游行队伍～地前进。The parade marched in mighty contingents.

【浩劫】 hàojié 〈名〉 great disaster/calamity; cataclysm; catastrophe; havoc: 空前～ unheard-of calamity; unprecedented catastrophe ‖ 战争的～ scourge/holocaust of war ‖ 日本侵略使中国遭受到历史性的～。The Japanese aggression plunged China into a historical catastrophe.

【浩渺】 hàomiǎo 〈形〉 (of water) extending into the distance; vast: 湖上烟波～。On the lake, mists and waves stretch far into the distance.

【浩淼】 hàomiǎo ＝ 浩渺 hàomiǎo

【浩气】 hàoqì 〈名〉 noble spirit: ～长存 imperishable noble spirit ‖ ～凛然 awe-inspiring noble spirit ‖ ～凌云 soaring noble spirit

【浩然】 hàorán 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ vast; expansive; mighty: 江流～ mighty rivers ‖ 洪波～ huge waves ❷ just and upright; righteous: ～正气 awe-inspiring righteousness; great spirit

〖～之气〗 hàoránzhīqì 〈熟〉 noble spirit; spirit of fearlessness; moral force

【浩如烟海】 hàorúyānhǎi 〈熟〉 (of data, literature, etc) as vast as the open sea; tremendous amount of; voluminous: ～的历史文献 voluminous historical documents ‖ 中国的古籍～。China has a vast accumulation of ancient books.

【浩叹】 hàotàn 〈动〉 heave a deep sigh; sigh deeply

淏 hào 〈形〉〈书〉 (of water) clear

皓 hào 〈形〉 ❶ white: ～发 white hair ⇨～齿; ～首 ❷ bright; luminous: ⇨～月当空

【皓白】 hàobái 〈形〉 white

【皓齿】 hàochǐ 〈名〉 white teeth

【皓矾】 hàofán 〈名〉 [化学] zinc sulphate

【皓首】 hàoshǒu 〈名〉〈书〉 hoary head; old age

〖～穷经〗 hàoshǒu-qióngjīng 〈熟〉 study the classics even though one is very old

【皓月】 hàoyuè 〈名〉 bright moon

〖～当空〗 hàoyuè-dāngkōng 〈熟〉 a bright moon hanging high in the sky

镐 Hào 〈名〉 Hao, early capital of the Zhou Dynasty, to the southwest of present Xi'an, Shaanxi Province
⇨gǎo

皞 hào 〈形〉〈书〉 bright; luminous

颢 hào 〈形〉〈书〉 white and shining: ～气 fresh air

灏 hào 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ ＝ 浩 hào ❷ ＝ 皓 hào

hē

诃 hē ❶ ＝ 呵[1] hē ❷ →诃子 hēzǐ

【诃子】 hēzǐ 〈名〉 [植物] myrobalan

呵[1] hē 〈动〉 scold: ～孩子 scold a child in a loud voice ⇨～斥; ～责

呵[2] hē 〈动〉 breathe out (with the mouth open): ～手 breathe on one's hand (to warm them) ‖ ～一口气 breathe out; give a puff ⇨一气～成

呵[3] hē ＝ 嗬 hē

【呵斥】 hēchì 〈动〉 bawl out; tongue-lash; berate; excoriate; scold loudly

【呵呵】 hēhē 〈拟〉 laugh loudly: ～大笑 roar with laughter

【呵喝】 hēhè 〈动〉〈书〉 shout in order to scold, threaten or forbid

【呵护】 hēhù 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ bless: 神灵～ God bless ❷ take good care of; protect; cherish: ～备至 cherish most dearly; treat with affection and care

【呵责】 hēzé 〈动〉 scold sb severely; reproach; give sb a dressing-down

喝[1] hē 〈动〉 ❶ drink: ～茶/汤 drink tea/soup ‖ ～闷酒 drink to drown one's cares/sorrows; drink alone in low spirits ‖ ～粥 eat porridge ❷ drink alcoholic liquor: ～得酩酊大醉 get dead/blind drunk; be sotted ‖ 爱～两盅 be fond of drinking ‖ 今天多～了几杯。I have had a few drinks too much today. ⇨大吃大～

喝[2] hē ＝ 嗬 hē
⇨hè

【喝叱】 hēchì ＝ 呵斥 hēchì

【喝墨水】 hē mòshuǐ 〈动〉 study in a school; spend time at school: 喝过洋墨水 have studied abroad ‖ 他喝了几天墨水就瞧不起家乡人了。As he has got some schooling, he looks down upon the folks in his hometown.

【喝水不忘掘井人】 hēshuǐ bù wàng juéjǐngrén 〈熟〉 when you drink the water, think of those who dug the well; don't be ungrateful

【喝西北风】 hē xīběifēng 〈熟〉 drink the severe northwest wind—suffer from cold and hunger; have nothing to eat; have to live on air; starve: 如果你懒得连这份工作都不想干，那你只能去～了。If you are so lazy that you refuse this job, then you will have to live on air.

嗬 hē 〈叹〉 [used to indicate astonishment] ah; oh; wow: ～，这小伙子真能干! Oh, what a capable young man! ‖ ～，新娘真漂亮! Wow, the bride is a real beauty!

蠚 hē 〈动〉〈方〉 (of bees, wasps, etc) sting

hé

禾 hé 〈名〉 ❶ standing grain ❷ cereal seedlings: ⇨～苗

【禾本科】 héběnkē 〈名〉 [植物] grass family: ～植物 grass

【禾场】 hécháng 〈名〉〈方〉 threshing ground

【禾苗】 hémiáo 〈名〉 seedlings of cereal crops; grain seedlings; rice shoots

【禾木胶】 hémùjiāo 〈名〉 [化学] acaroid gum

合[1] hé ❶ 〈动〉 close; shut: ～上眼睛 close one's eyes ‖ 笑得～不拢嘴 grin from ear to ear ‖ 请把书～上。Now close your books, please. ⇨～抱 ❷ 〈动〉 join; combine; come together: 齐心～力 combine our strength/efforts; work as one; make concerted efforts; do with combined strength and joint efforts ⇨～并; ～伙 ❸ 〈形〉 whole; entire: ～城 entire/whole city ‖ ～家团聚 reunion of the whole family ❹ 〈副〉 jointly; together: 这本书是他们三个人～译的。This book was jointly translated by the three of them. ⇨～编; ～唱 ❺ 〈量〉 round; bout: 他们打了二十余～，不分胜负。Their fight ended in a draw after twenty-odd rounds. ❻ 〈动〉 suit; agree; conform with: ～胃口 suit one's taste; be to one's taste ‖ ～得来 get along well ‖ 正～我意。It suits me fine. ⇨不谋而～; 志同道～ ❼ 〈动〉 be equal to; add up to: 一公顷～十五亩。A hectare is equal to 15 *mu*. ‖ 这张床连同两个床头柜～多少钱? How much is this bed, including the two bedside cupboards? ❽ 〈形〉〈书〉 proper; appropriate: 理～声明。I deem it appropriate to make a statement.

合[2] hé 〈名〉 [音乐] a note of the scale in *gongchepu* (工尺谱)
⇨gě

【合办】 hébàn 〈动〉 run/operate jointly; run a business in partnership: 计划与…～企业 plan a joint venture (with)

【合瓣】 hébàn 〈形〉 [植物] sympetalous; gamopetalous: ～花

sympetalous flower ‖ ～花类 metachlamydeae; sympetalae

【合抱】 hébào 〈动〉get one's arms around: ～五尺的树 tree five feet around ‖ 五人～的松树 pine tree so thick that it takes five people to put their arms around it

〖～之木,生于毫末〗 hébào zhī mù, shēngyú háomò 〈熟〉a huge tree grows from a tiny seedling; great oaks from little acorns grow

【合璧】 hébì 〈动〉(of two different things) combine harmoniously; match well: 诗画～ painting with a poem on it ‖ 中西～ good combination/integration of Chinese and Western elements

【合编】 hébiān 〈动〉❶ compile/compose in collaboration; co-edit: 那本小册子是他们三人～的。The booklet was co-edited by the three of them. ❷ merge and reorganize (army units, etc): 他们决定对两军进行～。They decided upon the merger and reorganization of the two armies.

【合并】 hébìng 〈动〉❶ merge; amalgamate; coalesce; commingle: ～处罚 mixed punishment ‖ ～管辖 amalgamated jurisdiction ‖ ～收益 consolidated returns ‖ ～诉讼 amalgamated/consolidated action ‖ ～账目 commingle accounts ‖ ～指控 joinder of charges ‖ ～资金 commingle funds ‖ ～装运 consolidated shipment ‖ 那三家小银行～成了一家。The three small banks were amalgamated/consolidated into one. ‖ 这两所大学迟早都要～。These two universities will be amalgamated sooner or later. ‖ 这三个提议～讨论。The three proposals will be discussed together. ‖ 这三个主题在书的结尾处～成了一个。The three themes coalesced into one in the end of the book. ❷ (of an illness) be complicated by another illness: ⇨～症

〖～症〗 hébìngzhèng 〈名〉complication: 流感带～ influenza with complications

【合不来】 hébulái 〈动〉be unable to get along well with; be incompatible: 性格～ not compatible in temperament ‖ 他跟谁都～。He could hardly get along with anybody.

【合不着】 hébuzháo 〈动〉〈方〉not worthwhile: 跑那么远路去看场电影太～了。It's not at all worthwhile to go so far to see the movie.

【合唱】 héchàng ❶〈名〉chorus: 大～ cantata ‖ 混声/男声/女声/童声～ mixed/male/female/children's chorus ❷〈动〉chorus; sing in chorus: 大家一起～。Every one joined in the chorus.

〖～曲〗 héchàngqǔ 〈名〉(music for) chorus

〖～团〗 héchàngtuán 〈名〉chorus: ～员 chorist ‖ ～指挥 chorus master

【合成】 héchéng 〈动〉❶ compose; compound: 由两部分～ be composed of two parts ‖ 力的～ composition of forces ❷ synthesize; synthetize

〖～氨〗 héchéng'ān 〈名〉[化学] synthetic ammonia

〖～词〗 héchéngcí 〈名〉[语言] compound word

〖～代数〗 héchéng dàishù 〈名〉[数学] composition algebra

〖～代谢〗 héchéng dàixiè 〈名〉[生理] anabolism

〖～革〗 héchénggé 〈名〉synthetic leather

〖～函数〗 héchéng hánshù 〈名〉[数学] composite/compound function

〖～琥珀〗 héchéng hǔpò 〈名〉ambroid; amberoid

〖～技术〗 héchéng jìshù 〈名〉synthetic technique

〖～结晶牛胰岛素〗 héchéng jiéjīng niúyídǎosù 〈名〉[医药] synthetic crystalline bovine insulin

〖～粒子〗 héchéng lìzǐ 〈名〉compound particle

〖～酶〗 héchéngméi 〈名〉[生化] synzyme; synthetase

〖～树脂〗 héchéng shùzhī 〈名〉[化工] synthetic resin

〖～塔〗 héchéngtǎ 〈名〉[化工] synthetic tower

〖～图像〗 héchéng túxiàng 〈名〉composite image; composograph

〖～洗涤剂〗 héchéng xǐdíjì 〈名〉synthetic detergent

〖～洗衣粉〗 héchéng xǐyīfěn 〈名〉synthetic washing powder

〖～纤维〗 héchéng xiānwéi 〈名〉synthetic fibre

〖～橡胶〗 héchéng xiàngjiāo 〈名〉synthetic rubber

〖～信号〗 héchéng xìnhào 〈名〉composite signal

〖～因子〗 héchéng yīnzǐ 〈名〉composition factor

〖～语言〗 héchéng yǔyán 〈名〉synthetic language

〖～照片〗 héchéng zhàopiàn 〈名〉composite photograph

【合得来】 hédelái 〈动〉get along well; hit it off (with); be compatible: 他们不太～。They do not mix well. ‖ 他脾气好,和谁都～。He is good-tempered and gets along well with everybody.

【合得着】 hédezháo 〈动〉〈方〉be worthwhile: 贵是贵了点,可这质量好。买还是～的。It is a bit expensive, but it's of good quality. So it's worth your money.

【合订本】 hédìngběn 〈名〉one-volume edition; bound volume: 《人民日报》～ a file of *People's Daily* ‖ 过期报刊～ back file; bound volume of back issues/numbers/copies

【合度】 hédù 〈形〉proper; appropriate; suitable; right: ～的日光浴对健康是必要的。An appropriate amount of sunbathing is necessary for one's health.

【合恩角】 Hé'ēnjiǎo 〈名〉Cape Horn [at the southernmost tip of South America, belonging to Chile]

【合二而一】 hé'èr'éryī 〈熟〉[哲学] two combine into one

【合法】 héfǎ 〈形〉legal; lawful; legitimate; rightful: ～地位 legal status ‖ ～婚姻 lawful marriage ‖ ～继承权 legitimate right of inheritance; rightful inheritance ‖ ～继承人 rightful heir ‖ ～居住权 lawful right of residence ‖ ～扣留 legal detention ‖ ～权利 *legitimate/lawful/legal right* ‖ ～身份 legal identity ‖ ～收入 lawful income ‖ ～途径 legal means ‖ ～行为 lawful action/conduct ‖ ～要求 *lawful claim* ‖ ～自卫 *lawful self-defence; legitimate self-defence*

〖～化〗 héfǎhuà 〈动〉legalize; legitimize

【合该】 hégāi 〈动〉should; ought to; be essential that; be absolutely necessary that: ～如此。This is as it should be.

【合格】 hégé 〈形〉qualified; up to standard: ～产品 qualified product; goods up to standard; regular product ‖ ～教师 qualified teacher ‖ ～选民 eligible voter ‖ 政治～,业务过硬 be qualified politically and competent professionally

〖～率〗 hégélǜ 〈名〉acceptance rate

〖～证〗 hégézhèng 〈名〉certificate of inspection/quality

【合股】 hégǔ ❶〈动〉joint stock; pool capital; form a partnership: ～经营 run a business in partnership ‖ ～企业 joint stock enterprise ‖ 与某人～ enter into partnership with sb ❷〈名〉[纺织] plying: ～线 (plied) yarn

【合乎】 héhū 〈动〉conform with/to; correspond to; accord with; tally with; square with/to: ～发展规律 be in conformity with the laws of development ‖ ～规格 be up to the specifications ‖ ～逻辑 be logical ‖ ～情理 be reasonable/sensible; be in *accordance with reason; conform with the rational conditions* ‖ ～人民的利益 conform with the interest of the people ‖ ～实情/实际 *conform to the actual situation* ‖ ～事实 *tally with the facts* ‖ ～自然规律 be in conformity with the law of nature ‖ 使自己的意见～潮流 square one's opinions to the prevailing tendencies ‖ ～情理的解释 rational explanation ‖ ～时宜的话 opportune remark

【合欢】 héhuān ❶〈动〉(of man and woman) make love; enjoy (sexual) bliss together ❷〈名〉[植物] silk tree

【合伙】 héhuǒ 〈动〉collaborate; form a partnership; enter into partnership: ～打劫 gang up in robbery ‖ ～经营 run a business in partnership ‖ ～作案 collaborate with sb in the crime ‖ ～关系 partnership ‖ ～合同 partnership contract ‖ ～企业 joint/partnership enterprise; enterprise in partnership ‖ ～契约 partnership agreement ‖ ～条件 articles for partnership

〖～人〗 héhuǒrén 〈名〉partner: 生意～ business partner ‖ 正式～ full partner

【合击】 héjī 〈动〉make a concerted/joint attack (on): 分进～ concerted attack by converging columns

【合计】 héjì ❶〈动〉amount to; add up to; total: 把这一栏的数字～一下。Add up the figures in this column. ❷〈名〉total; sum; summation: 数字～一万八千。The total of the figures comes to 18,000.

【合计】 héji 〈动〉❶ think over; figure out; mull over: 她心里老～这件事。She kept thinking it over. ❷ consult: 大家～一下看该怎么办。Let's put our heads together and see what's to be done. ‖ 父母得～一下现在该如何安排奶奶。Now my parents have to consider what to do about Grandma.

【合剂】 héjì 〈名〉[医药] mixture: 复方甘草～ compound liquorice ‖ 服用～前请先摇匀。Shake the mixture well before taking.

【合家】 héjiā 〈名〉whole/entire family: ～团圆 reunion of the whole family

〖～欢〗 héjiāhuān 〈名〉family group photo; photo of all members of a family

【合脚】 héjiǎo 〈形〉(of shoes or socks) fit: 我的新鞋很～。My new shoes fit me perfectly.

【合金】 héjīn 〈名〉alloy: ～工艺 alloying technology ‖ ～铸铁

alloy cast iron ‖ 二元～ binary alloy ‖ 三元～ ternary alloy
〖～钢〗 héjīngāng 〈名〉 alloy steel
〖～元素〗 héjīn yuánsù 〈名〉 alloying element
【合卺】 héjǐn 〈动〉〈书〉(of bride and bridegroom) drink the nuptial cup—get married
【合刊】 hékān 〈名〉 combined issue (of periodicals): 一、二月份～ combined periodical of the January and February issues
【合口】 hékǒu 〈动〉❶ (of a wound) heal up ❷ (of food) be to one's taste: 没过多久,这位美国客人就发现中国饭菜更～了。The American guest soon found that the Chinese food is more to his taste.
【合口呼】 hékǒuhū 〈名〉[语言] (of traditional Chinese rhyming) syllables ending in vowel u or a compound vowel beginning with u (eg kǔ 苦, duàn 段)
【合饹】 héle ＝ 饸饹 héle
【合理】 hélǐ 〈形〉 rational; reasonable; equitable; sensible: 价格/收费～ reasonable price/charge ‖ ～安排 rational/proper arrangement ‖ ～负担 equitable distribution of burden ‖ ～的结论 rational conclusion ‖ ～的推断 legitimate inference ‖ ～的意见 just opinion ‖ ～轮作 proper rotation of crops ‖ ～破损 damage allowance ‖ ～设计 intelligent designing ‖ ～施肥 rational application of fertilizer ‖ ～解决两国之间的争端 equitable settlement of the issues between the two countries ‖ 公平～ fair and equitable ‖ 公正～的世界政治新秩序 just and reasonable new international political order ‖ ～有效地利用外资 make rational and efficient use of foreign capital ⇨合情～
〖～化〗 hélǐhuà 〈动〉 rationalize: 使经济结构～ streamline the economic structure ‖ 使内部管理～ rationalize internal management ‖ ～建议 rational proposal
〖～性〗 hélǐxìng 〈名〉 rationality
【合力】 hélì ❶〈动〉 work collaboratively; work in conjunction (with); unite efforts; join forces; combine strength; pool efforts: 同心～ work together with one mind; unite and make a concerted effort ‖ 他们～将车从泥泞中拖了出来。Together they pulled the cart out from the mud. ❷〈名〉[物理] resultant force
【合流】 héliú 〈动〉❶ flow together; merge into one: 汉江在武汉跟长江～。The Hanjiang River and the Yangtze River meet at Wuhan. ❷ collaborate; work hand in glove with sb: 修正主义往往与投降主义～。Revisionists often work hand in glove with capitulationists.
〖～河〗 hélíuhé 〈名〉 confluent (river)
【合龙】 hélóng 〈动〉 close (a dam, dyke, etc built from two ends); join the two sections of a bridge: 大桥～ closure of a bridge
【合拢】 hélǒng 〈动〉 gather up; join together: 他首先是把我们大伙～了起来。He first of all got all of us united.
【合霉素】 héméisù 〈名〉[医药] syntomycin
【合谋】 hémóu ❶〈动〉 conspire; complot; contrive/cabal/plot together: 售货员与门卫～盗窃商品。The shop assistant conspired with the doorkeeper to steal merchandise. ❷〈名〉[法律] conspiracy
【合拍】 hépāi ❶〈形〉 harmonious; in time; in step; in harmony: 与时代潮流～ be in step with the trend of the times ‖ 他的性格与快节奏生活不～。His temperament does not harmonize with the fast pace of life. ‖ 这样就～了,隔阂自然也就消除了。Now we are marching in step, and the misunderstanding will disappear of itself. ❷〈动〉 shoot a film in collaboration: 她在与人～一部电影。She is co-producing a film. ❸〈动〉 take a group photo: 让我给你们大家～一张。Let me take a group photo of you all.
【合浦还珠】 Hépǔ-huánzhū ＝ 合浦珠还 Hépǔ-zhūhuán
【合浦珠还】 Hépǔ-zhūhuán 〈熟〉 recovery of a thing which has been lost; return of sb after an absence
【合情合理】 héqíng-hélǐ 〈熟〉 stand to reason; fair and reasonable; fair and square; congruous/consonant with reason: 没错,那是～的。Sure, that figures. ‖ 她的要求是～的。Her request is fair and reasonable. ‖ 他投工党的票是～的。It stands to reason that he will vote Labour.
【合群】 héqún 〈动〉❶ get on well with others; be sociable/gregarious: 这个小孩不～。This child does not mix well with others. / This child is a bad mixer. ❷ form a group for mutual aid; gang up
【合扇】 héshàn 〈方〉＝ 合叶 héyè
【合身】 héshēn 〈形〉 fit; suitable: 她的新衣服非常～。Her new dress is a good fit. ‖ 这件大衣我穿不太～。This coat doesn't fit me well.
【合十】 héshí 〈动〉 put/hold the palms together (as a Buddhist greeting): ～祷告 put one's palms together in prayer ‖ ～相迎 put together one's palms in greeting
【合时】 héshí 〈形〉 fashionable; in vogue: 穿戴～ dress in fashion
【合适】 héshì 〈形〉 suitable; proper; appropriate; becoming; right: ～的礼物 acceptable present ‖ 你这样说不～。It's not appropriate for you to say so. ‖ 请选择一个对你最～的日子。Please choose a date that suits you best. ‖ 在这种严肃的场合笑是不～的。Laughing is not suitable/appropriate/proper/becoming on such a solemn occasion. ‖ 这个词用在这儿不～。This isn't the right word to use here. ‖ 这双鞋我穿正～。These shoes fit/suit me beautifully.
【合数】 héshù 〈名〉[数学] composite number
【合算】 hésuàn ❶〈形〉 payable; worthwhile: 购买政府债券～吗? Does it pay to invest in the government bonds? ‖ 这项事业恐怕不～。This enterprise will probably not pay. ❷〈动〉 reckon up; calculate: ～一下他们一共要收多少费用。Reckon up and see how much their charges come to.
【合题】 hétí 〈名〉[哲学] synthesis
【合体】 hétǐ ❶〈形〉 (of clothes) fit: 她的晚礼服很～。Her evening dress fits her well. ❷〈名〉[语言] composite/compound character (composed of two or more elements, such as 横 composed of 木 and 黄)
【合同】 hétong 〈名〉 contract; agreement: 订立～ conclude a contract ‖ 履行～ carry out/execute/fulfil/effect/enforce/perform a contract ‖ 起草～ draw up/write a contract ‖ 签订～ sign a contract ‖ 取消～ cancel a contract ‖ 撕毁～ tear up a contract ‖ 违背～ breach/break/violate a contract ‖ 修改～ amend/modify/alter a contract ‖ 执行～ implement a contract ‖ 终止～ terminate a contract ‖ 遵守～ keep/observe/honour a contract ‖ ～规定 contractual specifications/stipulations ‖ ～金额 contract value ‖ ～落空 frustration of contract ‖ ～期满 expiration of a contract ‖ ～期限 contract period ‖ ～双方 contracting parties ‖ ～条款 contract clause; contract terms/provisions ‖ ～外资 contractual foreign investment ‖ ～效力 validity of contract ‖ ～性投资 contractual investment ‖ ～延长 contract extension ‖ ～义务 contracted commitment/obligation ‖ ～正本 original of the contract ‖ 包工包料～ contract for labour and materials ‖ 包销～ exclusive sales contract ‖ 承兑～ acceptance contract ‖ 附加～ accessory contract ‖ 代理～ agency contract ‖ 购货～ purchase contract ‖ 雇用～ contract of employment ‖ 互惠～ reciprocal contract ‖ 口头～ oral contract ‖ 无效～ invalid contract ‖ 销售～ sales contract ‖ 修正～ amendment of contract ‖ 许可证～ licence contract ‖ 目前的～马上就要到期了,不过我们还可以续签。The current contract will soon expire, but we may renew it.
〖～工〗 hétonggōng 〈名〉 contract worker/labourer
〖～工资〗 hétong gōngzī 〈名〉 contract wages
〖～医院〗 hétong yīyuàn 〈名〉 assigned/designated hospital (under medical insurance, to which people from a given organization or area go for treatment)
〖～制〗 hétongzhì 〈名〉 contract system
【合围】 héwéi 〈动〉❶ [军事] surround; encircle ❷〈书〉＝ 合抱 hébào
【合心】 héxīn ＝ 合意 héyì
【合眼】 héyǎn 〈动〉❶ close one's eyes; sleep: 他昨晚一夜没～。He didn't get a wink of sleep last night. ❷〈婉〉 pass away
【合演】 héyǎn 〈动〉 act in the same play/performance; co-star
【合叶】 héyè 〈名〉 hinge
【合页】 héyè ＝ 合叶 héyè
【合宜】 héyí 〈形〉 fit; suitable; appropriate; proper: 穿牛仔服参加婚礼是不～的。It is not appropriate to wear jeans for a wedding.
【合议庭】 héyìtíng 〈名〉[法律] full court; collegiate bench (of judges, or of a judge and people's assessors); collegial panel
【合议制】 héyìzhì 〈名〉[法律] collegiate system [judicial system according to which justice is administered by a collegiate bench of judges, or by a judge and people's assessors]
【合意】 héyì 〈动〉 suit; be to one's liking/taste: 事情这样安排正合我意。Things thus arranged are just to my liking. ‖ 做什么事都难做到合每个人的意。Whatever you do, you simply can't do it to

everyone's satisfaction.

【合营】 héyíng 〈动〉 jointly operate; run business in partnership: ～企业 joint venture/enterprise

【合影】 héyǐng ❶〈动〉 take a group photo/picture; have a photo/picture taken together: 师生们在毕业典礼上～留念。At the commencement, teachers and students had a group photo taken to mark the occasion. ❷〈名〉 group photo/picture: 师生～ group photo/picture of teachers and students

【合用】 héyòng ❶〈动〉 share: 读研究生时,我们三人～一间宿舍。When we were in the graduate school, three of us shared one dormitory. ❷〈形〉 fit for use; suitable: 这件大衣太薄,在北方寒冷地区不～。The coat is too thin for the cold regions in the north.

【合约】 héyuē 〈名〉 treaty; contract: 签订～ sign a contract

【合葬】 hézàng 〈动〉 (of husband and wife) be buried in the same grave: ～墓 joint tomb

【合掌】 hézhǎng = 合十 héshí

【合账】 hézhàng 〈动〉 ❶ add up accounts; make up accounts ❷〈口〉 = 合算 hésuàn

【合辙】 hézhé 〈动〉 ❶ be in rhyme: 快板儿～,所以容易记。Clapper talk is rhythmical, so it's easy to memorize. ❷ agree: 两人一说就～。The moment they started talking they found themselves in complete agreement.

【合趾猿】 hézhǐyuán 〈名〉[动物] siamang

【合众国际社】 Hézhòng Guójìshè 〈名〉 United Press International (UPI) [a US news agency]

【合资】 hézī 〈动〉 invest jointly; pool capital; enter into partnership: ～经营 joint venture ‖ ～各方 parties to a joint venture ‖ ～企业 joint enterprise/venture ‖ ～项目 joint project ‖ 他们～开办一家小饭馆。They have pooled their resources to open a small restaurant. / They went in together to start a small restaurant. / They invested jointly in opening/starting a small restaurant.

【合子】 hézǐ 〈名〉[生物] zygote

【合子】 hézi 〈名〉 ❶ fried pie with meat or vegetable filling ❷ = 盒子① hézi

【合奏】 hézòu 〈名〉 play several musical instruments together; have an instrumental ensemble: 民乐～ ensemble of folk instruments ‖ 木管乐～ woodwind ensemble ‖ 弦乐～ string ensemble

【合作】 hézuò 〈动〉 ❶ cooperate; collaborate; work together/as a team; team up: ～无间 work in perfect harmony ‖ 紧密～ work closely together in (doing sth) ‖ 互相～ cooperate with each other ‖ 进行～ enter into cooperation ‖ 在经济领域加强～ step up/enhance/strengthen cooperation in economic fields ‖ ～精神 cooperative/team spirit ‖ ～企业 cooperative venture ‖ ～生产 cooperative production ‖ ～项目 collaborative project ‖ ～协定 cooperative agreement ‖ 多边～ multilateral cooperation ‖ 广泛～ broad cooperation ‖ 互惠～ mutual benefit and collaboration ‖ 经济/技术～ economic/technical cooperation ‖ 科技～ scientific-technical cooperation ‖ 南北～ south-north cooperation ‖ 全面～ all-round cooperation ‖ 业务～ business cooperation ‖ 国外～伙伴 foreign partner ‖ 亚太经济～论坛 Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum ❷ collaborate with sb in writing or composing: 这支曲子系两位已故音乐家～。The music is attributable to the colloberation of the two late musicians.

〖～化〗 hézuòhuà 〈名〉 establishment of cooperatives; collectivization: 农业～ cooperative transformation of agriculture

〖～经济〗 hézuò jīngjì 〈名〉 cooperative economy; cooperative sector of the economy: ～组织 cooperative economic organization or entity

〖～经营〗 hézuò jīngyíng 〈名〉 cooperative business operation

〖～企业〗 hézuò qǐyè 〈名〉 cooperative venture: 中外～ Chinese-foreign cooperative venture

〖～社〗 hézuòshè 〈名〉 cooperative; co-op: 生产～ production cooperative ‖ 信用～ credit cooperative

〖～医疗〗 hézuò yīliáo 〈名〉 cooperative medical service; community-sponsored medical service

〖～银行〗 hézuò yínháng 〈名〉 cooperative bank

纥 hé →回纥 Huíhé

⇨gē

何 hé 〈书〉 ❶〈代〉[used in specific questions] a) who; what; which: ～人 who; whom ‖ ～事 what ‖ ～时 when; what time ‖ ～故不言? Why are you silent? ‖ 有～难处? What's your trouble? b) where: ～处 where; what place ‖ 意欲～往? Where are you going? / Whither? ‖ 从～而来? Where from? / Whence? ❷〈副〉[used in rhetorical questions] why; how come: ～不求助于他? Why not go to him for help? ‖ ～济于事? Of what avail is it? ‖ 有～不可? Why not? ⇨～足挂齿; 谈～容易 ❸〈副〉〈书〉 to a very great extent: ～其愚也! How stupid! / What a fool!

【何必】 hébì 〈副〉[used in rhetorical questions or statements] there is no need; why: ～去那么早? There is no need to go so early. ‖ ～小题大做? Why make such a fuss? / Why make it so sensational? ‖ 开个玩笑,～当真呢? I was only kidding/joking. Why you take it so seriously? ‖ 咱们是老朋友,～客气? We are old friends, are't we? So why all this formality? ‖ 为一点小事生气,～呢? Why get upset over such a trifle?

【何不】 hébù 〈副〉[used in rhetorical questions to give advice, a suggestion, etc] why not: 有困难,～早说? Why didn't you tell us your difficulties earlier? ‖ 既然来了,～多呆一会儿? Since you have come, why not stay a while longer? ‖ 有时间～看点书? Why not do some reading when you have time?

【何曾】 hécéng 〈副〉[used in rhetorical questions] when (did); never (did): 我～给你说过此事。When did I ever say that to you? / I never said that to you.

【何尝】 hécháng 〈副〉[used in rhetorical questions or statements to emphasize negation] it's not that; how can it be that: 我～不想去,只是囊中羞涩罢了。It's not that I don't want to go; I just haven't got the money. ‖ 她～不想上大学? How can it be that she doesn't want to go to college?

【何啻】 héchì 〈副〉〈书〉[used in rhetorical questions or statements for emphasis] can it be any less than; far more than: ～万千 far more than tens of thousands ‖ ～天壤之别! The difference is no less than that between heaven and earth! ‖ 吸烟～自杀? Smoking is no different from committing suicide!

【何等】 héděng ❶〈代〉 what kind: 他受过～训练? What sort of training has he had? ‖ 是～人物在外面喊叫? Who is it (that) shouting outside? ❷〈副〉[used in exclamations] how; what: 生命是～宝贵! How valuable life is! ‖ 为国效劳是～的光荣! How glorious it is to serve our country!

【何地】 hédì 〈代〉〈书〉 where; what place: 此话你何时～对我讲过? When and where did you say this to me?

【何方】 héfāng 〈代〉〈书〉 where: ～人士? Where are you from?

【何妨】 héfáng 〈书〉〈副〉[used in rhetorical questions to suggest sth] why not; might/may as well: ～见他一下? Why not go and meet him? / You may just as well go and meet him. ‖ ～试一试? Why not have a try? / You might as well have a try.

【何干】 hégān 〈动〉 what has it to do with; does it have anything to do with: 此事与我～? What has that got to do with me?

【何故】 hégù 〈代〉〈书〉 why; what for; for what reason: 航班～取消? Why has the flight been cancelled? ‖ 他～出言不逊? What are his impertinent remarks for?

【何苦】 hékǔ 〈副〉 why bother; why take the trouble; why: ～自寻烦恼? Why worry yourself sick? ‖ 电话已经打了,～再亲自跑一趟? You've made the phone call. Why take the trouble to make the trip yourself? ‖ 明知自己有病,还要去加班,你这是～呢。Why insist on working overtime when you know very well that you are sick?

【何况】 hékuàng 〈连〉 ❶ let alone; much less: 死都不怕,～困难呢。We fear no death, let alone difficulties. ‖ 他连火车都坐不起,～乘飞机呢。He didn't even have enough money to go by train, let alone going by air. ❷ what's more; besides; moreover: 他高兴得不得了,因为他考上了大学,～又是所重点大学。He was very happy because he was admitted by a university. Moreover, it was a key university. ‖ 我没吃什么是因为我不喜欢那里的饭菜,～我当时一点儿也不饿。I didn't eat anything because I didn't like the food, and besides, I wasn't at all hungry.

【何乐而不为】 hé lè ér bù wéi 〈熟〉 why not go ahead with it; what is there against it; what is the sense of not doing it; only too glad to do it: 大量阅读能全面提高语言能力,～呢? What's the sense of not reading extensively since it helps develop your language skills in a comprehensive way? ‖ 这对大家都有好处,～呢? This will do everyone good, why not go ahead with it?

【何年何月】 hénián-héyuè when: 这一去不知～才能回来看你。I don't know when I can come back to see you again after I leave

you.

【何其】 héqí 〈副〉 how; what: 用心～毒也! How malicious/vicious they are! ‖ 这对孪生姐妹～相像! What a wonderful similarity between the twin sisters!

【何去何从】 héqù-hécóng 〈熟〉〈书〉 what course to follow; what decision to make; what attitude to take: ～,速做抉择。You have to decide at once what course to follow.

【何日】 hérì 〈代〉〈书〉 what day; when: ～再相逢? When shall we meet again?

【何如】 hérú ❶〈代〉〈书〉 how about: 请君一试,～? How about you having a try? ❷〈连〉[often used together with "与其" in rhetorical questions] wouldn't it be better: 与其强攻,～智取? Wouldn't it be better to use strategy than to attack by force? ‖ 与其求人,～求己? Wouldn't it be better to rely on ourselves than on others?

【何若】 héruò = 何如 hérú

【何时】 héshí 〈代〉〈书〉 when: ～启程请函告。Please tell us by letter when you will start your trip.

【何首乌】 héshǒuwū 〈名〉[中医] tuber of multiflower knotweed

【何谓】 héwèi 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ what is: ～自由/民主? What is freedom/democracy? ❷ what is meant by; what is the meaning of: ～"人权"也? What is meant by "human rights"?

【何须】 héxū 〈副〉〈书〉[used in rhetorical questions or statements to show sth is not necessary] there is no need: 打个电话就行了,～写信。You don't need to write a letter. Just give us a call.

【何许】 héxǔ 〈代〉〈书〉 what kind of; what; what place: 来者～人也? Who are you? / Who is there?

【何以】 héyǐ 〈副〉〈书〉 ❶ how; with what: ～自圆其说? How can you explain yourself? ‖ 干下此等勾当,～面对国人? Now that you've got involved in such a dirty deal, how can you face your folks? ❷ why; for what reason: ～见得? What makes you think so? ‖ ～自食其言? Why do you go back on your own promise?

【何在】 hézài 〈动〉〈书〉 where: 你居心～? What are you up to? ‖ 问题～? Wherein lies the problem? ‖ 原因～? What is the reason for it? / For what reason?

【何止】 hézhǐ 〈动〉[used in rhetorical questions to indicate a number or extent far greater than the one given] be far more than; not only: 例子～这些。There are far more instances than we have just listed. ‖ 那次地震中的伤亡～五千! The casualties in that earthquake totaled far more than five thousand.

【何足】 hézú 〈动〉〈书〉[used in rhetorical questions or statements to indicate negation] not be worth

〖～挂齿〗 hézúguàchǐ 〈熟〉 not be worth mentioning at all; not be worth bothering about: 区区小事,～? That's nothing. Don't mention it. / Don't mention such a mere trifle.

〖～轻重〗 hézúqīngzhòng 〈熟〉 be of no consequence/importance/significance

〖～为怪〗 hézúwéiguài 〈熟〉 be nothing surprising; nothing to wonder about

和[1] hé ❶〈形〉 harmonious; on good terms: ～为贵 harmony is most precious; peace is of paramount importance ‖ 婆媳不～ mother-in-law and daughter-in-law do not get along well; mother-in-law and daughter-in-law are at loggerheads ‖ 兄弟不～ brothers are on bad terms with each other ‖ 天时、地利、人～ favourable climatic, geographical and human conditions ⇨～睦;～谐;失～ ❷〈形〉 gentle; mild; kind: ⇨～蔼;～善;心平气～ ❸〈形〉 warm: ⇨～煦;风～日丽;晴～ ❹〈动〉 make peace: ⇨～解;讲～ ❺〈动〉 draw; tie: 那盘棋～了。That game of chess ended in a draw. ⇨～局;～棋

和[2] hé ❶〈动〉 together with: ～衣而卧 sleep with one's clothes on ⇨～盘托出 ❷〈介〉 to; with: 他～这件事没有关系。It has nothing to do with him. ‖ 我～你一样高兴。I'm as happy as you are. ❸〈连〉 and: 肉～蔬菜 meat and vegetables ‖ 一支钢笔～两支铅笔 one pen and two pencils ❹〈数〉 sum: 两数之～ sum of two numbers ‖ 二加二的～是四。Two and two is four. /The sum of two and two is four. / Two and/plus two makes four. ‖ 总～ (total) sum; aggregate; gross ⇨～数

和[3] Hé 〈名〉 Japan; Japanese: 汉～词典 Chinese-Japanese dictionary ⇨～服;～文

⇨hè;hú;huó;huò

【和蔼】 hé'ǎi 〈形〉 kindly; affable; amiable: ～的祖母 amiable/genial grandma ‖ 态度～ be affable/amiable (to sb)

〖～可亲〗 hé'ǎi-kěqīn 〈熟〉 gentle and affable; genial; amiable

【和畅】 héchàng 〈形〉 (of the wind) gentle and pleasant: 春风～。The spring breeze is gentle and caressing.

【和风】 héfēng 〈名〉 soft/gentle breeze; moderate wind: ～拂面。A gentle breeze is stroking the face.

〖～丽日〗 héfēng-lìrì 〈熟〉 gentle breeze and bright sun—fine weather

〖～习习〗 héfēng-xíxí 〈熟〉 a pleasant breeze blows gently

〖～细雨〗 héfēng-xìyǔ 〈熟〉 as gentle as a breeze and as mild as a drizzle—in a gentle and mild way: 父亲的一席话虽似～,但对我的震动却很大。Father's talk was as gentle as a breeze and as mild as a drizzle, but it had a great impact on me.

【和服】 héfú 〈名〉 (Japanese) kimono

【和光同尘】 héguāng-tóngchén 〈熟〉 conceal one's brilliance and be as humble as dust—refrain from showing one's ability and do not vie with others; be able but modest; just drift with the current/tide

【和好】 héhǎo ❶〈形〉 in harmony; on good terms: 关系～ be on good terms; live in harmony ❷〈动〉 become reconciled: ～如初 be on good terms again; restore good relations ‖ 他们吵过架,可现在～了。They had a quarrel, but have made it up now.

【和缓】 héhuǎn ❶〈形〉 gentle; mild: 水流～ gentle flow of a stream ‖ 采取～的态度 adopt a mild attitude ‖ 用～的语气说话 speak in a mild tone ‖ 这药药性～。The medicine is quite mild. ❷〈动〉 ease up; relax; moderate: ～市场紧张情况 reduce the tension of the market ‖ ～一下气氛 relieve the tension a little ‖ 吃药使病情～ find relief from taking a medicine ‖ 两国的紧张局势有所～。The tension between the two countries has eased off.

【和会】 héhuì 〈名〉 peace conference

【和奸】 héjiān 〈名〉[法律] adultery by consent

【和解】 héjiě 〈动〉 become reconciled; conciliate; bury the hatchet: 达成～ arrive at/come to/reach a compromise ‖ ～协定 reconciliation accord ‖ ～的态度 conciliatory attitude ‖ 民族～ national reconciliation ‖ 使双方～ bring both sides together

【和局】 héjú 〈名〉 draw game; draw; tie: 他俩这盘棋又下成～。Their chess game tied again this time.

【和乐】 hélè 〈形〉 harmonious and happy

【和美】 héměi 〈形〉 harmonious and happy: ～的家庭 happy family

【和睦】 hémù 〈形〉 harmonious; concordant: ～相处 live in harmony/amity; be happy together ‖ 夫妻～ conjugal harmony ‖ 民族～ national concord ‖ 家庭～ family harmony ‖ 友好～关系 friendly and harmonious relations

【和暖】 hénuǎn 〈形〉 pleasantly warm; warm and genial: ～的阳光 warm sunshine ‖ 天气～ warm, genial weather

【和盘托出】 hépán-tuōchū 〈熟〉 reveal/disclose everything; make a clean breast of everything; hold nothing back; lay all the cards on the table: 把秘密～ make a clean breast of the secret ‖ 把事实真相～ reveal/disclose the whole truth ‖ 把自己的想法～ reveal everything on one's mind

【和平】 hépíng ❶〈名〉 peace: 保卫～ defend/safeguard/guard peace ‖ 促进～ promote/forward peace ‖ 缔造～ build/establish peace ‖ 恢复～ restore peace ‖ 渴望～ desire peace ‖ 破坏～ wreck peace ‖ 热爱～ love peace ‖ 危及～ endanger peace ‖ 寻求～ seek for peace ‖ 主张～ stand for peace ‖ ～倡议 peace proposal ‖ ～缔造者 peacemaker ‖ ～方式 peaceful fashion ‖ ～环境 peacetime conditions ‖ ～会谈 peace talk ‖ ～集会 peace rally ‖ ～解放 peaceful liberation ‖ ～解决国际争端 peaceful settlement of international dispute ‖ ～进程 peace process ‖ ～力量 peace force ‖ ～麻痹思想 false sense of peace and security ‖ ～时期 peacetime ‖ ～曙光 dawning of peace ‖ ～条件 peace terms ‖ ～条约 treaty of peace ‖ ～统一祖国 peaceful unification of the motherland ‖ ～协定 peace convention ‖ ～是不可抗拒的趋势。Peace is an irresistible trend. ❷〈形〉 mild: 药性～。The medicine is mild. ❸〈形〉 peaceful; tranquil; calm: 心境～ peaceful mind; ease of mind ‖ 听了这番话,她心里～了许多。She became a lot more at ease on hearing those words.

〖～岛〗 hépíngdǎo 〈名〉〈方〉 traffic island

〖～队〗 hépíngduì 〈名〉 (US) Peace Corps

〖～鸽〗 hépínggē 〈名〉 dove of peace

〖～攻势〗 hépíng gōngshì 〈名〉 peace offensive
〖～共处〗 hépíng gòngchǔ 〈名〉 peaceful coexistence：～五项原则 Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence [mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence]
〖～过渡〗 hépíng guòdù 〈名〉 peaceful transition
〖～竞赛〗 hépíng jìngsài 〈名〉 peaceful competition
〖～谈判〗 hépíng tánpàn 〈名〉 peace negotiations/talks
〖～统一，一国两制〗 hépíng tǒngyī, yīguó liǎngzhì peaceful unification and one country, two systems [policy of the Chinese government on the Taiwan issue]
〖～演变〗 hépíng yǎnbiàn 〈名〉 peaceful evolution [usu referring to subverting a socialist state by peaceful means]
〖～战略〗 hépíng zhànlüè 〈名〉 strategy of peace
〖～中立政策〗 hépíng zhōnglì zhèngcè 〈名〉 policy of peace and neutrality
〖～主义〗 hépíngzhǔyì 〈名〉 pacifism
【和棋】 héqí 〈名〉 draw/tie in chess or other board games
【和气】 héqi ❶〈形〉 gentle; kind; polite; courteous：待人～ be kind/friendly to people ‖ 说话～ speak kindly/gently ❷〈形〉 friendly; harmonious; amiable; amicable：和和气气 polite and amiable ‖ 他们彼此很～。They are very friendly with each other. ‖ 我们可以和和气气地分手。We may just as well part friends. ❸〈名〉 friendship; harmony：有话慢慢说，别为这事伤了～。Take it easy, and don't let it hurt our friendship.
〖～生财〗 héqi-shēngcái 〈熟〉 amiability begets riches; friendliness is conducive to business success; good-naturedness is a source of wealth; do business with a smile, and you will make a pile (of money)
【和洽】 héqià 〈形〉 harmonious; on friendly terms：关系～ harmonious relations
【和亲】 héqīn 〈名〉[史学] (of some feudal dynasties) attempt to pacify rulers of minority nationalities in the border areas by marrying daughters of the Han imperial family to them：～政策 the policy of cementing friendly relations through political marriages
【和善】 héshàn 〈形〉 kind and gentle; genial：～仁慈 be affable and kind ‖ 心地～ kind-hearted ‖ ～的面容 benign face ‖ ～的笑容 genial smile ‖ ～长寿。Kindness makes for longevity.
【和尚】 héshang 〈名〉 Buddhist monk
〖～打伞，无法无天〗 héshang dǎ sǎn, wúfǎwútiān 〈熟〉〈喻〉 like a monk holding an umbrella, without hair [发, a homophone for 法, which means law], without heaven—defying laws, human and divine; be absolutely lawless
〖～头〗 héshangtóu 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ shaven head：她给儿子剃了个～。She had her son's head shaved. ❷ male; boy：王家两口子的三个孩子全是～。The Wangs have three boys and no girl.
【和声】 héshēng 〈名〉 ❶ soft voice; mild tone：她说话总是那样～细气。She always speaks softly. ❷[音乐] harmony：～练习 harmonic exercise ‖ ～小调 harmonic minor ‖ ～小音阶 harmonic minor scale
〖～学〗 héshēngxué 〈名〉[音乐] harmonics; harmony：～家 harmonist
【和事老】 héshìlǎo 〈名〉 peacemaker; mediator; fence-straddler [a person who is more concerned with stopping the bickering than settling the issue]：你今天可得说个谁对谁错，不能遇事总当～。Tell us who's in the right and who's in the wrong. You can't act like a peacemaker every time there is a dispute.
【和数】 héshù 〈名〉[数学] sum; summation：～校验 sum check ‖ ～累加器 sum accumulator ‖ ～位 sum digit
【和顺】 héshùn 〈形〉 gentle, amiable and obedient：他妻子性情很～。His wife is gentle and obedient.
【和谈】 hétán 〈名〉 peace talks/negotiations：举行～ hold peace talks/negotiations; talk peace
【和婉】 héwǎn 〈形〉 (of the tone of criticism, speech, etc) tactful; mild and roundabout：说话语气～ speak in a mild tone
【和文】 Héwén 〈名〉 Japanese (language)
【和息】 héxī 〈动〉〈方〉 pacify; conciliate; reconcile：夫妻俩的分歧不能～，决定离婚。Since the couple couldn't reconcile their differences, they decided to divorce.
【和弦】 héxián 〈名〉[音乐] chord：～风琴 chord organ ‖ ～结构 structure of a chord
【和祥】 héxiáng 〈形〉 kindly; genial; amiable：～的老人 kindly elder ‖ ～的笑容 kindly smile
【和谐】 héxié 〈形〉 harmonious; melodious：～的关系 harmonious relations ‖ ～的气氛 harmonious atmosphere ‖ ～一致 in perfect harmony ‖ 音调～ melodious; tuneful ‖ 夫妻的～ concord of husband and wife ‖ 色彩的～ consistency of colours; colour harmony
【和煦】 héxù 〈形〉 pleasantly warm; genial：～的阳光 genial sunshine ‖ 春风～。The spring breeze is pleasant and warm.
【和颜悦色】 héyán-yuèsè 〈熟〉 with a kind and pleasant countenance; wearing a pleasing and gracious face：老师～地回答了孩子们的问题。The teacher answered kindly and affably the questions put forward by the kids. ‖ 校长的～让我们大家都松了口气。The kindness and geniality of the headmaster relaxed us all.
【和议】 héyì 〈名〉 peace talks/negotiations：签署～ sign a peace agreement/accord ‖ ～破裂。The peace talks broke up.
【和易】 héyì 〈形〉 amiable; amicable; gentle and unassuming
【和约】 héyuē 〈名〉 peace treaty：缔结～ conclude a peace treaty
【和悦】 héyuè 〈形〉 kindly; affable; amiable; amicable
【和衷共济】 hézhōng-gòngjì 〈熟〉 work together with one heart (in times of difficulty); pull together for a common cause; make concerted efforts to overcome difficulties

劾 hé 〈动〉 expose sb's misdeeds or crimes：⇨弹～

河 hé 〈名〉 ❶ (Hé) Yellow River：⇨～套；～西走廊 ❷ river：一条～ a river ‖ 渡/过～ cross a river ‖ ～对岸 across/beyond the river ‖ 江～湖海 rivers, lakes and seas ⇨～流；护城～；运～ ❸[天文] Milky Way system; Galaxy：～外星云 extragalactic nebula ⇨～汉；天～
【河岸】 hé'àn 〈名〉 river bank
【河浜】 hébāng 〈名〉〈方〉 creek; streamlet
【河北】 Héběi 〈名〉 Hebei Province
〖～梆子〗 Héběi bāngzi 〈名〉 opera of Hebei Province; Hebei clapper opera
【河边】 hébiān 〈名〉 riverside; river bank
【河滨】 hébīn 〈名〉 riverside：～大道 riverside avenue ‖ ～区 riverside district ‖ ～酒店 riverside hotel
【河槽】 hécáo 〈名〉 riverbed
【河汊子】 héchàzi 〈名〉 tributary
【河川】 héchuān 〈名〉 rivers and creeks
〖～水力学〗 héchuān shuǐlìxué 〈名〉 fluvial hydraulics
【河床】 héchuáng 〈名〉 riverbed
【河道】 hédào 〈名〉 river course; streamway; river channel：疏浚～ dredge a river ‖ 拓宽～ widen a river
【河堤】 hédī 〈名〉 dyke; river embankment; levee：加固～ reinforce the river embankment
【河东狮吼】 Hédōng-shīhǒu 〈熟〉 (describing the fear of a henpecked husband) lioness's roar (living in Hedong Prefecture)—a shrew scolding her husband; outburst of a virago
【河段】 héduàn 〈名〉 section of a river
【河防】 héfáng 〈名〉 ❶ flood-prevention work done on rivers ❷ (military) defence on the Yellow River：～部队 the Yellow River garrison
【河肥】 héféi 〈名〉 river silt used as manure
【河粉】 héfěn 〈名〉 rice noodles：炒～ stir-fried rice noodles
【河港】 hégǎng 〈名〉 river port
【河工】 hégōng 〈名〉 ❶ river (conservancy) works ❷ river conservancy worker
〖～学〗 hégōngxué 〈名〉 river engineering
【河沟】 hégōu 〈名〉 brook; stream; runnel
【河谷】 hégǔ 〈名〉 river valley
【河汉】 héhàn 〈名〉 ❶ Milky Way; Galaxy ❷ big and empty talk; farfetched words
【河涸鱼竭】 héhé-yújié 〈熟〉 the river dried up and the fish in it died
【河积平原】 héjī píngyuán 〈名〉[地理] fluvial plain
【河麂】 héjǐ 〈名〉[动物] river/water deer
【河口】 hékǒu 〈名〉 river mouth; stream outlet
〖～湾〗 hékǒuwān 〈名〉 estuary; firth/frith (esp in Scotland)
【河狸】 hélí 〈名〉 beaver
【河狸鼠】 hélíshǔ 〈名〉 nutria
【河流】 héliú 〈名〉 river：一条～ a river ‖ 疏浚～ dredge a river ‖

～分叉 river divarication ‖ ～改道 river diversion ‖ ～水位 river level ‖ ～水源 river (water) source ‖ 不通航～ non-navigable river ‖ 多国～ multinational river ‖ 国内～ national river
〖～沉积〗 héliú chénjī 〈名〉 fluvial deposit
〖～及河系〗 héliú jí héxì 〈名〉 [地理] rivers and river systems
〖～阶地〗 héliú jiēdì 〈名〉 [地质] river terrace
〖～泥沙〗 héliú níshā 〈名〉 river load
〖～生态系统〗 héliú shēngtài xìtǒng 〈名〉 [生态学] riverine ecosystem
〖～袭夺〗 héliú xíduó 〈名〉 [地质] river capture; river piracy
〖～作用〗 héliú zuòyòng 〈名〉 [地质] fluvial process
【河柳】 héliǔ 〈名〉 dryland willow
【河漏】 hélou ＝饸饹 héle
【河鲈】 hélú 〈名〉 [动物] common perch; freshwater bass
【河卵石】 héluǎnshí 〈名〉 cobble; pebble
【河马】 hémǎ 〈名〉 hippopotamus; hippo; river horse
【河鳗】 hémán 〈名〉 river eel
【河漫滩】 hémàntān 〈名〉 [地质] alluvial flat
【河姆渡文化】 Hémǔdù wénhuà 〈名〉 [考古] Hemudu culture
【河南】 Hénán 〈名〉 Henan Province
〖～梆子〗 Hénán bāngzi 〈名〉 Henan clapper opera
〖～坠子〗 Hénán zhuìzi 〈名〉 ballad singing popular in Henan Province
【河内】 Hénèi 〈名〉 Hanoi [capital of Vietnam]
【河泥】 héní 〈名〉 river silt; river mud
【河螃蟹】 hépángxiè 〈名〉 river crab; freshwater crab
【河清海晏】 héqīng-hǎiyàn 〈熟〉 the Yellow River is clear and the sea is tranquil—there is peace and tranquility throughout the country
【河曲】 héqū 〈名〉 bend (of a river); meander
【河渠】 héqú 〈名〉 rivers and canals; water ways: ～纵横 be crisscrossed by rivers and canals
【河山】 héshān 〈名〉 rivers and mountains; land; territory: 重整～ rebuild the country ‖ 大好～ beautiful rivers and mountains ‖ 锦绣～ land of enchanting beauty ‖ 祖国～美丽如画。Our motherland is as pretty as a picture.
【河身】 héshēn ＝河床 héchuáng
【河水】 héshuǐ 〈名〉 river water: ～漫过堤岸。The river overflowed its banks. ‖ ～上涨。The river rose/swelled. ‖ ～退了。The river receded.
【河苔草】 hétáicǎo 〈名〉 riverweed
【河滩】 hétān 〈名〉 flood land; beachland
【河塘】 hétáng 〈名〉 river dyke/embankment
【河套】 hétào 〈名〉 ❶ (Hétào) Great Bend of the Yellow River ❷ bend of a river
〖～地区〗 Hétào Dìqū 〈名〉 Hetao Area [at the top of the Great Bend of the Yellow River in the Inner Mongolia and Ningxia Autonomous Regions]
〖～平原〗 Hétào Píngyuán 〈名〉 Hetao Plain
【河豚】 hétún 〈名〉 globefish; balloonfish; puffer
【河外星系】 héwài xīngxì 〈名〉 [天文] extragalactic nebula
【河外星云】 héwài xīngyún 〈旧〉＝河外星系 héwài xīngxì
【河湾】 héwān 〈名〉 cove; river bend
【河网】 héwǎng 〈名〉 network of waterways: ～化 build a network of waterways ‖ ～平原 river plain
【河乌】 héwū 〈名〉 [动物] dipper
【河西走廊】 Héxī Zǒuláng 〈名〉 Hexi Corridor [which lies to the west of the Yellow River in northwestern Gansu Province]
【河系】 héxì 〈名〉 river system
【河鲜】 héxiān 〈名〉 river fish, shrimps, etc
【河蟹】 héxiè ＝河螃蟹 hépángxiè
【河鸭】 héyā 〈名〉 river duck
【河沿】 héyán 〈名〉 river bank; riverside
【河鱼】 héyú 〈名〉 river/freshwater fish
〖～之疾〗 héyúzhījí 〈名〉〈婉〉 have loose bowels; suffer from diarrhoea
【河源】 héyuán 〈名〉 river head/source
【河运】 héyùn 〈名〉 river transport
〖～提单〗 héyùn tídān 〈名〉 river waybill

曷 hé 〈代〉〈书〉 ❶ why ❷ when

饸 hé

【饸饹】 héle 〈名〉 *hele* noodles [a kind of noodles made from buckwheat or sorghum flour with a special press]: ～床子 press for making *hele* noodles

阂 hé 〈动〉 cut off from; not in communication with: ⇨隔～

盍 hé 〈副〉〈书〉 why not: ～尝问焉 why not ask (him)

荷[1] hé 〈名〉 lotus: ⇨～花; ～塘; ～叶

荷[2] Hé 〈名〉 the Netherlands; Holland: ⇨～兰
⇨hè

【荷包】 hébao 〈名〉 ❶ small bag (for carrying money and odds and ends); pouch ❷ pocket (in a garment)
【荷包蛋】 hébaodàn 〈名〉 poached egg
【荷尔蒙】 hé'ěrméng 〈名〉 [生理] hormone
【荷花】 héhuā 〈名〉 lotus
〖～坐姿〗 héhuā zuòzī 〈名〉 lotus posture
【荷兰】 Hélán 〈名〉 the Netherlands; Holland
〖～共和国〗 Hélán Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Dutch Republic (1648-1795)
〖～人〗 Hélánrén 〈名〉 Dutch; Dutchman; Hollander
〖～王国〗 Hélán Wángguó 〈名〉 Kingdom of the Netherlands
〖～语〗 Hélányǔ 〈名〉 Dutch (language)
【荷兰豆】 hélándòu 〈名〉 snow pea; mangetout
【荷塘】 hétáng 〈名〉 lotus pond
【荷叶】 héyè 〈名〉 lotus leaf
〖～边〗 héyèbiān 〈名〉 (of woman's dress, etc) flounce; flouncing; falbala; furbelow
〖～饼〗 héyèbǐng 〈名〉 thin pancake

核[1] hé 〈名〉 ❶ stone; pip: 桃～ peach-stone ‖ 无～葡萄干 seedless raisins ‖ 去～枣 stoned dates ❷ [化学] nucleus: ⇨细胞～; 原子～ ❸ atomic nucleus: ～输出 nuclear export ‖ ～时代 nuclear age ⇨～能; ～燃料; ～武器

核[2] hé ❶ 〈动〉 examine; check: ⇨～对; 考～ ❷ 〈形〉〈书〉 true; faithful
⇨hú

【核安全】 hé'ānquán 〈名〉 nuclear security/safety: ～标准 nuclear safety standard ‖ ～保障 nuclear safeguard
【核按钮】 hé'ànniǔ 〈名〉 nuclear button
【核保护伞】 hébǎohùsǎn 〈名〉 nuclear umbrella
【核保险】 hébǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 nuclear insurance
【核爆破】 hébàopò 〈名〉 nuclear blasting
【核爆炸】 hébàozhà 〈名〉 nuclear explosion
〖～微粒沉降〗 hébàozhàwēilì chénjiàng 〈名〉 nuclear fallout
【核不扩散条约】 Hébùkuòsàn Tiáoyuē 〈名〉 Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty
【核材料】 hécáiliào 〈名〉 nuclear material
【核裁军】 hécáijūn 〈名〉 nuclear disarmament
【核查】 héchá ❶ 〈动〉 examine; check; verify: ～账目 audit the accounts ‖ ～手段 means of verification ‖ ～情报 check up on a piece of information ‖ ～制度 system of verification ‖ 这篇文章错误百出，难道没有～过？ The essay was full of mistakes. Wasn't it ever checked through? ❷ 〈名〉 nuclear inspection: 接受～ accept nuclear inspections ‖ 进行～ conduct a nuclear inspection ‖ ～人员 nuclear inspectors
【核尘】 héchén 〈名〉 nuclear dust
【核磁共振】 hécí gòngzhèn 〈名〉 nuclear magnetic resonance: ～谱 nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum ‖ ～探测器 nuclear magnetic resonance detector ‖ ～波谱仪 nuclear magnetic resonance chemical analyzer
【核磁子】 hécízǐ 〈名〉 nuclear magneton
【核打击力量】 hédǎjī lìliàng 〈名〉 nuclear strike capability/force
【核大国】 hédàguó 〈名〉 nuclear power
【核弹】 hédàn 〈名〉 nuclear bomb; N-bomb; nuke
〖～头〗 hédàntóu 〈名〉 nuclear warhead: ～导弹 nuclear-tipped missile ‖ 模拟～ simulated nuclear warhead
【核弹药】 hédànyào 〈名〉 nuclear round
【核蛋白】 hédànbái 〈名〉 nucleoprotein
【核当量】 hédāngliàng 〈名〉 nuclear equivalent
【核导弹】 hédǎodàn 〈名〉 nuclear missile
【核地雷】 hédìléi 〈名〉 atomic mine

【核电厂】 hédiànchǎng 〈名〉 nuclear power plant
【核电池】 hédiànchí 〈名〉 atomic battery
【核电行业】 hédiàn hángyè 〈名〉 nuclear power industry
【核电荷】 hédiànhè 〈名〉 nuclear charge
【核电站】 hédiànzhàn 〈名〉 nuclear power plant
【核定】 hédìng 〈动〉 check and ratify; appraise and decide: ～地价 appraise and fix land prices ‖ ～股本 authorized stock ‖ ～预算 approved budget ‖ ～资本 authorized capital
【核冬天】 hédōngtiān 〈名〉 nuclear winter [believed by some scientists to be a probable outcome of a large-scale nuclear war]
【核动力】 hédònglì 〈名〉 nuclear power: ～船 nuclear ship ‖ ～船舰 nuclear-powered vessels ‖ ～工业 nuclear power industry ‖ ～航空母舰 nuclear-powered aircraft carrier ‖ ～潜艇 nuclear submarine ‖ ～装置 nuclear power unit; nuclear power plant
【核对】 héduì 〈动〉 check; verify; identify; examine: ～答案 check one's answers against those given ‖ ～账目 check/verify the accounts ‖ ～数字 check figures ‖ ～事实 check the facts ‖ 把它与原文～一下 check it up with the original; check it against the original
【核讹诈】 hé'ézhà 〈名〉 nuclear blackmail
【核发】 héfā 〈动〉 approve and issue: ～营业执照 approve and issue a business licence
【核发动机】 héfādòngjī 〈名〉 nuclear engine
【核反应】 héfǎnyìng 〈名〉 nuclear reaction
〖～堆〗 héfǎnyìngduī 〈名〉 nuclear reactor
【核防卫】 héfángwèi 〈名〉 nuclear defence
【核废料】 héfèiliào 〈名〉 nuclear waste: ～处理 nuclear waste disposal
【核辐射】 héfúshè 〈名〉 ❶ nuclear radiation ❷ alpha, beta and gamma rays, usu including neutron rays
【核苷】 hégān 〈名〉[生化] nucleoside: ～酸 nucleotide ‖ ～酸酶 nucleotidase
【核感应】 hégǎnyìng 〈名〉 nuclear induction
【核工程】 hégōngchéng 〈名〉 nuclear engineering
【核工业】 hégōngyè 〈名〉 nuclear industry
【核果】 héguǒ 〈名〉[植物] drupe
【核函数】 héhánshù 〈名〉[数学] kernel function
【核合成】 héhéchéng 〈名〉 nucleosynthesis
【核化学】 héhuàxué 〈名〉 nuclear chemistry
【核黄素】 héhuángsù 〈名〉[医药] riboflavin; lactoflavin: ～缺乏症 ariboflavinosis
【核火箭】 héhuǒjiàn 〈名〉 nuclear rocket
【核计】 héjì 〈动〉 assess; calculate; estimate: ～成本 assess the cost
【核技术】 héjìshù 〈名〉 nuclear technology
【核减】 héjiǎn 〈动〉 trim; cut: ～预算 trim/cut/reduce a budget
【核禁试】 héjìnshì 〈名〉 nuclear test ban
【核俱乐部】 héjùlèbù 〈名〉 atomic/nuclear club
【核聚变】 héjùbiàn 〈名〉 nuclear fusion
【核军备竞赛】 héjūnbèi jìngsài 〈名〉 nuclear arms race
【核均势】 héjūnshì 〈名〉 nuclear parity
【核扩散】 hékuòsàn 〈名〉 nuclear proliferation: 防止～ prevent nuclear proliferation
【核理论】 hélǐlùn 〈名〉 nuclear theory
【核力】 hélì 〈名〉 nuclear force
【核裂变】 hélièbiàn 〈名〉 nuclear fission
【核垄断】 hélǒngduàn 〈名〉 nuclear monopoly
【核膜】 hémó 〈名〉 nuclear membrane/envelope
【核能】 hénéng 〈名〉 nuclear energy/power: 和平利用～ peaceful use/utilization of nuclear energy ‖ ～技术 nuclear energy technology
【核潜艇】 héqiántǐng 〈名〉 nuclear(-powered) submarine
【核燃料】 héránliào 〈名〉 nuclear fuel
【核仁】 hérén 〈名〉 ❶ [生物] nucleolus ❷ kernel (of a fruitstone)
【核乳胶】 hérǔjiāo 〈名〉 nuclear emulsion
【核审】 héshěn 〈动〉 examine and verify: ～代表资格 examine and verify the credentials of the delegates
【核失控】 héshīkòng 〈名〉 nuclear runaway
【核实】 héshí 〈动〉 verify; check: ～的产量 verified output ‖ 请把这些数字～一下。Please check these figures. ‖ 我们要对他的投诉进行～。We are to verify his complaints.
【核事故】 héshìgù 〈名〉 nuclear accident
【核试验】 héshìyàn 〈名〉 nuclear test: 大气层～ atmospheric nuclear test ‖ 地下～ underground nuclear test ‖ 高空～ high-altitude nuclear test
【核衰变】 héshuāibiàn 〈名〉 nuclear disintegration
【核素】 hésù 〈名〉 ❶ [生化] nuclein ❷ [物理] nuclide
【核酸】 hésuān 〈名〉[生化] nucleic acid: ～酶 nuclease ‖ ～内切酶 endonuclease ‖ ～外切酶 exonuclease
【核算】 hésuàn ❶ 〈动〉 examine and calculate; assess ❷ 〈名〉 business accounting: 成本～ cost accounting
〖～单位〗 hésuàn dānwèi 〈名〉 accounting unit: 独立～ independent accounting unit ‖ 基本～ basic accounting unit
〖～员〗 hésuànyuán 〈名〉staff auditor
【核糖】 hétáng 〈名〉[生化] ribose: ～核蛋白 ribonucleoprotein ‖ ～霉素 ribostamycin ‖ ～酸 ribonic acid
〖～核酸〗 hétáng hésuān 〈名〉[生化] ribonucleic acid (RNA): ～病毒 ribovirus ‖ ～酶 ribonuclease ‖ 脱氧～ deoxyribonucleic acid; DNA ‖ 信息～ messenger ribonucleic acid; m-RNA
【核桃】 hétao 〈名〉 walnut
〖～仁〗 hétaorén 〈名〉 walnut kernel/meat
〖～树〗 hétaoshù 〈名〉 walnut tree
【核威慑】 héwēishè 〈名〉 nuclear deterrence: ～力量 nuclear deterrent power
【核威胁】 héwēixié 〈名〉 nuclear threat
【核微粒污染】 héwēilì wūrǎn 〈名〉 contamination from nuclear fallout
【核污染】 héwūrǎn 〈名〉 nuclear/radioactive pollution
【核武库】 héwǔkù 〈名〉 nuclear arsenal
【核武器】 héwǔqì 〈名〉 nuclear weapon; N-weapon; nuke: 销毁～ destroy nuclear weapons ‖ ～储备 stockpiling of nuclear weapons ‖ ～试验 nuclear weapons test
【核物理学】 héwùlǐxué 〈名〉 nuclear physics
【核销】 héxiāo 〈动〉 cancel after verification: ～流动资金 verify and write off the current assets
【核小体】 héxiǎotǐ 〈名〉[生化] nucleosome
【核心】 héxīn 〈名〉 nucleus; core; kernel; heart of the matter: ～力量 force at the core ‖ ～人物 key person/figure ‖ 领导～ core of the leadership ‖ 抓住问题的～ get to the heart/core of the matter/problem
〖～家庭〗 héxīn jiātíng 〈名〉 nuclear family
〖～期刊〗 héxīn qīkān 〈名〉 key periodicals
【核验】 héyàn 〈动〉 check; examine
【核医学】 héyīxué 〈名〉 nuclear medicine
【核优势】 héyōushì 〈名〉 nuclear superiority
【核原料】 héyuánliào 〈名〉 nuclear raw material
【核战略】 hézhànlüè 〈名〉 nuclear strategy
【核战争】 hézhànzhēng 〈名〉 nuclear war; nuclear warfare; N-war
【核证】 hézhèng 〈动〉 check and certify
【核质】 hézhì 〈名〉[生物] nucleoplasm
【核装置】 hézhuāngzhì 〈名〉 nuclear device
【核准】 hézhǔn 〈动〉 examine and approve; check and ratify; confirm: ～发行债券 authorized bonds ‖ ～书 instrument of approval ‖ 待～ ad referendum ‖ 须经事先～ be subject to prior approval
【核资】 hézī 〈动〉 check up on funds and assets: 对破产企业进行～清产 conduct a general checkup on the assets of an bankrupt enterprise
【核子】 hézǐ 〈名〉[物理] nucleon
〖～能〗 hézǐnéng 〈名〉 nucleonic energy
〖～武器〗 hézǐ wǔqì 〈名〉 nucleonic weapon; nuclear weapon
〖～学〗 hézǐxué 〈名〉 nucleonics

盉 hé 〈名〉 *he* [three-legged bronze vessel for heating liquor, similar to a kettle in shape]

龁 hé 〈动〉〈书〉 bite: 食其肉，～其骨 eat the flesh and munch the bones

盒 hé ❶ 〈名〉 box; case: 小铁～ small iron box ‖ 纸～ paper box ⇨饭～; 火柴～; 铅笔～ ❷ 〈量〉 box: 一～火柴 a box of matches ❸ 〈名〉 box-shaped fireworks
【盒饭】 héfàn 〈名〉 box lunch
【盒式磁带】 héshì cídài 〈名〉 cartridge tape; cassette tape

【盒式存储器】 héshì cúnchǔqì 〈名〉 cassette/cartridge memory
【盒式录像带】 héshì lùxiàngdài 〈名〉 video cassette
【盒式录音机】 héshì lùyīnjī 〈名〉 cassette tape-recorder
【盒子】 hézi 〈名〉 ❶ box; case; casket ❷ box-shaped fireworks
〖～花〗 hézihuā 〈名〉 fireworks in the shape of a box
〖～枪〗 héziqiāng 〈名〉〈方〉 Mauser pistol

涸 hé 〈形〉〈书〉 dry: ～池/井 dry pond/well ⇨～辙之鲋; 干～; 枯～
【涸竭】 héjié 〈形〉 dried up; exhausted
【涸泽而渔】 hézé'éryú 〈熟〉 drain the pond to get the fish in it; kill the goose that lays the golden eggs
【涸辙之鲋】 hézhézhīfù 〈熟〉 fish trapped in a dry rut—person in a desperate situation

颌 hé 〈名〉〈书〉 jaw: 上/下～ upper/lower jaw
⇨gé
【颌畸形】 héjīxíng 〈名〉[医学] jaw abnormality
【颌裂】 héliè 〈名〉[医学] gnathoschisis
【颌痛】 hétòng 〈名〉[医学] gnathodynia
【颌突】 hétū 〈名〉[医学] gnathism
【颌下腺】 héxiàxiàn 〈名〉[生理] submaxillary gland
【颌学】 héxué 〈名〉 gnathology
【颌炎】 héyán 〈名〉[医学] gnathitis
【颌针鱼】 hézhēnyú 〈名〉[动物] needlefish

貉 hé 〈名〉[动物] raccoon dog
⇨háo

阖 hé 〈书〉 ❶ 〈动〉 shut; close: ～户 close the door ⇨～眼 ❷ 〈形〉 entire; whole: ～城 entire city ⇨～家
【阖第】 hédì 〈名〉〈敬〉 your whole family: ～请安。Please give my kind regards to all your family. ‖ 敬请～光临。The presence of your whole family is cordially requested.
【阖府】 héfǔ ＝ 阖第 hédì
【阖家】 héjiā 〈名〉 whole family: ～团圆 family reunion
【阖眼】 héyǎn 〈动〉 ❶ close one's eyes; sleep ❷ 〈喻〉 die; pass away

翮 hé 〈名〉 ❶ shaft of a feather; quill ❷ wing (of a bird): 振～高飞 flap the wings and soar high into the sky

鞨 hé →靺鞨 Mòhé

hè

吓 hè ❶ 〈叹〉 [used to express disapproval or resentment] tut; tut-tut; humph: ～,怎么能干那种事呢? Tut-tut, what on earth did you do that for? ‖ ～,孩子,不能光着身子到处跑! Tut-tut, child, you can't run about with no clothes on! ‖ ～,两个人才弄来半桶水! Humph, two of you have got but half a bucket of water! ❷ 〈动〉 threaten; intimidate: ⇨恫～; 恐～
⇨xià

和 hè 〈动〉 ❶ join in the singing: ⇨曲高～寡; 一唱百～ ❷ echo what others say; chime in with others: ⇨随声附～ ❸ compose a poem in reply (to sb's poem): 奉～一首诗 write a poem in reply
⇨hé; hú; huó; huò
【和诗】 hèshī ❶ 〈动〉 compose a poem in reply [one person writing a poem and another writing one in reply, both using the same rhyme scheme] ❷ 〈名〉 poems exchanged in this way

贺 hè 〈动〉 congratulate; celebrate: ⇨～词; ～礼; 祝～
【贺匾】 hèbiǎn 〈名〉 congratulatory plaque
【贺词】 hècí 〈名〉 speech/message/address of congratulations; congratulatory message/speech: 宣读～ read out a message of congratulations ‖ 致～ deliver/give a speech of congratulations ‖ 新年～ New Year message/greetings
【贺电】 hèdiàn 〈名〉 congratulatory telegram/cable; message of congratulations: 发～ telegraph one's congratulations (to sb)
【贺函】 hèhán ＝ 贺信 hèxìn
【贺卡】 hèkǎ 〈名〉 greeting card: 发/寄～ send/post a greeting card ‖ 电子～ E-card ‖ 生日～ birthday card ‖ 圣诞～ Christmas card ‖ 音乐～ musical greeting card
【贺客】 hèkè 〈名〉 well-wisher; congratulator: ～盈门。The house is crowded with well-wishers. / There are a great number of guests offering their congratulations.
【贺礼】 hèlǐ 〈名〉 congratulatory gift; gift (as a token of congratulations): 结婚～ wedding present
【贺联】 hèlián 〈名〉 congratulatory couplets (written on scrolls, etc)
【贺年】 hènián 〈动〉 extend New Year greetings; pay a New Year call; celebrate the New Year
〖～卡〗 hèniánkǎ 〈名〉 New Year card
【贺岁】 hèsuì ＝ 贺年 hènián
〖～片〗 hèsuìpiàn 〈名〉 New Year's film
【贺喜】 hèxǐ 〈动〉 congratulate sb on a happy occasion; offer congratulations/felicitations: 向获奖人员～ offer congratulations to the award-winners
【贺信】 hèxìn 〈名〉 congratulatory letter/message; letter of congratulations
【贺仪】 hèyí 〈名〉〈书〉 gift on a happy occasion
【贺幛】 hèzhàng 〈名〉 sheet of silk or cloth with congratulatory message written on it

荷 hè 〈书〉 ❶ 〈动〉 carry on one's shoulder or back: ～锄 carry a hoe on one's shoulder ❷ 〈动〉 bear; take on: ～天下之重任 take/assume the responsibilities for one's country ❸ 〈形〉 grateful; obliged: 无任感～ be very much obliged ‖ 请早日示复为～。An early reply will be appreciated. ❹ 〈名〉 charge: ⇨电～ ❺ 〈名〉 load; burden; responsibility: 肩负重～ bear/shoulder heavy responsibilities
⇨hé
【荷负】 hèfù 〈动〉〈书〉 bear; shoulder: ～重任 shoulder heavy responsibilities
【荷枪实弹】 hèqiāng-shídàn 〈熟〉 carry loaded guns; carry loaded rifles; carry rifles loaded with bullets; be ready for emergencies
【荷载】 hèzài ❶ 〈动〉 carry a load ❷ 〈名〉 load: ～率 load rate
〖～变压器〗 hèzài biànyāqì 〈名〉 load transformer
〖～电抗〗 hèzài diànkàng 〈名〉 load reactance
〖～馈线〗 hèzài kuìxiàn 〈名〉 load feeder
〖～曲线〗 hèzài qūxiàn 〈名〉 load curve
〖～图〗 hèzàitú 〈名〉 load diagram
〖～系数〗 hèzài xìshù 〈名〉 load factor
〖～阻抗〗 hèzài zǔkàng 〈名〉 loaded impedance
【荷质比】 hèzhìbǐ 〈名〉 specific charge; charge-to-mass ratio
【荷重】 hèzhòng 〈名〉[建筑] loading; weight load: ～能力 loading capacity ‖ ～系数 load factor

喝 hè 〈动〉 shout loudly: 大～一声 shout loudly ⇨～彩; ～令; 吆～
⇨hē
【喝彩】 hècǎi 〈动〉 acclaim; cheer: 博得全场～ bring the house down ‖ 齐声～ cheer in chorus; cheer with one accord ‖ 观众为她哄堂～。The audience gave her a veritable ovation. ‖ 进球赢得观众大声～。The goal brought loud cheers from the audience.
【喝倒彩】 hè dàocǎi 〈动〉 make catcalls; boo; hoot: ～把演讲者轰下台 hoot the speaker off the platform ‖ 招致～ evoke/court catcalls ‖ 观众为演员～。The audience booed at the performers.
【喝道】 hèdào 〈动〉〈旧〉 (of *yamen* runners, lictors) shout out to make the way (for an approaching official)
【喝令】 hèlìng 〈动〉 shout out an order or command
【喝六呼幺】 hèliù-hūyāo ＝ 呼幺喝六 hūyāo-hèliù
【喝问】 hèwèn 〈动〉 shout a question (to)
【喝雉呼卢】 hèzhì-hūlú 〈熟〉 shout for the top number to come up (at dice); play at dice; gamble

猲 hè 〈书〉 ❶ 〈形〉 gasping with fear ❷ 〈动〉 threaten; intimidate; frighten
⇨xiē

惕 hè 〈动〉〈书〉 frighten; scare

⇨kài

赫¹ hè 〈形〉conspicuous; grand; distinguished: ⇨～然

赫² Hè →赫哲族 Hèzhézú

赫³ hè 〈量〉[电学]〈简称〉hertz: ⇨～兹;千～

【赫赫】hèhè 〈形〉illustrious; very impressive: ～战功 illustrious/outstanding/brilliant military exploits (or success) ‖ 声威～ be of great renown

〖～有名〗hèhè-yǒumíng 〈熟〉celebrated; illustrious; renowned; famous; distinguished: ～的企业家 illustrious entrepreneur

【赫然】hèrán 〈副〉❶ unexpectedly and shockingly; impressively; awesomely: ～退席 walk out (of a conference) all of a sudden ❷ terribly (angry): ～震怒 get into a terrible temper; burst/fly into a fury

【赫哲族】Hèzhézú 〈名〉Hezhen ethnic group [inhabiting Heilongjiang Province]

【赫兹】hèzī 〈量〉[电学] hertz: ～共振器 Hertzian resonator ‖ ～天线 Hertz antenna ‖ ～振荡 Hertz oscillation ‖ ～是频率单位。Hertz is the unit of frequency.

〖～波〗hèzībō 〈名〉Hertz/Hertzian wave

〖～矢量〗hèzī shǐliàng 〈名〉Hertz vector

褐 hè ❶〈名〉〈书〉coarse cloth or clothing: 无衣无～ short of clothes ‖ 短～ short jacket made of coarse cloth ❷〈形〉brown: ～色外衣 brown overcoat

【褐斑】hèbān 〈名〉brown stain (on paper or fabrics)

〖～病〗hèbānbìng 〈名〉[植物] brown spot/rot

【褐变】hèbiàn 〈名〉(of vegetables or fruits) brown stain

【褐草】hècǎo 〈名〉brown weed

【褐翅燕鸥】hèchì yàn'ōu 〈名〉bridled tern

【褐肺病】hèfèibìng 〈名〉[医学] brown lung disease

【褐腐病】hèfǔbìng 〈名〉[植物] brown rot

【褐红色】hèhóngsè 〈名〉maroon

【褐黄斑】hèhuángbān 〈名〉[医学] chloasma

【褐灰色】hèhuīsè 〈名〉taupe

【褐马鸡】hèmǎjī 〈名〉[动物] Crossoptilon mantchuricum [a rare variety of pheasant in China]

【褐煤】hèméi 〈名〉brown coal; lignite

【褐色】hèsè 〈名〉brown; tan

【褐蛇】hèshé 〈名〉brown snake

【褐鼠】hèshǔ 〈名〉brown rat; Norway rat

【褐铁矿】hètiěkuàng 〈名〉brown iron ore; limonite

【褐烟】hèyān 〈名〉brown smoke

【褐疫病】hèyìbìng 〈名〉[植物] brown blight

【褐云母】hèyúnmǔ 〈名〉anomite

【褐藻】hèzǎo 〈名〉[植物] brown alga

【褐脂】hèzhī 〈名〉brown fat

鹤 hè 〈名〉crane: ⇨丹顶～

【鹤发童颜】hèfà-tóngyán 〈熟〉white hair and ruddy complexion; healthy in old age; hale and hearty

【鹤立鸡群】hèlì-jīqún 〈熟〉(of a person) be like a crane standing among chickens; stand head and shoulders above others; be the pick/best of the bunch/basket; be a giant among dwarfs

【鹤膝风】hèxīfēng 〈名〉[中医] arthroncus of the knee

【鹤嘴镐】hèzuǐgǎo 〈名〉pick; pickaxe; mattock

翯 hè 〈形〉〈书〉(of bird's feather) white and glossy

壑 hè 〈名〉gully; big pool: 丘～ hills and valleys ⇨沟～;以邻为～;欲～难填

hēi

黑 hēi ❶〈形〉black: ～疤 black scar ‖ ～发 black hair ‖ 穿一身～衣服 be dressed in black ⇨～板 ❷〈形〉dark; dusk: 天～了。It's getting dark. ⇨～夜;漆～;起早贪～ ❸〈形〉reactionary: ～司令 reactionary army commander ❹〈形〉wicked; sinister: 心～手辣 be evil-minded and ruthless; be cruel and merciless ⇨～帮;～心 ❺〈形〉secret; shady; unlawful: ～交易 shady deal ⇨～社会;～市 ❻〈动〉cheat; pocket/take surreptitiousy and unlawfully: 他把将近一半的利润～了。He pocketed around half the profits. ❼〈形〉(of expression on sb's face) gloomy; glum; sombre: 他～着脸走进屋里。He came into the room with a glum face.

【黑暗】hēi'àn 〈形〉❶ dark: ～的角落 dark corner ‖ 黎明前的～ pre-dawn darkness ❷ decadent; evil; corrupt; reactionary: 揭露～ expose evils; bring to light the seamy/negative side; rake muck ‖ ～面 dark aspect; negative/seamy side ‖ ～统治 reactionary/evil rule ‖ ～社会 decadent society ‖ ～势力 sinister/reactionary forces

【黑疤病】hēibābìng 〈名〉[植物] (of sweet potatoes) black rot

【黑白】hēibái 〈名〉❶ black and white: ～画 black and white/black-and-white drawing ‖ ～胶片 black-and-white film ‖ ～相间 chequered with black and white; in black and white chequers/stripes; black alternating with white ❷ right and wrong; good and evil: ⇨～不分;颠倒～

〖～不分〗hēibáibùfēn 〈熟〉make no distinction between black and white; make no distinction between right and wrong; not know right from wrong; cannot tell right from wrong

〖～电视机〗hēibái diànshìjī 〈名〉black-and-white television set

〖～分明〗hēibái fēnmíng 〈熟〉with a clear distinction between black and white; with a clear distinction between right and wrong; with black and white sharply contrasted; in sharp contrast: 两种态度～。The two opinions/attitudes stand in sharp contrast.

〖～片〗hēibáipiàn 〈名〉black-and-white movie/film

【黑斑病】hēibānbìng 〈名〉[植物] black rot/spot

【黑斑蚊】hēibānwén 〈名〉aëdes; yellow-fever mosquito

【黑板】hēibǎn 〈名〉blackboard

〖～报〗hēibǎnbào 〈名〉blackboard newspaper

〖～擦〗hēibǎncā 〈名〉eraser

【黑帮】hēibāng 〈名〉reactionary/sinister/underworld gang; mafia (gang)

【黑豹】hēibào 〈名〉black leopard

【黑变病】hēibiànbìng 〈名〉❶ [医学] melanosis; melanism ❷ [植物] melanose

【黑不溜秋】hēibuliūqiū 〈形〉〈方〉dark; black; swarthy; dark-hued; dark-complexioned: 长得～ be swarthy

【黑潮】hēicháo 〈名〉[地理] Kuroshio; Japan Current/Stream

【黑车】hēichē 〈名〉vehicle without registration; unlicensed vehicle

【黑沉沉】hēichénchén 〈形〉(of the sky, etc) very dark: ～的天 overcast sky ‖ ～的夜 dark night

【黑刺李】hēicìlǐ 〈名〉[植物] blackthorn; sloe

【黑带】hēidài 〈名〉black belt (in judo, karate)

【黑道】hēidào 〈名〉❶ unlighted road (at night): 一个人别走～。Don't walk alone a road at night without any lamps. ❷ illegal activity: ～交易 shady trade/deal ❸ dark society; underworld; banditry: ～人物 underworld figure; gangster

【黑道日子】hēidào rìzi 〈名〉〈迷信〉unlucky/inauspicious day

【黑灯瞎火】hēidēng-xiāhuǒ 〈形〉〈口〉dark; unlighted: 电停了，～的，还能看什么书! Now power is cut! How can we read in this complete darkness?

【黑地】hēidì 〈名〉unregistered land

【黑点】hēidiǎn 〈名〉❶ black dot/spot ❷ blemish; smirch; disgrace

【黑店】hēidiàn 〈名〉❶ (often seen in the early vernacular) inn run by brigands/outlaws ❷ unlicensed inn/hotel/shop

【黑貂】hēidiāo 〈名〉sable: ～皮 sable fur

【黑鲷】hēidiāo 〈名〉black porgy

【黑洞洞】hēidōngdōng 〈形〉pitch-dark: 井很深，～的。The well is deep and pitch-dark.

【黑洞】hēidòng 〈名〉[天文] black hole; collapsed star; collapsar: ～理论 theory of black holes

【黑豆】hēidòu 〈名〉black soya bean

【黑非洲】Hēi Fēizhōu 〈名〉Black Africa

【黑肺病】hēifèibìng 〈名〉[医学] (of miners) black lung (disease); coal miner's lung; miner's lung

【黑粉病】hēifěnbìng = 黑穗病 hēisuìbìng

【黑粪】 hēifèn 〈名〉[医学] melena
【黑风暴】 hēifēngbào 〈名〉 dust storm
【黑钙土】 hēigàitǔ 〈名〉 chernozem; black earth
【黑更半夜】 hēigēng-bànyè 〈熟〉〈口〉 in the depth/middle of the night: 为了抢救病人,医生～步行三里山路。The doctor travelled 3 *li* of mountain path on foot in the middle of the night to save the patient.
【黑咕隆咚】 hēigulōngdōng 〈形〉〈口〉 very dark; pitch-black; pitch-dark: ～的,谁会到邻村去看电影? It's pitch-dark. Who'll go and watch a movie in the neighboring village?
【黑寡妇】 hēiguǎfu 〈名〉[动物] black widow [an American spider, the female of which is highly venomous and eats its mate]
【黑管】 hēiguǎn 〈名〉[音乐] clarinet
【黑光】 hēiguāng 〈名〉 ultraviolet rays; infrared rays; black light
〖～灯〗 hēiguāngdēng 〈名〉 blacklight lamp
〖～诱虫灯〗 hēiguāng yòuchóngdēng 〈名〉 blacklight trap
【黑锅】 hēiguō 〈名〉 scapegoat: 背～ be made a scapegoat; be made a whipping boy
【黑果】 hēiguǒ 〈名〉 huckleberry; blackberry
【黑海】 Hēihǎi 〈名〉 Black Sea
【黑褐煤】 hēihèméi 〈名〉 black lignite
【黑糊糊】 hēihūhū 〈形〉 ❶ black; blackened: 墙熏得～的。The wall was blackened by smoke. ❷ darkish; dusky; dim: 屋子里～的。It's kind of dark in the room. ❸ indistinctly observable in the distance; blurred: 天上是一片～的乌云。A dark mass of clouds loomed in the sky.
【黑胡椒】 hēihújiāo 〈名〉 black pepper
【黑胡桃】 hēihútáo 〈名〉 black walnut
【黑户】 hēihù 〈名〉 ❶ unregistered household/resident ❷ unlicensed shop/firm
【黑话】 hēihuà 〈名〉 ❶ (bandits') argot; (thieves') cant ❷ doubletalk; doublespeak; malicious words
【黑桦】 hēihuà 〈名〉[植物] black birch
【黑鲩】 hēihuàn 〈名〉[动物] black carp
【黑会】 hēihuì 〈名〉 unlawful/clandestine meeting
【黑货】 hēihuò 〈名〉 ❶ contraband; smuggled/contraband goods: 买卖～ deal in contraband/smuggled goods ❷ sinister stuff; trash: ～商店 fence shop ‖ ～市场 sinister stuff market
【黑家鼠】 hēijiāshǔ 〈名〉 black rat
【黑间】 hēijian 〈名〉〈方〉 night
【黑胶布】 hēijiāobù 〈名〉[电工] black tape; (black) friction tape
【黑胶绸】 hēijiāochóu 〈名〉 rust-coloured variety of summer silk
【黑节疤病】 hēijiébābìng 〈名〉[植物] (of trees) black knot
【黑金】 hēijīn 〈名〉〈方〉 black money [money used for bribery and other illegal activities within official circles]
【黑金刚石】 hēijīngāngshí 〈名〉 carbonado
【黑颈鹤】 hēijǐnghè 〈名〉 black-necked crane
【黑客】 hēikè 〈名〉 hacker: 白帽～ white hat hacker ‖ 电脑～ computer hacker; cyber intruder
【黑口】 hēikǒu 〈名〉 black-border format (of a traditional thread-bound book)
【黑牢】 hēiláo 〈名〉 dark dungeon; black hole: 打入～ throw sb into a dungeon
【黑鹂】 hēilí 〈名〉 blackbird
【黑里康大号】 hēilǐkāng dàhào 〈名〉[音乐] helicon
【黑里俏】 hēilǐqiào 〈名〉 black beauty
【黑栎】 hēilì 〈名〉[植物] black oak
【黑脸山魈】 hēiliǎn shānxiāo 〈名〉[动物] drill
【黑亮】 hēiliàng 〈形〉 jet-black; shiny/glossy black
【黑领】 hēilǐng 〈名〉 black-collar worker
【黑溜溜】 hēiliūliū 〈形〉〈口〉 shiny black; jet-black: ～的眼睛 sparkling black eyes
【黑瘤】 hēiliú 〈名〉[医学] melanoma: ～病 melanomatosis
【黑鲈】 hēilú 〈名〉[动物] black bass
【黑马】 hēimǎ 〈名〉 dark horse—surprise winner: 他在百米赛中击败卫冕冠军而成为一匹～。He came out as a dark horse in the 100-metre dash by beating the defending champion.
【黑麦】 hēimài 〈名〉 rye: ～威士忌酒 rye whisky
〖～草〗 hēimàicǎo 〈名〉 rye grass
【黑茫茫】 hēimángmáng 〈形〉 pitch-dark all around: 周围～一片,他不知身在何处。Lost in the boundless darkness, he could not make out where he was.
【黑莓】 hēiméi 〈名〉 blackberry
【黑霉】 hēiméi 〈名〉 black mould; black mildew
【黑蒙蒙】 hēimēngmēng 〈形〉 dark and indistinct
【黑面包】 hēimiànbāo 〈名〉 black/brown bread; rye bread
【黑名】 hēimíng 〈名〉 bad/ill reputation: 替人担～ be ill reputed on sb else's account
【黑名单】 hēimíngdān 〈名〉 blacklist: 上了～ be on the blacklist; be blacklisted
【黑木耳】 hēimù'ěr 〈名〉 (edible) black fungus
【黑幕】 hēimù 〈名〉 inside story of a plot, shady deal, etc: 揭穿～ expose a sinister scheme; disclose the inside story of a plot ‖ ～重重 shrouded in sinister secrecy
【黑尿热】 hēiniàorè 〈名〉[医学] blackwater fever
【黑皮病】 hēipíbìng 〈名〉[医学] melanoderma: 老年～ senile melanoderma
【黑啤酒】 hēipíjiǔ 〈名〉 dark beer
【黑漆】 hēiqī 〈名〉 black varnish
【黑漆漆】 hēiqīqī ＝ 黑黢黢 hēiqūqū
【黑铅】 hēiqiān 〈名〉 black lead
【黑钱】 hēiqián 〈名〉 ill-gotten money; dirty money: 收～ accept illegal money; take bribery ‖ 洗～ money laundering
【黑枪】 hēiqiāng 〈名〉 ❶ concealed firearms: 持～ possess illegal firearms ❷ shoot from a hiding place: 打～ fire a shot from a hiding place; snipe treacherously; 〈喻〉 stab sb in the back
【黑蜣】 hēiqiāng 〈名〉[动物] bess beetle
【黑黢黢】 hēiqūqū 〈形〉 pitch-dark: 外面～的。It was pitch-dark outside.
【黑热病】 hēirèbìng 〈名〉[医学] kala-azar
【黑人】 Hēirén 〈名〉 Black people; Black: 美国～ Afro-American
〖～研究〗 Hēirén yánjiū 〈名〉 Black Studies
〖～英语〗 Hēirén yīngyǔ 〈名〉 Black English
【黑人】 hēirén 〈名〉 ❶ unregistered resident ❷ person in hiding
【黑肉瘤】 hēiròuliú 〈名〉[医学] melanosarcoma
【黑色】 hēisè 〈名〉 black
〖～火药〗 hēisè huǒyào 〈名〉 black powder
〖～金属〗 hēisè jīnshǔ 〈名〉 ferrous metal
〖～人种〗 hēisè rénzhǒng 〈名〉 black/negroid race
〖～食品〗 hēisè shípǐn 〈名〉 black food
〖～收入〗 hēisè shōurù 〈名〉 black money/income
〖～素〗 hēisèsù 〈名〉[生化] melanin: ～癌 melanocarcinoma ‖ ～瘤 melanoma ‖ ～细胞 melanocyte
〖～喜剧〗 hēisè xǐjù 〈名〉 black comedy
〖～幽默〗 hēisè yōumò 〈名〉 black humour
【黑纱】 hēishā 〈名〉 black armband; mourning band: 戴～ wear a mourning band
【黑砂】 hēishā 〈名〉 black sand
【黑鲨】 hēishā 〈名〉 black shark
【黑哨】 hēishào 〈名〉 black whistle (referee); corrupt refereeing
【黑舌】 hēishé 〈名〉[医学] melanoglossia; black tongue
【黑蛇】 hēishé 〈名〉 black snake
【黑社会】 hēishèhuì 〈名〉 underworld; gangland; criminal clique: ～成员 gangster; underworldling ‖ ～头目 chieftain of the underworld; ringleader; gang leader ‖ ～性质的犯罪团伙 Mafia-like criminal group
【黑市】 hēishì 〈名〉 black market; illicit market: ～交易 trade on the black market ‖ ～汇率 black market exchange rate ‖ ～行情 black-market quotation ‖ ～货 black-market goods ‖ ～集团 black market ring ‖ ～价格 black market price ‖ ～交易 black market operation; off-the-books deal; under-the-counter sale ‖ ～经济 black economy ‖ ～利率 black market interest rate ‖ ～商人 black marketer/marketeer ‖ ～外汇 black market exchange; dark exchange ‖ ～销路 black market outlet ‖ ～香烟 black market cigarettes ‖ ～销售 black market sale
【黑手】 hēishǒu 〈名〉 vicious person manipulating sb or sth from behind the scenes; evil backstage manipulator: 肯定有～在背后操纵她。There must be somebody pulling the strings behind her.
〖～党〗 hēishǒudǎng 〈名〉 Mafia; Black Hand: ～成员 Mafioso
【黑鼠】 hēishǔ ＝ 黑家鼠 hēijiāshǔ
【黑霜】 hēishuāng 〈名〉 black frost: 麦子被一场～打坏了。The

wheat was damaged by a black frost.
【黑水热】 hēishuǐrè = 黑尿热 hēiniàorè
【黑死病】 hēisǐbìng 〈名〉[医学] black death; the plague
【黑松】 hēisōng 〈名〉Japanese black pine
【黑素】 hēisù 〈名〉[生化] melanin; melanotic pigment
〖～癌〗 hēisù'ái 〈名〉[医学] melanocarcinoma; melanotic cancer
〖～沉着病〗 hēisù chénzhuóbìng 〈名〉[医学] melanosis
〖～瘤〗 hēisùliú 〈名〉[医学] melanoma
〖～体〗 hēisùtǐ 〈名〉[生物] melanosome
〖～细胞〗 hēisù xìbāo 〈名〉[生物] melanocyte
【黑穗病】 hēisuìbìng 〈名〉[农业] smut
【黑檀】 hēitán 〈名〉blackwood
【黑糖】 hēitáng 〈名〉〈方〉brown sugar
【黑桃】 hēitáo 〈名〉(of cards) spade: ～八 spade eight ‖ ～K king of spades; spade king
【黑陶】 hēitáo 〈名〉[考古] black pottery
〖～文化〗 hēitáo wénhuà 〈名〉black-pottery culture
【黑体】 hēitǐ 〈名〉❶[物理] blackbody ❷[印刷] boldface; bold
〖～字〗 hēitǐzì 〈名〉boldface type; black letter
【黑天】 hēitiān 〈名〉night
〖～白日〗 hēitiān-báirì 〈熟〉❶ day and night ❷ day in, day out; day and night
〖～半夜〗 hēitiān-bànyè 〈熟〉late at night; in the depth of night; in the middle of the night: 他总是～才回来。He never comes home until the middle of the night.
【黑铁皮】 hēitiěpí 〈名〉black sheet (iron)
【黑帖】 hēitiě 〈名〉〈方〉anonymous note/letter (usu with the purpose of disgracing/slandering/threatening sb); poison-pen note/letter
【黑铜矿】 hēitóngkuàng 〈名〉tenorite
【黑头】 hēitóu 〈名〉❶ *heitou* [male character in traditional Chinese opera with a painted face] ❷ head of the underworld/gangland ❸ blackhead
【黑土】 hēitǔ 〈名〉black earth
【黑腿病】 hēituǐbìng 〈名〉[医学] blackleg; blackquarter
【黑窝】 hēiwō 〈名〉nest of illegal activities; lair of gangsters or criminals: 端/掏～ raid a gangsters' den ‖ 警察在盗贼的～里找到了赃物。The police discovered the booty in the thieves' den.
【黑钨矿】 hēiwūkuàng 〈名〉wolframite; wolfram
【黑瞎子】 hēixiāzi 〈名〉〈方〉black bear
【黑匣子】 hēixiázi 〈名〉[航空] black box [an informal name for "flight data and cockpit voice recorder"]; flight recorder
【黑下】 hēixia 〈名〉〈方〉night; dark
【黑藓】 hēixiǎn 〈名〉black moss
【黑线】 hēixiàn 〈名〉❶ black thread ❷ black line [used in the Cultural Revolution in China (1966-1976) to refer to sb or sth "revisionist" or "reactionary"]
〖～鳕〗 hēixiànxuě 〈名〉[动物] haddock
【黑箱】 hēixiāng 〈名〉black box
〖～操作〗 hēixiāng cāozuò = 暗箱操作 ànxiāng cāozuò
【黑心】 hēixīn 〈名〉vicious mind/intention; evil mind; black heart: 看透他的～ see through his evil intention ‖ 不要给人使～。Don't do evil to others.
【黑信】 hēixìn 〈名〉poison-pen letter/note; anonymous letter/note
【黑猩猩】 hēixīngxing 〈名〉chimpanzee
【黑熊】 hēixióng 〈名〉black bear
【黑锈病】 hēixiùbìng 〈名〉(of wheat, etc) black rust
【黑魆魆】 hēixūxū 〈形〉dark
【黑压压】 hēiyāyā 〈形〉dense/dark mass of: 远处～的一片,看不清是些什么东西。We couldn't make out what the dark mass was from a distance.
【黑眼珠】 hēiyǎnzhū 〈名〉pupil (of the eye); dark iris
【黑雁】 hēiyàn 〈名〉brant
【黑曜石】 hēiyàoshí 〈名〉obsidianite
【黑曜岩】 hēiyàoyán 〈名〉[矿业] obsidian
【黑夜】 hēiyè 〈名〉night
【黑衣法官】 hēiyī fǎguān 〈名〉football referee
【黑蝇】 hēiyíng 〈名〉black fly
【黑影儿】 hēiyǐngr 〈名〉(black) shadow
【黑油油】 hēiyōuyōu 〈形〉jet-black; shiny black: 她的头发总是～的。Her hair is always shiny black.
【黑黝黝】 hēiyōuyōu 〈形〉❶ = 黑油油 hēiyōuyōu ❷ dim; dark: 四周～的。It's dark all around.
【黑鱼】 hēiyú 〈名〉snake-headed fish; snake-head
【黑云母】 hēiyúnmǔ 〈名〉[矿业] black mica; biotite
【黑云杉】 hēiyúnshān 〈名〉[植物] black spruce
【黑运】 hēiyùn 〈名〉bad/ill/hard/tough luck; misfortune: 走～ have bad luck; be out of luck
【黑枣】 hēizǎo 〈名〉❶ dateplum persimmon ❷〈方〉bullet; shot: 那个走私犯昨天吃了～。The smuggler was shot yesterday.
【黑账】 hēizhàng 〈名〉private record; secret account: 查该公司的～ investigate into the secret account of the company ‖ 记～ keep a private/secret record
【黑芝麻】 hēizhīma 〈名〉black sesame
【黑种】 hēizhǒng 〈名〉black race (in Africa and Australia)
【黑竹】 hēizhú 〈名〉[植物] black bamboo
【黑子】 hēizǐ 〈名〉❶〈书〉black mole (on the skin) ❷[天文] *sunspot* ❸[体育] (of chess) black chessman/chesspiece

嘿 hēi ❶〈叹〉hey [used as a form of greeting or calling attention]: ～,当心点! Hey! Be careful! ‖ ～,快走吧! Hey! Hurry up! ❷〈叹〉[used to express self-pride, praise or satisfaction]: ～,这球扣得多棒啊! Hey! What a powerful smash! ❸〈叹〉[used to express surprise]: ～,下雪了! Why, it's snowing! ⇨mò
【嘿嘿】 hēihēi 〈拟〉(of laughter, esp of sneer) ha ha: ～,这回我赢定了! Haha, I'll sure win this time!

hén

痕 hén 〈名〉❶ mark of a wound: ⇨瘢～; 伤～ ❷ trace of anything: ⇨斑～; 裂～
【痕迹】 hénjì 〈名〉mark; trace; vestige; imprint: 查出～ detect traces ‖ 带有～ bear traces ‖ 留下～ leave traces ‖ 露出～ show traces ‖ 消除～ destroy/eradicate/remove traces ‖ 隐藏～ cover/hide traces ‖ 苦难在人脸上留下的～ imprint of suffering on a person's face ‖ 警察未能发现窃贼留下的任何～。The police could find no trace of the thieves. ‖ 岁月在他脸上留下了～。Age has left its traces on his face.
【痕量】 hénliàng 〈名〉[化学] trace: ～分析 trace analysis ‖ ～元素 trace element ‖ ～杂质 trace impurity

hěn

很 hěn 〈副〉very; quite; awfully: ～好/坏 very good/bad ‖ ～可能 very likely ‖ ～满意 feel very satisfied ‖ ～平易近人 be very amiable and easy of approach; very unassuming and approachable ‖ ～伤我的心 hurt me too much ‖ ～有道理 contain much truth ‖ ～有意义 be highly significant ‖ 奇怪得～ be extremely odd ‖ 工作/学习～努力 work/study very hard ‖ 他跑得～快。He runs very fast. ‖ 天～黑。It was very dark.

狠 hěn ❶〈形〉ruthless; relentless: 比豺狼还～ more savage than a wolf ‖ 暴徒们真～。The ruffians were really ruthless. ⇨～毒; 心～手辣; 凶～ ❷〈形〉firm; resolute: ～～打击歪风邪气 take resolute/vigorous measures against/unhealthy tendencies ‖ ～下功夫 make a desperate effort ‖ ～抓生产安全 make great efforts to ensure safety in production ❸〈动〉suppress (one's feeling); harden (one's heart): 他～了～心,跟她分手了。He steeled his heart and said goodbye to her. ❹ = 很 hěn
【狠毒】 hěndú 〈形〉vicious; brutal; venomous; wicked: 心肠～ be venomous; be black-hearted ‖ 用心～ with vicious intent
【狠辣】 hěnlà 〈形〉vicious; ruthless; atrocious: 手段～ by vicious means
【狠戾】 hěnlì 〈形〉atrocious; cruel; vicious
【狠命】 hěnmìng 〈副〉〈方〉desperately: 他～抓住小偷不放。He made a desperate effort not to let go of the thief.
【狠心】 hěnxīn ❶〈动〉make a painful decision; harden one's heart: ～戒烟 make up one's mind to stop smoking ❷〈形〉cruel-

hearted; heartless; merciless: 你也太～了! You are so heartless!

hèn

恨 hèn ❶〈动〉hate; resent: ～敌人 hate one's enemy ‖ ～得咬牙切齿 grind one's teeth with hatred ‖ ～得要命 hate intensely; bitterly hate; be burning with inveterate hatred ⇨～之入骨;怨～ ❷〈名〉hatred: ⇨抱～; 怀～;遗～ ❸〈动〉regret; remorse: ⇨相见～晚;书到用时方～少

【恨不得】 hènbudé 〈动〉how one wishes one could; one would if one could; be itching to: 妈妈～是真地见到儿子,而不是在电视上看见他。The mother wishes if only she could meet her son in person, instead of seeing him on TV. ‖ 他～能把这些好文章统统背下来。How he wishes he could learn all these well-written pieces by heart. ‖ 我～现在就能听到她的消息。I'm dying to hear from her right now.

【恨人】 hènrén 〈形〉〈方〉irritating; being a nuisance: 他把事情又办砸了,真～! He bungled the business once again. How irritating!

【恨入骨髓】 hènrùgǔsuǐ = 恨之入骨 hènzhī-rùgǔ

【恨事】 hènshì 〈名〉matter of regret: 当初没有学医,此乃他终身～。He considers it as his lifelong regret that he did not learn medicine when he was young.

【恨天怨地】 hèntiān-yuàndì 〈熟〉utter maledictions against the whole world

【恨铁不成钢】 hèn tiě bù chéng gāng 〈熟〉wish iron could turn into steel at once—be anxious for sb to improve; regret that sb does not live up to one's expectations: 教练对他发火,那是～。The coach was exasperated with him only because he did not make progress as much as expected.

【恨之入骨】 hènzhī-rùgǔ 〈熟〉hate to the very marrow of one's bones—hate like poison: 她对撞死她的孩子而又逃逸的司机～。She hates with all her soul the driver who killed her child and ran scot-free.

hēng

亨[1] hēng 〈形〉prosperous; going smoothly: ⇨～通

亨[2] hēng 〈量〉[电学] henry

【亨利】 hēnglì 〈量〉[电学] henry: ～单位 Henry unit ‖ ～定律 Henry's law ‖ ～计 inductance meter ‖ 微～ microhenry

【亨通】 hēngtōng 〈形〉going smoothly; prosperous: ⇨官运～;万事～

哼 hēng ❶〈动〉snort: 蔑视地～了一声 give a snort of contempt ❷〈动〉hum; croon: ～首歌 hum a song ‖ 他一边走,一边～着曲儿。He was humming a tune as he walked along. ⇨～唱 ❸〈拟〉groan; moan: 伤员痛得直～～。The wounded kept groaning with pain.
⇨hng

【哼唱】 hēngchàng 〈动〉hum; croon; sing in a low voice: 低声～哄孩子入睡 croon a baby to sleep

【哼哧】 hēngchī 〈拟〉puff and blow: 老人～着上楼梯。The old man puffed upstairs. ‖ 他跑得～～直喘气。He was frightfully puffed by the run.

【哼哈】 hēnghā 〈拟〉hem and haw: 别总是哼哼哈哈的,你到底想要哪一个? Stop hemming and hawing! Tell us what's your choice.

【哼哈二将】 Hēng-Hā èrjiàng 〈熟〉❶ Generals Heng and Ha, the two divinities guarding a Buddhist temple gate ❷ pair of accomplices serving one master or working hand in glove with each other

【哼哼】 hēngheng 〈拟〉〈方〉groan; snort: 不停地～ keep groaning ‖ 肥猪～,瘦猪也～。Both fat pigs and lean ones are snorting.—Everyone is complaining, whether they are well off or badly off or whether they have cause or not.

【哼哼唧唧】 hēngheng-jījī 〈动〉❶ groan and moan: 只是手上划了个小口子。乖孩子,别这样～的。It's only a small cut in your hand. Be a good child and don't groan like this. ❷ = 哼唧 hēngji

【哼唧】 hēngji 〈动〉mumble; mutter; whisper: 他～着离开了经理办公室。He left the manager's office, murmuring.

【哼儿哈儿】 hēngrhār 〈拟〉hem and haw: 别总是～的,说句痛快话。Don't just hem and haw. Say something definite!

【哼声】 hēngshēng 〈名〉[电学] hum; hum note/noise: ～测量器 hum noise measuring instrument ‖ ～调制 hum modulation

【哼唷】 hēngyō 〈叹〉heave ho; yo-heave-ho; yo-ho

啈 hēng 〈叹〉[used to express prohibition]: ～! 不要在墙上乱画! *Hey! Don't scribble on the wall!*
⇨hèng

脝 hēng →膨脝 pénghēng

héng

行 héng →道行 dàohéng
⇨háng; hàng; xíng

恒 héng ❶〈形〉permanent; lasting; perpetual; perdurable: ⇨～心; ～温; 永～ ❷〈名〉perseverance; persistence; constancy: ⇨持之以～;有～ ❸〈形〉constant; common; usual: ⇨～量;～言

【恒产】 héngchǎn 〈名〉real estate; immovable property; immovables

【恒齿】 héngchǐ 〈名〉[生理] permanent tooth

【恒等】 héngděng 〈形〉[数学] identical; identically equal: ～变换 identical transformation ‖ ～表示 identity representation ‖ ～代换 identical/identity substitution

〖～定理〗 héngděng dìnglǐ 〈名〉[数学] identical/identity theorem

〖～方程〗 héngděng fāngchéng 〈名〉[数学] identical equation

〖～公式〗 héngděng gōngshì 〈名〉[数学] identical formula

〖～函数〗 héngděng hánshù 〈名〉[数学] identity function

〖～号〗 héngděnghào 〈名〉[数学] identity symbol

〖～式〗 héngděngshì 〈名〉[数学] identical equation; identity

〖～网络〗 héngděng wǎngluò 〈名〉identical network

〖～元素〗 héngděng yuánsù 〈名〉[数学] identical element

【恒定】 héngdìng 〈形〉constant

〖～波〗 héngdìngbō 〈名〉constant wave (CW)

〖～场〗 héngdìngchǎng 〈名〉constant/stationary field

〖～电流〗 héngdìng diànliú 〈名〉constant current

〖～电压〗 héngdìng diànyā = 恒压 héngyā

〖～负载〗 héngdìng fùzài 〈名〉constant load

〖～流量〗 héngdìng liúliàng 〈名〉fixed rate; constant rate of flow; constant flow rate

〖～马力〗 héngdìng mǎlì 〈名〉constant horsepower

〖～脉冲〗 héngdìng màichōng 〈名〉isopulse

〖～项〗 héngdìngxiàng 〈名〉[数学] constant term

〖～振幅〗 héngdìng zhènfú 〈名〉uniform amplitude

【恒河】 Hénghé 〈名〉Ganges (River)

〖～沙数〗 Hénghé-shāshù 〈熟〉(as) numberless as the sands (of the Ganges); (as) numberless as the stars; innumerable; countless

【恒久】 héngjiǔ 〈形〉permanent; long lasting; enduring: ～不变的爱 everlasting love ‖ ～的和平 lasting peace

【恒量】 héngliàng 〈名〉[物理] constant

【恒流】 héngliú 〈名〉[电学] constant current: ～充电/放电/配电 constant-current charge/discharge/distribution

〖～变压器〗 héngliú biànyāqì 〈名〉constant-current transformer

〖～电动机〗 héngliú diàndòngjī 〈名〉constant-current motor

〖～电路〗 héngliú diànlù 〈名〉constant-current circuit

〖～电源〗 héngliú diànyuán 〈名〉constant-current supply/source

〖～发电机〗 héngliú fādiànjī 〈名〉constant-current generator/dynamo

〖～调节器〗 héngliú tiáojiéqì 〈名〉constant-current regulator

【恒山】 Héngshān 〈名〉Mount Heng; Hengshan Mountain [the Northern Sacred Mountain in Shanxi Province]

【恒生】 Héngshēng 〈名〉(HK) Hang Seng: ～银行 Hang Seng Bank
〖～指数〗 Héngshēng zhǐshù 〈名〉Hang Seng Index; Hang Seng
【恒湿】 héngshī 〈名〉*constant humidity*
〖～器〗 héngshīqì 〈名〉humidistat
【恒速】 héngsù 〈名〉constant speed/velocity: ～扫描 constant speed scanning ‖ ～运动 uniform motion
【恒温】 héngwēn 〈名〉constant temperature: 保持～ keep the temperature constant
〖～动物〗 héngwēn dòngwù 〈名〉homoiothermal/homoiothermic animal; homoiotherm
〖～阀〗 héngwēnfá 〈名〉thermostatic (control) valve
〖～炉〗 héngwēnlú 〈名〉constant temperature furnace
〖～器〗 héngwēnqì 〈名〉thermostat
〖～室〗 héngwēnshì 〈名〉thermostatic chamber; constant heat cabinet; constant temperature room
〖～箱〗 héngwēnxiāng 〈名〉thermostat; incubator; thermostated container
【恒心】 héngxīn 〈名〉perseverance; constancy of purpose; persistence: 他学习英语有～。He perseveres in/with his English study.
【恒星】 héngxīng 〈名〉[天文] (fixed) star
〖～导航〗 héngxīng dǎoháng 〈名〉star navigation; stellar guidance
〖～动力学〗 héngxīng dònglìxué 〈名〉stellar dynamics
〖～风〗 héngxīngfēng 〈名〉[天文] stellar wind
〖～年〗 héngxīngnián 〈名〉[天文] sidereal year
〖～日〗 héngxīngrì 〈名〉[天文] sidereal day
〖～时〗 héngxīngshí 〈名〉[天文] ❶ sidereal hour ❷ sidereal time
〖～天文学〗 héngxīng tiānwénxué 〈名〉[天文] stellar astronomy
〖～物理学〗 héngxīng wùlǐxué 〈名〉stellar physics
〖～系〗 héngxīngxì 〈名〉[天文] stellar system
〖～月〗 héngxīngyuè 〈名〉[天文] sidereal month
〖～云〗 héngxīngyún 〈名〉[天文] star cloud
【恒性】 héngxìng 〈名〉perseverance; persistence; constancy: 有～ have perseverance (in doing sth)
【恒压】 héngyā 〈名〉constant voltage
〖～变压器〗 héngyā biànyāqì 〈名〉constant voltage transformer
〖～电池〗 héngyā diànchí 〈名〉*constant cell*
〖～器〗 héngyāqì 〈名〉barostat
【恒牙】 héngyá ＝ 恒齿 héngchǐ
【恒言】 héngyán 〈名〉common saying; proverb; remark of permanent truth

姮 héng

【姮娥】 Héng'é 〈名〉〈书〉Heng'e [legendary goddess of the moon]

珩 héng 〈名〉top gem of a girdle-pendant [as worn by aristocrats and high officials in ancient China]

【珩齿】 héngchǐ 〈名〉gear lapping with corundum
【珩床】 héngchuáng 〈名〉[机械] honing machine
【珩磨】 héngmó 〈名〉[机械] honing: ～机 hone; honing machine ‖ ～轮 honing wheel

桁 héng 〈名〉[建筑] purlin

【桁板】 héngbǎn 〈名〉[建筑] flitch
【桁材】 héngcái 〈名〉[建筑] girder
【桁架】 héngjià 〈名〉[建筑] truss: ～高度 truss depth ‖ ～跨度 truss span ‖ ～桥 truss bridge ‖ ～柱 truss leg
【桁梁】 héngliáng 〈名〉❶ [建筑] braced girder ❷ [航空] longeron
【桁木】 héngmù 〈名〉pillar
【桁索】 héngsuǒ 〈名〉jeer; sling
【桁条】 héngtiáo 〈名〉[建筑] purlin; stringer

鸻 héng 〈名〉[动物] plover [a kind of bird]

横 héng ❶ 〈形〉horizontal; transverse: ⇨～幅; ～梁; 纵～ ❷ 〈形〉running from east to west or west to east: 陇海铁路～穿我国中部。The Longhai railway runs from east to west across the central part of China. ❸ 〈形〉across; sideways; crosswise: ～渡太平洋 sail across the Pacific ‖ ～写 write across the page ‖ ～街 crosswise street ‖ 人行～道 zebra crossing; pedestrian crossing; crosswalk ❹ 〈名〉horizontal stroke (in Chinese characters): 写汉字时，要先～后竖。In writing Chinese characters, the horizontal stroke comes before the vertical stroke. ‖ "王"字是三～一竖。The character "王" consists of three horizontal strokes and one vertical one. ❺ 〈动〉locate/place/move crosswise; traverse horizontally: 把车～过来 put the car crosswise ❻ 〈动〉be full of; be abundant in: ⇨老气～秋 ❼ 〈副〉unrestrainedly; turbulently: ⇨～溢; 老泪纵～; 妙趣～生 ❽ 〈副〉violently; fiercely; flagrantly: ⇨～行霸道; ～征暴敛
⇨hèng

【横匾】 héngbiǎn 〈名〉inscribed horizontal board (on a wall or the entrance of a building)
【横标】 héngbiāo 〈名〉horizontal banner
【横波】 héngbō ❶ 〈动〉〈书〉(*of a pretty young lady*) cast a glance: ～一笑 cast a smiling glance ❷ 〈名〉woman's eyes: ～嗔怪 rebuking glance in a woman's eyes ❸ 〈名〉[物理] transverse wave
【横插一杠子】 héng chā yī gàngzi 〈熟〉〈方〉poke one's nose in sb else's business; interfere flagrantly; butt in: 人家俩都相爱了，你干吗～! They're already very much in love. Why did you have to butt in?
【横产】 héngchǎn 〈名〉[医学] *transverse/torso presentation*
【横冲直闯】 héngchōng-zhíchuǎng ＝ 横冲直撞 héngchōng-zhízhuàng
【横冲直撞】 héngchōng-zhízhuàng 〈熟〉push one's way by shoving or bumping; jostle and elbow one's way; dash around madly; barge about
【横穿】 héngchuān 〈动〉cross; go across: 孩子们上学要～两条马路。The children have to cross two streets on their way to school.
【横档】 héngdàng 〈名〉crosspiece (of a table, etc)
【横刀跃马】 héngdāo-yuèmǎ 〈熟〉gallop ahead with sword drawn
【横倒竖歪】 héngdǎo-shùwāi 〈熟〉in disorder; in a mess; higgledy-piggledy: 战场上～地躺着敌军的尸体。Many dead enemy soldiers lay higgledy-piggledy on the battlefield.
【横笛】 héngdí 〈名〉fife; transverse flute: ～吹奏者 fifer
【横渡】 héngdù 〈动〉sail across; cross: ～长江 cross the Yangtze River ‖ 游泳～英吉利海峡 swim across the English Channel
【横断】 héngduàn 〈形〉cross; transverse: ～坡度 cross-sectional slope/grade
〖～层〗 héngduàncéng 〈名〉[地质] cross fault; transverse fault
〖～裂〗 héngduànliè 〈名〉cross fracture
〖～面〗 héngduànmiàn ＝ 横剖面 héngpōumiàn
【横队】 héngduì 〈名〉rank; row: 排成三列～ line up three deep; form a three-deep rank
【横额】 héng'é 〈名〉❶ inscribed, horizontally placed board ❷ streamer (hung over a door or rostrum)
【横幅】 héngfú 〈名〉❶ horizontal scroll of painting or calligraphy ❷ banner; streamer: 欢迎群众举着～标语。The welcoming crowd carried banners with slogans on them.
【横杆】 hénggān 〈名〉❶ [体育] crossbar ❷ [机械] overarm
【横格纸】 hénggézhǐ 〈名〉lined paper
【横膈膜】 hénggémó 〈名〉[生理] diaphragm
【横亘】 hénggèn 〈动〉lie across/between; span: 一座新桥～在大江上。A new bridge spans the river. ‖ 新疆和西藏之间～着昆仑山。Kunlun Mountains lie between Xinjiang and Tibet.
【横贯】 héngguàn 〈动〉traverse; pass through from east to west or from west to east: 现在有两条铁路～欧亚大陆。There are now two railways traversing Asia and Europe. ‖ 一条高速公路～全省。An expressway runs through the province from east to west.
【横加】 héngjiā 〈动〉do sth to sb unreasonably, violently, flagrantly or forcibly: ～干涉 interfere flagrantly/wantonly; put one's oar in ‖ ～迫害 persecute wantonly/wilfully ‖ ～污蔑 slander wildly ‖ ～指责 blame unscrupulously; make an arbitrary attack (on) ‖ ～阻挠 obstruct wilfully/unreasonably
【横结肠】 héngjiécháng 〈名〉[生理] transverse colon
【横跨】 héngkuà 〈动〉stretch over or across: 一道彩虹～天际。A rainbow arched across the sky. ‖ 一座新铁路桥～峡谷。A new railway bridge stretches over the canyon.

【横梁】 héngliáng 〈名〉❶［建筑］crossbeam; cross girder ❷［汽车］cross member
【横流】 héngliú 〈动〉❶ (of tears) gush; stream ❷ (of water) flow in all directions; overflow
【横眉】 héngméi 〈动〉frown in anger; scowl
〖～冷对千夫指，俯首甘为孺子牛〗 héngméi lěng duì qiānfū zhǐ, fǔshǒu gān wéi rúzǐniú 〈熟〉fierce-browed, I coolly defy a thousand pointing fingers; head-bowed, like a willing ox I serve the children
〖～怒目〗 héngméi-nùmù 〈熟〉face others with frowning brows and angry eyes; dart fierce looks of hatred
〖～竖眼〗 héngméi-shùyǎn 〈熟〉put on a fierce look; glare in anger
【横楣】 héngméi 〈名〉crossbeam (of a door or window frame)
【横拍握法】 héngpāi wòfǎ 〈名〉［体育］tennis grip; hand-shake grip
【横批】 héngpī 〈名〉［usu hung over a door］horizontal scroll (bearing an inscription to match the couplet hung on the door posts)
【横披】 héngpī 〈名〉horizontal scroll of painting or calligraphy
【横剖面】 héngpōumiàn 〈名〉cross-section; transverse section; transversal surface
【横七竖八】 héngqī-shùbā 〈熟〉in disorder; in a mess; in a clutter; at sixes and sevens; higgledy-piggledy: 过道里～地放着各种东西。The passage was cluttered with all sorts of things.
【横切】 héngqiē 〈动〉crosscut
〖～锯〗 héngqiējù 〈名〉crosscut saw
〖～面〗 héngqiēmiàn ＝ 横剖面 héngpōumiàn
【横肉】 héngròu 〈名〉fierce-looking facial muscles: ～/满脸～ look ugly and ferocious
【横扫】 héngsǎo 〈动〉❶ sweep away; clean thoroughly; make a clean sweep (of): ～千军如卷席 rolling back the enemy as one would do a mat ❷ glance quickly from side to side: 目光～教室 throw a glance across the classroom; sweep across the classroom with one's eyes ❸ (of wind, rain, etc) move/sweep across swiftly: 一场大风～华北地区，使气温骤降。A strong wind swept across North China and brought the temperature down sharply in the area.
【横生】 héngshēng 〈动〉❶ grow wild: 蔓草～ be overgrown with weeds ❷ be overflowing with; be full of: ⇨妙趣～ ❸ happen unexpectedly: ～是非 dispute cropped up ⇨～枝节
〖～事端〗 héngshēng-shìduān 〈熟〉make trouble on every hand
〖～枝节〗 héngshēng-zhījié 〈熟〉❶ (of side issues) crop up unexpectedly ❷ raise obstacles; deliberately complicate an issue
【横尸遍野】 héngshī-biànyě 〈熟〉corpses lying about
【横是】 héngshi 〈副〉〈方〉probably; most likely: 天阴下来了，～要下雨了。It's getting overcast. Probably it's going to rain.
【横竖】 héngshù 〈副〉〈口〉anyhow; anyway; in any case: ～你是不能去。You are not to go anyway.
【横说竖说】 héngshuō-shùshuō 〈熟〉try all means to persuade; exhaust oneself with persuasion; try repeatedly and insistently to persuade: 我～，他才同意了这些条件。He didn't agree on the terms until I exhausted myself with persuasion.
【横躺竖卧】 héngtǎng-shùwò 〈熟〉(of people) lie here and there; lie this way and that way: 游客～地躺在沙滩上。The tourists were lying here and there on the beach.
【横挑鼻子竖挑眼】 héng tiāo bízi shù tiāo yǎn 〈熟〉find fault in a petty manner; pick holes in; nit-pick: 我知道她对我有成见，所以她对我～不足为怪。I know she has prejudice against me. It's not surprising that she should pick holes in whatever I do.
【横尾翼】 héngwěiyì 〈名〉［航空］tail plane; horizontal stabilizer
【横纹肌】 héngwénjī 〈名〉［生理］striated muscle
【横向】 héngxiàng 〈形〉crosswise; transverse; cross; lateral; horizontal: ～比较 parallel comparison ‖ ～分析 horizontal analysis ‖ ～合并 horizontal merger/consolidation/amalgamation ‖ ～交流 lateral exchange; horizontal communication ‖ ～经济联系 lateral economic ties ‖ ～扩散 horizontal proliferation ‖ ～联合 horizontal association/integration/linkage ‖ ～审计 horizontal audit ‖ ～协作 parallel cooperation ‖ ～转移 horizontal transfer
〖～磁场〗 héngxiàng cíchǎng 〈名〉transverse magnetic field
〖～电流〗 héngxiàng diànliú 〈名〉transverse current
〖～扫描〗 héngxiàng sǎomiáo 〈名〉transverse scanning
〖～思维〗 héngxiàng sīwéi 〈名〉lateral thinking
〖～应力〗 héngxiàng yìnglì 〈名〉lateral stress
【横心】 héngxīn 〈动〉steel oneself; resolve; be determined: 他一～辞职不干了。He made a firm resolve to quit the job.
【横行】 héngxíng 〈动〉run wild; run amuck; be on a rampage: 四处～ run amuck everywhere
〖～霸道〗 héngxíng-bàdào 〈熟〉ride roughshod over; lord it over; play the tyrant; tyrannize; domineer
〖～不法〗 héngxíng-bùfǎ 〈熟〉act illegally; defy law; be violent and lawless
〖～无忌〗 héngxíng-wújì 〈熟〉run amuck; act in total disregard of law
〖～一时〗 héngxíng-yīshí 〈熟〉run wild for a while; run amuck at a certain time
【横许】 héngxǔ 〈副〉〈方〉probably; most likely: 今晚～要下雪了。It's most likely that it is going to snow this evening.
【横痃】 héngxuán 〈名〉［中医］bubo
【横逸】 héngyì 〈形〉bold and unrestrained: 笔势～ bold and vigorous style of writing/brushwork
【横溢】 héngyì 〈动〉❶ (of talent, feelings, etc) brim; be abundant in: 才华/才气～ be brimming with talent ❷ (of a river) overflow; brim over: 江河～ turbulent waters overflowing their banks
【横越】 héngyuè 〈动〉fly across (from east to west or from west to east): ～大西洋 fly across the Atlantic Ocean
【横征暴敛】 héngzhēng-bàoliǎn 〈熟〉extort excessive taxes and levies; levy heavy/exorbitant taxes: 中国历史上多数的农民起义都是因封建统治者的～引起的。Most of the peasant revolts in Chinese history resulted from exorbitant taxes and levies imposed on the peasants by the feudal rulers.
【横直】 héngzhí ＝ 横竖 héngshù
【横轴】 héngzhóu 〈名〉❶［机械］cross axle or shaft ❷ horizontal scroll (of calligraphy or painting)
【横坐标】 héngzuòbiāo 〈名〉［数学］abscissa; horizontal ordinate: ～轴 abscissa axis

衡 héng ❶〈名〉graduated arm of a steelyard ❷〈名〉weighing apparatus: ⇨～器 ❸〈动〉weigh; measure; judge: ⇨～情度理; 权～利弊 ❹〈形〉〈书〉balanced; levelled: ⇨均～; 平～
【衡量】 héngliáng 〈动〉weigh; measure; judge: ～得失 weigh up the gains and losses ‖ ～是非 judge what is right and what is wrong ‖ ～两条建议的优劣 weigh one proposal against the other ‖ ～标准 standard by which to judge ‖ 他对农业的贡献是不能用金钱来～的。His contributions to agriculture cannot be measured in terms of money. ‖ 我们不能只用一个人所取得的学位来～他的能力。We should not judge a person's ability only by the degree he holds. ‖ 无论用什么标准～，他都是个好人。By any standard, he is a nice man.
【衡平法】 héngpíngfǎ 〈名〉［法律］law/rules of equity: ～上的赎回权 equity of redemption ‖ ～庭 equity tribunal ‖ ～学 equity jurisprudence ‖ ～院 court of equity
【衡器】 héngqì 〈名〉weighing apparatus
【衡情度理】 héngqíng-duólǐ 〈熟〉considering the circumstances and judging by common sense; all things considered
【衡山】 Héngshān 〈名〉Mount Heng; Hengshan Mountain [the Southern Sacred Mountain in Hunan Province]

蘅 héng → 杜蘅 dùhéng

hèng

哼 hèng 〈叹〉[used to express irritation or determination]: ～！我非找他算账不可！Damn! I must get even with him!
⇨hēng

横 hèng 〈形〉❶ harsh and unreasonable; perverse: 发～ act in an unreasonable way ‖ ～话 harsh and unreasonable words ⇨蛮～; 强～ ❷ unexpected; inauspicious; unusual: ～事 untoward accident ⇨～财; ～祸; ～死
⇨héng
【横暴】 hèngbào 〈形〉perverse and violent; brutal and unrea-

sonable

【横财】 hèngcái 〈名〉windfall; ill-gotten wealth: 发～ get rich by foul means ‖ 贪～ lust after a financial windfall

【横祸】 hènghuò 〈名〉unexpected calamity; sudden misfortune: 飞来～ unexpected/unforeseen disaster

【横蛮】 hèngmán ＝ 蛮横 mánhèng

【横逆】 hèngnì 〈名〉〈书〉perverse and violent behaviour/treatment: 汝何待妻小以～? Why did you treat your wife and children in such a perverse manner?

【横事】 hèngshì 〈名〉untoward accident; unlucky happening: 连遭～ suffer a series of unexpected misfortunes

【横死】 hèngsǐ 〈动〉die a violent/unnatural death: 惨遭～ die a tragically violent death; die a tragic and violent death

【横议】 hèngyì 〈动〉〈书〉make unreserved/radical comments; make unbridled criticisms; express extreme views

hm

嗽 hm 〈叹〉[used to express reproach or displeasure] humph: ～,你还没起床? Humph, why are you still in bed?

hng

哼 hng 〈叹〉❶ [used to express dissatisfaction or disbelief] humph: ～,你信他的! Humph, don't tell me you take him at his word! ‖ ～,谁还再指望你! Humph, I'll not count on you any more! ❷ [used to express threat] humph: ～,走着瞧吧! Humph, Let's wait and see!
⇨hēng

hōng

吽 hōng 〈名〉[佛教] a word used in Buddhist incantation

轰 hōng ❶〈拟〉bang; boom: ～的一声炮响 boom of a cannon ❷〈动〉roar; rumble; bombard; explode: 万炮齐～ ten thousand cannons booming ‖ 雷～电闪。Thunder rumbled and lightning flashed. ❸〈动〉shoo away; drive off: ～下台 hoot sb off the platform; oust sb from office/power ‖ 他被～了出去。He was thrown out. ‖ 把羊群～进棚子。Drive the herd of sheep into the shed.

【轰动】 hōngdòng 〈动〉cause a sensation; make a stir: ～全国 create a great stir in the country; make a sensation throughout the country ‖ ～文坛的作品 literary sensation ‖ 他的新发现在科学界并未引起大的～。His discovery did not create a significant stir in the world of science. ‖ 这部影片引起极大～,创造了票房最高记录。The film was a huge success and set a new box-office record.

〖～效应〗 hōngdòng xiàoyìng 〈名〉sensational effect

〖～一时〗 hōngdòng-yīshí 〈熟〉cause/make a furore; cause a stir; be a hit: ～的谋杀案 sensational murder ‖ 她的小说曾～。Her novel was a great hit.

【轰赶】 hōnggǎn 〈动〉shoo away; drive off: ～麻雀 drive the sparrows off; shoo away the sparrows

【轰轰烈烈】 hōnghōng-lièliè 〈熟〉on a grand and spectacular scale; vigorous; dynamic: ～的场面 vigorous situation ‖ 开展～的扶贫活动 unfold the aid-the-poor movement on a grand scale

【轰击】 hōngjī 〈动〉shell; bombard: ～敌人阵地 shell enemy positions ‖ 中子～ neutron bombardment ‖ 这个城市昨夜遭到敌人的连续～。The city was under the enemy's continual bombardment last night.

【轰隆】 hōnglōng 〈拟〉rumble; roll: ～的雷声 rolling/rumbling thunder ‖ 我们可以不断听到火车～～地出出进进。We can hear the trains thundering in and out all the time. ‖ 远处雷声～作响。Thunders rolled in the distance.

【轰鸣】 hōngmíng 〈动〉thunder; roar: 引擎的～ roar of an engine ‖ 火车～着驶过。The train roared past. ‖ 礼炮～。Salvoes roared.

【轰然】 hōngrán 〈形〉with a loud crash/bang; with loud noise: 屋顶～塌陷。The roof caved in with a loud crash.

【轰响】 hōngxiǎng 〈动〉thunder; roar: 大炮～。The cannons roared.

【轰炸】 hōngzhà 〈动〉bomb; bombard: ～目标 bomb a target ‖ ～误差 bombing error ‖ 饱和～ saturation bombing ‖ 地毯式～ carpet bombing ‖ 定点～ pinpoint bombing ‖ 俯冲～ dive-bombing ‖ 高空～ high-altitude bombing ‖ 轮番～ bomb in waves ‖ 远程～ long-range bombardment ‖ 战略～ strategic bombing

〖～机〗 hōngzhàjī 〈名〉bomber

哄 hōng ❶〈拟〉[used to describe roars of laughter or uproarious talk] whoop; shriek: 一～而散 disperse in an uproar ❷〈动〉roar; clamour; din: ⇨～传; ～抢; ～堂大笑
⇨hǒng; hòng

【哄传】 hōngchuán 〈动〉(of rumours) circulate widely: 他儿子被逮捕的事不久就在工厂里～开了。It was not long before the arrest of his son was widely known throughout the factory. / News of his son's arrest soon spread throughout the factory.

【哄动】 hōngdòng ＝ 轰动 hōngdòng

【哄闹】 hōngnào 〈动〉make a lot of noise; make a racket; raise a ruckus: 一些足球迷在看台上～。Some football fans raised a ruckus on the stand.

【哄抢】 hōngqiǎng 〈动〉❶ (of a crowd of people) make a panic purchase of: ～紧俏商品 scramble to buy goods in short supply ❷ engage in open plunder/loot (of): ～公共财物 loot public property

【哄然】 hōngrán 〈形〉boisterous; uproarious: ～大笑 burst into uproarious laughter ‖ ～而散 disperse with great noise and hubbub ‖ 观众～涌出影院。The boisterous audience poured out of the cinema.

【哄抬】 hōngtái 〈动〉drive up (prices); bid up: ～粮价/油价 drive up grain/gasoline prices ‖ ～股票行情 bull stocks ‖ ～物价 drive/force/jack up prices ‖ 投机商趁庆祝儿童节之机～玩具价格。The speculative businessmen took the chance of celebrating Children's Day to force up the prices of toys. ‖ 这座房子的价钱被～得远远高出其实际价值。The house was bid up far beyond its real value.

【哄堂大笑】 hōngtáng-dàxiào 〈熟〉the whole room rocking with laughter: 引起～ set the room in an uproar ‖ 观众～。The audience exploded with laughter.

訇[1] hōng 〈拟〉[used to describe loud noise]: ～然 with a loud crash

訇[2] hōng →阿訇 āhōng

烘 hōng 〈动〉❶ dry or warm by heat; bake; toast: ～蛋糕/面包 bake cakes/bread ‖ ～手 warm one's hands by the fire; toast one's hands ⇨～焙; ～干; ～烤 ❷ set off: ⇨～衬; ～托

【烘焙】 hōngbèi 〈动〉cure (tea or tobacco leaves, etc)

【烘衬】 hōngchèn ＝ 烘托 hōngtuō

【烘干】 hōnggān 〈动〉❶ dry beside or over fire/heat: 我们在火上把衣服～。We dried our clothes over the fire. ❷ [化学] oven-dry; kiln-dry: ～法 oven-drying method

〖～机〗 hōnggānjī 〈名〉dryer; drying apparatus

【烘缸】 hōnggāng 〈名〉dryer

【烘烘】 hōnghōng 〈拟〉[sound of a roaring fire] roar: 炉火～。The flames in the stove were roaring.

【烘烤】 hōngkǎo 〈动〉toast; bake: ～面包 toast bread ‖ 善于～食品 be good at baking

【烘篮】 hōnglán 〈名〉hand-held basketwork brazier

【烘笼】 hōnglóng 〈名〉❶ basketwork frame put over an oven or brazier for drying clothes ❷〈方〉＝ 烘篮 hōnglán

【烘炉】 hōnglú 〈名〉bakeout furnace; baking oven; baker; toaster

【烘漆】 hōngqī 〈名〉baking finish; stoving finish; oven-baked finish

【烘染】 hōngrǎn 〈动〉embroider; emphasize or set off by elaboration

【烘丝机】 hōngsījī 〈名〉cut-tobacco dryer
【烘托】 hōngtuō 〈动〉❶(in Chinese painting) add shading around an object to make it stand out; set off by shading ❷ set off by contrast; throw into sharp relief; serve as a foil (to): 白色的山峰在蓝天的～下非常美丽。The white peaks contrast beautifully with the blue sky. ‖ 金色的框架把这幅画～得很美。The golden frame sets off the painting nicely. ‖ 文学作品中,反面人物常用来～正面人物。In literature, negative characters often serve as foils to set off the positive ones.
【烘箱】 hōngxiāng 〈名〉oven
【烘相器】 hōngxiàngqì 〈名〉[摄影] print drier
【烘云托月】 hōngyún-tuōyuè 〈熟〉paint clouds to set off the moon—provide a foil to set off a character or incident in a literary work: 收到～的艺术效果 achieve the artistic effect of prominence through contrast

薨 hōng 〈动〉(of feudal lords or high officials) die; pass away

hóng

弘 hóng ❶ ＝ 宏① hóng ❷〈动〉enlarge; expand: ⇨～扬; 恢～
【弘大】 hóngdà ＝ 宏大 hóngdà
【弘量】 hóngliàng 〈名〉large capacity (for tolerance, forgiveness, etc); magnanimity
【弘论】 hónglùn ＝宏论 hónglùn
【弘图】 hóngtú ＝ 宏图 hóngtú
【弘扬】 hóngyáng 〈动〉〈书〉develop and expand; carry forward; enhance; give full scope (to): ～民族文化 carry forward the national cultural heritage ‖ ～时代主旋律,提倡多样化 give full scope to the central theme of our time while advocating diversity ‖ ～延安精神 carry the Yan'an spirit to new heights ‖ ～正气,反对歪风 encourage healthy trends and discourage perverse practices
【弘远】 hóngyuǎn 〈名〉far and wide; far-reaching
【弘愿】 hóngyuàn ＝ 宏愿 hóngyuàn
【弘旨】 hóngzhǐ ＝ 宏旨 hóngzhǐ

红 hóng ❶〈形〉red: ～墙 red ochre wall ‖ 穿着～衣服 be dressed in red ⇨～旗; ～枣; 鲜～ ❷〈名〉red cloth, bunting etc (used on festive occasions): ⇨挂～; 披～ ❸〈形〉of happy occasions: ⇨～白喜事 ❹〈形〉of success or popularity: ⇨～运; 开门～; 走～ ❺〈形〉revolutionary; red; morally excellent: ⇨～军; 又～又专 ❻〈名〉bonus; dividend: ⇨分～ ❼〈动〉turn red; blush; redden: 因害羞而脸～ blush for/with shyness
⇨gōng
【红案】 hóng'àn 〈名〉red chopping board [work division of cooks where dishes are prepared as distinguished from "白案" (work division of cooks where pastry and rice are prepared)]
【红白喜事】 hóng-bái xǐshì 〈熟〉red and white affairs—weddings and funerals
【红百合木】 hóngbǎihémù 〈名〉lantern tree
【红柏】 hóngbǎi 〈名〉red cedar
【红斑】 hóngbān 〈名〉[医学] erythema
〖～狼疮〗 hóngbān lángchuāng 〈名〉[医学] lupus erythematosus
〖～性冻疮〗 hóngbānxìng dòngchuāng 〈名〉[医学] pernio erythematosus
【红榜】 hóngbǎng 〈名〉honour roll; board: 你上了～,我很高兴。I'm glad to see your name in the honour roll.
【红包】 hóngbāo 〈名〉❶ red packet [money wrapped in red paper or cloth given as a gift at a wedding]: 送～ give out money as a wedding gift ❷ red packet [money wrapped in red paper or cloth given to children as a lunar New Year gift]: 给～ give money as a lunar New Year gift ❸ money put in red paper bags and given to workers or staff members as bonus in an enterprise: 发～ give out money as a bonus ❹ money bribe (usu given privately): 塞～ give sb money as a bribe; bribe
【红宝石】 hóngbǎoshí 〈名〉ruby: ～戒指 ruby ring ‖ 晶体～ ruby crystal
〖～婚〗 hóngbǎoshíhūn 〈名〉ruby wedding anniversary—40th wedding anniversary
【红不棱登】 hóngbulēngdēng 〈形〉(disagreeably) reddish in colour
【红菜汤】 hóngcàitāng 〈名〉borsch
【红茶】 hóngchá 〈名〉black tea
〖～菌〗 hóngchájūn 〈名〉tea fungus
【红场】 Hóngchǎng 〈名〉Red Square (in Moscow)
【红潮】 hóngcháo 〈名〉❶ blush; flush: 这些女孩都是大学生啦,和生人一说话脸还泛～。College students as they are, these girls blush when they talk with strangers. ❷ menses; menstruation ❸ red tide
【红尘】 hóngchén 〈名〉〈旧〉world of mortals; human society; vanity fair: 看破～ see through the vanity of the world; be disillusioned with this human world
【红筹股】 hóngchóugǔ 〈名〉red chip stocks [stock issued by a Chinese enterprise registered outside China and listed in Hong Kong]
【红绸舞】 hóngchóuwǔ 〈名〉red silk dance
【红丹】 hóngdān 〈名〉[化学] red lead; minium
〖～漆〗 hóngdānqī 〈名〉red lead paint
【红蛋】 hóngdàn 〈名〉red egg [egg painted red to celebrate the birth of a child and distributed among friends and relatives]
【红得发紫】 hóngde-fāzǐ 〈熟〉(of a singer, movie star, etc) enjoying extreme popularity; (of an official) at the height of one's power and influence
【红灯】 hóngdēng 〈名〉❶ red lantern ❷ red (traffic) light: 闯～ jump a light; run a red light ‖ 亮～ show a red light—run into trouble; something goes wrong ‖ 设置～ set up a red light—set up a barrier
〖～区〗 hóngdēngqū 〈名〉red-light district
【红点颏】 hóngdiǎnké 〈名〉mynah
【红电气石】 hóngdiànqìshí 〈名〉[矿业] rubellite
【红豆】 hóngdòu 〈名〉❶ [植物] red bean shrub ❷ seed of this shrub used as token of love; love pea: ～相思 red beans that inspire the memory of one's love
【红豆杉】 hóngdòushān 〈名〉[植物] Chinese yew
【红矾】 hóngfán 〈名〉〈方〉white arsenic
【红粉】 hóngfěn 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ rouge and powder; cosmetics ❷ women; the fair sex; prostitute (in the old society): ～佳人 beautiful young woman ‖ ～知己 bosom lady friend who is young and beautiful
【红汞】 hónggǒng 〈名〉[医药] mercurochrome
【红股】 hónggǔ 〈名〉[经济] bonus stock/share
【红骨顶】 hónggǔdǐng 〈名〉[动物] moorhen
【红骨髓】 hónggǔsuǐ 〈名〉red marrow
【红鹳】 hóngguàn 〈名〉[动物] flamingo
【红光满面】 hóngguāng-mǎnmiàn 〈熟〉glowing with health; in ruddy health
【红果】 hóngguǒ 〈名〉〈方〉fruit of large Chinese hawthorn; haw
【红海】 Hónghǎi 〈名〉Red Sea
【红河】 Hónghé 〈名〉Red River [a river that rises in Southern China and flows about 1,175km through northern Vietnam]
【红鹤】 hónghè 〈名〉[动物] ibis
【红黑色】 hónghēisè 〈名〉reddish black
【红红绿绿】 hónghóng-lǜlǜ 〈形〉colourful; in gay colours: 虽已过花甲之年,她还经常穿得～。Though over 60 years of age, she often dresses herself in gay colours.
【红弧】 hónghú 〈名〉red arc
【红狐】 hónghú 〈名〉red fox
【红花】 hónghuā 〈名〉❶ [中药] safflower ❷ red flower
〖～草〗 hónghuācǎo 〈名〉Chinese milk vetch
〖～绿叶〗 hónghuā-lǜyè 〈名〉red blossoms and green leaves
〖～槭〗 hónghuāqì 〈名〉[植物] red maple
〖～虽好,也要绿叶扶持〗 hónghuā suī hǎo, yě yào lǜyè fúchí 〈熟〉beautiful as the red flower is, it takes the green leaves to set it off
〖～油〗 hónghuāyóu 〈名〉safflower oil
【红黄色】 hónghuángsè 〈名〉reddish yellow
【红火】 hónghuo 〈形〉flourishing; prosperous; thriving: 生意～ prospering/booming business
【红货】 hónghuò 〈名〉〈旧〉valuables; jewelry

【红极一时】hóngjí-yīshí 〈熟〉be popular for a period of time; be all the rage
【红脚鹬】hóngjiǎoyù 〈名〉[动物] redshank
【红教】Hóngjiào 〈名〉Red Sect; Red Hats [a sect of Tibetan Lamaism]
【红净】hóngjìng〈名〉[戏剧] red-face role (in traditional Chinese opera)
【红角】hóngjué〈名〉popular actor or actress
【红军】Hóngjūn 〈名〉● 〈简称〉Red Army ⇨中国工农红军 ● Red Army [army of the former Soviet Union before 1946]
【红客】hóngkè 〈名〉red hacker
【红口白舌】hóngkǒu-báishé 〈熟〉〈方〉talk nonsense; gossip
【红利】hónglì 〈名〉bonus; dividend: ～股 bonus/stock dividend; bonus share/stock ‖ ～债券 bonus bond
【红帘石】hóngliánshí 〈名〉[矿业] piedmontite
【红脸】hóngliǎn ●〈动〉blush: 每当提到他的名字她就会～。She blushes every time his name is mentioned. ●〈动〉flush with anger; get angry: 他们夫妻俩从没红过脸。The couple has never got angry with each other. ●〈名〉[戏剧] red face [face painting in Beijing opera and most local operas for the heroic or the honest]: ⇨唱～
【红磷】hónglín 〈名〉[化学] red phosphorus
【红铃虫】hónglíngchóng 〈名〉pink bollworm
【红领巾】hónglǐngjīn 〈名〉● red scarf ● Young Pioneer
【红领章】hónglǐngzhāng 〈名〉red collar tab
【红榴石】hóngliúshí 〈名〉carbuncle
【红柳】hóngliǔ 〈名〉Chinese tamarisk; purple/rose willow
【红绿灯】hónglǜdēng 〈名〉traffic lights/signals
【红绿色盲】hónglǜ sèmáng 〈名〉[医学] xanthocyanopsia; red-green blindness: 先天性～ daltonism
【红麻】hóngmá 〈名〉[植物] bluish dogbane
【红马甲】hóngmǎjiǎ 〈名〉stock-broker's clerk that wears a red vest/waistcoat at a securities exchange
【红玛瑙】hóngmǎnǎo 〈名〉red agate
【红毛丹】hóngmáodān 〈名〉[植物] rambutan
【红毛泥】hóngmáoní 〈名〉〈方〉cement
【红帽子】hóngmàozi 〈名〉● red cap ["communist" label for branding any progressive person or sympathizer to the CPC during the KMT rule] ● redcap; baggage porter (as at a railway station)
【红媒】hóngméi 〈名〉go-between; matchmaker
【红霉素】hóngméisù 〈名〉[医药] erythromycin
【红焖】hóngmèn 〈动〉stew in soy sauce: ～鸡 stewed chicken with soy sauce
【红米】hóngmǐ 〈名〉red rice
【红棉】hóngmián 〈名〉[植物] silk cotton; kapok
【红墨水】hóngmòshuǐ 〈名〉red ink
【红模子】hóngmúzi 〈名〉sheet of paper with characters printed in red on it (to be traced over with a writing brush by children learning calligraphy): 描～ trace in black ink over characters printed in red
【红木】hóngmù 〈名〉rosewood; mahogany; red sandalwood
【红男绿女】hóngnán-lǜnǚ 〈熟〉young men and women in colourful clothes; young men and women in holiday dresses; fashionably/gaudily dressed young men and women
【红娘】hóngniáng 〈名〉go-between; matchmaker
【红娘鱼】hóngniángyú 〈名〉[动物] sea robin; red gurnard
【红牌】hóngpái 〈名〉[体育] red card: 吃～ be shown the red card; get the red card
【红盘】hóngpán 〈名〉●〈旧〉prices listed on the day when shops reopen for business after the Spring Festival ● red listing
【红喷喷】hóngpēnpēn 〈形〉bright red; reddish; glowing: ～的脸蛋 rosy cheeks
【红砒】hóngpī 〈名〉[化学] arsenic
【红皮病】hóngpíbìng 〈名〉[医学] erythroderma
【红皮书】hóngpíshū 〈名〉red book
【红票】hóngpiào〈名〉〈旧〉● free ticket ● theatre ticket sold at a higher price than usual
【红扑扑】hóngpūpū 〈形〉ruddy; rosy: ～的脸颊 ruddy cheeks
【红葡萄藤】hóngpútaotěng 〈名〉Boston ivy
【红旗】hóngqí 〈名〉red flag; red banner: 一面～ a red flag ‖ 升起五星～ hoist the Five-Star Red Flag ‖ ～似海 red flags fluttering like a turbulent sea; sea of red flags ‖ ～招展 red flags fluttering gaily in the wind ‖ 在～下长大 grow up in New China; be brought up under the red flag ‖ 流动～ mobile red banner
〖～单位〗hóngqí dānwèi 〈名〉red-banner unit; advanced unit
〖～如画〗hóngqírúhuà 〈熟〉red flags streaming in a blaze of glory
〖～手〗hóngqíshǒu 〈名〉red-banner pacesetter; model worker; pioneer
【红契】hóngqì〈名〉〈旧〉officially-registered contract or title-deed
【红青】hóngqīng〈名〉dark purple; plum (colour)
【红区】hóngqū 〈名〉● Red Area [base area established by the Chinese Communist Party during the Second Revolutionary Civil War, 1927-1937] ● [航海] red sector
【红壤】hóngrǎng 〈名〉red earth/soil/loam
【红热】hóngrè〈名〉red heat
【红热线】hóngrèxiàn ＝ 红外线 hóngwàixiàn
【红人】hóngrén 〈名〉favourite (with sb in power); fair-haired boy: 她在学校表现出色,是校长的～。She does extremely well at school and is one of the favourites with the headmaster.
【红润】hóngrùn 〈形〉ruddy; rosy: 脸色～ ruddy complexion; rosy cheeks
【红三叶】hóngsānyè 〈名〉[植物] red clover
【红色】hóngsè ●〈名〉red ●〈形〉revolutionary; red: ～根据地 revolutionary base; red base ‖ ～网站 red web ‖ ～政权 red political power
〖～高棉〗Hóngsè Gāomián 〈名〉Khmer Rouge
〖～盲〗hóngsèmáng 〈名〉red-blindness
【红杉】hóngshān 〈名〉● Chinese larch ● redwood
【红烧】hóngshāo 〈动〉braise in soy sauce: ～肉 pork braised in brown sauce
【红苕】hóngsháo 〈名〉〈方〉sweet potato
【红生】hóngshēng 〈名〉[戏剧] red-faced young man role in traditional opera
【红十字会】Hóngshízìhuì 〈名〉Red Cross (Society): 中国～ Red Cross Society of China
【红事】hóngshì 〈名〉happy occasion [marriage, wedding, birthday, etc]
【红薯】hóngshǔ 〈名〉sweet potato
【红树】hóngshù 〈名〉[植物] mangrove
【红松】hóngsōng 〈名〉[植物] Korean pine
【红隼】hóngsǔn 〈名〉[动物] kestrel
【红糖】hóngtáng 〈名〉brown sugar
【红桃】hóngtáo 〈名〉[in cards] heart
【红陶】hóngtáo 〈名〉red pottery; terra-cotta
【红藤】hóngténg 〈名〉[植物] Sargent gloryvine
【红彤彤】hóngtōngtōng 〈形〉bright red; glowing: ～的火苗 glowing red flames ‖ ～的晚霞 evening glow ‖ 他的脸晒得～的。His face is aglow from exposure to the sun.
【红通通】hóngtōngtōng ＝ 红彤彤 hóngtōngtōng
【红铜】hóngtóng 〈名〉red copper; red brass
【红头文件】hóngtóu wénjiàn 〈名〉official document (usu with the title printed in red)
【红头蝇】hóngtóuyíng 〈名〉red-eyed fly
【红土】hóngtǔ 〈名〉● red soil/earth ● ＝红土子 hóngtǔzi
〖～子〗hóngtǔzi 〈名〉red oxide
【红外】hóngwài 〈名〉〈简称〉infrared (ray) ⇨ 红外线
〖～报警装置〗hóngwài bàojǐng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉infrared warning device
〖～测绘〗hóngwài cèhuì 〈名〉infrared mapping
〖～成像〗hóngwài chéngxiàng 〈名〉infrared imaging
〖～传感〗hóngwài chuángǎn 〈名〉infrared sensing
〖～导航〗hóngwài dǎoháng 〈名〉infrared navigation
〖～电视〗hóngwài diànshì 〈名〉infrared television
〖～发射〗hóngwài fāshè 〈名〉infrared emission: ～器 infrared transmitter
〖～辐射〗hóngwài fúshè 〈名〉infrared radiation
〖～跟踪〗hóngwài gēnzōng 〈名〉infrared tracking
〖～光谱〗hóngwài guāngpǔ 〈名〉infrared spectrum
〖～激光〗hóngwài jīguāng 〈名〉infrared laser
〖～技术〗hóngwài jìshù 〈名〉infrared technique/technology
〖～区〗hóngwàiqū 〈名〉infrared: 近～ near infrared ‖ 远～ far infrared
〖～全息照相〗hóngwài quánxī zhàoxiàng 〈名〉infrared holography

〖～扫描装置〗 hóngwài sǎomiáo zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 infrared scanner; infrared scanning device
〖～色散〗 hóngwài sèsàn 〈名〉 infrared dispersion
〖～探测〗 hóngwài tàncè 〈名〉 infrared acquisition/detection
〖～天文学〗 hóngwài tiānwénxué 〈名〉 infrared astronomy
〖～天线〗 hóngwài tiānxiàn 〈名〉 infrared antenna
〖～通信〗 hóngwài tōngxìn 〈名〉 infrared communication
〖～线〗 hóngwàixiàn 〈名〉 [物理] infrared (ray)
〖～遥感〗 hóngwài yáogǎn 〈名〉 infrared remote sensing
〖～夜视系统〗 hóngwài yèshì xìtǒng 〈名〉 infrared night vision system
〖～预警系统〗 hóngwài yùjǐng xìtǒng 〈名〉 infrared early-warning system
〖～照相〗 hóngwài zhàoxiàng 〈名〉 infrared photography
〖～制导〗 hóngwài zhìdǎo 〈名〉 infrared guidance
〖～自动寻的〗 hóngwài zìdòng xúndì 〈名〉 infrared homing: ～导弹 infrared homing missile; infrared homer
【红尾鸲】 hóngwěiqú 〈名〉 [动物] redstart
【红卫兵】 Hóngwèibīng 〈名〉 ❶ Red Guards [mass organization of young people during the Cultural Revolution, 1966-1976, in China] ❷ Red Guard [the member]
【红文鸟】 hóngwénniǎo 〈名〉 [动物] red munia
【红硒铜矿】 hóngxītóngkuàng 〈名〉 umangite
【红细胞】 hóngxìbāo 〈名〉 erythrocyte; red blood cell
〖～酶〗 hóngxìbāoméi 〈名〉 [生物] red cell enzyme
【红线】 hóngxiàn 〈名〉 ❶ red thread—main thread running through literary works ❷ 〈旧〉 marriage
【红小兵】 Hóngxiǎobīng 〈名〉 ❶ Little Red Guards [school children's organization during the Cultural Revolution, 1966-1976 in China] ❷ Little Red Guard
【红小豆】 hóngxiǎodòu 〈名〉 red bean
【红蟹】 hóngxiè 〈名〉 red crab
【红心】 hóngxīn 〈名〉 red heart—loyalty to the revolutionary cause: 一颗～为祖国 serving the motherland heart and soul ‖ 一颗～,两手准备 be utterly devoted to the cause and prepared to accept a good or bad career prospect
【红锌矿】 hóngxīnkuàng 〈名〉 zincite
【红星】 hóngxīng 〈名〉 red star: ～帽徽 red-star cap insignia
【红杏出墙】 hóngxìng-chūqiáng 〈熟〉 a red apricot flower stretches over the garden wall—❶ spring is very much in the air ❷ (of a woman) be unfaithful to one's husband
【红学】 Hóngxué 〈名〉 Red-ology; studies of *A Dream of Red Mansions* (《红楼梦》): ～家 scholar engaging in the study of *A Dream of Red Mansions*
【红雪】 hóngxuě 〈名〉 [水文] red snow
【红颜】 hóngyán 〈名〉 rosy cheeks; beautiful woman
〖～薄命〗 hóngyán-bómìng 〈熟〉 beautiful women (often) have an unfortunate life; beautiful women are often ill-fated
〖～易老〗 hóngyán-yìlǎo 〈熟〉 beauty is but transient
〖～知己〗 hóngyán-zhījǐ 〈熟〉 pretty young lady bosom friend
【红眼】 hóngyǎn ❶ 〈名〉 blood-shot eye; pinkeye ❷ 〈动〉 see red; become infuriated: 他一见对方得分超过了自己队就红了眼。 He began to see red when the opponents outscored his team. ❸ 〈动〉〈方〉 be jealous (of sb); be envious: 人家利润高,奖金也多。你可别～。 You mustn't get envious because they make more profit and get a larger bonus.
〖～病〗 hóngyǎnbìng 〈名〉 ❶ [医学]〈俗称〉 acute conjunctivitis; pinkeye ❷ jealousy; green-eyed monster; envy: 得了～ have become jealous/envious
〖～航班〗 hóngyǎn hángbān 〈名〉 red-eye flight
〖～鱼〗 hóngyǎnyú 〈名〉 rudd
【红艳艳】 hóngyànyàn 〈形〉 brilliant/bright red
【红样】 hóngyàng 〈名〉 [印刷] red-pencilled proof; corrected proof
【红药水】 hóngyàoshuǐ 〈名〉 mercurochrome
【红叶】 hóngyè 〈名〉 red autumnal leave (of the maple, etc)
【红衣主教】 hóngyī zhǔjiào 〈名〉 [天主教] cardinal
【红移】 hóngyí 〈名〉 [天文] red shift: ～公式 red shift formula ‖ ～效应 red shift effect
【红缨枪】 hóngyīngqiāng 〈名〉 red-tasselled spear
【红油】 hóngyóu 〈名〉 chilli oil: ～水饺 boiled *jiaozi* with chilli oil
【红釉】 hóngyòu 〈名〉 flambé glaze
【红鱼】 hóngyú 〈名〉 (red) snapper
【红玉】 hóngyù 〈名〉 ruby; carbuncle
【红云】 hóngyún 〈名〉 red cloud—blush
【红运】 hóngyùn 〈名〉 good luck: 走～ have good luck; ride on the crest of fortune
〖～高照〗 hóngyùn-gāozhào 〈熟〉 have fortune on one's side; lucky star shines bright
【红晕】 hóngyùn 〈名〉 blush; flush: 她在课堂上一回答问题,脸上就泛起～。 She would blush scarlet when she had to answer a question in class.
【红枣】 hóngzǎo 〈名〉 red date
【红藻】 hóngzǎo 〈名〉 red alga
【红涨】 hóngzhàng 〈动〉 be swelled by a rush of blood; flush: 女孩～着脸说不出话来。 The girl flushed and was speechless.
【红蜘蛛】 hóngzhīzhū 〈名〉〈方〉 red spider (mite); spider mite
【红肿】 hóngzhǒng 〈形〉 red and swollen
【红柱石】 hóngzhùshí 〈名〉 [矿物] andalusite
【红专】 hóngzhuān 〈形〉 red and expert; socialist-minded and vocationally proficient: 又红又专 be both red and expert
【红妆】 hóngzhuāng = 红装 hóngzhuāng
【红装】 hóngzhuāng 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ gay feminine attire: 着～ be in red ❷ young woman
〖～素裹〗 hóngzhuāng-sùguǒ 〈熟〉 young woman clad in white

宏 hóng ❶ 〈形〉 great; grand; magnificent: ⇨～大; ～伟 ❷ 〈动〉 develop; promote; expand: ⇨～扬
【宏病毒】 hóngbìngdú 〈名〉 [计算机] macro virus
【宏博】 hóngbó 〈形〉 extensive; large-minded; great and profound: 内容～ extensive/rich in content
【宏敞】 hóngchǎng 〈形〉 spacious; commodious: ～的会堂 commodious hall
【宏大】 hóngdà 〈形〉 grand; great; immense; vast: 建设～的科学技术队伍 build a mammoth force of scientific and technical personnel ‖ 规模～ on a grand scale ‖ ～的建筑 majestic/grand building ‖ ～的志愿 great aspirations
【宏放】 hóngfàng 〈形〉〈书〉 broad-minded; free and untrammelled; unprejudiced
【宏富】 hóngfù 〈形〉 rich; abundant; plentiful: 包罗～ be very comprehensive ‖ 征引～ quote extensively ‖ 著述～ be a prolific author; have written a great many books
【宏观】 hóngguān ❶ 〈名〉 macroscopic view ❷ 〈形〉 macro; macroscopic
〖～对称〗 hóngguān duìchèn 〈名〉 macroscopic symmetry
〖～分析〗 hóngguān fēnxī 〈名〉 macro analysis
〖～管理〗 hóngguān guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 macro-control; macro-administration
〖～结构〗 hóngguān jiégòu 〈名〉 macrostructure
〖～经济〗 hóngguān jīngjì 〈名〉 macroeconomy: ～调控 macroeconomic regulation and control ‖ ～学 macroeconomics ‖ ～效益 macroeconomic result/efficiency ‖ ～政策 macroeconomic policy
〖～决策〗 hóngguān juécè 〈名〉 macro-decision-making
〖～平衡〗 hóngguān pínghéng 〈名〉 macroscopic equilibrium
〖～失控〗 hóngguān shīkòng 〈名〉 loss of control at the macroscopic level
〖～世界〗 hóngguān shìjiè 〈名〉 macrocosm; macro-world
〖～调控〗 hóngguān tiáokòng 〈名〉 macro adjustment and control; macrocontrol
〖～统计学〗 hóngguān tǒngjìxué 〈名〉 macrostatistics
〖～营销〗 hóngguān yíngxiāo 〈名〉 macromarketing
〖～语言学〗 hóngguān yǔyánxué 〈名〉 macrolinguistics
〖～预测〗 hóngguān yùcè 〈名〉 macroforecast
〖～政策〗 hóngguān zhèngcè 〈名〉 macropolicy
〖～指导〗 hóngguān zhǐdǎo 〈名〉 centralized guidance; macro-direction
【宏丽】 hónglì 〈形〉 magnificent; majestic; grand: 屋宇～ grand/magnificent house or building
【宏论】 hónglùn 〈名〉 learned argument; informed opinion; intelligent view
【宏模块】 hóngmókuài 〈名〉 [计算机] macroblock
【宏模组件计算机】 hóngmú zǔjiàn jìsuànjī 〈名〉 macro-modular computer
【宏赡】 hóngshàn 〈形〉〈书〉 (of knowledge) extensive: 学识～

have a wide range of knowledge
【宏图】 hóngtú 〈名〉 ambitious plan/goal; grand prospect: 立大志,展～ make great plans with lofty aspirations/ambitions
【宏伟】 hóngwěi 〈形〉 magnificent; grand: ～的目标 magnificent/grand goal ‖ ～的前景 grand prospects
【宏扬】 hóngyáng ＝ 弘扬 hóngyáng
【宏愿】 hóngyuàn 〈名〉 grand aspirations; noble ambition
【宏旨】 hóngzhǐ 〈名〉 main theme; leading idea of an article: 无关～ irrelevant to the main theme/topic; insignificant
【宏指令】 hóngzhǐlìng 〈名〉［计算机］ macro-instruction; macro-order
【宏壮】 hóngzhuàng 〈名〉 magnificent; majestic: 气势～ be of great momentum
【宏组件】 hóngzǔjiàn 〈名〉［计算机］ macroelement

吰 hóng →噌吰 chēnghóng

闳 hóng 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 gate of a lane or alley ❷〈形〉 grand; broad
【闳中肆外】 hóngzhōng-sìwài 〈熟〉 (of writing, etc) rich in substance and graceful in style; profound idea and good style

纮 hóng ❶〈名〉〈古〉 lace (on a hat in ancient times) ❷〈动〉 cover all; include all: ～宇内 exercise sovereighty over the whole land

泓 hóng ❶〈形〉〈书〉 (of water) deep and extensive ❷〈量〉 (of clear water) a stretch of: 一～清泉 a clear spring ‖ 一～秋水 an expanse of limpid water in autumn

荭 hóng
【荭草】 hóngcǎo 〈名〉［植物］ prince's feather/plume

虹 hóng 〈名〉 rainbow
⇨jiàng
【虹彩】 hóngcǎi 〈名〉［气象］ iridescence; irisation
【虹膜】 hóngmó 〈名〉［生理］ iris
〖～炎〗 hóngmóyán 〈名〉 iritis
【虹吸】 hóngxī 〈名〉［物理］ siphonage
〖～泵〗 hóngxībèng 〈名〉 siphon-pump
〖～管〗 hóngxīguǎn 〈名〉 siphon
〖～现象〗 hóngxī xiànxiàng 〈名〉 siphonage
〖～作用〗 hóngxī zuòyòng 〈名〉 siphonage
【虹雉】 hóngzhì 〈名〉［动物］ monal
【虹鳟】 hóngzūn 〈名〉［动物］ rainbow trout

竑 hóng 〈形〉〈书〉 broad; wide

铉 hóng 〈拟〉 (of metal objects) clink; clang

洪 hóng ❶〈名〉 flood; deluge: ⇨ ～水;抗～ ❷〈形〉 big; vast: ⇨～福; ～钟
【洪波】 hóngbō 〈名〉 great wave; billow
【洪大】 hóngdà 〈形〉(of sound, etc) loud: ～的回声 resounding echoes ‖ ～的涛声 roaring waves
【洪都拉斯】 Hóngdūlāsī 〈名〉 Honduras
〖～共和国〗 Hóngdūlāsī Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Honduras
〖～人〗 Hóngdūlāsīrén 〈名〉 Honduran
【洪恩】 hóng'ēn 〈名〉 great kindness; grand favour
【洪泛区】 hóngfànqū 〈名〉 flood plain; flooded area
【洪峰】 hóngfēng 〈名〉 flood peak; crest of a flood
【洪福】 hóngfú 〈名〉 great blessing/bliss
〖～齐天〗 hóngfú-qítiān 〈熟〉 supreme bliss; boundless blessing (usu reserved for the emperor): 愿陛下～。 We wish Your Majesty supreme bliss.
【洪荒】 hónghuāng 〈名〉 primeval chaos; chaotic state: ～时代 primeval age/times; remote antiquity
【洪积】 hóngjī 〈名〉 proluvial
〖～层〗 hóngjīcéng 〈名〉［地质］ diluvium
〖～平原〗 hóngjī píngyuán 〈名〉［地理］ diluvial plain
〖～扇〗 hóngjīshàn 〈名〉［地理］ proluvial fan
〖～世〗 Hóngjīshì 〈名〉［地质］ Diluvial Epoch
【洪亮】 hóngliàng 〈形〉 loud and clear; resonant: 嗓音～ sonorous voice
【洪量】 hóngliàng 〈名〉 ❶ magnanimity; generosity ❷ great capacity for liquor
【洪流】 hóngliú 〈名〉 mighty torrent; powerful current: 不可抗拒的革命～ irresistible trend of revolution ‖ 时代的～ powerful current of the times ‖ 汹涌的～ surging torrents
【洪炉】 hónglú 〈名〉 great furnace: 在革命的～中经受锻炼 be tempered in the mighty furnace of revolution
【洪脉】 hóngmài 〈名〉［中医］ pulse beating like waves; full pulse
【洪水】 hóngshuǐ 〈名〉 flood; floodwater; torrent
〖～季节〗 hóngshuǐ jìjié 〈名〉 flood season
〖～猛兽〗 hóngshuǐ-měngshòu 〈熟〉 fierce floods and savage beasts—great scourge and great disaster; dreadful monster: 被视为～ be regarded as a great scourge
〖～位〗 hóngshuǐwèi 〈名〉 flood level
【洪涛】 hóngtāo 〈名〉 great wave; billow
【洪汛】 hóngxùn 〈名〉 seasonal flood
【洪灾】 hóngzāi 〈名〉 flood
【洪钟】 hóngzhōng 〈名〉〈书〉 large bell: 声如～ have a sonorous/stentorian voice

翃 hóng 〈动〉〈书〉 fly

铁 hóng 〈名〉〈书〉 device on a crossbow for shooting an arrow

魟 hóng 〈名〉［动物］ stingray

鸿 hóng ❶〈名〉 swan goose: ⇨～毛; ～雁 ❷〈名〉〈书〉 letter: 远方来～ letter from afar ❸〈形〉 great; grand: ⇨～篇巨制; ～儒; ～图
【鸿福】 hóngfú ＝ 洪福 hóngfú
【鸿沟】 hónggōu 〈名〉 wide gap; chasm; gulf: 弥合两代人之间的～ bridge/span the gulf between the two generations ‖ 不可逾越的～ unbridgeable/impassable gap; impassable chasm ‖ 双方之间有一条～。 There is a gulf between the two sides.
【鸿鹄】 hónghú 〈名〉 ❶ swan ❷〈喻〉 person of lofty aspirations
〖～之志〗 hónghúzhīzhì 〈熟〉 lofty ambition; high aspirations
【鸿基】 hóngjī 〈名〉 foundation for a great undertaking
【鸿毛】 hóngmáo 〈名〉〈书〉 goose feather—something very light or insignificant: 轻如～ as light as a feather ‖ 人固有一死,或重于泰山,或轻于～。 Though death befalls all men alike, it may be heavier than Mount Tai or lighter than a feather.
【鸿门宴】 Hóngményàn 〈名〉 Hongmen feast [a meeting designed by Xiang Yu (项羽) to trap and assassinate his rival Liu Bang (刘邦)]—banquet offered with ill intentions; meeting set up as a trap for the invited
【鸿蒙】 hóngméng 〈名〉 chaos believed to be the primeval state of the universe before heaven was separated from earth; primeval state
【鸿篇巨制】 hóngpiān-jùzhì 〈熟〉 masterpiece; monumental work; voluminous work
【鸿儒】 hóngrú 〈名〉 scholar with profound knowledge
【鸿图】 hóngtú ＝ 宏图 hóngtú
【鸿雁】 hóngyàn 〈名〉 ❶ swan goose ❷〈书〉 letter
〖～传书〗 hóngyàn-chuánshū 〈熟〉 letter delivered by swan geese; letter from afar
【鸿运】 hóngyùn ＝ 红运 hóngyùn
【鸿爪】 hóngzhǎo → 雪泥鸿爪 xuění-hóngzhǎo

蕻 hóng ＝ 荭 hóng

蕻 hóng →雪里蕻 xuělǐhóng
⇨hòng

黉 hóng 〈名〉〈旧〉 school; college; academy
【黉门】 hóngmén 〈名〉〈旧〉 school: ～学子 school students

hǒng

哄 hǒng 〈动〉❶ fool; humbug: ～人 make a fool of sb ‖ 不要～我。Don't fool me. ❷ coax; humour: ～孩子吃药 coax a child to take his medicine ‖ ～女儿上学 coax one's daughter into going to school ‖ 把顾客～得高高兴兴 coax the customer into good humour ‖ 他会～孩子。He knows how to handle children. / He has a way with children.
⇨hōng; hòng

【哄逗】 hǒngdòu 〈动〉 coax; humour: ～孩子笑 coax a smile from a child/baby

【哄弄】 hǒngnong 〈动〉〈方〉 fool sb; deceive: 别信他,他在～你。Don't believe him. He is deceiving you.

【哄骗】 hǒngpiàn 〈动〉 cheat; humbug; hoodwink: 从某人处～出机密 charm a secret out of sb; coax forth information from sb

【哄劝】 hǒngquàn 〈动〉 coax: 大家都～他给妈妈认个错。We coaxed him to say sorry to his mother.

H

hòng

讧 hòng 〈动〉〈书〉 discord; quarrel: ～争 conflict and struggle ⇨内～

哄 hòng 〈动〉 uproar; clamour; horseplay: ⇨起～
⇨hōng; hǒng

【哄场】 hòngchǎng 〈动〉 (of the audience) make catcalls; hoot; boo

【哄闹】 hòngnào 〈动〉 uproar; hubbub

澒 hòng

【澒洞】 hòngdòng 〈形〉〈书〉 spreading all over; endless pervasive

蕻 hòng ❶〈形〉〈书〉 luxuriant; exuberant; flourishing ❷〈名〉〈方〉 stem of certain vegetables
⇨hóng

hōu

齁[1] hōu 〈名〉〈书〉 snore

齁[2] hōu ❶〈动〉 (cause to) feel sick because the food is excessively salty or sweet: 这蛋糕甜得～人。The cake is so sweet it makes one sick. ❷〈副〉〈方〉 very; extremely; too; awfully: ～咸 awfully salty ‖ 味～重 too spicy ‖ 天气～冷。It's awfully cold.

【齁齁】 hōuhōu 〈拟〉 snore: 鼻息～ snore loudly ‖ ～熟睡 snore away in deep slumber

【齁声】 hōushēng 〈名〉 sound of snoring

hóu

侯 hóu 〈名〉❶ marquis; marquess: ⇨王～ ❷ nobleman; high official: ～门 mansion of the nobility ⇨诸～

【侯爵】 hóujué 〈名〉 marquis: 女～ marquise; marchioness

〖～夫人〗 hóujué fūren 〈名〉 marquise; marchioness

【侯门似海】 hóumén-sìhǎi 〈熟〉 the mansions of the nobility are inaccessible to the common people

喉 hóu 〈名〉[生理] larynx; throat

【喉癌】 hóu'ái 〈名〉[医学] laryngocarcinoma; throat cancer

【喉痹】 hóubì 〈名〉[中医] pharyngitis

【喉闭锁】 hóubìsuǒ 〈名〉[医学] laryngeal artesia

【喉壁音】 hóubìyīn 〈名〉[语言] pharyngeal sound

【喉擦音】 hóucāyīn 〈名〉[语言] guttural fricative

【喉颤音】 hóuchànyīn 〈名〉[语言] glottal roll/trill

【喉成形术】 hóuchéngxíngshù 〈名〉[医学] laryngoplasty

【喉风】 hóufēng 〈名〉[中医] sore throat

【喉干燥】 hóugānzào 〈名〉[医学] laryngoxerosis

【喉疳】 hóugān 〈名〉[医学] ulceration of throat

【喉管】 hóuguǎn 〈名〉 windpipe; trachea

【喉急】 hóují ＝ 猴急 hóují

【喉结】 hóujié 〈名〉[生理] Adam's apple; larynx

【喉结核】 hóujiéhé 〈名〉[医学] laryngophthisis; laryngeal tuberculosis

【喉镜】 hóujìng 〈名〉[医学] laryngoscope; laryngendoscope: ～检查 laryngoscopy

【喉科学】 hóukēxué 〈名〉 laryngology

【喉咙】 hóulong 〈名〉 throat: 咳嗽一声清清～ cough to clear one's throat ‖ ～痛 have a sore throat ‖ ～充血 have congestion in one's throat

【喉麻痹】 hóumábì 〈名〉[医学] laryngoparalysis; laryngeal paralysis

【喉盘鱼】 hóupányú 〈名〉 clingfish

【喉腔】 hóuqiāng 〈名〉[医学] laryngeal cavity

【喉切除术】 hóuqiēchúshù 〈名〉[医学] laryngectomy

【喉切开术】 hóuqiēkāishù 〈名〉[医学] laryngotomy

【喉塞音】 hóusèyīn 〈名〉[语言] glottal stop

【喉舌】 hóushé 〈名〉 mouthpiece: 人民的～ mouthpiece of the people

【喉室】 hóushì 〈名〉[医学] laryngeal pouch

【喉痛】 hóutòng 〈名〉 laryngalgia; sore throat

【喉头】 hóutóu 〈名〉 larynx; throat

【喉咽】 hóuyān 〈名〉[生理] laryngopharynx

【喉炎】 hóuyán 〈名〉[医学] laryngitis: ～患者 laryngitic ‖ 慢性～ chronic laryngitis; clergyman's sore throat

【喉音】 hóuyīn 〈名〉[语言] guttural sound; gutturophony; glottal

【喉痈】 hóuyōng 〈名〉[医学] retropharyngeal abscess

【喉阻塞】 hóuzǔsè 〈名〉[医学] laryngeal obstruction

猴 hóu ❶〈名〉 monkey ❷〈形〉〈方〉 clever; smart ❸〈动〉〈方〉 squat (like a monkey)

【猴急】 hóují 〈形〉〈方〉 impatient; anxious; quick-tempered: 我没有说你不对,你别～。I didn't mean you were wrong. Don't feel offended about it.

【猴面包树】 hóumiànbāoshù 〈名〉[植物] monkey-bread tree; baobab

【猴年马月】 hóunián-mǎyuè 〈熟〉 day that will never come; God knows when: 他说他要还钱,可那还不是～的事。He said he would give back the money, but God knows when.

【猴皮筋儿】 hóupíjīnr 〈名〉 rubber band: 跳～ skip rubber band

【猴拳】 hóuquán 〈名〉[体育] monkey boxing

【猴儿精】 hóurjīng ❶〈形〉〈方〉 shrewd; astute; smart: 和他打交道你可得提防着点,他这个人～。You've got to be on your guard in your dealings with him. He is a shrewd guy. ❷〈名〉 clever and mischievous person: 她那个儿子是个～,经常捉弄他的小伙伴。That son of hers is a mischief-maker. He often plays pranks on his playmates.

【猴市】 hóushì 〈名〉 monkey market

【猴手猴脚】 hóushǒu-hóujiǎo 〈熟〉 careless and rough; rash; hasty

【猴头】 hóutóu 〈名〉[植物] hedgehog hydnum

〖～菇〗 hóutóugū 〈名〉[植物] hedgehog fungus

【猴头猴脑】 hóutóu-hóunǎo 〈形〉 funny-looking and foolish; amusing

【猴戏】 hóuxì 〈名〉❶ show by a performing monkey; monkey show ❷[戏曲] performance with the Monkey King (孙悟空) as the hero

【猴枣】 hóuzǎo 〈名〉[中医] monkey bezoar

【猴子】 hóuzi 〈名〉 monkey

瘊 hóu

【瘊子】 hóuzi 〈名〉〈通称〉 wart

骺 hóu 〈名〉[生理] epiphysis

【骺板】 hóubǎn 〈名〉[生理] epiphyseal plate

【骺病】 hóubìng 〈名〉[医学] epiphysiopathy

【骺弓】 hóugōng 〈名〉[医学] epiphyseal arch

【骺突】 hóutū 〈名〉[医学] epiphyseal process

【骺脱离】 hóutuōlí 〈名〉[医学] epiphysiolysis

【骺线】 hóuxiàn 〈名〉[医学] epiphyseal line

【骺炎】 hóuyán 〈名〉[医学] epiphysitis

篌 hóu →箜篌 kōnghóu

糇 hóu 〈名〉〈书〉 solid food

【糇粮】 hóuliáng 〈名〉 solid food; rations for a journey

hǒu

吼 hǒu 〈动〉 ❶ (of angry or excited people) roar; shout: 别对我大~大叫! Don't shout at me! ‖ 没等我说完,他就~了起来。 He began to shout before I finished. ⇨怒~ ❷ (of large animals) roar; howl: 牛~。A bull bellows. ‖ 狮~。A lion roars. ❸ (of wind, cannon, etc) make great noise: 风在~。The wind is blowing very hard. ‖ 飞机~叫着从上空飞过。The planes roared by overhead.

【吼猴】 hǒuhóu 〈名〉[动物] howling monkey; howler

【吼叫】 hǒujiào 〈动〉 roar; shout; bellow: 愤怒地~ howl in anger

【吼鸣】 hǒumíng 〈动〉 roar; cry out; ring; boom: 机器~。*Engines are booming.* ‖ 雷声~。The thunder rumbled.

【吼声】 hǒushēng 〈名〉 loud shout; roar; boom: ~从远处传来。The shouts and calls came from afar.

犼 hǒu 〈名〉〈古〉 *hou* [a kind of dog-like man-eating animal *mentioned in ancient books*]

hòu

后[1] hòu 〈名〉 ❶ 〈古〉 monarch; sovereign; ruler: 三~ three monarchs [*emperors of the Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties*] in Chinese history ❷ empress; queen: ⇨~妃; ~宫; 皇~

后[2] hòu 〈名〉 ❶ after; afterwards; later: 不久以~ before long; soon afterwards ‖ 课~ after class ❷ offspring; progeny: ⇨绝~; 无~ ❸ rear; behind; back; hind: 敌~ enemy's rear ‖ 请往~站! Stand back, please! ⇨~门; ~院 ❹ back; last: ~五名 last five (persons)

【后爸】 hòubà 〈名〉〈口〉 stepfather

【后半辈子】 hòubànbèizi 〈名〉 latter half of one's life

【后半年】 hòubànnián 〈名〉 latter/second half of a year

【后半晌】 hòubànshǎng 〈名〉〈方〉 afternoon

【后半生】 hòubànshēng 〈名〉 latter half of one's life

【后半天】 hòubàntiān 〈名〉 afternoon

【后半夜】 hòubànyè 〈名〉 after midnight; second half of the night

【后备】 hòubèi 〈名〉 reserve: 留有~ keep sth in reserve

【~部队】 hòubèi bùduì 〈名〉[军事] reserve force/unit

【~存储器】 hòubèi cúnchǔqì 〈名〉[计算机] backup memory; backing store

【~电源】 hòubèi diànyuán 〈名〉 backup source

【~基金】 hòubèi jījīn 〈名〉 reserve fund

【~军】 hòubèijūn 〈名〉 reserves; reserve force: 编入~ place sb on the reserves ‖ 动员~ mobilize the reserves ‖ 召集~ call up the reserve(s) ‖ 产业~ industrial reserve force

【后背】 hòubèi 〈名〉 ❶ back (of the human body): 搓~ rub one's back ‖ 拍~ pat sb on the back ❷ 〈方〉 rear; behind: 攻击敌人~ attack the enemy from behind

【后辈】 hòubèi 〈名〉 ❶ juniors; younger generation: 咱们~应该为祖国做出比老一辈更大的贡献。We, the younger generation, should make greater contributions to the motherland than our elders. ❷ posterity; descendants: 他的~中出了好几位著名科学家。Quite a few of his descendants were eminent scientists.

【后边】 hòubian 〈名〉 ❶ back; rear; behind: 从大树~跑出一只猫。A *cat ran out* from behind the big tree. ‖ 我家屋子的~有一片空旷的田野。At the back of our house there is an open field. ❷ (of sequence) later part: 在~的一章中我们将详细讨论这个问题。We will discuss this issue in detail in the following chapter.

【后冰期】 hòubīngqī 〈名〉 late glacial period

【后不僭先】 hòubùjiànxiān 〈熟〉 first come, first served

【后步】 hòubù 〈名〉 room for manoeuvre; leeway: 留~ leave room for manoeuvre

【后部】 hòubù 〈名〉 back; hindside; rear; tail end; posterior: 仓库设在百货商店的~。The warehouse is at the back of the department store.

【后场】 hòuchǎng 〈名〉[体育] back-court: ~扣球 back-court spiking

【后尘】 hòuchén 〈名〉〈书〉 dust raised by sb in front—footstep: 步人~ follow in sb's footsteps; follow suit; trail along behind others

【后成矿床】 hòuchéng kuàngchuáng 〈名〉 subsequent/epigenetic deposit

【后耻骨】 hòuchǐgǔ 〈名〉[医学] postpubis

【后冲】 hòuchōng 〈名〉[机械] backlash: ~力 backlash

【后处理】 hòuchǔlǐ 〈名〉 ❶ [化学] aftertreatment ❷ [纺织] finishing ❸ [机械] post-processing; post-treatment

【后代】 hòudài 〈名〉 ❶ later periods in history; later ages ❷ later generations; descendants; posterity: 培养~ bring up one's successors ‖ 为~着想 for the sake of future generations ❸ [生物] offspring; progeny: 一种杂交小麦的~ progeny of a wheat cross

【后挡板】 hòudǎngbǎn 〈名〉 backplate; tailboard; rear apron

【后灯】 hòudēng 〈名〉[汽车] taillight; tail/rear lamp

【后殿】 hòudiàn 〈名〉 back/rear chamber; rear hall.

【后爹】 hòudiē 〈名〉〈方〉 stepfather

【后蝶】 hòudié 〈名〉 queen butterfly

【后端】 hòuduān 〈名〉 rear/back end: ~数据库 back-end database ‖ ~停车灯 rear-end stop lamp

【后盾】 hòudùn 〈名〉 backing; backup force; support; supporter: 坚强的~ powerful backing ‖ 他们以自己的经济实力作为外交活动的~。They back up their foreign activities with their economic strength. ‖ 在斗争中,工人们始终是我们的~。The workers have always stood behind us in the struggle.

【后发制人】 hòufāzhìrén 〈熟〉 gain mastery by striking only after the enemy/adversary has struck; let one's opponent start hitting and then get the better of him

【后方】 hòufāng 〈名〉 ❶ rear: ~工作 work in the rear; rear-area work ‖ ~基地 rear base ‖ ~留守处 rear headquarters ‖ ~医院 rear hospital ❷ = 后边 hòubian

【后防】 hòufáng 〈名〉 rear defence

【后房】 hòufáng 〈名〉 ❶ rear-room of a house; posterior chamber ❷ concubine ❸ living quarters for one's concubine

【后妃】 hòufēi 〈名〉 empress and imperial concubines; queen and royal concubines

【后夫】 hòufū 〈名〉 second or third, etc husband

【后福】 hòufú 〈名〉 future happiness; blessings to follow: 大难不死,必有~。A disaster survived is a blessing in store.

【后父】 hòufù 〈名〉 stepfather

【后跟】 hòugēn 〈名〉 heel; heelpiece (of a shoe or sock)

【后宫】 hòugōng 〈名〉 ❶ living quarters in the palace for imperial concubines; imperial harem; seraglio ❷ concubines of a monarch

【后顾】 hòugù 〈动〉 ❶ *turn back to take care of sth*: 无暇~ have no time to take care of things one has left behind ⇨~之忧 ❷ look back (on the past)

【~之忧】 hòugùzhīyōu 〈熟〉 disturbance in the rear; trouble back at home; family worries: 有~ have fears of attacks from behind; *have family worries* ‖ 政府为教师解除了~,使他们能一心

一意地投入教学。The government has relieved teachers of their family worries so that they can concentrate on their work.

【后滚翻】 hòugǔnfān 〈名〉[体育] backward roll

【后果】 hòuguǒ 〈名〉 consequence; aftermath: ~自负 take the consequence oneself ‖ 导致灾难性~ lead to disastrous consequences ‖ 前因~ cause and effect ‖ ~不堪设想。The consequences would be too ghastly to contemplate. / The consequences would be disastrous. ‖ 你们必须承担由此而产生的一切~。You will be held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom. ‖ 战争的~不会是繁荣兴旺而是经济的不景气。The aftermath of war cannot be a boom, but a depression instead. ‖ 违法是要承担~的。If you break the law, you must be prepared to suffer the consequences.

【后汉】 Hòu Hàn 〈名〉 ❶ Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220) ❷ Later Han Dynasty (947-950) [one of the Five Dynasties]

【后花园】 hòuhuāyuán 〈名〉 back garden

【后话】 hòuhuà 〈名〉 (in story-telling) sth to be taken up later: 此是~,暂且不提。I'll be back on this later. / More about this later. ‖ 他是否成功,这是~。Whether or not he did indeed succeed is something I'll take up later on.

【后患】 hòuhuàn 〈名〉 future trouble: 带来~ lead to/cause trouble in future ‖ 消除~ remove the cause of future trouble

〖~无穷〗 hòuhuàn-wúqióng 〈熟〉 no end of trouble for the future; endless trouble in store: 如果这个瘤子现在不摘除,恐怕~。If you don't have the tumour removed now, I'm afraid there will be the deuce to pay.

【后悔】 hòuhuǐ 〈名〉 regret; remorse; repent: 对自己所作所为感到~ be repentant for what one has done ‖ ~不已 be overcome with regret ‖ 毫不~ have no regret ‖ 他们并不为所作出的牺牲而~。They don't regret having made the sacrifices.

〖~莫及〗 hòuhuǐ-mòjí 〈熟〉 be too late to repent/regret

〖~药〗 hòuhuǐyào 〈名〉〈喻〉 medicine for remorse; remedy for bygones; regret: 从来没有卖~的。There's no remedy for bygones. / It's no use crying over spilt milk.

【后会有期】 hòuhuì-yǒuqī 〈熟〉 see you again; we'll meet again some day; I'm sure we'll see each other again soon

【后婚儿】 hòuhūnr 〈名〉〈旧〉 remarried woman

【后脊梁】 hòujǐliang 〈名〉〈方〉 back (of the human body); backbone; spine: 〈喻〉我没有做错事,不怕别人戳~。I did nothing wrong, and therefore I'm not afraid of being ill spoken of behind my back.

【后记】 hòujì 〈名〉 postscript; afterword

【后继】 hòujì 〈动〉 succeed; carry on; follow up: 集成电路是晶体管的~产品。The integrated circuit is the successor to the transistor. ⇨前仆~

〖~辩诉〗 hòujì biànsù 〈名〉[法律] subsequent pleadings

〖~无人〗 hòujì-wúrén 〈熟〉 lack qualified/worthy successors: 这所大学许多学科都~。There are no successors to many of the disciplines at the university.

〖~有人〗 hòujì-yǒurén 〈熟〉 have qualified successors

【后脚】 hòujiǎo ❶〈名〉 rear foot (in walking): 前脚一滑,~也站不稳。As the front foot slipped, the rear foot became unsteady. ❷〈介〉[usu used together with 前脚] immediately after: 我前脚到车站,他~就赶到了。No sooner had I got to the station than he arrived.

【后街】 hòujiē 〈名〉 back street

【后金】 Hòu Jīn 〈名〉 Later Jin Dynasty (1616-1636)

【后襟】 hòujīn 〈名〉 back of a Chinese robe or jacket; back of a garment

【后进】 hòujìn ❶〈形〉 less advanced; lagging behind; underdeveloped; backward: 帮助~的学生 help the slow student ❷〈名〉 person or unit lagging behind: ~赶先进。The less advanced strive to catch up with the more advanced.

【后劲】 hòujìn 〈名〉 ❶ delayed effect; aftereffect: 这酒~大。This wine has a strong delayed effect. ❷ reserve strength; staying power; stamina: 留~ conserve one's strength ‖ 他干活有~。He has staying power while doing a job.

【后晋】 Hòu Jìn 〈名〉 Later Jin Dynasty (936-946) [one of the Five Dynasties]

【后颈】 hòujǐng 〈名〉 nape; back of one's neck

【后景】 hòujǐng 〈名〉 background

【后聚焦】 hòujùjiāo 〈名〉 back-focusing

【后觉】 hòujué 〈名〉[心理] aftersensation

【后空翻】 hòukōngfān 〈名〉[体育] backward somersault

【后来】 hòulái ❶〈名〉 afterwards; later; then; thereafter: ~怎么样? What happened afterwards? ‖ 刚毕业他在政府部门找到一份工作,~就再没有消息了。He took a job in a government office upon his graduation, but he has not been heard of ever since. ❷〈形〉 newly arrived/come: 给~的都留有座位。There are seats reserved for the late comers.

〖~居上〗 hòulái-jūshàng 〈熟〉 the late comers surpass the old timers; successors excel their predecessors; catch up from behind

〖~人〗 hòuláirén 〈名〉 successor; late comer

【后浪推前浪】 hòulàng tuī qiánlàng 〈熟〉 each wave pushing at the one ahead; waves urging waves; rolling on; making progress steadily: 长江~,世上新人换旧人。As the Yangtze River surges on wave upon wave, so the new generation replaces the old.

【后脸儿】 hòuliǎnr 〈名〉〈方〉 back (of a person or a thing): 有人从这里走过去。我说不清是谁,因为我只看着个~。Somebody walked by, but I couldn't tell who it was, for I saw only the back of him.

【后梁】 Hòu Liáng 〈名〉 Later Liang Dynasty (907-923) [one of the Five Dynasties]

【后路】 hòulù 〈名〉 ❶ communication lines to the rear; escape route; route of retreat: 抄敌人的~ attack the enemy from the rear ‖ 切断敌人的~ cut off the enemy's route of retreat ❷ room for manoeuvre; way of escape: 留条~ leave oneself a way of escape; leave some leeway

【后掠角】 hòulüèjiǎo 〈名〉[航空] sweep angle; sweepback

【后掠翼】 hòulüèyì 〈名〉[航空] swept-back wing

【后轮】 hòulún 〈名〉 back/rear wheel

【后妈】 hòumā 〈名〉〈口〉 stepmother

【后门】 hòumén 〈名〉 ❶ back door/gate: 屋子的~ back door of a house ❷ backdoor/backstairs influence: 走~ get in by the back door; get sth done through pull ‖ 有的地方走~成风。Backdoor deals had been common in some places. ‖ 走~是一种不正之风。Backdoor deals are unhealthy practices.

【后面】 hòumian 〈名〉 ❶ back; rear: ~还有座位。There are vacant seats at the back. ❷ later: 这个问题~我还要讲。I'll come back to this point later on.

【后母】 hòumǔ 〈名〉 stepmother

【后脑】 hòunǎo 〈名〉[生理] hindbrain; afterbrain

〖~勺儿〗 hòunǎosháor 〈名〉〈方〉 back of the head

【后年】 hòunián 〈名〉 year after next

【后娘】 hòuniáng 〈名〉 stepmother

【后怕】 hòupà 〈名〉 fear after the event: 尽管从火灾中逃了出来,可他仍感到~。Though he managed to escape from the fire, a panic fear still possesses him. ‖ 那次车祸我现在一想起来还~。The mere thought of the car crash scares me still.

【后排】 hòupái 〈名〉 back row

【后妻】 hòuqī 〈名〉 second or third, etc wife

【后期】 hòuqī 〈名〉 later stage; later period: ~成本/费用/开支 back-end costs/expenses/outgoings ‖ ~管理 final-period management ‖ ~录音 after-recording ‖ ~制作 postproduction ‖ 二十世纪九十年代~ late 1990's ‖ 任职~ later period of office

【后起】 hòuqǐ 〈形〉 (of people of talent) rising; up-and-coming; budding: ~的青年作家 budding young writer

〖~之秀〗 hòuqǐzhīxiù 〈熟〉 up-and-coming youngster; promising young person; rising star

【后桥】 hòuqiáo 〈名〉[汽车] rear/back axle: ~壳 rear axle housing

【后勤】 hòuqín 〈名〉 rear/general service; logistics: 提供~支援 provide logistic support ‖ 做好~工作 do a good job of general service/logistic support

〖~部〗 hòuqínbù 〈名〉 rear-service department; logistics department

〖~部队〗 hòuqín bùduì 〈名〉 rear-service unit; rear service

〖~部长〗 hòuqín bùzhǎng 〈名〉 head of the logistics department

〖~机关〗 hòuqín jīguān 〈名〉 rear-service establishment

〖~基地〗 hòuqín jīdì 〈名〉 logistics base; rear supply base

〖~人员〗 hòuqín rényuán 〈名〉 rear-service personnel

〖~学〗 hòuqínxué 〈名〉 logistics

【后鞧】 hòuqiū 〈名〉 harness

【后儿】 hòur 〈名〉〈口〉 day after tomorrow: 我~再来看你。I'll

come to see you again the day after tomorrow.
【后儿个】 hòurge = 后儿 hòur
【后人】 hòurén 〈名〉❶ later generations: 如果我们今天不保护好生态环境,就会遭到~的唾骂。We would be reviled by future generations if we do not take good care of the ecological environment now. ❷ posterity; descendents; offspring: 他给~留下的不是物质财富,而是精神财富。What he left behind to his children was not material riches but intellectual wealth.
【后任】 hòurèn 〈名〉 successor
【后日】 hòurì 〈名〉 day after tomorrow
【后三角队形】 hòusānjiǎo duìxíng 〈名〉[军事] V-formation
【后厦】 hòushà 〈名〉 rear porch; back veranda
【后晌】 hòushǎng 〈名〉〈方〉 afternoon: ~动身 start off in the afternoon
【后晌】 hòushang 〈名〉〈方〉 evening: ~饭 supper
【后身】 hòushēn 〈名〉❶ back of a person: 我只看见个~,辨不清是谁。I couldn't make out who he was as I only saw his back. ❷ back of a garment: 你大衣的~有个小口子。There's a small tear in the back of your coat. ❸ back of a house, etc ❹〈迷信〉 reincarnation ❺ successor (to an organization or a system)
【后肾】 hòushèn 〈名〉[解剖] metanephros
【后生】 hòushēng 〈名〉〈方〉 young man; lad: 这~长得很英俊。The young man is good-looking. ⇨~可畏
〖~可畏〗 hòushēng-kěwèi 〈熟〉 the young are to be regarded with awe; the younger generation will surpass the older; a ragged colt may make a good horse
〖~女〗 hòushēngnǚ 〈名〉〈方〉 young woman; lass
〖~子〗 hòushēngzǐ 〈名〉〈方〉 young man; lad
【后市】 hòushì 〈名〉(of a securities or stock exchange) afternoon session; afternoon trading
【后世】 hòushì 〈名〉❶ later ages; future/later generations ❷ descendants; posterity: 二十世纪三十年代的华侨有许多~子孙都成为世界有名的科学家。Many a descendant of the overseas Chinese of the 1930's became world-famous scientists. ❸[宗教] next life
【后事】 hòushì 〈名〉❶ what happened afterwards: 欲知~如何,且听下回分解。If you want to know what happened afterwards, read the next chapter. ❷ funeral affairs: 料理~ make arrangements for a funeral ‖ 准备~ get ready for a funeral
【后视】 hòushì 〈名〉 back vision: ~标杆 back hub
〖~镜〗 hòushìjìng 〈名〉[汽车] rearview mirror
〖~图〗 hòushìtú 〈名〉[机械] back view; rear view
【后手】 hòushǒu 〈名〉❶ defensive position (in chess) ❷ room for manoeuvre; way of escape: 制定计划时,你得给自己留个~。You've got to leave yourself a way out when you make a plan.
【后首】 hòushǒu 〈名〉〈方〉❶ later; afterwards: 他出了个口误,可~立马就改正了。He made a slip of the tongue, but corrected it immediately. ❷ back; rear
【后熟】 hòushú 〈名〉[农业] afterripening: ~期 afterripening period
【后嗣】 hòusì 〈名〉〈书〉 offspring; descendant; posterity
【后台】 hòutái 〈名〉❶ backstage; greenroom ❷ backstage supporter; behind-the-scenes backer; wire-pulling boss
〖~老板〗 hòutái lǎobǎn 〈名〉 backstage boss; string puller: 他们一定有~,要不然不会寻衅滋事。There must be someone pulling the strings for them, or they would not have been so wilfully provocative. ‖ 他能中标,是因为有很硬的~。He won the bid because he had strong backing.
【后唐】 Hòu Táng 〈名〉 Later Tang Dynasty (923-936) [one of the Five Dynasties]
【后天】 hòutiān ❶〈名〉 day after tomorrow: 大~ three days from today ❷〈形〉 postnatal; acquired; nurtured: 知识是~习得的,不是先天就有的。Knowledge is acquired, not innate.
〖~免疫〗 hòutiān miǎnyì 〈名〉[医学] acquired immunity: ~缺陷综合征 postnatal immunity defect syndrome
〖~知识〗 hòutiān zhīshí 〈名〉[哲学] posterior knowledge
【后头】 hòutou = 后面 hòumian
【后腿】 hòutuǐ 〈名〉 hind leg: ⇨拖~
【后退】 hòutuì 〈动〉 retreat; fall back; draw back: 迫使敌人~ force the enemy to retreat ‖ 遇到困难决不~ never shrink from difficulties
【后卫】 hòuwèi 〈名〉❶[军事] rearguard: ~战斗 rearguard action ❷[足球] full back: 右/左~ right/left back ❸[篮球] guard: 得分~ shooting guard
【后现代主义】 hòuxiàndàizhǔyì 〈名〉 postmodernism
【后项】 hòuxiàng 〈名〉[数学] consequent
【后效】 hòuxiào 〈名〉 aftereffect; future performance: ⇨以观~
【后卸车】 hòuxièchē 〈名〉 rear dump truck/wagon
【后心】 hòuxīn 〈名〉 centre of the back
【后行】 hòuxíng 〈副〉 then; later; afterwards: 现在先合并,~所有制转换 amalgamate first and change the ownership afterwards
【后序】 hòuxù 〈名〉 epilogue
【后续】 hòuxù ❶〈形〉 follow-up; succeeding ❷〈动〉〈方〉 remarry (afer the death of one's wife)
〖~部队〗 hòuxù bùduì 〈名〉 follow-up unit
〖~成本〗 hòuxù chéngběn 〈名〉 after-cost
〖~会议〗 hòuxù huìyì 〈名〉 follow-up meeting
〖~投资〗 hòuxù tóuzī 〈名〉 follow-up investment
〖~行动〗 hòuxù xíngdòng 〈名〉 follow-up action
【后悬】 hòuxuán 〈名〉[汽车] rear overhang
【后学】 hòuxué 〈名〉〈谦〉 young/junior scholar or student
【后腰】 hòuyāo 〈名〉 small of the back
【后遗症】 hòuyízhèng 〈名〉❶[医学] sequelae: 脑震荡~ sequelae of cerebral concussion ‖ 小儿麻痹~ sequelae of infantile paralysis ❷ aftereffect; hangover: 经济萧条的~ aftereffect of the economic depression
【后尾儿】 hòuyǐr 〈名〉 very rear part; behind: 车~ rear end of a vehicle
【后裔】 hòuyì 〈名〉 descendants; offspring: 华侨~ descendants of overseas Chinese ‖ 男性/女性~ male/female posterity
【后印象主义】 hòuyìnxiàngzhǔyì 〈名〉 post-impressionism
【后影】 hòuyǐng 〈名〉 shape of a person or thing as seen from the back; outline of sb's back: 那个人走进了小巷,我只看见他的~。I caught sight of only the back of the person before he turned into the lane.
【后援】 hòuyuán 〈名〉 backup force; backing; reinforcements
【后元音】 hòuyuányīn 〈名〉[语言] back vowel
【后院】 hòuyuàn 〈名〉❶ backyard ❷ rear; home; base: 总统因~起火中途结束海外访问。The president suspended his overseas visit because trouble had occurred at home.
【后账】 hòuzhàng 〈名〉❶ private/hidden accounts ❷ account to be settled later: 不怕别人算~ not be afraid of later examination/investigation
【后罩房】 hòuzhàofáng 〈名〉〈方〉 posterior house (in a quadrangle)
【后者】 hòuzhě 〈名〉 the latter
【后肢】 hòuzhī 〈名〉[动物] hind leg; posterior limb
【后置】 hòuzhì 〈动〉 postposition: ~定语 postpositioned attributive
【后周】 Hòu Zhōu 〈名〉 Later Zhou Dynasty (951-960) [one of the Five Dynasties]
【后轴】 hòuzhóu 〈名〉 rear axle; aft shaft; backshaft
【后肘子】 hòuzhǒuzi 〈名〉 hind shank
【后主】 hòuzhǔ 〈名〉〈古〉 last king or emperor of a short-lived dynasty
【后缀】 hòuzhuì 〈名〉[语言] suffix; postfix
【后资本主义社会】 hòuzīběnzhǔyì shèhuì 〈名〉 postcapitalist society
【后足】 hòuzú 〈名〉 metapedes; metapodium
【后坐】 hòuzuò 〈动〉[军事] recoil
〖~力〗 hòuzuòlì 〈名〉[军事] recoil; backblow; backlash: 步枪~ rifle recoil ‖ 无~炮 recoilless gun

厚 hòu ❶〈形〉 thick: ~木板/嘴唇 thick plank/lips ‖ 被子太~了。The quilt is too thick. ‖ 这本书真~。How thick the book is. ⇨~脸皮 ❷〈名〉 thickness; depth: 雪下了一尺多~。Snow fell to a depth of over one foot. ‖ 这堵墙有多~? What's the thickness of the wall? ❸〈形〉 many; large; generous: 家底很~ have substantial resources ⇨~礼; ~利 ❹〈动〉 favour; stress: ⇨~此薄彼; ~古薄今 ❺〈形〉 deep; profound: ⇨~望; 深情~谊 ❻〈形〉 rich or strong in flavour: 酒味很~。The wine tastes strong. ⇨醇~ ❼〈形〉 kind; magnanimous: ⇨憨~; 忠~
【厚爱】 hòu'ài 〈名〉 great kindness; care and support: 承蒙~,我才有今天。Thanks to your care and support, I am what I am today. ‖ 我怎么也无法报答您的~。I'm afraid I'll never be able to do enough to reciprocate the great favour you have shown me.

【厚薄】 hòubó 〈名〉❶ thickness：胶合板的质量比～更重要。The thickness of plywood does not matter as much as its quality. ‖ 你先摸摸我们材料的～。Please feel how thick our material is. ❷ favour or disfavour：女孩男孩都一样，不应分～。Boys and girls should be treated as equal. / We should not discriminate against girls in favour of boys or vice versa.
〖～规〗 hòubóguī 〈名〉[机械] feeler gauge thickness gauge
【厚酬】 hòuchóu 〈名〉 handsome reward
【厚此薄彼】 hòucǐ-bóbǐ 〈熟〉 favour one more than the other; favour one and discriminate against the other; treat with partiality
【厚待】 hòudài 〈动〉 treat sb kindly and generously：老板这样～，我会好好干的。As the boss is so kind to me, I will certainly work hard.
【厚道】 hòudao 〈形〉 honest and kind/magnanimous：为人～ be honest and generous
【厚德】 hòudé 〈名〉 great virtue
〖～载福〗 hòudé-zàifú 〈熟〉 great virtue brings happiness; great virtue is a blessing
〖～载物〗 hòudé-zàiwù 〈熟〉 a person of great virtue can shoulder great responsibilities
【厚度】 hòudù 〈名〉 thickness
【厚墩墩】 hòudūndūn 〈形〉 very thick：～的大棉袄 heavy padded overcoat
【厚恩】 hòu'ēn 〈名〉 great favour; great kindness/generosity
【厚非】 hòufēi 〈名〉 undue blame; much criticism：⇨无可～
【厚古薄今】 hòugǔ-bójīn 〈熟〉 stress the past rather than the present; esteem the past over the present; emphasize the ancient as against the contemporary; praise the past and belittle the present
【厚积薄发】 hòujī-bófā 〈熟〉 a good grounding ensures success in what one does; be fully prepared and you will do a good job
【厚今薄古】 hòujīn-bógǔ 〈熟〉 stress the present rather than the past; praise the present and belittle the past
【厚金】 hòujīn 〈名〉 high pay; large remuneration：研究所用～聘请了那位首席科学家。The institute recruited its chief scientist at a high pay.
【厚礼】 hòulǐ 〈名〉 substantial/generous gift：工人们在国庆前夕提前建成这座大桥，为祖国献上一份～。The workers presented their motherland a substantial gift on the eve of National Day by completing the bridge ahead of time.
【厚利】 hòulì 〈名〉 fat/huge/heavy/substantial profit; high interest：贪图～ hanker after/seek fat profit
【厚脸皮】 hòuliǎnpí 〈形〉 thick-skinned; brazen; cheeky：厚着脸皮说 have the nerve to say ‖ 向她要钱，你也太～了。It was pretty cheeky of you to ask for money from her. ‖ 他是个～。He was an impudent fellow.
【厚禄】 hòulù 〈名〉 large/handsome salary：高官～ high position and good pay
【厚膜】 hòumó 〈名〉[电工] thick film：～电路 thick-film circuit
【厚朴】 hòupò 〈名〉[中医] bark of magnolia
【厚漆】 hòuqī 〈名〉 paste paint
【厚人薄己】 hòurén-bójǐ 〈熟〉 live simply but treat others generously
【厚施薄望】 hòushī-bówàng 〈熟〉 be generous in giving financial help to others without expecting repayment
【厚实】 hòushi 〈形〉❶ thick：～的被褥 thick, heavy bedding ‖ 这布很～。This cloth is very thick. ❷〈方〉 abundant; wealthy：储备～ abundant reserve ❸ profound and sound; deep and solid：打下～的英语基本功 lay a solid foundation for the mastery of English ❹〈方〉 honest and sincere：～的后生 sincere and upright young man ❺ thick and sturdy：～的胸膛 thick and sturdy chest
【厚硕】 hòushuò 〈形〉 thick and broad：～的叶子 broad and thick leave
【厚涂法】 hòutúfǎ 〈名〉[绘画] impasto
【厚望】 hòuwàng 〈名〉 high hopes/expectations：不负～ live up to sb's expectations; not let sb down ‖ 寄予～ place/pin high hopes on sb
【厚味】 hòuwèi 〈名〉 rich/strong taste or flavour
〖～腊毒〗 hòuwèi-xīdú 〈熟〉 rich and fine food is little different from powerful poison—high position and good pay may bring disaster
【厚谢】 hòuxiè 〈名〉 rich reward (usu with a generous gift)
【厚薪】 hòuxīn 〈名〉 high/handsome pay
【厚颜】 hòuyán 〈形〉 impudent; brazen; cheeky; shameless：如此～ be so impudent; what a nerve
〖～无耻〗 hòuyán-wúchǐ 〈熟〉 be impudent/shameless; be brazen as brass; be past shame：他竟然～地说他都是为了我好。He had the cheek to say that he had done all that for my sake.
【厚养薄葬】 hòuyǎng-bózàng 〈熟〉 give substantial support to one's parents but hold simple funerals for them after their deaths：提倡～ advocate substantial support but simple funerals for one's parents
【厚谊】 hòuyì 〈名〉 profound friendship：⇨深情～
【厚意】 hòuyì 〈名〉 kindness; kind thought：多谢你的～。Thank you for your kindness.
【厚遇】 hòuyù 〈名〉 excellent pay and conditions; high wages and good benefits
【厚葬】 hòuzàng 〈名〉 elaborate funeral
【厚重】 hòuzhòng 〈形〉❶ thick and heavy：～的被子 thick and heavy bedding ‖ ～的棉大衣 heavy cotton-padded overcoat ❷ generous; munificent：～的礼物 munificent gift ❸ kind and prudent/discreet：为人～ be generous and discreet

垕 hòu ＝厚 hòu

逅 hòu → 邂逅 xièhòu

候 hòu ❶〈动〉 inquire after：请代为致～ send/give my regards (to) ‖ 即～近安。I wish you good health. ⇨问～ ❷〈动〉 watch; observe：⇨～风地动仪；斥～ ❸〈动〉 wait; await：～复。I await your reply. ‖ 请稍～。Please wait a moment. / Just a minute, please. ⇨～诊；等～；恭～ ❹〈名〉 time; season：⇨～鸟；季～；时～ ❺〈名〉 weather; climate：⇨气～；天～ ❻〈名〉 state; condition：⇨火～；征～；症～ ❼〈名〉〈旧〉 pentad; period of five days：⇨～温
【候补】 hòubǔ 〈动〉 be a candidate (for a vacancy); be a substitute; be an alternate：～队员 substitute ‖ ～键 candidate key ‖ ～卷宗 candidate volume ‖ ～书记 alternate secretary ‖ 政治局～委员 alternate member of the Political Bureau
【候场】 hòuchǎng 〈动〉 (of an actor or actress) wait for one's turn to act on the stage
【候车】 hòuchē 〈动〉 wait for a bus or train
〖～棚〗 hòuchēpéng 〈名〉 traffic shed
〖～室〗 hòuchēshì 〈名〉 waiting room (in a railway or bus station)
【候虫】 hòuchóng 〈名〉 seasonal insect
【候风地动仪】 hòufēng dìdòngyí 〈名〉 ancient seismograph
【候光】 hòuguāng 〈动〉〈书〉〈敬〉 await the honour of sb's presence; expect the presence of sb：今晚薄席～，敬请驾临。We request the pleasure of your company at a humble dinner tonight.
【候机楼】 hòujīlóu 〈名〉 terminal building; air terminal
【候机室】 hòujīshì 〈名〉 airport lounge; airport waiting room
【候驾】 hòujià 〈动〉 await sb respectfully
【候教】 hòujiào 〈动〉〈敬〉 await your instruction
【候鸟】 hòuniǎo 〈名〉 migratory bird; bird of passage
【候审】 hòushěn 〈动〉[法律] await trial：～人 suspect for trial
【候温】 hòuwēn 〈名〉[气象] average temperature of a five-day period; pentad mean (temperature)
【候选人】 hòuxuǎnrén 〈名〉 candidate：提名～ nominate a candidate ‖ ～名单 list of candidates ‖ ～资格 candidacy; candidature ‖ 总统～ presidential candidate; candidate for the presidency
【候诊】 hòuzhěn 〈动〉 wait to see the doctor
〖～室〗 hòuzhěnshì 〈名〉 waiting room (in a hospital)

堠 hòu 〈名〉❶〈旧〉 earthen watchtower：烽～ beacon tower ❷ heap of earth (used for measuring mileage)

鲎[1] hòu 〈名〉[动物] king/horseshoe crab

鲎[2] hòu 〈名〉〈方〉 rainbow
【鲎虫】 hòuchóng 〈名〉[动物] apus; tadpole shrimp

hū

乎[1] hū 〈助〉〈书〉❶ [used rhetorically or at the end of a question, functioning as 吗]: 汝识字~? Can you read? ‖ 有朋自远方来,不亦乐~? Is it not delightful to have friends coming from afar? ‖ 一之为甚,其可再~? Once is more than enough. How can you do it again? ❷ [used to express supposition, functioning as 吧]: 成败之机,其在斯~? Does not success or failure hinge on this? ❸ [used in an alternative question, functioning as 呢]: 然~,否~? Yes or no? ‖ 如此可~? Would this do?

乎[2] hū ❶〈后缀〉〈书〉[used after a verb, functioning as 于]: 超~寻常 be out of the ordinary ‖ 出~意料 exceed one's expectations; be beyond one's expectations ‖ 合~客观规律 conform to an objective law ❷〈助〉[used after an adverb or adjective for emphasis]: 确~重要 be very important indeed ‖ 迥~不同 be entirely/definitely different

乎[3] hū 〈叹〉〈书〉[used to express exclamation, functioning as 啊]: 天~! Oh, God! / Good Heavens!

幠[1] hū 〈动〉〈方〉cover: 你的头发都要~住脸了,最好去理一理。Your hair has almost covered your face. You'd better have it cut.

幠[2] hū 〈形〉〈书〉❶ large; spacious ❷ arrogant; haughty

呼[1] hū 〈动〉❶ breathe out; exhale: ~出二氧化碳 exhale carbon dioxide ⇨~吸 ❷ shout; cry out: ~口号 shout slogans ⇨~天抢地; 高~; 欢~ ❸ call; page: 直~其名 address sb disrespectfully by name ‖ 有事你就~我。Don't hesitate to page me any time you need me. ⇨千~万唤; 招~

呼[2] hū 〈拟〉howl: 北风~~地吹。A north wind is howling.

【呼哱哱】 hūbōbō 〈名〉[动物] hoopoe

【呼哧】 hūchī 〈拟〉puff: ~~直喘 puff and blow

【呼嗤】 hūchī = 呼哧 hūchī

【呼风唤雨】 hūfēng-huànyǔ 〈熟〉❶ summon wind and rain; control the forces of nature; exercise magic powers ❷ stir up trouble

【呼喊】 hūhǎn 〈动〉call out; shout: 大声~ raise a cry ‖ 扯着嗓子~ shout at the top of one's voice

【呼号】 hūháo 〈动〉wail; cry out in distress: 奔走~ go around crying for help

【呼号】 hūhào 〈名〉❶ [通信] call sign; call letters: ~分配 assignment of call signs ‖ ~机 call signal apparatus ‖ ~指令 calling order ❷ catchword (of an organization); motto; slogan: 少先队的~是"时刻准备着"。The Young Pioneers' motto is: "Be prepared at all times."

【呼和浩特】 Hūhéhàotè 〈名〉Huhehot; Huhhot [capital of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region]

【呼吼】 hūhǒu 〈动〉roar; howl: 狮子在~。The lion is roaring.

【呼唤】 hūhuàn 〈动〉❶ call: 祖国在向你们青年人~。Our motherland is calling on you young people. ❷ call out; shout: 听,有人在远处~我们。Listen! Someone is calling us in the distance.

【呼饥号寒】 hūjī-háohán = 啼饥号寒 tíjī-háohán

【呼机】 hūjī 〈名〉〈简称〉pager; beeper ⇨寻呼机

【呼叫】 hūjiào 〈动〉❶ call out; shout: 周围的人都听见他~,"着火了!" Everybody in the neighbourhood heard him calling out, "Fire!" ❷ [通信] call; ring: ~表 calling list ‖ ~灯 calling lamp ‖ ~声 ring tone ‖ 自动~ automatic call ‖ 她一天要~他好几次。She calls him on the beeper several times a day.

【~等待】 hūjiào děngdài 〈名〉[通信] call waiting

【~局】 hūjiàojú 〈名〉[通信] calling station

【~率】 hūjiàolǜ 〈名〉[通信] calling rate

【~信号】 hūjiào xìnhào 〈名〉[通信] calling signal

【~指示器】 hūjiào zhǐshìqì 〈名〉[通信] call announcer/indicator

【~转移】 hūjiào zhuǎnyí 〈名〉[通信] call forwarding/divert

【~装置】 hūjiào zhuāngzhì 〈名〉[通信] calling device

【呼救】 hūjiù 〈动〉call for help: 有人在~! Someone is crying out/yelling for help.

【~信号】 hūjiù xìnhào 〈名〉signal for help; GMDSS (formerly SOS): 发出~ send out GMDSS signals

【呼拉圈】 hūlāquān 〈名〉hula hoop

【呼拉舞】 hūlāwǔ 〈名〉hula; hula-hula

【呼啦】 hūlā 〈拟〉flap; flutter: 风卷红旗~~地响。The red flags are flapping in the wind.

【呼喇】 hūlā = 呼啦 hūlā

【呼噜】 hūlū 〈拟〉wheeze: 他喉咙里~~地直响。He's a bit wheezy.

【呼噜】 hūlu 〈名〉〈口〉snore: 打~ snore ‖ ~声 snore

【呼朋引类】 hūpéng-yǐnlèi 〈熟〉gang up with people of the same stripe as oneself; summon one's pals and followers: ~,合伙结帮 gather one's followers around and consolidate a setup of one's own ‖ 他们经常~,畅饮狂歌。They often get together and indulge in wine and song.

【呼扇】 hūshan 〈动〉❶ flap; quiver; shake: 请关上窗子,要不风吹得帘子直~。The curtain keeps flapping in the wind. Will you close the window? ❷ fan: 他用扇子把蚊子~开。He fanned away the mosquitoes.

【呼哨】 hūshào 〈名〉whistle: 打~ give a whistle; whistle

【呼声】 hūshēng 〈名〉cry; voice: 发出欢迎的~ give a shout of welcome ‖ 世界舆论的强大~ powerful voice of world opinion ‖ 正义的~ cry of justice ‖ 要多听听下面的~。We must listen more to the opinions from the grass-roots level.

【呼台】 hūtái 〈名〉〈简称〉beeper station ⇨寻呼台

【呼天抢地】 hūtiān-qiāngdì 〈熟〉lament to heaven and knock one's head on earth—utter cries of anguish; cry bitterly and loudly in excessive grief: 母亲去世,她~。She cried her eyes out over the death of her mother.

【呼吸】 hūxī 〈动〉breathe; respire: ~新鲜空气 breathe in fresh/wholesome air; get a breath of fresh air ‖ 屏住~ hold one's breath ‖ 进行人工~ practise artificial respiration ‖ 用鼻孔/嘴~ breathe through the nostrils/mouth ‖ 深~ breathe deeply ‖ 腹式~ abdominal respiration ‖ ~能使食物中的能量在活细胞中释放出来。Respiration releases energy from food in living cells.

【~瓣】 hūxībàn 〈名〉breathing valve

【~道】 hūxīdào 〈名〉respiratory tract: ~病毒 respiratory viruses

【~阀】 hūxīfá 〈名〉[动物] respiratory valve

【~分析器】 hūxī fēnxīqì 〈名〉breathalyser [used for measuring the alcoholic content of one's breath]

【~管】 hūxīguǎn 〈名〉[动物] respiratory tube

【~机】 hūxījī 〈名〉respirator

【~急促】 hūxī jícù 〈名〉[医学] tachypnea

【~计】 hūxījì 〈名〉respirometer

【~痉挛】 hūxī jìngluán 〈名〉[医学] respiratory spasm

【~窘迫综合征】 hūxī jiǒngpò zōnghézhēng 〈名〉[医学] respiratory distress syndrome

【~困难】 hūxī kùnnan 〈名〉[医学] (respiratory) dyspnea

【~疗法】 hūxī liáofǎ 〈名〉[医学] respiratory therapy

【~率】 hūxīlǜ 〈名〉[医学] respiratory rate

【~麻痹】 hūxī mábì 〈名〉[医学] respiratory paralysis

【~酶】 hūxīméi 〈名〉[生化] respiratory enzyme

【~器】 hūxīqì 〈名〉[医学] respiratory apparatus

【~器官】 hūxī qìguān 〈名〉[生理] respiratory organ/apparatus

【~商】 hūxīshāng 〈名〉[医学] respiratory quotient (RQ)

【~衰竭】 hūxī shuāijié 〈名〉[医学] respiratory failure

【~停止】 hūxī tíngzhǐ 〈名〉[医学] apnoea; respiratory arrest

【~系统】 hūxī xìtǒng 〈名〉respiratory system

【~相通】 hūxī-xiāngtōng 〈熟〉be of the same mind; have identical views; see eye to eye with each other; share common views

【~学】 hūxīxué 〈名〉pneumatology

【~障碍】 hūxī zhàng'ài 〈名〉[医学] disorder of respiration; respiratory disorder

【~正常】 hūxī zhèngcháng 〈名〉eupnea; normal breathing

【~中枢】 hūxī zhōngshū 〈名〉apneustic/respiratory centre

【~周期】 hūxī zhōuqī 〈名〉respiratory cycle

【呼啸】 hūxiào 〈动〉whistle; scream; whiz: 寒风~。A cold wind is whistling. ‖ 公路上汽车~而过。Cars are whizzing past on the highway.

【呼幺喝六】 hūyāo-hèliù 〈熟〉❶ shout while throwing the dice; shout for the winning number; gamble with the dice ❷ be arrogant; be domineering
【呼应】 hūyìng 〈动〉❶ echo; work in concert with: 遥相～ echo each other over a distance; echo from afar ❷ (of the content of an article or the plot of a play or novel) coordinate; correlate: 前后～ be well-organized
【呼语】 hūyǔ 〈名〉[语言] vocative expression; direct address
【呼吁】 hūyù 〈动〉appeal; call on: ～大家节约用水 appeal to the public to save water ‖ ～双方保持克制 appeal to both sides to exercise restraint ‖ ～和平/团结 appeal for peace/unity ‖ 发出紧急/强烈～ make/issue an urgent/a ringing appeal
〖～书〗 hūyùshū 〈名〉letter of appeal
【呼之即来，挥之即去】 hū zhī jí lái, huī zhī jí qù 〈熟〉have sb at one's beck and call; have sb at one's disposal
【呼之欲出】 hūzhīyùchū 〈熟〉(of lifelike figures in pictures or characters in novels) seem ready to come out at one's call—be vividly portrayed

忽[1] hū 〈动〉neglect; overlook; ignore: ⇨～略; ～视

忽[2] hū 〈副〉❶ suddenly; unexpectedly: ～发奇想 a strange idea occurs to one's mind all of a sudden ❷ now..., now...: 灯光～明～暗。The lights keep flickering. ‖ 天气～冷～热。The weather is cold one minute and hot the next.

忽[3] hū 〈量〉❶ *hu* [unit of weight, equalling to 0.00001 gram] ❷ *hu* [unit of length, equalling to 0.00001 metre] ❸ one hundred thousandth of a unit
【忽布】 hūbù 〈名〉hop [transliteration for hop (啤酒花)]
【忽地】 hūdì 〈副〉suddenly; abruptly: ～跳起来 jump to one's feet abruptly ‖ ～停下来 stop suddenly; come to a sudden stop
【忽而】 hū'ér 〈副〉now..., now...: ～哭, ～笑 cry and laugh by turns ‖ ～谈笑风生, ～郁郁寡欢 be now cheerful and now sad ‖ ～主张这个, ～主张那个 advocate one thing today and another tomorrow
【忽忽】 hūhū 〈形〉❶ swift; quick: 三年～地过去了。Three years flew by. ❷ confused; dazed: 他一副～若有所失的样子。He looks perplexed and lost.
【忽克】 hūkè 〈量〉centimilligram [cmg, equalling to $\frac{1}{100,000}$ gram]
【忽律】 hūlǜ ＝ 猢猡 hūlǜ
【忽略】 hūlüè 〈动〉neglect; overlook; lose sight of: ～不计 not take into account; ignore ‖ 不要～可能引起的副作用。Don't neglect the possible side effects. ‖ 如果你～我们的警告, 可能会导致严重后果。Serious consequences may result if you disregard our warnings.
【忽米】 hūmǐ 〈量〉centimillimetre [cmm, equalling to $\frac{1}{100,000}$ metre]
【忽然】 hūrán 〈副〉suddenly; all of a sudden; unexpectedly: ～, 他面前停下一辆警车。All of a sudden, a police car pulled up in front of him.
【忽闪】 hūshǎn 〈动〉flash; sparkle: 警车顶上的灯一直在～。The light on top of the police car kept flashing.
【忽闪】 hūshan 〈动〉(of eyes, stars etc) twinkle; blink; wink: ～～的星星 twinkling stars ‖ 小姑娘～着眼睛。The little girl twinkled her eyes.
【忽视】 hūshì 〈动〉ignore; overlook; neglect: 不可～的力量 force not to be ignored; force to be reckoned with ‖ 渐渐被～ fall into neglect ‖ 我们不应～这样的事实, 即仍有不少人生活在贫困线以下。We must not lose sight of the fact that there are still people living below the poverty line.
【忽微】 hūwēi 〈名〉〈书〉tiny amount
【忽悠】 hūyou 〈动〉〈方〉flicker; sway: 夜晚, 我们看见他们的篝火在远处～。At night we saw their campfires flickering in the distance.

烀 hū 〈动〉stew in shallow water

唿 hū
【唿扇】 hūshan ＝ 呼扇 hūshan
【唿哨】 hūshào ＝ 呼哨 hūshào

淴 hū
【淴浴】 hūyù 〈动〉〈方〉have/take a bath; bathe

猢 hū
【猢猡】 hūlǜ 〈名〉[动物] crocodile; alligator

惚 hū → 恍惚 huǎnghū

嘑 hū ＝ 呼 hū

糊 hū 〈动〉plaster: ～墙 plaster a wall ‖ ～一层泥 spread a layer of mud ‖ 把膏药～在患处 put a plaster on the sore
⇨hú; hù

hú

囫 hú
【囫囵】 húlún 〈形〉whole: ～吞下 gobble up/swallow sth whole
〖～个儿〗 húlúngèr 〈名〉〈方〉whole
〖～觉〗 húlúnjiào 〈名〉sound sleep without interruption
〖～吞枣〗 húlún-tūnzǎo 〈熟〉swallow a date whole—lap up information without digesting it; read without understanding

和 hú 〈动〉win (a mah jong or card game): ～了个满贯 win completely/fully/entirely ‖ 我半天没开～了。I haven't won for a long time. ‖ 这一把我～了。I won this turn. / I completed this set.
⇨hé; hè; huó; huò

狐 hú 〈名〉fox: 猎～ fox hunt ⇨白～; 银～
【狐步舞】 húbùwǔ 〈名〉foxtrot: 跳～ foxtrot; dance a foxtrot
【狐臭】 húchòu 〈名〉body odour; bromhidrosis
【狐蝠】 húfú 〈名〉[动物] fox bat
【狐猴】 húhóu 〈名〉[动物] lemur; lemuroid
【狐假虎威】 hújiǎ-hǔwēi 〈熟〉the fox borrows the tiger's terror (by walking in the latter's company)—bully people by flaunting one's powerful connections; borrow power to do evil; swagger about in borrowed plumes; browbeat others by virtue of sb else's influence: 不要以为你爸是校长, 你就可以～, 为所欲为。Don't think you can do whatever you want just because your father is the headmaster of our school.
【狐鲣】 hújiān 〈名〉[鱼类] bonito
【狐狸】 húli 〈名〉fox: 两只～ two foxes
〖～精〗 húlijīng 〈名〉〈贬〉fox spirit—seductive woman; woman of easy virtue; fox; vamp
〖～尾巴〗 húli wěiba 〈名〉〈贬〉fox's tail—sth that gives away a person's real character or evil intentions; cloven hoof: ～总是要露出来的。A fox cannot hide its tail. / The true colours of an evildoer will be revealed in time.
〖～座〗 Húlizuò 〈名〉[天文] Vulpecula
【狐媚】 húmèi 〈动〉bewitch by coquettish cajolery; entice by flattery: ～淫态 attractive looks and seductive manners
〖～惑主〗 húmèi-huòzhǔ 〈熟〉entice one's master by coquettish charms
【狐朋狗友】 húpéng-gǒuyǒu 〈熟〉evil associates; disreputable gang; depraved company
【狐肷】 húqiǎn 〈名〉skin of a fox's chest, belly and armpits
【狐裘】 húqiú 〈名〉fox-fur robe
【狐犬】 húquǎn 〈名〉[动物] fox dog
【狐群狗党】 húqún-gǒudǎng 〈熟〉evil/bad lot; pack of rogues; gang of scoundrels
【狐臊】 húsāo 〈名〉body odour; bromhidrosis
【狐鲨】 húshā 〈名〉fox shark
【狐死首丘】 húsǐ-shǒuqiū 〈熟〉when a fox dies, it lies with its head towards the hillock where it was born—yearn for one's native place
【狐死兔悲】 húsǐ-tùbēi ＝ 兔死狐悲 tùsǐ-húbēi
【狐尾草】 húwěicǎo 〈名〉[植物] foxtail
【狐仙】 húxiān 〈名〉[in superstitious beliefs] fairy fox; fox

celestial being; fox immortal

【狐疑】 húyí 〈名〉 doubt; suspicion: 满腹～ be full of misgivings; be very suspicious; be filled with skepticism

〖～不决〗 húyí-bùjué 〈熟〉 wavering and unable to decide; indecisive; suspicious and undecided

【狐鼬】 húyòu 〈名〉[动物] tayra

弧 hú 〈名〉❶ bow (in ancient times) ❷ [数学] arc

【弧长】 húcháng 〈名〉[数学] radian length

【弧度】 húdù 〈名〉❶ [数学] radian ❷ circular/radian measure: ～测量 arc measurement

【弧段】 húduàn 〈名〉[数学] segment of a curve

【弧光】 húguāng 〈名〉arc (light): ～发生器 arc generator ‖ ～放电 arc discharge ‖ ～谱线 arc line

〖～灯〗 húguāngdēng 〈名〉arc light/lamp

【弧焊】 húhàn 〈名〉arc welding: ～机 arc welding set ‖ ～面罩 arc welding helmet

【弧角】 hújiǎo 〈名〉arc angle

【弧菌】 hújūn 〈名〉vibrio: 霍乱～ cholera vibrio

〖～病〗 hújūnbìng 〈名〉vibriosis

【弧面】 húmiàn 〈名〉cambered surface

【弧铅焊】 húqiānhàn 〈名〉[冶金] arc brazing

【弧圈球】 húquānqiú 〈名〉[体育] loop drive

【弧线】 húxiàn 〈名〉arc; curve; curved line: ～运动 movement in a curve

【弧形】 húxíng 〈名〉arc; curve: ～避雷器 arc-arrester ‖ ～结构 arc structure ‖ ～失真 [影视] arc distortion

〖～窗〗 húxíngchuāng 〈名〉[建筑] lunette

〖～闸门〗 húxíng zhámén 〈名〉[水利] radial gate

胡[1] hú ❶ (Hú) 〈名〉 Hu, non-Han nationalities living in the north and west of China in ancient times ❷ 〈形〉 introduced from the northern and western nationalities or from abroad: ～服 *hu* dress ⇨～萝卜; ～桃 ❸ 〈名〉 *huqin* [a general term for two-stringed bowed instruments]: ⇨板～; 二～; 京～ ❹ 〈形〉 big: ⇨～蜂

胡[2] hú 〈副〉 recklessly; wantonly; outrageously: ～吹 boast outrageously; talk big ⇨～编乱造; ～搞; ～来

胡[3] hú 〈代〉〈书〉 why: ～不归? Why not return?

胡[4] hú 〈名〉 moustache; beard; whiskers: ⇨～须; 八字～

胡[5] hú →胡同 hútong

【胡编乱造】 húbiān-luànzào 〈熟〉 cook up (a tale); fabricate; concoct: 给别人～是不道德的。It's immoral to fabricate stories about others.

【胡缠】 húchán 〈动〉 harass; bother others endlessly; pester: 别～。Stop pestering me.

【胡扯】 húchě 〈动〉❶ talk nonsense; drivel: 别～,说正经的。Stop talking nonsense; let's get down to business. ❷ chat; chitchat: 别～了,干活吧。Stop that chitchat and get on with your work.

【胡臭】 húchòu ＝ 狐臭 húchòu

【胡吹】 húchuī 〈动〉 *talk big; boast*: 他把自己同权贵的关系～了一通。*He boasted outrageously about his connections with people holding high positions.*

【胡蝶】 húdié ＝ 蝴蝶 húdié

【胡豆】 húdòu ＝ 蚕豆 cándòu

【胡匪】 húfěi 〈名〉〈旧〉 bandit; brigand

【胡蜂】 húfēng 〈名〉 wasp; hornet; vespid

【胡搞】 húgǎo 〈动〉❶ mess up; meddle with: 他能修什么钟表! 纯属～一通。Did you believe he was able to fix a clock! He simply messed things up. ❷ carry on an affair; be promiscuous: ～男女关系 be promiscuous ‖ ～女人 carry on/have affairs with women

【胡瓜】 húguā ＝ 黄瓜 huángguā

【胡花乱用】 húhuā-luànyòng 〈动〉 spend money extravagantly and recklessly

【胡话】 húhuà 〈名〉 ravings; wild talk: 病人又开始说～了。The patient began to rave again. ‖ 小女孩烧得直说～。The little girl was delirious from fever.

【胡混】 húhùn 〈动〉 loaf/fool around: 别再～了。学个手艺,找份工作吧。Stop loafing around! *Go learn a trade and get yourself* a job.

【胡笳】 *hújiā* 〈名〉[乐器] reed *pipe* [*a musical instrument used by northern tribes in ancient China*]

【胡椒】 *hújiāo* 〈名〉 pepper: 白/黑～ white/black pepper

〖～薄荷〗 *hújiāo bòhe* 〈名〉 peppermint

〖～粉〗 *hújiāofěn* 〈名〉 ground pepper: 撒～ spread ground pepper

〖～碱〗 hújiāojiǎn 〈名〉 piperine

〖～酸〗 hújiāosuān 〈名〉 piperic acid

〖～中毒〗 hújiāo zhòngdú 〈名〉 piperism

【胡搅】 hújiǎo 〈动〉❶ pester; be mischievous: 请别～了! Stop pestering, please! ❷ hassle; wrangle: 别以为你们这么～一下,我就会让步。Don't assume that I'll give in if you wrangle with me.

〖～蛮缠〗 hújiǎo-mánchán 〈熟〉 harass sb with unreasonable demands; pester sb continually: 如果晋升资格不够,与委员会～也没用。If you are not qualified for promotion, pestering the committee will get you nowhere.

【胡来】 húlái 〈动〉❶ mess sth up; fool with sth: 这机器娇贵,你可不能～。The machine is expensive and delicate. You mustn't fool with it. ❷ act irresponsibly and recklessly; run wild; make trouble: 别打架,谁也不许～! Stop fighting! Nobody is allowed to make trouble here! ‖ 天气这样恶劣,你还去旅游,纯属～。It is simply foolhardy of you to travel in such severe weather.

【胡狼】 húláng 〈名〉[动物] jackal

【胡噜】 húlu 〈动〉〈方〉❶ rub; caress: 他用毛巾在脸上～了一把,就去上班了。He gave his face a quick rub with a towel and went off to work. ❷ sweep away; scrape together: 把瓜子壳～到簸箕里 sweep the melon-seed shells into a dustpan ‖ 值日生把教室～了几下就急忙回家了。*The students on duty gave the classroom a quick sweep and rushed home.* ❸ manage; cope with; deal with

【胡乱】 *húluàn* 〈副〉❶ carelessly; casually: ～吃了点饭 eat a hasty meal ‖ ～写了几行 scribble a few lines ❷ at will; at random: ～猜测 make wild guesses ‖ ～联想 make random associations

【胡萝卜】 húluóbo 〈名〉 carrot

〖～素〗 húluóbosù 〈名〉[生化] carotene

【胡闹】 húnào 〈动〉 run wild; be mischievous; make trouble: 不要在课堂上～! Don't play the fool in class. ‖ 她会为区区两元钱而～一通。She would go so far as to kick up a row about a sum as small as two *yuan*.

【胡琴】 húqin 〈名〉 *huqin* [general term for two-stringed bowed instruments, such as *erhu* (二胡), *jinghu* (京胡), etc]

【胡人】 húrén 〈名〉 tribesmen inhabiting northern China in ancient times

【胡哨】 húshào 〈名〉 whistle: 打～ whistle

【胡说】 húshuō ❶ 〈动〉 talk nonsense; drivel: 别再～了! Stop talking nonsense! / Cut the nonsense! ❷ 〈名〉 nonsense: 真是～! What nonsense/rubbish!

〖～八道〗 húshuō-bādào 〈熟〉❶ talk nonsense/rubbish; speak nonsense; twaddle: 他这是在～。He is talking nonsense. /He's been shooting off his mouth. ❷ sheer nonsense; rubbish; all baloney: 我看这纯属～。This seems to me perfect nonsense.

【胡思乱想】 húsī-luànxiǎng 〈熟〉 imagine things; *indulge in wild flights of fancy; let one's imagination run wild away with one; let one's mind wander*: 喜欢～ be fond of *daydreaming* ‖ 你不要整天～,应该踏踏实实地干点事情。You should be down-to-earth and get some work done instead of indulging in wild imaginations all day long.

【胡荽】 húsui 〈名〉[植物] coriander

【胡桃】 hútáo 〈名〉[植物] walnut: ～壳 walnut shell ‖ ～木 walnut

【胡桐】 hútóng 〈名〉[植物] poon (tree): ～木 poon

【胡同】 hútong 〈名〉 lane; alley

【胡图人】 Hútúrén 〈名〉 Hutu [an ethnic community inhabiting Rwanda and Burundi]

【胡涂】 hútu ＝ 糊涂 hútu

【胡颓子】 hútuízǐ 〈名〉[植物] thorny elaeagnus

【胡须】 húxū 〈名〉 beard; moustache; whiskers

【胡言】 húyán ❶ 〈动〉 talk nonsense; rave: 满口～ full of wild talk ❷ ＝ 胡说② húshuō

〖～乱语〗 húyán-luànyǔ 〈熟〉 talk nonsense; rave; babble nonsense; ramble in one's speech: 他在～,不要信他。He is raving. Don't listen to what he says. ‖ 这篇社论全是～。This editorial is all rubbish.
【胡杨】 húyáng 〈名〉[植物] diversiform-leaved poplar
【胡枝子】 húzhīzǐ 〈名〉[植物] shrub lespedeza
【胡诌】 húzhōu 〈动〉 cook up; fabricate wild tales: ～一个理由 cook up/fabricate an excuse ‖ 那只是我为逗她一笑而～的。That was just some nonsense that I made up to make her laugh. ‖ 那纯属～。That's sheer nonsense!
【胡子】 húzi ＝胡须 húxū
〖～工程〗 húzi gōngchéng 〈名〉 project that drags on for years; dragging construction project
〖～拉碴〗 húzilāchā 〈形〉(of beard or moustache) untrimmed; unshaven; stubbly: 他好像总是～的。It seems he wears a stubbly beard all the time.
【胡作非为】 húzuò-fēiwéi 〈熟〉 play the gangster; run amuck; act wildly in defiance of the law or public opinion; commit all kinds of outrages: ～,肆无忌惮 give oneself up to evil without restraint

壶 hú 〈名〉 ❶ kettle; pot: ⇨茶～;水～;油～ ❷ bottle; flask: ⇨暖～;行军～

核 hú

⇨hé
【核儿】 húr 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ stone; pit; core: 梨～ pear core ‖ 杏～ apricot stone ❷ sth resembling a fruit stone: ⇨煤～

斛 hú ❶〈名〉 dry measure used in former times ❷〈量〉 *hu*, originally equal to 10 *dou* (斗), later 5 *dou* (斗)

葫 hú

【葫芦】 húlu 〈名〉 bottle gourd; calabash: 酒～ wine calabash ‖ 她～里到底装的是什么药? What has she got up/in her sleeve? ⇨糖～
〖～瓢〗 húlupiáo 〈名〉 gourd ladle; wooden dipper
【葫蔓藤】 húmànténg 〈名〉[植物] elegant jessamine

搰 hú 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ dig ❷ stir up; make muddy

鹄 hú 〈名〉[动物] swan

⇨gǔ
【鹄候】 húhòu 〈动〉〈书〉 await respectfully; expect: ～回音。I am humbly awaiting your reply.
【鹄立】 húlì 〈动〉〈书〉 stand straight
【鹄望】 húwàng 〈动〉〈书〉 eagerly look forward to

猢 hú

【猢狲】 húsūn 〈名〉 a variety of macaque; monkey: 树倒～散。When the tree falls, the monkeys scatter—when the boss falls from power, his lackeys disperse.

㗅 hú 〈名〉 gruel; porridge: ⇨～口

【㗅口】 húkǒu ＝糊口 húkǒu

湖 hú 〈名〉 ❶ lake ❷(Hú) Hu [another name for Hunan (湖南) or Hubei (湖北)]: 两～ Hunan and Hubei ❸(Hú) Hu [another name for Huzhou (湖州), a city in Zhejiang Province]

【湖北】 Húběi 〈名〉 Hubei (Province)
【湖笔】 húbǐ 〈名〉 writing brush produced in Huzhou (湖州), Zhejiang Province
【湖滨】 húbīn 〈名〉 lakeside
【湖吃海喝】 húchī-hǎihē 〈熟〉 indulge in extravagant eating and drinking
【湖荡】 húdàng 〈名〉 lake: ～地区 lake area
【湖底】 húdǐ 〈名〉 lake bed
【湖风】 húfēng 〈名〉[气象] lake breeze
【湖光山色】 húguāng-shānsè 〈熟〉 landscape of lakes and mountains; natural beauty of lakes and mountains
【湖广】 Húguǎng 〈名〉 ❶ province during the Yuan Dynasty [comprised of present-day Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong and Guangxi] ❷ province in the Ming Dynasty [comprised of present-day Hunan and Hubei]
【湖积平原】 hújī píngyuán 〈名〉[地理] lacustrine plain
【湖积土】 hújītǔ 〈名〉[地质] lacustrine soil
【湖南】 Húnán 〈名〉 Hunan (Province)
【湖泊】 húpō 〈名〉 lake
〖～生物学〗 húpō shēngwùxué 〈名〉 limnobiology
〖～效应〗 húpō xiàoyìng 〈名〉[气象] lake effect
【湖区】 húqū 〈名〉 lake region/district
【湖色】 húsè 〈名〉 light green
【湖石】 húshí 〈名〉〈简称〉 Taihu stone [stone from Taihu Lake, famous for its cavities and unique shape] ⇨太湖石
【湖水】 húshuǐ 〈名〉 lake water
【湖田】 hútián 〈名〉 shoaly land
【湖铜】 hútóng 〈名〉[冶金] lake copper
【湖心亭】 húxīntíng 〈名〉 mid-lake pavilion
【湖鱼】 húyú 〈名〉 lacustrine fish
【湖泽】 húzé 〈名〉 lakes and marshes
【湖沼学】 húzhǎoxué 〈名〉 limnology
【湖绉】 húzhòu 〈名〉[纺织] crêpe silk produced in Huzhou (湖州), Zhejiang Province

瑚 hú → 珊瑚 shānhú

煳 hú 〈形〉(of food) burnt: 一股～味 a smell of burnt meal ‖ 米饭～了。The rice is burnt. ‖ 饼子烤～了。The pancake is burnt.

鹕 hú → 鹈鹕 tíhú

槲 hú 〈名〉[植物] Mongolian oak

【槲鸫】 húdōng 〈名〉[动物] mistle thrush
【槲寄生】 hújìshēng 〈名〉[植物] mistletoe
【槲栎】 húlì 〈名〉[植物] oriental white oak

蝴 hú

【蝴蝶】 húdié 〈名〉 butterfly
〖～阀〗 húdiéfá 〈名〉[水利] butterfly valve
〖～花〗 húdiéhuā 〈名〉 ❶ [植物] fringed iris ❷ ＝蝴蝶结 húdiéjié
〖～结〗 húdiéjié 〈名〉 bow; bow tie
〖～兰〗 húdiélán 〈名〉[植物] butterfly orchid; iris
〖～犬〗 húdiéquǎn 〈名〉[动物] butterfly dog; papillon
〖～鱼〗 húdiéyú 〈名〉 butterfly fish

糊¹ hú ❶〈名〉〈书〉 gruel (made of ground maize, flour, etc) ❷〈动〉 feed with gruel: ⇨～口 ❸〈动〉 stick with paste; paste: ～窗户 paste a sheet of paper over a lattice window; seal with paper the cracks around a window ‖ ～信封 seal an envelope with paste ⇨裱～ ❹〈名〉 paste; sticky thing: ～剂 paste ⇨～料;糨～

糊² hú ＝煳 hú

⇨hū;hù
【糊糊】 húhu 〈名〉 gruel; mush
【糊精】 hújīng 〈名〉[化学] dextrin; starch gum
【糊口】 húkǒu 〈动〉 keep body and soul together; eke out a living; eke out a poor existence: 养家～ provide for one's family; support one's family ‖ ～之道 means to live by
【糊里糊涂】 húlihútū 〈熟〉 muddle-headed; confused; foolish: 她～地跟着那个男人离家出走了。She lost her head and went off with the man.
【糊料】 húliào 〈名〉 thickener
【糊墙纸】 húqiángzhǐ 〈名〉 wallpaper
【糊涂】 hútu 〈形〉 ❶ muddled; confused; bewildered: 装～ feign ignorance; pretend not to know ‖ ～观念 muddled idea ‖ 聪明一世,～一时。No man can be free from occasional stupidities. / Every man has a fool in his sleeve. ‖ 我好～,买东西没有带钱。I've come shopping without money on me. What a dolt I am! ❷ messy; disorderly: 把事情搞得一塌～ mess things up; make a mess of sth ❸〈方〉 vague; blurred
〖～虫〗 hútuchóng 〈名〉 blunderer; bungler
〖～蛋〗 hútudàn ＝糊涂虫 hútuchóng

〖～账〗 hútuzhàng 〈名〉 chaotic accounts; mess: 村上的财务全是一笔～。The financial affair of the village is a total mess.
【糊嘴】 húzuǐ = 糊口 húkǒu

縠 hú 〈名〉〈书〉 crêpe gauze

醐 hú → 醍醐 tíhú

觳 hú

【觳觫】 húsù 〈动〉〈书〉 tremble with fear

hǔ

虎 hǔ ❶〈名〉 tiger: 猛～ fierce tiger ❷〈形〉 brave; vigorous: ⇨～～有生气;～将 ❸〈动〉〈方〉 put on a fierce/angry look: ～起脸来 put on a fierce look; turn angry
⇨hù

【虎斑草】 hǔbāncǎo 〈名〉[植物] tiger flower
【虎背熊腰】 hǔbèi-xióngyāo 〈熟〉(of man) of powerful build; with thick and powerful back and shoulders; muscular and sturdy
【虎贲】 hǔbēn 〈名〉〈古〉 brave and strong man; warrior
【虎彪彪】 hǔbiāobiāo 〈形〉 strong and majestic; robust and impressive: ～的年轻人 strapping youth/young man
【虎步】 hǔbù ❶〈名〉 vigorous and broad steps: 他几个～就追上了那个扒手,将其生擒。With a few vigorous and broad strides, he caught up with the pickpocket and got hold of him. ❷〈动〉 exercise rule (over a region)
〖～龙骧〗 hǔbù-lóngxiāng 〈熟〉 martial gait
【虎胆】 hǔdǎn ❶〈名〉 tiger's gallbladder ❷〈形〉〈喻〉 as brave as a tiger/lion: ～英雄 fearless hero
【虎毒不食子】 hǔ dú bù shí zǐ 〈熟〉 even a vicious tiger doesn't eat its cubs—no man, good or bad, will ill-treat his own children; kindred feelings are irresistible
【虎耳草】 hǔ'ěrcǎo 〈名〉[植物] saxifrage
【虎伏】 hǔfú 〈名〉[体育] gyro wheel; hoop
【虎符】 hǔfú 〈名〉 tiger tally [tiger-shaped copper tally issued to generals in ancient China as imperial authorization for troop movement]
【虎父无犬子】 hǔfù wú quǎnzǐ 〈熟〉 *a tiger father will not beget a dog son*—there will be no laggard among the children of a brave or talented man
【虎虎有生气】 hǔhǔ yǒu shēngqì 〈熟〉 be full of vim and vigour
【虎甲】 hǔjiǎ 〈名〉[昆虫] tiger beetle
【虎将】 hǔjiàng 〈名〉 brave general
【虎劲】 hǔjìn 〈名〉 dauntless drive; dash: 有一股子～ be full of drive and daring; have plenty of dash
【虎鲸】 hǔjīng 〈名〉 killer whale
【虎踞龙盘】 hǔjù-lóngpán 〈熟〉 forbidding strategic point like a tiger crouching or a dragon curling: ～今胜昔,天翻地覆慨而慷。Once a den of tiger and dragon, now a victorious town; how excited we are, seeing heaven and earth upside-down!
【虎口】 hǔkǒu 〈名〉 ❶ tiger's mouth—jaws of death ❷ part of the hand between the thumb and the index finger
〖～拔牙〗 hǔkǒu-báyá 〈熟〉 pull a tooth from a tiger's mouth—*dare the greatest danger*; beard the lion in his den
〖～残生〗 hǔkǒu-cánshēng = 虎口余生 hǔkǒu-yúshēng
〖～逃生〗 hǔkǒu-táoshēng = 虎口余生 hǔkǒu-yúshēng
〖～余生〗 hǔkǒu-yúshēng 〈熟〉 escape from a tiger's jaws survive a disaster; have a narrow escape
【虎窟狼窝】 hǔkū-lángwō 〈熟〉 nest of tigers and wolves
【虎狼】 hǔláng 〈名〉 person as ferocious or ruthless as a tiger and a wolf: ～之辈 cruel and ruthless person ‖ ～之心 voracious and wolfish heart ‖ ～之性 wolfish disposition; rapacious and ruthless nature
〖～之国〗 hǔlángzhīguó 〈熟〉 nation of savages; aggressive country
〖～之穴〗 hǔlángzhīxué 〈熟〉 tiger's lair and wolf's den—extremely dangerous circumstances
【虎里虎气】 hǔlihǔqì 〈熟〉 act with a momentum like a tiger; be strong and mighty
【虎落平阳被犬欺】 hǔ luò píngyáng bèi quǎn qī 〈熟〉 if a tiger gets down to level ground, he may be bullied by a dog—a man who loses power or influence may be subjected to much indignity
【虎猫】 hǔmāo 〈名〉[动物] margay
【虎皮宣】 hǔpíxuān 〈名〉 light-striped coloured rice paper
【虎皮鹦鹉】 hǔpí yīngwǔ 〈名〉 budgerigar; parakeet
【虎魄】 hǔpò = 琥珀 hǔpò
【虎钳】 hǔqián 〈名〉 vice: ～口 vice jaw ‖ ～台 vice bench ‖ 万能～ *universal vice*
【虎入羊群】 hǔrùyángqún 〈熟〉 tiger among a flock of sheep; the strong riding roughshod over the weak
【虎鲨】 hǔshā 〈名〉 horned shark
【虎生生】 hǔshēngshēng 〈形〉 vigorous and forceful
【虎视】 hǔshì 〈动〉 ❶ glare fiercely and covetously ❷ gaze augustly
〖～眈眈〗 hǔshì-dāndān 〈熟〉 glare like a tiger eyeing its prey; eye with hostility; cast covetous eyes on
【虎实】 hǔshi = 虎势 hǔshi
【虎势】 hǔshi 〈形〉〈方〉 robust; healthy and strong
【虎头虎脑】 hǔtóu-hǔnǎo 〈熟〉[usu of a child] robust and lovely; naive and healthy: 这孩子长得～的。The child looks robust and lovely.
【虎头上捉虱子】 hǔtóu shang zhuō shīzi = 虎头捉虱 hǔtóu-zhuōshī
【虎头蛇尾】 hǔtóu-shéwěi 〈熟〉 a tiger's head and a snake's tail—in like a lion, out like a lamb; fine start and poor finish: 许多人学英语都是～,大模大样开始,可坚持不了几天。When they *started learning English, it looked as if they really meant business*; but their efforts soon petered out.
【虎头捉虱】 hǔtóu-zhuōshī 〈熟〉 try to catch lice on a tiger's head—beard the lion in his den; unwise provocation: 你批评老板,无异于～。*You are fishing for trouble by criticizing your boss.*
【虎威】 hǔwēi 〈名〉 power and prestige; frightful/majestic bearing: 冒犯～ offend against sb's authority
【虎尾春冰】 hǔwěi-chūnbīng 〈熟〉 *tread on the tiger's tail or on* spring ice—tread on thin ice; be full of apprehensions; be in danger
【虎啸风生】 hǔxiào-fēngshēng 〈熟〉 tigers howl with the rise of winds—*great men appear in response to the call of the times*
【虎啸猿啼】 hǔxiào-yuántí 〈熟〉 tigers roar and monkeys cry
【虎穴】 hǔxué 〈名〉 tiger's den: ⇨不入～,焉得虎子
〖～除奸〗 hǔxué-chújiān 〈熟〉 eliminate an evildoer in his *stronghold*
〖～龙潭〗 hǔxué-lóngtán 〈熟〉 the tiger's lair and the dragon's den—dangerous place; hazardous spot
〖～追踪〗 hǔxué-zhuīzōng 〈熟〉 track the tiger to its lair—track the enemy to his stronghold
【虎牙】 hǔyá 〈名〉〈口〉 protruding canine tooth
【虎眼石】 hǔyǎnshí 〈名〉[矿业] tiger's eye
【虎疫】 hǔyì 〈名〉[中医] cholera
【虎跃龙腾】 hǔyuè-lóngténg = 龙腾虎跃 lóngténg-hǔyuè

浒 hǔ 〈名〉 waterside: 《水～》 *Water Margin*

唬 hǔ 〈动〉〈口〉 bluff: 他在～人,别理他。He is bluffing. Don't take any notice of him. ‖ 我用一枝没装子弹的枪把盗贼～跑了。I bluffed off the robber with an unloaded gun. ⇨吓～

琥 hǔ

【琥珀】 hǔpò 〈名〉 amber: ～玻璃 amber glass ‖ ～色 amber
〖～树脂〗 hǔpò shùzhī 〈名〉 kochenite
〖～酸〗 hǔpòsuān 〈名〉[化学] succinic acid
〖～油〗 hǔpòyóu 〈名〉 amber oil
〖～鱼〗 hǔpòyú 〈名〉 amberfish

hù

互 hù 〈副〉 mutually; each other; one another: ～帮～学

help each other and learn from each other ‖ ～不干涉内政 non-interference in each other's internal affairs ‖ ～敬～爱 mutually respect and love ‖ ～勉～助 encourage and help each other ‖ ～派大使 exchange ambassadors ‖ ～通情报 exchange information; keep each other informed ‖ ～致问候 exchange greetings ⇨相～

【互补】 hùbǔ 〈动〉 mutually complement; relatively supplement: ～互利,共同繁荣 supplement and benefit each other and prosper together ‖ 两国经济具有～性。The economies of the two countries are complementary to one another in nature. ‖ 他俩的性格～。Their temperaments are mutually complementary.

〖～电路〗 hùbǔ diànlù 〈名〉 complementary circuit

〖～分布〗 hùbǔ fēnbù 〈名〉[语言] complementary distribution

〖～基因〗 hùbǔ jīyīn 〈名〉[生物] complementary gene

〖～律〗 hùbǔlǜ 〈名〉[数学] complementation law

〖～色〗 hùbǔsè 〈名〉 complementary colour

〖～原理〗 hùbǔ yuánlǐ 〈名〉 complementary principle

【互不侵犯】 hùbùqīnfàn 〈动〉 refrain from invading each other

〖～条约〗 hùbùqīnfàn tiáoyuē 〈名〉 non-aggression treaty/pact

【互不相交】 hùbùxiāngjiāo 〈动〉[数学] mutually disjoint

【互斥】 hùchì 〈动〉 repel each other; mutually exclude

【互导】 hùdǎo 〈名〉[电学] mutual conductance; transconductance

【互动】 hùdòng 〈名〉 interaction: 良性～ beneficial interaction ‖ 形成～效应 produce an interactive effect

【互访】 hùfǎng 〈动〉 exchange visits: 两国体育代表团的～ exchange of sports delegations between the two countries

【互感】 hùgǎn 〈名〉[电学] mutual inductance

〖～器〗 hùgǎnqì 〈名〉[电学] mutual inductor

〖～应〗 hùgǎnyìng = 互感 hùgǎn

【互换】 hùhuàn 〈动〉 exchange; reciprocate: ～备忘录 exchange memoranda ‖ ～批准书 exchange instruments of ratification ‖ ～照会 exchange (diplomatic) notes ‖ 他们～座位。They exchanged seats.

〖～性〗 hùhuànxìng 〈名〉 interchangeability; convertibility

【互惠】 hùhuì 〈动〉 be mutually beneficial/reciprocal: ～关系 reciprocal relations ‖ ～原则 principle of reciprocity ‖ 平等～ equality and mutual benefit

〖～待遇〗 hùhuì dàiyù 〈名〉 reciprocal treatment

〖～共生〗 hùhuì-gòngshēng 〈名〉[生物] mutualistic symbiosis; reciprocal symbiosis; mutualism

〖～关税〗 hùhuì guānshuì 〈名〉 mutually preferential tariff

〖～贸易〗 hùhuì màoyì 〈名〉 reciprocity in trade; reciprocal trade

〖～条约〗 hùhuì tiáoyuē 〈名〉 reciprocal treaty

〖～信贷〗 hùhuì xìndài 〈名〉 mutual credit facilities

【互见】 hùjiàn 〈动〉 ❶ cross-refer ❷ coexist; exist side by side: ⇨瑕瑜～

【互利】 hùlì 〈动〉 be mutually beneficial; be of mutual benefit: 平等～ equal and mutually beneficial

【互联网】 hùliánwǎng 〈名〉 internet; interconnected network: ～黑客 hacker; cyberpunk ‖ ～网虫 cyber cult; net head; usenetter ‖ ～网迷 cyber addict

〖～空间〗 hùliánwǎng kōngjiān 〈名〉 cyberspace

〖～网站〗 hùliánwǎng wǎngzhàn 〈名〉 cyber station; web site

〖～协议〗 hùliánwǎng xiéyì 〈名〉 Internet Protocol (IP)

〖～域名〗 hùliánwǎng yùmíng 〈名〉 domain name

【互免】 hùmiǎn 〈动〉 mutually exempt: ～签证协定 agreement on mutual exemption of visas

【互让】 hùràng 〈动〉 make accommodation/concession to each other; meet each other half way: 由于劳资双方在谈判桌上不愿～,最终没有达成协议。They did not reach an agreement because neither the union nor the management was ready to make concessions at the bargaining table.

【互溶】 hùróng 〈名〉(generally of two liquids) mutually dissolvable (in any proportion)

【互生】 hùshēng ❶〈形〉[植物] alternate: ～叶 alternate leaves ❷〈名〉 mutualism

【互市】 hùshì 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ market place opened in ancient times in a border area between two countries ❷ trade in this market

【互通】 hùtōng 〈动〉 exchange; communicate with each other; interflow: ～见解 acquaint each with the other's views ‖ ～情报 exchange information; keep each other informed ‖ ～消息 exchange information

〖～有无〗 hùtōng-yǒuwú 〈熟〉 each supplies what the other needs; help supply each other's needs; exchange needed goods

【互为表里】 hùwéibiǎolǐ 〈熟〉 each being the other's other side—be inseparately connected; be interlinked

【互为条件】 hùwéitiáojiàn 〈熟〉 each is the condition of the other; be mutually conditional

【互为因果】 hùwéiyīnguǒ 〈熟〉 interact as both cause and effect

【互相】 hùxiāng 〈副〉 mutually; each other: ～爱慕 mutual love and admiration ‖ ～标榜 eulogize each other; mutual admiration and eulogy ‖ ～拆台 undermine each other ‖ ～扯皮 argue back and forth over trifles; engage in endless haggling and shifts of responsibility; endless disputes over trifles ‖ ～掣肘 hold each other back; hamstring each other; make things difficult for each other ‖ ～仇视 regard each other as an enemy ‖ ～干扰 mutual interference ‖ ～勾结 work in collusion ‖ ～利用 each using the other for his own ends ‖ ～排斥 be mutually exclusive ‖ ～配合 work in coordination ‖ ～切磋 improve each other by active discussion ‖ ～倾心 become greatly attached to each other ‖ ～渗透 interpenetrate ‖ ～依存 depend on each other for existence; be interdependent ‖ ～转化 mutual transformation

【互信】 hùxìn 〈动〉 trust each other; have mutual trust: 缺乏～ lack trust in each other; lack mutual trust

【互训】 hùxùn 〈动〉 explain each other; gloss mutually

【互质数】 hùzhìshù 〈名〉[数学] relatively prime numbers; coprime numbers [i. e. 4 and 5, or 7 and 8]

【互助】 hùzhù 〈动〉 help each other

〖～会〗 hùzhùhuì 〈名〉 mutual help club/society

〖～基金〗 hùzhù jījīn 〈名〉 mutual fund

〖～组〗 hùzhùzǔ 〈名〉 mutual aid group/team

户 hù 〈名〉 ❶ door: 足不出～ never step out of one's house; confine oneself within one's room; stay indoors ‖ ～外活动 outdoor activities ⇨门～; 夜不闭～ ❷ household; family: 挨～通知 notify the households from door to door ‖ 困难～ family/household with financial or material difficulties ⇨家家～～ ❸ person engaged in certain business: ⇨个体～; 猎～; 农～ ❹ (bank) account: ⇨开～; 立～; 账～ ❺ family status: ⇨门当～对

【户部】 hùbù 〈名〉〈旧〉 Ministry of Revenue in feudal China

【户籍】 hùjí 〈名〉 ❶ census/household register: ～科 household/census registration section ❷ registered permanent residence: ～登记簿 census register

〖～法〗 hùjífǎ 〈名〉 Family Registration Law

〖～警〗 hùjíjǐng 〈名〉 policeman/policewoman in charge of household registration

【户均】 hùjūn 〈名〉 per household (average)

【户口】 hùkǒu 〈名〉 ❶ number of households and total population ❷ registered permanent residence: 报～ register one's residence; apply for one's residence ‖ 查～ check residence cards; check on household occupants ‖ 迁～ report to the local authorities for change of domicile ‖ 销～ cancel one's residence registration ‖ 长期～ permanent residence ‖ 临时～ temporary residence

〖～簿〗 hùkǒubù 〈名〉(permanent) residence booklet

〖～管制〗 hùkǒu guǎnzhì 〈名〉 domicile control

〖～普查〗 hùkǒu pǔchá 〈名〉 census

〖～清册〗 hùkǒu qīngcè 〈名〉 census record

【户枢】 hùshū 〈名〉 door hinge/pivot

〖～不蠹〗 hùshū-búdù 〈熟〉 a door hinge is never worm-eaten—constant activities stave off decay

【户头】 hùtóu 〈名〉(bank) account: 开～ open an account

【户限】 hùxiàn 〈名〉〈书〉 threshold

〖～为穿〗 hùxiànwéichuān 〈熟〉 one's threshold is worn low by visitors—endless flow of guests/customers

【户型】 hùxíng 〈名〉 type of layout of an apartment

【户牖】 hùyǒu 〈名〉〈书〉 door and window

【户长】 hùzhǎng 〈名〉〈方〉 head of a household

【户主】 hùzhǔ 〈名〉 head of a household as registered on the residence card/booklet

冱 hù 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ freeze ❷ stop/close up; block

护 hù 〈动〉 ❶ protect; guard; shield: 抬起胳膊～住脸不让挨打 raise one's arm to shield one's face from a blow ⇨～林; 保～ ❷ be partial to; shield; shelter: 遇事不要老～着自己的孩子。

Don't be partial to your own child in a dispute. ⇨庇～；袒～
【护岸】 hù'àn 〈名〉[水利] bank revetment
〖～林〗 hù'ànlín 〈名〉 protective belt (of trees) along an embankment; bank protection belt of trees
【护板】 hùbǎn 〈名〉 backplate; *fender apron*; guard board
【护庇】 hùbì 〈动〉〈口〉 put under one's protection; take under one's wing; cover up: 你明明知道她错了，为什么还～她？ Why did you try to shelter her from blame as you knew clearly that she was in the wrong?
【护壁】 hùbì 〈名〉[建筑] *wainscot; dado*
【护臂】 hùbì 〈名〉[体育] archer's forearm protector; bracer
【护兵】 hùbīng 〈名〉 military guard; escort
【护城河】 hùchénghé 〈名〉 city moat
【护持】 hùchí 〈动〉 ❶ shield and sustain: 我们得有人～这个摊子。We need at least someone to be around to manage the business. ❷ take care; look after: 她一个人留在家～病母。She was the only one left behind to take care of her sick mother.
【护从】 hùcóng ❶〈动〉 follow and protect ❷〈名〉 follower and guard
【护犊子】 hù dúzi 〈动〉 protect one's own child; be partial to one's child
【护短】 hùduǎn 〈动〉 shield a shortcoming/fault; cover up one's mistake; side with the one who is in the wrong: 想进步就不该给自己～。If you want to improve, you shouldn't cover up your mistake.
【护耳】 hù'ěr 〈名〉 *earflaps; earmuffs*
【护法】 hùfǎ 〈动〉 ❶ [宗教] protect and maintain the Buddha dharma ❷ [历史] uphold the constitution: ～运动 Campaign to Uphold the Provisional Constitution against the Northern Warlords [led by Dr Sun Yat-sen in 1917-1918]
【护发】 hùfà 〈名〉 hair care; capilliculture: ～膏 hair *ointment/cream* ‖ ～素 hair conditioner
【护封】 hùfēng 〈名〉 (book) jacket
【护肤霜】 hùfūshuāng 〈名〉 cosmetics for protecting skin; face cream; body lotion
【护符】 hùfú ＝ 护身符 hùshēnfú
【护工】 hùgōng 〈名〉 nurse attendant; nurse's aide
【护航】 hùháng 〈动〉 escort; convoy: 由军舰/喷气式战斗机～ be convoyed by warships/jet fighters ‖ ～部队 escort force ‖ ～机 escort aircraft ‖ ～舰 escort ship
【护驾】 hùjià 〈动〉 escort the emperor; defend the supreme ruler
【护肩】 hùjiān 〈名〉〈方〉 shoulder pad
【护颈】 hùjǐng 〈动〉[体育] neck guard; padded neck flap
【护胫】 hùjìng 〈动〉[体育] shin guard
【护具】 hùjù 〈名〉[体育] protective appliance; pad
【护栏】 hùlán 〈名〉 *guardrail; railing; rail fence*
【护理】 hùlǐ 〈动〉 nurse; tend: ～病人康复 nurse a patient back to health ‖ ～伤病员 nurse the sick and the wounded ‖ ～部 nursing department (of a hospital/clinic) ‖ ～人员 nursing staff
【护林】 hùlín 〈动〉 maintain and protect a forest
〖～员〗 hùlínyuán 〈名〉 *forest ranger*
【护路】 hùlù ❶〈动〉 patrol and guard a road or railway ❷〈名〉[交通] road maintenance: ～队 road maintenance team/crew
〖～工〗 hùlùgōng 〈名〉 ❶ (railway) trackman; trackmaster; track walker ❷ road maintenance worker
〖～林〗 hùlùlín 〈名〉 shelter/protective belt (of trees) along a road
【护面】 hùmiàn 〈名〉[体育] mask; face shield
【护目镜】 hùmùjìng 〈名〉 goggles; eye protector
【护目罩】 hùmùzhào 〈名〉 eye guard/shield
【护坡】 hùpō 〈名〉[水利][交通] slope protection; revetment: ～墙 *slope wall*
【护墙板】 hùqiángbǎn 〈名〉 panel; dado; wainscot: 装～ wainscot; line/panel (a room or wall) with wainscoting
【护青】 hùqīng 〈动〉〈方〉 keep watch over green/ripening crops; shield green crops
【护秋】 hùqiū 〈动〉 *keep watch over autumn crops*
【护身符】 hùshēnfú 〈名〉 ❶ amulet; protective talisman ❷ person or thing that protects one from punishment or censure; shield: 他把老子作为～，累累违法。Taking advantage of the influence of his father, he violated the law time and again.
【护士】 hùshi 〈名〉(hospital) nurse: ～节 Nurses' Day ‖ 男～ male nurse ‖ 实习～ student nurse ‖ 夜班～ night nurse
〖～学校〗 hùshi xuéxiào 〈名〉 nurses' school
〖～长〗 hùshizhǎng 〈名〉 head nurse
【护手】 hùshǒu 〈名〉[体育] *handguard (of a fencing sword)*
〖～盘〗 hùshǒupán ＝ 护手 hùshǒu
〖～霜〗 hùshǒushuāng 〈名〉 hand cream
【护守】 hùshǒu 〈动〉 guard; defend
【护送】 hùsòng 〈动〉 escort; convoy: ～救灾物资车辆 convoy vehicles bringing relief to a *disaster-stricken area* ‖ ～伤员去医院 *escort the injured/wounded to a* hospital ‖ 裁判只得由警察～出场。The referees had to be escorted by the police when they left the football field.
【护田林】 hùtiánlín 〈名〉 farmland shelter belt
【护腿】 hùtuǐ 〈名〉[体育] shin guard
【护腕】 hùwàn 〈名〉[体育] *wrister; bracer*
【护卫】 hùwèi ❶〈动〉 protect; guard: 将军住在招待所时，他们派哨兵～。They had sentries guard the guest house when the army general stayed there. ❷〈名〉 bodyguard
〖～舰〗 hùwèijiàn 〈名〉 escort vessel; corvette
〖～艇〗 hùwèitǐng 〈名〉 escort ship; patrol gunboat
【护膝】 hùxī 〈名〉[体育] kneepad; kneecap
【护校】 hùxiào 〈名〉〈简称〉 nurses' school ⇨ 护士学校
【护胸】 hùxiōng 〈名〉[体育] chest protector; chest plate
【护袖】 hùxiù 〈名〉〈方〉 oversleeve
【护养】 hùyǎng 〈动〉 ❶ cultivate; nurse; rear: ～秧苗 cultivate *seedlings; nurse young plants* ‖ ～仔猪 *rear piglets* ❷ *maintain*: ～公路 maintain a highway
【护佑】 hùyòu 〈动〉 bless and protect; protect; safeguard: ～一方 safeguard a locality/community/district
【护照】 hùzhào 〈名〉 passport: 办～ apply for a passport ‖ 出示～ show/produce one's passport ‖ 发放～ issue a passport ‖ 核对～ check a passport ‖ 拒发～ withhold a passport ‖ 取得～ get/obtain a passport ‖ 非法～ illegal passport ‖ 公务～ service passport ‖ 过期～ expired passport ‖ 外交～ diplomatic passport
【护罩】 hùzhào 〈名〉 shield; cover; hood; mask
【护桩】 hùzhuāng 〈名〉[建筑] fender pile

沪 Hù 〈名〉 Hu [another name for Shanghai (上海)]: ～宁铁路 Shanghai-Nanjing Railway
【沪剧】 hùjù 〈名〉 Shanghai opera

楛 hù →梐楛 bìhù

虎 hù
⇨hǔ
【虎不拉】 hùbulǎ 〈名〉〈方〉[动物] shrike

岵 hù 〈名〉〈书〉 mountain covered by vegetation

怙 hù 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 rely on: 无父何～？ Who can one rely on without one's father? ❷〈名〉 father: 失～ have lost one's father
【怙恶不悛】 hù'è-bùquān 〈熟〉 be steeped in evil and refuse to repent
【怙恃】 hùshì 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 parents: 少失～ become an orphan; *lose one's parents when young* ❷〈动〉 *rely on; count on*; depend on: 他～总经理的地位在公司里横行霸道。He abuses his position as general manager and lords it over the company.

戽 hù ❶〈名〉 bailing bucket (for irrigation): ⇨风～ ❷〈动〉 bail: ～水灌田 bail water to irrigate fields
【戽车】 hùchē 〈名〉 *noria*
【戽斗】 hùdǒu 〈名〉 bailing bucket
【戽水机】 hùshuǐjī 〈名〉 bailing/scooping machine

祜 hù 〈名〉〈书〉 blessing; bliss

笏 hù 〈名〉 tablet held before the breast by officials in ancient times when received in audience by the emperor: ⇨朝～

扈 hù 〈名〉〈书〉 retinue
【扈从】 hùcóng 〈名〉〈书〉 retinue; retainer; suite
【扈驾】 hùjià 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 emperor's entourage carriages ❷

〈动〉escort; follow: 随驾～ escort the imperial carriage

【扈卫】 hùwèi 〈动〉guard

楛 hù 〈名〉〈古〉[植物] plants of the chaste tree type [the stems of which can be used to make arrow shafts]
⇨kǔ

瓠 hù

【瓠果】 hùguǒ 〈名〉[植物] pepo

【瓠子】 hùzi 〈名〉❶ calabash gourd ❷ fruit of calabash gourd

糊 hù 〈名〉paste: 辣椒～ chilli paste ‖ 玉米～(cornmeal) mush ‖ 芝麻～ sesame paste
⇨hū; hú

【糊弄】 hùnong 〈动〉〈方〉❶ fool; deceive; palm off: 你这是～我们大家! You're making fools of us! ❷ go through the motions; be slipshod in work: 那男孩只是随便把作业～了一下完事。The boy did his homework perfunctorily. ‖ 这可是细活儿,不能瞎～。This is a delicate job and mustn't be done in a sloppy way.

鹱 hù 〈名〉[动物] shearwater

鳠 hù 〈名〉[动物] Hemibagrus

huā

化 huā = 花² huā: ～工夫 spend/take time
⇨huà

【化子】 huāzi = 花子 huāzi

花¹ huā ❶〈名〉flower; blossom; bloom: 采/摘～ pluck a flower ‖ ～落 flowers fall ‖ ～谢 flowers fade/wither ‖ 果树～ fruit blossom ‖ 野～ wild flower ‖ 多美的～呀! What beautiful flowers/blooms! ⇨荷～; 开～; 茉莉～ ❷〈名〉ornamental/decorative plant: 浇～ water flowers ‖ 养～ raise flowers ‖ 移栽～ transplant flowers ‖ 种～ cultivate/grow/plant flowers ⇨～木; ～展 ❸〈名〉anything resembling a flower: ⇨火～; 浪～; 雪～ ❹〈名〉cotton: 纺～ spin cotton (into yarn) ‖ 废～ waste cotton ⇨弹～; 轧～ ❺〈名〉fireworks: 放～ let off fireworks ⇨～炮; 礼～ ❻〈名〉small drop; particle: ⇨泪～; 盐～儿; 油～儿 ❼〈名〉pattern; design: 白底蓝～ blue patterns on a white background ‖ 这块被面上的～儿很雅致。The design on this quilt cover is quite elegant. ❽〈形〉decorated with flower: ⇨～灯; ～轿; ～篮 ❾〈形〉multicoloured; coloured; variegated: ～蝴蝶 variegated butterfly ‖ 小～狗 spotted puppy ‖ 这件衣裳太～,你穿不合适。This dress is too bright/colourful to suit you. ⇨～白; ～名册; ～哨 ❿〈形〉blurred; dim: 看书看得眼～ read until the print looks blurred ⇨～镜; 老眼昏～ ⓫〈形〉fancy; florid; tricky; false; showy: 你的字太～了。Your handwriting is too fancy. ⇨～架子; ～言巧语; ～招 ⓬〈名〉beautiful girl; young, pretty woman: ⇨交际～; 校～; 姊妹～ ⓭〈名〉〈旧〉prostitute; courtesan: ⇨～魁; 寻～问柳 ⓮〈名〉wound: ⇨挂～ ⓯〈名〉flower; cream; essence: 革命之～ flower of the revolution ‖ 文学之～ literary blossom ‖ 文艺之～ cream of literature and art ⓰〈名〉smallpox: 出～儿 get smallpox ‖ 种～儿 vaccinate

花² huā 〈动〉spend; expend: ～不少钱 spend a lot of money ‖ 很～时间 take a lot of time; be time-consuming

【花把势】 huābǎshi 〈名〉experienced florist; gardener

【花白】 huābái 〈形〉grey; grizzled: ～胡子 grey beard ‖ 头发～ with grey hair; grey-haired

【花斑】 huābān 〈形〉piebald

〖～癣〗 huābānxuǎn 〈名〉[医学] tinea versicolour

【花瓣】 huābàn 〈名〉petal

【花苞】 huābāo 〈名〉(flower) bud

【花被】 huābèi 〈名〉[植物] perianth; floral envelope

【花绷子】 huābēngzi 〈名〉embroidery frame; hoop; tambour

【花边】 huābiān 〈名〉❶ decorative border: 花瓶口上有一道～。There is a floral border round the mouth of the vase. ❷ [纺织] fancy lace: ～装饰 lace trimmings ‖ 镶～的衣服 dress trimmed with laces ❸ [印刷] fancy borders in printing

〖～新闻〗 huābiān xīnwén 〈名〉❶ box news; titbit ❷ news of illicit love

【花柄】 huābǐng 〈名〉flower stalk

【花布】 huābù 〈名〉cotton print; print

【花不楞登】 huābulēngdēng 〈熟〉〈口〉flashy; gaudy; loud: 她不喜欢穿～的衣服。She has no taste for/doesn't like flashy dress.

【花彩】 huācǎi 〈名〉festoon: 挂起玫瑰～ hang up festoons of roses

【花菜】 huācài 〈名〉[植物] cauliflower

【花草】 huācǎo 〈名〉flowers and plants

【花插】 huāchā 〈名〉❶ flower pad ❷ container for inserting cut flowers

【花插着】 huāchāzhe 〈动〉intersperse: 书的正文中～彩图。The text of the book is interspersed with coloured illustrations.

【花茶】 huāchá 〈名〉scented tea: 茉莉～ jasmine tea

【花铲】 huāchǎn 〈名〉trowel

【花厂】 huāchǎng 〈名〉〈旧〉flower shop; shop raising and selling flowers

【花厂子】 huāchǎngzi = 花厂 huāchǎng

【花车】 huāchē 〈名〉festooned vehicle

【花晨】 huāchén 〈名〉splendid morning

〖～月夕〗 huāchén-yuèxī 〈熟〉splendid morning and moonlit evening—wonderful moment

【花池子】 huāchízi 〈名〉flower bed

【花虫】 huāchóng 〈名〉〈方〉flower bug; pink bollworm

【花蝽】 huāchūn 〈名〉flower bug

【花丛】 huācóng 〈名〉flowering shrubs; flowers in clusters

【花簇锦攒】 huācù-jǐncuán = 花团锦簇 huātuán-jǐncù

【花攒锦簇】 huācuán-jǐncù = 花团锦簇 huātuán-jǐncù

【花搭着】 huādāzhe 〈动〉〈方〉intersperse; diversify: 细粮粗粮～吃 diversify one's diet by eating both fine and coarse grains

【花大姐】 huādàjiě 〈名〉〈口〉[昆虫] ladybird; ladybug

【花旦】 huādàn 〈名〉[戏剧] *huadan* [one of the main types of the female role in Beijing opera]

【花道】 huādào 〈名〉ikebana; art of flower arrangement

【花灯】 huādēng 〈名〉festive lantern (as displayed on the Lantern Festival); colourful lantern: 看～ tour a festive lantern show

〖～戏〗 huādēngxì 〈名〉*Huadeng* opera [popular in Yunnan, Sichuan and neighbouring provinces]

【花点子】 huādiǎnzi 〈名〉❶ deceitful idea; trick: 他又想耍～。He's come up with his little game again. ❷ fancy but impractical idea: 我要的不是这些～,而是可行性计划。What I want is a workable plan, not any of these unrealistic ideas.

【花店】 huādiàn 〈名〉florist's; flower shop

【花钿】 huādiàn 〈名〉ornament that a woman wore on her head in former times

【花凋叶落】 huādiāo-yèluò 〈熟〉flowers wither and leaves fall off—scene of decline

【花雕】 huādiāo 〈名〉engraved crock [high-grade Shaoxing (绍兴) wine stored in engraved crock]

【花缎】 huāduàn 〈名〉figured satin; brocade; damask: ～刺绣 brocade embroidery

【花朵】 huāduǒ 〈名〉flower; blossom: 儿童是祖国的～。Children are the flowers of our motherland.

【花萼】 huā'è 〈名〉[植物] calyx

【花儿】 huā'er 〈名〉*hua'er* [a kind of folk song, popular in Gansu, Qinghai and Ningxia]

【花房】 huāfáng 〈名〉greenhouse

【花肥】 huāféi 〈名〉❶ fertilizer/manure for potted plants ❷ fertilizer/manure applied at the time of florescence

【花费】 huāfèi ❶〈名〉expenditure; expense: 我觉得办公～太大。I'm afraid the office expenses are too big. ❷〈动〉spend; expend; cost: ～金钱 spend money ‖ ～精力 expend energy ‖ ～时间 spend time ‖ ～心血 take pains

【花粉】 huāfěn 〈名〉[植物] pollen: ～管 pollen tube ‖ ～孢子 pollen spore

〖～病〗 huāfěnbìng 〈名〉[医学] pollinosis; pollen allergy; hay fever

〖～抗原〗 huāfěn kàngyuán 〈名〉pollen-antigen

〖～篮〗 huāfěnlán 〈名〉organ on the back leg of a worker bee, used for carrying pollen

〖～食品〗 huāfěn shípǐn 〈名〉pollen food; beebread food
【花岗闪长岩】 huāgāng shǎnchángyán 〈名〉granodiorite
【花岗岩】 huāgāngyán ❶〈名〉granite: ～化 granitization ❷〈形〉granite-like; incorrigibly obstinate
〖～脑袋〗 huāgāngyán nǎodai 〈名〉granite-like skull—ossified thinking: 他是个～,我们不可能说服他。He is incorrigibly obstinate and there's little hope for us to convince him.
〖～藓〗 huāgāngyánxiǎn 〈名〉granite moss
【花格】 huāgé 〈名〉lattice: ～呢 woolen check ‖ ～墙 lattice wall ‖ ～装饰 bratticing ‖ 窗～ tracery
〖～玻璃〗 huāgé bōli 〈名〉latticinio glass
【花梗】 huāgěng 〈名〉pedicel; flower stalk/stem
【花骨朵】 huāgūduo 〈名〉(flower) bud
【花鼓】 huāgǔ 〈名〉flower-drum [a folk dance popular in the Changjiang valley]
〖～戏〗 huāgǔxì 〈名〉flower-drum opera [a kind of local opera popular in Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi and Anhui provinces]
【花冠】 huāguān 〈名〉❶ corolla; chaplet: 合瓣～ gamopetalous corolla ‖ 离瓣～ choripetalous corolla ❷ wreath
【花棍舞】 huāgùnwǔ 〈名〉rattle stick dance [folk dance played with decorated sticks]
【花好月圆】 huāhǎo-yuèyuán 〈熟〉blooming flowers and full moon—perfect conjugal bliss (to the newly wed and lovers): ～人长寿 complete happiness and longevity
【花和尚】 huāhéshang 〈名〉monks who violate religious discipline
【花红】 huāhóng 〈名〉❶[植物] Chinese pear-leaved crab apple ❷ gift for a wedding or other happy events ❸ = 红利 hónglì ❹ = 赏钱 shǎngqian
〖～柳绿〗 huāhóng-liǔlǜ 〈熟〉bright red blossoms and green willows—profusion of garden flowers
【花候】 huāhòu 〈名〉flowering season
【花花公子】 huāhuā-gōngzǐ 〈熟〉dandy; coxcomb; fop; playboy
【花花绿绿】 huāhuā-lǜlǜ 〈熟〉brightly coloured; colourful; garish; multicoloured: 她都六十多了,还穿得～的。Though over 60, she is still colourfully dressed.
【花花世界】 huāhuā-shìjiè 〈熟〉dazzling human world with its myriad temptations; this mortal world; vanity fair: 城市的～让她眼花缭乱。She was dazzled by the gaiety and splendour of the city.
【花花肠子】 huāhua-chángzi 〈熟〉〈方〉scheme; trick; craft; crafty person: 一肚子～ be full of cunning ‖ 当心,他～可多了。You'd better watch out! He's a crafty devil.
【花花搭搭】 huāhuadādā 〈形〉❶ alternate; interspersed; diversified ❷ irregular/varied in size and density
【花环】 huāhuán 〈名〉❶ garland; floral hoop ❷ wreath
【花卉】 huāhuì 〈名〉❶ flowers and plants: ～栽培 floriculture; floristry ‖ ～展览 flower show ‖ 盆栽～ potted flowers ❷[美术] painting of flowers and plants in traditional Chinese style: ～图 painting of flowers and plants
【花会】 huāhuì 〈名〉flower show/display
【花季】 huājì 〈名〉youthful time; bloom of youth: ～少女 young maid; blooming girl ‖ ～少年 youth; teenage boy
【花甲】 huājiǎ 〈名〉cycle of sixty years: 年逾～ over sixty years old ‖ ～之年 sixty years of age
【花架】 huājià 〈名〉special shelf for holding potted flowers
【花架子】 huājiàzi 〈名〉❶ showy but useless martial arts movements: 他的剑术表演尽是些～。His sword performance was full of showy movements. ❷ sth nice in appearance but useless in practice; mere form: 要练基本功,不要学些～。Spend time on basic training, not on those flourishes.
【花笺】 huājiān 〈名〉fancy stationery paper
【花剑】 huājiàn 〈名〉[体育] foil
【花键】 huājiàn 〈名〉[机械] spline: ～滚齿机 spline hobbing machine ‖ ～铣床 spline miller ‖ ～轴 spline shaft ‖ ～座 splined hub
【花匠】 huājiàng 〈名〉gardener; florist; floriculturist
【花娇柳媚】 huājiāo-liǔmèi 〈熟〉(of a girl) charming and slender
【花椒】 huājiāo 〈名〉[植物] ❶ Chinese prickly ash ❷ seed of such plant: ～粉 seed powder of Chinese prickly ash
【花轿】 huājiào 〈名〉〈旧〉bridal sedan chair
【花秸】 huājiē 〈名〉chopped straw
【花街柳巷】 huājiē-liǔxiàng 〈熟〉red-light district
【花金龟子】 huājīnguīzǐ 〈名〉[昆虫] flower chafer
【花茎】 huājīng = 花轴 huāzhóu
〖～甘蓝〗 huājīng gānlán 〈名〉[植物] broccoli
【花镜】 huājìng 〈名〉presbyopic glasses
【花卷】 huājuǎn 〈名〉steamed twisted roll
【花枯病】 huākūbìng 〈名〉blossom blight
【花葵】 huākuí 〈名〉[植物] tree mallow
【花魁】 huākuí 〈名〉❶ queen of flowers ❷〈旧〉famous prostitute
【花篮】 huālán 〈名〉❶ flower basket ❷ gaily decorated basket
【花蕾】 huālěi 〈名〉(flower) bud: ～初绽 with first buds shooting out
【花里胡哨】 huālihúshào 〈形〉❶ gaudy; garish: 你今天去面试,可不能穿得这样～的。You are not supposed to be in such gaudy dress today as you're going to have an interview. ❷ showy; not reliable: 看他那～的样子,别指望他! Look how showy he is! Don't count on him.
【花鲢】 huālián 〈名〉[动物] variegated carp
【花脸】 huāliǎn 〈名〉[戏剧] painted-face role [male character in traditional Chinese opera with a darkish painted face]
【花翎】 huālíng 〈名〉〈旧〉peacock feather (as an adornment on the hat of an imperial official of the Qing Dynasty)
【花令】 huālìng 〈名〉season of florescence
【花柳病】 huāliǔbìng 〈名〉venereal disease (VD) [a sexually-transmitted disease (STD)]
【花露】 huālù 〈名〉[中药] (medicinal) liquid distilled from honeysuckle flowers or lotus leaves
〖～水〗 huālùshuǐ 〈名〉toilet water or lotion
【花蜜】 huāmì 〈名〉❶ nectar ❷ honey
【花面狸】 huāmiànlí 〈名〉[动物] masked civet (cat); gem-faced civet (cat)
【花苗】 huāmiáo 〈名〉❶ seedling of ornamental plants ❷〈方〉cotton seedling
【花名】 huāmíng 〈名〉❶〈旧〉name of a person in the household registration ❷ name of a prostitute
〖～册〗 huāmíngcè 〈名〉register (of names); (membership) roster; muster roll
【花明柳暗】 huāmíng-liǔ'àn = 柳暗花明 liǔ'àn-huāmíng
【花木】 huāmù 〈名〉flowers and trees (in parks and gardens); flowering tree: ～店 flower shop; florist's
【花呢】 huāní 〈名〉fancy suiting
【花鸟】 huāniǎo 〈名〉[美术] traditional Chinese flower-and-bird painting; painting of flowers and birds in traditional Chinese style: 他要从事～创作。He's going in for flower-and-bird painting.
【花农】 huānóng 〈名〉flower grower
【花盘】 huāpán 〈名〉❶[植物] flower disc ❷[机械] disc chuck; faceplate
【花炮】 huāpào 〈名〉fireworks and firecrackers: 点～ light fireworks and firecrackers ‖ 放～ let off fireworks and firecrackers
【花盆】 huāpén 〈名〉flower pot
【花瓶】 huāpíng 〈名〉(flower) vase
【花瓶儿】 huāpíngr 〈名〉❶ = 花瓶 huāpíng ❷ woman employed for her beauty
【花圃】 huāpǔ 〈名〉flower nursery/garden
【花谱】 huāpǔ 〈名〉florilegium
【花期】 huāqī 〈名〉[植物] florescence; flowering season: ～喷剂 bloom spray ‖ ～已过 pass out of bloom ‖ 因这股寒流,今年～将推迟。Flowering will be late this year due to this cold spell.
【花旗】 Huāqí 〈名〉Stars and Stripes; Star-Spangled Banner—USA [as named after its national flag]: ～银行 First National City Bank of New York
〖～参〗 huāqíshēn 〈名〉American ginseng
【花扦儿】 huāqiānr 〈名〉❶ fresh flowers picked with stems attached ❷ artificial silk or paper flowers
【花前月下】 huāqián-yuèxià 〈熟〉before the flowers and under the moon—ideal setting for a couple in love
【花枪】 huāqiāng 〈名〉❶ short spear used in ancient times ❷ trickery: 耍～ play tricks
【花腔】 huāqiāng 〈名〉❶ florid ornamentation in Chinese opera singing; [音乐] coloratura ❷ guileful talk: 耍～ speak guilefully
〖～女高音〗 huāqiāng nǚgāoyīn 〈名〉coloratura; coloratura soprano

【花墙】 huāqiáng 〈名〉 tracery wall; lattice wall
【花青】 huāqīng 〈名〉[化学] cyanine: ～染料 cyanine dye
〖～素〗 huāqīngsù 〈名〉 anthocyanidin
【花楸】 huāqiū 〈名〉[植物] mountain ash
【花圈】 huāquān 〈名〉(floral) wreath; garland: 献～ lay/place a wreath ‖ 葬礼～ funeral wreath
【花拳】 huāquán 〈名〉 flowery boxing; fancy boxing
〖～绣腿〗 huāquán-xiùtuǐ 〈熟〉 flowery boxing without strength; useless fancy boxing; mere ostentation
【花儿洞子】 huārdòngzi 〈名〉 semiunderground hothouse for growing flower
【花儿匠】 huārjiàng 〈名〉 ❶ florist; gardener ❷ person engaged in flower pruning
【花儿样子】 huāryàngzi 〈名〉 flower pattern to do embroidery work on
【花儿针】 huārzhēn 〈名〉 fine needle for embroidery
【花荵】 huārěn 〈名〉[植物] Jacob's ladder
【花容月貌】 huāróng-yuèmào 〈熟〉(of a woman or maiden) fair as a flower and beautiful as the moon—extremely beautiful
【花蕊】 huāruǐ 〈名〉[植物] stamen; pistil
【花色】 huāsè 〈名〉 ❶ design/pattern and colour: ～好看 beautiful in design and colour ❷ (of merchandise) variety of designs, sizes, colours, etc: ～繁多 have a great variety of ‖ ～齐备 have a rich assortment/variety (of goods) ‖ ～品种 colours and patterns; range of goods
【花纱布】 huāshābù 〈名〉 collective name for cotton, cotton yarn and cloth
【花衫】 huāshān 〈名〉[戏剧] huashan [one variation of female characters in traditional Chinese opera]
【花哨】 huāshao 〈形〉 ❶ garish; gaudy; showy; loud: 穿着～ dressed in sporty style ‖ ～的装饰品 garish ornaments ‖ 就其年龄而言,她的衣服太～了。Her dress is too loud for her age. ❷ full of flourishes; flowery: ～的语言 flowery language
【花生】 huāshēng 〈名〉 peanut; groundnut
〖～饼〗 huāshēngbǐng 〈名〉 peanut cake
〖～酱〗 huāshēngjiàng 〈名〉 peanut butter
〖～米〗 huāshēngmǐ 〈名〉 shelled peanut; peanut kernel
〖～糖〗 huāshēngtáng 〈名〉 peanut brittle
〖～油〗 huāshēngyóu 〈名〉 peanut oil
【花市】 huāshì 〈名〉 flower market/fair
【花事】 huāshì 〈名〉 blooming season (of a flower)
【花饰】 huāshì 〈名〉 ❶ ornamental design; floriation; decorative pattern: ～排版 ornament ❷ garland
【花鼠】 huāshǔ 〈名〉(Siberian) chipmunk
【花束】 huāshù 〈名〉 bunch of flowers; bouquet
【花说柳说】 huāshuō-liǔshuō 〈熟〉〈方〉 speak false and sweet words; make insincere and flowery remarks
【花丝】 huāsī 〈名〉 ❶ [植物] filament ❷ [工美] filigree: ～工 filigree work ‖ ～镶嵌 filigree inlaying
【花坛】 huātán 〈名〉 raised flower bed; flower terrace
【花天酒地】 huātiān-jiǔdì 〈熟〉 indulge in sensual pleasure; indulge in dissipation; lead a life of luxury and debauchery; live in the world of wine and women; be on the loose
【花厅】 huātīng 〈名〉 drawing room in a large residence built in a garden or between courtyards
【花筒】 huātǒng 〈名〉 cylindrical fireworks
【花头】 huātou 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ trick; ruse; stratagem; fresh idea: 你那个～,我早看穿了。I've long since seen through your little trick. ‖ 他的～真多。He is full of fresh ideas. ❷ knack: 这种游戏的～真不少。There is quite a knack in the game. ❸ decorative pattern; figure
【花团锦簇】 huātuán-jǐncù 〈熟〉 bouquets of flowers and piles of silk—rich multicoloured decorations; very ornamental; very splendid and beautiful: 打扮得～ be splendidly dressed ‖ 为庆祝国庆,我们把礼堂布置得～。We decorated the auditorium in a gorgeous way for the National Day celebrations.
【花托】 huātuō 〈名〉[植物] receptacle
【花纹】 huāwén 〈名〉 decorative pattern; figure: ～玻璃 figured glass ‖ ～钢板 riffled plate/sheet ‖ ～图案 floral design ‖ 这些瓷砖的～很别致。These glazed bricks have rather original designs on them.
【花坞】 huāwù 〈名〉 sunken flower bed
【花线】 huāxiàn 〈名〉 ❶ coloured thread ❷ [电学] flexible cord; flex
【花香鸟语】 huāxiāng-niǎoyǔ ＝ 鸟语花香 niǎoyǔ-huāxiāng
【花项】 huāxiàng 〈名〉〈方〉 items of expenditure: 这个月没有什么～。There are few expenses to cover this month.
【花消】 huāxiao ❶ 〈动〉 cost; expend: 他每月挣的还不够自己～。He spends more than he makes/earns every month. ‖ 他们～的是公家的钱。They are spending public money. ❷ 〈名〉 cost; expense; spending: 我们这次旅游的～可不小。Our expenditure on this journey was quite large. ❸ 〈名〉〈旧〉 taxes and levies; commission
【花鞋】 huāxié 〈名〉〈方〉 embroidered shoes
【花心】 huāxīn 〈形〉 unfaithful; infidel: ～丈夫 unfaithful husband
【花信】 huāxìn ＝ 花期 huāqī
【花须】 huāxū 〈名〉〈口〉 stamen; pistil
【花序】 huāxù 〈名〉[植物] inflorescence: 伞形～ umbel ‖ 穗状～ spike ‖ 头状～ flower head
【花絮】 huāxù 〈名〉 titbits (of news); interesting sidelights: 运动会～ sidelights on the sports meet
【花癣】 huāxuǎn 〈名〉[医学] pityriasis simplex on the face
【花薰】 huāxūn 〈名〉[工美] jade vessel for perfuming; jade perfumer
【花押】 huāyā 〈旧〉 ❶ 〈动〉 sign; cipher ❷ 〈名〉 signature: 在文件上画～ put one's signature on a document
【花芽】 huāyá 〈名〉[植物] flower/blossom bud
【花言巧语】 huāyán-qiǎoyǔ 〈熟〉 sweet/honeyed words; blandishments; slick talk; luring speech: 不管推销员怎样～,我太太还是没买那件衣裳。My wife didn't buy the dress despite the salesperson's blandishments.
【花眼】 huāyǎn ❶ 〈名〉〈通称〉[医学] presbyopia ❷ 〈形〉 dazzled: 花色品种繁多,她都挑～了。She was dazzled by so many varieties available to choose from.
【花样】 huāyàng 〈名〉 ❶ pattern; design; variety: ～繁多 a great variety ❷ trick: 玩～ play tricks
〖～翻新〗 huāyàng-fānxīn 〈熟〉 ❶ put old stuff in a new guise ❷ change pattern/design
〖～滑冰〗 huāyàng huábīng 〈名〉[体育] figure skating
〖～滑水〗 huāyàng huáshuǐ 〈名〉[体育] figure water-skiing
〖～游泳〗 huāyàng yóuyǒng 〈名〉[体育] synchronized swimming; water ballet
【花药】 huāyào 〈名〉 ❶ [植物] anther ❷ flower pesticide
【花椰菜】 huāyēcài 〈名〉 cauliflower
【花叶】 huāyè 〈名〉[植物] floral leaf
〖～病〗 huāyèbìng 〈名〉[农业] mosaic (disease): 烟叶～ tobacco leaf mosaic
【花蝇】 huāyíng 〈名〉[昆虫] flowerfly
【花用】 huāyòng 〈动〉 spend; cost; expend: 这些钱足够我～一年。The money is more than enough to last me for a year.
【花园】 huāyuán 〈名〉 flower garden; garden
〖～城市〗 huāyuán chéngshì 〈名〉 garden city
【花展】 huāzhǎn 〈名〉 flower show
【花账】 huāzhàng 〈名〉 padded account or bill: 开/造～ make out a padded account; pad accounts
【花招】 huāzhāo 〈名〉 ❶ showy movement in *wushu*; flourish ❷ trick; game; stratagem: 要政治～ resort to political chicanery ‖ 别耍～! None of your little tricks. ‖ 他总喜欢使～。He always has tricks up his sleeve.
【花着】 huāzhāo ＝ 花招 huāzhāo
【花朝】 huāzhāo 〈名〉 legendary birth of flowers [on the 12th of the second lunar month]
【花枝招展】 huāzhī-zhāozhǎn 〈熟〉(of women) be gorgeously dressed: 赶集这一天,姑娘们把自己打扮得～。Girls dressed themselves gorgeously on the market day.
【花钟】 huāzhōng 〈名〉 flower clock
【花种】 huāzhǒng 〈名〉 seed of flowering plants
【花轴】 huāzhóu 〈名〉[植物] floral axis
【花烛】 huāzhú 〈名〉 wedding candles [candles with dragon and phoenix designs, lit during wedding time]: 洞房～夜 wedding night
〖～夫妻〗 huāzhú fūqī 〈熟〉 formally married couple; legitimate husband and wife
【花柱】 huāzhù 〈名〉[植物] stylet; stylus
【花砖】 huāzhuān 〈名〉 brick/tile with designs or holes: ～地

tile floor

【花子儿】 huāzǐr 〈名〉❶ flower seed ❷〈方〉cotton seed: ～油 cotton-seed oil

【花子】 huāzi 〈名〉beggar

砉 huā 〈拟〉swish: 窗帘～地拉开了。The curtain swished open.

⇨xū

哗 huā 〈拟〉clang; gurgle: 大雨～～地下。The rain poured down. ‖ 他～地一声把铁门拉上了。He pulled the iron-gate to a close with a clang. ‖ 溪水～～地流。The stream went gurgling on.

⇨huá

【哗啦】 huālā 〈拟〉crash; rustle: 碟子～～声掉下去了。The dishes fell with a crash. ‖ 风吹得树叶～～作响。The leaves rustled in the wind.

huá

划[1] huá 〈动〉paddle; row: ⇨～船; ～桨; ～水

划[2] huá 〈动〉〈口〉be to one's profit; pay: ⇨～不来; ～得来; ～算

划[3] huá 〈动〉scratch; cut the surface of: ～火柴 strike a match ‖ 她的手～破了。Her hands were scratched. ‖ 一道闪电～破长空。A flash of lightning streaked across the sky.

⇨huà

【划臂】 huábì 〈名〉[体育] arm pull

【划不来】 huábulái 〈动〉be not worthwhile; it does not pay: 现在一些农民认为种粮食作物～。Some farmers now think that it is not worthwhile to grow grain crops.

【划船】 huáchuán 〈动〉row; paddle a boat; go boating

〖～运动〗 huáchuán yùndòng 〈名〉boating

【划得来】 huádelái 〈动〉be worthwhile; it pays: 接受良好的教育是～的。It pays to get a good education.

【划桨】 huájiǎng 〈动〉paddle

【划拉】 huála 〈动〉〈方〉❶ brush away/off; sweep: 快进来,让我帮你把大衣上的雪～掉。Come on in and let me brush/whisk the snow off your coat. ❷ scrawl; scribble: 小女孩还不会写字,可她喜欢用铅笔～。The girl cannot yet write but loves to scribble with a pencil.

【划拳】 huáquán 〈动〉play finger-guessing game [a kind of drinking game played at feasts]

【划水】 huáshuǐ 〈动〉[体育] make strokes with one's arms (in swimming)

【划算】 huásuàn 〈动〉❶ calculate; weigh: ～来,～去,他决定不去旅行。Having carefully weighed the pros and the cons, he decided not to make the journey. ‖ 我们怎能不～生产成本呢? How can we not calculate the cost of production? ❷ be to one's profit; be worthwhile; be profitable: 那是一笔对大家都～的交易。That was a profitable deal for everyone.

【划艇】 huátǐng 〈名〉[体育] regatta; Canadian canoe; rowboat: 单人/双人～ Canadian single/pair ‖ 皮～ kayak

〖～运动〗 huátǐng yùndòng 〈名〉canoeing

【划子】 huázi 〈名〉small rowboat

华[1] huá ❶〈旧〉 = 花 huā ❷〈形〉prosperous; flourishing: ⇨繁～; 荣～富贵 ❸〈形〉flashy; extravagant; luxurious: ⇨～而不实; 朴实无～; 奢～ ❹〈形〉magnificent; splendid; resplendent: ～服 beautiful dress ‖ ～宅 magnificent house ⇨～灯; ～丽 ❺〈名〉[气象] corona: 日/月～ diffused sunlight/moonlight ❻〈名〉time; year (esp prime of youth): ⇨年～; 韶～ ❼〈形〉〈敬〉your: ⇨～诞; ～章 ❽〈形〉grizzled; grey: ⇨～发 ❾〈名〉best part; essence; cream: ⇨才～; 精～

华[2] Huá 〈名〉❶ China: 驻～大使 ambassador to China ⇨～侨; ～人 ❷ Chinese (language): ～语广播 broadcast in Chinese ‖ 英～词典 English-Chinese dictionary

⇨Huà

【华北】 Huáběi 〈名〉north China [area including Hebei, Shanxi provinces and the Municipalities of Beijing and Tianjing]

〖～平原〗 Huáběi Píngyuán 〈名〉North China Plain

【华表】 huábiǎo 〈名〉*huabiao* [ornamental column erected in front of palaces, tombs, etc]

【华彩乐段】 huácǎi yuèduàn 〈名〉[音乐] cadenza

【华达呢】 huádání 〈名〉[纺织] gabardine

【华诞】 huádàn 〈名〉〈书〉〈敬〉your birthday

【华灯】 huádēng 〈名〉colourfully decorated lantern: ～初上 when the evening lights are lit

【华东】 Huádōng 〈名〉east China [area including Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangxi, Taiwan provinces and Shanghai Municipality]

【华而不实】 huá'érbùshí 〈熟〉flashy and without substance; superficially clever: 我们在工作中应该脚踏实地,讲究实效,不能搞～的东西。Instead of going for ostentation, we should be down-to-earth and strive for practical results in our work.

【华尔街】 Huá'ěrjiē 〈名〉Wall Street: ～财阀 Wall Street magnate ‖《～日报》*The Wall Street Journal*

【华尔兹】 huá'ěrzī 〈名〉waltz: 跳～ dance a waltz

【华发】 huáfà 〈名〉grey hair: 早生～ have grey hair at an early age

【华盖】 huágài 〈名〉〈书〉❶ canopy (of an imperial carriage) ❷ [天文] aureole ❸ *Huagai* [a constellation believed to bring bad luck]: 交～运 be in bad luck; have bad luck ❹ [中医] *Huagai* [an acupuncture point]

【华工】 huágōng 〈名〉〈旧〉worker from China; Chinese labourer working abroad

【华冠丽服】 huáguān-lìfú 〈熟〉gorgeous hat and beautiful clothes—gorgeously dressed: ～的迎宾员 ushers in smart livery

【华贵】 huáguì 〈形〉❶ luxurious; sumptuous; costly; gorgeous: ～的衣裳 luxurious clothes ❷ wealthy: ～之家 wealthy family

【华翰】 huáhàn 〈名〉〈书〉〈敬〉your esteemed letter

【华里】 huálǐ 〈名〉*li* [a Chinese unit of distance which equals to 1/2 kilometre]

【华丽】 huálì 〈形〉magnificent; resplendent; gorgeous: 服饰～ be gorgeously dressed and richly ornamented ‖ ～的辞藻 flowery/ornate language ‖ ～的宫殿 magnificent/splendid palace

〖～夺目〗 huálì-duómù 〈熟〉glittering; resplendent; dazzling

【华美】 huáměi = 华丽 huálì

【华南】 Huánán 〈名〉south China [area including Guangdong Province and Guangxi Autonomous Region]

【华侨】 huáqiáo 〈名〉overseas Chinese; Chinese residing abroad: ～委员会 Overseas Chinese Committee ‖ ～学校 school for overseas Chinese ‖ ～政策 policy concerning overseas Chinese nationals ‖ 归国～ returned overseas Chinese

【华人】 huárén 〈名〉❶ Chinese people ❷ foreign citizen of Chinese descent/origin: 美籍～ Chinese American

【华沙】 Huáshā 〈名〉Warsaw [capital of Poland]

〖～条约〗 Huáshā Tiáoyuē 〈名〉Warsaw Treaty/Pact (1955-1991): ～组织 Warsaw Treaty Organization

【华盛顿】 Huáshèngdùn 〈名〉Washington [a US state]

【华盛顿(哥伦比亚特区)】 Huáshèngdùn (Gēlúnbǐyà Tèqū) 〈名〉Washington, DC [capital of USA]

【华氏】 Huáshì 〈名〉Fahrenheit: ～温度 degree Fahrenheit; Fahrenheit ‖ ～32度 thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit; 32°F

〖～温标〗 Huáshì wēnbiāo 〈名〉Fahrenheit temperature scale

〖～温度计〗 Huáshì wēndùjì 〈名〉Fahrenheit thermometer

【华文】 Huáwén 〈名〉Chinese (language): ～报纸 Chinese language newspaper ‖ ～学校 Chinese language school

【华西】 Huáxī 〈名〉west China [area covering the upper reaches of the Changjiang River including Sichuan Province and Chongqing municipality]

【华夏】 Huáxià 〈名〉〈古〉archaic name for China; Cathay: ～子孙 descendents of Cathay

〖～系构造〗 Huáxiàxì gòuzào 〈名〉[地理] Cathaysian (structural) system

【华严宗】 huáyánzōng 〈名〉[佛教] Huayan Sect [school of Buddhism in China]

【华裔】 huáyì 〈名〉foreign citizen of Chinese origin/descent: ～社区 Chinese community (in a foreign land)

【华语】 Huáyǔ 〈名〉Chinese language; Chinese: ～广播 Chinese

broadcast; broadcast in Chinese ‖ ～国家 Chinese speaking country

【华约】 Huáyuē 〈名〉(简称) Warsaw Treaty/Pact (1955-1991) ⇨华沙条约

【华章】 huázhāng 〈名〉〈书〉〈敬〉 your beautiful writing; your brilliant work: 奉读～,受益匪浅。I was greatly enlightened when I read your brilliant work.

【华中】 Huázhōng 〈名〉 central China [area covering the middle reaches of Changjiang River, including Hubei and Hunan provinces]

【华胄】 huázhòu 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ descendants of a noble family: 皇族～ descendants of an imperial family ❷ Chinese people; people of Chinese ancestry

【华柱】 huázhù 〈名〉[建筑] candelabrum

哗 huá 〈形〉 noisy; clamorous: ⇨寂静无～;喧～ ⇨huā

【哗变】 huábiàn 〈动〉 mutiny: 该国首都发生了军事～。A mutiny took place in the capital of that country.

【哗然】 huárán 〈形〉 in an uproar; in commotion; in confusion: ～起哄 rise up in an uproar (of protest) ‖ 举座～。The audience burst into an uproar. ‖ 他的声明令全国一片～。His statement triggered a domestic outcry.

【哗笑】 huáxiào 〈动〉 laugh loudly/boisterously: 他的表演引起阵阵～。His performance occasioned uproarious laughter from the audience.

【哗噪】 huázào 〈动〉 clamour; raise a clamour; kick up/make a din: 一下课,孩子们就～起来。The children made a din as soon as the class was over.

【哗众取宠】 huázhòng-qǔchǒng 〈熟〉 try to please the public with claptrap; curry favour by claptrap; play to the gallery: 无～之心 not have the intention of currying favour by claptrap ‖ ～者 demagogue ‖ 那个讲演者为了～,尽讲些粗俗的笑话。The speaker played to the gallery by indulging in vulgar jokes.

骅 huá 〈名〉〈书〉 red steed; fine red horse; roan

铧 huá 〈名〉 ploughshare: 双～犁 double-shared plough

猾 huá 〈形〉 cunning; crafty; sly: ⇨ 奸～; 狡～

滑 huá ❶〈形〉 slippery; smooth; glossy: 雨后路～。The road becomes slippery after rain. ‖ 这块布料摸起来很～。This cloth feels smooth. ⇨～腻;光～ ❷〈动〉 slip; slide; glide; skid: ～了一跤 slip and fall ‖ 在冰上～行 slide on the ice ⇨～冰;～翔;～行 ❸〈动〉 slip/get away without punishment: 人证物证俱在,你别想能～过去。Both the witness and evidence are present, so you can't get away with it. ❹〈形〉 cunning; crafty; oily; slippery: ⇨奸～;油腔～调

【滑板】 huábǎn 〈名〉 ❶[机械] slide ❷[体育] (of table tennis) feint play ❸[体育] skateboard

〖～运动〗 huábǎn yùndòng 〈名〉 skateboarding

【滑冰】 huábīng ❶〈名〉[体育] ice-skating; skating: 单人～ single skating; solo-skating ‖ 花样～ figure skating ‖ 双人～ pair skating; pairs ‖ 速度～ speed skating ❷〈动〉 glide/skate on ice: 在北方,人们冬天常出外去～。In the north, people often go sliding on the ice in winter.

〖～场〗 huábīngchǎng 〈名〉 skating rink

〖～鞋〗 huábīngxié 〈名〉 skate: 一双～ a pair of skates

〖～运动员〗 huábīng yùndòngyuán 〈名〉 skater

【滑不唧溜】 huábujīliū 〈形〉〈方〉 slippery

【滑草】 huácǎo 〈名〉[体育] grass skiing

【滑肠】 huácháng 〈名〉[中医] lientery

【滑车】 huáchē 〈名〉 ❶[机械] pulley; block: ～组 block and tackle; pulley block ❷[生理] trochlea

〖～神经〗 huáchē shénjīng 〈名〉[生理] trochlear nerve

【滑尺】 huáchǐ 〈名〉 slide rule

【滑道】 huádào 〈名〉 chute; slide; skid; ski run/track: 木材～ skid road

【滑动】 huádòng 〈动〉 slide; glide; slip

〖～齿轮〗 huádòng chǐlún 〈名〉 sliding gear

〖～关节〗 huádòng guānjié 〈名〉[解剖] gliding joint

〖～开关〗 huádòng kāiguān 〈名〉 slide switch

〖～离合器〗 huádòng líhéqì 〈名〉 sliding clutch

〖～闸门〗 huádòng zhámén 〈名〉 slide gate

〖～轴承〗 huádòng zhóuchéng 〈名〉 sliding bearing

【滑竿】 huágān 〈名〉 litter made of bamboo poles

【滑旱冰】 huá hànbīng 〈动〉 roller-skate

【滑稽】 huájī ❶〈形〉 funny; amusing; comical: ～表演 comic performance ‖ ～故事 funny story ‖ 这使得我的处境～可笑。It put me in a ludicrous situation. ❷〈名〉[戏曲] comic talk: ～剧团 farce troupe ‖ ～演员 buffoon

〖～戏〗 huájīxì 〈名〉 farce

【滑降】 huájiàng 〈动〉 ❶[体育] glissade (in mountaineering) ❷[航空] glide down; descend: 飞机～安全着陆。The plane glided down to a safe landing. ❸[体育] (of skiing) descend: 犁式～ snowplough ‖ 斜线～ traverse

〖～滑雪〗 huájiàng huáxuě 〈名〉 downhill skiing

【滑跤】 huájiāo 〈动〉 slip and fall

【滑精】 huájīng 〈名〉[中医] spermatorrhea; involuntary emission

【滑扣】 huákòu 〈名〉 slide fastener

【滑垒】 huálěi 〈名〉[体育] (of baseball) sliding

【滑溜】 huáliū 〈动〉 stir-fry with thick gravy; sauté with starchy sauce: ～里脊 sauté fillet with thick gravy

【滑溜】 huáliu 〈形〉〈口〉 slick; smooth; slippery: 这缎子摸起来很～。The satin feels smooth.

【滑轮】 huálún 〈名〉 pulley; block; sheave; glidewheel: ～轭 pulley fork ‖ ～组 pulley block ‖ 定～ fixed/fast pulley ‖ 动～ movable pulley

【滑脉】 huámài 〈名〉[中医] slippery/smooth pulse

【滑门】 huámén 〈名〉 sliding door

【滑面】 huámiàn 〈名〉[机械] sliding surface; slide face

【滑膜】 huámó 〈名〉[生理] synovial membrane; synovium

〖～炎〗 huámóyán 〈名〉[医学] synovitis

〖～组织〗 huámó zǔzhī 〈名〉[解剖] synovial tissue

【滑腻】 huánì 〈形〉 (of the skin) satiny; velvety; creamy: 皮肤～ creamy skin

【滑坡】 huápō ❶〈名〉[地质] landslide; landslip: 公路因～而关闭。The highway is closed due to landslide. ❷〈动〉 decline; slump; deteriorate: 经济～。The economy declined. ‖ 她的学习成绩上学期出现～。Her school grades went downhill last semester.

【滑沙】 huáshā 〈名〉[体育] sand surfing

【滑蛇】 huáshé 〈名〉 smooth snake

【滑石】 huáshí 〈名〉[矿业] talcum; talc

〖～粉〗 huáshífěn 〈名〉 talcum powder

〖～棉〗 huáshímián 〈名〉 asbestine

〖～岩〗 huáshíyán 〈名〉 talcose rock

【滑爽】 huáshuǎng 〈形〉 smooth and comfortable: ～添加剂 slip additive ‖ 这衬衫既挺括又～。The shirt looks firm and feels smooth.

【滑水】 huáshuǐ 〈名〉[体育] water skiing: ～板 hydro-ski; aquaplane

【滑胎】 huátāi 〈名〉[中医] habitual abortion

【滑膛】 huátáng 〈名〉 bore of a gun or cannon without rifling

〖～枪〗 huátángqiāng 〈名〉 smoothbore (gun); musket

【滑梯】 huátī 〈名〉 slide (for children)

【滑天下之大稽】 huá tiānxià zhī dàjī 〈熟〉 be the biggest joke in the world; be the subject of universal ridicule; make a great laughing stock of oneself

【滑头】 huátóu ❶〈名〉 slippery fellow; sly customer: 他是个老～。He is an old cunning devil. ❷〈形〉 slippery; shifty; slick: 耍～ act in a slick way; try to shirk work/responsibility ‖ ～话 weasel words

〖～滑脑〗 huátóu-huánǎo 〈熟〉 artful; crafty; slick; sly

【滑翔】 huáxiáng 〈动〉 glide: ～着陆 slide landing

〖～道〗 huáxiángdào 〈名〉 glide path/slope: ～信标 glide-path beacon

〖～帆伞〗 huáxiáng fānsǎn 〈名〉 glidesail parachute

〖～火箭〗 huáxiáng huǒjiàn 〈名〉 glide rocket

〖～机〗 huáxiángjī 〈名〉 glider; sailplane: ～机场 glider-port

〖～器〗 huáxiángqì 〈名〉[航天] glider

〖～员〗 huáxiángyuán 〈名〉 glider

〖～运动〗 huáxiáng yùndòng 〈名〉 gliding

【滑行】 huáxíng 〈动〉 ❶ slide; coast: ～下坡 coast down a slope ‖ 冰上～ slide on the ice ❷ taxi: 飞机着陆后在跑道上平稳地～。

The plane taxied smoothly on the runway after touchdown.
〖～道〗 huáxíngdào 〈名〉[航空] taxi strip; taxiway; taxi track
【滑雪】 huáxuě 〈动〉 ski: 高山～ alpine skiing ‖ 速度～ cross country ski racing
〖～板〗 huáxuěbǎn 〈名〉 skis
〖～场〗 huáxuěchǎng 〈名〉 ski run
〖～衫〗 huáxuěshān 〈名〉 ski suit
〖～鞋〗 huáxuěxié 〈名〉 ski boot
〖～运动员〗 huáxuě yùndòngyuán 〈名〉 skier
【滑移】 huáyí 〈动〉[物理] slip
【滑音】 huáyīn 〈名〉 ❶ [语言] glide ❷ [音乐] portamento
【滑油】 huáyóu 〈名〉〈简称〉 lubricant; lubrication oil ⇨润滑油
【滑脂】 huázhī 〈名〉〈简称〉 grease; grease lubricant ⇨润滑脂
〖～枪〗 huázhīqiāng 〈名〉[机械] grease gun

搳 huá
【搳拳】 huáquán ＝ 划拳 huáquán

鲋 huá 〈名〉[动物] Hemibarbus maculatus

豁 huá
⇨huō; huò
【豁拳】 huáquán ＝ 划拳 huáquán

huà

化 huà ❶ 〈动〉 change: ⇨～合; ～石; 变～ ❷ 〈动〉 turn; transform; make change: ～悲痛为力量 transform grief into strength ‖ ～敌为友 convert an enemy into a friend ⇨～名; ～整为零 ❸ 〈动〉 convert; influence: ⇨感～; 教～; 潜移默～ ❹ 〈名〉 customs and habits: 有伤风～ be a disgrace to the culture and the customs ⇨文～ ❺ 〈动〉 beg alms: ⇨～斋; 募～ ❻ 〈动〉 melt; dissolve: 雪～了。The snow has melted. ‖ 塑料烤～了。The plastic is melted by heat. ⇨溶～; 熔～ ❼ 〈动〉 digest: ～食 help digestion ‖ ～痰 reduce phlegm ⇨消～ ❽ 〈动〉 burn up: ⇨焚～; 火～ ❾ 〈动〉 (of monks and priests) die; pass away: ⇨坐～ ❿ 〈名〉 chemistry: 数理～ mathematics, physics and chemistry ⇨～肥; ～工; ～疗 ⓫ 〈后缀〉 -ize; -ify: ⇨电气～; 工业～; 简～
⇨huā
【化除】 huàchú 〈动〉 clear up; dispel; remove; get rid of: ～隔阂 clear up misunderstandings; end estrangement ‖ ～偏见 dispel prejudice
【化冻】 huàdòng 〈动〉 thaw; defrost
【化肥】 huàféi 〈名〉〈简称〉 chemical fertilizer ⇨化学肥料
【化粪池】 huàfènchí 〈名〉 septic tank
【化腐为奇】 huàfǔwéiqí ＝ 化腐朽为神奇 huà fǔxiǔ wéi shénqí
【化腐朽为神奇】 huà fǔxiǔ wéi shénqí 〈熟〉 turn the foul and rotten into the rare and ethereal; make the useless useful; turn bad into good
【化干戈为玉帛】 huà gāngē wéi yùbó 〈熟〉 cease hostilities and make peace; bury the hatchet; turn swords into ploughshares; turn hostility into friendship
【化工】 huàgōng 〈名〉〈简称〉 chemical industry ⇨化学工业
〖～厂〗 huàgōngchǎng 〈名〉 chemical plant
〖～机械〗 huàgōng jīxiè 〈名〉 chemical machinery
〖～原料〗 huàgōng yuánliào 〈名〉 industrial chemicals
【化公为私】 huàgōngwéisī 〈熟〉 turn public property into private property; line one's pockets with public funds
【化合】 huàhé 〈名〉[化学] chemical combination: ～反应 combination reaction ‖ 氢和氧能～成水。Hydrogen and oxygen can combine into water.
〖～价〗 huàhéjià 〈名〉 valence
〖～量〗 huàhéliàng 〈名〉 combining weight
〖～物〗 huàhéwù 〈名〉 chemical compound
【化解】 huàjiě 〈动〉 bring reconciliation to; resolve; eliminate: ～矛盾 resolve contradictions; settle a dispute
【化境】 huàjìng 〈名〉 sublimity; perfection: 这幅山水画已臻～。This landscape painting is a consummate work of art.
【化疗】 huàliáo 〈名〉〈简称〉 chemotherapy ⇨化学疗法
【化名】 huàmíng ❶ 〈动〉 use an assumed name ❷ 〈名〉 assumed name; pseudonym; alias: 多数成名作家都用～写作。Most established writers write under a pseudonym. ‖ 这个嫌疑犯在犯罪期间用过许多～。The suspect so passed by several aliases in his criminal career.
【化募】 huàmù 〈动〉 (of Buddhist monks or Taoist priests) collect/beg alms
【化脓】 huànóng 〈动〉 fester; suppurate: ～症 pyosis; pyogenesis ‖ 伤口～了。The wound is festering.
〖～菌〗 huànóngjūn 〈名〉 pyogenic bacteria
〖～性皮炎〗 huànóngxìng píyán 〈名〉[医学] pyoderma; pyodermatitis
〖～性肾炎〗 huànóngxìng shènyán 〈名〉[医学] pyonephritis; suppurative nephritis
【化身】 huàshēn 〈名〉 ❶ incarnation: 魔鬼的～ devil incarnate ‖ 天使的～ incarnation of an angel ❷ embodiment: 智慧和勇敢的～ embodiment of wisdom and courage
【化生】 huàshēng ❶ 〈名〉[生物] metaplasia ❷ 〈动〉〈书〉 give birth and foster growth
【化石】 huàshí 〈名〉[考古] fossil: 变成～ become fossil ‖ 修整～ dress fossils ‖ ～带 fossil zone ‖ ～类人猿 fossil anthropoid ‖ ～学家 paleontologist ‖ ～作用 fossilization ‖ 标准～ index fossil ‖ 活～ living fossil ‖ 微体～ microfossil
【化痰】 huàtán 〈动〉[中医] reduce phlegm: ～平喘 resolve sputum and relieve asthma ‖ ～清热 reduce phlegm and alleviate fever ‖ ～生津 act as expectorant ‖ ～止咳 reduce phlegm and stop coughing
〖～药〗 huàtányào 〈名〉[医学] apophlegmatisant
【化铁炉】 huàtiělú 〈名〉[冶金] cupola furnace; blast cupola; iron-melting furnace
【化外】 huàwài 〈名〉〈旧〉 outside the pale of civilization
【化为灰烬】 huàwéi-huījìn 〈熟〉 turn to dust and ashes; be consumed by fire; be reduced/burned to ashes: 大火使屋子里的所有东西都～。Everything in the house was consumed by fire.
【化为泡影】 huàwéi-pàoyǐng 〈熟〉 vanish like soap bubbles; melt into thin air; fail to come true: 她的大学梦～。Her fond dream of going to college failed to come true.
【化为瓦砾】 huàwéi-wǎlì 〈熟〉 reduce to rubble/debris; be in ruins: 该国许多宏伟壮观的寺庙在内战中～。Many of the imposing temples in the country were reduced to debris in the civil war.
【化为乌有】 huàwéi-wūyǒu 〈熟〉 vanish; come to naught; go down the drain; go up in smoke; pass into nothingness: 经过推心置腹的谈话,他们之间的误会～。Their misunderstandings came to naught after a heart-to-heart talk.
【化纤】 huàxiān 〈名〉〈简称〉 chemical fibre ⇨化学纤维
【化险为夷】 huàxiǎnwéiyí 〈熟〉 turn danger into safety; head off a disaster; get out of the jaws of danger; save the situation
【化形】 huàxíng 〈名〉 (of demons and ghosts in legend) transformation of appearance
【化凶为吉】 huàxiōngwéijí 〈熟〉 change the portentous into the propitious
【化学】 huàxué 〈名〉 chemistry: 病理～ chemical pathology ‖ 放射～ radiochemistry ‖ 分析～ analytical chemistry ‖ 理论～ theoretical chemistry ‖ 生物～ biochemistry ‖ 应用～ applied chemistry ⇨无机～; 物理～; 有机～
〖～爆炸〗 huàxué bàozhà 〈名〉 chemical explosion
〖～变化〗 huàxué biànhuà 〈名〉 chemical change
〖～玻璃〗 huàxué bōli 〈名〉 chemical glass
〖～沉淀〗 huàxué chéndiàn 〈名〉 chemical precipitation
〖～成分〗 huàxué chéngfen 〈名〉 chemical composition
〖～除草剂〗 huàxué chúcǎojì 〈名〉 chemical herbicide
〖～瓷〗 huàxuécí 〈名〉 chemical porcelain
〖～当量〗 huàxué dāngliàng 〈名〉 chemical equivalent
〖～电池〗 huàxué diànchí 〈名〉 chemical battery
〖～镀〗 huàxuédù 〈名〉 chemical plating
〖～反应〗 huàxué fǎnyìng 〈名〉 chemical reaction
〖～方程式〗 huàxué fāngchéngshì 〈名〉 chemical equation
〖～肥料〗 huàxué féiliào 〈名〉 chemical fertilizer
〖～分类学〗 huàxué fēnlèixué 〈名〉 chemotaxonomy
〖～分析〗 huàxué fēnxī 〈名〉 chemical analysis
〖～符号〗 huàxué fúhào 〈名〉 chemical symbol
〖～工程〗 huàxué gōngchéng 〈名〉 chemical engineering
〖～工业〗 huàxué gōngyè 〈名〉 chemical industry
〖～合成〗 huàxué héchéng 〈名〉 chemical synthesis; chemosyn-

thesis
〖～计量学〗 huàxué jìliàngxué 〈名〉 stoichiometry
〖～键〗 huàxuéjiàn 〈名〉 chemical bond
〖～疗法〗 huàxué liáofǎ 〈名〉 chemotherapy
〖～能〗 huàxuénéng 〈名〉 chemical energy
〖～平衡〗 huàxué pínghéng 〈名〉 chemical equilibrium
〖～式〗 huàxuéshì 〈名〉 chemical formula
〖～试剂〗 huàxué shìjì 〈名〉 chemical reagent
〖～脱水〗 huàxué tuōshuǐ 〈名〉 chemical dehydration
〖～水文学〗 huàxué shuǐwénxué 〈名〉 chemical hydrology
〖～武器〗 huàxué wǔqì 〈名〉 chemical weapon
〖～物理学〗 huàxué wùlǐxué 〈名〉 chemicophysics
〖～纤维〗 huàxué xiānwéi 〈名〉 chemical fibre
〖～性质〗 huàxué xìngzhì 〈名〉 chemical property
〖～烟雾〗 huàxué yānwù 〈名〉 chemical smog
〖～元素〗 huàxué yuánsù 〈名〉 chemical element
〖～战〗 huàxuézhàn 〈名〉 chemical warfare
〖～指示剂〗 huàxué zhǐshìjì 〈名〉 chemical indicator
〖～治疗剂〗 huàxuézhìliáojì 〈名〉 chemotherapeutant
〖～作用〗 huàxué zuòyòng 〈名〉 chemical reaction
【化验】 huàyàn 〈动〉 test; assay; subject to chemical examination: ～矿石/尿样/血型 test ore/urine/sb's blood type ‖ ～结果 result of laboratory test ‖ ～证明书 analysis certificate; certificate of analysis ‖ 血常规～ ordinary blood test; blood routine test
〖～单〗 huàyàndàn 〈名〉 laboratory test report
〖～室〗 huàyànshì 〈名〉 laboratory
〖～员〗 huàyànyuán 〈名〉 laboratory technician
【化蛹】 huàyǒng 〈动〉[生物] pupate
【化油器】 huàyóuqì 〈名〉[机械] carburetor
【化淤】 huàyū 〈动〉[中医] eliminate stasis
【化雨春风】 huàyǔ-chūnfēng = 春风化雨 chūnfēng-huàyǔ
【化育】 huàyù 〈动〉 bring up; rear: ～人才 educate people ‖ ～万物 nourish all things on earth
【化缘】 huàyuán 〈动〉[宗教] (of Buddhist monks or Taoist priests) beg alms
【化斋】 huàzhāi 〈动〉 (of a monk) beg alms from door to door; beg a vegetarian meal
【化整为零】 huàzhěngwéilíng 〈熟〉 break up the whole into parts/pieces
【化妆】 huàzhuāng 〈动〉 make up; apply cosmetics; put on make-up
〖～品〗 huàzhuāngpǐn 〈名〉 cosmetics; maquillage
〖～师〗 huàzhuāngshī 〈名〉 visagiste; make-up man
〖～室〗 huàzhuāngshì 〈名〉 ❶ dressing room ❷〈方〉 toilet; lavatory
【化装】 huàzhuāng 〈动〉 ❶ (of actors) make up: 他在剧中～扮演一位教授。He made up for the part of a professor in the play. ❷ disguise; disguise oneself: 警察～成吸毒者接近毒枭。The policeman approached the drug lord in the disguise of a drug addict.
〖～室〗 huàzhuāngshì 〈名〉 dressing room
〖～舞会〗 huàzhuāng wǔhuì 〈名〉 masquerade; costume ball; fancy dress ball

划 huà

❶〈动〉 delimit; differentiate: ～边界 delimit a boundary ‖ ～范围 delimit the sphere ‖ 把校园～成五个清洁区 divide the campus into five parts for cleaning ⇨～时代 ❷〈动〉 plan: ⇨策～; 筹～; 出谋～策 ❸〈动〉 assign; transfer: ⇨～拨; ～款 ❹〈动〉 draw; mark; delineate: ～出文章要点 mark the main points in the article ‖ ～掉错字 cross out a wrong word ‖ ～线 draw a line ❺〈名〉 stroke (of a Chinese character)
⇨huá
【划拨】 huàbō 〈动〉 ❶ appropriate; transfer: 这笔款子将由中央银行～给你们。The sum of money will be appropriated to you by the Central Bank. ❷ assign; allot: 大片土地已被～出来以创办经济特区。A large area of land has been allotted for a special economic zone.
【划策】 huàcè 〈动〉 give counsel; offer advice; plan: 有你出谋～,我们定能成功。With your advice, we're bound to succeed.
【划等号】 huà děnghào 〈动〉 equate one thing with another
【划分】 huàfēn 〈动〉 ❶ divide; partition: ～势力范围 carve out spheres of influence ‖ ～行政区域 divide a country into administrative areas ❷ differentiate; distinguish: ～敌友 differentiate between enemies and friends
【划粉】 huàfěn 〈名〉 tailor's chalk
【划归】 huàguī 〈动〉 put under (sb's administration, etc); incorporate into: 这个企业已～地方管理。The enterprise has been put under the local administration.
【划价】 huàjià 〈动〉 ❶ determine the price ❷ (of hospital) calculate medical expenses (for a patient)
【划款】 huàkuǎn 〈动〉 transfer money
【划框框】 huà kuàngkuang 〈动〉 set limits; place restrictions: 这次按你自己的想法去干,没有人给你～。Do it your own way and nobody will place any restrictions on you this time.
【划清】 huàqīng 〈动〉 draw a clear line of demarcation; make a clear distinction: ～界限 draw a demarcation line (with sb) ‖ ～是非界限 make a clear distinction between right and wrong
【划时代】 huàshídài 〈动〉 be epoch-making: 具有～的意义 have epoch-making significance ‖ ～的事件 epoch-making event
【划一】 huàyī 〈形〉 standardized; uniform: 尺寸～ be of uniform size ‖ 整齐～ uniform
〖～不二〗 huàyī-bù'èr 〈熟〉 ❶ fixed; unalterable: 价钱～ fixed price (not subject to bargaining) ❷ uniform; rigid; stereotyped; cut and dried: ～的规定 hard and fast rule ‖ 我们对此不做～的要求。We have no rigid requirement for this.

华 Huà

〈名〉 Mount Hua; Huashan Mountain [the Western Five Sacred Mountain in Shaanxi Province]
⇨huá

画 huà

❶〈动〉 delimit: ⇨～地为牢; ～地自限 ❷〈动〉 draw; paint: ～水彩画 paint in watercolors ‖ ～素描 sketch; make a sketch ‖ ～油画 paint in oil ⇨绘～ ❸〈名〉 drawing; painting; picture: 粉笔/蜡笔～ pastel ⇨版～; 壁～; 风景～ ❹〈名〉 sth decorated with painting or pictures: ⇨～舫; ～廊; ～屏 ❺〈动〉 describe in words: ⇨刻～; 描～ ❻〈动〉 draw; mark; delineate: ～线 draw a line ⇨～押 ❼〈名〉 stroke of a Chinese character: "人"字有两～。The character "人" is made up of two strokes. ❽〈动〉 make gesture with one's hands to express sth: ⇨比～; 指手～脚
【画板】 huàbǎn 〈名〉[美术] drawing board
【画报】 huàbào 〈名〉 illustrated magazine or newspaper; pictorial
【画笔】 huàbǐ 〈名〉[美术] paintbrush; brush
【画饼】 huàbǐng ❶〈动〉 draw a cake ❷〈名〉 drawn cake—pie in the sky; soap bubble: 年轻时如果不努力,一切希望只能成为～。If you don't work hard when you are young, all your hopes will turn out to be nothing but pies in the sky.
〖～充饥〗 huàbǐng-chōngjī 〈熟〉 draw cakes to allay hunger; feed on illusions: 望梅止渴,～ quench one's thirst by imagining plums and allay one's hunger by drawing pancakes—console oneself with false hopes
【画布】 huàbù 〈名〉 canvas (for painting)
【画册】 huàcè 〈名〉 album of paintings; picture album
【画策】 huàcè = 划策 huàcè
【画到】 huàdào 〈动〉 sign in; check in: 参加会议的人有多少～了? How many people have checked in at the meeting?
【画地为牢】 huàdì-wéiláo 〈熟〉 draw a circle on the ground to serve as a prison—restrict sb's activities to a designated area or sphere
【画地自限】 huàdì-zìxiàn 〈熟〉 impose restriction on oneself: 你不要～,只读自己的专业书。You shouldn't confine yourself to reading only on your own subject.
【画栋雕梁】 huàdòng-diāoliáng = 雕梁画栋 diāoliáng-huàdòng
【画法】 huàfǎ 〈名〉[美术] technique of painting or drawing: ～新颖 novel technique in painting or drawing
【画舫】 huàfǎng 〈名〉 gaily-painted pleasure boat
【画符】 huàfú 〈动〉[道教] draw magic figures/incantations
【画幅】 huàfú 〈名〉 ❶ picture; painting: 环湖风光是迷人的～。The scenery around the lake is a charming picture itself. ❷ size of a picture: ～虽小,所表现的景色却十分广阔。Small as the picture is, it expresses broad vistas.
【画稿】 huàgǎo ❶〈名〉 rough sketch (for a painting) ❷〈动〉 endorse the draft of a document by putting one's signature to it: 新来的办事员在主管领导～之前,就把文件印出来了。The new clerk had the drafted document printed before it was endorsed by the competent authorities.

【画舸】 huàgě 〈书〉 = 画舫 huàfǎng

【画工】 huàgōng 〈名〉 ❶ professional painter ❷ technique of painting：～老道 expert technique of painting

【画功】 huàgōng = 画工 huàgōng

【画供】 huàgòng 〈动〉［法律］ sign a written confession to a crime by the accused：他们对他严刑拷打，逼迫～。They made him sign a written confession by brutal torture.

【画虎类狗】 huàhǔ-lèigǒu 〈熟〉 set out to draw a tiger and end up with the likeness of a dog—aim high but achieve little；make a poor imitation：向外国学习时，我们要特别谨慎，否则就会～。We should be very careful when learning from foreign countries, or we might end up with poor imitations.

【画虎类犬】 huàhǔ-lèiquǎn = 画虎类狗 huàhǔ-lèigǒu

【画画儿】 huàhuàr 〈动〉 draw a picture：她从小就喜欢～。She liked to draw pictures even when she was a child.

【画夹】 huàjiā 〈名〉 portfolio

【画家】 huàjiā 〈名〉 painter；artist

【画架】 huàjià 〈名〉 easel

【画匠】 huàjiàng 〈名〉 ❶ artisan painter ❷〈贬〉 inferior painter

【画境】 huàjìng 〈名〉 picturesque scene：如入～ feel as though one were in a landscape painting

【画具】 huàjù 〈名〉［美术］ painter's paraphernalia

【画句号】 huà jùhào 〈动〉 finish；end；complete；put an end to

【画卷】 huàjuàn 〈名〉 picture scroll；scroll painting

【画绢】 huàjuàn 〈名〉 silk for drawing on；drawing silk

【画刊】 huàkān 〈名〉 ❶ pictorial section of a newspaper ❷ pictorial

【画框】 huàkuàng 〈名〉 picture frame

【画廊】 huàláng 〈名〉 ❶ painted corridor ❷ (picture) gallery；art gallery

【画龙点睛】 huàlóng-diǎnjīng 〈熟〉 ❶ bring the painted dragon to life by putting in the pupils of its eyes—add the touch that brings a work of art to life；add the finishing touch ❷ add a word or two to clinch the point：老师对我作文的几处改动，使主题跃然纸上，颇有～之效。The few modifications the teacher made to my composition helped bring the crucial point out.

【画龙画虎难画骨，知人知面不知心】 huà lóng huà hǔ nán huà gǔ, zhī rén zhī miàn bù zhī xīn 〈熟〉 in drawing a dragon or a tiger, you draw only its outward appearance but not its bones；in getting to know a person, you may know his face but not his heart

【画眉】 huàméi ❶〈名〉［动物］ babbler ❷〈动〉 paint eyebrows

【画眉草】 huàméicǎo 〈名〉［植物］ love grass

【画面】 huàmiàn 〈名〉 ❶ general appearance of a picture；tableau ❷［电影］ frame：这部电影如果去掉一些～说不定会更好。The film could have been better if some of the frames had been cut.

【画皮】 huàpí 〈名〉 disguise or mask of an evil-doer：剥～ strip/rip mask off

【画片儿】 huàpiānr 〈口〉 = 画片 huàpiàn

【画片】 huàpiàn 〈名〉 miniature reproduction of a painting；picture postcard：电影明星～ picture of a film star ‖ 风景～ landscape postcard

【画屏】 huàpíng 〈名〉 painted screen

【画谱】 huàpǔ 〈名〉 ❶ book on the art of drawing or painting ❷ = 画帖 huàtiè

【画圈儿】 huàquānr 〈动〉 draw a circle with a pen (on an official document to acknowledge one's approval or having read it)：主任已在文件上～表示同意这一决定。The director has approved the decision by drawing a circle on the document.

【画蛇添足】 huàshé-tiānzú 〈熟〉 draw a snake and add feet to it；ruin the effect by adding sth superfluous：演讲者已把问题说得很清楚，会议主席后来的话倒把听众搞糊涂了，真是～。The speaker had driven his point home. What the chairman added afterwards only served to perplex the audience.

【画师】 huàshī 〈名〉 ❶ master in painting；painter ❷ artisan painter

【画十字】 huà shízì 〈动〉 ❶［宗教］ cross；make the sign of the cross：在胸前～ cross oneself ❷ make one's cross or "X" as signature：农夫同意卖掉那块地并在地契上画了十字。The peasant agreed to sell that piece of land and made his cross on the title deed.

【画室】 huàshì 〈名〉 studio

【画坛】 huàtán 〈名〉 painting or drawing world/circles；art field

【画帖】 huàtiè 〈名〉 picture copybook；book of model paintings or drawings

【画图】 huàtú ❶〈动〉 draw designs, maps, etc：～板 drawing board ‖ ～器 drawing instrument ‖ ～员 designer；draftsman ❷ = 图画 túhuà

【画外音】 huàwàiyīn 〈名〉［电影］ offscreen voice/narration

【画像】 huàxiàng ❶〈动〉 draw a portrait；portray：让人～ sit for one's portrait ‖ 他正在为一位老人～。He is drawing a portrait of an old man. ❷〈名〉 portrait；portrayal：巨幅～ huge portrait ‖ 名人～ portrait of a celebrity

〖～石〗 huàxiàngshí 〈名〉［考古］ stone relief (on ancient Chinese tombs, shrines, etc)

【画押】 huàyā 〈动〉 make one's cross/mark；sign：在合同上签字～ sign a contract；make one's cross on a contract

【画页】 huàyè 〈名〉 page with illustrations (in a book or magazine)；plate

【画意诗情】 huàyì-shīqíng = 诗情画意 shīqíng-huàyì

【画苑】 huàyuàn 〈名〉 painting world；fine arts circles

【画院】 huàyuàn 〈名〉 ❶ imperial art academy [notably that during the reign of the Emperor Huizong (徽宗) of the Song Dynasty, whose paintings were characterized by delicate brushwork and close attention to detail] ❷ art academy

【画展】 huàzhǎn 〈名〉 art exhibition；exhibition of paintings

【画知】 huàzhī 〈动〉 acknowledge receipt of an invitation

【画脂镂冰】 huàzhī-lòubīng 〈熟〉 draw on butter or carve ice—work fruitlessly；work hard but to no avail；waste one's effort：你这是～，徒劳无益。You are wasting your time. It's an entirely futile undertaking.

【画纸】 huàzhǐ 〈名〉 drawing paper；paper for drawing/painting

【画中人】 huàzhōngrén 〈名〉 beautiful woman in the painting；dream girl：姑娘长得就像～。The girl is like the beauties that are all in the paintings.

【画中有诗】 huàzhōng-yǒushī 〈熟〉 there is poetry in the painting

【画轴】 huàzhóu 〈名〉 painted scroll；scroll painting：山水～ scroll painting of landscape

【画字】 huàzì 〈动〉〈方〉 make one's cross/mark；sign：在契约上～ sign a contract

【画作】 huàzuò 〈名〉 painting

话 huà

❶〈名〉 word；talk：说几句安慰/鼓励～ say a few words of consolation/encouragement ‖ 气得说不出～来 anger choked one's words ‖ 让我把～说完。Let me finish. / Just hear me out. ‖ 他的～不算数。What he says doesn't count. ‖ 她的～很有分量。Her words carry much weight. ⇨大～；说～；听～ ❷〈动〉 talk about；speak about：⇨～别；～家常；～旧

【话把儿】 huàbàr = 话柄 huàbǐng

【话白】 huàbái 〈名〉 ❶［戏曲］ monologue；dialogue ❷ prologue；prelude monologue by a storyteller

【话本】 huàběn 〈名〉 script for storytelling (in folk literature during the Song and Yuan dynasties)；text of a story

【话别】 huàbié 〈动〉 say a few parting words；say/bid goodbye：和朋友～ say goodbye to one's friend ‖ 情意绵绵地与妻子～ bid one's wife a fond farewell ‖ 与家人依依～ take a loving farewell of one's family；bid farewell to one's family reluctantly

【话柄】 huàbǐng 〈名〉 subject for ridicule；loophole；handle：给人以说长道短的～ give others a handle for gossip ‖ 他为人谨慎，从不留下～。He's a meticulous person and never leaves any subject for ridicule.

【话不投机】 huàbùtóujī 〈熟〉 can't see eye to eye with sb；have a disagreeable conversation：～半句多。When the conversation gets disagreeable, to say one word more is a waste of breath.

【话茬儿】 huàchár 〈名〉 ❶〈方〉 thread of conversation/discourse：接～ take/pick up the thread of conversation ‖ 他没有接上～却又胡乱说了一通。He lost the thread of the discourse and talked randomly for a long while. ❷ tone of one's speech：听他的～，他知道一些内情。The way he talked suggested that he knew some inside story about the issue.

【话到舌尖留半句】 huà dào shéjiān liú bànjù 〈熟〉 hold back what one wants or has to say even when it is on the tip of his tongue

【话费】 huàfèi 〈名〉 telephone bill：缴纳～ pay the telephone bill

【话锋】 huàfēng 〈名〉 thread of discourse；topic of conversation：～一转 switch the conversation to another subject ‖ 他常常

在别人谈论某件事时,忽然调转~,谈起毫不相干的事来。When you are talking about something, he'd often go off at a tangent, talking about something completely irrelevant.

【话机】 huàjī 〈名〉 telephone

【话家常】 huà jiācháng 〈动〉 chitchat; exchange small talk

【话旧】 huàjiù 〈动〉 talking over old times; talk about the (good) old days; reminisce: 故人相聚,难免~。When old friends meet, they can't help talking over old times.

【话剧】 huàjù 〈名〉 modern drama; stage play

〖~团〗 huàjùtuán 〈名〉 modern drama troupe; theatrical company

〖~院〗 huàjùyuàn 〈名〉 theatre

【话口儿】 huàkǒur 〈名〉 tone; implied meaning

【话里有话】 huàli-yǒuhuà 〈熟〉 words mean more than they say; there is more to it than what is said: 他~,谁都听得出来。It was obvious to all that he meant something else.

【话篓子】 huàlǒuzi 〈名〉〈方〉 windbag; talkative person; chatterbox: 那个老奶奶可真是个~。That old lady is a windbag indeed.

【话梅】 huàméi 〈名〉 preserved plum

【话说】 huàshuō 〈动〉 [usu used to begin a story] it goes like this...; the story says...: ~三国时期… It is said that during the period of the Three Kingdoms ...

【话题】 huàtí 〈名〉 subject of a talk; topic of a conversation: 避开~ evade the topic under discussion ‖ 转换~ change/shift the subject of a talk ‖ 当前热门~ topic of the day; hot topic (of conversation)

【话亭】 huàtíng 〈名〉 telephone box/booth; kiosk

【话筒】 huàtǒng 〈名〉 ❶ microphone: ~噪声 microphone noise ❷ telephone transmitter; speaker: 放下/拿起~ put down/pick up the phone ❸ megaphone

【话头】 huàtóu 〈名〉 thread of discourse: 打断~ interrupt sb; cut sb short ‖ 接着~ take up the thread of a conversation ‖ 讲话时断了~ lose the thread of one's discourse

【话网】 huàwǎng 〈名〉 telephone network; telephone communications system

【话务员】 huàwùyuán 〈名〉 (telephone) operator

【话匣子】 huàxiázi 〈名〉 ❶〈方〉 gramophone ❷ radio receiving set ❸ chatterbox: 他一打开~就说个没完没了。Once he starts talking, he never stops.

【话音】 huàyīn 〈名〉 ❶ sound of one's voice: ~未落 before the sound of one's voice has died away; when one has hardly finished speaking ‖ 第一个发言人的~刚落,第二个便站起来发言了。No sooner had the speaker finished speaking than the next stood up to speak. ❷〈口〉 tone; implication: 听他的~儿,准是另有打算。His tone implies that he has another axe to grind.

〖~识别〗 huàyīn shíbié 〈名〉 speech recognition

【话语】 huàyǔ 〈名〉 utterance; speech; remark: 他~不多,但切中要害。He said little, but what he said was very much to the point. ‖ 要是我的~重了,请你别往心里去。Don't take it to heart. /Don't be offended if my words have been too harsh.

【话中有刺】 huàzhōng-yǒucì 〈熟〉 one's/sb's words carry barbs/a sting: 他~。His words carried a sting. / There was sarcasm in his words.

【话中有话】 huàzhōng-yǒuhuà = 话里有话 huàli-yǒuhuà

桦 huà 〈名〉[植物] birch

婳 huà →姽婳 guǐhuà

huái

怀 huái ❶〈名〉 bosom: 敞胸露~ bare one's chest/breast; have/leave one's jacket/shirt unbuttoned ‖ 把钱揣在~里 tuck money into the bosom ‖ 孩子在妈妈~里睡着了。The child fell asleep in his mother's arms. ❷〈动〉 think of; yearn for: ⇨~旧; ~念;缅~ ❸〈动〉 keep in mind; cherish; harbour; nurse: ~有不可告人的目的 harbour ulterior/sinister motives ‖ ~有私心 have selfish motives ‖ ~着真诚愿望 cherish sincere hopes ‖ 心~不满 nurse a grievance ⇨~才不遇;~恨;~疑 ❹〈名〉 mind; heart: ⇨耿耿于~;情~ ❺〈动〉 conceive (a child): ~了双胞胎 be expecting twins ‖ ~着他的孩子 conceive his child ⇨~胎;~孕

【怀抱】 huáibào ❶〈名〉 bosom: 回到祖国的~ return to the bosom of one's homeland ‖ 一看见爷爷,小女孩一下子扑到他的~里。Upon seeing her grandpa, the girl threw herself into his arms. ❷〈动〉 carry/hold in one's arms; embrace: ~孩子 nestle/hold/carry a baby in one's arms ‖ 她~一大堆书,艰难地爬楼梯。She was climbing the stairs with difficulty, hugging a pile of books against her. ❸〈动〉 cherish: ~远大的理想 cherish lofty ideals ❹〈名〉〈书〉 ambition; aspiration; wish: 别有~ have other wishes ❺〈名〉〈方〉 babyhood: 他~时落下了残疾。He was crippled during babyhood.

【怀表】 huáibiǎo 〈名〉 pocket watch

【怀才抱德】 huáicái-bàodé 〈熟〉 have both talent and morality; be both talented and virtuous

【怀才抱器】 huáicái-bàoqì 〈熟〉 be both capable and erudite

【怀才不露】 huáicái-bùlù 〈熟〉 shelter/sheathe one's talent; be modest about one's talent: 真才实学的学者往往都~。Really learned scholars tend to sheathe their knowledge.

【怀才不遇】 huáicái-bùyù 〈熟〉 have unrecognized talents; be frustrated for all one's talent; have talents but no opportunity to put them in use: 在中国历史上,许多有识之士因~,治国安邦之志未酬。Many able men in Chinese history never got a chance to carry out their ideals of bringing peace and prosperity to the country.

【怀春】 huáichūn 〈动〉〈书〉 (of a young girl) begin to think of love; become sexually awakened; have thoughts of love

【怀古】 huáigǔ 〈动〉 cherish the past; meditate on the past; reflect on an ancient event: 发~之幽情 express one's nostalgia for the past ‖ ~凭吊 ponder on the past when visiting historical ruins ‖ ~诗 poem recalling antiquity

【怀鬼胎】 huái guǐtāi = 心怀鬼胎 xīnhuáiguǐtāi

【怀恨】 huáihèn 〈动〉 nurse a hatred for; harbour resentment for; bear a grudge against; feel resentful: 他心胸开阔,从不~任何人。He is open-minded and never bears hatred against anyone. ‖ 她因老板没有给她晋升一直~在心。She harboured a deep resentment against her boss for his denial of her promotion.

【怀旧】 huáijiù 〈动〉 recall/remember the past or old acquaintances; be nostalgic: 人越老,越喜欢~。The older we grow, the more we tend to remember the past. ‖ 我不知现在为何如此~。I don't know why I am in such a reminiscent mood.

【怀恋】 huáiliàn 〈动〉 think fondly of (past times, old friends, etc); look back nostalgically; miss: 多年的城市生活并未抹去我对乡下度过的快乐童年的~。All the years I lived in the city have not dimmed my happy memories of my childhood in the countryside. ‖ 她会情不自禁地~去世多年的母亲。She can't help thinking fondly of her mother, who died many years ago.

【怀念】 huáiniàn 〈动〉 cherish the memory of; think of: ~故乡 yearn for one's native land ‖ ~远方的友人 think of an absent friend who is far away

【怀柔】 huáiróu 〈动〉 bring under control through mollification/conciliation: 殖民主义者对当地人民的统治手段是镇压与~兼施并用。The colonialists ruled the local people through suppression and conciliation at once.

〖~政策〗 huáiróu zhèngcè 〈名〉 policy of control through conciliation; policy of mollification

【怀胎】 huáitāi 〈动〉 be pregnant; conceive (a child): ~三个月 be three months pregnant

【怀乡】 huáixiāng 〈动〉 yearn for one's native place; be homesick

【怀想】 huáixiǎng 〈动〉 cherish the memory of; think about with affection; yearn for: 我时刻~我们在一起的愉快时光。I always think about the happy days we spent together.

【怀疑】 huáiyí ❶〈动〉 doubt; distrust: 持~态度 take a sceptical attitude ‖ 我~他是否会来。I doubt if/whether he will come. ‖ 我很~这个计划能否行得通。I doubt greatly that this plan will work. ❷〈动〉 suspect: ~某人说假话 suspect sb of telling lies ‖ 我~这张百元钞票是假的。I suspect that this 100 *yuan* note is a counterfeit. ❸〈名〉 doubt; suspicion: 表示~ express doubts; voice (a) doubt ‖ 产生~ doubts appear/arise; a doubt comes to one's mind; cast/throw doubts on ‖ 感到~ feel doubt ‖ 加深~ strengthen one's suspicion ‖ 消除~ remove doubts; allay/dispel suspicion ‖ 心存~ entertain/harbour a suspicion; have one's suspicions ‖ 被/受到~ be under suspicion ‖ 无可~ be above/

beyond suspicion ‖ 有点～ have a slight suspicion ‖ 我对她的动机有些～。I have some doubt/suspicion about her motives.
〖～论〗 huáiyílùn 〈名〉[哲学] scepticism
〖～主义〗 huáiyízhǔyì = 怀疑论 huáiyílùn
【怀有】 huáiyǒu 〈动〉cherish; harbour; own: ～敌意 be hostile to ‖ ～野心 harbour wild ambitions ‖ 他话虽难听,可他对你并未～恶意。Harsh as his remarks were, he did not owe you ill will.
【怀怨】 huáiyuàn 〈动〉 cherish hatred; have complaints; be resentful
〖～匿恨〗 huáiyuàn-nìhèn 〈熟〉 entertain a secret grudge
【怀孕】 huáiyùn 〈动〉 be pregnant; conceive; be (heavy) with child; be in the family way; be expecting: 她～了。She is expecting. / She is in the family way.
〖～期〗 huáiyùnqī 〈名〉 period of pregnancy; gestation period

徊 huái → 徘徊 páihuái
⇨huí

淮 Huái 〈名〉 Huaihe River
【淮北】 Huáiběi 〈名〉 northern part of Anhui Province
【淮海战役】 Huáihǎi zhànyì 〈名〉 Huai-Hai Campaign [Nov 6, 1948-Jan 10, 1949, second of the three decisive battles in the Chinese People's War of Liberation]
【淮河】 Huáihé 〈名〉 Huaihe River
【淮剧】 huáijù 〈名〉 Huai opera [popular in northern Jiangsu]
【淮南】 Huáinán 〈名〉 southern part of Anhui Province

槐 huái 〈名〉 Chinese scholar tree: ⇨刺～;洋～
【槐花】 huáihuā = 槐米 huáimǐ
【槐角】 huáijiǎo 〈名〉[中药] seed pod of Chinese scholar tree
【槐米】 huáimǐ 〈名〉[中药] bud of Chinese scholar tree

踝 huái 〈名〉[生理] ankle
【踝骨】 huáigǔ 〈名〉 anklebone
【踝关节】 huáiguānjié 〈名〉 ankle (joint)

耰 huái
【耰耙】 huáiba 〈名〉〈方〉 barrower

huài

坏 huài ❶〈动〉 go bad; break down: 电视机～了。The TV set is out of order. / There is something wrong with the TV set. ‖ 热天剩饭容易～。Leftovers go bad easily in hot days. ‖ 车～了。The car broke down. ❷〈动〉 spoil; destroy; ruin: ～某人的事 spoil sb's game ‖ 他这人成事不足,～事有余。Far from being able to accomplish anything, he's more than capable of spoiling it. ‖ 一场大火毁～了这座房子。A big fire destroyed the house. ‖ 这孩子让父母给宠～了。The parents have spoiled the child. ❸〈形〉 bad; evil: 留下～印象 leave a bad impression ‖ ～透了 downright bad; rotten to the core ‖ ～消息 bad/heavy news ‖ ～影响 noxious/malign influence ‖ 不要把我想得很～。Do not think ill of me. ‖ 他不像人家描画的那样～。He is not so black as he is painted. ‖ 他胃口～了。He has lost his appetite. ⇨～事;～习惯 ❹〈名〉 evil idea; dirty trick: 使～ play a dirty trick ❺〈形〉 bad; awful; very: 乐～了 be wild with joy ‖ 累～了 be very tired; be exhausted; be dog-tired ‖ 气～了 be beside oneself with rage ‖ 吓～了 be badly scared
【坏包儿】 huàibāor 〈名〉〈口〉 rascal; rogue; scoundrel: 他是个十足的～,什么坏事都敢干。He is a downright rascal and dare do anything evil.
【坏处】 huàichu 〈名〉 harm; disadvantage: 我看告诉她并没有什么～。I don't see any harm in telling her about it. ‖ 坐火车的～是太费时间。The disadvantage of going by train is that it takes too much time.
【坏蛋】 huàidàn 〈名〉 scoundrel; bastard; rascal; bad egg
【坏东西】 huàidōngxi = 坏人 huàirén
【坏分子】 huàifènzǐ 〈名〉 bad element; evildoer
【坏话】 huàihuà 〈名〉 ❶ malicious remarks; vicious talk: 到处说别人～ fling dirt about ‖ 说同事的～ talk against one's colleagues ‖ 不要在背后讲别人的～。Don't speak evil of others behind their backs. ❷ unpleasant words: 大家都有权发表意见,不管是好话还是～。Everybody has the right to say their say, whether their words are pleasant or not.
【坏疽】 huàijū 〈名〉[医学] gangrene
〖～病〗 huàijūbìng 〈名〉 gangrenosis
〖～坏死〗 huàijū huàisǐ 〈名〉 gangrenous necrosis
〖～性肺炎〗 huàijūxìng fèiyán 〈名〉 gangrenous pneumonia
【坏人】 huàirén 〈名〉 bad person; evil-doer; scoundrel; villain; bastard
〖～坏事〗 huàirén-huàishì 〈熟〉 evil-doers and bad/evil deeds; evildoers and wrongdoings; negative persons and acts: 跟～做斗争 struggle against evil-doers and evil deeds
【坏人骨髓】 huàirù-gǔsuǐ 〈熟〉 be rotten to the core
【坏事】 huàishì ❶〈名〉 bad thing; evil deed: 做～ commit a wicked deed; serve the devil ‖ ～可以变成好事。A bad thing can be turned into a good one. ‖ ～传千里。Bad news travels quickly. / Ill news flies apace. ‖ 干～的人终有恶报。Wrongdoers will in the end pay the price for what they've done. / Evil-doers will come to no good end. ❷〈动〉 ruin sth; spoil sth; mess up; make things worse: ～了! Something awful/terrible has happened! ‖ 冒失鬼常常～。A harum-scarum always makes things worse. ‖ 那样会～的。That will be the kiss of death.
〖～做绝〗 huàishìzuòjué 〈熟〉 perpetrate every kind of villainy; commit no end of terrible crimes
【坏水儿】 huàishuǐr 〈名〉〈口〉 evil trick; craft and guile; deceit: 使～ play evil tricks; use deceit ‖ 满肚子的～ be full of craft and guile
【坏死】 huàisǐ 〈动〉[医学] necrotize: 骨～ necrosis of bone ‖ 局部～ local necrosis ‖ 细胞～ necrobiosis ‖ 牙～ dental necrosis
【坏习惯】 huàixíguàn 〈名〉 bad habit: 改掉～ rid oneself of a bad habit; overcome a bad habit ‖ 养成～ form/acquire/develop a bad habit
【坏心眼儿】 huàixīnyǎnr 〈名〉〈口〉 evil intention; ill will; dirty/mean trick: 使～ play dirty/mean tricks against sb
【坏血病】 huàixuèbìng 〈名〉[医学] scurvy; scorbutus; vitamin C deficiency
【坏账】 huàizhàng 〈名〉[经济] bad debt or loan

huān

欢 huān ❶〈形〉 joyous; merry; jubilant: ⇨～唱;～庆;～天喜地 ❷〈名〉 lover; sweetheart: 另有新～ carry on with another woman ❸〈形〉〈方〉 vigorous; with great drive; in full swing: 孩子们闹得正～。The kids are having a hell of a good time. ‖ 马越跑越～。The horse is galloping away faster and faster. ‖ 他们舞跳得正～。They are dancing their sense off. ‖ 小伙子们干得可～了,都忘记了休息。The lads were so carried away with their work that they forgot to stop for a rest. ⇨～实;～腾
【欢蹦乱跳】 huānbèng-luàntiào 〈熟〉 gambol about/around—be healthy and vivacious: ～的年轻人 healthy-looking and vivacious youngsters; exuberant young people ‖ 孩子们在操场上～。Children were gamboling in the playground.
【欢畅】 huānchàng 〈形〉 thoroughly delighted; elated; joyous: 飞船发射成功,科学家们十分～。The scientists were elated by the successful launching of the spaceship.
【欢唱】 huānchàng 〈动〉 sing merrily: 尽情～ sing to one's heart's content
【欢度】 huāndù 〈动〉 spend an occasion joyfully: ～佳节 celebrate a festival with jubilation ‖ ～晚年 spend one's remaining years in happiness
【欢歌】 huāngē ❶〈动〉 sing happily: ～曼舞 sing happily and dance gracefully ❷〈名〉 happy singing: ～笑语 happy singing and cheerful talking
【欢好】 huānhǎo 〈形〉 happy and harmonious: ～如初 be on very good terms as before ‖ 两情～。The couple love each other dearly. / The two are deeply in love.
【欢呼】 huānhū 〈动〉 hail; cheer; acclaim: ～胜利 hail the victory ‖ 听众起立～ audience give sb a standing ovation ‖ ～声 shout of joy; cheer ‖ 观众爆发出阵阵～声。The spectators broke

into cheers. / Cheers broke out from among the spectators.

〖～雀跃〗 huānhū-quèyuè 〈熟〉shout and jump for joy：当他们的领袖出现在主席台时，游行的人们～。When their leader appeared on the rostrum, the demonstrators started shouting and jumping for joy.

【欢聚】 huānjù 〈动〉have a happy get-together/reunion：合家～ have a happy family reunion

〖～一堂〗 huānjù-yītáng 〈熟〉happily gather under the same roof；be together on a happy occasion；have a joyous gathering together

【欢快】 huānkuài 〈形〉cheerful and light-hearted；lively：～的气氛 cheerful atmosphere ‖ ～的曲调 lively melody ‖ ～的音乐 merry music

【欢乐】 huānlè 〈形〉happy；joyous；gay：～的歌声 merry song ‖ ～的景象 scene of great joy ‖ ～的人群 happy crowd

【欢闹】 huānnào ❶〈动〉gambol；play joyfully ❷〈名〉bustle；noise and excitement

【欢洽】 huānqià 〈形〉friendly；congenial：两情～ friendly mutual relationship

【欢庆】 huānqìng 〈动〉celebrate joyously：举行盛大游行～胜利 hold a great parade to celebrate the victory

【欢声】 huānshēng 〈名〉cheer；applause

〖～雷动〗 huānshēng-léidòng 〈熟〉cheer to the echo；cheers resound like rolls of thunder：全场～。Audience broke into deafening cheers.

〖～笑语〗 huānshēng-xiàoyǔ 〈熟〉cheers and laughter：节日里处处～。During the festival, there were cheers and laughter everywhere.

【欢实】 huānshi 〈形〉〈方〉vigorous；lively；strong and healthy：～的孩子 lively children ‖ ～的小马 gamboling foal

【欢送】 huānsòng 〈动〉see/send off；bid farewell：～客人 cordially see the guests off ‖ ～仪式 farewell/seeing-off ceremony

〖～会〗 huānsònghuì 〈名〉farewell party；send-off meeting：开～ give a farewell party for sb；hold a send-off gathering for sb

【欢腾】 huānténg 〈动〉rejoice；jubilate：喜讯传来，举国～。There was a nationwide rejoicing at the good news. / The good news turned the whole nation into a scene of jubilation. / The whole nation rejoiced at the good news.

【欢天喜地】 huāntiān-xǐdì 〈熟〉be filled with boundless joy；be wild with joy；be overjoyed；be extremely jubilant：～庆丰收 celebrate the bumper harvest with great joy ‖ ～的庆祝活动 jubilant celebrations ‖ 听到球队夺冠的消息，足球迷们都～地涌向街头。Football fans flooded the street, elated at the news that their team had won the championship.

【欢喜】 huānxǐ ❶〈形〉joyful；happy；delighted：满心～ be filled with joy ‖ 因获奖而～ be filled with elation at having won the prize ⇨皆大～ ❷〈动〉like；be fond of；delight in：～滑冰 like skating；be fond of skating ‖ ～音乐 find delight in music

〖～雀跃〗 huānxǐ-quèyuè 〈熟〉tread on air；skip and jump about with joy

〖～若狂〗 huānxǐ-ruòkuáng 〈熟〉be rapt/wild with joy；tread on air

〖～欲狂〗 huānxǐ-yùkuáng ＝ 欢喜若狂 huānxǐ-ruòkuáng

【欢笑】 huānxiào ❶〈动〉laugh heartily/merrily：纵情～ laugh a hearty laugh ❷〈名〉laugh；mirth：一阵阵～ ripples of mirth

【欢心】 huānxīn 〈名〉favour；liking；love：讨人～ win people's favour ‖ 他待人和气，乐于助人，很快赢得了老板的～。His cordiality and readiness to help others soon won his boss's favour. ‖ 他尽其所能想博取姑娘的～。He does all he could to win the heart of the girl.

【欢欣】 huānxīn 〈形〉joyous；elated

〖～鼓舞〗 huānxīn-gǔwǔ 〈熟〉be filled with exultation；be elated：为成功而～ rejoice over one's success ‖ 科学家们为在研究中取得突破而～。The scientists were jubilant over the breakthrough in their research. ‖ 乒乓球队包揽世界锦标赛全部金牌令大家～。The clean sweep of gold medals at the world championships by our table tennis team filled us with joy.

【欢颜】 huānyán 〈名〉happy appearance：强作～ force oneself to look happy

【欢迎】 huānyíng 〈动〉❶ welcome；greet；meet：～光临寒舍 welcome to our humble abode ‖ ～惠顾 welcome to our shop ‖ ～开价 be open to offer ‖ ～这一决定 applause the decision ‖ 到机场～贵宾 meet the distinguished guests at the airport ‖ 夹道～ line the street to give sb a welcome ‖ 热情～ welcome sb with open arms；warmly welcome sb ‖ 受到热情～ be greeted warmly ‖ ～指导。Your advice and opinions will be appreciated. ❷ receive favourably：这本书深受群众～。The book has been well received by the public. / The book is going over well with the readers. ‖ 这首歌很受年轻人的～。The song is very popular with young people.

〖～词〗 huānyíngcí 〈名〉welcoming speech；address of welcome：致～ deliver a welcoming speech

〖～辞〗 huānyíngcí ＝欢迎词 huānyíngcí

〖～会〗 huānyínghuì 〈名〉party to welcome sb：开～ hold a meeting to welcome sb

【欢悦】 huānyuè 〈形〉merry；joyous：～的笑声 merry laughter

【欢跃】 huānyuè 〈动〉be overjoyed；jump/skip for joy

讙 huān 〈书〉❶〈名〉hubbub；uproar ❷ ＝欢 huān

獾 huān 〈名〉[动物] badger

【獾油】 huānyóu 〈名〉[医药] badger fat (for treating burns)

驩 huān 〈书〉＝ 欢 huān

huán

还 huán 〈动〉❶ go/come back：⇨～家；～俗；生～ ❷ give back；return；reply：～贷款 pay off one's loan ‖ ～东西 return borrowed articles ‖ 到期该～的书 book due for return ‖ 借你的钱下月我领工资后～你。I'll pay back the money I borrowed from you next month when I get my salary. ⇨～债；归～；退～ ❸ give/do sth in return：⇨～击；～礼；～手
⇨hái

【还报】 huánbào 〈动〉repay；requite；reciprocate：不图～ expect no return

【还本】 huánběn 〈动〉repay the principal/capital：～付息 repay capital with interest

【还魂】 huánhún 〈动〉❶〈迷信〉revive after death；return from the grave ❷〈方〉recycle；reclaim；reprocess：～塑料 reclaimed plastic ‖ ～纸 recycled/reprocessed paper

【还击】 huánjī 〈动〉❶ fight back；return fire；counterattack：自卫～ fight in self-defence ❷ [体育] riposte (in fencing)

【还家】 huánjiā 〈动〉return home

【还价】 huánjià 〈动〉counter-offer；counter bid；bargain；haggle over：明码标价，请勿～。Prices as marked. No bargaining, please.

【还口】 huánkǒu 〈动〉retort；talk/answer back；contradict：骂不～ not retort when sworn at

【还礼】 huánlǐ 〈动〉❶ return a salute ❷ give/present a gift in return

【还迁】 huánqiān 〈动〉move back

【还清】 huánqīng 〈动〉pay off；wipe off：～债务 pay/clear off one's debts

【还情】 huánqíng 〈动〉repay/return a favour：你待我如此热情，但愿我能有～的机会。I hope I could find an opportunity to return your hospitality.

【还手】 huánshǒu 〈动〉strike/hit back：即使父亲打了你，你也不应～。Even if your father had hit you, you shouldn't have struck him back.

【还俗】 huánsú 〈动〉(of Buddhist monks and nuns or Taoist priests) return to/resume secular life

【还席】 huánxí 〈动〉give a return banquet/dinner

【还乡】 huánxiāng 〈动〉return to one's native place：⇨告老～

〖～团〗 huánxiāngtuán 〈名〉[历史] landlords' restitution corps；home-going legion (organized by runaway landlords to restore their power over peasants during the civil war of 1946-1949)

【还阳】 huányáng 〈动〉〈迷信〉come back to life；become alive again

【还原】 huányuán ❶〈动〉return to the original condition/shape；restore：把目标程序～为机器代码。An object program is reduced to machine code. ❷〈名〉[化学] reduction：～反应 reduction reaction ‖ ～活化 reduction activation ‖ ～剂 reducing

agent; reductant ‖ ～酶 reductase ‖ ～作用 reduction ‖ 铁是怎样从氧化物中～出来的？How is iron reduced from its oxides?
〖～染料〗 huányuán rǎnliào 〈名〉[化学] vat dye
〖～焰〗 huányuányàn 〈名〉reducing/inner flame
【还愿】 huányuàn 〈动〉❶〈迷信〉redeem a vow (as to the Buddha) ❷ fulfil one's promise：许愿就要～。If you make a promise, you should keep it. / Promise is debt.
【还债】 huánzhài 〈动〉pay one's debt; repay a debt：借债容易～难。It is much easier to run into debt than to get out of it.
【还账】 huánzhàng 〈动〉pay one's debt; pay one's bill (on credit sales); settle account on credit sales
【还嘴】 huánzuǐ 〈动〉〈口〉talk/answer back; retort：不许～！Don't give me any of your lip. ‖ 我知道经理错怪了我，但我没有立即～。I didn't retort at once though I knew the manager had wronged me.

环 huán ❶〈名〉ring (esp of jade); hoop; loop：⇨耳～；玉～ ❷〈名〉sth like a ring; hoop：⇨避孕～；门～ ❸〈动〉surround; encircle; hem in：四面～山 be surrounded by mountains ⇨～城；～球；～行 ❹〈名〉surroundings：⇨～境 ❺〈名〉link; one part of the whole：不可缺少的一～ indispensable link ‖ 关键的一～ key link ‖ 一～套一～ all linked with one another; wheels within wheels ‖ 调查研究是解决问题的重要一～。Investigation plays an important part in solving a problem. ❻〈量〉[体育] ring：命中十～ hit the bull's eye; hit the centre of the target ‖ 射中九～ hit the nine-point ring ‖ 三枪打了 29～ get 29-point rings with three hits
【环靶】 huánbǎ 〈名〉[体育] round target
【环保】 huánbǎo 〈名〉〈简称〉environmental protection ⇨环境保护
【环抱】 huánbào 〈动〉surround; encircle; hem in：大海～的岛屿 island in the cincture of the sea ‖ 群山～的村庄 hamlet/village nestling among hills ‖ 这个池塘被树木～。The pool is encircled by trees.
【环丙烷】 huánbǐngwán 〈名〉[化学] cyclopropane
【环剥】 huánbō 〈动〉[林业] ring cut
【环城】 huánchéng 〈形〉round the city：～公路 round-the-city highway ‖ ～赛跑 round-the-city race
〖～路〗 huánchénglù 〈名〉ringroad; beltway
【环带】 huándài 〈名〉❶ ring of light; halo ❷ girdle; annulus ❸ [动物] clitellum
【环岛】 huándǎo 〈名〉[交通] traffic circle; roundabout
【环锭纺纱机】 huándìng fǎngshājī 〈名〉[纺织] ring spinner
【环锭细纱机】 huándìng xìshājī 〈名〉[纺织] ring frame
【环封】 huánfēng 〈名〉[化学] loop seal
【环割】 huángē ＝ 环剥 huánbō
【环顾】 huángù 〈动〉look about/around：～房间 look around the room ‖ ～四周 look all around ‖ ～左右而言他 look around and launch into other subjects (in order to evade the immediate issue)
【环海】 huánhǎi 〈动〉surround the sea
【环化】 huánhuà 〈名〉[化学] cyclization：～橡胶 cyclized rubber; cyclorubber
〖～聚合〗 huánhuà jùhé 〈名〉[化学] cyclopolymerization
〖～脱氧〗 huánhuà tuōyǎng 〈名〉[化学] dehydrocyclization
【环礁】 huánjiāo 〈名〉[地理] atoll
【环节】 huánjié 〈名〉❶ link：国民经济中最薄弱的～ weakest link in the national economy ‖ 生产～ link in the production chain ‖ 中间～ intermediate link ‖ 主要～ key link ❷ [动物] segment
〖～动物〗 huánjié dòngwù 〈名〉annelid
【环颈】 huánjǐng 〈形〉[动物] ring-necked
〖～蛇〗 huánjǐngshé 〈名〉ring-necked snake
〖～鸭〗 huánjǐngyā 〈名〉ring-necked duck
〖～雉〗 huánjǐngzhì 〈名〉ring-necked pheasant
【环境】 huánjìng 〈名〉❶ environment：保护～ protect the environment ‖ 改善～ improve the environment ‖ 净化～ clean up the environment ‖ 污染～ contaminate/pollute the environment ‖ ～恶化 environment degeneration/aggravation ‖ ～净化 depollution of environment ‖ ～危机 environmental crisis ❷ surroundings; circumstances; conditions：变换～ have a change of air/scene/environment ‖ 美化～ beautify the environment ‖ 适应新～ adjust to a new environment ‖ ～变迁 change of circumstances ‖ ～恶劣 harsh conditions ‖ 家庭～ home environment ‖ 贸易～ trading environment ‖ 投资～ investment climate/environment ⇨社会～；自然～
〖～保护〗 huánjìng bǎohù 〈名〉environmental protection：～标准 environmental protection standards ‖ ～法 environmental law; law of environmental protection ‖ ～费用 environmental cost ‖ ～论者 environmentalist
〖～壁垒〗 huánjìng bìlěi 〈名〉green barrier or rampart
〖～标志〗 huánjìng biāozhì 〈名〉environment-friendly mark
〖～病理学〗 huánjìng bìnglǐxué 〈名〉environmental pathology
〖～地质学〗 huánjìng dìzhìxué 〈名〉environmental geology
〖～工程学〗 huánjìng gōngchéngxué 〈名〉environmental engineering
〖～规划〗 huánjìng guīhuà 〈名〉environmental planning
〖～监测〗 huánjìng jiāncè 〈名〉environmental monitoring：～系统 environmental monitoring system
〖～科学〗 huánjìng kēxué 〈名〉environmental science
〖～生态学〗 huánjìng shēngtàixué 〈名〉environmental ecology
〖～生物学〗 huánjìng shēngwùxué 〈名〉environmental biology
〖～探测卫星〗 huánjìng tàncè wèixīng 〈名〉environmental survey satellite
〖～卫生〗 huánjìng wèishēng 〈名〉environmental sanitation/hygiene
〖～污染〗 huánjìng wūrǎn 〈名〉environmental pollution/contamination; pollution of the environment：防止～ prevent environmental pollution ‖ ～物 environmental pollutant
〖～学〗 huánjìngxué 〈名〉environmentology
〖～要素〗 huánjìng yàosù 〈名〉environmental element
〖～意识〗 huánjìng yìshí 〈名〉environmental awareness; awareness of the importance of environment：增强～ enhance environmental awareness
〖～噪声〗 huánjìng zàoshēng 〈名〉environmental/ambient noise
〖～质量〗 huánjìng zhìliàng 〈名〉environmental quality; quality of environment：～标准 environmental quality standards
〖～自净〗 huánjìng zìjìng 〈名〉self-purification of environment：～能力 self-purification ability of environment
【环流】 huánliú 〈名〉[气象] circulation; circulating current：～型 circulation pattern ‖ 大气～ atmospheric circulation
【环幕电影】 huánmù diànyǐng 〈名〉Circarama
【环球】 huánqiú 〈形〉❶ round the world：～旅行 travel round the world; round-the-world tour ❷ ＝ 寰球 huánqiú
【环绕】 huánrào 〈动〉surround; encircle; revolve around：～地球运行 orbit round the earth ‖ 地球～太阳转。The earth revolves round the sun. ‖ 这座小镇群山～。The little town nestles among hills.
〖～速度〗 huánrào sùdù 〈名〉[天文] circular/orbital velocity; first cosmic velocity
【环山】 huánshān 〈动〉❶ go round the hill/mountain：～公路 road/highway going round a mountain ❷ surrounded by hills/mountains：～带水 surrounded by hills and girdled by water
【环蛇】 huánshé 〈名〉[动物] krait
【环生】 huánshēng 〈动〉happen one after another; occur in quick succession：⇨险象～
【环食】 huánshí 〈名〉[天文] annular eclipse (of the sun)
【环视】 huánshì 〈动〉look around：教授在开讲前，先～了一下教室。The professor looked around the classroom and then began her lecture.
【环烃】 huántīng 〈名〉[化学] cyclic hydrocarbon
【环烷】 huánwán 〈名〉[化学] cycloparaffin; cycloalkane; naphthene
【环卫】 huánwèi 〈名〉〈简称〉environmental sanitation/hygiene ⇨环境卫生
【环烯】 huánxī 〈名〉[化学] cycloalkene; cycloolefin
【环线】 huánxiàn 〈名〉❶ circular/ring route：地铁～ circular subway route; loop line ❷ [电工] loop line：～拨号 loop dialing ‖ ～电阻 line loop resistance
【环行】 huánxíng 〈动〉go in a circle/ring; make a circle：～公共汽车 bus going a circular route ‖ ～公路 ring road; belt highway ‖ ～铁路 circuit railway; belt railway line
【环形】 huánxíng 〈形〉annular; ring-/loop-like
〖～齿轮〗 huánxíng chǐlún 〈名〉ring gear
〖～电路〗 huánxíng diànlù 〈名〉loop/ring circuit
〖～岛〗 huánxíngdǎo ＝ 环岛 huándǎo
〖～供电〗 huánxíng gōngdiàn 〈名〉annular electric supply; loop feeding

【～公路】 huánxíng gōnglù 〈名〉ring road; beltway
【～湖】 huánxínghú 〈名〉loop lake
【～山】 huánxíngshān 〈名〉[天文] lunar crater
【～天线】 huánxíng tiānxiàn 〈名〉loop/ring/coil antenna
【环氧树脂】 huányǎng shùzhī 〈名〉[化学] epoxy (resin); epoxylite
【环游】 huányóu 〈动〉travel/tour round: ～世界 travel round the world; take/make a round-the-world trip
【环宇】 huányǔ = 寰宇 huányǔ
【环状】 huánzhuàng 〈形〉ring-like; cyclic; annular
【～存储器】 huánzhuàng cúnchǔqì 〈名〉ring storage
【～分子】 huánzhuàng fēnzǐ 〈名〉[生理] ring molecule
【～共振器】 huánzhuàng gòngzhènqì 〈名〉[物理] toroidal resonator
【～构造】 huánzhuàng gòuzào 〈名〉[地质] ring structure
【～软骨】 huánzhuàng ruǎngǔ 〈名〉[生理] cricoid
【～珊瑚礁】 huánzhuàng shānhújiāo 〈名〉atoll reef
【～蹄】 huánzhuàngtí 〈名〉ringed hoof
【～星系】 huánzhuàng xīngxì 〈名〉[天文] ring/annular galaxy
【～星云】 huánzhuàng xīngyún 〈名〉[天文] ring nebula
【～芽接法】 huánzhuàng yájiēfǎ 〈名〉[植物] annular budding
【环子】 huánzi 〈名〉ring; link: ⇨门～

苣 huán 〈名〉[植物] a kind of violet, used as herbal medicine

貆 huán 〈名〉〈书〉❶ cub of the racoon dog ❷ porcupine

锾 huán 〈量〉unit of weight used in ancient China, equal to six *liang* (两)

圜 huán 〈动〉〈书〉surround; encircle
⇨yuán

阛 huán
【阛阓】 huánhuì 〈名〉〈书〉market; downtown street; business district

寰 huán 〈名〉extensive region: ⇨尘～; 人～
【寰球】 huánqiú 〈名〉earth; globe; whole world
【寰枢关节】 huánshū guānjié 〈名〉atlantoepistrophic articulation
【寰宇】 huányǔ 〈名〉〈书〉entire or whole world: 享誉～ be famous/known world-wide; enjoy high reputation in the whole world; enjoy global reputation ‖ ～无双。There is no equal in the world.
【寰椎体】 huánzhuītǐ 〈名〉[生理] atlantal centrum

嬛 huán →琅嬛 lánghuán

缳 huán 〈书〉❶〈名〉noose: ⇨投～ ❷〈动〉hang
【缳首】 huánshǒu 〈动〉〈书〉be hanged (as punishment): ～之罪 crime punishable by hanging

鹮 huán 〈名〉[动物] ibis

瓛 huán 〈名〉a kind of jade ornament

鬟 huán 〈名〉〈书〉bun of hair; rings/coils of hair: ⇨丫～; 云～

huǎn

缓 huǎn ❶〈形〉not tense; relaxed: ⇨～和; 弛～ ❷〈形〉slow; unhurried; sluggish: ～步而行 walk slowly ‖ ～流 flow slowly ⇨～慢; 迟～; 轻重～急 ❸〈动〉delay; postpone; put off: ～办 put off/delay doing sth ‖ ～付 delay/defer payment ⇨～兵之计; ～期; ～限 ❹〈动〉recuperate; revive; come to: ～口气 have a respite ‖ 喝杯咖啡～～神 refresh oneself with a cup of coffee ‖ 老人爬了三段楼梯,好半天才～过劲儿来。Having climbed three flights of stairs, the old man couldn't find his breath until after a long while. ‖ 她突然不省人事,但不久便～过来了。All of a sudden, she went off in a faint, but soon came to.
【缓兵之计】 huǎnbīngzhījì 〈熟〉measure to stave off the enemy's attack; stratagem to gain a respite; stalling tactics; trick to gain time
【缓不济急】 huǎnbùjìjí 〈熟〉slow action cannot save a critical situation; slow action cannot meet an urgency; be too slow to be of help
【缓步】 huǎnbù 〈动〉walk slowly; stroll: ～而来 come up/advance slowly
【缓冲】 huǎnchōng 〈动〉buffer; cushion; slow down: ～余地 buffering leeway; room for mitigation ‖ 急需时,我们可以用这笔钱来～一下。We could use this money as a buffer in time of need. ‖ 他的头盔～了撞击力。His helmet helped cushion the knock/blow.
【～地带】 huǎnchōng dìdài 〈名〉buffer zone
【～国】 huǎnchōngguó 〈名〉buffer state
【～剂】 huǎnchōngjì 〈名〉buffer
【～库存】 huǎnchōng kùcún 〈名〉buffer stock: ～基金 buffer stock fund
【～气袋】 huǎnchōng qìdài 〈名〉air bag
【～器】 huǎnchōngqì 〈名〉buffer; bumper; snubber
【～区】 huǎnchōngqū 〈名〉buffer
【～系数】 huǎnchōng xìshù 〈名〉buffer index
【～债券】 huǎnchōng zhàiquàn 〈名〉[金融] buffer bond
【～装置】 huǎnchōng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉buffer unit; cushioning device
【～作用】 huǎnchōng zuòyòng 〈名〉buffer/cushioning effect
【缓和】 huǎnhé ❶〈动〉relax; ease up/off; mitigate; alleviate: ～紧张局势 relax the tension ‖ ～矛盾 mitigate the contradiction ‖ ～危机 ease/relieve a crisis ‖ 形势会有所～。Things will ease up a bit. ‖ 她的态度～下来了。Her manner/attitude relaxed. ‖ 我的疼痛似乎有所～。My pain seems to be remitting. ❷〈形〉mild; gentle: 口气～ mild tone ‖ 药性～。The medicine is quite mild.
【～剂】 huǎnhéjì 〈名〉[化学] moderator; modifier
【～曲线】 huǎnhé qūxiàn 〈名〉[铁路] easement/adjustment curve
【缓急】 huǎnjí 〈名〉❶ pressing or otherwise; degree of urgency: 处理问题要分别轻重～ handle matters in order of their importance and urgency ❷ emergency; difficulty: 今日储蓄以解来日之～。We deposit funds today to meet possible emergencies tomorrow.
【～相助】 huǎnjí-xiāngzhù 〈熟〉give mutual help in an emergency; help each other in case of need
【缓颊】 huǎnjiá 〈动〉〈书〉intercede on sb's behalf; put in a good word for sb: ～犬子,吾当谢忱。I wish to express my thanks to you for your kind intercession on behalf of my son.
【缓建】 huǎnjiàn 〈动〉delay/postpone construction
【缓解】 huǎnjiě 〈动〉subside; alleviate; allay; lessen; ease up: ～食品短缺状况 alleviate the food shortage ‖ ～痛苦 alleviate/allay a pain ‖ 丰收大大～了粮食供应短缺的状况。The bumper harvest greatly eased up the shortage of grain supply. ‖ 补过牙后,牙痛明显～。The filling clearly subsided the toothache. ‖ 音乐可以～疼痛,减轻忧虑,降低血压。Music eases pain, reduces anxiety and lowers blood pressure.
【～剂】 huǎnjiějì 〈名〉alleviative
【缓慢】 huǎnmàn 〈形〉slow; sluggish: 进展～ make slow progress ‖ 大段对白致使剧情进展～。Too much conversation slowed down the action of the play.
【缓辔】 huǎnpèi 〈动〉〈书〉slacken the reins: ～徐行 amble along
【缓坡】 huǎnpō 〈名〉gentle slope
【缓期】 huǎnqī 〈动〉postpone a deadline; suspend; delay; put off: ～付款 delay/defer payment ‖ ～执行 suspend the execution of sentence ‖ 判处死刑,～二年执行 sentence to death with a two-year reprieve ‖ 会议因故～召开。For some reason, the conference is postponed.
【缓气】 huǎnqì 〈动〉get a breathing space; have a respite; take a breather: 教授开完会没顾上缓口气就赶去上课。The professor walked into the classroom right after the meeting, taking no breather.
【缓限】 huǎnxiàn 〈动〉put off/postpone the deadline; extend the time limit: ～数日 postpone the deadline for a few days

【缓效肥料】 huǎnxiào féiliào 〈名〉[农业] slow-release fertilizer
【缓行】 huǎnxíng 〈动〉❶ walk/move slowly：弯道～。Zigzag ahead. Drive slowly. ❷ put off；postpone：工程～。The project has been postponed.
【缓刑】 huǎnxíng 〈动〉[法律] reprieve；temporarily suspend the execution of a sentence：处以～ *put on probation* ‖ 准予～ *grant* sb probation ‖ ～不同于减刑。Reprieve is distinct from commutation.
〖～犯〗 huǎnxíngfàn 〈名〉probational criminal
〖～令〗 huǎnxínglìng 〈名〉probation order
〖～判决〗 huǎnxíng pànjué 〈名〉probationary sentence
〖～期〗 huǎnxíngqī 〈名〉period of suspension
【缓醒】 huǎnxing 〈动〉〈方〉recover from unconsciousness；regain consciousness：我们都以为那条狗在交通事故中死了，可它竟然渐渐～过来了。We thought the dog was killed in the traffic accident, but it gradually came to.
【缓役】 huǎnyì 〈动〉[军事] defer (military service)
【缓征】 huǎnzhēng 〈动〉postpone the imposition of a tax or levy：贫困地区～税款 *postpone tax payment in poverty-stricken areas*

huàn

幻 huàn 〈形〉❶ unreal；illusory；imaginary：⇨～觉；～听；～想 ❷ magical；changeable：⇨～术；变～
【幻灯】 huàndēng 〈名〉❶ slide show：放～ show slides ❷ ＝幻灯机 huàndēngjī
〖～机〗 huàndēngjī 〈名〉slide projector
〖～片〗 huàndēngpiàn 〈名〉(lantern) slide；filmstrip
【幻方】 huànfāng 〈名〉[数学] magic square
【幻化】 huànhuà 〈动〉❶ change magically：山间云雾～。Clouds and mist changed magically in the mountains. ❷〈旧〉die
【幻景】 huànjǐng 〈名〉illusion；mirage
【幻境】 huànjìng 〈名〉dreamland；fairyland；wonderland：恍若置身～ feel as though one were in a fairyland
【幻觉】 huànjué 〈名〉[心理] hallucination；illusion：～剂 hallucinogen ‖ ～症 *hallucinosis* ‖ 这种药可能使病人产生～。The drug may make the patient hallucinate. / The drug may cause the patient to create hallucination.
【幻梦】 huànmèng 〈名〉illusion；dream；fantasy；daydream
【幻灭】 huànmiè 〈动〉*disillusion*；vanish into thin air：他想暴富的美梦不久就～了。His dream of becoming rich overnight was soon dashed.
【幻日】 huànrì 〈名〉[气象] parhelion；mock sun；sun dog
【幻视】 huànshì 〈名〉[医学] visual hallucination；photism；visus：～术 pseudosocy ‖ ～效应 *pseudoscopic effect*
〖～光学〗 huànshì guāngxué 〈名〉pseudoptics
【幻术】 huànshù 〈名〉magic；conjuring
【幻数】 huànshù 〈名〉[数学] magic number
【幻听】 huàntīng 〈名〉[医学] auditory hallucination；phonism；acousma；akoasm
【幻想】 huànxiǎng ❶〈名〉illusion；fancy；fantasy：抱有～ have/cherish/entertain illusions ‖ 沉湎于～ indulge in fantasy；be lost in reverie ‖ 丢掉～ *cast away illusions* ‖ 把～当作现实 regard one's fantasy as reality ‖ 甜蜜的～ sweet illusion ‖ 他的～破灭了。His illusion crumbled/shattered. ‖ 人人都有～。Everybody has a pipe dream. ❷〈动〉fancy；dream；imagine：小女孩～自己有朝一日成为电影明星。The little girl fancies that she's going to be a film star some day.
〖～曲〗 huànxiǎngqǔ 〈名〉[音乐] fantasia
【幻象】 huànxiàng 〈名〉mirage；phantom；phantasm
【幻影】 huànyǐng 〈名〉unreal image；phantom
〖～式战斗机〗 *huànyǐngshì zhàndòujī* 〈名〉Mirage
【幻月】 huànyuè 〈名〉[气象] paraselene；mock moon
【幻肢】 huànzhī 〈名〉[医学] phantom limb：～痛 phantom (limb) pain

奂 huàn 〈形〉〈书〉❶ numerous；plentiful ❷ (of writing) bright；brilliant

宦 huàn ❶〈动〉〈书〉hold a public office；be an official：仕～ have an official career ❷〈名〉official：官～ official；officialdom ⇨～海；～途；～游 ❸〈名〉eunuch；castrated man who served in the imperial palace：阉～ castrated official ⇨～官
【宦场】 *huànchǎng* 〈名〉officialdom；official circles：～失意 be frustrated in official circles
【宦官】 huànguān 〈名〉eunuch
【宦海】 huànhǎi 〈名〉officialdom；official circles
〖～沉浮〗 *huànhǎi-chénfú* 〈熟〉vicissitudes of official life；ups and downs/rise and fall in officialdom；chequered official career
【宦门】 huànmén 〈名〉family of high officials
【宦囊】 huànnáng 〈名〉savings from an official career：～羞涩 *have meagre savings from one's official career*
【宦途】 huàntú 〈名〉〈书〉official career：～坎坷 frustrated official career
【宦游】 huànyóu 〈动〉go office-hunting；travel to seek an official position：～四方 *go hither and thither in pursuit of an official position*

换 huàn 〈动〉❶ exchange；barter；trade：以物～物 barter one thing for another ‖ 用粮食～石油 exchange/barter grain for oil ‖ 与某人～某物 trade sth with sb ⇨互～；交～ ❷ change；substitute：～乘汽车 change buses ‖ ～衣服 change one's clothes ‖ 他想到乡下去走走，～～环境。He plans to go down to the country for a change (of scene). ❸ convert：把人民币～成美元 convert *Renminbi* into US dollars
【换班】 huànbān ❶〈动〉change shifts；relieve a person on duty ❷〈名〉[军事] changing of the guard
【换边】 huànbiān 〈动〉[体育] change sides
【换步】 *huànbù* 〈动〉*change step*
【换茬】 huànchá 〈名〉[农业] change of crops：～轮作 change of crop in rotation
【换车】 huànchē 〈动〉transfer；change trains/buses：现在有从西安到青岛的直达车，无须再在济南～。There's a direct train from Xi'an to Qingdao, so we don't have to change (trains) at Jinan any more.
【换代】 huàndài 〈动〉❶ (of a product, etc) regenerate；replace：～产品 *new model (of a product)* ‖ 电脑～很快，用户怎么也跟不上趟儿。New models of computers are launched one after another and customers can never catch up with the latest. ❷ (of a regime or dynasty) change：⇨改朝～
【换挡】 huàndǎng 〈动〉[机械] shift gears：～变速装置 power-shift gear box ‖ ～杆 shift bar ‖ ～凸轮 shifting cam ‖ 开车上坡时必须换慢挡。You've got to gear down when you drive uphill.
【换发球】 huànfāqiú 〈名〉[体育] change of service
【换防】 *huànfáng* 〈动〉[军事] *relieve a garrison*
【换房】 huànfáng 〈动〉exchange housing：～协议 housing-exchange agreement
【换俘】 huànfú 〈名〉[军事] exchange of prisoners of war：～协定 *agreement for exchange of prisoners of war*；*cartel*
【换岗】 huàngǎng 〈动〉relieve a sentry/guard；change the guard：每两小时换一次岗。The guard is changed every two hours.
【换个儿】 *huàngèr* 〈动〉〈口〉exchange *positions*：试把床和沙发换个个儿，看怎么样。Let's see how it goes when the positions of the bed and sofa are switched.
【换工】 huàngōng 〈动〉exchange labour
【换货】 *huànhuò* 〈动〉*exchange goods*；*barter*：～贸易 barter trade ‖ ～协议 barter agreement
【换季】 huànjì 〈动〉change (garments) with the season；put on different clothes for a new season：天热了，衣服该～了。It's getting hot. It's time we changed into summer clothes.
【换肩】 huànjiān 〈动〉shift the carrying pole from one shoulder onto the other
【换届】 huànjiè 〈动〉re-elect when a term of office expires：～选举 re-election when the term of office expires
【换流器】 huànliúqì 〈名〉[电工] transverter；current converter
【换马】 huànmǎ 〈动〉change horses (halfway)；have the person currently in charge replaced before his term is over：即使球队连输两场，教练也不能中途～。We shouldn't change the coach halfway even if the team has suffered two straight losses.
【换毛】 huànmáo 〈动〉moult

【换脑筋】 huàn nǎojīn 〈动〉 change one's way of thinking; brainwash: 你得换换脑筋了,不然就落伍了。You've got to change your way of thinking, or you'll get behind the times.

【换能器】 huànnéngqì 〈名〉[物理] transducer; transverter; changer

【换频器】 huànpínqì 〈名〉[物理] frequency changer/converter

【换气】 huànqì 〈动〉 ❶ take a breath (in swimming) ❷ change air

〖～口〗 huànqìkǒu 〈名〉 scavenger port

〖～扇〗 huànqìshàn 〈名〉 ventilation/scavenger fan

【换钱】 huànqián 〈动〉 ❶ change money; break a note/bill of big denomination: 帮忙换一下钱好吗? 店主没有零钱找。Would you please break this big note for me? The shop keeper doesn't have the change. ❷ barter goods for money; sell: 别把这些书扔掉,它们还能～呢。Don't throw these books away. We can sell them for some money.

【换亲】 huànqīn 〈动〉(of two families) take each other's daughters as daughters-in-law

【换取】 huànqǔ 〈动〉 exchange/barter sth for; get in return: ～外汇 gain foreign exchange ‖ 以诚实～信任 earn the trust of others by one's honesty ‖ 现今有些人宁愿用名誉～金钱。Nowadays some people would rather exchange fame for wealth.

【换热器】 huànrèqì 〈名〉 heat exchanger/interchanger

【换人】 huànrén 〈动〉[体育] substitute one player for another: 客队～—13 号下,7 号上。Substitution for the visiting team: No 13 out; No 7 in.

【换算】 huànsuàn 〈动〉 convert: 把华氏读数～成摄氏读数 convert Fahrenheit reading into that of centigrade ‖ 将英镑～成公斤 convert pounds into kilograms

〖～表〗 huànsuànbiǎo 〈名〉 conversion table

〖～公式〗 huànsuàn gōngshì 〈名〉 conversion/reduction formula

〖～因数〗 huànsuàn yīnshù 〈名〉 conversion factor

【换汤不换药】 huàn tāng bù huàn yào 〈熟〉 old wine in a new bottle; same medicine differently prepared; same old stuff with a different label; change in form but not in content: 他们的建议并没有什么新东西,不过是～。There is nothing new in their proposal, just old wine in a new bottle.

【换帖】 huàntiě 〈动〉〈旧〉 exchange notes/cards bearing each other's personal details like name, age, etc and become sworn brothers

【换位】 huànwèi 〈名〉 ❶ change of positions ❷ [数学] conversion ❸ transposition: ～器 transposer

〖～思考〗 huànwèi sīkǎo 〈动〉 put oneself/stand in another's shoes; think in sb else's perspective

【换文】 huànwén 〈动〉 exchange notes/letters: 就建立外交关系～exchange notes on the establishment of diplomatic relations

【换洗】 huànxǐ 〈动〉 change and wash (clothes): 我们最好带上～衣服,以防今晚回不来。I'm not sure we can return tonight, so we'd better take a change of clothes with us, just in case. ‖ 衣服要勤～。You should change and wash your clothes often.

【换向】 huànxiàng 〈动〉[电学] commutate: ～齿轮 reversing gear ‖ ～电流 current of commutation ‖ ～阀 change/reversing valve ‖ ～开关 commutation/reversing switch; commutator ‖ ～离合器 reversing clutch ‖ ～装置 reversing arrangement

【换血】 huànxiě 〈动〉 transfuse—recast; reorganize by introducing fresh personnel

【换牙】 huànyá 〈动〉(of a child) grow permanent teeth

【换言之】 huànyánzhī 〈熟〉 put it another way; in other words; that is; namely; viz

【换样】 huànyàng 〈动〉 take on a new/different look; change in pattern/style/form: 你们毕业后这三年,校园面貌全～了。The campus has taken on a new look since your graduation three years ago.

【换药】 huànyào 〈动〉 redress (a wound): 我们必须给你的伤口按时～,三天一次。We have to redress your wound on a three-day basis.

【换羽】 huànyǔ 〈动〉(of birds) moult

【换约】 huànyuē 〈动〉 exchange treaty texts or instruments of ratification

【换装站】 huànzhuāngzhàn 〈名〉[铁路] trans-shipment station

唤 huàn 〈动〉 call out; summon: ⇨呼～;叫～;召～

【唤起】 huànqǐ 〈动〉 ❶ arouse: ～革命热情 arouse revolutionary enthusiasm ❷ call; recall: ～对往事的回忆 evoke memories of the past ‖ ～公众的关注 arouse public attention to sth ‖ ～孩子们的好奇 kindle children's curiosity ‖ ～荣誉感 awaken sb to a sense of honour ‖ ～责任心 recall sb to a sense of duty/responsibility

【唤头】 huàntou 〈名〉 percussion tool used by peddlers or itinerant barbers, etc to solicit customers

【唤醒】 huànxǐng 〈动〉 wake up; awaken; arouse: ～人民的良知 awaken people's conscience ‖ 把某人从梦中～ wake up sb from/out of his dream ‖ 艾滋病患者的不断增加～了人们对其危害性的认识。The increasing number of AIDS victims has aroused people to the danger of the disease.

涣 huàn 〈动〉 dissolve; vanish; dissipate

【涣涣】 huànhuàn 〈形〉(of water) overflowing; torrential: 河水～ overflowing river

【涣然】 huànrán 〈形〉 melting away; disappearing; vanishing: 晨雾～消散,飞机可以起飞了。The morning mist has rapidly melted away and the planes can now take off.

〖～冰释〗 huànrán-bīngshì 〈熟〉 melt away; thaw out; clear up: 得知儿子安全无恙,她的担心～。When she learned that her son was safe and sound, her anxiety vanished. ‖ 听了他的解释,我们之间的误解～。After his explanation, the misunderstanding between us cleared up.

【涣散】 huànsàn ❶〈动〉 demoralize; slack: ～斗志 demoralize; sap one's morale/fighting will; lose morale ❷〈形〉 lax; slack; demoralized: 纪律～ be lax in discipline ‖ 球队精神～,怎么能赢比赛呢? Demoralized as it is, how can the team win any game?

浣 huàn ❶〈动〉 wash: ～纱 wash fibres; rinse yarn ‖ ～衣 wash clothes ❷〈名〉 any of the three ten-day divisions of a month: 上～ first ten days of a month

【浣熊】 huànxióng 〈名〉[动物] raccoon

患 huàn ❶〈动〉 worry: ⇨～得～失; 欲加之罪,何～无词 ❷〈名〉 trouble; peril; disaster: ⇨后～; 水～; 有备无～ ❸〈名〉 illness: 染～身亡 die of illness ⇨疾～ ❹〈动〉 contract; suffer from: ～肺炎/肝炎 contract pneumonia/hepatitis ‖ ～伤寒/失眠症/头痛病 suffer from typhoid fever/insomnia/headaches ‖ 身～重病 be seriously ill ⇨～处; ～者

【患病】 huànbìng 〈动〉 suffer from an illness; fall ill; be taken ill; get sick

〖～率〗 huànbìnglǜ 〈名〉 morbidity

【患处】 huànchù 〈名〉 affected part of a patient's body; wound

【患得患失】 huàndé-huànshī 〈熟〉 worry about personal gains and losses; be swayed by considerations of gains and losses

【患难】 huànnàn 〈名〉 trials and tribulations; adversity; trouble; misfortune: 不经～不知福。Misfortunes tell us what fortune means. ⇨同甘苦,共～

〖～夫妻〗 huànnàn fūqī 〈名〉 husband and wife who have gone through thick and thin together; husband and wife in adversity

〖～见人心〗 huànnàn jiàn rénxīn 〈熟〉 calamity is the touchstone of man

〖～见真情〗 huànnàn jiàn zhēnqíng 〈熟〉 a friend in need is a friend indeed; a friend is best found in adversity

〖～同舟〗 huànnàn-tóngzhōu = 患难与共 huànnàn-yǔgòng

〖～相依〗 huànnàn-xiāngyī 〈熟〉 share hardships through thick and thin; share weal and woe

〖～相助〗 huànnàn-xiāngzhù 〈熟〉 help sb in distress; help sb in his hour of need; help sb in trouble

〖～与共〗 huànnàn-yǔgòng 〈熟〉 go through thick and thin/trials and tribulations together

〖～之交〗 huànnànzhījiāo 〈熟〉 friend in adversity; tested friend; friend in need

【患者】 huànzhě 〈名〉 patient; invalid; sufferer: 结核病～ person suffering from tuberculosis; TB patient ‖ 流感～ sufferer from influenza ‖ 慢性病～ sufferer of a chronic disease

焕 huàn 〈形〉 shining; glowing; brilliant: ⇨～然一新

【焕发】 huànfā 〈动〉 ❶ shine; glow; radiate; irradiate: ⇨精神～;容光～ ❷ display vigour; cheer up: ～精神 call forth one's vigour; cheer up ‖ ～青春 (of old people) rejuvenate; call forth one's youthful vigour; radiate the vigour of youth

【焕然】 huànrán 〈形〉 bright; splendid; brilliant; lustrous
〖～一新〗 huànrán-yīxīn 〈熟〉 take on an entirely new look; look brand new: 经过翻修,我们的教学楼面貌～。After renovation, our classroom building has taken on an entirely new look.

逭 huàn 〈动〉〈书〉 escape; flee

睆 huàn 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ bright ❷ beautiful; lovely

痪 huàn →瘫痪 tānhuàn

豢 huàn

【豢养】 huànyǎng 〈动〉 feed; groom; keep: ～家禽 feed/raise poultry ‖ 他不过是敌人～的一条走狗而已。He was merely a running dog in the enemy's pay.

漶 huàn →漫漶 mànhuàn

鲩 huàn 〈名〉 grass carp

擐 huàn 〈动〉〈书〉 wear; put on; don; cover: ～甲执锐 be clad in armour and hold a weapon—be ready to fight

轘 huàn 〈名〉 [a kind of torture and execution in ancient China] tearing the body apart with horse-drawn carts

huāng

肓 huāng →病入膏肓 bìngrùgāohuāng

荒 huāng ❶〈形〉 waste: 耕地～了。The farmland lies waste. ⇨～芜 ❷〈名〉 wasteland; uncultivated land: ⇨开～; 垦～ ❸〈形〉(of crops) poor; lean: ⇨～年; ～歉 ❹〈名〉 famine; crop failure: 救～; 逃～ ❺〈名〉 shortage; scarcity: ⇨房～; 粮～; 水～ ❻〈形〉 desolate; barren; wild: ⇨～岛; ～郊 ❼〈动〉 neglect; be out of practice: ～废学业 neglect one's studies ‖ 她的俄语有点儿～疏了。Her Russian is a little rusty. ⇨～废; ～疏 ❽〈形〉 absurd; unreasonable; fantastic; incredible: ⇨～诞; ～谬 ❾〈形〉 dissolute; self-indulgent: ⇨～淫 ❿〈形〉〈方〉 uncertain; unverified: ⇨～数儿; ～信

【荒草】 huāngcǎo 〈名〉 weed: ～丛生 be overgrown with weeds ‖ ～废墟 ruins overgrown with weeds

【荒村】 huāngcūn 〈名〉 out-of-the-way village/hamlet; deserted village/hamlet

〖～僻壤〗 huāngcūn-pìrǎng 〈熟〉 far-off village/hamlet in a remote region

【荒诞】 huāngdàn ❶〈形〉 fantastic; absurd; incredible: ～离奇 absurd and incredible; weird and uncanny ‖ ～的故事 incredible story ‖ ～的想法 fantastic idea ‖ ～的行为 absurd behaviour ❷〈名〉[哲学][文学] the absurd: ～哲学 philosophy of the absurd

〖～不经〗 huāngdàn-bùjīng 〈熟〉 incredibly fantastic; unbelievable; preposterous; be a wild legend

〖～派〗 huāngdànpài 〈名〉 the absurd: ～戏剧 theatre of the absurd ‖ ～作家 absurdist

〖～无稽〗 huāngdàn-wújī 〈熟〉 fantastic and absurd; fabulous; preposterous and groundless: ～的故事 tall story

【荒岛】 huāngdǎo 〈名〉 uninhabited/deserted island

【荒地】 huāngdì 〈名〉 wasteland; uncultivated land; waste: 开垦～ open up/reclaim wasteland ‖ ～改良 wasteland improvement ‖ ～造林 afforestation of wasteland

【荒废】 huāngfèi 〈动〉 ❶ leave uncultivated; lie waste: 尽管有不少男人进城找工作,我们村没有～一亩土地。Though many men of our village have gone hunting for jobs in town, not a single *mu* of our land is left uncultivated. ❷ fall into disuse: ～的水渠又重新投入使用。The irrigation canal that fell into disrepair is in use again. ‖ 那口油井已经～多年。The oil well has been disused for years. ❸ neglect; be out of practice: ～学业 neglect one's studies ‖ 他的手艺已经～掉了。He used to be a good craftsman. But now he's gone out of practice.

【荒古】 huānggǔ 〈名〉 remote antiquity

【荒旱】 huānghàn 〈名〉 drought: 遭～ suffer from drought ‖ ～之年 year of drought and famine

【荒货】 huānghuò 〈名〉〈方〉 waste; old stuff: 拾～ collect scrap ‖ 收～ buy scrap ‖ ～店 salvage shop

【荒瘠】 huāngjí 〈形〉 bleak and barren: ～的土地 barren land in the wild

【荒寂】 huāngjì 〈形〉 wild and desolate; bleak and quiet: 四下空旷～。It was bleak and quiet all round.

【荒郊】 huāngjiāo 〈名〉 desolate outskirts of a town; wilderness; wild countryside: 横尸～ lie dead in the wilderness ‖ ～野外 desolate country

【荒凉】 huāngliáng 〈形〉 bleak and desolate; wild: ～寥落 lonely and pathetic sight/scene ‖ ～的景色 wild scenery ‖ ～的沼泽地 desolate marsh ‖ 一片～ a scene of desolation ‖ 战乱使这个城市变得满目～。The turmoil of war has desolated the city.

【荒乱】 huāngluàn 〈形〉 in great disorder; in turmoil; in utter chaos: 突然一阵枪响,人群陷入一片～。The crowd fell into great disorder by a sudden roar of guns. ‖ 昨夜的抢劫使这家人一片～。The robbery last night put the family into a turmoil.

【荒谬】 huāngmiù 〈形〉 absurd; preposterous: 陷入～的境地 sink into absurdity ‖ ～可笑 be ridiculous ‖ ～的观点 preposterous point of view ‖ ～的建议 absurd proposal/suggestion

〖～绝伦〗 huāngmiù-juélún 〈熟〉 absolutely preposterous; utterly absurd; absurd in the extreme; sheer absurdity; height of absurdity

【荒漠】 huāngmò ❶〈名〉 desert; wilderness: ～变良田。Desert turned into farmland. ‖ 这个地区长年受风沙侵袭,逐渐变成了～。The region is gradually turning into desert as a result of years of erosion by sandy wind. ❷〈形〉 desolate and vast: ～的草原 vast desolate prairie

〖～化〗 huāngmòhuà 〈动〉 desertify

【荒年】 huāngnián 〈名〉 year of famine; year of crop failure; lean year: 我们应该为～储备足够的粮食。We should save up enough grain for a possible year of crop failure in the future.

【荒僻】 huāngpì 〈形〉 desolate and out-of-the-way; deserted; wild and remote: ～的村庄 deserted village ‖ 昔日～的草原如今变成了现代化的大油田。The desolate prairie of yesterday has now been turned into a modern oil field.

【荒弃】 huāngqì 〈动〉 desert; lie waste: 许多农民进城经商,村里不少土地已被～。Much of the land in the village has been left uncultivated since many farmers have gone in for business in town.

【荒歉】 huāngqiàn 〈形〉(of crops) poor; lean: 连年～ successive years of crop failures/famine; the crops have been poor for years ‖ ～之年 lean year; year of famine

【荒山】 huāngshān 〈名〉 barren mountain/hill: 绿化～ clothe barren mountains with greenery ‖ ～秃岭 bare hills and mountains

【荒时暴月】 huāngshí-bàoyuè 〈熟〉 time of dearth; lean year; hard time: 遇上～,最受煎熬的就是穷人。It is the poor that suffer most in time of dearth.

【荒疏】 huāngshū 〈形〉 out of practice; rusty: 他开车的技术相当～了。He's rather out of practice at driving.

【荒数儿】 huāngshùr 〈名〉〈方〉 rough figure; approximate number: 报～ give rough figures

【荒滩】 huāngtān 〈名〉 barren/uncultivated beach

【荒唐】 huāngtang 〈形〉 ❶ absurd; fantastic; preposterous: ～不经 unbelievable; fantastic; absurd and unreasonable ‖ ～可笑 ridiculous; absurd ‖ ～透顶 absolutely ridiculous ‖ ～的故事 old wives' tales ❷ dissipated; loose; intemperate; dissolute: ～的生活 dissipated/loose life ‖ ～的行为会招致疾病的惩罚。Intemperance is likely to be punished with diseases.

【荒无人烟】 huāngwúrényān 〈熟〉 desolate and uninhabited: ～的地区 region with no sign of human habitation ‖ 这个地区遭受洪灾后,曾多年～。The flood-stricken area used to be deserted, with not a soul to be seen for years.

【荒芜】 huāngwú 〈形〉(lie) waste; out of cultivation; overgrown with weeds: 内战使那个国家许多土地～,人民生活在水深火热之中。The civil war made much of the land of the country lie waste and plunged its people into an abyss of misery. ‖ 现在铁路已经修到～的山区。The railway has now cut into the wild mountainous areas.

【荒信】 huāngxìn 〈名〉〈方〉 unconfirmed news/information;

rumour

【荒墟】 huāngxū 〈名〉 waste open land; debris; ruins

【荒野】 huāngyě 〈名〉 wilderness; wild country; wilds: 开拓～ reclaim wilderness ‖ 一片～ vast expanse of wilderness

【荒淫】 huāngyín 〈形〉 dissolute; licentious; debauched

〖～无耻〗 huāngyín-wúchǐ 〈熟〉 be dissipated and shameless; be openly given to debauchery: 过着～的生活 lead a loose and immoral life; lead the life of a libertine

〖～无道〗 huāngyín-wúdào 〈熟〉 be profligate and devoid of principles: ～的暴君 dissipated and unprincipled tyrant

〖～无度〗 huāngyín-wúdù 〈熟〉 be vicious beyond measure; excessively indulge in lewdness; indulge in sensual pleasures

【荒原】 huāngyuán 〈名〉 wasteland; wilderness

【荒置】 huāngzhì 〈动〉 leave unused; abandon: 一些进口机器因缺少备用件而被～。Some imported machines have been abandoned for lack of spare parts.

【荒冢】 huāngzhǒng 〈名〉 abandoned grave; uncared-for grave

塃 huāng 〈名〉〈方〉 newly-mined ore

慌 huāng 〈形〉 flurried; flustered; confused; panicky: 沉住气,别～! Keep calm! Don't panic! ‖ 到该交论文的时候,他～了手脚。He became panicky when his paper was due. ⇨～乱; ～张

H

慌 huang 〈形〉〈口〉 [used after 得 as a complement] unbearable: 饿得～ be awfully hungry ‖ 心里闷得～ be bored to death/be bored beyond endurance

【慌不择路】 huāngbùzélù 〈熟〉 flee along any path one stumbles upon; seize on any solution when hard pressed

【慌促】 huāngcù 〈形〉 in a hurry/flurry/haste

【慌慌张张】 huānghuangzhāngzhāng = 慌张 huāngzhang

【慌里慌张】 huānglihuāngzhāng 〈熟〉 nervous and confused

【慌乱】 huāngluàn 〈形〉 flurried; alarmed and bewildered: 陷入～ be thrown into panic and confusion ‖ 枪击事件在学生中引起一阵～。The shooting incident caused a flutter among the students.

【慌忙】 huāngmáng 〈形〉 in a great rush/hurry/flurry: ～赶到现场 rush to the scene ‖ ～中走错路 take the wrong road in one's hurry ‖ 为了去看电影,小姑娘～赶完了作业。The little girl finished her homework in a great hurry so that she could go to the movies.

【慌神儿】 huāngshénr 〈动〉 become frantic; be frightened; be scared out of one's wits

【慌手慌脚】 huāngshǒu-huāngjiǎo 〈熟〉 in a great flurry/tizzy: 这个年轻人办事总是～。That young fellow always does things in a hurry-scurry way.

【慌张】 huāngzhang 〈形〉 flurried; flustered; confused; frantic; desperate: 神色～ look flurried ‖ 不要～,不然会出错的。Don't be in such a fluster, or you'll make mistakes.

【慌作一团】 huāngzuòyītuán 〈熟〉 be thrown into utter confusion; be totally at a loss: 昨天邻里那场火灾让我们大家～。The fire in the neighbourhood yesterday threw everyone of us into utter confusion.

huáng

皇 huáng ❶〈形〉〈书〉 grand; magnificent: ⇨堂～ ❷〈名〉(in legends) Jade Emperor: ⇨玉～大帝 ❸〈名〉 emperor; sovereign: ⇨～帝; 教～; 女～

【皇朝】 huángcháo 〈名〉(imperial) dynasty

【皇城】 huángchéng 〈名〉 imperial city

【皇储】 huángchǔ 〈名〉 crown prince

【皇带鱼】 huángdàiyú 〈名〉 oarfish

【皇帝】 huángdì 〈名〉 emperor: ～的女儿不愁嫁。The emperor's daughter does not have to worry about finding a husband./A scarce item has no lack of demand.

【皇恩】 huáng'ēn 〈名〉 imperial beneficence/favour: ～浩荡。The emperor's beneficence and magnanimity are vast and extensive.

【皇纲】 huánggāng 〈名〉 imperial law and order: ～废弛 slackened imperial law and order

【皇宫】 huánggōng 〈名〉 imperial palace; palace

【皇冠】 huángguān 〈名〉 imperial/royal crown

【皇后】 huánghòu 〈名〉 empress; queen

【皇皇】 huánghuáng 〈形〉 ❶ *magnificent; splendid*: ⇨～巨著 ❷ = 惶惶 huánghuáng ❸ = 遑遑 huánghuáng

〖～巨著〗 huánghuáng jùzhù 〈名〉 great/voluminous work; masterpiece

【皇家】 huángjiā 〈名〉 imperial/royal family: ～卫士 imperial/royal guard ‖ ～园林 imperial garden

【皇考】 huángkǎo 〈名〉 ❶ diseased father ❷ great great grandfather

【皇历】 huángli 〈名〉 almanac

【皇粮】 *huángliáng* 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 *grain tax to the government*: 交～ pay grain tax ❷ funds, goods, etc provided by the government: 吃～ be paid by the government; be a government employee; serve in the army

【皇陵】 huánglíng 〈名〉 imperial tombs/mausoleum

【皇亲】 huángqīn 〈名〉 kinsman/relative of the emperor

〖～国戚〗 huángqīn-guóqì 〈熟〉 member/relative of the royal family

【皇权】 huángquán 〈名〉 imperial power/authority

【皇上】 *huángshang* 〈名〉 ❶ *emperor; reigning sovereign* ❷ Your Majesty; His Majesty

【皇室】 huángshì 〈名〉 ❶ imperial family; royal house ❷ imperial government; royal court: 背叛/忠于～ betray /be loyal to the imperial government

【皇太后】 huángtàihòu 〈名〉 empress dowager

【皇太子】 huángtàizǐ 〈名〉 crown prince

【皇天】 huángtiān 〈名〉 Heaven: ～在上 [used when taking an oath] with Heaven watching me from above ‖ ～无亲,惟德是辅。*Heaven is impartial and it helps only the virtuous.*

〖～不负苦心人〗 huángtiān bù fù kǔxīnrén 〈熟〉 Heaven will never let down those who do their best; Heaven helps those who help themselves; keep thy shop and thy shop will keep thee

〖～后土〗 huángtiān-hòutǔ 〈熟〉 Heaven and Earth: ～,可鉴吾心。Heaven and Earth may witness my intention.

【皇统】 huángtǒng 〈名〉 imperial lineage

【皇图】 huángtú 〈名〉 imperial domain

【皇位】 huángwèi 〈名〉 imperial throne

【皇庄】 *huángzhuāng* 〈名〉 *imperial/royal estate*

【皇子】 huángzǐ 〈名〉 emperor's son

【皇族】 huángzú 〈名〉 people of imperial lineage; royal/imperial clan/kinsmen

【皇祖】 huángzǔ 〈名〉 pre-dynastic ancestor

黄[1] huáng ❶〈形〉 yellow; sallow; xanthic: ～布/花 yellow cloth/flower ‖ 脸色发～ sallow face ⇨面～肌瘦 ❷〈名〉(Huáng)〈名〉[short for 黄河] Yellow River: 治～ harness the Yellow River ⇨～泛区 ❸〈名〉 certain yellow-coloured animal product: ⇨蛋～; 牛～; 蟹～ ❹〈形〉 pornographic; decadent; obscene; catering to sex interest: ⇨～毒 ❺〈名〉 pornography: 扫～ eliminate pornography ❻〈动〉〈口〉 fizzle out; fall through; be off; come to nothing: 他们投的标～了。Their bid (for the project) is off. ‖ 昨天下了大雨,我们的郊游～了。Our excursion yesterday fell through as it rained hard.

黄[2] Huáng = 黄帝 Huángdì

【黄矮病】 *huáng'ǎibìng* 〈名〉[农业] yellow dwarf/stunt

【黄斑】 huángbān 〈名〉 ❶[生理] yellow spot; macula lutea retinae ❷ yellow stain

【黄包车】 huángbāochē 〈名〉〈方〉 rickshaw

【黄骠马】 huángbiāomǎ 〈名〉 white-spotted yellow horse

【黄表纸】 huángbiǎozhǐ 〈名〉 yellow paper (for sacrificial use or worshipping gods)

【黄病】 huángbìng 〈名〉〈口〉 jaundice

【黄柏】 huángbò = 黄檗 huángbò

【黄檗】 *huángbò* 〈名〉 ❶[植物] cork tree; armur cork ❷[中药] bark of the cork tree

【黄灿灿】 huángcàncàn 〈形〉 bright yellow; golden: ～的麦子 golden wheat

【黄巢起义】 Huáng Cháo Qǐyì 〈名〉 Huang Chao Uprising (875-884) [a peasant uprising in Chinese history led by Huang Chao

that eventually toppled the Tang Dynasty (618-917)]
【黄刺玫】huángcìméi 〈名〉[植物] yellow rose
【黄丹】huángdān 〈名〉[化学] yellow lead
【黄疸】huángdǎn 〈名〉[医学] jaundice; icterus: ～指数 icterus index ‖ 恶性～ malignant jaundice ‖ 隐性～ latent jaundice
〖～性贫血〗huángdǎnxìng pínxuè 〈名〉icteroanemia
【黄道】huángdào 〈名〉[天文] ecliptic
〖～带〗huángdàodài 〈名〉[天文] zodiac
〖～吉日〗huángdào-jírì 〈熟〉lucky day; propitious/auspicious date
〖～十二宫〗huángdào shí'èrgōng 〈名〉twelve signs of the zodiac; zodiacal signs
〖～星座〗huángdào xīngzuò 〈名〉zodiacal constellation
〖～坐标〗huángdào zuòbiāo 〈名〉ecliptic coordinates
【黄澄澄】huángdēngdēng 〈形〉glistening yellow; golden: ～的金牌 glistening gold medal ‖ ～的麦穗儿 golden ears of wheat
【黄帝】Huángdì 〈名〉Yellow Emperor [a legendary ruler of remote antiquity and ancestor of the Chinese nation]: ～陵 Mausoleum of the Yellow Emperor (in Huangling County, Shaanxi Province) ‖ ～庙 Temple of the Yellow Emperor (in Huangling County, Shaanxi Province)
〖～内经〗Huángdì Nèijīng 〈名〉*Classic of Internal Medicine* [China's earliest classic work on medicine]
【黄碘】huángdiǎn 〈名〉[化学] iodoform
【黄鲷】huángdiāo 〈名〉[动物] yellow porgy
【黄豆】huángdòu 〈名〉soya bean; soybean: ～芽 soya bean sprout
【黄毒】huángdú 〈名〉evil of pornography—pornographic books, magazines, and audio and video products; pornographic items: 扫除～ eradicate pornography ‖ ～泛滥 spread of evil of pornography
【黄泛区】huángfànqū 〈名〉Yellow River Inundated Area
【黄粉蝶】huángfěndié 〈名〉sulphur butterfly
【黄蜂】huángfēng 〈名〉wasp: 大～ hornet
〖～巢〗huángfēngcháo 〈名〉vespiary
〖～毒〗huángfēngdú 〈名〉wasp venom
〖～蛾〗huángfēng'é 〈名〉wasp moth
〖～蜡〗huángfēnglà 〈名〉cera flava
【黄姑鱼】huánggūyú 〈名〉spotted maigre
【黄瓜】huánggua 〈名〉cucumber
【黄海】Huánghǎi 〈名〉Yellow Sea
【黄河】Huánghé 〈名〉Yellow River: 《～大合唱》Yellow River Cantata ‖ ～故道 former/abandoned course of the Yellow River ‖ ～流域 Yellow River Valley ‖ ～三角洲 Yellow River Delta
〖～象〗huánghéxiàng 〈名〉[考古] Yellow River stegodon
【黄褐斑】huánghèbān 〈名〉[医学] chloasma
【黄褐色】huánghèsè 〈名〉yellowish brown; tawny
【黄花】huánghuā ❶〈名〉chrysanthemum ❷〈名〉day lily ❸〈形〉without sexual experience; virgin: ～闺女 virgin (girl) ‖ ～后生 virgin boy
〖～菜〗huánghuācài 〈名〉day lily
【黄花地丁】huánghuā dìdīng ＝ 蒲公英 púgōngyīng
【黄花苜蓿】huánghuā mùxu 〈名〉[植物] (California) bur clover
【黄花鱼】huánghuāyú ＝ 黄鱼 huángyú
【黄化】huánghuà 〈名〉[植物] yellowing; etiolation: ～病 yellows ‖ ～萎缩病 yellow stunt ‖ ～现象 actiolation
【黄桦】huánghuà 〈名〉yellow birch
【黄昏】huánghūn 〈名〉dusk; twilight; gloaming: ～时分 twilight hours; at dusk
〖～恋〗huánghūnliàn 〈名〉twilight love; love between old people
【黄祸】huánghuò 〈名〉Yellow Peril [so-called threat of Asian peoples, especially the Chinese, to White supremacy]
【黄酱】huángjiàng 〈名〉salted and fermented soya paste
【黄巾起义】Huángjīn Qǐyì 〈名〉Yellow Turbans Uprising [a large-scale peasant uprising that lasted more than 20 years at the close of the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220), with its participants wearing yellow turbans]
【黄金】huángjīn 〈名〉gold: ～饰品 gold ornament ‖ ～外流 drain of gold; gold outflow; flight of gold; loss of gold ‖ 闪亮发光的未必都是～。All that glitters is not gold.
〖～本位制〗huángjīn běnwèizhì 〈名〉gold standard
〖～储备〗huángjīn chǔbèi 〈名〉gold reserve
〖～地段〗huángjīn dìduàn 〈名〉prime location
〖～分割〗huángjīn fēngē 〈名〉[数学] golden section; extreme and mean ratio
〖～海岸〗Huángjīn Hǎi'àn 〈名〉Gold Coast [former name of Ghana (加纳)]
〖～时代〗*huángjīn shídài* 〈名〉❶ *golden age; most flourishing* period of a nation ❷ prime of one's life
〖～时间〗huángjīn shíjiān 〈名〉golden time; golden hours; prime time [generally between 7 pm and 11 pm]: 在～播出 be broadcast during prime time
〖～周〗huángjīnzhōu 〈名〉golden week
【黄经】huángjīng 〈名〉[天文] astronomical/celestial longitude; longitude: ～圈 circle of longitude
【黄荆】huángjīng 〈名〉[植物] five-leaved chaste tree
【黄晶】huángjīng 〈名〉[矿物] citrine
【黄精】huángjīng 〈名〉[中药] sealwort
【黄酒】*huángjiǔ* 〈名〉*yellow rice/millet wine*
【黄口孺子】huángkǒu-rúzǐ ＝ 黄口小儿 huángkǒu-xiǎo'ér
【黄口小儿】huángkǒu-xiǎo'ér 〈熟〉sucking baby; 〈贬〉callow young fellow/man; immature person
【黄葵】huángkuí 〈名〉[植物] musk mallow
【黄蜡】huánglà 〈名〉beeswax; cera flava
【黄鹂】huánglí 〈名〉oriole
【黄历】huángli 〈旧〉＝ 皇历 huángli
【黄连】huánglián 〈名〉[中药] rhizome of Chinese goldthread: 哑巴吃～ be a silent victim
〖～木〗huángliánmù 〈名〉[植物] Chinese pistache
〖～素〗*huángliánsù* 〈名〉[医药] berberine
【黄粱美梦】huángliáng-měimèng 〈熟〉Golden Millet Dream—sheer daydream; disillusionment; pipe dream
【黄粱梦】huángliángmèng ＝ 黄粱美梦 huángliáng-měimèng
【黄磷】huánglín 〈名〉yellow phosphorus
【黄鳞】huánglín 〈名〉[植物] yellow scales
【黄榴石】huángliúshí 〈名〉[矿物] topazolite
【黄瘤】huángliú 〈名〉[医学] xanthoma
【黄栌】huánglú 〈名〉[植物] smoke tree
【黄麻】huángmá 〈名〉[植物] jute: ～袋 gunnysack; gunny-bag; gunny ‖ ～纸 jute paper
【黄毛丫头】huángmáo yātou 〈名〉〈贬〉chit of a girl; silly/witless young girl; saucy miss
【黄梅季】*huángméijì* 〈名〉*rainy season* [*usu in April and May,* in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River]
【黄梅天】huángméitiān ＝ 黄梅季 huángméijì
【黄梅戏】huángméixì 〈名〉*Huangmeixi*; *Huangmei* opera [popular in Anhui Province]
【黄梅雨】huángméiyǔ 〈名〉intermittent drizzles in the rainy season in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River
【黄米】huángmǐ 〈名〉glutinous millet
【黄明胶】huángmíngjiāo 〈名〉[中药] oxhide gelatin
【黄鸟】huángniǎo 〈名〉[动物] canary
【黄牛】huángniú 〈名〉❶ ox; cattle: 做人民的老～ be a willing horse for the people ❷〈方〉scalper; tout: 电影～ movie ticket scalper ‖ 色情～ procurator of girls; procurer
【黄牌】huángpái 〈名〉❶[体育] yellow card: 吃了一张～ get a yellow card ‖ 亮～ show a yellow card to sb ‖ 他在三分钟内连吃两张～被罚下场。He was sent off after collecting his second caution in three minutes. ❷ serious warning
【黄袍】huángpáo 〈名〉❶ imperial robe: ～加身 be draped with the imperial yellow robe by one's supporters—be acclaimed emperor; make oneself emperor ❷ robe worn by Buddhist monks of certain ranks and sects
【黄皮寡瘦】huángpí-guǎshòu 〈熟〉pale and thin; sallow and skinny
【黄皮书】huángpíshū 〈名〉❶ yellow book—International Certificate of Vaccination ❷ Yellow Paper [official statement or document of the government or congress in some countries]
【黄皮症】huángpízhèng 〈名〉[医学] xanthosis
【黄浦江】Huángpǔjiāng 〈名〉Huangpu River
【黄埔军官学校】Huángpǔ Jūnguān Xuéxiào 〈名〉Huangpu Military Academy [established in Guangzhou in 1924 by Dr Sun Yatsen]
【黄埔军校】Huángpǔ Jūnxiào ＝ 黄埔军官学校 *Huángpǔ Jūnguān* Xuéxiào

【黄芪】 huángqí 〈名〉[中药] root of membranous milk vetch
【黄芩】 huángqín 〈名〉[中药] root of large-flowered skullcap
【黄曲霉毒素】 huángqūméi dúsù 〈名〉 aflatoxin
【黄曲霉素】 huángqūméisù 〈名〉 aflatoxin; flavacin; flavacol
〖～中毒症〗 huángqūméisù zhòngdúzhèng 〈名〉[医学] aflatoxicosis
【黄泉】 huángquán 〈名〉 netherworld; the world of the dead: 命归～ go to the netherworld; die ‖ ～路上无贵贱 death is the grand leveler ‖ ～之下 in the netherworld; in one's grave
【黄雀】 huángquè 〈名〉 siskin: ⇨螳螂扑蝉,～在后
【黄壤】 huángrǎng 〈名〉 yellow earth/soil
【黄热病】 huángrèbìng 〈名〉[医学] yellow fever
【黄色】 huángsè ❶〈名〉 yellow: ⇨～人种 ❷〈形〉 decadent; obscene; vulgar; pornographic
〖～电影〗 huángsè diànyǐng 〈名〉 pornographic movie; sex film; blue film
〖～歌曲〗 huángsè gēqǔ 〈名〉 lewd song
〖～工会〗 huángsè gōnghuì 〈名〉 blackleg union; scab union
〖～人种〗 huángsè rénzhǒng 〈名〉 yellow race
〖～书刊〗 huángsè shūkān 〈名〉 pornographic books and periodicals; yellow press
〖～网站〗 huángsè wǎngzhàn 〈名〉 pornographic website
〖～文学〗 huángsè wénxué 〈名〉 pornography
〖～小说〗 huángsè xiǎoshuō 〈名〉 pornographic novel
〖～新闻〗 huángsè xīnwén 〈名〉 yellow journalism; sex news
〖～炸药〗 huángsè zhàyào 〈名〉 ❶ trinitrotoluene (TNT); trinol ❷ picric acid
【黄山】 Huángshān 〈名〉 Huangshan [a mountain in Anhui Province known for its beauty]
【黄杉】 huángshān 〈名〉[植物] Douglas fir/spruce
【黄鳝】 huángshàn 〈名〉[动物] rice field eel; finless eel
【黄视症】 huángshìzhèng 〈名〉[医学] xanthopsia
【黄熟】 huángshú 〈名〉[农业] yellow maturity/ripeness
【黄鼠】 huángshǔ 〈名〉 ground squirrel; suslik
【黄鼠狼】 huángshǔláng 〈名〉 yellow weasel
〖～给鸡拜年,没安好心〗 huángshǔláng gěi jī bàinián, méi ān hǎoxīn 〈熟〉 when he makes a courtesy call to a hen, the weasel harbours no good intentions
【黄水疮】 huángshuǐchuāng 〈名〉[医学] impetigo
【黄水仙】 huángshuǐxiān 〈名〉[植物] daffodil
【黄素】 huángsù 〈名〉[生物] flavin
【黄汤】 huángtāng 〈名〉〈口〉 wine
【黄糖】 huángtáng 〈名〉〈方〉 brown sugar
【黄体】 huángtǐ 〈名〉[生理] corpus luteum
〖～酮〗 huángtǐtóng 〈名〉[生理] progesterone
【黄铁矿】 huángtiěkuàng 〈名〉 pyrite
【黄铜】 huángtóng 〈名〉 brass: ～丝 brass wire ‖ ～制品 brassware
〖～矿〗 huángtóngkuàng 〈名〉 chalcopyrite; copper pyrite
【黄土】 huángtǔ 〈名〉[地质] loess
〖～高原〗 huángtǔ gāoyuán 〈名〉 loess plateau
〖～化〗 huángtǔhuà 〈名〉 loessification
【黄萎病】 huángwěibìng 〈名〉[农业] verticillium wilt: 棉花～ verticillium wilt of cotton
【黄鹀】 huángwú 〈名〉[鸟类] yellow hammer
【黄锡矿】 huángxīkuàng 〈名〉 stannite
【黄锈病】 huángxiùbìng 〈名〉[农业] yellow rust
【黄癣】 huángxuǎn 〈名〉[医学] favus; tinea favosa
【黄烟】 huángyān 〈名〉〈方〉 tobacco
【黄羊】 huángyáng 〈名〉 Mongolian gazelle
【黄杨】 huángyáng 〈名〉[植物] Chinese little-leaf box; box
〖～木〗 huángyángmù 〈名〉 boxwood; box
【黄猺】 huángyáo 〈名〉 Martes flavigula [a kind of dark brown weasel]
【黄页】 huángyè 〈名〉 yellow pages [telephone directory for businesses and institutions (sometimes also residences) printed on yellow paper]
【黄莺】 huángyīng 〈名〉 oriole
【黄油】 huángyóu 〈名〉 ❶ butter: 给面包上涂～ spread butter on bread ‖ 制～ make butter ‖ ～面包 bread and butter ‖ 人造～ artificial butter ❷ [化学] grease: ～枪 grease gun
【黄鼬】 huángyòu ＝ 黄鼠狼 huángshǔláng
【黄鱼】 huángyú 〈名〉 ❶ yellow croaker ❷〈旧〉 passenger whom a driver or sailor picks up for extra money to fill his own pocket
【黄玉】 huángyù 〈名〉[矿业] topaz
【黄藻】 huángzǎo 〈名〉 yellow-green algae
【黄账】 huángzhàng 〈名〉〈古〉 bad debt
【黄纸板】 huángzhǐbǎn 〈名〉 strawboard
【黄种】 huángzhǒng 〈名〉 Mongoloid race; yellow race: ～人 Mongoloid; yellow man

凰 huáng → 凤凰 fènghuáng

隍 huáng 〈名〉 dry moat outside a city wall: ⇨城～

喤 huáng

【喤喤】 huánghuáng 〈拟〉〈书〉 ❶ sonorous and harmonious sound of bells and drums ❷ cry (of a child)

遑 huáng 〈名〉〈书〉 leisure: 不～ have no leisure; be occupied ‖ 何～ how can I have the time

【遑遑】 huánghuáng 〈形〉 hasty; hurried
【遑论】 huánglùn 〈动〉〈书〉 let alone; be out of the question: 衣食无着,～其他。Without shelter and food, anything else is out of the question.

徨 huáng →彷徨 pánghuáng

惶 huáng 〈名〉 fear; anxiety; trepidation

【惶惶】 huánghuáng 〈形〉 alarmed; in a state of anxiety; on tenterhooks
〖～不可终日〗 huánghuáng bùkě zhōngrì 〈熟〉 be in a constant state of anxiety; be on tenterhooks
【惶惑】 huánghuò 〈形〉 perplexed and restless; apprehensive: ～不安 perplexed and uneasy
【惶惧】 huángjù 〈形〉 scared; terrified
【惶遽】 huángjù 〈形〉〈书〉 frightened; scared; alarmed: 神情～ look scared
【惶恐】 huángkǒng 〈形〉 terrified; fearful
〖～不安〗 huángkǒng-bù'ān 〈熟〉 be seized with fear; be in a state of alarm: 她那～的神色表明她很紧张。Her apprehensive look revealed her nervousness.
〖～万分〗 huángkǒng-wànfēn 〈熟〉 be frightened out of one's senses
〖～万状〗 huángkǒng-wànzhuàng 〈熟〉 be seized with fear; be frightened out of one's senses
【惶愧】 huángkuì 〈形〉 scared and ashamed: ～交集 have a mixed feeling of fear and shame
【惶悚】 huángsǒng 〈形〉〈书〉 scared; terrified

煌 huáng 〈形〉 bright; brilliant: ⇨辉～

【煌斑岩】 huángbānyán 〈名〉[地质] lamprophyre
【煌煌】 huánghuáng 〈形〉 bright; brilliant: 明星～。The stars are sparkling.

锽 huáng

【锽锽】 huánghuáng 〈拟〉〈书〉 clatter; clash; crash [sound of bells and drums]

潢[1] huáng 〈名〉〈书〉 pool; pond

潢[2] huáng 〈动〉 dye or colour paper: ⇨装～

璜 huáng 〈名〉〈书〉 semi-annular jade pendant

蝗 huáng 〈名〉 locust: 灭～ wipe out locusts

【蝗虫】 huángchóng 〈名〉 locust
【蝗害】 huánghài 〈名〉 locust plague
【蝗蝻】 huángnǎn 〈名〉 nymph of a locust
【蝗灾】 huángzāi 〈名〉 plague of locusts

篁 huáng 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ bamboo grove: 幽～ secluded and

restful bamboo grove ❷ bamboo：修～ tall bamboo

艎 huáng → 艅艎 yúhuáng

磺 huáng 〈名〉sulphur

【磺胺】 huáng'àn 〈名〉[医药] sulphanilamide (SN)

〖～醋酰〗 huáng'àn cùxiān 〈名〉sulphacetamide (SA)

〖～嘧啶〗 huáng'àn mìdìng 〈名〉sulphadiazine (SD)

〖～药〗 huáng'ànyào 〈名〉sulpha drug; sulphonamide

【磺化】 huánghuà 〈动〉[化学] sulphonate

【磺酸】 huángsuān 〈名〉sulphonic acid

〖～盐〗 huángsuānyán 〈名〉sulphonate

【磺酰胺】 huángxiān'àn 〈名〉sulphamide

镄 huáng ＝簧 huáng

癀 huáng

【癀病】 huángbìng 〈名〉anthrax

蟥 huáng →蚂蟥 mǎhuáng

簧 huáng 〈名〉❶ [音乐] reed：⇨巧舌如～ ❷ spring：锁～ lock spring ‖ 我的闹钟～断了。The main spring of my alarm clock snapped. ⇨弹～

【簧风琴】 huángfēngqín 〈名〉[音乐] reed organ; harmonium

【簧片】 huángpiàn 〈名〉[音乐] reed (in a musical instrument)

【簧乐器】 huángyuèqì 〈名〉[音乐] reed instrument

鳇 huáng 〈名〉[动物] Huso dauricus

huǎng

恍 huǎng →惝恍 chǎnghuǎng

怳 huǎng ❶〈形〉not clear：⇨～惚 ❷〈副〉seemingly; as if：⇨～如梦境 ❸〈形〉sudden：⇨～然大悟 ❹〈形〉depressed

【怳忽】 huǎnghū ＝恍惚 huǎnghū

【恍惚】 huǎnghū 〈形〉❶ in a trance; absent-minded：精神～ be in a trance; look absent-minded ‖ 她脸上露出悲伤、～的神情。There was a sad, absent look on her face. ❷ dimly; faintly; seemingly：～记得 faintly remember ‖ 他～觉得有人在盯他的梢。He was faintly aware that he was being followed. ‖ 他～听见她进屋去了。He faintly heard her walk into the room.

【恍然】 huǎngrán 〈形〉❶ all of a sudden; suddenly ❷ depressed ❸ absent-minded

〖～大悟〗 huǎngrán-dàwù 〈熟〉suddenly see the light; suddenly realize what has happened

〖～若失〗 huǎngrán-ruòshī 〈熟〉feel like having lost bearings; feel lost

〖～醒悟〗 huǎngrán-xǐngwù 〈熟〉wake up to the truth in an instant

【恍如】 huǎngrú 〈连〉as if

〖～隔世〗 huǎngrúgéshì 〈熟〉feel as if one had been cut off from the outside world for ages; it seems as if a whole generation had elapsed

〖～梦境〗 huǎngrúmèngjìng 〈熟〉as if in a dream

【恍若】 huǎngruò ＝ 恍如 huǎngrú

【恍悟】 huǎngwù 〈动〉wake up to reality all of a sudden; suddenly come to realize the truth

晃 huǎng ❶〈形〉dazzling; shinning：明～～的刺刀 shining bayonet ❷〈动〉dazzle：汽车灯亮得～我的眼睛。I was dazzled by the lights of a car. ❸〈动〉flash past：大学四年一～就过去了。Four years of college life passed in a flash. ‖ 一个穿白衬衣的身影在我办公室门外一～而过。A figure in a white shirt flashed by my office door.
⇨huàng

【晃眼】 huǎngyǎn ❶〈形〉dazzling：今天阳光～，戴上太阳镜吧。Wear your sunglasses if you don't want to be dazzled by the blazing sun. ❷〈名〉wink：一～一个学期又过去了。In a wink, another semester is over.

谎 huǎng ❶〈名〉lie; falsehood：⇨弥天大～；撒～ ❷〈形〉false：⇨～话；～价

【谎报】 huǎngbào 〈动〉lie; make a false report about sth; give false information：～产量 lie about the output ‖ ～成绩 give a false account about one's achievements ‖ ～年龄 lie about one's age ‖ ～灾情 make a false report about the damages caused by the disaster

〖～军情〗 huǎngbào-jūnqíng 〈熟〉make a false report about the military situation

【谎称】 huǎngchēng 〈动〉falsely claim：他～自己是大学毕业生。He falsely claimed he was a college graduate.

【谎花】 huǎnghuā 〈名〉[植物] fruitless/staminate flower

【谎话】 huǎnghuà 〈名〉lie; falsehood：说～ tell a lie ‖ ～连篇 lie like a gas meter; tell a pack of lies ‖ 露骨的～ palpable lie ‖ 善意的～ white lie ‖ 用心险恶的～ black lie ‖ 她讲的全是～。Her whole story was a tissue of lies.

【谎价】 huǎngjià 〈名〉excessive/exorbitant price

【谎骗】 huǎngpiàn 〈动〉cheat; deceive：你讲的这一套～不了谁。You can deceive no one with that story.

【谎信】 huǎngxìn 〈名〉〈方〉rumour; unconfirmed news

【谎言】 huǎngyán 〈名〉lie; falsehood：驳斥～ refute a lie ‖ 拆/戳穿～ nail a lie to the counter; expose a lie ‖ 捏造～ invent a lie ‖ 轻信～ believe a lie/falsehood ‖ 彻头彻尾的～ downright lie; pure canard ‖ 无耻的～ outrageous lie ‖ ～掩盖不了事实。Lies cannot cover up facts. ‖ ～总是站不住脚的。Lies have short legs. / Lies are always lame.

幌 huǎng 〈名〉❶〈书〉curtain：窗～ curtain for window ❷ shop sign; signboard：酒～ signboard for a wine shop

【幌子】 huǎngzi 〈名〉❶ shop sign; signboard ❷ pretence; cover; front：在…的～下 in/under the cover/guise of ... ‖ 那间书屋是外国间谍的～。That bookstore served as a front for a foreign agent/espionage. ‖ 他的话是骗人的～。What he said was a facade. ‖ 这家商店是走私活动的～。This business is a cover for smuggling.

huàng

晃 huàng 〈动〉shake; sway：～拳头 shake one's fist ‖ ～落树上的果子 shake down fruit from a tree ‖ 他吓得两腿直～。His legs were shaking with fear. ‖ ～匀糖浆再喝。Shake up the syrup before taking it. ‖ 手别～，不然汤会撒出来。Steady your hand, or the soup will spill over. ⇨～动；摇～
⇨huǎng

【晃荡】 huàngdang 〈动〉❶ rock; shake; sway：来回～ swing to and fro ‖ 满瓶不响，半瓶～。The half-filled bottle sloshes while the full bottle remains quiet. / The dabbler in knowledge chatters away while the wise man stays silent. / Silent water runs deep. ‖ 游艇在大浪中～。The yacht pitched up and down on the billows. ❷ loaf around：找不到工作，他整天在外面～。Unable to find a job, he loafs around all day long.

【晃动】 huàngdòng 〈动〉shake; rock; sway：～拳头 shake one's fist ‖ 不要～桌子。Don't rock the table. ‖ 建筑物在地震中剧烈地～。Buildings rocked violently in the earthquake. ‖ 树枝在风中～着。The branches sway in the wind. ‖ 我的一颗牙齿有点～。One of my teeth wobbles a little.

【晃梯】 huàngtī 〈名〉[杂技] balancing on an upright ladder

【晃悠】 huàngyou 〈动〉shake from side to side; wobble; stagger：梯子有点～，我不敢再往高爬了。The ladder is wobbling. I can't climb any higher. ‖ 他晃晃悠悠地往前走。He was staggering along.

滉 huàng 〈形〉〈书〉(of water) deep and wide

榥 huàng 〈名〉〈书〉curtain; screen

huī

灰 huī ❶〈名〉ash：⇨～烬；骨～；火山～ ❷〈名〉dust；powder：掸去书上的～ dust the book‖粉笔～ chalk dust‖这个城市的～越来越大。This city becomes more and more dusty.‖桌子上积了厚厚的一层～。There was a thick layer of dust (accumulated) on the desk. ⇨～尘 ❸〈名〉lime；(lime) mortar：和～ mix mortar‖抹～ apply mortar‖～墙 plastered wall ⇨～泥 ❹〈形〉grey：～制服 grey uniform ⇨～色 ❺〈形〉disheartened；discouraged：⇨万念俱～；心～意懒

【灰暗】huī'àn〈形〉murky grey；gloomy：～的天空 gloomy sky‖脸色～ ashy look

【灰白】huībái〈形〉greyish white；ashen；pale：～的月光 pale moonlight‖脸色～ look pale

【灰不喇唧】huībulājī〈形〉〈贬〉grey and dull：你那计算机屏幕～的，我觉得不好。I don't like the colour of your computer screen. It's grey and dull.

【灰不溜丢】huībuliūdiū〈形〉〈方〉❶ dispirited；down-hearted；gloomy：别因一次失败就～得抬不起头来。Don't be dispirited because of one failure. Hold your head high! ❷ greyish：他戴上那顶～的帽子挺滑稽的。He looks rather funny with that greyish cap on.

【灰不溜秋】huībùliūqiū ＝ 灰不溜丢 huībuliūdiū

【灰尘】huīchén〈名〉dust；dirt：一层～ a layer of dust‖掸/拂去～ dust off；flick off dust‖积聚～ accumulate/gather dust‖扬起～ kick up/raise a cloud of dust‖用吸尘器清除地毯上的～ do the carpets with a vacuum cleaner‖你能把这间房子的～很快清扫一下吗？Can you give the room a quick dust?‖昨夜风吹进来好多～。A lot of dust was blown in last night.

〖～肺〗huīchénfèi〈名〉［医学］pneumoconiosis

〖～监测器〗huīchén jiāncèqì〈名〉dust monitor

【灰沉沉】huīchénchén〈形〉(of sky) dusky；overcast；gloomy：昨天下午天～的，但没有下雨。It was overcast yesterday afternoon, but it didn't rain.

【灰顶】huīdǐng〈名〉［建筑］mortared/plastered roof

【灰斗】huīdǒu〈名〉［建筑］ash bucket；hod

【灰度】huīdù〈名〉grey scale；shades of grey

【灰飞烟灭】huīfēi-yānmiè〈熟〉disappear completely；vanish like smoke

【灰肥】huīféi〈名〉［农业］ash compost/manure

【灰分】huīfèn〈名〉［矿业］ash content：～实验 ash test

【灰缝】huīfèng〈名〉mortar joint

【灰姑娘】Huīgūniang〈名〉Cinderella [heroine of a fairy tale, who is ill-treated by her stepmother but gets married to a prince]—sth or sb whose beauty or merit is for a time unrecognized

【灰光灯】huīguāngdēng〈名〉limelight

【灰海豹】huīhǎibào〈名〉grey seal

【灰鹤】huīhè〈名〉［动物］grey crane

【灰化土】huīhuàtǔ〈名〉［地质］podzol；podzolic soil

【灰桦】huīhuà〈名〉grey birch

【灰黄霉素】huīhuángméisù〈名〉［医药］griseofulvin；grisovin

【灰浆】huījiāng〈名〉［建筑］mixture of water with mortar；plaster：～槽 mortar trough‖～层 mortar bed‖～桶 mortar bucket

【灰烬】huījìn〈名〉ashes：化为～ be reduced to ashes

【灰鲸】huījīng〈名〉grey whale

【灰口铁】huīkǒutiě〈名〉［冶金］grey/pig iron

【灰狼】huīláng〈名〉grey wolf

【灰冷】huīlěng ❶〈名〉［冶金］ash cooling ❷〈形〉discouraged

【灰领工人】huīlǐng gōngrén〈名〉grey collar worker

【灰溜溜】huīliūliū〈形〉❶ dull grey；dingy：墙上～的，该粉刷粉刷了。The wall is dingy and it needs whitewashing. ❷ gloomy；dejected；crestfallen：他总是～的。He always looks dejected.‖小伙子因没有考上大学而感到～的。The young man felt crestfallen at his failure in the college entrance examinations.

【灰蒙蒙】huīmēngmēng〈形〉dusky；overcast：～的夜色 dusky night scene‖四周尽是～的浓雾。A thick grey mist was all around us.‖天色变得～的。The sky had become overcast.

【灰锰氧】huīměngyǎng〈名〉［医药］potassium permanganate

【灰泥】huīní〈名〉［建筑］plaster：抹～ plaster‖～板 plasterboard

【灰鸟】huīniǎo〈名〉grey bird

【灰棚】huīpéng〈名〉❶ straw ash shed ❷ hut with a mortar roof

【灰铅矿】huīqiānkuàng〈名〉tinyte

【灰雀】huīquè〈名〉［动物］bullfinch

【灰壤】huīrǎng〈名〉［农业］podzol

【灰色】huīsè ❶〈名〉grey/ashy colour ❷〈形〉pessimistic；gloomy：～人生观 pessimistic outlook on life‖～心情 gloomy mood‖～作品 pessimistic work ❸〈形〉obscure；ambiguous：他对取消现行考试制度持～态度。He is ambiguous about eliminating the present exam system.

〖～市场〗huīsè shìchǎng〈名〉［金融］grey market [unofficial market in shares before regular distribution]

〖～收入〗huīsè shōurù〈名〉grey income；income from moonlighting

【灰沙】huīshā〈名〉mixture of sand and mortar

【灰鼠】huīshǔ〈名〉［动物］squirrel

【灰陶】huītáo〈名〉grey pottery

【灰铁】huītiě〈名〉grey/pig iron

【灰头土脸】huītóu-tǔliǎn〈熟〉〈方〉❶ (of head or face) covered with dust ❷ disheartened；gloomy；crestfallen：她这个人难伺候，往往让给她帮忙的人落个～。She was hard to please, and more often than not, people offering her help only got crestfallen.

【灰土】huītǔ〈名〉❶ dust：卡车开过，扬起一片～。The truck drove off in a cloud of dust. ❷［地质］spodosol

【灰心】huīxīn〈动〉lose heart；be discouraged；be disheartened：别～！Don't lose heart!‖虽连连失败，可他并不～。He's not discouraged despite his repeated failures.

〖～丧气〗huīxīn-sàngqì〈熟〉be utterly disheartened；feel depressed：他的申请又被拒绝，他感到～。He felt very much disheartened as his application had been turned down again.

【灰熊】huīxióng〈名〉grizzly (bear)

【灰指甲】huīzhǐjia〈名〉［医学］ringworm of the nails；onychomycosis

【灰质】huīzhì〈名〉［生理］grey matter；cinerea：⇨脊髓～炎

㧑 huī〈动〉〈书〉command；order

诙 huī〈书〉❶〈动〉make fun of；banter；mock：～谑 make fun of ❷〈形〉humorous：⇨～谐

【诙谐】huīxié〈形〉humorous；jocular：谈吐～ be witty in conversation

〖～曲〗huīxiéqǔ〈名〉humoresque；scherzo

虺 huī

⇨huǐ

【虺虺】huītuí〈动〉〈书〉(of horses) fall ill due to fatigue

挥 huī〈动〉❶ wave；shake；wield；brandish：～笔 wield the brush；put pen to paper‖～刀 brandish a sword‖～拳 wave one's fist ⇨～动；～戈；一～而就 ❷ wipe off：⇨～汗如雨；～泪 ❸ command (an army)：⇨～师 ❹ scatter；disperse：⇨～发；～金如土

【挥动】huīdòng〈动〉brandish；wave；wield：～警棍 wield a policeman's baton‖～球棒 wield a club‖～拳头 shake one's fist‖～指挥刀命令士兵前进 wave one's men on with one's sword

【挥发】huīfā〈动〉volatilize：～作用 volatilization‖这种液体要封好存放，不然就会～掉。The liquid should be sealed up well, or it will volatilize.

〖～性〗huīfāxìng〈名〉volatility：汽油的～比其它任何燃料都大。Gasoline is more volatile than any other fuels.

〖～油〗huīfāyóu〈名〉volatile oil

〖～元素〗huīfā yuánsù〈名〉volatile element

【挥戈】huīgē〈动〉brandish one's weapons；lead troops to battle；march troops to war：～东进 command one's army to march east；switch east

【挥汗如雨】huīhàn-rúyǔ〈熟〉(of people) drip with sweat；be wet through；(of weather) be so hot that perspiration trickles down like rain：尽管～，收割机驾驶员仍然情绪高涨地干着。Dripping with sweat, the harvester driver went on working in high spirits.

【挥翰】 huīhàn 〈动〉〈书〉 wield one's writing brush—write with a brush

【挥毫】 huīháo 〈动〉〈书〉 wield one's writing brush; write or draw a picture (with a brush): ～泼墨 take up a brush and paint/draw ‖ ～作诗 take up a brush and write a poem

【挥霍】 huīhuò 〈动〉 spend freely/lavishly; squander: ～公款 squander public funds ‖ ～钱财/时间 squander one's wealth/time ‖ ～浪费 spend extravagantly ‖ 大肆～ recklessly squander ‖ 他将父母留给他的财产大肆～。He has been prodigal of the fortune his parents left him.

〖～无度〗 huīhuò-wúdù 〈熟〉 spend without restrain; squander wantonly

【挥金如土】 huījīn-rútǔ 〈熟〉 throw money about like dirt; spend money like dirt/water; be lavish with one's money: 在学校里,他学会了～,别的却没有学到什么。At college, he's learned the ways of a spendthrift, if not much else.

【挥泪】 huīlèi 〈动〉 wipe off one's tears; shed tears

〖～告别〗 huīlèi-gàobié 〈熟〉 part in tears; wipe one's tears as one says farewell

〖～如雨〗 huīlèi-rúyǔ 〈熟〉 in a storm of tears

【挥洒】 huīsǎ ❶〈动〉 sprinkle; spray; shed: ～热血 shed one's blood (for one's country, etc) ‖ 将水～在马路上 sprinkle water over the street ❷〈动〉 paint or write with ease: ➪～自如 ❸〈形〉〈书〉 free and unrestrained

〖～自如〗 huīsǎ-zìrú 〈熟〉 write/paint with ease: 这位画家虽然年轻,却能～。Young as he is, the painter is able to wield his painting brush with facility and freedom.

【挥师】 huīshī 〈动〉 command an army: ～南下 command an army to march south

【挥手】 huīshǒu 〈动〉 wave one's hand; wave: ～告别 wave farewell; wave goodbye to sb ‖ 警察～示意,让他把车靠边停下来。The policeman waved his car to pull up by the road. ‖ 贵宾向欢迎人群～致意。The guest of honour waved to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement of their greetings.

【挥舞】 huīwǔ 〈动〉 wave; wield; brandish; shake: ～大棒 wield a club (at sb) ‖ ～花束表示欢迎 wave bouquets in welcome ‖ ～拳头 wave one's fist (at sb) ‖ ～手臂 wave one's arm about; saw the air ‖ ～武器 brandish/wield weapons ‖ ～指挥棒 brandish the baton; order people about

咴 huī

【咴儿咴儿】 huīrhuīr 〈拟〉 (of a horse) neigh; whinny

恢 huī 〈形〉 extensive; vast; broad: ➪～弘; 天网～～

【恢复】 huīfù 〈动〉❶ resume; renew: ～邦交 resume diplomatic relations ‖ ～国际航班/南北对话 resume international flights/the north-south dialogue ‖ ～交通 resume traffic ‖ ～谈判 renew negotiations; resume talks ‖ ～业务关系 resume business relationship (with sb) ‖ ～友谊 renew one's friendship ❷ recover; regain: ～地位 recover/regain one's position ‖ ～健康 recover one's health; regain one's form; recuperate ‖ ～失地 retake/recover lost territory ‖ ～视力 recover/regain one's eyesight ‖ ～体力 recover one's strength; regain one's strength/vigour ‖ ～元气 recuperate; recover one's energy/strength ‖ ～知觉 come to consciousness; recover one's consciousness ‖ ～自由 regain freedom ‖ 从疲倦中～过来 recover from fatigue ❸ restore; reinstate; rehabilitate; restitute: ～法纪 restore law and order ‖ ～公共秩序 restore public order ‖ ～公民权 restitute civil rights ‖ ～国民经济 restore the nation's economy ‖ ～名誉 rehabilitate a person's reputation ‖ ～原职 reinstate sb to his old post ‖ ～原状 return to/restore the original state/condition ‖ ～正常 return to normal ‖ 他成功地使企业～盈利。He successfully restored the enterprise to profitability.

〖～期〗 huīfùqī 〈名〉 convalescence; recuperation period; recovery

〖～系〗 huīfùxì 〈名〉[农业] restorer line

【恢弘】 huīhóng 〈书〉❶〈形〉 extensive; broad; great: 气势～ with tremendous momentum ❷〈动〉 carry forward; develop: ～士气 boost the morale

【恢宏】 huīhóng ＝ 恢弘 huīhóng

【恢恢】 huīhuī 〈形〉〈书〉 extensive; vast: 我们需要～法网来打击犯罪。We need a seamless net of justice to crack down on crime. ➪天网～,疏而不漏

【恢廓】 huīkuò 〈书〉❶〈形〉 broad; wide: ～的襟怀 broad-minded; generous; magnanimous ❷〈动〉 expand; develop: ～中国传统医学 develop Chinese traditional medicine

袆 huī 〈名〉 sacrificial robe for the queen or empress in ancient times

豗 huī 〈动〉 collide; strike; dash against: ➪喧～

晖 huī 〈名〉 sunshine; sunlight: 残～ light of the setting sun ‖ 落日余～ rays/light of the setting sun ➪春～; 斜～; 朝～

【晖映】 huīyìng ＝辉映 huīyìng

辉 huī ❶〈名〉 brightness; splendour; radiance: ➪光～; 增～ ❷〈动〉 shine: ➪～映

【辉安岩】 huī'ānyán 〈名〉[地质] auganite

【辉长岩】 huīchángyán 〈名〉[地质] gabbro

【辉点】 huīdiǎn 〈名〉 bright spot

【辉度】 huīdù 〈名〉 brightness; brilliance; brilliancy; luminance

【辉沸石】 huīfèishí 〈名〉 stilbite

【辉光】 huīguāng 〈名〉[电学] glow: ～放电 glow discharge

〖～灯〗 huīguāngdēng 〈名〉 glow lamp

〖～电流〗 huīguāng diànliú 〈名〉 glow current

【辉煌】 huīhuáng 〈形〉 brilliant; splendid; glorious; outstanding: ～成就 brilliant/outstanding achievement ‖ ～前景 bright future/prospect ‖ ～的文明 splendid civilization ➪灯火～; 金碧～

【辉绿岩】 huīlǜyán 〈名〉[地质] diabase

【辉钼矿】 huīmùkuàng 〈名〉 molybdenite

【辉石】 huīshí 〈名〉[地质] pyroxene; augite

【辉锑矿】 huītīkuàng 〈名〉 antimony glance; stibnite

【辉铜矿】 huītóngkuàng 〈名〉 chalcocite; copper glance

【辉钨矿】 huīwūkuàng 〈名〉 tungstenite

【辉银矿】 huīyínkuàng 〈名〉 argentite

【辉映】 huīyìng 〈动〉 shine; reflect: 湖光山色,交相～。The lake and the hills add radiance and beauty to each other.

〖～成趣〗 huīyìng-chéngqù 〈熟〉 cast beautiful reflections together/on each other

翚 huī ❶〈动〉〈书〉 fly ❷〈名〉[as used in ancient books] pheasant of multicolour feathers

麾 huī ❶〈名〉 standard of a commander [used in ancient times] ❷〈动〉〈书〉 command: ～军前进 command an army to march forward

【麾下】 huīxià 〈名〉〈书〉❶〈套〉 general; commander; Your Excellency [limited to commanding generals] ❷ troops/those under one's command: 强将～无弱兵。There are no weak troops under an able general.

徽[1] huī ❶〈名〉 emblem; badge; insignia: ➪国～; 帽～ ❷〈形〉 fine; beautiful; excellent: ➪～号; ～音

徽[2] Huī 〈名〉 Hui [another name for Anhui Province (安徽)]: ➪～剧

【徽标】 huībiāo 〈名〉 emblem; insignia: 我们应该给我们的协会设计个～。We should design an insignia for our society.

【徽调】 huīdiào 〈名〉 tunes of Anhui opera

【徽号】 huīhào 〈名〉❶ title of praise/honour ❷ insignia on a flag

【徽记】 huījì 〈名〉 mark; sign; logo; insignia

【徽剧】 huījù 〈名〉 Anhui opera

【徽墨】 huīmò 〈名〉 inkstick produced in Huizhou, Anhui Province

【徽音】 huīyīn 〈名〉❶ sound of lute or other string instruments ❷ beautiful sound

【徽章】 huīzhāng 〈名〉 badge; insignia: 戴～ wear a badge

【徽帜】 huīzhì 〈名〉〈书〉 flag (as a symbol/sign of an organization)

隳 huī 〈动〉〈书〉 destroy; ruin: ～三都 destroy the three capitals

huí

回[1] huí ❶〈动〉circle；wind：➩～旋；峰～路转；迂～ ❷〈动〉turn round：～过身来 turn round ➩～顾；～马枪；～心转意 ❸〈动〉return；go/come back：～到原处 go back to the starting point；return to where one came from ‖ 绝不能～到过去。There must be no return to the past. ➩～国；～来；大地～春 ❹〈动〉answer；reply；report back (to one's superior，etc)：➩～禀；～复；～信 ❺〈动〉politely refuse；decline；dismiss：➩～绝 ❻〈动〉dispose again：➩～锅；～笼 ❼〈动〉avoid：➩～避 ❽〈量〉chapter (of a story)：这部小说有 35～。This novel has 35 chapters. ❾〈量〉[used to indicate number of occurrence] time：第一/二/三～ first/second/third time ‖ 好几～ several times；a good many times ‖ 来过一～ have been here once ‖ 上一～ last time ‖ 头一～ first time ❿〈量〉[used for happenings or events] piece：我还弄不清是怎么一～事。I am unable to make head or tail of it.

回[2] Huí〈名〉Hui ethnic group；the Huis

【回拜】 huíbài 〈动〉pay a return visit/call：改日～。I'll return/repay your visit some other day.

【回报】 huíbào 〈动〉❶ report back on what has been done：我还没有向经理～出差情况。I haven't yet reported back to the manager about the business trip. ❷ repay；requite；reciprocate：～恩惠 requite an obligation ‖ ～主人的盛情 repay the host for his hospitality/kindness ‖ 幸福和成功并不总是辛勤努力的～。Hard work is not always repaid by happiness and success. ❸ retaliate；get one's own back：他干坏事定会遭～。His evil doings will rebound on himself. / He will have to pay for his evildoings. ‖ 他终于遭到了～。The retribution at last overtook him.

【回避】 huíbì 〈动〉❶ evade；dodge；avoid (meeting sb)：～困难 dodge difficulties ‖ ～矛盾 dodge contradictions ‖ ～要害问题 evade the crucial question；sidestep the crux of the matter ‖ 形势不允许我们～这个问题。The circumstances admit of no evasion of the issue. ❷ (of a judge or witness) avoid；challenge；recuse：～证人 challenge/recuse a witness ‖ ～关系 avoidance relationship ‖ ～行为 avoidance behaviour

〖～制度〗 huíbì zhìdù 〈名〉challenge system；avoidance system；system of withdrawal of juridical personnel

【回禀】 huíbǐng 〈动〉〈旧〉report back to one's superior/senior

【回波】 huíbō 〈名〉[电学] echo；return wave：～干扰 echo interference；echo talker ‖ ～脉冲 echo pulse

〖～作用〗 huíbō zuòyòng 〈名〉[经济] backwash effect

【回驳】 huíbó 〈动〉refute：～论点 refute an argument ‖ ～原告的指控 refute the charge of an accuser ‖ 当面～ refute sb to his face ‖ 据理～ refute sb on just grounds

【回采】 huícǎi 〈名〉[矿业] backstoping；stoping；extraction：～工作面 stope ‖ ～率 percentage of recovery；recovery ‖ ～损失 mining loss ‖ 快速～ fast extraction

【回茬】 huíchá 〈名〉second crop (in the year)

【回肠】 huícháng ❶〈名〉[生理] ileum：➩～炎 ❷〈形〉〈书〉worried；agitated

〖～荡气〗 huícháng-dàngqì 〈熟〉(of music，poems，etc) soul-stirring；heart-rending；thrilling；inspiring

〖～九转〗 huícháng-jiǔzhuǎn 〈熟〉one's mind burning with anxiety and vexation

〖～炎〗 huíchángyán 〈名〉[医学] ileitis

〖～造口术〗 huícháng zàokǒushù 〈名〉[医学] ileostomy

【回潮】 huícháo 〈动〉❶ resurge；reverse：工人中赌博之风有所～。There has been a resurgence of gambling among the workers. ❷ get damp/moist：草药要存放在干燥处，以免～。Keep the medicinal herbs in an arid place，or it will get damp.

〖～率〗 huícháolǜ 〈名〉[纺织] (moisture) regain

【回车】 huíchē 〈动〉❶ return a vehicle around ❷ [计算机] return；enter：～键 return/enter key；carriage return

【回嗔作喜】 huíchēn-zuòxǐ 〈熟〉 anger turns into joy；rage changes into smiles

【回程】 huíchéng 〈名〉❶ return trip：～票 return ticket ❷ [机械] return/back stroke：～时间 return time/interval ‖ ～损耗 return loss ‖ ～系数 coefficient of homeward/return freight

〖～货物〗 huíchéng huòwù 〈名〉back/return cargo

〖～运费〗 huíchéng yùnfèi 〈名〉back freight；back-haul rate；return freight

〖～运输〗 huíchéng yùnshū 〈名〉backhaul

【回春】 huíchūn 〈动〉❶ (of spring) return：大地～。Spring awakes. / Spring has come around. ❷ bring back to life：～灵药 miraculous cure；wonderful remedy ‖ 妙手～ (of a doctor) effect a miraculous cure and bring the dying back to life

【回答】 huídá ❶〈动〉answer；reply；respond：～问题 answer a question；reply/respond to a question ‖ 简要～ answer/respond briefly ‖ 立即～ reply immediately/promptly ❷〈名〉answer；reply；response：含糊的～ vague reply ‖ 毫不犹豫的～ unhesitating reply ‖ 肯定的～ affirmative reply ‖ 模棱两可的～ non-committal reply ‖ 确切/明确的～ definite reply ‖ 以点头表示～ respond with a nod ‖ 事实是对造谣者最有力的～。Facts are the most powerful rebuff to rumourmongers.

【回单】 huídān 〈名〉receipt

【回荡】 huídàng 〈动〉resound；reverberate；echo：牧羊人的歌声在山谷中～。The shepherd's songs reverberated in the valleys. ‖ 妈妈的叮嘱至今仍在我耳边～。My mother's exhortation resounds in my ears to this day. ‖ 体育馆里～着篮球迷们狂热的欢呼声。The gymnasium was reverberated with the wild cheers of the basketball fans.

【回电】 huídiàn ❶〈动〉wire back：请速～。Wire reply immediately. ❷〈名〉return cable：这是经销部的～。Here is the return cable of the sales department.

【回跌】 huídiē 〈动〉(of prices，stocks，etc) drop/fall back：股票大幅～。Stocks dropped back sharply.

【回动】 huídòng 〈动〉[机械] reverse：～阀 back valve；reversing valve ‖ ～机制 reversing mechanism

【回返】 huífǎn 〈动〉return

【回访】 huífǎng 〈动〉pay a return visit/call；repay/return sb's visit

【回放】 huífàng 〈动〉replay：～磁带 replay the tape

【回风】 huífēng 〈名〉[矿业] return air

〖～道〗 huífēngdào 〈名〉air-return way

【回复】 huífù 〈动〉❶ reply a letter；answer：望速～。We look forward to a speedy reply. ❷ restore；revert；recover：～到以前的水平 recover to the previous level ‖ ～电路 reflex circuit ‖ ～弹簧 return spring

【回购】 huígòu 〈名〉buy back；counter-purchase：～价格 buy-back price ‖ ～交易 buy-back deal ‖ ～协议 re-purchase agreement

【回顾】 huígù 〈动〉look back；review；retrospect：～过去，展望未来 review the past and look forward to the future ‖ ～几年来的成就 have a review of the achievements in the past few years ‖ ～历史 review history ‖ ～一年来在海外的经历 glance in retrospect at the experience in a foreign land over the past year ‖ 人们常常～幸福的童年往事。People often look back and reflect on their happy childhood memories.

〖～展〗 huígùzhǎn 〈名〉review；retrospective exhibition：教学改革成就～ retrospective exhibition of achievements in teaching reform

【回光返照】 huíguāng-fǎnzhào 〈熟〉last glow/radiance of the setting sun—momentary recovery of consciousness just before death；sudden spurt of activity prior to collapse；(of sth old) temporary flourishing before fading away

【回光镜】 huíguāngjìng 〈名〉reflector

【回归】 huíguī ❶〈动〉return：～故里 return to one's homeland ‖ ～自然 go back to nature；return to nature ‖ ～祖国 return to one's motherland ❷〈名〉[数学] regression：～方程 regression equation ‖ ～函数 regression function

〖～带〗 huíguīdài 〈名〉[地理] tropics；tropical zone

〖～年〗 huíguīnián 〈名〉[天文] tropical year；solar year

〖～热〗 huíguīrè 〈名〉[医学] relapsing fever

〖～线〗 huíguīxiàn 〈名〉[地理] tropic：北～ Tropic of Cancer ‖ 南～ Tropic of Capricorn

【回锅】 huíguō 〈动〉cook again：这菜回回锅更好吃。The dish tastes better when cooked twice.

〖～肉〗 huíguōròu 〈名〉twice-cooked pork

【回国】 huíguó 〈动〉return to one's motherland/country：～留学生 returned student (from abroad) ‖ ～述职 return to one's country to report on one's work ‖ ～探亲 visit one's family in the homeland

【回航】 huíháng 〈动〉[航空][航海] return to base/port
【回合】 huíhé 〈名〉round; bout: 一场 12～的比赛 a 12-round fighting ‖ 他们打了六个～仍不分胜负。They tied after the sixth round. ‖ 我们不得不再举行一个～的外交谈判。We had to hold one more round of diplomatic talks.
【回纥】 Huíhé 〈名〉*Huihe* [ancient name for the Uygur nationality in China]
【回鹘】 Huíhú ＝ 回纥 Huíhé
【回护】 huíhù 〈动〉shield: ～孩子的错误是有害的。It is harmful *to shield mistakes of your children.*
【回话】 huíhuà ❶〈名〉reply; answer: 等我们做出决定,会尽早给你个～。We'll give you an answer as soon as we have reached a decision. ‖ 请你给他带个～。Please take a message to him by way of reply. ‖ 你能否接受我们的条件,请在一周内给个～。Please confirm within a week whether you accept our offer. ❷〈动〉answer; reply: 事情成与不成,都请你尽快回个话。Please reply as soon as possible as to whether you can do it or not.
【回还】 huíhuán 〈动〉return; come back: 不把敌人消灭光我绝不～! I won't come back unless the enemy is wiped out.
【回环】 huíhuán 〈动〉wind; zigzag: 这条新公路在山间蜿蜒～。The new highway winds along the mountain in zigzags and loops.
【回回】 huíhuí 〈名〉every time: 做事情不可能事事～都成功。You can't be successful every time in doing everything.
【回回】 Huíhui 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ *Hui* nationality; the *Huis* ❷ *Hui* people; *Hui*; Chinese Muslim
【回火】 huíhuǒ 〈动〉❶[冶金] temper: ～脆性 temper brittleness ‖ ～钢 tempered steel ‖ ～裂纹 temper crack ‖ ～炉 tempering furnace ‖ ～温度 drawback temperature; temper(ing) temperature ‖ ～硬度 tempering hardness ❷ backfire
【回击】 huíjī 〈动〉fight/strike back; return fire; counterattack: 给以有力的～ strike a powerful counter-blow; hit back hard
【回家】 huíjiā 〈动〉come/go/return home
【回见】 huíjiàn 〈动〉see you later; cheerio; see you soon; goodbye
【回交】 huíjiāo 〈动〉[生物] backcross: ～亲本 backcross parent ‖ ～杂种 backcross hybrid ‖ ～子代 backcross progeny
【回叫信号】 huíjiào xìnhào 〈名〉call-back/recall signal
【回教】 Huíjiào 〈名〉Islam; Mohammedanism
【回敬】 huíjìng 〈动〉❶ return a compliment/gift: ～一杯 drink a *toast in return* ‖ ～一件更为珍贵的礼物 give a more precious gift in return ❷ do or give in return; retaliate; give tit for tat: ～一拳 return a blow ‖ 你不该用脏话来～她。You shouldn't have retorted her with nasty remarks.
【回绝】 huíjué 〈动〉decline; refuse; reject: ～邀请 decline an invitation ‖ 一口～ flatly refuse ‖ 经理巧妙地～了他加薪的要求。The manager declined tactfully his demand for higher pay. ‖ 那位官员断然～了他的贿赂。The official resolutely refused his bribe. ‖ 我斩钉截铁地～了他的请求。I turned down very positively his request.
【回空】 huíkōng 〈动〉(of a lorry, ship, etc) return unloaded
【回扣】 huíkòu 〈名〉sales commission; rebate; kickback: 吃/拿～ take a commission; accept/take a kickback ‖ 扣除～ deduct a commission ‖ 他给中间人 10% 的～。He offered the middleman a rebate of 10 per cent. ‖ 这个商店付给营业员 20% 的售货～。The shop allows a commission of 20 per cent on sales.
【回馈】 huíkuì 〈动〉❶ repay; requite: ～社会 repay debt to society ❷ feedback
【回来】 huílái 〈动〉return; come/get back; be back
【回来】 huílai 〈动〉[used after verbs] be back: 买～一台电脑 bought a computer ‖ 跑～ run back ‖ 把他叫～! Get him back!
【回廊】 huíláng 〈名〉*winding corridor*
【回老家】 huí lǎojiā 〈动〉❶ go back to one's hometown; return home: 他很想～探望年迈的双亲。He longs to go back to the hometown and visit his aged parents. ❷ [usu used mockingly or jocularly] die; go to one's last home: 心脏病第二次发作就把老头送回老家了。A second heart attack sent the old man to his last home.
【回礼】 huílǐ ❶〈动〉return a salute: 来宾起立～。The guests stood up in reply to a salute. ❷〈动〉give a gift in return ❸〈名〉return gift/present: 收到教授如此贵重的～,使我受宠若惊。I felt flattered to get such a valuable return gift from my professor.
【回历】 Huílì 〈名〉Moslem calendar
【回流】 huíliú 〈动〉❶ backflow; inverse flow; return: 我们高兴地注意到近年来的人才～。We are glad to notice the return of talents from abroad in recent years. ❷ reflux; return: ～电路 return circuit ‖ ～阀 reflux/return valve ‖ ～系统 return flow system
【回笼】 huílóng 〈动〉❶ steam again: 把凉馒头回回笼 heat up the cold steamed buns ❷ withdraw (currency) from circulation: ～货币 reabsorb currency; recall part of the currency issued; recover banknotes from circulation
〖～觉〗 huílóngjiào 〈名〉sleep-again (after waking up in the morning): 睡～ go to sleep again after waking up in the morning
【回炉】 huílú 〈动〉❶ melt down: 废铁～ melt down scrap iron; use scrap iron for smelting ❷ bake (cakes, etc) again ❸ retrain by taking refresher courses: 如果她想对付现在的工作,就必须～学习。She has to be retrained by taking refresher courses if she wants to cope with the work of today.
【回禄】 huílù 〈名〉〈书〉❶ (Huílù) Huilu [name of the legendary God of fire] ❷ fire: ～之灾 disaster of fire
【回路】 huílù 〈名〉❶ retreat; way back: 我们已经切断了敌人的～。We have cut the enemy's retreat. ❷ [电学] return circuit; return; loop: ～电流 loop current ‖ ～电容 tank capacitance ‖ ～增益 loop gain
〖～方程式〗 huílù fāngchéngshì 〈名〉[数学] loop equation
【回落】 huíluò 〈动〉(of water levels, prices, etc) fall after a rise; drop: 外国产的轿车价格一直在～。The prices of cars of foreign make are steadily coming down.
【回马枪】 huímǎqiāng 〈名〉back thrust: 杀他个～ give sb a back thrust; swing round and catch sb off guard
【回门】 huímén 〈动〉(of a newly-wed wife) visit her own family with her *newly-wed husband* [*usu a few days after the wedding*]; (of a man) visit his inlaws with his newly-wed wife
【回民】 Huímín 〈名〉*Hui* people; *Hui*; a Chinese Muslim
【回眸】 huímóu 〈动〉look/glance back: ～一笑 look back with a smile—a young woman's charming expression
【回目】 huímù 〈名〉(of a traditional novel) chapter subtitle
【回念】 huíniàn 〈动〉think back; recall: ～往事 think of past events
【回娘家】 huí niángjia 〈动〉(of a newly-wed woman) visit her parents; 〈喻〉(of a person) return to his place of origin or former work unit
【回暖】 huínuǎn 〈动〉get warm again after a cold spell
【回聘】 huípìn ＝ 返聘 fǎnpìn
【回棋】 huíqí ＝ 悔棋 huǐqí
【回迁】 huíqiān 〈动〉move back
【回青】 huíqīng 〈动〉(of winter crops or transplanted seedlings) turn green
【回请】 huíqǐng 〈动〉return hospitality; give a return banquet to sb
【回去】 huíqu 〈动〉return; go back; be back: 在我这里住一宿,明天～好吗? Will it be all right for you to put up here for the night and go home tomorrow?
【回去】 huiqu 〈动〉[used after verbs] be back: 滚～ go back home ‖ 拿～ take sth back ‖ 缩～ draw back; retract ‖ 请把这封信给他退～。Please return the letter to him.
【回绕】 huírào 〈形〉winding; zigzagging
【回扫】 huísǎo 〈名〉[电子] flyback; retrace; kickback: ～变压器 kickback transformer ‖ ～电路 flyback circuit ‖ ～脉冲 flyback/kickback pulse ‖ ～周期 retrace period ‖ ～线 flyback/retrace line
【回煞】 huíshà 〈名〉〈迷信〉return of soul of the deceased (to former home) a few days after death
【回身】 huíshēn 〈动〉turn round
【回神】 huíshén 〈动〉〈口〉recover from shock, panic, etc; realize what has happened: 他被吓坏了,半天回不过神儿来。He was frightened out of his senses and it took him quite a while to recover. ‖ 没等她回过神儿来,小偷已经逃之夭夭了。Before she realized what had happened, the pickpocket had disappeared.
【回升】 huíshēng 〈动〉rise again after a fall; pick up: 气温～。The temperature has gone up again. ‖ 失业率再度～。The unemployment rate is again on the rise. ‖ 指数～。The index is picking up.
【回生】 huíshēng 〈动〉❶ bring back to life: ～乏术 be beyond

mortal power to bring the dead to life; know no way to revive the dead ⇨起死～ ❹ be out of practice; get rusty: 几十年不用,他的日语～了。He hasn't used Japanese for decades, and it has long since got rusty.

【回声】 huíshēng 〈名〉 echo: ～测深 echo depth sounding; acoustic depth sounding ‖ ～定位 echo location ‖ 雷达是以～原理为基础的。Radar is based on the principle of echo.

〖～探测仪〗 huíshēng tàncèyí 〈名〉 echo sounder

〖～学〗 huíshēngxué 〈名〉 catacoustics

【回师】 huíshī 〈动〉 (of a commander) bring back the troops

【回收】 huíshōu 〈动〉 retrieve; recycle; recover; reclaim: ～贷款 collect loans ‖ ～贵重金属 retrieve precious/rare metals ‖ ～卫星 retrieve/recover a satellite ‖ ～余热 recover waste heat ‖ ～利用 recycle ‖ 他们从工业废水中～有价值的原料。They reclaimed valuable raw materials from industrial waste water.

〖～舱〗 huíshōucāng 〈名〉[航天] recovery capsule

〖～率〗 huíshōulǜ 〈名〉 rate of recovery

〖～期〗 huíshōuqī 〈名〉[经济] payback/return period

〖～塔〗 huíshōutǎ 〈名〉[化学] recovery tower

〖～站〗 huíshōuzhàn 〈名〉(waste materials) collection depot

〖～装置〗 huíshōu zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 recovery device

【回手】 huíshǒu 〈动〉 ❶ turn round and stretch out one's hand: 他抱起孩子走下车,再～把门锁上。He held the baby in his arms, stepped out of the car and then turned round to lock the door. ❷ hit back; return a blow: 她打了他,可他并没有～。She hit him, but he didn't hit her back.

【回首】 huíshǒu 〈动〉 ❶ turn one's head; turn round: 我觉得有人跟着我,可当我～时,连个人影都没有。I thought someone was tailing me, but when I turned round I saw not a soul. ❷〈书〉 look back; recollect; call to mind: 往事不堪～ cannot bear to think of the past

【回书】 huíshū 〈动〉〈书〉 write a letter in reply

【回赎】 huíshú 〈名〉 redeem: ～首饰 redeem one's jewellery from a pawnshop

【回水】 huíshuǐ 〈名〉[水利] backwater; return water: ～泵 back water pump ‖ ～槽 return flume ‖ ～阀 water return valve ‖ ～管 return pipe

【回溯】 huísù 〈动〉 recall; look back upon: ～艰苦的战争岁月 look back upon the hard years of war ‖ 他对发明的兴趣可以～到儿时爷爷讲给他的一个故事。His interest in invention could be traced back to a story his grandpa told him when he was a small boy.

【回天】 huítiān 〈动〉 save a desperate situation; reverse a hopeless situation

〖～乏术〗 huítiān-fáshù 〈熟〉 be unable to save the situation; have no idea how to make things better

〖～无力〗 huítiān-wúlì 〈熟〉 have no power to save a desperate situation; have no way out: 他已是癌症晚期,再好的医生也～了。His cancer has reached an advanced stage and even the best doctor could do nothing to save him.

〖～之力〗 huítiānzhīlì 〈熟〉 power capable of saving a desperate situation; tremendous power

【回填】 huítián 〈动〉[建筑] backfill: ～工程 stemming operation ‖ ～土 backfill

【回条】 huítiáo 〈名〉 receipt: 我把钱交给了他,这是他写的～。I handed him the money and here is the receipt.

【回帖】 huítiě 〈名〉〈旧〉 receipt for postal remittance

【回头】 huítóu ❶〈动〉 turn one's head; turn round: ～看看是谁在喊 turn round to see who is calling ❷〈动〉 walk back; come or go back; return: 我已经跟他分手了,再也不会～了。We have departed and I would never go back to him. ❸〈动〉 repent; mend one's way: 你现在～还不晚。It's not too late for you to repent. ‖ 他一句话不说,也丝毫没有～的意思。He neither uttered a word nor gave any indication of repentance. ❹〈副〉〈口〉 later; some other time: ～我一定告诉你。I'll certainly tell you about it later. ‖ 咱们～再谈。Let's talk it over some other time.

〖～见〗 huítóujiàn 〈动〉 see you later; cheerio

〖～客〗 huítóukè 〈名〉 regular/repeat customer; frequenter: 这个餐馆的兴旺靠的是～。Frequenters to this restaurant are the ones that make it flourish.

〖～路〗 huítóulù 〈名〉 road back to one's former position; road of retrogression: 走～ take the road back; backtrack

〖～率〗 huítóulǜ 〈名〉 rate of second glance

〖～人〗 huítóurén 〈名〉〈方〉 remarried widow

〖～是岸〗 huítóu-shì'àn 〈熟〉 repent and be saved; turn from one's evil ways; be never too late to mend/repent: 苦海无边,～。The sea of bitterness has no bounds; repent, and the shore is at hand.

【回味】 huíwèi ❶〈名〉 aftertaste; recollection of the flavour of sth: 陶醉在胜利的～中 bask in the afterglow of one's triumph ❷〈动〉 call sth to mind and ponder it over; enjoy in retrospect; ruminate over: ～他说的话 ponder over what he said ‖ 耐人～ be thought provoking; give much food for thought

〖～无穷〗 huíwèi-wúqióng 〈熟〉 the aftertaste lingers on; leave a lingering aftertaste; afford much food for thought: 他的一席话让人～。His words gave us much food for thought.

【回文】 huíwén 〈名〉 ❶(Huíwen) *Hui* language ❷ palindrome

〖～诗〗 huíwénshī 〈名〉 palindromic poem

【回席】 huíxí 〈动〉 invite sb to dinner in return for his hospitality; give a return banquet

【回戏】 huíxì 〈动〉 (of an opera troupe, etc) cancel a performance offhand

【回乡】 huíxiāng 〈动〉 return to one's home village: ～务农 return to one's home in the country and take up farming

〖～知识青年〗 huíxiāng zhīshi qīngnián 〈名〉 educated youth who has returned to his home village to do farm work

〖～证〗 huíxiāngzhèng 〈名〉 home visit permit (for HK residents, etc)

【回翔】 huíxiáng 〈动〉 circle round; wheel: 直升机在飞机出事地点上空～。A helicopter kept circling over the area where the plane had crashed.

【回响】 huíxiǎng 〈动〉 reverberate; echo; resound: 火车的轰鸣声在隧道中～。The roar of the train reverberated in the tunnel. ‖ 爸爸临终前的叮嘱一直在我耳际～。Father's last words on his death-bed keep ringing in my ears. ‖ 他们的主张在教师中并未引起～。What they advocated failed to evoke any repercussions among teachers.

【回想】 huíxiǎng 〈动〉 think back; recollect; recall: 我们的聚会使大家～起童年时代。Our get-together refreshed the memories of our childhood.

【回销】 huíxiāo ＝ 返销 fǎnxiāo

【回心转意】 huíxīn-zhuǎnyì 〈熟〉 change one's mind; come round: 如果她再不～,我俩的关系只好吹了。Should she refuse to come round, our relationship had to come to an end. ‖ 希望你能尽早～,这样下去对你没有好处。I hope you will change your mind as soon as possible; otherwise, it won't do you any good.

【回信】 huíxìn ❶〈动〉 write in reply; write back: 望早日～。Looking forward to hearing from you soon. ❷〈名〉 sth written in reply: 教授立即写了～。The professor wrote an immediate reply. ❸〈名〉 sth said in reply: 事情办妥了,我给你个～。I'll let you know when I'm through with it.

【回形针】 huíxíngzhēn 〈名〉 paper clip

【回修】 huíxiū 〈动〉 return sth for repairs

【回旋】 huíxuán 〈动〉 ❶ circle round: 成群的鸟在上空～。Flocks upon flocks of birds are circling overhead. ❷ (room for) manoeuvre: ⇨～余地

〖～加速器〗 huíxuán jiāsùqì 〈名〉[物理] cyclotron; circular accelerator

〖～炮〗 huíxuánpào 〈名〉 swivel gun

〖～曲〗 huíxuánqǔ 〈名〉[音乐] rondo

〖～余地〗 huíxuán-yúdì 〈熟〉 room for manoeuvre: 我们的储备尚多,～很大。We have great reserves to draw on and wide territory for manoeuvre. ‖ 这件事还有～。The whole thing is not yet final. / It's still possible to make changes.

【回血】 huíxuè 〈名〉 backward flowing of blood into the tube when giving intravenous injection

【回忆】 huíyì ❶〈动〉 call to mind; recollect; recall: ～往事 recall/recollect the past; cast one's mind back ‖ ～对比 recall the past and contrast it with the present ❷〈名〉 memory; reminiscence: 美好/童年/幸福的～ lovely/childhood/happy memories ‖ 屋里每一件东西都唤起一段～。Each object in the house revived a memory. ‖ 这本影集勾起了辛酸的～。The album stirred up/evoked poignant memories.

〖～录〗 huíyìlù 〈名〉 reminiscences; recollections

【回音】 huíyīn ❶〈动〉 echo; resound: 大厅空荡荡的,～很大。The hall is empty and it echoes loudly. ❷〈名〉 reply; response:

立候～ look forward to an immediate reply ❸〈名〉[音乐] turn：逆～ inverted turn

【回应】 huíyìng 〈动〉reply；answer；respond：电话铃响个不停，可是没有人～。The phone rang and rang but nobody answered it.

〖～信号〗 huíyìng xìnhào 〈名〉back signal

【回佣】 huíyòng ＝ 回扣 huíkòu

【回游】 huíyóu ＝ 洄游 huíyóu

【回赠】 huízèng 〈动〉give sb a gift in return：～一件纪念品 give (sb) a souvenir in return

【回涨】 huízhǎng 〈动〉(of water or price) rise/swell again after a fall

【回执】 huízhí 〈名〉return receipt：开～ write a return receipt

【回注】 huízhù 〈动〉[石油] reinject；recycle

【回转】 huízhuǎn 〈动〉❶ turn round；make a U-turn：除非倒退一点，否则卡车～不开。The truck cannot turn round unless you back it up a bit. ❷ rotate；revolve；gyrate

〖～半径〗 huízhuǎn bànjìng 〈名〉[航海] radius of gyration

〖～拌和机〗 huízhuǎn bànhuojī 〈名〉gyro mixer

〖～电动机〗 huízhuǎn diàndòngjī 〈名〉slewing motor

〖～工作台〗 huízhuǎn gōngzuòtái 〈名〉[机械] rotary table

〖～罗盘〗 huízhuǎn luópán 〈名〉gyrocompass；gyro

〖～体〗 huízhuǎntǐ 〈名〉❶ [数学] solid of revolution ❷ [机械] gyrorotor

〖～窑〗 huízhuǎnyáo 〈名〉rotary kiln

〖～仪〗 huízhuǎnyí 〈名〉❶ [天文] gyroscope；gyro ❷ [工程] gyrostat

【回族】 Huízú 〈名〉Hui ethnic group；the Huis [mainly inhabiting the Ningxia *Hui* Autonomous Region，Gansu，Henan，Hebei，Qinghai，Shandong，Beijing and Tianjin]

【回嘴】 huízuǐ 〈动〉〈口〉answer/talk back；retort：我们小时候，受到长辈责备时可不敢～。When we were small，we dared not answer back when scolded by our seniors.

茴 huí

【茴香】 huíxiāng 〈名〉[植物] ❶ fennel：～油 fennel oil ❷ aniseed：～豆 beans flavoured with aniseed

徊 huí

→低徊 dīhuí

⇨huái

洄 huí

〈动〉〈书〉(of water) whirl

【洄游】 huíyóu 〈动〉[动物] migrate：～路线 migration route ‖ 产卵～ spawning migration ‖ 索饵～ feeding migration

蛔 huí

【蛔虫】 huíchóng 〈名〉roundworm；ascarid：～病 roundworm disease；ascariasis ‖ ～感染 roundworm infection

huǐ

虺 huǐ

〈名〉a kind of poisonous snake mentioned in ancient books

⇨huī

【虺虺】 huǐhuǐ 〈拟〉〈书〉crash/roll of thunder；thunder clap

悔 huǐ

〈动〉regret；repent：⇨～过；后～

【悔不当初】 huǐbùdāngchū 〈熟〉regret having done sth：早知今日，～。If I'd known then what was going to happen，I wouldn't have done as I did.

【悔改】 huǐgǎi 〈动〉repent and mend one's ways：不思～ be unwilling to repent ‖ 毫无～之心 have no intention of mending one's ways；show no sign of repentance ‖ ～程度 extent of repentance ‖ ～态度 attitude toward repentance

【悔过】 huǐguò 〈动〉repent one's error；be repentant：～前非 repent of former misdeeds

〖～自新〗 huǐguò-zìxīn 〈熟〉repent and start anew；repent and turn over a new leaf；repent and make a fresh start：给某人一个～的机会 give sb a chance to mend his ways ‖ 她愿意～。She is willing to repent and turn over a new leaf.

〖～书〗 huǐguòshū 〈名〉written statement of repentance

【悔恨】 huǐhèn 〈动〉regret deeply；be bitterly remorseful：～交加/织 have a mixed feeling of remorse and shame；be stung by remorse and shame ‖ ～终身 regret all one's life

【悔婚】 huǐhūn 〈动〉retract/break an engagement for marriage

【悔棋】 huǐqí 〈动〉retract a false move in a chess game

【悔悟】 huǐwù 〈动〉awake from sin；acknowledge one's error and show repentance：毫无～之意 show no sign of repentance ‖ 真正的～ sincere repentance ‖ ～是重新起步的先决条件。Repentance is requisite for starting anew. ‖ 坦白是～的一个标志。Confession is a mark of repentance.

【悔之莫及】 huǐzhī-mòjí ＝ 悔之无及 huǐzhī-wújí

【悔之晚矣】 huǐzhī-wǎnyǐ ＝ 悔之无及 huǐzhī-wújí

【悔之无及】 huǐzhī-wújí 〈熟〉it is now too late to repent；it is no use regretting it now：事已如此，～。Things being what they are，it's no use regretting.

【悔罪】 huǐzuì 〈动〉show repentance/penitence (for a crime，etc)：他丝毫没有～的意思。He had not a grain of true repentance for his crime.

毁 huǐ

〈动〉❶ destroy；ruin；damage：～了自己的前途 ruin one's future ‖ 战争中许多文物被～。Many cultural relics were destroyed during the war. ⇨～灭；捣～；撕～ ❷ burn up：⇨焚～；销～ ❸ defame；slander：⇨～谤；～誉；诋～ ❹〈方〉refashion；make over：把这件袍子给孩子们～两件上衣。Make two jackets out of the gown for the kids.

【毁谤】 huǐbàng 〈动〉defame；slander；malign；calumniate：暗中～ covertly slander ‖ 背后～他人 malign sb；spread libels against sb；slander sb behind his back ‖ ～性的报道 disparaging/damaging report ‖ 恶毒～ maliciously slander ‖ 散布～之词 spread slander ‖ 这纯属～，毫无事实根据。This is a mere calumny，without a shadow of truth in it.

〖～者〗 huǐbàngzhě 〈名〉slanderer

〖～罪〗 huǐbàngzuì 〈名〉slander

【毁害】 huǐhài 〈动〉destroy；damage；ruin：～桥梁 damage the bridge

【毁坏】 huǐhuài 〈动〉destroy；damage；ruin：～国家财产 vandalize/damage state property ‖ ～他人名誉 ruin sb's reputation/fame ‖ ～文物古迹 destroy/deface historical antiques and relics

〖～罪〗 huǐhuàizuì 〈名〉[法律] offences of destruction and damage

【毁家纾难】 huǐjiā-shūnàn 〈熟〉sell family property to relieve the distress of the country；offer all one has to help in charity；spend one's fortune for the country during a crisis：老人～，扶助二十多名穷孩子上学。The old man offered all he had to help about 20 children of the poor with their schooling.

【毁灭】 huǐmiè 〈动〉destroy；exterminate：～物证 destroy material evidence ‖ ～证据 destroy evidence ‖ ～罪证 destroy criminal evidence/the evidence of one's crime ‖ 给以～性打击 deal a crushing blow ‖ ～性地震 ruinous earthquake ‖ ～性武器 weapons of destruction ‖ ～性战争 destructive war ‖ 自我～ self-destruction ‖ 酗酒使他走到了～的边沿。Drinking has led him to the brink of ruin.

〖～无遗〗 huǐmiè-wúyí 〈熟〉destroy/exterminate completely

【毁弃】 huǐqì 〈动〉scrap；annul：～契约 annul a contract ‖ ～他人信件 destroy mails of others

【毁容】 huǐróng 〈动〉disfigure：妻子要求离婚时被丈夫毁了容。The wife was disfigured by her husband when she wanted to divorce.

【毁伤】 huǐshāng 〈动〉injure；hurt；damage：请勿～花园里的花木。Please do not damage the flowers and trees in the garden.

〖～半径〗 huǐshāng bànjìng 〈名〉[军事] radius of damage；radius of rupture

【毁尸灭迹】 huǐshī-mièjì 〈熟〉chop up a corpse and obliterate all traces；burn the corpse to destroy the evidence；bury the corpse in order to destroy all traces of one's crime；reduce the corpse to ashes in order to destroy all traces

【毁损】 huǐsǔn 〈动〉damage；impair：冰雹使即将成熟的小麦～严重。The ripening wheat was severely damaged by the hailstorm. ‖ 丑陋的宾馆饭店～了这一历史名胜。This place of historical interest is greatly disfigured by the ugly hotels and restaurants around it.

【毁于一旦】 huǐyú-yīdàn 〈熟〉 be destroyed in a day/moment; be wiped out overnight: 垂成之功,岂可～。How can we allow what is soon to be a success to be ruined overnight?
【毁誉】 huǐyù ❶〈名〉 praise and blame; praise and condemnation; acclamation and censure: 不计～ be indifferent to praise or blame ❷〈动〉 damage one's reputation: ～之举 act damaging to one's reputation
〖～不一〗 huǐyù-bùyī 〈熟〉 receive mixed comments: 人们对他～。People were divided in their opinions about him. / Opinions of him vary.
〖～参半〗 huǐyù-cānbàn 〈熟〉 get both praise and censure; have a mixed reception: 他导演的新电影～。The new film he directed had a mixed reception. / His new film received mixed reviews.
〖～失当〗 huǐyù-shīdàng 〈熟〉 apportion praise and blame inappropriately; put the boot on the wrong foot/leg
【毁约】 huǐyuē 〈动〉 ❶ break one's promise; go back on one's word ❷ annul/scrap a contract/treaty
〖～诉讼〗 huǐyuē sùsòng 〈名〉[法律] breach-of-promise suit

huì

卉 huì 〈名〉(decorative) grass: ⇨花～; 奇花异～
汇[1] huì ❶〈动〉 converge: ～成巨流 converge into a mighty torrent ‖ 千条江河～入大海。All rivers flow to the sea. ❷〈动〉 gather together; collect: ～印成书 have (articles on a given subject) collected and published in book form ⇨～报; ～总 ❸〈名〉 things collected; assemblage; collection: ⇨词～; 语～; 字～
汇[2] huì ❶〈动〉 remit: 给家里～钱 remit money to one's family ⇨～兑; 电～; 信～ ❷〈名〉 foreign exchange/currency: ⇨创～
【汇报】 huìbào 〈动〉 report; give an account of: ～调查结果 report the findings of an investigation ‖ ～工作 report to sb on one's work ‖ ～事情的经过 report what has happened ‖ 听取～ listen to a report ‖ 向领导～此事 report the matter to the leadership ‖ 口头～ (give an) oral/verbal account/report ‖ 书面～ (present a) written report
〖～会〗 huìbàohuì 〈名〉 report-back meeting
〖～演出〗 huìbào yǎnchū 〈名〉(of a dramatic troupe) report-back performance (upon its return from a tour)
【汇编】 huìbiān ❶〈动〉 compile; collect and edit: ～学习材料 compile study materials ‖ ～成册 collect/compile (materials/selections) into a book/volume ❷〈名〉 compilation; collection; corpus: 文件～ collection of documents ‖ 语文学研究资料～ corpus of philological data ❸〈名〉[计算机] assembly: ～程序 assembly program ‖ ～过程 assembly process ‖ ～系统 assembly/assemble system
〖～语言〗 huìbiān yǔyán 〈名〉[计算机] assembly language; assembler
〖～指令〗 huìbiān zhǐlìng 〈名〉[计算机] assembler directive; assembler instruction
【汇单】 huìdān 〈名〉 money order; remittance slip
【汇兑】 huìduì 〈动〉 ❶ remit: ～网 remittance network ‖ 国内～ domestic remittance ❷ exchange: ～管制 exchange control ‖ ～价变动 exchange movement ‖ ～价换算表 exchange table ‖ ～率 rate of exchange ‖ ～损失 exchange loss ‖ ～银行 exchange bank
【汇费】 huìfèi 〈名〉 remittance fee
【汇合】 huìhé 〈动〉 converge; join: ～成一支巨大的洪流 unite/join to form a gigantic current ‖ 工人和农民～成了一支大军。The convergence of the workers and peasants formed a great army. ‖ 小溪～成大河。Streams join to form a river. ‖ 两条河流在此～。The two rivers converge here.
〖～处〗 huìhéchù 〈名〉 confluence: 这里是长江和汉水的～。This is the confluence of the Yangtze River and the Hanshui River.
【汇集】 huìjí 〈动〉 ❶ collect; compile: ～材料 collect all relevant data ‖ ～资金 collect funds ❷ come together; converge; assemble: 看热闹的人们一下子从四处～到了事故现场。Onlookers gathered on the scene of the accident from all directions. ‖ 世界各国领导人～联合国总部,共商维护世界和平之大计。World leaders converged in the headquarters of the United Nations to discuss ways of safeguarding world peace.
【汇寄】 huìjì 〈动〉 remit: 我们将通过银行把钱～给你们。We'll remit you the money through the bank.
【汇价】 huìjià 〈名〉 exchange rate; conversion rate: ～上涨/下跌 exchange rate appreciation/depreciation
【汇聚】 huìjù ＝ 会聚 huìjù
【汇款】 huìkuǎn ❶〈动〉 remit money; make a remittance ❷〈名〉 remittance: 收到一笔～ receive a remittance ‖ ～方式 method of remittance ‖ ～收据 receipt for remittance ‖ ～收款人 beneficiary of remittance ‖ 汇出～ outward remittance ‖ 邮政～ postal remittance
〖～单〗 huìkuǎndān 〈名〉 money order; remittance slip
〖～人〗 huìkuǎnrén 〈名〉 drawee; remitter
〖～通知单〗 huìkuǎn tōngzhīdān 〈名〉 remittance letter
【汇流】 huìliú 〈动〉 converge; flow together
〖～点〗 huìliúdiǎn 〈名〉[地理] confluence: 天津是大运河和海河的～。Tianjin is the confluence of the Grand Canal and the Haihe River.
〖～平原〗 huìliú píngyuán 〈名〉 confluence plain
【汇流条】 huìliútiáo 〈名〉[电学] bus bar; bus
【汇拢】 huìlǒng 〈动〉 gather together; converge; assemble: ～零散资金 assemble the fragmentary funds ‖ ～群众意见 gather together comments and suggestions from the masses
【汇率】 huìlǜ 〈名〉 exchange rate: ⇨浮动～; 固定～
〖～调节制〗 huìlǜ tiáojiézhì 〈名〉 exchange rate regulating system
【汇票】 huìpiào 〈名〉 draft; bill of exchange; money order: 承兑～ honour/accept a bill ‖ 取～ cash a money order ‖ ～贴现 discount of bill ‖ 定期～ time draft ‖ 即期～ demand draft ‖ 见期～ bill at sight; sight bill ‖ 银行～ bank draft ‖ 邮政～ postal money order
【汇市】 huìshì 〈名〉 ❶ foreign exchange market ❷ foreign exchange quotations
【汇水】 huìshuǐ ＝ 汇费 huìfèi
【汇算】 huìsuàn 〈动〉 settle an account; square up
【汇演】 huìyǎn ＝ 会演 huìyǎn
【汇映】 huìyìng 〈名〉 film festival: 法国电影～ French film festival
【汇展】 huìzhǎn 〈名〉 joint exhibition
【汇总】 huìzǒng 〈动〉 gather; collect; pool; summarize: ～材料 collect data ‖ ～各界人士的建议 gather together the suggestions from people from all walks of life ‖ 导游把大家的行李～在一起。The tourist guide put all of our luggage in a pool. ‖ 医院～各科室的资金购买新设备。The hospital pooled funds from various departments to acquire new equipment.
〖～缴纳〗 huìzǒng jiǎonà 〈动〉 pay on a consolidated basis
会[1] huì ❶〈动〉 get together; assemble: ⇨～餐; ～师; ～诊 ❷〈动〉 meet; see: 我们不期而～。We met by accident. ⇨～客; 相～ ❸〈名〉 meeting; gathering; party; get-together; conference: 欢送～ send-off party; farewell gathering ⇨茶话～; 开～; 座谈～ ❹〈名〉 temple fair: ⇨庙～ ❺〈名〉 pilgrimage; religious festival: ⇨香～ ❻〈名〉 association; society; union: ⇨工～; 教～; 协～ ❼〈名〉 chief city; capital: ⇨都～; 省～ ❽〈名〉 opportunity; occasion: ⇨机～; 适逢其～
会[2] huì 〈动〉 ❶ understand; grasp; comprehend: ⇨体～; 误～; 只可意～,不可言传 ❷ be acquainted with; have knowledge of: ～几门外语 know several foreign languages ❸ can; be able to: ～弹钢琴 be able to play the piano ‖ ～游泳 can swim ❹ be good at; be skilful in; be well versed in; be conversant: ～木工 be skilled in/at carpentry ‖ ～修各种机器 be skilful in repairing various kinds of machines ‖ 很～学习 be very apt in one's studies ⇨能说～道 ❺ be likely to; be sure to: 价格～有变动。The prices are subject to change. ‖ 人人都～犯错误。Every man is liable to err. ‖ 他一定～来。He is sure to come. ‖ 天可能～下雨。It is likely to rain.
会[3] huì 〈动〉 pay/foot a bill: 饭钱我～过了。I have paid for the meal. ⇨～钞; ～账
会[4] huì 〈名〉 a moment: 我去一～儿就回来。I'll be back in a

moment.
⇨kuài

【会标】 huìbiāo 〈名〉 symbol of an event/gathering; emblem of an association; logo: 设计～ design a logo ‖ 征集～ collect logos ‖ 奥运会～ Olympic Games logo

【会餐】 huìcān 〈动〉 dine together; have a dinner party: ～用具 mess gear/kit

【会操】 huìcāo 〈动〉 take concerted exercises; take joint drilling

【会场】 huìchǎng 〈名〉 meeting place; conference/assembly hall; venue of meeting

【会钞】 huìchāo 〈动〉 pay/foot the bill: 今天有谁～? Who'll pay the bill today? ‖ 许多中国留学生在国外也学会了各人会各人的钞。A lot of Chinese students in foreign countries are now getting used to going Dutch.

【会车】 huìchē 〈动〉 (of vehicles) cross; pass by each other: 有些司机～时不关大灯。Some drivers do not turn off their headlights when they cross cars/pass by.

【会党】 huìdǎng 〈名〉〈旧〉 secret society (in the late Qing Dynasty)

【会道门】 huì-dàomén 〈名〉 superstitious sects and secret societies: 反动～ reactionary secret societies

【会典】 huìdiǎn 〈名〉 records of imperial laws and regulations

【会费】 huìfèi 〈名〉 membership dues/fees: 交纳～ pay membership dues ‖ 联合国～ assessed contribution to the UN

【会风】 huìfēng 〈名〉 style of meeting: ～不正 unhealthy style of meeting

【会馆】 huìguǎn 〈名〉〈旧〉 guild-hall (of a clan, profession, etc); provincial or county guild-hall

【会合】 huìhé 〈动〉 join; meet; converge; assemble: 成千上万的军民在水坝工地～。Thousands of soldiers and civilians assembled at the dam site. ‖ 两批游客将在山麓下～。Two groups of tourists will meet at the foot of the hill.

〖～点〗 huìhédiǎn 〈名〉[军事] meeting point; rallying point; rendezvous

〖～周期〗 huìhé zhōuqī 〈名〉[天文] synodic period

【会话】 huìhuà ❶〈动〉 converse; have a conversation; dialogue: 《日语～手册》*Handbook of Japanese Conversation* ‖ 他们能用流利的英语～。They can converse with each other fluently in English. ❷〈名〉[计算机] session: ～结构 session structure ‖ ～控制 session control ‖ ～终止 session termination

【会徽】 huìhuī 〈名〉 emblem of an organization/society/association; logo: 佩戴～ wear a logo

【会集】 huìjí 〈动〉 gather together; assemble

【会籍】 huìjí 〈名〉 membership (of an association/society): 开除～ expel sb from an association, etc

【会见】 huìjiàn 〈动〉 meet with, have a meeting with: ～外国客人 meet with foreign guests

【会聚】 huìjù 〈动〉 assemble; flock together; meet: 数以万计的黑人～在华盛顿。Thousands upon thousands of blacks flocked to Washington.

〖～透镜〗 huìjù tòujìng 〈名〉[物理] convergent lens

【会刊】 huìkān 〈名〉 ❶ proceedings of a conference, etc ❷ journal of an association/society, etc

【会考】 huìkǎo 〈名〉 unified/general examination for students (*in a locality, such as a county, a province, etc*): 历史课～ unified/general examination on history ‖ 全市～ general examination for students in the city

【会客】 huìkè 〈动〉 receive a visitor/guest: ～时间 visiting hours; time for receiving guests/visitors ‖ 仅限预约～。Visitors by appointment only. ‖ 因健康原因，暂不～。Unable to see visitors for health reasons.

〖～室〗 huìkèshì 〈名〉 reception room

【会盟】 huìméng 〈名〉 meetings in ancient China of sovereigns or their deputies to form alliances

【会面】 huìmiàn 〈动〉 meet: 近来我不常和他～。I have not seen much of him lately. ‖ 我们约定在校门口～。We made an appointment to meet at the school gate. ‖ 谢绝因私～。No visits are allowed for personal/private affairs.

【会期】 huìqī 〈名〉 ❶ time fixed for a conference; date of a meeting: 确定～ fix a date for a meeting ‖ 推迟～ postpone a meeting; put off a meeting ❷ duration of a meeting: ～为一个星期。The meeting is scheduled for one week.

【会齐】 huìqí 〈动〉 get all together; assemble

【会旗】 huìqí 〈名〉 flag of a conference; standard of an association

【会签】 huìqiān ❶〈动〉 countersign: 此文件经各有关厅局～后方可生效。This document is valid only when it is countersigned by the bureaus concerned. ❷〈名〉 countersignature

【会儿】 huìr 〈名〉〈口〉 moment: 一～ a little while ‖ 请等～。Wait a moment, please. ‖ 用不了多大～。It won't be a minute. / It won't take long.

【会商】 huìshāng 〈动〉 consult; hold a conference/consultation: ～解决办法 consult to find a solution ‖ ～有关部门 consult departments concerned ‖ 经过多次～ after repeated consultations

【会社】 huìshè 〈名〉 ❶ commercial firm; company (esp in Japan): 株式～ limited company ❷ association; society

【会审】 huìshěn 〈动〉 ❶ make a joint hearing/trial: 进行～ conduct a joint trial ❷ make a joint checkup: ～全年度账目 have a joint checkup on the accounts of the whole year ‖ ～施工方案 check the working plan jointly

【会师】 huìshī 〈动〉 join forces; effect a junction: 胜利～ join forces triumphantly ‖ 实现两军的～ effect a junction of the two armies ‖ 与另一部队～ joint forces with another army

【会试】 huìshì 〈名〉〈旧〉 general examination (for the successful candidates of all the provincial civil examinations, held once every three years in the capital during the Ming and Qing dynasties)

【会首】 huìshǒu 〈名〉 head of an society/association, etc

【会水】 huìshuǐ 〈动〉 be able to swim; be good at swimming: 你～吗? Can you swim?

【会说】 huìshuō 〈动〉 be able to talk persuasively or eloquently; have a facile/glib tongue; have the gift of gab: 我们几个，数你～。你代表大家去求老师吧。You'd better go and plead with our teacher on our behalf because you know best how to put our ideas clearly.

【会所】 huìsuǒ 〈名〉 office of an association, etc

【会谈】 huìtán 〈动〉 talk; negotiate: 结束～ conclude talks ‖ 举行～ hold talks (with sb) ‖ 中止～ suspend talks ‖ ～纪要 minutes of talks; notes on talks; summery of a conversation ‖ 部长级/大使级～ ministerial/ambassadorial talks ‖ 第一/二轮～ first/second round of talks ‖ 双边～ bilateral talks ‖ 圆桌～ round-table talks ‖ 最高级/首脑～ summit talks

【会堂】 huìtáng 〈名〉 assembly hall; hall: 人民大～ Great Hall of the People

【会通】 huìtōng 〈动〉〈书〉 achieve mastery through a comprehensive study of the subject

【会同】 huìtóng 〈动〉 together with; jointly with; in conjunction with: ～有关部门解决问题 settle/solve a problem/dispute with other organizations concerned

【会务】 huìwù 〈名〉 routine affairs of a conference; day-to-day affairs of a committee: ～费 registration fee for a conference

【会悟】 huìwù 〈动〉〈书〉 realize; come to understand; see the light: 再仔细读一遍，定能～出他信中所指。If you read the letter carefully again, you'll surely realize the point he was making.

【会晤】 huìwù 〈动〉 meet: 两国外长定期/正式～。Foreign ministers of the two countries meet regularly/formally.

【会衔】 huìxián 〈动〉 countersign (a document)

【会心】 huìxīn 〈动〉 understand what is implied/implicit in: ～的微笑 understanding smile ‖ 他～地看了看我。He looked at me knowingly.

【会穴】 huìxué 〈名〉[中医] crossing point [a point where two or more channels cross each other]

【会演】 huìyǎn 〈名〉 joint performance (by a number of theatrical troupes, etc): 文艺～ theatrical festival

【会厌】 huìyàn 〈名〉[生理] epiglottis: ～切除术 epiglottectomy ‖ ～软骨 cartilago epiglottica ‖ ～炎 epiglottitis

【会要】 huìyào 〈名〉 book of economic and political institutions and regulations of a dynasty

【会议】 huìyì 〈名〉 ❶ meeting; conference; convention: 参加～ participate in/attend a meeting ‖ 出席～ attend/participate in a meeting ‖ 结束～ close/conclude a meeting ‖ 举行～ hold a meeting ‖ 取消～ call off/cancel a meeting ‖ 宣布～开始/结束 declare a meeting open/closed ‖ 召开～ call/hold/convene a meeting ‖ ～开始/结束 a meeting begins/is closed ‖ ～地点 meeting place; venue ‖ ～记录 minutes ‖ ～日程 daily agenda of a meeting/conference ‖ ～议程 conference/meeting agenda ‖ 紧急～ urgent meet-

ing ‖ 秘密～ private/secret meeting/session ‖ 全体～ plenary session ‖ 特别～ special/extraordinary session ‖ 预备～ preparatory meeting ‖ 正式～ official meeting ‖ ～休会一周。The meeting was adjourned for a week. ‖ ～延期举行，时间另行通知。The meeting is postponed until further notice. ❸ council; conference (as an organization): 部长～ council of ministers ⇨中国人民政治协商～

【会意】huìyì ❶ ＝ 会心 huìxīn ❷〈名〉combined meaning; associative compound [one of the six categories of Chinese characters (六书) under which Chinese characters are constituted; a character-formation method in which two characters are combined to form a new character, or two meanings are blended to create a new meaning, e.g. 日 and 月 are combined to form 明, and 爪 and 木 are combined to form 采]

〖～字〗huìyìzì 〈名〉associative compound

【会阴】huìyīn 〈名〉[生理] perineum: ～缝合术 perineorrhaphy ‖ ～破裂 perineal rupture ‖ ～切开术 perineotomy ‖ ～体 perineal body

【会友】huìyǒu ❶〈名〉fellow member of an organization/society ❷〈动〉〈书〉make friends; meet a friend: 以文～ make friends through literary exchanges; meeting friends on literary grounds

【会元】huìyuán 〈名〉〈旧〉candidate who came out first in the general examination during the Ming and Qing dynasties

【会员】huìyuán 〈名〉member: 列席～ non-voting member ‖ 名誉～ honorary member ‖ 预备～ probationary member ‖ 正式～ full member ‖ 终身～ life member

〖～国〗huìyuánguó 〈名〉member state; member nation: 非～ non-member state

〖～证〗huìyuánzhèng 〈名〉membership card; credential

〖～资格〗huìyuán zīgé 〈名〉status of a member; membership

【会展经济】huìzhǎn jīngjì 〈名〉exhibition economy

【会战】huìzhàn 〈动〉❶[军事] meet for a decisive battle ❷ engage/join in a battle; launch a mass campaign: 水利～ great battle for water conservancy; mass campaign for irrigation works

【会章】huìzhāng 〈名〉❶ charter; constitution of an association/society ❷ emblem of an association/society

【会长】huìzhǎng 〈名〉president (of an association/society)

【会账】huìzhàng 〈动〉foot/pay a bill

【会诊】huìzhěn 〈动〉[医学] (of doctors) hold a (group) consultation: 病人家属要求进行内外科～。The family of the patient requested a consultation of physicians and surgeons be held.

【会址】huìzhǐ 〈名〉❶ site of an association/society ❷ site of a conference/meeting; venue

【会众】huìzhòng 〈名〉audience at a meeting; participants

【会子】huìzi 〈名〉period of time; some time; a while/moment: 喝了～茶 drank tea for a while

讳 huì

❶〈动〉avoid as taboo: ⇨隐～; 直言不～ ❷〈名〉forbidden word; taboo: 犯了老板的～。Something was said that happened to be taboo with the boss. ‖ 这是他的一大忌～。This is taboo to him. ❸〈名〉〈旧〉name of emperor, high-ranking official, senior member of influential family, etc and the characters that occurred in such names, which were regarded as taboos in feudal society and which people took care not to mention

【讳疾忌医】huìjí-jìyī 〈熟〉avoid seeking medical advice though obviously sick, for fear of facing the unpleasant reality; hide one's sickness for fear of treatment; conceal one's shortcomings/fault for fear of criticism: 如果你～，那你就肯定不能进步。You can't make any progress if you try to cover up your shortcomings for fear of criticism.

【讳忌】huìjì 〈名〉taboo: 不知～ know no taboo ‖ 毫不～ avoid nothing as taboo; hold nothing back

【讳莫如深】huìmòrúshēn 〈熟〉carefully avoid mentioning sth; closely guard a secret; not breathe a word to a soul; not utter a single word about sth: 皇室的惨剧～，究竟发生了什么，媒体一点情况都搞不到。The tragedy in the royal family was carefully concealed and the media could not get a clue as to what had really happened.

【讳饰】huìshì 〈动〉cover up; hide the secret; conceal the truth

【讳言】huìyán 〈动〉dare not or would not speak up: 毫不～ make no attempt to conceal the truth; make no bones about telling the truth; confess freely ‖ 无可～，这不是一支好球队。We needn't avoid mentioning the fact that this is not a strong football team.

荟 huì

〈形〉〈书〉(of grass and trees) luxuriant; exuberant: 木～草蔚。Trees and grasses grow luxuriantly.

【荟萃】huìcuì 〈动〉〈书〉(of distinguished people or exquisite objects) gather together; assemble: ～一堂 gather together in one hall ‖ 人才～ galaxy of talents

哕 huì

〈拟〉〈书〉chirp (of birds)

⇨yuě

【哕哕】huìhuì 〈拟〉〈书〉tinkling (of bells): 銮声～。The bells of the imperial carriage tinkled on rhythmically.

诲 huì

〈动〉❶ teach; instruct: ⇨教～; 训～ ❷ lure; seduce; entice: ⇨～淫～盗

【诲人不倦】huìrén-bùjuàn 〈熟〉be tireless in teaching; teach with tireless zeal: 学而不厌，～。Never grow tired of learning, nor get wearied of teaching others.

【诲淫诲盗】huìyín-huìdào 〈熟〉propagate sex and violence; stir up base passions: ～的电影 film full of sex and violence

绘 huì

〈动〉❶ paint; draw: ⇨～画 ❷ describe; depict: ⇨～声～色

【绘画】huìhuà 〈动〉draw; paint: ～板 drawing board ‖ ～室 studio

【绘声绘色】huìshēng-huìsè ＝绘影绘声 huìyǐng-huìshēng

【绘事】huìshì 〈名〉painting; painting business

【绘图】huìtú 〈动〉chart; map; sketch; draft; plot: ～板 drawing board; field plotter; plotting table ‖ ～笔 mapping/plot pen ‖ ～机 draught/drawing machine ‖ ～室 drawing room ‖ ～员 draftsman; plotter ‖ ～纸 drawing/drafting paper

【绘影绘声】huìyǐng-huìshēng 〈熟〉vivid; lively: ～的描述 vivid description ‖ 他把事件描述得～，大家误以为他是目击者之一。He gave such a vivid account of the accident that people mistook him for one of the witnesses.

【绘制】huìzhì 〈动〉draw (a design, etc): ～地图 draw a map; map ‖ ～蓝图 draw up a blueprint ‖ ～图表 draw a diagram

恚 huì

〈动〉〈书〉hate; bear grudge; resent: 既愧且～ be both ashamed and resentful

【恚恨】huìhèn 〈动〉〈书〉bear hatred/resentment/enmity

贿 huì

❶〈名〉property; wealth; valuables: 货～ goods; commodity ‖ 妄取民～ take away goods from the people without any reason ❷〈动〉bribe: ⇨～选 ❸〈名〉property used to bribe: 受～ accept/take bribes ‖ 行～ practise bribery

【贿金】huìjīn ＝贿款 huìkuǎn

【贿款】huìkuǎn 〈名〉bribery money

【贿赂】huìlù ❶〈动〉bribe: ～公务人员 bribe government functionary ‖ ～贪官 bribe a corrupt official ‖ ～证人 bribe a witness ‖ 他通过～钻进了董事会。He bribed his way into the board of directors. ❷〈名〉bribery; bribe: 被指控收受～ be charged/sued for accepting/taking bribes ‖ 大量收受～ accept bribes in big amounts ‖ ～品 boodle ‖ ～手段 means of bribery ‖ 公务员接受～是项重罪。Bribery of a public official is a felony.

〖～成风〗huìlù-chéngfēng 〈熟〉bribery has become a common practice

〖～公行〗huìlù-gōngxíng 〈熟〉people give and accept bribes openly; corruption is rife

〖～伪证〗huìlù wěizhèng 〈名〉[法律] subornation of perjury

〖～罪〗huìlùzuì 〈名〉[法律] bribery (crime)

【贿买】huìmǎi 〈动〉buy over; suborn: ～官职 buy office appointment with money

【贿通】huìtōng 〈动〉buy over; get through by bribery: 他～看门人才得以进入。He obtained his entrance by bribing the gate keeper.

【贿选】huìxiǎn 〈动〉practise bribery at an election; get elected by bribery: ～罪 election bribery

烩 huì

〈动〉❶ braise: 白菜～豆腐 Chinese cabbage braised with bean curd ❷ cook (rice or shredded pancakes) with meat, vegetables and water: ～饼 shredded pancakes cooked with vegetables and meat

彗 huì 〈名〉〈书〉❶ broom ❷［天文］comet

【彗尾】 huìwěi 〈名〉［天文］*tail of a comet*

【彗星】 huìxīng 〈名〉［天文］comet

晦 huì ❶〈名〉last day of a lunar month：⇨～朔 ❷〈名〉night：⇨～明；风雨如～ ❸〈形〉dark；obscure；gloomy：⇨～暗；～冥 ❹〈形〉not obvious：⇨～涩；隐～ ❺〈动〉cover up；conceal；hide：⇨韬～；韬光养～

【晦暗】 huì'àn 〈形〉dark and gloomy：天色～ gloomy/murky skies ‖ 心情～ be gloomy

【晦昧】 huìmèi 〈形〉❶ dark and dim ❷ ignorant；benighted ❸ (of language) obscure

【晦明】 huìmíng 〈书〉❶〈名〉*day and night* ❷〈形〉bright or dark

【晦冥】 huìmíng 〈形〉〈书〉dark and gloomy/dim：天地～。It was dark all round.

【晦暝】 huìmíng ＝ 晦冥 huìmíng

【晦气】 huìqi ❶〈形〉unlucky：自认～ be resigned to one's bad luck ❷〈名〉pale and gloomy look：满脸～ wear a gloomy look；look sick

【晦涩】 huìsè 〈形〉hard to understand；obscure：～的语言 obscure language (in poetry, drama, etc)

【晦朔】 huìshuò 〈名〉〈书〉the last day of a lunar month and the first day of the next one；time from dusk to dawn

秽 huì 〈形〉❶ dirty：⇨～气；～物；污～ ❷ obscene；bawdy：⇨～行；～语；淫～ ❸ ugly；abominable：⇨自惭行～

【秽迹】 huìjì 〈名〉〈书〉unsavoury record；trace of filth：他当学生时就有～。He had an unsavoury record as a student.

【秽乱】 huìluàn 〈形〉debauched；wanton；promiscuous；licentious

【秽名】 huìmíng 〈名〉notorious reputation

【秽气】 huìqì 〈名〉filthy/foul air；offensive smell；stink；mephitis

【秽史】 huìshǐ 〈名〉salacious stories of a period

【秽土】 huìtǔ 〈名〉rubbish；refuse；dirt

【秽闻】 huìwén 〈名〉〈书〉ill repute/fame (referring to sexual behaviour)；reputation for immorality：～广传 be ill reputed far *and wide*

【秽物】 huìwù 〈名〉filth：街上到处是垃圾～。The street is littered with garbage and filth.

【秽亵】 huìxiè 〈书〉❶〈名〉filth；dirt ❷〈形〉obscene；bawdy；salacious：～的玩笑 bawdy/dirty joke ‖ ～的语言 obscene language

【秽行】 huìxíng 〈名〉〈书〉abominable/vile/debauched behaviour；immoral/promiscuous conduct；vulgar deeds

【秽言】 huìyán 〈名〉obscene language：市井～ marketplace obscenities

【秽语】 huìyǔ 〈名〉obscene language；dirty words；vulgar remarks

〖～症〗 huìyǔzhèng 〈名〉eschromythesis；coprophemia

【秽浊】 huìzhuó 〈形〉dirty；filthy：屋内空气～，桌上杯盘狼藉。The room is filthy and cups and plates lay about in disorder on the table.

惠 huì ❶〈形〉〈书〉kind：昊天不～。Heaven is not kind. ⇨～然 ❷〈名〉favour；kindness；benefit：⇨恩～；施～；优～ ❸〈动〉give favour：平等互～ equality and mutual benefit ❹〈副〉〈套〉[used as a form of compliment]：～赐 your gift for me ‖ ～鉴 be kind enough to read (the following letter) ⇨～存；～顾；～临 ❺〈形〉*(of wind) gentle；fair*：⇨～风

【惠存】 huìcún 〈动〉〈套〉please keep (this photograph, book, etc as a souvenir)；(give) to so-and-so：刘轩宜教授～——王立新敬赠 To Prof Liu Xuanyi—with compliments from Wang Lixin

【惠而不费】 huì'érbùfèi 〈熟〉be beneficent without great expenditure；do a kind act which does not cost much；bestow a favour which would cost very little：让那要求搭车的人搭上我们回家的便车，本是～的事。你为何不理他呢？It wouldn't cost us anything to give the hitch-hiker a ride on our way home. I wonder why you ignored him.

【惠风】 huìfēng 〈名〉〈书〉gentle breeze：～和畅。A gentle breeze is blowing freely.

【惠顾】 huìgù 〈动〉〈套〉your patronage：本餐馆欢迎穿着得体的客人～。This restaurant welcomes the patronage of anyone suitably attired. ‖ 敬候～。We await your generous visit/patronage.

【惠及】 huìjí 〈动〉〈书〉be of benefit to；bring benefit to：～子孙 (one's kindness) will bring benefit to the generations to come

【惠临】 huìlín 〈动〉〈套〉your gracious presence：敬请～。Your presence is requested. ‖ 如蒙～，不胜荣幸。*We will be greatly* honoured by your presence/visit.

【惠灵顿】 Huìlíngdùn 〈名〉Wellington [capital of New Zealand]

【惠然】 huìrán 〈形〉kind；generous；friendly：～肯来 be so kind as to come；honour me with your presence ‖ ～莅临 your kind presence

【惠允】 huìyǔn 〈动〉〈书〉your generous allowance/permission/consent：承蒙～ *with your kind/generous consent*

【惠赠】 huìzèng 〈动〉〈套〉gift：对贵国政府在困难之际为我国人民～物资表示感激。We are most grateful to you for the material your government gave to our people in time of difficulty.

喙 huì 〈名〉〈书〉❶ beak；snout：鸟～ beak of a bird ❷ mouth：百～莫辩 a hundred mouths/tongues can't explain it；*it takes more than eloquence to make it clear* ‖ 不容置～ *not allow* others to butt in；brook no intervention

【喙骨】 huìgǔ 〈名〉coracoid

【喙突】 huìtū 〈名〉coracoid process

翙 huì

【翙翙】 huìhuì 〈拟〉〈书〉flapping sound (of birds)

阓 huì → 阛阓 huánhuì

缋 huì ＝ 绘 huì

殨 huì 〈动〉(of a sore or wound) run；fester：如果伤口弄脏了，可能会～脓。If the cut gets dirty, it will probably fester.

嘒 huì 〈形〉〈书〉tiny

僡 huì 〈书〉＝ 惠 huì

慧 huì 〈形〉intelligent；bright：⇨聪～；智～

【慧根】 huìgēn 〈名〉(of Buddhism) talent to thoroughly com*prehend Buddhist teachings；root of wisdom that can lead one* to truth；innate intelligence

【慧光】 huìguāng 〈名〉wisdom, which like light, pierces darkness

【慧目】 huìmù 〈名〉discerning eyes

【慧日】 huìrì 〈名〉wisdom-sun—wisdom of the Buddha

【慧黠】 huìxiá 〈形〉〈书〉clever and artful；shrewd

【慧心】 huìxīn 〈名〉wisdom；bright/enlightened mind

【慧性】 huìxìng 〈名〉intelligence

【慧眼】 huìyǎn 〈名〉❶［佛教］mind which perceives both past and future ❷ mental discernment/perception；penetrating insight；acumen

〖～独具〗 huìyǎn-dújù 〈熟〉can see what others cannot

〖～识人〗 huìyǎn-shírén 〈熟〉develop a sharp eye for discovering able people

〖～识英雄〗 huìyǎn shí yīngxióng 〈熟〉discerning eyes can tell greatness from mediocrity；it takes discerning eyes to find a man of great talent

【慧中秀外】 huìzhōng-xiùwài 〈熟〉be intelligent within and beautiful without；be both intelligent and beautiful

蕙 huì 〈名〉❶ a species of orchid ❷ a kind of fragrant grass

【蕙兰】 huìlán 〈名〉a species of orchid

【蕙心】 huìxīn 〈名〉〈书〉(of a woman) pure heart；heart of gold

〖～兰质〗 huìxīn-lánzhì ＝ 蕙质兰心 huìzhì-lánxīn

【蕙折兰摧】 huìzhé-láncuī 〈熟〉breaking-off of the orchid—untimely death of a talented woman

【蕙质】 huìzhì 〈名〉good and pure quality (of a person)

〖～兰心〗 huìzhì-lánxīn 〈熟〉pure heart and spirit；pure-hearted and charming

槥 huì 〈名〉〈书〉a kind of small coarse coffin

憓 huì =惠 huì

靧 huì 〈动〉〈书〉wash one's face: ～面 wash one's face

蟪 huì

【蟪蛄】 huìgū 〈名〉a kind of cicada

hūn

昏 hūn ❶〈名〉dusk: 晨～ at dawn and dusk ⇨黄～ ❷〈形〉dark; dim; murky: ⇨～天黑地; 老眼～花; 天～地暗 ❸〈形〉confused; muddled; dizzy: 因流血过多而感到头～ feel terribly dizzy from bleeding ⇨～庸; 发～ ❹〈动〉lose consciousness; faint: ～倒在地 fall into a swoon; go off into a faint; fall unconscious; faint ‖ 饿～过去 faint from hunger ⇨～厥; ～迷

【昏暗】 hūn'àn 〈形〉❶ dim; dusky: ～的灯光 dim light ‖ ～的天色 gloomy skies ‖ 忽然间天空变得～无光。The sky grew murky all of a sudden. ❷ gloomy; cheerless ❸ dark: ～之世 dark era

【昏沉】 hūnchén 〈形〉❶ murky: 暮色～ murky twilight ❷ dazed; befuddled: 睡得昏昏沉沉 be stupid with sleep ‖ 他喝得脑子～。The wine made him dizzy. ‖ 我昨夜没睡好，现在头脑昏昏沉沉。I feel befuddled/in a daze because I didn't sleep well last night.

【昏定晨省】 hūndìng-chénxǐng 〈熟〉〈旧〉(in old times) wait upon one's parents at bedtime and greet them in the morning—perform duties of a filial child

【昏黑】 hūnhēi 〈形〉dusky; dark

【昏花】 hūnhuā 〈形〉dim-sighted: 饿得两眼～ feel faint from hunger ⇨老眼～

【昏话】 hūnhuà 〈名〉stupid/absurd remarks; nonsense

【昏黄】 hūnhuáng 〈形〉pale yellow; faint; dim: ～的灯光 dim light ‖ 月色～ faint moonlight; pale moon

【昏昏欲睡】 hūnhūn-yùshuì 〈熟〉drowsy; sleepy: 服用期间请不要开车或操作机器。Do not drive or operate machinery while taking this drug as it may cause drowsiness. ‖ 他的讲课枯燥乏味，许多学生在课堂上～。His lectures were boring and many of his students would feel sleepy in class.

【昏惑】 hūnhuò 〈形〉dazed and confused/puzzled: 心神～ be dazed and confused; feel confused

【昏厥】 hūnjué 〈动〉faint; swoon: ～过去 fall into a coma; faint away ‖ ～后恢复知觉 regain consciousness after a swoon ‖ 泼洒冷水能使人从～中苏醒。A dash of cold water will revive a person from swoon/faint.

【昏君】 hūnjūn 〈名〉fatuous and self-indulgent ruler; debauched monarch

【昏愦】 hūnkuì 〈形〉muddle-headed

【昏聩】 hūnkuì 〈形〉dim-sighted and hard of hearing—decrepit and muddle-headed

〖～龙钟〗 hūnkuì-lóngzhōng 〈熟〉become dim-sighted and dull because of senility

〖～无能〗 hūnkuì-wúnéng 〈熟〉be decrepit and muddle-headed; muddle-headed and incompetent

〖～愚昧〗 hūnkuì-yúmèi 〈熟〉be stupefied and foolish

【昏乱】 hūnluàn 〈形〉❶ dazed and confused; befuddled ❷〈书〉chaotic; disorderly: 世道～ social disarray/disorder ‖ 政局～ chaotic political situation

【昏茫】 hūnmáng 〈形〉❶ dim and hazy: 夜色～ murky night ❷ blurred: ～的眼睛 lightless/blurred eyes

【昏迷】 hūnmí 〈动〉be stuporous; be comatose: ～过去 fall into a coma ‖ ～不醒 remain unconscious ‖ 那男孩深度～已经整整两天了。The boy has remained in a heavy stupor for two solid days.

【昏睡】 hūnshuì 〈动〉be in a lethargic state: 病人还在～，非常虚弱，不能说话。The patient is still in a lethargic state, extremely weak and unable to talk.

〖～病〗 hūnshuìbìng 〈名〉[医学] sleeping sickness

【昏死】 hūnsǐ 〈动〉faint; lose consciousness; swoon: ～过去 faint away; fall into a coma

【昏天黑地】 hūntiān-hēidì 〈熟〉❶ pitch-dark; in pitch darkness: 这样～的夜里，我一个人可不敢去。In a pitch-dark night like this, I dare not go all by myself. ❷ dizzy: 我突然觉得～，随即失去了知觉。All of a sudden I felt dizzy and fell unconscious. ❸ dark rule and social disorder: 那个地区让土匪一度搞得～。For a time, the area had serious social disorder because of the bandits. ❹ loose; perverted; decadent: 过着～的生活 lead a dissipated life ❺ complete chaos: 他们为几块钱的事吵得～。They wrangled like anything over a few dollars.

【昏头昏脑】 hūntóu-hūnnǎo 〈熟〉❶ addle-brained; muddle-headed: 那么多数学题累得我～。My head began to reel after working on so many mathematical problems. ❷ absent-minded; forgetful: 他～，连他们的结婚纪念日都忘了。He was so forgetful that he did not realize it was their wedding anniversary.

【昏星】 hūnxīng 〈名〉〈古〉evening star [Venus or Neptune that appears in the western sky after sunset]

【昏眩】 hūnxuàn 〈形〉dizzy; giddy: 对面的车灯使他～。The bright headlights of the car coming in the other direction dazzled him. ‖ 突然一阵～使她几乎摔倒。She almost fell over from a sudden fit of giddiness.

【昏庸】 hūnyōng 〈形〉fatuous; muddle-headed; stupid: ～无能 fatuous and incompetent

荤 hūn ❶〈名〉[佛教] odorous vegetables such as onion, garlic, leek, fragrant-flowered garlic, Chinese chives, etc: 不饮酒不茹～ do not drink and keep away from vegetables with special smells ❷〈名〉meat or fish dishes: 吃素不吃～ eat vegetables but not meat dishes ⇨开～ ❸〈形〉obscene; indecent: ⇨～话 ⇨xūn

【荤菜】 hūncài 〈名〉meat dish

【荤话】 hūnhuà 〈名〉obscene language; dirty words

【荤口】 hūnkǒu 〈名〉[in cross talks and comic dialogues] dirty terms; vulgarism; coarse language

【荤腥】 hūnxīng 〈名〉meat or fish: 不沾～ not eat meat at all

【荤油】 hūnyóu 〈名〉lard

阍 hūn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ doorkeeper: 司～ doorkeeper; gatekeeper ❷ palace gate: 叩～ knock at the palace door ‖ 掩～ shut/close the door

【阍者】 hūnzhě 〈名〉〈书〉gatekeeper; janitor

惛 hūn 〈形〉〈书〉muddle-headed

婚 hūn ❶〈动〉wed; marry: ⇨未～; 新～; 已～ ❷〈名〉marriage; wedding: ⇨结～; 离～

【婚变】 hūnbiàn 〈动〉divorce; extramarital affair: 她已经历了三次～。She has divorced three times so far.

【婚典】 hūndiǎn 〈名〉wedding ceremony: 传统～ traditional wedding

【婚假】 hūnjià 〈名〉wedding leave

【婚嫁】 hūnjià 〈名〉marriage

【婚检】 hūnjiǎn 〈动〉have a physical check-up before marriage

【婚介】 hūnjiè 〈名〉matchmaking: ～机构 matchmaking service/centre; matrimonial agency

【婚礼】 hūnlǐ 〈名〉marriage ceremony; wedding: 参加～ attend a wedding ‖ 出席～ be present at a wedding ‖ 举行～ hold/perform a wedding ‖ 主持～ officiate at/perform a wedding ‖ ～蛋糕 wedding cake ‖ 你什么时候举行～? When does your wedding come off/take place?

【婚恋】 hūnliàn 〈动〉fall in love and get married

【婚龄】 hūnlíng 〈名〉❶ [法律] marriageable age: 达到法定～ reach legal age of marriage ‖ 他们都是已届～的大男大女。They are all men and women of marriageable age. ❷ years of marriage: 他们的～才三年。They have been married for only three years.

【婚内强奸】 hūnnèi qiángjiān 〈名〉[法律] rape inside marriage; marital rape

【婚配】 hūnpèi 〈动〉marry: 她女儿已年过三十，尚未～。Her daughter is over 30 years of age but not yet married.

【婚期】 hūnqī 〈名〉wedding day; date of wedding: 推迟～ postpone one's wedding

【婚庆】 hūnqìng 〈名〉wedding ceremony

【婚娶】 hūnqǔ 〈动〉(of a man) wed; marry

【婚纱】 hūnshā 〈名〉(lady's) wedding dress/gown garment：～摄影 wedding photography
【婚生子女】 hūnshēng zǐnǚ 〈名〉[法律] child born in wedlock；legitimate child：非～ child out of wedlock；illegitimate child
【婚事】 hūnshì 〈名〉marriage；wedding：办～ have one's wedding
【婚书】 hūnshū 〈名〉〈旧〉marriage certificate
【婚俗】 hūnsú 〈名〉marriage customs
【婚外恋】 hūnwàiliàn 〈名〉extramarital love；extramarital sex；affair：她丈夫最近因与初恋情人有～而引起大家议论。Her husband appeared on the scene fresh from rumours that he was having an affair with his first lover.
【婚外情】 hūnwàiqíng 〈名〉extramarital affair；love affair with sb other than one's spouse
【婚筵】 hūnyán 〈名〉wedding feast
【婚姻】 hūnyīn 〈名〉marriage；matrimony：～登记 marriage registration ‖ ～关系 *marriage relationship*；wedlock ‖ ～纠纷 matrimonial dispute ‖ ～破裂 breakdown of a marriage ‖ ～生活 wedded life ‖ ～诉讼 matrimonial suit ‖ ～自由 freedom of marriage ‖ 包办～ arranged marriage ‖ 不幸/幸福的～ unhappy/happy marriage ‖ 强迫/自由～ forced/free marriage ‖ 事实～ de facto marriage ‖ 一夫一妻制的～ *monogamous marriage (custom/system)*
〖～登记处〗 hūnyīn dēngjìchù 〈名〉marriage registration administrative office
〖～法〗 hūnyīnfǎ 〈名〉marriage law
〖～介绍所〗 hūnyīn jièshàosuǒ 〈名〉marriage bureau；matrimonial agency；dating agency
〖～指导〗 hūnyīn zhǐdǎo 〈名〉marriage guidance
〖～状况〗 hūnyīn zhuàngkuàng 〈名〉marital status
【婚育期】 hūnyùqī 〈名〉marriageable and child-bearing age
【婚约】 hūnyuē 〈名〉marriage contract；engagement：订立～ make a marriage contract ‖ 解除～ break off a marriage contract/engagement ‖ 取消～ annul a marriage

棔 hūn 〈名〉〈古〉[植物] albizzia

hún

浑[1] hún 〈形〉muddy；turbid：把水搅～ muddy up the water ⇨～水

浑[2] hún ❶〈动〉combine into one unity：⇨～然一体 ❷〈形〉simple and natural；unsophisticated：⇨～厚；～朴 ❸〈形〉foolish；stupid：～人 foolish/stupid person ⇨～蛋 ❹〈形〉whole；all over；complete：⇨～身
【浑蛋】 húndàn 〈名〉〈粗〉blackguard；wretch；scoundrel；bastard；skunk；son of a bitch：滚！你这个～！Get out of here, you *bastard!*
【浑沌】 húndùn 〈形〉chaotic；messy
【浑厚】 húnhòu 〈形〉❶ simple and honest：生性～ simple and honest by nature ❷ (of calligraphy, painting, etc) simple but vigorous：笔力～ (of calligraphy) bold and vigorous strokes
【浑浑噩噩】 húnhún-è'è 〈形〉ignorant；simple-minded；muddle-headed；naive；innocent：～地生活 live in a state of ignorance ‖ 这群年轻人在～地混日子。This gang of youngsters are muddling along all day.
【浑家】 húnjiā 〈名〉〈旧〉wife [as used in the early vernacular]
【浑金璞玉】 húnjīn-púyù 〈熟〉unrefined gold and unpolished jade — (of a person) pure；unsophisticated；unadorned beauty
【浑名】 húnmíng 〈名〉agnomen；nickname
【浑朴】 húnpǔ 〈形〉simple and honest：本文的语言与其作者本人一样～。The language of the paper is as plain and simple as its writer.
【浑球儿】 húnqiúr 〈名〉〈方〉blackguard；scoundrel；rascal
【浑然】 *húnrán* ❶〈副〉*completely*；entirely；fully：～不觉 be not aware at all ‖ ～无成 accomplish nothing ❷〈形〉integral and indivisible：～天成 integral whole
〖～一体〗 húnrán-yītǐ 〈熟〉integrated mass；integral whole；unified entity：他的文章结构严谨，～。His article is very well con*structed, with the facts coherently presented.*
【浑人】 húnrén 〈名〉unreasonable fellow
【浑如】 húnrú ＝ 浑似 húnsì
【浑身】 húnshēn 〈名〉whole body；all over the body：～发抖 tremble all over；be all of a tremble ‖ ～发痒 itch all over ‖ ～是胆 *full of courage*；*be every inch a hero*；*be filled with guts* ‖ ～是伤 be covered with wounds/bruises ‖ ～疼痛 have pains all over
〖～解数〗 húnshēn-xièshù 〈熟〉all that one can do；all one's skill：使出～ do one's level best；do all one can；employ all one's skill；exert oneself to the utmost
【浑水】 húnshuǐ 〈名〉muddy water；murky water
〖～摸鱼〗 húnshuǐ-mōyú 〈熟〉fish in troubled waters；gain advantage in a confused situation：～是他们惯用的伎俩。Fishing in troubled waters is a trick they frequently employ.
【浑说】 húnshuō 〈动〉talk nonsense；make an impudent remark；drivel：信口～ wag one's tongue freely；shoot one's mouth off
【浑似】 húnsì 〈动〉be exactly like：他那只小猫～虎崽。His kitty looks exactly like a cub. ‖ 那小家伙说起话来～个大人。The little guy spoke in a way as though he was a grown-up.
【浑天仪】 húntiānyí 〈名〉❶ [天文] armillary sphere ❷ celestial globe
【浑象】 húnxiàng 〈名〉[天文] celestial globe
【浑仪】 húnyí 〈名〉[天文] armillary sphere
【浑圆】 húnyuán 〈形〉perfectly round
【浑浊】 húnzhuó 〈形〉muddy；turbid：河水～ turbid river ‖ 空气～ *foul air*

珲 hún 〈名〉〈书〉a kind of jade

馄 hún
【馄饨】 húntun 〈名〉wonton；dumpling soup：包～ make wonton/dumplings ‖ ～皮 wonton wrappings

混 hún ＝浑[1] hún；浑[2]③ hún
⇨hùn
【混蛋】 húndàn ＝ 浑蛋 húndàn
【混球儿】 húnqiúr ＝ 浑球儿 húnqiúr
【混水摸鱼】 *húnshuǐ-mōyú* ＝ 浑水摸鱼 *húnshuǐ-mōyú*

魂 hún 〈名〉❶ soul：⇨借尸还～；灵～；阴～不散 ❷ mood；spirit：⇨神～颠倒；失～落魄 ❸ lofty spirit：军～ spirit of the army ‖ 民族～ national spirit ❹ the best part；prime：花～ soul of a flower ‖ 诗～ theme/soul of a poem
【魂不附体】 húnbùfùtǐ 〈熟〉feel as if the soul had left the body：吓得～ be scared out of one's wits
【魂不守舍】 húnbùshǒushè 〈熟〉be absent-minded；be panic-stricken；have lost one's mind
【魂飞胆丧】 húnfēi-dǎnsàng 〈熟〉be panic-stricken；be terrified
【魂飞九霄】 húnfēi-jiǔxiāo 〈熟〉be frightened to death；be struck dumb
【魂飞魄散】 húnfēi-pòsàn 〈熟〉be frightened out of one's wits/senses；be half dead with fright
【魂归太虚】 húnguī-tàixū 〈熟〉go to one's account；die；be removed by death
【魂灵】 *húnlíng* 〈名〉*soul*；*soul of the dead*
【魂魄】 húnpò 〈名〉soul
【魂牵梦萦】 húnqiān-mèngyíng 〈熟〉miss very much；pine for：他想念她，真是～。He yearns for her by day and dreams of her at night.
【魂兮归来】 húnxīguīlái 〈熟〉may the spirit of the deceased come back to us
【魂消魄散】 húnxiāo-pòsàn 〈熟〉be half dead with fright

hùn

诨 hùn ❶〈名〉joke；jest：⇨插科打～ ❷〈动〉jest；joke；make fun of
【诨号】 hùnhào ＝ 诨名 hùnmíng
【诨名】 hùnmíng 〈名〉nickname

溷 hùn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ pigsty ❷ lavatory; privy; toilet

混 hùn ❶〈动〉mix; confuse; mingle: ～在一起 mix things up‖他们为牟取暴利,把不同质量的烟叶～在一起。They mixed high-quality tobacco with low-quality tobacco to gain exorbitant profits.‖这两个字容易搞～。These two words are easily confused. ⇨～为一谈; ～淆; ～杂 ❷〈动〉pass off as: ⇨鱼目～珠 ❸〈动〉muddle/drift along: ⇨～饭吃; ～日子 ❹〈动〉get along with sb: 同他们～得很熟 hit it off well with them ❺〈形〉foolishly; groundlessly; to no purpose: ～猜 make a wild guess‖～干 act blindly‖～使劲儿 make a vain effort

⇨hún

【混充】hùnchōng 〈动〉pass oneself off as; palm sth off as: ～内行 pass oneself off as an expert‖他企图把一些本地产品～进口货卖给我们。He attempted to palm off some local products as imported ones onto us.

【混沌】hùndùn ❶〈名〉chaos [the primeval state of the universe according to Chinese legend]: ～初开 when the earth was first separated from heaven; at the dawn of civilization‖原始的～状态 primal chaos ❷〈形〉innocent; simple-minded and ignorant: 他虽年轻,可一点也不～。Young as he is, he's by no means simple-minded and ignorant.

【混饭】hùnfàn 〈动〉❶ earn one's pay without doing much work; work just to get by: 对有些人来说,工作仅仅是～罢了。To some people, work means nothing more than a mere bread earning process. ❷〈方〉eat at another's expense: 我老婆最近出差,我到岳母家～吃。My wife has been on a business trip recently and I have my meals at my mother-in-law's.

【混纺】hùnfǎng [纺织] ❶〈动〉blend: 棉毛～成纱 blend cotton and wool into yarn ❷〈名〉blend fabric: 棉和尼龙～ fabric of cotton and nylon

【混合】hùnhé 〈动〉mix; blend; mingle: ～班 mixed class (of boys and girls)‖～列车 mixed train‖～威士忌 blended whisky‖水和酒精可按任何比例～。Water and alcohol may mingle with each other in any proportions.

〖～编队〗hùnhé biānduì 〈名〉[军事] composite formation

〖～贷款〗hùnhé dàikuǎn 〈名〉mixed loan

〖～阀〗hùnhéfá 〈名〉[工程] mixing valve

〖～感染〗hùnhé gǎnrǎn 〈名〉[医学] mixed infection

〖～花序〗hùnhé huāxù 〈名〉[植物] mixed inflorenscence

〖～基数〗hùnhé jīshù 〈名〉[数学] mixed-based number

〖～经济〗hùnhé jīngjì 〈名〉mixed economy

〖～矿石〗hùnhé kuàngshí 〈名〉mixed ore

〖～面儿〗hùnhémiànr 〈名〉〈旧〉mixed flour of corncobs; bean cakes and chaff [sold in the Japanese-occupied areas during the War of Resistance Against Japan]

〖～农业〗hùnhé nóngyè 〈名〉mixed farming

〖～器〗hùnhéqì 〈名〉[化学] mixer

〖～染料〗hùnhé rǎnliào 〈名〉[纺织] blended dye

〖～色〗hùnhésè 〈名〉secondary colour

〖～神经〗hùnhé shénjīng 〈名〉[解剖] mixed nerve

〖～授粉〗hùnhé shòufěn 〈名〉[农业] mixed pollination

〖～双打〗hùnhé shuāngdǎ 〈名〉[体育] (of table tennis, badminton, etc) mixed doubles

〖～饲料〗hùnhé sìliào 〈名〉mixed feed

〖～所有制经济〗hùnhé suǒyǒuzhì jīngjì 〈名〉mixed ownership economy

〖～物〗hùnhéwù 〈名〉mixture; composition; concoction: ～不同于化合物。Mixtures are different from compounds.

〖～腺〗hùnhéxiàn 〈名〉[解剖] mixed gland

〖～型失语症〗hùnhéxíng shīyǔzhèng 〈名〉[医学] mixed aphasia

〖～性关节炎〗hùnhéxìng guānjiéyán 〈名〉[医学] mixed arthritis

〖～岩〗hùnhéyán 〈名〉[地质] migmatite

〖～疫苗〗hùnhé yìmiáo 〈名〉[医学] mixed vaccine

〖～饮料〗hùnhé yǐnliào 〈名〉mixed drink

〖～英语〗hùnhé yīngyǔ 〈名〉pidgin English

〖～语〗hùnhéyǔ 〈名〉mixed language

〖～云〗hùnhéyún 〈名〉[气象] mixed cloud

〖～运算〗hùnhé yùnsuàn 〈名〉[数学] hybrid operation; mixed mode operation

【混合台】hùnhétái 〈名〉standard horse-power unit (for tractors)

【混混儿】hùnhunr 〈名〉〈方〉loafer; street rowdy

【混迹】hùnjì 〈动〉〈书〉unworthily mix with: ～于诗坛 unworthily occupy a place among poets

【混交】hùnjiāo 〈名〉[林业] mixed growth of different trees

〖～林〗hùnjiāolín 〈名〉mixed forest

【混进】hùnjìn 〈动〉sneak into; worm one's way into; infiltrate: 把～我们队伍的坏人清除出去。Eliminate the bad elements who have wormed their way into our ranks.‖有些没有票的足球迷～了体育场。Some football fans sneaked into the stadium without tickets.

【混流】hùnliú 〈名〉mixed flow

〖～水轮机〗hùnliú shuǐlúnjī 〈名〉mixed-flow water turbine

【混乱】hùnluàn 〈形〉confused; chaotic; disorderly: 陷入～ be thrown into chaos/confusion/disorder‖～的经济政策 chaotic economic policy‖～局面 chaotic state/situation‖交通～ dislocated traffic‖思路～ confused train of thought‖思想～ muddled thinking‖爆炸后发生～。A pandemonium broke out after the blast.‖由于发生事故,交通状况～。Traffic conditions were chaotic as a result of the accident. / Traffic was dislocated by the accident.

【混凝剂】hùnníngjì 〈名〉[化学] coagulant

【混凝土】hùnníngtǔ 〈名〉concrete: ～地面 concrete floor‖～结构 concrete structure

〖～搅拌机〗hùnníngtǔ jiǎobànjī 〈名〉concrete mixer

〖～振捣器〗hùnníngtǔ zhèndǎoqì 〈名〉concrete vibrator

【混频管】hùnpínguǎn 〈名〉[电子] mixer tube

【混日子】hùn rìzi 〈动〉muddle on/along; scrape by; drift along: 如果整天这样～,那你怎么能成功呢? How can you expect to be successful when you drift along like this all day?‖我们公司可没有给那些～的人的位置。We have no position whatsoever for those who want to scrape by in this company.

【混声合唱】hùnshēng héchàng 〈名〉mixed chorus

【混世魔王】hùnshì mówáng 〈熟〉fiend in human shape; devil incarnate; monster

【混事】hùnshì 〈动〉muddle along, drift along; scrape a living: 我曾在政府部门～。I once worked in a government office, for nothing more than scraping a living.

【混双】hùnshuāng 〈名〉〈简称〉mixed doubles ⇨混合双打

【混说】hùnshuō 〈动〉talk at random; talk nonsense/rot

【混同】hùntóng 〈动〉confuse; mix up: 它们是两个完全不同的问题,我们不能把二者～起来。They are two different issues altogether and we should not mix them up.

【混为一谈】hùnwéiyītán 〈熟〉lump/jumble together; confuse sth with sth else: 公司裁员和开除那位会计是两码事,两者不能～。The company's staff reduction and the dismissal of the accountant are separate matters and should not be mentioned in the same breath.‖不能把合法的个人利益和自私自利～。Legitimate personal interest must not be confused with selfishness.

【混响】hùnxiǎng 〈名〉[物理] reverberation: ～声场 reverberant field‖～时间 reverberation time

【混淆】hùnxiáo 〈动〉obscure; confound; confuse; mix up: ～敌友 confuse friend with foe‖～真理与谬误 confound truth with error‖～阵线 blur the alignments; mix up the fronts‖真假～ the false/sham is mixed up with the true/genuine‖我常把学生的名字～起来。I often get the names of my students mixed up.

〖～黑白〗hùnxiáo-hēibái 〈熟〉mix up black and white; confuse right and wrong

〖～视听〗hùnxiáo-shìtīng 〈熟〉mislead the public; confuse/befuddle public opinion

〖～是非〗hùnxiáo-shìfēi 〈熟〉confuse right and wrong

【混血儿】hùnxuè'ér 〈名〉person of mixed blood; half-breed

【混血种】hùnxuèzhǒng 〈名〉miscegenation; hybrid: 骡是马和驴的～。Mule is a hybrid of horse and donkey.

【混一】hùnyī 〈名〉amalgamation

【混杂】hùnzá 〈动〉mix; mingle: 不要把不同的种子～在一起。Don't mix up different kinds of seeds. ⇨鱼龙～

【混战】hùnzhàn 〈名〉tangled warfare; confused fighting; scuffle: 军阀～ tangled warfare among warlords; tangled fighting between warlords‖在足球比赛中,有几个球员～了一阵。At one point of the football game, some players scuffled on the field.

【混账】hùnzhàng 〈形〉〈粗〉(of remarks, behaviours, etc) unreasonable; impudent

〖～话〗 hùnzhànghuà 〈名〉impudent remark
【混浊】 hùnzhuó 〈形〉muddy; turbid: ～的空气 foul/stale air
【混子】 hùnzi 〈名〉person unworthy of his title; quack; impostor
【混作】 hùnzuò 〈名〉[农业] mixed cropping/cultivation

溷 hùn 〈书〉❶〈形〉turbid; filthy ❷〈名〉pigsty ❸〈名〉toilet
【溷浊】 hùnzhuó ＝ 混浊 hùnzhuó

慁 hùn 〈书〉❶〈名〉suffering; anxiety ❷〈动〉disturb; create trouble ❸〈形〉chaotic; disorderly

huō

耠 huō ❶〈名〉hoe ❷〈动〉hoe: ～地 make the soil loose with a hoe; hoe the earth
【耠子】 huōzi 〈名〉hoe

騞 huō 〈拟〉〈书〉crashing sound

锪 huō 〈动〉ream
【锪刀】 huōdāo 〈名〉countersink
【锪孔钻】 huōkǒngzuàn 〈名〉spot-facer; spot-facing drill: ～床 spot-facing drill press ‖ ～头 countersink drill

劐 huō 〈口〉❶〈动〉slit/cut with a knife: 把鱼肚子～开 slit open the fish ‖ 用刀子把面袋子～一个口子 cut open the flour bag with a knife ❷ ＝ 耠 huō

嚄 huō 〈叹〉oh; wow: ～,已经长成大人了! Wow, you're a grown-up already!
⇨huò; ǒ

豁 huō 〈动〉❶ split; breach; crack: 第二天堤岸被敌机炸～了口。The dykes were breached by the bombing of enemy aircraft the following day. ‖ 上衣～了一个口子。There is a tear in the jacket. ⇨～口; ～嘴 ❷ pay a high price; give up; sacrifice: ～上这条老命 risk one's life to do sth ‖ ～出三天时间,也要把它做好。Even if it takes three days, we must get the job done. ‖ 我不赞成～出学业而从事体育运动。I do not approve of your going for sports at the expense of your school work.
⇨huá; huò
【豁出去】 huōchuqu 〈动〉go ahead at any price; be ready to risk everything: ～了 be ready to risk everything; be ready to pay any price ‖ 我就是～这条命也要按时完成任务。I'll finish the task in time even at the risk of my life.
【豁口】 huōkǒu 〈名〉opening; crack; breach: 城墙～ opening/breach in the city wall ‖ 大堤上的～ break in the levee ‖ 篱笆上的～ opening in a hedge ‖ 碗边上的～ notch on the edge of a bowl ‖ 北风从山～吹过来。The north wind blows in through the mountain pass.
【豁命】 huōmìng 〈动〉risk one's life; do sth at the expense of one's life; be ready to pay any price: 他～救起一个溺水的男孩。He rescued a drowning boy at the risk of his life.
【豁子】 huōzi 〈名〉〈方〉❶ ＝ 豁口 huōkǒu ❷ harelipped person
【豁嘴】 huōzuǐ 〈名〉❶〈口〉harelip ❷〈方〉harelipped person

攉 huō 〈动〉shovel (coal, ore, etc) from one place to another: ～土 shovel earth ‖ ～煤工人 coal shoveler ‖ ～煤机 coal shovel

huó

和 huó 〈动〉mix with water: ～沙子灰 prepare some mortar
⇨hé; hè; hú; huò
【和面】 huómiàn 〈动〉knead dough
〖～机〗 huómiànjī 〈名〉flour-mixing machine

活 huó ❶〈动〉live: ～到九十岁 live to (be) ninety (years old) ‖ ～到老,学到老 one is never too old to learn; learn as long as one lives ‖ 白～一世 lead a useless existence ‖ 我们吃饭是为了～着,而不是～着为了吃饭。We eat to live, but not live to eat. ⇨存～; 复～; 死去～来 ❷〈动〉save (the life of a person); keep alive: ～命无算 [usu of a doctor] saved many lives ‖ ～人济世 save people's lives and benefit the society ⇨养家～口 ❸〈名〉work; job: 干～儿 work ‖ 体力～儿 manual/physical work ‖ 重～儿 heavy work ‖ 针线～儿 needle work ⇨农～儿 ❹〈名〉product: 不出～儿 not productive/efficient ‖ 这批～儿做得好。This batch of products is well done. ⇨铁～儿 ❺〈形〉movable; moving: ～水 flowing water ⇨～期; ～塞 ❻〈形〉vivid; lively; active; quick: 搞～经济 invigorate/enliven the economy ‖ 描绘得很～ depict sth in a vivid way ‖ 脑子很～ have a quick mind ‖ 他办事路子很～。He is a very resourceful person. ‖ 这孩子心眼儿～。The child has a quick mind. ⇨～泼; 灵～; 生龙～虎 ❼〈形〉alive; living; live: ～鱼 live fish ❽〈副〉exactly; simply: ⇨～像
【活靶】 huóbǎ 〈名〉[军事] moving/manoeuvring target
〖～子〗 huóbǎzi 〈名〉live target
【活扳手】 huóbānshou 〈名〉diagonal wrench; clyburn spanner; adjustable spanner; monkey wrench
【活版】 huóbǎn 〈名〉[印刷] typography; letterpress
〖～印刷〗 huóbǎn yìnshuā 〈名〉typographic/letterpress printing; typography: ～机 letterpress machine
【活瓣】 huóbàn 〈名〉[生理] valve; flap
【活宝】 huóbǎo 〈名〉a bit of a clown; funny fellow: 他是个大～,常当众出洋相。He is quite a bit of a clown, often making a fool of himself in public.
【活报剧】 huóbàojù 〈名〉living newspaper; skit; street performance
【活蹦乱跳】 huóbèng-luàntiào 〈熟〉be healthy-looking and vivacious; skip and jump about with joy; gambol: ～的孩子 children full of life ‖ ～的年青人 exuberant youngsters; young people overflowing with vigour ‖ 小羊在草地上～。Lambs gamboled in the meadow. ‖ 一群小姑娘～地走过去。A group of little girls skipped by joyfully.
【活便】 huóbian 〈形〉〈口〉❶ flexible; nimble; agile: 我上年纪啦,手脚不如以前～了。I'm getting old and not as agile as I used to be. ❷ convenient; handy: 用手机联系～多了。Mobile phones make communication a lot more convenient.
【活标本】 huóbiāoběn 〈名〉living specimen
【活冰川】 huóbīngchuān 〈名〉active glacier
【活茬】 huóchá 〈名〉〈方〉farm work: 别看他是个教师,地里的～差不多都会干。School teacher as he is, he knows almost all kinds of farm work.
【活地图】 huódìtú 〈名〉walking map
【活地狱】 huódìyù 〈名〉hell on earth; living hell
【活动】 huódòng ❶〈动〉move about; exercise: 赛前～一下筋骨 limber up before the game ‖ 站起来～～ stand up and stretch oneself a bit ❷〈动〉be rickett; be unsteady: 这把椅子～了。The chair is rickety. ‖ 这颗牙～了。This tooth is loose. ❸〈形〉movable; mobile; flexible: ～铅笔 propelling pencil ‖ 经理的口气有点～了。The manager sounded less adamant. / The manager began to relent a little. ❹〈名〉activity; manoeuvre: ～余地 room for manoeuvre ‖ 非法～ illegal activities ‖ 户外～ outdoor activities ‖ 集体～ collective activities ‖ 秘密～ secret activities ‖ 我们应当每天进行体育～以增强体质。We should do physical exercises every day to tone up our body. ❺〈动〉use personal influence or irregular means; wangle: 替某人～ put in a word in sb's favour ‖ 为晋升而四处～ manoeuvre/jockey/canvass/lobby for one's promotion ‖ 他在为给儿子安排工作而～。He is trying to use his influence to get a job for his son.
〖～扳手〗 huódòng bānshou ＝ 活扳手 huóbānshou
〖～层〗 huódòngcéng 〈名〉[地质] active layer
〖～床〗 huódòngchuáng 〈名〉adjustable bed
〖～房屋〗 huódòng fángwū 〈名〉mobile/manufactured home
〖～分子〗 huódòngfènzǐ 〈名〉activist
〖～家〗 huódòngjiā 〈名〉activist; public figure: 政治～ political figure
〖～资本〗 huódòng zīběn 〈名〉movable/liquid capital
【活度】 huódù 〈名〉[化学] activity: ～常数 activity constant ‖ ～

系数 activity coefficient
【活断层】 huóduàncéng 〈名〉[地质] active fault
【活泛】 huófan 〈形〉〈方〉❶ nimble; flexible; resourceful: 他这个人念书不多,脑子可真够~的。Though he has had very little schooling, he is very quick-minded. ❷ have spare money: 她丈夫薪水大幅度增加之后,她手头~多了。Since her husband had a big rise in salary, she has always had enough money at her disposal.
【活佛】 huófó 〈名〉❶ [宗教] Living Buddha: ~转世 reincarnation of a Living Buddha ❷ person who assists people in distress and saves people from danger: 济公~ Divine Monk Ji Gong
【活该】 huógāi 〈动〉〈口〉 serve sb right: ~倒霉 get what one deserves ‖ 判他十年徒刑,~! He certainly deserves it to be sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.
【活工资】 huógōngzī 〈名〉 unfixed wage
【活化】 huóhuà 〈名〉[化学] activation
〖~剂〗 huóhuàjì 〈名〉[化学] activator; activating agent
〖~酶〗 huóhuàméi 〈名〉[生化] activating enzyme
〖~能〗 huóhuànéng 〈名〉[化学] activation energy
〖~试剂〗 huóhuà shìjì 〈名〉[材料] activating reagent
【活化石】 huóhuàshí 〈名〉 living fossil
【活话】 huóhuà 〈名〉 open-ended remark; non-committal words: 让我说成~,你不一定能得到这份工作,可我会说服他们尽量考虑你的申请。I'm not committing myself if I say that you will get the job, but I'll try my best to persuade them to consider your application favourably.
【活活】 huóhuó 〈副〉❶ while still alive: ~烧死 be burnt alive ❷ simply; almost: 这孩子要把我~气死! This child is simply driving me mad.
【活火山】 huóhuǒshān 〈名〉 active volcano
【活计】 huóji 〈名〉❶ handicraft work; manual labour: 男人的~ masculine labour ‖ 女人的~ feminine handicraft ‖ 针线~ needlework; stitching ❷ work; handiwork: 她把她出嫁前干的~给婆婆看。She showed her mother-in-law the handiwork she did when she was a maiden.
【活检】 huójiǎn 〈名〉〈简称〉[医学] biopsy: 骨~ bone biopsy ⇨ 活组织检查
【活见鬼】 huójiànguǐ 〈熟〉 it's sheer fantasy; you're imagining things; how preposterous: 我怎么可能跟你讲这样的话? 简直是~! How could I have told you what you say I did? You are imagining things.
【活校】 huójiào 〈名〉 proof-reading that checks the original as well as the proofs
【活教材】 huójiàocái 〈名〉 vivid example for education; object lesson: 他是全心全意为人民服务的~。He serves as a vivid example for education in serving the people heart and soul. ‖ 把这一案例当作打击伪劣商品的~。Make this case an object lesson in fighting against fake and shoddy goods.
【活结】 huójié 〈名〉 slipknot; bowknot: 打个~ make a slipknot
【活局子】 huójúzi 〈名〉〈方〉 trap; snare
【活口】 huókǒu ❶〈名〉 survivor of a murder attempt; living witness to a crime: 凶杀没有留下~,追捕凶手可就难了。As no one survived the murder, it would be a challenge to track down the murderer. ❷〈名〉 prisoner/criminal who can furnish information ❸〈名〉 flexible tone; open-ended remark: 他到最后留了个~,明天他很可能出席我们的会议。He sounded rather flexible in the end, and we might as well expect him to turn up at our meeting tomorrow. ❹〈动〉 support oneself or one's family
【活扣】 huókòu = 活结 huójié
【活劳动】 huóláodòng 〈名〉 human labour; living labour
【活力】 huólì 〈名〉 vigour; vitality; energy: 充满青春~ be brimming with youthful vigour ‖ 缺乏~ lack vigour ‖ 失去~ lose one's vigour ‖ 恢复国家经济~ revitalize the nation's economy ‖ 她因生病而~减少。Her vitality was lessened by illness.
【活灵活现】 huólíng-huóxiàn 〈熟〉 vivid; lifelike: 描写得~ give a vivid description; make it come to life
【活龙活现】 huólóng-huóxiàn = 活灵活现 huólíng-huóxiàn
【活路】 huólù 〈名〉❶ means of subsistence; way out: 他帮助许多下岗工人找到了~。He helped many laid-off workers find a way to earn/make a living. ‖ 这是我们惟一的~了。This is the only way out for us. ❷ workable method; feasible approach: 当我们对实验束手无策的时候,他的建议给了一条~。When we were at a loss as to what to do about our experiment, his proposal helped us out. ❸ through path/road: 别向左拐,右边的路才是~。Don't turn left. The road to the right is a through one. ❹ all kinds of manual/physical labour
【活络】 huóluò 〈形〉〈方〉❶ loose: 牙齿有点~。The tooth has become a bit loose. ❷ noncommittal; indefinite: 他回答得很~,谁也说不清他下一步要干什么。He was rather noncommittal in his answer, and nobody knew what he was about to do next.
【活络丹】 huóluòdān 〈名〉[中药] *Huoluo Dan* [bolus for activating energy flow in channels]
【活埋】 huómái 〈动〉 bury alive
【活门】 huómén 〈名〉[机械] valve
【活命】 huómìng ❶〈动〉 earn a bare living; scrape along; eke out an existence: 靠卖艺~ scrape along as a street entertainer ‖ 为~而打仗 fight for one's survival ❷〈动〉 save life: ~之恩 indebtedness to sb for saving one's life ❸〈名〉 life: ~的本能 instinct for survival ‖ 他从大火中逃了条~。He escaped from the fire by the skin of his teeth.
〖~哲学〗 huómìng zhéxué 〈名〉 philosophy of survival
【活泼】 huópo 〈形〉❶ lively; vivacious; vivid: 生动~的政治局面 vigorous and lively political atmosphere ‖ 天真~的孩子 vivacious/lively little kid ‖ 文字~ written in a lively style ❷ [化学] reactive: ~度 reactivity
【活菩萨】 huópúsa 〈名〉 Buddha incarnate; saviour; person who is full of compassion for the needy and the suffering
【活期】 huóqī 〈形〉 current: ~储蓄 current deposit; demand deposit ‖ ~存款 current deposit ‖ ~放款 demand loan ‖ ~账户 current account
【活棋】 huóqí 〈名〉❶ (of *weiqi*) game with two traps or more; (of chess) game where there is still plenty of room for manoeuvring ❷ move/step that keeps things running: 被人兼并对我们企业来说是一步~。The merger of our enterprise into another one was a move to save it from bankruptcy.
【活气】 huóqì 〈名〉 vigorous/lively atmosphere: 车间里充满了~。A vigorous atmosphere prevails in the workshop.
【活钱儿】 huóqiánr 〈名〉❶ ready money; money available ❷ non-salary income; extra income
【活契】 huóqì 〈名〉 conditional real estate sales contract [one that allows the seller to redeem the real estate within a given period of time]
【活塞】 huósāi 〈名〉[机械] piston: ~杆 piston rod ‖ ~圈 piston ring ‖ ~运动 piston motion
【活神仙】 huóshénxian 〈名〉❶ clairvoyant ❷ person noted for his longevity
【活生生】 huóshēngshēng ❶〈形〉 real; living; actual; in real life: ~的例子 living example ‖ 这部电影是那场战争~的写照。The movie is an image of that war. ❷ = 活活 huóhuó
【活食】 huóshí 〈名〉 live prey [such as insects, rabbits, fish, etc] for bigger animals
【活受罪】 huóshòuzuì 〈动〉〈口〉 have a hell of a life/time; suffer terribly: 炎热的夏天忽然停电,那才叫~呢! You won't know what hell is like until you experience a power failure in the height of summer.
【活水】 huóshuǐ 〈名〉 running/flowing water
【活死人】 huósǐrén 〈名〉〈方〉〈粗〉 living corpse; blockhead; slowcoach: 别提我那老头子! 他真是个~! 刷个碗也要大半天。Forget that old man of mine! He is simply a living corpse! It takes him hours to get the washing-up done.
【活似】 huósì = 活像 huóxiàng
【活体】 huótǐ 〈名〉 living body
〖~检查〗 huótǐ jiǎnchá = 活组织检查 huózǔzhī jiǎnchá
〖~鉴定〗 huótǐ jiàndìng 〈名〉[法律] identification of the living
〖~解剖〗 huótǐ jiěpōu 〈名〉[医学] vivisection
【活头儿】 huótour 〈名〉 will to live; interest in life: 仅仅因为被解雇了,他就觉得没有什么~了。He lost interest in life simply because he was fired.
【活脱儿】 huótuōr 〈形〉(of looks or behaviour) remarkably alike: 她长得~是她母亲。She is the very image of her mother.
【活鲜】 huóxiān 〈名〉 fresh aquatic food
【活现】 huóxiàn 〈动〉 appear vividly; come alive: 他的英雄形象又一次~在读者的眼前。His heroic image once again came alive to the readers. ⇨活灵~; 神气~
【活像】 huóxiàng 〈动〉 look exactly like; be the spit and image of; be an exact replica of: 这孩子~他父亲。The boy is the very

spit/replica of his father. / The boy is a chip off the old block.
【活性】 huóxìng ❶〈形〉[化学] active; activated ❷〈名〉activity: 抗氧～ antioxygenic activity
〖～氮〗 huóxìngdàn 〈名〉[化学] active nitrogen
〖～染料〗 huóxìng rǎnliào 〈名〉reactive dye
〖～炭〗 huóxìngtàn 〈名〉[化学] active carbon
〖～吸附〗 huóxìng xīfù 〈名〉[化学] activated absorption
【活血】 huóxuè 〈动〉[中医] invigorate/improve blood circulation
〖～丹〗 huóxuèdān 〈名〉[中医] blood-activating pellet
【活阎王】 huóyánwang 〈名〉demon king; devil incarnate; tyrannical ruler
【活页】 huóyè 〈名〉loose-leaf; detachable leaf: ～笔记本 detachable-leaf notebook ‖ ～夹 loose-leaf binder; ring binder ‖ ～文选 loose-leaf selections ‖ ～纸 filler for a loose-leaf binder
【活用】 huóyòng 〈动〉make flexible use of; apply in a creative way: 活学～别人的经验 learn from other's experience and apply it in a creative way
【活跃】 huóyuè ❶〈形〉brisk; active; dynamic: ～分子 activist ‖ ～的想像力 vivid imagination ‖ 气氛～ lively atmosphere ‖ 思想～ dynamic thinking; active mind ❷〈动〉be active: 他长期不懈地～在国际事务中。He was persistently active in international affairs. ‖ 他是民族解放运动中的一位～人物。He was a dynamic figure in the national liberation movement. ‖ 讨论会开得很～。The discussion was very lively. ❸〈动〉enliven; animate; invigorate: ～城乡物资交流 stimulate the interchange of urban and rural products ‖ ～农村经济 activate the rural economy ‖ ～学术气氛 invigorate academic atmosphere ‖ 发展经济,～市场 develop the economy and enliven the market ‖ 他的笑话使谈话一下子～了起来。His joke enlivened the conversation at once.
【活捉】 huózhuō 〈动〉capture/catch alive: ～恐怖分子 capture the terrorist alive
【活字】 huózì 〈名〉[印刷] movable type/letter; type font: ～盘 type case; letter board
〖～版〗 huózìbǎn 〈名〉original font; movable type
〖～印刷〗 huózì yìnshuā 〈名〉movable-type printing; letter press
【活字典】 huózìdiǎn 〈名〉walking dictionary
【活组织检查】 huózǔzhī jiǎnchá 〈名〉[医学] biopsy
【活罪】 huózuì 〈名〉bitter sufferings; hardship; torture: 死罪可免,～难逃 exemptible from the death penalty but hardly from punishment

huǒ

火 huǒ ❶〈名〉fire: 拨～ stir a fire ‖ ～由于缺氧而熄灭。The fire went out from want of oxygen. ‖ 严禁烟～! Keep away from fire! ‖ 大～在迅速蔓延。The fire was spreading quickly. ⇨～海; 生～ ❷〈副〉urgently; pressingly: ⇨～速; 风风～～; 十万～急 ❸〈名〉anger; temper: 心头～起 burn with anger ⇨发～; 窝～ ❹〈动〉be angry: 被惹～了 be roused to anger ‖ 他可～儿了。He was furious. ⇨恼～ ❺〈名〉[中医] internal heat [one of the six pathogenic factors (wind, cold, summer-heat, dampness, dryness and fire which cause illness)]: ⇨败～; 肝～ ❻〈名〉firearms; ammunition; firing: ⇨～力; 交～; 军～ ❼〈形〉red as fire; fiery; flaming: ⇨～红; ～狐; ～鸡 ❽〈形〉flourishing; thriving; prosperous; booming: 生意很～。Business is brisk. ❾ = 伙 huǒ
【火把】 huǒbǎ 〈名〉torch: 点燃～ light a torch
〖～节〗 Huǒbǎjié 〈名〉Torchlight Festival [traditionally observed by some Chinese ethnic groups such as the Yis and the Bais]
【火伴】 huǒbàn = 伙伴 huǒbàn
【火棒】 huǒbàng 〈名〉lighted torch [used in acrobatics]: 耍～ juggle lighted torches
【火暴】 huǒbào 〈形〉❶ fiery; irritable: ～性子 hot/volcanic temper ❷ vigorous; prosperous; exuberant: 数码相机的生意眼下很～。The current market for digital cameras is prosperous. ‖ 小伙子干活很～。The young man is full of vigour while at work.
【火爆】 huǒbào = 火暴 huǒbào
【火并】 huǒbìng 〈动〉have an infighting; have a factional fight: 流氓团伙头子在～中丧命。The ringleader was killed in a fight between two factions of his gang.
【火草】 huǒcǎo 〈名〉[植物] fireweed
【火柴】 huǒchái 〈名〉match: 擦～ strike a match ‖ ～厂 match factory ‖ ～梗 match stick ‖ ～盒 matchbox
【火场】 huǒchǎng 〈名〉scene of a fire
【火车】 huǒchē 〈名〉train: 一列～ a train ‖ 乘～ go by train ‖ 开～ drive a train ‖ 上～ board a train; get onto a train ‖ 下～ get off a train ‖ ～车厢 railway coach/car ‖ ～机车 (railway) engine; locomotive ‖ ～票 train/railway ticket ‖ ～时刻表 railway timetable; train schedule ‖ ～站 railway station ‖ 电气～ electric train ‖ 高架～ elevated train ‖ 高速～ bullet train
〖～轮渡〗 huǒchē lúndù 〈名〉train ferry
〖～头〗 huǒchētóu 〈名〉❶ railway engine; locomotive ❷〈喻〉person or thing that plays a leading role: 他是车间的～。He has set a good example for his fellow workers in the workshop. ‖ 创新是发展的～。Creativity is the locomotive for development.
【火成岩】 huǒchéngyán 〈名〉[地质] igneous rock; petrosilex
【火炽】 huǒchì 〈形〉vigorous; exuberant; white-hot: 打斗～ vigorous fighting ‖ 梅花开得正～。The plums are in full bloom. ‖ 那天战斗达到了最～的阶段。The fighting reached a white-hot stage that day.
【火丛】 huǒcóng 〈名〉[植物] burning bush
【火电】 huǒdiàn 〈名〉〈简称〉thermal power generation ⇨火力发电
〖～厂〗 huǒdiànchǎng 〈名〉thermal power plant; heat-engine plant
〖～站〗 huǒdiànzhàn 〈名〉thermal power station
【火法冶金】 huǒfǎ yějīn 〈名〉[冶金] pyrometallurgy
【火夫】 huǒfū 〈名〉❶ fireman; stoker ❷ = 伙夫 huǒfū
【火攻】 huǒgōng 〈动〉attack with fire
【火罐儿】 huǒguànr 〈名〉[中医] cupping jar: 拔～ cupping
【火光】 huǒguāng 〈名〉flame; blaze: ～耀眼 burn with a glaring light
〖～冲天〗 huǒguāng-chōngtiān = 火光烛天 huǒguāng-zhútiān
〖～烛天〗 huǒguāng-zhútiān 〈熟〉the flames lit up the sky
【火锅】 huǒguō 〈名〉chafing dish; fondue; hotpot: 涮～ have chafing dishes; have fondues ‖ 四川～ Sichuan chafing dish
【火海】 huǒhǎi 〈名〉sea of fire/flames: 敢闯～ dare to plunge into a sea of flames
【火红】 huǒhóng 〈形〉❶ red as fire; fiery; flaming; scarlet: ～的朝霞 fiery morning glow ‖ ～的青春 flaming youth ‖ ～的太阳 flaming sun ‖ 日落西山,天空变得一片～。The sky turned aglow when the sun sank in the west. ❷ prosperous; thriving: 生意～ thriving/brisk/prosperous business
【火候】 huǒhou 〈名〉❶ duration and degree of heating, cooking, smelting, etc: 这鸭子烤得正到～。The roast duck is done to perfection/to a turn. ❷ level of attainment: 他的戏剧艺术到～了。His theatrical art has matured. ❸ crucial moment: 正在战斗的～上 at the crucial moment of the battle ‖ 你来得正是～,我们需要像你这样一个能出点子的人。You've arrived at a most opportune moment when we are in need of somebody resourceful like you.
【火狐】 huǒhú 〈名〉red fox
【火花】 huǒhuā 〈名〉❶ spark: ～放电 spark discharge ‖ ～四溅 sparks flying off in all directions ‖ 生命的～ sparks of life ‖ 迸发出青春的～ beam with the vigour of youth ❷ matchbox picture: ～收藏家 collector of matchbox pictures
〖～塞〗 huǒhuāsāi 〈名〉[机械] sparking/spark plug; ignition plug
〖～室〗 huǒhuāshì 〈名〉[物理] spark/combustion chamber
【火化】 huǒhuà 〈动〉cremate: ～场 crematorium; crematory ‖ ～工 cremator ‖ 鼓励～ encourage cremation ‖ 遵其遗嘱死者将被～。The deceased will be cremated in accordance with his last will.
【火鸡】 huǒjī 〈名〉turkey: 美国人过感恩节都吃～。Turkey is served in every American home on Thanksgiving Day.
【火急】 huǒjí 〈形〉urgent; pressing: ～文电 flash message ‖ 十万～ most urgent ‖ 这是项～的任务。The task is pressing/urgent.
【火棘】 huǒjí 〈名〉[植物] firethorn
【火祭】 huǒjì 〈名〉[宗教] agnihotra

【火剪】 huǒjiǎn 〈名〉❶ fire-tongs; tongs ❷ curling tongs/irons
【火碱】 huǒjiǎn 〈名〉caustic soda
【火箭】 huǒjiàn 〈名〉rocket: 发射～ fire/launch a rocket ‖ ～靶场 rocket range ‖ ～发动机 rocket engine/motor ‖ ～飞行器 rocket vehicle ‖ ～燃料 rocket fuel ‖ ～推进剂 rocket propellant ‖ 弹道～ ballistic rocket ‖ 多级～ multi-stage rocket ‖ 捆绑式～ rocket with strap-on boosters ‖ 信号～ signal rocket ⇨气象～
〖～部队〗 huǒjiàn bùduì 〈名〉rocket troops
〖～弹〗 huǒjiàndàn 〈名〉rocket projectile/shell
〖～发射〗 huǒjiàn fāshè 〈名〉rocket launching: ～场 rocket launching site ‖ ～架 rocket launching mount ‖ ～器 rocket launcher ‖ ～台 rocket launching pad ‖ ～系统 rocket launching/firing system ‖ ～装置 rocket projector
〖～飞机〗 huǒjiàn fēijī 〈名〉rocket plane
〖～滑车〗 huǒjiàn huáchē 〈名〉rocket sled
〖～技术〗 huǒjiàn jìshù 〈名〉rocketry
〖～炮〗 huǒjiànpào 〈名〉rocket gun
〖～筒〗 huǒjiàntǒng 〈名〉rocket launcher; bazooka
〖～学〗 huǒjiànxué 〈名〉rocketry; rocket science: ～家 rocket scientist
〖～宇宙飞船〗 huǒjiàn yǔzhòu fēichuán 〈名〉rocket space ship
〖～助推鱼雷〗 huǒjiàn zhùtuī yúléi 〈名〉rocket-assisted torpedo
〖～专家〗 huǒjiàn zhuānjiā 〈名〉rocketeer
【火井】 huǒjǐng 〈名〉gas well
【火警】 huǒjǐng 〈名〉❶ fire alarm: ～灯 fire-warning light ‖ ～电话 fire alarm phone number ‖ ～系统 fire alarm system ‖ ～自动报警器 pyrostat ‖ ～铃响了。The fire alarm sounded. ‖ 万一发生～,请别惊慌。In case of fire, please do not panic. ❷ fire police
【火镜】 huǒjìng 〈名〉convex lens
【火酒】 huǒjiǔ 〈名〉〈方〉alcohol
【火居道士】 huǒjū dàoshì 〈名〉Taoist priest who practises Taoism at home and may get married; lay Taoist
【火炬】 huǒjù 〈名〉torch: 点燃～ light a torch ‖ 传递～ hand on a torch ‖ 高举～ hold aloft/up a torch ‖ 举着～ bear/hold a torch ‖ ～接力 torch relay ‖ ～赛跑 torch race ‖ ～游行 torchlight parade ‖ 奥运会～交接仪式 hand-over ceremony of the Olympic torch ‖ ～熄灭了。The torch died out. ‖ ～在熊熊燃烧。The torch is burning vigorously.
【火炕】 huǒkàng 〈名〉heated *kang*
【火坑】 huǒkēng 〈名〉fiery pit; pit of hell; abyss of suffering: 掉进～ fall into an abyss of suffering ‖ 跳出～ escape the living hell ‖ 被拐骗的姑娘终于被救出了～。The abducted girl was at last rescued from that living hell.
【火筷子】 huǒkuàizi 〈名〉fire-tongs; tongs
【火辣辣】 huǒlālā 〈形〉❶ burning; scorching: ～的大热天 broiling hot day ‖ ～的骄阳 scorching sun ‖ 觉得一阵～的疼痛 feel a searing pang ❷ flushed; ashamed: 她羞得脸上～的。Her face was hot with shame. ❸ (of character, etc) bold and resolute; (of language) sharp: ～的性格 bold and resolute character
【火老鸦】 huǒlǎoyā 〈名〉〈方〉leaping flames; tongues of a raging fire: ～一下子窜到旁边的木屋,顷刻间将它焚为灰烬。The tongues of the fire darted onto the neighbouring hut and reduced it to ashes in no time.
【火力】 huǒlì 〈名〉❶ thermal power ❷ [军事] firepower; fire: 集中～ concentrate the fire (on) ‖ ～点 firing point ‖ ～封锁 interdiction barrage ‖ ～圈 field of fire ‖ ～网 fire net; network of fire ‖ ～掩护 fire cover ‖ ～优势 fire superiority ‖ ～侦察 reconnaissance by firing (done to observe enemy reactions) ‖ ～支援 fire support ❸ cold-resistance capacity of the human body: ～旺 full of vim and vigour
〖～发电〗 huǒlì fādiàn 〈名〉thermal power generation: ～厂 thermal power plant; fuel electric plant
【火镰】 huǒlián 〈名〉steel (for flint): 用～取火 make fire by (striking) the steel (on the flint)
【火烈鸟】 huǒlièniǎo 〈名〉flamingo
【火流星】 huǒliúxīng 〈名〉[天文] bolide; fireball
【火龙】 huǒlóng 〈名〉❶ fiery dragon—procession of lanterns or torches ❷〈方〉air channel from a brick kitchen stove to a chimney; flue ❸ [昆虫] red wheat mite ❹〈方〉red spider
【火笼】 huǒlóng 〈名〉〈方〉basketed heater; brazier
【火炉】 huǒlú 〈名〉❶ (heating) stove ❷〈喻〉extremely hot place: 武汉被称为中国三大～之一。Wuhan is known as one of the three stoves (hottest cities in summer) in China.
【火炉子】 huǒlúzi ＝ 火炉 huǒlú
【火轮】 huǒlún ＝ 火轮船 huǒlúnchuán
【火轮船】 huǒlúnchuán 〈名〉〈旧〉steamship; steamer
【火冒三丈】 huǒmào-sānzhàng 〈熟〉fly into a rage; fly into a towering passion; burst into a fury; flare up: 流言蜚语使他～。The rumour made his blood boil.
【火帽】 huǒmào 〈名〉[军事] detonating/percussion cap
【火媒】 huǒméi ＝ 火煤 huǒméi
【火煤】 huǒméi 〈名〉kindling; firelighter
【火棉】 huǒmián 〈名〉[化学] guncotton; pyroxylin
【火苗】 huǒmiáo 〈名〉tongue of flame; flame
【火磨】 huǒmò 〈名〉power-driven mill; electric mill
【火捻】 huǒniǎn 〈名〉❶ kindling; firelighter ❷ fuse: 鞭炮的～很短,点时可得小心。You should be very careful when you light the firecrackers as their fuses are rather short.
【火奴鲁鲁】 Huǒnúlǔlǔ ＝ 檀香山 Tánxiāngshān
【火炮】 huǒpào 〈名〉cannon; gun; artillery
【火盆】 huǒpén 〈名〉fire basket/pan; brazier
【火拼】 huǒpīn ＝ 火并 huǒbìng
【火漆】 huǒqī 〈名〉sealing wax
【火气】 huǒqì 〈名〉❶ [中医] internal heat (as a cause of disease) ❷ anger; temper: ～很大 have a bad temper ❸ cold-resistant capacity: 年轻人～足,不怕冷。Young people are full of vim and vigour. They are not afraid of cold.
【火器】 huǒqì 〈名〉[军事] firearm
【火钳】 huǒqián 〈名〉fire-tongs; tongs
【火枪】 huǒqiāng 〈名〉firelock
【火墙】 huǒqiáng 〈名〉❶ wall with flues for space heating; hot-wall ❷ network of fire; fire net
【火情】 huǒqíng 〈名〉state of a fire
【火球】 huǒqiú 〈名〉fire ball: 飞机烧成一团～坠落了。The plane went down in a ball of fire.
【火热】 huǒrè 〈形〉❶ burning hot: ～的太阳 burning sun ❷ fervent; fiery; passionate: ～的心 fervent passion ‖ ～的眼睛 fiery eyes ❸ intimate: 打得～ carry on intimately with sb; be as thick as thieves; be enamoured (of sb) ❹ intense; fierce: ～的斗争 fierce fight/struggle ‖ ～的语言 words of fire; fierce language
【火绒】 huǒróng 〈名〉tinder: ～盒 tinderbox
【火绒草】 huǒróngcǎo 〈名〉edelweiss
【火肉】 huǒròu 〈名〉〈方〉ham
【火色】 huǒsè 〈名〉〈方〉condition of fire (as for cooking); strength of fire: 这个饼子的～掌握得很好。The cake was perfectly done as far as the fire was concerned.
【火山】 huǒshān 〈名〉volcano: ～喷发 volcanic eruption ‖ ～群 volcanic cluster/group ‖ ～熔岩 lava ‖ ～灾害 volcanic disaster ‖ 海底～ submarine volcano ‖ 活～ active volcano ‖ 死～ extinct volcano ‖ 休眠～ dormant volcano
〖～玻璃〗 huǒshān bōli 〈名〉volcanic glass
〖～沉积物〗 huǒshān chénjīwù 〈名〉volcanogenic sediments
〖～弹〗 huǒshāndàn 〈名〉volcanic bomb
〖～岛〗 huǒshāndǎo 〈名〉volcanic island
〖～地震〗 huǒshān dìzhèn 〈名〉volcanic earthquake
〖～湖〗 huǒshānhú 〈名〉crater lake
〖～灰〗 huǒshānhuī 〈名〉volcanic ash; tephra: ～年代学 tephrochronology ‖ ～锥 ash cone
〖～活动〗 huǒshān huódòng 〈名〉volcanism; volcanic activity
〖～颈〗 huǒshānjǐng 〈名〉volcanic neck
〖～口〗 huǒshānkǒu 〈名〉crater; volcanic vent
〖～砾〗 huǒshānlì 〈名〉lapillus
〖～泥〗 huǒshānní 〈名〉volcanic mud
〖～泥流〗 huǒshān níliú 〈名〉lahar
〖～学〗 huǒshānxué 〈名〉volcanology: ～家 volcanologist
〖～岩〗 huǒshānyán 〈名〉volcanic rock
〖～渣〗 huǒshānzhā 〈名〉slag; scoria
〖～锥〗 huǒshānzhuī 〈名〉volcanic cone
【火伤】 huǒshāng 〈名〉burn (caused by fire)
【火上加油】 huǒshàng-jiāyóu 〈熟〉pour oil on the fire; add fuel to the flames; aggravate the situation; stir up more trouble: 当她因儿子没有做功课而生气的时候,你不该再～,说他还打破了你家的窗玻璃。You shouldn't have told her that her son had broken your window pane when she was mad with him for not doing his homework.
【火上浇油】 huǒshàng-jiāoyóu ＝ 火上加油 huǒshàng-jiāyóu

【火烧】 huǒshāo ❶〈动〉burn; destroy by fire ❷〈名〉baked wheaten cake
〖～火燎〗 huǒshāo-huǒliǎo 〈熟〉❶ feeling terribly hot ❷ restless with anxiety: 儿子早该到家了，可现在一点消息还没有，急得妈妈～的。There was no news about her son, who was supposed to have come home hours earlier, and the mother was restless with anxiety.
〖～眉毛〗 huǒshāo-méimao 〈熟〉the fire is singeing the eyebrows—extremely urgent; pressing: 事情已经～了，我们不能再按部就班了！Now that we've been plunged into an utmost urgency, we mustn't cling to the conventional any more.
〖～油层〗 huǒshāo yóucéng 〈名〉[石油] combustion (of oil) in situ
〖～云〗 huǒshāoyún 〈名〉morning glow; evening glow; crimson clouds at sunrise or sunset
【火舌】 huǒshé 〈名〉tongues of fire; licking flame: 火箭的～ rocket blast ‖ 大火喷射出长长的～。The fire shot up long tongues.
【火绳】 huǒshéng 〈名〉❶ rope of plaited plants burnt as a mosquito repellent ❷ kindling rope
【火石】 huǒshí 〈名〉❶ flint ❷ artificial flint
【火势】 huǒshì 〈名〉intensity of fire: 控制～ contain a fire ‖ ～失去控制。The fire went/burnt out of control. ‖ ～迅速被控制住了。The fire was speedily brought/put under control.
【火树银花】 huǒshù-yínhuā 〈熟〉fiery trees and silver flowers—display of fireworks and a sea of lanterns (on a festival night)
【火速】 huǒsù 〈副〉at top speed; posthaste: ～回电 cable reply immediately ‖ ～送达 deliver immediately ‖ ～增援 rush up reinforcement ‖ 大批医务人员～赶赴出事地点。Large numbers of *medical workers hurried to the spot of the accident.* ‖ 任务十分紧急，必须～完成。It's an urgent task and must be accomplished at once.
【火损】 huǒsǔn 〈名〉fire damage
【火炭】 huǒtàn 〈名〉live charcoal; burning charcoal
【火塘】 huǒtáng 〈名〉〈方〉fire pit
【火烫】 huǒtàng ❶〈形〉scalding; extremely hot ❷〈动〉have one's hair permed with hot curling tongs
【火头】 huǒtóu 〈名〉❶ flame; fire ❷ duration and degree of heating, cooking, smelting, etc: ～过了，饼子有点煳。The fire was too strong and the cake was a little overdone. ❸ fit of anger; blaze of temper; flare-up; anger: 正在～上 be at the height of one's anger ❹ place where a fire started
〖～军〗 huǒtóujūn 〈名〉〈谑〉army cook; mess sergeant
【火腿】 huǒtuǐ 〈名〉ham: ～月饼 ham-stuffed moon cake ‖ 金华～ Jinhua ham
【火网】 huǒwǎng 〈名〉[军事] cross fire; network of fire; fire net
【火险】 huǒxiǎn 〈名〉❶ fire insurance: 保～ buy fire insurance ❷ fire danger: ～观察站 fire-danger station ‖ ～预警仪 fire-danger meter
〖～保险单〗 huǒxiǎn bǎoxiǎndān 〈名〉fire policy (FP)
〖～承保人〗 huǒxiǎn chéngbǎorén 〈名〉fire underwriter
【火线】 huǒxiàn 〈名〉❶ battle front/line: 上～ *go to the front* ‖ ～抢救 frontline first aid ‖ ～立功 render meritorious service on the battlefield ❷ [电学] live wire; power line
【火硝】 huǒxiāo 〈名〉[化学] nitre; saltpetre: ～纸 touch paper
【火星】 huǒxīng 〈名〉❶ spark: 从烟囱冒出的～引燃了屋顶木板。Sparks from the chimney ignited the shingles. ❷ (Huǒxīng) [天文] Mars/the planet Mars: ～人 Martian
〖～卫星〗 Huǒxīng wèixīng 〈名〉Martian satellite
【火刑】 huǒxíng 〈名〉execution by fire; the stake
【火性】 huǒxing 〈名〉〈口〉bad temper; hot temper: 他虽是个～子，心地却很善良。Hot-tempered as he is, he has his heart in the right place.
【火眼】 huǒyǎn 〈名〉[医学] pinkeye: 害～ have pinkeye
〖～金睛〗 huǒyǎn-jīnjīng 〈熟〉piercing eye; penetrating insight: 孙悟空～，妖魔鬼怪辨得清。With his piercing eyes, Monkey King was able to tell monsters from an ordinary human being at the first glance.
【火焰】 huǒyàn 〈名〉flame: ～中心 flame kernel ‖ 扑不灭的～ unquenchable fire ‖ ～冲天。The fire blazed high into the air. ‖ ～烧得正旺。A lively blaze was under way. ‖ 他的来信又重新燃起了她心中爱情的～。His reply rekindled the flames of love in her heart. ‖ 我一揭开盖子，～就窜了上来。No sooner had I removed the lid than the flames flared up.
〖～光谱〗 huǒyàn guāngpǔ 〈名〉flame spectrum
〖～喷射器〗 huǒyàn pēnshèqì 〈名〉flame thrower
【火药】 huǒyào 〈名〉gunpowder: ～库 powder magazine ‖ 黑～ charcoal gunpowder ‖ 无烟～ smokeless gunpowder ‖ ～发明于中国。*Gunpowder was invented in China.*
〖～桶〗 huǒyàotǒng 〈名〉powder keg/barrel; danger spot: 坐在～上 sit on a powder keg
〖～味〗 huǒyàowèi 〈名〉smell of gunpowder: 他们的政府发表了一篇充满～的声明。Their government issued a statement smacking heavily of gunpowder.
【火因】 huǒyīn 〈名〉cause of fire
【火印】 huǒyìn 〈名〉mark made by burning; brand: 这家每件家具上都有～。Every piece of furniture of this household bore a brand.
【火油】 huǒyóu 〈名〉〈方〉kerosene
【火源】 huǒyuán 〈名〉source of fire; fire starter; source of combustion
【火灾】 huǒzāi 〈名〉fire (as a disaster); conflagration: 防止～ prevent a fire ‖ 扑救～ fight the fire ‖ ～损失 fire loss ‖ ～危险 fire peril
〖～保险〗 huǒzāi bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉fire insurance
〖～报警器〗 huǒzāi bàojǐngqì 〈名〉fire alarm
〖～红外探测器〗 huǒzāi hóngwài tàncèqì 〈名〉infrared flame-failure detector
【火葬】 huǒzàng 〈动〉cremate: 提倡～ advocate cremation
〖～场〗 huǒzàngchǎng 〈名〉crematorium; crematory
〖～炉〗 huǒzànglú 〈名〉cremator
【火躁】 *huǒzào* 〈形〉〈方〉*hot tempered; impetuous; fire-eating*: 他是个脾气～的人。He is a fire-eater.
【火蜘蛛】 huǒzhīzhū 〈名〉〈方〉[动物] red spider
【火纸】 huǒzhǐ 〈名〉❶ nitro-paper; touch paper ❷〈方〉paper burnt at a memorial ceremony
【火中取栗】 huǒzhōng-qǔlì 〈熟〉pull chestnuts out of the fire; pull the nuts out of the fire; act as a cat's paw
【火种】 huǒzhǒng 〈名〉❶ kindling material; kindling; tinder ❷ live cinders kept for starting a new fire
【火烛】 huǒzhú 〈名〉anything that may cause a fire: 小心～！*Caution against fire! / Be careful with fires!*
【火主】 huǒzhǔ 〈名〉person/household responsible for the starting of a fire; resident of a house where a fire started
【火柱】 huǒzhù 〈名〉column of fire
【火箸】 huǒzhù 〈名〉〈方〉fire pincers/tongs
【火砖】 huǒzhuān 〈名〉firebrick; fire-clay brick

伙 huǒ ❶〈名〉〈旧〉group of ten soldiers ❷〈名〉partner; mate: ⇨～伴 ❸〈名〉partnership; company: ⇨拉帮结～; 散～ ❹〈量〉group; crowd; band: 三个一群，五个一～ in small groups; in knots; in twos and threes ‖ 一～学生涌了进来。A group of students rushed in. ❺〈名〉shop salesman; employee: 店～ salesman ⇨～计 ❻〈动〉combine; join: ～着用 share in the use *of sth* ‖ 他和同屋的同学～买了一台计算机。He and his roommates pooled their money and bought a computer. ⇨～同; 合～ ❼〈名〉mess; board; meals: ⇨～房; ～夫; 搭～
【伙伴】 huǒbàn 〈名〉partner; companion; pal; mate; fellow: ～关系 partnership ‖ 贸易～ trade partner
【伙犯】 huǒfàn 〈名〉accomplice
【伙房】 huǒfáng 〈名〉kitchen (in a school, factory, etc): ～帮厨 help with food preparation in the kitchen
【伙夫】 huǒfū 〈名〉mess cook
【伙耕】 huǒgēng 〈动〉cultivate as partners; cultivate in a group
【伙计】 huǒji 〈名〉❶ partner; business associate ❷〈口〉fellow; mate: 让开，～！Excuse me, mate! ❸〈旧〉salesman; salesclerk; shop assistant; hired hand: 他的店里只请了两个～。He hired only two assistants working in the store.
【伙食】 huǒshi 〈名〉mess; food; meals: ～自理 make one's own arrangement for food ‖ ～补助 food allowance/subsidies ‖ ～费 money spent on meals; board expenses ‖ 你们这儿的～不错。The food you have here is quite good.
〖～科〗 huǒshikē 〈名〉catering office
〖～团〗 huǒshituán 〈名〉mess
【伙同】 huǒtóng 〈动〉act in league/collusion with; gang up

with：那些奸商打算～行动，以控制市场。Those profiteers plotted to act in collusion to control the market. ‖ 他～他的弟弟对付我。He ganged up on me with his brother.

【伙子】 huǒzi 〈名〉〈口〉group; band; gang: 他们是一～！They are of the same gang!

钬 huǒ 〈名〉[化学] holmium (Ho)

夥 huǒ 〈形〉〈书〉much; a great deal of; many; numerous: 获益甚～ have derived much benefit ‖ 游人甚～。There were many tourists.

huò

或 huò ❶〈代〉〈书〉someone; some people: ～曰 someone says; some say ‖ 人固有一死，～重于泰山，～轻于鸿毛。Man will die sooner or later. But some deaths are as heavy as Mount Tai, and some are as light as a feather. ❷〈副〉perhaps; maybe; probably: 你去尝试，～能成功。Go and try. You may be successful. ❸〈副〉slightly; a little bit: ⇨不可～缺 ❹〈连〉or; either...or...: 她希望当个教师～医生。She wants to be a teacher or a doctor. ‖ 要找个好工作，去北京～上海都可以。You could go either to Beijing or Shanghai to find a good job.

【或然】 huòrán 〈形〉probable: ～误差 probable error

〖～率〗 huòránlǜ 〈名〉probability

〖～性〗 huòránxìng 〈名〉probability

【或许】 huòxǔ 〈副〉perhaps; maybe; probably: 关上灯，～你能睡着。Turn the light off, and you might fall asleep. ‖ 她～会改变主意而同意呢。She could probably change her mind and give her consent. ‖ 我们～明年还会在这里见面。Maybe we'll see each other again here next year.

【或者】 huòzhě ❶〈副〉perhaps; maybe: 这～是他们在表示感谢。This could probably be their token of thanks. ❷〈连〉or; either...or...: 你可以把钱存成活期～定期。You can deposit your money either in a current or a fixed account. ‖ ～反对，～赞成，你总得有个态度。You must take a stand about the matter, either for or against.

和[1] huò 〈动〉mix; blend: 豆沙里～点糖 mix a little sugar into the bean paste ‖ 搅～ stir in order to mix ⇨～稀泥

和[2] huò 〈量〉(number of) rinses; (ordinal number of) boilings: 二～药 second decoction of herbal medicine ‖ 每剂中药通常都煮两～。Every dosage of Chinese herbal medicine is normally boiled twice. ‖ 衣服已经洗了三～。The clothes have been rinsed three times.
⇨hé; hè; hú; huó

【和弄】 huònong 〈动〉〈方〉❶ mix; blend; play with: 要把鸡蛋和面粉～好。Stir the mixture of egg and flour to make sure it's OK. ‖ 这个小女孩～积木可真有两下子。This little girl is quite good at playing with the blocks. ❷ sow discord: 小两口吵了架，一会儿就好啦，你可别在里边～。When the young couple have a quarrel, they'll make it up in no time. You mustn't meddle in it.

【和稀泥】 huò xīní 〈动〉〈喻〉mediate differences at the expense of principle; try to patch things up/paper things over: 这是个原则问题，我们决不可～。We can't try and patch things up on a matter of principle.

货 huò 〈名〉❶〈书〉property: ⇨～币; 通～ ❷ goods; commodity: ⇨交～; 理～; 盘～ ❸〈粗〉[used in reference to a person]: 他可不是个好～！He is not a decent person at all. ⇨蠢～; 贱～; 骚～ ❹ currency; money

【货比三家】 huòbǐsānjiā 〈熟〉comparison of different offers

【货币】 huòbì 〈名〉money; currency

〖～贬值〗 huòbì biǎnzhí 〈名〉(currency) devaluation; (currency) depreciation

〖～储备〗 huòbì chǔbèi 〈名〉currency reserve; stock of money

〖～存量〗 huòbì cúnliàng 〈名〉money stock; stock of money

〖～单位〗 huòbì dānwèi 〈名〉monetary unit

〖～地租〗 huòbì dìzū 〈名〉money rent

〖～兑换〗 huòbì duìhuàn 〈名〉currency conversion; conversion of currency

〖～发行〗 huòbì fāxíng 〈名〉issue of banknotes

〖～工资〗 huòbì gōngzī 〈名〉money wage

〖～管理〗 huòbì guǎnlǐ 〈名〉currency/money management

〖～回笼〗 huòbì huílóng 〈名〉withdrawal of currency from circulation

〖～汇率〗 huòbì huìlǜ 〈名〉monetary exchange rate

〖～交换〗 huòbì jiāohuàn 〈名〉exchange through money

〖～借贷〗 huòbì jièdài 〈名〉monetary loan

〖～经济〗 huòbì jīngjì 〈名〉monetary economy

〖～利率〗 huòbì lìlǜ 〈名〉money rate (of interest)

〖～利息〗 huòbì lìxī 〈名〉interest on money; interest of money; monetary interest

〖～流通量〗 huòbì liútōngliàng 〈名〉currency in circulation; money supply

〖～平价〗 huòbì píngjià 〈名〉currency parity

〖～升值〗 huòbì shēngzhí 〈名〉(currency) revaluation

〖～市场〗 huòbì shìchǎng 〈名〉money market: 国际～ international money market

〖～收入〗 huòbì shōurù 〈名〉money/monetary income

〖～危机〗 huòbì wēijī 〈名〉monetary crisis

〖～信用〗 huòbì xìnyòng 〈名〉confidence in the currency

〖～形态〗 huòbì xíngtài 〈名〉monetary form

〖～一体化〗 huòbì yītǐhuà 〈名〉monetary integration

〖～战〗 huòbìzhàn 〈名〉currency war

〖～政策〗 huòbì zhèngcè 〈名〉monetary policy

〖～支出〗 huòbì zhīchū 〈名〉money outlay; monetary expenses/expenditure

〖～制度〗 huòbì zhìdù 〈名〉monetary system

〖～主义〗 huòbìzhǔyì 〈名〉monetarism

〖～资本〗 huòbì zīběn 〈名〉money capital

〖～资金〗 huòbì zījīn 〈名〉monetary fund

【货仓】 huòcāng 〈名〉warehouse; freight house

【货舱】 huòcāng 〈名〉(cargo) hold; cargo bay (of a plane): 后/前～ after/forward hold (of a cargo ship)

【货场】 huòchǎng 〈名〉goods/freight yard

【货车】 huòchē 〈名〉❶ goods/freight train ❷ goods van; freight wagon ❸ truck; lorry: ～司机 truck driver ‖ 轻型～ pickup truck ‖ 自卸～ dump truck

【货船】 huòchuán 〈名〉freighter; cargo ship/vessel: 定期～ cargo liner

【货单】 huòdān 〈名〉shipping list; waybill; manifest: 按～发货 dispatch by shipping list

【货到付款】 huòdào fùkuǎn 〈动〉cash on delivery (COD)

【货到交付】 huòdào jiāofù 〈名〉delivery on arrival

【货到支付】 huòdào zhīfù ＝ 货到付款 huòdào fùkuǎn

【货店】 huòdiàn 〈名〉shop; store

【货柜】 huòguì 〈名〉❶ counter: 廉价～ bargain counter ❷〈方〉container: ～列车 container freight-liner ‖ ～码头 container terminal

【货贿】 huòhuì 〈名〉〈书〉bribery: 那儿一度～公行。Bribery was once openly practised there.

【货机】 huòjī 〈名〉[航空] cargo airplane; air freighter

【货价】 huòjià 〈名〉commodity price; price of goods: 稳定～ stabilize the prices (of commodities) ‖ ～不稳 prices fluctuate ‖ ～回升 prices are picking up (after a fall)

【货架子】 huòjiàzi 〈名〉❶ goods shelf ❷ luggage carrier of a bicycle

【货款】 huòkuǎn 〈名〉money for buying/selling goods; payment for goods

【货郎】 huòláng 〈名〉pedlar; street vendor; itinerant seller

〖～担〗 huòlángdàn 〈名〉itinerant seller's load [carried on a shoulder pole]

〖～鼓〗 huòlánggǔ 〈名〉rattle-drum [used by pedlars]

【货流】 huòliú 〈名〉flow of goods/freight

【货轮】 huòlún 〈名〉cargo ship; freighter

【货票】 huòpiào 〈名〉delivery order; invoice

【货品】 huòpǐn 〈名〉kind/type of goods: ～充足 ample supply of goods ‖ ～繁多 great variety of goods ‖ ～检验证 certificate of inspection

【货色】 huòsè 〈名〉❶ goods; kinds and quality of goods: 上等

～ first-class goods ‖ ～齐全。Goods of every description are available. ❷〈贬〉stuff; trash; rubbish: 你还不知道他是什么～吗? Don't you know what stuff he is made of? ‖ 他俩是半斤八两，一路～。The two of them are birds of a feather.
【货损】 huòsǔn 〈名〉cargo damage: ～检验 cargo damage survey ‖ ～折扣 allowance for damage
【货摊】 huòtān 〈动〉stall; stand: ～执照 stall licence
【货位】 huòwèi ❶〈名〉storage space; goods allocation ❷〈量〉[铁路] car load
【货物】 huòwù 〈名〉goods; commodity; merchandise: 装卸～ handle cargo
〖～保险〗 huòwù bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉cargo/merchandise insurance; insurance on goods
〖～报关〗 huòwù bàoguān 〈名〉clearance of goods
〖～抵押〗 huòwù dǐyā 〈名〉mortgage of goods
〖～联运〗 huòwù liányùn 〈名〉through freight traffic
〖～品名〗 huòwù pǐnmíng 〈名〉description of goods
〖～清单〗 huòwù qīngdān 〈名〉manifest of cargo; detailed list of goods; bill of goods
〖～税〗 huòwùshuì 〈名〉commodity tax; excise tax
〖～托运〗 huòwù tuōyùn 〈名〉consignment of goods
〖～运费〗 huòwù yùnfèi 〈名〉goods freight
【货箱】 huòxiāng 〈名〉packing box; container
【货样】 huòyàng 〈名〉sample (goods)
【货源】 huòyuán 〈名〉source of goods; supply of goods: 开辟～ open up/look for new sources of goods ‖ ～充足 sufficient/ample supply of goods
【货运】 huòyùn 〈名〉freight transport; shipment of commodities: ～码头 cargo terminal ‖ ～业务 cargo service
〖～单〗 huòyùndān 〈名〉waybill
〖～费〗 huòyùnfèi 〈名〉shipping cost; freight charges
〖～公司〗 huòyùn gōngsī 〈名〉transport company
〖～量〗 huòyùnliàng 〈名〉volume of goods transported; volume of rail freight; volume of road haulage
〖～列车〗 huòyùn lièchē 〈名〉goods/freight train
〖～周转量〗 huòyùn zhōuzhuǎnliàng 〈名〉rotation volume of goods
【货栈】 huòzhàn 〈名〉warehouse; store
【货真价实】 huòzhēn-jiàshí 〈熟〉❶ genuine goods at a fair price; honest goods and prices ❷ through and through; out-and-out; dyed-in-the-wool: 他是个～的骗子。He is an out-and-out swindler. / He's a downright crook.
【货殖】 huòzhí 〈动〉〈书〉engage in commerce or mining; be in business
【货主】 huòzhǔ 〈名〉owner of goods/cargo; consignor of cargo

获 huò

〈动〉❶ capture; catch: ⇨捕～; 俘～ ❷ obtain; win: ～冠军/金牌 win the championship/gold medal ‖ ～一等奖 win the first prize ⇨～奖; 不劳而～ ❸ harvest; reap: 喜～丰收 happily reap a bumper harvest ⇨收～
【获得】 huòdé 〈动〉gain; obtain; win; acquire; achieve: ～财富 gain wealth ‖ ～成功 attain success ‖ ～好评 earn favourable comment; win acclaim; be well received ‖ ～经济好处 make economic gains ‖ ～经验 gain experience ‖ ～利润 clear/earn/make/turn a profit ‖ ～特权 secure the privilege ‖ ～文学硕士学位 obtain/receive/get the degree of Master of Arts ‖ ～信任 win sb's confidence ‖ ～许可 secure permission ‖ ～知识 acquire knowledge ‖ ～自由 gain freedom
〖～性〗 huòdéxìng 〈名〉[生理] acquired character
〖～性免疫〗 huòdéxìng miǎnyì 〈名〉acquired immunity
〖～性免疫缺陷综合征〗 huòdéxìng miǎnyì quēxiàn zōnghézhēng 〈名〉acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)
【获奖】 huòjiǎng 〈动〉win a prize; get an award: ～科学家 prize-winning scientist ‖ ～者 prize winner
【获救】 huòjiù 〈动〉get saved; be rescued: 人质～了。The hostage was rescued.
【获利】 huòlì 〈动〉clear/make/earn/turn a profit
【获取】 huòqǔ 〈动〉obtain; acquire; gain; win: ～胜利 win/secure victory ‖ ～养分 obtain nourishment ‖ ～知识 acquire knowledge
【获胜】 huòshèng 〈动〉win victory; be victorious; triumph: 以微弱优势～ win a victory by a slim margin ‖ 甲队以4:1～。Team A won the match four to one. ‖ 我们相信我们最终将～。We are fully confident that we shall come out victorious.
【获释】 huòshì 〈动〉get off; be released; be set free: ～出狱 be released from prison ‖ 提前～ be set free/released before one's prison term expires
【获悉】 huòxī 〈动〉〈书〉learn/hear (of an event); get to know; be informed of: ～噩耗，他甚感悲痛。He was grieved to hear the sad news. ‖ 我们欣喜地～你已取得医学博士学位。We are happy to learn that you have obtained your doctorate in medicine.
【获知】 huòzhī ＝ 获悉 huòxī
【获致】 huòzhì 〈动〉gain; obtain; acquire; achieve
【获准】 huòzhǔn 〈动〉get permission; secure approval: 你的留学申请业已～。Your application to study abroad has been approved. ‖ 他们已～入境。They have obtained permission to enter the country.

祸 huò

❶〈名〉misfortune; disaster; calamity: ⇨～首; 车～; 闯～ ❷〈动〉bring disaster upon; ruin; damage: ⇨～国殃民
【祸不单行】 huòbùdānxíng 〈熟〉misfortunes/troubles never come singly; misfortunes seldom come alone; it never rains but it pours: 福无双至，～。Happiness comes alone while misfortune loves company.
【祸从口出】 huòcóngkǒuchū 〈熟〉out of the mouth comes misfortune; disaster emanates/results from careless talk; a loose tongue is a source of evil: 病从口入，～。Disease goes in by the mouth and disaster comes out of it.
【祸从天降】 huòcóngtiānjiàng 〈熟〉disaster comes like a bolt from the sky/blue; unexpected adversity/affliction
【祸端】 huòduān 〈名〉〈书〉source of a disaster; cause of ruin
【祸福难卜】 huò-fú nánbǔ 〈熟〉misfortunes and happiness can't be foretold
【祸福无门】 huò-fú wúmén 〈熟〉misery and happiness know no doors—if either comes, one brings it upon oneself
【祸根】 huògēn 〈名〉root of trouble; cause of ruin; bane curse; apple of discord: ～不除，后患无穷。There would be endless trouble unless the source of disaster is uprooted/eradicated. ‖ 他的财富成了他的～。His wealth proved a curse to him.
【祸国殃民】 huòguó-yāngmín 〈熟〉wreck the country and ruin the people; damage the country and bring calamity to the people; cause serious/grave harm to the state and the people
【祸害】 huòhai ❶〈名〉misfortune; disaster; calamity ❷〈名〉scourge; curse; bane: 除掉～ get rid of the bane of one's life/a curse ‖ 人类的～ scourge to the human race ‖ 他那个放荡的儿子成了他一生的～。That dissolute son of his has been the bane of his life. ❸〈动〉bring disaster to; wreck; ruin: 应该采取一切措施禁止黄色书刊～青少年读者。Every measure should be taken to ban pornographic publications from poisoning the teenage readers.
【祸患】 huòhuàn 〈名〉disaster; calamity; trouble: 消除～ ward off/rid calamities ‖ ～不断 incessant disasters ‖ ～频仍 successive disasters ‖ ～无穷 endless trouble ‖ 野兔会给菜农带来～。Hares can be a curse to vegetable growers.
【祸乱】 huòluàn 〈名〉disaster and turmoil; calamity and chaos: 军阀连年混战，老百姓惨遭～。Wars between the warlords over the years plunged the people into calamity and chaos.
【祸起萧墙】 huòqǐ-xiāoqiáng 〈熟〉trouble arises within the family; there is internal strife afoot; trouble breaks out at home
【祸事】 huòshì 〈名〉disaster; calamity; mishap
【祸首】 huòshǒu 〈名〉chief culprit/offender/criminal: ⇨罪魁～
【祸水】 huòshuǐ 〈名〉person (esp a woman) or thing that brings trouble; bane; peril: 这个黑社会组织是当地的一股～。The underworld is a peril to the area. ‖ 把女人看作～是极端错误的。It is utterly wrong to regard women as the bane of men.
【祸祟】 huòsuì 〈名〉〈迷信〉ghost-afflicted disaster
【祸胎】 huòtāi 〈名〉root of trouble; cause of disaster
【祸兮福所倚，福兮祸所伏】 huò xī fú suǒ yǐ, fú xī huò suǒ fú 〈熟〉good fortune lieth within bad, bad fortune lurketh within good
【祸心】 huòxīn 〈名〉evil intent: 包藏～ harbour malicious intention; be sinister
【祸殃】 huòyāng 〈名〉disaster; calamity; scourge; curse: 招致～ court/invite disaster
【祸种】 huòzhǒng 〈名〉cause of misfortune; source of trouble

惑 huò

〈动〉❶ be puzzled/bewildered: ⇨惶～; 困～; 疑～ ❷ delude; mislead: ⇨蛊～; 诱～

【惑蛊】 huògǔ ＝蛊惑 gǔhuò
【惑乱】 huòluàn 〈动〉 confuse; befuddle: ～百姓 mislead the public/people ‖ ～人心 confuse people's minds
【惑然】 huòrán 〈形〉 puzzled; bewildered: ～不解 feel puzzled/confused
【惑众】 huòzhòng 〈动〉 confuse/delude/mislead people: ⇨造谣～

臛 huò ＝臛 huò

霍 huò ❶〈副〉 suddenly; quickly: ⇨～地; ～然 ❷〈拟〉 sound of grinding knives, etc
【霍地】 huòdì 〈副〉 suddenly: ～冲出房子 suddenly rush out of the room ‖ ～立起身来 suddenly stand up; spring to one's feet all at once ‖ ～地跳起来 jump up suddenly/all of a sudden ‖ 他～把球砸向裁判。He smashed the ball onto the referee in a flash.
【霍霍】 huòhuò ❶〈拟〉 sound of grinding knives, etc: 磨刀～向猪羊 sharpen a knife to kill pigs and lambs with ❷〈形〉 shining: 电光～。The lightening flashed. ‖ 他两眼～闪光。His eyes flashed/sparkled.
【霍乱】 huòluàn 〈名〉 ❶ [医学] cholera: 染上～ contract cholera ‖ 死于～ die of cholera ‖ ～弧菌 cholera vibrio ‖ 恶性～ malignant cholera ‖ 干性～ dry cholera ‖ 流行性～ epidemic cholera ‖ 禽～ fowl cholera ❷ [中医] acute gastroenteritis
〖～肠毒素〗 huòluàn chángdúsù 〈名〉 cholera enterotoxin
〖～毒素〗 huòluàn dúsù 〈名〉 cholera toxin
〖～疫苗〗 huòluàn yìmiáo 〈名〉 cholera vaccine
〖～原〗 huòluànyuán 〈名〉 choleragen
【霍然】 huòrán ❶〈副〉 suddenly; quickly: 手电筒～一亮。Suddenly somebody flashed an electric torch. ❷〈形〉〈书〉 (of an illness) be cured quickly: 数日之后，定当～。You will certainly recover in a matter of days.
【霍闪】 huòshǎn ❶〈动〉 flash: 表演结束后，小姑娘～着一双好奇的大眼睛看着魔术师。The little girl flashed her curious eyes on the magician when the show was over. ❷〈名〉〈方〉 lightning: 紧跟着雷声就是一个～。The roar of the thunder was followed by a lightning.

嚄 huò 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 shout or laugh loudly ❷〈叹〉 [showing surprise] oh; wow
⇨huō; ǒ

鳠 huò 〈名〉 a genus of sea fish

豁 huò ❶〈形〉 wide; spacious: ⇨～亮 ❷〈形〉 clear; open; open-minded; generous: ⇨～达 ❸〈动〉 exempt; remit: ⇨～免
⇨huá; huō
【豁达】 huòdá 〈形〉 straightforward and open-minded; generous and tolerant: 心胸～ generous and open-minded
〖～大度〗 huòdá-dàdù 〈熟〉 open-minded and magnanimous
【豁朗】 huòlǎng 〈形〉 sanguine; optimistic; cheerful
【豁亮】 huòliàng 〈形〉 ❶ roomy and bright: 这屋子又干净又～。The room is clean, bright and spacious. ❷ (of voice) loud and clear; sonorous; resonant: 嗓音～ have a sonorous voice
【豁免】 huòmiǎn 〈动〉 exempt (sb from sth); remit; make immune: ～捐税 exempt sb from taxes; remit taxes ‖ 放弃～ waive immunity ‖ 民事/刑事/行政管辖～ immunity from civil/criminal/administrative jurisdiction ‖ 主权～ sovereign immunity
〖～权〗 huòmiǎnquán 〈名〉 (right of) immunity; charter: 外交～ diplomatic immunity
【豁然】 huòrán 〈形〉 sudden; clear; open; thorough
〖～贯通〗 huòrán-guàntōng 〈熟〉 suddenly see the whole thing in a clear light: 直读到最后一章，我对全书才～。What the book was all about didn't dawn upon me until the very last chapter.
〖～开朗〗 huòrán-kāilǎng 〈熟〉 see the light clearly; be fully enlightened: 他的一席话使我～。What he said enlightened me.

镬 huò 〈名〉 ❶〈方〉 pot; pan; boiler ❷〈旧〉 huge pot; cauldron: 斧锯鼎～ hatchet, saw, tripod and cauldron [ancient instruments of torture]

藿 huò 〈名〉〈书〉 leaves of pulse plants
【藿香】 huòxiāng 〈名〉 [中药] wrinkled giant hyssop

嚯 huò ❶〈叹〉 oh; wow: ～，这座楼可真高啊！Wow! This is really a tall building! ❷〈拟〉 laugh boisterously: ～～大笑 guffaw

蠖 huò →尺蠖 chǐhuò

獾 huò
【獾狮狓】 huòjiāpí 〈名〉 [动物] okapi

臛 huò 〈名〉〈书〉 meat soup

J

jī

几[1] jī 〈名〉small table：⇨茶～；窗明～净；条～

几[2] jī 〈副〉〈书〉nearly；almost；practically：～败吾事 *all but spoiled my plan* ‖ ～可乱真 *can almost pass for the authentic* ‖ ～遭虎口 be almost devoured by a tiger ‖ 柔肠～断 be broken-hearted ‖ 今晨病人情况～无变化。The patient was much the same this morning. ‖ 事故遇难者～20人。Nearly 20 people were killed in the accident.
⇨jǐ

【几案】 jī'àn 〈名〉long narrow table；table

【几不欲生】 jībùyùshēng 〈熟〉almost despair of living；hardly care to live

【几丁质】 jīdīngzhì 〈名〉[生化] chitin

【几乎】 jīhū 〈副〉almost；nearly；practically；virtually：～发狂 *go almost mad* ‖ ～丧命 *be within an inch of one's life* ‖ ～丝毫不差 tally almost in every detail ‖ 他～不懂英语。He knew practically no English. ‖ 她～和丈夫一样高。She is nearly as tall as her husband. ‖ 天气～一日一变。The weather alters almost daily. ‖ 我～要哭了。I came near to tears. / I was on the point of crying. / I was on the verge of tears. ‖ 我们～误了火车。We *almost missed the train.*

【几几乎】 jījīhū ＝ 几乎 jīhū

【几近】 jījìn 〈副〉close to；on the verge of：～成功/灭绝/破产 be on the verge of success/extinction/bankruptcy ‖ 他的建议～荒唐。His suggestion verged on the absurd/ridiculous. ‖ 她兴奋得～歇斯底里。Her excitement bordered on hysteria. ‖ 这项工程～完工。The project is close to completion. / The project is as good as completed.

【几维鸟】 jīwéiniǎo 〈名〉[动物] kiwi

【几希】 jīxī 〈副〉〈书〉hardly/scarcely any；very few：相差～ there is little difference (between)；be hardly different (from)；so near as to make no difference ‖ ～之望 very slim/little hope

讥 jī 〈动〉ridicule；mock；deride；taunt；twit：冷言相～ make sarcastic comments ⇨～讽；～笑；反唇相～

【讥嘲】 jīcháo 〈动〉ridicule；mock；deride：他写文章喜用～的笔调。He likes to write in a satirical tone/strain.

【讥刺】 jīcì 〈动〉〈书〉ridicule；satirize；deride：冷语～ deride *sb with cutting remarks*

【讥讽】 jīfěng 〈动〉satirize；ridicule：～时弊 satirize the ills of the time ‖ 惹人～ draw/incur/invite derision ‖ 忍受～ bear/tolerate/stand mockery ‖ 无视～ ignore sb's ridicule/mockery ‖ 遭到～ meet with ridicule；be satirized ‖ ～的微笑 derisory smile ‖ ～的笑声 mocking laughter ‖ 辛辣的～ biting/scathing satire；*bitter/stinging ridicule* ‖ 对社会的～ *satire on the society* ‖ 用～的口吻讲话 speak in a satirical tone ‖ 他成了大家～的对象。He's become an object of ridicule. ‖ 这种～太过分了。The sarcasm is overdone.

【讥骂】 jīmà 〈动〉ridicule and fling abuses

【讥评】 jīpíng 〈动〉ridicule and criticize

【讥诮】 jīqiào 〈动〉〈书〉sneer at；deride；ridicule：～这一想法 sneer at the idea

【讥讪】 jīshàn 〈动〉〈书〉ridicule；deride；mock

【讥弹】 jītán 〈动〉ridicule and attack：～时弊 satirize and attack current malpractices

【讥笑】 jīxiào 〈动〉jeer/sneer/scoff at；mock；deride；ridicule：～某人胆小 mock at sb's timidity ‖ ～他人的过错 jeer at others' mistakes ‖ 不理会别人的～ ignore sb's sneers/ridicule ‖ 大加～ pour/shower/heap ridicule (on sb/sth) ‖ 引起～ call forth/arouse/provoke/evoke sb's ridicule ‖ 遭到～ be ridiculed ‖ 招致～ draw/incur/invite ridicule ‖ 他的～伤害了妻子的感情。His gibe hurt his wife's feelings. ‖ 她常常被人～。She was often mocked by people.

击 jī 〈动〉❶ hit；beat；strike：～键 strike/hit a key；click on a key ‖ ～成碎片 shatter/smash into pieces ‖ ～垮敌人 bear down the enemy ‖ ～球过网 tip the ball over the net ‖ 他朝我的头上猛～了一下。He gave me a smash on the head. ‖〈喻〉恐怖分子受到狠狠的一～。The terrorists were struck a telling blow. / The terrorists were dealt a heavy blow. ⇨～鼓；～掌；旁敲侧～ ❷ stab；prick；thrust：⇨～剑；搏～；反戈一～ ❸ attack；assault：⇨攻～；声东～西；袭～ ❹ come in contact (with)；bump into：⇨冲～；目～；撞～

【击败】 jībài 〈动〉beat；defeat；conquer；vanquish：～敌人 bear down/defeat the enemy ‖ ～对手 defeat/beat one's rival；crush one's opponent ‖ ～反对党 bear down the opposition ‖ 彻底～ totally/utterly/completely defeat ‖ 在赛场上～强手 defeat a master player in the contest ‖ 在生意场上～竞争者 vanquish a competitor in business ‖ A队以悬殊的比分～B队。Team A beat/*defeated* Team B by a large/huge score.

【击毙】 jībì 〈动〉shoot dead/down；shoot to death：～两人 gun/shoot down two people ‖ 当场～ shoot sb dead on the spot

【击沉】 jīchén 〈动〉bombard and sink；send (a ship) to the bottom：潜艇～两艘敌舰。The submarine sank two enemy warships. ‖ 战舰被～了。The warship was bombarded and sunk.

【击穿】 jīchuān ❶〈动〉puncture；pierce：石子～了玻璃。A cobblestone pierced the glass. ‖ 子弹～了他的肺部。A bullet pierced his lungs. ❷〈名〉[电学] puncture；breakdown；disruption：在～状态下 under breakdown conditions

〖～放电〗 jīchuān fàngdiàn 〈名〉[电学] disruptive discharge

〖～试验〗 jīchuān shìyàn 〈名〉breakdown/disruptive/puncture test

〖～阻抗〗 jīchuān zǔkàng 〈名〉[电学] breakdown impedance

【击锤】 jīchuí 〈名〉driving hammer

【击打】 jīdǎ 〈动〉beat；lash：波浪～着岩石。The waves lashed the rocks.

〖～式〗 jīdǎshì 〈名〉impact：～打印机 impact printer

【击倒】 jīdǎo 〈动〉knock down；knock sb flat；knock sb off his feet：～对手 *knock down one's opponent*；down one's opponent；knock the rival out/flat ‖ 技术性～ technical knockout ‖ 拳击手在第二回合就将挑战者～。The boxer knocked out the challenger in the second round. ‖ 他一拳把敌人～。He felled his enemy with a single blow. ‖ 我朝他下巴狠狠打了一拳，把他～在地。I gave him a smash on the jaw, sending him to the floor.

【击发】 jīfā ❶〈动〉*pull the trigger (of a gun)* ❷〈名〉[军事] percussion

〖～杆〗 jīfāgǎn 〈名〉[军事] trigger shaft

〖～装置〗 jīfā zhuāngzhì 〈名〉[军事] arming/percussion mechanism；firing gear

【击鼓】 jīgǔ 〈动〉beat a drum；drum：～报警 beat an alarm ‖ ～庆贺/助威 beat the drums to root for sb/celebrate ‖ ～升堂 [*in ancient times*] sound the drum to show that the court is in session ‖ ～退堂 [in ancient times] beat the drum to dismiss the court

〖～传花〗 jīgǔ chuánhuā 〈名〉game of beating a drum and passing a spray of blossom [while the drum beating goes on, a spray of blossom is passed around and when the beating stops, whoever has the blossom must have a drink of *wine* or *give a* performance]

〖～鸣冤〗 jīgǔ-míngyuān 〈熟〉beat the *yamen* drum to appeal

for justice [in ancient China]
〖～为号〗 jīgǔ-wéihào 〈熟〉beat a drum as a signal; signal with a drum
【击毁】 jīhuǐ 〈动〉destroy; smash; shatter; wreck: ～敌机一架 destroy/smash an enemy plane ‖ ～敌军指挥部 shatter the enemy headquarters ‖ ～坦克 wreck/destroy a tank
【击昏】 jīhūn 〈动〉knock sb out: 把受害人～ beat the victim unconscious ‖ 他打得很重，把我～了。He hit so hard that he knocked me out.
【击剑】 jījiàn 〈名〉[体育] fencing; swordplay: ～时要戴防护面具。You must wear a protective mask when you fence. ‖ 他是～名手。He is famous at fencing.
〖～比赛〗 jījiàn bǐsài 〈名〉fencing tournament
〖～场〗 jījiànchǎng 〈名〉fencing strip/terrain
〖～服〗 jījiànfú 〈名〉fencing clothes
〖～馆〗 jījiànguǎn 〈名〉fencing hall
〖～技术〗 jījiàn jìshù 〈名〉swordplay; swordsmanship
〖～裤〗 jījiànkù 〈名〉fencing breeches
〖～面罩〗 jījiàn miànzhào 〈名〉fencer's mask
〖～上衣〗 jījiàn shàngyī 〈名〉fencing jacket
〖～手套〗 jījiàn shǒutào 〈名〉fencing glove
〖～运动员〗 jījiàn yùndòngyuán 〈名〉fencer; swordsman: 女～ swordswoman
【击节】 jījié 〈动〉〈书〉beat time in appreciation (of a poem or a piece of music): 跟着音乐的节奏～ clap one's hands in time to music
〖～叹赏〗 jījié-tànshǎng 〈熟〉clap and applaud; clap one's hands in admiration/applause
【击溃】 jīkuì 〈动〉rout; smash; put to flight/rout: ～敌军 rout/smash/crush the enemy; crumple up the enemy troops ‖ 被完全～ be in full rout
【击落】 jīluò 〈动〉shoot/bring down; down: ～敌机 bring/shoot down an enemy plane; down an enemy aircraft ‖ 两架飞机被～起火。Two planes were shot down and burst into flames.
【击破】 jīpò 〈动〉destroy; rout; crush; break up: ⇨各个～
〖～器〗 jīpòqì 〈名〉smasher: 原子～ atom smasher
【击球】 jīqiú 〈动〉[体育] bat (a ball); hit/strike a ball: ～出场 smash the ball out of the court ‖ 过网～ hit a ball over the fence ‖ 用力～ give the ball a hard smack; hit the ball with a powerful smack ‖ 正手/反手～ forehand/backhand stroke ‖ ～三次击中两球 two hits in three at bats ‖ 谁先～? Who goes to bat first? ‖ 她两次～得分获胜。She won by two strokes. ‖ 现在轮到谁～? Who is at bat now? / Who is batting now?
〖～手〗 jīqiúshǒu 〈名〉batsman (in cricket); batter (in baseball): ～三三振出局。The batter struck out for three misses. ‖ 他是个击球高手。He is a good batter.
【击伤】 jīshāng 〈动〉wound/injure (a person); damage (a plane, tank, etc): ～敌船 damage an enemy vessel ‖ 流弹～了他的左臂。A stray bullet wounded his left arm.
【击赏】 jīshǎng 〈动〉〈书〉show appreciation (of a poem or a piece of music) by beating time with one's hand—highly praise; greatly admire
【击水】 jīshuǐ 〈动〉❶ strike water: 用桨～ strike water with oars ‖ 用脚～ kick one's feet in the water ❷ swim: 学习～ learn to swim ‖ 在湖/江中～ swim in a lake/river
【击退】 jītuì 〈动〉beat back/off; repel; repulse: ～敌人 repulse/repel the enemy ‖ ～反扑 repulse the counterattacks ‖ ～进攻 beat off an attack ‖ ～侵略者 fight off invaders/aggressors ‖ ～围剿 repel encirclement and suppression ‖ 我们～了一支进攻的敌军。We drove off an attacking enemy contingent. ‖ 这次袭击很快就被～了。The raid was swiftly repulsed.
【击弦乐器】 jīxián yuèqì 〈名〉[音乐] hammered string instrument
【击以猛掌】 jīyǐměngzhǎng 〈熟〉give sb a shove—give a sharp/serious warning
【击掌】 jīzhǎng 〈动〉❶ clap (one's hands); applaud: ～祝贺 clap one's hands to extend congratulations ‖ ～奏拍 clap one's hands to keep the beat ❷ give sb a high-five: 运动员们相互～。The players gave high-five to one another.
〖～称好〗 jīzhǎng-chēnghǎo 〈熟〉clap hands and applaud; clap hands in applause
〖～为号〗 jīzhǎng-wéihào 〈熟〉signal by clapping hands; clap hands as a signal
【击中】 jīzhòng 〈动〉hit (a target); score a hit: ～靶心 hit the bull's eye; hit the centre of the target ‖ ～脸部 strike/hit sb on the face ‖ ～目标 hit a target ‖ ～痛处 hit sb where it hurts ‖ 两次～，三次未中 two hits and three misses ‖ 射箭～10 环 score ten points in archery ‖ 失误多，～少 make more misses than hits ‖ 火箭～目标。The rocket got its target. / The rocket hit home. ‖ 一颗子弹～他的头部。A bullet hit him in the head.
〖～要害〗 jīzhòng-yàohài 〈熟〉hit sb's vital point; hit/strike home; hit the nail on the head; make a hit at the nub (of): 他的批评击中了要害。His criticism hit/struck home. ‖ 他提出的问题个个～。Each of his questions was right on the target.

叽

jī 〈拟〉[used for sound of a bird or insect] chirp; chirrup; chatter: 小鸟在树上～～地叫个不停。Little birds were chirping away in the trees.
【叽咕】 jīgu 〈动〉whisper; mutter; mumble; talk in a low voice: 别叽叽咕咕的! 我听不见。Don't mutter! I cannot hear you. ‖ 那位老妇人在～些什么? What was the old woman muttering to herself? ‖ 他们在那儿～着。They are talking in whispers over there.
【叽叽嘎嘎】 jīji-gāgā 〈拟〉❶ [used for sound of chatting and laughing shrilly] cackle: 他在老师身后做鬼脸时，班上所有的学生都～地笑了起来。When he made faces at the teacher's back, all the students in the classroom started cackling. ❷ [used for sound made by a bed or a badly-oiled door, etc] creak; crackle: 这门总是～地响。The door is always creaking. ‖ 他一躺下，床就～地响。The bed creaked as he lay down on it.
【叽叽喳喳】 jīji-zhāzhā = 唧唧喳喳 jīji-zhāzhā
【叽里旮旯儿】 jīligālár 〈名〉〈方〉every corner; all nooks and crannies—everywhere: 他的办公室里，～都是书。There are books in all nooks and crannies of his office. ‖ 我连房子的～都看过了，还是没找到它。I searched every nook and cranny of the room, but it was nowhere to be found.
【叽里咕噜】 jīligūlū 〈拟〉❶ [used for indistinct talking] gabble; babble; jabber: ～地说着外国话 babble on in a foreign language ‖ 你～地说什么呢? What are you mumbling about? ‖ 他说话～的。He never speaks but gabbles. ❷ [used for sound of sth rolling around] tumble; rumble: 水果～地滚下楼梯。The fruit tumbled down the stairs.
【叽哩呱啦】 jīliguālā 〈拟〉[used for loud talk] chatter: ～地说个没完 talk noisily and endlessly ‖ 他～地瞎扯些我不知道的事情。He chattered on about things I knew nothing about.

饥[1]

jī 〈形〉hungry; starved; famished: ⇨～饿; 充～; 如～似渴

饥[2]

jī 〈形〉having a famine or crop failure: 大～之年 year of crop failure ‖ 连年大～ successive years of famine ⇨～馑
【饥不择食】 jībùzéshí 〈熟〉a hungry person is not picky and choosy; hunger finds no fault with the cookery; hunger is the best cook/sauce; nothing comes amiss to a hungry man
〖～，寒不择衣〗 jībùzéshí, hánbùzéyī 〈熟〉when one's hungry, one eats whatever there is; when one's cold, one wears whatever one has
【饥餐渴饮】 jīcān-kěyǐn 〈熟〉eat when hungry and drink when thirsty; quench one's hunger or thirst when necessary
【饥肠】 jīcháng 〈名〉〈书〉empty stomach
〖～辘辘〗 jīcháng-lùlù 〈熟〉one's stomach growls/rumbles with hunger; one's inside rumbles for want of food; one's stomach cries out for food: 我整整一天没吃饭，现在～。I haven't had a bite for the whole day. My stomach is growling with hunger.
【饥饿】 jī'è 〈形〉hungry; starved; famished: 感到～ feel hungry/hunger ‖ 缓解～ allay/alleviate/appease one's hunger ‖ 面临～ be faced with hunger ‖ 死于～ die of starvation ‖ 战胜～ conquer hunger ‖ ～难耐 feel unbearably hungry ‖ 非常～ be awfully/terribly hungry ‖ ～的婴儿 hungry baby ‖ 为～所迫 be pressed by hunger ‖ 他们因～而感到全身无力。They felt weak all over with hunger.
〖～病〗 jī'èbìng 〈名〉[医学] hunger/hungry disease
〖～疗法〗 jī'è liáofǎ 〈名〉[医学] hunger/starvation cure
〖～收缩〗 jī'è shōusuō 〈名〉hunger contraction
〖～线〗 jī'èxiàn 〈名〉verge of starvation: 挣扎在～上 struggle along on the verge of starvation

【饥寒】 jīhán 〈形〉 hungry and cold
〖～交迫〗 jīhán-jiāopò 〈熟〉 go cold and hungry—be poverty-stricken; live in/suffer from cold and hunger; be wedged between hunger and cold; be miserable from cold and hunger: 陷入～的困难境地 suffer the terrible hardship of cold and hunger ‖ 他备受～之苦。He suffered a great deal from cold and hunger.
〖～所迫〗 jīhán-suǒpò 〈熟〉 be pressed by bitter cold and hunger
【饥荒】 jīhuang 〈名〉 ❶ famine; crop failure: 担心发生～ fear a famine ‖ 避免/引起～ avert/cause a famine ‖ 遭受～ suffer from famine ‖ ～赈灾 famine relief ‖ 严重的～ severe/grievous famine ‖ 在～中饿死 die of starvation during a famine ‖ 那一年有好几个省份闹～。Famine struck several provinces that year./ Several provinces were gripped by a famine that year. ‖ 这个地区发生了～。A famine broke forth in this area. / A famine visited this area. ❷ financial difficulties: 入不敷出，月月闹～ live beyond one's means and run short of money month after month ‖ 我现在闹～。I'm hard pressed for money at the moment. ❸ debt: ⇨拉～
【饥火】 jīhuǒ 〈名〉 acute hunger
【饥馑】 jījǐn ＝ 饥荒 ①jīhuang
【饥渴】 jīkě 〈形〉 hungry and thirsty: 感到～ feel hungry and thirsty ‖ ～难耐 suffer from unbearable/acute hunger and thirst ‖ 饥者易食，渴者易饮。When hungry, one takes any food that is ready; when thirsty, one drinks like a fish.
【饥民】 jīmín 〈名〉 famine victim/refugee; hungry masses: 沦为～ fall victim to the famine ‖ 为所有～提供粮食 feed all the famine victims
【饥馁】 jīněi 〈形〉〈书〉 hungry; starved: ～劳顿 hungry and fatigued
【饥歉】 jīqiàn 〈名〉〈书〉 crop failure; poor harvest
【饥色】 jīsè 〈名〉 malnourished look (on one's face): 面有～ have a hungry look; look famished

玑 jī 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 pearl that is not quite round ❷ an ancient astronomical instrument

圾 jī → 垃圾 lājī

芨 jī → 芨芨草 jījīcǎo

【芨芨草】 jījīcǎo 〈名〉[植物] splendid achnatherum

机 jī ❶〈名〉 trigger mechanism (of crossbows, etc): ⇨扳～；弩～ ❷〈名〉 machine; engine: ⇨～车；～器；计算～ ❸〈形〉 flexible; quick-witted: ⇨～动；～警 ❹〈名〉 life force; vitality: ⇨无～；有～体 ❺〈名〉 aircraft; aeroplane; plane: 敌～ enemy aircraft/plane ⇨～场；班～；战斗～ ❻〈名〉 crucial point; pivot; key link: ⇨契～；危～ ❼〈名〉 chance; occasion; opportunity: ⇨～会；乘～；随～应变 ❽〈名〉 important/confidential work: ⇨～密；军～；日理万～ ❾〈名〉 idea; intention: ⇨动～；杀～；心～
【机变】 jībiàn 〈动〉〈书〉 adapt oneself to circumstances; act according to the changing situation; be flexible: 善于～ be good at adapting oneself to changing circumstances
【机剥棉】 jībōmián 〈名〉 machine-stripped cotton
【机播】 jībō 〈动〉 sow by machine
【机不可失，时不再来】 jībùkěshī, shíbùzàilái 〈熟〉 opportunity knocks but once; the chance may never come again; now or never; there is no time like the present
【机舱】 jīcāng 〈名〉 ❶ engine room (of a ship): ～日志 engine log book ❷ passenger compartment (of an aircraft); cabin
【机铲】 jīchǎn 〈名〉 mechanical/power shovel: ～汽车 shovel truck
【机场】 jīchǎng 〈名〉 airport; airfield; aerodrome: 到达/离开～ *arrive at/leave an airport* ‖ ～班车 *airport shuttle* ‖ ～海拔(高度) field elevation ‖ ～行李传送带 carousel ‖ 国际～ international airport ‖ 军用～ military airfield ‖ 临时/应急～ makeshift/emergency airfield ‖ 中转～ *wayport* ‖ 在～起飞/着陆 *take off/land at the airport* ‖ ～封锁了。The airport is closed in. ‖ 我希望你能派人到～去接她。I hope you will send someone to meet her at the airport.
〖～标高〗 jīchǎng biāogāo 〈名〉 aerodrome altitude
〖～标塔〗 jīchǎng biāotǎ 〈名〉 pylon
〖～灯标〗 *jīchǎng dēngbiāo* 〈名〉 *airport beacon*
〖～候机厅〗 jīchǎng hòujītīng 〈名〉 departure hall
〖～监视雷达〗 *jīchǎng jiānshì léidá* 〈名〉 *aerodrome control radar*
〖～跑道〗 jīchǎng pǎodào 〈名〉 airstrip
〖～送客台〗 *jīchǎng sòngkètái* 〈名〉 *seeing-off*
〖～塔台〗 jīchǎng tǎtái 〈名〉 control tower
〖～指挥塔〗 jīchǎng zhǐhuītǎ 〈名〉 airport control tower
【机车】 jīchē 〈名〉 engine; locomotive (engine): 开～ *run/operate* an engine; drive a locomotive ‖ 检修/修理～ service/repair an engine ‖ 备用～ stored locomotive ‖ 高速～ high-speed engine ‖ 核动力～ nuclear-powered locomotive ‖ 交流电～ *alternating* current locomotive ‖ 客运～ passenger locomotive ‖ 燃煤～ coal-burning locomotive ‖ 蒸汽～ steam engine/locomotive ‖ ～出故障了。The engine/locomotive broke down.
〖～车辆〗 jīchē chēliàng 〈名〉 rolling stock: ～厂 rolling stock plant
〖～牵引力〗 jīchē qiānyǐnlì 〈名〉 hauling capacity of a locomotive
〖～司机〗 jīchē sījī 〈名〉 locomotive engineer; engine driver
【机船】 jīchuán 〈名〉 motor vessel: 柴油/内燃～ motorship (MS)
【机床】 jīchuáng 〈名〉 machine tool: ～零部件 machine tool element ‖ 金属切削～ metal cutting machine tool ‖ 精密～ precision machine tool ‖ 木工～ woodworking machine tool ‖ 重型～ heavy-duty machine tool ‖ 自动程序控制～ automatic programme-controlled machine tool
〖～厂〗 *jīchuángchǎng* 〈名〉 machine tool plant/works
〖～工业〗 jīchuáng gōngyè 〈名〉 machine tool industry
【机电】 jīdiàn 〈名〉 mechanical and electrical equipment; electromechanical equipment: ～断续器/计时器/起重机 electromechanical chopper/timer/elevator
〖～产品〗 jīdiàn chǎnpǐn 〈名〉 mechanical and electrical products
〖～公司〗 *jīdiàn gōngsī* 〈名〉 *mechanical and electrical company*
〖～设备〗 jīdiàn shèbèi 〈名〉 electromechanical equipment
〖～学〗 jīdiànxué 〈名〉 electromechanics
〖～装置〗 *jīdiàn zhuāngzhì* 〈名〉 *electromechanical device*: 机电连锁装置 electromechanical interlocking device
【机顶盒】 jīdǐnghé 〈名〉 digital set-top box
【机动】 jīdòng 〈形〉 ❶ motorized; motor-driven; power-driven: ～化部队 motorized troops ‖ ～救生艇 motor lifeboat ❷ flexible; mobile; expedient: ～安排 arrange flexibly ‖ ～处理 deal with/handle flexibly ‖ 灵活～的战略/战术/政策 flexible strategy/tactics/policy ‖ 有～的余地 have room for mobility/flexibility ⇨～性 ❸ standby; in reserve; for emergency use: ～财力 standby financial resources ‖ 供应～食品 provide food for emergency use ‖ 留些～时间 leave some time to spare ‖ 留些钱作为～开支 set aside some money for extras ⇨～力量；～粮
〖～部队〗 jīdòng bùduì 〈名〉 mobile troops
〖～车〗 jīdòngchē 〈名〉 motor/motorized/motor-driven vehicle: ～不得停靠。No parking for motor-driven/motor vehicles.
〖～车床〗 jīdòng chēchuáng 〈名〉 power lathe
〖～船〗 jīdòngchuán 〈名〉 motorboat
〖～关税〗 jīdòng guānshuì 〈名〉 temporary duty
〖～汇率〗 jīdòng huìlǜ 〈名〉 flexible (exchange) rate
〖～舰队〗 jīdòng jiànduì 〈名〉 flying squadron
〖～款〗 jīdòngkuǎn 〈名〉 reserve funds: 挪用～ embezzle extras
〖～力量〗 jīdòng lìliàng 〈名〉 reserve force: 集结～ concentrate reserve force
〖～粮〗 jīdòngliáng 〈名〉 grain reserves for emergency use: 供应～ provide grain for emergency use
〖～性〗 jīdòngxìng 〈名〉 mobility; manoeuvrability; flexibility: 有一定的～ be flexible within certain limits ‖ 游击战的～ mobility in guerrilla warfare ‖ 我们的军队需要更多的车辆以增加～。Our *army needed more vehicles to increase its mobility.* ‖ 学校的规章制度在某些方面是有～的。The school regulations are flexible in some aspects.
〖～阵地〗 *jīdòng zhèndì* 〈名〉[军事] *manoeuvring position*
〖～装置〗 jīdòng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 motor mechanism
〖～作战〗 jīdòng zuòzhàn 〈名〉[军事] operation by manoeuvre
【机断】 *jīduàn* 〈动〉 *act on one's own judgement in an emergency*; make a prompt decision: ～行事 act promptly at one's own discretion
【机帆船】 *jīfānchuán* 〈名〉 *motor sailboat; motorized junk*
【机房】 jīfáng 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 room where looms are installed ❷

machine/machinery room：计算机～ computer room
【机纺线】 jīfǎngxiàn 〈名〉machine-spun yarn
【机锋】 jīfēng 〈名〉[佛教] sharp-witted and incisive remarks：他语多～。His remarks are often trenchant.
【机耕】 jīgēng 〈名〉[农业] tractor ploughing：～面积 tractor-ploughed area
〖～船〗 jīgēngchuán 〈名〉boat tractor；wet-field tractor
〖～地〗 jīgēngdì 〈名〉tractor-ploughed land/farmland
〖～队〗 jīgēngduì 〈名〉mechanized ploughing team
〖～农场〗 jīgēng nóngchǎng 〈名〉mechanized farm
【机工】 jīgōng 〈名〉mechanic；machinist：～车间 machine shop
【机构】 jīgòu 〈名〉❶ mechanism：安装/发明/设计一种～ install/invent/design a mechanism ‖ ～特点 mechanical feature ‖ ～系统 train of mechanism ‖ 变速/控制～ gearshifting/control mechanism ‖ 程序～ preset mechanism ‖ 传动/分离～ transmission/disengaging mechanism ❷ organization；institution；establishment；organ：撤销～ dismantle/dissolve an organization ‖ 改革～ transform the institutions ‖ 建立～ set up/establish/form an organization；found an establishment ‖ 整顿～ check up on the organizations；consolidate an organization ‖ 保健～ health/healthcare agency ‖ 分支～ affiliate organization；branch office ‖ 福利～ welfare organization/agency ‖ 公共～ public institution ‖ 国家～ state organization/institution ‖ 教育～ educational establishment ‖ 金融～ financial set-up ‖ 科研～ scientific research institute ‖ 宣传～ publicity machine/organ ‖ 医疗～ medical establishment/institution ‖ 中间～ intermediate organization ‖ 专门～ special agency/organ ‖ 咨询～ advisory organ；consultative agency；consultancy ⇨慈善～；政府～ ❸ internal structure/set-up of an organization：精简行政～ simplify the administrative structure ‖ 调整～ adjust the organizational structure ‖ ～重叠 overlapping institutions；organizational overlapping ‖ ～膨胀 bloated organizational structure and staff ‖ ～臃肿 overstaffed/swollen organization
〖～改革〗 jīgòu gǎigé 〈名〉structural reform/streamlining；reorganization；restructuring
〖～仲裁〗 jīgòu zhòngcái 〈名〉institutional arbitration
【机关】 jīguān ❶〈名〉[机械] mechanism；gear：起动/锁定～ starting/locking gear ❷〈形〉machine-operated：～布景 machine-operated stage scenery ⇨～炮；～枪 ❸〈名〉office；body；organ：～工作 office work ‖ 党政～ Party and government bodies/organizations ‖ 公安～ public security organ ‖ 金融～ financial institution ‖ 决策～ policy-making body ‖ 权力～ organ of power ‖ 税务～ tax institution ‖ 行政～ administrative organ ‖ 宣传～ publicity organization ‖ 执法～ law-enforcing agency ‖ 我在～工作。I work in a government office. ⇨国家～；政府～ ❹〈名〉stratagem；scheme；intrigue：识破～ see through a trick ‖ 泄露～ let out a scheme ‖ 他们的～已败露。Their plot has been exposed. ⇨～算尽
〖～报〗 jīguānbào 〈名〉organ；official newspaper/magazine (of a political party, a government, etc)：政府～ government organ ‖ 这份刊物是我们的正式～。This magazine is our official organ.
〖～党委〗 jīguān dǎngwěi 〈名〉Party membership committee (in a government department)
〖～干部〗 jīguān gànbù 〈名〉government functionary；office worker
〖～刊物〗 jīguān kānwù 〈名〉official publication；organ
〖～炮〗 jīguānpào 〈名〉machine-cannon
〖～枪〗 jīguānqiāng 〈名〉machine-gun
〖～算尽〗 jīguān-suànjìn 〈熟〉use up all one's tricks；for all one's calculations and schemes；rack one's brains in scheming；do incessant plotting and scheming
【机灌】 jīguàn 〈名〉motor-pumped irrigation：～田 pump-irrigated field
【机柜】 jīguì 〈名〉[计算机] frame
【机徽】 jīhuī 〈名〉[航空] plane emblem
【机会】 jīhuì 〈名〉chance；opportunity；occasion：创造～ make/create an opportunity (of doing/to do sth) ‖ 错过～ miss/pass/lose a chance；let an opportunity slip by ‖ 得到/浪费/失去～ get/waste/lose an opportunity ‖ 等待～ wait for/await one's opportunity ‖ 放弃～ give up/forgo an opportunity ‖ 毫无～ have no chance at all ‖ 藉此～ take the opportunity (to do sth)；avail oneself of the opportunity (to do sth) ‖ 利用～ use/utilize/take an opportunity ‖ 提供～ afford/offer/provide/present a chance ‖ 寻找～ seek an opportunity ‖ 抓住～ grasp/seize an opportunity ‖ 进修～ opportunity for further study ‖ 就业～ employment/job opportunity ‖ 千载难逢的～ golden opportunity ‖ ～很小。The chance is very slim. ‖ 那出戏给了她一展才华的好～。The play was an excellent vehicle for her talents. ‖ 请一有～就给我打电话。Please call me at the first/earliest opportunity. ‖ 只要有～就要抓住。Seize every chance.
〖～均等〗 jīhuì jūnděng 〈名〉equal opportunities；equality of opportunity：要求～ demand equal opportunities ‖ ～原则 principle of equal opportunity
〖～主义〗 jīhuìzhǔyì 〈名〉opportunism：～分子 opportunist element ‖ ～观点/路线 opportunist view/line ‖ ～者 opportunist；goal hanger ‖ 左倾～ "Left" opportunism ‖ 右倾～ "Right" opportunism
【机加工】 jījiāgōng 〈名〉machine work；machining：～尺寸/精度 machining dimension/accuracy
【机架】 jījià 〈名〉frame；rack；chassis
【机件】 jījiàn 〈名〉[机械] (machine) parts；works：擦洗～ clean the parts/works ‖ 修理～ repair the works (of) ‖ 装配～ assemble the parts of a machine ‖ 给～上油 oil the parts/works ‖ 车床～ parts of a machine tool ‖ 精密的～ precise/delicate mechanism ‖ 钟表～ works/movements of a clock；clock mechanism
【机降】 jījiàng 〈形〉air-landed：～步兵 air-landed infantry ‖ ～部队 air-landed forces/units
【机井】 jījǐng 〈名〉motor-pumped well；power-operated well
【机警】 jījǐng 〈形〉alert；sharp-witted；vigilant：保持～ have/keep one's wits about one ‖ ～的回答/反驳 sharp-witted reply/retort ‖ ～的男孩 alert boy ‖ ～的士兵 vigilant soldier ‖ 他可真～，一下子就注意到那个细节。It was very sharp of him to have noticed that detail right away.
【机具】 jījù 〈名〉machines and tools：农业～ farm implements
【机壳】 jīké 〈名〉case；cabinet；encasement；frame：～地线 rack earth ‖ ～漏电 casing leak；body leakage
【机库】 jīkù 〈名〉[航空] (airplane) hangar：进入～ nose into the hangar ‖ ～设备 hangar equipment
〖～区〗 jīkùqū 〈名〉hangar block
〖～容量〗 jīkù róngliàng 〈名〉hangarage
【机理】 jīlǐ 〈名〉mechanism：防卫/防御～ defence mechanism ‖ 分娩～ mechanism of labour ‖ 腐蚀/结晶～ corrosion/crystallization mechanism ‖ 生存～ survival mechanism
【机伶】 jīling ＝ 机灵① jīling
【机灵】 jīling ❶〈形〉clever；smart；sharp；intelligent：办事～ handle/manage things cleverly ‖ 做生意～ be smart about business ‖ ～的女孩 clever girl ‖ ～的眼睛 intelligent eyes ‖ 现在的孩子都很～。Children nowadays are all very clever. ❷ ＝ 激灵 jīling
〖～鬼〗 jīlingguǐ 〈名〉clever person；smart fellow：他真是个～。He is really a sharp guy.
【机轮】 jīlún 〈名〉[航空] airplane wheel
【机米】 jīmǐ 〈名〉❶ machine-husked rice ❷ ＝ 籼米 xiānmǐ
【机密】 jīmì ❶〈形〉secret；classified；confidential：被视为绝对～ be considered highly/strictly confidential；be considered top secret ‖ ～报告 confidential report ‖ ～档案 secret archives ‖ ～情报 confidential information；classified intelligence/information ‖ ～任务 secret mission ‖ ～文件 confidential document ‖ ～信件 confidential letters ❷〈名〉secret：刺探～ pry into a secret ‖ 公开～ make a secret public ‖ 透露～ reveal/disclose/break a secret (to) ‖ 泄露～ give away/leak/betray a secret ‖ 严守～ lock a secret in one's heart/breast；closely guard a secret ‖ 行业～ trade secret ‖ 军事～ military secret ‖ 内部～ inside secret ‖ 每位公民必须严守国家～。Every citizen must strictly guard state secrets.
【机敏】 jīmǐn 〈形〉adroit；alert and resourceful；quick-witted；dexterous：表现～ show/display tact ‖ ～过人 uncommonly resourceful；extraordinarily tactful ‖ 反应～ be quick-witted ‖ ～能干 able and resourceful ‖ ～的外交家 adroit diplomat ‖ 他做生意很～。He is dexterous in business. ‖ 她在辩论中表现得异常～。She showed surprising agility in the debate. ‖ 这小男孩很～。The little boy had nimble/quick wits.
【机谋】 jīmóu 〈名〉〈书〉stratagem；scheme；artifice；manoeuvre：中了敌人的～ be trapped by the enemy's stratagem；fall victim to the enemy's stratagem
【机内】 jīnèi 〈形〉built-in：～干扰/噪声 set interference/noise ‖ ～拉杆天线 built-in telescopic antenna ‖ ～消磁线圈 built-in

demagnetizing coil ‖ ～仪表 built-in instrument

【机能】 jīnéng 〈名〉[生理] function; mechanism: 促进器官～ stimulate the organic functions ‖ 恢复～ regain the function (of) ‖ 失去双手～ lose the use of one's hands ‖ 损害大脑～ impair the function of the brain ‖ 人体器官的正常～ proper functions of the bodily organs ‖ 生存～ survival mechanism ‖ 听的/说的～ mechanism of hearing/speaking ‖ 大脑具有重要～。The brain performs very important functions. ‖ 体内各～运行正常。The bodily functions work well.

〖～病〗 jīnéngbìng 〈名〉 functional disease

〖～不全〗 jīnéng bùquán 〈名〉 inadequacy

〖～错乱〗 jīnéng cuòluàn 〈名〉 parafunction

〖～减弱〗 jīnéng jiǎnruò 〈名〉 hypodynamia

〖～减退〗 jīnéng jiǎntuì 〈名〉 hypofunction

〖～亢进〗 jīnéng kàngjìn 〈名〉 hyperfunction; erethism

〖～缺损〗 jīnéng quēsǔn 〈名〉 afunction

〖～紊乱〗 jīnéng wěnluàn 〈名〉 functional disorder

〖～障碍〗 jīnéng zhàng'ài 〈名〉 malfunction; dysfunction: 有～ have a functional obstruction

【机票】 jīpiào 〈名〉 air ticket: 预订～ make flight reservations

【机器】 jīqì 〈名〉 machine; machinery; apparatus: 安装～ install a machine ‖ 操作～ operate/run a machine ‖ 拆卸～ take apart/dismantle a machine ‖ 彻底检修～ overhaul a machine ‖ 开动～ start a machine; set a machine going/in motion ‖ 使用～ use a machine ‖ 维修～ service/maintain a machine; maintain machinery ‖ 修理～ repair a machine ‖ 照看～ look after/tend a machine ‖ 制造～ manufacture a machine ‖ 装配～ put together/assemble a machine ‖ 给～上润滑油 lubricate a machine ‖ 半自动/手工操作/自动化～ semi-automatic/hand-operated/automatic machine ‖ 〈喻〉国家～ state machinery/machine/aparatus ‖ 〈喻〉宣传～ propaganda machine; machinery of propaganda ‖ 〈喻〉战争～ war machine ‖ ～运转正常。The machine works/runs/functions properly. ‖ 有近一半的～都无法修理了。Nearly half of the machinery is beyond repair.

〖～保养〗 jīqì bǎoyǎng 〈名〉 machine maintenance

〖～编码〗 jīqì biānmǎ 〈名〉 machine coding

〖～操作员〗 jīqì cāozuòyuán 〈名〉 machine operator

〖～打包〗 jīqì dǎbāo 〈名〉 machine press-packing

〖～代码〗 jīqì dàimǎ 〈名〉[计算机] machine code: ～程序/指令 machine code programme/instruction

〖～锻造〗 jīqì duànzào 〈名〉 machine forging

〖～翻译〗 jīqì fānyì 〈名〉[计算机] machine translation

〖～构件〗 jīqì gòujiàn 〈名〉 machine component

〖～故障〗 jīqì gùzhàng 〈名〉 machine trouble

〖～级〗 jīqìjí 〈名〉[计算机] machine level: ～程序/语言/指令 machine level routine/language/instruction

〖～浇铸〗 jīqì jiāozhù 〈名〉 machine casting

〖～零件〗 jīqì língjiàn 〈名〉 machine element; machinery item; machine part

〖～马力〗 jīqì mǎlì 〈名〉 machinery horse-power

〖～模件〗 jīqì mójiàn 〈名〉 machine module

〖～模型〗 jīqì móxíng 〈名〉 machine mould

〖～人〗 jīqìrén 〈名〉 robot: 设计/制造～ design/construct a robot ‖ 微型～ microrobot

〖～设备〗 jīqì shèbèi 〈名〉 machinery equipment

〖～寿命〗 jīqì shòumìng 〈名〉 machine life; life of a machine

〖～误差〗 jīqì wùchā 〈名〉 machine error

〖～油〗 jīqìyóu 〈名〉 lubricating oil; lubricant

〖～语言〗 jīqì yǔyán 〈名〉[计算机] machine language

〖～阅卷〗 jīqì yuèjuàn 〈名〉[计算机] machine scoring

〖～运算〗 jīqì yùnsuàn 〈名〉 machine arithmetic

〖～折旧〗 jīqì zhéjiù 〈名〉 machine-depreciation

〖～指令〗 jīqì zhǐlìng 〈名〉[计算机] machine instruction: ～集/码 machine instruction set/code ‖ ～汇编 assembly of machine instructions ‖ ～寄存器/译码器 machine instruction register/decoder ‖ ～系统 machine instruction set

〖～制造〗 jīqì zhìzào 〈名〉 machine building/manufacturing: ～厂 machine-building plant ‖ ～业 machine-building industry ‖ ～商 machine maker/manufacturer

〖～智能〗 jīqì zhìnéng 〈名〉[计算机] machine intelligence

【机枪】 jīqiāng 〈名〉〈简称〉 machine-gun: 架起～ set up a machine-gun ‖ 开～ fire a machine-gun ‖ ～火力 machine-gun fire ‖ ～掩体 machine-gun pit ‖ 多管/高射～ multiple/antiaircraft machine-gun ‖ 轻/重～ light/heavy machine-gun ‖ 手提～ light automatic gun ‖ 圆盘～ drum-fed gun ‖ 我们用～扫射进攻的敌军。We machine-gunned the advancing enemy troops. / We sprayed the advancing enemy with bullets. ⇨机关枪

〖～弹带〗 jīqiāng dàndài 〈名〉 machine-gun belt: ～箱 belt box

〖～手〗 jīqiāngshǒu 〈名〉 machine gunner

〖～塔〗 jīqiāngtǎ 〈名〉 machine-gun turret

【机巧】 jīqiǎo 〈形〉 adroit; dexterous; ingenious: 应对～ be adroit at repartee; give an adroit reply ‖ ～地避开有争议的问题 adroitly avoid a contentious/controversial issue

【机群】 jīqún 〈名〉 aerial/air fleet; group of planes: 大～ air armada/fleet

【机身】 jīshēn 〈名〉 fuselage: ～平面图 body plan

【机师】 jīshī 〈名〉 ❶ engineer ❷〈方〉 air pilot

【机首】 jīshǒu 〈名〉 aeroplane's nose

【机体】 jītǐ 〈名〉 ❶[生理] organism: 损害健康的～ harm/damage a healthy organism ‖ 增强～免疫力 enhance the immunity of an organism ‖ 〈喻〉社会～ social organism ‖ 细菌侵入～,就会危害健康。Bacteria harm an organism once they enter it. ❷[航空] airframe

【机头】 jītóu 〈名〉 nose (of an aircraft); head (of a sewing machine): ～导轨 head rail ‖ ～炮 nose gun ‖ ～座 headstock (of a machine tool) ‖ ～座舱 forward/front cockpit

【机尾】 jīwěi 〈名〉[航空] tail (of an aircraft): ～警戒雷达 tail warning radar ‖ ～升降器 tail jack ‖ ～转塔 tail-turret

【机务】 jīwù 〈名〉 machine operation and maintenance: ～工作 maintenance work

〖～段〗 jīwùduàn 〈名〉 ❶ maintenance section ❷[交通] (locomotive) depot

〖～工〗 jīwùgōng 〈名〉 maintenance worker

〖～人员〗 jīwù rényuán 〈名〉 ❶ maintenance personnel ❷[航空] ground crew

【机箱】 jīxiāng 〈名〉 chassis; cabinet: ～共振 cabinet resonance

【机械】 jīxiè ❶〈名〉 machinery; machine; mechanism: 保养/维修～ service/maintain machinery ‖ 拆卸/设计～ dismantle/design machinery ‖ ～操作 mechanical operation ‖ ～摩擦/磨损 mechanical friction/wear ‖ ～密封/润滑 mechanical seal/lubrication ‖ 大型/辅助/自动～ big/auxiliary/automatic machinery ‖ 纺织～ textile machinery ‖ 工业/农业～ industrial/farm machinery ‖ 加工～ processing machinery ‖ 建筑/筑路～ construction/road machinery ‖ 精密～ precision machinery ❷〈形〉 mechanical; inflexible; rigid: ～的动作/回答/姿势 mechanical movement/response/gesture ‖ ～地搬用外国经验 mechanically copy/borrow foreign experience ‖ ～地重复 repeat mechanically; repeat like a metronome ‖ ～地学习 learn something parrot-fashion ‖ 你的工作方法太～了。Your method of working is too inflexible.

〖～波〗 jīxièbō 〈名〉 mechanical wave

〖～厂〗 jīxièchǎng 〈名〉 machine works: 纺织/建筑/农业～ textile/building/agricultural machinery plant ‖ 重型～ heavy machinery plant

〖～冲压〗 jīxiè chōngyā 〈名〉 mechanical stamping

〖～传动〗 jīxiè chuándòng 〈名〉 engine drive; mechanical drive

〖～传输系统〗 jīxiè chuánshū xìtǒng 〈名〉 mechanical transmission system

〖～动力学〗 jīxiè dònglìxué 〈名〉 mechanical kinetics

〖～断路器〗 jīxiè duànlùqì 〈名〉 mechanical chopper

〖～工〗 jīxiègōng 〈名〉 mechanic; machinist; mechanician

〖～工程〗 jīxiè gōngchéng 〈名〉 mechanical engineering: ～师 mechanical engineer ‖ ～学 mechanical engineering

〖～工业〗 jīxiè gōngyè 〈名〉 machinery industry: 改造～ transform machine building ‖ ～部 ministry of machinery industry

〖～故障〗 jīxiè gùzhàng 〈名〉 mechanical failure/breakdown: 出现～。A mechanical failure occurred. ‖ 计算机因～而不能工作。The computer is not functional due to mechanical failure.

〖～化〗 jīxièhuà 〈动〉 mechanize: 使工厂～ mechanize a factory ‖ 使炮兵～ mechanize the artillery ‖ ～施工/饲养 mechanized construction/feeding ‖ 实现农业～ realize the mechanization of agriculture/farming ‖ 组建～部队 form a mechanized force/troop ‖ ～程度很低。Mechanization is low. ‖ 耕作可在最大程度上实行～。Cultivation can be mechanized to the last degree.

〖～加工〗 jīxiè jiāgōng 〈名〉 machining; machine finish(ing): ～部件 machined parts ‖ ～图纸 machining drawing

〖～力学〗 jīxiè lìxué 〈名〉 machinery mechanics

〖～零件〗 jīxiè língjiàn 〈名〉machine part/element/component; mechanical element
〖～论〗 jīxièlùn ＝ 机械唯物主义 jīxiè wéiwùzhǔyì
〖～能〗 jīxiènéng 〈名〉[物理] mechanical energy: 产生～ produce mechanical energy ‖ ～守恒定律 law of conservation of mechanical energy
〖～设备〗 jīxiè shèbèi 〈名〉mechanical equipment/device/appliance
〖～师〗 jīxièshī 〈名〉mechanic; machinist; mechanician: 农场～ farm mechanic ‖ 总～ chief mechanic
〖～手〗 jīxièshǒu 〈名〉[机械] manipulator: 仿效～ master-slave manipulator ‖ 万能～ universal manipulator; general-purpose manipulator
〖～寿命〗 jīxiè shòumìng 〈名〉mechanical life: ～试验 mechanical endurance test
〖～损伤〗 jīxiè sǔnshāng 〈名〉mechanical/physical damage
〖～唯物主义〗 jīxiè wéiwùzhǔyì 〈名〉[哲学] mechanical materialism
〖～误差〗 jīxiè wùchā 〈名〉mechanical error
〖～性能〗 jīxiè xìngnéng 〈名〉mechanical character/property/features
〖～学〗 jīxièxué 〈名〉mechanics; mechanology
〖～元件〗 jīxiè yuánjiàn 〈名〉machine/machinery element
〖～原理〗 jīxiè yuánlǐ 〈名〉theory/principle of machine
〖～运动〗 jīxiè yùndòng 〈名〉[物理] mechanical movement: 进行～ make mechanical movement
〖～制品〗 jīxiè zhìpǐn 〈名〉mechanical product
〖～制图〗 jīxiè zhìtú 〈名〉mechanical drawing
【机心】 jīxīn 〈名〉〈书〉diabolical scheme; cunning idea: 他们各存～。They each had their own schemes.
【机型】 jīxíng 〈名〉❶ type (of an aircraft) ❷ model (of a machine)
【机修】 jīxiū 〈动〉maintain machinery; repair machines
〖～厂〗 jīxiūchǎng 〈名〉machine repair shop
〖～车间〗 jīxiū chējiān 〈名〉overhaul shop; machine/mechanical repair shop
〖～工〗 jīxiūgōng 〈名〉maintenance man; mechanic: 汽车～ automobile/motorcar mechanic ‖ 熟练的～ master mechanic
【机绣】 jīxiù 〈名〉machine embroidery
【机要】 jīyào 〈形〉confidential: ～备忘录 confidential/secret memorandum ‖ ～工作 confidential work ‖ ～通讯 classified mail/correspondence ‖ ～文件 confidential document/file
〖～部门〗 jīyào bùmén 〈名〉department in charge of confidential/important work
〖～秘书〗 jīyào mìshū 〈名〉confidential secretary
〖～员〗 jīyàoyuán 〈名〉cipher officer; cryptographer
【机宜】 jīyí 〈名〉guidelines; principles of action; line of action: 请示～ ask for guidelines from one's superior ⇨面授～
【机翼】 jīyì 〈名〉[航空] wing (of an aircraft); wing unit: ～开缝 wing slot ‖ ～弯度 wing camber ‖ ～在飞行中折断。The wings of the airplane were broken in the flight.
【机油】 jīyóu 〈名〉engine/machine oil; lubricating oil; lubricant
【机遇】 jīyù 〈名〉favourable circumstances; opportunity: 等待～ wait for/await one's opportunity; bide one's time ‖ 利用～ capitalize on an opportunity; avail oneself of the opportunity ‖ 寻求～ look for a chance; seek an opportunity ‖ 抓住～ seize/grasp/take the opportunity; grasp the opportune time ‖ 历史～ historic opportunity ‖ 千载难逢的～ opportunity of a lifetime; golden opportunity ‖ ～与挑战并存。Opportunities coexist with challenges.
〖～率〗 jīyùlǜ 〈名〉chance rate
【机缘】 jīyuán 〈名〉chance and opportunity; good luck; lucky chance: ～凑巧 as luck would have it; by a lucky coincidence; by chance ‖ ～让我们再次相遇。Chance lets us meet again.
〖～论〗 jīyuánlùn 〈名〉[哲学] occasionalism
【机运】 jīyùn 〈名〉opportunity; chance; luck: ～不佳 not have much luck; be out of luck ‖ 这下我的～来了。This time my luck's in.
【机载】 jīzài 〈形〉airborne: ～防撞设备 airborne collision avoidance ‖ ～接收设备 airborne receiving equipment
〖～导弹〗 jīzài dǎodàn 〈名〉aircraft-launched missile; aircraft missile
〖～火箭弹〗 jīzài huǒjiàndàn 〈名〉aircraft/airborne rocket
〖～计算机〗 jīzài jìsuànjī 〈名〉onboard computer
〖～警报与控制系统〗 jīzài jǐngbào yǔ kòngzhì xìtǒng 〈名〉airborne warning and control system (AWACS)
〖～雷达〗 jīzài léidá 〈名〉airborne radar
【机诈】 jīzhà 〈形〉〈书〉crafty; cunning; sly
【机长】 jīzhǎng 〈名〉captain (of an aeroplane); aircraft/crew commander
【机罩】 jīzhào 〈名〉bonnet (of an aircraft); bonnet/helmet/hood (of a machine): ～侧板 hood side panel
【机制】 jīzhì ❶〈动〉make by machine: ～花边 machine lace ‖ ～面粉/煤砖/糖 machine-processed flour/briquette/sugar ‖ ～纸 machine-made/machine-finished paper ‖ 这件衬衣是～的。This shirt is machine-made/machined. ❷〈名〉mechanism: 改进/建立/调节～ improve/establish/adjust the mechanism (of) ‖ 健全管理～ perfect/streamline the management mechanism ‖ 引进新～ introduce a new system/mechanism ‖ 转换～ transform a mechanism ‖ 大脑～ mechanism of the brain ‖ 发动机～ workings of an engine ‖ 防卫/逃避～ defence/escape mechanism ‖ 工作/生存～ working/survival mechanism ‖ 竞争～ mechanism of competition; competition system ‖ 市场经济～ workings of market economy ‖ 运行～ operating mechanism
【机智】 jīzhì 〈形〉quick-witted; resourceful; tactful; ingenious: 表现出非凡的～ display/show extraordinary tact; display great ingenuity ‖ ～过人 be extremely intelligent; be gifted with extraordinary tact ‖ ～老练 be resourceful and experienced ‖ ～灵活 be quick-witted and elastic ‖ ～果断 be inflexible and resolute ‖ ～勇敢 be brave and resourceful ‖ ～的回答 witty response ‖ ～的政治家 resourceful statesman ‖ 女孩～地脱离了险境。With great tact, the girl got out of danger.
【机助翻译】 jīzhù fānyì 〈名〉machine-aided translation
【机杼】 jīzhù 〈名〉❶〈书〉loom ❷ conception and composition (of a piece of writing): 自出～ be original in conception
【机子】 jīzi 〈名〉〈方〉❶ small machine [such as a loom, telephone, etc] ❷ trigger
【机组】 jīzǔ 〈名〉❶ [机械] unit; set: 动力/液压～ power/hydraulic unit ‖ 发电～ generating unit/set ❷ [航空] aircrew; flight crew: 这架飞机有五名～成员。The plane has a crew of five members.
〖～人员〗 jīzǔ rényuán 〈名〉crew member

乩 jī → 扶乩 fújī

肌 jī 〈名〉muscle; flesh: 腹/胸～ abdominal/pectoral muscle ‖ 骨骼～ skeletal muscle ⇨～肤; ～肉; 面黄～瘦
【肌氨酸】 jī'ānsuān 〈名〉[生化] sarcosine; methyl aminoacetic acid
【肌病】 jībìng 〈名〉[医学] myopathy
【肌颤搐】 jīchànchù 〈名〉[医学] myopalmus; myoseism
【肌醇】 jīchún 〈名〉[生化] inositol
【肌蛋白】 jīdànbái 〈名〉[生化] myogen
【肌动蛋白】 jīdòng dànbái 〈名〉[生化] actin
【肌肤】 jīfū 〈名〉〈书〉(human) skin and muscle: 润滑/袒露～ lubricate/expose one's skin and muscle ‖ 使～有弹性 make the skin and muscle elastic ‖ ～之亲 intimate relation between man and woman ‖ 美丽的～使你更加动人。Your fine skin and muscle will make you more charming.
〖～甲错〗 jīfū jiǎcuò 〈名〉[中医] scaly dry skin; pellagra
【肌苷】 jīgān 〈名〉[生化] inosine: ～酸 inosinic acid
【肌红蛋白】 jīhóngdànbái 〈名〉[生化] myoglobin
【肌坏死】 jīhuàisǐ 〈名〉[医学] myonecrosis
【肌活力】 jīhuólì 〈名〉[医学] musculation
【肌腱】 jījiàn 〈名〉[解剖] (muscle) tendon; sinew: 拉伤～ pull a tendon ‖ ～劳损 muscular strain
〖～炎〗 jījiànyán 〈名〉[医学] myotenositis
【肌浆蛋白】 jījiāngdànbái 〈名〉[生化] myogen
【肌痉挛】 jījìngluán 〈名〉[医学] myospasm
【肌觉】 jījué 〈名〉muscle/muscular sense
〖～缺失〗 jījué quēshī 〈名〉[医学] amyoesthesia
【肌理】 jīlǐ 〈名〉〈书〉(skin) texture: ～粗糙/细腻 skin of coarse/fine texture; coarse-skinned/fine-skinned texture
【肌力】 jīlì 〈名〉muscle strength
【肌瘤】 jīliú ＝ 肌肉肿瘤 jīròu zhǒngliú

【肌麻痹】 jīmábì 〈名〉[医学] muscular paralysis; myoparalysis
【肌囊虫】 jīnángchóng 〈名〉[医学] sarcocystis
【肌凝蛋白】 jīníngdànbái 〈名〉[生化] myosin
【肌疲劳】 jīpíláo ＝肌肉疲劳 jīròu píláo
【肌强直】 jīqiángzhí 〈名〉[医学] myotonia
【肌球蛋白】 jīqiúdànbái 〈名〉[生化] myoglobulin
【肌肉】 jīròu 〈名〉muscle; sinews: 绷紧/活动～ tense/flex one's muscles ‖ 锻炼～ exercise/develop one's muscles ‖ 放松～ loosen up/relax one's muscles ‖ 拉伤～ pull/strain a muscle ‖ 扭伤/撕裂～ wrench/tear a muscle ‖ 使～结实 firm up one's muscles ‖ ～发达 be muscular; have plenty of muscles ‖ ～松弛 slack/flabby muscles ‖ 绷紧的～ taut and strained muscles ‖ 结实的～ tense sinews ‖ 隆起的～ bulging muscles ‖ 面部/手臂/腿部～ face/arm/leg muscles ‖ ～过度疲劳。There is a great strain on the muscles. ‖ 他两臂～发达。He has well-developed muscles in his *arms.* / *He has got brawny arms.*
〖～创伤〗 jīròu chuāngshāng 〈名〉flesh wound: 他胳膊上的～很快就会愈合。The flesh wound on his arm will heal quickly.
〖～疲劳〗 jīròu píláo 〈名〉muscular fatigue
〖～收缩〗 jīròu shōusuō 〈名〉contraction of muscle; muscular contraction: ～力 myotility
〖～弹性〗 jīròu tánxìng 〈名〉elasticity of muscle
〖～萎缩〗 jīròu wěisuō 〈名〉muscular atrophy; amyotrophy
〖～运动〗 jīròu yùndòng 〈名〉muscular movement
〖～肿瘤〗 jīròu zhǒngliú 〈名〉muscle tumour; myosarcoma: ～切除术 myomotomy; myomectomy ‖ ～形成 myomagenesis
〖～注射〗 *jīròu zhùshè* 〈名〉*intramuscular injection*
〖～组织〗 jīròu zǔzhī 〈名〉muscular tissue; myoideum
【肌色素】 jīsèsù 〈名〉myochrome
【肌收缩】 jīshōusuō ＝肌肉收缩 jīròu shōusuō
【肌撕裂】 jīsīliè 〈名〉torn muscle
【肌酸】 jīsuān 〈名〉[生化] creatine
【肌体】 jītǐ 〈名〉human body; organism: ～吸收 absorption by tissue ‖ 病菌已侵入～。Germs have invaded the organisms.
【肌萎缩】 jīwěisuō ＝肌肉萎缩 jīròu wěisuō
【肌无力】 jīwúlì 〈名〉[医学] myasthenia
【肌细胞】 jīxìbāo 〈名〉[解剖] myameba; muscle cell
【肌纤维】 *jīxiānwéi* 〈名〉[解剖] *muscle/muscular fibre*
【肌炎】 jīyán 〈名〉[医学] myitis; myositis
【肌音】 jīyīn 〈名〉[医学] muscle sound
【肌硬化】 jīyìnghuà 〈名〉[医学] myosclerosis
【肌原细胞】 jīyuánxìbāo 〈名〉[解剖] myofibril
【肌原纤维】 jīyuánxiānwéi 〈名〉[解剖] myofibril
【肌阵挛】 jīzhènluán 〈名〉[医学] myoclonus
【肌注】 jīzhù ＝肌肉注射 jīròu zhùshè
【肌组织】 jīzǔzhī ＝肌肉组织 jīròu zǔzhī

机

jī 〈名〉〈书〉fortune; good luck

矶

jī 〈名〉rock projecting over the water: 钓～ projecting rock for angling
【矶沙蚕】 jīshācán 〈名〉[动物] palolo (worm)
【矶蟹】 jīxiè 〈名〉[动物] kelp crab

鸡

jī 〈名〉chicken: 一窝小～ a brood of chickens ‖ 孵(出)小～ hatch (out) chickens ‖ 喂/养～ feed/raise chickens ‖ ～翅膀/胸脯 chicken wing/breast ‖ ～丁/丝 diced/sliced chicken; chicken *dices/slices* ‖ ～爪子 *chicken's foot* ‖ 炖/烤/煨～ boiled/roast/stewed chicken ‖ ～咯咯叫。A chicken clucks. ‖ 这只～今年春天开始下蛋。The chicken began to lay eggs this spring. ⇨雏～; 公～; 烧～
【鸡巴】 jība 〈名〉〈口〉〈粗〉cock; penis
【鸡白痢】 jībáilì 〈名〉white diarrhoea
【鸡肠鼠肚】 jīcháng-shǔdù ＝鼠肚鸡肠 shǔdù-jīcháng
【鸡吵鹅斗】 jīchǎo-édòu 〈熟〉fight noisily and incessantly
【鸡雏】 jīchú 〈名〉chick
【鸡蛋】 jīdàn 〈名〉(hen's) egg: 炒/煎/煮～ scramble/fry/boil eggs ‖ ～三明治 egg sandwich ‖ 白壳～ white egg ‖ 双黄～ double-yolked egg ‖ 变质的～ rotten/bad egg ‖ 新鲜的～ fresh egg ‖ 煮得老/嫩的～ hard-boiled/soft-boiled eggs ‖ 这些～二十一天才能孵化。The eggs take 21 days to hatch.
〖～糕〗 jīdàngāo 〈名〉(sponge) cake
〖～羹〗 jīdàngēng 〈名〉steamed egg custard
〖～黄〗 jīdànhuáng 〈名〉yolk of a hen's egg
〖～里挑骨头〗 jīdànli tiāo gǔtou 〈熟〉look for a bone in an egg—look for a flaw which doesn't exist/where there is none; find fault (with); nitpick: 我讨厌所有这些～的话。I am sick of all this nit-picking. ‖ 他这人喜欢～。He is a caviler/nit-picker/pettifogger/quibbler.
〖～碰石头〗 jīdàn pèng shítou 〈熟〉(*like*) *an egg striking a* rock—attack sb far stronger than oneself; court destruction: 他们就像～,真是自寻死路。They are, just like eggs hurled against stone, heading for their doom.
【鸡多不下蛋】 jī duō bù xiàdàn 〈熟〉too many hens won't lay; too many cooks spoil the broth
【鸡飞蛋打】 *jīfēi-dàndǎ* 〈熟〉*the hen has flown away and the* eggs in the coop are broken—all/everything is lost; come out empty-handed; it's a dead loss; fall between two stools: ～,人财两空 fall between two stools and lose everything
【鸡飞狗跳】 jīfēi-gǒutiào 〈熟〉hens flying and dogs running—utter confusion; great disorder; general turmoil
【鸡公】 jīgōng 〈名〉〈方〉cock; rooster
【鸡公车】 jīgōngchē 〈名〉〈方〉wheelbarrow
【鸡冠】 jīguān 〈名〉cockscomb
〖～花〗 jīguānhuā 〈名〉[植物] cockscomb
〖～石〗 jīguānshí 〈名〉[矿业] realgar
〖～子〗 *jīguānzi* ＝鸡冠 jīguān
【鸡黄】 jīhuáng 〈名〉〈方〉chick
【鸡霍乱】 jīhuòluàn 〈名〉fowl/chicken cholera
【鸡奸】 *jījiān* 〈动〉*sodomize; bugger*
【鸡口牛后】 jīkǒu-niúhòu 〈熟〉chicken's head and cow's rump—better reign in hell than serve in heaven
【鸡肋】 jīlèi 〈名〉〈书〉chicken ribs—things of little value or interest (yet you hesitate to throw them away): 味同～ taste like chicken ribs—be of little/no interest
【鸡零狗碎】 jīlíng-gǒusuì 〈熟〉in bits and pieces; odds and ends; fragmentary: 这些～的材料,没有多大价值。These fragmentary data are of little value.
【鸡笼】 jīlóng 〈名〉chicken coop
【鸡毛】 jīmáo 〈名〉chicken feather
〖～掸子〗 *jīmáo dǎnzi* 〈名〉*feather duster*
〖～店〗 jīmáodiàn 〈名〉〈旧〉small and crude inn
〖～上天〗 jīmáo-shàngtiān 〈熟〉a feather flies up to the sky—a *miracle has occurred; a nobody has accomplished something* great
〖～蒜皮〗 jīmáo-suànpí 〈熟〉chicken feathers and garlic skins—trifles; trivialities; trivial matters; worthless things: 不要为～的事生气。Don't take offence at trifles. ‖ 他尽把时间浪费在～的事上。He wasted all his time on trifles.
〖～信〗 jīmáoxìn 〈名〉〈旧〉letter with a feather attached as a sign of urgency; urgent message
〖～帚〗 jīmáozhǒu 〈方〉＝鸡毛掸子 jīmáo dǎnzi
【鸡鸣而起】 jīmíng'érqǐ 〈熟〉rise at cockcrow—be diligent/industrious
【鸡鸣狗盗】 *jīmíng-gǒudào* 〈熟〉*(ability to) crow like a cock* and snatch like a dog—get up to mean or petty tricks: ～之徒 mean people who resort to petty tricks
【鸡鸣犬吠】 *jīmíng-quǎnfèi* 〈熟〉❶ *cocks crowing and dogs* barking—country sounds; peaceful life in the countryside ❷ chaos [caused by war or social upheaval]
【鸡内金】 jīnèijīn 〈名〉[中药] membrane of a chicken's gizzard
【鸡皮疙瘩】 jīpí gēda 〈名〉gooseflesh; goose pimples/bumps: 浑身起～ go/get goose-pimply all over ‖ 黑暗中传来一声尖叫,让她浑身起～。A shrill scream from the darkness brought her out in goose pimples. ‖ 一提起蛇,我就起～。The mere mention of a snake raised goose bumps on my skin. / I get goose pimples at the mere mention of a snake.
【鸡皮鹤发】 jīpí-hèfà 〈熟〉wrinkled skin and white hair—ad*vanced in age*
【鸡婆】 jīpó 〈名〉〈方〉hen
【鸡犬不惊】 jīquǎn-bùjīng 〈熟〉even fowls and dogs are not disturbed/alarmed/aroused—excellent army discipline; complete peace and tranquillity: 解放军部队纪律严明,所过之处,～。The People's Liberation Army troops were highly disciplined and never caused any disturbance to the public.
【鸡犬不留】 jīquǎn-bùliú 〈熟〉even fowls and dogs are not

spared- ruthless mass slaughter; utter/complete/total extermination：侵略军所到之处，～。Wherever they went, the invaders carried out ruthless mass slaughters, not sparing even fowls and dogs.
【鸡犬不宁】 jīquǎn-bùníng 〈熟〉 even fowls and dogs are not left in peace—cause such utter confusion as to make everybody nervous：搞得家里～ give the family no peace ‖ 害得村里人～ wreak havoc with the villagers ‖ 闹得全城～ stir up a tempest in the whole city; throw the whole city into chaos/turmoil
【鸡犬升天】 jīquǎn-shēngtiān 〈熟〉 fowls and dogs turn immortals—relatives and followers of a high-ranking official get benefits easily
【鸡犬之声相闻，老死不相往来】 jīquǎn zhī shēng xiāngwén, lǎosǐ bù xiāng wǎnglái 〈熟〉 people do not visit each other all their lives, though the crowing of their cocks and the barking of their dogs are within hearing of each other—live within hail but never visit each other; live in isolation from each other
【鸡茸】 jīróng 〈名〉 minced chicken
【鸡肉】 jīròu 〈名〉 chicken (as food)：嫩～ tender chicken
【鸡舍】 jīshè 〈名〉 chicken coop; henhouse; roost
【鸡尸牛从】 jīshī-niúcóng = 鸡口牛后 jīkǒu-niúhòu
【鸡虱】 jīshī 〈名〉 chicken louse
【鸡食】 jīshí 〈名〉 chicken feed
【鸡松】 jīsōng 〈名〉 fried chicken floss
【鸡头米】 jītóumǐ 〈名〉［植物］Gorgon fruit
【鸡尾酒】 jīwěijiǔ 〈名〉 cocktail：调配～ prepare/make/mix cocktails ‖ 果味/香槟～ fruit/champagne cocktail ‖ 虾味～ shrimp/prawn cocktail
〖～会〗 jīwěijiǔhuì 〈名〉 cocktail party/reception：参加/举办～ attend/hold a cocktail party ‖ 取消～ call off a cocktail party
【鸡瘟】 jīwēn 〈名〉 fowl plague; chicken pest：～病毒 fowl plague virus
【鸡窝】 jīwō 〈名〉 chicken coop; henhouse; roost
〖～里飞出金凤凰〗 jīwōli fēichu jīnfènghuáng 〈熟〉 a phoenix soars out of a chicken coop—a person of humble origin rises to prominence; a miracle occurs where no miracle seems possible
【鸡鹜】 jīwù 〈名〉 chickens and ducks—mediocre people
【鸡心】 jīxīn 〈名〉 ❶ chicken's heart ❷ heart shape：～灯罩 heart-shaped lamp shade ❸ heart-shaped pendant
〖～领儿〗 jīxīnlǐngr 〈名〉 V-neck; heart-shaped neck：～T恤 V-necked T-shirt ‖ ～羊绒衫 V-necked cashmere sweater
【鸡新城疫】 jīxīnchéngyì 〈名〉［畜牧］Newcastle disease
【鸡胸】 jīxiōng 〈名〉［医学］pigeon/chicken breast：她有些～。She is somewhat pigeon-breasted.
【鸡血石】 jīxuèshí 〈名〉［矿物］bloodstone; heliotrope; oriental jasper
【鸡血藤】 jīxuèténg 〈名〉［植物］reticulate millettia
【鸡鸭鱼肉】 jī-yā-yú-ròu 〈熟〉 chicken, duck, fish and pork—rich food; substantial meal
【鸡眼】 jīyǎn 〈名〉［医学］corn; clavus; heloma; helosis：削去～ pare the corn ‖ 他右脚上长了个～。He has a corn on his right foot.
〖～膏〗 jīyǎngāo 〈名〉 corn plaster
【鸡杂】 jīzá 〈名〉 chicken giblets：炒～ fried chicken giblets
【鸡爪枫】 jīzhǎofēng 〈名〉［植物］full-moon maple
【鸡爪疯】 jīzhǎofēng 〈名〉［中医］chicken claws; rheumatic hands
【鸡胗】 jīzhēn 〈名〉 chicken's gizzard
【鸡子儿】 jīzǐr 〈名〉〈方〉(hen's) egg
【鸡子】 jīzi 〈名〉〈方〉 chicken
【鸡枞】 jīzōng 〈名〉 collybia albuminosa

奇 jī

❶〈形〉 odd (number)：⇨～偶；～数 ❷〈名〉〈书〉 fractional amount; remainder：六十有～ sixty odd
⇨qí
【奇函数】 jīhánshù 〈名〉［数学］odd function
【奇零】 jīlíng 〈名〉〈书〉 fractional amount
【奇偶】 jī-ǒu 〈名〉 odd-even; parity
〖～变换〗 jī-ǒu biànhuàn 〈名〉［通信］parity transformation
〖～计数器〗 jī-ǒu jìshùqì 〈名〉 odd-even counter
〖～性〗 jī-ǒuxìng 〈名〉［数学］parity
【奇数】 jīshù 〈名〉［数学］odd/uneven number：～页 odd-numbered pages
【奇蹄动物】 jītí dòngwù 〈名〉［动物］perissodactyle
【奇整数】 jīzhěngshù 〈名〉［数学］odd integer

畟 jī

【畟奸】 jījiān = 鸡奸 jījiān

咭 jī

= 叽 jī

剞 jī

【剞劂】 jījué 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 graver; carving knife ❷〈动〉 carve printing blocks

唧 jī

❶〈动〉 spurt; squirt：水～了我一身。The water squirted all over me. ‖ 我的胳膊开始～血。My arm began to spurt blood. ⇨～筒 ❷〈拟〉［used for sound of insects or birds］chirp：⇨～～喳喳
【唧咕】 jīgu = 叽咕 jīgu
【唧唧】 jījī 〈拟〉 chirp; chirrup：蟋蟀在草丛里不停地～叫着。Crickets chirruped tirelessly in the grass. ‖ 小鸡～觅食。The chicks cheeped for food.
〖～嘎嘎〗 jīji-gāgā = 叽叽嘎嘎 jīji-gāgā
〖～喳喳〗 jīji-zhāzhā 〈拟〉 chirp; chirrup; chatter; twitter; jabber：～地讲 jabber out the words ‖ 麻雀在树上～地叫着。The sparrows were chattering/twittering in the trees. ‖ 你听那些孩子～说个没完。Listen to those children jabbering away. ‖ 他～说什么呢？ What is he twittering on about?
【唧哝】 jīnong 〈动〉 whisper; mumble; mutter; talk in a low voice：请不要再～了，有话就大声说吧。Please stop whispering. If you have something to say, speak it out. ‖ 她在他耳边～了几句就走了。She whispered something in his ear and left.
【唧筒】 jītǒng 〈名〉 pump

积 jī

❶〈动〉 amass; accumulate; store up：～粮 store up/away grain ‖ 路上坑洼处～了雨水。The rain collected in depressions in the road. ‖ 云越～越厚。The clouds are piling up/gathering. ⇨～累；堆～；日～月累 ❷〈形〉 long-standing; long-pending; age-old：～垢 accumulated filth; gathered dust ⇨～案；～习；～雪 ❸〈名〉［中医］indigestion：这孩子有～了。The child is suffering from indigestion. ⇨奶～；食～ ❹〈名〉［数学］product：求～ find the product by multiplication ‖ 2 乘 3 的～是 6。The product of 3 multiplied by 2 is 6. ⇨乘～
【积案】 jī'àn 〈名〉 long-pending case; unsolved case：清理～ clear the docket ‖ 侦破～ solve a long-pending case
【积弊】 jībì 〈名〉 age-old/accumulated malpractice; long-standing abuse：根除～ strike the deep-rooted evil at its source ‖ 清除～ remedy/remove age-old malpractice ‖ ～难除。It is very difficult to uproot deep-entrenched evils.
【积不相能】 jībùxiāngnéng 〈熟〉〈书〉 have always been at variance; have never been on good terms; be always at loggerheads：就农产品的补贴问题，两国仍旧～。The two countries are still at loggerheads over the question of farm subsidies.
【积层电池】 jīcéng diànchí 〈名〉 packed cell
【积储】 jīchǔ = 积存 jīcún
【积存】 jīcún 〈动〉 store/lay up; stockpile; keep in store; save：～食品 store up/stockpile food ‖ ～战略物资 stockpile strategic materials ‖ 库中～太多。There are too many goods in stock.
【积德】 jīdé 〈动〉 accumulate merit/virtue (by doing good deeds); make it a point to do good deeds whenever possible：～从善 follow a virtuous path
【积淀】 jīdiàn ❶〈动〉 accumulate：多年来～的艺术功底 artistic skills accumulated over the years ❷〈名〉 sediments accumulated over the years; accumulation (of knowledge, culture, experience, etc)
【积恶】 jī'è ❶〈名〉 accumulated evildoings ❷〈动〉 do evil time and again
【积非成是】 jīfēi-chéngshì 〈熟〉 repeated lies become truths when repeated：众口铄金，～。Public clamour can confound right and wrong, and incessant repetition can turn lies into truths.
【积肥】 jīféi 〈动〉 stock up/lay in/collect manure; store compost
【积分】 jīfēn 〈名〉 ❶ cumulative scoring：在这次联赛中，我们队积了 10 分而取得第一名。Our team accumulated 10 points and came out first in the tournament. ❷［数学］integral; integra-

tion：～表示 integral representation ‖ ～变换 integral transformation ‖ 定/不定～ definite/indefinite integral
〖～榜〗 jīfēnbǎng 〈名〉〔体育〕standings：联赛～ team standings in a league
〖～比〗 jīfēnbǐ 〈名〉integral ratio
〖～变量〗 jīfēn biànliàng 〈名〉integration variable
〖～不等式〗 jīfēn bùděngshì 〈名〉integral inequality
〖～常数〗 jīfēn chángshù 〈名〉integral constant
〖～法〗 jīfēnfǎ 〈名〉integration method
〖～方程〗 jīfēn fāngchéng 〈名〉integral equation
〖～公式〗 jīfēn gōngshì 〈名〉integral formula
〖～几何学〗 jīfēn jǐhéxué 〈名〉integral geometry
〖～曲线〗 jīfēn qūxiàn 〈名〉integral curve
〖～学〗 jīfēnxué 〈名〉integral calculus
〖～仪〗 jīfēnyí 〈名〉integrator；integraph
【积愤】 jīfèn 〈名〉*pent-up anger/fury*：发泄～ *give vent to* one's pent-up anger；pour out one's pent-up fury
【积谷防饥】 jīgǔ-fángjī 〈熟〉store up grain against famine：养儿防老，～。Raise children to provide against old age and store up grain against famine.
【积厚流广】 jīhòu-liúguǎng 〈熟〉deep-rooted and far-reaching
【积灰】 jīhuī 〈动〉gather dust：窗帘容易～。Curtains are dust collectors. ‖ 家具上～了。Dust gathered/collected/accumulated on the furniture.
【积毁销骨】 jīhuǐ-xiāogǔ 〈熟〉accumulated defamation melts the bone—defamation destroys a man；repeated calumny can bring about one's ruin；rumours kill
【积极】 jījí 〈形〉❶ positive：反应～ respond favourably (to) ‖ 态度～ adopt a positive attitude (to) ‖ ～的变化 change in the positive way；change for the better ‖ 采取～的措施 take positive steps ‖ 调动一切～因素 mobilize all positive factors ‖ 起～作用 play a positive/constructive role ‖ 有～影响 have a positive influence/effect/impact (on) ‖ 做出～的贡献 make positive contributions (to) ❷ active；energetic；vigorous：～合作 cooperate actively ‖ ～努力 make active efforts ‖ ～向上 set high goals for oneself；make progress in an active way ‖ ～争取进步 be zealous for progress ‖ ～的拥护者 vigorous supporter ‖ 他工作～。He is active in work. ‖ 他对社会工作一向很～。He is always enthusiastic about social work. / He's always public-spirited.
〖～分子〗 jījífènzǐ 〈名〉activist；active element；enthusiast：入党/团～ activist for the Party/League membership ‖ 体育运动～ sports enthusiast
〖～性〗 jījíxìng 〈名〉zeal；initiative；enthusiasm：挫伤～ derail one's initiative ‖ 调动～ arouse sb's enthusiasm ‖ 提高/压制～ *stiffen/stifle sb's initiative* ‖ 个人～ *individual initiative* ‖ 工作/学习～ enthusiasm for work/study ‖ 劳动～ initiative in labour ‖ 学生们的～很高。The students are highly motivated.
【积久】 jījiǔ 〈动〉accumulate in the course of time/over a long time：～的疑虑 abiding mistrust
〖～成习〗 jījiǔ-chéngxí 〈熟〉form a habit or custom over the years；repeated acts crystallize into habits：这种风俗已经～了。The custom has been formed through long repeated practices.
【积聚】 jījù 〈动〉gather；accumulate；amass；collect：～财富 heap/pile/store up riches；accumulate/amass wealth ‖ ～力量 build up/gather strength；amass power ‖ ～能源 gather *resources* ‖ ～知识 *accumulate knowledge* ‖ 资本～ *concentration of* capital ‖ 货物正在迅速地～起来。Goods are accumulating rapidly.
【积劳】 jīláo 〈动〉〈书〉overwork for a very long period
〖～成疾〗 jīláo-chéngjí 〈熟〉fall ill through overwork；break down from constant overwork：他～。He brought on an illness by overwork.
【积累】 jīlěi ❶〈动〉accumulate；amass；gather；pile/heap/build/roll up：～词汇 accumulate words ‖ ～外汇 build up foreign exchange ‖ ～知识 accumulate/amass knowledge ‖ ～资料 accumulate/amass information ‖ 资本的原始～ primitive *accumulation of capital* ‖ 长期～起来的问题不会在几天内解决。Problems accumulated over a long period are not to be solved in a few days. ‖ 他已～了大量的经验。He has accumulated a wealth of experience. ❷〈名〉〔经济〕accumulation (for expanded reproduction)：增加公共～ increase public accumulation
〖～基金〗 jīlěi jījīn 〈名〉〔经济〕accumulation fund
【积木】 jīmù 〈名〉building blocks；toy bricks：堆～ pile up building blocks
〖～式〗 jīmùshì 〈名〉cordwood system；building block system (BBS)：～计算机 model/modularized computer
【积年】 jīnián 〈名〉〈书〉many years：～旧案 law cases pending over the years ‖ ～已久的隔阂/问题 long-standing estrangement/problem ‖ ～已久的争论 age-old dispute
〖～累月〗 jīnián-lěiyuè 〈熟〉year after year；year in, year out；all the year round；for years on end
【积脓】 jīnóng 〈名〉〔医学〕empyema
【积怒】 jīnù 〈名〉pent-up anger/indignation
【积欠】 jīqiàn ❶〈动〉have one's debts piling up：～房租 fail to pay rent for a long time ‖ ～很多人情 owe a lot of favours ‖ ～的工资/税款/租金 back pay/taxes/rent ‖ ～的股利 dividends in arrears ‖ ～的债务 outstanding debts ❷〈名〉outstanding debts；arrears：清理～ clear up all outstanding debts
【积弱】 jīruò 〈名〉cumulative weakness due to a lingering illness
【积善】 jīshàn ＝ 积德 jīdé
〖～之家，必有余庆〗 jīshànzhījiā, bìyǒuyúqìng 〈熟〉those who do good deeds will be blessed with fortune
【积少成多】 jīshǎo-chéngduō 〈熟〉accumulate/amass little by little；many a little makes a mickle
【积食】 jīshí 〈动〉〈方〉get indigestion：饮食过量引起的～ indigestion induced by overeating
【积水】 jīshuǐ 〈名〉❶ water that collects in a place：地下室里～了。Water collected in the basement. ‖ 雨后地上有～。There were pools of water on the ground after the rain. ❷〔医学〕hydrops；dropsy：⇨脑～
【积愫】 jīsù 〈名〉〈书〉genuine feeling that has been kept deep in one's bosom
【积土成山，积水成川】 jī tǔ chéng shān, jī shuǐ chéng chuān 〈熟〉heaped-up earth makes a mountain；accumulated water makes a river—many a little makes a mickle
【积习】 jīxí 〈名〉*inveterate/confirmed/old habit*；long-standing practice；settled habit：消除～ get rid of ingrained habits ‖ ～已久的烟鬼 inveterate smoker ‖ ～成俗。A long-standing practice becomes a custom.
〖～难改〗 jīxí-nángǎi 〈熟〉old habits die hard；a settled practice is hard to reform；established practices are difficult to change：那个老头～。That old man is set in his ways.
【积蓄】 jīxù ❶〈动〉accumulate；amass；store/build up；put aside；save：～力量 store/build up strength (for sth)；amass power ‖ ～人力/物力 put aside labour power/material resources ‖ ～钱财 put some money aside；build up some savings ‖ ～资金 *accumulate funds* ‖ 他从不～。*He never saves money.* ❷〈名〉savings：乱花～ squander one's savings ‖ 把～存入银行 deposit/keep one's savings in a bank ‖ 从银行取出～ withdraw one's savings from a bank ‖ 用～投资 invest one's savings ‖ ～可观 have a handsome deposit ‖ 多年的～ savings of years ‖ 买这所房子花去了我们所有辛苦得来的～。It took all our hard-earned savings to buy the house.
【积雪】 jīxuě 〈名〉accumulated snow：铲除～ shovel the accumulated snow (from) ‖ 扫除～ clear away snow ‖ 压实的～ hard-packed snow ‖ ～融化了。The accumulated snow melted away. ‖ ～深及膝盖。Snow lay knee-deep. ‖ 地上～很厚。The snow lay thick on the ground.
【积压】 jīyā 〈动〉overstock；keep long in stock：～稿件 pile up manuscripts/contributions ‖ ～商品 overstock commodities ‖ ～物资 keep goods and material long in stock ‖ ～资金 let funds lie idle ‖ 处理～商品 sell old stock at reduced prices ‖ ～的案件/工作/文件 backlog of cases/work/documents ‖ ～在心头的郁闷/失望情绪 pent-up depression/frustration ‖ 盲目生产造成产品～。Unplanned production resulted in the overstocking of products. ‖ 我～了许多信没回。I fell behind with my correspondence. ‖ 这些物资已长期～，必须尽快销售掉。These materials have been kept too long in stock and must be sold as soon as possible.
【积淤】 jīyū 〈动〉❶ deposit；silt up ❷ build up；accumulate
【积余】 jīyú ❶〈动〉save；lay up：～了一些钱 have saved some money ❷〈名〉savings：把～捐给希望工程 donate one's savings to Project Hope
【积羽沉舟】 jīyǔ-chénzhōu 〈熟〉enough feathers can sink a boat—tiny things may gather into a mighty force；accumulation of insignificant resources/efforts may work wonders

【积雨】 jīyǔ 〈名〉spell of rainy days

〖～云〗 jīyǔyún 〈名〉[气象] cumulonimbus

【积玉堆金】 jīyù-duījīn 〈熟〉mountains of jade and gold—enormous wealth

【积郁】 jīyù ❶〈动〉smoulder; be pent-up: 发泄～在心中的不平 pour out pent-up grievances ❷〈名〉[医学] stasis: ～成疾 fall ill from stasis

【积怨】 jīyuàn 〈名〉accumulated rancour; piled-up grievances; grudge: 发泄～ pour out one's accumulated rancour ‖ 消除～ remove piled-up grievances ‖ ～成仇 be made to hate each other due to piled-up grievances ‖ ～多年 bear/harbour/nurse grudges of years' standing ‖ ～甚多 have many complaints ‖ 我对他心中并无～。I have no rancour at heart against him. / I bear no grudge against him.

【积愿】 jīyuàn 〈名〉long-cherished wish

【积云】 jīyún 〈名〉[气象] cumulus: ⇨层～;卷～

【积攒】 jīzǎn 〈动〉〈口〉collect/save bit by bit; accumulate; build up: ～零钱 *save pocket money* ‖ ～学费 *save for tuition* ‖ ～硬币/邮票 collect coins/stamps ‖ 靠勤劳～一笔钱 accumulate a fortune by industry ‖ 经过多年～，他终于买下了这所房子。Through the years he accumulated sufficient money to buy the house.

【积重难返】 jīzhòng-nánfǎn 〈熟〉ingrained/settled habits are hard to break; bad old practices die hard

【积铢累寸】 jīzhū-lěicùn 〈熟〉accumulate bit by bit; save every tiny bit

【积贮】 jīzhù 〈动〉store up; stockpile; lay in: 为过冬～粮食 store up grain for the winter

笄

jī 〈古〉❶〈名〉hairpin; hairgrip; hair clasp ❷〈动〉(of a girl) tie one's hair in a bun with a hair clasp [at the age of 15 to show that she has come of age]: ⇨及～

屐

jī 〈名〉❶ clogs: ⇨木～ ❷〈书〉shoes in general: 草～ straw sandals

姬

jī 〈名〉❶ [complimentary term for women used in ancient China]: 美～ beauty; belle ‖ 仙～ goddess ❷〈书〉[name used in ancient China for a concubine]: 爱/宠～ concubine in high favour ⇨～妾 ❸〈书〉professional female singer: 歌～ singing girl; female entertainer ‖ 舞～ professional female dancer

【姬蜂】 jīfēng 〈名〉[动物] ichneumon wasp

【姬妾】 jīqiè 〈名〉concubine

基[1]

jī ❶〈名〉base; foundation: 筑～ build/lay the foundation ‖ 坝～ foundation of a dam ‖ 石～ stone foundation ‖ 柱～ base of a pillar/column ⇨地～;奠～ ❷〈形〉basic; fundamental; primary; cardinal: ⇨～层;～调;～业 ❸〈名〉[化学] base; group; radical: 石蜡～ paraffin base ‖ 自由～ free radical ⇨氨～;羟～

基[2]

Jī → 基诺族 Jīnuòzú

【基本】 jīběn ❶〈名〉foundation; base; basis: 改革是企业充满活力的～。Reform is the basis upon which an enterprise can be energized. ‖ 稳定是国家兴旺发达的～。Stability is the foundation upon which a country can flourish and grow. ❷〈形〉basic; fundamental; elementary: ～变化 fundamental change ‖ ～纲领 basic programme ‖ ～工作条件 primary working conditions ‖ ～观点 basic concept; fundamental view ‖ ～训练 basic training ‖ ～指导思想 fundamental guiding ideology ‖ 这些都是～问题，应予以考虑。These are fundamental questions that call for careful consideration. ❸〈形〉main; essential; key; primary: ～功能 fundamental function ‖ ～事实 primary facts ‖ ～形式 fundamental form ‖ ～要求 essential/primary requirement ‖ 生命的～需要 life's prime need/want ‖ 书的～内容 main contents of a book ‖ 文章的～大意 main idea of an article ❹〈副〉basically; fundamentally; in the main; on the whole; by and large; in general: ～好转 turn for the better by and large ‖ ～属实 be basically true; be true in the main ‖ 土地～未被开垦。The land is for the main part uncultivated. ‖ 我～同意你的建议，但有几个小问题有待商榷。Basically I agree with your proposals, *but there are a few small* points I'd like to discuss. ‖ 我们的意见～相同。Our opinions are on the whole the same. ‖ 这些理论～正确。These theories are essentially correct.

〖～变量〗 jīběn biànliàng 〈名〉[计算机] basic variable

〖～成分〗 jīběn chéngfèn 〈名〉fundamental/essential component; basic/essential/vital element

〖～词汇〗 jīběn cíhuì 〈名〉[语言] basic vocabulary: 英语的～ basic vocabulary of the English language

〖～单位〗 jīběn dānwèi 〈名〉[物理] fundamental/basic unit

〖～点〗 jīběndiǎn 〈名〉main/basic point; key element: 阐明～ elucidate the basic points ‖ 抓住/抓不住～ catch/miss the basic points ‖ 总结～ sum up the basic points ‖ 我国外贸政策的～ key element of our foreign trade policy

〖～电荷〗 jīběn diànhè 〈名〉[物理] elementary charge

〖～法〗 jīběnfǎ 〈名〉basic law: 香港特别行政区～ Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special *Administrative Region*

〖～概念〗 jīběn gàiniàn 〈名〉basic concept: 形成/掌握～ form/grasp basic concepts

〖～工资〗 jīběn gōngzī 〈名〉base pay; basic pay/salary/wage: 发～ give sb the basic wage/salary ‖ 领～ get/receive the basic salary ‖ 月～ monthly basic salary

〖～功〗 jīběngōng 〈名〉basic skill/training; essential technique: 苦练～ practise hard in basic skills ‖ 练好～ perfect/master the basic skills; have a thorough training in basic skills ‖ ～薄弱 be poor in basic training ‖ ～扎实 have a solid mastery of the basic skills ‖ 加强～训练 reinforce the essential techniques (of) ‖ 他语言的～不错。His basic language skills are good. / He has a good command of basic language skills.

〖～规律〗 jīběn guīlǜ 〈名〉fundamentals: 掌握～ master the fundamentals (of)

〖～国策〗 jīběn guócè 〈名〉basic/fundamental state policy; basic national policy: 计划生育是中国的一项～。Birth control is a basic policy of China.

〖～国情〗 jīběn guóqíng 〈名〉basic national conditions; fundamental *realities* of the country

〖～技能〗 jīběn jìnéng 〈名〉basic skills: 训练/掌握～ train/master the basic skills

〖～建设〗 jīběn jiànshè 〈名〉capital construction: 搞好～ do a good job of capital construction ‖ 扩大～ expand capital construction ‖ ～工程 capital construction works ‖ ～项目 capital construction project ‖ ～支出 capital investment/expenditure ‖ 进行～投资 make an investment in capital construction ‖ 控制～规模 control the scope of capital construction ‖ ～规模应以经济发展为前提。The scale of capital construction must be predicated on the economic development.

〖～矩阵〗 jīběn jǔzhèn 〈名〉[数学] fundamental matrix

〖～利率〗 jīběn lìlǜ 〈名〉[经济] prime/base rate

〖～粒子〗 jīběn lìzǐ 〈名〉[物理] elementary/fundamental particle

〖～路线〗 jīběn lùxiàn 〈名〉basic line: ～要长期不变。The basic line must be followed unswervingly for a very long time.

〖～矛盾〗 jīběn máodùn 〈名〉[哲学] fundamental contradiction: 解决～ settle the fundamental contradictions

〖～色调〗 jīběn sèdiào 〈名〉colour key: 和～相配 match a colour key

〖～上〗 jīběnshang 〈副〉basically; fundamentally; in the main; on the whole; by and large; in general: 他对你的工作～是满意的。On the whole, he's satisfied with your work. ‖ 来听讲座的～是教师和学生。Those who came to the lecture were mainly teachers and students. ‖ 他这个人～是诚实的。He is in the main honest.

〖～设施〗 jīběn shèshī 〈名〉basic facilities

〖～条款〗 jīběn tiáokuǎn 〈名〉condition clause

〖～投资〗 jīběn tóuzī 〈名〉capital investment

〖～序列〗 jīběn xùliè 〈名〉[数学] fundamental sequence

〖～要素〗 jīběn yàosù 〈名〉basic ingredient; basic/essential element: 美满婚姻的～ basic ingredients of a happy marriage

〖～语素〗 jīběn yǔsù 〈名〉[语言] base morpheme

〖～原理〗 jīběn yuánlǐ 〈名〉*basic/fundamental/cardinal* principle: 激光器的～ elements/fundamentals of lasers ‖ 数学/物理学～ fundamentals of mathematics/physics

〖～原则〗 jīběn yuánzé 〈名〉fundamental rules; cardinal/fundamental/essential/basic principles; fundamentals: 坚持～ adhere/stick to the fundamental principles ‖ 四项～ Four Cardinal Principles

〖～知识〗 jīběn zhīshi 〈名〉rudimentary/elementary knowledge: 工程～ engineering fundamentals ‖ 物理的～ rudimentary

knowledge of physics ‖ 运用～去解决专业问题 utilize the fundamentals in solving professional problems
〖～职能〗 jīběn zhínéng 〈名〉 basic function
〖～准则〗 jīběn zhǔnzé 〈名〉 basic norm：行为的～ cardinal rule of behaviour
【基波】 jībō 〈名〉［物理］fundamental wave/harmonic：～失真 fundamental component distortion
【基槽】 jīcáo 〈名〉［建筑］foundations
【基层】 jīcéng 〈名〉 basic/primary level；grass roots：深入～ go down to the grass-roots unit ‖ 到～锻炼 *temper oneself in grass-roots unit* ‖ 了解～情况 gain some knowledge of what is going on at the basic level ‖ ～代表 representative from the grass roots ‖ ～民主 democracy at the grass-roots level ‖ ～行政机构 administrative organ at the basic level ‖ 从～到中央 from the grass roots to the central level
〖～单位〗 jīcéng dānwèi 〈名〉 basic/grass-roots/primary unit
〖～干部〗 jīcéng gànbù 〈名〉 cadre at the basic/grass-roots level
〖～工作〗 jīcéng gōngzuò 〈名〉 grass-roots work：开展～ carry out the work of the primary level ‖ ～经验 grass-roots work experience
〖～管理〗 jīcéng guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 lower management
〖～法院〗 jīcéng fǎyuàn 〈名〉 grass-roots court
〖～领导〗 jīcéng lǐngdǎo 〈名〉❶ leaders of grass-roots units ❷ basic-level leadership
〖～群众〗 jīcéng qúnzhòng 〈名〉 grass roots：脱离～ lose contact with *the grass roots* ‖ 得到～的支持 *get/receive support from the* grass roots；enjoy the grass-roots support
〖～人民代表大会〗 jīcéng rénmín dàibiǎo dàhuì 〈名〉 grass roots people's congress
〖～选举〗 jīcéng xuǎnjǔ 〈名〉 basic-level election：进行～ conduct elections at the basic level
〖～意见〗 jīcéng yìjiàn 〈名〉 grass-roots opinion：反映～ reflect grass-roots opinions
〖～组织〗 jīcéng zǔzhī 〈名〉 primary/grass-roots organization；organization at the basic level/grass-roots level：基层权力组织 organization of political power at the grass-roots level
【基础】 jīchǔ 〈名〉❶ foundation (of a building)；base；understructure：建造坚固的～ build a firm/sound foundation ‖ 为房子打～ lay the foundations/base/understructure of a house ❷〈喻〉 foundation；basis；base；groundwork：打好～ lay a solid foundation；establish a solid/firm/sound basis ‖ 奠定～ form a base；lay the foundations；prepare/provide the groundwork ‖ 动摇/巩固/侵蚀～ shake/solidify/undermine the foundations ‖ 提供良好的～ provide a good foundation/base/basis (for) ‖ 有群众～ have a mass basis ‖ ～教材 basic teaching material ‖ ～课程 basic curriculum ‖ ～税率 base tariff level ‖ 坚实/牢固的～ firm/solid/sound foundation ‖ 理论/社会～ theoretical/social basis ‖ 权力/物质～ power/material base ‖ 现实～ foundation in reality ‖ 和平共处五项原则是建立国际关系的～。The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are the basis for the establishment of international relations. ‖ 农业是国民经济的～。Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. ‖ 努力奋斗是成功的～。Hard work is the cornerstone/foundation of success. ‖ 双方同意在平等互利和互通有无的～上进行合作。Both sides agreed to cooperate on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and exchange of needed goods. ‖ 我们争取在原有的～上进一步提高。We'll try to improve on what has been achieved. ❸ economic base
〖～产业〗 jīchǔ chǎnyè 〈名〉 infrastructural industry
〖～处理〗 jīchǔ chǔlǐ 〈名〉［水利］foundation treatment
〖～代谢〗 jīchǔ dàixiè 〈名〉［生理］basal metabolism：～率 basal metabolic rate (BMR)
〖～工业〗 jīchǔ gōngyè 〈名〉 basic/fundamental industry：～基金 key industry fund ‖ 加强～投入 strengthen the investment of basic industry
〖～教育〗 jīchǔ jiàoyù 〈名〉 elementary/basic education：加强～ strengthen/enhance basic education ‖ 普及～ popularize elementary education
〖～科学〗 jīchǔ kēxué 〈名〉 basic/fundamental science：～教育 basic scientific education
〖～课〗 jīchǔkè 〈名〉 foundation course (of a college curriculum)；basic course：教授～ conduct basic courses ‖ 开设～ offer/provide a foundation course
〖～理论〗 jīchǔ lǐlùn 〈名〉 basic theory：学习音乐～ learn the elements of musical theory ‖ 研究～ carry out basic theory research
〖～设施〗 jīchǔ shèshī 〈名〉 infrastructure：保护～ take good care of infrastructure ‖ 工业～ industrial infrastructure ‖ 一个国家的～一定要赶上它的经济发展。A country's infrastructure must catch up with its economic growth.
〖～研究〗 jīchǔ yánjiū 〈名〉 basic research
〖～知识〗 jīchǔ zhīshi 〈名〉 rudimentary/elementary knowledge：缺乏～ lack the rudimentary knowledge (of) ‖ 数学～ elements of mathematics ‖ 投资的～ basics of investment ‖ 网球～ rudiments *of tennis* ‖ 一门课程的～ *ABC of a subject*
【基底负载】 jīdǐ fùzài 〈名〉［电学］base load：～发电厂 base load power station ‖ ～发电机 base load generator
【基地】 jīdì 〈名〉 base：建立～ set up/establish a base ‖ 扩大/破坏～ enlarge/undermine a base ‖ 导弹～ missile base ‖ 供应～ supply base ‖ 海军/陆军～ naval/army base ‖ 空军～ air/air-force base ‖ 能源～ energy base ‖ 训练/中转～ training/relay base ‖ 原料～ source of raw materials ‖ 制造业～ manufacturing base ‖ 作战～ *base of operations* ‖ 城市的蔬菜～ *vegetable base for the cities* ‖ 公司的经营～ base for the company's operations ⇨军事～；工业～
〖～指挥部〗 jīdì zhǐhuībù 〈名〉 base command
【基点】 jīdiǎn 〈名〉❶ centre：建立科研～ set up a scientific research centre ‖ 以产棉县为～，推广棉花生产新技术 take the cotton-producing counties as the centre to spread the new technology of cotton production ❷ foundation；base；basis；starting *point*：分析问题是解决问题的～。*The analysis of a problem is the* starting point for its solution. ‖ 诚实是她人生观的～。Honesty is the basis of her philosophy. ‖ 这将成为进一步研究的～。This will be a basis for further research. ❸［测绘］base point (BP)
【基调】 jīdiào 〈名〉❶［音乐］fundamental/main key：定的～太低/高 set too low/high a keynote ‖ 这音乐的～很低。The music is in a low key. ❷ keynote：定下本次活动的～ set the keynote for the activity ‖ 生气和活力是该城市的～。Vim and vigour is the *keynote of the city*. ‖ 他演说的～是世界和平。*World peace* was the gist of his speech. ‖ 这部作品的～过于颓废。The keynote/main message of this work is too dispirited.
〖～演说〗 jīdiào yǎnshuō 〈名〉 keynote speech/address：～人 keynoter；keynote speaker
【基督】 Jīdū 〈名〉［宗教］Christ：信仰耶稣～ believe in Jesus Christ
〖～崇拜〗 Jīdū chóngbài 〈名〉 Christolatry
〖～复临会〗 Jīdū Fùlínhuì 〈名〉 Advent Christian Church
〖～纪元〗 Jīdū jìyuán 〈名〉 Christian Era；Christian era
〖～教〗 Jīdūjiào 〈名〉 Christianity；Christian religion：传播/接受/宣传～ spread/accept/propagate Christianity ‖ 创立～ establish/found Christianity ‖ 皈依～ convert to Christianity ‖ 信奉～ believe in Christianity ‖ ～教会 Christian church ‖ ～女青年会 Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) ‖ ～青年会 Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)
〖～徒〗 jīdūtú 〈名〉 Christian：虔诚/热诚的～ devout/fervent Christian
〖～学〗 Jīdūxué 〈名〉［宗教］Christology
【基多】 Jīduō 〈名〉 Quito [capital of Ecuador]
【基尔特】 jī'ěrtè 〈名〉 guild
〖～社会主义〗 Jī'ěrtè Shèhuìzhǔyì 〈名〉 guild socialism：～者 guild socialist
【基肥】 jīféi 〈名〉［农业］base manure/fertilizer；ground fertilizer
【基辅】 Jīfǔ 〈名〉 Kiev；Kyiv [Capital of Ukraine]
【基干】 jīgàn 〈名〉❶ backbone；hard core：～民兵 basic units of the militia；core members of the militia；primary militia ❷〈简称〉 cadres at the basic/grass-roots level ⇨基层干部
【基极】 jījí 〈名〉［电子］base (electrode)
〖～电流〗 jījí diànliú 〈名〉 base current
〖～电压〗 jījí diànyā 〈名〉 base voltage
〖～电源〗 jījí diànyuán 〈名〉 base supply
〖～电阻〗 jījí diànzǔ 〈名〉 base resistance
【基加利】 Jījiālì 〈名〉 Kigali [Capital of Rwanda]
【基价】 jījià 〈名〉 base price
【基建】 jījiàn 〈名〉〈简称〉 capital construction ⇨基本建设
【基脚】 jījiǎo 〈名〉 *foot of a wall；foundation*
【基金】 jījīn 〈名〉 fund；foundation：管理～ administer/manage/run a fund ‖ 取消～ cancel a fund ‖ 设立～ set up/create/es-

tablish a fund‖～储备/调拨/分配 fund reserve/appropriation/allocation‖～贷款 funding loan‖慈善～ charitable/benevolent fund‖福利/信托～ welfare/trust fund‖互济～ mutual relief fund‖积累/消费～ accumulation/consumption fund‖奖励～ prize fund‖教育/体育～ education/sports fund‖救济～ relief fund‖流通～ circulation fund‖退休/养老～ retirement/pension fund‖研究～ research fund‖赈灾～ disaster fund‖专用～ fund for special purpose/use

〖～会〗 jījīnhuì 〈名〉foundation：创立～ create a foundation‖残疾人福利～ welfare foundation for the disabled‖非赢利性～ non-profit foundation‖国家教育研究～ National Foundation for Educational Research‖研究/艺术～ research/art foundation

〖～委员会〗 jījīn wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉fund committee

【基坑】 jīkēng ＝基槽 jīcáo

【基里巴斯】 Jīlǐbāsī 〈名〉Kiribati [an island country in the western Pacific]

【基流】 jīliú 〈名〉[电工] base current

【基膜】 jīmó 〈名〉[解剖] basement membrane

【基尼系数】 Jīní xìshù 〈名〉[统计] Gini coefficient

【基诺族】 Jīnuòzú 〈名〉Jino ethnic group; the Jinos [inhabiting Yunnan Province, China]

【基片】 jīpiàn 〈名〉[电工] substrate

【基频】 jīpín 〈名〉fundamental/base frequency：～倒换制 baseband frequency switching system

【基期】 jīqī 〈名〉[统计] base period

【基色】 jīsè ＝原色 yuánsè

【基生】 jīshēng 〈动〉[植物] sprout from the bottom part of a stem

〖～细胞〗 jīshēng xìbāo 〈名〉[植物] basilar cell

【基石】 jīshí 〈名〉❶ foundation stone; cornerstone：奠～ lay a cornerstone (for a building) ❷〈喻〉foundation stone; cornerstone：国家的～ cornerstone of the state‖外交政策的～ cornerstone of foreign policies‖几千年的文化传统是中华民族的～。Thousands of years of cultural tradition is the foundation stone of the Chinese nation.‖努力工作是成功的～。Hard work is the cornerstone of success.

【基数】 jīshù 〈名〉❶[数学] cardinal number ❷[统计] base：以100为～ take 100 as the base‖～分类 radix sorting

【基态】 jītài 〈名〉[物理] ground state：原子的～ atomic ground state

【基体】 jītǐ 〈名〉[冶金] matrix

【基线】 jīxiàn 〈名〉[测绘] datum line; base line (BL)：～测量 base line measurement‖～基准 base line reference‖～数据 base line data

【基岩】 jīyán 〈名〉[地质] bedrock

【基要主义】 jīyàozhǔyì 〈名〉fundamentalism

〖～者〗 jīyàozhǔyìzhě 〈名〉fundamentalist

【基业】 jīyè 〈名〉foundation; base：创立～ lay the foundation (of one's enterprise, career, etc)

【基因】 jīyīn 〈名〉gene：～测试/分析 genetic testing/analysis‖～放大作用 gene amplification‖～构成/物质 genetic makeup/material‖～母亲 genetic mother‖操纵/控制/调节～ operator/control/regulator gene‖等位～ allele‖显性/隐性～ dominant/recessive gene‖遗传～ genetic/hereditary gene

〖～变异〗 jīyīn biànyì 〈名〉genovariation

〖～病〗 jīyīnbìng 〈名〉genophathy

〖～重组〗 jīyīn chóngzǔ 〈名〉gene recombination

〖～簇〗 jīyīncù 〈名〉gene cluster

〖～多样性〗 jīyīn duōyàngxìng 〈名〉gene diversity

〖～复制〗 jīyīn fùzhì 〈名〉gene duplication

〖～工程〗 jīyīn gōngchéng 〈名〉genetic engineering

〖～谷〗 jīyīngǔ 〈名〉gene valley

〖～技术〗 jīyīn jìshù 〈名〉genetic technique：开发～ develop the genetic technique

〖～库〗 jīyīnkù 〈名〉gene pool

〖～疗法〗 jīyīn liáofǎ 〈名〉gene therapy

〖～平衡〗 jīyīn pínghéng 〈名〉genetic balance

〖～缺失〗 jīyīn quēshī 〈名〉gene deletion

〖～突变〗 jīyīn tūbiàn 〈名〉genetic mutation

〖～芯片〗 jīyīn xīnpiàn 〈名〉biological chip

〖～型〗 jīyīnxíng 〈名〉genotype

〖～移植〗 jīyīn yízhí 〈名〉gene transplantation

〖～诊断〗 jīyīn zhěnduàn 〈名〉gene diagnosis

〖～中心〗 jīyīn zhōngxīn 〈名〉gene-centre

〖～转变〗 jīyīn zhuǎnbiàn 〈名〉gene conversion

〖～组〗 jīyīnzǔ 〈名〉genome：人类～ human genome：～学 genome science

【基音】 jīyīn 〈名〉[音乐] fundamental/ground tone

【基于】 jīyú 〈介〉on the basis of; because of; in view/line of; in the light of; according to; on account of：～国家安全原因 for national security reasons‖～现状 because of the present situation‖～上述理由，我不同意。For the above-mentioned reasons, I disagree.‖～他还年轻，我们原谅了他。In view of his youth, we forgave him.‖～天气关系，运动会将延期举行。The sports meet will be postponed on account of the weather.

【基质】 jīzhì 〈名〉[生物] stroma; substrate; substratum; matrix

【基柱】 jīzhù 〈名〉pillar; prop; foundation; mainstay：经济增长的～ pillar of the economic growth

【基准】 jīzhǔn 〈名〉❶[测绘] datum; reference; benchmark：～浮标/格式/温度 reference buoy/format/temperature ❷ standard; criterion：工资是以周为计算～的。Rates of work are calculated on a weekly basis.

〖～兵〗 jīzhǔnbīng 〈名〉[军事] guide; base marker

〖～点〗 jīzhǔndiǎn 〈名〉datum mark; datum/reference point：画出～ draw the datum point

〖～面〗 jīzhǔnmiàn 〈名〉datum plane; base level; reference plane/surface

〖～线〗 jīzhǔnxiàn 〈名〉datum/base line (BL)

【基座】 jīzuò 〈名〉base; pedestal：塑像的～ base/pedestal of a statue‖框架式钢筋混凝土～ framed-type reinforced concrete pedestal foundations

羁 jī 〈名〉〈书〉halter; reins

期 jī 〈名〉〈书〉a whole year or month
⇨qī

【期年】 jīnián 〈名〉〈书〉a whole year; anniversary

【期月】 jīyuè 〈名〉〈书〉a whole month

赍 jī 〈动〉〈书〉❶ harbour; nurse; cherish：⇨～恨；～志 ❷ give：⇨～赏

【赍发】 jīfā 〈动〉〈书〉aid sb; give sb money, etc

【赍恨】 jīhèn 〈动〉〈书〉have a gnawing regret：～而亡 die with regret

【赍赏】 jīshǎng 〈动〉grant a reward

【赍志】 jīzhì 〈动〉harbour/nurse ambitions

〖～而殁〗 jīzhì'érmò 〈熟〉die with one's ambitions unfulfilled

犄 jī

【犄角】 jījiǎo 〈名〉〈方〉corner：桌子/屋子/院子～ corner of a table/room/courtyard‖我的头磕到了书架～上。My head struck the angle of the shelf.

【犄角】 jījiao 〈名〉〈方〉horn：长～ grow horns‖鹿～ antler; deerhorn‖牛/羊～ ox/sheep horn

缉 jī 〈动〉seize; arrest：～娼/赌 seize the prostitutes/gamblers‖～黄打非 suppress the decadent materials and attack the unlawful activities ⇨～毒；通～
⇨qī

【缉捕】 jībǔ 〈动〉seize; arrest; capture; apprehend; hunt down：～凶手 pursue/hunt a murderer‖～罪犯 hunt down a criminal‖逃避～ escape/evade arrest‖～人员 arresting officer

【缉查】 jīchá 〈动〉search; hunt：～毒品 search for drugs‖挨户～ make a door-to-door search

【缉毒】 jīdú 〈动〉seize drugs or drug dealers

【缉获】 jīhuò 〈动〉seize; capture; hunt down：～毒品 track down/seize drugs‖～违禁品/走私物品 seize illicit/smuggled goods‖～在逃犯 track down an escaped criminal

【缉拿】 jīná 〈动〉arrest; capture; apprehend：～不法分子 seize lawless people/law-breakers‖～歹徒 hunt down rascals; apprehend gangsters‖～逃犯 hunt down an escaped prisoner/criminal; capture a criminal who is at large‖～嫌疑分子/走私犯 seize the suspect/smuggler‖～凶手 apprehend/hunt the murderer‖命令～某人 order sb's arrest‖警方正在～此人。The police are searching/looking for the man.

〖～归案〗 jīná-guī'àn 〈熟〉 arrest and bring to justice: 罪犯终于被～。The offender was finally hunted down.
【缉私】 jīsī 〈动〉 seize smugglers or smuggled goods; suppress smuggling
〖～船〗 jīsīchuán 〈名〉 anti-smuggling patrol boat; coast guard vessel
〖～队〗 jīsīduì 〈名〉 anti-smuggling squad
〖～官员〗 jīsī guānyuán 〈名〉 anti-contraband officer; revenue officer
〖～人员〗 jīsī rényuán 〈名〉 anti-contraband personnel

畸 jī ❶〈名〉〈古〉 land irregular in shape ❷〈形〉 irregular; abnormal: ⇨～胎;～形 ❸〈形〉 lopsided; unbalanced: ⇨～轻～重 ❹〈名〉〈书〉 fractional amount; odd lots; remainder: ⇨～零
【畸变】 jībiàn 〈名〉 ❶ abnormal change ❷ = 失真② shīzhēn
【畸恋】 jīliàn 〈名〉 abnormal love
【畸零】 jīlíng ❶ = 奇零 jīlíng ❷〈形〉 alone; solitary: ～人 lonely person ‖ ～无侣 without companions; all alone
【畸轻畸重】 jīqīng-jīzhòng 〈熟〉 attach too much weight to this and too little to that; be lopsided; now too much, now too little
【畸胎】 jītāi 〈名〉[医学] monster; teras
【畸形】 jīxíng ❶〈名〉 deformity; malformation; abnormality: 矫正/引起～ correct/cause deformity ‖ ～发育 grow in an abnormal way ‖ 严重～ hideously deformed ‖ ～儿童 abnormal children ‖ 脊椎～ malformation of the spine ‖ 身体～ physical deformity ‖ 四肢～ deformed/malformed limbs ‖ 先天～ congenital malformation ‖ 近亲繁殖造成的～ deformity caused by inbreeding ‖ 母亲服用药物可能会导致胎儿～。Medicine taken by the mother may cause deformity of the fetus. ‖ 他一生下来右脚就有点儿～。He was born with a slight deformity of the right foot. ❷〈形〉 lopsided; abnormal; unbalanced: ～发展 grow abnormally; develop lopsidedly ‖ ～现象 abnormal phenomenon ‖ ～增长 unbalanced increase ‖ 纠正经济～发展的现象 check the occurrence of lopsided/unbalanced economic development
〖～儿〗 jīxíng'ér 〈名〉 baby with malformation; congenitally deformed baby: 产下～ give birth to a congenitally deformed baby

跻 jī 〈动〉〈书〉 ascend; mount: ⇨～身
【跻攀】 jīpān 〈动〉〈书〉 climb; clamber; scale
【跻身】 jīshēn 〈动〉 join the ranks of; enter into the ranks of; rank among: ～发达国家之列 enter into the ranks of the developed nations ‖ ～国际市场 squeeze into the international market ‖ ～影坛 get into films ‖ 使本市～中国最富城市之列 enable our city to rank among the richest cities in China ‖ 这次胜利使他～前十强。This victory put him in the ranks of the top ten.

禨 jī 〈名〉〈书〉 crease

箕 jī 〈名〉 ❶ winnowing basket ❷ dustpan: ⇨簸～ ❸ *ji* [seventh of the 28 constellations in ancient Chinese astronomy] ❹ loop (of a fingerprint): ⇨斗～
【箕斗】 jīdǒu 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 constellations; stars ❷〈书〉 false/undeserved reputation ❸〈书〉 fingerprint: 验明～ identify the fingerprint ❹ [矿业] skip
【箕踞】 jījù 〈动〉〈书〉 sit (on the floor) with one's legs stretched out [an impolite, casual way of sitting]

稽[1] jī 〈动〉〈书〉 delay; detain; procrastinate: ⇨～留;～延

稽[2] jī 〈动〉 ❶ check; examine; investigate: ⇨～查;无～之谈;有案可～ ❷ recriminate; argue; dispute: 反唇相～ answer back; retort
⇨qǐ
【稽查】 jīchá ❶〈动〉 check (to prevent smuggling, tax evasion, etc): ～走私活动 check on cases of smuggling ❷〈名〉 customs officer; inspector: 铁路～ railway inspector
【稽核】 jīhé 〈动〉 check; examine: ～账目 check/examine/audit accounts; examine the books
【稽考】 jīkǎo 〈动〉〈书〉 ascertain; verify: 无从～ be unverifiable/unascertainable ‖ 年深日久,此事无从～。As it happened such a long time ago, the matter is hard to verify.
【稽留】 jīliú 〈动〉〈书〉 delay; detain: 因公～ be detained by business ‖ 因故～ be held up/delayed for some reason ‖ 他因公在京～多日。He was detained on business in Beijing for many days.
〖～热〗 jīliúrè 〈名〉[医学] continued fever
【稽延】 jīyán 〈动〉〈书〉 delay; detain; procrastinate: ～时日 be considerably delayed ‖ 此案已～多日。This case has been delayed for days.
【稽征】 jīzhēng 〈动〉 check and collect (taxes, etc)

觭 jī 〈书〉 = 奇①jī

齑 jī 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 seasoning of finely chopped garlic, ginger, chives, etc ❷〈形〉 fine; powdery: ⇨～粉
【齑粉】 jīfěn 〈名〉〈书〉 fine powder; broken bits: 被碾成～ be ground to dust/powder ‖ 化为～ be turned to dust; be reduced to fine power

畿 jī 〈名〉 environs/vicinity of a capital: ⇨～辅;京～
【畿辅】 jīfǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 environs/vicinity of a capital

墼 jī 〈名〉〈方〉 sun-dried mud brick; adobe: ⇨土～

激 jī ❶〈动〉 (of water, etc) swash; surge; dash: ⇨～荡;～起 ❷〈形〉 strong; fierce; violent: ～辩 heated argument/discussion ⇨～烈;～战;偏～ ❸〈动〉 be stirred emotionally: ～于义愤 be stirred by righteous indignation ⇨～昂;～动;感～ ❹〈动〉 incite; excite; arouse; stimulate; stir up: 别拿话～他,不然他会揍你。Stop needling him or he might hit you. ⇨～发;～怒;刺～ ❺〈动〉 fall ill from getting wet; (cause to) catch a chill: 我被雨水～着了。I caught a chill from getting wet in the rain. ❻〈动〉〈方〉 chill by putting in cold water, etc: 把西瓜用冰水～一～ chill a watermelon in ice water
【激昂】 jī'áng 〈形〉 excited and indignant; roused; vehement: 斗志～ have high morale ‖ 情绪～地发表演说 give an excited and indignant speech; deliver an impassioned speech ‖ 军营里响起了～嘹亮的歌声。Impassioned lusty singing resounded in the military camp. ‖ 消息传来,群情～。People were all roused at the news. / The news had an electric effect.
〖～慷慨〗 jī'áng-kāngkǎi = 慷慨激昂 kāngkǎi-jī'áng
【激变】 jībiàn 〈动〉 change violently/drastically/abruptly: 形势～。The situation has taken a radical turn.
【激波】 jībō 〈名〉[物理] shock wave
〖～管〗 jībōguǎn 〈名〉 shock tube
【激磁】 jīcí 〈名〉[物理] excitation
【激荡】 jīdàng 〈动〉 agitate; surge; rage: 海水～。The sea surged. ‖ 浪花～着小船。The small boat was tossed by the waves. ‖〈喻〉歌声～人心。The singing stirred people's heart. ‖ 我心潮～。Thoughts were surging in my mind.
【激动】 jīdòng 〈动〉 ❶ excite; be/get excited (about/over/at sth); agitate; stir: 感到一阵～ have an excitement/a thrill ‖ 掩饰内心的～ conceal one's inner excitement/agitation ‖ 抑制～ restrain one's excitement ‖ ～不安 be in a fever of impatience; be in an agitated state ‖ ～起来 get keyed up ‖ ～万分 be beside oneself with excitement; be immensely excited ‖ ～得发抖 feel a quiver of excitement; thrill with excitement ‖ ～得流下眼泪 be moved to tears ‖ ～得说不出话来 be too excited to say anything ‖ 情绪～ be heated with passion; be hot with emotion ‖ ～地说 speak in an agitated tone ‖ ～地走来走去 walk to and fro in agitation ‖ 成功的喜悦使他非常～。He was very excited with joy at the success. ‖ 请别～。Don't excite yourself, please. ‖ She was beside herself with excitement. ‖ 这个小女孩爱～。The little girl is easily excited. ‖ 这是我一时～说的话,请别放在心上。The remark was made in the heat of the moment. Please don't take it to heart. ❷ = 激荡 jīdàng
〖～人心〗 jīdòng-rénxīn 〈熟〉 stirring; exciting; moving; thrilling: ～的比赛 exciting game/match ‖ ～的事件/演说 exciting incident/speech ‖ 第二幕戏越来越～。The second act mounted in exitement. ‖ 这条消息～。The news stirred public feelings.
【激发】 jīfā 〈动〉 ❶ arouse; stimulate; stir; evoke; incite: ～孩子们的积极性 motivate the children ‖ ～灵感 stimulate sb's inspiration ‖ ～热情 stir up/infuse/excite sb's enthusiasm; work up sb's passion ‖ ～士气 boost sb's morale ‖ ～兴趣 stimulate/kindle sb's interest (in) ‖ ～学生的上进心 trigger the students' desire to

do better ‖ ～自信心 inspire confidence (in sb) ‖ 你的鼓励会～我进一步努力。Your encouragement will inspire/urge me to further efforts. ❷ [物理] excite: 热～ thermal excitation

〖～波〗 jīfābō 〈名〉[物理] excitation wave

〖～电势〗 jīfā diànshì 〈名〉[物理] excitation potential

〖～电子〗 jīfā diànzǐ 〈名〉[物理] excitation electron

〖～功率〗 jīfā gōnglǜ 〈名〉[物理] exciting power

〖～机制〗 jīfā jīzhì 〈名〉excitation mechanism

〖～能〗 jīfānéng 〈名〉[物理] excitation energy

〖～频率〗 jīfā pínlǜ 〈名〉[物理] stimulating frequency

〖～态〗 jīfātài 〈名〉[物理] excited/excitation state

〖～星〗 jīfāxīng 〈名〉[天文] exciting star

【激奋】 jīfèn 〈动〉rouse/stimulate/inspire sb to action; stir sb into activity: ～人心的场面 stirring scene

【激忿】 jīfèn = 激愤 jīfèn

【激愤】 jīfèn 〈形〉raged; indignant; wrathful: 引起～ stir up/rouse/arouse indignation; kindle sb's anger ‖ 心情～ be filled with indignation; be hot with rage

【激光】 jīguāng 〈名〉[物理] laser: ～材料/技术/系统 laser material/technique/system ‖ 用～治病 cure diseases with laser beam

〖～靶〗 jīguāngbǎ 〈名〉laser target

〖～报警器〗 jīguāng bàojǐngqì 〈名〉laser avoidance device

〖～测距〗 jīguāng cèjù 〈名〉laser ranging; laser range finding: ～轰炸系统 laser ranging bombing system ‖ ～仪 laser range finder; laser ranging sensor/device ‖ 卫星～ satellite laser ranging

〖～唱机〗 jīguāng chàngjī 〈名〉compact disc player; CD player

〖～唱片〗 jīguāng chàngpiàn 〈名〉compact disc (CD)

〖～存储器〗 jīguāng cúnchǔqì 〈名〉[计算机] laser memory

〖～打印机〗 jīguāng dǎyìnjī 〈名〉laser printer

〖～刀〗 jīguāngdāo 〈名〉laser scalpel

〖～导波通信〗 jīguāng dǎobō tōngxìn 〈名〉laser wave guided communication

〖～导弹跟踪系统〗 jīguāng dǎodàn gēnzōng xìtǒng 〈名〉laser missile tracking system

〖～导航〗 jīguāng dǎoháng 〈名〉laser navigation

〖～电视〗 jīguāng diànshì 〈名〉laser television

〖～发射器〗 jīguāng fāshèqì 〈名〉laser transmitter

〖～反射器〗 jīguāng fǎnshèqì 〈名〉laser reflector

〖～管〗 jīguāngguǎn 〈名〉laser tube/pipe: 激光二极管 laser diode

〖～光谱学〗 jīguāng guāngpǔxué 〈名〉laser spectroscopy

〖～加速器〗 jīguāng jiāsùqì 〈名〉laser accelerator

〖～雷达〗 jīguāng léidá 〈名〉optical laser radar; lidar

〖～瞄准〗 jīguāng miáozhǔn 〈名〉laser aiming

〖～器〗 jīguāngqì 〈名〉laser (device); optical maser: ～杠杆 laser lever ‖ ～终端 laser termination ‖ 半导体～ semiconductor laser

〖～枪〗 jīguāngqiāng 〈名〉laser gun

〖～切割〗 jīguāng qiēgē 〈名〉laser cutting

〖～扫描〗 jīguāng sǎomiáo 〈名〉laser scanning: ～技术 laser scanner technique ‖ ～仪 laser scanner

〖～视盘〗 jīguāng shìpán 〈名〉video compact disc (VCD): ～机 VCD player

〖～手术刀〗 jīguāng shǒushùdāo 〈名〉laser scalpel

〖～束〗 jīguāngshù 〈名〉laser beam: 发出～ give off laser beams ‖ ～传输 laser-beam transmission ‖ ～跟踪装置 laser beam follower ‖ ～制导 laser (beam) guidance; laser-beam riding

〖～通信〗 jīguāng tōngxìn 〈名〉laser communication

〖～头〗 jīguāngtóu 〈名〉laser head: ～部件/装置 laser head block/assembly

〖～卫星〗 jīguāng wèixīng 〈名〉laser satellite

〖～武器〗 jīguāng wǔqì 〈名〉laser weapon

〖～引爆〗 jīguāng yǐnbào 〈名〉laser blasting

〖～炸弹〗 jīguāng zhàdàn 〈名〉laser bomb

〖～照明器〗 jīguāng zhàomíngqì 〈名〉laser illuminator

〖～照排〗 jīguāng zhàopái 〈名〉[印刷] laser phototypesetting

〖～照相机〗 jīguāng zhàoxiàngjī 〈名〉laser camera

〖～制导〗 jīguāng zhìdǎo 〈名〉[航空] laser guidance: ～导弹 laser (guided) missile ‖ ～雷达 guidance laser radar

〖～钻孔〗 jīguāng zuànkǒng 〈名〉laser hole drilling

【激弧管】 jīhúguǎn 〈名〉[电工] excitron

【激化】 jīhuà 〈动〉sharpen; intensify; aggravate: ～对立情绪 sharpen one's antagonism ‖ ～国际紧张局势 heighten international tensions ‖ ～矛盾 sharpen/intensify contradictions ‖ 不断～ continually aggravate ‖ 冲突～了。The conflict intensified/sharpened. ‖ 斗争将进一步～。The struggle will become more acute. ‖ 示威游行已～为大规模的暴乱。The demonstration has escalated into a large-scale riot.

【激活】 jīhuó 〈动〉❶ activate: ～程序 activate a programme ‖ ～电子 active electron ‖ ～分析/过程 activation analysis/process ❷〈喻〉stimulate; activate: ～图书市场 stimulate the book market

〖～核糖核酸〗 jīhuó hétáng hésuān 〈名〉[化学] activator RNA

〖～剂〗 jīhuójì 〈名〉[化学] activating agent; activator

〖～酶〗 jīhuóméi 〈名〉[化学] activating enzyme

〖～媒质〗 jīhuó méizhì 〈名〉[化学] active medium

〖～能〗 jīhuónéng 〈名〉[化学] activation energy

【激将】 jījiàng 〈动〉goad/prod sb into action (as by ridicule, irony, sarcasm, etc): 请将不如～。It's better to prod a person into action than to implore him./Goading may work where imploring fails.

〖～法〗 jījiàngfǎ 〈名〉(method of) prodding/goading sb into action [as by ridicule, irony, sarcasm, etc]

【激进】 jījìn 〈形〉radical: ～情绪/思想 radical feeling/idea ‖ 看法～ radical view/idea ‖ 做法～ radical way of doing things ‖ 采取～措施 take drastic measures ‖ 他说话办事太～。He was too radical in his words and actions.

〖～分子〗 jījìnfènzǐ 〈名〉radical: 政治～ political radical

〖～派〗 jījìnpài 〈名〉radical party; radicals

〖～主义〗 jījìnzhǔyì 〈名〉radicalism

【激剧】 jījù 〈形〉❶ intense; sharp; acute; drastic: ～的斗争 sharp/violent struggle ❷ rapid: 发展～ develop rapidly

【激浪】 jīlàng 〈名〉heavy surf; turbulent/violent/surging wave: 发出～声 give out the swash of turbulent waves ‖ ～滔滔。The surges roll.

【激冷】 jīlěng 〈名〉[冶金] shock chilling; chill

〖～剂〗 jīlěngjì 〈名〉chill-induces

〖～裂纹〗 jīlěng lièwén 〈名〉chill crack

〖～效应〗 jīlěng xiàoyìng 〈名〉chill effect

〖～铸铁〗 jīlěng zhùtiě 〈名〉chilled iron

【激励】 jīlì 〈动〉❶ encourage; impel; inspire; urge; spur: ～民众 inspire the public ‖ ～自己行动起来 rouse/stir/arouse oneself to action ‖ 为爱国心所～ be prompted by patriotism ‖ 为高尚的理想所～ be actuated/animated by high ideals ‖ 用英雄事迹～自己 draw inspiration from heroic deeds ‖ 成功能～人更加努力。Success will stimulate/urge/impel/stir/inspire a person to further efforts. ‖ 他刻苦工作的态度不断～着我们每个人。His hard work is a constant inspiration to us all. ‖ 将军～战士们勇敢作战。The general incited/spurred the soldiers to fight bravely. ❷ [物理] excite; drive

〖～变压器〗 jīlì biànyāqì 〈名〉[电子] driver transformer

〖～电流〗 jīlì diànliú 〈名〉[电子] exciting/excitation current

〖～放大器〗 jīlì fàngdàqì 〈名〉[电子] exciting/driver amplifier

〖～功率〗 jīlì gōnglǜ 〈名〉[电子] exciting power

〖～管〗 jīlìguǎn 〈名〉[电子] excitron; driver tube

〖～机制〗 jīlì jīzhì 〈名〉incentive mechanism: 建立一套有利于人才使用的～ institute a set of incentive mechanism favourable to the use of competent people

〖～器〗 jīlìqì 〈名〉[电子] driver; exciter; stimulator

〖～设备〗 jīlì shèbèi 〈名〉excitation set

〖～系统〗 jīlì xìtǒng 〈名〉excitation system

〖～整流器〗 jīlì zhěngliúqì 〈名〉exciter rectifier

【激烈】 jīliè 〈形〉violent; acute; fierce; sharp; vehement; intense: ～的冲突 fierce/sharp collision ‖ ～的斗争 sharp/violent/furious struggle ‖ ～的枪声 heavy shooting/gunfire ‖ ～的战斗 pitched/fierce/raging/hot battle ‖ ～争吵 quarrel bitterly/furiously; have a furious/bitter/violent quarrel ‖ 辩论～ have a heated debate; argue with great heat ‖ 竞争～ stiff/fierce/hot/tough competition ‖ 言辞～ hot/strong/violent words; heated rhetoric ‖ 冲突会更加～。Conflict will be more intense. ‖ 生存竞争日益～。The struggle for existence gets increasingly intense/tough. ‖ 整个比赛异常～。It was an extraordinarily gruelling match.

【激灵】 jīling 〈动〉〈方〉start; startle; give a start: 吓得打～ give a start because of fear ‖ 他一～就醒了。He woke up/awakened with a start.

【激流】 jīliú 〈名〉torrent; rapids; turbulent current; rushing stream: 闯过～ shoot the rapids ‖ 阻挡～ check the torrent ‖ ～险滩 turbulent current and dangerous shoal ‖ 翻滚的～ tumbling/tumultuous torrent ‖ ～冲走了圆木。The current swept the log along. ‖ ～发出轰轰的巨响。The turbulent current is rumbling loudly. ‖ 那只小船在～中倾覆了。The boat overturned in the rapids.

【激酶】 jīméi 〈名〉[生化] kinase

【激恼】 jīnǎo 〈动〉enrage (sb)

【激怒】 jīnù 〈动〉provoke; enrage; exasperate; irritate; infuriate: ～某人 rouse sb's rage; inflame sb's anger; goad/heat sb into a fury ‖ 被恶言～ be infuriated by abusive language ‖ 她被这些话～了。She was enraged by/at these remarks. ‖ 他的行为～了邻居。His conduct incensed his neighbours. ‖ 他出言不逊,～了父亲。His impertinent remarks angered his father.

【激起】 jīqǐ 〈动〉❶ swash; surge; dash: ～风浪 induce wind and wave ‖ ～高高的水柱 send up high water columns ‖ ～阵阵涟漪 dash a surge of ripples ❷ arouse; evoke; stir up; provoke: ～不满 arouse discontent ‖ ～仇恨 stir up a hatred ‖ ～反抗 evoke rebellion ‖ ～公愤 provoke general rage; arouse public indignation; incur the odium of the public ‖ ～好奇心 arouse/rouse/stimulate sb's curiosity; intrigue sb (with sth) ‖ ～抗议 spark/evoke protests; touch off an outcry (over sth) ‖ ～强烈的自豪感 stir up the deepest emotions of pride ‖ ～同情心 rouse/stir sb's sympathy; excite sb to pity ‖ ～青年的爱国热情 arouse patriotism among young people ‖ ～人们对新生活的憧憬 stimulate people's longing for a new life ‖ 侮辱～愤恨。Insults incite/arouse resentment.

【激切】 jīqiè 〈形〉〈书〉(of language) vehement and forthright; impassioned: ～的讲话 impassioned speech ‖ 言辞～ violent/hot words

【激情】 jīqíng 〈名〉fervour; passion; ardour; enthusiasm: 表达～ express fervour ‖ 产生～ create enthusiasm ‖ 充满～ be permeated with/full of fervour; burn with an ardour ‖ 焕发着～ aglow with a fervour ‖ 唤起～ awaken sb's intense emotions ‖ 满怀～ be filled with enthusiasm ‖ 缺乏～ be void of enthusiasm; lack fire ‖ 抑制～ hold the passion in check ‖ ～高涨 enthusiasm waxes; ardour swells; zeal rages ‖ ～消退 enthusiasm dies down; ardour wanes ‖ 爱国～ patriotic passion/fervour/ardour ‖ 创作～ ardour for creation ‖ 革命～ revolutionary fervour ‖ 为～所驱使 be impelled by strong passion ‖ 他满怀～地唱着这首歌。He sang the song with great passion.

【激赏】 jīshǎng 〈动〉〈书〉highly/greatly appreciate/admire: 我十分～你的勇气。I really appreciate your courage.

【激素】 jīsù 〈名〉[生理] hormone: 雌性/雄性～ female/male hormone ‖ 黄体/生长～ luteal/growth hormone ‖ 性～ sex hormone

〖～疗法〗 jīsù liáofǎ 〈名〉hormonotherapy; hormone therapy

〖～缺乏〗 jīsù quēfá 〈名〉anhormonia; hormonoprivia

〖～学〗 jīsùxué 〈名〉hormonology

【激肽】 jītài 〈名〉[生化] kinin

〖～酶〗 jītàiméi 〈名〉[生化] kininase

【激湍】 jītuān 〈名〉〈书〉torrential currents; turbulent waters

【激扬】 jīyáng ❶ ＝激浊扬清 jīzhuó-yángqīng ❷〈形〉inspired; excited: ～的歌声 spirited singing ‖ ～的欢呼声 excited cheers ‖ 大厅里响起了～的乐曲声。The sound of inspiring music was heard in the hall. ❸〈动〉encourage; urge: ～士气 boost the morale

【激涌】 jīyǒng 〈动〉(of water) roll turbulently; toss tempestuously

【激越】 jīyuè 〈形〉intense; vehement; loud and strong: 感情～ intense emotion/feelings; strong passion ‖ 他们义愤～。Their indignation was roused. ‖ 校园里歌声～。Loud singing was heard on the campus.

【激增】 jīzēng 〈动〉increase sharply; shoot up; soar; surge: 产量～ steep rise in output; output/production soars ‖ 人口～ sharp increase of population; exploding population; population shoots up ‖ 体重～ gain much weight ‖ 销售/兴趣～ sudden increase in sales/interest ‖ 空前～的需求 unprecedented surge in demand ‖ 今年上半年的营业额～。The turnover in the first half of the year has soared. ‖ 今年房租～。Rents have shot up this year. ‖ 战后出生率～。After the war there was a bulge in the birth-rate.

【激战】 jīzhàn ❶〈名〉pitched battle; fierce fighting: ～还在进行。The battle is still raging. ‖ ～随后持续数小时。A heavy fighting ensued for several hours. ❷〈动〉fight a pitched battle: 为争取冠军而～ compete fiercely for the championship ‖ 与敌人～ fiercely engage with the enemy

【激浊扬清】 jīzhuó-yángqīng 〈熟〉drain away mud and bring in fresh water—drive out evil and usher in good; cast out the wicked and cherish the virtuous; eliminate vice and exalt virtue

【激子】 jīzǐ 〈名〉[物理] exciton

〖～分子〗 jīzǐ fēnzǐ 〈名〉[物理] excitonic molecule

〖～态〗 jīzǐtài 〈名〉[物理] exciton state

〖～学〗 jīzǐxué 〈名〉[物理] excitonics

羁 jī 〈书〉❶〈名〉bridle; headstall; halter: 无～之马 horse without a bridle—horse running wild ❷〈动〉control; restrain: ⇨～绊;～押;放荡不～ ❸〈动〉stay; delay; detain: 事务～身 be detained by one's business ⇨～留;～旅

【羁绊】 jībàn 〈动〉〈书〉fetter; shackle; trammel; bind up: 摆脱旧观念的～ break/cast/shake all restrains of outdated conventional ideas ‖ 反抗习俗的～ rebel against the fetters/trammels/bonds of convention ‖ 挣脱～ shake off/break the fetters; smash the shackles ‖ 为家务所～ be bound by housework ‖ 他因事务～未能参加这次聚会。Tied up with his duties, he was unable to go to the get-together. ‖ 她渴望摆脱不幸婚姻的～。She longed to escape the fetters of her unhappy marriage.

【羁泊】 jībó 〈动〉〈书〉stay away from home; stop over

【羁愁】 jīchóu 〈名〉〈书〉nostalgia; homesickness

【羁缚】 jīfù 〈动〉〈书〉tie; bind up; fetter: 摆脱～ shake off/cast off/break the fetters

【羁勒】 jīlè 〈动〉〈书〉tie; bind up; fetter

【羁留】 jīliú 〈动〉〈书〉❶ stay (in a strange place); stop over; sojourn: 短暂～ make/have a short stay (in) ‖ 因大雾在机场～半天 be delayed at the airport for half a day due to the heavy fog ‖ 在北京～数日 stop over in Beijing for a couple of days ‖ 由于发大水,许多游客被迫～在那个镇上。Many tourists were stranded in that town because of floods. ❷ keep in custody/detention; detain

【羁旅】 jīlǚ 〈动〉〈书〉stay long in a strange place; live in a strange land; live away from one's native place: ～海外 reside in a foreign country; live overseas ‖ ～异乡 live in a strange land

【羁縻】 jīmí 〈动〉〈书〉❶ keep (vassal states, etc) under control ❷ ＝羁留 jīliú

【羁囚】 jīqiú 〈书〉❶〈动〉detain; keep in custody/detention ❷〈名〉detainee

【羁束】 jīshù 〈动〉〈书〉restrain

【羁押】 jīyā 〈动〉〈书〉detain; take into custody: ～候审 be committed for trial; custody for trial ‖ 被～并留作人质 be captured and detained as hostage ‖ 警察～了盗窃嫌疑犯以做进一步审问。The police detained the suspected thief for further questioning.

【羁滞】 jīzhì 〈动〉〈书〉stay in a strange place for a long period of time: ～海外 remain/sojourn long overseas

jí

及 jí ❶〈动〉overtake; catch up (with sb/sth): 悔之不～ too late to repent ‖ 我被他远远甩在后面,再也追不～了。I've lagged far behind him and cannot catch up any more. ⇨～时;～早;望尘莫～ ❷〈动〉reach; come up to: 目力所～ as far as the eye can see ‖ 由东～西 from east to west ‖ 由近～远 from the near to the distant ⇨～格;波～;触～;力所能～ ❸〈动〉〈书〉reach by analogy; take into account: ⇨爱屋～乌;推己～人;言不～义 ❹〈动〉match; be comparable with; be up/equal to: 什么也不～羊毛暖和。Nothing can compare with wool for warmth. ‖ 我们的房子不～你们的。Our house is not comparable with yours. / Our house is not as good as yours. ❺〈连〉and: 工人、农民～知识分子 workers, famers and intellectuals ‖ 图书、仪器、标本～其它 books, instruments, specimens and other things/and so on

【及第】 jídì 〈动〉〈旧〉pass an imperial examination

【及格】 jígé 〈动〉get through/pass (a test, an examination,

etc)：考试～ pass an exam/a test; get a pass in an exam ‖ 化学/物理考试不～ fail a chemistry/physics examination ‖ 让某人～ give sb passing marks ‖ 百分制得六十分才能～。You have to get 60 marks out of 100 to pass. ‖ 要是下次作业你再这样马马虎虎，我要给你打不～了。If you do such sloppy work again, I'll fail you. ‖ 我考了几次才～。I had several goes at the exam before I passed.

〖～分数〗 jígé fēnshù 〈名〉 passing mark/grade：不～ failing grade

【及冠】 jíguàn 〈动〉〈书〉(of a boy) come of age (at 20); attain full age; become an adult

【及笄】 jíjī 〈动〉〈书〉(of a girl) come of age (at 15)

【及龄】 jílíng 〈动〉 reach a required/certain age：～儿童 children who reach the required age

【及门】 jímén 〈动〉〈书〉 be formally accepted as a disciple by a master

〖～弟子〗 jímén-dìzǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 pupil under sb's direct tutelage

【及时】 jíshí ❶〈副〉 opportunely; in time; in season; seasonably; in due course of time：～播种 sow in good time; sow at the right time ‖ ～赶到 arrive in the very nick of time; arrive in time ‖ ～警告 give sb a timely warning ‖ ～提醒 remind sb just in time ‖ ～退出 go while the going is good ❷〈形〉 timely; seasonable; opportune：～的忠告 timely/seasonable advice ‖ 一针～省九针。A stitch in time saves nine. ‖ 这场雪下得很～。This snow has come at the right time. ❸〈副〉 promptly; immediately; without delay：～补偿损失 compensate immediately for the loss ‖ ～采取措施 take prompt measures ‖ ～答复 give an immediate reply ‖ ～纠正错误 correct a mistake promptly ‖ ～通知 notify sb at once ‖ ～总结经验 summarize experience promptly ‖ 他～回了信。He answered the letter immediately. ‖ 我们会将最后结果～通知你的。We shall inform you of the final results without delay. ‖ 有病要～治疗。Get prompt treatment when you are ill.

〖～行乐〗 jíshí-xínglè 〈熟〉 enjoy life while you may; enjoy the pleasures of life here and now; enjoy pleasure in good time; make merry while one can

〖～雨〗 jíshíyǔ 〈名〉 timely/opportune/welcome rain; heaven-sent rain—timely help

【及物动词】 jíwù dòngcí 〈名〉[语言] transitive verb

【及早】 jízǎo 〈副〉 in good time; in due/good season; as soon as possible; at an early date; before it is too late：～到达 arrive in season ‖ ～回头 mend one's ways before it is too late ‖ ～离去 leave at a seasonable hour ‖ ～做出安排 make timely arrangements ‖ 会～通知你们的。You shall be informed in due season. ‖ 请～告诉我。Please let me know as soon as possible.

【及至】 jízhì 〈连〉 up to; until; by the time：～第二天，他们才找到她。They didn't find her until the next day. ‖ ～目前，我们才完成了工作的三分之二。So far we have only finished two-thirds of the work. ‖ ～现在，我还没见过他。Up to now, I've never met him.

吉[1] jí 〈形〉 lucky; auspicious; propitious; fortunate：⇨～利；～日；逢凶化～；万事大～

吉[2] Jí 〈名〉 Ji [another name for Jilin Province (吉林省)]

【吉贝树】 jíbèishù 〈名〉 kapok tree; silk cotton tree

【吉卜赛人】 Jíbǔsàirén 〈名〉 Gypsy

【吉布提】 Jíbùtí 〈名〉 Djibouti

〖～人〗 Jíbùtírén 〈名〉 Djiboutian

【吉达】 Jídá 〈名〉 Jidda(h) [a city of Saudi Arabia]

【吉旦】 jídàn 〈名〉〈书〉 first day of every lunar month—lucky/auspicious/fortunate day

【吉尔吉斯斯坦】 Jí'ěrjísīsītǎn 〈名〉 Kirghizstan

〖～人〗 Jí'ěrjísīsītǎnrén 〈名〉 Kirghizstani

【吉光片羽】 jíguāng-piànyǔ 〈熟〉 a small piece of fur of a legendary supernatural animal—fragment of a highly treasured relic; cultural relics

【吉剧】 jíjù 〈名〉 Jilin opera

【吉利】 jílì 〈形〉 lucky; auspicious; propitious; fortunate：图～ do sth for luck; do sth for fair/favourable auspices ‖ ～的时辰 auspicious/happy occasion ‖ ～话 auspicious words/remarks ‖ 不～的日子 black-letter day ‖ 今年对他很～。This year is a fortunate year for him. ‖ 那数字对我不～。That number isn't lucky for me.

【吉林】 Jílín 〈名〉 Jilin (Province)

【吉隆坡】 Jílóngpō 〈名〉 Kuala Lumpur [capital of Malaysia]

【吉尼斯世界记录】 Jínísī Shìjiè Jìlù 〈名〉 *Guinness Book of World Records*：打破～ set a new record in the *Guinness*

【吉普车】 jípǔchē 〈名〉 jeep

【吉期】 jíqī 〈名〉 wedding day：确定～ name the day; set/fix the date for a wedding; set a wedding day ‖ ～一定，我就通知你们。I will tell you my happy date as soon as it is fixed. ‖ ～尚未确定。The date of the wedding is still up in the air.

【吉庆】 jíqìng 〈形〉 lucky; auspicious; propitious; fortunate：～话 auspicious/propitious remarks ‖ ～日子喜事多。People prefer to get married on an auspicious occasion.

〖～有余〗 jíqìng-yǒuyú 〈熟〉 have an abundance of blessings：去年收成好，农民们～。The famers were in luck last year as they had a good harvest.

【吉人天相】 jírén-tiānxiàng 〈熟〉 heaven stands by the good man; heaven assists the virtuous; heaven helps the good out of harm's way

【吉人自有天相】 jírén zì yǒu tiānxiàng ＝吉人天相 jírén-tiānxiàng

【吉日】 jírì 〈名〉 auspicious/lucky/fortunate day; red-letter day：择～办喜事 choose an auspicious day to have one's wedding

〖～良辰〗 jírì-liángchén 〈熟〉 lucky/happy day

【吉时】 jíshí 〈名〉 auspicious/happy time

【吉他】 jítā 〈名〉[乐器] guitar：弹～ play the guitar ‖ 电～ electric guitar ‖ 古典～ classical guitar

〖～手〗 jítāshǒu 〈名〉 guitar player; guitarist

〖～弦〗 jítāxián 〈名〉 guitar chord

【吉祥】 jíxiáng 〈形〉 lucky; auspicious; propitious; fortunate：说～话 say sth auspicious; make auspicious remarks ‖ 祝您～如意！Good luck and happiness to you!

〖～物〗 jíxiángwù 〈名〉 mascot：运动会的～ mascot of a sports meet ‖ 我们队把狮子作为～。Our team had a lion as our mascot.

【吉星】 jíxīng 〈名〉 lucky star

〖～高照〗 jíxīng-gāozhào 〈熟〉 be blessed by a lucky star：他工作以来，一直～。He has been blessed by the lucky star ever since he began to work.

【吉凶】 jíxiōng 〈名〉 good or ill luck

〖～未卜〗 jíxiōng wèibǔ 〈熟〉 one's fate is in the balance

【吉言】 jíyán 〈名〉 auspicious remarks; blessing

【吉兆】 jízhào 〈名〉 auspicious/good omen; auspicious indication; propitious sign：视为～ regard sth as a propitious sign ‖ 遇到～ come across a propitious sign ‖ 此非～。This is not a good omen. ‖ 今年冬天下了几场大雪，是丰年的～。It has snowed heavily several times this winter, which is a favourable/lucky omen of a good harvest.

岌 jí 〈形〉❶〈书〉(of a mountain) high; lofty; towering ❷ dangerous; perilous：⇨～～可危

【岌岌】 jíjí 〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of a mountain) lofty; towering ❷ dangerous; perilous

〖～不可终日〗 jíjí bùkě zhōngrì 〈熟〉 live in constant fear; live precariously

〖～可危〗 jíjí-kěwēi 〈熟〉 in imminent/impending danger：病人的生命～。The patient was in immediate danger. ‖ 我的全部财产～。The whole of my fortune was in/at hazard.

汲 jí 〈动〉 draw (water)

【汲汲】 jíjí 〈形〉〈书〉 eager; anxious; avid：～于成功 be eager/anxious for success; aspire to success ‖ ～于富贵 crave for riches and honours ‖ ～于名利 be avid of personal fame and gain

【汲取】 jíqǔ 〈动〉 draw; absorb; assimilate; derive：～教训 learn/absorb/draw a lesson (from) ‖ ～经验 draw on the experience (of) ‖ ～灵感 draw inspiration ‖ ～新思想 assimilate/absorb new ideas ‖ 从实践中～知识 derive knowledge from practice ‖ 从书本中～丰富的营养 derive rich nourishment from books ‖ 盐从空气中～水分。Salt absorbs moisture from the air. ‖ 作家从生活中～素材。The writer's raw material is life.

【汲水】 jíshuǐ 〈动〉 draw water：从河中/湖中/井里～ draw water from a river/lake/well

【汲引】 jíyǐn 〈动〉〈书〉 draw water—recommend for promotion

伋 jí ＝急 jí

级 jí ❶〈名〉level; grade; rank: 八～地震 earthquake of magnitude eight (on the Richter scale) ‖ 部长～会议 conference at the ministerial level; ministerial conference ‖ 二～工 grade-two worker ‖ 七～风 force 7 wind/gale; moderate gale ‖ 一～产品 first-class product; grade A product ‖ 一～战备 No 1 alert; red alert ‖ 正教授～ rank of full professor ‖ 最高～谈判 top-level negotiations ‖ 我只提升了一～。I have advanced only one degree in promotion. ⇨～差;降～;越～ ❷〈名〉step: 拾～而上 follow the steps up ⇨石～ ❸〈量〉[used for steps, towers, etc]: 多～火箭 multistage rocket ‖ 七～浮屠 seven-storey tower ‖ 十二～台阶 a flight of a dozen steps ❹〈名〉grade; class; form: 同～不同班 be in different classes of the same grade ‖ 他今年升了一～。He is up a class this year. ‖ 中国的小学分六～。An elementary school in China has six grades. ⇨班～;升～

【级别】 jíbié 〈名〉grade; level; rank; scale: ～高于某人 outrank sb; be above sb in rank ‖ 干部/教授～ rank of cadre/professor ‖ 工资～ wage scale; grade on the wage scale ‖ 外交～ diplomatic rank ‖ 他没有得到按其～应得的工资。He didn't get the salary to which he was entitled by rank. ‖ 我们愿意在任何时候,任何～上谈任何问题。We are ready to talk at any time, at any level, about anything.

【级差】 jíchā 〈名〉differential: 工资～ wage differentials

〖～地租〗 jíchā dìzū 〈名〉differential (land) rent

〖～佣金〗 jíchā yòngjīn 〈名〉graded commission

【级间】 jíjiān 〈名〉[电工] interstage

〖～变压器〗 jíjiān biànyāqì 〈名〉[电工] interstage transformer

〖～电路〗 jíjiān diànlù 〈名〉[电工] interstage circuit

〖～分离〗 jíjiān fēnlí 〈名〉[航天] stage separation: ～火箭 staging rocket

【级联】 jílián 〈名〉[电子] cascade (connection); cascading; concatenation: ～保护/放大/控制 cascade protection/amplification/control

〖～电动机〗 jílián diàndòngjī 〈名〉concatenated motor

〖～管〗 jíliánguǎn 〈名〉cascade tube

【级任】 jírèn 〈名〉form/class master: ～老师 teacher in charge of a class (in a primary or middle school)

【级数】 jíshù 〈名〉[数学] progression; series: ～变换 transformation of series ‖ 等比/等差～ geometric/arithmetic progression ‖ 按几何～减少 decrease in a geometrical series

〖～解〗 jíshùjiě 〈名〉series solution

〖～值〗 jíshùzhí 〈名〉value of series

极 jí ❶〈名〉utmost point; extreme: 痛苦之～ be in an extremity of pain ‖ 愚蠢之～ be at the height of folly; be foolish in the extreme; be the ultimate in stupidity ‖ 贫富两～ extremes of poverty and wealth ‖ 两～相通。Extremes meet. ⇨登峰造～ ❷〈动〉reach the limit; do one's utmost: ～尽能事 do everything possible; spare no effort ‖ ～一时之盛 reach top magnificence of the time ‖ ～权穷利。One's ambition and gain is unlimited. ⇨～力;乐～生悲;物～必反 ❸〈形〉extreme; of the highest degree: ～高的山 exceedingly/extremely high mountain ‖ 事业～盛期 height/summit/zenith of one's career ⇨～度;～端;～刑 ❹〈副〉extremely; exceedingly; in the extreme; to the greatest extent: ～不安全 be absolutely unsafe ‖ ～不满意 be not satisfied at all ‖ ～为高兴 be supremely happy ‖ ～为重要 be of the utmost importance ‖ 视力～弱 have very poor eyesight ‖ 状态～佳 be in perfectly good condition/form ‖ 累～了 be worn out completely ‖ 气～了 be in violent anger ‖ 痛苦～了 be in extreme agony ‖ 无聊～了 be bored to death ‖ ～少数 a tiny minority/number (of); only a few; a very small handful (of) ‖ 好～了! How marvelous! / Excellent! ‖ 价格～高。The price is sky-high. ‖ 这方面的资料～少。Little information is found in this aspect. ‖ 这个回答妙～了。This reply was a classic. ❺〈名〉pole: 地球的两～略呈扁平形。The earth is slightly flattened at the poles. ⇨～地;南～;阳～

【极板】 jíbǎn 〈名〉[电子] plate

【极大】 jídà ❶〈形〉vast; enormous; immense; tremendous: ～的差异 vast difference ‖ ～的兴趣 profound/enormous interest ‖ 取得～的成功 achieve a huge/tremendous success ‖ 表现出～的勇气 show remarkable courage ‖ 引起公众～的关注 stir up a lot of publicity ‖ 拥有～的优势 have a tremendous advantage ‖ 遭受～的苦难 suffer acute hardships ‖ 物质～丰富。There is an overwhelming abundance of material wealth. ❷〈名〉[数学] maximum

〖～化〗 jídàhuà 〈名〉[数学] maximation

〖～原理〗 jídà yuánlǐ 〈名〉[数学] principle of the maximum

〖～值〗 jídàzhí 〈名〉[数学] maximum (value)

【极低频】 jídīpín 〈名〉[电子] extremely low frequency (ELF)

【极地】 jídì 〈名〉polar region: ～的冬季 polar winter ‖ 进行～科学考察 carry out scientific research in the polar region

〖～冰川〗 jídì bīngchuān 〈名〉[水文] polar glacier

〖～冰冠〗 jídì bīngguān 〈名〉[水文] polar icecap

〖～大陆气团〗 jídì dàlù qìtuán 〈名〉[气象] polar continental air

〖～东风带〗 jídì dōngfēngdài 〈名〉[气象] polar easterlies

〖～海洋气团〗 jídì hǎiyáng qìtuán 〈名〉[气象] polar maritime air

〖～航空〗 jídì hángkōng 〈名〉polar aviation

〖～航行〗 jídì hángxíng 〈名〉arctic navigation; polar air navigation

〖～气候〗 jídì qìhòu 〈名〉polar climate

【极点】 jídiǎn 〈名〉❶ limit; extreme; utmost; ultimate: 把某人逼到～ push sb to the limit ‖ 感动到～ be extremely moved; be moved to the utmost ‖ 好/坏到～ couldn't be better/worse ‖ 荒谬到～ be absurd in the extreme ‖ 混乱到～ be in a state of utmost confusion ‖ 忍耐到了～ reach the limit of one's endurance/patience ‖ 他的运气坏到了～。His fortune was at its nadir. ‖ 我对他佩服到～。I have the utmost admiration for him. ❷ [数学] pole; vertex: 圆线的～ pole of a circle line

【极顶】 jídǐng ❶〈名〉peak; summit; pinnacle: 到达～ reach the summit/peak/pinnacle of a mountain ‖ 登上～ ascend/climb/top/scale a peak ‖ 征服～ conquer the summit ‖ 泰山～ summit of Mount Taishan ❷〈名〉limit; extreme; utmost ❸〈副〉extremely: ～狡猾/聪明 extremely tricky/clever

【极度】 jídù ❶〈副〉extremely; exceedingly; to the utmost; in the extreme; to the last degree: ～悲伤 be extremely sad ‖ ～尴尬 be terribly embarrassed; be in the acme of embarrassment ‖ ～混乱 be in a glorious mess; be in an utter confusion ‖ ～疲劳 be tired out; be exhausted; be overcome with fatigue ‖ ～无知 be in total ignorance ‖ ～消沉 be in abysmal depression; be deeply depressed ‖ ～兴奋 be exceedingly elated; get extremely excited ‖ 处于～危险中 be in extreme danger ‖ 使某人～恐惧 freeze sb's blood; make sb's blood freeze ‖ 国家～繁荣昌盛。The nation enjoyed exuberant prosperity. ‖ 自然资源～匮乏。There is a serious shortage in natural resources. ❷〈名〉limit; extreme; extremity; utmost

【极端】 jíduān ❶〈名〉extreme; extremity; limit; utmost: 被迫走～ be forced/driven to extremes ‖ 避免走～ avoid the extremes ‖ 推向危险的～ push sth to a dangerous/perilous extreme ‖ 引向～ carry sth to the full/furthest extreme; carry sth into extremes ‖ 走～ take sth to extremes; go the limit; go to extremes ‖ 从一个～走向另一个～ go from one extreme to the other ‖ 爱与恨是感情的两个～。Love and hate are extremes of passion. ‖ 他做事喜欢走～。He does things in extremes. ❷〈副〉exceedingly; extremely; to the utmost; in the extreme: ～仇视 show extreme hatred (for) ‖ ～腐败 corrupt to the core; be rotten to the core ‖ ～紧迫/困难 be extremely urgent/difficult ‖ ～贫困 be in dire/extreme poverty ‖ 他对工作～负责。He is absolutely responsible for his work. / He has a boundless sense of responsibility in his work.

〖～保守主义〗 jíduān bǎoshǒuzhǔyì 〈名〉ultraconservatism: ～者 ultraconservative; extreme conservative

〖～暴力〗 jíduān bàolì 〈名〉ultraviolence

〖～分子〗 jíduān fènzǐ 〈名〉extremist: 极端好战分子 ultramilitant ‖ 极端激进分子 ultraradical ‖ 极端狂热分子 far-out fanatic

〖～个人主义者〗 jíduān gèrénzhǔyìzhě 〈名〉out-and-out egoist

〖～民主化〗 jíduān mínzhǔhuà 〈名〉ultra-democracy

〖～民族主义〗 jíduān mínzúzhǔyì 〈名〉ultranationalism

〖～主义〗 jíduānzhǔyì 〈名〉ultraism; extremism: ～者 ultraist; extremist ‖ ～政策 extremist policy

【极方程】 jífāngchéng 〈名〉[数学] polar equation

【极锋】 jífēng 〈名〉[气象] polar front

【极盖】 jígài 〈名〉(polar) cap: ～区 polar cap region

【极高频】 jígāopín 〈名〉[电子] extremely high frequency (EHF)

【极冠】 jíguān 〈名〉[天文] polar cap

【极光】 jíguāng 〈名〉[天文] aurora; polar lights: ⇨北～;南～

〖～弧〗 jíguānghú 〈名〉[天文] auroral arc

【极核】 jíhé 〈名〉[植物] polar nucleus
【极化】 jíhuà 〈名〉[物理] polarization
〖～电池〗 jíhuà diànchí 〈名〉 polarization cell
〖～电流〗 jíhuà diànliú 〈名〉 polarization current
〖～电容器〗 jíhuà diànróngqì 〈名〉 polarized capacitor
〖～陶瓷〗 jíhuà táocí 〈名〉 polarized ceramics
〖～线圈〗 jíhuà xiànquān 〈名〉 polarizing coil
〖～性〗 jíhuàxìng 〈名〉[物理] polarizability
〖～张量〗 jíhuà zhāngliàng 〈名〉 polarization tensor
【极间】 jíjiān 〈形〉[电子] interelectrode: ～电导/电容 interelectrode conductance/capacity
【极距】 jíjù 〈名〉[天文] polar distance
【极口】 jíkǒu 〈副〉 in highest/extreme terms: ～抨击 attack in most violent terms ‖ ～赞扬 praise lavishly/profusely; heap/shower/lavish praise (on sb)
【极乐鸟】 jílèniǎo 〈名〉 bird of paradise
【极乐世界】 jílè shìjiè 〈名〉[佛教] Land of Ultimate Bliss; Pure Land; Western Paradise
【极力】 jílì 〈动〉 do one's utmost; spare no effort: ～帮助 do/try one's best to help ‖ ～吹捧 laud/extol sb to the skies ‖ ～奉承 flatter sb outrageously ‖ ～鼓吹 vigorously publicize (an erroneous theory, etc); clamorously advocate ‖ ～合作 spare no effort in cooperating (with) ‖ ～减少损失 reduce the loss to the minimum; minimize the loss ‖ ～克服困难 make every effort to overcome the difficulties ‖ ～夸大 blow sth up out of all proportion ‖ ～劝阻 try very hard to dissuade sb (from doing sth) ‖ ～推荐 recommend sb/sth to the utmost ‖ ～渲染 paint a glowing picture (of sth) ‖ ～掩盖错误 try one's best to conceal one's mistakes
【极量】 jíliàng 〈名〉 ❶ [医学] maximum dose ❷ maximum amount/quantity
【极面】 jímiàn 〈名〉 ❶ [数学] polar face; polar plane ❷ [电学] pole-face
【极目】 jímù 〈动〉 look as far as the eye can see/reach: ～四望 take a panoramic view (from some vantage point); look/gaze around ‖ ～远眺 look/gaze far into the distance ‖ ～望去,只见茫茫草原。As far as the eye could see all was boundless grasslands.
【极品】 jípǐn 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ best; highest grade: 出售/生产～绿茶 sell/produce best quality green tea ‖ 号称～ be known as the best; be ranked among the highest grades ‖ 这是酒中～。This is the best of wines/spirits. ❷ highest official rank: 官居～ hold the highest official rank
【极谱图】 jípǔtú 〈名〉[化学] polarogram
【极谱仪】 jípǔyí 〈名〉[化学] polarograph
【极其】 jíqí 〈副〉 extremely; exceedingly; most; in the extreme; to the utmost: ～不安/震惊 be profoundly disturbed/shocked; be disturbed/shocked to the utmost ‖ ～胆怯/有用 be excessively timid/useful ‖ ～痛苦 be extremely painful; be in an extremity of pain ‖ ～完美 reach the acme of perfection ‖ ～幸福 be in exuberant happiness ‖ ～友好 be friendly in the extreme ‖ ～重视 attach great importance (to) ‖ ～罕见的珍品 greatest rarity ‖ ～艰巨的任务 most arduous task ‖ ～深刻的教训 most profound lesson ‖ 保持～清醒的头脑 keep a most clear/cool head ‖ 给人～恶劣的印象 make an extremely bad impression ‖ 那辆小汽车～豪华。The car is the ultimate in luxury. ‖ 他～自负。He has an enormous/inflated ego.
【极区】 jíqū 〈名〉[地理] polar region
【极圈】 jíquān 〈名〉[地理] polar circle: ⇨北～;南～
【极权】 jíquán 〈形〉 totalitarian: ～国家/政府 totalitarian state/government
〖～主义〗 jíquánzhǔyì 〈名〉[政治] totalitarianism: ～者 totalitarian
【极盛】 jíshèng 〈形〉 best; most successful
〖～时期〗 jíshèng shíqī 〈名〉 zenith; heyday; golden age: 事业的～ culmination/summit/peak/height/zenith of one's career ‖ 文明的～ height of civilization ‖ 当时他正值权力的～。He was then at the height/pinnacle/zenith/summit of his power. ‖ 诗歌在唐朝达到～。Poetry reached its zenith in the Tang Dynasty.
【极为】 jíwéi 〈副〉 extremely; exceedingly; to the utmost; in the extreme: ～不满 be most dissatisfied ‖ ～勇敢 be exceedingly brave ‖ 手术进行得～顺利。The operation went like clockwork. ‖ 他表演得～出色。He plays first-class. ‖ 学习～重要。Learning is of the utmost importance.
【极限】 jíxiàn 〈名〉 ❶ limit; maximum; ultimate: 超过～ exceed the maximum; go beyond/over/above the limit ‖ 达到～ reach the limit ‖ 没有～ limitless; open-ended ‖ 挑战～ challenge the limit (of one's endurance) ‖ 安全/弹性～ safety/elastic limit ‖ 人类知识的～ ultimate boundaries of human knowledge ‖ 忍耐的～ limit of one's patience; frozen limit ‖ 我走不了这么远,我知道我体力的～。I can't walk so far. I know my own limits. ❷ [数学] limit
〖～点〗 jíxiàndiǎn 〈名〉[数学] limit point
〖～概率〗 jíxiàn gàilǜ 〈名〉[数学] limiting probabilities
〖～开关〗 jíxiàn kāiguān [机械] limit switch
〖～量规〗 jíxiàn liángguī 〈名〉[机械] limit gauge
〖～运动〗 jíxiàn yùndòng 〈名〉 extreme sports [such as rock-climbing, alpine skiing, bungee jumping, etc]
〖～载荷〗 jíxiàn zàihé 〈名〉[航空] ultimate load: ～因数 limit load factor
〖～值〗 jíxiànzhí 〈名〉[数学] limit/ultimate value; maximum rating
【极小】 jíxiǎo 〈名〉[数学] minimum
〖～化〗 jíxiǎohuà 〈名〉 minimization
〖～原理〗 jíxiǎo yuánlǐ 〈名〉 principle of minimum
〖～值〗 jíxiǎozhí 〈名〉 minimal value
【极刑】 jíxíng 〈名〉 capital punishment; death penalty: 处以～ sentence sb to death ‖ 恢复/取消～ reinstate/abolish capital punishment
【极性】 jíxìng 〈名〉[物理] polar; polarity: ～标记/试验 polarity inversion/test ‖ ～换向器/继电器 polarity reverser/relay ‖ ～基 polar group ‖ ～溶剂 polar solvent
【极夜】 jíyè 〈名〉 polar night
【极意】 jíyì 〈动〉 try one's best; rack one's brain: ～奉承 put oneself out of one's way to flatter (sb); flatter sb lavishly ‖ ～模仿 try one's best to imitate
【极右】 jíyòu 〈形〉 ultra-Right; extremely Right
〖～分子〗 jíyòu fènzǐ 〈名〉 ultra-Rightist
〖～势力〗 jíyòu shìlì 〈名〉 ultra-Right forces
【极值】 jízhí 〈名〉[数学] extreme value
【极致】 jízhì 〈名〉 ultimate attainment; highest achievement; acme
【极轴】 jízhóu 〈名〉[数学] polar axis
【极昼】 jízhòu 〈名〉 polar day
【极左】 jízuǒ 〈形〉 ultra-Left; extremely Left
〖～分子〗 jízuǒ fènzǐ 〈名〉 ultra-Leftist
〖～思潮〗 jízuǒ sīcháo 〈名〉 ultra-Left trend of thought
【极坐标】 jízuòbiāo 〈名〉[数学] polar coordinates: ～曲线 polar curve ‖ ～图 polar diagram

庋 jí 〈名〉〈书〉 door bolt

即 jí ❶〈动〉 approach; reach; be near: ⇨可望而不可～;若～若离 ❷〈动〉 assume; undertake: ⇨～位 ❸〈介〉 prompted by the occasion: ⇨～景;～席;～兴 ❹〈名〉 now; present moment; immediate future: 成功在～。Success is in sight/at hand. ⇨～期;～日;在～ ❺〈副〉 a) promptly; at once; immediately: 黎明～起 get up at dawn ‖ 盼～答复 expect a prompt reply ‖ 闻过～改 correct one's mistake as soon as it is pointed out ‖ 招之～来 be on call at any hour ‖ ～请光临。Your presence is immediately requested. b) exactly; precisely: 他～是我要找的人。He is just the one I am looking for. ❻〈副〉 namely: 春节～农历新年。The Spring Festival is the lunar New Year. ‖ 非此～彼。It must be either this or that. ‖ 唐朝建都长安,～今西安。The Tang Dynasty established its capital in Chang'an, or present-day Xi'an. ❼〈连〉 even; even if: ～无外援,我们也能克服目前的困难。We can overcome the difficulties even without outside assistance.
【即便】 jíbiàn 〈连〉 even; even if/though: ～如此,她还爱着他。She still loves him for all that. ‖ ～有所变化,也是变得更加开放。If anything, we shall open up still more. ‖ 那里～是七月也很冷。It was cold there even in July. ‖ 在这个地方,降雪～有也很少。It seldom, if ever, snows here.
【即或】 jíhuò 〈连〉 even; even if/though
【即将】 jíjiāng 〈副〉 about (to do sth); on the point of (doing sth); soon; in no time: ～启程 be about to start/set off ‖ ～卸任的总统 outgoing president ‖ 暴风雨～来临。A storm is imminent/impending. ‖ 节日～到来。The holiday is drawing near. / The

holiday is just around the corner. / The holiday will come soon. ‖他～获得有生以来的第一个冠军。He was on the verge of his first championship. ‖这项工程～竣工。The project is nearing completion.

【即景】 jíjǐng 〈动〉〈书〉(of literary or artistic work) be inspired by what one sees

〖～生情〗 jíjǐng-shēngqíng 〈熟〉 the scene before one's eyes strikes a chord in one's heart

〖～诗〗 jíjǐngshī 〈名〉 extempore verse/poem

【即刻】 jíkè 〈副〉 at once; immediately; instantly; right away: ～采取行动 take immediate action ‖ ～答复 answer at once; immediate reply ‖ ～开始工作 begin work immediately ‖ 我～回来。I'll be back in a moment/an instant. ‖ 我们～动身。We'll start at once.

【即令】 jílìng 〈连〉 even; even if/though

【即期】 jíqī 〈形〉[经济] immediate; spot

〖～付款〗 jíqī fùkuǎn 〈名〉 payment at sight/on demand; cash down; prompt payment

〖～付现〗 jíqī fùxiàn 〈名〉 immediate/prompt cash payment

〖～汇兑〗 jíqī huìduì 〈名〉 sight exchange

〖～汇率〗 jíqī huìlǜ 〈名〉 spot exchange rate

〖～汇票〗 jíqī huìpiào 〈名〉 demand bill/draft

〖～价格〗 jíqī jiàgé 〈名〉 spot price

〖～交货〗 jíqī jiāohuò 〈名〉 prompt/immediate delivery; delivery on spot

〖～交易〗 jíqī jiāoyì 〈名〉 spot transaction

〖～票据〗 jíqī piàojù 〈名〉 note at demand/sight; demand note

〖～市场〗 jíqī shìchǎng 〈名〉 spot market

〖～支票〗 jíqī zhīpiào 〈名〉 demand cheque; cheque payable at sight

〖～资金〗 jíqī zījīn 〈名〉 immediate fund

【即日】 jírì 〈名〉 ❶ this/that very day: ～起生效 with effect from today; take/come into effect as of today ‖ 本条例自～起施行。The regulations come into force/go into effect as of today. ❷ the next few days; a short time from now: 本图书馆～对外开放。The library will open to the public in a few days.

【即如】 jírú 〈连〉 as; like

【即若】 jíruò 〈连〉〈书〉 even; even if/though

【即时】 jíshí 〈副〉 immediately; at once; instantly: ～答复 immediate/prompt/speedy reply ‖ ～惩罚 prompt punishment ‖ ～获取信息 immediate access to information

〖～反馈〗 jíshí fǎnkuì 〈名〉 immediate feedback

〖～记录〗 jíshí jìlù 〈名〉 immediate record

〖～记忆〗 jíshí jìyì 〈名〉 immediate memory

〖～加工〗 jíshí jiāgōng 〈名〉 immediate processing

〖～交货〗 jíshí jiāohuò 〈名〉 immediate/prompt delivery

〖～结算〗 jíshí jiésuàn 〈名〉 speedy clearance

〖～拘押〗 jíshí jūyā 〈名〉 instant committal

〖～判决〗 jíshí pànjué 〈名〉 instant judgement

〖～仲裁〗 jíshí zhòngcái 〈名〉 instant arbitration

【即食】 jíshí 〈形〉(of food) instant

〖～面〗 jíshímiàn 〈名〉 instant noodles

【即使】 jíshǐ 〈连〉 even; even if/though: ～很努力,他还是最后一名。For all his efforts, he still came last. ‖ ～不成功,他们也会支持你的。They will stand by you even if you don't succeed. ‖ ～如此,我也会来的。I'll still come for all that.

【即世】 jíshì 〈动〉〈书〉 die; pass away

【即事】 jíshì 〈动〉 write out of inspiration

〖～诗〗 jíshìshī 〈名〉 extempore poem

【即位】 jíwèi 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ take one's seat (at a dinner table, etc) ❷ ascend/mount the throne: ～第三年 third regnal year ‖ ～纪念日 regnal day ‖ ～纪元 regnal year ‖ 维多利亚女王于 1837 年～。Queen Victoria acceded to/mounted the throne in 1837.

【即席】 jíxí 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ extemporize; improvise: ～发表意见 deliver an off-hand opinion ‖ ～发言 make an off-hand/extempore/improvised/extemporaneous speech; give a talk off-hand ‖ ～赋诗 improvise a poem; compose a poem impromptu ‖ ～配曲 hit off music for words ‖ 他～发表了一篇演说。He extemporized a speech. ❷ take one's seat (at a banquet, etc)

【即行】 jíxíng 〈动〉 put into practice/executions immediately; carry out right away; implement at once: ～枪决 carry out the execution right away

【即兴】 jíxìng 〈动〉 extemporize; improvise: ～伴奏 improvise the accompaniment ‖ ～讲话 speak impromptu; extemporize a speech; make an impromptu/extemporaneous/improvised speech; give an off-hand talk ‖ 善于～对答 be good at improvising dialogue ‖ 女演员忘了台词,只好～表演。The actress forgot her lines and had to extemporize. ‖ 这首歌是～创作的。The song was composed extempore/impromptu.

〖～曲〗 jíxìngqǔ 〈名〉[音乐] impromptu; improvised music

〖～诗〗 jíxìngshī 〈名〉 extempore verse

〖～作品〗 jíxìng zuòpǐn 〈名〉 improvisation; improvised work; extempore

【即印照相机】 jíyìn zhàoxiàngjī 〈名〉 instant camera

佶 jí

〈形〉〈书〉 robust; sturdy

【佶屈聱牙】 jíqū-áoyá 〈熟〉 be full of difficult, unpronounceable words; read awkward; be awkward reading: 这个句子～。This sentence reads awkward. / This sentence is a real jawbreaker.

诘 jí

⇨jié

【诘屈聱牙】 jíqū-áoyá = 佶屈聱牙 jíqū-áoyá

亟 jí

〈副〉〈书〉 urgently; imperatively; pressingly: ～待解决 demand prompt solution ‖ ～须注意 call for immediate attention ‖ 不正之风～须纠正。Unhealthy tendencies must be corrected immediately. ‖ 健康和教育状况～须改善。Improved health and education are urgently needed.

⇨qì

【亟亟】 jíjí 〈形〉 urgent; pressing; imperative: 不必～。There is no hurry about it. / There is no need for hurry.

革 jí

〈形〉〈书〉(of an illness) grave; severe; serious: 病～ be critically/dangerously ill

⇨gé

笈 jí

〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ book box; satchel: ⇨负～ ❷ book; document: 古～ ancient books

急 jí

❶〈形〉 fast; rapid; violent: 办事～ handle affairs rapidly ‖ 说话～ speak quickly ‖ ～转弯 sharp turn ‖ 水流很～。The current is running strong. / The current is swift. ‖ 雨下得又密又～。It rained thick and fast. ⇨～流勇退;～刹车;～症 ❷〈形〉 urgent; imperative; pressing: 不要～,慢慢来。There is no hurry; take your time. ‖ 事情很～。The matter is urgent/pressing. ‖ 这事并不～。There is no urgency about this matter. ⇨～件;～救;～事 ❸〈名〉 urgency; emergency: ⇨当务之～;救～;应～ ❹〈动〉 be eager to help: ～群众之所急 be eager to meet the needs of the masses ⇨～公好义;～人之难 ❺〈形〉 irritable; irascible: ～脾气 hot temper ⇨～性子;操之过～ ❻〈动〉 be impatient/anxious/worried: ～出病来 become ill from anxiety ‖ ～得说不出话来 be too worried to speak ‖ ～得满头大汗 sweat profusely with anxiety ‖ ～得团团转 be so agitated as to be like an ant on a hot pan ‖ 别～! 我来帮你。Don't worry. I will help you out. ‖ 我不～着回家。I am in no hurry to go home. ❼〈动〉 worry; make restless/anxious: ～死人了 be worried to death ‖ 什么事把你～成这个样子? What's worrying you so much? ❽〈动〉 become angry; be irritated/annoyed/nettled: 把某人惹～ annoy/irritate sb ‖ 动不动就～ easily get irritated ‖ 你要是再这样我就跟你～了。I'll become angry with you if you go on like this.

【急案】 jí'àn 〈名〉 urgent case

【急巴巴】 jíbābā 〈形〉 anxious; impatient: ～地等待录取通知书 wait impatiently for the admission notice

【急板】 jíbǎn 〈名〉[音乐] presto

【急暴】 jíbào 〈形〉 irritable; irascible: 脾气～ be short-tempered; be hot-tempered; be quick-tempered

【急变】 jíbiàn 〈名〉 abrupt change; emergency: 应付～ cope with sudden changes

【急病】 jíbìng 〈名〉 acute disease: 得～ contract an acute disease

【急不可待】 jíbùkědài 〈熟〉 be too impatient to wait; can't wait to do sth; be extremely anxious: 他～地想知道考试成绩。He was impatient to know the result of his examination. ‖ 她～地接受了去欧洲旅行的提议。She eagerly embraced the offer of a trip to

Europe.
【急步】 jíbù 〈动〉go swiftly; walk with quick steps
【急茬儿】 jíchár 〈名〉〈方〉urgent matter
【急扯白脸】 jíchěbáiliǎn = 急赤白脸 jíchìbáiliǎn
【急驰】 jíchí 〈动〉whirl; speed; go at high speed: 一辆车～而过。A car sped/whirled past.
【急赤白脸】 jíchìbáiliǎn 〈熟〉〈方〉get excited with one's face turning red or pale
【急匆匆】 jícōngcōng 〈形〉hurried; hasty: 他一句话没说就～地走了。He hurried off without a word.
【急促】 jícù 〈形〉❶ hurried; rapid: 呼吸～ be short of breath; gasp for breath ‖ 说话～ speak hurriedly ‖ ～的脚步声 hurried footsteps ‖ 他的脉搏～。His pulses raced. ❷ (of time) short; pressing: 时间～,我们必须立即行动。As we are pressed for time/As time is running short/As time is pressing, we must act im*mediately.*
【急电】 jídiàn 〈名〉urgent cable/telegram: 发～ send an express telegram ‖ 收到～ get/receive an express telegram ‖ 有你一封～。There is an urgent telegram for you.
【急风暴雨】 jífēng-bàoyǔ 〈熟〉violent storm; hurricane; tempest
【急腹症】 jífùzhèng 〈名〉[医学] acute abdominal disease; acute abdomen
【急公好义】 jígōng-hàoyì 〈熟〉be zealous for the welfare of the public; be public-spirited
【急功近利】 jígōng-jìnlì 〈熟〉be eager for quick success and instant benefit; seek instant success and quick profits: 绿化荒山、治理环境并非是～的事情。Greening barren hills and improving the environment are not things that will bring quick success and instant benefits.
【急活儿】 jíhuór 〈名〉〈口〉rush job
【急火】 jíhuǒ 〈名〉❶ strong/quick fire; high heat: ～煸炒 stir-fry with high heat ❷ internal heat [as from anxiety, worry, etc; as a cause of disease]: ～攻心 become unconscious with a sudden attack of internal heat
【急急风】 jíjífēng 〈名〉music with quick beat used in traditional opera to accompany rapid instruments
【急急如律令】 jíjí rú lǜlìng 〈熟〉obey orders presto [used by a Taoist priest in chanting incantations to exorcize evil spirits]
【急急巴巴】 jíji-bābā 〈形〉hasty; hurried: 你做事往往～的。You tend to rush at things.
【急煎煎】 jíjiānjiān 〈形〉worried; nervous
【急件】 jíjiàn 〈名〉urgent document or dispatch
【急进】 jíjìn ❶ = 激进 jījìn ❷〈动〉move rapidly/quickly
【急惊风】 jíjīngfēng 〈名〉[中医] *acute infantile convulsions*
〖～遇到了慢郎中〗 jíjīngfēng yùdàole màn lángzhōng 〈熟〉an acute disease being treated by a procrastinating doctor—deferred action where prompt attention is needed; an urgent case receiving slow treatment
【急救】 jíjiù 〈动〉give first aid; give sb emergency treatment: 采取～措施 take first-aid measures ‖ 进行～ give sb first-aid; afford first-aid to sb ‖ ～无效,病人死亡。The first-aid failed and the patient died. ‖ 这病需要～。The disease calls for prompt treatment.
〖～包〗 jíjiùbāo 〈名〉first-aid dressing
〖～车〗 jíjiùchē 〈名〉ambulance; emergency vehicle
〖～人员〗 jíjiù rényuán 〈名〉first-aider; first-aid personnel: 打电话找～ telephone first-aid personnel
〖～室〗 jíjiùshì 〈名〉emergency room
〖～药品〗 jíjiù yàopǐn 〈名〉first-aid medicine: 购买/散发～ buy/distribute first-aid medicine
〖～药箱〗 jíjiù yàoxiāng 〈名〉first-aid kit: 日用综合～ all-in-one first-aid kit for everyday use
〖～医学〗 jíjiù yīxué 〈名〉first-aid medicine
〖～站〗 jíjiùzhàn 〈名〉first-aid station: 前往～ go to the first-aid station
〖～中心〗 jíjiù zhōngxīn 〈名〉first-aid/emergency centre: 被火速送往～进行急救 be rushed to the first-aid centre for emergency treatment
【急就章】 jíjiùzhāng 〈名〉improvisation; hurriedly-written essay; hasty work
【急剧】 jíjù 〈形〉rapid; sharp; drastic; sudden: ～变化 sudden/drastic/abrupt change ‖ ～增加 rapid increase; steep/sharp rise ‖ ～转折 abrupt/drastic turn ‖ 农业产量～减少。The agricultural production shrank rapidly. ‖ 气温～下降。There was a sudden drop in the temperature. ‖ 事态起了～变化。The event took an explosive turn. ‖ 物价～上涨。The prices soared. / The prices mounted steeply. ‖ 形势～恶化。Things worsened rapidly. ‖ 这种产品的质量～下滑。The quality of the product deteriorated rapidly.
【急遽】 jíjù 〈形〉rapid; sharp; drastic; sudden: ～恶化 go rapidly from bad to worse ‖ 石油价格～增长。There was a sudden/sharp increase in the price of oil.
【急口令】 jíkǒulìng 〈方〉= 绕口令 ràokǒulìng
【急来抱佛脚】 jí lái bào fójiǎo 〈熟〉clasp Buddha's feet when in trouble—seek help at the last moment; make a frantic last-minute effort: ⇨平时不烧香,～
【急流】 jíliú 〈名〉❶ torrent; rapids; swift current: 闯过～险滩 *sweep over the rapids and shoals* ‖ 逆～而上 *ascend against a* rushing stream ‖ 顺～而下 descend the rapids ‖ ～湍波 swift current and turbulent waves ‖ 奔腾的～ furious rapids; rushing torrents ‖ ～滚滚。The torrent surges ahead. ‖ ～将皮筏冲向下游。The torrent carried the raft downstream. ‖ 那只小船在～中颠覆了。The boat overturned in the rapids. ❷ [气象] jet flow/stream
〖～勇进〗 jíliú-yǒngjìn 〈熟〉advance through the rapids—press on in the teeth of difficulties; forge ahead against a swift current
〖～勇退〗 jíliú-yǒngtuì 〈熟〉retreat before the rapids—retire resolutely at the height of one's official career; make a quick retreat before crisis; draw back wisely in face of overwhelming odds
【急脉】 jímài 〈名〉[中医] galloping pulse; short, quick pulse
〖～缓灸〗 jímài-huǎnjiǔ 〈熟〉attend to a serious problem patiently
【急忙】 jímáng 〈形〉hurried; hasty: ～回家 hurry/hasten/speed home ‖ ～离去 hasten away; hurry away/off; leave in haste/in a hurry ‖ ～请医生 hurry to get a doctor ‖ ～去上班 rush to rush off to work ‖ ～逃走 run off in haste ‖ 他～上前迎接她。He hurried forward to meet her. ‖ 她急急忙忙吃过早餐就出发了。She rushed her breakfast and set out. ‖ 为什么这样急急忙忙的? Why all this haste? / What's the hurry?
【急难】 jínàn ❶〈动〉〈书〉be eager/anxious to help (those in need): 扶危～ be eager to help those in need or in danger ❷〈名〉*misfortune; adversity; grave danger*: 处于～中 be in grave danger ‖ ～降临到他头上。Misfortunes befell on him. ‖ ～之中见真情。True feelings are manifested in time of misfortune. / Sincere help is rendered in one's pressing need.
【急迫】 jípò 〈形〉urgent; critical; pressing; imperative: ～的任务 pressing task ‖ 工程/情况～。The project/situation is urgent. ‖ 问题～,需要立即加以注意。It's an urgent problem which calls for prompt attention. ‖ 由于事情～,我们未同你商量就立即做了处理。As the matter was urgent, we dealt with it at once without consulting you.
【急起直追】 jíqǐ-zhízhuī 〈熟〉rouse oneself to catch up; strive to overtake: 你现在要不甘落后,～才对。Instead of allowing yourself to lag behind, you should rouse yourself to catch up.
【急切】 jíqiè 〈形〉❶ eager; impatient; urgent: ～地等待答复 wait for an answer eagerly/impatiently ‖ ～的需要 imperative/urgent need ‖ ～的语气 impatient tone ‖ 他～希望获得批准。He was anxious to gain approval. ‖ 他的要求很～。He was urgent in his demands. ‖ 我～地等待着旅行的开始。I was impatient for the trip to start. ❷ hasty: ～间工作出了差错 make mistakes in one's work because of haste ‖ ～间忘了锁门 forget to lock the door in one's haste ‖ 我们～间找不到合适的人来代替你。We *cannot find* the right person to take your place at such short notice.
【急人之急】 jírénzhījí = 急人之难 jírénzhīnán
【急人之难】 *jírénzhīnán* 〈熟〉*be eager to help those in need*: 他为人侠义,常～。He is chivalrous and is eager to help those in need.
【急如星火】 *jírúxīnghuǒ* 〈熟〉extremely pressing; most urgent; posthaste; admit of no delay: ～地离去 depart posthaste ‖ ～的事情 matter of great urgency
【急刹车】 jíshāchē 〈动〉❶ brake sharply; slam the brakes on; put on/apply the emergency brake: 一个小孩跑过马路,司机来了个～。The driver put on the emergency brake when he saw a

child running across the road. ❸ bring to a sudden halt：政府来了个～，停止了一切不必要的在建项目。The government put the brakes on all unnecessary projects under construction.

【急射】 jíshè 〈名〉[军事] rapid/quick fire

【急事】 jíshì 〈名〉urgent matter；pressing business：他有～已经走了。*He has left on urgent business.* ‖ 我有～，得走了。I have something urgent and have to leave now.

【急速】 jísù 〈形〉rapid；quick；speedy：～离去 speed away ‖ ～赶往出事地点 hurry to the place where an accident has occurred ‖ 部队～前进。The troops advanced rapidly. ‖ 火车～向前飞奔。The train is going at high speed. ‖ 救济品已～送到。Relief supplies were rushed in.

【急湍】 jítuān ❶〈名〉torrent；rapids；swift/rushing current ❷〈形〉torrential；rushing：～的水流从山谷奔泄而下。*A torrent of water swept down the valley.*

【急弯】 jíwān 〈名〉sharp/sudden turn；tight turn/bend：向右/左拐了个～ make a sharp turn to the right/left；turn/swerve suddenly to the right/left ‖ 这条路前面有个～。The road swerves ahead sharply. / The road turns an abrupt angle.

【急务】 jíwù 〈名〉urgent task/business/mission：因～推迟假期 postpone one's vacation on urgent business ‖ 他有～在身，就先走了。*He had some urgent task on hand, so he left.*

【急先锋】 jíxiānfēng 〈名〉daring vanguard；shock force：充当技术革新的～ be in the vanguard of technological innovation

【急行军】 jíxíngjūn 〈动〉(of troops) march rapidly；be on a forced march

【急性】 jíxìng ❶〈形〉acute：～发炎/发作 acute inflammation/attack ‖ ～酒精中毒 acute alcoholism ❷ ＝ 急性子 jíxìngzi

〖～传染病〗 jíxìng chuánrǎnbìng 〈名〉acute infectious disease

〖～病〗 jíxìngbìng 〈名〉❶ acute disease ❷ impetuosity：他爱犯～。*He is liable to be too impetuous.*

〖～肠炎〗 jíxìng chángyán 〈名〉chordapsus：患～ suffer from chordapsus

〖～肺炎〗 jíxìng fèiyán 〈名〉acute pneumonia

〖～呼吸道感染〗 jíxìng hūxīdào gǎnrǎn 〈名〉acute respiratory infection

〖～脊髓炎〗 jíxìng jǐsuǐyán 〈名〉acute myelitis

〖～结膜炎〗 jíxìng jiémóyán 〈名〉*acute conjunctivitis*

〖～阑尾炎〗 jíxìng lánwěiyán 〈名〉acute appendicitis

〖～脑膜炎〗 jíxìng nǎomóyán 〈名〉acute meningitis

〖～尿道炎〗 jíxìng niàodàoyán 〈名〉acute urethritis

〖～胃炎〗 jíxìng wèiyán 〈名〉acute gastritis

〖～子〗 jíxìngzi ❶〈形〉impetuous；quick-tempered；short-tempered；of impatient disposition：～的人，做事容易出差错。One who has an impatient disposition is likely to make mistakes. ❷〈名〉impetuous person；hothead：他是～，爱为一些琐事生气。*He was a quick-tempered man and often got angry over* trivial matters.

【急需】 jíxū 〈动〉need badly；urgently need；be in urgent/pressing/immediate need：～帮助/救济 be in need of immediate help/relief ‖ ～石油 thirst for oil ‖ ～土地 hunger for land ‖ ～外资 be in instant/dire/urgent need of foreign capital ‖ ～先进技术 have an urgent need for advanced technology ‖ ～住房 be in *burning need of housing* ‖ 缓解～ relieve *an urgent need* ‖ 满足～ satisfy the pressing need ‖ 以备～ be prepared for urgent need ‖ 以应～ meet a crying need ‖ 提供～的资金 provide urgently-needed/badly-needed fund ‖ 他们～一个帮手。They badly want a helper. ‖ 我们～的是原料。Raw material is what we are badly in need of. ‖ 这次事故表明我们～制定严格的安全条例。The accident shows the urgent need for strict safety regulations.

【急眼】 jíyǎn 〈形〉〈方〉❶ angry；furious：她一听他的话就～了。She got into a temper at what he said. ❷ worried；anxious：他一～就挠头。*He began to scratch his head whenever he became* anxious.

【急用】 jíyòng 〈动〉urgently need；be badly in need (of)；be in urgent/acute/crying/pressing need：不～ not need urgently ‖ 留点钱，以备～ put aside some money against a rainy day ‖ 请速汇款，有～。Please remit the money as soon as possible. It is urgently needed.

【急于】 jíyú 〈动〉be eager；can't wait to do sth；be anxious；be impatient：～表态 be impatient to state one's position ‖ ～表现自己 be anxious to show off ‖ ～离开 be in a hurry to leave ‖ ～求胜 be eager to win ‖ ～抓业务 be impatient to get about one's business ‖ 请不要～下结论。Please don't jump/rush/haste *to conclusions.* ‖ 他～赢得她的欢心。He was eager to win her heart.

〖～求成〗 jíyú-qiúchéng 〈熟〉be anxious/impatient/eager for success；be eager to succeed；be over-anxious for quick results；太～ be too eager for success ‖ 不要～。Don't be in a hurry to succeed. / Don't rush things through to completion.

【急躁】 jízào 〈形〉❶ irritable；irascible；testy；hot-tempered：变得～ *become irritated* ‖ 克服～ *restrain oneself from losing* one's temper ‖ 显得～ exhibit impatience ‖ 脾气～ be of a hot/quick/short temper；be hot-tempered/quick-tempered/short-tempered ‖ 对孩子们不要～。Don't be impatient with children. ‖ 他既～又粗暴。He is irascible and violent. ‖ 由于演讲者还未到，听众显得有些～。Some impatience was exhibited in the audience owing to the non-arrival of the speaker. ❷ impetuous；rash；*impatient*：防止～情绪 guard against impetuosity ‖ 抑制～情绪 restrain/suppress one's impatience ‖ 无法控制的～情绪 ungovernable impatience ‖ ～冒进，中了埋伏 advance impetuously and fall into an ambush

【急诊】 jízhěn 〈名〉emergency call/treatment：挂～ register for emergency treatment ‖ 马上去医院看～。Go right to the hospital for emergency treatment.

〖～病人〗 jízhěn bìngrén 〈名〉emergency case

〖～室〗 jízhěnshì 〈名〉emergency room (of a hospital)

〖～医学〗 jízhěn yīxué 〈名〉*emergency medicine*

【急症】 jízhèng 〈名〉sudden attack (of an illness)；emergency case；acute disease：～病例 urgent/emergency case

【急智】 jízhì 〈名〉quick-wittedness；resourcefulness in dealing with emergencies：富于～ be nimble-witted in dealing with emergencies ‖ ～多谋 be quick-witted and resourceful ‖ ～风趣 be nimble and humorous

【急中生智】 *jízhōng-shēngzhì* 〈熟〉*hit upon a plan/an idea in* desperation；suddenly hit on a way out of a predicament；show resourcefulness in an emergency；have quick wits in an emergency

【急骤】 jízhòu 〈形〉hurried；rapid：～的脚步声 sound of hurried footsteps ‖ ～增加 drastic increase；steep rise (in)

【急转】 jízhuǎn 〈动〉swerve；turn sharply；make a sudden/sharp turn：小汽车～向北。The car swerved north. / The car made a sudden swerve to the north.

〖～直下〗 *jízhuǎn-zhíxià* 〈熟〉*(of situations, events, etc) take a* sudden unfavourable turn；go into a precipitous decline

【急转弯】 jízhuǎnwān 〈动〉❶ (of a road) curve sharply；bend sharply/abruptly/suddenly：向右/左的～ swerve to the right/left；sharp turn to the right/left ‖ 那条路上到处都是～。That road is full of sharp curves. ‖ 务必记住，～前要减速。Remember to throttle down before you go round a sharp corner. ❷ change *suddenly；make a radical change*

疾 jí ❶〈形〉fast；quick；swift：～走 walk quickly ‖ ～如闪电 as quick as lightning ⇨～驰；～速；眼～手快 ❷〈形〉strong；vigorous；violent：⇨～风；～言厉色；大声～呼 ❸〈名〉disease；illness；sickness：患～ suffer from a disease；have a disease/an illness ‖ 染～ catch/contract a disease；contract an illness ‖ 耳～ ear ail*ment/disease/trouble* ⇨～病；残～；积劳成～ ❹〈动〉ache；have a pain：⇨痛心～首 ❺〈名〉suffering；pain；difficulty：⇨～苦 ❻〈动〉hate；detest；abhor；loathe：⇨～恶如仇

【疾病】 jíbìng 〈名〉disease；sickness；illness；ailment：传播/加重～ spread/aggravate a disease ‖ 传染～ transmit an illness (to sb)；infect (sb) with a disease ‖ 抵抗～ resist a disease ‖ 感染～ catch/contract a disease；be infected with a disease ‖ 减轻～ alleviate a disease ‖ 消灭～ stamp out/wide out/eradicate a disease ‖ 引起～ cause a disease；induce an illness ‖ 预防～ ward off/guard *against/prevent a disease* ‖ 诊断～ *diagnose an illness/a disease* ‖ 治疗～ cure/treat a disease ‖ 滋生～ breed/germinate disease ‖ ～丛生 be infested with all kinds of diseases ‖ ～蔓延 disease spreads ‖ ～痊愈 get over an illness；recover from an illness ‖ ～初发期 initial stage of an disease ‖ 常见～ common disease/sickness/illness ‖ 晚期～ terminal illness ‖ 难于根治/潜伏的～ ineradicable/insidious disease ‖ 严重的～ severe/serious disease ‖ 致命的～ *fatal/deadly disease* ‖ 控制～的发生和蔓延 *control the out*break and spread of a disease ‖ 与～作斗争 fight/combat a disease ‖ 人们希望找到一种可以治疗各种～的良药。People wish to find a cure for various diseases. ‖ 这是一个～多发区。This is an

area prolific of disease. ‖ 这种～去年在该国很猖獗。This disease raged through the country last year.

【疾步】 jíbù 〈名〉 quick/rapid step; fast pace: ～向前 step forward quickly ‖ ～行走 walk with fast steps; go full blast ‖ 他～走出门去。He whirled/sped out of the door.

【疾驰】 jíchí 〈动〉 (of vehicles, horses, etc) go/run at high speed; speed off; whirl; spin along: ～的火车 train running at great speed ‖ 火车正以每小时 120 公里的速度～。The train was spinning along at 120 kilometres per hour. ‖ 汽车载着他们～而去。They were whirled away in a car. ‖ 他策马～而去。He galloped off on his horse. ‖ 一辆小汽车～而过,溅了他们一身泥。A car sped/whirled past, spattering mud all over them.

【疾恶如仇】 jí'è-rúchóu 〈熟〉 hate evil like an enemy; abhor evil as one's deadly foe; have a strong hatred of evil practices

【疾风】 jífēng 〈名〉 ❶ [气象] moderate gale; force 7 wind ❷ strong wind: ～暴雨 violent storm; tempest; hurricane ‖ ～迅雷 swift wind and sudden clap of thunder ‖ ～使大火越烧越旺。The strong wind caused the fire to burn furiously.

〚～劲草〛 jífēng-jìngcǎo ＝ 疾风知劲草 jífēng zhī jìngcǎo

〚～扫落叶〛 jífēng sǎo luòyè 〈熟〉 like the strong wind sweeping away fallen leaves—carrying everything before one; be irresistable

〚～知劲草〛 jífēng zhī jìngcǎo 〈熟〉 only the toughest grass can stand the strongest wind—only those who have a strong character can stand a severe test: ～,烈火见真金 sturdy grass withstands high winds; true gold stands the test of fire—the strength of character is tested in a crisis

【疾患】 jíhuàn 〈名〉〈书〉 disease; illness; ailment: 注意卫生,免生～ pay attention to hygiene to avoid disease

【疾苦】 jíkǔ 〈名〉 sufferings; hardships: 减轻～ alleviate/ease sufferings ‖ 忍受～ endure sufferings ‖ 关心群众～ be concerned about the weal and woe of the people ‖ 对别人的～漠不关心 be indifferent to others' sufferings ‖ 领导应该时时把职工的～挂在心上。The leadership should always have the afflictions of the staff at heart.

【疾忙】 jímáng ＝ 急忙 jímáng

【疾驶】 jíshǐ 〈动〉 (of vehicles) speed; whirl; spin; go swiftly: ～而去 speed past; flash by ‖ 小汽车～在高速公路上。The car was spinning/speeding along the expressway.

【疾首蹙额】 jíshǒu-cù'é 〈熟〉 with an aching head and knitted brows—frowning in disgust; show deep abhorrence

【疾书】 jíshū 〈动〉 write rapidly: 挥笔～ put pen to paper and write swiftly

【疾行】 jíxíng 〈动〉 go swiftly

【疾言厉色】 jíyán-lìsè 〈熟〉 harsh words and stern looks: 他待人和蔼,从不～。He is always affable and never brusque with people.

【疾走】 jízǒu 〈动〉 walk quickly

棘 jí ❶〈名〉 sour jujube ❷〈名〉 thorn bushes; brambles: ⇨荆～;披荆斩～ ❸〈动〉 prick; prickle: ⇨～手

【棘齿】 jíchǐ 〈名〉[机械] ratchet

〚～轮〛 jíchǐlún 〈名〉 ratchet gear wheel

【棘刺】 jícì 〈名〉 spine; thorn; prickle

【棘轮】 jílún 〈名〉[机械] ratchet (wheel); notch wheel: ～传动 ratchet drive ‖ ～机构 ratchet mechanism

〚～齿〛 jílúnchǐ 〈名〉 ratchet tooth

【棘皮动物】 jípí dòngwù 〈名〉[动物] echinoderm

【棘手】 jíshǒu 〈形〉 thorny; knotty; troublesome: 感到～ feel prickly about sth; feel a delicacy about/in sth ‖ 事情～ thorny issue; touchy business; matter of delicacy ‖ 事态～ troublesome state of affairs ‖ 谈判～ delicate negotiations; negotiations of delicacy ‖ 问题～ knotty/thorny problem ‖ 应付～的局面 handle a touchy/sticky/ticklish situation ‖ 没有执照我感到很～。The lack of a licence was pinching me. ‖ 这件工作很～。This is tough work. / This is a thorny job. / This is really a hard nut to crack.

【棘爪】 jízhuǎ 〈名〉[机械] pawl; detent

殛 jí 〈动〉〈书〉 kill; slay: 雷～ be struck dead by lightning

戢 jí 〈动〉〈书〉 hide; conceal; store up: ⇨～怒

【戢怒】 jínù 〈动〉〈书〉 restrain one's anger; take hold of oneself; contain oneself; keep one's temper

【戢翼】 jíyì 〈动〉〈书〉 (of birds) fold its wings—go into retirement

集 jí ❶〈动〉 gather; collect; assemble: ～各家之长 incorporate the strong points of various schools ‖ ～第一手资料 gather up data at first hand ⇨～权;～中;调～ ❷〈名〉 collection; anthology: 标本～ collection of specimens ‖ 故事～ collection of stories ‖ 歌曲～ songbook ‖ 画～ album of paintings ⇨～锦;全～;文～ ❸〈名〉 part; volume; serial: 第一～ part I ‖ 十二～电视连续剧 twelve-part TV serial ‖ 该书将分五～出版。This book will be published in five volumes. ‖ 这部电影分上下两～。The film is in two parts. ❹〈名〉 marketplace; market; country fair: 逛～ stroll around the markets ⇨～日;～市;赶～ ❺ ＝ 集合② jíhé

【集部】 jíbù 〈名〉 literary works [one of the four traditional divisions of a Chinese library as distinguished from classics, history and philosophy]

【集材】 jícái 〈名〉[林业] logging; skidding; yarding; prehaul: ～方法 logging method ‖ ～拖拉机 skidding tractor ‖ 索道～ cable logging

〚～道〛 jícáidào 〈名〉 logway; hauling/skid road; rack

〚～费〛 jícáifèi 〈名〉 costs of hauling

〚～机〛 jícáijī 〈名〉 skidder; yarder

【集藏】 jícáng 〈动〉 collect

〚～品〛 jícángpǐn 〈名〉 collection; collectables

【集尘】 jíchén 〈名〉 dust-collecting: ～设备/系统 dust-collecting equipment/system

〚～管〛 jíchénguǎn 〈名〉 dust leg

〚～器〛 jíchénqì 〈名〉[机械] duster; dust arrester/collector

〚～室〛 jíchénshì 〈名〉 dust chamber; ash collector

〚～罩〛 jíchénzhào 〈名〉 dust cage

【集成】 jíchéng ❶〈名〉[usu used in book titles] anthology/collection (of works of the same kind) ❷〈形〉[电子] integrated: ～放大器 IC amplifier ⇨～电路

〚～电路〛 jíchéng diànlù 〈名〉 integrated circuit: ～插座 integrated circuit socket ‖ ～产品 integrated circuit product ‖ ～晶体管 integrated circuit transistor ‖ ～卡/块 integrated circuit card/block ‖ ～片 chip ‖ ～元件 integrated circuit component

〚～电子学〛 jíchéng diànzǐxué 〈名〉 integrated electronics

〚～光路〛 jíchéng guānglù 〈名〉 integrated optical circuit; optical integrated circuit

〚～光学〛 jíchéng guāngxué 〈名〉 integrated optics

【集萃】 jícuì 〈名〉 fine collection: 新闻～ cache of popular news dispatches

【集大成】 jí dàchéng 〈动〉 gather together all that is good; synthesize; be the culmination of; be a comprehensive expression of: 集各流派之大成 be the culmination of various schools ‖ 集各种思想之大成 gather together all thoughts that are good ‖ 集文化艺术之大成 synthesize the best of all cultures and arts

【集电极】 jídiànjí 〈名〉[电子] collecting electrode; collector

【集股】 jígǔ 〈动〉[经济] collect/raise capital; form a stock company

【集管】 jíguǎn 〈名〉[机械] header

【集合】 jíhé ❶〈动〉 gather; assemble; congregate; muster; rally: ～队伍 assemble/gather/rally forces ‖ 下令～ call a muster ‖ ～地点 assembly point/place ‖ 紧急～ emergency muster ‖ 在大门口～ assemble/gather at the gate ‖ 该～了。It's time to assemble. ‖ ～! [军事] [word of command] Fall in! ‖ 人们～起来准备开会。People assembled for a meeting. ❷ collect; compile: ～材料 collect/compile material ‖ ～信息 collect/compile information ❸〈名〉[数学] set

〚～函数〛 jíhé hánshù 〈名〉[数学] set function

〚～号〛 jíhéhào 〈名〉 bugle call for fall-in

〚～论〛 jíhélùn 〈名〉[数学] set theory

〚～名词〛 jíhé míngcí 〈名〉[语言] collective noun

〚～体〛 jíhétǐ 〈名〉[矿业] aggregate

【集会】 jíhuì ❶〈动〉 assemble; gather; get together: 在报告厅～ assemble in the lecture hall ‖ 他们定期～。They assemble regularly. ❷〈名〉 assembly; rally; meeting; gathering: 安排～ arrange an assembly ‖ 参加～ attend a gathering/rally/meeting ‖ 筹划～ plan and prepare for a rally ‖ 禁止～ prohibit an assembly ‖ 举行～ stage/hold a rally ‖ 取消～ cancel a gathering ‖ 主持～ preside over/chair a rally ‖ 组织～ organize a gathering ‖ 隆重～

assemble solemnly ‖ 在～上讲话 address an assembly; make/deliver a speech at the assembly ‖ 大型/小型～ large/small gathering ‖ 非法～ unlawful assembly ‖ 和平/宗教～ peace/religious rally ‖ 抗议～ protest meeting ‖ 露天～ out-of-door/open-air gathering ‖ 群众～ mass rally/meeting ‖ 社交～ social gathering ‖ ～如期举行。The rally was held as arranged. ‖ 人们有～结社的自由。People have the freedom of assembly and association. ‖ 我是在一次～上认识他的。I made his acquaintance at a gathering.
〖～权〗 jíhuìquán 〈名〉 right of assembly
【集结】 jíjié 〈动〉 concentrate; rally; mass; group; build up: ～兵力 concentrate troops/forces; muster troops/forces ‖ ～力量 build up/gather strength ‖ ～待命 assemble and await orders ‖ 据悉敌军正在～。A build-up of enemy forces is reported. ‖ 他们的军队～在边境上。Their armies were massing/grouping on the frontier.
〖～地域〗 jíjié dìyù 〈名〉 [军事] assembly area
【集解】 jíjiě 〈名〉 [usu used in book titles] collected annotations or commentaries
【集锦】 jíjǐn 〈名〉 [usu used in book titles] collection of choice specimens: 名言～ collection of well-known sayings ‖ 图片～ collection of choice pictures ‖ 邮票～ fine collection of stamps; fine stamp collection
【集句】 jíjù 〈名〉 poem made up of lines from various poets
【集聚】 jíjù 〈动〉 gather; collect; assemble; congregate: ～财富 accumulate/amass a fortune; pile/heap up riches ‖ ～一堂 assemble together in one place ‖ 人们～在树下休息。People assembled under the tree for a rest.
【集刊】 jíkān 〈名〉 collected papers (of an academic institution): 英美文学研究～ collected papers on British and American literature
【集流环】 jíliúhuán 〈名〉 [电工] slip ring
【集拢】 jílǒng 〈动〉 gather; collect; assemble
【集录】 jílù 〈动〉 collect and compile: ～优秀的学术论文 collect and compile excellent academic papers
【集贸市场】 jímào shìchǎng 〈名〉 fair trade market
【集权】 jíquán 〈动〉 centralize: ～国家 centralized regime ‖ ～统治 centralized rule ‖ ～政治 centralized politics
〖～化〗 jíquánhuà 〈名〉 centralization
【集群】 jíqún 〈动〉 group together: ～迁徙 migrate in groups
【集日】 jírì 〈名〉 market day
【集散】 jísàn 〈动〉 collect and distribute
〖～地〗 jísàndì 〈名〉 collecting and distributing centre; distributing centre: 农产品～ distribution centre for agricultural produce ‖ 商品～ collecting and distributing centre of goods/merchandise
〖～市场〗 jísàn shìchǎng 〈名〉 terminal market
【集市】 jíshì 〈名〉 country/rural fair; market; marketplace: 错过～ miss the fair ‖ 检查～ check on the market ‖ 取缔非法～ ban illegal markets ‖ 到～上去买/卖 go to the market to buy/sell (sth) ‖ 牲口～ livestock fair ‖ 乡村～ country/village fair ‖ ～上一片繁荣。The market bespeaks prosperity. ‖ 下周没有～。There will be no market next week. ‖ 这个镇每三天有一次～。The town has a market once every three days.
〖～贸易〗 jíshì màoyì 〈名〉 country/rural fair trade; open market: 扩大～ broaden the trade of country fair ‖ 每星期日在广场进行～。Markets are held in the square every Sunday.
【集释】 jíshì 〈名〉 [usu used in book titles] collected explanations/interpretations: 整理出版～ sort out and publish collected explanations
【集束】 jíshù 〈动〉 bundle up
〖～火箭〗 jíshù huǒjiàn 〈名〉 cluster-type rocket
〖～手榴弹〗 jíshù shǒuliúdàn 〈名〉 [军事] bundled-up hand grenades
〖～炸弹〗 jíshù zhàdàn 〈名〉 [军事] cluster bomb unit; CBU cluster
【集思广益】 jísī-guǎngyì 〈熟〉 pool the wisdom of the masses and absorb all useful ideas; draw on all useful opinions: 你最好同大家商量一下，以便～。You'd better consult all the people concerned so as to pool their wisdom. / You'd better have a brainstorming session. ‖ 在这件事上我们一定要～。We must solicit opinions extensively on this matter.
【集体】 jítǐ 〈名〉 collective: 关心～ show concern for the collective ‖ ～辞职 resign in a body ‖ 过～生活 live in the collective ‖ 荣立～一等功 gain a Collective Award of Merit, First Class ‖ 团结/战斗的～ united/militant collective ‖ 成功是～努力的结果。The success was due to corporate efforts.
〖～安全〗 jítǐ ānquán 〈名〉 collective security: ～体系 collective security system ‖ 为～考虑 take collective security into account
〖～财产〗 jítǐ cáichǎn 〈名〉 collective property
〖～防卫〗 jítǐ fángwèi 〈名〉 collective defence
〖～福利〗 jítǐ fúlì 〈名〉 collective welfare
〖～负责制〗 jítǐ fùzézhì 〈名〉 collective responsibility system
〖～工作〗 jítǐ gōngzuò 〈名〉 group work
〖～观念〗 jítǐ guānniàn 〈名〉 collective spirit; collectiveness: 树立～ foster collective spirit
〖～规范〗 jítǐ guīfàn 〈名〉 group norm
〖～合同〗 jítǐ hétong 〈名〉 collective contract
〖～户〗 jítǐhù 〈名〉 ❶ people engaging in collective management of agriculture, industry, business enterprises: ～人口 institutional population ❷ communal housing of several singles
〖～化〗 jítǐhuà 〈名〉 collectivization: 农业～ collectivization of agriculture ‖ 走～和共同富裕的道路 take/follow the road of collectivization and common prosperity
〖～婚礼〗 jítǐ hūnlǐ 〈名〉 collective wedding ceremony; group/mass wedding
〖～经济〗 jítǐ jīngjì 〈名〉 collective economy: 引导～ guide the collective economy
〖～利益〗 jítǐ lìyì 〈名〉 collective interests
〖～领导〗 jítǐ lǐngdǎo 〈名〉 collective leadership: 实行～ exercise collective leadership
〖～农庄〗 jítǐ nóngzhuāng 〈名〉 collective farm
〖～企业〗 jítǐ qǐyè 〈名〉 collective enterprise
〖～人寿保险〗 jítǐ rénshòu bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 group life insurance
〖～生产劳动〗 jítǐ shēngchǎn láodòng 〈名〉 collective productive labour
〖～宿舍〗 jítǐ sùshè 〈名〉 dormitory: 住～ live in a dormitory
〖～所有制〗 jítǐ suǒyǒuzhì 〈名〉 collective ownership: 实行～ put collective ownership into practice
〖～舞〗 jítǐwǔ 〈名〉 group dancing: 跳～ perform group dancing
〖～协议〗 jítǐ xiéyì 〈名〉 [经济] collective agreement
〖～心理〗 jítǐ xīnlǐ 〈名〉 [教育] collective mind: ～学 collective psychology
〖～英雄主义〗 jítǐ yīngxióngzhǔyì 〈名〉 collective heroism
〖～运动〗 jítǐ yùndòng 〈名〉 [物理] collective motion
〖～照〗 jítǐzhào 〈名〉 group picture/photo; ensemble picture: 我们照张～吧。Let's have a group picture.
〖～智慧〗 jítǐ zhìhuì 〈名〉 collective wisdom: 运用～ use collective wisdom ‖ ～的结晶 crystallization of collective wisdom
〖～主义〗 jítǐzhǔyì 〈名〉 collectivism: ～者 collectivist
【集团】 jítuán 〈名〉 group; clique; bloc; circle; ring: 代表/解散～ represent/disband a bloc ‖ 加入～ join a group ‖ 破获/围捕贩毒～ break/round up a drug ring ‖ 退出～ retire from a group ‖ 组织秘密～ organize a secret ring ‖ 报业～ newspaper group ‖ 盗窃～ gang of robbers ‖ 地区性～ regional bloc ‖ 黑市～ blackmarket ring ‖ 货币～ monetary bloc ‖ 间谍～ spy ring ‖ 军事～ military bloc ‖ 矿业～ mining conglomerate ‖ 领导/社会～ leading/social group ‖ 统治～ ruling clique/circle ‖ 走私～ smuggling ring; ring of smugglers
〖～犯罪〗 jítuán fànzuì 〈名〉 organized crime
〖～公司〗 jítuán gōngsī 〈名〉 company group; conglomerate
〖～购买力〗 jítuán gòumǎilì 〈名〉 purchasing power of institutions; institutional/group purchasing power: 压缩～ cut down the purchasing power of institutions
〖～军〗 jítuánjūn 〈名〉 group army; army group: 参加～ be enlisted in a group army
〖～心理〗 jítuán xīnlǐ 〈名〉 group mind: ～学 collective psychology
〖～政治〗 jítuán zhèngzhì 〈名〉 bloc/group politics
【集训】 jíxùn 〈动〉 assemble for training: 参加～ take part in camp training ‖ ～一段时间 train sb for a period of time ‖ 干部轮流～。Cadres receive training in turns.
〖～队〗 jíxùnduì 〈名〉 [体育] team of athletes in training
〖～营〗 jíxùnyíng 〈名〉 training camp
【集腋成裘】 jíyè-chéngqiú 〈熟〉 **the finest fragments of fox fur, sewn together, will make a robe—many a little makes a mickle; many littles make a great deal; many little drops of water make**

an ocean
【集邮】 jíyóu 〈名〉stamp collecting; philately: 爱好～ be fond of philately
〖～爱好者〗 jíyóu àihàozhě 〈名〉stamp-collector; philatelist
〖～簿〗 jíyóubù ＝ 集邮册 jíyóucè
〖～册〗 jíyóucè 〈名〉stamp-album; stamp book
【集约】 jíyuē 〈形〉intensive: ～耕作 intensive farming/culture ‖ ～投资 intensive investment ‖ 劳动/技术～型企业 labour/technology intensive enterprise
〖～化〗 jíyuēhuà 〈名〉[农业] intensification: ～经营 intensive management ‖ 农业～ intensification of agriculture
〖～经济〗 jíyuē jīngjì 〈名〉intensive economy
〖～经营〗 jíyuē jīngyíng 〈名〉intensive operation/management: 由粗放经营向～转变 bring about a change from extensive to intensive management
〖～林业〗 jíyuē línyè 〈名〉intensive forestry
〖～农业〗 jíyuē nóngyè 〈名〉intensive agriculture/farming
【集运】 jíyùn 〈动〉gather (goods, materials, etc) together and transport: ～货物/粮食 transport goods/grain in large quantities
【集镇】 jízhèn 〈名〉(market) town
【集中】 jízhōng 〈动〉concentrate; centralize; amass; put together: ～兵力 gather together troops; muster forces/troops ‖ ～各方面的意见 sum up ideas from all quarters ‖ ～火力 concentrate fire (on a target) ‖ ～精力 concentrate one's energy (on); centre one's efforts (on) ‖ ～群众的智慧 pool the wisdom of the masses ‖ ～思想 gather/collect one's thoughts ‖ ～注意力 concentrate/focus one's attention (on) ‖ ～打击刑事犯罪活动 combat crimes on a large scale ‖ ～力量进行现代化建设 concentrate/focus (exclusively) on the modernization drive ‖ ～使用能源和物力完成工程项目 pool energy and resources to accomplish the project ‖ 保持精神～ keep one's concentration ‖ 权力不能～在少数人的手里。Power should not be concentrated/centralized in the hands of a few. ‖ 我们必须把重点～到最紧迫的问题上。We must narrow the focus to the most pressing issues.
〖～处理〗 jízhōng chǔlǐ 〈名〉centralized processing: 污水～ centralized treatment of sewage
〖～攻击〗 jízhōng gōngjī 〈名〉concentrated assault
〖～供热〗 jízhōng gōngrè 〈名〉central heating: ～系统 central heating system
〖～管理〗 jízhōng guǎnlǐ 〈名〉centralized management
〖～监控系统〗 jízhōng jiānkòng xìtǒng 〈名〉centralized monitoring system
〖～数据处理〗 jízhōng shùjù chǔlǐ 〈名〉[计算机] centralized data processing
〖～营〗 jízhōngyíng 〈名〉concentration camp: 被关在～ be kept in a concentration camp
〖～制〗 jízhōngzhì 〈名〉centralism
【集注】 jízhù ❶〈动〉focus: 人们的目光都～在他身上。All eyes were focused/fixed/riveted on him. ❷〈名〉[used in book titles] variorum: 《莎士比亚～》 *Shakespeare Variorum*
〖～本〗 jízhùběn 〈名〉variorum edition
【集装箱】 jízhuāngxiāng 〈名〉container: ～堆放场 container yard ‖ ～货运 container shipping ‖ 铁路/小型～ railway/baby container
〖～船〗 jízhuāngxiāngchuán 〈名〉container ship
〖～吊车〗 jízhuāngxiāng diàochē 〈名〉container crane
〖～化〗 jízhuāngxiānghuà 〈名〉containerization: 运输的～ containerization of transport
〖～货港〗 jízhuāngxiāng huògǎng 〈名〉container port
〖～卡车〗 jízhuāngxiāng kǎchē 〈名〉container lorry/truck
〖～列车〗 jízhuāngxiāng lièchē 〈名〉freight liner; container train; liner (train)
〖～码头〗 jízhuāngxiāng mǎtou 〈名〉container port/terminal
〖～业〗 jízhuāngxiāngyè 〈名〉container industry
〖～运输〗 jízhuāngxiāng yùnshū 〈名〉container traffic; containerization: 现代化的～设施 modern containerization facilities
【集资】 jízī 〈动〉raise/accumulate funds; collect/raise money; pool resources: ～办厂/办学 raise funds to run a factory/school ‖ ～帮助失学儿童 raise funds to assist children who can't afford schooling ‖ ～扶持农业 pool resources to support agriculture ‖ ～建房 collect money for building houses ‖ ～入股 collective investment ‖ 他们～办了这个公司。They set up the firm with funds they had raised.
〖～房〗 jízīfáng 〈名〉houses built on the funds collected from among the buyers
〖～活动〗 jízī huódòng 〈名〉fund-raising activity
〖～诈骗罪〗 jízī zhàpiànzuì 〈名〉crime of fund-raising frauds
【集子】 jízi 〈名〉collection; collected works; anthology: 这个～里收有三十首诗歌。There are thirty poems in the collection.

蒺 jí

【蒺藜】 jílí 〈名〉❶[植物] puncture vine ❷ barbed object: ⇨铁～

楫 jí 〈名〉〈书〉oar: ⇨舟～

辑 jí ❶〈动〉collect; compile; edit: ⇨～录; 编～ ❷〈名〉part; volume; division: 新闻影片第一～ Newsreel No 1 ‖ 这套丛书分为十～。This set of books are in ten parts.

【辑录】 jílù 〈动〉compile; collect; edit: ～书籍 compile books ‖ ～成册 be compiled into a book ‖ 他在旅行期间～了充分的资料，足以写一本书。He compiled/collected enough information on his tour to write a book.
【辑要】 jíyào 〈名〉summary; abstract: 会议记录～已在报上公布。An abstract of the proceedings of the conference has been published in the newspaper.
【辑佚】 jíyì ❶〈动〉compile scattered writings ❷〈名〉collection of scattered writings

嵴 jí 〈名〉〈书〉mountain ridge

嫉 jí 〈动〉❶ envy; be jealous/envious (of): ⇨～妒; ～贤妒能 ❷ hate; detest; indignantly resent: ⇨～恶如仇; 愤世～俗

【嫉妒】 jídù 〈动〉be jealous of; envy: ～某人年轻能干 ～ envy sb for his youth and capability
【嫉恶如仇】 jí'è-rúchóu ＝ 疾恶如仇 jí'è-rúchóu
【嫉恨】 jíhèn 〈动〉hold a grudge because of jealousy; hate out of jealousy: 有人～他，常常背后说他坏话。Some people hate him out of sheer jealousy and often speak ill of him behind his back.
【嫉视】 jíshì 〈动〉nurse an enmity (against); feel hatred towards; be hostile to; regard sb/sth as an enemy
【嫉贤妒能】 jíxián-dùnéng 〈熟〉be jealous of the talented and the able; envy the good and the capable
【嫉羡】 jíxiàn 〈动〉envy and admire: ～他人的成功 feel jealousy towards others' success; be jealous of others' success

蕺 jí

【蕺菜】 jícài 〈名〉[植物] cardate houttuynia

踖 jí →踧踖 cùjí

瘠 jí 〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of a person) thin and weak; emaciated: ⇨～瘦; 枯～ ❷ (of land) barren; infertile; unproductive; sterile: ⇨～薄; 贫～

【瘠薄】 jíbó 〈形〉barren; infertile; sterile; unproductive: 这个岛上土地～，人烟稀少。The island is barren and sparsely populated.
【瘠瘦】 jíshòu 〈形〉emaciated; thin and weak
【瘠田】 jítián 〈名〉infertile fields/land; barren land
【瘠土】 jítǔ 〈名〉barren/sterile/infertile land; poor/sterile/unproductive soil

鹡 jí

【鹡鸰】 jílíng 〈名〉[动物] wagtail

藉 jí ❶〈动〉〈书〉insult; tread on ❷〈形〉mixed and confused; disorderly; in a muddle/jumble: ⇨狼～
⇨jiè

【藉藉】 jíjí 〈形〉confused; disorderly

踖 jí 〈名〉〈书〉small step

籍 jí 〈名〉❶ book; record: 秘～ secret records ‖ 图～ maps of territory and census registers ⇨古～; 户～ ❷ native place; hometown; birthplace: ⇨～贯; 原～ ❸ membership: ⇨国～; 党

～；外～
【籍贯】 jíguàn 〈名〉native place; birthplace
【籍没】 jímò 〈动〉〈书〉register and confiscate (sb's property)

jǐ

几 jǐ 〈数〉❶ how many：～点了？What's the time? / What time is it? ‖ 2 乘以 9 等于～？What's nine times two? ‖ 今天～号？What's the date today? ‖ 你～岁了？How old are you? ‖ 你在这儿打算呆～天？How many days are you going to stay here? ❷ a few; several; some [between 2 and 9]：～本书 a few books ‖ ～个问题 a few questions ‖ ～个原因 several causes ‖ ～年前 a few years ago ‖ ～千人 several thousand people ‖ ～十 tens; dozens; scores ‖ ～天之内 within a couple of days ‖ ～条建议/消息 several pieces of advice/news ‖ 四十～个人 forty-odd people ‖ 所剩无～。There is hardly anything left.
⇨jī
【几曾】 jǐcéng 〈副〉[used in a rhetorical question to indicate negation] when; at what time in the past：我不记得我～借过你的书。I don't remember when I ever borrowed your book. ‖ 这事你～问过我？You never asked me about it, did you?
【几次三番】 jǐcì-sānfān 〈熟〉time and again; again and again; time after time; over and over again; many times; repeatedly：朋友们～地警告，他都当成耳旁风。He turned a deaf ear to his friends' repeated warnings.
【几多】 jǐduō 〈方〉❶〈代〉how many/much：～人？How many people? ‖ 这袋米有～重？How much does this sack of rice weigh? ❷〈副〉[used in exclamations] to what an extent：这孩子～聪明！How clever the kid is! /What a clever kid!
【几分】 jǐfēn 〈副〉a bit; somewhat; rather：让他～ humour him a little ‖ 有～迷惑 be rather confused/puzzled ‖ 有～怀疑 be somewhat doubtful/suspicious ‖ 他说的有～道理。There is something in what he said. ‖ 这项工作有～难度。This work takes a bit of doing.
【几何】 jǐhé ❶〈代〉〈书〉how much/many：价值～？How much is it worth? ❷〈名〉〈简称〉[数学] geometry：⇨～学
【～比】 jǐhébǐ 〈名〉geometric proportion
【～动力学】 jǐhé dònglìxué 〈名〉geometrodynamics
【～概率】 jǐhé gàilǜ 〈名〉geometric probability
【～公理】 jǐhé gōnglǐ 〈名〉geometrical axiom
【～级数】 jǐhé jíshù 〈名〉geometric progression/series：成～的人口增长 geometric population growth
【～体】 jǐhétǐ 〈名〉solid
【～图形】 jǐhé túxíng 〈名〉geometric figure：～设计 geometric design ‖ ～式建筑 geometrical architecture
【～学】 jǐhéxué 〈名〉geometry：～家 geometrician; geometer
【～轴】 jǐhézhóu 〈名〉geometrical axis
【几经】 jǐjīng 〈副〉several times; again and again; time and again：～波折 after a lot of twists and turns ‖ 事业～起伏 have a chequered career ‖ 这个问题～交涉才得到解决。The problem was not solved until after repeated negotiations.
【几内亚】 Jǐnèiyà 〈名〉Guinea
【～法郎】 Jǐnèiyà fǎláng 〈名〉Guinean franc
【～人】 Jǐnèiyàrén 〈名〉Guinean
【几内亚比绍】 Jǐnèiyà-Bǐshào 〈名〉Guinea-Bissau
【几内亚湾】 Jǐnèiyàwān 〈名〉Gulf of Guinea
【几起几落】 jǐqǐ-jǐluò 〈熟〉several ups and downs; repeated rises and falls
【几儿】 jǐr 〈代〉〈方〉what date; which day：今儿是～？What's the date today? ‖ 你～发薪？Which day is your pay day?
【～个】 jǐrge 〈代〉〈方〉what time; when：你～来的？When did you get here?
【几时】 jǐshí 〈代〉what time; when：你～有空？When will you be free? ‖ 你们～走？When are you leaving?
【几许】 jǐxǔ 〈代〉〈书〉how much/many：不知～。No one can tell how much.

己[1] jǐ 〈名〉Ji [the sixth of the ten Heavenly Stems]

己[2] jǐ 〈代〉oneself; one's own：舍～为公 make personal sacrifices for the public good ⇨～见；舍～为人；身不由～
【己醇】 jǐchún 〈名〉[化学] hexyl alcohol
【己二酸】 jǐ'èrsuān 〈名〉[化学] adipic acid
【己方】 jǐfāng 〈名〉one's own side
【己基】 jǐjī 〈名〉[化学] hexyl group
【己见】 jǐjiàn 〈名〉one's own opinion：坚持～ adhere/cling/stick to one's own opinion
【己任】 jǐrèn 〈名〉one's duty：以经济建设为～ regard the economic development as one's duty
【己所不欲，勿施于人】 jǐ suǒ bù yù，wù shī yú rén 〈熟〉do not do to others as you would not be done by; do not impose on others what you yourself do not desire; do not do to others as you would not have them do to you
【己糖】 jǐtáng 〈名〉[生化] hexose
【己烷】 jǐwán 〈名〉[化学] hexane

虮 jǐ
【虮子】 jǐzi 〈名〉nit

挤 jǐ 〈动〉❶ jostle; shove; push：～过人群 force/fight/elbow one's way through a crowd ‖ ～进电梯 jam into a lift ‖ ～进商店 jostle into a department store ‖ ～上前去 push to the front; press/push forward ‖ ～向门口 crush toward the door ‖ 把某人～向一边 shoulder/shove sb aside ‖ 从大门～入 crowd/crush in through the gate ‖ 别～我！Don't jostle/push (against) me! ‖ 门一开人们就～进了大厅。When the door opened people began to pack into the hall. ‖ 请排队，不要往里～。Please queue up. Don't push in. ‖ 他们～在一起，害怕得发抖。They huddled together, shivering with fear. ❷ crowd out; squeeze out：被～出董事会 be excluded from the board of directors ‖ 被～出市场 be squeezed/crowded out of the market ‖ 卫冕冠军被～出比赛。The defending champion was ousted from the competition. ‖ 在求职竞争中，没有经验的人都给～掉了。The inexperienced were pushed out in the scramble for jobs. ❸ force out by pressure; press; squeeze; crush：～出几滴眼泪 wring out tears; force tears from one's eyes ‖ ～橘子汁 squeeze/press/crush the juice out of an orange ‖ 〈喻〉～时间学习 (try to) find time to study ‖ 葡萄都～烂了，不能吃了。The grapes have got all squashed up and are not fit to eat. ⇨～奶；～牙膏 ❹ crowd; pack; cram：～在一起取暖 crowd against one another for warmth ‖ ～着坐在沙发上 squeeze into a sofa; be closely seated on the sofa ‖ ～做一团 be pressed closely together; be packed like sardines ‖ 孩子们把游乐场的入口处～得水泄不通。The children jammed the entrance to the fun fair. ‖ 〈喻〉几件事～在一起了。Several matters cropped up at the same time. ‖ 〈喻〉你怎么能把这么多的事情～在一天？How can you squeeze so much into a single day? ‖ 12 个人～坐在一张小桌子旁。Twelve people were crushed at a small table.
【挤兑】 jǐduì 〈动〉run on a bank：储户向银行～。Depositors are making a run on the bank.
【挤对】 jǐdui 〈动〉〈方〉force sb into obedience; force sb into submission：他不愿意，就别～他了。Since he is unwilling, don't push him.
【挤咕】 jǐgu 〈动〉〈方〉blink; wink：他朝我～眼儿，我装作没看见。He winked at me while I pretended not to notice. ‖ 她眼睛里进了什么东西，一个劲儿地～。Something had got into her eye, which made her wink away. ‖ 阳光刺眼，她直～眼儿。She blinked at the harsh sunlight.
【挤挤插插】 jǐji-chāchā 〈形〉〈方〉very crowded; jammed together; packed tight：大厅里～地坐满了听音乐会的人。The hall was packed for the concert.
【挤垮】 jǐkuǎ 〈动〉squeeze/freeze (sb/sth) out：小商店都让大超市给～了。Small shops are being frozen out by the big supermarkets.
【挤满】 jǐmǎn 〈动〉be packed/jammed with; be filled to full capacity：～餐厅 crowd a restaurant ‖ ～了人 be swarmed with people ‖ 观众～了体育场。Spectators packed the stadium. ‖ 顾客～了商店。Shoppers jammed the stores. ‖ 沿途每一处都～了人。Great crowds thronged every inch of the route.
【挤眉弄眼】 jǐméi-nòngyǎn 〈熟〉make eyes; wink：对某人～ wink at sb
【挤奶】 jǐnǎi 〈动〉milk (a cow, etc)：～设备/用具 milking equipment/utensil ‖ 给奶牛～ milk a cow
【～机】 jǐnǎijī 〈名〉milking machine; milker
【挤塞】 jǐsè 〈动〉jam; crowd and block

【挤提】 jǐtí 〈方〉＝挤兑 jǐduì
【挤压】 jǐyā 〈动〉extrude; squeeze; press; squash: ～海绵 squeeze a sponge ‖ 受到～ be pressed ‖ 这种金属易于～成形。This metal extracts easily.
〖～成型〗 jǐyā chéngxíng 〈名〉extrusion moulding
〖～机〗 jǐyājī 〈名〉[冶金] extrusion press; extruder
〖～模〗 jǐyāmó 〈名〉compression/extrusion die
〖～强度〗 jǐyā qiángdù 〈名〉compressive strength
〖～试验〗 jǐyā shìyàn 〈名〉extrusion test
〖～压力〗 jǐyā yālì 〈名〉extrusion pressure
【挤牙膏】 jǐ yágāo 〈动〉*squeeze toothpaste (out of a tube)*—be forced to tell the truth bit by bit; squeeze sth out of sb
【挤轧】 jǐyà 〈动〉engage in internal strife or infighting
【挤眼】 jǐyǎn 〈动〉wink: 朝人～ wink at sb ‖ 向人～暗示 tip sb the wink ‖ 我朝她会意地挤了挤眼。I gave her a knowing wink.
【挤占】 jǐzhàn 〈动〉encroach

济 jǐ

⇨jì
【济济】 jǐjǐ 〈形〉(of people) many; numerous: ⇨～一堂; 人才～
〖～一堂〗 jǐjǐ-yītáng 〈熟〉a good many talented people congregate under the same roof
【济南】 Jǐnán 〈名〉Jinan [capital city of Shandong Province]

给 jǐ

❶〈动〉supply; provide: ⇨～养; 补～; 自～自足 ❷〈形〉ample; abundant; well provided for: ⇨家～人足
⇨gěi
【给付】 jǐfù 〈动〉pay: 按章～ *pay according to the rule* ‖ 按保险条例～保险金 pay insurance money in accordance with the insurance regulations
【给水】 jǐshuǐ 〈动〉supply water; provide feedwater: ～处理 feedwater treatment ‖ ～能力 capacity of water supply ‖ ～水质标准 water quality standard of tap water ‖ 锅炉～ boiler feedwater
〖～泵〗 jǐshuǐbèng 〈名〉feed pump
〖～阀〗 jǐshuǐfá 〈名〉feed (water) valve
〖～工程〗 jǐshuǐ gōngchéng 〈名〉water-supply engineering
〖～管〗 jǐshuǐguǎn 〈名〉feed pipe: 给水总管 water main
〖～器〗 jǐshuǐqì 〈名〉water feeder: 安装～ install a water feeder
〖～调节器〗 jǐshuǐ tiáojiéqì 〈名〉feed water regulator
〖～系统〗 jǐshuǐ xìtǒng 〈名〉water supply system
〖～箱〗 jǐshuǐxiāng 〈名〉feed-tank
〖～循环〗 jǐshuǐ xúnhuán 〈名〉feed water cycle
〖～站〗 jǐshuǐzhàn 〈名〉water-supply station
【给养】 jǐyǎng 〈名〉provisions; victuals; supply: 补充～ replenish the provisions ‖ 获取～ procure a supply (from) ‖ 领取额外～ get/draw extra rations ‖ 削减～ cut down provisions ‖ 中断～ shut off the victuals (of) ‖ 自筹～ try to provide for oneself ‖ ～不足 be short of provisions ‖ ～充足 be abundantly provisioned; be well rationed ‖ ～极度匮乏。There is a serious shortage in the provisions. ‖ 部队应备有三年的～。The army should be provisioned for three years.
【给油】 jǐyóu 〈名〉oil feed
〖～器〗 jǐyóuqì 〈名〉oil feeder/filler
〖～系统〗 jǐyóu xìtǒng 〈名〉oil feeding system
【给予】 jǐyǔ 〈动〉〈书〉give; render: ～帮助 render aid/assistance/help (to sb) ‖ ～法律保护 give legal protection (to sb) ‖ ～关怀/同情 show concern/sympathy (for sb) ‖ ～很高的评价 *appreciate highly; have a very high opinion (of sb)* ‖ ～及时纠正 make timely corrections ‖ ～纪律处分 take disciplinary measures (against) ‖ ～密切关注 pay close attention (to) ‖ ～人道主义援助 render humanitarian assistance (to sb) ‖ ～严重警告 give serious warning (to sb) ‖ ～正式承认 give official recognition (to sb) ‖ ～支持 provide support (for sb); give support (to sb) ‖ ～重重一击 deal sb a hefty/heavy blow ‖ ～足够重视 attach great importance (to sth) ‖ 上述一事恕不能～明确答复。We are very sorry not to be able to give you a definite reply in regard to the above-mentioned matter.

脊 jǐ

〈名〉❶ spine; backbone; spinal column: ⇨～背; ～髓; ～椎 ❷ ridge: ⇨山～; 书～; 屋～
【脊背】 jǐbèi 〈名〉back (of a human being or any other vertebrate)
【脊梁】 jǐliang 〈名〉〈方〉back (of a human being): 光着～ be bare-backed ‖ 挺直～ straighten one's back ‖ 〈喻〉国家经济的～ backbone of a country's economy
〖～骨〗 jǐlianggǔ 〈名〉spine; backbone: 断/扭了～ break/wrench one's spine ‖ 〈喻〉没有～ have no backbone/spine—be weak-willed ‖ 他～疼。He has a pain in his backbone. ⇨戳～
【脊檩】 jǐlǐn 〈名〉[建筑] ridgepole; ridgepiece
【脊鳍】 jǐqí 〈名〉[动物] dorsal fin
【脊神经】 jǐshénjīng 〈名〉spinal nerve
【脊髓】 jǐsuǐ 〈名〉spinal cord: 抽/移植～ draw/graft spinal cord
〖～病〗 jǐsuǐbìng 〈名〉myelopathy
〖～灰质炎〗 *jǐsuǐ huīzhìyán* 〈名〉[医学] *poliomyelitis; polio*: 消灭～ get rid of polio ‖ 预防～ guard against polio ‖ ～疫苗 poliomyelitis/poliovirus vaccine
〖～脊膜炎〗 jǐsuǐ jǐmóyán 〈名〉[医学] meningomyelitis
〖～痨〗 jǐsuǐláo 〈名〉[医学] myelanalosis
〖～麻痹〗 jǐsuǐ mábì 〈名〉[医学] myeloparalysis; spinal paralysis
〖～麻醉〗 jǐsuǐ mázuì 〈名〉[医学] spinal anaesthesia
〖～损伤〗 jǐsuǐ sǔnshāng 〈名〉[医学] injury of spinal cord
〖～压迫症〗 jǐsuǐ yāpòzhèng 〈名〉[医学] spinal cord compression
〖～炎〗 jǐsuǐyán 〈名〉[医学] myelitis: 患～ infect myelitis
【脊索】 jǐsuǒ 〈名〉[动物] notochord
〖～动物〗 jǐsuǒ dòngwù 〈名〉chordate (animal)
【脊瓦】 jǐwǎ 〈名〉[建筑] ridge tile
【脊柱】 jǐzhù 〈名〉[解剖] spine; backbone; spinal/vertebral column
〖～炎〗 *jǐzhùyán* 〈名〉[医学] *rachitis*
【脊椎】 jǐzhuī 〈名〉❶ spinal column ❷ vertebra
〖～病〗 jǐzhuībìng 〈名〉[医学] spondylopathy; spinal disease
〖～动物〗 jǐzhuī dòngwù 〈名〉vertebrate: 进化成～ evolve into vertebrate ‖ 属于～ belong to vertebrate
〖～骨〗 jǐzhuīgǔ 〈名〉〈通称〉vertebra; spine
〖～炎〗 jǐzhuīyán 〈名〉[医学] spondylitis

掎 jǐ

〈动〉〈书〉❶ pull/drag from behind ❷ pin down; check
【掎角之势】 jǐjiǎozhīshì 〈熟〉state of pinning down (an enemy) or attacking from both sides: 对敌人形成～ attack the enemy from both sides; hold the enemy in pincers

鲚 jǐ

〈名〉[动物] girella punctate

戟 jǐ

〈名〉❶ halberd; halbert [a kind of weapon in ancient times] ❷〈书〉excite; stimulate
【戟指】 jǐzhǐ 〈动〉〈书〉point a finger at sb and scold him

麂 jǐ

〈名〉[动物] muntjac
【麂皮】 jǐpí 〈名〉chamois (leather); chammy
【麂子】 jǐzi 〈名〉〈通称〉[动物] muntjac

jì

计 jì

❶〈动〉count; compute; calculate: ～选票 count votes/ballots; take count of votes ‖ 按质～价 price sth according to its quality ‖ 不～成本 exclude the cost ‖ 数以千～ number in the thousands ⇨～酬; ～量; 统～ ❷〈动〉total; amount to; add up to: 军队～十万。The army counts 100,000. ‖ 损失～二十万元以上。The losses amounted to/added up to more than 200,000 *yuan*. ‖ 他受贿～七十万元。He has taken bribes totaling 700,000 *yuan*. ❸〈动〉plan; scheme: ⇨～议; 设～ ❹〈名〉idea; plan; stratagem: 定～ contrive/devise stratagems ‖ 施～ carry out a plot ⇨～谋; 缓兵之～; 中～ ❺〈动〉[usu used in the negative] haggle over; fuss about: 不～报酬 not be concerned about pay ‖ 不～个人恩怨 *not allow oneself to be swayed by personal feelings* ‖ 从不～成败 never fuss about success or failure ‖ 工作不～时间 be ready to work longer hours than required; not mind working extra hours ⇨～较 ❻〈名〉meter; gauge: ⇨温度～; 压力～
【计步器】 jìbùqì 〈名〉[体育] pedometer
【计策】 jìcè 〈名〉stratagem; plan; ruse: 采用～ resort to/adopt a stratagem ‖ 改变～ change one's strategy ‖ 改进～ improve one's plan ‖ 施用～ apply/pursue/use a strategy ‖ 识破～

see through sb's stratagem/artifice; penetrate a design ‖ 想出～ plan/contrive/devise a stratagem ‖ 制定～ map/work out a strategy; make a plan ‖ 中了敌人的～ fall into the enemy's trap; be trapped by the enemy's stratagem ‖ 仔细考虑～ turn over a ruse in one's mind ‖ 大胆的～ bold stratagem ‖ 拖延时间的～ ruse to gain time ‖ 诱敌深入的～ plan to lure the enemy in ‖ 那是个极好的～。That is a capital plan.

【计尘器】 jìchénqì 〈名〉konimeter: ～的数据表明今日空气中的含尘量很高。The konimeter shows a high concentration of dust in the air today.

【计程表】 jìchéngbiǎo 〈名〉taximeter; odometer

【计程车】 jìchéngchē 〈名〉〈方〉taxi; cab: 叫/雇/坐～ call/hire/take a taxi

〖～车站〗 jìchéngchē chēzhàn 〈名〉taxi rank/stand

〖～司机〗 jìchéngchē sījī 〈名〉taxi/cab driver

【计程仪】 jìchéngyí 〈名〉[航海] log (apparatus): ～里程表 log indicator ‖ ～误差 log error

【计酬】 jìchóu 〈动〉work out/calculate the payment: 按工～ pay according to work ‖ 按件/时～ pay by the piece/hour ‖ 按周/月～ pay by the week/month ‖ ～方法 way of calculating the payment

【计出万全】 jìchū-wànquán 〈熟〉make a perfectly safe plan

【计费】 jìfèi 〈名〉[通信] billing

【计划】 jìhuà ❶〈名〉plan; programme; scheme; project; design: 采纳～ adopt a scheme/plan ‖ 草拟～ draft/outline a plan; sketch a programme ‖ 打乱～ upset a plan ‖ 放弃～ disband a plan; abandon a project ‖ 改变/推迟/修改～ change/postpone/revise a plan ‖ 搁置～ hang up/shelf a plan ‖ 考虑/讨论/批准～ consider/discuss/approve a plan ‖ 取消～ cancel/abolish a plan ‖ 实施～ execute/implement a plan ‖ 提出～ initiate/introduce/propose a plan ‖ 完成～ fulfil a plan; carry through/out a plan ‖ 支持～ back up a plan ‖ 制定～ work out a plan/scheme ‖ 终止～ terminate a programme/project; drop a scheme/design ‖ ～成功 the plan has worked well ‖ ～成熟 the scheme has ripened ‖ ～失败 the plan has failed/miscarried ‖ 长远/短期～ long-term/short-term plan ‖ 工作～ work plan ‖ 具体/秘密～ concrete/secret plan ‖ 军事～ military programme ‖ 科研～ scientific research programme ‖ 五年～ five-year plan ‖ 一揽子～ package plan ‖ 作战～ operational plan; scheme of operations ‖ 宏伟的～ grandiose plan; magnificent project ‖ 切实可行的～ feasible/workable/practical plan ‖ 深思熟虑的～ well-laid/well-thought-out plan ‖ 他的～始终未能开始实行。His plan never got to the first base. ‖ 新～流产了。The new project has miscarried. ‖ 一切按～顺利进行。The whole thing was going smoothly as planned. ❷〈动〉plan; map out; scheme; design: ～实行新政策 plan to put a new policy into practice ‖ ～添置家具 plan to buy furniture ‖ ～未来 map out one's future ‖ ～下周出差 be about to go on a business trip next week ‖ 提前/周密～ plan sth ahead/out ‖ ～兴建的新楼 new building under contemplation ‖ 本周～再举行几次会谈。More talks are scheduled for this week. ‖ 一切～就绪。It is all planned out.

〖～采购〗 jìhuà cǎigòu 〈名〉scheduled purchasing

〖～产量〗 jìhuà chǎnliàng 〈名〉designed output; scheduled production

〖～单列市〗 jìhuà dānlièshì 〈名〉city specially designated in the state plan [city enjoying provincial-level status in economic structure and management]

〖～调拨〗 jìhuà diàobō 〈名〉planned allocation

〖～供应〗 jìhuà gōngyìng 〈名〉planned supply

〖～经济〗 jìhuà jīngjì 〈名〉planned economy: ～与市场调节相结合 combine a planned economy with market regulation

〖～生产〗 jìhuà shēngchǎn 〈名〉planned production: ～指标 planned production quota

〖～生育〗 jìhuà shēngyù 〈名〉family planning; birth control: 实行～ carry out the policy of family planning; practise family planning ‖ ～服务网站 service network for family planning ‖ ～工作者 family planner ‖ ～委员会 family planning commission ‖ ～政策 family planning policy; policy on birth control ‖ ～责任制 responsibility system of family planning

〖～体制〗 jìhuà tǐzhì 〈名〉planning system

〖～调节〗 jìhuà tiáojié 〈名〉planned regulation; regulation through planning

〖～外〗 jìhuàwài 〈形〉unplanned: ～投资 off-plan investment ‖ ～项目 project outside the plan; off-plan project ‖ ～学生 off-plan students [students not included in the approved enrolment plan]

〖～委员会〗 jìhuà wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉planning commission

【计价】 jìjià 〈动〉calculate the price: ～过低 undervaluation ‖ ～过高 overvaluation ‖ ～合理 reasonable valuation

〖～标准〗 jìjià biāozhǔn 〈名〉valuation standard

〖～器〗 jìjiàqì 〈名〉fee register

【计件】 jìjiàn 〈动〉reckon by the piece: ～付酬 pay by the piece ‖ ～管理方案 piecework management plan

〖～工人〗 jìjiàn gōngrén 〈名〉piece-worker; rate worker

〖～工资〗 jìjiàn gōngzī 〈名〉piece-rate wage; piecework wage: ～制 piece work system

〖～工作〗 jìjiàn gōngzuò 〈名〉piecework

【计较】 jìjiào 〈动〉haggle over; fuss/bother about; keep account of: 不～个人得失 give no thought to personal gains or losses ‖ 别为了区区小事而～。Don't get into such a bother about such trifles. ‖ 我一点也不～你说的话。I make no account of what you said at all. /I've left your words out of account. ‖ 小事上不必太～。Don't be too particular about trifles. ⇨斤斤～ ❷ argue; dispute: 不应该同这样的人～。Such people should not be argued with. ‖ 我那时不想同他～。I didn't want to dispute/argue with him at that time. ❸ think over; plan: 这事我们以后再作～吧。We'll talk it over some other time.

【计量】 jìliàng 〈动〉❶ measure: ～长度/宽度 measure the length/width ‖ ～煤气用量 meter one's consumption of gas ‖ ～技术 measurement technique ‖ ～检定 metrological verification ‖ 大米比面粉容易～。Rice measures more easily than flour. ❷ calculate; estimate: 其影响之大不可～。Its influence is inestimable.

〖～单位〗 jìliàng dānwèi 〈名〉measuring unit

〖～分析〗 jìliàng fēnxī 〈名〉quantitative analysis

〖～经济学〗 jìliàng jīngjìxué 〈名〉econometrics

〖～局〗 jìliàngjú 〈名〉bureau of measurement; bureau of weights and measures

〖～器具〗 jìliàng qìjù 〈名〉measuring instrument

〖～误差〗 jìliàng wùchā 〈名〉measurement error

〖～心理学〗 jìliàng xīnlǐxué 〈名〉psychometrics

〖～学〗 jìliàngxué 〈名〉metrology

【计略】 jìlüè 〈名〉〈书〉scheme; stratagem

【计谋】 jìmóu 〈名〉stratagem; strategy; scheme; ruse: 采用～ adopt a strategy; resort to/use/adopt a stratagem ‖ 策划～ map out/work out/plan a strategy; concoct a ruse ‖ 挫败～ baffle/upset sb's calculation; foil/thwart a scheme ‖ 施用～ apply/pursue/use a strategy ‖ 识破～ see through a stratagem ‖ 军事～ ruse of war ‖ 外交～ diplomatic ruse ‖ 他的～落空了。His scheme fell through. / His ruse failed. / His strategy didn't work. ‖ 这个～成功了。The strategy succeeded/worked.

【计票】 jìpiào 〈动〉count the ballots/votes: 最后的～结果星期二才能出来。The final count of the votes won't be announced until Tuesday.

【计穷力竭】 jìqióng-lìjié 〈熟〉come to the end of one's tether; be at one's wits' end

【计日程功】 jìrì-chénggōng 〈熟〉can estimate exactly how many days are needed to complete a project—have the completion of a project in sight; be certain of success in time

【计日工资】 jìrìgōngzī 〈名〉daily wage

【计上心来】 jìshàngxīnlái 〈熟〉hit upon a stratagem; an idea comes into one's mind

【计生委】 jìshēngwěi 〈名〉〈简称〉family planning commission ⇨计划生育委员会

【计时】 jìshí 〈动〉reckon by time: ～存放 deposit sth by reckoning the time ‖ ～服务 render service by the hour ‖ ～收费/租用 charge/hire by the hour ‖ ～方法 method of timing ‖ ～中断 timer interruption ⇨倒～

〖～报酬〗 jìshí bàochou 〈名〉time payment

〖～工〗 jìshígōng 〈名〉❶ timework ❷ time worker; day worker

〖～工资〗 jìshí gōngzī 〈名〉time wage; payment by the hour: ～制 time-work system; time-rate wage system

〖～卡〗 jìshíkǎ 〈名〉time card

〖～开关〗 jìshí kāiguān 〈名〉counter switch

〖～器〗 jìshíqì 〈名〉chronograph; timer: ～管理程序 timer supervision ‖ ～控制 timer control

〖～赛〗 jìshísài 〈名〉[体育] time trial

〖～员〗 jìshíyuán 〈名〉 timekeeper
【计数】 jìshǔ 〈动〉 count; calculate; compute: 不可～ beyond compute; out of/beyond count; be countless ‖ 一一～ count one by one ‖ 实际～为五百人。There were five hundred people by actual count.
【计数】 jìshù 〈动〉 count the number of sth
〖～电路〗 jìshù diànlù 〈名〉 counting circuit
〖～器〗 jìshùqì 〈名〉 counter: 闪烁～ scintillation counter
〖～室〗 jìshùshì 〈名〉 counting chamber
【计算】 jìsuàn 〈动〉 ❶ count; calculate; compute; reckon: ～成本/费用 calculate/reckon the cost ‖ ～利润 count one's profits ‖ ～平均值 compute the average ‖ ～天数 count/reckon the days ‖ ～选票 take count of votes; count the votes/ballots ‖ ～重量 calculate the weight ‖ 进行～ carry out calculations ‖ 无法～ defy calculation ‖ 错误～ be out in one's calculations; compute erroneously ‖ ～到小数三位 calculate to three decimal places ‖ 精确～ calculate precisely; compute accurately ‖ ～在内 figure/count/reckon sth/sb in ‖ ～方法 computational method ‖ ～技巧 art of computation ‖ 粗略/仔细～ make a rough/careful calculation; calculate roughly/carefully ‖ 按百分比～ express in percentage terms ‖ 根据最新统计资料～ base one's calculation on the latest statistics ‖ 以千～ be counted by thousands ‖ 以人民币～ be computed in terms of *Renminbi* ‖ ～速度 computation speed ‖ ～误差 calculation error ‖ ～装置 calculating device ‖ 我～错了。I'm out in my calculation. ‖ 这台机器能自动～使用过它的人数。The machine automatically counts how many people have used it. ❷ consider; plan: 不善～ be not good at planning ‖ 精于～ be adept at planning ‖ 紧着～过日子,仍入不敷出 cannot make ends meet in spite of careful arrangement/planning of one's household expenses ‖ 做事没个～可不行。We shouldn't do anything without a plan. ❸ plot; scheme: 暗中～别人 secretly plot/scheme against others
〖～程序〗 jìsuàn chéngxù 〈名〉 calculation procedure; calculator programme: 新的～简单易行。The new calculation procedure is straightforward.
〖～尺〗 jìsuànchǐ 〈名〉 slide rule; calculating rule/scale: 这个～有八个刻度。The slide rule has eight scales.
〖～错误〗 jìsuàn cuòwù 〈名〉 miscalculation
〖～器〗 jìsuànqì 〈名〉 calculator: 使用～ use a calculator ‖ 电子/台式/袖珍～ electronic/desk/pocket calculator
〖～语言学〗 jìsuàn yǔyánxué 〈名〉 computational linguistics
〖～中心〗 jìsuàn zhōngxīn 〈名〉 computing/calculating centre
【计算机】 jìsuànjī 〈名〉 computer: 操作～ operate/run a computer ‖ 打开/关闭～ turn on/off a computer ‖ 设计/生产/使用～ design/produce/use a computer ‖ ～服务/零件 computer service/part ‖ ～人才 computer talent ‖ ～时代 computer era/age ‖ 笔记本/便携式～ laptop/portable computer ‖ 超高速巨型～ giant ultra-high speed computer ‖ 电子/模拟～ electronic/analogue computer ‖ 个人～ personal computer (PC) ‖ 家用～ home computer ‖ 数字/字符～ digital/character computer ‖ 通用/专用～ general/special purpose computer ‖ 微型～ microcomputer ‖ 自动程序控制～ automatic sequence-controlled calculator ‖ 给～发出指令 instruct a programme ‖ 为～编制程序 programme a computer ‖ 在～上联网 get into the computer network ‖ 这是一台每秒能计算一亿次的～。This is a computer that can make 100 million calculations a second.
〖～安全〗 jìsuànjī ānquán 〈名〉 computer safety
〖～编目系统〗 jìsuànjī biānmù xìtǒng 〈名〉 computerized cataloguing system
〖～病毒〗 jìsuànjī bìngdú 〈名〉 computer virus: 杀～ kill/disable a computer virus ‖ 消除～ remove a computer virus
〖～产业〗 jìsuànjī chǎnyè 〈名〉 computer industry
〖～程序〗 jìsuànjī chéngxù 〈名〉 computer programme: ～编制员 computer programmer ‖ ～开发人员 computer programme developers ‖ ～设计 computer programming
〖～存储器〗 jìsuànjī cúnchǔqì 〈名〉 computer memory/storage
〖～存储芯片〗 jìsuànjī cúnchǔ xīnpiàn 〈名〉 computer memory chip
〖～代码〗 jìsuànjī dàimǎ 〈名〉 computer code
〖～断层扫描〗 jìsuànjī duàncéng sǎomiáo 〈名〉[医学] computerized tomography (CT)
〖～犯罪〗 jìsuànjī fànzuì 〈名〉 computer crime
〖～辅助教学〗 jìsuànjī fǔzhù jiàoxué 〈名〉 computer-assisted instruction (CAI): 计算机辅助语言教学 computer-assisted language learning (CALL)
〖～辅助设计〗 jìsuànjī fǔzhù shèjì 〈名〉 computer-aided design (CAD): 计算机辅助软件设计 computer-aided software design (CASD)
〖～机房〗 jìsuànjī jīfáng 〈名〉 computer room
〖～技术〗 jìsuànjī jìshù 〈名〉 computer technology
〖～监控系统〗 jìsuànjī jiānkòng xìtǒng 〈名〉 computer supervisory control system
〖～科学〗 jìsuànjī kēxué 〈名〉 computer science: 他在大学里修了许多～方面的课程。He took many classes in computer science at the university.
〖～控制〗 jìsuànjī kòngzhì 〈名〉 computer control
〖～理论〗 jìsuànjī lǐlùn 〈名〉 computer theory
〖～联网〗 jìsuànjī liánwǎng 〈名〉 computer networking
〖～模拟〗 jìsuànjī mónǐ 〈名〉 computer simulation: ～程序 computer simulator
〖～排版〗 jìsuànjī páibǎn 〈名〉 computer typesetting: ～系统 computer typesetting system
〖～配置〗 jìsuànjī pèizhì 〈名〉 computer configuration
〖～软件〗 jìsuànjī ruǎnjiàn 〈名〉 computer software
〖～输出微缩胶片〗 jìsuànjī shūchū wēisuō jiāopiàn 〈名〉 computer-output microfilm (COM)
〖～数据〗 jìsuànjī shùjù 〈名〉 computer data: ～处理/存储装置 computer data processing/memory unit ‖ ～检索系统 computerized data retrieval system
〖～体层成像〗 jìsuànjī tǐcéng chéngxiàng 〈名〉 computerized tomography (CT)
〖～通信〗 jìsuànjī tōngxìn 〈名〉 computer communication: ～系统 computer communication system
〖～网络〗 jìsuànjī wǎngluò 〈名〉 computer network: ～部件/设备 computer network components/facilities ‖ 从～中获取信息 get information from the computer network
〖～显示器〗 jìsuànjī xiǎnshìqì 〈名〉 computer display
〖～芯片〗 jìsuànjī xīnpiàn 〈名〉 computer chip
〖～应用〗 jìsuànjī yìngyòng 〈名〉 computer application: 普及～ popularize computer application
〖～硬件〗 jìsuànjī yìngjiàn 〈名〉 computer hardware: 更换～ change computer hardware
〖～语言〗 jìsuànjī yǔyán 〈名〉 computer language: ～翻译程序 computer language translator
〖～指令〗 jìsuànjī zhǐlìng 〈名〉 computer instruction: ～系统 repertoire of computer
〖～制图〗 jìsuànjī zhìtú 〈名〉 computer graphics
〖～终端〗 jìsuànjī zhōngduān 〈名〉 computer terminal
【计委】 jìwěi 〈名〉〈简称〉 planning commission ⇨计划委员会
【计议】 jìyì 〈动〉 deliberate; consult; talk over: 二人～已定。The two of them settled on a scheme. ‖ 他们正在～有关赔偿事宜。They are consulting about the compensation. ⇨从长～

记 jì ❶〈动〉 write/take/note down; record: ～笔记 take notes ‖ ～档案 record sth in one's file ‖ ～日记 keep a diary ‖ ～下结果 record the results ‖ ～在笔记本里 note down in one's notebook ⇨～事;～载;登～ ❷〈动〉 remember; bear in mind; commit to memory: ～词汇 learn the vocabulary by heart ‖ ～不清 cannot recall exactly; remember only vaguely ‖ ～错了 remember wrongly ‖ ～在脑子里 make a mental note of sth; commit sth to memory ‖ ～得快也忘得快。Soon learnt, soon forgotten. ‖ 如果我没～错的话,你比我年长两岁。If my memory serves me right/If I remember correctly, you are two years my senior. ⇨～仇;惦～;死～硬背 ❸〈名〉 mark; sign: ⇨～号;标～;印～ ❹〈名〉 birthmark: 他背上有块～。There is a birthmark on his back. ⇨胎～ ❺〈名〉 notes; record: ⇨日～;传～ ❻〈量〉〈方〉: 一～耳光 a slap in the face ‖ 一～劲射 a powerful shot ‖ 一～重扣 a powerful smash
【记波器】 jìbōqì 〈名〉[医学] kymograph
【记仇】 jìchóu 〈动〉 bear/harbour/nurse grudges (against sb); harbour bitter hatred/resentment: 从不～ never bear a grudge (against sb) ‖ 记一辈子仇 harbour a hatred all one's life ‖ 她生性不爱～。It isn't in her nature to bear grudges.
【记得】 jìde 〈动〉 remember; recall; keep in memory: ～学生时代的往事 retain a memory of one's school days ‖ ～以往的经历 retain in one's memory with past experience ‖ 清楚/清晰地～

remember clearly/vividly ‖ 完全/依稀～ remember perfectly/vaguely ‖ 你还～我吗? Do you still remember me? ‖ 她～买过报纸。She remembered buying the newspaper. ‖ 我～他为人慷慨。I remember him as being very generous. ‖ 我不～他说过那种话。I don't recall he said that.

【记分】 jìfēn 〈动〉❶ score; keep the score: 给双方～ score for both sides ‖ 以出勤情况～ keep the score by sb's attendance ‖ 以工作表现～ mark the score by sb's performance in work ❷ *register a student's marks/grades*: 记下学生的分数 write down the students' marks ‖ 不记分数 not register students' marks ❸ record workpoints: 出一天工记 10 分 mark 10 scores for one's attendance in a day's work

〖～簿〗 jìfēnbù 〈名〉scorepad

〖～册〗 jìfēncè 〈名〉scorebook; mark-book; grade book

〖～单〗 jìfēndān 〈名〉scoresheet

〖～卡〗 jìfēnkǎ 〈名〉scorecard

〖～牌〗 jìfēnpái 〈名〉scoreboard; score indicator: 电动～ electric scoreboard

〖～员〗 jìfēnyuán 〈名〉scorekeeper; scorer

【记工】 jìgōng 〈动〉record workpoints

〖～本〗 jìgōngběn 〈名〉workpoint registration book

〖～员〗 jìgōngyuán 〈名〉scorekeeper; scorer

【记功】 jìgōng 〈动〉cite sb for meritorious service; record a merit; award sb a citation for merit: 记一等功 award sb a Citation for Merit, First Class ‖ 不给～ record no merit ‖ 屡记战功 cite sb time and again for meritorious military service

【记挂】 jìguà 〈动〉〈方〉be concerned/worried about; keep thinking about; miss: ～年迈的父母 keep thinking about one's aging parents ‖ ～生病的孩子 be worried about one's sick child ‖ ～远方的亲人 miss one's dear ones far away ‖ 好好工作,不要～我。Concentrate on your work. Don't worry about me.

【记过】 jìguò 〈动〉record a demerit: 给予～处分 give sb a demerit ‖ 免予～处分 excuse sb from a demerit ‖ 取消～处分 cancel/abolish a demerit ‖ 记大过一次 record a serious demerit ‖ 由于违反禁令而被～ receive a demerit for violating the ban ‖ 他已被～三次。He already has three demerits on his record.

【记号】 jìhao 〈名〉mark; sign: 标上～ put a sign on sth ‖ 不留～ leave no signs (on sth) ‖ 抹掉～ rub out/erase a mark ‖ 做～ mark out; make a sign ‖ 合上书前,他小心地做了～。He was careful to mark his place before he shut the book.

〖～笔〗 jìhaobǐ 〈名〉marker pen

【记恨】 jìhèn 〈动〉bear/have/hold/harbour/nurse grudges (against sb); bear ill will: 请不要为这件不愉快的事～我。I hope you won't hold this unpleasant matter against me. ‖ 我并无恶意,别～我。I meant no harm. I hope you won't bear me any grudge.

【记录】 jìlù ❶〈动〉record; keep the minutes; keep a record; take notes: ～会议议程 record the proceedings at a meeting ‖ ～开支 log the expenses ‖ ～行动要点 make a record of the most important points of the action ‖ 把它～下来! Note it down, please! ‖ 我们已有 12 起案件～在案。We have documented 12 cases. ‖ 这件事值得～下来。The episode deserves a record. ❷〈名〉minutes; notes; record: 察看～ view the records ‖ 销毁～ destroy the records ‖ 整理～ collate the minutes ‖ 做会议～ take/write minutes of a meeting ‖ ～格式 record format ‖ ～速度 recording speed ‖ 安全～ safety record ‖ 犯罪～ crime/criminal record ‖ 会议～ *minutes of a meeting* ‖ 会谈～ *transcript of talks* ‖ 健康状况～ health record ‖ 历史～ historical account ‖ 谈话～ memorandum of a conversation ‖ 摘要/逐字～ summary/verbatim record ‖ 正式～ official record ‖ 可靠/详细/原始的～ trustworthy/detailed/original record ‖ 关于这事的原因,～各不相同。Records vary as to the reason of this affair. ‖ 他没有犯罪～。He has no record with the police. ❸〈名〉note-taker ❹〈名〉record: 保持～ hold a record ‖ 创历史最高～ top the highest record in history ‖ 创造～ establish/set a record ‖ 达到世界～ reach the world record ‖ 打破～ break/beat/crack a record ‖ 平世界～ equal/tie a world record ‖ 刷新～ better/surpass a record ‖ 世界～保持者 world record holder ‖ 运动会期间多项～被打破。A number of records fell during the sports meet.

〖～本〗 jìlùběn 〈名〉minute book: 查阅～ consult the minute book

〖～牌〗 jìlùpái 〈名〉record display

〖～片〗 jìlùpiàn 〈名〉〈口〉*documentary (film)*: 看～ watch a documentary (film) ‖ 大型～ full-length documentary film ‖ 电视～ televised documentary ‖ 反映劳动人民生活的～ documentary film showing the lives of working people

〖～器〗 jìlùqì 〈名〉logger; recorder

〖～仪表〗 jìlù yíbiǎo 〈名〉recording instrumentation: 观察～ observe the recording instrumentation

〖～员〗 jìlùyuán 〈名〉*recorder; recording secretary*

〖～装置〗 jìlù zhuāngzhì 〈名〉recorder

【记名】 jìmíng 〈动〉put down one's name on a cheque, etc; sign

〖～公债〗 jìmíng gōngzhài 〈名〉nonbearer bond

〖～股票〗 jìmíng gǔpiào 〈名〉inscribed stocks; registered/nominal shares

〖～汇票〗 jìmíng huìpiào 〈名〉order draft

〖～投票〗 jìmíng tóupiào 〈名〉registered/named vote

〖～债券〗 *jìmíng zhàiquàn* 〈名〉*registered/inscribed bonds*

〖～证券〗 jìmíng zhèngquàn 〈名〉inscribed/registered securities

〖～支票〗 jìmíng zhīpiào 〈名〉registered cheque; order cheque: 不～ bearer cheque

【记念】 jìniàn ❶ = 纪念 jìniàn ❷〈动〉be concerned about; keep thinking of; miss: 他人在北京,心里老～着家里的老母亲。While in Beijing, he kept thinking of his aged mother at home.

【记谱法】 jìpǔfǎ 〈名〉[音乐] musical notation

【记起】 jìqǐ 〈动〉recall; recollect; call to mind: 常使人～ haunt one's memory ‖ 我什么也记不起了。I have no recollection at all.

【记取】 jìqǔ 〈动〉remember; bear in mind: ～教训 learn/draw a lesson (from) ‖ ～临终嘱托 remember the deathbed injunction/promise of sb ‖ ～正反两方面的经验 draw on experience both positive and negative

【记认】 jìrèn ❶〈动〉recognize; identify: 她戴了顶红帽子,好～。She wears a bright red cap and is easy to recognize. ❷〈名〉〈方〉*mark; sign*: 我的椅子上做过～,所以很容易认出来。I have made a mark on my chair, so I can single it out/recognize it very easily.

【记时器】 jìshíqì 〈名〉chronoscope; timer

【记时仪】 jìshíyí 〈名〉[天文] chronograph

【记时员】 jìshíyuán 〈名〉time-keeper

【记事】 jìshì ❶〈动〉keep a record of events; make a memorandum: 结绳/刻木～ keep a record by tying knots/notching wood ‖ 石碑～ make a memorandum on a stone tablet ‖ 撰史书～ write a chronicle to keep record of historical events ❷〈名〉account; *record of events; chronicle*: 载入～ *record sth in a chronicle* ‖ 历代～ account of history of the past dynasties ‖ 每日/每周/每月～ daily/weekly/monthly chronicle ‖ 现存最早的～ earliest extant account

〖～本〗 jìshìběn 〈名〉jotter; notebook

【记事儿】 jìshìr 〈动〉(of a child) begin to remember things: 开始～ begin to remember things ‖ 打他能～的时候起妈妈就有病。His mother has been *ill* since his memory began.

【记述】 jìshù 〈动〉record and narrate; account: ～冒险经历 make/keep a chronicle of one's adventures ‖ ～事件的经过 record and narrate the whole course of the incident ‖ 详尽～ give an elaborate/a detailed account (of sth) ‖ 报告中有许多不明确的～。There are many ambiguous statements in the report. ‖ 这些电影～了他对这个国家悲剧性历史的理解。These films chronicle his interpretation of the nation's tragic history.

〖～教育学〗 jìshù jiàoyùxué 〈名〉[教育] descriptive pedagogy

【记诵】 jìsòng 〈动〉*learn by heart; commit sth to memory*; memorize: ～公式 tell a formula from one's memory ‖ ～课文/散文/诗歌 learn texts/essays/poems by heart

【记协】 jìxié 〈名〉〈简称〉journalists' association ⇨记者协会

【记性】 jìxing 〈名〉memory: ～好 have a good/strong memory ‖ ～差 have a short/bad/poor memory ‖ ～极坏 have a memory like a sieve ‖ 你的～好极了。You have a splendid memory.

【记叙】 jìxù 〈动〉narrate; give an account; account: ～奇遇 narrate one's adventures ‖ ～运动会的盛况 narrate the spectacular of a *sports meet* ‖ ～简练 be concise *in narration* ‖ ～生动 give a graphic narration ‖ 简短～ give a brief/short account ‖ 详尽～ give an elaborate/exhaustive account ‖ 这篇文章对该事件做了详实的～。The article gives a full and accurate account of the incident.

〖～体〗 jìxùtǐ 〈名〉narration; narrative

〖～文〗 jìxùwén 〈名〉narrative writing; narration: 写一篇～ *write an article narrating a series of events*

【记要】 jìyào = 纪要 jìyào

【记忆】 jìyì ❶〈动〉remember; recall: ~方法 memorial method ‖ 如果我~无误 if my memory serves me well/correctly; if I remember correctly ‖ 不要勉强~一些无用的东西。Don't burden your memory with useless facts. ❷〈名〉memory: 帮助~ aid/assist/help the memory ‖ 唤起~ arouse/jog/evoke one's memory ‖ 恢复/强化/失去~ regain/strengthen/lose one's memory ‖ 有着美好的~ cherish/have lovely memories ‖ 长时/短时~ long-term/short-term memory ‖ 对往事的~ memories of the past ‖ 模糊/鲜明的~ vague/vivid remembrance ‖ 无法磨灭的~ indelible memories ‖ 就我~所及 to the best of my memory; within my memory; as I recollect; so far as I remember ‖ 凭~说/画 speak/paint from memory ‖ 父亲的话铭刻在我的~中。My father's words are inscribed in/on my memory. ‖ 时间使~淡漠。Time softens memory. ‖ 她因年迈而~模糊。Age has clouded/dimmed her memory.

〖~储存〗 jìyì chǔcún 〈名〉[信息] memory storage

〖~功能〗 jìyì gōngnéng 〈名〉memory function

〖~广度〗 jìyì guǎngdù 〈名〉[心理] memory span

〖~合金〗 jìyì héjīn 〈名〉shape memory alloy

〖~库〗 jìyìkù 〈名〉memory bank

〖~力〗 jìyìlì 〈名〉power to remember; faculty of memory; memorial power: 锻炼~ discipline/exercise one's memory ‖ 培养~ cultivate/develop one's memory ‖ 失去/损害~ lose/impair one's memory ‖ 有惊人的~ have a marvelous/prodigious memory; have a photographic memory ‖ 增强~ improve/strengthen one's memory ‖ ~差 have a bad/poor memory ‖ ~好/强 have a good/strong memory ‖ 她~极好,什么事都忘不了。She has total recall and never forgets things. ‖ 我的~在减退。My memory is declining/failing/going.

〖~曲线〗 jìyì qūxiàn 〈名〉memory curve

〖~缺失〗 jìyì quēshī 〈名〉[医学] amnesia

〖~术〗 jìyìshù 〈名〉mnemonics; mnemotechny; mnemotechnics

〖~犹新〗 jìyì-yóuxīn 〈熟〉remain fresh in one's memory; memories are fresh in one's mind: 那次聚会在他脑海中~。The party was still fresh in his memory. ‖ 朋友们对他仍然~。He is still green in the hearts of his friends. ‖ 这件事我~。It's still vivid in my mind. / I still remember it vividly.

【记载】 jìzǎi ❶〈动〉record; put down in writing: ~历史 keep a record of history ‖ ~所发生的一切 record all the happenings ‖ 忠实地~事实 record facts faithfully ‖ 有文字~的历史 recorded history ❷〈名〉record; account: 历史~ historical record ‖ 精确的~ accurate record ‖ 根据古代的~ according to an ancient record ‖ 有关该地区地震的~ account of the earthquakes that have occurred in this area ‖ 据~,该历史古迹毁于战争。It is recorded that this historical site was destroyed in war.

【记账】 jìzhàng 〈动〉❶ keep accounts: 记家庭收支账 keep household account ‖ 记开销账 keep a record of one's expenses ‖ 将一笔款~ enter an item in an account ‖ 他的账记得有条不紊。His accounts are neatly kept. ❷ charge to an account: ~购物 buy sth on credit ‖ ~价格 account price ‖ ~买卖 transaction for account ‖ ~制业务 credit system service ‖ 请记在我的账上。Put it down on my account, please. ‖ 你这双鞋是付现金还是~? Do you pay cash for the shoes or charge them?

〖~单位〗 jìzhàng dānwèi 〈名〉unit of account

〖~结算〗 jìzhàng jiésuàn 〈名〉settlement on account

〖~贸易〗 jìzhàng màoyì 〈名〉trade under clearing agreement

〖~式国库券〗 jìzhàngshì guókùquàn 〈名〉registered/inscribed treasury bond

〖~员〗 jìzhàngyuán 〈名〉bookkeeper

【记者】 jìzhě 〈名〉correspondent; newsman; pressman; reporter; journalist: 当~ work as a newsman ‖ 本报/本刊/本台~ staff reporter/correspondent ‖ 常驻~ resident correspondent ‖ 女~ presswoman ‖ 特派~ special correspondent; accredited journalist ‖ 体育新闻~ sports reporter ‖ 新华社~ Xinhua correspondent; reporter of the Xinhua News Agency ‖ 新闻~ newspaper reporter; newsman ‖ 驻纽约~ New York-based journalist ‖ 自由~ free-lance journalist ‖ 消息灵通的~ well-informed journalist ‖ 答~问 news briefing ‖ 接受~采访 be interviewed by reporters ⇨随军~;战地~

〖~节〗 jìzhějié 〈名〉Reporter's Day [Nov 8 in China since 2000]

〖~室〗 jìzhěshì 〈名〉pressroom

〖~述评〗 jìzhě shùpíng 〈名〉reporter's review; commentary by a correspondent

〖~团〗 jìzhětuán 〈名〉press corps

〖~席〗 jìzhěxí 〈名〉press box/stand/gallery: 坐在~上 sit on the press galley; sit in the press seat

〖~协会〗 jìzhě xiéhuì 〈名〉journalists' association: ~会员 be a member of the journalists' association

〖~招待会〗 jìzhě zhāodàihuì 〈名〉press/news conference: 出席~ attend a press conference; be present at a press conference ‖ 举行~ give/hold a press conference ‖ 临时举行的~ impromptu press conference

〖~证〗 jìzhězhèng 〈名〉press card: 佩带~ wear a press card

【记住】 jìzhù 〈动〉memorize; remember; commit to memory; bear in mind: ~国耻 commit the national humiliation to one's memory ‖ ~教训 brand a lesson on one's mind ‖ ~难忘的一刻 remember the unforgettable moment ‖ ~亲人的嘱托 bear in mind the entrustment made by one's dear ones ‖ ~使命 bear/have/keep one's missions in mind ‖ ~台词 memorize the lines; commit the lines to memory ‖ 逐字~ memorize word by word ‖ ~早点来。Mind you come early. ‖ 我们将永远~他。His memory will always remain with us. / He will always remain in our memory.

伎

jì 〈名〉❶ skill; ability; trick: ⇨~俩 ❷〈古〉professional female dancer/singer in ancient China: ⇨歌~

【伎俩】 jìliǎng 〈名〉trick; intrigue; manoeuvre; dodge: 玩弄~ play a trick ‖ 惯用~ usual ploy; old trick; favourite dodge ‖ 逃税~ tax dodges ‖ 卑鄙的~ mean/nasty/shabby trick ‖ 可耻的~ shameful manoeuvres ‖ 装作受伤是许多足球运动员使用的一种~。Pretending to be hurt is a trick many football players use.

齐

jì 〈书〉❶〈动〉mix; blend ❷〈名〉condiment; seasoning ⇨qí

纪

jì ❶〈名〉discipline: 校~ school discipline ⇨军~;违法乱~;遵~守法 ❷〈名〉age; epoch: ⇨世~;中世~ ❸〈名〉[地质] period: 震旦~ Sinian Period ‖ 侏罗~ Jurassic Period ❹ = 记 jì [especially used in words like ~年,~要,~传,etc]

【纪纲】 jìgāng 〈名〉〈书〉❶ law ❷ moral standard

【纪检】 jìjiǎn 〈动〉inspect discipline

〖~部门〗 jìjiǎn bùmén 〈名〉discipline inspection department

〖~工作〗 jìjiǎn gōngzuò 〈名〉discipline inspection work

〖~委〗 jìjiǎnwěi 〈名〉〈简称〉commission for discipline inspection; discipline inspection commission ⇨纪律检查委员会

【纪录】 jìlù = 记录 jìlù

〖~片〗 jìlùpiàn = 记录片 jìlùpiàn

【纪律】 jìlǜ 〈名〉discipline: 保持良好的~ keep good discipline ‖ 加强财经~ strengthen financial and economic discipline ‖ 恪守劳动~ observe strict labour discipline ‖ 目无组织~ disregard organizational discipline ‖ 违反~ undermine/violate discipline ‖ 维持~ keep/maintain discipline ‖ 制定/执行/遵守~ establish/impose/observe discipline ‖ ~观念淡漠 have an indifferent sense of discipline ‖ ~松散 be lax in discipline; slack/loose discipline ‖ ~严明 be highly disciplined; be strict in discipline ‖ 铁的~ iron discipline ‖ 严格的~ rigid/strict/stern discipline ‖ 学生们表现出良好的~性。The pupils showed good discipline.

〖~处分〗 jìlǜ chǔfèn 〈名〉disciplinary punishment: 给予~ take disciplinary measures against sb

〖~检查委员会〗 jìlǜ jiǎnchá wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉commission for discipline inspection; discipline inspection commission

【纪年】 jìnián ❶〈动〉number the years: 中国过去用干支~。China used to designate the years by the Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches. ❷〈名〉annals; chronological record of events: ~体 chronological order

【纪念】 jìniàn ❶〈动〉commemorate; mark: ~大桥竣工 commemorate the completion of the bridge ‖ ~妇女节 mark Women's Day ‖ ~民族英雄 in memory/commemoration of a national hero; to the memory of a national hero ‖ ~死者 commemorate/honour/remember the dead ‖ 参加~活动 take part in the commemorative activities ‖ 举行~大会 hold a commemoration meeting ‖ 值得~的日子 memorable day ‖ 我到这里来~他们。I

came here to remember them. ❷〈名〉commemorative article: ⇨～碑；～品；～堂 ❸〈名〉commemoration day; anniversary: 建校四十周年～ fortieth anniversary of the school ❹〈名〉souvenir; keepsake; memento: 留作～ keep sth as a souvenir ‖ 一起合影留作～ have a picture taken together as a keepsake

【～碑】 jìniànbēi 〈名〉monument; memorial (stone); cenotaph: 建立～ put up/set up/build/erect a memorial ‖ 为～揭幕 unveil a memorial ‖ 烈士～ memorial to the martyrs ‖ 阵亡将士～ war memorial ‖ 广场中心矗立着一座～。At the centre of the square stands a monument. ‖ 这座～是纪念战争中牺牲者的。This memorial commemorates those who died in the war. ⇨人民英雄～

【～币】 jìniànbì 〈名〉commemoration coin: 收集～ collect commemoration coins

【～册】 jìniàncè 〈名〉*autograph book/album*: 发行/购买～ *issue/buy autograph albums*

【～封】 jìniànfēng 〈名〉commemorate envelope: 发行/收集～ issue/collect commemorative envelopes

【～馆】 jìniànguǎn 〈名〉memorial hall; museum: 参观～ visit the museum in memory of sb ‖ 设立～ establish a memorial hall for sb ‖ 鲁迅～ Lu Xun Museum

【～牌匾】 jìniàn páibiǎn 〈名〉memorial tablets

【～品】 jìniànpǐn 〈名〉souvenir; keepsake; memento: 出售/收集～ sell/collect souvenirs ‖ 赠送～ present sb with souvenirs as gifts ‖ ～服务部 souvenir shop ‖ ～销售摊点 souvenir stands ‖ 旅游～ souvenir for travellers ‖ 艺术～ artistic souvenirs ‖ 珍贵～ precious mementos

【～日】 jìniànrì 〈名〉commemoration day: 结婚～ wedding anniversary ‖ 50周年～ 50th anniversary

【～塔】 jìniàntǎ 〈名〉memorial tower; monument: 树立～ erect a memorial tower (for sb)

【～堂】 jìniàntáng 〈名〉memorial/commemoration hall: 参观～ visit the memorial hall (of sb) ‖ 设立～ establish a memorial hall (for sb)

【～仪式】 jìniàn yíshì 〈名〉memorial service: 参加/举行～ attend/hold a memorial service

【～邮票】 jìniàn yóupiào 〈名〉commemorative stamp: 发行/收集～ issue/collect commemorative stamp

【～章】 jìniànzhāng 〈名〉souvenir badge; memorial plaque: 发行～ issue souvenir badges ‖ 交换～ exchange souvenir badges

【～照】 jìniànzhào 〈名〉souvenir photo

【纪实】 jìshí 〈名〉record of actual events; on-the-spot report: 奥运会开幕式/闭幕式～ on-the-spot report of the opening/closing ceremony of the Olympic Games ‖ 关于战争的～报道 documentary account of a war

【～文学】 jìshí wénxué 〈名〉documentary literature/writing

【～小说】 jìshí xiǎoshuō 〈名〉documentary novel

【纪事】 jìshì ❶〈动〉*record an incident; chronicle*: ～诗/文 *narrative poem/writing* ❷〈名〉*chronicle*

【～本末体】 jìshì běnmòtǐ 〈名〉[历史] history presented in separate accounts of important events

【纪委】 jìwěi 〈名〉〈简称〉commission for discipline inspection; discipline inspection commission: ～成员 commissioner for discipline inspection ⇨纪律检查委员会

【纪行】 jìxíng 〈名〉travel notes: 《延安～》 *Notes on a Trip to Yan'an*

【纪要】 jìyào 〈名〉summary (of minutes): 转发座谈会～ transmit the minutes of the forum ‖ 会谈～ summary of the talks ‖ 新闻～ news summary

【纪元】 jìyuán 〈名〉❶ beginning of an era ❷ epoch; era: 开创历史新～ usher in a new era in history; begin a new epoch in history ‖ 开辟科学新～ make an epoch in science ‖ 土地改革标志着农村发展的新～。The land reform marked an epoch in rural development.

【纪传体】 jìzhuàntǐ 〈名〉*form of history writing characterized by the presentation of history in a series of biographies (of emperors and influential personalities)*

技

jì 〈名〉ability; skill; trick: 献～ display one's feats ⇨～巧；绝～；一～之长

【技法】 jìfǎ 〈名〉skill and technique: 讲究～ pay special attention to technique

【技改】 jìgǎi 〈名〉〈简称〉technical/technological innovation ⇨技术改造

【技工】 jìgōng 〈名〉❶ skilled worker ❷ mechanic; mechnician: ～行业 mechanical trades ‖ 电机～ motor mechanic ‖ 熟练～ deft/master mechanic

【～学校】 jìgōng xuéxiào 〈名〉technical school

【技击】 jìjī 〈名〉[武术] art of attack and defense

【技能】 jìnéng 〈名〉technical ability; skill: 示范～ demonstrate/display/show skill (at/in doing sth) ‖ 显示出很高的～ show great skill (at) ‖ 有手工～ have *the skill of handwork* ‖ 有修理～ be *skilled in repairing things* ‖ 掌握～ *acquire/master the skill (of doing sth)* ‖ ～测验 *technical testing* ‖ ～训练 skill training ‖ 工艺/管理/生产～ industrial/administrative/production skill ‖ 专门～ *specialized/special skill* ‖ 他的写作～并不高。He doesn't have very much skill in writing. ‖ 这项～容易掌握。The technical skill can be mastered easily.

【技巧】 jìqiǎo 〈名〉❶ skill; technique; craftsmanship: 表现出惊人的～ display/show marvelous skills (at/in doing sth) ‖ 获得～ acquire a skill ‖ 卖弄～ show off one's skill ‖ 缺乏～ be deficient in skill ‖ 运用～ exert/use skill (in doing sth) ‖ ～荒疏 be out of practice ‖ ～娴熟 display consummate skills; have great technical skills ‖ 操作～ operative skills ‖ 电影/讲演～ cinematic/platform techniques ‖ 烹饪～ knack for cooking ‖ 谈判～ negotiating tactics ‖ 文学～ literary craft ‖ 销售/阅读～ marketing/reading skills ‖ 艺术～ artistic craftsmanship ‖ 他的书法～令人惊叹。He possesses astonishing skills in calligraphy. ‖ 娴熟的～来自实践。Practice gives a wonderful facility. ‖ 修理电器需要～。It takes *skills to repair electric facilities.* ❷ [体育] *acrobatic gymnastics*

【～运动】 *jìqiǎo yùndòng* 〈名〉[体育] *acrobatic gymnastics*: 从事～ *be engaged in acrobatic gymnastics*

【技师】 jìshī 〈名〉technician; technical expert

【技士】 jìshì 〈名〉junior technician

【技术】 jìshù 〈名〉technology; skill; technique: 采用最新～ adopt/use the latest technology ‖ 改进/精通～ improve/master a technique ‖ 获得～ acquire/attain a technique ‖ 使用～ use/employ a technique ‖ 输出/转让～ export/transfer technology ‖ 提供/引进～ provide/introduce technology ‖ 推广先进～ popularize advanced technology ‖ 学习/掌握～ learn/command the skill (of) ‖ ～上门/下乡 deliver technology to the doorstep/countryside ‖ ～熟练 be skilled in techniques; be skilful at ‖ ～故障 technical failure/breakdown ‖ ～难题 technical difficulties ‖ ～培训 technical training ‖ ～援助 technical aid/assistance ‖ 电子/通信～ electronic/communication technology ‖ 专门/专业～ specialized/professional skill ‖ 弥补～上的缺陷 grapple with the weaknesses in technology ‖ 这在～上是可行的。*This is technically possible.*

【～报告】 *jìshù bàogào* 〈名〉*technical report*: 做～ *give a technical report*

【～壁垒】 jìshù bìlěi 〈名〉[经济] technical barrier

【～标准】 jìshù biāozhǔn 〈名〉technical standard/norm

【～兵种】 jìshù bīngzhǒng 〈名〉technical troops/forces: 在～服役 serve in technical troops

【～参数】 jìshù cānshù 〈名〉technical parameter

【～产权】 jìshù chǎnquán 〈名〉technology property right: ～交易所 technology property right exchange; technology equity market

【～成果】 jìshù chéngguǒ 〈名〉technological achievement: ～商品化 commercialization of technological achievement

【～储备】 jìshù chǔbèi 〈名〉technological reserve

【～创新】 jìshù chuàngxīn 〈名〉technology innovation

【～等级】 jìshù děngjí 〈名〉technical class

【～犯规】 jìshù fànguī 〈名〉[体育] technical foul

【～服务】 jìshù fúwù 〈名〉technical service: 提供～ *provide/give technical service*

【～改造】 jìshù gǎizào 〈名〉technical/technological transformation

【～革命】 jìshù gémìng 〈名〉technological revolution

【～革新】 jìshù géxīn 〈名〉technical/technological innovation: 进行～ make technical innovation ‖ ～小组 technological innovation group ‖ 通过～可以大量节省投资。*The amount of investment that can be saved through technical innovation is significant.*

【～更新】 jìshù gēngxīn 〈名〉technological upgrading

【～顾问】 jìshù gùwèn 〈名〉technical/technological advisor/consultant

【～规范】 jìshù guīfàn 〈名〉technical/technological specifica-

tion：制定～ lay down technical specifications
〖～监督〗 jìshù jiāndū 〈名〉technical supervision
〖～鉴定〗 jìshù jiàndìng 〈名〉technical appraisal/evaluation：进行～ carry out a technical appraisal
〖～交流〗 jìshù jiāoliú 〈名〉technical/technological exchanges
〖～开发〗 jìshù kāifā 〈名〉technological development：促进～ promote technical development ‖ 进行～ carry on technical development
〖～力量〗 jìshù lìliàng 〈名〉technical force/personnel：～雄厚 have a strong technical force ‖ 组织～攻关 organize technical personnel to tackle key problems
〖～密集型产品〗 jìshù mìjíxíng chǎnpǐn 〈名〉technology-intensive product
〖～难题〗 jìshù nántí 〈名〉technical difficulty：攻克～ tackle a technical difficulty
〖～情报〗 jìshù qíngbào 〈名〉technical intelligence；technology information
〖～人员〗 jìshù rényuán 〈名〉technical personnel/staff
〖～设备〗 jìshù shèbèi 〈名〉technical equipment
〖～手册〗 jìshù shǒucè 〈名〉technical/technological manual：散发～ distribute technical manual
〖～术语〗 jìshù shùyǔ 〈名〉technical terminology
〖～数据〗 jìshù shùjù 〈名〉technical/engineering data
〖～水平〗 jìshù shuǐpíng 〈名〉technical competence；technological level：提高～ increase technical competence
〖～说明书〗 jìshù shuōmíngshū 〈名〉technical description/specification
〖～条件〗 jìshù tiáojiàn 〈名〉technical condition；engineering factors：符合～ comply with/meet the technical conditions
〖～突破〗 jìshù tūpò 〈名〉technological breakthrough
〖～推广站〗 jìshù tuīguǎngzhàn 〈名〉technical advice station
〖～性〗 jìshùxìng 〈形〉technical：～工作 skilled job ‖ 这工作～很强。This job is highly technical.
〖～学校〗 jìshù xuéxiào 〈名〉technical school
〖～要求〗 jìshù yāoqiú 〈名〉technical requirements/specifications：～很高 demand a high level of technology ‖ 招标～ bid specifications
〖～移民〗 jìshù yímín 〈名〉❶ skill immigration, skill migration ❷ skill immigrant；skill migrant
〖～优势〗 jìshù yōushì 〈名〉technical superiority：充分发挥～ give full play to technical superiority ‖ 充分利用～ make full use of technical superiority
〖～员〗 jìshùyuán 〈名〉technician；technologist：农业～ agronomist
〖～支持〗 jìshù zhīchí 〈名〉technical support
〖～知识〗 jìshù zhīshi 〈名〉technological knowledge/expertise：传播～ spread technological knowledge
〖～职称〗 jìshù zhíchēng 〈名〉technical title：评定～ grade technical personnel and give them appropriate titles
〖～指导〗 jìshù zhǐdǎo 〈名〉❶ technological guidance；technical advice：给予～ give technical guidance to sb ‖ ～费 fee for technical advice ❷ technical adviser
〖～专长〗 jìshù zhuāncháng 〈名〉technical expertise
〖～转让〗 jìshù zhuǎnràng 〈名〉technology transfer：～协议 technology transfer agreement
〖～装备〗 jìshù zhuāngbèi 〈名〉technical/technological equipment
〖～咨询〗 jìshù zīxún 〈名〉technical advice/consultation：提供～ offer technical advice to sb ‖ ～服务 technical consulting service
〖～资料〗 jìshù zīliào 〈名〉technical/technological data：搜集～ collect technical data
〖～作物〗 jìshù zuòwù 〈名〉cash crop；industrial product
【技校】 jìxiào 〈名〉〈简称〉technical school：他上过三年～。He was trained in a technical school for three years. ⇨技工学校；技术学校
【技痒】 jìyǎng 〈动〉itch to display one's skill：他看见别人打乒乓球，不觉～。Seeing some people playing table tennis, he itched to have a go.
【技艺】 jìyì 〈名〉skill；artistry：传授～ teach/impart a skill (in) ‖ 精通/磨练～ master/hone a skill ‖ 提高～ improve one's skill ‖ 学到一门～ acquire/master a skill ‖ ～超群 be distinguished for one's superb skill ‖ ～精湛 be highly skilled；be masterly ‖ ～拙劣 show clumsy mastery (of sth) ‖ 传统手工～ traditional craft skill ‖ 刺绣～ skill at/in embroidery ‖ 高超/非凡的～ masterly/remarkable skill (in)

芰

jì 〈名〉〈古〉[植物] water caltrop

系

jì 〈动〉tie；fasten；button/do up：～安全带 fasten one's seat belt ‖ ～缆 moor the ropes ‖ ～领扣儿 do up one's collar ‖ ～皮带 wear a belt ‖ ～鞋带 tie shoe laces ‖ ～上围裙 tie on an apron ‖ ～上衣扣子 button up a jacket ‖ ～着红领巾 wear a red scarf ‖ 把两条绳～在一起 knot two ropes together ‖ 把绳子～在树上 fasten a rope to a tree ‖ 我已在手提箱上～了标签。I have tied a label on the suitcase.
⇨xì
【系泊】 jìbó 〈动〉moor (a boat)
〖～浮筒〗 jìbó fútǒng 〈名〉mooring buoy
〖～绞车〗 jìbó jiǎochē 〈名〉mooring winch
〖～缆绳〗 jìbó lǎnshéng 〈名〉mooring line
〖～锚〗 jìbómáo 〈名〉mooring anchor
【系船】 jìchuán 〈动〉moor a boat
〖～索〗 jìchuánsuǒ 〈名〉mooring line/rope
【系留】 jìliú 〈动〉moor (a balloon/airship)
〖～点〗 jìliúdiǎn 〈名〉mooring point
〖～环〗 jìliúhuán 〈名〉mooring ring
〖～索〗 jìliúsuǒ 〈名〉mooring rope
〖～塔〗 jìliútǎ 〈名〉mooring tower
〖～柱〗 jìliúzhù 〈名〉mooring post

忌[1]

jì 〈动〉be jealous of；envy：～人之才 be jealous of people abler than oneself ⇨～恨；猜～

忌[2]

jì 〈动〉❶ fear；dread；scruple：应有所～ should have scruples (about sb/sth) ⇨顾～；横行无～；肆无～惮 ❷ avoid；shun；abstain from：～荤腥 abstain from meat and fish ‖ ～片面性 avoid one-sidedness ‖ ～食生冷 avoid cold and uncooked food ‖ ～主观性 shun subjectivity ‖ 孕妇～服 not to be taken by pregnant women ‖ 肾病患者～吃芦笋。Asparagus is to be avoided in kidney diseases. ⇨～讳；～口 ❸ quit；give up：～酒 give up alcohol ‖ ～糖 avoid sweet ‖ ～烟 quit smoking
【忌辰】 jìchén 〈名〉anniversary (of the death of a parent, ancestor or anyone held in esteem)：在～纪念某人 commemorate sb at his anniversary ‖ 在～送上鲜花 present flowers at sb's anniversary ‖ 每逢～便有人前去他的墓地凭吊。There were visitors to his tomb at every anniversary of his death.
【忌惮】 jìdàn 〈动〉〈书〉dread；fear；scruple：毫无～ scruple at nothing ‖ 毫无～地破口大骂 shout abuse without any restraint ‖ 无所～地大打出手 beat sb up without dread ⇨肆无～
【忌妒】 jìdu 〈动〉be jealous/envious of；envy：～对手 be jealous of one's rivals；nurse jealousy against one's rivals ‖ ～某人的成功/地位/名声 be jealous of sb's success/social position/fame ‖ ～某人交好运 envy sb's good fortune ‖ 表示～ show/display/exhibit envy ‖ 引起～ arouse/rouse sb's jealousy；excite sb's envy ‖ ～得发狂 be insanely jealous ‖ 非常～ be green with envy；be lost in envy ‖ 受～的折磨 be tormented by jealousy ‖ 因相互～而不和 be divided by mutual jealousies ‖ ～从未使人获益。Envy never enriched any man. ‖ 不要染上～的恶习。Try to get rid of your habitual feeling of jealousy. ‖ 他那样做是出于～。He acted out of jealousy. / He acted from jealousy. ‖ 她对姐姐的～与日俱增。Her envy of her sister grew with each passing day. ‖ 这事引起他的～。It invited his jealousy.
〖～心〗 jìduxīn 〈名〉jealousy：怀有～ nurse jealousy (against sb) ‖ 激起～ stir sb's jealousy ‖ 克服～ overcome one's jealousy ‖ 克制～ repress one's jealousy ‖ 强烈的～ burning jealousy ‖ 他毫无～。He is above jealousy. ‖ 她是个～很强的女人。She is a very jealous woman.
【忌恨】 jìhèn ＝ 嫉恨 jíhèn
【忌讳】 jìhui ❶〈名〉taboo：犯～ break/violate a taboo ‖ 属～之列 be under taboo ❷〈动〉avoid as a taboo；abstain from：～讲别人坏话 abstain from speaking ill of others ‖ 他～人家叫他的绰号。He doesn't like people calling him by his nickname. ‖ 学习最～有始无终。It is most inadvisable to give up halfway in studies.
【忌戒】 jìjiè 〈动〉give up；drop；stop
【忌刻】 jìkè 〈动〉be jealous and mean/malicious
【忌口】 jìkǒu 〈动〉avoid certain food (because of illness or for

other reasons)：她现在～，不吃油腻东西。She is on a diet and avoids greasy food.

【忌日】 jìrì 〈名〉❶ = 忌辰 jìchén ❷〈迷信〉date on which certain things should be avoided to ensure good luck

【忌食】 jìshí 〈动〉avoid certain food：～辛辣 avoid pungent food

【忌嘴】 jìzuǐ = 忌口 jìkǒu

际 jì ❶〈名〉border；boundary；edge：水～ edge of a body of water；waterside ⇨边～；天～；一望无～ ❷〈名〉inside：⇨脑～ ❸〈动〉associate；contact：⇨交～ ❹；〈名〉(relation) between/among：班～比赛 interclass match ‖ 省～交流 exchange between provinces ‖ 星～旅行 interplanetary travel ⇨国～；人～关系；洲～ ❺〈名〉occasion；moment；time：临别之～ at the time of parting ‖ 危急之～ at a critical moment ❻〈动〉〈书〉be on the occasion of：～此佳节 on this festive occasion ‖ ～此盛会 on the occasion of this grand gathering ❼〈名〉〈书〉one's lot；circumstances：⇨～遇；遭～

【际逢】 jìféng 〈动〉〈书〉meet by chance；happen to be：～盛世 happen to live in a flourishing age

【际会】 jìhuì 〈动〉come across；meet；run into

【际涯】 jìyá 〈名〉〈书〉boundary：茫无～ be boundless

【际遇】 jìyù 〈名〉〈书〉turns in life；spells of good or bad fortune：～不佳 be out of luck ‖ 他最近～很好。Fortunes smiled on him recently.

妓 jì 〈名〉prostitute；whore：⇨娼～；狎～

【妓女】 jìnǚ 〈名〉prostitute；whore；street girl/walker

【妓院】 jìyuàn 〈名〉brothel；whorehouse；house of prostitution：逛～ visit a brothel

季 jì 〈名〉❶ season：⇨～刊；春～；换～ ❷ period of time；season：⇨淡～；雨～ ❸〈书〉last month of a season：⇨～春；～冬 ❹〈书〉fourth/youngest among brothers：⇨～父 ❺ crop：一年收两～稻子 reap two crops of rice a year ❻ last period of (a dynasty)：唐～ end of the Tang Dynasty

【季报】 jìbào 〈名〉quarterly (bulletin or report)

【季春】 jìchūn 〈名〉last month of spring

【季冬】 jìdōng 〈名〉last month of winter

【季度】 jìdù 〈名〉quarter (of a year)：～报告/预算/指标 quarterly report/budget/quota ‖ 第一～ first quarter (of the year) ‖ 前一～ preceding/previous season ‖ 按～订报 subscribe to a newspaper by the quarter ‖ 我们厂第二～的产量下降了5%。The production in our factory suffered a 5% drop in the second quarter.

【季风】 jìfēng 〈名〉monsoon：冬季/夏季～ dry/wet monsoon

〖～槽〗 jìfēngcáo 〈名〉[气象] monsoon trough

〖～低压〗 jìfēng dīyā 〈名〉[气象] monsoon low

〖～海流〗 jìfēng hǎiliú 〈名〉[航海] monsoon current

〖～环流〗 jìfēng huánliú 〈名〉[气象] monsoon circulation

〖～期〗 jìfēngqī 〈名〉monsoon season

〖～气候〗 jìfēng qìhòu 〈名〉monsoon climate

〖～区〗 jìfēngqū 〈名〉monsoon region

〖～雨〗 jìfēngyǔ 〈名〉monsoon rain

〖～云团〗 jìfēngyúntuán 〈名〉monsoon cluster

〖～指数〗 jìfēng zhǐshù 〈名〉monsoon index

【季父】 jìfù 〈名〉〈书〉uncle；youngest uncle

【季候】 jìhòu 〈名〉〈方〉season

〖～风〗 jìhòufēng = 季风 jìfēng

【季节】 jìjié 〈名〉season：～变化/因素/影响 seasonal variation/factors/effect ‖ ～差价 seasonal variation in price ‖ ～关税 seasonal duties ‖ 交配～ mating season ‖ 飓风～ hurricane season ‖ 开花～ season of flowers；blossom season ‖ 农忙～ busy farming season ‖ 收获～ harvest season/time；season for harvesting ‖ 狩猎/种植～ hunting/planting season ‖ 在隆冬～ in the depths of winter ‖ 春播～到来了。The spring-sowing season has set in.

〖～工〗 jìjiégōng 〈名〉seasonal worker

〖～洄游〗 jìjié huíyóu 〈名〉seasonal migration (of fish, etc)

〖～迁徙〗 jìjié qiānxǐ 〈名〉seasonal migration：鸟的～ seasonal migration of birds

〖～性〗 jìjiéxìng 〈形〉seasonal：～风暴/气候/行业 seasonal storm/weather/trade ‖ ～降价/折扣 seasonal price-cut/discount ‖ ～失业 seasonal unemployment ‖ ～调价 seasonal price adjustments

【季军】 jìjūn 〈名〉third place in a contest/match

【季刊】 jìkān 〈名〉quarterly (publication)

【季肋】 jìlèi 〈名〉[解剖] hypochondrium

【季母】 jìmǔ 〈名〉〈书〉aunt；youngest aunt

【季票】 jìpiào 〈名〉[交通] season ticket

【季秋】 jìqiū 〈名〉last month of autumn

【季世】 jìshì 〈名〉〈书〉❶ last phase of (an age, dynasty, etc) ❷ age of decline：五代～ five weak and frail dynasties

【季夏】 jìxià 〈名〉last month of summer

【季雨林】 jìyǔlín 〈名〉monsoon forest

【季子】 jìzǐ 〈名〉〈书〉youngest son

剂 jì ❶〈动〉compound；make up：⇨调～ ❷〈名〉medicament；medication：滴鼻/眼～ nasal/eye drops ‖ 糊～ paste ⇨冲～；片～；针～ ❸〈名〉[化工] chemical/physical substance；agent：发酵～ raising agent ⇨干燥～；试～ ❹〈量〉[used for concoctions of herbal medicine] dose：一～药 a dose of medicine ‖ 连服五～ take five doses in a row ‖ 我服了三～药就治愈了感冒。I got rid of my cold with three doses of medicine. ⇨～量 ❺〈名〉small piece of dough：⇨～子

【剂量】 jìliàng 〈名〉[医学] dosage；dose：给规定/适度的～ give the correct/moderate dose ‖ 增效～ booster dose ‖ 有效/致死～ effective/fatal dose ‖ 最大/最小～ maximum/minimum dose ‖ 按大～服药 take medicine in large doses ‖ 不要超过规定的～。Do not exceed the recommended dosage. ‖ 孩子该服用多大的～？ What's the correct dosage for children?

〖～测定〗 jìliàng cèdìng 〈名〉[医药] dosimetry

〖～计〗 jìliàngjì 〈名〉[化学] dosimeter

〖～率〗 jìliànglǜ 〈名〉[物理] dose rate

〖～学〗 jìliàngxué 〈名〉[化学] dosimetry

【剂型】 jìxíng 〈名〉[医药] form of a drug/medicine

【剂子】 jìzi 〈名〉dumpling dough

垍 jì 〈名〉〈书〉solid earth

荠 jì

⇨qí

【荠菜】 jìcài 〈名〉[植物] shepherd's purse

【荠苎】 jìzhù 〈名〉[植物] Chinese mosla

哜 jì 〈动〉〈书〉taste

【哜哜嘈嘈】 jìjì-cáocáo 〈拟〉talk noisily and confusingly；clatter

迹 jì 〈名〉❶ footprint：⇨人～罕至；足～ ❷ outward sign；indication：⇨毁尸灭～；行～ ❸ exploits；deed：⇨奇～；事～ ❹ remains；ruins；vestige：⇨古～；史～ ❺ mark；trace：墨/油～ ink/grease mark ⇨笔～；蛛丝马～

【迹地】 jìdì 〈名〉[林业] slash

【迹象】 jìxiàng 〈名〉sign；indication：没有好转的～ show no sign of improvement ‖ 显示出繁荣的～ give indications of prosperity ‖ 春天解冻的～ signs of spring thaw ‖ 明显的～ obvious indications ‖ 根据所有～ according to all indications ‖ 火星上没有生命存在的～。There is no sign of life on Mars. ‖ 种种～都表明天气要变。There is every indication of a change in the weather. / There is every indication that the weather will change.

洎 jì 〈动〉〈书〉be up to (a point/period of time)：～乎近世 by modern times ‖ 自古～今 from the ancient times to the present

济[1] jì 〈动〉ferry；cross a river：⇨同舟共～

济[2] jì 〈动〉❶ aid；help；relieve：⇨～世；接～ ❷ benefit；be helpful：⇨假公～私；无～于事

⇨jǐ

【济河焚舟】 jìhé-fénzhōu 〈熟〉burn the boat after crossing the river—resolve to fight to the finish/death；determined to fight it out

【济急】 jìjí 〈动〉give urgent relief；relieve sb in need；meet an emergency：济燃眉之急 help meet an urgent need

【济困扶危】 jìkùn-fúwēi ＝ 扶危济困 fúwēi-jìkùn
【济贫】 jìpín 〈动〉aid/relieve the poor：～扶困 help those in distress‖他一生疏财～，帮了许多人。In his life，he was most generous in giving aid to the poor，to relieve them from distress. ⇨劫富～
【济世】 jìshì 〈动〉〈书〉do good to society；benefit mankind：行医～ do good to people by practising medicine
〖～安民〗 jìshì-ānmín 〈熟〉do good to society and bring peace to the people
〖～拯民〗 jìshì-zhěngmín 〈熟〉benefit the society and save the people
〖～之才〗 jìshìzhīcái 〈名〉person endowed with the talent to govern and to serve
【济事】 jìshì 〈动〉[usu used in the negative] be of help/use：光哭是不～的。Crying won't help/mend (the matter). ‖人少了不～。Just a few people won't be of much use.
【济私】 jìsī 〈动〉benefit one's own end；serve a selfish purpose ⇨假公～
【济助】 jìzhù 〈动〉give material/financial help

既 jì ❶〈动〉〈书〉be over；end：食～ have finished one's meal‖言未～ before one finishes speaking ❷〈副〉already：⇨～成事实；～往不咎 ❸〈副〉as well as：～懂英语又懂法语 know French as well as English‖～美观又实用 be both beautiful and practical‖～能攻，又能守 be good at both attack and defence；be fit for both attacking and defending‖～能文，又能武 be able to wield both the pen and the sword‖她～当秘书，又管财务。She is both secretary and treasurer. ❹〈连〉since；now that：～为夫妻，你们就应互敬互爱。Now that you are husband and wife，you should respect and care for each other. ⇨～来之，则安之
【既成事实】 jìchéng shìshí 〈名〉accomplished/established fact；fait accompli：承认～ accept a fait accompli‖造成～ make sth an accomplished fact‖～，后悔无益。It is useless to regret a fact already accomplished.
【既定】 jìdìng 〈形〉set；settled；fixed；established：～方案 established programme‖～目标 set objective；fixed goal‖～原则 settled principle
〖～方针〗 jìdìng fāngzhēn 〈名〉settled principle；established policy
〖～轨道〗 jìdìng guǐdào 〈名〉[航天] definite/final orbit
【既而】 jì'ér 〈副〉〈书〉not long afterwards；later；then；subsequently：他开始反对，～又表示同意。He was opposed to it at first，but later he gave his consent. ‖雨停了，～又下起来。The rain stopped and then began again.
【既决犯】 jìjuéfàn 〈名〉[法律] convicted prisoner；convict
【既来之，则安之】 jì lái zhī，zé ān zhī 〈熟〉since you are here，you may as well stay and make the best of it take calmly things unpleasant as they are
【既然】 jìrán 〈连〉since；as；now that：～大家都到了，咱们开会吧。Now that everybody is here，let's begin our meeting. ‖～你不感兴趣，我就不告诉你了。Since you're not interested，I won't tell you about it. ‖～你知道错了，就该向他道个歉。As you know you are in the wrong，you should apologize to him.
〖～如此〗 jìrán-rúcǐ 〈熟〉since that's the case；since it is so；such being the case；under such circumstances：～，那就算了。Since that's the case，let's forget about it. ‖～，你最好回避一下。Under such circumstances，you'd better stay away.
【既是】 jìshì 〈连〉since；as；now that：～你不愿意，那就以后再说吧。As you are unwilling，let's talk about it later. ‖水～化合物，就可以分解。As water is a compound，it can be decomposed.
【既遂】 jìsuì 〈名〉[法律] accomplished offence
【既往】 jìwǎng 〈名〉❶ the past：⇨一如～ ❷ past mistakes/misconduct/misdeeds：⇨～不咎
〖～病历〗 jìwǎng bìnglì 〈名〉anamnesis
〖～不咎〗 jìwǎng-bùjiù 〈熟〉forgive sb's past misdeeds：～，忘掉前嫌 let bygones be bygones‖～，言归于好 wipe the slate clean and be friends again‖过去的事情～，以后你可得注意。We'll overlook what you've done in the past，but you'd better watch out in the future.
〖～史〗 jìwǎngshǐ 〈名〉past history
【既望】 jìwàng 〈名〉〈书〉16th day of a lunar month
【既在矮檐下，怎敢不低头】 jì zài ǎiyán xià，zěn gǎn bù dītóu 〈熟〉you have to bow your head under low eaves—one has to yield to the inevitable；one has to bow to the circumstances

勣 jì 〈名〉〈书〉achievement

觊 jì 〈动〉〈书〉covet；try to get
【觊觎】 jìyú ❶〈动〉〈书〉covet；cast greedy eyes on：～别国领土 covet another country's territory‖～他人财产 cast greedy eyes on other people's property ❷〈名〉inordinate ambition/desire

继 jì ❶〈动〉inherit；succeed：子～父业。The son inherited a business from his father. ⇨～往开来 ❷〈动〉continue；follow：他～李教授之后当了校长。He succeeded professor Li as principal. ⇨～任；～续；前赴后～ ❸〈连〉then；afterwards：⇨～而
【继承】 jìchéng 〈动〉❶ inherit；succeed to：～家产 inherit the family estate‖～王位 succeed to the throne‖合法～ legally inherit‖财产由遗孀～。The estate went/fell to the widow. ‖她21岁时～了遗产。When she was 21，she came into her inheritance. ❷ carry on；advance：～父业 carry on the work of one's father‖～文化遗产 carry on the cultural heritage‖～遗志 carry on the will of sb；follow in sb's footsteps‖～优良传统 carry forward the fine traditions‖这一理论是先前思想的～和发展。The theory is the continuation and development of previous thought.
〖～法〗 jìchéngfǎ 〈名〉inheritance law/act；law of inheritance/succession
〖～权〗 jìchéngquán 〈名〉right of succession/inheritance；inheritance/succession right：剥夺～ disinherit (sb)‖要求～ claim the succession‖有～ have the right to inherit (sth)‖财产～ property inheritance right‖长子～ primogeniture‖他剥夺了子女的合法～。He denied his children their rightful inheritance.
〖～人〗 jìchéngrén 〈名〉heir；inheritor；successor：确定为～ make sb one's heir‖当然～ heir apparent‖法定～ legal heir；heir at law‖合法～ legitimate/lawful heir‖假定～ presumptive heir‖女～ heiress‖旁系～ heir collateral‖王位～ heir to the throne/crown‖直接～ immediate heir‖指定～ heir by institution
〖～税〗 jìchéngshuì 〈名〉inheritance tax
【继电控制系统】 jìdiàn kòngzhì xìtǒng 〈名〉relay control system
【继电器】 jìdiànqì 〈名〉relay：～保护/定时 relay protection/timing‖同步～ lock-on relay‖中继～ repeater relay
【继电设备】 jìdiàn shèbèi 〈名〉relay equipment
【继而】 jì'ér 〈连〉then；afterwards：他初感头晕，～昏倒。He felt dizzy and then fainted. ‖先是鸦雀无声，～全场哗然。There was a dead silence first and then the audience burst into an uproar.
【继发性】 jìfāxìng 〈形〉secondary：～感染/损害 secondary infection/lesion
【继父】 jìfù 〈名〉stepfather
【继母】 jìmǔ 〈名〉stepmother
【继女】 jìnǚ 〈名〉stepdaughter
【继配】 jìpèi 〈名〉second wife
【继任】 jìrèn 〈动〉succeed to an office：～部长/总理/总统 succeed sb as minister/premier/president‖正职辞职后，副职～。After the resignation of the chief，his deputy succeeded him in his post.
〖～人〗 jìrènrén 〈名〉successor：任命～ name/appoint a successor‖法定/临时～ legitimate/temporary successor
【继室】 jìshì ＝ 继配 jìpèi
【继嗣】 jìsì 〈书〉❶〈动〉adopt a son ❷〈名〉adopted son
【继往开来】 jìwǎng-kāilái 〈熟〉carry forward the cause and forge ahead into the future
【继位】 jìwèi 〈动〉succeed to the throne
【继武】 jìwǔ 〈动〉〈书〉follow close on sb's heels
【继续】 jìxù ❶〈动〉continue；go on：～深造 continue/further one's education；pursue one's studies‖～工作 go ahead/proceed with one's work；continue working‖～经济改革 keep up economic reforms‖～执政 hold on to power‖～治疗 carry on with the treatment‖股票价格～上升。Stock prices keep rising. ‖请～收听。Please stay tuned. ‖这项法律～有效。The law still stands. / The law remains valid. ❷〈名〉continuation：战争是政治的～。War is the continuation of politics.
〖～保险〗 jìxù bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉continued insurance
〖～成本〗 jìxù chéngběn 〈名〉continuing cost

〖~教育〗 jìxù jiàoyù 〈名〉continuing/further education：~学院 institute of continuing education
【继子】 jìzǐ 〈名〉❶ adopted son ❷ stepson

偈 jì 〈名〉gatha；sloka；libretto in Buddhist scripture ⇨jié

徛 jì 〈动〉〈方〉stand up

祭 jì 〈动〉❶ offer sacrifices to：~天 worship Heaven‖~祖宗 offer sacrifices to one's ancestors‖~神祈雨 offer sacrifices to Heaven and pray for rain ❷ hold a memorial service for：公~死难烈士 hold a public memorial service for martyrs ⇨~奠；~礼 ❸ wield (sth magic)
【祭典】 jìdiǎn 〈名〉ceremony to offer sacrifices
【祭奠】 jìdiàn 〈动〉hold a memorial service (for)：~革命先烈 hold a memorial ceremony for the revolutionary martyrs‖~空难中的死难者 observe a memorial ceremony for the dead in the air crash
【祭红】 jìhóng 〈名〉*bright red colour* [*used in glazing pottery*]
【祭礼】 jìlǐ 〈名〉❶ memorial ceremony；sacrificial rites：举行~ hold memorial rites ❷ sacrificial offerings：敬献~ formally present offerings
【祭灵】 jìlíng 〈动〉hold a memorial ceremony
【祭品】 jìpǐn 〈名〉sacrificial offering/article；sacrifice；oblation：活的~ living sacrifice‖他们献上一只羔羊做~。They offered a lamb as a sacrifice.
【祭器】 jìqì 〈名〉sacrificial utensil/vessel
【祭扫】 jìsǎo 〈动〉offer sacrifices and pay respects to a dead person at his tomb：~烈士陵园 hold a memorial ceremony in the martyrs' cemetery/park‖~亲人陵墓 offer sacrifices at the grave of one's dear one
【祭师】 jìshī ＝ 祭司 jìsī
【祭司】 jìsī 〈名〉officiator at a religious service；high priest
【祭祀】 jìsì 〈动〉offer sacrifices to gods/ancestors：~祖先的仪式 ceremony honouring one's ancestors‖以羊~众神 sacrifice a lamb to the gods
【祭台】 jìtái ＝ 祭坛 jìtán
【祭坛】 jìtán 〈名〉*sacrificial altar*：~上摆着祭品。*There are oblations on the altar.*
【祭文】 jìwén 〈名〉funeral oration；elegiac address：在墓前宣读~ deliver a funeral oration before a tomb
【祭仪】 jìyí 〈名〉sacrificial rites
【祭灶】 jìzào 〈动〉offer sacrifices to the kitchen god [on the 23rd or 24th of the 12th lunar month]
【祭幛】 jìzhàng 〈名〉large, oblong sheet of silk inscribed with words of mourning, presented at a funeral

悸 jì 〈动〉〈书〉❶ (of the heart) throb；palpitate：⇨心~；心有余~ ❷ be frightened/terrified：⇨惊~
【悸动】 jìdòng 〈动〉palpitate/throb with terror
【悸栗】 jìlì 〈动〉shiver/shake/tremble with fear

寄 jì ❶〈动〉entrust；deposit；place：~希望于青年 pin/place one's hope in/on the youth‖把包~在寄存处 leave one's bag in the checkroom‖把钥匙~在邻居家里 entrust the key to one's neighbour；leave the key with one's neighbour ⇨~存；~托 ❷〈动〉depend on；attach oneself to：⇨~居；~人篱下 ❸〈形〉adopted：⇨~父；~女 ❹〈动〉mail；send；post：~包裹 send/dispatch a parcel by post‖~钱 remit/send money‖~信 post/mail a letter‖烦请尽早~来申请表。It is requested that you send us your application form at your earliest convenience.‖你把这个替我~出去可以吗？Will you post this for me?‖请~送详细材料。Please forward details.‖随函~上我的论文全文。*Enclosed herewith is the full text of my paper.* ⇨~卖；邮~ ❺〈动〉〈书〉convey (a letter, etc) to sb；send (a letter, etc) through sb：~书故友 ask sb to deliver a letter to one's old friend
【寄存】 jìcún 〈动〉deposit；leave with：~行李 deposit/check one's luggage‖把车~起来 leave one's car in the parking lot‖他把行李~在服务台。He deposited his packages at the service desk.‖我把钱~在他那儿。I entrusted my money to him.
〖~单据〗 jìcún dānjù 〈名〉*bailment document*
〖~费〗 jìcúnfèi 〈名〉deposit charge
〖~器〗 jìcúnqì 〈名〉[电子] register：~操作/地址/控制 register operation/address/control‖变址~ index register‖进位~ carry storage register
【寄递】 jìdì 〈动〉deliver (a letter)
【寄顿】 jìdùn 〈动〉leave in the care (of sb)；leave (with sb)
【寄放】 jìfàng 〈动〉*leave with/in the care of*：把钱~在一位亲戚处 deposit one's money with a relative‖她把几本书~在我这儿。She left a number of books with me/in my keeping.
【寄费】 jìfèi 〈名〉postage：支付~ pay the postage
【寄父】 jìfù 〈名〉foster father
【寄怀】 jìhuái 〈书〉＝ 寄情 jìqíng
【寄籍】 jìjí 〈动〉stay away from home
【寄件人】 *jìjiànrén* 〈名〉*sender*
【寄居】 jìjū 〈动〉live away from home；live with a relative：~国外 live abroad；reside in a foreign country‖~他乡 live in an alien land‖~在朋友家里 have a temporary residence at a friend's home‖从小~在外祖母家 live with one's grandmother from childhood‖在异国他乡~多年 reside in an alien place for many years
〖~蟹〗 jìjūxiè 〈名〉[动物] hermit crab
【寄卖】 jìmài 〈动〉consign for sale (on commission)；put up for sale in a secondhand shop：~代理人 consigner's/consignment agent‖~业务 consignment business‖把产品放到商店里~ consign one's products in a shop for sale‖此物~。This is on consignment.
〖~店〗 jìmàidiàn 〈名〉commission shop；secondhand shop：把旧货放到~寄卖 put one's used articles on sale in a secondhand shop
〖~品〗 jìmàipǐn 〈名〉consignment merchandise/goods
〖~人〗 jìmàirén 〈名〉consigner
〖~商行〗 jìmài shānghóng 〈名〉secondhand shop；commission shop
【寄名】 jìmíng 〈动〉〈迷信〉have a monk as a child's master or someone as his god father (so as to ensure his long life)
【寄母】 jìmǔ 〈名〉foster mother
【寄娘】 jìniáng 〈口〉＝ 寄母 jìmǔ
【寄女】 jìnǚ 〈名〉foster/adopted daughter
【寄情】 jìqíng 〈动〉〈书〉give expression to one's feelings [usu in writing]：~山水 abandon oneself to nature‖~于诗酒 give oneself to a life of wine and poetry
【寄人篱下】 jìrén-líxià 〈熟〉live under another person's roof—depend on sb for a living：尝到~的滋味 taste the bitterness of living under someone's thumb‖过着~的生活 live under subjugation
【寄膳】 jìshàn 〈动〉board：在我家~ board at my house/with me
【寄身】 jìshēn 〈动〉〈书〉stay in a place temporarily；have a sojourn in some place：~异域 stay in an alien/foreign land for a time
【寄生】 jìshēng 〈动〉❶ live on/in an organism of another species：~性疾病 parasitic disease‖抗~药物 antiparasitic ⇨~蜂 ❷ live by exploiting others：⇨~阶级；~生活
〖~虫〗 jìshēngchóng 〈名〉*parasite；sponger*：~病 *parasitic disease*；parasitosis‖~学 parasitology‖〈喻〉社会的~ parasites on the society‖像~一样生活 live like a parasite‖〈喻〉那懒汉是家里的~。The lazy man was a parasite on his family.
〖~动物〗 jìshēng dòngwù 〈名〉parasitic animal
〖~蜂〗 jìshēngfēng 〈名〉parasitic wasp
〖~阶级〗 jìshēng jiējí 〈名〉parasitic class
〖~生活〗 jìshēng shēnghuó 〈名〉*parasitic life*：过~ *live a parasitic existence*；lead/live a parasitic life
〖~植物〗 jìshēng zhíwù 〈名〉parasitic plant
【寄食】 jìshí 〈动〉live with a relative；sponge upon/on another person：在朋友家~ sponge on one's friends
【寄售】 jìshòu ＝ 寄卖 jìmài
〖~贸易〗 jìshòu màoyì 〈名〉consignment trade
【寄宿】 jìsù 〈动〉❶ lodge；take up/make one's lodging：~农舍 lodge in a farmhouse‖~在亲戚家 put up/lodge at a relative's house/with a relative ❷ (of a student) board：⇨~学校
〖~生〗 jìsùshēng 〈名〉boarder；resident student
〖~学校〗 jìsù xuéxiào 〈名〉boarding school：在~就读 study *in a boarding school*‖在~接受严格教育 receive rigid education in a boarding school

【寄托】　jìtuō　〈动〉❶ entrust to sb's care; leave with sb: 把财产～给朋友看管 entrust a friend with one's property ‖ 把孩子～在邻居家 entrust one's child to the care of a neighbour ❷ place/pin (hope, etc) on; find sustenance in; repose: ～哀思 give expression to sb's grief ‖ 将所有希望～在下一代身上 place/fasten/hang all one's hopes on the next generation; repose all one's hopes in the next generation ‖ 精神有所～ have spiritual sustenance ‖ 家庭是他惟一的～。Family is the only hope that he nurses. ‖ 希望～在儿童身上。The hope rests on children.
【寄望】　jìwàng　〈动〉pin/place one's hopes on: 不必对她～过高。Don't expect too much from/of her.
【寄销】　jìxiāo　＝ 寄卖 jìmài
【寄信】　jìxìn　〈动〉send/post/mail a letter
〖～人〗　jìxìnrén　〈名〉sender
【寄秧】　jìyāng　〈动〉raise seedlings temporarily in a field [and transplant them in other fields when the right time comes]
【寄养】　jìyǎng　〈动〉consign/entrust one's child or pet to sb's care: ～家庭 foster home ‖ 母亲临死前把我～在叔叔家里。Before her death, my mother consigned me into my uncle's care/left me in the care of my uncle.
【寄意】　jìyì　〈动〉〈书〉send one's regards
【寄与】　jìyǔ　＝ 寄予 jìyǔ
【寄予】　jìyǔ　〈动〉❶ place (hope, etc) on: ～厚望 have/cherish high hopes (for sb) ‖ ～一线希望 have a ray of hope (on/in) ‖ 父母对我～很大的希望。My parents place/put great hopes on/in me. ❷ show; give; express: ～深切关怀 show heartfelt concern (for sb) ‖ ～无限同情 show boundless sympathy (for sb)
【寄语】　jìyǔ　〈动〉〈书〉send word: ～友人 send a message to a friend ‖ ～青年：学无止境。A message to the young: Knowledge knows no bound.
【寄寓】　jìyù　〈书〉❶ ＝ 寄居 jìjū ❷ ＝ 寄托 ② jìtuō
【寄主】　jìzhǔ　〈名〉[生物] host (of a parasite)
【寄住】　jìzhù　〈动〉live away from home
【寄子】　jìzǐ　〈名〉foster/adopted son

寂　jì　〈形〉❶ quiet; still; silent: ～如空室 be as still as an empty room ‖ 街上～无一人。There is not a soul to be seen in the street. ⇨～静；沉～；万籁俱～ ❷ lonely; lonesome; solitary: ⇨～寞；孤～
【寂寂】　jìjì　〈形〉quiet; still; silent: 森林里～无声。No sound is heard in the forest.
【寂静】　jìjìng　〈形〉quiet; still; silent: ～的街道 quiet street ‖ ～的夜晚 still evening; quiet/silent night ‖ 死一般的～ deathly hush; death-like stillness; dead silence ‖ 打破夜晚的～ break/shatter/crack the silence of the night ‖ 冬天的海滩格外～。Winter brings a strange quietness to the seashore. ‖ 教室里一片～。There was a dead silence in the classroom. / All was quiet in the classroom. / Quietness reigned in the classroom.
〖～无哗〗　jìjìng-wúhuá　〈熟〉silent and still; very/perfectly quiet: 阅览室总是～。The reading room is always quiet. ‖ 教室里～，只有翻书的声音。The classroom was very quiet except for the sound of pages being turned.
〖～无声〗　jìjìng-wúshēng　〈熟〉silent as the grave; dead still; all quiet: 到处～。Silence reigned everywhere.
【寂苦】　jìkǔ　〈形〉lonely and distressed: 孩子们不在身边，他甚感～。He is very lonesome with the children away from home. ‖ 她的生活很～。Hers is a lonely and miserable life. / She lives a lonely and miserable life.
【寂寥】　jìliáo　〈形〉〈书〉solitary; lonesome: ～无人 have no one in sight ‖ ～的夜晚 lonesome evening ‖ 四顾～。All around was still.
【寂寞】　jìmò　〈形〉❶ lonely; lonesome: 感到～ feel one's loneliness; feel lonely/lonesome ‖ ～得难以忍受 be intolerably lonely ‖ ～的旅途 lonesome/solitary journey ‖ 极其～ be desperately lonely ‖ 你不在时我颇感～。I got quite lonesome when you were not here. ‖ 你整天一个人呆着难道不～吗? Don't you get lonely being on your own all day? ❷ quiet; still; silent: ～的草原 quiet prairie ‖ ～的原野 quiet open country
【寂默】　jìmò　〈形〉quiet; still; silent
【寂然】　jìrán　〈形〉〈书〉silent; still: 森林里～无声。The forest was very still.

绩　jì　❶〈动〉twist hempen thread ❷〈名〉achievement; accomplishment; merit: ⇨成～；业～；政～
【绩差股】　jìchàgǔ　〈名〉[经济] bad performance stock
【绩效】　jìxiào　〈名〉❶ achievement; result; success: ～显著 remarkable success; marked achievements ❷ [经济] performance
【绩优股】　jìyōugǔ　〈名〉[经济] glamour stock; blue chip stock

惎　jì　〈动〉〈书〉❶ hate ❷ teach; instruct

塈　jì　〈动〉〈书〉❶ spread plaster on the roof ❷ rest; have a rest ❸ take; fetch

蓟　jì　→大蓟 dàjì
【蓟马】　jìmǎ　〈名〉[动物] thrips

霁　jì　〈书〉❶〈动〉clear up after rain/snow; stop raining/snowing and clear up: 雨/雪～。It has cleared up after the rain/snow. ⇨光风～月 ❷〈动〉stop being angry; calm down after being angry: ～颜 calm countenance after a fit of anger ❸〈形〉bright and clear; fine: ～野 clear open country after rain/snow ‖ ～月 bright moon after rain/snow
【霁红】　jìhóng　＝ 祭红 jìhóng
【霁色】　jìsè　〈名〉blue colour similar to that of the sky after rain
【霁威】　jìwēi　〈动〉〈书〉cease to be angry
【霁月光风】　jìyuè-guāngfēng　＝ 光风霁月 guāngfēng-jìyuè
【霁月清风】　jìyuè-qīngfēng　〈熟〉bright moon and cool breeze

跽　jì　〈动〉〈书〉kneel on the ground holding the upper part of the body erect

穊　jì　〈形〉〈书〉dense; close

鲚　jì　〈名〉[动物] (long-tailed) anchovy

漈　jì　〈名〉〈书〉waterside

暨　jì　❶〈动〉〈书〉up to; till: ～今 up till now ❷〈连〉and: 北大校庆～"五四运动"纪念活动将在五月四日上午九时举行。A meeting in celebration of the founding of Peking University and the May Fourth Movement will be held at 9:00 am on May 4th.

稷　jì　〈名〉❶〈古〉millet ❷ god of grains worshipped by ancient emperors: ⇨社～

鲫　jì
【鲫瓜】　jìguā　〈名〉〈方〉〈口〉crucian (carp)
【鲫鱼】　jìyú　〈名〉crucian (carp): 一条/尾～ a crucian carp

髻　jì　〈名〉hair worn in a bun/coil: 蝴蝶～ butterfly-shaped hair bun ⇨发～

冀[1]　jì　〈动〉〈书〉hope; long for; look forward to: ～其成功 hope that sb will succeed ‖ ～能有成。We hope that the matter will turn out successful. ⇨～求；希～

冀[2]　Jì　〈名〉Ji [another name for Hebei Province (河北省)]
【冀求】　jìqiú　〈动〉hope to get/gain
【冀图】　jìtú　〈动〉hope/long for; desire
【冀望】　jìwàng　〈动〉〈书〉hope/long for
【冀中平原】　Jìzhōng Píngyuán　〈名〉Central Hebei Plain

穄　jì
【穄子】　jìzi　〈名〉❶ [植物] broomcorn millet ❷ grains of broomcorn millet

罽　jì　〈名〉〈书〉felt; rug

鱀　jì　→ 白鱀豚 báijìtún

檵　jì
【檵木】　jìmù　〈名〉[植物] Loropetalum chinense

鲚 jì 〈名〉[动物] gizzard shad

骥 jì 〈名〉〈书〉❶ fine horse; steed: ⇨按图索～;老～伏枥;骐～ ❷ competent person; outstanding talent: ⇨～才;～足

【骥才】 jìcái 〈名〉person of outstanding talent

【骥足】 jìzú 〈名〉❶ great ability/talent ❷ highly capable person; person of outstanding talent

jiā

加 jiā 〈动〉❶ put one thing on top of another: ⇨～冕 ❷ add; put in: ～标点 punctuate; put in proper punctuation marks ‖ ～水 add water (to sth) ‖ ～糖/盐 put some sugar/salt (in sth) ‖ ～衣服 put on more clothes ‖ ～注解 append notes (to) ‖ 食物需要～调味品。Food needs seasoning. ⇨添油～醋;雪上～霜 ❸ increase; raise; augment: ～把劲 make a push (to) ‖ ～工资 raise/increase sb's salary ‖ ～税 increase taxes ⇨～大;～强;增～ ❹ impose: ⇨～害;施～ ❺ [used in the same way as 加以, but usu after a monosyllabic adverb]: 不～反对 have no objection (to sth) ‖ 大～赞扬 praise profusely ‖ 稍～注意 be a little more careful ‖ 妄～猜测 make wild guesses ‖ 未～考虑 give no consideration to; without considering at all ‖ 严～管束 keep sb under strict control ‖ 多～小心! Be careful! ‖ 你要多～保重! Take good care of yourself. ❻ [数学] add: 二～三等于五。Two and three is five. / Two plus three is five.

【加班】 jiābān 〈动〉work overtime; work an extra shift: ～赶完工作 work overtime to hurry/rush through the job ‖ ～奖金 overtime bonus/premium ‖ ～时间 overtime ‖ 工人们在～。The workers are on overtime. ‖ 他经常～。It is quite common for him to work overtime.

〖～费〗 jiābānfèi 〈名〉overtime (pay); call-back pay: 付～ pay overtime; pay extra for overtime ‖ 减少/增加～ reduce/increase overtime ‖ 要求付～ demand pay for overtime work ‖ 挣～ earn overtime ‖ 他们加班有～。They are paid overtime. ‖ 他领到了～。He was paid for the overtime he worked.

〖～加点〗 jiābān-jiādiǎn 〈熟〉work extra shifts/hours; work overtime; work after hours; be on overtime: 为了准备期末考试,他们不得不～。In order to prepare for the final exams, they had to put in extra hours.

【加保】 jiābǎo 〈名〉additional insurance

〖～费〗 jiābǎofèi 〈名〉additional premium (AP)

【加倍】 jiābèi 〈动〉❶ double; be twice as much: ～罚款 impose a double fine ‖ ～付钱 pay double ‖ ～还债 pay twice what one owes ‖ ～赔偿损失 compensate twice for the loss ‖ 产量～ the output doubles ‖ 收入～ one's income doubles ❷ redouble: ～呵护 redouble one's care (of sb) ‖ ～努力 redouble one's efforts/endeavours ‖ ～小心 be doubly careful ‖ ～用功 study even harder ‖ 我们应该～珍惜时间。We should doubly value our time.

【加餐】 jiācān 〈动〉add a snack; have an extra meal: 课间～ have a snack in between classes

【加长】 jiācháng 〈动〉lengthen: ～飞机跑道 lengthen the runway ‖ 把袖子～ lengthen the sleeves

【加车】 jiāchē 〈动〉put on extra buses or trains (during holidays)

【加成】 jiāchéng 〈名〉[化学] addition: ～反应 addition reaction ‖ ～化合物 additive/addition compound

〖～性〗 jiāchéngxìng 〈名〉[化学] additive property

【加大】 jiādà 〈动〉increase; augment; enlarge: ～改革力度 increase the momentum of reforms; step up reforms ‖ ～药量 increase the dose ‖ ～油门 step on the gas; open the throttle ‖ ～执法力度 *intensify/strengthen law enforcement* ‖ 反腐斗争必须～力度。The anti-corruption campaign needs to be intensified. / More needs to be done to fight against corruption.

【加点】 jiādiǎn 〈动〉work extra hours: ⇨加班～

【加碘盐】 jiādiǎnyán 〈名〉iodized salt

【加尔】 jiā'ěr 〈量〉[物理] jar

【加尔各答】 Jiā'ěrgèdá 〈名〉Calcutta [second largest city of India]

【加法】 jiāfǎ 〈名〉[数学] addition

〖～表〗 jiāfǎbiǎo 〈名〉addition table

〖～器〗 jiāfǎqì 〈名〉adder; summator; adding machine

〖～运算〗 jiāfǎ yùnsuàn 〈名〉addition operation

【加封】 jiāfēng 〈动〉❶ seal up (a document, door, etc): 给机密文件柜子～ seal up a confidential filing cabinet ❷ confer/grant additional titles or territories to the nobles (in the past)

【加感】 jiāgǎn 〈形〉[电工] loading: ～电缆/电路 coil-loaded cable/circuit ‖ ～天线 loaded antenna ‖ ～线圈 loading coil

【加工】 jiāgōng 〈动〉❶ process: ～各类服装 make all kinds of clothes ‖ ～食品 process food ‖ ～原材料 process raw material ‖ ～中药材 process medicinal herbs ‖ 成批～ batch process ‖ 就地～ on-the-spot processing ‖ 来料～ processing of investor's raw materials ‖ 皮革～ leather working ‖ 水产～ aquatic product processing ‖ 把废纸～成新闻纸 manufacture newsprint from waste paper ‖ 把牛奶～成黄油 make milk into butter ‖ 铸铁通常要干～。Cast iron is usually machined dry. ⇨粗～;精～ ❷ improve; polish; put final touches to: 他的论文需要～。His thesis needs improvement/polishing.

〖～厂〗 jiāgōngchǎng 〈名〉processing plant/factory: 面粉～ flour mill ‖ 食品～ food processing plant

〖～车间〗 jiāgōng chējiān 〈名〉job shop; processing workshop

〖～成本〗 jiāgōng chéngběn 〈名〉processing cost; finished cost

〖～程序〗 jiāgōng chéngxù 〈名〉job arrangement/sequence

〖～单〗 jiāgōngdān 〈名〉working order

〖～订货〗 jiāgōng-dìnghuò 〈动〉place orders for processing materials or supplying manufactured goods

〖～费〗 jiāgōngfèi 〈名〉processing charge/expense: 收取少量～ make a small processing charge

〖～工业〗 jiāgōng gōngyè 〈名〉processing industry

〖～件〗 jiāgōngjiàn 〈名〉workpiece

〖～精度〗 jiāgōng jīngdù 〈名〉working/machining accuracy

〖～流水线〗 *jiāgōng liúshuǐxiàn* 〈名〉*process line*

〖～贸易〗 jiāgōng màoyì 〈名〉improvement/processing trade: 促进～ promote improvement trade

〖～图纸〗 jiāgōng túzhǐ 〈名〉working diagram; manufacturing drawing

〖～验收〗 jiāgōng yànshōu 〈名〉acceptance of work

〖～周期〗 jiāgōng zhōuqī 〈名〉process cycle; processing cycle

【加固】 jiāgù 〈动〉reinforce; consolidate; strengthen: ～工事 improve defence works ‖ ～桥梁 reinforce/secure a bridge ‖ 用沙袋～堤坝 reinforce dikes and dams with sandbags ‖ 那混凝土是用钢筋～的。That concrete is reinforced/strengthened with steel beams. ‖ 这房子需要～。The house needs some reinforcement.

【加官进爵】 jiāguān-jìnjué 〈熟〉promote sb to a higher office and rank

【加害】 jiāhài 〈动〉do harm (to); injure; kill: ～于人 do sb harm; do an injury to sb; do/work ill to sb ‖ 企图～于人 have designs on sb's life ‖ 我无意～于你。I don't mean any harm to you.

〖～方〗 jiāhàifāng 〈名〉[法律] injuring party: 由～赔偿一切损失。It's up to the injuring party to compensate for all the losses.

〖～人〗 jiāhàirén 〈名〉[法律] inflicter; injurer

【加号】 jiāhào 〈名〉[数学] plus sign (+)

【加厚】 jiāhòu 〈动〉thicken: 把墙～ thicken a wall

〖～剂〗 jiāhòujì 〈名〉[摄影] intensifier

【加急】 jiājí 〈形〉urgent: ～电报 urgent telegram/cable ‖ ～订单 rush order

【加价】 jiājià 〈动〉mark up/hike/raise the price: ～出售 sell at a higher price ‖ 加量不～ increase the quantity without raising the price

【加减】 jiājiǎn 〈动〉add and subtract: ～继电器 add-and-subtract relay ‖ ～控制器 add-subtract control unit ‖ ～运算 add-and-subtract calculation

【加紧】 jiājǐn 〈动〉step/speed up; intensify; heighten: ～工作 speed up one's work ‖ ～生产以满足不断增长的需求 step up production to meet the growing demand ‖ ～训练/研究 intensify training/research ‖ 这件任务必须～完成。The task must be fulfilled as soon as possible.

【加进】 jiājìn 〈动〉insert; be accommodated in: 在汤里～一些盐 add some salt into the soup ‖ 在叙述中～一些描写 insert some descriptions into narration

【加劲】 jiājìn 〈动〉put more energy into; make a greater

effort：～工作 put more energy into work ‖ 加把劲儿！Put your back into it! / Put on a spurt! ‖ 我们只好～了。We'll have to work all the harder.

【加剧】 jiājù 〈动〉 aggravate; intensify; exacerbate; heat up; speed up：～病情 aggravate one's illness ‖ ～分歧/腐蚀 aggravate differences/erosion ‖ ～紧张局势 increase/sharpen tension ‖ ～疼痛 sharpen the pain ‖ ～通货膨胀 exacerbate/increase inflation ‖ 日益～ grow in intensity ‖ 逐渐～ gather intensity ‖ 两国间的紧张关系进一步～。Tension between the two countries has risen to a new high. ‖ 竞争在～。Competition is heating up. ‖ 矛盾在～。The contradictions are sharpening. ‖ 暑热继续～。The heat continues with increased intensity.

【加聚物】 jiājùwù 〈名〉［化学］addition polymer

【加快】 jiākuài 〈动〉 ❶ speed up; quicken; accelerate; expedite：～和平进程 speed up the peace process ‖ ～脚步 quicken one's pace; put on the pace ‖ ～经济体制改革的步伐 speed up/quicken the pace of economic restructuring ‖ ～落实经济措施 expedite the implementation of the economic measures ‖ ～农业/经济发展 accelerate the agricultural/economic development ‖ ～生活节奏 force the pace of life ‖ ～速度 accelerate; speed up; pick up/gather speed ‖ 请～发货速度。Please speed the delivery up. ‖ 我急于～工作进度。I was anxious to hurry my work. ‖ 心跳～。The heart speeds up. ❷ exchange the slow train ticket for a fast one：我想把这张票～。I'd like to exchange this ticket for an express train ticket.

〖～票〗 jiākuàipiào 〈名〉 express-train ticket：特别～ special express-train ticket

【加宽】 jiākuān 〈动〉 broaden; widen：～路面 widen/broaden a road ‖ ～自行车道 widen a bicycle path ‖ 河面从这儿～了。The river broadens out at this point.

【加拉加斯】 Jiālājiāsī 〈名〉 Caracas［capital of Venezuela］

【加勒比共同体】 Jiālèbǐ Gòngtóngtǐ 〈名〉 Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

【加勒比海】 Jiālèbǐhǎi 〈名〉 Caribbean Sea

【加力】 jiālì 〈名〉［航空］thrust augmentation; afterburning：～俯冲/起飞 afterburning dive/take-off

〖～发动机〗 jiālì fādòngjī 〈名〉 boost engine

〖～装置〗 jiālì zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 augmentor

【加利福尼亚州】 Jiālìfúníyàzhōu 〈名〉 California［a US state］

【加料】 jiāliào ❶〈动〉 feed in raw material：人工～ feed in raw material by manual labour ‖ 自动～ feed in raw material automatically ‖ 给机器～ feed material into a machine ‖ 改进～装置 improve the feeding apparatus ❷〈形〉 reinforced：～药酒 reinforced tonic wine

【加榴炮】 jiāliúpào 〈名〉 gun-howitzer

【加仑】 jiālún 〈量〉 gallon［unit of liquid measure in the United States and Britain］：一～酒 a gallon of wine

【加码】 jiāmǎ 〈动〉 ❶ raise the price of goods; overcharge：商品价格不断～。Commodity prices keep rising. ❷ raise the stakes in gambling ❸ raise the quota：层层～ raise the quota at each level

【加煤机】 jiāméijī 〈名〉［机械］firing machine

【加盟】 jiāméng 〈动〉 join; become a member of an alliance/a union：外籍球员～，有利于提高球队的整体水平。The inclusion of foreign players in the team helps to improve its overall ball game skills. ‖ 这个国家于去年～北大西洋公约组织。The country allied itself to NATO last year. / The country joined NATO last year.

【加密】 jiāmì 〈动〉［通信］encrypt; encipher：～电路 encrypted circuit ‖ ～数据 enciphered data

〖～机〗 jiāmìjī 〈名〉 encryptor

【加冕】 jiāmiǎn 〈动〉 crown：为国王～ crown a king ‖ ～典礼 coronation (ceremony) ‖ ～袍 coronation robes

〖～日〗 jiāmiǎnrì 〈名〉 Coronation Day

【加拿大】 Jiānádà 〈名〉 Canada

〖～广播公司〗 Jiānádà Guǎngbō Gōngsī 〈名〉 Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC)

〖～航空公司〗 Jiānádà Hángkōng Gōngsī 〈名〉 Air Canada

〖～人〗 Jiānádàrén 〈名〉 Canadian

〖～元〗 Jiānádàyuán 〈名〉 Canadian dollar

【加纳】 Jiānà 〈名〉 Ghana

〖～人〗 Jiānàrén 〈名〉 Ghanaian

【加捻】 jiāniǎn 〈名〉［纺织］twisting

【加农炮】 jiānóngpào 〈名〉 cannon

【加蓬】 Jiāpéng 〈名〉 Gabon

〖～人〗 Jiāpéngrén 〈名〉 Gabonese

【加气】 jiāqì 〈名〉［建筑］air entrainment

〖～混凝土〗 jiāqì hùnníngtǔ 〈名〉 aerocrete

〖～剂〗 jiāqìjì 〈名〉 air-entraining reagent

〖～水泥〗 jiāqì shuǐní 〈名〉 air entraining cement

【加强】 jiāqiáng ❶〈动〉 strengthen; enhance; augment; reinforce; energize; intensify：～安全措施 step up security measures ‖ ～磋商 enhance consultations ‖ ～法治 strengthen the rule of law ‖ ～管理 energize the management ‖ ～火力 thicken firing ‖ ～纪律/团结 strengthen the discipline/unity ‖ ～监督/训练 intensify the inspection/training ‖ ～竞争意识 heighten one's awareness of competition ‖ ～经贸合作 step up/strengthen economic and trade cooperation ‖ ～军事力量 augment military power/strength ‖ ～廉洁自律 increase self-discipline and be clean and honest ‖ ～社会主义精神文明 promote socialist cultural progress ‖ ～体育锻炼 strengthen physical training ‖ ～友谊 cement/enhance friendship ‖ ～战斗力 strengthen the fighting capacity ‖ ～重点建设 give priority to the key construction projects ‖～组织观念 strengthen the sense of organization ‖ 各种压力突然～了。The pressures suddenly intensified. ❷〈形〉 reinforced：～接合 reinforced joint ‖ ～轮胎 reinforced tyre ‖ ～排/连/营 reinforced platoon/company/battalion ‖ ～原料 reinforced material

〖～板〗 jiāqiángbǎn 〈名〉 sheet stiffener; reinforcing plate

〖～灯光〗 jiāqiáng dēngguāng 〈名〉 accent light

〖～剂量〗 jiāqiáng jìliàng 〈名〉［医药］booster dose

〖～接种〗 jiāqiáng jiēzhòng 〈名〉［医学］booster shot

〖～肋〗 jiāqiánglèi 〈名〉［建筑］reinforcing rib

【加氢】 jiāqīng 〈名〉［化工］hydrogenization; hydrogenation：～处理 hydrotreatment; hydroprocessing ‖ ～精制 hydrofining

〖～裂化〗 jiāqīng lièhuà 〈名〉［化工］hydrocracking

〖～汽油〗 jiāqīng qìyóu 〈名〉 hydrogasoline

〖～脱硫〗 jiāqīng tuōliú 〈名〉 hydrodesulfurization

【加权】 jiāquán 〈动〉［统计］weight：～表决/计算 weighted voting/calculation ‖ ～函数/曲线 weighted function/curve

〖～法〗 jiāquánfǎ 〈名〉［数学］weighted method

〖～码〗 jiāquánmǎ 〈名〉［计算机］weighted code

〖～平均法〗 jiāquán píngjūnfǎ 〈名〉［统计］weighted average method

〖～平均数〗 jiāquán píngjūnshù 〈名〉［统计］weighted mean/average

〖～平均值〗 jiāquán píngjūnzhí 〈名〉［统计］weighted average

〖～指数〗 jiāquán zhǐshù 〈名〉 weighted index (number)

【加热】 jiārè 〈动〉 heat：～消毒 sterilize by heating ‖ 把牛奶～ heat up the milk ‖ ～方法/速度/系统 heating method/rate/system ‖ ～试验 heat test ‖ ～线圈/元件/装置 heating coil/element/equipment ‖蒸汽～ steam heating ‖ 先将牛奶～再喂给婴儿。Heat the milk before you feed it to the baby.

〖～板〗 jiārèbǎn 〈名〉 hot plate：在～上做饭 cook (one's food) on a hot plate

〖～炉〗 jiārèlú 〈名〉 heating furnace

〖～器〗 jiārèqì 〈名〉 heater

【加人一等】 jiārén-yīděng 〈熟〉 be superior to ordinary people—be outstanding

【加入】 jiārù 〈动〉 ❶ add; mix; include; put in：给食盐里～碘 add iodine to salt ‖ 在碗里～面粉、鸡蛋，然后搅拌起来 put the flour and eggs into a bowl, and then mix them together ❷ join; accede to：～保险 take a policy ‖ ～工会 join the labour union ‖ ～公约 accede to a convention ‖ ～共青团/足球队 join the Communist Youth League/a football team ‖ ～国籍 acquire citizenship ‖ ～世贸组织 go into/accede to/enter the WTO ‖ 欢迎～我们的戏剧小组。Welcome to our theatrical group. ‖ 我可以～你们的活动吗？May I join you?

〖～国〗 jiārùguó 〈名〉 acceding state

〖～书〗 jiārùshū 〈名〉 instrument of accession

〖～条款〗 jiārù tiáokuǎn 〈名〉 accession clause

【加塞儿】 jiāsāir 〈动〉〈口〉 push into a queue out of turn; jump the queue; butt in line

【加赛】 jiāsài 〈名〉［体育］additional tie-breaking match/game

【加色法】 jiāsèfǎ 〈名〉［影视］additive process

【加沙地区】 Jiāshā Dìqū 〈名〉 Gaza Strip［a narrow coastal area along the Mediterranean sea ajoining Israel and Egypt］

【加上】 jiāshàng ❶〈动〉add; plus: 在名单上再～几个名字 add a few more names to the list ‖ 饭菜～酒水共 100 元。All the dishes plus drinks add up to 100 *yuan*. ❷〈连〉moreover; in addition: 渴～饿,搞得他精疲力竭。Thirst and hunger wore him out.

【加深】 jiāshēn 〈动〉deepen: ～分歧 sharpen the difference ‖ ～河道 deepen the channel of a river ‖ ～记忆 strengthen one's memory ‖ ～理解 deepen one's understanding ‖ ～矛盾 intensify the conflict/contradiction ‖ ～艺术修养 enhance one's artistic accomplishment ‖ ～印象 deepen an impression (of sth); deepen one's impression (of sth) ‖ 她的皱纹随着年龄增长而～了。Her wrinkles deepened with age.

【加湿器】 jiāshīqì 〈名〉humidifier

【加时赛】 jiāshísài 〈名〉[体育] extra time; overtime; runoff; play-off: 恐怕只有打～才能决出冠军。I am afraid that a play-off is inevitable to determine the championship. ‖ 在～中,他表现极佳,踢进了金球。He performed perfectly in the play-off and netted a golden goal.

【加试】 jiāshì 〈名〉add more items to an examination

【加数】 jiāshù 〈名〉[数学] addend

【加速】 jiāsù 〈动〉speed up; quicken; accelerate; expedite; gear up; pick up/gather speed: ～发展生产力 accelerate the growth of the productive forces ‖ ～工作进展 expedite the progress of one's work ‖ ～经济改革步伐 speed up/accelerate the pace of economic reforms ‖ ～生产 speed up production ‖ ～行驶 speed up; drive faster ‖ ～资本周转 accelerate/expedite capital turnover ‖ ～作用 acceleration ‖ 他突然～,冲到别人前面去了。He changed gear and shot ahead of the others. ‖ 汽车突然～。The car suddenly accelerated. ‖ 心跳～。The heart speeds up. ‖ 这辆新汽车～性能良好。The new car has good acceleration.

〖～度〗 jiāsùdù 〈名〉acceleration: ～计 accelerometer ‖ ～图 accelerogram ‖ 重力～ acceleration of gravity

〖～火箭〗 jiāsù huǒjiàn 〈名〉acceleration rocket

〖～剂〗 jiāsùjì 〈名〉accelerator

〖～开关〗 jiāsù kāiguān 〈名〉acceleration switch

〖～力〗 jiāsùlì 〈名〉accelerating force

〖～器〗 jiāsùqì 〈名〉accelerator: 回旋～ cyclotron ‖ 静电～ electrostatic accelerator ‖ 粒子～ particle accelerator ‖ 同步～ synchrotron ‖ 微波～ microwave accelerator

〖～信号〗 jiāsù xìnhào 〈名〉[通信] accelerating signal

〖～原理〗 jiāsù yuánlǐ 〈名〉[经济] acceleration principle

〖～运动〗 jiāsù yùndòng 〈名〉[物理] accelerated motion

〖～助推火箭〗 jiāsù zhùtuī huǒjiàn 〈名〉kick rocket

【加添】 jiātiān 〈动〉add; put in; augment

【加委】 jiāwěi 〈动〉〈旧〉carry out the formalities of appointment

【加温】 jiāwēn 〈动〉raise the temperature; heat (up)

【加线】 jiāxiàn 〈名〉[音乐] ledger/leger line

【加楔儿】 jiāxiēr 〈动〉❶ drive in a wedge ❷〈口〉〈方〉jump a queue

【加薪】 jiāxīn 〈动〉boost the salary; augment/increase/raise the pay: 获得～ get a raise/rise; be given a pay rise ‖ 要求～ demand an increase in salary; demand a wage hike; ask for a pay rise ‖ ～方案 pay hike plan ‖ 普遍～ across-the-board pay raise; general salary hike/raise

【加刑】 jiāxíng 〈动〉increase a penalty

【加压】 jiāyā 〈动〉pressurize: ～处理设备 pressure treater ‖ ～淬火 pressure quenching ‖ ～锅炉 pressurized boiler ‖ ～密封 pressure seal ‖ ～气焊 pressure-gas welding ‖ ～燃烧 pressurized combustion

〖～泵〗 jiāyābèng 〈名〉pressure pump

〖～舱〗 jiāyācāng 〈名〉pressurized module

〖～釜〗 jiāyāfǔ 〈动〉compression cauldron

〖～器〗 jiāyāqì 〈名〉pressurizer

【加以】 jiāyǐ ❶〈动〉[used before a disyllabic verb to indicate that the action is directed towards sth or sb mentioned above]: ～分析 make an analysis (of sth) ‖ ～限制 lay down restrictions ‖ ～约束 use restraint ‖ 对技术～改进 make improvements in technique ‖ 对文物～保护 give protection to cultural relics ‖ 对演讲内容～总结 give a summary of the speech ‖ 学生的推理能力必须～培养。The students' reasoning capacity must be developed. ‖ 有问题要及时～解决。Problems should be resolved in good time. ‖ 这项新设计尚可～改造。The new design is capable of improvement. ❷〈连〉in addition; moreover: 他工作态度好,～特别谦虚,所以人缘儿很好。He holds a positive attitude towards work and, moreover, he is very modest; so he is on good terms with everyone.

【加意】 jiāyì 〈动〉make special effort; pay close attention; take special care: ～保护文化遗产 take special care to protect cultural heritage ‖ 过马路要～当心摩托车。Watch out especially for motorcycles when you cross the street.

【加油】 jiāyóu 〈动〉❶ oil; lubricate: 给机器～ oil a machine ‖ 给轴承～ lubricate the bearing ❷ refuel; fill the tank: 给汽车～ fuel a car with petrol ‖ 飞机停下来～。The aircraft made a stop to refuel/for a fill-up. ❸ step up efforts; cheer: ～! ～! Come on! Come on! / Go! Go! ‖ ～啊! 轮到你了。Play up! It's your turn. ‖ 大家都为我们队～。Everyone cheered our team.

〖～泵〗 jiāyóubèng 〈名〉petrol pump

〖～飞机〗 jiāyóu fēijī 〈名〉tanker (aircraft)

〖～管〗 jiāyóuguǎn 〈名〉oil filling pipe

〖～添醋〗 jiāyóu-tiāncù ＝ 添油加醋 tiānyóu-jiācù

〖～站〗 jiāyóuzhàn 〈名〉gas/petrol/filling/refuelling station: 高速公路汽车～ motorway/freeway service

【加载】 jiāzài 〈动〉[交通] load; pick up additional shipment: ～点 load point ‖ ～速度 loading speed

〖～器〗 jiāzàiqì 〈名〉loader

【加之】 jiāzhī 〈连〉in addition; moreover; besides: 这房子价钱太高,～位置不好,所以我不想要。I don't want to buy the house, because the price is too high and, moreover, it isn't in a suitable position.

【加重】 jiāzhòng 〈动〉❶ make/become heavier; increase the weight (of): ～任务 add to sb's tasks ‖ ～思想负担 add to sb's worries ‖ ～学生负担 increase the burdens of students ‖ ～语气 with emphasis; in an emphatic tone ❷ make/become more serious; aggravate: ～危机 aggravate the crisis ‖ 大大～空气污染程度 add greatly to air pollution ‖ 他的病情这几天～了。His condition worsened/deteriorated in the past few days.

〖～自行车〗 jiāzhòng zìxíngchē 〈名〉heavy-weight-bearing bike

夹

jiā ❶〈动〉press from both sides: 胳膊下～着一只公文包 carry a briefcase under one's arm ‖ 用火钳从炉里～出煤块 take the coal lump out of the stove with fire-tongs ‖ 用筷子～饭菜 pick up food with chopsticks ‖ 他的手指～在门缝里了。The door squeezed his fingers. ‖ 我的鞋～脚趾。My shoes pinch my toes. ❷〈名〉clip; clamp; holder: 报～ newspaper holder ‖ 活页～ loose-leaf binder; spring binder ‖ 老鼠～ mouse-trap ‖ 纸～ paper clip ⇨发～; 文件～ ❸〈动〉place/be in between: 把文件～在一起 clip the papers together ‖ 把相片～入影集 put the photos in the album ‖ 孩子～在父母中间。The child was sandwiched between his parents. ‖ 两山之间～着一条小河。A stream runs between the two mountains. ‖ 我～在中间。I got in the middle. ⇨～道; ～缝; ～角 ❹〈动〉mix; mingle; intersperse: ～在人群里 mingle with the crowd ‖ 普通话～粤语 Mandarin mixed with Cantonese ‖ 破旧的房子～在现代化的建筑中间。Old and shabby houses are interspersed with modern buildings. ⇨～生; ～杂
⇨gā; jiá

【夹板】 jiābǎn 〈名〉❶ fitting strip; clamped plate ❷ splint: 给受伤的胳膊上～ put the injured arm in splints ‖ 石膏～ plaster splint

〖～气〗 jiābǎnqì 〈名〉state of being caught between two fires/in the crossfire: 婆媳不和,儿子在中间受～。When the mother quarrelled with the daughter-in-law, the son was caught between two fires/blamed by both sides.

【夹层】 jiācéng 〈名〉[建筑] mezzanine; sandwich: ～玻璃/结构 sandwich glass/structure ‖ ～墙 double-layered wall

【夹叉射击】 jiāchā shèjī 〈名〉[军事] bracketing fire; bracket

【夹带】 jiādài ❶〈动〉carry secretly; smuggle: 行李中不许～危险品。No dangerous articles are allowed in passengers' luggage. ❷〈名〉smuggled notes into an examination site: 严禁带～进入考场。It is strictly forbidden to smuggle notes into the examination room. ❸ mix; mingle: ～私心 with some selfish interest

【夹道】 jiādào ❶〈名〉narrow lane; passageway ❷〈动〉line both sides of a road: ～欢迎英雄归来 line the road/street to welcome home a hero

【夹缝】 jiāfèng 〈名〉crack; crevice

【夹肝】 jiāgān 〈名〉〈方〉food made from animals pancreas [esp from pigs, sheep, etc]

【夹攻】 jiāgōng 〈动〉attack from both sides; make a pincer attack: ～敌人 make a pincer attack on the enemy; hold the enemy in pincers ‖ 受到～ be caught in a two-way squeeze ‖ 两面～ attack from both sides ‖ 内外～ attack from both within and without ‖ 前后～ attack from the front and the rear at the same time ‖ 左右～ attack from both the left and the right
【夹棍】 jiāgùn 〈名〉〈旧〉clamping rods [a kind of intrument of torture]
【夹击】 jiājī 〈动〉attack from both sides; make a pincer attack: 受到两面～ be attacked from both sides; be under a pincer attack; be caught in a cross-fire; be caught in a two-way squeeze
【夹剪】 jiājiǎn 〈名〉tweezers; tongs: 一把～ a pair of tweezers/tongs
【夹角】 jiājiǎo 〈名〉[数学] included/intersection angle: 三角形两边的～ angle contained by two sides of a triangle ‖ 向量的～ angle between vectors
【夹具】 jiājù 〈名〉[机械] fixture; holder: ～器 holder ‖ 工件～ work holder ‖ 在滑板的两边安上～。Two fixtures are placed on each side of the slide.
【夹克】 jiākè 〈名〉jacket: 粗花呢/灯芯绒/皮～ tweed/corduroy/leather jacket
【夹盘】 jiāpán 〈名〉[机械] chuck: ～外圆磨床 chucking grinding machine external
【夹批】 jiāpī 〈名〉annotations and comments written between lines of writing
【夹七夹八】 jiāqī-jiābā 〈熟〉incoherent; confused: 他～地说个不停,我弄不清他想说什么。He rambled on. I just couldn't make out what he was trying to say.
【夹钳】 jiāqián 〈名〉[机械] (clamp) frame; clam
【夹砂】 jiāshā 〈名〉[铸造] sand inclusion/mark
【夹生】 jiāshēng 〈形〉❶ (of food) half-cooked ❷ (of a job) not thoroughly-done ❸ (of a problem) not completely solved
〖～饭〗 jiāshēngfàn 〈名〉❶ half-cooked rice ❷ a half-finished job that is difficult to bring to proper completion because it has not been done right at the outset
【夹丝玻璃】 jiāsī bōli 〈名〉wired glass
【夹尾巴】 jiā wěiba 〈动〉❶ (of a dog, pig, etc) hold its tail between its legs ❷ be depressed/crestfallen: 敌人夹着尾巴逃跑了。The enemy fled/escaped with their tails between their legs. ❸ be prudent and modest: 从今以后你必须夹起尾巴做人。You must be prudent and modest from now on.
【夹线板】 jiāxiànbǎn 〈名〉clip; clamp
【夹馅】 jiāxiàn 〈名〉stuffing: ～烧饼 stuffed pancake
【夹心】 jiāxīn ❶〈名〉filling: 巧克力～糖 sweets with chocolate centres ❷〈形〉[冶金] sandwiched-in: ～钢 sandwich steel ‖ ～轧制 sandwich rolling
〖～饼干〗 jiāxīn bǐnggān 〈名〉sandwich biscuit/cookie
【夹叙夹议】 jiāxù-jiāyì 〈熟〉narration interspersed with comments
【夹杂】 jiāzá 〈动〉be mixed/mingled up with: 说话～着口音 speak with accent ‖ 在讲话中～着外国词 interlard one's speech with foreign words
〖～物〗 jiāzáwù 〈名〉[冶金] inclusion
【夹渣】 jiāzhā 〈名〉[冶金] slag inclusion: ～生铁 cinder pig iron
【夹峙】 jiāzhì 〈动〉stand erect facing each other
【夹竹桃】 jiāzhútáo 〈名〉[植物] oleander
【夹注】 jiāzhù 〈名〉interlinear notes
【夹爪】 jiāzhuǎ 〈名〉gripping/holding jaw
【夹子】 jiāzi 〈名〉❶ clip; tongs: 点心～ cake tongs ‖ 弹簧～ spring clip ‖ 头发～ hair-pin ‖ 衣服～ clothes peg; clothespin ❷ folder; wallet: 讲义～ teaching-materials holder ‖ 钱～ purse; notecase; wallet; pocketbook ‖ 文件～ folder; binder

伽 jiā [used in transliteration of foreign or special terms] ⇨gā; qié
【伽倻琴】 jiāyēqín 〈名〉plucked stringed instrument used by the Korean nationality

茄 jiā ❶〈名〉〈古〉lotus stem ❷ → 茄克 jiākè; 雪茄 xuějiā ⇨qié
【茄克】 jiākè ＝ 夹克 jiākè

佳 jiā 〈形〉good; fine; beautiful: 身体欠～ not be in very good health; not feel very well ‖ 成绩甚～。The results are very good. ⇨～话; ～作
【佳宾】 jiābīn ＝ 嘉宾 jiābīn
【佳话】 jiāhuà 〈名〉good deed praised far and wide; much-told story/tale; fine story on everybody's lips: 传为～ become a favourite topic ‖ 留下一段～ leave behind a much-told fine tale ‖ 千秋～ fine story popular for centuries
【佳绩】 jiājì 〈名〉outstanding achievement: 前所未有的～ unprecedented accomplishment ‖ 再创～ make another outstanding achievement
【佳节】 jiājié 〈名〉(happy) festival: 庆祝～ celebrate a festival ‖ 新春～ happy Spring Festival ‖ 中秋～ joyous Mid-Autumn Festival ‖ 每逢～倍思亲。On festive occasions, people think all the more of their dear ones far away.
【佳境】 jiājìng 〈名〉❶ scenic spot: 西山～ scenic Mount Xishan ❷ consummate state/realm: ⇨渐入～
【佳句】 jiājù 〈名〉beautiful line (of verse); well-turned/well-worked phrase: ～偶得 well-turned phrase obtained by accident/chance ‖ 广为流传的～ widely-quoted beautiful lines of verse
【佳丽】 jiālì 〈书〉❶〈形〉(of looks, scenery, etc) beautiful: 容颜～ look beautiful ❷〈名〉beautiful woman; beauty: 后宫～,数不胜数。There were numerous beauties in the imperial harem.
【佳美】 jiāměi 〈形〉good; nice; beautiful: 味道～ nice taste; tasty; delicious
【佳妙】 jiāmiào 〈形〉wonderful; super: 文辞～ elegant language
【佳酿】 jiāniàng 〈名〉〈书〉good wine: 陈年～ wine aged to perfection
【佳偶】 jiā'ǒu 〈名〉〈书〉❶ perfectly-matched/well-matched couple: ～自天成。Ideal marriage is divinely arranged. ‖ 他俩郎才女貌,天生～。A talented scholar and a beautiful lady, they are a heaven-made fine couple. ❷ ideal spouse: 夫妻好找,～难得。A husband or wife is easy to find, but an ideal spouse is hard to come by.
【佳品】 jiāpǐn 〈名〉excellent/choice product: 馈赠～ choice/quality/superior gift ‖ 滋补～ excellent tonic ‖ 荔枝是果中～。Lychee is one of the best fruits.
【佳期】 jiāqī 〈名〉❶ wedding/nuptial day: ～渐近,芳心大乱。As the wedding approached, the young woman became nervous and excited. ❷ dating time for lovers
【佳趣】 jiāqù 〈名〉good taste and charm: 园中曲径通幽,别有一番～。With winding paths leading to quiet corners, the garden has a peculiar charm of its own.
【佳人】 jiārén 〈名〉beauty; beautiful woman: 二八～ girl of sweet sixteen ‖ 绝代～ woman of matchless/peerless/incomparable beauty ‖ 一代～ beauty of her time ⇨才子～
【佳日】 jiārì 〈名〉〈书〉fine day: 春秋多～。Fine weather is common in spring and autumn.
【佳色】 jiāsè 〈名〉beautiful colour: 秋菊有～。Autumn chrysanthemums boast beautiful colours.
【佳设】 jiāshè 〈名〉〈书〉choice food; delicacies
【佳肴】 jiāyáo 〈名〉delicacies; delicious/tasty food: 享用～ eat fancy food; keep a good table; enjoy delicacies ‖ 当地/家常～ local/homely delicacies ‖ 美酒～ vintage wine and delicious food ‖ 美味～ delicious food ‖ 饥者口中尽～。Hunger is the best sauce.
【佳音】 jiāyīn 〈名〉〈书〉good/welcome news; glad/good tidings: 恭候～。Your favourable reply will be appreciated. ‖ 静候～。I am awaiting the good news of your success.
【佳作】 jiāzuò 〈名〉excellent work; fine piece of writing: 文学～ literary gem

痂 jiā → 獾痂皮 huòjiāpí

迦 jiā [used in transliteration of foreign or special terms]
【迦太基】 Jiātàijī 〈名〉Carthage
〖～人〗 Jiātàijīrén 〈名〉Carthaginian

珈 jiā 〈名〉jade ornament worn by noble women in ancient times

枷 jiā 〈名〉〈旧〉cangue
【枷锁】 jiāsuǒ 〈名〉yoke; chains; shackles; fetters: 摆脱～ throw/cast/fling/shake off the yoke ‖ 粉碎～ smash up the

fetters ‖ 精神～ spiritual/mental shackles ‖ 无形的～ intangible chains

浃 jiā 〈动〉〈书〉be soaked：➪汗流～背

痂 jiā 〈名〉scab；crust：➪疮～；结～

家 jiā ❶〈名〉home：～酿啤酒 home-brewed beer ‖ 呆在～里 stay at home ‖〈喻〉老年人之～ old people's home ‖ 行遍天下路，还是在～好。East or west，home is best. ‖〈喻〉旅馆是旅客之～。A hotel is a home (away) from home. ➪搬～；四海为～；想～ ❷〈名〉family：良～少女 young girl of a respectable family ‖ 名门世～ ancient and highly respectable family ‖ 三口之～ family of three ‖ 小康/幸福/音乐之～ well-to-do/happy/musical family ‖ 全～都起得很早。The whole family was/were up early. ‖ 他是个顾～的人。He is a family man. ➪成～；持～；养～活口 ❸〈名〉family/person engaged in a certain trade：➪船～；东～；农～ ❹〈名〉specialist in a certain field：➪科学～；专～ ❺〈名〉person of certain characteristics：➪冒险～；野心～ ❻〈名〉person related to oneself in some way：➪仇～；亲～；冤～ ❼〈名〉〈谦〉my：➪～父；～兄 ❽〈形〉domestic：➪～畜；～禽 ❾〈名〉nationality；ethnic group：傣～姑娘 girl of the Dai nationality ‖ 苗～儿女 sons and daughters of the Miao nationality ❿〈名〉school (of thought)：➪百～争鸣；儒～ ⓫〈名〉party；side：两～在最后一分钟达成协议。The two parties reached an agreement in the last minute. ‖ 两～最后打成平手。The two sides tied in the end. ➪对～；上～；庄～ ⓬〈量〉[used for families or enterprises]：两～公司 two companies ‖ 三～商店 three stores ‖ 五～工厂 five factories ‖ 一～剧院 a theatre
➪jia；jie

【家败人亡】 jiābài-rénwáng ＝ 家破人亡 jiāpò-rénwáng

【家财】 jiācái ＝ 家产 jiāchǎn

【家蚕】 jiācán 〈名〉silkworm

【家产】 jiāchǎn 〈名〉family property/fortune：变卖～ liquidate one's family property ‖ 分～ share out/divide up family property ‖ 继承～ succeed to/inherit one's family property

【家长里短】 jiācháng-lǐduǎn 〈熟〉〈方〉domestic trifles/trivialities：谈谈～ make chit-chat

【家常】 jiācháng 〈名〉daily life of a family；domestic trivialities：～便服 leisure clothes；leisure wear ‖ ～饼 homemade cake ➪～话；扯～；拉～

〖～便饭〗 *jiācháng-biànfàn* 〈名〉❶ *homely food/fare；simple/*plain/common meal；potluck：到我家去吃顿～吧。Come and take potluck with us. ❷〈喻〉common occurrence；matter of daily occurrence；routine：加班加点对我来说是～。I often work overtime. ‖ 现在坐飞机是～。Air travel is a commonplace nowadays.

〖～菜〗 jiāchángcài 〈名〉home cooking；home-style dish

〖～饭〗 jiāchángfàn ＝ 家常便饭 jiācháng-biànfàn

〖～话〗 jiāchánghuà 〈名〉chit-chat；small talk：说说～ make some chit-chat

【家仇】 jiāchóu 〈名〉family feud/hatred：国难～ national calamity and family hatred

【家丑】 jiāchǒu 〈名〉family scandal；skeleton in the cupboard/closet：外扬～ foul one's nest

〖～不可外扬〗 jiāchǒu bùkě wàiyáng 〈熟〉don't wash your dirty linen in public；domestic shame shouldn't be made public；family troubles should not be talked about in public；don't give publicity to family scandals；family quarrels must be settled behind closed doors

【家畜】 jiāchù 〈名〉domestic animal；livestock

【家传】 jiāchuán 〈动〉❶ hand down in a family：～秘方/手艺 secret recipe/trade handed down in the family ‖ ～医学 family lore ‖ ～珠宝 family jewels ❷ spread from one family to another：➪～户诵

〖～户诵〗 jiāchuán-hùsòng 〈熟〉be sung in every family and chanted in every house—become a household word

【家祠】 jiācí 〈名〉ancestral temple/shrine；clan hall

【家慈】 jiācí 〈名〉〈书〉〈谦〉my mother

【家当】 jiādàng 〈名〉〈方〉*family belongings；property*：失掉全部～ lose all one's property ‖ 置办～ buy property ‖ 他把所有～都投资到那家酒店了。He has invested all his resources in the hotel. ‖ 我没什么值钱的～。I have no valuable family belongings to speak of. ‖ 这就是你的全部～？Is this all you have?

【家道】 jiādào 〈名〉family financial situation；family circumstances

〖～小康〗 *jiādào-xiǎokāng* 〈熟〉*be comfortably off；be well off*

〖～中落〗 jiādào-zhōngluò 〈熟〉suffer a fall in one's family fortune；one's family fortunes decline

【家底】 jiādǐ 〈名〉family property accumulated over a long time：清理～ take stock of what one has got in the family ‖ ～厚/薄 *with/without substantial resources*

【家电】 jiādiàn 〈名〉〈简称〉household/home/domestic appliances；household electric appliances ➪家用电器

〖～产品〗 jiādiàn chǎnpǐn 〈名〉household appliance product

〖～市场〗 jiādiàn shìchǎng 〈名〉household appliance market

【家丁】 jiādīng 〈名〉〈旧〉retainer of a big family：受人信赖的老～ old and trusted family retainer

【家法】 jiāfǎ 〈名〉❶〈旧〉theories and research methods handed down from a master to his pupils ❷ domestic discipline exercised by the head of a feudal household ❸ tool for punishing children or servants in a feudal household

【家访】 jiāfǎng 〈名〉visit to the parents of schoolchildren

【家风】 jiāfēng 〈名〉family tradition/custom：～败落 family tradition declines

【家父】 jiāfù 〈名〉〈谦〉my father

【家鸽】 jiāgē 〈名〉pigeon

【家馆】 jiāguǎn 〈名〉〈旧〉family school

【家规】 jiāguī 〈名〉family discipline/rules：～很严 have very strict family rules ‖ 国有国法，家有～。As each country has its laws，so does each family have its rules.

【家和万事兴】 jiā hé wànshì xīng 〈熟〉if the family lives in harmony，all its affairs will prosper/everything will thrive；harmony in the family leads to prosperity in all undertakings

【家户】 jiāhù 〈名〉〈方〉family，household

【家伙】 jiāhuo 〈名〉〈口〉❶ tool；utensil；weapon：好使的～ handy tool ‖ 他们夜间出门时，身上都带着～。They are usually armed when they go out at night. ❷ fellow；guy：古怪的～ queer fellow ‖ 坏～ bad guy ‖ 可恶的～ hateful scoundrel ‖ 讨厌的～ *tiresome fellow* ‖ 小～ *little chap；kid* ‖ 他是个精明的～。*He is* a smart guy. ‖ 你这个～真幸运！You lucky devil！/ Lucky you！‖ 我不喜欢那～。I don't like the man. ❸ [used to refer to domestic animals]：这～见了主人就摇尾巴。The dog begins to wag its tail when it sees its master.

【家给人足】 *jiājǐ-rénzú* 〈熟〉*each family is provided for and every person* is well-fed and well-clothed—all live in plenty；houses have adequate supplies and people live in contentment

【家计】 jiājì 〈名〉〈书〉family livelihood：～艰难 straitened family circumstances/livelihood ‖ 靠微薄的收入难以维持～ can hardly bring up a family with a very low income

【家祭】 jiājì 〈名〉family ceremony held in memory of ancestors

【家家】 jiājiā 〈名〉every household：这个村里～都有电视机。Every family in this village has a TV set.

〖～户户〗 jiājiā-hùhù 〈熟〉each and every family；every household：现在～有存款。Every family has bank savings nowadays. ‖ 这条街上～都装上了空调。Every household in this street has an air conditioner installed.

〖～有本难念的经〗 jiājiā yǒu běn nánniànde jīng 〈熟〉every family has its own problems；every family has some sort of trouble

【家教】 jiājiào ❶〈名〉family education；domestic/family upbringing：没有～ be ill-bred；be not properly brought up ‖ ～严 be strict with one's child ‖ 良好/严格的～ good/strict upbringing ❷〈动〉give private instruction to a single pupil；tutor ❸〈名〉〈简称〉home/private tutor；private teacher：请～ engage a private tutor ‖ ～工作 private tutoring ‖ 在周末做～ work as a tutor for sb during weekends ➪家庭教师

【家景】 jiājǐng ＝ 家境 jiājìng

【家境】 *jiājìng* 〈名〉*family financial situation；family circum*stances：～富裕/清寒/小康 wealthy/poor/well-off family ‖ ～正在好转。The conditions of the family are improving.

【家居】 jiājū ❶〈动〉stay at home without a job：他～五年，学到的东西都忘掉了。He couldn't pick up what he had learned since *he had stayed idle at home for five years.* ❷〈名〉home；residence：装点～ decorate one's home ‖ ～陈设 home furnishings

【家具】 jiājù 〈名〉furniture，两件～ two pieces of furniture ‖ 一套～ a set of furniture；a suite ‖ 搬/订/买/运～ move/order/buy/

transport furniture ‖ 昂贵/经济实用/可折叠的～ costly/utility/collapsible furniture ‖ 组合～ sectional furniture ‖ 古式/新式～ antique/modern furniture ‖ 旧～ used/second-hand furniture ‖ ～齐全的屋子 adequately furnished room ‖ 这间小屋几乎没有～。This little room is almost bare of furniture.

〖～城〗 jiājùchéng 〈名〉 furniture centre

〖～蜡〗 jiājùlà 〈名〉 furniture cream

〖～制造业〗 jiājù zhìzàoyè 〈名〉 furniture-making industry

【家眷】 jiājuàn 〈名〉 ❶ wife and children; one's family: 在那里完成学业后，他毅然携～回国。After he finished his study there, he returned to his native land with his family without any hesitation. ❷ wife: 尚无～ remain single

【家君】 jiājūn 〈名〉〈书〉〈谦〉 my father: ～尚好。My father is doing fine.

【家口】 jiākǒu 〈名〉 family members; number of people in a family: 养活～ support one's family ‖ ～不多 have a small family

【家累】 jiālěi 〈名〉 family burden: ～不轻 have a heavy family burden; be encumbered with a big family

【家里】 jiālǐ 〈名〉 ❶ family: ～都好，你不要操心。Don't worry: everyone in the family is safe and sound. ❷ home: 在～ be at home; be in ‖ 他不在～。He is out. / He is not at home. / He is not in. ❸ one's work unit [used when one is away from it]

〖～的〗 jiālǐde 〈名〉〈口〉 my wife

【家门】 jiāmén 〈名〉 ❶ gate of one's house: 他三过～而不入。He passed his house three times without entering it. ❷〈书〉 one's own clan/family: 辱没～ bring disgrace to one's family ❸〈方〉 member of one's own clan/family ❹ family background

【家庙】 jiāmiào 〈名〉 ancestral temple/shrine; clan hall

【家母】 jiāmǔ 〈名〉〈谦〉 my mother

【家奴】 jiānú 〈名〉〈旧〉 bond servant; house slave

【家贫如洗】 jiāpín-rúxǐ 〈熟〉 be penniless; be in extreme poverty; be clean broke; be utterly destitute: 他现在～，衣食无着。He is now as poor as a church mouse, having nothing to eat or wear.

【家破人亡】 jiāpò-rénwáng 〈熟〉 with one's house/home in ruins and family members dead or scattered; with the family broken up and decimated

【家仆】 jiāpú 〈名〉〈旧〉 domestic servant; family retainer

【家谱】 jiāpǔ 〈名〉 family/genealogical tree; genealogy; pedigree: 查～ trace the family tree ‖ 修～ compile a genealogy ‖ ～研究 genealogical research

〖～图〗 jiāpǔtú 〈名〉 family/genealogical tree

〖～学〗 jiāpǔxué 〈名〉 genealogy

【家雀儿】 jiāqiǎor 〈名〉〈方〉 house-sparrow

【家禽】 jiāqín 〈名〉 domestic foul; poultry; farm birds: 养～ keep fouls ‖ ～粪肥 poultry manure ‖ ～已经喂过了。The poultry have been fed.

〖～饲料〗 jiāqín sìliào 〈名〉 chicken-feed

〖～饲养场〗 jiāqín sìyǎngchǎng 〈名〉poultry farm

〖～饲养员〗 jiāqín sìyǎngyuán 〈名〉poultryman; poultry raiser

〖～养殖业〗 jiāqín yǎngzhíyè 〈名〉 poultry farming/industry

【家庆】 jiāqìng 〈名〉〈旧〉 happy event/occasion in a family

【家人】 jiārén 〈名〉 ❶ family (member): 养活～ clothe and feed one's family; provide for/raise/support one's family ‖ 给～丢脸 disgrace one's family ‖ ～团聚 family reunion ‖ 请替我向您的～致以亲切诚挚的慰问。Please extend my sincere regards/sympathy to your family. ‖ 她的婚姻不被～所接受。Her marriage was not welcomed by the family. ❷〈旧〉 servant

【家舍】 jiāshè 〈名〉 house; room: 清扫～ clean the house

【家生】 jiāshēng 〈名〉 ❶〈方〉 utensils; furniture: 红木～ redwood furniture ❷〈书〉 family livelihood ❸ = 家生子 jiāshēngzǐ

〖～子〗 jiāshēngzǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉 servant born of servant parents

【家声】 jiāshēng 〈名〉〈书〉 family reputation/fame: 败坏～ defame/discredit one's family; damage/harm/hurt/impair family reputation; leave a stigma upon one's family ‖ 重振～ regain family fame; reestablish/restore family reputation

【家乘】 jiāshèng 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 record of family affairs ❷ = 家谱 jiāpǔ

【家史】 jiāshǐ 〈名〉 family history: 写～ write one's/sb's family history ‖ 血泪～ family history of blood and tears

【家世】 jiāshì 〈名〉〈书〉 social standing of one's family: ～不明 be of unknown parentage ‖ ～寒微 be of humble origin ‖ ～显赫 be of outstanding family background

〖～小说〗 jiāshì xiǎoshuō 〈名〉 saga (novel)

【家事】 jiāshì 〈名〉 family affairs/matters; domestic affairs; domesticities: 处理～ deal with/attend to/handle family affairs

【家室】 jiāshì 〈名〉 ❶ family: 无/有～之累 have no/a family to provide for ❷ wife: 已有～ be a family man; have a wife ❸〈书〉 residence; house

【家什】 jiāshi 〈名〉 utensils, furniture, etc: 锣鼓～ drums and gongs ‖ 厨房～都已清洗干净。All the kitchen utensils have been cleaned.

【家书】 jiāshū 〈名〉 ❶ letter to one's home: 写～ write a letter home ❷ letter from one's home: ⇨～抵万金

〖～抵万金〗 jiāshū dǐ wànjīn 〈熟〉 a letter from home is worthy of ten thousand pieces of gold

【家塾】 jiāshú 〈名〉〈旧〉 family school

【家属】 jiāshǔ 〈名〉 family members; (family) dependents: 干部～ cadre's family/dependents ‖ 军人～ armymen's family/dependents

〖～工厂〗 jiāshǔ gōngchǎng 〈名〉 factory run by family members of cadres, workers, armymen, etc

〖～院〗 jiāshǔyuàn 〈名〉 residential quarters (of a school, factory, institution, etc)

【家鼠】 jiāshǔ 〈名〉 home/house mouse

【家私】 jiāsī 〈名〉 family property/wealth

【家庭】 jiātíng 〈名〉 family: 管理～ run a household ‖ 建立～ found/start a family; set up house; set up/establish a household ‖ 抛弃～ abandon one's family ‖ ～必需品 family requisites; household necessities ‖ ～不和 family discord/friction; domestic difference ‖ ～聚会 family gathering/party ‖ ～开支账 household accounts ‖ ～破裂 breakup of a family; family disruption ‖ ～用品 household articles/goods/products ‖ ～用气/用水 domestic gas/water ‖ ～娱乐 family entertainment ‖ 大～ large/extended family ‖ 单亲～ single-parent/one-parent family ‖ 富裕～ wealthy family ‖ 高收入/低收入～ upper-income/lower-income family ‖ 核心～ nuclear family ‖ 贫困～ needy/poor family ‖ 小～ small family; minute household

〖～暴力〗 jiātíng bàolì 〈名〉 family/domestic violence: 防止和根除～ prevent and eradicate domestic violence

〖～背景〗 jiātíng bèijǐng 〈名〉 family background

〖～病床〗 jiātíng bìngchuáng 〈名〉 hospital bed at a patient's home; home sickbed visited by hospital doctors

〖～财产〗 jiātíng cáichǎn 〈名〉 family possession/wealth; domestic property

〖～承包责任制〗 jiātíng chéngbāo zérènzhì 〈名〉 family contract responsibility system

〖～成员〗 jiātíng chéngyuán 〈名〉 family member; member of a household

〖～出身〗 jiātíng chūshēn 〈名〉 family origin

〖～负担〗 jiātíng fùdān 〈名〉 family responsibilities/burden: ～重 have a heavy family burden

〖～妇女〗 jiātíng fùnǚ 〈名〉 housewife; stay-at-home mother

〖～副业〗 jiātíng fùyè 〈名〉 household sideline production

〖～工厂〗 jiātíng gōngchǎng 〈名〉 domestic/household factory

〖～工业〗 jiātíng gōngyè 〈名〉 household industry

〖～观念〗 jiātíng guānniàn 〈名〉 attachment to one's family: ～强 be dearly attached to one's family

〖～环境〗 jiātíng huánjìng 〈名〉 home surroundings

〖～会议〗 jiātíng huìyì 〈名〉 family conference

〖～教师〗 jiātíng jiàoshī 〈名〉 private teacher; (home/private) tutor: 聘请～ engage a private tutor ‖ 他的父母请不起～。His parents could not afford a private teacher.

〖～教育〗 jiātíng jiàoyù 〈名〉 family/household education

〖～纠纷〗 jiātíng jiūfēn 〈名〉 family dissension; domestic discord

〖～开支〗 jiātíng kāizhī 〈名〉 household expense/spending

〖～联产承包责任制〗 jiātíng liánchǎn chéngbāo zérènzhì 〈名〉 household contract responsibility system with remuneration linked to output

〖～旅馆〗 jiātíng lǚguǎn 〈名〉 home hotel: 开办～ run a home hotel

〖～农场〗 jiātíng nóngchǎng 〈名〉 family farm; family-owned farm

〖～生活〗 jiātíng shēnghuó 〈名〉 domesticity; family/home life: 过幸福的～ have a happy home life ‖ ～的种种享受 home comforts ‖ 她非常喜欢～。She's very domestic.

〖～收入〗 jiātíng shōurù 〈名〉 family income/earnings：增加～ boost family finances；augment one's family income
〖～手工业〗 jiātíng shǒugōngyè 〈名〉 domestic handicraft
〖～危机〗 jiātíng wēijī 〈名〉 family crisis
〖～问题〗 jiātíng wèntí 〈名〉 family/household problem：解决～ resolve family/household problems
〖～学〗 jiātíngxué 〈名〉 family studies
〖～医生〗 jiātíng yīshēng 〈名〉 family doctor
〖～影院〗 jiātíng yǐngyuàn 〈名〉 home theatre/cinema
〖～责任〗 jiātíng zérèn 〈名〉 family commitments：承担/逃避～ shoulder/evade family commitments
〖～主妇〗 jiātíng zhǔfù 〈名〉 homemaker；housewife
〖～住宅〗 jiātíng zhùzhái 〈名〉 family residence
〖～住址〗 jiātíng zhùzhǐ 〈名〉 home address：你能把你的～给我吗？ May I have your home address?
〖～装潢〗 jiātíng zhuānghuáng 〈名〉 (home) interior decoration；upholstering
〖～作业〗 jiātíng zuòyè 〈名〉 homework：布置/批改～ assign/grade homework ‖ 交～ hand in one's homework ‖ 做/完成～ do/finish one's homework ‖ 繁重的～ heavy homework；too much homework ‖ 老师给我们布置了什么～？ What did the teacher assign us to do at home?
【家童】 jiātóng 〈名〉〈旧〉 boy servant
【家徒壁立】 jiātúbìlì ＝家徒四壁 jiātúsìbì
【家徒四壁】 jiātúsìbì 〈熟〉 have nothing in one's house but the bare walls—be utterly destitute
【家兔】 jiātù 〈名〉 rabbit
【家蚊】 jiāwén 〈名〉 culex
【家问】 jiāwèn 〈名〉〈书〉 news from home：久无～。I haven't heard from home for a long time.
【家无担石】 jiāwúdànshí 〈熟〉 not even a picul of grain in the house—(of a family) be impoverished；be extremely poor
【家无二主】 jiāwú'èrzhǔ 〈熟〉 a house can't have two masters
【家无隔宿之粮】 jiā wú gésù zhī liáng 〈熟〉 not know where the next meal is to come from；live from hand to mouth
【家务】 jiāwù 〈名〉 household duties/chores；tasks in the house：安排～ arrange the household ‖ 帮忙干～ help out with housework ‖ 处理～ manage one's household ‖ 料理～ keep house ‖ 做～ do household chores ‖ ～管理 housekeeping ‖ ～劳动 housework；household chores ‖ 妈妈操持全部～，包括洗衣做饭。Mother managed the entire household, including washing and cooking. ‖ 前几个星期我一直是～缠身。I've been tied to the house for the last few weeks.
〖～活〗 jiāwùhuó 〈名〉 housework；household chores：做～ do household chores
〖～事〗 jiāwùshì 〈名〉 family affairs/matters；domestic affairs；domesticities：⇨清官难断～
【家系】 jiāxì 〈名〉 genealogy
【家乡】 jiāxiāng 〈名〉 hometown；native place：思念～ feel homesick ‖ 他因思念～而回到祖国。He returned to his native land out of homesickness.
〖～话〗 jiāxiānghuà 〈名〉 native dialect
【家小】 jiāxiǎo 〈名〉 ❶ wife and children：丢下～无人照料 leave one's wife and children in the care of nobody；leave one's wife and children in the lurch ❷ wife：未娶～ not have a wife yet
【家信】 jiāxìn 〈名〉 ❶ letter to one's family ❷ letter from one's family
【家兄】 jiāxiōng 〈名〉〈谦〉 my elder brother
【家学】 jiāxué 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 learning handed down in a family：～渊源。The family has a long tradition of learning. ❷ family school
【家训】 jiāxùn 〈名〉〈书〉 family precept/instruction/motto
【家严】 jiāyán 〈名〉〈书〉〈谦〉 my father
【家宴】 jiāyàn 〈名〉 family feast；dinner party of a family：设～ give a family feast；hold a family dinner party
【家燕】 jiāyàn 〈名〉 (barn) swallow
【家养】 jiāyǎng 〈动〉 tame；domesticate；cultivate
【家业】 jiāyè 〈名〉 ❶ family property：继承～ succeed to/inherit family property ‖ 父亲把～败光了，儿子继承的只是一个空壳子。His father sucked the orange, and the boy merely inherited the skin. ❷〈书〉 undertaking/learning handed down from one's ancestors：～兴旺 thriving/prosperous family undertaking
【家蝇】 jiāyíng 〈名〉 housefly
【家用】 jiāyòng ❶〈名〉 household/family expenses；housekeeping money：贴补～ supplement housekeeping money；help pay family expenses ❷〈动〉 be for home use：～冰箱 domestic refrigerator ‖ ～电脑 home computer ‖ ～器具 household implement ‖ ～物品 household wares
〖～电器〗 jiāyòng diànqì 〈名〉 home/household/domestic appliances；household electric appliances：～市场 household appliance market
〖～电子工业〗 jiāyòng diànzǐ gōngyè 〈名〉 domestic/consumer electronic industry
【家有千口，主事一人】 jiā yǒu qiān kǒu, zhǔshì yī rén 〈熟〉 a family has many people but only one master；a house can't have more than one master
【家喻户晓】 jiāyù-hùxiǎo 〈熟〉 be known to every household；be a household word；be known to all；be on everyone's lips：～的格言 familiar precept ‖ ～的名字 household name
【家园】 jiāyuán 〈名〉 ❶ home；homeland：重返～ return to one's homeland ‖ 重建～ rebuild one's homeland/village/town ❷〈方〉 home garden：～茶叶 home-grown tea
【家院】 jiāyuàn 〈名〉 ❶ courtyard of a household：～里练不出千里马。A swift horse cannot be produced from a courtyard. ❷ home ❸〈旧〉 domestic servant：老～ old domestic servant
【家贼】 jiāzéi 〈名〉 thief in the family—saboteur from within
〖～难防〗 jiāzéi-nánfáng 〈熟〉 it's difficult to guard against a saboteur from within；a thief in the family is hard to detect
【家宅】 jiāzhái 〈名〉 ❶ home；residence；house ❷ family：闹得～鸡犬不宁 give the family no peace
【家长】 jiāzhǎng 〈名〉 ❶ family head；head of a household；patriarch ❷ parent/guardian of a child：～会议 parents' meeting ‖ ～学校 school for parents
〖～制〗 jiāzhǎngzhì 〈名〉 patriarchal system；patriarchy；paternalism：不许搞～ not permit to have the say alone；not permit to follow the patriarchal system
〖～作风〗 jiāzhǎng zuòfēng 〈名〉 patriarchal behaviour；high-handed way of dealing with one's subordinates
【家珍】 jiāzhēn 〈名〉 family heirloom：⇨如数～
【家政】 jiāzhèng 〈名〉 household management；housekeeping：主持～ run a household
〖～服务〗 jiāzhèng fúwù 〈名〉 domestic service：～介绍所 domestic service agency
〖～学〗 jiāzhèngxué 〈名〉 home economics；domestic economy/science
【家种】 jiāzhòng 〈形〉 ❶ cultivated：～药材 cultivated medicinal herbs ❷ grown in one's own garden：～蔬菜 vegetables grown in one's own garden/fields
【家主】 jiāzhǔ 〈名〉 head of a family；patriarch
【家传】 jiāzhuàn 〈名〉 household biography
【家装】 jiāzhuāng 〈名〉 home decoration
【家资】 jiāzī 〈名〉 family wealth/property
【家子】 jiāzi 〈名〉 household；family：一大～ a big family
【家族】 jiāzú 〈名〉 clan；family：～公司/企业 family company/business ‖ 这个～有精神病史。There was a history of mental illness in the family.

笳 jiā → 胡笳 hújiā

袈 jiā

【袈裟】 jiāshā 〈名〉 kasaya [patchwork outer vestment worn by a Buddhist monk]

葭 jiā 〈名〉〈书〉 young shoot of a reed

【葭莩】 jiāfú 〈名〉〈书〉 membrane of a reed stem—tenuous relationship：～之亲 distant relatives

跏 jiā

【跏趺】 jiāfū 〈动〉 sit cross-legged (as a Buddhist does in meditation)

筴 jiā 〈名〉〈古〉 chopsticks

⇨cè

傢 jiā

【傢伙】 jiāhuo ＝家伙 jiāhuo

【傢具】 jiājù ＝家具 jiājù
【傢什】 jiāshi ＝家什 jiāshi

嘉 jiā ❶〈形〉good；fine：⇨～宾；～名；～言懿行 ❷〈动〉praise；commend：精神可～ praiseworthy spirit ⇨～奖；～勉；～许
【嘉宾】 jiābīn 〈名〉distinguished/special guest：特邀～ special/distinguished guest
【嘉奖】 jiājiǎng ❶〈动〉commend；cite：受到中央军委的～ receive a citation from the Central Military Commission ‖ 那个士兵因作战英勇而受到～。The soldier was cited for his bravery in the battle. ‖ 他的工作受到高度～。His work was highly commended. ❷〈名〉commendation：他的行为应该受到～。His conduct deserves/merits commendation.
〖～令〗 jiājiǎnglìng 〈名〉citation
【嘉靖】 Jiājìng 〈名〉Jiajing [title of the reign (1522-1566) of Zhu Houcong (朱厚熜,1507-1567), the 12th emperor of the Ming Dynasty]
【嘉礼】 jiālǐ 〈名〉wedding
【嘉勉】 jiāmiǎn 〈动〉〈书〉praise and encourage：大事～ heap/shower/lavish praises on sb；praise profusely/lavishly ‖ 热情～ warmly encourage sb
【嘉名】 jiāmíng 〈名〉〈书〉good reputation/name
【嘉庆】 Jiāqìng 〈名〉Jiaqing [title of the reign (1796-1820) of Aisin Gioro Yongyan (爱新觉罗·颙琰) (1760-1820), 5th emperor of the Qing Dynasty]
【嘉许】 jiāxǔ 〈动〉〈书〉praise；approve：一致～ universal approval ‖ 他努力工作以赢得上司的～。He worked hard to win his boss's approval.
【嘉言善行】 jiāyán-shànxíng ＝嘉言懿行 jiāyán-yìxíng
【嘉言懿行】 jiāyán-yìxíng 〈熟〉wise words and noble deeds；good words and admirable conduct：鼓励～ encourage good words and good deeds

镓 jiā 〈名〉[化学] gallium (Ga)：～扩散 gallium diffusion
【镓酸】 jiāsuān 〈名〉[化学] gallic acid
【镓烷】 jiāwán 〈名〉[化学] gallane
【镓铟锡合金】 jiāyīnxī héjīn 〈名〉gallium-indium-tin alloy

豭 jiā 〈名〉〈书〉boar；pig

麚 jiā 〈名〉stag；buck

jiá

夹 jiá 〈形〉double-layered；lined：～袄 lined jacket
⇨gā；jiā

荚 jiá 〈名〉pod：结～ bear pods；pod ⇨ 豆～；皂～
【荚果】 jiáguǒ 〈名〉pod；legume

恝 jiá 〈形〉〈书〉indifferent；unconcerned
【恝然】 jiárán 〈形〉〈书〉indifferent；unconcerned；apathetic：～置之 be indifferent and ignore sth
【恝置】 jiázhì 〈动〉〈书〉disregard；neglect；ignore

戛 jiá ❶〈动〉〈书〉knock gently；tap ❷〈拟〉chirp
【戛戛】 jiájiá 〈形〉〈书〉❶ difficult；hard-going ❷ original：～独造 have great originality；be creative/original
【戛然】 jiárán 〈书〉❶〈拟〉loud cry of a bird ❷〈形〉(of a sound) stopping suddenly/abruptly
〖～长鸣〗 jiárán-chángmíng 〈熟〉cry loud for a long time；cry long and loud
〖～而止〗 jiárán'érzhǐ 〈熟〉(of a sound) stop abruptly/suddenly；come to an abrupt stop：他一走进来谈话声就～。His entrance put a sudden stop to the conversation. ‖ 音乐～。The music stopped abruptly.

铗 jiá 〈名〉〈书〉❶ pincers；tongs：火～ fire tongs ‖ 铁～ iron pincers ❷ sword：长～ long sword ❸ hilt of a sword

颊 jiá 〈名〉cheek：两～红润 with rosy/ruddy cheeks ‖ 双～凹陷/丰满 with hollow/plump cheeks ‖ 汗水顺着他的双～流下来。Sweat streamed/ran down his cheeks. ⇨脸～；面～
【颊成型术】 jiáchéngxíngshù 〈名〉maloplasty；genyplasty；melonoplasty
【颊沟】 jiágōu 〈名〉[解剖] buccal groove
【颊骨】 jiágǔ 〈名〉[解剖] cheekbone
【颊肌】 jiájī 〈名〉[解剖] buccinator
【颊面】 jiámiàn 〈名〉buccal surface
【颊囊】 jiánáng 〈名〉[动物] cheek pouch
【颊嗛】 jiáqiǎn ＝颊囊 jiánáng
【颊上添毫】 jiáshàng-tiānháo 〈熟〉make a portrait come alive by adding some hair on the cheeks—add the punch line
【颊窝】 jiáwō 〈名〉dimple
【颊腺】 jiáxiàn 〈名〉[解剖] buccal gland
【颊牙】 jiáyá 〈名〉cheek tooth

蛱 jiá
【蛱蝶】 jiádié 〈名〉[动物] vanessa

跲 jiá 〈动〉〈书〉trip and fall

jiǎ

甲[1] jiǎ ❶〈名〉first of the ten Heavenly Stems [often used to refer to the first in order]：～班 Class A ‖ ～等 Grade A；first class/rate ❷〈动〉be in first place：桂林山水～天下。The mountains and rivers of Guilin are the finest under heaven.

甲[2] jiǎ 〈名〉❶ shell；carapace：⇨～壳；～鱼；龟～ ❷ nail：⇨指～ ❸ armour：⇨盔～；装～车 ❹〈旧〉unit of civil administration consisting of ten households：⇨保～制度
【甲胺】 jiǎ'àn 〈名〉[化学] methylamine
【甲板】 jiǎbǎn 〈名〉deck：～货 on-deck goods/cargo ‖ ～起重机/升降机 deck crane/elevator ‖ 飞行/阳光/运动～ flight/sun/sports deck ‖ 后～ after/quarter deck ‖ 露天～ weather deck ‖ 前～ foredeck ‖ 上层/下层～ upper/lower deck ‖ 他在～上。He is on deck. ‖ 这对夫妇的特等舱在B层～上。The couple's stateroom is on B deck.
〖～船〗 jiǎbǎnchuán 〈名〉decker
〖～室〗 jiǎbǎnshì 〈名〉deckhouse
【甲苯】 jiǎběn 〈名〉[化工] toluene；methylbenzene
【甲兵】 jiǎbīng 〈名〉〈书〉❶ armour and weaponry；military equipment ❷ soldier in armour
【甲病】 jiǎbìng 〈名〉[医学] onychosis
【甲部】 jiǎbù ＝经部 jīngbù
【甲虫】 jiǎchóng 〈名〉beetle
【甲醇】 jiǎchún 〈名〉[化工] methyl alcohol；methanol；wood alcohol
〖～分解〗 jiǎchún fēnjiě 〈名〉[化工] methanolysis
〖～盐〗 jiǎchúnyán 〈名〉[化工] methoxide；methylate
〖～中毒〗 jiǎchún zhòngdú 〈名〉methanol poisoning；methyl alcohol poisoning
【甲酚】 jiǎfēn 〈名〉[化学] cresol
【甲肝】 jiǎgān 〈名〉〈简称〉hepatitis A ⇨甲型肝炎
【甲沟炎】 jiǎgōuyán 〈名〉[医学] paronychia
【甲骨文】 jiǎgǔwén 〈名〉inscriptions on bones or tortoise shells of the Shang Dynasty (c. 16th BC-11th BC)；ancient Chinese characters carved on tortoise shells or animal bones
【甲级】 jiǎjí 〈名〉first-rate；class A
〖～队〗 jiǎjíduì 〈名〉[体育] first division team
〖～股〗 jiǎjígǔ 〈名〉[金融] Alpha Stock
〖～战犯〗 jiǎjí zhànfàn 〈名〉top war criminal
【甲壳】 jiǎqiào 〈名〉shell；crust
〖～动物〗 jiǎqiào dòngwù 〈名〉crustacean
【甲醛】 jiǎquán 〈名〉[化学] formaldehyde
〖～溶液〗 jiǎquán róngyè 〈名〉formalin；formaldehyde solution；formol
〖～水〗 jiǎquánshuǐ 〈名〉[化学] formalin
【甲酸】 jiǎsuān 〈名〉[化学] formic/methanoic acid
〖～基〗 jiǎsuānjī 〈名〉formyloxy
〖～盐〗 jiǎsuānyán 〈名〉formate；formiate

【甲烷】 jiǎwán 〈名〉[化学] methane：～细菌 methane bacteria
【甲午战争】 Jiǎwǔ Zhànzhēng 〈名〉Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895 [launched by Japanese imperialists to annex Korea and invade China]
【甲酰胺】 jiǎxiān'àn 〈名〉[化学] formamide
【甲硝胺】 jiǎxiāo'àn 〈名〉[化学] tetryl
【甲型肝炎】 jiǎxíng gānyán 〈名〉hepatitis A
【甲型流感病毒】 jiǎxíng liúgǎn bìngdú 〈名〉influenza A virus
【甲癣】 jiǎxuǎn 〈名〉[医学] onychomycosis；ringworm of the nails
【甲氧胺】 jiǎyǎng'àn 〈名〉[医药] methoxamine
【甲鱼】 jiǎyú ＝鳖 biē
【甲爪】 jiǎzhǎo 〈名〉nail
【甲种粒子】 jiǎzhǒng lìzǐ 〈名〉[物理] alpha particle
【甲种射线】 jiǎzhǒng shèxiàn 〈名〉[物理] alpha ray
【甲种维生素】 jiǎzhǒng wéishēngsù 〈名〉vitamin A
【甲周炎】 jiǎzhōuyán 〈名〉[医学] perionychia
【甲胄】 jiǎzhòu 〈名〉〈书〉armour
【甲状旁腺】 jiǎzhuàng pángxiàn 〈名〉[生理] parathyroideum；parathyroid (gland)：～激素 parathormone；parathyroid hormone ‖ ～瘤 parathyroid adenoma
【甲状腺】 jiǎzhuàngxiàn 〈名〉[生理] thyroid (gland)
〖～肥大〗 jiǎzhuàngxiàn féidà 〈名〉[医学] hypertrophy of the thyroid gland
〖～机能减退〗 jiǎzhuàngxiàn jīnéng jiǎntuì 〈名〉[医学] hypothyroidism
〖～机能亢进〗 jiǎzhuàngxiàn jīnéng kàngjìn 〈名〉[医学] hyperthyroidism
〖～切除术〗 jiǎzhuàngxiàn qiēchúshù 〈名〉[医学] thyroidectomy
〖～素〗 jiǎzhuàngxiànsù 〈名〉thyroxine
〖～炎〗 jiǎzhuàngxiànyán 〈名〉[医学] thyroiditis
〖～肿〗 jiǎzhuàngxiànzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] goitre
【甲子】 jiǎzǐ 〈名〉cycle of sixty years in traditional Chinese chronology

岬 jiǎ 〈名〉❶ cape；promontory [usu used as part of a place name]：成山～ Chengshanjia (in Shandong Province) ❷ narrow passage between mountains
【岬角】 jiǎjiǎo 〈名〉cape；promontory

胛 jiǎ
【胛骨】 jiǎgǔ 〈名〉shoulder blade

贾 Jiǎ
⇨gǔ
【贾宪三角】 Jiǎ Xiàn sānjiǎo ＝杨辉三角 Yáng Huī sānjiǎo

钾 jiǎ 〈名〉[化学] potassium (K)：⇨硫酸～；氯化～
【钾肥】 jiǎféi 〈名〉potash fertilizer
【钾碱】 jiǎjiǎn 〈名〉potash
【钾矿物】 jiǎkuàngwù 〈名〉potassium mineral
【钾芒硝】 jiǎmángxiāo 〈名〉vesuvius salt；glaserite；aphthitalite
【钾硝】 jiǎxiāo 〈名〉[化学] kentite
【钾氩法】 jiǎyàfǎ 〈名〉[考古] potassium-argon dating
【钾盐】 jiǎyán 〈名〉[矿物] sylvite：～矿床 potash salt deposit

假 jiǎ ❶〈动〉〈书〉borrow：⇨～道；～借；久～不归 ❷〈动〉avail oneself of；make use of：⇨～公济私；狐～虎威 ❸〈动〉suppose；assume；presume：⇨～定；～设；～说 ❹〈连〉if；in case：⇨～若；～使 ❺〈动〉pretend to be；pass oneself off as；pose as：⇨～冒；～托 ❻〈形〉false；fake；sham；phony；artificial；counterfeit：～保证 pseudo-guarantee ‖ ～慈悲 crocodile tears ‖ ～地址 fictitious/false address ‖ ～胡须/睫毛 false beard/eyelashes ‖ ～护照 counterfeit/fake/bogus passport ‖ ～检讨 insincere self-criticism ‖ ～结婚 sham marriage ‖ ～酒 adulterated wine ‖ ～票据 false/fictitious bill ‖ ～民主 sham democracy ‖ ～谦虚 mock/false modesty ‖ ～商标 fake trade marks ‖ ～文件 spurious document ‖ ～证件 false/forged documents；false papers ‖ ～珠宝 sham jewellery ‖ ～的就是～的，伪装应当剥去。Sham is sham, and the mask must be stripped of. ❼〈名〉fake；imitation；defective goods：以～乱真 mix the spurious with the genuine ‖ ～作真时真亦～。When the false is taken for true, what is true is false. ⇨搀～；打～；作～
⇨jià
【假案】 jiǎ'àn 〈名〉trumped-up case；feigned case
【假扮】 jiǎbàn 〈动〉disguise oneself as；dress up as；pose as：～警察 masquerade as a policeman；be disguised as a policeman ‖ 他～记者混进大楼。He posed as a reporter to get into the building.
【假币】 jiǎbì 〈名〉counterfeit/forged/false money：市场上流通着大量～。Much counterfeit money is in circulation. ‖ 这枚硬币一听就是～。*This coin rings false.*
【假唱】 jiǎchàng 〈动〉(of a singer) lip-sync (a prerecorded song)：对演出时的～行为表示道歉 apologize to the public for *having lip-synced prerecorded songs on the show*
【假钞】 jiǎchāo 〈名〉counterfeit/forged bank note；bogus/fake/counterfeit/phony money；phony/false bill：印～者 currency *counterfeiter* ‖ 所印～都是面值五美元的。Phony bills are printed in 5-dollar denominations.
〖～辨别仪〗 jiǎchāo biànbiéyí 〈名〉currency detector
【假充】 jiǎchōng 〈动〉pretend to be；pose as：～古币专家 pose as an expert in old coins ‖ ～内行 pretend to be an expert ‖ ～英雄 pose as a hero ‖ ～正经 pretend to be a respectable person
【假传圣旨】 jiǎchuán-shèngzhǐ 〈熟〉deliver a false imperial edict--deliver a false order
【假大空】 jiǎ-dà-kōng 〈名〉false, boastful and empty talk
【假道】 jiǎdào 〈介〉via；by way of：她～日本去美国。She went to the United States via Japan.
【假道学】 jiǎdàoxué 〈名〉sanctimonious person；hypocrite
【假底】 jiǎdǐ 〈名〉[冶金] false bottom
【假定】 jiǎdìng ❶〈动〉suppose；assume；presume：～成本/利息 assumed cost/interest ‖ ～荷载 assumed load ‖ ～这消息是真的，我们又该怎么办呢？Suppose the news is true, what should we do then? ❷〈名〉hypothesis
〖～继承人〗 jiǎdìng jìchéngrén 〈名〉[法律] heir presumptive
【假动作】 jiǎdòngzuò 〈名〉[体育] fake/trick movement；feint：他做了一个～，把球传给了队友。He faked a pass and then handed the ball off to his fellow player.
【假发】 jiǎfà 〈名〉wig；periwig；hairpiece：戴～ periwig；be wigged/periwigged；wear a wig ‖ 局部～ wiglet ‖ 他装假须，戴～。He wore a false beard and a wig.
【假分数】 jiǎfēnshù 〈名〉[数学] improper fraction
【假根】 jiǎgēn 〈名〉[植物] rhizoid
【假公济私】 jiǎgōng-jìsī 〈熟〉exploit public office for private gain/ends；promote one's own interests under the guise of serving the public；seek one's own profit in public affairs；jobbery
【假拱】 jiǎgǒng 〈名〉[建筑] false/blind arch
【假关节】 jiǎguānjié 〈名〉[医学] nearthrosis；pseudarthrosis；pseudoarthrosis
【假果】 jiǎguǒ 〈名〉[植物] pseudocarp；spurious fruit
【假花】 jiǎhuā 〈名〉artificial flower
【假化合物】 jiǎhuàhéwù 〈名〉pseudo-compound
【假话】 jiǎhuà 〈名〉lie；falsehood：戳穿～ lay bare sb's lies ‖ 讲～ tell lies；utter falsehoods ‖ 他怎能说出这种～？How could he utter such falsehoods?
【假货】 jiǎhuò 〈名〉fakement；fake products
【假基因】 jiǎjīyīn 〈名〉pseudogene
【假积水】 jiǎjīshuǐ 〈名〉[医学] pseudydrops；false dropsy
【假借】 jiǎjiè ❶〈动〉make use of：～他人名义 in/under the guise of another's name；in another person's name；under false pretences ‖ ～外力 make use of outside forces ❷〈名〉[语言] phonetic loan characters；characters adopted to stand for homophones [one of the six categories of Chinese characters] ❸〈动〉〈书〉tolerate；forgive：他对于违法行为，从不～。He never tolerates illegal activities.
【假领】 jiǎlǐng 〈名〉detachable collar
【假冒】 jiǎmào 〈动〉falsely pass off；pose as；counterfeit：～警察 fake policeman；pass oneself as a policeman ‖ ～签名 forge/fake sb's signature ‖ ～专利 counterfeit a patent；pass off a patent ‖ 用自来水～矿泉水 pass tap-water off as mineral water ‖ ～身份 false identity ‖ 谨防～。Beware of bogus imitation. ‖ 他看起来像个诗人，但实际上是～的。He looked like a poet, but he was really a fake.
〖～商标〗 jiǎmào shāngbiāo 〈名〉counterfeit trademark：～罪 crime/offence of counterfeiting trademark

〖～商品〗 jiǎmào shāngpǐn 〈名〉 fake; imitative commodity; counterfeit/fake/bogus/phony goods
〖～伪劣产品〗 jiǎmào wěiliè chǎnpǐn 〈名〉 fake and shoddy products/goods; bogus/fake and substandard products
【假寐】 jiǎmèi 〈动〉〈书〉 catnap; doze: ～片刻 doze for a while
【假门】 jiǎmén 〈名〉[建筑] blank/dead door
【假面具】 jiǎmiànjù 〈名〉 mask; false face/front: 戴着～ wear masks; wear fake faces ‖ 揭穿～ expose sb's hypocrisy; tear the mask off sb ‖ 撕下伪君子的～ tear the mask from a hypocrite; unmask a hypocrite ‖ 摘下～ drop one's mask; throw/put off one's mask
【假面舞会】 jiǎmiàn wǔhuì 〈名〉 masked ball; masquerade: 参加～ join in a masquerade
【假名】 jiǎmíng 〈名〉 ❶ pseudonym; cryptonym; phony/fictitious name: 她用～旅行。She travelled under a false name. ❷ kana [Japanese syllabic script]: 片～ katakana ‖ 平～ hiragana
【假模假式】 jiǎmo-jiǎshì 〈熟〉 insincere; hypocritical: 他没有必要这样～。He does not have to go through all this play-acting.
【假模假样】 jiǎmo-jiǎyàng = 假模假式 jiǎmo-jiǎshì
【假撇清】 jiǎpiēqīng 〈动〉〈方〉 pretend innocence
【假情报】 jiǎqíngbào 〈名〉 disinformation: 散布～ spread disinformation ‖ 提供～ misinform (sb) about (sth)
【假情假意】 jiǎqíng-jiǎyì 〈熟〉 pretence of affection and goodness; unction: 他～的样子使她感到讨厌。His unctuous manner bothered her.
【假球】 jiǎqiú 〈名〉 cheat/fix in a ball game; rigged ball game/match: 打～ rig a ball game
【假人】 jiǎrén 〈名〉 artificial man; dummy
【假仁假义】 jiǎrén-jiǎyì 〈熟〉 pretended/sham benevolence and righteousness; hypocrisy
【假妊娠】 jiǎrènshēn = 假孕 jiǎyùn
【假如】 jiǎrú 〈连〉 if; supposing; provided; in case: ～明天下雨,我们就只好呆在家里。If it rains tomorrow, we will have to stay at home. ‖ ～她不在,就留个口信。Please leave a message if she isn't in. ‖ ～我忘了,请提醒我一下。In case I forget, please remind me of it.
【假若】 jiǎruò 〈连〉 if; supposing; provided; in case: ～她不来,我们该怎么办? Supposing she doesn't come, what shall we do? ‖ ～为我负担费用,我就同意去。I will agree to go provided (that) my expenses are paid.
【假嗓子】 jiǎsǎngzi 〈名〉 (esp of a man) falsetto: 用～说话 speak (in) falsetto; speak in a feigned voice
【假山】 jiǎshān 〈名〉 rockery; rockwork: ～园林 rockery; rock garden ‖ 小花园里有座～。There is a rockery in the little garden.
【假设】 jiǎshè ❶〈动〉 suppose; assume; presume: ～明天下雨,我们在室内比赛行吗? Supposing (that) it rains tomorrow, can we play the match indoors? ‖ 我们～这种说法是正确的。We assume the statement to be correct. ❷〈动〉 fabricate; make up: 故事的情节是～的。The plot of the story is fictitious. ❸〈名〉 hypothesis: 基于～ be based on a hypothesis ‖ 提出/推断出/证实～ suggest/deduce/verify a hypothesis ‖ 合理/科学/正确的～ reasonable/scientific/correct hypothesis ‖ 有把握的～ safe hypothesis ‖ 有可能的～ probable hypothesis ‖ 他的论证充斥着错误的～。His arguments are full of false/erroneous/incorrect hypothesis. ‖ 这完全是一种～。This is a pure hypothesis.
〖～案件〗 jiǎshè ànjiàn 〈名〉 moot case
〖～法庭〗 jiǎshè fǎtíng 〈名〉 moot court
〖～句〗 jiǎshèjù 〈名〉[语言] hypothetical sentence
【假声】 jiǎshēng 〈名〉[音乐] falsetto: 用～唱 sing falsetto
【假使】 jiǎshǐ 〈连〉 if; in case; in the event that: ～你同意,我立即就签合同。If you agree, I will sign the contract right away. ‖ ～有空,我一定去。I will surely go if I have time.
【假释】 jiǎshì 〈动〉[法律] parole; release on parole: 撤消～ cancel a parole ‖ 准予～ release sb on parole ‖ ～考验期 probation period for parole ‖ 他希望获得～。He is hoping to get parole.
〖～程序〗 jiǎshì chéngxù 〈名〉[法律] procedure of parole
〖～犯〗 jiǎshìfàn 〈名〉[法律] parolee; ticket-of-leave man
〖～监督〗 jiǎshì jiāndū 〈名〉[法律] parole supervision
〖～审查〗 jiǎshì shěnchá 〈名〉[法律] test of parole: ～委员会 parole board
〖～许可证〗 jiǎshì xǔkězhèng 〈名〉[法律] ticket of leave
【假手】 jiǎshǒu ❶〈动〉 do sth through sb else; make a cat's paw of sb; make use of sb: ～杀人 borrow another person's hands to kill sb ❷〈名〉 artificial hand; hand prosthesis
〖～于人〗 jiǎshǒuyúrén 〈熟〉 (achieve one's end) through the instrumentality of sb else: 他～击败了竞争对手。He defeated/beat his rival through someone else.
【假说】 jiǎshuō 〈名〉 hypothesis: 提出～ put forward/suggest/advance/raise a hypothesis ‖ 证实～ verify/prove a hypothesis ‖ 符合科学的～ scientific hypothesis ‖ 形而上学的～ metaphysical hypothesis ‖ 这一～站不住脚。This hypothesis is quite untenable. ‖ 这只不过是个～而已。All this is a mere hypothesis.
【假死】 jiǎsǐ ❶〈名〉[医学] suspended animation; false/apparent death ❷〈动〉[动物] play possum/dead; feign death
【假瘫】 jiǎtān 〈名〉[医学] pseudoparalysis
【假途灭虢】 jiǎtú-mièguó 〈熟〉 borrow a passage/way (through Yu) to destroy Guo [both Yu (虞) and Guo (虢) were states in the Spring and Autumn Period]—Conquer an enemy state by asking for the right of way through its territory
【假腿】 jiǎtuǐ 〈名〉 artificial leg; leg prosthesis
【假托】 jiǎtuō 〈动〉 ❶ pretend; feign; do sth on the pretext of: 他～生病没来上课。He skipped the class on the pretext of illness. / He pretended illness and skipped the class. ‖ 她～有急事先走了。She left before others on the pretext of an emergency. ❷ do sth under sb else's name: 他～经理的名义签了合同。He signed the contract under the manager's name. ❸ rely/depend on: ～古事以喻今 use ancient events to comment on present affairs by innuendo ‖ ～文字表达思想 express thoughts in words ‖ 寓言是～故事来说明道理的。A fable conveys a moral in stories.
【假戏真唱】 jiǎxì-zhēnchàng = 假戏真做 jiǎxì-zhēnzuò
【假戏真做】 jiǎxì-zhēnzuò 〈熟〉 what was make-believe turns out to be reality
【假想】 jiǎxiǎng 〈动〉 imagine; fabricate: ～防卫 imaginative defence ‖ ～的恐惧 imaginary fears
〖～敌〗 jiǎxiǎngdí 〈名〉[军事] imaginary/hypothetical/suppositious enemy
【假相】 jiǎxiàng = 假象 jiǎxiàng
【假象】 jiǎxiàng 〈名〉 ❶ false appearance; false/misguided impression: 识破～ see through a false appearance ‖ 制造～ create a false/deceitful impression; put up a false front ‖ 他衣冠楚楚往往给人一种～。His decent clothes give one a misguided impression of him. ❷ [地质] pseudomorph
【假象牙】 jiǎxiàngyá 〈旧〉 = 赛璐珞 sàilùluò
【假小子】 jiǎxiǎozi 〈名〉 tomboy
【假心假意】 jiǎxīn-jiǎyì = 假情假意 jiǎqíng-jiǎyì
【假惺惺】 jiǎxīngxīng 〈形〉 hypocritical; unctuous: ～的承诺/赞扬 unctuous assurance praise
【假性】 jiǎxìng 〈形〉 false; pseudo
〖～白内障〗 jiǎxìng báinèizhàng 〈名〉[医学] false cataract
〖～痴呆〗 jiǎxìng chīdāi 〈名〉[医学] pseudodementia
〖～近视〗 jiǎxìng jìnshì 〈名〉[医学] pseudomyopia
〖～心绞痛〗 jiǎxìng xīnjiǎotòng 〈名〉[医学] pseudoangina
【假牙】 jiǎyá 〈名〉 false/artificial teeth; denture
〖～固定术〗 jiǎyá gùdìngshù 〈名〉 odontropy
〖～修复术〗 jiǎyá xiūfùshù 〈名〉 prosthodontia; prosthodontics
【假眼】 jiǎyǎn 〈名〉 ocular prosthesis; artificial/glass eye
【假洋鬼子】 jiǎyángguǐzi 〈名〉〈贬〉 (of a Chinese birth or thought to have foreign ways) mock foreign devil; fake foreigner
【假药】 jiǎyào 〈名〉 fake medicine: 严禁制造和销售～。It is strictly forbidden to produce and sell fake medicine.
【假以辞色】 jiǎyǐcísè 〈熟〉 speak to sb encouragingly
【假意】 jiǎyì ❶〈名〉 unction; insincerity; hypocrisy: ⇨虚情～ ❷〈副〉 intentionally; deliberately: ～称赞 be fulsome in one's praise ‖ ～关心 assume an air of concern
【假孕】 jiǎyùn 〈名〉[医学] pseudopregnancy
【假造】 jiǎzào 〈动〉 ❶ fake; forge; counterfeit: ～公文 forge official papers ‖ ～公章 forge an official seal ‖ ～签名 forge/fake sb's signature ‖ ～文凭/证件 forge a diploma/certificate ‖ ～纸币 counterfeit paper currency ‖ 这张十元钞票是～的。This ten-yuan bill/note is a counterfeit. ❷ invent; fabricate: ～理由/事实 invent an excuse/a story ‖ ～证据 fabricate evidence ‖ ～罪名 fabricate an accusation; cook up a false charge (against); frame up ‖ 他的话纯属～。What he said was a pure invention/fabrication.
【假账】 jiǎzhàng 〈名〉 false/falsified accounts: 查～ audit false

accounts‖做～ falsify accounts; cook the books; draw up false accounts

【假正经】 jiǎzhèngjing 〈动〉be hypocritical; pretend to be a saint; play the saint; pose as a man of high morals

【假肢】 jiǎzhī 〈名〉artificial limb: 截肢之后安上了～。A prosthesis was fitted after the amputation.

【假装】 *jiǎzhuāng 〈动〉pretend; feign; simulate; make believe*: ～悲伤/吃惊/生病 feign grief/surprise/illness‖～慈善 be under the cloak of charity‖～读书 make a show of reading‖～冷漠 put up a facade of indifference‖～虔诚 pretend/feign to be pious‖～无知 make a pretence of ignorance; affect/counterfeit/feign ignorance‖～镇静 pretend to be calm‖那男人没有病,是～的。The man is not ill; he is faking.‖她难过的样子纯粹是～出来的。Her sorrow is just a masquerade.‖我～信了她的话。I feigned that I believed her story.

jià

价 jià 〈名〉❶ price: 你肯出什么～? What price can you offer? ⇨定～;降～ ❷ value: ⇨～值;等～交换 ❸ [化学] valence: 多～元素 element of multivalence‖氢是一～元素。Hydrogen is a one-valence element. ⇨共～;原子～
⇨jiè; jie

【价差】 jiàchā 〈名〉price difference

【价格】 jiàgé 〈名〉price: 定出～ set/fix a price‖降低～ lower prices‖商议～ negotiate a price‖提高～ advance/enhance/raise/hike price‖调整～ readjust prices‖～公道 be reasonable in price‖～合理 be reasonably priced‖～上调 upward *price adjustment*‖成交～ transaction price‖出厂～ factory/mill price‖淡季/记账～ off-season/account price‖合同规定的～ contract stipulated price‖黑市～ black-market price‖亏本～ wretched price‖垄断/倾销/收购～ *monopolistic/dumping/purchasing* price‖商定的～ agreed-upon price‖实际～ actual/real price‖实售～ realized price‖适中的～ moderate price‖收盘/开盘～ closing/opening price‖投标/拍卖～ tender/auction price‖稳定的～ stable/steady price‖消费/正常～ consumer/normal price‖一揽子～ blanket/lump price‖优惠～ favourable/preferential/soft price‖预计/预算～ anticipated/budgetary price‖最低～ rock-bottom price‖～增长百分之十 10% price hike‖～飞涨。Prices shoot up. / Prices soar. / Prices are skyrocketing.‖石油～已涨得很高。Oil prices have gone out of sight.‖小麦～突然回升。There was a sudden rally in the wheat market.

〖～标签〗 jiàgé biāoqiān 〈名〉price tag

〖～波动〗 jiàgé bōdòng 〈名〉price fluctuation

〖～补贴〗 jiàgé bǔtiē 〈名〉price subsidy: 副食品～ subsidy to offset the increased prices of non-staple foodstuffs

〖～差〗 *jiàgéchā 〈名〉price margin*: 工农业产品的～ *price margin* of farming and industrial products

〖～差别〗 jiàgé chābié 〈名〉price discrimination

〖～倒挂〗 jiàgé dàoguà 〈名〉price distortions

〖～法〗 jiàgéfǎ 〈名〉pricing law

〖～浮动〗 jiàgé fúdòng 〈名〉price variation: ～幅度 margin of price variation

〖～幅度〗 jiàgé fúdù 〈名〉price range; range of prices

〖～杠杆〗 jiàgé gànggǎn 〈名〉lever of price; price leverage

〖～管制〗 jiàgé guǎnzhì 〈名〉price control: ～条例 price-control regulation

〖～机制〗 jiàgé jīzhì 〈名〉price mechanism: 调整～ adjust pricing mechanism

〖～监督〗 jiàgé jiāndū 〈名〉price supervision

〖～剪刀差〗 jiàgé jiǎndāochā 〈名〉price scissors

〖～结构〗 jiàgé jiégòu 〈名〉[经济] price structure

〖～理论〗 jiàgé lǐlùn 〈名〉price theory

〖～上限〗 jiàgé shàngxiàn 〈名〉price ceiling

〖～失调〗 jiàgé shītiáo 〈名〉disparity of price

〖～水平〗 *jiàgé shuǐpíng 〈名〉price level*

〖～体系〗 jiàgé tǐxì 〈名〉[经济] price system

〖～体制〗 jiàgé tǐzhì = 价格体系 jiàgé tǐxì

〖～下限〗 jiàgé xiàxiàn 〈名〉price floor

〖～战〗 jiàgézhàn 〈名〉price war

〖～政策〗 jiàgé zhèngcè 〈名〉pricing/price policy

〖～指数〗 jiàgé zhǐshù 〈名〉[经济] price index

【价款】 jiàkuǎn 〈名〉money paid for sth purchased or received for sth sold; cost

【价廉物美】 jiàlián-wùměi 〈熟〉low price and fine quality; cheap but good/excellent; attractive in price and quality

【价码】 jiàmǎ 〈名〉(marked) price

【价目】 jiàmù 〈名〉(marked) price

〖～表〗 *jiàmùbiǎo 〈名〉price list/catalogue; quotation table*

【价钱】 jiàqian 〈名〉price: 讲～ bargain; haggle over the price‖～公道 fair/reasonable price

【价位】 jiàwèi 〈名〉price (level): 低～ low price‖～合理 reasonable price

【价值】 jiàzhí 〈名〉❶ [经济] value: 票面～ face value (of a note)‖资本～ capital value ⇨经济～;剩余～ ❷ worth; value: 贬低/夸大～ belittle/exaggerate the value (of)‖估计/衡量/评估～ estimate/weigh/assess the value (of)‖提高/影响～ heighten/affect the value (of)‖欣赏文学～ appreciate the literary value (of)‖毫无～ not worth a straw; be of no worth; be worthless‖很有～ be of considerable/great value (to)‖～判断/取向 value judgement/orientation‖内在/实际/实用～ intrinsic/actual/utility value‖商业/市场/特殊/无形～ commercial/market/peculiar/intangible value‖艺术～ artistic value‖营养～ nutritional value‖真正有～的书籍 *books of real value*‖～*30* 亿元人民币的损失 *three* billion *yuan* worth of damage‖这本小说毫无～。This novel is mere trash.

〖～尺度〗 jiàzhí chǐdù 〈名〉measure of value

〖～观〗 jiàzhíguān 〈名〉values: 传统的～ traditional values‖年轻人和我们的～不同。Young people have values different from ours.

〖～观念〗 jiàzhí guānniàn = 价值观 jiàzhíguān

〖～规律〗 jiàzhí guīlǜ 〈名〉law of value

〖～连城〗 jiàzhí-liánchéng 〈熟〉worth several cities—invaluable; priceless; of great worth: ～的钻石 diamond of great value

〖～链〗 jiàzhíliàn 〈名〉value chain

〖～量〗 jiàzhíliàng 〈名〉magnitude of value

〖～论〗 jiàzhílùn 〈名〉[哲学] axiology

〖～千金〗 jiàzhí-qiānjīn 〈熟〉worth a thousand pieces of gold—very valuable

〖～属性〗 jiàzhí shǔxìng 〈名〉[经济] property of value

〖～形态〗 jiàzhí xíngtài 〈名〉[经济] form of value

〖～指数〗 jiàzhí zhǐshù 〈名〉[经济] value index

驾 jià ❶〈动〉harness; draw (a cart, etc); yoke: ～上牲口犁地 harness cattle to plough the fields‖两匹马～着车。Two horses are drawing a cart. ❷〈动〉ride: ～鹤升天 ride a crane to ascend to heaven ⇨腾云～雾 ❸〈动〉drive (a vehicle); pilot/fly (a plane); sail (a boat): ～车回去 drive back in a car‖～一叶扁舟 row a small boat‖酒后～驶 drunk driving‖她喜欢～船。She's keen on sailing.‖他们～车沿海岸兜风。They went for a drive along the coast. ⇨～轻就熟;～驶 ❹〈动〉control; master: ⇨～驭 ❺〈名〉〈敬〉you; your honourable self: ⇨～临;大～;劳～ ❻〈名〉emperor's carriage—emperor: ⇨～崩;起～

【驾崩】 jiàbēng 〈动〉(of an emperor) pass away; die

【驾到】 jiàdào 〈动〉〈敬〉arrive

【驾临】 jiàlín 〈动〉〈敬〉arrive: 恭候～。Your presence is cordially requested.‖女王～使我们不胜荣幸。The Queen is gracing us by/with her presence.

【驾凌】 jiàlíng = 凌驾 língjià

【驾龄】 jiàlíng 〈名〉length of service as a driver; length of driving; driving standing: 二十年的～ a driver of twenty years standing

【驾轻就熟】 jiàqīng-jiùshú 〈熟〉drive a light carriage on a familiar road—handle a job with ease because of previous experience; do a familiar job with ease; be at home in sth

【驾驶】 jiàshǐ 〈动〉drive (a vehicle); pilot (a plane or ship): ～飞机/轮船 pilot a plane/ship‖～汽车/坦克 drive a car/tank‖～宇宙飞船 pilot a spacecraft‖不好～ handle poorly‖缓慢～ drive *slowly*‖谨慎/小心～ drive with caution/care‖无人～飞机 pilotless aircraft‖他们轮流～。They took turns at the wheel.‖这辆车很好～。This car drives easily. / This car handles very nicely.

〖～舱〗 jiàshǐcāng 〈名〉[航空] control cabin; cockpit; pilot's compartment

〖～杆〗 jiàshǐgǎn 〈名〉[航空] control stick/column; joystick

〖～盘〗 jiàshǐpán 〈名〉steering wheel

〖~室〗 jiàshǐshì 〈名〉driver's cab; wheel house; pilot house (of a ship)
〖~台〗 jiàshǐtái 〈名〉[航海] bridge (of a ship)
〖~学校〗 jiàshǐ xuéxiào 〈名〉driving school; training school for drivers
〖~仪〗 jiàshǐyí 〈名〉[航空] pilot: 自动~ automatic/robot pilot
〖~员〗 jiàshǐyuán 〈名〉driver (of a vehicle); pilot (of a plane): 副~ co-pilot ‖ 公共汽车/卡车~ bus/truck driver ‖ 滑翔机/喷气机/战斗机~ glider/jet/fighter pilot ‖ 实习~ learner driver ‖ 特级/一级~ command/senior pilot [US] ‖ 肇事后开车逃走的~ hit-and-run driver
〖~执照〗 jiàshǐ zhízhào 〈名〉driving/driver's licence: 出示~ show one's driver's licence ‖ ~被没收 lose one's licence ‖ ~考试 driving-test
【驾校】 jiàxiào 〈名〉〈简称〉driving school; training school for drivers ⇨驾驶学校
【驾驭】 jiàyù 〈动〉❶ drive (a horse, a cart, etc): ~一匹马 manage a horse ‖ 这匹马难以~。This horse is hard to control. ❷ control; manage; tame; master: ~课堂 have a good control over one's class ‖ ~全局 cope with/control the overall situation ‖ ~时间 be the master of one's time ‖ ~形势 dominate the situation; have the situation well in hand ‖ ~自然 tame nature ‖ 有智慧、有能力~复杂局面 have the wisdom and capability to cope with complicated situations
【驾御】 jiàyù = 驾驭 jiàyù
【驾辕】 jiàyuán 〈动〉pull a cart/carriage from between the shafts; be harnessed in the shafts; be hitched up
【驾照】 jiàzhào 〈名〉〈简称〉driving/driver's licence: 出示/更换~ show/renew a driver's licence ‖ 吊销~ suspend a driver's licence ‖ 获得~ get/obtain/receive a driver's licence ⇨驾驶执照

架 jià ❶〈名〉frame; rack; shelf; stand: 葡萄~ grape trellis ‖ 商品陈列~ store shelf ⇨笔~; 书~; 行李~ ❷〈名〉frame; structure: ⇨骨~; 框~ ❸〈动〉put up; erect: ~电话线 set up telephone lines ‖ ~起机枪 set up a machine-gun ‖ 鼻梁上~着一副眼镜 with a pair of glasses on one's nose ‖〈喻〉~起通往未来的桥梁 build a bridge to the future ❹〈动〉help; support: ~着伤员慢慢走 help the wounded soldier to walk slowly ‖ 他饿得没有力气了,我得~着他。He was weak with hunger, so I had to support him. ❺〈动〉kidnap; carry by force: 她被几个匪徒~走了。She was kidnapped by some bandits. ❻〈动〉fend/ward off; withstand: ~住砍来的刀 fend off a sword thrust ❼〈量〉a) [used for sth with a stand or mechanism]: 一~飞机/钢琴 a plane/piano b)〈方〉[used for mountains, etc]: 两~山 two mountains ❽〈名〉fight; quarrel: ⇨吵~; 打~; 劝~
【架不住】 jiàbuzhù 〈动〉〈方〉❶ cannot sustain/stand/withstand; cannot stand up against: ~诱惑 cannot resist the temptation ‖ 他~炎热的天气。He can't stand hot weather. ‖ 树枝几乎~果实的重量。The branches could hardly sustain the weight of the fruits. ❷ be no match for; cannot compete (with): 我们虽然力气大,但客队技术更加娴熟,我们还是~。Strong as we were, we were no match for the guest team who were more skillful.
【架次】 jiàcì 〈名〉sortie: 出动飞机五十~ fly fifty sorties
【架得住】 jiàdezhù 〈动〉〈方〉be able to bear/endure; can put up with: 这么重的工作,你~吗? Can you cope with such a heavy load of work?
【架构】 jiàgòu ❶〈动〉build; construct ❷〈名〉framework; scaffold ❸〈名〉structure; pattern
【架锯】 jiàjù 〈名〉bucksaw
【架空】 jiàkōng 〈动〉❶ be built on stilts: ~避雷针 aerial conductor ‖ ~单轨吊车 trolley hoist ‖ ~电车线 aerial contact line ‖ ~电话线 overhead telephone line ‖ ~电缆 aerial cable ‖ ~管道/铁路 overhead pipe/railway ‖ ~光缆 aerial optical cable ‖ ~索道 cable way ‖ 那个竹楼是~的。The bamboo hut is built on stilts. ❷ be groundless/impractical: 这个计划不过是~构想。The plan is no more than an impractical idea. ❸ take away one's power by underhanded/subtle means; make sb a mere figurehead
【架设】 jiàshè 〈动〉erect (above ground or water level): ~电线 erect power lines ‖ ~桥梁 throw a bridge across a river ‖ 在楼顶上~天线 erect an antenna on the top of a building
【架式】 jiàshi = 架势 jiàshi
【架势】 jiàshi 〈名〉❶ posture; stance; manner: 摆出一副~ assume the posture (of) ‖ 拉开打架的~ get ready for a fight ‖ 看他走路的~,他过去可能当过兵。His gait suggests that he has probably been a soldier. ❷ condition; situation: 看~这雨一下子还停不了。There is no sign that the rain will soon stop. / The rain is not expected to let up soon.
【架子】 jiàzi 〈名〉❶ frame; stand; rack; shelf: 花瓶~ (flower) vase stand ‖ 脸盆~ washstand ‖ 那本词典在最高的~上。The dictionary is on the topmost shelf. ‖ 枕头存放在各位旅客座位上面的~里。Pillows are in the overhead above each passenger's seat. ❷ framework; skeleton; outline: 成了空~ turn into a mere skeleton ‖ 搭~ build/construct a framework ‖ 写论文先得搭好~。You should make an outline before you write your thesis. ❸ airs; haughty manner: 摆/拿~ put on airs; have an air of importance ‖ 摆官/臭~ put on bureaucratic/nauseating airs ‖ 摆虚~ strut in borrowed plumes ‖ 放下~ get down from one's high horse; discard one's haughty airs ‖ 没有~ be modest and unassuming; be easy of approach ‖ 他~很大。He is difficult of approach. ❹ posture; stance; manner
〖~车〗 jiàzichē 〈名〉handcart
〖~床〗 jiàzichuáng 〈名〉(traditional) frame bed; Chinese four-poster bed
〖~工〗 jiàzigōng 〈名〉[建筑] ❶ scaffolding ❷ scaffolder
〖~鼓〗 jiàzigǔ 〈名〉[乐器] traps
〖~猪〗 jiàzizhū 〈名〉[畜牧] feeder pig

假 jià 〈名〉❶ holiday; vacation: ⇨~期; 度~; 暑~ ❷ leave of absence; furlough: 准~ grant sb leave of absence ‖ 他续了一个月的~。He had his leave extended for another month. ⇨病~; 事~
⇨jiǎ
【假期】 jiàqī 〈名〉holiday; vacation; break: ~工资/工作/学校 vacation pay/work/school ‖ 带薪~ paid holiday ‖ 在~中 during the holiday/vacation ‖ ~一晃而过。The holidays raced by. ‖ 我有两周的~。I have a fortnight's holiday.
【假日】 jiàrì 〈名〉holiday; day off: ~班 holiday course ‖ ~航班/列车 holiday flight/train ‖ ~旅游 travel on holidays; holiday travelling/outing ‖ ~装 holiday attire ‖ 法定/公共~ legal/public holiday ‖ 在~里 during the holidays ‖ ~这里的交通非常拥挤。Traffic is very heavy here on holidays.
〖~经济〗 jiàrì jīngjì 〈名〉holiday economy
【假条】 jiàtiáo 〈名〉❶ application/note for leave: 交/写~ hand in/write an application for leave ❷ leave permit; absence slips: 事假~ personal business leave slip ‖ 医生给她开了一周的病~。She has got a doctor's certificate for a week's sick leave.

嫁 jià 〈动〉❶ (of a woman) marry; marry off: ~女儿 marry off one's daughter ‖ ~不出去 be left on the shelf ‖ 皇帝女儿不愁~。A princess needn't worry about her marriage. / A scarce item has no lack of demand. ‖ 她~了个大学老师。She married a college teacher. ⇨出~; 改~ ❷ shift; transfer: ⇨~祸于人; 转~
【嫁祸于人】 jiàhuòyúrén 〈熟〉shift the misfortune/blame onto sb; put the blame on sb else; fasten/fix the blame on others
【嫁鸡随鸡,嫁狗随狗】 jià jī suí jī, jià gǒu suí gǒu 〈熟〉〈旧〉follow the man you marry, be he fowl or cur; a woman follows her husband no matter what his lot is
【嫁接】 jiàjiē 〈动〉[植物] graft; make a graft on: ~材料 graft material ‖ ~繁殖 propagation by grafting ‖ 许多果树都可以~。Many fruit trees can be grafted. ‖ 他们把西红柿~在有某些抗病能力的植物上。They grafted tomatoes onto plants that were resistant to some diseases.
〖~刀〗 jiàjiēdāo 〈名〉grafting-tool
〖~法〗 jiàjiēfǎ 〈名〉grafting
〖~苗〗 jiàjiēmiáo 〈名〉grafting
【嫁奁】 jiàlián 〈名〉dowry; trousseau
【嫁娶】 jiàqǔ 〈动〉marry: ~风俗 marriage customs
【嫁人】 jiàrén 〈动〉〈口〉(of a woman) get married; marry; take a husband: 她始终没有~。She never married.
【嫁妆】 jiàzhuang 〈名〉dowry; trousseau; bottom drawer; hope chest: 采办~ collect a trousseau ‖ 为女儿准备~ provide a dowry for one's daughter ‖ 新娘的~ bridal trousseau ‖ 他娶了一位~丰厚的女子。He married a woman with a large dowry.
【嫁装】 jiàzhuang = 嫁妆 jiàzhuang

稼 jià ❶〈动〉〈书〉sow: 耕~ ploughing and sowing—farm

work ⇨～穑 ❸〈名〉cereals; crops: ⇨庄～
【稼穑】 jiàsè 〈名〉〈书〉sowing and reaping—farming; farm work

jia

家 jia 〈后缀〉❶ [used after certain nouns to indicate a specified group of people]: 孩子～ children ‖ 女人～ women ‖ 学生～ students ‖ 姑娘～不应该这样淘气粗野。Girls shouldn't be so naughty and wild. ❷〈方〉[used after a man's name or designation of order of seniority to indicate his wife]: 老三～ Lao San's wife ‖ 秋生～ Qiusheng's wife
⇨jiā; jie

jiān

戋 jiān
【戋戋】 jiānjiān 〈形〉〈书〉small; tiny: ～之数 insignificant amount; very small amount; a little bit

尖 jiān ❶〈形〉pointed; tapering; sharp: ～下巴 pointed chin ‖ ～头的铅笔 sharp pencil ‖ 长长的～指头 long tapering fingers ❷〈名〉point; tip; top: 鼻～儿 tip of one's nose ‖ 舌～儿 tip of one's tongue ‖ 塔～ pinnacle of a pagoda ⇨笔～; 针～ ❸〈名〉best of its kind; pick of the bunch; cream of the crop: ⇨～子; 拔～儿; 冒～ ❹〈形〉leading; advanced: ⇨～兵; ～端 ❺〈形〉shrill; sharp; piercing: ～声～气 in a shrill voice ❻〈动〉raise one's voice to a high pitch: ～着嗓子喊 cry in a shrill voice ❼〈形〉sharp; acute; keen: 耳朵～ have sharp ears; be sharp-eared; be quick of hearing ‖ 眼睛～ have sharp eyes; be sharp-eyed ❽〈形〉caustic; biting; sharp-tongued: 她嘴～,说话无意中就伤人。She is sharp-tongued and often hurts others without knowing it. ⇨～刻; ～酸; ～嘴薄舌
【尖兵】 jiānbīng 〈名〉❶ [军事] point: ⇨～连 ❷ trailblazer; pathbreaker; pioneer; vanguard: 他们是地质战线上的～。They were pioneers of the geological field.
〖～连〗 jiānbīnglián 〈名〉[军事] point company
【尖齿】 jiānchǐ 〈名〉tine; jag; canine (teeth): ～植物 tine
【尖锤】 jiānchuí 〈名〉cavil; peen hammer
【尖脆】 jiāncuì 〈形〉(of voice/sound) clear and crisp
【尖锉】 jiāncuò 〈名〉entering/pointed file
【尖担两头脱】 jiāndàn liǎngtóu tuō 〈熟〉lose both ways; fall between two stools
【尖刀】 jiāndāo 〈名〉sharp knife; dagger: 像一把插入敌人心脏的～ like a dagger stuck into the enemy's heart
〖～班〗 jiāndāobān 〈名〉[军事] dagger squad
【尖顶】 jiāndǐng 〈名〉pinnacle; spire; steeple
〖～塔〗 jiāndǐngtǎ 〈名〉[建筑] fleche
【尖端】 jiānduān ❶〈名〉pointed end; peak; acme; cusp; point; tip: 标枪的～ point of a javelin ‖ 叶子/月牙的～ cusp of a leaf/crescent ‖ 这把匕首的～很锐利。The dagger is very sharp at the point. ❷〈形〉most advanced/sophisticated: ～产品 highly sophisticated products
〖～放电〗 jiānduān fàngdiàn 〈名〉[电学] point discharge
〖～工业〗 jiānduān gōngyè 〈名〉sophisticated industry
〖～技术〗 jiānduān jìshù 〈名〉frontier/cutting-edge technology
〖～科学〗 jiānduān kēxué 〈名〉frontier science; most advanced branches of science
〖～武器〗 jiānduān wǔqì 〈名〉sophisticated weapon
【尖拱】 jiāngǒng 〈名〉[建筑] pointed arch
【尖角】 jiānjiǎo 〈名〉closed angle: ～翻领 peaked lapel
【尖叫】 jiānjiào 〈动〉scream; shriek: 发出～ let out/utter a scream ‖ 大声～ give a loud scream ‖ 高声～ scream at the top of one's voice ‖ 疼得/吓得～ scream with pain/fright ‖ 刺耳/歇斯底里的～ shrill/hysterical scream ‖ 痛苦的～ scream of pain ‖ ～声刺破长空。Screams pierced the air. ‖ 他发出一声愤怒的～。He gave a scream of anger.
【尖晶石】 jiānjīngshí 〈名〉[矿业] spinel; spinelle: ～耐火材料 spinel refractory
【尖刻】 jiānkè 〈形〉acrimonious; biting; cutting; caustic; scathing; sharp: 说话～ speak with biting sarcasm ‖ ～的攻击 scathing attack ‖ ～的评论 caustic comment ‖ ～的谴责 sharp reprimand ‖ 他的评语很～。His comment had a biting edge to it. ‖ 他～的话刺伤了她。His sharp words/remarks hurt her.
【尖口钳】 jiānkǒuqián 〈名〉needlenosed pliers: 一把～ a pair of needlenosed pliers
【尖括号】 jiānkuòhào 〈名〉angle bracket (〈〉)
【尖厉】 jiānlì 〈形〉(of voice) shrill; piercing: ～的叫声 piercing scream; shrill cry
【尖利】 jiānlì 〈形〉❶ sharp; keen; cutting: 笔锋～ write in an incisive style ‖ 目光～ be sharp-eyed; have sharp sight; have a piercing eye ‖ ～的刀锋 knife with a thin blade ❷ ＝ 尖厉 jiānlì
【尖溜溜】 jiānliūliū 〈形〉〈方〉sharp; pointed: ～的鼻子 pointed nose ‖ ～的嗓子 shrill voice
【尖脐】 jiānqí 〈名〉❶ triangular abdomen of a male crab ❷ male crab
【尖峭】 jiānqiào 〈形〉(of a mountain) tall and steep
【尖锐】 jiānruì 〈形〉❶ sharp-pointed: 把刀磨得很～ grind the knife to a sharp point ‖ 这种植物长着～的刺。The plant has pointed thorns. ❷ penetrating; sharp; keen: 眼光～ keen sight ‖ 她看问题很～。She sees things with a keen eye. ❸ (of a voice, sound, etc) shrill; piercing: ～的汽笛声 shrill whistle ‖ ～的声音 sharp/shrill voice ❹ intense; acute; sharp: ～对立 be diametrically opposed to each other ‖ ～的矛盾 sharp contradictions ‖ ～的批评 incisive/sharp criticism ‖ ～的思想斗争 sharp mental conflicts
〖～化〗 jiānruìhuà 〈动〉sharpen; intensify; become more acute: 这件事使双方的矛盾～了。The matter intensified the contradictions between the two sides.
【尖酸】 jiānsuān 〈形〉acrid; acrimonious; tart: ～的话 tart remarks
〖～刻薄〗 jiānsuān-kèbó 〈熟〉tart and mean; bitterly sarcastic: ～的讽刺 poignant/pungent sarcasm ‖ ～的批评/语言 cutting criticism/remarks ‖ 他为人～。He is mean and unforgiving.
【尖塔】 jiāntǎ 〈名〉[建筑] steeple
【尖头】 jiāntóu 〈名〉pointed end; sharp point; tip: ～火箭 sharp-nosed rocket
【尖团音】 jiāntuányīn 〈名〉[语言] term for combination of *jianyin* (尖音) and *tuanyin* (团音) [*jianyin*—combination of z, c and s with i, ü or compound vowels beginning with i, ü; *tuanyin*—combination of j, q and x with i, ü or compound vowels beginning with i, ü]
【尖细】 jiānxì 〈形〉(of a voice) small and shrill
【尖音】 jiānyīn 〈名〉[语言] *jianyin* [the combination of z, c and s with i, ü or compound vowels beginning with i, ü]
【尖子】 jiānzi 〈名〉❶ point; tip ❷ best of its kind; pick of the bunch; cream of the crop: ～队员 cream of a team ‖ 班上的～ top student in a class; cream of a class ‖ 她是班上的～。She is a top-notch student in her class. ❸ sudden rise in pitch (in opera singing)
〖～班〗 jiānzibān 〈名〉class of top students
〖～生〗 jiānzishēng 〈名〉top student in a class
【尖嘴薄舌】 jiānzuǐ-bóshé 〈熟〉be sharp-tongued; have a sharp tongue
【尖嘴猴腮】 jiānzuǐ-hóusāi 〈熟〉pointed mouth and monkey's cheek—thin angular face; ugly appearance
【尖嘴钳】 jiānzuǐqián ＝ 尖口钳 jiānkǒuqián

奸[1] jiān ❶〈形〉evil; wicked; treacherous: ⇨～计; ～商; ～诈 ❷〈名〉crafty and evil person: ⇨权～ ❸〈形〉disloyal to one's sovereign/country; treacherous: ⇨～臣; ～细 ❹〈名〉traitor: ⇨汉～; 内～ ❺〈形〉〈口〉self-seeking and wily: 藏～耍滑 try to shirk one's work or responsibility

奸[2] jiān 〈动〉have illicit sexual relations; commit adultery: ⇨～污; 通～
【奸臣】 jiānchén 〈名〉treacherous court official: ～逆子 disloyal ministers and unfilial sons
〖～当道〗 jiānchén-dāngdào 〈熟〉wicked ministers held the sway in the imperial court
【奸党】 jiāndǎng 〈名〉cabal
【奸刁】 jiāndiāo 〈形〉treacherous and sly

【奸夫】　jiānfū　〈名〉adulterer; paramour
【奸妇】　jiānfù　〈名〉adulteress; paramour
【奸宄】　jiānguǐ　〈名〉〈书〉evil-doers; malefactors
【奸滑】　jiānhuá　＝奸猾 jiānhuá
【奸猾】　jiānhuá　〈形〉treacherous; crafty; deceitful; sly: ～的对手 treacherous adversary ‖ ～的笑脸 deceitful smiling face
【奸计】　jiānjì　〈名〉evil plot; insidious wiles: 心生～ an evil plot/idea comes to sb ‖ 中～ fall into sb's trap
【奸佞】　jiānnìng　〈书〉❶〈形〉crafty and fawning ❷〈名〉crafty sycophant
【奸情】　jiānqíng　〈名〉adultery; adulterous affair: 与某人有～ have an adulterous affair with sb
【奸人】　jiānrén　〈名〉evil-doer; malefactor
【奸商】　jiānshāng　〈名〉unscrupulous/profiteering merchant; profiteer; dishonest trader: 严惩～ punish unscrupulous merchants severely
【奸徒】　jiāntú　〈名〉perfidious person
【奸污】　jiānwū　〈动〉rape; violate: ～妇女 commit a rape on a woman; rape/violate a woman
【奸细】　jiānxi　〈名〉spy; enemy agent: 被～盯梢 be shadowed by spies
【奸险】　jiānxiǎn　〈形〉wicked and crafty; treacherous; malicious; sinister: 他为人～狠毒。He is sinister and ruthless.
【奸笑】　jiānxiào　〈名〉sinister/villainous smile: 面带～ have a sinister smile on one's face
【奸邪】　jiānxié　〈书〉❶〈形〉crafty and evil; treacherous ❷〈名〉crafty and evil person
【奸凶】　jiānxiōng　〈名〉treacherous and ferocious people
【奸雄】　jiānxióng　〈名〉person who achieves high position through unscrupulous scheming; arch-careerist: ～得势 an able scoundrel is in power ‖ 乱世之～ treacherous pretender in times of turmoil
【奸淫】　jiānyín　❶〈名〉illicit sexual relations ❷〈动〉rape or seduce: ～幼女 seduce an underage girl
〖～掳掠〗　jiānyín-lǔlüè　〈熟〉rape and loot/plunder: ～,无恶不作 rape and plunder and commit all kinds of atrocities
〖～烧杀〗　jiānyín-shāoshā　〈熟〉rapes, murders and arson
〖～罪〗　jiānyínzuì　〈名〉[法律] carnal intercourse
【奸贼】　jiānzéi　〈名〉traitor; conspirator: 铲除～ get rid of traitors
【奸诈】　jiānzhà　〈形〉fraudulent; crafty; treacherous: 为人～ be treacherous/fraudulent/crafty ‖ 心怀～ harbour treacherous motives
〖～阴险〗　jiānzhà-yīnxiǎn　〈熟〉be deceitful and designing: 他这个人～,你最好离他远点。He is deceitful and designing. You'd better stay away from him.

歼 jiān　〈动〉annihilate; destroy; wipe out: ～敌三千人 annihilate 3,000 enemy troops ‖ 全～来犯之敌 wipe out/destroy all the invading enemy ⇨～灭; 围～
【歼击】　jiānjī　〈动〉attack and wipe out
〖～机〗　jiānjījī　〈名〉[军事] fighter; fighter/pursuit plane
【歼灭】　jiānmiè　〈动〉annihilate; destroy; wipe out: ～残敌 wipe out enemy remnants ‖ ～敌人 annihilate the enemy ‖ 遭到～ suffer annihilation ‖ 给予～性的打击 strike a crushing/smashing blow; deal a mortal blow ‖ 集中优势兵力,～敌人有生力量 concentrate superior forces to wipe out the enemy's effective strength
〖～射击〗　jiānmiè shèjī　〈名〉annihilation fire
〖～战〗　jiānmièzhàn　〈名〉war/battle of annihilation: 打～ fight a battle of annihilation

坚 jiān　❶〈形〉hard; solid; firm; strong: ～冰 hard ice ‖ ～石 solid rock ‖ ～质陶器 ironstone china ⇨～不可摧; ～固; ～硬 ❷〈名〉fortification; stronghold: ⇨攻～; 披～执锐; 无～不摧 ❸〈形〉firm; steadfast; staunch; resolute: ～称 state insistently ‖ ～拒 flatly refuse ‖ 身残志～ disabled in body but firm in spirit ⇨～持; ～守; ～毅
【坚壁】　jiānbì　〈动〉hide supplies to prevent the enemy from seizing them; place in a cache; cache
〖～清野〗　jiānbì-qīngyě　〈熟〉strengthen defence works, evacuate the civilian population, and hide provisions and livestock; strengthen the defences and clear the fields, and leave no provisions for the enemy
【坚不可摧】　jiānbùkěcuī　〈熟〉secure against assault; indestructible; impregnable: ～的要塞 impregnable fortress
【坚持】　jiānchí　〈动〉persist/persevere in; uphold; insist on; adhere/stick to; hold fast/on to: ～改革开放 persevere in reform and opening-up ‖ ～理论联系实际 stick/adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice ‖ ～全面的、历史的、发展的观点 persist in the comprehensive, historical and developmental viewpoint ‖ ～实事求是 persist in seeking truth from facts ‖ ～一个中国的原则 adhere/stick to the one-China policy ‖ ～优良传统 uphold the fine traditions ‖ ～原则 adhere/stick to principles; hold firm/uphold principles ‖ ～战斗 keep fighting; keep the flag flying ‖ ～真理 keep to/uphold the truth; hold firmly to the truth ‖ ～正义 cherish/uphold justice ‖ ～自己的立场 hold/keep/maintain/stand one's ground ‖ ～到底 stick it out; hang on/hold out to the last; persevere to the end ‖ 带病～工作 not stop working despite one's poor health ‖ 再～一会儿 hold out a little longer ‖ ～就能成功。If we hang on, we'll succeed.
〖～不懈〗　jiānchí-bùxiè　〈熟〉persistent; unremitting; unswerving: ～地工作 persevere with a task ‖ 作～的努力 make unremitting efforts
〖～己见〗　jiānchí-jǐjiàn　〈熟〉persist in/stick to one's opinion; hold on to one's own views; hold an opinion of one's own
【坚定】　jiāndìng　❶〈形〉firm; steadfast; staunch: 立场～ be firm in one's stand ‖ 意志～ be firm in/of purpose; be strong-willed ‖ 语气～ speak in a firm voice ‖ ～的步伐 firm strides ‖ ～的决心 determined/unflinching resolution ‖ ～的领导 staunch leadership ‖ ～的同盟/支持者 staunch ally/supporter ‖ ～的信念 strong belief ‖ ～沉着 be steadfast and calm ‖ 维护世界和平的～力量 steadfast force for safeguarding world peace ‖ 她的信念很～。Her faith goes very deep. ‖ 在这一点上我们必须立场～。We must be firm in this. ❷〈动〉strengthen: ～立场/决心/信心 strengthen one's stand/resolve/confidence ‖ ～信仰 corroborate one's belief ‖ ～意志 harden one's purpose
〖～不移〗　jiāndìng-bùyí　〈熟〉be firm and unshakable; stand unswervingly: ～的决心 inflexible resolution; unswerving determination ‖ ～的目标 consistent objective ‖ ～的信仰 unshakable faith ‖ 中国对这一问题的立场是～的。China holds a firm position on the matter.
【坚固】　jiāngù　〈形〉firm; solid; sturdy; strong: ～耐用 be sturdy and durable ‖ ～的堡垒 well-protected fortress ‖ ～的车体 rigid body shell of a car ‖ ～的堤坝 strong dykes and dams ‖ ～的房屋 solid house ‖ ～的基础 solid foundation ‖ ～的建筑物 sturdy/substantial building ‖ ～的要塞 strong fort
〖～呢〗　jiāngùní　〈名〉[纺织] denim
〖～性〗　jiāngùxìng　〈名〉sturdiness; ruggedness; incorruptibility
【坚果】　jiānguǒ　〈名〉[植物] nut: ～钳 nutcracker ‖ ～松 nut pine
【坚甲利兵】　jiānjiǎ-lìbīng　〈熟〉be equipped with strong armour and sharp weapons
【坚决】　jiānjué　〈形〉firm; resolute; determined; adamant: 态度～ maintain a firm attitude ‖ 意志～ be resolute in one's determination ‖ ～反腐 resolutely oppose corruption; stand firmly against corruption ‖ ～改正错误 rectify/correct a mistake with determination ‖ ～拒绝 flatly refuse ‖ ～执行计划 carry out the plan with determination ‖ ～的斗争 inexorable struggle ‖ ～的反对 determined opposition ‖ ～的支持 firm support ‖ ～果断的领导人 decisive leader ‖ 她～不来。She was quite adamant that she would not come. ‖ 他们～反对这项法律。They bitterly/adamantly/resolutely opposed the law. / They were strongly against the law.
【坚苦】　jiānkǔ　〈形〉steadfast and assiduous: ～的任务 arduous task ‖ ～的挣扎 grim struggle
〖～卓绝〗　jiānkǔ-zhuōjué　〈熟〉showing the utmost fortitude: ～的精神 indomitable and tireless spirit
【坚强】　jiānqiáng　❶〈形〉firm; strong; staunch: 意志～ be strong-willed ‖ ～不屈 be firm and inflexible ‖ ～的后盾 powerful backing ‖ ～的战士 gritty fighter ‖ 她是个性格～的人。She is a person of strong character. ❷〈动〉strengthen: ～党的组织 strengthen the Party organizations
【坚忍】　jiānrěn　〈形〉steadfast and persevering (in face of difficulties); firm and unbending
〖～不拔〗　jiānrěn-bùbá　＝坚韧不拔 jiānrèn-bùbá
【坚韧】　jiānrèn　〈形〉tough and tensile; firm and tenacious
〖～不拔〗　jiānrèn-bùbá　〈熟〉firm and indomitable; persistent

and dauntless; staunch and unyielding: ～的精神 indomitable spirit ‖ ～的毅力 inflexible will

【坚如磐石】 jiānrúpánshí 〈熟〉 solid/firm as a rock; rock-firm; remain as steadfast as a rock

【坚实】 jiānshí 〈形〉 ❶ solid; steady; substantial: 把土地弄～ firm (up) soil ‖ 打下～的基础 lay a solid/sound foundation ‖ 迈出～的步子 make solid/substantial progress ‖ 两国关系基础～。The relations between the two countries are on a solid footing. ❷ strong; robust; sturdy: 身体～ be of solid build ‖ ～的汉子 strongly-built man; robust man

【坚守】 jiānshǒu 〈动〉 stick to; hold fast to; stand fast: ～岗位/诺言 stick to one's post/word ‖ ～契约 stick to the agreement ‖ ～阵地 hold fast to the position; hold one's ground

【坚挺】 jiāntǐng 〈形〉 strong: ～的货币 strong currency ‖ 市场～。The market is firm. ‖ 英镑对美元的汇价～。The pound sterling held firm against the US dollar.

【坚信】 jiānxìn 〈动〉 firmly believe; be firmly convinced; be fully confident of: ～科学理论 firmly believe in scientific theories; have firm faith in scientific theories ‖ ～自己的能力/观点 have a strong belief in one's own capability/opinion ‖ 他～自己将被证明无罪。He had every confidence that he would be cleared of the charge. ‖ 我们～我们会赢。We strongly believe that we will win.

〖～不疑〗 jiānxìn-bùyí 〈熟〉 firmly believe; have infinite faith in; not have the slightest doubt (about): 我对他～。I have an immovable confidence in him.

【坚毅】 jiānyì 〈形〉 firm and persistent; with unswerving determination; with inflexible will: ～的性格 firm/strong character ‖ ～顽强 be firm and indomitable

【坚硬】 jiānyìng 〈形〉 hard; solid: ～的土壤 hard soil ‖ ～的物质 hard substance ‖ ～的岩石 solid rock ‖ 乌龟有着～的龟甲。Tortoises have very hard shells.

【坚贞】 jiānzhēn 〈形〉 faithful; constant: 表现出爱情的～ show constancy of love ‖ 对丈夫～不二 feel undivided loyalty to one's husband

〖～不阿〗 jiānzhēn-bù'ē 〈熟〉 stick to one's colours; be faithful (to)

〖～不屈〗 jiānzhēn-bùqū 〈熟〉 stand firm and unyielding; remain faithful and unyielding: 他受尽严刑仍然～。He remained faithful and unyielding even under severe torture.

〖～不渝〗 jiānzhēn-bùyú 〈熟〉 be loyal/faithful through thick and thin: 对爱情～ be constant in love ‖ ～的爱情故事 chaste and steadfast love story

间 jiān

❶ 〈名〉 space between: 彼此之～ between each other ‖ 夫妻之～ between husband and wife ‖ 朋友之～ among friends ‖ 两山之～有条小溪。There is a small stream between the two mountains. ⇨字里行～ ❷ 〈名〉 (within) a definite time, place, etc: 假期～ during the vacation ⇨工～; 课～; 夜～ ❸ 〈名〉 room: ⇨车～; 套～; 衣帽～ ❹ 〈量〉 [used of smallest units of housing]: 两～门面 two shopfronts ‖ 一～卧室 a bedroom
⇨jiàn

【间冰期】 jiānbīngqī 〈名〉 [地质] interglacial (stage)

【间不容发】 jiānbùróngfà 〈熟〉 not a hair's breadth apart/away—(of a situation) extremely critical

【间带】 jiāndài 〈名〉 interzone

【间行】 jiānháng 〈名〉 interlacing

【间混作物】 jiānhùn zuòwù 〈名〉 [农业] intercrop

【间架】 jiānjià 〈名〉 ❶ framework of a house ❷ structure of a Chinese character, an essay or a painting

【间距】 jiānjù 〈名〉 distance between; spacing; space: ～调整 spacing adjustment ‖ ～信号 distance signal

【间量】 jiānliang 〈名〉〈方〉 area of a room; floor space: 这房子～太小了。This room is too small.

【间脑】 jiānnǎo 〈名〉 [生理] deutencephalon; diencephalon; betweenbrain; interbrain: ～动物 diencephalic animal

〖～腔〗 jiānnǎoqiāng 〈名〉 diacoele

【间皮】 jiānpí 〈名〉 [生理] coelothel; coelothelium: ～组织 mesothelial tissue

〖～瘤〗 jiānpíliú 〈名〉 celiothelioma; mesothelioma

【间型木】 jiānxíngmù 〈名〉 [林业] intermediate tree

【间植】 jiānzhí 〈名〉 [农业] alternate planting

【间质】 jiānzhì 〈名〉 [生理] mesenchyme; mesenchyma: ～性肺炎 interstitial pneumonia ‖ ～性角膜炎 interstitial keratitis ‖ ～性心肌炎 interstitial myocarditis

〖～瘤〗 jiānzhìliú 〈名〉 [医学] mesenchymoma

〖～细胞〗 jiānzhì xìbāo 〈名〉 [生物] interstitial cell

【间柱】 jiānzhù 〈名〉 stud; studding

【间奏曲】 jiānzòuqǔ 〈名〉 [音乐] intermezzo

浅 jiān

⇨qiǎn

【浅浅】 jiānjiān 〈拟〉〈书〉 [*sound of flowing water*] *gurgle*; murmur; babble: ～流水声 babble of running water ‖ 月光下小溪～。The little stream murmured in the moonlight.

肩 jiān

❶ 〈名〉 shoulder: 并～而立 stand shoulder to shoulder ‖ 擦～而过 brush past sb ‖ 耸～ shrug one's shoulders; give a shrug of one's shoulders ‖ 用～扛起 shoulder sth up ‖ 扛到～上 *carry (sth) on one's shoulder* ‖ 靠在别人～上 *lean against sb's* shoulder ‖ 塌～ drooping/sloping shoulders ‖ ～并～ shoulder to shoulder ‖ 这个任务全部落在我们～上了。The task rested squarely on our shoulders. ⇨垫～; 披～ ❷ 〈动〉 take on; shoulder; undertake; bear: 身～重任 shoulder heavy responsibilities ⇨～负 ❸ 〈动〉〈方〉 carry on the shoulder; shoulder

【肩膀】 jiānbǎng 〈名〉 shoulder: 拍拍某人的～ pat/tap sb on the shoulder ‖ ～宽 have square/broad shoulders ‖ ～圆/窄 have round/narrow shoulders

【肩带】 jiāndài 〈名〉 ❶ [生理] shoulder/pectoral girdle ❷ shoulder strap

【肩峰】 jiānfēng 〈名〉 [生理] acromion

【肩负】 jiānfù 〈动〉 take on; undertake; shoulder: ～光荣的任务 undertake a glorious task ‖ ～历史/神圣的使命 assume a historical/sacred mission ‖ ～民族的希望 bear the hope of the nation ‖ ～责任 take on a responsibility ‖ ～重荷 bear a heavy burden; shoulder heavy loads ‖ ～重任 sustain/assume great responsibilities; take on/shoulder heavy responsibilities; bear a heavy load of responsibility upon one's shoulders ‖ 她～着事业和家庭的双重重担。*She shoulders the dual burdens of pursuing a career and* maintaining a family.

【肩关节】 jiānguānjié 〈名〉 shoulder joint; articulatio humeri

【肩胛骨】 jiānjiǎgǔ 〈名〉 [生理] scapula; shoulder blade: ～脱臼 put out/dislocate one's shoulder

【肩角】 jiānjiǎo 〈名〉 humeral angle

【肩接】 jiānjiē 〈名〉 shoulder joint

【肩臼】 jiānjiù 〈名〉 cavitas glenoidalis

【肩宽】 jiānkuān 〈名〉 shoulder measurement

【肩摩毂击】 jiānmó-gǔjī 〈熟〉 go in a jostling crowd; shoulder to shoulder and hub to hub—be crowded with people and vehicles

【肩摩踵接】 jiānmó-zhǒngjiē ＝ 摩肩接踵 *mójiān-jiēzhǒng*

【肩锁关节】 jiānsuǒ guānjié 〈名〉 [解剖] acromioclavicular joint

【肩挑背负】 jiāntiāo-bèifù 〈动〉 carry on the shoulder and back

【肩头】 jiāntóu ❶ 〈副〉 on the shoulder; over the shoulder: 男孩骑在他父亲的～。The boy rode on his father's shoulders. ❷ 〈名〉〈方〉 shoulder: 他～不一样高。He has uneven shoulders.

【肩窝】 jiānwō 〈名〉 shallow part of the shoulder

【肩炎】 jiānyán 〈名〉 [医学] omitis

【肩舆】 jiānyú 〈名〉 sedan chair

【肩章】 jiānzhāng 〈名〉 ❶ shoulder loop/strap; shoulder board ❷ epaulette

【肩周炎】 jiānzhōuyán 〈名〉 [医学] periarthritis

艰 jiān

〈形〉 difficult; hard

【艰巨】 jiānjù 〈形〉 arduous; formidable: ～的任务 arduous/tough/hard/formidable task ‖ 这项工程很～。This is a formidable project.

【艰苦】 jiānkǔ 〈形〉 arduous; difficult; hard; tough: ～的比赛 difficult match ‖ ～的斗争 arduous/tough struggle ‖ ～的工作 hard work; painstaking job ‖ ～的生活 hard/tough/harsh life ‖ ～的岁月 hard times; difficult years ‖ ～的训练 arduous training ‖ 在～的环境中磨炼自己 temper oneself in difficult circumstances ‖ 他们在～的条件下创造出了奇迹。They accomplished a miracle under arduous conditions.

〖～备尝〗 jiānkǔ-bèicháng 〈熟〉 **have experienced all difficulties; have endured great hardships**

〖～创业〗 jiānkǔ-chuàngyè 〈熟〉 build an enterprise through hard work/arduous efforts; hew out a career for oneself: ～的精神 hard-working and pioneering spirit
〖～奋斗〗 jiānkǔ-fèndòu 〈熟〉 work hard and perseveringly; struggle hard amid difficulties: 保持～的作风 keep to the style of hard struggle and plain living
〖～朴素〗 jiānkǔ-pǔsù 〈熟〉 hard work and plain living; work hard and live simply: ～的工作作风 industrious and simple style of work ‖ 保持～的优良传统 keep up the fine tradition of hard working and plain living
〖～卓绝〗 jiānkǔ-zhuōjué 〈熟〉 extremely hard and bitter; showing the utmost fortitude: ～的斗争 extremely hard and bitter struggle; most arduous struggle
【艰难】 jiānnán 〈形〉 difficult; hard; tough: 历尽～ go through untold hardships; pass through all trials ‖ 做出～的决定 make hard decisions ‖ ～度日 earn hard bread ‖ 步履～ walk with difficulty ‖ 生活～ live in straitened circumstances; live in utter poverty ‖ ～时世 hard times ‖ 会谈将很～。The talks will be tough. ‖ 轮船在汹涌的波涛中～地航行。The ship laboured through the tough seas.
〖～竭蹶〗 jiānnán-jiéjué 〈熟〉 hardship and destitution; be impoverished and destitute: 生活在～之中 live in destitution
〖～困苦〗 jiānnán-kùnkǔ 〈熟〉 difficulties and hardships; trials and tribulations: 毫无怨言地忍受～ bear/endure hardships without complaint
〖～曲折〗 jiānnán-qūzhé 〈熟〉 difficulties and setbacks; arduous and tortuous: 经历～ go through some twists and turns ‖ 经过～的斗争 through hard and tortuous struggle
〖～险阻〗 jiānnán-xiǎnzǔ 〈熟〉 difficulties and obstacles/dangers
【艰涩】 jiānsè 〈形〉 involved and abstruse; intricate and obscure: 文词～ involved and abstruse writing ‖ ～的文体 laborious style of writing
【艰深】 jiānshēn 〈形〉 difficult to understand; abstruse: 文字～ abstruse writing ‖ ～的概念/理论 abstruse concept/theory
【艰危】 jiānwēi 〈形〉 difficult and dangerous: 形势日益～。The situation is getting increasingly difficult and dangerous.
【艰险】 jiānxiǎn 〈名〉 hardships and dangers: 不畏～ brave hardships and dangers; take the bull by the horns ‖ 历尽～ experience all hardships and perils ‖ 忍受种种～ endure hardships and dangers ‖ 路途～ hard and dangerous journey
【艰辛】 jiānxīn 〈名〉 difficulties and hardships: 不辞～ make light of hardships; despite hardships ‖ 历尽～ have experienced all kinds of hardships ‖ ～地工作 labour at/on a task

监[1] jiān 〈动〉 supervise; inspect; watch: ⇨～察; ～督; ～视

监[2] jiān ❶〈名〉 prison; jail; gaol: ⇨～牢; 收～; 探～ ❷〈动〉 put in prison: ⇨～禁
⇨jiàn

【监测】 jiāncè 〈动〉 monitor: ～病人的脉搏 monitor a patient's pulse ‖ ～高空空气 monitor the upper air ‖ ～全球环境变化 monitor global environmental changes ‖ ～车/船/塔 monitoring car/ship/tower ‖ 水流将由计算机来～。Water flow will be monitored by computers.
〖～标准〗 jiāncè biāozhǔn 〈名〉 monitoring standard
〖～器〗 jiāncèqì 〈名〉[物理] monitor: 水质～ water monitor ‖ 污染～ contamination monitor ‖ 心脏～ heart monitor
〖～网〗 jiāncèwǎng 〈名〉 monitoring net
〖～卫星〗 jiāncè wèixīng 〈名〉 monitoring satellite
〖～站〗 jiāncèzhàn 〈名〉 monitoring station
【监察】 jiānchá 〈动〉 supervise; control: ～反馈信号 monitor feedback signal ‖ ～控制系统 monitored control system
〖～部〗 jiānchábù 〈名〉 Supervision Ministry
〖～委员会〗 jiānchá wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 control commission; supervisory/watchdog committee
〖～员〗 jiāncháyuán 〈名〉 supervisor; controller
〖～长〗 jiāncházhǎng 〈名〉 Inspector-General
〖～制度〗 jiānchá zhìdù 〈名〉 supervisory system
【监场】 jiānchǎng 〈动〉 invigilate; proctor
【监督】 jiāndū ❶〈动〉 supervise; superintend; control; monitor: ～工程 oversee a project ‖ ～工作 oversee/supervise the work (of sb) ‖ ～选举 supervise/monitor an election ‖ 放松/加强/进行～ relax/tighten/exercise supervision ‖ 接受～ subject oneself to supervision ‖ ～不力 be lacking in supervision ‖ 国际/国家～ international/state control ‖ 民主/群众/亲自～ democratic/public/personal supervision ‖ 严密的～ watchful supervision ‖ 充分发挥广大群众的～作用 bring into full play the supervisory role of the broad masses ‖ 在人民的直接～下 under the direct/immediate supervision of the people ‖ 本协定将由国际观察员～执行。The agreement will be monitored by international observers. ‖ 新闻界对政府具有～作用。The press has a watchdog role over government. ❷〈名〉 supervisor; monitor; overseer; superintendent: 安全～ safety supervisor ‖ 工厂～ superintendent of a factory ‖ 生产～ production overseer ‖ 选举～ election monitor
〖～部门〗 jiāndū bùmén 〈名〉 supervisory department
〖～电话〗 jiāndū diànhuà 〈名〉 supervision telephone (number); telephone (number) of a supervisory organ
〖～机构〗 jiāndū jīgòu 〈名〉 superintendent/supervisory organ
〖～机制〗 jiāndū jīzhì 〈名〉 supervision mechanism
〖～劳动〗 jiāndū láodòng 〈动〉 do penal labour under supervision/surveillance
〖～权〗 jiāndūquán 〈名〉 authority/right to supervise; right of supervision: 剥夺～ deprive sb of his guardianship (over) ‖ 行使～ exercise authority to supervise
〖～站〗 jiāndūzhàn 〈名〉 supervisory station
【监犯】 jiānfàn 〈名〉 prisoner; convict
【监房】 jiānfáng 〈名〉 prison cell
【监工】 jiāngōng ❶〈动〉 supervise; oversee: ～员 watch master ❷〈名〉 overseer; supervisor
【监管】 jiānguǎn 〈动〉 supervise; keep watch on: ～犯人 supervise and control prisoners
〖～人〗 jiānguǎnrén 〈名〉 superintendent
【监规】 jiānguī 〈名〉 prison regulations
【监护】 jiānhù ❶〈名〉[法律] guardianship; tutelage: 受～ be under guardianship; be in sb's keeping ‖ 被～的孩子 child in tutelage ‖ 父母对年幼的子女有～权。Parents have the custody of their young children. ❷〈动〉 observe and nurse: ～病人 nurse a patient
〖～权〗 jiānhùquán 〈名〉[法律] guardianship; 剥夺～ deprive sb of his guardianship (over)
〖～人〗 jiānhùrén 〈名〉 guardian; custodian: 当然～ natural guardian; guardian by nature ‖ 孩子的～ guardian to a child ‖ 诉讼～ guardian ad litem ‖ 指定～ legal guardian; guardian by statute
〖～室〗 jiānhùshì 〈名〉[医学] intensive care unit (ICU)
【监禁】 jiānjìn 〈动〉 take into custody; imprison; incarcerate; put in jail/prison: 被判十年～ be sentenced to ten years in jail; receive a ten-year jail sentence ‖ 解除～ release sb from imprisonment ‖ 受到严密～ live in close imprisonment ‖ 终生～ be imprisoned for life; life imprisonment; life prison sentence ‖ 他被单独～。He was in solitary confinement/imprisonment.
【监考】 jiānkǎo ❶〈动〉 monitor a test; invigilate; proctor: ～历史 invigilate at a history exam ‖ 她今天下午要～。She'll proctor an examination this afternoon. ❷〈名〉 invigilator; proctor
〖～人〗 jiānkǎorén 〈名〉 invigilator; proctor
【监控】 jiānkòng 〈动〉 ❶ monitor and control: ～经济发展 monitor development in the economy ‖ ～程序 monitor routine ‖ ～反馈 monitoring feedback ‖ 安全～系统 security monitoring system ❷ supervise and control: ～计算机 supervisory control computer ‖ 物价～ supervision over prices
〖～器〗 jiānkòngqì 〈名〉 monitor unit
〖～台〗 jiānkòngtái 〈名〉 control and monitor console; monitoring station
【监牢】 jiānláo 〈名〉 prison; jail; gaol: 被打入～ be put/cast into prison; be imprisoned
【监理】 jiānlǐ ❶〈动〉 inspect and control; manage: 工程～ inspector of a project ‖ 交通～部门 traffic control department ❷〈名〉 supervisor
【监票】 jiānpiào 〈动〉 scrutinize/monitor balloting; oversee the poll
〖～人〗 jiānpiàorén 〈名〉 scrutineer; ballot examiner
【监舍】 jiānshè 〈名〉 prison house
【监事】 jiānshì 〈名〉 supervisor: 首席～ chief supervisor
〖～会〗 jiānshìhuì 〈名〉 board of supervisors
【监视】 jiānshì 〈动〉 keep watch on; keep a lookout over; keep sight of; keep in sight: ～病情 monitor the disease ‖ ～敌人 place the enemy under surveillance ‖ 加强/取消～ tighten/remove sur-

veillance (on) ‖ 受到～ be/come under observation ‖ ～程序 supervisory programme ‖ ～电视 surveillance television ‖ ～系统 monitoring system ‖ 暗中～ keep watch in secret ‖ 电子～ electronic surveillance ‖ 对嫌疑犯昼夜～ keep the suspects under round-the-clock surveillance ‖ 严密～ keep a sharp lookout; keep a close watch (on); keep under observation ‖ 雷达～飞机起飞。Radar monitors the plane's takeoff. ‖ 他受到警方严密～。He was under observation by the police. ‖ 我们仍处于～之下。We are still under watch.

〖～居住〗 jiānshì jūzhù 〈动〉[法律] live at home under surveillance

〖～雷达〗 jiānshì léidá 〈名〉 surveillance radar

〖～器〗 jiānshìqì 〈名〉 monitor: 波形～ television waveform monitor ‖ 图像～ *picture monitor*

〖～人〗 jiānshìrén 〈名〉 guard; sentinel

〖～哨〗 jiānshìshào 〈名〉[军事] lookout post; lookout

〖～卫星〗 jiānshì wèixīng 〈名〉 surveillance satellite

【监守】 jiānshǒu 〈动〉 have custody of; guard; take care of

〖～自盗〗 *jiānshǒu-zìdào* 〈熟〉 steal what is entrusted to one's care; embezzle; defalcate

【监听】 jiāntīng 〈动〉 monitor: ～谈话 monitor a conversation ‖ 警察～了该嫌疑犯的所有电话。The police monitored all of the suspect's phone calls.

〖～器〗 jiāntīngqì 〈名〉 audiomonitor; monitor; detectaphone

〖～台〗 jiāntīngtái 〈名〉 monitoring station

【监外就医】 jiānwài jiùyī 〈动〉 undergo medical treatment outside the prison under surveillance

【监外执行】 jiānwài zhíxíng 〈动〉 execute (a sentence) outside prison; serve sentence outside the prison under surveillance

【监委】 jiānwěi 〈名〉〈简称〉 control commission; supervisory/*watchdog committee* ⇨监察委员会

【监押】 jiānyā 〈动〉 ❶ keep (a person) in custody; confine in prison: ～犯人 take criminals into custody ❷ escort; send away under escort: 罪犯被～到当地监狱。The convicted criminals were taken under escort to the local jail.

【监友】 *jiānyǒu* 〈名〉 *prisonmate*

【监狱】 jiānyù 〈名〉 prison; jail; gaol: 一所/座～ a prison ‖ 被关进～ be imprisoned; be confined in prison; be sent/taken to prison; be put/thrown/cast into prison ‖ ～暴动 prison riot ‖ ～生活 prison life ‖ 她弟弟坐了三年～。Her younger brother has been in prison for three years. ‖ 他因犯罪而进了～。He went to jail for his crime. ‖ 他蹲过～。He is a former prison dweller.

〖～法〗 jiānyùfǎ 〈名〉[法律] prison law

〖～看守〗 jiānyù kānshǒu 〈名〉(prison) guard

〖～长〗 jiānyùzhǎng 〈名〉 warden; prison governor

【监证】 jiānzhèng 〈动〉 check and affirm

【监制】 jiānzhì 〈动〉 ❶ supervise the manufacture (of sth): 本饮品由可口可乐公司～。The drink is produced under the supervision of the Coca Cola Company. ❷ supervise the production of (films, etc)

兼 jiān ❶〈动〉 hold two or more jobs/posts concurrently: 身～数职 hold several posts simultaneously; wear several hats ‖ 厨房～餐厅 kitchen and dining-room combined ‖ 他是副厂长～总工程师。He is the vice-director and concurrently the chief engineer. ⇨～课; ～职 ❷〈副〉 simultaneously; concurrently: ～管教学和科研 be concurrently in charge of teaching and scientific research ‖ 这个客厅～作书房。The sitting-room doubles as a study. ⇨～容; 品学～优; 软硬～施 ❸〈形〉 double; twice: ⇨～程; ～旬

【兼爱】 jiān'ài 〈动〉 give universal love [as advocated by the ancient philosopher Mozi (墨子)]

【兼备】 jiānbèi 〈动〉 have both at the same time: ⇨德才～

【兼并】 jiānbìng 〈动〉 ❶ annex (territory, property, etc): ～邻国 annex a neighbouring country ‖ ～同类企业 annex enterprises of the same kind/trade ❷ amalgamate: 企业的～ amalgamation of enterprises ‖ 这几家小厂去年被一家大公司～了。These small factories were amalgamated with a big enterprise last year.

〖～国〗 jiānbìngguó 〈名〉 annexing state

【兼差】 jiānchāi 〈旧〉 ＝ 兼职 jiānzhí

【兼程】 jiānchéng 〈动〉 travel at double speed: 风雨～ travel regardless of wind or rain ‖ 日夜～ travel day and night

【兼而有之】 jiān'éryǒuzhī 〈熟〉 have both at the same time

【兼顾】 jiāngù 〈动〉 give consideration to two or more things; take account of two or more things: ～长远利益和眼前利益 take into account both long-term and immediate interests ‖ ～事业和家庭 *strike* a balance between career and family ‖ 公私～ give consideration to both public and private interests

【兼课】 jiānkè 〈动〉 ❶ teach part-time; do some teaching in addition to one's main occupation: ～教师 part-time teacher ‖ 他既搞科研又～。He did some teaching in addition to his scientific *research.* ‖ 王教授在我们学校～。Professor Wang offers a course in our school. ❷ teach two or more courses concurrently: 兼文学和翻译课 teach literature as well as translation

【兼任】 jiānrèn ❶〈动〉 hold a concurrent post: ～两职 hold two posts; be in double harness; wear two hats ‖ 我们学院总务主任～工会主席。The chief of the General Affairs Section of our college is concurrently the chairman of the college's Labour Union. ❷〈形〉 part-time: ～教师 part-time teacher

【兼容】 jiānróng 〈动〉 be compatible: ～彩色电视系统 compatible colour television system ‖ ～电路 compatible circuit ‖ ～软件/硬件 *compatible software/hardware* ‖ 善恶不能～。Virtues are not compatible with vices. ‖ 这台打印机与大多数微机～。This printer is compatible with most microcomputers.

〖～并包〗 jiānróng-bìngbāo 〈熟〉 absorb anything and everything (uncritically); be all-inclusive; be all-embracing

〖～并蓄〗 *jiānróng-bìngxù* ＝ 兼收并蓄 *jiānshōu-bìngxù*

〖～机〗 jiānróngjī 〈名〉[计算机] compatible computer

〖～性〗 jiānróngxìng 〈名〉 compatibility

【兼收并蓄】 jiānshōu-bìngxù 〈熟〉 incorporate things of diverse nature; take in everything; absorb/swallow anything and everything

【兼祧】 jiāntiāo 〈动〉〈书〉 be heir to one's uncle as well as to one's father: ～两房 inherit two lines of the family

【兼听则明，偏信则暗】 jiān tīng zé míng, piān xìn zé àn 〈熟〉 listen to both sides and you will be enlightened; heed only one *side and you will be benighted*

【兼修】 jiānxiū 〈动〉 study two or more courses concurrently: ～历史 study history as well ‖ ～两门课 study two subjects concurrently ‖ 专攻法律，～英语 specialize in law and sideline in English

【兼旬】 *jiānxún* 〈名〉〈书〉 twenty days

【兼营】 jiānyíng 〈动〉 manage/operate as a sideline; sideline in

【兼之】 jiānzhī 〈连〉〈书〉 furthermore; besides; in addition; moreover

【兼职】 jiānzhí ❶〈动〉 hold a concurrent post; hold two or more posts concurrently; moonlight; take another job in addition to a regular one: ～过多 hold too many posts at the same time ‖ ～教师 part-time teacher ‖ ～人员 part-time worker; part-timer ‖ 她～当服务员。She moonlighted as a waitress. ❷〈名〉 concurrent post; part-time job; sideline: 辞去～ resign one's *concurrent job* ‖ 担任～ hold a concurrent post ‖ 减少～ reduce concurrent posts ‖ 东部专业人员可以到西部～。Eastern professionals may moonlight in the west.

菅 jiān 〈名〉[植物] villous themeda: ⇨草～人命

笺[1] jiān 〈名〉 annotation; commentary: ⇨～注

笺[2] jiān 〈名〉 ❶ letter: ⇨～札 ❷ writing paper: ⇨便～; 信～

【笺牍】 *jiāndú* 〈名〉 letters; *correspondence*

【笺札】 jiānzhá 〈名〉 letters; correspondence

【笺注】 jiānzhù 〈名〉〈书〉 notes and commentary on ancient texts

渐 jiān 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ flow into: 东～大海 *flow east and empty into the sea* ❷ soak; be saturated with: ～洇 be saturated with water ⇨～染

⇨jiàn

【渐染】 jiānrǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 be imperceptibly influenced: ～恶习 *be gradually given to a bad habit*

犍 jiān 〈名〉 bullock

【犍牛】 jiānniú 〈名〉 bullock

溅 jiān
⇨jiàn
【溅溅】 jiānjiān 〈古〉 = 浅浅 jiānjiān

湔 jiān 〈动〉〈书〉 wash; purge; cleanse: ⇨~洗; ~雪
【湔洗】 jiānxǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ wash ❷ purge; cleanse
【湔雪】 jiānxuě 〈动〉〈书〉 wipe away (a humiliation); redress (a wrong): ~沉冤 redress a long-standing injustice

缄 jiān 〈动〉 ❶ close; shut: ⇨~口; ~默 ❷ seal: 李~ from Li
【缄口】 jiānkǒu 〈动〉〈书〉 keep one's mouth shut; hold one's tongue; say nothing; keep silent: ~不答 give no reply; make no response
〖~结舌〗 jiānkǒu-jiéshé 〈熟〉 keep silent; hold one's tongue
〖~如瓶〗 jiānkǒu-rúpíng = 守口如瓶 shǒukǒu-rúpíng
【缄默】 jiānmò 〈动〉 keep silent; be reticent: 保持~ keep silent; be reticent (about) ‖ ~不语 keep silent (about) ‖ ~寡言 talk little ‖ 他打破以往的~，把一切和盘托出。He broke out of his normal reticence and told the whole story.

瑊 jiān 〈名〉〈书〉 jade-like stone
【瑊玏】 jiānlè 〈名〉〈书〉 jade-like stone

兼 jiān 〈名〉〈书〉〈古〉 earless reed

搛 jiān 〈动〉 pick up (with chopsticks)

煎 jiān ❶〈动〉 fry: ~鸡蛋/香肠 fry eggs/sausages ❷〈动〉 simmer in water; decoct: ~药 decoct medical herbs ❸〈量〉 decoction (of herbal medicine): 头/二~ first/second decoction ‖ 这病吃一~药就会好的。One decoction will cure the disease. / With one decoction, you will be cured.
【煎熬】 jiān'áo 〈动〉 suffer; torture; torment: 受尽~ endure/experience/undergo all kinds of sufferings; suffer all kinds of torments ‖ 他饱受悔恨的~。He suffered agonies of remorse. / He was consumed with remorse.
【煎饼】 jiānbing 〈名〉 thin pancake made of millet flour, etc
【煎蛋卷】 jiāndànjuǎn 〈名〉 omelet
【煎锅】 jiānguō 〈名〉 frying-pan
【煎剂】 jiānjì 〈名〉[中药] decoction

缣 jiān 〈名〉〈书〉 fine silk

鲣 jiān 〈名〉[动物] oceanic bonito; skipjack (tuna)

鹣 jiān 〈名〉[动物] fabulous bird with one eye and one wing (so that a pair must unite in order to fly)
【鹣鲽】 jiāndié 〈名〉〈书〉 one-wing birds (which have to fly in pairs) and flatfish (that often swim in pairs)—devoted couple

鞯 jiān → 鞍鞯 ānjiān

樫 jiān 〈名〉〈书〉 wooden wedge

jiǎn

囝 jiǎn 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ son ❷ child

拣 jiǎn 〈动〉 ❶ choose; select; pick out: ~信 sort (out) letters ‖ ~重活干 choose to do the heavy work ‖ 专~好话讲 mouth only fine words ‖ 时间有限，请~要紧的说。As time is limited, please concentrate on what is most important. ⇨挑肥~瘦 ❷ = 捡 jiǎn
【拣了芝麻，丢了西瓜】 jiǎnle zhīma, diūle xīguā = 捡了芝麻，丢了西瓜 jiǎnle zhīma, diūle xīguā
【拣便宜】 jiǎn piányi 〈动〉 ❶ get a bargain: 拣了个便宜 get a good bargain ❷ gain a small advantage: 别想拣我的便宜。Don't try to take advantage of me.
【拣穗机】 jiǎnsuìjī 〈名〉 gleaner
【拣选】 jiǎnxuǎn 〈动〉 select; choose: ~上等药材 select high-quality medicinal herbs
【拣择】 jiǎnzé 〈动〉 select; choose

枧 jiǎn 〈名〉 ❶〈方〉 soap: 香~ perfumed/toilet soap ❷ = 笕 jiǎn

茧 jiǎn 〈名〉 ❶ cocoon: 剥~抽丝 reel silk from cocoons ‖ 蚕正在作~。The silk worms are making/spinning cocoons. ⇨蚕~; 作~自缚 ❷ = 趼 jiǎn
【茧绸】 jiǎnchóu 〈名〉 pongee
【茧子】 jiǎnzi 〈名〉 ❶〈方〉 silkworm cocoon ❷ = 趼子 jiǎnzi

柬 jiǎn 〈名〉 card; note; letter: ⇨~帖; 请~
【柬埔寨】 Jiǎnpǔzhài 〈名〉 Cambodia
〖~人〗 Jiǎnpǔzhàirén 〈名〉 Cambodian
【柬帖】 jiǎntiě 〈名〉 note; short letter

俭 jiǎn 〈形〉 thrifty; frugal; economical: ~为美德。Thrift is a virtue. ‖ ~可以养廉。Frugality makes/nourishes honesty. ⇨~朴; 勤~; 省吃~用
【俭朴】 jiǎnpǔ 〈形〉 thrifty and simple; economical: 生活~ lead a thrifty and simple life; live in frugality ‖ 衣着~ dress simply ‖ 居家过日子很~ keep house economically/thriftily; be a thrifty housekeeper
【俭省】 jiǎnshěng 〈形〉 economical; thrifty: 吃饭~ have frugal meals ‖ 过日子~ live a frugal life; live economically ‖ 花钱~ be economical of/with one's money; spend one's money sparingly ‖ 用电~ economize on electricity
【俭约】 jiǎnyuē 〈形〉〈书〉 economical; thrifty; frugal; sparing

捡 jiǎn 〈动〉 pick up; collect; gather: ~柴 gather firewood ‖~麦穗 pick up/glean wheat ears ‖ 我昨天~了一个钱夹。I picked up a wallet yesterday. ‖〈喻〉他~了一条命。He barely escaped death. / He came back from the dead.
【捡了芝麻，丢了西瓜】 jiǎnle zhīma, diūle xīguā 〈熟〉 pick up the sesame seeds but overlook the watermelons—concentrate on minor matters to the neglect of major ones; penny wise and pound foolish
【捡漏】 jiǎnlòu 〈动〉[建筑] repair the leaky roof; plug a leak in the roof
【捡漏儿】 jiǎnlòur 〈动〉〈方〉 pick holes in (sth); nitpick
【捡破烂儿】 jiǎn pòlànr 〈动〉 pick odds and ends from refuse heaps
【捡拾】 jiǎnshí 〈动〉 pick up; collect; gather: ~田间的麦穗 glean the field ‖ 在海滩~贝壳 collect seashells on the beach
【捡洋落儿】 jiǎn yánglàor 〈动〉〈方〉 get a windfall

笕 jiǎn 〈名〉 bamboo water pipe

检 jiǎn 〈动〉 ❶ restrain oneself; be careful in one's conduct: 行为不~ depart from correct conduct; behave improperly ‖ 言行失~ be indiscreet in the way one speaks and behaves ❷ check up; inspect; examine: ⇨~查; ~阅; 体~ ❸ = 捡 jiǎn
【检波】 jiǎnbō 〈名〉[通信] detection: ~开关 detecting switch ‖ ~灵敏度 detection sensitivity ‖ ~装置 detector arrangement
〖~管〗 jiǎnbōguǎn 〈名〉 detecting tube
〖~器〗 jiǎnbōqì 〈名〉 detector; demodulator
【检测】 jiǎncè 〈动〉 test; examine; check: 进行~ give a test ‖ ~板 pick-up plate ‖ ~点 control/monitoring point ‖~极限 detection limit ‖ ~能力 detectability ‖ ~设备 checkout equipment ‖ ~时间 testing time ‖ ~信号 detection signal ‖ ~仪器 detecting instrument ‖ 初步~ preliminary test
【检查】 jiǎnchá 〈动〉 ❶ check(up); inspect; examine: ~产品质量 check the quality of products ‖ ~工作 check up on work; inspect work ‖ ~护照 check/examine sb's passport ‖ ~设备 survey the equipment ‖ ~身体 have a health check; have a physical examination/checkup ‖ ~视力 test on sb's eyesight ‖ ~卫生 inspect the sanitary conditions ‖ ~账目 check/audit/overlook the accounts ‖ 接受~ undergo inspection ‖ 进行~ carry out inspections; perform a test ‖ 受到仔细~ come under scrutiny ‖ 通过~ pass the test; pass the inspection ‖ 严加~ be subject to keen

scrutiny ‖ ~报告 *inspection report* ‖ ~组 *inspection team* ‖ 安全~ safety inspection; security check ‖ 常规~ routine examination/testing; regular inspection ‖ 抽样/健康~ spot/health check ‖ 海关/邮政~ customs/postal inspection ‖ 新闻~ press censorship ‖ 质量~ quality test/*inspection* ❷ look up; refer to: 把这些文件放在桌上,以便随时~。Keep these documents on your desk for easy reference. ❸ make a self-criticism: 写/作~ write/make a self-criticism

〖~点〗 *jiǎnchádiǎn* 〈名〉 checkpoint: 设立~ set up checkpoints

〖~权〗 jiǎncháquán 〈名〉 right of inspection

〖~哨〗 jiǎncháshào 〈名〉 checkpost

〖~团〗 jiǎnchátuán 〈名〉 inspection party: 卫生~ *sanitary inspection party*

〖~员〗 jiǎncháyuán 〈名〉 inspector: 健康~ health inspector

〖~站〗 jiǎncházhàn 〈名〉 checkpoint; checkpost; inspection station: 边境~ border checkpoint ‖ 车辆在各个~接受检查。Vehicles were inspected at various check points.

【检察】 jiǎnchá 〈名〉 procuratorial work

〖~官〗 jiǎncháguān 〈名〉 public prosecutor; prosecuting attorney: 地方~ *district attorney*

〖~机关〗 jiǎnchá jīguān 〈名〉 procuratorial organ

〖~院〗 jiǎncháyuàn 〈名〉 procuratorate

〖~长〗 jiǎncházhǎng 〈名〉 chief procurator; public procurator-general

【检点】 jiǎndiǎn 〈动〉 ❶ check carefully; examine: ~货物 check goods; inspect merchandise ‖ ~随身物品 check one's personal articles ‖ ~行李 check the luggage; have one's luggage checked/examined ❷ be cautious (about what one does or says): 品行不~ be easy in one's morals ‖ 言行有失~ be careless about one's words and deeds; be indiscreet in one's speech and conduct ‖ 对饮食特别~ be especially *careful/cautious* about one's diet

【检定】 jiǎndìng 〈动〉 examine and determine: ~药品 test drugs

【检获】 jiǎnhuò 〈名〉 root out; discover and seize (spoils, contraband goods, etc.): ~走私货物 *root out smuggled goods*

【检举】 jiǎnjǔ 〈动〉 report (an offence) to the authorities; report on the guilt of others; inform against (an offender); accuse: ~不法分子 inform against wrongdoers ‖ ~可疑的人 inform *against a suspicious person* ‖ ~失实 accusation at variance with the facts ‖ ~证据 accusation evidence

〖~人〗 jiǎnjǔrén 〈名〉 accuser; informer; offence-reporter

〖~箱〗 jiǎnjǔxiāng 〈名〉 box for accusation letters; accusation letter box

〖~信〗 jiǎnjǔxìn 〈名〉 accusation letter; written accusation

【检控】 jiǎnkòng 〈动〉 ❶ prosecute: ~不法商贩 prosecute illegal peddlers ❷ investigate and control

【检漏】 jiǎnlòu 〈名〉 [电工] leak hunting: ~灯 detector lamp ‖ ~器 leak detector/localizer ‖ ~试验 leak test

【检录】 jiǎnlù 〈动〉 call the roll of the contestants in athletic events: 径赛/田赛~员 clerk of *course/field* ‖ 运动员请到检录处~。Contestants please come to the assembly area for roll-call.

【检票】 jiǎnpiào 〈动〉 examine tickets/ballots: 在~口出示车票 show your ticket at the barrier

【检审】 *jiǎnshěn* 〈动〉 *test and examine*

【检视】 jiǎnshì 〈动〉 inspect: ~现场 inspect the scene of a crime or an accident

【检束】 jiǎnshù 〈动〉 restrain

【检索】 jiǎnsuǒ 〈动〉 retrieve; search; refer to; look up: ~储存在磁盘中的信息 retrieve data from a disc ‖ 从文件中~地址 retrieve an address from the files ‖ 内容/文件/信息~ content/document/information retrieval

〖~程序〗 jiǎnsuǒ chéngxù 〈名〉 search programme

〖~方法〗 jiǎnsuǒ fāngfǎ 〈名〉 search method

〖~系统〗 jiǎnsuǒ xìtǒng 〈名〉 retrieval system: 资料~ data retrieval system

【检讨】 jiǎntǎo 〈动〉 ❶ make a self-criticism: ~自己的错误 examine one's mistakes ‖ 写/做~ write/make a self-criticism ‖ 口头/书面~ oral/written self-criticism ❷ 〈书〉 inspect; study: ~前人的学术成果 make a study of the *academic achievements* of predecessors

【检修】 jiǎnxiū 〈动〉 examine and repair; overhaul: ~机器/汽车 overhaul a machine/car ‖ 做彻底~ undergo a thorough/complete overhaul ‖ 初步~ top overhaul

〖~成本〗 jiǎnxiū chéngběn 〈名〉 cost of overhaul

〖~范围〗 jiǎnxiū fànwéi 〈名〉 scope of repair

〖~费用〗 jiǎnxiū fèiyong 〈名〉 recondition expenses

【检验】 jiǎnyàn 〈动〉 test; *examine*; *inspect*; *put/bring sth to* the test: ~产品质量 check/examine the quality of the products ‖ 经不起~ cannot bear inspection ‖ 经受严格~ stand a severe proof ‖ 商品~ commodity inspection ‖ 实践是~真理的惟一标准。*Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth.*

〖~程序〗 jiǎnyàn chéngxù 〈名〉 check routine; test routine/programme

〖~单〗 jiǎnyàndān 〈名〉 check list; inspection sheet

〖~费〗 *jiǎnyànfèi* 〈名〉 survey fee

〖~合格证〗 jiǎnyàn hégézhèng 〈名〉 certificate of inspection

〖~员〗 jiǎnyànyuán 〈名〉 inspector; inspecting officer

〖~证〗 jiǎnyànzhèng 〈名〉 testing certificate; *certificate of inspection*

【检疫】 jiǎnyì 〈动〉 quarantine: 撤消~ lift/withdraw a quarantine ‖ 进行~ establish quarantine (against); impose/institute quarantine (on) ‖ 通过~ pass a *quarantine* ‖ 完成~ *be/come out of* quarantine ‖ ~范围 quarantine range ‖ 植物~ plant quarantine ‖ 该船正在接受严格~。The ship is still in rigorous quarantine. / The ship is put under strict quarantine.

〖~旗〗 *jiǎnyìqí* 〈名〉 *quarantine/yellow flag*

〖~员〗 jiǎnyìyuán 〈名〉 quarantine officer

〖~站〗 jiǎnyìzhàn 〈名〉 quarantine station

〖~证明书〗 jiǎnyì zhèngmíngshū 〈名〉 quarantine/vaccination *certificate*

【检阅】 jiǎnyuè 〈动〉 ❶ review (troops, etc); inspect: ~部队 inspect/review the troops; hold an inspection of the troops ‖ ~队形 review the formation ‖ ~仪仗队 review/inspect a guard of honour ‖ 接受~ undergo inspection; be on parade ‖ 上校~自己的部队。The colonel paraded his troops. ❷ browse; leaf through: ~报纸 browse through a newspaper

〖~台〗 jiǎnyuètái 〈名〉 *reviewing stand*

【检字表】 jiǎnzìbiǎo 〈名〉 [语言] word index (in a dictionary)

【检字法】 jiǎnzìfǎ 〈名〉 [语言] indexing system for Chinese characters

趼 jiǎn 〈名〉 callus

【趼子】 jiǎnzi 〈名〉 callus

减 jiǎn 〈动〉 ❶ subtract; deduct; *minus*: 五~二等于三。Five minus two is three. / Two (subtracted) from five is three. ❷ reduce; decrease; cut: ~薪 reduce salary; take a cut in (sb's) salary ‖ ~半 reduce by half ⇨~轻; ~弱; ~速

【减编】 *jiǎnbiān* 〈动〉 cut staff

【减仓】 jiǎncāng 〈动〉 (of investors) sell shares: 逢高~,注意风险。Sell shares when their price is high as a precaution against risk.

【减产】 *jiǎnchǎn* 〈动〉 *reduce output*; cut/reduce production: 粮食~5%。Grain output dropped by five per cent. ‖ 由于产品滞销,工厂不得不~。The factory had to cut production owing to sluggish sales of the products.

【减低】 jiǎndī 〈动〉 lower; reduce; cut; bring down: ~成本 cut the cost ‖ ~城市噪声 abate the noise in the city ‖ ~开支 cut down expenses ‖ ~速度 reduce/lower/slacken speed

【减法】 jiǎnfǎ 〈名〉 [数学] subtraction

【减肥】 jiǎnféi 〈动〉 lose/shed weight; slim; reduce: ~班 weight-loss class ‖ ~疗法 banting; bantingism ‖ ~食品 diet food ‖ 你必须~才能穿上那件连衣裙。You must reduce to get into that dress. ‖她在节食~。*She is dieting to slim.*

〖~操〗 jiǎnféicāo 〈名〉 slimming exercises

〖~茶〗 jiǎnféichá 〈名〉 fat reducing tea

〖~药〗 jiǎnféiyào 〈名〉 slimming pill; obesity drug

【减幅】 *jiǎnfú* 〈名〉 (*range of*) *decrease*; *amount of cut*

【减负】 jiǎnfù 〈动〉 alleviate/lighten burdens (on sb); ease/release the pressure (on sb): 给学生~ reduce students' burden; lighten students' load; lighten the burden of students

【减号】 *jiǎnhào* 〈名〉 [数学] minus sign (—)

【减河】 jiǎnhé 〈名〉 [水利] distributary

【减缓】 jiǎnhuǎn 〈动〉 slow down; retard: ~进程 slow down the pace/progress ‖ ~经济增长速度 *slow (down) the economic* growth ‖ 日照不足会~植物的生长。Lack of sun retards plant

growth.

【减价】 jiǎnjià 〈动〉cut/trim/slash/reduce/lower the price; mark down: ～20% reduce the price by 20%; mark-down of 20% ‖ ～处理 sell at a reduced price ‖ 大～ sweeping/substantial reduction; great/big/liberal reduction in prices ‖ 本周咖啡大～。Coffee is on special this week.‖该店的服装全部～出售。The store discounted all clothing for the sale.

【减亏】 jiǎnkuī 〈动〉(usu of enterprises) reduce losses: ～增盈 reduce losses and increase profits

【减免】 jiǎnmiǎn 〈动〉❶ mitigate/annul (a punishment): ～刑罚 reduce a punishment ❷ reduce/remit (taxation, etc); exempt and reduce: ～房租/税收/学费 reduce/remit the rents/taxes/tuition

【减摩】 jiǎnmó 〈名〉[机械] antifriction: ～材料/合金/金属 antifriction material/alloy/metal ‖ ～轴承 antifriction bearing

【减轻】 jiǎnqīng 〈动〉lighten; lessen; ease; alleviate; mitigate: ～处分/惩罚 mitigate a punishment; mitigate the severity of a punishment ‖ ～患者痛苦 ease/abate/alleviate/decrease the patient's pain ‖ ～农民负担 ease/lessen/reduce the burden of the farmers; lighten the burdens on the farmers; relieve the farmers of their heavy burdens ‖ ～压力 ease the pressure (on sb/sth) ‖ 病痛～了。The pain ebbed/lessened. ‖ 供应紧张的状况正在～。The supply tightness is abating. ‖ 工资提高后～了物价上涨对我们的影响。Wage increases have cushioned us from the effects of higher prices.

【减让】 jiǎnràng 〈动〉reduce; offer discounts: 关税～ reduce tariff

【减弱】 jiǎnruò 〈动〉weaken; abate: ～效果 weaken the effect (of) ‖ 视力～ one's eyesight is failing ‖ 风势～了。The wind has dropped a little. / The wind has gone down. / The wind has moderated/subsided. ‖ 火势～了。The fire has weakened/abated. / The fire has died down. ‖ 我的兴趣逐渐～,最后完全消失了。My interest waned to extinction. ‖ 战斗的激烈程度似乎在～。The fighting seems to be lessening in intensity.

【减色】 jiǎnsè 〈动〉lose lustre; impair the excellence (of); detract from the merit (of): 单调的节奏使这首歌～不少。The dull rhythm makes the song lose its lustre. ‖ 照明不好使晚会大为～。Poor lighting greatly spoilt the evening party.

〖～法〗 jiǎnsèfǎ 〈名〉[影视] subtractive process

〖～滤色镜〗 jiǎnsè lǜsèjìng 〈名〉subtractive filter

【减少】 jiǎnshǎo 〈动〉reduce; decrease; lessen; diminish; cut down: ～赤字 cut/narrow the deficit ‖ ～负债 trim the debt ‖ ～工作时间 cut down on work hours ‖ ～进口关税 cut/slash import tariffs ‖ ～就业机会 reduce employment/job opportunities; cut jobs ‖ ～开支 cut down expenses ‖ ～人员 cut the size of the workforce ‖ ～失业 bring down unemployment ‖ ～污染 cut down on pollution ‖ ～招生数量 hold down student intake ‖ ～支出 curtail expenditure; cut/reduce budgetary expenditure; cut (back on) spending; cut down/reduce/prune expenses ‖ 出口量～。Export volume shrinks.‖ 犯罪活动～。Crime is down. ‖ 各种非生产性开支不断～。Nonproductive expenditures keep tapering down.‖ 耕地面积在～。The amount of arable land is dwindling. ‖ 他们的工资～了10%。Their salaries are cut by 10%.

【减声器】 jiǎnshēngqì 〈名〉[机械] muffler

【减数】 jiǎnshù 〈名〉[数学] subtrahend

【减税】 jiǎnshuì 〈动〉reduce taxation; lower taxes: ～百分之20% reduce taxes by 20% ‖ ～让利 reduce tax on enterprises and allow them to retain more profits ‖ ～进口货物 duty-reduced imported goods ‖ ～提案 tax-cut proposal ‖ ～政策 tax-cutting policy

【减速】 jiǎnsù 〈动〉slow/gear down; decelerate; retard: ～按钮 retard button ‖ ～系统 deceleration system ‖ ～信号 reduced speed signal ‖ 他将汽车～后停了下来。He slowed the car down and stopped.

〖～带〗 jiǎnsùdài 〈名〉[交通] speed bump/hump; road hump; sleeping policeman

〖～度〗 jiǎnsùdù 〈名〉deceleration

〖～副翼〗 jiǎnsù fùyì 〈名〉[航空] deceleron

〖～火箭〗 jiǎnsù huǒjiàn 〈名〉[航天] retro-rocket

〖～剂〗 jiǎnsùjì 〈名〉[物理] moderator

〖～器〗 jiǎnsùqì 〈名〉reduction gear/device; parabrake

〖～伞〗 jiǎnsùsǎn 〈名〉[航空] drag/deceleration parachute

〖～运动〗 jiǎnsù yùndòng 〈名〉[物理] retarded motion

【减缩】 jiǎnsuō 〈动〉reduce; cut down; retrench: ～军费 cut back/down military expenditure ‖ ～开支 reduce expenditure ‖ 通货膨胀使我们不得不～开支。Inflation has forced us to retrench.

【减退】 jiǎntuì 〈动〉drop; go down; abate; subside: 热度～ one's fever has come down/abated ‖ 高温有所～。The high temperature has fallen a bit.‖ 他因患病记忆力～。His memory is blurred by his illness. ‖ 这孩子的视力在～。The child's eyesight is failing.

【减小】 jiǎnxiǎo 〈动〉lessen; decrease; diminish; go down: ～压力 reduce pressure

【减薪】 jiǎnxīn 〈动〉reduce sb's salary; get a cut in salary

【减刑】 jiǎnxíng 〈动〉reduce a penalty; reduce/commute/mitigate a sentence; give a reduced sentence: ～判决 commuted sentence ‖ 她后来被～为15年监禁。Her sentence was later commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment.

【减削】 jiǎnxuē 〈动〉cut down; reduce: ～经费 cut down the funds

【减压】 jiǎnyā 〈动〉reduce pressure; decompress

〖～舱〗 jiǎnyācāng 〈名〉deck decompression chamber

〖～阀〗 jiǎnyāfá 〈名〉compression release valve; pressure reducing valve: 减压安全阀 pressure regulator; air relief valve

〖～室〗 jiǎnyāshì 〈名〉depression chamber

【减员】 jiǎnyuán 〈动〉cut staff; downsize: ～增效 cut payroll to improve efficiency; downsize for efficiency ‖ 战斗～ combat depletion of strength

【减灾】 jiǎnzāi 〈动〉reduce/alleviate natural disasters: ～措施 measure for disaster reduction

【减震】 jiǎnzhèn 〈名〉shock absorbing; damping: ～材料 vibration-absorptive material ‖ ～架 dynamic/shockproof mount ‖ ～能力 cushioning ability/capacity

〖～器〗 jiǎnzhènqì 〈名〉shock absorber; damper

【减租减息】 jiǎnzū-jiǎnxī 〈动〉reduce rent for land and interest on loans [Chinese Communist Party's agrarian policy during the War of Resistance Against Japan]

剪 jiǎn ❶〈动〉cut off: ⇨～草除根 ❷〈动〉wipe out; exterminate; annihilate; destroy completely: ⇨～除; ～灭 ❸〈动〉cut/clip (with scissors); shear; trim: ～去枯枝 prune the dead branches ‖ ～头发 have one's hair cut ‖ ～羊毛 clip/shear sheep; shear fleece ‖ ～指甲 trim one's nails ‖ 从报上～下一篇文章 clip an article out of a newspaper ‖ 剪刀～不断金属丝。Scissors won't cut through wire. ‖ 他的信被～开了。His letter was cut open. ⇨～彩; ～贴; 修～ ❹〈名〉scissors; shears; clippers: 理发～ barber's scissors ‖ 手术～ surgery scissors ⇨～刀; ～子 ❺〈名〉instrument/implement shaped like scissors: ⇨火～; 夹～

【剪报】 jiǎnbào ❶〈动〉cut out (information) from newspapers ❷〈名〉cutting; clipping: 一份～ a newspaper clipping ‖ ～集 collection of press cuttings

【剪裁】 jiǎncái 〈动〉❶ cut out (a dress); tailor: ～衣服 cut out dresses; tailor clothes ‖ 这套衣服～得体,做工也好。The suit is well cut and well made. ‖ 这些衬衫是根据我们自己的纸样～的。The shirts are cut on our own patterns. ❷ cut out unwanted material (from a piece of writing); prune away/down: 对文章进行～ prune an article of its superfluities

【剪彩】 jiǎncǎi 〈动〉cut the ribbon (at an opening ceremony, etc): 在商场开业庆典上～ cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony of a department store ‖ 市长为贸易展览会开幕～。The mayor cut the ribbon to open the trade exhibition.

〖～仪式〗 jiǎncǎi yíshì 〈名〉ribbon-cutting ceremony

【剪草除根】 jiǎncǎo-chúgēn = 斩草除根 zhǎncǎo-chúgēn

【剪草机】 jiǎncǎojī 〈名〉lawn mower

【剪除】 jiǎnchú 〈动〉wipe out; annihilate; exterminate: ～恶势力 root out vicious power ‖ 被彻底～ be exterminated root and branch

【剪床】 jiǎnchuáng 〈名〉[机械] shearing machine

【剪刀】 jiǎndāo 〈名〉scissors; shears; clippers: 一把大～ a pair of shears ‖ 磨～ grind/sharpen scissors ‖ 用～裁纸 cut paper with a pair of scissors ‖ 这把～很快。The scissors are very sharp.

〖～差〗 jiǎndāochā 〈名〉scissors differential; price scissors; scissors movement of prices: 扩大/缩小～ widen/narrow the price scissors

【剪辑】 jiǎnjí ❶〈动〉edit and rearrange; montage: ～电视/广播节目 edit a television/radio programme ‖ ～资料 cut out mate-

rials for a montage ‖ 电影录音～ highlights of a live recording of a film ❸〈名〉[电影] film editing; montage: ～导演 montage director
【～机】 jiǎnjījī 〈名〉 editing machine: 电影～ motion-picture editing machine
【～室】 jiǎnjíshì 〈名〉 cutting-room
【～员】 jiǎnjíyuán 〈名〉 film-cutter; film-editor
【剪接】 jiǎnjiē = 剪辑① jiǎnjí
【剪径】 jiǎnjìng 〈动〉 waylay and rob
【剪毛】 jiǎnmáo 〈名〉[畜牧] shearing; clipping
【～机】 jiǎnmáojī 〈名〉 shearing machine
【～量】 jiǎnmáoliàng 〈名〉 wool yield
【剪灭】 jiǎnmiè 〈动〉 wipe out; annihilate; exterminate: ～残敌 wipe out/exterminate the enemy remnants
【剪票】 jiǎnpiào 〈动〉 punch/clip a ticket; get one's ticket punched/clipped
【～铗】 jiǎnpiàojiá 〈名〉 conductor's punch
【～口】 jiǎnpiàokǒu 〈名〉 ticket-punching entrance
【～员】 jiǎnpiàoyuán 〈名〉 puncher
【剪切】 jiǎnqiē 〈动〉[机械] shear: ～刀具 shearing tool
【～钢】 jiǎnqiēgāng 〈名〉[冶金] shear steel
【剪秋萝】 jiǎnqiūluó 〈名〉[植物] senno campion
【剪贴】 jiǎntiē ❶〈动〉 clip and paste sth (out of a newspaper, etc) in a scrapbook or on cards: 写文章并非是剪剪贴贴的拼凑。 Writing an article is not a scissors-and-paste affair. ❷〈名〉 cutting out (as school children activity)
【～簿】 jiǎntiēbù 〈名〉 scrapbook
【剪影】 jiǎnyǐng 〈名〉❶ paper-cut silhouette: 一个/张～ a papercut silhouette ‖ 他的～惟妙惟肖。 His paper-cut silhouette is a vivid image of him. ❷ outline; sketch: 社会～ sketches of society
【剪应力】 jiǎnyìnglì 〈名〉[机械] shearing stress
【剪枝】 jiǎnzhī 〈动〉 prune; trim; lop: ～工具 pruning implements
【～刀】 jiǎnzhīdāo 〈名〉 lopping shears
【剪纸】 jiǎnzhǐ 〈名〉 paper-cut; scissor-cut: 一张/幅～ a paper-cut
【～片儿】 jiǎnzhǐpiānr = 剪纸片 jiǎnzhǐpiàn
【～片】 jiǎnzhǐpiàn 〈名〉[影视] cartoon films with paper-cut figures
【剪子】 jiǎnzi 〈名〉 scissors; shears; clippers: 理发～ barber's clippers ‖ 羊毛～ shears

硷 jiǎn = 碱 jiǎn

睑 jiǎn 〈名〉 eyelid: ⇨眼～
【睑疮】 jiǎnchuāng 〈名〉 sycosis
【睑结膜】 jiǎnjiémó 〈名〉 palpebral conjunctiva
【睑囊肿】 jiǎnnángzhǒng 〈名〉 lupia
【睑腺炎】 jiǎnxiànyán 〈名〉 sty; hordeolum

锏 jiǎn 〈名〉 mace
⇨jiàn

裥 jiǎn 〈名〉〈方〉 pleat: 打～ make folds

简[1] jiǎn 〈名〉❶ bamboo slip (used for writing on in ancient times): ⇨竹～ ❷〈书〉 letter: 一封短～ a short letter ⇨书～

简[2] jiǎn ❶〈形〉 simple; simplified; brief: ⇨～便; ～体; 言～意赅 ❷〈动〉 simplify: ⇨精兵～政; 精～ ❸〈动〉 slight; snub; cold-shoulder; treat impolitely: ⇨～慢

简[3] jiǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 select; choose: ⇨～拔
【简拔】 jiǎnbá 〈动〉〈书〉 select and promote
【简板】 jiǎnbǎn 〈名〉[乐器] percussion instrument
【简报】 jiǎnbào 〈名〉 bulletin; brief report: 工作～ brief report on work ‖ 会议/新闻～ conference/news bulletin ‖ 现在请看记者从现场发来的～。 And now, a brief report from our correspondent on the scene.
【简本】 jiǎnběn 〈名〉 concise/simplified edition
【简笔画】 jiǎnbǐhuà 〈名〉 sketch
【简编】 jiǎnbiān 〈名〉[usu used in book titles] short course; concise/abridged edition: 《美国文学～》 *A Short Course on American Literature*
【简便】 jiǎnbiàn 〈形〉 simple and convenient; handy: 操作～ easy to operate ‖ ～的方法 simple and convenient method; handy way
【简册】 jiǎncè 〈名〉〈书〉 bamboo slips strung together; book
【简策】 jiǎncè = 简册 jiǎncè
【简称】 jiǎnchēng ❶〈名〉 abbreviation; short form ❷〈动〉 be called *sth* for short; be abbreviated to: 外交部长可以～为外长。 The Minister of Foreign Affairs may be called the Foreign Minister for short.
【简单】 jiǎndān 〈形〉❶ simple; uncomplicated: 构造～ be simple in structure ‖ 头脑～ be simple-minded ‖ ～的工具/机械/装置 simple tool/machine/device ‖ ～的事实 bald facts ‖ ～的问题 simple question ‖ ～的饮食 simple diet ‖ 我提出的论点很～。 The point I am making is a very simple one. ‖ 手续很～。 The procedure is quite simple/straightforward. ❷ [usu used in the negative] commonplace; ordinary: 她精通四门外语,真不～。 She's a marvel to have mastered four foreign languages. ❸ oversimplified; casual: ～从事 do things in a casual way; act casually ‖ 他的作文我只是～地看了看。 I only skimmed through his composition. ‖这种想法太～。 The idea is too simplistic.
【～多数】 jiǎndān duōshù 〈名〉 simple majority: 实行～的原则 follow the principle of simple majority
【～化】 jiǎndānhuà 〈动〉 oversimplify: 看问题～ take an oversimplified view of the matter/problem ‖ 过分～的理论一般都是片面而失之偏颇的。 Simplistic theories are generally one-sided and partial. ‖思想工作不能～。 Ideological work cannot be done in a crude way.
【～节拍】 jiǎndān jiépāi 〈名〉[音乐] simple metre
【～句】 jiǎndānjù 〈名〉[语法] simple sentence
【～劳动】 jiǎndān láodòng 〈名〉[经济] simple labour
【～明了】 jiǎndān-míngliǎo 〈熟〉 simple and clear; concise and explicit: 给孩子们讲解要设法讲得～。 Try to make your explanations simple and clear to the children.
【～商品生产】 jiǎndān shāngpǐn shēngchǎn 〈名〉[经济] simple commodity production
【～运动】 jiǎndān yùndòng 〈名〉[物理] simple motion
【～再生产】 jiǎndān zàishēngchǎn 〈名〉[经济] simple reproduction
【简短】 jiǎnduǎn 〈形〉 brief; short: ～的报道/描述/叙述 brief report/description/account ‖ ～的答复/评论/声明 terse reply/comment/statement ‖ ～扼要 be short and concise ‖ 致～的欢迎词 make a short welcoming speech ‖ 做～陈述 make a brief statement ‖ 做～的解释 go into a brief explanation ‖ 她～地回答了我的问题。 She responded briefly to my questions.
【简而言之】 jiǎn'éryánzhī 〈熟〉 make a long story short; briefly speaking; in brief/short; put it in a nutshell: ～,我不同意你的看法。 In short, I don't agree with you.
【简分数】 jiǎnfēnshù 〈名〉[数学] common/simple fraction
【简化】 jiǎnhuà 〈动〉 simplify: ～工序 simplify working processes ‖ ～手续 simplify the procedures/formalities ‖ 力求～ strive for simplification ‖ 这个题目非常复杂,难以～。 The subject is immensely complex, and hard to simplify.
【～汉字】 jiǎnhuà Hànzì ❶〈动〉 simplify Chinese characters ❷〈名〉 simplified Chinese character
【～字】 jiǎnhuàzì = 简化汉字 ② jiǎnhuà Hànzì
【简洁】 jiǎnjié 〈形〉 succinct; terse; concise; laconic; pithy: 文笔～ write in a pithy style; write concisely ‖ ～的评论 laconic/pithy comment ‖ ～的语言 terse language ‖ ～易懂 be concise and easy to understand ‖ 措辞～的报告 neatly phrased report ‖ 她的作品以～著称。 Her work is known for pithiness in style. ‖ 他的话～而犀利。 His remarks are always succinct and pointed.
【简捷】 jiǎnjié 〈形〉❶ simple and direct; forthright: ～了当 straightforward; blunt; pointblank ❷ simple and convenient: 做事的～方法 neat way of doing a job
【简截】 jiǎnjié = 简捷① jiǎnjié
【简介】 jiǎnjiè ❶〈动〉 introduce briefly ❷〈名〉 brief introduction; synopsis; summarized account: 写～ write a brief introduction ‖ 剧情～ synopsis of a play ‖ 作者生平～ sketch of the author's life ‖ 首先让我对这本书做一个～。 First of all, let me give you a brief introduction to the book.

【简况】 jiǎnkuàng 〈名〉brief account; short introduction: 候选人～ brief introduction to the candidates; brief sketch of the candidates
【简括】 jiǎnkuò 〈形〉compendious; succinct: ～的说明 brief but comprehensive explanation ‖ ～的总结 succinct summary; brief summing-up ‖ 我必须～地向你说明事情经过。I must give you the story in a nutshell.
【简历】 jiǎnlì 〈名〉biographical notes; curriculum vitae(cv); résumé: 查核～ check sb's résumé ‖ 交/写～ submit/write a résumé ‖ 请寄～，并详述教学方面的具体经历。Send résumé, including specifics of teaching experience.
【简练】 jiǎnliàn 〈形〉terse, succinct; pithy: 内容丰富，文字～ rich in content and succinct in style ‖ ～的句子 succinct sentence ‖ ～的写作风格 economical style of writing ‖ 文笔～的作家 compendious writer
【简陋】 jiǎnlòu 〈形〉simple and crude: ～的房间 shabby room ‖ ～的家 humble home ‖ ～的家具/校舍 crude furniture/schoolhouse ‖ 设备极其～。The facilities are terribly basic. ‖ 条件十分～。The conditions were positively medieval.
【简略】 jiǎnlüè 〈形〉simple; brief; sketchy: ～汇报 give a brief outline report ‖ ～描述计划要点 sketch out the main points of the plan ‖ 把建议的一些细节～补充一下 sketch in a few details of a proposal ‖ 这份实验报告过于～。This experiment report is too sketchy.
【简码】 jiǎnmǎ 〈名〉brevity/simplified code
【简慢】 jiǎnmàn 〈动〉be negligent (in attending to one's guest); be short with: 他今天对我～无礼。He was short with me today.
【简明】 jiǎnmíng 〈形〉simple and clear; succinct; compendious; concise: ～报道/摘要 concise account/summary ‖ ～手册 compendious handbook ‖《～汉英词典》*A Concise Chinese-English Dictionary*
〚～扼要〛 jiǎnmíng-èyào 〈熟〉brief and to the point; concise: 对事件～的叙述 concise account of the event ‖ 他的讲话～。His speech is brief and to the point.
〚～新闻〛 jiǎnmíng xīnwén 〈名〉news in brief
【简朴】 jiǎnpǔ 〈形〉simple and unadorned; plain: 生活～ lead/live a simple and frugal life ‖ 衣着～ be simply dressed ‖ 他的画作庄严而～。His paintings had majesty and austerity. ‖ 他用～的语言给我们上了生动的一课。He gave us a vivid lesson in plain language.
【简谱】 jiǎnpǔ 〈名〉numbered musical notation
【简省】 jiǎnshěng 〈动〉simplify; economize: ～用电 economize on electricity
【简史】 jiǎnshǐ 〈名〉sketch of history; outline; short/brief/concise history (of): 人类文化发展～ sketch of the rise of human culture ‖ 艺术发展～ concise historical sketch of the progress of art
【简缩】 jiǎnsuō 〈动〉condense; simplify; reduce: 将长篇报告～为摘要 condense a long report into a brief summary
【简体】 jiǎntǐ 〈名〉❶ simplified style of Chinese characters ❷ simplified Chinese character
〚～字〛 jiǎntǐzì 〈名〉simplified Chinese character
【简图】 jiǎntú 〈名〉sketch; diagram: 画～ make a sketch
【简谐运动】 jiǎnxié yùndòng 〈名〉[物理] simple harmonic motion
【简写】 jiǎnxiě 〈动〉❶ write a Chinese character in simplified form ❷ simplify a book for beginners
〚～本〛 jiǎnxiěběn 〈名〉simplified edition/version
【简讯】 jiǎnxùn 〈名〉news in brief
【简要】 jiǎnyào 〈形〉concise; brief and to the point: ～概括 give a neat summary (of) ‖ ～介绍 give a brief introduction ‖ ～评论 make pithy comments
【简仪】 jiǎnyí 〈名〉[天文] abridged armilla
【简易】 jiǎnyì 〈形〉❶ simple and easy: ～办法 simple and easy method ❷ simply constructed/equipped; unsophisticated: ～门诊 walk-in clinic
〚～病房〛 jiǎnyì bìngfáng 〈名〉simply equipped ward
〚～读物〛 jiǎnyì dúwù 〈名〉easy reader/reading
〚～法庭〛 jiǎnyì fǎtíng 〈名〉summary court
〚～公路〛 jiǎnyì gōnglù 〈名〉simply-built highway
〚～机场〛 jiǎnyì jīchǎng 〈名〉airstrip; landing strip
〚～楼〛 jiǎnyìlóu 〈名〉economical building
【简约】 jiǎnyuē 〈形〉❶ brief, concise, sketchy: ～方程 reduced equation ‖ ～过程 reduction procedure ❷ thrifty; frugal: 生活～ live a frugal life
【简则】 jiǎnzé 〈名〉brief rules
【简札】 jiǎnzhá 〈名〉〈书〉letters; correspondence
【简章】 jiǎnzhāng 〈名〉general regulations: 招生～ enrollment regulations; general rules for admission; school admission brochure
【简政放权】 jiǎnzhèng-fàngquán 〈动〉streamline administration and institute decentralization
【简直】 jiǎnzhí 〈副〉simply; at all; virtually: ～不可思议 be virtually unimaginable ‖ ～不像话 be simply unreasonable ‖ ～是浪费时间。It's a sheer waste of time.‖ 那～是胡说八道。That's sheer nonsense. ‖ 她能死里逃生～是个奇迹。Her escape from death was little short of a miracle. ‖ 我～难以相信他说的话。I simply couldn't believe what he said.‖屋子里冷得～呆不住。The room is simply too cold to stay in.
【简装】 jiǎnzhuāng 〈名〉(of goods) simple packing
〚～本〛 jiǎnzhuāngběn 〈名〉paperback

谫 jiǎn 〈形〉〈书〉shallow
【谫陋】 jiǎnlòu 〈形〉〈书〉shallow and ignorant: 学识～ be possessed of meagre knowledge

戬 jiǎn 〈书〉❶〈动〉wipe out; annihilate ❷〈名〉bliss; blessing

碱 jiǎn ❶〈名〉alkali ❷〈名〉soda: 洗涤～ washing soda ❸〈动〉be eroded by alkali: 墙根～了。The foot of the wall has been eroded by alkali.
【碱地】 jiǎndì 〈名〉alkaline land
【碱化】 jiǎnhuà 〈动〉alkalize; alkalify: ～土壤 alkali-affected soil ‖ ～作用 alkalinization, alkalization
【碱荒】 jiǎnhuāng 〈名〉alkaline land that lies waste
【碱金属】 jiǎnjīnshǔ 〈名〉alkali/alkaline metal
【碱式盐】 jiǎnshìyán 〈名〉[化学] basic salt
【碱土】 jiǎntǔ 〈名〉alkali soil
〚～金属〛 jiǎntǔ jīnshǔ 〈名〉alkaline-earth metal
【碱性】 jiǎnxìng 〈名〉alkalescence; basicity; alkalinity
〚～电池〛 jiǎnxìng diànchí 〈名〉alkaline battery/cell
〚～反应〛 jiǎnxìng fǎnyìng 〈名〉alkaline reaction

翦 jiǎn ＝剪 jiǎn

蹇 jiǎn 〈形〉〈书〉❶ lame; crippled ❷ hapless; unlucky ❸ donkey; inferior horse

謇 jiǎn 〈形〉〈书〉❶ stammering; stuttering ❷ upright; honest

瀽 jiǎn 〈动〉〈方〉sprinkle (water); pour (liquid)

jiàn

见[1] jiàn ❶〈动〉see; catch sight of: 从未～过 have never seen (sb/sth) ‖ 亲眼所～ see with one's own eyes ⇨～多识广; 喜闻乐～ ❷〈动〉meet; call on; see: 去～主任 go to see the director ‖ 他要我来～你。He wants me to see you. ‖ 我明天去～律师。I'm seeing my solicitor tomorrow. ⇨拜～; 会～; 接～ ❸〈动〉meet with; be exposed to: 冰～热就化。Ice melts with heat. ‖ 胶卷不能～光。Film should not be exposed to daylight. ❹〈名〉view; opinion: ⇨成～; 固执己～; 真知灼～ ❺〈动〉show evidence of; appear to be: ⇨～效; 日久～人心 ❻〈动〉refer to; see: ～第四课。See Lesson 4. ‖ 详～60页。For further information, please see page 60. ⇨参～ ❼〈动〉[used after some verbs to indicate the result]: ⇨看～; 梦～; 听～

见[2] jiàn 〈动〉〈书〉❶ [used before a verb to indicate the passive]: ⇨～笑 ❷ [used before a verb in a polite request]: ⇨～教; ～谅

⇨xiàn

【见爱】 jiàn'ài 〈动〉be liked/loved; be regarded highly

【见报】 jiànbào 〈动〉appear in the newspapers; be published in the newspapers; hit the papers: 那篇报道已经～。The report has hit the papers. ‖ 这条新闻什么时候能～? When will the news appear in the newspapers?

【见背】 jiànbèi 〈动〉〈书〉〈婉〉(of a senior) pass away

【见不得】 jiànbudé 〈动〉❶ not to be exposed to: 病人～阳光。The patient cannot stand sunlight. ❷ not fit to be seen/revealed: ～人的勾当 under-the-table deal ‖ 不要做～人的事。Don't do anything that'll bring shame on yourself. ❸〈方〉cannot bear the sight of; frown (upon): 我～那个家伙。I simply can't stand that guy. ‖ 她～儿子留长发。She frowned upon her son's wearing his hair long.

【见财起意】 jiàncái-qǐyì 〈熟〉have/entertain evil thoughts at the sight of riches/money

【见长】 jiàncháng 〈动〉be good at; be expert in: 他是著名翻译家,尤以译诗～。As a well-known translator, he is especially good at translating poems.

⇨jiànzhǎng

【见称】 jiànchēng 〈动〉〈书〉be noted/famous/well-known: 金庸以写武侠小说～于世。Jin Yong is well-known for his *kung fu* fiction.

【见得】 jiànde 〈动〉[used only in the negative or questions] seem; appear: 何以～? How so? ‖ 你怎～? How do you know? ‖ 怎么～我错了? Why do you say I was wrong? ‖你不～比他差。It doesn't seem to me that you are in any way inferior to him.

【见地】 jiàndì 〈名〉insight; judgement: 很有～ have/show keen insight; display sound judgement

【见多识广】 jiànduō-shíguǎng 〈熟〉experienced and knowledgeable: 走南闯北的新闻工作者～。A well-travelled journalist is naturally experienced and knowledgeable.

【见方】 jiànfāng 〈名〉〈口〉square: 这间屋子 20 米～。This room is 20 metres square.

【见风使舵】 jiànfēng-shǐduò 〈熟〉trim one's sails (to the wind)—be a weathercock

【见风是雨】 jiànfēng-shìyǔ 〈熟〉take wind as a sure sign of rain—rashly accept things as true just at the slightest indications; jump to hasty conclusions

【见风转舵】 jiànfēng-zhuǎnduò ＝ 见风使舵 jiànfēng-shǐduò

【见缝插针】 jiànfèng-chāzhēn 〈熟〉stick in a needle/pin wherever there is room—make use of every bit of space or time

【见告】 jiàngào 〈动〉〈套〉keep me informed; let me know

【见怪】 jiànguài 〈动〉mind; blame; take offence: 如果我冒昧相助,她会～吗? Would she take it amiss if I offered to help? ‖ 要是我的话说得不合适,请不要～。I hope you won't find my remarks inappropriate.

【见怪不怪】 jiànguài-bùguài 〈熟〉not be surprised by anything unusual; become inured to the unusual; be used to uncommon goings-on: 对腐败～,腐败就难以根除。If we become hardened to corruption, we won't be able to wipe it out.

【见鬼】 jiànguǐ ❶〈动〉be absurd/incredible/preposterous: 啊,真～,我把它弄坏了! Oh hell, I've broken it! ‖ 我要是不行,那就～了。I'll be damned if I cannot. ‖ 真～,我一转身她就不见了。It's funny. She disappeared as soon as my back turned. ❷ go to hell: ～去吧! Oh, go to hell! ‖ 见你的鬼去吧! 我才不信你的话呢。I'll see you dead before I believe what you said. ‖ 让旧制度～去吧! To hell with the old system!

【见好】 jiànhǎo 〈动〉(of a patient's condition) get better; take a turn for the better; be on the mend; mend: 他的病明显～了。He is plainly on the mend. / Obviously he's getting better.

【见好就收】 jiànhǎo-jiùshōu 〈熟〉stop before going too far; leave while the going is good

【见后】 jiànhòu 〈动〉see below; vide post

【见惠】 jiànhuì 〈动〉〈套〉be favoured with a gift

【见机】 jiànjī 〈动〉as the opportunity arises; as the circumstances dictate; according to circumstances; as befits the occasion

〖～行事〗 jiànjī-xíngshì 〈熟〉act according to circumstances; do as one sees fit; use one's discretion

【见教】 jiànjiào 〈动〉〈套〉favour me with your advice; instruct me: 错误的地方请～。Please give me your advice if you find any mistake in my work. ‖ 你找我不知有何～? Is there anything you want to see me about?

【见解】 jiànjiě 〈名〉view; opinion; idea: 持极端～ hold extreme views ‖ 提出不同～ advance a different view ‖ ～独到/新颖 have original/novel views ‖ ～相同 be like-minded ‖ 开明的～ enlightened opinion ‖ 他就那个问题发表了～。He expounded on the subject. ‖ 她对文学的～是完全准确的。Her literary judgements are completely on target. ‖ 我完全同意你的～。I fully agree to your views.

【见景生情】 jiànjǐng-shēngqíng 〈熟〉have one's emotions aroused by the scene; the scene touches a chord in sb's heart; recall old memories at/from familiar sights

【见老】 jiànlǎo 〈动〉look older; age: 过了这么多年,你一点也不～。You don't look older at all after all these years.

【见礼】 jiànlǐ 〈动〉salute sb upon meeting him; greet with a salute

【见利忘义】 jiànlì-wàngyì 〈熟〉forget all moral principles at the sight of profit; forsake good for the sake of gold

【见谅】 jiànliàng 〈动〉excuse/forgive me: 字迹潦草,请～。Please forgive me if you find my writing a little scribbled.

【见猎心喜】 jiànliè-xīnxǐ 〈熟〉thrill to see one's favourite sport and itch to have a go—be inclined to do what one used to do

【见面】 jiànmiàn 〈动〉meet; see: 使产销直接～ establish direct links between the producer and the seller ‖ 你们经常～吗? Do you often see each other? ‖ 他的新作将于下个月与读者～。His new work will make its bow next month.

〖～会〗 jiànmiànhuì 〈名〉meet-and-greet event: 用人单位和毕业生～ meet-and-greet event for recruiting employers and college graduates

〖～礼〗 jiànmiànlǐ 〈名〉present given to sb on meeting him for the first time

〖～熟〗 jiànmiànshú 〈名〉〈口〉hail-fellow-well-met

【见票即付】 jiànpiào-jífù [经济] payable at sight; payable on demand; payable to bearer: ～汇票/支票 bill/cheque payable at sight

【见前】 jiànqián 〈动〉see above; vide ante

【见钱眼红】 jiànqián-yǎnhóng 〈熟〉one's eyes turn red at the sight of money—be money-hungry; be tempted by money

【见钱眼开】 jiànqián-yǎnkāi 〈熟〉open one's eyes wide at the sight of money—be money-hungry; be tempted by money; care for nothing but money

【见俏】 jiànqiào 〈动〉be saleable: 高档商品～ Commodities of superior quality are highly saleable.

【见轻】 jiànqīng 〈动〉❶ (of a patient's condition) get better; take a favourable turn: 病势～。The patient's condition has improved. ❷ be despised/disdained

【见人说人话,见鬼说鬼话】 jiàn rén shuō rénhuà, jiàn guǐ shuō guǐhuà 〈熟〉be all things to all men; be two-faced; speak with a forked tongue

【见仁见智】 jiànrén-jiànzhì 〈熟〉opinions differ; different people, different views; each according to his lights: 代表们～,发表了很多的意见,会议开得生动活泼。With different views fully expressed by the delegates, the meeting went on in a lively atmosphere.

【见上】 jiànshàng 〈动〉see above; vide supra

【见神见鬼】 jiànshén-jiànguǐ 〈熟〉be haunted by ghost—be terribly suspicious; be even afraid of one's own shadow

【见世面】 jiàn shìmiàn 〈动〉see the world—enrich one's experience; gain experience of the outside world: 你该出去见见世面了。It's high time you saw something of the world. ‖他见过不少世面。He has seen much of the world.

【见势不妙】 jiànshì-bùmiào 〈熟〉see that the tide has turned against oneself: 那伙歹徒～,拔腿就跑。The bandits sensed trouble and immediately took to their heels.

【见识】 jiànshi ❶〈动〉enrich one's experience; widen one's knowledge: 年轻人应该到处走走,多长～。Young people should get about as much as they can and learn about life. ❷〈名〉experience; knowledge: 长～ widen one's knowledge; broaden one's horizon; gain experience ‖ ～短 be lacking in knowledge and experience ‖ ～广 have rich experience; be of wide experience ‖ 旅行增长～。Travel enlarges one's mind.

【见树不见林】 jiàn shù bù jiàn lín 〈熟〉not see the wood for the trees; fail to see the wood for the trees

【见死不救】 jiànsǐ-bùjiù 〈熟〉make no efforts to save sb whose

life is endangered; refuse to help a dying man—be indifferent/apathetic/callous to others' misfortunes/tragedies: 你怎能如此麻木不仁,~? How can you be so indifferent as to refuse to help a dying man?

【见所未见】 jiànsuǒwèijiàn 〈熟〉 see what one has never seen before; be unprecedented

【见天】 jiàntiān 〈名〉〈口〉 every day: 她~做早操。She does morning exercises every day.

【见兔顾犬】 jiàntù-gùquǎn 〈熟〉 call the hound on seeing a hare—not yet too late to take action at a critical moment

【见外】 jiànwài 〈动〉 regard/treat sb as an outsider: 到我这儿可别~。Just make yourself at home.

【见旺】 jiànwàng 〈动〉 sell well: 房屋销售~ Houses sell well.

【见危授命】 jiànwēi-shòumìng 〈熟〉 be ready to die for one's country when it is in danger

【见微知著】 jiànwēi-zhīzhù 〈熟〉 from the first small beginnings one can see how things will develop; from one small clue one sees what is coming

【见闻】 jiànwén 〈名〉 what one sees and hears; knowledge; information: 增长~ broaden one's horizons/knowledge ‖ ~广 be well-informed ‖ 香港~ sights and sounds of Hong Kong

【见物不见人】 jiàn wù bù jiàn rén 〈熟〉 see things but not people; see only material factors but not human ones

【见习】 jiànxí 〈动〉 learn on the job; undergo supervised practical training: ~护士/技术员 nurse/technician on probation; probational/probationary nurse/technician ‖ ~记者 trainee reporter ‖ ~司机 learner driver ‖ ~医生 student doctor; intern ‖ 他刚大学毕业,要在我们学校~一年。He has just graduated from college and he is going to be a probationary teacher in our school for a year.

〖~期〗 jiànxíqī 〈名〉 probation: 通过~ pass one's probation ‖ 三个月~ three-month probation

〖~生〗 jiànxíshēng 〈名〉 probationer; intern: 司法~ judicial apprentice

【见下】 jiànxià 〈动〉 see below; vide infra

【见贤思齐】 jiànxián-sīqí 〈熟〉 when you meet sb better than yourself, turn your thoughts to becoming his equal—emulate those better than oneself

【见效】 jiànxiào 〈动〉 take effect; be effective; produce the desired result: 不~ be of no effect; without effect ‖ ~快 get/obtain quick results; produce an instant effect; achieve results very quickly ‖ 这些政策很~。These policies have produced/yielded good results. / These policies are very effective/successful. ‖ 这药一吃就~。This medicine produces an instant effect.

【见笑】 jiànxiào 〈动〉 ❶〈谦〉 incur ridicule (by one's poor performance): 唱得不好,~了。Excuse my poor singing. ❷ laugh at (me/us): 我刚刚在学,请别~。Don't laugh at me. I am just learning.

〖~大方〗 jiànxiào-dàfāng = 贻笑大方 yíxiào-dàfāng

【见阎王】 jiàn Yánwang 〈动〉 die; kick the bucket: 他去年就~了。He died last year.

【见义勇为】 jiànyì-yǒngwéi 〈熟〉 act bravely for a just cause; be ready to take up the cudgels for a just cause

【见异思迁】 jiànyì-sīqiān 〈熟〉 change one's mind the moment one sees sth new; look for a change/for sth better; be fickle/inconstant

【见责】 jiànzé 〈动〉〈书〉 be reproached/reprimanded

【见长】 jiànzhǎng 〈动〉 grow perceptibly: 麦苗~了。The wheat sprouts seem to have grown quite a bit. ‖ 这孩子怎么不~,是不是缺钙? The child doesn't seem to be growing. Is he suffering from calcium deficiency?
⇨jiàncháng

【见证】 jiànzhèng ❶〈动〉 bear witness/testimony; give witness: 在谋杀案中~ bear witness in a murder case ❷〈名〉 witness; testimony: 为某人做~ give witness on behalf of sb ‖ 历史是最有力的~。History is the most telling witness.

〖~人〗 jiànzhèngrén 〈名〉 eyewitness; witness: 人民是这一变化的~。The people have witnessed the change. ‖ 几个~受传作证。Several witnesses were called to give evidence.

【见罪】 jiànzuì 〈动〉〈书〉 take offence: 招待不周,请勿~。Forgive me for my poor hospitality. / Forgive me for being a poor host.

件 jiàn ❶〈名〉 item: ⇨案~; 零~; 条~ ❷〈名〉 letter; correspondence; document: ⇨附~; 急~; 密~ ❸〈量〉 piece: 几~家具 several articles of furniture ‖ 两~衬衫 two shirts ‖ 三~行李 three pieces of luggage ‖ 一~事 a matter/thing

间 jiàn ❶〈名〉 space in between; opening; gap: ⇨~接; ~隙; 亲密无~ ❷〈动〉 separate: 黑白相~ be checkered with black and white ‖ 晴~多云。It is fine with occasional clouds. ⇨~断; ~隔; ~作 ❸〈动〉 sow discord: ⇨反~; 离~ ❹〈动〉 thin out: ⇨~苗
⇨jiān

【间壁】 jiànbì 〈名〉 ❶ next door ❷ partition

【间道】 jiàndào 〈名〉〈书〉 bypath; secluded shortcut

【间谍】 jiàndié 〈名〉 spy: 一个/名~ a spy ‖ 发觉/抓获~ detect/capture a spy ‖ 为敌方充当~ spy for the enemy ‖ ~活动 spy operation; espionage ‖ 军事/工业/商业~ military/industrial/commercial spy ‖ 女~ woman spy ‖ 双重~ double spy/agent ‖ 反~行动 counter-espionage

〖~飞机〗 jiàndié fēijī 〈名〉 spy/espionage plane

〖~网〗 jiàndiéwǎng 〈名〉 espionage network

〖~卫星〗 jiàndié wèixīng 〈名〉 spy/espionage satellite

【间断】 jiànduàn 〈动〉 be disconnected/interrupted: ~时间 break time ‖ ~性故障 intermittent failures ‖ ~运动 discontinuous motion ‖ 他不~地讲了两个小时。He has kept talking for two hours without pause. ‖ 他天天跑步,从不~。He does some running every day without fail.

〖~性〗 jiànduànxìng 〈名〉 discontinuity: 不~ continuity

【间伐】 jiànfá 〈名〉[林业] intermediate cutting

【间隔】 jiàngé ❶〈名〉 space; interval; intermission: 以10米的~排列 be arranged at intervals of ten metres ‖ 菜苗~匀整。The vegetable seedlings are evenly spaced. ❷〈动〉 separate; cut off: 把柱子~五米排开 space out the posts five metres apart ‖ ~一天 with an interval of one day ‖ 彼此音信~。They have never heard from each other. / They have been completely cut off from each other. ‖ 两节课之间~十分钟。There is a ten-minute interval/break between the two classes.

〖~号〗 jiàngéhào 〈名〉 separation dot (·) [used to separate the day from the month, as in 七·七事变, or parts of a person's name in transliteration, as in 威廉·莎士比亚]

【间或】 jiànhuò 〈副〉 occasionally; once in a while; now and then; sometimes: 会场里很肃静,~有一两声咳嗽声。There was complete silence in the meeting hall, with occasional coughs here and there.

【间接】 jiànjiē 〈形〉 indirect; secondhand: ~报告 secondhand report ‖ ~回答/照明 indirect answer/lighting ‖ 他只~提到这件事。He only made indirect reference to it. ‖ 这事我是~听到的。I heard about it secondhand.

〖~宾语〗 jiànjiē bīnyǔ 〈名〉[语言] indirect object

〖~成本〗 jiànjiē chéngběn 〈名〉 indirect cost

〖~出口〗 jiànjiē chūkǒu 〈名〉 indirect export

〖~传染〗 jiànjiē chuánrǎn 〈名〉 indirect infection

〖~犯罪〗 jiànjiē fànzuì 〈名〉 consequential crime

〖~负债〗 jiànjiē fùzhài 〈名〉 indirect liabilities

〖~汇兑〗 jiànjiē huìduì 〈名〉 indirect exchange

〖~汇率〗 jiànjiē huìlǜ 〈名〉 indirect rate

〖~经验〗 jiànjiē jīngyàn 〈名〉 indirect experience

〖~贸易〗 jiànjiē màoyì 〈名〉 indirect trade; sideways trading

〖~税〗 jiànjiēshuì 〈名〉 indirect tax

〖~损失〗 jiànjiē sǔnshī 〈名〉 consequential/indirect/secondary loss

〖~投资〗 jiànjiē tóuzī 〈名〉 indirect investment

〖~推理〗 jiànjiē tuīlǐ 〈名〉 mediate inference

〖~消费〗 jiànjiē xiāofèi 〈名〉 indirect consumption

〖~选举〗 jiànjiē xuǎnjǔ 〈名〉 indirect election

〖~引语〗 jiànjiē yǐnyǔ 〈名〉[语言] reported/indirect speech

〖~证据〗 jiànjiē zhèngjù 〈名〉 circumstantial evidence: 仅凭~他就被定罪了。He was convicted on circumstantial evidence alone.

【间苗】 jiànmiáo 〈动〉 thin out seedlings/young shoots: 间松树/莴苣苗 thin out pine tree/lettuce seedlings

〖~机〗 jiànmiáojī 〈名〉 gapper; gapping machine; plant thinning machine

〖~器〗 jiànmiáoqì 〈名〉 gapper; thinner

【间日】 jiànrì 〈名〉〈书〉 every other day

【间隙】 jiànxì 〈名〉 ❶ interval; gap; space: 加宽/弥合~ widen/

bridge a gap ‖ 缩小～ lessen/narrow a gap ‖ 劳动～ work break ‖ 谈话～ gap in the conversation ‖ 利用工作～读书 read in the intervals of one's work ‖ 利用玉米地里的～套种大豆 interplant soya beans between maize/corn ‖ 电视和墙壁之间应留有～。You should leave a space between the television and the wall. ❷［机械］clearance：齿轮～ gear clearance ‖ 膨胀～ expansion clearance；clearance for expansion

【间歇】 jiànxiē ❶〈动〉intermit：～操作 intermittent duty/operation ‖ ～脉搏 intermittent pulse ‖ ～性发作 intermittent attack ‖ ～性故障 intermittent defect ‖ ～性精神病 intermittent insanity ‖ ～性疼痛 intermittent ache ‖ ～运动 intermittent motion ‖ 这种病有规律地～发作。The disease intermits with great regularity. ❷〈名〉intermission：播音～ station break ‖ 短暂的～ short/brief intermission ‖ 在会议的～时间里 in the intermission halfway through the meeting

〖～放电〗 jiànxiē fàngdiàn 〈名〉［电学］intermittent discharge

〖～河〗 jiànxiēhé 〈名〉［地质］intermittent stream

〖～控制〗 jiànxiē kòngzhì 〈名〉［通信］intermittent control

〖～喷泉〗 jiànxiē pēnquán ＝间歇泉 jiànxiēquán

〖～泉〗 jiànxiēquán 〈名〉［地质］geyser；intermittent spring

〖～热〗 jiànxiērè 〈名〉［医学］intermittent fever

【间杂】 jiànzá 〈动〉be intermingled/mixed：黑白～ mixture of black and white ‖ 歌声中～着笑声。Singing intermingled with laughing.

【间作】 jiànzuò 〈动〉［农业］intercrop：棉花和小麦～ intercrop cotton with wheat ‖ 实行～套种 adopt intercropping and interplanting

饯[1] jiàn 〈动〉give a farewell dinner：⇨～别；～行

饯[2] jiàn 〈动〉candy/preserve (fruits)：⇨蜜～

【饯别】 jiànbié 〈动〉give a farewell dinner：～宾客 give one's guests a farewell dinner；give a farewell dinner to one's guests

【饯行】 jiànxíng 〈动〉give a farewell dinner：为代表团～ give/host/hold a farewell dinner for/in honour of the delegation

建 jiàn 〈动〉❶ build；construct；erect：～桥 construct a bridge ‖ ～一座纪念碑 erect a monument ⇨～造；～筑；扩～；修～ ❷ establish；found；set up：～一家公司 establish a company ⇨～国；～交；创～ ❸ propose；advocate：⇨～议

【建安】 jiàn'ān 〈名〉Jian'an [title of the reign (190-220) of Liu Xie (刘协), 12th and last emperor of the Eastern Han Dynasty, reverently entitled Han Xiandi (汉献帝) after death]

【建白】 jiànbái 〈动〉〈书〉put forward (a proposal)；express (one's views/opinions)

【建材】 jiàncái 〈名〉〈简称〉construction/building materials：～工业/商店/市场 building materials industry/store/market ⇨建筑材料

【建仓】 jiàncāng 〈动〉(of investors) buy stock shares, etc

【建党】 jiàndǎng 〈动〉❶ found/form a political party ❷ build up the Party：～路线 line for Party building ‖ ～理论 theory on Party construction

【建档】 jiàndàng 〈动〉place sth on file；set/make up a file

【建都】 jiàndū 〈动〉found/establish a capital；make (a place) the capital：～长安 make Chang'an the capital；set the capital in Chang'an ‖ 六个朝代在南京建过都。Six dynasties made their capitals in Nanjing.

【建盖】 jiàngài 〈动〉build；construct：～商品房 build commercial housing

【建功】 jiàngōng 〈动〉do a deed of merit；perform meritorious service：～立业 make great contributions and accomplish great tasks；render meritorious service and make a distinguished career

【建构】 jiàngòu 〈动〉establish；construct；set up：～美好的未来 build a bright future

【建国】 jiànguó 〈动〉❶ found/establish a state：庆祝中华人民共和国～50周年 celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China ❷ build up a country：～大计 important matters concerning national construction ‖ ～宏图 grand project for national construction ⇨勤俭～

【建交】 jiànjiāo 〈动〉establish diplomatic relations：～谈判 negotiations on the establishment of diplomatic relations；negotiations for establishing diplomatic relations ‖ 两国于1983年～。The two countries set up diplomatic relations in 1983.

〖～联合公报〗 jiànjiāo liánhé gōngbào 〈名〉joint communiqué on the establishment of diplomatic relations

【建军】 jiànjūn 〈动〉❶ found an army：中国人民解放军～纪念日 anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army ⇨～节 ❷ build up the army：～准则 principles of army building

〖～节〗 jiànjūnjié 〈名〉Army Day [August 1]

【建兰】 jiànlán 〈名〉sword-leaved cymbidium

【建立】 jiànlì 〈动〉❶ build；found；establish；set up：～办事处 set up/establish an office ‖ ～家庭 set up a family ‖ ～劳务市场 establish a labour market ‖ ～实验室 build a laboratory ‖ ～新的工业基地 set up a new industrial base ‖ ～医院 open a hospital ‖ ～组织 establish/found an organization ❷ establish；form；forge：～功勋 perform meritorious deeds ‖ ～规章制度 establish rules and regulations ‖ ～国际伙伴关系 form/forge international partnership (with) ‖ ～合作关系 establish co-operative ties (with) ‖ ～监督和权力限制机制 establish a supervisory and power-restricting mechanism ‖ ～联盟 forge an alliance ‖ ～联系 establish ties (with) ‖ ～良好的社会秩序 establish good social order ‖ ～贸易关系 open economic ties ‖ ～亲密的友谊 form a close friendship (with sb) ‖ ～统一战线 form/forge a united front ‖ ～外交关系 establish/forge diplomatic relations/ties ‖ ～新的经济体制 establish a new economic structure ‖ ～在牢固的基础上 be built on a solid foundation

【建漆】 jiànqī 〈名〉❶ Fujian lacquer ❷ Fujian lacquerware

【建设】 jiànshè 〈动〉build；construct：～国防/家乡 build up national defence/one's hometown ‖ ～社会主义法制国家 build a socialist country under the rule of law ‖ ～有中国特色的社会主义国家 build a socialist country with Chinese characteristics ‖ 加强廉政～ strengthen the building of an honest and clean government ‖ ～规模 scale of construction ‖ ～项目 construction project ‖ 城市/经济～ urban/economic development ‖ 党的～ Party building ‖ 国家/基本/军队～ national/capital/army construction ‖ 组织～ organizational building ‖ 作风～ cultivation of a fine work style

〖～部〗 jiànshèbù 〈名〉Ministry of Construction

〖～公债〗 jiànshè gōngzhài 〈名〉public/government bonds for construction

〖～性〗 jiànshèxìng 〈形〉constructive；positive：～对话/建议/批评 constructive dialogue/suggestion/criticism ‖ 采取～态度 adopt a constructive attitude ‖ 提出～意见 put forward a positive idea ‖ 这次谈判很有～。The negotiation was very constructive.

〖～银行〗 jiànshè yínháng 〈名〉Construction Bank

〖～周期〗 jiànshè zhōuqī 〈名〉construction cycle

〖～资金〗 jiànshè zījīn 〈名〉construction funds

【建树】 jiànshù ❶〈动〉make a contribution；contribute ❷〈名〉contribution；attainment：毫无～ accomplish nothing ‖ 颇有～ have many attainments to one's credit ‖ 学术～ scholarly contribution ‖ 重大～ major attainments ‖ 她在生物学研究方面颇有～。She has made great contributions to biological studies.

【建团】 jiàntuán 〈动〉build up the League [i. e. the Communist Youth League]

【建议】 jiànyì ❶〈动〉propose；advise；suggest；recommend：～价格 recommended price ‖ 他～乘飞机去。He suggested travelling by plane. ‖ 我～你接受这份工作。I recommend that you take the job. ‖ 医生～他把烟戒掉。The doctor advised him to give up smoking. ❷〈名〉proposal；suggestion；recommendation：采纳～ accept/adopt a suggestion ‖ 拒绝～ decline/refuse/reject a proposal；turn down a proposal ‖ 考虑～ consider/entertain a proposition ‖ 提出～ make/advance/offer a proposal (on)；put forward suggestions，provide recommendations (toward) ‖ 提交～ submit a proposal ‖ 按照某人的～行事 act on sb's suggestion ‖ 高明的～ wise council ‖ 合理/明智/可行的～ reasonable/wise/workable suggestion ‖ 建设性～ constructive suggestion ‖ 具体的～ concrete proposal ‖ 欢迎提～。Suggestions are welcomed. ‖ 这个～无人理睬。The suggestion fell upon deaf ears.

【建造】 jiànzào 〈动〉build；construct：～办公大楼 erect an office block ‖ ～房屋 build houses ‖ ～高速公路 construct an expressway ‖ ～铁路 build a railroad ‖ 新的摩天大楼正在～中。A new skyscraper is under construction. / A new skyscraper is in the course of construction. ‖ 这房子是用木头～的。The house was constructed out of wood. / The house was built of wood. ‖ 这家酒店是模仿欧洲的样式～的。This hotel was built after a European

model.

【建账】 jiànzhàng 〈动〉keep accounts

【建政】 jiànzhèng 〈动〉build up a political power

【建制】 jiànzhì 〈名〉organizational system：军队～ organizational system of the army ‖ 一个师的～ organizational system of a division

【建置】 jiànzhì 〈动〉establish；set up (an administrative division unit)

【建筑】 jiànzhù ❶〈动〉build；construct；erect：～高楼大厦 construct/erect high-rise buildings ‖ ～公路/桥梁 build/construct a highway/bridge ‖ ～承包商/工程师 construction contractor/engineer ‖ ～工作/图案 building work/design ‖ ～奇迹 architectural wonder ‖ 住宅～ residential construction ‖〈喻〉不要把自己的幸福～在别人的痛苦之上。Don't build your happiness on the suffering of other people. ‖ 他是学现代～的。He majors in modern architecture. ❷〈名〉building；structure；erection：高层/低层～ high-rise/low-rise building ‖ 高大宏伟的～ large and imposing building ‖ 古～ ancient buildings/erections ‖ 临时～ temporary structures ‖ 形状独特的～ peculiarly-shaped construction ⇨上层～

〖～材料〗 jiànzhù cáiliào 〈名〉construction/building materials：轻型～ light-weight building material

〖～采光〗 jiànzhù cǎiguāng 〈名〉[建筑] architectural lighting

〖～队〗 jiànzhùduì 〈名〉construction team

〖～工程学〗 jiànzhù gōngchéngxué 〈名〉architectural engineering

〖～工地〗 jiànzhù gōngdì 〈名〉construction/building site

〖～工人〗 jiànzhù gōngrén 〈名〉construction worker

〖～面积〗 jiànzhù miànjī 〈名〉floor space/area；floorage：总～ gross floor area

〖～群〗 jiànzhùqún 〈名〉architectural complex；buildings in clusters：协调的～ harmonious group of buildings

〖～设计〗 jiànzhù shèjì 〈名〉building/architectural design

〖～师〗 jiànzhùshī 〈名〉architect

〖～图纸〗 jiànzhù túzhǐ 〈名〉construction plan

〖～物〗 jiànzhùwù 〈名〉building；structure；erection

〖～许可证〗 jiànzhù xǔkězhèng 〈名〉building/construction permit

〖～学〗 jiànzhùxué 〈名〉architecture

〖～业〗 jiànzhùyè 〈名〉building/construction industry

〖～装饰〗 jiànzhù zhuāngshì 〈名〉architectural ornament/decoration

荐[1]

jiàn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ straw mat：⇨草～ ❷ grass；straw

荐[2]

jiàn 〈动〉❶ recommend；introduce：⇨～举；～贤；毛遂自～ ❷〈书〉sacrifice；devote：我以我血～轩辕。I am determined to give my life to my motherland.

【荐拔】 jiànbá 〈动〉〈书〉recommend sb for promotion

【荐骨】 jiàngǔ ＝ 骶骨 dǐgǔ

【荐举】 jiànjǔ 〈动〉recommend；propose sb for a post：～贤良 recommend able and virtuous persons ‖ 他们～他当主席。They proposed him for the chairmanship.

【荐任】 jiànrèn 〈名〉〈旧〉third rank in the four-echelon officialdom of China before 1949

【荐头】 jiàntou 〈名〉〈方〉〈旧〉employment agent：～店 employment agency ‖ ～行 employment trade

【荐贤】 jiànxián 〈动〉recommend persons of virtue and ability

〖～举能〗 jiànxián-jǔnéng 〈熟〉promote able men；recommend talented people

【荐引】 jiànyǐn 〈动〉〈书〉recommend；introduce：经他～，我兄弟被耶鲁大学录取。With his recommendation, my brother was admitted into Yale University.

【荐椎】 jiànzhuī ＝ 骶骨 dǐgǔ

贱

jiàn 〈形〉❶ low-priced；inexpensive；cheap：～买贵卖 buy cheap and sell dear ‖ 菜价～了。Vegetable prices went down. ‖ 西瓜～了。Watermelons have gone cheap. ❷ lowly；humble：⇨～民；贫～；微～ ❸ low-down；base；despicable：⇨～骨头；～货；下～ ❹〈谦〉my：⇨～内

【贱骨头】 jiàngǔtou 〈名〉❶〈粗〉miserable/contemptible wretch；wretched scamp ❷〈诙〉self-imposed sufferer；trouble seeker：这个～宁可走路也不愿坐车。The poor wretch would rather walk than take a bus.

【贱货】 jiànhuò 〈名〉❶ cheap/shoddy goods ❷〈粗〉miserable/contemptible wretch：你这个～，别跟我这样说话！ You bitch/slut! Don't talk to me like that.

【贱卖】 jiànmài 〈动〉sell cheap：大～ sell sth at a crazy price；big offerings

【贱民】 jiànmín 〈名〉❶〈旧〉person of the lowest social status ❷ Pariah [the lowest caste in India]；untouchable

【贱内】 jiànnèi 〈名〉〈旧〉〈谦〉my (humble) wife

【贱人】 jiànrén 〈名〉〈旧〉〈粗〉[usu used in novels] slut

华

jiàn 〈动〉❶ support at an oblique angle：打～拨正 support and right sth ❷ keep water off with earth and rocks

剑

jiàn 〈名〉sword：一把/口～ a sword ‖ 拔～ draw/unsheathe a sword ‖ 把～入鞘 sheathe a sword ‖ 挥～ wield a sword ‖ 磨～ sharpen a sword ‖ 佩～ carry a sword ‖ 铸～ cast a sword ‖ 吞～表演者 sword swallower ⇨ ～客；击～；刻舟求～

【剑拔弩张】 jiànbá-nǔzhāng 〈熟〉with swords drawn and bows bent—(of a situation) becoming dangerously explosive；at daggers drawn：两国关系长期以来处于～、势不两立的状态。These two countries have long been at daggers drawn with each other.

【剑柄】 jiànbǐng 〈名〉sword handle；hilt

【剑齿虎】 jiànchǐhǔ 〈名〉[考古] sabre-toothed tiger；machairodont

【剑齿象】 jiànchǐxiàng 〈名〉[考古] stegodon

【剑带】 jiàndài 〈名〉sword belt

【剑道】 jiàndào 〈名〉kendo [Japan]

【剑客】 jiànkè 〈名〉〈旧〉chivalrous swordsman：～的故事 tales of swordsmen ‖ 女～ swordswoman

【剑兰】 jiànlán 〈名〉[植物] gladiolus

【剑麻】 jiànmá 〈名〉[植物] sisal hemp

【剑眉】 jiànméi 〈名〉dashing eyebrows：～倒竖 peak one's eyebrows

【剑鞘】 jiànqiào 〈名〉scabbard；sheath

【剑伤】 jiànshāng 〈名〉sword-cut

【剑术】 jiànshù 〈名〉swordsmanship；art of fencing；swordcraft；swordplay：练习～ practise swordsmanship

【剑坛】 jiàntán 〈名〉swordplay circles：～高手 swordplay master ‖ ～新秀 rising star fencer

【剑尾鱼】 jiànwěiyú 〈名〉swordtail

【剑舞】 jiànwǔ 〈名〉sword dance

【剑侠】 jiànxiá 〈名〉[in old novels] chivalrous swordsman：女～ swordswoman

【剑鱼】 jiànyú 〈名〉swordfish

涧

jiàn 〈名〉ravine；gully：⇨～流；山～；溪～

【涧流】 jiànliú 〈名〉ravine stream

监

jiàn 〈名〉imperial office：钦天～ Board of Astronomy ⇨ ～生；国子～

⇨jiān

【监本】 jiànběn 〈名〉books printed by successive Imperial Colleges

【监生】 jiànshēng 〈名〉〈旧〉student of the Imperial College in the Ming and Qing dynasties

健

jiàn ❶〈形〉healthy；strong：体～貌美 be healthy and beautiful/handsome ⇨ ～康；～美；强～ ❷〈动〉strengthen；toughen；invigorate：～脑/脾/胃 invigorate the brain/spleen/stomach ⇨ ～身；保～ ❸〈动〉be strong in；be good at：⇨～谈；～忘

【健步】 jiànbù 〈动〉walk with vigorous strides：～跨入新千年 stride vigorously into the new millennium ‖ ～走上讲台 mount the platform with vigorous steps

〖～如飞〗 jiànbù-rúfēi 〈熟〉walk as if on wings—walk fast and vigorously

【健存】 jiàncún ＝ 健在 jiànzài

【健儿】 jiàn'ér 〈名〉❶ valiant fighter ❷ excellent athlete：体操～ skillful gymnasts ‖ 中国奥运～ Chinese Olympians

【健将】 jiànjiàng 〈名〉❶ master sportsman；top-notch player：乒乓球～ ace *pingpong* player ‖ 游泳～ top-notch swimmer ‖ 运动～ master of sports；master sportsman ❷ master sportsman

[highest title conferred upon a sportsman by the Chinese government]：国家男篮有六个～。There are six master sportsmen in the Men's National Basketball Team. ❷ master：文坛～ man of letters；master in the world of letters；literary heavyweight

【健康】 jiànkāng ❶〈名〉health；physique：保持～ keep fit ‖ 恢复～ regain one's health；be restored to health ‖ 危害/影响～ *damage/affect* sb's health ‖ 有害/有益～ do harm/good to sb's health ‖ 增进～ build up one's health ‖ ～有问题 have health problems ‖ 身体/精神～ *physical/mental* health ‖ 由于～原因 for health reasons ‖ ～乃无价之宝。Good health is a pearl beyond price. ‖ ～胜于财富。Good health is above wealth. ‖ 祝您～长寿！I wish you health and longevity! ❷〈形〉healthy；sound：～成长 grow up healthy and sound ‖ 身体～ be in good/fine health；enjoy/have excellent/good health ‖ 身心～ be sound in mind and body；be physically and mentally healthy ‖ ～的儿童读物 healthy reading for children ‖ ～的肤色 healthy complexion ‖ ～的经济 healthy/sound economy ‖ ～的体格 sturdy constitution ‖ ～的饮食 healthy diet ‖ ～有益的活动 healthy and beneficial activities ‖ 工业在～发展。The industry is developing soundly. / The industry is doing fairly well. ‖ 他很～。He is very healthy. / He is as sound as a bell. ‖ 就其年龄而言，她身体非常～。She is in excellent condition for a woman of her age.

〖～保健〗 jiànkāng bǎojiàn 〈名〉health care

〖～保险〗 jiànkāng bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉health insurance

〖～检查〗 jiànkāng jiǎnchá 〈名〉health examination/checkup

〖～教育〗 jiànkāng jiàoyù 〈名〉health education

〖～证明书〗 jiànkāng zhèngmíngshū 〈名〉health/medical certificate

〖～状况〗 jiànkāng zhuàngkuàng 〈名〉health conditions：～不佳 in no condition (to do sth)；out of condition/shape；in the poor state of health ‖ ～良好 in good/excellent condition；in good health/shape ‖ 他的～正在恶化。He is in declining health. / His condition is deteriorating.

【健朗】 *jiànlǎng* 〈形〉*healthy and strong*

【健美】 jiànměi ❶〈形〉strong and handsome；vigorous and graceful：保持～ keep fit and trim ‖ 体形～ have a healthy and graceful body ‖ 她看起来很～。She looks very athletic. ❷〈名〉body-building

〖～比赛〗 jiànměi bǐsài 〈名〉body-building contest

〖～操〗 jiànměicāo 〈名〉beauty/slimming exercise；sports aerobics；aerobic exercise

〖～服〗 jiànměifú ＝ 健美衣 jiànměiyī

〖～裤〗 jiànměikù 〈名〉form-fitting pants；tights

〖～器〗 jiànměiqì 〈名〉body-building equipment；shaper；exerciser

〖～衣〗 jiànměiyī 〈名〉body-building clothes；panty corselette

〖～运动〗 jiànměi yùndòng 〈名〉body-building：～员 bodybuilder；body-building athlete

【健全】 jiànquán ❶〈形〉sound；perfect：四肢～ be sound in body；be physically sound ‖ 头脑～ be in one's right mind；be of sound mind ‖ 心智～ have a sound mind ‖ 组织很～。The organization is sound. ❷〈动〉strengthen；perfect；improve；amplify：～必要的规章制度 amplify necessary rules and regulations ‖ ～法制/管理机制 perfect/improve the legal system/the management mechanism ‖ ～领导班子 strengthen the leading group；strengthen the leadership ‖ ～社会保障制度 refine the social security system ‖ 手续～ with all formalities gone through

〖～人〗 *jiànquánrén* 〈名〉*sound person；able-bodied person*

【健身】 jiànshēn 〈动〉improve one's health；build up/strengthen one's body；keep fit：～场 health farm ‖ ～热 fitness fad ‖ ～中心 fitness/body-building centre

〖～操〗 jiànshēncāo 〈名〉callisthenics；body-building exercise

〖～车〗 jiànshēnchē 〈名〉fitness cycle

〖～房〗 jiànshēnfáng 〈名〉gymnasium；gym；exercise room；body-building hall

〖～俱乐部〗 jiànshēn jùlèbù 〈名〉sports/health club

〖～课〗 jiànshēnkè 〈名〉keep-fit class

〖～裤〗 jiànshēnkù 〈名〉body-building pants

〖～路径〗 jiànshēn lùjìng 〈名〉workout path

〖～器〗 jiànshēnqì 〈名〉fitness/body-building equipment；exerciser

〖～球〗 jiànshēnqiú 〈名〉ball for health [small ball used esp by aged people to improve health]；medicine ball

〖～运动〗 jiànshēn yùndòng 〈名〉body-building：全民～ Nationwide Bodybuilding campaign

【健实】 jiànshí 〈形〉strong and healthy；sturdy；robust：他身体～。He is of sturdy/solid build.

【健讼】 jiànsòng 〈动〉〈书〉be litigious

【健谈】 jiàntán 〈形〉brilliant in conversation；talkative：～的人 good talker；brilliant/fluent conversationalist ‖ 她很～。She is a very good talker. / She's quite talkative.

【健忘】 jiànwàng 〈形〉forgetful；having a bad/poor/short memory：这位老人很～。The old man is very forgetful of things. / The old man has a memory like a sieve. ‖ 他越来越～。*His memory is getting worse and worse.*

〖～症〗 jiànwàngzhèng 〈名〉[医学] amnesia

【健旺】 jiànwàng 〈形〉healthy and vigorous：祖父虽已年近八旬，精神还很～。Although my grandfather is approaching eighty, he is still healthy and vigorous.

【健胃药】 jiànwèiyào 〈名〉stomachic tonic

【健在】 jiànzài 〈动〉(of a person of advanced age) be still living and in good health：他的父母都～。His parents are both in good health.

【健壮】 jiànzhuàng 〈形〉healthy and strong；robust：～如牛 as strong as a horse ‖ ～的体格 athletic figure ‖ ～的体魄 strong *body* ‖ 她儿子很～。She has a robust *son*.

舰 jiàn 〈名〉warship；naval vessel；man-of-war：火箭发射～ rocket ship ‖ 支援～ support vessel ‖ 指挥～ control vessel ⇨ ～队；航空母～；战～

【舰船】 jiànchuán 〈名〉ships (including both naval and civil ships)

【舰队】 jiànduì 〈名〉fleet；naval force；armada：一支～ a fleet ‖ 扩充～ increase a fleet ‖ 派遣～ dispatch a fleet (to) ‖ 装备～ fit out a fleet ‖ 第七～ Seventh Fleet [US] ‖ 东海～ East China Sea Fleet ‖ 海军/联合～ naval/combined fleet ‖ 特混～ task fleet/force ‖ 无敌～ Invincible Armada ‖ 作战～ battle fleet

〖～补给舰〗 jiànduì bǔjǐjiàn 〈名〉fleet depot ship

〖～司令〗 *jiànduì sīlìng* 〈名〉*admiral*

【舰对岸导弹】 jiànduì'àn dǎodàn 〈名〉ship-to-shore missile

【舰对地导弹】 jiànduìdì dǎodàn 〈名〉ship-to-ground missile

【舰对舰导弹】 jiànduìjiàn dǎodàn 〈名〉ship-to-ship missile

【舰对空导弹】 jiànduìkōng dǎodàn 〈名〉ship-to-air missile

【舰模】 jiànmó 〈名〉model ship：～比赛 model ship contest ‖ ～展览 model ship exhibition

【舰炮】 jiànpào 〈名〉chase/naval gun；shipboard artillery

【舰日】 jiànrì 〈名〉workday of a warship

【舰首】 jiànshǒu 〈名〉bow：～炮 bow chaser

【舰艇】 jiàntǐng 〈名〉naval vessel：水面～ surface ship/vessel ‖ 作战～ *combat ship*

【舰尾】 jiànwěi 〈名〉stern：～炮 stern chaser

【舰位】 jiànwèi 〈名〉(of a warship) location (on high seas)；berth (in a harbour)

【舰载】 jiànzài 〈形〉carrier-borne；carrier-based；ship-based：～导弹 ship-based missile ‖ ～飞机 shipboard-landing aircraft；deck-landing aircraft ‖ ～雷达 shipborne radar

【舰长】 jiànzhǎng 〈名〉captain (of a warship)

【舰只】 jiànzhī 〈名〉warship；naval vessel：海军～ naval vessels ‖ 巡逻～ patrolling vessels

渐 jiàn 〈副〉gradually；little by little；by degrees：～降/落/起 incline/fall/rise gradually ‖ 歌声～远。The singing is fading into the distance. ‖ 天气～热。The weather is getting hot. ‖ 天色～晚。It's getting dark. / It is drawing toward sunset. ‖ 夜色～浓。The darkness is gathering.
⇨jiān

【渐变】 jiànbiàn 〈名〉❶ gradual change：事物的发展都有一个由～到突变的过程。Everything undergoes a process from a gradual change to a sudden change. ❷ [生物] anamorphosis

【渐次】 jiàncì 〈副〉〈书〉gradually；one after another：脚步声～停息。The footsteps gradually stopped.

【渐渐】 jiànjiàn 〈副〉gradually；by degrees；little by little：他～才明白过来。Only by degrees did it dawn on him. ‖ 雪～融化了。*Little by little the snow melted.* ‖ 战斗～平息下来。The fighting died down. ‖ 掌声～停息了。The applause gradually faded.

【渐进】 jiànjìn 〈动〉advance gradually; progress step by step: ~传动 progressive transmission ⇨ 循序~
〖~主义〗 jiànjìnzhǔyì 〈名〉incrementalism; gradualism
【渐近】 jiànjìn 〈名〉[数学] asymptotics: ~限 asymptotic bound ‖ ~圆 asymptotic circle
【渐露端倪】 jiànlù-duānní 〈熟〉things begin to show their true colours
【渐入佳境】 jiànrù-jiājìng 〈熟〉(of a situation) be getting better; be improving
【渐衰期】 jiànshuāiqī 〈名〉autumn
【渐缩管】 jiànsuōguǎn 〈名〉[机械] reducing pipe
【渐悟】 jiànwù 〈动〉❶ [佛教] gradually awaken to the truth ❷ come to realize; realize gradually
【渐显】 jiànxiǎn 〈动〉[影视] fade in
【渐新世】 Jiànxīnshì 〈名〉[地质] Oligocene Epoch
【渐隐】 jiànyǐn 〈动〉[影视] fade out: ~快门 dissolving shutter

谏 jiàn 〈动〉〈书〉expostulate (with one's superiors or friends); remonstrate; admonish: 拒~ reject sb's admonitions/criticisms ‖ 直言敢~ be outspoken and dare to make remonstrances ⇨兵~; 进~; 劝~
【谏官】 jiànguān 〈名〉imperial/court admonisher [official in charge of admonishing the emperor]
【谏劝】 jiànquàn 〈动〉advise; admonish; exhort
【谏喻】 jiànyù 〈动〉give advice to sb by means of a euphemism
【谏诤】 jiànzhèng 〈动〉〈书〉point out sb's faults frankly and urge him to correct them; expostulate with sb against his faults
【谏止】 jiànzhǐ 〈动〉plead with sb not to do sth; admonish against sth
【谏阻】 jiànzǔ 〈动〉plead with sb not to do sth; admonish sb not to do sth

楗 jiàn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ door bar/bolt ❷ materials (such as bamboo, wood, earth, rocks, etc) used to stop the breaching of a dyke

践 jiàn 〈动〉❶ tread; trample: ⇨~踏 ❷ destroy; insult; waste: ⇨糟~; 作~ ❸ act on; carry out: ⇨~约; 实~
【践诺】 jiànnuò 〈动〉〈书〉keep one's promise/word; act up to/carry out/perform one's promise
【践踏】 jiàntà 〈动〉❶ tread on; trample underfoot: ~庄稼 trample the crops; tread on the crops ‖ 请勿~草地! Keep off the grass! / Don't walk on the lawn! ❷ trample on: ~国际法 violate the international law ‖ ~民主与法制 trample on democracy and law ‖ ~某人的权利 trample on/infringe/violate sb's rights; tread sb's rights underfoot ‖ ~主权 trample/infringe on the sovereignty of a country
【践约】 jiànyuē 〈动〉keep a promise; keep an appointment: 他~准时来到我们学院。He kept his promise and came to our university at the scheduled time. ‖ 他们没有~立即还债。They failed to fulfil their promise to repay the debt promptly.
【践祚】 jiànzuò 〈动〉〈书〉ascend the throne; be enthroned: 新君~。The new monarch ascended the throne.

锏 jiàn 〈名〉iron protection for a wheel axle
⇨jiǎn

毽 jiàn 〈名〉shuttlecock
【毽子】 jiànzi 〈名〉shuttlecock: 一只/个~ a shuttlecock ‖ 踢~ play/kick the shuttlecock (as a game) ‖ 鸡毛~ (chicken) feather shuttlecock

腱 jiàn 〈名〉[解剖] tendon; sinew: ~成形术 tendoplasty ‖ ~移植术 tendon transplantation ‖ ~组织 tendinous tissue ⇨肌~
【腱瘤】 jiànliú 〈名〉tenontophyma
【腱膜】 jiànmó 〈名〉aponeurosis
〖~修补术〗 jiànmó xiūbǔshù 〈名〉aponeurorrhaphy
〖~炎〗 jiànmóyán 〈名〉aponeurositis
【腱鞘】 jiànqiào 〈名〉tendon sheath
〖~囊肿〗 jiànqiào nángzhǒng 〈名〉ganglion, ganglia
〖~切除术〗 jiànqiào qiēchúshù 〈名〉tenosynovectomy
〖~炎〗 jiànqiàoyán 〈名〉tenosynovitis
【腱梭】 jiànsuō 〈名〉tendon spindle
【腱炎】 jiànyán 〈名〉tenonitis; tendinitis; tenositis
【腱子】 jiànzi 〈名〉(beef or mutton) shank: 烤牛~ roast beef shank

溅 jiàn 〈动〉splash; spatter; splatter: 把油~在衣服上 spatter oil on one's clothes; spatter one's clothes with oil ‖ 火花四~ sparks flying in all directions ‖ 浪花飞~ waves breaking and foaming ‖ ~满血迹的墙 blood-spattered wall ‖ 一辆驶过的汽车~了我们一身泥水。A passing car splashed us with mud and water from head to foot.
⇨jiān
【溅击侵蚀】 jiànjī qīnshí 〈名〉[地质] splash erosion
【溅落】 jiànluò 〈动〉❶ splatter/splash/spatter down: 雨水~下来。The rain spattered down. ❷ [航天] (of a satellite, space shuttle, etc) splash down: 精确~ precision splashdown ‖ 宇宙飞船在太平洋中成功~。The spaceship made a successful splashdown in the Pacific. / The spaceship splashed down successfully in the Pacific.
〖~点〗 jiànluòdiǎn 〈名〉[航天] splash point
〖~区〗 jiànluòqū 〈名〉[航天] splash area
〖~网〗 jiànluòwǎng 〈名〉[航天] splash net
【溅水防护】 jiànshuǐ fánghù 〈名〉splash-protection

鉴 jiàn ❶〈名〉ancient bronze mirror ❷〈动〉mirror; reflect: 光可~人 so shining and bright that it can serve as a mirror ‖ 水清可~。The water is so clear that you can see your reflection in it. ❸〈名〉warning; object lesson: 以史为~ take warning from history; with history as a mirror ⇨~戒; 借~; 引以为~ ❹〈动〉scrutinize; examine; inspect: ⇨~别; ~定; ~赏 ❺〈套〉[usu used in the opening phrase in an old-fashioned letter]: ⇨钧~; 台~
【鉴别】 jiànbié 〈动〉discern; differentiate; discriminate; distinguish: ~古董 make an appraisal of antiques; appraise antiques ‖ ~好坏 distinguish the good from the bad; distinguish between the good and the bad ‖ ~是非 discern between right and wrong; distinguish right from wrong ‖ ~真假钞票 discriminate counterfeit bills from genuine money ‖ ~真伪 discriminate the sham/false from the genuine ‖ ~能力 ability to differentiate; power of discrimination; discernment ‖ ~诊断 differential diagnosis ‖ 没有比较就没有~。There can be no differentiation without contrast. ‖ 他毫无~,相信一切。He was absolutely uncritical and believed everything.
〖~器〗 jiànbiéqì 〈名〉[电子] discriminator
【鉴定】 jiàndìng ❶〈动〉appraise; evaluate; identify; authenticate; determine: ~笔迹/指纹 identify handwriting/fingerprint ‖ ~产品/工程质量 appraise the quality of a product/project ‖ ~文物年代 determine the date of a cultural relic ‖ ~一幅画 authenticate a painting ‖ 票据~ judgement of a bill ‖ 自我~ self-evaluation; self appraisal ‖ 这台机器已通过~。This machine has been tested and appraised. ❷〈名〉appraisal; evaluation: 给学生写~ give a student appraisal; write an appraisal of a student ‖ 毕业~ graduation appraisal
〖~会〗 jiàndìnghuì 〈名〉appraising/evaluation meeting
〖~人〗 jiàndìngrén 〈名〉identifier; surveyor
〖~书〗 jiàndìngshū 〈名〉expertise report; surveyor's report; written appraisal
【鉴戒】 jiànjiè 〈名〉warning; object lesson: 引为~ take warning (from sth) ‖ 希望这件事能成为你的~。Let it be a warning to you.
【鉴谅】 jiànliàng 〈动〉〈书〉〈套〉excuse/pardon/forgive me
【鉴貌辨色】 jiànmào-biànsè 〈熟〉look at sb's face and distinguish its colour—examine sb's countenance; subtly react by noticing one's superior's countenance; try to read sb's mind by observing the expression on his face
【鉴频】 jiànpín 〈名〉[物理] frequency discrimination/demodulation: ~电路 frequency-discriminating circuit ‖ ~管 *discriminator* tube ‖ ~器 (frequency) discriminator
【鉴赏】 jiànshǎng 〈动〉discriminate and appreciate: ~古典音乐 appreciate classic music ‖ ~绘画作品 appreciate paintings ‖ 他不会~音乐。He is no judge of music.
〖~家〗 jiànshǎngjiā 〈名〉connoisseur: 现代艺术~ connoisseur of modern art

〖～力〗 jiànshǎnglì 〈名〉ability to appreciate; connoisseurship; appreciation: 对音乐有～ have a delicate/good ear for music ‖ 培养审美～ cultivate aesthetic appreciation ‖ 提高～ improve the appreciation (of) ‖ 敏锐的～ discriminating taste; exquisite judgement (in sth)

【鉴往知来】 *jiànwǎng-zhīlái* 〈熟〉*foresee the future by reviewing the past*; infer from the past to predict the future

【鉴相】 jiànxiàng 〈名〉[无线电] phase detecting/demodulation: ～器 phase discriminator ‖ ～元件 phase-detecting element

【鉴于】 jiànyú 〈连〉in view of; seeing that; considering: ～过去的经验教训,我们决定改变方法。Bearing in mind the lessons of the past, we decided to change our approach. ‖ ～他还是个孩子,你就原谅他吧。Please forgive him since he is still a child.

键 jiàn 〈名〉❶〈书〉metal bolt (of a door) ❷ key (of a computer, typewriter, piano, etc): 按～ press the key/button ‖ 功能～ function key ‖ 快捷～ accelerator; shortcut key ‖ 组合～ combination keys ⇨～盘; 琴～ ❸ [机械] key: 轴～ shaft key ❹ [化学] bond: ⇨共价～

【键槽】 jiàncáo 〈名〉[机械] keyway; key slot/seat: ～刨床 keyway planer ‖ ～锉 keyway file ‖ ～机 key-sitting machine ‖ ～接头 *spline adapter*

【键合】 jiànhé 〈名〉[化学] bonding

【键架】 jiànjià 〈名〉keyframe; key shelf

【键帽】 jiànmào 〈名〉[计算机] keycap

【键盘】 jiànpán 〈名〉keyboard; fingerboard: ～操作 keyboard operation ‖ ～开关 keyboard switch ‖ ～输入 keyboard/key entry; key-in; key input; keyboarding ‖ ～锁定 keyboard lockout ‖ 打字机～ typewriter keyboard ‖ 钢琴～ piano keyboard/fingerboard ‖ 计算机～ computer keyboard ‖ 无线～ wireless keyboard ‖ 袖珍～ keypad

〖～布局〗 jiànpán bùjú 〈名〉[计算机] keyboard layout

〖～打印机〗 jiànpán dǎyìnjī 〈名〉[计算机] keyboard printer

〖～快捷方式〗 jiànpán kuàijié fāngshì 〈名〉[计算机] keyboard shortcut

〖～手〗 jiànpánshǒu [音乐] keyboardist

〖～乐器〗 jiànpán yuèqì 〈名〉keyboard instrument; keyboards

【键区】 jiànqū 〈名〉keyfield

【键入】 jiànrù 〈动〉key in: ～网址 key in a website

槛 jiàn 〈名〉❶ cage; railings for animals: 兽～ animal cage; wooden railings for animals ❷ prisoner's cage: ～车 prisoners' cage van [used in ancient times] ❸ banisters; balustrade
⇨kǎn

僭 jiàn 〈动〉〈书〉exceed one's responsibility of office; overstep one's authority: ⇨～号; ～位

【僭号】 jiànhào 〈动〉〈书〉usurp the title of an emperor; adopt an illegal title

【僭妄】 jiànwàng 〈动〉〈书〉go beyond one's bounds and act recklessly

【僭位】 jiànwèi 〈动〉〈书〉usurp the throne

【僭越】 jiànyuè 〈动〉〈书〉overstep one's authority

踺 jiàn

【踺子】 jiànzi 〈名〉[体育] somersault: 翻个～前空翻/后空翻 do/turn a forward/backward somersault in the air

箭 jiàn 〈名〉❶ arrow: 一枝～ an arrow ‖ 一束～ a sheaf of arrows ‖ 放/射～ discharge/send/shoot an arrow; let loose an arrow ‖ 射空一～ slip an arrow ‖ 将～瞄准飞鹰 aim the arrow at a *flying eagle* ‖ 如在弦之～ like an arrow in a bow ‖ ～如雨下。Arrows rained down thick and fast. ⇨～靶子; 射～; 一～双雕 ❷ distance covered by a flying arrow: 一～之遥 a stone's throw ❸ arrow-like thing: ⇨火～; 令～

【箭靶子】 jiànbǎzi 〈名〉archery target: 瞄准～ aim at the archery target

【箭步】 jiànbù 〈名〉sudden big stride forward: 一个～蹿上去 dash forward with a sudden big stride; leap up with a big stride ‖ 他一个～上前抓住了小偷。With a big stride he stepped forward and caught the thief.

【箭垛子】 jiànduǒzi 〈名〉❶ parapet; battlements ❷ archery target

【箭杆】 jiàngǎn 〈名〉arrow shaft

【箭翎】 jiànlíng 〈名〉arrow horn; vane

【箭楼】 jiànlóu 〈名〉embrasured watchtower over a city gate

【箭石】 jiànshí 〈名〉[考古] belemnite

【箭筒】 jiàntǒng 〈名〉arrow quiver

【箭头】 jiàntóu 〈名〉❶ arrowhead; arrow tip/point: 带毒药的～ poisoned arrowhead ❷ arrow (as a sign): ～方向 direction of an arrow ‖ ～示意图 arrow scheme ‖ ～序号 arrow number ‖ 交通～标志 traffic arrow ‖ 跟着红色～就可以走到放射科。Follow the red arrows to the X-ray department.

【箭在弦上,不得不发】 jiàn zài xián shàng, bùdé bù fā 〈熟〉an *arrow fitted to the bowstring must be discharged—one cannot* but go ahead; everything is ready and there can be no turning back: 这项计划投入了大量的人力、财力,如今已是～。We have reached a point of no return because much manpower and money have been put into the project.

【箭猪】 jiànzhū 〈名〉porcupine

【箭竹】 jiànzhú 〈名〉arrow bamboo

【箭镞】 jiànzú 〈名〉metal arrowhead

jiāng

江 jiāng 〈名〉❶ (Jiāng) the Changjiang/Yangtze River: ～汉 Yangtze-Hanshui Valley ‖ ～淮 Yangtze-Huaihe Valley ⇨～北; ～南 ❷ river: 渡～ cross a river ‖ 湘～ the Xiangjiang River ‖ ～平如练。The river lies as smooth as silk. ‖ ～雾弥漫。A mist hangs over the river. ⇨长～; 大～

【江岸】 jiāng'àn 〈名〉river bank

【江北】 Jiāngběi 〈名〉❶ areas north of the lower reaches of the Yangtze River ❷ north of the Yangtze River

【江潮】 jiāngcháo 〈名〉tidal bore; tide at a river mouth

【江东】 Jiāngdōng 〈名〉〈旧〉regions to the south of the Yangtze River between Wuhu and Nanjing; lower reaches of the Yangtze River

〖～父老〗 *Jiāngdōng fùlǎo* 〈名〉*elders of one's native place; old* country folks

【江防】 jiāngfáng 〈名〉❶ preventive project/works against flood along a river, esp along the Yangtze River ❷ defence along the Yangtze River: ～工事 defensive works along the Yangtze River

【江河】 jiānghé 〈名〉rivers: ～浮标 river buoy ‖ ～水雷 river mine

〖～日下〗 jiānghé-rìxià 〈熟〉be on the decline; go from bad to worse; degenerate day by day: 这家企业曾经盛极一时,如今人谋不臧,～,已大不如昔。The enterprise once made a thriving business. Due to poor management, however, it is now going from bad to worse.

【江湖】 jiānghú 〈名〉❶ rivers and lakes ❷ all corners of the country: 流落～ lead a vagabond/vagrant life ⇨闯～; 走～ ❸ itinerant entertainers, quacks, etc: ～郎中 quack; mountebank

〖～好汉〗 *jiānghú hǎohàn* 〈名〉*good fellow of rivers and lakes*; valorous man of the wide world

〖～骗子〗 jiānghú piànzi 〈名〉swindler; charlatan; mountebank

〖～气〗 jiānghúqì 〈形〉sly; sleek; wise in the ways of the world

〖～医生〗 jiānghú yīshēng 〈名〉quack; mountebank

〖～义气〗 jiānghú yìqi 〈名〉loyalty to a brotherhood/fraternity; rough and tumble justice

〖～艺人〗 *jiānghú yìrén* 〈名〉*wandering performer; itinerant en*tertainer

【江郎才尽】 Jiāngláng-cáijìn 〈熟〉have used up one's literary talent powers; have exhausted one's literary creative powers; one's imaginative power and creativeness have dried up: 这位名作家晚年～,没有好作品问世。The renowned writer did not publish any quality works in his later years as his creative powers had dried up.

【江蓠】 jiānglí 〈名〉❶ [植物] Gracilaria confervoides ❷〈古〉a kind of vanilla

【江轮】 jiānglún 〈名〉river steamer

【江米】 jiāngmǐ 〈名〉polished glutinous rice: ～面 glutinous rice powder

〖～酒〗 jiāngmǐjiǔ 〈名〉fermented glutinous rice wine
〖～条〗 jiāngmǐtiáo 〈名〉sweet glutinous rice sticks
〖～纸〗 jiāngmǐzhǐ 〈名〉paper made of glutinous rice (used to wrap candies)
【江面】 jiāngmiàn 〈名〉surface of a river
【江南】 Jiāngnán 〈名〉❶ areas south of the lower reaches of the Yangtze River [including southern Jiangsu and Anhui provinces and northern Zhejiang Province] ❷ south of the Yangtze River：春风又绿～岸。Spring breezes bring greenness to the south of the Yangtze River again.
【江畔】 jiāngpàn 〈名〉river bank
【江山】 jiāngshān 〈名〉❶ rivers and mountains；land；landscape：～如画 picturesque landscape；beautiful scenery ‖ ～如此多娇。The land is so rich in beauty. ❷ country；state power：保卫～ safeguard the state power ‖ 守～ defend the country ‖ 坐～ rule the country ‖ 不爱～爱美人 love beauties rather/more than the throne
〖～不老〗 jiāngshān-bùlǎo 〈熟〉mountains and rivers remain as they were before—wishing sb a long life
〖～易改，秉性难移〗 jiāngshān yì gǎi，bǐngxìng nán yí 〈熟〉it's easy to change rivers and mountains but hard to change a person's nature—what's bred in the bone will not go out of the flesh；a leopard cannot change its spots
【江水】 jiāngshuǐ 〈名〉river water
【江苏】 Jiāngsū 〈名〉Jiangsu (Province)
【江天】 jiāngtiān 〈名〉vast sky over the river：～一色。The river and the sky are of the same hue. / The broad river directly adjoins the blue sky.
【江豚】 jiāngtún 〈名〉[动物] finless porpoise
【江西】 Jiāngxī 〈名〉Jiangxi (Province)
【江心】 jiāngxīn 〈名〉middle of a river
〖～补漏〗 jiāngxīn-bǔlòu 〈熟〉mend a leaking boat in midstream—be too late；try to avoid disaster when it is too late：⇨船到～迟
【江鳕】 jiāngxuě 〈名〉[动物] burbot
【江洋大盗】 jiāngyáng-dàdào 〈熟〉sea-robber；infamous pirate
【江珧】 jiāngyáo 〈名〉[动物] pen shell
〖～柱〗 jiāngyáozhù 〈名〉dried adductor of a pen shell；dried scallop
【江葬】 jiāngzàng 〈动〉scatter the ashes of the dead into the river：举行～ stage a river burial
【江猪】 jiāngzhū ＝江豚 jiāngtún
【江渚】 jiāngzhǔ 〈名〉islet in a river

茳 jiāng

【茳芏】 jiāngdù 〈名〉[植物] Cyperus malaccensis var. brevifolius

将[1] jiāng

❶〈动〉〈书〉support；take；bring：挈妇～雏 bring one's wife and children along ❷〈动〉〈书〉support and wait upon (one's parents, etc) ❸〈动〉take care of (one's health)：⇨～息；～养 ❹〈动〉〈书〉bring；fetch：～文房四宝来。Bring me the four treasures of the study. ❺〈介〉with；by means of；by：～鸡蛋碰石头 hit the stone with an egg ⇨～错就错；～功折罪；恩～仇报 ❻〈介〉[used in the same way as 把]：～人民生活提高到一个新水平 raise the people's living standard to a new level ‖ ～医生请来 send for a doctor ‖ ～灯打开。Turn on the light. ❼〈动〉[象棋] check：～死 checkmate；mate ‖ 他走了六步棋就把我～死了。He checkmated my king in six moves. ❽〈动〉incite/goad sb to action；challenge；prod：你再～他也没用。It's no use egging him on. ❾〈动〉〈书〉do sth；handle (a matter)：慎重～事 handle a matter with care

将[2] jiāng

❶〈副〉going to；about to；will；shall：我～尽力而为。I will try my best to do it well. ❷〈助〉〈方〉[used between a verb and its complement of direction]：唱～起来 start to sing ‖ 赶～上去 hurry to catch up ‖ 走～出来 walk out
⇨jiàng；qiāng
【将次】 jiāngcì 〈动〉〈书〉be about to；be going to：夕阳～沉下地平线。The setting sun is about to dip below the horizon.
【将错就错】 jiāngcuò-jiùcuò 〈熟〉take the wrong and make the best of it；leave a mistake uncorrected and make the best of it；leave an error alone：如果你～，后果就更严重了。If you leave the error alone, things will become more serious.
【将功补过】 jiānggōng-bǔguò 〈熟〉make amends for one's faults by good deeds；make up for one's mistakes by winning merit
【将功赎罪】 jiānggōng-shúzuì 〈熟〉make amends for one's crimes by good deeds；redeem sins by good deeds；atone for a crime by meritorious service
【将功折罪】 jiānggōng-zhézuì ＝将功赎罪 jiānggōng-shúzuì
【将计就计】 jiāngjì-jiùjì 〈熟〉turn sb's trick against him；beat sb at his own game；make a counterplot；outwit sb with his own trick
【将将】 jiāngjiāng 〈副〉〈方〉just；barely；only：他的工资～够过日子。His salary is barely enough to make a living. ‖ 这块布～够做一条裙子。The piece of cloth is just enough to make a dress.
【将近】 jiāngjìn 〈动〉be close to：～半年 almost half a year ‖ ～黄昏时分 close to dusk ‖ ～完工 almost completed ‖ 那位老人～八十岁了。The old man is close to eighty.
【将就】 jiāngjiu 〈动〉make do with；make shift with；make the best of；put up with：我们没有空调，只能～点了。We haven't got an air conditioner, so we'll have to make do without. ‖ 无处可去了，～～吧。There is nowhere else to go, so make the best of it.
【将军】 jiāngjūn ❶〈动〉check (in chess) ❷〈动〉put sb on the spot；embarrass；challenge：他们将了我一军，要我给大家唱京剧。They put me on the spot by asking me to sing them Beijing opera. ❸〈名〉general：担任统帅的～ commanding general ‖ 他是朱德麾下的一位～。He was a general under Zhu De. ❹ highranking military officer
〖～肚〗 jiāngjūndù 〈名〉〈诙〉pot-belly；big belly；beer belly：挺着～ throw out one's big belly
【将来】 jiānglái 〈名〉future：在不久的～ in the near future ‖ 在可预见的～ in the foreseeable future ‖ 在遥远的～ in the distant/remote future ‖ ～会发生什么事呢？What will the future bring?
【将息】 jiāngxī 〈动〉rest；recuperate：她出院以后一直在家～。She's been recuperating at home after being discharged from hospital.
【将心比心】 jiāngxīn-bǐxīn 〈熟〉judge another person's feelings by one's own；judge others as you would like to be judged by others；put oneself in another's place/shoes
【将心换心】 jiāngxīn-huànxīn 〈熟〉win other people's hearts by one's sincerity
【将信将疑】 jiāngxìn-jiāngyí 〈熟〉half believe；half believing, half doubting；half in doubt：我对她的话～。I only half believe what she said.
【将养】 jiāngyǎng 〈动〉rest and recuperate；convalesce：你还要～几个月才能痊愈。You have to rest for several months to be fully recovered.
【将要】 jiāngyào 〈副〉going to；will；shall：～下雨了。It's going to rain. ‖ 我们～达成协议了。We are near an agreement.
【将欲取之，必先与之】 jiāng yù qǔ zhī，bì xiān yǔ zhī 〈熟〉give in order to take

姜 jiāng

〈名〉ginger：～粉 ground ginger ‖ ～片 ginger slice ‖ 蜜饯生～ crystallized ginger ‖ 腌～ preserved ginger
【姜还是老的辣】 jiāng háishi lǎode là 〈熟〉the older the ginger, the more pungent its flavour—veterans are more experienced and capable than recruits；old hands are better than green horns
【姜黄】 jiānghuáng ❶〈名〉[植物] turmeric ❷〈形〉ginger-coloured：他的头发略带～色。His hair was a bright shade of ginger.
【姜片虫】 jiāngpiànchóng 〈名〉fasciolopsis：～病 fasciolopsiasis
【姜太公钓鱼，愿者上钩】 Jiāng Tàigōng diàoyú，yuànzhě shànggōu 〈熟〉(like) the fish rising to Jiang Taigong's hookless and baitless line—ask for a willing victim or collaborator；willingly fall into the snare；willingly play into sb's hands
【姜汤】 jiāngtāng 〈名〉ginger tea
【姜糖】 jiāngtáng 〈名〉ginger candy
【姜汁】 jiāngzhī 〈名〉ginger juice：～饼干 ginger nut；gingersnap ‖ ～啤酒 ginger beer ‖ ～汽水 ginger ale ‖ ～松花蛋 preserved eggs in ginger sauce

豇 jiāng

【豇豆】 jiāngdòu 〈名〉cowpea

【豇豆红】 jiāngdòuhóng 〈名〉peach bloom glaze [rare porcelain in the Qing Dynasty]

浆 jiāng ❶〈名〉thick liquid: ⇨泥～; 糖～; 纸～ ❷〈名〉soybean milk ❸〈动〉starch: ～衬衫领子 starch shirt collars ‖ ～床单 starch bedsheets ‖ 把衣服～挺 stiffen clothes with starch ‖ ～过的制服 starched uniforms

⇨jiàng

【浆板】 jiāngbǎn 〈名〉[造纸] pulp board

【浆度】 jiāngdù 〈名〉[造纸] degree of beating (in making pulp)

【浆果】 jiāngguǒ 〈名〉berry: ～类果树 berry tree

【浆纱】 jiāngshā 〈名〉[纺织] sizing

〖～机〗 jiāngshājī 〈名〉sizing machine; slasher

【浆水】 jiāngshuǐ 〈名〉starch solution; mixed starch

【浆洗】 jiāngxǐ 〈动〉wash and starch: ～衣服 wash and starch clothes ‖ ～店/房 washing and starching shop/laundry

【浆液】 jiāngyè 〈名〉seriflux; serous fluid: ～浸润 serous infiltration ‖ ～囊肿 serous cyst ‖ ～细胞 serous cell

【浆纸机】 jiāngzhǐjī 〈名〉[造纸] coating machine

僵 jiāng 〈形〉❶ stiff; rigid; numb: 冻～ be stiffened with cold ‖ 发～ be/become stiff ⇨～化; ～硬; ～直 ❷ deadlocked: 把事情弄～ bring things to a deadlock ‖ 他俩闹～了。They two are difficult with each other. ⇨～持; ～局

【僵持】 jiāngchí 〈动〉(of two parties) refuse to budge; be locked in a stalemate; refuse to give in: 双方～不下。The two parties are at a deadlock. ‖ 谈判～起来。The negotiation reached a stalemate.

【僵化】 jiānghuà 〈动〉become rigid/stiff; ossify: 思想～ have a rigid/an ossified way of thinking; stereotyped thinking ‖ 态度～ one's attitudes have ossified ‖ ～的经济体制 rigid economic structures ‖ 领导班子～。The leadership is hidebound/ossified.

【僵局】 jiāngjú 〈名〉deadlock; impasse; stalemate: 避免～ avoid an impasse ‖ 处于～ be at an impasse; be at a stalemate/deadlock ‖ 打破～ break a deadlock/stalemate; end an impasse ‖ 结束～ bring an impasse to an end; end an impasse ‖ 面临～ face an impasse ‖ 陷入～ come to a deadlock/stalemate; reach an impasse; be deadlocked; come to a dead end; be at a deadlock/an impasse ‖ 形成～ produce a stalemate ‖ 军事/外交/政治～ military/diplomatic/political deadlock; military/diplomatic/political impasse ‖ 谈判中的～ tie-up in negotiations ‖ 无法摆脱/相持不下的～ hopeless/relentless deadlock ‖ 以～告终 end in deadlock ‖ 会谈仍处于～。The talks remain deadlocked. ‖ ～仍未打破。The impasse continues. ‖ 谈判陷入～。The negotiations have reached a deadlock.

【僵尸】 jiāngshī 〈名〉(stiffened) corpse: 发现一具～ find a corpse

【僵死】 jiāngsǐ 〈动〉become ossified; die: ～的教条 ossified dogma

【僵挺】 jiāngtǐng 〈形〉(of a person's character or manner) stiff and awkward; angular: ～的姿势/步法 angular posture/gait

【僵卧】 jiāngwò 〈动〉lie stiff and rigid: 死鱼～在河边。Dead fish lay stiff and rigid by the river.

【僵硬】 jiāngyìng 〈形〉❶ stiff; intransigent: 脖子/舌头～ have a stiff neck/tongue ‖ 长途旅行使我感觉肢体～。I felt stiff after the long journey. ❷ rigid; inflexible: ～的方法/态度 rigid approach/attitude; inflexible approach/attitude ‖ ～的规定 rigid/unbending rules

【僵直】 jiāngzhí 〈形〉stiff and rigid: 两腿～ feel stiff and rigid in both legs

螀 jiāng →寒螀 hánjiāng

缰 jiāng 〈名〉❶ reins; halter: 马脱～了。The horse is runaway. ⇨～绳 ❷〈喻〉fetter; shackle: ⇨名～利锁

【缰绳】 jiāngshéng 〈名〉reins; halter: 放松～ loosen the reins; let go the reins ‖ 勒紧～ pull on/shorten/draw/gather the reins ‖ 握住～ hold the reins ‖ 给马拴上～ put halter round a horse's head

鳉 jiāng 〈名〉killifish

【鳉鱼】 jiāngyú 〈名〉killifish

礓 jiāng

【礓䃰儿】 jiāngcār 〈名〉〈方〉flight of steps; stairs

疆 jiāng 〈名〉❶ border; boundary; frontier: ⇨～界; ～土; 边～ ❷ boundary: ⇨万寿无～ ❸ Jiang [another name for Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (新疆)]: 南～ southern part of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

【疆场】 jiāngchǎng 〈名〉battlefield; battleground: ～捐躯 lay down one's life on the battlefield ‖ 驰骋～ gallop across the battlefield ‖ 战死～ die on the battlefield

【疆界】 jiāngjiè 〈名〉boundary; border: 划分～ delimit/draw a border; establish/fix a boundary ‖ 扩大～ expand the boundary

【疆土】 jiāngtǔ 〈名〉territory: 保卫国家的～ defend the territory of one's country ‖ 严守国家的～ keep close watch over the territory of one's country ‖ ～辽阔 vast territory

【疆埸】 jiāngyì 〈名〉〈书〉❶ border/ridge of a field ❷ border; frontier

【疆域】 jiāngyù 〈名〉territory; domain: ～辽阔 have vast territory

jiǎng

讲 jiǎng 〈动〉❶ say; tell; relate; talk (about); speak (of): ～故事 tell a story ‖ ～几句话 say a few words ‖ ～笑话 crack/cut/make/tell a joke ‖ 她日语～得很流利。She speaks Japanese very fluently. ‖ 这件事你对他～了吗? Have you told him about it? ❷ as far as sth is concerned; when it comes to; as to; as regards: ～口语,他不如你;～写作,他比你强得多。His spoken English is not as good as yours, but when it comes to writing, he is much better than you. ‖ ～容貌,她比两个妹妹都漂亮。So far as appearance goes, she is more beautiful than her two younger sisters. ❸ discuss; negotiate: ～条件 negotiate the terms; insist on the fulfilment of certain conditions ‖ 我们已经～定:他上街买东西,我做饭。We've made a bargain that he will do the shopping and I'll cook. ❹ explain; interpret; clarify; make clear: ～道理 reason things out ‖ 这本书是～语法的。This is a book about grammar. ❺ stress; pay attention to; be particular about: ～礼貌 stress on courtesy ‖ ～卫生/效益 pay attention to hygiene/efficiency ‖ ～信义是中华民族的优良传统。Acting in good faith is a fine Chinese tradition. ‖ 首先要～质量,不能只～数量。We should put quality above everything else, not just emphasize quantity.

【讲道】 jiǎngdào 〈动〉deliver/give/preach a sermon; preach

【讲法】 jiǎngfǎ 〈名〉❶ way of saying things; wording; diction: 换一种～ offer/provide a different wording; in other words ❷ version; argument; explanation: 他的～牵强附会。His explanation was farfetched.

【讲稿】 jiǎnggǎo 〈名〉❶ draft or text of a speech: 写～ write a speech ‖ 讲话不用～ speak without the draft of a speech ❷ lecture notes: 念～ read out the lecture notes

【讲古】 jiǎnggǔ 〈动〉tell legends in the past: 我小时候爱听外婆～。When I was a child, I liked to listen to my grandmother telling legends in the past.

【讲和】 jiǎnghé 〈动〉make peace; settle a dispute; become reconciled: 安排和某人～ arrange/hold a parley with sb ‖ 她拒绝同丈夫～。She refused to be reconciled with her husband. ‖ 他们已经～了。They have made peace with each other.

【讲话】 jiǎnghuà ❶〈动〉speak; talk; address: 会上大家都讲了话。Everybody spoke at the meeting. ‖ 市长在会上讲了话。The mayor delivered an address at the meeting. ‖ 她很会～。She is a very good speaker. / She is very articulate. ‖ 他～滔滔不绝。Words rolled from his lips. ❷〈动〉criticize: 你搞特殊,人家当然要～。You seek personal privileges and naturally others will take/bring you to task for it. ❸〈名〉speech; address; talk: 发表～ give a talk (on/about); make/deliver a speech/an address ‖ 向全国发表电视～ address the nation on TV; make a televised address/speech to the nation ‖ 精彩/振奋人心的～ excellent/inspiring speech ‖ 劳模的～使听众深受感动。The model worker carried his hearers along with his speech. ‖ 她的～使听众受到鼓舞。Her speech was a tonic to the audience. ❹〈名〉[often used in book titles] talks; guide; introduction: 《现代汉语语法～》*A Handbook*

of Modern Chinese Grammar ‖《中国历史～》Talks on Chinese History

【讲价】 jiǎngjià 〈动〉bargain; haggle over the price: 会～ be good at haggling/bargaining ‖ 拒绝～ refuse to bargain over the price ‖ 使劲～ drive a hard bargain ‖ 他们在和那个经销商～。They are bargaining with the dealer.

【讲价钱】 jiǎng jiàqian 〈动〉❶ bargain; haggle over the price ❷〈喻〉negotiate the terms; insist on the fulfilment of certain conditions: 他同老板～,要求提高工资,改善工作条件。He bargained with his boss for higher pay and better working conditions.

【讲解】 jiǎngjiě 〈动〉explain; interpret: ～课文 explain a text ‖ ～新法律 explain/interpret the new law ‖ 他向我们～如何操作机器。He explained to us how to operate the machine.

〖～员〗 jiǎngjiěyuán 〈名〉❶ (of an exhibition) stand-attendant ❷ (of a museum) guide

【讲究】 jiǎngjiu ❶〈动〉be particular/fussy/fastidious about; pay attention to; stress; strive for: ～吃喝/穿戴 be particular/fastidious about one's food/clothes ‖ ～逻辑 have regard for logic ‖ ～美感 strive for a sense of beauty ‖ ～实事求是 strive to seek truth from facts ‖ ～卫生 pay attention to hygiene ‖ 她不～穿昂贵的服装。She has no expensive taste in dress. ❷〈名〉careful study: 插花大有～。Flower arranging needs careful study. / Flower arranging is quite an art. ❸〈形〉exquisite; graceful; tasteful: ～的服装/家具 elegant dress/furniture ‖ 做工～的上衣 coat of excellent make ‖ 她穿着～。She was exquisitely/elegantly/well dressed. ‖ 屋子布置得很～。The house was tastefully furnished.

【讲课】 jiǎngkè 〈动〉teach; lecture; give a lesson/lecture: 讲历史/地理课 give lessons in history/geography ‖ 讲三堂语文课 give three Chinese lessons ‖ 给学生～ lecture to students

【讲理】 jiǎnglǐ 〈动〉❶ reason with sb; argue: 跟他没什么道理可讲。There is no reasoning with him. ‖ 我本想跟你～,可你不讲理。I meant to reason with you but you won't reason. ‖ 咱们跟他～去。Let's reason things out with him. / Let's go and have it out with him. ❷ listen to reason; be sensible/reasonable: 蛮不～ be utterly unreasonable; be impervious to reason ‖ ～的人 reasonable person ‖ 他既固执,又不～。He is obstinate and won't listen to reason.

【讲面子】 jiǎng miànzi 〈动〉care about sb's sensibilities

【讲明】 jiǎngmíng 〈动〉explain; make clear; state explicitly: ～国家政策 explain the state's policies (to) ‖ ～立场 state one's stand ‖ 你应当向他～你不爱他。You should make it clear that you don't love him. ‖ 他向我们～了事情的真相。He has told us the truth of the matter.

【讲排场】 jiǎng páichang 〈动〉put up a show; be ostentatious; go in for show/display; go in for ostentation and extravagance: 大讲排场 put up an extravagant show

【讲盘儿】 jiǎngpánr 〈动〉〈方〉negotiate the price or terms

【讲盘子】 jiǎngpánzi ＝讲盘儿 jiǎngpánr

【讲评】 jiǎngpíng 〈动〉comment on; appraise: ～历史人物 appraise historical characters ‖ ～时事 comment on current affairs/events ‖ ～学生作文 comment on students' compositions

【讲情】 jiǎngqíng 〈动〉intercede; plead (for sb); put in a good word (for sb); ask for leniency (for sb): 他母亲替他向法官～。His mother pleaded with the judge for him. ‖ 我为她向老板～。I interceded for her with the boss. ‖ 由于一个朋友～,我的请求得到了同意。Through the intercession of a friend, my request was granted.

【讲求】 jiǎngqiú 〈动〉be particular about; pay attention to; stress; strive for: ～实效 strive for practical results ‖ ～文明礼貌 strive for good manners ‖ ～效率/质量 stress efficiency/quality; lay stress on efficiency/quality ‖ 教学要～方法。We should pay attention to our teaching methods.

【讲师】 jiǎngshī 〈名〉lecturer; instructor: 被聘为～ be offered a lectureship ‖ ～资格 lectureship ‖ 大学/高级～ college/senior lecturer ‖ 交流～ exchange lecturer ‖ 社会学科～ social studies instructor ‖ 英国文学～ lecturer in/of English literature ‖ 哲学～ instructor in/of philosophy

【讲史】 jiǎngshǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉telling historical stories as a folk art

【讲授】 jiǎngshòu 〈动〉teach; impart; instruct; lecture: ～历史/汉语 teach history/Chinese ‖ ～知识 impart knowledge ‖ 通过写作～语法 teach grammar through composition ‖ 她～美国文学。She lectures on American literature.

【讲书】 jiǎngshū 〈动〉teach; lecture; explain a text: 等一会儿,我正在给孩子～呢。Just a minute, please. I'm teaching the child now.

【讲述】 jiǎngshù 〈动〉tell about; give an account of; narrate; relate: ～个人经历 tell about one's personal history ‖ 扼要/生动地～ relate briefly/vividly ‖ 受害人向警方～了这起事件。The victim related his version of the incident to the police. ‖ 她向我们～了她的经历。She narrated her story to us.

【讲说】 jiǎngshuō 〈动〉explain; tell; talk about

【讲台】 jiǎngtái 〈名〉platform; dais; rostrum: 登上～ mount the platform ‖ 走下～ step down from the platform

【讲坛】 jiǎngtán 〈名〉❶ platform; rostrum ❷ forum: 为学术交流提供～ provide a forum for academic exchange ‖ 寻找新～ seek a new forum

【讲堂】 jiǎngtáng 〈名〉❶ classroom; lecture room ❷ hall for preaching Buddhist doctrines

【讲题】 jiǎngtí ❶〈动〉explain the exercise problems: 老师将给我们讲这些题。The teacher is going to explain these exercises to us. ❷〈名〉topic of a speech; subject of a lecture: 今天讲座的～是什么? What's the subject of today's lecture?

【讲习】 jiǎngxí 〈动〉❶ lecture and study ❷ research; study

〖～班〗 jiǎngxíbān 〈名〉study group

〖～所〗 jiǎngxísuǒ 〈名〉institute (for instruction/training): 农民运动～ Peasant Movement Institute (for training peasant leaders)

【讲学】 jiǎngxué 〈动〉give/deliver lectures; discourse on an academic subject: 来华～ come to China on a lecture tour ‖ 应邀出国～ be invited to give lectures abroad

【讲演】 jiǎngyǎn ❶〈动〉give/deliver a lecture; make/deliver a speech; lecture: ～比赛 speech contest ‖ 对许多听众～ lecture before a large audience ‖ 他将在附近高校巡回～。He will make a circuit of the nearby universities to give lectures. ❷〈名〉lecture; speech: 听～ go to/attend a lecture ‖ 做～ deliver/give a lecture; make a speech ‖ 学术～ academic speech ‖ 专题～ lecture on a special topic

〖～者〗 jiǎngyǎnzhě 〈名〉lecturer; speaker: 巡回/职业～ itinerant/career lecturer

【讲义】 jiǎngyì 〈名〉(mimeographed or printed) teaching materials; class handouts; lecture notes: 一份～ a copy of lecture notes ‖ 一页～ a page of handouts

〖～夹〗 jiǎngyìjiā 〈名〉lecture portfolio

【讲桌】 jiǎngzhuō 〈名〉teacher's lecture desk

【讲座】 jiǎngzuò 〈名〉course of lectures; lecture: 一次/个～ a lecture ‖ 出席～ appear at a lecture ‖ 结束～ conclude a lecture ‖ 举办英语～ give lectures on English ‖ 听～ attend/hear/receive lectures ‖ 广播/电视/电影～ radio/television/film lecture ‖ 户外～ outdoor lecture ‖ 课外～ extracurricular lecture ‖ 系列～ series of lectures ‖ 形势/语法～ lecture on situation/grammar

奖 jiǎng ❶〈动〉praise; commend; encourage: ⇨～励; 褒～; 夸～ ❷〈动〉reward: ～给某人一套房子 reward sb with an apartment ‖ 有功者～。Those who have gained merit will be rewarded. ❸〈名〉award; prize; reward: 夺～ compete for/contest a prize ‖ 设(物理/化学)～ found a prize (in physics/chemistry) ‖ 提供特别～ offer a special prize (for) ‖ 安慰～ consolation prize ‖ 和平～ peace prize ‖ 诺贝尔～ Nobel Prize ‖ 特等～ top grade award ‖ 文学～ prize for literature ‖ 现金～ cash prize/award ‖ 一等/二等～ first/second award/prize ‖ 优秀～ merit award ‖ 最佳男/女演员～ award for the best actor/actress ‖ 提供案件线索者,将予以重～。Those who provide information about the case will be amply rewarded. ‖ 这～你受之无愧。You have well earned the prize. ⇨颁～; 获～; 评～ ❹〈名〉prize money; money won in the gambling: ⇨中～

【奖杯】 jiǎngbēi 〈名〉cup (as a prize); trophy: 一个/只/座～ a prize/trophy cup ‖ 颁发～ present/award the cup ‖ 夺回～ regain/recover a trophy ‖ 赢得～ win the cup ‖ 金/银～ gold/silver trophy/cup ‖ 世界杯～ World Cup Trophy ‖ 赢得～的队 cup-winning team

【奖惩】 jiǎngchéng 〈动〉reward and punish: ～分明 be strict/fair in meting out rewards and punishments; keep strictly the rules for reward and punishment ‖ ～办法/机制/制度 reward-punishment method/mechanism/system ‖ ～条例 regulations con-

cerning rewards and disciplinary sanctions

【奖级】 jiǎngjí 〈名〉grade of prizes or awards

【奖金】 jiǎngjīn 〈名〉prize money; money award; bonus; premium: 发～ issue/distribute/award bonuses (to sb) ‖ 获得～ be rewarded with a bonus ‖ 季度/年终～ season/year-end bonus ‖本公司～上不封顶,下不保底。Our company imposes no ceiling or lower limit for bonuses. / Our company has neither upper nor lower limits on bonuses. ‖从未有人来认领这笔～。The reward has never been claimed. ‖一等奖章附有一万元～。The medal of the first class carries with it an award of 10,000 *yuan*.

〖～额〗 jiǎngjīn'é 〈名〉amount of bonus

〖～税〗 jiǎngjīnshuì 〈名〉tax on bonuses; bonus tax

〖～制度〗 jiǎngjīn zhìdù 〈名〉bonus/premium system

【奖励】 jiǎnglì 〈动〉encourage and reward; award; reward: ～发明创造 encourage inventions by giving awards ‖ ～先进工作者 give rewards to advanced workers ‖ ～有突出贡献者 reward *those who have made outstanding contributions* ‖ 得到/赢得～ receive/win awards ‖ 给予精神～ give moral encouragement ‖ 受到～ be awarded ‖ ～工资/旅游/制度 incentive wage/tour/system ‖ 税收～ tax incentives ‖ 物质～ material reward/incentive ‖ 见义勇为的人应该得到鼓励和～。Those who are ready to battle for a just cause should be encouraged and rewarded.

【奖牌】 jiǎngpái 〈名〉medal (as an award): 一块/枚～ a medal ‖ 获得～ win a medal ‖ 囊括所有～ bag all the medals ‖ 授予～ award (sb) a prize medal

〖～榜〗 jiǎngpáibǎng 〈名〉medal tally/count

〖～得主〗 jiǎngpái dézhǔ 〈名〉medal winner; medallist: 奥运～ Olympic medallist

【奖品】 jiǎngpǐn 〈名〉prize; award: 一份/个～ an award ‖ 颁发～ present an award; give away a prize ‖ 分发～ distribute prizes (to) ‖ 获得～ win a prize; gain/obtain an award ‖ 授予～ hand out/award/give a prize (to sb) ‖ 提供～ furnish/offer prizes

【奖旗】 jiǎngqí 〈名〉(silk) banner (as an award): 一面～ a banner ‖ 墙上挂着几面～。The walls were hung with several silk banners. / Several silk banners hung against the wall.

【奖勤罚懒】 jiǎngqín-fálǎn 〈熟〉reward the diligent and punish the lazy

【奖券】 jiǎngquàn 〈名〉lottery ticket: 一沓～ a pad of lottery tickets ‖ 一张～ a lottery ticket ‖ 发行～ institute/run a lottery ‖ 买～ buy/purchase lottery tickets ‖ 卖～ sell lottery tickets ‖ 福利/体育～ welfare/sports lottery ‖ 即开式～ scratch-open (lottery) ticket ‖ 摸～中了一辆汽车 win a car in a lottery

【奖赏】 jiǎngshǎng ❶〈动〉award; reward: ～有功人员 award those who have performed meritorious deeds ‖ 因服务出色而受到～ be rewarded for excellent service ❷〈名〉reward; award: 获得～ receive rewards (for sth) ‖ 提供～ hold out/propose a reward (to sb) ‖ 应受～ deserve a reward ‖ 作为～ as a reward (for sth)

【奖售】 jiǎngshòu 〈动〉❶ encourage sales (to the state by giving incentives): ～化肥 state-subsidized fertilizer ‖ ～政策 policy of premiums for sale ❷ sell (sth that is hard to get or at a reduced price) as a reward: 这些房子将～给劳模。These flats will be sold to the model workers at a reduced price as a reward.

【奖项】 jiǎngxiàng 〈名〉prize: 一个～ a prize ‖ 获得两个～ win/obtain two prizes ‖ 最高～ highest prize

【奖学金】 jiǎngxuéjīn 〈名〉scholarship; exhibition; fellowship: 一笔/项～ a scholarship ‖ 得到/获得～ get/receive/win a scholarship; receive/win an exhibition ‖ 设立～ establish/found a scholarship ‖ 申请～ apply for a scholarship ‖ 授予～ award/grant a scholarship ‖ 提供～ offer/provide a scholarship ‖ 享受～ hold a fellowship/scholarship ‖ 研究生/博士后～ graduate/postdoctoral fellowship ‖ 获～的学生 exhibitioner; scholarship student ‖ 他获得了剑桥大学的～。He won an exhibition at Cambridge. ‖ 他正在申请去国外深造的～。He is applying for a scholarship to study abroad.

【奖掖】 jiǎngyè 〈动〉〈书〉*reward and promote; encourage by* rewarding and promoting: ～后进 encourage and promote one's juniors

【奖挹】 jiǎngyì 〈动〉〈书〉reward and promote

【奖优罚劣】 jiǎngyōu-fáliè 〈熟〉reward the good and punish the bad

【奖章】 jiǎngzhāng 〈名〉(prize) medal; decoration: 一枚～ a medal ‖ 别上～ pin a medal (on sb) ‖ 获得～ carry off a medal; obtain a decoration ‖ 授予～ present/award/give a medal ‖ 赢得～ win/earn a medal ‖ 铸造～ found/strike/make medals ‖ ～获得者 medallist; *medal winner* ‖ 功绩/纪念～ *merit/commemorative* medal ‖ 金/银/铜质～ gold/silver/bronze medal ‖ 一等功～ medal *for first-class merit* ‖ 一级英模～ medal for first-class model hero ‖ 她荣获一枚～。She was honoured with a medal.

【奖状】 jiǎngzhuàng 〈名〉certificate of merit/award; honorary credential: 一张～ a certificate of merit ‖ 颁发～ present/award/give a certificate of merit (to sb) ‖ 学生时代她得了很多～。She was awarded many certificates of merit in her school-days.

桨

jiǎng 〈名〉oar: 一根/只～ an oar ‖ 划～ feather oars ‖ 荡起双～ pull on two oars; go boating ‖ 倒着划～ back the oars ‖ 收～ boat/ship the oars ‖ 他用力划～。He pulled hard on the oars. / He bent to the oars.

耩

jiǎng 〈动〉sow with a drill

【耩子】 *jiǎngzi* 〈方〉= 耧 *lóu*

膙

jiǎng

【膙子】 jiǎngzi 〈名〉〈方〉callosity; callus: 双手长满～ have calluses on one's hands ‖ 有～的手 calloused hands

jiàng

匠

jiàng 〈名〉❶ craftsman; artisan: 皮～ artisan in leatherwork ⇨工～; 木～; 能工巧～ ❷ person of remarkable achievements in a particular field; master: ⇨巨～ ❸〈贬〉[term used to address people by some profession]: 他已当了二十年的教书～。He has been a teacher for twenty years. / He has been teaching for twenty *years*.

【匠气】 jiàngqì 〈形〉(of sculpture or painting) mediocre with no originality: 这件雕塑～十足。This sculpture is rather mediocre.

【匠人】 jiàngrén 〈名〉artisan; craftsman: 一个/名/位～ a craftsman

【匠心】 jiàngxīn 〈名〉〈书〉ingenuity; craftsmanship; workmanship: 颇具～ display/show great originality ⇨独具～

〖～独运〗 jiàngxīn-dúyùn 〈熟〉exercise one's inventive mind; show one's own ingenuity; have great originality

降

jiàng 〈动〉❶ fall; drop; decline: ～福 give blessings; bring good fortune ‖ 从天而～ drop/descend from the clouds; fall from the sky ‖ 失业率～到了最低点。Unemployment is touching the basement. ‖ 温度已大幅度下～。The temperature has dropped considerably. ‖ 在本周的排行榜上,这首歌～到了第五位。In the chart of this week, this song slipped to No 5. ‖ 昨晚～了一场及时雨。A welcome rain came here last night. ⇨～落; 下～ ❷ lower; reduce; cut down: ～下帷幕 bring down/lower a curtain ‖ ～薪 cut/reduce sb's salary ⇨～级; ～旗; ～压 ❸ be born: ⇨～生

⇨xiáng

【降班】 jiàngbān 〈动〉❶ send (a student) *to a lower grade* ❷ (of a student) repeat the year's work

【降半旗】 jiàng bànqí = 下半旗 xià bànqí

【降尘】 jiàngchén 〈名〉dust fall; fallen dust

【降低】 jiàngdī 〈动〉reduce; lower; drop; cut (down): ～标准 lower the standard ‖ ～短期利率 reduce/cut/lower short-term interest rates ‖ ～价格 lower prices ‖ ～进口关税 lower import duties/tariffs ‖ ～目标 lower one's sights ‖ ～能量消耗 cut down energy consumption ‖ ～身份 lower one's horn; abase/demean oneself ‖ ～生产成本 bring down/reduce/lower the production cost ‖ ～市价 cheapen the market ‖ ～血压 bring down the blood *pressure* ‖ ～要求 *modify/moderate one's demands* ‖ ～租金 *lower* the rent ‖ 把损失～到最低限度 reduce damage to the minimum ‖ 这会～首相的声誉。This will lower/tarnish the reputation of the prime minister. ‖ 昨天气温突然～到零下5℃。The *temperature* yesterday suddenly dropped to minus five degrees Celsius.

【降调】 jiàngdiào 〈名〉[语音] falling tone/tune

【降额输出】 jiàng'é shūchū 〈名〉reduced output

【降幅】 jiàngfú 〈名〉(of prices, profits, income, etc) range/rate/extent of decrease: 这家公司今年的利润～很大。The

company's profits this year have fallen by a big margin.

【降格】 jiànggé 〈动〉lower one's standard or status：～录取 admit sb by lowering the standards/criteria ‖ 两国关系～ lower the *level of diplomatic relations between the two countries*

〖～以求〗 jiànggéyǐqiú 〈熟〉set one's aim lower than usual; fall back on sth inferior to what one hoped for; settle for/accept a second best

【降号】 jiànghào 〈名〉[音乐] flat

【降级】 jiàngjí 〈动〉❶ reduce to a lower rank; downgrade; demote：～留用 degrade/downgrade in rank but retain in office ‖ 因受贿被～ be demoted/degraded for taking bribes ❷ send (a student) to a lower grade：他因考试不及格被～。He was sent to a lower grade for his failure in the examination.

【降价】 jiàngjià 〈动〉reduce/lower/cut/abate the price; bring/drive/level down the price：～处理 sell sth at a reduced price ‖ 降半价 cut price by half ‖ 大幅度～ sweeping reductions in price

〖～品〗 jiàngjiàpǐn 〈名〉cut-price goods

【降结肠】 jiàngjiécháng 〈名〉[生理] colon descendens; descending colon

【降解】 jiàngjiě 〈名〉[化学] degradation：～产物 catabolite; katabolite ‖ ～度 degradability ‖ ～反应 degradation reaction ‖ ～作用 degradation ‖ 可～塑料 degradable plastics

【降临】 jiànglín 〈动〉〈书〉befall; arrive; come：即将～的灾难 approaching/impending disaster ‖ 夜幕很快～了。Dusk descended quickly. / Night shut in quickly. ‖ 一场大难～到他的头上。A great misfortune befell him. ‖ 正当我不知所措时，好运～了。When I was at a loss, luck intervened.

【降落】 jiàngluò 〈动〉descend; land：安全～ make a safe landing; land safely ‖ 垂直/强迫/平稳/跳伞～ make a vertical/forced/smooth/parachute landing ‖ 紧急～ make an emergency landing ‖ 在机场～ land on the airport; touch down at the airport

〖～场〗 jiàngluòchǎng 〈名〉landing field

〖～区〗 jiàngluòqū 〈名〉drop/dropping zone

〖～伞〗 jiàngluòsǎn 〈名〉parachute：一只～ a parachute ‖ 打开～ release a parachute ‖ 背包式～ backpack parachute ‖ 减速～ brake/landing parachute ‖ 手开式～ manual release parachute ‖ 胸包式～ chest pack parachute ‖ 自动打开式～ automatic parachute ‖ ～张开了。The parachute has flared.

【降幂】 jiàngmì 〈名〉[数学] descending power：～次序 descending order of power ‖ ～级数 series of decreasing/descending powers

【降旗】 jiàngqí 〈动〉lower a flag：～炮 evening/retreat gun ‖ 他们在太阳落山时降了旗。They lowered the flag at sunset.

【降生】 jiàngshēng 〈动〉be born：不久，一个小生命～了。A baby was born soon after. ‖ 孙中山先生～在广东省香山县翠亨村。Dr Sun Yat-sen was born in Cuiheng Village, Xiangshan County, Guangdong Province.

【降水】 jiàngshuǐ 〈动〉[气象] (of snow, rain, etc) fall to the ground：人工～ artificial precipitation ‖ 有效～ precipitation effectiveness ‖ 在未来两天里我省将有一次强的～过程。There will be a heavy precipitation in our province in the coming two days.

〖～概率〗 jiàngshuǐ gàilǜ 〈名〉precipitation probability

〖～量〗 jiàngshuǐliàng 〈名〉precipitation：～大/小 heavy/light precipitation ‖ 分布均匀的～ well-distributed rainfall ‖ 年～ annual precipitation ‖ 今年的～较去年偏低。The precipitation this year is somewhat less than that of last year.

〖～强度〗 jiàngshuǐ qiángdù 〈名〉precipitation intensity

〖～区〗 jiàngshuǐqū 〈名〉precipitation area

【降温】 jiàngwēn 〈动〉❶ lower the temperature：防暑～ lower the temperature for heatstroke/sunstroke prevention ‖ ～措施 cooling measures ‖ 她用冰袋给孩子滚烫的额头～。She cooled her child's fevered forehead with an ice pack. ❷ (of temperature) drop; fall：骤然～ *sudden drop/fall in temperature* ‖ 受寒流影响，本市天气将于今夜开始～。Due to a cold current, the temperature in our city will start to fall from tonight. ❸ 〈喻〉cool down; drop; decline：使经济增长～ cool down economic growth ‖ 房地产热开始～。The craze for real estate investment begins to cool down.

〖～费〗 jiàngwēnfèi 〈名〉extra pay for hot weather

【降息】 jiàngxī 〈动〉reduce/cut/lower the interest rate：连续六次～ six consecutive interest rate cuts

【降心相从】 jiàngxīn-xiāngcóng 〈熟〉submit to others against one's will

【降雪】 jiàngxuě 〈动〉snow：由于天降大雪，我们不得不取消野营计划。Due to the heavy snowfall, we had to cancel our plan of camping.

〖～量〗 jiàngxuěliàng 〈名〉snowfall：年均～为 10 厘米 have an average snowfall of 10 centimetres annually

【降压】 jiàngyā 〈动〉❶ [电工] reduce voltage：～变电站 step-down substation ‖ ～变压器 step-down transformer ❷ bring down the blood pressure

〖～片〗 jiàngyāpiàn 〈名〉hypertension pill

〖～药〗 jiàngyāyào 〈名〉hypertensive (medicine)

【降雨】 jiàngyǔ 〈动〉rain：人工～ make/produce rain; artificial rainfall ‖ ～云带 rainbelt

〖～量〗 jiàngyǔliàng 〈名〉rainfall：测量～ measure rainfall ‖ 充足/稀少/正常的～ *sufficient/scanty/normal rainfall* ‖ 年～ annual/yearly rainfall ‖ 平均～ average rainfall

【降职】 jiàngzhí 〈动〉lower one's position; demote：他由中士～为下士。He was demoted from sergeant to corporal.

【降旨】 jiàngzhǐ 〈动〉issue an imperial edict

虹 jiàng 〈名〉[used separately] rainbow

⇨hóng

将 jiàng

❶ 〈动〉〈书〉command; lead：～兵 command troops ❷ 〈名〉high-ranking officer; officer：⇨～士；损兵折～ ❸ 〈名〉general：⇨～官；少～；中～ ❹ 〈名〉〈喻〉backbone：⇨干～；老～ ❺ 〈名〉King [chief piece in Chinese chess]

⇨*jiāng*; *qiāng*

【将才】 jiàngcái 〈名〉❶ ability to lead or command troops; generalship ❷ person with military talent; person born to command troops：难得的～ rare person with the ability to command troops

【将官】 jiàngguān 〈名〉general

【将官】 jiàngguan 〈名〉high-ranking (military) officer

【将领】 jiànglǐng 〈名〉high-ranking (military) officer, general：高级～ high-ranking officer

【将令】 jiànglìng 〈名〉〈旧〉military order：传～ pass on/issue the commanding general's order ‖ 领/违抗/遵从～ take/disobey/obey orders from the commanding general

【将门】 jiàngmén 〈名〉family of a general：出身～ come from a general's family ‖ ～之子 descendant of a general, person coming from a line of generals

〖～出将〗 jiàngmén-chūjiàng ＝ 将门有将 jiàngmén-yǒujiàng

〖～虎子〗 jiàngmén-hǔzǐ 〈熟〉valiant son from a general's family—capable young man of distinguished parentage

〖～无犬子〗 jiàngmén wú quǎnzǐ 〈熟〉a general's family will not produce a coward of a son

〖～有将〗 jiàngmén-yǒujiàng 〈熟〉the family of a general is bound to turn out more generals

【将棋】 jiàngqí 〈名〉shogi [Japanese chess]

【将士】 *jiàngshì* 〈名〉〈书〉officers and men：全军～ officers and men of the whole army; all the officers and soldiers

【将帅】 jiàngshuài 〈名〉high-ranking commander：他有～之才。He is a man with talent to be a good general.

【将相】 jiàngxiàng 〈名〉〈旧〉generals and ministers

〖～本无种，男儿当自强〗 jiàngxiàng běn wú zhǒng, nán'ér dāng zìqiáng 〈熟〉no man is born to greatness; he achieves it by his own efforts

【将校】 jiàngxiào 〈名〉❶ generals and field officers ❷ high-ranking military officers

【将遇良材】 jiàngyùliángcái 〈熟〉meet one's equal; find one's own match; diamond cuts diamond：棋逢对手，～。As an ace chess player meets his peer, so a general finds his own match in military talent.

【将在外，君命有所不受】 jiàng zài wài, jūn mìng yǒusuǒ bù shòu 〈熟〉a general at the front is not bound by orders from his sovereign

【将指】 jiàngzhǐ 〈名〉〈书〉❶ middle finger ❷ big toe

【将佐】 jiàngzuǒ 〈名〉〈书〉high-ranking military officers

洚 jiàng 〈动〉〈书〉(of flood) overflow; inundate：～水 flood; inundation

绛 jiàng 〈形〉deep red; crimson

【绛紫】 jiàngzǐ 〈形〉dark reddish purple：～色的布料 cloth in dark reddish purple

浆 jiàng ＝糨 jiàng
⇨jiāng

弶 jiàng ❶〈名〉trap；snare ❷〈动〉catch in a trap；trap

强 jiàng 〈形〉stubborn；unyielding：为那事他跟他哥～个没完。He kept talking back to his elder brother over that matter. ⇨～嘴；倔～
⇨qiáng；qiǎng

【强嘴】 jiàngzuǐ 〈动〉talk/answer back；reply defiantly/rudely：别和你母亲～。Don't talk back to your mother.

酱 jiàng ❶〈名〉thick sauce made from soybeans，flour，etc by fermenting：豆瓣～ thick broad-bean sauce ⇨甜面～；炸～ ❷〈动〉cook/pickle things in soy sauce：把萝卜～一下 have the radish pickled in soy sauce ❸〈形〉(of things) cooked/pickled in soy sauce：～鹅 braised goose flavoured with soy sauce ‖ ～黄瓜 pickled cucumber ⇨～菜；～豆腐；～肉 ❹〈名〉sauce；paste；jam：番茄～ tomato sauce；ketchup ‖ 果子～ fruit jam ‖ 辣椒～ thick chilli sauce ‖ 芝麻～ sesame butter/paste

【酱爆】 jiàngbào 〈动〉stir-fry with soy sauce：～鸡丁 stir-fried diced chicken with soybean paste ‖ ～肉 fried pork with brown sauce

【酱菜】 jiàngcài 〈名〉vegetables pickled in soy sauce；pickles

【酱豆腐】 jiàngdòufu ＝豆腐乳 dòufurǔ

【酱坊】 jiàngfáng ＝酱园 jiàngyuán

【酱缸】 jiànggāng 〈名〉jar for making/keeping thick soybean sauce，pickled vegetables，etc

【酱肉】 jiàngròu 〈名〉meat cooked in soy sauce；braised meat seasoned with soy sauce

【酱色】 jiàngsè 〈名〉dark reddish brown

【酱油】 jiàngyóu 〈名〉soy (sauce)：一瓶～ a bottle of soy sauce

【酱园】 jiàngyuán 〈名〉shop making and selling sauce；sauce and pickle shop：一个/家～ a sauce and pickle shop

【酱紫】 jiàngzǐ ＝绛紫 jiàngzǐ

犟 jiàng 〈形〉obstinate；stubborn；headstrong；opinionated；self-willed；bullheaded：～得像头牛 as obstinate/stubborn as a mule ‖ 他脾气很～。He is very obstinate. ‖ 他这人很～。He is a pigheaded/bullheaded person.

【犟劲】 jiàngjìn 〈名〉indomitable will

【犟嘴】 jiàngzuǐ ＝强嘴 jiàngzuǐ

糨 jiàng 〈形〉thick：小米粥熬得太～了。The millet porridge is cooked too thick.

【糨糊】 jiànghu 〈名〉paste：一瓶～ a bottle of paste

【糨子】 jiàngzi 〈名〉〈口〉paste：打～ make paste

jiāo

艽 jiāo → 秦艽 qínjiāo

交[1] jiāo ❶〈动〉cross；intersect：那条路同铁道相～。That road crosses the railway tracks. ‖ 平行线永远不相～。Parallel lines never join/meet. ‖ 这两条直线～于F点。The two lines intersect at F. ❷〈动〉(of places or periods of time) meet；join：春夏之～ when spring is changing into summer ‖ 世纪之～ turn of the century ‖ 这座山在两省之～。The mountain stands where the two provinces meet. ❸〈动〉reach (a certain hour，season，etc)：～春/秋 when spring/autumn comes ‖ 明天就～冬至了。Tomorrow will be the Winter Solstice. ⇨～九 ❹〈动〉meet (good luck)：～桃花运 be lucky in love affairs ‖ 我们～好运了。We have good luck. / Fortune smiles on us. ❺〈动〉associate with；befriend：～女朋友 go out with a girl；go steady with a girl ‖ ～朋友 make friends ⇨～际；建～；外～ ❻〈名〉friend；acquaintance；friendship；relationship：不打不成～ out of blows friendship grows；no discord，no concord ‖ 成为至～ become intimate friends ‖ 点头之～ nodding/bowing acquaintance ‖ 多年之～ friendship of many years ‖ 君子之～ friendship of a gentleman ‖ 一面之～ passing/casual acquaintance ⇨邦～；绝～；忘年～ ❼〈动〉exchange；contact with each other：⇨～兵；～手；～头接耳 ❽〈动〉(of human beings) have sexual intercourse：⇨～媾；性～ ❾〈动〉(of animals or plants) copulate；mate；breed；reproduce：⇨～配；～尾；杂～ ❿〈副〉mutually；reciprocally；each other：⇨～换；～谈；～易 ⓫〈副〉together；simultaneously：风雪～加。A snowstorm is raging. ⇨～口称誉；百感～集；内外～困 ⓬〈动〉hand/turn over；deliver：～稿 hand in one's manuscripts ‖ ～公粮 deliver tax grain to the state ‖ ～会费 pay membership dues ‖ ～活 turn over a finished product/item ‖ 把任务～给某人 entrust sb with a task；assign a task to sb ‖ 每周～一篇作文 hand in a composition once a week ‖ 一手～钱，一手～货 give me the cash，and I'll give you the goods；cash on delivery (COD) ‖ 他们拒绝～出扣押的嫌疑犯。They refused to surrender the suspects they were holding. ⓭〈名〉deal；bargain；business transaction：⇨成～

交[2] jiāo ＝跤 jiāo

【交白卷】 jiāo báijuàn 〈动〉❶ hand in a blank examination paper ❷ completely fail to accomplish a task：我们得摸清情况，不然回去就得～。We must find out exactly how things stand here，or we'll have nothing to report back.

【交拜】 jiāobài 〈动〉〈旧〉(of bride and bridegroom) salute each other at a wedding ceremony；exchange bows

【交班】 jiāobān 〈动〉❶ hand over to the next shift；hand over a duty；relieve a shift：你们几点钟～？When do you hand over to the next shift？❷〈喻〉leave one's post/office and hand over to *one's successor*：即将～的政府 *outgoing government/administration*

【交办】 jiāobàn 〈动〉assign a task to；entrust sb with a task：上级～的工作 task given by higher authorities

【交保】 jiāobǎo 〈动〉release on bail；bail：～释放 release on bail；allow bail ‖ ～期满后自动归押 surrender to one's bail ‖ 拘押某人直至～ hold sb to bail

【交杯酒】 jiāobēijiǔ 〈名〉〈旧〉mutual toasting by bride and bridegroom by drinking from each other's cup at a wedding ceremony：喝～ (of bridegroom and bride) drink the wine from each other's cup at a wedding ceremony

【交臂】 jiāobì 〈动〉❶ cross one's arms；make an obeisance by cupping one hand in the other before one's chest：～而立 stand with one's arms crossed/folded ❷ be so close that arms of two people touch each other；rub shoulders：～而过 pass each other so close that their shoulders almost rub ⇨失之～

〖～失之〗 jiāobì-shīzhī ＝失之交臂 shīzhī-jiāobì

【交变】 jiāobiàn 〈动〉alternate

〖～部件〗 jiāobiàn bùjiàn 〈名〉[机械] alternate block

〖～磁场〗 jiāobiàn cíchǎng 〈名〉alternating magnetic field

〖～电压〗 jiāobiàn diànyā 〈名〉alternating voltage

【交兵】 jiāobīng 〈动〉〈书〉(of two or more parties) be at war；wage war：两国～，不斩来使。When two countries are at war，the delegates must not be killed. / Two states at war will not kill each other's envoys.

【交叉】 jiāochā 〈动〉❶ *intersect；cross；crisscross*：两臂～在胸前 cross one's arms on one's chest ‖ ～反应 cross reaction ‖ ～检查 cross check ‖ ～连接 cross-linking ‖ 在两条街的～处 at the crossroads；at the intersection of the two streets ‖ 铁路和公路～。The railway crosses the highway. ❷ overlap：两种理论明显互有～。The two theories obviously overlap. ❸ alternate：～作业 operate alternately

〖～点〗 jiāochādiǎn 〈名〉intersection

〖～感染〗 jiāochā gǎnrǎn 〈名〉[医学] cross infection

〖～汇率〗 jiāochā huìlǜ 〈名〉[经济] cross rate

〖～火力〗 jiāochā huǒlì 〈名〉cross fire

〖～节奏〗 jiāochā jiézòu 〈名〉[音乐] cross-rhythm

〖～学科〗 jiāochā xuékē 〈名〉interdisciplinary course

〖～遗传〗 jiāochā yíchuán 〈名〉crisscross inheritance

【交差】 jiāochāi 〈动〉report to the leadership after accomplishing a task；report on the fulfilment of one's duty：你不同意，我回去交不了差。If you don't agree，I can't go back and give a report on it.

【交出】 jiāochū 〈动〉surrender；hand over；give up：～武器 surrender one's weapons ‖ ～违禁品 hand over contraband ‖ ～嫌疑犯 surrender the suspect ‖ ～赃物 surrender one's booty ‖ ～职

权 surrender one's leadership/powers ‖ 申请新护照时，先必须～旧的。You must give up/surrender your old passport when applying for a new one.

【交瘁】 jiāocuì 〈动〉〈书〉 be exhausted simultaneously: ⇨心力～

【交存】 jiāocún 〈动〉 deposit; hand in for safekeeping: 把钱～银行 make a deposit in a bank

【交错】 jiāocuò 〈动〉 ❶〈书〉 interlock; interlace; crisscross: 光影～ interplay of light and shadow ‖ ～的树枝 interlacing branches ‖ 沟渠～。Ditches and canals crisscross. ⇨犬牙～; 纵横～ ❷ [机械] stagger: ～布置 staggered arrangement ‖ ～气缸 staggered cylinders

〖～切口〗 jiāocuò qiēkǒu 〈名〉 [医学] staggered cut

【交代】 jiāodài 〈动〉 ❶ hand/turn over; transfer: 他已将工作～清了。He has handed over his work to his successor. ❷ tell; leave word; order: 厂长一再～我们要注意安全生产。The factory director repeatedly told us to ensure safety in production. ❸ explain; make clear; brief; account for: ～任务 assign and explain a task; brief sb on his task ‖ ～政策 explain policy ‖ ～不过去 be unable to justify an action ‖ 你不好好学习，怎么向父母～? How can you account to your parents if you don't study hard? ‖ 我们得把出差时所花的每一分钱～清楚。We must account for every penny we spent during the business trip. ❹ confess: ～罪行 confess one's crime ‖ 彻底～ make a full confession; make a clean breast (of one's crimes) ‖ 坦白～ make a frank confession ‖ 据他自己～，他参与了那次抢劫。On his own confession/admission he took part in the robbery.

【交待】 jiāodài ❶ ＝ 交代③④ jiāodài ❷〈动〉〈诙〉 end: 我这条命差点在那次战斗中～了。I was almost killed in the battle.

【交道】 jiāodào 〈名〉 dealings; social intercourse; contacts: 打过～ have some dealings/contact with sb ‖ 没打过～ have no dealings/contact with sb ‖ 你可以放心地和他们打～，他们都非常正直。You can deal safely with them. They are perfectly straight. ‖ 他知道如何与人打～。He knows how to handle with men.

【交底】 jiāodǐ 〈动〉 tell sb what one's real intentions are; put all one's cards on the table; show one's hand/cards: 我把底全交给你了。I have told you the whole story. ‖ 我们到底要等多久，你向大家交个底吧。How long do we have to wait? You'd better put everybody in the picture.

【交点】 jiāodiǎn 〈名〉 ❶ [数学] crossover point; intersection (point) ❷ [天文] node: ～年/月 nodical year/month ‖ ～线 line of nodes ‖ ～转动 draconitic revolution

【交电】 jiāodiàn 〈名〉 transport equipment and electrical household appliances

【交锋】 jiāofēng 〈动〉 engage in a battle/contest; fight with; cross swords (with): 思想～ confrontation of ideas ‖ 再次～ return game/match ‖ 与敌人～ come into contact with the enemy ‖ 正面～ frontal engagement with sb ‖ 该拳手已与许多对手～。The boxer has fought many opponents. ‖ 这两支篮球队将在明天～。The two basketball teams will meet tomorrow.

【交付】 jiāofù 〈动〉 ❶ pay: ～订金 pay down (on) ‖ ～罚款 pay a fine ‖ ～水电费 pay charges for water and electricity ‖ ～学费 pay for education ‖ ～租金 pay rent ‖ 现金～ pay in cash ❷ deliver; consign; hand/turn over: ～表决 put to the vote ‖ ～订货 fill orders ‖ ～审查 hand over for investigation ‖ ～审判 submit to trial ‖ ～使用 be made available to the users; be turned over to the users ‖ 部分～ partial delivery ‖ 你订购的货可随时～。Your order is ready for delivery. ‖ 这座大楼将于年底～使用。The building will be ready for occupancy by the end of the year.

【交感神经】 jiāogǎn shénjīng 〈名〉 [生理] sympathetic nerve

〖～瘤〗 jiāogǎn shénjīngliú 〈名〉 sympatheticoma; sympathoma

〖～系统〗 jiāogǎn shénjīng xìtǒng 〈名〉 sympathicus

〖～炎〗 jiāogǎn shénjīngyán 〈名〉 sympathiconeuritis

【交割】 jiāogē 〈动〉 ❶ complete a business transaction: 那笔货款还未～。The money for the consignment has not yet been paid. ❷ hand/turn over; deliver; transfer: ～工作 hand over one's work (to)

〖～单〗 jiāogēdān 〈名〉 delivery order

〖～日〗 jiāogērì 〈名〉 pay/settlement/prompt day

【交给】 jiāogěi 〈动〉 hand/give to; leave (with/to sb); entrust to sb's care: 把公司～儿子经营 hand over one's company to one's son ‖ 把逃犯～警察 turn the escaped prisoner in to the police ‖ 他刚才～我一封信。He gave me a letter just now. ‖ 我可以把这些机密文件～你保管吗? Can I entrust you with the secret documents?

【交工】 jiāogōng 〈动〉 hand over a completed project: 那条高速公路将于明年～。The expressway will be completed and handed over next year.

【交公】 jiāogōng 〈动〉 hand over to the collective or the state

【交媾】 jiāogòu 〈动〉 have sexual intercourse; copulate

【交关】 jiāoguān ❶〈动〉 have to do with; involve: ⇨性命～ ❷〈副〉〈方〉 very; extremely: 这里夏天～热。It's very hot here in summer. ❸〈形〉〈方〉 very many; a lot of: 车站里乘客～。There are a lot of passengers at the station.

【交规】 jiāoguī 〈名〉〈简称〉 traffic regulations/rules: 违反～ break/violate traffic rules ‖ 遵守～ obey traffic rules ⇨交通规则

【交好】 jiāohǎo 〈动〉 be on friendly terms; be friendly with: 两国～。The two countries have friendly relations. ‖ 他们～有年。They have been friends for years.

【交合】 jiāohé 〈动〉 ❶ link together ❷ have sexual intercourse; copulate

【交互】 jiāohù 〈副〉 ❶ each other; mutually: 学生们～纠正语法错误。The students corrected each other's grammatical mistakes. ❷ alternately; in turn: 两本字典可以～使用。The two dictionaries can be used alternately.

〖～式〗 jiāohùshì 〈形〉 [通信] interactive: ～电视 interactive television ‖ ～多媒体电视 interactive multimedia television (IMTV) ‖ ～宽带服务 interactive broadband service

【交欢】 jiāohuān 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ make friends (wiht sb); win sb's friendship: 握手～ shake hands and be friends ❷ have sexual intercourse; copulate

【交还】 jiāohuán 〈动〉 give/hand back; return: ～房间钥匙 hand back a room key ‖ 借阅的图书必须按时～。Borrowed books must be returned on time.

【交换】 jiāohuàn 〈动〉 exchange; interchange; swap: ～场地 exchange courts/ends; change courts/ends ‖ ～地址/合同 exchange addresses/contracts ‖ ～教师 exchange teachers ‖ ～名片 exchange visiting cards ‖ ～眼色 exchange looks/glances ‖ ～意见 exchange/interchange views/opinions/ideas ‖ ～战俘 exchange/swap prisoners (of war) ‖ ～座位 exchange/swap seats (with sb) ‖ 在圣诞节时～礼物 exchange gifts/presents at Christmas ‖ 商品～ exchange of commodities ‖ 信息～ message exchanges ‖ 你给我什么作为～呢? What will you give me in exchange?

〖～场〗 jiāohuànchǎng 〈名〉 [物理] exchange field

〖～齿轮〗 jiāohuàn chǐlún 〈名〉 change gears

〖～关系〗 jiāohuàn guānxì 〈名〉 commutation relation

〖～机〗 jiāohuànjī 〈名〉 (telephone) exchange; switchboard: 程控～ program-controlled switchboard ‖ 人工～ manual switchboard ‖ 自动～ automatic switchboard

〖～价值〗 jiāohuàn jiàzhí 〈名〉 exchange/commercial value; value in/of exchange

〖～力〗 jiāohuànlì 〈名〉 [物理] exchange force

〖～律〗 jiāohuànlǜ 〈名〉 [数学] commutative law

〖～能力〗 jiāohuàn nénglì 〈名〉 exchange capacity

〖～器〗 jiāohuànqì 〈名〉 [电学] converter

〖～群〗 jiāohuànqún 〈名〉 [数学] commutative group

〖～生〗 jiāohuànshēng 〈名〉 exchange student (between two schools or universities)

〖～台〗 jiāohuàntái 〈名〉 [通信] exchange

〖～照会〗 jiāohuàn zhàohuì 〈名〉 [外交] exchange of notes

【交汇】 jiāohuì 〈动〉 join; meet; converge: 〈喻〉在艺术与科学的～处 at the interface of art and science ‖ 两条河在这里～。The two rivers meet here. ‖ 这条铁路在前面跟公路～。This railway joins the highway up ahead.

【交会】 jiāohuì 〈动〉 meet; cross; intersect: 朋友们在两条路的～点见面。Friends met where the two roads crossed.

【交火】 jiāohuǒ 〈动〉 open fire; exchange fire/shots; fight: 与敌人～ exchange fire/shots with the enemy ‖ 两名士兵在～中丧生。Two soldiers were killed in the exchange.

【交货】 jiāohuò 〈动〉 deliver goods: 保证/完成～ guarantee/complete delivery ‖ 通知～ delivery on call ‖ ～付款 cash on delivery (COD); cash against delivery ‖ 安全～ safe delivery of goods ‖ 仓库～ ex warehouse delivery ‖ 船上～ ex ship delivery ‖ 分批/立即～ partial/spot delivery ‖ 即期/近期/远期～ prompt/near/forward delivery ‖ ～务必及时。Timely delivery must be guaranteed. ‖ 请于～时付款。Please pay on delivery/at the time of de-

livery. ‖ 数日内即可～。Delivery will be made in a few days.
〖～单〗 jiāohuòdān 〈名〉 delivery order
〖～地点〗 jiāohuò dìdiǎn 〈名〉 place of delivery; delivery point
〖～港〗 jiāohuògǎng 〈名〉 port of delivery; delivery port
〖～率〗 jiāohuòlǜ 〈名〉 delivery ratio
〖～日期〗 jiāohuò rìqī 〈名〉 delivery date; date of delivery
〖～时间〗 jiāohuò shíjiān 〈名〉 time of delivery/shipment
〖～收据〗 jiāohuò shōujù 〈名〉 delivery receipt
〖～证明书〗 jiāohuò zhèngmíngshū 〈名〉 certificate of delivery

【交集】 jiāojí ❶〈动〉(of different feelings) be mixed; occur simultaneously: 惊喜～ have mixed feelings of surprise and joy; with surprise mingled with joy ‖ 这些思绪～在我的心头。These thoughts thronged on my mind. ⇨百感～; 悲喜～ ❷〈名〉[数学] intersection

【交际】 jiāojì 〈动〉 associate; contact: 不喜欢～ not like to have contacts with people ‖ 进行～ carry on communications ‖ 忙于～ be busy with social activities ‖ 善于～ be sociable; be a good mixer; be good at getting along with people ‖ ～很广 have a large circle of acquaintances; be widely acquainted ‖ 语言/非语言～ verbal/non-verbal communication ‖ 人们不～就不会相互了解。There can be no mutual understanding without communication between people. ‖ 她可不是那种好～的人。She has never been an outgoing type.
〖～法〗 jiāojìfǎ 〈名〉 communicative approach
〖～费〗 jiāojìfèi 〈名〉 allowance for entertainment; expense account
〖～花〗 jiāojìhuā 〈名〉〈贬〉 social butterfly; society woman/beauty
〖～能力〗 jiāojì nénglì 〈名〉 ❶ interpersonal skills; social competence ❷[语言] communicative competence: 在语言教学中我们一定要注意提高学生的～。We must attach importance to improving students' communicative competence in language teaching.
〖～舞〗 jiāojìwǔ 〈名〉 ballroom/social dancing
〖～语〗 jiāojìyǔ 〈名〉[语言] communicative utterance; vehicle language: ～法 communicative grammar

【交加】 jiāojiā 〈动〉(of two things) accompany each other; occur simultaneously: 悔恨～ have mixed feelings of remorse and shame; with regret mingled with self-reproach ‖ 惊喜～ have *mixed feelings of surprise and joy* ‖ 贫病～ be plagued by both poverty and illness ‖ 拳足～ give (sb) both punches and kicks; punch and kick (sb) ‖ 风雨～。It's raining and blowing hard. ‖ 雷电～。The lightning was accompanied with thunder.

【交角】 jiāojiǎo 〈名〉 ❶[数学] angle of intersection ❷[航天] inclination

【交接】 jiāojiē 〈动〉 ❶ join; connect; meet: 夏秋～的季节 time when summer is changing into autumn ❷ hand over and take over: ～班 relieve a shift ‖ ～工作 hand over work (to one's successor); *brief one's successor on handing over work* ‖ 保证顺利～ ensure a smooth transfer ‖ 政权的平稳～ steady transition of power ❸ associate with; make friends with: 俱乐部是个～朋友的好地方。The club is a good place where one makes friends.
〖～手续〗 jiāojiē shǒuxù 〈名〉 hand-over procedure/formality
〖～仪式〗 jiāojiē yíshì 〈名〉 hand-over ceremony

【交结】 jiāojié 〈动〉 ❶ associate with; make friends with: 她在电影界～很广。She has a large number of friends in film circles. ❷〈书〉 interconnect: ～盘错 interconnect and crisscross

【交睫】 jiāojié 〈动〉 close eyes: ⇨目不～

【交界】 jiāojiè 〈动〉 have a common border/boundary: 三省～之地 *place where three provinces meet*; juncture of three provinces ‖ 陕西北面与内蒙古自治区～。Shaanxi is bounded on the north by the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

【交警】 jiāojǐng 〈名〉〈简称〉 traffic police/policeman: ～中队 detachment of traffic police ‖ 那位～在指挥交通。The policeman was directing traffic. ⇨交通警察

【交九】 jiāojiǔ 〈动〉 enter the nine periods (of nine days each) following the winter solstice

【交卷】 jiāojuàn 〈动〉 ❶ hand in an examination paper: 提前/准时～ hand in the examination paper ahead of time/on time ‖ 时间到了，请～。Time is up. Please hand in your paper. ❷〈喻〉 fulfil one's task; complete an assignment: 交一份满意的答卷 do an excellent job; complete an assignment satisfactorily ‖ 这项任务我们一定争取提前～。We'll try our best to fulfil the task ahead of time.

【交口】 jiāokǒu 〈动〉 ❶ speak in unison: ⇨～称誉 ❷〈方〉 converse; talk with each other
〖～称誉〗 jiāokǒu chēngyù 〈熟〉 be praised by one and all; receive unanimous acclaim; praise unanimously: 评论家～的剧本 play highly praised by the critics ‖ 他毫不利己的精神受到人们的～。He was unanimously praised for his spirit of absolute selflessness.

【交困】 jiāokùn 〈动〉 beset by troubles; be in difficulties: ⇨内外～

【交流】 jiāoliú 〈动〉 ❶ flow simultaneously: 涕泪～ shed tears and have a runny nose ❷ exchange; interflow; interchange: ～感情 communicate the feelings (with) ‖ ～经验/信息 exchange experience/information; swap experience/information ‖ ～思想 exchange/swap/interchange views/ideas ‖ 促进～ promote exchange ‖ 扩大对外～ increase exchanges with foreign countries ‖ ～教师 exchange teachers ‖ ～式教学法 interactive teaching method ‖ 城乡物资～ interflow of goods and materials between town and country ‖ 经济技术～ economic and technological interchange ‖ 目光～ exchange of glances ‖ 人才～ exchange of qualified personnel ‖ 文化/知识/学术～ cultural/intellectual/academic exchange
〖～电〗 jiāoliúdiàn 〈名〉 alternating current (AC): ～机 AC machine ‖ ～容量 AC capacitance ‖ ～压 alternating (current) voltage ‖ ～阻 alternating-current resistance
〖～发电机〗 jiāoliú fādiànjī 〈名〉 alternating current generator; alternator
〖～学者〗 jiāoliú xuézhě 〈名〉 exchange/visiting scholar

【交纳】 jiāonà 〈动〉 *pay (to the state/an organization)*; hand in: ～公粮 deliver tax grain to the state ‖ ～会费 pay membership dues ‖ ～税款/租金 pay taxes/rent ‖ 这些货物应该～关税。These goods are subject to duties.

【交配】 jiāopèi 〈动〉 mate (with); copulate: 使鸽子～繁殖 mate up pigeons ‖ 蜂王可能会与两三只雄蜂～。The queen bee is likely to mate with two or three drones.
〖～期〗 jiāopèiqī 〈名〉 mating season

【交迫】 jiāopò 〈动〉 be hard pressed on both sides: ⇨饥寒～

【交情】 jiāoqing 〈名〉 friendship; friendly relations: 断绝～ break off the intimacy; renounce friendship ‖ 卖个～ do sb a special favour ‖ ～好 be on *familiar/friendly* terms with sb ‖ 老～ long-standing friendship; companionship of old friends ‖ 私人～ personal friendship ‖ 凭着我们的～我请他帮忙。Relying upon our friendship, I asked a favour of him. ‖ 他们之间很有～。They are on very friendly terms.

【交融】 jiāoróng 〈动〉 blend; mix; mingle: 相互～ blend with each other ‖ 各种不同的声音悦耳地～在一起。The various sounds mingled pleasantly. ⇨情景～; 水乳～

【交涉】 jiāoshè 〈动〉 negotiate (with sb on sth); make representations *(to sb about sth)*: 进行～ *make representations (to)*; carry on negotiations (with); take up a matter (with) ‖ 提出严正～ lodge serious representations (with) ‖ 口头～ verbal representations ‖ 正在～ be under negotiation ‖ 直接～ negotiate directly (with sb) ‖ 我们需要更多的时间～。We need more time for negotiation. ‖ 这个问题可以通过～解决。The matter can be resolved through negotiations.

【交手】 jiāoshǒu 〈动〉 fight hand to hand; be engaged in a hand-to-hand fight; come to grips (with); exchange blows (in a fight): 敌对双方终于～了。At last the two enemies came to grips. ‖ 近十年来，这两名选手多次～，互有胜负。The two players have met many times in the past ten years, each having victories and defeats.

【交售】 jiāoshòu 〈动〉 sell (to the state): 向国家～粮食/棉花 sell grain/cotton to the state

【交税】 jiāoshuì 〈动〉 pay taxes: 按时～ pay taxes on time

【交谈】 jiāotán 〈动〉 talk with each other; converse; chat: 开始～ get into/strike up/begin/start a conversation (with) ‖ 进行友好的～ hold a friendly conversation (on sth) ‖ 尽情地～ indulge oneself in a conversation ‖ 流利地用英语～ converse fluently in English ‖ 亲切友好的～ *cordial and friendly talks* ‖ 热烈/随便/推心置腹的～ animated/casual/heart-to-heart talk ‖ 深入～ be deep in conversation (with sb) ‖ 坦率地～ converse frankly ‖ 席间～ table talk ‖ 他密切注视着他们，听他们～。He watched them closely, listening to the exchange.

【交替】 jiāotì 〈动〉 ❶ supersede; replace: 新旧～。The new re-

places the old. / The old gives place to the new. ❹ alternate: ～领先 take turns (in) leading ‖ 季节～ succession of the seasons ‖ 日夜～。Day alternates with night. / Night and day alternate. ‖ 上半场比分～上升。The score seesawed at/through the first half. ‖ 这两种工具可～使用。The two tools can be used alternately.

【交通】 jiāotōng ❶〈动〉〈书〉be connected/linked: 阡陌～。Linking paths lead everywhere. ❷〈名〉traffic; communications: 堵塞/管理～ block/regulate the traffic ‖ 妨碍～ interfere with traffic ‖ 切断/维持/指挥～ shut off/maintain/direct traffic ‖ ～便利 have traffic facilities; be accessible ‖ ～不便 have poor transport facilities; be inconveniently located ‖ ～繁忙 heavy/busy traffic ‖ ～拥挤 congested/dense traffic ‖ 单向/双向～ one-way/two-way traffic ‖ 高峰期～ rush-hour/peak-hour traffic ‖ 公路～ highway/motorway traffic ‖ 陆上/市区/铁路～ land/urban/railway traffic ‖ ～陷于停顿。Traffic has come to a standstill. ‖ 大雾使～陷入瘫痪。The traffic was paralysed by the heavy fog. ❸〈名〉liaison [secret underground work, esp during the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation]: 跑～ do liaison work ❹〈名〉liaison person; underground messenger ❺〈动〉〈书〉associate/collude with: ～权贵 make friends with dignitaries

〖～安全〗 jiāotōng ānquán〈名〉traffic/road safety: ～法规 traffic safety code ‖ ～牌 traffic safety sign

〖～标线〗 jiāotōng biāoxiàn〈名〉traffic marking

〖～标志〗 jiāotōng biāozhì〈名〉traffic sign

〖～部〗 jiāotōngbù〈名〉Ministry of Communications

〖～岛〗 jiāotōngdǎo〈名〉traffic island

〖～灯〗 jiāotōngdēng〈名〉traffic lights

〖～法庭〗 jiāotōng fǎtíng〈名〉traffic court

〖～干线〗 jiāotōng gànxiàn〈名〉main communication artery; trunk road

〖～岗〗 jiāotōnggǎng〈名〉traffic police post: ～楼 traffic police watchhouse

〖～高峰〗 jiāotōng gāofēng〈名〉traffic peak: ～期 rush/peak hours

〖～工具〗 jiāotōng gōngjù〈名〉means of transportation: 提供～ provide transport ‖ 公共～ public transport ‖ 我没有～。I have no transport. / I'm without transport.

〖～沟〗 jiāotōnggōu = 交通壕 jiāotōngháo

〖～管理〗 *jiāotōng guǎnlǐ*〈名〉*traffic control/management*

〖～规则〗 jiāotōng guīzé〈名〉traffic regulations/rules: 违反～ break/violate traffic regulations ‖ 无视～ have no regard for traffic regulations ‖ 遵守～ be observant of the traffic rules; obey traffic rules

〖～壕〗 jiāotōngháo〈名〉[军事] communication trench

〖～警察〗 jiāotōng jǐngchá〈名〉traffic police/policeman

〖～量〗 jiāotōngliàng〈名〉(magnitude of) traffic flow; volume of traffic: 这条路～太大。There is too much traffic on this road.

〖～事故〗 jiāotōng shìgù〈名〉traffic/road accident: 一起～ a road accident ‖ ～多发地段 black spot; accident-prone area ‖ ～现场 scene of a traffic accident

〖～枢纽〗 jiāotōng shūniǔ〈名〉hub of communication

〖～艇〗 *jiāotōngtǐng*〈名〉*patrol boat*

〖～图〗 jiāotōngtú〈名〉route map

〖～网〗 jiāotōngwǎng〈名〉network of communication lines

〖～线〗 jiāotōngxiàn〈名〉communication line/route: 重要的～ vital communication line

〖～信号〗 jiāotōng xìnhào〈名〉traffic signal: ～灯 traffic lights

〖～要道〗 jiāotōng yàodào〈名〉vital communication line

〖～银行〗 Jiāotōng Yínháng〈名〉Bank of Communications

〖～员〗 jiāotōngyuán〈名〉liaison person; underground messenger

〖～运输〗 jiāotōng yùnshū〈名〉communications and transport

〖～站〗 jiāotōngzhàn〈名〉liaison station

〖～指挥台〗 jiāotōng zhǐhuītái〈名〉police stand

〖～阻塞〗 *jiāotōng zǔsè*〈名〉*traffic jam/block*: 该市的～已成为一个严重问题。Traffic jams have become an acute problem in the city.

【交头接耳】 jiāotóu-jiē'ěr〈熟〉speak in each other's ears; whisper to each other: 考试中严禁～。It is never allowed for examinees to whisper to each other during the exams.

【交往】 jiāowǎng〈动〉associate (with); contact; be in contact (with): 促进～ stimulate/promote/cultivate/foster intercourse (with) ‖ 鼓励～ *encourage sociability* ‖ 开始/中断/恢复/重新～ open/discontinue/resume/renew intercourse (with) ‖ 喜欢与人～ enjoy fellowship with people ‖ ～密切 rub shoulders (with sb) ‖ ～有限 have limited contact (with sb) ‖ 间接/直接/日常～ indirect/personal/everyday intercourse ‖ 谨慎～ mingle discreetly ‖ 友好～ friendly contact/sociability ‖ 与坏人～ get into/keep bad company; travel with bad elements ‖ 与名人～ rub elbows/shoulders with celebrities ‖ 她不太和人们～。She does not mingle much with people. ‖ 勿与恶友～。Never associate with bad companions.

【交尾】 jiāowěi〈动〉(of animals) mate; copulate; pair

【交恶】 jiāowù〈动〉fall foul of each other; be at odds; become enemies: 自那一事件后,两国～。After that incident, the two *countries became hostile to each other.*

【交相辉映】 jiāoxiāng-huīyìng〈熟〉enhance each other's beauty; add radiance and beauty to each other: 湖光山色,～。The lake and the hills add radiance and beauty to each other. / The lake and the hills enhance each other's beauty.

【交响曲】 jiāoxiǎngqǔ〈名〉symphony: 创作～ compose a symphony ‖ 演奏～ perform/play a symphony ‖《第六～》*Sixth Symphony* ‖《C 大调～》*C Major Symphony* ‖《田园～》*Pastoral Symphony*

【交响诗】 jiāoxiǎngshī〈名〉[音乐] symphonic/tone poem

【交响乐】 jiāoxiǎngyuè〈名〉symphony; symphonic music

〖～队〗 jiāoxiǎng yuèduì〈名〉symphony/philharmonic orchestra

〖～团〗 jiāoxiǎng yuètuán〈名〉symphony/philharmonic orchestra

【交卸】 jiāoxiè〈动〉〈旧〉hand over office to a successor

【交心】 jiāoxīn〈动〉lay one's heart bare; open/bear one's heart to: 互相～ have a heart-to-heart talk ‖ 领导要经常与群众～。Leaders should often bare their hearts to the masses.

【交学费】 jiāo xuéfèi〈动〉pay a tuition fee—regard a loss as the necessary price of learning a lesson; pay a price (for a lesson one learns, etc)

【交验】 jiāoyàn〈动〉hand over for examination/inspection: ～驾驶执照 hand over one's driving licence for inspection ‖ 出国前必须～出境签证。Exit visas should be examined before you go abroad.

【交钥匙工程】 *jiāoyàoshi gōngchéng*〈名〉*turn-key project*

【交椅】 jiāoyǐ〈名〉❶ ancient folding chair—position; post: 坐第二把～ occupy the second highest post; be second in command ‖ 坐头把～ occupy the highest post; be in command ❷〈方〉armchair

【交易】 jiāoyì〈动〉buy and sell; deal; trade; transact business: 一笔/宗～ a deal/transaction ‖ 达成～ make/conclude/close a deal/transaction; enter into a deal; strike a deal ‖ 进行～ carry on transactions ‖ 签署～ sign a deal ‖ 取消～ call off an engagement ‖ 拿原则做～ barter away principles ‖ 肮脏/幕后的～ dirty/backstage deal ‖ 产权～ property rights transaction ‖ 独家～ exclusive dealing ‖ 房地产～ real estate transactions ‖ 非法/合法～ illegal/legitimate dealing/transactions ‖ 公平～ fair/square deal ‖ 黑市/巨额～ *black-market/extensive transaction* ‖ 权钱～ deal between power and money ‖ 赊账/信用～ transaction/deal on credit; credit transaction ‖ 现金～ cash transaction ‖ 一揽子～ package deal ‖ 政治～ political deal ‖ 资产～ property transaction ‖ ～告吹。The deal fell through. ‖ ～活跃。Exchange was heavy. ‖ 那笔～你上当了。You have been had over that bargain. ‖ 证券～今天相当疲软。The stock market was rather lethargic today. ‖ 这次发行的有价证券今年十月上市～。The newly-issued securities will be listed this October.

〖～场〗 jiāoyìchǎng〈名〉trading market

〖～额〗 jiāoyì'é〈名〉trading volume; volume of trade

〖～会〗 jiāoyìhuì〈名〉commodities/trade fair: 举办～ hold a trade fair ‖ 高新技术～ new and high-tech fair ‖ 商品～ commodities/trade fair ‖ 食品/图书～ food/book fair

〖～日〗 jiāoyìrì〈名〉trading day; market-day

〖～所〗 jiāoyìsuǒ〈名〉exchange: 伦敦证券～ London Stock Exchange

【交谊】 jiāoyì〈名〉〈书〉friendship; friendly relations

〖～舞〗 jiāoyìwǔ = 交际舞 jiāojìwǔ

【交映】 jiāoyìng〈动〉add lustre and beauty to each other

【交游】 jiāoyóu 〈动〉〈书〉make friends：喜欢～ be fond of making friends‖～四方 have friends everywhere‖他～甚广。He has a large circle of friends.

【交友】 jiāoyǒu 〈动〉 make friends：～之道 art of making friends

【交运】 jiāoyùn 〈动〉 be in luck；have good luck：交好运 a golden shower comes in one's way；a good fortune befalls sb‖交桃花运 be lucky in love affairs‖她说马上要交好运了。She said luck was coming.

【交杂】 jiāozá 〈动〉 mix；intermingle

【交战】 jiāozhàn 〈动〉 be at war (with)；fight a war：～对手 warring rival‖～各方 warring parties/fractions/forces‖～双方 two belligerent/warring/fighting parties‖～行为 belligerent act‖与邻国～ join battle with a neighbouring country‖两军～。The two armies clashed.‖这两国多年来经常～。The two countries have been warring constantly for years.

〖～国〗 jiāozhànguó 〈名〉 belligerent/warring country/state

〖～团体〗 jiāozhàn tuántǐ 〈名〉 belligerent (community)；party to a war

【交账】 jiāozhàng 〈动〉 ❶ hand over the accounts ❷ account for：如果完不成任务，我们怎么向领导～？ If we can't finish the work, what are we going to say to our leader?

【交织】 jiāozhī 〈动〉 ❶ interweave：棉毛～ interweave wool with/and cotton ❷ intertwine；mingle：事实和虚构情节～ intermingle fact with fiction‖笑声、赞美声和音乐声～在一起。Laughter mingled with the music and appreciative comments.

【交直流发电机】 jiāo-zhíliú fādiànjī 〈名〉 double-current generator

【交子】 jiāozǐ 〈名〉 first paper currency in China, appearing in the early years of the Northern Song Dynasty

【交嘴雀】 jiāozuǐquè 〈名〉 crossbill

【交作】 jiāozuò 〈动〉 appear/occur simultaneously

郊

jiāo 〈名〉 suburbs；outskirts：城镇南～ southern outskirts of a town ⇨～区；四～；远～

【郊区】 jiāoqū 〈名〉 suburban district；suburbs；outskirts：延伸至～ stretch to the outskirts‖～学校 suburban school‖他住在～。He lives in the suburbs.

【郊县】 jiāoxiàn 〈名〉 *suburban county*：该市下辖八个区、五个～。There are eight districts and five outlying counties under the jurisdiction of this city.

【郊外】 jiāowài 〈名〉 countryside around a city；suburbs；outskirts

【郊野】 jiāoyě 〈名〉 open spaces beyond the city；countryside：空旷的～ open country

【郊游】 jiāoyóu 〈动〉 go for an outing；go on an excursion；hike：计划/取消～ plan/cancel an outing‖去～ go for/have an outing‖骑自行车～ have a bicycle outing‖假日～ holiday outing‖学校组织的～ school outing

茭

jiāo 〈名〉 hay

【茭白】 jiāobái 〈名〉［植物］edible expanded stem of wildrice

浇[1]

jiāo 〈动〉 ❶ irrigate；water：～地 irrigate/water the fields‖～花/树 water flowers/trees ❷ pour liquid on；sprinkle water on：我被雨～透了！ I am drenched/soaked to the skin by the rain. ⇨火上～油 ❸ cast：～铅字 type casting/founding ⇨～版；～铸

浇[2]

jiāo 〈形〉〈书〉unkind；mean：⇨～薄

【浇版】 jiāobǎn 〈名〉［印刷］casting

〖～机〗 jiāobǎnjī 〈名〉 casting machine

【浇薄】 jiāobó 〈形〉〈书〉(of customs, manners, etc) unkind；mean：人情～。Human relationships are tenuous.‖世风～。Morals and manners have degenerated.

【浇灌】 jiāoguàn 〈动〉 ❶ pour (fluid) into a mould：～混凝土 pour concrete‖～铁水 cast molten iron ❷ water；irrigate：～麦田 irrigate wheat fields‖用河水～庄稼 irrigate the crops with river water

【浇焊】 jiāohàn 〈名〉［冶金］flow welding

【浇口】 jiāokǒu 〈名〉［冶金］runner (pipe)；pouring/running head：～圈 runner bush‖～箱 pouring box‖～溢流 runner overflow

【浇冷水】 jiāo lěngshuǐ ＝ 泼冷水 pō lěngshuǐ

【浇注】 jiāozhù 〈动〉 ❶ pour；cast：～钢水/混凝土 pour molten steel/concrete into a mould‖～时间 duration of pouring time‖～速度 speed of pouring；casting rate‖～温度 casting temperature ❷ devote/dedicate oneself to：他把全部心血都～在教育事业上。He devoted himself heart and soul to the cause of education.

【浇铸】 jiāozhù 〈动〉［冶金］cast；mould：～青铜 cast bronze‖～铜像 *mould a bronze statue*‖～面 *casting area*‖金属～ *metal* founding‖砂型～ sand casting‖现场～ cast-in-place‖用模子～ be cast in a mould

【浇筑】 jiāozhù 〈动〉［建筑］pour (concrete, etc)

娇

jiāo ❶〈形〉(of a woman, child, flower, etc) charming；lovely；tender；delicate：⇨～憨；～小玲珑 ❷〈形〉(of colours) tender；lovely；delicate：嫩红～绿 tender blossoms and delicate *green* ⇨～艳 ❸〈名〉*beauty*：⇨金屋藏～ ❹〈形〉*squeamish*；finicky；fragile；frail：这女孩太～了，干不了体力活。The girl was too frail to do physical labour. ⇨～贵；～气 ❺〈动〉pamper；spoil：这女孩被奶奶～坏了。The little girl has been terribly spoilt by her grandmother. ⇨～惯；～纵

【娇嗔】 jiāochēn 〈动〉 grumble in a flirtatious manner

【娇宠】 jiāochǒng 〈动〉 indulge；pamper；spoil：不要过分～孩子。Don't indulge your children too much.

【娇滴滴】 jiāodīdī 〈形〉 ❶ sweet and charming；affectedly sweet：～的声音 sweet and charming voice‖她说话～的。She speaks in an affectedly sweet voice. ❷ fragile；delicate

【娇儿】 jiāo'ér 〈名〉 ❶ beloved/darling son ❷ lovely young son or daughter

【娇惯】 jiāoguàn 〈动〉 pamper；coddle；spoil：～孩子 pamper/spoil a child‖他给儿子很多钱，把他～坏了。He spoiled his son by giving him too much money.

【娇贵】 jiāoguì 〈形〉 ❶ enervated (by good living)；pampered：身子骨～ be enervated ❷ fragile；frail；delicate：～的体质 fragile constitution‖这个仪器很～，要小心轻放。The instrument is very fragile and should be handled with care.

【娇憨】 jiāohān 〈形〉 lovely and innocent：这孩子一脸的～气。The child has a lovely and innocent expression.

【娇客】 jiāokè 〈名〉 ❶ son-in-law ❷ pampered person

【娇美】 jiāoměi 〈形〉 tender and beautiful；sweet and charming：～动人 charming and touching‖她既～又聪明。Her beauty equals her intelligence.

【娇媚】 jiāomèi 〈形〉 ❶ coquettish ❷ sweet and charming：舞姿～ dance gracefully‖～的微笑 charming smile‖牡丹的～ charms of peony‖这起事故毁掉了她～的容颜。The accident destroyed the charms of her beautiful face.

【娇嫩】 jiāonen 〈形〉 ❶ *tender and lovely*；*delicate*：皮肤～ have/bear pretty delicate skin‖～的鲜花 delicate flowers‖～的幼芽 tender shoots‖～的植物 tender/delicate plants ❷ fragile；delicate；frail：身子～ be in frail/delicate health‖孩子们如今变得～了。Kids are getting soft these days.‖她身体～，容易得病。She is a fragile girl and becomes ill easily.

【娇娘】 jiāoniáng 〈名〉 beautiful young lady

【娇女】 jiāonǚ 〈名〉 beloved daughter

【娇妻】 jiāoqī 〈名〉 beloved wife；pretty young wife：他娶了一位～。He married a beautiful wife.

【娇气】 jiāoqi 〈形〉 ❶ delicate；squeamish；finicky：～十足 be *full of finicky airs*‖她太～了，这么近的路都走不了。She is too delicate to walk such a short distance. ❷ (of things, flowers, etc) easily broken or damaged；fragile：这花太～，在这儿养不活。The flower is too delicate to grow here.

【娇娆】 jiāoráo 〈形〉〈书〉enchantingly beautiful：体态～ charming and beautiful carriage

【娇柔】 jiāoróu 〈形〉 charming and gentle；delicate and lively

【娇生惯养】 jiāoshēng-guànyǎng 〈熟〉 grow up in soft surroundings；be pampered and spoiled；be brought up in clover：有钱人家～的孩子 pampered children of the rich‖你不应该对孩子～。You shouldn't wrap your children in cotton wool.‖这些孩子一直～，一点儿苦也不能吃。These children have been so featherbedded in the past that they can't stand even the slightest hardship.

【娇声】 jiāoshēng 〈名〉 tender and sweet voice；gentle and charming voice：～娇气 speak in a seductive voice‖～细语 **sweet**

voice and soft words
【娇娃】 jiāowá 〈名〉〈方〉❶ pretty young girl ❷ pampered child：这些大城市来的～都经受了艰苦的考验。These pampered children from big cities all stood the test of various hardships.
【娇小】 jiāoxiǎo 〈形〉dainty；petite；delicate：～的面庞 petite face‖～的女孩子 cute little girl；dainty girl‖～的野花 delicate wild flowers
〖～玲珑〗 jiāoxiǎo-línglóng 〈熟〉dainty and cute；delicate and exquisite；petite and charming：～的姑娘 dainty little girl‖她的身材～。She is small，slim and very graceful.
【娇羞】 jiāoxiū 〈形〉(of a young girl) bashful；shy；coy：～的新娘 coy bride‖少女的～ maidenly shyness
【娇艳】 jiāoyàn 〈形〉delicate and charming；tender and beautiful：～无比 be delicate and charming beyond comparison‖～的红玫瑰 dazzling red rose
【娇养】 jiāoyǎng 〈动〉coddle；pamper；spoil：不要～孩子。Don't pamper/spoil your child.
【娇纵】 jiāozòng 〈动〉indulge (a child)；pamper；spoil：～孩子，就是害孩子。To indulge a child is to put him in harm's way. / To indulge a child is to ruin him.

姣 jiāo 〈形〉〈书〉handsome；pretty

【姣好】 jiāohǎo 〈形〉beautiful and charming：体态～ beautiful and charming carriage
【姣美】 jiāoměi 〈形〉beautiful；graceful：～的少女 beautiful girl

骄 jiāo 〈形〉❶ fierce；intense：⇨～阳 ❷ arrogant；conceited；proud：～必招辱。Pride goes before，and shame follows after. ⇨～傲；～横；戒～戒躁 ❸ spoiled；favourite：⇨～子

J

【骄傲】 jiāo'ào ❶〈形〉proud；conceited；arrogant；haughty：十分～ be very proud；be (as) proud as a peacock‖被～冲昏头脑 be eaten up with pride‖虚心使人进步，～使人落后。Modesty helps one make progress while conceit makes one lag behind. ❷〈动〉be proud of；take pride in：他为自己有天赋的孩子而感到～。He took a genuine pride in his talented child. ❸〈名〉pride：他是父母的快乐和～。He is the pride and joy of his parents.
〖～自大〗 jiāo'ào-zìdà 〈熟〉be conceited and arrogant；be swollen with pride；be self-important；be puffed up with pride：她太～。Her heart swelled with pride. / She is getting too big for her boots.
〖～自满〗 jiāo'ào-zìmǎn 〈熟〉be conceited and self-satisfied；be conceited/arrogant and complacent：防止～ guard against conceit
【骄兵】 jiāobīng 〈名〉army puffed up with pride
〖～必败〗 jiāobīng-bìbài 〈熟〉an army puffed up with pride is bound to lose；an arrogant army is doomed to defeat—pride goes before a fall；pride will have a fall
【骄横】 jiāohèng 〈形〉imperious；overbearing；domineering：～不法 be presumptuous and unlawful‖～残暴 overbearing and cruel‖有人认为他太～，而且有野心。Some people think that he is too overbearing and ambitious.
〖～跋扈〗 jiāohèng-báhù 〈熟〉be arrogant and overbearing；be lordly and imperious
【骄矜】 jiāojīn 〈形〉〈书〉self-important；conceited；haughty：～自恃 assume a superior air‖～自负 be proud and conceited‖面有～之色 have a haughty air
【骄慢】 jiāomàn 〈形〉high and mighty；arrogant；haughty；cocky：态度～ have an overbearing manner
【骄气】 jiāoqì 〈名〉overbearing airs；arrogance：～十足 be full of overbearing airs
【骄人】 jiāorén 〈动〉❶ show disdain for；regard with disdain；turn up one's nose at ❷ regard as a pride：取得～的成绩 have satisfying achievements
【骄奢淫逸】 jiāoshē-yínyì 〈熟〉lordly，luxury-loving，loose-living and idle；wallowing in luxury and dissipation；extravagant and dissipated：～之徒 people who are indulged in dissipation and debauchery‖过着～的生活 lead a luxurious and dissipated life
【骄阳】 jiāoyáng 〈名〉〈书〉blazing/scorching sun：～似火。The sun is shining fiercely. / The scorching sun is beating down.
【骄躁】 jiāozào 〈形〉arrogant and impetuous：她情绪～。She feels arrogant and impulsive.
【骄者必败】 jiāozhě-bìbài 〈熟〉pride goes before a fall；pride will have a fall
【骄子】 jiāozǐ 〈名〉❶ favourite/favoured son；spoiled son ❷〈喻〉favourite：时代的～ favourite of one's times
【骄纵】 jiāozòng 〈动〉be arrogant and wilful/self-indulgent：～放恣 be overbearing and debauched

胶 jiāo ❶〈名〉glue；gum：玻璃～ glass cement‖强力～ strong adhesive‖碳～ carbon cement‖用～粘补破杯 mend a broken cup with glue ⇨如～似漆 ❷〈动〉stick with glue；glue；gum ❸〈形〉gluey；sticky；gummy：⇨～泥 ❹〈名〉rubber：⇨～布；～轮；～靴

【胶版】 jiāobǎn 〈名〉offset plate
〖～打样机〗 jiāobǎn dǎyàngjī 〈名〉offset proof press
〖～复印〗 jiāobǎn fùyìn 〈名〉hectograph
〖～印刷〗 jiāobǎn yìnshuā 〈名〉offset printing/lithography；offset：～机 offset press；offset (printing) machine
〖～纸〗 jiāobǎnzhǐ 〈名〉offset paper
【胶布】 jiāobù 〈名〉❶ tape；rubberized fabric：一卷～ a roll of tape‖绝缘～ (insulating) tape ❷ adhesive/sticking plaster；adhesive tape：用～固定 stabilize with adhesive plaster
〖～带〗 jiāobùdài 〈名〉adhesive/rubberized tape
【胶带】 jiāodài 〈名〉sticky/adhesive tape；sellotape：一卷～ a roll of sellotape‖拿～把包裹粘好 sellotape the parcel up‖用～把通知贴在墙上 sellotape a notice to the wall‖防潮～ rubber bandage‖绝缘～ insulating tape
〖～架〗 jiāodàijià 〈名〉tape holder
【胶冻】 jiāodòng 〈名〉jelly
【胶合】 jiāohé 〈动〉glue together；veneer；cement：～玻璃 plyglass‖～木板 glued wood‖～强度 bonding strength‖～纸板 pasteboard‖他把那些木板～在一起。He glued the boards together.
〖～板〗 jiāohébǎn 〈名〉plywood；veneer board：一张～ a sheet of plywood
〖～剂〗 jiāohéjì 〈名〉glue bond
【胶结】 jiāojié 〈动〉glue；cement：把两块玻璃～起来 cement two pieces of glass together‖～材料 cementing material
〖～剂〗 jiāojiéjì 〈名〉cementing agent
【胶卷】 jiāojuǎn 〈名〉film：一盒～ a box of film‖一卷～ a roll/reel of film‖冲～ develop film；have one's film developed‖卷～ wind film‖取出～ remove film‖装～ insert/load film；load a camera‖～暗盒 film cassette‖彩色～ colour film‖黑白～ black and white film‖三十五毫米的～ 35-millimetre film‖我拍风景照用了半卷～。I used half a roll of film taking landscape pictures.
〖～阅读机〗 jiāojuǎn yuèdújī 〈名〉film reader
【胶粒】 jiāolì 〈名〉micelle；colloidal particle
【胶料】 jiāoliào 〈名〉[化学] size；sizing material
【胶轮】 jiāolún 〈名〉rubber tyre：～大车 rubber-tyred cart
【胶姆糖】 jiāomǔtáng ＝口香糖 kǒuxiāngtáng
【胶木】 jiāomù 〈名〉bakelite
【胶囊】 jiāonáng 〈名〉capsule：一粒～ one capsule
【胶泥】 jiāoní 〈名〉❶ clay：～模型 maquette‖～土 pelinite ❷ [建筑] mastic cement
【胶黏】 jiāonián 〈形〉〈方〉sticky；glutinous
【胶凝】 jiāoníng 〈动〉gelate：～剂 gelatinizing agent‖～作用 gelation
【胶皮】 jiāopí 〈名〉❶ rubber：一块～ a piece of rubber‖～带 rubber belt‖～手套 rubber gloves‖～线 rubber insulated wire；India-rubber cable ❷〈方〉rickshaw
〖～管〗 jiāopíguǎn 〈名〉rubber tube
【胶片】 jiāopiàn 〈名〉film：彩色～ colour film‖电影～ cinefilm‖缩微～ microfiche
【胶乳】 jiāorǔ 〈名〉❶ [植物] latex ❷ [化学] latex：硫化～ vulcanized latex；vultex
【胶水】 jiāoshuǐ 〈名〉mucilage；glue：一瓶～ a bottle of glue‖用～粘信封 glue an envelope
【胶态】 jiāotài 〈名〉[物理] colloidal state：～悬浮 colloidal suspension‖～运动 colloidal movement
〖～电解质〗 jiāotài diànjiězhì 〈名〉[电学] colloidal electrolyte
〖～燃料〗 jiāotài ránliào 〈名〉colloidal fuel
【胶体】 jiāotǐ 〈名〉[化学] colloid
〖～当量〗 jiāotǐ dāngliàng 〈名〉[化学] colloid equivalent

〖～化学〗 jiāotǐ huàxué 〈名〉 colloid chemistry; collochemistry
〖～矿物〗 jiāotǐ kuàngwù 〈名〉 *colloid mineral*
〖～溶液〗 jiāotǐ róngyè 〈名〉 colloid solution
【胶鞋】 jiāoxié 〈名〉 ❶ rubber shoes; rubbers: 一双～ a pair of rubber shoes ❷ rubber-soled shoes; sneakers
【胶性】 jiāoxìng 〈名〉 *colloidal property; colloidality*
【胶靴】 jiāoxuē 〈名〉 high rubber overshoes; rubber boots; galoshes
【胶压木】 jiāoyāmù 〈名〉 compreg
【胶印】 jiāoyìn 〈名〉〈简称〉 offset printing/lithography; offset: ～法 offset process ➪胶版印刷
〖～机〗 jiāoyìnjī 〈名〉 offset press; offset (printing) machine: 台式～ table offset printer
【胶原病】 jiāoyuánbìng 〈名〉[医学] collagenosis; collagen disease
【胶原酶】 jiāoyuánméi 〈名〉[生化] collagenase
【胶粘剂】 jiāozhānjì 〈名〉 adhesive
【胶质】 jiāozhì 〈名〉 gel
〖～水泥〗 jiāozhì shuǐní 〈名〉 gel-cement
【胶柱鼓瑟】 jiāozhù-gǔsè 〈熟〉 play the *se* (an ancient zither-like instrument) with the pegs glued—stubbornly stick to old ways in the face of changed circumstances; be inadaptable to changing circumstances
【胶着】 jiāozhuó 〈动〉 reach a deadlock; stalemate: 战斗处于～状态。*The war is now in a stalemate. / The war has become stalemated.*

教 jiāo

〈动〉 teach; instruct: ～人游泳 teach sb (how) to swim ‖ ～数学/英语 teach sb mathematics/English; teach mathematics/English to sb ‖ 她～几个儿童弹钢琴。She is teaching the piano to several children. ➪～书; ～学
➪jiào
【教书】 jiāoshū 〈动〉 teach (school): 以～为业 make teaching one's career ‖ 在中学～ teach in a middle school ‖ 她教了三十年书。She has been (in) teaching for 30 years. ‖他以～为生。He is teaching for a living. / He is earning a living by teaching.
〖～匠〗 jiāoshūjiàng 〈名〉〈贬〉 pedagogue
〖～先生〗 jiāoshū xiānsheng 〈名〉 school teacher
〖～育人〗 jiāoshū-yùrén 〈熟〉 impart knowledge and educate people: 教师的职责不仅在于教书,而且还要育人。A teacher's responsibility lies not only in imparting knowledge, but also in educating people.
【教学】 jiāoxué 〈动〉 teach (school): 他在这所小学教了十年学。*He has been teaching in this primary school for ten years.*
➪jiàoxué

鸡 jiāo

【鸡鹕】 jiāojīng 〈名〉〈古〉 a kind of aquatic bird

椒 jiāo

〈名〉 hot spice plant: ➪花～; 胡～; 辣～
【椒房】 jiāofáng 〈名〉 ❶ imperial concubine's residence ❷ imperial concubine
【椒盐】 jiāoyán 〈名〉 condiment of mixed roasted Chinese prickly ash and salt; spiced salt: ～排骨 spareribs with spiced salt

蛟 jiāo

【蛟龙】 jiāolóng 〈名〉 flood dragon [a mythical creature capable *of invoking storms and floods*]
〖～得水〗 jiāolóng-déshuǐ 〈熟〉 the flood dragon goes into water—be in the most congenial surroundings; get a good opportunity to display one's talent

焦[1] jiāo

❶〈形〉 burnt; scorched; charred: ～痕 scorch; scorch mark ‖ 面包烤～了。The bread is burnt. ‖ 树被烧～了。The trees are charred. ‖ 他闻到有东西烧～了。He smelt something burning. ➪～头烂额 ❷〈形〉 dry: 舌枯唇～ talk oneself hoarse/dry ➪～渴 ❸〈形〉 crisp: 麻花炸得真～。The fried dough twist is very crisp. ❹〈形〉 worried; anxious: 他为考试成绩心～。He was worried about the result of his examination. ➪～急; ～虑 ❺〈名〉 agglomerated coal cinder ❻〈名〉 coke: ➪～煤; 炼～ ❼〈名〉[中医] burner [certain parts of human body]: 三～ triple burner ‖ 上/中/下～ upper/middle/lower burner

焦[2] jiāo

〈量〉〈简称〉[物理] joule ➪焦耳
【焦比】 jiāobǐ 〈名〉[冶金] coke ratio
【焦愁】 jiāochóu 〈形〉 anxious; nervous and worried: 她为生病的儿子日夜～。She was worried about her sick son day and night.
【焦点】 jiāodiǎn 〈名〉 ❶[物理][数学] focal point; focus: 实～ real/true focus ‖ 虚/主～ virtual/principal focus ‖ 要照好一张照片,必须把物体对在～上。Bring the object into focus if you want a good photograph. ❷ central issue focus; crux; point at issue: 矛盾的～ focal points of contradictions ‖ 问题的～ crux/heart of the matter ‖ 争论的～ point at issue ‖ 这位选手一直是公众关注的～。Public spotlight has been focusing on the player.
【焦耳】 jiāo'ěr 〈量〉[物理] joule [a unit of energy]
〖～当量〗 jiāo'ěr dāngliàng 〈名〉 Joule equivalent
〖～定律〗 jiāo'ěr dìnglǜ 〈名〉[物理] Joule's law
【焦干】 jiāogān 〈形〉 extremely dry
【焦黑】 jiāohēi 〈形〉 burnt black: ～的饼子 burnt cake ‖ 被烧得～的门窗 doors and windows blackened with fire
【焦化】 jiāohuà 〈名〉[化学] coking: ～产品 coke chemicals ‖ ～过程 *coking* ‖ 延迟～ *delayed coking*
〖～厂〗 jiāohuàchǎng 〈名〉 coking plant
〖～室〗 jiāohuàshì 〈名〉 coking chamber
【焦黄】 jiāohuáng 〈形〉 sallow; brown: 脸色～ have a sallow complexion/face ‖ 把饼子烤得～ toast a cake brown
【焦急】 jiāojí 〈形〉 anxious; worried: 万分～ be desperately anxious; be all anxiety ‖ ～不安 be on pins and needles ‖ 他的话流露出～的心情。His words betrayed his anxiety. ‖ 我们～地等待着实验结果。We waited in anxiety for the results of the experiment.
【焦痂】 jiāojiā 〈名〉[医学] eschar; scab
【焦距】 jiāojù 〈名〉[物理] focal distance/length: 测～ take the focus ‖ 对好照相机的～ focus a camera ‖ 调节～ adjust the foscus; focus the lens ‖ 调准～ bring into focus; get the focus right ‖ 近视眼的～比正常眼睛的要短。A near-sighted eye has a shorter focus than a normal eye.
【焦渴】 jiāokě 〈形〉 ❶ terribly thirsty; parched: 他热得感到～。He was parched with the heat. ❷ eager; anxious: 殷盼佳音,以慰～。I am eagerly looking forward to hearing the news of your *success.*
【焦枯】 jiāokū 〈形〉 shrivelled; withered; dried up: 秧苗在骄阳下～了。The rice seedlings shrivelled up in the hot sun.
【焦苦】 jiāokǔ 〈形〉 worried and depressed; anxious
【焦雷】 jiāoléi 〈名〉 thunderclap: 一声～ a loud crash of thunder; a clap/peal of thunder
【焦裂】 jiāoliè 〈动〉 split apart/crack due to serious shortage of water: ～的土地 rent/cracked/parched land
【焦炉】 jiāolú 〈名〉 coke oven: 一座～ a coke oven
【焦虑】 jiāolǜ 〈形〉 anxious; worried; troubled: 感到～ feel worried; experience anxiety ‖ 十分～ be on a knife-edge ‖ ～的脸色 worried look ‖ 女儿迟迟不归使她～不安。She felt worried when her daughter stayed out late. ‖ 她父母因她身体不好而～。Her parents were anxious about her poor health. ‖ 他神色～。He wears an expression of great worry.
【焦煤】 jiāoméi 〈名〉 coking coal
【焦墨】 jiāomò 〈名〉 thick black ink
【焦切】 jiāoqiè 〈形〉 anxious and impatient; restless with anxiety
【焦圈儿】 jiāoquānr 〈名〉 crisply fried ring of dough (for breakfast)
【焦热】 jiāorè 〈形〉 extremely/scorching hot
【焦思】 jiāosī 〈动〉 rack one's brains: 苦心～ think very hard; beat/cudgel/rack one's brains
【焦炭】 jiāotàn 〈名〉 coke: ～炉 coke furnace ‖ ～生铁 coke pig iron ‖ ～屑 coke breeze ‖ 沥青～ pitch coke
【焦糖】 jiāotáng 〈名〉[化学] caramel
【焦头烂额】 jiāotóu-làn'é 〈熟〉 be badly bruised and battered; be in a sorry plight; be in a terrible fix: 敌军被打得～,狼狈逃窜。Badly battered, the enemy fled in utter confusion. ‖ 最近工作很忙,弄得我～。I have been terribly busy recently and become completely exhausted. / Life was hectic for me with inundation of work.
【焦土】 jiāotǔ 〈名〉 scorched earth—ravages of war: 这座宫殿被

烧成了一片～。The palace was burned down.
〖～政策〗 jiāotǔ zhèngcè 〈名〉scorched earth policy (in warfare)
【焦心】 jiāoxīn 〈形〉〈方〉terribly worried; anxious: 越等越～ wait in growing anxiety ‖ 三个月未见儿子的音讯,真叫她～。Not having heard from her son for three months, she felt very much worried.
【焦油】 jiāoyóu 〈名〉[化学] tar: 降低～含量 reduce tar level content ‖ ～含量高/低/中 high/low/medium tar ‖ 煤～ coal tar ‖ 木～ wood tar
〖～碱〗 jiāoyóujiǎn 〈名〉[化学] tar base
〖～酸〗 jiāoyóusuān 〈名〉[化学] tar acid
【焦枣】 jiāozǎo 〈名〉fire-dried stoned date
【焦躁】 jiāozào 〈形〉anxious and impatient; reckless with anxiety: 克服/抑制～情绪 curb/restrain one's impatience ‖ ～不安 feel restless and ill-tempered ‖ 因妈妈不在身边孩子～不安。The child is fretting for his absent mother.
【焦炙】 jiāozhì 〈形〉terribly worried; burning with anxiety; on pins and needles
【焦灼】 jiāozhuó 〈形〉〈书〉very anxious/worried: ～不安 be fretful and worried

跤 jiāo 〈名〉fall: 摔了一～ have a fall ‖ 他绊了一～。He tripped and fell. ‖ 我突然滑了一～。All at once my foot slipped. ⇨跌～;摔～

僬 jiāo
【僬侥】 jiāoyáo 〈名〉〈古〉dwarf

鲛 jiāo 〈名〉[动物] shark

蕉 jiāo 〈名〉broadleaf plants: ⇨美人～;香～
⇨qiáo
【蕉柑】 jiāogān 〈名〉a kind of late-maturing orange
【蕉麻】 jiāomá 〈名〉abaca; Manila hemp
【蕉农】 jiāonóng 〈名〉banana grower/planter/farmer
【蕉扇】 jiāoshàn 〈名〉palm-leaf fan: 一把～ a palm-leaf fan

轇 jiāo
【轇轕】 jiāogé 〈动〉〈书〉inter lock; crisscross

嶕 jiāo
【嶕峣】 jiāoyáo 〈动〉〈书〉stand tall and erect

礁 jiāo 〈名〉reef: 触～ hit/strike a reef; run up on a reef/rock ‖ 触～失事 be wrecked on a reef ⇨暗～;珊瑚～
【礁石】 jiāoshí 〈名〉reef; rock: 水下～ underwater reef

鷦 jiāo
【鷦鷯】 jiāoliáo 〈名〉[动物] wren: 一群～ a flock of wrens
【鷦莺】 jiāoyīng 〈名〉[动物] wren warbler

jiáo

矫 jiáo
⇨jiǎo
【矫情】 jiáoqing 〈形〉〈方〉contentious; unreasonable: 他太～。He is simply unreasonable. / He doesn't speak/talk reason.
⇨jiǎoqíng

嚼 jiáo 〈动〉chew; munch; masticate: ～花生米 crunch peanuts ‖ ～口香糖 chew gum ‖ ～苹果 munch (at/on) an apple ‖ 用力～ chew vigorously ⇨细～慢咽;咬文～字
⇨jiào; jué
【嚼裹儿】 jiáoguor 〈名〉〈方〉living expenses
【嚼舌】 jiáoshé 〈动〉❶ chatter; gossip; wag one's tongue: 不要在别人背后～。Don't gossip/talk behind others' backs. ❷ squabble; argue meaninglessly: 我没工夫跟你～。I have no time to squabble with you.
【嚼舌根】 jiáoshégen ＝嚼舌 jiáoshé
【嚼舌头】 jiáoshétou ＝嚼舌 jiáoshé
【嚼烟】 jiáoyān 〈名〉chewing tobacco
【嚼用】 jiáoyòng 〈名〉〈方〉living expenses
【嚼子】 jiáozi 〈名〉bit (of a bridle)

jiǎo

角[1] jiǎo ❶〈名〉horn: ⇨凤毛麟～;牛～ ❷〈名〉(of an animal) antenna; feeler: ⇨触～ ❸〈名〉one of the twenty-eight constellations into which the celestial sphere was divided in ancient Chinese astronomy ❹〈名〉bugle; horn: ⇨号～ ❺〈名〉horn-shaped thing: ⇨菱～;皂～ ❻〈名〉corner: 〈喻〉英语～ English corner ‖ 右上～ upper right-hand corner ‖ 桌子～儿 corner of a table ‖ 把考卷对折,～与～对齐。Fold your paper in half, matching corners. ‖ 我的头撞到了书架的一～。My head struck the angle/corner of the shelf. ‖ 正方形有四个～。A square has four corners. ❼〈名〉[数学] angle: ～积分/曲线/平分线 angular integral/curve/bisector ‖ 成 15°～倾斜 incline at angle of 15 degrees ⇨钝～;夹～;直～ ❽〈名〉cape; promontory: ⇨好望～ ❾〈量〉quarter: 一～儿饼 a quarter of a pancake

角[2] jiǎo 〈量〉*jiao* [fractional unit of Chinese currency equal to 1/10 of a *yuan*]: 七元八～ seven *yuan* and eight *jiao*
⇨jué
【角暗里】 jiǎo'ànli 〈名〉〈方〉corner; out-of-the-way place: 躲在～ hide in a secret place
【角板】 jiǎobǎn 〈名〉angle plate
【角刨】 jiǎobào 〈名〉[机械] angle plane
【角材】 jiǎocái 〈名〉[冶金] angle section
【角尺】 jiǎochǐ 〈名〉angle square: 一把～ an angle square
【角度】 jiǎodù 〈名〉❶ angle: 测量～ measure/take an angle ‖ 调整灯光/相机的～ angle a spotlight/camera ‖ 这两条线构成的～为 55°。The two lines form an angle of 55 degrees. ❷ point of view; perspective; angle: 从另一～来观察 view (sth) at a different angle/from another angle; see sth from a different light ‖ 从新的～来探讨这个问题 approach the problem from a new angle ‖ 这些剧本从不同～反映了我们的社会。These plays mirror our society from various angles.
〖～计〗 jiǎodùjì 〈名〉angle gauge; goniometer
【角阀】 jiǎofá 〈名〉[机械] corner valve
【角钢】 jiǎogāng 〈名〉angle iron/steel; L-steel
【角弓反张】 jiǎogōng fǎnzhāng 〈名〉[医学] opisthotonos
【角规】 jiǎoguī 〈名〉angle gauge: 一把～ an angle gauge
【角柜】 jiǎoguì 〈名〉corner cabinet
【角果】 jiǎoguǒ 〈名〉[植物] seed composed of two carpels, with the pod cracking from base up when ripe
【角花】 jiǎohuā 〈名〉corner design/decoration (of a vessel, etc)
【角化】 jiǎohuà 〈名〉[生理] cornification; keratinization
〖～病〗 jiǎohuàbìng 〈名〉[医学] keratosis
【角加速度】 jiǎojiāsùdù 〈名〉[物理] angular acceleration
【角距】 jiǎojù 〈名〉angle pitch; angular distance
【角砾岩】 jiǎolìyán 〈名〉[地质] breccia
【角楼】 jiǎolóu 〈名〉corner tower; turret: 一座～ a corner tower
【角落】 jiǎoluò 〈名〉❶ corner: 找遍每一个～ search every nook and cranny; search high and low ‖ 在房子的～放着一台电视机。There was a television set in the corner of the room. ❷ nook; remote place: 黑暗的～ murky corners ‖ 偏僻的～ out-of-the-way corner/place ‖ 温暖舒适的～ cosy/snug corner ‖ 他的英雄事迹传遍了祖国的每一个～。His heroic deeds spread throughout our country.
【角马】 jiǎomǎ 〈名〉[动物] gnu
【角门】 jiǎomén 〈名〉side gate
【角膜】 jiǎomó 〈名〉[解剖] cornea: 捐献～ donate one's corneas ‖ ～混浊 opacity of the cornea; corneal opacity
〖～病变〗 jiǎomó bìngbiàn 〈名〉keratopathy
〖～炎〗 jiǎomóyán 〈名〉keratitis; corneitis
〖～移植〗 jiǎomó yízhí 〈名〉corneal transplant: ～片 corneal graft ‖ ～术 corneal transplantation; keratoplasty
【角票】 jiǎopiào 〈名〉banknotes of one, two, or five *jiao* denominations
【角球】 jiǎoqiú 〈名〉❶ [足球] corner; corner kick: 发～ shoot/

kick a corner ‖ 获得一个～ get a penalty corner; be awarded a corner kick ‖ 裁判判给主队一个～。The referee awarded the home team a corner kick. ❹［曲棍球］corner hit

【角鲨】 jiǎoshā 〈名〉［动物］spiny dogfish; houndfish

【角闪石】 jiǎoshǎnshí 〈名〉［矿业］hornblende

【角速度】 jiǎosùdù 〈名〉［物理］angular velocity

【角台】 jiǎotái ＝ 棱台 léngtái

【角铁】 jiǎotiě ＝ 角钢 jiǎogāng

【角宿】 jiǎoxiù 〈名〉［天文］Spica

【角压机】 jiǎoyājī 〈名〉［冶金］angle press

【角岩】 jiǎoyán 〈名〉［矿业］hornstone

【角页岩】 jiǎoyèyán 〈名〉［矿业］hornfels

【角轧】 jiǎozhá 〈名〉［冶金］angular rolling

【角质】 jiǎozhì 〈名〉［生物］cutin; horn: ～层 cuticle (of plants)

〖～化〗 jiǎozhìhuà ＝ 角化 jiǎohuà

【角雉】 jiǎozhì 〈名〉［动物］tragopan

【角柱】 jiǎozhù 〈名〉❶ prism ❷ corner pillar

〖～体〗 jiǎozhùtǐ 〈名〉prism

【角锥体】 jiǎozhuītǐ 〈名〉pyramid

【角子】 jiǎozi 〈名〉〈方〉silver coin (of small denominations, used in the old days)

【角坐标】 jiǎozuòbiāo 〈名〉［数学］angular coordinates

侥 jiǎo
⇨yáo

【侥幸】 jiǎoxìng 〈形〉❶ lucky; by luck; by a fluke: ～避开 avert narrowly ‖ ～成功 have the luck to succeed ‖ ～取胜 gain/win victory through/by sheer good luck; win by a fluke ‖ 他～夺冠。He fluked his way into the championship. ‖ 我～通过了考试。By good luck I was able to pass the examination.

〖～心理〗 jiǎoxìng xīnlǐ 〈名〉try-your-luck mentality; idea of trusting to luck: 抱着～ leave things to chance; trust in luck

佼 jiǎo 〈形〉❶ outstanding; excellent: ⇨～～ ❷ handsome; beautiful: 面目～好 be of beautiful appearance; be good-looking

【佼佼】 jiǎojiǎo 〈形〉excellent; outstanding: ⇨～者

〖～者〗 jiǎojiǎozhě 〈名〉outstanding figure; one of the best: 他是这一行中的～。He is at the top in this profession. / He tops in this profession. ‖ 这家公司是国内计算机市场上的～。This company is the pace-setter/flagship in the home computer market.

挢 jiǎo 〈动〉〈书〉❶ lift; raise; hold up ❷ ＝ 矫¹① jiǎo

狡 jiǎo 〈形〉crafty; foxy; cunning; sly: ⇨～辩; ～滑; ～兔三窟

【狡辩】 jiǎobiàn 〈动〉argue in an implausible/unreasonable manner; indulge in sophistry: 善于～ be good at quibbling ‖ 无理～ quibble groundlessly

【狡猾】 jiǎohuá 〈形〉sly; crafty; cunning; tricky: 为人～ be sly/crafty/cunning ‖ 像狐狸一样～ as cunning as a fox ‖ ～的花招 shrewd trick ‖ ～的骗术/计谋 cunning trick/plot ‖ ～的政客 shrewd politician

【狡滑】 jiǎohuá ＝ 狡猾 jiǎohuá

【狡计】 jiǎojì 〈名〉cunning/crafty trick; scheme: 他的～落空了。His ruse failed.

【狡捷】 jiǎojié 〈形〉〈书〉swift; agile; nimble

【狡谲】 jiǎojué 〈形〉〈书〉sly and treacherous

【狡狯】 jiǎokuài 〈形〉〈书〉deceitful; crafty; cunning

【狡赖】 jiǎolài 〈动〉deny by resorting to sophistry; be unreasonable in disavowing: 他在事实面前无法～。He was unable to deny before the facts.

【狡兔三窟】 jiǎotùsānkū 〈熟〉a wily hare has three burrows—a crafty person has more than one hideout

【狡兔死,良狗烹】 jiǎotù sǐ, liánggǒu pēng 〈熟〉after the cunning hare is killed, the hound is boiled—get rid of those who help one seize power

【狡黠】 jiǎoxiá 〈形〉〈书〉sly; crafty; cunning: ～的微笑 cunning/sly smile

【狡诈】 jiǎozhà 〈形〉deceitful; crafty; cunning: ～多疑 be crafty and suspicious ‖ 为人～ be of deceitful temperament ‖ ～的花招 underhand trick ‖ ～的伎俩/计谋 sly trick/ruse

饺 jiǎo 〈名〉*jiaozi*; Chinese dumpling: 水～ boiled *jiaozi* ‖ 蒸～ steamed *jiaozi*

【饺子】 jiǎozi 〈名〉*jiaozi*; Chinese dumpling: 包～ make *jiaozi* ‖ 吃～ eat *jiaozi* ‖ 煮～ boil *jiaozi* (in water)

〖～馆〗 jiǎoziguǎn 〈名〉*jiaozi*/dumpling restaurant

〖～皮〗 jiǎozipí 〈名〉*jiaozi*/dumplings wrapper

〖～馅儿〗 jiǎozixiànr 〈名〉stuffing/filling for *jiaozi*/dumplings

绞 jiǎo ❶〈动〉twist; entangle: 把铜丝的两端～在一起。Twist the two ends of the copper wire together. ‖ 线容易～在一起。Threads are easily entangled. ❷〈动〉wring; twist: 把衣服～干 wring out the clothes ‖ 毛衣绝不能在洗衣机里～。Never wring/wash woolen garments in a washing machine. ⇨～尽脑汁 ❸〈动〉hang (a criminal): 被～死 be hanged; die on the gallows/gibbet ⇨～杀; ～刑 ❹〈动〉wind: ～纺车 wind a spinning wheel ‖ ～着辘轳打水 draw water by winding a windlass ❺〈动〉mix up: 许多问题～在一起,很难得出结论。With so many things mixed up, it's hard to draw a conclusion. ❻〈量〉skein; hank: 一～毛线 a skein of woolen yarn

【绞包针】 jiǎobāozhēn 〈名〉big needle (for sewing sacks)

【绞肠痧】 jiǎochángshā 〈名〉［中医］dry cholera

【绞车】 jiǎochē 〈名〉winch; windlass

【绞刀】 jiǎodāo 〈名〉［机械］reamer

【绞架】 jiǎojià 〈名〉gallows: 上～ end up on the gallows ‖ 送上～ send sb to the gallows

【绞尽脑汁】 jiǎojìn-nǎozhī 〈熟〉rack/cudgel one's brains; call forth all the faculties of the mind; ransack one's brains (about sth): ～解决问题 worry out a problem ‖ ～想办法 rack one's brains to figure out a solution

【绞决】 jiǎojué 〈动〉execute by hanging

【绞脸】 jiǎoliǎn 〈动〉〈旧〉(of a married woman) have the fine hair on one's face removed by twisting and untwisting thin threads alternately to pull it out

【绞脑汁】 jiǎo nǎozhī ＝ 绞尽脑汁 jiǎojìn-nǎozhī

【绞盘】 jiǎopán 〈名〉capstan: ～棒 capstan bar

【绞肉机】 jiǎoròujī 〈名〉meat mincer; mincing machine: 一台～ a meat mincer

【绞杀】 jiǎoshā 〈动〉❶ strangle; hang ❷〈喻〉strangle; throttle; prevent from developing/succeeding: ～革命/新生事物 strangle/throttle the revolution/new things ‖ ～在摇篮里 strangle in the cradle; nip in the bud

【绞纱】 jiǎoshā 〈名〉skein

【绞索】 jiǎosuǒ 〈名〉(hangman's) noose

【绞痛】 jiǎotòng 〈动〉have angina; have acute/gripping pains: 胸部一阵～ have a fit of bad pains in one's chest ‖ 腹部～ abdominal angina ⇨心～

【绞线】 jiǎoxiàn 〈名〉twisted thread

【绞刑】 jiǎoxíng 〈名〉death by hanging: 处以～ condemn sb to death by hanging; sentence sb to the gallows ‖ 两起～ two hangings

〖～架〗 jiǎoxíngjià 〈名〉gallows; gibbet: 送上～ send sb to the gallows

〖～绳〗 jiǎoxíngshéng 〈名〉hangman's rope/noose

〖～台〗 jiǎoxíngtái 〈名〉scaffold

铰 jiǎo ❶〈动〉cut with scissors: ～成碎片 cut into pieces ‖ ～个窗花 cut a paper-cut out for window decoration ❷〈动〉bore with a reamer; ream: ～孔 ream a hole ❸〈名〉hinge: ⇨～接; ～链

【铰车】 jiǎochē 〈名〉［机械］lift; winch

【铰床】 jiǎochuáng 〈名〉［机械］reamer

【铰刀】 jiǎodāo 〈名〉［机械］broach; fraiser; reamer

【铰接】 jiǎojiē 〈动〉join with a hinge; articulate: ～框架 hinged frame ‖ ～式无轨电车 articulated trolley bus

【铰具】 jiǎojù 〈名〉［机械］reamer

【铰孔】 jiǎokǒng 〈动〉［机械］ream; fraise: ～机 reaming machine

【铰链】 jiǎoliàn 〈名〉hinge: ～接合 hinge joint ‖ ～销 hinge pin ‖ ～折叶 leaf

矫¹ jiǎo 〈动〉❶ correct; rectify; straighten out: ～牙 straighten one's teeth ‖ ～直 straighten sth out ⇨～形; ～正; ～

治 ❸ pretend; feign; dissemble: ⇨～命; ～情; ～揉造作

矫[2] jiǎo 〈形〉strong; powerful; brave: ⇨～健; ～捷; ～若游龙

⇨jiáo

【矫健】 jiǎojiàn 〈形〉strong and vigorous: 身手～ act with brisk movements ‖ ～的步伐 vigorous/sturdy strides

【矫捷】 jiǎojié 〈形〉vigorous and nimble; brisk: 动作～ be agile/quick in action/movement

【矫命】 jiǎomìng 〈动〉〈书〉counterfeit an order; feign an order from higher authorities; issue false order

【矫平】 jiǎopíng 〈名〉[冶金] flattening; leveling

【矫情】 jiǎoqíng 〈动〉〈书〉be affectedly unconventional; pretend to be uncommon

⇨jiáoqing

【矫揉造作】 jiǎoróu-zàozuò 〈熟〉be artificial/unnatural; behave in an affected way: 摆出一副～的姿态 make an affected pose ‖ ～的举止 affected conduct; precious manners ‖ ～的文体 pretentious literary style ‖ 他的散文风格有点～。He has a slightly precious prose style. ‖ 我讨厌一切～的行为。I detest all affectations.

【矫若游龙】 jiǎoruòyóulóng 〈熟〉as dynamic as a flying dragon; as strong and brave as a lion

【矫饰】 jiǎoshì 〈动〉feign in order to conceal sth; dissemble: 摒除一切～ keep clear of all affectations

【矫枉过正】 jiǎowǎng-guòzhèng 〈熟〉exceed the proper limits in righting a wrong; overcorrect

【矫味】 jiǎowèi 〈动〉cover up a nasty smell

【矫形】 jiǎoxíng 〈动〉conduct an orthopaedic operation: 为畸形腿～ cure a deformed leg

〖～手术〗 jiǎoxíng shǒushù 〈名〉orthopaedic operation/treatment

〖～术〗 *jiǎoxíngshù* 〈名〉*orthopaedics; orthopaedy*

〖～外科〗 jiǎoxíng wàikē 〈名〉orthopaedic surgery; plastic surgery

〖～医生〗 jiǎoxíng yīshēng 〈名〉orthopaedist; orthopaedic surgeon

〖～医院〗 jiǎoxíng yīyuàn 〈名〉orthopaedic hospital

【矫正】 jiǎozhèng 〈动〉correct; rectify; remedy; right: ～发音 correct sb's pronunciation mistake ‖ ～畸形 correct the deformity ‖ ～偏差 correct/rectify a deviation ‖ ～视力 remedy/correct defects of vision ‖ ～手术 corrective surgery

【矫直机】 jiǎozhíjī 〈名〉[冶金] straightening machine; straightener

【矫治】 jiǎozhì 〈动〉correct and cure: ～口吃 correct and cure a stammer ‖ ～斜视 remedy sb's strabismus

皎 jiǎo 〈形〉clear and bright; white and luminous: ～月 bright moon ⇨～洁

【皎皎】 jiǎojiǎo 〈形〉very clear and bright; glistening white: ～者易污。The immaculate stains easily. / The immaculate is easily sullied.

【皎洁】 jiǎojié 〈形〉(of moonlight, etc) bright and clear; luminous: ～晶莹的玉石 sparkling and crystal-clear jade ‖ 月光～。The moon was shining brightly.

脚 jiǎo 〈名〉❶ foot: 一双～ two feet; a pair of feet ‖ 一只～ *a foot* ‖ *踩一～ give a trample* ‖ *踮～ stand on tiptoe* ‖ 跺～ stamp one's feet ‖ 失～ lose one's footing ‖ 狠狠地踢一～ give a good kick (to sb/sth) ‖ 一～踢在肚子上 kick sb in the stomach ‖ 左/右～ left/right foot ‖ 孩子们光着～在草坪上跑。The children were running barefoot on the grass. ‖ 她累了，～也走疼了。She was tired and footsore. ⇨～板; ～背 ❷ base; foot; leg: 这张课桌少一只～。This desk has one leg missing. ⇨裤～; 墙～; 山～ ❸ waste material: ⇨下～料 ❹ *football player: 国～ national football player* ❺ footnote; rhyme: ⇨韵～; 注～ ❻ [used in connection with carrying and transporting manually]: 拉～ transport persons/goods by cart at a charge ‖ 捎～ give sb a lift/ride ⇨～夫; ～行

⇨jué

【脚板】 jiǎobǎn 〈名〉sole (of the foot): 有一副铁～ have a pair of toughened feet

【脚背】 *jiǎobèi* 〈名〉instep

【脚本】 jiǎoběn 〈名〉script; scenario: 一个/本/部～ a script ‖ 读～ read a script ‖ 写～ write a scenario/script ‖ ～编辑 script editor ‖ 电影～ film script; scenario of a film ‖ 广播节目～ radio/*broadcast script* ‖ *喜剧～ comedy script* ‖ ～上没有那句台词。That line isn't in the script.

【脚脖子】 jiǎobózi 〈名〉〈方〉ankle: 扭了～ sprain/twist one's ankle

【脚步】 jiǎobù 〈名〉❶ step; pace: ～大 big/long step; stride ❷ footstep: 放慢～ slow down/slacken one's pace ‖ 放轻～ soften one's footsteps ‖ 加快～ quicken one's pace/steps ‖ 沉重的～ heavy step ‖ 轻快的～ light cheerful step ‖ ～不稳 with an unsteady gait

〖～声〗 jiǎobùshēng 〈名〉footstep; footfall: 听出某人的～ recognize sb's footfalls ‖ 我们听到～越来越近。We heard steps approaching.

【脚部违例】 jiǎobù wéilì 〈名〉[排球] foot-fault

【脚踩两只船】 jiǎo cǎi liǎng zhī chuán 〈熟〉straddle two boats—have/keep a foot in both camps

【脚灯】 jiǎodēng 〈名〉footlights: 一排～ a row of footlights

【脚蹬子】 jiǎodēngzi 〈名〉pedal; treadle

【脚凳】 jiǎodèng 〈名〉footstool

【脚底】 *jiǎodǐ* 〈名〉*sole (of the foot)*: 走了一天路后，我的～起了泡。My feet were blistered from a day's walking.

〖～板〗 jǎodǐbǎn ＝脚底 jiǎodǐ

【脚法】 jiǎofǎ 〈名〉skill in playing football or kicking shuttlecock; footwork: ～细腻 have nimble footwork

【脚夫】 jiǎofū 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ porter ❷ one who drives a donkey, mule or horse for hire

【脚根】 jiǎogēn ＝脚跟 jiǎogēn

【脚跟】 jiǎogēn 〈名〉❶ heel: 用～传球 pass the ball with one's heel ❷ 〈喻〉position; stand: 站稳～ keep one's feet/footing; gain a footing; gain a firm foothold ‖ 家族关系使他在政治上站稳了～。Family connections gave him a toehold in politics.

【脚行】 jiǎoháng 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ porterage firm ❷ porter

【脚后跟】 jiǎohòugen 〈名〉heel

【脚踝】 jiǎohuái 〈名〉ankle: 扭伤～ sprain/twist one's ankle

【脚迹】 jiǎojì 〈名〉footprint; footmark; track

【脚尖】 jiǎojiān 〈名〉tip of a toe; tiptoe: 踮着～走路 walk on tiptoe; tiptoe

【脚劲】 jiǎojìn 〈名〉〈方〉strength of one's legs: 母亲虽然视力不行了，但～还不错。Mother has got strong legs although her eyesight is failing.

【脚口儿】 jiǎokǒur 〈名〉bottom measurement of trousers

【脚扣】 jiǎokòu 〈名〉foot clasp (for climbing posts); climbing iron

【脚力】 jiǎolì 〈名〉❶ strength of one's legs ❷ 〈旧〉porter ❸ *〈旧〉payment to a porter* ❹ *〈旧〉delivery tip to an errand man*

【脚镣】 jiǎoliào 〈名〉fetters; shackles: 一副～ a pair of fetters/shackles ‖ 戴着～ wear shackles; be kept in shackles ‖ 给罪犯戴上～ put the criminal in fetters; put shackles on the criminal

【脚炉】 jiǎolú 〈名〉foot warmer/stove

【脚轮】 jiǎolún 〈名〉castor

【脚门】 jiǎomén ＝角门 jiǎomén

【脚面】 jiǎomiàn 〈名〉instep

【脚盆】 jiǎopén 〈名〉basin for washing feet

【脚片】 jiǎopiàn 〈名〉〈方〉foot: 大～ big foot

【脚蹼】 jiǎopǔ 〈名〉fins; flippers

【脚气】 *jiǎoqì* 〈名〉[医学] ❶ beriberi ❷ 〈通称〉athlete's foot

【脚钱】 jiǎoqian 〈名〉〈旧〉payment to a porter; porterage fee

【脚刹车】 jiǎoshāchē 〈名〉pedal/foot brake: 踩～ apply the foot brake

【脚手架】 jiǎoshǒujià 〈名〉[建筑] scaffold; scaffolding; falsework: 搭～ put up a scaffold ‖ ～材料 scaffolding ‖ ～平台 landing stage of a scaffold ‖ 管子～ tubular scaffolding

【脚踏板】 *jiǎotàbǎn* 〈名〉*treadle (of a sewing machine, etc)*; footboard; running board (of a car)

【脚踏泵】 jiǎotàbèng 〈名〉foot pump

【脚踏车】 jiǎotàchē 〈名〉〈方〉bicycle: 一辆～ a bicycle

【脚踏开关】 jiǎotà kāiguān 〈名〉foot switch; floor push

【脚踏两只船】 jiǎo tà liǎng zhī chuán ＝脚踩两只船 jiǎo cǎi liǎng zhī chuán

【脚踏启动器】 jiǎotà qǐdòngqì 〈名〉kick-start; kick-starter

【脚踏实地】 jiǎotà-shídì 〈熟〉plant one's feet on solid ground—

be down-to-earth; work in a down-to-earth way
【脚踏式变速杆】 jiǎotàshì biànsùgǎn 〈名〉 foot gear-change control
【脚踏制动器】 jiǎotà zhìdòngqì 〈名〉 foot brake
【脚腕儿】 jiǎowànr = 脚腕子 jiǎowànzi
【脚腕子】 jiǎowànzi 〈名〉 ankle
【脚误裁判】 jiǎowù cáipàn 〈名〉[网球] foot-fault judge
【脚下】 jiǎoxià 〈名〉❶ underfoot: 踩在～ tramp sb/sth underfoot ‖ 山～ at the foot of a mountain ‖ 当心～,别摔倒。Mind your footing. ‖ ～的雪又软又厚。The snow underfoot was soft and deep. ❷〈方〉at present; at the moment; right now ❸〈方〉near; close; at hand: 大年～ close to the Spring Festival; with the Spring Festival just around the corner
【脚心】 jiǎoxīn 〈名〉 centre of the sole; underside of the arch (of the foot)
【脚癣】 jiǎoxuǎn 〈名〉 ringworm of the foot; athlete's foot
【脚丫子】 jiǎoyāzi 〈名〉〈方〉 foot: 光着～ be barefooted
【脚印】 jiǎoyìn 〈名〉 footprint; footmark; track: 一个～ a footprint ‖ 在雪地里留下一行行～ leave lines of footprints on the snow ‖ 地板上的泥～ muddy footprints on the floor ‖ 他的～清晰地留在沙地上。His footsteps were clearly marked in the sand.
【脚鱼】 jiǎoyú 〈名〉〈方〉 soft-shelled turtle
【脚闸】 jiǎozhá 〈名〉 (of a bicycle) backpedaling brake; coaster brake
【脚掌】 jiǎozhǎng 〈名〉 sole (of the foot)
【脚爪】 jiǎozhǎo 〈名〉〈方〉 claw; paw; talon
【脚正不怕鞋歪】 jiǎo zhèng bùpà xié wāi 〈熟〉 a straight foot won't be harmed by a crooked shoe—an upright man fears no gossip
【脚指甲】 jiǎozhǐjia 〈名〉 toenail
【脚指头】 jiǎozhǐtou = 脚趾 jiǎozhǐ
【脚趾】 jiǎozhǐ 〈名〉 toe: 活动～ flex one's toes ‖ 大/小～ big/little toe ‖ 新皮鞋夹痛了他的～。His new leather shoes pinched his toes.
【脚注】 jiǎozhù 〈名〉 footnote: 一条～ a footnote ‖ 加～ add footnotes (to a page of writing) ‖ 第一页的～ footnotes to page 1
【脚镯】 jiǎozhuó 〈名〉 ankle bangle; anklet

搅 jiǎo 〈动〉❶ disturb; annoy: 蚊子～得我无法入睡。The mosquitoes annoyed me so much that I couldn't get to sleep. ⇨打～;胡～蛮缠 ❷ stir; mix: 把配料～匀 mix the ingredients well ‖ 把糖～在咖啡里 stir sugar into coffee ‖ 打两个鸡蛋～匀 beat up two eggs ‖ 残渣被～起来了。The dregs are stirred up. ‖ 隔一会儿把汤～一下。Give the soup an occasional stir. ⇨～拌;～浑
【搅拌】 jiǎobàn 〈动〉 stir; mix; agitate: ～混凝土/水泥 stir/mix the concrete/cement ‖ 把配料～在一起 mix the ingredients together ‖ 将黄油和糖～成糊状 cream butter and sugar ‖ 这浆糊容易～。The paste stirs easily.
〖～车〗 jiǎobànchē 〈名〉 truck mixer
〖～机〗 jiǎobànjī 〈名〉 mixer: 混凝土～ concrete mixer
〖～器〗 jiǎobànqì 〈名〉 whisk; stirrer; agitator: 水泥～ cement mixer
【搅动】 jiǎodòng 〈动〉❶ mix; stir; agitate: ～混合物使粉末溶化 agitate the mixture to dissolve the powder ‖ 他用勺子～咖啡。He stirred his coffee with a spoon. ❷ annoy; disturb: 他被汽车的噪声～得心神不安。He was really disturbed by the noise of cars.
【搅浑】 jiǎohún 〈动〉 stir and make muddy make things more complicated or confusing; create confusion deliberately: 把水～ muddy the water—create confusion
【搅混】 jiǎohun 〈动〉〈方〉 mix; blend; mingle: 人声和机器声～成一片。Human voices mingled with machine roaring.
【搅和】 jiǎohuo 〈动〉❶ mix; blend; mingle: 把两件不同的事情～在一起 mix up two different matters ‖ 把沙子和水泥～在一起 mix sand and cement ❷ mess up; spoil: 事情全让他给～糟了。He's spoiled the whole thing.
【搅局】 jiǎojú 〈动〉 upset a plan/scheme
【搅乱】 jiǎoluàn 〈动〉 confuse; throw into disorder; make a mess of sth: ～计划 mess up/disrupt a plan ‖ ～人心 create confusion among people ‖ 大雨将飞机的班次～了。Flights have been dislocated by the heavy rain. ‖ 他的缺席把一切都～了。His absence threw everything into confusion.
【搅扰】 jiǎorǎo 〈动〉 disturb; annoy; bother: 请勿～。Don't disturb, please.
【搅乳器】 jiǎorǔqì 〈名〉 churn; whipping machine
【搅碎机】 jiǎosuìjī 〈名〉 pulper
【搅土机】 jiǎotǔjī 〈名〉 pugmill; pug

笅 jiǎo 〈名〉〈书〉 bamboo rope

湫 jiǎo 〈形〉〈书〉 low-lying
⇨qiū
【湫隘】 jiǎo'ài 〈形〉〈书〉 narrow and low-lying: ～的街巷 narrow and low-lying lane

剿 jiǎo 〈动〉 send armed forces to suppress; put down: ⇨～匪;～灭;围～
⇨chāo
【剿除】 jiǎochú 〈动〉 exterminate; wipe out: ～奸宄 exterminate evildoers/malefactors
【剿匪】 jiǎofěi 〈动〉 suppress bandits
【剿灭】 jiǎomiè 〈动〉 exterminate; wipe out: ～残敌 wipe out the enemy remnants

儌 jiǎo
【儌倖】 jiǎoxìng = 侥幸 jiǎoxìng

徼 jiǎo 〈动〉〈书〉 beg; request
⇨jiào
【徼倖】 jiǎoxìng = 侥幸 jiǎoxìng

缴 jiǎo 〈动〉❶ pay; hand in/over: ～电费 pay an electricity bill ‖ ～会费 pay membership dues ‖ ～税 pay taxes ⇨～款;～纳;上～ ❷ capture: 他们～了许多枪炮。They captured many guns and cannons. ⇨～获;～械
⇨zhuó
【缴裹儿】 jiǎoguor = 嚼裹儿 jiáoguor
【缴获】 jiǎohuò 〈动〉 capture; seize: ～毒品 seize illegal drugs ‖ ～赃物 seize stolen goods ‖ ～许多战利品 seize a lot of booty ‖ 一切～要归公。Turn in everything captured.
【缴款】 jiǎokuǎn 〈动〉 pay: 缴罚款 pay a fine
〖～通知单〗 jiǎokuǎn tōngzhīdān 〈名〉 billing statement; bill; payment notice
【缴纳】 jiǎonà 〈动〉 pay: 向工会～会费 pay one's dues to the union
【缴枪】 jiǎoqiāng 〈动〉❶ (of enemy) lay down one's arms; surrender ❷ capture the enemy's guns
〖～不杀〗 jiǎoqiāng bù shā lay down your arms and we'll spare your lives; give up your arms and live; surrender your arms, or we'll shoot/fire
【缴销】 jiǎoxiāo 〈动〉 hand in for cancellation: ～驾驶执照 hand in the driver's licence for cancellation
【缴械】 jiǎoxiè 〈动〉❶ disarm: 警察缴了暴徒的械。The police disarmed the hoodlum. ❷ surrender one's weapons; lay down one's arms: 向当局～ surrender one's weapons to the authorities

皦 jiǎo 〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of jade, pearls, etc) pure white; brilliant ❷ pure; clear; clean

jiào

叫 jiào ❶〈动〉 cry; shout: 大～一声 cry out loudly; give a loud cry ‖ 疼得大～ cry/call out in pain ‖ 歇斯底里地大～ scream hysterically ⇨～好;～卖;～嚣 ❷〈动〉(of animals) cry; scream: 狗～ bark ‖ 驴～ bray ‖ 羊～ bleat ‖ 鸡在～。The rooster is crowing. ‖ 青蛙/乌鸦呱呱～。Frogs/Ravens are croaking. ‖ 我们听到猫～声。We heard the mew of a cat. ‖ 喜鹊在树上喳喳～。A magpie chattered in the tree. ‖ 蟋蟀在黑暗中～个不停。Crickets kept chirping in the dark. ❸〈动〉 be called/known as; name: 孩子会～爸爸妈妈了吗? Can the child say Daddy and Mommy? ‖ 那真～好! That is really wonderful! ‖ 你～什么名字? What's your name? / May I know your name? ‖ 这东西～什么? What is this called? ❹〈动〉 call; summon: ～警察/救护车/医生 call the police/an ambulance/a doctor ‖ 把他～回来 call him back ‖ 我去～

他。I'll go and call him. ‖ 他有急事被人～走了。He was called away for something urgent. ❺〈动〉send for; hire; order: ～出租车 call a taxi ‖ ～一些煤 send for some coal ‖ ～台收割机收小麦 hire a reaper to harvest the wheat ❻〈动〉ask; order: ～厨师去做饭 order the cook to prepare dinner ‖ 老师～他注意拼写。The teacher called his attention to spelling. ‖ 谁～你来的? Who told you to come? / Who sent you here? ‖ 她～我送送她。She asked me to see her off. ❼〈动〉permit; allow: 是谁～他们早走的? Who permitted their leaving early? ❽〈介〉[used in a passive sentence to introduce the doer of the action]: 别～人笑话! Don't make yourself a laughingstock! / Don't make a fool of yourself. ‖ 他的钱包～人抢了。He was robbed of his wallet. ❾〈形〉〈方〉male (animal): ⇨～鸡; ～驴

【叫板】 jiàobǎn 〈动〉❶ [in traditional opera] rhyme the last sentence of a spoken part to introduce a vocal passage; use movements to mark the beat of the following vocal passage ❷ challenge: 向世界冠军～ challenge world champions

【叫菜】 jiàocài 〈动〉order from the menu (in a restaurant); choose dishes from a menu: 叫几道菜 order some dishes ‖ 他还没有～。He hasn't ordered yet.

【叫春】 jiàochūn 〈动〉(of a cat) miaow during heat period; miaow for mating

【叫喊】 jiàohǎn 〈动〉shout; yell; howl: 大声～ yell out; shout (out) at the top of one's voice ‖ 尽全力～ shout at the top of one's lungs ‖ 疼得～起来 yell with pain ‖ 痛苦的～ anguished cry; yell of agony ‖ 令人毛骨悚然的～ blood-curdling yell

【叫好】 jiàohǎo 〈动〉applaud; cheer; shout "bravo"; shout "well-done": 连连～ applaud again and again ‖ 拍手～ clap and shout "bravo" ‖ 为某人～ applaud sb; shower sb with praise

【叫号儿】 jiàohàor 〈动〉❶ call out the numbers (of waiting patients, etc): 她坐在诊室外, 等着医生～。She sat outside the treatment room, waiting for her number to be called. ❷〈方〉chant a work song ❸〈方〉challenge; provoke: 他这样说简直是在～。His remarks were a provocation.

【叫化子】 jiàohuāzi = 叫花子 jiàohuāzi

【叫花子】 jiàohuāzi 〈名〉〈方〉beggar: 门外有个～。There was a beggar outside the house.

【叫唤】 jiàohuan 〈动〉❶ cry; call out: 疼得直～ cry out with pain ❷ (of animals, birds, insects, etc) call; cry: 动物的～声 cry of an animal ‖ 猴子遇到危险时尖声～。Monkeys cry shrilly when they see dangers.

【叫魂】 jiàohún 〈动〉[迷信] call back the spirit of the sick

【叫鸡】 jiàojī 〈名〉〈方〉rooster; cock

【叫价】 jiàojià 〈动〉quote; offer: ～竞买 competitive offer to buy

【叫劲】 jiàojìn = 较劲儿 jiàojìnr

【叫绝】 jiàojué 〈动〉shout "bravo"; applaud: 在场的人无不为他的高超技艺～。All those present applauded his superb skills. ⇨拍案～

【叫苦】 jiàokǔ 〈动〉complain of hardship or suffering; moan and groan: 暗中～ groan inwardly ‖ ～叫累 complain of hardship or fatigue

〖～不迭〗 jiàokǔ-bùdié 〈熟〉complain incessantly/constantly; pour out endless grievances; keep whining (about sth)

〖～连天〗 jiàokǔ-liántiān 〈熟〉complain to high heaven; pour out endless grievances; be full of complaints: 他总是～。There is no end to his complaints.

【叫驴】 jiàolǘ 〈名〉〈方〉jackass

【叫骂】 jiàomà 〈动〉shout curses: ～声 shouts of cursing ‖ 双方都～对方是叛徒。Shouts of treason are being tossed out on both sides.

【叫卖】 jiàomài 〈动〉cry one's wares; peddle; hawk: ～报纸 hawk newspapers ‖ 沿街～ hawk sth (about/around) ‖ 在大街小巷～货物 hawk/cry one's wares about the streets ‖ 在街角～商品 peddle goods on a street corner ‖ 大声～的小贩 bawling hawker ‖ 街头～声 street cries

【叫门】 jiàomén 〈动〉call at the door to be let in: 有人～。Someone is calling at the door to be let in.

【叫名】 jiàomíng ❶〈名〉name; term; designation ❷〈形〉〈方〉nominal

【叫鸣】 jiàomíng 〈动〉(of cocks) crow

【叫牌】 jiàopái 〈动〉make a bid at bridge; bid: 你～了吗? Have you bid/called yet? ‖ 该你～了。It's your bid/call now.

【叫屈】 jiàoqū 〈动〉complain of being wronged; protest against an injustice: 她为自己～。She complained of the wrongs she had suffered. ⇨鸣冤～

【叫嚷】 jiàorǎng 〈动〉shout; howl; clamour: 大声～ yell one's head off; howl loudly ‖ ～声 clamour of voices ‖ 不要对我大声～。Don't shout/yell at me. ‖ 孩子们～着要吃糖。The children were clamouring for candies. ‖ 他～失火了。He screamed (out) that there was a fire.

【叫嚣】 jiàoxiāo 〈动〉clamour (for); raise a hue and cry: 发出战争～ clamour for war; make war clamours ‖ 一些人～着要修改法律。Some are clamouring for changes in the law.

【叫啸】 jiàoxiào 〈动〉roar; scream; whistle: 风在林间～。The wind was roaring in the forest.

【叫醒】 jiàoxǐng 〈动〉wake up; awaken: 从午睡中～ wake sb up from a nap ‖ 请在六点～我。Please wake me (up) at six (o'clock).

【叫真】 jiàozhēn = 较真 jiàozhēn

【叫阵】 jiàozhèn 〈动〉[in ancient China] challenge the general of an opposite camp to battle; challenge the enemy to battle

【叫子】 jiàozi 〈名〉〈方〉whistle

【叫座】 jiàozuò 〈动〉(of performing artists, plays, dramas, etc) appeal to the audience: 很～的电影 box-office hit; hot-selling movie ‖ 最～的电影 hottest movie ‖ 这部新片很～。The new film draws well.

【叫做】 jiàozuò 〈动〉be called; be known as: 被～捣蛋鬼 be branded as a trouble-maker ‖ 被～活字典 be known as a walking dictionary ‖ 你这～白日做梦! You are simply daydreaming! ‖ 这东西～三角板。This is called a set square.

峤

jiào 〈名〉〈书〉mountain path
⇨qiáo

觉

jiào 〈名〉sleep: 好好睡一～ have a good sleep ‖ 我们一～醒来发现天正下着蒙蒙细雨。We awoke (from sleep) to a fine drizzle. ⇨睡～; 午～
⇨jué

珓

jiào 〈名〉〈书〉divination implement (made of shells, bamboo or wooden pieces)

校

jiào 〈动〉❶ compare; contrast ❷ check; proofread; collate: 四～ fourth proof; proofread for the fourth time ⇨～订; ～对; ～样
⇨xiào

【校本】 jiàoběn 〈名〉collated edition/copy

【校测】 jiàocè 〈动〉calibrate and test

【校场】 jiàochǎng 〈名〉〈旧〉drill ground

【校雠】 jiàochóu 〈动〉〈书〉collate

【校次】 jiàocì 〈名〉number of times a proof is read before publishing: 第五～ fifth proof

【校点】 jiàodiǎn 〈动〉check (against the authoritative text) and punctuate: ～古籍 check and punctuate ancient books

【校订】 jiàodìng 〈动〉check against the authoritative text: ～手稿 recense manuscripts ‖ 对照原文～译稿 check up the translation with/against the original

【校对】 jiàoduì ❶〈动〉proofread: ～词条 proofread entries ‖ ～是他份内的事。It is part of his duties to proofread. ❷〈名〉proofreader ❸〈动〉check against standard; calibrate: ～水表/电表 calibrate water/electric meter

〖～符号〗 jiàoduì fúhào 〈名〉proofreader's mark/symbol

〖～室〗 jiàoduìshì 〈名〉proof-room

〖～员〗 jiàoduìyuán 〈名〉proofreader

【校改】 jiàogǎi 〈动〉read and correct proofs

【校核】 jiàohé 〈动〉proofread; calibrate

【校勘】 jiàokān 〈动〉collate: 他的小说你～完毕没有? Have you completed the collation of his novel?

〖～学〗 jiàokānxué 〈名〉textual criticism

【校验】 jiàoyàn 〈动〉calibrate; check; verify: ～电路 calibrate/check circuit

〖～员〗 jiàoyànyuán 〈名〉check operator

【校样】 jiàoyàng 〈名〉proof (sheet): 审阅/修改书稿～ read/correct the proofs of a book ‖ 在～上修改 make corrections in proof ‖ ～稿 proof copy ‖ 分页～ page-proofs ‖ 付印～ final proof ‖ 请把

这篇文章的～拿到编辑室去。Please take the proof of the article to the editorial office.
【校阅】 jiàoyuè 〈动〉read and revise：～清样 read and revise the final proof
【校正】 jiàozhèng 〈动〉proofread and correct；rectify：～拼写错误 correct misspellings
〖～器〗 jiàozhèngqì 〈名〉corrector；adjuster
〖～液〗 jiàozhèngyè 〈名〉correcting fluid
【校注】 jiàozhù 〈动〉check against the authoritative text and annotate
【校准】 jiàozhǔn 〈动〉[机械] calibrate：～仪器 calibrate an instrument ‖ 方位～ bearing calibration
〖～器〗 jiàozhǔnqì 〈名〉calibrator

轿 jiào 〈名〉sedan (chair)：抬～ carry sb in a sedan chair ‖ 坐～ sit in a sedan chair ‖ 彩～ bridal sedan chair ‖ 山～ mountain litter ⇨～夫；花～
【轿车】 jiàochē 〈名〉❶〈旧〉(horse-drawn) carriage ❷ bus；car：大～ bus；coach limousine ‖ 小～ car；sedan (car)
【轿夫】 jiàofū 〈名〉sedan-chair bearer
【轿子】 jiàozi 〈名〉sedan chair

较 jiào ❶〈动〉compare；contrast：⇨～量；～劲；比～ ❷〈副〉comparatively；relatively；fairly；quite；rather：～差 relatively poor ‖ ～好 comparatively good ‖ ～满意 fairly satisfactory ‖ ～穷 rather poor ‖ 名气～小的演员 lesser-known actor ‖ 这栋房屋～便宜。This house is comparatively cheap. ❸〈介〉[used to introduce the object of comparison]：～前大有进步 make greater progress than before ‖ 滑雪～滑冰更加刺激。Skiing is more exciting than skating. ‖ 他的工作～前更为努力。He works harder than before. ❹〈形〉〈书〉clear；obvious；conspicuous；marked：二者～然不同。There is an obvious difference between the two. ❺〈动〉haggle；dispute：⇨锱铢必～
【较比】 jiàobǐ 〈副〉〈方〉comparatively；fairly；quite
【较场】 jiàochǎng ＝ 校场 jiàochǎng
【较劲】 jiàojìn 〈动〉❶ have a contest/trial of strength：较一较劲儿 have a trial of strength ❷ set oneself against；oppose：别和我～了！Don't go against me. ‖ 你越说，她越～。The more you talked to her, the more she became defiant. ❸ call for great efforts：考试即将来临，正是～的时候。As the examination is approaching, we have to redouble our efforts.
【较量】 jiàoliàng 〈动〉❶ measure one's strength (with)；have a contest；have a trial/test of strength：～力气 match one's strength (against) ‖ ～一下高低 contest and see who is better ‖ 三方～ three-cornered fight ‖ 百米赛跑是速度的激烈～。The 100-metre dash is a bitter contest of speed. ❷〈方〉haggle；argue；dispute
【较为】 jiàowéi 〈副〉comparatively；relatively；fairly：生活～舒适 live in comparative comfort ‖ 这本词典～实用。This dictionary is comparatively/fairly practical.
【较真】 jiàozhēn 〈形〉serious；earnest：他对此事非常～。He is very earnest over it. ‖ 他做事挺～。He is a conscientious worker. ‖ 我只不过开个玩笑，你较什么真？I was just kidding. Don't take it too seriously.
【较著】 jiàozhù 〈形〉〈书〉obvious；evident：⇨彰明～

窌 jiào 〈名〉〈书〉cellar

教[1] jiào ❶〈动〉teach；instruct：⇨～养；管～；言传身～ ❷〈名〉religion：⇨传～；佛～；宗～

教[2] jiào ＝ 叫⑥⑦⑧ jiào
⇨jiāo
【教案】 jiào'àn 〈名〉❶ teaching/lesson plan：检查～ check sb's teaching plan ‖ 写～ prepare one's teaching plan ‖ 他的～写得很详细。He has a detailed teaching plan. ❷〈旧〉missionary case
【教本】 jiàoběn 〈名〉textbook
【教鞭】 jiàobiān 〈名〉(teacher's) pointer；rod
【教材】 jiàocái 〈名〉teaching material；textbook；course book：编～ compile a textbook ‖ 出版～ publish textbooks ‖ 辅导～ guidance material
〖～科〗 jiàocáikē 〈名〉textbook section
【教程】 jiàochéng 〈名〉course of study：初级英语～ course in basic English
【教导】 jiàodǎo 〈动〉instruct；teach；give guidance：辛勤～ diligently instruct ‖ 牢记老师的～ keep in mind the teacher's instructions
〖～队〗 jiàodǎoduì 〈名〉training unit
〖～团〗 jiàodǎotuán 〈名〉officer-training corps (of an army)
〖～员〗 jiàodǎoyuán 〈名〉political instructor
【教范】 jiàofàn 〈名〉[军事] manual：兵器～ manual of arms ‖ 维修～ manual of maintenance
【教辅人员】 jiàofǔ rényuán 〈名〉supporting staff of a school
【教父】 jiàofù 〈名〉godfather
【教改】 jiàogǎi 〈名〉〈简称〉reform in education；educational reform；transformation of education ⇨教育改革
【教工】 jiàogōng 〈名〉teaching and administrative staff (of a school)；faculty/staff members：全体～ faculty；staff ‖ 那所学校的～是一流的。That school's staff is excellent. ‖ 我们现有～500名。We now employ a staff of 500. / We now have a staff of 500.
【教官】 jiàoguān 〈名〉〈旧〉drillmaster；instructor
【教规】 jiàoguī 〈名〉rules of a religion；canon
【教化】 jiàohuà 〈动〉〈书〉enlighten by education；cultivate：～野蛮部落 cultivate a savage tribe ‖ 对不文明的制度产生～作用 have a humanizing influence on barbaric system
【教皇】 jiàohuáng 〈名〉pope；pontiff：被选为～ be elected to the Papacy ‖ ～的权力 papal authority
〖～国〗 Jiàohuángguó 〈名〉[历史] Papal States；States of the Church
〖～通谕〗 jiàohuáng tōngyù 〈名〉papal encyclical
〖～诏书〗 jiàohuáng zhàoshū 〈名〉papal bull
【教会】 jiàohuì 〈名〉(Christian) church：～法规 canon law ‖ ～政府 church government
〖～学校〗 jiàohuì xuéxiào 〈名〉church/missionary school
【教诲】 jiàohuì 〈名〉〈书〉admonition；teachings；instruction：得到父亲的～ draw instructions from one's father ‖ 遵照老师的～ follow the teachings of one's teacher ‖ 严厉的～ stern admonition ‖ 谆谆～ earnest teachings
【教具】 jiàojù 〈名〉teaching aid：视听～ audio-visual aids
【教科书】 jiàokēshū 〈名〉textbook：编纂一本历史～ prepare a history textbook ‖ 语法～ textbook on grammar ‖ 经营管理～ textbook for business administration ‖ 他在读一本地理～。He was reading a geography textbook. ‖ 这方面的～很多。There are many textbooks in this field.
【教练】 jiàoliàn ❶〈动〉train；coach；drill：他～得法。He trained the team very well. ❷〈名〉coach；instructor；trainer：多次担任～ act as a coach on many occasions ‖ 驾驶/滑雪～ driving/ski instructor ‖ 排球/足球～ volleyball/football coach ‖ 主～ head coach
〖～车〗 jiàolianchē 〈名〉learner-driven vehicle
〖～船〗 jiàolianchuán 〈名〉training ship
〖～弹〗 jiàoliàndàn 〈名〉practice projectile；dummy projectile；dummy
〖～机〗 jiàoliànjī 〈名〉trainer aircraft；trainer
〖～员〗 jiàoliànyuán 〈名〉coach；instructor；trainer：～建议他退场。His coach advised him to retire.
【教龄】 jiàolíng 〈名〉length of service as a teacher；length of teaching；teaching standing：他已有30年的～。He has been teaching for 30 years. / He is a teacher with 30 years' teaching standing.
【教令】 jiàolìng 〈名〉[军事] manual of instruction
【教门】 jiàomén 〈名〉❶ Islam ❷ ＝ 教派 jiàopài
【教母】 jiàomǔ 〈名〉godmother
【教派】 jiàopài 〈名〉religious sect；denomination
【教区】 jiàoqū 〈名〉parish；diocese：～牧师 rector；vicar
【教师】 jiàoshī 〈名〉teacher：培训～ train teachers ‖ 聘请～ employ/recruit a teacher ‖ 尊重～ respect teachers ‖ ～奇缺 severe shortage of teachers ‖ 不合格/合格的～ unqualified/qualified teacher ‖ 大学/中学/小学/幼儿～ university/secondary school/primary school/kindergarten teacher ‖ 代课～ substitute/supply teacher ‖ 兼职/专职/在职～ part-time/full-time/in-service teacher ‖ 女～ woman teacher ‖ 实习～ student/practice teacher ‖ 双语～ bilingual teacher ‖ 外籍/主考～ foreign/examining teacher ‖ 一级/二级～ Class I/Class II teacher ‖ 正式～ regular/certified teacher ‖ 我毕业后想当一名～。I want to be a teacher after gradua-

tion. ⇨家庭～
【～节】 Jiàoshījié 〈名〉Teachers' Day [September 10 in China]
【～用书】 jiàoshī yòngshū 〈名〉teacher's book/manual; instructor's manual
【～资格证书】 jiàoshī zīgé zhèngshū 〈名〉teacher's certificate
【教士】 jiàoshì 〈名〉priest; clergyman; Christian missionary
【教室】 jiàoshì 〈名〉classroom; schoolroom: 打扫～ clean a classroom ‖ 走出～ go/get out of a classroom ‖ 走进～ go into/enter a classroom ‖ 阶梯～ terrace classroom; lecture theatre ‖ 那间～坐不下 100 名学生。That classroom is too small for 100 students.
【教授】 jiàoshòu ❶〈名〉professor: ～职位/职责 professorial post/duties ‖ 动物学/伦理学～ professor of zoology/ethics ‖ 副/正～ associate/full professor ‖ 客座～ visiting/guest professor ‖ 名誉～ honorary professor; professor emeritus ‖ 史密斯/王～ Professor Smith/Wang ‖ 他 40 岁当了～。He was made a professor/was promoted to professor at the age of 40./He was offered/granted his professorship at 40. ❷〈动〉teach; instruct; impart instructions/knowledge: ～地理/历史/文学 teach geography/history/literature ‖ ～有方 be good at teaching ‖ 她～钢琴课。She gives piano lessons.
【教唆】 jiàosuō 〈动〉instigate; incite; abet; suborn: ～犯罪 abet a crime ‖ ～青少年犯罪/干坏事 instigate youngsters to crimes/evil deeds ‖ 受人～ at/by the instigation of sb ‖ 他～那个小偷抢银行。He abetted the thief in robbing the bank.
【～犯】 jiàosuōfàn 〈名〉abettor; instigator
【～罪】 jiàosuōzuì 〈名〉guilt of instigation; offence of instigation/subornation
【教堂】 jiàotáng 〈名〉church; cathedral: 参观～ visit a church ‖ 在～举行婚礼 hold/have a wedding ceremony at a church ‖ 一座宏伟庄严的～矗立在小镇中心。An imposing and stately church stands in the centre of the town.
【教条】 jiàotiáo 〈名〉❶ doctrine; dogma; creed; tenet ❷ ＝教条主义 jiàotiáozhǔyì
【～主义】 jiàotiáozhǔyì 〈名〉dogmatism; doctrinairism: ～者 dogmatist; doctrinaire
【教廷】 jiàotíng 〈名〉(of Roman Catholicism) the Vatican; the Holy See
【～大使】 jiàotíng dàshǐ 〈名〉nuncio
【～公使】 jiàotíng gōngshǐ 〈名〉internuncio
【～特使】 jiàotíng tèshǐ 〈名〉papal legate
【教头】 jiàotóu 〈名〉❶〈旧〉chief military instructor ❷〈诙〉coach; instructor; trainer
【教徒】 jiàotú 〈名〉believer/follower of a religion: 道～ Taoist ‖ 佛～ Buddhist ‖ 基督～ Christian ‖ 天主～ Catholic ‖ 新～ Protestant
【教委】 jiàowěi 〈名〉〈简称〉Commission of Education ⇨教育委员会
【教务】 jiàowù 〈名〉educational administration
【～处】 jiàowùchù 〈名〉Dean's Office
【～科】 jiàowùkē 〈名〉studies section
【～长】 jiàowùzhǎng 〈名〉Dean of Studies
【教习】 jiàoxí ❶〈名〉〈旧〉teacher; instructor ❷〈动〉〈书〉teach; instruct: ～书法 teach calligraphy
【教学】 jiàoxué 〈名〉teaching; education: 安排/组织～ arrange/organize teaching ‖ 提高～水平 raise the teaching standard ‖ ～方法/计划/经验 teaching method/plan/experience ‖ ～方针 principles of teaching ‖ ～改革 teaching innovation ‖ ～过程 teaching-learning procedures ‖ ～活动/实践 teaching activity/practice ‖ ～内容 content of courses ‖ ～能力 teaching ability ‖ ～人员 teaching staff; faculty ‖ ～设施 teaching facilities ‖ ～影片 instructional film ‖ 个别～ individual teaching ‖ 课堂～ class/classroom teaching ‖ 示范～ demonstration teaching ‖ 语言～ language teaching ‖ 近年来英语～发生了很大的变化。The teaching of English has changed drastically in recent years.
⇨jiāoxué
【～大纲】 jiàoxué dàgāng 〈名〉teaching programme; syllabus
【～法】 jiàoxuéfǎ 〈名〉teaching method; pedagogy: 采用新的～ adopt/introduce a new teaching method ‖ ～的改进 innovation of teaching methods
【～相长】 jiàoxué-xiāngzhǎng 〈熟〉teaching benefits teacher and student alike; teaching benefits teachers as well as students; both teachers and students benefit from teaching
【～医院】 jiàoxué yīyuàn 〈名〉teaching hospital
【教训】 jiàoxun ❶〈名〉lesson; moral: 铭记～ take a lesson to heart ‖ 吸取～ draw/take a lesson/moral (from); learn one's lessons ‖ 总结经验～ summarize experience and lessons ‖ 惨痛的～ bitter lessons ‖ 宝贵的～ valuable lesson; lesson of incalculable value ‖ 深刻的～ profound lesson ‖ 有益的～ good/salutary/instructive lesson ‖ 孩子已接受了～，别再训斥她了。Since the child has learnt her lesson, don't scold her any more. ‖ 我们要从这场灾难中汲取～。We must absorb the lessons of this disaster. ❷〈动〉admonish; teach sb a lesson; give sb a talking-to; lecture sb (for wrong doings): ～某人 give/teach sb a lesson; give a lesson to sb ‖ 因未及时行动而被～一顿 be admonished for one's failure to act quickly ‖ 我要～他，让他别干涉我的事。I will teach him not to meddle in my affairs.
【教研室】 jiàoyánshì 〈名〉teaching and research section
【教研组】 jiàoyánzǔ 〈名〉teaching and research group; pedagogic research group
【教养】 jiàoyǎng ❶〈动〉bring up; train; educate: ～子女 bring up one's children ❷〈名〉upbringing; education; culture: 没有～ be ill-bred ‖ 有～ be well-bred ‖ 既有魅力又有～的男子 man of charm and cultivation ‖ 她～好。She was well brought up. ‖ 礼貌是良好～的表现。Politeness is a sign of good breeding. ❸〈名〉[法律] reform: 进行劳动～ undergo reform through labour
【～所】 jiàoyǎngsuǒ 〈名〉house of correction; reformatory
【～员】 jiàoyǎngyuán 〈名〉kindergarten teacher
【教义】 jiàoyì 〈名〉religious doctrine/teachings; creed
【教益】 jiàoyì 〈名〉benefit gained from sb's wisdom; enlightenment: 从谈话中得到～ benefit from a talk
【教友】 jiàoyǒu 〈名〉fellow believer; religious fraternity; fellow; brother; sister
【教育】 jiàoyù ❶〈名〉education; schooling: 发展～ promote education ‖ 获得～ acquire education ‖ 普及～ popularize education; achieve universal education ‖ 受～ gain/get/receive/obtain education ‖ 推广～ spread education ‖ 完成大学～ finish/complete one's college education ‖ ～过程 educative process ‖ ～预算 education budget ‖ ～中心 education centre ‖ 爱国主义～ patriotic education ‖ 成人～ adult education ‖ 初等/中等/高等～ elementary/secondary/higher education ‖ 大学～ college/university education ‖ 电化～ education with electrical audio-visual aids ‖ 非正规～ non-formal education ‖ 函授～ correspondence education ‖ 家庭～ home education ‖ 普通～ general education ‖ 全面～ well-rounded/all-round education ‖ 全日制～ full-time education ‖ 师范～ teacher education ‖ 双语～ bilingual education ‖ 思想～ ideological education ‖ 素质～ quality-oriented education; education for all-round development ‖ 通才～ well-rounded education ‖ 文化～ cultural education ‖ 现代～ modern education ‖ 学龄前～ pre-school education ‖ 业余～ spare-time education ‖ 义务～ compulsory education ‖ 职业～ vocational education ‖ 科技的发展必须以～为本。Education should be regarded as the foundation for developing science. ‖ 他受到的正规～极少。He has had very little formal education. ‖ 她受过良好的～。She received a good education. ❷〈动〉teach; educate; inculcate: ～当地居民破除迷信 educate the natives away from superstition ‖ ～孩子懂礼貌 educate a child to behave well ‖ ～小学生改掉不良行为 educate bad manners out of the pupils ‖ 用榜样～儿童 teach the children by example ‖ 事实～了我。Facts have taught me a lesson.
【～背景】 jiàoyù bèijǐng 〈名〉educational background
【～部】 jiàoyùbù 〈名〉Ministry of Education
【～程度】 jiàoyù chéngdù 〈名〉level of education
【～贷款】 jiàoyù dàikuǎn 〈名〉education loan: 提供～ offer an education loan
【～电视】 jiàoyù diànshì 〈名〉educational TV station/programme; instructional TV (ITV)
【～方针】 jiàoyù fāngzhēn 〈名〉policy for education; educational policy
【～改革】 jiàoyù gǎigé 〈名〉reform in education; educational reform; transformation of education
【～革命】 jiàoyù gémìng 〈名〉revolution in education
【～工作者】 jiàoyù gōngzuòzhě 〈名〉educator; educationist
【～管理体制】 jiàoyù guǎnlǐ tǐzhì 〈名〉management system of education: 深化～的改革 deepen the reform of the management system of education
【～机构】 jiàoyù jīgòu 〈名〉educational establishment; educa-

tional institution
【～基金】 jiàoyù jījīn 〈名〉educational fund
【～家】 jiàoyùjiā 〈名〉educator; educationist
【～界】 jiàoyùjiè 〈名〉educational circles
【～经费】 jiàoyù jīngfèi 〈名〉expenditure on education; educational funds; outlays for education
【～局】 jiàoyùjú 〈名〉bureau of education
【～厅】 jiàoyùtīng 〈名〉department of education
【～投入】 jiàoyù tóurù 〈名〉investment in education: 加大～ increase investment in education
【～委员会】 jiàoyù wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉Commission of Education
【～心理学】 jiàoyù xīnlǐxué 〈名〉educational psychology: ～家 educational psychologist
【～学】 jiàoyùxué 〈名〉pedagogy; pedagogics; education: ～教授 professor of education
【～学院】 jiàoyù xuéyuàn 〈名〉college of education
【～制度】 jiàoyù zhìdù 〈名〉system of education; educational system
【教员】 jiàoyuán 〈名〉teacher; instructor: ～会议 faculty meeting ‖ 全体～ faculty; staff
【～休息室】 jiàoyuán xiūxishì 〈名〉faculty/staff room; common room
【教正】 jiàozhèng 〈动〉〈套〉give comments and criticism
【教职员】 jiàozhíyuán 〈名〉teaching and administrative staff; faculty; staff
【教主】 jiàozhǔ 〈名〉founder of a religion

窖 jiào ❶〈名〉cellar: 白菜～ Chinese cabbage cellar ‖ 酒/马铃薯～ wine/potato cellar ⇨冰～; 地～ ❷〈动〉store sth in a cellar/pit: 这些马铃薯应该～起来。These potatoes should be kept in a pit.
【窖藏】 jiàocáng 〈动〉store sth in a cellar/pit: 他有～佳酿。He has excellent wine stored in a cellar.
【窖肥】 jiàoféi 〈动〉〈方〉make compost

滘 jiào 〈名〉[often used in place names] tributary of a river

斠 jiào ❶〈名〉〈古〉strickle ❷〈动〉〈书〉collate

酵 jiào 〈动〉ferment; leaven
【酵母】 jiàomǔ 〈名〉yeast: ～菌 saccharomycete
【酵素】 jiàosù 〈名〉[化学] ferment; enzyme
【酵子】 jiàozi 〈名〉〈方〉leavening dough; leaven

嘦 jiào 〈连〉〈方〉if only; provided; so long as

漖 jiào ＝滘 jiào

噍 jiào 〈动〉〈书〉chew; munch; masticate
【噍类】 jiàolèi 〈名〉〈书〉living beings; human beings

嗷 jiào 〈书〉＝叫 jiào

徼 jiào 〈书〉❶〈名〉frontier; border ❷〈动〉patrol
⇨jiǎo

藠 jiào
【藠头】 jiàotou 〈名〉[植物] Chinese onion

醮 jiào 〈动〉❶ libation at an ancient wedding ceremony ❷ (of a woman) marry: ⇨再～ ❸ Taoist or Buddhist sacrificial ceremony: ⇨打～

嚼 jiào → 倒嚼 dǎojiào
⇨jiáo; jué

皭 jiào 〈形〉〈书〉pure white; spotlessly clean

jiē

节 jiē
⇨jié
【节骨眼】 jiēguyǎn 〈名〉〈方〉critical juncture/moment; vital link: 在这个～上 at this juncture ‖ 他在这～上来了。He arrived at the critical moment.
【节子】 jiēzi 〈名〉knot (in wood)

阶 jiē 〈名〉❶ steps; stairs: ⇨～梯; ～下囚; 台～ ❷ rank: ⇨官～; 军～; 音～
【阶层】 jiēcéng 〈名〉(social) stratum: 不同的社会～ different social classes ‖ 低/高收入～ low/high income group ‖ 工薪～ salary/wage earners ‖ 领导～ leading echelon ‖ 贫困～ underprivileged class ‖ 社会各～人士 people of all walks of life ‖ 特权～ privileged stratum/class ‖ 知识～ educated class ‖ 中间～ intermediate stratum
【阶地】 jiēdì 〈名〉[地理] terrace
【阶段】 jiēduàn 〈名〉stage; phase; period: 进入新的历史～ enter (upon) a new historical period/phase/stage ‖ 开创新～ open a new phase ‖ 取得～性胜利 achieve staged success ‖ 分～撤军 make a phased withdrawal ‖ 初级/中级/高级～ junior/middle/senior stage ‖ 过渡～ transitional stage ‖ 康复～ convalescent stage ‖ 萌芽～ embryonic stage ‖ 社会主义初级～ primary stage of socialism ‖ 试验～ experimental stage ‖ 讨论～ discussion stage ‖ 研制～ research and development stage ‖ 预备～ preliminary stage ‖ 分～ by/in stages ‖ 第二～的研究富有成效。The second phase of the research was fruitful. ‖ 这个婴儿已到学话～。The baby has reached the talking stage.
【阶级】 jiējí 〈名〉❶〈书〉steps; stairs ❷〈旧〉(official) rank ❸ (social) class: 消灭～ abolish classes ‖ 剥削/被剥削～ exploiting/exploited class ‖ 地主～ landlord class ‖ 工人～ working class ‖ 官僚/垄断/买办～ bureaucrat/monopoly/comprador class ‖ 农民～ farming/peasant class ‖ 特权～ privileged class ‖ 统治～ ruling class ‖ 有产～ propertied class ⇨无产～; 资产～
【～报复】 jiējí bàofu 〈名〉class vengeance
【～本能】 jiējí běnnéng 〈名〉class instinct
【～本质】 jiējí běnzhì 〈名〉class nature
【～差别】 jiējí chābié 〈名〉class difference: 消灭～ level classes
【～成分】 jiējí chéngfèn 〈名〉class status
【～斗争】 jiējí dòuzhēng 〈名〉class struggle
【～队伍】 jiējí duìwu 〈名〉class ranks
【～分化】 jiējí fēnhuà 〈名〉class polarization/differentiation
【～分析】 jiējí fēnxī 〈名〉class analysis
【～感情】 jiējí gǎnqíng 〈名〉class feeling
【～根源】 jiējí gēnyuán 〈名〉class origin
【～观点】 jiējí guāndiǎn 〈名〉class viewpoint
【～教育】 jiējí jiàoyù 〈名〉class education
【～觉悟】 jiējí juéwù 〈名〉class consciousness/awareness
【～烙印】 jiējí làoyìn 〈名〉brand of a class
【～立场】 jiējí lìchǎng 〈名〉class stand
【～利益】 jiējí lìyì 〈名〉class interests
【～路线】 jiējí lùxiàn 〈名〉class line
【～矛盾】 jiējí máodùn 〈名〉class contradiction
【～社会】 jiējí shèhuì 〈名〉class society
【～性】 jiējíxìng 〈名〉class character/nature
【～阵线】 jiējí zhènxiàn 〈名〉class alignment
【阶梯】 jiētī 〈名〉flight of stairs; ladder: ～教室 lecture theatre; terrace classroom ‖〈喻〉攀登成功/成名的～ climb the ladder of success/fame ‖ 发奋工作是通向成功的～。Hard work is a ladder/the stair to success.
【阶下囚】 jiēxiàqiú 〈名〉prisoner; captive: 沦为～ be reduced to a prisoner

疖 jiē 〈名〉furuncle; boil
【疖子】 jiēzi 〈名〉furuncle; boil

皆 jiē 〈副〉all; each and every: 人人～知。It is known to all. / It is public knowledge. ⇨比比～是; 啼笑～非
【皆大欢喜】 jiēdàhuānxǐ 〈熟〉everybody is happy; to the satisfaction of all

结[1] jiē 〈动〉bear (fruit); form (seed): (花谢)～子 go/run to seed; form/produce seed ‖ 这棵树～了许多苹果。This tree bears many apples.

J

结[2] jiē 〈动〉stammer; stutter: 他～得说不出话来。He stammered so much that he could't express himself.
⇨jié

【结巴】 jiēba ❶〈动〉stammer; stutter: 说话～ speak with a stammer ‖ 有点～ stammer slightly ‖ 结结巴巴地提出请求 stammer (out) a request ‖ 他～得很厉害。He's got a bad stammer. ❷〈名〉stammerer; stutterer

【结果】 jiēguǒ 〈动〉bear fruit; fructify: 结满果实的树 trees covered in/with fruits ‖ 那棵树不～。That tree does't yield fruits.
⇨jiéguǒ

【结实】 jiēshi 〈形〉❶ solid; sturdy; durable; hard; firm: ～的家具 solid furniture ‖ ～的结构/汽车 sturdy structure/car ‖ ～的衣料 durable cloth ‖ ～的椅子 rock-steady chair; sturdy chair ‖ 那梯子～吗? Is that ladder safe? ‖ 这种胶水粘得很～。This glue makes a firm bond. ❷ strong; sturdy; tough: ～的肌肉 firm muscles ‖ 他的身体很～。He is very strong.

接 jiē 〈动〉❶ come into contact with; come close to: ⇨～近；交头～耳；摩肩～踵 ❷ connect; join; put together: ～电线 connect wires ‖ ～线头 tie broken threads; join two threads together ‖ ～好断臂 set the broken arm ‖ 请～234 分机。Please put me through to Extension 234. / Extension 234, please. ⇨焊～；嫁～；衔～ ❸ continue; go on: ～下页 to be continued on the next page; continued next page ‖ 请你～着说。Please go on. ⇨上气不～下气 ❹ take over: ～校长的职务 take over as president; take over the post of president ⇨～班；～力；～替 ❺ catch; take/get hold of: ⇨～球 ❻ receive: ～电话 answer/get the phone ‖ ～到命令/消息 receive orders/news ‖ ～到一份请帖 receive an invitation ‖ ～到一封信 receive a letter ‖ 请他来～电话。Please call him to the phone. ⇨～待；～纳 ❼ meet; welcome: 到汽车站～人 meet sb at the bus station ‖ 我六点来～你。I will pick you up at 6 o'clock.

【接班】 jiēbān 〈动〉❶ take one's turn on duty: 白班八点～。The day shift begins work at 8 am. ❷ take over from; succeed; carry on: 你接谁的班? Who do you take over from? ‖ 我们系谁来接主任的班? Who will succeed as chair of our department? ⇨～人

〖～人〗 jiēbānrén 〈名〉successor: 培养/任命/选择/寻找～ train/name/choose/find a successor ‖ 法定～ legitimate successor ‖ 理想的～ good/ideal successor ‖ 他有可能成为～。He is a likely/potential successor.

【接棒】 jiēbàng 〈名〉[体育] takeover: ～运动员 outgoing runner ‖ 有效～ safe takeover ‖ 越区～ overrun

【接茬儿】 jiēchár 〈动〉❶〈方〉chime in; pick up the thread of a conversation: ～发表自己的看法 chime in with one's own opinions ❷ go on with; continue: 会后,他们～讨论了该学期的教学大纲。They discussed their syllabus for this term after the meeting.

【接产】 jiēchǎn 〈动〉❶ practise midwifery ❷ deliver animals of their young

【接长不短】 jiēcháng-bùduǎn 〈熟〉〈方〉frequently; from time to time: 去年他们～地聚会。They had get-togethers from time to time last year.

【接车】 jiēchē 〈动〉❶ get ready for the arrival of a bus/train ❷ send a driver to pick up a new car at the factory and deliver it to the new owner: 他被派到北京去～了。He has been sent to Beijing to pick up a new car.

【接触】 jiēchù 〈动〉❶ come into contact with; get in touch with: ～新思想 come into contact with new ideas ‖ 保持～ maintain contact ‖ 避免～ avoid contact ‖ 恢复～ regain/resume contact (with) ‖ 进行官方～ engage in official contact ‖ 扩大～ broaden/widen one's contacts (with) ‖ 与某人～ have/make contacts with sb ‖ 有足够的机会～普通老百姓 be given enough access to the people in the street ‖ 高层～ top/high-level contact ‖ 建设性/全面～ constructive/full engagement ‖ 直接～ direct/immediate contacts ‖ 我们和大学生有许多～。We have numerous contacts with college students. ‖ 这标签一～即可贴上。The label sticks on contact. ‖ 这孩子与猩红热患者～过。The child has been exposed to scarlet fever. ‖ 这会使你～到许多人和事。It will bring you into contact with many people and things. ❷ engage; fight with: 与敌人～ engage the enemy ❸ [电学] contact: ～不良 loose/poor contact ‖ ～电流 pick-up current ‖ ～电线 trolley wire ‖ ～电压 contact voltage ‖ ～电阻 contact resistance ‖ ～故障 contact fault

〖～传染〗 jiēchù chuánrǎn 〈名〉contagion: ～病 contagious disease

〖～导线〗 jiēchù dǎoxiàn 〈名〉contact wire

〖～端点〗 jiēchù duāndiǎn 〈名〉contact terminal

〖～断路器〗 jiēchù duànlùqì 〈名〉contact breaker

〖～开关〗 jiēchù kāiguān 〈名〉contact switch

〖～面〗 jiēchùmiàn 〈名〉contact surface/area

〖～性皮炎〗 jiēchùxìng píyán 〈名〉contact dermatitis

〖～整流器〗 jiēchù zhěngliúqì 〈名〉contact rectifier

【接待】 jiēdài 〈动〉receive: ～来访者 receive a visitor ‖ ～外宾 play host to a foreign guest ‖ 给予友好的～ accord a friendly reception ‖ 受到热情～ be warmly/enthusiastically received; meet with/get a warm reception; be received with great enthusiasm ‖ 有人～你吗? Are you being attended to? ‖ 这家旅馆能～500 人。This hotel can accommodate 500 guests. ‖ 昨晚我们～了几位朋友。Last night we hosted a few friends.

〖～处〗 jiēdàichù 〈名〉reception desk: 在～签到 sign in at reception ‖ 把房门钥匙留在～。Leave your key at reception.

〖～单位〗 jiēdài dānwèi 〈名〉host organization

〖～计划〗 jiēdài jìhuà 〈名〉programme for reception

〖～人员〗 jiēdài rényuán 〈名〉reception personnel

〖～日〗 jiēdàirì 〈名〉reception/open day

〖～室〗 jiēdàishì 〈名〉reception room

〖～员〗 jiēdàiyuán 〈名〉reception clerk; receptionist

〖～站〗 jiēdàizhàn 〈名〉reception centre

【接地】 jiēdì 〈名〉❶ [电学] ground connection; grounding; earthing: ～不良 bad grounding ‖ ～绝缘 grounding insulation ‖ ～系统 earth/ground system ‖ ～装置 earthing device ‖ 这种仪器不需要～。The instrument doesn't need grounding. ❷ [航空] touchdown; ground contact: ～迎角 landing angle

〖～板〗 jiēdìbǎn 〈名〉ground/earth plate

〖～棒〗 jiēdìbàng 〈名〉earth bar/rod

〖～变压器〗 jiēdì biànyāqì 〈名〉grounding transformer

〖～开关〗 jiēdì kāiguān 〈名〉earthing/grounding switch

〖～线〗 jiēdìxiàn 〈名〉ground wire; earth lead

【接点】 jiēdiǎn 〈名〉[电学] contact; connection point; joint

【接二连三】 jiē'èr-liánsān 〈熟〉one after another; in close/quick/frequent succession; in quick sequence; repeatedly; continuously: ～的胜利 successive victories ‖ ～的失败使我们感到绝望。The succession of defeats filled us with despair. ‖ 不要～地提问了。Please stop your continual questions.

【接发球】 jiēfāqiú 〈动〉[体育] return the service

【接防】 jiēfáng 〈动〉relieve (a garrison); take over the defence: ～部队 relieving unit

【接风】 jiēfēng 〈动〉give/host a dinner of welcome (to a visitor from afar): ～宴席 welcome feast ‖ 今晚我们为你设宴～。We will give you a dinner of welcome tonight.

〖～洗尘〗 jiēfēng-xǐchén 〈熟〉give a dinner of welcome

【接缝】 jiēfèng 〈名〉joint; seam: ～构造 seam construction ‖ ～灌浆 joint grouting ‖ 两段木料的～ joint between two pieces of timber

【接羔】 jiēgāo 〈动〉deliver lambs: ～房 lamb-delivery room ‖ ～季节 lambing season

【接骨】 jiēgǔ 〈动〉set a (broken) bone; set a fracture

〖～法〗 jiēgǔfǎ 〈名〉[医学] synthetism

〖～木〗 jiēgǔmù 〈名〉[植物] elder

〖～术〗 jiēgǔshù 〈名〉[医学] osteopathy; coaptation; bonesetting

【接管】 jiēguǎn 〈动〉take over (control): ～国家 take control of the country ‖ ～权力 take over power (from) ‖ ～生意 take over the business (from) ‖ 军事～ military takeover ‖ 顺利的～ smooth takeover ‖ 该公司已被一企业集团～。The firm has been taken over by a conglomerate.

【接轨】 jiēguǐ 〈动〉❶ connect the rails; join track: 这两条地方铁路～了。The two regional railway systems were integrated. ❷ integrate; bring in line with: 加快与世界经济～ hasten integration with the global economy ‖ 使中国经济与国际惯例～ bring China's economy more in line with international practice ‖ 〈喻〉中国人世标志着中国与国际社会全面～。China's WTO accession marks the full linkage of China with the international community.

【接柜】 jiēguì 〈动〉receive (customers, depositors, etc) at the counter
〖~员〗 jiēguìyuán 〈名〉desk clerk
【接合】 jiēhé 〈动〉[机械] connect; assemble: 水密/气密~ air-tight/watertight joint
〖~部件〗 jiēhé bùjiàn 〈名〉joint elements
〖~处〗 jiēhéchù 〈名〉junction; joint
〖~点〗 jiēhédiǎn 〈名〉[军事] junction point
〖~管〗 jiēhéguǎn 〈名〉joint pipe
〖~件〗 jiēhéjiàn 〈名〉fastener
〖~器〗 jiēhéqì 〈名〉splicer; adapter
〖~体〗 jiēhétǐ 〈名〉conjugant; amphiont
〖~性〗 jiēhéxìng 〈名〉[生物] zygosity
〖~植物〗 jiēhé zhíwù 〈名〉[植物] zygophyte
【接火】 jiēhuǒ 〈动〉❶ [军事] start to exchange fire ❷ [电学] energize
【接济】 jiējì 〈动〉give material/financial assistance/aid (to): 靠沿街叫卖~生活 subsidize one's livelihood by street peddling ‖ 他经常~穷人。He often gives financial help to the poor.
【接见】 jiējiàn 〈动〉receive; grant an interview to: ~外宾 receive foreign guests; give an interview to foreign guests ‖ 个别~ personal interview ‖ 他礼拜天从不~客人。He never receives guests on Sunday.
【接界】 jiējiè = 交界 jiāojiè
【接近】 jiējìn 〈动〉draw near; come close; approach; get on for: ~冰点 be near freezing temperature ‖ ~达成协议 be near to agreement ‖ ~高潮/尾声 near the climax/end ‖ ~世界水平 come near/approach the world standard ‖ ~完成/完美 approach completion/perfection ‖ 设法~某人 make approaches to sb ‖ 随着新年的~ with the approach of the New Year's Day; as the New Year's Day draws near ‖ 虽然比赛赢了,但比分很~。Though the game was won, it was a very close match. ‖ 他已~五十了。He is approaching fifty. ‖ 她这个人不易~。She is not very approachable. ‖ 晚会已~高潮。The party was near fever pitch. ‖ 已经~午夜了。It's nearing midnight. ‖ 总统选举结果很~。The race for presidency was very close.
【接警】 jiējǐng 〈动〉(of the police) receive a crime report
【接境】 jiējìng 〈动〉border on; share a common border: 朝鲜与中国和俄国~。Korea borders on China and Russia.
【接客】 jiēkè 〈动〉❶ receive guest/lodgers ❷ (of a prostitute) receive/entertain a client
【接力】 jiēlì 〈动〉work by relays; relay: 一站站~传送讯息 relay a message ‖ 循环~ continuous relay
〖~棒〗 jiēlìbàng 〈名〉relay baton
〖~区〗 jiēlìqū 〈名〉takeover zone; changeover area: ~标志 change-over mark
〖~赛〗 jiēlìsài 〈名〉relay (race): 女子 4×100 米~ women's 4×100m relays
【接连】 jiēlián 〈动〉happen on end/in succession/in a row: ~不断 continuously; without a break ‖ ~三次当选为总统 be elected president three times in a row ‖ ~四次获得胜利 win four victories in succession ‖ 他在那里~坐了好几个小时。He sat there for several hours on end/at a stretch.
【接龙】 jiēlóng 〈动〉(in cards/dominoes) build a sequence/run
【接目镜】 jiēmùjìng = 目镜 mùjìng
【接纳】 jiēnà 〈动〉❶ admit (into an organization): ~新党员 admit new members into the party ‖ 他被~为伙伴。He was admitted as a partner. ‖ 她被~为该学会成员。She was received into the Society. / She was granted membership in the Society. ❷ accept (proposal, advice, etc): ~建议 accept a proposal; take an advice
【接盘】 jiēpán = 受盘 shòupán
【接片】 jiēpiàn 〈动〉splice (pieces of film): ~机 splicer
【接气】 jiēqì 〈动〉be coherent/consistent: 这两段不大~。These two paragraphs are not quite consistent in sequence of thought. / The two paragraphs are not coherent enough.
【接洽】 jiēqià 〈动〉take up a matter with; arrange (business, etc) with; consult with: 与某人~ *consult with sb (about)* ‖ 与有关单位~ take up the matter with the departments concerned; consult with the departments concerned ‖ 他来~业务。He was here on business. / *He was here to talk business.*
【接腔】 jiēqiāng 〈动〉answer; respond: 他讲得声嘶力竭,但没有人~。He talked himself hoarse, but there wasn't any reaction.
【接亲】 jiēqīn = 迎亲 yíngqīn
【接球】 jiēqiú 〈动〉〈体育〉(of baseball, softball, etc) catch/field a ball; (of tennis, table tennis, badminton) return a ball: 他~技术好。He fields well. / He returns well.
〖~率〗 jiēqiúlǜ 〈名〉catch-ball probability
【接壤】 jiērǎng 〈动〉border (on); be bounded by: 美国与加拿大~。The US adjoins Canada. ‖ 有多少国家与瑞士~? How many countries border Switzerland?
【接任】 jiērèn 〈动〉take over a job; replace; succeed: ~领导 take over the leadership ‖ ~总经理 take over as general manager ‖ 依你看校长退休以后谁会来~呢? Who do you think could succeed the retiring president?
【接入】 jiērù 〈动〉[机械] insert; put/switch in; cut in: ~电路 place in circuit ‖ ~时间 turn-on time
〖~式继电器〗 jiērùshì jìdiànqì 〈名〉cut-in relay
【接生】 jiēshēng 〈动〉deliver a child; practise midwifery
〖~婆〗 jiēshēngpó 〈名〉midwife
〖~员〗 jiēshēngyuán 〈名〉midwife
【接事】 jiēshì 〈动〉take over and start to work: 新的部门主任明天~。The new department head will take over and start to work tomorrow.
【接收】 jiēshōu 〈动〉❶ receive: ~订单 receive orders ‖ ~装置 receiving system/device ‖ 我的新收音机~效果良好。My new radio receives well. ❷ take over (property, etc): ~一家工厂 take over a factory ‖ ~出价 takeover bid ‖ ~仪式 takeover ceremony ‖ 中型石油公司都可能成为~合并的对象。All medium-sized oil *companies are likely candidates for takeover.* ❸ admit: ~残疾学生 accept handicapped students ‖ ~新成员 take in/recruit new members
〖~波段〗 *jiēshōu bōduàn 〈名〉receiving wave band*
〖~放大器〗 jiēshōu fàngdàqì 〈名〉reception/receiving amplifier
〖~功率〗 jiēshōu gōnglǜ 〈名〉received power
〖~机〗 *jiēshōujī* 〈名〉receiver; radio set; receiving set/machine
〖~孔径〗 jiēshōu kǒngjìng 〈名〉receiving aperture
〖~灵敏度〗 jiēshōu língmǐndù 〈名〉receiving sensitivity
〖~器〗 *jiēshōuqì* 〈名〉receiver
〖~台〗 jiēshōutái 〈名〉receiving station
〖~天线〗 jiēshōu tiānxiàn 〈名〉receiving antenna: ~交换器 receiving antenna exchanger ‖ ~共用器 receiving antenna multi-coupler
〖~系统〗 jiēshōu xìtǒng 〈名〉receiving system
〖~信号〗 jiēshōu xìnhào 〈名〉receiving signal
〖~性能〗 jiēshōu xìngnéng 〈名〉receptivity
【接手】 jiēshǒu ❶〈动〉take over (duties, etc): ~经营一家公司 take over the running/operation of a company ‖ ~一起案子 take over a case ‖ 这工作我一个月前才~的。I took over the job only a month ago. ❷〈名〉(of baseball/softball) catcher
【接受】 jiēshòu 〈动〉accept: ~辞职 accept a resignation ‖ ~大手术 undergo a major surgery ‖ ~道歉 accept an apology ‖ ~定货 execute/accept an order ‖ ~贿赂 accept/receive/take a bribe ‖ ~记者采访 be in a press interview ‖ ~群众监督 subject oneself to the supervision by the masses ‖ ~教训 learn a lesson (from) ‖ ~结核病检查 be tested for tuberculosis ‖ ~考验 face up to a test ‖ ~礼物 accept a gift/present ‖ ~批评 accept criticism ‖ ~劝告 accept a piece of advice; take sb's advice ‖ ~审判 stand/face a trial ‖ ~挑战 take on a challenge ‖ ~新事物 absorb what is new ‖ ~邀请 accept an invitation ‖ 被普遍~ find general acceptance; be generally accepted ‖ 欣然~ readily/gladly accept ‖ 虚心~ accept with an open heart ‖ ~装置 receiving device ‖ 他能迅速~新思想。He is receptive to/of new ideas. ‖ 他已被~为工会会员。He has been received into the trade union. ‖ 世贸组织拒绝~该国为其成员。The WTO refused membership to the country. ‖ 这个建议大家都能~。The proposal is acceptable to all.
〖~国〗 jiēshòuguó 〈名〉recipient country/nation
〖~力〗 *jiēshòulì* 〈名〉reception: ~很强 *have a receptive mind* ‖ 她~很差。She has very weak powers of reception.
〖~器〗 jiēshòuqì 〈名〉receiver; dump tank
〖~书〗 *jiēshòushū* 〈名〉*instrument of acceptance*
〖~条款〗 jiēshòu tiáokuǎn 〈名〉acceptance clause
〖~域〗 jiēshòuyù 〈名〉[生理] receptive field
【接穗】 *jiēsuì* 〈名〉[植物] scion; graft
【接榫】 jiēsǔn ❶〈动〉connect tennons ❷〈形〉(of literary

writings) coherent; joining
【接谈】 jiētán 〈动〉 meet and talk with sb
【接替】 jiētì 〈动〉 replace; take over; succeed: ～某人 succeed sb ‖ ～某人的工作 take over sb's job ‖ ～王教授任副校长 succeed/replace Professor Wang as vice-president ‖ 张先生离职时，他们要我～编辑之职。They wanted me to take over as editor when Mr Zhang left.
【接通】 jiētōng 〈动〉 put through; get/obtain a connection: ～某人的电话 get through to sb ‖ 为某人～电话 connect sb with sb ‖ 你的电话～了。Your call has been put through. / You are connected. / You are through now. ‖ 请给我～上海。Please get me Shanghai. / Please put me through to Shanghai. ‖ 他～电线，然后启动机器。He connected the wires and then started the machine.
【接头】 jiētóu ❶〈动〉 connect; join: ～填缝 joint filling ❷〈动〉 contact; meet; get in touch with: ～地点 contact point; rendezvous ‖ 咱们在哪儿～? Where shall we meet? ❸〈动〉 know about; have knowledge of: 这事他不～。He knows nothing about it. ❹〈名〉[纺织] piecing; tying-in: ～工 piecer ‖ ～装置 piecing devices ❺〈名〉[电工] adapter; connector; fitting; coupling crank; splice ❻ = 接头儿 jiētóur
【接头儿】 jiētóur 〈名〉 connection; joint; junction: 四通～ four-way connection ‖ 万向～ universal joint
【接吻】 jiēwěn 〈动〉 kiss: 热烈地～ kiss passionately ‖ ～道别 kiss sb goodbye; kiss goodbye to sb
【接物镜】 jiēwùjìng 〈名〉 objective lens
【接线】 jiēxiàn ❶〈动〉 connect with a lead: 保险丝盒里的线接错了。There's a faulty connection in the fuse-box. ❷〈名〉 wiring
【～板】 jiēxiànbǎn 〈名〉 terminal block/plate
【～插座】 jiēxiàn chāzuò 〈名〉 connector socket
【～杆】 jiēxiàngān 〈名〉 junction pole
【～盒】 jiēxiànhé = 接线箱 jiēxiànxiāng
【～盘】 jiēxiànpán 〈名〉 patchboard
【～生】 jiēxiànshēng 〈名〉〈旧〉 switchboard operator; telephone operator
【～头】 jiēxiàntóu 〈名〉[电工] (connecting) lug
【～图】 jiēxiàntú 〈名〉 wiring/connection diagram
【～箱】 jiēxiànxiāng 〈名〉 connection/junction box
【～员】 jiēxiànyuán 〈名〉 telephone operator
【～柱】 jiēxiànzhù 〈名〉 terminal; binding post
【接续】 jiēxù 〈动〉 continue; follow: ～前页 continued from the previous page ‖ ～香火 continue the family line ‖ ～网路 connecting circuit; connecting/switching network
【～器】 jiēxùqì 〈名〉 adapter; connector
【接印视事】 jiēyìn shìshì 〈熟〉 accept the seal and attend to the business
【接应】 jiēyìng 〈动〉 ❶ come to sb's assistance; coordinate with; reinforce: ～先遣部队 reinforce the advance troops ❷ supply: 由于钢材一时～不上，工程只好停工。Steel was in short supply and therefore the project was suspended.
【～港】 jiēyìnggǎng 〈名〉 port of recruit
【接援】 jiēyuán 〈动〉 reinforce: ～要塞 reinforce the fort
【接站】 jiēzhàn 〈动〉 meet sb at the station: 她第一次来这儿，所以让我去～。This was her first visit here, so she asked me to meet her at the railway station. ‖ 我母亲乘坐的火车马上就到，我得去～了。My mother is coming. I must go to the railway station to pick her up.
【接着】 jiēzhe 〈动〉 ❶ catch: "～!"李新喊着把书给她扔了过去。"Catch!" said Li Xin, throwing the book over to her. ❷ carry on; follow; go on (with); proceed: ～干吧。Carry on/continue with your work. ‖ 不幸一个～一个。One misfortune followed (upon) another. ‖ 她迟疑了一下，然后～说。She hesitated for a moment, and then went on with her talk. ‖ 夏天～春天。Summer follows spring. ‖ 这本书你看完了我～看。I'll read the book after you.
【接枝】 jiēzhī 〈名〉 branch grafting
【接旨】 jiēzhǐ 〈动〉〈旧〉 receive an imperial edict
【接踵】 jiēzhǒng 〈动〉〈书〉 follow on sb's heels: ⇨摩肩～
【～而来】 jiēzhǒng'érlái 〈熟〉 come one after another; arrive successively; be hot on sb's heels; one follows hard on another: 不幸事件～。One misfortune followed hard on another. ‖ 洪水过后，地震～。An earthquake followed in the wake of the flood. ‖ 灾难～。One disaster followed close on the heels of another.
【接种】 jiēzhòng 〈动〉 inoculate; have an inoculation; be vaccinated; be given a vaccine: ～肝炎疫苗 be vaccinated against hepatitis ‖ ～天花疫苗 be inoculated against smallpox

秸 jiē 〈名〉 (of some crops) stalk left after threshing; straw: ⇨～秆；豆～；麦～
【秸秆】 jiēgǎn 〈名〉 stalk after threshing; straw: ～肥 compost made of stalks

痎 jiē 〈名〉 a kind of malaria mentioned in ancient books

揭 jiē 〈动〉 ❶ raise; hoist: ⇨～竿而起 ❷ uncover; lift (a lid, etc): ～锅盖 lift the pot lid ‖ ～瓶盖 lift the bottle top ‖ ～塑料膜 uncover the plastic sheeting ‖ ～开被子 lift the quilt ‖ ～去面纱 unveil (sb) ‖ 盖子～不开。The lid won't lift. ❸ expose; bring to light; show up: ～人短处 expose sb's weaknesses ‖ ～隐私 expose sb's secrets ⇨～穿；～发；～老底 ❹ take off; tear off (sth stuck): ～封条 take/tear off the paper strip seal ‖ ～下手上的膏药 tear the medicated plaster off one's hand ‖ ～下信封上的邮票 tear the stamp off the envelope ‖ 从墙上～下布告 tear down a notice from a wall
【揭榜】 jiēbǎng 〈动〉 ❶ publish/release the list of successful examinees ❷ tear down a want/bidding ad—respond to a want/bidding ad
【揭标】 jiēbiāo = 开标 kāibiāo
【揭不开锅】 jiēbukāiguō 〈熟〉 have nothing in the pot—go hungry; run out of food: 他家～了，孩子们都饿着肚子。He has run out of food, and his children are starving.
【揭穿】 jiēchuān 〈动〉 expose; lay bare; show up: ～骗局 expose a lie/fraud ‖ ～假面具 unmask sb ‖ ～阴谋 lay bare a plot/scheme; unmask a conspiracy ‖ 他的谎言被～了。His lie was exposed. / He was exposed as a liar.
【揭疮疤】 jiēchuāngbā 〈动〉 tear/pull the scab right off sb's sore—touch sb's sore spot; touch sb on the raw: 不要总是揭人的疮疤。Don't always touch others' sore spots.
【揭底】 jiēdǐ 〈动〉 disclose the truth; dig up sb's past; reveal the inside story
【揭短】 jiēduǎn 〈动〉 expose sb's faults/shortcomings/weaknesses; dish the dirt: 谁都害怕别人当众～。Anyone would dread public exposure of his faults.
【揭发】 jiēfā 〈动〉 expose; unmask; bring to light: ～冒名顶替者 expose an impostor ‖ ～偷税漏税 uncover tax evasion ‖ ～罪行 expose a crime ‖ ～检举 expose and denounce sb; lay information or charges against sb ‖ 假～ sham exposure ‖ 她向警察～了他。She exposed him to the police. ‖ 有人～他非法服用兴奋剂。He is exposed as a drug cheat.
【揭盖子】 jiē gàizi 〈动〉 take the lid off sth—bring to light; bring sth into the open: 要真正解决问题，就得彻底揭开盖子。To solve the problem thoroughly, we must fully bring it to light.
【揭竿而起】 jiēgān'érqǐ 〈熟〉 raise the standard of revolt; start an uprising; rise in rebellion
【揭开】 jiēkāi 〈动〉 uncover; reveal; disclose; open: ～奥秘 reveal/unlock a secret; rip away the secrecy ‖ ～历史新的一页 uncover a new historical page ‖ ～内幕 reveal the inside story (of); get to the bottom (of) ‖ ～序幕 raise the curtain (on); usher in the beginning of sth
【揭老底】 jiē lǎodǐ 〈动〉 rake up the unmentionable past; dig up the past: 不要～。Don't dig up the past.
【揭露】 jiēlù 〈动〉 expose; unmask; lay bare: ～弊端陋习 expose abuses ‖ ～丑闻 reveal/expose a scandal ‖ ～骗局 expose a fraud ‖ ～一起谋杀案 disclose a murder ‖ ～阴谋 expose/uncover a plot ‖ ～冤假错案 expose cases of injustice ‖ ～真相 lay bare the truth ‖ ～罪犯 expose a criminal ‖ ～得淋漓尽致 make a most telling exposure ‖ 报纸的～使公众大为震惊。The newspaper's disclosure shocked the public. ‖ 他的犯罪活动终于被～了出来。His criminal activities were finally uncovered/unmasked/brought to light.
【揭秘】 jiēmì 〈动〉 break/reveal a secret
【揭幕】 jiēmù 〈动〉 ❶ unveil (a monument, statue, etc): 为雕像/纪念碑/牌匾～ unveil a statue/monument/plaque ❷ inaugurate: 展览会昨天终于～了。The exhibition was inaugurated yesterday at last.
【～式】 jiēmùshì 〈名〉 unveiling ceremony: 出席纪念碑的～ at-

tend the unveiling of a monument ‖ 举行雕像的～ unveil a statue

【揭牌】 jiēpái 〈动〉(of organizations, enterprises, etc) be founded/set up; open: 举行～仪式 hold an opening ceremony

【揭破】 jiēpò 〈动〉 expose/uncover (a secret, conspiracy, etc); lay bare: ～诡计 expose a cunning scheme

【揭示】 jiēshì 〈动〉❶ announce; make public; put up a public notice: ～牌 bulletin board ❷ reveal; bring to light: ～客观规律 reveal the objective laws ‖ 这部小说没有～出生活的真谛。The novel failed to reveal the essence of life.

【揭帖】 jiētiě 〈名〉〈旧〉 notice put up on the wall [usu concerning personal affairs]

【揭晓】 jiēxiǎo 〈动〉 announce; publish; make known: 候选人名单刚刚～。The list for the candidates has just been announced. ‖ 联赛结果已经～。The result of the tournament has already been published.

喈 jiē

【喈喈】 jiējiē 〈拟〉〈书〉❶ harmonious sound (of a drum, bell, etc): 钟鼓～。Bells and drums resounded. ❷ chirp; twitter: 鸡鸣～。A rooster was crowing.

嗟 jiē 〈动〉〈书〉 sigh; lament: ⇨～叹

【嗟悔】 jiēhuǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 regret; lament

〖～无及〗 jiēhuǐ-wújí 〈熟〉 too late to sigh/regret; too late for regrets and lamentations

【嗟来之食】 jiēláizhīshí 〈熟〉 food handed out in contempt handout offered contemptuously

【嗟叹】 jiētàn 〈动〉〈书〉 sigh with grief/regret; lament

街 jiē 〈名〉 street: 临～ look on the street ‖ 后/正～ back/main street ‖ 华尔～ Wall Street ‖ 唐宁～ Downing Street ‖ 沿～ along the street ‖ 正面临～的房屋 house fronting the street ‖ 这房屋朝～。The house looks to/faces the street. ‖ 三条～在此交汇。Three streets converge here. ⇨步行～; 大～; 商业～; 上～

【街道】 jiēdào 〈名〉❶ street: 穿过～ cross the street ‖ 打扫～ clean/sweep the street ‖ 建造新～ lay down a new street ‖ 临着～ face the street ‖ 美化～ beautify the streets ‖ 拓宽～ widen a street ‖ 巡视～ perambulate/patrol the streets ‖ 阻塞～ block a street ‖ ～清扫工 street sweeper/cleaner ‖ 地下～ underground street ‖ 偏僻/热闹/熙熙攘攘的～ solitary/busy/bustling street ‖ 拥挤的～ congested/crowded street ‖ ～上有许多人。There were many people in/on the street. ‖ 这条～禁止通行。The street is closed to the public. ❷ residential district; urban neighbourhood: ～服务站 neighbourhood service centre ‖ ～工厂 neighbourhood factory

〖～办事处〗 jiēdào bànshìchù 〈名〉 subdistrict/neighbourhood office: 结婚前必须在～登记。A couple must register at the neighbourhood office before their wedding ceremony.

〖～居委会〗 jiēdào jūwěihuì 〈名〉 neighbourhood committee; residents' committee: 成立～ set up a neighbourhood committee

〖～派出所〗 jiēdào pàichūsuǒ 〈名〉 neighbourhood police substation

【街灯】 jiēdēng 〈名〉 street lamp

【街坊】 jiēfang 〈名〉〈口〉 neighbour: 所有～都去开会了。The whole neighbourhood/street went to the meeting.

〖～邻里〗 jiēfang línlǐ 〈熟〉 neighbours; neighbourhood

〖～四邻〗 jiēfang-sìlín = 街坊邻里 jiēfang línlǐ

【街角】 jiējiǎo 〈名〉 corner of a street: 拐过～ turn round the corner ‖ 在两条大街的～碰头 meet on/at the corner of the two streets ‖ ～有一个电话亭。There is a telephone box on the corner.

【街景】 jiējǐng 〈名〉 streetscape: 观～ enjoy the streetscape; go sightseeing along the streets

【街垒】 jiēlěi 〈名〉 street barricade: 设～ set up barricades across the street

【街门】 jiēmén 〈名〉 street entrance; front gate facing the street

【街面儿上】 jiēmiànrshang 〈名〉〈方〉❶ market/street conditions: 一到假日，～特别热闹。On holidays, the street is extremely busy. ❷ neighbourhood: 他是这里的老住户，～没有人不知道他。He is an old resident here and everyone in the neighbourhood knows him.

【街区】 jiēqū 〈名〉 block; street: 她住在我们那个～。She lives on our block. ‖ 整个～都反对这些新规定。The whole street was against the new regulations.

【街市】 jiēshì 〈名〉 downtown/shopping street

【街谈巷议】 jiētán-xiàngyì 〈熟〉 street gossip; town talk: 这件事成了～的话题。This matter has become the talk of the town.

【街头】 jiētóu 〈名〉 street: 流浪～ roam the streets ‖ 流落～ wander homeless in the streets ‖ 涌上～ pour into the streets ‖ 走上～ take to the streets ‖ 醉卧～ lie drunk in the street ‖ ～表演艺术家/音乐家 street performer/musician ‖ ～店铺 street stall ‖ ～公共设施 street furniture ‖ ～广告 street advertising ‖ ～叫卖 hawk one's wares in the street ‖ ～卖艺 perform in the street ‖ ～商贩/小贩 street dealer; street vendor/pedlar ‖ ～小店 corner shop ‖ ～艺人 pavement/sidewalk artist ‖ ～一片沸腾。The whole street boiled. ‖ 大批人群挤满了～。Enormous crowds thronged the street. ‖ 成千上万的人涌上～。Thousands of people filled the streets.

〖～剧〗 jiētóujù 〈名〉 street-corner skit; street performance

〖～抗议〗 jiētóu kàngyì 〈名〉 street protest: 组织～ organize street protests

〖～巷尾〗 jiētóu-xiàngwěi 〈熟〉 streets and lanes

【街心】 jiēxīn 〈名〉 central part of a street: ～花园 street garden

湝 jiē

【湝湝】 jiējiē 〈形〉〈书〉(of water) running/flowing: 水流～。The water is flowing.

楷 jiē 〈名〉[植物] Chinese pistache

⇨kǎi

鍥 jiē 〈名〉〈方〉 sickle [usu with fine sawteeth]

jié

孑 jié 〈形〉 lonely; all alone: ⇨～然; 茕茕～立

【孑孓】 jiéjué 〈名〉[动物] wiggler; wriggler

【孑然】 jiérán 〈形〉 solitary; lonely; alone

〖～一身〗 jiérán-yīshēn 〈熟〉 all alone in the world

【孑遗】 jiéyí 〈名〉〈书〉 few survivors (of a war, disaster, etc)

〖～生物〗 jiéyí shēngwù 〈名〉 living fossils

节[1] jié

❶〈名〉(of plants) node; knob; knot; joint: ⇨拔～; 盘根错～; 竹～ ❷〈名〉(of animals) joint: ⇨骨～; 关～ ❸〈名〉 solar term/period: ⇨～令; 季～ ❹〈名〉 holiday; festival: 电影/音乐～ film/music festival ⇨～日; 春～; 过～ ❺〈名〉 section; division; part: 第四章第五～ Section Five, Chapter Four ‖ 这一章有三～。This chapter has three sections. ⇨～目; 环～; 脱～ ❻〈动〉 abridge: ⇨～本; ～录; 删～ ❼〈名〉 item: ⇨细～ ❽〈量〉 section; length: 两～火车 two railway coaches/carriages/cars ‖ 三～课 three periods/classes ‖ 一～电池 a battery ❾〈动〉 restrict; limit; keep within bounds: ⇨～哀; ～制; 调～ ❿〈动〉 economize; save: ～电/煤/气 save (on) electricity/coal/gas ⇨～俭; ～衣缩食; 开源～流 ⓫〈名〉 formality; etiquette; protocol: ⇨繁文缛～; 礼～ ⓬〈名〉 moral integrity; chastity: ⇨～操; 变～; 贞～ ⓭〈名〉 rhythm; metre; beat: ⇨～律; ～拍

节[2] jié 〈量〉[航海] knot; KT: 船速20～的船每小时能航行20海里。A ship with 20-knot speed can go 20 nautical miles an hour.

⇨jiē

【节哀】 jié'āi 〈动〉〈书〉 restrain one's grief

〖～顺变〗 jié'āi-shùnbiàn 〈熟〉 restrain one's grief and accord with inevitable changes

【节疤】 jiébā 〈名〉 node; knot

【节本】 jiéběn 〈名〉 abridged edition; abbreviated version

【节材】 jiécái 〈名〉 nodal wood

【节操】 jiécāo 〈名〉〈书〉 high moral principle; moral integrity

【节草】 jiécǎo 〈名〉[植物] knotweed; jointweed

【节点】 jiédiǎn 〈名〉[电学] node; nodal point; joint of framework: ～板 gusset plate ‖ ～表 node table ‖ ～处理器 nodal processor ‖ ～电流 node current

【节电】 jiédiàn 〈动〉save electricity：这种冰箱比一般冰箱～三分之一。This kind of refrigerator can save one-third of electricity compared with ordinary ones.
【节妇】 jiéfù 〈名〉〈旧〉woman who keeps her chastity or widowhood; faithful widow
【节概】 jiégài 〈名〉〈书〉moral integrity; high moral principle
【节候】 jiéhòu 〈名〉season and climate
【节徽】 jiéhuī 〈名〉emblem of a certain holiday
【节汇】 jiéhuì 〈动〉save foreign exchange
【节货】 jiéhuò 〈名〉goods for festivals and holidays：办～ shop for a festival
【节假日】 jiéjiàrì 〈名〉festival and holiday：我们甚至在～还得工作。We had to work even in red-letter days.
【节俭】 jiéjiǎn 〈形〉thrifty; frugal：提倡～ encourage frugality ‖ 生活～ live economically; live a frugal life ‖ ～的主妇 thrifty housewife ‖ ～是美德。To practise thrift is a virtue.
【节减】 jiéjiǎn 〈动〉save; economize：～开支 cut down expenditure; reduce expenses
【节节】 jiéjié 〈副〉successively; steadily：～败退 suffer one defeat after another; steadily lose ground ‖ ～抵御 resist the enemy at every step ‖ ～胜利 win one victory after another ‖ 产量～上升。Production rose steadily. ⇨芝麻开花～高
【节径】 jiéjìng 〈名〉nodal/pitch diameter
【节距】 jiéjù 〈名〉pitch; step：～规 pitchometer ‖ ～检验器 pitch tester
【节孔】 jiékǒng 〈名〉knothole
【节礼】 jiélǐ 〈名〉present sent on a festival
【节理】 jiélǐ 〈名〉[地质] joint：～缝 joint fissure ‖ ～面 joint plane/face ‖ ～图 joint diagram
【节烈】 jiéliè 〈动〉〈旧〉(of a woman, esp a widow) be rigorously chaste
【节令】 jiélìng 〈名〉climate and other natural phenomena of a season：现在正是草莓上市的～。Strawberries are in season now.
〖～不等人〗 jiélìng bù děng rén 〈熟〉the seasons wait for no man; don't miss the right season for farming
【节流】 jiéliú 〈动〉❶ reduce/curtail expenditure; cut down expenses：该国正面临着～的压力。The country is now under pressure to curtail expenditure. ⇨开源～ ❷ [机械] throttle (flow)：～装置 throttling device/set ‖ 全～ full throttle
〖～板〗 jiéliúbǎn 〈名〉choke block; throttle disc/plate
〖～阀〗 jiéliúfá 〈名〉throttle valve
〖～杆〗 jiéliúgǎn 〈名〉throttle lever
〖～工〗 jiéliúgōng 〈名〉throttleman
〖～管〗 jiéliúguǎn 〈名〉throttle pipe
〖～器〗 jiéliúqì 〈名〉throttler; flow controller/regulator
〖～调节器〗 jiéliú tiáojiéqì 〈名〉throttle governor
【节录】 jiélù ❶〈动〉extract; excerpt：把讲话～几段 extract several passages from the speech ❷〈名〉extract; excerpt：日记～ a few excerpts from a diary ‖ 小说～ extracts from a novel
【节律】 jiélǜ 〈名〉rhythm：脉搏/心动～ rhythm of one's pulse/heart ‖ 生物～ biological rhythm
〖～异常〗 jiélǜ yìcháng 〈名〉[医学] allorhythmia
〖～障碍〗 jiélǜ zhàng'ài 〈名〉[医学] dysrhythmia
【节略】 jiélüè ❶〈名〉outline; summary：演讲稿的～ excerpt from a speech ❷〈动〉leave out; omit：文章的最后一段～了。The last paragraph of the article has been omitted. ❸〈名〉[外交] memorandum; aide-memoir
〖～本〗 jiélüèběn 〈名〉abridged edition; abbreviated version
【节面】 jiémiàn 〈名〉nodal section/surface; pitch surface
【节目】 jiémù 〈名〉programme; item (on a programme)：安排～ arrange a programme ‖ 推出新～ put on a new programme ‖ 主持～ host a programme; do the anchor ‖ 为音乐会编排～ programme a music festival ‖ ～传送 programme transmission ‖ ～监视器 programme monitor ‖ ～切换控制台 programme switching console ‖ 电视/广播～ television/radio programme ‖ 丰富多彩/优秀的～ varied/excellent programme ‖ 广告/娱乐性～ commercial/entertaining programme ‖ 今天的～到此结束。This concludes today's programme. ‖ 演出什么～? What's on the programme?
〖～单〗 jiémùdān 〈名〉programme (schedule); playbill：音乐会～ programme of the concert
〖～预告片〗 jiémù yùgàopiān 〈名〉trailer
〖～赞助人〗 jiémù zànzhùrén 〈名〉sponsor of a programme
〖～主持人〗 jiémù zhǔchírén 〈名〉(programme) host/hostess/anchorperson; compère：今晚的～是王红。Your hostess on tonight's show is Wang Hong.
【节能】 jiénéng 〈动〉save/conserve energy：～措施 energy-saving measures ‖ ～法 energy-saving law ‖ ～技术 energy-saving/energy conservation technology
〖～灯〗 jiénéngdēng 〈名〉energy-saving light
〖～灶〗 jiénéngzào 〈名〉energy-saving stove
【节拍】 jiépāi 〈名〉metre; beat
〖～器〗 jiépāiqì 〈名〉metronome
【节气阀】 jiéqìfá 〈名〉air throttle/restrictor; motion valve
【节气】 jiéqi 〈名〉point/day marking one of the 24 divisions of the solar year in the traditional Chinese calendar
【节庆】 jiéqìng 〈名〉holiday and festival; red-letter days：～活动 festival activities
【节日】 jiérì 〈名〉festival; holiday：欢度～ celebrate a holiday ‖ 庆祝～ observe/celebrate a festival ‖ 沉浸在～气氛中 be in festive mood ‖ ～礼物/聚会 festive gift/gathering ‖ ～气氛 festival atmosphere; sense of occasion ‖ ～祝贺/问候 holiday greeting ‖ 传统～ traditional holiday ‖ 盛大～ high/magnificent/extraordinary festival ‖ 值此～之际 on the occasion of the festival ‖ 全城都在庆祝～，纵情欢乐。The whole city indulged itself in holiday festivities, filled with pleasure and merry making.
【节省】 jiéshěng 〈动〉save; economize; use sparingly/with thrift; cut down：～费用/篇幅/时间 save expenses/space/time ‖ ～精力 be economical of energy; be sparing of one's energy ‖ ～粮食/燃料/纸张 economize on grain/fuel/paper ‖ ～体力/资源 husband one's strength/resources ‖ ～用钱 tighten the purse strings; be provident of one's money ‖ ～很多 effect/achieve a great saving ‖ 能～就～。Save whatever you can. ‖ 她在各方面尽可能～。She saves in every way she can. ‖ 我们必须～以免负债。We must retrench to keep out of debt. ‖ 这将为你～很多。This will save you a lot.
【节食】 jiéshí 〈动〉be/go on a diet：～减肥 lose weight through appetite suppression; diet to lose weight ‖ ～丸 diet pill
【节外生枝】 jiéwài-shēngzhī 〈熟〉❶ side issues/new problems crop up unexpectedly ❷ cause complications; raise obstacles; muddy the issue; deliberately complicate an issue：请不要～。Please don't complicate the problem.
【节下】 jiéxia 〈名〉days around a major festival
【节选】 jiéxuǎn 〈动〉extract：小说～ excerpts/extracts from a novel
【节衣缩食】 jiéyī-suōshí 〈熟〉economize/scrimp on food and clothing; scrimp and save：为把孩子拉扯大，他们不得不～。They had to live a frugal life in order to bring up their children.
【节译】 jiéyì 〈动〉abridge and translate：小说～ abridged translation of a novel
【节油器】 jiéyóuqì 〈名〉(gasoline) economizer; fuel-economizing device
【节余】 jiéyú ❶〈动〉save：～足够的钱 save enough money ❷〈名〉surplus (as a result of economizing)：大量的～ huge surplus ‖ 上年度～ surplus in the preceding fiscal year
【节育】 jiéyù 〈动〉practise birth control/family planning：～手术 birth control surgery ‖ ～用品 birth control products
〖～环〗 jiéyùhuán 〈名〉intrauterine device (IUD); loop
【节圆】 jiéyuán 〈名〉[设计] pitch/nodal circle：～直径 pitch diameter ‖ ～柱 pitch cylinder/block
【节约】 jiéyuē 〈动〉economize; save; practise thrift：～费用/经费 reduce expenses/expenditure ‖ ～燃料/开销/用水 save fuel/expenses/water ‖ ～人力物力 economize (on) manpower and material resources ‖ ～时间 economize (on) time; save time; be economical of time ‖ ～用电/纸 economize (on) electricity/paper ‖ ～原料 economize (on) raw material ‖ 鼓励～ encourage economy ‖ 厉行～ exercise/practise strict economy; practise close saving
【节肢动物】 jiézhī dòngwù 〈名〉arthropod
【节制】 jiézhì 〈动〉❶ command and manage：这三个团全归你～。All the three regiments are at your command. ❷ control; restrict; keep within limits; be moderate/temperate in：～饮酒 be restrained in drinking ‖ ～饮食 be/go on a diet; be moderate/temperate in eating and drinking ‖ ～性欲 control one's sexual impulse
〖～阀〗 jiézhìfá 〈名〉graduating valve
〖～设备〗 jiézhì shèbèi 〈名〉damping arrangement

〖～闸〗 jiézhìzhá 〈名〉[水利] check gate
【节锥】 jiézhuī 〈名〉pitch cone：～半径 pitch cone radius‖～角 pitch cone angle
【节奏】 jiézòu 〈名〉❶ rhythm：用不同～演奏同一曲子 play the same tune in/with a different rhythm‖用快/慢～唱歌 sing in quick/slow rhythm‖～乐器 rhythmical instruments‖单调/明快的～ dull/lively rhythm‖～鲜明的音乐 music with a swing‖那个舞蹈非常有～。The dancing was very rhythmical.‖人类的生物～与昼夜的自然循环有关。Human biological rhythms are related to the natural cycle of day and night. ❷ tempo：快～的生活 life of quick rhythm；fast-paced lifestyle‖这部小说的～太慢。This novel lacks pace.
〖～感〗 jiézòugǎn 〈名〉sense of rhythm：出色的～ excellent rhythmical sense
〖～吉他〗 jiézòu jítā 〈名〉rhythm guitar

讦

jié 〈动〉〈书〉❶ chide sb for his fault ❷ expose sb's unmentionable past：⇨攻～

劫¹

jié 〈动〉❶ rob；plunder：卡车司机被害，一车货物被～走。A lorry driver was killed and his load of goods hijacked. ⇨～机；趁火打～；洗～ ❷ coerce；compel：⇨～持

劫²

jié 〈名〉calamity；disaster；misfortune：⇨～后余生；～数；在～难逃
【劫车】 jiéchē 〈动〉hijack a car/bus
【劫持】 jiéchí 〈动〉kidnap；abduct；hijack；hold under duress：～飞机 hijack an airplane‖防止～事件 prevent (a) hijacking‖有两名乘客被恐怖分子～了。Two passengers have been kidnapped by terrorists.
〖～者〗 jiéchízhě 〈名〉hijacker；abductor；kidnapper：～被当场击毙。The hijacker was shot dead on the spot.
【劫夺】 jiéduó 〈动〉seize (a person or his property) by force；plunder；rob；loot：～贵重物品/珍宝 plunder valuables/treasures
【劫匪】 jiéfěi 〈名〉robber：带面具的～ masked robber
【劫富济贫】 jiéfù-jìpín 〈熟〉rob the rich and help the poor：～的办法 Robin-Hoodish solution
【劫后余烬】 jiéhòu-yújìn 〈熟〉signs/indications of a disaster
【劫后余生】 jiéhòu-yúshēng 〈熟〉be a survivor of a disaster；survive a disaster
【劫机】 jiéjī 〈动〉hijack (a plane)；skyjack：打击～犯罪 crack down on air piracy/aircraft seizure/skyjacking
〖～犯〗 jiéjīfàn 〈名〉hijacker；skyjacker；air pirate
〖～分子〗 jiéjī fènzǐ ＝ 劫机犯 jiéjīfàn
〖～事件〗 jiéjī shìjiàn 〈名〉hijacking；skyjacking；air piracy
〖～者〗 jiéjīzhě ＝ 劫机犯 jiéjīfàn
【劫牢】 jiéláo ＝ 劫狱 jiéyù
【劫掠】 jiélüè 〈动〉plunder；loot：～财宝 plunder treasures‖～一空 make a clean sweep；carry off everything‖海盗上船～乘客。The pirates boarded the vessels and robbed the passengers.
【劫难】 jiénàn 〈名〉calamity；disaster：历经～ have experienced successive disasters
【劫数】 jiéshù 〈名〉[佛教] inexorable doom；predestined fate：～难逃。A fatal lot is unavoidable. / If you're doomed, you're doomed. / There's no escape from fate.‖～已定。One's doom/fate is sealed.
【劫营】 jiéyíng 〈动〉raid the enemy camp
【劫狱】 jiéyù 〈动〉break into a jail and rescue a prisoner

劼

jié 〈形〉〈书〉❶ prudent；discreet；cautious ❷ industrious；diligent

杰

jié ❶〈形〉outstanding；prominent：⇨～出；～作 ❷〈名〉outstanding person；hero：⇨豪～；俊～
【杰出】 jiéchū 〈形〉outstanding；remarkable；eminent；prominent：～成就 illustrious accomplishments‖～代表 prominent representative‖～的学者 outstanding scholar‖～贡献 outstanding/brilliant contributions (to)‖～领袖 distinguished/prominent leader‖～人物 prominent figure；distinguished man‖《第九交响乐》是贝多芬最～的作品。*The Ninth Symphony* was Beethoven's magnum opus.
【杰作】 jiézuò 〈名〉masterpiece：完成/欣赏～ accomplish/appreciate a masterpiece‖建筑上的～ architectural masterpiece‖精美的～ exquisite masterpiece‖无与伦比的～ unequalled masterpiece‖《名利场》是英国文坛的～之一。*Vanity Fair* is one of the masterpieces in British literature.

疌

jié ＝捷 jié

诘

jié 〈动〉closely question；interrogate：⇨～问；～责；反～；盘～
⇨jí
【诘难】 jiénàn 〈动〉〈书〉censure；blame
【诘问】 jiéwèn 〈动〉closely question；interrogate；cross-examine：受到～ be heckled‖证人受到辩护律师的～。The witness was cross-examined by the defending counsel.
【诘责】 jiézé 〈动〉〈书〉censure；denounce；rebuke；reprimand

契

jié ＝洁 jié [often used in persons' names]

拮

jié
【拮据】 jiéjū 〈形〉hard up；short of money；in straitened circumstances：经济～ be financially strained‖生活～ live from hand to mouth；live under difficult circumstances‖手头～ be short of money；be cash-strapped；be pushed for money

洁

jié 〈形〉❶ clean：⇨～净；皎～；整～ ❷ pure；clean；stainless：⇨纯～；廉～；贞～
【洁白】 jiébái 〈形〉spotlessly/pure white：～的床单 spotlessly white sheet‖～的雪 pure white snow‖月光使房间～如洗。The room is painted white with moonlight.
〖～如玉〗 jiébái rúyù 〈熟〉as white as polished jade
〖～无瑕〗 jiébái wúxiá 〈熟〉spotless and flawless；immaculately clean
【洁齿】 jiéchǐ 〈动〉scale the tartar off the teeth；clean the teeth
【洁肤霜】 jiéfūshuāng 〈名〉cleansing cream；cream cleanser
【洁净】 jiéjìng 〈形〉clean；spotless：～的教室 spotless classroom‖～的衣服 clean clothes
【洁具】 jiéjù 〈名〉toilet utensils；sanitary equipment/ware：新型～ new type of sanitary ware
【洁面乳】 jiémiànrǔ 〈名〉face cleansing cream
【洁癖】 jiépǐ 〈名〉mysophobia；dread of filth/dirt；excessive concern for neatness：～者 compulsive cleaner
【洁身自好】 jiéshēn-zìhào 〈熟〉❶ refuse to be contaminated by evil influence；preserve one's purity；lead an honest and clean life；keep one's integrity/chastity ❷ mind one's own business in order to avoid trouble；keep oneself to oneself；stand aloof
【洁牙】 jiéyá 〈动〉scale the tartar off the teeth；clean the teeth
〖～线〗 jiéyáxiàn 〈名〉dental floss
〖～液〗 jiéyáyè 〈名〉dentifrice
【洁治】 jiézhì 〈名〉[医学] scaling：～器 tooth scaler
【洁樽】 jiézūn 〈动〉clean the wine vessel—await the presence of a guest

结

jié ❶〈动〉tie；knit；knot；weave：⇨～彩；～茧；～绳 ❷〈名〉knot：打个牢牢的～ make a firm knot‖在绳子上打～ tie a knot in a rope ⇨活～；领～；死～ ❸〈名〉[解剖] node：⇨喉～；淋巴～ ❹〈动〉congeal；form：～霜的田地 frosty field‖湖面上～了一层薄冰。A thin layer of ice formed on the surface of the lake. ⇨～冰；～痂；凝～ ❺〈动〉unite；join；connect；form a relationship with：～下深厚的友谊 forge a profound friendship ⇨～仇；～交；～盟 ❻〈动〉conclude；settle：⇨～局；～账；归根～底
⇨jiē
【结案】 jié'àn 〈动〉wind up/close/conclude a case：法官宣布～。The judge declared the case closed.‖因案情复杂，一时还结不了案。The case was too complicated to be closed soon.
【结拜】 jiébài 〈动〉become sworn brothers/sisters：～姐妹/兄弟 sworn sisters/brothers
【结伴】 jiébàn 〈动〉go with：～赶集 go to the market together‖～同行 go/travel in company with sb‖他们经常放学后～回家。They often go home together after school.
【结冰】 jiébīng 〈动〉freeze；ice up/over：～实验 icing test‖～条件 ice-formation condition‖水在零度时～。Water freezes at 0°C. / Ice forms at 0°C.‖天气寒冷池塘～了。The severe cold

froze the pond. ‖ 天真冷，湖面～了，甚至河面也～了。It was really cold. The lake froze over, and even the river froze up.
〖～期〗 jiébīngqī 〈名〉 ice period
【结彩】 jiécǎi 〈动〉 adorn/decorate with festoons：春节时家家门前结着彩。When the Spring Festival comes, every door is decorated with festoons. ⇨张灯～
【结草衔环】 jiécǎo-xiánhuán 〈熟〉 make a grass knot or champ a ring in order to repay kindness—pay a debt of gratitude; show gratitude even after one's death
【结肠】 jiécháng 〈名〉[解剖] colon
〖～癌〗 jiécháng'ái 〈名〉 carcinoma of colon
〖～病〗 jiéchángbìng 〈名〉 colonopathy
〖～充气术〗 jiécháng chōngqìshù 〈名〉 pneumocolon
〖～穿刺术〗 jiécháng chuāncìshù 〈名〉 colocentesis; colipuncture
〖～腹膜炎〗 jiécháng fùmóyán 〈名〉 exocolitis
〖～镜〗 jiéchángjìng 〈名〉[医学] colonoscope
〖～粘膜炎〗 jiécháng niánmóyán 〈名〉 esocolitis
〖～切除术〗 jiécháng qiēchúshù 〈名〉 colectomy
〖～下垂〗 jiécháng xiàchuí 〈名〉 coloptosis
〖～炎〗 jiéchángyán 〈名〉 colitis
〖～造口术〗 jiécháng zàokǒushù 〈名〉 colostomy
【结成】 jiéchéng 〈动〉 form：～帮伙 form a gang; gang up; band together ‖ ～夫妻 make a pair; be made man and wife ‖ ～深厚的友谊 form/forge a profound friendship ‖ ～同盟 form an alliance; become allies ‖ ～最广泛的统一战线 form the broadest united front ‖ 强盗们～一伙来对付警察。The robbers ganged up on/against the police.
【结仇】 jiéchóu 〈动〉 become enemies; start a feud; breed enmity with; incur hatred：结世仇 carry on a feud ‖ 他们根本不想～。They did not want to incur the enmity of each other/become enemies at all. ‖ 这两个家族世代～。The two families have bred enmity with each other for generations.
【结存】 jiécún ❶〈动〉 have some balance in one's bank account：银行里有～ have a balance in the bank ‖ 现金～ cash balance ❷〈名〉 goods on hand; inventory
【结党营私】 jiédǎng-yíngsī 〈熟〉 set up/form a clique to pursue selfish interests; band together/gang up for selfish purposes; set up/form a coterie in pursuit of selfish interests
【结缔组织】 jiédì zǔzhī 〈名〉[生理] connective tissue：～萎缩 adesmosis ‖ ～细胞 phorocyte ‖ ～肿瘤 connective tissue tumour; mesocytoma
〖～炎〗 jiédì zǔzhīyán 〈名〉 inflammation of connective tissue (ICT)
【结点】 jiédiǎn 〈名〉 intersection：交通～ traffic intersections
【结发夫妻】 jiéfà fūqī 〈名〉 husband and wife by the first marriage
【结构】 jiégòu ❶〈名〉 composition; construction; organization; structure：～合理 be properly organized ‖ ～简单 be of simple construction ‖ ～松散 be loose in structure ‖ ～严谨 be compact and well-organized ‖ ～分析 structural analysis ‖ ～设计 structural design ‖ ～调整 structural adjustment ‖ ～性能 structural property ‖ 产品～ product mix ‖ 产业～ industrial structure ‖ 技术～ technological make-up ‖ 价格～ price mechanism ‖ 经济/句法～ economic/syntactic structure ‖ 人体～ structure of the human body ‖ 社会/政府～ fabric of society/government ‖ 土壤～ soil structure ‖ 文章～ organization/composition of an article ‖ 原子～ atomic structure ‖ 知识～ knowledge structure; structure of one's knowledge ‖ ～完善的小说 well-constructed novel ❷〈名〉[建筑] structure; construction：钢筋混凝土～ reinforced concrete structure ‖ 焊接/铆合～ welded/riveted construction ‖ 砖木～ brick and wood structure ‖ 这座建筑物～很坚固。The building is structurally sound. ❸〈动〉 plot; arrange：根据主线来～故事 plot a story on the basis of its main thread
〖～钢〗 jiégòugāng 〈名〉 structural steel
〖～工程学〗 jiégòu gōngchéngxué 〈名〉 structural engineering
〖～工资制〗 jiégòu gōngzīzhì 〈名〉 composite wage system
〖～力学〗 jiégòu lìxué 〈名〉 structural mechanics
〖～流程图〗 jiégòu liúchéngtú 〈名〉 structural model
〖～面〗 jiégòumiàn 〈名〉 structural plane
〖～模式〗 jiégòu móshì 〈名〉 tactic pattern
〖～模型〗 jiégòu móxíng 〈名〉 structural model
〖～挠度〗 jiégòu náodù 〈名〉[力学] structural deflection
〖～强度〗 jiégòu qiángdù 〈名〉 structural strength：～实验 structural test
〖～式〗 jiégòushì 〈名〉[化学] structural/constitutional formula
〖～图〗 jiégòutú 〈名〉 structural drawing
〖～心理学〗 jiégòu xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 structural psychology
〖～性通货膨胀〗 jiégòuxìng tōnghuòpéngzhàng 〈名〉 structural inflation
〖～语言学〗 jiégòu yǔyánxué 〈名〉 structural linguistics
〖～主义〗 jiégòuzhǔyì 〈名〉 structuralism：～学派 structuralist school ‖ ～语法 structural grammar
【结关】 jiéguān ❶〈动〉(of a ship) get cleared at the customshouse; clear customs：～费 customs clearance charge ‖ ～港口 port of clearance ‖ ～货物 cleared goods ‖ ～手续 customs clearance procedures ‖ ～证书 clearance ‖ 这艘船～后便立即起航了。The ship sailed as soon as it got clearance. ❷〈名〉(customs) clearance
【结果】 jiéguǒ ❶〈名〉 result; outcome; consequence：避免灾难性的～ avoid disastrous results ‖ 产生～ produce/give/bear a result; bring about/yield results ‖ 担心考试的～ be concerned about the result of the exam ‖ 等待～ await the result ‖ 毫无～ have/yield no result; without result ‖ 取得～ have/accomplish/realize results ‖ 宣布～ announce/declare the result (of sth) ‖ 验证～ verify the result ‖ 有～ have a result ‖ 必然～ inevitable result/outcome ‖ 出人意料的～ unexpected result ‖ 初步/最后～ preliminary/final result ‖ 调查/计算～ research/calculation findings ‖ 实验/统计～ experimental/statistical result ‖ 面试/选举～ outcome of an interview/election ‖ 此事毫无～。It has resulted in nothing. ‖ 那事～不佳。That resulted badly. ‖ 你的艰苦工作开始有～了。Your hard work is beginning to show results. ‖ 你这样下去不会有好～的。You will come to no good end if you go on like that. ‖ 最后的～出来了。The final results are in. ❷〈动〉 kill; finish off：他一枪～了那个歹徒。He killed that ruffian with one shot.
⇨jiēguǒ
〖～程序〗 jiéguǒ chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] object programme; resultant program; resultant program
〖～管理〗 jiéguǒ guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 results management; management by results
〖～树〗 jiéguǒshù 〈名〉[计算机] resulting tree
〖～文件〗 jiéguǒ wénjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] destination file
〖～语言〗 jiéguǒ yǔyán 〈名〉[计算机] object language
【结合】 jiéhé 〈动〉 ❶ combine; unite; integrate; link：把工作和娱乐更好地～起来 achieve a better balance between work and play ‖ 理论～实践 combine theory with practice ‖ 实现经济效益与社会效益的最佳～ achieve an optimal combination of social and economic benefits ‖ 与群众相～ integrate oneself with the masses ‖ 古今～ combination of the old and new ‖ 体力劳动与脑力劳动的～ integration of manual and mental labour ‖ 教育必须与实践相～。Education must be combined with practice. ‖ 我将你的建议和我的计划～起来了。I integrated your suggestions with my plan. ‖ 氧和氢～生成水。Oxygen combines with hydrogen to form water. ❷ get married; be united in wedlock：他们的～从一开始就是个错误。Their marriage was a mistake from the very beginning.
〖～代数〗 jiéhé dàishù 〈名〉[数学] associative algebra
〖～蛋白〗 jiéhé dànbái 〈名〉 binding protein(s)
〖～概率〗 jiéhé gàilǜ 〈名〉[数学] join probability
〖～函数〗 jiéhé hánshù 〈名〉[数学] associative function
〖～力〗 jiéhélì 〈名〉 binding force
〖～酶〗 jiéhéméi 〈名〉[生化] conjugase; desmoenzyme
〖～面〗 jiéhémiàn 〈名〉[造船] faying face/surface
〖～能〗 jiéhénéng 〈名〉[物理] binding energy
〖～式〗 jiéhéshì 〈名〉[数学] convolution
〖～水〗 jiéhéshuǐ 〈名〉 bound/tie water
〖～碳〗 jiéhétàn 〈名〉 combined carbon
【结核】 jiéhé ❶〈形〉 tubercle：～性皮肤病 tuberculoderm ‖ ～性心包炎 tuberculous pericarditis ❷〈名〉 tuberculosis：～细菌 tuberculosis bacteria ⇨肺～；骨～ ❸〈名〉[矿物] nodule：铜～ copper nodule
〖～病〗 jiéhébìng 〈名〉 tuberculosis; consumption：染上～ catch/develop consumption ‖ ～防治中心 TB prevention and treatment centre ‖ ～患者 tubercular ‖ ～学 phthisiology ‖ ～院 tuberculosis hospital ‖ 他患～。He has consumption.
〖～杆菌〗 jiéhé gǎnjūn 〈名〉 tubercle bacillus

〖～菌苗〗 jiéhé jūnmiáo 〈名〉tuberculosis vaccine
〖～菌素〗 jiéhéjūnsù 〈名〉tuberculin
〖～瘤〗 jiéhéliú 〈名〉tuberculoma
【结喉】 jiéhóu 〈名〉Adam's apple
【结汇】 jiéhuì 〈名〉settlement of exchange
【结婚】 jiéhūn 〈动〉marry; get/be married: 打算～ contemplate marriage ‖ 登记～ register for marriage ‖ 拒绝～ reject marriage ‖ 推迟～ defer one's marriage ‖ 跟某人～ marry sb ‖ 秘密～ get married secretly; steal a marriage ‖ 为爱情/金钱而～ marry for love/money ‖ 旅行～ destination wedding ‖ 近亲～ consanguineous marriage ‖ ～匆匆,后悔无穷。Marry in haste, repent at leisure. ‖ 你～了吗? Are you married? ‖ 他去年～了。He got married last year. ‖ 她的父母想让她和一个有钱的邻居～。Her parents tried to pair her off with a rich neighbour. ‖ 我们～25 年了。We have been married for 25 years. ‖ 昨天这里有五对新人～。There were five marriages made here yesterday.
〖～登记〗 jiéhūn dēngjì 〈名〉marriage registration
〖～典礼〗 jiéhūn diǎnlǐ 〈名〉wedding ceremony
〖～戒指〗 jiéhūn jièzhi 〈名〉wedding ring/band
〖～年龄〗 jiéhūn niánlíng 〈名〉age for marriage; marriageable/matrimonial age: 达到～ attain marriageable age
〖～仪式〗 jiéhūn yíshì ＝ 结婚典礼 jiéhūn diǎnlǐ
〖～证书〗 jiéhūn zhèngshū 〈名〉marriage certificate/licence
【结伙】 jiéhuǒ 〈动〉gang up; band together; form a gang: ～盗窃 gang up to steal ‖ ～抗议 band together to protest ‖ ～闹事 team up to create/make trouble/disturbances ‖ ～欺负人 gang up on sb ‖ ～抢劫 commit a gang robbery
【结集】 jiéjí 〈动〉❶ concentrate; mass: ～兵力 concentrate troops/forces ❷ compile articles into a book; anthologize: ～成册 anthologize; compile (articles, poems, songs, etc) into a book ‖ ～付印 compile a collection of writings and send it to the press
【结痂】 jiéjiā 〈动〉scab; crust; become covered with a scab/crust: ～的伤口 encrusted wound ‖ 伤口已经～了。The wound has scabbed over.
【结茧】 jiéjiǎn 〈动〉cocoon
【结交】 jiéjiāo 〈动〉make friends with; associate with: ～新朋友 make new friends ‖ 与好人～ associate with decent people ‖ 他希望～对他事业有帮助的人。He hopes to associate with people who can help him in his career.
【结焦】 jiéjiāo 〈动〉coke: ～力/性 coking power/property
【结节】 jiéjié 〈名〉tubercle; node: ～虫 nodular worm
【结晶】 jiéjīng ❶〈动〉crystallize: 盐会～。Salt forms crystals. ❷〈名〉crystal: ～硅太阳能电池 crystalline silicon solar cell ‖ ～化学 crystal chemistry ‖ ～岩石 crystalline rock ‖ ～状的硫磺 sulphur in the crystalline form ❸〈名〉crystallization: 爱情/劳动的～ fruit of love/labour ‖ 智慧的～ crystallization of wisdom
〖～器〗 jiéjīngqì 〈名〉crystallizer
〖～水〗 jiéjīngshuǐ 〈名〉crystal water; water of crystallization
〖～体〗 jiéjīngtǐ 〈名〉crystalline solid; crystal: 糖和盐的～ sugar and salt crystals ‖ 雪和冰是～。Snow and ice are crystalline.
〖～学〗 jiéjīngxué 〈名〉crystallography
【结局】 jiéjú 〈名〉final result; outcome; ending: 悲惨的～ sad ending; tragic result ‖ 好～ happy ending ‖ 皆大欢喜的～ storybook ending ‖ 灾难性～ disastrous result ‖ 战争的～ outcome of the war ‖ 自然的～ natural outcome ‖ 谈判的～不错。The negotiation has brought about beneficial results. ‖ 这个故事的～很圆满/出人预料。This story has a happy/surprise ending. / The story ended happily/quite unexpectedly.
【结块】 jiékuài 〈动〉agglomerate; curdle: ～防止剂 anticaking agent
【结蜡】 jiélà 〈名〉paraffin/wax precipitation (in oil refining): ～事故 paraffin trouble
【结缡】 jiélí 〈动〉〈书〉marry; get married
【结论】 jiélùn 〈名〉❶ [逻辑] conclusion (of a syllogism) ❷ conclusion; verdict: 陈述～ formulate/state one's conclusion ‖ 匆忙下～ jump/leap to a conclusion; draw a rash conclusion ‖ 得出～ draw/reach/derive a conclusion; arrive at/come to a conclusion ‖ 归纳出～ generalize a conclusion (from sth) ‖ 引证～ adduce a conclusion ‖ 证实～ justify/confirm a conclusion ‖ 做出～ form/frame a conclusion ‖ 根据某事下～ form a conclusion on/upon sth ‖ 不可靠/草率/错误的～ unsound/hasty/wrong conclusion ‖ 相反/最后的～ opposite/final conclusion ‖ 你得出了什么～? What conclusion did you reach? ‖ 他没有下～。He offered no conclusion.
【结盟】 jiéméng 〈动〉form/forge an alliance; ally/align oneself with; be aligned with: 寻求～ seek an alliance ‖ 与另一国～ league with another country ‖ 不～国家/运动 non-aligned nations/movement ‖ 不～政策 nonalignment policy; policy of nonalignment ‖ 中国不与任何国家～。China won't align itself with any country.
【结膜】 jiémó 〈名〉[解剖] conjunctiva: ～反应 conjunctival reaction
〖～成形术〗 jiémó chéngxíngshù 〈名〉conjunctivoplasty
〖～瘤〗 jiémóliú 〈名〉conjunctivoma
〖～切除术〗 jiémó qiēchúshù 〈名〉logadectomy
〖～腺〗 jiémóxiàn 〈名〉conjunctival glands
〖～炎〗 jiémóyán 〈名〉[医学] conjunctivitis: 流行性～ epidemic conjunctivitis
【结幕】 jiémù 〈名〉❶ final/last act (of a play) ❷ ending; final result; grand finale
【结纳】 jiénà 〈动〉make friends with; associate with
【结欠】 jiéqiàn 〈动〉have a balance due: ～金额 balance due ‖ ～清单 account rendered ‖ ～账目 outstanding account
【结亲】 jiéqīn 〈动〉❶ marry; get married: 他给女儿结了一门好亲。He married his daughter well. ❷ become relatives by marriage: 结成姻亲 become related by marriage; strike up a matrimonial relationship ‖ 这两家已经～了。The two families have united in marriage.
【结清】 jiéqīng 〈动〉settle; liquidate; square up: ～餐费 settle up with the restaurant ‖ ～银行账户 balance an account with a bank ‖ ～债务 clear/extinguish/settle a debt; pay off one's debts ‖ ～账目 even up/square/settle/balance accounts (with sb) ‖ 你是想现在～,还是以后再说? Do you want to square up now or later? ‖ 他的债务～了。He is clear of debt. ‖ 账～了。The account was paid off/closed.
【结球甘蓝】 jiéqiú gānlán 〈名〉[植物] cabbage
【结舌】 jiéshé 〈动〉be tongue-tied; be at a loss for words: ～缄口 tongue-tied and mouth-sealed ⇨瞠目～; 张口～
【结社】 jiéshè 〈动〉form an association: ～自由 freedom of association
〖～权〗 jiéshèquán 〈名〉[法律] right of association
【结绳】 jiéshéng 〈动〉tie knots: ～记事 keep records by tying knots (in primitive times before the invention of writing)
【结石】 jiéshí 〈名〉stone; calculus: 排出～ discharge/pass stones ‖ 胆～ gall stone ‖ 泌尿道～ urinary calculus ‖ 膀胱/肾～ bladder/kidney stone ‖ 膀胱里的一粒小～排掉了。A small calculus was eliminated from the bladder.
〖～病〗 jiéshíbìng 〈名〉lithiasis
【结识】 jiéshí 〈动〉make sb's acquaintance; get acquainted (with sb); get to know sb: ～新朋友 make new friends ‖ ～有教养的人 get acquainted with cultured people ‖ 偶然～ strike up an acquaintance (with sb) ‖ 很高兴同你～。Pleased to make your acquaintance. ‖ 他们～不久就结婚了。They married on brief acquaintance. ‖ 许多人竭力想～他。Many people sought his acquaintance.
【结束】 jiéshù 〈动〉end; finish; conclude; close; come to an end: ～罢工 bring the strike to an end; bring an end to the strike ‖ ～比赛 close a match ‖ ～辩论/讲话/晚会 wind up a debate/speech/party ‖ ～访问 conclude a visit; wrap/wind up a visit (to) ‖ ～关系 end one's relationship (with sb) ‖ ～会谈 wrap up talks ‖ ～混乱状态 put an end to the chaos ‖ ～旅行 conclude a trip ‖ ～制裁 end/lift the sanctions ‖ 宣布会议～ declare a meeting closed ‖ 部分～ be partly finished ‖ 快要～ get near the finish; be close to finishing ‖ 尚未完全～ not yet quite finished ‖ 迅速～ bring (sth) to a speedy conclusion ‖ 远未～ be far from over ‖ 工作已告～。The work has come to an end. ‖ 会议六点～的。The meeting ended at six. ‖ 这个时代即将～。This era is drawing to a close. ‖ 演出到此～。That's the end of our performance.
〖～语〗 jiéshùyǔ 〈名〉concluding remarks
【结素】 jiésù 〈名〉〈简称〉tuberculin ⇨结核菌素
【结算】 jiésuàn 〈动〉wind up/settle/close an account: ～余额 strike a balance ‖ ～账户 balance an account ‖ 用美元计价～ use US dollar for quoting prices and settling accounts ‖ ～差额 clearing balance ‖ ～单据 document of settlement ‖ ～方式 clearing form ‖ ～货币 currency of settlement ‖ ～手续 accounting proce-

dure ‖ ～通知单 advice of settlement ‖ ～银行 settling bank ‖ 旅费的～ settlement of travel expenses
〖～年〗 jiésuànnián 〈名〉 year of account
〖～日〗 jiésuànrì 〈名〉 account/settlement day
【结尾】 jiéwěi 〈名〉 ending; terminal; finish: ～部分 epilogue (of a novel, play, film, etc) ‖ ～工程 winding-up work of a project ‖ 故事/小说～ end of a story/novel ‖ 这个演说的～很有力量。The speech has a forceful ending.
【结业】 jiéyè 〈动〉 complete a course; wind up one's studies: 他在培训部的学习已经～了。He has completed his studies in the training department.
〖～典礼〗 jiéyè diǎnlǐ 〈名〉 commencement (ceremony); graduation ceremony
〖～证书〗 jiéyè zhèngshū 〈名〉 certificate for courses completed; course-completion certificate
【结义】 jiéyì 〈动〉〈旧〉 become sworn brothers/sisters
〖～弟兄〗 jiéyì dìxiong 〈名〉 sworn brothers
【结余】 jiéyú ❶〈动〉 have a surplus after settlement ❷〈名〉 cash surplus; surplus; balance: 现金～ cash surplus ‖ 银行～ balance at the bank ‖ 他们每年都有大约一百亿美元的商业～。They have a large commercial balance of about ten billion US dollars a year.
【结语】 jiéyǔ = 结束语 jiéshùyǔ
【结冤】 jiéyuān 〈动〉 contract animus, enmity, hatred, ill will, etc: 和邻居～ be at enmity with one's neighbour(s) ‖ 两家已～多年。The enmity between the two families has lasted for many years.
【结缘】 jiéyuán 〈动〉 form ties (of affections, friendship, etc); become attached to; take a fancy for: 与书法～ develop a liking for calligraphy
【结怨】 jiéyuàn 〈动〉 contract enmity; incur hatred: ～甚深 be at deep enmity (with sb) ‖ 我从不～。I never incurred hatred.
【结扎】 jiézā 〈动〉[医学] ligate: ～出血的动脉 ligate a bleeding artery ‖ ～血管 tie up/ligature blood vessels ‖ 输卵管/输精管～ ligation of oviducts/spermaduct ‖ 她在女儿出生后～了。She had her fallopian tubes tied after the birth of her daughter.
〖～器〗 jiézāqì 〈名〉 ligator
〖～染色〗 jiézā rǎnsè 〈名〉 knot dyeing
〖～术〗 jiézāshù 〈名〉 ligation: 输精管～ vasoligation ‖ 输卵管～ ligation of oviduct
〖～止血法〗 jiézā zhǐxuèfǎ 〈名〉 perstriction
【结账】 jiézhàng 〈动〉 settle/square accounts; balance one's books; pay up; settle one's bill: 到银行～ square accounts with a bank ‖ 与某人～ settle up with sb ‖ ～记录 closing entries ‖ ～整理 closing adjustment ‖ 一年一度的～ annual closing of accounts ‖ 他一吃完饭就～离开了。As soon as he had finished his meal, he settled up and left. ‖ 请用现金～。Please settle your bill in cash.
〖～日〗 jiézhàngrì 〈名〉 settling/settlement day
【结子】 jiézi 〈名〉 knot: 打个～ tie a knot ‖ 解开～ loosen a knot; undo a knot; untie a knot

桔 jié
⇨jú
【桔槔】 jiégāo 〈名〉 (well) sweep
【桔梗】 jiégěng 〈名〉[中药] root of balloon flower

倢 jié 〈旧〉❶ = 捷 jié ❷ = 婕 jié
【倢伃】 jiéyú = 婕妤 jiéyú

桀 jié 〈形〉 cruel; tyrannical: ⇨～骜不驯
【桀骜】 jié'ào 〈形〉〈书〉 obstinate
〖～不驯〗 jié'ào-bùxùn 〈熟〉 obstinate and unruly; wild and intractable; proud and overbearing
【桀犬吠尧】 Jiéquǎn-fèiYáo 〈熟〉 the tyrant Jie's dog barks at the sag-King Yao—a lackey is absolutely servile to his master
【桀纣】 Jié-Zhòu 〈名〉 Jie and Zhou [the last rulers of the Xia and Shang dynasties respectively, both standing for extreme tyranny]—tyrants

捷[1] jié 〈动〉 win; triumph: 首战告～ be victorious in the first battle; win the first battle ‖ 连战连～ win a series of victories; win battle after battle ⇨～报;大～;告～

捷[2] jié ❶〈形〉 swift; prompt; quick; nimble: ～运公司 express company ⇨～足先登;矫～;敏～ ❷〈动〉 take a shortcut ❸〈形〉 close and convenient: ⇨～径;便～
【捷报】 jiébào 〈名〉 news of victory; report of a success
〖～频传〗 jiébào-pínchuán 〈熟〉 news of victory/success keeps pouring in; reports of good news come in torrents/showers/quick succession
【捷才之士】 jiécáizhīshì 〈名〉 scholar of nimble wits
【捷乘法】 jiéchéngfǎ 〈名〉[数学] abridged multiplication
【捷除法】 jiéchúfǎ 〈名〉[数学] short division; abridged division
【捷径】 jiéjìng 〈名〉 shortcut; snap course: 走～ go the shortest way; take the crosscut/shortcut; cut (off) a corner ‖ 晋升～ highway to promotion ‖ 学无～。There are no shortcuts to learning. ‖ 这是加速发展、达到共同富裕的～。This is a shortcut we can take to speed up development and attain common prosperity. ‖ 走～不行了。Cutting courses just wouldn't work.
【捷克】 Jiékè 〈名〉 Czech
〖～共和国〗 Jiékè Gònghéguó 〈名〉 the Czech Republic
〖～人〗 Jiékèrén 〈名〉 Czech
〖～语〗 Jiékèyǔ 〈名〉 Czech (language)
【捷算法】 jiésuànfǎ 〈名〉[数学] shortcut method
【捷足先登】 jiézú-xiāndēng 〈熟〉 the early bird catches/gets the worm; the swift-footed arrive first; the fastest reaches the goal; the race is to the swiftest

蚌 jié 〈名〉[动物] stick insect; walkingstick

偈 jié 〈形〉〈书〉 brave; valiant
⇨jì

袺 jié 〈动〉〈书〉 carry sth in the front of one's jacket

婕 jié
【婕妤】 jiéyú 〈名〉 title of a female official [conferred upon an accomplished imperial concubine]

絜 jié = 洁 jié
⇨xié

榤 jié 〈名〉〈书〉 marking stake

睫 jié 〈名〉 eyelash; lash: ⇨～毛;目不交～;迫在眉～
【睫毛】 jiémáo 〈名〉 eyelash; lash: ～脱落 madarosis ‖ 假～ false eyelashes
〖～膏〗 jiémáogāo 〈名〉 mascara: 涂～ apply the mascara
〖～性眼睑炎〗 jiémáoxìng yǎnjiǎnyán 〈名〉 echinophthalmia

蜐 jié → 石蜐 shíjié

截 jié ❶〈动〉 cut; sever: ～树枝 cut the branch off the tree ‖ ～成两段 cut in two ⇨～长补短;～取;～肢 ❷〈动〉 stop; check: ～球 [体育] intercept a pass; make an intercept ‖ ～查邮件 intercept sb's mail ‖ 他被～住了。He was intercepted. ⇨～获;～击;拦～ ❸〈量〉 section; chunk; length: 一～儿木头 a log ‖ 〈喻〉他话说了半～儿又缩回去了。He broke off halfway and didn't say any more. ❹〈动〉 end/close by (a particular time): ⇨～止;～至
【截边】 jiébiān 〈名〉[冶金] clipping-edge; cut-off
【截长补短】 jiécháng-bǔduǎn 〈熟〉 take from the long to add to the short; draw on the strength of each to offset the weakness of the other; even up scarcity and plenty
【截除】 jiéchú 〈名〉[医学] amputation
【截刀】 jiédāo 〈名〉 parting tool; slitter
【截道】 jiédào 〈动〉 stop and rob people on the roads: 他是个～的。He is a highway man.
【截点】 jiédiǎn 〈名〉[数学] section
【截断】 jiéduàn 〈动〉❶ cut off; block: ～敌人的退路 cut off the enemy('s) retreat ‖ ～河流 block/dam a river ‖ ～操作/功能 break-in operation/facility ‖ ～的动脉 severed artery ‖ ～误差 truncation error ‖ ～线 transversal ❷ cut short; interrupt: 电话铃声～了他的话。He was interrupted by the ringing of the telephone.

【截稿】 jiégǎo 〈动〉stop accepting contributions：～日期 deadline/closing date for contributions ‖ ～新闻 stop-press news
【截光盘】 jiéguāngpán 〈名〉episcotister
【截光器】 jiéguāngqì 〈名〉light/optical chopper
【截获】 jiéhuò 〈动〉intercept；capture by interception：～敌军的作战计划 intercept the enemy's battle plan ‖ ～密电 intercept a cipher telegram ‖ ～情报 intercept information ‖ ～概率 intercept probability ‖ ～装置 interception equipment
【截击】 jiéjī 〈动〉intercept (*a marching army, convoy, missile, etc*)：～导弹 intercept a missile ‖ ～敌机 intercept the enemy planes ‖ ～敌军增援部队 intercept the enemy reinforcements ‖ ～控制 interceptor control ‖ ～雷达 interception radar ‖ ～卫星 anti-satellite satellite；killer satellite ‖ ～战斗机 *fighter-interceptor*
〖～机〗 jiéjījī 〈名〉interceptor
【截距】 jiéjù 〈名〉［数学］intercept：～法 intercept method ‖ ～式 intercept form
【截孔】 jiékǒng 〈名〉cut-out hole
【截口】 jiékǒu 〈名〉section
【截棱锥】 jiéléngzhuī 〈名〉truncated pyramid
【截流】 jiéliú 〈动〉dam a river；block the stream of a river：～工程 *closure work*
〖～坝〗 jiéliúbà 〈名〉cutoff dam
〖～阀〗 jiéliúfá 〈名〉shutoff/cutoff valve
〖～井〗 jiéliújǐng 〈名〉［建筑］catch basin
【截留】 jiéliú 〈动〉hold back；*retain for one's own use*；withhold (goods that ought to be issued or delivered)：～国家财政收入 hold back state revenue ‖ ～利润 retention of profits ‖ ～税款 keep back tax payment ‖ ～的空气 entrapped air
【截煤机】 jiéméijī 〈名〉coalcutter；cutter：滚筒式～ drum cutter
【截门】 jiémén 〈名〉pipe valve
【截面】 jiémiàn 〈名〉(cross) section；crossover：～图 sectional drawing ‖ 横～ cross section ‖ 正～ normal section
〖～曲线〗 jiémiàn qūxiàn 〈名〉section curve
【截盘】 jiépán 〈名〉bottom jib；cutting bar/jib
〖～式采煤机〗 jiépánshì cǎiméijī 〈名〉slabbing machine
【截取】 jiéqǔ 〈动〉cut off (a section of sth)；cut out；intercept：～书信 *intercept a letter* ‖ ～一段绳子 cut out a section of rope ‖ ～重要情报 intercept vital information
【截然】 jiérán 〈副〉sharply；completely；entirely；markedly；distinctly：～对立 be diametrically opposed ⇨～不同；～相反
〖～不同〗 jiérán-bùtóng 〈熟〉*completely/entirely different*；as different as black and white/chalk and cheese；poles apart：～的看法 entirely different opinion ‖ 兄弟俩的个性～。The two brothers were poles apart in personality. ‖ 结果与计划～。The result and the plan are as different as black and white.
〖～相反〗 jiérán xiāngfǎn 〈熟〉completely contradictory；poles apart/asunder：～的评价 polar opposite assessment ‖ 经济发展的局势与预测的结果～。Economic trends are running counter to the forecasts. ‖ 我们的观点～。Our opinions are as wide as the *poles asunder*.
【截水沟】 jiéshuǐgōu 〈名〉catchwater-drain；interceptor drain
【截瘫】 jiétān 〈名〉［医学］paraplegia：～患者 paraplegic ‖ 高位～ high paraplegia ‖ 痉挛性～ spastic paraplegia ‖ 老年性～ senile *paraplegia* ‖ 上肢～ *superior paraplegia*
【截土堤】 jiétǔdī 〈名〉intercepting dike
【截枝】 jiézhī 〈动〉［林业］lop：～斧 lopping axe ‖ ～更新 regeneration by stem-shoots ‖ ～工 lopper ‖ ～用具 lopping tool
〖～林〗 jiézhīlín 〈名〉［林业］*stem-shoot forest*
【截肢】 jiézhī 〈名〉［医学］amputation：从膝盖处～ amputate a leg at the knee ‖ 高位～ high amputation ‖ 被～者 amputee
〖～术〗 jiézhīshù 〈名〉amputation
【截止】 jiézhǐ 〈动〉end；close：～日期 cutoff/closing/expiration/expiry date；date of expiration；date of expiry；deadline ‖ ～时间 blocking/cutoff time ‖ ～收货日 close date ‖ 报名已经～。The registration has closed. ‖ 申请～于 2002 年 8 月 20日。Applications closed on August 20, 2002.
【截趾适屦】 jiézhǐ-shìjù 〈熟〉*cut the toes to fit the shoes*
【截至】 jiézhì 〈动〉be no later than；by；up to：～目前 up to now ‖ ～上月底 by the end of last month ‖ ～下午五点，所有学生都到校了。All the students were in school by 5 pm.
【截柱】 jiézhù 〈名〉*truncated cylinder*
【截锥】 jiézhuī 〈名〉frustum of a cone；truncated cone：～体 frustum of a cone
【截子】 jiézi ＝ 截③ jié

桀 jié 〈名〉〈书〉chicken roost

碣 jié 〈名〉stone tablet：墓～ tombstone

竭 jié ❶〈动〉*run out*；use up：⇨精疲力～；声嘶力～；衰～ ❷〈动〉exhaust；use up：⇨～诚；～尽全力；～力 ❸〈形〉dried-up：⇨枯～

【竭诚】 jiéchéng 〈副〉whole-heartedly；with *all* one's heart；*with all sincerity*：～欢迎 *give a cordial/hearty/whole-hearted* welcome；welcome sb heartily ‖ ～款待 entertain with utmost sincerity ‖ ～为读者服务 serve the readers whole-heartedly ‖ ～拥护 support in all sincerity；give whole-hearted support
【竭尽】 jiéjìn 〈动〉use up；exhaust：～财力 *expend one's resources* ‖ ～智力和体力 put forth/use every mental and physical exertion ⇨～全力；～所能
〖～全力〗 jiéjìn-quánlì 〈熟〉do one's utmost；spare no effort；do all one can；exert all one's energy/strength：～帮助别人 exert oneself to the utmost to help others；try one's best to help others ‖ ～抵抗 resist with last energy ‖ ～工作 work to the best/limit of one's ability ‖ 办公室正在～争取完成这项工作。The office is working on all cylinders to get the work finished. ‖ 他～去谋取那个职位。He strained every nerve to get the post. ‖ 我将～来帮你。I'll do my utmost to help you. / I'll put all my energies into helping you.
〖～所能〗 jiéjìnsuǒnéng 〈熟〉work to the best of one's ability；*do the best one can*：～回答所有问题 answer all the questions to the best of one's ability
〖～心力〗 jiéjìnxīnlì 〈熟〉exert one's heart and strength to the utmost—with all one's mind and energy；put one's heart and *soul into a task*；*try one's utmost*
【竭蹶】 jiéjué 〈形〉〈书〉destitute；impoverished
【竭力】 jiélì 〈动〉do one's utmost/best；use every ounce of one's energy；spare no effort；go all out：～称赞 praise extravagantly ‖ ～反对 *strongly oppose* ‖ ～讨好 *bend over backwards to please* (sb) ‖ ～维护 vigorously defend ‖ ～要求 push one's claims ‖ ～支持 give all-out support ‖ 医生们～抢救伤员。The doctors spared no effort to save the wounded soldiers.
【竭泽而渔】 jiézé'éryú 〈熟〉drain the pond *to get/catch all the* fish—make a thorough but unwise exploitation

羯[1] jié 〈名〉wether

羯[2] jié 〈名〉Jie［*an ancient ethnic minority in China*］

【羯鼓】 jiégǔ 〈名〉*Jie* drum［*a kind of drum said to have come* from the Jie nationality in ancient China］
【羯羊】 jiéyáng 〈名〉wether；castrated ram

jiě

姐 jiě 〈名〉❶ elder sister；sister：大～ *eldest sister* ‖ 二～ second elder sister ❷ elder female relative of the same generation in the clan：⇨表～ ❸ general term for young women：李～ Sister Li

【姐夫】 jiěfu 〈名〉brother-in-law［*elder sister's husband*］
【姐姐】 jiějie 〈名〉elder sister；sister
【姐妹】 jiěmèi 〈名〉❶ sisters：孪生～ twin sisters ‖ 同胞～ sisters of the whole blood；full sisters ‖ 异父/异母～ half sisters ‖ 她们～三人都上了大学。The three sisters *have all entered college*. ❷ brothers and sisters；siblings：～情 affection of sisters ‖ 他们～几个？ How many brothers and sisters are there in their family?
〖～城市〗 jiěmèi chéngshì 〈名〉sister city；twin town：西安和奈良是～。Xi'an is twinned with Nara.
〖～船〗 jiěmèichuán 〈名〉sister ship
〖～学校〗 jiěmèi xuéxiào 〈名〉sister school/university
【姐儿】 jiěr 〈名〉〈方〉❶ sisters［including the person spoken to or about］❷ brothers and sisters；siblings

【姐儿们】 jiěrmen 〈名〉〈方〉sisters
【姐丈】 jiězhàng ＝姐夫 jiěfu

觥 jiě → 娭觥 āijiě

解 jiě ❶〈动〉cut apart；dissect：⇨～剖 ❷〈动〉separate；divide：⇨～散；瓦～ ❸〈动〉allay；dispel；dismiss：～油腻 cut the grease of a rich meal ⇨～除；～闷；～围 ❹〈动〉relieve oneself：⇨大～；小～ ❺〈动〉untie；undo：～疙瘩/缆 untie the knot/mooring rope‖～结/鞋带 undo a knot/shoelace‖～纽扣 unbutton；undo buttons ⇨～铃系铃 ❻〈动〉explain；interpret；elucidate；explicate；expound：⇨～释；讲～ ❼〈动〉understand；comprehend：令人不～ puzzling；bewildering；incomprehensible ⇨费～；了～ ❽〈动〉solve (a mathematical problem，an equation，etc)：～出一道数学题 solve a mathematical problem‖～方程式 solve an equation‖这道物理题不好～。The physical problem was hard to solve. ❾〈名〉[数学] solution：近似/精确/数值～ approximate/exact/numerical solution‖通/一般～ general solution‖惟一/有限～ unique/finite solution‖～不存在。No solution exists. ⇨求～
⇨jiè；xiè

【解氨酶】 jiě'ānméi 〈名〉ammonialyase
【解饱】 jiěbǎo 〈动〉〈方〉(of food) satisfy one's hunger；appease one's hunger
【解表】 jiěbiǎo [中医] ❶〈动〉induce sweat ❷〈名〉diaphoresis：～药 diaphoretic‖清暑～ eliminating summer-heat to relieve superficies
【解馋】 jiěchán 〈动〉satisfy a craving/desire/appetite for delicious food
【解嘲】 jiěcháo 〈动〉try to explain things away when ridiculed；try to get out of a scrape when ridiculed：他经常自我～。He often finds excuses to console himself. ⇨自我～
【解酲】 jiěchéng 〈动〉〈书〉neutralize the effect of alcoholic drinks
【解愁】 jiěchóu 〈动〉relieve sb of his worries；take worries off one's mind：～释闷 end all care；put an end to care
【解除】 jiěchú 〈动〉remove；relieve；get rid of：～封锁 raise/lift a blockade‖～顾虑 free one's mind of apprehensions‖～合同 cancel/terminate a contract‖～婚姻关系 break the marriage tie‖～婚约 call off/break/renounce an engagement‖～禁令 lift a ban‖～契约 cancel/terminate an agreement‖～思想负担 be relieved of a mental burden；have a load taken off one's mind‖～思想上的偏见 liberate the mind from prejudice‖～武装 disarm‖～疑虑 disperse sb's doubt‖～职务 remove sb from office；be relieved of one's post‖～制裁 lift sanctions (against)‖旱情已经～。The dry spell is over.‖政府正在设法～教师住房方面的后顾之忧。The government is trying to relieve the teachers' worry about their housing situation.
〖～警报〗 jiěchú jǐngbào ❶〈动〉sound the all clear ❷〈名〉all clear
【解答】 jiědá 〈动〉explain；answer：～疑难问题 answer difficult questions‖～校验 solution check‖习题～ key to an exercise
【解冻】 jiědòng 〈动〉❶ thaw：～季节 thawing season‖～技术 defrosting technique‖～水 melt water‖冷冻食品烹煮前必须先～。Frozen food must be thawed before cooking.‖今年河流～早。The river thawed early this year.‖〈喻〉两国关系逐渐～。The relations between the two countries gradually thawed. ❷ unfreeze：～物价 unfreeze the prices‖～资产 thaw/release the frozen assets‖在清偿全部债务后，公司被冻结的资产～了。The frozen assets were thawed out after the company paid all its debts.
【解毒】 jiědú 〈动〉❶[医学] detoxify；detoxicate：～疗法 antidotismus therapeutica ❷[中医] relieve internal heat/fever
〖～剂〗 jiědújì 〈名〉antidote：使用强效～ administer a powerful antidote
【解读】 jiědú 〈动〉decode；decipher：～历史文化 analyze and understand history and culture‖～复杂的文学作品 decode a complex literary text
【解饿】 jiě'è 〈动〉allay hunger；satisfy/appease one's hunger；stay one's stomach：用马铃薯～ satisfy one's appetite/hunger with/on potatoes
【解乏】 jiěfá 〈动〉recover from fatigue；refresh oneself：洗个澡～。Take a bath and you won't feel so tired.
【解法】 jiěfǎ 〈名〉solution：微分方程的新～ new way of solving differential equations‖这道题的～很复杂。The solution to this problem is rather complicated.
【解放】 jiěfàng ❶〈动〉liberate；emancipate；set free：～奴隶 liberate slaves‖～生产力 emancipate/liberate the productive forces‖获得最后～ achieve final emancipation‖把学生从繁重的作业中～出来 relieve students of heavy school work‖～后 after liberation；post-liberation‖～前 before liberation；pre-liberation‖彻底～ thorough liberation‖妇女～ women's liberation；emancipation of women‖民族～运动 national liberation movement‖全人类的～ emancipation of all mankind ❷〈名〉Liberation [especially referring to the overthrow of the Kuomintang rule in China in 1949]
〖～脚〗 jiěfàngjiǎo 〈名〉liberated feet—half-bound feet；bound-feet unbound
〖～军〗 jiěfàngjūn 〈名〉❶ liberation army ❷〈简称〉Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) ⇨中国人民解放军 ❸ PLA man
〖～区〗 jiěfàngqū 〈名〉liberated area
〖～思想〗 jiěfàng sīxiǎng 〈动〉emancipate/liberate one's mind；free oneself from old ideas：我们必须～，开动脑筋。We must emancipate our minds and use our heads.
〖～战争〗 jiěfàng zhànzhēng 〈名〉❶ war of liberation ❷ China's War of Liberation (1946 1949)
【解纷】 jiěfēn 〈动〉〈书〉settle a dispute：⇨排难～
【解疙瘩】 jiě gēda 〈动〉cut the knot in sb's mind—get rid of a hang-up：他始终没有解开心里的疙瘩。He has never solved the problem in his mind. / The problem in his mind has never been solved.
【解构】 jiěgòu 〈动〉deconstruct：～传统文化 deconstruct traditional culture
〖～主义〗 jiěgòuzhǔyì 〈名〉deconstructionism
【解雇】 jiěgù 〈动〉dismiss；discharge；fire；sack；let go；give sb walking papers；give sb marching orders：～工人 lay off/fire/discharge a worker‖～中场队员 lay off a midfielder‖接受～ accept one's dismissal‖免予～ be exempt from firing‖收到～通知 receive one's dismissal；be given the pink slip‖因玩忽职守而被～ be dismissed for neglect of one's duty‖～通知单 pink slip；walking papers/ticket；marching orders‖你被～了。You are fired. / Your employment has been terminated.
〖～金〗 jiěgùjīn 〈名〉severance pay；compensation for removal：大笔～ handsome compensation for dismissal
【解恨】 jiěhèn 〈动〉vent/slake one's hatred；have one's hatred slaked：杀了这个恶棍为民～ kill the ruffian to slake the people's hatred
【解惑】 jiěhuò 〈动〉remove/resolve/dispel a doubt：答疑～ answer questions and remove doubts
【解甲归田】 jiějiǎ-guītián 〈熟〉take off one's armour and return to one's native place to do farm work；be demobilized：～的士兵 back-to-the-farm soldier
【解禁】 jiějìn 〈动〉lift a ban：～期间 open season/time
【解痉】 jiějìng 〈名〉[中医] spasmolysis：～剂 antispastic；antispasmodic‖～素 spasmolytin‖～药 spasmolytics
【解酒】 jiějiǔ 〈动〉relieve/neutralize the effect of alcoholic drink：用睡眠～ sleep off the drink
【解救】 jiějiù 〈动〉save；rescue；salvage；deliver；give relief to：～人质 free the hostage‖从奴役中～出来 deliver sb from slavery‖把孩子从人贩子手中～出来 rescue the child from the human traders
【解聚】 jiějù 〈名〉[化学] depolymerization：～剂 depolymerizing agent‖～酶 depolymerase
【解决】 jiějué 〈动〉❶ solve；resolve；settle：～分歧 resolve/overcome differences；work/hammer out differences‖～国际争端 settle international disputes‖～粮食短缺问题 resolve grain shortages‖～所有疑难 resolve all doubts and difficulties‖～危机 resolve/tackle/settle a crisis‖～问题 smooth away/fix/crack a problem；iron out/resolve a problem；tackle an issue/a problem‖寻求～问题/危机的办法 seek a solution to a problem/crisis‖折中～ settle (sth) by compromise‖长期/切实可行的～办法 long-term/workable solution‖别着急，我会把事情～掉的。Don't worry. I'll work things out.‖他们会顺利～这个问题的。They will find a way to get around the problem.‖这件事应当很快就能～。This matter should be fixed up soon. ❷ dispose of；finish off：这一仗他们～了敌人一个营。In the battle they finished off a bat-

talion of the enemy.

【解开】 jiěkāi 〈动〉 untie; undo: ～大衣 unbutton one's coat ‖ ～疙瘩 get rid of a hang-up ‖ ～领带 loosen one's tie ‖ ～鞋带 undo one's shoelaces ‖〈喻〉～一个谜 unravel a mystery; find a clue to the mystery ‖〈喻〉～疑团 clear up suspicions ‖〈喻〉花了好几个小时才～那个谜。It took several hours to work the puzzle.

【解渴】 jiěkě 〈动〉 allay/relieve/quench/slake/assuage one's thirst: ～消劳 relieve thirst and fatigue ‖ 吃西瓜～ appease one's thirst with a watermelon ‖ 矿泉水真～。Mineral water really quenches your thirst. ‖ 马在河边饮水～。The horse satisfied its thirst at the river.

【解扣】 jiěkòu 〈名〉[电工] trip: ～按钮 trip push-button ‖ ～电路 trip circuit ‖ ～机构 release gear ‖ ～继电器 trip relay ‖ ～试验 trip test ‖ ～线 trip line ‖ ～装置 trip gear ‖ 自动～ automatic trip

〖～儿〗 jiěkòur 〈动〉 ❶ unbutton ❷ remove doubts, ill will, etc

【解困】 jiěkùn 〈动〉 ❶ tide over/overcome/resolve difficulties ❷ recover from fatigue; refresh oneself

【解缆】 jiělǎn 〈动〉 unmoor; weigh anchor

【解理】 jiělǐ 〈名〉[矿业] cleavage: ～法 cleavage method ‖ ～缝 cleavage crack ‖ ～面 cleavage surface/plane

【解铃系铃】 jiělíng-xìlíng 〈熟〉 let him who hangs the bell on the tiger's neck take it off—whoever started the trouble should end it; the one who creates a problem should be the one to solve it

【解码】 jiěmǎ 〈动〉 decipher; decode: ～板 decoding deck ‖ ～电路 decoding circuit

〖～器〗 jiěmǎqì 〈名〉 decoder

【解闷】 jiěmèn 〈动〉 divert oneself (from boredom); get rid of/relieve boredom; dispel loneliness; kill time; find distraction: 打乒乓球～ divert oneself by playing table tennis ‖ 读书～ beguile the weary hours with reading ‖ 今晚没什么～的。Tonight, there was nothing to break the monotony.

【解谜】 jiěmí 〈动〉 dissolve/read/solve/resolve a riddle; solve an enigma; unravel a mystery; work out/disentangle/dissolve/unfold a puzzle: 解开宇宙之谜 solve the riddle of the universe ‖ 未解之谜 unsolved mystery ‖ 谜已解开。The mystery has been cleared up.

【解密】 jiěmì 〈动〉 ❶ declassify: ～文件 declassified document ❷ decrypt; decode; decipher

【解民倒悬】 jiěmín-dàoxuán〈熟〉 relieve people of their sufferings/misery

【解难】 jiěnán 〈动〉 overcome a difficulty: 释疑～ remove doubts and solve puzzles; clear up doubts and overcome difficulties ‖ 为民～ help the people overcome difficulties

【解难】 jiěnàn 〈动〉 get rid of danger and disaster; remove a calamity: 消灾～ get rid of calamities and remove dangers ⇨排忧～

【解囊】 jiěnáng 〈动〉 open one's purse; untie one's purse strings—help sb with money; donate money: ⇨慷慨～

〖～相助〗 jiěnáng xiāngzhù 〈熟〉 help sb generously with money

【解聘】 jiěpìn 〈动〉 dismiss/discharge/fire an employee;〈婉〉 let go: 她在淡季被～了。When the slack season came, she was discharged. / She was laid off during slow season.

【解剖】 jiěpōu 〈动〉 dissect:〈喻〉～错误思想 dissect a wrong idea ‖ ～蚯蚓 dissect the earthworm ‖〈喻〉～自己 dissect/examine oneself ideologically ‖ ～生理(学) anatomical physiology ‖ 活体～ vivisection ‖ 尸体～ autopsy; post-mortem examination

〖～刀〗 jiěpōudāo 〈名〉 scalpel; dissecting knife

〖～麻雀〗 jiěpōu-máquè 〈动〉 dissect a sparrow—analyse a typical case

〖～室〗 jiěpōushì 〈名〉 dissecting room

〖～物〗 jiěpōuwù 〈名〉 dissection

〖～学〗 jiěpōuxué 〈名〉 anatomy: 比较～ comparative anatomy ‖ 人体～ human anatomy

【解气】 jiěqì 〈动〉 vent one's spleen/spite (upon/on sb); work off/ease/mollify one's anger: 他用咒骂来～。His anger vented itself in curses. ‖ 不要拿孩子～。Don't work off your bad temper/vent your spleen on your child.

【解劝】 jiěquàn 〈动〉 soothe; mollify; comfort: 她不听我的～。She didn't allow herself to be mollified by my words.

【解热】 jiěrè 〈动〉[中医] allay a fever: ～剂 antipyretic ‖ ～镇痛药 analgesic-antipyretic

【解散】 jiěsàn 〈动〉 ❶ dismiss: 让学生～ dismiss the students ‖ ～! [a word of command] Dismiss! ❷ dissolve; disband: ～非法组织 dissolve/disband an illegal organization ‖ ～团伙 break/bust up a gang ‖ ～委员会 discharge a committee ‖ ～议会 dissolve the parliament ‖ ～足球队 disband a football team

【解释】 jiěshì 〈动〉 explain; expound; interpret; account for: ～词义 explain the meaning of a word ‖ ～法律 interpret the law ‖ ～理论 expound a theory ‖ ～误会 clear away a misunderstanding ‖ ～自己的意思 explain oneself ‖ 做～ go into an explanation ‖ ～清楚 clarify sth ‖ 权威性/通俗～ authoritative/popular exposition ‖ 对宪法全面、精确和权威的～ complete, accurate and authoritative interpretation/exposition of the Constitution ‖ 你对他的行为做何～? How do you explain his behaviour? ‖ 这很容易～。This can be easily explained. ‖ 这无须～。This needs no explanation.

〖～权〗 jiěshìquán 〈名〉 right/power to interpret: 具有惟一的～ have the sole power to interpret

〖～性〗 jiěshìxìng 〈形〉 explanatory; interpretative: ～报道/规定 interpretative reporting/provision ‖ ～附录 explanatory appendix ‖ ～声明 interpretative declaration/statement

【解手】 jiěshǒu 〈动〉 ❶ relieve oneself; go to the toilet/lavatory; pay a call of nature: 解大手 defecate; have bowel movement ‖ 解小手 urinate; pass/make water ❷〈书〉 part company

【解说】 jiěshuō 〈动〉 explain orally; comment: 现场～ commentary (on/of sth) ‖ 为足球比赛做～ commentate on a football match

〖～词〗 jiěshuōcí 〈名〉 commentary; caption

〖～图〗 jiěshuōtú 〈名〉 key diagram/drawing

〖～员〗 jiěshuōyuán 〈名〉 commentator; announcer; narrator

【解溲】 jiěsōu relieve oneself; go to the washroom

【解套】 jiětào 〈动〉 unlock (in the stock market)

【解题】 jiětí ❶〈动〉 solve a (mathematical, etc) problem: 解难题 solve/undo a puzzle ‖ 这道数学题你是怎么解的? How did you solve the math problem? ❷〈名〉 [often used in book titles] explanatory remarks (on the author, content, etc of a book or article); introductory note

【解体】 jiětǐ 〈动〉 disintegrate; dissolve; dismember; fall/take apart: 加速～ hasten the disintegration (of sth) ‖ 处于～的边缘 be on the verge/brink of a break-up ‖ 伙伴关系的～ dissolution of the partnership ‖ 社会的～ social disintegration ‖ 家庭～了。The family dissolved.

【解调】 jiětiáo 〈动〉[电子] demodulate: ～器 demodulator

【解痛】 jiětòng 〈动〉 have relief from pain: ～药 drug for the relief of pain; pain killer ‖ 这种药能～。This medicine will give you release from pain.

【解脱】 jiětuō 〈动〉 ❶ [佛教] mukti; vimukta ❷ free/extricate/liberate oneself: ～精神负担 get rid of/free oneself from a mental burden ‖ ～债务 extricate oneself from debt ‖ 寻找暂时的～ find a temporary relief ‖ 从家务中～出来 relieve sb from his housework ‖ 从恐惧/窘境/不幸的婚姻中～出来 extricate oneself from fear/an embarrassing situation/an unhappy marriage ‖ 他的死是一种～。His death was a mercy. ❸ absolve; exonerate: 为某人～罪责 exonerate sb from crimes

【解围】 jiěwéi 〈动〉 ❶ lift/raise a siege; force an enemy to raise a siege; rescue sb from a siege ❷ get sb out of a fix; help sb out of a predicament; save sb from embarrassment: 当我被记者困住时，他来给我解了围。He came to my rescue when I was pinned down by the reporters.

【解悟】 jiěwù 〈动〉 come to understand

【解吸】 jiěxī〈动〉[化学] desorb; release the absorbed gas or solute

【解析】 jiěxī 〈名〉[数学] analysis

〖～法〗 jiěxīfǎ 〈名〉 analytics

〖～函数〗 jiěxī hánshù 〈名〉 holomorphic function

〖～几何学〗 jiěxī jǐhéxué 〈名〉 analytic geometry

〖～数论〗 jiěxī shùlùn 〈名〉 analytic theory of numbers

【解消】 jiěxiāo 〈动〉 remove; relieve; get rid of: ～一切疑虑 clear up/dispel/remove all doubts

【解严】 jiěyán 〈动〉 declare martial law ended; lift the curfew: ～令 order of lifting a curfew

【解衣】 jiěyī 〈动〉 undress; take off one's clothes

〖～推食〗 jiěyī-tuīshí 〈熟〉 remove one's own garment to clothe sb else and give him the food from one's own plate—treat sb with great kindness

【解颐】 jiěyí 〈动〉〈书〉smile
【解疑】 jiěyí 〈动〉remove doubts and misgivings; clear sb's mind of doubts
【解忧】 jiěyōu 〈动〉alleviate/allay sorrow; relieve worries; assuage grief: ～消愁 dissipate sorrow; relieve sb from anxiety ‖ 借酒～ drink one's sorrows/troubles away
【解约】 jiěyuē 〈动〉break off/terminate an agreement; annul/cancel/rescind a contract: ～条款 cancelling clause ‖ 他与这家公司～了。He broke his contract with the firm.
〖～金〗 jiěyuējīn 〈名〉cancellation money
〖～权〗 jiěyuēquán 〈名〉right of rescission
〖～书〗 jiěyuēshū 〈名〉letter of cancellation
【解职】 jiězhí 〈动〉dismiss; remove from office; discharge; relieve sb of his post: 他因贪污被～了。He was discharged for embezzlement.

jiè

介[1] jiè ❶〈动〉lie between; be situated between; interpose: ～于两者之间 be situated between the two ⇨～人; ～音 ❷〈动〉introduce briefly; give a brief introduction: ⇨～词; ～绍; 简～ ❸〈名〉thing or person that lies in between: ⇨媒～; 中～ ❹〈动〉mind: ⇨～怀; ～意

介[2] jiè 〈名〉❶〈书〉armour: ⇨～胄 ❷ shell: ⇨～壳 ❸ shelled aquatic animal: ⇨鳞～

介[3] jiè ❶〈量〉[used with words denoting persons] a; an: 一～书生 an intellectual ‖ 一～武夫 a warrior; a soldier ❷〈形〉〈书〉upright; honest and frank: ⇨耿～

介[4] jiè 〈名〉[戏剧] word indicating motion or action (in old drama scripts): 打～ action of fighting ‖ 饮酒～ action of drinking

【介虫】 jièchóng 〈名〉cyprid
【介词】 jiècí 〈名〉preposition: ～短语 prepositional phrase
【介电】 jièdiàn 〈名〉[电学] dielectric: ～薄膜 dielectric film ‖ ～强度 dielectric strength ‖ ～容量 dielectric capacity ‖ ～损耗 dielectric losses ‖ ～性质 dielectric properties
〖～常数〗 jièdiàn chángshù 〈名〉dielectric constant: ～检测器 dielectric constant detector
〖～管〗 jièdiànguǎn 〈名〉dielectric tube
〖～体〗 jièdiàntǐ 〈名〉dielectric substance; dielectrics
〖～系数〗 jièdiàn xìshù 〈名〉dielectric coefficient
【介夫】 jièfū 〈名〉〈书〉man in armour; ancient warrior
【介怀】 jièhuái 〈动〉take offence; mind: 毫不～ not mind a bit/at all; not take the least offence ‖ 他对她的话毫不～。He was not at all offended by her remarks.
【介晶】 jièjīng 〈形〉mesomorphic
〖～态〗 jièjīngtài 〈名〉mesomorphic state; mesomorphism
【介壳】 jièqiào 〈名〉shell (of oysters, snails, etc); testa
〖～虫〗 jièqiàochóng 〈名〉scale insect
【介入】 jièrù 〈动〉get involved; intervene; interpose; interfere: ～罢工/诉讼/战争 get involved in a strike/lawsuit/war ‖ ～家庭纠纷 interfere in family problems ‖ ～争论 get involved in a dispute; interfere/intervene in a dispute ‖ 不要～别人的私生活。Don't interfere in others' private life. ‖ 有些人认为教会不应～政治。Some people believe it's not the church's job to interfere in politics.
〖～放射学〗 jièrù fàngshèxué 〈名〉intervention(al) radiology
〖～疗法〗 jièrù liáofǎ 〈名〉〈医〉interventional therapy
〖～诊疗〗 jièrù zhěnliáo 〈名〉intervention diagnosis and treatment
【介绍】 jièshào 〈动〉❶ introduce; present: ～对象 find sb a boy/girl friend; introduce sb to a potential marriage partner ‖ 做简短/正式～ make a brief/formal introduction ‖ 无须～ need/require no introduction (to sb) ‖ 自我～ make a self-introduction ‖ 向听众～报告人 introduce the speaker/lecturer to the audience ‖ 历史背景～ historical introduction ‖ 在场的人要逐一互做～。It was necessary to make introductions all round. ❷ recommend; suggest: ～工作 recommend sb for a job ‖ ～入党 recommend sb for Party membership ‖ ～一本好字典 recommend sb a good dictionary ‖ 经人～ on sb's recommendation ❸ let known; brief: ～经验 pass on experience ‖ ～提案 introduce a draft resolution ‖ ～先进事迹 introduce sb's meritorious deeds ‖ ～新产品 introduce a new product ‖ 简单～ brief (sb) about/on (sth) ‖ 该展览～了十位妇女的事迹。Ten women were featured in the exhibition.
〖～贿赂罪〗 jièshào huìlù zuì 〈名〉crime of introducing bribery
〖～人〗 jièshàorén 〈名〉❶ introducer; sponsor ❷ matchmaker; go-between
〖～所〗 jièshàosuǒ 〈名〉agency: 婚姻～ matrimonial agency ‖ 职业～ employment agency
〖～信〗 jièshàoxìn 〈名〉letter of introduction; reference
【介形虫】 jièxíngchóng 〈名〉mussel-shrimp
【介意】 jièyì 〈动〉mind; take offence: 很～ mind very much ‖ 一点也不～ not mind a bit/at all ‖ 我在这儿吸烟你不～吧? Do you mind my smoking here? ‖ 我肯定她不会真的～。I am sure she won't really mind.
【介音】 jièyīn 〈名〉[语音] (in Chinese pronunciation) medial/semivowel, any of the three vowels i u and ü used in compound vowels (as ī in ian)
【介于】 jièyú 〈动〉lie between; be situated between: ～爱情和友情之间 lie between love and friendship; be on the borderline between love and friendship ‖ ～生死之间 lie between life and death ‖ 这条河～两省之间。The river lies between the two provinces.
【介质】 jièzhì 〈名〉❶ [物理] medium ❷ [电学] dielectric; insulating medium/substance: ～电流 dielectric current
〖～晶体〗 jièzhì jīngtǐ 〈名〉dielectric crystal
〖～调谐〗 jièzhì tiáoxié 〈名〉dielectric tuning
〖～透镜〗 jièzhì tòujìng 〈名〉di-lens
【介胄】 jièzhòu 〈名〉〈书〉armour: ～在身 be armoured
【介子】 jièzǐ 〈名〉[物理] meson; mesotron

价 jiè 〈名〉〈旧〉male servant: 小～ young attendant ⇨jià; jie

戒 jiè ❶〈动〉take precautions (against): ⇨～备; ～心 ❷〈动〉guard against; avoid: ⇨言者无罪,闻者足～ ❸〈动〉give up; stop; drop; abstain/refrain from: ～掉烟瘾 get out of the habit of smoking ‖ ～赌 give up/abstain from gambling ‖ ～荤 go on a vegetarian diet ‖ ～食糖果 cut out sweets ‖ 你应该把烟～掉。You should quit smoking. ⇨～除; ～酒; ～烟 ❹〈名〉Buddhist monastic discipline: ⇨～律; 杀～; 受～ ❺〈名〉(finger) ring: 婚/金/钻～ wedding/gold/diamond ring

【戒备】 jièbèi 〈动〉❶ guard; be on the alert: 保持～ keep/maintain vigilance (over); keep a sharp lookout (for) ‖ 放松～ relax/remit vigilance (over) ‖ 毫无～ be completely off one's guard ‖ 加强～ enforce vigilance ‖ 解除～ drop/lower one's guard ‖ 处于高度/全面～状态 be on high/full alert ‖ 为什么警方没～起来? Why weren't the police alerted? ❷ take precautions against; be on guard against: 我想让你有所～。I wanted to put you on your guard.
〖～森严〗 jièbèi-sēnyán 〈熟〉be heavily guarded; enforce tight security: ～的机关 heavily guarded institution
【戒尺】 jièchǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉teacher's ruler used for punishing pupils
【戒除】 jièchú 〈动〉give up; drop; stop: ～恶习 give up/discard a bad habit; break oneself of a bad habit ‖ ～嗜好 kick the habit (of)
【戒刀】 jièdāo 〈名〉〈旧〉Buddhist monk's knife
【戒牒】 jièdié ＝ 度牒 dùdié
【戒毒】 jièdú 〈动〉give up drugs; refrain/abstain from drugs; be off drugs; get rid of drug addiction: ～过程 drug rehabilitation/rehab ‖ 强制性～ compulsory narcotics detoxification ‖ 他～已有十一个月了。He has been clean from drugs for eleven months.
〖～所〗 jièdúsuǒ 〈名〉drug rehabilitation centre
【戒忌】 jièjì ❶〈名〉taboo ❷〈动〉be wary of violating a taboo; guard against violating a taboo
【戒骄戒躁】 jièjiāo-jièzào 〈熟〉guard against arrogance and rashness; be on one's guard against conceit and impetuosity
【戒酒】 jièjiǔ 〈动〉give up/stop/quit drinking; abstain from alcohol: 发誓～ swear to refrain from drinking ‖ 他彻底～了。He's

cut out the drinking altogether.
【戒惧】 jièjù 〈动〉be frightened and watchful
【戒律】 jièlǜ 〈名〉religious discipline; commandment: 恪守～ obey commandments ‖ 遵循自己的宗教～ follow the precepts of one's religion ⇨清规～
【戒条】 jiètiáo ＝ 戒律 jièlǜ
【戒心】 jièxīn 〈名〉vigilance; wariness: 起～ be suspicious of sb ‖ 有～ be on one's guard against sb; be vigilant against sb ‖ 他似乎对任何人都怀有～。He seems to be always suspicious of everybody. ‖ 一提到钱，他总是～十足。Mention of money always puts him on the defensive.
【戒烟】 jièyān 〈动〉give up/quit/stop smoking; abstain/refrain from smoking: ～茶/糖 habit-breaking tea/candy ‖ ～产品 quit-smoking/stop-smoking product
【戒严】 jièyán 〈动〉enforce martial law; impose a curfew: 撤消/解除～ end/lift a curfew ‖ 实行～ impose/exercise martial law ‖ 宣布～ proclaim/declare martial law ‖ 这个城市已经～二十四小时了。The city has been under martial law for 24 hours.
〖～令〗 jièyánlìng 〈名〉(order of) martial law: 地震发生后该市宣布了～。Martial law was declared in the city following the earthquake.
【戒指】 jièzhi 〈名〉ring/band (on the finger): 打/戴/买/送～ make/wear/buy/give a ring ‖ 订婚/结婚～ engagement/wedding ring ‖ 金/钻石～ gold/diamond ring ‖ 婚礼上，新郎新娘交换了～。The bride and bridegroom exchanged their wedding rings at their wedding ceremony.

芥 jiè 〈名〉❶ mustard ❷〈书〉small grass ❸〈书〉trifle; triviality
⇨gài
【芥菜】 jiècài 〈名〉leaf mustard
⇨gàicài
〖～疙瘩〗 jiècài gēda 〈名〉rutabaga
【芥蒂】 jièdì 〈名〉ill feeling; unpleasantness; grudge: 毫无～ hold/bear no grudge against (sb) ‖ 消除～ work off/settle a grudge ‖ 心存～ bear/harbour a grudge ‖ 他对我～颇深。He bears me a bitter grudge.
【芥末】 jièmo 〈名〉mustard
【芥子】 jièzǐ 〈名〉mustard seed
〖～气〗 jièzǐqì 〈名〉[化学] mustard gas
〖～油〗 jièzǐyóu 〈名〉mustard oil

玠 jiè 〈名〉[held in the hands by ancient rulers on ceremonial occasions] big tablet of jade

届 jiè ❶〈动〉expire; fall due: ⇨～期；～时 ❷〈量〉session; class (for meetings, graduating classes, etc): 第二～全国人民代表大会 second National People's Congress ‖ 98～毕业生 graduates in 1998 ⇨历～
【届满】 jièmǎn 〈动〉(of a term) expire: 他的任期即将～。His term of office is going to expire very soon.
【届期】 jièqī 〈动〉when the day comes; on the appointed date: 当选总统～会宣布一系列新政策。The president elected will announce a series of new policy initiatives after he takes the oath of office.
【届时】 jièshí 〈动〉when the time comes; at the appointed time; on the occasion: ～务请光临。Your presence is requested for the occasion.

界 jiè ❶〈名〉boundary; border: 省～ provincial boundaries ‖ 立桩为地产定～ define property with stakes ‖ 以某物为～ be fringed by/with sth ⇨～碑；～面；边～ ❷〈名〉scope; extent: ⇨境～；外～；眼～ ❸〈名〉circles: 国际投资～ international investing public ‖ 经济～ economic circles ‖ 社交～ social circles ‖ 文化～ cultural circles ‖ 宗教～ religious circles ⇨教育～；外交～；政～ ❹〈名〉primary division; kingdom: 动物/植物/昆虫～ animal/vegetable/insect world/kingdom ⇨自然～ ❺〈名〉[地质] erathem: ⇨古生～ ❻〈动〉〈书〉border on: 北～黄河 be bordered on the north by the Yellow River
【界碑】 jièbēi 〈名〉boundary monument/tablet
【界标】 jièbiāo 〈名〉boundary mark
【界尺】 jièchǐ 〈名〉ungraduated ruler
【界定】 jièdìng ❶〈动〉define; delimit ❷〈名〉definition
【界河】 jièhé 〈名〉boundary river
【界湖】 jièhú 〈名〉boundary lake
【界面】 jièmiàn 〈名〉❶ interface; boundary; limiting surface: ～反应 interface reaction ‖ ～化学 surface chemistry ‖ ～角/结构/面积 interfacial angle/structure/area ‖ ～强度/区/物质 boundary strength/zone/material ‖ ～现象/张力/阻力 interfacial phenomenon/tension/resistance ❷[计算机] user interface; man-machine interface
【界内】 jiènèi 〈名〉[体育] area within bounds: 她发球落入～。Her service was in.
〖～球〗 jiènèiqiú 〈名〉[体育] in bounds; in
【界墙】 jièqiáng 〈名〉partition wall
【界山】 jièshān 〈名〉boundary mountain
【界石】 jièshí 〈名〉boundary stone/tablet
【界说】 jièshuō 〈名〉〈旧〉definition
【界外】 jièwài 〈名〉[体育] area out of bounds
〖～球〗 jièwàiqiú 〈名〉[体育] out-of-bounds; out
【界限】 jièxiàn 〈名〉❶ demarcation/dividing line; limits; bounds: 超出～ break bounds ‖ 超越/扩大～ overstep/expand the boundary (of) ‖ 打破～ break down the barriers ‖ 划清～ draw a (clear) line of demarcation ‖ 确定～ fix limit ‖ 爱情与友情的～ frontier between love and friendship ‖ 他们早已超越了友情的～。They have far overstepped the boundary of friendship. / Their relationship has gone beyond friendship. ❷ limit; end: 他的野心没有～。His ambition knows no end/bounds.
【界线】 jièxiàn 〈名〉❶ boundary line: 超越～ get across the boundary line ‖ 用石块作～ demarcate by pieces of stone ‖ 〈喻〉我们之间有着无形的～。There is an invisible line between us. ⇨分～ ❷ ＝ 界限① jièxiàn ❸ edge; verge; brink
【界桩】 jièzhuāng 〈名〉boundary marker

疥 jiè 〈名〉scabies
【疥虫】 jièchóng 〈名〉[医学] sarcoptic mite
【疥疮】 jièchuāng 〈名〉〈医学〉scabies
【疥蛤蟆】 jièháma 〈名〉〈通称〉toad

诫 jiè 〈动〉warn; admonish: ⇨告～；规～；训～

蚧 jiè → 蛤蚧 géjiè

借[1] jiè 〈动〉❶ borrow: ～而不还 borrow without returning ‖ 向朋友～钱 borrow money from a friend ‖ 我可以～一下你的自行车吗？Can I borrow your bicycle? ‖ 英语从法语～人了很多词汇。English has borrowed heavily from French. ‖ 有～有还，再～不难。Return whatever you borrow so that you can borrow without difficulty next time. ❷ lend; loan: 你要的书已～出。The book you wanted is out. ‖ 他从不～钱给别人。He never lends money.

借[2] jiè 〈动〉❶ make use of; take advantage of (an opportunity, etc): ～此机会 take the opportunity/occasion (to); avail oneself of the opportunity (to) ‖ ～着月光走回家 walk home by moonlight ‖ 月亮是～反射阳光而发光的。The moon shines with reflected light. ⇨～酒浇愁；～助 ❷ make a pretext of: ⇨～端；～故；～口
【借词】 jiècí 〈名〉[语言] loanword; loan; borrowed word
【借代】 jièdài 〈名〉[修辞] rhetorical devices such as metonymy, antonomasia and synecdoche
【借贷】 jièdài ❶〈动〉borrow/lend money: ～抵押证书 bill of goods adventure ‖ ～股票 loan stocks; lending stock ‖ ～利息 loan interest ‖ ～市场 loan market ‖ ～业务 lending and borrowing business ‖ ～资本 loan capital ❷〈名〉debit and credit sides
〖～无门〗 jièdài wú mén 〈熟〉have nowhere to borrow money
【借单】 jièdān ＝ 借条 jiètiáo
【借刀杀人】 jièdāo-shārén 〈熟〉murder with a borrowed knife—make use of someone to get rid of an adversary; kill sb by another's hands; do harm to sb through the hands of another
【借调】 jièdiào 〈动〉transfer temporarily; serve on secondment; loan: 一两个月 two-month secondment ‖ 他被～到我院编写词典。He is on loan to our university for a dictionary compilation project.
【借读】 jièdú 〈动〉❶ study at a school beyond the area of one's registered permanent residence: 孩子在附近的小学～，但他

们得交一大笔～费。Their child is now studying at a nearby school, but they have to pay a large sum of money for it because they are not permanent residents here. ❷〈旧〉study at a school on a temporary basis; be a transient student

〖～生〗 jièdúshēng 〈名〉transient student

【借端】 jièduān 〈动〉use as a pretext; find/invent an excuse: ～讹诈 make use of anything as a pretext for blackmailing ‖ ～生事 find excuses to make trouble; make trouble under some pretext ‖ ～寻衅 find an excuse for seeking a quarrel

【借方】 jièfāng 〈名〉[会计] debit (side): ～差额 debit balance ‖ ～差价交易 debit spread ‖ ～对销 contra debit ‖ ～卡 debit card ‖ ～票 debit memo/note

【借风使船】 jièfēng-shǐchuán 〈熟〉drive the boat under sail—achieve one's goal through the agency of sb else; sail with the wind

【借古讽今】 jiègǔ-fěngjīn 〈熟〉use the past to satirise/disparage the present; deride the contemporary by quoting from history; use ancient history to slander modern times

【借古喻今】 jiègǔ-yùjīn 〈熟〉use the past to allude to the present; narrate anecdotes of the past to allude to the present

【借故】 jiègù 〈动〉find/invent/create excuse; use as a pretext; excuse oneself: ～不来 excuse oneself from coming ‖ ～拖延 find an excuse to delay ‖ ～推脱 find pretexts for refusal; refuse on excuses ‖ 他～事情急,就离开了。He left on the excuse of urgent matters.

【借光】 jièguāng 〈动〉excuse me: ～,请让让路! Please excuse me. / Out of the way, please. / Please make way for me.

【借花献佛】 jièhuā-xiànfó 〈熟〉present Buddha with flowers given by another—make a gift of sth given by another; make/offer presents provided by sb else; offer sb favours at the expense of another

【借火】 jièhuǒ 〈动〉ask for a light: 对不起,能借个火吗? Excuse me, but do you have matches/could you give me a light? / Excuse me, have you got a light?

【借鉴】 jièjiàn 〈动〉use for reference; draw lessons from; draw on the experience of: ～人类一切文明成果 draw on all the achievements of human civilization ‖ ～他国法律 draw references from the laws of another country ‖ ～外国经验 use the experience of other countries for reference ‖ 吸收～先进的科学技术 take in and learn from advanced science and technology ‖ 相互～ learn from each other ‖ 有益的～ salutary lesson

【借景】 jièjǐng 〈动〉[园艺] use the scene outside or inside a garden to harmonize with the other scenes in the garden

〖～抒情〗 jièjǐng-shūqíng 〈熟〉take advantage of a scene to express one's emotions

【借镜】 jièjìng ＝ 借鉴 jièjiàn

【借酒浇愁】 jièjiǔ-jiāochóu 〈熟〉use liquor to smooth over the rough edges of life; drown one's sorrows/worries/anxieties in drink/liquor; drink/drown one's troubles away; dispel melancholy by drinks; take to drinking to forget one's sorrows

【借据】 jièjù 〈名〉receipt for a loan; IOU; debt on bond; evidence of debt: 索要～ ask for a receipt for a loan

【借壳上市】 jièké shàngshì 〈动〉〈经济〉(of companies) go public through borrowing a shell

【借口】 jièkǒu ❶〈动〉use as an excuse/a pretext; on the excuse/pretext/plea of: 她～胃疼,没参加考试。She didn't take the examination on the excuse of a stomachache. ‖ 他～太忙,谢绝了一起吃饭的邀请。He refused the invitation to dinner on the plea of being too busy. ❷〈名〉excuse; pretext; pretence; subterfuge; evasion; cover story: 编造～ cook up/invent/manufacture an excuse ‖ 提出～ offer an excuse ‖ 寻找～ make an excuse; find/make a pretext/an excuse (for sth/doing sth) ‖ 制造～ cook up/concoct an excuse; fashion a pretext ‖ 用～把某人打发走 put sb off with evasions ‖ 好～ good/brilliant excuse ‖ 老～ same old excuse ‖ 适当/站不住脚的～ appropriate/flimsy excuse ‖ 逃学的～ a subterfuge to avoid going to school ‖ 以这样或那样的～ on one excuse or another ‖ 我找了个～走了。I made an excuse and left.

【借款】 jièkuǎn ❶〈动〉borrow or lend money ❷〈名〉loan: 偿还～ redeem/return a loan ‖ 给予～ offer a loan ‖ 拖欠银行～ be in default on one's bank loan ‖ 要求～ ask for a loan ‖ 从银行～ get a bank loan ‖ ～净额 net borrowing ‖ ～期限 life of loan ‖ ～契约 loan agreement/contract ‖ ～申请书 loan application ‖ ～条件 conditions of a loan ‖ 无息～ interest-free loan ‖ 信用～ debt of honour

〖～人〗 jièkuǎnrén 〈名〉borrower

【借脑】 jiènǎo 〈动〉import brain; take advantage of outside talents

【借尸还魂】 jièshī-huánhún 〈熟〉(of a dead person's soul) find reincarnation in another's corpse—(of sth evil) revive in a new guise

【借是友,讨是敌】 jiè shì yǒu, tǎo shì dí 〈熟〉he that does lend will lose his friend

【借书处】 jièshūchù 〈名〉loan desk (of a library)

【借书证】 jièshūzhèng 〈名〉library card

【借水行舟】 jièshuǐ-xíngzhōu 〈熟〉sail a boat with the help of the current—achieve one's purpose through the agency of sb else

【借宿】 jièsù 〈动〉stay overnight at sb else's place; sleep over; put up for the night: 在朋友家～ stay overnight at a friend's house

【借题发挥】 jiètí-fāhuī 〈熟〉make use of the subject under discussion to put over one's own ideas; seize upon a pretext and make a fuss; seize on an incident to exaggerate matters

【借条】 jiètiáo 〈名〉receipt for a loan; IOU

【借位】 jièwèi 〈动〉[数学] borrow

【借问】 jièwèn 〈动〉〈套〉may I ask: ～这儿离火车站还有多远? Will you please tell me how far it is to the railway station from here?

【借以】 jièyǐ 〈动〉so as to; for the purpose of; by way of: 我在此略举几例,～说明这项工程的重要性。I'll give you a few examples here to illustrate the importance of the project.

【借用】 jièyòng 〈动〉❶ borrow; have the loan of: 向银行～大笔资金 borrow heavily from the bank ‖ ～一下你的伞,好吗? May I use your umbrella? ❷ use sth for another purpose: ～一首诗表白爱情 declare one's love with a poem

【借喻】 jièyù 〈名〉[修辞] metonymy

【借阅】 jièyuè〈动〉borrow (books, magazines, etc) for reading: ～图书要如期归还。Books borrowed must be returned on time.

【借债】 jièzhài 〈动〉borrow money; raise/contract a loan: ～度日 live on loans; live by borrowing ‖ 不～ keep/stay out of debt ‖ ～抵押品 security for a loan ‖ ～还钱,理所当然。It is only right and proper to pay your debts. ‖ 他们穷是穷,但还不至于～。They were poor, but not to the point of taking out a loan.

【借账】 jièzhàng ＝ 借债 jièzhài

【借支】 jièzhī 〈动〉ask for an advance on one's pay; obtain an advance on one's pay: 他想～下个月的薪水。He wants to get next month's salary in advance.

【借重】 jièzhòng 〈动〉〈敬〉rely on for support; count on for help; seek the assistance (of)

【借住】 jièzhù 〈动〉stay at sb else's place: 在姑母家～几周 stay at one's aunt's home for several weeks

【借助】 jièzhù 〈动〉have the aid of; draw support from; with the help of: ～杠杆举起重物 lift a weight by means of a lever ‖ ～于科学知识 by the aid of scientific knowledge ‖ ～词典学习英语 study English with the help of dictionaries ‖ ～人数上的优势获胜 win (a battle/match) through sheer weight of numbers ‖ ～政府救济生活 live on government aid ‖ 他们～地图和指南针走出了丛林。They walked out of the jungle by using a map and a compass.

【借箸代筹】 jièzhù-dàichóu 〈熟〉make a plan for sb else; plan for others

骱 jiè 〈名〉〈方〉joint (of bones): 脱～ get/be out of joint; dislocation

解 jiè 〈动〉send under guard; escort: ⇨～送;起～;押～ ⇨jiě;xiè

【解差】 jièchāi 〈名〉〈旧〉guards escorting prisoners; escort

【解款】 jièkuǎn 〈动〉transfer funds: ～单 cash remittance note

【解送】 jièsòng 〈动〉send under guard: ～犯人 send criminals under guard ‖ ～款项 send money (to a bank)

【解元】 jièyuán 〈名〉[in the Ming and Qing dynasties in China] scholar who won the first place in provincial imperial examinations

褯 jiè

【褯子】 jièzi 〈名〉〈方〉diaper

藉 jiè

❶〈名〉〈书〉mat; mattress ❷〈动〉place sth underneath: ⇨枕～ ❸ ＝ 借² jiè

⇨jí

jie

价 jie

〈助〉❶〈口〉[used between adverbials and verbs/adjectives]: 震天～响 make a thunderous noise ‖ 整天～忙 be busy all day long ‖ 那个孩子成天～哭。The child cried all day long. ❷〈方〉[*added to negative adverbs to form an emphatic statement*]: 别/不～。Don't! / No!

⇨jià; jiè

家 jie

＝ 价① jie

⇨jiā

jīn

巾 jīn

〈名〉a piece of cloth (used as a towel, scarf, kerchief, etc): 汗～ sweat-band ⇨毛～; 头～; 围～

【巾帼】 jīnguó 〈名〉❶ ancient woman's headdress ❷ woman: ～不让须眉。Women refuse to be outdone by men.

〖～英雄〗 jīnguó yīngxióng 〈名〉heroic woman; heroine

斤¹ jīn

〈名〉[a tool used for felling trees in ancient times] axe; chopper

斤² jīn

〈量〉❶ *jin*; catty [a unit for measuring weight equal to 10 *liang* or 0.5 kilogram]: 五～米 five catties of rice ⇨公～; 市～ ❷ [added to the name of sth measured by weight to form a general term]: ⇨煤～

【斤斗】 jīndǒu 〈名〉〈方〉somersault: 翻～ turn a somersault

【斤斤】 jīnjīn 〈形〉particular about trivial things; fastidious

〖～计较〗 jīnjīn-jìjiào 〈熟〉haggle over every ounce; be calculating and unwilling to make the smallest sacrifice: 他既自私又～。He is both selfish and calculating.

【斤两】 jīnliǎng 〈名〉weight: ～不足 short/under weight; deficient in weight ‖ 〈喻〉他的话很有～。What he says carries much weight.

今 jīn

❶〈名〉now; present; current: 从～以后 from now on; henceforth ⇨～非昔比; 至～ ❷〈名〉modern: ⇨古为～用; 厚～薄古 ❸〈代〉this: ～冬/夏 this winter/summer ⇨～生～世

【今不如昔】 jīnbùrúxī 〈熟〉the present is not as good as the past—be worse than before

【今草】 jīncǎo 〈名〉modern cursive hand [a type of Chinese calligraphy in the 3rd-6th centuries]

【今晨】 jīnchén 〈名〉this morning

【今番】 jīnfān 〈名〉this time

【今非昔比】 jīnfēixībǐ 〈熟〉the past cannot be compared with the present; times change; no comparison between the past and present; be no longer what it used to be: 那个穷山村～,家家都看上电视了。That poor mountain village is no longer what it used to be. Every household has a TV set now.

【今后】 jīnhòu 〈名〉days to come; henceforth; hereupon; from now on; in future: ～几年 in the years to come ‖ 在～很长一段时间里 for a long time to come ‖ ～我们要更加努力。We should work even harder in future. ‖ ～我将做得更好。From now on I will try to do better.

【今年】 jīnnián 〈名〉this year: ～将是一个丰收年。This year we will have a bumper harvest. ‖ ～我要写论文。I have to write my thesis this year.

【今儿】 jīnr 〈名〉〈方〉today: ～是星期六。It's Saturday today.

【今人】 jīnrén 〈名〉modern people

【今日】 jīnrì 〈名〉today: ～科学 science of today ‖ ～世界 world today ‖ ～事,～毕。Never leave today's work for tomorrow. / Never put off till tomorrow what can be done today.

【今生】 jīnshēng 〈名〉this life: 我～没有什么憾事。I have no regrets in my whole life. / I have nothing to regret in my whole life.

〖～今世〗 jīnshēng-jīnshì 〈熟〉this very life: 你对我的帮助我～都不会忘记。I will cherish your help throughout my life.

【今胜于昔】 jīnshèngyúxī 〈熟〉the present is better than the past

【今世】 jīnshì 〈名〉❶ this life ❷ this age; contemporary age

【今是昨非】 jīnshì-zuófēi 〈熟〉things of the present are right and those of the past are wrong; wake up to one's past folly after realizing what is right today

【今天】 jīntiān 〈名〉❶ today: ～的报纸 today's newspaper ‖ ～的生活 life of today ‖ 历史上的～ today in history ‖ 下周的～ today week; a week today ‖ ～是我的生日。Today is my birthday. ‖ ～天气暖和。It is warm today. ‖ 两年前的～我认识了她。I got to know her two years ago today. ❷ today; present; now: ～的中国已跻身于世界强国之列。China today has ranked among powerful nations of the world.

【今晚】 jīnwǎn 〈名〉this evening; tonight: ～的电视节目 tonight's TV programme ‖ ～我想早点儿睡觉。I'll go to bed early tonight. ‖ 你～有事吗? Are you free this evening?

【今文】 jīnwén 〈名〉modern script [another name for 隶书 used in the Han Dynasty]

【今昔】 jīn-xī 〈名〉present and past; today and yesterday: ⇨～对比

〖～对比〗 jīn-xī duìbǐ 〈熟〉contrast the past with the present

【今宵】 jīnxiāo 〈名〉〈书〉tonight: ～月圆。We have a full moon tonight. / It is a perfect night with a full moon.

【今夜】 jīnyè 〈名〉tonight; this evening: ～星光灿烂。The stars are shining bright tonight.

【今译】 jīnyì 〈名〉modern translation; modern-language version: 古籍～ ancient books rendered into the modern vernacular

【今音】 jīnyīn 〈名〉modern pronunciation (of Chinese characters)

【今朝】 jīnzhāo 〈名〉❶〈方〉＝ 今天① jīntiān ❷ ＝ 今天② jīntiān

【今朝有酒今朝醉】 jīnzhāo yǒu jiǔ jīnzhāo zuì 〈熟〉drink today while drink you may—enjoy while one can

金¹ jīn

❶〈名〉metals: ～工制品 metalwork ⇨五～; 冶～ ❷〈名〉money: ⇨～额; 现～ ❸〈名〉ancient metal percussion instruments: ⇨～鼓齐鸣; 鸣～收兵 ❹〈名〉gold (Au): 镀～ gild gold ‖ 含～ bear/carry gold ‖ 纯～ pure/solid gold ‖ 那个戒指只不过是镀～的。The ring was only plated with gold. ❺〈形〉precious; excellent; fine: ⇨～婚; ～科玉律; ～口玉言 ❻〈形〉golden: ～发女郎 girls with golden bright hair; blonde

金² jīn

〈名〉Jin Dynasty (1115-1234)

【金榜】 jīnbǎng 〈名〉〈旧〉billboard announcing the names of successful candidates in imperial examinations

〖～题名〗 jīnbǎng-tímíng 〈熟〉succeed in an imperial examination; *one's name was on the list of successful candidates*—emerge successful from a competitive examination

【金镑】 jīnbàng 〈名〉pound; sterling

【金杯】 jīnbēi 〈名〉golden/gold cup: 获得～ win a gold cup

【金本位】 jīnběnwèi 〈名〉[金融] gold standard: 放弃～ abandon the gold standard ‖ ～国/制 gold standard country/system ‖ ～货币 gold currency ‖ ～集团 gold bloc ‖ ～条例 gold standard act

【金笔】 jīnbǐ 〈名〉(quality) fountain pen; fountain pen with a gold nib

【金币】 jīnbì 〈名〉gold coin/currency: ～本位 gold coin/specie standard ‖ ～本位制 gold currency standard ‖ ～国 gold using country ‖ ～汇兑 gold exchange ‖ ～流通券 gold certificate ‖ 200英镑～ £200 in gold

【金碧辉煌】 jīnbì-huīhuáng 〈熟〉(of buildings) magnificent and glittering; looking splendid in green and gold: 这座宫殿里到处是雕梁画栋,～。In the palace we see everywhere the carved beams, painted pillars, and the glitter of gold and jade on all sides.

【金边】 Jīnbiān 〈名〉Phnom Penh [capital of Cambodia]

【金边债券】 Jīnbiān zhàiquàn 〈名〉gilt-edged bonds

【金伯利岩】 jīnbólìyán 〈名〉[矿业] kimberlite
【金箔】 jīnbó 〈名〉gold foil; gold leaf: 用～装饰画框 gild a picture frame with gold leaf ‖ ～验电器 gold-leaf electroscope
【金不换】 jīnbuhuàn 〈动〉not to be exchanged even for gold; invaluable; priceless; precious; be more valuable than gold: 浪子回头～。A prodigal's repentance for his actions is more precious than gold.
【金灿灿】 jīncàncàn 〈形〉golden; glittering: ～的奖杯 golden trophy ‖ ～的阳光 golden sun; golden sunlight
【金蝉脱壳】 jīnchán-tuōqiào 〈熟〉cicada sloughing its skin—slip out of a predicament/siege by strategy; escape by cunning manoeuvring
【金城汤池】 jīnchéng-tāngchí 〈熟〉ramparts of metals and a moat of boiling water—impregnable city; strongly fortified city
【金翅雀】 jīnchìquè 〈名〉[动物] greenfinch
【金疮】 jīnchuāng 〈名〉[中医] metal-inflicted wound; incised wound
【金殿】 jīndiàn 〈名〉imperial palace
【金雕】 jīndiāo 〈名〉golden eagle
【金额】 jīn'é 〈名〉amount/sum of money: 降低票面～ lower denominations ‖ 消减～ trim the amount ‖ ～换算系统 accounting system ‖ ～限制 monetary limitation ‖ 合同外资～ volume of contracted foreign investment ‖ 援助～ amount/volume of assistance ‖ 他将一大笔～存入瑞士银行。He deposited a large sum of money in the Swiss Bank.
【金饭碗】 jīnfànwǎn 〈名〉gold rice-bowl—well-paid job/occupation/position; royal job
【金风】 jīnfēng 〈名〉〈方〉autumn wind: ～飒飒 the rustling of the autumn wind ‖ ～送爽 be refreshed by the cool breeze of autumn ‖ ～骤起。The west wind of autumn comes on to blow with great violence.
【金刚】 jīngāng 〈名〉Buddha's warrior attendant: 四大～ four guardian warriors
〖～怒目〗 jīngāng-nùmù 〈熟〉glare like a temple door-guard—appear to be very fierce
〖～砂〗 jīngāngshā 〈名〉[机械] emery; corundum; carborundum: ～布 emery cloth ‖ ～合金钻头 adamantine drill ‖ ～轮 carborundum/emery wheel ‖ ～磨床 emery grinder ‖ ～抛光 diamond polishing ‖ ～纸 emery paper
〖～石〗 jīngāngshí 〈名〉diamond: ～砂轮 skive; diamond wheel ‖ ～矿床 diamond deposit ‖ ～钻机 diamond drill (machine)
〖～钻〗 jīngāngzuàn 〈名〉diamond drill: ～钻头 diamond bit ‖ 没有～,别揽瓷器活。If you are not competent for the job, don't take it.
【金糕】 jīngāo 〈名〉haw jelly
【金戈铁马】 jīngē-tiěmǎ 〈熟〉shining spears and armoured horses [a symbol of war in ancient China]—gallant and formidable warriors; mighty and powerful army
【金工】 jīngōng 〈名〉metalworking; metal processing: ～车间 metalworking workshop ‖ ～工人 metalworker ‖ ～机械 metalworking machinery ‖ ～用锯 metal saw ‖ ～制品 metalwork
【金箍棒】 jīngūbàng 〈名〉golden cudgel [a weapon used by the Monkey King in the novel *Pilgrimage to the West*]
【金鼓齐鸣】 jīngǔ-qímíng 〈熟〉gongs and drums sound; with all the gongs and drums beating; there is a great noise of drums and gongs
【金瓜】 jīnguā 〈名〉❶ a kind of pumpkin ❷ a kind of weapon in ancient times
【金光】 jīnguāng 〈名〉golden light/ray: ～大道 golden road ‖ 万道～ myriad golden rays
〖～闪闪〗 jīnguāng shǎnshǎn 〈形〉glistening; glittering
【金龟】 jīnguī 〈名〉[动物] tortoise; cockchafer
〖～子〗 jīnguīzǐ 〈名〉[动物] scarab
【金贵】 jīnguì 〈形〉precious; valuable: 这里水比油还～。Water is more precious than oil here.
【金合欢】 jīnhéhuān 〈名〉[植物] sponge tree; wattle
【金衡】 jīnhéng 〈名〉troy (weight): ～制 troy weight; troy
【金红】 jīnhóng 〈名〉golden red
〖～石〗 jīnhóngshí 〈名〉[矿业] rutile
【金花菜】 jīnhuācài 〈名〉(California) bur clover
【金花虫】 jīnhuāchóng 〈名〉leaf beetle
【金花蛇】 jīnhuāshé 〈名〉flying snake
【金晃晃】 jīnhuānghuāng = 金煌煌 jīnhuānghuāng
【金煌煌】 jīnhuānghuāng 〈形〉golden: ～的奖杯 golden prize cup ‖ ～的琉璃瓦 golden glazed tile
【金黄】 jīnhuáng 〈形〉golden (yellow): ～色的头发 golden/blonde hair ‖ 麦田里一片～ vast stretch of golden wheat in the field
【金汇兑本位】 jīnhuìduì běnwèi 〈名〉[金融] gold exchange standard
【金婚】 jīnhūn 〈名〉golden wedding; golden anniversary [50th anniversary of a wedding]: ～纪念日 golden wedding anniversary
【金鸡】 jīnjī 〈名〉golden pheasant
〖～独立〗 jīnjī-dúlì 〈熟〉standing on one leg as a rooster does
〖～奖〗 Jīnjījiǎng 〈名〉[影视] Golden Rooster Award (of China)
【金鸡纳树】 jīnjīnàshù 〈名〉cinchona
【金鸡纳霜】 jīnjīnàshuāng 〈名〉[医药] quinine
【金甲】 jīnjiǎ 〈名〉〈书〉armour and helmet
【金奖】 jīnjiǎng 〈名〉gold prize: 获得～ obtain/gain/win the gold prize ‖ ～得主 gold prize winner
【金匠】 jīnjiàng 〈名〉goldsmith
【金橘】 jīnjú 〈名〉[植物] kumquat
【金卡】 jīnkǎ 〈名〉[金融] gold card
【金科玉律】 jīnkē-yùlǜ 〈熟〉golden rule and precious precept; infallible laws/principles; laws and regulations that have to be obeyed without fail/that cannot be bent
【金壳郎】 jīnkéláng 〈方〉= 金龟子 jīnguīzǐ
【金口玉言】 jīnkǒu-yùyán 〈熟〉golden mouth and pearly words (of an emperor in ancient China)—golden saying; words from the authority; good/valuable advice: 校长的～ utterances from the headmaster that carried much weight
【金库】 jīnkù 〈名〉❶ national/state treasury; state coffers: 政府的～ government coffers ‖ ～空虚。The nation's coffers are empty. ❷ vault; coffers; treasury: 存放在银行的～ keep in a bank's vault ‖ 公司～里有多少钱？ How much money is in the company's treasury?
【金块】 jīnkuài 〈名〉gold bullion
【金矿】 jīnkuàng 〈名〉gold mine: 开采～ mine gold ‖ 勘探～ prospect for gold ‖ ～采洗场 gold-workings ‖ ～区 goldfield
【金兰】 jīnlán 〈名〉firm and harmonious friendship; sworn/intimate relationship
〖～之交〗 jīnlánzhījiāo 〈熟〉close and friendship; sworn brotherhood/sisterhood
〖～之契〗 jīnlánzhīqì 〈熟〉firm and lasting friendship
【金粒】 jīnlì 〈名〉gold grain
【金莲】 jīnlián 〈名〉〈旧〉lily feet [formerly, a laudatory term for women's bound feet]: ⇨三寸～
【金莲花】 jīnliánhuā 〈名〉[植物] nasturtium
【金领】 jīnlǐng 〈名〉gold collar; senior technician: ～阶层 gold collar class
【金缕玉衣】 jīnlǚ-yùyī 〈名〉[考古] jade clothes/suit sewn with gold thread; suit of jade pieces strung together with gold wire
【金绿宝石】 jīnlǜ bǎoshí 〈名〉[矿业] chrysoberyl
【金绿色】 jīnlǜsè 〈名〉fairy green
【金銮殿】 jīnluándiàn 〈名〉Hall of Golden Chimes—emperor's audience hall
【金马奖】 Jīnmǎjiǎng 〈名〉[电影] Golden Horse Awards (of Taipei)
【金霉素】 jīnméisù 〈名〉[医药] aureomycin
【金门岛】 Jīnméndǎo 〈名〉Jinmen Islands [in Fujian Province, China]
【金门桥】 Jīnménqiáo 〈名〉Golden Gate Bridge [a suspension bridge in San Francisco, US]
【金迷纸醉】 jīnmí-zhǐzuì = 纸醉金迷 zhǐzuì-jīnmí
【金牛座】 Jīnniúzuò 〈名〉[天文] Taurus: ～流星群 Taurid meteor
【金瓯】 jīn'ōu 〈名〉❶ metal goblet ❷ 〈喻〉national territory
〖～无缺〗 jīn'ōu-wúquē 〈熟〉gold goblet remaining intact—unimpaired territorial integrity
【金牌】 jīnpái 〈名〉[体育] gold medal: 获得～ get/win a gold medal; win the gold ‖ 希望赢得一枚～ hope for a gold medal ‖ 名列～榜之首 top the gold medal table ‖ ～得主 gold medallist; gold medal winner ‖ ～决赛 gold medal final/match ‖ 该国在26届奥运会上夺得16枚～。The country won/captured 16 gold medals at the 26th Olympic Games.

【金盘玉食】 jīnpán-yùshí 〈熟〉gold plate with silver food—luxurious food; sumptuous meal
【金漆】 jīnqī 〈名〉gold lacquer: ～镶嵌制品 inlaid gold lacquerware
【金器】 jīnqì 〈名〉gold-plate; gold utensil
【金钱】 jīnqián 〈名〉money: 积聚～ amass money ‖ 积蓄～ lay aside/by money; put away/aside/by money; save money ‖ 浪费～ muddle away/waste/squander/sink money ‖ 追求～ be after money ‖ ～报酬/利益/赔偿 pecuniary reward/benefit/reparation ‖ ～崇拜 money worship ‖ ～刺激 financial incentive ‖ ～关系 cash relations ‖ ～政治 money politics ‖ ～至上 exclusive concern with money
【金钱豹】 jīnqiánbào 〈名〉[动物] leopard
【金钱松】 jīnqiánsōng 〈名〉[植物] golden larch
【金枪鱼】 jīnqiāngyú 〈名〉tuna
【金秋】 jīnqiū 〈名〉autumn; fall
【金球】 jīnqiú 〈名〉[体育] gold goal: 首先打入～的一方获胜。The first team to score the gold goal will win the game.
【金球奖】 Jīnqiújiǎng 〈名〉[影视] Golden Globes Awards (of USA)
【金曲】 jīnqǔ 〈名〉hit song; popular song
【金雀】 jīnquè 〈名〉goldspink
〖～花〗 jīnquèhuā 〈名〉[植物] broom top (scotch); broom; scoparius
【金人缄口】 jīnrén-jiānkǒu 〈熟〉keep one's mouth shut; be discreet
【金融】 jīnróng 〈名〉finance; banking: ～服务业 financial service industry ‖ ～改革 reform of the banking system ‖ ～实力/组织 financial might/organization ‖ 国际～ international finance
〖～动荡〗 jīnróng dòngdàng 〈名〉financial turbulence/unrest/upheaval: 制止～ halt the financial turbulence
〖～方针〗 jīnróng fāngzhēn 〈名〉financial policy
〖～风暴〗 jīnróng fēngbào 〈名〉financial crisis: 抵御世界～的冲击 fend off the impact of an international financial crisis
〖～风险〗 jīnróng fēngxiǎn 〈名〉financial risk
〖～杠杆〗 jīnróng gànggǎn 〈名〉financial lever
〖～工具〗 jīnróng gōngjù 〈名〉financial instrument
〖～公司〗 jīnróng gōngsī 〈名〉financial company; finance corporation
〖～寡头〗 jīnróng guǎtóu 〈名〉financial oligarch/magnate
〖～汇率〗 jīnróng huìlǜ 〈名〉financial rate
〖～混乱〗 jīnróng hùnluàn 〈名〉financial chaos
〖～机构〗 jīnróng jīgòu 〈名〉financial institution/organ; banking institution; monetary facilities; banking institution
〖～集团〗 jīnróng jítuán 〈名〉financial clique/group
〖～家〗 jīnróngjiā 〈名〉financier
〖～监管〗 jīnróng jiānguǎn 〈名〉financial supervision
〖～界〗 jīnróngjiè 〈名〉financial circles/world/community
〖～巨头〗 jīnróng jùtóu 〈名〉financial magnate/tycoon; giant in the financial world
〖～流通〗 jīnróng liútōng 〈名〉financial circulation
〖～全球化〗 jīnróng quánqiúhuà 〈名〉financial globalization
〖～市场〗 jīnróng shìchǎng 〈名〉financial/money market: 紧缩～ tighten the money market ‖ 扰乱～ unsettle/upset the money market ‖ ～银根紧 stringency of the money market ‖ 银根紧/松的～ easy/tight money market
〖～体制〗 jīnróng tǐzhì 〈名〉monetary/banking system
〖～投机〗 jīnróng tóujī 〈名〉monetary speculation
〖～危机〗 jīnróng wēijī 〈名〉financial crisis: 严重的～ grave financial crisis ‖ 亚洲～导致了股市下跌。The financial crisis in Asia caused a decline in the stock market.
〖～萧条〗 jīnróng xiāotiáo 〈名〉financial depression
〖～政策〗 jīnróng zhèngcè 〈名〉financial/monetary policy
〖～秩序〗 jīnróng zhìxù 〈名〉financial order
〖～中介〗 jīnróng zhōngjiè 〈名〉financial intermediary
〖～中心〗 jīnróng zhōngxīn 〈名〉financial heart/centre; banking centre/hub
〖～资本〗 jīnróng zīběn 〈名〉financial capital
〖～自由化〗 jīnróng zìyóuhuà 〈名〉financial liberalization
【金三角】 jīnsānjiǎo 〈名〉golden triangle
【金嗓子】 jīnsǎngzi 〈名〉golden voice; voice of gold: 她有一副～。She has a voice of gold.
【金色】 jīnsè 〈形〉golden: 〈喻〉～年华 golden years of one's life; golden age ‖ 〈喻〉～童年 golden childhood ‖ ～的晚霞 golden sunset ‖ 太阳的光辉把大河染成～。The sun gilded the great river with its splendour.
【金闪闪】 jīnshǎnshǎn 〈形〉glittering; glistening: ～的奖杯/项链 glittering cup/necklace
【金哨】 jīnshào 〈名〉gold whistle [football match referee who has been awarded Gold Whistle Award]; referee of the year
【金石】 jīnshí 〈名〉❶ metal and stone—a symbol of hardness and strength: ～同盟 alliance of perpetuity ⇨精诚所至,～为开 ❷ inscriptions on ancient bronzes and stone tablets
〖～为开〗 jīnshí-wéikāi 〈熟〉even the gold and stone crack—the utmost earnestness and sincerity works wonders
〖～学〗 jīnshíxué 〈名〉study of inscriptions on ancient bronzes and stone tablets
〖～之交〗 jīnshízhījiāo 〈熟〉firm and intimate friendship; unbreakable friendship
【金饰带】 jīnshìdài 〈名〉gold lace (on some uniforms)
【金手铐】 jīnshǒukào 〈名〉golden handcuffs—high salary paid to an employee as an incentive to continue working for the same company
【金属】 jīnshǔ 〈名〉metal: ～板/模/涂料 metallic plate/pattern/paint ‖ ～工艺品 metal handicrafts ‖ 粉末/稀有～ powdered/rare metal ‖ 黑色/有色～ ferrous/non-ferrous metal
〖～材料〗 jīnshǔ cáiliào 〈名〉metal material
〖～废料〗 jīnshǔ fèiliào 〈名〉waste/scrape metal
〖～化〗 jīnshǔhuà 〈名〉metallization; metallizing; metalation: ～灯丝 metallized filament ‖ ～荧光屏 metal-backed fluorescent screen ‖ ～作用 metalation
〖～加工〗 jīnshǔ jiāgōng 〈名〉metal working/processing
〖～结构〗 jīnshǔ jiégòu 〈名〉metal structure/construction
〖～晶体〗 jīnshǔ jīngtǐ 〈名〉metal crystal
〖～疲劳〗 jīnshǔ píláo 〈名〉metal fatigue
〖～片〗 jīnshǔpiàn 〈名〉metallic sheet
〖～塑料〗 jīnshǔ sùliào 〈名〉metal plastics
〖～探伤〗 jīnshǔ tànshāng 〈名〉flaw detection; crack detection: ～器 flaw detector
〖～陶瓷〗 jīnshǔ táocí 〈名〉metallized ceramics
〖～纤维〗 jīnshǔ xiānwéi 〈名〉metal fibre
〖～线〗 jīnshǔxiàn 〈名〉wire
〖～芯〗 jīnshǔxīn 〈名〉metal core
〖～性〗 jīnshǔxìng 〈名〉metallicity
〖～液〗 jīnshǔyè 〈名〉molten metal
【金丝猴】 jīnsīhóu 〈名〉golden monkey; snub-nosed monkey
【金丝雀】 jīnsīquè 〈名〉canary
【金丝镶嵌】 jīnsī xiāngqiàn 〈名〉[工美] gold filigree
【金丝燕】 jīnsīyàn 〈名〉[动物] esculent swift
【金丝枣】 jīnsīzǎo 〈名〉a variety of Chinese date
【金斯敦】 Jīnsīdūn 〈名〉Kingston [capital of Jamaica]
【金汤】 jīntāng 〈名〉〈简称〉ramparts of metals and a moat of boiling water—impregnable city; strongly fortified city: ⇨固若～
【金条】 jīntiáo 〈名〉gold bar
【金童玉女】 jīntóng-yùnǚ 〈名〉[道教] Golden Boy and Jade Maiden [attendants of the Taoist immortals]—naive and lovely children
【金文】 jīnwén 〈名〉inscriptions on ancient bronze objects
【金窝银窝,不如自家草窝】 jīnwō yínwō, bùrú zìjiā cǎowō 〈熟〉east or west, home is best; home is home though ever so homely; be it ever so humble, there is no place like home
【金乌】 jīnwū 〈名〉〈书〉Golden Crow—sun: ～西坠。The sun is sinking in the west.
〖～玉兔〗 jīnwū-yùtù 〈熟〉crow of gold and hare of jade—the sun and the moon
【金屋藏娇】 jīnwū-cángjiāo 〈熟〉settle one's young wife/mistress in a golden house; keep a mistress in a love nest; take a concubine
【金屋贮娇】 jīnwū-zhùjiāo ＝金屋藏娇 jīnwū-cángjiāo
【金无足赤,人无完人】 jīn wú zúchì, rén wú wánrén 〈熟〉no gold can be pure and no one can be perfect—every man has his weak side; to err is human
【金线鱼】 jīnxiànyú 〈名〉[动物] red coat; golden thread
【金相学】 jīnxiàngxué 〈名〉metallography
【金像】 jīnxiàng 〈名〉[电影] golden statuette: 奥斯卡～ Oscar

Statuette‖奥斯卡～奖 Academy Awards
【金星】 jīnxīng 〈名〉❶[天文] Venus ❷ golden star：～勋章 golden star medal ❸ flashes of light that one seems to see (as from dizziness or a blow on the head)：眼冒～ see stars
【金熊奖】 Jīnxióngjiǎng 〈名〉[电影] Golden Berlin Bear (of Berlin)
【金钥匙】 jīnyàoshi 〈名〉golden key—best solution to a problem：一本好的英语词典是学好英语的～。A good English dictionary is a golden key to an impressive command of English.
【金银财宝】 jīnyín-cáibǎo 〈熟〉gold, silver, treasure and jewels; treasures
【金银花】 jīnyínhuā〈名〉[植物] honeysuckle
【金鱼】 jīnyú 〈名〉goldfish
〖～虫〗 jīnyúchóng〈名〉[动物] water flea
〖～缸〗 jīnyúgāng 〈名〉goldfish bowl/basin
【金玉】 jīnyù 〈名〉〈书〉gold and jade; precious stones and metals; treasures
〖～良言〗 jīnyù-liángyán 〈熟〉golden saying; invaluable/good advice
〖～满堂〗 jīnyù-mǎntáng 〈熟〉gold and jade fill the hall—wealthy and learned/erudite
〖～其外，败絮其中〗 jīnyù qí wài, bàixù qí zhōng 〈熟〉rubbish coated in gold and jade—shining on the outside but rotten on the inside; fair without, foul within; showy but useless
【金元】 jīnyuán 〈名〉gold dollar; US dollar：～外交 dollar diplomacy
【金圆券】 jīnyuánquàn 〈名〉gold *yuan* notes (issued by the Kuomintang government in 1948)
【金云母】 jīnyúnmǔ 〈名〉[矿业] phlogopite
【金针】 jīnzhēn 〈名〉❶〈书〉metal pins used in sewing and embroidery ❷[中医] acupuncture needle：～治疗 treat sb by acupuncture ❸ dried day-lily flower
〖～菜〗 jīnzhēncài 〈名〉❶[植物] day lily ❷ day-lily flower
〖～度人〗 jīnzhēn-dùrén 〈熟〉teach others the knack of a trade
【金枝玉叶】 jīnzhī-yùyè 〈熟〉golden branches and jade leaves—descendants of imperial lineage; descendants of aristocracy; be born in the purple; beautiful ladies：那姑娘长得～一样，哪能干得了这活？The girl looks too delicate to do such a job.
【金质奖】 jīnzhìjiǎng 〈名〉gold medal award
【金砖】 jīnzhuān 〈名〉gold brick
【金紫荆奖】 Jīnzǐjīngjiǎng 〈名〉[电影] Golden Bauhinia Awards (of Hong Kong)
【金字塔】 jīnzìtǎ 〈名〉pyramid
【金字招牌】 jīnzì zhāopái 〈熟〉gold-lettered signboard—vain glorious title
【金子】 jīnzi 〈名〉gold：提炼～ extract gold‖〈喻〉他有一颗～般的心。He has a heart of gold.
【金棕榈奖】 Jīnzōnglǘjiǎng 〈名〉[电影] Golden Palm Awards (of France)

津[1] jīn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ ferry crossing; ford：⇨～渡；无人问～ ❷ key post：位居要～ hold the key post ❸ Jin [another name for Tianjin (天津)] ⇨天津

津[2] jīn ❶〈名〉body fluids：⇨～液 ❷〈名〉saliva ❸〈名〉sweat：遍体生～ sweat/perspire all over ❹〈动〉moisten; dampen：⇨～贴
【津巴布韦】 Jīnbābùwéi 〈名〉Zimbabwe
〖～人〗 Jīnbābùwéirén 〈名〉Zimbabwean
【津渡】 jīndù 〈名〉〈书〉ferry crossing
【津筏】 jīnfá 〈名〉〈书〉ferry raft
【津津】 jīnjīn 〈形〉interesting; delicious：⇨～乐道；～有味
〖～乐道〗 jīnjīn-lèdào 〈熟〉take delight in talking about; talk with great relish：成为～的话题 become sb's favourite topic‖对自己的成绩～ relish talking about one's achievement‖她对自己的儿子总是～。She always takes delight in talking about her son.
〖～有味〗 jīnjīn-yǒuwèi 〈熟〉(eat) with appetite/relish—with great gusto; with keen pleasure：吃得～ eat with great relish‖读得～ read with absorbing/great interest‖～地讲故事 tell a story with gusto
【津贴】 jīntiē ❶〈名〉subsidy; allowance; stipend：一份教育～ a subsidy for education‖付给/领取/有～ pay/draw/have an allowance‖出差～ travel subsistence/allowance/pay‖出口～ export bounty‖额外/可观的～ extra/handsome allowance‖岗位～subsidies appropriate to particular jobs‖固定～ regular/fixed allowance‖伙食/生活～ dietary/living allowance‖加班/年度/政府～ overtime/annual/government allowance‖老年人及残疾人～ subsidies for the old and disabled‖膳宿～ allowance for board and lodging‖失业～ unemployment benefit‖运动员享受国家～。Athletes are subsidized by the state. ❷〈动〉pay an allowance：每月～他一些钱。He was granted some allowance every month.
【津要】 jīnyào 〈名〉〈书〉❶ key place ❷ key post：身居～ hold a key post
【津液】 jīnyè 〈名〉❶[中医] body fluid ❷ saliva

衿 jīn 〈名〉❶ ＝ 襟 jīn ❷ belt; girdle

矜 jīn ❶〈动〉〈书〉pity; sympathize with：⇨～恤 ❷〈动〉〈书〉be self-important; conceited：～才使气 rely on one's ability and act on impulse‖骄～之气 arrogant airs ⇨～夸；骄～；自～ ❸〈形〉discreet; restrained; reserved：⇨～持
⇨guān; qín
【矜持】 jīnchí 〈形〉restrained; reserved：举止～ conduct oneself with circumspection‖态度～ have a reserved manner‖他平常很～。He is a very reserved man.
【矜功自负】 jīngōng-zìfù 〈熟〉be conceited about one's merits
【矜贵】 jīnguì〈形〉〈书〉❶ self-conceited; arrogant ❷ precious; valuable
【矜夸】 jīnkuā 〈动〉be conceited and boastful：力戒～ guard against conceit and boasting
【矜惜】 jīnxī 〈动〉sympathize with; have pity on
【矜恤】 jīnxù 〈动〉sympathize/empathize with
【矜重】 jīnzhòng 〈形〉reserved and dignified

筋 jīn 〈名〉❶ tendon; sinew：胳膊～儿 sinews of one's arm ⇨抽～；伤～动骨 ❷ muscle：⇨～骨；～疲力尽 ❸ veins that stand out under the skin：⇨青～ ❹ anything resembling a tendon or vein：⇨钢～；橡皮～
【筋道】 jīndao 〈形〉〈方〉❶ (of food) chewy：～面条 chewy noodles ❷ (of a person) sturdy：这个八十岁的老头还很～。This old man, though 80 years old, is still very sturdy.
【筋斗】 jīndǒu 〈名〉〈方〉fall; somersault：翻～ tumble; turn a somersault‖摔了个～ fall; have a fall/tumble; tumble over
【筋骨】 jīngǔ 〈名〉bones and muscles—physique：锻炼～ exercise/develop one's muscles‖活动～ get some exercise; stretch oneself‖劳其～ exercise one's sinews and bones with toil‖强壮～ build up/strengthen one's physique‖～强健 enjoy excellent/perfect health
【筋节】 jīnjié 〈名〉muscles and joints—vital links/transitions in a speech/a piece of writing
【筋疲力尽】 jīnpí-lìjìn 〈熟〉exhausted; worn/tired/played out：感到/看上去～ feel/look tired out‖干得～ be all burned out from working‖令人～的工作 back-breaking work‖你看起来～。You looked fagged to death.‖他已经～了。He has used up all his energy. / He is (dead) beat. / He is completely fagged out.
【筋肉】 jīnròu ＝ 肌肉 jīròu

禁 jīn 〈动〉❶ bear; stand; endure：～穿 be durable‖～冻 stand cold/frost‖～洗 stand a lot of washing‖不～脏 show dirt easily‖这件衣服不～穿。This dress has not much endurance.‖他不～劝。He persuades easily. ⇨～受；弱不～风 ❷ contain/restrain oneself：不～落泪 melt into tears; can't restrain one's tears‖不～失笑 be unable to restrain from laughing; can't help laughing ⇨情不自～；忍俊不～
⇨jìn
【禁不起】 jīnbuqǐ 〈动〉be unable to stand (tests, trials, etc)：～考验 cannot bear the test (of)‖～推敲 can not stand close scrutiny‖～诱惑 fail to withstand the temptation‖他～下岗的打击。Being laid off was too much for him.‖这件工作几乎～严格的检查。The work will hardly stand close examination.
【禁不住】 jīnbuzhù 〈动〉❶ be unable to bear/endure/stand：～批评 cannot stand criticism‖冰层太薄了，～你身体的重量。The ice is too thin to bear your weight. ❷ cannot help (doing sth); be unable to refrain from：～发出赞叹 can't help gasping with admiration‖～落了泪 find it difficult to hold back one's tears‖

她～哭了。She cannot help crying. / She burst into tears. ‖ 他～笑出声来。He could scarcely suppress a laugh.

【禁得起】 jīndeqǐ 〈动〉 be able to stand (tests, trials, etc): ～高热 can endure heat ‖ ～冷冻 can stand cold ‖ ～任何严峻的考验 stand up to/withstand any severe/rigorous test

【禁得住】 jīndezhù 〈动〉 be able to bear/endure: ～高温 stand up well to high temperatures ‖ ～各种诱惑 be proof against all temptations; with stand all temptations ‖ 他～炎热的天气。He can stand hot weather. ‖ 这艘船～飓风。The boat will bear up under hurricane winds.

【禁受】 jīnshòu 〈动〉 bear; stand; endure: ～不住打击 be unable to endure a blow ‖ 他们的爱情～了艰苦生活的考验。Their love has stood the test of hard life.

襟 jīn 〈名〉 ❶ front of a garment: ⇨对～; 衣～ ❷ (breadth of) mind: ⇨～怀; 胸～ ❸ brothers-in-law whose wives are sisters: ⇨～弟; ～兄

【襟弟】 jīndì 〈名〉 husband of one's wife's younger sister; brother-in-law

【襟怀】 jīnhuái 〈名〉 bosom; (breadth of) mind

〖～坦白〗 jīnhuái-tǎnbái 〈熟〉 have largeness of mind; openhearted; *open and aboveboard; unselfish and magnanimous*

【襟兄】 jīnxiōng 〈名〉 husband of one's wife's elder sister; brother-in-law

jǐn

仅 jǐn 〈副〉 only; merely; alone; solely: ～此一次 (just) for once ‖ ～次于 rank only next/second to ‖ ～供参考 for reference only ‖ ～今年生产就上升了 15%。The production is up by 15% this year alone. ‖ 办公室～有一部电话。There is only one telephone in the office. ‖ 我不相信这～是一个钱的问题。I do not believe that this is solely a matter of money.

⇨jìn

【仅见】 jǐnjiàn 〈动〉 be rarely seen: 这场精彩的比赛在奥运会历史上是～的。The exciting game was unprecedented in the history of the Olympic Games.

【仅仅】 jǐnjǐn 〈副〉 only; merely; alone: 球～碰到他球拍的边儿。The ball just tipped the edge of his racket. ‖ 他兜里～有五块钱。He had only five *yuan* in his pocket. ‖ 我～是开个玩笑而已。I was just kidding. ‖ 这～是个开始。This is merely the beginning.

尽[1] jǐn ❶〈动〉 try to reach the greatest extent: ⇨～快; ～先 ❷〈介〉 within the limits of: ～着这些钱把事情办好。Get the job done with all the money. ‖ 这本书必须～着一星期看完。The book must be finished in a week. ❸〈动〉 give priority to: 先～孩子们喝。Let the children drink first. ‖ 先～旧衣服穿。Wear the old clothes first. ❹〈副〉 [used before a noun of locality] furthest; extreme: ～里头 at the extreme inside; innermost part ‖ ～西边 westernmost end ‖ 教室的～前头 the very front of the classroom

尽[2] jǐn 〈副〉〈方〉 always; all the time: 他～拿孩子撒气。He always vents his anger on the child. ‖ 这些天～碰上倒霉的事。I've been having bad luck all these days.

⇨jìn

【尽管】 jǐnguǎn ❶〈副〉 feel free to; not hesitate to: 你～放心,她会照顾好孩子的。Don't worry at all. She will take good care of the child. ‖ 你～拿吧。You are welcome to it. / Take as much as you like. ‖ 我让他～使用我的藏书室。I made him free of my library. / I allowed him free access to my library. ‖ 有什么意见～提。If you have any opinion, out with it/just say it right out/ *just come right out with it.* ❷〈副〉〈方〉 *always; all the time:* 这些天～下雨。It has been raining all the time these days. ❸〈连〉 though; even though; in spite of; despite: ～病得很重,他仍然去上班了。He went to work in spite of his serious illness. ‖ ～下雨,他还是出去了。He went out though it was raining. ‖ 这消息～不可思议,却是真的。This news is almost unbelievable, but it is true for all that.

【尽可能】 jǐnkěnéng 〈副〉 as ... as possible; to the best of one's ability: ～早点来。Come here as early as possible. ‖ 我会～帮你。I will try my best to help you.

【尽快】 jǐnkuài 〈副〉 as quickly/soon as possible; with all haste: ～解决问题 solve the problem as soon as possible ‖ ～给予答复 reply in the shortest possible time; reply at one's earliest convenience ‖ ～做出决定 make a quick decision ‖ 要求～解决 press for a speedy resolution ‖ 我会～回来。I'll come back as soon as possible.

【尽量】 jǐnliàng 〈副〉 to the best of one's ability; as far as possible: ～多/快/早 as many/quickly/early as possible ‖ ～多学些东西 learn as much as possible ‖ ～做好 do the best possible ‖ ～别把水用完。Try not to use up all the water. ‖ 请大家～发表意见。Please voice your opinions as fully as possible. ‖ 请～准时到达。Please make every effort to arrive punctually. ‖ 我会～做好这项工作。I'll do it well to my best ability.

⇨*jìnliàng*

【尽让】 jǐnràng 〈动〉〈方〉 let others take precedence

【尽先】 jǐnxiān 〈副〉 give priority to: ～照顾老人 look after the aged first ‖ ～发展经济 give priority to economic development

【尽早】 jǐnzǎo 〈副〉 as early/soon/quickly as possible; at the earliest possible time: ～交货 deliver the goods the first chance one has ‖ 希望～回音 hope for an immediate reply ‖ 书看完后请～还回。Please return the book as soon as you finish it.

【尽自】 jǐnzi 〈副〉〈方〉 always; all the time: 他头也不抬地～看书。He kept on reading without raising his head.

紧 jǐn ❶〈形〉 tight; taut; close: 把绳子拉～ pull the rope taut; tighten up the rope ‖ 鼓面绷得～～的。The drum face is greatly stretched. ❷〈形〉 fast; firm: ～盯着孩子 fasten one's eye on the child ‖ 拧～螺母 screw the nut tight ‖ 抓～把手 hold fast to the handle ‖ 把盖子拧～。Screw the lid on tightly. ‖ 她～～抓住我的胳膊。She held me tightly by the arm. ‖ 纸～粘在桌子上。The paper is stuck fast to the desk. ❸〈动〉 tighten: ～裤带/鞋带 tighten one's belt/shoelace ‖ ～一～弦 tighten the strings ❹〈形〉 tight; close: ～挨着 be close to ‖ ～靠着 lie close to ‖ 孩子们～～依偎着熟睡的母亲。The children nuzzled up against their sleeping mother. ‖ 她的湿衣服～贴在身上。Her wet clothes moulded round her body. ‖ 这顶帽子很～。This hat is tight. ‖ 这双鞋我穿着～得难受。These shoes are painfully tight for me. ‖ 这抽屉太～,我打不开。The drawer is so tight that I can't open it. ❺〈副〉 *in close/quick succession:* 事情一件～接着一件发生。One incident follows close on another. ❻〈形〉 strict; rigorous: 对孩子不要管得太～。Don't be too strict with your kids. ‖ 老师对我们的学习抓得很～。Our teacher works us very hard. ❼〈形〉 tense; intense: 气氛～ agitated/tense atmosphere ‖ 风声很～。The situation is getting tense. ‖ 该地区局势越来越～。Tension has mounted in the area. ❽〈形〉 short of money: 他手头～。He's *short of money. / He is feeling the pinch.* ‖ 眼下银根正～。Money is short at the moment. ‖ 他钱很～,非常需要一份工作。Money was tight and he needed a job badly. ‖ 战争结束后人们过了多年的～日子。War was followed by many years of austerity. ❾〈形〉 urgent; pressing; tense: 日程很～ have a tight schedule ‖ 风刮得正～。It's blowing hard. ‖ 功课很～。The schoolwork is pressing. ‖ 任务很～。The task is very urgent. ‖ 我们时间很～。We are under time pressure. / We are pressed for time. / The calendar is too challenging for us.

【紧巴巴】 jǐnbābā 〈形〉 ❶ tight: 那件外套看着～的。That coat looks tight. ❷ hard up; short of money: 日子过得～的 be in financial straits ‖ 手头～的 be short of money; be hard up; be pressed for money

【紧绷绷】 jǐnbēngbēng 〈形〉 ❶ tight; taut; tightly drawn: ～的绳索 tight rope ‖ 皮带系得～的 with a belt fastened tight ❷ (of one's facial expression) taut: 脸～的 look strained/sullen/serious; have a taut expression on one's face

【紧逼】 jǐnbī 〈动〉 press hard; close in on: ～敌人的左翼 press *upon the enemy's left flank* ‖ 步步～ press on at every stage ‖ 全场～ full-court press

【紧凑】 jǐncòu 〈形〉 compact; terse; tight-knit; well-knit: 情节～ have a well-knit plot ‖ 晚会办得很～。The evening party was well organized. ‖ 整个学校布局显得很～。The school is compactly laid out as a whole.

【紧促】 jǐncù 〈形〉 hurried; urgent; pressing; short and pressing: 呼吸～ be short of breath

【紧防】 jǐnfáng 〈动〉 be on guard against; be alert to: ～小偷 be

on guard against thieves

【紧辅音】 jǐnfǔyīn 〈名〉[语言] tense consonant

【紧跟】 jǐngēn 〈动〉 follow closely; follow hard after; keep in step with: ~时代步伐 keep in step with the times ‖ ~形势 keep abreast with the situation ‖ ~着某人 follow sb closely; follow close on the heels of (sb); be close at sb's heels; tread on sb's heels ‖ 饥荒~着干旱。Famine followed in the wake of the drought. ‖ 她妈妈走到哪里,她就~到哪里。She is always at her mother's heels wherever her mother goes.

【紧箍咒】 jǐngūzhòu 〈名〉 Incantation of the Gold Hoop [used by the Monk in the novel *Pilgrimage to the West* to keep the Monkey King, his disciple, under control]—sth used as a controlling device

【紧急】 jǐnjí 〈形〉 urgent; pressing; critical; imperative: ~避孕 emergency contraception ‖ ~出口 emergency exit ‖ ~处理 emergency management/treatment ‖ ~措施 emergency measures ‖ ~电报 urgent telegram ‖ ~订货 rush order ‖ ~会议/集合 emergency meeting/muster ‖ ~呼救 hurry call ‖ ~呼吁 urgent appeal ‖ ~降落 emergency landing ‖ ~救援 emergency/urgent (relief) aid ‖ ~任务 pressing/imperative duty ‖ ~事务 pressing matter ‖ ~信号 emergency call/signal; distress signal ‖ ~着陆 emergency landing ‖ 非常~的事情 matter of great urgency ‖ 举行~会谈 hold urgent talks (with) ‖ 情况~。The situation is critical. ‖ 事情~。The matter presses. ‖ 这是一件十分~的事。That's a great urgency.

〖~关头〗 jǐnjí guāntóu = 紧要关头 jǐnyào guāntóu

〖~情况〗 jǐnjí qíngkuàng 〈名〉 emergency; exigency: 采取措施应付各种~ take measures to meet any exigency ‖ 应付~ handle an emergency ‖ 引起~ cause/create an emergency ‖ 在~下 in (the event of) an emergency ‖ 一旦发生~,打电话给警察。In case of emergency, call the police. ‖ 这个出口只有在发生~时才使用。This exit is only used on an emergency. / The exit is only used when an emergency arises/occurs.

〖~状态〗 jǐnjí zhuàngtài 〈名〉 state of emergency: 宣布该地区处于~ declare a state of emergency in the area

【紧紧】 jǐnjǐn 〈副〉 tightly; firmly; closely: ~盯住 fasten/fix one's eyes on (sb or sth); watch closely; stare fixedly ‖ ~抓住绳子 take a fast hold of the rope ‖ ~抓住机遇 hold fast to opportunities ‖ 公共汽车里挤得~的。The bus was a tight squeeze. ‖ 她~握住孩子的手。She clasped her child's hand tight in hers. ‖ 这对情侣~拥抱在一起。The lovers were in a tight embrace/hug.

【紧邻】 jǐnlín 〈名〉 close/immediate/next-door neighbour: 他们是~。They are next-door neighbours.

【紧锣密鼓】 jǐnluó-mìgǔ 〈熟〉 wild beating of gongs and drums—concentrated preparations; intense publicity drive

【紧密】 jǐnmì 〈形〉 ❶ inseparable; close together: ~合作 work in close cooperation ‖ 理论与实践要~结合。Theory must be closely connected/combined with practice. ‖ 全国人民需要~团结。There is the need for the close unity of all the people in the nation. ‖ 语言与文化有着~的联系。Language is inseparable from culture. ❷ rapid and intense: ~的防守 tight defence; closed defence ‖ 枪声/雨点~ rapid and intense firings/raindrops

【紧迫】 jǐnpò 〈形〉 pressing; urgent; imminent: 极其~ extremely urgent ‖ ~的问题 burning/pressing problem/issue ‖ ~的责任感 driven sense of obligation ‖ 时间~。Time is pressing/running short. ‖ 形势~。The situation is critical. ‖ 这件事非常~。The matter is extremely urgent.

〖~感〗 jǐnpògǎn 〈名〉 feeling/sense of urgency: 他没有~。He has no sense of urgency.

〖~性〗 jǐnpòxìng 〈名〉 urgency: 问题的严重性和~ seriousness and urgency of the problem

【紧俏】 jǐnqiào 〈形〉 (of consumer goods) in great demand but short supply: ~货 salable goods ‖ ~商品 hard-to-get commodities; merchandise in great/high demand ‖ ~物品 badly-needed/hard-to-find goods

【紧缺】 jǐnquē 〈形〉 in short supply; badly needed: ~的医药用品 critical medical supplies ‖ ~商品 commodities/goods in short supply ‖ ~人才 badly-needed professional/talent; personnel in short supply ‖ 食品/煤炭/棉花~ bread/coal/cotton famine ‖ 人员~的公司 tightly-staffed company ‖ 钢材~。Steels are in short supply. ‖ 钱暂时有些~。Money is a bit tight at the moment.

【紧日子】 jǐnrìzi 〈名〉 austere life: 过~ live an austere life; tighten one's belt

【紧身儿】 jǐnshēnr 〈形〉 (of undergarment or underwear) close-fitting: ~衬衫 body shirt ‖ ~连衣裙 close-fitting/figure-hugging dress

〖~裤〗 jǐnshēnrkù 〈名〉 tights

〖~衣〗 jǐnshēnryī 〈名〉 shapesuit; shapewear; foundation garment: 她穿着~。She is in tights.

【紧缩】 jǐnsuō 〈动〉 reduce; retrench; tighten: ~编制 reduce staff ‖ ~财政 tighten control over finance ‖ ~贷款 decrease credit ‖ ~金融市场 tighten the money market ‖ ~开支 cut down expenses; retrench one's expenditure; tighten the purse strings ‖ ~货币投放和信贷 tighten the money supply and credit ‖ ~生产 curtail production ‖ ~政府预算 tighten government budget ‖ ~计划 austerity plan/programme ‖ ~力度 depth of retrenchment ‖ ~时期 period of contraction ‖ ~政策 austerity/deflation/belt-tightening policy; retrenchment policy ‖ 我们采取了~措施。We have taken/introduced austerity measures.

〖~银根〗 jǐnsuō yíngēn 〈动〉 limit the growth of money supply; curtail bank facility; tighten money: ~政策 tight-money policy

【紧锁双眉】 jǐnsuǒ shuāngméi 〈动〉 contract/knit the eyebrows; one's eyebrows are knit in a frown

【紧胸内衣】 jǐnxiōng nèiyī 〈名〉 chemisette

【紧要】 jǐnyào 〈形〉 critical; crucial; vital; imperative: 那不~。It makes no matter. ⇨无关~

〖~关头〗 jǐnyào guāntóu 〈熟〉 critical/crucial moment; critical juncture: 在这~ at the critical moment/juncture; at the crucial moment

【紧张】 jǐnzhāng 〈形〉 ❶ nervous; uneasy; anxious; tense; neurotic; keyed-up: 克服/消除~情绪 overcome/allay one's nervousness ‖ 神情~ look uneasy/nervous ‖ 因某事而~ feel/get nervous about/at sth ‖ 别~! Don't be nervous! ‖ 一想到考试我就~。The thought of the examination gives me palpitations. ❷ tense; intense; strained: ~的劳动 strenuous labour ‖ ~的气氛 tense atmosphere; air of tension; highly charged atmosphere ‖ ~的谈判 intense/tense negotiation ‖ ~的学习 tough study ‖ ~的外交活动 intensive diplomacy ‖ ~的种族关系 racial tension ‖ 城里也~起来。Tension also rose in the city. ‖ 两国关系十分~。Tensions are high/running high between the two countries. / Relations between the two countries became severely strained. ‖ 气氛越来越~。Tensions are building up. ❸ tight; in short supply: 供货/人手/资金~ be short of supply/hands/funds ‖ 时间~ be pressed for time ‖ 手头~ be hard up; be short of/pressed for money ‖ 供应~。Supplies are tight. ‖ 资金周转~。There is a strain on capital liquidity.

〖~局势〗 jǐnzhāng júshì 〈名〉 tension: 缓和~ ease/reduce/relax/relieve the tension/the tense situation ‖ 制造国际~ create the international tension

【紧着】 jǐnzhe 〈动〉 hurry; speed up; press on with: 这活我们得~干。We have to press on with the work. ‖ 如果想在天黑前到达,我们就得~走。If we want to arrive before dark, we must speed up/press on.

【紧追】 jǐnzhuī 〈动〉 be in hot pursuit; run sb hard: ~敌人 closely pursue the enemy ‖ 警车冲过街道,~另一辆车。The police car raced through the street in hot pursuit of another car.

〖~不舍〗 jǐnzhuī-bùshě 〈熟〉 in hot pursuit: 他对那个女孩~。He has tried every means to woo the girl.

堇 jǐn

【堇菜】 jǐncài 〈名〉[植物] violet

【堇色】 jǐnsè 〈名〉 violet

锦 jǐn

❶〈名〉 brocade: 蜀~ Sichuan brocade ⇨~旗;~上添花;织~ ❷〈形〉 bright and beautiful: ⇨~缎;~鸡;~绣

【锦标】 jǐnbiāo 〈名〉 prize; trophy; title: 夺得~ win the pennant ‖ ~主义 cups and medals mania

〖~赛〗 jǐnbiāosài 〈名〉 tournament; championship (contest/game); title game: 篮球~ basketball tournament ‖ 世界田径~ World Track and Field Championship ‖ 世界乒乓球~ World Table Tennis Championship

【锦簇花团】 jǐncù-huātuán = 花团锦簇 huātuán-jǐncù

【锦缎】 jǐnduàn 〈名〉 brocade

【锦鸡】 jǐnjī 〈名〉[动物] golden pheasant

【锦葵】 jǐnkuí 〈名〉[植物] high mallow

【锦纶】 jǐnlún 〈名〉 polyamide fibre

【锦囊佳句】 jǐnnáng-jiājù 〈熟〉 beautiful verses in an embroidered purse—good poem
【锦囊妙计】 jǐnnáng-miàojì 〈熟〉 wise counsel; capital plan; secret master plan; stratagem up one's sleeve
【锦旗】 jǐnqí 〈名〉 silk banner (as an award or a gift)
【锦上添花】 jǐnshàng-tiānhuā 〈熟〉 add flowers to embroidery—embellish what is already beautiful; add brilliance to one's present splendour: 他们的演出使晚会～。Their performance provided the crowning touch to the evening's entertainments.
【锦心绣口】 jǐnxīn-xiùkǒu 〈熟〉 elegant thought and flowery speech—fine literary style; elegant and refined writing
【锦绣】 jǐnxiù 〈形〉 as beautiful as brocade; beautiful; splendid: ～文章 a piece of beautiful writing; an embroidered piece of literature
〖～河山〗 jǐnxiù héshān 〈熟〉 beautiful rivers and mountains; land of charm and beauty; beautiful landscape/land; rich and beautiful land; lovely land
〖～前程〗 jǐnxiù qiánchéng 〈熟〉 glorious future; bright prospect/future
【锦衣玉食】 jǐnyī-yùshí 〈熟〉 elegantly dressed and feasting on delicacies; live a luxurious/extravagant life; live in luxury

谨 jǐn 〈形〉 ❶ careful; cautious; prudent: ～守规则 strictly adhere to the rules ⇨～防;～慎;拘～ ❷〈套〉 solemn; sincere: ～致真诚的问候 with sincere regards ‖ ～致节日的祝贺 with season's greetings ⇨～启;～上
【谨防】 jǐnfáng 〈动〉 guard against; beware of; be cautious of: ～盗窃/失火 take precautions against burglary/fire ‖ ～假冒 beware of fakes/imitations ‖ ～扒手 beware of pickpockets; be on your guard against pickpockets ‖ ～拼写错误。Take every caution against spelling mistakes. / Be cautious against spelling mistakes.
〖～暗箭〗 jǐnfáng ànjiàn 〈熟〉 guard against a hidden arrow—take cautions against a covert attack
【谨启】 jǐnqǐ 〈动〉〈套〉 [used after the signature in a formal letter] yours respectfully/sincerely
【谨上】 jǐnshàng ＝ 谨启 jǐngqǐ
【谨慎】 jǐnshèn 〈形〉 prudent; careful; cautious; circumspect: ～处理 handle (sth) with caution/discretion; handle (sth) gingerly ‖ ～行事 act with prudence/caution ‖ 反应～ react in caution ‖ 说话～ be discreet (in speech) ‖ 行为～ be scrupulous in conduct ‖ 言辞极其～ be extremely cautious in wording ‖ ～的回答 guarded answer/reply ‖ ～的人 man of prudence ‖ ～的司机 safe driver ‖ 采取更加～的态度 take a more cautious approach ‖ ～驾驶! Drive with caution! ‖ 你说话要～小心。You must keep a close guard on your language. ‖ 择友时你得更～些。You must show more discretion in choosing your friends.
【谨小慎微】 jǐnxiǎo-shènwēi 〈熟〉 overcautious (in small matters); punctilious; cautious and meticulous: 你怎么变得这样～? How come you've become so cautious and meticulous?
【谨严】 jǐnyán 〈形〉 careful and precise: 治学～ be rigorous and precise in academic pursuits; careful and exact scholarship ‖ 文章结构～。The article is well-knit.
【谨言慎行】 jǐnyán-shènxíng 〈熟〉 watch your step and mind what you are saying; speak and act cautiously; be cautious with one's words and actions; be discreet in word and deed

馑 jǐn → 饥馑 jījǐn

廑 jǐn 〈古〉 ＝ 仅 jǐn
⇨qín

瑾 jǐn 〈名〉〈书〉 beautiful jade; gem

槿 jǐn → 木槿 mùjǐn

jìn

仅 jìn 〈副〉〈书〉 nearly; approximately: ～万人 close to/nearly 10,000 people
⇨jǐn

尽 jìn ❶〈动〉 exhaust; finish: 说～酸甜苦辣 speak out all one's joys and sorrows ‖ 想～办法 leave no stone unturned ‖ 用～全身力气 use up/exhaust all one's strength ⇨竭～全力;取之不～ ❷〈动〉 reach the limit: ⇨～善～美;～头;山穷水～ ❸〈动〉 die: ⇨同归于～;自～ ❹〈动〉 use up; exhaust: ～全力 with (all one's) might and main ‖ ～其所能 to the utmost of one's capability ⇨～力;～心 ❺〈动〉 try one's best: ⇨～责;～职;～忠 ❻〈形〉 all; exhaustive: 钥匙已～数交回。All the keys have been handed back. ⇨～人皆知 ❼〈副〉 entirely; totally; completely; wholly: 店里～是中国货。The store is filled with Chinese goods. ‖ 她的艰苦工作～付东流。All her hard work has gone for nothing. ‖ 这篇作文～是语法错误。This composition is full of grammar mistakes. ❽〈副〉 only; exclusively; all: ～说好听话 say nothing but fine words ‖ 别～说不做。Don't just pay lip service. ‖ 他～撒谎。He is always telling lies.
⇨jǐn
【尽瘁】 jìncuì 〈动〉〈书〉 do one's utmost; exert oneself; spare no effort; do all one can: ～而死 fag oneself to death ⇨鞠躬～
【尽欢】 jìnhuān 〈动〉 enjoy oneself to the full/to one's heart's content: 人生得意须～ indulge yourself while you can
【尽力】 jìnlì 〈动〉 do all one can; do the best one can; do/try one's (very) best; do one's utmost; do one's level best; take pains in doing sth; do sth to the best of one's ability; make the best of oneself: ～帮忙 try one's best/go all out to help ‖ ～使人满意 do one's utmost to give satisfaction ‖ ～做好 do (sth) to the best of one's ability ‖ 他们答应～救他。They promised to do everything humanly possible to save him.
〖～而为〗 jìnlì'érwéi 〈熟〉 do/try one's best; do everything in one's power; as best one can/may: 他已经～了。He did all he could. ‖ 我们将～。We'll try our best.
【尽量】 jìnliàng 〈动〉 reach the limit; (drink or eat) to the full: 他今天喝酒尚未～。He didn't drink to the full today.
⇨jǐnliàng
【尽其所长】 jìnqísuǒcháng 〈熟〉 work to the best of one's ability
【尽其所有】 jìnqísuǒyǒu 〈熟〉 give all one has; give one's all
【尽情】 jìnqíng 〈副〉 to one's heart's content; as much as one likes: ～唱歌 sing to one's heart's content ‖ ～欢呼 cheer heartily ‖ ～款待 treat with the utmost kindness ‖ ～享乐 enjoy oneself to the utmost
【尽然】 jìnrán 〈动〉 [usu used in the negative] be entirely so: 也不～ not be exactly so; not be exactly the case; not really
【尽人皆知】 jìnrénjiēzhī 〈熟〉 be known to all; be common knowledge; be widely/universally known: 那是～的事。That's what everybody knows. ‖ 他的绯闻～。His sex scandals were known to all.
【尽人事】 jìn rénshì 〈动〉 do what one can; do all that is humanly possible (though with little hope of success): ～而听天命 do one's level best and leave the rest to God's will; man proposes, God disposes
【尽如人意】 jìnrú-rényì 〈熟〉 be just as one wishes; be entirely satisfactory; to one's heart's content; be fully up to expectations: 人生并非～。Life is not always a bed of roses. ‖ 事实并非～。The truth is not always very palatable.
【尽善尽美】 jìnshàn-jìnměi 〈熟〉 reach the acme of perfection; be perfect; be perfection itself; leave nothing to be desired: 我父亲凡事要求～。My father never tolerated imperfection.
【尽是】 jìnshì 〈动〉 be full of/without exception: 屋里～书。This room is filled up with books.
【尽释前嫌】 jìnshì-qiánxián 〈熟〉 forget old grudges entirely
【尽收眼底】 jìnshōu-yǎndǐ 〈熟〉 have/command a panoramic view: 站在这座高楼上，整个城市就会～。Standing on the top of this tall building, you can have a panoramic/bird's-eye view of the whole city.
【尽数】 jìnshù 〈名〉 total number; whole amount: 警察宣布被盗物品已～归还。The police announced the return of all the stolen goods. ‖ 欠款～归还。All the debts have been paid off.
【尽态极妍】 jìntài-jíyán 〈熟〉 (of a woman, scenery, poem, etc) very beautiful; exquisite
【尽头】 jìntóu 〈名〉 end; terminus: 走到花园/路的～ walk to the end of the garden/road ‖ terminus of the peninsula 半岛的尽头 ‖ 天～ world's end ‖ 书店就在这条街的～。You'll find the book-

store at the end of the street. ‖ 她已走到了生命的～。She's nearing her end. ‖ 贪婪是没有～的。Avarice knows no limit.

【尽孝】 jìnxiào 〈动〉 do one's filial duty; fulfil one's duty to one's parents; display filial piety to one's parents: 不要忘记对自己的父母～。Don't forget your duty to your parents. ‖ 她照顾年迈的双亲达十年之久,尽了孝心。She did her duty and cared for her aged parents for ten years.

【尽心】 jìnxīn 〈动〉 put all one's heart and soul into; do with all one's heart: ～帮助 give (sb) all the help one can ‖ ～照看孩子 do one's utmost to look after a child ‖ 她～照顾父母。She did all she could to take care of her parents.

〖～竭力〗 jìnxīn-jiélì 〈熟〉 do one's best/utmost; exert one's heart and strength to the utmost: 我们应当～做好本职工作。We should try our best to do our own job well.

【尽兴】 jìnxìng 〈动〉 enjoy oneself to the full: ～地喝/谈 drink/talk to one's heart's content ‖ ～而归 return after thoroughly enjoying oneself ‖ 我玩得很～。I enjoyed myself to my heart's content.

【尽责】 jìnzé 〈动〉 do one's duty; discharge one's responsibility: 没有～ fail to honour one's duty ‖ 对社会～ do one's duty to society ‖ ～的医生 committed/dedicated doctor ‖ 中方完全尽到了协议中的责任。The Chinese side has fully met its obligations under the agreement.

【尽职】 jìnzhí 〈动〉 carry out duties; do/fulfil one's duty; execute/perform one's duties; fill the post satisfactorily: 他工作一向～。He has always been a conscientious worker. ‖ 你认为他们～了吗? Do you think they are doing their job?

〖～尽责〗 jìnzhí-jìnzé 〈熟〉 do one's part with a sense of commitment/duty/responsibility

【尽忠】 jìnzhōng 〈动〉 ❶ be loyal to: ～效劳 serve faithfully ❷ sacrifice one's life (for); lay down one's life (for): 为国～ lay down one's life for one's motherland

〖～报国〗 jìnzhōng-bàoguó 〈熟〉 serve one's country loyally; be devoted to one's country; dedicate oneself to the service of one's country; dedicate one's life to one's country

进 jìn

❶〈动〉 advance; move/march forward; go ahead: ⇨～步; ～取; 不～则退; 前～ ❷〈动〉 present; submit: ⇨～献; ～言 ❸〈动〉 enter; come/go/get into: 考～大学 enter a college ‖ ～医院 be sent to hospital; be hospitalized ‖ 请～! Come in, please! ‖ 我们～屋吧。Let's go into the house. ⇨～城; ～站 ❹〈动〉 recruit; receive; admit: 今年我们单位不～人。We will not recruit the staff this year. ‖ 我们系～了一名博士。Our department has taken on a new faculty member with a doctoral degree. ⇨～货; ～款; ～项 ❺〈动〉 [used after a verb] get into/in: 掉～水里 fall into the water ‖ 走～办公室 walk into an office ❻〈量〉 any of the several rows of houses within an old-style residential compound

【进逼】 jìnbī 〈动〉 close in on/upon; advance on; press on towards; press hard: 步步～ press forward steadily ‖ 敌人正向我军～。The enemy troops were pressing on towards/closing in upon our troops.

【进兵】 jìnbīng 〈动〉 dispatch troops to attack; (of troops) march on (a place)

【进补】 jìnbǔ 〈动〉 take extra nourishment; take tonic

【进步】 jìnbù ❶〈动〉 improve; progress; advance; make progress: ～快/慢 make rapid/slow progress; progress rapidly/slowly ‖ 学习～ make progress in one's studies ‖ 人类在～。Mankind is progressing. ‖ 他数学～很快。He is making much headway in maths. ❷〈名〉 progress; improvement; advancement: 妨碍～ bar/hamper/hinder the progress (of) ‖ 激励/加快～ stimulate/quicken the progress (of) ‖ 继续努力以求更大～ strive for more progress ‖ 渴望～ desire advance/progress/improvement; be eager about one's progress ‖ 没有～ make no progress ‖ 取得明显～ make decided/marked progress ‖ 阻碍～ block/delay/stunt the progress (of) ‖ 不断/很大/极大/惊人的～ continued/considerable/tremendous/amazing progress ‖ 显著的～ marked/remarkable progress ‖ 科学的～ advancement/progress of science; scientific progress ‖ 农业技术的～ advancement of agricultural technology ‖ 为了社会的～ for the advancement of the society ❸〈形〉 progressive: ～力量/思想/团体 progressive forces/ideas/organizations ‖ ～人士 progressive personage/element

【进餐】 jìncān 〈动〉 have a meal: 按时～ take meals on time ‖ 一起～ partake a meal with sb; dine together with sb ‖ ～时间 mealtime ‖ 我们～时不要谈生意。Don't talk about business while we are dining.

【进谗】 jìnchán 〈动〉〈书〉 speak ill/evil of sb before elders or superiors

【进场】 jìnchǎng 〈动〉 ❶ get into (a theatre, an examination room, a sports arena, etc): 运动员已经～了。The athletes have already marched into the arena. ❷ [航空] approach: ～次序 approach sequence ‖ ～导航 approach navigation ‖ ～管理 approach control ‖ ～航向 approach course/lane ‖ ～路线 approach course ‖ ～指示器 approach indicator ‖ 飞机～失败。The plane missed the approach.

【进城】 jìnchéng 〈动〉 ❶ go to/into town; enter a city: 今天下午我们～去吧。Let's go downtown this afternoon. ❷ enter the big cities (to live or work): 他打算～打工。He's going to the city to do some odd jobs.

【进程】 jìnchéng 〈名〉 course; process: 改变/推进/影响历史～ change/advance/influence the course/process of history ‖ 加速/缩短～ accelerate/shorten the process (of) ‖ 引导和平～ shepherd along the peace process ‖ 民主～ democratic process ‖ 生命/革命的～ course of life/revolution

【进尺】 jìnchǐ 〈名〉 [矿业] footage: 掘进/开拓/凿岩～ drifting/tunnelling/drilling footage ‖ 钻机/钻探的日～ drilling footage in a day

【进出】 jìn-chū ❶〈动〉 get/go in and out; ingress and egress: 尽管外面很冷,孩子们还是进进出出的。The children kept going in and out in spite of the terrible cold outside. ‖ 他过去经常～酒吧和夜总会。He used to frequent bars and night-clubs. ‖ 这个码头每天～的人很多。A lot of people are coming in and out of this wharf. ‖ 住在该楼里的人都从这个门～。All the residents of this building get in and out through this door. ❷〈名〉 (of business) turnover: 我们每周都有一千元的～。We turn over ¥1,000 every week. / We have a turnover of ¥1,000 a week.

【进出口】 jìn-chūkǒu 〈名〉 import and export: 经营～业务 engage in import and export ‖ ～差额 gap between imports and exports ‖ ～货物 cargoes imported and exported ‖ ～平衡 balance between imports and exports ‖ ～限制 import and export restrictions ‖ ～银行 import-export bank ‖ ～总额 total export-import volume

〖～比率〗 jìn-chūkǒu bǐlǜ 〈名〉 export-import cover ratio

〖～公司〗 jìn-chūkǒu gōngsī 〈名〉 import and export corporation/company

〖～管理委员会〗 jìn-chūkǒu guǎnlǐ wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 export and import board

〖～贸易〗 jìn-chūkǒu màoyì 〈名〉 import and export trade; foreign trade: 扩大～ extend/increase import and export trade; extend/increase foreign trade ‖ ～额 volume of import and export ‖ ～商用规定 commercial rules for import and export

〖～商〗 jìn-chūkǒushāng 〈名〉 importer-exporter

〖～商品检验局〗 jìn-chūkǒu shāngpǐn jiǎnyànjú 〈名〉 import and export commodity inspection bureau

〖～税〗 jìn-chūkǒushuì 〈名〉 import or export tariff

〖～许可证〗 jìn-chūkǒu xǔkězhèng 〈名〉 import-export licence

【进抵】 jìndǐ 〈动〉 (of troops) reach a place

【进道】 jìndào 〈名〉 [交通] access: ～控制 access control

【进度】 jìndù 〈名〉 rate of progress/advance: 加快～ quicken the pace/tempo ‖ ～报告 progress report ‖ ～控制 process control ‖ 生产～ tempo/progress of production ‖ 按目前的～我们无法按时完工。We couldn't finish the task on time at the present rate of progress. ‖ 他们修建那座大楼的～极其缓慢。They are making very slow progress with the construction of the building.

〖～表〗 jìndùbiǎo 〈名〉 progress chart/sheet

【进而】 jìn'ér 〈连〉 and then; after that: 先做出计划,～实施计划 work out a plan and then carry it out

【进发】 jìnfā 〈动〉 set out; start: 向首都～ march upon the capital ‖ 列车向上海～。The train set out/off for Shanghai. ‖ 部队在日落时分向目标～。The troops started for their targets as the sun was setting.

【进犯】 jìnfàn 〈动〉 invade; intrude into: 打败～之敌 beat back the invading enemy ‖ 大举～ invade in full force

【进风井】 jìnfēngjǐng 〈名〉 [矿业] downcast (shaft)

【进风口】 jìnfēngkǒu 〈名〉 air intake

【进奉】 jìnfèng 〈动〉 submit; present

【进港】 jìngǎng 〈动〉 (of ships) enter the harbour; (of planes)

land：～停泊 make harbour
【～导航】 jìngǎng dǎoháng 〈名〉 approach navigation
【～航道】 jìngǎng hángdào 〈名〉 approach channel; port entrance
【～检查站】 jìngǎng jiǎncházhàn 〈名〉 harbour entrance post
【进攻】 jìngōng 〈动〉 attack; assault; offend; assail; charge：打退～ repel/repulse the attack ‖ 抵抗～ resist the attack ‖ 发动～ launch/deliver/make an attack/offensive (against); make an attack (upon) ‖ 防御～ make a defence against an attack ‖ 粉碎～ crush the attack ‖ 做好～的准备 get ready to take the offence ‖ ～不力 have a poor offence ‖ 转而～ switch to the offensive ‖ ～队形 attack formation ‖ ～计划/命令 scheme/order of attack ‖ ～型风格 offensive style ‖ 蚕食/大/联合～ nibbling/grand/joint attack ‖ 猛烈的～ fierce attack ‖ 战略/战术～ strategic/tactical offensive
【～性武器】 jìngōngxìng wǔqì 〈名〉 offensive weapons
【进贡】 jìngòng 〈动〉 ❶ pay tribute (to a sovereign) ❷ grease/oil sb's palm (with)
【进化】 jìnhuà 〈动〉 evolve：人类的～ evolution of mankind ‖ 哺乳动物是从爬行动物～而来的。Mammals evolved from reptiles.
【～论】 jìnhuàlùn 〈名〉 theory of evolution; evolutionism
【进货】 jìnhuò 〈动〉 stock (a shop) with goods; lay in a stock of merchandise; replenish one's stock; purchase merchandise：～成本 purchase cost; cost of goods purchased ‖ ～渠道 channel to replenish one's goods ‖ ～价格 prime cost ‖ ～员 purchasing agent; buyer ‖ ～折让 purchase discounts and allowances
【进击】 jìnjī 〈动〉 (of troops) advance (on)：向敌人～ advance on the enemy
【进见】 jìnjiàn 〈动〉 call on (sb holding high office); have an audience with：来京～总理 come to Beijing to have an audience with the Premier
【进军】 jìnjūn 〈动〉 march; advance：吹响～的号角 sound the bugle to advance; sound the advance ‖ 向敌人～ march against/towards the enemy ‖ 〈喻〉向西部～ march into the west ‖ 向现代化～ march towards modernization
【～号】 jìnjūnhào 〈名〉 bugle call to advance
【进口】 jìnkǒu ❶〈名〉entrance：公园的～ entrance to the park ❷〈名〉[机械] inlet：鼓风～ blast inlet ❸〈动〉enter port; sail into a port：一艘外轮已经进了口。A foreign ship has already sailed into the port. ‖ 我们的船尚未～。Our ship hasn't entered the port. ❹〈动〉import：～钢材/煤炭/棉花 import steel/coal/cotton ‖ ～原材料 import raw materials ‖ 从巴西把咖啡～到中国 import coffee from Brazil into China
【～报单】 jìnkǒu bàodān 〈名〉 import declaration
【～报关】 jìnkǒu bàoguān 〈名〉 customs/import entry
【～壁垒】 jìnkǒu bìlěi 〈名〉 import barrier
【～补贴】 jìnkǒu bǔtiē 〈名〉 import subsidy
【～代理商】 jìnkǒu dàilǐshāng 〈名〉 import agent/factor
【～订单】 jìnkǒu dìngdān 〈名〉 import order
【～额】 jìnkǒu'é 〈名〉 volume of import
【～港】 jìnkǒugǎng 〈名〉 port of entry
【～关税】 jìnkǒu guānshuì 〈名〉 import tariff
【～管制】 jìnkǒu guǎnzhì 〈名〉 import controls
【～货】 jìnkǒuhuò 〈名〉 imported goods/cargo; imports
【～检疫】 jìnkǒu jiǎnyì 〈名〉 import quarantine
【～配额】 jìnkǒu pèi'é 〈名〉 import quota
【～入超】 jìnkǒu rùchāo 〈名〉 import surplus
【～商】 jìnkǒushāng 〈名〉 importer
【～手续】 jìnkǒu shǒuxù 〈名〉 importation procedure
【～税】 jìnkǒushuì 〈名〉 import duty/tax/levy：削减汽车和计算机的～ cut import tariffs on cars and computers ‖ ～率 import rate of duty
【～限额】 jìnkǒu xiàn'é 〈名〉 import quota
【～许可】 jìnkǒu xǔkě 〈名〉 import admission
【～许可证】 jìnkǒu xǔkězhèng 〈名〉 import licence/authorization
【～总额】 jìnkǒu zǒng'é 〈名〉 total/gross import
【进款】 jìnkuǎn 〈名〉 income; receipts; revenue：提前使用～ anticipate one's income ‖ 两万元的～ income of 20,000 *yuan* ‖ 卖棉花的～ receipts from sale of cotton
【进来】 jìnlai 〈动〉 ❶ come/get in; enter：让孩子～ let the child in ‖ 让来访者～ show the visitor in ‖ ～吧。Come in. / Step right in. ‖ 请敲门后再～。Please knock before entering. ❷ [used after a verb] (get) in (here)：他匆匆忙忙走了～。He walked in hurriedly. ‖ 小麦完好无损地收～了。The wheat crop has been safely in. ‖ 这女孩从院子里跑～。The girl came running in from the yard.
【进料】 jìnliào 〈动〉[机械] charge; feed：～泵 feed pump ‖ ～槽 feed chute ‖ ～斗 feeding skip ‖ ～口 feed head/inlet ‖ ～速度 rate of feed ‖ ～台 feed floor
【进汽】 jìnqì 〈名〉 (air) admission：～阀 intake valve ‖ ～口 admitting port ‖ 高压～ high pressure admission
【进球】 jìnqiú 〈动〉 score a goal：进一个球 kick/make/score a goal ‖ 使～无效 nullify a goal ‖ ～机会 scoring opportunity ‖ 决定性/漂亮的～ decisive/splendid goal ‖ ～了！ It's in! / Goal!
【进取】 jìnqǔ 〈动〉 keep forging ahead; be eager to make progress; be enterprising
【～精神】 jìnqǔ jīngshén 〈名〉 spirit of enterprise：体现英勇的～ display the heroic enterprise
【～心】 jìnqǔxīn 〈名〉 enterprising spirit; initiative; gumption; push; drive：缺乏～ lack drive ‖ ～很强的人 man of great enterprise ‖ 他没有～。He has no enterprise.
【进去】 jìnqu 〈动〉 ❶ go/get in; enter：从后门～ enter by the back door ‖ ～吧。In with you. ❷ [used after a verb] (get) in (there)：把行李搬～ move the luggage in ‖ 胡同太窄了，卡车开不～。The lane is too narrow for the truck to drive in. ‖ 她打开包，把日记放了～。She opened the bag and put her diary in.
【进入】 jìnrù 〈动〉 enter; get into; ingress：～第三轮比赛 get to/reach the 3rd round ‖ ～角色 live one's part; get inside the character that one is playing; enter into the spirit of a character ‖ ～人体 get inside human body ‖ ～社会 enter the society ‖ ～社交界 go into society ‖ ～新阶段 enter a new phase/stage ‖ ～阵地 get/go into position ‖ 比赛已～高潮。The match has reached a boiling-point. ‖ 军事基地禁止外人～。Military bases are off limits to outsiders. /Military bases are out of bounds to unauthorized personnel. ‖ 他～了总决赛。He is through to the finals. / The player made it in the finals.
【进身之阶】 jìnshēnzhījiē 〈熟〉 stepping-stone (in one's official career)
【进深】 jìnshēn 〈名〉 depth/length of a house/yard/room
【进食】 jìnshí 〈动〉 take food; have one's meal：这个病人不能～。The patient can't take food.
【进士】 jìnshì 〈名〉〈旧〉 successful candidate in the highest imperial examination held in the palace under the emperor's supervision
【进水闸】 jìnshuǐzhá 〈名〉[水利] intake (work)
【进退】 jìntuì ❶〈动〉advance and retreat：⇨～两难；～失据；～维谷 ❷〈名〉sense of propriety：年轻人经常不知～。Young people often have no sense of propriety.
【～两难】 jìntuì-liǎngnán 〈熟〉 find it difficult to advance or to retreat—be in a dilemma/plight; be stranded; in a fine fix; on/between the horns of a dilemma; between the devil and the deep sea：使某人～ hold sb at bay
【～失据】 jìntuì-shījù 〈熟〉 in a dilemma/plight; in a hopeless position; get into a jam/spot
【～维谷】 jìntuì-wéigǔ 〈熟〉 be in a dilemma/quandary; between the devil and the deep blue sea
【～自如】 jìntuì zìrú 〈熟〉 be free to advance or retreat; have room for manoeuvre
【进位】 jìnwèi 〈动〉[数学] carry (a number, as in adding)
【进献】 jìnxiàn 〈动〉 offer as a tribute; present something (to one's superior)
【进香】 jìnxiāng 〈动〉 burn/offer incense in a temple; worship in a temple; pilgrim：～客 Buddhist pilgrim
【进项】 jìnxiàng 〈名〉 income; receipts：今年公司的～明显增加。The income of the company has increased noticeably this year.
【～税】 jìnxiàngshuì 〈名〉 input tax
【进行】 jìnxíng 〈动〉 ❶ be underway; be in progress; go on; proceed：正在～ be in progress/process; be underway ‖ 谈判正在～。The negotiations are underway. ‖ 世界杯仅仅～了四天。The World Cup is only 4 days old. ‖ 战斗仍在～。The fight is still in progress. ❷ carry on/out; conduct：～长期投资 make long-term investments ‖ ～彻底的变革 undergo radical changes ‖ ～抵抗 put up a resistance ‖ ～调查 conduct a survey ‖ ～斗争 carry on/conduct/wage a struggle ‖ ～活动 engage in activities ‖ ～核试验 conduct/administer a nuclear test ‖ ～教育改革 carry out/make reforms in education ‖ ～私人访问 conduct/pay/make a private visit (to) ‖ ～义卖 hold a (charity) bazaar ‖ ～制裁 enforce sanc-

tions (against) ‖ 按计划～ go forward as planned ‖ 手术～得很顺利。The operation went fine/smoothly. ‖ 实验将在地下 400 米深处～。The test will take place 400 metres below the ground.

〖～曲〗 jìnxíngqǔ 〈名〉(military) march：军队～ military march ‖ 葬礼～ dead march

〖～时〗 jìnxíngshí 〈名〉[语法] progressive tense

【进修】 jìnxiū 〈动〉engage in advanced studies; pursue further studies; take a refresher course：～课程 refresher/upgrading course ‖ ～学校/学院 school/college of further education; school/college of continuing education ‖ ～训练 upgrading training ‖ 脱产～ full time training ‖ 业务～ vocational studies ‖ 在职～ on-job/in-service training

〖～班〗 jìnxiūbān 〈名〉class for further studies; refresher class/course

〖～生〗 jìnxiūshēng 〈名〉trainee; student engaged in further studies

【进言】 jìnyán 〈动〉offer a piece of advice or an opinion：给某人进一言 give sb a piece of advice ‖ 我可以冒昧～吗? May I take the liberty of so offering an opinion?

【进谒】 jìnyè 〈动〉〈书〉call on (a superior)

【进一步】 jìnyībù 〈动〉go a step further; further：～提高产量 raise the yields still further ‖ ～增加税收 impose a further tax (on sth) ‖ ～学习 further one's study ‖ ～询问 inquire further ‖ 采取～的行动 take further action ‖ ～的粮食援助 further food aid ‖ ～的考虑/指示 further reflection/instructions ‖ 两国关系将得到～发展。Ties between the two countries will continue to develop. ‖ 让我们～相互了解吧! Let's get better acquainted.

【进益】 jìnyì 〈名〉❶〈书〉progress/improvement (in learning, self-cultivation, etc) ❷ earning; income

【进展】 jìnzhǎn ❶〈动〉make progress/headway; shape up：～很快 progress very fast ‖ ～顺利 go smoothly ‖ 竞选～情况良好。The election campaign is going well. ‖ 这项计划～顺利。The plan worked well. ❷〈名〉progress; advance：取得～ make progress/headway; gain ground; yield some progress ‖ 有长足的～ take a great leap forward ‖ 阻碍工程的～ retard/bar/delay/hamper/hinder/obstruct/impede the progress of the project ‖ 鼓舞人心/实质性/稳步的～ encouraging/substantial/steady progress ‖ 惊人的～ amazing/startling/astonishing progress ‖ 一个月过去了,可工作还没有～。A month has passed and the work has not advanced.

【进占】 jìnzhàn 〈动〉march on and take (a place)

【进站】 jìnzhàn 〈动〉(of a bus, train, etc) get/pull in; pull into a station; draw up at a station：火车什么时候～? When does the train come in?

【进账】 jìnzhàng ❶〈名〉income; earnings; receipts：他每月有两千元的～。He has an income of 2,000 *yuan* a month. ❷〈动〉enter in an account

【进驻】 jìnzhù 〈动〉enter and garrison/station：士兵～该城。The soldiers garrisoned the town.

近 jìn ❶〈形〉close; near; nearby; neighbouring：～照 recent photo/photograph ‖ ～几天 recent days ‖ 住得很～ live quite near; live close together ‖ ～距离射击 fire at close quarters ‖ 好日子～在眼前。Good times are just round the corner. ⇨～代;～郊;附～ ❷〈形〉intimate; closely related：⇨～亲;亲～ ❸〈形〉approximate; close to：⇨～似;相～ ❹〈动〉approach; get close to：年～八旬 be verging on 80; be close on 80 years of age; coming on to 80 ‖ 时～黎明。It was close on daybreak. ‖ 与会者～千人。Almost 1,000 people attended the meeting. ⇨～朱者赤,～墨者黑;平易～人 ❺〈形〉easy to understand：⇨浅～

【近便】 jìnbian 〈形〉close and convenient：他们找了家～的旅馆住下来。They settled down at the nearest hotel. ‖ 这些商店很～。The shops are quite handy.

【近程】 jìnchéng 〈名〉short range：～导弹/雷达 short-range missile/radar ‖ ～导航系统 short-range navigation system ‖ ～无线电导航 short-range radio navigation ‖ ～-远程控制 local-distant control

【近处】 jìnchù 〈名〉vicinity; neighbourhood：～有个邮局。There is a post office nearby.

【近代】 jìndài 〈名〉❶ modern times：～史 modern history ❷ capitalist times

【近道】 jìndào 〈名〉shortcut：一条～ a shortcut ‖ 走～回家 take a shortcut home

【近地点】 jìndìdiǎn 〈名〉[天文] perigee

【近东】 Jìndōng 〈名〉Near East

【近古】 jìngǔ 〈名〉age of ancient antiquity [in Chinese history, the period from the 9th to the mid-19th centuries]

【近海】 jìnhǎi 〈名〉coastal waters; inshore; offshore：～捕鱼/钻探 offshore fishing/drilling ‖ ～地区 offshore area ‖ ～开发 onshore development ‖ ～石油资源 offshore oil reserves ‖ ～水域 offshore waters ‖ ～天然气资源 offshore natural gas resource ‖ ～油田 inshore oil field ‖ ～渔场 inshore/offshore fisheries ‖ 在～开采的石油 oil produced offshore

【近乎】 jìnhu ❶〈动〉be close to; be little short of：～粗鲁/疯狂 border on/upon rudeness/madness ‖ ～完成 be nearly complete ‖ ～完美 be almost perfect ‖ ～灾难 be near disaster ‖ ～最低的工资 sub-minimum wage ‖ 一种～爱的感情 feeling akin to love ‖ 他的批评～荒谬。His criticism borders on the absurd. ❷〈形〉〈方〉intimate; friendly：他们越说越～。The more they talked, the more intimate they became. ⇨拉～;套～

【近郊】 jìnjiāo 〈名〉environs/outskirts of a city; suburbs：城市～ immediate vicinity of a city ‖ 在～ on the outskirts; in the vicinity/suburbs

【近景】 jìnjǐng 〈名〉❶ scenery close by ❷ [摄影] close shot：～摄影 up shot ‖ ～摄影机 close-range camera ❸ immediate prospect; current condition：～规划 plan for the immediate future

【近况】 jìnkuàng 〈名〉recent developments：简单回顾拉美的～ make a brief review of the recent developments in Latin America ‖ 你～如何? How are you getting along?

【近来】 jìnlái 〈副〉in the past few days/months; recently; lately; of late：他～一直很忙。He has been very busy recently. ‖ 你～在干些什么? What have you been doing lately?

【近理】 jìnlǐ 〈形〉reasonable; sensible

【近邻】 jìnlín 〈名〉near/close neighbour; next-door neighbour：中国～的岛国 China's island neighbour ‖ 我们是～。We are next-door neighbours. ‖ 远亲不如～。A neighbour close by is better than a brother far off.

【近路】 jìnlù 〈名〉shortcut：抄～ go by the nearest road; take a shortcut ‖ 你能给我指一下去火车站的～吗? Will you show me the shortcut to the railway station?

【近年】 jìnnián 〈名〉recent years：～来 in recent years ‖ 近几年工业生产增长很快。The growth of industry has been rapid in recent years.

【近旁】 jìnpáng 〈名〉nearby place：在～ near at hand ‖ 田地的～有条河。There is a river near the field.

【近期】 jìnqī 〈名〉near future：～计划 immediate-term planning ‖ ～交货 near delivery ‖ ～决策 near term decision ‖ ～目标 immediate-term/short-term objective ‖ ～预报 short-term forecast ‖ ～有小雨。There will be light rain in the coming days.

【近前】 jìnqián 〈名〉〈方〉place close to one/sb：他走到～我才认出他。I didn't recognize him until he came close.

【近亲】 jìnqīn 〈名〉close relative; near relative/relation; proximity of blood：～婚姻 consanguineous marriage ‖ 她是我的～。She is near of kin to me. / She is akin to me. ‖ 这两家人是～。The two families are near akin.

〖～繁殖〗 jìnqīn fánzhí 〈名〉nepotism; inbreeding：〈喻〉学术界的～ exclusive practices in academic circles

【近情】 jìnqíng 〈形〉reasonable; rational; sensible：～近理 fair and reasonable

【近人】 jìnrén 〈名〉❶ persons of modern times or alive at present ❷ one's close associate

【近日】 jìnrì 〈名〉❶ recent days：我～没有收到他的信。I haven't heard from him recently. ‖ 小王～好像有些忧虑。Xiao Wang seemed worried in the past few days. ❷ next few days; coming few days：他～就来。He will come within the next few days. ‖ 这座大桥～完工。The bridge will be completed within the next few days.

〖～点〗 jìnrìdiǎn 〈名〉[天文] perihelion

【近世】 jìnshì 〈名〉modern times

【近视】 jìnshì 〈形〉❶ myopic; nearsighted; short-sighted：他高度～。He is very nearsighted. ❷〈喻〉short-sighted：～政策 shortsighted policy

〖～矫正〗 jìnshì jiǎozhèng 〈名〉myoporthosis

〖～散光〗 jìnshì sǎnguāng 〈名〉myopic astigmatism

〖～眼〗 jìnshìyǎn 〈名〉myopia; nearsightedness; short sightedness; myopic eyes/visions

〖～眼镜〗 jìnshì yǎnjìng 〈名〉spectacles for nearsighted persons
【近水楼台】 jìnshuǐ-lóutái 〈熟〉waterside pavilion—favourable position; convenient access
〖～先得月〗 jìn shuǐ lóutái xiān dé yuè 〈熟〉those on the waterfront are the first to see the rising moon—enjoy the benefits of a favourable position; enjoy the advantage of being in a favourable position; the person in a favourable position gains a special advantage; being near and dear has its advantages
【近似】 jìnsì 〈形〉approximate; similar; resembling: ～读数/公式/计算 approximate reading/formula/calculation ‖ ～数据/误差 approximate data/error ‖ ～相等 approximately equal ‖ 金和黄铜的颜色～。Gold is similar in colour to brass. ‖ 你和他的体形极为～。You resemble him very much physically.
〖～商〗 jìnsìshāng 〈名〉approximate quotient
〖～值〗 jìnsìzhí 〈名〉approximate value; approximation (value)
【近岁】 jìnsuì 〈名〉〈书〉recent years
【近体诗】 jìntǐshī 〈名〉"modern style" poetry [referring to the innovations in classical poetry during the Tang Dynasty (618-907), marked by strict tonal patterns and rhyming schemes]
【近卫军】 jìnwèijūn 〈名〉guards (in European countries): 青年～ Youth Guards (in the former Soviet Union)
【近心点】 jìnxīndiǎn 〈名〉[天文] pericentre
【近星点】 jìnxīngdiǎn 〈名〉[天文] periastron
【近义词】 jìnyìcí 〈名〉near synonym
【近因】 jìnyīn 〈名〉immediate/proximate cause
【近于】 jìnyú 〈动〉border on; be little short of: ～愚蠢 border on foolishness ‖ 他们对她的尊敬已～崇敬了。Their respect for her bodered on reverence.
【近月点】 jìnyuèdiǎn 〈名〉[航天] perilune
【近在眼前】 jìnzàiyǎnqián 〈熟〉be close at hand; right here under one's nose; right before one's eyes
【近在咫尺】 jìnzàizhǐchǐ 〈熟〉be close/near at hand; be but a few feet away; very short distance away; well within reach: 我们的营地～。Our camp is only a short haul from here.
【近战】 jìnzhàn ❶〈动〉fight at close quarters; hand-to-hand combat: 善于～ be good at fighting at close quarters ❷〈名〉close combat: ～武器 close-in weapons ‖ ～导弹 infighting missile
【近照】 jìnzhào 〈名〉recent photo: 一张半身免冠～ a half-length, bareheaded, recent photo
【近朱者赤,近墨者黑】 jìnzhūzhě chì, jìnmòzhě hēi 〈熟〉one who nears vermilion becomes red and one who nears ink becomes black—one takes on the colour of one's company; one who keeps company with the wolf will learn to howl; one who lies with dogs will rise with flees; one who lives with cripples learns to limp
【近作】 jìnzuò 〈名〉recent creation [writings, paintings, music, etc]

妗 jìn

【妗母】 jìnmǔ 〈名〉〈方〉aunt; wife of one's mother's brother
【妗子】 jìnzi 〈名〉❶ aunt; wife of one's mother's brother ❷ wife of one's wife's brother

劲 jìn

〈名〉❶ energy; strength; might: 感到浑身没～儿 feel weak all over ‖ 他有使不完的～儿。He has unflagging/inexhaustible energy. / There is no end to his energy. ⇨手～; 用～ ❷ potency (of medicine, alcohol, etc): 那些鸡尾酒～儿真大! Those cocktails pack quite a punch! ‖ 这酒很有～儿。This drink has quite a kick (to it). / This drink is very potent/strong. ❸ vigour; spirit; drive; zeal: 干得非常起～儿 work with unusual vigour; work with great zeal ‖ 埋头苦干的～儿 hard working spirit ⇨～头儿; 干～ ❹ air; manner; expression: 呆板～儿 cut-and-dried manner ‖ 好奇～儿 curious expression ‖ 瞧他们那股高兴～儿。See how happy they are. ❺ interest; fun; relish; gusto: 这部影片太没～了。The film is too slow. ‖ 这个话题真没～,我们谈点别的吧。I am not interested in this topic at all. Let's talk about something else.
⇨jìng
【劲头儿】 jìntóur 〈名〉❶ strength; energy: 鼓起～ gather one's energies; sum up one's energy (for a task/to do sth) ❷ vigour; spirit; zeal; drive; enthusiasm: 敢闯敢试的～ vigour of daring to blaze a new trial and make experiments ‖ 工作没～ show no zeal for one's work ‖ 他～十足地讲了他的想法。He presented his ideas with a great deal of vigour/enthusiasm. ‖ 他工作的～很大。He is working with extraordinary vigour and valour.

荩¹ jìn

【荩草】 jìncǎo 〈名〉[植物] hispid arthraxon

荩² jìn

〈形〉〈书〉loyal; faithful; staunch: ～臣 loyal minister/subject

晋¹ jìn

〈动〉❶ go ahead; move for ward; advance: ⇨～见; ～谒 ❷ promote; advance; raise: ⇨～级; ～升; 加官～爵

晋² Jìn

〈名〉❶ Jin [a state in the Zhou Dynasty in ancient China, occupying parts of what is now Shanxi, Shaanxi, Hebei and Henan provinces] ❷〈简称〉Jin [another name for Shanxi (山西)] ❸ Jin Dynasty (265-420): ⇨东～; 西～
【晋级】 jìnjí 〈动〉〈书〉promote; advance; rise in rank: 获得～ gain/win promotion ‖ 他由上尉～为少校。He was promoted from captain to major.
【晋见】 jìnjiàn 〈动〉call on (sb holding higher office); have an audience with: 他要～主席。He will call on the chairman.
【晋剧】 jìnjù 〈名〉Shanxi opera
【晋爵】 jìnjué 〈动〉raise to a higher rank of the nobility
【晋升】 jìnshēng 〈动〉〈书〉promote (to a higher office, academic rank, etc): ～为上尉/教授 be promoted/elevated/advanced to captain/professor ‖ 够条件～ be eligible for promotion ‖ 完全应该得到～ well deserve promotion ‖ 无资格～ be ineligible for promotion ‖ ～机会 opportunity for advancement; chance of promotion ‖ 没有～机会的工作 job with no upward mobility ‖ 她有可能获得～。She's in line for promotion. ‖ 他这次应该～。He certainly ought to be promoted this time.
【晋谒】 jìnyè 〈动〉〈书〉call on (sb holding higher office)
【晋职】 jìnzhí 〈动〉〈书〉be promoted to a higher post

赆 jìn

〈名〉〈书〉parting gift: ⇨～仪
【赆仪】 jìnyí 〈名〉〈书〉farewell present

烬 jìn

〈名〉cinder: ⇨灰～; 余～

浸 jìn

❶〈动〉soak; steep; immerse: 把衣服在水里～一～ soak/immerse the clothes in water ⇨～渍; ～泡; ～种 ❷〈动〉soak; saturate; steep: 被汗水/雨水～湿 wet with perspiration/rain ⇨～润; ～透 ❸〈副〉〈书〉gradually: 交往～密 gradually get into closer contact ‖ 友情～厚。Friendship grows/deepens gradually.
【浸沉】 jìnchén 〈动〉soak; immerse; steep
【浸膏】 jìngāo 〈名〉[医药] extract
【浸灌】 jìnguàn 〈动〉❶ (of floodwater) come in; spread out; flood ❷ irrigate: ～麦田 irrigate the wheat field
【浸剂】 jìnjì 〈名〉[医药] infusion
【浸礼】 jìnlǐ 〈名〉[基督教] baptism; immersion
〖～会〗 Jìnlǐhuì 〈名〉[基督教] Baptist Church
【浸没】 jìnmò 〈动〉❶ submerge; flood; immerse; immerge: 河水泛滥,～了农田。The river overflowed and submerged the farmland. ‖ 他把身子～在水里。He immersed himself in the pool. ❷ be immersed in; be permeated with: ～在快乐之中 be immersed in happiness
【浸泡】 jìnpào 〈动〉soak; immerse; steep: 把菠萝～在盐水里 steep pineapples in brine ‖ 把被单好好～一下。Give the sheets a good soak. ‖ 把毛线在染液中～三十分钟。Immerse the knitting wool in the dye for half an hour. ‖ 每晚把脚在热水中～一会儿。Soak your feet in warm water for a while every night. ‖ 她把豆子～后才煮。She soaked the beans before cooking them.
【浸染】 jìnrǎn 〈动〉❶ contaminate; influence gradually: 泄露的石油～了河流。The oil spill contaminated the river. ❷ soak; infiltrate: 墨水～了纸张。The ink soaked the paper. ❸ dip-dye: ～衣服 dip-dye a garment
【浸润】 jìnrùn ❶〈动〉soak; infiltrate: 被雨水～过的田野 rain-soaked field ❷〈动〉(of slanders) begin to work: ⇨～之谮 ❸〈名〉[医学] infiltration: ～癌 infiltrating carcinoma ‖ ～麻醉 infiltration anaesthesia ‖ ～型肺结核 infiltrative pulmonary tubercu-

losis

〖～之谮〗 jìnrùnzhīzèn 〈熟〉insidious slander which gradually soaks into the mind

【浸透】 jìntòu 〈动〉❶ soak; saturate; infuse; impregnate: 她浑身都让雨水～了。Rain soaked her to the skin. ‖ 我淋了雨,衣服都被～了。*I was caught in the rain and my clothes were soaked.* ‖ 这块布～了杀菌剂。The cloth was impregnated with disinfectant. ❷ soak; permeate; seep: 汗水～了衬衫。The shirt was sodden with sweat. ‖ 水～了泥土。The water has permeated through/into the soil. ‖ 血～了伤口周围的衣服。The blood had saturated his shirt around the wound. ❸ be imbued with: 他的著作～着进化论精神。His work is imbued with the evolutionary spirit.

【浸种】 jìnzhǒng 〈动〉soak seeds (in water): ～催芽 soak seeds to hasten germination ‖ 温汤～ hot water treatment

【浸渍】 jìnzì 〈动〉soak; macerate: ～材料 impregnated material ‖ ～槽 dipping tank ‖ ～处理 dipping treatment ‖ ～法 infusion process; immersion method ‖ ～服装 impregnated clothing ‖ ～机 impregnator ‖ ～剂 soaker ‖ ～液 maceration extract ‖ 在水中～亚麻 macerate flax in water

祲 jìn 〈名〉[迷信] evil atmosphere

靳 jìn 〈动〉〈书〉be stingy; grudge

禁 jìn ❶〈动〉prohibit; forbid; ban; inhibit: ～烧烟煤 forbid the use of soft coal ‖ ～售黄色书刊 interdict the sale of pornographic books and periodicals ‖ ～用武器 inhibit the use of weapons ⇨～毒;～赌;～止 ❷〈名〉what is forbidden by law/custom; taboo: ⇨～忌;解～;入国问～ ❸〈名〉royal residence; forbidden area: ⇨紫～城 ❹〈名〉〈书〉prison ❺〈动〉imprison; confine: ⇨～闭;囚～
⇨jīn

【禁闭】 jìnbì 〈动〉lock up/confine (as a punishment): 被～三天 be placed in confinement for three days

〖～室〗 jìnbìshì 〈名〉guard room

【禁城】 jìnchéng 〈名〉forbidden city—imperial palace

【禁地】 jìndì 〈名〉forbidden/restricted area; out-of-bounds area

【禁毒】 jìndú 〈动〉curtail/fight drugs: 开展～统一行动 implement a unified drugs ban ‖ ～措施 drug-fighting measures; measures on drug abuse ‖ ～方案 anti-drug programme ‖ ～官员 anti-drug official

【禁赌】 jìndǔ ❶〈动〉prohibit/ban/suppress gambling ❷〈名〉prohibition of gambling

【禁伐林】 jìnfálín 〈名〉protection forest; forest reserve

【禁伐区】 jìnfáqū 〈名〉reservation district

【禁飞区】 jìnfēiqū 〈名〉no-fly zone; no-flight zone; non-flight zone

【禁锢】 jìngù 〈动〉❶〈旧〉debar from holding office (in feudal times) ❷ imprison; keep in custody; put behind bars: ～犯人 have the criminal in custody ❸ confine: ～才智 cramp one's intellect ‖ 冲破宗教思想的～ break through the shackles of religious thoughts ‖ 被世俗观念所～ be confined by secular thoughts ‖ ～在家里 be confined to the household

【禁果】 jìnguǒ 〈名〉[宗教] forbidden fruit: 偷吃～ steal the forbidden fruit—*have sex secretly*

【禁忌】 jìnjì ❶〈名〉taboo: 成为社会～ become a social no-no ‖ 触犯～ violate a taboo ‖ ～话题 taboo subject ‖ 部落的～ tribal taboo ‖ 属～之列 under taboo ‖ 那是～。That's no-no. ❷〈动〉abstain from; avoid: ～荤腥 abstain from flesh and fish ‖ ～烟酒 abstain from smoking and drinking ‖ 这里～谈论别人的私生活。Talks about other people's private life are tabooed here.

〖～语〗 jìnjìyǔ 〈名〉taboo terms; taboo

〖～症〗 jìnjìzhèng 〈名〉[医学] contraindication

【禁酒】 jìnjiǔ 〈动〉❶ prohibit alcoholic drinks: 要求全面～ call for a total prohibition on alcohol ❷ Prohibition (in American history from 1920 to 1933): ～主义者 prohibitionist

【禁绝】 jìnjué 〈动〉prohibit completely; ban totally: ～卖淫 impose a strict ban against prostitution

【禁军】 jìnjūn 〈名〉〈旧〉imperial guards

【禁例】 jìnlì 〈名〉prohibitory regulations; prohibitions: 触犯～ violate prohibitions

【禁猎】 jìnliè 〈动〉prohibit hunting: ～鸟兽 preserve game ‖ ～季节 close/closed season

〖～期〗 jìnlièqī 〈名〉fence-season; fence-time; close time

〖～区〗 jìnlièqū 〈名〉game reserve; preserve area: 鸟类～ bird sanctuary

【禁令】 jìnlìng 〈名〉prohibition; ban; *injunction*: 撤消/废除/解除～ withdraw/nullify/lift a ban/prohibition ‖ 恢复～ renew the ban (against) ‖ 取消～ cancel/remove a ban/prohibition ‖ 实施/宣布～ enforce/announce a ban/prohibition (on/against)/罢工～ injunction against the walkout

【禁脔】 jìnluán 〈名〉chunk of meat for one's exclusive consumption—one's exclusive domain

【禁区】 jìnqū 〈名〉❶ forbidden zone/region/ground: 现在不再像过去那样把性的问题视为～。Sex is no longer the taboo subject it used to be. ❷ (of wild life or plant) preserve; reserve; natural park ❸ [医学] parts of the body which are considered to be dangerous for operations or acupuncture: 针灸～ forbidden zone of acupuncture ❹ [体育] penalty area; restricted area

【禁赛】 jìnsài 〈动〉forbid sb from participating in a match; suspend sb from competition: 被～三场 be suspended for three games ‖ 给予～两场的处罚 impose a two-match ban (against) ‖ 因服用违禁药品被终身～ be banned lifelong for taking drugs ‖ 他在～三场后,将再次参加球赛。He is set to return to football after a three-match suspension.

【禁食】 jìnshí 〈动〉fast; abstain from food: ～三日 fast of three days ‖ ～疗法 fasting cure/treatment

【禁书】 jìnshū 〈名〉banned book

【禁条】 jìntiáo 〈名〉prohibition

【禁卫军】 jìnwèijūn 〈名〉〈旧〉imperial guards

【禁烟】 jìnyān 〈动〉ban opium smoking and trafficking; prohibit opium

【禁渔】 jìnyú 〈动〉prohibit fishing

〖～期〗 jìnyúqī 〈名〉closed fishing/no-fishing season; closed time

〖～区〗 jìnyúqū 〈名〉forbidden fishing zone; no-fishing area

【禁欲】 jìnyù 〈动〉be ascetic; suppress sensual enjoyment

〖～主义〗 jìnyùzhǔyì 〈名〉asceticism

【禁苑】 jìnyuàn 〈名〉imperial garden

【禁运】 jìnyùn 〈动〉embargo: 放宽～ ease the embargo ‖ 加强～ step up the embargo ‖ 解除～ lift/remove the embargo (on) ‖ 实行～ impose/put/lay an embargo (on) ‖ 封锁～ blockade and embargo ‖ 石油/武器～ oil/arms embargo

〖～品〗 jìnyùnpǐn 〈名〉contraband: 没收～ seize contraband ‖ 绝对～ absolute contraband

【禁止】 jìnzhǐ 〈动〉prohibit; ban; forbid: ～出售 ban/forbid/prohibit the sale (of sth) ‖ ～贩毒 prohibit drug traffic ‖ ～核试验 ban nuclear test ‖ ～酒类进口 put a ban on the import of alcohol ‖ ～食品输出 impose an embargo on the exportation of food stuffs ‖ ～使用地雷/化学武器 ban (the use of) mines/chemical weapons ‖ ～影视暴力 curb film and television violence ‖ ～游泳 prohibit against swimming ‖ 终生～ life-time ban; be banned for *life* ‖ 宣布30天～狩猎 announce a 30-day ban on hunting ‖ ～性关税 prohibitive tariff ‖ ～性进口税 prohibitive import duties ‖ 办公大楼里～吸烟。Smoking is prohibited in this office building. / There is a ban on smoking in this office building. ‖ 此处～倒垃圾。No garbage here. / Do not leave garbage here. ‖ ～入内。*No admittance! / No trespassing.* ‖ ～设摊。*No pedlar. / Do not* set up stands here. ‖ ～停车。No parking. ‖ ～通行。No passing. ‖ 该影片经审查～上映。The film came under the ban of the censor. ‖ 该国～这种试验。The country outlaws this kind of experiment. ‖ 这条街～车辆通行。This street is closed to traffic.

【禁制品】 jìnzhìpǐn 〈名〉banned product

【禁阻】 jìnzǔ 〈动〉prohibit; ban; forbid; prevent; stop: ～作用 inhibitory action

搢 jìn 〈动〉〈书〉❶ stick into; insert ❷ shake

【搢绅】 = 缙绅 jìnshēn

缙 jìn ❶〈名〉〈书〉red silk ❷〈动〉stick into; insert: ⇨～绅

【缙绅】 jìnshēn 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ government official ❷ retired official

墐 jìn 〈动〉〈书〉❶ cover/coat with mud ❷ =殣 jìn

觐 jìn 〈动〉❶ present oneself before (a monarch): ⇨～见 ❷ go on a pilgrimage: ⇨朝～
【觐见】 jìnjiàn 〈动〉 present oneself before (a monarch); go to court: 他要求～教皇。He requested an audience with the Pope.

殣 jìn 〈动〉〈书〉❶ starve to death; die of starvation/hunger ❷ bury

噤 jìn 〈动〉❶〈书〉 keep silent: ～口 shut one's mouth ❷ shiver: ⇨寒～;冷～
【噤口不言】 jìnkǒu-bùyán 〈熟〉 be tongue-tied
【噤若寒蝉】 jìnruòhánchán 〈熟〉 be as silent as a cicada in cold weather—keep quiet out of fear; maintain a discreet silence

jīng

坙 jīng 〈名〉〈书〉 network of rivers and streams

茎 jīng ❶〈名〉 stalk; stem (of a plant): ～菜类 stem vegetables ‖ 地下～ subterranean stem ⇨根～;块～;球～ ❷〈名〉 thing like a stem or stalk: 刀～ handle of a knife ❸〈量〉〈书〉[used for long and narrow things]: 数～韭菜 some chives
【茎斑病】 jīngbānbìng 〈名〉 stem blight
【茎病】 jīngbìng 〈名〉 stem disease
【茎腐病】 jīngfǔbìng 〈名〉 stem rot
【茎花现象】 jīnghuā xiànxiàng 〈名〉 cladanthy
【茎肌】 jīngjī 〈名〉 pedicel muscle
【茎节】 jīngjié 〈名〉 *stipes*
【茎枯病】 jīngkūbìng 〈名〉 stem wilt
【茎体】 jīngtǐ 〈名〉 caulome
【茎叶植物】 jīngyè zhíwù 〈名〉 cormophyte

京[1] jīng 〈名〉❶ capital of a country: ⇨～城;～华;～师 ❷ Jing [another name for Beijing (北京)]: ⇨～腔;～戏;～味儿

京[2] jīng 〈名〉 ten million [*an ancient numeral*]

京[3] Jīng ＝ 京族 Jīngzú
【京白】 jīngbái 〈名〉 spoken dialect in Beijing opera
【京城】 jīngchéng 〈名〉 capital of a country
【京调】 jīngdiào 〈名〉 Beijing opera and other songs popular in Beijing
【京都】 jīngdū 〈名〉❶ capital of a country ❷ (Jīngdū) Kyoto [a city and the ancient capital (794-1868) of *Japan*]
〖～议定书〗 Jīngdū Yìdìngshū 〈名〉 The Kyoto Protocol
【京二胡】 jīng'èrhú 〈名〉 a type of Chinese fiddle similar to the two stringed *erhu*
【京官】 jīngguān 〈名〉〈旧〉 officials in the capital
【京国】 jīngguó 〈名〉〈旧〉 capital of a country
【京胡】 jīnghú 〈名〉 *jinghu* [a two-stringed bowed musical instrument with a high register]; Beijing opera fiddle
【京花】 jīnghuā ＝ 绢花 juànhuā
【京华】 jīnghuá 〈名〉〈书〉 capital of a country: 誉满～。His fame resounded throughout the capital.
【京畿】 jīngjī 〈名〉〈书〉 capital city and its environs/vicinity
【京郊】 jīngjiāo 〈名〉❶ *suburban area of the capital of a country*; environs/vicinity of a capital ❷ suburban area of Beijing; environs of Beijing
【京剧】 jīngjù 〈名〉 Beijing/Peking opera: ～唱腔 rhyme scheme of Beijing opera
〖～团〗 jīngjùtuán 〈名〉 Beijing opera troupe
【京骂】 jīngmà 〈名〉 Pekingese swearword
【京派】 jīngpài 〈名〉 Beijing school/style of Beijing opera
【京腔】 jīngqiāng 〈名〉 Beijing accent: 说话带着～ speak with a Beijing accent
【京师】 jīngshī 〈名〉〈书〉 capital of a country
【京室】 jīngshì 〈名〉 the imperial household
【京味儿】 jīngwèir 〈名〉 Beijing flavour: ～小吃 snacks with a Beijing flavour ‖ ～十足 full of the special flavours of Beijing
【京戏】 jīngxì 〈名〉〈口〉 Beijing/Peking opera
【京油子】 jīngyóuzi 〈名〉〈贬〉 Beijing slicker; Beijing sharper
【京韵大鼓】 jīngyùn dàgǔ 〈名〉[戏曲] story-telling in Beijing dialect with drum accompaniment
【京族】 Jīngzú 〈名〉 Jing ethnic group [inhabiting China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region]

泾 jīng
【泾渭不分】 Jīng-Wèi bùfēn 〈熟〉 fail to distinguish the clear water in the Jinghe River and the turbid water in the Weihei River—fail to distinguish between good and evil/black and white
【泾渭分明】 Jīng-Wèi fēnmíng 〈熟〉 be as different as the clear water from the Jinghe River and the turbid water from the Weihe River—be entirely/utterly/strikingly different: 两人对此的态度～。The two of them had entirely different attitudes towards the matter.

经 jīng ❶〈名〉[纺织] warp: ⇨～纱;～线;～轴 ❷〈名〉 unchanged law/rule/principle: ⇨天～地义 ❸〈名〉 classic; scripture; sutra; canon: 取～ go on a pilgrimage for Buddhist scriptures ‖ 家家都有一本难念的～。Each family has its own trouble. ⇨～典;佛～;四书五～ ❹〈形〉 constant; regular; sensible: ⇨～常;不～之谈;荒诞不～ ❺〈名〉 menses; menstruation: ⇨～期;调～;痛～ ❻〈动〉 manage; run; deal; engage in: ⇨～理;～商;～营 ❼〈动〉 *pass through; undergo; experience*: ～彻底/现场调查 after an exhaustive/on-the-spot investigation ‖ ～法律许可 authorized by law ‖ ～互联网发送 send via the internet ‖ ～考试方能入学 can be admitted only after passing the examination ‖ ～双方同意 by mutual consent ‖ ～检查,该产品合格。The inspection proved that the product was qualified. ‖ ～你一解释,我完全明白了。With the help of your explanation, I got/understood it completely. ⇨～历;～手;饱～风霜;身～百战 ❽〈动〉 stand; bear; endure: 那种布不～穿。The cloth won't last long. ‖ 这种布～洗。This cloth bears/stands washing. ⇨～不起;～得往 ❾〈动〉〈书〉 hang oneself: ⇨自～ ❿〈名〉〈书〉 road: ⇨捷～;曲～ ⓫〈名〉[中医] channels: ⇨～络;～脉 ⓬〈名〉[地理] longitude: ⇨～度;东～ ⇨jìng
【经办】 jīngbàn 〈动〉 deal with; handle; manage: 这件事由他～。The matter is handled by him.
【经闭】 jīngbì 〈名〉[中医] amenorrhoea
【经编】 jīngbiān 〈名〉[纺织] warp knitting: ～针织物 warp-knitted fabric
〖～厂〗 jīngbiānchǎng 〈名〉 warp knitting factory
〖～机〗 jīngbiānjī 〈名〉 tricot machine
【经不起】 jīngbuqǐ 〈动〉 cannot bear/stand: ～检验 bear no examination ‖ ～斟酌 *not hold up under scrutiny* ‖ ～严格检查 cannot stand close examination; stand no scrutiny
【经不住】 jīngbuzhù 〈动〉 cannot bear/stand/withstand: ～考验 cannot stand any test/trial ‖ 我母亲～这么冷的天气。My mother couldn't stand this cold weather.
【经部】 jīngbù 〈名〉 category of classics [ancient writings including *The Four Books* and *The Five Classics* and other books concerning characters, phonology and exegetical studies]
【经差】 jīngchā 〈名〉[地理] difference of longitude
【经产】 jīngchǎn 〈名〉[医学] multiparity
〖～妇〗 jīngchǎnfù 〈名〉[医学] multipara
【经常】 jīngcháng ❶〈形〉 everyday; daily: ～储备 current reserve ‖ ～费用 routine outlay/expenditure; overhead ‖ ～账户 current account ‖ 加班对他来说是～事。It is quite common for him to work overtime. / Working overtime is a common occurrence to him. ❷〈副〉 frequently; often; constantly; regularly: ～处于戒备状态 be on a constant state of alert ‖ ～喝酒 drink regularly ‖ ～加班 often work overtime ‖ ～食用 eat on a regular basis ‖ ～使用 be in constant use ‖ 他们～吵架。They are constantly quarreling. ‖ 他不再～光顾酒吧了。He no longer frequents bars. / He was no longer a frequent visitor to bars. ‖ 我～拜访他。I visit him frequently.
〖～化〗 jīngchánghuà 〈动〉 become a regular practice; make a practice of it
〖～性〗 jīngchángxìng 〈形〉 daily; regular: ～工作 day-to-day

work; routine work ‖ ～开支 running expenses; current expenditure ‖ ～收入 regular income ‖ ～业务 current operation

〖～费用〗 jīngcháng fèiyòng 〈名〉 overheads

【经幢】 jīngchuáng 〈名〉［佛教］stone pillar with Buddhist inscriptions

【经得住】 jīngdezhù 〈动〉 can bear/stand/withstand: 这冰～卡车的重量吗? Can the ice bear the weight of trucks?

【经典】 jīngdiǎn ❶〈名〉classic: 博览～ be well-read in classics ⇨～作家 ❷〈名〉scripture: 佛教～ Buddhist Scripture ❸〈形〉classical; (of matters) typical and influential: ～电影/音乐/作品 classical movie/music/works ‖ ～理论 classical theory

〖～力学〗 jīngdiǎn lìxué 〈名〉［物理］classical mechanics

〖～著作〗 jīngdiǎn zhùzuò 〈名〉classic: 不朽的～ eternal/immortal classic ‖ 马列主义～ classics of Marxism and Leninism ‖ 她喜欢读～。She enjoys reading the classics.

〖～作家〗 jīngdiǎn zuòjiā 〈名〉writer of classics; classic writer

【经度】 jīngdù 〈名〉longitude: ～变化 variation of longitude ‖ ～测量 longitude determination

〖～圈〗 jīngdùquān 〈名〉［测量］circle of longitude

【经断】 jīngduàn 〈名〉［中医］menopause

【经幡】 jīngfān 〈名〉sutra streamer

【经费】 jīngfèi 〈名〉fund; outlay: ～包干 be responsible for one's financial surpluses and deficits ‖ ～不足 be short of funds ‖ ～拮据 have a tight budget ‖ 拨出/筹措～ appropriate/raise funds ‖ 节约～ reduce expenditure ‖ 国防～ outlays for national defence ‖ 行政～ administrative expenditure ‖ 业务/研究～ operating/research funds ‖ 那是项大工程,初步需要 300 万元的～。That was a big project, and it requires an initial outlay of ¥3,000,000. ‖ 俱乐部的～几乎用光了。The treasury of our club is almost empty. ‖ 我们手头没有～。We have no funds in our hands. ‖ 由于～原因,我参加会议之事受阻。My participation in the conference was hindered by financial problems. ‖ 这一工程需要大量～。The project required a heavy outlay.

【经风雨,见世面】 jīng fēngyǔ, jiàn shìmiàn 〈熟〉brave the storm and see the world; see life and stand its tests: 该是你出去～的时候了。It is high time for you to see life and stand its tests.

【经管】 jīngguǎn 〈动〉take charge of; be in charge of: ～信托基金 administer a trust fund ‖ 他单独～财务。He is in sole charge/takes sole charge of financial affairs. ‖ 这些书由你～。The books are under your charge.

〖～人〗 jīngguǎnrén 〈名〉steward: 他曾是这笔巨额家产的～。He was ever the manager/steward of the large family fortune.

〖～责任〗 jīngguǎn zérèn 〈名〉stewardship

【经过】 jīngguò ❶〈动〉pass by/through; go through: ～西安来到上海 arrive in Shanghai by way of/via Xi'an ‖ 从桥上/下～ pass on/under a bridge ‖ 士兵不让我们～。The soldiers wouldn't let us through. ‖ 游行队伍正好～我家门口。The procession passed right by my door. ‖ 我们不在这儿逗留,只是～而已。We are not staying here; we are just passing through. ❷〈动〉experience; undergo: ～初步分析 after preliminary analysis ‖ ～多次反复重述 after many iterations ‖ ～斗争/检验/认真考虑 as a result of the struggle/examination/careful consideration ‖ ～千锤百炼 go through a fiery trial ‖ ～讨论/治疗 after discussion/treatment ‖ ～较长的睡眠之后,他又恢复了精力。He gained his energy after a long sleep. ‖ ～协商,双方达成协议。The two sides reached an agreement through negotiations. ‖ ～这件事情,我长了不少见识。I learned quite a lot from this experience. ❸〈名〉process; course: 调查事情的～ investigate the ins and outs of the matter; investigate the course of the incident ‖ 讲述事故的～ relate the story of a disaster ‖ 客人们请新娘新郎谈谈恋爱的～。The guests asked the bride and bridegroom to relate their love story.

【经籍】 jīngjí 〈名〉〈书〉❶ classic books; religious scriptures ❷ books in general (with special reference to ancient texts)

【经纪】 jīngjì ❶〈动〉manage (a business): 不善～ be poor in management ‖ 老于～ be experienced in management ❷〈名〉broker; manager: 当～ be a broker ❸〈动〉〈书〉arrange; manage; take care of: ～其家 manage one's house

〖～费〗 jīngjìfèi 〈名〉brokerage (charges)

〖～人〗 jīngjìrén 〈名〉(commission) broker; (commission) middleman; agent: 房地产～ estate agent ‖ 保险业/拍卖/债券/证券～ insurance/auction/bond/stock broker ‖ 土地～ land operator

〖～人佣金〗 jīngjìrén yōngjīn 〈名〉brokerage commission

【经济】 jīngjì ❶〈名〉economy: 重建～ rebuild the economy ‖ 刺激～ stimulate/spur the economy ‖ 促进～ boost/promote the economy ‖ 发展～ develop/expand the economy ‖ 繁荣～ boom the economy; promote economic prosperity ‖ 改善/稳定/整顿～ improve/stabilize/fix the economy ‖ 削弱～ debilitate/weaken the economy ‖ 振兴～ revitalize/reactivate the economy ‖ 保护私营～ safeguard private economy ‖ 鼓励多样化～ encourage diversified economy ‖ 规划国民～ plan the national economy ‖ 调整国营～ regulate the state-owned economy ‖ 使～复苏/瘫痪 revive/paralyse the economy ‖ ～繁荣 booming economy ‖ ～滑坡 economic downturn/slip/slide/decline ‖ ～衰退/腾飞 economic slump/takeoff ‖ ～萎缩 economic contraction; the economy is contracting/shrinking ‖ ～规划/趋势 economic planning/trend ‖ ～活动/奇迹 economic activity/miracle ‖ ～收益 economic returns ‖ ～协作 economic cooperation/collaboration ‖ ～发达地区 economically developed region ‖ ～活跃地区 economically invigorating region ‖ ～困难时期 tough economic times ‖ 地区～ regional economy ‖ 多样化～ diversified economy ‖ 工业/农业～ industrial/agricultural economy ‖ 以～建设为中心 keep economic development as the central task ‖ ～不景气。The economy is slack/sluggish. ‖ ～疲软。The economy is suffering. ‖ ～在蓬勃发展。The economy is thriving. ‖ ～在继续稳定健康地增长。The economy continues to grow steady and sound. ‖ ～正在热起来。The economy is heating up. ‖ 我没有～头脑。I have no economic sense. ⇨计划～;商品～;市场～ ❷〈形〉of industrial or economic value: ⇨～林;～作物 ❸〈名〉income; financial condition: ～拮据 be in a financial embarrassment; be in reduced/straitened circumstances; be stretched economically ‖ ～宽裕 be well-off; be well-to-do ‖ 改善～状况 improve the financial circumstances/economic status ‖ 减轻～负担 reduce/ease the financial burden ‖ 遇到～困难 be in financial straits/difficulties ‖ 他的～情况很不好。His finances were in bad shape/condition. ❹〈形〉economical; thrifty: ～型汽车 economy car ‖ ～优惠装 economy pack ‖ 以最～最有效的方法工作 do one's work in the most economical and most effective way ‖ 与石油相比,用煤并不～。The use of coal is poor economy compared with that of oil. ⇨～实惠

〖～案件〗 jīngjì ànjiàn 〈名〉economic case: 调查～ investigate an economic case ‖ 他卷入了一桩～。He was involved in a case of economic wrongdoing.

〖～崩溃〗 jīngjì bēngkuì 〈名〉economic bankruptcy/ collapse/disintegration: 加速～ speed up an economic collapse

〖～布局〗 jīngjì bùjú 〈名〉economic layout: 合理的～ proper economic layout

〖～部门〗 jīngjì bùmén 〈名〉sector of economy

〖～餐〗 jīngjìcān 〈名〉budget meal

〖～舱〗 jīngjìcāng 〈名〉economy class/cabin: ～票价 economy fare

〖～成分〗 jīngjì chéngfèn 〈名〉economic sector: 发展多种～ develop diverse sectors of the economy

〖～承包责任制〗 jīngjì chéngbāo zérènzhì 〈名〉economic responsibility system with contracted jobs: 企业的多种形式～ various forms of economic responsibility in enterprises

〖～大国〗 jīngjì dàguó 〈名〉economic giant; economic power

〖～担保书〗 jīngjì dānbǎoshū 〈名〉financial guarantee; affidavit of support

〖～抵制〗 jīngjì dǐzhì 〈名〉economic boycott: 遇到多国的～ meet an economic boycott from many nations

〖～地理〗 jīngjì dìlǐ 〈名〉economic geography: ～学 economic geography

〖～地位〗 jīngjì dìwèi 〈名〉economic position/status: 提高～ elevate one's economic status

〖～地质学〗 jīngjì dìzhìxué 〈名〉economic geology

〖～动物〗 jīngjì dòngwù 〈名〉economic animal

〖～独立〗 jīngjì dúlì 〈名〉economic independence: 取得/要求～ obtain/require economic independence

〖～发展〗 jīngjì fāzhǎn 〈名〉economic development/expansion: 促进～ promote economic development/growth

〖～法〗 jīngjìfǎ 〈名〉economic law/constitution

〖～法典〗 jīngjì fǎdiǎn 〈名〉economic code

〖～法规〗 jīngjì fǎguī 〈名〉economic legislation/statutes; economic laws and decrees; canon of economy

〖～法庭〗 jīngjì fǎtíng 〈名〉economic court/tribunal

〖～犯罪〗 jīngjì fànzuì 〈名〉economic crime/offence: 打击～活动

crack down on economic crimes ‖ 加大对重大～分子的打击力度 institute a hard-core crack-down on serious economic offenders/criminals

【～封锁】 jīngjì fēngsuǒ 〈名〉 economic blockade：打破～ break the economic blockade ‖ 实行～ impose/enforce an economic blockade (on/against)

【～复苏】 jīngjì fùsū 〈名〉 economic revival/recovery/resurgence：延缓～ retard an economic resurgence

【～改革】 jīngjì gǎigé 〈名〉 economic reform：加快～ speed up/accelerate the economic reform ‖ 进行/实施/深化～ launch/implement/deepen economic reforms

【～杠杆】 jīngjì gànggǎn 〈名〉 economic lever：利用～，确保经济稳定健康地发展 use economic levers to ensure a steady and healthy development of the economy

【～公开】 jīngjì gōngkāi 〈动〉 make the accounts public：实行～，阻止经济犯罪 prevent economic crimes by making the accounts public

【～共同体】 jīngjì gòngtóngtǐ 〈名〉 economic community

【～管理】 jīngjì guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 economic management；business administration：学习～ study business administration/management ‖ ～硕士 Master of Business Administration (MBA) ‖ 以～为专业 major/specialize in economic management

【～规律】 jīngjì guīlǜ 〈名〉 law of economy；economic law

【～过热】 jīngjì guòrè 〈名〉 economic overheating；overheated economy；overheated economic growth：抑制重复建设，防止～ check indiscriminate repetition in construction and prevent the economy from overheating

【～合同】 jīngjì hétong 〈名〉 economic contract：履行/解除/签订～ fulfill/terminate/sign an economic contract

【～合作】 jīngjì hézuò 〈名〉 economic cooperation：促进/加强～ promote/strengthen economic cooperation ‖ ～与发展组织 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

【～核算】 jīngjì hésuàn 〈名〉 economic/business accounting：～单位 business accounting unit

【～环境】 jīngjì huánjìng 〈名〉 economic environment/climate：治理～ improve economic environment

【～回升】 jīngjì huíshēng 〈名〉 business upturn/uptrend/upswing

【～机构】 jīngjì jīgòu 〈名〉 economic institution

【～机制】 jīngjì jīzhì 〈名〉 economic mechanism/regime

【～基础】 jīngjì jīchǔ 〈名〉 economic base/foundation：～牢固/薄弱 solid/weak economic base ‖ ～和上层建筑 the economic base and the superstructure

【～基础设施】 jīngjì jīchǔ shèshī 〈名〉 economic infrastructure

【～集团】 jīngjì jítuán 〈名〉 economic bloc

【～计量学】 jīngjì jìliàngxué 〈名〉 econometrics

【～技术开发区】 jīngjì jìshù kāifāqū 〈名〉 economic and technological development zone

【～建设】 jīngjì jiànshè 〈名〉 economic construction：以～为中心 make the economic construction the central task；focus on economic development ‖ 社会主义精神文明建设必须以～为中心。The socialist cultural and ideological progress must be closely linked to the central task of economic development.

【～结构】 jīngjì jiégòu 〈名〉 economic structure：调整～ regulate the economic structure

【～紧缩】 jīngjì jǐnsuō 〈名〉 economic contraction

【～开放区】 jīngjì kāifàngqū 〈名〉 open economic zone

【～恐慌】 jīngjì kǒnghuāng 〈名〉 economic panic

【～昆虫】 jīngjì kūnchóng 〈名〉 economic insects

【～理论】 jīngjì lǐlùn 〈名〉 economic theory

【～立法】 jīngjì lìfǎ 〈名〉 economic legislation

【～联合体】 jīngjì liánhétǐ 〈名〉 economic association；conglomeration；conglomerate

【～林】 jīngjìlín 〈名〉 economic forest；cash tree

【～逻辑】 jīngjì luóji 〈名〉 economic logic

【～贸易委员会】 jīngjì màoyì wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 economic and trade commission

【～命脉】 jīngjì mìngmài 〈名〉 economic lifeline/arteries；key branches of the economy：国家的～ economic lifeline of a country

【～模式】 jīngjì móshì 〈名〉 economic mould

【～目标】 jīngjì mùbiāo 〈名〉 economic target

【～赔偿】 jīngjì péicháng 〈名〉 economic compensation：拒绝/要求～ refuse/require economic compensation

【～前景】 jīngjì qiánjǐng 〈名〉 economic outlook/prospect：～不容乐观。Economic outlook is grim. ‖ ～良好。The outlook for the economy is good.

【～情况】 jīngjì qíngkuàng 〈名〉 economic condition

【～全球化】 jīngjì quánqiúhuà 〈名〉 economic globalization：～局势是当今世界经济和科技发展的产物。Economic globalization has become a trend as a result of the economic, scientific and technological development in the present-day world.

【～人】 jīngjìrén 〈名〉 economic man

【～渗透】 jīngjì shèntòu 〈名〉 economic infiltration/penetration：抵御～ resist an economic infiltration

【～师】 jīngjìshī 〈名〉 [used in professional ranking] economic administrator

【～失调】 jīngjì shītiáo 〈名〉 economic disproportions；dislocation of the economy

【～实惠】 jīngjì shíhuì 〈熟〉 economical but practical：～的饭菜 inexpensive but substantial meal

【～实力】 jīngjì shílì 〈名〉 economic strength/power：大大加强自己的～ considerably/greatly strengthen one's financial/economic position ‖ 这个国家的～在最近几年有了显著的增长。The economic strength of the country has achieved a remarkable increase in the recent years.

【～实体】 jīngjì shítǐ 〈名〉 economic entity

【～适用房】 jīngjì shìyòngfáng 〈名〉 economy house/housing：建设～ build economy houses ‖ 为低收入家庭提供～ provide economy housing for families who have low income

【～手段】 jīngjì shǒuduàn 〈名〉 economic means

【～衰退】 jīngjì shuāituì 〈名〉 economic recession

【～损失】 jīngjì sǔnshī 〈名〉 economic loss：减少～ reduce the economic loss ‖ 挽回～ retrieve economic losses ‖ 造成五万元的～ cause an economic loss of ¥50,000 ‖ ～高达 100 万美元。The economic loss amounted to $1,000,000.

【～特区】 jīngjì tèqū 〈名〉 special economic zone：设立～ establish a special economic zone ‖ 深圳和珠海在 20 世纪 80 年代被定为～。Shenzhen and Zhuhai were made into special economic zones in the 1980s.

【～体制】 jīngjì tǐzhì 〈名〉 economic structure/regime：加快～改革 speed up the restructuring of economic systems

【～停滞】 jīngjì tíngzhì 〈名〉 economic stagnation；business slack

【～外交】 jīngjì wàijiāo 〈名〉 economic diplomacy

【～危机】 jīngjì wēijī 〈名〉 economic crisis：度过～ survive an economic crisis ‖ ～周期 economic crisis cycle

【～萧条】 jīngjì xiāotiáo 〈名〉 economic depression/slump

【～效果】 jīngjì xiàoguǒ 〈名〉 economic results/effectiveness/effects

【～效益】 jīngjì xiàoyì 〈名〉 economic returns/benefits/efficiency/performance：讲究～ take into consideration the economic benefits；stress economic effects/benefits ‖ 提高～ improve economic performance；increase economic returns ‖ 以最少的消耗取得最大的～ obtain the maximum economic results at the minimum costs ‖ 直接/间接～ direct/indirect economic benefit ‖ ～显著提高。The economic efficiency has greatly improved. ‖ 批量生产可以带来～。Mass production effects an increased economy. ‖ 在一切经济工作中我们应把～放在第一位。We should give economic performance the first priority in all economic work.

【～形势】 jīngjì xíngshì 〈名〉 economic situation：～很不好。Things are very bad economically. ‖ ～很严峻。The economic situation is grave. ‖ ～在好转。The economy is improving/doing better/picking up. / Economic performance is improving.

【～学】 jīngjìxué 〈名〉 economics：～家 economist ‖ 宏观～ macroeconomics ‖ 社会～ social economics ‖ 微观～ micro-economics

【～一体化】 jīngjì yītǐhuà 〈名〉 economic integration

【～优势】 jīngjì yōushì 〈名〉 economic superiority：保持～ maintain the economic superiority

【～援助】 jīngjì yuánzhù 〈名〉 economic assistance/aid：提供～ provide economic assistance

【～预测】 jīngjì yùcè 〈名〉 economic forecast/prediction

【～杂交】 jīngjì zájiāo 〈名〉 [畜牧] commercial crossbreeding

【～增长】 jīngjì zēngzhǎng 〈名〉 economic growth：刺激/促进～ promote/fuel/spur economic growth ‖ ～点 point of economic growth；economic growth point ‖ ～模式 economic growth mode ‖ ～率 economic growth rate ‖ 培育新的～点 cultivate new economic growth points ‖ ～速度放慢。The economy is slowing.

〖～战〗 jīngjìzhàn 〈名〉economic warfare
〖～支柱〗 jīngjì zhīzhù 〈名〉economic kingpin; pillar of the economy: 旅游业是该省的一大～。Tourism is the economic kingpin of this province.
〖～植物〗 jīngjì zhíwù 〈名〉economic plants
〖～指标〗 jīngjì zhǐbiāo 〈名〉economic indicator: 主要～ main economic indicator ‖ 本季度～有所上升。The economic indicators are up this quarter.
〖～制裁〗 jīngjì zhìcái 〈名〉economic sanction: 放宽/解除/强化～ ease/lift/toughen economic sanctions ‖ 实行～ apply/impose/place/enforce economic sanctions (on/against)
〖～制度〗 jīngjì zhìdù 〈名〉economic system
〖～秩序〗 jīngjì zhìxù 〈名〉economic order: 整顿～ rectify the economic order ‖ 建立新的国际～ establish a new international economic order
〖～中心〗 jīngjì zhōngxīn 〈名〉economic centre/hub
〖～周期〗 jīngjì zhōuqī 〈名〉economic cycle
〖～主义〗 jīngjì zhǔyì 〈名〉economism
〖～状况〗 jīngjì zhuàngkuàng 〈名〉economic conditions: 改善～ improve the economy ‖ 第一季度～良好。Economy did very well in the first quarter. ‖ ～很糟。The economic picture is far from good. ‖ 家庭～不允许他上大学。Family finances prohibited his going to college.
〖～自足〗 jīngjì zìzú 〈名〉economic self-sufficiency
〖～作物〗 jīngjì zuòwù 〈名〉money/cash/industrial crop: 种植～ plant cash crops

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【经久】 jīngjiǔ ❶〈动〉last long: ⇨～不衰; ～不息 ❷〈形〉durable: ～消费品 consumer durables
〖～不衰〗 jīngjiǔ-bùshuāi 〈熟〉enduring; everlasting: 这部小说对读者的吸引力～。The novel has an enduring appeal to the readers.
〖～不息〗 jīngjiǔ-bùxī 〈熟〉prolonged; enduring: ～的掌声 prolonged applause/clapping
〖～耐用〗 jīngjiǔ nàiyòng 〈形〉durable; able to stand wear and tear: 我们的产品必须～。Our products must stand wear and tear.

【经卷】 jīngjuàn 〈名〉scroll of Buddhist sutras/scripture

【经理】 jīnglǐ ❶〈动〉handle; manage: 我一人无法～这事。I can't handle it alone. ❷〈名〉manager; executive; director: 任用～ install a manager ‖ 委派～ appoint a manager ‖ 部门～ department manager ‖ 分行/分店～ branch manager ‖ 技术/销售～ technical/sales manager ‖ 总～由董事会聘请。The general manager shall be appointed by the board of directors.
〖～负责制〗 jīnglǐ fùzézhì 〈名〉manager responsibility system
〖～联席会议〗 jīnglǐ liánxíhuìyì 〈名〉joint executive conference

【经历】 jīnglì ❶〈动〉go through; undergo; experience: ～不同的发展阶段 go through various stages of development ‖ ～长期磨练 undergo a long process of tempering ‖ ～千难万险 go through hazards and hardships ‖ ～艰难困苦 pass through/undergo various difficulties and hardships ‖ ～生与死的考验 undergo a trial of life and death ‖ 亲身～ experience personally/first hand ‖ 她最近～了一段困难时期。She's gone through a bad patch. ❷〈名〉experience: 回顾一段～ review an experience ‖ 填写～ fill in the background ‖ 详谈～ detail one's experiences ‖ 叙述～ narrate/relate/tell one's experience ‖ 有着共同的～ share the same experience; have a common experience ‖ 工作/生活～ work/life experience ‖ 宝贵/不幸/难忘的～ valuable/unfortunate/unforgettable experience ‖ 这是我的亲身～。This is my personal/own experience. ‖ 他有一段不平凡的～。He had an extraordinary experience.

【经纶】 jīnglún 〈书〉❶〈动〉comb silk thread—run/manage state affairs: ～天下 run the country ❷〈名〉combed silk thread—statecraft; statesmanship: 大展～ put one's statecraft to full use: ⇨满腹～

【经络】 jīngluò 〈名〉[中医] main and collateral channels in the human body [regarded as a network of passages, through which vital energy circulates and along which the acupuncture points are distributed]: ～辨证 differentiation of channels and collaterals ‖ ～病候 symptoms and signs of channels and collaterals ‖ ～分布 channel distribution
〖～疗法〗 jīngluò liáofǎ 〈名〉channel collateral therapy
〖～学〗 jīngluòxué 〈名〉science of channels and collaterals
〖～学说〗 jīngluò xuéshuō 〈名〉*Jingluo* doctrine; meridian doctrine; doctrine of the channels and collaterals

【经略】 jīnglüè 〈动〉〈书〉plan and control (politically and militarily); manage and manoeuvre: ～国事 plan and manage state affairs

【经脉】 jīngmài 〈名〉[中医] passages through which vital energy circulates, regulating bodily functions

【经贸】 jīngmào 〈名〉economy and trade: ～大学 university of economy and trade ‖ ～合作/关系 economic and trade cooperation
〖～委〗 Jīngmàowěi 〈名〉〈简称〉State Economic and Trade Commission ⇨国家经济贸易委员会

【经密】 jīngmì 〈名〉[纺织] warp density; ends per inch

【经年累月】 jīngnián-lěiyuè 〈熟〉for years and years; year in, year out

【经期】 jīngqī 〈名〉(menstrual) period: ～不正常/正常 regular/irregular menstruation ‖ ～错后 delayed menstrual cycle ‖ ～延长 menostaxis ‖ ～异常 abnormal menstrual period

【经前期综合征】 jīngqiánqī zōnghézhēng 〈名〉premenstrual syndrome

【经纱】 jīngshā 〈名〉[纺织] warp: ～编织 warp knit ‖ ～和纬纱 warp and weft

【经商】 jīngshāng 〈动〉go into/conduct business; engage in trade/commercial activities; be in business: 不再～ be no longer in business ‖ 放弃～ give up/quit business ‖ 开始～ take to business ‖ 她想大学毕业后～。She wants to go into business/to be a businesswoman when she leaves college. ‖ 他经过几年商。He was in business for a few years. ‖ 我没有～的经验。I am green/young/inexperienced in business.

【经师】 jīngshī 〈名〉❶〈旧〉instructor/teacher of Confucian classics ❷[佛教] master who expounds the text of Buddhism

【经史子集】 jīng-shǐ-zǐ-jí 〈名〉classical works, historical works, philosophical works, and belles-lettres [the four traditional divisions of a Chinese library]

【经始】 jīngshǐ ❶〈动〉start to build; initiate; pioneer ❷〈名〉[军事] laying out the ground plan of a fortified work; tracing: ～线 trace

【经世】 jīngshì 〈动〉manage/administer state affairs: ～之才 ability to administer the country

【经手】 jīngshǒu 〈动〉handle; deal with: ～公款 handle public money ‖ 该律师～承办这宗案件。The lawyer undertook the case. ‖ 这些文件是由他～的。He is the man who handled these documents.
〖～费〗 jīngshǒufèi 〈名〉brokerage; commission
〖～人〗 jīngshǒurén 〈名〉person handling a transaction, particular job or taking care of sth

【经受】 jīngshòu 〈动〉undergo; experience; withstand; sustain; stand; weather: ～多次暴风雨的袭击 weather many a storm ‖ ～各种风险 withstand all kinds of hazards ‖ ～金融风暴 weather the financial storms ‖ ～离婚的痛苦 go through the traumas of divorce ‖ ～磨难 go through ordeals ‖ ～严峻的考验 withstand/stand severe tests; experience severe trials ‖ ～住大风的袭击 ride out the gale ‖ 在斗争中～锻炼 be tempered in the struggle ‖ 世界正～着严重的经济萧条。The world was suffering from an intense economic depression. ‖ 这种作品～不住时间的考验。This kind of works couldn't stand the test of time.

【经售】 jīngshòu 〈动〉sell (on commission); deal in; distribute: ～服装/棉织品 deal in garments/cotton goods ‖ 此店～各种日用必需品。This shop sells a wide variety of daily necessities.

【经书】 jīngshū 〈名〉Confucian classics

【经水】 jīngshuǐ 〈名〉❶ menstruation; menses: ～过多 menorrhagia ‖ ～涩少 scanty menstruation ‖ ～无定 irregular menstruation ❷〈旧〉river that has its source in the mountains and flows into the sea

【经堂】 jīngtáng 〈名〉hall for keeping/chanting Buddhist scriptures

【经天纬地】 jīngtiān-wěidì 〈熟〉be capable of administering the universe—having great/exceptional ability: ～之才 person of extraordinary/exceptional ability

【经痛】 jīngtòng 〈名〉[医学] dysmenorrhea

【经外奇穴】 jīngwài qíxué 〈名〉[中医] extra nerve points [i. e. points not mentioned in the ancient medical classics]

【经纬】 jīngwěi 〈名〉❶ main points (of sth): 时事～ news line ❷ meridian and parallel (lines)

〖～度〗 jīngwěidù 〈名〉latitude and longitude
〖～仪〗 jīngwěiyí 〈名〉theodolite; transit: ～测量 transit survey
【经文】 jīngwén 〈名〉text from the Confucian classics or religious scriptures
【经线】 jīngxiàn 〈名〉❶［纺织］warp ❷［地理］meridian (line)
【经销】 jīngxiāo 〈动〉sell on commission; deal in; handle; distribute: ～空调 sell air-conditioners ‖ ～真空吸尘器 sell vacuum cleaners
〖～部〗 jīngxiāobù 〈名〉distributing department
〖～店〗 jīngxiāodiàn 〈名〉outlet: 厂家直接～ factory outlet ‖ 这家化妆品公司在全国有 34 个～。This cosmetics firm has 34 outlets throughout the country.
〖～公司〗 jīngxiāo gōngsī 〈名〉sales company
〖～品牌〗 jīngxiāo pǐnpái 〈名〉dealer brand
〖～商〗 jīngxiāoshāng 〈名〉distributor; sales agent; dealer: 报刊～ newsagent; newsdealer
【经心】 jīngxīn 〈动〉be careful; be mindful; be prudent: ～点，别出差错。Be careful not to make any mistakes. ⇨漫不～
【经学】 jīngxué 〈名〉study of Confucian classics
〖～大师〗 jīngxué dàshī 〈名〉great master of Confucian studies
〖～家〗 jīngxuéjiā 〈名〉expert in the study of Confucian classics; Confucian classicist; Confucian scholar
【经血】 jīngxuè 〈名〉［中医］menses; menstruation
【经验】 jīngyàn ❶〈名〉experience: 传授～ pass on experience ‖ 摸索～ acquire experience by trial and error ‖ 丰富～ enrich one's experience ‖ 共享～ share experience ‖ 汇集多方～ pool experience ‖ 获得～ acquire/gain/get experience ‖ 积累～ accumulate experience ‖ 交流～ exchange/swap experience ‖ 提供～ afford experience ‖ 吸取～ extract experience ‖ 缺乏～ lack experience; be short of experience; be inexperienced ‖ 增长～ add to/enlarge/widen one's experience ‖ 总结～ sum up/summarize one's experience ‖ ～丰富 be very/sufficiently experienced; be well-experienced; have rich experience ‖ 从～中学习 learn by/from/through experience ‖ 在管理上很有～ be highly experienced in management; have rich experience in management ‖ 在商界没有～ be unversed in the world of business; have little experience/be poorly experienced in the world of business ‖ 处世/实践～ worldly/practical experience ‖ 工作/教学～ work/teaching experience ‖ 间接/直接～ indirect/direct experience ‖ 根据亲身～ according to one's own experience ‖ 你比我更有～。You are senior to me in experience. ‖ 他有丰富的经商～。He has wide business experience. ‖ 知识是～的总结。Knowledge is experience generalized. ❷〈动〉go through; experience; undergo: 这样的事，我从来没有～过。I have never experienced a situation like this.
〖～论〗 jīngyànlùn 〈名〉empiricism: ～者 empiricist; proponent of empiricism
〖～批判主义〗 jīngyàn pīpànzhǔyì 〈名〉*empiriocriticism*
〖～之谈〗 jīngyànzhītán 〈名〉observation based on personal experience
〖～主义〗 jīngyànzhǔyì 〈名〉empiricism: ～者 empiricist
【经一事，长一智】 jīng yī shì, zhǎng yī zhì 〈熟〉*a fall in the pit, a gain in the wit*; any experience is beneficial to a person
【经意】 jīngyì 〈动〉care; mind; heed: 不～的一瞥 a passing glance ‖ ～点，别打碎杯子。Be careful not to break the glasses. ‖ 他从不～自己的诺言。He was never *mindful of his promises*. ‖ 我不～踩了他的脚。I inadvertently stepped on his toe.
【经营】 jīngyíng 〈动〉❶ plan and manage; operate; run; engage in: ～房地产生意 operate real estate business ‖ ～化肥 trade in chemical fertilizer ‖ ～快运业务 *operate express service* ‖ ～粮油 trade in cereals and oils ‖ ～零售/批发生意 carry on retail/wholesale business ‖ ～粮食进口 handle grain imports ‖ ～丝绸 carry on a trade in silks ‖ ～公司/企业 manage/operate/run a business ‖ ～债券与股票 *deal in stocks and shares* ‖ ～得法 be well-managed ‖ 独家～ engage in a line of business without competition ‖ 独立～ operate independently ‖ 非法～ crooked deal; illegal operations ‖ 统一～ unified management ‖ 小本～ run with a *small capital* ‖ 专门～ *deal exclusively in sth; specialize in sth* ‖ ～方针策略 management principles and tactics ‖ ～技巧 business/managerial skill ‖ 公司因～不善而倒闭。The company went bankrupt due to poor operation/bad management. ‖ 那家商店～作风正派。The store is managed honestly. ‖ 他～羊毛生意。He's in the wool business. ‖ 这是一家专门～石油的大公司。The company is a big oil marketer. ❷ plan and organize: 这个展览会煞费～。Great efforts have been made to plan and organize this exhibition. ⇨惨淡～；苦心～
〖～才干〗 jīngyíng cáigàn 〈名〉management competence
〖～策略〗 jīngyíng cèlüè 〈名〉management strategy
〖～成本〗 jīngyíng chéngběn 〈名〉operating/operational cost
〖～承包责任制〗 jīngyíng chéngbāo zérènzhì 〈名〉management contract responsibility system: 逐步推动和完善企业的～ promote and perfect the contract system of managerial responsibility step by step in enterprises
〖～范围〗 jīngyíng fànwéi 〈名〉business boundaries; scope of business; sphere of business: 扩大～ *expand/extend one's business*
〖～方式〗 jīngyíng fāngshì 〈名〉form/mode of operation
〖～管理〗 jīngyíng guǎnlǐ 〈名〉business management; management and operation; management control: 改善/加强～ *improve/*consolidate management and operation ‖ ～管理不善 faulty/poor management and operation ‖ ～技能/人员 managerial and administrative expertise/personnel ‖ ～系统 system of operation and management ‖ ～学 management science ‖ ～自主权 *decision-*making power in the operation and management
〖～合伙人〗 jīngyíng héhuǒrén 〈名〉managing partner
〖～机制〗 jīngyíng jīzhì 〈名〉operative mechanism; management system
〖～决策〗 jīngyíng juécè 〈名〉operating decision
〖～权〗 jīngyíngquán 〈名〉power of management; managerial authority: 所有权和～分离 separate ownership from managerial authority
〖～项目〗 *jīngyíng xiàngmù* 〈名〉lines of business/goods
〖～效率〗 jīngyíng xiàolǜ 〈名〉management efficiency; operating efficiency
〖～性亏损〗 jīngyíngxìng kuīsǔn 〈名〉operational losses
〖～周期〗 *jīngyíng zhōuqī* 〈名〉period of operating cycle
〖～资金〗 jīngyíng zījīn 〈名〉rolling/floating capital; operation fund
【经由】 jīngyóu 〈介〉by way of; via; through: ～日本去美国 be bound for USA *via Japan* ‖ ～西安赴京 *go to Beijing by way of* Xi'an
【经援】 jīngyuán 〈名〉〈简称〉economic aid ⇨经济援助
【经院哲学】 jīngyuàn zhéxué 〈名〉scholasticism
【经藏】 jīngzàng 〈名〉［佛教］Sutra-Pitka; *collection of sutras*
【经轴】 jīngzhóu 〈名〉［纺织］warp beam
【经咒】 jīngzhòu 〈名〉scripture and mantras of Buddhism, Taoism, etc
【经传】 jīngzhuàn 〈名〉❶ *Confucian classics and commentaries* on them; Confucian canon ❷ classical works; classics: 名不见～的人 not a well-known figure; mere nobody
【经子】 jīngzi 〈名〉〈方〉hemp; flax: 捻～ twist flaxen thread

荆 jīng

〈名〉❶ chaste tree; vitex: ⇨～棘；～条 ❷〈旧〉rod for flogging, made of vitex branches: ⇨负～请罪 ❸〈旧〉〈谦〉my own wife: ⇨拙～
【荆钗布裙】 jīngchāi-bùqún 〈熟〉hairpins made of vitex and *skirt made of homespun cloth*—plain simple dress of a poor woman
【荆棘】 jīngjí 〈名〉thistles and thorns; brambles; wild thorny undergrowth: ～丛 thickets of thorn
〖～丛生〗 *jīngjí cóngshēng* 〈熟〉be overgrown with brambles—beset by/with difficulties
〖～载途〗 jīngjí-zàitú 〈熟〉path overgrown with brambles—path beset with difficulties
【荆树】 *jīngshù* 〈名〉［植物］wattle
【荆天棘地】 jīngtiān-jídì 〈熟〉thistles and thorns everywhere—very difficult situation; with one barrier after another in one's path/way
【荆条】 jīngtiáo 〈名〉twigs of the vitex (*used for weaving baskets, etc*): ～篱笆 twig fence
【荆榛满目】 jīngzhēn-mǎnmù 〈熟〉overgrown with bushes *and* weeds

菁 jīng

【菁华】 jīnghuá 〈名〉essence; cream; quintessence
【菁菁】 jīngjīng 〈形〉〈书〉lush; luxuriant

旌 jīng ❶〈名〉ancient type of banner, consisting of ox tails and multicolour plumes, hoisted on a mast ❷〈名〉flags and banners：⇨～旗 ❸〈动〉〈书〉cite (sb's merits, virtues, etc); praise：⇨～表

【旌表】 jīngbiǎo 〈动〉(of an emperor) confer honours on the virtuous and the worthy

【旌旗】 jīngqí 〈名〉flags and banners：～迎风招展。Flags are waving/fluttering in the wind.

惊 jīng 〈动〉❶ shy; stampede：马～了。The horse shied. ‖ 雷声～了马群。The thunder panicked the horses. ❷ start; frighten; get alarmed：看到她，他吃了一～。He started on seeing her. ‖ 这婴孩很容易受～。The baby startles/frightens easily. ‖ 这消息～得我说不出话来。The news struck me dumb with amazement. ⇨～慌；～恐；胆战心～ ❸ startle; alarm; shock：～起鸽群 startle the pigeons ‖ ～起野鸡 flush a pheasant ‖ 枪声～了数百只鸟。The noise of the shot alarmed hundreds of birds. ⇨～动；～天动地

【惊爆】 jīngbào ❶〈形〉shocking; surprising：～价 stunning price ❷〈动〉crop up

【惊怖】 jīngbù 〈形〉alarmed and frightened; terrified

【惊诧】 jīngchà 〈形〉surprised; amazed; astonished：发现/看到/听到很～ be astonished to find/see/hear sth ‖ 他没有来，我很～。I'm astonished that he didn't come.

【惊颤】 jīngchàn 〈动〉tremble/shiver/shake with fear

【惊呆】 jīngdāi 〈动〉be stupefied/stunned/startled; be startled out of one's mind：陪审团判决他有罪，他似乎完全～了。He seemed completely stunned by the jury's verdict of guilty.

【惊动】 jīngdòng 〈动〉startle; alarm; alert; disturb：枪声～了鸭群。The gunshot startled the ducks. ‖ 别～孩子，他睡着了。Don't disturb the baby; he is asleep. ‖ 这个消息～了全城。The whole city was startled by the news.

【惊愕】 jīng'è 〈形〉〈书〉stunned; stupefied; dismayed：～不已 be extremely surprised; be totally stupefied ‖ ～得发呆 be paralysed with amazement ‖ ～得说不出话来 be speechlessly amazed ‖ 你的无礼使我非常～。I was completely dumbfounded by your rudeness. ‖ 他～得呆若木鸡。The shock rooted him to the spot.

【惊风】 jīngfēng 〈名〉［中医］infantile convulsions：专治小儿～ be specialized in the treatment for infantile convulsions ⇨急～

【惊服】 jīngfú 〈动〉be amazed at and admire

【惊弓之鸟】 jīnggōngzhīniǎo 〈熟〉bird that shies at the sight of a bow—〈喻〉badly frightened person

【惊怪】 jīngguài 〈形〉surprised; astonished; amazed

【惊骇】 jīnghài 〈形〉〈书〉frightened; panic-stricken; astounded; appalled

〖～失色〗 jīnghài shīsè 〈熟〉turn pale with surprise/fright

【惊鸿】 jīnghóng 〈名〉startled wild goose—beautiful woman with amazing elegance/grace

〖～艳影〗 jīnghóng-yànyǐng 〈熟〉lithe and graceful figure of a beauty

〖～一瞥〗 jīnghóng yīpiē 〈熟〉have a fleeting glimpse of a beauty

【惊呼】 jīnghū 〈动〉cry out in alarm：～救命 cry for help suddenly

【惊慌】 jīnghuāng 〈形〉alarmed; scared; panic-stricken：～不安 be panic-stricken; be jittery/nervy ‖ ～失色 be so scared as to look pale; pale with fear ‖ ～逃走 flee in terror/in a panic ‖ 感到一阵～ feel a surge of panic; become alarmed (over sth) ‖ 神色～ look alarmed ‖ 不要～！Don't panic/get panicky/fly into a panic! ‖ 不必～。There's no cause/ground for alarm. ‖ 人群～地散开。The crowd broke up in panic. ‖ 他～地跳了起来。He jumped up in alarm.

〖～失措〗 jīnghuāng-shīcuò 〈熟〉be frightened out of one's wits; be thrown into panic; be seized with panic; be panic-stricken：出了事故，他～。He was confounded by the accident. ‖ 他看起来～。He looked panic-stricken. ‖ 听到爆炸声，人群～。The crowd panicked at the sound of the explosion.

【惊惶】 jīnghuáng 〈形〉alarmed; scared; panic-stricken

【惊魂】 jīnghún 〈名〉state of being frightened

〖～未定〗 jīnghún-wèidìng 〈熟〉not yet recovered from a fright; still badly shaken

〖～稍定〗 jīnghún-shāodìng 〈熟〉barely recovered from a fright

【惊惑】 jīnghuò 〈形〉confounded; alarmed and perplexed; dazed

【惊悸】 jīngjì 〈动〉〈书〉palpitate with fear

【惊叫】 jīngjiào 〈动〉cry in fear; scream with terror; give a cry of alarm：她昨晚的～声简直吓死我了。Her scream last night frightened me to death.

【惊惧】 jīngjù 〈形〉alarmed and frightened

【惊厥】 jīngjué ❶〈动〉faint from fear ❷〈名〉［医学］convulsions：癫痫性～ epileptic convulsions

〖～疗法〗 jīngjué liáofǎ 〈名〉convulsive therapy

【惊恐】 jīngkǒng 〈形〉alarmed and panicky; terrified; horrified; panic-stricken：感到～ be terrified (at sth) ‖ ～极了 be terribly alarmed ‖ ～地逃离 flee in alarm ‖ ～地喊叫起来 cry out in alarm ‖ 看到鲨鱼游近，游泳的人一片～。Panic swept through the swimmers as they saw the shark approaching. ‖ 响雷和闪电会使孩子们感到～。Thunder and lightening frightened the children. ‖ 这想法使她有点～。The idea somewhat alarmed her.

〖～失色〗 jīngkǒng shīsè 〈熟〉pale with fear：她突然被吓得～。She turned pale with sudden fear.

〖～万状〗 jīngkǒng-wànzhuàng 〈熟〉be in a great panic; be convulsed with fear; be panic-stricken/horror-stricken：起火的时候观众～。The audience were thrown into consternation/a panic when the fire started. ‖ 洪水到来时，我们～。Panic seized us as the flood came.

〖～症〗 jīngkǒngzhèng 〈名〉panic disorder

【惊雷】 jīngléi 〈名〉［often used figuratively］sudden clap of thunder：一声～ a sudden clap of thunder; a crashing thunder

【惊乱】 jīngluàn 〈形〉alarmed and confused：枪响后，市场上一片～。The shot threw the whole market into panicky confusion.

【惊马】 jīngmǎ 〈名〉startled/runaway horse：拦住～ stop a startled/stampeding horse

【惊慕】 jīngmù 〈动〉be surprised and envious; admire in surprise

【惊怕】 jīngpà 〈形〉scared; frightened：不要～！Don't be scared/panicky.

【惊佩】 jīngpèi 〈动〉be surprised and admire：他的勇气令人～。His courage is surprising and admirable.

【惊奇】 jīngqí 〈形〉surprised; amazed：感到～ feel surprise/wonder (at); be surprised (at); wonder/marvel/exclaim (at) ‖ 毫不～ be not surprised at all; show no sign of surprise ‖ 极为～ be utterly/completely astounded/shocked/startled (at/by) ‖ ～得不得了 be overcome with astonishment ‖ ～得目瞪口呆 gape from wonder ‖ ～万分 be overtaken with surprise ‖ 使某人～的是 to sb's surprise ‖ 他获奖使我感到～。It's a marvel to me that he received the award. ‖ 她～地看着妈妈。She looked at her mother in surprise.

【惊怯】 jīngqiè 〈形〉alarmed and timid; scared and afraid

【惊扰】 jīngrǎo 〈动〉alarm; disturb; agitate：我真的不想在这个时候～他。I really don't want to bother him at this moment.

【惊人】 jīngrén 〈形〉surprising; astonishing; amazing：～的成就/毅力 amazing achievement/willpower ‖ ～的消息 astonishing news; startling news ‖ ～的新发现 stunning revelation ‖ 做出～的业绩 do a marvelous feat ‖ 数字～。The figures are staggering. ‖ 世界森林面积正以～的速度减少。The world's forests are shrinking at an alarming rate. ⇨貌不～

〖～之笔〗 jīngrénzhībǐ 〈熟〉words that leave people gasping with wonder; telling phrases

〖～之举〗 jīngrénzhījǔ 〈熟〉stunning feat; shocking action; master stroke：做出～ craft a surprise; pull a stunt ‖ 此乃～。This is really a shocking action.

【惊师动众】 jīngshī-dòngzhòng 〈熟〉bother/mobilize many people for sth; make a tremendous fuss (over sth)

【惊世骇俗】 jīngshì-hàisú 〈熟〉astound the world (with an extraordinary idea, etc)：此举真可谓～。This move is really earth-shaking.

【惊叹】 jīngtàn 〈动〉marvel/exclaim/wonder (at sth)：看到雄伟的宫殿，他～不已。He was filled with wonder at the sight of the magnificent palace. ‖ 山中的自然美景使游客大为～。The natural beauty of the mountain stuns the visitors. ‖ 在场的所有人无不～这孩子的聪明。All the people present exclaimed at the child's cleverness.

〖～不已〗 jīngtànbùyǐ 〈熟〉marvel/wonder/exclaim at (sth) greatly

〖～号〗 jīngtànhào 〈名〉exclamation mark (!)

【惊涛骇浪】 jīngtāo-hàilàng 〈熟〉raging waves; stormy sea—perilous situation; hazards in life: 船在～中前进。The boat is *braving the stormy sea.* ‖〈喻〉他的一生充满了～。His life was full of hazards.

【惊天动地】 jīngtiān-dòngdì 〈熟〉(of sound) extremely loud; earsplitting; shaking heaven and earth—earthshaking; earth-shattering; world-shaking; astounding; tremendous: 创建～的事业 found a world-shaking undertaking ‖ 创造～的奇迹 work/create incredible wonders ‖ ～的变化/事件/伟业 earthshaking change/event/feat

【惊悉】 jīngxī 〈动〉be shocked to learn; hear with astonishment; regret to learn (that): ～某人不幸逝世 be distressed to learn of the passing away of sb

【惊喜】 jīngxǐ ❶〈形〉pleasantly surprised: ～交加 be agreeably surprised ‖ 令我们～的是 *to the pleasant surprise of us* ‖ 多么令人～的事啊! What a lovely surprise! ‖ 听说他得到升迁真让人感到～。It was a pleasant surprise to learn of his promotion. ❷〈名〉pleasant surprise: 你的信给了我个～。Your letter was a pleasant surprise to me. ‖ 这件礼物给人一份～。The gift was a *delightful surprise.*

〖～参半〗 jīngxǐ cānbàn 〈熟〉be half frightened and half pleased

〖～交集〗 jīngxǐ jiāojí 〈熟〉be filled with feelings of surprise and joy; have a mixed feeling of surprise and joy

【惊吓】 jīngxià 〈动〉frighten; terrify; scare; intimidate: 受～ take fright (at) ‖ ～到极点 be terrified to the last degree ‖ 枪声～了马。The gunfire panicked the horse. ‖ 小女孩受了～,不肯讲话。The little girl was frightened and wouldn't speak.

【惊险】 jīngxiǎn 〈形〉alarmingly dangerous; breathtaking; thrilling; perilous: ～的表演 breathtaking performance ‖ ～动作 astounding feat ‖ ～飞行表演 stunt flying ‖ ～故事 adventure story ‖ 表演～特技 do/perform a hair-raising stunt

〖～片〗 jīngxiǎnpiàn 〈名〉*thrilling film; thriller; frightener;* hair-raiser

〖～小说〗 jīngxiǎn xiǎoshuō 〈名〉thrilling novel; thriller; frightener; hair-raiser

【惊羡】 jīngxiàn 〈动〉wonder; marvel: 他的成就令人～。His *achievement is surprisingly admirable.*

【惊心】 jīngxīn 〈动〉be heart-stirring; be shocked; be shaken at heart: ⇨触目～

〖～怵目〗 jīngxīn-chùmù 〈熟〉strike the eye and rouse awe; be terrifying: ～的景象 terrifying sight

〖～动魄〗 jīngxīn-dòngpò 〈熟〉be soul-stirring; be profoundly affecting/moving: ～的场面 soul-stirring scene ‖ ～的历险 exciting adventure

【惊醒】 jīngxǐng 〈动〉❶ wake up with a start: 从噩梦中～ wake up with a start from a nightmare ‖ 他从睡梦中～过来。He startled from sleep. / He roused up from sleep. ❷ awake; rouse from sleep: 别把孩子～了。Don't awake the child.

【惊醒】 *jīngxing* 〈动〉*sleep lightly:* 睡觉～点儿。*Keep alert in* your sleep. / Don't sleep like a log. ‖ 他睡觉很～,有点响动都知道。He is a very light sleeper; any little noise would disturb him.

【惊讶】 jīngyà 〈形〉surprised; amazed; astonished; astounded: ～得目瞪口呆 *be in open-mouthed amazement;* be dumbfounded ‖ 极其～ be in complete/total/utter amazement ‖ ～地跳起来 jump up in astonishment ‖ 令人～的是 to sb's astonishment/amazement ‖ 她坦率的回答使他感到～。Her frank answer surprised him. ‖ 他听到这消息～不已。He was immensely amazed at the news. ‖ 这个裁决让大家感到～。The ruling came as a surprise to everyone. / The ruling amazed everyone.

【惊疑】 jīngyí 〈形〉surprised and bewildered: ～的神色 surprised and bewildered expression (on sb's face)

【惊异】 jīngyì 〈形〉amazed; astonished; astounded: 对他的巨大成就感到～ marvel at his tremendous achievements ‖ ～的目光 astounded look ‖ 令人～的表演/速度 amazing performance/speed ‖ 我对她的奇怪举动不胜～。*I was filled with astonishment at her* strange act.

【惊蛰】 Jīngzhé 〈名〉Waking of Insects [the beginning of the third of 24 solar terms on the 5th, 6th or 7th of March]

晶 jīng ❶〈形〉bright; brilliant; glittering: ⇨～莹;亮～～ ❷〈名〉quartz; (rock) crystal: ⇨茶～;墨～;水～ ❸〈名〉any crystalline substance: ⇨～体;结～

【晶格】 jīnggé 〈名〉[物理] (crystal) lattice: ～结构/能量 lattice structure/energy ‖ 面心/体心～ face-centred/body-centred lattice

【晶核】 jīnghé 〈名〉[物理] crystal nucleus

【晶界】 jīngjiè 〈名〉[物理] crystal/grain boundary

【晶晶】 jīngjīng 〈形〉〈书〉bright; shiny; *glittering:* ⇨亮～

【晶粒】 jīnglì 〈名〉[物理] (crystalline) grain: ～细化 grain refining

【晶亮】 jīngliàng 〈形〉bright; glittering: ～的眼睛 bright/sparkling eyes

【晶片】 jīngpiàn 〈名〉[电子] chip; wafer: ～加工 *wafer process*

【晶石】 jīngshí 〈名〉[矿业] spar

【晶态】 jīngtài 〈名〉[物理] crystalline state

【晶体】 jīngtǐ 〈名〉crystal: 单～ monocrystal ‖ 多～ polycrystal ‖ ～结构 crystalline structure ‖ ～矿物 crystalline minerals ‖ ～检波收音机 *crystal set*

〖～点阵〗 jīngtǐ diǎnzhèn 〈名〉[物理] crystal lattice

〖～管〗 jīngtǐguǎn 〈名〉transistor: ～收音机 transistor radio ‖ 硅/锗～ silicon/germanium transistor

〖～学〗 jīngtǐxué 〈名〉crystallography

〖～钟〗 *jīngtǐzhōng* 〈名〉*crystal clock*

【晶莹】 jīngyíng 〈形〉sparkling and crystal-clear; glittering and translucent: ～的露珠 sparkling dewdrops ‖ ～的泪珠 glistening tears ‖ 他的额头上闪着～的汗珠。His forehead glistened with sweat.

〖～剔透〗 *jīngyíng tītòu* 〈形〉*glittering and translucent*

【晶状体】 jīngzhuàngtǐ 〈名〉[生理] crystalline lens

〖～瘤〗 jīngzhuàngtǐliú 〈名〉phacoma

〖～炎〗 jīngzhuàngtǐyán 〈名〉phacitis; phacoiditis; crystalloiditis

腈 jīng 〈名〉[化学] nitrile

【腈纶】 jīnglún 〈名〉acrylic fibres: ～毛线 knitting wool made of acrylic fibres

鹡 jīng →鹪鹡 *jiāojīng*

睛 jīng 〈名〉eyeball: ⇨定～;画龙点～;火眼金～;目不转～

粳 jīng

【粳稻】 jīngdào 〈名〉round-grained nonglutinous rice

【粳米】 jīngmǐ 〈名〉polished round-grained rice

兢 jīng

【兢兢业业】 jīngjīng-yèyè 〈熟〉be cautious and conscientious: ～地工作 work conscientiously ‖ 她工作～。She takes great pains with her work. / She shows great diligence/assiduity in her work.

精 jīng ❶〈名〉〈书〉choice rice ❷〈名〉essence; spirit; concentrate; extract: 薄荷～ essence of peppermint ‖ 麦芽～ extract of malt ‖ 香草～ vanilla extract ‖ 樟脑～ spirits of camphor ⇨醋～;酒～;糖～;味～ ❸〈名〉energy; vigour; spirit: ⇨～疲力竭;聚～会神;养～蓄锐 ❹〈名〉sperm; semen; seed: ⇨～子;射～;受～ ❺〈名〉goblin; spirit; demon: 害人～ poltergeist; ogre; mischief-maker ⇨狐狸～ ❻〈形〉refined; polished; picked; choice: ⇨～兵;～炼油;～盐 ❼〈形〉perfect; excellent; essential: ⇨～彩;～良;～美;～益求～ ❽〈形〉skilled; versed; conversant; proficient: ～于此道 be great on the subject ‖ ～于绘画 be skilled in painting ‖ ～于驾驶 be proficient in driving ⇨～通;博大～深;业～于勤 ❾〈副〉〈口〉very; extremely; awfully: ～冷 extremely cold ⇨～光;～瘦 ❿〈形〉fine; delicate; exquisite; meticulous: ～瓷 delicate/fine china ‖ 这手镯工艺很～。The bracelet was made with exquisite/superb craftsmanship/workmanship. ⇨～密;～巧;～确;～选 ⓫〈形〉smart; sharp; clever; shrewd: 别那么～! Don't be so shrewd! ‖ 他太～了,我们斗不过他。He was too clever/smart for us. ‖ 他做生意挺～的。He is smart about business. / He is a shrewd businessman. ⇨～干;～明 ⓬〈名〉[中医] fundamental substance which maintains the functioning of the body; essence of life

【精白】 *jīngbái* 〈形〉❶ spotlessly/pure white; *snow-white;* ～米 polished white rice ❷〈书〉innocent; pure: ～之心 pure heart

【精薄】 jīngbáo 〈形〉 extremely thin：～的外套 extremely thin coat

【精本】 jīngběn 〈名〉 de luxe edition：插图～ illustrated de luxe edition

【精兵】 jīngbīng 〈名〉 picked/crack troops：派遣～ send picked/crack troops；send an elite battalion

〖～简政〗 jīngbīng-jiǎnzhèng 〈熟〉 better troops and simpler administration：better staff and simpler administration；streamlined administration：我们需要～。We need to streamline the administration.

〖～强将〗 jīngbīng-qiángjiàng 〈熟〉 crack troops and excellent generals capable and efficient team；crack team

【精彩】 jīngcǎi 〈形〉 ❶ brilliant；splendid；marvellous；wonderful；excellent：～的表演 fabulous/wonderful performance ‖ ～的故事 marvellous story ‖ ～的演说 excellent speech ‖ 那场比赛相当～。That was a cracking/nice/pretty play. / That was an exciting game. ‖ 他的伴奏～极了。He accompanied magnificently. ‖ 晚会节目～纷呈。The programmes at the party were all splendid. ❷〈书〉 lively；spirited

【精巢】 jīngcháo 〈名〉 ❶ animal's gonad ❷ spermary；testis；testicle

【精诚】 jīngchéng 〈形〉〈书〉 absolutely sincere：～合作 cooperate in absolute sincerity；sincere cooperation；cordial collaboration ‖ ～团结 unite in all sincerity and dedication

〖～所至，金石为开〗 jīngchéng suǒ zhì, jīnshí wéi kāi 〈熟〉 complete sincerity can affect even metal and stone—no difficulty is insurmountable if one sets one's mind to/on it；sincerity smoothes the way to success

【精赤】 jīngchì 〈形〉 naked；bare；nude：上身脱得～ be naked to the waist ‖ ～条条 stark naked；completely bare

【精虫】 jīngchóng 〈名〉〈口〉［生理］ spermatozoon

【精纯】 jīngchún 〈形〉 ❶ pure：～的羊毛 pure wool ❷ exquisite；superb：技艺～ masterly craft

【精醇】 jīngchún 〈形〉 ❶ mellow；rich：～的酒 mellow wine ❷ ＝ 精纯① jīngchún

【精粹】 jīngcuì 〈形〉 succinct；pithy；terse；concise：文章必须短小而～。The article must be short and succinct.

【精打光】 jīngdǎguāng 〈副〉〈方〉 with nothing left：把菜吃个～ eat up all the dishes ‖ 把积蓄花个～ exhaust one's savings ‖ 把钱输个～ lose all one's money by/through gambling

【精打细算】 jīngdǎ-xìsuàn 〈熟〉 careful calculation and strict budgeting；careful and meticulous calculations；shrewd consideration of self-interest：善于～的人 person with a calculating mind ‖ 他从不～。He never pinches pennies. ‖ 他们靠菲薄的收入～过日子。They contrived to live on a small income.

【精蛋白】 jīngdànbái 〈名〉［生化］ protamine

【精当】 jīngdàng 〈形〉 precise and appropriate：选例～ use well-chosen examples ‖ 用词～ be precise and appropriate in diction/wording

【精到】 jīngdào 〈形〉 keen and cautious；precise and penetrating：把文章分析得十分～ analyse an article with great precision and insight ‖ 安排～ arrange in a workmanlike manner；be carefully and satisfactorily arranged

【精雕细刻】 jīngdiāo-xìkè 〈熟〉 sculpt with exquisite craftsmanship work at sth exquisitely：～的作品 workmanlike piece of writing；most conscientious piece of work

【精读】 jīngdú ❶〈动〉 read carefully and thoroughly；read intensively：～文章并做些笔记 read the articles intensively and take some notes ❷〈名〉 intensive reading：教～课 teach intensive reading

【精度】 jīngdù 〈名〉 precision；accuracy：提高～ improve/increase accuracy ‖ ～达到国际先进水平 attain/reach the advanced international level in precision ‖ ～检查 accuracy/alignment test ‖ ～属性 precision attribute ‖ ～要求 accuracy requirement ‖ ～指数 index of precision ‖ 高～ high precision ‖ 加工～ machining precision ‖ 射击～ accuracy of fire ‖ 这仪器的～是符合标准的。The precision of this instrument is up to standard.

【精干】 jīnggàn 〈形〉 ❶ (of troops, etc) small in number but highly trained；crack：～部队 picked/crack troops；elite battalion ❷ keen-witted and capable：他看起来挺～的。He looks quite capable.

【精耕细作】 jīnggēng-xìzuò 〈熟〉 intensive cultivation；intense and meticulous farming

【精工】 jīnggōng 〈形〉 refined；delicate：～制品 article of exquisite workmanship ‖ ～制作 fine workmanship

【精怪】 jīngguài 〈名〉 goblin；demon

【精光】 jīngguāng 〈形〉 ❶ with nothing left：把一桌饭菜很快吃个～ finish all the dishes on the table in no time ‖ 脱得～ be stripped off；be stark-naked ‖ 忘得～ have clean forgotten ‖ 大火把房子烧得～。The big fire burned the house to the ground. ‖ 蝗虫把农作物吃得～。Locusts ate the country bare. ‖ 所有的票已卖得～。All the tickets have been sold out. ‖ 一发工资，他就很快花个～。He gets/goes through his pay like a dose of salts. ❷ bright and clean；shiny：把鞋擦得～锃亮 polish one's shoes to a high shine

【精悍】 jīnghàn 〈形〉 ❶ capable and vigorous；smart and efficient ❷ pithy and poignant：文笔～ be succinct and penetrating in writing ⇨短小～

【精华】 jīnghuá 〈名〉 ❶ essence；cream；pick；quintessence：概括文章的～ sum up the gist of an article；outline the pith and marrow of an article；outline the essentials of an article ‖ 去其糟粕，取其～ discard the dross and select the essence ‖ 提取～ skim the cream (off sth) ‖ 汲取传统文化的～ absorb the essence/cream of the traditional culture ‖ 人类文明的～ quintessence of human civilization ‖ 中国文学的～ cream of Chinese literature ‖ 他们是这一代人中的～。They are the cream/pick of this generation. ❷〈书〉 brilliance；radiance：日月之～ radiance of the sun and moon

〖～本〗 jīnghuáběn 〈名〉 select edition

【精魂】 jīnghún 〈名〉 soul；spirit

【精加工】 jīngjiāgōng 〈名〉［机械］ finish/fine machining；precision work；fine/exquisite processing：进行最后的～ give the last finish (to) ‖ ～表面 finishing surface ‖ ～车床 finish turning lathe ‖ ～刀具 finishing tool ‖ 外圈上的滚珠槽是在内圆磨床上～而成的。Outer ring ball grooves are finished on an internal grinder.

【精荚】 jīngjiá 〈名〉［动物］ spermatophore

【精简】 jīngjiǎn 〈动〉 streamline；simplify；cut；reduce；retrench：～报表 cut down paper work；slash the number of forms ‖ ～编制 reduce the staff；downsize ‖ ～程序 streamline the procedures ‖ ～海关手续 simplify the customs formalities ‖ ～会议 cut (the number of) meetings ‖ ～课程 cut down the curricula ‖ ～行政机构 streamline/simplify the administration/administrative structure

【精镌】 jīngjuān 〈动〉 chisel and carve with delicate touches—work (at sth) with meticulous care

【精矿】 jīngkuàng 〈名〉［矿业］ concentrate

【精拉】 jīnglā 〈名〉［冶金］ finish draw

【精力】 jīnglì 〈名〉 energy；stamina；vigour；vitality：保存/耗尽～ reserve/deplete one's energy ‖ 恢复/消耗～ regain/sap vigour ‖ 集中～ bend/concentrate one's energy ‖ 将～用于学习 devote/dedicate/apply one's energy to one's study；employ one's energy in study ‖ 浪费～ waste/dissipate one's energy ‖ 显示出充沛的～ display great vigour ‖ 有惊人的～ have surprising vigour ‖ ～不足 be deficient in energy ‖ ～过人 be full of exceptional vitality ‖ 咖啡使我早晨～旺盛。Coffee gives me an energy boost in the morning. ‖ 人的～有限。There is a limit to one's energy. ‖ 这孩子～过剩。The child had an excess of energy.

〖～充沛〗 jīnglì-chōngpèi 〈熟〉 be energetic/vigorous；vimful；be full of vim and vigour；be full of vitality；have a great reserve of energy：～的人 person of great energy ‖ 他体质强健，～。He is constitutionally energetic. ‖ 他虽然年老，但依旧～。He is old, but he's still got the juice of life.

【精练】 jīngliàn 〈形〉 concise；succinct；laconic；pithy；tight；terse：文风～ tight literary style ‖ 语言～ succinct language ‖ 语言～的演说家 terse speaker

【精炼】 jīngliàn ❶〈动〉［冶金］ refine；purify：～期 refining period ‖ ～熔剂 refining flux ‖ ～生铁 refined pig iron ‖ ～温度 refining temperature ❷ ＝ 精练 jīngliàn

〖～炉〗 jīngliànlú 〈名〉 refining furnace；finery；finer

〖～油〗 jīngliànyóu 〈名〉 refined oil

【精良】 jīngliáng 〈形〉 excellent；superior；of the best quality：武器～ highly sophisticated weapons ‖ 制作～ be of excellent workmanship ‖ 装备～ be well-equipped

【精料】 jīngliào 〈名〉［畜牧］ concentrated feed；rich, nourishing feed

【精灵】 jīnglíng ❶〈名〉 spirit；demon：小～ elf ❷〈形〉〈方〉 (of

a child) clever; smart: ～的男孩 smart boy

【精馏】 jīngliú ❶〈动〉[化学] rectify: ～酒精 rectified alcohol ❷〈名〉finestill

〖～器〗 jīngliúqì 〈名〉finestiller

〖～塔〗 jīngliútǎ 〈名〉rectifying/rectification/fractionating tower

【精煤】 jīngméi 〈名〉[矿业] clean coal

【精美】 jīngměi 〈形〉exquisite; superb; elegant; delicate: 包装～ *be beautifully packed* ‖ 设计～ *exquisite design* ‖ 制作～ be exquisitely made ‖ ～的花边 delicate lace ‖ ～的绘画 fine paintings ‖ ～的物品 fancy goods ‖ ～的印刷品 finished prints ‖ 这木器做得十分～。The woodwork is beautifully finished. ‖ 这花瓶工艺很～。This vase is a piece of exquisite workmanship.

【精密】 jīngmì 〈形〉precise; exact; accurate: ～测量/锻造 precision measurement/forging

〖～部件〗 jīngmì bùjiàn 〈名〉*precision device*

〖～度〗 jīngmìdù 〈名〉precision; accuracy

〖～机床〗 jīngmì jīchuáng 〈名〉precision machine tool

〖～机械〗 jīngmì jīxiè 〈名〉precision machinery

〖～技术〗 jīngmì jìshù 〈名〉microtechnic; microtechique

〖～磨床〗 jīngmì móchuáng 〈名〉precision grinder

〖～射击〗 jīngmì shèjī 〈名〉[军事] deliberate fire

〖～仪器〗 jīngmì yíqì 〈名〉precision instrument

〖～铸造〗 jīngmì zhùzào 〈名〉precision casting

〖～钻床〗 jīngmì zuànchuáng 〈名〉precision drilling machine

【精妙】 jīngmiào 〈形〉exquisite and ingenious: 措词～ ingenious diction ‖ 书法～ beautiful handwriting ‖ ～的手工艺品 exquisite handicrafts

【精明】 jīngmíng 〈形〉astute; shrewd; smart; bright; sagacious; sharp; adroit: 处事～ play one's cards well/right ‖ 为人～ be no fool; be a man of sagacity ‖ ～的对手 shrewd adversary ‖ ～的领导 sagacious leader ‖ ～的商人 astute businessman; sharp trader ‖ ～的律师 adroit lawyer ‖ ～之举 astute/smart move ‖ ～而不高明 be shrewd but not wise; be penny-wise and pound-foolish ‖ 他对钱是很～的。He was sharp about money. ‖ 汤姆干这类事情挺～的。Tom was clever about such things. ‖ 这个人看上去挺～。He is shrewd looking. ‖ 这家伙～得很，不会上你的当。That guy is too shrewd to be fooled by you.

〖～能干〗 jīngmíng-nénggàn 〈熟〉know one's business

〖～强干〗 jīngmíng-qiánggàn 〈熟〉be intelligent and capable; be able and efficient: 我们需要一位～的经理。We need a clever and capable manager.

【精磨】 jīngmó 〈名〉[机械] fine/precision grinding

【精囊】 jīngnáng 〈名〉[生理] seminal vesicle; gonecyst: ～腺 *seminal gland* ‖ ～炎 *seminal vesiculitis; gonecystitis*

【精抛光】 jīngpāoguāng 〈名〉[机械] finishing polish

【精疲力竭】 jīngpí-lìjié 〈熟〉be exhausted/spent/deadbeaten; be worn/tired out; be dog-tired; be flat out; be worn to a frazzle; be sapped of one's energy: 感到～ feel drained of energy ‖ 跑得～ *run oneself out* ‖ 打了四个小时的网球，累得我～。*Four hours* on the tennis court fagged me out. ‖ 他已～了。He feels drained. / He is in an exhausted condition. / He is really down for the count. / He feels all in.

【精辟】 jīngpì 〈形〉penetrating; incisive; sharp: ～的分析 penetrating/incisive/in-depth analysis ‖ ～的见解 sharpest idea; penetrating view ‖ ～的论述 brilliant exposition ‖ ～的评论 incisive comment

【精品】 jīngpǐn 〈名〉❶ fine works (of art): 艺术～ art treasures; top-notch artistic work ❷ quality goods; premium product: ～货 choice goods ‖ ～计算机 premium (quality) computer

〖～屋〗 jīngpǐnwū 〈名〉fancy shop; choice quality store; upmarket store

〖～意识〗 jīngpǐn yìshí 〈名〉premium quality awareness; awareness of excellent works: 具有～ be quality-minded ‖ 树立～ foster the awareness of creating excellent works/quality goods; be oriented to premium quality

【精气】 jīngqì 〈名〉❶〈书〉*absolute sincerity; good faith* ❷ vitality; sap; vigour ❸ [中医] vital substance which maintains the functioning of the body

〖～神儿〗 jīngqìshénr 〈名〉〈口〉vigour; energy; drive: 他休息了一会儿，～又来了。He became refreshed and energetic after a short break.

【精巧】 jīngqiǎo 〈形〉exquisite; delicate; ingenious: 手工～ be *of fine workmanship/craftsmanship* ‖ 图案～ elaborate design ‖ ～的工艺品 exquisite handicraft ‖ ～的结构 delicate structure ‖ ～的装置 ingenious device

【精确】 jīngquè 〈形〉accurate; exact; precise: 力求～ aim at/for accuracy ‖ 尺寸～ precise measurement ‖ 观察/计算～ be accurate *in one's observation/calculation* ‖ 回答～ *be precise in* one's answer; answer/reply precisely ‖ ～界定 define with precision ‖ ～命中 hit the target with unerring accuracy ‖ ～无误 with unerring precision ‖ 非常～ with great/pinpoint precision ‖ 极其～ perfectly accurate; minutely exact ‖ 绝对～ absolutely precise/accurate/exact ‖ ～到正负 *1%* 以内 be accurate to within plus or minus one per cent ‖ 提供～数据 offer precise data ‖ 他的记忆很～。His memory is very exact. ‖ 她使自己的措词更加～。She refined down her choice of words.

〖～度〗 jīngquèdù 〈名〉(measure of) precision: ～达百万分之几秒的计时方法 method of timing accurate to millionths of a second ‖ 这台天平的～误差在半毫克以内。The scales are accurate to half a milligramme.

〖～轰炸〗 jīngquè hōngzhà 〈名〉precision bombing

〖～空降〗 jīngquè kōngjiàng 〈名〉precision parachuting

〖～性〗 jīngquèxìng 〈名〉unerring accuracy; precision: 高度的～ painstaking accuracy ‖ 科学/数学的～ scientific/mathematical precision ‖ 这项工作需要～。The work entails precision.

〖～制导武器〗 jīngquè zhìdǎo wǔqì 〈名〉precision-guided weapon

〖～着陆〗 jīngquè zhuólù 〈名〉precision landing

【精肉】 jīngròu 〈名〉lean meat: 一斤～ a *jin* of lean meat

【精锐】 jīngruì 〈形〉crack; picked

〖～部队〗 jīngruì bùduì 〈名〉crack/picked troops: 派出～ dispatch crack troops ‖ 敌人的～部队已被歼灭。The cream of the enemy troops has been wiped out.

【精深】 jīngshēn 〈形〉deep; profound: ～的理论 comprehensive and profound theory; abstruse theory ‖ 博大～ have both extensive knowledge and profound scholarship; erudite ‖ 文学造诣～ of high literacy attainments

【精神】 jīngshén 〈名〉❶ spirit; mind; consciousness: 把握/反映/符合时代～ catch/reflect/suit the spirit of the times/age/day ‖ 本着礼尚往来的～ in a spirit of reciprocity ‖ 发扬爱国/进取/协作～ develop the patriotic/enterprising/team spirit ‖ 培养光明正大/自力更生/自我牺牲的～ cultivate the spirit of fair play/self-reliance/self-sacrifice ‖ 污染青年人的～ contaminate/pollute the minds of youth ‖ ～不安 be mentally disturbed ‖ ～紧张 be nervous ‖ ～空虚 be barren spiritually ‖ ～振奋 be in fine mettle ‖ ～正常 be in sound mind ‖ ～武器 spiritual weapons ‖ ～修养 mental *culture* ‖ ～追求 *spiritual quest/pursuit* ‖ ～上的支持 *moral* support ‖ 不屈不挠的～ indomitable/unbending/unyielding spirit ‖ 吃苦耐劳的～ hardy spirit ‖ 创造/竞争/合作～ creative/competitive/cooperative spirit ‖ 开拓/忘我～ pioneering/selfless spirit ‖ 物质丰富，但～贫乏 be rich in goods but ragged in spirit ‖ 那是个身体和～都有病的人。That was a *sick man, mentally and physically.* ‖ 她的～彻底垮了。Her mentality went to pieces. ❷ essence; gist; spirit: 传达会议～ pass on/transmit the gist of the meeting ‖ 领会原文～ capture/catch/sense the spirit of the original ‖ 违反协议～ violate/break the spirit of an agreement ‖ 社论～ thrust of an editorial ‖ 文件～ gist of a document ‖ 根据公报的～ in the spirit of the communique ‖ 他全面贯彻了指示～。He has followed out the instructions.

〖～饱满〗 jīngshén-bǎomǎn 〈熟〉be energetic/mettlesome; be full of vigour/vitality/pep: 感到～ feel fresh; feel one's oats ‖ 他总是～。He always looks high spirited. / *He is always full of* vigour. ‖ 户外散步会让人感到～。A walk in the fresh air will pep one up.

〖～崩溃〗 jīngshén bēngkuì 〈名〉psychorrhexis; nervous breakdown

〖～变态〗 jīngshén biàntài 〈名〉psychopathia; metaphrenia: ～者 psychopath

〖～病〗 *jīngshénbìng* 〈名〉*psychosis; insanity; mental illness/* disease/disorder: 患～ suffer insanity; be mentally ill ‖ ～病房 psychiatric ward ‖ ～病例 mental case ‖ ～患者 mental patient ‖ ～鉴定报告 psychiatric report ‖ ～学 psychiatry ‖ ～治疗 mental treatment ‖ ～医生 psychiatrist ‖ ～院 mental hospital/home/institution/asylum; madhouse ‖ ～在这个家族是世代相传的。

Insanity ran in the family.
【～财富】 jīngshén cáifù 〈名〉intellectual assets/wealth：积累～ accumulate intellectual wealth
【～产品】 jīngshén chǎnpǐn 〈名〉intellectual product：净化～ purify intellectual products
【～错乱】 jīngshén cuòluàn 〈名〉amentia；alienation；insanity：～的人 mentally-deranged person；insane/deranged/unbalanced person‖她有些～。She's a little bit mentally disturbed/psychopathic.‖他～，竟不知自己身在何处。He's so delirious that he doesn't know where he is.
【～抖擞】 jīngshén-dǒusǒu 〈熟〉be in high spirits；be vigorous and energetic；brace up；be in excellent fettle；be full of sap：～地干 act with energy‖凉爽的秋日使我们～。Cool autumn days make us feel energetic.
【～发育迟缓】 jīngshén fāyù chíhuǎn 〈名〉mental retardation
【～分裂症】 jīngshén fēnlièzhèng 〈名〉dementia praecox；schizophrenia；split personality：～患者 schizophrenic
【～分析】 jīngshén fēnxī 〈名〉psychoanalysis：～医生 psychoanalyst
【～鼓励】 jīngshén gǔlì 〈名〉moral encouragement/support：给予～ give moral encouragement
【～贵族】 jīngshén guìzú 〈名〉intellectual aristocrat
【～焕发】 jīngshén-huànfā 〈熟〉be in high/good spirits；one's spirits rise：他看起来～。He looks as fresh as paint. / His spirits are flourishing.‖清新的空气使我～。I feel invigorated by all this fresh air.
【～涣散】 jīngshén-huànsàn 〈熟〉be demoralized
【～恍惚】 jīngshén-huǎnghū 〈熟〉be absent-minded；be listless：她悲痛欲绝，～，怎么安慰也没有用。She was distracted with grief and refused to be solaced.
【～枷锁】 jīngshén jiāsuǒ 〈名〉ideological fetters/shackles；mental yoke
【～奖励】 jīngshén jiǎnglì 〈名〉moral reward
【～境界】 jīngshén jìngjiè 〈名〉mental outlook；spiritual ethos：获得更高的～ acquire a broader mental outlook‖～低下 have a lowly mental outlook；have rather vulgar tastes‖～高尚 have a noble ethos
【～恋爱】 jīngshén liàn'ài 〈名〉platonic love
【～疗法】 jīngshén liáofǎ 〈名〉psychotherapy；psychotherapeutics；mind cure
【～领袖】 jīngshén lǐngxiù 〈名〉spiritual leader
【～面貌】 jīngshén miànmào 〈名〉mental attitude/outlook：改变～ change one's mental outlook
【～赔偿】 jīngshén péicháng 〈名〉mental/moral reparation：要求～ claim/demand mental reparation
【～生活】 jīngshén shēnghuó 〈名〉spiritual/cultural/intellectual life：丰富～ enrich one's spiritual life
【～胜利】 jīngshén shènglì 〈名〉moral/spiritual victory：取得/赢得～ achieve/win a moral victory
【～失常】 jīngshén shīcháng 〈动〉be out of one's mind；suffer mental disorder/derangement/aberration；be deranged：他有些～。He is somewhat mentally unbalanced.
【～食粮】 jīngshén shíliáng 〈名〉mental nourishment；pabulum；spiritual food；nourishment for the mind
【～世界】 jīngshén shìjiè 〈名〉inner/mental world
【～衰弱】 jīngshén shuāiruò 〈名〉[医学] athopia；psychasthenia
【～损耗】 jīngshén sǔnhào ＝无形损耗 wúxíng sǔnhào
【～损失】 jīngshén sǔnshī 〈名〉emotional distress/damage；psychological damage/suffering：～费 compensation for mental anguish
【～体】 jīngshéntǐ 〈名〉[宗教] spiritual being
【～外科】 jīngshén wàikē 〈名〉[医学] psychosurgery
【～危机】 jīngshén wēijī 〈名〉intellectual/spiritual/ideological crisis
【～文明】 jīngshén wénmíng 〈名〉spiritual civilization；ethical progress；cultural and ideological progress：促进～ promote ethical progress‖建设～ promote cultural and ideological progress‖开创～建设的新局面 create a new situation in ethical and cultural progress‖物质文明和～一起抓 attend to both spiritual and material civilization‖～建设必须常抓不懈。Unremitting efforts must be made to promote ethical and cultural progress.
【～污染】 jīngshén wūrǎn 〈名〉ideological/spiritual/cultural contamination；spiritual/moral pollution—corrosive influence of decadent ideas：不许搞～。It is not allowed to spread mental pollution.
【～压力】 jīngshén yālì 〈名〉mental pressure
【～鸦片】 jīngshén yāpiàn 〈名〉mental/spiritual opium—sth that corrupts people's mind
【～哲学】 jīngshén zhéxué 〈名〉philosophy of mind
【～支柱】 jīngshén zhīzhù 〈名〉spiritual/ideological prop；moral support/pillar：给予～ give sb moral support‖强大的～ powerful ideological pillar
【～治疗】 jīngshén zhìliáo ＝ 精神疗法 jīngshén liáofǎ
【～状态】 jīngshén zhuàngtài 〈名〉mental condition；state/frame of mind：～不好/极佳 be in low/high spirits‖全民族的～ ideological state of the whole nation
【～准备】 jīngshén zhǔnbèi 〈名〉mental preparation/readiness：做好～ be mentally prepared
【精审】 jīngshěn 〈形〉〈书〉(of writings, plans, opinions, etc) accurate and comprehensive；well-thought-out：～计划日程 plan out a schedule‖～释义 define with unerring accuracy‖～的政策 well-thought-out policy
【精神】 jīngshen ❶〈名〉vigour，energy，vitality，drive：挫伤～ dampen sb's energy‖打不起～ be listless‖打起～ brace oneself up；pluck/summon up one's spirit‖恢复～ recover one's spirit‖没有～ be listless/languid‖振作～ cheer up；bestir oneself；sum/pick/keep up one's energy；rouse oneself (to do sth)；recollect one's spirit‖～大振 feel greatly bucked‖～矍铄 be mettlesome；be as fit as a fiddle；be hale and hearty‖～疲劳 be mentally fatigued‖他～不振。His spirits dropped. ❷〈形〉vigorous；lively；spirited‖～点！Show your mettle. ❸〈形〉smart；cute：看上去特别～ look especially smart‖这件衣服穿在她身上是不是显得很～？Wouldn't the dress look cute on her?
【～头儿】 jīngshentóur 〈名〉vim and vigour
【精湿】 jīngshī 〈形〉〈方〉soaking/extremely wet：雨水将他的上衣淋得～。The rain has soaked through his coat.
【精收细打】 jīngshōu-xìdǎ 〈熟〉careful reaping and threshing
【精瘦】 jīngshòu 〈形〉〈方〉very lean；skinny；all skin and bones：饿得～ be bony from hunger‖～的衣服 extremely slim dress
【精梳】 jīngshū 〈名〉[纺织] combing
【～工艺】 jīngshū gōngyì 〈名〉combing
【～机】 jīngshūjī 〈名〉comber
【～纱】 jīngshūshā 〈名〉combed yarn
【精饲料】 jīngsìliào 〈名〉concentrated feed；concentrate；rich nourishing feed
【精算】 jīngsuàn ❶〈动〉accurate calculation ❷〈名〉actuarial evaluation：⇨～师
【～师】 jīnsuànshī 〈名〉actuary
【精髓】 jīngsuǐ 〈名〉marrow；pith，quintessence；essence：古典文学～ quintessence of classical literature‖马克思主义～ pith and marrow of Marxism‖儒家思想是中国传统文化的～。Confucianism is the quintessence of traditional Chinese culture.
【精镗】 jīngtáng 〈名〉[机械] fine/finish/precision boring
【精调】 jīngtiáo 〈名〉[机械] fine/accurate adjustment
【精通】 jīngtōng 〈动〉master；gain/get/obtain the mastery (of)；have a good command (of)；be proficient in；be well-versed in：～本行 know one's business/trade well‖～法律 be learned in the law；have an intimate knowledge of the law‖～古典文学 be at home with the classics；be well-versed in the classics‖～绘画 be skilled in painting‖～业务 be conversant with the business；be expert at one's trade‖要～一门外语，就要下一番工夫。It takes a lot of efforts to perfect oneself in a foreign language.
【精微】 jīngwēi ❶〈形〉deep and profound ❷〈名〉mystery：探索宇宙的～ explore the mysteries of the universe
【精卫填海】 Jīngwèi-tiánhǎi 〈熟〉*Jingwei* [a mythical bird said to be the reincarnation of the drowned daughter of Yandi (炎帝)] trying to fill up the sea with pebbles—dogged determination to achieve one's purpose
【精铣】 jīngxǐ 〈名〉[机械] finish milling
【精细】 jīngxì 〈形〉❶ careful；fine；exquisite；meticulous：考虑问题～ think matters over carefully/circumspectly‖账目～ keep meticulous accounts‖做工～ be of fine workmanship‖～区分 make fine distinctions‖这种面料质地～。This material is fine in texture. ❷ shrewd；sharp and careful

【精心】 jīngxīn 〈形〉 meticulous; painstaking; elaborate: ~安排 arrange carefully ‖ ~管理 manage with delicacy ‖ ~护理 nurse sb with meticulous care ‖ ~炮制 elaborately cook up ‖ ~培育 take pains to foster ‖ ~照料 take good care (of) ‖ ~指导 give meticulous guidance ‖ ~策划的阴谋 carefully calculated plot; elaborately planned conspiracy ‖ ~挑选的礼物 *hand-picked gift* ‖ ~周到的服务 *solicitous service* ‖ 经过~治疗，他脱离了危险。Meticulous medical treatment brought him through. ‖ 非常感谢您在我们访问期间所作的~安排和热情接待。Thank you very much for the fine arrangements and your hospitality on our visit.

【精选】 jīngxuǎn 〈动〉 be carefully chosen; be choice: ~的标本/原料 choice specimen/material ‖ ~品 select items/articles ‖ 十八世纪英国诗歌~ *selections from the 18th century English poetry* ‖ 这套家具都是用~的材料做成的。The furniture was made of choice material.

【精严】 jīngyán 〈形〉 careful and strict: 文章选材~。The article was based on carefully chosen information.

【精研】 jīngyán 〈动〉 make an intensive study (of): ~美国文学 *make an intensive study of American literature*

【精盐】 jīngyán 〈名〉 refined/table salt

【精液】 jīngyè 〈名〉 seminal fluid; semen; sperm: 冷冻~ freeze-dried semen

【精益求精】 jīngyìqiújīng 〈熟〉 constantly perfect one's skill; constantly strive for perfection; keep on improving: 业务上~ constantly improve and perfect one's professional skill

【精英】 jīngyīng 〈名〉 ❶ *cream; essence; quintessence*: 国画是中国的艺术~。The traditional Chinese painting is the quintessence of the Chinese art. ❷ elite: 选拔社会~ choose the cream of the society ‖ ~教育 elitist education ‖ 科学~ scientific elite ‖ 民族~ towering national figure ‖ 体坛~ outstanding sportsman

〖~政治〗 jīngyīng zhèngzhì 〈名〉 elitism; meritocracy

【精于】 jīngyú 〈动〉 be proficient in; be good at; be keen on: ~此道 *be skilled in this field* ‖ ~钻营 *be good at pursuing personal gains*

【精轧】 jīngzhá 〈名〉 [冶金] finish rolling

〖~辊〗 jīngzhágǔn 〈名〉 finishing roll

〖~机〗 jīngzhájī 〈名〉 finishing mill; finisher

【精湛】 jīngzhàn 〈形〉 exquisite; superb; consummate: 工艺~ be of exquisite/perfect craftsmanship; be of finest workmanship ‖ ~的技术 *polished/finished technique; consummate skill* ‖ 他演技~。He's a master of performing art.

【精整】 jīngzhěng 〈名〉 [冶金] finishing; sizing: ~工段 finishing department ‖ ~工具 finishing tool ‖ ~加工 final finish

〖~薄板〗 jīngzhěng báobǎn 〈名〉 finished sheet

〖~模〗 jīngzhěngmú 〈名〉 finishing die

【精制】 jīngzhì 〈动〉 make with meticulous care; refine: ~品 *highly finished product; superfine; premium product*

〖~面粉〗 jīngzhì miànfěn 〈名〉 fine flour

〖~糖〗 jīngzhìtáng 〈名〉 refined sugar

〖~盐〗 jīngzhìyán 〈名〉 purified salt

【精致】 jīngzhì 〈形〉 fine; exquisite; delicate; consummate: 做工~ be delicately made ‖ ~的陈设 elegant furnishings ‖ ~的雕刻品/丝织品 delicate piece of carving/silk ‖ ~的花边/工艺/图案 *exquisite lace/workmanship/design*

【精忠】 jīngzhōng 〈形〉 extremely loyal (to the country/nation)

〖~报国〗 jīngzhōng-bàoguó 〈熟〉 serve one's country with unreserved/selfless loyalty

【精装】 jīngzhuāng 〈形〉 ❶ (of books) clothbound; hardback; hardcover: ~书籍 hardback; hardcover book ‖ 布面/绸面~ clothbound with cotton/silk ❷ (of commodities) elaborately packed: ~茶叶 elaborately-packed tea

〖~本〗 jīngzhuāngběn 〈名〉 de luxe/exquisite edition/copy; hardback edition

【精壮】 jīngzhuàng 〈形〉 strong; able-bodied; robust; muscular; sturdy: ~的小伙子 sturdy lad

【精准】 jīngzhǔn 〈形〉 accurate; perfect: ~农业 precision agriculture

【精子】 jīngzǐ 〈名〉 sperm; spermatozoon: 杀死~ kill sperms ‖ ~过少 spermacrasia

〖~活率〗 jīngzǐ huólǜ 〈名〉 sperm motility rate

〖~捐献者〗 jīngzǐ juānxiànzhě 〈名〉 sperm donor

〖~库〗 jīngzǐkù 〈名〉 sperm/semen bank

〖~密度〗 jīngzǐ mìdù 〈名〉 sperm concentration

〖~细胞〗 jīngzǐ xìbāo 〈名〉 spermatoblast; spermatoon; spermatid

〖~学〗 jīngzǐxué 〈名〉 spermology

鲸 jīng 〈名〉 whale: 雌/雄~ cow/bull whale ‖ 幼~ whale calf ‖ 捕~船 whaling ship; whaler; whale catcher ‖ 捕~区 whale fishery ‖ 捕~者 whaler ⇨白~; 蓝~; 须~

【鲸波】 jīngbō 〈名〉 ocean waves

【鲸蜡】 jīnglà 〈名〉 [生化] spermaceti (wax)

【鲸类学】 jīnglèixué 〈名〉 cetology

【鲸目动物】 jīngmù dòngwù 〈名〉 cetacean

【鲸群】 jīngqún 〈名〉 gam

【鲸肉】 jīngròu 〈名〉 whalemeat

【鲸鲨】 jīngshā 〈名〉 whale shark

【鲸吞】 jīngtūn 〈动〉 swallow like a whale; annex (territory)

〖~蚕食〗 jīngtūn-cánshí =蚕食鲸吞 cánshí-jīngtūn

【鲸须】 jīngxū 〈名〉 baleen; whalebone; whale fin

【鲸油】 jīngyóu 〈名〉 whale oil; blubber: 割~ flench

【鲸鱼】 jīngyú 〈名〉 whale: 一群~ a school of whales ‖ ~喷水。The whale blows.

〖~座〗 Jīngyúzuò 〈名〉 [天文] Cetus

【鲸仔】 jīngzǎi 〈名〉 whale calf

【鲸脂】 jīngzhī 〈名〉 whale blubber

麖 jīng =水鹿 shuǐlù

鯖 jīng ▸鸲鯖 qújīng

jǐng

井 jǐng ❶ 〈名〉 well: 一口/眼~ a well ‖ 打/挖~ sink/drive/dig a well ‖ 钻~ drill a well ‖ 把桶放入~中 lower a bucket into a well ‖ 从~中打水 draw water from a well ‖ 一锹挖不出一口~ can't sink a well at one digging ⇨枯~; 水~; 落~下石; 坐~观天 ❷ 〈名〉 thing in the shape of a well: 楼梯~ stairwell; well ‖ 排水~ pumping shaft ⇨风~; 矿~; 油~ ❸ 〈名〉 home village or town: ⇨背~离乡; 市~ ❹ 〈名〉 *Jing* [*one of the twenty-eight* constellations in ancient Chinese astronomy] ❺ 〈形〉 neat; orderly: ⇨~~有条; ~然有序

【井泵】 jǐngbèng 〈名〉 [矿业] well pump

【井壁】 jǐngbì 〈名〉 [石油] wall of a well

【井场】 jǐngchǎng 〈名〉 [石油] well site

【井底】 jǐngdǐ 〈名〉 ❶ bottom of a well ❷ [矿业] shaft/pit bottom: ~爆炸 well shooting ‖ ~温度/压力 *bottom hole temperature/pressure*

〖~之蛙〗 jǐngdǐzhīwā 〈熟〉 frog in a well—person with a narrow view; person with a very limited outlook

【井房】 jǐngfáng 〈名〉 well house

【井冈山】 Jǐnggāngshān 〈名〉 Jinggang Mountains

【井灌】 jǐngguàn 〈名〉 [水利] well irrigation

【井架】 jǐngjià 〈名〉 ❶ [石油] derrick: 轻便~ *portable derrick/mast* ❷ [矿业] headframe; headgear; pithead frame

【井井有条】 jǐngjǐng-yǒutiáo 〈熟〉 in good/perfect order; shipshape; methodical: 把房子整理得~ get the house neat and tidy ‖ ~地工作 work methodically ‖ ~的家 well-ordered home ‖ 实验室必须保持~。The laboratory must be kept in good order. ‖ 他这人办事~。He is a very methodical person.

【井臼】 jǐngjiù 〈名〉 *well and mortar for drawing water and* grinding grain—household chores

【井口】 jǐngkǒu 〈名〉 ❶ mouth of a well ❷ [矿业] pithead ❸ [石油] well/bank head: ~气 wellhead gas ‖ ~油水分离器 headpiece ‖ ~装置 wellhead assembly

【井楼】 jǐnglóu 〈名〉 [矿业] head/shaft house

【井喷】 jǐngpēn 〈名〉 [石油] blowout

【井然】 jǐngrán 〈形〉〈书〉 orderly; *neat and tidy; shipshape;* methodical; systematic: 陈设~ be well-arranged ‖ 秩序~ be in good order ‖ 全国秩序~。Perfect order reigned throughout the country.

〖~有序〗 jǐngrán-yǒuxù 〈熟〉 in good order; orderly; methodical: 军队~地撤退。The troops retreated/withdrew in good

order.

【井绳】 jǐngshéng 〈名〉 rope used for drawing water from a well：⇨一朝被蛇咬，十年怕～

【井式】 jǐngshì 〈形〉 well-type；well-shaped：～炉 shaft/vertical furnace ‖ ～炉膛 well-type furnace

【井水不犯河水】 jǐngshuǐ bù fàn héshuǐ 〈熟〉 well water does not intrude into river water—each one minds his own business；you should stay out of things that don't concern you：多年来，我俩一直～。We don't interfere with each other, and this has gone on for many years.

【井台】 jǐngtái 〈名〉 wellhead

【井田制】 jǐngtiánzhì 〈名〉 nine-square system [farming system believed to have existed in China's slave society]

【井筒】 jǐngtǒng 〈名〉 ❶ shaft of a well ❷ [矿业] pit shaft：～测量/结构 shaft survey/structure ‖ ～开凿机 shaft-sinking machine

【井蛙】 jǐngwā ＝井底之蛙 jǐngdǐzhīwā

【井位】 jǐngwèi 〈名〉 well-site；well location

【井下】 jǐngxià 〈名〉 (in) the pit；(under) the shaft：～爆炸 well blast ‖ ～采煤区 underground coal mining district ‖ ～作业 underpit operation

【井斜】 jǐngxié 〈名〉 [石油] well deviation/deflection

【井盐】 jǐngyán 〈名〉 well salt

阱 jǐng 〈名〉 trap；pitfall；pit：⇨陷～

刭 jǐng 〈动〉〈书〉 cut the throat：⇨自～

肼 jǐng 〈名〉 [化学] hydrazine

颈 jǐng 〈名〉 ❶ neck：抓住某人～部 take sb by the neck ⇨～项；～椎；长～鹿 ❷ neck-shaped thing：⇨子宫～
⇨gěng

【颈部】 jǐngbù 〈名〉 neck：～创伤 neck injury

【颈动脉】 jǐngdòngmài 〈名〉 carotid artery；jugular：～疾病 carotid disease

【颈静脉】 jǐngjìngmài 〈名〉 jugular vein：～扩张 distention of jugular vein ‖ ～炎 sphagitis

【颈肋】 jǐnglèi 〈名〉 [生理] cervical rib

【颈淋巴结炎】 jǐnglínbājiéyán 〈名〉 [医学] cervical adenitis

【颈强直】 jǐngqiángzhí 〈名〉 [医学] nuchal rigidity

【颈饰】 jǐngshì 〈名〉 neckwear

【颈项】 jǐngxiàng 〈名〉 neck

【颈椎】 jǐngzhuī 〈名〉 cervical vertebra

【～病】 jǐngzhuībìng 〈名〉 cervical spondylosis

【颈子】 jǐngzi 〈名〉〈方〉 neck

景 jǐng ❶〈名〉 situation；condition：好～不长。Good times do not last long. ⇨～象；背～；年～；前～ ❷〈名〉 view；scenery；scene；landscape；sight：海/夜～ sea/night view ‖ 山/秋～ mountain/autumn scenery ‖ 雪～ snowscape ⇨～色；～物；良辰美～；取～ ❸〈名〉 setting；scenery (of a play or film)：换～ change of scenery ⇨布～；内～；外～ ❹〈名〉scene (of a play)：第二幕第一～ Act II, scene I ❺〈动〉 admire；revere；esteem；respect：⇨～慕；～仰 ❻〈名〉(Jǐng) Jingpo ethnic group

【景德镇】 Jǐngdézhèn 〈名〉 Jingdezhen [a town in Jiangxi Province, one of China's leading porcelain-manufacturing centres)：～瓷器 porcelain of Jingdezhen

【景点】 jǐngdiǎn 〈名〉 scenic site/spot：保护/开发～ protect/develop scenic spots ‖ 历史/文化～ historical/cultural attraction；place of historical/cultural interest ‖ 旅游～ tourist attraction

【景观】 jǐngguān 〈名〉 landscape：保护～ protect the landscape ‖ 破坏～ devastate/disfigure the landscape ‖ 人文～ anthropological spectacle；sight of human interest ‖ 人造～ man-made spectacles ‖ 森林/岩石/自然～ woodland/rock/natural scenery

【～水】 jǐngguānshuǐ 〈名〉 scenic water

【～图】 jǐngguāntú 〈名〉 landscape map

【景教】 Jǐngjiào 〈名〉 Nestorianism

【景况】 jǐngkuàng 〈名〉 situation；condition；circumstances：～富裕 be in affluent circumstances ‖ ～极佳 be at the top of one's condition ‖ 他们～不佳。Their circumstances are not good. / They are in straightened circumstances.

【景慕】 jǐngmù 〈动〉〈书〉 revere；admire；esteem；respect：受人～ be held in respect；be much looked up to ‖ 我～他的诚实。I esteem him for his honesty.

【景片】 jǐngpiàn 〈名〉 piece of (stage) scenery；flat

【景颇族】 Jǐngpōzú 〈名〉 Jingpo ethnic group；the Jings [living in China's Yunnan Province]

【景气】 jǐngqì ❶〈形〉 prosperity；boom；state of the economy：经济不～ economic recession/slump ‖ 他的生意很～。His business has prospered well. ‖ 我的生意不太～。My trade is rather depressed. / My business prospects are not rosy. ❷〈名〉landscape；scene

【景区】 jǐngqū 〈名〉 scenic spot：开辟新～ open (up) new scenic spots

【景色】 jǐngsè 〈名〉 view；sight；landscape；scene；scenery：呈现出五彩缤纷的～ present a colourful sight ‖ 构成一幅富有诗意的～ make/form a poetical landscape ‖ 观赏壮丽的～ see/enjoy a glorious/grand/magnificent scenery ‖ 美化～ enhance/glorify the landscape ‖ 眺望周围的～ survey the surrounding landscape ‖ ～凄清 bleak landscape/view ‖ ～如画 picturesque view/scenery ‖ ～宜人 attractive/charming/enchanting scenery ‖ 自然～ natural scenery ‖ 游人驻足观赏这绵延起伏的～。The tourists paused in admiration of the rolling landscape. ‖ 这～令人赏心悦目。The scene was a feast for the eyes.

【景深】 jǐngshēn 〈名〉 [摄影] depth of field：～放大率 depth magnification ‖ ～鉴别力 appreciation of depth

【景泰蓝】 jǐngtàilán 〈名〉 cloisonné (enamel)：～花瓶/碗 cloisonné vase/bowl ‖ ～制品 cloisonné work

【景天】 jǐngtiān 〈名〉 [植物] red-spotted stonecrop

【景物】 jǐngwù 〈名〉 scenery；scene；sight：拍摄远距离～ photograph distant objects ‖ ～宜人 delightful scene ‖ ～引人入胜 alluring scenery ‖ 山区～ mountain scene ‖ ～全非。The scene has changed completely. ‖ ～依旧。The scene is just as it was before.

【景象】 jǐngxiàng 〈名〉 scene；sight；picture：呈现出一派丰收的～ present a scene of good harvest ‖ 一片繁忙～ a scene of hustle and bustle；a busy scene ‖ 宏伟的～ magnificent vista ‖ 可怕的～ horrendous/horrible sight ‖ 那是一幅悲惨的～。It was really a tragic scene/miserable sight.

【景仰】 jǐngyǎng 〈动〉 respect and admire；hold in deep respect/esteem：～某人才华横溢 be filled with admiration for the brilliance of sb's natural gifts ‖ ～某人知识渊博 adore sb for his/her profound knowledge ‖ 他们十分～他。They are his great admirers. / They hold him in deep respect.

【景遇】 jǐngyù 〈名〉〈书〉 circumstances；one's lot：我们目前的～相当不错。So far, things have been pretty good with us. ‖ 他这几年的～不佳。He has not been doing very well in recent years.

【景致】 jǐngzhì 〈名〉 view；scenery；scene；sight：别有一番～ be a unique scene ‖ ～好 fine view ‖ 引人入胜的～ alluring scenery

儆 jǐng 〈动〉〈书〉 warn；admonish：⇨～戒；杀一～百；以～效尤

【儆戒】 jǐngjiè 〈动〉 guard against；be on alert；warn against

【儆省】 jǐngxǐng 〈形〉 warn；alert；awaken

憬 jǐng 〈动〉〈书〉 awake；come to see the truth；wake up to reality

【憬然】 jǐngrán 〈形〉〈书〉 awake；alert

【憬悟】 jǐngwù 〈动〉〈书〉 wake up to reality；come to see the truth

璟 jǐng 〈名〉〈书〉 lustre of jade

警 jǐng ❶〈动〉 warn；alarm；admonish：鸣枪示～ fire a warning shot ‖ 以～将来 serve as a warning for the future ⇨～报；～告；～钟 ❷〈动〉 guard；keep watch：⇨～戒；～卫 ❸〈形〉 alert；vigilant：⇨～觉；～惕；机～ ❹〈名〉 police；policeman：～民共建精神文明 build advanced culture and ideology through the joint efforts of the police and the people ⇨交～；民～；武～ ❺〈名〉 alarm：⇨报～；火～

【警报】 jǐngbào 〈名〉 alarm；warning；alert；siren：播送～ broadcast a warning ‖ 发出～ sound the alarm/alert；turn on/sound a siren；give a warning ‖ 接到～ receive an alert/a warning ‖ 解除～ call off/cancel an alert ‖ 拉火灾～ pull a fire-alarm ‖ 虚发～ give a false alarm；cry wolf ‖ ～按钮/喇叭 alarm button/

horn ‖ ～阀 alarm valve ‖ ～中心 alarm centre ‖ 大风/台风～ gale/typhoon warnings ‖ 紧急/预备～ red/yellow alert ‖ 空袭～ air alarm; air-raid alert ‖ 飓风～解除了。The hurricane alert is over.
〖～器〗 jǐngbàoqì 〈名〉 alarm; siren: 装～ install an alarm ‖ 电子～ electronic siren ‖ 防盗～ burglar alarm ‖ 空袭～ air-raid siren ‖ ～发出了空袭警报。The sirens sounded an air-raid warning. ‖ ～响了。The siren goes off/rings.
〖～系统〗 jǐngbào xìtǒng 〈名〉 alarm system; caution light system
〖～信号〗 jǐngbào xìnhào 〈名〉 alarm signal: ～系统 alarm signal system
【警备】 jǐngbèi 〈动〉 guard; garrison: ～森严 be tightly garrisoned; be heavily guarded ‖ 日夜～ be on guard day and night
〖～部队〗 jǐngbèi bùduì 〈名〉 garrison troops
〖～区〗 jǐngbèiqū 〈名〉 garrison command
〖～司令〗 jǐngbèi sīlìng 〈名〉 garrison commander: ～部 garrison headquarters
【警察】 jǐngchá 〈名〉 police; policeman: 常规/临时～ regular/interim police force ‖ 地方/秘密～ local/secret police ‖ 女～ policewoman ‖ 武装～ armed police ‖ 森林～ forest policeman ‖ 特勤～ special-duty police ‖ 特种～ special police/constable ‖ 治安～ security police ‖ ～整整盘问了他三个小时。The police grilled him for three solid hours. ⇨便衣～; 交通～; 刑事～
〖～部队〗 jǐngchá bùduì 〈名〉 police force: 加入～ join the police force
〖～局〗 jǐngchájú 〈名〉 police station/office: 市～ city/municipal police station
〖～巡逻车〗 jǐngchá xúnluóchē 〈名〉 patrol car
【警车】 jǐngchē 〈名〉 police car/van
【警灯】 jǐngdēng 〈名〉 warning lamp
【警笛】 jǐngdí 〈名〉 ❶ police whistle ❷ siren; alarm: 鸣～ sound a siren/an alarm
【警督】 jǐngdū 〈名〉 police supervisor [middle category of Chinese police officers]: 一级/二级～ Police Supervisor, Class I/II
【警方】 jǐngfāng 〈名〉 police: 通知～ notify the police ‖ ～调查/讯问/证人 police investigation/interrogation/witness ‖ ～在查办这个案件。The police are in on the case. ‖ ～正在缉拿此人。The police are searching/looking for the man. ‖ 他们立即向～报了案。They lost no time in informing the police of the crime/reporting the crime to the police.
【警匪片】 jǐngfěipiàn 〈名〉 cops-and-robbers action film; crime action movie
【警风】 jǐngfēng 〈名〉 police conduct; police mode of operation: 端正～ rectify the police conduct
【警服】 jǐngfú 〈名〉 police uniform: 穿着～ wear the police uniform
【警告】 jǐnggào ❶〈动〉 warn; remind; alert: ～顾客提防扒手 warn customers against pickpockets ‖ 医生～我睡眠不足大有危害。The doctor alerted me to the danger of not getting enough sleep. ‖ 警察给了司机一个～, 然后就放行了。The policeman let the driver off with a caution. ‖ 我的～没有用。My warning was of no effect. ❷〈名〉 warn; caution; admonish: 发出～ give/issue/serve/send a warning ‖ 鸣枪～ fire a warning shot ‖ 无视～ ignore sb's warning; refuse to heed sb's warning ‖ 口头/书面～ oral/written warning ❸〈名〉 warning (as a disciplinary measure); ⇨～处分
〖～处分〗 jǐnggào chǔfèn 〈名〉 disciplinary warning: 撤消～ withdraw a disciplinary warning ‖ 党内～ give sb a warning as a measure of Party discipline ‖ 分别受到～或严重～ be disciplined by a warning or a grave warning respectively
〖～机制〗 jǐnggào jīzhì 〈名〉[动物] aposematic mechanism
〖～信号〗 jǐnggào xìnhào 〈名〉[交通] warning signal
【警官】 jǐngguān 〈名〉 police officer
〖～学校〗 jǐngguān xuéxiào 〈名〉 police academy
【警棍】 jǐnggùn 〈名〉 policeman's baton; billyclub; truncheon; nightstick: 挥舞～ wave a baton (at)
【警号】 jǐnghào 〈名〉 ❶ alarm; warning signal ❷ number-badge a policeman wears on his uniform
【警花】 jǐnghuā 〈名〉 (young) policewoman
【警徽】 jǐnghuī 〈名〉 police emblem/badge/insignia: 佩带/珍视～ wear/treasure a police emblem
【警籍】 jǐngjí 〈名〉 police status: 保留～ retain sb's status as a policeman ‖ 撤消～ discharge sb's name from the police
【警监】 jǐngjiān 〈名〉 police commissioner [highest category of Chinese police officers]: 一级/二级～ Police Commissioner, Class I/II ‖ 总/副总～ General/Deputy General Police Commissioner
【警戒】 jǐngjiè 〈动〉 ❶ warn; admonish: 事先～ warn sb in advance ❷ be on the alert (against); be on one's guard; be vigilant; keep a close watch on; stand/lie upon one's guard: 加强～ enforce/intensify vigilance ‖ 实行～ exercise vigilance ‖ 执行～ keep watch/guard ‖ 公开～ public/open warning ‖ 及时/预先～ timely/previous warning ‖ 昼夜～ 24-hour alert ‖ 命令部队严密～敌人的行动。The troops were ordered to keep a close watch over the enemy.
〖～部队〗 jǐngjiè bùduì 〈名〉 outpost (troops)
〖～地带〗 jǐngjiè dìdài 〈名〉 outpost area
〖～雷达〗 jǐngjiè léidá 〈名〉 warning radar: ～站 warning radar station; spotter
〖～任务〗 jǐngjiè rènwu 〈名〉 picket duty
〖～色〗 jǐngjièsè 〈名〉[生物] warning/aposematic coloration
〖～哨〗 jǐngjièshào 〈名〉 outguard; picket guard
〖～水位〗 jǐngjiè shuǐwèi 〈名〉 warning/alarm water level: 水位尚未达到～。The high water mark has not been reached. ‖ 由于连降大雨, 几天来该湖水位一直高于～。The water level of the lake has been well above the dangerous line for days because of continuous heavy rains.
〖～艇〗 jǐngjiètǐng 〈名〉 guard ship/boat
〖～线〗 jǐngjièxiàn 〈名〉 security/picket line; cordon: 超过～ pass the danger mark ‖ 设置～ post a cordon; cordon off (a place) ‖ 该湖水位超过～。The lake's water level was above the/its danger mark.
〖～状态〗 jǐngjiè zhuàngtài 〈名〉 state of alert: 处于全面～ be on full alert ‖ 进入～ go on (the) alert ‖ 警报声使整条街进入～。Sirens brought the whole street to the alert.
【警诫】 jǐngjiè ＝ 警戒① jǐngjiè
【警句】 jǐngjù 〈名〉 aphorism; epigram: 名人～ epigrams by famous persons
【警觉】 jǐngjué ❶〈名〉 vigilance; alertness; consciousness: 保持～ keep alert ‖ 提高～ heighten/sharpen vigilance ‖ 引起～ arouse vigilance ‖ ～的眼睛 alert eyes ‖ 那只狗突然～起来。The dog suddenly became vigilant. ‖ 由于他们一贯～, 一场危机避免了。Thanks to their constant vigilance, a crisis was averted. ❷〈动〉 awaken; warn against: ～世人 awaken the people
〖～性〗 jǐngjuéxìng 〈名〉 alertness; vigilance: 政治～ political alertness
【警力】 jǐnglì 〈名〉 police force: 调拨/投入～开展侦察 deploy/send police to investigate ‖ ～不足。There is a shortage of police.
【警铃】 jǐnglíng 〈名〉 alarm bell: 火警～ fire alarm
【警龄】 jǐnglíng 〈名〉 length of police service: 他有了15年的～。He has 15 years of police service.
【警区】 jǐngqū 〈名〉 police region
【警犬】 jǐngquǎn 〈名〉 police dog: ～训练员 police-dog trainer
【警容】 jǐngróng 〈名〉 policeman's discipline, appearance and bearing
【警嫂】 jǐngsǎo 〈名〉 policeman's wife
【警绳】 jǐngshéng 〈名〉 police rope [used to bind criminals]
【警士】 jǐngshì 〈名〉 police (officer); constable
【警示】 jǐngshì 〈名〉 warning; caution: ～后人 warning to younger generations
〖～灯〗 jǐngshìdēng 〈名〉 hazard (warning) light
【警世】 jǐngshì 〈动〉 warn/admonish the world: ～良言 wise counsel that admonishes the world
【警司】 jǐngsī 〈名〉 police superintendent [lower category of Chinese police officer]: 三级～ Police Superintendent, Class III
【警探】 jǐngtàn 〈名〉 police detective
【警惕】 jǐngtì 〈动〉 be on guard (against); watch out for; be vigilant (against); be on the alert: ～敌人搞破坏 be vigilant against enemy sabotage ‖ ～犯同样的错误 guard against repeating the mistake ‖ ～骗子 watch out for a fraud; be watchful against a fraud ‖ 保持～ remain/maintain vigilance; keep oneself on the alert ‖ 放松～ slack/relax/ease/remit vigilance; lower one's guard ‖ 加倍～ redouble vigilance ‖ 加强～ enforce/intensify vigilance ‖ 丧失～ drop one's guard; be off one's guard ‖ 提高～ heighten/sharpen vigilance ‖ 高度～ utmost/strict/sharp vigi-

lance

〖~性〗 jǐngtìxìng 〈名〉vigilance; alertness; watchfulness: 表现出~ display/show vigilance ‖ 提高~ heighten/sharpen vigilance

【警亭】 jǐngtíng 〈名〉police box/booth/kiosk: 在十字路口设置~ put up police boxes at crossroads

【警卫】 jǐngwèi ❶〈名〉(security) guard: 门口有~站岗。There are guards at the gate. ❷〈动〉guard with armed forces

〖~连〗 jǐngwèilián 〈名〉guards company

〖~秘书〗 jǐngwèi mìshū 〈名〉security secretary

〖~任务〗 jǐngwèi rènwu 〈名〉guard duty: 被派去执行~ be sent off for guard duty ‖ 执行~ be on guard duty

〖~室〗 jǐngwèishì 〈名〉guardhouse; guardroom

〖~团〗 jǐngwèituán 〈名〉guards regiment

〖~员〗 jǐngwèiyuán 〈名〉bodyguard

【警务】 jǐngwù 〈名〉police affairs/service: ~繁忙 be busy with police affairs

【警衔】 jǐngxián 〈名〉police rank

【警校】 jǐngxiào 〈名〉〈简称〉police academy ⇨警官学校

【警械】 jǐngxiè 〈名〉police apparatus/instruments

【警信】 jǐngxìn = 警讯 jǐngxùn

【警省】 jǐngxǐng = 警醒 ② jǐngxǐng

【警醒】 jǐngxǐng ❶〈形〉light: 我睡觉很~。I'm a very light sleeper. ❷〈动〉warn; caution; alert; awaken: 这次事故使我们~。The accident sounded an alarm bell for us.

【警讯】 jǐngxùn 〈名〉emergency news/information

【警语】 jǐngyǔ 〈名〉aphorism; epigram

【警员】 jǐngyuán 〈名〉❶ (rank-and-file) police ❷ (of police rank) police constable: 一级/二级~ Police Constable, Class I/II

【警长】 jǐngzhǎng 〈名〉sergeant

【警钟】 jǐngzhōng 〈名〉alarm bell; tocsin; wake-up call: ~又一次响起。Alarm bells are ringing again. ‖ 这次爆炸事件给人们敲响了~。The bombing served as a wake-up call. ‖ 这次失败给我们敲起了~。This failure sounded the alarm for us.

〖~长鸣〗 jǐngzhōng-chángmíng 〈熟〉keep the alarm bell ringing—be always vigilant (against sth); be constantly on guard (against sth)

jìng

劲 jìng 〈形〉strong; powerful; vigorous; sturdy: ~风 strong wind ⇨~敌; 刚~; 强~
⇨jìn

【劲拔】 jìngbá 〈形〉〈书〉tall and erect: ~的苍松 tall sturdy pine tree

【劲爆】 jìngbào ❶〈形〉exciting: ~的新闻 exciting news ❷〈动〉crop up

【劲草】 jìngcǎo 〈名〉strong grass—loyal and virtuous person in face of danger and hardship: ⇨疾风知~

【劲吹】 jìngchuī 〈动〉(of wind) blow hard/fiercely: 北风~。The north wind is blowing hard.

【劲敌】 jìngdí 〈名〉formidable adversary; strong opponent/foe; worthy rival; tough competitor: 遇到~ meet a strong rival ‖ 战胜~ beat one's nearest rival ‖ 甲队是乙队的~。Team A is the top opponent of Team B.

【劲歌】 jìnggē 〈名〉pop song characterized by a strong beat

【劲减】 jìngjiǎn 〈动〉(of price, etc) drop sharply

【劲旅】 jìnglǚ 〈名〉〈书〉crack force/regiment; strong contingent: 〈喻〉奥运~ powerful Olympic team ‖ 〈喻〉这支足球队是我国的一支~。This football team is one of the strongest in our country.

【劲峭】 jìngqiào 〈形〉strong and sharp: ~的海风 strong and piercing sea wind

【劲射】 jìngshè 〈名〉forceful and powerful shot (in football, etc): ~破门 score a goal with a powerful shot

【劲升】 jìngshēng 〈动〉❶ (of stock prices, etc) soar; rocket; rise sharply: 股市行情~。Stock prices are soaring. ❷ rise quickly in one's position

【劲松】 jìngsōng 〈名〉sturdy pine

【劲挺】 jìngtǐng 〈形〉powerful and straight; tall and majestic: ~的树木 tall and straight trees

【劲舞】 jìngwǔ 〈名〉strong dance; modern dance characterized by a strong beat

【劲秀】 jìngxiù 〈形〉strong and beautiful; vigorous and graceful: 字迹~ vigorous and graceful writing/hand

【劲直】 jìngzhí 〈形〉〈书〉staunch and honest

径 jìng ❶〈名〉footpath; path; track; trail: 山~ mountain path ⇨路~; 曲~; 幽~ ❷〈名〉diameter: ⇨半~; 口~; 直~ ❸〈名〉means; way; road: ⇨独辟蹊~; 捷~; 门~; 途~ ❹〈副〉straight; directly; straightaway: ~飞北京 fly directly to Beijing ‖ ~回学校 go straight back to school ‖ ~行处理 handle sth straightaway; dispose of sth directly ⇨~直

【径道】 jìngdào 〈名〉〈书〉footpath; track; path; trail

【径迹】 jìngjì 〈名〉[物理] track: ~起点 track origin ‖ 蜕变~ decay track

〖~探测器〗 jìngjì tàncèqì 〈名〉[电子] track detector

【径流】 jìngliú 〈名〉[水利] runoff: ~调节 runoff regulation ‖ 地表/地下~ surface/groundwater runoff

【径情直遂】 jìngqíng-zhísuì 〈熟〉easily win what one desires; achieve one's goal as smoothly as one would wish

【径赛】 jìngsài 〈名〉[体育] track

〖~检录员〗 jìngsài jiǎnlùyuán 〈名〉clerk of course

〖~项目〗 jìngsài xiàngmù 〈名〉track/running event

〖~选手〗 jìngsài xuǎnshǒu 〈名〉track sportsman/athlete

【径庭】 jìngtíng 〈形〉〈书〉very unlike; quite different: 大有~ be poles apart ⇨大相~

【径向】 jìngxiàng 〈形〉[物理] radial: ~传送/分布 radial transfer/distribution ‖ ~间隙/轴承 radial clearance/bearing

【径行】 jìngxíng 〈副〉without consulting others; independently on one's own: ~处置 deal with sth on one's own

【径直】 jìngzhí 〈副〉❶ straight: ~飞往上海 fly straight/directly/non-stop to Shanghai ‖ ~回家 go straight home ❷ directly; straightaway: 接到你的口信,我就~来了。I came as soon as I got your message. ‖ 别再玩文字游戏了,~说吧。No more of this fancy playing of words. I want some straight talk.

【径自】 jìngzì 〈副〉without leave; without consulting anyone: 他~走了。He left without permission. / He took French leave.

净 jìng ❶〈形〉clean: 把脸洗~ wash one's face clean ⇨纯~; 干~; 洁~ ❷〈动〉make clean: ~~桌面 clean the top of the table ❸〈动〉eliminate sexual desire; be castrated: ⇨~身 ❹〈副〉with nothing left; completely: 吃/喝/烧/用~ eat/drink/burn/use up ❺〈形〉net; pure: ~成本 net cost ‖ ~出口/进口 net export/import ‖ ~发电量 net generation ‖ ~利润 net profit ‖ ~收入 net income/proceeds ‖ ~销售额 net sales value ⇨~利; ~重 ❻〈副〉only; nothing but; all the time: ~不懂装懂 keep pretending to know ‖ ~撒谎 always tell lies ‖ ~说废话 talk nothing but nonsense ‖ 街上~是水。Water filled the streets. ‖ 这些天~下雨。It has been raining all the time these days. ‖ 员工~是年轻人。The staff members are dominated by young people. ❼〈名〉[戏曲] *jing* [painted face role, one of the four main roles in traditional Chinese opera]

【净白】 jìngbái 〈形〉pure white: ~的面粉 pure white flour

【净菜】 jìngcài 〈名〉(prepacked) clean vegetable

【净差额】 jìngchā'é 〈名〉net balance: 贸易~ net balance of trade

【净产出】 jìngchǎnchū 〈名〉net output

【净产值】 jìngchǎnzhí 〈名〉net output value

【净出口国】 jìngchūkǒuguó 〈名〉net exporting country; net exporter

【净电荷】 jìngdiànhè 〈名〉net charge

【净吨位】 jìngdūnwèi 〈名〉net tonnage

【净额】 jìng'é 〈名〉net amount: 账面~ net book amount

〖~资本〗 jìng'é zīběn 〈名〉net capital

【净浮力】 jìngfúlì 〈名〉net buoyance

【净高】 jìnggāo 〈名〉[建筑] clear height

【净功率】 jìnggōnglǜ 〈名〉net power

【净荷载】 jìnghèzài 〈名〉net load

【净化】 jìnghuà 〈动〉purify; cleanse; clean: ~城市空气 cleanse/purify city air ‖ 〈喻〉~灵魂 cleanse one's soul ‖ 〈喻〉~商业活动 clean up commercial practices ‖ ~污水 purify sewage water ‖ 〈喻〉~语言 purify a language ‖ ~程度 degree of purification ‖ ~设备 cleaning equipment; purifying apparatus ‖ 〈喻〉音乐能~心灵,去除邪念。Music can purify one's spirit of evil thoughts.

J

〖~车间〗 jìnghuà chējiān 〈名〉 cleaning shop
〖~法〗 jìnghuàfǎ 〈名〉 method of purification: 新的~ new purification method
〖~剂〗 jìnghuàjì 〈名〉 clearing/purification agent: 水~ water purification agent
〖~器〗 jìnghuàqì 〈名〉 purifier: 空气~ air purifier
〖~塔〗 jìnghuàtǎ 〈名〉 purification tower
〖~循环〗 jìnghuà xúnhuán 〈名〉 decontamination cycle
【净价】 jìngjià 〈名〉 net price
【净尽】 jìngjìn 〈形〉 complete; utter: 消灭~ wipe out completely; utterly annihilate
【净角】 jìngjué = 净 ⑦jìng
【净空】 jìngkōng 〈名〉[建筑] clearance; headroom
【净口】 jìngkǒu 〈动〉 purify the language in folk art performance
【净跨】 jìngkuà 〈名〉[建筑] clear span
【净宽】 jìngkuān 〈名〉 clear width
【净亏】 jìngkuī 〈名〉 net loss/deficit
【净利】 jìnglì 〈名〉 net profit (after taxes): 获得25%的~ clear a profit of 25 per cent
〖~比率〗 jìnglì bǐlǜ 〈名〉 ratio of net profit
【净流】 jìngliú 〈名〉 net flow
【净马力】 jìngmǎlì 〈名〉[机械] net horsepower
【净煤】 jìngméi 〈名〉 clean-surface coal
【净面】 jìngmiàn 〈动〉 wash one's face
【净热】 jìngrè 〈名〉[物理] net heat: ~耗 net heat consumption ‖ ~值 net calorific; net heating value
【净身】 jìngshēn 〈动〉 ❶〈旧〉(of a man) be castrated ❷ eliminate sexual desires
【净室】 jìngshì 〈名〉 clean and tidy house/room [usu a nun's or monk's]
【净手】 jìngshǒu 〈动〉 ❶〈方〉 clean one's hands ❷〈婉〉 wash one's hands; relieve oneself
【净水】 jìngshuǐ 〈名〉 pure/clean water; purified water
〖~厂〗 jìngshuǐchǎng 〈名〉 water treatment factory/plant
〖~器〗 *jìngshuǐqì* 〈名〉 *water purifier*
【净素】 jìngsù 〈形〉 plain and simple: 衣着~ be plainly dressed
【净桶】 jìngtǒng 〈名〉〈婉〉 chamber pot; nightstool; close-stool; commode
【净土】 jìngtǔ 〈名〉 ❶[佛教] Pure Land; Paradise of the West ❷ clean and unpolluted/uncontaminated place
〖~宗〗 Jìngtǔzōng 〈名〉[佛教] Pure Land Sect
【净效率】 jìngxiàolǜ 〈名〉[机械] net efficiency
【净心】 jìngxīn 〈动〉 empty the mind of thoughts
〖~修身〗 jìngxīn-xiūshēn 〈熟〉 cleanse one's heart and order one's behaviour
【净余】 jìngyú 〈名〉 net balance; remainder; surplus: 除去所有花费,我每月还有些~。After paying all the expenses, I still have some money left every month.
【净院】 jìngyuàn 〈名〉〈旧〉 temple
【净增】 jìngzēng 〈动〉 have a net growth/increase (of): ~10% have a net increase of 10%
【净值】 jìngzhí 〈名〉 net value/worth: 出口/进口~ net export/import value
【净重】 jìngzhòng 〈名〉 net weight: 这个箱子~50公斤。The box weights 50 kilograms net.
【净赚】 jìngzhuàn ❶〈动〉 make a net profit of; clear; net: 在这笔交易中~一万元 clear ¥10,000 in the transaction; net ¥10,000 from the deal ❷〈名〉 net earnings/profit

弪 jìng 〈名〉〈旧〉 radian

经 jìng 〈动〉[纺织] warp
⇨jīng
【经纱】 jìngshā 〈动〉 warp yarn

胫 jìng 〈名〉 shin: ⇨~骨;不~而走
【胫腓骨】 jìngféigǔ 〈名〉[生理] tibiofibula
【胫骨】 jìnggǔ 〈名〉[生理] shin bone; tibia: ~肌 tibialis

倞 jìng 〈形〉〈书〉 strong
⇨liàng

痉 jìng
【痉病】 jìngbìng 〈名〉[中医] febrile disease with symptoms such as convulsions, opisthotonos, trismus, etc
【痉挛】 jìngluán 〈动〉 convulse; go into convulsions: 全身~ have convulsions all over ‖ 这孩子因神经性疾病而经常~。The child's nervous illness often threw him into convulsions. ‖ 她游泳时小腿突然~起来。Her shank suddenly convulsed when she was swimming.
〖~性〗 *jìngluánxìng* 〈形〉 spastic; spasmodic; spasmous: ~腹痛 spasmodic colic ‖ ~失语 aphthongia ‖ ~斜视 spastic strabismus
〖~者〗 jìngluánzhě 〈名〉 convulsionary
【痉笑】 jìngxiào 〈名〉[医学] risus sardonicus; cynic/canine spasm
【痉语】 jìngyǔ 〈名〉[医学] logoklony; logospasm

竞 jìng ❶〈动〉 compete; contend; contest; vie: ⇨~赛;~选;~争;~走 ❷〈副〉〈书〉 anxiously; eagerly: ⇨~相 ❸〈形〉〈书〉 *strong; powerful*: 南风不~。*The southerly wind is gentle.*
【竞标】 jìngbiāo 〈动〉 compete for a bid: 参加工程~ bid on a project
【竞猜】 jìngcāi ❶〈动〉 vie (with each other) to guess (a riddle, etc) ❷〈名〉 guessing game/contest: ~热线 guessing game hotline
【竞答】 jìngdá 〈动〉 vie (with each other) to answer (a riddle, etc); compete to solve (a puzzle, etc)
【竞渡】 jìngdù 〈动〉 ❶ have a boat race: 龙舟~ dragon-boat race ❷ *have a swimming race across a river/lake*: ~长江 have a swimming race across the Yangtze River
【竞岗】 jìnggǎng 〈动〉 compete for a post: 只有参加过职业培训的人才可参加~。No one is qualified to compete for a post without receiving vocational training.
【竞技】 jìngjì 〈动〉 go in for athletics: ~性体育运动 competitive/athletic sports
〖~场〗 jìngjìchǎng 〈名〉 sports arena: ~内外 both in and out of the arena
〖~体操〗 *jìngjì tǐcāo* 〈名〉 *gymnastics*
〖~状态〗 jìngjì zhuàngtài 〈名〉 form (of an athlete): ~不佳 be in bad form/shape; be out of form; be off one's game ‖ ~极佳 be in superb form ‖ ~良好 be in/on form; be on one's game ‖ 他的~如何? What kind of form is he in? ‖ 运动员必须保持最佳~。Athletes must be in top condition.
【竞价】 jìngjià 〈动〉 compete in bidding at an auction; bid gainst each other: 轮番~ bid in turns
〖~投标〗 jìngjià tóubiāo 〈名〉 competitive bidding
【竞买】 jìngmǎi 〈动〉 compete to buy: ~失败 failure in competitive buying
【竞卖】 jìngmài 〈动〉 compete to sell: ~交易 competitive sale
【竞拍】 jìngpāi 〈动〉 ❶ auction: ~活动 auctioning activity ❷ make bids at an auction
【竞聘】 jìngpìn 〈动〉 compete for a post: ~执教 compete for a teaching post
【竞赛】 jìngsài ❶〈动〉 contest; compete; race: 甲和乙~。A races against/with B. ❷〈名〉 contest; competition; emulation; race; *competitive match*: 参加~ *go in for/enter a competition* ‖ 获得数学~一等奖 win the first prize in mathematics contest ‖ 举办/举行/组织~ stage/hold/organize a contest ‖ 军备~ arms/armament race ‖ 劳动~ labour emulation ‖ 体育~ athletic contest/competition ‖ 知识~ quiz bowl/show
〖~规则〗 jìngsài guīzé 〈名〉 rules of a contest/competition
〖~理论〗 jìngsài lǐlùn 〈名〉 game theory
〖~期〗 jìngsàiqī 〈名〉 contest/competition period
【竞投】 jìngtóu 〈动〉 competitive bid: 无底价~ competitive bid with no bottomline
【竞相】 jìngxiāng 〈副〉 competitively; eagerly: ~吸引公众注意力 *jostle with each other for public attention* ‖ ~压价 *compete in* a price war ‖ ~支援灾区 be eager to help the disaster area
【竞销】 jìngxiāo 〈动〉 compete for the market: 提高产品~能力 make one's product more marketable ‖ 在市场上很有~能力 be highly competitive in the market ‖ ~活动 sales promotion/campaign
【竞选】 jìngxuǎn 〈动〉 run for; campaign for (office): ~厂长/公职 run for directorship/office ‖ ~连任 run/campaign for re-election; stand for another term ‖ ~总统 run/campaign/stand for

the presidency ‖ 参加～ run in the election; stand for election ‖ 退出～ retire from the race; drop out of the race ‖ ～获胜 carry/win an election ‖ ～失败 lose an election ‖ ～辩论 election debate ‖ ～标语 campaign poster ‖ ～活动 election campaign ‖ ～伙伴 running mate ‖ ～集会 campaign rally ‖ ～旅行 electioneering/campaign tour ‖ 她承认～失败。She conceded defeat in the election. ‖ 他参加了市长～。He entered the mayoral race. / He stood for the election of the mayor. ‖ 这次意外使总统～的局势全然改观。This accident made the presidential contest a whole new ball game.

〖～纲领〗 jìngxuǎn gānglǐng 〈名〉 campaign/election programme/platform

〖～委员会〗 jìngxuǎn wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 election committee

〖～演说〗 jìngxuǎn yǎnshuō 〈名〉 campaign address/speech; election address

【竞争】 jìngzhēng 〈动〉 compete/contend/vie (against/with sb): 参与国际～ enter world competition ‖ 促进/鼓励/提倡～ promote/encourage/advocate competition ‖ 进行～ carry on a competition (against/with) ‖ 激烈～ intense/keen/fierce/stiff/tough/sharp/hot/strong competition ‖ 贸易～ trade competition/rivalry ‖ 平等～ compete on an equal footing ‖ 价格～ compete in price ‖ 这家商行太小，～不过大公司。The firm is too small to compete with large companies. ‖ ～日趋激烈。Competition is getting tough/heating up.

〖～机制〗 jìngzhēng jīzhì 〈名〉 competitive mechanism: 引进～ introduce competitive mechanisms ‖ 让～发挥应有的作用 enable the competition mechanism to play its due role

〖～价格〗 jìngzhēng jiàgé 〈名〉 competitive price

〖～力〗 jìngzhēnglì 〈名〉 competitiveness; competitive ability/edge/power: 提高/增强～ sharpen one's competitive edge

〖～性〗 jìngzhēngxìng 〈名〉 competitiveness: ～贬值 competitive depreciation/devaluation

〖～意识〗 jìngzhēng yìshí 〈名〉 sense of competition: 提高～ enhance the sense of competition

【竞逐】 jìngzhú 〈动〉 compete and pursue: ～世界杯 compete for the World Cup

【竞走】 jìngzǒu 〈动〉[体育] race-walk: ～冠军 champion in the race walking ‖ ～运动员 (race) walker ‖ 公路～ highway walking race

竟 jìng ❶〈动〉 finish; complete: 读～ finish reading ‖ 未～之业 unaccomplished cause; unfulfilled task ❷〈副〉〈书〉 in the end; eventually: 有志者事～成 ❸〈形〉 throughout; whole: ⇨～日; ～夜 ❹〈动〉 make a thorough investigation/enquiry (into sth): ⇨穷原～委 ❺〈副〉 unexpectedly; surprisingly: 他～不吱一声。He didn't even cheep. ‖ 他～厚着脸皮向我要钱。He had the nerve to ask me for money. ⇨～敢; ～然

【竟而】 jìng'ér 〈副〉 unexpectedly; to one's surprise

【竟敢】 jìnggǎn 〈动〉 dare; have the audacity/impertinence: 你～做这种事! How dare you do such a thing!

【竟然】 jìngrán 〈副〉 unexpectedly; to one's surprise: ～不顾事实 go so far as to disregard the facts ‖ ～大打出手 go so far as to get into a fist fight ‖ 晚会她～不请自来。She even went so far as to invite herself to the party. ‖ 他在那次空难中～大难不死。To everyone's surprise, he survived that terrible air crash.

【竟日】 jìngrì 〈名〉〈书〉 whole day; all day (long): ～奔波 be rushed on one's feet all day long ‖ ～伏案 sit at one's desk (working) the whole day

【竟夜】 jìngyè 〈名〉〈书〉 whole night; all night (long): ～苦读 study hard throughout the night

【竟至】 jìngzhì 〈动〉 go so far as to; go to the length of: 为达目的，他～以武力相威胁。To achieve his end, he went so far as to threaten to use force.

【竟自】 jìngzì 〈副〉 unexpectedly; to one's surprise

婧 jìng 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ (of a woman) talented ❷ (of a woman) slim; slender; willowy

靓 jìng 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 dress/make up ❷〈形〉 (of dress) gorgeous: ～服 beautiful dress
⇨liàng

【靓妆】 jìngzhuāng 〈名〉〈书〉 beautiful adornments

敬 jìng ❶〈动〉 respect; honour; esteem; revere: ～老 respect the aged/elders ⇨～爱; ～而远之; 尊～ ❷〈形〉 respectful; reverent: ⇨～告; ～候; ～请; ～赠 ❸〈动〉 offer politely: ～茶 serve tea (to a guest) ‖ ～烟 offer a cigarette ‖ ～新娘一杯。Here's to the bride. ⇨～酒; 回～ ❹〈动〉 be devoted/dedicated to; be bent on: ⇨～业

【敬爱】 jìng'ài 〈动〉 respect and love: ～父母 love and respect one's parents ‖ ～的老师/领袖 beloved teacher/leader ‖ 互敬互爱 love and respect each other

【敬陈】 jìngchén 〈动〉 state respectfully: ～始末 give a respectful account of the whole story

【敬称】 jìngchēng 〈名〉 honorific (appellation/title)

【敬呈】 jìngchéng 〈动〉 present with respect

【敬辞】 jìngcí 〈名〉 polite expression; term of respect

【敬而远之】 jìng'éryuǎnzhī 〈熟〉 stay at a respectful distance (from sb); keep sb at a respectful distance; hold sb at arm's length; keep respectfully aloof from sb

【敬奉】 jìngfèng 〈动〉 ❶ piously worship: ～上帝/神明 worship God/gods ❷ offer respectfully; present politely: ～一份薄礼 present a small gift with respect ‖ ～贺仪。I send my congratulatory present with respect.

【敬服】 jìngfú 〈动〉 esteem and admire: 受人～ be held in esteem ‖ 令人～的成就 awe-inspiring achievement

【敬告】 jìnggào 〈动〉〈敬〉 tell respectfully; inform; notify: ～读者 notice to readers

【敬贺】 jìnghè 〈动〉〈敬〉 congratulate with respect; send respectful greetings: ～新禧! Congratulations on your marriage! ‖ 许多人前来向他～。Many people came to congratulate him.

【敬候】 jìnghòu 〈动〉 ❶〈敬〉 await respectfully: ～差遣 await assignment respectfully ‖ ～回复 look forward to your reply ‖ ～光临。We are respectfully waiting for your presence. ❷ greet respectfully

【敬酒】 jìngjiǔ 〈动〉 toast; propose a toast: 相互～ exchange toasts

〖～不吃吃罚酒〗 jìngjiǔ bù chī chī fájiǔ 〈熟〉 refuse a toast only to drink a forfeit—submit to sb's pressure after first turning down his request; be constrained to do what one at first refused to do; refuse a mild measure only to be resigned to a tough one

【敬老爱幼】 jìnglǎo-àiyòu 〈熟〉 respect the aged and cherish the young

【敬老院】 jìnglǎoyuàn ＝养老院 yǎnglǎoyuàn

【敬老尊贤】 jìnglǎo-zūnxián 〈熟〉 respect the aged and the virtuous

【敬礼】 jìnglǐ 〈动〉 ❶ salute; give/make a salute: 接受～ take the salute ‖ 举手～ raise one's hand in salute ‖ 立正～ stand at (the) salute; salute at attention ‖ 致以～ extend/convey a salute (to) ‖ 向国旗～ salute the national flag ❷〈敬〉 [used at the end of a letter]: 此致～ salutations; with high respect; with best regards/wishes

【敬慕】 jìngmù 〈动〉 revere; respect and admire: ～某人的品德 admire sb for his moral character ‖ 受人～ command a great deal of admiration ‖ 小男孩～地望着那位士兵。The small boy looked at the soldier with great admiration.

【敬佩】 jìngpèi 〈动〉 esteem; admire: 对金牌获得者极为～ have a great admiration for a gold medalist ‖ 对他渊博的知识深感～ feel great respect for his profound knowledge

【敬请】 jìngqǐng 〈动〉〈敬〉 invite respectfully: ～光临。Your presence is cordially requested. ‖ ～指导。We are anxious to have your advice. ‖ ～指教。I humbly request your advice.

【敬若神明】 jìngruò-shénmíng ＝ 奉若神明 fèngruò-shénmíng

【敬上】 jìngshàng 〈动〉 [used after the signature in a letter to one's senior or superior] yours respectfully/truly

【敬颂】 jìngsòng 〈动〉 earnestly wish

【敬挽】 jìngwǎn 〈动〉 [used on funeral scrolls] present with deep condolences from sb

【敬畏】 jìngwèi 〈动〉 revere; hold in awe and veneration: 对老师心存～ stand in awe of the teachers ‖ 年轻一代缺乏～之心。The younger generation lack reverence.

【敬贤礼士】 jìngxián-lǐshì 〈熟〉 treat able men and scholars with the greatest courtesy—respect wisdom and revere scholarship

【敬献】 jìngxiàn 〈动〉 offer respectfully; present politely: 向烈

士墓～鲜花 offer a floral tribute at the tomb of a revolutionary martyr‖～花圈仪式 wreath-laying ceremony‖他们向老师～了一束鲜花。They presented the teacher with a bouquet.

【敬香】 jìngxiāng 〈动〉 piously burn joss sticks before the Buddha

【敬谢】 jìngxiè 〈动〉 thank respectfully

〖～不敏〗 jìngxiè-bùmǐn 〈熟〉〈套〉 I beg to be excused; I am sorry but I cannot do it

【敬仰】 jìngyǎng 〈动〉 revere; venerate: 暗暗～ have a sneaking respect (for sb)‖总理深受人民的爱戴和～。The premier commands deep love and reverence among the people.

【敬养】 jìngyǎng 〈动〉 respect and support: ～父母 respect and provide for one's parents

【敬业】 jìngyè 〈动〉 be dedicated/devoted to one's work/career: ～精神 professional dedication/commitment/devotion

【敬意】 jìngyì 〈名〉 respect; tribute: 表示～ express/show/pay one's respect; pay homage to sb; show reverence (for sb)‖充满～ be filled with adoration‖怀有～ entertain/have respect (for sb)‖致以崇高的～ pay high tribute to sb‖由衷的～ heartfelt/sincere respect; sincere tribute‖他脱帽表示～。He raised his cap in token of respect.‖区区薄礼，不成～。This small gift is just a token of my regard/respect.

【敬语】 jìngyǔ 〈名〉 respectful remarks; words spoken out of respect/courtesy

【敬赠】 jìngzèng 〈动〉 offer/present respectfully: ～花篮 present a basket of flowers respectfully

【敬重】 jìngzhòng 〈动〉 deeply respect; revere; esteem; honour: 受到朋友的～ enjoy the esteem of one's friends‖我们应该～老年人。We ought to be respectful to the aged.

【敬祝】 jìngzhù 〈动〉 respectfully/sincerely wish: ～您身体健康! Wish you good health!

靖

jìng 〈书〉❶〈形〉 quiet; peaceful; tranquil: ⇨安～; 宁～ ❷〈动〉 pacify; suppress: ⇨～边; ～乱; 绥～

【靖边】 jìngbiān 〈动〉 pacify the border regions

【靖乱】 jìngluàn 〈动〉 put down/quell a rebellion

静

jìng ❶〈形〉 still; calm; motionless: ～立 stand still‖～中有动。There is movement in the stillness.‖她～～地坐着，一言不发。She sat motionless and quiet. ⇨～物; ～止; 安～; 风平浪～ ❷〈形〉 serene; composed; unruffled: ～思 reflect quietly‖～心写作 compose oneself to write ⇨文～; 镇～ ❸〈形〉 silent; quiet; noiseless: 夜深人～ in the dead/depth of night‖教室里～极了。Frightful silence reigned the classroom. ⇨寂～; 清～; 肃～ ❹〈动〉 calm down: ～下来好好想想 calm down and think it over carefully‖你先～一～。Just calm down a bit. ⇨冷～

【静场】 jìngchǎng ❶〈动〉 clear a theatre [of the audience after a show/performance] ❷〈名〉 silent scene [usu referring to a short silent scene on the stage during a theatrical performance]

【静磁场】 jìngcíchǎng 〈名〉[物理] magnetostatic field

【静电】 jìngdiàn 〈名〉[物理] static electricity: 无～ be free of static (electricity)

〖～场〗 jìngdiànchǎng 〈名〉 electrostatic field

〖～除尘器〗 jìngdiàn chúchénqì 〈名〉 electrostatic precipitator

〖～打印机〗 jìngdiàn dǎyìnjī 〈名〉 electrostatic printer

〖～复印机〗 jìngdiàn fùyìnjī 〈名〉 xerographic printer

〖～感应〗 jìngdiàn gǎnyìng 〈名〉 electrostatic induction

〖～荷〗 jìngdiànhè 〈名〉 electrostatic charge

〖～计〗 jìngdiànjì 〈名〉 electrometer

〖～扫描〗 jìngdiàn sǎomiáo 〈名〉 electrostatic scanning

〖～学〗 jìngdiànxué 〈名〉 electrostatics

〖～印刷〗 jìngdiàn yìnshuā 〈名〉 xerography: ～机 electrostatic/xerographic printer

【静观】 jìngguān 〈动〉 watch/observe quietly/calmly: ～情势 take soundings‖～时局的发展 watch quietly the development of the situation‖～自得。Everything comes to him who waits.

【静荷载】 jìnghèzài 〈名〉[建筑] dead load

【静候】 jìnghòu 〈动〉 quietly await: ～调遣 quietly wait for transference of post‖～佳音 quietly await the good news

【静弧】 jìnghú 〈名〉[物理] quiet arc

【静化器】 jìnghuàqì 〈名〉 staticisor

【静寂】 jìngjì 〈形〉 quiet; silent; still: ～的森林 still forest

【静力学】 jìnglìxué 〈名〉[物理] statics

【静脉】 jìngmài 〈名〉 vein: ～输液法 venous transfusion; phleboclysis‖主～ cardinal veins

〖～点滴〗 jìngmài diǎndī 〈名〉 intravenous drip

〖～瘤〗 jìngmàiliú 〈名〉 phlebangioma

〖～曲张〗 jìngmài qūzhāng 〈名〉 varix; varicosity

〖～炎〗 jìngmàiyán 〈名〉 phlebitis

〖～注射〗 jìngmài zhùshè 〈名〉 venoclysis; intravenous injection

【静谧】 jìngmì 〈形〉〈书〉 quiet; still; tranquil; serene: ～的景象 tranquil scene‖～的夜晚 quiet/silent night

【静摩擦】 jìngmócā 〈名〉 static friction

〖～力〗 jìngmócālì 〈名〉 breakdown friction; static friction force

【静默】 jìngmò 〈动〉 ❶ be/become silent: 课堂上又是一阵～。Another spell of silence fell upon the classroom.‖全城一片～。The whole city was blanketed in silence. ❷ mourn in silence; observe silence: ～三分钟 mourn in silence for three minutes‖为纪念这位伟大的领袖，全场起立，～致哀。All rose in silent tribute to the memory of the great leader.

【静穆】 jìngmù 〈形〉 solemn and quiet

【静僻】 jìngpì 〈形〉 secluded; lonely: ～的山村 quiet and out-of-the-way mountain village

【静平衡】 jìngpínghéng 〈名〉[物理] static balance/equilibrium

【静悄悄】 jìngqiāoqiāo 〈形〉 very quiet: ～的寺院 quiet temple‖屋里～的，只能听到钟表的嘀嗒声。The room was all quiet except for the tick of the clock.

【静若处子，动若脱兔】 jìng ruò chǔzǐ, dòng ruò tuōtù 〈熟〉 as quiet as a maiden when at rest and as nimble as an escaping hare when in action—demure as a maiden and quick as a rabbit; deliberate in counsel, prompt in action

【静水流深】 jìngshuǐ-liúshēn 〈熟〉 still waters run deep

【静态】 jìngtài ❶〈名〉[物理] static/motionless/stationary state; quiescent condition: ～比率/变量/特性 static ratio/variable/characteristic‖～电流 quiescent current‖～电阻 static resistance‖～功耗 static power consumption‖～平衡 static equilibrium ❷〈形〉 from the static point of view; static

〖～存储〗 jìngtài cúnchǔ 〈名〉[计算机] static store: ～板 static memory card‖～器 static memory/storage/store

〖～分析〗 jìngtài fēnxī 〈名〉[经济] static analysis

〖～模型〗 jìngtài móxíng 〈名〉 static model

〖～气体〗 jìngtài qìtǐ 〈名〉 gas at rest

〖～试验〗 jìngtài shìyàn 〈名〉 static testing

〖～学〗 jìngtàixué 〈名〉[物理] statics

〖～语言学〗 jìngtài yǔyánxué 〈名〉 static linguistics

【静听】 jìngtīng 〈动〉 listen attentively and quietly: 屏息～ listen with bated breath

【静物】 jìngwù 〈名〉 still life: ～写生 paint a still life

〖～画〗 jìngwùhuà 〈名〉 still-life (painting/picture): 展出的作品中有他的三张～。Three of his still lifes are in exhibition.

〖～摄影〗 jìngwù shèyǐng 〈名〉 still-life photography

【静心】 jìngxīn 〈动〉 have ease/peace of mind: ～读书 be absorbed/engrossed in study; concentrate one's mind on study

【静压】 jìngyā 〈名〉[物理] static pressure: ～管 static tube‖～轴承 static pressure bearing; hydrostatic bearing

【静养】 jìngyǎng 〈动〉 rest quietly to recuperate; convalesce without disturbance; recuperate in quiet surroundings: ～几天 have a rest-cure for several days‖安心～ set aside one's worries and have a good rest‖到海滨～ go to the seaside to convalesce

【静幽幽】 jìngyōuyōu 〈形〉 quiet; silent; calm

【静园】 jìngyuán 〈动〉 close a park (according to scheduled time)

【静噪】 jìngzào 〈名〉 noise elimination; clipping/muting of noise

〖～电路〗 jìngzào diànlù 〈名〉 squelch circuit

〖～管〗 jìngzàoguǎn 〈名〉 squelch tube

〖～开关〗 jìngzào kāiguān 〈名〉 squelch switch

〖～器〗 jìngzàoqì 〈名〉 noise clipper/killer/limiter/damper

【静止】 jìngzhǐ 〈动〉 be static/motionless/stationary: 保持～ stay static‖～的观点 static view‖～期 quiescent time/period‖～图像 static image‖不要～地孤立地看待事物。Don't view things as static and isolated.‖生命永远不是～的。Life is never at a standstill.

〖～锋〗 jìngzhǐfēng 〈名〉[气象] stationary front

〖～能量〗 jìngzhǐ néngliàng 〈名〉[物理] rest energy

〖～质量〗 jìngzhǐ zhìliàng 〈名〉[物理] rest mass

〖～状态〗 jìngzhǐ zhuàngtài 〈名〉static condition：保持～ remain static ‖ 处于～ be in stationary state ‖ 相对～ state of relative rest

【静轴】 jìngzhóu 〈名〉dead axle

【静坐】 jìngzuò 〈动〉❶ sit still/quietly (as a kind of therapy)：他凝思～。He sat in brooding silence. ❷ sit in

〖～示威〗 jìngzuò shìwēi 〈名〉sit-in：参加～ take part in a sit-in ‖ 举行～ stage a sit-in

境

jìng 〈名〉❶ border；boundary：大兵压～。A massive enemy force was bearing down on the border. ⇨～外；出～；国～ ❷ place；area；land；territory：⇨身临其～；学无止～ ❸ condition；situation；circumstances：⇨～遇；处～；事过～迁；意～

【境地】 jìngdì 〈名〉condition；circumstances；plight：处于尴尬～ be in embarrassing circumstances ‖ 陷入贫困的～ get into reduced/straitened circumstances；fall into destitution ‖ 敌人陷入了完全孤立的～。The enemy landed themselves in utter isolation. ‖ 我现在处于狼狈的～。I am in a sorry plight/a predicament now.

【境界】 jìngjiè 〈名〉❶ boundary：～树/线 boundary tree/line ❷ extent reached；realm；state：达到崇高的思想～ attain a lofty realm of thought ‖ 开拓新～ open up a new vista ‖ 理想～ ideal state ‖ 他的演技已经达到出神入化的～。His performance has reached the acme of perfection.

【境况】 jìngkuàng 〈名〉condition；circumstances：彻底改变～ overturn one's conditions ‖ 改善不利的～ ameliorate/improve/better one's untoward conditions/circumstances ‖ 面临尴尬的～ face an embarrassment ‖ ～不错 be well-off；be comfortably off ‖ ～不佳/优裕 be in straitened/comfortable circumstances ‖ 家庭～ family financial situation；family circumstances

【境内】 jìngnèi 〈名〉area inside the borders：～机构 domestic institution ‖ 在本省～ within the boundaries of this province

【境外】 jìngwài 〈名〉area outside the borders

【境域】 jìngyù 〈名〉❶ realm；area；domain ❷ condition；circumstances

【境遇】 jìngyù 〈名〉circumstances；lot：改善～ better/improve one's lot ‖ ～不佳 be in needy/reduced/straitened circumstances ‖ ～窘迫/尚可 be in embarrassing/tolerable circumstances ‖ 悲惨的～ hard lot ‖ ～不同，感受各异。People in different circumstances feel differently.

镜

jìng 〈名〉❶ mirror：侧～ side mirror ‖ 后视～ rearview mirror ‖ 剃须～ shaving mirror ‖ 铜～ bronze mirror ‖ 波平如～的大海 sea as placid as a mirror ⇨～子；哈哈～；明～ ❷ lens；glass：⇨放大～；望远～；眼～

【镜臂】 jìngbì 〈名〉(of a microscope) arm

【镜花水月】 jìnghuā-shuǐyuè 〈熟〉flowers in a mirror or the moon in the water—illusion；mirage

【镜架】 jìngjià 〈名〉❶ mirror holder ❷ ＝ 镜框② jìngkuàng

【镜间快门】 jìngjiānkuàimén 〈名〉[摄影] between-lens shutter；between-the-lens (shutter)

【镜框】 jìngkuàng 〈名〉❶ picture frame ❷ spectacles frame；frame of glasses：树脂～ resin spectacles frame ‖ 我的～断了。I broke the frame of my glasses.

【镜煤】 jìngméi 〈名〉[矿业] vitrain

【镜面】 jìngmiàn 〈名〉surface of a mirror；mirror face

〖～磨削〗 jìngmiàn móxiāo 〈名〉mirror grinding/finish

〖～抛光〗 jìngmiàn pāoguāng 〈名〉mirror polish

【镜片】 jìngpiàn 〈名〉lens：磨～ grind a lens ‖ 视力矫正～ corrective lenses ‖ 塑料/隐形～ plastic/contact lenses ‖ 他眼镜的～很厚。He has very thick lenses in his glasses.

【镜台】 jìngtái 〈名〉dressing table；dresser

【镜铁】 jìngtiě 〈名〉[冶金] specular/mirror iron

【镜筒】 jìngtǒng 〈名〉(of a microscope) body tube

【镜头】 jìngtóu 〈名〉[摄影] ❶ camera lens：～速率 lens speed ‖ ～眩光 lens flare ‖ ～遮光罩 lens hood ‖ ～转塔 lens turret ‖ 变焦/广角/远摄～ zoom/wide-angle/telephoto lens ‖ 长焦距～ telelens；long-focus lens；telephoto lens ‖ 立体～ lens stereoscope ‖ 物镜/鱼眼～ object/fish-eye lens ❷ shot；scene：拉～ draw the camera/scene ‖ 抢～ steal the scene/show ‖ 删减～ cut scenes ‖ 给一个侧面的～ make/take a profile shot ‖ 摇～拍摄全景 pan the camera across the scene ‖ 试～ have/take a screen test ‖ ～剪接 montage ‖ 电影～ cinema scene ‖ 全～ full shot ‖ 全景～ pan shot ‖ 伪装～ process shot ‖ 远～ long shot ‖ ～由她的眼睛摇向保险柜。The camera panned from her eyes to a safe. ‖ 我们没看到影片开始的几个～。We missed the first few scenes of the movie. ⇨慢～；特写～

〖～盖〗 jìngtóugài 〈名〉(of a camera) lens cap

【镜匣】 jìngxiá 〈名〉dressing case；toilet-box

【镜像】 jìngxiàng 〈名〉[物理] mirror image

【镜鱼】 jìngyú ＝ 鲳鱼 chāngyú

【镜子】 jìngzi 〈名〉❶ mirror：挂/装～ hang/fix a mirror ‖ 照～ look in/into the mirror；use a mirror；look at oneself in a mirror ‖ 〈喻〉报刊是舆论的一面～。The press is a mirror of public opinions. ‖ 注意别把～打碎了。Take care not to break the mirror. ❷ 〈口〉glasses；spectacles：带上～ put on one's glasses ‖ 摘下～ take off one's spectacles ‖ 我的～在哪儿？Where are my spectacles/glasses?

【镜座】 jìngzuò 〈名〉(of a microscope) base

jiōng

垌

jiōng 〈名〉〈书〉open country

駉

jiōng 〈书〉❶〈形〉(of a horse) stout ❷〈名〉fine steed

扃

jiōng 〈书〉❶〈名〉bolt, hook, or bar for fastening a door from outside ❷〈名〉door；door leaf ❸〈动〉shut a door

jiǒng

冋

jiǒng 〈书〉❶〈名〉light ❷〈形〉bright；light

炅

jiǒng 〈书〉❶〈名〉daylight ❷〈形〉bright；light

迥

jiǒng 〈形〉❶ remote；faraway ❷ widely/highly different：～若两人 be quite a different person；not look like the same person

【迥然】 jiǒngrán 〈形〉far apart；widely different：不同国家的习俗～相异。Customs differ much in different countries.

〖～不同〗 jiǒngrán-bùtóng 〈熟〉utterly different；not in the least alike；poles apart：姐妹俩的情趣～。The two sisters are widely different in their tastes. ‖ 他们的信仰～。Their beliefs are poles apart.

【迥异】 jiǒngyì 〈形〉widely/diametrically different；poles apart：性格～ be poles apart in character ‖ 性情～ be diametrically opposed in temperament

炯

jiǒng 〈形〉bright；shining

【炯炯】 jiǒngjiǒng 〈形〉(of eyes) bright；shining：目光～ flashing/sparkling eyes ‖ 她兴奋得双目～。Her eyes kindled with excitement.

〖～有神〗 jiǒngjiǒng-yǒushén 〈熟〉(of eyes) bright and piercing：～的眼睛 radiant eyes ‖ 他的双眼～。His eyes radiate vigour.

煚

jiǒng 〈名〉〈书〉daylight

颎

jiǒng 〈名〉〈书〉firelight

窘

jiǒng ❶〈动〉〈书〉be cornered；be in difficulty：～于饥寒 be cornered by hunger and cold ❷〈形〉impoverished；in reduced/straitened circumstances；hard up：日子过得很～ live a very hard life ‖ 他家家境很～。His family lives in straitened circumstances. ⇨～困；～迫 ❸〈形〉embarrassed；awkward：～得脸红了 be flushed with embarrassment ‖ 感到有些～ feel a slight embarrassment ⇨～境；～况；～态 ❹〈动〉embarrass；disconcert：不要～他了。Don't embarrass him. ‖ 他故意～我。He embarrassed me on purpose.

【窘促】 jiǒngcù 〈形〉〈书〉❶ very poor；poverty-stricken；in dire straits ❷ hard-pressed；in a predicament

【窘乏】 jiǒngfá 〈形〉hard up；in straitened circumstances；手中

～ be short of money; be hard up

【窘急】 jiǒngjí 〈形〉 hard-pressed; in a predicament

【窘境】 jiǒngjìng 〈名〉 awkward situation; predicament; embarrassment; plight: 摆脱～ get out of difficulties; free oneself from a predicament ‖ 处于～ be in a predicament ‖ 陷入～ be landed in an awkward predicament

【窘况】 jiǒngkuàng 〈名〉 awkward situation; predicament; plight; distress: 一笔贷款就能使我摆脱现在的～。A loan of money would help me out of the present predicament.

【窘困】 jiǒngkùn 〈形〉 embarrassed; awkward; in a difficult position: 处境～ find oneself in a predicament; be in a predicament; be down and out; be destitute

【窘迫】 jiǒngpò 〈形〉 ❶ very poor; poverty-stricken; hard-set: 生活～ live in poverty; live in dire straits ‖ 经济～ be embarrassed financially ❷ embarrassed; in a predicament: 深感～ feel terribly/greatly/deeply embarrassed ‖ 处境～ find oneself in a predicament; be in a sorry/pitiable/wretched plight ‖ 令人～的境遇 embarrassing circumstances ‖ 她满脸通红，显得十分～。Blushes showed her embarrassment. ‖ 她～得脸都红了。Her cheeks were blushed with embarrassment.

【窘态】 jiǒngtài 〈名〉 embarrassed look: 露出～ show signs of embarrassment ‖ 掩盖～ hide one's embarrassment

〖～百出〗 jiǒngtài-bǎichū 〈熟〉 to one's great embarrassment; be most embarrassed

【窘相】 jiǒngxiàng 〈名〉 embarrassed look: 一脸～ have an embarrassed look; look ill at ease

jiū

勼 jiū 〈动〉〈书〉 assemble

纠 jiū ❶〈名〉〈书〉 rope (made by entangling sth) ❷〈动〉 gather/band together; assemble: ➪～合;～集 ❸〈动〉 entangle; snarl: 线都～在一起了。The threads get into tangles. ➪～缠;～纷;～结 ❹〈动〉 correct; rectify: ➪～错;～正 ❺〈动〉supervise; superintend: ➪～察

【纠察】 jiūchá ❶〈动〉 picket ❷〈名〉 picket: 担任～ be on the picket line; act as a picket ‖ 三五成群的人在学校大楼外担任～。Small groups picketed outside the school building.

〖～队〗 jiūchádui 〈名〉 picket squad: 组成～ form a picket squad ‖ 在码头和电厂设置～ picket docks and power stations

【纠缠】 jiūchán 〈动〉 ❶ tangle; get entangled; be in a tangle: 在枝节问题上～不休 get bogged down by side issues ‖ 钓鱼线跟水草～在一起了。The fishing line got entangled in some water weeds. ‖ 我才不和他在小事上～呢。I wouldn't quibble with him over trivialities. ❷ trouble; worry; pester: 常被债主～ be constantly worried by creditors ‖ 被流氓～ be pestered by hoodlums ‖ 受到记者的～ be hounded by reporters ‖ 疾病～着他。Ill health pursued him. ‖ 他还有事，别～他。He is busy. Stop nagging at/pestering him.

【纠错】 jiūcuò 〈动〉 correct an error/a mistake: ～程序 error correcting program ‖ ～电路/系统 error correction circuit/system ‖ ～码 error correcting code; self-correcting code

【纠纷】 jiūfēn 〈名〉 dispute; tangle; issue: 避免～ avoid a dispute ‖ 解决～ settle/resolve a dispute; straighten out a tangle ‖ 卷入～ be/get/become involved in a dispute ‖ 闹～ have trouble (with sb); be in dispute with ‖ 调解～ mediate a dispute ‖ 挑起～ stir up trouble ‖ 法律～ legal tangle/dispute ‖ 关税/外交～ tariff/diplomatic tangles ‖ 国际～ international dispute ‖ 合同～ dispute over a contract ‖ 家庭～ domestic conflict; household quarrel ‖ 邻里～ quarrel among neighbours ‖ 婆媳～ squabble between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law ‖ 他们在财产上发生了～。They tangled with each other over property.

【纠风】 jiūfēng 〈动〉 get rid of professional malpractices; rectify/check/correct unhealthy tendencies (and malpractices): ～办 State Council Office for Rectifying

【纠葛】 jiūgé 〈名〉 entanglement; dispute: 感情～ emotional entanglement ‖ 家产～ dispute over family property ‖ 我们之间没有什么～。There is no dispute between us.

【纠合】 jiūhé 〈动〉〈贬〉 gather/band together; collect: ～无业游民，扰乱社会治安 band together a bunch of jobless vagrants to disrupt social order

【纠集】 jiūjí 〈动〉〈贬〉 get/band together; muster: ～残余部队 muster the remaining forces ‖ ～流氓团伙 mass a gang of hooligans

【纠结】 jiūjié 〈动〉 interwine; entangle; tangle: 别把我的毛线～在一起。Don't tangle my wool.

【纠偏】 jiūpiān 〈动〉 rectify a deviation; correct an error

【纠正】 jiūzhèng 〈动〉 correct; redress; rectify; put/set right; remedy: ～不良习惯 cure sb of bad habits ‖ ～不正之风 correct/rectify/check unhealthy tendencies ‖ ～错误 rectify/remedy/correct a mistake; redress/correct an error; right a wrong ‖ ～冤、假、错案 redress cases in which people have been wronged, misjudged or framed ‖ 有待～ be subject to correction

〖～仪〗 jiūzhèngyí 〈名〉 rectifier

鸠 jiū ❶〈名〉 turtledove: ➪～占鹊巢 ❷〈动〉〈书〉 gather; collect: ➪～集;～合

【鸠合】 jiūhé ＝ 纠合 jiūhé

【鸠集】 jiūjí ＝ 纠集 jiūjí

【鸠形鹄面】 jiūxíng-húmiàn 〈熟〉 gaunt and emaciated; skin and bones

【鸠占鹊巢】 jiūzhàn-quècháo ＝ 鹊巢鸠占 quècháo-jiūzhàn

究 jiū ❶〈动〉 study carefully/intensively; dig/probe into: ➪探～;研～ ❷〈动〉 investigate; trace; find out: ～其根源 trace sth to its source/origin; probe to the roots of sth ‖ ～其真相 get to the bottom of the matter ‖ 此事要一～到底。We will search the matter to the bottom. ➪穷～;追～ ❸〈副〉〈书〉 actually; really; after all: ～系何因，尚待深查。The actual cause awaits further investigation. ‖ 责任～属何方? Who is on earth responsible for this?

【究办】 jiūbàn 〈动〉 investigate and deal with: 依法～ investigate and deal with according to law

【究根儿】 jiūgēnr 〈动〉〈方〉 get to the bottom of sth; trace sth to its very source; find out the whys and wherefores

【究诘】 jiūjié 〈动〉〈书〉 try to get to the heart/root of a matter: 犯罪嫌疑人受到警方～。The suspect was cross-examined/interrogated by the police.

【究竟】 jiūjìng ❶〈名〉 outcome; truth: 爱问个～ tend to get to the heart/root of a matter ‖ 探求～ probe to the bottom of sth ‖ 关于此事，你一定要给我讲个～。As to this matter, you must tell me the very truth/whole story. ‖ 我们都想知道个～。We all want to know what actually happened. ❷〈副〉 [used for emphasis in questions to press for an exact answer] actually; exactly; on earth: 他～把你怎么了? What exactly did he do to you? ‖ 你～想说什么? What the hell do you want to say? ‖ 我～该怎么办呢? What on earth should I do? ❸〈副〉 after all; anyway: 他～是个生手。He is a rookie after all. ‖ 他～是个孩子，原谅他吧。Please forgive him; after all, he is still a child.

【究问】 jiūwèn 〈动〉 investigate thoroughly; interrogate; cross-examine

赳 jiū 〈形〉 spirited; full of power and grandeur

【赳赳】 jiūjiū 〈形〉 valiant; gallant

阄 jiū 〈名〉 lot: ➪抓～儿

揪 jiū 〈动〉 hold tight and pull/drag; grab; seize: ～耳朵/头发 pull/grab sb's ear/hair ‖ ～住不放 hold in a tight grip ‖ ～住领子 grasp sb by the collar ‖ ～住厮打 pommel each other with fists ‖ 把某人从床上～起来 drag sb from his bed ‖ 既然他已经承认了错误，就不要～住不放。Now that he has admitted his mistake, that's the end of it.

【揪辫子】 jiū biànzi 〈动〉 seize sb's pigtail—seize upon sb's mistakes or shortcomings; hold sb's mistakes/shortcomings against him

【揪出】 jiūchū 〈动〉 uncover; ferret out: ～幕后策划者 ferret out/uncover the wirepuller/mastermind behind it

【揪揪】 jiūjiu 〈形〉 ❶〈方〉 creased; crumpled: ～巴巴的裤子 creased/crumpled pants/trousers ‖ 他的衣服上尽是～。His clothes were full of creases/wrinkles. ❷ heavy-hearted; depressed

【揪心】 jiūxīn 〈动〉❶ be anxious/worried：听到这消息，我的心揪紧了。My stomach knotted at the news. ‖ 这孩子真叫人～。The child is a worry for/to me indeed. ❷ be agonizing/gnawing：伤口痛得～。There was a gnawing pain from the wound.

啾 jiū

【啾唧】 jiūjī 〈拟〉chirp

【啾啾】 jiūjiū 〈拟〉chirp; twitter：秋虫～。Autumn insects chirped.

【啾嘈】 jiūzhōu 〈拟〉〈书〉chirp

鬏 jiū 〈名〉(of hair)bun; knot; chignon：她经常在头上梳个～。She often does her hair up in a knot. / She often wears her hair in a bun.

jiǔ

九 jiǔ ❶〈数〉nine：～班同学 students from Class Nine ‖ ～成新 ninety per cent new ‖ ～折酬宾 be sold with 10% discount ‖ 五加四得～。Five plus four is nine. ⇨十有八～ ❷〈数〉many; numerous：三转～弯 many twists and turns ⇨～牛一毛；～死一生 ❸〈名〉each of the nine nine-day periods (beginning from the day after the Winter Solstice)：三～ third nine-day period after the Winter Solstice—coldest days of winter ⇨数～

【九边形】 jiǔbiānxíng 〈名〉[数学] enneagon; nonagon

【九层之台，起于累土】 jiǔ céng zhī tái, qǐ yú lěi tǔ 〈熟〉a nine-storey tower begins with a pile of earth—from little acorns oaks do grow

【九重】 jiǔchóng 〈名〉〈书〉❶ high sky ❷ imperial residence/palace

〖～霄〗 jiǔchóngxiāo ＝ 重霄 chóngxiāo

【九鼎】 jiǔdǐng 〈名〉❶ nine big tripods which, according to legend, were cast by King Yu (夏禹) and handed down as state treasure ❷ great weight：～之言 weighty advice ⇨一言～

【九段】 jiǔduàn 〈名〉ninth-dan [highest grade in go or *weiqi*]

【九宫】 jiǔgōng 〈名〉nine modes of ancient Chinese music

【九宫格儿】 jiǔgōnggér 〈名〉squared paper for practising Chinese calligraphy

【九归】 jiǔguī 〈名〉rules for doing division with a one-digit divisor on the abacus

【九回肠】 jiǔhuícháng ＝ 九曲回肠 jiǔqū-huícháng

【九级风】 jiǔjífēng 〈名〉[气象] force 9 wind; strong gale

【九节狸】 jiǔjiélí 〈名〉[动物] zibet; large Indian civet

【九九表】 jiǔjiǔbiǎo 〈名〉multiplication table

【九九歌】 jiǔjiǔgē ＝ 小九九① xiǎojiǔjiǔ

【九九归一】 jiǔjiǔguīyī 〈熟〉when all is said and done; in the final/last analysis; all in all：～，我们还是去的好。All things considered, it is better for us to go.

【九九归原】 jiǔjiǔguīyuán ＝ 九九归一 jiǔjiǔguīyī

【九流三教】 jiǔliú-sānjiào ＝ 三教九流 sānjiào-jiǔliú

【九牛二虎之力】 jiǔ niú èr hǔ zhī lì 〈熟〉strength of nine bulls and two tigers—tremendous effort：费尽～ use all one's might/strength; make herculean efforts; strain oneself to the limit; exert oneself to the utmost

【九牛一毛】 jiǔniú-yīmáo 〈熟〉single hair out of nine ox hides—a drop in the ocean

【九曲回肠】 jiǔqū-huícháng 〈熟〉knot in one's stomach—pent up feelings of sadness; melancholy

【九曲桥】 jiǔqūqiáo 〈名〉zigzag bridge

【九衢】 jiǔqú 〈名〉〈书〉roads which radiate in all directions

【九泉】 jiǔquán 〈名〉〈书〉nine springs—nether world; grave：含笑于～ rest happily in one's grave; rest in peace

〖～之下〗 jiǔquánzhīxià 〈熟〉below in the nine springs—in the nether world; after death：～，不能瞑目 would turn in one's grave

【九三学社】 Jiǔ-Sān Xuéshè 〈名〉Jiusan Society; September 3 Society [one of the democratic parties in China]

【九死一生】 jiǔsǐ-yīshēng 〈熟〉narrow escape from death; survive all perils; have barely escaped death; hairbreadth escape：从～的险境中逃出 escape by a hair/hair's breadth ‖ 历尽千辛万苦～，他终于到达世界之巅。After repeated hardships and several close calls on his life, he arrived at the top of the world.

【九天】 jiǔtiān 〈名〉ninth sphere of the heavens—highest of heavens

〖～九地〗 jiǔtiān-jiǔdì 〈熟〉highest heaven and lowest earth—poles apart; highly different; world of difference

〖～揽月〗 jiǔtiān-lǎnyuè 〈熟〉clasp the moon in the Ninth Heaven—great aspiration

【九头鸟】 jiǔtóuniǎo 〈名〉❶ nine-headed bird/wise bird [a legendary ominous bird] ❷ crafty/cunning/deceitful person

【九尾狐】 jiǔwěihú 〈名〉nine-tailed fox—crafty villainous person

【九五】 jiǔwǔ 〈名〉imperial throne：～之尊 imperial throne

【九霄】 jiǔxiāo 〈名〉highest heavens; sky of the skies

〖～云外〗 jiǔxiāoyúnwài 〈熟〉beyond the highest heavens—far, far away：把个人安危抛到～ cast personal safety to the winds ‖ 他只顾游山玩水，早把老婆交代的事丢到～了。He had been enjoying his tour so much that he clean forgot/put behind what his wife told him to do. ‖ 他以前的雄心都跑到～了。There was no trace of his former lofty aspiration.

【九一八事变】 Jiǔ-Yībā Shìbiàn 〈名〉December 18th Incident

【九月】 jiǔyuè 〈名〉❶ September：～六日 September 6th ‖ 今年/去年/明年～ this/last/next September ❷ ninth month of the lunar year; ninth moon

【九州】 jiǔzhōu 〈名〉❶ nine administrative divisions of China in remote antiquity ❷ China

【九族】 jiǔzú 〈名〉nine degrees of kinship

久 jiǔ ❶〈形〉for a long time; long：～旱无雨 suffer from a long drought ‖ ～悬不决 long unsettled; still outstanding ‖ 等待已～ long-awaited ‖ 蓄谋已～ long premeditated ‖ 这首歌～唱不衰。The song has stood the test of time. ⇨～别；天长日～ ❷〈名〉specified duration：四年之～ for as long as four years ‖ 你来多～了？How long have you been here?

【久别】 jiǔbié 〈动〉be separated for a long time

〖～重逢〗 jiǔbié-chóngféng 〈熟〉be reunited after a long separation; see/meet each other again after a long parting/separation

【久病】 jiǔbìng 〈动〉be ill for a long time：～不愈 suffer from a long illness ‖ ～初愈 have just recovered from a long illness ‖ ～之后 after a long illness

〖～成医〗 jiǔbìng-chéngyī 〈熟〉prolonged illness makes a doctor of a patient; a patient becomes a doctor after a long illness

〖～床前无孝子〗 jiǔbìng chuángqián wú xiàozǐ 〈熟〉a parent of prolonged illness finds no filial/dutiful children at the bedside; a prolonged illness may wear away filial piety

【久等】 jiǔděng 〈动〉wait for a long time：很抱歉，让你～了。Sorry to have kept you waiting.

【久而久之】 jiǔ'érjiǔzhī 〈熟〉as time passes; in the course of time; with the lapse of time：机器要不好好养护，～就会生锈。If not properly maintained, machinery would get rusty as time passes. ‖ 她经常暴饮暴食，～，胃就有了毛病。She often eats without restraint and gradually she has stomach trouble. ‖ 他太自私，～，大家都跟他疏远了。He was very selfish, and in time he became estranged from others.

【久负盛名】 jiǔfù-shèngmíng 〈熟〉have long enjoyed a good reputation

【久旱逢甘雨】 jiǔ hàn féng gānyǔ 〈熟〉have a welcome rain after a long drought—have a long-felt desire satisfied：～，他乡遇故知。To meet an old friend in a distant land is like having a good rain after a long drought.

【久航高度】 jiǔháng gāodù 〈名〉[航空] altitude for maximum endurance

【久航速度】 jiǔháng sùdù 〈名〉[航空] speed for maximum endurance

【久假不归】 jiǔjiǎ-bùguī 〈熟〉keep sth on loan for a long time; appropriate sth borrowed for one's own use

【久经】 jiǔjīng 〈动〉experience for a long time; go through repeatedly：～锻炼 well-steeled; long-tested; well-tempered ‖ ～风霜 have experienced all sorts of hardships; be weather-beaten ‖ ～考验 long-tested; seasoned ‖ ～世故 be well-experienced in the ways of the world; be long-tested; have weathered many storms; be worldly wise/sophisticated

【久久】 jiǔjiǔ 〈副〉for a long time/while：～难忘 a memory

lingers in one's mind; have enduring memories of sth ‖ 你的忠告～回响在我的耳边。Your good advice was still ringing in my ears long afterwards. ‖ 他站在那里，～不愿离去。He stood there for a long time, unwilling to leave/unable to tear himself away. ‖ 读了她的信，我的心情～不能平静。I couldn't calm myself down long after I read her letter.

【久居人下】 jiǔjūrénxià 〈熟〉 remain in a subordinate position for a long period; be under another person's domination for a long time

【久炼成钢】 jiǔliàn-chénggāng 〈熟〉 *in the long process of refinement by fire iron becomes steel*; steel is made through prolonged tempering practice makes perfect

【久留】 jiǔliú 〈动〉 stay long: 不便～ be inadvisable for sb to stay long ‖ 无法～ can't stay long ‖ 此地不宜～。This is not a place where you can stay long. / You must get out of this place as soon as possible.

【久违】 jiǔwéi 〈动〉〈套〉 have not met/seen for a long time: ～了！I haven't seen you for ages. / It's been a long time since we last met. / How long it is since we last met! / Long time no see.

【久闻大名】 jiǔwén-dàmíng 〈熟〉 I've long heard about your great name [used when meeting sb for the first time]

〖～,如雷贯耳〗 jiǔwén dàmíng, rúléi guàn'ěr 〈熟〉 I have long heard of your great name and it roars in my ears like thunder; your fame has long resounded in my ears like thunder

【久仰】 jiǔyǎng 〈动〉〈套〉 have long been looking forward to meeting sb: ～了。I've long been looking forward to meeting you. / I have long desired to know you.

【久已】 jiǔyǐ 〈副〉 for a long time; long since: ～不在人世 long since dead ‖ 这件事我～忘记了。I've long forgotten about it.

【久远】 jiǔyuǎn 〈形〉 remote; of the remote past; ancient; far back in time; ages ago; time-honoured: 年代～ be of the remote past; be age-old; be age-long ‖ 历史～ far back in history; time-honoured ‖ ～的回忆 remote memories

【久在河边走，没有不湿鞋】 jiǔ zài hébiān zǒu, méiyǒu bù shī xié 〈熟〉 always going to the waterside cannot avoid wetting the shoes--one who is in constant contact with corrupt practices is bound to be affected; the pitcher that goes to the well too often is broken at last

玖[1] jiǔ 〈名〉 nine [used for the numeral 九 on cheques, etc to avoid mistakes or alterations]

玖[2] jiǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 jade-like black stone

灸 jiǔ 〈名〉[中医] moxibustion: ⇨针～

韭 jiǔ 〈名〉[植物] (Chinese) chives

【韭菜】 jiǔcài 〈名〉 (Chinese) chives: 一把～ a bundle of chives ‖ 割～ cut chives

【韭葱】 jiǔcōng 〈名〉 leek

【韭黄】 jiǔhuáng 〈名〉 hotbed chives

酒 jiǔ 〈名〉 alcoholic drink; wine; liquor; spirits: 一杯/瓶～ a glass/bottle of wine ‖ 把～一饮而尽 gulp down wine ‖ 喝～ drink alcohol/wine ‖ 戒～ cut off wine; abstain from alcohol ‖ 举杯祝～ raise one's glass in a toast ‖ 品～ sample/taste/savour wine ‖ 相互敬～ exchange toasts ‖ 一口一口地抿～ sip (at) the wine ‖ ～友 drinking companion ‖ 高度/中度/低度～ full-/medium-/light-bodied wine ‖ 烈性～ spirituous liquor; spirits; liquor ‖ 佐餐～ table wine ‖ 医生叫我别沾～。The doctor told me to keep off alcohol. ‖ 这～不合我的口味。This wine does not agree with me. ⇨白～；葡萄～；花天～地；酿～；酗～

【酒吧】 jiǔbā 〈名〉 (wine) bar; barroom: 经营～ manage/operate/run a bar ‖ ～男侍 barman; bartender; waiter at the bar ‖ ～女招待 barmaid; waitress at the bar ‖ 豪华～ saloon/lounge bar

〖～间〗 jiǔbājiān ＝酒吧 jiǔbā

【酒保】 jiǔbǎo 〈名〉〈旧〉 bartender; barkeeper

【酒杯】 jiǔbēi 〈名〉 wineglass; goblet; drinking-cup

【酒不醉人人自醉】 jiǔ bù zuì rén rén zì zuì 〈熟〉 it's not the wine that intoxicates but the drinker who gets himself drunk

【酒菜】 jiǔcài 〈名〉 ❶ food and drink: 供应～ serve food and drink ‖ 提供极为丰盛的～ provide a square feast ‖ 准备～，招待客人 prepare food and drink for the guests ❷ food to go with wine/liquor

【酒厂】 jiǔchǎng 〈名〉 brewery; distillery; winery

【酒陈味醇，人老智深】 jiǔ chén wèi chún, rén lǎo zhì shēn 〈熟〉 wine and judgment mellow/mature with age

【酒刺】 jiǔcì 〈名〉 acne

【酒德】 jiǔdé 〈名〉 good manners in drinking; drinking manners: 他有酒量，但无～。He is a heavy drinker, but he knows no propriety in drinking.

【酒店】 jiǔdiàn 〈名〉 ❶ wineshop; public house; pub ❷ hotel: 经营一家～ manage/run a hotel ‖ 五星级～ five-star hotel

〖～管理〗 jiǔdiàn guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 hotel management

〖～经理〗 jiǔdiàn jīnglǐ 〈名〉 hotel manager

〖～领班〗 jiǔdiàn lǐngbān 〈名〉 head waiter (in a hotel)

【酒饭】 jiǔfàn 〈名〉 food and drink: ～招待 wine and dine sb; entertain sb with food and wine ‖ 上～ serve food and drink ‖ 准备～ prepare food and drink

【酒疯】 jiǔfēng 〈名〉 drunken fit/antics: 发～ have a drunken fit ‖ 撒～ throw a drunken fit; be crazy drunk ‖ 他仅喝了两杯就大发～。He got roaring drunk on only two drinks.

【酒逢知己千杯少，话不投机半句多】 jiǔ féng zhījǐ qiān bēi shǎo, huà bù tóujī bàn jù duō 〈熟〉 for a congenial friend a thousand toasts are too few, and in a disagreeable conversation one word more is too many

【酒缸】 jiǔgāng 〈名〉 wine jar

【酒馆】 jiǔguǎn 〈名〉 wineshop; public house; pub: 去～喝酒 go to a pub for a drink; go pubbing

〖～子〗 jiǔguǎnzi ＝酒馆 jiǔguǎn

【酒鬼】 jiǔguǐ 〈名〉〈粗〉 drunkard; sot; wine bibber: 老～ chronic drunkard ‖ 这～又在胡言乱语。The drunkard is raving again.

【酒柜】 jiǔguì 〈名〉 alcoholic drinks cabinet

【酒酣耳热】 jiǔhān-ěrrè 〈熟〉 warmed with drink; mellow with drink

【酒酣饭饱】 jiǔhān-fànbǎo 〈熟〉 have wined and dined to satiety; be fully satisfied with drinks and food

【酒后】 jiǔhòu 〈名〉 after drinking: ～出丑 disgrace oneself by drinking too much ‖ ～失态 act ludicrously under the influence of alcohol ‖ ～失仪 discourtesy after drink ‖ ～忘形 forget oneself after drinking ‖ ～之勇 Dutch courage ‖ ～滋事 provoke incidents after getting drunk

〖～驾驶〗 jiǔhòu jiàshǐ 〈名〉 drink-driving; drunk driving: 禁止～ prohibit drinking and driving ‖ ～者 drink-driver; drunk driver ‖ 因～被拘留 be detained for drink-driving offence

〖～失言〗 jiǔhòu shīyán 〈熟〉 make indiscreet remarks when drunk

〖～吐真言〗 jiǔhòu tǔ zhēnyán 〈熟〉 one speaks the truth over the cups; wine in, truth out

【酒壶】 jiǔhú 〈名〉 wine pot; flagon

【酒花】 jiǔhuā ＝啤酒花 píjiǔhuā

【酒会】 jiǔhuì 〈名〉 cocktail party: 举办～ have/give a cocktail party ‖ 鸡尾～ cocktail party ‖ 这次～办得相当成功。The cocktail party passed off well.

【酒家】 jiǔjiā 〈名〉 ❶ wineshop; restaurant: 这条街上有好几家像样的～。There are several good restaurants in this street. ❷ barman; bartender

【酒浆】 jiǔjiāng 〈名〉〈书〉 wine; alcohol; drink; spirits

【酒窖】 jiǔjiào 〈名〉 wine cellar

【酒酵母】 jiǔjiàomǔ ＝ 酒母 jiǔmǔ

【酒精】 jiǔjīng 〈名〉〈通称〉 (ethyl) alcohol: 提炼～ distil alcohol (from) ‖ 工业用～ industrial alcohol ‖ 精馏/消毒～ rectified/surgical spirit ‖ 血液里～的含量 blood alcohol level ‖ 啤酒是含～的饮料。Beer is an alcoholic drink.

〖～比重计〗 jiǔjīng bǐzhòngjì 〈名〉 vinometer

〖～灯〗 jiǔjīngdēng 〈名〉 spirit lamp; alcohol burner

〖～炉〗 jiǔjīnglú 〈名〉 alcohol heater

〖～饮料〗 jiǔjīng yǐnliào 〈名〉 alcoholic drink; spirits

〖～中毒〗 jiǔjīng zhòngdú 〈名〉 alcoholism: 急性/慢性～ acute/chronic alcoholism ‖ ～会导致死亡。Alcoholism may result in death.

【酒具】 jiǔjù 〈名〉 drinking set/utensil/vessel

【酒来话开】 jiǔlái-huàkāi 〈熟〉 wine loosenes one's tongue

【酒阑人散】 jiǔlán-rénsàn 〈熟〉 the wine is running out and the guests are departing—the party is coming to its end
【酒力】 jiǔlì 〈名〉 ❶ capacity for liquor：他没～，沾酒就醉。He has little capacity for liquor and gets drunk easily. ❷ stimulating effect of wine；influence of alcohol：不胜～ cannot endure the strength of an alcoholic drink
【酒帘】 jiǔlián ＝ 酒望 jiǔwàng
【酒量】 jiǔliàng 〈名〉 capacity for liquor；drinking capacity：～不济 have little capacity for liquor；can't hold/drink much liquor；be a light drinker ‖ ～大 can drink/hold a lot of liquor；be a heavy drinker ‖ 他～不大，一喝就醉。He can't carry his drink. ‖ 他～很大，没有丝毫醉意。He carries his liquor like a gentleman.
【酒令】 jiǔlìng 〈名〉 drinkers' wager game：行～ play a drinkers' wager game
【酒楼】 jiǔlóu 〈名〉 restaurant
【酒母】 jiǔmǔ 〈名〉 distiller's yeast
【酒囊饭袋】 jiǔnáng-fàndài 〈熟〉 wine pot and rice bag—good-for-nothing：他真是个～！What a dunce he is!
【酒能成事，亦能败事】 jiǔ néng chéngshì，yì néng bàishì 〈熟〉 wine is as harmful as helpful
【酒酿】 jiǔniàng 〈名〉 fermented glutinous rice
【酒气】 jiǔqì 〈名〉 smell of alcohol：他～冲天。He smells like a distillery.
〖～熏人〗 jiǔqì xūnrén 〈动〉 have the smell of alcohol；breathe/smell alcohol：他～，肯定喝了好多酒。He had alcohol on his breath，so he must have drunk a lot.
【酒器】 jiǔqì 〈名〉 drinking vessel/utensil
【酒钱】 jiǔqian 〈名〉〈旧〉 tip
【酒曲】 jiǔqū 〈名〉 distiller's yeast
【酒肉宾朋，柴米夫妻】 jiǔròu bīnpéng，cháimǐ fūqī 〈熟〉 friends come together to enjoy wine and food，and wife and husband come together to care about the family's everyday life
【酒肉朋友】 jiǔròu-péngyǒu 〈熟〉 wine-and-meat friend；fair-weather friend
【酒色】 jiǔsè 〈名〉 ❶ wine and women—sensual pleasures：不好～ have little interest in wine and women ‖ 沉湎于～ abandon oneself to wine and women；indulge in sensual pleasure ‖ 贪图～ be addicted to wine and women ‖ ～过度 indulge excessively in sensual pleasures；be dissipated in wine and sex ‖ ～逸乐 lead a loose life ❷ colour of wine ❸〈书〉 drunken state；drunkenness：面有～ look drunk
〖～之徒〗 jiǔsèzhītú 〈熟〉 debaucher；libertine；voluptuary
【酒商】 jiǔshāng 〈名〉 wine merchant
【酒石】 jiǔshí 〈名〉［化学］ tartar：～酸 tartaric acid
【酒食】 jiǔshí 〈名〉 food and drink
〖～征逐〗 jiǔshí-zhēngzhú 〈熟〉 wine-and-meat friends inviting each other to feasts and sensual pleasures
【酒水】 jiǔshuǐ 〈名〉 ❶ wine and other drinks；beverages and alcohol ❷〈方〉 feast；banquet：办～ give a feast/banquet
【酒肆】 jiǔsì 〈名〉〈书〉 wineshop；public house
【酒嗉子】 jiǔsùzi 〈名〉〈方〉 tin wine cup
【酒提】 jiǔtí 〈名〉 wine dipper
【酒徒】 jiǔtú 〈名〉 wine bibber；drunkard；tippler
【酒望】 jiǔwàng 〈名〉〈旧〉 streamer hanging in front of a wineshop
〖～子〗 jiǔwàngzi ＝酒望 jiǔwàng
【酒涡】 jiǔwō ＝ 酒窝 jiǔwō
【酒窝】 jiǔwō 〈名〉 dimple：她脸上有个～。There is a dimple in her cheek.
【酒席】 jiǔxí 〈名〉 feast；banquet：一桌～ a feast for a table of people ‖ 承办～ cater for banquets ‖ 吃～ attend at a banquet ‖ 大摆～ entertain sb to a sumptuous banquet；give a hearty banquet in honour of sb
【酒香不怕巷子深】 jiǔxiāng bùpà xiàngzi shēn 〈熟〉 good wine sells well even deep in an outlying lane
【酒心糖】 jiǔxīntáng 〈名〉 liqueur-filled candy
【酒醒】 jiǔxǐng 〈动〉 awake from one's drunken stupor；sober up
【酒兴】 jiǔxìng 〈名〉 rapturous delight in drinking；elation from drinking：～正浓 be in raptures over drinking；be at the height of one's drinking bout；be keenly elated from drinking
【酒性】 jiǔxìng 〈名〉 alcoholic strength：使～ act on alcoholic strength ‖ ～发作 feel the effects of the wine
【酒筵】 jiǔyán 〈名〉 feast；banquet：洗尘～ feast to welcome sb
【酒宴】 jiǔyàn 〈名〉 feast；banquet：设～ make a feast；give a banquet ‖ 丰盛的～ sumptuous banquet；bounty feast ‖ 主人设～盛情款待我们。Our hosts wined and dined us very well.
【酒药】 jiǔyào 〈名〉 yeast for brewing rice wine
【酒靥】 jiǔyè 〈名〉〈方〉 dimple
【酒意】 jiǔyì 〈名〉 tipsy feeling：有了几分～ become slightly tipsy；have a drop in one's eye
【酒瘾】 jiǔyǐn 〈名〉 alcohol dependence；addiction to alcohol：克制～ overcome one's addiction to alcohol
【酒糟】 jiǔzāo 〈名〉 distillers' grains：～可以喂猪。Distillers' grains can be used as pig feed.
〖～鼻〗 jiǔzāobí 〈名〉 acne rosacea；rose-drop；brandy nose
【酒枣】 jiǔzǎo 〈名〉 liquor-saturated date
【酒渣】 jiǔzhā ＝ 酒糟 jiǔzāo
〖～鼻〗 jiǔzhābí ＝ 酒糟鼻 jiǔzāobí
【酒盅】 jiǔzhōng 〈名〉 small handleless wine cup
【酒钟】 jiǔzhōng ＝酒盅 jiǔzhōng
【酒馔】 jiǔzhuàn 〈名〉〈书〉 food and drink
【酒足饭饱】 jiǔzú-fànbǎo 〈熟〉 be replete/surfeited/stuffed with food and drink；have drunk and eaten to one's heart's content；have a substantial meal under the belt
【酒醉】 jiǔzuì 〈形〉 drunk：～昏迷 be in a drunken stupor ‖ ～驾车 drink and drive；drunk driving ‖ ～失言 make indiscreet remarks under the influence of alcohol
〖～饭饱〗 jiǔzuì-fànbǎo ＝ 酒足饭饱 jiǔzú-fànbǎo
〖～智昏〗 jiǔzuì-zhìhūn 〈熟〉 when wine is in，wit/truth is out

jiù

旧 jiù ❶〈形〉 used；second-hand；worn；old：～车 old/used car/vehicle ‖ ～房子/文本 old house/text ‖ ～家具 timeworn/second-hand furniture ‖ ～衣服 worn clothing；old clothes ⇨喜新厌～ ❷〈形〉 past；bygone；outdated；antiquated；old：～词新义 old word in a new sense ‖ ～风俗/习惯/制度 old custom/habit/system ‖ ～观念 outdated ideas ‖ ～社会 old society ‖ ～时代 past ages ‖ ～思想 timeworn ideas ‖ ～杂志 back number；outdated magazine ❸〈形〉 former；onetime：⇨～交；～居；～事 ❹〈名〉 things in the past：⇨怀～；守～；叙～ ❺〈名〉 old friendship/friend：访～ visit an old friend ⇨故～；念～
【旧案】 jiù'àn 〈名〉 ❶ case of long standing：清理～ clear long-standing court cases ‖ ～重提 bring up an old case ❷〈旧〉 old regulations；former practice：按～办理 handle all cases according to former regulations
【旧病】 jiùbìng 〈名〉 chronic illness/complaint；old trouble
〖～复发〗 jiùbìng-fùfā 〈熟〉 ❶ have a recurrence of an old illness；have a relapse of an old ailment；suffer a relapse ❷ relapse into one's old bad habits；slip back into old ways
【旧部】 jiùbù 〈名〉 former subordinate
【旧称】 jiùchēng ❶〈动〉 be formerly called；be formerly known as：北京～北平。Beijing was formerly called Beiping. ❷〈名〉 former name
【旧仇宿怨】 jiùchóu-sùyuàn 〈熟〉 old grudge/feud：不计较～，言归于好 make up with each other regardless of the old feuds
【旧的不去，新的不来】 jiùde bùqù，xīnde bùlái 〈熟〉 without discarding the old，there would be no coming of the new—the new should replace the old
【旧地】 jiùdì 〈名〉 once visited/familiar place；place where one once lived，worked，or travelled
〖～重游〗 jiùdì-chóngyóu 〈熟〉 revisit a once familiar place：诗人们～，感慨万千。When the poets revisited the once familiar place，all sorts of feelings welled up within them.
【旧调重弹】 jiùdiào-chóngtán 〈熟〉 play the same old tune—repeat an old argument/sermon
【旧都】 jiùdū 〈名〉 former/old capital
【旧恶】 jiù'è 〈名〉〈书〉 old grievance/wrong：重提～ rip up old grievances
【旧故】 jiùgù 〈名〉 old acquaintance/friend
【旧观】 jiùguān 〈名〉 former appearance；old look：恢复～ be restored to the original form ‖ 迥非～ be entirely different from what it used to be ‖ 一改～ take a completely new look

【旧贯】 jiùguàn 〈名〉〈书〉old system/regulations; outmoded ways and regulations
【旧国】 jiùguó 〈名〉old capital
【旧好】 jiùhǎo 〈名〉〈书〉❶ old friendship: ➪重修～ ❷ old friend/acquaintance
【旧恨新仇】 jiùhèn-xīnchóu 〈熟〉new hatred piled on old
【旧话重提】 jiùhuà-chóngtí 〈熟〉say again what one said before; repeat an old tale; rake/bring up an old topic
【旧欢】 jiùhuān 〈名〉old flame; former sweetheart
【旧货】 jiùhuò 〈名〉second-hand/used goods; junk
〖～店〗 jiùhuòdiàn 〈名〉second-hand/junk shop
〖～市场〗 jiùhuò shìchǎng 〈名〉flea market
〖～摊〗 jiùhuòtān 〈名〉stall selling used articles; second-hand stall
【旧疾】 jiùjí 〈名〉chronic/old complaint; illness of long standing
【旧迹】 jiùjì 〈名〉❶ past occurrence/event ❷ historic site; place of historic interest
【旧家】 jiùjiā 〈名〉old and prestigious family
【旧交】 jiùjiāo 〈名〉old friend/acquintance
【旧教】 jiùjiào 〈名〉Catholicism
【旧金山】 Jiùjīnshān 〈名〉San Francisco [in US]
【旧居】 jiùjū 〈名〉former residence; old home
【旧框框】 jiùkuàngkuang 〈名〉convention; stereotype: 打破～ break conventions; break through the stereotypes
【旧历】 jiùlì 〈名〉traditional Chinese calendar; lunar calendar: 沿用～ follow the lunar calendar
〖～年〗 jiùlìnián 〈名〉lunar New Year; Chinese New Year
【旧例】 jiùlì 〈名〉old practice; outdated rules and regulations
【旧梦】 jiùmèng 〈名〉past experience; good old days
〖～重温〗 jiùmèng-chóngwēn 〈熟〉renew a sweet experience of bygone days
【旧民主主义革命】 jiùmínzhǔzhǔyì gémìng 〈名〉old-democratic revolution
【旧年】 jiùnián 〈名〉❶〈方〉last year ❷ Spring Festival; Chinese (lunar) New Year
【旧情】 jiùqíng 〈名〉❶ old/former friendship: 不忘～ not forget old friendship ❷ past love/rommance: ～复燃。One's past love resumed.
【旧日】 jiùrì 〈名〉former/old days: 失去～的威严 lose one's former authority ‖ 想念～的朋友 miss one's former friends ‖ 珍惜～的友谊 cherish the friendship of bygone days
【旧社会】 jiùshèhuì 〈名〉old society [usually referring to China before 1949]
【旧诗】 jiùshī 〈名〉classical Chinese poetry
【旧石器时代】 Jiùshíqì Shídài 〈名〉Old Stone Age; Paleolithic Era/Age
【旧时】 jiùshí 〈名〉old times/days: ～这儿有块麦田。There was a piece of wheat field here in the past.
【旧识】 jiùshí 〈名〉old friend/acquaintance
【旧式】 jiùshì 〈名〉old style/type: ～家具 old-type furniture ‖ ～婚礼 traditional wedding ‖ ～武器 outdated weapon
【旧事】 jiùshì 〈名〉old matter/affair; past event: ～重提 bring/rake up a matter of the past
【旧书】 jiùshū 〈名〉❶ second-hand/used/old book: ～店 secondhand bookstore ❷ ancient book/text
【旧俗】 jiùsú 〈名〉old custom: 破～,立新风 do away with old customs and introduce new ones
【旧套】 jiùtào 〈名〉outmoded/former style; old stereotype
【旧体】 jiùtǐ 〈名〉old style: ～诗词 old-style/classical poetry
【旧闻】 jiùwén 〈名〉outdated news; past events; old lore
【旧物】 jiùwù 〈名〉❶ old heritage/relics ❷ lost territory: 光复～ recover lost territories
【旧习】 jiùxí 〈名〉old habit and custom: ～难改。It's difficult to change old habits and customs.
【旧学】 jiùxué 〈名〉old Chinese learning (as distinct from the new or Western learning)
【旧业】 jiùyè 〈名〉old trade/profession: ➪重操～
【旧友】 jiùyǒu 〈名〉old friend/acquaintance
〖～重逢〗 jiùyǒu-chóngféng 〈熟〉meeting/reunion of old friends: 今日～,大家开怀畅饮吧。Now that we old friends have met again, let's drink to our hearts' content.
〖～新知〗 jiùyǒu-xīnzhī 〈熟〉old friends and new acquaintances; acquaintances old and new
【旧雨】 jiùyǔ 〈名〉〈书〉old friend
【旧怨】 jiùyuàn 〈名〉old grievance/grudge/scores: 不记～ forgive old grudges; let bygones be bygones; bury an old quarrel ‖ 重提～ reopen the old sores
【旧约】 Jiùyuē 〈名〉[宗教] *The Old Testament*
【旧宅】 jiùzhái 〈名〉old residence/house
【旧章】 jiùzhāng 〈名〉old rules; outmoded ways and regulations
【旧账】 jiùzhàng 〈名〉old bill; outstanding debt; old feud: 翻～ rake up the past; bring up a matter of the past
【旧知】 jiùzhī 〈名〉old friend/acquaintance
【旧址】 jiùzhǐ 〈名〉former site: 古堡～ site of an old castle ‖ 学校～ former site of a school
【旧制】 jiùzhì 〈名〉❶ old system/practice ❷ old system of weights and measures in China (as opposed to the metric system)

臼 jiù ❶〈名〉mortar: 石/蒜～ stone/garlic mortar ❷〈形〉mortar-shaped: ➪～齿 ❸〈名〉joint (of bones): ➪脱～
【臼齿】 jiùchǐ 〈名〉molar: 拔掉两颗～ have two molars pulled out

咎 jiù ❶〈名〉fault; blame: ➪～由自取;归～;引～ ❷〈动〉censure; punish; blame: ➪动辄得～;既往不～;自～ ❸〈名〉〈书〉disaster; ill luck; bad fortune: 天降之～ unexpected misfortune
【咎由自取】 jiùyóuzìqǔ 〈熟〉have only oneself to blame; bring the trouble on oneself; cook one's own goose: 如果他考试不及格,那是～。If he fails his exams, he'll only have himself to blame.
【咎有应得】 jiùyǒuyīngdé 〈熟〉deserve the blame; serve sb right: 你是～。It serves you right.

疚 jiù 〈动〉〈书〉be filled with remorse; be remorseful; feel guilty: ➪负～;愧～;内～
【疚愧】 jiùkuì 〈动〉feel ashamed and remorseful; be conscience-stricken

柩 jiù 〈名〉coffin with a corpse in it: ➪～车;灵～
【柩车】 jiùchē 〈名〉hearse

桕 jiù →乌桕 wūjiù

救 jiù 〈动〉❶ help; relieve: ➪～火;～急;～灾;自～ ❷ rescue; save; salvage: ～溺水儿童 save a drowning child ‖ 守门员～了六个球。The goalkeeper saved six goals. ‖ 全体船员安全无恙地得～了。The crew were rescued safe and sound. ‖ 他很快就会被～醒。He will soon be brought to consciousness. ➪～命;见死不～;营～;拯～
【救拔】 jiùbá 〈动〉〈书〉save; rescue; deliver: ～性命 save lives
【救兵】 jiùbīng 〈名〉relief troops; reinforcements: 搬/调/派～ call in/bring up/dispatch reinforcements ‖ 内无粮草,外无～ have no provisions within nor reinforcements without—be left utterly helpless ‖ ～正在途中。The reinforcements are on the way.
〖～如救火〗 jiùbīng rú jiùhuǒ 〈熟〉the urgency to dispatch relieving troops is similar to that of fire-fighting
【救场】 jiùchǎng 〈动〉save the show or performance (as when an understudy steps in to substitute for an absent principal performer)
【救焚拯溺】 jiùfén-zhěngnì 〈熟〉save people from fire and drowning—rescue people from danger or misery
【救国】 jiùguó 〈动〉save the nation: ～救民 save the country and the people from impending danger ‖ ～阵线 salvation front
【救护】 jiùhù 〈动〉give first-aid; rescue: ～伤员 rescue the wounded ‖ ～重病人 rescue the seriously ill patient ‖ 战地～工作 rescue work on the battlefield ‖ 他很快得到了～。First aid was quickly rendered him.
〖～车〗 jiùhùchē 〈名〉ambulance: ～飞速驶往医院。The ambulance sped to the hospital.
〖～船〗 jiùhùchuán 〈名〉ambulance ship
〖～队〗 jiùhùduì 〈名〉ambulance corps
〖～飞机〗 jiùhù fēijī 〈名〉ambulance aircraft

〖～人员〗 jiùhù rényuán 〈名〉first-aid staff
〖～所〗 jiùhùsuǒ 〈名〉first-aid station
〖～站〗 jiùhùzhàn 〈名〉first-aid station
【救荒】 jiùhuāng 〈动〉relieve a famine; relieve a crop failure; tide over people in a famine area; send relief to a famine area: 生产～ tide over a crop failure through production
【救活】 jiùhuó 〈动〉bring back to life; revive: ～垂死病人 bring the dying back to life ‖〈喻〉～企业 save an enterprise from bankruptcy ‖ 医生把他～了。The doctor brought him through.
【救火】 jiùhuǒ 〈动〉fight a fire; try to put out a fire: 参加～训练 train for fire emergency ‖ 许多人参加了～。Many people joined in the fire-fighting.
〖～车〗 jiùhuǒchē 〈名〉fire engine/truck
〖～队员〗 jiùhuǒ duìyuán 〈名〉fireman; firefighter
〖～梯〗 jiùhuǒtī 〈名〉fire ladder
【救急】 jiùjí 〈动〉help cope/deal with an emergency; provide help in an emergency: ～车/款 emergency car/funds ‖ 记忆力不管用时,他有笔记可以～。When memory fails, he has his notes to come to his help. ‖ 你给我的钱正好～。You gave me the money just in time for my urgent use. ‖ 这点钱只能～。The money can just help relieve the emergency.
【救济】 jiùjì 〈动〉provide relief to; relieve; succour: ～穷人 give/provide relief to the poor ‖ 靠～生活 go/be on relief welfare ‖ 需要～ be in need of relief ‖ ～工作 relief work ‖ 紧急/临时/失业～ emergency/stop-gap/unemployment relief ‖ ～和善后工作 relief and rehabilitation operations ‖ 社会～事业 social relief facilities
〖～机构〗 jiùjì jīgòu 〈名〉relief agency
〖～基金〗 jiùjì jījīn 〈名〉relief fund: 为～捐款 contribute to the relief fund; make donations to the relief fund
〖～金〗 jiùjìjīn 〈名〉relief (funds): 申请～ apply for relief ‖ 靠～度日 live on the dole; go on relief ‖ 地震灾民～ relief fund for earthquake victims ‖ 失业～ unemployment relief; dole ‖ 在找到工作前,他领了一年的～。He was on the dole for a year before he got a job.
〖～款〗 jiùjìkuǎn 〈名〉relief fund: 募集～ collect/raise relief fund
〖～粮〗 jiùjìliáng 〈名〉relief grain
〖～品〗 jiùjìpǐn 〈名〉relief (supplies): 把～送到灾区 send relief to the disaster area ‖ 发放～ deal out/distribute relief ‖ ～已迅速送到。Relief supplies were rushed in.
〖～人员〗 jiùjì rényuán 〈名〉relief worker
〖～物资〗 jiùjì wùzī 〈名〉relief (material/supply): 发放～ deal out/distribute relief ‖ 给难民提供～ provide relief for refugees ‖ 饥荒/水灾～ famine/flood relief
〖～院〗 jiùjìyuàn 〈名〉alms-house
【救驾】 jiùjià 〈动〉come to the rescue of the emperor; save sb from an awkward situation
【救苦救难】 jiùkǔ-jiùnàn 〈熟〉help the needy and relieve the distressed; relieve people of their sufferings: ～的观世音 benevolent *Avalokitesvara*, Goddess of Mercy
【救困扶危】 jiùkùn-fúwēi 〈熟〉relieve and help people in danger; help the endangered and relieve the under-privileged
【救民水火】 jiùmínshuǐhuǒ 〈熟〉help people out of dire misery
【救命】 jiùmìng 〈动〉save sb's life: 大声呼叫～ scream for help ‖ ～之恩终身难忘。You saved my life and I shall never forget it. ‖ 他救了一个落水儿童的命。He saved a kid from drowning.
〖～稻草〗 jiùmìng-dàocǎo 〈名〉straw to clutch at
〖～恩人〗 jiùmìng ēnrén 〈名〉saviour
【救难】 jiùnàn 〈动〉help sb out of distress
〖～船〗 jiùnànchuán 〈名〉rescue boat/ship
【救人一命,胜造七级浮屠】 jiùrén yī mìng, shèng zào qī jí fútú 〈熟〉to rescue one person from death is better than to build a seven-storeyed pagoda; it is better to save one life than to build a seven-storeyed pagoda
【救生】 jiùshēng 〈动〉save a life: ～设备 lifesaving appliance; life preserver
〖～包〗 jiùshēngbāo 〈名〉survival kit
〖～带〗 jiùshēngdài 〈名〉life belt
〖～筏〗 jiùshēngfá 〈名〉life raft
〖～服〗 jiùshēngfú = 救生衣 jiùshēngyī
〖～圈〗 jiùshēngquān 〈名〉life buoy/ring
〖～索〗 jiùshēngsuǒ 〈名〉lifeline
〖～艇〗 jiùshēngtǐng 〈名〉lifeboat: 放下～ launch a lifeboat ‖ 因～不够,许多乘客在这次海难中丧生。Many travellers died in the shipwreck because there were not enough lifeboats. ‖ 这条～在上周投入了四次抢救。The lifeboat was involved in four rescues last week.
〖～衣〗 jiùshēngyī 〈名〉life jacket/vest
〖～员〗 jiùshēngyuán 〈名〉lifeguard; life-saver
【救世军】 Jiùshìjūn 〈名〉[基督教] Salvation Army
【救世主】 Jiùshìzhǔ 〈名〉[基督教] Saviour; Redeemer
【救死扶伤】 jiùsǐ-fúshāng 〈熟〉heal the wounded and rescue the dying: ～是医务工作者的职责。It is the duty of medical workers to heal the wounded and rescue the dying.
【救亡】 jiùwáng 〈动〉save the nation from subjugation; strive for national salvation
〖～图存〗 jiùwáng-túcún 〈熟〉save the nation from doom and strive for its survival
〖～运动〗 jiùwáng yùndòng 〈名〉national salvation movement
【救险车】 jiùxiǎnchē 〈名〉wrecking truck/car
【救星】 jiùxīng 〈名〉saviour; liberator; emancipator: 人民的～ liberator of the people
【救药】 jiùyào 〈动〉[usually used in the negative] cure; save; rescue: ⇨不可～
【救应】 jiùyìng 〈动〉aid and support; reinforce
【救援】 jiùyuán 〈动〉rescue; come to sb's rescue: ～迷途游客 rescue a lost traveller ‖ ～伤者 provide succour to the injured ‖ 参加～工作 join the relief efforts ‖ 要求～ demand a rescue ‖ 妨碍～ hamper/hinder/impede a rescue ‖ ～车/船/列车 rescue vehicle/ship/train ‖ ～行动 rescue operation ‖ 紧急～ emergency relief ‖ 恶劣的天气使救援遇难船只的工作十分困难。Salvage of the wreck was made difficult by bad weather.
〖～队〗 jiùyuánduì 〈名〉rescue party/force/team
〖～人员〗 jiùyuán rényuán 〈名〉rescuer; rescue/relief worker; rescue crew; relief personnel
〖～物资〗 jiùyuán wùzī 〈名〉relief (material/supply): 把～送到灾民手中 deliver aid to the stricken population
【救灾】 jiùzāi 〈动〉❶ provide disaster relief; send relief to a disaster area; help people tide over a disaster: 参加～ join in disaster relief efforts ‖ ～基金 disaster relief funds ‖ ～物资 disaster relief materials ‖ ～小组 disaster relief team ‖ ～济贫 give relief to victims and poverty-stricken people ❷ ward off disaster: 防洪～ control flood and ward off disaster
【救治】 jiùzhì 〈动〉bring (a patient) out of danger; treat and cure: ～伤员 give treatment to the wounded ‖ 非人力所能～ beyond all human help ‖ 无法～ beyond cure; incurable ‖ 悉心～ treat and cure with great care
【救助】 jiùzhù 〈动〉render assistance in time of distress; succour; salvage: ～残疾人 help the disabled ‖ ～穷人 succour the poor ‖ ～伤员 provide/bring succour to the injured ‖ ～失学儿童 provide assistance to children deprived of education ‖ ～费用 salvage charge ‖ ～基金 relief fund ‖ 红十字会～难民。The Red Cross help the refugees. ‖ 他向法院要求司法～,排除滋扰。He sought relief from the nuisance at court.

厩 jiù 〈名〉stable; shed; pen: ⇨～肥;马～
【厩肥】 jiùféi 〈名〉barnyard manure

就 jiù ❶〈动〉come near; approach; move towards: 避繁～简 take the simple, less complicated way ⇨避重～轻;驾轻～熟 ❷〈动〉arrive; reach: ⇨～席;～座;各～各位 ❸〈动〉engage in; enter upon; undertake: ⇨～寝;～学;～业;～医 ❹〈动〉comply with; yield to: ⇨半推半～;迁～ ❺〈介〉by: ～此机会谈谈 avail oneself of the opportunity to talk (about) ‖ ～着灯看书 read by a lamp ‖ ～着墙搭个棚子 set up a shed by the wall ⇨～地;～近;将错～错 ❻〈副〉at once; right away; in a moment: 我～来。I'm coming in a minute. ‖ 我这～回来。I'll be right/soon back. ❼〈副〉as early as; already: 他昨天八点～睡了。He went to bed as early as 8 o'clock last night. ‖ 她十四岁～上了大学。She went to college when she was only fourteen. ❽〈连〉as soon as; forthwith; right/immediately after: 说干～干 act without delay ‖ 他吃完饭～出去了。He went out right after dinner. ‖ 我们天一亮～出发。We'll start off at daybreak. ‖ 他一来我～走。I'll go as soon as he comes. ❾〈连〉even if: 你～再等他也不会来。He won't come even if you wait longer. ❿〈动〉accomplish; get ready: 饭

已备～，请客人们入席吧。The dinner is ready. Please ask the guests to take their seats. ⇨～绪；成～；功成名～；一蹴而～ ❾〈动〉be eaten with; go with: ～着咸菜吃馒头 have buns with pickles ❿〈介〉with regard to; concerning; as far as; in the light of: ～目前情况看来 in the light of the present situation ‖ ～我而言 as far as I am concerned ‖ ～我所知 as far as I know; to the best of my knowledge ‖ ～职工教育问题展开讨论 talk over the problem of staff education ‖ ～成本来讲，第一个计划要好些。In point of the cost, the first plan is better. ‖ ～写作技巧来说，这篇小说是很成功的。As to the writing skills, this novel is quite successful. ⓫〈副〉if that is the case, then [used after 只要，要是 to introduce a natural development of the previous statement]: 要是你没来，我～尴尬了。If you hadn't come, I would have been embarrassed. ‖ 只要努力，～有可能成功。If you work hard, you can be successful. ⓬〈副〉as many/much as: 他这个月光买书～花了 500 元。He spent as much as 500 *yuan* on books alone this month. ‖ 他一天才来一次，你一天～来三次。He came just once a day while you (came) as many as three times a day. ⓭〈副〉only; merely; just: ～等你一个了。You're the only one we're waiting for. ‖ 他～住在附近。He lives just somewhere nearby. ‖ 这号鞋～这一双了？Is that the only pair left of this size? ‖ 我～想知道一下事实。I just/merely want to know the truth. ⓮〈副〉exactly; precisely: 我～知道他会等我们的。I knew he would be waiting for us. ‖ 我～在这儿见过他。I met him right here. ‖ 我要的～是这个。This is exactly what I want. ⓯〈介〉[used to form a set phrase with a passive meaning]: ⇨～捕；～擒 ⓰〈副〉[used between two identical elements to indicate resignation]: 五块～五块，我买了。I'll take it for five *yuan* anyhow. ‖ 裤子短～短点，凑合着穿吧。The pants are a little too short all right, but you will have to make do with them.

【就伴】 jiùbàn 〈动〉accompany sb (on a trip, etc); keep sb's company: 有你～，我觉得安全多了。With your company, I feel much safer. ‖ 这次出差咱俩～。The two of us will go together on the business trip.

【就便】 jiùbiàn 〈动〉fit/suit sb's convenience: 去商店的话～给我买支铅笔。Please buy me a pencil if you go to the store. ‖ ～给我买点香蕉吧。While you're at/about it, buy me some bananas.

【就捕】 jiùbǔ 〈动〉be arrested: 罪犯～，人心大快。It was a happy event that the criminal was captured.

【就餐】 jiùcān 〈动〉have/take a meal; dine; eat: 外出～ dine/eat out ‖ 在食堂～ eat in the dining hall; have one's meal at the canteen

〖～券〗 jiùcānquàn 〈名〉luncheon voucher; meal-ticket

【就此】 jiùcǐ 〈副〉at this point; here and now; thus: ～罢休 give up at this point ‖ 会议～结束。The meeting is over now. / The meeting has been thus/then brought to a close.

【就道】 jiùdào 〈动〉〈书〉set out on a journey; start off/out: 束装～ pack up and set off

【就地】 jiùdì 〈副〉on the spot: ～加工 process on the spot; on-the-spot processing ‖ ～检验 make a floor inspection ‖ ～交货 deliver goods on field; delivery on field ‖ ～解决 settle (a problem, etc) on the spot ‖ ～免职 dismiss sb from office then and there ‖ ～销售 market goods locally ‖ ～治疗 be treated on the spot ‖ ～制造 be made/manufactured locally ‖ 凶手～被擒。The murderer was caught red-handed.

〖～取材〗 jiùdì-qǔcái 〈熟〉obtain materials from local sources; draw on local resources; use local materials

〖～正法〗 jiùdì-zhèngfǎ 〈熟〉execute (a criminal) on the spot/then and there

【就读】 jiùdú 〈动〉attend school; take a course: ～于北京大学 study at Beijing University

【就范】 jiùfàn 〈动〉submit; give in; conform: 逼其～ compel/force sb to submit ‖ 拒绝～ refuse to give in ‖ 使敌人～ subdue an enemy ‖ 经过激烈的谈判，他们终于～了。After a heated bargaining they had to come to terms.

【就合】 jiùhe 〈动〉〈方〉❶ accommodate oneself to; yield to; make do with: 你太～孩子了。You give in too much to the children. / You humour the children too much. ❷ huddle/curl up

【就歼】 jiùjiān 〈动〉be wiped out; be annihilated: 敌人全部～。The enemy were totally wiped out.

【就教】 jiùjiào 〈动〉ask for advice; consult: ～于专家 consult an expert ‖ 移樽～ seek advice

【就近】 jiùjìn 〈副〉nearby; in the neighbourhood: ～上学 attend school in the neighbourhood; go to/enter a school nearest to one's home; go to a nearby school ‖ ～找个住处 find accommodation in the neighbourhood

【就里】 jiùlǐ 〈名〉inside information/story: 不知～ have no inside information

【就聘】 jiùpìn 〈动〉accept an invitation/appointment: 他已～为客座教授。He has accepted the appointment as visiting professor.

【就擒】 jiùqín 〈动〉be captured/caught: 当场～ be caught red-handed ⇨束手～

【就寝】 jiùqǐn 〈动〉go to bed; retire; turn in: ～时间 bedtime

【就任】 jiùrèn 〈动〉take/assume office; take up one's post: ～市长 fill the office of mayor ‖ ～新职 take up a new post ‖ ～总统 accede to the presidency; be inaugurated as president; assume the office of president

【就势】 jiùshì 〈副〉making use of the momentum of a previous action: 他把铺盖放在地上，～坐在上面。He put his bedding roll on the ground and flopped right down on it.

【就事】 jiùshì 〈动〉〈旧〉take up a post; undertake/hold a job: 他现～于一家网络公司。He holds a job in a network company.

【就事论事】 jiùshì-lùnshì 〈熟〉confine the discussion to the matter at issue; judge a case as it stands: 这件事我知道得不多，只能～地谈一谈。I don't know the whole background, hence I can only judge the case as it stands.

【就是】 jiùshì ❶〈助〉[usu used with 了 at the end of a sentence to give force to the statement]: 别害怕，只管说～了。Don't be afraid. Just say it. ❷〈副〉[used alone to express agreement] yes; that's right; exactly; precisely: ～，～，你说得太对了。Yes, that's right. I couldn't agree with you more. ‖ 我～这个意思。That's exactly what I mean. ❸〈连〉[used correlatively with 也] even if; even: ～在日常生活中，也需要有一定的科学知识。We need some scientific knowledge even in dealing with our daily life. ‖ 你～不说，我也知道是怎么回事。Even if you don't tell me, I know what it is. ❹〈连〉[used for emphasis]: 不懂～不懂，不要装懂。If you don't understand, you don't understand. Don't pretend otherwise. ❺〈连〉only; simply; just: 他这个人很聪明，～有些懒惰。He is quite intelligent but a little lazy. ‖ 这儿挺漂亮的，～夏天太热。It is really beautiful here, but it is too hot in summer.

〖～说〗 jiùshìshuō that is to say; in other words; namely: 你可以走了，～，你被释放了。You can go now; in other words, you are released.

【就手】 jiùshǒu 〈副〉while you're at it: 请～把门关上。Close the door behind you, please. ‖ 你～把这封信给我寄了吧。Please mail this letter for me while you are at it.

【就算】 jiùsuàn 〈连〉even if; granted that: ～她错了，你也不能那样对待她。Even if she was wrong, you shouldn't have treated her like that. ‖ ～有困难，也不会太大。There won't be much difficulty, if any.

【就位】 jiùwèi 〈动〉take one's place; be seated: 主席团已经～。The members of the presidium have already taken their places.

【就席】 jiùxí 〈动〉take one's seat at a banquet; be seated at a dinner table

【就刑】 jiùxíng 〈动〉be punished/executed

【就绪】 jiùxù 〈动〉be in order; be ready; be all set: 大致～ be more or less ready ‖ 一切都已～。Everything is ready/in order now.

〖～状态〗 jiùxù zhuàngtài 〈名〉[计算机] ready condition/mode

【就学】 jiùxué 〈动〉go to school; attend school: ～于该校 study at this school ‖ ～人数 school enrollment

【就要】 jiùyào 〈副〉about to; going to; on the point of: 飞机～起飞了。The plane is about to take off. ‖ 会议～开始了。The meeting is about to begin. ‖ 他～死了。He was on the point of breathing his last breath. / He was dying.

【就业】 jiùyè 〈动〉get/find a job; get/obtain/find employment: 改善目前的～状况 improve the present state of employment ‖ 打开～门路 open up new avenues of employment ‖ 减轻～压力 ease the pressure of employment ‖ ～服务 employment service ‖ ～交易会 job fair ‖ ～人员 the employed ‖ ～申请表 job application form ‖ ～前景从来没有这么好。Job prospects have never been so good. ‖ ～形势非常严峻。The job situation is in a very severe state. ‖ 新的领导班子一直在努力解决～问题。The new leading group has been trying their utmost to solve the problem of employment.

〖～安置〗 jiùyè ānzhì 〈名〉outplacement
〖～登记〗 jiùyè dēngjì 〈名〉employment registration
〖～机会〗 jiùyè jīhuì 〈名〉career/job/employment opportunity：保护国内～ protect domestic jobs ‖ 创造～ create employment (for)；create job opportunities；create new jobs ‖ 获得/增加～ obtain/increase employment ‖ 提供充分的～ provide adequate job opportunities ‖ 寻求更好的～ seek better employment prospects
〖～率〗 jiùyèlǜ 〈名〉rate of employment：～高 high employment
〖～培训〗 jiùyè péixùn 〈名〉job training
〖～人口〗 jiùyè rénkǒu 〈名〉population of employment
〖～市场〗 jiùyè shìchǎng 〈名〉employment/job market
〖～指导〗 jiùyè zhǐdǎo 〈名〉vocational/career guidance
【就医】 jiùyī 〈动〉go to/see a doctor；seek medical advice/treatment；go to hospital
【就义】 jiùyì 〈动〉be executed for championing a just cause；die a martyr：英勇～ face execution bravely；die a hero's death ⇨从容～
【就诊】 jiùzhěn ＝就医 jiùyī
【就正】 jiùzhèng 〈动〉solicit criticism/corrections：～于读者 seek for/invite criticism from the readers ‖ ～于方家 solicit experts' criticisms/comments
【就职】 jiùzhí 〈动〉assume/take office：宣誓～ take an oath of office；take an official oath；be sworn into office ‖ 大使已去北京～。The ambassador has gone to Beijing to assume his post.
〖～典礼〗 jiùzhí diǎnlǐ 〈名〉accession/inaugural ceremony；inauguration：出席～ attend sb's inauguration ‖ 举行～ hold an inauguration
〖～演说〗 jiùzhí yǎnshuō 〈名〉inaugural address/speech；inauguration：总统～ president's inauguration/inaugural speech
〖～仪式〗 jiùzhí yíshì ＝就职典礼 jiùzhí diǎnlǐ
【就中】 jiùzhōng ❶〈副〉between two persons, groups, etc：～调停 mediate a dispute ❷〈名〉among：这件事他们几个都知道，～他知道得最多。They all know about it, and of all of them he knows most.
【就坐】 jiùzuò 〈动〉take one's seat/place；be seated：引人～ induct sb into a seat；usher sb to his seat ‖ 在前排～ install oneself in the front row ‖ 在主席台～ be seated on the rostrum ‖ 贵宾们依次～。The honoured guests took their seats in due order. ‖ 请～！ Please be seated. ‖ 引座员在剧场领我们～。The usher seated us in the theatre.
【就座】 jiùzuò ＝就坐 jiùzuò

舅 jiù 〈名〉❶ mother's brother；uncle：⇨～～；～父 ❷ wife's brother；brother-in-law：⇨～子 ❸〈书〉husband's father：⇨～姑
【舅父】 jiùfù 〈名〉mother's brother；uncle
【舅姑】 jiùgū 〈名〉〈书〉husband's parents；parents-in-law
【舅舅】 jiùjiu 〈名〉〈口〉＝舅父 jiùfù
【舅妈】 jiùmā 〈名〉〈口〉＝舅母 jiùmu
【舅母】 jiùmu 〈名〉wife of mother's brother；aunt
【舅嫂】 jiùsǎo 〈名〉wife of wife's brother；sister-in-law
【舅子】 jiùzi 〈名〉wife's brother；brother-in-law：⇨大～；小～

僦 jiù 〈动〉〈书〉rent；hire；lease：～屋而居 rent a room to live in

鹫 jiù 〈名〉[动物] vulture

jiu

蹴 jiu →圪蹴 gējiu
⇨cù

jū

车 jū 〈名〉❶ chariot [one of the pieces in Chinese chess]；❷ (of chess) castle；rook
⇨chē

且 jū 〈助〉〈书〉oh
⇨qiě

沮 jū
⇨jǔ；jù
【沮水】 jūshuǐ 〈名〉a river in Hubei Province

拘 jū 〈动〉❶〈书〉stop；prevent：止诈～奸 prevent treachery and cheating ❷ arrest；detain；take into custody：⇨～留；～拿；～押 ❸ restrain；constrain：～于礼节 stand on ceremony ⇨～谨；无～无束 ❹ restrict；bound；limit：长短不～ with no limit on the length ‖ 大小不～ regardless of size ⇨不～一格 ❺ be inflexible；adhere rigidly to：⇨～礼；～泥；～执
【拘板】 jūban 〈形〉〈方〉(of movement or talk) rigid；awkward；uptight；stiff：待人接物有些～ have a rather stiff manner
【拘捕】 jūbǔ 〈动〉arrest；put under arrest；take into custody：～归案 arrest and bring to justice ‖ 因盗窃而被～ be arrested for/on theft ‖ 因赌博而被～ be taken up for gambling ‖ 因腐败罪被～ be arrested on charges of corruption ‖ 他被依法～。The law warranted his arrest. / He was arrested in the name of the law.
〖～权〗 jūbǔquán 〈名〉power of arrest
【拘传】 jūchuán 〈动〉summon (sb) for detention
【拘管】 jūguǎn 〈动〉restrain；restrict；control：严加～ keep under strict control
【拘魂】 jūhún 〈动〉〈迷信〉arrest one's soul
【拘忌】 jūjì 〈动〉have scruples (about)；have misgivings：无所～ be unscrupulous；without scruples
【拘谨】 jūjǐn 〈形〉overcautious；reserved；stiff；punctilious：举止～ behave overcautiously；behave with reserve ‖ 态度～ have a stiff/reserved manner ‖ 为人～ be rather reserved ‖ 言谈～ talk in a rather guarded way；speak with constraint ‖ 他在生人面前很～。He is very stiff with strangers. ‖ 我感到在他～的外表下藏着一颗善良的心。Beneath his unease, I sensed a nice nature.
【拘禁】 jūjìn 〈动〉take into custody；put under arrest；detain：～嫌疑犯 take a suspect into custody ‖ 受到～ be held in restraint/captivity；be taken into custody ‖ 终身～ be imprisoned for life ‖ 因谋杀而被判终身～ be sentenced to a life imprisonment for murder ‖ 他被～了十年。He was confined to prison for ten years
【拘礼】 jūlǐ 〈动〉be punctilious；stand on ceremony：熟不～ be too familiar with each other to stand on ceremony ‖ 请不要～。Please don't stand on ceremony. ‖ 朋友之间不必～。There is no need for ceremony between friends.
【拘留】 jūliú 〈动〉❶ detain；take into custody；intern：～审查 detain sb for questioning；detain sb for further enquries ‖ 抗议非法～ protest an unlawful/illegal detention ‖ 实施防范性～ carry out a preventive detention ‖ 被～ be placed/kept/held in detention ‖ ～处罚 punishment of detention ‖ ～方式/期限 form/duration of detention ‖ 保护性～ protective custody/detention ‖ 刑事～ criminal detention ‖ 行政～ disciplinary detention ‖ 他因与受贿事件有牵连而被～。He is under detention in connection with the bribery affair. ‖ 罪犯被～了。The offender was taken into custody. ❷ detain (as a form of administrative punishment)：重大罪犯的～ apprehension of a felon
〖～国〗 jūliúguó 〈名〉detaining power
〖～令〗 jūliúlìng 〈名〉order of detention
〖～所〗 jūliúsuǒ 〈名〉house of detention；guardhouse；lockup：军人～ detention barracks
〖～营〗 jūliúyíng 〈名〉detention camp/centre
〖～者〗 jūliúzhě 〈名〉detainer
〖～证〗 jūliúzhèng 〈名〉detention warrant
【拘挛】 jūluán 〈动〉❶ have/get cramps/spasms ❷〈书〉rigidly adhere to
【拘挛儿】 jūluanr 〈形〉〈方〉stiff；numb
【拘拿】 jūná 〈动〉arrest；catch：～嫌疑犯 arrest the suspect
【拘泥】 jūnì ❶〈动〉rigidly adhere to；stick fast to；cling to：～于成说 rigidly adhere to accepted theories ‖ ～于繁文缛节 be a stickler for red tape；strictly/rigidly observe formalities ‖ ～于细节 stand on points；be very punctilious ‖ ～于小节 concern oneself with lesser matters；be tied down by trifles/petty conventions ‖ ～于形式 stick to forms；be formalistic ❷〈形〉restrained；uneasy；ill at ease：他的动作～。His action is constrained.
【拘票】 jūpiào 〈名〉(arrest) warrant
【拘囚】 jūqiú 〈动〉imprison；put in jail；take into custody

【拘束】 jūshù ❶〈动〉restrain; restrict: 加以～ lay/put/place restraint (on) ‖ 不要～她正常的社交活动。Don't restrict her normal social life/interaction. ‖ 学生们都受校规的～。The students are all tied down by school regulations. ❷〈形〉constrained; awkward; ill at ease: 不要～ make yourself at home ‖ 感到～ feel ill at ease (with sb) ‖ 毫无～之感 be free from restraint ‖ 和这么多的陌生人在一起我感到有点～。I feel a little restraint with so many strangers here. ‖ 她很容易感到～。She embarrasses easily. ‖ 我在他面前可以毫无～地说话。I can speak before him without reserve.

【拘系】 jūxì = 拘押 jūyā

【拘押】 jūyā 〈动〉detain; take into custody: ～恐怖分子 detain a terrorist

【拘役】 jūyì 〈名〉[法律] criminal detention

〖～期限〗 jūyì qīxiàn 〈名〉term of criminal detention

【拘囿】 jūyòu 〈动〉〈书〉rigidly adhere to; be confined to: 为陈规陋习所～ confine oneself to bad customs and habits

【拘执】 jūzhí 〈动〉be rigid/inflexible: 办事～ be inflexible/rigid in handling things

苴 jū

【苴麻】 jūmá 〈名〉female plant of hemp

狙 jū

〈书〉❶〈名〉macaque; rhesus monkey ❷〈动〉watch for; spy: ⇨～击

【狙击】 jūjī 〈动〉snipe; ambush: ～敌人 snipe at the enemy

〖～手〗 jūjīshǒu 〈名〉sniper

〖～战〗 jūjīzhàn 〈名〉sniping action

居 jū

❶〈动〉reside; dwell; live: ⇨～民; ～住; 分～; 侨～; 同～ ❷〈名〉house; residence: ⇨安～乐业; 新～; 迁～ ❸〈动〉hold/occupy (a position/place): ～全国首位 rank first in the country ‖ ～前列 rank among the first few ‖ ～右/左 be on the right/left ‖ ～主导地位 take a leading rank (among) ‖ 身～要职 hold an important post ⇨～官; ～中; 后来～上 ❹〈动〉claim; assert: ⇨～功; 自～ ❺〈动〉〈书〉store up; lay by: ⇨～积; 奇货可～; 囤积～奇 ❻〈动〉〈书〉stay put; be at a standstill: 变动不～ keep changing; mutable; volatile ❼〈动〉belong to/be in a certain category: ⇨～多 ❽〈名〉restaurant [usu used in names of restaurants]: 京味～ Beijing Flavours Restaurant

【居安思危】 jū'ān-sīwēi 〈熟〉think of possible dangers in times of peace; be vigilant/maintain vigilance in peace time

【居处】 jūchǔ ❶〈动〉live; reside ❷〈名〉〈书〉living conditions

【居处】 jūchù 〈名〉residence; dwelling; abode

【居多】 jūduō 〈动〉be in the majority: 他的作品中写农村生活的～。Most of his literary works are about country life.

【居高不下】 jūgāobùxià 〈熟〉stay high: 物价/气温～。Prices/Temperatures stay/remain high. ‖ 该地区的失业率～。The jobless rate in the region remains high.

【居高临下】 jūgāo-línxià 〈熟〉be in a commanding position: 他们在悬崖上～,能看到来来往往的船。From their vantage point on the cliff, they could watch the ships coming and going.

【居功】 jūgōng 〈动〉claim credit for oneself

〖～自傲〗 jūgōng-zì'ào 〈熟〉claim credit for oneself and become arrogant; pride oneself on one's achievements: 你绝对不能～。You should never be smug about your past achievements. ‖ 有了成绩,他变得～了。He became arrogant because of his achievements.

【居官】 jūguān 〈动〉〈书〉hold a government post; hold office; be in office: ～清正 be an honest official

【居积】 jūjī 〈动〉〈书〉accumulate (wealth); hoard for speculation: ～致富 amass a fortune

【居家】 jūjiā 〈动〉❶ stay at home: ～不出 stay at home ❷ run a household; keep house: ～勤俭 keep house economically

〖～办公〗 jūjiā bàngōng 〈名〉small office/home office (SoHo)

【居间】 jūjiān 〈副〉between two parties: ～促和 mediate a peace ‖ ～介绍 serve as a middleman ‖ ～调停 mediate between two parties; act as a mediator between two parties

〖～贸易〗 jūjiān màoyì 〈名〉intermediary trade

〖～人〗 jūjiānrén 〈名〉intermediary; mediator

【居里】 jūlǐ 〈量〉[物理] curie (Ci) [measure of radioactivity]

【居留】 jūliú 〈动〉reside: 申请临时/永久～ apply for temporary/permanent residence ‖ 长期～国外 reside abroad for a long time

〖～地〗 jūliúdì 〈名〉place of residence

〖～签证〗 jūliú qiānzhèng 〈名〉residence visa

〖～权〗 jūliúquán 〈名〉right of residence/abode

〖～证〗 jūliúzhèng 〈名〉residence permit: 长期/临时～ permanent/sojourn residence permit

【居民】 jūmín 〈名〉resident; inhabitant; dweller: 常住～ permanent resident ‖ 城镇～ urban resident/dweller ‖ 当地～ local resident/inhabitant ‖ 香港～ Hong Kong resident

〖～点〗 jūmíndiǎn 〈名〉residential area

〖～楼〗 jūmínlóu 〈名〉residential/dwelling building

〖～区〗 jūmínqū 〈名〉residential/civilian area

〖～身份证〗 jūmín shēnfènzhèng 〈名〉resident identification card

〖～委员会〗 jūmín wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉residents' committee; neighbourhood committee

〖～小区〗 jūmín xiǎoqū 〈名〉residential quarters/district; housing estate

【居奇】 jūqí 〈动〉hoard and speculate; corner the market: ⇨囤积～

【居然】 jūrán 〈副〉❶ unexpectedly; to one's surprise: ～动武 go so far as to resort to force ‖ ～有这种事! Who would have thought of such a thing! ‖ 他～成功了。He succeeded to everyone's surprise. ‖ 她～干出这种事来。No one had expected that she should have done such a thing. ❷〈书〉obviously; apparently: ～可知 be abundantly clear

【居人】 jūrén 〈名〉inhabitant; resident

【居丧】 jūsāng 〈动〉〈书〉be in mourning for one's dead parent

【居士】 jūshì 〈名〉❶ lay Buddhist ❷〈书〉retired scholar

【居室】 jūshì 〈名〉❶ house: 布置/装修～ furnish/decorate a house ‖ 拥有自己的～ have a house of one's own ❷ room: 两～公寓 two-bedroom apartment

〖～装潢〗 jūshì zhuānghuáng 〈名〉interior decoration (of homes); upholstering: ～公司 upholsterer

【居所】 jūsuǒ 〈名〉residence; dwelling; abode: 建立永久性～ establish a permanent abode

【居停】 jūtíng ❶〈动〉stop and stay at a place (when travelling) ❷〈名〉〈书〉landlord; host

【居委会】 jūwěihuì 〈名〉〈简称〉neighbourhood committee; residents' committee ⇨居民委员会

【居无定所】 jūwú-dìngsuǒ 〈熟〉have no fixed residence: 他～。He is a man of no fixed residence/abode.

【居心】 jūxīn 〈动〉harbour an (evil) intention: ～险恶 have vicious motives; harbour evil intentions ‖ 你～何在? What are you up to?

〖～不良〗 jūxīn-bùliáng 〈熟〉harbour an evil intention; be bent on evil; be ill-disposed

〖～叵测〗 jūxīn-pǒcè 〈熟〉harbour dark/evil designs; have ulterior motives; be up to no good

【居于】 jūyú 〈动〉hold; occupy: ～领导地位 be in a leading position

【居址】 jūzhǐ 〈名〉〈书〉address

【居中】 jūzhōng ❶〈副〉between two parties: ～斡旋 mediate between disputants ❷〈动〉centre: 标题～。The title is centred.

【居住】 jūzhù 〈动〉live; reside; dwell: ～海外 reside abroad; live overseas ‖ 在乡下～ live in the countryside ‖ 和睦融洽地～在一起 dwell together in amity and concord ‖ 永久～ reside/live/dwell permanently (in) ‖ 这儿无人～。No one lives here.

〖～地〗 jūzhùdì 〈名〉place of residence; home place

〖～国〗 jūzhùguó 〈名〉country of residence

〖～面积〗 jūzhù miànjī 〈名〉floor/living/residential space: 扩大～ enlarge living/floor space

〖～期限〗 jūzhù qīxiàn 〈名〉length of residence: 延长～ prolong the length of residence

〖～区〗 jūzhùqū 〈名〉residential/housing area

〖～权〗 jūzhùquán 〈名〉right of residence: 有～ have residence right ‖ 永久～ right of permanent residence

〖～条件〗 jūzhù tiáojiàn 〈名〉housing conditions: 改善～ improve housing conditions

〖～小区〗 jūzhù xiǎoqū 〈名〉residential district

〖～证〗 jūzhùzhèng 〈名〉residence permit

驹 jū

〈名〉❶ colt: ⇨千里～ ❷ foal: 怀～ be in/with foal ‖

驴～儿 foal
【驹子】 jūzi 〈名〉foal：➪马～

疽 jū 〈名〉[中医] subcutaneous/deep-rooted ulcer：➪炭～

掬 jū 〈动〉〈书〉hold with both hands：～水 scoop up water with one's hands ➪憨态可～；笑容可～

据 jū ➝拮据 jiéjū
➪jù

琚 jū 〈名〉〈书〉jade pendant

趄 jū ➝趑趄 zījū
➪qiè

跔 jū 〈形〉〈书〉(of hands and feet) having/getting cramps

锔 jū 〈动〉mend (crockery) with clamps：～缸/碗 mend a jar/bowl with clamps
➪jú
【锔子】 jūzi 〈名〉clamp used in mending crockery

腒 jū 〈名〉dry preserved bird meat

雎 jū
【雎鸠】 jūjiū 〈名〉〈古〉turtledove

鮈 jū 〈名〉[动物] gudgeon

裾 jū 〈名〉〈书〉full front/back of a Chinese gown
【裾礁】 jūjiāo 〈名〉[地质] shore/fringing reef

鞠 jū 〈动〉❶〈书〉rear; bring up：➪～养 ❷ bow：➪～躬
【鞠躬】 jūgōng ❶〈动〉bow：～道谢 bow one's thanks ‖ 毕恭毕敬地～ bow in a humble reverence ‖ 深深地～ make a deep bow (to sb); bow low ‖ 相互～行礼 exchange bows ‖ 他向大家～表示感谢。He expressed his thanks by making a bow. ❷〈形〉〈书〉in a discreet and scrupulous manner：➪～尽瘁
〖～尽瘁〗 jūgōng-jìncuì 〈熟〉bend oneself to a task and exert oneself to the utmost—spare no efforts in discharging one's duties; work with utter devotion：～，死而后已 exert one's utmost to fulfil one's duties until death; give one's all/best till one's heart ceases to beat
【鞠养】 jūyǎng 〈动〉〈书〉foster; raise; rear; bring up：～之恩 gratitude for sb's loving care in bringing oneself up

鞫 jū 〈动〉〈书〉interrogate; question

jú

局[1] jú 〈形〉constrained; confined：➪～促；～限

局[2] jú 〈名〉❶ part; portion：➪～部 ❷ bureau; department：～级干部 bureau-level official ➪公安～；税务～ ❸ functional office：➪电信～；邮～

局[3] jú ❶〈名〉〈书〉chessboard：➪棋～ ❷〈量〉game; set; inning (of cricket; baseball)：输一～ lose one set/game (to) ‖ 下一～棋 play a game of chess ‖ ～胜分 match point ‖ 第一～ first game/set (in table tennis, etc); first inning (in baseball, cricket, etc) ‖ 平～ draw; tie ‖ 三～两胜 win two games out of three ❸〈名〉situation; position; state of affairs：➪～势；大～；僵～；结～ ❹〈名〉ruse; trap; trick：➪骗～ ❺〈名〉gathering; party：➪赌～；饭～；牌～
【局部】 júbù 〈名〉part; locality：～地区 some areas; parts of an area ‖ ～动员 partial mobilization ‖ ～收缩/损坏 local contraction/damage ‖ ～感染/损伤/疼痛/炎症 local infection/lesion/pain/inflammation ‖ ～必须服从全局。The part must be subordinated to the whole.
〖～存储器〗 júbù cúnchǔqì 〈名〉[计算机] local memory
〖～解剖学〗 júbù jiěpōuxué 〈名〉topography
〖～利益〗 júbù lìyì 〈名〉partial and local interests：不能只顾～ cannot be concerned only with the partial and local interests ‖ ～应当服从整体利益。Local interests must be subordinated to the overall interests.
〖～麻醉〗 júbù mázuì 〈名〉local anaesthesia
〖～模拟〗 júbù mónǐ 〈名〉partial simulation
〖～缺血〗 júbù quēxuè 〈名〉isch(a)emia：～性肌痛 ischemic muscular pain ‖ ～性麻痹 ischemic paralysis ‖ ～性疲劳 ischemic fatigue
〖～战争〗 júbù zhànzhēng 〈名〉local/partial war
【局促】 júcù 〈形〉❶ poky; narrow; cramped：～的房间 cramped room ❷〈方〉(of time) short：半年要干完这工程太～了。Half a year is too short for the project. ❸ constrained; disconcerted; ill at ease：感到～ feel constraint; feel ill at ease
〖～不安〗 júcù-bù'ān 〈熟〉feel ill at ease; be disconcerted; feel abashed：极为～ be acutely embarrassed ‖ 在生疏的环境中感到～ feel ill at ease in the strange surroundings ‖ 她看得我～。She looked me out of countenance. / Her stare flustered me. ‖ 他在公众场合发言总会显得～。It often embarrasses him to speak in public. ‖ 我在她面前总感到～。I always feel restraint in her presence.
【局度】 júdù 〈名〉〈书〉tolerance; forbearance; magnanimity
【局量】 júliàng 〈名〉〈书〉tolerance; forbearance
【局麻】 júmá 〈名〉〈简称〉[医学] local anaesthesia ➪局部麻醉
【局面】 júmiàn 〈名〉❶ situation; phase; prospect; circumstance：一个崭新的～ a new aspect/situation ‖ 呈现新～ take on/assume a new aspect ‖ 处理困难～ manipulate/manage a difficult situation ‖ 打开～ open up a new prospect; make a breakthrough ‖ 改变/改善～ alter/better the situation ‖ 开创新～ create a new situation ‖ 控制～ control the situation; bring the situation under control ‖ 面对尴尬～ face an embarrassing situation ‖ ～大有改观。The circumstances have greatly changed. ‖ 必须采取措施以应付这种～。Measures must be taken to meet the situation/to rise to the occasion. ❷〈方〉scale; scope：这家饭馆～虽不大，但生意红火得很。This is just a small restaurant, but its business is booming.
【局内】 júnèi 〈名〉having sth to do with; being party to
〖～人〗 júnèirén 〈名〉insider
【局骗】 júpiàn 〈动〉swindle; cheat; trap：～钱财 swindle money out of sb
【局势】 júshì 〈名〉situation：分析/调查/研究～ analyse/investigate/study the situation ‖ 观察～ observe/review the situation ‖ 缓和/扭转/挽回～ alleviate/reverse/save the situation ‖ 控制～ command/dominate the situation; have the situation in hand ‖ 了解/应付～ feel out/cope with the situation ‖ 权衡～ size up the situation ‖ 稳定/整顿～ stabilize/rectify the situation ‖ 制造紧张～ create tensions ‖ 使～恶化/复杂化 aggravate/complicate the situation ‖ ～的关键 crux of the situation ‖ 不稳定/稳定的～ fluid/stable situation ‖ 紧张的～ tense situation; tension ‖ 国际/世界～ international/world situation ‖ ～变得越来越令人担忧。The situation grew more and more fraught. ‖ ～正在恶化。The situation is deteriorating/worsening. ‖ 紧张～缓和下来。The tension has eased up. ‖ 当局无力控制～。The authorities were quite unable to control events. ‖ 该地区～仍然很紧张。Tensions remain high in the area. / Things remain tense in the area. ‖ 目下～不明。The situation is unclear at this hour.
【局外】 júwài 〈名〉having nothing to do with sth; being an outsider：在这件事上，你不应该置身于～。You shouldn't keep yourself away from this matter.
〖～人〗 júwàirén 〈名〉outsider：他们感到自己是～。They feel like outsiders.
【局限】 júxiàn 〈动〉limit; confine：克服自身的～ overcome one's limitations ‖ ～于狭窄的范围内 be restricted within narrow limits ‖ ～于学术问题 be confined to academics ‖ 很大/严重的～ great/serious limitations
〖～性〗 júxiànxìng 〈名〉limitations：翻译的～ limitations of translation ‖ 每个人都有自己的～。Everyone has his own limitations.
【局域网】 júyùwǎng 〈名〉[信息] local area network (LAN)
【局子】 júzi 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ police station ❷ snare; trap ❸ pro-

fessional establishment that provided armed escorts

桔 jú 〈名〉〈俗称〉tangerine
⇨jié

菊 jú 〈名〉chrysanthemum：赏～ enjoy beautiful chrysanthemums
【菊蒿】 júhāo 〈名〉[植物] tansy
【菊花】 júhuā 〈名〉chrysanthemum（flower）：一朵/株～ a chrysanthemum ‖ 一束～ a bouquet/bunch of chrysanthemums ‖ 一簇～ a cluster of chrysanthemums
〖～茶〗 júhuāchá 〈名〉chrysanthemum tea
【菊苣】 jújù 〈名〉[植物] chicory
【菊科】 júkē 〈名〉[植物] composite family
【菊链】 júliàn 〈名〉[计算机] daisy chain
【菊轮】 júlún 〈名〉daisy wheel：～打印机 daisy-wheel printer
【菊石】 júshí 〈名〉[地质] ammonite
【菊坛】 jútán 〈名〉theatrical circles
【菊芋】 júyù 〈名〉[植物] Jerusalem artichoke
【菊月】 júyuè 〈名〉ninth month of the lunar year
【菊展】 júzhǎn 〈名〉chrysanthemum show
【菊枕】 júzhěn 〈名〉chrysanthemum pillow；pillow stuffed with dried chrysanthemum

焗 jú 〈动〉〈方〉❶ steam：盐～鸡 salted and steamed chicken ❷ feel suffocated；be stifled
【焗油】 júyóu 〈动〉treat hair with cream（to make it soft and shiny or to dye the hair）：上发廊～ have one's hair treated with cream at the hairdresser's
〖～护发素〗 júyóu hùfàsù 〈名〉hair treatment wax
〖～膏〗 júyóugāo 〈名〉hair treatment wax

锔 jú 〈名〉[化学] curium（Cm）
⇨jū

橘 jú 〈名〉tangerine；orange
【橘柑】 júgān 〈名〉〈方〉tangerine
【橘红】 júhóng ❶〈形〉tangerine（colour）；reddish orange：～色帽子 orange hat ❷〈名〉[中药] dried tangerine peel
【橘黄】 júhuáng 〈形〉orange（colour）：这本书的封面是～的。The book has an orange cover.
【橘络】 júluò 〈名〉[中药] tangerine pith
【橘农】 júnóng 〈名〉tangerine farmer
【橘汁】 júzhī 〈名〉orange juice
【橘子】 júzi 〈名〉tangerine [both the tree and the fruit]

jǔ

弆 jǔ 〈动〉〈书〉collect；preserve

柜 jǔ
⇨ guì
【柜柳】 jǔliǔ ＝元宝枫 yuánbǎofēng

咀 jǔ 〈动〉chew：⇨～嚼；含英～华
【咀嚼】 jǔjué 〈动〉❶ chew；masticate：食物要仔细～后再吞咽。Chew your food well before you swallow it. ❷ think/mull over；ruminate；chew the cud：～文义 chew/mull over the meaning of the phrase

沮 jǔ 〈动〉〈书〉❶ prevent；stop：⇨～遏 ❷ turn gloomy；feel dejected：⇨～丧
⇨jū；jù
【沮遏】 jǔ'è 〈动〉〈书〉prevent；stop；hold back
【沮丧】 jǔsàng ❶〈形〉dejected；depressed；dispirited；disheartened：觉得十分～ feel very demoralized ‖ 精神～ collapse/fall into depression ‖ 神情～ look dejected ‖ 因输了比赛而变得非常～ become dispirited due to the loss of the game ❷〈动〉depress；dispirit；dishearten：～敌人的士气 demoralize the enemy；sap the morale of the enemy

枸 jǔ
⇨gōu；gǒu
【枸橼】 jǔyuán 〈名〉[植物] citron
〖～酸〗 jǔyuánsuān 〈名〉[化学] citric acid
〖～酸钠〗 jǔyuánsuānnà 〈名〉[化学] sodium citrate

矩 jǔ 〈名〉❶（carpenter's）square：⇨～尺 ❷ rectangle：⇨～形 ❸ rules；regulations：⇨规～；循规蹈～ ❹ [物理] moment：⇨～臂；力～
【矩臂】 jǔbì 〈名〉[物理] moment arm
【矩尺】 jǔchǐ ＝曲尺 qūchǐ
【矩心】 jǔxīn 〈名〉[物理] centroid；centre of moment：面与线的～ centroids of areas and lines
【矩形】 jǔxíng 〈名〉rectangle：～插头 rectangular insert ‖ ～断面 rectangular cross section ‖ ～脉冲 rectangular/square pulse ‖ ～线圈 square coil
〖～波〗 jǔxíngbō 〈名〉rectangular/square wave：～电压 square wave voltage ‖ ～发生器/振荡器 square wave generator/oscillator
〖～图〗 jǔxíngtú 〈名〉[统计] histogram
【矩矱】 jǔyuē 〈名〉〈书〉rules；regulations
【矩阵】 jǔzhèn 〈名〉[数学] matrix：～放大器/开关 matrix amplifier/switch ‖ ～分块 partitioning of matrix ‖ ～分析/运算 matrix analysis/operation ‖ 单位～ unit/identity matrix ‖ 对角/转置～ diagonal/transposed matrix ‖ 行/列/逆～ row/column/inverse matrix
〖～代数〗 jǔzhèn dàishù 〈名〉matrix algebra
〖～单元〗 jǔzhèn dānyuán 〈名〉matrix unit
〖～法〗 jǔzhènfǎ 〈名〉matrix method/technique
〖～方程式〗 jǔzhèn fāngchéngshì 〈名〉matrix equation
〖～函数〗 jǔzhèn hánshù 〈名〉matrixing function
〖～力学〗 jǔzhèn lìxué 〈名〉matrix mechanics
〖～式〗 jǔzhènshì 〈名〉matrix type：～存储器/打印机/加法器 matrix storage/printer/adder

举 jǔ ❶〈动〉hold up；lift；raise：～帽致敬 raise one's hat to sb in token of respect ‖ ～旗子/枪 hold up a flag/rifle ‖ ～起双手 put up/raise one's hands ‖ 指挥～起指挥棒。The conductor raised his baton. ⇨～案齐眉；～杯；纲～目张 ❷〈名〉act；deed；move：⇨～止；多此一～；善～ ❸〈动〉start；begin；initiate：⇨～办；～兵；～行 ❹〈动〉elect；choose：⇨～荐；推～；选～ ❺〈动〉cite；enumerate：～个具体的例子 take a concrete instance ⇨～例；～一反三；不胜枚～ ❻〈形〉〈书〉all；entire；whole：⇨～国；～家；～坐 ❼ ＝举人 jǔrén
【举哀】 jǔ'āi 〈动〉❶〈旧〉wail in mourning ❷ go into mourning：～追悼 observe mourning by holding a memorial service ‖ 为死者～ go into mourning for the deceased
【举案齐眉】 jǔ'àn-qíméi 〈熟〉hold the tray level with the brows—husband and wife treat each other with courtesy；married couple love and respect each other；live in conjugal harmony
【举办】 jǔbàn 〈动〉conduct；hold；host；run：～奥运会 stage/hold the Olympic Games ‖ ～比赛 conduct a competition；hold a match ‖ ～国际博览会 organize/run an international exhibition ‖ ～会议 hold a meeting/conference ‖ ～讲座 set up/give a course of lectures ‖ ～晚会 hold/throw a party ‖ ～学习班 run a study class ‖ ～训练班 conduct a training course ‖ ～音乐会 give a concert ‖ ～展览（会）put on/hold/mount an exhibition ‖ 他下月将～个人画展。He is going to have/give an exhibition of his paintings.
【举报】 jǔbào 〈动〉report（an offence）；inform（against an offender）：～不法行为 report illegal activities；report unlawful practices
〖～电话〗 jǔbào diànhuà 〈名〉tip-off（phone）call；telephone call from an informant：接到～ receive a tip-off phone/call ‖ 设立～ open an informants' hotline telephone
〖～热线〗 jǔbào rèxiàn 〈名〉tip-off hotline；hotline for informants：设立～ open an informants' hotline telephone
〖～人〗 jǔbàorén 〈名〉informer；informant；crime-reporter
〖～信〗 jǔbàoxìn 〈名〉letter of accusation；written accusation
〖～制度〗 jǔbào zhìdù 〈名〉offence-reporting system
〖～中心〗 jǔbào zhōngxīn 〈名〉offence-reporting centre：设立～ set up an informant centre

J

【举杯】 jǔbēi 〈动〉raise one's glass (to propose a toast): ～略表敬意 lift one's cup in a slight salute ‖ ～饮酒 lift/raise one's glass and drink ‖ ～祝酒 raise one's glass in a toast ‖ ～祝新娘新郎新婚幸福 drink to the happiness of the bride and bridegroom ‖ 请各位～。I would like to invite you to join me in a toast. ‖ 让我们为自己的健康～吧。Let's lift our glasses to our health.

【举兵】 jǔbīng 〈动〉〈书〉call out the troops; raise an army: ～起义 call out the troops to revolt; raise an army to revolt

【举不胜举】 jǔbùshèngjǔ 〈熟〉too many to enumerate; the list is endless: 这样的例子～。There are too many such examples to be listed. / Such examples are legion.

【举步】 jǔbù 〈动〉〈书〉take a step; step forward; walk

〖～维艰〗 jǔbù-wéijiān 〈熟〉have difficulty taking a step forward: 这家公司刚刚成立,～。They have a hard time running the newly-established company.

【举出】 jǔchū 〈动〉give; produce; hold out: ～例子 hold out/give an example ‖ ～证据 adduce/give/produce evidence ‖ 这样的例子可以～数百个。Examples of this sort might be quoted by the hundreds.

【举措】 jǔcuò 〈名〉〈书〉move; act; measure: 采取～ take measures ‖ 必要/重大～ necessary/important measures or steps ‖ 改革的新～ new moves toward reform ‖ 我们只能采取强制性～。We had to resort to compulsory measures. ‖ 这是项决定性的～。This is a decisive step.

〖～失当〗 jǔcuò-shīdàng 〈熟〉make a bad/false move; make an ill-advised move

【举鼎绝膑】 jǔdǐng-juébìn 〈熟〉break one's kneecap while lifting a tripod—do sth beyond one's power; overestimate one's ability

【举动】 jǔdòng 〈名〉movement; move; act; activity: 报告敌人的～ report the enemies' action ‖ 预测罪犯的～ predict the criminal's move ‖ ～卑鄙 behave despicably ‖ ～迟缓/灵活 be slow/nimble in movement ‖ 异常～ abnormal activities ‖ 大无畏的～ act of great heroism ‖ 轻率的～ rash act ‖ 警察一直在监视他的～。The police have been keeping watch on him.

【举发】 jǔfā 〈动〉report (an offender/offence) to the authorities concerned; inform against (evildoer or evildoings): 向公安机关～腐败现象 report corrupt dealings to the public security bureau

【举凡】 jǔfán 〈副〉〈书〉ranging from…to…; all…such as

【举国】 jǔguó 〈名〉whole nation/country: ～无双 have no parallel in the whole country; be unrivalled/matchless throughout the whole nation ‖ ～悲痛。The whole nation was heart-broken with grief. / The whole nation was grief-stricken.

〖～欢庆〗 jǔguó huānqìng 〈熟〉the whole nation celebrates joyously/rejoices together

〖～欢腾〗 jǔguó huānténg 〈熟〉the whole nation is jubilant

〖～上下〗 jǔguó shàngxià 〈熟〉the whole nation from top to bottom; from the leaders of the nation to the rank and file: ～,团结一致。There is solid unity throughout the country. / The whole nation is united/of one mind.

〖～同心〗 jǔguó tóngxīn 〈熟〉the whole nation is of one mind

【举劾】 jǔhé 〈动〉〈书〉impeach

【举火】 jǔhuǒ 〈动〉〈书〉❶ light a fire: ～为号 light a beacon; make a fire for a signal ❷ light a stove; light a kitchen fire—cook

【举家】 jǔjiā 〈名〉whole family: ～老小 whole family, old and young ‖ ～出游。The whole family went on a tour. ‖ ～南迁。The whole family moved to the south.

【举架】 jǔjià 〈名〉〈方〉height of a house: 这间房子～矮。The house is quite low.

【举荐】 jǔjiàn 〈动〉recommend: ～人才 recommend talents ‖ ～提升某人 put sb in for promotion; recommend sb for promotion ‖ 大力～ highly/strongly recommend ‖ 我们应该～德才兼备的人。We should recommend those with both ability and virtue (for the post).

【举借】 jǔjiè 〈动〉〈书〉borrow money; contract/raise a loan: ～无门 can borrow money from nobody; have no means of raising a loan

【举例】 jǔlì 〈动〉cite/give/provide an example/instance: ～说明 illustrate with examples; cite instances to illustrate; cite an example by way of explanation ‖ 仅举数例 name only a few examples ‖ ～来说 for example/instance ‖ 请～说明。Please give some examples.

〖～发凡〗 jǔlì-fāfán 〈熟〉give examples in different categories to explain the stylistic rules of a book, dictionary, etc

【举目】 jǔmù 〈动〉〈书〉raise the eyes; look: ～皆是 can be seen/found everywhere ‖ ～四望 look around ‖ ～远眺 look into the distance

〖～无亲〗 jǔmù-wúqīn 〈熟〉have neither friends nor relations—be away from all one's kin; be a stranger in a new place

〖～无依〗 jǔmù-wúyī = 举目无亲 jǔmù-wúqīn

【举棋不定】 jǔqí-bùdìng 〈熟〉be hesitant in making a move [in chess]; hesitate about/over what move to make; be unable to make up one's mind; be indecisive; hover on the brink of a decision: 在两种选择之间～ vacillate between two options ‖ ～的人往往坐失良机。An irresolute person often lets slip a golden opportunity. / Indecision often results in loss of a good opportunity.

【举人】 jǔrén 〈名〉successful candidate in the imperial examinations at the provincial level in the Ming and Qing dynasties

【举世】 jǔshì 〈名〉whole world/universe: 他的成就～皆知。His achievements are known throughout the world. ‖ 战争结束,～称快。The war came to an end, to the satisfaction of the world. ‖ 这个国家的飞速发展～公认。The rapid development in the country has been universally acknowledged/admitted.

〖～闻名〗 jǔshì-wénmíng 〈熟〉world-famous; of world renown; universally known: 中国的长城～。The Great Wall in China is world-famous.

〖～无比〗 jǔshì-wúbǐ = 举世无双 jǔshì-wúshuāng

〖～无双〗 jǔshì-wúshuāng 〈熟〉be unrivalled/matchless; be unparalleled in the world; with no match in the world: ～的业绩 incomparable/matchless achievements ‖ ～的现代艺术 unrivalled modern art ‖ 我们搞了一项～的发明。We've made a matchless invention.

〖～震惊〗 jǔshì-zhènjīng 〈熟〉shock/startle the world; be world-shaking: 那件事～。The event shocked the whole world.

〖～瞩目〗 jǔshì-zhǔmù 〈熟〉be the focus of world attention; draw/attract/receive worldwide attention: ～的成就 achievements of world interest ‖ 这项政策将～。World attention will focus on this policy.

【举事】 jǔshì 〈动〉〈书〉stage an uprising; rise in insurrection/revolt: 约期～ fix a date to stage an uprising

【举手】 jǔshǒu 〈动〉put up/raise one's hand(s): ～表决 vote by a show of hands; take a show of hands ‖ ～可得 be within one's easy reach ‖ ～要打 raise one's hand to/against a person ‖ ～投降 raise one's arms in surrender ‖ ～宣誓 hold up one's hand and take a solemn oath ‖ ～赞成 approve sth with a show of hands ‖ 举起手来! Hands up! ‖ 他举起一只手让我们肃静片刻。He held us silent for a moment with a lifted hand. ‖ 同意的请～。Those in favour, please put up your hands.

〖～礼〗 jǔshǒulǐ 〈名〉hand salute

〖～投足〗 jǔshǒu-tóuzú 〈熟〉any move/action: 她现在成了名人,～都引人注目。She is a celebrity now and any move of hers is a big attraction.

〖～之劳〗 jǔshǒuzhīláo 〈熟〉as easy as lifting one's finger—quite easy; not difficult at all: ～,何足挂齿! That's nothing. Don't mention it.

【举头】 jǔtóu 〈动〉〈书〉raise one's head: ～望明月,低头思故乡。Lifting my eyes, I watch the bright moon, and lowering my head, I am yearning for home.

【举贤荐能】 jǔxián-jiànnéng 〈熟〉recommend the virtuous and the able; promote gifted people

【举行】 jǔxíng 〈动〉hold/have (a meeting, etc): ～罢工 stage a strike; go on strike ‖ ～闭幕式/揭幕式/开幕式 hold/have the concluding/unveiling/opening ceremony ‖ ～比赛/拍卖会 hold a contest/an auction ‖ ～会谈 hold a talk ‖ ～告别宴会/欢迎宴会 give/host a farewell/welcome banquet ‖ ～记者招待会 give a press/news conference ‖ ～考试/音乐会 give a test/concert ‖ ～选举 conduct/hold an election ‖ ～义演 give a charity performance ‖ 婚礼什么时候～? When does the wedding take place? ‖ 我们今晚为你～生日晚会。We'll have a birthday party for you tonight.

【举一反三】 jǔyī-fǎnsān 〈熟〉draw inferences about other cases from one instance; make/draw inferences by analogy; learn by analogy: 在学习上要～,触类旁通 learn by analogy and judge the whole from the part

【举义】 jǔyì 〈动〉〈书〉start a revolt; rise in revolt/rebellion

【举债】 jǔzhài 〈动〉〈书〉borrow money; raise/contract a loan: ~成本 cost of debt ‖ ~筹资 debt financing
〖~度日〗 jǔzhài-dùrì 〈熟〉live on borrowed money
【举证】 jǔzhèng 〈动〉produce evidence; show evidence
【举直错枉】 jǔzhí-cuòwǎng 〈熟〉appoint upright people and remove crooked ones
【举止】 jǔzhǐ 〈名〉bearing; carriage; deportment; manner; mien: ~傲慢 have a conceited/haughty/proud carriage ‖ ~笨拙 have an awkward manner/demeanour ‖ ~沉稳 have a calm and steady manner ‖ ~粗野 have a coarse/wild/rustic manner/demeanour ‖ ~大方 have an easy manner; have a fine poise; deport/bear oneself well ‖ ~得体 carry oneself decently/well; behave decently/properly/well; deport oneself properly ‖ ~高雅 carry oneself gracefully; be gentle/graceful/refined in manner ‖ ~可笑/奇怪 behave ridiculously/strangely ‖ ~斯文 have a cultured manner/demeanour ‖ ~庄重 carry oneself with dignity; carry oneself in a dignified manner; have a dignified bearing ‖ 令人讨厌的~ disagreeable/unpleasant manner ‖ 那姑娘~文静。That girl has a quiet/modest demeanour. ‖ 她的~讨人喜欢。She has a pleasant manner. ‖ 这女孩~老成。The girl is adult in behaviour.
【举重】 jǔzhòng 〈名〉weightlifting: ~鞋/衣 lifting boots/costume
〖~若轻〗 jǔzhòng-ruòqīng 〈熟〉handle complicated matters with great ease
〖~台〗 jǔzhòngtái 〈名〉(lifting) platform
〖~运动员〗 jǔzhòng yùndòngyuán 〈名〉weightlifter
【举足轻重】 jǔzú-qīngzhòng 〈熟〉play a decisive role; carry weight; hold the balance; prove decisive: 起~的作用 hold the balance of power; play a pivotal/significant role ‖ ~的地位 pivotal position ‖ ~的力量 decisive force ‖ ~的人 person of consequence ‖ 他扮演了~的角色。He played no small role. ‖ 他的意见在俱乐部中~。His opinion counts heavily in the club.
【举坐】 jǔzuò 〈名〉all those present: ~哗然。All those present/The audience burst into an uproar.
【举座】 jǔzuò =举坐 jǔzuò

榉 jǔ
〈名〉[植物] beech

龃 jǔ
【龃龉】 jǔyǔ 〈动〉〈书〉be in disagreement: 他和妻子总是发生~。He and his wife are always at loggerheads.

踽 jǔ
【踽踽】 jǔjǔ 〈形〉〈书〉(walk) alone: ~独行 walk all by oneself; walk alone ‖ ~前行 forge ahead all alone

jù

巨 jù
〈形〉huge; tremendous; gigantic; colossal; immense: ~幅标语/画像 huge poster/portrait ‖ 一声~响 a loud bang ⇨~变; ~大; ~款; ~人; 艰~
【巨笔】 jùbǐ 〈名〉〈书〉great writer
【巨变】 jùbiàn 〈动〉change greatly/tremendously: 经历~ undergo great changes/a sea change ‖ 山村~ dramatic/tremendous changes in a mountain village ‖ 改革使中国面貌发生~。Reform has brought about drastic/great changes in China.
【巨波】 jùbō 〈名〉[海洋] high sea
【巨擘】 jùbò 〈名〉〈书〉❶ thumb ❷ foremost figure/authority [in a certain field]: 商界~ business magnate ‖ 诗坛~ prince of poets ‖ 医界~ medical authority
【巨齿鲸】 jùchǐjīng 〈名〉[动物] bottlenose whale
【巨大】 jùdà 〈形〉huge; tremendous; enormous; gigantic; immense: 取得~的进步 make substantial progress (in) ‖ 影响~ have a large impact (on) ‖ ~变化 great/tremendous change ‖ ~的财富 fabulous wealth ‖ ~的成功 great/rousing success ‖ ~的工程 giant project ‖ ~的规模 massive scale ‖ ~的进展 extraordinary advance ‖ ~的胜利 crowning victory ‖ ~的挑战 huge/great challenge ‖ ~的压力/勇气 intense pressure/courage ‖ ~的障碍 big barrier ‖ 耗资~的影片 big-budget movie
【巨袋鼠】 jùdàishǔ 〈名〉diprotodon
【巨蠹】 jùdù 〈名〉〈书〉big moth—big scoundrel
【巨额】 jù'é 〈名〉huge/immense amount/sum; fat sum: ~财富 enormous/huge amount of wealth ‖ ~赤字 huge financial deficits ‖ ~罚款/费用/税款 surging fines/costs/taxes ‖ ~交易 extensive transactions ‖ ~利润 enormous/exorbitant profit ‖ ~投资/债务 huge investment/debt ‖ ~资金 enormous capital
〖~财产来源不明罪〗 jù'é cáichǎn láiyuán bùmíng zuì 〈名〉[法律] crime of possessing properties of unclear sources by public servants
【巨富】 jùfù 〈名〉〈书〉❶ immense wealth: ~之家 family of immense wealth ❷ person of immense wealth; multimillionaire; billionaire
【巨贾】 jùgǔ 〈名〉〈书〉big businessman/merchant; business giant/magnate/tycoon: 富商~ wealthy big businessman
【巨猾】 jùhuá 〈书〉❶〈形〉sly; treacherous: ⇨老奸~ ❷〈名〉treacherous/sly person; old fox
【巨祸】 jùhuò 〈名〉great/huge disaster; great/massive calamity
【巨奸】 jùjiān 〈名〉〈书〉treacherous/malicious person: ~大猾 arrant swindler; wily old fox
【巨奖】 jùjiǎng 〈名〉huge/big prize: 获~ win a huge prize ‖ ~得主 huge prize winner
【巨匠】 jùjiàng 〈名〉〈书〉great master; consummate craftsman; giant: 画坛~ master painter ‖ 文坛~ literary giant/heavyweight; great master in the literary circles
【巨浸】 jùjìn 〈名〉〈书〉big lake
【巨款】 jùkuǎn 〈名〉enormous/huge/large sum of money: 捐献~ contribute a large sum of money ‖ 携~逃跑 abscond with a huge amount of money ‖ 委员会将对这笔~实施有效监督。The committee will exercise effective supervision over the large fund.
【巨浪】 jùlàng 〈名〉billow; surge; giant/huge/mountainous wave: ~打翻了帆船。The huge wave overwhelmed the sailboat.
【巨流】 jùliú 〈名〉mighty current: 汇成一股~ converge into a mighty current ‖ 滚滚~ surging/rolling current
【巨轮】 jùlún 〈名〉❶ large wheel: 〈喻〉历史的~不可逆转。The wheel of history cannot be turned back. ❷ large ship/liner: 万吨~ oceanliner of ten thousand tons ‖ 远洋~ large oceangoing ship
【巨人】 jùrén 〈名〉giant; colossus: 篮坛~ giant on the basketball court ‖ 〈喻〉民族/时代的~ great man of the nation/age ‖ 〈喻〉文坛~ literary giant
〖~症〗 jùrénzhèng 〈名〉[医学] gigantism
【巨商】 jùshāng 〈名〉business giant/tycoon/magnate/baron
【巨石】 jùshí 〈名〉[考古] megalith
〖~文化〗 jùshí wénhuà 〈名〉[考古] megalithic culture
【巨噬细胞】 jùshì xìbāo 〈名〉[生理] macrophage
【巨头】 jùtóu 〈名〉magnate; tycoon; baron: 电信~ telecommunications tycoon/baron ‖ 电影界~ movie giant/baron ‖ 工业~ captain of industry; industrial magnate ‖ 航运~ shipping magnate ‖ 银行界~ banking prince
【巨头鲸】 jùtóujīng 〈名〉[动物] pilot whale; blackfish
【巨万】 jùwàn 〈形〉〈书〉(of money) huge in sum; myriad: 耗资~ cost huge sums of money
【巨蜥】 jùxī 〈名〉[动物] monitor
【巨细】 jù-xì 〈名〉matters, big and small: 事无~ all matters, big and small; all kinds of work, important and trivial
【巨细胞】 jùxìbāo 〈名〉[生理] giant cell
【巨蟹座】 Jùxièzuò 〈名〉[天文] Cancer [one of the twelve zodiacal constellations]
【巨星】 jùxīng 〈名〉❶ [天文] megastar; giant star ❷ outstanding person; superstar; giant star: 体坛/影视~ sporting/movie giant ‖ ~陨落,举国哀痛。A giant passed away and the whole nation was overwhelmed with grief.
〖~系〗 jùxīngxì 〈名〉[天文] giant galaxy
〖~支〗 jùxīngzhī 〈名〉[天文] giant branch
【巨行星】 jùxíngxīng 〈名〉[天文] giant planet
【巨型】 jùxíng 〈形〉giant; heavy; mammoth; colossal: ~计算机 giant computer; supercomputer ‖ ~客机 giant airliner ‖ ~油轮 super oil tanker; oilberg
【巨制】 jùzhì 〈名〉great/massive work: ⇨鸿篇~
【巨著】 jùzhù 〈名〉monumental work; masterpiece: 科学~ voluminous work of science

【巨子】 jùzǐ 〈名〉 magnate; tycoon; giant; colossus: 报界～press magnate ‖ 船运业～ shipping tycoon ‖ 电影界～ colossus in the film world ‖ 汽车～ auto giant ‖ 商业～ business tycoon ‖ 文坛～ literary giant

句 jù ❶〈名〉 sentence: 松散～ loose sentence ‖ 内嵌～ embedded sentence ‖ 主题～ topic sentence ⇨～子;陈述～;警～;例～;造～ ❷〈量〉 sentence: 两～诗 two lines of verse ‖ 一～话 a sentence ‖ 聊几～ exchange a few words; have a brief word (with sb) ‖ 说几～鼓励的话 say a few words of encouragement ‖ ～～是假。The statement is entirely inconsistent with facts. ‖ 我想会后跟您说～话,行吗? Could I have a word with you after the meeting? ⇨三～话不离本行

【句点】 jùdiǎn 〈名〉 full stop; period (。)(.)

【句读】 jùdòu 〈名〉 ❶ pause [at the end of a phrase or of a sentence] ❷ sentences and phrases

【句段】 jùduàn 〈名〉 syntagma

【句法】 jùfǎ 〈名〉 ❶ sentence structure ❷ [语言] syntax: ～分析 syntax/syntactic analysis ‖ ～结构 syntactic construction ‖ ～歧义 syntactic ambiguity

〖～学〗 jùfǎxué 〈名〉 [语言] syntactics

【句号】 jùhào 〈名〉 ❶ full stop/point; period (。)(.) ❷ conclusion; end: 这次研讨会划上了～。The symposium has come to an end.

【句型】 jùxíng 〈名〉 sentence pattern: ～练习 pattern drill

【句子】 jùzi 〈名〉 sentence: 分析/引用～ analyse/quote a sentence ‖ 改正～ correct a sentence ‖ 连贯/不连贯的～ coherent/incoherent sentence

〖～成分〗 jùzi chéngfèn 〈名〉 sentence element; part of a sentence: 划分～ differentiate the sentence elements

〖～分界符〗 jùzi fēnjièfú 〈名〉 [计算机] sentence delimiter

〖～结构〗 jùzi jiégòu 〈名〉 sentence structure: 分析～ analyse sentence structure

讵 jù 〈副〉〈书〉 [used to introduce a rhetorical question]: ～料事与愿违。Who expected that things would turn out otherwise? ‖ 主人盛情邀请,～能却之? How could I possibly turn down such a cordial invitation from the host?

拒 jù 〈动〉 ❶ resist; repel; ward off: ～腐蚀 resist corruption ‖ ～敌 resist the enemy ⇨～捕;抗～ ❷ refuse; reject: ～不服输 refuse to admit defeat ‖ ～不回答 refuse to answer ‖ ～不交代罪行 refuse to confess a crime ‖ ～不让步/认错 refuse to make a concession/an apology ⇨～绝;来者不～

【拒捕】 jùbǔ 〈动〉 resist arrest: 公然～ brazenly resist arrest

【拒斥】 jùchì 〈动〉 defy and reject; resist and repel: ～形式主义 defy and reject formalism

【拒付】 jùfù 〈动〉 [经济] refuse payment; dishonour (a cheque); decline the draft: ～票据 dishonoured bill/note ‖ ～通知 notice of dishonour ‖ ～支票 protested/rejected cheque ‖ 部分～ refuse partial payment ‖ 全部～ refuse payment in full

【拒贿】 jùhuì 〈动〉 refuse a bribe

【拒谏饰非】 jùjiàn-shìfēi 〈熟〉 reject representations and gloss over errors; reject criticisms and whitewash one's mistakes: ～必招败损。To reject criticisms and whitewash one's mistakes is to invite defeat and ruin.

【拒绝】 jùjué 〈动〉 refuse; reject; decline; turn down: ～承担何责任 refuse all responsibilities ‖ ～改变立场 refuse to change one's stand ‖ ～国际调解 turn down international mediation ‖ ～接受帮助 refuse sb's help ‖ ～履行义务 repudiate an obligation ‖ ～签证 deny/reject sb a visa ‖ ～请求 reject a request ‖ ～索赔 reject a claim ‖ ～延长签证 refuse visa extension ‖ ～邀请 turn down/refuse sb's invitation ‖ ～要求 turn down/dismiss a request/demand/requirement ‖ 断然～ reject flatly/outright ‖ 明确～ reject decidedly/positively ‖ 他是我的好朋友,所以不太好～他。He is my good friend and I can't very well turn him down. ‖ 我找工作遭到多次～。My search for a job involved me in many refusals.

【拒命】 jùmìng 〈动〉〈书〉 refuse/defy an order; disobey

【拒赔】 jùpéi 〈动〉 reject a claim: 保险公司～。The insurance company declined the claim.

【拒聘】 jùpìn 〈动〉 turn down/refuse/decline an appointment

【拒签】 jùqiān 〈动〉 ❶ refuse/reject/deny (sb) a visa: ～理由 ground for visa refusal/denial ‖ 他是第三次被～了。It's the third time that his application for a visa has been rejected. ❷ refuse to sign one's name (on a document, etc)

【拒人于千里之外】 jù rén yú qiānlǐ zhī wài 〈熟〉 keep people at a distance of 1,000 *li*—be arrogant and unapproachable: 不要总是～。Don't always give others the cold shoulder.

【拒收】 jùshōu 〈动〉 refuse (to accept): ～贿赂/礼品 refuse bribes/gifts ‖ ～钱财 refuse the offer of money

【拒载】 jùzài 〈动〉 (of a taxi driver, etc) refuse to take/pick up a passenger

【拒之门外】 jùzhī-ménwài 〈熟〉 slam the door in sb's face—refuse sb's entrance/entry; turn sb away: 你不应该把这么多的来访者～。You shouldn't shut the door on so many visitors.

苣 jù →莴苣 wōjù
⇨qǔ

具 jù ❶〈动〉〈书〉 provide; furnish; fix: 谨～薄礼 allow me to present you with this trifling gift ‖ 敬～菲酌,恭请光临。We cordially invite you to a humble dinner with us. ❷〈名〉 tool; utensil; implement: ⇨工～;家～;玩～ ❸〈量〉 (for coffins, dead bodies, certain instruments, etc): 一～棺材 a coffin ‖ 一～尸体 a corpse ❹〈名〉〈书〉 capability; ability: ⇨才～ ❺〈动〉 have; possess: 独～慧眼 have exceptional insight ‖ 颇～特色 have some special features ⇨～有;别～一格 ❻〈动〉 write out; state: ⇨～保;～结;～名

【具保】 jùbǎo 〈动〉 (get sb to) sign a guarantee (for oneself): ～释放 enter into a bond and be released; be released on bail

【具备】 jùbèi 〈动〉 possess; have; be equipped/provided with: ～当教师的素质 have the makings of a teacher; be qualified as a teacher ‖ ～申请资格 be an eligible applicant; have qualifications for application ‖ ～条件 meet/satisfy/fulfil the requirements; have the qualifications (for sth); be eligible/qualified (for sth)

【具结】 jùjié 〈动〉〈旧〉 sign an undertaking: ～领回失物 sign a receipt for restored lost property

【具领】 jùlǐng 〈动〉 draw; receive: ～奖金 draw a bonus

【具名】 jùmíng 〈动〉 put one's name (to a document, etc); affix one's signature: 在申请书上～ sign an application ‖ ～支票 enfaced paper

【具体】 jùtǐ ❶〈形〉 concrete; specific; exact; detailed: 采取～措施/行动 take concrete measures/action ‖ 给予～指导 give specific instructions ‖ 确定～目标 decide specific aims ‖ 提出～建议 give/provide concrete proposals ‖ ～地说 put it in concrete terms; specifically speaking ‖ ～问题～分析 make a concrete analysis of a concrete problem ‖ 若无～指示,请自行酌办。It's at your discretion unless otherwise instructed. / Failing specific instructions, use your own judgment. ❷〈形〉 particular; specific: 解决～问题 solve a particular problem ‖ 根据～情况 according to specific situations ❸〈动〉 [used with 到] apply to: 改革必须～到每个行业。Reform must be implemented in every field. ‖ 这个问题～到孩子,就另当别论了。When it comes to children, the issue must be viewed differently.

〖～而微〗 jùtǐ'érwēi 〈熟〉 small but complete; miniature

〖～劳动〗 jùtǐ láodòng 〈名〉 [经济] concrete labour

〖～名词〗 jùtǐ míngcí 〈名〉 [语法] concrete noun

〖～思维〗 jùtǐ sīwéi 〈名〉 [逻辑] concrete thinking

【具文】 jùwén 〈名〉 mere formality; dead letter

【具有】 jùyǒu 〈动〉 have; possess: ～法人资格 have the qualifications of a legal person ‖ ～高度责任心 possess a high sense of responsibility ‖ ～很多优点 possess many advantages ‖ ～经济/新闻/实用价值 possess economic/news/utility value ‖ ～巨大的发展潜力 have huge potentialities for growth ‖ ～强大的生命力 have great vitality ‖ ～深远的历史意义 be of profound historical significance ‖ ～中国特色 with Chinese characteristics ‖ 委员会的组成根本不～代表性。The committee's composition is far from representative.

炬 jù ❶〈名〉 torch; flame: ⇨火～ ❷〈名〉 candle: ⇨蜡～ ❸〈动〉 fire; burn: ⇨付之一～

沮 jù 〈形〉〈书〉 marshy; damp
⇨jū;jǔ

【沮洳】 jùrù 〈名〉damp, low-lying land; bog; mire
【沮泽】 jùzé 〈名〉marsh; swamp

钜 jù 〈名〉〈书〉❶ hard iron ❷ hook

俱 jù 〈副〉〈书〉all; completely; entirely: ⇨百废～兴; 面面～到; 声泪～下; 万事～备
【俱乐部】 jùlèbù 〈名〉club: 成立/加入/组织～ form/join/organize a club ‖ 管理/创办～ manage/start a club ‖ 建立～ establish/initiate/found a club ‖ 解散～ break up/disband a club ‖ 读书/文学～ book/literary club ‖ 工人/军人/青年～ worker's/military/youth club ‖ 集邮/赛马～ stamp/jockey club ‖ 篮球/桥牌/摄影～ basketball/bridge/camera club
【俱全】 jùquán 〈形〉all ready/complete; comprehensive: 样样～。Everything necessary is available. ‖ 这道菜色香味～。This dish looks good, smells good and tastes good. ⇨一应～

倨 jù 〈形〉〈书〉haughty; arrogant: ⇨前～后恭
【倨傲】 jù'ào 〈形〉haughty; arrogant: ～不逊 be arrogant and rude
【倨慢】 jùmàn 〈形〉haughty; arrogant: ～无礼 be arrogant and imprudent

剧[1] jù 〈形〉acute; sharp; severe; intense: ～寒 severe cold ‖ ～暑 intense heat ⇨～痛; 急～

剧[2] jù 〈名〉theatrical work; drama; play; opera: 道德/音乐～ morality/musical play ‖ 该～久演不衰。The play has a long run. ‖ 该～很卖座。The play is a great draw. ⇨～本; 悲～; 编～; 京～
【剧本】 jùběn 〈名〉drama; play; script; scenario; libretto: 改编～ adapt a play ‖ 为～选演员 cast a play ‖ 写～ write a drama/play ‖ ～创作 playwriting; script writing ‖ 电影～ screen play; scenario ‖ 歌剧～ libretto ‖ 话剧～ drama script ‖ 这部小说很适合于改编成～。The novel will dramatize well.
【剧变】 jùbiàn 〈动〉change drastically/violently: 政治～ political shakeup ‖ 局势～。There has been a drastic change in the situation. / The situation has changed drastically.
【剧场】 jùchǎng 〈名〉theatre: ～观众 theatre audience ‖ ～售票处 box office at a theatre ‖ 露天～ open-air theatre; amphitheatre ‖ 木偶～ puppet show theatre ‖ ～里挤满了观众。The audience crowded/jammed/packed the theatre.
〖～幕间休息〗 jùchǎng mùjiān xiūxi 〈名〉intermission; interval
【剧毒】 jùdú 〈名〉rank poison: 服用～自杀 commit suicide with rank poison ‖ 有～ be highly poisonous ‖ ～农药 deadly poisonous pesticide
【剧烈】 jùliè 〈形〉acute; fierce; severe; violent: ～爆炸 violent explosion ‖ ～竞争 sharp/fierce competition ‖ ～干咳 hacking cough ‖ ～疼痛 acute/severe/violent pain ‖ ～运动 strenuous exercises ‖ ～的火山爆发 violent eruption of volcano ‖ ～的社会变动 radical social changes ‖ 疼痛越来越～。The pain increased in intensity.
【剧名】 jùmíng 〈名〉name of a play: ～角色 name part
【剧目】 jùmù 〈名〉programme; list of plays/operas: 传统～ traditional plays ‖ 新编～ new play ⇨保留～
【剧评】 jùpíng 〈名〉review of a play/an opera; dramatic criticism/review
【剧情】 jùqíng 〈名〉story/plot of a play/an opera: 编排～ weave a plot ‖ ～复杂/简单 intricate/simple plot ‖ ～惊心动魄 have a thrilling plot ‖ 这是一部～很简单的电影。This is a film with very little story.
〖～简介〗 jùqíng jiǎnjiè 〈名〉synopsis
【剧坛】 jùtán 〈名〉theatrical circles
【剧痛】 jùtòng 〈动〉pain severely/violently: 耳部～ acute earache
【剧团】 jùtuán 〈名〉theatrical company/troupe: 芭蕾舞～ ballet troupe ‖ 实验～ experimental theatre ‖ 业余/专业～ amateur/professional troupe ‖ 巡回～ itinerant theatrical troupe
【剧务】 jùwù 〈名〉❶ stage management: ～组 stage crew ❷ stage manager
【剧饮】 jùyǐn 〈动〉drink to one's heart's content; drink one's fill
【剧院】 jùyuàn 〈名〉❶ theatre: 经营～ run/operate a theatre ‖ 昨晚我们去～看戏。We went to the theatre last night. ❷ theatrical company; (opera) troupe
【剧增】 jùzēng 〈动〉increase sharply/dramatically/drastically: 人口～。There is a sharp increase in population. / Population increases sharply.
【剧照】 jùzhào 〈名〉stage photo; still: 彩色/黑白～ colour/black-and-white stills ‖ 电影～ film/cinema still ‖ 这部杂志刊登了那部新影片的几张～。The magazine contained some stills from the new film.
【剧中人】 jùzhōngrén 〈名〉characters in a play/an opera; dramatis personae
【剧终】 jùzhōng 〈动〉(of a play, etc) end
【剧种】 jùzhǒng 〈名〉❶ type of traditional opera ❷ type/genre of drama art
【剧组】 jùzǔ 〈名〉play staff: ～工作人员 production crew
【剧作】 jùzuò 〈名〉drama; play
〖～家〗 jùzuòjiā 〈名〉playwright; screenwriter; dramatist: 莎士比亚是闻名于世的～。Shakespeare made his mark as a playwright.

据 jù ❶〈动〉depend/rely on: ⇨～点 ❷〈介〉according to; on the grounds of: ～报道 according to the reports; it is reported that ‖ ～官方人士透漏 according to an official source ‖ ～考证 on the grounds of textual research ‖ ～同名小说改编 adapted from a novel of the same name ‖ ～我看来 as I see it; in my opinion ‖ ～我所知 as far as I know; to my knowledge; my information is that ⇨～理力争; ～实 ❸〈名〉evidence; certificate; proof: 盲之无～。There is no evidence to say so. ⇨单～; 凭～; 言之有～ ❹〈动〉occupy; hold; seize: ⇨～为己有; 割～; 占～
⇨jū
【据称】 jùchēng 〈动〉it is said/claimed/stated (that); they say; it is alleged (that): ～她已辞职。It was alleged that she had resigned. / She was alleged to have resigned.
【据传】 jùchuán 〈动〉rumour has it (that); it is rumoured (that); people are saying that: ～如此。So the story goes. ‖ ～学校将在这学期进行一系列改革。Rumour has it that the school will carry out a series of reforms this term.
【据此】 jùcǐ 〈动〉judge on these grounds; judge in view of the above; judge from this: ～我们可以断定他是无罪的。From this we can come to the conclusion that he is innocent.
【据点】 jùdiǎn 〈名〉stronghold; strongpoint; fortified point
【据理力争】 jùlǐ-lìzhēng 〈熟〉argue strongly on just grounds
【据实】 jùshí 〈动〉be based on the fact: ～汇报 report the facts; give/make a factual/truthful report ‖ ～上报 report to the leadership as it is ‖ ～相告 tell the truth ‖ ～招认 make a truthful confession (of one's crime)
【据守】 jùshǒu 〈动〉defend; guard; be entrenched in: ～堡垒/要塞/阵地 hold a fort/garrison/position ‖ 重兵～ be heavily guarded
【据说】 jùshuō 〈动〉it is said/alleged (that); they say (that); I hear: ～明天有雨。It is said that it will rain tomorrow. ‖ ～情况是这样的。This is allegedly the case. ‖ ～他结婚了。They say/I hear he is married. / Word has it he's married.
【据为己有】 jùwéijǐyǒu 〈熟〉appropriate; take sth for oneself; take possession of: 你不能把一切～。You can't grab everything for yourself. ‖ 未经许可，你不能将别人的东西～。You can't appropriate others' belongings without their permission.
【据闻】 jùwén ＝ 据说 jùshuō
【据悉】 jùxī 〈动〉it is reported (that): ～，中国不久将发射另一颗卫星。It is reported that China will launch another satellite soon.
【据有】 jùyǒu 〈动〉occupy; hold; possess; own: ～江南一带 occupy areas south of the Yangtze River

距[1] jù ❶〈动〉be apart/away from: ～此不远 not far from here ‖ ～要求甚远 be far from the requirement ‖ 这事～今已有好多年了。It happened many years ago. ❷〈名〉distance: ⇨～离; 焦～; 行～

距[2] jù 〈名〉spur (of a cock, pheasant, etc)
【距离】 jùlí ❶〈名〉distance: 测量～ take/measure the distance ‖ 保持～ keep sb at a distance; [交通] maintain/keep some space (between two driving cars) ‖ 估计～ span/estimate a distance ‖

计算～ compute/calculate the distance ‖ 扩大/缩短～ increase/shorten the distance (between) ‖ 调整～ adjust the distance ‖ 垂直/水平～ vertical/horizontal distance ‖ 近～ close/short distance ‖ 平均～ average/mean distance ‖ 远～ good/long distance ‖ 该学校离这儿有一段～。The school is some distance away. ‖ 一个好的驾驶员必须善于判断～。A good driver must have a good perception of distance. ‖ 在这个问题上我们的看法有很大的～。We are sharply divided on this issue. ❷〈动〉be apart/away from：～首都五十里 50 *li* from the capital

惧 jù 〈动〉fear; dread; scare; frighten：无所～ fear nothing; be fearless ‖ 民不畏死，奈何以死～之？Now that people are not afraid to die, why do you threaten them with death? ‖ ～某人三分 be a little afraid of sb ⇨～怕；恐～；临危不～

【惧内】 jùnèi 〈动〉〈书〉be henpecked：～的丈夫 henpecked husband

【惧怕】 jùpà 〈动〉fear; dread; be afraid：～地震 fear earthquakes ‖ ～面谈 dread an interview ‖ 毫不～ know no fear (of) ‖ 极度～ have an excessive fear (of) ‖ 他因～而服从了。He obeyed from fear. ‖ 不要～批评。Don't be afraid of criticisms.

【惧怯】 jùqiè 〈动〉be afraid/scared

【惧色】 jùsè 〈名〉look of fear：面无/面有～ look undaunted/scared ‖ 面对敌人，毫无～ remain undaunted in the face of the enemy

飓 jù

【飓风】 jùfēng 〈名〉hurricane [a wind of force 12 or above]：遇上～ encounter a hurricane ‖ 刮～。It blew a hurricane. ‖ ～袭击了几个城市。The hurricane struck several cities. ‖ ～渐息。The hurricane blows itself out. ‖ ～愈来愈劲猛。The hurricane is gaining strength.

锯 jù ❶〈名〉saw：拱形/开槽～ arch/slitting saw ⇨～齿；电～；钢～ ❷〈动〉saw; cut with a saw：～倒一棵树 saw down a tree ‖ ～断木板 saw a plank right through ‖ ～木头 saw wood ‖ 把圆木～成两段 saw a log in two ‖ 把树上的枯枝～掉 saw off the dead branches from a tree ‖ 这块木板不容易/容易～开。The wood saws badly/easily.

【锯齿】 jùchǐ 〈名〉sawtooth; denticle：锉校～ set a saw

〖～草〗 jùchǐcǎo 〈名〉[植物] alpine yarrow

【锯床】 jùchuáng 〈名〉sawing machine

【锯梁绳】 jùliángshéng 〈名〉saw-frame string

【锯末】 jùmò 〈名〉sawdust

【锯木厂】 jùmùchǎng 〈名〉sawmill; lumber-mill

【锯木架】 jùmùjià 〈名〉saw-horse; saw buck

【锯鲨】 jùshā 〈名〉saw shark

【锯条】 jùtiáo 〈名〉saw blade：～断了。The saw blade was broken.

【锯屑】 jùxiè 〈名〉sawdust

【锯子】 jùzi 〈名〉〈方〉saw：一把～ a saw ‖ 用～锯断树枝 use a saw to cut through the branch

聚 jù 〈动〉assemble; gather; get together; congregate：找个地方～一～ find a place to have a get-together ‖ 大家～在一起商量一下。Let's get together and talk it over. ⇨～餐；欢～；凝～；物以类～，人以群分

【聚氨酯】 jù'ānzhǐ 〈名〉[化学] polyurethane：～敷层 polyurethane coating

【聚胺】 jù'àn 〈名〉[化学] polyamine

【聚宝盆】 jùbǎopén 〈名〉treasure bowl—place rich in natural resources：此地矿产资源丰富，真是个～。This place abounds in mineral resources and is really a treasure bowl.

【聚苯乙烯】 jùběnyǐxī 〈名〉[化学] polystyrene

【聚变】 jùbiàn ＝热核反应 rèhé fǎnyìng

〖～发电厂〗 jùbiàn fādiànchǎng 〈名〉fusion power plant

〖～反应〗 jùbiàn fǎnyìng 〈名〉[物理] fusion reaction：～堆 fusion reactor

〖～能〗 jùbiànnéng 〈名〉[物理] fusion energy

〖～燃料〗 jùbiàn ránliào 〈名〉[物理] fusion fuel

【聚丙烯】 jùbǐngxī 〈名〉[化学] polypropylene

【聚丙烯腈】 jùbǐngxījīng 〈名〉[化学] polyacrylonitrile

【聚餐】 jùcān 〈动〉dine together; have a dinner party

〖～会〗 jùcānhuì 〈名〉dinner party：参加/举行～ attend/hold a dinner party

【聚丁烯】 jùdīngxī 〈名〉[化学] polybutylene

【聚光灯】 jùguāngdēng 〈名〉spotlight; projector; condenser lamp

【聚光镜】 jùguāngjìng 〈名〉condensing lens; condenser

【聚合】 jùhé 〈动〉❶ get together; assemble ❷ [化学] polymerize：～材料 polymeric material ‖ ～催化剂 polymerization catalyst ‖ ～电解质 polyelectrolyte ‖ ～管 polymerizing pipe ‖ ～能力 polymerizing power ‖ 定向～ stereoregular/stereotactic polymerization

〖～反应〗 jùhé fǎnyìng 〈名〉[化学] polyreaction

〖～果〗 jùhéguǒ 〈名〉[植物] aggregate fruit

〖～力〗 jùhélì 〈名〉cohesion：晶体的～ cohesion of crystal

〖～酶〗 jùhéméi 〈名〉[生化] polymerase

〖～体〗 jùhétǐ 〈名〉aggregate

〖～物〗 jùhéwù 〈名〉polymer; conglomerate：高分子～ high polymer ‖ 工程～ engineering polymer

〖～作用〗 jùhé zuòyòng ＝复果 fùguǒ

【聚花果】 jùhuāguǒ 〈名〉[植物] collective/multiple fruit

【聚会】 jùhuì ❶〈动〉get together; gather; meet：老同学～一次不容易。It is not easy for all the old classmates to get together. ❷〈名〉get-together; gathering; party：安排～ arrange a party ‖ 参加～ attend a party; go to a party ‖ 举行～ have/give/hold a party; have a get-together ‖ 取消～ call off/cancel a party ‖ 喜欢社交～ be fond of social gatherings ‖ 大型/小型～ big/small gathering ‖ 节日/家庭～ festive/family gathering ‖ 朋友/亲戚～ gathering of friends/relatives ‖ ～举行得很成功。The party passed/went off well.

【聚积】 jùjī 〈动〉accumulate; amass; collect; gather; build up：～财富 accumulate/amass wealth ‖ ～力量 build up strength ‖ 水在低凹处～。Water collects in hollows.

【聚集】 jùjí 〈动〉gather; assemble; collect; congregate：～兵力 assemble forces ‖ ～钱财 accumulate/amass wealth ‖ ～在某人的周围 crowd around/round sb ‖ ～在人口处 gather about the entrance ‖ 人群～在事故现场。A crowd gathered/collected at the scene of the accident. ‖ 学生们～在大厅里。The students were assembled in the hall.

【聚甲醛】 jùjiǎquán 〈名〉[化学] polyformaldehyde

【聚歼】 jùjiān 〈动〉annihilate by a round-up; round up and wipe out：～残敌 round up and eliminate the enemy remnants

【聚焦】 jùjiāo 〈动〉❶ focus：～电流/电路/电压 focusing current/circuit/voltage ‖ ～调整 focus/convergence control; focal setting ‖ ～线圈 focusing/convergence coil ‖ ～装置 focusing device ‖ 定向～ directional focusing ‖ 用放大镜使阳光～ focus sunlight with magnifying glass ‖ 要拍摄的像由透镜～在底片上。The image to be photographed is focused on the film by the lens. ‖ 在照相机里，透镜被用来使光线～到胶片上。Lenses are used in cameras to focus rays of light onto the film. ❷〈喻〉focus; concentrate：新闻报道～于一个共同的话题。The news reports focus on a common topic.

〖～点〗 jùjiāodiǎn 〈名〉focus/focal point; (principal) focus

〖～器〗 jùjiāoqì 〈名〉focalizer

〖～圈〗 jùjiāoquān 〈名〉focusing circle/ring

【聚精会神】 jùjīng-huìshén 〈熟〉concentrate/focus/fix one's attention on; be all attention; be bent on/upon; be all eyes and ears：～地读书 be absorbed in reading a book; read with avid/deep/rapt concentration ‖ ～地听 listen attentively ‖ ～地学习 concentrate on one's study; be intent on one's study ‖ 下棋需要～。Chess requires great concentration.

【聚居】 jùjū 〈动〉live in a compact community; inhabit a region (as an ethnic group)：少数民族～地区 regions inhabited by ethnic groups in compact communities

〖～点〗 jùjūdiǎn 〈名〉settlement

【聚敛】 jùliǎn 〈动〉accumulate/amass wealth by heavy taxation：～钱财 amass wealth and property by heavy taxation

【聚拢】 jùlǒng 〈动〉gather together：孩子们～在他周围。The children gathered/crowded round him.

【聚氯乙烯】 jùlǜyǐxī 〈名〉[化学] polyvinyl chloride (PVC)

【聚落】 jùluò 〈名〉settlement; village：原始～ primitive settlement

【聚齐】 jùqí 〈动〉gather/assemble (at an appointed place)：在校门口～ assemble/gather at the school gate

【聚醛】 jùquán 〈名〉[化学] polyaldehydes

〖～树脂〗 jùquán shùzhī 〈名〉[化学] aldehyde resin
【聚伞花序】 jùsǎn huāxù 〈名〉[植物] cyme
【聚散】 jùsàn 〈动〉 meet and separate/part: ～匆匆 meet and part with each other in a hurry ‖ 他们～无常。Their meetings *and partings are usually accidental.*
【聚沙成塔】 jùshā-chéngtǎ 〈熟〉 grains of sand piled up make a pagoda—many a little makes a mickle; many littles make a great deal
【聚生】 jùshēng 〈动〉 grow together; cluster
〖～果〗 jùshēngguǒ ＝聚合果 jùhéguǒ
〖～植物〗 jùshēng zhíwù 〈名〉 gregarious plant
【聚首】 jùshǒu 〈动〉〈书〉 gather; meet; get together: ～一堂 gather together ‖ 各国领导人～巴黎。World leaders assembled in Paris.
【聚束】 jùshù 〈名〉[物理] bunch; beaming: ～电流 bunched current ‖ ～加速器 bunching accelerator
【聚讼】 jùsòng 〈动〉 argue back and forth about one issue
〖～纷纭〗 jùsòng-fēnyún 〈熟〉 there is a welter of conflicting opinions over one issue; people argue back and forth about one issue without reaching an agreement or a consensus
【聚碳酸脂】 jùtànsuānzhī 〈名〉[化学] polycarbonate
【聚头】 jùtóu 〈动〉〈书〉 gather; meet: 不是冤家不～。Enemies and lovers are destined to cross paths.
【聚晤】 jùwù 〈动〉〈书〉 meet
【聚烯烃】 jùxītīng 〈名〉[化学] polyolefin
【聚酰胺】 jùxiān'àn 〈名〉[化学] polyamide: ～塑料 polyamide plastic
【聚星】 jùxīng 〈名〉[天文] multiple star
【聚乙烯】 jùyǐxī 〈名〉[化学] polyethylene; polythene: ～电容器 polyethylene capacitor ‖ ～管 polyethylene tube ‖ ～绝缘电缆 polyethylene insulated cable ‖ ～塑料 polythene plastic ‖ ～纤维 polyethylene fibre
〖～醇〗 jùyǐxīchún 〈名〉 polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)
【聚义】 jùyì 〈动〉〈旧〉 gather together in a revolt
【聚议】 jùyì 〈动〉 discuss together; meet for discussion: ～国事 discuss state affairs together
【聚值】 jùzhí 〈名〉 accumulation/cluster value
【聚酯】 jùzhǐ 〈名〉[化学] polyester: ～薄膜 polyester film ‖ ～塑料 polyester plastic ‖ ～纤维 polyester fibre
【聚众】 jùzhòng 〈动〉 assemble a crowd; gather a mob: ～斗殴 gather together to engage in a fight; incite a crowd to a brawl ‖ ～赌博 organize a gambling party ‖ ～闹事 gather a crowd to make disturbances

窭 jù 〈形〉〈书〉 poor; impoverished: 贫～ poor; impoverished

踞 jù 〈动〉 ❶ crouch; squat; sit: ⇨～坐; 虎～龙盘 ❷ occupy; be entrenched: ⇨盘～
【踞坐】 jùzuò 〈动〉 sit with one's knees bent upward and buttocks on the ground

屦 jù 〈名〉 shoes made of hemp; straw sandals

遽 jù ❶〈副〉 hurriedly; hastily; suddenly: ～下结论 jump to a hasty conclusion ❷〈形〉 frightened; alarmed: ⇨惶～
【遽然】 jùrán 〈副〉〈书〉 suddenly; abruptly: ～离去 make an abrupt departure

醵 jù 〈动〉〈书〉 contribute/pool money: ～资 pool money/funds

juān

捐 juān ❶〈动〉 relinquish; abandon: ⇨～弃 ❷〈动〉 contribute; donate; subscribe: ～钱 donate money ⇨～躯; ～献; ～赠 ❸〈名〉 tax: ⇨～税; 苛～杂税
【捐建】 juānjiàn 〈动〉 donate funds to establish; make donations for the establishment or construction of a school, etc.: ～一所学校 make donations for the setting up of a school
【捐款】 juānkuǎn ❶〈动〉 donate/contribute/subscribe money; make a donation: 为慈善事业～ contribute to a charity collection; give away one's money to charities ‖ 为救济基金～ contribute to the relief fund; make donations to the relief fund ❷〈名〉 donation; contribution: 得到～ obtain/get contributions/donations (from) ‖ 接受～ receive contributions (from) ‖ 提供～ offer contributions (to) ‖ 慈善～ contribution of money to charity ‖ 大量/少量～ large/small contribution to the collection ‖ 公众～ public donations
〖～人〗 juānkuǎnrén 〈名〉 donator; contributor
【捐募】 juānmù 〈动〉 solicit contributions; collect donations
【捐纳】 juānnà 〈动〉 ❶〈旧〉 pay money for an official post ❷ *contribute; donate*
【捐弃】 juānqì 〈动〉〈书〉 relinquish; forsake; abandon
〖～前嫌〗 juānqì-qiánxián 〈熟〉 bury old grudges; forget differences: 大家～,同心协力。Let us cast away grievances and work together with one heart.
【捐躯】 juānqū 〈动〉 sacrifice one's life; lay down one's life: 为国～ give (up) one's life for one's country ‖ 英勇～ die a hero; die a hero's death
【捐输】 juānshū 〈动〉〈书〉 contribute (to an organization); do*nate*
【捐税】 juānshuì 〈名〉 taxes and levies: 交纳～ pay taxes and levies ‖ 均摊～ equalize the tax burden
【捐献】 juānxiàn 〈动〉 contribute; donate; present: ～巨款 contribute a large sum of money ‖ ～骨髓/器官/血液 donate marrow/organs/blood ‖ 把自己的全部藏书～给图书馆 present one's whole collection of books to a library ‖ 大量～ make large donations ‖ 慷慨～ donate generously
【捐赠】 juānzèng 〈动〉 contribute (as a gift); donate; give/*make a donation*: ～地产 *donate land* ‖ ～一笔可观的款项 *make a* handsome/sizeable donation of money ‖ 向图书馆～书籍 donate books to a library ‖ ～资金 capital endowment ‖ 自愿～ voluntary contribution ‖ 音乐会的收入将～给慈善事业。The proceeds from the concert will go to charities.
〖～国〗 juānzèngguó 〈名〉 donor country
〖～者〗 juānzèngzhě 〈名〉 donor; giver: 慷慨的～ generous donor/giver
【捐助】 juānzhù 〈动〉 donate; contribute; offer (financial or *material assistance*): ～食物和衣服 *contribute food and clothing* ‖ 接受～ receive donation ‖ 向基金～一万元 donate 10,000 *yuan* towards the funds ‖ 慷慨～ make a generous donation ‖ 向灾区人民～ make donations to the disaster victims
〖～者〗 juānzhùzhě 〈名〉 aid donor
【捐资】 juānzī 〈动〉 donate money: ～建校 donate money to build a school

涓 juān 〈名〉〈书〉 tiny stream
【涓埃】 juān'āi 〈名〉〈书〉 tiny stream and fine dust—insignificant; negligible: 略尽～之力 do one's bit
【涓滴】 juāndī 〈名〉〈书〉 tiny drop; driblet—tiny amount
〖～归公〗 juāndī-guīgōng 〈熟〉 turn in every cent of public money
【涓涓】 juānjuān 〈形〉〈书〉 trickling sluggishly: ～清泉 trickling spring water ‖ ～细流 small brook/stream

娟 juān 〈形〉〈书〉 beautiful; graceful
【娟娟】 juānjuān 〈形〉 lovely; beautiful: ～明月 lovely bright moon
【娟媚】 juānmèi 〈形〉 lovely; graceful
【娟秀】 juānxiù 〈形〉 beautiful; graceful: 眉目～ have fine features ‖ 容貌～ be good-looking ‖ 字迹～ beautiful handwriting; graceful hand

圈 juān 〈动〉 ❶ shut in a pen/coop; pen in: 把鸡～起来 put the chicken in the coop ‖ 夜里牛被～了起来。The cattle were penned in at night. ❷ lock up: 我不喜欢天天～在家里。I hate being cooped up in the house every day.
⇨juàn; quān

朘 juān 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ reduce; cut down: ～损用度 cut (down on) spending ❷ exploit: ～民脂膏 extort the fruits of labour of

the people
⇨zuī
【脧削】 juānxuē 〈动〉〈书〉exploit: ～工人 exploit workers

鹃 juān → 杜鹃 dùjuān

镌 juān 〈动〉〈书〉engrave; carve; inscribe
【镌刻】 juānkè 〈动〉engrave; inscribe: 大殿柱子上～着一副对联。Engraved on the pillars of the main hall is an antithetical couplet. ‖ 老师的一番话深深～在我心里。I have kept the teacher's words firmly in mind. / The teacher's words are engraved on my mind.
【镌镂】 juānlòu 〈动〉〈书〉carve; engrave
【镌心铭骨】 juānxīn-mínggǔ 〈熟〉be engraved on one's memory/mind/heart

蠲 juān 〈动〉〈书〉remit; exempt; relieve
【蠲除】 juānchú 〈动〉〈书〉exempt; relieve; absolve
【蠲免】 juānmiǎn 〈动〉〈书〉reduce/remit (taxation, etc); mitigate/annul (a punishment)

juǎn

卷 juǎn ❶〈动〉roll up; curl; furl: ～帆/旗 furl a sail/flag ‖ ～起地毯/地图/帘子 roll up a carpet/map/screen ‖ ～起袖子 roll up one's sleeves ‖ ～头发 curl (up) one's hair ‖ ～香烟 roll cigarettes ‖ 放映完后,卷盘就会把电影胶片～起来。The reel will take up the film after it has been projected. ❷〈动〉sweep along/up/off; carry along: 风把树叶～到天空中。The wind whirled the leaves into the air. ‖ 急驰的汽车～起一阵尘土。The speeding car raised a cloud of dust behind it. ‖ 她被潮水～到海里去了。She was swept out to sea by the tide. ❸〈动〉embroil; involve: ～进纠纷 get involved in a dispute ⇨～人 ❹〈名〉roll [cylindrical mass of sth]: ⇨胶～; 铺盖～儿 ❺〈名〉small loaf; roll: ⇨蛋～ ❻〈量〉roll; coil; reel; spool: 两～铅丝 two reels of galvanized wire ‖ 一～胶片 a roll of film ‖ 一～棉线 a reel of cotton ‖ 一～纸 a roll of paper ‖ 把绳子绕成一～挂在钩子上 coil the rope and hang it on the hook
⇨juàn
【卷笔刀】 juǎnbǐdāo 〈名〉pencil sharpener
【卷边机】 juǎnbiānjī 〈名〉curling machine; crimper
【卷材】 juǎncái 〈名〉coiled material
【卷层云】 juǎncéngyún 〈名〉[气象] cirrostratus
【卷尺】 juǎnchǐ 〈名〉tape measure; band/measuring tape: 布～ cloth tape measure; cloth tape ‖ 钢/皮～ steel/leather tape measure
【卷带】 juǎndài 〈动〉rewind
〖～盒〗 juǎndàihé 〈名〉reel case
〖～盘〗 juǎndàipán 〈名〉tape reel; take-up reel
【卷发】 juǎnfà 〈名〉curly/wavy/crimped hair: 一头～ be curly-headed
〖～夹〗 juǎnfàjiā 〈名〉curly pin
〖～器〗 juǎnfàqì 〈名〉curler
〖～钳〗 juǎnfàqián 〈名〉curling irons/tongs
【卷积云】 juǎnjīyún 〈名〉[气象] cirrocumulus
【卷帘门】 juǎnliánmén 〈名〉folding door
【卷毛狗】 juǎnmáogǒu 〈名〉[动物] poodle
【卷铺盖】 juǎn pūgai 〈动〉❶ pack up and quit: 我受够了! 马上～走人。I've had enough. I'll pack up and go at once. ❷ get the sack; be sent packing: 干了没几天,老板就叫他～走人。The boss sent him packing after only a few days.
【卷曲】 juǎnqū 〈动〉curl
〖～机〗 juǎnqūjī 〈名〉[纺织] crimping machine
【卷染机】 juǎnrǎnjī 〈名〉[纺织] dye jigger
【卷绕】 juǎnrào 〈动〉wind; coil: ～毛线 wind the wool
〖～机〗 juǎnràojī 〈名〉coiler; take-up machine
【卷刃】 juǎnrèn 〈动〉(of a knife blade) be turned: 这刀～了。The knife blade has turned.
【卷入】 juǎnrù 〈动〉be drawn into; get involved in; get mixed up with: ～纠纷 get/be/become involved in a dispute ‖ ～危机 become entangled in a crisis ‖ ～战争 be drawn into war; be embroiled in war ‖ 不要将我～你们的是非之中。Don't draw me into your disputes. ‖ 我不想～你们的争吵中去。I don't want to involve myself in your quarrel.
【卷舌辅音】 juǎnshé fǔyīn 〈名〉[语言] retroflex consonant
【卷舌音】 juǎnshéyīn 〈名〉[语言] retroflex
【卷舌元音】 juǎnshé yuányīn 〈名〉[语言] retroflex vowel
【卷逃】 juǎntáo 〈动〉abscond with money, etc; run away with valuables
【卷筒】 juǎntǒng 〈名〉reel
〖～纸〗 juǎntǒngzhǐ 〈名〉[印刷] paper in reels; web: ～印刷机 web press
【卷土重来】 juǎntǔ-chónglái 〈熟〉stage/make a comeback: 结核病等旧病又～。Old diseases like tuberculosis have returned.
【卷尾猴】 juǎnwěihóu 〈名〉[动物] (weeping) capuchin; weeping monkey
【卷线机】 juǎnxiànjī 〈名〉coiler; coil winder
【卷心菜】 juǎnxīncài 〈名〉〈方〉cabbage
【卷须】 juǎnxū 〈名〉[植物] tendril
【卷烟】 juǎnyān 〈名〉❶ cigarette ❷ cigar: 嘴上叼着一支～ with a cigar in one's mouth
〖～厂〗 juǎnyānchǎng 〈名〉cigarette factory
〖～机〗 juǎnyānjī 〈名〉cigarette (making) machine
〖～纸〗 juǎnyānzhǐ 〈名〉cigarette paper
【卷扬机】 juǎnyángjī 〈名〉(carriage) hoist; hoister
【卷叶病】 juǎnyèbìng 〈名〉[植物] leaf roll
【卷叶虫】 juǎnyèchóng 〈名〉[昆虫] leaf roller
【卷云】 juǎnyún 〈名〉[气象] cirrus
【卷纸机】 juǎnzhǐjī 〈名〉reel machine
【卷轴】 juǎnzhóu 〈名〉reel; spool: 电缆/钢丝/天线～ cable/wire/aerial reel
⇨juànzhóu
【卷子】 juǎnzi 〈名〉steamed roll
⇨juànzi

锩 juǎn 〈动〉〈书〉(of the blade of a knife, etc) be turned: 这把刀的刃～了。The edge of the knife has turned.
【锩刃】 juǎnrèn = 卷刃 juǎnrèn

juàn

卷 juàn ❶〈量〉volume; fascicle: 第一～ Volume I ‖ 最后一～ concluding/last volume ‖ 家有藏书一万～ have a collection of 10,000 volumes in one's house ‖ 这本小说共三～。The novel is in three volumes. ❷〈名〉book; scroll: ⇨画～; 开～有益 ❸〈名〉file; dossier: 查～ look through the files ⇨～宗; 案～; 调～ ❹〈名〉examination/test paper: ⇨答～; 试～; 阅～
⇨juǎn
【卷标】 juànbiāo 〈名〉volume label
〖～号〗 juànbiāohào 〈名〉volume label
〖～记〗 juànbiāojì 〈名〉volume mark
【卷次】 juàncì 〈名〉volume (serial) number
【卷柜】 juànguì 〈名〉〈方〉filing cabinet
【卷帙】 juànzhì 〈名〉〈书〉book; volume
〖～浩繁〗 juànzhì-hàofán 〈熟〉numerous books; be voluminous: 宋代散文～,我只读过其中一些名篇。There is a vast collection of the Song Dynasty prose, of which I have only read some masterpieces.
【卷轴】 juànzhóu 〈名〉〈书〉scroll
⇨juǎnzhóu
【卷子】 juànzi 〈名〉❶ examination/test paper: 出～ set a test paper ‖ 答～ answer the questions in a test paper; do a test paper ‖ 发/批～ hand out/mark the examination papers ‖ 交～ hand in one's examination paper ‖ 整理～ sort out the (exam) papers ❷ ancient copy of a text in scroll form; hand-copied scroll
⇨juǎnzi
【卷宗】 juànzōng 〈名〉❶ file; dossier: 信件～ file of correspondence ❷ folder

隽 juàn 〈形〉〈书〉meaningful
【隽永】 juànyǒng 〈形〉〈书〉meaningful: ～箴言 meaningful

maxim
【隽语】 juànyǔ 〈名〉 pithy remark

倦 juàn 〈形〉 ❶ tired; fatigued: ～得要命 be dead tired ⇨困～;疲～ ❷ bored; weary; fed up with: ⇨诲人不～; 厌～
【倦怠】 juàndài 〈形〉 languid; sluggish: 感到～ feel languor ‖ 神色～ look languid
【倦容】 juànróng 〈名〉 tired/languid look: 一副～ a weary look ‖ 面带～ look tired ‖ 他的脸上没有一丝～。There was not a trace of weariness on his face.
【倦色】 juànsè 〈名〉 languid look; tired appearance/expression: 满脸～ look extremely tired
【倦意】 juànyì 〈名〉 tiredness; sleepiness; weariness: 毫无～ not feel in the least tired
【倦游】 juànyóu 〈动〉〈书〉 be weary of wandering and sightseeing

狷 juàn 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ impatient; impetuous; rash: ⇨～急 ❷ upright; honest: ⇨～介
【狷傲】 juàn'ào 〈形〉〈书〉 aloof and supercilious; detatched and haughty
【狷急】 juànjí 〈形〉 impetuous; rash
【狷介】 juànjiè 〈形〉〈书〉 upright and incorruptible: ～之士 incorruptible person
【狷狭】 juànxiá 〈形〉〈书〉 narrow-minded

桊 juàn 〈名〉 small wooden stick or iron ring on the ox nose

绢 juàn 〈名〉 thin tough silk
【绢本】 juànběn 〈名〉 silk scroll
【绢纺】 juànfǎng 〈名〉 silk spinning
【绢花】 juànhuā 〈名〉 silk flower
【绢画】 juànhuà 〈名〉 painting on silk
【绢丝】 juànsī 〈名〉 spun silk: ～纺绸 spun silk pongee ‖ ～织物 spun silk fabric
【绢子】 juànzi 〈名〉〈方〉 handkerchief

圈 juàn 〈名〉 (of livestock) pen; fold; sty: ⇨出～; 垫～; 猪～
⇨juān; quān
【圈肥】 juànféi ＝厩肥 jiùféi
【圈舍】 juànshè 〈名〉 livestock's pen; animals' house
【圈养】 juànyǎng 〈动〉 raise in a pen/fold/sty

眷 juàn ❶〈名〉 family dependant: ⇨～属; 家～ ❷〈动〉〈书〉 care for; have tender feelings for: ⇨～顾; ～恋; ～念
【眷爱】 juàn'ài 〈动〉 love; have deep affection for; be deeply attached to: ～生活 love life ‖ 孩子们需要父母～。Children need their parents' loving care.
【眷顾】 juàngù 〈动〉〈书〉 care for; be concerned about: ～百姓 care for the common people
【眷怀】 juànhuái 〈动〉 remember fondly; miss; cherish a loving memory (of): ～故土 long for one's native place ‖ ～亲人 miss one's family
【眷眷】 juànjuàn 〈形〉〈书〉 longing; yearning: ～之情 fond/profound/great attachment; loving care
【眷恋】 juànliàn 〈动〉〈书〉 be attached to; be nostalgic for; have deep affection for: 对母亲无比～ be sentimentally attached to one's mother ‖ 对祖国怀有深深的～之情 have a strong attachment to one's motherland
【眷念】 juànniàn 〈动〉〈书〉 think affectionately of; remember with tenderness: ～亲人 miss one's family members
【眷属】 juànshǔ 〈名〉 ❶ family dependant/member: 烈士的～得到了政府的照顾。The families of the martyrs were cared for by the government. ❷ husband and wife: 愿天下有情人终成～。May all lovers on earth be married/become couples.

睊 juàn
【睊睊】 juànjuàn 〈动〉〈书〉 look through the corners of the eyes; look askance

罥 juàn 〈动〉〈书〉 hang; put up

juē

撅[1] juē 〈动〉 stick up; pout (one's lips): ～嘴 curl up/pout one's lips ‖ ～着两根小辫儿 with two pigtails sticking up ‖ ～着嘴 with pouting lips ‖ 你的一绺头发～起来了。A lock of your hair is sticking up.

撅[2] juē 〈动〉〈口〉 ❶ break; snap: 把尺子～成两段 break/snap a ruler in two ‖ 树枝突然喀嚓一声～断了。The branch suddenly snapped. ❷ embarrass sb openly: ～人 contradict sb openly

噘 juē 〈动〉 pout (one's lips)
【噘嘴】 juēzuǐ 〈动〉 pout/purse one's lips; pucker up the mouth: 他噘起嘴,露出一丝讥笑。His lips were pursed in a sneer.

jué

孓 jué → 孑孓 jiéjué

决[1] jué ❶〈动〉 decide; determine: 去留不～ hesitate between staying and going ‖ 议而不～ discuss sth without reaching a decision ‖ 我不会屈服,我意已～。I'm adamant that I won't give in. ⇨～定; 表～; 判～ ❷〈动〉 execute (a person): ⇨处～; 枪～ ❸〈动〉 decide the outcome (of a game, war, etc): ～出金牌 determine the gold winner ‖ 今天的比赛要～出前三名。The first three places will be decided in the matches today. ⇨～赛; ～战 ❹〈形〉 determined; resolute; decisive: ⇨坚～; 犹豫不～ ❺〈副〉 [used before a negative] definitely; certainly; under any circumstances: ～非偶然 by no means accidental ⇨～不

决[2] jué 〈动〉 ❶ burst; make a breach in: ⇨～堤; ～口; 溃～ ❷ break; split: ⇨～裂
【决策】 juécè ❶〈动〉 make policy; make a strategic decision: 参与～ be involved in decision-making ‖ ～失误 make a wrong strategic decision ‖ ～过程 decision procedure/process ‖ ～阶段/理论/行为 decision phase/theory/behaviour ❷〈名〉 policy decision; decision of strategic importance: 宣布/做出～ announce/declare a decision (on) ‖ 具有划时代意义的～ landmark decision ‖ 科学的～ scientific policy-making ‖ 市场～ market decision ‖ 英明/战略～ wise/strategic decision ‖ 重大～ major policy decision
〖～层〗 juécècéng 〈名〉 executive level
〖～机构〗 juécè jīgòu 〈名〉 policy-making/decision-making body: 最高～ top policy-making body
〖～科学〗 juécè kēxué 〈名〉 decision science
〖～权〗 juécèquán 〈名〉 policy-making/decision-making power
〖～人〗 juécèrén 〈名〉 decision-maker; policy-maker: 高层～ top decision-maker
【决雌雄】 jué cíxióng ＝ 决一雌雄 juéyīcíxióng
【决堤】 juédī 〈动〉 breach/burst a dyke: ～之水 floodwater breaking through the dyke ‖ 两条河都～了。Both rivers burst their banks.
【决定】 juédìng ❶〈动〉 decide; resolve; make/take a decision/resolution; make up one's mind: ～国家政治前途 settle/decide the political future of the country ‖ ～人选/政策 decide on the candidate/policy ‖ 轻率～ imprudently resolve ‖ 擅自～ decide presumptuously ‖ 一致～ decide unanimously ‖ 以投票的方式～ decide by a ballot/vote ‖ 我～不参加比赛。I resolved against participating in the contest. ‖ 这事我一时～不了。I cannot make up my mind about it for the moment. ‖ 我自己～不了。I cannot decide myself. ❷〈名〉 decision; resolution: 撤销/取消/推翻～ reverse/rescind/overturn a decision ‖ 等待/起草～ await/draft a decision ‖ 改变/更改～ alter/modify one's decision ‖ 坚持～ adhere to a decision ‖ 通过一项～ pass a resolution ‖ 宣布/执行～ announce/execute a decision ‖ 做出～ decide (on sth); arrive at/come to/make/reach a decision ‖ 不可改变的～ irrevocable/unalterable/irreversible decision ‖ 草率的～ hasty/rash/snap decision

‖明智的～ wise decision ‖重大～ important/significant/fateful/momentous decision ‖～一旦作出，人人都得遵守。Once a decision is taken, all must abide by it. ‖我的～不变。My decision stands. ‖这个问题尚未作出～。No decision has been made over the matter. ❷〈动〉determine; decide: ～命运 decide/determine/seal sb's fate ‖存在～意识。Man's social being determines his consciousness. ‖供求规律～商品价格。The law of supply and demand governs the prices of goods. ❸〈形〉decisive: ～因素 decisive/determining factor; determinant

〖～论〗 juédìnglùn 〈名〉[哲学] determinism

〖～权〗 juédìngquán 〈名〉decision-making power: 有最后～ have the final say

〖～性〗 juédìngxìng 〈名〉decisiveness: ～胜利 decisive victory ‖～时刻/事件 fateful moment/event ‖～证据 conclusive evidence ‖起～作用 play a decisive/final role (in) ‖在这个问题上他的意见是～的。His opinion is decisive on the question.

【决斗】 juédòu ❶〈动〉fight a duel; duel: 进行～ fight/have a duel (with sb) ‖要求～ challenge sb to a duel ❷〈名〉decisive struggle: 生死存亡的～ life-and-death struggle

【决断】 juéduàn ❶〈动〉make/take a decision: 最后～ make the final decision ‖家庭纠纷往往很难～。Decisions can be very difficult over domestic disputes. ❷〈名〉decisiveness; resolve; resolution: 很有～ have great resolution/resolve

【决计】 juéjì ❶〈动〉come to a decision; be determined; make up one's mind: 他～辞职。He was determined to resign. ❷〈副〉definitely; certainly; absolutely: 这样办～没错。We definitely won't go wrong the way we do it.

【决绝】 juéjué ❶〈动〉break/cut off; sever: ～一切往来 break off all relations ‖和不良嗜好～ break with bad habits ❷〈形〉firm; resolute: 态度～ adamant/resolute attitude

【决口】 juékǒu 〈动〉(of a dyke, etc) burst; be breached: 大雨使河堤～。Heavy rains caused the river to burst its banks.

【决裂】 juéliè 〈动〉break with; rupture: 与传统/过去～ break with tradition/the past ‖与家庭/朋友～ break with one's family/friends ‖与旧的思维方式～ cut oneself off from the old ways of thinking ‖任何违约都将导致签约双方关系的彻底～。Any violation of the agreement will lead to a fundamental rupture between the contracting parties.

【决明子】 juémíngzǐ 〈名〉[中药] cassia seed; semen cassiae

【决然】 juérán 〈书〉❶〈形〉resolute; determined: ～拒绝作出让步 resolutely refuse to make any concession ⇨毅然～ ❷〈副〉definitely; undoubtedly: 这种人～没有好下场。Such people are bound to come to no good end.

【决赛】 juésài 〈名〉finals: 参加～ play/run in the finals ‖进入～ advance to the finals; reach/enter the finals; get through to the finals ‖取得～资格 qualify for the finals ‖篮球/网球～ basketball/tennis finals ‖他在赛跑初赛中赢了，但在～中输了。He won the first heat, but lost out in the finals. ⇨半～；四分之一～

〖～选手〗 juésài xuǎnshǒu 〈名〉finalist

【决胜】 juéshèng 〈动〉determine the outcome (of a game/war): ～选举 run-off election

〖～局〗 juéshèngjú 〈名〉[体育] deciding game/set; decider: 下一局为～。The next game will be the decider.

【决死】 juésǐ 〈动〉fight a life-and-death battle: ～的斗争 life-and-death struggle; struggle of life and death

【决算】 juésuàn 〈名〉final accounts: 国家～ final state accounts ‖年度～ final annual accounts ‖年终～ final accounts at the end of the year; year-end accounts

〖～表〗 juésuànbiǎo 〈名〉final statement

〖～单〗 juésuàndān 〈名〉balance ticket

〖～明细表〗 juésuàn míngxìbiǎo 〈名〉itemized final accounting (of revenue and expenditure)

〖～书〗 juésuànshū 〈名〉final report/statement

〖～审计〗 juésuàn shěnjì 〈名〉audit of returns

〖～账户〗 juésuàn zhànghù 〈名〉balance/final account

【决心】 juéxīn ❶〈动〉be determined/resolved (to do sth); resolve (to do/on doing sth): ～改正错误 be determined to correct one's mistakes ‖～戒烟 resolve to stop smoking ‖我们～抵抗到底。We resolved that we would resist to the end. ❷〈名〉determination; resolution; resolve: 表～ express firm determination (to do sth) ‖动摇/坚定～ shake/harden one's resolve ‖改变～ break one's resolve; change one's resolution ‖下定～ make up one's mind (to do sth); come to a resolution; make a firm resolve (to do sth) ‖他们的反对反而增强了她坚持下去的～。Their opposition only strengthened her resolve not to give in. ‖我们有～，也有能力。We have the determination and capability as well.

〖～书〗 juéxīnshū 〈名〉written pledge: 写～ write a pledge

【决一雌雄】 juéyīcíxióng 〈熟〉fight to see who is stronger; fight it out: 在商场上～ fight it out in the business world

【决一胜负】 juéyīshèngfù 〈熟〉fight/battle it out; make a final bid for victory: 在战场上～ fight it out on the battlefields

【决一死战】 juéyīsǐzhàn 〈熟〉fight to the death; fight/wage a life-and-death battle/struggle; fight a last-ditch battle: 与敌人～ fight the enemy to the finish

【决议】 juéyì 〈名〉decision; resolution: 一项～ a bill ‖采纳/坚持/赞成～ adopt/maintain/agree with a resolution ‖撤消～ cancel a resolution; take back/withdraw a resolve ‖否决～ vote down/kill/reject a resolution ‖批准/推翻～ ratify/reverse a decision ‖起草～ draft a decision/resolution ‖提出～ offer/propose/submit/table a resolution ‖通过～ pass/adopt/carry a resolution ‖执行～ carry out/implement a resolution

〖～草案〗 juéyì cǎo'àn 〈名〉draft resolution

【决意】 juéyì 〈动〉be determined; make up one's mind: 我～辞去工作。I'm determined to resign. / I am firm in my resolve to leave the present job. ‖她～要离婚。She was firmly resolved to divorce.

【决战】 juézhàn ❶〈名〉decisive battle/campaign/engagement ❷〈动〉fight a decisive battle

诀[1] jué 〈名〉❶ rhymed instruction/formula: ⇨歌～；口～ ❷ knack; trick: ⇨～窍；秘～；妙～

诀[2] jué 〈动〉bid farewell; part: ⇨～别；永～

【诀别】 juébié 〈动〉bid farewell; part [usu with little hope of meeting again]: 做最后的～ bid goodbye forever; bid an eternal farewell ‖这是一次痛苦的～。It's a painful farewell.

【诀窍】 juéqiào 〈名〉secret of success; key to success; knack; tricks of the trade: 掌握～ get/acquire/have the knack ‖找～ try to get the knack (of/for doing sth) ‖成功的～ secret of success; key to success ‖做买卖的～ knack of the trade; some tips/tricks on business ‖他自己有一套学习的～。He has his own knack in learning. ‖无论做什么事，只要掌握了～就不难。Nothing is difficult once you master the secret of it. ‖这里头有～。There is a knack in it.

【诀要】 juéyào 〈书〉＝ 诀窍 juéqiào

抉 jué 〈动〉〈书〉❶ dig out: ～目 gouge out sb's eyes ❷ pick/single out: ⇨～择

【抉剔】 juétī 〈动〉search and pick out; pick and choose

【抉择】 juézé 〈动〉〈书〉choose: 面临～ stand at the crossroads ‖影响/做出～ influence/make one's choice ‖需要在生与死之间做出～。The choice lies between life and death. ‖是去是留，请速～。To stay or to leave, you have to make a quick decision.

【抉摘】 juézhāi 〈动〉〈书〉❶ choose ❷ expose and condemn: ～弊端 expose and censure malpractices

角[1] jué 〈名〉ancient three-legged wine cup

角[2] jué 〈名〉❶ role; part; character: 你扮演什么～儿? What role do you play? ⇨配～；主～ ❷ type of role (in traditional Chinese opera): ⇨丑～；旦～ ❸ actor or actress: 名～ famous actor/actress

角[3] jué 〈动〉contend; wrestle: ⇨～斗；～逐；口～ ⇨jiǎo

【角斗】 juédòu 〈动〉wrestle

〖～场〗 juédòuchǎng 〈名〉wrestling ring

【角力】 juélì 〈动〉have a trial of strength (with); wrestle

【角色】 juésè 〈名〉role; part: 扮演～ take/play the part/role (of) ‖担任主要～ have the major/leading part (in); assume the principal role ‖分派～ hand out/assign roles ‖演活一个～ live a part ‖次要/重要～ minor/major role ‖反面/正面～ negative/positive character ‖剧名/片名～ title role; name part ‖龙套～ walk-on part ‖喜剧～ comedy part ‖主演～ starring role ‖她在剧中担任一个小～。She had a bit part in the play. ❷ type of character in life: 在谈判中扮演重要～ play an important *part/role in the*

negotiations‖在这件事上她扮演了极不光彩的～。She played a most contemptible part/role in it.

【角逐】 juézhú 〈动〉contend; compete; contest: 参加～ participate in a competition/contest‖～金牌 compete/contest for gold medal‖～世界杯 contend for the World Cup‖群雄～ tussle among separatist warlords‖激烈～ hot/fierce contest‖我们明天将与对手展开～。We will carry on the contest against our opponents tomorrow.

玦 jué 〈名〉〈书〉penannular jade ring [worn as an ornament in China]

珏 jué 〈名〉〈书〉two pieces of jade joined together

䴗 jué 〈名〉〈书〉[动物] shrike

【䴗舌】 juéshé 〈形〉〈书〉(*of language*) *difficult to understand*; hardly intelligible

觉 jué ❶〈动〉〈书〉wake up: 大梦初～ wake up from a dream ❷〈动〉become aware/awakened: ⇨～悟; 自～ ❸〈动〉feel; sense: ～得饿 feel hungry‖～着有些发烧 feel one has a temperature/fever ⇨～得; 不知不～ ❹〈名〉sense: ⇨触～; 错～; 幻～
⇨jiào

【觉察】 juéchá 〈动〉detect; perceive; sense; discern: ～出变化 perceive a change (in)‖～到危险 become aware of/sense a danger‖～到自己的错误 perceive one's mistake‖我从她的声音～出她在生气。I detected some anger in her voice.‖我很快就～出他在骗我。I soon perceived/discerned that he was fooling me.‖这个小错误未被～。The minor mistake escaped detection.

【觉得】 juéde 〈动〉❶ feel; be conscious/aware of: ～饿/冷 feel *hungry/cold*‖～高兴/幸运 *feel happy/lucky*‖～浑身是劲 *feel full* of energy‖～身体不舒服 not feel like oneself; feel a little under the weather‖～有点累 feel a bit tired ❷ think; feel: 大家都～他会来。Everyone thought he would show up.‖你～这本书怎么样? What do you think of the book?‖我～不会有问题。My feeling is that there would be no problem.‖我～他挺讨人喜欢的。In my opinion, he is a pleasant guy.

【觉悟】 juéwù ❶〈动〉come to understand/realize; become aware of; become politically awakened: ～了的人民 awakened people‖越来越多的人～到科学技术的重要性。More and more people have come to see the importance of science and technology. ❷〈名〉consciousness; awareness; understanding: 提高某人的～ raise sb's consciousness‖培养～ breed/cultivate one's consciousness‖阶级/政治～ class/political awareness/consciousness ❸〈动〉[佛教] awake to the truth; attain enlightenment

【觉醒】 juéxǐng 〈动〉awaken; wake up: 道德～ moral awakening‖精神～ spiritual awakening‖～的人民 awakened people‖是你该～的时候了。It's time for you to wake up.‖这个国家像一个从沉睡中～的巨人。The country is like a giant awakening from a deep sleep.

绝 jué ❶〈动〉cut/break off; sever: ⇨～交; 拒～; 滔滔不～ ❷〈动〉exhaust; use up; finish: 别把话说～了。Don't say anything uncompromising.‖别把事情做～了。Don't put things into an impasse.‖法子都想～了。All possibilities have been exhausted.‖手段都用～了。Every means has been tried. ⇨弹尽粮～; 斩尽杀～ ❸〈形〉superb; matchless: ～好的机会 golden opportunity; excellent chance‖～好的主意 excellent/brilliant idea‖他的书法真叫～。His calligraphy is simply superb. ⇨～唱; ～活 ❹〈副〉extremely; most: ～大部分 the bulk (of); lion's share‖～大多数 overwhelming/vast majority ⇨～密; ～早; 深恶痛～ ❺〈形〉desperate; hopeless: ⇨～境; ～路; ～症 ❻〈副〉[used before a negative] absolutely; in the least; by any account: ～不答应 never agree‖～不动摇 *be adamant*‖～不可能 *be absolutely impossible*‖～非偶然 be by no means an accident‖～无此心 have no such intentions whatsoever‖你们～不能那样对他。You should in no way treat him like that.‖我～不相信。I will never believe it. ❼〈动〉cease breathing; die: ⇨～命; 悲痛欲～; 气～

【绝版】 juébǎn 〈动〉be out of print: 这书已经～了。This book has already gone out of print.

〖～书〗 juébǎnshū 〈名〉out-of-print book; book out of print

【绝笔】 juébǐ 〈名〉❶ last work [before one's death] ❷〈书〉best writing/painting; masterpiece: 堪称～ may be rated as the best *writing/painting/a masterpiece* ❸ last words written before one's death

【绝壁】 juébì 〈名〉precipice: 攀缘～ climb a precipice

【绝产】 juéchǎn ＝ 绝收 juéshōu

【绝唱】 juéchàng 〈名〉❶ peak/acme of perfection: 千古～ poetic masterpiece through the ages ❷ last song of a singer; swansong: 想不到这竟成了她的～。I didn't expect it to be her swansong.

【绝处逢生】 juéchù-féngshēng 〈熟〉be unexpectedly rescued from a desperate situation; escape by the skin of one's teeth; *have a narrow escape*

【绝代】 juédài 〈名〉〈书〉uniqueness among one's contemporaries; peerlessness: 才华～ unrivalled talent

〖～风华〗 *juédài-fēnghuá* 〈熟〉*unsurpassed beauty of a generation*

〖～佳人〗 juédài-jiārén 〈熟〉woman of matchless/peerless beauty; matchless/stunning/raving beauty; beauty of beauties

【绝倒】 juédǎo 〈动〉〈书〉rock with laughter; shake one's sides (laughing): 令人～ be sidesplitting

【绝地】 juédì 〈名〉❶ extremely dangerous place ❷ ＝ 绝境② juéjìng

【绝顶】 juédǐng ❶〈副〉extremely; utterly: ～聪明 extremely clever‖～荒谬 utterly ridiculous‖～愚蠢 be the height of folly ❷〈名〉〈书〉peak; summit: 会当凌～, 一览众山小。The time will come when I climb up to its very summit, I find all the surrounding mountains dwarfed.

【绝对】 juéduì ❶〈形〉absolute: ～服从/领导 absolute obedience/leadership‖并无～的保证。There is no iron-clad guarantee. ⇨～真理 ❷〈副〉absolutely; perfectly; definitely: ～安全 absolutely/perfectly safe‖～可靠 absolutely reliable‖这个答案～正确。The answer is definitely true.‖他～没错。He is perfectly correct.‖他～信任她。He has implicit faith in her. ❸〈形〉based on one condition without considering others; absolute: ⇨～误差 ❹〈形〉most; extreme: 这个学校的学生～多数都品学兼优。The vast majority of students in the school are good both in character and in scholarship.

〖～地租〗 juéduì dìzū 〈名〉absolute rent

〖～高度〗 juéduì gāodù 〈名〉absolute altitude

〖～观念〗 juéduì guānniàn 〈名〉[哲学] absolute idea

〖～豁免〗 juéduì huòmiǎn 〈名〉absolute immunity

〖～量度〗 juéduì liángdù 〈名〉[物理] absolute measurement

〖～零度〗 juéduì língdù 〈名〉[物理] absolute zero

〖～命令〗 juéduì mìnglìng 〈名〉[计算机] absolute command/order

〖～贫困〗 juéduì pínkùn 〈名〉absolute impoverishment

〖～平均主义〗 juéduì píngjūnzhǔyì 〈名〉absolute equalitarianism

〖～权力〗 *juéduì quánlì* 〈名〉*absolute power*

〖～剩余价值〗 juéduì shèngyú jiàzhí 〈名〉[经济] absolute surplus value

〖～湿度〗 juéduì shīdù 〈名〉[气象] absolute humidity

〖～速度〗 juéduì sùdù 〈名〉[物理] absolute velocity

〖～温度〗 juéduì wēndù 〈名〉[物理] absolute temperature

〖～误差〗 juéduì wùchā 〈名〉absolute error

〖～优势〗 *juéduì yōushì* 〈名〉*absolute superiority/advantage*: 占有～ have overwhelming superiority‖在实力上他们占有～。They have a predominant position in terms of strength.

〖～真理〗 *juéduì zhēnlǐ* 〈名〉[哲学] *absolute truth*

〖～真空〗 juéduì zhēnkōng 〈名〉absolute vacuum

〖～值〗 juéduìzhí 〈名〉[数学] absolute value

〖～中立〗 juéduì zhōnglì 〈名〉absolute neutrality

〖～主义〗 juéduìzhǔyì 〈名〉[哲学] absolutism

【绝后】 juéhòu 〈动〉❶ be without offspring/issue; have no descendants ❷ never be repeated: ⇨空前～

【绝户】 juéhù ❶ ＝ 绝后① juéhòu ❷〈名〉*childless person/family*

【绝活】 juéhuó 〈名〉unrivalled skill; best skill: 有一手～ have an unrivalled/a unique skill‖他画画有一手～。He is at his best in painting.

【绝技】 juéjì 〈名〉unique/consummate skill: 表演～ do/perform stunt‖身怀～ have unique/consummate skill‖走钢丝的～ tightrope stunt

【绝迹】 juéjì 〈动〉disappear; vanish; become extinct: 濒临～

be close to disappearance/extinction; be on the verge of extinction ‖ 恐龙在进化过程中～。In the course of evolution, dinosaurs passed out of existence. ‖ 天花在这个地区早已～。Smallpox has long been stamped out in the area.

【绝交】 juéjiāo 〈动〉 break off relations (with); sever ties (with); renounce friendship: 他们～了。They have parted company/finished with each other. ‖ 她跟他～了。She broke with him.

【绝经】 juéjīng 〈动〉[生理] have menopause; stop menstruating

〖～期〗 juéjīngqī 〈名〉[生理] menopause: ～综合征 climacteric syndrome; dimacterium

【绝境】 juéjìng 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 remote and out-of-the-way place ❷ hopeless situation; desperate conditions; impasse; blind alley: 被逼人～ be driven into a corner; be driven to despair/the wall ‖ 濒临～ stand/be on the edge of a precipice ‖ 处于～ be in desperate conditions ‖ 陷入～ fall into an impasse; come to a dead end ‖ 他已身陷～。There is no way out for him.

【绝句】 juéjù 〈名〉 quatrain: 五言～ pentasyllabic quatrain ‖ 七言～ heptasyllabic quatrain

【绝口】 juékǒu 〈动〉 ❶ stop talking: 骂不～ heap endless abuse upon; pour out unceasing abuse ⇨赞不～ ❷ keep one's mouth shut: ⇨～不提

〖～不提〗 juékǒu-bùtí 〈熟〉 make no mention of; never say a single word (about sth): 她对此事～。She never breathed/said a word about it.

【绝粒】 juélì 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ run out of food ❷ go on a hunger strike; abstain from food; refuse to take food

【绝路】 juélù ❶〈动〉 cut off the escape route; leave no way out; leave no exit ❷〈名〉 road to ruin; blind alley; dead end; impasse: 面临～ face ruin ‖ 走上～ take the road to ruin; head for one's destruction/doom; come to a dead end/an impasse ‖ 自寻～ court destruction; bring ruin upon oneself ‖ 他被逼上～。He was driven into a corner/to desperation.

【绝伦】 juélún 〈形〉〈书〉 unsurpassed; unequalled; peerless; superb: 聪明～ incomparably intelligent ‖ 精美～ superb; exquisite beyond compare

【绝卖】 juémài 〈动〉〈旧〉 sell off (one's real estate) for good

【绝门】 juémén ❶〈名〉 family without offspring: ～绝户 household without offspring ❷〈名〉 extinct profession/trade: 这个行当已成了～。The trade has disappeared. ❸〈名〉 unique skill ❹〈形〉 greatly surprising; to one's great surprise: 他这件事做得也太～了。He's gone too far on the matter!

【绝密】 juémì 〈形〉 top-secret; most confidential; classified: ～情报 top-secret information ‖ ～文件 top-secret papers/documents ‖ 这是～的。This is completely confidential.

【绝妙】 juémiào 〈形〉 extremely clever; ingenious; excellent; perfect: ～的讽刺 supreme/perfect/superb irony ‖ ～的画像 exquisite portrait ‖ ～的主意 marvelous/great/superb idea

【绝命书】 juémìngshū 〈名〉 ❶ suicide note ❷ note written on the eve of one's execution

【绝品】 juépǐn 〈名〉 peerless/unrivalled work of art

【绝情】 juéqíng 〈形〉 heartless; cruel: ～忘义 be ungrateful and heartless ‖ 你这话太～。It's cruel of you to say so.

【绝然】 juérán 〈副〉 absolutely; entirely; completely: ～不同 be entirely different

【绝热】 juérè 〈名〉[物理] heat insulation: ～变化/过程 adiabatic change/process ‖ ～材料 heat-insulating material ‖ ～冷却/膨胀 adiabatic cooling/expansion ‖ ～曲线 adiabatic curve; adiabatics ‖ ～压缩 adiabatic compression

〖～层〗 juérècéng 〈名〉 heat-insulating layer; thermal insulation blanket

〖～混凝土〗 juérè hùnníngtǔ 〈名〉 heat-insulating concrete

〖～线〗 juérèxiàn 〈名〉[物理] adiabat

【绝色】 juésè 〈名〉〈书〉(of woman) unrivalled beauty: ～佳人 stunning beauty; great beauty

【绝食】 juéshí 〈动〉 fast; go on a hunger strike: 在～斗争中饿死 starve to death in a hunger strike ‖ ～者 hunger-striker

【绝世】 juéshì ❶〈形〉 unique; matchless; peerless: ～佳作 enduring masterpiece; unsurpassed excellent work ‖ ～珍品 peerless treasure ❷〈动〉 pass away; die

〖～佳人〗 juéshì-jiārén ＝ 绝代佳人 juédài-jiārén

〖～无双〗 juéshì-wúshuāng 〈熟〉 be incomparable; be absolutely matchless and unparalleled

【绝收】 juéshōu 〈动〉 have no harvest; have a total harvest failure: 这场冰雹将使许多庄稼～。Many crops would bear/have no harvest at all because of the hailstorm. ‖ 庄稼因干旱～了。The drought led to a total crop failure.

【绝嗣】 juésì 〈动〉〈书〉 have no offspring/issue/posterity/heir

【绝俗】 juésú 〈动〉 be above the worldly ways; sever oneself from worldly ways/matters

【绝望】 juéwàng 〈动〉 despair; be desperate; give up/lose all hope: 感到～ feel desperate; be filled with despair ‖ 深感～ despair deeply ‖ 陷入～ fall/sink into despair; yield to despair ‖ 因～而放弃 give up in despair ‖ 在极度～中自杀 commit suicide in the depth of despair ‖ 失败并未使他陷入～。Failure didn't drive him to despair. ‖ 我完全～了。I was in sheer/utter/total despair. / I was bereft of all hope. / Despair closed in on me.

【绝无仅有】 juéwú-jǐnyǒu 〈熟〉 only one of its kind; very rare; unique: 大熊猫是世界上～的珍奇动物。Giant panda is a uniquely rare animal in the world.

【绝响】 juéxiǎng 〈名〉 ❶ extinct music ❷ extinct art: 几近～ almost become a lost art

【绝续】 juéxù 〈动〉 die out or survive; live or die: 存亡～之际 crucial moment

【绝学】 juéxué 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ lost body of knowledge ❷ profound learning; unique scholarship

【绝艺】 juéyì 〈名〉 consummate art/skill

【绝育】 juéyù 〈动〉[医学] sterilize: 男性/女性～ male/female sterilization

〖～手术〗 juéyù shǒushù 〈名〉 sterilization operation: 做～ have/undergo a sterilization operation; be sterilized

【绝域】 juéyù 〈名〉〈书〉 distant and inaccessible land

【绝缘】 juéyuán 〈动〉 ❶ cut all ties with; be cut/isolated from: 与外界～ be cut off from the outside world ‖ 与烟酒～ have stopped smoking and drinking; have never touched cigarettes or wine ❷ [电学] insulate: ～板/棒/纸 insulating board/rod/paper ‖ ～电缆 insulated cable ‖ ～老化 insulation aging ‖ ～套管 insulating sleeve ‖ ～清漆 insulating varnish ‖ 热/声～ thermal/sound insulation ‖ 橡胶和塑料用来使电线和电缆～。Rubber and plastic are used for insulating electric wires and cables. ‖ 泡沫橡胶具有良好的～性能。Foam rubber provides good insulation.

〖～材料〗 juéyuán cáiliào 〈名〉 insulating material

〖～层〗 juéyuáncéng 〈名〉 insulating layer/blanket: 剥去电线的～ skin the insulation from the wire

〖～瓷〗 juéyuáncí 〈名〉 insulation porcelain

〖～电阻〗 juéyuán diànzǔ 〈名〉 insulation/leakage resistance; insulance

〖～胶带〗 juéyuán jiāodài 〈名〉 insulating tape

〖～强度〗 juéyuán qiángdù 〈名〉 insulating strength

〖～体〗 juéyuántǐ 〈名〉 insulator: 热～ thermal insulator

〖～线〗 juéyuánxiàn 〈名〉 covered conductor/wire

〖～性〗 juéyuánxìng 〈名〉 insulativity

〖～子〗 juéyuánzǐ 〈名〉 insulator

【绝早】 juézǎo 〈副〉 extremely early: ～动身 set off very early

【绝招】 juézhāo 〈名〉 ❶ unique skill: 杂技～ acrobatic stunt ‖ 马戏团演员表演了各种马术～。The members of the circus did all sorts of riding stunts. ❷ unexpected trick/stratagem (as a last resort): 在无计可施的情况下，他的～就是逃跑。After he exhausted all possibilities, what remained in the bottom of the bag is escape.

【绝着】 juézhāo ＝绝招 juézhāo

【绝症】 juézhèng 〈名〉 incurable/fatal/mortal/terminal disease/illness; hopeless case: 身患～ be terminally ill ‖ ～患者 terminal/incurable patient; patient with terminal disease ‖ 这是一种～。This is a fatal disease.

【绝种】 juézhǒng 〈动〉 die out; become extinct: 濒临～ be on the verge of extinction ‖ 防止～ prevent the extinction (of) ‖ 几乎～ be practically extinct ‖ ～动物 extinct animal ‖ 大熊猫是面临～的动物。The giant panda is an endangered species. / The giant panda is dying out. ‖ 恐龙已经～很久了。Dinosaurs have been extinct for a long time.

【绝子绝孙】 juézǐ-juésūn ＝ 断子绝孙 duànzǐ-juésūn

倔 jué

⇨juè

【倔强】 juéjiàng 〈形〉stubborn; unbending; unyielding; refractory; tenacious: 性格非常～ be as stubborn as a mule; have a tenacious character
【倔犟】 juéjiàng =倔强 juéjiàng

掘 jué 〈动〉dig; excavate: ～出树根 dig out the roots of a tree ‖ ～穿围墙 dig through a wall ‖ ～地道 dig a tunnel ‖ ～地取水 dig for water ‖ ～洞 excavate/tunnel a hole ‖ ～一眼井 dig/sink a well ⇨采～;发～;挖～
【掘进】 juéjìn 〈动〉[矿业] drive; tunnel; advance; drill: 平巷～ drilling ‖ 全断面～ full-face tunnelling
〖～机〗 juéjìnjī 〈名〉tunneller
【掘墓】 juémù 〈动〉dig a grave: ～盗尸 break into a tomb for robbery
〖～人〗 juémùrén 〈名〉gravedigger
【掘土机】 juétǔjī 〈名〉excavator; power shovel

桷 jué 〈名〉square rafter

崛 jué 〈动〉〈书〉rise abruptly
【崛起】 juéqǐ 〈动〉❶ (of mountains, etc) rise abruptly; appear on the horizon suddenly: ～于海上的险峰 abrupt peak rising from the ocean ❷ rise to prominence; spring/sprout up: 为人才～创造条件 create conditions for the emergence of talents ‖ 在文坛～ rise suddenly in literary circles ‖ 乡镇企业在～。Rural industries are springing up. ‖ 一座现代化都市正在～。A modern city is emerging on the horizon. ‖ 为中华之～而读书。Study for the rise of China.

脚 jué =角[2] jué
⇨jiǎo

觖 jué 〈形〉〈书〉dissatisfied; discontented
【觖望】 juéwàng 〈动〉〈书〉have an animus as a result of dissatisfaction

厥[1] jué 〈动〉faint; lose consciousness; fall into a coma

厥[2] jué 〈书〉❶〈代〉his; her; its; their: ～后 thereafter ⇨大放～词 ❷〈副〉then

谲 jué 〈书〉〈形〉❶ treacherous; crafty: ⇨～诈 ❷ strange; odd: ⇨诡～
【谲诈】 juézhà 〈形〉cunning; crafty

蕨 jué 〈名〉[植物] brake (fern)
【蕨菜】 juécài 〈名〉edible tender leaves of brakes
【蕨类植物】 juélèi zhíwù 〈名〉pteridophyte

獗 jué → 猖獗 chāngjué

橛 jué 〈名〉short wooden stake; wooden pin; peg: 小木～儿 short wooden stake
【橛子】 juézi 〈名〉short wooden stake; wooden pin; peg

噱 jué 〈动〉〈书〉laugh loudly: 她的行动令人发～。Her behaviour was laughable.
⇨xué
【噱笑】 juéxiào 〈动〉laugh loudly

镢 jué 〈名〉〈书〉lock

爵[1] jué 〈名〉ancient wine vessel with three legs and a loop handle

爵[2] jué 〈名〉rank of nobility; peerage: 封～ confer a title (of nobility) upon sb ⇨伯～;公～
【爵禄】 juélù 〈名〉〈书〉rank of nobility and the emoluments that go with it
【爵士】 juéshì 〈名〉❶ knight: 授予～封号 confer the title of a knight upon sb ❷ sir [used before the Christian name]: 约翰·史密斯～ Sir John Smith
【爵士乐】 juéshìyuè 〈名〉jazz: 演奏～ play jazz ‖ 传统/现代～ traditional/modern jazz
【爵位】 juéwèi 〈名〉rank/title of nobility

蹶 jué 〈动〉❶ fall ❷ suffer a setback: ⇨一～不振
⇨juě

矍 jué 〈形〉alarm-looking
【矍铄】 juéshuò 〈形〉〈书〉(of the aged) hale and hearty: 精神～ be hale and hearty

嚼 jué →咀嚼 jǔjué
⇨jiáo; jiào

爝 jué
【爝火】 juéhuǒ 〈名〉〈书〉torch; small fire

攫 jué 〈动〉〈书〉seize; grab: ～为己有 seize possession of; appropriate
【攫夺】 juéduó 〈动〉grab; plunder: ～财富 appropriate wealth ‖ ～他人劳动成果 grab the fruit of others' labour
【攫取】 juéqǔ 〈动〉plunder; seize: ～暴利 rake in exorbitant profits ‖ ～权力 seize power ‖ ～自然资源 grab natural resources

镢 jué 〈名〉〈方〉pick; pickaxe
【镢头】 juétou 〈名〉〈方〉pick; pickaxe

juě

蹶 juě
⇨jué
【蹶子】 juězi 〈名〉(of horses, donkeys, etc) kick (with hind leg): ⇨尥～

juè

倔 juè 〈形〉gruff; surly; blunt: 说话～ be blunt of speech ‖ 脾气～ have an irascible temper; be rather surly ‖ 这老头儿有股～劲儿。There is a stubborn/obstinate streak in the old man.
⇨jué
【倔巴】 juèba 〈形〉〈方〉stubborn
【倔头】 juètóu 〈名〉stubborn and surly person
〖～倔脑〗 juètóu-juènǎo 〈熟〉be blunt of speech and gruff of manner: 他看起来～的，但实际上人很和蔼。His manner is gruff, but he is actually rather kind.

jūn

军 jūn 〈名〉❶ armed forces; army; troops: 调～ assemble troops/forces/an army ‖ 募～ collect an army ‖ ⇨～队;参～;陆～;驻～ ❷ [military unit] army; corps: 第二十二～ 22nd army ‖ ～以上干部 officers of army level and above ⇨～长
【军备】 jūnbèi 〈名〉armament; arms: 裁减～ cut/reduce armaments; disarmament ‖ 扩充/限制～ increase/limit armaments ‖ ～费用/扩张 military expenditure/expansions
〖～竞赛〗 jūnbèi jìngsài 〈名〉arms/armament race: 参与～ engage in an arms race ‖ 防止/引起～ guard against/set off an arms race
〖～控制〗 jūnbèi kòngzhì 〈名〉arms/armament control
【军部】 jūnbù 〈名〉army headquarters
【军操】 jūncāo 〈名〉military drill
【军曹鱼】 jūncáoyú 〈名〉[动物] cobia; sergeant fish; crab eater
【军车】 jūnchē 〈名〉army/military vehicle
【军船】 jūnchuán 〈名〉naval ship; troop carrier

【军大衣】 jūndàyī 〈名〉overcoat for soldiers
【军刀】 jūndāo 〈名〉sabre; soldier's sword
【军地两用人才】 jūn-dì liǎngyòng réncái 〈名〉 personnel trained/competent for both military and civilian services
【军队】 jūnduì 〈名〉armed forces; army; troops: 部署/调遣/调集～ deploy/dispatch/assemble troops ‖ 裁减～ cut troops ‖ 撤回～ withdraw forces/troops (from) ‖ 动员～ mobilize the army ‖ 击溃/招募～ rout/raise an army ‖ 检阅～ review troops ‖ 集结～ muster an army; mass troops ‖ 解散～ disband an army ‖ 召集～ muster in troops ‖ 驻扎～ station troops ‖ 装备～ equip an army (with) ‖ ～素质 quality of the armed forces ‖ ～转业干部 military officer transferred to civilian work ‖ 纪律严明/士气低落的～ well-disciplined/demoralized troops ‖ 训练有素的～ seasoned/well-trained troops ‖ ～进驻了。The troops moved in.
〖～标号〗 jūnduì biāohào 〈名〉military symbol
〖～番号〗 jūnduì fānhào 〈名〉designation of a military unit
〖～建制〗 jūnduì jiànzhì 〈名〉military organization
【军阀】 jūnfá 〈名〉warlord: ～混战 entangled warfare among warlords ‖ ～作风 warlord style/ways ‖ 反动～ reactionary warlord ⇨北洋～
〖～割据〗 jūnfá gējù 〈名〉separatist warlord regime
〖～主义〗 jūnfázhǔyì 〈名〉warlordism
【军法】 jūnfǎ 〈名〉military law; military criminal code: 触犯～ violate military law
〖～从事〗 jūnfǎ cóngshì 〈熟〉punish by military law
〖～审判〗 jūnfǎ shěnpàn 〈名〉court-martial
【军方】 jūnfāng 〈名〉the military (authorities): ～代表 representative from the military ‖ ～支持的政府 government backed/supported by the military authorities
【军费】 jūnfèi 〈名〉military expenditure/expense: 提供～ supply the sinews of war ‖ 削减～开支 decrease military spending; cut down military expenditure
【军分区】 jūnfēnqū 〈名〉military subarea/subregion
【军服】 jūnfú 〈名〉(army/military) uniform
【军港】 jūngǎng 〈名〉naval port
【军鸽】 jūngē 〈名〉pigeon for military message; military pigeon
【军歌】 jūngē 〈名〉army song
【军工】 jūngōng 〈名〉〈简称〉❶ war industry: ～产品 military industrial product ‖ ～企业 military industrial enterprise; military industry; defence enterprise ‖ ～生产 war production ⇨军事工业 ❷ military project ⇨军事工程
〖～厂〗 jūngōngchǎng 〈名〉munitions factory; arsenal
【军功】 jūngōng 〈名〉military merit/exploit: 立～ perform military exploits; render meritorious military service
〖～章〗 jūngōngzhāng 〈名〉medal for military merits
【军官】 jūnguān 〈名〉officer: 海军～ navy officer ‖ 空军～ air force officer ‖ 陆军～ army officer
〖～学校〗 jūnguān xuéxiào 〈名〉military academy
【军规】 jūnguī 〈名〉military discipline: 遵守～ observe military discipline
【军国主义】 jūnguózhǔyì 〈名〉militarism: 反对～复活 oppose the revival/resurgence of militarism
〖～分子〗 jūnguózhǔyìfènzǐ 〈名〉militarist
〖～者〗 jūnguózhǔyìzhě 〈名〉militarist
【军号】 jūnhào 〈名〉bugle: 吹～ sound/blow a bugle
〖～手〗 jūnhàoshǒu 〈名〉bugler
【军徽】 jūnhuī 〈名〉army emblem
【军婚】 jūnhūn 〈名〉marriage of a serviceman or servicewoman: 破坏～罪 crime of disrupting the marriage of a serviceman/servicewoman
【军火】 jūnhuǒ 〈名〉munitions; arms and ammunition: 生产～ make/manufacture munitions ‖ ～合同/交易/禁运 arms contract/deal/embargo ‖ ～工业 munitions/armament industry ‖ ～贸易 arms trade/traffic
〖～库〗 jūnhuǒkù 〈名〉arsenal; ammunition depot
〖～商〗 jūnhuǒshāng 〈名〉arms dealer; munitions merchant
〖～制造商〗 jūnhuǒ zhìzàoshāng 〈名〉munitioner
〖～走私〗 jūnhuǒ zǒusī 〈名〉gunrunning; munitions smuggling: ～者 gunrunner
【军机】 jūnjī 〈名〉❶ military plan: 贻误～ delay/frustrate/foil the fulfilment/realization of a military plan ❷ military secret: 泄露～ leak a military secret
【军籍】 jūnjí 〈名〉❶ army roll ❷ military status: 保留～ retain one's military status ‖ 开除～ expel/discharge sb from the army
【军纪】 jūnjì 〈名〉military discipline: 败坏～ corrupt military discipline ‖ 违反/遵守～ breach/observe military discipline ‖ ～严明 strict military discipline
【军舰】 jūnjiàn 〈名〉warship; military/naval vessel
【军阶】 jūnjiē 〈名〉(military) rank; grade: 少校的～高于上尉。A major ranks above a captain.
【军界】 jūnjiè 〈名〉military circles; the military: 服务～ serve in the military
【军警】 jūnjǐng 〈名〉military police
【军垦】 jūnkěn 〈名〉reclamation of wasteland by army units: ～农场 army (reclamation) farm
【军礼】 jūnlǐ 〈名〉military salute: 行～ give/make a military salute (to); salute ‖ 以隆重的军葬礼埋葬死者 bury the dead with full military honours
【军力】 jūnlì 〈名〉military strength/might: 展示～ display the military might
【军粮】 jūnliáng 〈名〉military rations; army provisions; military food supplies; grain for the army: 发放～ release military food supplies ‖ ～库 army granary; military grain depot
【军烈属】 jūnlièshǔ 〈名〉family members of active servicemen or of martyrs
【军龄】 jūnlíng 〈名〉length of military service
【军令】 jūnlìng 〈名〉military order: 颁布～ issue a military order ‖ 执行～ carry out a military order
〖～如山〗 jūnlìng-rúshān 〈熟〉 military orders are like mountains—military orders must be obeyed
〖～状〗 jūnlìngzhuàng 〈名〉military pledge written by an officer that he would accept severe punishment if he could not carry out the mission successfully: 立～ write a pledge (to fulfil sth)
【军旅】 jūnlǚ 〈名〉〈书〉troops; army: ～生涯 army life; military career; soldiering
【军绿】 jūnlǜ 〈名〉army green
【军马】 jūnmǎ 〈名〉❶ military/army horse: ～场 army horse ranch ❷ troops; army: 各路～ all units; various forces
【军帽】 jūnmào 〈名〉army/service cap
【军民】 jūnmín 〈名〉army and people; soldiers and civilians: ～关系 army-people relations; relations between the army and the people ‖ ～团结 unity of the army and the people ‖ ～共建两个文明。The army and the people join hands in promoting both material and spiritual civilizations. ‖ ～鱼水情。The army and the people are as close to each other as fish and water.
〖～联防〗 jūnmín liánfáng 〈名〉army-civilian joint defence
【军命】 jūnmìng 〈名〉military mission/order
【军品】 jūnpǐn 〈名〉military product
【军棋】 jūnqí 〈名〉military chess
【军旗】 jūnqí 〈名〉army flag; military banner; ensign: ～礼 colours salute
【军情】 jūnqíng 〈名〉military/war situation: 刺探～ spy out military secrets; spy on military situation
【军区】 jūnqū 〈名〉military region; (military) area command: 省～ provincial military command
〖～司令部〗 jūnqū sīlìngbù 〈名〉headquarters of a military area command
〖～司令员〗 jūnqū sīlìngyuán 〈名〉commander of a military area
【军权】 jūnquán 〈名〉military power/leadership: 掌握～ hold military power
【军犬】 jūnquǎn 〈名〉dog for military use; military dog
【军人】 jūnrén 〈名〉soldier; serviceman; armyman: ～家庭 service family ‖ 复员～ demobilized soldier/serviceman ‖ 职业～ soldier by profession ‖ 资深～ senior enlisted man ‖ 全副～装束 in full military uniform
〖～家属〗 jūnrén jiāshǔ 〈名〉soldier's dependants; armyman's family
【军容】 jūnróng 〈名〉soldiers' appearance, discipline and bearing: 整饬～ strengthen army discipline and maintain required standards for appearance and bearing ‖ ～严整。The troops are in gallant array.
【军嫂】 jūnsǎo 〈名〉〈方〉wife of an armyman; serviceman's wife
【军师】 jūnshī 〈名〉〈旧〉army adviser; military consultant
【军史】 jūnshǐ 〈名〉history of an army [especially the People's

Liberation Army]
【军士】 jūnshì 〈名〉 noncommissioned officer (NCO)
【军事】 jūnshì 〈名〉 military affairs: 进行～干预 intervene militarily ‖ ～策略 military policy ‖ ～分析家 military analyst ‖ ～冒险 military gamble ‖ ～开支 military spending ‖ ～设施 military installation ‖ ～要塞 military stronghold ‖ ～优势 military superiority
〖～表演〗 jūnshì biǎoyǎn 〈名〉 military display; display of military skills: 组织～ organize a display of military skills
〖～部署〗 jūnshì bùshǔ 〈名〉 military deployment; disposition of military forces
〖～冲突〗 jūnshì chōngtū 〈名〉 military conflict/clash
〖～打击〗 jūnshì dǎjī 〈名〉 military attack/strike
〖～大国〗 jūnshì dàguó 〈名〉 major military power
〖～对峙〗 *jūnshì duìzhì* 〈名〉 *military confrontation/standoff*
〖～法庭〗 jūnshì fǎtíng 〈名〉 military tribunal/court; court martial
〖～分界线〗 jūnshì fēnjièxiàn 〈名〉 military demarcation line: 划定～ delimit a military demarcation line
〖～工程〗 jūnshì gōngchéng 〈名〉 military project
〖～工业〗 jūnshì gōngyè 〈名〉 war industry
〖～观察员〗 jūnshì guāncháyuán 〈名〉 military observer
〖～管制〗 jūnshì guǎnzhì 〈名〉 military control: 实行～ impose martial law; exercise military control ‖ ～法 martial law ‖ ～委员会 military control commission
〖～化〗 jūnshìhuà 〈动〉 militarize: ～地区 militarized area ‖ ～管理 military way of administration
〖～基地〗 jūnshì jīdì 〈名〉 military base: 保持国外的～ maintain military bases on foreign soil ‖ 扩大～ enlarge a military base
〖～集团〗 jūnshì jítuán 〈名〉 military bloc
〖～家〗 jūnshìjiā 〈名〉 military strategist
〖～科学〗 jūnshì kēxué 〈名〉 military science
〖～力量〗 jūnshì lìliang 〈名〉 military might/strength: 加强～ increase military strength ‖ 显示其～ put on a show of one's military might
〖～联盟〗 jūnshì liánméng 〈名〉 military alliance
〖～路线〗 jūnshì lùxiàn 〈名〉 military line
〖～情报〗 jūnshì qíngbào 〈名〉 military intelligence
〖～手段〗 jūnshì shǒuduàn 〈名〉 military means
〖～态势〗 jūnshì tàishì 〈名〉 military posture
〖～体育〗 jūnshì tǐyù 〈名〉 military sports: 发展～ promote military sports
〖～条令〗 jūnshì tiáolìng 〈名〉 military manual
〖～条约〗 jūnshì tiáoyuē 〈名〉 military pact/treaty
〖～挑衅〗 *jūnshì tiǎoxìn* 〈名〉 *military provocation*
〖～同盟〗 jūnshì tóngméng 〈名〉 military alliance
〖～委员会〗 jūnshì wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 military commission: 中国共产党中央～ Central Military Commission of the CPC
〖～文学〗 jūnshì wénxué 〈名〉 military literature
〖～刑法〗 jūnshì xíngfǎ 〈名〉 military penal law
〖～行动〗 jūnshì xíngdòng 〈名〉 military operation/action: 采取/停止～ adopt/cease military actions ‖ 主张采取～ advocate military actions
〖～学〗 jūnshìxué 〈名〉 military science: ～家 military scientist
〖～学院〗 jūnshì xuéyuàn 〈名〉 military academy
〖～训练〗 jūnshì xùnliàn 〈名〉 military training: 参加～ take part/engage in military training ‖ 基本～ basic military training
〖～演习〗 jūnshì yǎnxí 〈名〉 military/war exercise; military manoeuvre; war game: 进行～ conduct/stage military exercises ‖ 举行～ launch/hold/stage a military exercise ‖ 实弹～ live-fire war game
〖～一体化〗 *jūnshì yītǐhuà* 〈名〉 *military integration*
〖～援助〗 jūnshì yuánzhù 〈名〉 military aid/assistance
〖～院校〗 jūnshì yuànxiào 〈名〉 military academy
〖～占领区〗 jūnshì zhànlǐngqū 〈名〉 zone of military occupation
〖～镇压〗 jūnshì zhènyā 〈名〉 military clampdown
〖～政变〗 jūnshì zhèngbiàn 〈名〉 military coup: 发动～ stage a military coup
〖～政府〗 jūnshì zhèngfǔ 〈名〉 military government
【军售】 jūnshòu 〈名〉 arms sale
【军书】 jūnshū 〈名〉〈书〉 military document and registers; military record or account book
【军属】 jūnshǔ 〈名〉〈简称〉 soldier's dependants; armyman's family ⇨军人家属
【军团】 jūntuán 〈名〉 army group; legion: 第一～ First Army Group ‖ 外籍～ foreign legion
【军屯】 jūntún 〈名〉 troops engaged in farming as well as garrison duties
【军威】 jūnwēi 〈名〉 military might/prestige: ～大振。The might of the army was made felt.
【军委】 jūnwěi 〈名〉〈简称〉 military commission ⇨军事委员会
【军务】 jūnwù 〈名〉 military affair/task: ～繁忙 be busy with military affairs ‖ ～在身 be tied up with military duties
【军衔】 jūnxián 〈名〉 military rank
〖～制〗 jūnxián zhì 〈名〉 system of military ranks
【军饷】 jūnxiǎng 〈名〉〈旧〉 soldier's pay and provisions: 发放/克扣～ distribute/embezzle soldier's pay and provisions
【军校】 jūnxiào 〈名〉〈简称〉 military academy ⇨军事院校
〖～学员〗 jūnxiào xuéyuán 〈名〉 military (academy) student; cadet
【军械】 jūnxiè 〈名〉 ordnance; armament
〖～处〗 jūnxièchù 〈名〉 ordnance department
〖～库〗 jūnxièkù 〈名〉 ordnance/arms depot; armoury
〖～士〗 jūnxièshì 〈名〉 armourer
〖～员〗 jūnxièyuán 〈名〉 armourer
【军心】 jūnxīn 〈名〉 morale of troops: 动摇～ shake the army's morale ‖ 振奋～ boost the morale of the troops ‖ ～不稳/大振。The morale of the troops is shaky/high. ‖ ～惶惶。The army was depressed and downhearted.
【军需】 jūnxū 〈名〉 ❶ military supplies: ～工厂 military supplies factory ❷〈旧〉 quartermaster
〖～处〗 jūnxūchù 〈名〉 commissariat (department)
〖～库〗 jūnxūkù 〈名〉 military supply depot
〖～品〗 jūnxūpǐn 〈名〉 military supplies/stores
【军训】 jūnxùn 〈名〉〈简称〉 military training: 参加～ take part in military training ⇨军事训练
【军演】 jūnyǎn 〈名〉〈简称〉 military exercise ⇨ 军事演习
【军医】 jūnyī 〈名〉 medical officer; military surgeon/doctor
〖～大学〗 jūnyī dàxué 〈名〉 military medical university
【军营】 jūnyíng 〈名〉 military/army camp; barracks: ～生活 life in the barracks
【军用】 jūnyòng 〈形〉 for military purpose/use; military: ～步枪 service rifle ‖ ～车辆 military vehicle ‖ ～地图 military map ‖ ～列车 military train ‖ ～器械 military equipment
〖～飞机〗 jūnyòng fēijī 〈名〉 warplane; military aircraft
〖～机场〗 jūnyòng jīchǎng 〈名〉 military airfield/airport
〖～物资〗 jūnyòng wùzī 〈名〉 military supplies
【军邮】 *jūnyóu* 〈名〉 *army postal service; army post/mail*
【军援】 jūnyuán 〈名〉〈简称〉 military aid/assistance ⇨军事援助
【军乐】 jūnyuè 〈名〉 martial/military music: 奏～ play martial music
〖～队〗 jūnyuèduì 〈名〉 military band
【军长】 jūnzhǎng 〈名〉 army/corps commander
【军政】 jūnzhèng 〈名〉 ❶ military affairs and politics: ～大学 military and political college ‖ ～当局 civil and military authorities ‖ ～训练 military and political training ❷ military administration ❸ army and government: ～关系 relations between the army and the government ‖ ～团结 unity of the army and the government
【军政府】 jūnzhèngfǔ 〈名〉 military government
【军职】 jūnzhí 〈名〉 military appointment; official post in the army: ～人员 army personnel
【军制】 jūnzhì 〈名〉 military system
【军中无戏言】 jūnzhōng wú xìyán 〈熟〉 there is no room for levity *in the army; the military allows no levity/joking*
【军种】 jūnzhǒng 〈名〉 (armed) services
【军转民】 jūnzhuǎnmín 〈动〉 (of a factory) switch/convert from manufacturing military products to goods for civilian use
【军装】 jūnzhuāng 〈名〉 military/army uniform: 穿着～ wear the army uniform
【军资】 jūnzī 〈名〉〈简称〉 military supplies ⇨军用物资

均 jūn ❶〈形〉 equal; even: 分得不～ not evenly divided ‖ 分配不～ uneven distribution ‖ 贫富不～ unequal distribution of wealth ⇨～衡; 平～; 势～力敌 ❷〈副〉 all; without exception: 全部事情～已办妥。All things have been properly arranged. ‖ 所有

代表～已到达。All the delegates have arrived.
【均等】 jūnděng 〈形〉equal; impartial; fair: 机会～ equal opportunity ‖ 力量～ be even in strength ‖ 数量～ be equal in number ‖ 势力～ balance of power ‖ 他们实力～。They are well matched with each other in strength.
【均方】 jūnfāng 〈名〉[数学] mean square
〖～根〗 jūnfānggēn 〈名〉[数学] root mean square
〖～误差〗 jūnfāng wùchā 〈名〉[数学] mean square error
【均分】 jūnfēn 〈动〉divide equally; share out equally: 那笔钱将～给大家。The money will go to every one equally. ‖ 他们把钱～了。They shared the money between them.
【均衡】 jūnhéng 〈形〉balanced; proportionate; harmonious; even: 保持～ hold/keep balance ‖ 供求～ equilibrium of supply and demand ‖ 饮食～ balanced diet ‖ ～状态 equilibrium state ‖ ～增长 balanced growth ‖ 国民经济～发展 balanced/harmonious development of the national economy
〖～裁军〗 jūnhéng cáijūn 〈名〉balanced disarmament
〖～汇率〗 jūnhéng huìlǜ 〈名〉equilibrium rate of exchange
〖～利率〗 jūnhéng lìlǜ 〈名〉equilibrium rate of interest
〖～论〗 jūnhénglùn 〈名〉[哲学] theory of equilibrium
【均价】 jūnjià 〈名〉average price
【均码】 jūnmǎ 〈形〉one-size-fits-all: ～服装 one-size-fits-all piece of clothing ‖ 我们只备有～的T恤衫。We only stock one-size-fits-all T-shirts.
【均热】 jūnrè 〈名〉[冶金] soaking
〖～炉〗 jūnrèlú 〈名〉[冶金] soaking pit
【均势】 jūnshì 〈名〉equilibrium of forces; balance of power: 保持～ keep the balance ‖ 打破～ destroy/break the balance ‖ 改变～ alter the balance ‖ 维持敌对势力间的～ preserve equilibrium between opposing influences ‖ 核～ nuclear parity ‖ 战略～ strategic balance
【均摊】 jūntān 〈动〉share equally; go shares (with); equalize: ～费用 share the expenses equally; go fifty-fifty on expenses ‖ ～捐税负担 equalize the tax burden ‖ 饭钱他同另外两个人～了。He went dutch/shares with two others in the cost of the meal.
【均温】 jūnwēn 〈名〉average temperature
【均线】 jūnxiàn 〈名〉average line
【均压】 jūnyā 〈名〉voltage equalizing: ～开关 equalizing switch ‖ ～母线 equalizing bus bar
〖～阀〗 jūnyāfá 〈名〉equalizing valve
〖～器〗 jūnyāqì 〈名〉equalizer; voltage balancer; pressure equalizer
【均一】 jūnyī 〈形〉even; uniform; homogeneous
〖～性〗 jūnyīxìng 〈名〉[化学] homogeneity
【均匀】 jūnyún 〈形〉even; well-distributed: 间隔/节奏～ even spacing/rhythm ‖ ～的表面 uniform surface ‖ ～的呼吸/节拍 even breathing/tempo ‖ 今年的降水很～。Rainfall has been fairly well-distributed this year.
〖～场〗 jūnyúnchǎng 〈名〉[物理] uniform field
〖～分布〗 jūnyún fēnbù 〈名〉[统计] uniform distribution
〖～辐射〗 jūnyún fúshè 〈名〉[物理] homogeneous radiation
〖～混合物〗 jūnyún hùnhéwù 〈名〉[化学] homogenous mixture
〖～介质〗 jūnyún jièzhì 〈名〉[化学] homogenous medium
【均沾】 jūnzhān 〈动〉share (interests, etc) equally: 利润～ equal share of profits
【均值】 jūnzhí 〈名〉average/mean value
〖～法〗 jūnzhífǎ 〈名〉averaging method
【均质性】 jūnzhìxìng 〈名〉[物理] isotropy

龟 jūn

⇨guī; qiū
【龟裂】 jūnliè ❶ ＝ 皲裂 jūnliè ❷〈形〉(of parched land) full of cracks: 由于夏天酷热干旱，地面～。The ground was full of cracks after the hot, dry summer.

君 jūn

〈名〉❶ monarch; sovereign: ⇨～臣; ～主; 暴～; 国～ ❷〈书〉[a polite form of address] Mr: 王～ Mr Wang ‖ 诸～ gentlemen [used in addressing a group] ‖ 祝～一路平安! Wish you a good journey!
【君侧】 jūncè 〈名〉〈书〉trusted courtiers of a monarch
【君礼臣忠】 jūnlǐ-chénzhōng 〈熟〉as the monarch treats his ministers with propriety, so the ministers serve the monarch with loyalty
【君临】 jūnlín 〈动〉rule; govern; dominate: ～天下 rule/govern the country
【君权】 jūnquán 〈名〉monarchical power; royal prerogative: ～神授论 theory of divine right of kings
【君上】 jūnshàng 〈名〉〈书〉monarch; sovereign
【君王】 jūnwáng 〈名〉monarch; sovereign; emperor
【君长】 jūnzhǎng 〈名〉❶ monarch; sovereign ❷ head of a tribe
【君主】 jūnzhǔ 〈名〉monarch; sovereign: 废黜/推翻～ depose/overthrow a monarch ‖ 拥立～ enthrone a monarch ‖ 为～加冕 crown a monarch ‖ 世袭/正统～ hereditary/legitimate sovereign ‖ 退位～ abdicated monarch ‖ 在位～ reigning monarch; ruling sovereign ‖ ～在一次军事政变中被赶下台了。The monarch was ousted by a military coup.
〖～国〗 jūnzhǔguó 〈名〉monarchy: 建立～ set up/establish a monarchy ‖ 专制～ despotic monarchy
〖～立宪〗 jūnzhǔ lìxiàn 〈名〉constitutional monarchy: 英国是一个～制国家。Britain is a constitutional monarchy.
〖～制〗 jūnzhǔzhì 〈名〉monarchy: 废除/推翻～ abolish/overthrow the monarchy ‖ 世袭～ hereditary monarchy
〖～专制〗 jūnzhǔ zhuānzhì 〈名〉autocratic/absolute monarchy
【君子】 jūnzǐ 〈名〉man of noble character/virtue; gentleman: 他是个大好人，一位真正的～。He was a terribly nice man—a real gentleman. ‖ 我不愿意和他交往，他不是个～。I won't associate with him—he is no gentleman. ⇨梁上～; 正人～
〖～报仇，十年不晚〗 jūnzǐ bàochóu, shínián bù wǎn 〈熟〉it's not too late for a gentleman to take his revenge within ten years—it's never too late for a gentleman to take his revenge
〖～不念旧恶〗 jūnzǐ bù niàn jiù'è 〈熟〉a gentleman doesn't bear grudges
〖～成人之美，不成人之恶〗 jūnzǐ chéng rén zhī měi, bù chéng rén zhī è 〈熟〉a gentleman is always ready to help others attain their goals and never aids others to do evil
〖～动口不动手〗 jūnzǐ dòng kǒu bú dòng shǒu 〈熟〉a gentleman uses his tongue, not his fists
〖～国〗 jūnzǐguó 〈名〉(legendary) land of the virtuous
〖～和而不同〗 jūnzǐ hé ér bù tóng 〈熟〉a gentleman gets along with others, but not necessarily agrees with them
〖～坦荡荡〗 jūnzǐ tǎndàngdàng 〈熟〉a gentleman is open and magnanimous
〖～协定〗 jūnzǐ xiédìng 〈名〉gentlemen's agreement
〖～一言，驷马难追〗 jūnzǐ yī yán, sìmǎ nán zhuī 〈熟〉a word spoken can never be taken back; what is said cannot be retracted
〖～喻于义，小人喻于利〗 jūnzǐ yù yú yì, xiǎorén yù yú lì 〈熟〉a gentleman is concerned with righteousness and a mean man with gain
〖～之交淡如水〗 jūnzǐ zhī jiāo dàn rú shuǐ 〈熟〉the friendship between gentlemen is as pure as water; a hedge between keeps friendship green; good fences make good neighbours
【君子兰】 jūnzǐlán 〈名〉[植物] kaffir lily

钧 jūn

❶〈量〉*jun* [ancient unit of weight, equal to 30 *jin*]: ⇨千～一发 ❷〈名〉potter's wheel; throwing wheel ❸〈代〉〈书〉〈敬〉you; your: ⇨～鉴; ～启
【钧鉴】 jūnjiàn 〈名〉〈书〉〈敬〉your attention
【钧启】 jūnqǐ 〈名〉〈书〉〈敬〉Yours sincerely; Sincerely yours

莙 jūn

【莙荙菜】 jūndácài 〈名〉[植物] *Beta vulgaris* var. *cicla*

菌 jūn

〈名〉❶ fungus: ⇨真～ ❷ bacterium: ⇨病～; 抗～素; 细～
⇨jùn
【菌肥】 jūnféi 〈名〉〈简称〉bacterial manure ⇨细菌肥料
【菌核】 jūnhé 〈名〉[生物] sclerotium
【菌落】 jūnluò 〈名〉[生物] colony (of bacteria)
【菌苗】 jūnmiáo 〈名〉[医药] (bacterial) vaccine
【菌丝】 jūnsī 〈名〉[植物] hypha
【菌血症】 jūnxuèzhèng 〈名〉[医学] bacteraemia

皲 jūn

【皲裂】 jūnliè 〈动〉〈书〉(of skin) chap: 手足～ chapped hands and feet

鲪 jūn 〈名〉[动物] sebastodes

麇 jūn 〈名〉〈古〉river deer
⇨qún

jùn

俊[1] jùn〈形〉handsome; pretty: 她模样～。She has a pretty face. ‖ 这小伙子长得挺～的。The lad is very handsome. ⇨～秀; ～美; 英～

俊[2] jùn〈形〉unusually talented: ⇨～杰

【俊杰】 jùnjié 〈名〉person of outstanding talent; hero
【俊丽】 jùnlì 〈形〉beautiful and elegant
【俊美】 jùnměi 〈形〉pretty
【俊男倩女】 jùnnán-qiànnǚ 〈熟〉handsome boys and pretty girls
【俊俏】 jùnqiào 〈形〉〈口〉pretty and charming: ～的姑娘 pretty and charming girl ‖ ～的小伙子 handsome lad
【俊秀】 jùnxiù 〈形〉pretty; of delicate beauty
【俊雅】 jùnyǎ 〈形〉〈书〉pretty and tasteful

郡 jùn 〈名〉〈旧〉prefecture

【郡县制】 jùnxiànzhì 〈名〉prefecture-county system [during the Spring and Autumn Period and the Qin Dynasty]

捃 jùn 〈动〉〈书〉pick up

峻 jùn 〈形〉❶ (of mountains) high; towering: ⇨～峭; 崇山～岭; 险～ ❷ harsh; severe; stern: ⇨冷～; 严～

【峻拔】 jùnbá 〈形〉(of mountains) high and steep: 山势～ high and steep mountains
【峻急】 jùnjí 〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of currents) rapid; torrential ❷ severe and impatient; stern; impetuous
【峻拒】 jùnjù 〈动〉〈书〉refuse sternly
【峻刻】 jùnkè 〈形〉〈书〉severe and harsh
【峻厉】 jùnlì 〈形〉stern; grim; rigorous; severe
【峻岭】 jùnlǐng 〈名〉lofty mountain range: ～入云 high mountains pierce into the clouds
【峻峭】 jùnqiào 〈形〉high and steep: ～的山岭 high and steep mountains
【峻险】 jùnxiǎn 〈形〉precipitous; dangerously steep
【峻直】 jùnzhí 〈形〉high and straight

馂 jùn 〈动〉〈书〉eat leftovers

浚 jùn 〈动〉dredge: ～渠 dredge a canal ⇨疏～

【浚泥船】 jùnníchuán 〈名〉dredger

骏 jùn 〈名〉fine horse; steed

【骏马】 jùnmǎ 〈名〉fine horse; steed: 飞奔的～ galloping steed

珺 jùn 〈名〉〈书〉fine jade

菌 jùn 〈名〉mushroom
⇨jūn

【菌柄】 jùnbǐng 〈名〉(of fungus) stem
【菌根】 jùngēn 〈名〉mycorrhiza; micorhiza
【菌伞】 jùnsǎn 〈名〉(of fungus) cap
【菌子】 jùnzi 〈名〉〈方〉mushroom

焌 jùn 〈动〉〈书〉light a fire; burn
⇨qū

畯 jùn 〈名〉〈古〉official in charge of agriculture

竣 jùn 〈动〉complete; finish: ⇨～工; 完～

【竣工】 jùngōng 〈动〉(of a project) be completed: 即将～ be near completion ‖ 提前～ be completed ahead of schedule ‖ 业已～ have been brought to completion ‖ 整个工程将于年底～。The whole project is due for completion by the end of the year. ‖ 这座桥梁可望于明年～。The completion of the bridge is expected next year.
〖～仪式〗 jùngōng yíshì 〈名〉completion ceremony
【竣事】 jùnshì 〈动〉(of a task) be completed

K

kā

咔 kā 〈拟〉click; clack: ~—声断了 break with a clack
⇨kǎ
【咔吧】 kābā = 喀吧 kābā
【咔嚓】 kāchā = 喀嚓 kāchā
【咔哒】 kādā = 喀哒 kādā

咖 kā
⇨gā
【咖啡】 kāfēi 〈名〉❶ coffee [the plant]: 种植~ grow coffee ❷ coffee [the powder]: 一袋~ a bag of coffee ‖ 速溶~ instant coffee ❸ coffee [the drink]: 一杯~ a cup of coffee ‖ 冲~ make coffee ‖ 喝~ drink coffee ‖ 淡/浓~ weak/strong coffee ‖ 清~ black coffee ‖ ~能使大脑兴奋。Coffee can boost mental energy. ‖ 请来两杯~,一杯加奶,一杯不加。Two coffees, one black and the other white. ‖ 来点~吧? Would you like some coffee?
〖~杯〗 kāfēibēi 〈名〉coffee cup
〖~淡化剂〗 kāfēi dànhuàjì 〈名〉coffee lightener/whitener
〖~店〗 kāfēidiàn 〈名〉coffee shop
〖~啶〗 kāfēidìng 〈名〉caffeidine
〖~豆〗 kāfēidòu 〈名〉coffee bean/berry: 碾~ grind coffee bean ‖ ~焙炒机 coffee roaster ‖ ~去壳机 coffee huller ‖ ~研磨机 coffee grinder/mill ‖ 带荚~ bullhead coffee bean ‖ 带衣~ parchment coffee bean ‖ 一级~ bold coffee bean
〖~粉〗 kāfēifěn 〈名〉coffee powder; ground coffee
〖~馆〗 kāfēiguǎn 〈名〉café; coffee house/lounge; coffee bar
〖~壶〗 kāfēihú 〈名〉coffeemaker; coffeepot; coffee brewer/urn: 滴注式~ macchinetta ‖ 滤网~ percolator
〖~碱〗 kāfēijiǎn 〈名〉[医药] caffeine; caffeinum
〖~精〗 kāfēijīng 〈名〉coffee essence/extract
〖~具〗 kāfēijù 〈名〉coffee service/set
〖~树〗 kāfēishù 〈名〉coffee tree/plant
〖~色〗 kāfēisè 〈名〉coffee [dark brown colour]: ~的裙子 coffee-coloured skirt
〖~酸〗 kāfēisuān 〈名〉[化学] caffeic acid
〖~厅〗 kāfēitīng 〈名〉café; coffeehouse; coffee palace/shop; coffee room
〖~屋〗 kāfēiwū 〈名〉coffee house
〖~锈病〗 kāfēixiùbìng 〈名〉[植物] coffee rust
〖~因〗 kāfēiyīn 〈名〉[医药] caffeine: ~中毒 caffeinism; caffeism ‖ 不含~的咖啡 decaffeinated coffee; caffeine-free coffee ‖ ~会使人上瘾。Caffeine is addictive.
〖~蝇〗 kāfēiyíng 〈名〉coffee fly
〖~渣〗 kāfēizhā 〈名〉coffee grounds/dregs; dregs of coffee: 滤出~ strain out coffee grounds
〖~种植园〗 kāfēi zhòngzhíyuán 〈名〉coffee plantation

喀 kā 〈拟〉sound made in coughing or vomiting
【喀吧】 kābā 〈拟〉sound of sth breaking; crack; snap: 树枝~一声断了。The branch broke with a snap.
【喀布尔】 Kābù'ěr 〈名〉Kabul [capital of Afghanistan]
【喀嚓】 kāchā 〈拟〉[cracking/snapping sound] crack; snap: ~一声按下快门 click a camera ‖ 桨~一声断了。The oar broke with a snap. ‖ 他~一声把棍子折成了两段。He snapped the stick in half.
【喀哒】 kādā 〈拟〉snap; clatter; click: 卡车~~地从卵石路面开过。The truck clattered over the cobble-stones. ‖ 门~一声关上了。The door clicked shut.
【喀尔巴阡山】 Kā'ěrbāqiānshān 〈名〉the Carpathians; Carpathian Mountains
【喀麦隆】 Kāmàilóng 〈名〉Cameroon
〖~人〗 Kāmàilóngrén 〈名〉Cameroonian
【喀秋莎】 kāqiūshā 〈名〉Katyusha [rocket launcher]
【喀什】 Kāshí 〈名〉Kashgar; Kashi: ~细白羊毛 Kashgar wool
【喀斯特】 kāsītè 〈名〉[地质] karst
〖~地形〗 kāsītè dìxíng 〈名〉[地质] karst topography/feature ‖ ~景观 karst landscape
〖~盆地〗 kāsītè péndì 〈名〉[地质] karst basin
〖~平原〗 kāsītè píngyuán 〈名〉[地质] karst plain
〖~溶洞〗 kāsītè róngdòng 〈名〉[地质] karst cave
〖~水文学〗 kāsītè shuǐwénxué 〈名〉[地质] karst hydrology
〖~作用〗 kāsītè zuòyòng 〈名〉[地质] karstification
【喀土穆】 Kātǔmù 〈名〉Khartoum [capital of the Sudan]

揢 kā 〈动〉〈方〉scrape with a blade, knife, scraper, etc: ~猪毛 scrape the hair off the pork skin ‖ ~铅笔 sharpen a pencil ‖ ~土豆皮 pare/peel a potato; scrape the skin off the potato ‖ ~鱼鳞 scale a fish; scrape the scales off a fish

kǎ

卡 kǎ ❶〈量〉[物理] calorie: 大~ kilocalorie; kcal; large/great calorie; kilogramme calorie; Calorie; Cal ‖ 小~ cal; small/gram calorie ‖ 含热量 3000~ contain/have 3,000 calories; have a caloric value of 3,000 ‖ 一盎司糖约能产生 100~的热量。An ounce of sugar supplies/produces about 100 calories. ⇨~路里; ~能; ~值 ❷〈名〉card: 参见~ cross reference card ‖ 穿孔~ punched card ‖ 电话~ phone card ‖ 分类~ classified/classification card ‖ 记账~ debit card ‖ 工作~ work card ‖ 会员~ membership card ‖ 记分~ scorecard ‖ 角注~ corner-mark card ‖ 目次~ contents card ‖ 目录~ catalogue card ‖ 期限~ date card ‖ 生日~ birthday card ‖ 声~ sound card ‖ 书名~ title card ‖ 续~ continuation card ‖ 续见~ run-on card ‖ 钥匙~ key card ‖ 优惠~ courtesy/preferential card ‖ 摘要~ summary card ‖ 指纹~ fingerprint card ‖ 智能~ smart card ‖ 主题索引~ subject index card ⇨打~ ❸〈名〉lorry; truck: 十轮~ ten-wheel lorry/truck ⇨~车 ❹〈名〉cassette: ⇨~式录音机
⇨qiǎ
【卡巴迪】 kǎbādí 〈名〉[体育] cabaddi [folk game popular in the Indian subcontinent]
【卡巴可】 kǎbākě 〈名〉[医药] carbachol
【卡巴醌】 kǎbākūn 〈名〉[医药] carboquone
【卡巴胂】 kǎbāshèn 〈名〉[医药] carbarsone
【卡宾枪】 kǎbīnqiāng 〈名〉carbine
【卡车】 kǎchē 〈名〉lorry; truck: 一辆~ a truck ‖ 一~水泥 a truckload of cement ‖ 检修~ overhaul a truck ‖ 装~ load a truck ‖ ~荷载 truck load ‖ ~司机 carter; trucker; lorry driver; truckman ‖ 集装箱~ container lorry ‖ 军用~ camion ‖ 平板~ platform truck ‖ 轻型~ pickup (truck) ‖ 自动装卸~ clamp truck ‖ 重型~ heavy lorry; heavy-duty lorry ⇨翻斗~
【卡尺】 kǎchǐ = 游标卡尺 yóubiāo kǎchǐ
【卡带】 kǎdài 〈名〉cassette tape
【卡丁车】 kǎdīngchē 〈名〉go-kart: ~比赛 go-karting
【卡规】 kǎguī 〈名〉(calliper) gauge; (plain) snap gauge
【卡积】 kǎjī 〈名〉[数学] cap product
【卡计】 kǎjì 〈名〉calorimeter
【卡介苗】 kǎjièmiáo 〈名〉[医药] Bacille Calmette-Guérin vaccine (BCG): 打~ have a BCG vaccine ‖ ~接种 BCG vaccination
【卡拉 OK】 kǎlā'ōukèi 〈名〉karaoke: 唱~ sing karaoke

〖～电视〗 kǎlā'ōukèi diànshì 〈名〉KTV; karaoke television
〖～厅〗 kǎlā'ōukètīng 〈名〉karaoke bar
【卡拉奇】 Kǎlāqí 〈名〉Karachi [former capital of Parkistan, largest city and major port of Pakistan]
【卡路里】 kǎlùlǐ 〈量〉[物理] calorie: 一～ one calorie ‖ 两～ two calories ‖ ～用于衡量食物所含的能量。Calorie is used as a measurement of the energy content of food.
【卡那霉素】 kǎnàméisù 〈名〉[医药] kanamycin: 硫酸～ kanamycin sulphate
【卡能】 kǎnéng 〈名〉caloric energy
【卡片】 kǎpiàn 〈名〉card: 填写～ fill out a card ‖ 整理～ collate cards ‖ 制作～ make a card ‖ ～穿孔机 card puncher; card punching machine ‖ ～存取 card access ‖ ～袋 card pocket ‖ ～代码 card code ‖ ～分类机 card sorter ‖ ～号 card number ‖ ～盒 card box/case ‖ ～检索装置 card retrieval device ‖ ～孔 card hole ‖ ～库 card base ‖ ～目录 card catalogue ‖ ～索引 card file/index ‖ ～座 card bed ‖ 案卷～ archives card ‖ 案卷标题～ caption card ‖ 边缘穿孔～ edge-notched card ‖ 穿孔～ punched/perforation card ‖ 窗孔式～ aperture card ‖ 空白～ blank card ‖ 书名～ title card ‖ 索引～ index card ‖ 微缩～ micro-card ‖ 文摘～ abstract card ‖ 资料～ reference card ‖ 著作者～ author card
〖～式分类账〗 kǎpiànshì fēnlèizhàng 〈名〉card ledger
【卡其】 kǎqí ＝ 咔叽 kǎjī
【卡钳】 kǎqián 〈名〉[机械] callipers: 一只～ a pair of callipers ‖ 内～ inside callipers ‖ 内外～ combination callipers ‖ 外～ outside callipers
【卡式录像机】 kǎshì lùxiàngjī 〈名〉cartridge VCR; video cassette recorder
【卡式录音机】 kǎshì lùyīnjī 〈名〉audio cassette recorder
【卡式音带录音机】 kǎshì yīndài lùyīnjī 〈名〉cassette tape recorder
【卡斯特里】 Kǎsītèlǐ 〈名〉Castries [capital of St Lucia]
【卡他】 kǎtā 〈名〉[医学] catarrh: ～性肺炎/黄疸/结膜炎 catarrhal pneumonia/jaundice/conjunctivitis ‖ 春季～ vernal catarrh ‖ 窦～ sinus catarrh ‖ 肥大性～ hypertrophic catarrh ‖ 牛恶性～ malignant catarrh of cattle ‖ 秋季～ autumnal catarrh ‖ 萎缩性～ atrophic catarrh
【卡塔尔】 Kǎtǎ'ěr 〈名〉Qatar
〖～人〗 Kǎtǎ'ěrrén 〈名〉Qatari
【卡特尔】 kǎtè'ěr 〈名〉[经济] cartel: 钢铁/贸易/石油～ steel/trade/oil cartel
【卡通】 kǎtōng 〈名〉❶ cartoon [a short film] ❷ caricature; cartoon [a funny drawing]: 设计～ design cartoon ‖ ～大师 master of caricature ‖ ～刊物 cartoon magazine ‖ ～人物 cartoon character
〖～片〗 kǎtōngpiàn 〈名〉animated cartoon
【卡值】 kǎzhí 〈名〉[物理] calorific/caloric/calorie value: 这听罐头的～是250。This tin of canned food has a caloric value of 250 calories.
【卡纸板】 kǎzhǐbǎn 〈名〉cardboard
【卡祖笛】 kǎzǔdí 〈名〉kazoo

佧 kǎ

【佧佤族】 Kǎwǎzú 〈旧〉＝ 佤族 Wǎzú

咔 kǎ

⇨kā
【咔嗒】 kǎdā 〈拟〉clatter; click
【咔叽】 kǎjī 〈名〉[纺织] khaki: ～布 khaki cotton/cloth/drills ‖ ～夹克衫 khaki jacket
【咔啉】 kǎlín 〈名〉[化学] carboline
【咔唑】 kǎzuò 〈名〉[化学] carbazole

咯 kǎ 〈动〉cough out/up: ～出痰 cough out sputum/phlegm ‖ ～出血 cough/spit up blood ‖ 他把卡在喉咙里的鱼刺～了出来。He coughed out/up the fishbone that was stuck in his throat.

⇨gē; lo; luò
【咯痰】 kǎtán ❶〈动〉cough up phlegm; expectorate ❷〈名〉[医学] expectoration: ～不爽 difficult expectoration
【咯血】 kǎxiě ❶〈动〉spit blood; cough up blood ❷〈名〉[医学] haemoptysis; haemopotoe

胩 kǎ 〈名〉[化学] carbylamine; isocyanide

kāi

开[1] kāi

❶〈动〉open: ～窗户/抽屉 open a window/drawer ‖ ～罐头/瓶 open a can/bottle ‖ 在墙上～个洞 make a hole in the wall ‖ 门～着。The door is open. ‖ 锁打不～。The lock won't open. ‖ 再～一瓶酒。Let's crack another bottle. ⇨～幕; 公～; 网～一面 ❷〈动〉turn on; switch on; be on: ～电灯/电视/空调 turn/switch on the light/TV/air conditioner ‖ 电视机～着。The TV is on. ❸〈动〉(of machines, vehicles, etc) drive; operate: ～船 sail a ship ‖ ～电梯 operate a lift ‖ ～机器 operate/run a machine ‖ ～飞机 fly/pilot an airplane ‖ ～汽车 drive a car ❹〈动〉(of vehicles) depart; leave; move; start: 班车什么时候～? When does the bus start/leave? ‖ 火车～进站了。The train pulled/moved in. ‖ 轮船～走了。The vessel steamed off. ❺〈动〉open out: 花～了。The flower bloomed. ⇨～屏; 盛～ ❻〈动〉come loose: 领带～了。The tie has come loose. ‖ 鞋带～了。The shoe lace came undone. ❼〈动〉(of a frozen river) thaw out: 河～了。The river is navigable/open now. ⇨～冻 ❽〈动〉open up; reclaim: ～50亩水稻田 open up 50 *mu* of paddy fields ‖ ～运河 dig a canal ⇨～荒; ～垦 ❾〈动〉lift (a ban, restriction, etc); put an end to: ⇨～荤; ～戒; ～禁 ❿〈动〉(of troops, etc) set out: ～往前线 (of troops) move to the front ‖ 该团～进了平原地带。The regiment debouched into the plain. ⇨～拔 ⓫〈动〉set up; run; start: ～餐馆 start/run a restaurant ‖ ～商店 keep/run/start a shop; set up a shop/store; open (up) a shop/store ‖ ～工厂 set up/open a factory ⇨～业 ⓬〈动〉hold (a meeting, exhibition, etc): ～辩论会 hold a debate ‖ ～欢送会 hold a farewell party ⇨～会; 召～ ⓭〈动〉write out; make a list of: ～发票 invoice (a customer, etc); make an invoice; make out a bill ‖ ～交通违规罚单 write a traffic ticket ‖ ～介绍信 write a letter of introduction ‖ ～名单 make a list of names ‖ ～收条 make/write out a receipt ‖ ～支票 make/write (out) a cheque; draw a cheque ‖ 医生给我～了一些治感冒的草药。The doctor prescribed some herbal medicine for my cold. ⓮〈动〉begin; start: 会什么时候～? When will the meeting begin? ⇨～工; ～拍; ～始 ⓯〈动〉pay (wages, fares, etc): ～工资 pay (out) wages ⇨～饷 ⓰〈动〉boil: 把汤烧～。Bring the soup to the boil. ‖ 水在摄氏100度～。Water comes to the boil at 100℃. / Water boils at 100℃. ⇨～锅; ～水 ⓱〈动〉〈方〉fire (an employee); kick out; be fired from one's job: 他被～了。He was fired. / He was sacked. / The boss gave him the boot. / He was sent packing. ⇨～除 ⓲〈动〉〈口〉eat up: 他几乎把整块蛋糕都～了。He nearly ate up the cake. ⓳〈动〉(of weather) clear up: ⇨～天 ⓴〈动〉divide into [used to express a ratio between two things considered as parts of a whole which is 10]: 四六～ in the proportion of four to six ‖ 她的功过是二八～。Her achievements and mistakes are eight to two. ㉑〈量〉[印刷] division of standard size printing paper: 八～ octavo; eightvo; 8vo; 8° ‖ 32～ thirty-twomo; 32mo ⇨～本; 全～

开[2] kāi

〈量〉❶ carat: ～为黄金纯度单位,纯金为24～。Carat is the unit of measurement of the purity of gold. Absolute purity is taken as 24 carats. ‖ 24～金 24-carat gold; gold 24 carats fine ‖ 二十～的金戒指 20-carat gold ring; gold ring of 20 carats ❷〈简称〉K; Kelvin: ⇨～尔文

开[3] kāi

〈动〉[used after a verb to indicate the indination, result, etc of the action] ❶ [indicating separation or departure]: 躲～ stand aside ‖ 分～ part; separate ‖ 铺～ spread out ‖ 撕～ tear apart ‖ 推～窗户 push the window open ‖ 砸～门 force open a door ‖ 走～ go/walk away ‖ 闪～! Get out of the way! ❷ [indicating the beginning and continuation of an action]: 唱～了 begin to sing ‖ 哭～了 begin to cry; start crying ‖ 他吓得哆嗦～了。He began to shiver with fear. ‖ 西安一到五月就热～了。Hot weather sets in early in May in Xi'an. ❸ [indicating spreading]: 流感迅速蔓延～了。The flu spread quickly. ‖ 喜讯很快就在校园里传～来了。The good news got about the campus instantly. / The good news spread rapidly on the campus. ❹ [indicating capacity]: 屋里只能放得～一张床和一个桌子。There is just enough

space for a bed and a table in the room. ‖ 这屋太小，我们坐不～。The room is not big enough to seat all of us. ❺ [indicating resignation]：⇨看～；想～ ❻ [indicating clarity]：⇨说～ ❼ [indicating popularity]：⇨吃得～

【开拔】 kāibá 〈动〉(of troops) set out；move：下令～ give the route ‖ 部队将于拂晓～。The troops will set out at dawn.

〖～令〗 kāibálìng 〈名〉 marching orders：部队接到～。The troops have just been given the marching orders.

【开班】 kāibān 〈动〉 open/start a class；offer a course：学校九月份～上课。The school starts classes in September.

【开办】 kāibàn 〈动〉 open；set up；start；found；establish：～工厂 open up a factory；start a factory ‖ ～企业 establish/launch/run a business ‖ ～培训班 institute/start/hold a training course ‖ ～商店 establish/open a shop ‖ ～商行 establish/launch/open/start a commercial firm ‖ ～学校 set up a school；start/run a school ‖ 我父亲自己～牙科诊所。My father has his own dental practice.

〖～费〗 kāibànfèi 〈名〉 seed money；initial expenditure/cost/outlay；preliminary expenses；start-up cost；organization expenses

〖～税〗 kāibànshuì 〈名〉 organization tax

【开本】 kāiběn 〈名〉[印刷] format；book size：出版物～ format of publication ‖ 八～ octavo；8vo ‖ 四～ quarto ‖ 十六～ sextodecimo；sixteenmo；16mo；16° ‖ 小～ small edition ‖ 该出版社出版各种不同～的书。The publishing house produces books in all kinds of different formalities.

【开笔】 kāibǐ 〈动〉 ❶〈旧〉 write (esp poetry) for the first time；start writing；(of a child) begin to learn to write poems and compositions：10岁那年，父亲请了家教给我～。When I was ten, my father engaged a tutor to teach me to write. ‖ 他八岁～，九岁成篇。He started learning to write at eight, and by nine he was already quite good at it. ❷〈旧〉 start practising calligraphy for the first time in a year ❸ begin to write an article/book：这本书他是去年～的。He began writing this book last year. / He put/set pen to this book last year.

【开编】 kāibiān 〈动〉 begin to compose/edit：这部辞典～已几年了。The composition/compilation of this dictionary began several years ago.

【开标】 kāibiāo 〈动〉 open the sealed tenders；open tenders/bids：～价格 price for the selected tenders

【开播】 kāibō 〈动〉 ❶ begin sowing/seeding ❷ (of a broadcast station) begin to broadcast：庆祝电视台～25周年 celebrate the 25th anniversary of a TV station ‖ 正式～ formally begin to broadcast ‖ 中央电视台的新闻联播每晚7点～。The news hookup of the CCTV begins at 19:00 every evening.

【开不等式】 kāibùděngshì 〈名〉[数学] open inequality

【开采】 kāicǎi 〈动〉 mine；extract；exploit：～煤炭 cut/extract/mine coal ‖ ～石油 exploit/recover petroleum ‖ ～天然气 tap/extract natural gas ‖ 地下～ underground mining ‖ 露天～ strip mining；opencast mining；open-cut mining ‖ 平峒～ drift mining ‖ 人工～ hand mining ‖ 竖井～ shaft mining ‖ 斜井～ slope mining

〖～比〗 kāicǎibǐ 〈名〉 production ratio

〖～层〗 kāicǎicéng 〈名〉 mined bed

〖～层位〗 kāicǎi céngwèi 〈名〉 producing horizon/position

〖～厚度〗 kāicǎi hòudù 〈名〉 working thickness；mining width

〖～量〗 kāicǎiliàng 〈名〉 yield (of a mine, etc)

〖～期〗 kāicǎiqī 〈名〉[矿业] productive life

〖～权〗 kāicǎiquán 〈名〉 mining right；right of mining

〖～权益〗 kāicǎi quányì 〈名〉 mining rights and interests

〖～深度〗 kāicǎi shēndù 〈名〉 mining depth

〖～速度〗 kāicǎi sùdù 〈名〉 mining rate

【开仓济贫】 kāicāng-jìpín 〈熟〉〈旧〉 open the granaries/barns to relieve poverty

【开舱】 kāicāng 〈动〉 break bulk；break out (a cargo)

【开槽】 kāicáo 〈动〉 notch；groove；slot

〖～刨〗 kāicáobào 〈名〉 match/router plane；hollow/grooving plane

〖～锉〗 kāicáocuò 〈名〉 cotter/nicking/slotting file

〖～机〗 kāicáojī 〈名〉 groover；grooving/slotting machine

〖～锯〗 kāicáojù 〈名〉 grooving/slash/slitting saw

〖～梁〗 kāicáoliáng 〈名〉 notched beam

〖～线〗 kāicáoxiàn 〈名〉 slotted line

【开衩】 kāichà ❶〈动〉 make/open a vent (at the sides or back of a garment)：旁边/中间～ make a side/centre vent ‖ 你的上衣开不开衩？Do you want a vent made in your coat? ❷〈名〉 slit；vent：她的旗袍两边有～。Her mandarin gown has a slit/vent at each side.

〖～裙〗 kāichàqún 〈名〉 slit skirt

〖～线〗 kāichàxiàn 〈名〉 vent line

【开场】 kāichǎng 〈动〉(of a performance, etc) begin；start：事情一～就很顺利。Things went very smoothly from the very beginning. ‖ 戏已～。The play has already started.

〖～白〗 kāichǎngbái 〈名〉 ❶ prologue to a play ❷ opening/introductory speech or gambit；opening words；preparatory remarks：演说的～ opener of a speech ‖ 他讲了一些套话作为～。He preluded with some banal remarks.

〖～锣鼓〗 kāichǎng luógǔ 〈名〉(of an opera performance) attention-getting clamour of drums and gongs；starting drums and gongs

〖～赛〗 kāichǎngsài 〈名〉 opening match/game

〖～戏〗 kāichǎngxì 〈名〉 ❶ first item of a performance；opening scene of a play ❷ beginning of an activity

【开车】 kāichē 〈动〉 ❶ drive (a vehicle)：学～ learn to drive ‖ 朋友～把我送到飞机场。My friend drove me to the airport. ‖ 我爸是～的。My father is a driver. ❷ depart；pull out：～时间 time of departure ‖ 火车四点半～。The train departs at 4:30. ❸ get/set a machine going；start a machine

【开诚布公】 kāichéng-bùgōng 〈熟〉 frank and sincere；openhearted；wear/pin one's heart on one's sleeve；utter one's thoughts in sincerity and without reserve：～地谈一谈 talk/speak frankly and sincerely；have a frank and sincere talk (with) ‖ 在这个事情上我对你～。I'm frank/honest/open/straight with you on this matter.

【开诚相见】 kāichéng-xiāngjiàn 〈熟〉 deal with sb in all sincerity；treat sb open-heartedly；be frank and open with sb：他对朋友满腔热忱，～。He was warm-hearted and outspoken towards his friends. ‖ 只要他们有诚意，我们也一定～，和他们一起商讨和平统一祖国的具体措施。If they have a sincere desire for peaceful unification, we will also meet them in all sincerity and are willing to discuss concrete measures to achieve that goal.

【开秤】 kāichèng 〈动〉(of a purchasing station) start purchasing

【开初】 kāichū 〈名〉〈方〉 at first；at the outset；in the beginning：～你就应该向她解释这一点。You should have explained this to her at the outset. ‖ ～我不同意，但最终还是让步了。At first I disagreed, but compromised in the end.

【开除】 kāichú 〈动〉 expel；fire；sack；discharge；dismiss；give sb the sack；strike off the rolls：～党籍 expel sb from the Party；be expelled from the Party ‖ ～公职 discharge sb from public employment；be dismissed from public office；be relieved of one's post ‖ ～会籍 expel sb from a society or association ‖ ～军籍 discharge sb from the army；strike sb's name off the army roll ‖ ～学籍 expel sb from school ‖ 被学校～ be dismissed/expelled/removed from school；be kicked out of school ‖ 如果他屡教不改，就会被～。He will certainly be struck off the rolls if this conduct continues.

〖～处分〗 kāichú chǔfèn 〈名〉 sanction of expulsion

【开锄】 kāichú 〈动〉[农业] start the year's hoeing

【开船】 kāichuán 〈动〉 ❶ set sail；sail；get under sail：～时间 sailing time；hour of sailing ‖ ～信号 signal for sailing ❷ pilot a ship/boat

【开创】 kāichuàng 〈动〉 start；initiate；found；set up；pioneer；open：～事业 carve out a career；pioneer a new cause ‖ ～新纪元 usher in a new epoch；initiate/make/open a new epoch；inaugurate a new era ‖ ～新局面 create a new situation；open up a new prospect ‖ ～新时代 create/inaugurate/initiate a new era ‖ ～新体诗之风 set the fashion for new-style poetry ‖ 法国大革命～了一个新时代。The French Revolution ushered in a new age.

【开春】 kāichūn ❶〈名〉 beginning of spring [usu referring to the first month of the Chinese lunar year] ❷〈动〉 spring begins：等开了春，天气就会暖和起来了。It will be getting warm when spring begins.

【开刺】 kāicì 〈名〉[针灸] *kai* puncture [one of the Five Needling Techniques—puncturing the tendons around the joints of the limbs]

【开大肌】 kāidàjī 〈名〉[解剖] dilator muscle

【开打】 kāidǎ 〈动〉(of Chinese traditional opera) perform acrobatic fighting

【开裆裤】 kāidāngkù 〈名〉open-seat/open-split pants (for children)

【开刀】 kāidāo 〈动〉❶〈旧〉behead; decapitate: ～问斩 execute by decapitation ❷〈口〉perform/have an operation; operate on; be operated: 给病人～ operate on a patient ‖ 给眼部～ operate on the eye(s) (of a patient) ‖ 入院～ enter the hospital for surgery ‖ 我的胃开了三次刀。My stomach has been operated on three times. ❸ make sb the first target of attack: 拿某人～ make an example of sb; punish sb as a warning to others

【开导】 kāidǎo 〈动〉enlighten; help sb to see what is right or sensible; *bring sb to reason*; *bring sb to his senses*; bring sb along; help sb to straighten out his wrong or muddled thinking: 他一时想不通，我去～～他。He hasn't come round yet. Let me try and put things in the right perspective for him.

【开倒车】 kāi dàochē 〈动〉retrogress; turn/put the clock back: 开历史倒车 try to turn back the wheel of history; try to reverse the trend of history

【开道】 kāidào 〈动〉❶ clear the way (for officials in feudal times): 为婚礼队列～ clear the way for a wedding procession ‖ 坦克为部队前进～。Tanks were in the van of the army's advance. ⇨鸣锣～ ❷〈方〉make way

〖～车〗 kāidàochē 〈名〉first car in a motorcade

【开地】 kāidì 〈动〉❶ turn up the soil; plough; till ❷〈方〉open up/reclaim wasteland

【开吊】 kāidiào 〈动〉〈旧〉hold funeral rites or memorial service

【开动】 kāidòng 〈动〉❶ start; set in motion; bring into operation: ～机器 start a machine; set the machine in motion ‖〈喻〉～脑筋 use one's brains/head; exercise/use/work one's wits; put on one's thinking cap ‖〈喻〉～宣传机器 set the propaganda machine in motion ‖ ～引擎 start an engine ‖ 火车～了。The train is starting/moving. ❷ set out; move: 士兵们休息了片刻就～了。The soldiers moved on after a short rest.

【开冻】 kāidòng 〈动〉thaw; unfreeze: 池塘～了。The pond has thawed (out). / The pond is unfreezing.

【开度】 kāidù 〈名〉aperture; opening: 旋塞～ opening of a cock

【开端】 kāiduān 〈名〉inception; beginning; start: 成功的～ successful beginning ‖ 新～ new beginning/departure; fresh start ‖ 有希望的～ *hopeful/promising beginning* ‖ 良好的～是成功的一半。Well begun is half done. / A good beginning is half the battle. ‖ 签署协定是两国关系改善的～。The signing of the agreement was a prologue to better relations between the two countries.

【开多边形】 kāiduōbiānxíng 〈名〉[数学] open polygon

【开恩】 kāi'ēn 〈动〉show mercy/leniency (to); bestow/grant favours (on); have mercy (on): 乞求～ beg/beseech to sb to show mercy; appeal to sb for clemency; plead for leniency ‖ 我希望老板在我这件事上开开恩。I hope the boss will show magnanimity towards me on this matter.

【开尔文】 Kāi'ěrwén 〈名〉[物理] Kelvin: ～是热力学温度单位。Kelvin is the unit of thermodynamic temperature.

〖～温标〗 Kāi'ěrwén wēnbiāo 〈名〉[物理] Kelvin scale

【开发】 kāifā 〈动〉develop; open up; exploit: ～土地/软件/新产品/新技术 develop land/software/new products/new technologies ‖ ～矿山 open up a mine; exploit a mine ‖ ～人力资源 develop human resources ‖ ～市场 tap the market ‖ ～实业/山区/油田 open up industries/mountainous areas/oilfields ‖ ～石油 exploit oil deposits ‖ ～西部 develop the western regions ‖ ～资源 develop/exploit/tap resources ‖ 工业～ industrial development ‖ 海洋/水利～ exploitation of the ocean/water resources ‖ 我们将大力～我国西北部的资源。We shall open up the resources of the north western areas of our country on a large scale.

〖～公司〗 kāifā gōngsī 〈名〉development corporation

〖～基金〗 kāifā jījīn 〈名〉development fund

〖～计划〗 kāifā jìhuà 〈名〉development plan

〖～期〗 kāifāqī 〈名〉development period/phase

〖～区〗 kāifāqū 〈名〉development area/zone: 兴办～ set up a development zone ‖ 经济技术～economic and technological development zone

〖～商〗 kāifāshāng 〈名〉developer: 软件～ software developer

〖～署〗 kāifāshǔ 〈名〉development agency

〖～税〗 kāifāshuì 〈名〉development tax

〖～项目〗 kāifā xiàngmù 〈名〉development project

〖～银行〗 kāifā yínháng 〈名〉development bank: 国家～ State Development Bank

【开发】 kāifa 〈动〉pay; distribute: ～车费 pay a fare ‖ ～喜钱 distribute money for good luck

【开饭】 kāifàn 〈动〉serve a meal: ～时间 dining/service hours ‖ ～了。The meal is ready. / It's time for lunch (supper, etc). / Time to eat! ‖ 什么时候～? When will the food be ready/served? ‖ 今天开几桌饭? How many tables of guests are there today? ‖ 她摆好桌子，准备～。She's set the table for dinner.

【开方】 kāifāng 〈动〉❶ [数学] extract a root: 开平方 root; *extract the square root*; *take the square root (of)* ‖ 开立方 *subtriplicate*; extract the cube root ‖ 两边开平方 extract the square root of both sides ❷ write (out) a prescription; prescribe (a remedy); prescribe (medicine) for/to a patient

【开方子】 kāi fāngzi ＝ 开方 ② kāifāng

【开房间】 kāi fángjiān 〈动〉〈方〉rent a room in a hotel; find hotel accommodation; take a room (in a hotel)

【开放】 kāifàng ❶〈动〉(of a flower) come into bloom; bloom: 徐徐～ (of flowers) open up slowly ‖ 百花～。All flowers are in blossom. ‖ 花～了。The flowers have come into bloom. / The flowers have opened their petals. ❷〈动〉open to traffic or the public: ～港口 open a port ‖ ～市场 open markets ❸〈动〉be open: 对公众～ be open to the public ‖ ～时间 opening hours ‖ 部分～ *be partially open* ‖ 正式～ *be officially open* ‖ 书架对公众～。The stacks are accessible to the public. ‖ 图书馆从上午 9 点～到下午 6 点。The library is open from 9 am to 6 pm. ‖ 新公园将于下月向游客～。The new park will be open to visitors next month. ‖ 展览会将～到 8 月份。The exhibition will remain open until August. ❹〈动〉open (to the outside world): ～边界 open the borders ‖ ～内陆中心城市 open the major cities in the hinterland ‖ 向所有的国家～ be open to all other countries ‖ 改革～ reform and open up ‖ 实行对内、对外两个～ open up domestically and internationally ‖ 逐步～服务行业 gradually liberalize service sectors ‖ 中国在 20 世纪 70 年代开始～。China began to open up in the 1970's. ❺〈形〉optimistic; sanguine: 性格～ have a cheerful disposition

〖～城市〗 kāifàng chéngshì 〈名〉*open city; city open to foreigners*: 沿海～ open coastal cities

〖～传粉〗 kāifàng chuánfěn 〈名〉[植物] open pollination

〖～大学〗 kāifàng dàxué 〈名〉open university

〖～抵押〗 kāifàng dǐyā 〈名〉open-end mortgage

〖～地区〗 kāifàng dìqū 〈名〉open region/area

〖～电路〗 kāifàng diànlù 〈名〉open electric circuit

〖～港〗 kāifànggǎng 〈名〉open port

〖～格局〗 kāifàng géjú 〈名〉pattern of opening to the outside world

〖～式基金〗 kāifàngshì jījīn 〈名〉open-end fund

〖～型经济〗 kāifàngxíng jīngjì 〈名〉open economy: 发展～ develop an open economy

〖～性骨折〗 kāifàngxìng gǔzhé 〈名〉[医学] open/compound fracture: 在交通事故中他遭受～。He suffered a compound *fracture in the traffic accident.*

〖～性结核〗 kāifàngxìng jiéhé 〈名〉[医学] open tuberculosis

〖～性气胸〗 kāifàngxìng qìxiōng 〈名〉[医学] open pneumothorax

〖～政策〗 kāifàng zhèngcè 〈名〉open policy; opening-up policy; policy of opening to the outside world: 执行～ implement an opening-up policy ‖ 中国的～不是收，而是要继续放。China will continue its policy of opening-up to the outside world on a broader scale, rather than back away from it.

〖～总谱〗 kāifàng zǒngpǔ 〈名〉[音乐] open score

【开飞】 kāifēi 〈动〉start flight

【开封】 kāifēng 〈动〉remove/break/open the seal; unseal; open an envelope

【开缝儿】 kāifèngr 〈名〉crack; *fracture*: 杯子上开了一道缝儿。There was a crack in the cup.

【开幅】 kāifú 〈动〉[纺织] scutch

〖～机〗 kāifújī 〈名〉scutcher

【开赴】 kāifù 〈动〉march to; be bound for; head for: ～前线 march to the front

【开革】 kāigé 〈动〉〈旧〉 expel; discharge; dismiss: 该官员因涉嫌贪污而被～。The official was sacked for involvement in corruption.

【开工】 kāigōng 〈动〉❶ (of a factory) go into operation/production: ～不足 operate below/under capacity ‖ 工厂～了。The factory has gone into operation. ❷ start up (construction, etc): 破土～ break the ground for the construction (of) ‖ 全面～ be fully operative ‖ 修建大桥的工程已～。The construction/building of the bridge has started. ‖ 这项工程是去年～的。Work on the project began last year.

〖～率〗 kāigōnglǜ 〈名〉 utilization of capacity; operating rate: 在第一季度,该公司的～低于 80%。In the first quarter, the firm operated below 80 per cent of its capacity.

【开公式】 kāigōngshì 〈名〉[数学] open formula

【开沟】 kāigōu 〈动〉 ditch; gutter; trench: ～排涝 dig trenches to drain the waterlogged fields

〖～播种机〗 kāigōu bōzhǒngjī 〈名〉 lister

〖～铲〗 kāigōuchǎn 〈名〉 furrowing blade; furrower

〖～机〗 kāigōujī 〈名〉 ditching machine; trench digger

〖～犁〗 kāigōulí 〈名〉 digger/gripping/ditch(ing)/gutter plough

〖～器〗 kāigōuqì 〈名〉 furrow opener; furrower; drill boot/opener; colter/opener boot

【开关】 kāiguān 〈名〉❶ switch; breaker: 断开～ break a switch ‖ 合上～ close a switch ‖ 安全/防电击～ safety/shockproof switch ‖ 按钮～ push-bottom switch ‖ 点火～ ignition switch ‖ 电灯～ light switch ‖ 多位～ multiple-position switch ‖ 分档～ step switch ‖ 盒装～ protected switch ‖ 拉线～ cord/pull/pendent switch ‖ 输入选择～ input selector switch ‖ 双通～ bilateral switch ‖ 弹簧/倒扳～ snap/tumbler switch ‖ 通断～ on-off switch ‖ 限位～ limit switch ‖ 油压～ oil pressure switch ‖ 闸刀～ knife-blade switch; knife-break switch; knife-edge switch; knife switch ‖ 转换～ changeover switch ‖ 总～ master switch ⇨双向～ ❷ button; knob: 煤气～ gas-tap; gas-cock ‖ 气门～ button for gas; gas button ‖ 油门～ button for oil; oil button

〖～板〗 kāiguānbǎn 〈名〉 switch panel

〖～插头〗 kāiguān chātóu 〈名〉 switch plug

〖～厂〗 kāiguānchǎng 〈名〉 switchgear factory/plant

〖～灯头〗 kāiguān dēngtóu 〈名〉 switch socket

〖～阀〗 kāiguānfá 〈名〉 switch valve

〖～盒〗 kāiguānhé 〈名〉 switch box; switch gear cabinet

〖～设备〗 kāiguān shèbèi 〈名〉 switchgear

〖～座〗 kāiguānzuò 〈名〉 switch base

【开关基因】 kāiguān jīyīn 〈名〉[生物] switch gene

【开棺验尸】 kāiguān yànshī 〈熟〉 open the coffin and perform an autopsy on the dead body

【开馆】 kāiguǎn 〈动〉 open (a library, museum, etc) to the public: ～日 opening day ‖ ～时间 opening hour ‖ 图书馆八点～。The library opens at eight o'clock.

【开罐器】 kāiguànqì 〈名〉 tin-opener; can-opener

【开光】 kāiguāng 〈动〉❶ consecrate; dedicate/enshrine a Buddhist statue: ～仪式 consecration ceremony ❷〈诙〉 have one's hair cut

【开锅】 kāiguō 〈动〉❶ (of something cooking in a pot) boil: 水～了。The water is boiling. ❷ run wild: 老师刚离开教室,原本肃静的教室里登时闹开了锅。The discipline of the class collapsed immediately after the teacher left the classroom. ‖ 他们突然吵开锅了。Suddenly, they burst out into a furious/violent quarrel.

【开国】 kāiguó 〈动〉 found a state/nation: 自～以来 since the founding of the nation

〖～大典〗 kāiguó dàdiǎn 〈名〉 founding ceremony (of a state); inauguration

〖～元勋〗 kāiguó yuánxūn 〈名〉 founder of a state; founding father (of a state)

【开航】 kāiháng 〈动〉❶ become open for navigation or flight: 纽约和利物浦之间的空中新航线～了。A new air route between New York and Liverpool has been opened. ❷ (of a river, lake, etc) be open and navigable: 大河经过三个月的冰冻期后重新～了。The river is open again after a three-month freezing season. ❸ sail; make/set sail: 乘客都上船之后,船就～了。When everybody was on board, the boat set sail. ‖ 我们 6 点钟解缆～。We cast off and set sail at 6.

【开合桥】 kāihéqiáo 〈名〉 folding/bascule/drawing bridge

【开河】 kāihé 〈动〉❶ (of a frozen river) thaw: 这条河一月份刚～,二月份又冻上了。The river thawed in January, then frozed solid again in February. ❷ construct/dig a canal

【开阖补泻法】 kāihébǔxièfǎ 〈名〉[针灸] tonification/purgation by opening and closing the puncture hole

【开后门】 kāi hòumén 〈动〉 open a backdoor—give sb unfair secret advantage or privilege; resort to backstair or under-the-counter deals

【开弧】 kāihú 〈名〉[数学] open arc

【开户】 kāihù 〈动〉 open/establish an account: ～存款 open a deposit account

〖～人〗 kāihùrén 〈名〉 owner of an account

〖～银行〗 kāihù yínháng 〈名〉 bank of deposit

【开花】 kāihuā 〈动〉❶ blossom; bloom; come into bloom/blossom; come to flower; produce flowers; put forth/out flowers: 有的花卉先～,后长叶。Some flowers come out before the leaves. ⇨芝麻～节节高 ❷ explode; burst; split: 鞭炮砰的一声在空中开了花。The firecracker exploded with a bang in the air. ‖ 他一拳打得刺客脑袋～。He brained the assassin with one blow. ‖ 衣服～了。The seam has split/burst. ❸ feel happy or smile happily; bloom: 心里乐开了花 burst with joy ‖ 他的脸上笑开了花。He was all smiles. / A smile beamed over his countenance. / His face was wreathed in smiles. ❹ (of an experience) spread over; (of an undertaking) rise; spring up: 先进技术遍地～。Advanced technologies have spread far and wide.

〖～弹〗 kāihuādàn 〈名〉 fragmentation bullet; high explosive shell

〖～结果〗 kāihuā-jiēguǒ 〈熟〉 bloom and bear fruit—yield positive results

〖～馒头〗 kāihuā mántou 〈名〉 split-top steamed bun

〖～期〗 kāihuāqī 〈名〉[生物] florescence; efflorescence; blooming/flowering period

〖～受精〗 kāihuā shòujīng 〈名〉[植物] chasmogamy

〖～炸弹〗 kāihuā zhàdàn 〈名〉 scatter bomb

【开化】 kāihuà 〈动〉❶ become civilized: 中国是世界～最早的文明古国之一。China is one of the oldest civilizations in the world. ❷〈方〉 thaw; unfreeze: 冻土～了。The frozen earth is thawing. ‖ 今年的冰冻～得早。The thaw came early this year.

【开怀】 kāihuái 〈形〉 joyful; light-hearted: ～大笑 have a hearty laugh; laugh heartily ‖ ～畅谈 have a hearty talk together ‖ ～畅饮 drink to one's heart's content

【开怀儿】 kāihuáir 〈动〉〈口〉 (of a woman) give birth to the first baby: 她结婚都五年了,但还没～。She's been married for five years, but she is still childless.

【开环】 kāihuán 〈名〉[电子] open loop: ～带宽 open loop band width ‖ ～增益 open loop voltage gain

【开荒】 kāihuāng 〈动〉 open up wasteland; reclaim/cultivate wasteland: ～垦殖 reclaim wasteland for farming; bring wasteland into cultivation

【开会】 kāihuì 〈动〉 have/hold/attend a meeting: 宣布～ call the meeting to order ‖ 他～去了。He has gone to a meeting. ‖ 市长正在～。The mayor is at a meeting.

【开荤】 kānhūn 〈动〉 (esp as a practice observed in certain religions) begin or resume a meat diet; break a vegetarian diet

【开火】 kāihuǒ 〈动〉❶ open fire on: 准备!～! Ready, fire! ‖ 机枪从隐蔽的阵地～。A machine gun opened up from a concealed position. ‖ 两支舰队相互猛烈～,直至黄昏。The two fleets pounded away at each other until nightfall. ‖ 前线已经～了。Fighting has started at the front line. ❷ attack: 会上几个人同时向他～。Several people attacked him at the meeting.

【开伙】 kāihuǒ 〈动〉❶ run a mess/cafeteria ❷ (of a mess or canteen) provide food

【开豁】 kāihuò 〈形〉❶ open and clear: 走出山谷,眼前～多了。After we got out of the valley, a vast expanse of open country presented itself before us. ❷ helping to broaden one's mental outlook: 你如果这么看这事儿,心里就会～起来。If you look at the matter in this light, you might have an easier mind.

【开机】 kāijī 〈动〉❶ start (the machine or engine): ～印刷 start printing ❷ (of a film, etc) start shooting: 该片最近在北京～。This film has started shooting in Beijing recently.

【开集】 kāijí 〈名〉[数学] open set: 点的～ open set of points

【开价】 kāijià 〈动〉 charge/ask/make/start/quote a price; give/make a quotation: 开天价 ask for an absurd price ‖ 你这书开多少价? How much do you ask for this book? ‖ 你开个价吧!

You can offer a price. / Make me an offer. / Name your price.

【开架】 kāijià 〈动〉give (readers, customers, etc) direct access to shelves in a library, store, etc: ～借书制度 open-shelf *system* ‖ ～借阅 *open the stacks to readers* ‖ ～销售 *open-shelf* selling ‖ ～阅览 open access ‖ ～阅览室 open-shelf reading room

〖～式〗 kāijiàshì 〈形〉open-shelf; open-stack

【开间】 kāijiān 〈名〉❶〈方〉standard width of a room in an old-style house [about 10 *chi* (尺), the length of a purlin]: 单～ one-room house about 10 *chi* wide ‖ 双～ one-room house about 20 *chi* wide ❷〈方〉width of a room: 这房子～很大。The room is very wide. ❸ [建筑] bay

【开讲】 kāijiǎng 〈动〉begin lecturing or telling a story

【开奖】 kāijiǎng 〈动〉draw lottery in public and announce the winner

【开胶】 kāijiāo 〈动〉come unglued/unstuck: 鞋～了。This pair of shoes has come unglued.

【开解】 kāijiě 〈动〉straighten sb out and ease his anxiety; console

【开戒】 kāijiè 〈动〉❶ break an abstinence (from smoking, drinking, etc); break one's fast ❷ be freed from religious restrictions

【开金】 kāijīn 〈名〉gold alloy

【开襟】 kāijīn 〈动〉be a garment with buttons down the front or the right side: ～衬衫 open shirt ‖ ～领口 cardigan neckline ‖ ～羊毛衫 cardigan (sweater) ‖ ～夹克 cardigan jacket ‖ 对～ (garment) with buttons down the front ‖ 右/左～ (garment) with buttons down the right/left side

【开禁】 kāijìn 〈动〉lift a ban; rescind a prohibition

【开镜】 kāijìng 〈动〉start shooting a film: 该片于 2002 年 12 月～。The shooting of the film was started in December, 2002.

【开局】 kāijú ❶〈名〉(of a chess match, ball game match, etc) opening: 打好～ make a good start in a match ‖ ～领先 have an initial lead ‖ ～失利 suffer an initial setback; lose the opening game; make a bad or an unfavourable beginning ‖ 象棋的～和终局 chess openings and endings ❷〈动〉make a beginning/start: 今年我国工业生产～很好。The nation's industrial production has made a very good start this year.

〖～让棋法〗 kāijú ràngqífǎ 〈名〉gambit: 采取～ play a gambit ‖ 接受～ accept a gambit

【开句】 kāijù 〈名〉[逻辑] open sentence

【开具】 kāijù 〈动〉〈书〉write out: ～期票 make a promissory note ‖ ～清单 write out a detailed list; draw up a complete list ‖ ～信用证 establish a letter of credit ‖ ～证明 provide/issue a certificate

【开卷】 kāijuàn ❶〈动〉〈书〉open a book; read: ⇨～有益 ❷〈名〉open-book exam

〖～考试〗 kāijuàn kǎoshì 〈名〉open-book examination

〖～有益〗 kāijuàn-yǒuyì 〈熟〉reading is rewarding; reading enriches the mind

【开掘】 kāijué 〈动〉dig: ～地道 make a tunnel; gouge out a tunnel; dig a tunnel ‖ ～矿井 open up a mine ‖ ～水井/运河 dig a well/canal ‖ 考古工作者从古代帝王陵墓中～出很多珍贵的文物。Archeologists have dug out/up many precious historical relics from mausoleums of ancient emperors.

【开科】 kāikē 〈动〉〈书〉hold an imperial examination: ～取士 select officials through imperial examinations

【开课】 kāikè 〈动〉❶ school begins; begin classes: 学校什么时候～? *When will the school begin?* ❷ *give/offer a course; teach* a subject: 给研究生～ teach a course for graduate students ‖ 开比较文学课 offer/give a course in comparative literature

【开垦】 kāikěn 〈动〉open up or reclaim wasteland; bring under cultivation: ～荒地 reclaim wasteland ‖ ～荒山 bring barren hills under cultivation

【开孔板】 kāikǒngbǎn 〈名〉[建筑] perforated panel/plate

【开口】 kāikǒu ❶〈动〉open one's mouth; start to talk: 不～ hold one's tongue; keep silent; keep one's mouth tight/shut/closed ‖ 警察也许能使他～招供。The police may be able to make him cough up/out his story. ‖ 他一～说话我就知道他是法国人。I knew he was French the moment he opened his mouth. ❷〈动〉ask a favour (of sb); make a request; bring a matter up (with sb): 贸然～ venture to make a request ‖ 我难以向他～。I cannot with any grace ask him. / I find it difficult to bring the matter up to him. ‖ 这事我实在不好意思向你～,但又没有别的办法。I am quite reluctant to ask you, but I have no other alternative. ❸ = 开刃儿 kāirèn ❹〈动〉breach a dam ❺〈名〉opening; aperture: ～扳手 open-ended wrench/spanner ‖ ～垫圈 C-washer; open washer; split collar ‖ ～槽 open slot ‖ ～对焊 open butt weld ‖ ～对接 open butt joint ‖ ～端 open end ‖ ～高度 open height ‖ ～环 clip/split/snap/spring ring ‖ ～螺栓 split bolt ‖ ～榫 open mortise ❻〈形〉open; open-end; split: ⇨～信

〖～保险单〗 kāikǒu bǎoxiǎndān 〈名〉open policy

〖～闭口〗 kāikǒu-bìkǒu 〈熟〉every time one opens one's mouth; whenever one speaks; say the same thing again and again: 他总是～地引用达尔文的话来证明他的论点。He keeps trotting out Darwin to support his argument.

〖～断层〗 kāikǒu duàncéng 〈名〉[地质] open fault

〖～饭〗 kāikǒufàn 〈名〉〈旧〉performing livelihood

〖～合同〗 kāikǒu hétong 〈名〉open-end contract

〖～呼〗 kāikǒuhū = 四呼 sìhū

〖～跳〗 kāikǒutiào = 武丑 wǔchǒu

〖～销〗 kāikǒuxiāo 〈名〉[机械] split pin

〖～笑〗 kāikǒuxiào 〈名〉[食品] open-top steamed bread

〖～信〗 kāikǒuxìn 〈名〉unsealed letter

【开口子】 kāi kǒuzi 〈动〉❶ (of a dyke) break; burst; breach *the dam*: 河堤昨晚～了。*The dyke broke/burst last night.* ❷ break a rule; set a bad precedent; grant/make an exception: 你这个口子我不能开。I can't make an exception in your case.

【开快车】 kāi kuàichē 〈动〉❶ drive at a high speed; drive fast; speed up ❷ speed up the machine ❸ hasten up with one's work; hurry through one's work; make short work of a job: 讲演者起初东拉西扯,后来发现时间快到了,就开起了快车,草草收场了。The speaker talked at random at first, and later when he realized that time was almost up, he sped up and drew a hasty conclusion.

【开矿】 kāikuàng 〈动〉open out/up a mine; exploit/work a mine

【开阔】 kāikuò ❶〈形〉open; wide: 眼界～ have a broad vision/horizon ‖ ～的视野 wide vision ‖ 河面在入海处变得～起来。The river grows broader where it empties into the sea. ‖ 镜子能使房子显得更加～。A mirror seems to add space to a room. ❷〈形〉broad-minded; tolerant: 胸襟～ be broad-minded; have a large mind ❸〈动〉widen; broaden: ～眼界 widen one's (breadth of) *vision/horizon; broaden/enlarge/expand/extend/widen one's* outlook ‖ ～知识面 enlarge one's range of knowledge ‖ 读书能～人的眼界。Reading expands one's mind. ‖ 坎坷的经历～了我的视野。My chequered career has broadened my range of vision. ‖ 他提出的论点～了我的思路。His arguments broadened/widened my ideas.

〖～地〗 kāikuòdì 〈名〉open terrain/ground; unenclosed ground: 我们走出森林,来到一片～。We came out of the forest into open terrain.

〖～海岸〗 kāikuò hǎi'àn 〈名〉open coast

〖～海域〗 kāikuò hǎiyù 〈名〉open sea

〖～平原〗 kāikuò píngyuán 〈名〉open plain

〖～群落〗 kāikuò qúnluò 〈名〉[生态] open community

【开朗】 kāilǎng 〈形〉❶ open and clear: 阴了几天之后,天突然～起来了。It cleared up suddenly after several days of overcast weather. ⇨豁然～ ❷ sanguine; optimistic: 思想～ be optimistic ‖ ～的性格 buoyant/cheerful/genial/pleasant/sunny disposition ‖ 她性情～。She has an open and frank disposition. / She is of a *sanguine disposition. / She is a very bright and breezy sort of* girl.

【开犁】 kāilí 〈动〉❶ start the year's ploughing ❷ plough the first furrow as a guideline

【开立】 kāilì 〈动〉open: ～检验报告 issue a survey report ‖ ～信用证 open a letter of credit ‖ ～账户 open/start an account

【开例】 kāilì 〈动〉create/set a precedent: 这个例不能开。We cannot set this precedent. ‖ 如果从他这里～,以后的事情就不好办了。If we grant him an exception, it will make things difficult for us in the future.

【开镰】 kāilián 〈动〉start harvesting (with sickles)

【开脸】 kāiliǎn 〈动〉❶〈旧〉(of a girl on the eve of marriage) clear off the fine hairs on the face and neck and tidy up the hairline at the temples ❷ [雕塑] (of craftsman) carve the face of a statue

【开链】 kāiliàn 〈名〉[生化] open chain

【开列】 kāiliè 〈动〉draw up a list; list: ~参考书目 make a list of reference books ‖ ~名单 draw up/make a list of names ‖ ~清单 compile a list; draw up/make out a list; make an inventory ‖ ~书目 make out a reading list
【开裂】 kāiliè 〈动〉crack; split; fracture: 湖面的冰~了。The ice on the lake fractured. ‖ 木板~了。The board was cracked. ‖ 瓶子~了,但还没有破。The bottle was cracked but unbroken. ‖ 碗底~了。The bowl cracked across the bottom. ‖ 这种木头容易~。This wood splits easily.
【开领】 kāilǐng 〈形〉open-necked: ~短袖衬衫 polo shirt ‖ ~衫 open-necked shirt
【开溜】 kāiliū 〈动〉sneak away; slink off; make oneself scarce; take to one's heels: 中途~ sneak/slink off halfway
【开颅术】 kāilúshù 〈名〉[医学] craniotomy
【开路】 kāilù ❶〈动〉open a way; blaze a trail: 逢山~,遇水搭桥 cut paths through mountains and build bridges across the rivers ‖ ~人 trailblazer ❷〈动〉lead the way; pioneer: 仪仗队在前头~。The guard of honour led the way. ❸〈名〉[电工] open circuit: ~插孔 open-circuit jack ‖ ~插头 open plug ‖ ~电位 open-circuit potential ‖ ~电压 open-circuit voltage ‖ ~线 open-circuit line
〖~先锋〗 kāilù xiānfēng 〈名〉pathbreaker; trailblazer; pacesetter; pioneer: 技术革新的~ pathbreaker in technical innovation
【开绿灯】 kāi lǜdēng 〈动〉give sb the green light: 官僚主义总是为腐败大开绿灯。Bureaucracy always gives the green light to corruption.
【开罗】 Kāiluó 〈名〉Cairo [capital of Egypt]
〖~人〗 Kāiluórén 〈名〉Cairene
〖~宣言〗 Kāiluó Xuānyán 〈名〉Cairo Declaration (December 1, 1943)
【开锣】 kāiluó 〈动〉❶ (of traditional Chinese opera) strike up the band - start an performance: ~戏 first item on an operatic programme ‖ 戏马上就要~了。The performance is about to start. ❷ (of sports, events, etc) begin: 大赛今晚正式~了。The Grand Prix began formally tonight.
【开锚】 kāimáo 〈动〉lift/raise/weigh anchor
【开门】 kāimén 〈动〉❶ open/answer the door: 不要给陌生人~。Don't open the door to strangers. ‖ 妈,快~! 我回来了! Mom, open up! I'm home. ‖ 门铃响了,保姆应声去~。The maid answered the door when the doorbell rang. ⇨~见山;~揖盗 ❷ do sth in an open-door way: ~办馆/办学 run a library/school in an open-door way ❸ (of a bank, store, etc) begin a day's business/operation: 该店从上午 9 点到下午 6 点~营业。The store is open from 9 am to 6 pm. ‖ 图书馆什么时候~? When does the library open?
〖~红〗 kāiménhóng 〈动〉make a good start/beginning; get off to a good start: "十五"计划头一年就来了个~。The first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan has made a good start.
〖~见山〗 kāimén-jiànshān 〈熟〉come straight to the point; without preamble; speak/write on a subject directly without beating about the bush: 你最好~,不要拐弯抹角。You'd better be candid and not beat about the bush. ‖ 他~地说明了来意。He made clear what he had come for from the very beginning.
〖~七件事〗 kāimén qījiànshì 〈熟〉seven necessities of life (ie. firing, rice, cooking oil, salt, soy, vinegar, and tea)
〖~揖盗〗 kāimén-yīdào 〈熟〉open the door to robbers—invite disaster by letting in evil-doers; incur trouble upon oneself by letting in an evil person
〖~整风〗 kāimén zhěngfēng 〈名〉open-door rectification of the work style (of the Chinese Communist Party) [a campaign aimed to rectify the Party's work style]
【开蒙】 kāiméng 〈动〉❶ (of children) start schooling; initiate children into learning: 他五岁~,七岁就会写诗。He started schooling at five and began to write poems at seven. ❷ teach a beginner: 王老师是我的~老师。Mr Wang was my first teacher.
【开棉机】 kāimiánjī 〈名〉[纺织] opener: 棉箱~ hopper opener
【开明】 kāimíng 〈形〉enlightened; liberal-minded; open-minded: 思想~ have liberal ideas; be liberal-minded; be open-minded ‖ ~的见解 enlightened opinion ‖ ~的政策 generous/enlightened policy ‖ ~人士 enlightened personage
〖~绅士〗 kāimíng shēnshì 〈名〉enlightened gentry [individual landlords and rich peasants with democratic leanings who, influenced by the CCP's education and its policy of unity, favoured resistance against Japan, supported democracy and reduction of land rent and loan interest during the War of Resistance Against Japan, and in the War of Liberation approved of the land reform]
【开命题】 kāimìngtí 〈名〉[数学] open sentence
【开幕】 kāimù 〈动〉❶ curtain rises: ~时间 curtain time ❷ (of a meeting, exhibition, etc) begin; inaugurate: 正式~ open formally; be formally inaugurated ‖ 大会明天~。The conference is to be inaugurated tomorrow. ‖ 和平会议已经~了。The Peace Conference had begun its sessions. ‖ 主席宣布大会~。The chairman declared the conference open.
〖~词〗 kāimùcí 〈名〉opening address/speech: 致~ deliver/give/make an opening speech
〖~典礼〗 kāimù diǎnlǐ 〈名〉inaugural/opening ceremony
〖~式〗 kāimùshì 〈名〉opening ceremony/exercises; inaugural ceremony; inauguration: 举行~ perform the opening ceremony ‖ 为比赛/会议举行~ inaugurate a match/meeting
【开拍】 kāipāi 〈动〉❶ start shooting (a film); begin/start filming: ~! Camera! ❷ (of table tennis match, badminton match, etc) start ❸ (of bidding) start: ~价格 upset price
【开排】 kāipái 〈动〉❶ (of plays, etc) start rehearsal ❷ begin typesetting and printing
【开盘】 kāipán 〈动〉[经济] give the opening quotation (on the exchange): 钢铁业股以高价/150 点~。Steel opened high/at 150 points.
〖~汇率〗 kāipán huìlǜ 〈名〉opening (exchange) rate
〖~价格〗 kāipán jiàgé 〈名〉opening price/quotation; first quotation
【开炮】 kāipào 〈动〉❶ open fire with artillery; fire a cannon; discharge a shot from a gun: 向敌人~ open fire on the enemy; fire guns at the enemy ❷〈喻〉fire/aim/level criticism (at); fire/launch/level a broadside (at)
【开坯】 kāipī 〈名〉[冶金] cogging; blooming
〖~机〗 kāipījī 〈名〉cogging/blooming mill; bloomer
【开辟】 kāipì ❶〈动〉open up; start: ~新航线 open a new air or sea route ‖ ~新路 open a new road ❷〈动〉open/set up; establish: ~财源 explore new sources of revenue ‖ ~道路 blaze the way (for); carve out a way ‖ ~第二战场 open a second front ‖ ~革命根据地 set up a revolutionary base ‖ ~一片土地 open a piece of land ‖ ~新的工业区 open up new areas of industry ‖ ~新领域 open (up) a new field ‖ ~新市场 open up/develop/tap new markets ‖ ~新思路 open up new ways of thinking ‖ ~新途径 explore new channels ‖ ~新天地 break fresh/new ground ‖ ~专栏 open/start/launch a special column; set up a special column ‖ 火箭飞行器的研制为研究工作~了新的前景。The development of rocket vehicles opened up many new possibilities for research. ❸〈名〉beginning of the universe; creation of the world
【开篇】 kāipiān 〈名〉❶ introductory song (in *tanci* (弹词) and some local operas): 弹词/越剧~ introductory song of *tanci*/Shaoxing opera ❷ (of a literary work) beginning; start; opening; opener: 文章~很精彩。The essay has got a brilliant opening.
【开瓢儿】 kāipiáor 〈动〉〈方〉make a cut in sb's head
【开票】 kāipiào 〈动〉❶ bill; make out an invoice, receipt, voucher, etc: ~部门 bill department ‖ ~处 cheque desk ‖ ~人 drawer ‖ ~员 billing clerk ‖ ~记账法 bill and charge system ‖ 请给我开个票。Please write out an invoice for me. ❷ open the ballot box and count the ballots: 当众~ open the ballot box and count the ballots in public ‖ ~监督人 count overseer/witness ‖ ~所 ballot counting place
【开屏】 kāipíng 〈动〉(of a peacock) spread its tail (to display its fine tail feathers): 孔雀~了。The peacock is spreading its tail.
【开瓶费】 kāipíngfèi 〈名〉corkage: 收取~ charge the corkage
【开瓶器】 kāipíngqì 〈名〉(bottle) opener
【开普敦】 Kāipǔdūn 〈名〉Capetown [port city of South Africa]
【开启】 kāiqǐ 〈动〉open: 〈喻〉~心扉 open one's heart; unbosom ‖ ~信件 open a letter ‖ ~闸门 open the watergate ‖ 此端~ open this end; open here ‖ 自动~ open up automatically
【开枪】 kāiqiāng 〈动〉fire/shoot a gun (at); shoot (a bullet); take shots (at): 开了两枪 fire two bullets/shots ‖ ~还击 return fire ‖ 朝天~ fire into the air ‖ 不许动! 不然我就~了。Freeze, or I'll fire/shoot.

【开腔】 kāiqiāng 〈动〉begin to speak; open one's mouth: 会上他一直没有～。He kept silent throughout the meeting. / He didn't utter a word at the meeting.
【开窍】 kāiqiào 〈动〉❶ have one's ideas straightened out; be enlightened; begin to understand: 老师的一番话使我～了。The teacher's words enlightened me. ❷ (of a child) begin to know things: 这孩子～早。This child began to know things at a very early age.
【开球】 kāiqiú ❶〈动〉(in soccer) kick off; (in volleyball, tennis, etc) serve: 足球赛今天8点～。The kickoff is at 8 o'clock today. ❷〈名〉[数学] open ball/sphere
【开区间】 kāiqūjiān 〈名〉[数学] open interval
【开区域】 kāiqūyù 〈名〉[数学] open region
【开渠机】 kāiqújī 〈名〉trencher
【开缺】 kāiquē 〈动〉〈旧〉(of an official) quit a post and thus leave it vacant
【开刃儿】 kāirènr 〈动〉put the first edge on a knife or a pair of scissors; sharpen a new knife or a pair of scissors before use
【开赛】 kāisài 〈动〉begin a match/game/competition; begin play: 周一～。We'll begin our play on Monday.
【开伞】 kāisǎn 〈动〉[航空] open/deploy a parachute: ～冲击 opening impact/shock ‖ ～高度 deployment altitude
【开山】 kāishān ❶〈动〉cut into a mountain (for quarrying, building a road, etc): ～劈岭 open up a mountain ‖ ～修路 cut the mountain for a road; build a road by blasting mountains ❷〈动〉unseal a closed mountain for grazing or lumbering ❸〈动〉[佛教] build the first temple on a famous mountain ❹ ＝ 开山祖师 kāishān-zǔshī
〖～祖〗 kāishānzǔ ＝ 开山祖师 kāishān-zǔshī
〖～祖师〗 kāishān-zǔshī 〈名〉builder of the first temple on a famous mountain—founder of a religious sect, a school of thought, etc; forefather
【开衫】 kāishān 〈名〉cardigan
【开墒】 kāishāng ＝ 开犁 kāilí
【开哨】 kāishào 〈动〉whistle for the start of a game
【开设】 kāishè 〈动〉❶ open (a shop, factory, etc): ～办事处 open an office ‖ ～店铺/公司/诊所 set up a store/company/clinic ‖ ～商店 open/start a shop ‖ ～学校 establish a school ❷ offer; establish (an academic course): ～公共关系课 offer a course in public relations ‖ ～讲座 give/offer a lecture (on) ‖ ～选修课/专业课 establish a selective/specialized course
【开审】 kāishěn 〈动〉[法律] hold a court hearing; sit at session: ～日期 hearing time ‖ ～通知 notice of trial
【开始】 kāishǐ ❶〈动〉begin; start; commence: ～辩论 open a debate ‖ ～从政 enter politics ‖ ～调查 institute an investigation/enquiry (into) ‖ ～工作 get to work; start work ‖ ～经商 enter (into) business; embark on/upon a business career; enter a business career ‖ ～生效 come/go into effect; take effect ‖ ～谈判 enter into negotiation ‖ ～讨论 commence a discussion ‖ ～演讲 begin one's speech ‖ ～营业 commence business; open for business ‖ ～执政 assume the reins of government; come into power ‖ 重新～ start anew; start afresh; start over ‖ 从头～ start from the very beginning; start from the ground up ‖ 新的一年～了。A new year begins. ‖ 雨季～了。The rainy season has set in. ❷〈动〉set about doing sth: ～一项新的工作 set about a new task. ❸〈名〉initial stage; beginning; leadoff; outset: 运动的～ leadoff of a campaign ‖ 青年人在人生路上应该有个良好的～，并找到适合自己的位置。Young people should have a good start in life and a place of their own.
〖～曲〗 kāishǐqǔ 〈名〉(of radio broadcast) signature tune
〖～条款〗 kāishǐ tiáokuǎn 〈名〉[法律] opening clause
〖～姿势〗 kāishǐ zīshì 〈名〉[体操] starting position
【开式】 kāishì 〈形〉open
〖～对联〗 kāishì duìlián 〈名〉open couplet
〖～循环〗 kāishì xúnhuán 〈名〉open cycle/circulation: ～发动机 open-cycle engine ‖ ～燃气轮机 open-cycle gas turbine ‖ 昆虫的循环系统属～。The insect circulatory system is open.
〖～咬合〗 kāishì yǎohé 〈名〉[医学] (of teeth) open bite
〖～叶轮〗 kāishì yèlún 〈名〉[机械] open impeller: ～泵 open-impeller pump
〖～轴承〗 kāishì zhóuchéng 〈名〉[机械] open bearing
【开氏温标】 Kāishì wēnbiāo 〈名〉[物理] Kelvin scale
【开市】 kāishì 〈动〉❶ (of a shop) reopen after a cessation of business ❷ conduct/make the first transaction of a day's business; open for business: ～行情 opening quotation
【开释】 kāishì 〈动〉release (a prisoner); set free: ～无辜 set the innocent free ‖ 无罪～ be released on account of innocence
〖～令〗 kāishìlìng 〈名〉[法律] warrant of deliverance; order for discharge
【开士米】 kāishìmǐ ＝ 开司米 kāisīmǐ
【开首】 kāishǒu 〈名〉〈方〉beginning; outset
【开首重音】 kāishǒu zhòngyīn 〈名〉[语言] initial stress
【开涮】 kāishuàn 〈动〉〈方〉make fun of (sb); tease (sb): 他老拿我～。He always made fun of me.
【开水】 kāishuǐ 〈名〉❶ boiling water: 灌～ fill (a teapot, thermos, etc) with boiling water ‖ 用～沏茶 make tea with boiling water ❷ boiled water: 打～ fetch boiled water ‖ 倒一杯～ pour a cup of boiled water ‖ 烧～ boil the kettle; boil water ‖ 白/冷/温～ plain/cold/warm boiled water
【开司米】 kāisīmǐ 〈名〉[纺织] cashmere: ～羊毛衫 cashmere sweater ‖ ～山羊毛 cashmere hair ‖ ～针织物 cashmere knit goods
【开台】 kāitái 〈动〉begin a theatrical performance: 戏已～。The performance has started/begun.
〖～锣鼓〗 kāitái luógǔ 〈名〉flourish of gongs and drums introducing a theatrical performance; starting drums and gongs
【开膛】 kāitáng 〈动〉cut open the chest (of a pig, chicken, etc); disembowel: 开鸡/鱼膛 open a chicken/fish ‖ 这只鸭去毛～后净重2磅。The duck dressed out at two pounds.
〖～剖腹〗 kāitáng-pōufù 〈熟〉cut open the chest and the stomach: 他被纳粹活活地～。While yet alive, he was disembowelled by the Nazis.
【开天】 kāitiān 〈动〉(of bad weather) clear up: ～了。The sky cleared (up). / The sky has brightened.
【开天窗】 kāi tiānchuāng 〈动〉❶〈诙〉syphilis nose starts festering ❷ open a skylight ❸〈旧〉put in a skylight—leave a blank in a publication to show that sth has been censored; open space in a newspaper
【开天辟地】 kāitiān-pìdì 〈熟〉❶ the creation of heaven and earth—dawn of history ❷ great; heroic; epoch-making: 人类历史上～的壮举 most heroic event in human history ‖ 这件事在我国还是～头一回。This incident is the first of its kind in the history of our country.
【开庭】 kāitíng 〈动〉open a court session; call the court to order; hold a court: ～审理 hold a court/hearing; open a court session ‖ 宣布～ announce the opening of a court session ‖ 重新～ resit in session ‖ 本周～。The court sits this week.
〖～陈述〗 kāitíng chénshù 〈名〉opening statement
〖～程序〗 kāitíng chéngxù 〈名〉court procedure
〖～地点〗 kāitíng dìdiǎn 〈名〉place of the court session
〖～期〗 kāitíngqī 〈名〉(law) term; session; sitting: ～后开庭 sitting after term ‖ ～内开庭 sitting in term
〖～日〗 kāitíngrì 〈名〉court/term day
〖～审理〗 kāitíng shěnlǐ 〈动〉hold a court/hearing; open a court session
〖～时间〗 kāitíng shíjiān 〈名〉time of the court session
〖～通知〗 kāitíng tōngzhī 〈名〉notice of trial
【开通】 kāitōng 〈动〉❶ enlighten: ～风气 heighten the general mood of society ‖ ～民智 enlighten the people ❷ (of communication lines or routes) be put into use; be open to traffic: ～北京西站 put the Beijing West Railway Station into operation ‖ ～空中航线 open an air route ‖ ～热线 open (up) a hotline; establish a hotline ‖ 该铁路已全线～。The railway was fully opened to traffic. ‖ 韩国已～对中国直拨电话服务。South Korea has opened direct dial telephone service to China. ‖ 两地间的交通即将～。Communication will soon be opened between the two places. ‖ 这条公路计划明年～。The opening of the highway is scheduled for next year.
【开通】 kāitong ❶〈形〉open-minded; liberal; enlightened: 思想～ be open-minded ‖ 思想～的人 man with an open mind; man of broad views ❷〈动〉enlighten; broaden sb's horizons: 让他多到外头看看，～一下思想。Let him see more of the outside world to broaden his horizons.
【开头】 kāitóu ❶〈动〉begin; start: 以大写字母～ begin/commence with a capital letter ‖ 请你先开个头。Would you please make a start? ‖ 这本书以一段引言～。The book opens with a quotation. ❷〈名〉beginning; opening; start: 凡事～时就要想到

它的结局。In every beginning, think of its end. ‖ 万事～难。It's the first step that costs. / Everything's hard in the beginning/at the start. ‖ 这本书～写得不错。The start/opening of the book is good.

【开脱】 kāituō 〈动〉absolve; exonerate; exculpate; vindicate: ～责任 exonerate/absolve sb from responsibility ‖ 别老替他～。Don't always plead for him.

【开拓】 kāituò ❶〈动〉open up: ～道路 open up a path ‖ ～荒地 reclaim wasteland ‖ ～市场 open up/create/exploit/explore/tap a market ‖ ～新领域 develop a new field; explore new frontiers ‖ ～前进 advance in a pioneering spirit ❷〈名〉[矿业] developing; opening: ～工程 development engineering ‖ ～进尺 tunnelling footage ‖ ～矿区 developed field ‖ ～巷道 development opening

〖～精神〗 kāituò jīngshén 〈名〉pioneering spirit

〖～型〗 kāituòxíng 〈形〉pioneering: ～改革家 pioneering reformer ‖ ～人才 talent of the pioneering type

〖～者〗 kāituòzhě 〈名〉pioneer: 美国西部的～ pioneers of the American West ‖ 他是这一学科的～。He is the pioneer in this subject.

【开挖】 kāiwā 〈动〉dig; excavate: ～渠道 dig a channel ‖ ～运河 excavate/dig a canal

【开外】 kāiwài 〈名〉(of distance, age, etc) over; above: 大雾弥漫，三米～就什么也看不清了。It was so foggy that you couldn't see anything beyond three metres. ‖ 他只有三十岁，但看起来却有四十～了。He is only thirty but looks over forty. ‖ 这里与火车站相距五公里～。The railway station is more than five kilometres away.

【开玩笑】 kāi wánxiào 〈动〉joke; crack/play/make a joke; put the joke on sb: 互相～ play jokes on each other; exchange jokes (with sb) ‖ ～不要开过火。Don't carry the joke too far. ‖ 你可真会～! You can talk a joke! ‖ 他开不起玩笑。He can't take a joke. ‖ 我可不是～。I mean business. ‖ 我是跟你～的，别认真。I was only joking (with you). / I said that only in play, so don't take it to heart. ‖ 这个问题可不是～的。It is not a subject to be joked upon. / This is no joke. / It is no joking/laughing matter.

【开往】 kāiwǎng 〈动〉(of troops, trains, etc) leave for; be bound for: ～前线 march/move to the front ‖ ～西安的特快 special express to Xi'an; special express bound for Xi'an

【开尾销】 kāiwěixiāo 〈名〉[机械] cotter/split pin

【开胃】 kāiwèi 〈动〉❶ increase/whet/stimulate the appetite: ～食品 appetizer; appetizing food/refreshment ‖ 这药吃了能～。This medicine will improve your appetite. ❷〈方〉= 开心 kāixīn

〖～菜〗 kāiwèicài 〈名〉appetizer; antipasto

〖～酒〗 kāiwèijiǔ 〈名〉aperitif; appetizer wine: 在英国，餐桌上供应的～通常为雪利酒、威士忌或各种马丁尼酒。The commonest aperitifs served on a British dinner table are sherry, whisky, or martinis of various kinds.

〖～药〗 kāiwèiyào 〈名〉appetizer; aperitive: 兽用～ veterinary appetizer

【开先例】 kāi xiānlì 〈动〉create/establish/set a precedent; set an example: 你这样做可是开了个不好的先例。You have set a bad example by doing this.

【开线】 kāixiàn 〈动〉burst at the seams; become unsewn: 裤腿～了。A seam in the trouser leg came apart/unsewn.

【开饷】 kāixiǎng 〈动〉〈方〉pay wages/salaries; issue pay: 今天～。It is payday today.

【开小差】 kāi xiǎochāi 〈动〉❶ (of a soldier) desert: 有些士兵在战争中～。Some soldiers deserted in the combat. ❷ be absent-minded; be woolgathering: 刚上课他就开始～了。His mind wandered soon after the class began.

【开小会】 kāi xiǎohuì 〈动〉chatter in a whisper; whisper to each other

【开小灶】 kāi xiǎozào 〈动〉❶ cook better food for sb (as a privilege) ❷ bestow special favours on sb; render special treatment (to): 教练给他～。The coach gave him special training.

【开销】 kāixiao ❶〈动〉pay expenses: 你带的钱一路够～吗? Have you brought enough money to cover the expenses of the trip? ‖ 我每月光伙食费就得～300 块。I spend 300 *yuan* on food alone every month. ❷〈名〉expense; expenditure; spending: 削减不必要的～ trim off unnecessary spending ‖ 生活～ living expenses/cost ❸〈动〉fire; give sb the sack: 老板把他～了。He was fired by the boss.

【开心】 kāixīn ❶〈形〉happy; joyous; elated: 玩得很～ have a great/good/wonderful time; have lots of fun; have no end of a good time; enjoy oneself very much ‖ 笑得很～ laugh heartily; laugh a hearty laugh ‖ ～的日子 happy days ‖ 假期过得～吗? Did you enjoy your holiday? ‖ 这消息让我～。The news made me happy. ⇨穷～ ❷〈动〉amuse oneself at sb's expense; make fun of; poke fun at ⇨寻～

【开心果】 kāixīnguǒ 〈名〉pistachio

【开心丸儿】 kāixīnwánr = 宽心丸儿 kuānxīnwánr

【开行】 kāixíng 〈动〉(of a boat or vehicle) start off

【开胸探察术】 kāixiōng tànháshù 〈名〉[医学] exploratory thoracotomy

【开学】 kāixué 〈动〉(of a school) begin; open; (of a school term) begin: 学校什么时候～? When does the school begin? ‖ 九月一日～。The term begins on September 1.

〖～典礼〗 kāixué diǎnlǐ 〈名〉school-opening ceremony

【开循环】 kāixúnhuán 〈名〉[物理] open cycle

【开言】 kāiyán 〈动〉〈旧〉[a term often used in traditional Chinese opera] begin talking; start speaking

【开颜】 kāiyán 〈动〉smile; beam; laugh: 她～一笑。A happy smile spread across her face. / She bloomed.

【开眼】 kāiyǎn 〈动〉broaden/expend sb's horizons; open sb's eyes; widen sb's view; broaden sb's mind: 这场演出真叫人～。The performance is a real eye-opener.

【开演】 kāiyǎn 〈动〉(of a play, film, etc) begin: 戏八点～。The opera begins/commences/starts at 8 : 00.

【开洋】 kāiyáng 〈名〉〈方〉dried, shelled shrimps

【开洋荤】 kāi yánghūn 〈动〉taste, see or experience sth exotic: 他想出国转转，开开洋荤。He wants to go abroad for some exotic experiences.

【开业】 kāiyè 〈动〉❶ (of shops, etc) start business; open for business: 重新～ resume business ‖ 本店明天～。The store will open (for business) tomorrow. ‖ 本公司即将～。Our company will soon come into operation. ‖ 这家医院已经～了。The hospital is now open to patients. ❷ (of a lawyer, doctor, etc) open a private practice: ～行医 practise medicine; begin to practise as doctor ‖ 挂牌～ hang out one's shingle; put up one's shingle ‖ 无证～ unlicensed practice ‖ 他在城里～当了律师。He practised law in the city.

〖～律师〗 kāiyè lǜshī 〈名〉legal practitioner

〖～医师〗 kāiyè yīshī 〈名〉private practitioner

〖～证书〗 kāiyè zhèngshū 〈名〉practising certificate

〖～执照〗 kāiyè zhízhào 〈名〉licence to operate

【开夜车】 kāi yèchē 〈动〉work late into the night; put in extra time at night; burn the midnight oil; work on by candlelight: 考前他开了几天夜车。He burnt the midnight oil for a few days before the examination.

【开音节】 kāiyīnjié 〈名〉[语言] open syllable

【开印】 kāiyìn 〈动〉start printing (a book, newspaper, magazine, etc); go to (the) press: ～时间 press time ‖ 报纸半夜～。The newspaper goes to press at midnight.

【开营】 kāiyíng 〈动〉(of summer camp, etc) open

【开映】 kāiyìng 〈动〉(of a film show) begin: 电影马上～。The film show will begin in a minute.

【开元】 Kāiyuán 〈名〉Kaiyuan [title of the 713-741 reign of Li Longji (李隆基) (685-722) of the Tang Dynasty (608-907)]

【开元音】 kāiyuányīn 〈名〉[语言] open vowel

【开园】 kāiyuán 〈动〉start picking at an orchard or melon field

【开圆】 kāiyuán 〈名〉[数学] open circle

【开源节流】 kāiyuán-jiéliú 〈熟〉increase income and reduce expenditure; tap new sources of supply and reduce consumption; broaden the source of income and economize on expenditure

【开云见日】 kāiyún-jiànrì 〈熟〉disperse the clouds and see the sun—remove misunderstanding; see justice again

【开凿】 kāizáo 〈动〉cut (a canal, tunnel, etc): ～隧道 cut a tunnel ‖ ～运河 cut/dig/excavate/make a canal

【开斋】 kāizhāi 〈动〉❶ resume a meat diet ❷ [伊斯兰教] come to the end of Ramadan

〖～节〗 Kāizhāijié 〈名〉[伊斯兰教] Lesser Bairam; Festival of Fast-breaking

【开展】 kāizhǎn ❶〈动〉develop; launch; unfold: ～调查 launch an investigation ‖ ～斗争 unfold/wage *a struggle* ‖ ～多种经营 promote a diversified economy ‖ ～工作 go about one's work ‖ ～

攻势 launch an offensive; unfold an offensive ‖ ～国际交流 develop international exchanges ‖ ～竞赛 hold a competition ‖ ～课外活动 have extracurricular/after-school activities ‖ ～劳动竞赛 launch an emulation drive ‖ ～体育活动 develop an athletics programme; go in for sports ‖ ～自我批评 unfold self-criticism; carry out self-criticism ‖ ～研究 launch a research ❺〈形〉open-minded; politically progressive: 思想～ be open-minded ‖ 政治上不～ lag behind in political understanding; be slow in political progress ❻〈动〉(of an exhibition, trade fair, flower show, etc) open: 这位青年画家的个人画展在美术馆～。The young painter's one-man show of painting opened in the art gallery.

【开战】 kāizhàn 〈动〉❶ make/wage/levy war (up)on/against; open a war with; wage a battle: 向敌人～ make war on the enemy ‖ 重新～ renew a war ❷ battle (against nature, conservative forces, etc): 向腐败现象～ battle against corruption; combat/fight corruption

【开绽】 kāizhàn 〈动〉come unsewn; be split: 鞋跟～了。The shoe has split at the heel. ‖ 他一猫腰,裤子接缝处～了。He split his pants at the seams when he bent over.

【开张】 kāizhāng ❶〈动〉open a business; commence one's business; begin doing business; open for business: ～营业 open one's shop window; (of a shop, company, etc) begin operations ‖ 择吉日～ choose an auspicious day to open a business ‖ 这家新店是昨天～的。The new shop opened yesterday. ❷〈动〉conduct the first transaction of a day's business: 商店还没～。No deal had yet been closed after the store was opened. ❸〈动〉(of certain activities) begin; start: ⇨重打锣鼓另～ ❹〈形〉〈书〉open; enlightened ❺〈形〉vast and magnificent: 气势～ be grand and imposing

〖～器〗 kāizhāngqì 〈名〉[医学] speculum: 阴道～ vaginal speculum

【开仗】 kāizhàng 〈动〉❶ make war; open hostilities ❷〈方〉fight; come to blows

【开账】 kāizhàng 〈动〉❶ make out an (expense) account/bill: ～报销 make a bill for reimbursement ❷ pay the bill (at a restaurant, hotel, etc): 这顿饭由我～。It's on me this time.

【开征】 kāizhēng 〈动〉begin to levy/collect taxes

【开证】 kāizhèng 〈动〉❶ write a letter of credit ❷ write out a certificate

〖～行〗 kāizhèngháng 〈名〉opening/issuing/establishing bank

〖～申请人〗 kāizhèng shēnqǐngrén 〈名〉applicant for the credit

【开支】 kāizhī ❶〈动〉pay (expenses): 按月～ pay by the month ‖ 这个月我～了 800 元。I spent 800 *yuan* this month. ‖ 这笔钱不够～。This will not cover the outlay. ❷〈名〉expenses; spending: 一笔～ an amount/sum of expenses ‖ 一项～ an item of expenditure ‖ 一大笔/小笔～ a heavy/modest outlay ‖ 计划～ plan the spending ‖ 节省～ save (on) expenditures; reduce expenses ‖ 限制～ limit/restrict expenditure; put a lid on expenditure ‖ 压缩～ trim off the expenditure; cut down on expenditure; cut/curb/curtail expenditure; cut/keep/pare/trim down expenses; retrench in expenditure ‖ 增加～ increase expenditure ‖ 赤字～ deficit spending ‖ 额外～ additional outlay ‖ 非生产性～ non-productive expenditure ‖ 国防～ national defence spending; outlay for national defence ‖ 家庭～ household expenditure; domestic outgoings ‖ 教育～ spending for education ‖ 经常性/临时～ overhead/occasional expenses ‖ 政府～ government spending ‖ 我家每天的～限制在 100 元以内。My family limit ourselves to a daily budget of 100 *yuan*. ❸〈动〉〈方〉pay wages/salaries: 每月十二号～。We get our pay on the 12th of every month.

〖～标准〗 kāizhī biāozhǔn 〈名〉spending standard

〖～单位〗 kāizhī dānwèi 〈名〉spending unit

〖～项目〗 kāizhī xiàngmù 〈名〉expenditure item

〖～预算〗 kāizhī yùsuàn 〈名〉estimate of expenditure; expense budget

〖～账户〗 kāizhī zhànghù 〈名〉expenses account

【开宗明义】 kāizōng-míngyì 〈熟〉make clear the purpose and theme from the very beginning; state one's main idea right at the outset (in speech or writing)

【开足马力】 kāizú-mǎlì 〈熟〉go full steam ahead; switch to top gear; be in full blast; open the throttle; work to capacity: 机器整夜～运转。The machine was going full blast all night. ‖ 轮船～,全速前进。The ship was moving full steam ahead. ‖ 要想在最后期限前完成任务,我们得～。We'll have to go full steam ahead to finish our task by the deadline. ‖ 为了超额完成任务,该厂开足了马力。The factory was operating at full capacity to overfulfill the production quota.

【开钻】 kāizuàn 〈动〉[石油] spud in

【开罪】 kāizuì 〈动〉offend; displease: ～不起 cannot afford to offend

揩 kāi 〈动〉wipe; mop: ～鼻涕 wipe away/out one's snivel ‖ ～汗 mop/wipe sweat ‖ ～眼泪 wipe out one's tears; wipe tears from the eyes ‖ ～嘴 wipe one's mouth ‖ ～干 wipe dry ‖ ～干净 wipe clean ‖ 以手～额 wipe one's hand across one's forehead; mop one's forehead ‖ 用抹布～桌子 wipe a cloth over a table ‖ 用毛巾把水～干 mop up water with a towel ‖ 用毛巾～脸 mop/wipe one's face with a towel

【揩拭】 kāishì 〈动〉wipe: 把杯子～干净 wipe the glasses clean

【揩油】 kāiyóu 〈动〉get petty advantages at the expense of other people or the state; scrounge: 他从来不掏腰包,老揩朋友的油。He never pays for anything. He just scrounges off his friends.

锎 kāi 〈名〉[化学] californium (Cf): ～化合物 californium compound

kǎi

剀 kǎi

【剀切】 kǎiqiè 〈形〉〈书〉❶ true and pertinent: ～详明 be true and clear in every detail ‖ ～中理 be true and pertinent ❷ earnest and sincere: ～教导 teach earnestly

凯 kǎi 〈名〉victory: ⇨～旋;奏～

【凯恩斯主义】 Kǎi'ēnsīzhǔyì 〈名〉[经济] Keynesianism

【凯歌】 kǎigē 〈名〉song of triumph/victory; paean: 一曲壮丽的～ a magnificent paean ‖ 奏～ play the songs of triumph ‖ 高唱～而归 return amidst songs of triumph

〖～行云〗 kǎigē-xíngyún 〈熟〉songs of triumph soar to the skies

【凯旋】 kǎixuán 〈动〉return triumphantly; return in triumph

〖～而归〗 kǎixuán'érguī 〈熟〉come back victorious; return in triumph; return with glory

〖～门〗 kǎixuánmén 〈名〉❶ triumphal arch ❷ (Kǎixuánmén) Arc de Triomphe (in Paris); Arch of Triumph

垲 kǎi 〈形〉〈书〉(of topography) high and arid

恺 kǎi 〈形〉〈书〉happy; joyful; merry: ⇨～悌

【恺悌】 kǎitì 〈形〉〈书〉amiable; genial

〖～君子〗 kǎitì-jūnzǐ 〈熟〉amiable gentleman

铠 kǎi 〈名〉(a suit of) armour: 首～ (steel) helmet ⇨～甲; 铁～

【铠甲】 kǎijiǎ 〈名〉(a suit of) armour

【铠装】 kǎizhuāng 〈名〉[电子] armour: ～电缆 armoured/sheathed cable ‖ ～线夹 armour clamp

蒈 kǎi 〈名〉[化学] carane

慨 kǎi ❶〈形〉indignant: ⇨愤～ ❷〈形〉generous: ⇨～然; ～允;慷～ ❸〈动〉sigh with emotion: ⇨～叹;感～

【慨然】 kǎirán 〈副〉❶ with emotion; with deep feeling: ～长叹 heave a sigh of regret ❷ generously; without stint: ～相赠 give (as a present) generously ‖ ～允诺 generously/kindly promise

【慨叹】 kǎitàn 〈动〉lament with sighs; sigh with regret

【慨允】 kǎiyǔn 〈动〉generously permit; generously/kindly promise; magnanimously/readily consent

楷 kǎi 〈名〉❶ model; pattern: ⇨～模 ❷ (in Chinese calligraphy) regular script: ⇨～体;大～;工～
⇨jiē

【楷模】 kǎimó 〈名〉model; pattern; role model; good example: 堪称～ can be rated as a model for others; can be regarded

K

as exemplary

【楷书】 kǎishū 〈名〉(of Chinese calligraphy) formal/regular/standard script; script in formal style

【楷体】 kǎitǐ 〈名〉❶ = 楷书 kǎishū ❷ block letter

锴 kǎi 〈名〉〈书〉iron of fine quality; quality iron

kài

忾 kài 〈动〉〈书〉hate: ⇨同仇敌～

欬 kài 〈动〉〈书〉cough

愒 kài 〈动〉〈书〉be greedy/avaricious
⇨hè; qì

kān

刊 kān ❶〈动〉print; publish: ⇨～行; 停～ ❷〈动〉delete; correct: ⇨～落; ～误 ❸〈名〉periodical; publication: 半周～ semi-weekly ‖ 党～ party journal ‖ 纪念～ memorial volume ‖ 试～ sample/specimen/tentative/pioneer issue ⇨半月～; 报～

【刊本】 kānběn 〈名〉〈书〉block-printed edition: 宋～ block-printed edition of the Song Dynasty; Song block-printed edition

【刊布】 kānbù 〈动〉〈书〉publish (in print); announce or make public through printed matter

K

【刊登】 kāndēng 〈动〉publish; carry: ～广告 print an advertisement; advertise ‖ ～启事 place/put in a notice ‖ ～声明 carry a statement ‖ 今天各大报纸全文～了总理的讲话。All of the major newspapers printed/carried the Premier's speech in full today.

【刊定】 kāndìng 〈动〉revise and finalize: ～谬误 correct errors and mistakes

【刊号】 kānhào 〈名〉issue number

【刊刻】 kānkè 〈动〉inscribe; cut blocks

【刊落】 kānluò 〈动〉〈书〉strike out; delete: ～浮词 delete unfounded remarks

【刊授】 kānshòu 〈动〉give courses through periodicals: ～大学 school offering courses through periodicals

【刊头】 kāntóu 〈名〉masthead (of a newspaper or magazine): 设计～ design a newspaper masthead ‖ ～题字 masthead inscription

【刊物】 kānwù 〈名〉publication; journal; periodical: 出版～ publish a periodical/journal ‖ 发行～ issue a publication ‖ 不定期～ non-periodical publication ‖ 定期～ periodical/regular publication ‖ 地下～ underground magazine ‖ 非法～ illegitimate/illegal publication ‖ 官方～ official publication/journal ‖ 过期～ back number ‖ 姐妹～ sister publication; companion journal ‖ 科技～ publication on science and technology ‖ 科学～ scientific publication ‖ 内部～ restricted publication ‖ 青少年～ youth journal ‖ 文学～ literary journal ‖ 学术性～ academic/learned/scholarly journal ‖ 淫秽～ obscene publication

【刊误】 kānwù 〈动〉correct errors in printing

〖～表〗 kānwùbiǎo 〈名〉errata; corrigenda

【刊行】 kānxíng 〈动〉print and publish

【刊印】 kānyìn 〈动〉❶ cut blocks and print ❷ compose and print

【刊载】 kānzǎi 〈动〉publish; carry: 不宜～ not to be suitable for publication ‖ 分期～ publish in serial ‖ 该文～于该杂志9月份那期上。The article appeared in the September issue of the magazine.

看 kān 〈动〉❶ look after; take care of; tend: ～房子 keep watch over a house ‖ ～瓜田 keep watch in the melon fields ‖ ～孩子 look after a child; take care of a child ‖ ～机器 mind/tend a machine; look after a machine ‖ ～牛 tend cattle ‖ ～铺子 mind a store ‖ ～行李 keep an eye on the luggage ‖ ～羊 herd/watch sheep ❷ keep under surveillance; keep an eye on: ～犯人 guard prisoners; keep an eye on the prisoners ‖ 家里把她～得很严。Her family keeps a strict watch over her. ⇨～管; ～护; ～押
⇨kàn

【看财奴】 kāncáinú = 守财奴 shǒucáinú

【看场】 kānchǎng 〈动〉guard the threshing floor (during the harvest season)

【看管】 kānguǎn 〈动〉❶ look after; attend to: ～随身物品 take care of one's belongings ‖ ～行李 look after the luggage ‖ 他不在的时候，母亲替他～房子。His mother takes care of the house while he's away. ❷ guard; watch: ～仓库 guard a warehouse ‖ ～犯人 guard prisoners ‖ 严加～ keep a close guard on

【看护】 kānhù ❶〈动〉nurse; look after; attend to: ～病人 attend (to) a sick person; keep watch over a patient; nurse the sick; look after a patient ‖ ～孩子 look after a child ‖ 轮流～ nurse in turns ‖ 日夜～ attend day and night (on sb) ‖ 母亲彻夜不眠地～生病的孩子。All night the mother kept vigil over the sick child. ❷〈名〉〈旧〉nurse

【看家】 kānjiā ❶〈动〉look after the house; mind the house: 狗为主人～。The dog watched over its master's house. ⇨～狗 ❷〈形〉outstanding (ability); special (skill): ～本领 special ability or skill; stock-in-trade

〖～狗〗 kānjiāgǒu 〈名〉〈旧〉〈贬〉watch-dog—someone who takes care of the affairs and property of a rich and powerful person

〖～戏〗 kānjiāxì 〈名〉most successful repertoire (of an actor or actress): 这是他的～。This is his forte/specialty.

【看门】 kānmén 〈动〉look after the house; keep an eye on the house; mind the house

〖～人〗 kānménrén 〈名〉doorkeeper; janitor; watchman

【看青】 kānqīng 〈动〉keep watch over the ripening crops

【看守】 kānshǒu ❶〈名〉〈旧〉guard; prison guard; jailor; warder; turnkey: 女～ wardress; matron ❷〈动〉watch; guard: ～仓库 guard a storehouse ‖ ～大门 guard the gate ‖ ～门户 take care of the door; mind/watch the door ‖ ～山林 protect a mountain forest ❸〈动〉keep watch on criminals and keep them under control; guard: ～犯人 guard prisoners ‖ ～俘虏 keep guard on/over a prisoner ‖ 一天24小时都有人～着这名囚犯。The prisoner was watched 24 hours a day.

〖～所〗 kānshǒusuǒ 〈名〉lockup (for prisoners awaiting trial); detention house: ～所长 chief of a prison; warder

【看守内阁】 kānshǒu nèigé 〈名〉caretaker cabinet

【看守政府】 kānshǒu zhèngfǔ 〈名〉caretaker administration/government

【看押】 kānyā 〈动〉detain; take into custody; keep under detention: ～俘虏 detain prisoners ‖ 他被～了一个晚上。He was detained for one night.

勘 kān 〈动〉❶ proofread; collate: ⇨～误; 校～ ❷ investigate; survey ⇨～测; 踏～

【勘测】 kāncè 〈动〉survey: ～地形 survey the terrain ‖ ～线路 survey the route ‖ 地形～ topographical survey ‖ 地质～ geological survey

〖～报告〗 kāncè bàogào 〈名〉survey report

〖～队〗 kāncèduì 〈名〉survey party

〖～图〗 kāncètú 〈名〉exploration map

【勘查】 kānchá = 勘察 kānchá

【勘察】 kānchá ❶〈动〉reconnoitre (an area for engineering or other purposes): ～地形 reconnoitre/survey the terrain ‖ ～现场 inspect the scene of a crime or an accident ‖ 实地～ on-the-spot survey ❷〈名〉[地质] prospecting

【勘定】 kāndìng 〈动〉❶ survey and determine: ～界址 survey and demarcate the boundary ❷〈书〉check and ratify

【勘界】 kānjiè 〈名〉boundary settlement

【勘探】 kāntàn 〈动〉explore; prospect: ～石油 explore for oil; prospect oil ‖ 磁法～ magnetic prospecting ‖ 地震/地质～ seismic/geological prospecting ‖ 他们在这一带～银矿。They're prospecting this region for silver.

〖～队〗 kāntànduì 〈名〉prospecting team: ～队员 prospector

〖～阶段〗 kāntàn jiēduàn 〈名〉exploratory phase/stage

【勘误】 kānwù ❶〈动〉correct errors in printing ❷〈名〉erratum: ～: 昨日刊载的社论第五段第三行应为… Erratum: Line three of the fifth paragraph in yesterday's editorial should read as...

〖～表〗 kānwùbiǎo 〈名〉corrigenda; errata; list of errata

【勘验】 kānyàn 〈动〉(of judicial workers) examine on the spot: ～尸体 perform an autopsy ‖ ～现场 inspect the scene of a crime or an accident

〖～笔录〗 kānyàn bǐlù 〈名〉transcripts of inspection; record of inquest/investigation/examination
【勘正】 kānzhèng 〈动〉proofread and correct: ～错误 proofread and correct errors

龛 kān 〈名〉niche; shrine: 石～ stone niche/shrine ⇨佛～; 神～
【龛影】 kānyǐng 〈名〉[医学] niche (shown in an X-ray photography)

堪 kān 〈动〉❶ may; can: ～称佳作 may be rated as a good piece of writing or a fine work of art ‖ ～称楷模 can be rated as a model for others; can be considered exemplary ‖ ～当重任 be capable of shouldering important tasks ❷ bear; endure: ⇨不～一击;狼狈不～
【堪布】 kānbù 〈名〉(of Buddhism) lama priest; kanpu
【堪达罕】 kāndáhǎn 〈名〉〈方〉[动物] elk; moose
【堪萨斯州】 Kānsàsīzhōu 〈名〉Kansas [a US state]
【堪舆】 kānyú 〈名〉〈书〉geomancy; *feng shui*
〖～家〗 kānyújiā 〈名〉geomancer; *feng shui* scholar

戡 kān 〈动〉suppress; put down
【戡乱】 kānluàn 〈动〉put down a rebellion; suppress a rebellion

kǎn

坎 kǎn 〈名〉❶〈书〉hole; pit: ⇨～坷;心～ ❷ *kan*, one of the Eight Trigrams, standing for water ❸ bank; ridge: 田～ raised ridge through fields ⇨门～;石～ ❹〈简称〉[光学] candela (cd)
【坎德拉】 kǎndélā 〈名〉[光学] candela
【坎肩】 kǎnjiān 〈名〉sleeveless jacket; waistcoat: 皮～ leather waistcoat ‖ 棉～ cotton-padded sleeveless jacket
【坎坷】 kǎnkě 〈形〉❶ *bumpy; rough*: ～的道路 bumpy/rough road ❷〈书〉unsuccessful: ～多病 be in bad luck and suffer from many maladies ‖ 仕途～ be unsuccessful in one's career as a government official ‖ ～一生 a lifetime of frustrations ‖ ～的经历 experiences of frustrations; chequered career ‖ 他的一生充满了～。His life is full of frustrations. ‖ 人生总有～。There is misfortune in the lot of everyone.
【坎炁】 kǎnqì 〈名〉[中医] umbilical cord
【坎儿】 kǎnr 〈名〉❶ insinuating language; professional jargon; trade code: 他们用～交谈。They talked in jargon. ❷ critical/important juncture: 过了这个～你就顺了。Everything will be OK with you after you go through this juncture. ❸ reverse; setback: 我这辈子的～太多了。I've suffered countless setbacks throughout my life. / My life has been full of frustrations.
【坎儿井】 kǎnrjǐng 〈名〉kariz; karez [irrigating system of wells connected by underground channels common in Xinjiang (新疆)]
【坎土曼】 kǎntǔmàn 〈名〉Uygur mattock
【坎子】 kǎnzi 〈名〉mound; rise

侃 kǎn ❶〈形〉upright and outspoken: ⇨～～而谈 ❷〈形〉〈书〉amiable; pleasant ❸〈名〉〈方〉enigmatic/insinuating language; code word ⇨～儿 ❹〈动〉〈口〉chat idly; gossip: 我俩～了一宿。We two chatted all night. ⇨～大山;～爷 ❺〈动〉tease; make fun of; poke fun at: ⇨调～
【侃大山】 *kǎn dàshān* 〈动〉〈方〉*chat/chatter idly; gossip*
【侃价】 kǎnjià ＝ 砍价 kǎnjià
【侃侃】 kǎnkǎn 〈形〉〈书〉❶ confident and composed: ⇨～而谈 ❷ gleeful; joyous; jocund; light-hearted; merry; mirthful: ～如也 be blithe/cheerful
〖～而谈〗 kǎnkǎn'értán 〈熟〉talk with ease and fluency
【侃儿】 kǎnr ＝ 坎儿 ① kǎnr
【侃爷】 kǎnyé 〈名〉〈方〉big talker; windbag; loud-mouthed braggart

砍 kǎn 〈动〉❶ cut; chop; hack: ～柴 cut firewood ‖ ～甘蔗 slash sugarcane ‖ ～树 fell a tree; cut/hew down a tree; chop/hack a tree down ‖ ～伤 wound by cutting ‖ ～死 hack sb to death ⇨～伐;～头 ❷ cut (down/off): 把预算～掉一半 hack/chop a budget by half ‖ ～掉冗词 cut the superfluous remarks out of an article ‖ 我的原文有两段被～掉了。Two paragraphs in my original manuscript were cut out. ‖ 新政府上台后我们有几项计划被～掉了。Several of our plans got the axe when the new government came in. ❸〈方〉throw sth at: 拿石头～狗 throw a stone at a dog
【砍大山】 kǎn dàshān ＝ 侃大山 kǎn dàshān
【砍刀】 kǎndāo 〈名〉chopper
【砍伐】 kǎnfá 〈动〉fell (trees); cut down (timber): ～林木 cut (down) trees ‖ 禁止～树木。Felling trees is prohibited.
【砍价】 kǎnjià 〈动〉bargain down; beat/knock down prices; haggle about/over prices: 他很会～。He drives a hard bargain. ‖ 他的汽车要价 5,000 美元,我跟他～砍到 3,500 美元。He asked $5,000 for his car, but I knocked the price down to $3,500.
【砍伤】 kǎnshāng ❶〈动〉wound by chopping ❷〈名〉wound by chopping; chop wound
【砍头】 *kǎntóu* 〈动〉*be beheaded/killed*
〖～不要紧,只要主义真〗 kǎntóu bùyàojǐn, zhǐyào zhǔyì zhēn 〈熟〉you can take my life, but you can never shatter my faith; I'm willing to yield my life rather than convert my faith
【砍头疮】 kǎntóuchuāng 〈名〉[医学] carbuncle on the neck
【砍砸器】 kǎnzáqì 〈名〉[考古] chopper; chopping tool

莰 kǎn 〈名〉[化学] camphane; bornane

欿 kǎn 〈动〉〈书〉❶ be modest ❷ be sorrowful/worried

槛 kǎn 〈名〉threshold: ⇨门～
⇨jiàn

顑 kǎn
【顑颔】 kǎnhàn 〈形〉〈书〉famished-looking; emaciated-looking

轗 kǎn
【轗轲】 kǎnkě 〈书〉＝ 坎坷 kǎnkě

kàn

看 kàn ❶〈动〉see; read; watch; look at: ～报/书/杂志 read a newspaper/book/magazine ‖ ～电视 watch TV ‖ ～录像 watch a videotape ‖ ～电影 see a film/movie; go to the cinema/a film/the movies ‖ ～照片 look at a photo ‖ ～球赛 watch a ball game ‖ ～戏 go to the theatre ‖ 他～了～表。He took a look at his watch. ‖ 我希望还能再～到你。I'm looking forward to seeing you again. ⇨～热闹;观～;雾里～花 ❷〈动〉look after; take care of: ⇨～承;照～ ❸〈动〉judge; think; consider: ～地形 survey the terrain ‖ ～清形势 size up the situation; make a correct appraisal of the situation ‖ 孤立地～问题 look at things in isolation ‖ 全面地～问题 approach problems from all angles ‖ 你对形势怎么～? How do you view the situation? ‖ 我～可以,你～怎样? I think it is all right; what/how about you? ❹〈动〉look upon; regard as: ～作朋友 regard sb as a friend ‖ 把人民的利益～得高于一切 put the interests of the people above all else ⇨～待;刮目相～ ❺〈动〉see or consult a doctor; treat a patient or an illness: ～中医 go to hospital for/traditional Chinese medical treatment ‖ ～牙 go to a dentist; see the dentist ‖ 他一上午～了 10 个病人。He treated 10 patients in the morning. ‖ 我这病～了几年还没～好。*Several years of treatment has failed to cure me of my disease.* ❻〈动〉call on; visit; see: ～病人 visit a patient ‖ ～朋友 call on a friend ‖ 我明天去～她。I'll go and see her tomorrow. ‖ 谢谢你顺道来～我。Thank you for looking in on me. ⇨～望 ❼〈动〉depend/hinge on: ～情况 depend on the situation; it (all) depends; that depends; as the case may be ‖ 能否夺魁就～这局比赛了。Whether we can win the championship depends/hinges on this set. ‖ 这件事就全～你了。It all depends on you. ❽〈动〉mind; take care; watch out: 过马路时～着点! Watch while crossing the street! ❾〈助〉[used after a reduplicated verb or a verb phrase] try and see (what happens): 等等～ wait and see ‖ 尝尝～ have a taste ‖ 试试～ have a try ‖ 让我想想～。Let me think it over. / Let me see.

⇨kān

【看扁】 kànbiǎn 〈动〉[usually followed by 了] underestimate (a person); think little of: 别把他～了,他文章写得很好。Don't underestimate him. He is a deft writer.

【看病】 kànbìng 〈动〉❶ (of a doctor) treat a patient: 李大夫～很仔细。Dr Li handles his cases with great care. ❷ (of a patient) see/consult a doctor: 带孩子～ take one's kid to a doctor/the hospital

【看不出】 kànbuchū 〈动〉be unable to perceive; fail to perceive: ～真假 cannot tell whether it is genuine or fake ‖ 真～,他还能写一手好字。I never expected that he could write such a beautiful hand.

【看不惯】 kànbuguàn 〈动〉cannot bear the sight of; frown upon; be intolerant of: 他的哥哥把他差来遣去,那德行真让人～。His elder brother ordered him about/around in a way that is very offensive. ‖ 我～他这副奴才相。I don't like his servile manners. ‖ 一般来说,上了年纪的人～奇装异服。Generally speaking, elderly people look with disfavour on exotic costumes. ‖ 这种事我～。I hate to see such things. / I cannot tolerate such things.

【看不过】 kànbuguò = 看不过去 kànbuguòqù

【看不过去】 kànbuguòqù 〈动〉cannot stand by and watch; cannot bear (to see) any more of: 我实在～了,便说了他一顿。I couldn't put up with it any more, so I gave him a scolding.

【看不起】 kànbuqǐ 〈动〉look down upon; scorn; despise; belittle; be contemptuous of: 自己～自己 despise oneself ‖ 不要～这种工作。Don't look down upon this kind of work. ‖ 她太骄傲,总～别人。She is very conceited and always holds others in contempt.

【看不上】 kànbushàng 〈动〉❶ not up to one's preference: 这儿的姑娘他一个也～。Of all the girls here, there's not one that he considers worth a second look. ❷ detest; disdain; scorn: 他～案头工作。He is scornful of desk job. ‖ 他～我送的薄礼。He scorned my small gift. / He thought my gift too unpresentable.

【看不顺眼】 kànbushùnyǎn 〈动〉get a revolting feeling of dislike; be disgusted at/with; show disgust for; frown upon: 他横竖对我～。He's always frowning upon me.

【看菜吃饭,量体裁衣】 kàn cài chīfàn, liàng tǐ cáiyī 〈熟〉fit the appetite to the dishes and the clothes to the figure—adapt oneself to actual circumstances; act according to specific conditions

【看茶】 kànchá 〈动〉〈旧〉[said to a servant] bring a cup of tea to the guest; serve tea

【看成】 kànchéng 〈动〉take sb or sth for; look upon as; regard as: 你把我～什么人了? What do you take me for? / Who do you think I am? ‖ 他们把我～自己家里人。They treated me as one of their family. ‖ 我们再也不把她～朋友了。We no longer have her as a friend.

【看承】 kànchéng 〈动〉〈书〉look after; attend to

【看出】 kànchū 〈动〉make out; see; perceive; find out; be aware of: ～苗头 discover some clues; smell a rat ‖ ～问题所在 see where the trouble is; find out where the shoe pinches ‖ 我一眼就～这个人靠不住。I see with half an eye that this man is unreliable.

【看穿】 kànchuān 〈动〉see through: ～敌人的阴谋 see through the enemy's plot ‖ ～了对方的心计 see through sb's mind ‖ 我～了你那套把戏。I've seen through your little game.

【看待】 kàndài 〈动〉look on/upon; regard; treat: 区别～ treat differently ‖ 同等～ treat equally ‖ 他把我当朋友～。He looks on me as a friend. ‖ 我们可以用商业的眼光～这个问题。We may take a commercial view of the subject.

【看淡】 kàndàn 〈动〉❶ (of market, price, etc) show a slack trend: 近来股市行情～。The stock market has gone bearish recently. ❷ foresee a slack trend

【看到】 kàndào 〈动〉catch sight of; see: 最近我经常～她。I have often seen her lately. / I've seen much of her recently. ‖ 困难时,我们要～成绩和光明的一面。In times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements and the bright side of things. ‖ 既要～一个人的优点,也要～一个人的缺点。We must acknowledge/weigh a person's weaknesses as well as strengths in evaluating him.

【看得起】 kàndeqǐ 〈动〉value; have a good opinion of; think highly of sb: 请你帮忙,是我～你。It is out of respect for you that I am asking you to do it. ‖ 领导～他,才派他出国学习。The leadership sent him abroad to study because they had a very good opinion of him.

【看低】 kàndī 〈动〉belittle; despise

【看点】 kàndiǎn 〈名〉highlight: 这场比赛的～出现在最后一节。The highlight of this match came out in the last quarter.

【看跌】 kàndiē 〈动〉(of market prices) be inclined to fall: 市场～。The trend of the market is downward. ‖ 上海股票行情～。Stock market quotations in Shanghai are expected to fall soon.

【看法】 kànfa 〈名〉❶ way of looking at a thing; opinion; view: 持有～ entertain an opinion; hold/take a view ‖ 发表～ ventilate/air/give one's views; put forth one's views ‖ 改变～ alter/change one's opinion; change one's mind; revise one's thinking ‖ 坚持～ hold to one's opinion/view ‖ 交流～ exchange views ‖ 提出～ advance/give an opinion ‖ 形成～ form a view (of) ‖ 谈～ offer one's opinion ‖ ～不同 have different views ‖ ～一致 be of the same opinion; share/take the same view ‖ 你对这件事的～如何? What's your view/opinion of the matter? ‖ 在这个问题上,我们的～有分歧。Our views are divided on this issue. / We are divided on this matter. ❷ unfavourable/critical view of sb: 我对这种做法有～。I'm critical of such practice. / I'm unsatisfied with such practice.

【看风色】 kàn fēngsè 〈动〉see which way the wind blows; see how things stand: ～行事 act according to circumstances

【看风使舵】 kànfēng-shǐduò 〈熟〉〈贬〉trim one's sails; adapt oneself to the circumstances; change course for convenience; cut the rudder to the wind; veer with the wind; take one's cue from changing conditions: 他善于～。He's a temporizer/trimmer.

【看风水】 kàn fēngshui 〈动〉*feng shui* (a tomb, house, etc)

【看风头】 kàn fēngtou = 看风色 kàn fēngsè

【看顾】 kàngù 〈动〉look after; take care of: ～病人 take care of the sick ‖ 她对父母～很周到。She is very attentive to her parents. ‖ 我不在的时候,请帮助～我母亲。Please look after my mother while I am away.

【看官】 kànguān 〈名〉〈旧〉[used in old novels to address the readers and in storytelling to address the audience] dear readers/audience: 各位～,欲知后事如何,请听(看)下回分解。Dear listeners/readers, if you want to know what happens next, please listen to (or read) the next chapter.

【看惯】 kànguàn 〈动〉be accustomed to the sight of: 这种事他～了。He's got used to such things.

【看好】 kànhǎo 〈动〉❶ have a good prospect (of winning, gaining, etc): 这次比赛大家普遍～主队。Most people expect that the home team will win in this match. ❷ promise a good prospect; look to further increases: 今年空调市场～。The prospects of this year's air-conditioner market are good. ‖ 经济前景～。The outlook of economy is good.

【看见】 kànjian 〈动〉see; catch sight of: 破晓时我们～了海岸。We sighted the coast as dawn broke. ‖ 他四处张望,但什么也没～。He looked around but saw nothing. ‖ 有人～他离开房间。He was seen to leave the room.

【看紧】 kànjǐn 〈动〉foresee a possible scarcity in the market

【看开】 kànkāi 〈动〉be philosophical (about sth); resign oneself to an unpleasant fact or situation: 看不开 take sth too much to heart ‖ 看得开 sustain sth bad with composure ‖ ～些,不要过分悲伤。Take it easy and don't be too sad. ‖ 他生性乐观,把事儿看得很开。He is always optimistic and philosophical about things.

【看客】 kànkè 〈名〉audience; spectator; viewer

【看来】 kànlai 〈动〉〈口〉it seems; it looks as if; it appears: ～他全都知道了。It seems that he has learned everything. ‖ ～是这样。So it seems. ‖ ～抢劫案是内部人干的。The robbery appears to have been an inside job.

【看脉】 kànmài 〈动〉(of a doctor) take/feel sb's pulse

【看破】 kànpò 〈动〉❶ see through: ～功名利禄 see through the vanity of position and wealth ‖ 我～了他那套把戏。I've seen through his trick. ❷ take nothing to heart: 这种小事他老是看不破。He always takes such trivial matters to heart.

〖～红尘〗 kànpò-hóngchén 〈熟〉be disillusioned with the mortal world; see through the vanity of life or the world

【看齐】 kànqí 〈动〉❶ dress: 向左～! Dress left! ‖ 向右～! Dress right! ❷ follow someone's example; keep up with; emulate: 向英雄们～ emulate the heroes; follow the example of the heroes ‖ 他努力工作,向先进～。He worked hard in emulation of the models.

【看起来】 kànqilai 〈动〉it seems/appears; it looks as if: ～要下雨了。It looks like rain. ‖ 他～傻乎乎的，实际上很精明。Despite his seeming foolishness, he is actually very smart. ‖ 他～很老实。He looks very honest.

【看轻】 kànqīng 〈动〉underestimate; belittle; look down upon; *hold sth/sb cheap*: 不要～管理工作。Don't underestimate the importance of management. ‖ 父母对孩子不能一个～，一个看重。Parents should not show partiality to any of their children.

【看清】 kànqīng 〈动〉distinguish; see clearly: ～形势 judge the situation correctly ‖ ～真相 see sth in its true colours ‖ 那件事使我～了他的嘴脸。That incident opened my eyes to his true colour. ‖ 你～他的企图了吗? Do you realize his intention?

【看热闹】 kàn rènao 〈动〉watch the excitement/fun; enjoy the exciting sight; be a looker-on: 你也来参加吧，不要光站在旁边～。*Don't just stand by and watch. Come and join us.*

【看人脸色】 kànrén-liǎnsè ＝ 看人眉睫 kànrén-méijié

【看人眉睫】 kànrén-méijié 〈熟〉adjust one's behaviour in response to sb's facial expression; adjust one's behaviour in response to sb's pleasure or displeasure—take one's cue from sb; be subservient: 他们不得不终日～。They had to adjust their behaviour to their master's expression all day long.

【看人下菜】 kànrén-xiàcài ＝ 看人下菜碟儿 kànrén-xiàcàidiér

【看人下菜碟儿】 kànrén-xiàcàidiér 〈熟〉〈贬〉decide what dishes *to serve according to the guest—treat a person according to his* social standing; be snobbish

【看上】 kànshang 〈动〉like; take a fancy to: 她～了一个帅小伙子。She's taken a fancy to a handsome young man. ‖ 她这个人谁都看不上。She turns her nose up at everyone. / She has a poor view of everyone. ‖ 他～了这个式样。He took to this style. / He settled on this style.

【看死】 kànsǐ 〈动〉take a static/rigid/unyielding view of people; form an unchangeable opinion of a person; regard sb's shortcoming, mistake or deficiency as incorrigible: 他把我～了，觉得我成不了什么器。He has the prejudicial view that I'll never amount to much.

【看台】 kàntái 〈名〉(spectators') stand: 大～ grandstand ‖ 东/西～ east/west stand ‖ 露天～ bleachers ‖ ～突然坍塌。The stand gave way all of a sudden.

【看透】 kàntòu 〈动〉❶ understand thoroughly; figure out: 敌人的这一招我没～。*I failed to figure out that the enemy would* take this move. / I didn't quite understand why the enemy had taken this move. ‖ 他这个人我看不透。I cannot figure him out. ❷ see through: 我把一切世事都～了。I've seen through the world. ‖ 我～了他。I've seen through him. ‖ 他～了我的心思。He saw what was on my mind. / He gained an insight into my mind. / He has read my mind.

【看头】 kàntou 〈名〉〈方〉that which is worth seeing/reading: 没～ not worth seeing/reading; nothing much to see ‖ 这本书有～。This book is worth reading. ‖ 这部电影没有什么～。This movie isn't worth seeing.

【看图识字】 kàntú shízì 〈动〉learn to read with the aid of pictures

【看图说话】 kàntú shuōhuà 〈动〉speak according to a given picture

【看旺】 kànwàng 〈动〉❶ (of market, price, etc) show a booming trend: 本周股市行情～。The stock market has gone bullish this weekend. ❷ foresee a booming trend: 旅行社～出国游。Travel services expect a booming market in the outbound tours.

【看望】 kànwang 〈动〉call on; visit; see: ～老同学 call on an old classmate ‖ ～病人 visit a patient

【看相】 kànxiàng 〈动〉tell fortune (by face, palm lines, etc); practise physiognomy

〖～术〗 kànxiàngshù 〈名〉physiognomy

【看笑话】 kàn xiàohua 〈动〉amuse oneself by watching other *people make fools of themselves; watch the fun; have a good* laugh at: 我们得干出点名堂来，不能让别人～。We must make it, otherwise we'll become laughing stocks. ‖ 有些人在等着看他的笑话。Some people are expecting him to make a fool of himself.

【看眼色】 kàn yǎnsè 〈动〉take one's cue (from sb): ～行事 act upon a hint

【看样子】 kàn yàngzi 〈动〉it seems; it looks as if: 天上乌云滚滚，～要下雨了。Dark clouds are gathering in the sky; it seems that it's going to rain.

【看涨】 kànzhǎng 〈动〉(of market prices) *be inclined to rise*: 行情～。The market looks strong. / The market is bullish. ‖ 价格～。The price is inclined to rise. / The price is on the rise.

【看着办】 kànzhebàn 〈动〉do at one's own discretion; deal with as one sees fit; do as one sees fit: 这件事你～吧。Do it the way you see fit. / Do as you see fit.

【看中】 kànzhòng 〈动〉take a fancy to; settle on (sb/sth): 她～了一件黑色的皮衣。*She took a fancy to a black fur coat.* ‖ 经理已～你作为他的接班人。The manager has settled on you as his successor.

【看重】 kànzhòng 〈动〉value; regard as important; set store by: ～晨练 set great store by morning exercises ‖ ～人才/知识 value talent/knowledge ‖ 领导很～她。The leadership thinks highly of her. ‖ 他过于～钱财。He makes too much of money. ‖ 我非常～我们之间的友谊。I treasure our friendship.

【看座】 kànzuò 〈动〉〈旧〉[said to a servant, waiter, etc] find/offer a seat for the guest; seat the guest

【看做】 kànzuò 〈动〉look upon as; take as/for; consider/regard as: ～权威 look upon sb as an authority; consider sb an authority ‖ ～知心人 take sb into one's confidence ‖ 不要把忍让～软弱可欺。Don't take tolerance for weakness. ‖ 父母还把我～孩子。My parents continue to treat me as a child. ‖ 我把她～最好的朋友。I reckon her among my best friends.

衎 kàn 〈形〉〈书〉❶ jovial ❷ upright

瞰 kàn 〈动〉❶ look down from a height; overlook: ⇨俯～; 鸟～ ❷ 〈书〉peep; spy

kāng

闶 kāng

⇨kàng

【闶阆】 kāngláng 〈名〉〈方〉empty space in a building

康 kāng 〈形〉❶ peaceful and happy: ⇨～乐 ❷ bountiful; plenty: ⇨小～ ❸ healthy: ⇨～复; ～泰; 健～ ❹ broad: ⇨～衢; ～庄大道

【康拜因】 kāngbàiyīn 〈名〉combine (harvester): 一台～ a combine (harvester) ‖ ～手 combine operator

【康采恩】 kāngcǎi'ēn 〈名〉[经济] Konzern; conglomerate

【康复】 kāngfù 〈动〉recover one's (health); be restored to health: 病体～ recover from illness; be restored to health ‖ 完全～ have completely/fully recovered; be completely restored to health; make a perfect recovery ‖ 祝你早日～。I wish you a speedy/quick recovery. / I wish you would be well soon.

〖～期〗 *kāngfùqī* 〈名〉*convalescence; period/stage of recovery*

〖～训练〗 kāngfù xùnliàn 〈名〉rehabilitation training

〖～医院〗 kāngfù yīyuàn 〈名〉rehabilitation hospital

〖～治疗〗 kāngfù zhìliáo 〈名〉rehabilitation therapy

〖～中心〗 kāngfù zhōngxīn 〈名〉rehabilitation centre; health recovery centre

【康健】 kāngjiàn ＝ 健康 ① jiànkāng

【康康舞】 kāngkāngwǔ 〈名〉cancan: 跳～ do/dance the cancan

【康乐】 kānglè 〈形〉happy and peaceful

【康乐球】 kānglèqiú 〈名〉[体育] caroms

【康乃馨】 kāngnǎixīn 〈名〉[植物] carnation: 一束～ a bunch of carnations

【康涅狄格州】 Kāngnièdígézhōu 〈名〉Connecticut [a US state]

【康宁】 kāngníng 〈形〉〈书〉healthy and free from worry

【康普顿效应】 Kāngpǔdùn xiàoyìng 〈名〉[物理] Compton effect

【康衢】 kāngqú 〈名〉〈书〉broad road

【康泰】 *kāngtài* 〈形〉〈书〉*healthy and well; in good health*: 全家～ all of the family are healthy and well ‖ 身体～ be in good health; be healthy

【康铜】 kāngtóng 〈形〉[化学] constantan

【康庄大道】 kāngzhuāng-dàdào 〈熟〉❶ broad highway, bright road: 做学问是没有～可走的，只有不畏艰难困苦的人才能攀登知识的顶峰。There is no royal road to learning. Only those who are undismayed by difficulties and hardships can scale the heights of knowledge. ❷ 〈喻〉bright prospect

慷 kāng

【慷慨】 kāngkǎi 〈形〉❶ generous; free-handed; magnanimous; open-handed: ~施与 give with an open hand ‖ ~助人 help sb in a liberal way ‖ 为人~ have a generous nature; be generous to/towards others ‖ ~的援助 bountiful/free/generous/unstrained/unstinted help ‖ ~之举 unselfish act ‖ 他~地向希望工程捐款。He contributed generously/liberally to the Hope Project. ⇨~解囊 ❷ fervent; vehement: ~的歌声 fervent singing ⇨~激昂; ~就义

〖~悲歌〗 kāngkǎi-bēigē 〈熟〉 sing with passionate sorrow; sing with solemn fervour

〖~陈词〗 kāngkǎi-chéncí 〈熟〉 present one's views vehemently; express one's opinion excitedly; speak with righteous indignation; speak with fervour: 这位爱国将领~,博得听众的热烈掌声。The patriotic general spoke with righteous indignation and was warmly applauded by the audience.

〖~成仁〗 kangkǎi-chéngrén 〈熟〉 sacrifice one's life heroically for justice

〖~激昂〗 kāngkǎi-jī'áng 〈熟〉 impassioned; vehement: ~的演说 impassioned/incendiary/inspiring/firing/passionate speech

〖~解囊〗 kāngkǎi-jiěnáng 〈熟〉 be generous with one's money; loosen one's purse strings generously; give alms liberally/magnanimously: 他对穷人总是~。He is always generous to the poor with his money. ‖ 为了支援灾区,当地居民纷纷~。To help the disaster-stricken area, the local residents made generous contributions.

〖~就义〗 kāngkǎi-jiùyì 〈熟〉 die heroically for a worthy cause; die a martyr's death: 他英勇抗敌,最后~。He fight bravely against the enemy and died a martyr's death.

【慷他人之慨】 kāng tārén zhī kǎi 〈熟〉〈贬〉 cut a large thong of another's leather; be generous with other people's money or possessions

槺 kāng → 榔槺 lángkang

糠 kāng

❶〈名〉 chaff; bran; husk: ~用作饲料。Bran is used for fodder. ⇨~秕; 糟~ ❷〈形〉[usu of a radish] spongy: ~心儿 be hollow in the centre/core/heart ‖ 这萝卜~了。This radish has gone spongy.

【糠秕】 kāngbǐ 〈名〉❶ bran; chaff: ~飞扬。Chaff is flying. ❷ chaff; worthless stuff: 弃之如~ discard sth as rubbish

【糠菜半年粮】 kāngcài bànnián liáng 〈熟〉 eat chaff and herbs for half the year—live in poverty; lead a life of semistarvation: 我小时侯,家里很穷,过着~的生活。When I was young, my family was so poor that we led a life of semistarvation with chaff and wild herbs as food for half the year.

【糠醇】 kāngchún 〈名〉[化学] furfuryl alcohol

【糠醛】 kāngquán 〈名〉[化学] furfural: ~树脂 furfural resin

〖~值〗 kāngquánzhí 〈名〉 furfural number

【糠酸】 kāngsuān 〈名〉[化学] furoic acid

【糠虾】 kāngxiā 〈名〉 mysis

【糠油】 kāngyóu 〈名〉 oil extracted from rice husks; bran oil

【糠浴】 kāngyù 〈名〉 bran bath

【糠疹】 kāngzhěn 〈名〉[医学] pityriasis

鱇 kāng → 鮟鱇 ānkāng

káng

扛 káng

〈动〉❶ carry on the shoulder; shoulder: ~枪 carry/shoulder a gun; have a gun on one's shoulder ‖ ~行李 carry baggage/luggage ‖ ~着锄头 bear/carry a hoe on one's shoulder ‖ ~箱子 carry a trunk across one's shoulder ❷ undertake independently: ~大梁 shoulder the main responsibility ‖ ~起重任 take up/shoulder/undertake heavy responsibilities

⇨gāng

【扛长工】 káng chánggōng 〈动〉 work as a farm labourer on a yearly basis

【扛长活】 káng chánghuó = 扛长工 káng chánggōng

【扛大个儿】 káng dàgèr 〈动〉〈方〉 work as a porter: ~的 porter

【扛竿】 kánggān 〈名〉[杂技] acrobatics on a bamboo pole

【扛活】 kánghuó 〈动〉〈旧〉 work as a farm labourer: 给地主~ work as a farm labourer for a landlord

【扛码头】 káng mǎtou 〈动〉〈方〉〈旧〉 work as a docker

kàng

亢 kàng

❶〈形〉 high: ⇨高~ ❷〈形〉 haughty: ⇨不卑不~ ❸〈形〉〈书〉 excessive; extreme: 肾阳上~。The kidney is overactive. ⇨~奋; ~进 ❹〈名〉 kang [second of the twenty-eight constellations into which the celestial sphere was divided in ancient Chinese astronomy]

⇨háng

【亢奋】 kàngfèn 〈形〉 extremely excited; stimulated: 极度~ be in a state of hysterical excitement ‖ 精神~ run an adrenaline high ‖ 他脸上泛着~的红光。His face was radiant with excitement.

【亢旱】 kànghàn 〈形〉〈书〉 severe drought: ~之年 year of severe drought

【亢进】 kàngjìn 〈名〉[医学] hyperfunction: 甲状腺机能~ hyperthyroidism ‖ 内分泌功能~ hyperendocrinism ‖ 脾功能~ hypersplenism ‖ 食欲~ have an excessive appetite ‖ 胃肠功能~ gastrointestinal hyperfunction

【亢直】 kàngzhí 〈形〉〈书〉 upright and unyielding

伉 kàng

〈书〉❶〈动〉(of a married couple) fit for each other; be well-matched: ⇨~俪 ❷〈形〉 strong; robust: ~健 be strong and healthy ❸〈形〉 upright and outspoken: ⇨~直

【伉俪】 kànglì 〈名〉〈书〉 married couple; husband and wife: 结为~ be/get married; become man and wife; be tied in wedlock: ~之情 conjugal love; connubial affection

〖~情深〗 kànglì-qíngshēn 〈熟〉 married couple very much in love; deep conjugal love

【伉直】 kàngzhí = 亢直 kàngzhí

抗 kàng

〈动〉❶ resist; combat; fight: 喝杯酒~~风寒。Have a drink to warm you up. ⇨~癌; ~旱; 抵~ ❷ refuse; defy: ~君之命 defy the decree of the emperor ⇨~议; 违~ ❸ contend with; be a match for: ⇨~衡; 对~; 分庭~礼

【抗阿米巴药】 kàng'āmībāyào 〈名〉 antiamebic; amebicide

【抗癌】 kàng'ái 〈动〉 be anticancer: ~化合物 anticancer compound

〖~药〗 kàng'áiyào 〈名〉 anticancer compound/drug; anticarcinogen

【抗艾滋病药】 kàng'àizībìngyào 〈名〉 anti-AIDS drug

【抗暴】 kàngbào 〈动〉 fight against violent repression: ~斗争 struggle against violent repression

【抗爆】 kàngbào 〈形〉[化学] antiknock; antidetonation: ~建筑 explosion-resistant structure ‖ ~汽油 antiknock petrol ‖ ~燃料 antipinking fuel

〖~剂〗 kàngbàojì 〈名〉 antiknock agent

〖~值〗 kàngbàozhí 〈名〉 antiknock rating: ~表示汽油的等级,表明汽油发生爆炸的可能性。Antiknock rating is used to indicate the classification of petrol, showing how likely it is to cause knocking.

【抗辩】 kàngbiàn ❶〈动〉 contradict; demur: 当场~ contradict on the scene ❷〈名〉[法律] counterplea; counterargument; demurrer; plea: 进行~ enter a demurrer ‖ 提出~ raise a plea ‖ 对诉讼程序提出~ demur at the instance ‖ ~的要点 point of plea ‖ 特殊~ special plea

〖~权〗 kàngbiànquán 〈名〉 right of defence

〖~人〗 kàngbiànrén 〈名〉 traverser; pleader; opposing counsel

〖~书〗 kàngbiànshū 〈名〉 traversing note

〖~通知书〗 kàngbiàn tōngzhīshū 〈名〉 notice of defence

〖~状〗 kàngbiànzhuàng 〈名〉 affidavit of defence; affidavit of merits

【抗病】 kàngbìng 〈动〉❶ [农业] be disease-resistant: ~品种 disease-resistant variety ‖ ~性 disease resistance ❷ fight the disease

【抗病毒】 kàngbìngdú 〈动〉 be antiviral/antivirotic: ~蛋白 antiviral protein ‖ ~剂 antivirotic; antiviral (agent) ‖ ~免疫 antivi-

ral immunity ‖ ～性 antiviral property ‖ ～药 antiviral (agent) ‖ ～疫苗 antiviral vaccine; antivirus
【抗扯强度】 kàngchě qiángdù 〈名〉 tear strength/resistance
【抗虫害】 kàngchónghài 〈动〉[农业] be pest-resistant
【抗臭氧剂】 kàngchòuyǎngjì 〈名〉[化学] antiozonant
【抗出血药】 kàngchūxuèyào 〈名〉 antihemorrhagic
【抗传】 kàngchuán 〈动〉[法律] resist/refuse to obey a summons: ～不到 disobey a summons and refuse to appear
【抗磁】 kàngcí 〈动〉 be diamagnetic: ～材料 diamagnetic material ‖ ～体 diamagnetic body ‖ ～性 diamagnetism
【抗代谢物】 kàngdàixièwù 〈名〉[生化] antimetabolite
【抗胆碱药】 kàngdǎnjiǎnyào 〈名〉[医药] cholinolytic
【抗蛋白酶】 kàngdànbáiméi 〈名〉 antiprotease
【抗倒伏】 kàngdǎofú 〈动〉[农业] be lodging-resistant; be resistant to lodging
【抗毒素】 kàngdúsù 〈名〉[生物] antitoxin: ～疗法 antitoxin therapy ‖ ～免疫 antitoxic immunity ‖ ～原 antitoxigen
〖～血清〗 kàngdúsù xuèqīng 〈名〉 antitoxin serum
【抗断应力】 kàngduàn yìnglì 〈名〉[物理] breaking strength/stress
【抗风湿药】 kàngfēngshīyào 〈名〉[医药] antirheumatic
【抗辐射】 kàngfúshè 〈动〉 be radioresistant: ～剂 anti-rad
【抗腐蚀】 kàngfǔshí 〈动〉 be anticaustic; be anticorrosive; resist corrosion: ～的金属 metal resistant to corrosion ‖ 铜的～能力比铁强。Copper is more resistant to corrosion than iron.
【抗干扰】 kànggānrǎo 〈动〉 be anti-interference; be anti-jam; be jamproof: ～措施 interference protection measure ‖ ～导弹 jamproof guided missile ‖ ～电路 anti-jamming circuit; anti-noise circuit; anti-clutter circuit ‖ ～设备 anti-interference equipment/installation ‖ ～天线 anti-interference antenna ‖ ～装置 anti-jamming unit
【抗感染药】 kànggǎnrǎnyào 〈名〉[医药] anti-infective
【抗告】 kànggào 〈动〉[法律] querela
〖～法院〗 kànggào fǎyuàn 〈名〉[法律] court of motion against rulings
〖～书〗 kànggàoshū 〈名〉[法律] written protestation
【抗过敏】 kàngguòmǐn 〈动〉 be antianaphylaxis
【抗寒】 kànghán 〈动〉 ❶ be cold-resistant ❷ withstand the cold
〖～性〗 kànghánxìng 〈名〉 cold/frost/winter resistance; winter hardiness
〖～植物〗 kànghán zhíwù 〈名〉 cold-resistant plant
【抗旱】 kànghàn 〈动〉 ❶ fight (against) a drought; combat drought; wage a warfare with drought: 参加～斗争 take part in the battle against the drought ‖ ～保收 fight against the drought to ensure a good harvest ‖ ～措施 drought-relief measures ❷ be drought-resistant: ～力 drought resistance ‖ ～品种/作物 drought-resistant variety/crop
【抗核抗体】 kànghé kàngtǐ 〈名〉[生物] antinuclear antibody
【抗衡】 kànghéng 〈动〉 contend with; compete; rival; match: 互相～ contend with each other ‖ 无人能与他～。There is no match for him.
【抗洪】 kànghóng 〈动〉 fight/combat a flood; fight against flood: ～救灾 fight the flood and provide disaster relief ‖ ～抢险 combat a flood and rush to deal with an emergency
【抗坏血酸】 kànghuàixuèsuān 〈名〉 ascorbic acid; vitamin C: 新鲜水果、肝脏、牛奶和蔬菜富含～。Ascorbic acid is found in fresh fruit, liver, milk and vegetables.
【抗婚】 kànghūn 〈动〉 resist a forced marriage
【抗击】 kàngjī 〈动〉 resist; fight against/back: ～侵略 fight back/resist the aggressors
【抗激素】 kàngjīsù 〈名〉[生化] antihormone
【抗寄生虫药】 kàngjìshēngchóngyào 〈名〉 antiparasitic
【抗碱剂】 kàngjiǎnjì 〈名〉 antalkaline
【抗碱性】 kàngjiǎnxìng 〈名〉 alkali fastness; alkali resistance
【抗精神病药】 kàngjīngshénbìngyào 〈名〉 antipsychotic
【抗静电】 kàngjìngdiàn 〈动〉 be antistatic: ～处理 antistatic treatment ‖ ～剂 antistatic (agent); static inhibitor ‖ ～能力 antistatic ability ‖ ～涂层 antistatic coating ‖ ～纤维 antistatic fibre
【抗拒】 kàngjù 〈动〉 resist; defy: ～逮捕 resist arrest ‖ ～法律 offer resistance to the law ‖ ～命令 defy orders; disobey an order ‖ ～搜查 resist search ‖ ～到底 resist to the bitter end ‖ 无法～的诱惑 irresistible temptation ‖ 无力～ be unable to resist ‖ 历史的潮流不可～。No one can reverse the tide of history. / The tide of history is irresistible.
〖～从严〗 kàngjù cóngyán 〈熟〉 be severe to those who refuse to confess their crimes; severity to the resistors; inflict a harsh/severe punishment to those who refuse to confess their crimes
【抗捐】 kàngjuān 〈动〉 refuse to pay levies and taxes
【抗菌处理】 kàngjūn chǔlǐ 〈名〉 anti-bacterial treatment: 这个瓶子必须进行 123 摄氏度的高温～。This bottle must be antisepticized at a heat of 123 degrees centigrade.
【抗菌防腐药】 kàngjūnfángfǔyào 〈名〉 antiseptic
【抗菌术】 kàngjūnshù 〈名〉 antisepsis
【抗菌素】 kàngjūnsù ＝ 抗生素 kàngshēngsù
【抗抗体】 kàngkàngtǐ 〈名〉[生化] anti-antibody
【抗拉强度】 kànglā qiángdù 〈名〉[机械] tensile strength
【抗老剂】 kànglǎojì 〈名〉[化学] anti-ager; age resistor
【抗涝】 kànglào 〈动〉 fight/prevent waterlogging
【抗冷性】 kànglěngxìng 〈名〉[植物] chilling resistance
【抗粮】 kàngliáng 〈动〉 resist the grain levy
【抗霉素】 kàngméisù 〈名〉[生化] antimycin
【抗美援朝战争】 Kàng-Měi Yuán-Cháo Zhànzhēng 〈名〉 War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea (1950-1953)
【抗命】 kàngmìng 〈动〉〈书〉 defy/disobey an order; challenge a superior's order: ～不遵 refuse to follow an order
【抗挠强度】 kàngnáo qiángdù 〈名〉 bending/flexural strength
【抗逆性】 kàngnìxìng 〈名〉[生物] resistance: ～品种 resistant variety
【抗凝剂】 kàngníngjì 〈名〉 anticoagulant
【抗凝疗法】 kàngníng liáofǎ 〈名〉 anticoagulant therapy
【抗凝血剂】 kàngníngxuèjì 〈名〉[医药] anticoagulant
【抗凝血酶】 kàngníngxuèméi 〈名〉 antithrombin
【抗疲劳剂】 kàngpíláojì 〈名〉 antifatigue
【抗球蛋白】 kàngqiúdànbái 〈名〉 antiglobulin
【抗热合金】 kàngrè héjīn 〈名〉 heat-resisting alloy
【抗日】 Kàng-Rì 〈动〉 resist Japanese aggression: ～救国 resist Japan and save the nation
〖～战争〗 Kàng-Rì Zhànzhēng 〈名〉 War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-1945)
【抗生素】 kàngshēngsù 〈名〉[医药] antibiotic: 服用～ be on antibiotics ‖ 广谱～ broad-spectrum antibiotic ‖ ～对病毒疾病无效。Antibiotics are no use against viral diseases. ‖ 病人接受了一个疗程的～治疗。The patient was given a course of antibiotics.
【抗湿剂】 kàngshījì 〈名〉 moisture retardant
【抗霜】 kàngshuāng 〈动〉[农业] be frost-resistant: 该农业大学开发出一种新的～稻种。The agricultural college has developed a new frost-resistant variety of rice.
【抗水性】 kàngshuǐxìng 〈名〉 water-resisting property; water-resistance
【抗税】 kàngshuì 〈动〉 refuse to pay taxes
〖～罪〗 kàngshuìzuì 〈名〉 offence of resisting taxes
【抗诉】 kàngsù 〈动〉[法律] protest: ～案件 protested case
〖～权〗 kàngsùquán 〈名〉[法律] right of protest
〖～人〗 kàngsùrén 〈名〉[法律] protestant
〖～书〗 kàngsùshū 〈名〉[法律] written protest
【抗体】 kàngtǐ 〈名〉[医学] antibody: 产生～ produce antibodies ‖ 艾滋病～ AIDS antibodies ‖ 保护性～ protective antibody ‖ 免疫～ immunity resistant
〖～过剩〗 kàngtǐ guòshèng 〈名〉 antibody excess
【抗弯强度】 kàngwān qiángdù 〈名〉[机械] bending strength
【抗弯应力】 kàngwān yìnglì 〈名〉 bending stress
【抗微生物因子】 kàngwēishēngwù yīnzǐ 〈名〉[生化] antimicrobial agent
【抗维生素】 kàngwéishēngsù 〈名〉[生化] antivitamin
【抗性】 kàngxìng 〈名〉 resistance
〖～害虫〗 kàngxìng hàichóng 〈名〉 resistant insect pest
〖～昆虫〗 kàngxìng kūnchóng 〈名〉 insect strains with resistance
〖～育种〗 kàngxìng yùzhǒng 〈名〉 resistance breeding
【抗血清】 kàngxuèqīng 〈名〉 antiserum
【抗血栓药】 kàngxuèshuānyào 〈名〉 antithrombotic
【抗压强度】 kàngyā qiángdù 〈名〉[物理] compressive strength/resistance: ～试验 compressive strength test
【抗氧化剂】 kàngyǎnghuàjì 〈名〉 antioxidant; antioxygen
【抗药性】 kàngyàoxìng 〈名〉[医药] resistance to (the action of) a drug; drug resistance: 产生～ become drug-fast/drug-resist-

ant; develop resistance to a drug ‖ 显示出～ show resistance to a drug ‖ ～细菌 drug-resistant/drug-fast bacteria ‖ 这种新的传染病对抗菌素有～。This new type of infection is resistant to antibiotics.

【抗抑郁药】 kàngyìyùyào 〈名〉[医药] anti-depressant

【抗议】 kàngyì 〈动〉 protest; remonstrate: ～外来侵略 protest against foreign aggression ‖ 提出～ deliver/file/lodge/present/register/tender a protest ‖ 提交书面～ send in a written protest ‖ 引起～ spark/touch off a protest; arouse/cause/draw/spark/trigger a protest; draw remonstrances; raise an outcry ‖ 退庭～ walk out of court in protest ‖ 口头/正式～ verbal/formal protest ‖ 强烈～ emphatic/strong/vehement/vigorous protest ‖ 群众性～ mass protest ‖ 严正～ solemn protest ‖ 他们就这些暴行对地方当局提出强烈～。They lodged a strong protest with the local authorities against these outrages. ‖ 运动员对裁判的决定提出～。The athlete protested to the referee about the decision.

〖～书〗 kàngyìshū 〈名〉 protest letter; letter of protest; written protest: 1,000 人在～上签了名。One thousand people signed the letter of protest.

〖～游行〗 kàngyì yóuxíng 〈名〉 protest march

〖～照会〗 kàngyì zhàohuì 〈名〉 note of protest

【抗御】 kàngyù 〈动〉 resist and guard against: ～外侮 resist foreign aggression

【抗原】 kàngyuán 〈名〉[医药] antigen: ～抗体反应 antigen-antibody reaction ‖ ～疗法 antigenotherapy ‖ 癌胚～ carcinoembryonic antigen ‖ 保护性～ protective antigen ‖ 甲肝～ Hepatitis A antigen ‖ 弱～ poor antigen

〖～性〗 kàngyuánxìng 〈名〉[医学] antigenicity

【抗灾】 kàngzāi 〈动〉 fight/combat natural calamities

【抗战】 kàngzhàn ❶〈动〉〈书〉 resist; oppose; struggle: 与恶势力～ struggle with evil forces ❷〈名〉〈简称〉 War of Resistance Against Japan ⇨ 抗日战争

【抗张强度】 kàngzhāng qiángdù ＝ 抗拉强度 kànglā qiángdù

【抗张弹性】 kàngzhāng tánxìng 〈名〉 tensile elasticity

【抗张应力】 kàngzhāng yìnglì 〈名〉 tensile stress

【抗真菌】 kàngzhēnjūn 〈形〉 antimycotic; antifungal: ～剂 antimycotic; antifungal (agent) ‖ ～抗菌素 antifungal antibiotic

【抗震】 kàngzhèn 〈动〉 ❶ be aseismatic; be anti-seismic; be quake-proof; be anti-quake: ～措施 earthquake-protective measure ‖ ～建筑 earthquake-resistant building; earthquake-proof construction ‖ ～结构 aseismatic structure ‖ ～能力 shock resistance; earthquake-resistant capability ‖ ～强度 shock strength; strength under shock ‖ ～设计 aseismatic/earthquake resistant design; design against earthquake ‖ ～试验 shock test ‖ ～添加剂 antiknock additive ‖ ～性能 earthquake-resistant behaviour/characteristics ❷ take precautions against an earthquake; fight an earthquake: ～救灾 go in for earthquake relief work

【抗争】 kàngzhēng 〈动〉 ❶ take a stand against; resist; oppose: 进行～ carry on/conduct/wage a struggle ‖ ～到底 carry the struggle to the end ‖ 顽强～ resist strenuously ‖ 以理～ fight sb with argument and reasoning ‖ 以死～ demonstrate one's opposition by taking one's own life ‖ 英勇～ resist heroically; put up a heroic struggle ‖ 与命运～ challenge the fate; contend against one's fate ❷ argue strongly on just grounds: 几经～，我终于说服了他。After several rounds of argument on just grounds, I persuaded him in the end.

【抗肿瘤药】 kàngzhǒngliúyào 〈名〉 anticancer drug; antineoplastic

【抗组氨剂】 kàngzǔ'ānjì 〈名〉[医药] antihistamine

闶 kàng 〈形〉〈书〉 lofty; tall
⇨kāng

囥 kàng 〈动〉〈方〉 hide

炕 kàng ❶〈名〉 *kang* [heatable brick or adobe bed, common in North China]: 尿～ wet the *kang* ‖ 铺～ spread out the bedclothes on a *kang*; make up bed on the *kang* ‖ 热～ hot *kang* ⇨～头；火～ ❷〈动〉〈方〉 bake/dry by the heat of a fire: ～红薯 bake sweet potatoes ‖ 在炕上把湿衣服～干 dry wet clothes on the heated *kang*

【炕单儿】 kàngdānr 〈名〉 sheet for a *kang*

【炕洞】 kàngdòng 〈名〉 flue of a *kang*

【炕屏】 kàngpíng 〈名〉 *kang* screen

【炕梢】 kàngshāo 〈名〉 colder end of a *kang*

【炕头】 kàngtóu 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ warmer end of a *kang* ❷ edge of a *kang*

【炕席】 kàngxí 〈名〉 *kang* mat

【炕沿】 kàngyán 〈名〉〈口〉 edge of a *kang*

【炕桌儿】 kàngzhuōr 〈名〉 *kang* table [a kind of small, short-legged table for use on a *kang*]

钪 kàng 〈名〉[化学] scandium (Sc)

kāo

尻 kāo 〈名〉〈古〉 buttocks; bottom; rump

【尻子】 kāozi 〈名〉〈方〉 bottom; buttocks; backsides

kǎo

考[1] kǎo ❶〈动〉 give/take an examination, a test or quiz: ～高中/大学 take a senior high-school/college entrance examination ‖ ～驾照 have a test for a driver's licence ‖ ～英语 have/take an examination in English; have an English test ‖ ～中一所重点大学 pass the entrance examination and be admitted to a key university ‖ ～第一 come out first in an exam ‖ ～高分 score high in a test; win high ratings in examinations ‖ ～满分 get full marks ‖ ～得不错 do a good job in the exam; do pretty well in the exam ‖ 他今年没～上。He flunked in this year's examination. ‖ 你～得怎样？——～砸了。How did you do in the test? — I did poorly in it. ‖ 我数学～了 90 分。I got 90 for maths. ⇨报～；监～ ❷〈动〉 check; inspect: ⇨～核；～勤 ❸〈动〉 study; investigate; verify: ⇨～古；～证 ❹〈动〉 consider: ⇨～虑；思～ ❺〈名〉 exam; examination; test: 备～ prepare for an examination ‖ 免～ be exempted from the entrance examination ⇨大～；高～ ❻〈名〉 [formerly often used in titles of research papers] study; investigation: 《经络图～》 *Study of the Diagrams of the Meridians* ‖ 《宋元戏曲～》 *A Study of Song and Yuan Drama*

考[2] kǎo 〈名〉〈书〉 one's deceased father: ⇨～妣；先～

【考本】 kǎoběn 〈动〉 take the relevant exam in order to obtain a driver's licence

【考妣】 kǎobǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 one's late/deceased parents: ⇨如丧～

【考博】 kǎobó 〈动〉 take examinations for a doctorate programme

【考查】 kǎochá 〈动〉 examine; check; test: ～教学进度 check the teaching progress ‖ ～学生成绩 check students' work

【考察】 kǎochá 〈动〉 ❶ inspect; make an on-the-spot investigation: ～地形 investigate the terrain ‖ ～水利工程 inspect a water conservancy project ‖ 进行～ carry out inspection ‖ 出国～ go abroad on a tour of investigation; go abroad on a study tour ‖ 实地～ make an on-the-scene investigation ‖ 巡回～ make a circuit of inspection ‖ 科学～ scientific investigation ⇨～团 ❷ observe and study: ～和识别干部 test and judge cadres ‖ 他在提升之前经过了严格的～。He has undergone a stiff examination before promotion.

〖～报告〗 kǎochá bàogào 〈名〉 inspection report; report on an investigation: 农民运动～ inspection report on the peasant movement

〖～团〗 kǎochátuán 〈名〉 investigation/observation/study group; exploratory mission; inspection team

【考场】 kǎochǎng 〈名〉 test site; examination hall; exam/examination room: 进入～ enter the test site ‖ 巡视～ inspect the test site ‖ ～纪律 examination rules

【考点】 kǎodiǎn 〈名〉 test centre/site: 设立～ set up/establish a test site ‖ 巡视～ make an inspection tour of test sites ‖ 西安设有～。Test sites have been established in Xi'an.

【考订】 kǎodìng 〈动〉 examine and correct; do textual research: ～经史 do textual research into classical and historical works ‖ 报告中所有数据都经过认真～。All the data in the report have been carefully examined and corrected.

【考分】 kǎofēn 〈名〉 grade; exam/test score; mark (in a test): 公布～ publish exam scores ‖ 平均～ average score

【考古】 kǎogǔ ❶〈动〉 engage in archaeological studies; do archaeology ❷〈名〉 archaeology: ～调查 archaeological investigation ‖ ～发掘 archaeological excavation ‖ ～发现 archaeological discovery/findings ‖ ～工作 archaeological work ‖ ～技术 archaeological technique ‖ ～勘察 archeological reconnaissance/survey

〖～学〗 kǎogǔxué 〈名〉 archaeology: ～家 archaeologist

【考官】 kǎoguān 〈名〉 examiner: 主～ chief examiner

【考核】 kǎohé 〈动〉 examine; assess (sb's proficiency); appraise: ～干部 check on cadres ‖ ～技术 assess sb's technical proficiency ‖ 通过～ pass the appraisal/assessment ‖ ～标准 assessment criteria ‖ ～成绩 results of rating ‖ ～制度 checkup system ‖ 定期～ routine check ‖ 全面～ comprehensive appraisal ‖ ～和验收 performance test and acceptance

【考绩】 kǎojì 〈动〉 assess the performance of an employee; evaluate an employee

〖～表〗 kǎojìbiǎo 〈名〉 employee evaluation form

【考级】 kǎojí 〈动〉 have a grade examination

【考究】 kǎojiu ❶〈动〉 investigate; observe and study: ～问题 go into an issue ‖ ～一下问题究竟出在哪里。Investigate to see where the problem lies. ❷〈动〉 be particular/fastidious about; pay attention to: ～饮食 have a delicate palate; be fastidious/particular about food; be choosy about food; be a finicky eater ‖ 过分～衣着 be critical/dainty/fastidious/finicky about one's clothes ❸〈形〉 exquisite; fine: 用料～ use choice materials ‖ 装帧～ be beautifully/handsomely bound ‖ 做工～的家具 elegant piece of furniture; furniture of fine workmanship ‖ 这套西服做得很～。This suit is well-tailored. ❹〈名〉 learning; knowledge: 别看这活儿简单,其实很有～。It might seem an easy job, but actually it takes a lot of knowledge.

【考据】 kǎojù 〈动〉 do textual criticism/research: 那些已有定论的问题没有必要～。*There is no need to do textual research into* those issues that have got final conclusions.

〖～学〗 kǎojùxué 〈名〉 textualism; textual criticism

【考卷】 kǎojuàn 〈名〉 examination/test paper: 一份～ an examination paper; a copy of examination paper ‖ 出～ draw/make up a test; set a test paper ‖ 分发～ hand out/distribute examination papers ‖ 交～ hand in examination papers ‖ 批改～ correct examination papers ‖ 评阅～ read and rate examination papers

【考量】 kǎoliang 〈动〉 ponder; consider; mull over

【考虑】 kǎolǜ 〈动〉 think over; consider; give thought to: ～到历史和现实的情况 in view of past and present realities ‖ ～各方面的意见 take into consideration opinions from different quarters ‖ ～个人得失 be concerned with one's own personal gains and losses ‖ ～前途/婚事 consider one's prospect/marriage ‖ ～问题 consider a problem; give some consideration to a matter ‖ ～下一步 ponder on one's next move ‖ ～成熟 consider sth well ‖ 充分～ give adequate consideration to; consider fully ‖ 反复～ turn sth over and over in one's mind; ponder over/on a subject ‖ 进一步～ give extended/further consideration to ‖ 出于人道主义的～ out of humanitarian considerations; on humanitarian considerations ‖ 为别人～ have consideration for others ‖ 各种因素都已经～到了。Various considerations have been taken into account. ‖ 让我～一下吧。Let me think about it. ‖ 他很少～别人的感情。He gave *little regard to the feelings of others.* ‖ 我正在～买一台空调。I'm thinking of/about purchasing an air conditioner. ‖ 这个问题没有～到。This issue has been left out of consideration.

【考聘】 kǎopìn 〈动〉 recruit by examination

【考评】 kǎopíng 〈动〉 test and assess: ～干部 test and assess cadres

【考期】 kǎoqī 〈名〉 test date; date of examination; examination period: 确定～ fix the date of examination ‖ ～临近。The examination is drawing close. / The examination is near at hand. / The examination is approaching.

【考勤】 kǎoqín 〈动〉 *check on work attendance*; keep attendance records: 记～ register work attendance; record the attendance ‖ 我们班的～情况很好。Our class has perfect attendance.

〖～簿〗 kǎoqínbù 〈名〉 attendance record/book: 学生～ school attendance register

〖～卡〗 kǎoqínkǎ 〈名〉 attendance card

【考求】 kǎoqiú 〈动〉 examine and enquire: ～真谛 seek truth

【考区】 kǎoqū 〈名〉 examination district

【考取】 kǎoqǔ 〈动〉 pass an entrance examination; be admitted to a school/college (after an examination): ～大学 get into college/university; get admitted to a college/university ‖ 他没～大学。He failed his examination for the university. ‖ 我弟弟去年～了北京大学。My younger brother passed the entrance examination for/to Beijing University last year.

【考生】 kǎoshēng 〈名〉 examinee; test taker; (examination) candidate; candidate for an entrance examination: 报考大学的～ applicants to colleges

〖～须知〗 *kǎoshēng xūzhī* 〈名〉 *notice to examinees*

【考试】 kǎoshì ❶〈动〉 have/take an examination: 我们明天～。We will have/take an exam tomorrow. ❷〈名〉 examination; test: 报名参加～ sign up/enter one's name for an examination; enter for an examination ‖ 参加～ take/attend an examination; sit for an examination ‖ 举行～ hold/conduct/give/administer an examination ‖ 免除～ exempt from an examination ‖ 通过～ get/go through an examination; pass an examination ‖ 退出～ withdraw from an examination ‖ 应付～ come/go up for an examination ‖ 准备～ prepare for an examination ‖ ～不及格 fail an examination; flunk in an examination ‖ ～作弊 cheat in/on examinations ‖ 闭卷～ close-book examination ‖ 编班～ placement exam/test ‖ 出国留学～ examination for studying abroad ‖ 单元～ modular *examination* ‖ 公开～ *public examination* ‖ 公务员～ *civil* service examination ‖ 驾照～ driving test ‖ 会计资格～ examinations for accountants' certificate ‖ 期中～ mid-term examination ‖ 全国统一～ nation-wide examination ‖ 入学～ admission/entrance examination ‖ 书面～ written test ‖ 数学/语文～ test in mathematics/Chinese; mathematics/Chinese examination ‖ 水平～ proficiency test ‖ 同等学力～ equivalency test ‖ 托福～ TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) ‖ 选拔～ selection/selective examination ‖ 学年～ annual examination; year-end examination; end-of-year examination ‖ 学位～ degree examination ‖ ～将在下周举行。The examination will be held next week. ‖ 你们什么时候～? When does your examination take place? ⇨模拟～;自学～

〖～成绩〗 kǎoshì chéngjì 〈名〉 examination/test result/grade/score

〖～大纲〗 kǎoshì dàgāng 〈名〉 examination programme

〖～机构〗 kǎoshì jīgòu 〈名〉 examining body

〖～科目〗 kǎoshì kēmù 〈名〉 exam subject: 非～ non-exam subject

〖～时间表〗 kǎoshì shíjiānbiǎo 〈名〉 examination schedule

〖～委员会〗 kǎoshì wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 examination committee/board

〖～制度〗 kǎoshì zhìdù 〈名〉 examination system

〖～中心〗 kǎoshì zhōngxīn 〈名〉 examination/test centre

【考释】 kǎoshì 〈动〉 make philological studies of ancient texts: ～古籍 make philological studies of ancient books

【考题】 kǎotí 〈名〉 examination question/paper: 出～ set examination questions; draw/make up a test ‖ 解答～ answer the questions in a test paper

【考问】 kǎowèn 〈动〉 examine orally; question: 细细～ question sb closely ‖ 让我～～你。Let me give you a quiz. / Let me quiz you. ‖ 你这是在～我呀。So you're questioning me. ‖ 我被他～住了。His question beat me. / His question got me stumped. / I was *baffled by his question.*

【考学】 kǎoxué 〈动〉 enter oneself for an entrance examination

【考研】 kǎoyán 〈动〉 take examinations for a graduate programme

【考验】 kǎoyàn ❶〈名〉 test; trial: 接受～ receive a trial; get a test ‖ 经不起～ cannot bear the test ‖ 经得起任何～ be equal to any trial ‖ 经受～ bear/endure/undergo/stand a test; be subjected to a test ‖ 对耐力/耐心的～ test of tolerance/patience ‖ 他的作品经受住了时间的～。His works have stood the test of time. ‖ 她的能力将受到严峻的～。Her ability will be severely tried. ‖ 这座桥经受住了地震的～。This bridge has stood up to the test of an earthquake. ⇨久经～ ❷〈动〉 put to test; test: ～耐力 test one's endurance ‖ 革命战争～了他。He was tempered in the revolutionary wars. ‖ 姑娘在～他。The girl is trying/testing him out. ‖ 马拉松～我们的体力和耐力。A marathon tests our physical strength and perseverance. ‖ 这次灾难～了他的勇气。This disaster was a trial of his courage. / His courage was put to the test in the disaster.

K

【考语】 kǎoyǔ 〈名〉〈旧〉written comments (on the work, performance, etc of subordinate officials)
【考证】 kǎozhèng 〈动〉make textual criticism; do textual research: 这个问题有待～。This issue is still to be put to textual research.

拷 kǎo 〈动〉❶ flog; beat; torture: ⇨～问;严刑～打 ❷ copy: ～磁盘 copy a disc ‖ ～文件 copy a file ‖ 请你帮我～一下游戏软盘。Would you please copy the game floppy disc for me? ⇨～贝
【拷贝】 kǎobèi ❶〈名〉[影视] copy: 发行～ issue copies ‖ 标准～ standard copy ‖ 电影～ copies of a film ‖ 现在上映的影片是新～。The picture that is now being shown is a new copy. ❷〈名〉[计算机] copy: 制作～ make copy ‖ 软～ soft copy ‖ 硬～ hard copy ❸〈动〉copy
〖～纸〗 kǎobèizhǐ 〈名〉copy/copying paper
【拷边】 kǎobiān ❶〈名〉[纺织] overlocked seam ❷〈动〉bind off
【拷绸】 kǎochóu 〈名〉rust-coloured summer silk; gambiered Guangdong silk
【拷打】 kǎodǎ 〈动〉flog; beat; torture: ～犯人 torture prisoners; put the prisoners to torture ‖ ～致死 torture to death ‖ 非法～ torture illegally ⇨严刑～
【拷花】 kǎohuā 〈名〉[纺织] emboss; gauffer; goffer
〖～布〗 kǎohuābù 〈名〉embossed/goffered cloth
〖～缎子〗 kǎohuā duànzi 〈名〉satin gauffer
〖～织物〗 kǎohuā zhīwù 〈名〉embossed fabric
【拷掠】 kǎolüè 〈动〉〈书〉torture during interrogation
【拷纱】 kǎoshā ＝ 香云纱 xiāngyúnshā
【拷问】 kǎowèn 〈动〉interrogate with torture; torture sb during interrogation; give sb a/the third degree; put sb to torture: ～逼供 torture for confession, use torture to extort a confession ‖ 警察对他进行～。The police gave him a third degree. / He was put through the third degree.

栲 kǎo 〈名〉[植物] evergreen chinquapin
【栲胶】 kǎojiāo 〈名〉tannin extract
【栲栳】 kǎolǎo 〈名〉round-bottomed wicker basket

烤 kǎo 〈动〉❶ bake; roast; toast: ～白薯 bake/roast sweet potatoes ‖ ～蛋糕 bake a cake ‖ ～鸡 roast a chicken ‖ ～面包 bake/toast some bread ‖ ～牛肉 roast beef ‖ 肉在烤箱里～着。The meat was roasting in the oven. ⇨～电;烧～ ❷ warm/roast/toast oneself by a fire, etc: ～手 warm/roast one's hands (before/over a fire) ⇨～火 ❸ be exposed to the sun for a long time: 烈日～晒着我们。The scorching sun beat down upon us. / The burning sun scorched us.
【烤钵】 kǎobō 〈名〉[冶金] cupel
〖～冶金法〗 kǎobō yějīnfǎ 〈名〉cupellation
【烤茶机】 kǎochájī 〈名〉tea dryer
【烤电】 kǎodiàn 〈名〉[医学] diathermy
【烤麸】 kǎofū 〈名〉[食品] steamed gluten
【烤花】 kǎohuā 〈名〉[陶瓷] decoration firing: ～窑 decorating firing kiln
【烤火】 kǎohuǒ 〈动〉warm/toast oneself by the fire; warm/toast oneself at the stove: ～取暖 take warmth by fire; roast/toast oneself before a fire; warm oneself at/by the fire
〖～费〗 kǎohuǒfèi 〈名〉heating allowance
【烤鸡】 kǎojī 〈名〉roast chicken
【烤架】 kǎojià 〈名〉gridiron
【烤蓝】 kǎolán ❶〈动〉[工美] give a protective coating to metal objects ❷〈名〉enamel
【烤炉】 kǎolú 〈名〉oven: ～定时器 oven timer
【烤面包】 kǎomiànbāo 〈名〉toast; baked bread: 两片～ two slices of toast ‖ ～架 toast rack ‖ ～炉 toaster
【烤盘】 kǎopán 〈名〉baking pan
【烤漆】 kǎoqī 〈名〉stove varnish
【烤肉】 kǎoròu 〈名〉roast (meat); barbecue: 一盘～ a plate of roast meat ‖ ～叉 spit ‖ ～店 grillroom ‖ ～架 spitrack ‖ ～扦 skewer ‖ ～调味汁 barbecue sauce ‖ 冷～ cold roast
【烤箱】 kǎoxiāng 〈名〉oven; broiler: 插入式～ plug-in broiler ‖ 电～ electric oven/roaster
【烤鸭】 kǎoyā 〈名〉roast(ed) duck: ～店 roast duck restaurant ‖ 北京～ roast Beijing duck
【烤烟】 kǎoyān 〈名〉flue-cured tobacco; roasted tobacco: ～叶 flue-cured tobacco
【烤羊肉串】 kǎoyángròuchuàn 〈名〉mutton shish kebab
【烤窑】 kǎoyáo 〈名〉[陶瓷] roasting kiln; heating-up furnace
【烤鱼】 kǎoyú 〈名〉baked/broiled/roast fish
【烤炙】 kǎozhì 〈动〉(of the sun or heat) scorch

箸 kǎo
【箸箸】 kǎolǎo ＝ 栲栳 kǎolǎo

kào

铐 kào ❶〈名〉handcuffs; cuffs: ⇨镣～;手～ ❷〈动〉put handcuffs on sb; handcuff: 把犯人～起来 handcuff/cuff a prisoner; put handcuffs on a criminal ‖ 警察把他～在一棵树上。The cop handcuffed him to a tree. ‖ 他被～起来了。Handcuffs were placed around his wrists. / He was handcuffed.
【铐子】 kàozi 〈名〉〈方〉handcuffs; cuffs: 一副～ a pair of handcuffs ‖ 戴～ wear handcuffs; be in handcuffs; be handcuffed ‖ 解开～ remove handcuffs ‖ 警察给小偷带上了～。The cop put the cuffs on the thief.

犒 kào 〈动〉reward with food and drink: ⇨～劳;～赏
【犒军】 kàojūn 〈动〉offer a congratulatory feast to officers and men; reward the officers and men with food and drink
【犒劳】 kàolao ❶〈动〉reward with food and drink: ～全军将士 reward the whole army, officers and men alike, with food and drink ‖ 你忙了这么长时间,也该～～一下自己了。As you've been busy working for so long, you need to relax and treat yourself to some nice food and drink. ❷〈名〉food and drink as reward: 吃～ enjoy rewarded food and drink ‖ 送～ send food and drink as a reward (to sb)
【犒赏】 kàoshǎng 〈动〉reward a victorious army unit, etc with bounties: ～三军 feast and offer bounties to officers and men
【犒师】 kàoshī 〈动〉〈书〉reward an army with food and drink

靠[1] kào 〈动〉❶ lean against/on; recline against/on: ～在桌子上 lean against/on a table ‖ 把头～在某人的肩上 lean on/against sb's shoulder; pillow/recline one's head on sb's shoulder ‖ 背～背坐着 sit back to back ‖ 这孩子头一～上枕头就睡着了。The child went to sleep as soon as his head touched the pillow. ⇨～垫;倚～ ❷ stand sth against sth else: 把自行车～在树上 lean/stand the bike against a tree ‖ ～墙放着一台洗衣机。A washing machine stood against the wall. ❸ stand by the side of; get near/close to; come up to: ～窗的座位 window seat ‖ 把车～在路边 park one's car by the kerb; park one's car along the roadside ‖ 面对大海,背～大山 facing the sea, with a mountain at the back ‖ 船～码头了。The ship has docked. ‖ 车辆一律～右行驶。All the vehicles keep to the right. / Cars drive on the right side of the road. ‖ 这家医院～着山。This hospital stands by the hill. ⇨～边;停～ ❹ depend on; rely on; fall back on: ～父母/朋友 rely on one's parents/friends ‖ ～教书为生 earn a livelihood by teaching ‖ ～某人生活 live in dependence of sb; depend on sb for a living ‖ ～要小聪明过日子 live by/on one's wits ‖ ～辛勤劳动致富 get rich by the sweat of one's brow ‖ ～养老金生活 live on one's pension ‖ ～大家的辛苦和智慧,我们的工作进展很顺利。Thanks to your perseverance and intelligence, the work has been making good progress. ‖ 狗～嗅觉认人。Dogs recognize people by their smell. ‖ 农业发展一～政策,二～科技。Agricultural development hinges first on policy and then on science and technology. ‖ 她～苦干获得成功。She succeeded by dint of hard work. ‖ 万物生长～太阳。All living things depend on the sun for their growth. ‖ 我们的成功全～你的帮助。Our success is contingent upon your help. ‖ 现在得～你照顾生意了。It's down to you now to look after the business. ⇨投～;依～ ❺ trust: ⇨可～

靠[2] kào 〈名〉(in traditional opera) stage armour: 扎～ wear stage armour
【靠岸】 kào'àn 〈动〉pull in to shore; draw alongside: 驾船～ steer a ship in shore ‖ ～条款 shore clause ‖ 船在拂晓～。The boat pulled in to the shore at dawn. ‖ 轮船渐渐～。The ship was

drawing closer and closer to the shore. ‖ 天气十分恶劣,轮船被迫～。The ship was driven ashore by the bad weather.

【靠把】 kàobǎ 〈名〉(in traditional opera) stage armour: ～武生 *wusheng* actors in stage armour ‖ ～戏 opera featuring warriors/high-ranking generals in full armour

【靠傍】 kàobàng 〈动〉〈方〉 depend on; rely on: ～别人 depend on others

【靠背】 kàobèi ❶〈名〉back (of a chair, sofa, etc) ❷ =靠把 kàobǎ

〖～椅〗 kàobèiyǐ 〈名〉chair

【靠边】 kàobiān 〈动〉❶ keep to the side: 行人～走。Pedestrians should keep to the side of the road. ❷ (be forced to) step down from one's post; be sidelined ❸〈方〉reasonable; sensible: 他说得一点也不～儿。What he said is totally pointless. ‖ 你说的话听起来还～儿。What you said sounds reasonable.

〖～儿站〗 kàobiānrzhàn 〈动〉❶ stand/step aside; get out of the way: ～,让这些人过去。Stand aside and let these people pass. ‖ 〈喻〉这事与你无关,你最好～。This has nothing to do with you, so you'd better not interfere. ❷ (be forced to) step down from one's post

【靠泊】 kàobó 〈动〉anchor: ～码头 anchor by a dock; anchor in a harbuor

【靠不住】 kàobuzhù 〈动〉be unreliable/undependable/untrustworthy: ～的结论 precarious conclusion ‖ ～的论点 shaky argument ‖ ～的诺言 brittle promise ‖ 他这个人～。He is not reliable/trustworthy. ‖ 他的话～。You cannot trust what he says. / You cannot trust his words. ‖ 这消息～。This news can not be relied upon.

【靠得住】 kàodezhù 〈动〉be reliable/dependable/trustworthy: 你的朋友～吗? Is your friend reliable/trustworthy? ‖ 她是个～的人。She is a person who can be depended on. / She is a solid type of person.

【靠垫】 kàodiàn 〈名〉cushion (for leaning on); back/throw cushion: 沙发～ sofa cushion

【靠伏】 kàofú 〈动〉lean on/against: ～在栏杆上 lean on the railing

【靠港】 kàogǎng 〈动〉(of a ship, etc) reach a port: 船一～我们就上岸了。We went ashore when the boat reached the port.

【靠耩】 kàojiǎng 〈动〉overlap drill-sowing over the edge of a sown strip

【靠接】 kàojiē 〈动〉[植物] graft by approach; inarch: 劈裂～ inarch by cleaving

【靠近】 kàojìn 〈动〉❶ close; near: ～公路的田野 field adjacent to the highway ‖ ～那家酒店有一个超级市场。There's a supermarket near the hotel. ‖ 他的房间～厕所。His room is close to the toilet. ❷ draw near; approach: 向敌艇～ approach the enemy ships ‖ 船向岸边～。The boat is drawing close to the shore. ‖ 侦察员偷偷地向敌人～。The scouts moved towards/approached the enemy by stealth.

【靠拢】 kàolǒng 〈动〉❶ draw close; close up: 敌人慢慢向我们～。The enemies are gradually closing up. ‖ 请大家～点站。Stand closer, please! ‖ 向前～! [words of command] Close rank! ‖ 向右/左～! [words of command] Right/Left close! ❷ get close to; build a close relationship with: 向群众～ get close to the masses; immerse oneself with the masses

【靠耧】 kàolóu = 靠耩 kàojiǎng

【靠模】 kàomú 〈名〉[机械] profiling; modeling: ～板 master plate ‖ ～车床 copying lathe ‖ ～夹具 profiling attachment

【靠谱】 kàopǔ 〈动〉reasonable; sensible: 他说的话一点都不～。What he said was completely unreasonable.

【靠旗】 kàoqí 〈名〉(in traditional Chinese opera) triangular armour flags (made of silk and embroidered, strapped over the back of a warrior)

【靠山】 kàoshān 〈名〉backer; patron: 以某人为～ have the backing of sb ‖ 他在北京没有～。He has no one to back him up in Beijing.

【靠山吃山,靠水吃水】 kào shān chī shān, kào shuǐ chī shuǐ 〈熟〉 those living in a mountainous area depend on the mountains for a living and those living close to waters depend on the waters for a living; those living in mountains live off the mountains and those living near waters live off the waters—make use of local resources

【靠身】 kàoshēn 〈名〉〈方〉sb one can depend on; provider: 儿子没出息,老两口连个～都没有。As the son was a good-for-nothing, the old couple had no one to fall back on.

【靠手】 kàoshǒu 〈名〉armrest

〖～椅〗 kàoshǒuyǐ 〈名〉armchair

【靠天吃饭】 kàotiān-chīfàn 〈熟〉depend on Heaven for (one's) food—live at the mercy of the weather: 这个地方严重缺水,农民只能～。With a severe shortage of water, peasants here have to live at the mercy of the weather.

【靠头儿】 kàotour 〈名〉sth/sb to rely on: 儿子找到工作后,老两口的生活才有了～。Only after their son had found a job were the old couple assured of an adequate livelihood. ‖ 他没有什么～。He has no one to rely on.

【靠椅】 kàoyǐ 〈名〉armchair

【靠枕】 kàozhěn 〈名〉back cushion

【靠准】 kàozhǔn 〈形〉〈方〉reliable; dependable; trustworthy: 他这个人很～,你可以找他帮忙。He is very trustworthy. You can count on him to help.

kē

坷 kē

⇨kě

【坷垃】 kēlā 〈名〉〈方〉clod (of earth): 打～ break clods ‖ 土～ clod of earth

苛 kē

〈形〉❶ harsh; severe; exacting; demanding; excessive: 你的要求太～了。Your claim is too harsh. ‖ 新老板对待工人太～了。The new boss treats the employees much too severely. ⇨～捐杂税; ～求; ～政 ❷ excessively detailed; overloaded with trivial details: ⇨～细

【苛暴】 kēbào 〈形〉harsh and tyrannical

【苛察】 kēchá 〈形〉〈书〉meticulously faultfinding to show one's shrewdness

【苛待】 kēdài 〈动〉treat harshly; be hard up(on): ～下级 be hard on one's subordinates ‖ 受到～ be treated with severity

【苛毒】 kēdú 〈形〉harsh and vicious; venomous: ～小人 base person; rascal; villain

【苛法】 kēfǎ 〈名〉harsh law

【苛化】 kēhuà 〈动〉[化学] causticize

〖～处理〗 kēhuà chǔlǐ 〈名〉[纺织] causticization

〖～剂〗 kēhuàjì 〈名〉[化学] causticizer; causticizing agent

【苛捐杂税】 kējuān-záshuì 〈熟〉exorbitant and multifarious taxes and levies

【苛刻】 kēkè 〈形〉harsh; severe; exacting; exigent: 对人～ be severe on others ‖ ～的老板 exigent boss ‖ ～的条件 hard/exacting terms ‖ ～的条款 oppressive clause/provision ‖ 他对自己很～。He is very hard on himself.

【苛求】 kēqiú 〈动〉make excessive/unreasonably high demands; be overcritical/hypercritical; be severely critical: ～的父亲 demanding father ‖ 不要～于人。Don't make excessive demands on others. ‖ 我们不能对青年人太～。We should not judge young people too harshly.

〖～无厌〗 kēqiú-wúyàn 〈熟〉make endless, excessive demands; be insatiably greedy: ～的官吏 insatiably greedy official

【苛细】 kēxì 〈形〉〈书〉severe and exacting: ～的规则 overelaborate and exacting rules

【苛性】 kēxìng 〈名〉[化学] causticity

〖～脆化〗 kēxìng cuìhuà 〈名〉[化学] caustic embrittlement

〖～剂〗 kēxìngjì 〈名〉[医学] escharotic

〖～钾〗 kēxìngjiǎ 〈名〉[化学] caustic potash

〖～碱〗 kēxìngjiǎn 〈名〉[化学] caustic alkali

〖～钠〗 kēxìngnà 〈名〉[化学] caustic soda

〖～石灰〗 kēxìng shíhuī 〈名〉[化学] caustic lime

〖～盐〗 kēxìngyán 〈名〉[化学] caustic salt

【苛杂】 kēzá 〈名〉〈书〉exorbitant and multifarious taxes and levies

【苛责】 kēzé 〈动〉criticize severely; excoriate; castigate; scarify: 因犯了错误而受～ be excoriated for one's mistakes

【苛政】 kēzhèng 〈名〉harsh/tyrannical/oppressive government; tyranny: 反抗～ revolt against tyranny

〖～猛于虎〗 kēzhèng měngyú hǔ 〈熟〉an oppressive government

is worse than a ferocious tiger; a tyrannical government is more to be feared than tigers
【苛重】 kēzhòng 〈形〉onerous; exorbitant: 租税～ exorbitant/onerous rents and taxes

匼 kē 〈名〉a kind of kerchief in ancient times
【匼匝】 kēzā 〈动〉〈书〉surround; encircle

珂 kē 〈名〉〈书〉❶ jade-like stone ❷ ornament on a bridle
【珂罗版】 kēluóbǎn 〈名〉[印刷] collotype
〖～印刷〗 kēluóbǎn yìnshuā 〈名〉collotype printing
【珂瓅版】 kēluóbǎn ＝ 珂罗版 kēluóbǎn

柯 kē 〈名〉〈书〉❶ stalk; branch: 交～错叶 interlacing branches and leaves ⇨枝～ ❷ axe-handle; helve: ⇨斧～
【柯尔克孜族】 Kē'ěrkèzīzú 〈名〉Kirgiz (Khalkha) ethnic group; the Khalkhas [inhabitating China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region]

轲 kē 〈名〉[used in personal names]: 孟～ Meng Ke; Mencius
⇨kě

科[1] kē 〈名〉❶ branch of academic or vocational study; subject of instruction/study; department: 理/文～硕士 Master of Science/Arts ‖ 文理～并重 attach equal importance to both the liberal arts and the sciences ‖ 学习偏～ (of a student) spend too much time on certain subjects at the expense of others; favour one subject over another ⇨内～; 文～; 学～ ❷ division/subdivision of an administrative unit; section; department: 财务～ finance section ‖ 会计～ accounting/accounts department ‖ 人事～ personnel department; personnel affairs section ‖ 销售～ sales section ‖ 行政～ administrative/administration department ‖ 总务～ general affairs section ⇨～员; ～长 ❸ [生物] family: 猫～动物 animals of the cat family ‖ 蔷薇～植物 plants of the rose family ⇨豆～; 禾本～ ❹ imperial civil examination or its subjects: 开～取士 hold imperial examinations to select talented people for the government service ⇨～场; ～举; 登～

科[2] kē ❶〈名〉〈书〉article (in laws and regulations); clause: ⇨金～玉律 ❷〈动〉〈书〉impose a punishment; pass a sentence: ～以罚金 impose a fine on sb; fine ⇨～处 ❸〈名〉penalty (for an offence); punishment: ⇨前～

科[3] kē 〈名〉[戏剧] ❶ stage directions in classical Chinese opera: 笑～ laughs ❷ funny action or performance in traditional opera: ⇨插～打诨
【科白】 kēbái 〈名〉actions and spoken parts in classical Chinese opera
【科班】 kēbān 〈名〉❶ old-type opera school ❷ regular professional training: 受过～训练 have undergone regular professional training
〖～出身〗 kēbān chūshēn 〈熟〉(of professional people) have gone through regular training; be a professional by training
【科场】 kēchǎng 〈名〉imperial civil examination hall: ～失利 fail in the imperial civil examination
【科处】 kēchǔ 〈动〉impose a punishment; pass a sentence; sentence: ～罚金 impose a fine on sb ‖ ～徒刑 sentence sb to imprisonment
【科第】 kēdì 〈名〉❶ grading of the candidates in the imperial civil examinations ❷ list of successful candidates in the imperial civil examinations: 名登～ find one's name on the list of successful candidates; succeed in the imperial civil examination
【科工贸一体化】 kē-gōng-mào yītǐhuà 〈名〉integration of trade, industry and technology
【科幻】 kēhuàn 〈名〉science fiction
〖～片〗 kēhuànpiàn 〈名〉science fiction film
〖～小说〗 kēhuàn xiǎoshuō 〈名〉science fiction (novel); sci-fi: ～家 science fiction writer; science fictionist
【科技】 kējì 〈名〉science and technology: ～扶贫 help the poor areas with science and technology ‖ ～攻关 tackle key problems in science and technology ‖ ～兴农 boost/develop agriculture through science and technology; invigorate agriculture by applying scientific and technological advances ‖ ～大学 university of science and technology ‖ ～合作 scientific and technical cooperation ‖ ～进步 advances in science and technology ‖ ～贸易 sci-tech trade ‖ ～协作 scientific and technical cooperation
〖～产业园区〗 kējì chǎnyè yuánqū 〈名〉science park
〖～成果〗 kējì chéngguǒ 〈名〉scientific and technological achievements: ～商品化 commercial use of scientific discoveries ‖ ～转让 transfer of science and technology achievements ‖ ～向现实生产力的转化 transformation of scientific and technological achievements into practical productive forces
〖～发展战略〗 kējì fāzhǎn zhànlüè 〈名〉strategies of the development of science and technology
〖～工作者〗 kējì gōngzuòzhě 〈名〉scientific and technical worker
〖～馆〗 kējìguǎn 〈名〉science and technological museum
〖～户〗 kējìhù 〈名〉sci-tech household
〖～界〗 kējìjiè 〈名〉scientific and technological circles
〖～开发区〗 kējì kāifāqū 〈名〉scientific and technological development park/zone
〖～企业〗 kējì qǐyè 〈名〉science-and-technology enterprise
〖～情报〗 kējì qíngbào 〈名〉scientific and technical information
〖～人才交流〗 kējì réncái jiāoliú 〈名〉science and technology personnel exchange; professional resources exchange
〖～人员〗 kējì rényuán 〈名〉scientists and engineers; scientific and technical personnel: 合理利用～ make proper use of the talents of scientists and technicians
〖～示范户〗 kējì shìfànhù 〈名〉sci-tech model household
〖～示范区〗 kējì shìfànqū 〈名〉sci-tech model zone
〖～术语〗 kējì shùyǔ 〈名〉scientific and technical terminology
〖～协会〗 kējì xiéhuì 〈名〉association of science and technology
〖～兴国〗 kējì xīngguó 〈动〉revitalize the country through science and technology
〖～园〗 kējìyuán 〈名〉sci-tech park; technology/science park
【科甲】 kējiǎ 〈名〉〈旧〉imperial civil examination
【科教】 kējiào 〈名〉science and education
〖～片〗 kējiàopiàn 〈名〉〈简称〉popular science film; science and education film ⇨科学教育片
〖～片儿〗 kējiàopiānr ＝ 科教片 kējiàopiàn
〖～兴国〗 kējiào xīngguó 〈动〉invigorate/rejuvenate/revitalize the country through science and education
【科举】 kējǔ 〈名〉imperial civil examination
〖～制度〗 kējǔ zhìdù 〈名〉imperial civil examination system
【科考】 kēkǎo 〈名〉〈简称〉scientific investigation ⇨科学考察
【科敛】 kēliǎn 〈动〉〈书〉extort (money, etc): ～钱粮 extort money and grains
【科伦坡】 Kēlúnpō 〈名〉Colombo [capital of Sri Lanka]
【科盲】 kēmáng 〈名〉science-illiterate person: 扫除～ wipe out/eliminate science-illiteracy
【科摩罗】 Kēmóluó 〈名〉Comoros [a republic in the Indian Ocean]
〖～人〗 Kēmóluórén 〈名〉Comoran; Comorian
〖～语〗 Kēmóluóyǔ 〈名〉Comorian
【科目】 kēmù 〈名〉❶ subject (in a curriculum); course: 必修～ compulsory/obligatory/required subject ‖ 辅助～ subsidiary subject ‖ 副修～ secondary/minor subject ‖ 考试～ examination subject ‖ 选修～ optional/elective subject ‖ 主修～ main/major subject ❷ headings (in an account book): 会计～ headings in an account book ❸ titles of successful candidates in imperial exams
【科普】 kēpǔ 〈名〉〈简称〉science popularization ⇨科学普及
〖～读物〗 kēpǔ dúwù 〈名〉popular science book/reader
〖～工作〗 kēpǔ gōngzuò 〈名〉science popularization work: ～者 science popularization worker; popularizer of science
【科室】 kēshì 〈名〉administrative or technical offices; departments and offices: 精简～ reduce and restructure administrative and technical offices ‖ ～人员 office staff; office personnel
【科坛】 kētán 〈名〉scientific circles
【科特迪瓦】 Kētèdíwǎ 〈名〉Côte d'Ivoire [formerly Ivory Coast]
【科头跣足】 kētóu-xiǎnzú 〈熟〉bareheaded and barefooted
【科威特】 Kēwēitè 〈名〉Kuwait
〖～人〗 Kēwēitèrén 〈名〉Kuwaiti
【科协】 kēxié 〈名〉〈简称〉association of science and technology

⇨科技协会

【科学】 kēxué ❶〈名〉science：崇尚～uphold science ‖ 促进～advance/further science ‖ 复兴～ revive science ‖ 普及～ popularize science ‖ 提倡～ advocate science ‖ 学习～ study science ‖ ～工作者 scientific worker；scientist ‖ ～考察船 research ship ‖ ～理论 scientific theory ‖ ～实验 scientific experiment ‖ ～史 history of science ‖ ～术语 scientific terminology ‖ ～探索 scientific exploration ‖ ～文化水平 scientific and cultural level ‖ ～文献 scientific literature ‖ ～研讨会 symposium of science ‖ ～仪器 scientific instruments/apparatus ‖ 纯～ pure science ‖ 军事～ military science ‖ 农业～ agro-science ‖ 生命～ life science ‖ 信息～ information science ‖ ～是老老实实的学问。Science means honest，solid knowledge. ⇨边缘～；尖端～ ❷〈形〉scientific：～方法 scientific approach/method ‖ ～分析 scientific analysis ‖ ～管理 scientific management ‖ ～解释 scientific explanation ‖ ～预测 scientific forecasting ‖ ～预见 scientific prediction ‖ ～种田 scientific farming ‖ 这样做很不～。It's not at all scientific to do it this way.

【～城】 kēxuéchéng 〈名〉science town：这里新建了一座农林～。A science town of agriculture and forestry has been established here.

【～公园】 kēxué gōngyuán 〈名〉science park

【～观】 kēxuéguān 〈名〉view of science

【～技术】 kēxué jìshù 〈名〉science and technology：～进步奖 Scientific and Technological Progress Award ‖ ～协会 science and technology association ‖ ～是第一生产力。Science and technology are the primary productive forces.

【～家】 kēxuéjiā 〈名〉scientist：核～ nuclear scientist ‖ 杰出的～ outstanding/prominent scientist ‖ 伟大的～ great scientist

【～教育片】 kēxué jiàoyùpiàn 〈名〉popular science film；science and education film

【～考察】 kēxué kǎochá 〈名〉scientific investigation：～队 scientific investigation team

【～普及】 kēxué pǔjí 〈名〉science popularization

【～社会主义】 kēxué shèhuìzhǔyì 〈名〉scientific socialism

【～性】 kēxuéxìng 〈名〉scientificness

【～学】 kēxuéxué 〈名〉scienology；science studies

【～研究】 kēxué yánjiū 〈名〉scientific research

【～院】 kēxuéyuàn 〈名〉academy of sciences：中国～ Chinese Academy of Sciences ‖ 中国地质～ Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences ‖ 中国社会～ Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

【～知识】 kēxué zhīshi 〈名〉scientific knowledge：传播～ spread scientific knowledge

【科研】 kēyán 〈名〉〈简称〉scientific research：从事～ engage in/pursue scientific research ‖ 搞～ do (scientific) research ‖ 进行～ make/conduct scientific research ‖ ～产出 output of scientific research ‖ ～管理 management of scientific research ‖ ～计划 plans for scientific research ‖ ～人员 scientific research personnel ‖ ～投入 input for scientific research ‖ 教学与～应该相互结合。Teaching and scientific research should be combined. ⇨科学研究

【～成果】 kēyán chéngguǒ 〈名〉achievements in scientific research：～产业化 apply scientific research results to industrial production ‖ ～商品化 commercialize research and development achievements

【～机构】 kēyán jīgòu 〈名〉scientific research institute

【～经费】 kēyán jīngfèi 〈名〉cost of scientific research；research fund：提供～ finance a scientific research

【～课题】 kēyán kètí 〈名〉research topic

【～项目】 kēyán xiàngmù 〈名〉(scientific) research project：申请～ apply for a scientific research item

【～中心】 kēyán zhōngxīn 〈名〉scientific research centre

【科员】 kēyuán 〈名〉section member

【科长】 kēzhǎng 〈名〉section chief

砢 kē

【砢碜】 kēchen 〈方〉❶〈形〉ugly；unsightly ❷〈形〉disgraceful；shabby ❸〈动〉humiliate；make a fool of

疴 kē

〈名〉〈书〉illness：染～ contract an illness ‖ 养～ rest and recuperate ‖ 微～ slight illness ⇨沉～

棵 kē

〈量〉[usu for plants]：两～梨树 two pear trees ‖ 一～垂柳 a weeping willow ‖ 一～大白菜 a (head of) Chinese leaves

【棵儿】 kēr 〈名〉size (of a plant)：这棵白菜～不小。This Chinese leaves is quite big.

【棵子】 kēzi 〈名〉〈方〉stalk；stem：树～ stem of a tree ‖ 玉米～ corn stalks

颏 kē

〈名〉chin：双下巴～儿 double chin ‖ 下巴～儿 chin ⇨ké

嗑 kē

〈方〉❶〈名〉word：唠～ chat；have a chat ‖ 他的嘴老不闲着，～真多。He talks like a chatterbox. ❷〈动〉talk：你瞎～，我没有醉。You are talking nonsense. I am not drunk. ⇨kè

【嗑牙】 kēyá ＝ 磕牙 kēyá

稞 kē

〈名〉high-land barley

【稞麦】 kēmài 〈名〉high-land barley [grown in China's Tibet Autonomous Region and Qinghai Province]

窠 kē

〈名〉nest；burrow：黄蜂/马蜂～ wasps'/hornets' nest ‖ 鸟～ bird's nest ‖ 在树上筑～ build a nest in the tree

【窠臼】 kējiù 〈名〉〈书〉[usu of writing or artistic creation] set pattern：摆脱前人的～ break free of old conventions ⇨不落～

颗 kē

❶〈名〉something small and round：⇨～粒 ❷〈量〉[usu for things small and roundish]：几～米粒 grains of rice ‖ 两～牙齿 two teeth ‖ 一～汗珠 a bead of sweat ‖ 一～种子 a seed ‖ 一～子弹 a bullet

【颗粒】 kēlì 〈名〉❶ size of a grain，pellet，etc：小麦的～很饱满。The wheat is quite plump-eared. ‖ 珍珠的～大小不一。The pearls are irregular in size. ❷ each grain (of rice，wheat，etc)：～归仓 get every grain to the granary；harvest every single grain ‖ ～无收 have/suffer a total crop failure ❸ granule；particle；particulates：～状燃料 granular fuel ‖ ～状石墨 granular graphite ‖ 咖啡～ coffee granules ‖ 微小的～ minute particles

【～肥料】 kēlì féiliào 〈名〉granulated fertilizer

【～剂】 kēlìjì 〈名〉[农药] granular pesticide

【～饲料】 kēlì sìliào 〈名〉(diet) pellet；pellet feed

【～物质】 kēlì wùzhì 〈名〉[物理] particulate matter

【～细胞】 kēlì xìbāo 〈名〉[解剖] granule cell

【～遗传】 kēlì yíchuán 〈名〉[生物] particulate inheritance

磕 kē

〈动〉❶ knock (against sth hard)：跌了一跤，～破了膝盖 fall and graze/scrape one's knee ‖ 脑门上～了一个包 get a bump on one's forehead ‖ 膝盖～到了桌沿上 bump one's knee against/on the edge of a table ‖ 头～在了车门上 knock/beat one's head on the car door ‖ 那低梁真危险，老～我的头。That low beam is a menace! I keep hitting my head on it. ‖ 他跌倒时头上重重地～了一下。He got a nasty knock on the head when he fell. ‖ 这一撞，～掉了他两颗牙。The impact knocked two teeth out of his mouth. ❷ knock sth out of a vessel，container，etc：～掉鞋上的泥 knock the mud off the shoes；beat the mud from the shoes ‖ ～掉烟斗里的灰 knock the ashes out of a pipe；empty out one's pipe

【磕巴】 kēba 〈方〉❶〈动〉stutter；stammer：他说话磕磕巴巴。He stammers a lot. ‖ 他一向有点～。He's always had a slight stammer. ❷〈名〉stutterer；stammerer

【磕打】 kēda 〈动〉knock sth out of a vessel，container，etc：抽屉里面尘土太多，拿出去～～。Take the drawer out and knock the dust out of it.

【磕磕绊绊】 kēke-bànbàn 〈形〉❶ (of a road) bumpy；rough：这条路～的，实在难走。The road is much too rough，very hard to walk on. ❷ (of a person) limping；jerky：老人～跨过门槛进了屋。The old man shuffled over the threshold into the room. ‖ 他患了关节炎，走路～的。He suffers from arthritis and walks jerkily. ❸ (of reading or speaking) not fluent：读书～的 read with difficulty ‖ 他说话～。He speaks with a stammer.

【磕磕撞撞】 kēke-zhuàngzhuàng 〈形〉unsteady (when drunk or in a hurry)：一个酒鬼～地从我们身旁走过。A drunk stumbled past us.

【磕碰】 kēpèng 〈动〉❶ knock/bump against；collide with：禁得起～ can stand/withstand jostling ‖ 滚动的木桶相互磕磕碰碰。The rolling casks knocked against one another. ‖ 衣架放在走廊里，晚上走路的时候总是～。People often bump against the

clothes rack in the hallway at night. ❷ clash; squabble: 就是一家人,也难免会有～。Squabbles are inevitable even among members of the same family. ‖ 这么多人在一块工作,平日里有个磕磕碰碰也是可以理解的。With so many people working together, it is understandable that clashes sometimes occur.

〖～儿〗 kēpèngr 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ crack (in cups, etc) caused by knocking: 花瓶上有个～。There is a crack in the vase. ❷ setback; reverse: 不能遇到点～就泄气。Don't lose heart at setbacks.

【磕头】 kētóu 〈动〉 kowtow: ～如捣蒜 kowtow repeatedly like pounding garlic in a mortar; kowtow again and again (to beg for mercy or express one's gratitude) ‖ 向某人～行礼 perform ritual kowtow towards sb

〖～虫〗 kētóuchóng 〈名〉 click/snapping beetle

【磕头碰脑】 kētóu-pèngnǎo 〈熟〉 ❶ bump against things on every side (as in a room full of furniture); push and bump against each other (as in a crowd): 一大群人～地挤在一起看热闹。A large crowd of people pushed and jostled against each other, trying to get a better view of the fun. ❷ be at odds with each other: 街坊四邻有个～的事,他都出面调停。When neighbours are at odds with each other, he will try and smooth it over. ❸ rub elbows (with each other); frequently meet (with each other): 我们几个都住这个院子,整天～的。Living in the same courtyard, we encounter each other all the time.

【磕牙】 kēyá 〈动〉〈方〉 chat; gab: 闲～ chat away one's time; chat to kill time ‖ ～聊天 chat

瞌 kē

【瞌眬】 kēchong 〈名〉〈方〉 doze; drowse: 那老太太坐在火炉旁打～。The old lady sat nodding by the fire.

【瞌睡】 kēshuì ❶ 〈名〉 doze; drowse: 打～ drop off/fall/nod into a doze; be drowsy; doze/drowse (off); nod (off) ‖ 感到～ feel sleepy/drowsy ‖ 白天我睡了一天,晚上一点～都没有。I slept all day long and felt not a bit sleepy at night. ❷ 〈动〉 doze; drowse: 她～了一个上午。She drowsed away the whole morning. ‖ 我通常吃完饭就～。I often feel sleepy after a meal.

〖～虫〗 kēshuìchóng 〈名〉 ❶ sleep-inducing insect (in stories of old times) ❷ sleepyhead: 起来吧,你这个～。Come on, sleepyhead, wake up!

蝌 kē

【蝌蚪】 kēdǒu 〈名〉 tadpole

【蝌子】 kēzi 〈名〉〈口〉 tadpole

髁 kē 〈名〉[生理] condyle: ～骨折 condylar fracture

ké

壳 ké 〈名〉 ❶ 〈口〉 shell: 核桃/花生～儿 walnut/peanut shell ‖ 鸡蛋～儿 egg shell ‖ 汽车外～ auto skin ‖ 子弹～儿 bullet shell; spent cartridge ⇨贝～ ❷ [机械] housing; case: 表～ watch case ‖ 护～ protective case ‖ 拼合～ split housing ‖ 涡轮～ turbine casing

⇨qiào

【壳郎猪】 kélangzhū 〈名〉〈方〉 feeder pig

【壳体】 kétǐ 〈名〉 shell

【壳型】 kéxíng 〈名〉[冶金] shell (mould): ～造型 shell moulding ‖ ～铸件 shell casting

咳 ké 〈动〉 cough: ～血 cough (up) blood; expectorate blood ‖ ～出一根鱼刺 cough out/up a fishbone ‖ ～得很厉害 have a bad cough; cough badly/hard ‖ ～得嗓子发哑 cough oneself hoarse ‖ ～个不停 cough one's head off ‖ 轻～一声 give a slight/quiet cough ‖ 干～ dry cough ‖ 止～合剂/药 cough mixture/medicine ‖ 她～了一整夜。She was coughing (away) all night. ⇨～嗽;百日～

⇨hāi

【咳喘】 kéchuǎn 〈名〉[医学] asthmatic cough

【咳呛】 kéqiàng 〈名〉〈方〉 choking cough

【咳嗽】 késou 〈动〉 cough: 大声～ cough loudly ‖ 忍住～ keep under a cough; suppress a cough ‖ 断断续续的～ staccato cough ‖ 痉挛性～ convulsive cough ‖ 阵发性～ spasmodic cough

〖～糖浆〗 késou tángjiāng 〈名〉 cough syrup

〖～晕厥综合征〗 késou yūnjué zōnghézhēng 〈名〉[医学] syndrome of cough syncope

〖～中枢〗 késou zhōngshū 〈名〉[医学] coughing centre

颏 ké →蓝点颏 lándiǎnké

⇨kē

揢 ké 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ get stuck; wedge: 抽屉～住了,拉不开。The drawer is stuck. It won't open. ‖ 鞋太小,～脚。This pair of shoes is too small. They pinch my feet. ❷ make things difficult; create difficulties: ～人 make things difficult for sb

kě

可[1] kě ❶ 〈动〉 approve: 不置～否 decline to comment; be noncommittal ⇨认～;许～ ❷ 〈动〉 can; may: ～供效仿 it may serve as a model ‖ 时间～化解一切忧伤。Time heals all sorrows. ‖ 她的话不～尽信。You cannot believe everything she says. ‖ 这次会议不重要,你～去～不去。This meeting is not important; you can either go or keep away. ⇨～望;由此～见 ❸ 〈动〉 need (doing); be worth (doing): 没有什么～担心的。There is nothing to worry about. ‖ 图书馆～看的书真不少。There are quite a lot of books worth reading in the library. ⇨～爱;～靠 ❹ 〈副〉〈书〉 about: 长～八尺 be about eight *chi* in length ‖ 年～三十 be about 30 in age; be aged about 30

可[2] kě ❶ 〈连〉 but; yet; however: 别看他年龄小,志气～不小。Young as he is, he is quite ambitious. ‖ 她嘴上不说,～心里偷着乐。She said nothing, but felt happy at heart. ❷ 〈副〉 [used in a declarative sentence for emphasis]: ～不是吗。That's the way it is. / Exactly! ‖ 她～不说别人闲话。She was never one to gossip. / She never gossips. / She is definitely above gossiping. / She is the last person to be given to gossiping. ‖ 她的脾气～好了。She has such a good disposition. ‖ 我～不愿意一晚上都听你说话。I have little inclination to listen to you all evening. ‖ 昨晚的风～大了。The wind was really strong last night. ❸ 〈副〉 [used in an exclamatory sentence for emphasis]: 你～别忘了! Mind you don't forget it! ‖ 人～多了! There were so many people! ‖ 要是让老板发现了,～够你受的! God help you if the boss finds out! ❹ 〈副〉 [used in a rhetorical question for emphasis]: 这～叫我怎么办呢? What can I do about it? ‖ 这我～怎么找得到哇? How can I possibly find it? ❺ 〈副〉 [used in a question for emphasis]: 近来～好? How have you been doing? ‖ 他出国后～来过信? Did he ever write after he went abroad? ‖ 她～会说英语? Can she speak English at all? ❻ 〈副〉 [used in an imperative sentence for emphasis or persuasion]: 你～要给我来信啊! Don't forget to write to me! / Remember to write to me! / Promise you will write to me! ‖ 下楼梯的时候～得小心呵! Mind your steps when you go downstairs! ❼ 〈介〉〈方〉 within the limit of: 今天你请客,咱就～着你这一百块钱用吧。It's your treat today, but let's not spend more than this 100 *yuan* of yours. ‖ 小女孩～着嗓门哭。The little girl cried at the top of her voice/lungs.

可[3] kě 〈动〉 fit; suit: ⇨～口;～心

⇨kè

【可爱】 kě'ài 〈形〉 lovable; likable; lovely: 活泼～ lively and lovable ‖ ～的小狗 lovable puppy ‖ ～的小孩 lovely/cute child ‖ ～的祖国 my beloved country ‖ 他女儿多～啊! What a lovely young lady his daughter is! ‖ 她真是一个～的女孩! Isn't she a delightful girl?

【可保无虞】 kěbǎowúyú 〈熟〉 one can be assured of his personal safety

【可悲】 kěbēi 〈形〉 sad; lamentable; tragic; pathetic; deplorable: ～的结局 tragic out come ‖ ～的懦夫 wretched coward ‖ ～的事情 lamentable occurrence ‖ 落到一个～的下场 come to a sorry end ‖ 多么～的处境! What a sorry situation! ‖ 他已堕落到这种地步,真～。It's pathetic that he has sunk so low.

【可比】 kěbǐ 〈动〉 be comparable: 这几组数字是不～的。The sets of figures are not comparable.

〖～产品〗 kěbǐ chǎnpǐn 〈名〉comparable product
〖～价格〗 kěbǐ jiàgé 〈名〉comparable price
〖～经济指标〗 kěbǐ jīngjì zhǐbiāo 〈名〉comparable economic target
〖～性〗 kěbǐxìng 〈名〉comparability：这两件事差别太大，没有～。The two incidents are widely different; they are incomparable.
〖～指数〗 kěbǐ zhǐshù 〈名〉comparative index
【可鄙】 kěbǐ 〈形〉contemptible; despicable; mean：～的目的 base attempt ‖ ～的人 worthless person ‖ ～的手段 dirty tricks; contemptible means ‖ ～的说谎者 wretched liar ‖ ～的行为 pitiful act
【可变】 kěbiàn 〈形〉variable
〖～比〗 kěbiànbǐ 〈名〉variable ratio
〖～参量〗 kěbiàn cānliàng 〈名〉[物理] variable parameter
〖～成本〗 kěbiàn chéngběn 〈名〉variable cost
〖～电容〗 kěbiàn diànróng 〈名〉variable capacitance：～器 variable capacitor/condenser
〖～电阻〗 kěbiàn diànzǔ 〈名〉variable resistance
〖～关税〗 kěbiàn guānshuì 〈名〉flexible tariff
〖～光圈〗 kěbiàn guāngquān 〈名〉[摄影] variable shutter
〖～函数〗 kěbiàn hánshù 〈名〉[数学] variable function
〖～汇率〗 kěbiàn huìlǜ 〈名〉flexible exchange rate
〖～价格〗 kěbiàn jiàgé 〈名〉variable pricing/price
〖～焦距镜头〗 kěbiàn jiāojù jìngtóu 〈名〉zoom lens
〖～利率〗 kěbiàn lìlǜ 〈名〉variable interest rate
〖～性〗 kěbiànxìng 〈名〉variability
〖～翼〗 kěbiànyì 〈名〉[航空] adjustable wing
〖～资本〗 kěbiàn zīběn 〈名〉variable capital
【可补偿性】 kěbǔchángxìng 〈名〉compensability：～伤害 compensable injury ‖ ～损失 reparable loss
【可不】 kěbù 〈副〉〈口〉exactly; right; that's just the way it is：—今天真热！—～，你看我的衣服都湿透了。—It's really hot today. —It certainly is! Look, my shirt is wringing-wet. ‖ —你该买件衬衣了。—～，这件衬衣都快穿破了。—It's high time you bought a shirt. —Right! This one is nearly worn out. ‖ —您老有七十岁了吧？—～，到今年五月就整七十啦！—I suppose you are about 70 years old. —You've said it! I'll be exactly 70 this May. ‖ —已经邀请你参加宴会了，是吧？—～吗，我都忘了。—You have been invited to that banquet, haven't you? —So I have. I'd forgotten.
【可怖】 kěbù 〈形〉horrible; frightful：山洞里阴森～。It's ghastly and bloodcurdling in the cave.
【可不是】 kěbushì ＝可不 kěbù
【可采储量】 kěcǎi chǔliàng 〈名〉[矿业] recoverable reserves/deposit (of petroleum)
【可采厚度】 kěcǎi hòudù 〈名〉[矿业] minable thickness
【可操左券】 kěcāozuǒquàn 〈熟〉be sure to succeed; be certain of success; have a winning hand
【可拆】 kěchāi 〈形〉removable; detachable：～部分 free section; removable section ‖ ～隔板 removable partition ‖ ～装配 detachable fix ing ‖ ～装置 detachable device
〖～砂箱〗 kěchāi shāxiāng 〈名〉[机械] snap flask
【可偿还】 kěchánghuán 〈形〉redeemable
〖～股票〗 kěchánghuán gǔpiào 〈名〉redeemable stock
〖～债券〗 kěchánghuán zhàiquàn 〈名〉redeemable bond
【可撤销婚姻】 kěchèxiāo hūnyīn 〈名〉voidable marriage
【可乘之机】 kěchéngzhījī 〈熟〉chance to take advantage of; opportunity that can be exploited to one's advantage; handle：给某人以～ give sb a chance (to take advantage of); give sb a handle (against sb)
【可乘之隙】 kěchéngzhìxì ＝ 可乘之机 kěchéngzhījī
【可持续】 kěchíxù 〈形〉sustainable
〖～发展〗 kěchíxù fāzhǎn 〈名〉sustainable development：～森林 sustainable development forest ‖ 推动国民经济的～ further the sustainable development of the national economy
〖～经营〗 kěchíxù jīngyíng 〈名〉sustainable management
〖～农业〗 kěchíxù nóngyè 〈名〉sustainable agriculture
〖～增长〗 kěchíxù zēngzhǎng 〈名〉[经济] sustainable growth：实现～ realize sustainable growth
【可耻】 kěchǐ 〈形〉shameful; disgraceful; ignominious; ignoble; pitiful：～的下场 fiasco; ignominious end ‖ ～的行为 dishonourable/ignoble/shameful/disgraceful conduct ‖ 那种行为多么～！What a disgraceful way to behave! ‖ 偷拿别人的钱是十分～的。It's a shame to take other people's money without their permission. ‖ 真～！Shame on you! / For shame!
【可充电电池】 kěchōngdiàn diànchí 〈名〉rechargeable battery
【可出口量】 kěchūkǒuliàng 〈名〉export availability
【可待因】 kědàiyīn 〈名〉[医学] codeine
【可的松】 kědìsōng 〈名〉[医学] cortisone
【可丁可卯】 kědīng-kěmǎo 〈熟〉❶ be stringent (in enforcing rules and regulations); be impartial; act by the book：他办事～，特别认真。He acts in accordance with rules and regulations. ❷ exactly; to the exact number：～一个星期 exactly one week
【可钉可铆】 kědīng-kěmǎo ＝可丁可卯 kědīng-kěmǎo
【可读写光盘】 kědúxiě guāngpán 〈名〉recordable compact disc
【可读性】 kědúxìng 〈名〉readability：这本书～很强。This book is very readable.
【可锻】 kěduàn 〈形〉[冶金] ductible; forgeable
〖～金属〗 kěduàn jīnshǔ 〈名〉[冶金] tractable metal
〖～生铁〗 kěduàn shēngtiě 〈名〉[冶金] malleable/forgeable pig iron
〖～性〗 kěduànxìng 〈名〉[冶金] malleability; forgeability; ductibility
〖～铸铁〗 kěduàn zhùtiě 〈名〉[冶金] malleable (cast) iron
【可兑换】 kěduìhuàn 〈形〉redeemable; convertible：～债券 convertible debenture ‖ ～证券 convertible bond ‖ ～性 convertibility
〖～货币〗 kěduìhuàn huòbì 〈名〉convertible currency/money
【可发行货币】 kěfāxíng huòbì 〈名〉issuable currency
【可伐林】 kěfálín 〈名〉[林业] open woods; loggable timber
【可否】 kěfǒu 〈副〉❶ possibly：明天～到我家里来一趟？Would you please come to my home tomorrow? ‖ ～赏光与我一起吃饭？Will you do me the honour of dining with me? ❷ all right; will do：⇨不置～
【可歌可泣】 kěgē-kěqì 〈熟〉move one to song and tears; be capable of evoking praises and tears：～的英雄事迹 inspiring deeds of heroism; heroic and moving deeds
【可歌可涕】 kěgē-kětì ＝ 可歌可泣 kěgē-kěqì
【可更新】 kěgēngxīn 〈形〉renewable：～部件 renewable parts ‖ ～能源 renewable source of energy ‖ ～资源 renewable resources
【可耕】 kěgēng 〈形〉[农业] arable; cultivable
〖～层〗 kěgēngcéng 〈名〉arable layer
〖～地〗 kěgēngdì 〈名〉arable/cultivable land; ploughland
〖～面积〗 kěgēng miànjī 〈名〉cultivable area
〖～土壤〗 kěgēng tǔrǎng 〈名〉arable soil
【可攻可守】 kěgōng-kěshǒu 〈熟〉be able to launch the offensive or hold one's own position; be in a position either to attack the enemy or defend oneself：这里的地势很有利，～。This is a wonderful place to launch an offensive or stand on the defensive.
【可观】 kěguān 〈形〉❶ considerable; impressive; sizable：～的收入 handsome income ‖ ～的数目 considerable figure ‖ ～的一笔钱 a sizable sum of money ‖ 电报费数目相当～。The telegraph/telegraphic tolls amount to quite a sum. ‖ 规模～。The scale is quite impressive. ❷ worth seeing：这部影片大有～之处。This film is well worth seeing.
【可归属成本】 kěguīshǔ chéngběn 〈名〉attributable cost
【可贵】 kěguì 〈形〉valuable; praiseworthy; commendable：～的品质 fine quality ‖ ～的友谊 valuable friendship ‖ 井干方知水～。We never know the value of water till the well is dry. ‖ 这种精神十分～。Such spirit is highly commendable. ‖ 自由对我来说比生命更～。Freedom is more precious to me than life. ⇨难能～
【可过户证券】 kěguòhù zhèngquàn 〈名〉assignable/negotiable instrument
【可好】 kěhǎo 〈副〉❶ as luck would have it; by a happy coincidence; just in time：他～这个时候赶来。He arrived in the nick of time. ‖ 我正想去找他，～他自个儿来了。I was going to look for him when he showed up. ❷ will it be all right：过两天再去～？Will it be all right if we go there two days later?
【可恨】 kěhèn 〈形〉hateful; detestable; abominable：～之至 be most hateful ‖ 这鬼天气真～，一会儿晴一会儿雨的。This damnable weather is so changeable: it shines one moment and rains the next.
【可互换部件】 kěhùhuàn bùjiàn 〈名〉[机械] interchangeable parts
【可回收】 kěhuíshōu 〈形〉recoverable; retrievable
〖～航天器〗 kěhuíshōu hángtiānqì 〈名〉recoverable spacecraft
〖～卫星〗 kěhuíshōu wèixīng 〈名〉retrievable/recoverable satel-

lite
〖～运载火箭〗 kěhuíshōu yùnzài huǒjiàn 〈名〉 recoverable launching vehicle
【可嘉】 kějiā 〈动〉 be praiseworthy; be commendable: 他精神/勇气～。His spirit/bravery is praiseworthy.
【可见】 kějiàn ❶〈连〉 it is thus clear/evident/obvious that; that proves; so; so you can see that: ～情况很紧急。It is thus clear/obvious that the situation is critical. ‖ 这里的农村家家户户都装上了电话,～农民的生活水平提高了。Every household in this part of the countryside is installed with a telephone. From this alone you can see that the living standard of the farmers has improved. ‖ 她是被抬进医院的,～病得很重。She must be seriously ill, for she was carried to the hospital on a stretcher. ❷〈形〉 visible; visual: ～标志 visible mark ‖ ～物体 visual objects ‖ ～信号 visible signal ‖ 清晰～ be clearly/plainly/fully visible ‖ 隐约～ be barely/faintly visible ⇨～度
〖～度〗 kějiàndù ＝ 能见度 néngjiàndù
〖～范围〗 kějiàn fànwéi 〈名〉[光学] visible range
〖～光〗 kějiànguāng 〈名〉[物理] visible light: ～波长 visible wavelength ‖ ～激光器 visible laser ‖ ～遥感 visual remote sensing
〖～光谱〗 kějiàn guāngpǔ 〈名〉 visible spectrum
〖～距离〗 kějiàn jùlí 〈名〉 visible distance
〖～色〗 kějiànsè 〈名〉 visual colour
〖～页面〗 kějiàn yèmiàn 〈名〉[计算机] visible page
【可脚】 kějiǎo 〈形〉(of shoes/socks) well fit: 这双新鞋很～。These new shoes fit me perfectly.
【可进可退】 kějìn-kětuì 〈熟〉 can either advance or retreat at will; be free to go forward or back out
【可劲】 kějìn 〈动〉〈方〉 try one's best; exert all one's strength: ～干 do one's utmost ‖ ～喊 shout at the top of one's voice/lungs
【可敬】 kějìng 〈形〉 worthy of respect; respected; respectable: 一位～的老教授 an old respected/respectable professor
〖～可钦〗 kějìng-kěqīn 〈熟〉 be worthy of respect and admiration
【可聚变物质】 kějùbiàn wùzhì 〈名〉 fusionable material
【可卡因】 kěkǎyīn 〈名〉[医药] cocaine: ～瘾 cocaine addiction; cocainism
【可抗辩条款】 kěkàngbiàn tiáokuǎn 〈名〉[法律] contestable clause
【可靠】 kěkào 〈形〉❶(of people) reliable; dependable; trustworthy; credible; trusty: ～的朋友 fast/dependable/reliable/steady/unfailing friend ‖ ～的仆人 trusty servant ‖ 诚实～ be honest and trustworthy ‖ 该消息来自一位～人士。The information came from a trustworthy source. ❷ authentic and reliable; faithful: ～的报导 trustworthy/faithful report ‖ ～的见证 credible witness ‖ ～的推论 safe conclusion ‖ ～的消息来源 reliable/faithful sources ‖ ～的新闻报道 authentic news report ‖ 不～的诺言 promise of doubtful value ‖ 他怀疑那个消息不～。He is doubtful of the news. ‖ 外表往往不～。Appearances often lie. ‖ 这条信息～不～? Is the information reliable/dependable?
〖～性〗 kěkàoxìng 〈名〉 reliability; dependability; credibility; authenticity: 增加～ increase reliability ‖ ～鉴定 reliability assessment ‖ ～试验 reliability test/trial ‖ ～数据 reliability data ‖ ～系数 reliability coefficient; reliability factor ‖ ～指数 reliability index ‖ 证据的价值取决于它的～。The value of the evidence depends on its authenticity.
【可可】 kěkě [生物] cocoa
〖～豆〗 kěkědòu 〈名〉 cocoa bean
〖～粉〗 kěkěfěn 〈名〉 cocoa (powder)
〖～碱〗 kěkějiǎn 〈名〉[化学] theobromine
〖～奶〗 kěkěnǎi 〈名〉 cocoa milk; milky cocoa
〖～树〗 kěkěshù 〈名〉 cacoa (tree)
〖～香精〗 kěkě xiāngjīng 〈名〉 cocoa essence/flavour
〖～脂〗 kěkězhī 〈名〉 cocoa butter
【可可儿的】 kěkěrde 〈副〉〈方〉 just at the moment; by a happy coincidence
【可垦地】 kěkěndì 〈名〉 reclaimable land
【可控】 kěkòng 〈形〉 steerable; controllable
〖～反应堆〗 kěkòng fǎnyìngduī 〈名〉 controllable reactor
〖～硅〗 kěkòngguī 〈名〉[电子] silicon-controlled rectifier (SCR); thyristor: ～充电机 silicon-controlled rectifier battery charger ‖ ～开关 silicon-controlled switch (SCS)
〖～天线〗 kěkòng tiānxiàn [电磁] steerable antenna
〖～整流器〗 kěkòng zhěngliúqì 〈名〉[电子] controlled rectifier
【可口】 kěkǒu 〈形〉 good to eat; delicious; tasty; palatable: ～的饭菜 appetizing food; tasty/palatable/nice meal
【可口可乐】 Kěkǒu Kělè 〈名〉 Coca-Cola; Coke
【可兰经】 Kělánjīng 〈名〉[宗教] Koran; Qur'an:《～》是伊斯兰教的经典。The Koran is the holy book of Islam.
【可乐】 kělè ❶〈名〉〈简称〉 Coke: 请来一大瓶～! A large Coke, please. ⇨可口可乐 ❷〈名〉 soft drink similar to Coca-Cola: 百事～ Pepsi Cola ❸〈形〉 funny; amusing: 我并不觉得他的笑话～。I don't find his jokes very amusing.
【可怜】 kělián ❶〈形〉 pitiful; pitiable; poor; wretched: 装出一副～相 put on a pitiable look ‖ ～的家伙 poor fellow ‖ ～的难民 miserable refugees ‖ 眼看着她的情况一天天坏下去,真～。It was pathetic to watch her condition deteriorate day by day. ❷〈动〉 have pity on; pity: ～某人 feel pity for sb; take compassion on sb ‖ 我～他,但更同情他的家属。Although I pity him, my sympathies lie with his family. ‖ 没有人～他。Nobody feels sorry for him. ‖ 我是不会～他的。I'd have no mercy on him. ❸〈形〉(of quantity/quality) meagre; wretched; miserable; pitiful: 少得～ be pathetically meagre ‖ 瘦得～ be pitifully thin ‖ 无知得～ be pathetically ignorant ‖ 报酬低得～的工作 miserably paid job ❹〈形〉〈书〉 lovely: ⇨ 楚楚～
〖～巴巴〗 kěliánbābā 〈形〉 pitiable; pathetic: ～的一点薪水 pitifully/pathetically small salary ‖ 儿子眼里含着泪,～地瞅着他。With tears in his eyes, the son looked at him pathetically.
〖～虫〗 kěliánchóng 〈名〉 pitiful creature; poor/miserable wretch
〖～见〗 kěliánjiàn 〈形〉〈方〉 pitiable; poor; pathetic; miserable: 这孩子小小年纪就没了爹娘,怪～的。Poor little thing! He has lost both his parents at such a young age.
〖～天下父母心〗 kělián tiānxià fùmǔxīn 〈熟〉 pathetic are the feelings of all parents under heaven toward their offspring
【可猎兽】 kělièshòu 〈名〉 beast of the chase
【可裂变】 kělièbiàn 〈形〉[物理] fissile; fissionable
〖～燃料〗 kělièbiàn ránliào 〈名〉 fissionable fuel
〖～物质〗 kělièbiàn wùzhì 〈名〉 fissile/fissionable material
〖～元素〗 kělièbiàn yuánsù 〈名〉 fissionable element
〖～原子〗 kělièbiàn yuánzǐ 〈名〉 fissionable atom
【可恼】 kěnǎo 〈形〉 annoying; irritating: 他到现在还没来,真～。It's really annoying that he still hasn't come.
【可能】 kěnéng ❶〈动〉 probably can (be done/accomplished); possibly may (be done/accomplished): 你一小时走二十英里,这怎么～! You can't possibly walk 20 miles in an hour. ‖ 这件事情我们必须做好,也～做好。We must do a good job of it, and we probably can. ❷〈形〉 possible: ～的结果 likely outcome ‖ 惟一～的解决方法 the only possible solution ‖ 在～的范围内 within the bounds/range of possibility ‖ 那几乎是不～的。That is hardly/scarcely possible. ‖ 如果～的话,我现在就想走。If possible, I want to go now. ‖ 听起来不大～。It sounds a bit over the odds. ❸〈副〉 probably; possibly; perhaps; maybe: 他～会晚到一会儿。He is likely to arrive a bit late. ‖ 她～不知道。She probably doesn't know. ‖ 这～有几个原因。This may be attributed to several causes. ❹〈名〉 possibility; probability: 有～获胜 have a chance of winning ‖ 仍然有更快增长的～。There is still room for faster growth. ‖ 她很有～不来了。There is every probability that she is not coming. ‖ 我们不能排除这种～。We cannot exclude this possibility. ‖ 有～是我们错了。There is the possibility that we were wrong.
〖～储量〗 kěnéng chǔliàng 〈名〉 possible/probable reserve
〖～性〗 kěnéngxìng 〈名〉 possibility; probability; feasibility; likelihood: 避免这种～ avoid such possibility ‖ 考虑这种～ consider the probability ‖ 忽视这种～ ignore the probability ‖ 排除某种～ rule out/exclude a possibility ‖ 极小的～ slim possibility ‖ 该队没有获胜的～。This team has no chance of winning. ‖ 下雨的～不大。There's little likelihood of rain. ‖ 这种～是有的,但是不大。That's possible, but hardly probable. ‖ 联合国出面干涉的～占百分之五十以上。The likelihood of the UN intervention is well over 50 per cent.
【可逆】 kěnì 〈形〉 reversible: ～变化 reversible change
〖～反应〗 kěnì fǎnyìng 〈名〉[化学] reversible reaction
〖～过程〗 kěnì guòchéng 〈名〉[物理] reversible process
〖～循环〗 kěnì xúnhuán 〈名〉[物理] reversible cycle

【可怕】 kěpà 〈形〉fearful; frightful; terrible; terrifying; formidable: ～的地震/梦魇 terrifying earthquake/nightmare ‖ ～的风暴 fearful/frightful storm ‖ ～的景象 terrible sight ‖ 没什么～的。There is nothing to be afraid of. ‖ 形势令人感到～。The situation is really scary.
【可欺】 kěqī 〈形〉❶ gullible; easily duped ❷ easily cowed/bullied: 软弱～ be weak and easily bullied
【可气】 kěqì 〈形〉annoying; exasperating: 社会上有许多令人～的事。There are many exasperating things in society. ‖ 误了火车是十分令人～的事。It's very annoying to miss a train.
【可巧】 kěqiǎo 〈副〉as luck would have it; by a happy coincidence; it so happened that: ～毕业之后,他们又在同一学校工作。By a happy coincidence, they worked in the same school after graduation. ‖ 那天突然下起雨来,～我带了把伞。It began to rain suddenly that day. Fortunately, I had an umbrella with me. ‖ 我们正在谈论她,～她就来了。We were talking about her when *she turned up*. ‖ 我去看他,～他不在家。I went to see him, but as luck would have it, he wasn't home.
【可亲】 kěqīn 〈形〉amiable; affable; genial: ～的叔叔 kindly uncle ‖ ～可敬 be amiable and respected ‖ 他是一个和蔼～的人。He is a genial man.
【可取】 kěqǔ 〈形〉desirable: 用煤取代石油是～的。The substitution of coal for oil is desirable. ‖ 该计划的～之处是相当明显的。The merits of the plan are quite obvious.
【可圈可点】 kěquān-kědiǎn 〈形〉praise-worthy
【可燃】 kěrán 〈形〉[化学] combustible; inflammable; burnable: ～成分 combustible component ‖ ～液体 combustible/flammable liquid
〖～冰〗 kěránbīng 〈名〉combustible ice
〖～气〗 kěránqì 〈名〉combustible gas
〖～物〗 kěránwù 〈名〉combustible/inflammable matter
〖～性〗 kěránxìng 〈名〉[化学] flammability; ignitability; combustibility: ～试验 flammability test
【可人】 kěrén 〈书〉❶〈名〉*person with admirable qualities* ❷〈形〉likable; satisfying; agreeable: 楚楚～ be delicate and charming ‖ ～的秋色 pleasant autumn scenery
【可溶】 kěróng 〈形〉[化学] soluble
〖～磷酸〗 kěróng línsuān 〈名〉soluble phosphoric acid
〖～性〗 kěróngxìng 〈名〉solubility: ～玻璃 soluble glass ‖ ～淀粉 *soluble starch* ‖ ～粉剂 *soluble*/wettable powder ‖ ～矿物 soluble mineral ‖ ～物质 soluble matter
【可熔】 kěróng 〈形〉fusible; meltable
〖～保险丝〗 kěróng bǎoxiǎnsī 〈名〉electric fuse; safety cut-out
〖～性〗 kěróngxìng 〈名〉fusibility; meltability
【可杀不可辱】 kě shā bùkě rǔ 〈熟〉would rather die than being *insulted; prefer death to humiliation*
【可身】 kěshēn 〈形〉〈方〉(of clothing) well/nicely fit: 她的新大衣真～。Her new overcoat fits her like a glove. / Her new overcoat fits her well. ‖ 这件外套穿着很～。This coat is a good fit.
【可实现利润】 kěshíxiàn lìrùn 〈名〉[经济] realisable profit
【可食菌】 kěshíjūn 〈名〉edible fungus
【可视】 kěshì 〈形〉visible; visual
〖～编程〗 kěshì biānchéng 〈名〉[计算机] visual programming
〖～电话〗 kěshì diànhuà 〈名〉visual telephone; picturephone; videophone; view phone
〖～界面〗 kěshì jièmiàn 〈名〉[计算机] visual interface
〖～图文〗 kěshì túwén 〈名〉[通信] videotext
【可是】 kěshì ❶〈连〉but; yet; however: 生命是有限的,～为人民服务是无限的。Life is limited, but there is no limit to serving the people. ‖ 他不喜欢这个片子,～没说什么。He didn't like the film, yet he said nothing. ‖ 这篇文章不错,～仍有改进的余地。The essay is all right, however, there is still room for improvement. ❷〈副〉[used for emphasis]: 任务～够艰巨的。The task is by no means easy. ‖ 说话～要算数的。You can't go back on your words. ‖ 她～个了不起的人物。She is simply fantastic. ‖ 这钢笔～很贵的。This pen is really expensive. ❸〈副〉[used in interrogative sentences for confirmation]: 请问,您～要去北京? Excuse me, are you going to Beijing?
【可售材积】 kěshòu cáijī 〈名〉[林业] saleable volume
【可数名词】 kěshǔ míngcí 〈名〉[语法] countable/count noun
【可塑】 kěsù 〈形〉plastic
〖～性〗 kěsùxìng 〈名〉❶ adaptability; malleability: 小孩子有很强的～。A child is very malleable. / A child is highly adaptable. ❷ plasticity; malleability: ～物质 plastic substance/material ‖ 这东西是固体,但有～。This object is solid but malleable.
〖～炸弹〗 kěsù zhàdàn 〈名〉plastic bomb
〖～炸药〗 kěsù zhàyào 〈名〉plastic explosive
【可叹】 kětàn 〈形〉regrettable; deplorable: ～我身患重病,难以同行。It's regrettable that I'm too sick to go along with you.
【可体】 kětǐ 〈形〉(of clothing) nicely/well fit: 这件衣服很/不～。This garment is a good/bad fit.
【可调】 kětiáo 〈形〉[机械] adjustable: ～扳手 *adjustable spanner/wrench* ‖ ～杠杆 *adjustable lever*
【可同患,难处安】 kě tónghuàn, nán chǔ'ān 〈熟〉can share distress together but not happiness—be ungrateful
【可望】 kěwàng 〈形〉hopeful: 夏季粮油～获得丰收。Bumper crops of grain and oil seed are expected this summer. ‖ 母亲～周末出院。We are hopeful that Mother will be *discharged from the hospital this weekend*.
【可望而不可及】 kě wàng ér bùkě jí = 可望而不可即 kě wàng ér bùkě jí
【可望而不可即】 kě wàng ér bùkě jí 〈熟〉within sight but beyond reach—unattainable; inaccessible: 盲目追求～的新指标 blindly pursue *the new targets which as yet are beyond reach* ‖ 这个目标决不是～的。This goal is by no means inaccessible/unattainable.
【可谓】 kěwèi 〈动〉〈书〉one may well say; it may/can be called; it can be said: ～神速 may well be termed lightning speed ‖ 我能逃脱,～万幸。I was lucky enough to have escaped. ‖ 这机会真～千载难逢。*This may be the chance of a lifetime.*
【可恶】 kěwù 〈形〉abominable; hateful; detestable: ～之极 be utterly detestable; be extremely loathsome ‖ ～的是他到现在还没露面。It's disgusting that he hasn't shown up even now. ‖ 说那样的话真是太～了。That's a horrid thing to say.
【可吸入颗粒物】 kěxīrù kēlìwù 〈名〉inhalable particle (IP)
【可惜】 kěxī ❶〈形〉regrettable: 半途而废,实在太～了。It was really a pity/shame that you gave it up halfway. ‖ 我今晚不能来,太～了。I won't be able to come this evening; more's the pity. ‖ 这是一件非常～的事。This is a most regrettable thing. ‖ 真～! What a pity! ❷〈副〉regrettably: ～我太忙,不能陪你们去。Regrettably, I am too busy to go with you. ❸〈动〉value highly *and use prudently*; treasure: 我倒不是～钱,问题是有钱也买不到那些书。It's not that I care about the money; the problem is that no amount of money can buy those books.
〖～了儿的〗 kěxīliǎorde 〈动〉〈方〉be a pity; be regrettable; be too bad
【可喜】 kěxǐ 〈形〉gratifying; heartening; encouraging: ～的结果/进步 *gratifying result/progress* ‖ ～的消息 *heartening/encouraging news*
〖～可贺〗 kěxǐ-kěhè 〈熟〉you are to be congratulated for your most gratifying achievement; it's really gratifying/heartening that...: 他终于找到了一份称心的工作,真是～。It's really gratifying that he has finally found a satisfying job.
【可想而知】 kěxiǎng'érzhī 〈熟〉one may well imagine: 他连最简单的问题都不会答,剩下的就～了。As he was unable to answer the question simplest, you may well imagine how he fared with the rest. ‖ 他对自己的父母都这么粗鲁,对其他人就～了。He is rude even to his parents, not to mention other people.
【可笑】 kěxiào 〈形〉❶ funny; amusing: 样子～ *look funny* ‖ 你戴那顶帽子看起来多么～! What an object you have made yourself in that hat! ‖ 我认为那一点儿都不～。I don't see anything amusing there. ❷ ridiculous; absurd; ludicrous; laughable: ～不自量 ridiculously overrate oneself ‖ ～透顶 ridiculous in the extreme ‖ ～之至 be ridiculous in the extreme; be extremely ludicrous ‖ 荒唐得～ absurdly ridiculous ‖ 幼稚得～ *ridiculously naive/childish* ‖ 举止～ behave ridiculously/ludicrously ‖ 愚蠢得～ laughably/ridiculously foolish
【可心】 kěxīn 〈形〉satisfying; satisfactory; to the satisfaction of: ～的事 congenial things ‖ ～如意的妻子 ideal wife ‖ 他看了好几个商店,想买一件～的夹克。He visited several stores in search of a jacket *he really liked*. ‖ *新买的家具不～。The newly-bought* furniture is not to my liking/taste. ‖ 这件衣服你～吗? Is the dress satisfactory to you? / Does the dress please you?
【可信】 kěxìn 〈动〉be credible; be believable: ～的报道/故事/证人 credible report/story/witness ‖ 他的叙述不～。His story lacks credence. ‖ 证人的供述～/不～。The witness's statement

had/lacked credit.

〖～性〗 kěxìnxìng 〈名〉credibility

【可行】 kěxíng 〈形〉feasible; practicable; workable: ～程序 feasible programme ‖ 切实～的计划 practicable/feasible scheme ‖ 事实证明这个办法不～。The facts have proved that this method is not workable. ‖ 这个计划未必～。It's doubtful whether this plan will work.

〖～性〗 kěxíngxìng 〈名〉feasibility: 考虑计划的～ consider the feasibility of a plan ‖ 论证项目的～ demonstrate the feasibility of a project ‖ ～报告 feasibility report ‖ ～标准 feasibility criterion ‖ ～分析 feasibility analysis ‖ ～试验 feasibility test ‖ ～研究 feasibility study/research ‖ 技术～ technical feasibility ‖ 他对该项建议的～表示怀疑。He questioned the practicality of this proposal.

【可一而不可再】 kě yī ér bùkě zài 〈熟〉can do only once, not twice; once is forgivable, not twice; once is enough: 这等事～。You can only do it once, not twice.

【可疑】 kěyí 〈形〉suspicious; dubious; questionable; dubitable; suspectable: ～病毒 suspected virus ‖ ～活动 suspicious/shady activity ‖ ～行为 suspicious action; questionable conduct ‖ ～形迹 suspicious movement ‖ ～之处 questionable points ‖ 这事有点～。There's something fishy about it.

〖～放款〗 kěyí fàngkuǎn 〈名〉[法律] doubtful loan

〖～分子〗 kěyífènzǐ 〈名〉suspect; suspicious/doubtful character; suspected person

〖～债务〗 kěyí zhàiwù 〈名〉[法律] doubtful debt

〖～账款〗 kěyí zhàngkuǎn 〈名〉[法律] doubtful account

〖～资产〗 kěyí zīchǎn 〈名〉[法律] doubtful assets

〖～罪行〗 kěyí zuìxíng 〈名〉[法律] suspected offence

【可以】 kěyǐ ❶〈动〉be worth (doing): 那个地方不算大,不过还～去看看。It's not a big place. It is worthy of a visit, though. ‖ 这部影片～一观。This film is worth seeing. ❷〈动〉[indicating possibility or capability] can; may; be able to: ～断言 it can be asserted that; one may predict that ‖ ～理解 be understandable ‖ ～为鉴 be exemplary; may be taken as a warning ‖ 在～预见的未来 in the foreseeable future ‖ 你完全～这样说。You may well say so. ‖ 我帮忙～,但不能什么事都叫我干。I don't mind helping, but I draw the line at doing everything you want me to do. ‖ 星星之火,～燎原。A single spark can start a prairie fire. ‖ 这是个～讨论的问题。This is open to discussion. ❸〈动〉[indicating permission] can; may: 你～走了。You may go. ‖ 你不～去。You can't go. / You are not permitted to go. ‖ 一公共汽车内～抽烟吗? 一不～。—Is it all right to smoke in the bus? —No, it isn't. ❹〈形〉passable; pretty good; not bad: 开始一段时间情况还～。It went on well for a while. ‖ 一你过得怎么样? 一还～。—How are things going with you? —Pretty good. ‖ 一他的英语怎么样? 一还～。—How's his English? —Not bad. ‖ 这部片子还～,你不妨去看一看。This film is pretty good; you might as well go and see it. ❺〈形〉terrible; awful: 你那两句话说得真～,够他们受的。Those remarks of yours were more than they could stomach. ‖ 天气实在热得～。It's really hot indeed.

【可译】 kěyì 〈形〉translatable: 文章的～与不～是相对的。Whether a text is translatable or not is relative.

〖～性〗 kěyìxìng 〈名〉translatability

【可意】 kěyì 〈形〉gratifying; satisfying; satisfactory: 他最终找了个～的女朋友。He finally got a girlfriend after his own heart. ‖ 他今年事事～。Everything goes smoothly with him this year. ‖ 这房子还～吧? Are you satisfied with the house?

【可意会而不可言传】 kě yìhuì ér bùkě yánchuán 〈熟〉sth that one may understand but not be able to express exactly

【可用】 kěyòng 〈形〉usable; available

〖～格式〗 kěyòng géshì 〈名〉[计算机] available format

〖～功率〗 kěyòng gōnglǜ 〈名〉available horsepower

〖～内存〗 kěyòng nèicún 〈名〉[计算机] available memory

〖～性〗 kěyòngxìng 〈名〉availability; usability

〖～域〗 kěyòngyù 〈名〉[计算机] usable area

【可有可无】 kěyǒukěwú 〈熟〉be as well without it as with it; not essential; not indispensable: 洗衣机这种东西～,这次就不要买了吧。A washing machine is not something essential; we'd better not buy one this time.

【可遇而不可求】 kě yù ér bùkě qiú 〈熟〉can be found only by accident, not through seeking

【可再生】 kězàishēng 〈形〉renewable; regenerative: ～能源 regenerative energy; renewable sources of energy ‖ ～资源 renewable resources

【可造之才】 kězàozhīcái 〈熟〉promising young man/woman; person suitable for training—one with great potentialities

【可憎】 kězēng 〈形〉hateful; detestable; abominable; repulsive: 面目～ look repulsive; be repulsive in appearance

【可着】 kězhe 〈动〉make do; make the best/most of: ～劲儿干活 work with all one's might ‖ ～嗓子喊 shout at the top of one's voice ‖ 就这么多材料,你～用吧。You'll have to make do with the material available. ‖ 米饭不多,先～孩子吃,我们可以吃面。There isn't enough rice. Let the children eat as much as they can; we'll make do with noodles.

【可支配收入】 kězhīpèi shōurù 〈名〉[经济] disposable income: 个人～ personal disposable income (PDI)

【可知论】 kězhīlùn 〈名〉[哲学] theory of the knowability of the universe

【可知性】 kězhīxìng 〈名〉[哲学] knowability

【可执行】 kězhíxíng 〈形〉executable; performable

〖～程序〗 kězhíxíng chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] executable program

〖～文件〗 kězhíxíng wénjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] executable file; EXE

〖～形式〗 kězhíxíng xíngshì 〈名〉[计算机] executable form

〖～语句〗 kězhíxíng yǔjù 〈名〉[计算机] executable statement

〖～指令〗 kězhíxíng zhǐlìng 〈名〉[计算机] executable instruction

【可转让】 kězhuǎnràng 〈形〉❶ transferable: ～权利 transferable right ❷ negotiable: ⇨～存款

〖～存款〗 kězhuǎnràng cúnkuǎn 〈名〉negotiable deposit

〖～定期存单〗 kězhuǎnràng dìngqī cúndān 〈名〉transferable certificate of deposit

〖～信用证〗 kězhuǎnràng xìnyòngzhèng 〈名〉transferable credit

〖～证券〗 kězhuǎnràng zhèngquàn 〈名〉negotiable securities; transferable securities

【可自由兑换货币】 kězìyóu duìhuàn huòbì 〈名〉convertible currency

坷 kě → 坎坷 kǎnkě

⇨kē

轲 kě → 轗轲 kǎnkě

渴 kě ❶〈形〉thirsty: 感到口～ feel a thirst ‖ 又饥又～ be both hungry and thirsty ‖ 我～得要命。I am dying of thirst. / I am dying for a drink. ‖ 给我点喝的——我～死了。Give me something to drink—I'm parched. ‖ 我感到口～难熬。I have a terrible thirst. ⇨干～; 解～; 止～ ❷〈副〉yearningly; eagerly: ⇨～盼; ～求; ～望

【渴慕】 kěmù 〈动〉think of sb with respect; admire; yearn for: ～已久 admire sb for a long time ‖ 我们怀着～的心情拜访了那位老教授。With deep admiration, we visited the old professor.

【渴念】 kěniàn 〈动〉long/yearn for; miss sb very much: ～故乡 pine for one's native land ‖ ～家人 miss one's folks

【渴盼】 kěpàn 〈动〉eagerly look forward to; earnestly hope: ～早日团圆 long for an early reunion ‖ ～您尽快复函。I am looking forward with eagerness to your early reply. ‖ 他～她的归来。He yearned for her return.

【渴求】 kěqiú 〈动〉eagerly desire; crave for: ～进步 earnestly strive for progress ‖ ～真理 aspire after truth ‖ ～真善美 yearn for truth, goodness and beauty ‖ ～知识 hanker for knowledge

【渴望】 kěwàng 〈动〉crave/thirst/long/pine/yearn for; hanker after/for: ～成功 be eager for success ‖ ～成名 hanker for/after fame; be thirsty for fame ‖ ～得到爱 long for/crave affection ‖ ～独立 thirst for independence ‖ ～回家 ache for one's home ‖ ～冒险 have a hunger for adventure ‖ ～自由 yearn for freedom ‖ 我～他的到来。I'm longing for him to arrive. ‖ 他～抽一枝烟。He was gasping for a cigarette. ‖ 我～去贵校深造。I aspire to further my education at your institution. ‖ 我～知道详情。I'm dying to know all about it.

【渴想】 kěxiǎng 〈动〉long for; miss sb very much: 时时～ long for sb all the time ‖ 她见到了她～的人。She saw the one she had been longing for.

【渴仰】 kěyǎng 〈动〉〈书〉admire; look up to: 令人～ be admirable; be worthy of admiration

【渴中枢】 kězhōngshū 〈名〉[医学] thirst centre

kè

可 kè

⇨kě

【可汗】 kèhán 〈名〉khan

克[1] kè 〈动〉〈书〉can; be able to: 不～到会 can't attend the meeting ‖ 不～分身 can't get away; be unable to leave what one is doing at the moment ‖ 弗～如愿 cannot have it as one wished ⇨～勤～俭

克[2] kè 〈动〉❶ conquer; subdue; capture (a city, etc): 连～数城 capture/conquer one city after another ⇨～敌制胜;～复 ❷ digest: ⇨～化;～食 ❸ overcome; restrain: ⇨～服;～己奉公;～制 ❹ decrease; diminish: ⇨～减;～扣 ❺ harm; hurt: 妨爹～娘 harm one's parents

克[3] kè 〈动〉〈书〉set a time limit: ⇨～期;～日

克[4] kè 〈量〉❶ gram; gramme: 一公斤等于一千～。One kilogram is equivalent to one thousand grams. ❷ Tibetan unit of volume or dry measure [equal to about 25 *jin*] ❸ Tibetan unit of land area [equal to about one *mu*]

【克敌制胜】 kèdí-zhìshèng 〈熟〉vanquish/conquer/defeat the enemy and win victory: 只有依靠群众才能～。Only by relying on the people can we defeat the enemy and be victorious.

【克服】 kèfú 〈动〉❶ surmount; overcome; conquer; get/tide over: ～不良习惯/错误思想 conquer bad habits/erroneous ideas ‖ ～困难 overcome/surmount a difficulty; smooth away difficulties ‖ ～片面性 eliminate one-sidedness ‖ ～缺点 overcome one's shortcomings ‖ ～私心杂念 overcome selfish considerations ‖ ～羞怯心理 get over one's shyness ‖ ～语言障碍 surmount/overcome the language barrier/hurdle ‖ 我们相信困难暂时被～了。We believe that for the moment the difficulty is tided over. ❷〈口〉restrain; put up with (hardships, inconveniences, etc): ～心中苦痛 restrain one's sorrow ‖ 这儿条件不太好,请大家～一下。The conditions here are not very good. Please put up with them for a while.

【克复】 kèfù 〈动〉retake; recapture; recover: ～旧都 retake the old capital ‖ ～失地 recover lost territory

【克格勃】 Kègébó 〈名〉❶ KGB [Russian acronym, former Soviet State Security Committee] ❷ member of KGB

【克化】 kèhuà 〈动〉〈方〉digest: 这东西不好～。This is difficult to digest.

【克己】 kèjǐ ❶〈动〉restrain oneself; conquer one's selfishness; exercise self-control/discipline ❷〈形〉〈旧〉(of prices) fair; (of merchandise) cheap (as claimed by the store) ❸〈动〉be thrifty; be frugal; be economical: 过日子～ live a thrifty life ‖ 自奉～ lead a frugal life; live economically

〖～待人〗 kèjǐ-dàirén 〈熟〉be self-denial in service to others

〖～奉公〗 kèjǐ-fènggōng 〈熟〉be strict with oneself and work wholeheartedly for the people; work selflessly for the public interest: ～的工作作风 style of work characterized by complete selflessness and devotion to one's duty

〖～复礼〗 kèjǐ-fùlǐ 〈熟〉deny oneself and return to propriety; exercise self-restraint and return to rites

〖～利人〗 kèjǐ-lìrén 〈熟〉benefit others at one's own expense

〖～慎行〗 kèjǐ-shènxíng 〈熟〉exercise self-restraint and be cautious in conduct

【克减】 kèjiǎn 〈动〉skimp; reduce; dock: ～工资 dock one's salary ‖ ～经费 skimp the outlay

【克尽厥职】 kèjìn-juézhí 〈熟〉fully discharge one's duty

【克尽职守】 kèjìn-zhíshǒu 〈熟〉devote oneself to one's duties; fully discharge one's duty; perform one's duties with devotion; play one's part well; exercise due diligence in performing one's duty

【克卡】 kèkǎ 〈名〉[物理] gram calorie

【克扣】 kèkòu 〈动〉embezzle part of the money that should be issued; skimp; dock: ～分量 give short measure ‖ ～军饷 pocket a portion of soldiers' pay ‖ ～钱 skimp sb with/in money

【克拉】 kèlā 〈量〉carat: 两～的钻石 two-carat diamond ‖ 一～等于 200 毫克。A carat is equivalent to 200 milligrams.

【克郎球】 kèlángqiú ＝康乐球 kānglèqiú

【克朗】 kèlǎng 〈名〉❶ Koruna [unit of currency in the Czech Republic] ❷ crown [unit of currency in some of the European countries]

【克厘米】 kèlímǐ 〈名〉[物理] gram-centimetre

【克里奥尔语】 Kèlǐ'ào'ěryǔ 〈名〉Creole (language)

【克里姆林宫】 Kèlǐmǔlíngōng 〈名〉Kremlin

【克力】 kèlì 〈名〉[物理] gram-force

【克隆】 kèlóng 〈动〉clone: ～人 clone a human being ‖ ～羊 cloned sheep ‖ ～抗旱植物基因 clone genes of drought-resistant plants ‖ ～技术 cloning technology

〖～变异体〗 kèlóng biànyìtǐ 〈名〉[医学] clonal variant

〖～率〗 kèlónglǜ 〈名〉cloning efficiency

【克罗地亚】 Kèluódìyà 〈名〉Croatia

〖～共和国〗 Kèluódìyà Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Croatia

〖～人〗 Kèluódìyàrén 〈名〉Croat; Croatian

〖～语〗 Kèluódìyàyǔ 〈名〉Croat; Croatian

【克罗马努人】 Kèluómǎnǔrén 〈名〉[考古] Cro-Magnon man [an Upper Palaeolithic species of man]

【克期】 kèqī 〈动〉set a date; set a time limit: ～动工 set a date for starting construction ‖ ～完工 set a date for completing the work

【克勤克俭】 kèqín-kèjiǎn 〈熟〉be both hardworking and thrifty: ～是中国人民的优良传统。Being diligent and thrifty is the virtue of the Chinese people.

【克日】 kèrì 〈动〉set a date; set a time limit: ～竣工 set a date for completion

【克山病】 kèshānbìng 〈名〉[医学] *keshan* disease [a kind of epidemic disease first discovered in Keshan county, Heilongjiang Province]

【克绍箕裘】 kèshào-jīqiú 〈熟〉follow in the footsteps of one's forefathers; carry on what one's forefathers started

【克什米尔】 Kèshímǐ'ěr 〈名〉Kashmir: ～问题 Kashmir problem

〖～人〗 Kèshímǐ'ěrrén 〈名〉Kashmiri; Kashmirian

〖～语〗 Kèshímǐ'ěryǔ 〈名〉Kashmirian

【克食】 kèshí 〈动〉help digestion: 山楂能～。Hawthorn aids digestion.

【克丝钳子】 kèsī qiánzi 〈名〉combination/cutting pliers

【克汀病】 kètīngbìng 〈名〉[医学] cretinism

【克星】 kèxīng 〈名〉❶〈迷信〉one's natural enemy ❷ (of animals) natural enemy: 猫是老鼠的～。The cat is a natural enemy to the mouse.

【克抑】 kèyì 〈动〉〈书〉restrain; surpress: ～怒气 surpress one's anger

【克制】 kèzhì 〈动〉restrain; exercise restraint; curb; keep a rein on sth; subdue; constrain: ～感情 put a bridle/curb on one's passion ‖ ～急躁情绪 control one's temper ‖ ～脾气 keep a check on one's temper ‖ 保持～ exercise self-control ‖ 加以～ apply restraint ‖ 失去～ lose one's cool ‖ 竭力～自己的情感 keep a tight rein on one's feelings; try to control one's emotion ‖ 自我～ restrain oneself; exercise self-control/self-restraint; retain one's self-control/balance ‖ 感情可以～。Emotions can be subdued. ‖ 他努力～紧张情绪。He tried to conquer his feelings of nervousness. ‖ 他～着不让思想在工作时开小差。He tried to constrain his mind not to wander from the task. ‖ 他们对挑衅的反应是～的。They showed restraint in responding/response to the provocation. ‖ 她无法～自己,突然大笑起来。She couldn't help it and burst out laughing.

刻 kè ❶〈动〉carve; engrave; cut: ～碑文 carve an inscription (on a stone tablet) ‖ ～图章 engrave a seal ‖ 把大理石～成石像 chisel a block of marble into a statue ‖ 用小刀把名字～在墙上 scratch one's name on a wall with a knife ‖ 他把木头～成鸟的形状。He carved the wood into the shape of a bird. ⇨～字;雕～;篆～ ❷〈量〉quarter (of an hour): 八点一～ a quarter past/after eight ‖ 五点差一～ a quarter to five ‖ 这路公共汽车一～钟发一趟。The buses come on the quarter. ‖ 这只表每一～钟报时一次。The clock strikes the quarters. ❸〈名〉moment: ⇨～不容缓;此～;即～ ❹〈形〉unkind; harsh: ⇨～薄;～毒 ❺〈形〉profound: ⇨～苦;深～ ❻〈名〉things carved: ⇨木～;石～ ❼〈动〉imprint;

engrave：铭～在心头 be engraved in one's heart ‖ 那一天将永远～在我的记忆中。That day will always be imprinted on my memory. ❸〈动〉characterize：⇨～画 ❹〈动〉set a time limit：⇨～期；～日

【刻板】 kèbǎn ❶〈动〉cut blocks for printing；cut printing blocks ❷〈形〉mechanical；stiff；inflexible；starched：～地照抄照搬 copy mechanically ‖ ～的习俗 rigid conventionality ‖ ～的语言 stereotyped language ‖ ～的作风 inflexible way of doing things ‖ 他这人一点都不～。There is nothing at all stiff about him. ‖ 他待人处事十分～。He is very formal in all his dealings.

【刻版】 kèbǎn 〈动〉cut blocks for printing；cut printing blocks

〖～印刷〗 kèbǎn yìnshuā 〈名〉block printing

【刻本】 kèběn 〈名〉block-printed edition：唐～ Tang Dynasty block-printed edition

【刻薄】 kèbó 〈形〉harsh；barbed；unkind；mean；caustic：待人～ treat people meanly/harshly；be mean to sb ‖ 尖酸～ be tart and mean；be bitterly sarcastic；be biting and harsh ‖ 说话～ speak unkindly；make caustic remarks；have a bitter/sharp tongue ‖ ～的批评 mordant criticism ‖ ～的本性 tart disposition ‖ ～的话 bitter/unkind words；sharp remarks ‖ 他那尖酸～的话显然很伤人。His barbed/cutting/wounding remarks clearly cut people to the quick. ‖ 她有时是很～的。She can be very hurtful sometimes. ‖ 他最近来信的口气变得～起来。The tone of his letters has sharpened recently.

〖～成家〗 kèbó-chéngjiā 〈熟〉get rich by ruthless means

〖～寡恩〗 kèbó-guǎ'ēn 〈熟〉be harsh/ruthless and ungenerous (to one's followers/subordinates)

【刻不容缓】 kèbùrónghuǎn 〈熟〉brook/allow/admit no delay；demand immediate attention；be of great urgency：此事～。The matter will brook/bear no delay. ‖ 保护古老的文化遗产是很多国家～的任务。Protecting the time-honoured cultural heritage has become an urgent task for many nations.

【刻瓷】 kècí 〈名〉[工艺] carved porcelain

【刻刀】 kèdāo 〈名〉burin；graver

【刻毒】 kèdú 〈形〉venomous；spiteful；acrimonious；vicious：～的攻击 venomous attack ‖ ～的语言 vicious remarks ‖ 用心～ be malignant in intention；with spiteful intention

【刻度】 kèdù 〈名〉graduation (on a vessel or instrument)；scale；calibration：～变化 scale change ‖ ～误差 graduation/scale error ‖ 标准～ standard scale

〖～板〗 kèdùbǎn 〈名〉scaleplate；graduation plate

〖～杯〗 kèdùbēi 〈名〉graduated glass

〖～尺〗 kèdùchǐ 〈名〉dividing rule

〖～量筒〗 kèdù liángtǒng 〈名〉graduated cylinder

〖～内卡钳〗 kèdù nèikǎqián 〈名〉graduated inside callipers

〖～盘〗 kèdùpán 〈名〉graduated disc；dial：飞行员注视着面前的各种仪表～。The pilot watched the dials in front of him.

〖～瓶〗 kèdùpíng 〈名〉graduated bottle

〖～器〗 kèdùqì 〈名〉graduator

〖～直角尺〗 kèdù zhíjiǎochǐ 〈名〉graduated L-square

【刻工】 kègōng 〈名〉❶ engraver；carver ❷ engraving：～精细 fine engraving

【刻骨】 kègǔ 〈形〉deeply ingrained；deep-rooted：～仇恨 deep-seated hatred；bitter/inveterate hatred

〖～铭心〗 kègǔ-míngxīn 〈熟〉imprint on the bones and inscribe on the memory—be remembered with deep gratitude；be engraved in/on one's mind/memory：～之言 words which make an indelible impression

【刻痕】 kèhén ❶〈动〉make a cut/scrape/scratch on (a surface)；score：在树上～做记号 score a tree ❷〈名〉cut；nick；notch；snick；score：椅子上有一道很深的～。There is a bad scratch on that chair.

【刻鹄类鹜】 kèhú-lèiwù 〈熟〉set out to carve a swan but get a duck in the end—❶ aim reasonably high and you won't fall far short ❷ fail to attain what one set out to

【刻花】 kèhuā ❶〈动〉carve/engrave designs：在杯子上～ engrave designs on the cup ❷〈名〉carved/engraved designs

〖～玻璃〗 kèhuā bōli 〈名〉cut-glass

【刻画】 kèhuà 〈动〉❶ depict；portray；characterize：～入微 depict to the last detail ‖ ～得淋漓尽致 portray/depict most vividly ‖ 人物～ characterization ‖ 作者在短短几段中～出了男主人公的性格。The author characterized his hero in a few short paragraphs. ‖ 这本小说～了一个反英雄形象。This novel portrays an anti-hero. ❷ draw；engrave：不要随意～！No graffiti!

【刻肌刻骨】 kèjī-kègǔ 〈熟〉❶ be deeply touched：～，没齿不忘 be deeply touched and will never forget ❷ be deeply impressed

【刻己】 kèjǐ 〈动〉be strict with oneself：～自责 be strict with oneself and take the blame

【刻记】 kèjì 〈动〉keep firmly in mind；bear in mind：～在心 bear in mind；learn by heart

【刻刻】 kèkè 〈副〉every moment；constantly：时时～ all the time；at every moment ‖ 在他手下工作，你得时时小心，～在意。Working under him you should always be cautious. ‖ 丈夫离家之后，妻子～挂念。When the husband was away from home, the wife was constantly worrying about him.

【刻苦】 kèkǔ 〈形〉❶ assiduous；hardworking：～攻读 plug away at one's lessons ‖ ～耐劳 bear hardships and work hard；work hard without complaint；be willing to go through hardships ‖ ～学习 study hard；study with diligence ‖ ～钻研 study assiduously ‖ ～的学生 hardworking/diligent student ‖ 他聪明有余，～不足。He is quite intelligent but does not work hard enough. ‖ 他学习极其～。He is remarkably assiduous at/in his study. / He is exceedingly diligent at his lessons. ❷ simple and frugal：过着～的生活 lead a simple and frugal life；live in frugality

【刻镂】 kèlòu 〈动〉carve；engrave：～精致的门窗 exquisitely/delicately engraved doors and windows

【刻漏】 kèlòu 〈名〉clepsydra；water clock；hour glass

【刻期】 kèqī ＝ 克期 kèqī

【刻日】 kèrì ＝ 克日 kerì

【刻石】 kèshí ❶〈动〉carve a stone ❷〈名〉stone carved/engraved with characters or designs

【刻书】 kèshū 〈动〉〈旧〉publish books by block printing

【刻丝】 kèsī ＝ 缂丝 kèsī

【刻下】 kèxià 〈副〉at present；at the moment；now：～最大的问题是失业问题。The biggest problem at present is unemployment. ‖ 经理～很忙，不能见你。The manager is busy at the moment and can't meet with you.

【刻线机】 kèxiànjī 〈名〉ruling engine/machine

【刻写】 kèxiě 〈动〉❶ cut (stencils) ❷ carve；engrave

【刻意】 kèyì 〈副〉painstakingly；meticulously；sedulously：～打扮 be very meticulous about one's clothes or makeup ‖ ～加工 make painstaking refinements ‖ ～经营 practise meticulous management ‖ ～模仿 take great pains to imitate ‖ ～求精 do one's best to achieve perfection

〖～求工〗 kèyì-qiúgōng 〈熟〉sedulously seek perfection；be scrupulous in one's workmanship

【刻印】 kèyìn 〈动〉❶ engrave a seal ❷ cut stencils and print ❸ bear/keep in mind：您的教诲我将～在心，永志不忘。Your instruction/teaching will be engraved on my mind for ever.

【刻舟求剑】 kèzhōu-qiújiàn 〈熟〉make a notch on the side of a moving boat to indicate where one's sword has dropped—take measures without regard to changes in circumstances；be so pig-headed as to refuse to suit one's action to changed circumstances

【刻字】 kèzì 〈动〉carve/engrave characters on a seal, slabstone, etc

〖～社〗 kèzìshè 〈名〉seal-engraving shop

恪 kè

〈形〉〈书〉scrupulous and respectful：⇨～守

【恪守】 kèshǒu 〈动〉〈书〉scrupulously abide by (a treaty, promise, etc)；faithfully observe：～本分 scrupulously abide by one's duty ‖ ～法规 reverently/faithfully/strictly observe laws and regulations ‖ ～合同 honour one's contract ‖ ～诺言 honour one's promise/commitment ‖ ～协议 strictly adhere/stick to the agreement ‖ ～一个中国的立场 firmly maintain the one-China position ‖ ～中立 observe a strict neutrality

〖～不渝〗 kèshǒu-bùyú 〈熟〉firmly and faithfully abide by；strictly abide by

【恪尽职守】 kèjìnzhíshǒu 〈熟〉fulfil one's duty scrupulously；perform one's duty honestly

【恪遵】 kèzūn 〈动〉scrupulously obey (laws, orders, etc)：～旨意 act in strict conformity with sb's desire

客 kè

❶〈名〉visitor；guest：今天我是～，我听你的安排。As your guest, I'll listen to you today. ‖ 今晚有～来访。I will have

a visitor tonight. ⇨常～；请～；稀～ ❸〈名〉traveller；passenger：一辆载满～的公共汽车从他身旁驶过。A bus packed with passengers passed by him. ⇨～舱；～车；～运 ❹〈名〉travelling merchant：珠宝～ jewelers ❺〈名〉customer：⇨顾～ ❻〈名〉person engaged in some particular pursuit：⇨刺～；说～；政～ ❼〈动〉settle/live in a strange land；be a stranger：～死他乡 die abroad；die in a strange place ‖ 作～他乡 live in a strange land ⇨～籍；～居 ❽〈形〉objective：⇨～观；～体 ❾〈量〉〈方〉helping；portion (of food, drink, etc)：两～冰淇淋 two ice creams ‖ 一～煎鸡蛋 a portion of fried eggs ‖ 请来两～果汁饮料。Two squashes, please. ‖ 她吃了两～馅饼。She had two helpings of pie. ❿〈名〉non-native；non-resident；visitor：⇨～串；～队；～座

【客帮】 kèbāng 〈名〉peddlers coming in throngs from other areas

【客不走，主不安】 kè bù zǒu, zhǔ bù ān 〈熟〉[often said by the guest before departure] the host won't have peace until the guest is gone

【客舱】 kècāng 〈名〉passenger cabin：头等～ first-class cabin

【客场】 kèchǎng 〈名〉[体育] opponent's field/ground：我们～失利。We lost our away matches. ‖ 他们明天在西安打～。They're playing away at Xi'an tomorrow.

〖～比赛〗 kèchǎng bǐsài 〈名〉away game/match：该队 1：3 主场失利，但～以 2：1 取胜。The team was defeated one to three on home ground, but won two to one in the away game.

【客车】 kèchē 〈名〉❶ passenger train/car：～车厢 carriage；(passenger) car；coach ❷ bus：～票 bus ticket ‖ 小～ minibus

【客船】 kèchuán 〈名〉passenger ship/boat：定期～ liner

【客串】 kèchuàn 〈动〉(of an amateur singer, actor, etc) play a part in a professional performance；be a guest performer/actor；give a guest performance：他在她的电视节目里出场～。He made a guest appearance on her TV show.

〖～演员〗 kèchuàn yǎnyuán 〈名〉guest (actor or actress)

【客地】 kèdì 〈名〉place far away from home；alien land

【客店】 kèdiàn 〈名〉inn

【客队】 kèduì 〈名〉[体育] visiting team：比赛中～轻易获胜。The match was a walkover for the visiting team.

【客饭】 kèfàn 〈名〉❶ meal specially prepared for visitors at a cafeteria ❷ set meal

【客贩】 kèfàn 〈名〉travelling trader

【客房】 kèfáng 〈名〉❶ guest room ❷ room (in a hotel)：～服务员 room attendant ‖ ～号 room number ‖ ～男服务员 room-service waiter ‖ ～女服务员 chambermaid ‖ ～清洁工 room maid ‖ ～钥匙 room key

〖～部〗 kèfángbù 〈名〉guest room department/section

〖～出租率〗 kèfáng chūzūlǜ 〈名〉room occupancy

〖～预订部〗 kèfáng yùdìngbù 〈名〉room reservations；reservations department：你能为我接通～吗？Can you put through to (room) reservations?

【客观】 kèguān 〈形〉❶ objective：～事实 objective fact ‖ ～事物 objective things ‖ ～条件 objective conditions ‖ ～形势 objective situation ‖ ～现实 objective reality ‖ ～因素 objective factor ‖ ～原因 objective cause ❷ impersonal；objective；unbiased；fair：保持～的态度 remain objective ‖ 采取～的态度 take an unbiased/unprejudiced attitude ‖ ～的报道/分析/叙述 objective report/analysis/account ‖ ～的观点 impersonal point of view ‖ ～的评价/讨论 impersonal assessment/discussion ‖ ～地说 objectively speaking ‖ 我们应该～地看待问题。We should look at a problem objectively.

〖～必然性〗 kèguān bìránxìng 〈名〉objective necessity

〖～测验〗 kèguān cèyàn 〈名〉objective test

〖～存在〗 kèguān cúnzài 〈名〉[哲学] objective reality/existence

〖～规律〗 kèguān guīlǜ 〈名〉objective law/principle：掌握～ master objective laws ‖ 遵从～ act in accordance with the objective laws ‖ 按照～办事 work according to the objective laws

〖～世界〗 kèguān shìjiè 〈名〉[哲学] objective world：改造～ transform the objective world ‖ 认识～ understand the objective world

〖～实在〗 kèguān shízài 〈名〉objective reality

〖～诉讼〗 kèguān sùsòng 〈名〉[法律] objective proceedings

〖～唯心主义〗 kèguān wéixīnzhǔyì 〈名〉objective idealism

〖～心理学〗 kèguān xīnlǐxué 〈名〉[哲学] objective psychology

〖～性〗 kèguānxìng 〈名〉objectivity：保持意见的～ maintain one's objectivity in one's opinion

〖～真理〗 kèguān zhēnlǐ 〈名〉objective truth

〖～中立〗 kèguān zhōnglì 〈名〉[法律] objective neutrality

〖～主义〗 kèguānzhǔyì 〈名〉objectivism

【客官】 kèguān 〈名〉〈旧〉[a form of address to a customer at a shop or to a guest at a hotel] sir；madam

【客户】 kèhù 〈名〉❶〈旧〉tenant farmer ❷ non-native resident ❸ customer；client；clientele：接待～ serve a client ‖ 拉～ draw customers ‖ 大～ major customer/client ‖ 国内外～ domestic and foreign customers ‖ 老～ regular/steady customer ‖ 赊购～ credit customer ‖ 邮购～ mail order customer ‖ 这个公司是银行的最大～之一。This company is one of the bank's biggest customers.

〖～定金〗 kèhù dìngjīn 〈名〉customer's deposit

〖～服务器〗 kèhù fúwùqì 〈名〉[计算机] client server

〖～结单〗 kèhù jiédān 〈名〉customer's statement

〖～往来账〗 kèhù wǎngláizhàng 〈名〉customer's account

【客货】 kè-huò 〈名〉freight and passenger：～运输量 freight and passenger traffic volume ‖ ～运输周转量 volume of passenger and freight transportation

〖～船〗 kè-huòchuán 〈名〉combination ship/vessel；passenger-cargo vessel；passenger-freighter

〖～混装船〗 kè-huò hùnzhuāngchuán 〈名〉combined cargo and passenger ship

〖～两用车〗 kè-huò liǎngyòngchē 〈名〉passenger and goods double service truck

〖～两用机〗 kè-huò liǎngyòngjī 〈名〉passenger-cargo convertible airplane

【客机】 kèjī 〈名〉passenger plane；airliner：长途～ long-distance passenger plane ‖ 北京到纽约的～ Beijing-to-New York airliner

【客籍】 kèjí 〈名〉❶ settler from another province：我是这里的～。I am a settler here. ❷ province into which settlers move (as opposed to one's ancestral home or birthplace)：我原籍河南，～陕西。My native place is Henan and Shaanxi is my second home.

【客家】 Kèjiā 〈名〉Hakkas

〖～话〗 Kèjiāhuà 〈名〉Hakkas (dialect)

〖～人〗 Kèjiārén 〈名〉Hakka(s)；Hakka people

【客居】 kèjū 〈动〉live in a place other than one's hometown；stay in a strange land：～他乡 live in a strange place ‖ ～异地 take up a temporary residence in a foreign country

【客来客往】 kèlái-kèwǎng 〈熟〉customers or visitors come and go—be thronged with customers or visitors

【客里空】 kèlǐkōng 〈名〉❶ Krikon—person who is always fabricating and exaggerating things；person bent on hyperbole and empty talk ❷(of news report) fabrication；concoct

【客流】 kèliú 〈名〉flow of passengers；passenger flow

〖～量〗 kèliúliàng 〈名〉volume of passenger traffic：春节前后～最大。The volume of passenger traffic reaches its climax before and after the Chinese New Year.

【客轮】 kèlún 〈名〉passenger ship/liner

【客满】 kèmǎn 〈动〉❶ (of a theatre, cinema, etc) have a full house；house full：到 10 点的时候剧院已差不多～了。By ten o'clock, the theatre was fairly full. ❷ (of a hotel) be booked up；have no vacancy：对不起，旅馆已经～了。I'm sorry the hotel is booked up. ‖ 告示上写着"～"。The sign reads "No vacancy."

【客票】 kèpiào 〈名〉(of train, airline, ship, etc) passenger ticket

【客气】 kèqi ❶〈形〉polite；courteous：～话 polite remarks ‖ ～地打招呼 greet (sb) politely ‖ 毫不～地回绝 refuse bluntly ‖ 十分～ with a great/good deal of ceremony ‖ 如果你再这样没脸没皮的，别怪我不～。You'll get the rough side of my tongue if you are cheeky again.‖ 他待我们很～。He treated us politely. ‖ 他们彼此很～。They use much ceremony with each other. ‖ 他们这样说是出于～。They say so out of politeness. ‖ 她真是～极了。She is the pick of politeness. ❷〈动〉make polite remarks；act politely；be polite/courteous：别～。[said to one's guest] Please don't stand on ceremony./ Make yourself at home. / [said to one's host] Please don't bother. ‖ 他～了一番就收下了礼物。After a few words of courtesy, he accepted the present. ‖ 他们彼此～了一番。They exchanged a few remarks of courtesy.

【客卿】 kèqīng 〈名〉〈古〉person from one feudal state serving in the court of another

【客人】 kèren 〈名〉❶ visitor；guest：怠慢～ neglect/slight a guest ‖ 接待～ receive a guest ‖ 款待～ entertain a guest ‖ 领～入

K

席 show a guest to his seat ‖ 宴请～ feast/fete a guest ❷ guest (at a hotel, etc); traveller: 旅馆对常住～的住宿费实行优惠。The rent is cheaper in the hotel to those permanent guests. ‖ 这家旅行社为～提供膳宿。This travel agency provides accommodations to travellers. ❸ travelling merchant

【客散主人宽】 kè sàn zhǔrén kuān 〈熟〉 when the guest is gone, the host/hostess is at peace

【客商】 kèshāng 〈名〉 travelling trader/merchant: ～云集展销会 Business people from various places flocked to the exhibition.

【客舍】 kèshè 〈名〉 hotel; inn

【客室】 kèshì 〈名〉 guestroom; guest chamber

【客水】 kèshuǐ 〈名〉 floodwater coming in from other areas: 这座水库雨季可以拦截上游～。This reservoir holds up the floodwater(s) from the upper reaches of the river during rainy season.

【客死】 kèsǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 die in a strange land/region; die abroad: ～他乡 die in a strange/foreign land

【客随主便】 kèsuízhǔbiàn 〈熟〉 the guest should suit the convenience of the host/hostess; the guest should comply with the wishes of the host/hostess

【客岁】 kèsuì 〈名〉〈书〉 last year

【客堂】 kètáng 〈名〉〈方〉 drawing room; parlour

【客套】 kètào ❶〈名〉 polite formulas; civilities; formality; ceremony: 不讲～ do away with formalities; not stand on ceremony ‖ 摈弃～ cast aside/discard the formalities of politeness ❷〈动〉 make polite remarks; exchange courtesies: ～一番 make a few polite remarks ‖ 生人见面免不了要～几句。When people first meet, they usually exchange greetings.

〖～话〗 kètàohuà 〈名〉 polite expressions/formulas/remarks: 这只不过是正式介绍时使用的～。It is simply a polite formula used in formal introductions.

【客梯】 kètī 〈名〉[航空] airstairs: 随机～ airsteps; built-in airsteps; self-contained airstairs

【客体】 kètǐ 〈名〉 ❶[哲学] object ❷[法律] object: 犯罪～ object of crime

〖～依恋〗 kètǐ yīliàn 〈名〉[心理] object attachment

【客厅】 kètīng 〈名〉 drawing/sitting room; lounge; parlour; front room: ～家具 drawing-room furniture

【客土】 kètǔ 〈名〉 ❶ soil moved in to improve the original ❷〈书〉 foreign/strange land: 侨居～ live in a foreign land; live abroad

【客位】 kèwèi 〈名〉 seats reserved for guests or passengers

【客席指挥】 kèxí zhǐhuī 〈名〉 guest/visiting conductor

【客星】 kèxīng 〈名〉〈旧〉[天文] nova and comet

【客姓】 kèxìng 〈名〉 surname of a family coming from some other place; non-native person among a whole clan in a village

【客源】 kèyuán 〈名〉 source of tourists

【客运】 kèyùn 〈名〉 passenger transport/traffic: ～车辆 passenger stock ‖ ～高峰期 peak time for passenger transport ‖ ～能力 passenger transport capacity ‖ ～设备 passenger equipment

〖～班机〗 kèyùn bānjī 〈名〉 passenger liner

〖～班轮〗 kèyùn bānlún 〈名〉 passenger liner

〖～费〗 kèyùnfèi 〈名〉 passenger fare

〖～机车〗 kèyùn jīchē 〈名〉 passenger locomotive

〖～量〗 kèyùnliàng 〈名〉 volume of passenger transport; passenger transport volume: ～上升了约12%。Passenger traffic has gone up by about 12%.

〖～列车〗 kèyùn lièchē 〈名〉 passenger train

〖～码头〗 kèyùn mǎtou 〈名〉 passenger terminal/wharf

〖～业务〗 kèyùn yèwù 〈名〉 passenger service

〖～站〗 kèyùnzhàn 〈名〉 passenger station/depot

【客栈】 kèzhàn 〈名〉 inn; roadhouse; tavern; hostel: ～老板 inn holder; inn keeper

【客座】 kèzuò ❶〈形〉 visiting: ～教授 guest/visiting professor ‖ ～演员 guest actor/actress ‖ ～作家 visiting writer ❷〈名〉 guest seat

课 kè ❶〈名〉(of teaching activity) class; lesson: 一堂～ a class/lesson ‖ 误了一节～ miss a class ‖ 电脑～ class in computer studies ‖ 示范～ demonstration class ‖ 英语～ English class ‖ 学校停～放假。Classes are suspended in the schools for holidays. ‖ 这节～不上了。The class is called off/cancelled. ‖ 这所大学早上8点到中午12点上～。This university is in session from 8:00 to 12:00 in the morning. ⇨备～;旷～ ❷〈名〉[unit of teaching time] period; class: 今天上午有四节～。There are four classes this morning. ‖ 这所学校每节～上45分钟。Classes meet for forty-five minutes at this school. ❸〈名〉 course; subject: 三门～ three subjects ‖ 开新～ offer a new course ‖ 修完一门～ complete/finish a course ⇨～程;必修～ ❹〈名〉[unit of teaching material] lesson: 第五～ lesson five ‖ 今天我们上第十～。Let's take the tenth lesson today. ❺〈名〉〈旧〉[division or subdivision of certain administrative units] section: 会计～ accounting section ‖ 秘书～ secretarial section ❻〈动〉〈书〉 examine; test: ～吏 assess the achievements of an official ❼〈名〉〈旧〉 tax: 国～ national tax ‖ 盐～ salt tax ❽〈动〉〈书〉 levy; collect; impose: ～以贡赋 lay a tribute on sb ‖ ～以罚金 impose a fine on sb ‖ ～以重税 levy a heavy tax on sb ⇨～税 ❾〈名〉 session at divination: ⇨卜～;起～

【课本】 kèběn 〈名〉 textbook; coursebook: 编撰～ compile/prepare a textbook (on a subject) ‖ 预订～ order textbooks in advance ‖ 语文～ Chinese textbook; textbook in Chinese ‖ 自学～ textbook for self-study

【课表】 kèbiǎo 〈名〉 school timetable; class/school schedule: 排～ make up a school timetable

【课程】 kèchéng 〈名〉 course; curriculum: 一门～ a course ‖ 安排～ arrange the curriculum ‖ 精简～ cut down/simplify the curriculum ‖ 通过一门～ pass a course ‖ 学习/掌握一门～ study/master a subject ‖ ～大纲 course syllabus ‖ ～计划 curriculum planning ‖ ～进度 teaching schedule ‖ ～内容 course content ‖ ～评估 course evaluation ‖ ～设计 curriculum design ‖ ～设置 curriculum ‖ ～学分 course credit ‖ 本科生/研究生～ undergraduate/graduate course ‖ 大学～ university curriculum ‖ 他参加了四门～的考试。He took examinations in four subjects.

〖～标准〗 kèchéng biāozhǔn 〈名〉 syllabus

〖～表〗 kèchéngbiǎo = 课表 kèbiǎo

〖～软件〗 kèchéng ruǎnjiàn 〈名〉 courseware

【课代表】 kèdàibiǎo 〈名〉 student elected for communicating with the teacher of certain course on behalf of the whole class

【课间】 kèjiān 〈名〉 break or interval (between classes): ～活动 break-time activities

〖～餐〗 kèjiāncān 〈名〉 break-time/recess snack (for pupils)

〖～操〗 kèjiāncāo 〈名〉 setting-up exercises during the break between classes; recess callisthenics

〖～休息〗 kèjiān xiūxi 〈名〉(class) break/interval; class recess: 我们必须在～的十分钟办完这件事。We must finish it during the ten-minute recess.

【课件】 kèjiàn 〈名〉〈简称〉[计算机] courseware ⇨课程软件

【课卷】 kèjuàn 〈名〉(student's) written homework

【课目】 kèmù 〈名〉 ❶[军事] course ❷ subject; course

【课内】 kènèi 〈名〉 class: ～解决问题 solve problems in class

【课时】 kèshí 〈名〉 class/lesson hour; period: 我们每周只有两～的俄语。We only have two class hours/periods for Russian every week.

〖～费〗 kèshífèi 〈名〉 fee paid to an instructor for each period of teaching

【课室】 kèshì 〈名〉 classroom

【课税】 kèshuì ❶〈动〉 tax; levy taxes: ～很重 tax heavily ‖ ～基准 basis of assessment for taxation ‖ ～价值 taxable value ❷〈名〉 taxes

〖～单位〗 kèshuì dānwèi 〈名〉 taxable unit

【课堂】 kètáng 〈名〉 classroom; schoolroom: 活跃～气氛 enliven the classroom atmosphere ‖ 维持～秩序 maintain classroom order ‖ ～表现 classroom performance ‖ ～复习 classroom revision ‖ ～纪律 classroom discipline ‖ ～教学 classroom instruction/teaching ‖ ～讨论 classroom discussion ‖ ～作业 classwork; classroom work ‖ ～上学生和老师应该相互配合。The teacher and the students should cooperate in class.

【课题】 kètí 〈名〉 ❶ topic or question for study/discussion; subject: 承担/完成/做～ undertake/complete/do a subject ‖ 研究～ research subject/topic ‖ ～负责人 project leader ❷ problem; task: 提出新～ pose a new problem; set a new task ‖ 如何解决缺水问题是摆在我们面前的一个重大～。How to solve the problem of water shortage is a major task before us.

〖～计划〗 kètí jìhuà 〈名〉 project proposal

〖～组〗 kètízǔ 〈名〉 research group (for an assigned subject or

topic)
【课外】 kèwài 〈名〉time outside class; time after school: ～辅导 instruction after class ‖ ～活动 extracurricular (activities); after-school activities ‖ ～教育 extra-class education ‖ ～时间 out-of-class time
〖～阅读〗 kèwài yuèdú 〈名〉outside reading
〖～作业〗 kèwài zuòyè 〈名〉homework; coursework; extracurricular work: 布置～ assign homework
【课文】 kèwén 〈名〉text: 背诵～ recite a text ‖ 读～ read a text ‖ 分析～ analyse a text ‖ 讲解～ explain the difficult points in a text ‖ 熟悉～ familiarize/acquaint oneself with a text ‖ ～注释 *note to a text*
【课业】 kèyè 〈名〉lessons; classwork; schoolwork: 荒废～ neglect one's schoolwork
【课椅】 kèyǐ 〈名〉classroom chair
【课余】 kèyú 〈名〉time after school; time after class: ～活动 after-class activity ‖ ～文体活动 recreational and sports activities after school ‖ ～时间 out-of-class/after-school time
【课桌】 kèzhuō 〈名〉classroom desk

氪 kè 〈名〉[化学] krypton (Kr)
【氪灯】 kèdēng 〈名〉[电工] krypton lamp

骒 kè 〈形〉female (animals like mare)
【骒马】 kèmǎ 〈名〉mare

缂 kè
【缂丝】 kèsī 〈名〉[工美] ❶ *kesi* weaving [weaving done with fine silks and gold thread by the tapestry method] ❷ *kesi* product

嗑 kè 〈动〉crack sth between the teeth; crack sth with teeth: ～瓜子 crack melon or sunflower seeds
⇨kē

锞 kè 〈名〉small ingot of gold or silver: 金～ gold ingot ‖ 银～ silver ingot
【锞子】 kèzi 〈名〉〈旧〉small ingot of gold or silver (formerly used as money)

溘 kè 〈副〉〈书〉suddenly; all of a sudden
【溘然】 kèrán 〈副〉〈书〉suddenly: ～长逝 pass away suddenly; die a sudden death
【溘逝】 kèshì 〈动〉〈书〉pass away; die

窸 kè 〈书〉 = 恪 kè

kěn

肯[1] kěn ❶〈动〉agree; consent: 他为什么不～来? Why won't he come? ‖ 我再三请求,他才～去。Only after my repeated request did he agree to go. ⇨～定;首～ ❷〈助〉be willing to; be ready to: ～干 be willing to do hard work ‖ ～学 be eager to learn ‖ ～接受别人的批评 be ready to listen to criticism ‖ 我邀请了她,可她不～来。I have invited her, but she is not willing to come. ❸〈动〉〈方〉tend to; be prone to: 初春人～闹感冒。In early spring, people are vulnerable to cold. ‖ 铁～生锈。Iron rusts easily. ‖ 这里冬天～刮风。It's windy here in winter.

肯[2] kěn 〈名〉〈书〉meat/flesh attached to bone: ⇨～綮
【肯定】 kěndìng ❶〈动〉affirm; confirm; approve; regard as positive: 你的消息进一步～了我的看法。Your news confirmed my opinions. ‖ 他的方案得到了领导的～。His plan was approved by the chiefs. ‖ 应该充分～成绩。The achievements should all be affirmed. ❷〈形〉positive; affirmative: ～的评价 positive assessment ‖ 大部分的人做了～回答。The majority of the people replied in the affirmative. ❸〈形〉definite; sure: ～的答复 definite reply; reply in the affirmative ❹〈动〉be sure: ～无疑 be dead sure ‖ 你敢～晚上没雨吗? Are you sure it will not rain tonight? ❺〈副〉certainly; undoubtedly; definitely: 目前的形势～对我们有利。The current situation is definitely favourable to us. ‖ 他～会来。It's definite that he'll come. / He's sure to come. ‖ 这计划里面～有鬼。There must be a catch in the plan.
〖～句〗 kěndìngjù 〈名〉[语法] affirmative sentence
〖～命题〗 kěndìng mìngtí 〈名〉affirmative proposition
【肯干】 kěngàn ❶〈动〉be willing (to do sth): 这事他未必～。He may not be willing to do it. ❷〈形〉(be) happy/ready to (do sth): 工作积极～ be active and ready to work ‖ 无论叫他做什么活,他都～。He is ready to do whatever he's asked to do.
【肯尼亚】 Kěnníyà 〈名〉Kenya
〖～人〗 Kěnníyàrén 〈名〉Kenyan
【肯綮】 kěnqìng 〈名〉〈书〉bone joint—most important juncture; key point: 深中～ get to the heart of the matter
【肯塔基州】 Kěntǎjīzhōu 〈名〉Kentucky [a US state]

垦 kěn 〈动〉❶ cultivate (land): ～地 cultivate/till/plough the soil ❷ reclaim (waste land): 这公园被～成了农田。The park has gone under the plough. ⇨～荒;开～
【垦覆】 kěnfù 〈动〉make furrows between rows of trees, plant green manure crops, and plough *them under to enrich the soil* for the trees
【垦荒】 kěnhuāng 〈动〉reclaim wasteland; bring wasteland under cultivation; open up virgin soil: 该农场今年～100 亩。The farm has reclaimed 100 *mu* of wasteland this year.
【垦区】 kěnqū 〈名〉reclamation area
【垦殖】 kěnzhí 〈动〉reclaim and cultivate wasteland
【垦种】 kěnzhòng 〈动〉reclaim wasteland and plant it with crops: ～荒地千万不能破坏生态环境。In opening up wasteland, care must be taken not to destroy the ecological environment.

恳 kěn ❶〈形〉sincere; earnest: ～乞 beg fervently ‖ ～劝 try earnestly to persuade ‖ ～谢 thank sincerely ⇨～辞;～求;诚～ ❷〈动〉〈书〉request; beseech; entreat: 转～ pass on a request ‖ 敬～俯允 respectfully entreat/request your kind consent ‖ 务～帮助。Your help is earnestly requested.
【恳辞】 kěncí 〈动〉sincerely decline; earnestly beg off: 对厂长一职,他～不就。He earnestly declined to be the director of the factory.
【恳切】 kěnqiè 〈形〉earnest; sincere: ～陈词 earnest statement ‖ ～期待/希望 earnestly expect/hope ‖ 言词～ speak in an earnest tone ‖ ～的话语 sincere words
【恳请】 kěnqǐng 〈动〉earnestly request: ～原谅 make an earnest request for forgiveness; request sb's pardon in real earnest ‖ ～光临。You are earnestly requested to be present. / Your presence is earnestly requested.
【恳求】 kěnqiú 〈动〉entreat; beseech; beg; implore; crave; supplicate: ～帮忙 entreat a favour of sb; implore sb for help; invoke sb's help ‖ ～贷款 earnestly request a loan from a bank ‖ ～开恩 implore sb for mercy ‖ ～宽恕 beg (for) forgiveness/mercy; implore/crave/invoke/supplicate sb's forgiveness; make a plea for leniency ‖ ～体恤 implore for sympathy ‖ ～原谅 implore pardon (from sb); supplicate for pardon ‖ ～支持 solicit sb's support ‖ ～的目光 imploring look; pleading eyes ‖ 他～再给他一次机会。He pleaded that he should be given one more chance. ‖ 我～你原谅我这一次。I beseech of you that you forgive me this time. / I beseech/invoke you to forgive me this time. ‖ 我～他,他理都不理。He was deaf to my supplications.
【恳谈】 kěntán 〈动〉talk sincerely; have a heart-to-heart conversation
〖～会〗 kěntánhuì 〈名〉gathering for free and cordial conversation
【恳托】 kěntuō 〈动〉make a sincere request: ～朋友照顾自己年迈的父母 earnestly ask one's friends to take care of one's aged parents
【恳挚】 kěnzhì 〈形〉〈书〉earnest; sincere: 词意～ express oneself earnestly ‖ 情意～ show sincere feeling ‖ ～的表情 earnest expression ‖ ～的期望 earnest/sincere expectation

啃 kěn 〈动〉❶ bite; gnaw; nibble: ～骨头 gnaw (at) a bone ‖ ～铅笔头 nibble on the end of a pencil ‖ ～玉米棒 nibble at the corn on the cob ‖ ～指甲 bite/gnaw one's fingernails ‖ 狗把骨头～得干干净净。The dogs picked the bone clean. ‖ 老鼠将一些木器～坏了。The rats had gnawed away some of the woodwork. ‖ 他一

口～掉了大半个苹果。He bit off/away more than half of the apple in one mouthful. /He took more than half of the apple in one single bite. ❸ take great pains with one's studies：～书本 delve into books ‖ 这篇文章我～了两个小时才弄懂。I wrestled with this piece of writing for two hours before I grasped its content.

【啃骨头】 kěn gǔtou 〈动〉gnaw (at) a bone—tackle a problem bit by bit：啃硬骨头 gnaw at a hard bone—crack a hard nut; tackle an arduous task ‖ 困难再大，也要啃下这块骨头。No matter how difficult it is, we must keep working on it until it is done.

【啃青】 kěnqīng 〈动〉〈方〉❶ get in and eat crops when they are not yet ripe ❷ (of animals) eat young crops

【啃书本儿】 kěn shūběnr 〈动〉nibble at a book—read a book with great efforts in order to thoroughly grasp its contents：不能死～，要联系实际。You can't read your books just for the sake of reading them; you should consider their practical use.

kèn

掯 kèn 〈动〉〈方〉❶ press; hold down：～住牛脖子 hold down the neck of a cow ❷ deliberately make things difficult ❸ (of eyes) contain; hold：～着泪花 with tears in one's eyes

裉 kèn 〈名〉(of a jacket) seam between the body and the sleeve：煞～ sew a sleeve on to the body of a jacket ‖ 抬～ measurement from the shoulder to the armpit

kēng

阬 kēng 〈书〉＝ 坑 kēng

坑 kēng ❶〈名〉hole; pit; hollow：填～ fill in a hole ‖ 挖～ dig a pit/hole; excavate a hollow ‖ 路面上的一个～ a hollow in the road ‖ 他满脸麻～。His face was pitted with smallpox. ‖ 炸弹在地上炸了一个大～。The bomb left a big hole in the ground. ⇨泥～；沙～；水～ ❷〈名〉tunnel; pit：煤～ coal pit ⇨～道；～井；矿～ ❸〈动〉〈书〉bury alive：⇨～杀；焚书～儒 ❹〈动〉entrap; cheat：如果你这样做，可就把他给～苦了。If you did this, you would get him into a fix. ‖ 她被人～了。She was hoodwinked. ⇨～蒙拐骗；～人

【坑道】 kēngdào 〈名〉❶［矿业］gallery; pit：～建筑 gallery construction ❷［军事］tunnel; sap：挖～ cut/dig/drive/pierce a tunnel ‖ ～工事 tunnel defences; underground fortifications

〖～工兵〗 kēngdào gōngbīng 〈名〉sapper

【坑害】 kēnghài 〈动〉lead into a trap; entrap：～顾客 cheat/swindle customers ‖ ～老百姓 bring misfortune/calamity to the people ‖ ～青少年 do harm to youngsters

【坑井】 kēngjǐng 〈名〉mine pit

【坑坑洼洼】 kēngkeng-wāwā 〈形〉full of bumps and hollows; bumpy; rough; uneven：～的路 bumpy road ‖ 洪水退后，人行道上～的。Holes gaped in the pavements after the floods. ‖ 这条路～的。This road is full of pits and holes.

【坑炉】 kēnglú 〈名〉［冶金］pit furnace

【坑煤】 kēngméi 〈名〉pit coal

【坑蒙】 kēngmēng 〈动〉swindle; cheat：～顾客 swindle customers

〖～拐骗〗 kēngmēng-guǎipiàn 〈熟〉swindle; cheat

【坑木】 kēngmù 〈名〉［矿业］pit prop; mine timber

〖～搬运工〗 kēngmù bānyùngōng 〈名〉timber packer

【坑骗】 kēngpiàn 〈动〉entrap and deceive; cheat：～钱财 swindle sb out of his money; swindle money out of sb ‖ ～消费者 entrap and deceive customers; cheat consumers

【坑气】 kēngqì ＝ 沼气 zhǎoqì

【坑人】 kēngrén 〈动〉❶ cheat; entrap; harm：这纯粹是～。It's sheer cheating. ‖ 做买卖不要～。Don't cheat in doing business. ❷〈方〉grieve over a great loss; be upset by a heavy loss：刚买了块表就丢了，真～。I've lost my newly bought watch. It's really upsetting!

【坑杀】 kēngshā 〈动〉murder sb by burying him alive

【坑沙】 kēngshā 〈名〉［矿业］pit sand

【坑洼】 kēngwā 〈名〉hole; hollow; depression：填平操场上的～ fill up holes in the playground ‖ ～不平的道路 bumpy road

【坑子】 kēngzi ＝ 坑 ①

吭 kēng 〈动〉utter a sound/word：她紧闭嘴唇，一声不～。She compressed her lips and kept silent. ‖ 他站在那里一声也不～。He stood there without saying a word. ‖ 有什么事需要帮忙，你就～一声。If you need help, just let me know. ⇨～气；～声
⇨háng

【吭哧】 kēngchi ❶〈拟〉[the sound uttered when one is carrying a heavy load on the back] puff and blow：他扛起沉甸甸的麻袋，晃晃悠悠～～地走了。He heaved the heavy sack up onto his back and staggered away, puffing and blowing from the strain. ❷〈动〉work hard; toil：她～了半天才把照相机修好。She toiled a long time over her camera before she set it right. ❸〈动〉hem and haw; stumble over one's words：～了一阵才回答 hem and haw a lot before answering ‖ 他～了好久也没能令人明白他的意思。He hemmed and hawed for quite a while but failed to make himself understood.

【吭气】 kēngqì ＝ 吭声 kēngshēng

【吭声】 kēngshēng 〈动〉utter a sound/word：你到底要不要，快～。Well, do you want it or not? Out with it. ‖ 他正在气头上，谁也不敢～。He was in a fit of anger and nobody dared to utter a word. ‖ 她受了委屈，但没有～。She was wronged, but she made no complaint. ‖ 有什么新情况给我吭个声。If anything happens, please let me know.

硁 kēng 〈书〉❶〈拟〉(of stones) clang ❷〈形〉shallow and obstinate

【硁硁】 kēngkēng 〈形〉〈书〉shallow and obstinate：～自守 maintain one's position stubbornly ‖ ～之见 my humble and shallow view

铿 kēng 〈拟〉clang; clatter：他～地一声盖上盖子。He closed the lid with a clang.

【铿铿】 kēngkēng 〈拟〉clang; clatter：坦克在路上～作响。Tanks clattered along the road.

【铿锵】 kēngqiāng 〈形〉(of sound produced by the gong, piano, cymbals, etc) rhythmic and sonorous：～悦耳 sonorous and pleasant to the ear ‖ 音调～ rhythmic and sonorous tune

〖～有力〗 kēngqiāng-yǒulì 〈熟〉be rhythmic and forceful：这篇散文读起来～。The prose is rhythmic and forceful.

【铿然】 kēngrán 〈形〉〈书〉(of sound) loud and clear：铃声～。The bell jingles loud and clear.

kōng

空 kōng ❶〈形〉empty; hollow; void; vacant; unoccupied：倒～抽屉 empty out a drawer ‖ 两手～～ be empty-handed; with bare hands ‖ 把南瓜掏～ hollow out a pumpkin ‖ ～肚子/盒子/座位 empty stomach/box/seat ‖ 街上～无一人。There's not a single soul in the street. / The street is deserted/empty. ‖ 那棵老树中间是～的。The old tree is hollow inside. ‖ 所有杂志都已销售一～。All the magazines have been sold out. ⇨～腹；囊～如洗 ❷〈形〉(of the content of a book, etc) lacking substance; impractical：⇨～洞；～泛；～想 ❸〈名〉sky：碧～ clear blue sky; azure sky ‖ 晴～ clear/bright sky ⇨～中楼阁；领～ ❹〈副〉for nothing; in vain; vainly：～忙 make fruitless efforts ‖ ～跑一趟 make a journey for nothing; make a wasted trip ‖ 忙了半天结果是一场～。We have worked to no avail. / Our efforts have come to nothing. ❺〈动〉not have; there is not; be without：⇨～前绝后；目～一切
⇨kòng

【空靶】 kōngbǎ 〈名〉air/aerial/airborne target：～实弹射击 air target live firing

【空包弹】 kōngbāodàn 〈名〉［军事］blank/dummy catridge

【空瘪】 kōngbiě 〈形〉empty and shrunken; hollow and withered：～的肚子 empty stomach ‖ ～的麦穗 withered wheat head

【空播】 kōngbō 〈名〉aerial sowing：～造林 afforest through

aerial sowing
【空仓】 kōngcāng 〈形〉(of investors) having sold all securities
【空舱费】 kōngcāngfèi 〈名〉[交通] dead freight
【空肠】 kōngcháng 〈名〉[解剖] jejunum
〖~切除术〗 kōngcháng qiēchúshù 〈名〉jejunectomy
〖~炎〗 kōngchángyán 〈名〉[医学] *jejunitis*
〖~造口术〗 kōngcháng zàokǒushù 〈名〉jejunostomy
【空敞】 kōngchǎng 〈形〉open and vast; spacious: ~的操场 spacious playground
【空巢家庭】 kōngcháo jiātíng 〈名〉*empty-nest household*
【空车】 kōngchē 〈名〉empty vehicle: 跑~ run an empty vehicle; drive a vehicle without passengers or freight
【空乘】 kōngchéng 〈名〉❶ services for passengers aboard a flight: ~人员 airline attendants ❷ *airline steward/stewardess/*attendant
【空城计】 kōngchéngjì 〈名〉stratagem of the empty city—presenting a bold front to conceal a weak defence; hold the enemy back by putting on a bold front: 〈喻〉我的肚子在唱~。I'm so hungry that my stomach keeps rumbling.
【空船】 kōngchuán 〈名〉empty boat/ship
〖~吃水〗 kōngchuán chīshuǐ 〈名〉[交通] light draught
〖~重量〗 kōngchuán zhòngliàng 〈名〉[交通] light weight
【空淬】 kōngcuì 〈名〉[冶金] air quenching
【空挡】 kōngdǎng 〈名〉[机械] neutral gear; neutral: 挂~ put (a car, etc) in neutral gear ‖ 从~换到一挡 shift from neutral into first gear
【空荡荡】 kōngdàngdàng 〈形〉empty; deserted: ~的街道 empty street ‖ 孩子们一走,家里顿时显得~的。When the children had left, the house looked deserted at once. ‖ 屋子里~的,没有一件摆设。The room was empty of furniture.
【空地导弹】 kòngdì dǎodàn 〈名〉air-to-ground/air-to-surface guided missile
【空洞】 kōngdòng ❶ 〈名〉cavity: 肺~ pulmonary cavity ❷ 〈形〉empty; hollow; devoid of substance: ~浮夸 empty and bombastic ‖ ~的概念/理论/说教 empty conception/theory/preaching ‖ ~的话 vacuous remark
〖~呼吸〗 kōngdòng hūxī 〈名〉[医学] cavernous respiration
〖~性结核〗 kōngdòngxìng jiéhé 〈名〉[医学] cavitary tuberculosis
〖~无物〗 kōngdòng-wúwù 〈熟〉devoid of content; lacking in substance; empty of matter
【空洞洞】 kōngdòngdòng 〈形〉empty; deserted: 人都去看戏了,村子里面~的。The village looked deserted when all the people had gone to the opera.
【空对地】 kōngduìdì 〈形〉[军事] air-to-ground/air-to-surface: ~攻击 air-to-surface/air-to-ground attack
〖~弹道导弹〗 *kōngduìdì dàndào dǎodàn* 〈名〉air-to-surface ballistic missile
〖~导弹〗 kōngduìdì dǎodàn 〈名〉air-to-ground/air-to-surface guided missile; air-to-surface missile (ASM)
〖~通信〗 *kōngduìdì tōngxìn* 〈名〉*air-to-ground communication*
【空对舰导弹】 kōngduìjiàn dǎodàn 〈名〉air-to-ship missile
【空对空】 kōngduìkōng 〈形〉❶ [军事] air-to-air ❷ impractical; unrealistic: 这些老一套的空话有什么用处,完全是~嘛。What's the use of such old empty talk? *It solves no practical problems.*
〖~导弹〗 kōngduìkōng dǎodàn 〈名〉air-to-air missile (AAM): ~攻击/演习 air-to-air missile attack/exercise
〖~火箭〗 kōngduìkōng huǒjiàn 〈名〉air-to-air rocket
〖~雷达〗 kōngduìkōng léidá 〈名〉air-to-air radar
【空对潜导弹】 kōngduìqián dǎodàn 〈名〉air-to-underwater missile (AUM)
【空乏】 kōngfá 〈形〉❶ poverty-stricken; destitute ❷ empty and dull: ~的生活 empty and tasteless life ‖ 此文辞藻华丽,但内容~。This article is ornate in diction but empty of content.
【空翻】 kōngfān 〈名〉[体育] somersault; flip: 后~ backward somersault; back flip ‖ 前~ forward somersault; front flip
【空泛】 kōngfàn 〈形〉vague and general; not specific: 发表~的议论 give a vague and general opinion; talk generalities ‖ 内容~ be devoid of content
【空防】 kōngfáng 〈名〉air defence: ~部队 air defence force
【空房】 kōngfáng 〈名〉❶ empty room ❷ empty chamber: 独守~ be a grass widow
【空负荷】 kōngfùhè 〈形〉no-load; zero-load: ~运转 running no-load
【空腹】 kōngfù 〈动〉❶ be on an empty stomach: ~吃药 take medicines on an empty stomach ‖ ~抽血化验 take a blood test on an empty stomach ❷ (of a person) be mediocre in learning; be *ignorant*
【空港】 kōnggǎng 〈名〉(简称) air harbour; airport ⇨航空港
【空谷】 kōnggǔ 〈名〉deserted valley
〖~传声〗 kōnggǔ-chuánshēng 〈熟〉be prompt in response
〖~幽兰〗 *kōnggǔ-yōulán* 〈熟〉lonely orchid in a deserted valley—(of a person) be noble in character
〖~足音〗 kōnggǔ-zúyīn 〈熟〉the sound of footsteps in a deserted valley—difficult-to-come-by information, opinion, thing, etc; sth rare and precious
【空喊】 kōnghǎn 〈动〉❶ clamour but not take action: 光是~不行,应该采取行动了。Loud empty talk can lead us nowhere. It's high time we took actions. ❷ pay lip service; clamour without taking action: ~口号 shout empty *slogans* ‖ ~和平并不会给世界带来和平。Only paying lip service to peace will not bring peace to the world.
【空号】 kōnghào 〈名〉out-of-service number: 对不起,您拨的是~。Sorry, the number you dialed is not *in service.*
【空耗】 kōnghào 〈动〉waste: ~金钱/精力/时间 waste money/energy/time
【空话】 kōnghuà 〈名〉empty/windy talk; empty/hollow words; lip service; empty rhetoric: 说~ indulge *in idle talk*; make *empty promises* ‖ ~无补 words pay no debts ‖ 他光讲~,没有实际行动。He is all talk but no deeds.
〖~连篇〗 kōnghuà-liánpiān 〈熟〉full of empty talk/rhetoric; pages upon pages of empty verbiage; pompous/florid/high-*toned writing* with no substance: ~,言之无物 (of an article) be long-winded and devoid of substance ‖ 他这人~。He is all mouth.
【空怀】 kōnghuái 〈动〉[畜牧] be barren/sterile; nonpregnant: ~羊/猪 *barren ewe/sow*
【空欢喜】 kōnghuānxǐ 〈动〉rejoice too soon: 我们~了一场。We have rejoiced too soon. / We have had hollow joys.
【空幻】 kōnghuàn 〈形〉visionary; illusory: 情节~ imaginary plot ‖ ~的计划 *visionary scheme* ‖ ~的幸福/许诺 *illusory* happiness/promise
【空基】 kōngjī 〈形〉air-based: ~巡航导弹 air-based cruise missile
【空集】 kōngjí 〈名〉[数学] *empty/null set*
【空际】 kōngjì 〈名〉sky; air: 电视塔高入~。The television tower rises to the sky.
【空寂】 kōngjì 〈形〉❶ quiet and deserted: 街道上~无人。There's not a single soul *in the street.* / *The street is deserted.* ❷ empty and lonely: 他陪伴她度过很多~的日子。He accompanied her through many lonely days. / He kept her company through many lonely days.
【空架子】 kōngjiàzi 〈名〉[usu *referring to a piece of writing*, an organization, etc] framework without substance; bare outline: 那家公司既无人员,又无资金,完全是个~。That company is only a mere skeleton, with no staff and no funds. ‖ 这篇文章我只搭了个~,现在需要加以充实。I have only worked out a bare outline for the essay, and now I have to put flesh on it.
【空间】 kōngjiān 〈名〉❶ room; space: 节省~ save space/room; economize space ‖ 留出~ leave (a) space; leave some room ‖ 提供充裕的~ provide an ample space ‖ 占据~ take (up) *room*; occupy space ‖ 储存~ storage space ‖ 没有转身活动的~。There is no room to move around in. ❷ space: 多维~ hyperspace ‖ 生存~ living space ‖ 星际~ interplanetary/interstellar space ⇨三维~; 外层~
〖~病〗 *kōngjiānbìng* 〈名〉*space syndrome*
〖~波〗 kōngjiānbō 〈名〉[无线电] space wave
〖~成像〗 kōngjiān chéngxiàng 〈名〉aerial imaging
〖~磁暴〗 kōngjiān cíbào 〈名〉interplanetary magnetic storm
〖~点阵〗 kōngjiān diǎnzhèn 〈名〉[物理] space lattice; crystal lattice
〖~电荷〗 kōngjiān diànhè 〈名〉[电子] space charge
〖~法〗 kōngjiānfǎ 〈名〉[法律] space law
〖~感受〗 kōngjiān gǎnshòu 〈名〉[心理] *space perception*
〖~管理〗 kōngjiān guǎnlǐ 〈名〉[计算机] space management
〖~技术〗 kōngjiān jìshù 〈名〉space technology

〖～科学〗 kōngjiān kēxué 〈名〉 space science
〖～框架〗 kōngjiān kuàngjià 〈名〉[建筑] space frame
〖～垃圾〗 kōngjiān lājī 〈名〉 space junk
〖～模拟舱〗 kōngjiān mónǐcāng 〈名〉[航空] space chamber
〖～曲线〗 kōngjiān qūxiàn 〈名〉[数学] space curve
〖～速度〗 kōngjiān sùdù 〈名〉[天文] space velocity
〖～天文学〗 kōngjiān tiānwénxué 〈名〉 space astronomy
〖～通信〗 kōngjiān tōngxìn 〈名〉 space communication
〖～图形〗 kōngjiān túxíng 〈名〉[数学] spatial/geometric pattern
〖～望远镜〗 kōngjiān wàngyuǎnjìng 〈名〉[天文] space telescope
〖～武器〗 kōngjiān wǔqì 〈名〉 space weapon
〖～行走〗 kōngjiān xíngzǒu 〈名〉 space walk
〖～遥测〗 kōngjiān yáocè 〈名〉 space telemetry
〖～医学〗 kōngjiān yīxué 〈名〉 space medicine; aeromedicine
〖～站〗 kōngjiānzhàn 〈名〉 space station
〖～知觉〗 kōngjiān zhījué 〈名〉[心理] space perception
〖～坐标〗 kōngjiān zuòbiāo 〈名〉 coordinates in space

【空降】 kōngjiàng 〈动〉 land from the air; be airborne: ～车辆 air dropped vehicle ‖ ～地点 landing area ‖ ～救火 aerial smoke jumping ‖ ～突击 airborne attack ‖ ～演习 airborne exercise ‖ ～作战 airborne operation
〖～兵〗 kōngjiàngbīng 〈名〉 airborne troops; paratroops; air-landing force; air cavalry; parachute landing troops
〖～步兵〗 kōngjiàng bùbīng 〈名〉 airborne/parachute infantry
〖～部队〗 kōngjiàng bùduì 〈名〉 airborne unit/troops
〖～师〗 kōngjiàngshī 〈名〉 airborne division

【空姐】 kōngjiě 〈名〉〈简称〉 air hostess; stewardess ⇨ 空中小姐

【空晶石】 kōngjīngshí 〈名〉[矿物] chiastolite

【空军】 kōngjūn 〈名〉 air force: ～补给站 air force station ‖ ～后勤 air logistics ‖ ～特遣部队 air task force ‖ ～武官 air attaché ‖ ～宪兵队 air police ‖ ～训练 air training ‖ ～驻地 air force duty station
〖～部队〗 kōngjūn bùduì 〈名〉 air (force) unit
〖～大队〗 kōngjūn dàduì 〈名〉 air group; carrier air group
〖～后备队〗 kōngjūn hòubèiduì 〈名〉 air force reserve
〖～基地〗 kōngjūn jīdì 〈名〉 air (force) base
〖～师〗 kōngjūnshī 〈名〉 air division
〖～司令〗 kōngjūn sīlìng 〈名〉 commander of the air force
〖～司令部〗 kōngjūn sīlìngbù 〈名〉 general headquarters of the air force; air command; air force headquarters
〖～学院〗 kōngjūn xuéyuàn 〈名〉 air college

【空壳铸件】 kōngké zhùjiàn 〈名〉[冶金] slush casting

【空空】 kōngkōng 〈形〉 empty: 两手～ be empty-handed
〖～如也〗 kōngkōngrúyě 〈熟〉 absolutely empty: 他的脑袋里～。His mind is simply empty. / His mind is completely vacant. ‖ 有些人巧舌如簧,可是肚子里却～。Some people have a glib tongue but an empty head.

【空空导弹】 kōngkōng dǎodàn 〈名〉 air-to-air missile

【空口】 kōngkǒu ❶〈动〉 eat dishes without rice or wine; eat rice or drink wine with nothing to go with it: ～吃饭 eat rice without dishes to go with it ❷〈名〉 verbal statement: ～诺言 hollow promise ‖ 光～说不行,我们得采取实际行动。Idle talk is of no use; we have to take action.
〖～说白话〗 kōngkǒu shuō báihuà 〈熟〉 make empty promise; pay mere lip service; all talk and no action: 你必须用行动支持,不能～。You must show your support by deeds, not words.
〖～无凭〗 kōngkǒu-wúpíng 〈熟〉 mere verbal statement is no guarantee/cannot be taken as proof: ～,立字为证。Word of mouth being no guarantee, a written statement is hereby given.

【空旷】 kōngkuàng 〈形〉 open; spacious: ～的原野 expanse of open country ‖ 家具搬出去后,屋子显得～了些。When the furniture was moved out, the house looked a bit more spacious.

【空阔】 kōngkuò 〈形〉 open and vast: 一片～的草原 a vast expanse of grassland

【空廓】 kōngkuò 〈形〉 open; vast; spacious: ～的蓝天 vast blue sky

【空栏】 kōnglán 〈名〉 vacant shed (with no cattle, horses, etc kept in)

【空寥】 kōngliáo 〈形〉 open and desolate

【空灵】 kōnglíng 〈形〉 free and natural; unconventionally graceful: 笔触～ free and natural style of writing

【空论】 kōnglùn 〈名〉 empty/idle talk: 发～ make empty remarks/talks

【空落落】 kōngluòluò 〈形〉 empty and desolate: 院子里～的,一个人也没有。There's not a single soul in the courtyard and it looks desolate. ‖ 丈夫离家后,她心里感到～的。After her husband left home, she felt a void in her heart.

【空门】 kōngmén 〈名〉 ❶ Buddhism: 遁入～ become a Buddhist monk or nun ❷[体育] unguarded goal; free goal; empty net

【空濛】 kōngméng 〈形〉〈书〉 hazy; misty: 山色～。The hills were shrouded in mist.

【空名】 kōngmíng 〈名〉 ❶ empty title/name: 他的主席头衔只是～而已。He is chairman only in name. ❷ undeserved reputation: 不务～ seek no vain glory; live up to one's reputation

【空难】 kōngnàn 〈名〉 air/airliner disaster; aviation accident; air/aeroplane/plane crash: 调查～原因 investigate the causes of an air disaster ‖ 遭受～ suffer an air crash ‖ 他哥哥死于一次～。His elder brother died in an air accident.

【空泡】 kōngpào 〈名〉[生物] vacuole: ～形成 vacuolation

【空炮】 kōngpào 〈名〉 empty talk; idle boasting: 放～ make empty/idle/pointless talk; talk big; make empty promise

【空气】 kōngqì 〈名〉 ❶ air: 过滤～ filter air ‖ 呼吸～ breathe the air ‖ 净化～ clean/purify/cleanse the air ‖ 污染～ pollute/contaminate the air ‖ 吸入～ inhale air ‖ 潮湿/干燥的～ damp/dry air ‖ 浑浊/清新/稀薄的 ～ foul/fresh/thin air ‖ ～清新凉爽。The air is crisp and cool. ‖ ～中有一股油漆味。The air smelt of paint. ‖ 这里～很闷,可以打开窗户吗? The atmosphere is very stuffy here. Can we open the window? ❷ atmosphere: 制造紧张～ create a tense atmosphere ‖ 这个班的学习～很浓。The students in this class exhibit a high degree of application in their studies.
〖～采样器〗 kōngqì cǎiyàngqì 〈名〉 air sampler
〖～传染〗 kōngqì chuánrǎn 〈名〉[医学] air-borne/aerial infection
〖～锤〗 kōngqìchuí 〈名〉 pneumatic/air hammer
〖～弹道〗 kōngqì dàndào 〈名〉 aeroballistic/atmospheric trajectory
〖～电池〗 kōngqì diànchí 〈名〉 air cell/battery
〖～动力学〗 kōngqì dònglìxué 〈名〉 aerodynamics
〖～过滤器〗 kōngqì guòlǜqì 〈名〉 air filter; air cleaner
〖～过滤纸〗 kōngqì guòlǜzhǐ 〈名〉 air-filter paper
〖～加湿器〗 kōngqì jiāshīqì 〈名〉 humidifier
〖～净化〗 kōngqì jìnghuà 〈名〉 air purification; air-cleaning: ～器 air purifier ‖ ～装置 air cleaner
〖～冷却〗 kōngqì lěngquè 〈名〉 air-cooling: ～剂 air coolant ‖ ～器 air-cooler ‖ ～塔 air-cooling tower
〖～力学〗 kōngqì lìxué 〈名〉 aeromechanics
〖～流通〗 kōngqì liútōng 〈名〉 ventilation: 促进～ increase ventilation
〖～密度〗 kōngqì mìdù 〈名〉 air density
〖～湿度〗 kōngqì shīdù 〈名〉 air humidity/dampness
〖～弹簧〗 kōngqì tánhuáng 〈名〉[机械] air spring
〖～调节器〗 kōngqì tiáojiéqì 〈名〉 air conditioner
〖～污染〗 kōngqì wūrǎn 〈名〉 air pollution: ～物 air pollutant ‖ ～源 air pollution source ‖ ～指数 air pollution index
〖～压力〗 kōngqì yālì 〈名〉[物理] air pressure: ～表 air manometer ‖ ～传感器 air pressure probe
〖～压缩〗 kōngqì yāsuō 〈名〉[物理] air compression: ～泵 air pressure pump ‖ ～机 air compressor
〖～液化〗 kōngqì yèhuà 〈名〉 air liquefaction: ～器 air liquefier ‖ ～装置 air liquefying apparatus
〖～浴〗 kōngqìyù 〈名〉 air bath
〖～质量〗 kōngqì zhìliàng 〈名〉 air quality: 改善～ improve air quality ‖ ～优 very good air quality ‖ ～标准 air quality standard ‖ ～和排放标准 air quality and emission standard ‖ ～控制 air quality control
〖～轴承〗 kōngqì zhóuchéng 〈名〉 pneumatic bearing
〖～阻力〗 kōngqì zǔlì 〈名〉 air resistance

【空前】 kōngqián 〈形〉 unprecedented; unparalleled: ～高涨 soar to unprecedented heights; reach an all-time high ‖ ～活跃 be unprecedentedly brisk/lively ‖ ～团结 be more united than ever before ‖ ～记录 all-time record ‖ 文艺界出现了～的繁荣。Our literature and art have never been so flourishing. ‖ 这是历史上～重大的事件。It is a great event without parallel in history. ⇨盛况～
〖～绝后〗 kōngqián-juéhòu 〈熟〉 be unprecedented and unrepeatable; be unique; be unparalleled to this day and also in days to come: 在历史上～ be historically unique

【空腔】 kōngqiāng 〈名〉[物理] cavity
〖～电路〗 kōngqiāng diànlù 〈名〉 cavity circuit
〖～振荡器〗 kōngqiāng zhèndàngqì 〈名〉 hollow-space oscillator
【空勤】 kōngqín 〈名〉 air duty：～人员 aircrew；aircraft crew；flight crew
【空嫂】 kōngsǎo 〈名〉 married female flight attendant
【空射导弹】 kōngshè dǎodàn 〈名〉 air-launched guided missile：～系统 air-launched missile system (ALMS)
【空身】 kōngshēn 〈动〉 carry no luggage；carry nothing：我看见她～儿出去了。I saw her leave carrying nothing.
【空驶】 kōngshǐ 〈动〉 (of a motor vehicle or train) run without carrying passengers or freight；deadhead：～去北京 deadhead to Beijing ‖ ～的出租车 deadhead cab
【空手】 kōngshǒu 〈动〉 ❶ be empty-handed；carry/have nothing in one's hands：～搏斗 wrestle bare-handed ‖ ～而归 return empty-handed ‖ 你去看老师，不能空着手去。You can't go and see your teacher without taking a gift. ❷ with no examples to follow or information to guide oneself：～画画 paint out of imagination ‖ 我们是～干起来的。We started from scratch.
【空手道】 kōngshǒudào 〈名〉[体育] karate：～运动员 karateka
【空疏】 kōngshū 〈形〉〈书〉(of learning, writing, etc) empty；lacking in substance：才学～ have little learning
【空速】 kōngsù 〈名〉[航空] airspeed
〖～表〗 kōngsùbiǎo 〈名〉[航空] airspeed indicator
【空谈】 kōngtán ❶〈名〉 empty/vain/idle talk：那些所谓的道理不过是娓娓动听的～。Those arguments are nothing but high-sounding vain talk. ‖ 行动胜于～。Deeds are better than empty words. ❷〈动〉 indulge in empty talk：～无益。It's no use just talking. ‖ ～误国。Talking big without doing anything may endanger national interests.
【空天飞机】 kōngtiān fēijī 〈名〉 space plane
【空调】 kōngtiáo 〈名〉 ❶ air conditioning：～设备 air conditioning equipment ‖ 带～的汽车/火车 air-conditioned bus/train ❷ air conditioner：安装～ install an air conditioner ‖ 开/关～ turn on/off an air conditioner ‖ 国产～的质量大有改进。The quality of home-made air conditioners has improved remarkably.
〖～基准温度〗 kōngtiáo jīzhǔn wēndù 〈名〉 air conditioning base temperature
〖～临界温度〗 kōngtiáo línjiè wēndù 〈名〉 air conditioning critical temperature
〖～系统〗 kōngtiáo xìtǒng 〈名〉 air conditioning system
【空桐树】 kōngtóngshù 〈名〉 dove tree
【空头】 kōngtóu ❶〈名〉[经济] (of the stock exchange) bear；short-seller：做～ bear；shortsell ❷〈形〉 nominal；phony：～政治 armchair politics ‖ ～政治家 armchair politician ‖ ～作家 phony writer ❸〈形〉 vain：～承诺 vain/empty promise
〖～交易合同〗 kōngtóu jiāoyì hétong 〈名〉 short contract
〖～人情〗 kōngtóu rénqíng 〈名〉 nominal friendship；lip service；empty favour：送～ pay lip service；offer nominal friendship
〖～市场〗 kōngtóu shìchǎng 〈名〉 bear market
〖～支票〗 kōngtóu zhīpiào 〈名〉 ❶ bad/dishonoured cheque；dud/rubber cheque；bounced cheque；kite：开～ write a bad cheque ❷ empty promise；lip service
【空投】 kōngtóu 〈动〉 airdrop；paradrop：～救灾物资 airdrop relief supplies ‖ ～人员 airdropped personnel ‖ ～任务 paradrop mission ‖ 目前正在向遭受水灾的地区～生活用品。Drops of supplies are being made to the flooded area. ‖ 直升机～伞兵。Paratroops were dropped from helicopters.
〖～包〗 kōngtóubāo 〈名〉 parapack
〖～场〗 kōngtóuchǎng 〈名〉 dropping ground；drop zone
〖～货物〗 kōngtóu huòwù 〈名〉 para-cargo
〖～伞〗 kōngtóusǎn 〈名〉 aerial delivery parachute
〖～鱼雷〗 kōngtóu yúléi 〈名〉 aerial torpedo
【空文】 kōngwén 〈名〉 ❶ empty writing ❷ ineffective law, rule, etc：一纸～ a mere scrap of paper
【空袭】 kōngxí 〈动〉 air strike/raid/attack：进行～ make an air raid ‖ 遭到～ be attacked from the air ‖ 在～中丧生 be killed in an air raid
〖～防空洞〗 kōngxí fángkōngdòng 〈名〉 air-raid shelter
〖～飞机〗 kōngxí fēijī 〈名〉 air raider
〖～警报〗 kōngxí jǐngbào 〈名〉 air-raid alarm/warning/alert：～器 air-raid siren
【空衔】 kōngxián 〈名〉 empty title：挂个～ have an empty title
【空想】 kōngxiǎng ❶〈动〉 indulge in fantasy；daydream；build castles in the air：闭门～ indulge in fantasy within four walls ❷〈名〉 daydream；unrealistic thought；wishful thinking；utopian idea：他满脑子都是～。He is obsessed with wild ideas. / He indulges in vain hopes. ‖ 这并不是～。This is not an idle dream.
〖～家〗 kōngxiǎngjiā 〈名〉 dreamer
〖～社会主义〗 kōngxiǎng shèhuìzhǔyì 〈名〉 utopian socialism：～者 utopian socialist
【空心】 kōngxīn ❶〈动〉(of trees, vegetables, etc) become hollow inside：那棵树～了。The tree has become hollow inside. ❷〈形〉(of an object) hollow inside：～管子 hollow pipe
⇨kòngxīn
〖～坝〗 kōngxīnbà 〈名〉 hollow dam
〖～刨花胶合板〗 kōngxīn bàohuā jiāohébǎn 〈名〉 hollow-core particle board
〖～病〗 kōngxīnbìng 〈名〉(of plants) hollow stem/stalk；(of potatoes) hollow heart
〖～菜〗 kōngxīncài 〈名〉 water spinach
〖～弹〗 kōngxīndàn 〈名〉 hollow projectile cartridge
〖～导体〗 kōngxīn dǎotǐ 〈名〉 hollow conductor
〖～电缆〗 kōngxīn diànlǎn 〈名〉 hollow-core cable
〖～胶合板〗 kōngxīn jiāohébǎn 〈名〉 hollow plywood
〖～梁〗 kōngxīnliáng 〈名〉[机械] hollow beam
〖～萝卜〗 kōngxīn luóbo 〈名〉 ❶ hollow radish ❷〈喻〉 unlettered, incompetent or useless person
〖～螺栓〗 kōngxīn luóshuān 〈名〉 hollow bolt
〖～墙〗 kōngxīnqiáng 〈名〉[建筑] cavity wall
〖～纤维〗 kōngxīn xiānwéi 〈名〉 hollow-core fibre；hollow fibre
〖～线圈〗 kōngxīn xiànquān 〈名〉 air-core coil
〖～轴〗 kōngxīnzhóu 〈名〉 hollow axle/shaft/spindle
〖～砖〗 kōngxīnzhuān 〈名〉 hollow brick；air brick；block：水泥～ cement blocks
〖～钻〗 kōngxīnzuàn 〈名〉 hollow-core drill：～头 hollow boring bit
【空虚】 kōngxū 〈形〉 hollow；void；empty：感到～ feel empty；suffer from spiritual emptiness ‖ 后方～ weakly defended rear ‖ 精神～ lack mental or spiritual ballast；be spiritually barren ‖ 生活～ lead a life devoid of meaning；lead an empty life ‖ 妻子的去世使他的生活变得很～。His wife's death left a big vacuum/blank in his life.
【空穴】 kōngxué 〈名〉[电子] hole：～传导 hole conduction ‖ ～电流 hole current ‖ ～密度 hole density
【空穴来风】 kōngxué-láifēng 〈熟〉 an empty hole invites the wind — weakness lends wings to rumours
【空言】 kōngyán 〈名〉 empty talk；impractical words
〖～无补〗 kōngyán-wúbǔ 〈熟〉 empty talk is of no use/help/avail
【空用雷达】 kōngyòng léidá 〈名〉 airborne radar
【空邮】 kōngyóu 〈动〉 send a letter by airmail；airmail：～签条 air mail sticker
【空有】 kōngyǒu 〈动〉 not really have/possess；have (only) in name：～其名 have an undeserved reputation
【空域】 kōngyù 〈名〉 airspace：搜索～ scout the airspace ‖ ～管理 airspace management ‖ ～划分 airspace division ‖ ～位置 airspace location
【空运】 kōngyùn 〈动〉 airlift；air transport；transport by air fly：～救灾物资 airlift relief supplies；transport relief supplies by air ‖ 他把他的汽车～到了欧洲。He flew his car to Europe.
〖～保险〗 kōngyùn bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 air transportation insurance
〖～部队〗 kōngyùn bùduì 〈名〉 air transportation unit
〖～单〗 kōngyùndān 〈名〉 airway bill (of lading)
〖～费〗 kōngyùnfèi 〈名〉 air freight
〖～公司〗 kōngyùn gōngsī 〈名〉 airshipper；air transport company
〖～货物〗 kōngyùn huòwù 〈名〉 airborne goods；air cargo；air freight
〖～机〗 kōngyùnjī 〈名〉 air carrier
【空晕病】 kōngyùnbìng 〈名〉 airsickness
【空战】 kōngzhàn 〈动〉 air action/battle/fight/war；aerial combat/warfare：～模拟 air-combat simulation ‖ ～战术 air-combat tactics
【空招牌】 kōngzhāopai 〈名〉 all appearance but no substance；figurehead

【空置】 kōngzhì 〈形〉(of houses) empty; unoccupied: 客房～率 rate of vacant rooms in a hotel
【空中】 kōngzhōng 〈名〉air: ～视察 aerial inspection ‖ 鸟在～飞翔。Birds are flying in the air.
〖～芭蕾〗 kōngzhōng bālěi 〈名〉air ballet [a term in diving]
〖～补给〗 kōngzhōng bǔjǐ 〈名〉air-supply; air-resupply
〖～打击〗 kōngzhōng dǎji 〈名〉air strike
〖～导航〗 kōngzhōng dǎoháng 〈名〉air/airborne navigation; aeronavigation
〖～点火〗 kōngzhōng diǎnhuǒ 〈名〉in-flight/aerial ignition
〖～发射〗 kōngzhōng fāshè 〈名〉air launching
〖～飞人〗 kōngzhōng fēirén 〈名〉[杂技] trapeze acrobat: ～演员 aerialist; trapezist
〖～封锁〗 kōngzhōng fēngsuǒ 〈名〉aerial/air blockade
〖～加油〗 kōngzhōng jiāyóu 〈名〉flight/air refuelling; refuelling air-to-air: ～机 tanker aircraft ‖ ～软管 air refuelling hose ‖ ～运输机 transport plane capable of providing in-flight refuelling
〖～监视〗 kōngzhōng jiānshì 〈名〉air surveillance: ～雷达 air surveillance radar
〖～交通〗 kōngzhōng jiāotōng 〈名〉air traffic: ～管制 air traffic control
〖～劫持〗 kōngzhōng jiéchí 〈名〉aerial hijacking; air piracy; skyjacking: ～者 air pirate; skyjacker
〖～禁区〗 kōngzhōng jìnqū 〈名〉restricted airspace
〖～警戒〗 kōngzhōng jǐngjiè 〈名〉air alert: ～哨 air picket
〖～客车〗 kōngzhōng kèchē 〈名〉airbus
〖～楼阁〗 kōngzhōng lóugé 〈名〉castles in the air; castle of cards—plans or hopes that are unlikely to be realized
〖～碰撞〗 kōngzhōng pèngzhuàng 〈名〉mid-air collision
〖～桥梁〗 kōngzhōng qiáoliáng 〈名〉air bridge
〖～摄影〗 kōngzhōng shèyǐng 〈名〉aerophotography: ～术 air photography
〖～体操〗 kōngzhōng tǐcāo 〈名〉aerogymnastics
〖～小姐〗 kōngzhōng xiǎojiě 〈名〉air hostess; stewardess
〖～巡逻〗 kōngzhōng xúnluó 〈名〉air patrol
〖～掩护〗 kōngzhōng yǎnhù 〈名〉air cover/umbrella: 为步兵提供～ provide air cover for infantry
〖～优势〗 kōngzhōng yōushì 〈名〉air superiority
〖～侦察〗 kōngzhōng zhēnchá 〈名〉aerial reconnaissance
〖～支援〗 kōngzhōng zhīyuán 〈名〉air support
〖～走廊〗 kōngzhōng zǒuláng 〈名〉air corridor/lane
〖～作业〗 kōngzhōng zuòyè 〈名〉aerial work
【空重】 kōngzhòng 〈名〉[交通] empty/bare weight (of a vehicle without cargo or passengers)
【空竹】 kōngzhú 〈名〉diabolo [a kind of toy]: 抖～ play diabolo
【空转】 kōngzhuàn 〈动〉❶ (of a motor, etc) idle; race: 让马达～ idle down the motor ‖ ～速度 idling speed ‖ 机器～着。The machine runs idle. ❷ (of a wheel) turn without moving forward; spin
〖～齿轮〗 kōngzhuàn chǐlún 〈名〉idler gear
〖～轮〗 kōngzhuànlún 〈名〉[机械] idler pulley/wheel
〖～轴〗 kōngzhuànzhóu 〈名〉pony axle
【空子】 kōngzǐ 〈名〉[物理] (positive) hole; hole carrier
〖～电流〗 kōngzǐ diànliú 〈名〉hole current
〖～电子对〗 kōngzǐ diànzǐduì 〈名〉hole-electron pair
【空字符】 kōngzìfú 〈名〉[计算机] null character: ～串 null string

倥 kōng

⇨kǒng
【倥侗】 kōngtóng 〈形〉〈书〉benighted; unenlightened; ignorant

悾 kōng

【悾悾】 kōngkōng 〈形〉〈书〉sincere

箜 kōng

【箜篌】 kōnghóu 〈名〉*konghou* [an ancient Chinese stringed instrument played by plucking]

kǒng

孔 kǒng

❶〈名〉hole; opening; aperture; bore; orifice: 钻～ bore a hole ‖ 弹～ bullet hole ‖ 钥匙～ keyhole ‖ 四～桥 bridge of four spans ‖ 这座桥有几个～? How many arches does this bridge have? ⇨鼻～; 穿～; 无～不入 ❷〈量〉[for cave-dwellings, oil wells, etc]: 三～窑洞 three cave-dwellings
【孔壁】 kǒngbì 〈名〉wall of a hole
【孔道】 kǒngdào 〈名〉pass [narrow passage providing the only means of access to a certain place]: 交通～ transport/traffic junction
【孔洞】 kǒngdòng 〈名〉opening; hole
【孔方兄】 kǒngfāngxiōng 〈名〉〈诙〉Mr Square Hole—money [so called because of the shape of ancient Chinese money: metal coins with square holes in the middle]
【孔夫子】 Kǒngfūzǐ 〈名〉Confucius
【孔焊】 kǒnghàn 〈名〉eyelet welding
【孔教】 Kǒngjiào 〈名〉Confucianism
【孔径】 kǒngjìng 〈名〉❶ [物理] aperture; diameter of aperture ❷ [机械] bore diameter
〖～比〗 kǒngjìngbǐ 〈名〉[光学] aperture ratio
〖～角〗 kǒngjìngjiǎo 〈名〉[光学] aperture angle
〖～效应〗 kǒngjìng xiàoyìng 〈名〉[物理] aperture effect
【孔陵】 Kǒnglíng 〈名〉Confucius' Mausoleum [burial ground of Confucius and members of his family in Qufu, Shandong Province]
【孔孟之道】 Kǒng-Mèng zhī dào 〈熟〉doctrines of Confucius and Mencius
【孔庙】 Kǒngmiào 〈名〉Confucian temple
【孔明灯】 Kǒngmíngdēng 〈名〉Kongming lantern [a kind of paper lamp which is said to be invented by Kongming (孔明), prime minister of the state of Shu (蜀) during the Three Kingdom Period]
【孔丘】 Kǒngqiū 〈名〉Confucius
【孔雀】 kǒngquè [动物]〈名〉peacock; peahen; peafowl: ～开屏 (like) a peacock flaunting/spreading its tail ‖ ～羽毛 peacock feather
〖～蛱蝶〗 kǒngquè jiádié 〈名〉peacock butterfly
〖～蓝〗 kǒngquèlán 〈名〉peacock blue
〖～绿〗 kǒngquèlǜ 〈名〉peacock green; malachite green
〖～石〗 kǒngquèshí 〈名〉malachite
〖～铜矿〗 kǒngquè tóngkuàng 〈名〉peacock ore
〖～舞〗 kǒngquèwǔ 〈名〉peacock dance [a folk dance of Dai nationality in Yunnan Province]
【孔雀鱼】 kǒngquèyú 〈名〉[动物] butterfly fish
【孔深计】 kǒngshēnjì 〈名〉hole-depth gauge
【孔蚀】 kǒngshí 〈名〉[冶金] pitting corrosion
【孔武有力】 kǒngwǔ-yǒulì 〈熟〉have great physical strength and courage; be mighty and powerful
【孔隙】 kǒngxì 〈名〉pore; porosity: 无向～ isotropic porosity ‖ 原生～ primary porosity
〖～度〗 kǒngxìdù 〈名〉[地质] porosity
〖～压力〗 kǒngxì yālì 〈名〉pore pressure
〖～直径〗 kǒngxì zhíjìng 〈名〉pore diameter
【孔型】 kǒngxíng 〈名〉[冶金] pass: 初轧～ bloom pass ‖ 精轧～ finishing pass ‖ 梁形～ beam pass
【孔穴】 kǒngxué 〈名〉hole; cavity
【孔学】 Kǒngxué 〈名〉Confucianism
【孔眼】 kǒngyǎn 〈名〉eyelet; small hole; small opening
【孔子】 Kǒngzǐ 〈名〉Confucius (551-479 BC): ～哲学 philosophy of Confucius

恐 kǒng

❶〈动〉fear; dread: ⇨～惧; 惊～; 有恃无～ ❷〈动〉terrify; intimidate: ⇨～吓 ❸〈副〉perhaps; probably; maybe: 传闻～不真实。The rumour may not be true. ‖ 我～不能参加会议。I'm afraid I can't attend the meeting. / Probably I won't be able to attend the meeting.
【恐怖】 kǒngbù 〈形〉terrifying; horrible; dreadful; horrid: 从事～活动 engage in terror ‖ 感到～ feel horror ‖ ～的经历 terrifying experience ‖ ～的景象 horrid spectacle; horrible/terrible sight ‖ ～统治/行为 reign/act of terror ‖ 这部电影展示了极其～的谋杀场面。This film showed most horrific murder scenes.
〖～分子〗 kǒngbùfènzǐ 〈名〉terrorist
〖～片〗 kǒngbùpiàn 〈名〉horror film: 他们只放映～。They show nothing but horror films.
〖～手段〗 kǒngbù shǒuduàn 〈名〉terroristic means: 运用～ em-

ploy terror
〖～症〗 kǒngbùzhèng 〈名〉[医学] phobia
〖～主义〗 kǒngbùzhǔyì 〈名〉 terrorism: ～行为 terrorist act/action
〖～组织〗 kǒngbù zǔzhī 〈名〉 terrorist organization
【恐毒症】 kǒngdúzhèng 〈名〉[心理] phobia of poison
【恐飞症】 kǒngfēizhèng 〈名〉[心理] flight phobia
【恐高症】 kǒnggāozhèng 〈名〉[心理] acrophobia: ～患者 acrophobe
【恐吓】 kǒnghè 〈动〉 threaten; intimidate; cow; menace: 她～要离家出走。She threatened that she would leave home. ‖ 小偷用刀子～她。The thief menaced her with a knife.
〖～信〗 kǒnghèxìn 〈名〉 blackmailing/threatening letter
【恐慌】 kǒnghuāng ❶〈形〉 panicky; scared; frightened: 感到～ feel scared/panic ‖ ～万状 be panic-stricken ❷〈名〉 panic: 陷入～ fall/get into a panic; be seized with panic ‖ 引起～ cause panic ‖ 经济/金融～ economic/financial panic ‖ 战争～ war scare ‖ 人群一片～。Panic swept through the crowd.
【恐角兽】 kǒngjiǎoshòu 〈名〉[古生] dinoceras
【恐惧】 kǒngjù 〈形〉 fearful; frightened: ～死亡的到来 fear the approaching death ‖ ～不安 be frightened and restless ‖ 无所～ feel no fear
【恐龙】 kǒnglóng 〈名〉[古生] dinosaur
〖～蛋〗 kǒnglóngdàn 〈名〉 dinosaur egg: ～化石 fossilized dinosaur egg
【恐鸟】 kǒngniǎo 〈名〉[古生] dinornis
【恐怕】 kǒngpà 〈副〉 ❶ [indicating an estimation or anxiety] for fear of: ～我不能出席。I'm afraid that I will not be able to attend. ‖ 他～迟到，老早就起来了。He got up very early for fear of being late. ‖ 天～要下雨了。It looks like rain. ❷ [indicating an estimation] perhaps; probably; maybe: 这几个人中，他的英语～是说得最好的了。Among these people, he probably speaks English best. ‖ 箱子太重，他～搬不动。The box is perhaps too heavy for him.
【恐血症】 kǒngxuèzhèng 〈名〉[医学] haematophobia

倥 kǒng
⇨kōng
【倥偬】 kǒngzǒng 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ urgent; pressing: ⇨戎马～ ❷ destitute; impoverished; poverty-stricken

kòng

空 kòng ❶〈动〉 leave empty or blank; empty: ～出前三排座位来。Leave the first three rows of seats vacant. ‖ 把外屋～出来。Vacate the outhouse. ‖ 句号后～两格。Leave two spaces after a full stop. ‖ 这道题如果不会答，就先～着。Leave a blank for the moment if you don't know how to answer the question. ❷〈形〉 unoccupied; unfilled; vacant: ～房 vacant room ‖ ～行 blank line ‖ ～位子 unoccupied/vacant seat; vacant position ‖ 该职位仍然～着。The post is still vacant. ‖ 往前走，前面～着呢。Move up! There's plenty of room at the front. ⇨～白；～地；～额 ❸〈名〉 empty space: 车里挤满了人，没～儿了。The bus is already packed with people; there is no more room. ‖ 屋里堆得连下脚的～儿都没有。The house was so crammed that one found it hard to get in. ⇨填～ ❹〈名〉 free/leisure/spare time: 你明天有～吗? Are you free tomorrow? ‖ 他没～看书。He had no leisure for reading. ‖ 我早上有～。I'm available in the morning. ‖ 有～常来。Drop in when you have time. / Come over when you're free. ⇨抽～ ❺〈名〉 chance; opportunity: 得～儿就溜 slip whenever one has a chance ❻ = 控³ kòng
⇨kōng
【空白】 kòngbái ❶〈名〉 blank space; gap; margin: 填补～ fill/plug/stop a gap; fill in/up a gap ‖ 留下～ leave a gap/blank ‖ 记忆中的～ a blank in one's memory ‖ 该领域的研究在我国尚属～。This area of study is still virgin ground in our country. ‖ 他的著作填补了一大～。His book filled a major gap. ‖ 我的脑子突然间一片～。My mind suddenly blanked out. / Suddenly my mind went blank. / Suddenly my mind was a complete blank. ❷〈形〉 blank: ～本子 blank book ‖ ～表格 blank form ‖ ～地图/收据 blank map/receipt ‖ ～提单 blank bill of lading ‖ ～委任状 commission in blank ‖ ～纸 blank sheet of paper
〖～背书〗 kòngbái bèishū 〈名〉 blank endorsement; endorsement in blank
〖～点〗 kòngbáidiǎn 〈名〉 blank spot; gap; blank: 填补～ fill a gap ‖ 过去该地区的高等教育是个～。Higher education used to be nonexistent in this area.
〖～订单〗 kòngbái dìngdān 〈名〉 subscription blank
〖～符〗 kòngbáifú 〈名〉[计算机] blank character
〖～支票〗 kòngbái zhīpiào 〈名〉 blank cheque
【空当儿】 kòngdāngr 〈名〉 ❶ space; gap: 抽屉满了，没有～放这本书。The drawer is full; there's no extra space for this book. ❷ interval; break: 趁这～，我去寄封信。I'll go and post a letter during the break. ‖ 我利用课间的～打了个电话。I made use of the class interval to make a phone call.
【空地】 kòngdì 〈名〉 ❶ vacant lot; unused land; open space; clearing: 利用～种菜 grow vegetables on vacant lots ‖ 我们在森林里的一处～上停下来休息。We stopped to rest in a clearing in the woods. ❷ space available; vacant space: 屋里还有～儿加张床吗? Is there still room for another bed in the house?
【空额】 kòng'é 〈名〉 vacancy: 一个～ a vacancy ‖ 吃～ pocket pay for nonexistent employees on the payroll ‖ 该部门有六个～。This department has six vacancies.
【空格】 kònggé 〈名〉 ❶ blank; blank space (on a form) ❷ [计算机] space: 不间断～ non-breaking space ‖ 逗号后留一个～。Leave one space after a comma.
〖～键〗 kònggéjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] space bar
【空缺】 kòngquē 〈名〉 ❶ vacant position; vacancy; opening: 留一个～ leave a vacancy ‖ 谋求～职位 seek an opening ‖ 造成～ cause/create/make a vacancy ‖ ～已经补上了。The vacancy has been filled. ‖ 英语系有个～。A vacancy has occurred in the English Department. / There's a vacancy in the English Department. ‖ 这职位仍～着。The job is still open. ❷ gap: 填补受教育方面的～ fill a gap in one's education
【空位】 kòngwèi 〈名〉 ❶ vacant/unoccupied seat: 还有一个～。There's still one vacant seat left. ❷ vacancy: 他退休后公司里留出一个～。His retirement made a vacancy in the company. ❸ free space: 你能找到可供他们停车的～吗? Can you find a free space where they can park their car?
【空隙】 kòngxì 〈名〉 ❶ space; gap; interspace: 两张桌子挨得很紧，没有一点～。The two desks are very close to each other, with no space in between. ❷ interval: 战斗～ intervals of fighting; intervals between battles ‖ 在工作～时间 in the intervals of one's business ❸ chance or opportunity (for doing sth bad): 不要给敌人留下～。Don't give the enemy any chance.
【空暇】 kòngxiá 〈名〉 free/spare time; leisure: 我们整个星期一直工作，没有一点～。We've been working all week without a moment's leisure.
【空闲】 kòngxián ❶〈形〉 idle; free; leisurely: ～农地 idle farmland ‖ ～时间 idle time; leisure time, vacant hours ❷〈名〉 free time; spare time; leisure: 他很忙，很少有～。He is very busy and has little leisure time. ‖ 他一有～就看书。He began to read whenever he had some spare time.
〖～号码〗 kòngxián hàomǎ 〈名〉[电信] vacant number
【空线】 kòngxiàn 〈名〉 disengaged line
【空心】 kòngxīn 〈动〉 be on an empty stomach: ～喝酒 drink on an empty stomach
⇨kōngxīn
【空余】 kòngyú ❶〈形〉 free; vacant; spare; unoccupied: ～房间 vacant room ‖ ～楼层 unoccupied floor ‖ ～人手 extra hands ‖ ～时间 free time; spare time ‖ ～座位 unoccupied seats ❷〈名〉 free time; leisure: 他一天到晚忙，一点儿～也没有。He was busy all day long and had not a moment's leisure.
【空子】 kòngzi 〈名〉 ❶ chance or opportunity [usu for doing sth bad]: 钻～ avail oneself of loopholes (in a law, contract, etc); exploit an advantage/opportunity ‖ 法律上的～ chink in the law ❷ unoccupied place: 行李架满了，一点儿～都没有。The rack is full; it has no room for extra things. ❸ free time: 抽～来西安看看。Find time to come to Xi'an for a visit. ❹ gap; opening: 找个～挤进去。Find a gap and squeeze in.

控¹ kòng 〈动〉 accuse; charge: 那人被～犯有盗窃罪。The man was under an accusation of theft. ‖ 他被～杀人。He was charged with/impeached for/accused of murder. ⇨～告；～诉

控² kòng 〈动〉control; dominate: 受～于人 be controlled by sb; be under sb's control ⇨～制; 遥～

控³ kòng 〈动〉❶ keep part of the body in a certain position unsupported: 给孩子垫好枕头, 别让他～着头睡。Set the pillow right for the child. Don't let him sleep with his head unsupported. ‖ 你整天这样坐着, 腿会～肿的。Your legs will swell if you sit all day long in that position. ❷ turn a container upside down to let the liquid trickle out: 把瓶子～干净。Turn the bottle upside down to empty it.

【控扼】 kòng'è 〈动〉control; dominate: ～南北交通 control north-south traffic lines

【控方】 kòngfāng 〈名〉[法律] prosecuting party

〖～律师〗 kòngfāng lǜshī 〈名〉[法律] prosecuting counsel

〖～证人〗 kòngfāng zhèngren 〈名〉[法律] prosecution/prosecuting witness

【控告】 kònggào 〈动〉accuse; charge; arraign; complain; file/make a charge against; bring an accusation or a complaint against; indict: ～某人 bring in an indictment against sb; charge sb with sth; accuse sb of sth ‖ 提出～ bring/lodge/register a complaint against; prefer a charge/charges (against sb) ‖ 向警方提出～ take a complaint to the police ‖ 他们～他犯有叛国罪。They charged treason against him.

〖～权〗 kònggàoquán 〈名〉right of complaint

〖～人〗 kònggàorén 〈名〉accusant; accuser; accusing party; complainant; delator

【控购】 kònggòu 〈动〉control buying/purchase: ～商品 merchandise subject to controlled purchases ‖ (公共机构)～指标 quota for controlled (institutional) purchases

〖～办公室〗 kònggòu bàngōngshì 〈名〉office for controlling institutional purchases

【控股】 kònggǔ 〈动〉[金融] hold a controlling number of the shares

〖～公司〗 kònggǔ gōngsī 〈名〉holding company; control(ling) company; proprietary company/corporation

〖～信托〗 kònggǔ xìntuō 〈名〉holding trust

【控盘】 kòngpán 〈动〉manipulate stock quotations

【控诉】 kòngsù 〈动〉accuse; denounce; make a complaint against; charge: ～虐待儿童的行为 condemn cruelty to children ‖ 提出～ file an appeal against

〖～方〗 kòngsùfāng 〈名〉accusing party; accuser

〖～会〗 kòngsùhuì 〈名〉accusation meeting [usu held on a large scale for the people to denounce the old society, bad elements, etc]

〖～人〗 kòngsùrén 〈名〉accuser; complainant

〖～书〗 kòngsùshū 〈名〉written accusation/complaint

〖～状〗 kòngsùzhuàng 〈名〉bill of complaint

【控制】 kòngzhì 〈动〉control; dominate; command; bring/get under control; keep a check on: ～该地区 take control of the area ‖ ～感情 control one's emotions; tutor one's passions ‖ ～火势 control a fire ‖ ～人口增长 control population growth ‖ ～通货膨胀 control/curb inflation; get a handle on inflation ‖ ～支出 rein in/on expenditures ‖ ～自己 command/control oneself; get oneself in hand ‖ 失去～ get out of control; lose control (of) ‖ 实行严格～ impose strict controls (over) ‖ 直接～ assume direct control (of) ‖ 难以～ be beyond/outside one's control ‖ 完全～某人 hold sb in the palm of one's hand ‖ 对军火贸易应严加～。The arms trade should be subject to rigorous control. ‖ 局势已得到～。The situation has been brought under control. ‖ 我军～着这座城市。Our forces are in control of the city.

〖～棒〗 kòngzhìbàng 〈名〉[物理] control rod: ～当量 control rod equivalent ‖ ～振荡器 control rod oscillator

〖～爆破〗 kòngzhì bàopò 〈名〉controlled blasting

〖～比〗 kòngzhìbǐ 〈名〉[电子] control ratio

〖～存储器〗 kòngzhì cúnchǔqì 〈名〉control storage; control store; control memory

〖～点〗 kòngzhìdiǎn 〈名〉control point

〖～电压〗 kòngzhì diànyā 〈名〉control voltage

〖～阀〗 kòngzhìfá 〈名〉control valve

〖～缝〗 kòngzhìfèng 〈名〉[建筑] control joint

〖～杆〗 kòngzhìgǎn 〈名〉[纺织] jack; control column; controlling lever; rigging rod

〖～管〗 kòngzhìguǎn 〈名〉control tube: ～整流器 control-tube rectifier

〖～基因〗 kòngzhì jīyīn 〈名〉controlling gene

〖～价格〗 kòngzhì jiàgé 〈名〉check/pegged price; controlled/administered price

〖～键〗 kòngzhìjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] control key

〖～开关〗 kòngzhì kāiguān 〈名〉gauge tap; pilot/control switch

〖～量〗 kòngzhìliàng 〈名〉controlling quantity

〖～论〗 kòngzhìlùn 〈名〉[数学] cybernetics: ～模型 cybernetic model ‖ ～专家 cybernetist

〖～面板〗 kòngzhì miànbǎn 〈名〉control panel

〖～球〗 kòngzhìqiú 〈动〉[体育] ball control

〖～商品〗 kòngzhì shāngpǐn 〈名〉controlled commodity

〖～室〗 kòngzhìshì 〈名〉control room

〖～台〗 kòngzhìtái 〈名〉[计算机] console; control board

〖～图〗 kòngzhìtú 〈名〉[统计] control chart

〖～系统〗 kòngzhì xìtǒng 〈名〉control system

〖～线〗 kòngzhìxiàn 〈名〉control line; line of control: 双方同意将军队撤至实际～。Both sides agreed to withdraw their troops to the line of actual control.

〖～信号〗 kòngzhì xìnhào 〈名〉control signal/message; steering order

〖～杂交〗 kòngzhì zájiāo 〈名〉controlled hybridization/mating

〖～指令〗 kòngzhì zhǐlìng 〈名〉control instruction/command

〖～中心〗 kòngzhì zhōngxīn 〈名〉control centre

〖～终端〗 kòngzhì zhōngduān 〈名〉control terminal

〖～字符〗 kòngzhì zìfú 〈名〉control character

〖～字节〗 kòngzhì zìjié 〈名〉control byte

鞚 kòng 〈名〉〈书〉headstall

kōu

芤 kōu 〈名〉〈古〉onion; scallion

【芤脉】 kōumài 〈名〉[中医] hollow pulse

抠 kōu ❶〈动〉dig (out) with a finger or sth pointed; scratch: ～鼻孔/耳屎 pick one's nose/ear ‖ 从砖缝中～出硬币 dig out the coin from a crack between the bricks ‖ 在墙上～一个洞 scratch (out) a hole in the wall ❷〈动〉carve; cut: 在椅子上～花 carve a design on the chair ❸〈动〉delve into; study meticulously: ～英语语法 make a careful study of English grammar ‖ 死～书本 delve mechanically into books ‖ 一字一句地～ puzzle over every single word or phrase (in a book) ⇨～字眼儿 ❹〈形〉〈方〉stingy; miserly: 他对自己很～。He is very hard on himself. ‖ 她这人可真～! How stingy she is! ⇨～门儿

【抠门儿】 kōuménr 〈形〉〈方〉stingy; miserly: 他真～, 一分钱也舍不得花。He is so stingy that he doesn't want to spend any money.

【抠搜】 kōusou ❶〈动〉dig (out) with a finger or sth pointed; scratch: 别老用手～脚丫子! Stop scratching your feet with your fingers! ❷〈动〉search: 你在那儿～什么呢? What are you looking for there? ❸〈形〉stingy; miserly; tight-fisted: 店主真是～, 一张包装纸都不给。The shopkeeper was really stingy; he wouldn't give us even a piece of wrapping paper. ❹〈形〉thrifty; frugal: ～着过日子 live a frugal life ❺〈形〉slow in action: 别抠抠搜搜的, 快点儿吧, 我们要迟到了。Stop dawdling and hurry up; we are going to be late.

【抠唆】 kōusuo = 抠搜 kōusou

【抠字眼儿】 kōu zìyǎnr 〈动〉give close attention to wording; find fault with the choice of words; be too fussy over the meaning of words; be particular over/about diction: 翻译法律文件时有必要～。In translating legal documents, it's necessary to give close attention to the shades of meaning of each word.

弝 kōu 〈名〉〈书〉notch on either side of a bow

眍 kōu 〈动〉(of the eyes) sink in; become sunken: 手术后他的眼睛都～进去了。His eyes were sunken after the operation.

【眍喽】 kōulou = 眍 kōu

kǒu

口 kǒu ❶〈名〉mouth (of a human being or animal)：～紧不招祸。A closed mouth catches no flies. ‖ 这事由她～里说出，听起来未免奇怪。It sounds strange coming from her mouth. ⇨～技；～试；祸从～出 ❷〈名〉opening; entrance; mouth：胡同～ entrance/mouth of an alley ‖ 火山～ mouth of a volcano ‖ 瓶～ mouth of a bottle ‖ 钳～ mouth of the tongs ‖ 碗～ rim of a bowl ‖ 信箱～ slit of a letter box ⇨出～；封～；枪～ ❸〈名〉gateway of the Great Wall [usu used as part of a place name]：张家～ Zhangjiakou [in Hebei Province] ❹〈名〉cut; hole; crack：布边上的剪～ cut in the edge of the cloth ‖ 报纸上撕了一个～。There's a tear in the paper. ‖ 他胳膊上拉了一道～儿。There is a cut on his arm. ‖ 墙上裂了道～儿。There is a crack in the wall. ⇨豁～；决～；伤～ ❺〈名〉edge of a knife, etc：刀卷～了。The edge of the knife is turned. ‖ 这把剪刀还没开～。The scissors have not been edged. ⇨刀～ ❻〈名〉age of a draught animal：五岁～ five years of age ‖ 这牛～还轻。The ox is still young. ❼〈名〉a number of government organs of similar nature; departments of a certain category：文教～ departments of education and culture ⇨归～ ❽〈量〉[for family members, knives, etc]：抽～烟 take a drag at a cigarette ‖ 吸～气 take a breath ‖ 抿一～酒 take a sip of the wine ‖ 亲一～孩子 give the child a kiss ‖ 咬一～蛋糕 take a bite of a cake ‖ 两～棺材/井 two coffins/wells ‖ 三～之家 a family of three ‖ 一～刀 a knife ‖ 一～好牙齿 a mouthful of good teeth ‖ 他得养活五～人。He has five mouths to feed. ‖ 他又喝了一大～啤酒。He took another mouthful of beer. ‖ 她说一～地道的陕西话。She speaks excellent Shaanxi dialect. ‖ 我被蚊子叮了一～。I was bit by a mosquito. ❾〈名〉one's taste：香甜可～ delicious ⇨～轻；～重 ❿〈名〉talk; speech; utterance：⇨～才；～吃；～语 ⓫〈名〉people; population：⇨户～；拖家带～ ⓬〈名〉port：⇨出～；进～；转～

【口岸】 kǒu'àn 〈名〉port：开放～ open a port ‖ ～办事处 office of port affairs ‖ ～检查机关 inspection office at a port ‖ ～药检 medicine examination at a port ‖ 出口商品～ outlet for export produce ‖ 对外贸易～ port for foreign trade ‖ 入境～ port of entry ‖ 停靠～ port of call ‖ 通商～ trading/commercial port ‖ 沿海～ *coastal port*

〖～城市〗 kǒu'àn chéngshì 〈名〉port city

【口白】 kǒubái 〈名〉〈方〉*spoken parts or uttered words in an opera*

【口杯】 kǒubēi 〈名〉*cup; glass; mug*

【口碑】 kǒubēi 〈名〉public praise：～不好 have a bad name ‖ ～甚好 *enjoy/have a good reputation; be well-reputed*

〖～载道〗 kǒubēi-zàidào 〈熟〉be praised everywhere by the people; win public praise：这位警察在当地～。The policeman is very popular in his district.

【口北】 Kǒuběi 〈名〉area north of Zhangjiakou（张家口）[including the northern part of Hebei Province and the central part of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region]

【口笨舌拙】 kǒubèn-shézhuō 〈熟〉be awkward in speech

【口不应心】 kǒubùyìngxīn 〈熟〉what one is saying is different from what one is thinking; say one thing and think another; not speak one's mind

【口布】 kǒubù 〈名〉napkin

【口才】 kǒucái 〈名〉eloquence; conversational talent; oratorical ability; speechcraft：充分施展自己的～ use all the eloquence at one's command ‖ 有～ be eloquent; have a talent for speaking; have the gift of gab ‖ ～不好/不行 be a poor/bad speaker ‖ ～好 be a fluent/glib speaker ‖ 这小姑娘很有～。This little girl is an eloquent speaker.

【口彩】 kǒucǎi 〈名〉auspicious remarks

【口沉】 kǒuchén 〈方〉= 口重 kǒuzhòng

【口陈】 kǒuchén 〈动〉give a verbal account; give an oral presentation：～肝胆 speak candidly; speak one's mind

【口称】 kǒuchēng 〈动〉claim to be; profess：他～支持我，事实上却在拆我的台。He claimed to be in support of me; in fact he cut the ground from under my feet.

【口吃】 kǒuchī 〈动〉stutter; stammer：～得厉害 stammer badly ‖ 有点儿～ have a slight stutter ‖ 讲话～ have an impediment in speech; have a speech impediment ‖ 说话～的人 stammerer ‖ 他决心矫正～。He determined to master his stammer.

【口齿】 kǒuchǐ 〈名〉❶ enunciation：～不清 speak with a lisp; have a twist in one's tongue; be inarticulate ‖ ～清楚 have clear delivery/enunciation ❷ ability to speak：她～伶俐。She has a glib/quick tongue. ❸ teeth/age of a draught animal：看一下～，就知道这头牛的年岁。You can tell the age of the cow from its teeth.

【口臭】 kǒuchòu 〈名〉oral offence; bad/foul breath; halitosis：有～ have bad breath

【口出狂言】 kǒuchū-kuángyán 〈熟〉brag; talk big

【口出血】 kǒuchūxuè 〈名〉[医学] stomatorrhagia

【口传】 kǒuchuán 〈动〉instruct orally：～技艺 pass on one's special skill orally/by word of mouth ‖ 这部史诗是～下来的。The epic has been handed down through oral tradition.

〖～心授〗 *kǒuchuán-xīnshòu* 〈熟〉oral teaching inspires true understanding

【口疮】 *kǒuchuāng* 〈名〉[医学] *aphtha*：生～ have aphtha

〖～性溃疡〗 kǒuchuāngxìng kuìyáng 〈名〉aphthous ulcer

【口唇疱疹】 *kǒuchún pàozhěn* 〈名〉[医学] *labial herpes*

【口袋】 kǒudai 〈名〉❶ pocket：把钥匙装进～ pocket the key ‖ 后～ *hip pocket* ‖ 外衣/裤子～ *coat/trousers pocket* ‖ 一～贝壳 *a pocketful of shells* ❷ bag; sack：～布 sack cloth ‖ 帆布～ canvas/duck sack ‖ 面～ *flour sack* ‖ 一～苹果 a bag of apples

【口淡】 kǒudàn 〈形〉〈方〉❶ (of food) not too salty ❷ (of a person) fond of food that is not too salty

【口德】 kǒudé 〈名〉propriety of words; restraint in one's speech：年轻人，说话要积点～！Show restraint in your speech, young fellow! / Don't hurt people with your loose tongue, young fellow!

【口对口】 kǒuduìkǒu 〈形〉mouth-to-mouth：～复苏法 mouth-to-mouth resuscitation ‖ ～人工呼吸 kiss of life; mouth-to-mouth breathing

【口耳相传】 kǒu-ěr xiāngchuán 〈熟〉be passed down orally：有些风俗习惯是～保存下来的。Some customs have been passed down orally.

【口耳之学】 kǒu-ěrzhīxué 〈熟〉fragmentary knowledge from hearsay

【口风】 kǒufeng 〈名〉one's intention or view as revealed in what one says：露～ drop a word/hint ‖ 听他的～，好像不赞成这件事。From the way he talks about it, he doesn't seem to approve of this. ‖ 先探探她的～。Sound her out first.

【口锋】 kǒufēng 〈名〉tone; manner of speaking：～和缓 speak in a mild tone ‖ ～凌厉 speak in a fierce, aggressive manner

【口服】 kǒufú 〈动〉❶ profess to be convinced：⇨心服～ ❷ take orally：此药不可～。This medicine is not to be taken orally.

〖～避孕药〗 kǒufú bìyùnyào 〈名〉oral contraceptive; the pill

〖～法〗 kǒufúfǎ 〈名〉[医学] oral medication

〖～药〗 kǒufúyào 〈名〉oral medicine/medication：一剂～ an oral dose of medicine

〖～液〗 kǒufúyè 〈名〉oral liquid

〖～疫苗〗 kǒufú yìmiáo 〈名〉oral vaccine

【口福】 kǒufú 〈名〉gourmet's luck; the luck to eat sth delicious：～不浅 be lucky to enjoy delicious food ‖ 一饱～ enjoy a *gourmet's luck; satisfy one's appetite for delicious food* ‖ 你真是没～，刚错过一顿好饭。You're out of luck; you've just missed a *good meal.*

【口赋】 kǒufù 〈名〉〈旧〉poll tax; per-capita tax

【口腹】 kǒufù 〈名〉*food and drinks*：不贪～ *not indulge one's* appetite

〖～之欲〗 kǒufùzhīyù 〈熟〉desire for good food

【口干】 kǒugān 〈形〉dry; thirsty

〖～舌燥〗 kǒugān-shézào 〈熟〉have one's mouth parched and one's tongue scorched—be extremely dry/thirsty in the mouth：他讲得～。His mouth was dry with talking. ‖ 由于紧张他感到～。Nervousness dried his mouth.

【口疳】 kǒugān 〈名〉[中医] aphthae in children's mouths; children's aphthae

【口感】 kǒugǎn 〈名〉texture of food：～不错 *have a nice chewy* texture

【口供】 kǒugòng 〈名〉statement made by the accused under examination; oral/verbal confession; testimony：逼取～ extract a confession (from) ‖ 获得～ obtain a confession ‖ 录～ record a confession ‖ 问～ question for oral confession

〖～笔录〗 kǒugòng bǐlù 〈名〉[法律] deposition; record of testimony
〖～证据〗 kǒugòng zhèngjù 〈名〉[法律] oral evidence; testimonial proof
【口钩】 kǒugōu 〈名〉[昆虫] mouth hook
【口垢】 kǒugòu 〈名〉saburra
【口过】 kǒuguò 〈名〉slip of the tongue
【口号】 kǒuhào 〈名〉❶ slogan; watchword; catchword: 喊～ shout/chant slogans ‖ 提出～ put forward a slogan ‖ 宣传～ slogan for propaganda ‖ 战斗～ battle/war cry ‖ 政治～ political slogan/catchword ❷〈旧〉password; countersign
【口红】 kǒuhóng 〈名〉lipstick: 涂～ apply/wear lipstick; lipstick one's/sb's mouth ‖ ～可以润唇。Lipstick moistures lips. ‖ 她每天都搽～。She paints her mouth every day.
〖～刷〗 kǒuhóngshuā 〈名〉lip brush
【口惠】 kǒuhuì 〈名〉〈书〉lip service; empty promise
〖～而实不至〗 kǒuhuì ér shí bù zhì 〈熟〉make a promise but not keep it; pay lip service
【口技】 kǒujì 〈名〉vocal mimicry/imitation: ～演员 vocal mimicry performer
【口讲指画】 kǒujiǎng-zhǐhuà 〈熟〉gesticulate
【口交】 kǒujiāo 〈名〉oral sex: 进行～ have oral sex
【口角】 kǒujiǎo 〈名〉corner of the mouth: ～挂笑 have a faint smile playing about the corners of one's mouth
⇨kǒujué
〖～春风〗 kǒujiǎo-chūnfēng 〈熟〉make favourable remarks about sb; put in a good word for sb
〖～生风〗 *kǒujiǎo-shēngfēng* 〈熟〉*speak fluently*
〖～炎〗 kǒujiǎoyán 〈名〉[医学] angular stomatitis
【口紧】 kǒujǐn 〈形〉close-mouthed; tight-lipped: 他这人～。He is *tight*-lipped.
【口噤】 kǒujìn 〈名〉[中医] lockjaw
【口径】 kǒujìng 〈名〉❶ bore; calibre: 大～机枪 heavy-calibre machine gun ‖ 大～炮 heavy-calibre gun ‖ 200 毫米～的大炮 200 mm gun ‖ 小～手枪 small-bore/small-calibre pistol ❷ requirements; specifications: 不合～ not meet the requirements ‖ 螺钉与螺母～不合。The diameters of the screw and nut are not the same. ❸ line of action; account/version of an event; statement about sth: 对～ arrange to give the same story; give the same account by arrangement ‖ 统一～ adopt a uniform version; adopt the same approach; agree on a uniform version ‖ ～一致 speak along the same line ‖ 官方～ official version/account ‖ 在这件事上咱们说话～要一致。We should adopt the same approach when talking about this. / We should set the same ground rules when discussing this.
【口镜】 kǒujìng 〈名〉[医学] mouth mirror
【口诀】 kǒujué 〈名〉pithy mnemonic formula [often in rhyme]; mnemonic rhyme: 背～ memorize a formula ‖ 加法/减法/乘法/除法～ formula for addition/subtraction/multiplication/division ‖ 珠算～ abacus rhymes
【口角】 kǒujué 〈动〉quarrel; bicker; wrangle: 与人发生～ get into a verbal clash with sb; have words with sb; bicker with sb ‖ 不要为小事和人～。Don't quarrel with others over *trivialities*. ‖ 他们之间发生了～。A quarrel arose among them.
⇨kǒujiǎo
【口渴】 kǒukě 〈形〉thirsty: 感到～ feel thirsty ‖ ～得要命 be distressed by thirst; be parched; be dying for a drink ‖ 讲得～ talk oneself thirsty ‖ 太阳底下干活容易～。Working under the sun is dry/thirsty work.
【口口声声】 kǒukou-shēngshēng 〈熟〉say repeatedly; repeat again and again; keep on saying; say sth over and over again: 他～说自己是冤枉的。He kept on saying that he had been wronged.
【口苦】 kǒukǔ 〈名〉[中医] bitter taste
【口快】 kǒukuài 〈形〉❶ outspoken; plain-spoken ❷ thoughtless in speech; quick with one's tongue
〖～心直〗 kǒukuài-xīnzhí ＝ 心直口快 xīnzhí-kǒukuài
【口溃疡】 kǒukuìyáng 〈名〉[医学] canker sore
【口里】 Kǒulǐ 〈名〉area south of the Great Wall
【口粮】 kǒuliáng 〈名〉grain ration: 发～ issue grain rations/provisions ‖ 准备一周的～ prepare a week's provisions
【口裂】 kǒuliè 〈名〉[医学] schistostoma; oral fissure/cleft
【口令】 kǒulìng 〈名〉❶ word of command: 第二排的同学,听我的～! Second-rank students, hear my order! ❷ password; watchword; countersign: 答/问～ answer/demand the word ‖ 给出～才能通过。One must give the word before he passes. ‖ 今晚的～是什么? What's tonight's watchword?
【口马】 kǒumǎ 〈名〉horses bred in the area north of the Great Wall
【口门】 kǒumén 〈名〉river-mouth; estuary
【口糜】 kǒumí 〈名〉[医学] aphthous stomatitis
【口蜜腹剑】 kǒumì-fùjiàn 〈熟〉honey in mouth, dagger in heart; honey-mouthed and dagger-hearted; honey on one's lips and murder in one's heart; hypocritical and malignant: ～的人 treacherous person
【口蘑】 kǒumó 〈名〉edible mushrooms originally from Zhangjiakou (张家口) area
【口膜】 kǒumó 〈名〉[解剖] oral membrane
【口沫】 kǒumò 〈名〉mouth foam
【口囊】 kǒunáng 〈名〉[医学] buccal capsule
【口粘膜】 kǒuniánmó 〈名〉oral mucous membrane; tunica mucosa oris
【口盘】 kǒupán 〈名〉oral disk/disc
【口器】 kǒuqì 〈名〉[动物] mouthparts (of an arthropod)
【口气】 *kǒuqi* 〈名〉❶ *tone; note*: 改变～ change one's tone/note ‖ ～傲慢 take a high tone ‖ 道歉/责备的～ tone of apology/reproach ‖ 埋怨的～ note of complaint ‖ 命令的～ imperative tone of voice; tone of command ‖ 严肃的～ serious tone ‖ ～强硬的声明 strongly worded statement ‖ 用恳求的～ in a pleading tone ‖ 别用那种～跟我说话。Don't speak to me in that tone. ❷ manner/way of speaking: 说话～很硬 speak with firmness; speak in an unyielding tone ‖ 好大的～! What high-flown statements! ❸ implication; what is actually meant: 探探～ sound sb out; sound out sb's intention ‖ 听他的～,这事可能希望不大。From the way he spoke, there seemed to be little hope for this.
【口腔】 kǒuqiāng 〈名〉[生理] oral/buccal cavity: ～保健 oral health ‖ ～出血 oral haemorrhage ‖ ～疾病 mouth disease; disease of the mouth ‖ ～微生物 oral microorganism ‖ ～卫生 oral/dental hygiene ‖ ～细菌 oral bacteria ‖ ～医学 oral medicine
〖～病理学〗 kǒuqiāng bìnglǐxué 〈名〉oral pathology
〖～成形术〗 kǒuqiāng chéngxíngshù 〈名〉[医学] stomatoplasty
〖～镜〗 kǒuqiāngjìng 〈名〉[医学] mouth mirror; *stomatoscope*
〖～科〗 kǒuqiāngkē 〈名〉department of stomatology: ～医师 stomatologist
〖～溃疡〗 *kǒuqiāng kuìyáng* 〈名〉[医学] *canker sore*
〖～粘膜〗 kǒuqiāng niánmó 〈名〉oral mucous membrane
〖～外科〗 kǒuqiāng wàikē 〈名〉oral surgery: ～医生 oral surgeon
〖～腺〗 kǒuqiāngxiàn 〈名〉oral gland: ～瘤 oral adenoma
〖～学〗 kǒuqiāngxué 〈名〉stomatology: ～家 stomatologist
〖～医院〗 kǒuqiāng yīyuàn 〈名〉stomatological hospital
【口琴】 kǒuqín 〈名〉mouth organ; harmonica: 吹～ play the mouth organ
【口轻】 kǒuqīng 〈形〉❶ (of food) not too salty: 这菜太～了,再加点盐。This dish is too bland. Put some more salt in it. ❷ (of a person) fond of food that is not too salty: 我～,别把菜做咸了。I don't like salty food. Please don't make my food too salty. ❸ (of a horse, donkey, etc) young: ～的马 young horse
【口若悬河】 kǒuruò-xuánhé 〈熟〉speak with a flow of eloquence like that of a cataract; let loose a flood of eloquence; speak volubly; talk glibly; speak with torrential eloquence: 他～。His words poured forth like a rushing river. ‖ 演讲者～地说了一大通。The speaker gushed forth in streams of wondrous eloquence.
【口尚乳臭】 kǒushàng-rǔxiù 〈熟〉still smell of one's mother's milk—be young and inexperienced: 领导觉得他～,开始并不重用他。The leadership was under the impression that he was quite inexperienced and therefore did not put him in an important position at first.
【口哨儿】 kǒushàor 〈名〉whistling sound made through rounded lips: 吹～ whistle ‖ 用～吹一支曲子 whistle a tune
【口舌】 *kǒushé* 〈名〉❶ dispute or misunderstanding caused by gossip: 与人发生～ quarrel with sb ‖ ～是非 disputes and quarrels ❷ talking: 不要白费～ save one's breath ‖ 大费～ take a lot of talking ‖ 别在他身上白费～了。Don't waste words on him. / Don't waste any more breath on him.
〖～糜烂〗 kǒushé mílàn 〈名〉[医学] erosion of mucous mem-

brane in the oral cavity

【口实】 kǒushí 〈名〉〈书〉cause for gossip; handle; excuse; pretext: 给人留～ give sb a handle (against oneself) ‖ 说话时要小心，免得给人落下～。Be cautious when you speak lest you give hearers something to use against you. ⇨贻人～

【口试】 kǒushì 〈动〉take/hold oral examination/test: 参加/举行～ take/hold an oral examination ‖ 通过～ pass one's oral test ‖ 英语～ oral test in English ‖ 上那所大学必须经过～。An oral test is required for admission to that university. ‖ 他～不及格。He failed the oral.

【口是心非】 kǒushì-xīnfēi 〈熟〉have two faces; disharmony of mind and thought; say one thing and mean another; say yes and mean no; play a double game: ～的人是靠不住的。A double-faced person can never be relied on. ‖ 他一贯～，当面一套，背后一套，不可不防。He always says one thing but means another, and behaves one way to your face and quite another behind your back. You must be on the alert for him.

【口授】 kǒushòu 〈动〉❶ teach or instruct orally: ～弟子 teach one's pupils orally ❷ dictate: ～信件 dictate a letter ‖ 记录～内容 take fast dictation ‖ 这本书是作者～，他的女儿整理的。This book was dictated by the author and transcribed by his daughter.

〖～笔录〗 kǒushòu-bǐlù 〈名〉verbatim record of a dictation; dictation

〖～遗嘱〗 kǒushòu yízhǔ 〈名〉oral testament; nuncupative/oral will

【口述】 kǒushù 〈动〉give an oral account; recount orally: ～自己的冒险经历 give an oral account of one's adventure

〖～程序〗 kǒushù chéngxù 〈名〉[法律] oral procedure

〖～记录机〗 kǒushù jìlùjī 〈名〉dictating machine

〖～历史〗 kǒushù lìshǐ 〈名〉oral history

〖～自传〗 kǒushù zìzhuàn 〈名〉as-told-to autobiography

【口水】 kǒushuǐ 〈名〉saliva; slaver: 流～ slobber; drool ‖ 见到食物流～ slaver over food ‖ 使人流～ make one's mouth water ‖ 孩子在淌～了，给他擦一下。The baby is dribbling. Give his mouth a wipe.

【口说无凭】 kǒushuō-wúpíng 〈熟〉verbal statements are no guarantee: ～，立此为据。A verbal statement being no guarantee, a written agreement is hereby made. / Verbal statements are no guarantee. This written pledge will serve as proof.

【口诵】 kǒusòng 〈动〉read aloud; read out loud: ～经文 recite scripture

〖～心惟〗 kǒusòng-xīnwéi 〈熟〉ponder over the meaning while reading: 好的诗句必须～，才能真正理解。One can understand a good poem only by carefully savouring its meaning while reading.

【口算】 kǒusuàn ❶〈动〉do a sum orally; calculate orally; do an oral calculation: 她长于～。She is good at oral calculation. ❷ = 口赋 kǒufù

【口蹄疫】 kǒutíyì 〈名〉foot-and-mouth disease; hoof-and-mouth disease; aphthous fever: ～病毒 foot-and-mouth disease virus

【口条】 kǒutiao 〈名〉pig's/ox's tongue (as food)

【口头】 kǒutóu ❶〈名〉words [as opposed to thoughts and actions]: ～上同意，行动上反对 agree in words but oppose in action ‖ 心里愿意，～上却不说 be willing at heart but decline to say so ❷〈形〉oral; parol; verbal: ～汇报 make an oral report/statement ‖ ～介绍 give an oral introduction ‖ ～抗议 lodge an oral protest ‖ ～控诉 lodge an oral complaint/accusation ‖ ～流传 pass on by oral tradition ‖ ～通知 notify orally ‖ ～支持 give verbal support ‖ ～承诺 verbal promise ‖ ～答复 oral reply ‖ ～合同 parol contract ‖ ～练习 oral drills ‖ ～声明 oral statement ‖ ～协议 parol/oral/spoken/verbal agreement ‖ ～宣传 word-of-mouth publicity ‖ ～证明 parol evidence ❸〈名〉〈方〉flavour; taste (of fruit or melons): 这个西瓜的～不错。The watermelon tastes good.

〖～表决〗 kǒutóu biǎojué 〈动〉vote by "yes" and "no"; hold a voice vote: 通过～选举 elect by acclamation

〖～禅〗 kǒutóuchán 〈名〉one's favourite phrase; pet phrase; platitude: "我才不在乎呢"成了她的～。"I don't care" has become her pet phrase.

〖～翻译〗 kǒutóu fānyì 〈名〉oral interpretation

〖～革命派〗 kǒutóu gémìngpài 〈名〉lip-service revolutionaries

〖～交〗 kǒutóujiāo 〈名〉mere acquaintance: 我们只是～。We are mere acquaintances.

〖～申报〗 kǒutóu shēnbào 〈名〉oral declaration

〖～文学〗 kǒutóu wénxué 〈名〉oral/unwritten literature; folk tales, ballads, etc handed down orally

〖～遗嘱〗 kǒutóu yízhǔ 〈名〉nuncupative/oral will

〖～照会〗 kǒutóu zhàohuì 〈名〉verbal note

【口吐白沫】 kǒutǔ-báimò 〈熟〉foam at mouth

【口吐莲花】 kǒutǔ-liánhuā 〈熟〉have the gift of the gab

【口吐珠玑】 kǒutǔ-zhūjī 〈熟〉words one utters are all gems—talk with literary grace

【口外】 Kǒuwài = 口北 Kǒuběi

【口味】 kǒuwèi 〈名〉❶ one's taste/liking: 不合～ not to one's taste ‖ 合～ suit one's taste; be to one's liking/taste ‖ 迎合某人的～ cater to sb's taste; hit the taste of sb ‖ 各种～的观众 viewers of all tastes ‖ 爵士乐不怎么对我的～。Jazz isn't really my scene. ❷ flavour/taste of food: 这菜～不错。The dish is tasty. ‖ 这些菜都是四川～。These are all Sichuan(-style) dishes.

【口吻】 kǒuwěn 〈名〉❶ [动物] muzzle; snout ❷ tone; note: 教训人/开玩笑的～ lecturing/jocular tone ‖ 命令/威胁的～ commanding/threatening tone ‖ 责备的～ note of reproach ‖ 他说话时略带嘲弄的～。A suggestion of mockery coloured his tone. / His voice carried a mockery note.

【口无择言，身无择行】 kǒuwúzéyán, shēnwúzéxíng 〈熟〉be impeccable in speech and conduct; speak and behave properly

【口误】 kǒuwù ❶〈动〉make a slip of the tongue ❷〈名〉slip of the tongue; oral slip

【口吸盘】 kǒuxīpán 〈名〉[动物] oral sucker

【口涎】 kǒuxián 〈名〉saliva

【口香糖】 kǒuxiāngtáng 〈名〉chewing gum: 嚼～ chew a gum

【口小】 kǒuxiǎo 〈形〉(of a horse, donkey, etc) young

【口信】 kǒuxìn 〈名〉oral message: 传～ convey a message (to sb) ‖ 带～ pass on/bear a message (to sb) ‖ 留～ leave a message for sb ‖ 捎～ take/deliver a message (to sb) ‖ 托人带～ send a message through sb ‖ 请给我父母带个～，说我 11 点回去。Please tell my parents that I'll be back at 11 o'clock.

【口形】 kǒuxíng 〈名〉[语音] degree of lip-rounding

【口型】 kǒuxíng 〈名〉shape of the mouth as one speaks or produces a sound

【口血未干】 kǒuxuè-wèigān 〈熟〉before the blood of the sacrifice is dry on one's lips—before the ink on the treaty of an alliance is dry; violate an agreement soon after it is signed

【口咽】 kǒuyān 〈名〉[生理] oropharynx

【口炎】 kǒuyán 〈名〉[医学] stomatitis: ～性腹泻 sprue ‖ 寄生性～ parasitic stomatitis ‖ 溃疡性～ ulcerative stomatitis; stomatocace ‖ 流行性～ epidemic/epizootic stomatitis

【口眼㖞斜】 kǒu-yǎn wāixié 〈名〉[中医] facial paralysis

【口译】 kǒuyì ❶〈动〉interpret: ～一段话 give an oral interpretation to a paragraph ‖ 为某人做～ interpret for sb ‖ ～能力 interpretation ability ❷〈名〉interpreter

【口音】 kǒuyīn 〈名〉[语言] oral speech sounds

【口音】 kǒuyin 〈名〉❶ voice: 她一下就听出了儿子的～。She recognized her son's voice immediately. ❷ accent: 北方/南方～ northern/southern accent ‖ 美国～ American accent ‖ 说话带有浓重的～ speak with a strong/broad accent ‖ 听他的～就知道他是河南人。You can tell by/from his speech that he comes from Henan Province. ❸ tone of voice: 听～她是生气了。She sounded a bit angry. / Her tone of voice suggested that she was a bit cross.

【口吟】 kǒuyín 〈动〉recite/chant in a low voice: ～一首诗 recite a poem in a low voice

【口语】 kǒuyǔ 〈名〉❶ spoken language: ～考试 oral examination test ‖ 英语～ spoken/oral/colloquial English ❷〈书〉slander; calumny: 横遭～ suffer slander for no reason

〖～体〗 kǒuyǔtǐ 〈名〉colloquial (style); colloquialism: 用～写的信 letter written in colloquial style

【口育鱼】 kǒuyùyú 〈名〉mouthbrooder

【口谕】 kǒuyù 〈名〉〈旧〉verbal instruction (from one's superior)

【口燥唇干】 kǒuzào-chúngān = 口干舌燥 kǒugān-shézào

【口占】 kǒuzhàn 〈动〉〈书〉❶ dictate: 向秘书～电文 dictate a telegram to the secretary ❷ improvise (a poem): ～一绝 improvise a quatrain

【口罩】 kǒuzhào 〈名〉gauze/surgical mask: 戴～ put on/wear a gauze mask

【口中雌黄】 kǒuzhōng-cíhuáng 〈熟〉make irresponsible re-

marks; criticize freely without thinking carefully
【口重】 kǒuzhòng 〈形〉❶ (of food or soup) salty: 他不爱吃～的,少放点儿盐。Just a little salt, please. He doesn't like salty food. ❷ (of a person) fond of salty food: 我这位朋友～,请多倒点酱油。A little more sauce, please. This friend of mine is fond of salty food.
【口诛笔伐】 kǒuzhū-bǐfá 〈熟〉condemn both in speech and in writing; lash out at/denounce sb both by word of mouth and in writing: 对腐败现象应该～,群起而攻之。Corruption should be universally condemned both by word of mouth and in writing.
【口髭】 kǒuzī 〈名〉moustache
【口子】 kǒuzi ❶〈量〉person: 我家有五～。There are five people in my family. ❷〈名〉〈口〉my husband or wife: 我们那～整天忙。My husband/wife is busy all day long. ❸〈名〉opening; breach: 洪水将堤防冲了一个～。The floods found a vent through the dykes. ‖ 运河决～了。The canal has burst its bank. ❹〈名〉hole; cut; crack; tear: 玻璃杯裂了一道～。There is a crack in the cup. ‖ 衬衣上给撕了一个～。There's a tear in the shirt. ‖ 他胳膊上被割了几道～。He received several cuts on his arm. ❺〈名〉precedent: 我们可不能开这个～啊! We cannot afford to set such a precedent!

kòu

叩 kòu 〈动〉❶ knock; tap; rap: ～门 knock at the door ‖ 轻轻～门 rap on the door; tap the door ⇨～齿; ～诊 ❷ kowtow: ～辞 decline politely ‖ ～求 request humbly ⇨～首; ～头; ～谢 ❸〈书〉enquire; ask: ～其姓名 ask sb's name ‖ ～以文义 ask for an explication (of a text) ⇨～问
【叩拜】 kòubài 〈动〉〈旧〉kowtow: ～祖先 kowtow to one's ancesters
【叩齿】 kòuchǐ ❶〈动〉click the teeth ❷〈名〉teeth-clicking [a method of dental care]
【叩打】 kòudǎ 〈动〉knock; tap; rap: 老师用手指～着办公桌。The teacher tapped the desk with her fingers.
【叩关】 kòuguān 〈动〉❶〈书〉seek an audience with the monarch of a foreign state ❷〈书〉knock at the door ❸〈书〉launch an attack upon a fortress ❹ (of football, ice hockey, etc) attack the goal ❺ initiate; launch: 该片在央视～成功。The film was successfully launched on the CCTV.
【叩贺】 kòuhè 〈动〉salute and congratulate
【叩阍】 kòuhūn 〈动〉〈书〉lodge a complaint with the imperial court; seek an imperial audience to air one's complaint: ～无门 be denied access to the imperial court ‖ 途穷～ go to the imperial court as a last resort to obtain justice
【叩击】 kòujī 〈动〉knock; beat; tap: 〈喻〉她的歌声～着我的心弦。Her singing tugged at my heartstrings.
【～法】 kòujīfǎ 〈名〉[中医] percussion manipulation
【叩见】 kòujiàn 〈动〉〈书〉visit (one's superior); call on (one's superior)
【叩门求见】 kòumén-qiújiàn 〈熟〉knock at the door and ask for an interview
【叩首】 kòushǒu 〈动〉kowtow: 三跪九～ kneel down three times and kowtow nine times [the most reverential and ceremonial ritual of greeting in ancient China performed only to the emperor]
【叩头】 kòutóu 〈动〉kowtow: ～礼拜 kneel down in prayer ‖ ～赔罪 give sb a grand kowtow and apologize; kowtow in apology ‖ ～如捣蒜 kowtow in quick succession ‖ ～如泥 repeatedly kowtow by touching the ground with one's forehead ‖ ～谢罪 kowtow in apology
【～虫】 kòutóuchóng 〈名〉[昆虫] click/snapping beetle; elater; spring beetle: ～科 Elateridae
【～求饶】 kòutóu-qiúráo 〈熟〉kowtow begging for mercy; perform a kowtow and beg for mercy
【～如仪】 kòutóu-rúyí 〈熟〉kowtow as the custom requires; kowtow in accordance with etiquette
【～作揖】 kòutóu-zuòyī 〈熟〉kowtow and bow with a great show of respect
【叩问】 kòuwèn 〈动〉〈书〉make enquiries: ～缘由 make enquiries for the causes; enquire into the causes
【叩喜】 kòuxǐ 〈动〉〈旧〉offer congratulations (to one's elder or superior) by kowtowing
【叩谢】 kòuxiè 〈动〉kowtow in thanks; express thanks by kowtowing—show deep appreciation; offer/express earnest thanks: 登门～ call on sb to express one's earnest thanks
【叩询】 kòuxún 〈动〉〈书〉make inquiries: 细加～ make careful enquiries
【叩谒】 kòuyè 〈动〉〈书〉pay a formal visit; call to pay respects (to one's elder or superior)
【叩音】 kòuyīn 〈名〉[医学] percussion note/sound
【叩诊】 kòuzhěn [医学] ❶〈名〉percussion ❷〈动〉percuss
【～板】 kòuzhěnbǎn 〈名〉[医学] pleximeter
【～槌】 kòuzhěnchuí 〈名〉[医学] plexor; plessor; percussor
【～锤】 kòuzhěnchuí 〈名〉[医学] percussion hammer

扣 kòu ❶〈动〉button up; buckle: ～纽扣 do up the buttons ‖ ～上安全带 buckle up/fasten the safety belt ‖ 把大衣～好 button up one's coat ‖ 把门窗～上 bolt up the doors and windows ‖ 你把衣服纽扣～错了。You've buttoned up your coat the wrong way. ❷〈动〉place a cup, bowl, etc upside down; cover with an inverted cup, bowl, etc: 用碗把菜～上 cover the dish with a bowl ‖ 他一不留神盆子从手上滑落,～在了地上。Before he knew it, the basin slipped out of his hands and dropped to the ground and was sitting there upside down. ‖ 那个流浪汉头上斜～着一顶破帽子。An old hat sat askew on the vagrant's head. ❸〈动〉〈喻〉put (a label on sb): ～上叛国的罪名 brand/frame sb as a traitor ⇨～帽子 ❹〈动〉detain; take into custody; arrest: ～了两名人质 take two hostages; hold two men as hostages ‖ ～住罪犯 take the offender into custody ‖ 他闯了红灯,警察～了他的车。The police took away his car because he had run the red light. ⇨～留; ～押 ❺〈动〉deduct; subtract; withhold; take off; give a discount: ～工资 deduct a part from/of sb's pay; dock sb's pay/salary/wage ‖ ～奖金 withhold sb's bonus ‖ 把这笔钱～下四分之一留作己用 subtract a quarter of the money for one's own use ‖ 因字迹不工整,老师～了五分。The teacher deducted five points for bad handwriting. ‖ 雇主从我们的薪金中～一笔钱交所得税。Our employer makes a deduction from our salary for the income tax. ⇨～除; ～发; 折～ ❻〈动〉smash or spike (a ball): ⇨～篮; ～球; ～杀 ❼〈动〉press; pull: ～动扳机 press the trigger ❽〈名〉knot: 系个～儿 tie/make a knot ‖ 绳～儿 knot (in a rope) ⇨活～; 死～儿 ❾〈名〉button; buckle: 包布～ cloth-covered button ‖ 金属～ metal button ‖ 双排～ double row of buttons; double-breasted ‖ 鞋～ shoe buckle ‖ 我大衣上掉了个～。I lost a button off my overcoat. / A button has come off my overcoat. ⇨～子; 风纪～; 领～ ❿〈名〉circle of thread (on a screw); turn: 拧了四～ drive in a screw four twists ⇨螺丝～ ⓫ ＝ 筘 kòu
【扣除】 kòuchú 〈动〉deduct; subtract; take out; withhold: ～费用 deduct the expenses ‖ ～佣金 deduct a commission ‖ 从工资中～房租 deduct the rent from wages ‖ 账单里～了 30 元,作为搬运工造成的破损赔偿费。There was a deduction of 30 *yuan* from the bill for the damage caused by the movers. ‖ 将从工资中～10%作为住房基金。Ten per cent of the pay will be deducted for housing funds.
【～额】 kòuchú'é 〈名〉deduction
【扣钉】 kòudīng 〈名〉pintle: ～孔 pintle hole ‖ ～链 pintle chain
【扣洞】 kòudòng ＝ 扣眼 kòuyǎn
【扣发】 kòufā 〈动〉hold; withhold: ～工资 hold up sb's wages ‖ ～全年奖金 hold sb's bonus for a whole year
【扣分】 kòufēn 〈动〉deduct marks/points: ～比赛制 penalty point system
【扣黑锅】 kòu hēiguō 〈熟〉make sb a scapegoat; accuse sb unjustly (of sb else's crime or wrongdoing): 他累死累活地干,结果还给扣了个黑锅,简直太不公平了。It was really unfair that he should have been working himself to the bone only to be blamed for somebody else's mistakes.
【扣环】 kòuhuán 〈名〉snap/clip/retaining ring: ～垫圈 retaining washer ‖ ～密封 snap-ring seal
【扣减】 kòujiǎn 〈动〉deduct; subtract; cut: ～奖金 reduce bonus
【扣件】 kòujiàn 〈名〉[建筑] fastener
【扣缴】 kòujiǎo 〈动〉withhold: 所得税每月从个人工资中～。Income tax is withheld every month from your paycheque.
【扣紧】 kòujǐn 〈动〉fasten; secure; bind: ～螺杆 fastening bolt

‖～螺母 binding/securing nut

【扣篮】 kòulán [体育] ❶〈动〉dunk ❷〈名〉dunk/stuff shot; over-the-rim shot

【扣留】 kòuliú 〈动〉detain; arrest: ～货物 detain the cargo ‖ ～营业执照 take away/suspend a business licence ‖ ～嫌疑犯 detain a suspect ‖ ～走私货物 detain smuggled goods ‖ 该船被～在港口进行检疫。The vessel is detained in quarantine. ‖ 警方～了两名与这次珠宝抢劫案有关的人。The police are holding two men in connection with the jewel robbery.

〖～货物〗 kòuliú huòwù 〈名〉detained goods

〖～权〗 kòuliúquán 〈名〉right of detention

〖～物品〗 kòuliú wùpǐn 〈名〉articles under detention: ～凭单 detention ticket

【扣帽子】 kòu màozi 〈熟〉put/pin a (usu political) label on sb: 别乱给人～。Don't pin political labels on others indiscriminately.

【扣襻】 kòupàn 〈名〉button loop

【扣球】 kòuqiú 〈动〉[体育] smash (a ball); spike: ～出界 spike out ‖ ～得分 score by spiking ‖ 超手～ spike over the block

〖～手〗 kòuqiúshǒu 〈名〉attacker; spiker

【扣人心弦】 kòurén-xīnxián 〈熟〉exciting; thrilling; breathtaking; heart-thrilling; soul-stirring; pulling at one's heartstrings: ～的比赛 exciting match/game ‖ ～的故事 gripping/thrilling story ‖ ～的悬念 breathtaking suspense

【扣杀】 kòushā 〈动〉[体育] smash/spike (a ball): ～高球 hit the lob ‖ 大板～ make overpowering smashes [in table tennis] ‖ 网前～ smash/spike the ball before the net ‖ ～球 smash hit

【扣审】 kòushěn 〈动〉[法律] detain and interrogate: 两名嫌疑犯已被公安局～。Two suspects have been held and interrogated by the public security bureau.

【扣题】 kòutí 〈动〉keep/stick to the point; be relevant to the subject: 写论文时～是头等重要的。It's of first importance to keep to the subject when writing an essay.

【扣头】 kòutou 〈名〉discount [the amount of money taken off]: ～多/少。The discount is big/small.

【扣压】 kòuyā 〈动〉withhold; shelve; pigeonhole: ～稿件 withhold a manuscript from publication ‖ ～申请 pigeonhole a requst ‖ ～信件 withhold a letter ‖ ～议案 smother up a motion

【扣押】 kòuyā 〈动〉[法律] ❶detain; hold in custody: ～人质 hold sb hostage ‖ ～十名难民 hold 10 refugees ‖ ～走私犯 detain the smugglers ‖ 他被～在警察局里。He was detained at a police station. ‖ 肇事后逃跑的司机已被逮捕～。The hit-and-run driver has been apprehended and is now in custody. ❷ distrain; seize: ～财产以抵债 distrain upon sb's property as indemnity for a debt

〖～令〗 kòuyālìng 〈名〉garnishee order

〖～期〗 kòuyāqī 〈名〉period of lien

〖～权〗 kòuyāquán 〈名〉lien: ～书 letter of lien

〖～资产〗 kòuyā zīchǎn 〈名〉assets subject to lien

【扣眼】 kòuyǎn 〈名〉buttonhole: ～距 button distance

【扣照】 kòuzhào 〈动〉suspend (a licence)

【扣子】 kòuzi 〈名〉❶ knot: 解开～ untie a knot ❷ button; buckle; clasp: 一粒～ a button ‖ 掉了两个～ lose two buttons; two buttons come off ‖ 钉～ sew a button (on) ‖ 解开～ undo/unfasten a button ‖ 扣上～ do up/fasten a button ‖ 鞋～ shoe buckle ❸ abrupt break in a story to create suspense; point of high suspense

寇 kòu ❶〈名〉bandit; invader; enemy: 敌～ (invading) enemy ‖ 海～ pirate ⇨外～; 贼～ ❷〈动〉invade: ～边 harass/invade the border areas ⇨入～

【寇仇】 kòuchóu 〈名〉enemy; foe: 视若～ regard as one's enemy/foe

筘 kòu 〈名〉[纺织] reed

【筘齿】 kòuchǐ 〈名〉dent of reed; reed dent: ～孔 dent opening

【筘痕】 kòuhén 〈名〉reed mark/streak; dent cracking

蔻 kòu

【蔻丹】 kòudān 〈名〉nail polish

【蔻蔻】 kòukòu ＝ 可可 kěkě

瞉 kòu 〈名〉〈书〉young bird; fledgling

kū

矻 kū

【矻矻】 kūkū 〈形〉〈书〉diligent; industrious; assiduous: 终日～ work diligently/assiduously all day long ‖ 孜孜～ diligent; industrious

刳 kū 〈动〉〈书〉hollow out; whittle out: ～木为舟 make a canoe out of a tree trunk

枯 kū ❶〈形〉(of a plant, etc) withered: ～草 withered grass ‖ ～藤 withered vine ‖ ～叶 dead leaves ⇨～木逢春; ～萎 ❷〈形〉(of a well, river, etc) dried up: ⇨～井; 海～石烂 ❸〈形〉emaciated; skinny: ⇨～瘦 ❹〈形〉dull; uninteresting: ⇨～燥 ❺〈名〉〈方〉dregs/residue of sesame, soybean, etc after being extracted: 菜～ rapeseed residue ‖ 麻～ sesame residue

【枯饼】 kūbǐng 〈名〉[农业] oil cake

【枯病】 kūbìng 〈名〉[植物] rot

【枯草热】 kūcǎorè 〈名〉[医学] hay fever; pollenosis

【枯肠】 kūcháng 〈名〉〈书〉impoverished mind: 搜索～ rack one's brains (for ideas or expressions)

【枯干】 kūgān 〈形〉dried-up; withered; wizened: ～的树枝 withered/dried-up branch ‖ 到了初夏,那条河就几乎～了。By early summer the river will be almost dry. ‖ 由于久旱无雨,庄稼都～了。The crops shrivelled up after a long drought.

【枯槁】 kūgǎo 〈形〉❶ (of plants) withered: 草木～。Trees and grass were all withered up. ❷ haggard; wizened: 容颜～ look haggard

【枯骨】 kūgǔ 〈名〉dry bones (of a person long dead): 泽及～ benevolence extending even to the dead—profound kindness; overflowing bounty

【枯骸】 kūhái 〈名〉skeleton; bleached bones

【枯耗】 kūhào 〈动〉deplete; exhaust: 资源日渐～。The resources are being depleted with each passing day.

【枯涸】 kūhé 〈形〉dried-up; exhausted: ～的财政 drained finances; exhausted treasury ‖ ～的井 dried-up well

【枯黄】 kūhuáng 〈形〉withered and yellow: ～的禾苗 withered and yellow seedlings of cereal crops ‖ 过了中秋,树叶逐渐～。After mid-autumn, tree leaves begin to turn yellow.

【枯瘠】 kūjí 〈形〉emaciated; skinny: ～的土地 infertile/barren land

【枯寂】 kūjì 〈形〉bored/dull and lonely: 他无法忍受荒岛上的～。He couldn't bear the loneliness of the deserted island. ‖ 妻子离开他后,他感到极其～。He has been desperately bored and lonely since his wife left him.

【枯焦】 kūjiāo 〈形〉dried-up; withered; shrivelled; scorched: ～的树叶 dried-up/withered leaves ‖ 久旱不雨,禾苗～。The seedlings became scorched/withered owing to a long drought.

【枯竭】 kūjié 〈形〉❶ dried-up: 水源～。The water source has dried up. ❷ exhausted; drained: 财源～。Financial resources were exhausted. ‖ 精力～。One's energy is drained. ‖ 自然资源～。The natural resources were exhausted/depleted. ‖ 他的财产渐告～。His fortune was draining away. ‖ 我们的信息来源～了。Our sources of information have dried up. ‖ 写完第二本小说后,他的想像力似乎～了。After his second novel, his imagination seemed to dry up.

【枯井】 kūjǐng 〈名〉dry well: 心如～ one's heart is like a dry well—be devoid of any desire or illusion

〖～不波〗 kūjǐng-bùbō 〈熟〉a dried-up well does not have ripples

〖～打水〗 kūjǐng-dǎshuǐ 〈熟〉pump a dry well—make futile efforts; work to no avail

【枯窘】 kūjiǒng 〈形〉〈书〉dried-up; exhausted: 文思～ be devoid of inspiration; the source of one's inspiration has dried up ‖ 想像力～ one's imagination is exhausted

【枯木逢春】 kūmù-féngchūn 〈熟〉spring comes to the withered tree; the dried-up/withered tree comes to life again in spring; the withered trees in spring burst forth afresh—good fortune comes after a long spell of bad luck; get a new lease on life

【枯木死灰】 kūmù-sǐhuī 〈熟〉withered trees and dying em-

bers be lifeless; have lost hope in the world; be pessimistic
【枯木朽株】 kūmù-xiǔzhū 〈熟〉 withered trees and rotten stumps—senile or sick person; declining power; decadent and weak force
【枯涩】 kūsè 〈形〉 ❶ dull and heavy: 味道～ puckery taste ‖ 文字～ dull and heavy style (of writing) ❷ dry; unsmooth; rough; hard-going: 表情～ wear a dry expression ‖ ～的喉咙/眼睛 dry throat/eyes
【枯瘦】 kūshòu 〈形〉 emaciated; skinny: ～如柴 be skinny; be all skin and bones; be a bag of bones ‖ 形容～ look thin and worn; look emaciated
【枯熟】 kūshú 〈名〉[农业] full/dead ripeness: ～期 dead-ripe/full-ripe stage
【枯水】 kūshuǐ 〈名〉 low water
〖～年〗 kūshuǐnián 〈名〉 low-flow year
〖～期〗 kūshuǐqī 〈名〉 dry/low-water season; low-flow period
〖～位〗 kūshuǐwèi 〈名〉 low water level; dry season water level; low water
【枯死木】 kūsǐmù 〈名〉[林业] dead and drying tree
【枯索】 kūsuǒ 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ devoid of vitality; dried-up; shrivelled; wizened ❷ dull and dry; boring
【枯萎】 kūwěi 〈形〉 withered; shrivelled: 这些花～了。The flowers have withered. ‖ 庄稼因天气干热而～了。The crops had (been) shrivelled up in the dry heat.
〖～病〗 kūwěibìng 〈名〉[植物] wilt; blight
【枯朽】 kūxiǔ 〈形〉 dry and decayed; rotten
【枯哑】 kūyǎ 〈形〉 (of voice) low and hoarse; husky: 说话声音～ speak in a husky voice
【枯叶蛾】 kūyè'é 〈名〉 lappet moth
【枯鱼病鹤】 kūyú-bìnghè 〈熟〉 fish out of water and sick cranes—be in straitened circumstances or a helpless situation
【枯燥】 kūzào 〈形〉 dry and dull; uninteresting; dry: ～的讲座 boring lecture ‖ ～的生活 dreary/humdrum life ‖ ～的谈话 insipid conversation ‖ ～乏味的工作 dry/dull work ‖ 对我来说，语法课太～了。To me, the grammar course is too dull. ‖ 他在试图逃避家里那种难以忍受的～生活。He was trying to escape the intolerable boredom at home.
〖～无味〗 kūzào-wúwèi 〈熟〉 dry and dull; dry as dust; dull and boring: 这本书～。It's a dry book. ‖ 这堂课～。The lesson was as dull as ditch water. ‖ 这部小说读起来～。The novel makes very dull reading. / The novel is as dry as dust.
【枯枝败叶】 kūzhī-bàiyè 〈熟〉 dead twigs and withered leaves; withered branches and dead leaves
【枯痔法】 kūzhìfǎ 〈名〉[中医] necrosis therapy of haemorrhoids; withering haemorrhoid therapy
【枯坐】 kūzuò 〈动〉 sit in boredom; sit idly: 他常常独自～在屋里。He often sat idle in the room, all alone.

哭 kū 〈动〉 cry; weep: ～得死去活来 weep oneself out; cry/weep/sob one's heart or eyes out ‖ ～个不停 go on crying; do not stop crying ‖ ～了起来 burst into tears ‖ ～着求饶 whine for mercy ‖ ～着入睡 cry oneself to sleep ‖ 哀～ cry with grief ‖ 放声大～ weep noisily; cry loudly/unrestrainedly ‖ 高兴得～了 cry/weep for joy; weep with joy; weep tears of joy ‖ 伤心地～ weep tears of sadness ‖ 痛痛快快～一场吧，～出来就好受了。Have a good cry; it will do you good. ‖ 婴儿～着要吃奶。The baby was crying for milk. ⇨～泣；号啕大～；痛～
【哭鼻子】 kū bízi 〈动〉〈口〉 cry; snivel; weep: 她经常因为想家～。She often wept for being homesick.
【哭爹喊娘】 kūdiē-hǎnniáng 〈熟〉 yell inordinately
【哭断肝肠】 kūduàngānchánq 〈熟〉 cry one's eyes/heart out; cry as if one's heart would break; cry until one's intestines break
【哭喊】 kūhǎn 〈动〉 cry and shout: 痛得直～ wail with pain; cry out with pain
【哭哭啼啼】 kūku-títí 〈动〉 weep and wail; keep crying/sobbing: 她近来经常～的，不知是怎么回事。She has often wept and sniffled recently. No one knows why.
【哭灵】 kūlíng 〈动〉 wail bitterly before a bier, tomb or memorial tablet (for the deceased)
【哭闹】 kūnào 〈动〉 cry and scream; blubber: 这孩子老是无缘无故～。The child is always crying for no good reason.
【哭泣】 kūqì 〈动〉 weep; sob: 为自己的不幸而～ weep over one's misfortunes
【哭腔】 kūqiāng 〈名〉 ❶ tearful voice: 她在街上被抢后，带着～打电话报了案。Having been robbed on the street, she called the police with a tearful voice. ❷ [in traditional opera] sobbing tune
【哭穷】 kūqióng 〈动〉 complain of being hard up; go about telling people how hard up one is: 别在我这儿～。Don't complain of being hard up to me!
【哭丧】 kūsāng 〈动〉 wail in lamentation for the dead; lament sb's death by loud wailing; wail at a funeral
〖～棒〗 kūsāngbàng 〈名〉 [in former times] a staff wrapped with white paper, carried by the relatives of the deceased in a funeral procession
〖～着脸〗 kūsangzhe liǎn 〈动〉 wear/pull a long face; go around with a long/gloomy face; look gloomy/depressed
【哭声遍野】 kūshēng-biànyě 〈熟〉 long-drawn-out howls of misery were heard on every side; the air was rent for miles around with cries of weeping and lamentation
【哭声载道】 kūshēng-zàidào 〈熟〉 cries of misery were heard the whole length of the way
【哭诉】 kūsù 〈动〉 complain tearfully; accuse while weeping; cry piteously; weep out: ～苦恼 sob out one's grievances ‖ ～原因 blubber the reasons out ‖ 女孩向母亲～自己的伤心事。The girl wept out her grief to her mother.
【哭天喊地】 kūtiān-hǎndì 〈熟〉 wail bitterly
【哭天抹泪】 kūtiān-mǒlèi 〈熟〉〈贬〉 wail and whine; cry piteously
【哭笑不得】 kūxiào-bùdé 〈熟〉 do not know whether to cry or to laugh; be at a loss whether to cry or to laugh; be unable either to cry or to laugh—find sth both funny and annoying: 看到他那副狼狈相，真叫我～。His sorry state amused and saddened me at once.
【哭笑无常】 kūxiào-wúcháng 〈熟〉 laugh or cry without any apparent reason

堀 kū 〈书〉 ❶ ＝窟 kū ❷ 〈动〉 dig a hole
【堀穴】 kūxué 〈名〉 cave; cavern

窟 kū 〈名〉 ❶ hole; cave: 山～ mountain cave ⇨狡兔三～；石～ ❷ den; lair: ⇨赌～；魔～；贫民～
【窟窿】 kūlong 〈名〉 ❶ hole; cavity: 堵住～ block up a hole ‖ 冰～ ice hole ‖ 衣服袖子上磨了个～ wear a hole in the sleeve of one's coat ‖ 船触礁时撞了个大～。The ship was badly holed when it hit the rock. ‖ 牙上的～是由腐蚀造成的。Cavities in teeth are caused by decay. ❷ 〈喻〉 deficit; debt: 这给公司造成了两万美元的大～。This caused a deficit of over $20,000 to the company. ‖ 这些开支给我们的预算造成了～。These expenses have knocked a hole in our budget. ❸ 〈喻〉 flaw; hole; loophole: 堵住税收工作中的～ tighten the tax loopholes; stop up loopholes in taxation
〖～眼儿〗 kūlongyǎnr 〈名〉 small hole: 这张桌子上有些虫蛀的～。There're some wormholes on the desk.
【窟臀】 kūtún 〈名〉〈方〉 buttocks
【窟穴】 kūxué 〈名〉 cave; lair (hiding place of the evildoers); den: 破获一个走私毒品的～ uncover a drug traffickers' lair
【窟宅】 kūzhái 〈名〉 den; bandits' lair: 扫荡～ mop up the den

骷 kū
【骷髅】 kūlóu 〈名〉 ❶ human skeleton ❷ human skull; death's head: ～画 death's-head

kǔ

苦 kǔ ❶ 〈形〉 bitter: 有点儿～ taste a bit bitter ‖ ～味 bitter taste ‖ 这个果子很～。The fruit tastes very bitter. ⇨～胆；～瓜；良药～口 ❷ 〈形〉 painful; hard: ～日子 hard life ⇨～恼；愁眉～脸 ❸ 〈名〉 hardship; suffering; pain: 吃～ bear hardship ‖ 怕～ fear hardship ‖ 受～受难 suffer bitter privation ‖ 受贫困之～ suffer from poverty ‖ 诉～ pour out one's grievances; air one's sufferings ‖ 以～为荣，以～为乐 feel it an honour and a joy to work hard ❹ 〈动〉 cause sb to suffer; give sb a hard time: 这可真～了

他。This really gave him a hard time. ‖ 她～了一辈子，也没～出头。She never knew anything but hardship in her whole life. ❺〈动〉suffer from; be troubled by: ～旱 suffer from drought ‖ ～于不识字 be handicapped by illiteracy ‖ ～于时间紧 be hard pressed for time ‖ ～雨 suffer from incessant rain ‖ 为风湿病所～ be afflicted with rheumatism ❻〈副〉painstakingly; assiduously; doing one's utmost: ～读 study hard ‖ ～谏 do one's utmost to advise or exhort (the monarch) ‖ ～留 try hard to ask sb to stay ‖ ～劝 earnestly advise/exhort ‖ 刚才你母亲找你找～了。Your mother was knocking herself out looking for you. ⇨～功；～练；～思 ❼〈形〉〈方〉cut off too much or worn out: 指甲剪得太～ trim one's nails too short ‖ 树枝修得太～了。The trees are over-pruned. ‖ 这双鞋穿得太～了，不能修理了。This worn-out pair of shoes is beyond repair.

【苦艾】 kǔ'ài 〈名〉wormwood; absinthium: ～中毒 absinthism

〖～酒〗 kǔ'àijiǔ 〈名〉absinthe; vermouth

〖～油〗 kǔ'àiyóu 〈名〉wormwood oil; absinthium

【苦熬】 kǔ'áo 〈动〉go through years of suffering and hardship; endure: ～岁月 go through/endure years of suffering

【苦不唧】 kǔbùjī 〈形〉〈方〉slightly bitter: 生菜～儿的，但还挺好吃。Despite a slightly bitter taste, the lettuce is quite delicious.

【苦不堪言】 kǔbùkānyán 〈熟〉(of a person) suffer untold misery and hardship; (of sth) be indescribably painful/miserable; the misery or hardship is beyond words: 他的病一拖就是两个月，其中滋味真是～。He has been tormented by illness for two months.

【苦不胜言】 kǔbùshèngyán ＝ 苦不堪言 kǔbùkānyán

【苦差】 kǔchāi 〈名〉hard and unprofitable job; thankless job; lean work

【苦楚】 kǔchǔ 〈名〉suffering; misery; distress: 诉说～ speak out one's misery

【苦处】 kǔchu 〈名〉suffering; hardship; difficulty: 你怎么就不了解我的～呢！If only you knew the difficulties I have got into!

【苦大仇深】 kǔdà-chóushēn 〈熟〉have suffered bitterly and nurse deep hatred

【苦胆】 kǔdǎn ＝ 胆囊 dǎnnáng

【苦迭打】 kǔdiédǎ 〈名〉〈旧〉coup d'état

【苦斗】 kǔdòu 〈动〉fight hard; wage an arduous struggle

【苦毒】 kǔdú 〈名〉[化学] picrotoxin

【苦厄】 kǔ'è 〈名〉hardship; disaster; affliction; tribulation

【苦恶鸟】 kǔ'èniǎo 〈名〉white-breasted water rail

【苦干】 kǔgàn 〈动〉work like a horse; work hard; make painstaking efforts: 埋头～ labour at/on a task ‖ ～加巧干 work hard and skilfully; combine hard work with ingenuity ‖ ～精神 spirit of hard work

【苦根】 kǔgēn 〈名〉root cause of poverty or suffering: 挖掉～ eradicate the root cause of poverty

【苦工】 kǔgōng 〈名〉❶ hard manual work; hard labour: 做～ do hard manual work ❷ person doing hard manual work; coolie: 当～ work as a coolie

【苦功】 kǔgōng 〈名〉hard work; painstaking efforts: 下～学习 study hard ‖ 下～研究问题 take pains to study the problem ‖ 学好一门语言不易，非下～不可。The mastery of a language is not easy and requires painstaking efforts.

【苦瓜】 kǔguā 〈名〉❶ [植物] balsam pear; bitter gourd/melon ❷〈喻〉person who has suffered a lot: 一副～脸 miserable look ‖ 咱俩从小就是一根藤上的～。We suffered the same hard lot since childhood.

【苦果】 kǔguǒ 〈名〉❶ bitter fruit: 结～ bear bitter fruit ❷ bitter fruit/pill: 自食～ eat the bitter fruit of one's own doings; eat one's own bitter fruit; swallow one's own bitter pill; reap what one has sown ‖ 他们只好吞下战争的～。They had to swallow the bitter fruit/pill of war.

【苦海】 kǔhǎi 〈名〉sea of bitterness; abyss of misery: 脱离～ get out of the abyss of misery; escape from the world of woes and find salvation

〖～无边，回头是岸〗 kǔhǎi wúbiān, huítóu shì àn 〈熟〉boundless is the sea of bitterness, yet anyone who will repent will find the shore nearby—repentance is salvation; it is never too late to mend one's ways

【苦害】 kǔhài 〈动〉〈方〉harm; damage

【苦寒】 kǔhán 〈形〉❶ bitter cold: 梅花香自～来。The fragrance of plum blossoms comes from bitter cold. ❷ poor; poverty-stricken: 生活极度～ live in dire/extreme/grinding/severe poverty

【苦活儿】 kǔhuór 〈名〉hard and unprofitable job: 干～ do a hard and low-paying job; perform a thankless task

【苦尽甘来】 kǔjìn-gānlái 〈熟〉after the bitter days are gone by come the sweet ones; all sufferings have their reward; after suffering comes happiness; sweet after sweat

【苦境】 kǔjìng 〈名〉hard and difficult circumstances; miserable plight: 摆脱～ extricate oneself from hard and painful circumstances ‖ 身陷～ be landed in a miserable plight

【苦酒】 kǔjiǔ 〈名〉❶ wine with tart flavour ❷〈方〉vinegar ❸〈喻〉awful result; deplorable consequence

【苦口】 kǔkǒu 〈动〉❶ admonish in earnest: ～相劝 earnestly advise/exhort ❷ taste bitter: 良药～。Good medicine tastes bitter to the mouth.

〖～婆心〗 kǔkǒu-póxīn 〈熟〉(admonish) in earnest words and with good intentions; (admonish) with patience and sincerity

【苦苦】 kǔkǔ 〈副〉strenuously; hard; persistently: ～哀求 entreat piteously; implore urgently ‖ ～思索 think/ponder hard; rack one's brains ‖ ～追求 pursue persistently; try hard to get

【苦剌吧唧】 kǔlabājī 〈形〉〈口〉bitter: 这种果子～的，不好吃。This fruit is bitter and unpalatable to the taste.

【苦劳】 kǔláo 〈名〉credit for hard work: 他没有功劳也有～。Give him credit for hard work, if not for good work.

【苦乐】 kǔ-lè 〈名〉comfort and discomfort; happiness and hardship; joy and sorrow: ～与共 share joys and sorrows; share weal and woe ‖ 人生～ joys and sorrows of life

〖～观〗 kǔlèguān 〈名〉view on (what constitutes) hardship and happiness

【苦力】 kǔlì 〈名〉coolie

【苦练】 kǔliàn 〈动〉practise hard: ～基本功 practise hard one's basic skills; train hard in basic skills

【苦楝子】 kǔliànzǐ 〈名〉[中药] chinaberry

【苦闷】 kǔmèn 〈形〉sick at heart; depressed; dejected; feeling low: 精神～ be depressed in mind/spirits ‖ 陷入抑郁～之中 collapse/fall into a dreary depression ‖ 因失败而～ be depressed at one's failure ‖ 她常常因没人理解而感到～。She was often in a depressed state because no one understood her.

【苦命】 kǔmìng 〈名〉cruel fate; ill-fated life: ～人 luckless person; person destined/fated to suffer; person born under an unlucky star

【苦难】 kǔnàn 〈名〉suffering; misery; distress: 带来～ bring misery to sb ‖ 经受很多～ undergo much suffering ‖ 深受～ suffer profoundly/greatly ‖ 陷入极大/巨大的～之中 fall into extreme/great misery ‖ 使蒙受巨大的～ inflict great misery on sb ‖ 使人民遭受巨大的～ cause the people untold suffering ‖ ～的年代 era of suffering ‖ ～的深渊 abyss of misery ‖ ～的生活 life of hardship and misery ‖ 深重的～ deep adversity/misery ‖ 一生的～ life-long misery ‖ 她勇敢地承受着～的遭遇。She bore her sufferings bravely.

〖～深重〗 kǔnàn-shēnzhòng 〈熟〉be in deep distress; be in the depth of misery: ～的劳苦大众 labourers living in dire misery; deeply-distressed labourers

【苦恼】 kǔnǎo 〈形〉vexed; worried; distressed: 感到非常～ be deeply vexed; be sorely distressed ‖ 令人非常～ be extremely vexing ‖ 因负债而～ be afflicted with debts ‖ 因失败而～ be vexed at one's failure ‖ 不要因为一点挫折就感到～。Don't get frustrated just because of a few setbacks.

【苦啤酒】 kǔpíjiǔ 〈名〉bitter beer

【苦荞麦】 kǔqiáomài 〈名〉[植物] tartary buckwheat

【苦肉计】 kǔròujì 〈名〉feigning self-sacrifice to win confidence; trick of having oneself tortured to win the confidence of the enemy: 巧施～ employ an artful ruse by inflicting an injury on oneself to win the confidence of one's enemy ‖ 中了敌人的～ be taken in by the enemy's ruse of self-injury

【苦涩】 kǔsè 〈形〉❶ bitter and astringent: ～难咽 too bitter and astringent to swallow ❷ pained; agonized; anguished: 表情～ pained look; anguished look

【苦树】 kǔshù 〈名〉[植物] chinaberry

【苦水】 kǔshuǐ 〈名〉❶ hard, bitter water: ～湖 bitter lake ‖ ～井 bitter water well ❷ bile, gastric secretion, etc rising to the mouth ❸ suffering; bitterness: 他是在～里泡大的。He grew up in deep misery. ⇨吐～

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【苦思】 kǔsī 〈动〉think hard; cudgel/rack one's brains: ～终日 ponder over sth all day long

〖～冥想〗 kǔsī-míngxiǎng 〈熟〉think long and hard; cudgel/rack one's brains (to evolve an idea or to solve a question, etc): 他～,还是不得其解。He failed to find an answer after pondering long and hard over the question.

【苦痛】 kǔtòng 〈形〉pain; suffering; agony: 加剧～ increase one's misery ‖ 减轻～ alleviate/ease/relieve sb's suffering ‖ 解除～ relieve sb's sufferings ‖ 经历～ experience the pain; go through the agony ‖ 忍受～ bear/endure suffering ‖ 增添～ add to sb's pain ‖ 长期的/终生的～ chronic/life-long suffering ‖ 精神/肉体上的～ mental/physical sufferings

【苦头】 kǔtóu 〈名〉slightly bitter taste: 这个井里的水带点～儿。Water from this well has a slightly bitter taste.

【苦头】 kǔtou 〈名〉suffering: 尝尽战争的～ endure untold sufferings in war; have had enough of the miseries of war ‖ 早晚要吃～ have to pay for it sooner or later ‖ 吃过～,方知甜头。He who has endured evil knows best what good is. ‖ 总有一天你会为你的愚蠢而吃～。You will suffer for your foolishness some day.

【苦味】 kǔwèi 〈名〉bitter taste: ～补药 bitter tonic; bitters; tonic amara ‖ ～酒 bitters

〖～酸〗 kǔwèisuān 〈名〉[化学] carbazotic acid; nitroxanthic acid; picric acid; trinitrophenol

【苦夏】 kǔxià 〈动〉lose appetite and weight in summer

【苦想】 kǔxiǎng 〈动〉think hard: ⇨冥思～

【苦相】 kǔxiàng 〈名〉agonized look: 生就一副～ be born with an agonized look ‖ 见她走了,他露出一脸的～。He gave her an agonized look as she walked away.

【苦笑】 kǔxiào 〈动〉make a wry/bitter/sickly/forced smile; force a smile: ～一声 laugh a bitter laugh

【苦心】 kǔxīn ❶〈名〉trouble taken; pains: 一片～ with great pains ‖ 费尽～ be at pains to do sth; expend much care on sth ‖ 煞费～ spend endless pains on; go to (any) great pains/any pains to do sth; take great pains to do/with sth ‖ 父母常常为教育子女而煞费～。Parents often take great pains in educating their children. ‖ 功夫不负～人。He who works hard will be rewarded. / He who has taken pains will surely stand to gain. ‖ 别辜负了她的一片～。Don't let her down; she has done so much for you. ❷〈副〉(do sth) with great effort: ～钻研 do painstaking research ⇨～孤诣; ～经营

〖～孤诣〗 kǔxīn-gūyì 〈熟〉make extraordinarily painstaking efforts; toil or endeavour single-heartedly: 为了改造环境,他～地制定了周密的计划。In order to transform the environment, he drew up a project with painstaking accuracy.

〖～经营〗 kǔxīn-jīngyíng 〈熟〉take great pains to build up (an enterprise, etc); manage with every care: 由于她的～,企业终于扭亏为盈了。Thanks to her painstaking management, the enterprise is in the black again.

【苦辛】 kǔxīn 〈名〉toil; hardship: 备尝～ endure/experience untold hardships

【苦刑】 kǔxíng 〈名〉cruel/savage torture: 受～ suffer from cruel torture ‖ ～拷打 subject sb to savage torture

【苦行】 kǔxíng 〈名〉[宗教] ascetic practices: ～主义 asceticism

〖～僧〗 kǔxíngsēng 〈名〉ascetic monk

【苦杏仁】 kǔxìngrén 〈名〉bitter almond

【苦役】 kǔyì 〈名〉[法律] hard labour; penal servitude: 服～ serve one's time in hard labour; be subjected to penal servitude; do hard labour ‖ 被判三年～ be sentenced to three years' penal servitude

【苦于】 kǔyú 〈动〉❶ suffer from (a disadvantage): ～不识字 be handicapped by illiteracy ‖ ～负债 be harassed with debts ‖ ～住房紧张 suffer from the shortage of housing ‖ ～资金短缺 be hard pressed for funds ❷ (of life) be more bitter than; be worse off than; be harder than: 乡下一些人的生活～我们。Some people in the countryside were worse off than us.

【苦雨】 kǔyǔ 〈名〉continuous/incessant rain: 凄风～ distressing rain and wind; bitterly cold rain and wind

【苦战】 kǔzhàn 〈动〉❶ fight/battle bitterly: 他们～两天,终于得以脱险。After a hard battle that lasted two days, they finally fought their way out. ❷ struggle hard; struggle arduously: 他为考大学经常通宵～。He often worked throughout the night in order to be able to pass the college entrance examination.

【苦中作乐】 kǔzhōng-zuòlè 〈熟〉seek joy amidst sorrow/in hardship; try to enjoy oneself despite one's suffering; enjoy life through hardship; enjoy life in adversity

【苦衷】 kǔzhōng 〈名〉suffering, trouble, or difficulty that one is reluctant to discuss or mention: 体谅别人的～ make allowances for others' difficulties ‖ 难言的～ sth that is too embarrassing or painful to talk about

【苦主】 kǔzhǔ 〈名〉[法律] family of the victim in a murder case

楛 kǔ 〈形〉〈书〉of poor/inferior quality; shoddy
⇨hù

kù

库[1] kù 〈名〉❶ arsenal: ⇨武～ ❷ warehouse; storehouse: 原料～ warehouse for raw materials ‖ 工具～ tools storehouse/shed ⇨水～; 血～ ❸ →金库 jīnkù; 国库 guókù ❹ base; library: 程序～ routine/program library ⇨数据～; 题～ ❺ inventory: 减产压～ reduce production and inventory

库[2] kù 〈名〉〈简称〉[电学] coulomb ⇨库仑

【库兵】 kùbīng 〈名〉❶〈书〉weaponry in the armoury or storage ❷〈旧〉soldier guarding a warehouse

【库藏】 kùcáng 〈动〉have in storage/store; have a storage of: 我校图书馆～图书近一百万册。There are nearly 1,000,000 books in our school library.
⇨kùzàng

〖～股〗 kùcánggǔ 〈名〉[金融] own shares; treasury stock

【库存】 kùcún 〈名〉stock; reserve; inventory: 补充～ replenish one's stock ‖ 储备～ reserve stock ‖ 耗完/用完～ exhaust one's stock ‖ 减少～ reduce one's inventory/stock ‖ 盘点～ make an inventory of one's stock; inventory one's stock ‖ 清点～ take/check stock ‖ ～充足 keep a large stock of goods ‖ ～备用品 inventory of supplies ‖ ～产品 inventory of products; products in stock ‖ ～货物 goods in stock; warehouse goods ‖ ～粮食 grain in stock ‖ 粮食～ grain stocks ‖ 煤炭～ coal stocks ‖ ～不足。Stocks are low. ‖ 这种商品没有～。This item is not in stock.

〖～报表〗 kùcún bàobiǎo 〈名〉stock report

〖～材料〗 kùcún cáiliào 〈名〉materials in storage; materials on hand: ～预算 materials inventory budget

〖～成本〗 kùcún chéngběn 〈名〉stockholding cost

〖～程序〗 kùcún chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] library program/routine

〖～单〗 kùcúndān 〈名〉stores list

〖～费用〗 kùcún fèiyong 〈名〉storage expenses: ～分摊 allocation of inventory costs

〖～管理〗 kùcún guǎnlǐ 〈名〉inventory management; inventory/stock control: ～模拟程序 inventory management simulator ‖ ～系统 inventory control system

〖～记录〗 kùcún jìlù 〈名〉inventory records: ～卡 store record card

〖～控制〗 kùcún kòngzhì 〈名〉[经济] stock/inventory control

〖～量〗 kùcúnliàng 〈名〉storage; inventory

〖～期限〗 kùcún qīxiàn 〈名〉life of stock

〖～商品〗 kùcún shāngpǐn 〈名〉commodity stocks; merchandise inventory; goods in stock; goods on hand: ～成本 cost of goods on hand ‖ ～账户 merchandise inventory account

〖～统计〗 kùcún tǒngjì 〈名〉inventory statistics

〖～物资〗 kùcún wùzī 〈名〉stock in storage; stores: ～分类卡 stores ledger card ‖ ～分类账 stores ledger ‖ ～基金 stores fund ‖ ～收发簿 stores received and issued book

〖～现金〗 kùcún xiànjīn 〈名〉cash balance/holdings; cash/money in hand; cash in treasury; vault cash: ～表 statement of cash in treasury ‖ ～簿 account of cash in vault ‖ ～及银行存款 cash on hand and at bank ‖ ～账户 cash on hand account

〖～血〗 kùcúnxuè 〈名〉[医学] banked blood

〖～余额〗 kùcún yú'é 〈名〉balance of stores; stock balance

〖～指数〗 kùcún zhǐshù 〈名〉inventory index

〖～资产〗 kùcún zīchǎn 〈名〉inventory assets: ～会计 accounting for inventory

【库房】 kùfáng 〈名〉storehouse; storeroom; storage room; stacks (of a library or archives): ～重地,闲人免进! Storehouse. No admittance except on business!

【库货】 kùhuò 〈名〉articles from a storeroom
【库锦】 kùjǐn 〈名〉brocade with woven patterns of golden and silvery threads and coloured floss; palace brocade
【库仑】 kùlún 〈名〉[电学] coulomb
〖～定律〗 Kùlún dìnglǜ 〈名〉[电学] Coulomb's law; law of electrostatic attraction
〖～计〗 kùlúnjì 〈名〉coulometer; voltmeter
【库伦】 kùlún 〈名〉(Mongolian) enclosed pasture
【库券】 kùquàn =国库券 guókùquàn
【库容】 kùróng 〈名〉storage capacity (of a reservoir, warehouse, etc): 这个水库～约为3,000万立方米。The reservoir has a storage capacity of about 30 million cubic metres.
【库血】 kùxuè = 库存血 kùcúnxuè
【库藏】 kùzàng 〈名〉〈书〉warehouse; storehouse; depository ⇨kùcáng

绔 kù →纨绔 wánkù

袴 kù = 裤 kù

喾 kù 〈名〉name of a legendary ruler of remote antiquity

裤 kù 〈名〉trousers; pants: 一条长～ a pair of trousers ‖ 便～ slacks ‖ 工作～ work pants ‖ 紧身～ capris; capri pants ‖ 毛～ woolen tights; woolen underpants ‖ 棉～ cotton-padded trousers ‖ 休闲～ casual/leisure trousers ‖ 游泳～ bathing/swimming trunks ⇨短～; 喇叭～; 裙～
【裤衩】 kùchǎ 〈名〉underpants; undershorts: 三角～ briefs; *panties (for women)*
【裤长】 kùcháng 〈名〉trouser length measurement; pants length
【裤带】 kùdài 〈名〉waist/trouser belt
【裤袋】 kùdài 〈名〉trouser pocket
【裤裆】 kùdāng 〈名〉crotch (of trousers): 钻～ crawl beneath sb's crotch—be humiliated
【裤兜】 kùdōu 〈名〉trouser pocket: 后～ hip pocket
【裤缝】 kùfèng 〈名〉seam of a trouser leg
【裤钩】 kùgōu 〈名〉hook and bar; trouser hook
【裤管】 kùguǎn 〈名〉〈方〉trouser leg
【裤脚】 kùjiǎo 〈名〉❶ bottom (of a trouser leg): ～松紧带 elastic ankle strap ‖ ～贴边 ankle ❷〈方〉trouser leg
〖～口〗 *kùjiǎokǒu* 〈名〉*leg opening; bottom leg*: ～翻边 turn-ups; cuffs ‖ ～镶边 bottom piping
【裤扣】 kùkòu 〈名〉buckle
【裤料】 kùliào 〈名〉panting; trousering: 一块～ a piece of trousering
【裤襻】 kùpàn 〈名〉belt loop
【裤片】 kùpiàn 〈名〉trousers piece
【裤裙】 kùqún 〈名〉culottes: ～女装 pants dress
【裤筒】 kùtǒng 〈名〉〈方〉trouser leg
【裤头】 kùtóu 〈名〉〈方〉underpants; undershorts: 游泳～ swimming/bathing trunks
【裤腿】 kùtuǐ 〈名〉trouser leg
【裤线】 kùxiàn 〈名〉creases (of trousers): 熨～ crease a pair of trousers with an iron ‖ 笔直的～ *straight/sharp creases (of trousers)*
【裤腰】 kùyāo 〈名〉waist of trousers; trousers' waist/top; waistband
〖～带〗 kùyāodài 〈名〉waist belt; band; girdle; pants girdle
【裤子】 kùzi 〈名〉trousers; pants: 一条～ a pair of trousers ‖ 宽松的～ baggy trousers ‖ 条纹～ striped pants

酷[1] kù ❶〈形〉cruel; oppressive: ⇨～吏; 冷～; 严～ ❷〈副〉very; extremely: ⇨～爱; ～热; ～似

酷[2] kù 〈形〉cool: 他今天带着一副墨镜看上去真～。He looks really cool today wearing sunglasses.
【酷爱】 kù'ài 〈动〉ardently love; be very fond of: ～钓鱼 be enthusiastically fond of fishing/angling ‖ ～和平的人民 peace-loving people
【酷毒】 kùdú 〈形〉cruel and vicious: ～的刑罚 cruel, vicious torture
【酷寒】 kùhán 〈形〉bitterly cold: ～的冬季 bitterly cold winter
【酷旱】 kùhàn 〈形〉(of drought) extremely arid
【酷好】 kùhào 〈动〉be very fond of; have a deep love for; be very keen on
【酷吏】 kùlì 〈名〉oppressive (feudal) official; cruel official
【酷烈】 kùliè 〈形〉〈书〉❶ cruel: ～的苦难 severe sufferings ❷ (of fragrance) strong; heavy: 异香～ *strong fragrance* ❸ *fierce*; scorching: ～的阳光 scorching sun
【酷虐】 kùnüè 〈形〉cruel; savage; ruthless; cruel and ferocious: ～的暴政 savage tyranny
【酷评】 kùpíng 〈名〉trenchant/harsh comment; fault-finding *criticism*
【酷热】 kùrè 〈形〉(of weather) extremely hot; blazing/scorching hot: ～的天气 sweltering hot day/weather; scorcher
【酷日】 kùrì 〈名〉scorching sun
【酷暑】 kùshǔ 〈名〉intense heat of summer; sweltering summer heat: 忍受仲夏～ bear up against the midsummer heat ‖ ～难当 suffocating heat ‖ ～严寒 extreme heat and bitter cold; scorching summer and freezing winter ‖ 八月～ intense heat of August
【酷似】 kùsì 〈动〉be the very image of; be exactly like; bear a strong resemblance of; have a striking resemblance; resemble closely: 他长得～他兄弟。His likeness to his brother is remarkable. / He is the living image of his brother. ‖ 她长得～她的母亲。*She strongly resembles her mother. / She is the very likeness of* her mother. ‖ 这个半身塑像～其人。The bust is an excellent likeness.
【酷肖】 kùxiào 〈动〉〈书〉closely resemble; be the very image of; be exactly like
【酷刑】 *kùxíng* 〈名〉*cruel/savage torture*: 动用～ *subject sb to* torture ‖ ～逼供 extort a confession (from sb) by cruel torture ‖ ～拷打 torture savagely

kuā

夸 kuā 〈动〉❶ exaggerate; overstate; boast: 这事实被～大得令人难以置信了。The fact is incredibly exaggerated. ‖ 那没有什么好～的。That's nothing to boast of. ⇨～口; ～张 ❷ praise; commend; recommend: 大家都～他老实。He is praised for his honesty. ‖ 他们～她是位好老师。They recommend her as a good teacher. ‖ 要经得起～,不能一～就骄傲。One must be able to keep his head and not become conceited when being praised. ⇨～奖; ～耀
【夸大】 kuādà 〈动〉exaggerate; overstate; magnify: ～困难 exaggerate the difficulties ‖ ～事实 stretch the facts ‖ 过分～个人的作用 *exaggerate the role of the individual too much* ‖ ～的数字 inflated figures ‖ 故意/严重～ exaggerate purposely/greatly
〖～狂〗 kuādàkuáng 〈名〉[医学] megalomania: ～患者 megalomaniac
〖～其词〗 kuādà-qící 〈熟〉exaggerate too much; represent beyond the bounds of truth; make an overstatement: 这篇报告有些～。This is an exaggerated report.
〖～其辞〗 kuādà-qící =夸大其词 kuādà-qící
〖～妄想〗 kuādà-wàngxiǎng 〈名〉[医学] delusion of grandeur
【夸诞】 kuādàn 〈形〉〈书〉exaggerated; inflated: ～之词,不足为据。Exaggeration affords little/no evidence. / Exaggeration can not be taken as evidence.
【夸父追日】 Kuāfù-zhuīrì 〈熟〉braggadocio, miscalculating his *strength, conceived the vain ambition of overtaking the fleeting* rays of the sun— be ignorant of one's own limits and do sth beyond one's ability
【夸海口】 kuā hǎikǒu 〈动〉boast wildly; brag; talk big: 他对他的同学～说他在暑假要挣上一二百万块钱。He boasted to his *classmates that he was going to earn a sum of money numbering* one or two million *yuan* during the summer vacation.
【夸奖】 kuājiǎng 〈动〉praise; sing sb's praises; commend; compliment (sb on sth): ～某人勇敢 extol sb's bravery; *compliment sb on his courage; praise sb for his courage* ‖ 外教～她英语熟练。The foreign teacher complimented her on her skill in English.
【夸克】 kuākè 〈名〉[物理] quark: ～流 quark current ‖ ～模型 quark model

【夸口】 kuākǒu 〈动〉boast; brag; talk big: 喜欢～ like boasting ‖ 他笑着～说,论酒量他能把同桌的其他人都比倒。He laughingly boasted that he could drink down all the others present under the table. ‖ 她～说她比我跑得快。She bragged that she could run faster than me.

【夸夸其谈】 kuākuā-qítán 〈熟〉indulge in verbiage/exaggeration; talk excitedly and boastfully; be full of hot air: 他老是～,我们不能相信他。We cannot believe him because he is inclined to stretch the truth.

【夸示】 kuāshì 〈动〉boast of; show off: ～于人 show off before others ‖ ～自己的成绩 flaunt one's achievements

【夸饰】 kuāshì 〈动〉describe in an exaggerated way; give an exaggerated account

【夸说】 kuāshuō 〈动〉❶ praise; commend ❷ brag about; show off; flaunt: 她总爱～她的出身。She loves bragging about her family background.

【夸脱】 kuātuō 〈量〉quart [one fourth of a gallon]

【夸耀】 kuāyào 〈动〉〈贬〉brag about; show off; flaunt; boast of; make a parade of: ～自己的财富 flaunt one's riches; show off one's wealth ‖ ～自己的烹饪技术 boast of one's skill at cooking ‖ ～自己的学识 boast of one's learning; show off one's knowledge ‖ 他经常向邻居～他孩子们的成就。He often boasts to his neighbours about the success of his children.

【夸赞】 kuāzàn 〈动〉speak highly of; commend; praise; acclaim: 她因勇敢而受到～。She was commended for bravery.

【夸张】 kuāzhāng ❶〈动〉exaggerate; overstate: 大肆～ exaggerate greatly/grossly ‖ 允许稍加～ allow a little exaggeration ‖ ～的文体 inflated style ‖ ～的语言 inflated language ‖ 艺术～ artistic exaggeration ‖ 不要～你的情况。Don't overstate your case. ‖ 他～地模仿当地的口音。He imitated with a mocking exaggeration of the local accent there. ‖ 我可以毫不～地说这是最好的。I can say without exaggeration that this is the best. ‖ 我认为电视的威力怎么说也不～。I don't think you can exaggerate the power of television. ‖ 新闻报道大大～了局势的严重性。The seriousness of the situation has been much exaggerated in the press. ‖ 这听起来是荒谬的,但绝对没有～。It sounds ridiculous; but it's no exaggeration. ❷〈名〉hyperbole

【夸嘴】 kuāzuǐ 〈动〉〈口〉boast; brag; talk big: 她向记者们～说她一定会赢得这场赛跑。She boasted to the reporters that she would win the race. ‖ 他常在人前～。He often brags before others.

姱 kuā 〈形〉〈书〉fine; glorious: ～名 fine reputation ‖ ～容修态 good looks and graceful manners

kuǎ

侉 kuǎ 〈形〉〈口〉❶ with an accent other than the local one: 他肯定不是本地人,他说话有点～。He can't be a native here, for he speaks with a slight accent. ❷ big and clumsy; unwieldly: ～大个儿 big clumsy fellow; strapping man (with unrefined manners) ‖ 这个箱子太～了,携带不方便。The suitcase is too big and clumsy to carry.

【侉子】 kuǎzi 〈名〉〈方〉person who speaks with an accent other than the local one

垮 kuǎ 〈动〉collapse; fall; tumble/break down; crack up: 累～了身子 collapse from overwork; crack up because of overwork ‖ ～掉的一代 beat generation ‖ 洪水冲～了堤坝。The floodwaters burst the dyke. ‖ 他的身体彻底～了。His health has completely broken down. / He has completely broken down in health.

【垮塌】 kuǎtā 〈动〉collapse: 大桥的～事故震惊了全国。The collapse of the bridge shocked the whole country.

【垮台】 kuǎtái 〈动〉collapse; fall from power: 反动势力终将～。The reactionary forces will surely come to grief sooner or later. / The reactionary forces will collapse sooner or later. ‖ 他的政府一夜之间就～了。His government fell overnight. ‖ 政府的～使国家陷入一片混乱。The collapse of the government left the country in chaos.

kuà

挎 kuà 〈动〉❶ carry on one's arm: 她胳膊上～着一只篮子出去了。She went out with a basket on her arm. ‖ 他和女友～着胳膊在大街上散步。He and his girlfriend walked on the street arm in arm. ❷ carry sth over one's shoulder, around one's neck or at one's side: ～着书包 have a schoolbag slung over one's shoulder

【挎包】 kuàbāo 〈名〉satchel

【挎兜】 kuàdōu 〈名〉satchel

【挎斗】 kuàdǒu 〈名〉sidecar (for a motorcycle or bicycle): 带～的摩托车 motorcycle with a sidecar

胯 kuà 〈名〉hip

【胯裆】 kuàdāng 〈名〉crotch (of trousers)

【胯骨】 kuàgǔ 〈名〉〈通称〉hipbone

【胯下】 kuàxià 〈名〉between one's legs

〖～传球〗 kuàxià chuánqiú 〈名〉[体育] under knee pass: 胯下向后传球 blind pass

〖～之辱〗 kuàxià-zhīrǔ 〈熟〉crawl between sb's legs—cup of humiliation: 忍受～ drain the cup of humiliation

跨 kuà ❶〈动〉step; stride: ～过小溪 step across a stream; stride over a brook ‖ ～进大门 step/stride into a doorway ‖ 向前～一步 take a step forward ‖ 她～过尸体。She stepped over the dead body. ❷〈动〉bestride; straddle: ～上车子 bestride a bike ‖ ～在栅栏上 straddle a fence ❸〈动〉cut across; go beyond: 这一地区地～寒、温、热三个气候带。This region extends across the frigid, temperate and tropical zones. ❹〈形〉attached: ～间 attached room ⇨～院儿

【跨部门】 kuà bùmén 〈动〉be trans-departmental/interdepartmental: ～联合企业集团 trans-departmental enterprise group ‖ ～合作 interdepartmental cooperation

【跨地区】 kuà dìqū 〈动〉be trans-regional/interregional: ～电话服务 wide area telephone service ‖ ～经济联合 interregional economic integration ‖ ～商品交易会 trans-regional commodities fair

【跨度】 kuàdù 〈名〉❶[建筑] span: ～距离 span length ❷ distance; span: 时间～ time span

【跨国】 kuàguó 〈动〉be multinational/transnational/international: ～犯罪 transnational crime ‖ ～经营 transnational management ‖ ～会计师事务所 multinational accounting firm ‖ ～旅行社 transnational tourist/travel agency ‖ ～贸易 transnational commerce ‖ ～企业集团 transnational enterprise group ‖ ～银行 multinational bank

〖～公司〗 kuàguó gōngsī 〈名〉multinational company/corporation; transnational corporation/company/enterprise; international corporation; multinational

【跨行业】 kuà hángyè 〈动〉do intertrade: ～公司 conglomerate; multiple industry company ‖ ～聘用人员 cross-industry recruitment ‖ ～企业集团 intertrade enterprise association

【跨鹤西去】 kuàhè-xīqù 〈熟〉ride a crane and head westward—(of a lady) die

【跨进】 kuàjìn 〈动〉stride/step into; enter: ～21 世纪 enter into the 21st century ‖ ～先进行列 enter into the ranks of the advanced

【跨境】 kuàjìng 〈动〉be trans-boundary/trans-border: ～贩毒分子 drug runner

〖～婚姻〗 kuàjìng hūnyīn 〈名〉marriage of a Chinese with a foreigner

【跨栏】 kuàlán 〈名〉[体育] hurdle race; hurdles: ～步 hurdle step ‖ ～技术 hurdling technique ‖ ～赛跑 hurdle race; hurdles ‖ ～运动员 hurdler; hurdle runner ‖ 110 米～ 110m hurdles

【跨年度】 kuà niándù 〈动〉straddle over the year; go beyond the year: ～预算 budget to be carried over to the next year; budget which spans two years; budget that covers the next year's needs

【跨入】 kuàrù 〈动〉enter; get into: ～先进行列 enter into the ranks of the advanced ‖ ～新世纪 enter into a new century

【跨世纪】 kuà shìjì 〈动〉be cross-century; be trans-century: ～

的一代 generation that spans this century and the next ‖ ～工程 cross-century/trans-century project; century-crossing project; turn-of-the-century project ‖ ～绿化工程 cross-century green project ‖ 培养～人才 foster/train trans-century talents; foster/train qualified trans-century personnel
【跨文化】 kuà wénhuà 〈动〉be cross-cultural: ～方法 cross-cultural method
〖～交际〗 kuà wénhuà jiāojì 〈名〉cross-cultural communication
〖～研究〗 kuà wénhuà yánjiū 〈名〉cross-cultural studies
【跨线桥】 kuàxiànqiáo 〈名〉[交通] flyover; overpass; viaduct: ～净空 overhead clearance
【跨学科】 kuà xuékē 〈动〉be interdisciplinary: ～合作 interdisciplinary cooperation; cross-frontier cooperation ‖ ～方法 interdisciplinary method ‖ ～课程 interdisciplinary course
【跨业】 kuàyè 〈动〉〈简称〉do intertrade
〖～公司〗 kuàyè gōngsī 〈名〉conglomerate; conglomerate company
【跨页插图】 kuàyè chātú 〈名〉[印刷] double spread
【跨音速】 kuà yīnsù 〈名〉transonic speed/velocity: ～范围 transonic range ‖ ～飞机 transonic aircraft ‖ ～飞行 transonic flight ‖ ～风洞 transonic wind tunnel ‖ ～阻力 near-sonic drag
【跨院儿】 kuàyuànr 〈名〉side courtyard
【跨越】 kuàyuè 〈动〉stride over/across; leap/step over; cut across; span: ～国界 go beyond the national boundary ‖ ～几个历史阶段 leap over/span several historical stages of development ‖ ～界限 surpass the bounds ‖ ～栏杆 clear a fence ‖ ～时空 leap over space and time ‖ ～障碍 surmount an obstacle
【跨越式跳高】 kuàyuèshì tiàogāo 〈名〉scissors jump
【跨载起重机】 kuàzài qǐzhòngjī 〈名〉straddle carrier crane
【跨灶】 kuàzào 〈动〉〈书〉〈喻〉surpass/excel one's father

kuǎi

抳[1] kuǎi 〈动〉〈方〉scratch: ～痒痒 scratch an itch; give sb/oneself a scratch ‖ ～掉一点皮 receive a scratch; have one's skin scraped

抳[2] kuǎi 〈动〉〈方〉❶ carry on the arm ❷ ladle out; spoon up/out; scoop up: ～一勺米饭 ladle out a scoopful of rice ‖ 从锅里～出点汤 ladle/scoop out some soup from the pot

蒯 kuǎi 〈名〉[植物] wool grass
【蒯草】 kuǎicǎo 〈名〉wool grass

kuài

凷 kuài 〈名〉〈书〉clod

会 kuài 〈动〉compute
⇨huì
【会计】 kuàijì 〈名〉❶ accounting; accountancy: ～档案 accounting archives/files ‖ ～道德 accounting ethics ‖ ～管理 accounting control/management ‖ ～惯例 accounting convention; *convention in accounting* ‖ ～监督 *accounting supervision* ‖ ～理论 accounting theory ‖ ～立法 accounting legislation ‖ ～凭证 accounting document/voucher ‖ ～业务 accounting service ‖ 财务～ financial accounting ‖ 成本～ cost accounting ‖ 工业～ industrial *accounting* ‖ 税务～ *tax accounting* ❷ accountant; biller; bookkeeper
〖～报表〗 kuàijì bàobiǎo 〈名〉accounting/fiscal statement
〖～报告〗 kuàijì bàogào 〈名〉accounting/financial report: ～程序 financial reporting procedures
〖～部门〗 kuàijì bùmén 〈名〉accountant's/accounting department; accounting division/unit
〖～成本管理〗 kuàijì chéngběn guǎnlǐ 〈名〉accounting cost control
〖～程序〗 kuàijì chéngxù 〈名〉accounting procedure: ～手册 manual of accounting procedures
〖～电算化〗 kuàijì diànsuànhuà 〈名〉computerized accounting
〖～法〗 kuàijìfǎ 〈名〉fiscal/accountancy/accounting law; law of *accounting*
〖～规程〗 kuàijì guīchéng 〈名〉manual of accounting/accounts
〖～检查员〗 kuàijì jiǎncháyuán 〈名〉commissioner of audit
〖～决算〗 kuàijì juésuàn 〈名〉final accounting: ～报表 *statement of final accounts*
〖～科〗 kuàijìkē 〈名〉account section; accountants' department; accounting house
〖～年度〗 kuàijì niándù 〈名〉accounting/financial/fiscal year; fiscal accounting year; year of account
〖～人员〗 kuàijì rényuán 〈名〉accountant; accounting personnel: ～手册 accountants' handbook
〖～师〗 kuàijìshī 〈名〉accountant; chartered accountant; certified public accountant (CPA): ～全国统考 national CPA examination ‖ ～事务所 CPA firm; accounting firm ‖ ～统一考试 uniform certified public accountant examination ‖ 注册～ certified public accountant ‖ 总～ chief accountant
〖～事务所〗 kuàijì shìwùsuǒ 〈名〉accounting firm
〖～室〗 kuàijìshì 〈名〉accounting room; accountants' office
〖～手册〗 kuàijì shǒucè 〈名〉account/accounting manual
〖～学〗 kuàijìxué 〈名〉accounting
〖～员〗 kuàijìyuán 〈名〉accountant; bookkeeper; accounting clerk
〖～账簿〗 kuàijì zhàngbù 〈名〉accounting/account book
〖～主管〗 kuàijì zhǔguǎn 〈名〉account/accountant officer: ～员 in-charge accountant

块 kuài ❶〈名〉piece; lump; chunk: 把肉切成～ cut the meat into cubes ‖ 煤～ lump of coal ‖ 木～ wood block ‖ 糖～儿 lump of sugar ‖ 铁～儿 piece of iron ‖ 土～ clod ‖ 砖～儿 brickbat ⇨冰～儿;血～;肿～ ❷〈量〉piece; lump: 三～肥皂 three cakes of soap ‖ 一～布 a piece of cloth ‖ 一～菜地 a vegetable plot ‖ 一～大理石 a block of marble ‖ 一～蛋糕 a piece/slice of cake ‖ 一～黑板 a blackboard ‖ 一～面包 a loaf/piece of bread ‖ 一～肉 a piece/chunk of meat ‖ 一～实验田 an experimental plot ‖ 一～手表 a wrist watch ‖ 一～衣料 a dress length ❸〈量〉〈口〉(for silver dollars or paper money): 三～银洋 three silver dollars ‖ 一～钱 one *yuan* ❹〈名〉[计算机] block: 功能～ function/functional block ‖ 数据～ data block
【块保护】 kuàibǎohù 〈名〉[计算机] block protection
【块操作】 kuàicāozuò 〈名〉[计算机] block operation
【块传送】 kuàichuánsòng 〈名〉[计算机] block transfer
【块复制】 kuàifùzhì 〈名〉[计算机] block copy
【块根】 kuàigēn 〈名〉[植物] root tuber: ～切片机 root slicer; root slicing machine ‖ ～切碎机 root chopper/cutter/shredder ‖ ～切洗机 root cutter-and-cleaner ‖ ～挖掘机 root digger/lifter
〖～作物〗 kuàigēn zuòwù 〈名〉tuber crop/plant: ～播种机 root seed drill
【块规】 kuàiguī 〈名〉[机械] slip gauge; gauge block
【块焊接】 kuàihànjiē 〈名〉[冶金] block welding
【块金】 kuàijīn 〈名〉[矿业] nugget (of gold)
【块茎】 kuàijīng 〈名〉[植物] stem tuber; tuber: 结～ tuber setting ‖ ～嫁接 tuber grafting
〖～作物〗 kuàijīng zuòwù 〈名〉stem tuber crop/plant
【块菌】 kuàijūn 〈名〉[植物] truffle
【块块】 kuàikuai 〈名〉〈喻〉horizontal system of leadership
【块垒】 kuàilěi 〈名〉〈书〉indignation/frustration at heart; depression: 借他人的酒杯，浇自己的～ drown one's sorrows in sb else's wine
【块儿】 kuàir 〈名〉❶ size; height; stature: 大～煤 big lumps of coal ❷〈方〉place: 这些年你在哪～工作? Where have you been working these years?
〖～煤〗 kuàirméi 〈名〉lump coal
〖～糖〗 kuàirtáng 〈名〉lump sugar
【块儿八角】 kuàir-bājiǎo ＝块儿八毛 kuàir-bāmáo
【块儿八毛】 kuàir-bāmáo 〈名〉a *yuan* or slightly less
【块删除】 kuàishānchú 〈名〉[计算机] block delete
【块设备】 kuàishèbèi 〈名〉block device
【块头】 kuàitóu 〈名〉physical build: 他～大。He is a big burly man.
【块移动】 kuàiyídòng 〈名〉[计算机] block move
【块闸】 kuàizhá 〈名〉[机械] block brake
【块铸】 kuàizhù 〈名〉[冶金] block casting

K

【块字符】 kuàizìfú 〈名〉[计算机] block character

快 kuài ❶〈形〉fast; quick; rapid; swift: 跑得～ be swift-footed; run fast ‖ 说话～ speak/talk fast ‖ 学东西～ learn quickly; quick at learning ‖ 学业进步很～ go ahead fast in one's studies; make rapid progress in one's studies ‖ 车子越开越～了。The car is gaining speed. ‖ 我的表每天～两分钟。My watch gains two *minutes a day.* ‖ *新记录比旧的只～0.11秒。The new record* saved 0.11 second off the old one. ‖ 在儿童教育方面,中国比好多国家都～。China has outpaced many countries in the development of child education. ‖ 这个钟～了。The clock is fast. ⇨～马加鞭 ❷〈形〉fast: 开～车 drive fast; speed ‖ 你的摩托车能跑多～? How fast can your motorcycle go? ❸〈副〉hurry up; make haste: ～点,公共汽车马上就开了! Hurry up! The bus is leaving in a minute. ‖ ～请进! Come on in! ‖ ～进来,下雨了! Hurry in. It is raining. ‖ ～请大夫来。Go and fetch a doctor, and be quick about it. ‖ ～回去干活! Hurry back to your work! ‖ ～去赶火车,不然就晚了。Hurry away/off to catch the train or you will miss it. ❹〈副〉soon; before long: ～结束了 be drawing to an end ‖ ～死了 be on one's last breath ‖ ～半夜了。It's going on (for) midnight. ‖ 春节～到了。The Spring Festival is drawing near. ‖ 火车～开了。The train is about to leave. ‖ ～十点了。It is going on for 10 o'clock. / It is coming up to 10 o'clock. ‖ 天～黑了。It's getting dark ‖ 天～亮了。The day is breaking. ‖ 那位老人～90岁了。The old man is near upon 90. ‖ 我来这儿～十年了。I've been here for nearly ten years. ‖ 我们很～就要出发了。We shall start very soon. ‖ 越～越好。The sooner, the better. ❺〈形〉quick-witted; nimble; clever; ingenious: 反应～ have a swift response; be quick in response ‖ 理解～ be quick in/on uptake ‖ 手～ be swift-handed ‖ 她脑子～。She has a quick/nimble mind. / She is quick-witted. ⇨眼明手～ ❻〈形〉(of knives, scissors, etc) sharp; keen: ～刀 sharp knife; knife with a keen/sharp edge ‖ 这把斧子很～。The axe is very sharp. ❼〈形〉straightforward; forthright: ⇨～人～语; 爽～; 心直口～ ❽〈形〉pleased; happy; gratified: 拍手称～ clap and cheer ‖ 不～ feel unhappy ⇨大～人心; 亲痛仇～; 先睹为～ ❾〈名〉*yamen* runner: ⇨捕～

【快班】 kuàibān 〈名〉accelerated/advanced class: ～课程 accelerated course

【快板】 kuàibǎn 〈名〉❶[音乐] allegro ❷[戏剧] quick tempo

【快板儿】 kuàibǎnr 〈名〉rhythmic comic talk/monologue to the accompaniment of bamboo clappers; clapper talk: 说～ perform a clapper talk

【～书】 kuàibǎnrshū 〈名〉story recited to the rhythm of bamboo clappers; rhythmic story-telling

【快报】 kuàibào 〈名〉wall bulletin; bulletin

【快步】 kuàibù 〈名〉quick step; trot: ～马 trotter

【～流星】 kuàibù-liúxīng = 大步流星 dàbù-liúxīng

【～舞】 kuàibùwǔ 〈名〉quickstep

【快餐】 kuàicān 〈名〉snack; fast food; quick meal: 吃～ have a quick meal ‖ ～柜台 quick bar; snack counter ‖ 西式～ Western-style fast food ‖ 中式～ Chinese-style fast food

【～部】 kuàicānbù 〈名〉quick lunch counter; snack bar/counter

【～车】 kuàicānchē 〈名〉lunch wagon

【～店】 kuàicāndiàn 〈名〉fast-food restaurant; snack bar

【～馆】 kuàicānguǎn 〈名〉fast-food restaurant; snack bar

【～盒】 kuàicānhé 〈名〉snack dinner pail; snack mess tin

【～摊儿】 kuàicāntānr 〈名〉snack stand

【～文化】 kuàicānwénhuà 〈名〉fast food culture

【～业】 kuàicānyè 〈名〉fast-food business; snack industry

【快车】 kuàichē 〈名〉express train/bus; fast train: ～票 express ticket ‖ 特别～ *special express* ‖ 直达～ *through express* ‖ 夜间～ night express

【～道】 kuàichēdào 〈名〉fast (traffic) lane

【快挡】 kuàidǎng 〈名〉❶ high gear ❷[体育] half volley; fast block shot

【快当】 kuàidang 〈形〉quick; prompt: 他办事～。He is quick at work. / He does everything promptly.

【快刀斩乱麻】 kuàidāo zhǎn luànmá 〈熟〉cut a tangled skein of jute with a sharp knife—take resolute and effective measures to solve a complicated problem

【快递】 kuàidì 〈动〉special/express delivery; fast mail; express: ～费 expressage; express fee ‖ ～服务 fast mail service; express delivery service ‖ ～业务 express delivery service ‖ ～邮件 express mail ‖ 航空～ air express ‖ 寄～包裹 send a package by express

【～员】 kuàidìyuán 〈名〉courier

【快动作】 kuàidòngzuò 〈名〉❶[影视] fast motion ❷[电工] snap action

【快干】 kuàigān 〈形〉quick-drying; quick dried: ～漆 quick-drying paint ‖ ～水泥 quick-setting cement ‖ ～粘结剂 quick-act*ing binder*

【快感】 kuàigǎn 〈名〉pleasant sensation; pleasure; delight: 感到一阵～ experience a sensation of pleasure ‖ 短暂的～ fleeting pleasure

【～学】 kuàigǎnxué 〈名〉[心理] hedonics

【～原则】 kuàigǎn yuánzé 〈名〉[心理] pleasure principle

【快攻】 kuàigōng 〈名〉[体育] quick attack (in volleyball, table tennis, etc); fast break (in basketball): 打～ use the strategy of quick attack

【快货】 kuàihuò 〈名〉goods in great demand; quick-selling merchandise; marketable/saleable commodities

【快活】 kuàihuo 〈形〉happy; merry; jolly; cheerful: 心里～ feel happy ‖ 非常～ as merry as a lark/cricket

【快件】 kuàijiàn 〈名〉express mail; fast freight: 发～ send (letters, packages, etc) by express ‖ 寄～ send by express mail; check in luggage for express delivery

【～包裹】 kuàijiàn bāoguǒ 〈名〉parcel express

【～货】 kuàijiànhuò 〈名〉express consignment

【快捷】 kuàijié 〈形〉quick; fast; nimble; agile: 动作～ quick in one's movements

【～程序】 kuàijié chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] expeditious procedure

【～键】 kuàijiéjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] accelerator key

【快节奏】 kuàijiézòu 〈名〉quick/lively rhythm: 他起初不太适应那儿的～生活。He was not quite used to the quick pace of life there.

【快进】 kuàijìn 〈形〉fast-forward (FF): ～按钮 fast-forward button ‖ ～键 fast-forward key

【快镜头】 kuàijìngtóu 〈名〉fast motion

【快乐】 kuàilè 〈形〉happy; joyful; cheerful; gay: ～得像只小鸟 be as gay as a lark ‖ ～的时光 happy hour ‖ ～的童年 happy childhood ‖ ～的舞曲 gay dancing music ‖ 生日～! Happy birthday to you! ‖ 她～极了。She is immensely joyful. / Her joy is immense. ‖ 他的生活缺少～。His is a life empty of happiness. ‖ 祝你～! I wish you joy!

【～原则】 kuàilè yuánzé = 快感原则 kuàigǎn yuánzé

【快马加鞭】 kuàimǎ-jiābiān 〈熟〉whip the flying horse to an even swifter speed—accelerate the speed: 要赶上世界水平,我们还得～。In order to catch up with the advanced world levels, we'll have to accelerate our speed.

【快慢】 kuàimàn 〈名〉speed: 那个按钮是管～的。That button controls the speed. ‖ 这个汽车的～怎么样? What's the speed of this bus? / How fast can this bus go?

【～步】 kuàimànbù 〈名〉broken rack

【～针】 kuàimànzhēn 〈名〉regulator (in a clock or watch); index lever

【快门】 kuàimén 〈名〉[摄影] shutter; drop shutter: 按～ click/press the shutter ‖ ～按钮 release button; release trigger; body release ‖ ～开关 shutter release; quick switch ‖ ～开角 shutter *opening angle* ‖ ～速度调节环 *shutter speed ring* ‖ ～锁定 *shutter* locking ‖ ～线 cable release ‖ ～预置 shutter setting

【～锁】 kuàiménsuǒ 〈名〉shutter-release lock: ～钮 shutter lock collar

【快凝水泥】 kuàiníng shuǐní 〈名〉fast-setting cement

【快棋】 kuàiqí 〈名〉lightning chess; rapid transit chess: 下盘～ play a game of lightning chess ‖ ～棋手 lightning player

【快枪】 kuàiqiāng 〈名〉fast-loading rifle/pistol

【快球】 kuàiqiú 〈名〉fast ball: 他以～闻名。He was known for his fast ball.

【快人】 kuàirén 〈名〉〈书面〉frank and outspoken person

【～快语】 kuàirén-kuàiyǔ 〈熟〉outspoken person speaking his mind; straightforward talk from a straightforward person

【快事】 kuàishì 〈名〉pleasure; joyful event; delight: 引为～ recall an event with great satisfaction ‖ 看好电影真是一大～。Seeing good films is a real delight. ‖ 读书乃是我日常生活的一大～。I derive great pleasure from reading in my daily life.

【快手】 kuàishǒu 〈名〉quick worker; deft hand; nimble-handed

person：她是个打毛衣的～。She is a quick hand at knitting.
【快书】 kuàishū 〈名〉quick-patter [rhythmic storytelling accompanied by bamboo or copper clappers]：山东～ Shandong clapper ballad
【快速】 kuàisù 〈形〉fast；quick；rapid：～传球 swift pass ‖ ～分类 quick *sorting* ‖ ～服务 *clipper/quick service* ‖ ～起动 quick start；fast starting ‖ ～扫描 rapid scanning；fast scan ‖ ～寻址 immediate addressing ‖ ～而健康的发展 fast and healthy development
〖～编码系统〗 kuàisù biānmǎ xìtǒng 〈名〉speed-coding system
〖～变换〗 kuàisù biànhuàn 〈名〉[机械]quick-change
〖～拨号〗 kuàisù bōhào 〈名〉speed dial；speed dialing
〖～充电器〗 kuàisù chōngdiànqì 〈名〉quick charger
〖～存储器〗 kuàisù cúnchǔqì 〈名〉[计算机] rapid memory；high-speed storage；quick-access memory
〖～存取〗 kuàisù cúnqǔ 〈名〉immediate access；fast-access；rapid-access；short-access；quick-access：～磁鼓 quick-access drum ‖ ～器 rapid memory；quick-access memory；fast-access storage
〖～打印机〗 kuàisù dǎyìnjī 〈名〉quick/rapid printer
〖～倒带〗 kuàisù dàodài 〈名〉fast-rewind：～机 fast rewinder
〖～倒片机〗 kuàisù dàopiànjī 〈名〉quick rewinder
〖～定影液〗 kuàisù dìngyǐngyè 〈名〉[摄影] rapid-fixing solution
〖～发报键〗 kuàisù fābàojiàn 〈名〉[通信] bug key
〖～反击〗 kuàisù fǎnjī 〈名〉[体育] fast counter-attack
〖～反应〗 kuàisù fǎnyìng 〈名〉rapid response；fast/quick reaction：～部队 rapid reaction force；fast reaction troops ‖ ～能力 quick-reaction capability/ability ‖ ～系统 quick-reaction system
〖～检索〗 kuàisù jiǎnsuǒ 〈名〉speed search
〖～进带〗 kuàisù jìndài 〈动〉fast-forward
〖～开关〗 kuàisù kāiguān 〈名〉high-speed switch
〖～显影〗 kuàisù xiǎnyǐng 〈名〉[摄影] *rapid development*
〖～眼动睡眠〗 kuàisù yǎndòng shuìmián 〈名〉[生理] rapid-eye-movement sleep；REM sleep
〖～阅读〗 kuàisù yuèdú 〈名〉speed-reading；fast reading：提高～能力 improve one's speed-reading ability
【快艇】 kuàitǐng ＝汽艇 qìtǐng
【快慰】 kuàiwèi 〈形〉delighted and pleased；feeling pleased with and deriving comfort from sth：母亲听了他的话感到十分～。*His mother felt pleased at what he said.* ‖ 我为你的成功感到～。I'm pleased with your success. ‖ 在我生病的时候她带给了我极大的～。She was a great comfort to me when I was ill.
【快信】 kuàixìn 〈名〉express mail/letter：一封～ an express letter ‖ 我会寄～给你。I'll send you the letter by express mail.
【快性】 kuàixing 〈形〉straightforward，outright；plainspoken
【快婿】 kuàixù 〈名〉excellent/ideal son-in-law；son-in-law after one's heart：⇨乘龙～
【快讯】 kuàixùn 〈名〉newsflash；flash
【快要】 kuàiyào 〈副〉soon；before long；on the verge of；about to：～下雨了。It is going to rain. / It's about to rain. ‖ 这家公司～破产了。The company is on the verge of insolvency/bankruptcy.
【快意】 kuàiyì 〈形〉pleased；satisfied；joyful；comfortable；elated；delightful：早上散散步，呼吸着新鲜空气，感到十分～。I felt cheerful and refreshed after a walk in the morning.
【快鱼】 kuàiyú ＝ 鲙鱼 kuàiyú
【快语】 kuàiyǔ 〈名〉straightforward talk/words：⇨快人～
【快运】 kuàiyùn 〈动〉expressage：～公司 express company ‖ ～货物 express goods
【快照】 kuàizhào 〈名〉[摄影] snapshot；while-you-wait photography：冲印～ *develop and print snapshots* ‖ 拍～ *take a* snapshot
【快针】 kuàizhēn 〈名〉[中医] swift insertion
【快装费】 kuàizhuāngfèi 〈名〉[交通] dispatch money
【快嘴】 kuàizuǐ 〈名〉❶ one who readily voices his thoughts；one who is quick to articulate his ideas ❷ one who has a loose tongue；blabbermouth；gossip

侩 kuài 〈名〉〈旧〉middleman：⇨市～；牙～

哙 kuài 〈动〉〈书〉swallow

狯 kuài 〈形〉〈书〉sly；crafty；tricky：⇨狡～

浍 kuài 〈名〉〈书〉ditch in the fields

脍 kuài 〈书〉❶〈名〉meat chopped into small pieces；minced meat ❷〈动〉slice：～鲤 slice a carp
【脍炙人口】 kuàizhì-rénkǒu 〈熟〉*pleasant to everybody's* taste—(of essays, poems, etc) popular and much praised；win universal praise；enjoy great popularity：～的诗篇 oft-quoted poems ‖ 当时许多～的诗篇没有流传下来。Many of the popular poems of that time did not have a chance to be handed down to this day.

筷 kuài 〈名〉chopsticks：碗～ bowls and chopsticks ‖ 牙～ *ivory chopsticks*
【筷子】 kuàizi 〈名〉chopsticks：一双～ a pair of chopsticks ‖ 用～ use chopsticks ‖ 火～ fire-tongs；tongs ‖ 竹～ bamboo chopsticks

鲙 kuài
【鲙鱼】 kuàiyú 〈名〉Chinese herring

kuān

宽 kuān ❶〈形〉wide；broad：路～ wide road ‖ 视野～ have a broad view ‖ 眼界～ have a broad outlook/vision ‖ ～边 broad brim ‖ ～肩膀 broad/wide shoulders ‖ ～领带 wide necktie ‖ 他管得太～了。He is taking too much into his own hands. / He is poking into other people's business. ‖ 他脸/胸～。He is broad of face/chest. ⇨～敞；～广；～银幕 ❷〈名〉width；breadth：12米长，8米～ 12 metres long and 8 metres wide；12 metres in length and 8 metres in width ‖ 这间房子～20米。The room measures 20 metres across. ‖ 这儿河面有一英里～。The river is one mile wide here. ❸〈动〉relax；relieve：得知他们安然无恙，我的心就～多了。I was relieved to learn that they were safe. ⇨～心；～衣解带 ❹〈动〉extend：把截止日期放～到月底 extend the deadline until the end of the month ⇨～限 ❺〈形〉generous；lenient：～严相济 temper justice with mercy ‖ 严以律己，～以待人 be strict with oneself and lenient with others ⇨～厚；～容 ❻〈形〉comfortably off；well-off：你用不着另找工作—你现在手头～多了。You don't need to look for another job—you're well-off where you are. ⇨～绰；～裕
【宽摆裙】 kuānbǎiqún 〈名〉peasant skirt
【宽边】 kuānbiān 〈名〉broad brim：～眼镜 broad-rimmed glasses ‖ ～遮阳帽 sun hat/bonnet
【宽博】 kuānbó 〈形〉〈书〉large-minded；magnanimous：～的胸怀 broad-minded and lenient
【宽畅】 kuānchàng 〈形〉free from worry；cheerful；happy：胸怀～ cheerful in one's mind ‖ 心情～ be carefree；feel free and *happy*
【宽敞】 kuānchang 〈形〉spacious；commodious；roomy：～的大厅 roomy hall ‖ ～的房间 commodious/spacious room ‖ ～的汽车 roomy car ‖ ～明亮 spacious and bright ‖ 他们刚住进新居，～而舒适。They have just moved into a spacious and comfortable apartment.
【宽绰】 kuānchuo 〈形〉❶ spacious；roomy；commodious：这间客厅既～又舒适。This living room is spacious and comfortable. ❷ relaxed；relieved：妈妈看到他吃饭又正常了，心里感到～多了。His mother was relieved to see him eating properly again. ❸ comfortably off；well-off：他比以前生活～多了。He's much better-off than before.
【宽打窄用】 kuāndǎ-zhǎiyòng 〈熟〉budget liberally and spend *sparingly*
【宽大】 kuāndà ❶〈形〉roomy；commodious；spacious：～的客厅 spacious sitting room ‖ 我的房子很～。My house has considerable dimensions. ❷〈形〉lenient；generous；magnanimous：待人～仁慈 be lenient in one's *treatment of people* ‖ 我很欣赏她在这件事上表现出来的～胸怀。I appreciate her generosity in the matter. ❸〈动〉be lenient (with an offender)：～处理 treat with lenience；show mercy to；deal with leniently ‖ ～政策 *lenient policy*；*policy of leniency* ‖ 请求法庭～处理 ask the court for leniency

〖～为怀〗 kuāndà-wéihuái 〈熟〉be magnanimous with sb; treat sb leniently

【宽带】 kuāndài 〈名〉wideband; broadband: ～传输 broadband/wideband transmission ‖ ～天线 broadband/wideband antenna ‖ ～通信 wideband communication ‖ ～网络 broadband network ‖ ～信道 wideband/broadband channel ‖ ～信号 broadband signal

〖～网〗 kuāndàiwǎng 〈名〉wideband network

【宽贷】 kuāndài 〈动〉pardon; forgive; treat with leniency

【宽待】 kuāndài 〈动〉treat with leniency; deal with leniently; be lenient to: ～俘虏 be lenient in the treatment of war prisoners; give lenient treatment to prisoners of war; treat prisoners of war with leniency

【宽度】 kuāndù 〈名〉width; breadth: ～不一 be of various widths; be of different breadths ‖ 长度和～ length and width ‖ 领海～ extent of the territorial sea ‖ 有各种～的地毯出售。Carpets are available in various widths. ‖ 这间房～为三米。The room is three metres in width.

【宽泛】 kuānfàn 〈形〉(of meaning) covering a wide range; wide; broad: 涵义～ have different meanings; have a broad connotation

【宽幅】 kuānfú 〈名〉broad width: ～布 broad cloth ‖ ～绸缎 broad silk ‖ ～棉布 cotton broadcloth ‖ ～平布 wide sheeting; sheeting ‖ ～印花被套布 sheeting ticking

【宽广】 kuānguǎng 〈形〉broad; extensive; vast: 胸怀～ be broad-minded; have largeness of mind ‖ ～无垠 boundless ‖ ～的沙漠/水域 a broad expanse of desert/water

【宽轨】 kuānguǐ 〈名〉broad/wide gauge: ～铁路 broad-gauge railway

K

【宽和】 kuānhé 〈形〉generous and amiable; generous and kind: 待人～ be generous and kind to people

【宽宏】 kuānhóng 〈形〉broad-minded; magnanimous: 气度～ be of magnanimous bearing

〖～大度〗 kuānhóng-dàdù = 宽宏大量 kuānhóng-dàliàng

〖～大量〗 kuānhóng-dàliàng 〈熟〉broad-minded; magnanimous; having a large heart: 他是个～的人。He has a large heart. /He is a magnanimous person.

【宽洪】 kuānhóng 〈形〉❶ (of voice) resonant: ～的歌声 broad and resonant singing ❷ = 宽宏 kuānhóng

〖～大量〗 kuānhóng-dàliàng = 宽宏大量 kuānhóng-dàliàng

【宽厚】 kuānhòu 〈形〉❶ thick and broad: ～的胸膛 broad and strong chest ❷ tolerant and generous; kind: 待人～ be generous to people ❸ (of voice) deep and rich: 他的嗓音～嘹亮。His voice is rich and loud.

【宽怀】 kuānhuái 〈动〉set one's mind at rest; feel relieved; be at ease; rest assured: 您请～,这事我一定会尽力的。Please set your mind at ease. I shall certainly do my best to settle the matter.

【宽缓】 kuānhuǎn 〈形〉relieved and relaxed; free of worry: 他坚持决不能～处理此案。He insists that the case in question be handled immediately, and also by no means leniently. ‖ 听到这个消息他紧张的情绪～多了。His tension got greatly relaxed at hearing the news.

【宽假】 kuānjiǎ 〈动〉〈书〉pardon; forgive

【宽解】 kuānjiě 〈动〉ease sb's anxiety; relieve sb of his trouble; help sb to get over his anxiety

【宽旷】 kuānkuàng 〈形〉extensive; vast: 视野～ command/enjoy a vast view ‖ ～的草原 extensive grasslands ‖ ～的沙滩 wide sandy beach

【宽阔】 kuānkuò 〈形〉❶ broad; wide: 脸部/胸部～ be broad of face/chest ‖ ～的道路 wide/broad road ‖ ～的河流 wide river ‖ ～的水域 vast/wide expanse of waters ❷ open-minded; broad-minded: 心怀～ be broad-minded

【宽谅】 kuānliàng 〈动〉excuse; forgive; pardon

【宽猛相济】 kuānměng-xiāngjì 〈熟〉(of a ruler) alternate leniency with severity; use hard and soft tactics in turn

【宽免】 kuānmiǎn 〈动〉exempt (from taxation, punishment, etc); pardon (an offence): ～处罚/罚款 remit a punishment/fine

【宽频带】 kuānpíndài 〈名〉wideband; broadband: ～电缆 wideband cable ‖ ～滤波器 wideband filter ‖ ～信道 wideband channel

【宽屏幕】 kuānpíngmù 〈名〉wide-screen: ～电视机 wide-screen TV receiver

【宽让】 kuānràng 〈动〉be lenient/tolerant/forbearing

【宽饶】 kuānráo 〈动〉forgive; pardon; give quarter; show mercy: 请求～ ask for mercy ‖ 依法惩治,决不～。Punish according to law, without leniency.

【宽仁】 kuānrén 〈形〉〈书〉generous and kind-hearted: 他是个～的人。He is a generous and kind-hearted person.

【宽容】 kuānróng 〈动〉lenient; tolerant: 对人～ show/exhibit tolerance towards sb; be easy on sb ‖ ～待人 be lenient in treating people ‖ ～大度 tolerant and generous

【宽赦】 kuānshè 〈动〉forgive; show mercy: ～坦白的犯人 accord lenient treatment to criminals who confess their crimes

【宽舒】 kuānshū 〈形〉❶ happy; free from worry: 心境～ have ease of mind; feel happy; be in a carefree mood ❷ spacious; broad

【宽恕】 kuānshù 〈动〉forgive; excuse; pardon; exercise forgiveness: ～过错 forgive an offence ‖ ～某人无礼 forgive sb for being rude; forgive sb's rudeness ‖ 恳求～ crave sb's forgiveness; entreat/implore sb's pardon ‖ 乞求～ beg forgiveness; beg for mercy ‖ 请求～ ask for forgiveness; ask/beg sb's pardon ‖ 他乞求上苍～他的罪恶。He asked Heaven for mercy on his sin.

【宽爽】 kuānshuǎng 〈形〉free from worry; happy: 心情～ feel happy and free from worry

【宽松】 kuānsōng 〈口〉❶〈形〉spacious; not crowded ❷〈形〉relieved; free from worry ❸〈动〉relax; slacken: ～一下紧张的情绪 relax one's nervousness ❹〈形〉happy; free from worry; relaxed: ～的环境 relaxed environment/circumstances ‖ ～的气氛 free and unrestrained atmosphere ❺〈形〉comfortably off; ample; well-to-do: 手头～ be in easy circumstances; be quite well-off ‖ 现在日子～了,但她生活仍然很俭朴。Although she is well-off at the moment, she lives quite simply. ❻〈形〉(of clothes) loose and comfortable: ～的裤子 wide pants ‖ ～的鞋 loose shoes ‖ ～的衣服 loose garment

〖～式〗 kuānsōngshì 〈名〉slack style; loose-fitting garment: ～女裤 palazzo pants

【宽慰】 kuānwèi 〈动〉comfort; console; soothe: 感到～ feel relieved ‖ 自我～ console oneself ‖ ～地舒一口气 heave a sigh of relief ‖ 她从儿子的信中得到些许～。She derived some consolation from her son's letter. ‖ 听到这个消息我甚感～。I was greatly relieved at the news.

【宽狭】 kuānxiá 〈名〉〈书〉width; breadth; size: 这套西服～适中。This suit is of the right size.

【宽限】 kuānxiàn 〈动〉extend a time limit: ～几天 extend the deadline a few days; give a few days' grace ‖ ～三个星期 give three weeks' grace ‖ 把截止日期～到年底 extend the deadline until the end of the year ‖ ～日期 days of grace ‖ 付款日到期后～三天。There are three days of grace allowed after the day for payment.

〖～期〗 kuānxiànqī 〈名〉grace period; period of grace: 企业更换营业执照有十五天的～。The enterprises have 15 days' grace to renew their business licence.

【宽心】 kuānxīn 〈动〉relieve sb's mind; put sb's mind at rest: 说几句～话 say a few reassuring words; make a few reassuring remarks ‖ 去跟她说说话,让她宽宽心。Go and talk her into relaxing herself. / Go and talk to her to set her mind at ease.

〖～丸儿〗 kuānxīnwánr 〈名〉reassuring words; words of comfort: 给某人吃～ say comforting words to sb

【宽衣】 kuānyī 〈动〉〈敬〉take off your coat: 屋里热,请～。It's hot in here; do take your coat off.

〖～解带〗 kuānyī-jiědài 〈动〉undress

【宽银幕】 kuānyínmù 〈名〉wide screen

〖～电影〗 kuānyínmù diànyǐng 〈名〉wide-screen film; broad-screen film: ～放映机 wide-screen film projector ‖ 全景～ cinerama

【宽宥】 kuānyòu 〈动〉〈书〉pardon; forgive; excuse

【宽余】 kuānyú 〈形〉❶ free and comfortable: 今日得～。I have leisure time today. / I am at ease today. ❷ = 宽裕 kuānyù

【宽裕】 kuānyù 〈形〉well-to-do; comfortably off; well-off, ample: 经济～ be in easy circumstances; be well-off ‖ 时间～。There is plenty of time yet. / There is enough time to spare.

【宽窄】 kuānzhǎi 〈名〉width; breadth; size: 这条路～不一。This road is of different breadths. ‖ 这张纸包书皮～正合适。This sheet of paper is just the size for a book cover/jacket.

【宽展】 kuānzhǎn 〈形〉〈方〉❶ happy; free from worry ❷ broad; wide; spacious: 这地方很～,能容纳一万人。This place is

spacious enough for 10,000 people. ❸ comfortably off; well-off; ample

【宽中】 kuānzhōng 〈动〉[中医] *eliminate swelling or pain of the* chest or the upper part of the side (with medicine)

【宽纵】 kuānzòng 〈动〉 indulge: 过分～子女 be too indulgent with one's children ‖ 切莫～自己。Never be so self-indulgent. ‖ 他事事～她。*He indulges her in everything.*

髋 kuān

【髋部】 kuānbù 〈名〉[解剖] hip

【髋骨】 kuāngǔ 〈名〉[解剖] hipbone; innominate bone

【髋关节】 kuānguānjié 〈名〉[解剖] hip joint; coxa: ～结核 coxotuberculosis ‖ ～脱位 dislocation of the hip joint

〖～炎〗 kuānguānjiéyán 〈名〉[医学] coxitis: 老年性～ senile coxitis

【髋臼】 kuānjiù 〈名〉 acetabular bone; acetabulum: ～窝 fossa acetabuli

【髋内翻】 kuānnèifān 〈名〉[医学] coxa vara

【髋外翻】 kuānwàifān 〈名〉[医学] coxa valga

kuǎn

款[1] kuǎn

〈形〉 ❶ sincere: ⇨～诚; ～曲 ❷〈书〉 leisurely; slow: ⇨～步

款[2] kuǎn

❶〈名〉 section of an article in a legal document, etc; paragraph; item: 第二条第三～ Article 2, Section 3 ‖ 参照上～规定办理 be treated alike by making reference to the provisions of the preceding paragraph ❷〈名〉 sum of money; fund: 一大笔～ a large sum of money ⇨～项; 贷～; 付～; 借～; 赃～ ❸〈名〉 name of the sender or recipient inscribed on a painting or a piece of calligraphy presented as a gift: ⇨～识; 落～; 上～儿; 下～儿 ❹〈名〉 pattern; style; design: 新～风衣 new-style windbreaker ❺〈量〉 kind; type: 一～新装 a suit of a new style ‖ 一～西式糕点 a kind of Western-style pastry

款[3] kuǎn

〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ knock: ⇨～门 ❷ receive with hospitality; entertain: ～客 entertain guests

【款步】 kuǎnbù 〈动〉 walk with deliberate steps; walk in slow steps: ～湖滨 walk leisurely along the lakeside

【款诚】 kuǎnchéng 〈形〉〈书〉 sincere; wholehearted; hearty: ～相待 treat sb with sincerity ‖ ～之心 sincerity

【款待】 kuǎndài 〈动〉 treat cordially; entertain; entertain with courtesy and warmth: ～嘉宾 entertain distinguished guests ‖ 设宴～ *give a banquet to sb; entertain sb with a banquet* ‖ 受到～ be hospitably entertained ‖ 盛情～ entertain hospitably ‖ 她慷慨地～了客人。She entertained her guests handsomely.

【款额】 kuǎn'é 〈名〉 amount/sum of money: ～巨大 large amount/sum of money

【款接】 kuǎnjiē 〈动〉 treat cordially; entertain

【款姐】 kuǎnjiě 〈名〉〈方〉 female moneybags

【款款】 kuǎnkuǎn ❶〈形〉 sincere; faithful: 情意～ with deep affection ‖ ～深情 sincere feelings ❷〈副〉 slowly; leisurely: ～而飞 fly leisurely/slowly ‖ ～而行 walk leisurely/slowly

【款留】 kuǎnliú 〈动〉 cordially urge (a guest or friend) to stay

【款门】 kuǎnmén 〈动〉〈书〉 knock at/on a door: ～来告 knock on sb's door to tell him sth

【款目】 kuǎnmù 〈名〉[计算机] entry

【款洽】 kuǎnqià 〈形〉〈书〉 cordial and harmonious: 情意～ cordial and harmonious feelings

【款曲】 kuǎnqū 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 *treat with courtesy*: 不善与人～ be socially inept ❷〈名〉 heartfelt feelings: 互通～ express feelings of mutual affection

【款式】 kuǎnshì 〈名〉 pattern; style; design; fashion: ～多样 be *of various styles* ‖ ～新颖 novel in style/design; fashionable in style; of novel pattern ‖ 流行～ style in fashion ‖ 最新～ latest style

〖～设计〗 kuǎnshì shèjì 〈名〉 style design: ～图 working sketch

【款项】 kuǎnxiàng 〈名〉 ❶ sum of money; fund: 一大笔～ a huge sum of money ❷ sections and items (in a legal document, etc)

【款型】 kuǎnxíng 〈名〉 style; fashion; model: 时髦的～ fashionable style; latest fashion

【款爷】 kuǎnyé 〈名〉〈方〉 moneybags

【款识】 kuǎnzhì 〈名〉 ❶ inscriptions (on bronzes, etc) ❷ signature of the author (on a painting, letter, etc)

【款子】 kuǎnzi 〈名〉〈口〉 sum of money: 一大笔～ *a huge/large sum of money* ‖ 保管这笔～ hold the money in trust

窾 kuǎn

〈形〉〈书〉 empty; hollow

kuāng

匡 kuāng

❶〈动〉〈书〉 rectify; correct: ⇨～谬; ～正 ❷〈动〉〈书〉 assist; save: ～乏困,救灾难 aid the poor and relieve the disaster victims ‖ ～我不逮 help me to overcome my shortcomings; help me make up for my deficiencies; assist me where I am deficient ❸〈动〉〈方〉 roughly estimate: ～一～ *give a rough estimate* ⇨～计; ～算

【匡扶】 kuāngfú 〈动〉〈书〉 rectify and assist; assist; uphold: ～社稷 assist/help the ruler in governing the country; help to run the state ‖ ～正义 uphold justice

【匡计】 kuāngjì 〈动〉 calculate roughly; estimate: ～产量 give a rough estimate of the output

【匡救】 kuāngjiù 〈动〉 deliver sb (from evil); rescue; save

【匡谬】 kuāngmiù 〈动〉 correct mistakes: ～正俗 rectify the erroneous and help to form good customs

【匡算】 kuāngsuàn 〈动〉 estimate; calculate roughly; give a rough estimate: 初步～ give/make a preliminary estimate

【匡正】 kuāngzhèng 〈动〉 rectify; correct: ～时弊 correct the maladies of the times; make right existing evils; rectify the ills of the times ‖ ～之言 words of rectification ‖ 寄上拙译,敬请～。I am sending you a translation of mine for correction.

【匡助】 kuāngzhù 〈动〉 help; assist

劻 kuāng

【劻勷】 kuāngráng 〈形〉〈书〉 anxious

俇 kuāng

【俇儴】 kuāngráng 〈书〉 = 劻勷 kuāngráng

诓 kuāng

〈动〉 deceive; cheat; hoax: ～人 play a hoax on sb; deceive sb ‖ ～人钱财 cheat sb of his money; swindle sb out *of his money* ‖ 你别想～我! Don't you try to deceive me!

【诓哄】 kuānghǒng 〈动〉 deceive; hoax; dupe: ～孩子做他不愿做的事对孩子健康成长是很有害的。It will do much harm to the child's healthy growth to hoax him into doing what he doesn't *like to.*

【诓骗】 kuāngpiàn 〈动〉 deceive; cheat; hoax; dupe: ～顾客 cheat/deceive customers ‖ ～小孩 dupe children ‖ 设圈套～客户 set traps for clients

【诓诈】 kuāngzhà 〈动〉 cheat; hoax; dupe; swindle

哐 kuāng

〈拟〉 crash; bang: ～的一声,脸盆掉在地上。The basin fell to the ground with a crash. ‖ 我脚下一滑,手里的吉他～的一声撞到了门上。I slipped and banged *the guitar against the* door.

【哐当】 kuāngdāng 〈拟〉 crash; bang: 她～一声把电话挂了。She banged the phone down.

【哐啷】 kuānglāng 〈拟〉 crash; bang: ～一声窗户关上了。The window banged shut. ‖ 她～一声把门关上就走了。She banged the door (shut) and left.

恇 kuāng

〈形〉〈书〉 frightened; fearful

筐 kuāng

〈名〉 basket: 编～ weave a basket ‖ 拎/抬～ carry a basket ‖ 废纸～ waste-paper basket ‖ 购物～ shopping basket ‖ 水果～ fruit basket ‖ 铁丝～ wire basket ‖ 文件～ *file basket* ‖ 自行车～ bicycle basket ‖ 一～土 *a basketful of earth* ⇨粪～; 柳条～

【筐子】 kuāngzi 〈名〉 small basket: 菜～ vegetable basket ‖ 土

～ soil basket

kuáng

狂 kuáng ❶〈形〉mad; crazy: ⇨～犬; 发～; 丧心病～ ❷〈形〉violent; fierce: ⇨～奔; ～跌; ～风; 力挽～澜 ❸〈副〉wildly; unrestrainedly: ～笑 laugh wildly/boisterously ‖ ～饮 drink heavily ⇨～欢; ～怒; ～喜 ❹〈形〉arrogant; overbearing: 他自以为每次都能赢,未免太～了。It's sheer arrogance on his part to think that he'll win every time. ⇨～言

【狂傲】 kuáng'ào 〈形〉wildly arrogant; presumptuous; haughty: ～不羁 arrogant and unrestrained ‖ ～自大 presumptuous and conceited

【狂暴】 kuángbào 〈形〉violent; wild; furious: 脾气～ have a violent temper ‖ ～不驯 frantic and unrestrained; wild and untamed ‖ ～残虐 fierce and cruel ‖ ～的山洪 furious mountain torrents

【狂悖】 kuángbèi 〈形〉〈书〉arrogant and unreasonable; presumptuous: ～无礼 presumptuous and insolent

【狂奔】 kuángbēn 〈动〉run about wildly; run about madly; run like mad: ～的野马 bolting wild horse

【狂飙】 kuángbiāo 〈名〉hurricane—vigorous/violent trend or force

【狂草】 kuángcǎo 〈名〉wild cursive hand (in Chinese calligraphy)

【狂潮】 kuángcháo 〈名〉raging tide—powerful and dynamic situation; mighty trend

【狂跌】 kuángdiē 〈动〉[经济] tumble: 股市～。The stock market fell sharply. / The stock market tumbled.

【狂放】 kuángfàng 〈形〉unruly; unrestrained; untrammelled; wild and undisciplined: ～不羁 be profligate and unrestrained

【狂吠】 kuángfèi 〈动〉bark furiously; howl

【狂风】 kuángfēng 〈名〉❶ [气象] whole gale ❷ fierce/wild/violent wind: ～巨浪 violent storm and roaring waves; wild winds and huge waves ‖ ～大作。A heavy gale is blowing. / It is blowing a full gale. / A fierce gale sprang up. / A heavy gale came on. / A high wind sprang up. ‖ ～呼啸。The violent wind howled. ‖ ～骤起。A fierce gale sprang up. ⇨～暴雨

〖～暴雨〗 kuángfēng-bàoyǔ 〈熟〉furious/violent storm; gale-driven rain; heady tempest; 〈喻〉dangerous situation

〖～恶浪〗 kuángfēng-èlàng 〈熟〉fierce storm; severe gale and heavy seas

〖～警报〗 kuángfēng jǐngbào 〈名〉[气象] whole-gale warning

【狂歌】 kuánggē 〈动〉sing with wild joy: ～酣舞 sing and dance rapturously

【狂轰滥炸】 kuánghōng-lànzhà 〈熟〉bomb savagely; bomb wantonly and indiscriminately; wanton and indiscriminate bombing

【狂欢】 kuánghuān 〈动〉rejoice with wild excitement; be carried away by wild pleasure/joy; revel; hold a carnival: ～之夜 night of revelry ‖ ～作乐 paint the town (red)

〖～节〗 kuánghuānjié 〈名〉carnival

【狂客】 kuángkè 〈名〉wild-mannered fellow

【狂澜】 kuánglán 〈名〉raging/roaring waves: ⇨力挽～

【狂乱】 kuángluàn 〈形〉extremely disorderly; utterly confused: ～的人群 frantic, confused crowds ‖ ～的心情 utterly confused mood

【狂怒】 kuángnù 〈动〉rage; be furious; be mad with rage; be wild with rage/anger; be in a wild fury: ～不羁 be beside oneself with fury ‖ ～之下 in a towering rage

【狂虐】 kuángnüè 〈形〉fierce and brutal; ferocious and savage: 风沙～,遮天蔽日。A ferocious sand storm blotted out the sun and darkened the sky.

【狂气】 kuángqi 〈名〉arrogance; conceit; overbearing manners: 那个新来的大学生看上去一脸～。That new college graduate looks very arrogant.

【狂犬】 kuángquǎn 〈名〉rabid dog: ～伤 rabid dog bite

〖～病〗 kuángquǎnbìng 〈名〉rabies; hydrophobia; lyssa: ～病毒 hydrophobia; rabies virus ‖ ～患者 hydrophobe; rabiator ‖ ～菌苗疗法 rabies-vaccine treatment ‖ ～疫苗 rabies vaccines

〖～吠日〗 kuángquǎn-fèirì 〈熟〉a mad dog barking at the sun—an evil person slandering a good person

【狂热】 kuángrè 〈形〉fanatic; feverish; rabid: ～情绪 fanaticism ‖ ～性 fanaticism ‖ ～追求 go overboard for ‖ ～的举动 mad-brained action ‖ ～的军备竞赛 feverish arms race ‖ ～的市场 feverish market ‖ 战争～ war fever ‖ 宗教～ religious zeal

【狂人】 kuángrén 〈名〉❶ madman; maniac; lunatic: 《～日记》 *Diary of a Madman* ‖ 战争～ war maniac ❷ extremely arrogant person; extremely conceited fellow

〖～呓语〗 kuángrén-yìyǔ 〈熟〉ravings of a madman: 算了吧,你这些设想无异于～。Forget it. These ideas of yours are nothing but ravings.

【狂三诈四】 kuángsān-zhàsì 〈熟〉cheat/deceive people repeatedly; keep cheating/deceiving people

【狂胜】 kuángshèng 〈动〉win an overwhelming victory

【狂态】 kuángtài 〈名〉display of wild manners; insolent and conceited manners

【狂涛】 kuángtāo 〈名〉❶ raging waves—great momentum: ～怒浪 roaring/furious waves ❷ [气象] very high sea

〖～骇浪〗 kuángtāo-hàilàng 〈熟〉terrifying waves; stormy sea

〖～巨浪〗 kuángtāo-jùlàng ＝ 狂涛骇浪 kuángtāo-hàilàng

【狂妄】 kuángwàng 〈形〉wildly arrogant; extremely conceited; presumptuous: ～的想法 mad idea ‖ ～的野心 wild ambition ‖ ～无知 conceited and ignorant

〖～自大〗 kuángwàng-zìdà 〈熟〉be arrogant and conceited: 此人～,谁都瞧不起他。The man acts so high and mighty(that) everyone despises him.

〖～不羁〗 kuángwàng-bùjī 〈熟〉run wild

【狂喜】 kuángxǐ 〈形〉wild with joy; delirious with delight; in an ecstasy of delight: 心中一阵～ feel a surge of wild joy

【狂想】 kuángxiǎng 〈名〉❶ fantasy; fancy: 突发～ be struck with a fancy ❷ vain hope; wishful thinking

〖～曲〗 kuángxiǎngqǔ 〈名〉[音乐] rhapsody; capriccio

【狂笑】 kuángxiào 〈动〉laugh wildly/boisterously: ～不止 burst out laughing boisterously ‖ 一阵～ have a fit of hysterical laughter

【狂泻】 kuángxiè 〈动〉(of stock market) slump; plummet: 股价～。Stock prices plummeted.

【狂言】 kuángyán 〈名〉ravings; wild language; crazy talk: 口出～ talk/rant wildly

【狂野】 kuángyě 〈形〉violent and rough; wild and boorish: ～的笑声 wild and hysterical laughter

【狂郁精神病】 kuángyù jīngshénbìng 〈名〉[心理] manic-depressive psychosis

【狂躁】 kuángzào 〈名〉[医学] mania; manic agitation: ～不安 manic agitation

〖～抑郁性反应〗 kuángzào yìyùxìng fǎnyìng 〈名〉manic-depressive reaction

【狂恣】 kuángzì 〈形〉〈书〉unrestrained; uninhibited; unbridled

诳 kuáng ❶〈动〉deceive; cheat; hoax: 他还想～我,我什么都知道了。How could he deceive me? I'd learned everything about it. ❷〈名〉〈方〉lie: 说～ tell a lie

【诳诞】 kuángdàn 〈形〉fabricated; absurd; fantastic: ～的想像 fantastic imagination

【诳话】 kuánghuà ＝ 诳语 kuángyǔ

【诳骗】 kuángpiàn 〈动〉deceive; hoax; dupe; cheat

【诳语】 kuángyǔ 〈名〉lie; falsehood: 出家人不打～。Monks or nuns are not supposed to tell lies.

鵟 kuáng 〈名〉[动物] buzzard

kuǎng

夼 kuǎng 〈名〉〈方〉low-lying land [often used in place names]

kuàng

卝 kuàng 〈书〉＝ 矿 kuàng

圹 kuàng 〈名〉❶ open grave; coffin pit ❷〈书〉open country; champaign

【圹埌】 kuànglàng 〈形〉〈书〉(of an open country) boundless; vast; immense

【圹穴】 kuàngxué 〈名〉open grave; coffin pit

纩 kuàng 〈名〉〈书〉silk floss/wadding

旷 kuàng ❶〈形〉vast; spacious: 地～人稀 vast territory with a sparse population ⇨～野; 空～ ❷〈形〉free from worries and petty ideas: ⇨～达; 心～神怡 ❸〈动〉neglect; waste: ～日费时 waste time ⇨～工; ～课; ～日持久 ❹〈形〉loose-fitting: 螺丝～了。The screw has come loose. ‖ 这条裙子我穿着太～了。The dress is too loose for me.

【旷达】 kuàngdá 〈形〉〈书〉broad-minded; big-hearted: ～之士 profound scholar with an open mind ‖ ～不羁 be open-minded and unruly

【旷代】 kuàngdài 〈形〉〈书〉matchless/unrivalled/unique among one's contemporaries; unequalled/unrivalled by contemporaries: ～佳作 best work of an age ‖ ～奇才 unrivalled talent (for one's age) ‖ ～文豪 literary giant unequalled by his contemporaries; unrivalled great writer

【旷荡】 kuàngdàng 〈形〉❶ boundless; vast: ～的沙漠 boundless/endless/vast desert ❷ optimistic; open minded: 心怀～ be open-minded

【旷废】 kuàngfèi 〈动〉neglect: ～学业 neglect one's studies; neglect one's school work

【旷费】 kuàngfèi 〈动〉waste: ～钱财 waste money ‖ ～时间 waste/squander one's time

【旷夫】 kuàngfū 〈名〉〈书〉unmarried man of marriageable age

〖～怨女〗 kuàngfū-yuànnǚ 〈熟〉bachelors and spinsters; unmarried men and women

【旷工】 kuànggōng 〈动〉stay away from work without leave; be absent from work: 无故～ stay away from work without reason

【旷古】 kuànggǔ ❶〈形〉from time immemorial: ～奇闻 unheard-of story ⇨～未闻 ❷〈名〉remote antiquity; ancient times

〖～绝伦〗 kuànggǔ-juélún 〈熟〉unprecedented and unrivalled; unique: 此人小心谨慎，～。He is a uniquely careful person.

〖～未闻〗 kuànggǔ-wèiwén 〈熟〉unheard-of; unprecedented

【旷久】 kuàngjiǔ 〈形〉lasting; long: ～未见 not having seen for a long time

【旷课】 kuàngkè 〈动〉be absent from school without leave; be absent from a lesson; stay away from school deliberately; cut school; cut a class; play truant

【旷阔】 kuàngkuò 〈形〉open; spacious; vast: ～的夜空 vast night sky

【旷渺】 kuàngmiǎo 〈形〉open and distant; broad and faraway

【旷男怨女】 kuàngnán-yuànnǚ 〈熟〉unmarried men and women

【旷日持久】 kuàngrì-chíjiǔ 〈熟〉long-drawn-out; protracted; prolonged; extended over a long time: ～的调查工作 long-running investigations ‖ ～的谈判 long-drawn-out negotiations ‖ ～的战争 long-drawn-out war

【旷日经年】 kuàngrì-jīngnián 〈熟〉drag on endlessly; be long-drawn-out

【旷若发蒙】 kuàngruò-fāméng = 旷若发矇 kuàngruò-fāméng

【旷若发矇】 kuàngruò-fāméng 〈熟〉like a blind person recovering his sight all of a sudden—suddenly see the light; realize all of a sudden

【旷世】 kuàngshì 〈形〉〈书〉unequalled in one's time; incomparable in the contemporary era; peerless in one's generation; unrivalled; unique: ～功勋 unique deeds ⇨～奇才

〖～奇才〗 kuàngshì-qícái 〈熟〉genius without peer in one's generation; person of brilliance unequalled in his time

〖～无双〗 kuàngshì-wúshuāng 〈熟〉stand without peer in one's generation; unmatched in one's time

〖～异才〗 kuàngshì-yìcái = 旷世之才 kuàngshì-zhīcái

〖～之才〗 kuàngshì-zhīcái 〈熟〉person of brilliance unequalled in his time; person of brilliance unequalled by contemporaries

【旷野】 kuàngyě 〈名〉wilderness; open field/country: ～荒郊 deserted/wild countryside; uninhabited open country

【旷远】 kuàngyuǎn 〈形〉❶ vast and extending far into the distance: 秋空～ vast autumn sky stretching far away into the distance ❷〈书〉far back; ages ago; remote: 年代～ of the remote past; age-old

【旷职】 kuàngzhí 〈动〉be absent from duty without leave

况[1] kuàng ❶〈名〉condition; situation: ⇨概～; 近～; 盛～; 状～ ❷〈动〉compare: 比～ draw an analogy ‖ 以古～今 draw parallels from history ‖ 以物～人 compare things to people

况[2] kuàng 〈连〉〈书〉❶ moreover; besides ❷ much less; let alone: 十人尚不能为，～一人乎? How can one person do what even ten cannot do?

【况且】 kuàngqiě 〈连〉moreover; besides; in addition; furthermore: 这套房子不够大，～离市区又太远。This apartment isn't big enough for us; moreover, it's too far away from town.

【况味】 kuàngwèi 〈名〉〈书〉circumstances and sentiment; condition and flavour: 故乡的小路～依旧。The hometown trail retains its old charm/appeal.

矿 kuàng 〈名〉❶ ore/mineral deposit: 找～ try to discover mineral deposits ‖ 报～ report where deposits have been found ⇨采～; 探～ ❷ ore: 贵金属～ precious ore ‖ 金属～ metallic ore ⇨富～; 贫～; 选～ ❸ mine: 在～上工作 work at a mine ⇨开～; 露天～; 铁～

【矿壁】 kuàngbì 〈名〉rib

【矿仓】 kuàngcāng 〈名〉ore storage bin

【矿藏】 kuàngcáng 〈名〉mineral resources/reserves; ore deposits: 开发～ develop/tap mineral resources ‖ ～丰富 be rich in mineral resoures; have great mineral wealth ‖ 未开采的～ untouched mineral deposits

〖～量〗 kuàngcángliàng 〈名〉ore reserves

【矿层】 kuàngcéng 〈名〉ore bed/horizon; seam: ～分布 seam distribution ‖ ～厚度 seam thickness ‖ ～开采条件 seam condition ‖ ～图 seam plan ‖ ～走向 seam strike ‖ 可采～ workable seam

【矿产】 kuàngchǎn 〈名〉mineral deposits; minerals: ～丰富 be affluent in minerals; be rich in mineral deposits ‖ ～综合利用 complex utilization of valuable minerals

〖～储量〗 kuàngchǎn chǔliàng 〈名〉ore reserves: ～折耗 depletion in mineral reserves

〖～分布〗 kuàngchǎn fēnbù 〈名〉distribution of mineral deposits: ～图 map of mineral deposits

〖～品〗 kuàngchǎnpǐn 〈名〉mineral product; mineral

〖～普查〗 kuàngchǎn pǔchá 〈名〉search for mineral deposits; survey for the purpose of locating mineral resources

〖～税〗 kuàngchǎnshuì 〈名〉mine tax; mineral product tax

〖～资源〗 kuàngchǎn zīyuán 〈名〉mineral resources

【矿场】 kuàngchǎng 〈名〉mine field

【矿车】 kuàngchē 〈名〉pit car; tub; mine car; tram: ～翻笼 car/wagon tipper

【矿尘】 kuàngchén 〈名〉mine dust: ～测定 mine dust surveying ‖ ～浓度 mine dust density ‖ ～取样器 mine dust sampler

【矿床】 kuàngchuáng 〈名〉mineral/ore deposit; deposit; orebody: 层状～ bedded deposit ‖ 海底～ submarine deposit ‖ 金属～ metalliferous deposit

〖～地质学〗 kuàngchuáng dìzhìxué 〈名〉geology of ore deposits

【矿带】 kuàngdài 〈名〉ore belt/zone

【矿道】 kuàngdào 〈名〉drive: ～顶木 lagging

【矿灯】 kuàngdēng 〈名〉miner's lamp: ～充电架 lamp-charging rack ‖ ～房 lamp house ‖ ～管理员 lampman ‖ ～清理工 lamp trimmer ‖ 手提式安全～ electric hand lamp

【矿点】 kuàngdiǎn 〈名〉site of a mineral deposit

【矿斗】 kuàngdǒu 〈名〉ore bucket

【矿工】 kuànggōng 〈名〉pitman; miner: ～灯 miner's lamp ‖ ～领班 butty ‖ ～帽 miner's (safety) helmet

【矿化】 kuànghuà 〈动〉[地质] mineralize: ～带 mineralized zone ‖ ～剂 mineralizer; mineralizing agent ‖ ～水 mineralized water ‖ ～作用 mineralization

【矿灰】 kuànghuī 〈名〉calx

【矿浆】 kuàngjiāng 〈名〉(ore) pulp: ～萃取 sludge extraction ‖ ～分析 pulp-assay

【矿井】 kuàngjǐng 〈名〉mine (shaft); pit: ～安全 mine safety ‖ ～泵 shaft/pit pump ‖ ～定向仪 shaft orientational instrument ‖

～开采年限 mine service life‖～火灾 mine shaft fire; mine fire‖～架 headstock‖～口 pit-head‖～通风系统 mine ventilation system‖～支柱 mine timbering‖废～ abandoned mine
【矿警】 kuàngjǐng 〈名〉mine police
【矿坑】 kuàngkēng 〈名〉pit: ～下陷 mining subsidence‖～排水 mine drainage‖～水 pit water
【矿口】 kuàngkǒu 〈名〉mine mouth: ～发电厂 mine mouth power plant
【矿粒】 kuànglì 〈名〉ore particle
【矿料】 kuàngliào 〈名〉dressed ore
【矿脉】 kuàngmài 〈名〉mineral/ore vein; ore lode
【矿棉】 kuàngmián 〈名〉mineral wool: ～制品 mineral wool product‖～砖 mineral wool block
【矿苗】 kuàngmiáo ＝露头 lùtóu
【矿难】 kuàngnàn 〈名〉mine disaster: 查出～的真相 find out the facts of the mine disaster
【矿泥】 kuàngní 〈名〉sludge; slime; slurry: ～筛 slurry screen
【矿区】 kuàngqū 〈名〉mining area; diggings: ～城市 mining city‖～道路 mine road‖～开采年限 field life; life of property‖～税 mine-lot tax; mining area tax‖～铁路 mine railway
【矿泉】 kuàngquán 〈名〉mineral spring; spa: ～疗法 craunotherapy‖～疗养地 spa‖～疗养学 craunology‖～浴 mineral water bath
〖～水〗 kuàngquánshuǐ 〈名〉mineral water: 饮用～ drink mineral water
【矿砂】 kuàngshā 〈名〉ore sand; ore in sand form
【矿山】 kuàngshān 〈名〉mine; diggings: 关闭～ shut down a mine‖经营～ operate/run a mine‖开采～ work a mine‖开发～ open up/develop a mine‖～安全 mine safety‖～测量 mine surveying‖～地压 rock pressure‖～地质 mining geology‖～救护队 mine rescue crew‖～消防车 mine fire truck‖～运输 mine haul/haulage; pit haulage
〖～工程〗 kuàngshān gōngchéng 〈名〉mine engineering: ～图 mine map
〖～机械〗 kuàngshān jīxiè 〈名〉mining machinery: ～厂 mining machinery plant‖重型～ heavy-duty mining machinery
【矿石】 kuàngshí 〈名〉ore; mineral: 一块～ a piece of ore‖处理～ treat ore‖熔化～ smelt ores‖～仓 ore bin‖～处理量 throughput‖～分选 ore sorting‖～含铁量 iron content of an ore‖～回采率 ore recovery rate‖～开采 ore extraction‖～品位 ore grade‖～手选 ore hand sorting‖富～ high-grade ore‖贫～ low-grade ore
〖～车〗 kuàngshíchē 〈名〉ore car
〖～破碎机〗 kuàngshí pòsuìjī 〈名〉ore crusher
〖～收音机〗 kuàngshí shōuyīnjī 〈名〉crystal radio/receiver/set
〖～研磨机〗 kuàngshí yánmójī 〈名〉ore grinder
【矿税】 kuàngshuì 〈名〉tax on mine
【矿体】 kuàngtǐ ＝ 矿床 kuàngchuáng
【矿田】 kuàngtián 〈名〉ore field: ～构造 mine field structure
【矿物】 kuàngwù 〈名〉mineral: 采掘～ extract minerals‖钻探～ drill for mineral‖～成分 mineral composition‖～分析 mineralogical analysis‖～资源 mineral resources‖伴生～ associated mineral‖金属～ metallic minerals‖稀有～ rare minerals
〖～共生〗 kuàngwù gòngshēng 〈名〉mineral association; mineral paragenesis: ～学 minerocoenology
〖～化学〗 kuàngwù huàxué 〈名〉mineral chemistry
〖～界〗 kuàngwùjiè 〈名〉mineral kingdom
〖～棉〗 kuàngwùmián 〈名〉mineral wool
〖～燃料〗 kuàngwù ránliào 〈名〉fossil/mineral fuel: ～发电厂 fossil-fuel generating plant
〖～染料〗 kuàngwù rǎnliào 〈名〉mineral dye
〖～润滑油〗 kuàngwù rùnhuáyóu 〈名〉mineral lubricant
〖～树脂〗 kuàngwù shùzhī 〈名〉mineral resin
〖～物理学〗 kuàngwù wùlǐxué 〈名〉mineral physics
〖～纤维〗 kuàngwù xiānwéi 〈名〉mineral fibre
〖～学〗 kuàngwùxué 〈名〉mineralogy: ～家 mineralogist‖物理～ physical mineralogy
〖～油〗 kuàngwùyóu 〈名〉mineral oil
【矿务局】 kuàngwùjú 〈名〉bureau of mines
【矿物质】 kuàngwùzhì 〈名〉mineral; mineral substance: ～饲料 mineral feed‖盐是～。Salt is a mineral substance.‖井水含有丰富的～。Water taken from a well is rich in minerals.
【矿相学】 kuàngxiàngxué 〈名〉mineralography
【矿盐】 kuàngyán ＝岩盐 yányán
【矿样】 kuàngyàng 〈名〉sample ore
【矿冶】 kuàngyě 〈名〉mining and metallurgy: ～学院 institute of mining and metallurgy
【矿业】 kuàngyè 〈名〉mining industry: 发展～ develop mining‖～法 mining act‖～经济 mining (industry) economics‖～税 mining tax‖～投资 mine industry capital investment‖～学院 mining institute; institute of mining technology‖～总产值 mining industry production value
【矿源】 kuàngyuán 〈名〉mineral resources: 勘察～ survey mineral resources; prospect for mineral resources
【矿渣】 kuàngzhā 〈名〉slag: ～混凝土 slag concrete‖～棉 silicate cotton; slag wool‖～水泥 slag cement; blast furnace (slag) cement‖～陶瓷 slagceram‖～纤维 slag fibre‖～砖 slag brick
【矿脂】 kuàngzhī ＝凡士林 fánshìlín
【矿质】 kuàngzhì 〈形〉mineral: ～肥料 mineral fertilizer‖～水 mineral water‖～土壤 mineral soil‖～营养 mineral nutrition
【矿柱】 kuàngzhù 〈名〉ore pillar; mine/pit prop; post: ～回采 pillar recovery‖～强度 pillar strength

贶 kuàng 〈书〉❶〈动〉give as a gift; grant ❷〈名〉gift; present

纩 kuàng 〈书〉＝ 纩 kuàng

框[1] kuàng 〈名〉frame; case: 装～ put in a frame‖黑～眼镜 glasses with black frames ⇨窗～; 镜～; 门～

框[2] kuàng 〈动〉❶ draw a frame round; circumscribe: 用红线把标题～起来 frame the heading in red ❷ restrain; restrict: 对私营企业～得太死不利于其发展。Rigid restrictions on private enterprises hinder their development.
【框定】 kuàngdìng 〈动〉pinpoint; isolate: ～作案人的范围 isolate the possible culprits
【框格】 kuànggé 〈名〉sash
【框架】 kuàngjià 〈名〉❶ frame: 建造～ construct a frame‖立～ set up a frame‖大型～ huge/gigantic frame‖钢/铁/木制～ steel/iron/wooden frames‖建筑物的～ frame of a building ❷ framework: 一部小说的～ framework for a novel
〖～建筑〗 kuàngjià jiànzhù 〈名〉framed building
〖～结构〗 kuàngjià jiégòu 〈名〉frame construction; skeleton/frame structure
〖～竖琴〗 kuàngjià shùqín 〈名〉frame harp
〖～图〗 kuàngjiàtú 〈名〉block diagram
〖～协议〗 kuàngjià xiéyì 〈名〉framework agreement: 起草～ draw up/work out a framework agreement‖在～上签字 sign a framework agreement
【框框】 kuàngkuang 〈名〉❶ frame; circle ❷ convention; restriction; set pattern‖打破旧～ break down old conventions; throw convention to the winds‖废除老～ abolish the old rules‖划～ draw up a set of rules
【框式取景器】 kuàngshì qǔjǐngqì 〈名〉frame finder/viewfinder
【框式支架】 kuàngshì zhījià 〈名〉[矿业] frame/framing set
【框图】 kuàngtú 〈名〉〈简称〉block/skeleton diagram; block graph; schematic diagram: ～系统 block diagram system; block system‖～语言 block diagram language
【框形天线】 kuàngxíng tiānxiàn 〈名〉frame antenna/aerial: ～接收 frame antenna reception
【框子】 kuàngzi 〈名〉frame; rim: 门～ door frame‖眼镜～ rims of spectacles/glasses

眶 kuàng 〈名〉socket of the eye; eye socket; orbita: ⇨热泪盈～; 眼～
【眶下裂】 kuàngxiàliè 〈名〉[医学] inferior orbital fissure
【眶压计】 kuàngyājì 〈名〉[医学] orbitonometer
【眶炎】 kuàngyán 〈名〉[医学] orbititis

kuī

亏 kuī 〈动〉❶ lose (money, etc); have a deficit: ～了100元 have a deficit of 100 *yuan*; lose 100 *yuan*‖把老本～光了 have

lost all one's capital ⇨～本；～损；吃～；扭～为盈；盈～ ❸ be short of; be deficient; lack: 气血两～ dual depletion of *qi* and blood ‖ 我～你 20 元。I owe you 20 *yuan*. ⇨功～一篑；理～ ❹ treat unfairly: 放心，～不了你。Don't worry; we will not be unfair to you. ‖ 人不～地，地不～人。The land won't fail people as long as people don't fail the land. ❺ fortunately; luckily; thanks to: ～你按时赶到了，不然可就误事了。Fortunately you came in time; otherwise we would have to put off the whole thing. ‖ ～我妻子有钥匙，要不我进不了门。Luckily my wife had the key; otherwise I couldn't have entered the house. ❻ [used to show irony]: ～你还是个大学生，连这个都不知道。For a college student, you ought to know better than that! ‖ 这番话～你说得出口。You owe it to yourself to say it. / You had the nerve to say so. ❼ (of the moon) wane: 月满则～。When the moon becomes full, it begins to wane.

【亏本】 kuīběn 〈动〉 lose money (in business); lose one's capital: 买卖～ lose money in business ‖ 连年～ be in the red for years ‖ ～经营 operate at a loss ‖ ～生意 money-losing business; losing proposition; bad bargain ‖ ～销售 sell at a loss; sacrifice sale ‖ 他做生意亏了本。He is losing by his business. ‖ 他的那批衣服生意～了。He made a loss on those clothes.

【亏仓】 kuīcāng ＝ 亏舱 kuīcāng

【亏舱】 kuīcāng 〈名〉 broken stowage: ～运费 shortfall freight

【亏产】 kuīchǎn 〈动〉 fail to fulfil a production target/quota; fall short of the production quota: 变～为超产 make up the shortfall (in output) and overfulfil the production quota

【亏秤】 kuīchèng 〈动〉 ❶ give short weight/measure ❷ (of vegetables; fruits, etc) lose weight: 青菜水分大，一放就会～。As the vegetable is too moist, it will certainly lose weight when stored.

【亏待】 kuīdài 〈动〉 treat unfairly/shabbily: 好好干，我不会～你的。Work hard, and I will give you your due. ‖ 我们绝不能～为国家做出贡献的人。We must never treat anyone unfairly who has made contributions to the country.

【亏得】 kuīde 〈动〉 ❶ fortunately; luckily; thanks to: ～你帮忙，我才渡过了难关。Thanks to your help, I overcame the difficulties. ❷ [used to show irony]: ～他还是你的老朋友，你有困难他都不帮忙。Fancy an old friend of yours not lending you a hand when you are beset with difficulties. ‖ 天这么冷还穿 T 恤衫，真～你。How can you wear a T-shirt on such a cold day!

【亏短】 kuīduǎn 〈动〉 be insufficient/deficient: ～分量 give short weight/measure

【亏负】 kuīfù 〈动〉 ❶ let down; fail to live up to; disappoint: 他～了大家的期望。He let us all down. / He didn't live up to the expectations of all. ‖ 我没有任何～你的地方。I didn't let you down in any way. ❷ suffer a loss; lose money; be in the red

【亏耗】 kuīhào ❶ 〈动〉 lose: ～体力 lose one's (physical) strength ❷ 〈名〉 loss by a natural process: 减少～ reduce losses ‖ 运输中的～ losses incurred in the course of transportation

【亏空】 kuīkong ❶ 〈动〉 have a deficit; be in debt; can't make both ends meet: 这家工厂～五万元。The factory had a deficit of 50,000 *yuan*. ❷ 〈名〉 debt; deficit: 弥补～ cover/meet a deficit; make up a deficit; make up (for) a loss ‖ 巨额～ great deficit ‖ 严重～ heavy deficit ⇨拉～

【亏累】 kuīlěi 〈动〉 show repeated deficits; sustain repeated losses: 账面～100 万元。The cumulative deficit in the account stands at one million *yuan*.

【亏欠】 kuīqiàn 〈动〉 ❶ be in debt; have a deficit; can't make both ends meet ❷ be in the wrong; feel guilty for failing in one's duty to sb: 几年来我很少管家，～家人很多。I have done little in house-keeping over the past few years and thus owe a lot to my family.

【亏弱】 kuīruò 〈形〉 weak; enervated: 他病后身体更～了。He became all the weaker after the illness.

【亏折】 kuīshé 〈动〉 lose money in business; lose one's capital: ～不资 lose a big amount of money ‖ ～殆尽 lose all one's capital

【亏蚀】 kuīshí 〈动〉 ❶ (of the sun or moon) eclipse ❷ lose money in business: 连年～ lost money for years running ❸ lose by a natural process; depreciate; wear and tear: 设备～严重 serious depreciation of equipment

【亏数】 kuīshù 〈名〉 [数学] deficiency; deficient number

【亏损】 kuīsǔn 〈动〉 ❶ have a deficit/loss; lose money; be in the red: 承担～ bear a loss ‖ 弥补～ cover/meet a loss ‖ 造成～ result in a loss ‖ 财政/工业/经济～ financial/industrial/economic loss ‖ 长期～ run at a loss for years ‖ 净～ dead loss ‖ 企业～ loss incurred in an enterprise ‖ 实际～ actual loss ‖ 严重～ heavy loss ‖ 他们因～而负债。The losses put them in the red. ‖ 这个厂已经连续几年严重～。This factory has been running at a heavy loss for years on end. ❷ become weak: 久病而～ be in general debility after long illness

〖～报表〗 kuīsǔn bàobiǎo 〈名〉 deficiency account

〖～表〗 kuīsǔnbiǎo 〈名〉 deficiency statement

〖～补贴〗 kuīsǔn bǔtiē 〈名〉 subsidies to make up for losses

〖～额〗 kuīsǔn'é 〈名〉 amount of loss

〖～企业〗 kuīsǔn qǐyè 〈名〉 losing enterprise; loss-making enterprise; profit-losing/money-losing enterprise

〖～账户〗 kuīsǔn zhànghù 〈名〉 deficit/loss/deficiency account

〖～总额〗 kuīsǔn zǒng'é 〈名〉 total loss/deficit

【亏心】 kuīxīn 〈形〉 having a guilty conscience; going against one's conscience: 你做这种事不～吗？Doesn't your conscience trouble you for doing that?

〖～事〗 kuīxīnshì 〈名〉 deed that weighs on one's conscience; deed that gives one a guilty conscience; discreditable affair; matter for remorse: 做～ do sth with a bad conscience ‖ 不做～，不怕鬼敲门。A quiet conscience sleeps in thunder. ‖ 他好像做了什么～。He behaves as if he has something on his conscience.

【亏氧】 kuīyǎng 〈名〉 oxygen depletion

【亏月】 kuīyuè 〈名〉 [天文] waning moon

【亏指数】 kuīzhǐshù 〈名〉 [数学] deficiency index

刲 kuī 〈动〉〈书〉 cut; reap: ～鸡 kill a chicken ‖ ～麦 reap wheat

岿 kuī

【岿然】 kuīrán 〈形〉〈书〉 towering; lofty: ～高耸 soar high

〖～不动〗 kuīrán-bùdòng 〈熟〉 steadfastly stand one's ground; stand erect and unshakable: 尽管敌军炮火猛烈，我们的部队～。Despite the enemy's heavy bombardment, our troops stood steadfast and unmoved.

〖～独存〗 kuīrán-dúcún 〈熟〉 stand alone immutably; have stood many tests of vicissitudes and be the only one preserved

【岿巍】 kuīwēi 〈形〉〈书〉 towering; lofty

盔 kuī 〈名〉 ❶ deep basin-like pottery container: ⇨～子 ❷ helmet: ⇨～甲；钢～ ❸ any helmet-shaped hat/headpiece: ⇨帽～；头～

【盔甲】 kuījiǎ 〈名〉 suit of armour; helmet and armour

【盔头】 kuītou 〈名〉 headpiece worn by opera singers

【盔云】 kuīyún 〈名〉 [气象] crest cloud; cloud crest

【盔子】 kuīzi 〈名〉 basin-like pottery container

窥 kuī 〈动〉 peep; spy; pry

【窥豹一斑】 kuībào-yībān 〈熟〉 see one spot on a leopard—see a segment of a whole; have only a limited view/knowledge of sth

【窥测】 kuīcè 〈动〉 spy out: ～时机 bide one's time; await an opportunity ‖ ～真意 try to spy out sb's true intention

〖～方向，以求一逞〗 kuīcè fāngxiàng, yǐqiú yīchěng 〈熟〉 spy out the land in order to accomplish one's schemes; see how the wind blows in order to achieve one's evil ends; see which way the wind blows in order to achieve one's evil ends

【窥察】 kuīchá 〈动〉 spy upon; pry about

【窥度】 kuīduó 〈动〉 surmise surreptitiously; surmise in secret

【窥管】 kuīguǎn 〈动〉 look at things through a bamboo tube—have a narrow view: ～之见 limited view; one-sided view

【窥见】 kuījiàn 〈动〉 catch/get a glimpse of; detect: ～一斑 see a segment of a whole ‖ ～一个人影一闪而过 catch a glimpse of a figure dodging by ‖ 不难～她话音里带着一丝讥讽。It's not difficult to detect a flicker of irony in her voice. ‖ 我一眼就～到她优雅的风采。I caught a glimpse of her grace at first sight.

【窥看】 kuīkàn 〈动〉 steal a glance at; peek/peep at; spy on

【窥器】 kuīqì 〈名〉 [医学] speculum

【窥视】 kuīshì 〈动〉 peep at; spy on; watch stealthily; take a furtive glance at: ～敌情 spy on the enemy activities ‖ 从墙头～ peep over a wall ‖ 从锁孔～ peep through a keyhole ‖ 往屋内～ peep into the room ‖ 向门外～ peep out of a door

〖～镜〗 kuīshìjìng 〈名〉 peephole (fixed in a door); spyhole

〖～孔〗 kuīshìkǒng 〈名〉sighthole; eyelet; peephole; spyhole
〖～狂〗 kuīshìkuáng 〈名〉[心理] scopophilia
【窥伺】 kuīsì 〈动〉〈贬〉lie in wait for; be on the watch for; watch and wait: ～良机 lie in wait for a good chance; bide one's time ‖ ～已久 have been on the watch for a long time
【窥探】 kuītàn 〈动〉spy upon; pry into; poke one's nose into: ～敌情 spy on enemy situation ‖ ～秘密 pry into sb's secret ‖ ～形势 send up a kite ‖ ～隐私 nose into sb's privacy ‖ 从幕后～ peep behind the scenes ‖ 到处～ pry about
【窥一斑可知全豹】 kuīyībān kězhī quánbào 〈熟〉what a leopard looks like may be inferred by looking at a single spot on the animal; by looking at a spot on a leopard the whole animal may be visualized—we may divine the whole from a part.
【窥望】 kuīwàng 〈动〉peep at; spy on
【窥阴癖】 kuīyīnpǐ 〈名〉[医学] voyeurism
〖～者〗 kuīyīnpǐzhě 〈名〉voyeur

kuí

奎 kuí 〈名〉one of the twenty-eight constellations (二十八宿) in ancient Chinese astronomy
【奎尼丁】 kuínídīng 〈名〉[医药] quinidine
【奎宁】 kuíníng 〈名〉[医药] quinine: ～酸 quininic acid ‖ ～中毒 cinchonism; quininism
【奎烷】 kuíwán 〈名〉[化学] quinane

逵 kuí 〈名〉〈书〉thoroughfare; road: 通～ thoroughfare; highway

馗 kuí ＝ 逵 kuí

葵 kuí 〈名〉❶ certain herbaceous plants with big flowers: ⇨锦～ ❷ ＝ 蒲葵 púkuí ❸ ＝ 向日葵 xiàngrìkuí
【葵花】 kuíhuā 〈名〉sunflower
〖～油〗 kuíhuāyóu 〈名〉sunflower oil
〖～子〗 kuíhuāzǐ 〈名〉sunflower seeds
【葵花鹦鹉】 kuíhuā yīngwǔ 〈名〉cockatoo
【葵扇】 kuíshàn 〈名〉palm-leaf fan

揆 kuí 〈书〉❶〈动〉conjecture; guess; estimate: ～其本意，或非如此。That presumably was not his original intention. ❷〈名〉principle; standard ❸〈动〉manage; administer; be in charge of ❹〈名〉premier or any official of similar rank
【揆度】 kuíduó 〈动〉〈书〉estimate; conjecture: ～得失 estimate gains and losses
【揆情度理】 kuíqíng-duólǐ 〈熟〉consider the circumstances and judge by common sense

喹 kuí
【喹啉】 kuílín 〈名〉[化学] quinoline

骙 kuí
【骙骙】 kuíkuí 〈形〉〈书〉(of a horse) strong

睽 kuí 〈动〉〈书〉separate; part
【睽别】 kuíbié 〈动〉〈书〉(of friends) separate; leave each other: ～经年 haven't seen each other for years
【睽隔】 kuígé 〈动〉〈书〉separate; part; be apart: ～故乡已有十载 have been away from one's hometown for ten years
【睽阔】 kuíkuò 〈动〉〈书〉separate; part: 两地～ be separated from each other
【睽离】 kuílí 〈动〉〈书〉(of friends) leave each other; part
【睽违】 kuíwéi 〈动〉〈书〉[used in letters] separate; part: ～数载。It's been years since we parted.

魁 kuí ❶〈名〉chief; head: ⇨～首; 花～; 罪～祸首 ❷〈形〉of stalwart build: ⇨～伟; ～梧 ❸ ＝ 魁星 ① kuíxīng
【魁岸】 kuí'àn 〈形〉〈书〉big and tall; tall and burly; stalwart: 身材～ be of great height and strong build; be tall and sturdy
【魁甲】 kuíjiǎ 〈书〉 ＝ 状元 ① zhuàngyuan
【魁首】 kuíshǒu 〈名〉❶ person who is head and shoulders above others; number one: 女中～ most outstanding woman ❷ leader; head; chief: 强盗～ bandit chief
【魁伟】 kuíwěi 〈形〉big and tall; stalwart: 体态～ be of strong build
【魁梧】 kuíwu 〈形〉big and tall; burly; stalwart: 身量～ be of great height and powerful build; be tall and sturdy
【魁星】 kuíxīng 〈名〉❶ four stars in the bowl of the Big Dipper (北斗), or the one at the tip of the bowl ❷ (Kuíxīng) god that governs literature and writing
【魁元】 kuíyuán 〈名〉〈书〉❶ person who is head and shoulders above others ❷ champion; first place: 秋试得中～ win first place in the autumn imperial civil examination

戣 kuí 〈名〉ancient weaponry with a long handle

暌 kuí 〈动〉〈书〉❶ ＝ 睽 kuí ❷ go against; run counter to
【暌暌】 kuíkuí 〈形〉staring; gazing: ⇨众目～
【暌异】 kuíyì 〈动〉〈书〉(of views) be in disagreement; disagree: 委员们对此意见尚有～。As for this, the committee members still differ in opinion.

蝰 kuí
【蝰蛇】 kuíshé 〈名〉viper; (viperine) adder
【蝰鱼】 kuíyú 〈名〉viperfish

櫆 kuí 〈名〉〈书〉Big Dipper

夔 kuí 〈名〉one-legged monster in ancient legends

kuǐ

傀 kuǐ
⇨guī
【傀儡】 kuǐlěi 〈名〉❶ puppet in a puppet show: ⇨～戏 ❷ puppet: ～政府 puppet government ‖ ～政权 puppet regime ‖ 受人支配的～ puppet in the hands of others
〖～戏〗 kuǐlěixì ＝ 木偶戏 mù'ǒuxì

跬 kuǐ 〈名〉〈书〉half a step; small/short step
【跬步】 kuǐbù 〈名〉〈书〉half a step; small step
〖～不离〗 kuǐbù-bùlí 〈熟〉not move even a half step from; follow closely; keep close to
〖～千里〗 kuǐbù-qiānlǐ 〈熟〉one can get afar by making small steps—one can finally achieve success by making unremitting efforts; continued efforts may lead to great success

磈 kuǐ
【磈磊】 kuǐlěi 〈名〉〈书〉❶ stones in a heap ❷〈喻〉pent-up indignation; gloom; depression

kuì

匮 kuì 〈形〉〈书〉deficient
【匮乏】 kuìfá 〈动〉〈书〉be deficient in; be short of: 弥补劳动力和材料的～ make up for scarcity of labour and material ‖ 弹药/人力/物资～ be short of ammunition/manpower/supplies ‖ 市场～ shortage of goods in the market ‖ 资源～ be in want of natural resources
【匮竭】 kuìjié 〈动〉〈书〉be in short supply; be exhausted: 滥伐会导致森林资源～。Severe deforestation will exhaust the forest reserves.
【匮缺】 kuìquē 〈动〉〈书〉be deficient in; be short of: 能源～ be short of energy resources ‖ 器材～ be lacking in equipment; be short of equipment

蒉 kuì 〈名〉〈书〉straw sack for carrying/holding earth

喟 kuì 〈动〉〈书〉sigh: ⇨感～

【喟然】 kuìrán 〈动〉〈书〉sigh deeply
〖～长叹〗 kuìrán-chángtàn 〈熟〉sigh deeply; heave a deep sigh; heave a sigh of regret
【喟叹】 kuìtàn 〈动〉〈书〉sigh with deep feeling

馈 kuì 〈动〉make a present of sth; present (a gift)
【馈电】 kuìdiàn 〈动〉[电学] feed; supply: ～盘 feeder panel ‖ ～网 transmission supply network ‖ ～系统 feed transmission system ‖ ～线 feeder/supply/feed transmission line ‖ 交叉～ cross feed
【馈送】 kuìsòng 〈动〉present a gift; make a present of sth
【馈遗】 kuìwèi 〈动〉present a gift; make a present of sth
【馈线】 kuìxiàn 〈名〉[电学] feeder/supply/feed/transmission line; feeder
【馈献】 kuìxiàn 〈动〉present (a gift to one's seniors/superiors)
【馈赠】 kuìzèng 〈动〉present a gift; make a present of sth; give as a gift: ～礼品 present gifts ‖ 接受～ accept a present ‖ 谢绝～ decline a present ‖ ～亲友之佳品 sth that makes very presentable gift for friends and relatives

溃 kuì 〈动〉❶ (of a dyke/dam) burst: ⇨～决 ❷〈书〉break through (an encirclement): ⇨～围 ❸ be defeated/routed: 不战而～ collapse without a battle ‖ 一触即～ be routed at the first encounter ⇨～不成军 ❹ fester; ulcerate: ⇨～烂; ～疡
【溃败】 kuìbài 〈动〉be defeated/routed
【溃兵】 kuìbīng 〈名〉routed troops/army; defeated and dispersed soldiers
【溃不成军】 kuìbùchéngjūn 〈熟〉(of troops) be utterly routed; be defeated and flee in great disorder: 经过两天激战,我们终于把敌人打得～。After two days' bitter fighting, we eventually put the enemy troops to rout. ‖ 敌军被轰炸得～。The enemy forces crumpled under the bombardment.
【溃窜】 kuìcuàn 〈动〉(of troops) be defeated and dispersed; flee helter-skelter: 敌军纷纷～。The routed enemy troops fled helter-skelter.
【溃决】 kuìjué 〈动〉burst; break: 堤坝～。The dam burst.
【溃军】 kuìjūn 〈名〉routed army/troops
【溃口】 kuìkǒu 〈动〉(of a dyke) crevasse; break
【溃烂】 kuìlàn 〈动〉fester; ulcerate: 伤口～了。The wound has festered.
【溃乱】 kuìluàn 〈动〉be defeated and thrown in disarray
【溃灭】 kuìmiè 〈动〉(of a regime, etc) crumble and fall; collapse and perish: 旧的社会制度终于～了。The old social system finally crumbled.
【溃散】 kuìsàn 〈动〉(of troops) be defeated and dispersed; collapse in disorder: 仓皇～ flee helter-skelter after being defeated
【溃逃】 kuìtáo 〈动〉(of troops) be defeated and flee in disorder; fly pell-mell; flee helter-skelter: 四处～ flee in all directions
【溃退】 kuìtuì 〈动〉retreat in disorder; beat a precipitate retreat; retreat as a result of defeat; be defeated and retreat: 败兵～,争相逃命。Defeated soldiers were all fleeing for their lives.
【溃围】 kuìwéi 〈动〉〈书〉break through an encirclement: ～西逃 break through the encirclement and head west ‖ 乘势～ take the advantage of the circumstances/situation to break through the encirclement
【溃疡】 kuìyáng 〈名〉[医学] ulcer; canker: 口腔～ oral ulcer/canker ‖ 十二指肠～ duodenal ulcer ‖ 胃～ gastric ulcer
〖～穿孔〗 kuìyáng chuānkǒng 〈名〉perforated ulcer
〖～面〗 kuìyángmiàn 〈名〉ulcerous side
〖～性结肠炎〗 kuìyángxìng jiéchángyán 〈名〉[医学] ulcerative colitis

愦 kuì 〈形〉〈书〉muddle-headed; dazed and confused; befuddled: 昏～ be muddle-headed
【愦乱】 kuìluàn 〈形〉〈书〉dazed and confused; muddle-headed; befuddled: 神志～ be mentally confused

愧 kuì ❶〈动〉feel ashamed: ～不敢当。I really don't deserve such an honour. ⇨自～弗如 ❷〈形〉ashamed; conscience-stricken: 于心有～ have a guilty conscience; have sth on one's conscience; feel ashamed ⇨～色; 羞～
【愧服】 kuìfú 〈动〉〈书〉admire sb while feeling ashamed of one's inferiority; consider oneself inferior to sb: 他知识渊博,确实令人～。His erudition is truly admirable.
【愧汗】 kuìhàn 〈动〉〈书〉(of a person) be so ashamed as to sweat owing to acute shame — be extremely ashamed: ～无地 feel so ashamed of oneself that one does not know which way to turn ‖ 不胜～ be extremely ashamed of oneself
【愧恨】 kuìhèn 〈动〉be ashamed and remorseful: ～交集 be overcome with shame and remorse; be ashamed and angry with oneself ‖ 他内心深自～。He felt bitterly remorseful.
【愧悔】 kuìhuǐ 〈形〉ashamed and regretful: ～不及 be extremely ashamed and sorry that it is too late ‖ 我为自己的失礼感到～。I am ashamed and regretful for my discourtesy.
【愧疚】 kuìjiù 〈形〉ashamed and uneasy; conscience-stricken: 深感～ feel very sorry/extremely guilty ‖ ～的心情 feeling of shame and remorse
【愧领】 kuìlǐng 〈动〉〈套〉[used when one accepts others' regards, presents, etc]: 您的亲切关怀,我们～了。We deeply appreciate your kind considerations. ‖ 您的心意,我们～了。We highly appreciate your kindness.
【愧色】 kuìsè 〈名〉look/expression of shame; ashamed look: 毫无～ look unshamed at all ‖ 面带～ look ashamed
【愧痛】 kuìtòng 〈形〉agonized with shame; pain from shame: 万分～ extreme agony from shame
【愧心】 kuìxīn 〈名〉guilty conscience; shameful feeling: 看到此番情景,她顿生～。She was gripped with a feeling of shame at the scene.
【愧怍】 kuìzuò 〈形〉〈书〉ashamed: ～万分 be extremely ashmed

褃 kuì 〈方〉❶〈名〉knot: 活～儿 slipknot ❷〈动〉tie; fasten: ～个褃儿 tie/make a knot

聩 kuì 〈形〉〈书〉deaf; hard of hearing: 昏～ be decrepit and muddle-headed ⇨发聋振～

蒉 kuì 〈名〉〈书〉basket for holding earth: ⇨功亏一～

kūn

坤 kūn 〈名〉❶ *kun* [one of the Eight Trigrams (八卦), denoting the earth]: ⇨乾～ ❷ female; woman: ⇨～包
【坤包】 kūnbāo 〈名〉lady's handbag/purse
【坤表】 kūnbiǎo 〈名〉women's wristwatch
【坤车】 kūnchē 〈名〉women's/lady's bicycle
【坤角儿】 kūnjuér 〈名〉〈旧〉actress (in Chinese traditional opera)
【坤伶】 kūnlíng = 坤角儿 kūnjuér
【坤式】 kūnshì 〈名〉women's style
【坤鞋】 kūnxié 〈名〉women's shoes
【坤造】 kūnzào 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ bride's/wife's side ❷ year, month, day and hour of a woman's birth
【坤宅】 kūnzhái 〈名〉〈旧〉bride's/wife's family

昆 kūn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ elder brother ❷ offspring; progeny: 后～ descendants; offspring
【昆布】 kūnbù 〈名〉[中药] kelp
【昆虫】 kūnchóng 〈名〉insect: ～传染 insect-borne infection ‖ ～防治 insect control ‖ ～扑灭法 disinsection ‖ 传病～ insect vector
〖～标本〗 kūnchóng biāoběn 〈名〉insect specimen: 制造～ make an insect specimen
〖～病〗 kūnchóngbìng 〈名〉entomiasis
〖～病理学〗 kūnchóng bìnglǐxué 〈名〉insect pathology
〖～毒理学〗 kūnchóng dúlǐxué 〈名〉insect toxicology
〖～纲〗 kūnchónggāng 〈名〉[生物] Insecta
〖～生理学〗 kūnchóng shēnglǐxué 〈名〉insect physiology
〖～学〗 kūnchóngxué 〈名〉entomology; insectology: ～家 entomologist ‖ 经济～ economic entomology
〖～志〗 kūnchóngzhì 〈名〉entomfauna
【昆弟】 kūndì 〈名〉〈书〉brother: ～俱已成人。All the brothers have grown to manhood.
【昆季】 kūnjì 〈名〉〈书〉brothers: 王氏～ the Wang brothers
【昆剧】 kūnjù = 昆曲① kūnqǔ

【昆仑】 Kūnlún 〈名〉 Kunlun Mountains
【昆明】 Kūnmíng 〈名〉 Kunming [capital of Yunnan Province]
【昆腔】 kūnqiāng 〈名〉 melodies which originated in Kunshan (昆山), Jiangsu Province in the Yuan Dynasty; melodies for *Kunqu* opera
【昆曲】 kūnqǔ 〈名〉 ❶ *Kunqu* opera ❷ =昆腔 kūnqiāng
【昆山腔】 kūnshānqiāng = 昆腔 kūnqiāng
【昆士兰】 Kūnshìlán 〈名〉 Queensland [Australian state]
【昆仲】 kūnzhòng 〈名〉〈书〉(other people's) brothers

堃 kūn = 坤 kūn

裈 kūn 〈名〉〈书〉 trousers

琨 kūn 〈名〉〈书〉 a kind of jade

焜 kūn 〈形〉〈书〉 bright; shining

髡 kūn 〈动〉 shave a man's head [as a punishment in ancient China]

鹍 kūn
【鹍鸡】 kūnjī 〈名〉 crane-like bird [mentioned in ancient Chinese books]

锟 kūn
【锟铻】 Kūnwú 〈名〉 ❶ *Kunwu* [a mountain mentioned in ancient books] ❷ double-edged sword

醌 kūn 〈名〉[化学] quinone; chinone
【醌醇】 kūnchún 〈名〉[化学] quinol
【醌霉素】 kūnméisù 〈名〉 kinomycin
【醌酸】 kūnsuān 〈名〉 chinoic acid

鲲 kūn 〈名〉 enormous legendary fish which could change into a roc
【鲲鹏】 kūnpéng 〈名〉 roc [an enormous legendary bird transformed from a gigantic fish]
〖～得志〗 kūnpéng-dézhì 〈熟〉 a talented person achieves his ambition; a talented person gets a chance to display his abilities
〖～展翅〗 kūnpéng-zhǎnchì 〈熟〉 like a roc flapping its wings—taking off with tremendous power and momentum

kǔn

捆 kǔn ❶〈动〉 tie; bind; bundle up: ～行李 tie up the baggage ‖ ～猪草 bundle up hogweed ‖ 把柳条～在一起 tie the willow twigs together ‖ 将绳子～牢,可别松开了。Bind the rope fast. We don't want it to come loose. ‖ 小偷被～在一棵树上。The thief was tied to a tree. ❷〈名〉 things that are bundled: 香椿～儿 bundle of the leaves and stems of Chinese toon ❸〈量〉 bundle; bunch: 两～干草 two bales of hay ‖ 一～葱 a bunch of spring onions
【捆绑】 kǔnbǎng 〈动〉 tie up; truss up; bind: ～不成夫妻。Forced marriage won't work. ‖ 他被～起来。He was tied up.
〖～式火箭〗 kǔnbǎngshì huǒjiàn 〈名〉 E-strap rocket: 长征二号～ Long March Second E-strap rocket
〖～销售〗 kǔnbǎng xiāoshòu 〈名〉[商业] bundling
【捆扎】 kǔnzā 〈动〉 tie/bundle up: 这些书已～好了,每捆二十本。The books were tied up in bundles of twenty.
【捆住手脚】 kǔnzhù-shǒujiǎo 〈熟〉 bind the hands and feet—restrict sb's freedom of action: 不能让那些条条框框～。We must not allow those conventions to restrict our freedom of action.
【捆装货】 kǔnzhuānghuò 〈名〉 cargo in bundle
【捆子】 kǔnzi = 捆 ② kǔn

阃 kǔn 〈书〉〈名〉 ❶ threshold ❷ women's quarters; boudoir ❸ (used to refer to) women: ～范 norm of women's moral character

悃 kǔn 〈形〉〈书〉 sincere
【悃愊】 kǔnbì 〈形〉〈书〉 utterly/completely sincere
〖～无华〗 kǔnbì-wúhuá 〈熟〉 in good/real earnest; sincere and honest; honest and simple
【悃诚】 kǔnchéng 〈名〉〈书〉 sincerity

壸 kǔn 〈名〉〈书〉 alley/path inside a palace

kùn

困 kùn ❶〈动〉 be stranded; be hard-pressed: ～居异乡 be left stranded in a foreign land ‖ ～在车上 be stranded in the car ‖ 为病所～ be afflicted with illness ‖ 被难题所～ be puzzled by a difficult question ⇨内外交～ ❷〈动〉 surround; besiege; hem in; encircle: 把敌人～死在据点里 bottle up the enemy in their stronghold ‖ 被雨～在商店里 be cooped up in a department store by the rain ‖ 我们要被～在这儿多久? How long are we going to stay cooped up in here? ⇨～守; 围～ ❸〈形〉 difficult; hard; poverty-stricken: ⇨～苦 ❹〈形〉 tired: ⇨～乏; 人～马乏 ❺〈形〉 sleepy: 我～得连眼睛都睁不开了。I am so sleepy that I can hardly keep my eyes open. / My eyes were sealed with sleep. ❻〈动〉〈方〉 sleep: 天不早了,快点～吧。It's getting late. Hurry up and get yourself to bed. ⇨～觉
【困惫】 kùnbèi 〈形〉〈书〉 tired out; exhausted: ～不堪 be in a state of utter exhaustion; be dog-tired
【困补】 kùnbǔ 〈名〉〈简称〉 subsidy to those in financial difficulties ⇨困难补助
【困顿】 kùndùn 〈形〉 ❶ tired out; exhausted; fatigued; weary: ～不堪 be utterly exhausted ‖ 鞍马～ be travel-worn ❷ poverty-stricken; in financial straits; in financial distress; in straitened circumstances: ～潦倒 be frustrated and poverty-stricken
【困厄】 kùn'è ❶〈形〉 poverty-stricken; in financial straits ❷〈名〉 dire/terrible straits; distress; difficult situation: 从～中奋起 pull oneself up from dire straits ‖ 在～中挣扎 struggle for existence in distress
【困乏】 kùnfá 〈形〉 ❶ tired; fatigued; exhausted; weary: 她看上去～极了。She looks tired out. ❷〈书〉 financially difficult; straitened economically: 他家生活～。His family is in dire straits.
【困惑】 kùnhuò 〈形〉 perplexed; puzzled; bewildered; confused: 感到～ feel puzzled ‖ ～的神色 perplexed look ‖ 令人～的难题 baffling puzzle
〖～不解〗 kùnhuò-bùjiě 〈熟〉 be in a fog; be at a loss; be put into a sad state of perplexity; feel puzzled; get into knots; tie oneself up into knots: 对某事感到～ feel confused about sth ‖ 我对他的话感到～。I was perplexed at his remarks. ‖ 我对目前的情况～。I'm puzzled about the current situation.
【困觉】 kùnjiào 〈动〉〈方〉 sleep: 困中觉 take a nap after lunch
【困境】 kùnjìng 〈名〉 difficult position/plight; straits; predicament: 摆脱～ extricate oneself from a difficult position; find a way out of one's dilemma; get out of difficulty ‖ 身陷～ be/get trapped in the morass; fall into dire straits; fall into a difficulty; get into a fix; find oneself in a tight corner; land oneself in a fix; be mired in a dilemma ‖ 使某人陷入～ put sb into a fix ‖ 农民们由于小麦歉收而陷入极度～。The farmers were reduced to straitened circumstances by the failure of the wheat crop.
【困窘】 kùnjiǒng 〈形〉 ❶ abashed; embarrassed; awkward in straitened circumstances: 大为～ be terribly embarrassed ❷ poverty-stricken; destitute: ～的生活 poverty-stricken life ‖ 他家境～。His family is financially embarrassed.
【困居】 kùnjū 〈动〉 be stranded; be hard pressed: ～异国 be left stranded in a foreign land; be constrained to live in a foreign country
【困倦】 kùnjuàn 〈形〉 feel tired and sleepy; be drowsy: 一连忙了几天,大家都十分～。Everybody felt terribly sleepy after having been busy for several days.
【困苦】 kùnkǔ 〈形〉 poverty-stricken; suffering hardships; in deep distress; in privation: 生活很～ live in privation; live in dire poverty; live a dog's life
〖～劳顿〗 kùnkǔ-láodùn 〈熟〉 in great distress and weariness

【困累】 kùnlèi 〈形〉tired; fatigued

【困难】 kùnnan ❶〈名〉difficulty: 把～减小到最低限度 minimize a difficulty ‖ 摆脱～ get out of difficulties ‖ 低估～ underrate/underestimate the difficulty (of) ‖ 度过～ tide over a difficulty ‖ 估计～ assess a difficulty ‖ 回避～ avoid/dodge/shirk a difficulty ‖ 加重～ aggravate the difficulty ‖ 解决～ resolve/solve a difficulty; smooth away/out the difficulties ‖ 克服～ get over/tide over/overcome/conquer/surmount difficulties; clear up difficulties ‖ 夸大～ magnify difficulties ‖ 面临重重～ be beset by difficulties ‖ 排除～ *clear up/clear away/remove difficulties* ‖ 消除～ *iron out* difficulties ‖ 勇敢地面对～ boldly confront/face difficulties ‖ 与各种～作斗争 struggle against/combat various difficulties; wrestle/grapple with various difficulties ‖ 遇到～ get/run into difficulties; confront/encounter/experience difficulties; come across difficulties ‖ 造成严重～ cause/create/constitute a serious difficulty ‖ 增加～ add to the difficulties; increase the difficulty (of) ‖ 战胜～ conquer/vanquish the difficulty ‖ 呼吸～ breathe with difficulty; have difficulty breathing ‖ 说话～ be difficult to talk ‖ 把～留给自己，把方便让给别人 try to tackle the difficulties oneself while letting the others benefit from the conveniences ‖ 财政～ financial difficulties ‖ 长期/暂时～ long-term/temporary difficulties ‖ 技术上的～ technical difficulty ‖ 经济～ economic difficulties/distress ‖ 在战争年代他们迎着～，奋勇前进。They pressed on in the face of difficulties in times of war. ‖ 你听别人讲英语有～吗? Do you find any difficulty in understanding spoken English? ‖ 学生在阅读中的主要～在于对关键词的理解。The students' chief difficulty in reading lies in the understanding of the key words. ‖ 遇到～时，请参阅操作手册。When in difficulty, consult the manual. ‖ 这项教学任务对他来说没有任何～。To him, the teaching task involves no difficulty. ❷〈形〉financially difficult; in financial *difficulties/troubles*; *in straitened circumstances*: 生活～ *live in* straitened circumstances ‖ ～年代 difficult years ‖ 财政～的工作单位 financial ailing work units ‖ 经济～的学生 students in financial straits

〖～补助〗 kùnnan bǔzhù 〈名〉subsidy to those in financial difficulties: 申请～ apply for a grant-in-aid on account of one's straitened circumstances

〖～重重〗 kùnnan-chóngchóng 〈熟〉be beset with difficulties; be in a fix; be in deep water(s)

〖～地区〗 kùnnan dìqū 〈名〉distressed area

〖～户〗 kùnnanhù 〈名〉families with material/financial difficulties

【困扰】 kùnrǎo 〈动〉perplex; puzzle; plague; trouble: 为沉重的负担所～ be plagued by heavy burdens ‖ 为难题所～ be puzzled by a difficult question ‖ 他为什么没有回信，这一点一直～着我们。We have been perplexed by his failure to answer the letter. ‖ 萧条～着市场。Slump is plaguing the market.

【困人】 kùnrén 〈形〉tiring; making one feel sleepy: ～的天气 oppressive/drowsy weather

【困守】 kùnshǒu 〈动〉defend against a siege; stand a siege: ～待援 defend against a siege and wait for relief troops ‖ ～孤城 defend a besieged city

【困兽犹斗】 kùnshòu-yóudòu 〈熟〉a cornered beast will still fight; a beast at bay will put up a desperate fight; even a trapped beast struggles; a wild beast in the toil still fights; a man in desperation will still put up a stubborn fight: 你知道～吗? 为什么这样麻痹大意? *Don't you know the crushed worm* will turn? Why are you so lacking in vigilance?

kuò

扩 kuò 〈动〉expand; enlarge; extend: ⇨～编; ～充; ～张

【扩版】 kuòbǎn 〈动〉(of a newspaper or magazine) enlarge the format of the pages; increase the number of pages

【扩编】 kuòbiān 〈动〉enlarge the establishment of an army unit; increase the size of the forces: ～部队 enlarge an army

【扩充】 kuòchōng 〈动〉expand and strengthen; augment; enlarge: ～编辑人员 enlarge the editorial staff ‖ ～磁盘容量 expand the disc capacity ‖ ～基金 expand fund ‖ ～军备 engage in arms expansion/armaments expansion ‖ ～内容 add to the contents ‖ ～设备 *augment the equipment* ‖ ～实力 expand (military or political) forces; augment/increase one's (political or military) strength ‖ ～业务范围 branch out business ‖ 把词组～成句子 expand a phrase into a sentence ‖ 这部词典将～到 2,000 页。The dictionary will be enlarged to 2,000 pages.

【扩大】 kuòdà 〈动〉expand; amplify; broaden; extend; enlarge: ～财源 open up new sources of revenue ‖ ～词汇量 extend the range of one's vocabulary; enlarge one's vocabulary ‖ ～对外交流 increase exchange with other countries ‖ ～对外开放 open wider to the outside world ‖ ～对外贸易 increase trade with for*eign countries* ‖ ～服务项目 *increase service items* ‖ ～合作交流 expand cooperative exchanges ‖ ～经营范围 expand business scope ‖ ～就业 enlarge/increase employment; create more jobs or job opportunities ‖ ～内需 expand domestic demand ‖ ～权限 extend sb's power; give/grant sb more powers ‖ ～容量 enlarge the capacity (of a storage facility) ‖ ～社会主义民主 broaden the scope of socialist democracy ‖ ～生产(能力) expand production (capacity) ‖ ～市场 expand the market ‖ ～视野 broaden one's vision/horizons ‖ ～统一战线 broaden the united front ‖ ～销路 expand/broaden sales ‖ ～业务 enlarge/expand business ‖ ～影响 enhance/extend one's influence ‖ ～战果 exploit a victory ‖ ～知识面 broaden one's knowledge; extend the range of one's knowledge ‖ ～自主权 enlarge/expand/extend the decision-making powers; give greater autonomy/more self-governing powers; expand the autonomy (of) ‖ 目前各大院校正在～渠道招聘高水平的教师。At present, all universities and institutes are widening channels for recruiting high-level teachers.

〖～化〗 kuòdàhuà 〈动〉magnify/extend unreasonably: "肃反"～ erroneous extension of the campaign for eliminating counterrevolutionaries; go too far in the campaign to eliminate counterrevolutionaries ‖ 不要使事态～。Don't let the incident/problem/*trouble get out of hand.*

〖～会议〗 kuòdà huìyì 〈名〉enlarged meeting/session/conference: 中央全会～ enlarged plenary session of the central committee (of a party)

〖～再生产〗 kuòdà zàishēngchǎn 〈名〉extended/expanded reproduction

【扩建】 kuòjiàn 〈动〉extend; expand: ～车间 extend a workshop ‖ ～工厂 enlarge a factory ‖ 工厂的～部分 extension to a factory ‖ 这座宫殿曾一再～。The palace was added to from time to time. ‖ 这所大学正在～以招收更多的学生。This university is undergoing expansion to admit/accommodate more students.

〖～工程〗 kuòjiàn gōngchéng 〈名〉extension project

〖～计划〗 kuòjiàn jìhuà 〈名〉expansion project/programme

〖～项目〗 kuòjiàn xiàngmù 〈名〉extended construction; expanded project

【扩军】 kuòjūn 〈动〉engage in arms expansion; engage in military buildup; enlarge military forces

〖～备战〗 kuòjūn bèizhàn 〈动〉engage in arms expansion and war preparations; carry out/intensify arms expansion and war preparations

【扩孔】 kuòkǒng 〈动〉[机械] ream: ～器 reaming ring/shell

〖～钻〗 *kuòkǒngzuàn* 〈名〉*reamer; expanding drill*: ～钻头 reaming/reamer bit

【扩容】 kuòróng 〈动〉❶ expand the capacity of tele-communication: 电信～工程 telecommunication capacity expansion project ❷ expand in scale, scope etc: 最近这几年股市～很快。The stock market has expanded rapidly in the past few years.

【扩散】 kuòsàn 〈动〉spread; diffuse; proliferate; scatter about: ～影响 extend influence ‖ ～速度 diffusion velocity ‖ ～系数 coefficient of diffusion; diffusion coefficient; dispersion coefficient ‖ 病菌～ proliferation of germs ‖ 癌细胞已经～。The cancer cells have already proliferated. ‖ 激光即使经过很远的距离也不会～。Laser light does not spread out even at a great distance. ⇨核～

〖～率〗 kuòsànlǜ 〈名〉rate of diffusion

〖～器〗 kuòsànqì 〈名〉scatterer; diffuser

〖～室〗 kuòsànshì 〈名〉diffusion chamber

〖～效应〗 kuòsàn xiàoyìng 〈名〉[摄影] diffusion/spreading effect

【扩胸】 kuòxiōng 〈动〉expand one's chest: ～运动 physical exercises to expand one's chest; chest-expanding exercises

〖～器〗 kuòxiōngqì 〈名〉chest expander/developer

【扩音】 kuòyīn 〈动〉amplify the voice

〖～车〗 kuòyīnchē 〈名〉vehicle equipped with a public address system

〖～机〗 kuòyīnjī 〈名〉audio amplifier; public address amplifier/receiver

〖～器〗 kuòyīnqì 〈名〉❶ loudspeaker; megaphone; microphone ❷ audio/acoustic amplifier

〖～系统〗 kuòyīn xìtǒng 〈名〉public address (PA) system; sound reinforcement system

〖～装置〗 kuòyīn zhuāngzhì 〈名〉public address set

【扩印】 kuòyìn 〈动〉enlarge (and print) a photo: ～彩色照片 enlarge colour photos

【扩展】 kuòzhǎn 〈动〉expand; extend; spread; develop; stretch: ～词义 extend the meaning of a word ‖ ～贸易 expand trade ‖ ～内存 extend memory ‖ ～市场 expand the market ‖ 几乎所有的中国城市现在都在迅速～。Almost all the cities in China are rapidly expanding now.

〖～名〗 kuòzhǎnmíng 〈名〉[计算机] filename extension: BAT 文件～ BAT file extension

〖～文件〗 kuòzhǎn wénjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] extended file

〖～字符〗 kuòzhǎn zìfú 〈名〉extended character

【扩张】 kuòzhāng 〈动〉❶ expand; enlarge; extend; spread: ～领土 extend/expand one's territory ‖ ～胸部 expand one's chest ‖ 海外～ overseas expansion; foreign aggrandizement ‖ 军事政治～ military and political expansion ‖ 作深呼吸,肺部就会～。When you breathe deeply, your lungs expand. ❷ [医学] dilate: 血管～ blood vessel dilatation

〖～肌〗 kuòzhāngjī 〈名〉[解剖] dilator

〖～器〗 kuòzhāngqì 〈名〉[医学] dilator

〖～主义〗 kuòzhāngzhǔyì 〈名〉expansionism: ～分子 expansionist ‖ ～政策 expansionist policy

【扩招】 kuòzhāo 〈动〉enlarge the enrolment: 高校～ (of institutions of higher learning) provide wider access to higher education

括 kuò 〈动〉❶ draw together (muscles, etc); contract: ⇨～约肌 ❷ include: ⇨包～; 总～ ❸ enclose with brackets: 把解释性的话～起来。Bracket the explanatory words. / Put the explanatory words in brackets.

 guā

【括号】 kuòhào 〈名〉❶brackets(such as(),[],{}): 大～ braces ❷ brackets (punctuation marks such as (),[],〔〕,【】): 用～把一句话括起来 enclose a remark with brackets/parentheses ‖ 右～ right bracket ‖ 左～ left bracket ‖ 将正确答案写在～里。Write the correct answers in the brackets. ⇨方～; 尖～; 圆～

【括弧】 kuòhú 〈名〉❶ parentheses; brackets ❷ = 括号② kuòhào

【括约肌】 kuòyuējī 〈名〉[解剖] (sphincter) muscle; constrictor; musculus sphincter

【括注】 kuòzhù 〈名〉explanatory note in brackets

栝 kuò →檃栝 yǐnkuò

 guā

适 kuò 〈形〉〈书〉[mainly used in personal names] fast; quick

蛞 kuò

【蛞蝼】 kuòlóu 〈名〉〈古〉mole cricket

【蛞蝓】 kuòyú 〈名〉[动物] slug

筈 kuò 〈名〉〈书〉arrow-tail

阔 kuò 〈形〉❶ wide; broad; vast: ⇨广～; 海～天空 ❷ long in distance/time: ⇨～步; ～别 ❸ empty; impractical: ⇨高谈～论; 迂～ ❹ wealthy; rich: ～起来 get rich ⇨～少; 摆～

【阔鼻猴】 kuòbíhóu 〈名〉platyrrhine

【阔边】 kuòbiān = 宽边 kuānbiān

【阔别】 kuòbié 〈动〉be long separated/parted; be apart/separated for a long time; have not seen each other for a long time: ～三载 have been separated with sb for three years; have been absent/away from a place for three years ‖ ～多年的老同学 long-separated former classmates

【阔步】 kuòbù 〈动〉take big strides; make great strides; walk in big strides; stride: ⇨昂首～

〖～前进〗 kuòbù-qiánjìn 〈熟〉advance with/in giant strides; march forward with big strides

【阔绰】 kuòchuò 〈形〉extravagant; luxurious; liberal with money; throwing money around: 生活～ lead an extravagant life

【阔幅】 kuòfú = 宽幅 kuānfú

〖～布〗 kuòfúbù 〈名〉broadcloth

〖～平布〗 kuòfú píngbù 〈名〉sheeting: 本色～ grey sheeting

【阔斧】 kuòfǔ 〈名〉broad axe

【阔老】 kuòlǎo = 阔佬 kuòlǎo

【阔佬】 kuòlǎo 〈名〉rich/wealthy person; moneybags

【阔气】 kuòqi 〈形〉luxurious; extravagant; lavish; showily rich: 摆～ go in for extravagance; display/parade one's wealth ‖ 花钱～ spend lavishly; spend money freely ‖ 她花钱太～了。She is too extravagant with her money.

【阔人】 kuòrén 〈名〉the rich; rich person

【阔少】 kuòshào 〈名〉rich man's son; son of a rich family; young master of a rich family

【阔野】 kuòyě 〈名〉vast open country; vast champaign

【阔叶林】 kuòyèlín 〈名〉broad-leaved forest

【阔叶树】 kuòyèshù 〈名〉broadleaf tree; broadleaf; broad-leaved tree: ～材 broad-leaved wood

【阔嘴鸭】 kuòzuǐyā 〈名〉broadbill

廓 kuò ❶〈形〉wide; extensive: ⇨～落; 空～ ❷〈动〉〈书〉expand; enlarge; extend; spread: ⇨～张 ❸〈名〉outline: ⇨耳～; 轮～

【廓落】 kuòluò 〈形〉〈书〉spacious and still/quiet: ～的夜空 vast expanse of quiet night sky

【廓清】 kuòqīng 〈动〉❶ clear up; clarify: ～天下 clean up the land; bring peace and unity to the country ❷ sweep away; clear away; remove: ～腐败行为 sweep away corrupt practices ‖ ～积弊 sweep away outstanding abuses ‖ ～障碍 clear away/remove obstacles

【廓张】 kuòzhāng 〈动〉〈书〉expand; enlarge; extend; spread: 名声～ one's reputation is growing

鞟 kuò 〈名〉〈书〉animal skin or hide without hair

L

lā

垃 lā

【垃圾】 lājī 〈名〉refuse; waste; rubbish; garbage; trash: 一堆～ a heap/pile of rubbish ‖ 处理～ dispose of/treat rubbish/refuse ‖ 倒～ dump rubbish/refuse; throw away rubbish ‖ 拣～ pick up/collect rubbish/refuse ‖ 利用～ make use of refuse; capitalize on refuse ‖ 清除～ clear away/remove rubbish/refuse ‖ 清扫～ sweep away rubbish/refuse ‖ 收～ collect rubbish/refuse ‖ 城市～ city waste ‖ 工业～ industrial refuse ‖ 建筑～ debris from demolition ‖ 生活～ household refuse ‖ 此处禁止倒～。No dumping here. ‖ 清洁工把～运走了。The cleaner hauled the rubbish/refuse away. ‖ 每天收一次～。Refuse is collected once a day. ‖〈喻〉她的建议只是一堆～。Her advice turned out to be nothing but rubbish.

〖～场〗 lājīchǎng 〈名〉rubbish/refuse dump; dumping ground: 城市～ city dump

〖～车〗 lājīchē 〈名〉refuse collector; ash cart; dustcart; garbage truck

〖～处理〗 lājī chǔlǐ 〈名〉refuse disposal/treatment; garbage disposal: ～场 refuse disposal plant

〖～船〗 lājīchuán 〈名〉trash boat

〖～袋〗 lājīdài 〈名〉bin-liner; refuse/bin/trash/garbage bag: 塑料～ plastic refuse bag

〖～道〗 lājīdào 〈名〉refuse/garbage/trash chute; garbage shaft

〖～堆〗 lājīduī 〈名〉rubbish/garbage heap; refuse dump; dustheap; trash pile: 〈喻〉被抛进历史的～ be relegated to the dustbin of history ‖ 城市～ city dump ‖ 你的房间像个～。Your room looks like a real dump.

〖～分类〗 lājī fēnlèi 〈名〉refuse classification

〖～焚化〗 lājī fénhuà 〈名〉refuse incineration; incineration of rubbish: ～厂 (refuse) destructor plant ‖ ～炉 refuse burner/incinerator/destructor; garbage furnace/incinerator ‖ ～站 *incineration house*

〖～工〗 lājīgōng 〈名〉refuse collector; dustbinman; dustman; garbage man/collector; sanitation worker

〖～股〗 lājīgǔ 〈名〉[经济] junk bond/share

〖～回收箱〗 lājī huíshōuxiāng 〈名〉recycling bin

〖～磨碎机〗 lājī mósuìjī 〈名〉refuse crusher; garbage grinder

〖～倾倒场〗 lājī qīngdàochǎng 〈名〉dumping ground; refuse dump; garbage dump

〖～食品〗 lājī shípǐn 〈名〉junk food

〖～桶〗 lājītǒng 〈名〉refuse bin/can; dustbin; trash/garbage can; trash receptacle: 把苹果核扔进～ toss the apple core into the garbage/trash can

〖～箱〗 lājīxiāng 〈名〉refuse bin/can; dustbin; bin; trash/garbage can; receptacle: 把它扔进～里。Throw it in the bin.

〖～掩埋场〗 lājī yǎnmáichǎng 〈名〉landfill site

〖～邮件〗 lājī yóujiàn 〈名〉junk mail: 发～ spam

〖～债券〗 lājī zhàiquàn 〈名〉[经济] junk bond

〖～综合处理〗 lājī zōnghé chǔlǐ 〈名〉integrated garbage treatment

拉[1] lā 〈动〉❶ pull; draw; drag; tug: ～车/犁 pull/draw a cart/plough ‖ ～窗帘 pull/draw the blinds/curtains ‖ ～帆 put up/set up/hoist a sail ‖ ～风箱 work the bellows ‖ ～弓 pull/draw/bend a bow ‖ ～绳子 make a pull/haul at a rope ‖ ～袖子 tug at sb's sleeve; pull sb's sleeve; pull/hold sb by the sleeve ‖ 把船～上岸 draw/haul a boat ashore ‖ ～出去 drag/pull out ‖ ～到一边 draw/pull aside ‖ ～断 pull sth apart/asunder ‖ ～下 pull/draw down ‖ ～直 pull straight ‖ ～住不放 grab sb/sth and will not let go ‖ 用力～ give sth a good pull/tug ‖ 把绳子再～紧点儿! Tighten the rope a bit more, please! ‖ 把椅子～过来,我们聊聊。Draw up your chair and let's have a chat. ‖ 两个小姑娘手～手地走了。The two little girls went off hand in hand. ⇨～锯;～纤;～下水 ❷ transport by vehicle; haul: ～客人去飞机场 take the guest/customer to the airport ‖ ～垃圾 haul the refuse/rubbish ‖ 用货车～东西 haul sth with a lorry ❸ play (a musical instrument); sound (the alarm, etc): ～警笛 sound the siren/alarm ‖ ～二胡/手风琴/小提琴 play the *erhu*/accordion/violin ❹ organize or move (troops); form (a gang): ～一帮人 form a band; rake up a band ‖ ～起一支队伍 raise a contingent of force ‖ 把队伍～出来 pull the soldiers out/away ❺ drag/draw/space/spin out: 〈喻〉～长脸 put on/pull a long face; put on a grave expression; straighten/set one's face ‖ 把文章～长到十页 spin the essay out to ten pages ‖ 说话拖腔～调 drawl one's words; speak in/with a drawl ‖ 先把金属烧热,然后把它～成一条长线。*Heat the metal, and draw it out into a long wire.* ❻ owe; be behind in payment; be in arrears (with): ～下债 fall/get/run into debt; be in debt ⇨～饥荒;～亏空;～账 ❼〈方〉bring up: 父母把我们～大实在不容易。It was not at all easy for our parents to bring us up. ❽ give/lend a helping hand; help (out): ～他一把 give him a helping hand ❾ drag in; *involve; implicate*: 你一人做事一人当,不要～上别人。*You are re*sponsible for your own doing. Don't get others in. ❿ solicit; canvass; win over: ～顾客 solicit/tout customers/clients ‖ ～广告 *solicit advertisement* ‖ ～选票 *solicit/seek/tout votes; canvass (for votes)* ‖ ～一派打一派 ally/collaborate with one faction against another; ensnare one faction to attack another ‖ ～赞助 seek/solicit donations/funds ⇨～关系;～交情;～买卖 ⓫〈口〉chat; chit-chat: ⇨～话;～家常 ⓬ press-gang; press: ～壮丁 press-gang; force sb into military service; forcibly conscript ⇨～夫 ⓭ empty the bowels: ～不出来 have difficulty in moving one's bowels ⇨～肚子;～稀 ⓮ [体育] lift (in table tennis): ～弧圈球 lift a loop ball/drive ‖ 他是～球高手。He is a good hand at lifting (the ball).

拉[2] Lā → 拉祜族 Lāhùzú

⇨lá;lǎ;là

【拉巴斯】 Lābāsī 〈名〉La Paz [capital of Bolivia]

【拉巴特】 Lābātè 〈名〉Rabat [capital of Morocco]

【拉拔】 lābá 〈名〉[冶金] drawing: ～强度/应力 drawing strength/stress

〖～机〗 lābájī 〈名〉drawbench; coil winder

〖～模〗 lābámú 〈名〉drawing die

【拉巴】 lāba 〈动〉〈方〉❶ take pains to bring up a child: 再苦再累我也要把孩子～大。I'll spare no pains to bring up the children. ❷ help and support; promote: ～他一把 give him a helping hand

【拉帮结伙】 lābāng-jiéhuǒ 〈熟〉form a gang; gang up; band together; clique; form a clique: 他们～反对我。They gang up on me.

【拉帮结派】 lābāng-jiépài ＝ 拉帮结伙 lābāng-jiéhuǒ

【拉包月】 lā bāoyuè 〈动〉〈旧〉(of a rickshaw puller, etc) be hired and paid on a monthly basis

【拉鼻儿】 lābír 〈动〉〈口〉sound a siren

【拉比】 lābǐ 〈名〉[宗教] rabbi

【拉铲挖土机】 lāchǎn wātǔjī 〈名〉[机械] dragline

【拉场子】 lā chǎngzi 〈动〉❶ (of an entertainer, etc) perform in the open in a fair or marketplace ❷ keep up appearances; give publicity to sb/sth: 请客～ throw a dinner for publicity purpose

【拉扯】 lāche 〈动〉❶ drag; pull; tug: 他要想走,谁也~不住他。If he insists on leaving, nobody can draw him away from it. ❷ take pains to bring up (a child): 把孩子~大 bring one's children up in great difficulty ❸ help; support; promote: 他的上司有心~他一把。His boss had a mind to promote him. ❹ gang up with; rope in; win over: 他是个很会~和找门道的人。He knows how to strike up an acquaintance and take advantage of it. ❺ implicate; involve; drag in: 被~到一个阴谋里去 get implicated/involved in a scheme/plot ‖ 你们吵架时不要把我~进去。Don't drag me into your quarrel. / I don't want to be implicated in your quarrel. ‖ 他们在争论,把我也给~进去了。They were having an argument and I got dragged in. ❻ chat; chit-chat; gossip: 我没工夫跟你~。I'm too busy to chat with you.

【拉床】 lāchuáng 〈名〉[机械] broaching machine; broacher

〖~工〗 lāchuánggōng 〈名〉 broacher

【拉吹】 lāchuī 〈方〉 = 拉倒 lādǎo

【拉大片】 lā dàpiān = 拉洋片 lā yángpiān

【拉大旗,作虎皮】 lā dàqí, zuò hǔpí 〈熟〉 use a great banner as a tiger skin—deck oneself up/out to intimidate people

【拉刀】 lādāo 〈名〉[机械] broach

【拉倒】 lādǎo 〈动〉〈口〉 forget about it; leave it at that; drop it: 你不要就~。If you don't like it, let's forget about it. ‖ 要就要,不要就~。Take it or leave it.

【拉德】 lādé 〈量〉[物理] rad [a unit of absorbed radiation dose]

【拉丁】 lādīng ❶〈动〉〈旧〉 press-gang able-bodied men into military service ❷〈动〉〈旧〉 press-gang/force civilians to serve as coolies ❸ (Lādīng)〈形〉 Latin: ~摇滚乐 Latin rock ‖ 他非常有~人的气质。He is very Latin in temperament. ⇨~美洲

〖~方〗 Lādīngfāng 〈名〉[数学] Latin square

〖~国标〗 Lādīng guóbiāo 〈名〉[舞蹈] Latin standards

〖~教会〗 Lādīng jiàohuì 〈名〉[基督教] Latin Church

〖~美洲〗 Lādīng Měizhōu 〈名〉 Latin America: ~共同市场 Latin American Common Market (LACM) ‖ ~国家 Latin American countries ‖ ~经济委员会 Economic Commission for Latin America ‖ ~人 Latin American ‖ ~文化学家 Latin Americanist

〖~文〗 Lādīngwén 〈名〉 Latin (language): ~诗歌 Latin verse

〖~语〗 Lādīngyǔ 〈名〉 Latin (language): ~学者 Latinist ‖ ~语法 Latin grammar

〖~字母〗 Lādīng zìmǔ 〈名〉 Latin alphabet; Roman alphabet: ~表 Latin alphabet

【拉动】 lādòng 〈动〉 drive; bring along; spur: ~经济增长 promote/fuel/spur economic growth ‖ ~消费 promote consumption

【拉肚子】 lā dùzi 〈动〉〈口〉 suffer from diarrhoea; have diarrhoea; have loose bowels

【拉夫】 lāfū 〈动〉❶〈旧〉 press-gang/force people to serve as coolies; press civilians into service ❷ press-gang; force sb to do sth: 我被~去打扫会议室。I was press-ganged to clean the meeting room.

【拉幅机】 lāfújī 〈名〉[纺织] stenter; tenter: 布铗~ clip stenter/tenter ‖ 摆动~ jig stenter ‖ 簸动~ jigging stenter ‖ 链式~ chain stenter ‖ 热风~ hot air stenter ‖ 圆桶~ drum stenter

【拉弗曲线】 Lāfú qūxiàn 〈名〉[经济] Laffer Curve

【拉杆】 lāgān 〈名〉❶[机械] pull rod; drag/tension link; draw bar: ~螺母 pull-rod nut ‖ ~螺栓 stay bolt ‖ ~弹簧 pull-rod spring ❷ telescopic rod

〖~天线〗 lāgān tiānxiàn 〈名〉 telescopic aerial; telescopic antenna

〖~箱〗 lāgānxiāng 〈名〉 draw-bar box

【拉各斯】 Lāgèsī 〈名〉 Lagos [capital of Nigeria]

【拉钩】 lāgōu ❶〈动〉 (of two people) hook up the little fingers of each other's right hands and give them a pull in token of good faith ❷〈名〉[机械] drag/draw hook

【拉呱儿】 lāguǎr 〈动〉〈方〉 chat; have a chat; chit-chat

【拉关系】 lā guānxi 〈动〉〈贬〉 try to establish a relationship with sb; build/nurture connections with sb; cotton/cozy up to: 拉亲戚关系 claim kinship ‖ ~,走后门 establish underhand connections and exploit them for personal gains

【拉管】 lāguǎn 〈名〉❶[音乐] trombone ❷[冶金] draw tubes

〖~长号〗 lāguǎn chánghào 〈名〉[音乐] slide trombone

〖~机〗 lāguǎnjī 〈名〉[机械] tube-drawing machine

【拉后腿】 lā hòutuǐ 〈熟〉 hold sb back (from action); be a drag (on sb/sth); be a hindrance (to sb/sth): 拉企业的后腿 be a drag on an enterprise ‖ 拉生产的后腿 be a hindrance to production; pose a hurdle to production ‖ 她想在外面找个工作,但她的两个孩子老拉她的后腿。She wanted to find a job working away from home, but her two young children were always a drag on her.

【拉祜族】 Lāhùzú 〈名〉 Lahu ethnic group; the Lahus [inhabiting China's Yunnan Province]

【拉花儿】 lāhuār 〈名〉 garland; festoon: 纸~ festoon; paper garland

【拉话】 lāhuà 〈动〉〈方〉 chat; have a chat; chit-chat

【拉簧】 lāhuáng 〈名〉[机械] draw/extension/tension spring

【拉魂腔】 lāhúnqiāng = 泗州戏 sìzhōuxì

【拉火绳】 lāhuǒshéng 〈名〉[军事] lanyard

【拉饥荒】 lā jīhuang 〈动〉〈口〉 be in debt; fall/get/go/run into debt: 因办婚事~ contract debts while managing one's wedding ceremony ‖ 因生病住院~ run into debts because of illness and hospitalization

【拉家常】 lā jiācháng 〈动〉 talk about everyday matters; engage in small talk; chat; have a chat/chit-chat: 边乘凉边~ have a hearty chat while enjoying the cool ‖ 边喝茶边~ have a chat over a cup of tea

【拉家带口】 lājiā-dàikǒu 〈熟〉 have a big family to feed/support; be tied down by one's family; be saddled/burdened with a family

【拉架】 lājià 〈动〉 try to stop two people in a fist-fight; prevent two people from swinging at each other: 他们打起来了,快去拉拉架吧。They're swinging at each other. Go and stop them.

【拉交情】 lā jiāoqing 〈动〉〈贬〉 try to form ties with; cotton up to: 他们试图和我们~。They attempted to cotton up to us.

【拉脚】 lājiǎo 〈动〉 transport people or goods by cart

【拉近乎】 lā jìnhu 〈动〉〈贬〉 cultivate unfamiliar people; cotton up to; try to get in with

【拉锯】 lājù 〈动〉❶ work a two-handed saw ❷〈喻〉 be locked in a seesaw struggle: ~地带 area which frequently changes hands in a war; scene of a seesaw battle ‖ 战事呈~状态,没有一方占绝对优势。The battle seesawed back and forth, with neither side gaining an overwhelming advantage.

〖~战〗 lājùzhàn 〈名〉 seesaw (battle): 打一场~ engage in/be locked in a seesaw battle/struggle/campaign ‖ 攻守双方之间的~ seesaw between the attackers and the defenders

【拉开】 lākāi 〈动〉❶ pull open; draw back: ~抽屉 pull the drawer open; open the drawer ‖ ~窗帘 draw/pull the curtains apart/aside; open the curtains; withdraw a curtain ‖ ~架势 assume a fighting posture; get into a fighting position; get ready for a fight; get ready to fight ‖ ~枪栓 cock the hammer (of a firearm); pull back the bolt of a rifle ‖ ~嗓门就唱 start singing right away ‖ ~序幕 start with a prelude; be the prelude (to) ‖ ~战幕 launch a war; start a campaign/match ❷ increase the distance between; space out: ~档次 widen the gap/difference between different grades ‖ 把比分~至 101 比 97 pull away to 101-97; increase the lead to 101-97 ‖ 不要~距离! Close (it) up! / Don't space out! ‖ 请~距离,不要站得那么紧。Space out, please. Don't stand so closely together. ‖ 同类商品的质量差价没有~。The price differentials for the like products of diverse quality are inadequate. ‖ 我们一起起跑,但他很快就和我~了距离。We started even, but he soon drew away from me.

【拉客】 lākè 〈动〉❶ (of hotels, restaurants, etc) tout for business/custom; solicit customers/guests/diners: 强行~ forcibly solicit customers ❷ (of taxi drivers, pedicab riders, etc) take on/carry passengers: 卡车是不允许~的。Lorries are not permitted/licenced to take on passengers. ❸ (of prostitutes) solicit patrons; accost

【拉亏空】 lā kuīkong 〈动〉 be in debt; fall/get/go/run into debt; contract/incur a debt: 他家人口多,拉下了亏空。He is in debt for the big family that he has to support.

【拉拉扯扯】 lālā-chěchě 〈熟〉❶ pull/drag sb about: 别~的,把我的衣服都快撕破了。Don't pull at my clothes. You are going to tear them. ‖ 不要这样~! 别人都在看我们,多不好。Stop pulling me! They are watching us making a scene. ‖ "放自重点,别~!" 她低声正告。"Take your hands off me and behave yourself!" she warned, in a low but stern voice. ❷ be hand in hand—be on intimate terms ❸ strike up an acquaintance with sb for personal interest; establish underhand connections for personal gains: 他们背地里~,结党营私。Behind the scenes, they work hand in

glove and form a clique to pursue selfish interests.

【拉拉队】 lālāduì 〈名〉❶ cheering squad; rooters ❷〈喻〉supporting/secondary role: 我们不应该甘做～，要力争唱主角。We *shouldn't* be willing to play the secondary role; instead, we should strive to play the major role.

〖～员〗 lālāduìyuán 〈名〉rooter

〖～长〗 lālāduìzhǎng 〈名〉cheerleader; yell leader; rooter king

【拉力】 lālì 〈名〉pulling force: ～强度 tension intensity/strength ‖ ～试验 pull/tension test ‖ ～弹簧 tension spring

〖～器〗 lālìqì 〈名〉chest-developer; chest expander

〖～赛〗 lālìsài 〈名〉[体育] rally: ～运动员 rallyist ‖ 该队获九九中国汽车～冠军。This team won the championship of/in China '99 Auto Rally.

【拉练】 lāliàn 〈名〉camp and field training

【拉链】 lāliàn 〈名〉❶ ＝ 拉锁 lāsuǒ ❷ chain (used as a tab, etc): 怀表～ pocket watch chain

〖～包〗 lāliànbāo 〈名〉zip-bag

〖～上衣〗 lāliàn shàngyī 〈名〉zip-up coat

【拉拢】 lālǒng 〈动〉draw sb over to one's side through underhand dealings; win over; rope in: ～腐蚀干部 woo and corrupt cadres ‖ ～感情 win over by appealing to people's sentiments ‖ ～一些人，排挤一些人 gang up with some people and exclude some others; rope some people in and fence others out

【拉马克学说】 Lāmǎkè xuéshuō 〈名〉[生物] Lamarckism

【拉买卖】 lā mǎimai 〈动〉canvass/solicit business orders; drum up trade; bring in/solicit business: 商家充分利用广告～。Businesses make full use of advertising to drum up trade.

【拉曼光谱】 Lāmàn guāngpǔ 〈名〉[物理] Raman spectrum; Raman spectra

【拉曼效应】 Lāmàn xiàoyìng 〈名〉[物理] Raman effect

【拉毛】 lāmáo 〈动〉[纺织] gig; nap; raise: ～机 gig; raising machine ‖ ～毛毯 raised blanket ‖ ～袜 napped hosiery ‖ ～围巾 raised scarf; brushed scarf ‖ ～织物 napped fabric

【拉美】 Lāměi 〈名〉〈简称〉Latin America: ～国家 Latin-American countries ‖ ～人 Latin American; latino ⇨拉丁美洲

【拉门】 lāmén 〈名〉sliding door

【拉面】 lāmiàn 〈名〉〈方〉hand-pulled/hand-stretched noodles

【拉磨床】 lāmóchuáng 〈名〉[机械] broach grinder

【拉模】 lāmú 〈名〉[机械] drawing die

〖～板〗 lāmúbǎn 〈名〉[冶金] draw/die/drawing plate

【拉尼娜现象】 Lānínà xiànxiàng 〈名〉[气象] La Niña (phenomenon) [a natural phenomenon characterized by abnormally cold ocean conditions in the Eastern Pacific]

【拉皮】 lāpí 〈动〉[美容] lift: 眼部～美容术 eye-lift ‖ 面部～美容术 face-lift

【拉皮条】 lā pítiáo 〈熟〉procure; act as a procurer/pimp

【拉偏架】 lā piānjià ＝ 拉偏手儿 lāpiānshǒur

【拉偏手儿】 lā piānshǒur 〈熟〉show partiality to one party while mediating in a brawl

【拉平】 lāpíng 〈动〉bring to the same level; even up: 渐渐把比分～ gradually even up the score

【拉普拉斯定律】 Lāpǔlāsī dìnglǜ 〈名〉[数学] Laplace's law

【拉普拉斯算子】 Lāpǔlāsī suànzǐ 〈名〉[数学] Laplace operator; Laplacian

【拉纤】 lāqiàn 〈动〉❶ tow (a boat) ❷ act as broker/middleman/go-between: 说媒～ act as a matchmaker ‖ 这笔房产交易是他拉的纤。He brokered the estate deal.

【拉绒】 lāróng ＝ 拉毛 lāmáo

【拉萨】 Lāsà 〈名〉Lhasa [capital city of Tibet Autonomous Region, China]

【拉撒】 lāsa 〈名〉〈方〉refuse; garbage

【拉三扯四】 lāsān-chěsì 〈熟〉talk irrelevantly; ramble: 她～，使听众毫无兴趣。Wandering from the subject, she killed the interest of her audience.

【拉散车】 lā sǎnchē 〈动〉〈旧〉(of a rickshaw puller, etc) carry any passengers as they come

【拉散座】 lā sǎnzuò ＝ 拉散车 lā sǎnchē

【拉山头】 lā shāntóu 〈熟〉form a faction/clique

【拉伤】 lāshāng 〈动〉[医学] pull; injure by straining: ～肌肉 strain/wrench/pull a muscle

【拉舍尔毛毯】 lāshě'ěr máotǎn 〈名〉raschel blanket

【拉生意】 lā shēngyi ＝ 拉买卖 lā mǎimai

【拉屎】 lāshǐ 〈动〉〈口〉empty the bowels; have a bowel movement; shit

【拉手】 lāshǒu 〈动〉❶〈口〉shake hands: 两位对手拉拉手表示友好。The two opponents shook hands as a gesture of friendship. ❷ be hand in hand: 手拉着手跳舞 dance hand in hand

【拉手】 lāshou 〈名〉handle (of a door, window, drawer, etc); pull (handle): 抽屉～ drawer pull ‖ 风箱～ bellows handle ‖ 门～ door handle

【拉丝】 lāsī ＝ 拔丝① básī

【拉斯维加斯】 Lāsīwéijiāsī 〈名〉Las Vegas [a gambling city in Nevada, US]

【拉锁】 lāsuǒ 〈名〉slide fastener; zip (fastener); zipper: 把～拉上/拉开 do up/undo one's zip ‖ 把袋子～拉开 zip the bag open ‖ 把裤子的～拉上 zip up one's trousers ‖ 请帮我把背后的～拉上，我够不着。Could you zip me up please? I can't reach it. ‖ 我裙子上的～坏了。*The zip on my skirt has broken.*

【拉套】 lātào 〈动〉❶ (of an animal) pull a cart ❷〈方〉help others

【拉条】 lātiáo 〈名〉[机械] brace; stay: 斜～ batter brace ‖ 链～ chain stay ‖ 十字～ diamond brace

〖～机〗 lātiáojī 〈名〉[机械] stenter; tenter

【拉条子】 lātiáozi 〈名〉hand-pulled noodles [a popular food in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China]

【拉脱维亚】 Lātuōwéiyà 〈名〉Latvia

〖～共和国〗 Lātuōwéiyà Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Latvia

〖～人〗 Lātuōwéiyàrén 〈名〉Latvian

〖～语〗 Lātuōwéiyàyǔ 〈名〉Latvian

【拉晚儿】 lāwǎnr 〈动〉〈方〉knock off work late; stay up late

【拉网】 lāwǎng 〈动〉❶ draw in/up the net; haul in the net ❷ close in on (besieged forces)

【拉稀】 lāxī 〈动〉〈口〉suffer from/have diarrhoea/diarrhea; have loose bowels

【拉下脸】 lāxià liǎn 〈熟〉❶ do not spare sb's sensibility: 拉不下脸 *be unable to do sth for fear of offending sb*; hesitate to act for fear of hurting sb's feeling ‖ 他办事大公无私，对谁都能～来。Fair and impartial as he is, he has no considerations for sparing anybody's feelings in performing public duties. ❷ put on/pull/wear a long face; put on a grave/stern expression; straighten/set one's face; one's face drops/falls: 他听了这句话很不高兴，立刻～来。Displeased at the remark, he immediately pulled a long face.

【拉下马】 lāxià mǎ 〈熟〉pull sb off the horse—force sb out of his position; cause to fall from power

【拉下水】 lāxià shuǐ 〈熟〉drag into the water—drag sb into the mire; make an accomplice of sb; corrupt sb

【拉闲篇】 lā xiánpiān 〈动〉〈口〉chat; chit-chat; have an idle talk

【拉线】 lāxiàn ❶〈动〉act as go-between/middleman: ⇨～搭桥 ❷〈名〉boom guy; rope; wire: 侧～ side guy ‖ 电杆～ pole guy ‖ 风暴～ storm guy ‖ 后～ back guy

〖～搭桥〗 lāxiàndāqiáo 〈熟〉act as go-between/middleman; serve as a link: 电视广告为买主和商家～。TV commercials serve as a link between businesses and their clients/patrons.

〖～开关〗 lāxiàn kāiguān 〈名〉[电工] pullswitch

【拉削】 lāxiāo 〈名〉[机械] broaching

【拉延】 lāyán 〈动〉[机械] draw (a wire, etc)

〖～冲头〗 lāyán chòngtóu 〈名〉[机械] drawing punch

〖～模〗 lāyánmú 〈名〉[机械] drawing die

〖～压力机〗 lāyán yālìjī 〈名〉[机械] drawing press

【拉秧】 lāyāng 〈动〉[农业] uproot plants after harvest time

【拉洋片】 lā yángpiān 〈动〉give peepshows

【拉杂】 lāzá 〈形〉rambling; jumbled; ill-organized: 你这篇文章写得有点～，中心不明显。The essay of yours is kind of disunified and rambling without a clear focus. ‖ 我就拉拉杂杂谈这些，不对之处请指正。I'd stop rambling, and my speech is open to criticism.

【拉闸】 lāzhá 〈动〉*switch off power or electricity*

【拉账】 lāzhàng 〈动〉be in debt; fall/get/go/run into debt; contract/incur a debt: 拉了一屁股账 owe a mountain of debts ‖ 拉下几千块钱的账 be in arrears with a debt of several thousand *yuan* ‖ 他胡乱花钱，拉了一屁股账。He mismanaged his money and got over his head in debt.

【拉制】 lāzhì 〈动〉draw; make by drawing: ～玻璃 drawn glass ‖ ～车间 drawing mill ‖ ～钢 drawn steel

【拉主顾】 lā zhǔgù 〈动〉tout for customers; solicit customers/guests/clients

【拉座儿】 lāzuòr 〈动〉(of taxi drivers, pedicab riders, etc) take on/carry passengers

啦 lā

⇨la

【啦呱儿】 lāguǎr = 拉呱儿 lāguǎr

【啦啦队】 lālāduì = 拉拉队 lālāduì

喇 lā ▸呼喇 hūlā;哇喇 wālā

⇨lá;lǎ

邋 lā

【邋遢】 lāta 〈形〉〈口〉slovenly; sloppy: 他打扮得整整齐齐,不像以前那样~了。He is now neat and clean, no longer as slovenly as he used to be.

lá

旯 lá ▸旮旯儿 gālár

拉 lá 〈动〉slash; slit; cut; make a gash in: ~个双眼皮 have plastic surgery on one's eyelids to make them double fold ‖ ~一块玻璃 cut a piece of glass ‖ 把这块皮子~成条 cut the leather into strips ‖ 我的手背上~了个长口子。I got a slash across the back of my hand.

⇨lā;lǎ;là

剌 lá = 拉 lá

⇨là

砬 lá 〈名〉big rock on a mountain [usu used in place names]

【砬子】 lázi 〈名〉big rock on a mountain [usu used in place names]

揦 lá

【揦子】 lázi 〈名〉〈方〉glass bottle: 醋~ vinegar bottle

喇 lá ▸哈喇子 hālázi

⇨lā;lǎ

lǎ

拉 lǎ ▸半拉 bànlǎ;虎不拉 hǔbulǎ

⇨lā;lá;là

【拉忽】 lǎhu 〈形〉〈方〉careless; casual: 这个人做事~。This is a rather careless fellow.

喇 lǎ

⇨lā;lá

【喇叭】 lǎba 〈名〉❶[乐器] trumpet or any brass-wind instrument: 吹~ blow a trumpet ❷ loudspeaker; speaker; horn (in a car): 鸣汽车~ sound the car horn ‖ 扩音~ loudspeaker; megaphone ‖ 司机按汽车~让行人让路。The driver honked (his horn) at the pedestrian to get out of the way.

〖~花〗 lǎbahuā 〈名〉[植物] (white-edged) morning glory

〖~裤〗 lǎbakù 〈名〉flared trousers; flares; bell-bottomed trousers; bell-bottoms; loons; bells: 一条~ a pair of bells ‖ ~腿 flared (trouser) legs

〖~鸟〗 lǎbaniǎo 〈名〉trumpeter; trumpet bird

〖~裙〗 lǎbaqún 〈名〉bell/flared skirt: 一条~ a bell/flared skirt ‖ ~已过时了。Flared skirts are out of date.

〖~筒〗 lǎbatǒng 〈名〉megaphone; loudspeaker

〖~袖〗 lǎbaxiù 〈名〉bell-bottomed sleeve; bell sleeve

【喇嘛】 lǎma 〈名〉〈尊〉[宗教] lama

〖~教〗 Lǎmajiào 〈名〉Lamaism: ~徒 lamaist; lamaite

〖~庙〗 lǎmamiào 〈名〉lamasery

là

拉[1] là = 落 là

拉[2] là →拉拉蛄 làlàgǔ

⇨lā;lá;lǎ

【拉拉蛄】 làlàgǔ = 蝲蝲蛄 làlàgǔ

剌 là 〈形〉〈书〉disagreeable; perverse: ⇨乖~;泼~

⇨lá

【剌戾】 làlì 〈形〉〈书〉perverse; contrary to reason

【剌谬】 làmiù 〈动〉〈书〉run counter to; go against

落 là 〈动〉❶ lag/fall/drop behind: ~下很远 lag/fall far behind; be left far behind ‖ 那天他实在走不动了,远远~在后面。Exhausted, he lagged far behind that day. ‖ 他~了整整一个星期的课。He is a whole week behind with his classes/lessons. / He missed a week's classes/lessons. ❷ leave out; be missing: 名册上把他的名字给~了。His name was missing from the list. ‖ 一个逗号也没~。Not a comma was left out. ‖ 这里~了几个词。A few words are missing here. ❸ leave behind; forget to bring: 我慌忙赶到这里,把书~在家里了。I came here in a hurry and left my book at home. ⇨丢三~四

⇨lào;luō;luò

腊 là 〈名〉❶ ancient sacrificial rite conducted shortly after the winter solstice each (lunar) year ❷ twelfth lunar month: ~尽冬残。The twelfth lunar month is drawing to a close and the winter fading to naught. ⇨~八;~月 ❸ cured fish, meat, etc (done in the twelfth lunar month): ⇨~肠;~肉;~味

⇨xī

【腊八】 làbā 〈名〉eighth day of the twelfth lunar month

〖~节〗 Làbājié 〈名〉*Laba* Festival [on the eighth day of the twelfth lunar month]

〖~蒜〗 làbāsuàn 〈名〉garlic preserved in vinegar on the day of *laba*

〖~粥〗 làbāzhōu 〈名〉*laba* porridge [rice porridge with beans, nuts and dried fruit, eaten on the eighth day of the twelfth lunar month]

【腊肠】 làcháng 〈名〉sausage

〖~犬〗 làchángquǎn 〈名〉[动物] sausage dog; dachshund

【腊克】 làkè = 清喷漆 qīngpēnqī

【腊玛古猿】 Làmǎ gǔyuán 〈名〉Ramapithecus

【腊梅】 làméi 〈名〉❶ [植物] wintersweet ❷ flower of wintersweet

【腊日】 làrì 〈名〉day of winter sacrifice [usu the eighth day of the twelfth lunar month]

【腊肉】 làròu 〈名〉cured meat; bacon

【腊味】 làwèi 〈名〉cured meat, fish, etc

〖~店〗 làwèidiàn 〈名〉the curer's

【腊鱼】 làyú 〈名〉cured fish

【腊月】 làyuè 〈名〉twelfth month of the lunar year; twelfth lunar month: 寒冬~ severe winter

蜡 là 〈名〉❶ wax: 给地板打~ wax the floor ‖ 白~ white wax ‖ 植物~ vegetable wax ⇨~版;蜂~;味同嚼~ ❷ candle: 把~吹灭 blow out a candle ‖ 点一支~ light/burn a candle ‖ ~头儿 candle stump ⇨~烛;瞎子点灯白费~ ❸ wax-yellow (colour): ⇨~黄

⇨zhà

【蜡白】 làbái 〈形〉(of the face) bloodless; pale; ghastly; pallid; waxen: 脸色~ look ashen; look ghastly/deathly pale; be pasty-face; have an waxen appearance/complexion

【蜡板】 làbǎn 〈名〉❶ tool for making white wax ❷ waxed tablet

【蜡版】 làbǎn 〈名〉[印刷] mimeograph stencil (already cut): 刻制~ cut a mimeograph stencil

〖~术〗 làbǎnshù 〈名〉cerography

【蜡笔】 làbǐ 〈名〉(wax) crayon: 彩色~ colour crayon

〖~画〗 làbǐhuà 〈名〉crayon drawing/sketch

【蜡布】 làbù 〈名〉 cerecloth; cerement; wax cloth
【蜡虫】 làchóng 〈名〉 wax insect
【蜡床】 làchuáng 〈名〉 tool for making white wax
【蜡防印花】 làfáng yìnhuā 〈名〉[纺织] batik; wax printing
〖～布〗 làfáng yìnhuābù 〈名〉 batik; wax print
〖～法〗 làfáng yìnhuāfǎ 〈名〉 batik
【蜡封】 làfēng 〈动〉 be sealed with wax
【蜡膏】 làgāo 〈名〉[医药] cerate
【蜡光纸】 làguāngzhǐ 〈名〉 glazed paper
【蜡果】 làguǒ 〈名〉[工美] wax fruit
【蜡花】 làhuā 〈名〉 snuff (of a candlewick)
【蜡画】 làhuà 〈名〉 encaustic (painting); wax painting
【蜡黄】 làhuáng 〈名〉 wax yellow; waxen; sallow: 脸色～ have a sallow/waxy complexion ‖ 他面色一下子变得～。His face immediately turned sallow.
【蜡绘】 làhuì 〈名〉 encaustic (painting); wax painting
【蜡菊】 làjú 〈名〉[植物] strawflower
【蜡炬】 làjù 〈名〉〈书〉(wax) candle: 春蚕到死丝方尽,～成灰泪始干。The spring silkworm will only end its thread when death befalls; the candle will not stop dripping with tears until it turns to ashes
【蜡泪】 làlèi 〈名〉 drips from a burning candle; wax guttering
【蜡疗】 làliáo 〈名〉[医学] wax therapy
【蜡模】 làmú 〈名〉[冶金] wax matrix; investment: ～铸造 investment casting
【蜡泥】 làní 〈名〉 plasticine
【蜡皮】 làpí 〈名〉[中药] wax *coating* (*of a pill*)
【蜡扦】 làqiān 〈名〉 candlestick; candleholder
【蜡染】 làrǎn 〈名〉[纺织] batik; wax printing
〖～布〗 làrǎnbù 〈名〉 batik; wax print
【蜡人儿】 làrénr 〈名〉 ❶ wax figure/doll; waxwork ❷ 〈喻〉delicate woman: 她长得跟～似的。She is a wax doll.
【蜡塑】 làsù 〈名〉[工美] ceroplastic; wax sculpture
〖～术〗 làsùshù 〈名〉 ceroplastics
【蜡酸】 làsuān 〈名〉[化工] cerotic acid
【蜡台】 làtái 〈名〉 candlestick; candlestand; candleholder
【蜡丸】 làwán 〈名〉 ❶ wax coating ❷ wax-coated pill
【蜡像】 làxiàng 〈名〉 wax figure; waxwork: 塑～ form figures in wax ‖ ～展览 waxworks; exhibition of wax figures ‖ 真人大小的～ life-size wax figures ‖ 他表情木然,活像个～。He was so stupefied that he looked like a wax figure.
〖～馆〗 làxiàngguǎn 〈名〉 wax/waxwork museum; waxworks
【蜡印】 làyìn 〈名〉 wax seal: 打上～ affix a wax seal (to sth)
【蜡纸】 làzhǐ 〈名〉 ❶ waxed/wax paper ❷ stencil (paper): 刻～ cut a stencil
【蜡制品】 làzhìpǐn 〈名〉 waxwork
【蜡珠】 làzhū = 蜡泪 làlèi
【蜡烛】 làzhú 〈名〉(wax) candle; waxlight: 点～ light/burn a candle ‖ 吹灭～ blow out a candle ‖ 掐灭～ snuff out a candle ‖ 熄灭～ put out/extinguish a candle ‖ ～光 candle light ‖ ～蜡 candle wax ‖ 一阵风把～吹灭了。A gust of wind blew out the candle.
〖～架〗 *làzhújià* = 蜡烛台 *làzhútái*
〖～台〗 làzhútái 〈名〉 candlestick; candleholder; candlestand
〖～芯〗 làzhúxīn 〈名〉 candlewick
【蜡嘴雀】 làzuǐquè 〈名〉 hawfinch

瘌 là

【瘌痢】 làli 〈名〉〈方〉 favus (on the scalp)
〖～头〗 làlitóu 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ favus head ❷ person with a favus-affected scalp

辣 là ❶〈形〉 peppery; hot; spicy: ～味 peppery taste ‖ 我不喜欢～味食品。I don't like chilli-flavoured/spicy food. ‖ 这道菜太～了。This dish is too hot. ⇨辛～ ❷〈动〉(of smell or taste) burn; bite; sting: 这辣椒真辣,吃了一点儿就～得我满头是汗。The chilli pepper burnt so acutely that one piece made me sweat all over. ❸〈形〉 vicious; ruthless: ⇨毒～;心狠手～
【辣根】 làgēn 〈名〉[植物] horse-radish
【辣乎乎】 làhūhū 〈形〉 peppery; hot; spicy: 这菜～的。The dish is peppery/spicy/hot.
【辣酱】 làjiàng 〈名〉 thick pepper/chilli sauce; chilli paste
【辣椒】 làjiāo 〈名〉 hot/chilli pepper; chilli; capsicum; cayenne (pepper): 大～ bell pepper/capsicum ‖ 红～ cayenne (pepper) ‖ 青～ green pepper
〖～粉〗 làjiāofěn 〈名〉 chilli powder
〖～面儿〗 làjiāomiànr 〈名〉 chilli powder
〖～油〗 làjiāoyóu 〈名〉 chilli oil
【辣妹子】 làmèizi 〈名〉 shrewd termagant (esp a girl); bold girl
【辣手】 làshǒu ❶〈名〉 ruthless method; vicious device ❷〈形〉〈方〉 ruthless; vicious: 这一招真够～的。What a malicious move! ❸〈形〉〈口〉 thorny; troublesome; knotty: ～的问题 thorny/knotty problem; hard nut to crack ‖ 这事很～。This is really a knotty problem. / This is a sticky business. / It's a hot potato.
【辣丝丝】 làsīsī 〈形〉 a bit hot/spicy; slightly hot
【辣酥酥】 làsūsū 〈形〉 a little hot/spicy; slightly hot
【辣子】 làzi 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ hot/chilli pepper; chilli; capsicum; cayenne (pepper) ❷ shrewd termagant (esp a woman)
〖～鸡丁〗 làzi jīdīng 〈名〉[食品] chilli chicken dices [name of a Chinese dish cooked with chicken dices and chilli]

蝲 là

【蝲蛄】 *làgǔ* 〈名〉[动物] *crayfish*
【蝲蝲蛄】 làlàgǔ 〈名〉〈通称〉[动物] mole cricket

鯻 là 〈名〉[动物] grunt; tiger-fish

癞 là = 瘌 là
⇨lài
【癞痢】 làli = 瘌痢 làli

鬎 là
【鬎鬁】 làli = 瘌痢 làli

镴 là 〈名〉 alloy of tin and lead

la

啦 la 〈助〉[fusion of 了 and 啊]: 你们都回来～? Why, you are all back? ‖ 他走～! He's left/gone. ‖ 我们已经干完～。We've finished it! ‖ 怎么～? What's the matter? / What's up?
⇨lā

鞡 la → 靰鞡 wùla

lái

来[1] lái ❶〈动〉 come: ～客人 have some guests ‖ 新～的 newcomer ‖ 到这儿～! Come here! ‖ 公共汽车～了。Here comes the bus. ‖ 上个月他给我～过一封信。He sent/wrote me a letter last month. ‖ 邮件～了吗? Is the mail in? ‖ 有空～玩。Come round when you have time. ⇨～往 ❷〈形〉 future; coming; next: ⇨～年;～日;继往开～ ❸〈名〉[used after a time expression, indicating a period of time that extends from the past to this moment]: 多年～ for many years ‖ 几天～ for the last few days; lately; recently ‖ 近年～ in recent years; during the past few years ‖ 这两年～ over the last/past two years ⇨别～无恙;近～;向～ ❹〈动〉(of problems, etc) come; occur; arise: 今年雨季～得晚。The rainy season came late this year. ‖ 上级的指示刚～。*The superior's instruction has just arrived.* ‖ 问题～了也不要怕。Don't panic even if a problem occurs. / Stay cool when a problem occurs. ‖ 新学期～了。A new semester has come. ❺〈动〉 a) [used after a verb or verbal expression] come in order to do sth: 老师看望大家～了。Our teacher has come to visit us. ‖ 他们贺喜～了。They've come to extend their congratulations. ‖ 我向大家学习～了。I've come to learn from you. b) [used before a verb or a verbal expression] will/shall do sth: 你去弹琴,我～唱歌。You play the piano and I will sing the song. ‖ 让他先～说两句。*Let him say a few words first.* ‖ 我～讲个故事。*Let me tell* you a story. ❻〈动〉[used as a substitute for a verb so as to avoid repetition]: 不要跟我～这一套。Don't play the trick on me! ‖ 唱得真好,再～一个! Bravo! Encore! Encore! ‖ 慢慢儿～,别急。

Take your time. There is no hurry. ‖ 它太沉，你搬不动，让我～。It is too heavy for you (to carry). Let me do it. ❼〈动〉[used after another verb or verbal phrase to indicate the movement toward the speaker]：拿榔头～。Bring me a hammer. ‖ 找几本书～。Find me some books. ‖ 对面开～一辆警车。A police car is driving towards us. ‖ 他们三三两两结伴而～。They came together in twos and threes. ❽〈动〉[used after a verb to indicate the result or estimation]：一觉醒～ after a sound sleep; after a slumber/repose ‖ 看～不行。It doesn't seem to work. / It seems ineffective. ‖ 说～话长。It is a long story. / There is a long story to tell. ‖ 算～已有八年了。Eight years have passed, if you count. / It is eight years since then, to be exact. ❾〈动〉[used between a verbal or prepositional phrase and a verb or its equivalent with the former to indicate the manner or attitude and the latter the purpose]：扒着门缝～偷看 take a peep through the slit; play Peeping Tom ‖ 我们一定尽最大努力～完成任务。We will do our best to fulfil the task. ❿〈动〉[used with 得 or 不，indicating capability or incapability]：我和他还合得～。I get along with him pretty well. ‖ 西餐我吃得～。Western food suits me all right. ‖ 这道题我做不～。I can't work out this problem. ⓫〈动〉get; earn：你哪儿～这么多钱？How/Where did you get so much money? ⇨～之不易

来[2] lái〈助〉[used as a syllable filler in ballads]：二月里～呀好春光。What a gorgeous spring in February!

来[3] lái〈助〉❶ [used at the end of a sentence indicating a completed action, equivalent to 来着]：你昨天干什么～？What did you ever do yesterday? ‖ 这话我什么时候说～？When did I ever say that? ❷ approximately; about; around [used after a round number or after a numeral plus a unit of measurement]：二十～年 about 20 years; 20 years or so ‖ 七英尺～深 about 7 feet deep ‖ 十～个人 about 10 people ‖ 四十～岁 about 40 years old ‖ 五里～地 about five *li* (from here) ❸ [used after the numerals 一，二，and 三 to list the points in an explanation or argument]：我这次到西安，一～是办点事，二～是看看朋友。I've come to Xi'an this time, first, to attend some business, and second, to see some friends.

【来宾】 láibīn〈名〉guest; visitor：接待～ receive guests; host visitors ‖ 设宴招待～ give a dinner in honour of guests; feast guests ‖ ～止步！No entry for guests, please.

〖～席〗 láibīnxí〈名〉seats for guests; guest seats

【来不得】 láibude〈动〉won't do; be impermissible：出厂产品要认真检查，～半点马虎。Products must be strictly, not carelessly inspected before they leave the factory. ‖ 答应过的事不算数，这可～。You must not go back on what you've promised.

【来不及】 láibují〈动〉not have enough time to do sth; find no time to do sth; it's too late to do sth：～吃早饭了，快走。No time for breakfast. Let's go without it! ‖ ～仔细考虑了。It's too late to think twice. ‖ 上班时间到了，她～把孩子送到托儿所。It was time for her to go to work and she didn't get much time to send the kid to the nursery. ‖ 行程紧张，我们～逛那里的商店了。The itinerary was so fully arranged that we found no time to visit shops there. ‖ 快点儿！时间～了。Hurry up! We are running out of time. / We are pressed for time.

【来朝】 láicháo〈动〉come to court and pay tribute (to the emperor)：年年进贡，岁岁～ come to pay tribute year after year ⇨láizhāo

【来潮】 láicháo〈动〉❶ (of the tide) rise; flow：一来了潮，沙滩就全淹没了。When tides rise, the sand beach will be flooded. ❷〈喻〉surge：⇨心血～ ❸ menstruate; have a period

【来到】 láidào〈动〉arrive; get to; come：冬天已经～，春天还会远吗？If winter comes, can spring be far behind?

【来的】 láide ＝ 来着 láizhe

【来得】 láide〈动〉〈口〉❶ be capable/competent：唱歌、跳舞她都～。She is not only good at singing but dancing as well. ‖ 山水画、花鸟画我全～。I'm capable of drawing either mountains and waters or flowers and birds. ‖ 他是个多面手，办公室的事他样样～。He is an all-rounder, capable of all the tasks in the office. ❷ emerge (from a comparison) as; come out as：天然气比液化气纯净得多，因此火也～旺。Natural gas is much purer than liquidized gas; therefore, its heat is more intense, too. ‖ 看来他的脑瓜儿比我的脑瓜儿～快！It seems that he is more quick-witted than I am.

【来得及】 láidejí〈动〉have enough time to do sth; be able to make it; there is still time to do sth：乘下一班车也～出席开幕式。There is still time for us to attend the opening ceremony by taking the next bus. ‖ 你这样磨磨蹭蹭，怎么～按时到那儿。If you go on dawdling like this, how can we arrive on time? ‖ 如果抓紧时间，我们还～。We can make it if we hurry up. ‖ 这件事我还没～告诉他呢。I'm not able to find time to tell him about this yet.

【来得巧】 láideqiǎo〈动〉arrive at the most opportune moment：来得早不如～。Early arrival is no better than arrival at the most opportune moment. / To come early is not as good as to come on time.

【来得容易】 láide róngyì〈动〉come by easily; be easily available：他不敢相信钱来得这么容易。He couldn't believe he'd got the money so easily.

〖～去得快〗 láide róngyì qùde kuài〈熟〉easy come, easy go; easily gained, easily lost

【来电】 láidiàn ❶〈名〉incoming telegram：本月共收到～50 封。We have altogether received 50 telegrams this month. ‖ 五月一日～收悉。I/We have got your May first telegram. / Your May first telegram has been received. ❷〈动〉send a telegram here：各界人士～来函，呼吁政府采取有力措施。Telegrams and letters from personages of various circles appealed to the government to take strong measures. ‖ 请～告知。Please inform/notify me/us by telegram. ‖ 他已经～了，我们尚未复电。We've already received his telegram and haven't replied it yet. ‖ 她～告诉我她的行期。She telegraphed me the date of her departure. ❸〈动〉make a phone call here：谢绝～来访。Visitors either by telephones or in person are not welcome. ❹〈动〉(of electricity or power) work or come on again (after a power failure)：怎么还不～？Why is it that power cut continues? ❺〈动〉〈口〉have instant attraction (to sb)：他们一见就～。The attraction between them was almost immediate.

〖～显示〗 láidiàn xiǎnshì〈名〉call display; caller ID：～电话机 caller ID telephone

【来而不往非礼也】 lái ér bù wǎng fēi lǐ yě〈熟〉it is no propriety not to reciprocate—one should return as good as one receives; it is impolite not to give after receiving; it is impolite not to reciprocate

【来犯】 láifàn〈动〉come to attack (us); invade one's territory：消灭一切～之敌 wipe out all invading enemies

【来访】 láifǎng〈动〉come to visit/call：～者 visitor ‖ ～的贵宾在机场受到热烈欢迎。Visiting guests are warmly welcomed at the airport. ‖ 谢绝～。Visitors are courteously declined.

【来复】 láifù ❶〈动〉make a round trip; go to a place and come back：～凡历七日。It takes seven days to go and come back. ❷〈名〉[物理] reflex：～电路 reflex circuit

〖～枪〗 láifùqiāng〈名〉〈旧〉rifle

〖～线〗 láifùxiàn ＝ 膛线 tángxiàn

【来稿】 láigǎo ❶〈动〉contribute (to a newspaper or magazine) ❷〈名〉contribution/manuscript received (by an editor)：～概不退还。No unused contribution will be returned. ‖ ～已经收到。We have already received your article. ‖ ～照登了。We've published the contribution/article as it is. ‖ 学报登载了一些大学生～。The journal includes some contributions from college students.

【来归】 láiguī〈动〉❶ return; come back ❷ surrender; submit to sb's authority：欢迎起义官兵～。Generals and soldiers who cross to our side are welcome. ❸〈古〉(of a woman said by the bridegroom's family) join a man in marriage：年十八～。The bride will be received to the family on the eighteenth of this lunar new year. ❹〈古〉(of a divorced woman said by her mother's family) return to her mother's home for good

【来函】 láihán〈书〉❶〈名〉incoming letter; letter received：～敬悉，迟复为歉。I'm honoured to have received your letter, and sorry for not having been able to reply earlier. ❷〈动〉send a letter here：对方连来数函询问详情。The other party kept writing to us to inquire the particulars. ‖ 请～告知准确日期。Please inform us of the exact/precise date by letter.

【来鸿】 láihóng〈名〉〈书〉incoming letter; letter received：海外～ letter from abroad ‖ 远方～ letter from a remote place; letter from afar

【来回】 láihuí ❶〈动〉make a round trip; make a return jour-

ney; go to a place and come back: ～飞行 make a round-trip flight ‖ 从家里到公司,我今天～三趟。I made three round trips from my house to the office today. ❷〈名〉round/return trip: ～有多远? How far is it from here and back? / How far is a round trip? ‖ ～有三十公里。It's 30 kilometres there and back. ‖ 打个～儿得一天。A round trip takes a day. ‖ 这么近的距离,公交车一天可跑六个～。The city bus can run back and forth six times within such a short distance. ❸〈动〉move back and forth; go to and fro: ～摆动 move back and forth; oscillate ‖ 来来回回跑好多趟 run back and forth many times ‖ 在房间里～走动 pace up and down the room ‖ 警察骑着摩托在街上～巡逻。The police are patrolling the streets to and fro on motor cycles. ‖ 织梭～飞。The shuttles move swiftly back and forth.

〖～来去〗 láihuí-láiqù 〈副〉repeatedly; over and over again; time and again; again and again: ～地说些车轱辘话 keep on repeating the same old story

〖～票〗 láihuípiào 〈名〉return ticket; round-trip ticket: ～价 return fare

【来火】 láihuǒ 〈动〉flare up; fly into a rage; get angry: 我一听他说这事就～。I couldn't help flying into a temper at his words about this. ‖ 我只不过是说天气不好,可他却无缘无故冲我来了火。I just said that the weather was not good, but he flared out at me for no reason at all.

【来件】 láijiàn 〈名〉❶ document, correspondence or parcel received: ～妥收无误。Your documents have been duly received. ❷ supplied parts: ～组装 assemble (end products) with supplied parts

【来今】 láijīn 〈名〉〈书〉these days; nowadays

【来劲】 láijìn 〈动〉〈方〉❶ be full of enthusiasm; be in high spirits: 越干越～ work with increasing energy ‖ 年轻人一听说去旅游就～儿了。Young people's spirits lifted at the mention of a travel. / The mention of a travel inspired young people with enthusiasm. ‖ 他越说越～儿。The more he talked about it, the more enthusiastic/excited he became. ❷ be inspiring: 这样的雄伟工程,真～。Such a grand project is inspiring indeed. ❸ be cocky; be offensive or perverse: 你别～,我要好好跟你下,你一盘棋也赢不了。Why are you looking so smug about? If I do my best in playing chess with you, you'll have no chance of winning. ‖ 人家已经不吭气了,你也就不要～了。You should stop pestering him since he has already stopped arguing with you.

【来客】 láikè 〈名〉guest; visitor: 远方～ visitor/guest from afar ⇨天外～

【来历】 láilì 〈名〉origin; source; background; antecedents; past history: 查明～ trace to the source; ascertain a person's antecedents ‖ ～复杂 be of complicated background ‖ 不要小看这张桌子,它可有些～。Don't take this table as ordinary; there is a long story about it/it has a history. ‖ 那家伙吞吞吐吐地说出了他的～。Stammering, that guy spilled out his story. ‖ 这瓷碗的～可以追溯到宋朝。The origin of this porcelain bowl can be traced back to the Song Dynasty. / The porcelain bowl dates back to/dates from the Song Dynasty.

〖～不明〗 láilì-bùmíng 〈形〉❶ (of things) unidentified; of unknown origin: ～的飞行物 unidentified flying object (UFO) ❷ (of people) of dubious background; of questionable antecedents: 一笔～的钱 a sum (of money) from/of a dubious source ‖ 这批货物～。This lot of goods is of dubious origin.

【来料加工】 láiliào jiāgōng 〈动〉process supplied materials; accept customers' materials for processing: 本厂业务包括～。Our business operation includes processing of supplied materials.

【来临】 láilín 〈动〉arrive; come; approach: 春节即将～。The Spring Festival is drawing near/coming/approaching. ‖ 信息时代已～。Information epoch has arrived. ‖ 汛期～。The flood season is drawing near/approaching.

【来龙去脉】 láilóng-qùmài 〈熟〉origin and development; cause and effect of an event; ins and outs; whole story; entire process: 搞清事情的～ find out the details of the whole event ‖ 你先把事情的～讲一遍。Tell us the ins and outs of the matter. / Tell us the whole story. ‖ 他清楚这个典故的～。He is quite clear about how this classical allusion came into being.

【来路】 láilù 〈名〉❶ incoming way/road; approach: 挡住～ block sb's way; block sb's path of approach ‖ 在敌人的～上设下埋伏 set up/lay/stage an ambush on the enemy's way ‖ 他们顺着敌人的～而去。They proceeded in the direction from which the enemy had come. ❷ source; origin: 断了他的金钱～ cut off his source of income ‖ 他钱的～多,不在乎这点损失。He can get money from many sources and thinks nothing of such a loss.

〖～货〗 láilùhuò 〈名〉〈方〉imported goods

【来路】 láilu ＝ 来历 láilì

〖～不正〗 láilu-bùzhèng 〈形〉(of things) of dubious/questionable origin; (of people) of questionable background/antecedents

【来年】 láinián 〈名〉coming/following year; next year: ～的收成一定不错。There surely will be a bumper harvest next year.

【来钱】 láiqián 〈动〉〈口〉earn/make money: 现在～不容易。It's not easy to earn money now. ‖ 想多～就得努力干。Work hard if you want to make more money.

【来去】 láiqù 〈动〉❶ make a round trip; make a return journey ❷ come and go; go to and fro; move back and forth: ～无踪 come and go leaving no trace; appear and disappear mysteriously ‖ ～自由 free to come and go; come and go of one's own will ‖ 他是个浪迹天涯、～无羁的独行侠。He was a lone vagabond free of worldly concerns. ‖ 他总是～匆匆。He is always here today and gone tomorrow. ❸〈方〉have contact with sb: 两村互不～。There is no contact between these two villages.

【来人】 láirén ❶〈名〉messenger; bearer: 东西已由～拿走。The bearer has taken the things away. ❷〈动〉call/order sb to come: 快～呀,救命! Anybody there, please help me.

【来人儿】 láirénr 〈名〉〈方〉〈旧〉middleman; go-between

【来日】 láirì 〈名〉❶ tomorrow: 今日事今日毕,勿待～。Never put off what you can do today till tomorrow. ❷ days to come; future: ～苦短,去日苦多。If you had a lot of bad luck in the past, your luck is bound to improve in the future.

〖～方长〗 láirì-fāngcháng 〈熟〉there will be plenty of/ample time; there will be time for that; there are many days yet (to do sth): 不能受点儿挫折就灰心丧气,～。Don't be disheartened just because of such a little setback. You have a long future before you.

【来神】 láishén 〈动〉〈口〉become enthusiastic/excited; be highly spirited: 人越多演讲者越～。The bigger the crowd grew, the more excited the speaker became.

【来生】 láishēng 〈名〉〈迷信〉next life/world; afterlife; the hereafter; world to come: ～报恩 requite/repay sb's kindness/benefaction in the next life ‖ 你相信有～吗? Do you believe in the hereafter?

【来使】 láishǐ 〈名〉envoy from another country or state: 两国交战,不斩～。When two countries/states are at war, the envoys are exempt from/immune of execution.

【来世】 láishì 〈名〉❶ later ages/time ❷ ＝ 来生 láishēng

【来事】 láishì ❶〈动〉〈方〉know how to deal/cope with people/things: 小姑娘挺会～儿。The little girl knows how to win the favour of the right people. / The girl is quite sophisticated. ❷〈形〉〈方〉all right; OK: 这些钱不～。This money is not enough. ❸〈名〉〈书〉future events: 揣测～ speculate what will happen in future ‖ 预知～ prophesy the future; predict/foretell future events ‖ 知～ can foretell the future; know what will happen in the future

【来势】 láishì 〈名〉gathering momentum; oncoming force: ～汹汹 bear down menacingly ‖ 暴风雨～很猛。The onslaught of the storm is fierce. ‖ 这场运动～很猛。The campaign came with a great momentum/power/drive.

【来书】 láishū 〈书〉❶〈动〉send a letter here: ～告知近况。Write me a letter and tell me how things are going with you. ❷〈名〉your letter/epistle: ～收悉。I have received your letter. / Your letter has been received.

【来苏】 láisū 〈名〉[医药] lysol

【来头】 láitou 〈名〉❶ background; connections; backing: 这家伙很有～。This guy has strong backing. ❷ cause; reason; motive (behind sb's words, etc): 她这样说不是没有～的。She said this with good reason. ❸ gathering momentum; tendency: 他一见～不对,转身就跑。Seeing things taking an ominous turn, he made off at once. ❹〈口〉interest; fun: 对热爱户外活动的人来说,打麻将没～。Playing mah-jong is no fun for lovers of outdoor games. ‖ 他根本不会打球,跟他打球,没有～儿。Playing ball with him will spoil the fun since he doesn't know how to play at all. ‖ 游戏太简单了就没什么～儿了。If the game is too simple, it'll lose much of its fun.

【来往】 láiwǎng 〈动〉come and go: ～车辆 traffic ‖ ～信件 cor-

respondence ‖ 班车～于两镇之间。The bus shuttles between the two towns. ‖ 江面上船只～如梭。On the river are boats coming and going like shuttles. ‖ 禁止车辆～。No thoroughfare. ‖ 他的背影混入来来往往的人群中不见了。His figure was lost among the throngs of people coming and going and no longer visible. ‖ 他们一直保持着书信～。They went on shuttlecocking letters.

【来往】 láiwang ❶〈动〉have dealings/contact/intercourse with sb：～密切 have a close relationship with sb；be on intimate terms with sb ‖ 和我们～的朋友也都是老老实实的生意人。People who are associated with us as friends are likewise honest businessmen. ‖ 他们俩经常～。They see each other very often. ❷〈名〉relationship；connection；contact：促进～ foster/promote a relationship (with) ‖ 断绝～ break off/stop a relationship；finish connection (with) ‖ 有～ have a relationship with；have connections/intercourse with；be in contact with ‖ 中断～ discontinue a relationship ‖ 终止～ terminate/stop a relationship ‖ 业务～ business relations ‖ 我和他没有任何～。I've never had any dealings with him.

【来文】 láiwén 〈名〉document received；incoming document

【来无影，去无踪】 lái wú yǐng，qù wú zōng 〈熟〉come without a shadow and leave without a trace；come and go without leaving any trace

【来向】 láixiàng 〈名〉direction in which sth comes

【来项】 láixiàng 〈名〉income；receipts

【来信】 láixìn ❶〈动〉send a letter here：爸爸～了。Dad wrote/sent us a letter. ‖ 一到就～。Write us/me as soon as you get there. ❷〈名〉incoming letter；your letter：收到～ receive a letter；hear from sb ‖ 整理～ sort out incoming letters ‖ 读者～ letters to the editor ‖ ～照登。We will publish the letter as it is. ‖ 我很久没有收到他的～了。I haven't heard from him for a long time.

【来样加工】 láiyàng jiāgōng 〈动〉process according to the client's samples

【来意】 láiyì 〈名〉purpose in coming：说明～ make clear what one has come here for；explain what one is up to ‖ 我猜不透他的～。I'm not clear what he is here for. ‖ 他～不善。He comes with an evil intent/ill purpose.

【来由】 láiyóu 〈名〉reason；cause：毫无～ without the slightest rhyme or reason ‖ 弄清～ find out the reason ‖ 她说这些话不是没有～的。She didn't make the remarks without reason. / Her remarks were not groundless.

【来源】 láiyuán ❶〈名〉source；origin：透漏消息～ disclose/divulge the source of information ‖ 追查伪劣产品的～ trace the source of fake and shoddy products ‖ 经济～ source of income ‖ 税收～ source of revenue ‖ 要取得扫黄运动的胜利，就必须切断黄色音像制品的～。We must cut off the source/supply of the pornographic audio-visual materials if we want to succeed in the anti-porno campaign. ❷〈动〉originate (in sth)；stem from；be derived from：知识～于实践。Knowledge stems from practice/experience. ‖ 这个词～于一个希腊词。This word is derived from a Greek word.

【来朝】 láizhāo 〈名〉〈书〉tomorrow
⇨láicháo

【来者】 láizhě 〈名〉❶ things to come；future generation：前无古人，后无～ without a parallel in history；be unrivalled/unparalleled/unprecedented ‖ 往者不可谏，～犹可追。What is past is beyond help；what is to come is not yet lost. ❷ comer；person or thing that comes or has come：～都是客。Anyone who comes is my guest. ‖ ～何人？Who is that/the visitor? ‖ ～都可享受免费午餐。Free lunch is provided for all comers.

〖～不拒〗 láizhě-bùjù 〈熟〉whoever comes will be welcome；refuse/reject nobody；refuse nobody's request or offer；keep open house for all：凡是有求于他的人，他都～。He's never turned away anyone who comes to him for help.

〖～不善，善者不来〗 láizhě bù shàn，shànzhě bù lái 〈熟〉❶ he who has come is surely strong or he'd never have come along ❷ he who has come，certainly comes with ill intent

【来着】 láizhe 〈助〉〈口〉[used at the end of a sentence indicating a completed action]：老师昨天还夸你～。The teacher praised you yesterday. ‖ 你刚才说什么～？What were you saying just now? ‖ 你昨天让我买什么～？What did you ask me to buy yesterday? ‖ 上午他在家～，这会儿不知上哪儿去了。He was home this morning，but his whereabouts is unknown now.

【来之不易】 láizhī-bùyì 〈熟〉be hard-earned；not easily come by；not be easily achieved/obtained/got：成功～。The success is hard-earned. ‖ 两国间的传统友谊～，我们要加倍珍惜。We must redouble our efforts to treasure the hard-earned traditional ties between the two countries. ‖ 我们的胜利～。Victory did not come easily for us. ‖ 一粥一饭，当思～。Think how hard the toil was for each meal.

【来踪去迹】 láizōng-qùjì 〈熟〉traces (of sb's movements/whereabouts)：他的～不明。His whereabouts is unknown.

莱 lái 〈名〉❶〈书〉[植物] lamb's-quarters ❷〈书〉overgrowth of weeds；tufted/rank/rampant weeds ❸〈古〉fields lying fallow in rotation；wasteland ❹ → 莱菔 láifú

【莱比锡】 Láibǐxī 〈名〉Leipzig [a city of Germany]

【莱菔】 láifú 〈名〉[植物] radish

〖～子〗 láifúzǐ 〈名〉[中药] radish seed

【莱诺铸排机】 láinuò zhùpáijī 〈名〉[印刷] linotype

【莱氏体】 láishìtǐ 〈名〉[冶金] ledeburite

【莱索托】 Láisuǒtuō 〈名〉Lesotho [a country in Africa]

〖～人〗 Láisuǒtuórén 〈名〉Mosotho

〖～王国〗 Láisuǒtuō Wángguó 〈名〉Kingdom of Lesotho

【莱茵河】 Láiyīnhé 〈名〉Rhine [a river in Europe]

【莱茵石】 láiyīnshí 〈名〉rhinestone

徕 lái → 招徕 zhāolái
⇨lài

梾 lái

【梾木】 láimù 〈名〉large-leaved dogwood

鹈 lái

【鹈鹕】 lái'ǎo 〈名〉[动物] rhea

铼 lái 〈名〉[化学] rhenium (Re)

【铼酸】 láisuān 〈名〉rhenic acid

〖～盐〗 láisuānyán 〈名〉rhenate

【铼系元素】 láixì yuánsù 〈名〉rhenides

lài

徕 lài 〈动〉〈书〉requite with gifts，thanks，etc
⇨lái

赉 lài 〈动〉〈书〉grant；bestow；confer：～银二百两 grant a reward of two hundred taels of silver ⇨赏～

睐 lài 〈书〉❶〈形〉(of eyes) squinting ❷〈动〉squint at；look at：⇨明眸善～；青～

赖[1] lài ❶〈动〉rely/depend/count on：～以为计 earn/make one's living on；live on ‖ 进步有～于大家共同的努力。Progress consists in/depends on our concerted efforts. ‖ 我们要保护人类～以生存的环境。We must protect the environment on which we human beings rely for existence. ⇨百无聊～；信～；依～ ❷〈形〉shameless；rascally：⇨～皮；耍～ ❸〈形〉〈口〉poor；no good；bad：不分好～ make no distinction between good and bad ‖ 今年收成不～。This year's harvest is quite good/not bad. ‖ 他篮球打得不～。He's no slouch at basketball. ‖ 她跳舞跳得不～。She dances well. ❹〈动〉hang on in a place；drag out one's stay in a place：孩子眼馋路边地摊上的玩具，～着不肯走。Eyeing covetously the toys in the vendor's stand at the roadside，the kid was reluctant to leave. ‖ 女主人暗示他不受欢迎，但他还～着不走。He still stayed and had no intention to leave at the hostess' insinuating of his unwelcome presence.

赖[2] lài 〈动〉❶ deny one's errors；shirk one's responsibility；go back on one's word：事实归事实，～是～不掉的。Facts speak for themselves. It's no good/use trying to deny them. ‖ 你休想～掉自己的罪责。You are only daydreaming if you think you can shirk your responsibility for the offence. ‖ 他把自己做的

事情～得一干二净。He flatly denied ever having done it. ⇨～账；抵～ ❷ shift the blame onto sb else；blame sb wrongly：他们把责任～在他头上。They heaped blame on him. ‖ 她总是有错就～别人。She always shifts the blame onto others. ❸ blame：你若考试不及格，只能～自己。If you fail the exam you'll only have yourself to blame. ‖ 这次输球不能～他。He is not to blame for the loss of the game. / We should not blame him for the loss of the game. / We should not blame the loss of the game on him. ‖ 这事全～我。I'm entirely to blame for that. / It's entirely my fault.

【赖氨酸】 lài'ānsuān 〈名〉［生化］lysine

【赖床】 làichuáng 〈动〉 be feeling too lazy to get out of bed；linger in bed after waking up：他养成了～的坏毛病。He has developed a lazy habit of staying in bed after waking up.

【赖词儿】 làicír 〈名〉〈方〉 lie；pack of lies

【赖婚】 làihūn 〈动〉 repudiate a marriage contract；breach a promise of marriage

【赖皮】 làipí ❶〈形〉 shameless；rascally；unreasonable：～鬼 utterly shameless person ‖ 你真～，总是自食其言。Shame on you! You always go back on your word. ‖ 这人真～。What a shameless/brazen person! ❷〈名〉 shameless person：跟一个～讲道理是白费口舌。To reason with a person without shame is just to waste your breath. ‖ 千万别招惹他那样的～。Never provoke a shameless fellow like him. ❸〈名〉 brazen/shameless act：耍～ act shamelessly

【赖学】 làixué 〈动〉〈口〉 play truant；cut class；shirk school；play hookey：孩子们经常装病～。Children often dodge going to school by pretending to be ill.

【赖债】 làizhài 〈动〉 repudiate a debt

【赖账】 làizhàng 〈动〉 ❶〈口〉 repudiate a debt：欠账要还，～是不行的。A debt must be paid, and there is no way to disown it. ❷ go back on one's word；break a promise；eat one's own words：想～？没门！Want to eat your own words? No way!

【赖子】 làizi 〈名〉 shameless person；rascal

濑 lài 〈名〉〈书〉 rapids；torrent

癞 lài ❶〈名〉 leprosy ❷〈名〉〈方〉 favus of the scalp ❸〈形〉 favus-like：⇨～蛤蟆
⇨là

【癞病】 làibìng 〈名〉 leprosy

【癞疮】 làichuāng 〈名〉 scabies；impetigo

【癞瓜】 làiguā 〈方〉 ＝ 苦瓜 kǔguā

【癞蛤蟆】 làihámɑ 〈名〉〈通称〉 toad

〖～想吃天鹅肉〗 làihámɑ xiǎng chī tiān'é ròu 〈熟〉 a toad coveting a swan's flesh—aspiring after sth one is not worthy of：像他这样的丑八怪想要个时装模特作老婆，真是～。It is utterly wishful thinking for a loathsome freak like him to marry a fashion model.

【癞皮狗】 làipígǒu 〈名〉 ❶ mangy dog ❷〈喻〉 loathsome creature：他不过是一条～罢了。He is just a nuisance.

【癞头】 làitóu 〈名〉 scabby head：～疮 scabies on the head

【癞癣】 làixuǎn 〈名〉 scabies

【癞子】 làizi 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ favus：他头上长～。His head was affected with favus. ❷ person affected with favus

籁 lài 〈名〉 ❶ ancient musical pipe ❷ sound；noise：⇨天～；万～俱寂

lai

唻 lai 〈助〉〈方〉 ❶［used at the end of a question, equivalent to 呢］：你们干什么～？What are you doing? ‖ 她人～？Where is she? ❷［equivalent to 啦］：我们现在的生活可好～。Now we are leading a comfortable life. ❸［used at the end of a sentence indicating a completed action, equivalent to 来着］：书刚才还在这儿～。The book was here a while ago.

lán

兰 lán 〈名〉 ❶ orchid；cymbidium：⇨～花；春～ ❷ fragrant thoroughwort：⇨～草 ❸〈书〉 lily magnolia

【兰艾】 lán'ài 〈名〉〈书〉 orchids and mugworts—the noble and the mean；the good and the bad

〖～难分〗 lánài-nánfēn 〈熟〉 it is difficult to distinguish between orchids and mugworts—it is hard to tell good from bad

〖～同焚〗 lánài-tóngfén 〈熟〉 orchids and artemisia are both burnt/burned—the noble and the mean are destroyed alike；good men are destroyed with the bad

【兰草】 láncǎo 〈名〉 ❶ fragrant thoroughwort ❷ ＝ 兰花 lánhuā

【兰摧玉折】 láncuī-yùzhé 〈熟〉 the orchid is plucked and the jade is broken—worthy/gifted people have died young

【兰房】 lánfáng 〈名〉 fragrantly scented bedroom (of a woman)；boudoir

【兰闺】 lánguī 〈名〉 fragrantly scented bedroom (of a woman)；boudoir

【兰花】 lánhuā 〈名〉 ❶ orchid；cymbidium ❷ sword-leaved cymbidium

〖～手〗 lánhuāshǒu ＝ 兰花指 lánhuāzhǐ

〖～指〗 lánhuāzhǐ 〈名〉 orchid fingers［a woman's hand gesture in the shape of an orchid flower with the tips of her thumb and middle finger slightly touching and other three fingers spreading to show delicacy and grace］

【兰交】 lánjiāo 〈名〉〈书〉 bosom friend

【兰科】 lánkē 〈名〉［植物］orchid family；orchidaceae

【兰盆】 lánpén 〈名〉 ❶ Buddhist Ghost Festival［on the 15th of the 7th lunar month］ ❷〈旧〉 bathtub

【兰谱】 lánpǔ 〈名〉〈简称〉 genealogical records exchanged between those who have sworn brotherhood：同结～ become sworn brothers (by exchanging genealogical records)

【兰若】 lánrě 〈名〉 Buddhist temple

【兰室】 lánshì 〈名〉〈旧〉 fragrantly scented bedroom (of a woman)；boudoir

【兰薰桂馥】 lánxūn-guìfù 〈熟〉 as fragrant as orchids and cassia—one's favours remain

【兰因絮果】 lányīn-xùguǒ 〈熟〉 a happy marriage ends in a divorce

【兰月】 lányuè 〈名〉〈书〉 seventh lunar month

【兰章】 lánzhāng 〈名〉〈书〉〈敬〉(your) beautiful writing

【兰芝】 lánzhī 〈名〉〈书〉 orchids and ganodermas—good pupils

【兰质蕙心】 lánzhì-huìxīn 〈熟〉 (of a woman) be physically beautiful and spiritually noble；beautiful lady with a pure heart

【兰州】 Lánzhōu 〈名〉 Lanzhou［capital city of Gansu Province, China］

岚 lán 〈名〉〈书〉 mountain haze/mist：晓～ morning mists ⇨山～

【岚气】 lánqì 〈名〉 mountain mist

【岚烟】 lányān 〈名〉 mountain mist

拦 lán 〈动〉 ❶ block；bar；hold back：～住行人 block the way of pedestrians ‖ 挥手～一辆出租车 flag down a taxi ‖ 别～我。Don't stop me. ‖ 大坝～住了洪水。The dam checked the floods. ‖ 你一定要～住他，别让他进来。You must intercept him before he comes in. ‖ 一条河～住了我们的去路。A river blocked our way. ❷ be directed right at：～头一棒 give sb a head-on blow ⇨～腰

【拦挡】 lándǎng 〈动〉 block；obstruct；hold back：～奔马 stop a galloping horse ‖ ～敌军 check the enemy's advance ‖ ～去路 block sb's way；check sb's advance

【拦道木】 lándàomù 〈名〉 roadblock

【拦柜】 lánguì 〈名〉〈旧〉 counter

【拦河坝】 lánhébà 〈名〉 dam (across a river)

【拦洪】 lánhóng 〈动〉 hold back floodwater/floods：修坝～ build dams to control floods

〖～坝〗 lánhóngbà 〈名〉 flood control dam；dam for holding back floodwater

【拦击】 lánjī 〈动〉 ❶ intercept and attack：～敌人 stop the enemy troops by attacking them ‖ 我空军对来犯敌机进行了～。Our air force intercepted and fired at the invading enemy planes. ❷［体育］volley

【拦劫】 lánjié 〈动〉 intercept and rob；waylay；mug：～货船/商船 intercept and rob merchant/cargo ships ‖ ～游人 waylay travellers and robbed them ‖ 歹徒～过往行人。The ruffians robbed passers-by.

【拦截】 lánjié 〈动〉 intercept：～过往车辆 stop passing vehicles ‖ ～来历不明的飞机 intercept the unidentified aircraft ‖ 空中～ air inter-

ception

【拦路】 lánlù 〈动〉block the way; check sb's advance: ～抢劫 waylay; stop and rob; mug ‖ ～行凶 block the way and commit physical assault

〖～虎〗 lánlùhǔ 〈名〉road-blocking tiger—stumbling block; obstacle; hindrance: 语法是她英语学习的～。Grammar presents/poses a difficulty in her English study. ‖ 资金不足是经济持续发展的～。Shortage of funds constitutes an obstacle to the sustainable economic development.

【拦网】 lánwǎng 〈动〉[体育] block (as in volleyball): ～得分 win a block point ‖ 单人～ one-man block ‖ 双人～ two-man block ‖ ～队员 blocker

【拦污栅】 lánwūzhà 〈名〉[环保] trash-rack

【拦蓄】 lánxù 〈动〉impound; retain (floodwater): ～洪水 impound floodwater

【拦羊】 lányáng 〈动〉〈方〉herd/tend sheep

【拦腰】 lányāo 〈动〉hold by the waist; cut across in the middle: ～抱住 seize sb by the waist; seize sb round the middle ‖ ～截断大河，修建水坝。The river was blocked with a dam built in the middle. ‖ 好几棵大树被龙卷风～吹断。Several big trees were snapped in halves in the tornado strike.

【拦鱼栅】 lányúzhà 〈名〉fish screen

【拦阻】 lánzǔ 〈动〉obstruct; impede; block: 她一心要走，谁也～不住。She was bent on leaving and nobody could stop her.

栏 lán 〈名〉❶ railing; banister; balustrade: 木/石～ wooden/stone railing ⇨栅～ ❷ pen; shed: ⇨存～; 牛～ ❸ column (of a form): 出生年月～ column of date of birth ‖ 如实填写申请表中的每一～。Fill in each column of the form as things stand. ❹ column (in a newspaper or a magazine): 读者来信～ letters column ‖ 广告～ classified ads; advertisement column ‖ 漫谈～ gossip column ‖ 明天的报纸将用一～篇幅报道这一开幕式。Tomorrow's paper will have a column on the report of the opening ceremony. ⇨专～ ❺ board (for putting up notices, etc): ⇨布告～ ❻ [体育] hurdle: 高/低～ high/low hurdle ⇨跨～

【栏肥】 lánféi 〈名〉barnyard manure

【栏粪】 lánfèn 〈名〉〈方〉barnyard manure

【栏杆】 lángān 〈名〉railing; banister; balustrade: 翻越～ jump over the rails ‖ 靠在～上 lean over the rails ‖ 用手抓住～ keep one's hand on the rails ‖ 桥～ railing of a bridge ‖ 木/石～ wooden/stone railing ‖ 用～把广场围起来 rail the square

【栏柜】 lánguì = 拦柜 lánguì

【栏槛】 lánjiàn 〈名〉railing; banister; balustrade

【栏目】 lánmù 〈名〉heading or title of a column (in a newspaper or magazine): 金融～ financial column ‖ 体育～ sports column ‖ ～主持人 column director/manager (of a newspaper) ‖ 这个报纸增添了许多新的～。Many new columns are added to this newspaper.

【栏楯】 lánshǔn 〈书〉= 栏杆 lángān

【栏栅】 lánzhà 〈名〉〈方〉fence: 木～ wooden fence; palings

婪 lán → 贪婪 tānlán

阑 lán ❶ = 栏① lán ❷ = 拦 lán ❸ 〈形〉〈书〉coming/drawing to an end: 歌～舞罢。The music drew to an end and the dancers dispersed. ⇨岁～; 夜～ ❹ 〈形〉〈书〉faded; withered ❺ 〈副〉〈书〉without authorization/permission: ⇨～出; ～入

【阑出】 lánchū 〈动〉〈书〉❶ offer without authorization ❷ leave without permission

【阑干】 lángān ❶ 〈形〉〈书〉crisscross; across: 玉容寂寞泪～。Tears streamed down the beautiful, lonely face. ❷ = 栏杆 lángān

【阑入】 lánrù 〈动〉〈书〉❶ enter a forbidden place without permission: ～宫门 enter the imperial palace without permission ❷ mix; adulterate; interpolate: ～一段文字 interpolate a passage

【阑珊】 lánshān 〈形〉〈书〉waning; fading; coming to an end: 春意～。Spring is waning/declining/fading. / Spring is on the wane. / Spring approaches its end. ‖ 意兴～。One's interest is flagging. / One's enthusiasm declines.

【阑尾】 lánwěi 〈名〉[生理] appendix: 切除～ have one's appendix out/removed ‖ ～穿孔 appendicular perforation ‖ 她没到医院～就穿孔了。Her appendix perforated/ruptured before she reached the hospital.

〖～切除术〗 lánwěi qiēchúshù 〈名〉[医学] appendectomy

〖～炎〗 lánwěiyán 〈名〉[医学] appendicitis; ecphyaditis: 急性/慢性～ acute/chronic appendicitis

蓝 lán ❶ = 蓼蓝 liǎolán ❷ 〈形〉blue: ～衬衫/裙子/眼睛 blue shirt/skirt/eyes ‖ ～焰 blue flame ‖ 淡/浅～ light/pale blue ‖ 深～ dark/cobalt blue ⇨蔚～; 湛～

【蓝宝石】 lánbǎoshí 〈名〉sapphire: ～胸针 sapphire brooch

〖～婚〗 lánbǎoshíhūn 〈名〉sapphire wedding [45th wedding anniversary]

【蓝本】 lánběn 〈名〉❶ writing on which later work is based; source ❷ original text/version: 这部电影是以同名小说为～改编的。The movie is adapted from a novel of the same title. / The movie is an adaptation of a homonymous novel.

【蓝草音乐】 láncǎo yīnyuè 〈名〉bluegrass [a kind of instrumental country-and-western music]

【蓝筹股】 lánchóugǔ 〈名〉[金融] blue chip stock: ～投资 blue chip investment

【蓝点鲅】 lándiǎnbà 〈名〉[动物] Spanish mackerel

【蓝点颏】 lándiǎnké 〈名〉[动物] bluethroat

【蓝靛】 lándiàn 〈名〉❶ 〈通称〉indigo ❷ indigo blue

【蓝靛颏儿】 lándiànkér 〈名〉〈通称〉[动物] bluethroat

【蓝矾】 lánfán 〈名〉[化学] blue vitriol; chalcanthite

【蓝钢】 lángāng 〈名〉[冶金] blue steel

【蓝光】 lánguāng 〈名〉[物理] blue light

【蓝黑】 lánhēi 〈名〉blue-black: ～墨水 blue-black ink

【蓝蓟】 lánjì 〈名〉[植物] blueweed

【蓝晶晶】 lánjīngjīng 〈形〉bright/shiny blue: ～的宝石 shiny blue precious stones

【蓝晶石】 lánjīngshí 〈名〉[矿物] cyanite; kyanite

【蓝鲸】 lánjīng 〈名〉blue whale; sulphur-bottom

【蓝孔雀石】 lánkǒngquèshí 〈名〉[矿物] azurmalachite

【蓝盔】 lánkuī 〈名〉blue beret

〖～部队〗 lánkuī bùduì 〈名〉blue beret force [UN peace-keeping force]

【蓝领】 lánlǐng 〈名〉blue-collar worker: ～工作 blue-collar job

〖～工人〗 lánlǐng gōngrén 〈名〉blue-collar worker

【蓝缕】 lánlǚ = 褴褛 lánlǚ

【蓝绿】 lánlǜ 〈名〉bluish-green; blue-green

〖～闪石〗 lánlǜshǎnshí 〈名〉[矿物] blue-green amphibole

【蓝玛瑙】 lánmǎnǎo 〈名〉blue agate

【蓝莓】 lánméi 〈名〉[植物] blueberry

【蓝牛】 lánniú 〈名〉[动物] nilgai; bluebull

【蓝皮书】 lánpíshū 〈名〉blue book; blue paper

【蓝屏】 lánpíng 〈名〉[计算机] blue screen

【蓝桥路】 lánqiáolù 〈名〉way to marriage

【蓝青官话】 lánqīng guānhuà 〈名〉〈旧〉Mandarin/*putonghua* spoken with a provincial accent

【蓝色】 lánsè 〈名〉blue (colour): ～的天空 blue sky/skies ‖ 淡/浅～ light/pale blue ‖ 深～ dark/cobalt blue ‖ 把书架漆成～ paint the shelf blue ‖ 身穿～衣服 be dressed in blue

〖～贝雷帽部队〗 lánsè bèiléimào bùduì = 蓝盔部队 lánkuī bùduì

【蓝闪石】 lánshǎnshí 〈名〉[矿物] glaucophane

【蓝舌病】 lánshébìng 〈名〉[兽医] bluetongue

【蓝田人】 Lántiánrén = 蓝田猿人 Lántián yuánrén

【蓝田生玉】 Lántián-shēngyù 〈熟〉worthy children born of great parents: ～，真不虚也。He is really a good boy born of great parents.

【蓝田猿人】 Lántián yuánrén 〈名〉[考古] Lantian Man [a primitive man of about 600,000 years ago whose remains were found in Lantian, Shaanxi, China, in 1964]

【蓝铁矿】 lántiěkuàng 〈名〉[矿物] vivianite

【蓝铜矿】 lántóngkuàng 〈名〉[矿物] azurite; chessylite

【蓝图】 lántú 〈名〉blueprint: 绘制～ design/write a blueprint ‖ 城市发展～ blueprint for the city development ‖ 工程～ blueprint for a project ‖ 宏伟的～ grand blueprint ‖ 〈喻〉经济建设～ blueprint for economic construction

【蓝星体】 lánxīngtǐ 〈名〉[天文] blue stellar object (BSO)

【蓝牙】 lányá 〈名〉[无线电] blue tooth: ～技术 blue-tooth technology

【蓝腰带】 lányāodài 〈名〉[柔道] blue belt

【蓝印户口】 lányìn hùkǒu 〈名〉blue-stamped residence permit [granted to out-of-town citizens who have bought commercial housing in big cities such as Shanghai and Guangzhou]

【蓝盈盈】 lányīngyīng 〈形〉bright/shiny blue

【蓝莹莹】 lányíngyíng = 蓝盈盈 lányīngyīng

【蓝藻】 lánzǎo 〈名〉[植物] blue-green algae

【蓝湛湛】 lánzhànzhàn 〈形〉(of the sky, the sea, etc) azure (blue): ～的天空 azure sky/skies

谰 lán 〈动〉〈书〉❶ falsely incriminate; frame (up): 不可相～。Don't falsely accuse each other. ❷ deny; disavow: ⇨抵～

【谰调】 lándiào = 谰言 lányán

【谰言】 lányán 〈名〉calumny; slander: 无耻～ shameless/brazen slander

澜 lán 〈名〉waves; billows: ⇨波～壮阔; 力挽狂～

【澜沧江】 Láncāngjiāng 〈名〉Lancang River [a major river in southwest China]

【澜澜】 lánlán 〈形〉〈书〉(of tears) welling from the eyes: 泪～。The tears welled out of/from the eyes.

褴 lán

【褴褛】 lánlǚ 〈形〉worn; ragged; tattered: 衣衫～ be in rags

篮 lán 〈名〉❶ basket: 菜～ shopping basket (for food); food basket ‖ 竹～ bamboo basket ‖ 一～鸡蛋 a basket of eggs ⇨花～ ❷ [篮球] goal; basket: ⇨扣～; 投～ ❸ basketball or basketball team: 男/女～ men's/women's basketball team ⇨～坛

【篮板】 lánbǎn 〈名〉[体育] backboard; bank

〖～球〗 lánbǎnqiú 〈名〉[体育] rebound: 控制～ control the rebounds ‖ 争夺～ grab/seize/snatch the rebound; wrestle for the rebound ‖ 后卫在后场抢到了～。The guard rebounded the ball in the backcourt. ‖ 他抢到了～, 投球入网。He grabbed the rebound and sank a basket.

【篮框】 lánkuàng 〈名〉basket; ring hoop

【篮联】 lánlián 〈名〉〈简称〉Federation of Basketball Associations: 国际～ Federation of International Basketball Associations ⇨篮球联合会

【篮球】 lánqiú 〈名〉❶ basketball [the game]: 打～ play basketball ‖ ～鞋 basketball shoes ❷ basketball [the ball]; ball

〖～场〗 lánqiúchǎng 〈名〉basketball court

〖～队〗 lánqiúduì 〈名〉basketball team: 一支～ a basketball team ‖ 男子/女子～ men's/women's basketball team ‖ 校～ school's basketball team ‖ 职业～ professional basketball team

〖～架〗 lánqiújià 〈名〉basketball stand

〖～联合会〗 lánqiú liánhéhuì 〈名〉Federation of Basketball Associations

〖～赛〗 lánqiúsài 〈名〉basketball match/game: 打一场～ have a basketball match

〖～运动员〗 lánqiú yùndòngyuán 〈名〉basketball player; basketballer; hoopster; cager: 职业～ professional basketballers; professional basketball players

【篮圈】 lánquān 〈名〉ring; hoop

【篮坛】 lántán 〈名〉basketball circles/world: ～新秀 rising star in the basketball world

【篮子】 lánzi 〈名〉basket: 一个/只～ a basket ‖ 购物～ shopping basket ‖ 一～桃 a basket of peaches ⇨菜～工程

斓 lán → 斑斓 bānlán

镧 lán 〈名〉[化学] lanthanum (La): 氧化～ lanthana

【镧石】 lánshí 〈名〉[矿物] lanthanite

【镧铈石】 lánshìshí 〈名〉[矿物] lanthanocerite

【镧系元素】 lánxì yuánsù 〈名〉[化学] lanthanide; lanthanon; lanthanide series

襕 lán 〈名〉〈古〉gown; robe

籣 lán 〈名〉〈古〉container for holding arrows in ancient times

lǎn

览 lǎn 〈动〉❶ see; look at; view: ⇨博～; 展～ ❷ read: ⇨浏～; 阅～

【览古】 lǎngǔ 〈动〉〈书〉visit/tour historical sites; visit places of historic interest: 西安～ visit historical sites in Xi'an

【览胜】 lǎnshèng 〈动〉〈书〉visit/tour scenic spots: 到泰山～ go on a sightseeing tour to Taishan Mountain

揽 lǎn 〈动〉❶ grasp; monopolize: ⇨～总; 独～ ❷ attract (talented people): 延～人才 recruit talents ❸ take on; take upon oneself: 把责任都～到自己身上 take all the responsibility upon oneself ‖ 这种闲事～起来没完。Such kind of trifles are more than you can attend to. ⇨～活; 招～ ❹ pull/take into one's arms; hold in one's arms: ～在怀里 hold sb/sth to one's bosom; hold sb/sth in one's arms ‖ 他一边一个把两个孩子～到怀里。She clasped the two children, each in one arm. ❺ fasten with a rope: 用绳子～柴禾 tie a rope around the firewood; fasten the firewood with a rope

【揽承】 lǎnchéng 〈动〉agree/contract to do a job; undertake (a project): ～工程项目 contract an engineering project

【揽储】 lǎnchǔ 〈动〉solicit for deposits/savings; canvass deposits: 高息～ solicit for savings with high interest rates

【揽工】 lǎngōng 〈动〉〈方〉work as a long-term farmhand; work as a farm labourer on a yearly basis

【揽过】 lǎnguò 〈动〉take the blame on oneself

【揽活】 lǎnhuó 〈动〉take on work: 他每天出外～。Everyday he went out to look for work.

【揽货】 lǎnhuò 〈动〉undertake to ship or market goods

【揽客】 lǎnkè 〈动〉solicit customers/clients

【揽辔】 lǎnpèi 〈动〉hold the reins in one's hands

〖～澄清〗 lǎnpèi-chéngqīng 〈熟〉seize the reins and bring about peace—assume power and bring order out of chaos

【揽权】 lǎnquán 〈动〉arrogate power to oneself; seize power: 独揽大权 arrogate all powers to oneself; monopolize power ‖ 四处～ take every opportunity to seek power

〖～纳贿〗 lǎnquán-nàhuì 〈熟〉monopolize power and take bribes

【揽胜】 lǎnshèng = 览胜 lǎnshèng

【揽事】 lǎnshì 〈动〉be meddlesome; be a busybody: 爱～ be meddlesome; be a busybody; like to poke one's nose into others' business ‖ 切莫～。Never poke your nose into anything that is none of your business.

【揽总】 lǎnzǒng 〈动〉assume overall responsibility; take overall charge; take on everything: 那一摊工作应由一人～。One person should be left in sole charge of the whole lot of work.

缆 lǎn ❶〈名〉(mooring) rope/cable; hawser: 解～ set sail; cast off ⇨～绳 ❷〈名〉thick rope; cable: ⇨电～; 光～ ❸〈动〉fasten (a boat) with a rope or cable: ～舟 moor a boat (with the hawser)

【缆车】 lǎnchē 〈名〉❶ cable car ❷ winch; windlass

〖～索道〗 lǎnchē suǒdào 〈名〉telpher; ropeway

〖～铁道〗 lǎnchē tiědào 〈名〉cable railway

【缆道】 lǎndào 〈名〉cableway

【缆桥】 lǎnqiáo 〈名〉cable bridge

【缆绳】 lǎnshéng 〈名〉thick rope; cable: 货物太重, 吊车的～都快要绷断了。The cable of the crane is going to break under the heavy weight of the goods.

【缆索】 lǎnsuǒ 〈名〉thick rope; cable

〖～铁道〗 lǎnsuǒ tiědào 〈名〉funicular (railway)

【缆柱】 lǎnzhù 〈名〉bitt

榄 lǎn → 橄榄 gǎnlǎn

罱 lǎn ❶〈名〉dredge; dredger ❷〈动〉dredge up: ～河泥 dredge (up) sludge from a river

【罱泥船】 lǎnníchuán 〈名〉dredge; dredger

漤 lǎn 〈动〉❶ mix (raw fish, meat or fresh vegetables) with salt or other seasonings: 把刚宰杀过的鱼抹一层盐～一下。Soak the freshly killed fish by spreading salt on it. ❷ soak fruits (such as persimmons) in hot water or limewater (to remove its astringent taste): ～柿子 soak persimmons in hot water ‖ ～过的柿子不涩。Persimmons treated in hot water won't leave astringent taste in the mouth.

懒 lǎn ❶〈形〉lazy; indolent; slothful: ～猫 indolent cat ⇨～

怜；偷～ ❷〈形〉sluggish；languid；listless：身上发～ feel languid/sluggish ‖ 伸了伸～腰 stretch oneself ⇨～洋洋；心灰意～ ❸〈动〉[used before 得 followed by a verb] hate (to do sth)；be in no mood for (doing) sth/to do sth；not feel like doing：⇨～得

【懒虫】 lǎnchóng 〈名〉〈口〉〈诙〉〈讳〉lazybones：～，快起床吧！Come on, lazybones! Get out of bed.

【懒怠】 lǎndai ❶〈形〉lazy；indolent；slothful ❷〈动〉be in no mood for (doing) sth/to do sth；not feel like doing：我～听你们说笑话。I'm in no mood for your jokes.

【懒蛋】 lǎndàn 〈名〉〈口〉〈讳〉lazybones

【懒得】 lǎnde 〈动〉be in no mopd for (doing) sth/to do sth；not feel like doing sth；be disinclined to：～跟他辩论 be in no mood to argue with him ‖ 他～做这种琐事。He cannot be bothered to do such trifles. ‖ 她生病了，饭都～吃。She was ill and did not feel like eating. ‖ 我～一个人出去。I don't feel like going out by myself.

【懒惰】 lǎnduò 〈形〉lazy；indolent：生性～ be habitually lazy；be lazy by nature ‖ 他太～，学习不肯动脑筋。He is too lazy to use his head in study.

【懒骨头】 lǎngǔtou 〈名〉〈口〉〈讳〉lazybones

【懒鬼】 lǎnguǐ 〈名〉〈口〉〈讳〉lazybones：～，自己的内衣都不洗！You are such a lazy bum that you even don't wash your underwear.

【懒汉】 lǎnhàn 〈名〉lazybones；idler；loafer；sluggard：克服～思想 discard sluggard mentality

〖～鞋〗 lǎnhànxié 〈名〉loafers [Chinese slip-into cloth shoes with elasticated bands]：脚蹬上～ slip into the loafers ‖ 趿拉着～到处走 shuffle about in loafers

【懒猴】 lǎnhóu 〈名〉[动物] (slender) loris；sloth monkey

【懒货】 lǎnhuò 〈名〉〈口〉〈贬〉lazybones；slacker：那个小伙子是个～。That lad is a slacker.

【懒驴上磨屎尿多】 lǎn lǘ shàng mò shǐniào duō 〈熟〉when hitched to the mill, the lazy donkey pisses and shits more frequently—idle people can always find excuses for loafing on the job

【懒慢】 lǎnmàn 〈形〉〈书〉sluggish；indolent

【懒散】 lǎnsǎn 〈形〉lazy and sluggish；indolent：～惯了 be habitually lazy and sluggish ‖ 神情～ wear a sluggish look ‖ 整日懒懒散散 laze the whole day long ‖ 做事～ be sluggish and careless about one's work ‖ 不要这样懒懒散散的，振作起来。Don't be so sluggish. Pull yourself together. ‖ 他～惯了，不适应这种快节奏的工作。Habitually indolent, he can't keep up with the tempo of the work.

【懒婆娘的裹脚，又臭又长】 lǎnpóniáng de guǒjiǎo, yòu chòu yòu cháng 〈熟〉foot-bindings of a slattern are long and smelly—(of a speech, lecture, etc) long and dull；tedious

【懒鞋】 lǎnxié ＝ 懒汉鞋 lǎnhànxié

【懒熊】 lǎnxióng 〈名〉[动物] sloth bear；honey bear

【懒洋洋】 lǎnyāngyāng 〈形〉languid；listless；spiritless：～地梳着头 comb one's hair lazily ‖ ～地一挥手 wave one's hand languidly ‖ 他～地打了个哈欠。He gave a lazy yawn. ‖ 炎热的天气使许多人～的。Heat makes many people listless/limp.

làn

烂 làn ❶〈形〉soft；mushy；pappy：煮～ boil to a pulp；boil soft ‖ 把土豆捣～ mash the potatoes ‖ 用文火把牛肉焖～ use a slow fire to stew the beef thoroughly ‖ 白菜被煮得～得没有味道了。The cabbage had been boiled down into a flavourless mash. ‖ 纸泡～了。The paper turned pulpy in the water. ❷〈形〉rotten；festered；decayed；decomposed：～苹果/梨 rotten apples/pears ‖ 地下的木桩子都～了。The stake left in the ground has decayed. ‖ 伤口～了，已开始化脓。The wound began to fester. ❸〈形〉worn-out；torn；broken：～家具 shabby furniture ‖ ～纸片 scraps/bits of paper ‖ 鞋穿～了。The shoes are worn out. ⇨破～；海枯石～ ❹〈形〉messy；disorderly；jumbled：⇨～摊子；～账 ❺〈形〉〈书〉bright；bright-coloured：⇨～漫；灿～ ❻〈副〉thoroughly；completely；utterly：睡得～熟 be sound/fast asleep；sleep like a log ⇨～熟

【烂肠瘟】 lànchángwēn 〈名〉〈方〉rinderpest；cattle plague

【烂糊】 lànhu 〈形〉(of food) mashed；pulpy：奶奶喜欢吃～的东西。My grandma likes to have her food cooked to a pulp.

〖～面〗 lànhumiàn 〈名〉〈方〉noodles cooked to a pulp

【烂货】 lànhuò 〈名〉❶ shoddy goods ❷〈讳〉woman of easy virtue；loose woman；slut；hussy；whore

【烂漫】 lànmàn 〈形〉❶ bright-coloured；brilliant：山花～。Brilliant mountain flowers are in full bloom. ❷ unaffected；natural：⇨天真～

【烂熳】 lànmàn ＝ 烂漫 lànmàn

【烂泥】 lànní 〈名〉mud；slush；mire：～塘 muddy pond ‖ 刮掉鞋上的～ scrap the mud from one's shoes ‖ ～粘在他的鞋上。Mud caked on his shoes. / He got his shoes muddied up. ‖ 车轮陷进～里。The wheels sank into/stuck in/subsided into the mud. / The wheels got stuck in the mud.

【烂舌根】 lànshégēn ＝ 烂舌头 lànshétou

【烂舌头】 lànshétou 〈口〉❶〈动〉be fond of gossip；tell tales ❷〈名〉gossiper；scandalmonger；talebearer；backbiter

【烂熟】 lànshú 〈形〉❶ (of food) thoroughly cooked：～的牛肉 thoroughly cooked beef ‖ 土豆已经～了。The potatoes have been thoroughly cooked. ❷ thoroughly familiar (with)：这首诗他背得～。He had the poem off pat.

【烂摊子】 làntānzi 〈名〉shambles；awful mess：收拾～ clear up the mess ‖ 新任经理从她的前任手里接过来的只是个～。The company the new manager took over from her predecessor was nothing but a shambles.

【烂污】 lànwū 〈方〉❶〈名〉watery faeces ❷〈形〉(of a woman) loose；dissolute；dissipated：～货 loose woman；hussy；slut

【烂账】 lànzhàng 〈名〉❶ messy account ❷ uncollected debts；bad/dead debt

【烂醉】 lànzuì 〈动〉be dead drunk；be rolling drunk：喝得～ get/be dead drunk ‖ 他一见酒，就一定要喝得～才罢休。Once he begins to drink, he will drink himself into unconsciousness.

〖～如泥〗 lànzuì-rúní 〈熟〉be dead drunk；be as drunk as a fiddler/lord/fish；be thoroughly drunk

滥 làn ❶〈动〉overflow；flood；inundate：⇨泛～ ❷〈形〉excessive；indiscriminate：～花钱 spend money lavishly/extravagantly；spend money like water；scatter money about/around ‖ ～收费 charge excessively；collect fees arbitrarily；collect random fees ‖ ～施淫威 abuse authority ‖ 他在朋友身上～花钱。He lavished money on his friends. ‖ 这首歌被唱～了。The freshness of the song is worn out (by repeated singing). ⇨狂轰～炸；宁缺毋～ ❸〈形〉trite；hackneyed；banal；worn-out：⇨～调

【滥调】 làndiào 〈名〉hackneyed tune；worn-out theme；platitude：⇨陈词～

【滥发】 lànfā 〈动〉overissue；issue excessively/indiscriminately：～钞票 overissue paper money/bank notes ‖ ～奖金 give/grant/distribute bonuses recklessly

【滥伐】 lànfá 〈动〉denude；fell trees excessively

【滥交】 lànjiāo 〈动〉make/choose friends indiscriminately：～朋友 have no discrimination in one's choice of friends

【滥杀无辜】 lànshā-wúgū 〈熟〉wanton slaughter or indiscriminate killing of innocent people

【滥觞】 lànshāng 〈书〉❶〈名〉source/origin of a river ❷〈名〉origin；beginning ❸〈动〉〈喻〉originate；begin

【滥套子】 làntàozi 〈名〉cliché；hackneyed phrase；platitude

【滥用】 lànyòng 〈动〉abuse；misuse；use indiscriminately：～成语典故 misuse idioms and allusions ‖ ～公款 misuse public funds ‖ ～经费 squander funds ‖ ～权力 abuse one's power/authority ‖ ～职权 abuse one's power/authority；presume on one's position

【滥竽充数】 lànyú-chōngshù 〈熟〉pass oneself off as one of the players in an ensemble—(of incompetent people or shoddy goods) be there just to make up the number；fill a post without real qualifications：严禁用伪劣产品～，坑蒙消费者。The fake and shoddy goods are not allowed to enter the market to swindle the customers.

lāng

啷

【啷当】 lāngdāng 〈助〉〈方〉❶ (of age) about；round：二十～岁的小伙子 young man of about 20 years old ❷ and so on (and so forth)；etc

láng

郎[1] láng 〈名〉〈旧〉an official title in imperial times：兵部侍～

vice minister of the national defense

郎[2] láng 〈名〉❶〈旧〉[used by a woman in addressing her husband or lover] darling; love; you: 天不夺人愿，故使侬见～。By the grace of God, I was able to see you. ⇨～君；情～ ❷〈旧〉[a form of address to a young man] ❸ son of another person: ⇨令～ ❹ [a form of address to a particular category of people]: ⇨货～；女～

⇨làng

【郎才女貌】 lángcái-nǚmào 〈熟〉a talented young man and a beautiful young woman perfect match; well-matched couple

【郎当】 lángdāng ❶〈形〉(of clothes) loose hanging; unfitting; sloppy: 衣裤～ be slovenly dressed ❷〈形〉discouraged; dejected; dispirited ❸〈形〉(of a person) useless; good for nothing: 吊儿～ ❹ ＝ 锒铛 lángdāng

【郎舅】 lángjiù 〈名〉(combined term for) a man and his wife's brother

【郎君】 lángjūn 〈名〉〈旧〉[used by a woman in addressing her husband] you; my darling/dear/love

【郎猫】 lángmāo 〈名〉〈口〉tomcat; tom

【郎中】 lángzhōng 〈名〉❶〈古〉director (of a section or bureau) [an official title in imperial times] ❷〈方〉doctor of Chinese herb medicine: 江湖～ quack doctor; mountebank

狼 láng 〈名〉wolf: 一群～ a pack of wolves ‖ 饿～ hungry wolf ⇨豺～；黄鼠～

【狼狈】 lángbèi 〈形〉in a dilemma; in a tight corner; in a difficult/an awkward situation: ～逃窜 flee in panic; flee helter-skelter; flee hurry-scurry ‖ 处境～ be in a fix; be in a dilemma ‖ 显出一副～相 cut a sorry figure ‖ 他显得很～。He looks pathetically embarrassed.

〖～不堪〗 lángbèi-bùkān 〈熟〉*in an extremely awkward position; in a most embarrassing predicament; in a sorry/wretched/pitiable plight; in sore/dire straits*

〖～为奸〗 lángbèi-wéijiān 〈熟〉act in collusion/cahoots with each other *for an evil purpose; collude/collaborate with each other in conspiracy/evildoing;* work hand in glove with: 他们～，干尽了坏事。They were hand in glove in doing all kinds of foul and evil things.

〖～周章〗 lángbèi-zhōuzhāng 〈熟〉be terror-stricken; be scared out *of one's wits*

【狼奔豕突】 lángbēn-shǐtū 〈熟〉〈贬〉run like wolves and rush like boars—(of evil people) tear about like wild beasts; flee in panic; flee helter-skelter; flee hurry-scurry

【狼餐虎咽】 lángcān-hǔyàn ＝ 狼吞虎咽 lángtūn-hǔyàn

【狼疮】 lángchuāng 〈名〉[医学] lupus: 红斑～ lupus erythematosus

【狼毒】 lángdú 〈名〉[中药] root of *langdu*

【狼多肉少】 lángduō-ròushǎo 〈熟〉there is too little meat for so many wolves

【狼狗】 lánggǒu 〈名〉wolf dog; wolfhound

【狼顾】 lánggù 〈动〉look back from time to time as a wolf does—be nervous and suspicious: 环视～ look right and left suspiciously

【狼孩】 lánghái 〈名〉wolf child

【狼毫】 lángháo 〈名〉writing brush made of weasel's hair

【狼嚎】 lángháo 〈名〉howl (of a wolf): ⇨鬼哭～

【狼獾】 lánghuān 〈名〉[动物] glutton; wolverine

【狼藉】 lángjí 〈形〉〈书〉❶ scattered about in a mess; disorderly: ⇨杯盘～ ❷ hopelessly discredited: ⇨声名～

【狼籍】 lángjí ＝ 狼藉 lángjí

【狼贪】 lángtān 〈形〉greedy as a wolf

【狼头】 lángtou ＝ 榔头 lángtou

【狼吞虎咽】 lángtūn-hǔyàn 〈熟〉eat like a wolf or tiger—wolf down; gorge; engorge; gobble up; devour ravenously; eat voraciously: 吃饭～不利于消化。Wolfing down your meal does harm to your digestion. ‖ 他～地把饭吃光了。He ate ravenously and finished the food.

【狼尾草】 lángwěicǎo 〈名〉[植物] Chinese pennisetum

【狼心狗肺】 lángxīn-gǒufèi 〈熟〉❶ rapacious as a wolf and savage as a cur—cruel and unscrupulous; brutal and cold-blooded ❷ heartless and ungrateful

【狼心狗行】 lángxīn-gǒuxíng 〈熟〉rapacious as a wolf and base as a cur—cruel and shameless; wolf-hearted and currish in behaviour

【狼牙】 lángyá 〈名〉❶ wolf's fang/tooth: ⇨～棒 ❷ [植物] cryptotaeneous cinquefoil

〖～棒〗 lángyábàng 〈名〉wolf-teeth club (with spikes on one end) [an ancient weapon]

【狼烟】 lángyān 〈名〉〈古〉smoke of wolves' dried dung (burnt at border posts in ancient China to signal alarm)—war: ⇨～四起

〖～四起〗 lángyān-sìqǐ 〈熟〉smoke signals of approaching enemy forces are seen on all sides—with war alarms raised everywhere

【狼眼】 lángyǎn 〈名〉[植物] fruit of Chinese sweetgum

【狼崽子】 lángzǎizi 〈名〉〈口〉❶ wolf cub ❷〈贬〉brutal or ungrateful young person

【狼蛛】 lángzhū 〈名〉wolf/ground/hunting spider

【狼主】 lángzhǔ 〈名〉〈旧〉chieftain/chief of northern minority groups (in novels, operas, etc)

【狼子野心】 lángzǐ-yěxīn 〈熟〉a wolf cub with a savage heart have a wolfish nature; be wolf-hearted; be full of wild ambitions: 他的～尽人皆知。His wolfish intent is no secret to anyone.

阆 láng → 闶阆 kāngláng

⇨làng

琅 láng 〈书〉❶〈名〉a kind of jade ❷〈形〉pure white

【琅玕】 lánggān 〈名〉〈书〉❶ pearl-like stone ❷ legendary treasure tree ❸ fine bamboo ❹ bamboo strip (used for writing)

【琅嬛】 lánghuán 〈名〉〈书〉library of the Lord of Heaven (天帝) in legend

【琅琅】 lángláng 〈拟〉❶ tinkle; jingle; clank ❷ (of sound) loud and clear: 书声～ ringing sound of reading books

〖～上口〗 lángláng-shàngkǒu ＝ 朗朗上口 lǎnglǎng-shàngkǒu

桹 láng

【桹桹】 lángláng 〈拟〉〈书〉sound of wood striking wood

廊 láng 〈名〉❶ corridor; veranda; porch: ⇨长～；走～ ❷ saloon: ⇨发～；画～

【廊庙】 lángmiào 〈名〉〈书〉imperial/royal court

〖～具〗 lángmiàojù 〈名〉〈书〉person with the makings of a minister; talented person capable of serving at court

〖～器〗 lángmiàoqì 〈名〉〈书〉person with the makings of a prime *minister*

【廊檐】 lángyán 〈名〉eaves (of a veranda or porch)

【廊腰】 lángyāo 〈名〉*corner of a corridor*

【廊子】 lángzi 〈名〉veranda; corridor; porch

郒 láng

【郒嬛】 lánghuán ＝ 琅嬛 lánghuán

榔 láng

【榔槺】 lángkang 〈形〉bulky; cumbersome; unwieldy; heavy and clumsy: 行李～。The luggage is bulky.

【榔头】 lángtou 〈名〉hammer: 挥动～ swing a hammer

硠 láng 〈拟〉[sound of water dashing against rocks] swash; dash

锒 láng

【锒铛】 lángdāng ❶〈名〉〈书〉iron chains: ⇨～入狱 ❷〈拟〉clank; clang: 铁索～ iron chains clanking ‖ 汽车行驶在崎岖的山路上，～作响。The car clanked and clinked down the rugged path.

〖～入狱〗 lángdāng-rùyù 〈熟〉be chained and put in prison

稂 láng 〈名〉〈古〉[植物] Chinese pennisetum

【稂莠】 lángyǒu 〈名〉pennisetum and green bristlegrass; weeds bad people; evildoers

鎯 láng

【鎯头】 lángtou ＝ 榔头 lángtou

螂 láng → 蛇螂 gèláng; 蜣螂 qiāngláng; 螳螂 tángláng; 蟑螂 zhāngláng

lǎng

朗 lǎng 〈形〉❶ light; bright: ⇨开～；晴～ ❷ (of sound) loud

and clear：⇨～读；～诵

【朗伯】 lǎngbó 〈名〉[物理] lambert (L)

〖～定律〗 Lǎngbó dìnglǜ 〈名〉Lambert law

【朗读】 lǎngdú 〈动〉read aloud; read loudly and clearly：～课文 read aloud the text ‖ 练习～ practice reading aloud

【朗朗】 lǎnglǎng ❶〈拟〉(of sound) loud and clear：书声～ ringing sound of reading aloud ❷〈形〉bright and clear：～星光 bright/shiny stars

〖～上口〗 lǎnglǎng-shàngkǒu 〈熟〉be able to read aloud easily and fluently; read aloud and fluently; be catchy：～的小调 catchy tune ‖ 他写的散文～。His prose is suitable for reading aloud. ‖ 他把那首诗念得～。He read the poem fluently.

【朗利】 lǎnglì 〈形〉ringing/loud and clear

【朗姆酒】 lǎngmǔjiǔ 〈名〉rum [a kind of alcoholic drink]

【朗目疏眉】 lǎngmù-shūméi 〈熟〉have delicate/fine features

【朗然】 lǎngrán 〈形〉❶ bright; shining ❷ (of sound) loud and clear; clear and melodious

【朗生】 lǎngshēng ＝ 囊生 nángshēng

【朗声】 lǎngshēng 〈形〉(of voice, sound, etc) loud and clear：～大笑 laugh loudly; laugh a hearty laugh

【朗诵】 lǎngsòng 〈动〉read aloud with expression; recite; declaim：～诗歌 recite/declaim poems/poetry ‖ ～赛 recitation contest ‖ 即席～ deliver a recitation on the spur of the moment ‖ 诗歌～ poetry *reading/recitation*

〖～会〗 lǎngsònghuì 〈名〉recital：诗歌～ poetry recital

〖～赛〗 lǎngsòngsài 〈名〉recitation contest

〖～诗〗 lǎngsòngshī 〈名〉poems for recitation

〖～者〗 lǎngsòngzhě 〈名〉reciter

烺 lǎng 〈形〉〈书〉bright [usu used in people's names]

làng

郎 làng → 屎壳郎 shǐkelàng
⇨láng

埌 làng → 圹埌 kuànglàng

莨 làng
⇨liáng

【莨菪】 làngdàng 〈名〉[植物] black henbane

〖～碱〗 làngdàngjiǎn 〈名〉[化学] tropine

〖～酮〗 làngdàngtóng 〈名〉[化学] tropinone

〖～烷〗 làngdàngwán 〈名〉[化学] tropane

阆 làng
⇨láng

【阆苑】 làngyuàn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ legendary place where immortals live ❷ imperial garden (in classic poetry)

浪 làng ❶〈名〉wave; breaker; billow：大～ high/tall waves ‖ 巨～ mountainous/huge waves; billows ‖ 激/碎～ breaker ‖ 细～ ripples ‖ ～遏飞舟。Waves stayed/checked the flying/speeding boat. ‖ 小船在～里颠簸。A small boat tossed about in the waves. ⇨风平～静；惊涛骇～ ❷〈名〉sth resembling waves：⇨麦～；热～；声～ ❸〈动〉〈书〉indulge; be unrestrained：钱不～用 never spend money at one's own will; never spend money lavishly; never lavish money ⇨～费；～迹；放～ ❹〈形〉dissolute; unrestrained：⇨～荡②；～女

【浪潮】 làngcháo 〈名〉❶ tide; wave：～汹涌。The waves run/surge high. ‖ ～拍击岩石。The waves lashed the rocks. / The waves beat/pounded/dashed/swashed against the rocks. / The waves were breaking over the rocks. ❷〈喻〉social upsurge; tide; wave：掀起反独裁的～ start a wave of anti-dictatorship ‖ 迎接科技发展新～ brave the new tide/wave of the progress of technology and science ‖ 罢工～ wave of strikes ‖ 革命～ tide of revolution ‖ 人民群众的抗议～ tidal wave of popular protests

【浪船】 làngchuán 〈名〉swingboat

【浪荡】 làngdàng ❶〈动〉loiter about; loaf around; idle along/about; dawdle：整日～不务正业 loaf around day after day doing nothing useful ‖ 放学后就直接回家，不要在路上～。Come straight home after school; don't loiter on the way. ‖ 他～惯了，什么工作也做不了。He is so accustomed to loitering around that he can do nothing. ❷〈形〉dissolute; dissipated：⇨～公子

〖～公子〗 làngdàng gōngzǐ 〈名〉debauchee; playboy

〖～子〗 làngdàngzǐ 〈名〉rake; rakehell; roué; dissipated youth

【浪费】 làngfèi 〈动〉waste; squander; be extravagant：～电/水 waste electricity/water ‖ ～金钱 waste/squander money ‖ ～精力 dissipate one's energies/efforts ‖ ～口舌 waste one's breath/words ‖ ～青春 waste the prime of one's life ‖ ～人力物力 waste manpower and material resources ‖ ～时间 waste/squander time; fritter/idle away one's time ‖ ～自然资源 squander natural resources ‖ 避免～ avoid waste ‖ 反对～ combat waste; oppose extravagance ‖ 减少～ cut down on/reduce waste ‖ 引起/造成～ cause waste ‖ 制止～ check extravagance; prevent the dissipation (of) ‖ 不要～粮食。Don't let food go to waste. / Don't waste food. ‖ 反对～，提倡节约。Curtail waste *and encourage frugality.* ‖ 这样花钱，太～了。You're too extravagant with money.

【浪高风险】 lànggāo-fēngxiǎn 〈熟〉the waves are high and the wind strong—dangerous situation

【浪花】 lànghuā 〈名〉❶ spray/foam of breaking waves; spoondrift; spindrift：海上～四溅。The sea sprays are flying in all directions. ‖ 江中～翻滚。The waves are rolling in the river. ❷〈喻〉episodes (in one's life)：生活的～ episodes in one's life

【浪迹】 làngjì 〈动〉wander/roam about

〖～江湖〗 làngjì-jiānghú 〈熟〉live a wandering and vagabond life; wander from place to place

〖～天下〗 làngjì-tiānxià 〈熟〉roam all over the world

〖～天涯〗 làngjì-tiānyá ＝ 浪迹天下 làngjì-tiānxià

【浪漫】 làngmàn 〈形〉❶ romantic：～故事 *romantic story* ❷ loose; lax; abandoned：生活～ live/lead a loose life

〖～史〗 làngmànshǐ 〈名〉romance：他俩的～始于两年前。Their romance began two years ago.

〖～主义〗 làngmànzhǔyì 〈名〉romanticism：～诗歌/诗人/作家 romantic poetry/poet/writer ‖ ～者 romanticist ‖ ～运动 Romantic Movement [in western Europe in the early 19th century] ‖ 富于～色彩的艺术作品 artistic works of romanticism; romantic artifacts ‖ 李白的诗是中国古典～诗歌的代表。Li Bai's works represent the classic Chinese poetry of romanticism. ‖ 在文学史上，～先于现实主义。In literary history, romanticism precedes realism. ‖ 这是一首富于～色彩的诗歌。This is a highly romantic poem.

【浪木】 làngmù 〈名〉swing log [used for physical exercise]

【浪女】 làngnǚ 〈名〉slut; hussy; loose/dissipated woman

【浪桥】 làngqiáo ＝ 浪木 làngmù

【浪人】 làngrén 〈名〉❶ tramp; vagabond; vagrant ❷ ronin/gangster (in Japan)

【浪涛】 làngtāo 〈名〉huge/great waves; billows：海上～滚滚。The waves rise and fall on the sea. ‖ ～汹涌。The waves are surging.

【浪头】 làngtou 〈名〉〈口〉❶ wave ❷〈喻〉trend; tide; current：赶～ catch the tide; go with the tide; follow the trend

【浪涌】 làngyǒng 〈名〉[电学] surge

〖～电压〗 làngyǒng diànyā 〈名〉surge voltage

〖～放大器〗 làngyǒng fàngdàqì 〈名〉surge amplifier

〖～示波器〗 làngyǒng shìbōqì 〈名〉surge oscillograph

【浪游】 làngyóu 〈动〉wander/roam/loaf aimlessly：～四方 roam from pillar to post; wander from place to place

【浪语】 làngyǔ ❶〈动〉make irresponsible remarks ❷〈名〉irresponsible remarks; nonsense ❸〈名〉obscene words; bawdy talk

【浪子】 làngzǐ 〈名〉prodigal (son); wastrel; loafer

〖～回头〗 làngzǐ huítóu 〈熟〉return of the prodigal son：～回头金不换。A repentant libertine/rake/prodigal is worth more than gold.

眼 làng 〈方〉＝ 晾①② liàng

lāo

捞 lāo 〈动〉❶ scoop up from a liquid; dredge up; fish for; drag for：～起沉在水里的箱子 fish up the sunk trunk ‖ ～鱼 catch fish with a net; net fish ‖ 从河中～取一具尸体 dredge up a dead body from the river ⇨捕～；打～；水中～月 ❷ get by improper means：～好处 fish for personal gains ⇨～外快；～一把 ❸ try to win：要把输的钱～回来 *try to win back the lost wagers* ⇨～本 ❹〈方〉grab; take up：～起铁锹 take up/grab a shovel

【捞本】 lāoběn 〈动〉〈贬〉 win back lost wagers; recover one's losses; recoup oneself: 他此时简直像一个一心要捞回老本的赌徒。He now simply behaves like a gambler who seems hell-bent on winning back the lost wagers.

【捞稻草】 lāo dàocǎo 〈熟〉 ❶ clutch at a straw—try to extricate oneself from dangers or difficulties: 听到这话,他好像捞到了一根救命稻草。At this news, he behaved like a drowning man clutching at a straw. ❷ capitalize on sth; attempt to take advantage of sth: 他如此吹捧领导,又是想捞点什么稻草吧? Why did he flatter the leader in such a way? Is it that he wanted to gain some political advantages?

【捞面】 lāomiàn ❶〈动〉 get the noodles (out of the boiling water) with chopsticks or a strainer ❷〈名〉 noodles boiled and strained

【捞摸】 lāomo 〈动〉 feel about in water—try to gain profits by dishonest means

【捞钱】 lāoqián 〈动〉 make money by questionable means: 大把~ make heaps of money by questionable means ‖ 捞一笔钱 wangle a sum of money ‖ 他一分钱也没捞着。He didn't make a single penny.

【捞取】 lāoqǔ 〈动〉 ❶ scoop up from a liquid; drag for; dredge up: 桶掉进井里,不好~。The pail has fallen into the well, and it's difficult to get it out. ❷〈贬〉 fish for; gain by dishonest means: ~名利 fish for fame and gains ‖ ~一笔钱 wangle a sum of money ‖ ~政治资本 fish for political capital; seek political advantage

【捞外快】 lāo wàikuài 〈动〉 make extra income; make an extra penny; moonlight: 他最近下了班就忙着~。He has been busy making extra money after work recently.

【捞一把】 lāo yībǎ 〈熟〉 take undue advantages to seek personal profits; fish for personal gains: 他从这件事一开始就一直想着乘机~。He had been possessed by/obsessed with the thought of profiteering since the very beginning of the event.

【捞一票】 lāo yīpiào = 捞一把 lāo yībǎ

【捞油水】 lāo yóushui 〈动〉 fish for personal gains; try to line one's pockets: 一些腐败官员滥用权力大~。Some corrupted officials abuse their power to enrich their pockets with illegal money.

【捞着】 lāozháo 〈动〉 get the opportunity (of doing sth): 上周的音乐会,我没~听。I missed the last week's concert. ‖ 他摸奖摸到一辆小汽车,可真是~了。He bought a lottery ticket and won a car. He's really lucky.

láo

劳 láo ❶〈形〉 hard-working; fatigued: ⇨~瘁;疲~;辛~ ❷〈动〉 make sb toil; make sb work hard: ~其筋骨,苦其心志 toughen one's body and harden one's will; undergo both mental and bodily hardships ⇨~民伤财 ❸〈动〉〈套〉 put sb to the trouble (of doing sth); trouble (sb to do sth): ~您帮个忙。Would you please give me a hand? / Would you please do me a favour? ⇨~驾;~神;有~ ❹〈名〉 meritorious deed/service: 立下汗马之~ win glory in battle; perform deeds of valour in battle ⇨功~;犬马之~ ❺〈动〉 express one's appreciation; reward: ⇨~军;酬~;慰~ ❻〈动〉 work; labour: ⇨不~而获;多~多得 ❼〈名〉 labourer; worker: ⇨~方;~资

【劳保】 láobǎo 〈名〉〈简称〉 ❶ labour insurance: 吃~ live on labour security funds; live on labour insurance; depend on labour insurance for support ‖ ~储蓄 labour insurance deposit ‖ ~福利 labour insurance and welfare ‖ ~条例 labour insurance regulations ⇨劳动保险 ❷ labour safety/protection: ~措施 labour safety measures ‖ ~设施 labour safety facilities/equipment/devices ‖ ~条例 labour protection regulations ‖ ~用品 labour protection necessities ⇨劳动保护

【劳步】 láobù 〈动〉〈敬〉 thank you for coming: 今日~,深表谢意。Your visit is highly appreciated.

【劳唇费舌】 láochún-fèishé 〈熟〉 waste one's breath: 跟他这种人~没有用。It's no use talking to such a man as him.

【劳瘁】 láocuì 〈动〉〈书〉 be exhausted from hard work: 不辞~ spare no pains; without sparing toil ‖ ~而死 die from fatigue ‖ ~一生 drudge for one's whole life

【劳动】 láodòng ❶〈名〉 work; labour: 从事/进行~ undertake labour ‖ 减轻~ lighten one's work/labour ‖ ~报酬 payment for labour ‖ 创造性~ creative work ‖ 繁重的~ heavy/strenuous/onerous labour ‖ 家务~ housewife's work; household chores ‖ 脑力~ mental labour; mental/brain work ‖ 体力~ physical/manual labour; manual/physical/muscle work ‖ 无效/有效~ fruitless/effective labour ‖ ~熟练程度 skill of labour ‖ ~创造一切。Labour creates each and everything. ‖ 科学研究需要付出艰辛的~。Scientific research involves herculean efforts and grueling toil. ❷〈名〉 physical/manual labour; manual/physical/muscle work: 参加~ participate in manual/physical labour/work ‖ 逃避~ shun physical labour ‖ ~锻炼 temper oneself through manual/physical labour ‖ 强制~ compulsory labour ‖ 生产~ productive labour ‖ 剩余~ surplus labour ‖ 义务~ volunteer labour/work ‖ 繁重的~ back-breaking physical labour ‖ 艰苦的~ arduous labour ‖ 母亲最大的特点是一生不曾脱离过~。The most prominent characteristic of my mother was her lifelong participation in physical labour. ❸〈动〉 do physical labour: 艰苦地~ work/toil/labour strenuously ‖ 辛勤地~ work/labour industriously/diligently ‖ 他正在地里~。He is working in the fields now.

【~保护】 láodòng bǎohù 〈名〉 labour safety/protection

【~保险】 láodòng bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 labour insurance

【~报酬】 láodòng bàochóu 〈名〉 payment for labour

【~布】 láodòngbù 〈名〉 denim

【~产品】 láodòng chǎnpǐn 〈名〉 product of labour

【~成本】 láodòng chéngběn 〈名〉 labour cost; cost of labour

【~成果】 láodòng chéngguǒ 〈名〉 fruit of labour

【~大军】 láodòng dàjūn 〈名〉 contingent of workers

【~定额】 láodòng dìng'é 〈名〉 work norm; production quota

【~对象】 láodòng duìxiàng 〈名〉 subject of labour

【~法】 láodòngfǎ 〈名〉 labour law

【~分工】 láodòng fēngōng 〈名〉 division of labour

【~服】 láodòngfú 〈名〉 work clothes; overalls

【~服务费】 láodòng fúwùfèi 〈名〉 service charge

【~服务公司】 láodòng fúwù gōngsī 〈名〉 (labour) service company: 成立~ set up/establish/form a labour service company

【~负荷】 láodòng fùhè 〈名〉 workload

【~改造】 láodòng gǎizào 〈动〉 (of criminals) reform through labour: 进行~ reform through manual/physical labour

【~工资制度】 láodòng gōngzī zhìdù 〈名〉 labour and wage system

【~观点】 láodòng guāndiǎn 〈名〉 attitude towards labour: 树立正确的~ cultivate a correct attitude towards labour ‖ 增强~ improve one's attitude towards labour

【~号子】 láodòng hàozi 〈名〉 work song/chant

【~合同】 láodòng hétong 〈名〉 labour contract: 签署~ sign a labour contract ‖ ~制 contract labour system ‖ ~制工人 contract worker/labourer

【~和社会保障部】 Láodòng Hé Shèhuì Bǎozhàng Bù 〈名〉 Ministry of Labour and Social Security (China)

【~化】 láodònghuà 〈动〉 (of intellectuals) integrate oneself with the working people

【~积累】 láodòng jīlěi 〈名〉 accumulation of labour; investment of labour

【~纪律】 láodòng jìlǜ 〈名〉 work discipline

【~教养】 láodòng jiàoyǎng 〈动〉 reeducate (juvenile delinquents, etc) through labour

【~节】 láodòngjié 〈名〉〈简称〉 International Labour Day [May 1]; May Day ⇨五一国际劳动节

【~经济学】 láodòng jīngjìxué 〈名〉 labour economics

【~竞赛】 láodòng jìngsài 〈名〉 labour emulation; emulation drive/campaign: 开展~ start a labour emulation campaign

【~力】 láodònglì 〈名〉 ❶ capacity for physical labour; working ability: 丧失~ be disabled; be unable to work ‖ 有~ be able to work; be capable of physical labour ❷ able-bodied labourer: ⇨半~;强~;全~ ❸ labour/work force; labour; manpower: 雇用~ employ/hire labour ‖ 合理安排~ reasonably arrange labour ‖ 节省/浪费~ save/waste labour ‖ ~不足 be short of manpower ‖ ~成本 labour cost ‖ ~市场 labour market ‖ ~需求 labour demand ‖ ~资源 human/labour resources ‖ 廉价~ cheap/low-paid labour

【~量】 láodòngliàng 〈名〉 amount of labour

【~密集型】 láodòng mìjíxíng 〈形〉 labour-intensive: ~产业/产品/生产 labour-intensive industry/products/production

【~模范】 láodòng mófàn 〈名〉 model worker: 荣获"~"称号 win the title of "Model Worker"

【~强度】 láodòng qiángdù 〈名〉 labour intensity: 增加~ increase labour intensity

【~权】 láodòngquán 〈名〉 right to labour/work

【~人民】 láodòng rénmín 〈名〉 labouring/working people

【~人事制度】 láodòng rénshì zhìdù 〈名〉 labour and personnel system

【~日】 láodòngrì 〈名〉 workday; working day

〖～生产率〗 láodòng shēngchǎnlǜ 〈名〉(labour) productivity：提高～ raise productivity
〖～市场〗 láodòng shìchǎng 〈名〉labour market
〖～手段〗 láodòng shǒuduàn 〈旧〉＝劳动资料 láodòng zīliào
〖～手套〗 láodòng shǒutào 〈名〉work glove
〖～熟练程度〗 láodòng shúliàn chéngdù 〈名〉skill of labour
〖～条件〗 láodòng tiáojiàn 〈名〉work conditions
〖～效率〗 láodòng xiàolǜ 〈名〉efficiency of labour; work efficiency
〖～心理学〗 láodòng xīnlǐxué 〈名〉labour psychology
〖～英雄〗 láodòng yīngxióng 〈名〉labour hero
〖～者〗 láodòngzhě 〈名〉labourer; worker; toiler：脑力/体力～ mental/manual worker ‖ 普通～ common labourer
〖～仲裁制度〗 láodòng zhòngcái zhìdù 〈名〉labour arbitration (system)
〖～专门化〗 láodòng zhuānménhuà 〈名〉labour specialization
〖～资料〗 láodòng zīliào 〈名〉means/instruments of labour
【劳动】 láodong 〈动〉〈敬〉trouble (sb to do sth)
【劳顿】 láodùn 〈形〉〈书〉fatigued; weary; exhausted; tired：旅途～ be fatigued by a journey; be travel-worn ⇨鞍马～
【劳而不怨】 láo'érbùyuàn 〈熟〉work hard but not complain/grumble
【劳而无功】 láo'érwúgōng 〈熟〉toil with no gain; work hard but to no avail; work fruitlessly; work hard but accomplish nothing
【劳乏】 láofá 〈形〉exhausted; tired; weary; fatigued：～过度，反而不能入睡。If you are too fatigued, you will not be able to go to sleep.
【劳烦】 láofán 〈动〉〈方〉trouble (sb to do sth)：～您把书递给我。Would you please pass me the book?
【劳方】 láofāng 〈名〉labour (as opposed to capital or management)：～与资方 labour and capital
【劳改】 láogǎi 〈动〉〈简称〉(of criminals) reform through labour ⇨劳动改造
〖～队〗 láogǎiduì 〈名〉reform-through-labour brigade
〖～犯〗 láogǎifàn 〈名〉prisoner serving a sentence of reform through labour
〖～机关〗 láogǎi jīguān 〈名〉agency in charge of reforming criminals through labour
〖～农场〗 láogǎi nóngchǎng 〈名〉reform-through-labour farm
【劳工】 láogōng 〈名〉❶ labour; labourer; worker：～管理 labour management ‖ ～介绍所 labour exchange ‖ ～运动 labour movement ‖ 合同/契约～ contract labourer/worker ‖ 农场～ farm labour/labourer ‖ 移民～ immigrant labourer/worker ‖ 有组织的～ organized labour ‖ 调解～纠纷 mediate labour dispute ❷〈旧〉coolie：压榨～的血汗 bleed the toilers white
〖～组织〗 láogōng zǔzhī 〈名〉labour organization：国际～ International Labour Organization (ILO)
【劳绩】 láojì 〈名〉merits and accomplishments：～卓著 have remarkable merits and accomplishments
【劳驾】 láojià 〈动〉〈套〉excuse me; may I trouble you (to do sth)：～，帮我寄封信。May I trouble you to post a letter for me? ‖ ～，请让我过一下。Excuse me, please let me pass. ‖ 这事又得～您了，别人是干不了。I'm afraid we'll have to trouble you again; no one else could do it.
【劳教】 láojiào 〈动〉〈简称〉reeducate (juvenile delinquents, etc) through labour ⇨劳动教养
〖～干部〗 láojiào gànbù 〈名〉cadre reeducating juvenile delinquents through labour
〖～农场〗 láojiào nóngchǎng 〈名〉reeducation-through-labour farm
〖～人员〗 láojiào rényuán 〈名〉person subjected to reeducation in a reform school
〖～所〗 láojiàosuǒ 〈名〉reform school/centre
【劳金】 láojīn 〈名〉〈旧〉pay (to shop assistants or long-term hired hands)
【劳倦】 láojuàn 〈形〉tired; exhausted; fatigued; weary
【劳军】 láojūn 〈动〉reward troops; bring greetings and gifts to army units：上前线进行～演出 go to the front to entertain the soldiers
【劳苦】 láokǔ 〈形〉toiling; hard-working：不辞～ spare no pains; without sparing toil
〖～大众〗 láokǔ dàzhòng 〈名〉working/toiling masses; working/labouring people
〖～功高〗 láokǔ-gōnggāo 〈熟〉have worked hard and performed a valuable service; have put in toilsome labour and won distinctive merit; have laboured hard and achieved much：他从不因～而搞特殊化。He never sought privileges just because he had earned distinctive merits through hard work.
【劳困】 láokùn 〈形〉tired; weary; exhausted; overworked
【劳累】 láolèi ❶〈形〉exhausted for one's overwork; toilworn; run-down; overworked：人一～就容易发脾气。Being tired makes one short-tempered. ‖ 一路颠簸，他感到十分～。As he had a long journey on the bumping road, he felt quite exhausted. ❷〈动〉〈敬〉trouble (sb to do sth); put sb to the trouble (of doing sth)：～您了。Sorry to have troubled you.
【劳力】 láolì ❶〈名〉physical strength ❷〈名〉labour; labour/work force; manpower：雇用～ employ/hire labour ‖ 合理安排～ reasonably arrange labour ‖ 节省/浪费～ save/waste labour ‖ ～不足 be short of manpower ‖ ～市场 labour market ‖ ～需求 labour demand ‖ ～资源匮乏 be short of manpower; have a manpower shortage ❸〈动〉〈书〉do manual/physical labour/work; labour with one's strength/brawn：～费心 sap/tax one's mind and strength ⇨劳心者治人，～者治于人
【劳碌】 láolù 〈形〉toilworn; overworked; run-down：～一生 work hard all one's life; toil all one's life ‖ 终年～ toil all the year round ‖ 他常年在外～，难得回家看看。He toiled away at his work all the year round and rarely came back home. ‖ 她是个～命。She is doomed to a life of toils.
【劳民伤财】 láomín-shāngcái 〈熟〉exhaust the people and drain the treasury; waste both labour and money：这项工程历时多年，没有任何效益，只是～。This project lasted for several years and only ended in a mere waste of labour and money.
【劳模】 láomó 〈名〉〈简称〉model worker：荣获"～"的光荣称号 win the honourable title of "Model Worker" ‖ 女～ woman model worker ⇨劳动模范
【劳伤】 láoshāng 〈名〉[中医] internal lesion caused by overexertion
【劳神】 láoshén 〈动〉❶ tax one's mind; be a tax (on one's mind); take trouble：别～了。Don't bother (yourself/ourselves) with that. ‖ 这个孩子很～。The child demands great attention. / It takes great energy to look after the child. ❷〈套〉trouble (sb to do sth); put sb to the trouble (of doing sth)：劳您的神，给他带几本书。Would you mind taking a few books to him?
【劳师】 láoshī 〈动〉〈书〉❶ bring greetings and gifts to army units; reward troops ❷ mobilize troops/people; task troops
〖～动众〗 láoshī-dòngzhòng 〈熟〉mobilize too many troops—drag in lots of people (to do sth); mobilize many people (to do sth)
〖～袭远〗 láoshī-xíyuǎn 〈熟〉tire the troops by attacking a faraway enemy
〖～远征〗 láoshī-yuǎnzhēng 〈熟〉tire the troops on a long expedition
【劳什子】 láoshízi 〈名〉〈方〉nuisance; pest：要这个～做甚！What's good keeping such a damned thing!
【劳损】 láosǔn 〈动〉[医学] strain (the muscle, etc); have/get (one's muscle, etc) strained：肌腱～ have one's muscles strained; muscular strain ‖ 腰肌～ strain of lumbar muscles; psoatic strain
【劳务】 láowù 〈名〉(labour) services：～交换/合作 labour exchanges/cooperation ‖ ～人员 contract workers (sent abroad) ‖ ～信用 service credit ‖ 加强国际～合作 strengthen international cooperation in the field of labour services
〖～费〗 láowùfèi 〈名〉service charge
〖～合同〗 láowù hétong 〈名〉contract for service; service contract
〖～价值〗 láowù jiàzhí 〈名〉value of services
〖～市场〗 láowù shìchǎng 〈名〉job/employment market; market for labour service; service/labour market
〖～输出〗 láowù shūchū 〈名〉export of labour services
【劳心】 láoxīn 〈动〉❶ take trouble; take pains：不为小事～。Never be worried by trifles. ❷〈书〉undertake mental labour/work; work with one's mind/brains：⇨～者治人，劳力者治于人 ❸〈书〉be worried/concerned (about)
〖～焦思〗 láoxīn-jiāosī ＝劳心苦思 láoxīn-kǔsī
〖～苦思〗 láoxīn-kǔsī 〈熟〉rack one's brains in scheming
〖～者治人，劳力者治于人〗 láoxīn zhě zhì rén, láolì zhě zhì yú rén 〈熟〉those who work with their brains rule/govern and those who work with their brawn are ruled/governed
【劳形苦神】 láoxíng-kǔshén 〈熟〉tire one's body and consume one's energy; exert one's physical strength and weary one's mind
【劳燕分飞】 láoyàn-fēnfēi 〈熟〉the shrike and the swallow fly in different directions—(of a couple) part/separate from each other

【劳役】 láoyì ❶〈名〉penal servitude; forced labour; corvée: 服～ do corvée/forced labour ❷〈动〉use (as a draught animal)

〖～地租〗 láoyì dìzū 〈名〉rent paid in the form of labour; labour rent

【劳逸】 láo-yì 〈名〉work and rest

〖～不均〗 láo-yì bùjūn 〈熟〉uneven allocation of work and rest

〖～结合〗 láo-yì jiéhé 〈熟〉strike a balance between work and rest; alternate work with rest and recreation

【劳资】 láo-zī 〈名〉❶ labour and capital: ～冲突 clash between labour and capital; conflict between the employers and employees ‖ ～法庭 industrial court ‖ ～关系 relations between labour and capital; labour-capital relations ‖ ～纠纷/争议 labour/industrial/trade dispute ‖ ～两利 be of benefit to both labour and capital; benefit both labour and capital ‖ ～双方 both parties of labour and capital ❷ work and pay: ～处 payroll department

【劳作】 láozuò ❶〈名〉〈旧〉handiwork (as a school subject) ❷〈动〉labour; do manual/physical labour: 四季～ toil all the year round ‖ 在田间～ work in the fields

牢 láo ❶〈名〉enclosure for animals; pen; fold: 豕～ pigpen; pigsty ⇨亡羊补～ ❷〈名〉〈古〉sacrificial animal: 太～ sacrificial ox ❸〈名〉prison; gaol; jail: 被打人大～ be put/cast/thrown in/into prison; be sent to prison ‖ 他曾经坐了5年～。He was once in prison for five years. ⇨监～;水～;坐～ ❹〈形〉firm; fast; durable: ～～地抓住绳子 take a firm hold on the rope ‖ ～～地抓住扶手 hold tight to the rail ‖ 这种线比那种线～多了。This kind of thread is more durable than that kind. ⇨～记 ❺〈形〉safe; reliable; dependable: 嘴上没毛, 办事不～。A beardless youngster is not dependable/trustworthy. ⇨～靠②

【牢不可破】 láobùkěpò 〈熟〉unbreakable; indestructible; impregnable: ～的友谊 unbreakable friendship ‖ ～的要塞/堡垒 impregnable fortress/stronghold ‖ 我们的政权是～的铜墙铁壁。Our political power is truly impregnable bastion of iron.

【牢度】 láodù 〈名〉fastness

【牢房】 láofáng 〈名〉❶ prison cell; ward ❷ prison; gaol; jail: 他被抓进了～。He has been put into prison.

【牢固】 láogù 〈形〉firm; fast; secure; solid: 打下～的基础 lay a solid/sound/strong/firm foundation ‖ 扣子钉得很～。The button has been fastened firmly/securely/tight. ‖ 这种胶水粘起来更～。This kind of glue makes a firmer bond.

【牢记】 láojì 〈动〉always bear in mind; keep firmly in mind; remember well; never forget: ～导师的教导 bear in mind the teacher's instructions ‖ ～教训 learn the lesson well ‖ 我将把您的话～在心。Your words will be engraved on my heart/mind.

【牢监】 láojiān 〈名〉〈方〉prison; gaol; jail: 坐～ be in prison; be behind (prison) bars

【牢靠】 láokao 〈形〉❶ firm; strong; sturdy; steady: 把梯子放～些 fix the ladder steadily ‖ 这书架不够～,快散架了。The bookshelf is not strong enough. It's going to break. ❷ safe; dependable; reliable: 办事～ dependable/reliable in handling matters ‖ 派他去办这件事情比较～。It's relatively safer to send him to handle the affairs.

【牢牢】 láoláo 〈副〉firmly; safely: ～记住 keep firmly in mind; always remember; never forget ‖ ～抓住 hold tight; take a firm hold (of) ‖ 政权～掌握在人民手中。Power is held firmly in the hands of the people.

【牢笼】 láolóng ❶〈名〉cage (for animals, birds)— prison; bonds: 冲破旧思想的～ shake off/break/smash the bonds of old ideology/ideas ‖ 走出封建家庭的～ shake off/break the bonds of feudal families ‖ 我讨厌学校,那简直是一个～。I hate school; it's a prison to me. ❷〈名〉trap; snare: 堕入/陷入～ fall into a trap; be entrapped/ensnared ❸〈动〉〈书〉win/draw over; rope in: ～诱骗 win over people by hook or by crook ❹〈动〉tie; bind up; fetter: 不为旧俗所～ not yield/submit/conform to old conventions; not be confined to old conventions ‖ 为封建思想所～ be fettered/shackled by the feudal ideology

【牢骚】 láosao ❶〈名〉complaint; grumble; moan: 发～ voice a complaint; murmur complaint ‖ 他老发～。He's a habitual/inveterate grumbler. ‖ 她从不满足,总是有这样那样的～。She's never satisfied; she's always got some moan or another. ❷〈动〉complain (about/of); grumble (at/about/over): ～个不停 complain/grumble continually

〖～满腹〗 láosāo-mǎnfù 〈熟〉have/bear a perpetual grudge; be full of complaints/grievances

【牢什子】 láoshízi ＝ 劳什子 láoshízi

【牢实】 láoshi 〈形〉firm and solid; secure and steady: 基础～ have a solid and secure foundation

【牢头】 láotóu 〈名〉〈旧〉gaoler; jailer

【牢稳】 láowěn 〈形〉safe; reliable: 最好有银行担保,这才～。It's safe and reliable only to have bank's guarantee.

【牢稳】 láowen 〈形〉firm; steady; secure; stable: 这凳子～,可以站上去。The stool is steady enough to stand on.

【牢狱】 láoyù 〈名〉prison; gaol; jail: 身陷～ be imprisoned; be behind (prison) bars; be thrown into prison ‖ ～之苦 sufferings behind bars

捞 láo →圪捞 gēláo

唠 láo ⇨lào

【唠嘈】 láocáo 〈动〉〈方〉be garrulous; chatter; nag: 发泄一通,～一通 keep nagging to air one's grievance

【唠叨】 láodao 〈动〉be garrulous; chatter; nag: ～个不停 chatter incessantly/endlessly; keep grumbling non-stop ‖ 别再没完没了地～天气,我要看书了。Do stop chattering on about the weather when I'm trying to read. ‖ 您再别～了。I wish you'd stop nagging! ‖ 人年纪越大越爱～。The older one gets, the more garrulous one becomes. ‖ 他老婆整天～他。His wife nags at him all day.

铹 láo 〈名〉[化学] Lawrencium (Lw): ～同位素 lawrencium isotope

痨 láo 〈名〉[医学] consumptive disease; tuberculosis (TB); consumption: ⇨肺～

【痨病】 láobìng 〈名〉[中医] consumption; tuberculosis (TB)

〖～热〗 láobìngrè 〈名〉hectic fever

醪 láo 〈名〉〈书〉❶ wine with dregs; undecanted wine ❷ mellow wine

【醪糟】 láozāo 〈名〉fermented glutinous rice

lǎo

老 lǎo ❶〈形〉old; aged: 变～ become/grow old ‖ ～妇人 old/aged woman/lady ‖ ～树 old tree ‖ 人～心不～ old man with a young heart; physically old but spiritually young; aged but full of sap ‖ 妈妈～多了。Mom has aged considerably. ‖ 他看上去比他实际年龄要～。He looks old for his age. ‖ 她才三十,就已经显～了。She was barely thirty but gave an impression of age. ⇨～大哥;～奶奶;～人 ❷〈名〉old people; the old/aged/elderly: 敬～ show respect for the old/aged ‖ 尊～爱幼 respect the old and care for the young ‖ 一家～小 the old and the young of the family ❸〈名〉[used to honour venerable old man]: 李～ our revered Mr Li ❹〈形〉experienced; veteran: ～战士 war veteran ‖ ～作家 veteran writer ⇨～兵;～干部;～手 ❺〈形〉of long standing; old: ～关系 long-standing ties/connections ‖ ～朋友 old/longtime friend ‖ ～听众 regular listener ‖ ～习惯 old habit ⇨～字号 ❻〈形〉old; old-fashioned; outmoded; outdated; out-of-date: ～风俗 old customs ‖ ～思想 old/obsolete/old-fashioned ideas ⇨～规矩;～脑筋 ❼〈形〉former; original: ～部下 former subordinate ‖ ～地方 same old place ‖ 他还是～样子。He is still his former self. ‖ 他还是那个～脾气。His old temperament remains unchanged. ‖ 这～法子还行。The old method still worked. ⇨～毛病 ❽〈形〉(of colours) dark; deep: ～红/绿/蓝 dark red/green/blue ❾〈形〉(of vegetables) overgrown: 芹菜长～了。The celery is overgrown. ❿〈形〉(of food) overcooked; overdone; hard: 煮～了的鸡蛋 hard-boiled eggs ‖ 牛排要嫩的还是～的? Do you like your steak rare or well-done? ‖ 肉煮～了。The meat is overcooked. ⓫〈形〉[化学] aging: ⇨～化 ⓬〈副〉for a long time: 那屋～没人住。The room has been left vacant for a long time. ‖ 他最近～害头痛。He has been suffering (from) headache lately. ⓭〈副〉often; always; all the time: 他～是爱发牢骚。He is always complaining/grumbling. ‖ 她～迟到。She is seldom on time. / She always comes late. ‖ 我小的时候～去那儿。When I was a small child, I was often there. ‖ 这里的空气～这

么新鲜。The air is always fresh here. ❺〈前缀〉a) [used before some names of animals and plants]: ⇨～虎；～鼠；～玉米 b) [used before a person's surname indicating seniority]: ～高 Lao Gao c) [used before 大 and 二，三，四 and other numerals indicating order of birth or rank]: 吴家～二 second son/daughter of the Wu's ⇨～大 ❻〈副〉very: ～长的胡子 very long beard ‖ ～早 very early ‖ 打～远来 come a long way; come from afar ‖ 他把嘴撅得～高。He pouted his lips high. ❼〈动〉〈口〉〈婉〉(of old people) pass away; die [followed by 了]: 他家～了人了。The old man of that family passed away. ❽〈形〉〈口〉last born; youngest: ～儿子/闺女 youngest son/daughter

【老媪】 lǎo'ǎo 〈名〉〈书〉old/aged woman

【老八板儿】 lǎobābǎnr 〈方〉❶〈形〉conservative: 你再别～啦，时代变了，男女都一样。Don't stick to your old-fashioned ideas. Now that time is different, men and women are equal. ❷〈名〉old fogey; conservative: 他可真是一个～，凡是新潮都看不惯。He is really such an old fogey that he cannot put up with anything new and fashionable.

【老八辈子】 lǎobābèizi 〈形〉old-fashioned; outmoded; outdated; out-of-date: 这是～的话了，没人听了。Don't unwind that worn-out yarn; no one wants to listen to it any more.

【老八路】 lǎobālù 〈名〉veteran of the former Eighth Route Army

【老把戏】 lǎobǎxì 〈名〉same old trick; outmoded method: 又在玩弄～ be up to one's (old) tricks again

【老爸】 lǎobà 〈名〉〈口〉one'e old man; guv; guvnor

【老白干儿】 lǎobáigānr 〈名〉〈方〉white spirit; strong liquor

【老百姓】 lǎobǎixìng 〈名〉〈口〉common/ordinary people; civilians: 关心～的切身利益 care for the vital interests of the common people ‖ 倾听～的呼声 listen to what people at the grass-roots have to say ‖ ～支持子弟兵。The people support their own army.

【老板】 lǎobǎn 〈名〉❶ boss; proprietor: 她现在是一家大公司的～。She is now the president of a big company. ❷〈旧〉〈尊〉[used as a polite way of addressing a famous opera actor or the manager of a theatrical company] master: 梅～ Master Mei

〖～娘〗 lǎobǎnniáng 〈名〉❶ proprietress ❷ wife of one's boss

【老半天】 lǎobàntiān 〈名〉〈口〉a long while: 他过了～才接电话。He took ages/an age to answer the phone.

【老伴】 lǎobàn 〈名〉〈口〉〈谑〉(of an old couple) husband or wife: 我的～ my old man/woman; my wife/husband

【老梆子】 lǎobāngzi 〈名〉old vegetable: 〈喻〉都～了，她还卖什么俏! What a flirtatious old vegetable she is!

【老蚌生珠】 lǎobàng-shēngzhū 〈熟〉an old clam yielding a pearl—having a son born in one's old age

【老鸨】 lǎobǎo 〈名〉procuress; madam

〖～子〗 lǎobǎozi ＝ 老鸨 lǎobǎo

【老辈】 lǎobèi 〈名〉❶ one's elders; old folks ❷ forefathers; ancestors: 他家～是做官的。His forefathers were government officials.

〖～子〗 lǎobèizi ＝ 老辈② lǎobèi

【老本】 lǎoběn 〈名〉❶ principal; capital: 亏～ lose one's capital ‖ 捞回～ win back one's lost money ‖ 赔光～ sustain a loss of every cent of one's capital in business ‖ 把～输光 lose one's last stakes ❷ abilities or skills one can rely on; assets: 这几年没学多少新知识，工作起来全靠学校那点～。I haven't obtained much knowledge in recent years. The bit of knowledge I've been using was obtained while I was at school. ❸ one's past merits/achievements/laurels: ⇨吃～

【老本行】 lǎoběnháng 〈名〉old profession; profession one has always engaged in or been trained for: 他退休后，又干起了补鞋的～。In his retirement, he resumed his old profession as a cobbler.

【老鼻子】 lǎobízi 〈形〉〈方〉a lot of; lots of: 这质量差～了。The quality is far inferior.

【老表】 lǎobiǎo 〈名〉❶ male cousin (on the maternal side or on the paternal aunt's side) ❷〈方〉〈敬〉a polite form of address to a male stranger who is of similiar age with oneself

【老兵】 lǎobīng 〈名〉old soldier; veteran: 他虽然只有 18 岁，但已是一个身历百战的～了。Although only eighteen, he was a veteran of many battles.

【老病】 lǎobìng ❶〈名〉chronic illness; old trouble ❷〈形〉ageing and ailing; old and sick

〖～号〗 lǎobìnghào 〈名〉chronic invalid

【老伯】 lǎobó 〈名〉〈敬〉❶ [a form of address to a friend of one's father or the father of one's friend] uncle ❷ old man

〖～伯〗 lǎobóbo 〈名〉〈敬〉grandpa; grandad

【老布】 lǎobù 〈名〉〈方〉handwoven/handloomed/homespun cloth

【老财】 lǎocái 〈名〉〈方〉moneybags; landlord: 地主～ wealthy land owner; landlord

【老蚕作茧】 lǎocán-zuòjiǎn 〈熟〉old silkworm spinning a silk cocoon—strive to make a living in one's old age

【老苍】 lǎocang 〈形〉old and wizened in appearance

【老巢】 lǎocháo 〈名〉nest; den; lair; hideout: 捣毁～ demolish/destroy sb's nest/den/lair ‖ 敌人/罪犯的～ nest of enemies/criminals ‖ 强盗的～ robbers'/bandits' haunt; den of robbers/bandits; bandits' hideout ‖ 警察跟踪找到了罪犯的～。The police tracked the criminals to their lair.

【老成】 lǎochéng 〈形〉experienced and steady: 少年～ young but steady ‖ 他为人～，不会油嘴滑舌。Honest and forthright, he is a no glib-tongued man.

〖～持重〗 lǎochéng-chízhòng 〈熟〉experienced and prudent/steady: 他们毕竟～，绝不轻举妄动。They are, after all, experienced and prudent and will not do anything rash.

〖～凋谢〗 lǎochéng-diāoxiè 〈熟〉an experienced and accomplished person has passed away

〖～见到〗 lǎochéng-jiàndào 〈熟〉have rich experience of life and brilliant ideas

〖～练达〗 lǎochéng-liàndá 〈熟〉wise and sophisticated; experienced and worldly wise; well acquainted with the way of the world

【老诚】 lǎochéng 〈形〉honest and sincere; honest

【老处女】 lǎochǔnǚ 〈名〉spinster; old maid

【老粗】 lǎocū 〈名〉〈谦〉uneducated person; rough and ready chap: 我是个～，说话直来直去，你可别见怪。I'm a rough person, so I hope you won't mind if I speak bluntly.

【老搭档】 lǎodādàng 〈名〉old partner/workmate

【老大】 lǎodà ❶〈形〉〈书〉old (in age): 少小离家～回 leave home young and return old ❷〈名〉eldest child in a family: ～当兵，老二经商。The eldest child is an army man and the second eldest child is a businessman. ❸〈名〉〈方〉chief crewman of a boat; boatman: ⇨船～ ❹〈名〉chief of a gang, etc ❺〈名〉number one; leading figure or enterprise: 那家企业迅速崛起，成为本行业的龙头～。The enterprise rose rapidly as the flagship in its industry. ❻〈副〉much; greatly; very: ～不愿意 be extremely unwilling (to do sth) ‖ 心里～不痛快 feel very annoyed

〖～不小〗 lǎodà-bùxiǎo 〈形〉grown up; old enough; mature: 你也～，该懂事了。You are no longer a child and should have some sense.

〖～无成〗 lǎodà-wúchéng 〈熟〉be in an old age but without any accomplishments; have accomplished nothing when one is getting old

【老大哥】 lǎodàgē 〈名〉〈尊〉elder brother

【老大姐】 lǎdàjiě 〈名〉〈尊〉elder sister

【老大难】 lǎodànán ❶〈形〉(of a problem) complicated, knotty and long-pending: ～案件 difficult and pending case ‖ ～问题 knotty and long-pending problem ❷〈名〉organization/enterprise with knotty and long-standing problems; well-known trouble-making organization: 组装车间是个～。The problem in the assembly workshop is knotty and long-pending.

【老大娘】 lǎodàniang 〈名〉〈口〉〈尊〉[a form of address to an old woman, esp a stranger] aunty; granny

【老大爷】 lǎodàye 〈名〉〈口〉〈尊〉[a form of address to an old man, esp a stranger] uncle; grandpa

【老旦】 lǎodàn 〈名〉*laodan* [an old female role in traditional Chinese opera]

【老当益壮】 lǎodāng-yìzhuàng 〈熟〉be old but vigorous; be aged but full of sap; be old in age, but young in spirit; there's many a good tune played on an old fiddle: 穷当益坚，～ all the more determined in adversity and all the more aspiring in one's old age ‖ 地质队里有风华正茂的后生，也有～的前辈。In the geological prospecting team, there are promising young members as well as vigorous veteran members.

【老道】 lǎodào 〈名〉〈口〉Taoist priest

【老到】 lǎodao 〈形〉〈口〉experienced and thoughtful: 做事～ be experienced, careful and reliable in business

【老等】 lǎoděng ❶〈动〉wait for a long time: 别让她在那儿～。Don't keep her waiting there for long. ❷〈名〉〈俗称〉[动物] heron

【老底儿】 lǎodǐr 〈名〉❶ sb's past; sb's unsavoury background: 把～抖搂出来 reveal the inside story; disclose sb's unsavoury past ‖ 揭～ expose/reveal sb's ignominious past; drag the skeleton out of sb's closet; dredge up some embarrassing facts about sb's past ❷ family background: 左邻右舍都清楚他们的～。The neighbours know their family backgrounds. ❸ ancestral estate: 把～全败光 squander what one inherited ‖ 这座宅院是他家仅有的～。This house is the only property that has descended from his ancestors.

【老弟】 lǎodì 〈名〉[a form of address to a man younger than oneself] young man/fellow; my boy: ～,你要听劝。My boy, you'd better listen to my advice.

【老吊】 lǎodiào 〈名〉〈口〉crane; hoisting machine

【老调】 lǎodiào 〈名〉❶ hackneyed theme; platitude ❷ *laodiao* [local opera of Hebei Province]

〖～重弹〗 lǎodiào-chóngtán 〈熟〉play the same old tune; harp on the same string; strike up a hackneyed tune

〖～子〗 lǎodiàozi ＝ 老调① lǎodiào

【老掉牙】 lǎodiàoyá 〈形〉very old; out-of-date; obsolete; cliché; antediluvian: ～的交通工具 out-of-date means of transportation ‖ 这个～的词现在已经不用了。This archaic/obsolete expression is already out of use.

【老爹】 lǎodiē 〈名〉❶ father ❷〈方〉〈敬〉[a form of address to an old man] grandpa; grandad

【老东西】 lǎodōngxi 〈名〉〈讳〉old fool; silly old thing

【老豆腐】 lǎodòufu 〈名〉❶ processed bean curd ❷〈方〉bean curd made in the northern style

【老而弥笃】 lǎo'érmídǔ 〈熟〉the older one gets, the deeper one's love; one's love for sb deepens when one becomes advanced in years

【老而弥坚】 lǎo'érmíjiān 〈熟〉become even firmer in one's conviction as one grows old

【老坟】 lǎofén 〈名〉ancestral grave

【老佛爷】 lǎofóye 〈名〉❶ old Buddha ❷〈尊〉empress dowager or emperor's father in the Qing Dynasty: 慈禧太后～ Empress Dowager *Cixi* ❸ Empress Dowager *Cixi*

【老夫】 lǎofū 〈名〉❶ old/aged man ❷ old husband ❸〈书〉[a form of self-address used by an old man] I; me

〖～老妻〗 lǎofū-lǎoqī 〈名〉old married couple; husband and wife who have been married for a long time

〖～少妻〗 lǎofū-shàoqī 〈名〉old man with a young wife: ～式婚姻 May-to-December marriage

【老夫人】 lǎofūren 〈名〉〈尊〉[a form of address to an elderly woman] madam

【老夫子】 lǎofūzǐ 〈名〉❶〈旧〉〈尊〉tutor in an old-style private school; family tutor ❷ aide, advisor (in the Qing Dynasty) ❸ pedant

【老赶】 lǎogǎn 〈方〉❶〈形〉inexperienced in the ways of the world; not having seen much of the world; green ❷〈名〉inexperienced person; greenhorn

【老干部】 lǎogànbù 〈名〉❶ veteran cadre [esp those who joined the revolution before the founding of the People's Republic of China on Oct 1, 1949]: 身经百战的～ veteran revolutionary cadre of many battles ❷ retired cadre

【老疙瘩】 lǎogēda 〈名〉〈方〉youngest child: 她是我们家的～。She's the baby of our family.

【老哥】 lǎogē 〈名〉[a form of address used among friends] my elder brother; my big brother

【老革命】 lǎogémìng 〈名〉veteran revolutionary cadre

【老公】 lǎogōng 〈名〉〈方〉husband; hubby

【老公】 lǎogong 〈名〉〈口〉eunuch

【老公公】 lǎogōnggong 〈名〉〈方〉❶〈尊〉grandpa [used by children in addressing an old man] ❷ husband's father; father-in-law ❸〈旧〉eunuch

【老姑娘】 lǎogūniang 〈名〉❶ spinster; old maiden ❷ youngest daughter

【老古板】 lǎogǔbǎn 〈名〉stickler for rules and regulations; fuddy-duddy; stick-in-the-mud

【老古董】 lǎogǔdǒng 〈名〉❶ antique; curio: 变卖～ sell off one's curios and antiques ‖ 祖上留下的～ curios and antiques left by one's ancestors ❷ sth outmoded/old-fashioned: 当年时髦的东西现在变成了～。Things in vogue years ago now are outmoded. ❸ old fogey; fogram; fuddy-duddy: ～换上新脑筋。The old fogeys now are equipped with the new way of thinking.

【老骨头】 lǎogǔtou 〈名〉〈口〉old bones; old person; old block

【老鸹】 lǎoguā 〈方〉＝ 乌鸦 wūyā

【老光】 lǎoguāng 〈名〉presbyopia: ～现象 presbyopic phenomenon ‖ ～眼镜 presbyopic glasses

〖～眼〗 lǎoguāngyǎn 〈名〉presbyopia

【老规矩】 lǎoguīju 〈名〉old/routine rules and regulations; conventions; established custom or practice: 照～办 do things in the same old way

【老憨】 lǎohān 〈名〉〈方〉old fog(e)y; simpleton

【老汉】 lǎohàn 〈名〉❶ aged/old man ❷ [a form of self-address used by an old man] I; me; old fellow like me: ～我今年七十五。I'm 75 years old this year.

【老好人】 lǎohǎorén 〈名〉〈口〉benign and accommodating person who is indifferent to matters of principle; one who tries never to offend anyone; man of no principle

【老狐狸】 lǎohúli 〈名〉old fox; crafty scoundrel

【老糊涂】 lǎohútu ❶〈形〉old and confused; doting; confused owing to old age: ～的老奶奶 doting grandmother ❷〈名〉dotard

【老虎】 lǎohǔ 〈名〉❶〈通称〉tiger: 一只～ a tiger ‖ 猎杀～是违法的。It is illegal to hunt and kill tigers. ‖ 我听见～在叫。I hear the tiger growling/roaring. ❷ energy-consuming machine/enterprise: ⇨电～;煤～ ❸ person who works against the interests of the people by large scale embezzlement, stealing or tax evasion ❹ ferocious/vicious person: 母～ hellcat; shrew

〖～屁股摸不得〗 lǎohǔ pìgu mōbude 〈熟〉like a tiger whose backside no one dares to touch—not to be provoked

〖～头上蹭痒〗 lǎohǔ tóu shang cèngyǎng 〈熟〉scratch one's itchy back against a tiger's head—court/invite trouble, danger or disaster

〖～头上拍苍蝇〗 lǎohǔ tóu shang pāi cāngying 〈熟〉swat flies on a tiger's head—foolish and dangerous action

〖～鞋〗 lǎohǔxié 〈名〉baby's shoes with tiger decorations

〖～嘴里拔牙〗 lǎohǔ zuǐli báyá 〈熟〉pull a tooth from a tiger's mouth—dare the greatest danger; beard the lion in his den

【老虎窗】 lǎohǔchuāng 〈名〉dormer (window); roof dormer

【老虎凳】 lǎohǔdèng 〈名〉〈旧〉torture-rack [an instrument of torture]

【老虎机】 lǎohǔjī 〈名〉slot machine [a gambling machine]

【老虎钳】 lǎohǔqián 〈名〉❶ vice: 他的手像～一样紧紧攥住我的手臂。He held my arm in a vice-like grip. ❷ pincer; pliers

【老虎灶】 lǎohǔzào 〈名〉〈方〉❶ huge kitchen range for boiling water ❷ place that provides hot/boiling water

【老花】 lǎohuā 〈形〉presbyopic

〖～镜〗 lǎohuājìng 〈名〉presbyopic glasses

〖～眼〗 lǎohuāyǎn 〈名〉❶〈通称〉presbyopia ❷ presbyope

【老花子】 lǎohuāzi 〈名〉〈方〉beggar

【老化】 lǎohuà 〈动〉❶[化学] (of macromolecular compound) age: 延缓～ slow/delay ageing ‖ ～的塑料薄膜 aged plastic films ❷ (of biological organs) degenerate: 阻止细胞～ prevent cells from degenerating ‖ 动脉血管～变硬。Arterial blood vessels become degenerated and hardened. ‖ 许多蔬菜富含延缓～过程的抗氧化物。Many vegetables are rich in anti-oxidants which help slow the ageing process. ❸ grow/become old; age: 人口～ ageing of the population; greying ‖ 教师队伍～,后继无人现象严重。As the number of aged teachers increases, there is an increasing shortage of successors. ❹ (of knowledge, technique, etc) become outdated/outmoded/obsolete: 企业技术～ outdated technology of enterprises ‖ 设备～ obsolete equipment; out-of-date equipment ‖ 知识～。The knowledge becomes outdated.

【老话】 lǎohuà 〈名〉❶ (old) saying; adage: 有句～说,"无巧不成书"。An old saying has it that accidental happenings make good stories. ❷ obsolete/old-fashioned words ❸ remarks about the old days: 老年人在一起,总爱讲些"我年轻时"之类的～。Old folks like to retell those "when-I-was-young" stories when they gather together.

【老皇历】 lǎohuángli 〈熟〉calendar of the past; old history—obsolete practice; outmoded/outdated/out-of-date convention: 不能按～来解决问题。Problems cannot be solved in the same old way.

【老黄牛】 lǎohuángniú 〈熟〉willing ox—diligent and conscientious person; person who quietly and whole-heartedly serves the people: 甘做人民的～ be willing to serve the people heart and soul

【老几】 lǎojǐ 〈名〉❶ order of seniority among brothers or sisters: 你排行～? Where do you come in the family? ❷ [used in rhetorical questions to express disparagement]: 你算～? Who do you think you are? ‖ 我算～,去参加那样重要的会议? Who should I think I am to attend that important meeting?

【老骥伏枥】 lǎojì-fúlì 〈熟〉an aged steed in the stable still aspires to gallop a thousand *li*—an old hero still cherishes high aspirations

〖～,志在千里〗 lǎojì fú lì, zhì zài qiānlǐ ＝ 老骥伏枥 lǎojì-fúlì

【老家】 lǎojiā 〈名〉❶ native place; old/ancestral home: 西安是我的～。Xi'an is my hometown. ❷ nether world; Hades: ⇨回～

【老家儿】 lǎojiār 〈名〉〈方〉parents and senior relatives

【老家贼】 lǎojiāzéi 〈名〉〈方〉[动物] (house) sparrow

【老奸巨猾】 lǎojiān-jùhuá 〈熟〉past master of machination and manoeuvre; crafty old scoundrel/devil; wily/cunning/sly old

fox; old hand at trickery and deception: 任他～,也难逃法网。Shrewd and crafty though he may be, the wide net of justice will not let him through. ‖ 那些～的政客们善于蛊惑人心。Those politicians, past masters of machination and manoeuvre, are at home in demagogy.

【老茧】 lǎojiǎn = 老趼 lǎojiǎn

【老趼】 lǎojiǎn 〈名〉 callus; callosity: 手上磨出了～ work out a callus of the hand; have one's hand callused ‖ 手上长～ have calluses on one's hands ‖ 厚厚的～ thick callus

【老江湖】 lǎojiānghu 〈名〉 well-travelled, worldly-wise person; person who has seen much of the world; experienced and worldly-wise person

【老将】 lǎojiàng 〈名〉 ❶ veteran; old-timer ❷ [象棋] commander-in-chief; king [the chief piece in Chinese chess]

〖～出马,一个顶俩〗 lǎojiàng chū mǎ, yīgè dǐng liǎ 〈熟〉 one veteran is worth two recruits; a veteran can accomplish more than two novices can; when a veteran goes into action, he can do the job of two

【老交情】 lǎojiāoqing 〈名〉 time-tested/long-standing friendship; old friend; long-time friend: 我们是～了。We are long-time friends.

【老街坊】 lǎojiēfang 〈名〉〈口〉 old neighbour: ～老邻居 old neighbours ‖ 我们都是～,有什么事你尽管说。We're nieghbours of many years. If you need help, don't hesitate to let me know.

【老街旧坊】 lǎojiē-jiùfáng = 老街旧邻 lǎojiē-jiùlín

【老街旧邻】 lǎojiē-jiùlín 〈名〉〈口〉 old neighbours

【老景】 lǎojǐng 〈名〉 life and circumstances in old age: ～堪怜 have a miserable old age

【老境】 lǎojìng 〈名〉 ❶ old age: 渐入～ be ageing; be getting on in years ❷ life and circumstances in old age: ～凄凉 have a neglected old age; have a lonely and dreary old age; live a lonely and dreary life in old age

【老九】 lǎojiǔ 〈名〉〈旧〉〈贬〉 intellectuals: ⇨臭～

【老酒】 lǎojiǔ 〈名〉〈方〉 wine [esp Shaoxing rice wine]

【老绝户】 lǎojuéhu 〈名〉 old people without male offspring

【老框框】 lǎokuàngkuang 〈名〉 old way of doing things; outmoded convention

【老辣】 lǎolà 〈形〉 ❶ shrewd and ruthless ❷ (of handwriting, etc) smooth and vigorous

【老来俏】 lǎoláiqiào 〈形〉〈口〉 (of an elderly woman) like mutton dressed as lamb; coquettish at old age

【老来少】 lǎoláishào ❶ 〈形〉 (of an old person) old in age but young in heart; having a young heart ❷ 〈名〉〈方〉 [植物] tricolour amaranth

【老老少少】 lǎolǎo-shàoshào 〈名〉 the old and the young: ～一群人 a group of old and young people

【老老】 lǎolao = 姥姥 lǎolao

【老老实实】 lǎolao-shíshí 〈形〉 honestly; conscientiously; in earnest; with sincerity and candour: ～地交代。Tell the whole truth. / Make a truthful account of what you know. ‖ 认认真真做事,～做人。Be conscientious in doing things and honest in dealing with people.

【老泪】 lǎolèi 〈名〉 old man's tears

〖～纵横〗 lǎolèi-zònghéng 〈熟〉 (of an old person) give way to a flood of tears; be all tears

【老理】 lǎolǐ 〈名〉 old principle

【老例】 lǎolì 〈名〉 old practice/custom: 按～办理 follow an old practice

【老脸】 lǎoliǎn 〈名〉 ❶ 〈谦〉 [used by an old person in speaking of his dignity or self-respect] old face: 豁出去这张～去求情 have the cheek/nerve/face to ask for a favour ‖ 你叫我这张～往哪儿搁? How could I ever face people again? ‖ 你看在我这张～的份儿上,就这一次饶了他吧。For my sake, let him off this time. ❷ thick-skinned person ❸ [戏剧] painted face of an old man (in Beijing opera) [a face with two white brows reaching to the bases of earlobes]

〖～皮〗 lǎoliǎnpí 〈形〉 thick-skinned; brazen; shameless; cheeky

【老练】 lǎoliàn 〈形〉 seasoned; experienced: 她办事很～。She handles things with a sure hand.

〖～通达〗 lǎoliàn-tōngdá 〈熟〉 seasoned and sensible; experienced and reasonable

【老林】 lǎolín 〈名〉 virgin forest: 深山～ depths of mountains and forests

【老龄】 lǎolíng 〈名〉 ❶ old age: ～保险 old-age insurance ❷ the old/aged: ～问题 ageing problem

〖～化〗 lǎolínghuà 〈名〉 ageing (process); ageing trend: ～社会 ageing society ‖ 人口～ ageing of the population

〖～人口〗 lǎolíng rénkǒu 〈名〉 aged/senior population: ～是这个国家人口中增长很快的一部分。Senior population is a fast-growing segment of the population of this country.

〖～委〗 lǎolíngwěi 〈名〉〈简称〉 committee for the study of problems of the aged ⇨老龄问题委员会

〖～问题委员会〗 lǎolíng wèntí wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 committee for the study of problems of the aged

【老路】 lǎolù 〈名〉 ❶ beaten track; old road/path: 走～ take/follow a worn path; choose a well-travelled road ❷ old rut; old method; conventional way: 走～ follow a beaten track; slip back into the old rut ⇨穿新鞋,走～

【老妈儿】 lǎomār = 老妈子 lǎomāzi

【老妈子】 lǎomāzi 〈名〉〈旧〉 amah; maidservant

【老马恋栈】 lǎomǎ-liànzhàn 〈熟〉 an old horse is unwilling to leave its stable - be aged/old but still wish to cling to the official post

【老马识途】 lǎomǎ-shítú 〈熟〉 an old horse knows the way—a man of long experience knows the ropes; an old hand is a good guide

【老迈】 lǎomài 〈形〉 aged; senile; decrepit: ～昏庸 old and fatuous; senile and muddle-headed

【老猫不在,耗子成精】 lǎomāo bù zài, hàozi chéng jīng 〈熟〉 when the cat is away, the mouse will play

【老毛病】 lǎomáobìng 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ chronic disease; inveterate disease: 他胃疼的～又犯了。He has a relapse of stomachache. ‖ 消化不良是她的～了。Indigestion has been with her for quite a long time. ❷ old weakness/trouble: 犯～ revert to one's old bad habit

【老帽儿】 lǎomàor 〈名〉〈方〉 dull layman; foolish greenhorn; hick: ⇨土～

【老耄】 lǎomào 〈形〉〈书〉 senile; decrepit: ～之年 in one's dotage/senility/decrepitude; in one's old age

【老米】 lǎomǐ 〈名〉〈方〉〈旧〉 stale rice

【老面】 lǎomiàn 〈名〉〈方〉 leaven; leavening dough

【老面孔】 lǎomiànkǒng 〈名〉 ❶ old face ❷ same old thing

【老面皮】 lǎomiànpí 〈形〉〈方〉 thick-skinned; brazen; shameless

【老面子】 lǎomiànzi 〈名〉 ❶ old feelings or sensibilities ❷ elder's feelings or sensibilities

【老谋深算】 lǎomóu-shēnsuàn 〈熟〉 circumspect and farseeing; experienced and astute; well-conceived and far-sighted

【老衲】 lǎonà 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ old Buddhist monk ❷ [a form of self-address used by an old monk] I; me

【老奶奶】 lǎonǎinai 〈名〉 ❶ (paternal) great-grandmother ❷ 〈尊〉 [used by children in addressing an old woman] granny

【老脑筋】 lǎonǎojīn 〈名〉 old/outdated way of thinking

【老蔫儿】 lǎoniānr 〈名〉〈方〉 reticent/taciturn and unsociable person

【老年】 lǎonián 〈名〉 old age: ～保健 geracomia ‖ ～保险 old age insurance ‖ ～护理 geriatric nursing ‖ ～疾病 old age disease ‖ ～皱纹 aged wrinkles

〖～斑〗 lǎoniánbān 〈名〉 senile plaque; age pigment

〖～大学〗 lǎonián dàxué 〈名〉 university for the elderly; aged people's university/college

〖～迪斯科〗 lǎonián dísīkē 〈名〉 disco for senior citizens [a type of physical exercise developed in China]

〖～公寓〗 lǎonián gōngyù 〈名〉 flat/apartment for senior citizens; senior citizens' lodging house; grey-headed flat

〖～活动中心〗 lǎonián huódòng zhōngxīn 〈名〉 recreation center for senior citizens; seniors' club

〖～间〗 lǎoniánjiān 〈名〉 former/ancient times; old days; the past

〖～期〗 lǎoniánqī 〈名〉 ❶ old age; senescence ❷ [地质] topographic age

〖～人〗 lǎoniánrén 〈名〉 old people; the old/aged; senior citizen: ～活动中心 recreation center for senior citizens; seniors' club

〖～心理学〗 lǎonián xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 psychology of ageing

〖～型社会〗 lǎoniánxíng shèhuì 〈名〉aged society
〖～性变性〗 lǎoniánxìng biànxìng 〈名〉[医学] senile degeneration
〖～性痴呆〗 lǎoniánxìng chīdāi 〈名〉[医学] senile dementia
〖～性耳聋〗 lǎoniánxìng ěrlóng 〈名〉[医学] presbycusis
〖～性精神病〗 lǎoniánxìng jīngshénbìng 〈名〉[医学] senile psychosis
〖～学〗 lǎoniánxué 〈名〉gerontology; nostology
〖～医学〗 lǎonián yīxué 〈名〉gerontology; geriatrics: ～专家 geriatrician; geriatrist

【老娘】 lǎoniáng 〈名〉❶ old mother ❷ [a form of self-address used by a married woman of middle or old age to refer to herself proudly] I; me
〖～们儿〗 lǎoniángmenr 〈名〉〈方〉❶ married woman ❷〈贬〉woman: 快走吧,这里没有你们～的事。Please go. It's none of your women's business. ❸ wife

【老娘】 lǎoniang 〈名〉❶〈旧〉midwife ❷〈方〉maternal grandmother
〖～婆〗 lǎoniangpó 〈名〉〈旧〉midwife

【老牛破车】 lǎoniú-pòchē 〈熟〉an old ox pulling a rickety cart—making slow progress; drag along at a snail's pace

【老牛舐犊】 lǎoniú-shìdú 〈熟〉an old cow licking her newborn calf—a parent doting on his/her child

【老农】 lǎonóng 〈名〉❶ old and experienced farmer/peasant ❷ farmer; peasant

【老牌】 lǎopái 〈名〉❶ old and well-established brand/trademark: "飞鸽"牌自行车是个～。The brand name of the bicycle "Flying Pigeon" is old and well-established. ❷ old-timer; veteran: ～帝国主义 old-line imperialism ‖ ～特务 old hand at espionage; experienced special/secret agent

【老派】 lǎopài ❶〈形〉old-fashioned; conservative: ～作风 old-fashioned/obsolete work/working style ❷〈名〉old-fashioned person; old fogy; fogram; conservative

【老婆婆】 lǎopópo 〈名〉〈方〉❶ granny [used by children in addressing an old woman] ❷ husband's mother; mother-in-law

【老婆儿】 lǎopór 〈名〉old woman [with overtones of intimacy]

【老婆子】 lǎopózi 〈名〉❶ old biddy ❷ my old woman [used by husband for his aged wife]

【老婆】 lǎopo 〈名〉〈口〉wife

【老圃】 lǎopǔ 〈名〉〈旧〉skilled gardener; expert vegetable grower

【老谱】 lǎopǔ 〈名〉outmoded/outdated/old convention; old practice/customs: 袭用～ follow the old conventions; abide by the old conventions

【老气】 lǎoqì 〈形〉❶ seasoned; experienced; old-mannish: 虽然他刚参加工作,但办事很～。Though he's just begun his career, he works with a sure hand. ❷ (of clothes, furniture, etc) dark and old-fashioned: 客厅里的家具显得太～。The furniture in the sitting room is dark and old-fashioned.
〖～横秋〗 lǎoqì-héngqiū 〈熟〉❶ be arrogant on account of one's seniority; put on the airs of a veteran; flaunt one's seniority ❷ lacking in youthful vigour: 他年纪轻轻的,说起话来却～。He is young in age but beyond his years in speech.

【老前辈】 lǎoqiánbèi 〈名〉〈尊〉one's senior/elder: 革命～ veteran of the revolution ‖ 体育界的～ doyen of sportsmen

【老枪】 lǎoqiāng 〈名〉〈旧〉inveterate smoker [esp an opium eater/smoker]

【老腔老调】 lǎoqiāng-lǎodiào 〈熟〉❶ old tune and melody ❷ (of a child, etc) sound like an adult: 这 10 岁的孩子讲起话来～的。The ten-year old boy speaks like a grown-up.

【老亲】 lǎoqīn 〈名〉❶ old parents ❷ old relative: ～旧邻 old relatives and neighbours

【老区】 lǎoqū 〈名〉❶〈简称〉old liberated areas ❷ old revolutionary base

【老拳】 lǎoquán 〈名〉forceful fist (when used to hit people): ⇨饱以～

【老人】 lǎorén 〈名〉❶ old people; the aged/old; senior citizen: 照顾～ take care of the old/aged ‖ 尊敬～ respect the old/aged; show respect for the old/aged ❷ one's parents or grandparents: 赡养～ provide for one's parents/grandparents ‖ 孝敬～ treat one's old parents with filial piety; do one's filial duty to one's old parents ‖ 照顾～ take care of one's parents/grandparents ‖ ～儿孙绕膝,享受着天伦之乐。Old parents are enjoying the family love and happiness with their children and grandchildren around them.
〖～斑〗 lǎorénbān = 老年斑 lǎoniánbān
〖～星〗 Lǎorénxīng 〈名〉[天文] Canopus [regarded by the ancients as symbolizing longevity]

【老人家】 lǎorenjia 〈名〉〈口〉❶〈尊〉venerable old person: 你～一向可好? How are things with you? ‖ 儿子媳妇们都这样孝顺,你～好福气啊! You've got such good fortune to be cared for by your loving sons and their wives. ‖ 祝您～福如东海,寿比南山。I wish you happiness and a long life. ❷ parent: ～都好吗? How are your parents?

【老弱】 lǎo-ruò 〈名〉❶ the old and the young ❷ the old and the weak: ～妇孺 the old and the weak, women and children
〖～病残〗 lǎo-ruò-bìng-cán 〈熟〉❶ old, weak, sick and disabled ❷ the old, weak, sick and disabled: 照顾好～ take good care of the old, weak, sick and disabled ‖ ～孕专座 seat (reserved) for the old, weak, sick, disabled and pregnant
〖～残兵〗 lǎoruò-cánbīng 〈熟〉old, weak and wounded troops; remaining troops made up of the old and weak—people who are no longer active or efficient in work on account of old age, illness, etc

【老三届】 lǎosānjiè 〈名〉junior and senior high school graduates of 1966-1968 in China

【老少边穷地区】 lǎo-shǎo-biān-qióng dìqū 〈名〉old revolutionary base areas, minority-inhabited areas, frontier areas and poverty-stricken areas

【老少】 lǎoshào 〈名〉the old and the young
〖～无欺〗 lǎoshào-wúqī 〈熟〉cheat neither the old nor the young—be fair in business
〖～咸宜〗 lǎoshào-xiányí 〈熟〉be good for both the old and the young
〖～爷们〗 lǎoshàoyémen 〈名〉〈方〉both the old and the young; all the menfolk

【老身】 lǎoshēn 〈代〉〈旧〉[a form of self-address used by an old woman, esp in traditional opera] I; me

【老生】 lǎoshēng 〈名〉*laosheng* [aged male role in traditional Chinese opera]
〖～常谈〗 lǎoshēng-chángtán 〈熟〉commonplace; platitude; truism; banal/trite remark; cliché

【老师】 lǎoshī 〈名〉〈尊〉teacher: 当～ be/become a teacher ‖ 培训～ train a teacher ‖ 代课～ supply/substitute teacher ‖ 女～ woman teacher ‖ 高～ Mr/Miss Gao ‖ 数学/英语～ math/English teacher ‖ 经验是最好的～。Experience is the best teacher.

【老师傅】 lǎoshīfu 〈名〉〈尊〉master craftsman; experienced worker

【老式】 lǎoshì 〈形〉❶ old-fashioned; of old style: ～家具/汽车 old-fashioned furniture/car ❷ (of people) old-fashioned; conservative

【老视眼】 lǎoshìyǎn = 老花眼 lǎohuāyǎn

【老是】 lǎoshì 〈副〉always; all the time; invariably: 他～迟到。He is seldom on time. / He always comes late.

【老实】 lǎoshi 〈形〉❶ honest; frank: ～人 honest person ‖ ～可靠 honest and reliable; trustworthy ‖ ～交代! Tell the truth, nothing but the truth! / Tell the whole truth! / Make a truthful account of what you know! ‖ ～说,我不赞成这个提议。To be honest/frank, I disagree on the proposal. ‖ 做～人,说～话,办～事。Tell no lies, do decent work, and be a high-principled person. ❷ well-behaved; well-disciplined; good: 放～点! Behave yourself! ‖ 这孩子很～,从不调皮捣蛋。The child is a good boy, never making any trouble. ❸〈婉〉simple-minded; naive; easily taken in; gullible: 他太～了。He is a bit too naive.
〖～巴交〗 lǎoshibājiāo 〈形〉〈方〉well-behaved and cautious: 她丈夫是个～的庄稼人。Her husband is an honest and simple farmer.

【老手】 lǎoshǒu 〈名〉old hand; (old) stager; veteran: 谈判～ veteran negotiator ‖ 处理这类事情,他是～。He is an old hand in dealing with such things.

【老寿星】 lǎoshòuxing 〈名〉❶〈尊〉[used as a respectful form of address for old people] venerable old person ❷ elderly person whose birthday is being celebrated

【老鼠】 lǎoshǔ 〈名〉〈通称〉mouse; rat: 捕捉～ catch mice ‖ 消灭～ get rid of rats ‖ ～啃咬 the mice gnaw/nibble ‖ ～吱吱叫。A rat squeaks.

〖～过街，人人喊打〗 lǎoshǔ guò jiē, rénrén hǎn dǎ 〈熟〉 a rat crossing the street is chased by all—object of public condemnation; extremely unpopular figure [denoting a person or thing hated by everyone]
〖～见猫〗 lǎoshǔ jiàn māo 〈熟〉 like a mouse that meets a cat—scared; horrified
〖～药〗 lǎoshǔyào 〈名〉 rat poison
【老帅】 lǎoshuài 〈名〉 veteran marshal
【老死】 lǎosǐ 〈动〉 die a natural death; die on account of old age
〖～不相往来〗 lǎosǐ bù xiāng wǎnglái 〈熟〉 grow old and die without having had any dealings with each other—never be in contact with each other; not visit each other all their lives
【老宋体】 lǎosòngtǐ ＝ 宋体字 sòngtǐzì
【老太婆】 lǎotàipó 〈名〉 old woman
【老太太】 lǎotàitai 〈名〉〈尊〉 ❶ old lady ❷ your, his, her, etc mother; my mother; my mother-in-law
【老太爷】 lǎotàiyé 〈名〉〈尊〉 ❶ elderly gentleman ❷ your, his, her, etc father; my father; my father-in-law
【老态龙钟】 lǎotài-lóngzhōng 〈熟〉 senile and doddering; old and clumsy/shaky; weighed down with age: 昔日风华正茂的小伙子，如今已～。The youths of old days are now doddering old men. ‖ 他虽说已是～，但思路依然清晰敏捷。Although he is old and doddering in manners, he is agile and alert in mind.
【老汤】 lǎotāng 〈名〉 ❶ residual sauce (reserved from previous cooking to be used as a condiment) ❷ 〈方〉 residual salt water from previous salting or pickling
【老饕】 lǎotāo 〈名〉〈书〉 glutton; gourmand; voracious eater
【老套】 lǎotào ＝ 老一套 lǎoyītào
〖～子〗 lǎotàozi 〈名〉 old practice/stuff; outmoded way (of doing things); outdated custom/convention
【老天】 lǎotiān 〈名〉〈口〉 Heaven; God
〖～爷〗 lǎotiānyé 〈名〉 ❶ Heaven; God ❷ [used in exclamations] good heavens; my God; my goodness; good gracious: 我的～！My God! / My goodness! / Good Heavens! / Good Gracious!
〖～有眼〗 lǎotiān-yǒuyǎn 〈熟〉 heaven has eyes—there is divine justice after all
【老头儿】 lǎotóur 〈名〉 ❶ old man/chap: 白胡子～ white beard old man ❷ my father [with overtones of intimacy]: 我家～就要退休了。My old father is to retire.
〖～乐〗 lǎotóurlè ＝ 痒痒挠儿 yǎngyǎngnáor
〖～鱼〗 lǎotóuryú 〈名〉〈通称〉 angler; goosefish
【老头子】 lǎotóuzi 〈名〉 ❶ 〈贬〉 old fogey/codger ❷ my old man [used by an old woman] ❸ chief of a gang or a secret society
【老外】 lǎowài 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ layman: 在这一行你就是～了。In this trade you're a complete outsider. ❷ foreigner: 你们学校～真多。You've got a lot of foreigners on campus.
【老顽固】 lǎowángù 〈名〉 old stick-in-the-mud; old fogy; old diehard: 这家伙是个～，不容易说服。This fellow is opinionated and not susceptible to persuasion.
【老王卖瓜，自卖自夸】 Lǎo Wáng mài guā, zì mài zì kuā 〈熟〉 Lao Wang selling melons praises his own goods—praise one's own work or wares; every cook praises his own broth
【老翁】 lǎowēng 〈名〉〈书〉 old man; greybeard
【老挝】 Lǎowō 〈名〉 Laos
〖～人〗 Lǎowōrén 〈名〉 Laotian; Lao
〖～人民民主共和国〗 Lǎowō Rénmín Mínzhǔ Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Lao People's Democratic Republic
〖～语〗 Lǎowōyǔ 〈名〉 Laotian (language)
【老倭瓜】 lǎowōguā 〈名〉〈方〉 pumpkin; cushaw
【老窝】 lǎowō 〈名〉 nest; den; lair; hideout: 抄造假酒的～ carry out/launch/make a raid on the den where fake liquors are made ‖ 捣毁～ demolish/destroy sb's nest/den/lair ‖ 端掉抢劫团伙的～ destroy the lair of a robbers' band ‖ 敌人/罪犯的～ nest of enemies/criminals ‖ 狐狸的～不容易找到。It's not very easy to find the den of the fox.
【老弦】 lǎoxián 〈名〉 thick string [used on some stringed instruments such as *jinghu*, *erhu*, etc]
【老乡】 lǎoxiāng 〈名〉 ❶ fellow townsman; fellow villager: ～见～，两眼泪汪汪。When fellow townsmen meet, their eyes are full of happy tears. ‖ 看在～的面子上，我帮你这个忙。Since we're fellow townsmen, I'd like to give you a hand. ❷ [a friendly form of address to a countryman]: ～，这是到车站去的路吗？Hi there! Is this the right road to the station?
【老相】 lǎoxiang 〈形〉 looking older than one's age: 他长得～。He looks older than his age. / He looks old for his age.
【老小】 lǎoxiǎo 〈名〉 ❶ grown-ups and children; the whole family: 一家～ the whole family ❷ all the people: 全村～ the whole village, old and young ❸ 〈旧〉 [usu used in the early vernacular] wife
【老兄】 lǎoxiōng 〈名〉〈尊〉 [a form of address among friends] brother; man; old chap/fellow: 你～真行！Bravo, old chap! / Man, you're great!
【老羞成怒】 lǎoxiū-chéngnù ＝ 恼羞成怒 nǎoxiū-chéngnù
【老朽】 lǎoxiǔ ❶ 〈形〉 decrepit and behind the times: 昏庸～ dull, fatuous and decrepit ‖ ～无能 old and useless ❷ 〈名〉〈谦〉 [a form of self-address used by an old man] I; me
【老学究】 lǎoxuéjiū 〈名〉 old pedant
【老鸦】 lǎoyā 〈名〉〈方〉 crow
【老腌瓜】 lǎoyānguā 〈名〉〈方〉 snake melon
【老腌儿】 lǎoyānr 〈形〉〈方〉 preserved in salt for a long time: ～鸡蛋 pickled/salted eggs
【老眼光】 lǎoyǎnguāng 〈名〉 old way of perceiving/judging things; old view: 拿～看人 judge a person by old standards/from old impressions
【老眼昏花】 lǎoyǎn-hūnhuā 〈熟〉 be dim-sighted from old age
【老爷们儿】 lǎoyémenr 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ man ❷ husband
【老爷儿】 lǎoyér 〈名〉〈方〉 sun
【老爷爷】 lǎoyéye 〈名〉 ❶ great grandfather ❷ 〈尊〉 [a form of address to an old man used by children] grandpa
【老爷子】 lǎoyézi 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ 〈尊〉 old man ❷ my/your old father: 你家～身体可好？How is your father? ‖ 我家～爱听歌剧。My father enjoys opera.
【老爷】 lǎoye 〈名〉 ❶ 〈旧〉 bureaucrat; lord: 做官当～ (of officials) behave/act like a lord/bureaucrat ‖ 政府官员应是人民的勤务员，而不应是人民的～。Government officials should be servants for the people, not lords over the people. ❷ 〈旧〉 [used by a domestic servant] lord; master ❸ ＝ 姥爷 lǎoye ❹ old/old-fashioned thing: ⇨～车
〖～兵〗 lǎoyebīng 〈名〉 pampered soldier
〖～车〗 lǎoyechē 〈名〉 vintage car
【老一辈】 lǎoyībèi 〈名〉 older generation: ～无产阶级革命家 proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation; veteran proletarian revolutionaries
【老一套】 lǎoyītào 〈名〉 same old stuff/story; old/trite practice; outmoded method; old rut: 你说你不能去，又是～。You say you cannot go—the same old story. ‖ 研究来研究去，你还是～。You still cling to your old stuff after repeated considerations.
【老衣】 lǎoyī 〈名〉 graveclothes; shroud; cerements
【老鹰】 lǎoying 〈名〉 hawk; eagle: 咱们来玩～捉小鸡。Let's play hawk-and-chickens.
【老营】 lǎoyíng 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ old barracks ❷ nest (of bandits, etc); den; lair; hideout
【老油条】 lǎoyóutiáo ＝ 老油子 lǎoyóuzi
【老油子】 lǎoyóuzi 〈名〉 old slicker; wily old bird; old campaigner; old slippery person
【老有所为】 lǎoyǒusuǒwéi 〈熟〉 have sth to do when one gets old; live an active life at one's age
【老有所养】 lǎoyǒusuǒyǎng 〈熟〉 the elderly will be properly looked after; the old will be provided for
【老于世故】 lǎoyú-shìgù 〈熟〉〈贬〉 be wise/versed in the ways of the world; have seen much of the world; be worldly-wise; be sophisticated; know the way of life: ～的人 sophisticated person
【老玉米】 lǎoyùmi 〈名〉〈方〉 maize; corn
【老妪】 lǎoyù 〈名〉〈书〉 old woman
【老贼】 lǎozéi 〈名〉 old villain/scoundrel
【老丈】 lǎozhàng 〈名〉〈书〉〈尊〉 old gentleman
〖～人〗 lǎozhàngren 〈名〉 father-in-law
【老账】 lǎozhàng 〈名〉 ❶ old debts; long-standing debts: 还清～ pay off old debts ‖ ～未还，又欠新债。While he still has a lot of old debts to meet, he falls into new debts. ❷ old scores: 翻～ bring up old scores ‖ 清算～ settle old scores ‖ ～新账一起算。Settle all the debts, old and new, once for all. / Punish an offender with all the charges, old and new.

【老者】 lǎozhě 〈名〉〈书〉old gentleman; old man: 受人尊敬的～ respected/revered old man

【老着脸皮】 lǎozhe liǎnpí 〈副〉shamelessly; unabashedly; unblushingly

【老中青】 lǎo-zhōng-qīng 〈名〉the old, the middle-aged and the young: ～三结合 three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young

【老主顾】 lǎozhǔgù 〈名〉long-time customer/client; regular customer

【老资格】 lǎozīgé 〈名〉❶ seniority: 摆～ flaunt one's seniority; put on the airs of a veteran ‖ ～的外交家 senior/veteran diplomat ❷ senior; old-timer; veteran

【老子】 Lǎozǐ 〈名〉❶ Laozi [Chinese philosopher of the late Spring and Antumn Period and founder of Taoism] ❷ *Classic of the Way and Virtue* [Taoist classic by Laozi]

【老子】 lǎozi 〈名〉〈口〉❶ father: ⇨天王～ ❷ [a form of self-address used by an arrogant person] I; me: ～怕谁? 谁都不怕! Whom am I scared of? Nobody!

〖～天下第一〗 lǎozi tiānxià dìyī 〈熟〉regard oneself as number one under heaven—think oneself the greatest/wisest in the world

〖～英雄儿好汉〗 lǎozi yīngxióng ér hǎohàn 〈熟〉a hero's son is no chicken; the son of a hero must be a stout fellow too

【老字辈】 lǎozìbèi 〈名〉seniors; people of higher status

【老字号】 lǎozìhào 〈名〉old name in business; time-honoured brand; long-established shop: 百年～ century-old shop ‖ 中华～ China's time-honoured shop/brand

【老总】 lǎozǒng 〈名〉❶〈旧〉[a form of address] soldier ❷〈尊〉(the PLA's) general or commander-in-chief ❸〈尊〉[a form of address] chief engineer; general manager; editor in chief

【老祖宗】 lǎozǔzong 〈名〉ancestor; forefather: ～立的规矩 regulations established and handed down by forefathers

佬 lǎo 〈名〉〈贬〉man; guy; fellow: ⇨阔～; 乡巴～儿

挓 lǎo 〈动〉〈方〉take up; snatch; grab: 他～起一把铁锹干了起来。He took up a spade and began to work.

姥 lǎo
⇨mǔ

【姥姥】 lǎolao 〈名〉❶〈口〉(maternal) grandmother; grandma ❷〈方〉midwife

【姥爷】 lǎoye 〈名〉〈口〉(maternal) grandfather; grandpa

栳 lǎo → 栲栳 kǎolǎo

铑 lǎo 〈名〉[化学] rhodium (Rh): 镍～合金 nickel rhodium

潦 lǎo 〈书〉❶〈形〉(of rain) heavy: 水～降。It rains heavily/hard/relentlessly. ❷〈名〉puddles on the road ❸〈名〉heavy rainfall
⇨liáo

lào

络 lào
⇨luò

【络子】 làozi 〈名〉❶ thread-woven bag ❷ spindle

唠 lào 〈动〉〈方〉talk; chat; chit-chat; have a chat: 有空儿咱俩再好好～～。Let's have another hearty chat when we have time. / Another chat next time.
⇨láo

【唠扯】 làochě 〈动〉〈方〉chat; chit-chat; have a chat

【唠嗑】 làokē 〈动〉〈方〉chat; chit-chat; have a chat: 我们好长时间没在一起～了，这几天找个时间聚一聚吧。We haven't had a chat together for a long time. Let's have a get-together one of these days.

烙 lào 〈动〉❶ iron; brand; sear: ～衬衫 iron a shirt ‖ 给牛～上印记 brand the cattle ‖ 在木器上～出花纹 brand the wooden furniture with decorative patterns ‖ 那些痛苦的日子深深地～在他的心中。These days were seared in his memory with anguish. ❷ bake (in a pan): ～两张饼 bake a couple of cakes
⇨luò

【烙饼】 làobǐng 〈名〉pancake

【烙封】 làofēng 〈动〉seal by searing; sear up

【烙痕】 làohén 〈名〉brand

【烙花】 làohuā 〈名〉[工美] pyrograph

【烙铁】 làotie 〈名〉❶ iron; flatiron: 电～ electric iron ‖ 蒸汽～ steam iron ‖ 实心～ sadiron ❷ soldering/solder/searing iron

【烙印】 làoyìn 〈名〉❶ brand; stamp: 打上～ put a brand (on) ‖ 战马身上的～ mark branded on the battle steed ❷〈喻〉indelible mark/feature: 抹不去的时代～ marks of time that can't be removed ‖ 在脑海里留下了不可磨灭的～ sear an indelible memory on one's mind ‖ 她的绘画都有昔日经历的～。All her paintings are stamped with her past experiences. / Her past experiences are reflected in/on all her paintings.

涝 lào ❶〈动〉(of land or crops) be waterlogged: 今年天～。*It rains too much this year. / There is too much rainfall this year.* ‖ 庄稼～了。The crops were waterlogged. ⇨旱～保收 ❷〈名〉excessive water in the field: 排～ drain a waterlogged area

【涝地】 làodì 〈名〉*waterlogged lowland; land liable to waterlogging*

【涝害】 làohài 〈名〉water logging; crop damage/failure caused by waterlogging

【涝洼地】 làowādì 〈名〉waterlogged lowland

【涝灾】 làozāi 〈名〉damage or crop failure caused by waterlogging

落 lào ＝ 落 luò ①②⑦⑧⑨
⇨là; luō; luò

【落包涵】 lào bāohan 〈动〉〈方〉be/get blamed; bear the blame: 帮他忙活了好几天，到头来还～。My help with him for several days ended up with his blame for me.

【落不是】 lào bùshi 〈动〉be/get blamed; bear the blame: 没想到拼命干反倒落了一身不是。I never thought that my hard work earned me nothing but blame. ‖ 他怕～，处处谨小慎微。He conducted with utmost care only not to be blameworthy.

【落汗】 làohàn 〈动〉〈口〉stop sweating: 歇一会儿，落～。Let's take a short rest to cool off the sweat.

【落好儿】 làohǎor 〈动〉make/leave a good impression on others; get favourable comments; be praised

【落价】 làojià 〈动〉❶〈方〉go down/fall/drop in price: 上市蔬菜一多，自然就落了价。When there is an ample supply of vegetables in the market, the price will naturally go down. ❷ (of social status) fall down

【落架】 làojià 〈动〉❶〈方〉(of the roof truss) collapse ❷ (of a family) decline; go to ruin; come down in the world

【落炕】 làokàng 〈动〉〈方〉be bed-ridden with illness; keep/take to one's bed; be confined to bed

【落儿】 làor 〈名〉〈方〉means of support [used only after 有 or 没有]: 有～ be well-off; be comfortably-off ‖ 没～ be poor; be in straitened circumstances

【落忍】 làorěn 〈动〉〈方〉[often used in the negative] have the heart to do sth; be hard-hearted enough to do sth: 孩子没人管，她看着不～。She couldn't bear to see the children left in nobody's care. ‖ 他累成那样儿，我们心里怪不～的。We felt quite sympathetic over his undue exertion.

【落色】 làoshǎi 〈动〉discolour; fade (in colour): 窗帘～了。The curtain has lost its colour. ‖ 这种布～吗? Does this cloth fade? ‖ 这种布料容易～。This kind of cloth discolours easily.

【落枕】 làozhěn 〈动〉❶ *have/get a stiff neck* [caused by cold or an awkward sleeping posture]: 我昨晚～了。I got a stiff neck last night. ❷ (of one's head) touch the pillow: 他这个人头一～就打鼾。*He falls asleep and snores as soon as his head touches the pillow.*

【落子】 làozi 〈名〉❶〈方〉[a form of folk art] popular ballad *sung to the accompaniment of bamboo clappers with every stanza ending with* "lianhualao, laolianhua" (莲花落，落莲花) ❷〈旧〉

= 评剧 píngjù ❸ = 落儿 làor

耢 lào ❶〈名〉leveller [a kind of farm implement used to level land] ❷〈动〉level land with a leveller

酪 lào〈名〉❶ junket：⇨奶～ ❷ fruit jelly; paste：红果～ haw/hawthorn jam ‖ 杏仁～ almond cream

【酪氨酸】 lào'ānsuān〈名〉[生化] tyrosine：～代谢病 tyrosinosis ‖ ～酶 tyrosinase ‖ ～血症 tyrosinemia

【酪胺】 lào'àn〈名〉[化学] tyramine

【酪蛋白】 làodànbái〈名〉[化学] casein; caseinum：～胶 casein glue ‖ ～酶 casease

【酪素】 làosù〈名〉[化学] casein：～胶 casein glue ‖ ～原 caseinogen

【酪酸】 làosuān〈名〉〈旧〉[化学] butyric acid：～脂 butyrate

【酪脂】 làozhī〈名〉[化学] butyrin

lē

肋 lē → 肋脦 lēde

⇨lèi

【肋脦】 lēde〈形〉〈方〉(of clothes) untidy; slovenly; sloppy：瞧你那～样！What a slovenly person you are!

〖～兵〗 lēdebing〈名〉untidy/slovenly person; sloven

嘞 lē

⇨lei

【嘞嘞】 lēle〈动〉〈方〉chatter; be garrulous：你瞎～什么？What nonsense are you talking/nattering about? ‖ 你少～两句行不行？Cut out the garbage, will you?

lè

仂 lè〈名〉〈书〉remainder

【仂句】 lèjù = 仂语 lèyǔ

【仂语】 lèyǔ〈名〉[语言] word group; phrase

艻 lè → 萝艻 luólè

叻 Lè〈名〉Singapore [as referred to by overseas Chinese]：～币 currency of Singapore; Singaporean currency

【叻埠】 lèbù〈名〉Singapore [name used by overseas Chinese]

乐 lè ❶〈形〉happy; cheerful; delighted; joyful：～坏了 be ecstatic/overjoyed ‖ 以…为～ take a joy/delight in sth ‖ 如果我把一切都告诉他们，他们一定会～得手舞足蹈。If I tell them all about this, they will dance for joy. ‖ 她心里～开了花。Her heart swelled with happiness. / Her heart burst with joy. / Her heart was filled with joy. ⇨～极生悲；欢～ ❷〈名〉pleasure; fun：⇨取～；其～无穷 ❸〈动〉be happy (to do sth); enjoy; take delight in：⇨～此不疲；津津～道；幸灾～祸 ❹〈动〉〈口〉laugh; be amused：～得合不上嘴 laugh broadly; laugh from ear to ear ‖ 你～什么呢？What are you laughing at? / What's the joke? ⇨傻～

⇨yuè

【乐不可言】 lèbùkěyán〈熟〉one enjoys such great pleasure that it is beyond description/words; be unspeakably happy

【乐不可支】 lèbùkězhī〈熟〉be overwhelmed/overcome with joy; be overjoyed (at/with); be beside oneself with joy; be extremely happy：大家听到这个消息都～。We were all overwhelmed with joy at the news.

【乐不思蜀】 lèbùsīShǔ〈熟〉(of one who lives in a foreign land) be so happy as to forget home and duty; indulge in pleasure and forget home and duty

【乐此不倦】 lècǐ-bùjuàn = 乐此不疲 lècǐ-bùpí

【乐此不疲】 lècǐ-bùpí〈熟〉always enjoy it; never get tired of it; never be bored with it：他每天栽花、养鱼，～。He took pleasure in growing flowers and breeding fish everyday and never got tired.

【乐道】 lèdào〈动〉❶ take delight in talking about sth：⇨津津～ ❷ find pleasure in one's belief

【乐得】 lèdé〈动〉readily take the opportunity (to do sth); be only too glad (to do sth)：他们不让我帮忙，我～清闲。They didn't need my help, so I was only too happy to have the chance of more leisure.

【乐而忘返】 lè'érwàngfǎn〈熟〉enjoy oneself so much that one doesn't want to return; be too overjoyed to remember to return; have a good time and forget all about going home：这里的美景使游客～。The tourists enjoyed the beautiful scenery so much that they forgot to depart.

【乐观】 lèguān〈形〉optimistic; hopeful; sanguine：前景～ have a bright future; have bright/promising prospects ‖ 态度～ hopeful/sanguine attitude ‖ ～的看法/情绪 optimistic view/mood ‖ ～的预测 upbeat prediction ‖ 过分/谨慎/盲目～ be unduly/cautiously/blindly optimistic ‖ 表现出～态度 display/show optimism ‖ 持～态度 be optimistic (about/over) ‖ 对前途很～ be optimistic/hopeful about the future ‖ 培养～精神 cultivate optimism

〖～主义〗 lèguānzhǔyì〈名〉optimism：革命～ revolutionary optimism ‖ ～者 optimist

【乐果】 lèguǒ〈名〉[农业] Rogor [a kind of insecticide]

【乐呵呵】 lèhēhē〈形〉buoyant; happy and gay; light-hearted：他整天～的，没有发愁的时候。He is always in a happy mood free from worries.

【乐和】 lèhe〈形〉〈方〉happy; joyful; cheerful：日子过得挺～ lead/live a happy life

【乐极生悲】 lèjí-shēngbēi〈熟〉extreme joy begets sorrows; extreme pleasure ends in sorrow; pleasure has its sting in its tail; when the cup of happiness overflows, disaster follows; joy at its height engenders sorrow：～，否极泰来。When joy reaches its height, it is sorrow's turn; when ill luck reaches its limit, good luck comes in.

【乐境】 lèjìng〈名〉comfortable circumstances

【乐趣】 lèqù〈名〉delight; pleasure; joy：尝到/领略～ taste/savour the delight/joy (of) ‖ 带来～ bring/give pleasure ‖ 发现～ discover the delight/joy (of) ‖ 获得～ derive/get delight/pleasure/joy (from); find pleasure (in sth/doing sth) ‖ 享受～ appreciate/enjoy the pleasure (of) ‖ 增添～ increase the pleasure (of) ‖ 家庭～ domestic pleasure ‖ 生活～ joys of life ‖ 他们从中得到了很多～。They got a lot of pleasure out of it. ‖ 我们要学会在生活中感受～。We must learn to feel pleasure in life. ‖ 我每每都能从工作中获得～。I can always derive joy from my work.

【乐儿】 lèr〈方〉= 乐子 lèzi

【乐融融】 lèróngróng〈形〉happy and harmonious：家家户户～。Each and every family lives a life of happiness and harmony.

【乐山大佛】 Lèshān Dàfó〈名〉Giant Stone Buddha in Leshan County, Sichuan Province

【乐善好施】 lèshàn-hàoshī〈熟〉love to do charitable/philanthropic work

【乐事】 lèshì〈名〉pleasure; delight; joy：以助人为～ find pleasure in helping others ‖ 人间～ worldly pleasure ‖ 人生～ joy of life

【乐陶陶】 lètáotáo〈形〉happy; cheerful; joyful

【乐天】 lètiān〈形〉carefree; happy-go-lucky; optimistic：～逍遥的性格 happy-go-lucky disposition

〖～派〗 lètiānpài〈名〉optimist; happy-go-lucky person; sanguine person：爸爸天生是个～。Dad is an optimist by nature. / Dad is a natural optimist.

〖～知命〗 lètiān-zhīmìng〈熟〉submit to the will of Heaven and be content with one's lot; accept fate with happiness; accept whatever God/nature grants and be content with one's fate

〖～主义〗 lètiānzhǔyì〈名〉optimism

【乐土】 lètǔ〈名〉land of happiness; paradise：人间～ paradise on earth; earthly/terrestrial paradise ‖ 逝将去汝，适彼～。In due course we are to bid you farewell, and go to that land of eternal happiness. ‖ 这里是远离城市喧嚣的一方～。This is a paradise far away from the hubbub of the city life.

【乐业】 lèyè〈动〉work in contentment; enjoy one's trade：安居～ live in comfort and work in contentment

【乐以忘忧】 lèyǐwàngyōu〈熟〉be so happy as to forget one's worries/sorrow; forget one's sorrow in one's joy

【乐意】 lèyì ❶〈动〉be willing/ready (to do sth)：～帮忙 be willing to help; be ready to assist ‖ 假如你～为我们工作，我们将不胜感激。We'll be much obliged if you are so kind as to work for

us. ‖ 一你愿意跟我一块去吗? 一非常～。—Would you like to go with me? —With pleasure. ‖ 他原本就不～来。He was reluctant to come, to begin with.‖ 我们～出资赞助。We are ready to provide the financial support. ❷〈形〉pleased; happy: 对于我提的建议,她似乎有点儿不～。She seemed somewhat displeased with my suggestion.

【乐于】 lèyú 〈动〉be glad/happy (to do sth); take delight/pleasure in: ～从命 be willing to obey; comply with sb's wish gladly; obey an order with pleasure ‖ ～接受 accept with pleasure; accept willingly ‖ ～助人 love to help others; be ready to help others ‖ 他～行善。He is happy in doing good.

【乐园】 lèyuán 〈名〉❶ amusement park; playground: 迪斯尼～ Disneyland ‖ 儿童～ *children's amusement park/playground* ❷ [宗教] paradise ❸〈喻〉paradise [place of extreme delight, happiness, etc]: 人间～ earthly/terrestrial paradise; paradise on earth

【乐在其中】 lèzàiqízhōng 〈熟〉find pleasure in: 别人都觉得编词典是个苦活,但她却～。*All other people believe that the making* of dictionaries is drudgery, but she finds it a source of pleasure.

【乐滋滋】 lèzīzī 〈形〉〈口〉pleased; contented: 心里～的 feel pleased/delighted ‖ 新郎～地给大家敬酒。Beaming with pleasure, the bridegroom proposed the toast to each of the guests in turn.

【乐子】 lèzi 〈名〉〈方〉❶ fun; pleasure: 他在家里闷得慌,出去找～。He got bored at home and went out for fun. ❷ laughable matter: 你没见人家在瞧～? Don't you see others watching you making a fool/spectacle of yourself?

功 lè → 瑊功 jiānlè

泐 lè 〈书〉❶〈动〉carve; engrave; inscribe: ～碑 carve/inscribe on a stone tablet ❷〈动〉write (a letter) ❸〈动〉(of stones) break along the grains ❹〈名〉carved characters: 残～依稀可辨。The incomplete carved characters are dimly visible.

勒[1] lè ❶〈名〉〈书〉headstall; halter: ⇨马～ ❷〈动〉rein in; halt *(the horse)*: ～马 *rein in a horse* ‖ 拉紧缰绳～住马 hold a horse with a tight rein ⇨悬崖～马 ❸〈动〉force; coerce; compel: ⇨～令; ～索 ❹〈动〉〈书〉command; lead: 亲～三军 take command of the army ⇨～兵

勒[2] lè 〈动〉〈书〉carve; engrave; inscribe: ～碑 carve on a stone tablet; engrave inscriptions on a stone table ⇨勾～

勒[3] lè 〈量〉〈简称〉[物理] lux; metre-candle ⇨勒克斯
⇨lēi

【勒逼】 lèbī 〈动〉force; coerce; compel; press: ～租税 press for payment of taxes and levies

【勒兵】 lèbīng 〈动〉command troops

【勒捐】 lèjuān 〈动〉extort contributions

【勒克斯】 lèkèsī 〈量〉[物理] lux; metre-candle

【～计】 lèkèsījì 〈名〉lux gauge

【勒令】 lèlìng 〈动〉compel (by legal authority); force/demand by order; order: ～停业 order to suspend the business (operation); order that the business operation be suspended ‖ ～退还侵吞的公款 order to return the embezzled public funds ‖ ～退学 order a student to leave school; expel/remove a student from school ‖ 那家网吧违反规定,被～停业整顿。The net bar was suspended to undergo a housecleaning for its violation of the regulations.

【勒马悬崖】 lèmǎ-xuányá = 悬崖勒马 xuányá-lèmǎ

【勒派】 lèpài 〈动〉impose/levy on; force sb to pay levies or do corvée labour: ～苛捐杂税 impose exorbitant taxes and levies

【勒石】 lèshí 〈动〉〈书〉❶ engrave/carve on a stone tablet ❷ set up/erect a stone tablet: ～墓旁 erect a stone tablet by the tomb/grave

【勒索】 lèsuǒ 〈动〉extort; blackmail; exact: ～百姓 extort money from ordinary folks/people ‖ ～钱财 extort money (from sb) ‖ 绑匪～受害者家属十万元人民币。The kidnapper demanded a 100,000-*yuan* ransom from the victim's family.

【勒抑】 lèyì 〈动〉❶ compel sb to reduce the price ❷ extort and suppress

【勒诈】 lèzhà 〈动〉extort; blackmail; racketeer

簕 lè

【簕欓】 lèdǎng 〈名〉[植物] *ailanthus prickly ash*

【簕竹】 lèzhú 〈名〉[植物] a kind of bamboo

鳓 lè

【鳓鱼】 lèyú 〈名〉Chinese herring

le

了 le 〈助〉❶ [used after a verb or an adjective to indicate the completion of an action, at a point in the past or before the beginning of another action]: 车站上挤满～人。People crowded the railway station. ‖ 等雨停～再走。Wait till the rain stops. ‖ 你刷牙～吗? Have you done/cleaned your teeth? ‖ 这个月只晴～三天。*We had only three fine days in the passing month.* ❷ [used at the end of a sentence to indicate a change of situation or state]: 小乐来信～。Xiao Le has sent us a letter. / Here is Xiao Le's letter. ‖ 你早来一天就见着他～。You would have seen him if you'd come a day earlier. ‖ 天快亮～。It is dawning. / The day is *to break soon.* ‖ 我明白他的意思～。*I've got his message.* / I've understood him now. / I see what he meant. ❸ [used at the end or in the middle of a sentence to indicate a persuasion or request]: 该走～。It's time to go. ‖ 可别再大意～。Don't be careless any more. ‖ 我们的时间不多～。We are pressed for time. / *We are running out of time.* ‖ 好～, 好～, 我们去就是～。All right, we'll go. ❹ [used at the end or in the middle of a sentence to express an exclamation]: 太棒/太好～! Incredible! / Unbelievable! / Remarkable! / Excellent! / Wonderful! / Great!
⇨liǎo

饹 le → 饸饹 héle
⇨gē

lēi

勒 lēi 〈动〉❶ *tie/strap sth tight*: ～得喘不过气来 *tie so tight* as not to be able to breathe easily ‖ ～紧裤带 tighten the belt ‖ ～死 strangle to death ‖ 这鞋太～脚了。These shoes are too tight for me. ❷〈方〉force; compel: ⇨～掯
⇨lè

【勒脚】 lēijiǎo 〈名〉[建筑] plinth

【勒紧裤腰带】 lēijǐn kùyāodài 〈熟〉tighten (up) the belt—be thrifty to survive the financial pinch

【勒掯】 lēikèn 〈动〉〈方〉force; compel; make things difficult for sb: 他们够困难了,切不可再去～人家。They're already difficult, so be sure not to make things worse by going to trouble them.

léi

累[1] léi → 累累 léiléi; 累赘 léizhui

累[2] léi 〈书〉❶〈名〉rope; cord ❷〈动〉tie; bind
⇨lěi; lèi

【累累】 léiléi 〈形〉〈书〉❶ haggard and dejected; gaunt and listless: ～若丧家之犬 wretched as a stray/homeless dog ❷ clusters of; heaps of: 果实～ fruit growing in close clusters; fruit *hanging heavy on the trees* ‖ 硕果～ *numerous significant* achievements
⇨lěilěi

【累坠】 léizhui = 累赘 léizhui

【累赘】 léizhui ❶〈形〉burdensome; cumbersome; (of language) wordy; redundant: 带两个孩子去旅行太～。It's inconvenient to travel with two children. ‖ 文章的结尾太～。The ending/conclusion of the essay is wordy. ❷〈动〉trouble; be a burden: 我不想再～你们了。I don't want to trouble you any more. ❸

〈名〉burden; nuisance; encumbrance: 天气转暖，厚衣服成了～。Heavy clothes became a burden as it got warmer.

雷 léi 〈名〉❶ thunder: 一声炸～ a loud crash of thunder; a clap of thunder ‖ 一阵响～ a peal of thunder ⇨～霆;春～;打～ ❷ mine: 布～ lay mines ‖ 触～ hit/strike a mine ‖ 排～ clear/defuse mines ‖ 扫～ clear/remove/sweep mines ‖ 探～ detect mines ⇨地～;水～;鱼～

【雷暴】 léibào 〈名〉[气象] thunderstorm

〖～计〗 léibàojì 〈名〉brontometer; brontograph

〖～雨〗 léibàoyǔ 〈名〉thunderstorm

【雷爆火药】 léibào huǒyào 〈名〉fulminating powder

【雷场】 léichǎng 〈名〉minefield

【雷池】 léichí 〈名〉〈喻〉limit confinement: ⇨不敢越～一步

【雷达】 léidá 〈名〉radar: ～测距 radar ranging ‖ ～导航 radar navigation ‖ ～干扰 radar jamming ‖ ～跟踪 radar tracking ‖ ～荧光屏 radar screen ‖ 测高～ height finding radar ‖ 超视距～ over-the-horizon radar ‖ 成像～ image radar ‖ 跟踪～ tracking radar ‖ 机载～ airborne radar ‖ 警戒～ warning radar ‖ 全景～ panoramic radar ‖ 搜索～ surveillance radar ‖ 引导～ director radar ‖ 预警～ early-warning radar ‖ 作战～ battle managing radar ‖ 火箭飞行全程由～跟踪。The entire flight of the rocket is tracked on radar.

〖～兵〗 léidábīng 〈名〉radar operator; radarman

〖～车〗 léidáchē 〈名〉radar truck

〖～管制〗 léidá guǎnzhì 〈名〉[航空] radar-based control

〖～舰〗 léidájiàn 〈名〉[军事] radarship

〖～探测区〗 léidá tàncèqū 〈名〉radar coverage

〖～网〗 léidáwǎng 〈名〉[军事] radar fence/network

〖～望远镜〗 léidá wàngyuǎnjìng 〈名〉radar telescope

〖～信标〗 léidá xìnbiāo 〈名〉radar beacon; racon

〖～员〗 léidáyuán 〈名〉radar operator; radarman

〖～站〗 léidázhàn 〈名〉radar station: 地面～ ground radar station

〖～制导〗 léidá zhìdǎo 〈名〉radar guidance; radar-homing: ～导弹 radar-guided missile; radar-homer

【雷打不动】 léidǎ-bùdòng 〈熟〉not to be shaken by thunder—not to be altered under any circumstances; unshakable; unyielding: 他每天坚持晨练，～。His doing exercises in the morning has never stopped for a single day.

【雷电】 léidiàn 〈名〉thunder and lightning: ～交加 lightning accompanied by peals/claps of thunder ‖ ～被避雷针导入地下。The rod diverts lightning into earth.

〖～计〗 léidiànjì 〈名〉[气象] ceraunograph

【雷动】 léidòng 〈动〉❶ thunder ❷ be thunderous: 欢声/掌声～ thunderous cheers/applause

【雷公】 Léigōng 〈名〉Thunder God [in Chinese mythology]

〖～打豆腐，专拣软的欺〗 Léigōng dǎ dòufu, zhuān jiǎn ruǎnde qī 〈熟〉the God of Thunder strikes bean curd—bullies pick on the soft and weak

【雷汞】 léigǒng 〈名〉[化学] mercury fulminate

【雷管】 léiguǎn 〈名〉detonator; detonating/blasting cap; primer: 电～ electric detonator

【雷害】 léihài 〈名〉[农业] damage to crops by thunder

【雷轰电掣】 léihōng-diànchè 〈熟〉thunder rumbles and lightning flashes—(of momentum) be vigorous and swift

【雷击】 léijī 〈动〉(of lightning) strike: 遭～ be struck by thunderbolt

【雷康】 léikāng 〈名〉radar beacon; racon

【雷厉风行】 léilì-fēngxíng 〈熟〉act with the power of a thunderbolt and the speed of lightning—carry out (orders, policies, etc) with drive and sweep; act vigorously and speedily; act immediately and resolutely

【雷鸣】 léimíng 〈动〉❶ thunder: ～电闪。The thunder rumbled and the lightening flashed. ⇨瓦釜～ ❷ be thunderous: 爆发出～般的掌声。There burst out thunderous applause./ There burst out thunders of applause.

【雷鸟】 léiniǎo 〈名〉[动物] ptarmigan; white partridge

【雷诺数】 léinuòshù 〈名〉[物理] Reynolds number

【雷区】 léiqū 〈名〉minefield

【雷声】 léishēng 〈名〉thunderclap; thunder: ～隆隆。The thunder booms/rumbles.

〖～大，雨点小〗 léishēng dà, yǔdiǎn xiǎo 〈熟〉loud thunder but small raindrops—much said but little done; much talk, little action; much cry and little wool: 形式主义的特点是走过场，～。What characterizes formalism is that it goes through the formality with much cry but little wool.

【雷酸】 léisuān 〈名〉[化学] fulminic acid

〖～汞〗 léisuāngǒng = 雷汞 léigǒng

【雷霆】 léitíng 〈名〉❶ thunderclap; thunderbolt ❷ thunder-like power or rage; wrath: ⇨大发～

〖～万钧〗 léitíng-wànjūn 〈熟〉as powerful as a thunderbolt; mighty and irresistible; with crushing power; with the force of a thunderbolt: 我军以～之势横扫残敌。Our army wiped out/routed the enemy remnants with overwhelming power.

〖～之怒〗 léitíngzhīnù 〈熟〉thunder-like rage; violent rage

【雷同】 léitóng 〈动〉❶ echo with thunders ❷ echo what others have said ❸ be identical; be duplicate: 答案～的两份试卷 two exam papers with identical answers

〖～剿说〗 léitóng-chāoshuō 〈熟〉echo what others have said; plagiarize others' writings

【雷丸】 léiwán 〈名〉[中药] stone-like omphalia

【雷雨】 léiyǔ 〈名〉thunderstorm

〖～云〗 léiyǔyún 〈名〉[气象] thundercloud

【雷阵雨】 léizhènyǔ 〈名〉thunder shower

蔂 léi 〈名〉〈书〉basket for containing earth: 盈～ full basket of earth

嫘 léi

【嫘祖】 Léizǔ 〈名〉Leizu [wife of the legendary Yellow Emperor (黄帝), and the reputed founder of sericulture]

缧 léi

【缧绁】 léixiè 〈名〉〈书〉❶ thick rope for binding prisoners ❷ prison; gaol; jail: 身陷～ be in prison/goal/jail

㹎 léi 〈名〉〈书〉bull

擂 léi 〈动〉❶ hit; beat: ～门 hammer against/on the door; pound the door; bang on/at the door ‖ 有人在我背上狠狠～了一拳。Someone thumped me on the back. ⇨～鼓 ❷ grind; pestle: ～药 pestle medicine ⇨～钵 ❸〈方〉scold; rebuke; criticize: 老板～了员工一顿。The boss gave his employers a sharp scolding. ⇨lèi

【擂钵】 léibō 〈名〉mortar

【擂鼓】 léigǔ 〈动〉beat the drum: ～助威 beat the drums loudly to boost the morale of an army or the players in a game

榀 léi 〈动〉push huge logs from a height to crush enemies in ancient times

【榀木】 léimù 〈名〉huge log to be pushed down from a height to crush enemies in ancient warfare

礌 léi 〈动〉❶ roll down huge stones from a height to crush enemies in ancient warfare ❷〈书〉beat; hit; strike

【礌石】 lěishí 〈名〉huge stone to be rolled down from a height to crush enemies in ancient warfare

镭 léi 〈名〉[化学] radium (Ra): ～化合物 radium compound ‖ ～同位素 radium isotope

【镭疗】 léiliáo 〈名〉[医学] radium therapy

【镭系】 léixì 〈名〉[化学] radium family

羸 léi 〈形〉〈书〉❶ thin; skinny; emaciated: 形～体弱 be physically thin and weak ❷ tired out; exhausted: ⇨～惫

【羸惫】 léibèi 〈形〉〈书〉tired out; exhausted

【羸顿】 léidùn 〈形〉〈书〉❶ thin and weak; feeble and wasted ❷ tired out; exhausted: ～不堪 be utterly exhausted

【羸老】 léilǎo 〈形〉〈书〉old and thin; senile and emaciated

【羸弱】 léiruò 〈形〉〈书〉thin and weak; frail; feeble: 身体～ be physically weak

【羸瘦】 léishòu 〈形〉〈书〉thin and weak; emaciated; gaunt

【羸形垢面】 léixíng-gòumiàn 〈熟〉thin and filthy: 小李仅 30 来岁，但～，看起来像个老头儿。Thin and filthy, Xiao Li, though around 30, looks quite an old man.

罍 léi 〈名〉urn-shaped wine container in ancient times

儽 léi

【儽儽】 léiléi ＝累累 léiléi ①

樏 léi 〈名〉ancient sedan for travellers in the mountains

lěi

耒 lěi 〈名〉❶ handle of a plough-like farm implement ❷ fork-like farm implement in ancient China

【耒耜】 lěisì 〈名〉〈古〉❶ plough-like farm implement ❷ farm implement in general

诔 lěi 〈古〉❶〈动〉eulogize the dead to express one's condolences：⇨～德；～谥 ❷〈名〉eulogy to the deceased；dirge：⇨～辞

【诔辞】 lěicí 〈名〉memorial speech；dirge

【诔德】 lěidé 〈动〉make an assessment of the noble character of the dead

【诔谥】 lěishì 〈动〉confer a title proportional to the merits of the dead

垒 lěi ❶〈名〉［军事］rampart；fort：⇨堡～；对～ ❷〈动〉build by piling up bricks，stones，etc：～一堵墙 build a wall ‖ ～灶 build a stove ‖ 把锅台再～高点儿。Make the kitchen range a little higher. ⇨～砌 ❸〈名〉［体育］base：一～ first base ⇨本～

【垒块】 lěikuài 〈名〉〈书〉pent-up resentment and grief

【垒垒】 lěilěi 〈形〉layer upon layer；ring upon ring：～高山 range upon range of mountains；layer upon layer of mountains

【垒砌】 lěiqì 〈动〉build by piling up bricks，stones，etc

【垒球】 lěiqiú 〈名〉softball：打～ play softball ‖ ～裁判员 softball umpire ‖ ～击手/接手/投手 softball batter/catcher/pitcher

〖～棒〗 lěiqiúbàng 〈名〉softball bat

〖～场〗 lěiqiúchǎng 〈名〉softball field

〖～手套〗 lěiqiú shǒutào 〈名〉mitt

累1 lěi ❶〈动〉pile up；accumulate：⇨～卵；积～；长年～月 ❷〈副〉repeatedly；time and again；over and over again；in succession：～建功勋 perform meritorious feats repeatedly ⇨～次；连篇～牍 ❸ ＝ 垒② lěi

累2 lěi 〈动〉involve；implicate：⇨连～；拖～
⇨léi；lèi

【累败累战】 lěibài-lěizhàn.〈熟〉lose one battle after another；suffer defeat after defeat

【累次】 lěicì 〈副〉repeatedly；time/again and again；over and over again：～三番 time/again and again；time after time；over and over again；many times；repeatedly

【累代】 lěidài ＝ 累世 lěishì

【累牍连篇】 lěidú-liánpiān ＝ 连篇累牍 liánpiān-lěidú

【累犯】 lěifàn 〈名〉❶ recidivism ❷ recidivist；repeater；repeat offender

【累积】 lěijī 〈动〉accumulate；gather；amass；build up：～财富 heap/pile/build up wealth；accumulate/amass/gather wealth/a fortune ‖ ～资料 accumulate data；accumulate/amass information ‖ 长期～起来的问题不会在几天内解决。Problems accumulated over a long period are not solved in a few days.

〖～股本〗 lěijī gǔběn 〈名〉cumulative capital stock

〖～股利〗 lěijī gǔlì 〈名〉accumulated dividend

〖～红利〗 lěijī hónglì 〈名〉cumulative bonus

〖～盈余〗 lěijī yíngyú 〈名〉accumulated earnings

【累及】 lěijí 〈动〉implicate；involve；drag in：～无辜 get the innocent involved (in trouble)；implicate/involve the innocent ‖ 他怕这事说出来会～他的事业，所以隐瞒了。He was afraid that if he mentioned the matter，it would implicate his career，so he kept it secret.

【累计】 lěijì 〈动〉add up to；amount to；total：费用～为 1,500 元。The costs added up to/amounted to/totalled 1,500 *yuan*. / The cost was 1,500 *yuan* in the aggregate. ‖ 他的账单～是 500 元。His bill came to 500 *yuan*.

〖～亏损〗 lěijì kuīsǔn 〈名〉accumulated deficit

〖～利润〗 lěijì lìrùn 〈名〉accumulated profit

【累见不鲜】 lěijiàn-bùxiān ＝ 屡见不鲜 lǚjiàn-bùxiān

【累教不改】 lěijiào-bùgǎi ＝ 屡教不改 lǚjiào-bùgǎi

【累进】 lěijìn 〈动〉［经济］graduate：～偿付贷款 graduated payment loan ‖ ～付款 progressive payment ‖ ～率 graduated rate

〖～税〗 lěijìnshuì 〈名〉progressive/graduated tax：～制 progressive taxation

【累累】 lěilěi ❶〈副〉repeatedly；again/time and again；many times；over and over again：上级～要求我们改善服务质量。Our superiors reiterated their requests for better service. ❷〈形〉innumerable；countless：罪行～ have a long criminal record；commit countless crimes
⇨léiléi

【累卵】 lěiluǎn 〈名〉piled up eggs—extremely precarious situation：⇨危如～

〖～之危〗 lěiluǎn-zhīwēi 〈熟〉as precarious as a stack/pile of eggs—in an extremely precarious situation；in a very perilous position；in danger

【累年】 lěinián 〈名〉year after year；for years in succession：～丰收 have/reap bumper harvests for years in succession ‖ ～亏损 have deficits year after year

【累日】 lěirì 〈名〉〈书〉for days (in succession)：～不适 have not been feeling well for days；have been under the weather for days；have been unwell for days

【累时】 lěishí 〈名〉〈书〉long time

【累世】 lěishì 〈名〉for many generations；generation after generation：～侨居海外 have resided/lived overseas for generations ‖ 穷年～ year after year；generation after generation

【累黍不差】 lěishǔ-bùchà 〈熟〉not an iota of difference—be completely accurate

【累退税】 lěituìshuì 〈名〉［经济］regressive tax

【累瓦结绳】 lěiwǎ-jiéshéng 〈熟〉piled-up tiles and coiled ropes—fancy but useless words

【累月经年】 lěiyuè-jīngnián ＝ 经年累月 jīngnián-lěiyuè

【累战皆捷】 lěizhàn-jiējié 〈熟〉win one victory after another

【累战累败】 lěizhàn-lěibài 〈熟〉be defeated in successive battles

磊 lěi

【磊磊】 lěilěi 〈形〉〈书〉(of stones) heaped；piled：山石～ heaps/piles of stones

【磊落】 lěiluò 〈形〉❶ open and upright：胸怀～ open-hearted and upright ⇨光明～ ❷〈书〉many and jumbled

〖～不群〗 lěiluò-bùqún 〈熟〉superior to or aloof from the general/common run of people

〖～奇伟〗 lěiluò-qíwěi 〈熟〉open，upright and remarkable：～之才 upright person of outstanding talent

蕾 lěi 〈名〉(flower) bud：⇨蓓～

【蕾铃】 lěilíng 〈名〉［植物］cotton buds and bolls

【蕾期】 lěiqī 〈名〉［植物］budding period

儡 lěi → 傀儡 kuǐlěi

藟 lěi ❶〈名〉vine ❷〈动〉〈书〉twine；bind ❸〈书〉＝ 蕾 lěi

瘤 lěi 〈名〉［中医］pimple (on the skin)

lèi

肋 lèi 〈名〉costa；rib：两～ both sides of the chest ‖ 左/右～ left/right costa；left/right side of the chest ⇨～骨；～条
⇨lē

【肋巴骨】 lèibagǔ 〈方〉＝ 肋骨 lèigǔ

【肋巴扇儿】 lèibashànr ＝ 肋巴骨 lèibagǔ

【肋骨】 lèigǔ 〈名〉rib；costa

〖～切除术〗 lèigǔ qiēchúshù 〈名〉［医学］costectomy

【肋间】 lèijiān 〈名〉［生理］intercostal

〖～肌〗 lèijiānjī 〈名〉[生理] intercostal muscle
〖～神经〗 lèijiān shénjīng 〈名〉[生理] intercostal nerve
【肋膜】 lèimó 〈名〉[生理] pleura
〖～炎〗 lèimóyán 〈名〉[医学] pleurisy
【肋木】 lèimù 〈名〉[体育] stall bars
【肋软骨】 lèiruǎngǔ 〈名〉[生理] costal cartilage
【肋条】 lèitiáo 〈名〉〈方〉❶ = 肋骨 lèigǔ ❷ animal rib [as food]
【肋痛】 lèitòng 〈名〉[医学] costalgia
【肋窝】 lèiwō 〈名〉〈方〉armpit

泪 lèi 〈名〉tear; teardrop: 几滴～ a few tears ‖ 掉/流～ shed/drop tears ‖ 挤出一滴～ squeeze out a tear ‖ 伤心/心酸～ bitter/poignant tears ‖ 挥～告别 part in tears ‖ 她～盈于睫。Tears welled up/gathered in her eyes. ⇨～如雨下;流～;眼～
【泪干肠断】 lèigān-chángduàn 〈熟〉weep one's heart out; be grief-stricken
【泪管】 lèiguǎn 〈名〉[生理] tear/lachrymal duct
【泪痕】 lèihén 〈名〉tear stain/streak: ～斑斑 tear-streaked face; tear-stained face ‖ 满脸～ tearful face; face bathed in tears ‖ 他脸上带着～。His face bore signs of tears.
【泪花】 lèihuā 〈名〉tears in one's/sb's eyes: 噙着～ tears gather/stand in one's/sb's eyes ‖ 她眼里闪烁着喜悦的～。Her eyes glistened with tears of joy.
【泪涟涟】 lèiliánlián 〈形〉tearful; in tears
【泪流满面】 lèiliú-mǎnmiàn 〈熟〉be all tears; shed floods of tears; tears run/roll/stream down one's cheeks; shed tears abundantly: 他的故事使大家～。His story drew tears from all present. / His story reduced all of us to tears.
【泪流如注】 lèiliú-rúzhù 〈熟〉tears stream down one's cheeks
【泪囊】 lèináng 〈名〉[生理] dacryocyst; lachrymal sac
〖～炎〗 lèinángyán 〈名〉[医学] dacryocystitis
【泪人儿】 lèirénr 〈名〉person who is in tears: 哭成～ be all tears; be drenched/bathed in tears; be dissolved in tears; be melt into tears
【泪如泉涌】 lèirúquányǒng 〈熟〉tears flowing like a spring—tears welling up in one's eyes; tears gushing from one's eyes; tears pouring down one's face; shedding tears abundantly: 他～。His eyes welled up/gushed tears.
【泪如雨下】 lèirúyǔxià 〈熟〉tears fall like rain; shed floods of tears; tears stream/flow/roll down one's cheeks: 她～。Her tears fell like falling rain.
【泪水】 lèishuǐ 〈名〉tear; teardrop: 擦掉～ wipe away one's tears ‖ 流下感激/喜悦的～ shed/weep tears of gratitude/joy ‖ 忍住～ keep back one's tears ‖ 悔恨/幸福的～ regretful/happy tears ‖ 她眼里噙着～。Tears gathered/stood in her eyes.
【泪涕交流】 lèi-tì jiāoliú 〈熟〉both tears and snivel run down the face: 她走进屋,脸上～。She entered the room, with tears and snivel streaming down her face.
【泪汪汪】 lèiwāngwāng 〈形〉tearful; (of eyes) brimming/swimming with tears: ～的眼睛 eyes filled with tears
【泪腺】 lèixiàn 〈名〉[生理] lachrymal/tear gland
〖～炎〗 lèixiànyán 〈名〉[医学] dacryoadenitis
【泪眼】 lèiyǎn 〈名〉tearful eyes: ～模糊 eyes blurred/bleared by tears; tear-blurred eyes; tear-bleared eyes
【泪液】 lèiyè 〈名〉tear
【泪盈盈】 lèiyíngyíng 〈形〉tearful; (of eyes) brimming with tears: 她两眼～的。Her eyes were brimming with tears.
【泪珠】 lèizhū 〈名〉teardrop; tear: ～簌簌滑过她的面颊。Tears ran down her cheeks like pearls.

类 lèi ❶〈名〉kind; type; class; sort; category: 各～ various kinds/types/sorts of; of all kinds/types/sorts ‖ 同～ under/within the same category; of the same kind/type/sort ‖ 把藏书分成三个大～、六个小～。Divide the collection of books into three categories and six subcategories. ‖ 他不是那一～人。He is not that kind of person. ‖ 我对这～事不感兴趣。I'm not interested in that sort of thing. ⇨～别;归～;种～ ❷〈动〉resemble; bear resemblance of; be similar to: ⇨～人猿;～似;～同
【类癌瘤】 lèi'áiliú 〈名〉[医学] carcinoid
【类鼻疽】 lèibíjū 〈名〉[兽医] melioidosis
【类比】 lèibǐ ❶〈动〉analogize: 把两件事情进行～ draw/make an analogy between the two events ❷〈名〉analogy: ～是写说明文的有效手法之一。Analogy is one of the effective techniques in writing expository essays.
〖～法〗 lèibǐfǎ 〈名〉analogy
【类别】 lèibié 〈名〉classification; category: 分成不同的～ classify into different kinds/categories ‖ 属于不同的～ belong to different categories; be of different types ‖ 商品～ commodity classification ‖ 土壤～ classification of soil
〖～数列〗 lèibié shùliè 〈名〉[数学] categorical series
【类病毒】 lèibìngdú 〈名〉[植物] viroid
【类代数】 lèidàishù 〈名〉[数学] class algebra; algebra of classes
【类蛋白】 lèidànbái 〈名〉[生化] albuminoid; proteoid; proteinoid
【类地行星】 lèidì xíngxīng 〈名〉[天文] terrestrial planet
【类毒素】 lèidúsù 〈名〉[医学] toxoid
【类风湿】 lèifēngshī 〈形〉[医学] rheumatoid
〖～性关节炎〗 lèifēngshīxìng guānjiéyán 〈名〉[医学] rheumatoid arthritis; atrophic arthritis
〖～性脊椎炎〗 lèifēngshīxìng jǐzhuīyán 〈名〉[医学] rheumatoid spondylitis
〖～因子〗 lèifēngshī yīnzǐ 〈名〉[医学] rheumatoid factor
【类固醇】 lèigùchún 〈名〉[生化] steroid; steride: ～激素 steroid hormone ‖ 他因服用～被取消参赛资格。He was disqualified because of his abuse of steroids.
【类函数】 lèihánshù 〈名〉[数学] generic function; class function
【类胡萝卜素】 lèihúluóbosù 〈名〉[生化] carotenoid
【类乎】 lèihu 〈动〉seem; be/look/sound like; be similar; be close to; be bordering on: 这个故事很离奇,～神话。This fantastic story sounds like a fairy tale.
【类黄酮】 lèihuángtóng 〈名〉[生化] flavonoid
【类激素】 lèijīsù 〈名〉[生化] parahormone; anahormone
【类金属】 lèijīnshǔ 〈名〉[化学] metalloid
【类晶体】 lèijīngtǐ 〈名〉[化学] crystalloid
【类聚】 lèijù 〈动〉(of people/things of one kind) gather together; like attracts like: ⇨物以～
【类木行星】 lèimù xíngxīng 〈名〉[天文] Jovian planet
【类目】 lèimù 〈名〉category: 确立一个～ put up/establish a category
【类牛皮癣】 lèiniúpíxuǎn 〈名〉[医学] parapsoriasis
【类群】 lèiqún 〈名〉❶[数学] class group ❷ (of animals) fauna; (of plants) flora
【类人猿】 lèirényuán 〈名〉[考古] anthropoid
【类是而非】 lèishì'érfēi = 似是而非 sìshì'érfēi
【类书】 lèishū 〈名〉a class of works combining the characteristics of encyclopaedias and concordances and methodically arranged according to subjects [such as *The Taiping Imperial Encyclopaedia* (《太平御览》)]
【类蜀黍】 lèishǔshǔ 〈名〉[植物] teosinte
【类数】 lèishù 〈名〉[数学] class number
【类似】 lèisì 〈形〉similar (to); analogous (to); like: ～的例子 similar instances; cases analogous to this one ‖ 保证不再发生～事件 guarantee against the occurrence of similar incidents ‖ 两者有～之处。There are some similarities between the two.
【类酸物质】 lèisuān wùzhì 〈名〉[化学] acidoid
【类天花】 lèitiānhuā 〈名〉[医学] alastrim; para-smallpox
【类同】 lèitóng 〈形〉roughly the same; alike; similar: 样式～ similar in style; of a similar pattern
【类推】 lèituī 〈动〉analogize; reason by analogy: 其余～ reason out the rest by analogy ‖ 依此～ on the analogy of this
【类新星变星】 lèixīnxīng biànxīng 〈名〉[天文] novalike variable
【类星体】 lèixīngtǐ 〈名〉[天文] quasi-stellar object (QSO); quasar
【类星系】 lèixīngxì 〈名〉[天文] quasi-stellar galaxy
【类型】 lèixíng 〈名〉type; kind; sort; category: 分成几种～ classify into several kinds/categories ‖ 同一～ be of the same category/type/kind ‖ 我喜欢那一～的人。I like people of that kind/type.
〖～学〗 lèixíngxué 〈名〉typology
【类域】 lèiyù 〈名〉[数学] class field
【类脂】 lèizhī 〈名〉[生化] lipoid

累 lèi ❶〈形〉tired; weary; fatigued; worn out: 走～了 be tired/weary with walking ‖ 今天～坏了。I'm exhausted today. /

I'm dogtired. ‖ 忙了一整天，我～得要死。I'm dead tired/I'm tired to death after a whole day's busy work. ❷〈动〉tire; wear out; exhaust; strain: 看小字～眼睛。Reading small print strains the eyes. ‖ 他操劳过度～垮了身体。His health broke down from overwork. ‖ 这孩子真～人。The child really tired me out. ❸〈动〉labour; toil; work hard: ～了一天，真想躺下休息一会儿。I have a good mind to lie down after a day's hard work.
⇨léi; lěi

【累乏】 lèifá 〈形〉exhausted; tired out; worn out: 辛苦工作一天之后她感到十分～。She felt extremely tired after a day's hard work.

【累活】 lèihuó 〈名〉tiring labour/work; strenuous/heavy work: 脏活～ filthy and strenuous work

【累死累活】 lèisǐ-lèihuó 〈熟〉tire out/exhaust with backbreaking toil; work oneself to death

酹 lèi 〈动〉〈书〉pour a libation: ～酒 pour an offering of wine ‖ 一樽还～江月。Yet with this cup of wine, let me libate the moon (reflected) in the river.

擂 lèi 〈名〉platform for martial arts contest; ring; arena: ⇨打～
⇨léi

【擂台】 lèitái 〈名〉platform for martial arts contest; ring; arena: ⇨摆～; 打～

〖～赛〗 lèitáisài 〈名〉❶ martial arts contest ❷ contest; match; competition: 中日围棋～ go contest between Chinese and Japanese players

【擂主】 lèizhǔ 〈名〉❶ ring master ❷ winner of a contest

颣 lèi 〈名〉〈书〉defect; fault; drawback; flaw

lei

嘞 lei 〈助〉[used the way 了 is used, with positive connotation]: 行～，你就放心吧！All right, I'll see to it. ‖ 好～，就这么办吧！So it is settled, and let's act accordingly! ‖ 走～！Let's go.
⇨lē

lēng

棱 lēng → 红不棱登 hóngbulēngdēng; 花不棱登 huābulēngdēng; 扑棱 pūlēng
⇨léng

嘚 lēng 〈拟〉(of turning wheels, etc) creak

léng

崚 léng

【崚嶒】 léngcéng 〈形〉〈书〉(of mountains) towering and steep; precipitous

塄 léng 〈名〉〈方〉sloping bank along the field

【塄坎】 léngkǎn 〈名〉〈方〉sloping bank and ridge of the field

棱 léng 〈名〉❶ arris; edge: 桌子～儿 edges of a table ⇨三～镜 ❷ corrugation; ridge: 这块搓板都没～了。The ridges of the washboard are gone. / The corrugations of the washboard are worn off. ⇨眉～骨; 瓦～
⇨lēng

【棱缝】 léngfeng 〈名〉〈方〉❶ seam ❷ weak point; loophole; flaw: 一眼就看出～儿 find the flaw/loophole (in sth) at first sight ‖ 事情办得细密周到，找不出一点～儿。The matter was done with meticulous care, leaving no loopholes whatsoever.

【棱角】 léngjiǎo 〈名〉❶ edges and corners: 不要把～磨掉。Don't grind off the edges. ‖ 鹅卵石没有～。Cobblestones are round without angles. ‖ 显微镜下，可以看到晶体～分明。Under the microscope, pyramids can be seen clearly in the crystal. ❷〈喻〉edge; pointedness: 他很有心计，但表面却不露～。He is a man of shrewdness, but keeps a low profile. ‖ 他是个有～的人。He is a man of character.

【棱镜】 léngjìng 〈名〉[物理] (glass/optical) prism: ～玻璃 prism glass ‖ ～分光 prismatic decomposition of light ‖ ～光谱 spectroscopic prism ‖ 色散～ dispersion prism

〖～分光仪〗 léngjìng fēnguāngyí 〈名〉prism spectroscope

〖～摄谱仪〗 léngjìng shèpǔyí 〈名〉prism spectrograph

〖～直角器〗 léngjìng zhíjiǎoqì 〈名〉prism square

【棱坎】 léngkǎn ＝ 塄坎 léngkǎn

【棱面】 léngmiàn 〈名〉facet

【棱台】 léngtái 〈名〉[数学] frustum of a pyramid

【棱线】 léngxiàn 〈名〉[军事] crest line

【棱柱】 léngzhù 〈名〉prism: 三～ triangular prism

〖～体〗 léngzhùtǐ 〈名〉[数学] prism: 斜/正/直～ oblique/regular/right prism

【棱锥】 léngzhuī 〈名〉[数学] pyramid: 三/四/多～ trilateral/quadrilateral/polygonal pyramid ‖ 正～ regular pyramid

〖～台〗 léngzhuītái 〈名〉[数学] frustum of a pyramid

〖～体〗 léngzhuītǐ 〈名〉[数学] pyramid

【棱子】 léngzi 〈名〉〈方〉arris; edge

楞 léng ＝ 棱 léng

薐 léng → 菠薐菜 bōléngcài

lěng

冷 lěng 〈形〉❶ cold; chilly: ～得发抖 shiver/tremble/shudder from cold ‖ 觉得～ feel cold ‖ ～空气/天气 cold air/weather ‖ 饭～了。The food is cold. ‖ 好～啊！It's freezing! / How cold it is! ‖ 天渐渐～了。It's getting colder. ‖〈喻〉听了你一席话后，一些同志的心都～了。Your remarks were a discouragement to some comrades. ⇨～风; 寒～ ❷ cold (in manner); frosty; cool; icy: ～面孔 frosty looks; cold face ‖ 他～～地看了我一眼。He gave/shot me a cold look. / He gave me an icy stare. ‖ 他对来访者～～的态度使大家很生气。His coldness towards visitors made everyone angry. ⇨～淡; ～言～语 ❸ unfrequented; deserted; out-of-the-way: ⇨～寂; ～清 ❹ strange; rare; unusual; esoteric: ⇨～僻; ～字 ❺ sudden; unexpected: ⇨～不丁; ～枪 ❻ unpopular; unwelcome: ⇨～货; ～门

【冷傲】 lěng'ào 〈形〉cold and arrogant

【冷拔】 lěngbá 〈名〉[机械] cold-drawing

【冷板凳】 lěngbǎndèng 〈熟〉cold bench— insignificant post or cold reception; icy welcome: ⇨坐～

【冷背】 lěngbèi 〈形〉(of goods) unsalable; unmarketable: ～商品 unsalable/unmarketable/dull goods

【冷冰冰】 lěngbīngbīng 〈形〉❶ cold; frosty; icy; cool; frigid: ～的表情/脸色 cold expression/face; frosty look ‖ ～的接待/问候 cold/frosty reception/greeting ‖ ～的人 apathetic man; cold fish ‖ ～的态度 icy/frigid/chilly manners ‖ 他对人老是～的。He is always cold/cool towards people. ❷ (of things) cold: ～的手/脚 cold hands/feet ‖ 他把脸贴在～的窗户上。He pressed his face against the cold window. ‖ 她的手摸起来～的。Her hand felt cold.

【冷兵器】 lěngbīngqì 〈名〉[军事] cold steel

【冷不丁】 lěngbudīng 〈副〉〈方〉suddenly, unexpectedly, without warning; by surprise: 一名男子～提了一个棘手的问题，弄得演讲者半晌无言以对。A man raised a thorny question unexpectedly, rendering the speaker speechless for quite a while.

【冷不防】 lěngbufáng 〈副〉suddenly; unexpectedly; without warning; by surprise: 给某人来个～ take sb by surprise, catch sb off guard ‖ 他们打了敌人一个～。They took the enemy by surprise.

【冷布】 lěngbù 〈名〉[纺织] (cotton) gauze

【冷菜】 lěngcài 〈名〉cold dish/food

【冷餐】 lěngcān 〈名〉buffet; cold meal

〖～会〗 lěngcānhuì 〈名〉buffet party

〖～招待会〗 lěngcān zhāodàihuì 〈名〉buffet reception

【冷藏】 lěngcáng 〈动〉cold-store; put/go/be in cold storage; refrigerate: ～设备 refrigerating equipment ‖ 肉如果～得当可以贮存很长时间。Meat can be kept for a long time if it is well refrigerated.
【～舱】 lěngcángcāng 〈名〉refrigerating chamber; cold-storage room
【～车】 lěngcángchē 〈名〉❶ refrigerator car/van (on a railway train) ❷ cold storage truck
【～船】 lěngcángchuán 〈名〉refrigeration ship; cold storage ship
【～罐】 lěngcángguàn 〈名〉refrigerated container
【～库】 lěngcángkù = 冷库 lěngkù
【～室】 lěngcángshì 〈名〉refrigerating chamber; cold closet/store; refrigerating compartment (in a refrigerator)
【～箱】 lěngcángxiāng 〈名〉refrigerator; fridge; ice box
【冷场】 lěngchǎng 〈名〉❶ awkward/embarrassing silence on the stage when an actor enters late or forgets his lines ❷ awkward silence at a meeting or discussion when nobody speaks: 大家都积极发言，就不会～。If everyone voices his or her opinion actively, the discussion will be lively.
【冷嘲热讽】 lěngcháo-rèfěng 〈熟〉freezing irony and burning satire; biting/piercing/cutting sarcasm; jeer and sneer at sb: 他的杂文极尽～之能事。He was at his best in his taunting/scathing prose.
【冷冲压】 lěngchōngyā 〈名〉[冶金] cold stamping
【冷处理】 lěngchǔlǐ ❶〈名〉[机械] cold treatment ❷〈动〉put sth into cold storage before handling it; give sth a cooling-off period before dealing with it
【冷床】 lěngchuáng 〈名〉[农业] cold bed/frame
【冷脆】 lěngcuì 〈形〉[冶金] cold-short: ～点 cold-brittle point ‖ ～钢 cold-short steel ‖ ～性 cold brittleness; cold-shortness
【冷待】 lěngdài 〈动〉treat sb coldly; give sb the cold shoulder; slight: ～客人 treat guests coldly; slight guests
【冷淡】 lěngdàn ❶〈形〉slack; sluggish: 生意～。Business is dull/slack. ❷〈形〉cold; cool; frigid; indifferent: 表情～ cold expression/face; frosty look ‖ 态度～ icy/frigid/chilly manners; indifferent attitude ‖ 对这件事很～ show indifference to this; have no interest in this ‖ 她对丈夫的朋友很～。She is cold/cool to/towards her husband's friends. ❸〈动〉treat coldly; give sb the cold-shoulder; slight: 受～ get the cold shoulder; be (left) out in the cold ‖ 在婚宴上他不经意～了一位重要客人。He slighted, without knowing, a very important guest at the wedding feast.
【冷低压】 lěngdīyā 〈名〉[气象] cold low; cold-core cyclone
【冷点】 lěngdiǎn 〈名〉cold spot: 变旅游～为热点 turn a cold tourist spot into a hot one
【冷调】 lěngdiào 〈名〉cool colour-tone (as in painting); cool tone
【冷碟儿】 lěngdiér 〈名〉〈方〉cold dish; hors d'oeuvre
【冷丁】 lěngdīng = 冷不丁 lěngbudīng
【冷冻】 lěngdòng 〈动〉freeze: 把牛奶～起来 freeze milk ‖ ～鸡/肉 frozen chicken/meat
【～厂】 lěngdòngchǎng 〈名〉cold storage plant
【～干燥】 lěngdòng gānzào 〈名〉freeze-drying
【～机】 lěngdòngjī 〈名〉refrigerator; freezer
【～剂】 lěngdòngjì 〈名〉refrigerant; cryogen; coolant
【～疗法】 lěngdòng liáofǎ 〈名〉cry(m)otherapy; cold therapy
【～麻醉】 lěngdòng mázuì 〈名〉cry(m)oanesthesia
【～食品】 lěngdòng shípǐn 〈名〉frozen food
【～室】 lěngdòngshì 〈名〉freezer compartment (in a refrigerator); freezer
【～手术】 lěngdòng shǒushù 〈名〉cryosurgery
【～探子】 lěngdòng tànzi 〈名〉[医学] cryoprobe
【冷锻】 lěngduàn 〈名〉[机械] cold forging/hammering
【冷镦】 lěngdūn 〈名〉[冶金] cold-heading: ～钢 cold-forging steel
【～机】 lěngdūnjī 〈名〉cold header/holder
【冷风】 lěngfēng 〈名〉❶ cold wind/air: 一阵～ a gust of cold air/wind ❷〈喻〉rumour; gossip: ⇨吹～
【～机】 lěngfēngjī 〈名〉air cooler
【冷锋】 lěngfēng 〈名〉[气象] cold front: ～雷暴 cold-front thunderstorm
【～面】 lěngfēngmiàn = 冷锋 lěngfēng
【冷敷】 lěngfū 〈动〉[医学] cold compress
【冷高压】 lěnggāoyā 〈名〉[气象] cold high; cold anticyclone
【冷宫】 lěnggōng 〈名〉cold palace to which disfavoured queens and concubines were banished—place where things out of use are stored; limbo: ⇨打入～
【冷光】 lěngguāng 〈名〉❶ [物理] cold light: 月亮发着～。The moon shone with a cold light. ❷ icy stare; cold look; cold expression
【～灯】 lěngguāngdēng 〈名〉cold light lamp
【～手术灯】 lěngguāng shǒushùdēng 〈名〉cold light operating lamp
【～源】 lěngguāngyuán 〈名〉cold light source
【冷柜】 lěngguì 〈名〉refrigerator; fridge; ice box
【冷裹法】 lěngguǒfǎ 〈名〉[医学] cold pack
【冷害】 lěnghài 〈名〉[农业] damage to plants caused by a cold snap/spell
【冷汗】 lěnghàn 〈名〉cold sweat: 出～ be in a cold sweat; break out into a cold sweat ‖ 他吓出了一身～。He was scared/shocked into a cold sweat.
【冷焊】 lěnghàn 〈名〉[机械] cold welding
【冷和平】 lěnghépíng 〈名〉cold peace
【冷荤】 lěnghūn 〈名〉cold meat dish
【冷货】 lěnghuò 〈名〉❶ dull/unsalable/unmarketable goods; goods not in much demand ❷ frozen product
【冷寂】 lěngjì 〈形〉cold and still; forlorn: ～的秋夜 cold and quiet autumn night; autumn night in stony silence
【冷加工】 lěngjiāgōng 〈名〉[冶金] cold working
【冷箭】 lěngjiàn 〈名〉arrow shot from a hidden position; sniper's shot: 散布谣言，～伤人 make a sneak attack (on sb) by spreading rumours ⇨放～
【冷噤】 lěngjìn 〈名〉shiver; shudder; tremble: 冻得打～ shake/shiver/quiver with cold; tremble/shudder with/from cold ‖ 吓得打～ shake/tremble/shudder with fear; shiver with fright/terror; quiver with fright
【冷静】 lěngjìng 〈形〉❶ still and quiet; noiseless: 这里人多，咱们找个～的地方说话。It's quite noisy here with so many people. Let's find a quiet place to talk. ❷ calm; cool; sober; imperturbable: 保持～ keep/maintain one's cool; remain calm/composed/imperturbable ‖ 头脑～ be sober-minded/level-headed/cool-headed; have a cool head ‖ ～地分析当前的形势 analyze the current situation calmly ‖ 设法使某人～下来 try to cool/calm sb down ‖ 请～些。Please sober/calm down. ‖ 遇事要～，不可冲动。When anything crops up, you must keep calm and not act rashly.
【冷卷】 lěngjuàn 〈名〉religious sutra/canon
【冷觉】 lěngjué 〈名〉[生理] sense/sensation of cold
【冷峻】 lěngjùn 〈形〉sober and grave; stern: 面色～ wear a grave/stern look; look stony-faced
【冷刻】 lěngkè 〈形〉cold and sharp; caustic; scathing: ～的话语 caustic/scathing remark
【冷库】 lěngkù 〈名〉cold store; icy house; freezer
【冷酷】 lěngkù 〈形〉grim; callous; cold-hearted; unfeeling: ～的现实 grim/cold/hard reality ‖ ～的心 merciless heart; heart of stone/darkness
【～无情】 lěngkù-wúqíng 〈熟〉as cold as ice; cold-blooded; heartless; merciless; ruthless: ～的人/话 unfeeling person/remark ‖ 他是个～的人。He is a man with a heart of stone.
【冷拉】 lěnglā = 冷拔 lěngbá
【冷厉】 lěnglì 〈形〉cold and stern
【冷脸子】 lěngliǎnzi 〈名〉〈方〉cold look; cold/stern face/expression/countenance: 遭～ confront sb's stern face/expression
【冷冽】 lěngliè 〈形〉icy; piercingly cold: ～的寒风 icy/piercing/cutting/biting wind
【冷落】 lěngluò ❶〈形〉desolate; deserted; unfrequented; out-of-the-way: 寒假期间，校园里～空旷。In winter holidays, the campus is a scene of desolation. ‖ 这家店铺门前～。That store has few customers/visitors. ❷〈动〉treat coldly; slight; give/show sb the cold shoulder: ～客人 leave a guest out in the cold; slight a guest ‖ 受到～ be (left) out in the cold; get the cold shoulder ‖ 婚宴上没人跟他说话，他深深感到了受～的滋味。At the wedding feast nobody spoke to him and he felt the slight deeply.
【冷铆】 lěngmǎo 〈名〉[机械] cold riveting
【冷眉淡眼】 lěngméi-dànyǎn = 冷眉冷眼 lěngméi-lěngyǎn
【冷眉冷眼】 lěngméi-lěngyǎn 〈熟〉cold look; cold shoulder: 他已经受够了她的～。Her slighting conduct has exhausted his

patience.

【冷媒】 lěngméi 〈名〉[化学] refrigerant：～热力变化 refrigerant thermodynamic change

【冷门】 lěngmén 〈名〉❶ profession, trade or branch of learning that receives little attention; unpopular trade, subject, etc.：～股票 low-price issues‖～职业 neglected/unpopular profession/trade; profession/trade not much in demand‖～专业 less popular discipline/major/subject‖去年这个牌子的货还很走俏，今年却成了～。Last year the product of this brand met with warm reception in the market, but this year it leaves people cold. ❷ unexpected winner; dark horse; surprise hit; sleeper：接着爆出了～，一个无名小卒赢得了冠军。Then came the sleeper. A barely known man won the championship.‖那次运动会爆了好几个～。The sports meet brought forth several unexpected winners. ⇨爆～

〖～货〗 lěngménhuò ＝ 冷货① lěnghuò

【冷面】 lěngmiàn 〈名〉❶ cold noodles：朝鲜～ Korean-style cold noodles ❷ stern look/countenance; stony/poker face：～滑稽 deadpan comedy‖～杀手 poker-faced assassin‖～幽默 deadpan/dry humour ❸ impartiality and incorruptibility：～法官 impartial and incorruptible judge; stony-faced judge

【冷庙】 lěngmiào 〈名〉deserted temple

【冷漠】 lěngmò 〈形〉indifferent; cold and detached; unconcerned：态度～ indifferent attitude‖他对人向来～。He is always cold/cool/apathetic toward others.

【冷凝】 lěngníng 〈名〉[物理] condensation

〖～泵〗 lěngníngbèng 〈名〉condenser pump

〖～点〗 lěngníngdiǎn 〈名〉condensation point

〖～器〗 lěngníngqì 〈名〉condenser

〖～式蒸汽机〗 lěngníngshì zhēngqìjī 〈名〉condensing steam engine

〖～塔〗 lěngníngtǎ 〈名〉condensing tower

〖～物〗 lěngníngwù 〈名〉condensate

〖～液〗 lěngníngyè 〈名〉(condensate) liquid：蒸汽～ steam condensate

【冷暖】 lěngnuǎn 〈名〉❶ change in temperature; weather condition;〈喻〉well-being：注意～ be careful about changes of temperature‖把百姓的～挂在心上 concern oneself with the well-being of the common people ❷ ways of the world：人情～ ways of the world ❸ all kinds of experiences of the world：⇨～自知

〖～自知〗 lěngnuǎn-zìzhī 〈熟〉one knows whether it's cold or warm without being told — one knows best by personal experience

【冷排】 lěngpái 〈名〉[印刷] cold type

【冷盘】 lěngpán 〈名〉cold dish; hors d'oeuvre：什锦～ assorted cold dish

【冷僻】 lěngpì 〈形〉❶ deserted; desolate; out-of-the-way; unfrequented：～的山区 isolated mountain area ❷ rare; unfamiliar：～字 rarely used word; unfamiliar word

【冷启动】 lěngqǐdòng 〈名〉[计算机] cold boot/start

【冷气】 lěngqì 〈名〉❶ cold air：⇨～团 ❷ air-conditioner; air conditioning：安装～ install air conditioning‖打开/关上～ turn on/off the air-conditioner‖～设备 air-conditioning equipment‖餐厅装有～。The dining hall is air-conditioned.

〖～机〗 lěngqìjī 〈名〉air conditioner; cooler

〖～团〗 lěngqìtuán 〈名〉[气象] cold air mass

【冷枪】 lěngqiāng 〈名〉❶ sniper's shot：⇨打～ ❷ sporadic and unexpected shots：激战虽已结束，郊外仍时有～声。Though the fighting is over, sporadic bullets can be heard whistling in the suburb.

【冷峭】 lěngqiào 〈形〉❶ piercingly cold; icy：北风～ icy/piercing/cutting/biting/penetrating north wind‖春风～ chilly spring wind ❷ (of words) sharp; caustic; scathing; sarcastic：言语～ caustic language; scathing remark

【冷清清】 lěngqīngqīng 〈形〉cold and cheerless; deserted; desolate; forlorn; lonely：～的小巷 deserted alley/lane‖深夜这条路～的。The road was completely deserted deep at night.‖他独自一人过着～的日子。He lived a lonely life.

【冷清】 lěngqing 〈形〉cold and cheerless/dreary/gloomy; deserted; desolate; forlorn; lonely：～的秋夜 cold and cheerless autumn night‖～的月光洒满河谷。The cold and cheerless moonlight flooded the valley.‖公园的这一角很～。It is very quiet in this corner of the park.‖老伴早逝，老太太的日子过得冷冷清清。Long bereaved of her husband, the old lady lived alone.‖巷子里冷冷清清，一个人影儿都没有。Not a soul could be seen down the desolate alley.

【冷泉】 lěngquán 〈名〉cold spring

【冷却】 lěngquè 〈动〉make/become cool; cool：发动机要等半小时后才能～下来。The engine will take half an hour to cool down.‖她的热情～了下来。Her enthusiasm cooled.

〖～泵〗 lěngquèbèng 〈名〉cooling pump

〖～管〗 lěngquèguǎn 〈名〉cooling pipe

〖～剂〗 lěngquèjì 〈名〉coolant; cooler

〖～器〗 lěngquèqì 〈名〉chiller; cooler

〖～水〗 lěngquèshuǐ 〈名〉coolant/chilled water

〖～塔〗 lěngquètǎ 〈名〉cooling tower

〖～油〗 lěngquèyóu 〈名〉coolant oil

【冷然】 lěngrán 〈形〉❶ cold：～一笑 give a cold/frigid/wintry smile ❷ unexpected; sudden：～一声惊叫 unexpected scream

【冷热病】 lěngrèbìng 〈名〉❶〈方〉malaria ❷ capricious change in mood; sudden waxing and waning of enthusiasm; blowing hot and cold：他的～又犯了。He's in one of his moods again.

【冷若冰霜】 lěngruòbīngshuāng 〈熟〉be as cold as ice; have an icy/a frigid/a chilly manner：她那～的样子让人很难接近。Her icy manner keeps people at a distance.

【冷色】 lěngsè 〈名〉cool/cold colour：白色、蓝色、绿色都是～。White, blue and green are cool colours.

〖～调〗 lěngsèdiào 〈名〉cool tone; cool colour-tone

【冷涩】 lěngsè 〈形〉❶ (of water or air) cold; chilly：～的空气 chilly/cold air ❷ cold and dull：目光～ cold and dull eyes ❸ (of voice) dull; stagnant：声音～ dull voice ❹ obscure and rarely used：～的字眼 words rarely used and hard to understand

【冷森森】 lěngsēnsēn 〈形〉chilly; chilling; cold：山洞里～的。It's chilly inside the cave.

【冷杉】 lěngshān 〈名〉fir

【冷食】 lěngshí 〈名〉cold food; cold drink and snack：～部 cold drink and snack bar

【冷室】 lěngshì 〈名〉refrigerating room; refrigerating chamber; refrigerating compartment (in a refrigerator)

【冷霜】 lěngshuāng 〈名〉cold cream

【冷水】 lěngshuǐ 〈名〉❶ cold water：洗～澡 take a cold bath/shower‖～养殖 cold water culture ⇨泼～ ❷ unboiled water

〖～浇头〗 lěngshuǐ-jiāotóu 〈熟〉throw cold water on sb; dampen sb's enthusiasm

【冷丝丝】 lěngsīsī 〈形〉cool; a bit chilly

【冷丝儿丝儿的】 lěng sīr sīrde ＝ 冷丝丝 lěngsīsī

【冷飕飕】 lěngsōusōu 〈形〉(of wind) cold; chilling; chilly：这里～的，还是回去吧。It's chilly here. Let's go/turn back.

【冷塑】 lěngsù 〈名〉[化工] cold moulding

【冷态】 lěngtài 〈名〉cold state：～电阻 cold state resistance‖～启动 cold start-up‖～温度 cold-state temperature

【冷烫】 lěngtàng 〈名〉cold wave

〖～精〗 lěngtàngjīng 〈名〉cold wave agent

【冷天】 lěngtiān 〈名〉❶ cold day/weather：讨厌～ hate cold weather ❷ winter

【冷线】 lěngxiàn 〈名〉unfrequented route

【冷香】 lěngxiāng 〈名〉delicate/faint fragrance

【冷销】 lěngxiāo 〈动〉be unsaleable

【冷笑】 lěngxiào 〈动〉sneer; laugh grimly/scornfully：发出～ sneer‖他的脸上露出一丝～。A sneer flits over his face.

【冷心肠】 lěngxīncháng 〈形〉cold-hearted; heartless

【冷星】 lěngxīng 〈名〉[天文] cool star

【冷性肥料】 lěngxìng féiliào 〈名〉cold manure

【冷血动物】 lěngxuè dòngwù 〈名〉❶〈俗称〉cold-blooded/poikilothermal animal; poikilotherm ❷〈讳〉unfeeling/cold-hearted person

【冷血杀手】 lěngxuè shāshǒu 〈名〉cold-blooded killer/murderer

【冷压】 lěngyā 〈名〉[冶金] chill pressing; cold compression/moulding：～成型 cold moulding

〖～钢〗 lěngyāgāng 〈名〉cold-pressed steel

〖～模〗 lěngyāmú 〈名〉cold stamping die

【冷言冷语】 lěngyán-lěngyǔ 〈熟〉sarcastic comments; ironical remarks; cold words：不要介意别人的～。Don't mind the sarcastic comments from others.

【冷眼】 lěngyǎn 〈名〉❶ cold eye; icy look; cool detachment：且将～观螃蟹，看你横行到几时。With cool detachment let's watch

the crab and see how far it can sidle. — Remain uninvolved and keep a close watch on the wrongdoer and see how far he can go. ❷ cold shoulder; cold/frosty reception: 遭人～ be cold-shouldered/slighted; get the cold shoulder ‖ ～相对 treat coldly; give sb the cold shoulder

〖～旁观〗 lěngyǎn-pángguān 〈熟〉look on with a cold/fishy eye; stand aloof and look on with indifference; look on coldly; take a detached point of view

【冷艳】 lěngyàn 〈形〉(of flowers) beautiful/gorgeous in spite of the cold; coldly elegant

【冷饮】 lěngyǐn 〈名〉cold drink: ～店 ice cream bar

【冷语】 lěngyǔ 〈名〉sarcastic remark; ironical comment

〖～冰人〗 lěngyǔ-bīngrén 〈熟〉sting sb with cold/sarcastic remarks; hurt sb with unfeeling remarks

【冷遇】 lěngyù 〈名〉cold/frosty reception; chilly/cold welcome; cold shoulder: 遭到～ be cold-shouldered; get a cold shoulder; be left out in the cold

【冷錾】 lěngzàn 〈名〉[机械] cold chisel

【冷轧】 lěngzhá 〈名〉[冶金] cold rolling

〖～钢〗 lěngzhágāng 〈名〉cold-rolled steel

〖～机〗 lěngzhájī 〈名〉cold-rolling mill

〖～润滑油〗 lěngzhá rùnhuáyóu 〈名〉cold rolling lubricant

【冷战】 lěngzhàn 〈名〉cold war: ～思维 cold-war thinking ‖ ～心态 cold-war mentality

【冷战】 lěngzhan 〈名〉〈口〉shiver; shudder; tremble: 冻得打～ shake/shiver/quiver with cold; tremble/shudder with/from cold ‖ 吓得打～ shake/tremble/quake/shudder with fear; shiver with fright/terror; quiver with fright ‖ 浑身打～ tremble/shake/shiver all over; be all of a tremble; tremble from head to foot ‖ 他发高烧,躺在床上直打～。He's got a high fever, lying in bed with a bout of the shivers. ‖ 吓得她浑身打～。A shudder of fear ran through her.

【冷颤】 lěngzhan ＝ 冷战 lěngzhan

【冷炙残杯】 lěngzhì-cánbēi 〈熟〉leftover dish and wine; leftover; handout from the rich

【冷滞】 lěngzhì 〈形〉(of goods) dull; unsalable; unmarketable: ～货 dull/unsalable/unmarketable goods

【冷中子】 lěngzhōngzǐ 〈名〉[物理] cold neutron

【冷铸】 lěngzhù 〈名〉[冶金] chill casting

【冷字】 lěngzì 〈名〉rarely used word/expression; unfamiliar word

【冷子】 lěngzi 〈名〉〈方〉hail; hailstone

【冷阻】 lěngzǔ 〈名〉[物理] cold resistance

〖～抗〗 lěngzǔkàng 〈名〉[物理] cold impedance

【冷作】 lěngzuò 〈名〉[冶金] cold-working: ～钢 cold-working steel

lèng

愣 lèng ❶〈动〉be dumbfounded/stupefied/dazed: 听到消息后,他～住了。He froze at the news. ‖ 听说自己考试不及格,他～了。He was dumbfounded when he heard that he had failed in the examination. ⇨发～ ❷〈形〉rash; blunt; reckless: ～小子 rash young fellow; young hothead ‖ 这家伙～得很,做事从不考虑后果。He is such a hotheaded guy that he always acts without the slightest consideration for the consequences. ❸〈副〉〈口〉wilfully; insistently: 这么简单的道理,他～不懂。He doesn't even follow such a simple process of reasoning!

【愣干】 lènggàn 〈动〉〈口〉do things rashly; persist in going one's own way

【愣汉】 lènghàn 〈名〉〈方〉rash fellow; hothead

【愣乎乎】 lènghūhū 〈形〉❶ stupefied: 他有点～。He is somewhat stupefied. ❷ rash; reckless; impetuous: 小伙子做事～的。The young man acts recklessly.

【愣劲儿】 lèngjìnr 〈名〉〈方〉pep; dash; drive; vigour: 这些小伙子真有股子～。These boys are full of pep/drive.

【愣愣磕磕】 lènglèng-kēkē 〈形〉〈方〉dumbfounded; stupefied; dazed; in a daze/trance

【愣神儿】 lèngshénr 〈动〉〈方〉be dumbfounded/stupefied; be in a trance/daze; stare blankly: 别站在那儿～,该吃晚饭了。Don't just stand there staring! Supper is ready. ‖ 他站在窗前～。He stood by the window, lost in a trance.

【愣说】 lèngshuō 〈动〉〈口〉insist on saying; allege; assert: 明明是他弄坏的,还～不是。There is no doubt that he broke it, but he perversely denied it.

【愣头愣脑】 lèngtóu-lèngnǎo 〈形〉〈口〉❶ rash; impetuous; reckless; blunt; hot-headed: ～的小子 rash young fellow; young hothead ‖ 别～地啥也不在乎。Don't be a hothead and assume a devil-may-care air. ‖ 他～地闯进了会议室。Recklessly, he rushed into the meeting room. ❷ dull; slow (in response): 他～地站在那儿,好像没睡醒。Bleary-eyed, he stood there staring blankly.

【愣头儿青】 lèngtóurqīng 〈名〉〈方〉rash fellow; hothead

【愣怔】 lèngzheng ＝ 睖睁 lèngzheng

睖 lèng 〈动〉〈方〉stare in dissatisfaction

【睖睁】 lèngzheng 〈动〉❶ stare blankly ❷ be dumbfounded/stupefied; be in a daze/trance: 吓得他～～。He was dumbfounded with terror.

lī

哩 lī

⇨lǐ; li

【哩哩啦啦】 līli-lālā 〈形〉〈口〉sporadic; scattered; intermittent; at irregular intervals; on and off: 汽车油箱漏了,～洒了一路。The petrol tank got a leak and the oil dripped all along the road. ‖ 这雨～下了一个月,真烦人。You are bored to death to have had such scattered rains for a whole month.

【哩哩啰啰】 līli-luōluō 〈形〉〈口〉rambling and indistinct; wordy and unclear in speech: 他说话老是～的,谁也听不懂。He always runs off at the mouth in his speech and no one can follow him.

【哩溜歪斜】 līliù-wāixié 〈形〉〈方〉❶ askew; crooked; shapeless and twisted: 字写得～ write a poor hand; scrawl; scribble ‖ 他的字写得～的。His penmanship is a wretched scrawl. ❷ staggering; waddling: 他像个醉汉～地穿过马路。He staggered across the road like a drunkard.

lí

杝 lí 〈书〉＝ 篱[2] lí

丽 lí → 高丽 Gāolí

⇨lì

厘[1] lí 〈动〉〈书〉regulate; rectify: ⇨～定; ～正

厘[2] lí ❶〈量〉centi-: ⇨～米; ～升 ❷〈量〉*li* [units of length, weight and area, respectively equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ millimetre, 0.05 grams and 0.666 square metres] ❸〈量〉*li* [a unit of Chinese currency, equal to 0.1 *fen* or 0.001 *yuan*]: 四元六角三分五～ 4.635 *yuan* ❹〈量〉*li* [a unit of interest rate, equal to 0.1% monthly interest; or 1% annual interest]: 月利率五～七 0.57% monthly interest ❺〈名〉very small amount; fraction; the least: ⇨毫～不爽

【厘定】 lídìng 〈动〉〈书〉collate and stipulate (rules and regulations, etc)

【厘革】 lígé 〈动〉〈书〉rectify and reform: ～旧制 reform the old system

【厘金】 líjīn 〈名〉〈旧〉*likin*—tax levied at a toll-gate on the goods being transported

〖～税〗 líjīnshuì 〈旧〉＝ 厘金 líjīn

【厘捐】 líjuān 〈旧〉＝ 厘金 líjīn

【厘克】 líkè 〈量〉centigram (cg)

【厘米】 límǐ 〈量〉centimetre (cm)

〖～波〗 límǐbō 〈名〉[电学] centimetre wave

〖～克秒单位〗 límǐ kè miǎo dānwèi 〈名〉centimetre-gram-second unit (CGS unit)

【厘升】 líshēng 〈量〉centilitre (cl)

【厘正】 lízhèng 〈动〉correct; revise

狸 lí

【狸猫】 límāo ＝ 豹猫 bàomāo

【狸奴】 línú 〈名〉 cat

【狸藻】 lízǎo 〈名〉[植物] bladderwort

【狸子】 lízi ＝ 豹猫 bàomāo

离[1]

lí 〈动〉 ❶ leave; depart from; part from; be separate from: ～京赴沪 leave Beijing for Shanghai ‖ 少小～家老大还 leave home young and return old ‖ 水手们获准～船上岸。The sailors were given shore leave. ⇨～别; 妻～子散 ❷ be apart/away from; be at a distance from: ～考试还有两个星期。The examination is still two weeks away. ‖ ～我们动身还有十天。There are ten days left before we go. ‖ ～这儿不超过一公里。It's not farther than a kilometre from here. ‖ 体育馆～我们学校很远。The gymnasium is far away from our school. ‖ 我们的工作～要求还很远。Our work falls far short of the expected standard. ❸ be without; be independent of: 经济建设～了科学技术不行。Economic development can only thrive on science and technology. ‖ 所有生物都～不开空气和水。All living things would die without air and water. ‖ 这件事～了你不行。It won't do without you.

离[2]

lí 〈名〉 *li* (☲) [one of the Eight Trigrams, representing fire]

【离岸】 lí'àn 〈动〉 leave the shore; be off from the shore: ～启航 leave the shore and start the journey

〖～价格〗 lí'àn jiàgé 〈名〉[经济] free on board (FOB)

【离瓣】 líbàn 〈形〉[植物] polypetalous; choripetalous

〖～花〗 líbànhuā 〈名〉 polypetalous/choripetalous flower

〖～花冠〗 líbàn huāguān 〈名〉 floral corolla divided into distinct petals

〖～花类〗 líbàn huālèi 〈名〉 choripetalae

【离别】 líbié 〈动〉 part; leave; bid farewell/adieu (to sb): ～亲人 bid farewell to one's beloved ‖ 痛苦的～ painful farewell ‖ 今日～后，何日君再来？ Today we bid adieu here. But when would you come back?

【离差】 líchā 〈名〉[数学] dispersion

【离愁】 líchóu 〈名〉〈书〉 sorrow of parting; pain of separation: ～别绪 *parting grief; sorrows of parting*

【离岛】 lídǎo 〈名〉 islet off a big island

【离地间隙】 lídì jiànxì 〈名〉[交通] road/ground clearance (of a car)

【离队】 líduì 〈动〉 leave the ranks; leave one's post: 两名足球运动员～了。Two footballers left the team.

【离贰】 lí'èr 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ be disloyal ❷ (of a woman) remarry

【离岗】 lígǎng 〈动〉 leave office; leave one's post: 擅自～ go AWOL (absent without leave); leave one's post without permission

【离格儿】 lígér 〈动〉 go beyond/exceed what is proper; step out of line; be out of place; carry sth too far; go too far: 她做得有点～。She's going a bit too far.

【离宫】 lígōng 〈名〉 imperial abode built outside the capital for an emperor on an inspection tour

【离轨】 líguǐ 〈动〉 ❶ disorbit; (of a train) go/be off the rails; leave/jump the rails: 火车突然～，一些人受了伤。Some people were injured when the train jumped the rails/track. ❷ leave the right/normal track; stray/deviate from the accepted standard; go astray: ～行为 improper behaviour; out-of-bounds conduct ‖ 对女士讲这样的话太～了。It is surely overstepping the mark to say that to a woman.

【离合】 líhé 〈动〉 ❶ (of people) be separated and reunited: ⇨悲欢～ ❷ (of things) be separate and recombined: ⇨～器

〖～器〗 líhéqì 〈名〉[机械] clutch: 踩～ step on the clutch pedal ‖ ～操纵杆 *clutch control/rod*

【离恨】 líhèn 〈名〉 sorrow of parting; pain of separation

【离婚】 líhūn 〈动〉 divorce; break up/dissolve a marriage: 获准～ *get/receive a divorce; obtain a divorce from sb* ‖ 诉请～ file/sue for a divorce ‖ 准予～ grant a divorce ‖ 提出～诉讼 take/start divorce proceedings ‖ 看来她～后日子过得还不错。She seems to have survived the divorce pretty well. ‖ 两个人不久离了婚。Their marriage broke up not long after. ‖ 他离过两次婚。He has been divorced twice.

〖～率〗 líhūnlǜ 〈名〉 divorce rate: 由于第三者插足，～逐年上升。The divorce rate is going up year by year as a result of the involvement of the third party.

〖～赔偿〗 líhūn péicháng 〈名〉 divorce compensation

〖～协议书〗 líhūn xiéyìshū 〈名〉 divorce agreement

〖～者〗 líhūnzhě 〈名〉 divorcee; divorced person

〖～证书〗 líhūn zhèngshū 〈名〉 divorce certificate

【离间】 líjiàn 〈动〉 sow discord among; drive a wedge between; set one party against another: ～敌对一方 sow discord among the members of the opposing party; disunite the opponents ‖ ～师生关系 drive a wedge between teachers and students ⇨挑拨～

〖～计〗 líjiànjì 〈名〉 plot/scheme of sowing discord: 使～ sow discord ‖ 中～ be taken in by the enemy's plot of sowing discord ‖ 识破对方的～ see through the opponent's scheme to disunite us

【离解】 líjiě 〈名〉[化学] dissociation

【离经叛道】 líjīng-pàndào 〈熟〉 depart from the classics and rebel against orthodoxy; deviate from orthodox truth: 他的这种行为在那个时代被视为～。His conduct was regarded as heresy at *that time*.

【离境】 líjìng 〈动〉 leave a country/place: 限 24 小时内～ order sb to leave the country within 24 hours ‖ ～手续 exit proceedings

〖～签证〗 líjìng qiānzhèng 〈名〉 exit visa

〖～许可证〗 líjìng xǔkězhèng 〈名〉 exit permit

【离开】 líkāi 〈动〉 leave; depart/deviate from: ～房间 leave the room ‖ ～轨道 disorbit; (of a train) go/be off the rails; leave/jump the rails/metals ‖ ～家人 be away from one's family members ‖ ～主题 be off the subject; stray/wander from the point/subject; digress (from the subject) ‖ 离不开身 be fully occupied ‖ ～了你的支持，我是不会成功的。Without your support, I wouldn't have succeeded. ‖ 别～，等我回来。Stay here till I return. ‖ 请大家～出事现场！ Keep clear of the accident scene, please! ‖ 请你～！ Leave here, please! / Be off, please! ‖ 我忙得一会儿也离不开身。I'm too busy to leave even for a little while.

【离离】 lílí 〈形〉〈书〉 luxuriant; exuberant: ～原上草，一岁一枯荣。Luxuriant is the grass upon that plain, That each year dies to flourish again.

【离鸾别凤】 líluán-biéfèng 〈熟〉 *estranged/separated couple*

【离乱】 líluàn 〈动〉 be separated by war; become homeless because of war

【离叛】 lípàn 〈动〉 betray and desert

【离谱】 lípǔ 〈动〉 go beyond/exceed what is proper; step out of line; be out of place; carry sth too far; go too far: 你的猜测太～了。Your guess is wide of the mark. ‖ 你的玩笑开得太～了。You've carried this joke too far. ‖ 他有点太～了。He's going a bit too far. ‖ 这价格太～了。The price is exorbitant/unreasonable.

【离奇】 líqí 〈形〉 strange; odd; fantastic; bizarre; weird: ～的故事 odd/fantastic story ‖ ～的谎言 fantastic lie ‖ ～变换 fantastic and changeful ‖ 这事儿很～。This is weird.

【离弃】 líqì 〈动〉 forsake; abandon; desert: ～家人 desert one's family

【离情】 líqíng 〈名〉 sorrow of parting; pain of separation

〖～别绪〗 líqíng-biéxù 〈熟〉 *sorrows of parting*

【离去角】 líqùjiǎo 〈名〉 angle of departure (of a fast moving object leaving its normal course or orbit)

【离群】 líqún 〈动〉 stray from the group: ～的羊 strayed sheep ‖ 一些牛～了。Some of the cattle have strayed.

〖～索居〗 líqún-suǒjū 〈熟〉 live in solitude/seclusion; live all alone; live the life of a recluse; live within oneself: 他～二十多年，对外部世界很陌生。The life of a recluse for 20 years has made him a stranger to the outside world.

【离任】 lírèn 〈动〉 leave office; leave one's official post: ～回国 leave one's post for home ‖ 即将～的部长 outgoing minister ‖ 主任另有高就，已经～了。The director will gain a better post and has left his present one.

【离散】 lísàn ❶〈动〉 (of family members, relatives, etc) be separated from one another; be scattered about; be dispersed: 战争期间他与家人～了。He was separated from other members of *the family during the war*. ❷〈形〉[数学] discrete

〖～值〗 lísànzhí 〈名〉[数学] discrete value: ～目标函数 discrete-valued objective function

【离世】 líshì 〈动〉 ❶〈婉〉 depart this life; pass away ❷ alien-

ate/detach oneself from this mortal world; keep aloof from worldly/earthly affairs

【离索】 lísuǒ 〈形〉〈书〉desolate and lonely

【离题】 lítí 〈动〉digress (from the subject); stray/wander away from the point/subject; be off the subject/point: 打断～的话 cut short a digression ‖ 请不要～。Please keep to the point. ‖ 他的话～太远。His remarks are far from the subject/point.

〖～万里〗 lítí-wànlǐ 〈熟〉stray ten thousand *li* from the subject—stray far from the subject/point; digress too far afield; get a long way off the track

【离土】 lítǔ 〈动〉(of farmers, peasants, etc) leave the land—forsake farming

【离退人员】 lí-tuì rényuán 〈名〉retiree; the retired; retired personnel

【离析】 líxī 〈动〉〈书〉❶ disintegrate: ⇨分崩～ ❷ analyse: ～同义词义 analyse and reveal the shades/nuances of the meaning of synonyms

【离弦走板】 líxián-zǒubǎn 〈熟〉depart/deviate from the generally acknowledged norms of conduct; off the standard; off the beam

【离乡背井】 líxiāng-bèijǐng = 背井离乡 bèijǐng-líxiāng

【离心】 líxīn 〈动〉❶ be at odds with the community or the leadership: ⇨～离德 ❷ [物理] be centrifugal: ～作用 centrifugation; centrifugal effect

〖～泵〗 líxīnbèng 〈名〉[机械] centrifugal pump

〖～机〗 líxīnjī 〈名〉[机械] centrifugal machine; centrifuge

〖～离德〗 líxīn-lídé 〈熟〉be different in thinking and faith; be torn by dissension and discord; be disunified

〖～力〗 líxīnlì 〈名〉[物理] centrifugal force

【离休】 líxiū 〈动〉(of veteran cadres) retire; leave office for recuperation: ～干部 retired veteran cadre

【离绪】 líxù 〈名〉sad feelings/sorrows at parting

【离异】 líyì 〈动〉〈书〉divorce: 父母～ with one's parents divorced ‖ ～家庭 broken family ‖ 他们夫妻已～多年。Their marriage broke up many years ago./ They were divorced many years ago.

【离辙】 lízhé 〈动〉〈口〉be/get off the track; be off the beam; be off the point

【离职】 lízhí 〈动〉❶ leave one's job temporarily: ～培训 be on off-duty training ‖ ～学习 leave one's job temporarily and study full time; study off-duty ❷ leave office; resign; give up/quit one's job

【离中趋势】 lízhōng qūshì 〈名〉[统计] dispersion

【离子】 lízǐ 〈名〉[物理] ion: 氩～ argon ion ‖ 阳/正～ cation; positive ion ‖ 阴/负～ anion; negative ion

〖～半导体〗 lízǐ bàndǎotǐ 〈名〉ionic semiconductor

〖～泵〗 lízǐbèng 〈名〉ion pump

〖～发动机〗 lízǐ fādòngjī 〈名〉ion engine

〖～火箭〗 lízǐ huǒjiàn 〈名〉ion rocket

〖～计〗 lízǐjì 〈名〉ionometer

〖～键〗 lízǐjiàn 〈名〉[化学] ionic bond

〖～交换〗 lízǐ jiāohuàn 〈名〉[化学] ion exchange: ～剂 ion exchanger ‖ ～树脂 ion exchange resin

〖～理论〗 lízǐ lǐlùn 〈名〉ionic theory

〖～束〗 lízǐshù 〈名〉ion beam

〖～雾〗 lízǐwù 〈名〉ion-atmosphere

〖～扬声器〗 lízǐ yángshēngqì 〈名〉[无线电] ionophone

〖～原〗 lízǐyuán 〈名〉[化学] ionogen

〖～载体〗 lízǐ zàitǐ 〈名〉[生化] ionophore

骊 lí 〈名〉〈书〉pure black horse

【骊歌】 lígē 〈名〉〈书〉farewell song

梨 lí 〈名〉❶ pear tree ❷ pear: 巴～ Bartlett pear ‖ 京白～ white pear (from Hebei Province) ‖ 雪花～ snow pear (from Hebei Province)

【梨膏】 lígāo 〈名〉pear syrup (for the relief of cough)

【梨花大鼓】 líhuā dàgǔ 〈名〉[戏剧] castanets *dagu* [originating in Shandong Province, accompanied by a drum, a three-stringed plucked instrument and a pair of brass castanets shaped like ploughshares (犁铧), which derives from the homophone pear flower (梨花)]

【梨园】 líyuán 〈名〉〈旧〉Pear Garden [originally the name of a college of dramatists founded by imperial decree in the Tang Dynasty]—the theatre; theatre world/circles

〖～弟子〗 líyuán-dìzǐ = 梨园子弟 líyuán-zǐdì

〖～行〗 líyuánháng 〈名〉theatrical circles; theatre world

〖～界〗 líyuánjiè 〈名〉theatrical circles; theatre world

〖～戏〗 líyuánxì 〈名〉*liyuan* opera [popular in southern Fujian Province]

〖～子弟〗 líyuán-zǐdì 〈熟〉〈旧〉students of the Pear Garden—operatic actor; theatrical performer

【梨枣】 lízǎo 〈名〉〈旧〉pear and date—printing plate/block (made of pear or date wood): 付之～ send to the press; get printed

【梨子】 lízi 〈名〉〈方〉= 梨② lí

犁 lí ❶ 〈名〉plough: 步～ walking plough ‖ 木/铁～ wooden/iron plough ⇨～铧 ❷ 〈动〉work with a plough; plough: ～出一条深沟 plough a deep furrow ‖ ～地/田 plough fields ‖ 用马拉犁～地已成为历史。Ploughing the land with horse-drawn ploughs is already history.

【犁壁】 líbì = 犁镜 líjìng

【犁刀】 lídāo 〈名〉[农业] plough coulter

【犁底层】 lídǐcéng 〈名〉[农业] plough sole/pan

【犁耕】 lígēng 〈名〉[农业] ploughing

【犁铧】 líhuá 〈名〉ploughshare; share

〖～大鼓〗 líhuá dàgǔ = 梨花大鼓 líhuā dàgǔ

【犁镜】 líjìng 〈名〉[农业] mouldboard

【犁牛】 líniú 〈名〉〈方〉farm cattle

【犁庭扫闾】 lítíng-sǎolǘ = 犁庭扫穴 lítíng-sǎoxué

【犁庭扫穴】 lítíng-sǎoxué 〈熟〉plough up the enemy's courtyard and destroy his hideout—wipe out/annihilate the enemy

【犁头】 lítóu 〈名〉❶ ploughshare; share ❷ 〈方〉plough

【犁杖】 lízhàng 〈名〉〈方〉plough

鹂 lí → 黄鹂 huánglí

喱 lí → 咖喱 gālí

蒚 lí 〈动〉〈书〉cut with a knife

蓠 lí → 江蓠 jiānglí

蜊 lí → 蛤蜊 gélí

漓[1] lí → 淋漓 línlí

漓[2] lí

【漓江】 Líjiāng 〈名〉Lijiang River [in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region]

缡 lí 〈名〉〈古〉silk veil (worn by a woman): 结～ (of a woman) get married

璃 lí → 玻璃 bōli; 琉璃 liúli

嫠 lí 〈名〉〈书〉widow

【嫠妇】 lífù 〈名〉〈书〉widow

蒺 lí → 蒺藜 jílí

犛 lí 〈名〉yak

【犛牛】 líniú 〈名〉yak

黎 lí 〈形〉〈书〉❶ multitudinous; numerous: ⇨～民; ～庶 ❷ black: ⇨～黑

【黎巴嫩】 Líbānèn 〈名〉Lebanon

〖～共和国〗 Líbānèn Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Lebanon

〖～人〗 Líbānènrén 〈名〉Lebanese

【黎黑】 líhēi 〈形〉〈书〉(of complexion) dark: 面目～ tanned/dark complexion/face

【黎锦】 líjǐn 〈名〉kind of brocade made by the Li nationality

【黎民】 límín 〈名〉〈书〉common people; multitude; populace: 政权由～百姓掌握。Political power is (placed) in the hands of

the multitude.

【黎明】 límíng 〈名〉dawn; daybreak: ～即起 rise at dawn/daybreak; rise with the sun ‖ ～前的黑暗 darkest hours before the dawn—hardest days before liberation

【黎庶】 líshù ＝ 黎民 límín

【黎元】 líyuán 〈名〉〈书〉common people; multitude; populace

【黎族】 Lízú 〈名〉Li ethnic group; the Lis [inhabiting Hainan Province]

鲡 lí → 鳗鲡 mánlí

罹 lí 〈动〉〈书〉suffer from; meet with; undergo: ⇨～祸

【罹病】 líbìng 〈动〉〈书〉suffer from a disease; fall ill

【罹祸】 líhuò 〈动〉〈书〉meet with/suffer a misfortune; suffer a disaster

【罹难】 línàn 〈动〉〈书〉❶ die in a disaster or an accident: 二十名飞机乘客遇险～。Twenty passengers died in the air crash. ❷ be murdered

篱[1] lí → 笊篱 zhàoli

篱[2] lí 〈名〉hedge; fence: 树～ hedgerow; hedge ‖ 竹～ bamboo fence

【篱笆】 líba 〈名〉bamboo/twig fence: 筑～ erect a fence ‖ 用～把后院围起来 build a fence around the backyard; fence in the backyard

〖～墙〗 líbaqiáng 〈名〉wattled wall

【篱壁间物】 líbì-jiānwù 〈熟〉homegrown product: 所赠乃～,望乞笑纳。Please accept these homegrown gifts from me.

【篱落】 líluò 〈名〉〈书〉bamboo/twig fence

【篱墙】 líqiáng 〈名〉wattled wall

【篱栅】 lízhà 〈名〉bamboo/twig fence

醨 lí 〈名〉〈书〉thin/light/weak wine

藜 lí ❶〈名〉[植物] lamb's-quarters ❷ → 蒺藜 jílí

【藜藿】 líhuò 〈名〉〈书〉coarse/rough food: ～之羹 coarse/rough food

【藜芦】 lílú 〈名〉[植物] black false hellebore

黧 lí 〈形〉〈书〉(of complexion) dark and sallow

【黧黑】 líhēi ＝ 黎黑 líhēi

蠡 lí 〈名〉〈书〉❶ calabash shell (used as a ladle); gourd ladle ❷ seashell

【蠡测】 lícè 〈动〉〈书〉measure the sea with a gourd-ladle—make an appraisal in the light of limited knowledge

劙 lí 〈动〉〈书〉cut; pierce

lǐ

礼 lǐ ❶〈名〉ceremony; rite; ritual: ⇨～仪; 婚～ ❷〈名〉ethics; norm of conduct: ⇨～教; ～义廉耻 ❸〈名〉courtesy; etiquette; manners: ⇨～节; 敬～; 军～ ❹〈名〉gift; present: 一份大～ a generous present ‖ 不收～ decline/refuse a gift ⇨厚～; 送～ ❺〈动〉〈书〉respect; treat with courtesy: ～贤者 respect people of virtue ⇨～贤下士

【礼拜】 lǐbài ❶〈动〉[宗教] attend religious service: 做～ go to church; be at church ❷〈名〉〈口〉week ❸〈名〉day of the week: 今天～几? What day is it today? ❹〈名〉〈口〉〈简称〉Sunday: 明天是～。It's Sunday tomorrow.

〖～二〗 lǐbài'èr 〈名〉〈口〉Tuesday

〖～六〗 lǐbàiliù 〈名〉〈口〉Saturday

〖～日〗 lǐbàirì ＝ 礼拜天 lǐbàitiān

〖～三〗 lǐbàisān 〈名〉〈口〉Wednesday

〖～四〗 lǐbàisì 〈名〉〈口〉Thursday

〖～寺〗 lǐbàisì ＝ 清真寺 qīngzhēnsì

〖～堂〗 lǐbàitáng 〈名〉[基督教] church

〖～天〗 lǐbàitiān 〈名〉〈口〉Sunday

〖～五〗 lǐbàiwǔ 〈名〉〈口〉Friday

〖～一〗 lǐbàiyī 〈名〉〈口〉Monday

【礼宾】 lǐbīn 〈动〉meet/receive/accommodate guests according to protocol

〖～司〗 lǐbīnsī 〈名〉department of protocol; protocol department: ～司长 director of the protocol department; chief of protocol

【礼兵】 lǐbīng 〈名〉honour guard; soldier serving at funerals of a nation's leader

【礼部】 Lǐbù 〈名〉[历史] Board of Rites [one of the six ministries of the central government in ancient China]: ～尚书 Minister of Rites

【礼成】 lǐchéng 〈动〉[said by the master of ceremonies] the ceremony is over

【礼单】 lǐdān 〈名〉list of presents/gifts

【礼多必诈】 lǐduō-bìzhà 〈熟〉full of courtesy, full of craft

【礼多人不怪】 lǐ duō rén bù guài 〈熟〉no one will blame you for being too polite; civility is always welcome; one can never be too polite

【礼法】 lǐfǎ 〈名〉rule of etiquette; proprieties: 不合～ be at odds with accepted proprieties ‖ 崇尚～ respect the proprieties

【礼佛】 lǐfó 〈动〉[佛教] worship Buddha: 烧香～ worship Buddha by offering incense

【礼服】 lǐfú 〈名〉ceremonial robe/dress; full dress; formal attire: 一件～ a ceremonial/full dress ‖ 结婚～ wedding dress/suit ‖ 学生毕业～ graduation gown ⇨晚～

〖～呢〗 lǐfúní ＝ 直贡呢 zhígòngní

【礼盒】 lǐhé 〈名〉gift box

【礼花】 lǐhuā 〈名〉fireworks: 观赏～ enjoy/watch the fireworks (display) ‖ 燃放～ set/shoot off fireworks; discharge fireworks ‖ 为庆祝国庆燃放～。A display of fireworks took place to celebrate the National Day.

【礼教】 lǐjiào 〈名〉Confucian or feudal ethic code: 封建～ feudal ethics

【礼节】 lǐjié 〈名〉courtesy; etiquette; protocol; ceremony; proprieties: 合乎～ be in accord with the etiquette ‖ 讲究～ attach importance to proprieties ‖ 违反～ violate the etiquette; contravene/violate the proprieties ‖ 遵守～ conform to/observe the etiquette/proprieties ‖ ～性拜访 courtesy call ‖ 社交～ social etiquette ‖ 外交～ diplomatic etiquette/proprieties ‖ 正式～ formal etiquette ‖ 中国有许多～跟外国不同。Much of the Chinese etiquette is different from that of other countries.

【礼金】 lǐjīn 〈名〉gift of money

【礼路儿】 lǐlùr 〈名〉〈方〉manners; etiquette; courtesy

【礼帽】 lǐmào 〈名〉〈旧〉hat that goes with formal dress: 大～ top hat

【礼貌】 lǐmào 〈名〉courtesy; politeness; civility; manners: 表示～ show courtesy ‖ 不懂～ have no manners; be impolite ‖ 懂～ observe the proprieties; observe the rules of politeness ‖ 讲～ mind one's manners ‖ 没～ have no manners; be impolite; lack civility ‖ 培养文明～ cultivate good manners ‖ 有～ have good manners; be courteous/polite ‖ ～待客 treat one's guests with courtesy; show civility to one's guests ‖ ～语言 polite language ‖ 职业上的～ professional courtesy ‖ 出于～ out of politeness/courtesy; for politeness ‖ 请注意～。Mind your manners. ‖ 小孩子要学会讲～。Children must learn manners.

【礼炮】 lǐpào 〈名〉salvo; (gun) salute: 鸣放～ fire a salute/salvo ‖ 鸣～二十一响欢迎国宾 welcome a national guest with a 21-gun salute

【礼品】 lǐpǐn 〈名〉present; gift: 接受～ accept a present/gift ‖ 收到～ get/receive a present/gift ‖ 买～ buy a present/gift ‖ 谢绝～ decline a gift ‖ 赠送～ present a gift ‖ ～包装 gift packaging ‖ ～书 book as a gift; gift book ‖ 结婚/生日～ wedding/birthday present

〖～部〗 lǐpǐnbù 〈名〉gift and souvenir department/counter (in a shop)

〖～店〗 lǐpǐndiàn 〈名〉gift and souvenir shop; gift shop/store

〖～券〗 lǐpǐnquàn 〈名〉gift coupon/voucher/token

【礼聘】 lǐpìn 〈动〉invite sb cordially; enlist the service of sb with courtesy: 高薪～ engage sb with a high salary

【礼器】 lǐqì 〈名〉sacrificial vessel

【礼轻情意重】 lǐ qīng qíngyì zhòng 〈熟〉the gift is trifling, but the feeling is profound; it's a small gift, but it's the thought

that counts; a small gift means far much
【礼券】 lǐquàn 〈名〉gift coupon/voucher/token: 一张～ a gift coupon/voucher/token
【礼让】 lǐràng 〈动〉give precedence to sb out of courtesy/politeness; practise comity; give up sth for the sake of courtesy: 国际～ comity of nations ‖ 中速行驶,安全～。Drive at a moderate speed and yield/cede right of way for safety's sake.
【礼尚往来】 lǐshàng-wǎnglái 〈熟〉❶ courtesy demands reciprocity; etiquette requires reciprocation ❷ treat sb the way he treats you; pay sb back in his own coin; give as good as one gets
【礼数】 lǐshù 〈名〉❶〈书〉hierarchy of proprieties ❷ courtesy; etiquette; proprieties: 不懂～ have no manners
【礼俗】 lǐsú 〈名〉etiquette and customs
【礼堂】 lǐtáng 〈名〉auditorium; assembly hall
【礼帖】 lǐtiě ＝ 礼单 lǐdān
【礼物】 lǐwù 〈名〉gift; present: 分发～ distribute presents/gifts ‖ 互赠～ exchange presents/gifts ‖ 接受～ accept a present/gift ‖ 收到～ get/receive a gift ‖ 谢绝～ decline a present/gift ‖ 赠送～ deliver presents; present gifts ‖ 订婚/结婚～ betrothal/wedding gift ‖ 生日～ birthday gift ‖ 圣诞～ Christmas gift ‖ 法律明文规定,严禁政府官员收受个人或团体的贵重～。The law stipulates that no government official be allowed to take valuable presents from individuals or organizations.
【礼贤下士】 lǐxián-xiàshì 〈熟〉(of a ruler or a high ranking official) treat worthy men and men of virtue with courtesy; be courteous to the wise and condescending to scholars
【礼仪】 lǐyí 〈名〉ceremony; proprieties; etiquette: 遵守～ observe the etiquette ‖ ～车队 etiquette fleet ‖ 国际/外交～ international/diplomatic proprieties ‖ 社交～ social etiquette
〖～电报〗 lǐyí diànbào 〈名〉courtesy telegram
〖～先生〗 lǐyí xiānsheng 〈名〉ceremony boy
〖～小姐〗 lǐyí xiǎojie 〈名〉young lady serving at a ceremony
〖～之邦〗 lǐyí zhī bāng 〈名〉land of courtesy and propriety
【礼义廉耻】 lǐ-yì-lián-chǐ 〈熟〉propriety, righteousness, honesty, and a sense of shame [formerly upheld as the "four social bonds" (四维) in China]
【礼遇】 lǐyù 〈名〉courteous reception: 受到～ receive/be given a reception of courtesy
【礼乐】 lǐyuè 〈名〉〈古〉rites and music [chief means used by feudal rulers to consolidate feudal power]
【礼赞】 lǐzàn ❶〈动〉sing the praise of; commend ❷〈动〉worship Buddha ❸〈名〉〈书〉master of ceremonies
【礼制】 lǐzhì 〈名〉〈古〉norm of etiquette [laid down by the state]

李

lǐ 〈名〉❶ plum tree ❷ plum: ⇨桃～
【李代桃僵】 lǐdàitáojiāng 〈熟〉❶ substitute one thing for another; substitute oneself for another person ❷ sacrifice oneself for another person; take the blame for another person's mistake
【李自成起义】 Lǐ Zìchéng Qǐyì 〈名〉Li Zicheng Rebellion [a peasant uprising led by Li Zicheng at the end of the Ming Dynasty]
【李子】 lǐzi 〈名〉❶ plum tree ❷ plum

里[1]

lǐ ❶〈名〉neighbourhood: ⇨邻～ ❷〈量〉*li* [a unit of length, equivalent to 500 metres or a half kilometre]: 地球直径是四万公里,合八万～。The diameter of the earth is forty thousand kilometres, equivalent to eighty thousand Chinese *li*. ❸〈名〉native place: ⇨故～; 乡～

里[2]

lǐ 〈名〉❶ inside (of a garment); lining: 衣服～儿 lining of a garment ‖ 他把衬衫～儿穿外面了。He's wearing the shirt inside out. ‖ 这面是～儿,那面是面儿。This is the inside, and that is the outside. ⇨被～; 衬～ ❷ inner; inside (as opposed to outside): 他住在城～。He lives in/inside the town. ⇨～间; ～应外合; 表～如一
⇨li
【里昂】 Lǐ'áng 〈名〉Lyon [a city in France]
【里边】 lǐbian 〈名〉interior; inside; within: 从～把门锁上 lock the door from the inside ‖ ～请! Come in, please! ‖ 他一生～经历了很多这样的事。He had many similar experiences in his life. ‖ 屋子～挤满了人。The room was crowded/packed/jammed/crammed with people. / People crowded/filled the room.
【里程】 lǐchéng 〈名〉❶ mileage: 你的汽车跑了多少～了? What mileage has your car done? / What's the mileage on your car? ❷ course (of development): 脱贫致富的～ course of shaking off poverty and attaining prosperity
〖～碑〗 lǐchéngbēi 〈名〉milestone; landmark: 历史的～ milestone in history
〖～标〗 lǐchéngbiāo 〈名〉milepost; milestone: 高速公路沿线的～ milestones along the highway
〖～表〗 lǐchéngbiǎo 〈名〉mileage meter; mileometer; milometer; odometer
〖～计〗 lǐchéngjì ＝ 里程表 lǐchéngbiǎo
【里出外进】 lǐchū-wàijìn 〈熟〉irregular; uneven
【里带】 lǐdài 〈名〉〈通称〉inner tube (of a tyre)
【里勾外连】 lǐgōu-wàilián ＝ 里勾外联 lǐgōu-wàilián
【里勾外联】 lǐgōu-wàilián 〈熟〉be in collusion between forces within and without; collude with people on both the inside and the outside
【里海】 Lǐhǎi 〈名〉Caspian Sea [a salt lake between southeast Europe and Asia, the largest inland body of water in the world]
【里急后重】 lǐjí-hòuzhòng 〈名〉[中医] tenesmus
【里脊】 lǐji 〈名〉tenderloin (as food); fillet: ～牛排 fillet steak ‖ 猪～ pork tenderloin/fillet
【里加】 Lǐjiā 〈名〉Riga [capital of Latvia]
【里间】 lǐjiān 〈名〉inner room
〖～屋〗 lǐjiānwū ＝ 里间 lǐjiān
【里居】 lǐjū 〈书〉❶〈动〉leave office and return to live in one's home village ❷〈动〉live in the countryside ❸〈名〉address: 请问～何处? May I know your address?
【里拉】 lǐlā 〈名〉lira [Italian monetary unit]
【里里外外】 lǐli-wàiwài 〈名〉inside and outside; within and without: ～都很干净 be clean within and without ‖ ～一把手 be competent in handling things both inside and outside the house ‖ 屋子～都打扫得很干净。The house has been given a thorough cleaning, inside and outside. ‖ 用抹布把杯子～都揩干。Dry the cup in and out with a cloth.
【里弄】 lǐlòng 〈名〉〈方〉❶ lanes and alleys ❷ neighbourhood
【里落】 lǐluò 〈名〉〈方〉village
【里面】 lǐmiàn 〈名〉interior; inside; within: 房子～一片宁静。Within the house all was quiet. ‖ 那栋教学楼～还没完工。The interior of the classroom building isn't finished yet. ‖ 他就藏在柜子～。He hid himself inside the chest.
【里圈】 lǐquān 〈名〉[体育] inside lane (of a running track); inside track
【里三层,外三层】 lǐ sān céng, wài sān céng 〈熟〉layer upon layer—crowds of people: 人们把售票处围了个～,争相购买音乐会门票。A huge crowd gathered at the box office, competing for a ticket for the oncoming concert.
【里氏震级】 Lǐshì zhènjí 〈名〉Richter scale; Richter magnitude: 那次地震为 7.25～。That earthquake registered 7.25 on the Richter scale.
【里手】 lǐshǒu 〈名〉❶ left-hand side: 把车往～靠一靠 move the car nearer to the left side ‖ 他的车从～超过了我。His car overtook me on the inside. ❷ expert; old hand: 行家～ old hand
【里首】 lǐshǒu 〈名〉〈方〉inside; interior: 请～坐。Come in and take a seat.
【里斯本】 Lǐsīběn 〈名〉Lisbon [capital of Portugal]
【里挑外撅】 lǐtiāo-wàijuē 〈熟〉〈方〉be double-faced; stoop to dirty tricks; stir up trouble in a clandestine way
【里通外国】 lǐtōngwàiguó 〈熟〉have/maintain illicit relations with a foreign country; be secretly in contact with a hostile foreign country; serve as a spy for a hostile country
【里头】 lǐtou 〈名〉〈口〉inside; interior; within: 一人到齐了吗? 一都在～。—Is everyone here? —They are all inside. ‖ 请把窗户打开好吗? 这～闷热得很。Would you mind opening the window? It is stuffy in here. ‖ 这～有问题。There is something wrong here. / Something is wrong here.
【里外】 lǐwài ❶〈名〉inside and outside; within and without: ～不是人 be blamed either way ❷〈副〉[used after round numbers] about; approximately; or so: 五十岁～ about 50
【里外里】 lǐwàilǐ 〈副〉〈方〉❶ adding the two sums; taken all together: 我省下了五十块钱,家里又寄来二百块钱,～有二百五十块钱。I've saved up fifty *yuan*, and my family has sent me two

hundred, so altogether I have two hundred and fifty *yuan*. ● no matter how you figure it out; either way: 三个人干五天跟五个人干三天，～是一样的。Three people working five days or five people working three days—either way it's all the same.

【里屋】 lǐwū 〈名〉 inner room

【里弦】 lǐxián 〈名〉 thicker inner string on the *huqin* (胡琴)

【里巷】 lǐxiàng 〈名〉 lane; alley

【里应外合】 lǐyìng-wàihé 〈熟〉 act from inside/within in coordination with forces attacking from outside/without; collaborate from within with forces from without: 这起抢劫肯定是～。Someone on the inside must have helped with the robbery.

【里约热内卢】 Lǐyuērènèilú 〈名〉 Rio de Janeiro [a city in Brazil]

【里证】 lǐzhèng 〈名〉 [中医] interior syndrome; disease caused by the endogenous factors involving serious disorders in the internal organs

【里子】 lǐzi 〈名〉 lining: 大衣～ lining of an overcoat ‖ 这块丝绸做你的上衣～很合适。This piece of silk would line your coat very nicely.

俚 lǐ 〈形〉 ● 〈书〉 vulgar; rustic; unrefined ● popular; folk

【俚曲】 lǐqǔ 〈名〉 popular or pop song; pop

【俚俗】 lǐsú 〈形〉 vulgar; rustic; uncouth; unrefined

【俚言】 lǐyán 〈名〉 folk saying or proverb

【俚语】 lǐyǔ 〈名〉 slang

逦 lǐ → 迤逦 yǐlǐ

哩 lǐ 〈量〉〈旧〉 = 英里 yīnglǐ

⇨ lī; li

浬 lǐ 〈量〉〈旧〉 = 海里 hǎilǐ

悝 lǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 be sad/sorrowful

娌 lǐ → 妯娌 zhóuli

理 lǐ ● 〈动〉〈书〉 cut the jade from the ore: ～璞得宝 remove the impurities to get the jade ● 〈动〉 manage; run; administer: ⇨～财; 护～; 日～万机 ● 〈动〉 pay attention/heed to; heed; take notice of: 不爱～人 be standoffish; be distant in manner ‖ 别～他。Leave him alone. ‖ 他成名后对自己家里人连～都不～。He turned his back on his family when he became famous. ⇨～睬; 搭～ ● 〈动〉 put in order; tidy up: ～不出头绪 be unable to get things into shape/good order ⇨～发; 清～; 整～ ● 〈名〉 texture; grain (in wood, skin, etc): 木～ wood texture ⇨肌～; 纹～ ● 〈名〉 reason; logic; truth: ⇨～论; 道～; 据～力争 ● 〈名〉 *natural science or physics*: ～学院 college of science ⇨～工, ～科

【理财】 lǐcái 〈动〉 manage money matters; conduct financial transactions: 不善～ not be a good financier; be unable to deal with money ‖ 长于～ be good at financial matters ‖ ～顾问 financial consultant ‖ ～能手 good hand at money management; good hand at financing ‖ ～之道 way to manage money matters

〖～家〗 lǐcáijiā 〈名〉 financier

【理睬】 lǐcǎi 〈动〉 [usu used in the negative] pay attention/heed to; take notice of; show interest in: 没人～这事。Nobody shows interest in this matter. / No one takes care of this matter. ‖ 我向她打招呼，但她没～我。I said hello to her, but she ignored me completely.

【理舱费】 lǐcāngfèi 〈名〉 stowage charge

【理茬儿】 lǐchár 〈动〉〈方〉 [usu used in the negative] respond to; pay attention/heed to; take notice of: 别费口舌了，他不会理你的茬儿。Don't waste your breath; he won't listen. ‖ 别理她那茬儿。Turn your back to what she says or does.

【理当】 lǐdāng 〈动〉 ought to be or do; should be or do: ～赔礼道歉 owe an apology (to sb) ‖ ～如此。It should be so. / It's only right and proper. / That's just as it should be.

【理短】 lǐduǎn 〈形〉 be in the wrong; have no justification

【理发】 lǐfà 〈动〉 ● give a haircut; do sb's hair: ～用具 hairdressing tool ● get a haircut; have one's hair cut/done; go to the barber's/hairdresser's: 我去～。I'm going to get/have a haircut. / I'm going to the barber's/hairdresser's. / I'm going to have my hair cut/done.

〖～店〗 lǐfàdiàn 〈名〉 barber shop; barber's; hairdresser's

〖～馆〗 lǐfàguǎn = 理发店 lǐfàdiàn

〖～师〗 lǐfàshī 〈名〉 barber; hairdresser

〖～员〗 lǐfàyuán 〈名〉 barber; hairdresser

【理该】 lǐgāi = 理当 lǐdāng

【理工】 lǐgōng 〈名〉 science and engineering: ～大学 college/university of science and engineering

【理合】 lǐhé 〈动〉〈旧〉 [used in official documents] ought to be/do; should be/do

【理化】 lǐhuà 〈名〉 physics and chemistry

【理会】 lǐhuì 〈动〉 ● understand; comprehend: 我～你的意思。I've got your message. / I take your point. / I see/understand what you mean. ● [usu used in the negative] pay attention/heed to; heed; take notice of: 不要～那件事。Just ignore it. / Don't take that matter to heart. ‖ 没人会～这些琐事。Nobody will be interested in these trifles. ‖ 他没～我的警告。He paid no heed to my warning. ● [often used in the early vernacular] argue; debate; reason with: 休与他～是非曲直。Don't reason out the truths and wrongs with him. ● [often used in the early vernacular] take care of; attend to; deal with

【理货】 lǐhuò 〈名〉 [经济] freight forwarding; customs brokerage; tally

〖～单〗 *lǐhuòdān* 〈名〉 *tally sheet*

〖～公司〗 lǐhuò gōngsī 〈名〉 tally company

〖～员〗 lǐhuòyuán 〈名〉 tallyman; tally clerk

【理家】 lǐjiā 〈动〉 keep house; manage family/household affairs

【理解】 lǐjiě 〈动〉 understand; comprehend: ～大意 get the main points ‖ ～和体谅别人的苦衷 understand and make allowance for others' problems ‖ 加深～ deepen/better one's comprehension; acquire/have a better understanding (of) ‖ 增进相互～ *increase mutual understanding* ‖ 充分～ understand fully/thoroughly ‖ 难以～ be difficult to understand ‖ 无法～ be incomprehensible; be beyond one's comprehension/understanding/knowledge ‖ 你的意思我完全～。I understand you completely. / I see perfectly well what you mean. / I've got the message. ‖ 这问题非他所能～。The problem passed his understanding.

〖～力〗 lǐjiělì 〈名〉 faculty of understanding; understanding; comprehension; perception: 培养学生的～ train/develop the students' comprehension ‖ ～差 be slow of understanding; have poor understanding/comprehension ‖ ～强 have good understanding/comprehension ‖ 他～很强。He is a man of great/superior understanding.

【理据】 lǐjù 〈名〉 argument; reason

【理科】 lǐkē 〈名〉 science (as a branch of learning): 学～ study science ‖ 报考～学校 choose science as the subject in the entrance examination ‖ 她上～学校。She attends a science school.

【理亏】 lǐkuī 〈形〉 be in the wrong: 自知～ know that one is in the wrong; realize that justice is not on one's side ‖ ～心虚 feel that one is not on solid ground

【理疗】 lǐliáo ● 〈名〉〈简称〉 physiotherapy: 接受～ undergo *physiotherapy* ‖ 进行～ *give physiotherapy* ⇨物理疗法 ● 〈动〉 undergo physiotherapy

〖～医师〗 lǐliáo yīshī 〈名〉 physiotherapist

〖～仪〗 lǐliáoyí 〈名〉 physiotherapy device

【理路】 lǐlù 〈名〉 ● line of reasoning: 他的论文～不清。His paper lacks coherence. ● 〈方〉 reason; sense

【理乱】 lǐluàn 〈书〉 ● 〈名〉 order and disorder; peace and turmoil ● 〈动〉 pacify; restore to peace

【理论】 lǐlùn ● 〈名〉 theory; principle: 创立～ construct/establish/*found/frame/formulate a theory* ‖ 检验～ *test/verify a theory* ‖ 提出～ advance/present/propose/suggest a theory ‖ 证实～ confirm a theory ‖ ～和实践相结合 integrate theory with practice ‖ ～联系实际 unite theory with practice ‖ ～根据 theoretical foundation/basis/support ‖ ～化学/物理学/生物学 theoretical chemistry/physics/biology ‖ ～水平 theoretical level ‖ 别空谈～。Don't just talk about abstract principles. ‖ 你的建议～上可以，但实际上行不通。In theory, your proposal may work, but in practice it will not. ‖ 脱离实际的～再好也没用。A theory divorced from practice is good for nothing. ● 〈名〉〈口〉 reason: 他这样做自有他的～。He has his own reasons for doing so. ● 〈动〉〈口〉 argue;

debate; reason with: 我要和他把这件事～～。I have to argue this out with him.

〖～家〗 lǐlùnjiā 〈名〉theoretician; theorist

【理念】 lǐniàn 〈名〉❶ [哲学] idea; concept: 传统～ traditional concept ‖ 资本经营～ capital management idea ❷ belief; conviction: 人生～ belief about life

【理赔】 lǐpéi 〈动〉settle claims: ～处 claims department

【理气】 lǐqì ❶〈动〉[中医] regulate the flow of vital energy by removing obstruction to it: ～止痛药 pain relieving medicine that regulates the flow of vital energy ❷〈名〉[哲学] spirit and material

【理清】 lǐqīng 〈动〉straighten out/up; put things in order; sort out: ～思路 get one's thoughts straight; sort out one's ideas/thoughts ‖ ～业务 straighten out business

【理屈】 lǐqū 〈形〉be in the wrong: 自知～ know that one is in the wrong; realize that justice is not on one's side

〖～词穷〗 lǐqū-cíqióng 〈熟〉fall silent on finding oneself bested in argument; be unable to advance any further arguments to justify oneself; be tongue-tied when finding oneself devoid of all arguments; be unable to find a word to defend oneself because one knows justice is not on one's side

【理事】 lǐshì ❶〈动〉handle matters; attend to affairs ❷〈名〉member of an executive council or of a board of directors; director; manager

〖～国〗 lǐshìguó 〈名〉member of the UN Security Council: 联合国常任～ permanent member of the United Nations Security Council

〖～会〗 lǐshìhuì 〈名〉executive council; board of directors

〖～长〗 lǐshìzhǎng 〈名〉chairman of a board of directors; chairman of an executive council

【理数】 lǐshù 〈名〉〈口〉reason; sense: 懂～ be reasonable/sensible

【理顺】 lǐshùn 〈动〉straighten/sort out; put things in order: ～产权关系 straighten out property relations ‖ ～各个部门之间的关系 straighten out the relationships among the departments ‖ 把事情～ sort out the matters/affairs

【理所当然】 lǐsuǒdāngrán 〈熟〉of course; naturally; as a matter of course; needless to say; it is only right and proper that; it goes without saying that; as it ought to be: 别把这一切都看成是～的。Don't take all this for granted. ‖ 雷锋把帮助别人当做自己～的义务。Lei Feng considered helping other people his natural duty.

【理想】 lǐxiǎng ❶〈名〉ideal; aspiration; dream: 实现～ realize/fulfil/attain an ideal ‖ 树立崇高～ establish high/noble/lofty ideals ‖ 追求～ pursue an ideal ‖ ～破灭 ideals be shattered/thwarted; be/get disillusioned ‖ 远大～ great ambition ‖ ～与现实 ideal and reality ❷〈形〉ideal; perfect: ～的工作 ideal/satisfactory job; job after sb's (own) heart ‖ ～的婚姻 ideal marriage ‖ ～的结局 satisfactory result/ending ‖ ～的选择 ideal choice ‖ 他考得不够～。He didn't do well in the exam as he had expected.

〖～国〗 lǐxiǎngguó 〈名〉ideal state; Utopia

〖～化〗 lǐxiǎnghuà 〈动〉idealize

〖～气体〗 lǐxiǎng qìtǐ 〈名〉[物理] ideal/perfect gas

〖～主义〗 lǐxiǎngzhǔyì 〈名〉idealism

【理性】 lǐxìng ❶〈形〉rational: ～时代 age of reason ‖ ～知识 rational knowledge ❷〈名〉rational faculty; reason: 恢复～ come to one's senses ‖ 失去～ lose one's reason/senses; become irrational ‖ 人是～动物。Man is a rational being.

〖～认识〗 lǐxìng rènshi 〈名〉[哲学] rational cognition/knowledge

〖～主义〗 lǐxìngzhǔyì 〈名〉rationalism

【理学】 lǐxué 〈名〉❶ rationalistic Confucian philosophical school that developed during the Song and Ming dynasties, known to the West as Neo-Confucianism ❷ natural science: ～博士 Doctor of Science (DS) ‖ ～硕士 Master of Science (MS)

〖～士〗 lǐxuéshì 〈名〉Bachelor of Science (BS)

【理血】 lǐxuè 〈动〉[中医] regulate blood condition (including its generation, circulation and removal of stasis)

【理义】 lǐyì 〈名〉reason and justice: 不解～ have no sense of right or wrong; be unable to tell good from bad ‖ 出于～ for the sake of upholding justice

【理应】 lǐyīng 〈动〉ought to be/do; should be/do: 他的建议～认真考虑。His proposal deserves serious consideration. ‖ 这孩子～了解这件事了。The little child should have learned about it.

【理由】 lǐyóu 〈名〉reason; ground; argument; cause; excuse: 编造～ make up/cook up/concoct/invent an excuse ‖ 陈述～ state one's reasons ‖ 毫无～ have neither rhyme nor reason; be utterly groundless; be completely without reason ‖ 解释～ explain one's reasons ‖ 列举～ list reasons/excuses ‖ 提出～ bring forward/put forth a reason; furnish/advance a reason ‖ 找～ find/make an excuse ‖ ～不充分/不充足 inadequate/insufficient reason; insufficient grounds ‖ ～充分/充足 adequate/sufficient reason; sufficient/ample grounds; adequate/good cause ‖ 正当～ sound/legitimate reason; legal/justifiable grounds ‖ 种种～ various reasons/excuses ‖ 以…为～ on grounds of; on the grounds that ... ‖ 你没～抱怨。You have no cause/reason/grounds for complaint. ‖ 他们没有～这样做。They have no ground to do so. ‖ 他提出的～是站不住脚的。His argument is untenable. / His argument does not hold water. ‖ 我们完全有～发表意见。We have every reason to voice our opinions.

【理喻】 lǐyù 〈动〉reason with: ⇨不可～

【理直气壮】 lǐzhí-qìzhuàng 〈熟〉be in the right and self-confident; be self-confident on the strength of one's righteousness; with justice on one's side, one is bold and assured; speak/argue with assurance/confidence because justice is on one's side: ～地回答 reply with perfect assurance ‖ 他～地驳斥了人们对他的诬告。He refuted justly and forcefully the false charge brought against him.

【理智】 lǐzhì ❶〈名〉reason; sense; intellect: 保持～ keep one's senses; keep one's head cool ‖ 恢复～ regain/recover one's senses ‖ 丧失～ lose one's reason; lose one's senses; be out of one's mind/senses ‖ 有～ have clear intellect; be with clear intellect; be rational; be with senses ‖ 他的～总控制不住感情。His reason often gives way to emotion. / His heart often overpowers his head. ‖ 我希望这一事件能让他恢复～。I hope this incident will bring him to his senses. ❷〈形〉rational: ～点儿。Be rational.

【理中】 lǐzhōng 〈动〉[中医] regulate the functions of the stomach and spleen: ～益气 regulate the functions of the stomach and the spleen and enhance/promote the flow of the vital energy

锂 lǐ 〈名〉[化学] lithium (Li)

【锂云母】 lǐyúnmǔ 〈名〉[矿业] lepidolite; lithia mica

鲤 lǐ 〈名〉carp

【鲤素】 lǐsù 〈名〉〈书〉correspondence; letter

【鲤鱼】 lǐyú 〈名〉carp: 一/两条～ a/two carp

〖～钳〗 lǐyúqián 〈名〉slip-joint pliers

〖～跳龙门〗 lǐyú tiào lóngmén 〈熟〉a carp jumping over the Dragon Gate—climbing up the social ladder; succeed in the imperial civil service examination

醴 lǐ 〈名〉〈书〉❶ sweet wine: ～酒 sweet wine ❷ sweet spring water

【醴泉】 lǐquán 〈名〉❶ sweet spring water ❷ timely rain

鳢 lǐ 〈名〉murrel; snakehead: ⇨乌～

lì

力 lì ❶〈名〉physical strength/power; bodily strength: ～大无比 have immense physical/bodily strength; be of prodigious strength ‖ ～拔山兮气盖世。With the strength to pull down the mountain, I can conquer any other warriors under heaven. ⇨～气; 体～ ❷〈名〉power; strength; ability: ⇨创造～; 脑～; 药～ ❸〈名〉[物理] force: ⇨～学; 磁～; 重～ ❹〈副〉with (all one's) might and main: ～谏 try all one can to remonstrate ‖ ～劝 try very hard to dissuade sb (from doing sth); try hard to persuade ‖ ～赞 heap/lavish/shower praises (on sb) ‖ 他们～劝他接受这个报价。They strongly advised him to accept the offer. ⇨～排众议; ～争; 尽～

【力巴】 lìba 〈方〉❶〈形〉not adept; awkward; clumsy ❷〈名〉layman

〖～头〗 lìbatóu ＝ 力巴② lìba

【力避】 lìbì 〈动〉try hard to avoid/avert: ～事故发生 do all one

can to avoid accidents
【力臂】 lìbì 〈名〉[物理] arm of force
【力不从心】 lìbùcóngxīn 〈熟〉 *one's ability falling short of* one's wishes; be unable to do what one would like to; one's ability is not equal to one's ambition: 老王年事已高,工作有些~。As Lao Wang is advanced in years, he is not able to work as he would have liked to do.
【力不能支】 lìbùnéngzhī 〈熟〉 be unable to stand the strain any longer; be too weak to stay on one's feet
【力不胜任】 lìbùshèngrèn 〈熟〉 be unequal to one's task; be unable to measure up to one's duty; be beyond one's ability/capacity; be incompetent: 他从来不做~的事情。He never does the work that is not within his power.
【力场】 lìchǎng 〈名〉[物理] field of force
【力持】 lìchí 〈动〉 insist on; uphold: ~异议 insist on one's dissenting views ‖ ~正义 uphold justice
【力畜】 lìchù 〈名〉 draught animal; beast of burden
【力促】 lìcù 〈动〉 try one's best to urge/promote; make every effort to facilitate; spare no effort to effect: ~和解 try one's best to effect a reconciliation
【力挫】 lìcuò 〈动〉 *spare no effort to defeat/frustrate/beat*; try hard to thwart/foil sb's efforts: ~对手 do all one can to beat one's opponent/rival ‖ 以大比分~卫冕冠军 exert oneself and beat the defending champion by a large score
【力道】 lìdào 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ physical power/strength: ~大 have *great strength* ❷ effect; potency; efficacy: 这药很有~。This medicine is efficacious.
【力敌势均】 lìdí-shìjūn = 势均力敌 shìjūn-lìdí
【力点】 lìdiǎn 〈名〉[物理] fulcrum
【力度】 lìdù 〈名〉 ❶ strength; force: 加大改革~ strengthen reforms ‖ 加大扫黄~ get tough on the anti-porn campaign ❷ [音乐] dynamics ❸ intensity; depth
【力工】 lìgōng 〈名〉 manual labourer; physical worker
【力攻】 lìgōng 〈动〉 launch a vigorous attack; 〈喻〉 hit with *might and main*: ~敌人 *go all out to attack the enemy*
【力疾从公】 lìjí-cónggōng 〈熟〉 attend to one's duties in spite of illness
【力荐】 lìjiàn 〈动〉 strongly/highly recommend; recommend sb/sth to the utmost
【力竭声嘶】 lìjié-shēngsī = 声嘶力竭 shēngsī-lìjié
【力戒】 lìjiè 〈动〉 do everything possible to avoid; be sure to guard against: ~骄傲 be sure to guard against conceit
【力尽筋疲】 lìjìn-jīnpí = 筋疲力尽 jīnpí-lìjìn
【力矩】 lìjǔ 〈名〉[物理] moment (*of force*): 俯仰~ *pitching* moment ‖ 合~ resultant moment
【力克】 lìkè 〈动〉 spare no effort to defeat/beat; try one's best to defeat/beat: ~强手 do all one can to defeat/beat a formidable opponent
【力量】 lìliang 〈名〉 ❶ bodily strength; physical strength/power: 击球要掌握~的大小。Bat the ball with proper strength. ‖ 人多~大。Many hands provide great strength. / Many hands make light work. ❷ ability; power; force: 动员社会~办学 encourage the use of social resources *to run schools* ‖ 依靠群众~ rely on the strength of the masses ‖ 增强国防~ build up defence capability ‖ 核~ nuclear capabilities ‖ 经济~ economic power ‖ 知识就是~。Knowledge is power. ❸ effect; potency; efficacy: 充分发挥科技~振兴农业 invigorate agriculture by applying science and technology ‖ 这种农药的~很大。This pesticide is very effective.
【力偶】 lì'ǒu 〈名〉[物理] couple (of force)
【力排众议】 lìpái-zhòngyì 〈熟〉 prevail over all the dissenting views; override *all objections*; *bravely brush aside all objec*tions: 他~,敢于对年轻人委以重任。Bravely brushing aside all objections, he ventured to entrust young people with important tasks.
【力气】 lìqi 〈名〉〈口〉 physical strength; effort: 他费了很大的~才把石头一块块搬到车子上。*After great exertion he succeeded in* lifting all the stones and transferring them to the cart. ‖ 我的~没他的大。I'm no match for him in strength. ‖ 学什么都要舍得花~。Whatever one learns, one should spare no effort.
〖~活〗 lìqihuó 〈名〉 manual work; heavy/strenuous/onerous labour
【力钱】 lìqian 〈名〉〈方〉〈旧〉 payment to a porter
【力求】 lìqiú 〈动〉 make every effort to do sth; strive to do sth; do one's best to do sth: ~完美 *try every means to achieve* perfection; aim at perfection ‖ ~文字精炼 do everything to make the writing concise and effective ‖ 法官要~做到公正。A judge should strive for impartiality. ‖ 有些人凡事都~完美。Some people are perfectionists in everything they do.
【力胜】 lìshèng 〈动〉 *spare no effort to defeat/beat*; try one's best to defeat/beat: ~劲旅 do all one can to defeat/beat a formidable team
【力士】 lìshì 〈名〉 man of great strength; strong man
【力所能及】 lìsuǒnéngjí 〈熟〉 *in/within one's power; to the* best of one's ability: 非某人~ be outside/beyond one's power (to do sth); be beyond one's strength ‖ 提供~的帮助 offer help within one's power; help as much as possible
【力透纸背】 lìtòuzhǐbèi 〈熟〉 ❶ (of calligraphy) vigorous, powerful; *forceful* ❷ (*of writing*) *penetrating*
【力图】 lìtú 〈动〉 try hard to do sth; strive to do sth; make great efforts to do sth: ~摆脱困境 strive to get out of a predicament; do everything possible to get out of a difficult situation ‖ ~否认 make a desperate attempt to deny; try hard to deny ‖ ~尽善尽美 *strive* for perfection
【力挽狂澜】 lìwǎn-kuánglán 〈熟〉 make great efforts to curb a raging tide—do one's utmost to save a desperate situation; make vigorous efforts to turn the tide
【力线】 lìxiàn 〈名〉[物理] *line of force/flux; force/flux line*
【力行】 lìxíng 〈动〉 be diligent in action; practise in complete earnest: ⇨身体~
【力学】 lìxué ❶ 〈名〉 mechanics: 波动/断裂~ wave/fracture mechanics ‖ 材料~ material mechanics; mechanics of materials ‖ 地质/天体~ geologic/celestial mechanics ‖ 分析/理论/应用~ analytic/theoretical/applied mechanics ‖ 工程~ engineering mechanics ‖ 量子/原子~ quantum/atom mechanics ‖ 流体/气体~ fluid/gas mechanics ‖ 生物~ biomechanics ‖ 塑性/弹性~ plastic/elastic mechanics ‖ 土壤/岩石~ *soil/rock mechanics* ❷ 〈动〉〈书〉 study hard: ~不倦 be tireless in studying
【力邀】 lìyāo 〈动〉 make efforts to invite
【力战】 lìzhàn 〈动〉 fight with all one's might
【力争】 lìzhēng 〈动〉 ❶ do all one can to do sth; strive to do *sth*; *work hard to do sth*: ~有所突破 *strive for a breakthrough* (in) ‖ ~主动 do one's best to gain the initiative ❷ argue strongly; contend vigorously: ⇨据理~
〖~上游〗 lìzhēng-shàngyóu 〈熟〉 aim high; strive for the first place: 我们要~,保证今年生产上一个新台阶。We should aim high to ensure a marked advance in production.
【力证】 lìzhèng 〈名〉 forcible/strong/convincing proof; strong evidence
【力主】 lìzhǔ 〈动〉 strongly/vigorously advocate: ~和谈 be a *strong advocate of peace negotiations/talks* ‖ ~和平统一祖国 vigorously advocate peaceful unification of motherland
【力壮身强】 lìzhuàng-shēnqiáng = 身强力壮 shēnqiáng-lìzhuàng
【力作】 lìzuò ❶ 〈动〉〈书〉 work hard; labour; toil: 在稻田里~ labour in the rice field ❷ 〈名〉 masterpiece; tour de force: 这是他近几年的一部~。The work is his tour de force in recent years.

历

lì ❶ 〈动〉 go through; undergo; experience: ⇨~尽; ~险 ❷ 〈名〉 experience: ⇨~程; 简~; 阅~ ❸ 〈形〉 all previous/past (occasions, years, etc): ⇨~次; ~代; ~年 ❹ 〈副〉 one by one; one after another: ~游名山大川 visit the famous mountains and great rivers one after another ⇨~~在目; ~数 ❺ 〈名〉 [a system of reckoning the beginning, length and divisions of the year] calendric system; calendar: 回~ Moslem calendar ⇨~法; 阳~; 阴~ ❻ 〈名〉 [*page/pages printed to show the days, weeks, and* months of a particular year] calendar: ⇨挂~; 日~
【历本】 lìběn 〈名〉〈方〉 almanac
【历朝】 lìcháo 〈名〉 ❶ successive dynasties; past dynasties: ~典章制度各不相同。Different dynasties have different historical institutions. ❷ successive reigns of a dynasty
【历陈】 lìchén 〈动〉 state point by point; explain item by item; enumerate
【历程】 lìchéng 〈名〉 course: 光辉~ glorious past ‖ 曲折~ *tortuous course* ‖ 战斗~ course of struggle
【历次】 lìcì 〈名〉 all previous/preceding/past events, occasions, etc: ~合作/谈判 each previous cooperation/negotiation

【历代】 lìdài 〈名〉❶ successive/past dynasties：～文人墨客 literary men of past dynasties ❷ previous/past ages；previous/past generations：～封建王朝 feudal dynasties of past ages ‖ ～书法家 calligraphers of all ages ‖ 他家～务农。He comes from a long line of farmers. ❸ all periods (of time)
【历法】 lìfǎ 〈名〉calendric system；calendar：中国历(农历)是世界最早的～之一。The Chinese calendar is one of the earliest in the world.
【历届】 lìjiè 〈名〉all previous sessions, governments, congresses, etc：～毕业生 graduates of all previous years ‖ ～全国人民代表大会 all the previous National People's Congresses
【历尽】 lìjìn 〈动〉go through；suffer a lot of；undergo repeatedly：～沧桑 experience the ups and downs of life ‖ ～艰辛 go through all kinds of hardships and difficulties ‖ ～千辛万苦 suffer innumerable/countless hardships；suffer thousands of hardships
【历经】 lìjīng 〈动〉go through；experience；undergo：～磨难 go through/suffer all kinds of trials and tribulations
【历久】 lìjiǔ 〈动〉last for a long time：～不衰 long-lasting；lasting；time-attested
【历来】 lìlái 〈副〉always；constantly；all through the ages：～认为 have invariably insisted；have consistently held；have always maintained ‖ ～如此 have always been the case
【历历】 lìlì 〈形〉distinct；clear：晴川～汉阳树，芳草萋萋鹦鹉洲。Clearly seen are the trees in Hanyang on the sun-shone river；Luxuriant is the fragrant grass on the Parrot Isle. ‖ 往事～在心头。The past events are still clear and distinct in my memory.
〖～可数〗 lìlì-kěshǔ 〈熟〉be so distinct that its number can be counted；can be seen distinctly：池水清澈见底，游鱼～。The water of the pond was so limpid that every fish could be seen clearly.
〖～如画〗 lìlì-rúhuà 〈熟〉as distinct as a picture；picturesque：～的风景 picturesque scenery
〖～在目〗 lìlì-zàimù 〈熟〉come clearly into view；leap up vividly before the eyes；be clearly visible；be still fresh in one's mind：他走了，但他的英雄壮举依然～。He left us, but his deeds of heroism are still clear and vivid in our memory.
【历练】 lìliàn ❶〈动〉temper/steel oneself；see the world：多年～，养成了他遇事三思的习惯。Tempered for many years, he has developed the habit of thinking twice before action. ❷〈形〉experienced；seasoned：～老成 experienced and prudent；sophisticated
【历年】 lìnián 〈名〉❶ past years：～的成就/积蓄 achievements/savings over the years ❷ [天文] calendar year
【历任】 lìrèn ❶〈动〉successively hold the posts of；serve successively as：他～县长、市长、省长等职。He has successively held the posts of county magistrate, mayor and provincial governor. ❷〈名〉successive managers, directors, heads, etc：～学院院长 successive presidents of the college
【历时】 lìshí 〈动〉last；take (a period of time)：～八年的抗日战争 eight-year-long War of Resistance Against Japan ‖ 双边会谈～两个小时。The bilateral conference lasted for two hours.
【历史】 lìshǐ 〈名〉❶ history：重写～ rewrite history ‖ 创造～ make/create history ‖ 篡改～ temper with/juggle history ‖ 记载～ record the history (of) ‖ 歪曲～ distort history ‖ 修改～ revise history ‖ 追溯～ trace the history (of) ‖ ～悠久 have a long history ‖ ～背景 historical background/context ‖ ～事件 historical event ‖ ～遗留问题 issue/problem left over by history/from the past ‖ 光荣的～ honourable history ‖ 中国～ history of China ‖ 创～最高水平 hit an all-time high ‖ 具有～价值/意义 be of historic value/significance ‖ 从～的角度看 from a historical perspective/point of view；in the eyes of history ‖ ～重演。The history repeats itself. ‖ 这个城市有两千年文字记载的～。This city has a recorded history of two thousand years. ❷ past event：～清白 have a clean personal record ‖ 这件事早已成为～。That's past history already. ‖ 他隐瞒了自己不光彩的～。He concealed the disreputable record of his past. ❸ historical record；history：查阅～资料 refer to historical materials ❹ history (as a branch of learning)：研究～ study history ‖ 我主修～。I major in history.
〖～比较语言学〗 lìshǐ bǐjiào yǔyánxué 〈名〉historical comparative linguistics
〖～博物馆〗 lìshǐ bówùguǎn 〈名〉history/historical museum：陕西～ Shaanxi History Museum
〖～潮流〗 lìshǐ cháoliú 〈名〉tide of history；historical trend：顺应～ follow the historical trend；go with the historical trend
〖～地图〗 lìshǐ dìtú 〈名〉historical map/atlas
〖～观〗 lìshǐguān 〈名〉view/conception of history
〖～剧〗 lìshǐjù 〈名〉historical/chronicle play
〖～决定论〗 lìshǐ juédìnglùn 〈名〉historicism
〖～人物〗 lìshǐ rénwù 〈名〉historical figure
〖～唯物论〗 lìshǐ wéiwùlùn ＝ 历史唯物主义 lìshǐ wéiwùzhǔyì
〖～唯物主义〗 lìshǐ wéiwùzhǔyì 〈名〉historical materialism
〖～唯心论〗 lìshǐ wéixīnlùn ＝ 历史唯心主义 lìshǐ wéxīnzhǔyì
〖～唯心主义〗 lìshǐ wéixīnzhǔyì 〈名〉historical idealism
〖～文物〗 lìshǐ wénwù 〈名〉historical relics：保护～ protect/preserve historical relics
〖～小说〗 lìshǐ xiǎoshuō 〈名〉historical novel
〖～性〗 lìshǐxìng 〈形〉historic：～胜利 historic victory
〖～学〗 lìshǐxué 〈名〉history：～家 historian
〖～遗产〗 lìshǐ yíchǎn 〈名〉legacy of history；historical heritage
〖～语言学〗 lìshǐ yǔyánxué 〈名〉historical linguistics
【历世】 lìshì 〈名〉❶ successive/past dynasties ❷ previous/past ages；previous/past generations
【历书】 lìshū 〈名〉almanac
【历数】 lìshǔ 〈动〉count one by one；enumerate：～侵略者的暴行 enumerate the invaders' atrocities
【历险】 lìxiǎn 〈动〉experience dangers/adventures；have a narrow escape
〖～记〗 lìxiǎnjì 〈名〉adventures
〖～片〗 lìxiǎnpiàn 〈名〉adventure film
【历象】 lìxiàng 〈名〉calendric system；calendar
【历元】 lìyuán 〈名〉[天文] epoch
【历月】 lìyuè 〈名〉[天文] calendar month

厉 lì 〈形〉❶ stern；severe；fierce；violent：⇨雷～风行；凌～；色～内荏 ❷ strict；rigorous；rigid：⇨～行
【厉兵秣马】 lìbīng-mòmǎ ＝ 秣马厉兵 mòmǎ-lìbīng
【厉鬼】 lìguǐ 〈名〉evil spirit；ferocious ghost
【厉害】 lìhai 〈形〉❶ (of wild animals or one's temper, words, etc) fierce；violent：老虎和狮子哪个～? Which is more fierce, tiger or lion? ‖ 他这张嘴真～。He's got a sharp tongue. ❷ (of people) strict；stern；harsh：样子很～ wear a stern expression/look ‖ ～的老师 strict teacher ‖ 给他点～看看。Teach him a lesson. ❸ (of illness) intense；severe；terrible：他头疼得～。He's got a severe/terrible/splitting headache. ‖ 我的心跳得～。My heart gives violent bounds.
【厉禁】 lìjìn 〈动〉enforce a strict ban on：～赌博 strictly prohibit gambling
【厉色】 lìsè 〈名〉stern countenance/expression/look：⇨正言～
【厉声】 lìshēng 〈名〉harsh/stern voice：～责问 ask reprovingly in a harsh/stern voice
【厉行】 lìxíng 〈动〉enforce/implement strictly/rigorously；make great efforts to carry out
〖～节约〗 lìxíng-jiéyuē 〈熟〉practise strict frugality/economy；exercise thrift

立 lì ❶〈动〉stand：～如松，行如风。Stand like a sturdy pine and walk like a sweeping gust. [a Chinese motto of regimen] ‖ 门口～着一根旗杆。Outside the gate stands a banner staff. ⇨～定；鹤～鸡群；站～ ❷〈动〉erect；set/stand sth up：～碑 set up/erect a monument ‖ ～着放 set it upright ‖ 把伞～在门后 stand the umbrella behind the door ‖ 在楼顶～一根天线 erect a television antenna on the building roof ⇨～杆见影；～锥之地 ❸〈动〉set up；establish；found：⇨～案；～业；私～ ❹〈动〉draw up；conclude；formulate：～合同 enter into/sign/conclude a contract ‖ ～遗嘱 make a will ‖ ～章程 draw up rules and regulations ‖ 这是谁～的规矩? Whose rule is this? ❺〈形〉upright；vertical；erect：⇨～柜 ❻〈动〉exist；live：⇨独～；势不两～ ❼〈动〉〈旧〉come to the throne；ascend the throne：～君 enthrone a monarch ❽〈动〉appoint；designate：～太子 designate a crown prince ❾〈副〉immediately，instantaneously：～等答复 wait for an immediate answer/a prompt reply ‖ ～见功效 produce immediate results；feel the effect immediately ⇨～即；～马；当机～断
【立案】 lì'àn 〈动〉❶ register；put on record：申请～ apply for the registration ‖ 这项工程已经在有关部门立了案，不久即将开工。This project has been registered with the department concerned

and will soon go into operation. ❺ [法律] place a case on file for investigation and prosecution: 这起谋杀案已被～调查。The murder case has been placed on file for investigation.

【立逼】 lìbī 〈动〉 force sb into an immediate action: ～还债 press for immediate payment of the debts

【立场】 lìchǎng 〈名〉 position; standpoint; stance; stand: 表明～ make clear one's position/stand ‖ 采取～ take a stand; adopt a standpoint ‖ 改变～ alter a standpoint; shift one's position (on) ‖ 坚持～ maintain one's standpoint; keep a stand ‖ 丧失～ depart from the correct stand ‖ 站在人民的～上 take/hold a stand on the side of the people; stand on the side of the people ‖ ～坚定 be firm/steadfast in one's stand; take/assume a firm/strong position; take a resolute/firm/strong stand (on) ‖ ～明确 have/take a clear-cut stand ‖ 一贯～ consistent stance ‖ 政治～ political stand ‖ 用正确的～、观点和方法研究、处理问题 examine and solve the problems with an appropriate stand, viewpoint and method ‖ 他们的～没有改变。Their position remained unchanged.

【立储】 lìchǔ 〈动〉 designate a crown prince

【立春】 lìchūn ❶〈动〉(of spring) begin: 今天～。Spring begins today. ❷ (Lìchūn) 〈名〉 Beginning of Spring [the beginning of the 1st of the 24 solar terms on 3rd, 4th or 5th of February]

【立此存照】 lìcǐ-cúnzhào 〈熟〉 a contract/an agreement is hereby concluded and filed for future reference

【立党为公】 lìdǎng-wèigōng 〈熟〉 found a party for the interests of the people

【立档】 lìdàng 〈动〉 establish a file or archives

【立得拍】 lìdépāi 〈名〉 instant photography: ～照片 instant picture; Polaroid picture

〖～相机〗 lìdépāi xiàngjī 〈名〉 instant camera; Polaroid camera

【立德粉】 lìdéfěn 〈名〉 [化学] lithopone

【立等】 lìděng 〈动〉 ❶ wait for a short time: ～可取 wait for a few seconds and it will be ready; be ready while you wait ❷ wait for sth to be done immediately: ～回信 wait for an immediate/a prompt reply

【立地】 lìdì ❶〈动〉 stand: ⇨～书橱; 顶天～ ❷〈名〉 place where a tree grows ❸〈副〉 on the spot; immediately

〖～成佛〗 lìdì-chéngfó 〈熟〉 become a Buddha as soon as one repents: ⇨放下屠刀,～

〖～书橱〗 lìdì-shūchú 〈名〉 walking dictionary/encyclopaedia; well-read person

【立定】 lìdìng 〈动〉 ❶ halt [word of command]: ～! Halt! ❷ stand firm: ～脚跟 gain/get a foothold; become established ❸ firmly determine: ～目标 firmly determine one's objective

【立冬】 lìdōng ❶〈动〉(of winter) begin: 立了冬,天气就开始变冷了。When winter sets in, it will become colder and colder. ❷ (Lìdōng) 〈名〉 Beginning of Winter [the beginning of the 19th of the 24 solar terms on the 7th or 8th of November]

【立断】 lìduàn 〈动〉 be resolute; act with resolution: 事当～,切莫犹豫。An instant decision should be made without any hesitation.

【立法】 lìfǎ 〈动〉 make/enact laws; legislate: ～禁赌 legislate against gambling ‖ ～改革 legislative reforms ‖ 经济～ economic legislation ‖ 行政～ administrative legislation ‖ 既然立了法就应该严格执行。Once the law has been made, it should be strictly enforced.

〖～程序〗 lìfǎ chéngxù 〈名〉 legislative procedure

〖～机关〗 lìfǎ jīguān 〈名〉 legislative body; legislature: 解散～ disband/dissolve/dismiss a legislature

〖～权〗 lìfǎquán 〈名〉 legislative power; power of legislation: 在中国,全国人民代表大会行使～。The National People's Congress exercises the legislative power in China.

〖～委员会〗 lìfǎ wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 legislation council/committee

〖～行动〗 lìfǎ xíngdòng 〈名〉 legislative action

〖～者〗 lìfǎzhě 〈名〉 legislator; lawmaker

【立方】 lìfāng 〈名〉 ❶ [数学] cube: 3 的～是 27。The cube of 3 is 27. ❷〈简称〉 cube: ⇨立方体 ❸ cubic metre; stere: 十～土 ten cubic metres of earth

〖～根〗 lìfānggēn 〈名〉 [数学] cube root

〖～厘米〗 lìfāng límǐ 〈名〉 cubic centimetre

〖～米〗 lìfāngmǐ 〈名〉 cubic metre; stere

〖～体〗 lìfāngtǐ 〈名〉 cube

〖～英尺〗 lìfāng yīngchǐ 〈名〉 cubic foot

〖～英寸〗 lìfāng yīngcùn 〈名〉 cubic inch

【立竿见影】 lìgān-jiànyǐng 〈熟〉 set up/erect a pole and you see its shadow—get instant/quick results; produce an immediate effect

【立功】 lìgōng 〈动〉 render meritorious service; do a deed of merit; win/earn honour; make contributions: 立集体二等功 be awarded a class two collective commendation ‖ 立一等功 earn/win a first class merit citation

〖～奖状〗 lìgōng jiǎngzhuàng 〈名〉 certificate for meritorious service; certificate of merit

〖～受奖〗 lìgōng-shòujiǎng 〈动〉 be awarded for the merits one has performed

〖～赎罪〗 lìgōng-shúzuì 〈熟〉 do good deeds to atone for one's crimes; perform a meritorious service to atone for one's crimes; make amends for one's crimes by good deeds

〖～自赎〗 lìgōng-zìshú ＝ 立功赎罪 lìgōng-shúzuì

【立柜】 lìguì 〈名〉 wardrobe; hanging cupboard; clothes closet

【立国】 lìguó 〈动〉 found a state; build up a nation; establish a country

〖～安邦〗 lìguó-ānbāng 〈熟〉 build up a nation and make it stabilized

【立候】 lìhòu 〈动〉 ❶ stand waiting: ～多时 have stood waiting for a long time ❷ wait for sth to be done immediately: ～回音 wait for an immediate/a prompt reply

【立户】 lìhù 〈动〉 ❶ register for permanent residence; register for a household residence card ❷ open an account (with a bank): 在银行～ open an account at a bank

【立即】 lìjí 〈副〉 immediately; promptly; instantly; at once; right away; in no time: ～解决 make an on-the-spot settlement ‖ 他～应允。He consented readily. ‖ 我～给他写了回信。I replied promptly to his letter. ‖ 一有结果我们～通知你。We shall inform you of the results without the least/slightest delay.

【立交】 lìjiāo 〈名〉〈简称〉 grade separation ⇨立体交叉

〖～桥〗 lìjiāoqiáo 〈名〉 ❶ flyover; overpass ❷ motorway interchange

【立脚】 lìjiǎo 〈动〉 have a foothold (in); base oneself upon; set one's foot (in): 无处～ have no place to set foot in; have nowhere to plant one's foot; cannot find/gain a foothold ‖ 在社会上～ gain a foothold/place in society; secure a place in society; establish oneself in society

〖～点〗 lìjiǎodiǎn 〈名〉 ❶ standpoint; stand: 把～转移到群众方面来 change one's stand to that of the masses; move one's feet over to the side of the masses ‖ 全心全意为人民服务是我们工作的～。Serving the people whole-heartedly is our point of departure in work. ❷ foothold; footing: 获得～ gain a foothold/footing ‖ 找到～ find a foothold

【立井】 lìjǐng ＝ 竖井 shùjǐng

【立决】 lìjué 〈动〉〈书〉 execute a criminal immediately; carry out a summary execution

【立刻】 lìkè 〈副〉 immediately; promptly; instantly; at once; right away; in no time: 我～就去。I'll go right away. ‖ 他～做了回答。He came up with a prompt answer.

【立睖】 lileng 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ stare ❷ stand on end; erect: 她怕得头发根子都～起来了。She was so frightened that her hair stood on end.

【立领】 lìlǐng 〈名〉 stand-up collar: ～衬衫 shirt with a stand-up collar ‖ 中式～ mandarin collar

【立论】 lìlùn 〈动〉 make a point; set forth one's view; present one's argument: ～新颖 put forward an original view

【立马】 lìmǎ ❶〈动〉 pull up a horse: 谁敢横刀～? Who dares to pull up the horse with a sword drawn to check the advance of the invading army? ❷〈副〉〈方〉 immediately; instantly; at once; right away: 我～就来。I'm on the way./I'll be over in a minute. ‖ 他一听到这消息,～变脸。As soon as he heard the news, his face darkened.

【立眉瞪眼】 lìméi-dèngyǎn 〈熟〉 stare with raised eyebrows—get angry; lose one's temper: 你～的,想吓唬我? Why are you fuming with rage? To scare me?

【立眉竖眼】 lìméi-shùyǎn ＝ 立眉瞪眼 lìméi-dèngyǎn

【立门户】 lì ménhù 〈动〉 establish or form an independent body (such as a school of thought, a party, a business, etc): 另～ break away from the old establishment and set up one's own

【立米】 lìmǐ 〈名〉〈简称〉 cubic metre; stere ⇨立方米

【立面图】 lìmiàntú 〈名〉 [建筑] elevation (drawing)

【立契】 lìqì 〈动〉conclude a contract/an agreement
【立秋】 lìqiū〈名〉❶ (of autumn) begin ❷ (Lìqiū) Beginning of Autumn [the beginning of the 13th of the 24 solar terms on the 7th, 8th or 9th of August]
【立绒】 lìróng 〈名〉cut velvet
【立射】 lìshè 〈动〉[军事] fire from a standing position; fire standing
【立身处世】 lìshēn-chǔshì 〈熟〉way one conducts oneself in society; way to get on in the world
【立身行事】 lìshēn-xíngshì = 立身处世 lìshēn-chǔshì
【立身扬名】 lìshēn-yángmíng 〈熟〉get oneself well established and far-famed; gain position and fame
【立时】 lìshí 〈副〉at once; right away; immediately; in no time
〖～三刻〗 lìshí-sānkè 〈熟〉〈方〉at once; right away; immediately; instantly; in no time
【立式】 lìshì 〈形〉vertical; upright
〖～车床〗 lìshì chēchuáng 〈名〉vertical lathe
〖～空调〗 lìshì kōngtiáo 〈名〉vertical chamber air-conditioner
〖～钻床〗 lìshì zuànchuáng 〈名〉vertical/upright drill
【立誓】 lìshì 〈动〉take an oath; make a pledge; vow: 他～戒烟。He made a pledge that he would quit smoking. ‖ 她～减肥。She vowed to lose weight.
【立说】 lìshuō 〈动〉establish/found a theory; expound one's theory in writing: 著书～ write books to expound a theory; write scholastic books
【立嗣】 lìsì 〈动〉〈书〉adopt an heir
【立陶宛】 Lìtáowǎn 〈名〉Lithuania
〖～共和国〗 Lìtáowǎn Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Lithuania
〖～人〗 Lìtáowǎnrén 〈名〉Lithuanian
〖～语〗 Lìtáowǎnyǔ 〈名〉Lithuanian (language)
【立体】 lìtǐ ❶〈形〉three-dimensional: ⇨～图像 ❷〈名〉[数学] solid: 六个面的～ solid with six faces ❸〈形〉multi-level; triphibious: ⇨～交叉; ～战争 ❹〈形〉producing a three-dimensional effect; stereoscopic: ⇨～电影
〖～电视〗 lìtǐ diànshì 〈名〉three-dimensional television; stereoscopic television; stereo-television
〖～电影〗 lìtǐ diànyǐng 〈名〉stereoscopic film; three-dimensional (3-D) film; stereoscreen: ～放映机 three-dimensional projector ‖ ～摄影机 stereo-film camera ‖ ～院 stereoscopic cinema
〖～感〗 lìtǐgǎn 〈名〉three-dimensional effect: 这图像从远处看有～。The image seems to have a third dimension in the distance.
〖～化学〗 lìtǐ huàxué 〈名〉stereochemistry
〖～几何〗 lìtǐ jǐhé 〈名〉solid geometry
〖～交叉〗 lìtǐ jiāochā 〈名〉grade separation
〖～角〗 lìtǐjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] solid angle
〖～镜〗 lìtǐjìng 〈名〉stereoscope
〖～模型〗 lìtǐ móxíng 〈名〉space model
〖～农业〗 lìtǐ nóngyè 〈名〉three-dimensional agriculture
〖～派〗 lìtǐpài 〈名〉cubism: ～艺术家 cubists
〖～扫描器〗 lìtǐ sǎomiáoqì 〈名〉volscan
〖～摄影机〗 lìtǐ shèyǐngjī 〈名〉stereo camera
〖～声〗 lìtǐshēng 〈名〉stereophony; stereo: ～唱机 stereo record player; stereo ‖ ～唱片 stereophonic record/disc ‖ ～传声器 stereo microphone ‖ ～磁带 stereotape ‖ ～磁带录音机 stereo tape recorder ‖ ～耳机 stereophone ‖ ～放大器 stereo amplifier ‖ ～广播 stereo broadcast(ing) ‖ ～技术 stereophonic technique ‖ ～录音机 stereo recorder ‖ ～收音机 stereo receiver ‖ ～系统 stereo; stereo sound/component system ‖ ～音响设备 stereo component system; stereo ‖ ～音乐 stereo music
〖～视觉〗 lìtǐ shìjué 〈名〉stereovision; stereoscopic vision
〖～图〗 lìtǐtú 〈名〉stereograph
〖～图像〗 lìtǐ túxiàng 〈名〉stereopicture; three-dimensional picture
〖～物理学〗 lìtǐ wùlǐxué 〈名〉stereophysics
〖～显微镜〗 lìtǐ xiǎnwēijìng 〈名〉stereoscopic microscope; stereomicroscope
〖～战争〗 lìtǐ zhànzhēng 〈名〉three-dimensional warfare; triphibious warfare
〖～照片〗 lìtǐ zhàopiàn 〈名〉anaglyph; stereograph
〖～照相机〗 lìtǐ zhàoxiàngjī 〈名〉stereoscopic/stereo camera
【立夏】 lìxià ❶〈动〉(of summer) begin ❷ (Lìxià)〈名〉Beginning of Summer [the beginning of the 7th of the 24 solar terms on the 5th, 6th or 7th of May]
【立宪】 lìxiàn 〈动〉formulate a constitution: ～政体 constitutional government; constitutionalism ‖ 君主～ constitutional monarchy
【立项】 lìxiàng 〈动〉have a project registered and authorized: 水库已由政府～,应立即上马。The construction of the reservoir has already been authorized by the government and should be put into operation immediately.
【立像】 lìxiàng 〈名〉standing statue
【立效】 lìxiào 〈名〉❶ have immediate effect; be instantly effective ❷ render meritorious service; do a deed of merit
【立言】 lìyán 〈动〉establish/found a theory; expound one's theory in writing
【立业】 lìyè 〈动〉❶ build a career: 建功～ make contributions and build a career ❷ purchase an estate
【立异】 lìyì 〈动〉hold an unconventional viewpoint; hold a different attitude: ⇨标新～
【立意】 lìyì 〈动〉❶ be determined/resolved (to do sth); be bent on (sth/doing sth); make up one's mind: 他～留在农村从事教育工作。He was resolved to stay in the countryside and take teaching as his career. ❷ determine a conception: 一幅～新颖的画 a painting of original conception
【立于不败之地】 lìyú bù bài zhī dì 〈熟〉establish oneself in an unassailable/impregnable position; be in an impregnable position; be invincible: 执政党只有廉洁奉公才能～。The ruling party is impregnable only when it performs its public duties with honesty and integrity.
【立约】 lìyuē 〈动〉conclude/sign a treaty; draw up an agreement; conclude/sign a contract: 签字～ sign a treaty/contract ‖ 双方～。The two sides concluded a treaty.
〖～人〗 lìyuērén 〈名〉contractor
【立账】 lìzhàng 〈动〉open an account
【立正】 lìzhèng 〈动〉stand at attention: ～! Attention!
【立志】 lìzhì 〈动〉resolve; set one's mind on; be resolved/determined (to do sth); be bent on (sth/doing sth): 她～做一名教师。She is determined to become a teacher. / She is bent on becoming a teacher.
【立轴】 lìzhóu 〈名〉❶ vertical scroll of painting or calligraphy; wall scroll ❷ [机械] vertical/upright shaft
【立柱】 lìzhù 〈名〉[建筑] stud; upright column/post
【立传】 lìzhuàn 〈动〉write a biography: 为自己～ write an autobiography in praise of oneself; cast one's own name in gold and lavishly laud one's merits; do sth not for public good but for personal fame
【立锥之地】 lìzhuīzhīdì 〈熟〉land just enough to stick an awl into—tiny bit of land: 无～ have not even enough land to stick an awl into; do not possess a speck of land ‖ 贫无～ be so poor as to have not even a speck of land; be very poor; be destitute ‖ 天下之大,而我却无～。There was no place for me in the whole wide world.
【立姿】 lìzī 〈名〉standing position
【立字】 lìzì 〈动〉write and sign an agreement/a contract/a receipt/an IOU: ～为据 sign an agreement as evidence/proof
〖～据〗 lìzìjù = 立字 lìzì
【立足】 lìzú 〈动〉❶ gain a foothold; establish oneself; secure a place: 在社会上～ gain a foothold/place in society; secure a place in society; establish oneself in society ❷ base oneself upon: ～本职工作 give priority to one's own work ‖ ～现实,展望未来 be based on the reality while looking to the future ‖ ～于独立自主和自力更生 take independence and self-reliance as the basis or the point of departure
〖～点〗 lìzúdiǎn = 立脚点 lìjiǎodiǎn
〖～之地〗 lìzúzhīdì 〈熟〉foothold; footing; place for sb in society: 在社会上取得～ gain a foothold/place in society; secure a place in society; establish oneself in society

吏 lì 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ government official; mandarin: ⇨官～ ❷ petty official; government clerk: ⇨书～
【吏部】 Lìbù 〈名〉〈旧〉Board of Civil Office
【吏民】 lìmín 〈名〉officials and common people
【吏胥】 lìxū 〈名〉〈书〉petty official
【吏治】 lìzhì 〈名〉〈旧〉administration of local officials: ⇨澄清～

苈 lì → 葶苈 tínglì

丽[1] lì 〈形〉beautiful; pretty: ⇨风和日～;美～

丽[2] lì 〈动〉〈书〉attach oneself to: ⇨附～
⇨lí

【丽辞】 lìcí 〈名〉❶ flowery language; ornate diction ❷ form of literary writing marked by antitheses
【丽人】 lìrén 〈名〉〈书〉beautiful/pretty woman; beauty
【丽日】 lìrì 〈名〉〈书〉bright sun: ～蓝天 bright sun and blue sky
【丽姝】 lìshū 〈名〉〈书〉beautiful/pretty woman; beauty
【丽藻】 lìzǎo 〈名〉❶〈书〉beautiful scenery ❷ flowery language; ornate diction
【丽质】 lìzhì 〈名〉beauty (of a woman): 天生～ be endowed with dazzling beauty; be born a beauty

励 lì 〈动〉encourage: ⇨鼓～;奖～

【励磁】 lìcí 〈名〉[物理] field excitation
〖～机〗 lìcíjī 〈名〉exciter
【励精图治】 lìjīng-túzhì 〈熟〉(of a ruler, etc) exert oneself to make the country prosperous; strive for the prosperity of one's country
【励志】 lìzhì 〈动〉〈书〉be determined to fulfil one's aspirations

呖 lì

【呖呖】 lìlì 〈拟〉〈书〉(of a bird) warble: 莺声～。Warbling and warbling are the orioles.

利 lì ❶〈形〉sharp; keen: ～剑 sharp sword ‖ ～爪 sharp claw ⇨～刃;锋～ ❷〈形〉glib-tongued: ⇨～口;犀～ ❸〈形〉favourable; smooth: ⇨吉～;顺～ ❹〈名〉advantage; benefit: ⇨～益;名～;兴～除弊 ❺〈名〉profit: 薄～多销 small profits and quick returns ⇨～润;一本万～ ❻〈名〉interest: ⇨～率;～息 ❼〈动〉do good; benefit: ～国～民 benefit the people and the country as a whole ‖ ～人～己 benefit both others and oneself ⇨～己

【利比里亚】 Lìbǐlǐyà 〈名〉Liberia
〖～共和国〗 Lìbǐlǐyà Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Liberia
〖～人〗 Lìbǐlǐyàrén 〈名〉Liberian
【利比亚】 Lìbǐyà 〈名〉Libya
〖～人〗 Lìbǐyàrén 〈名〉Libyan
【利弊】 lìbì 〈名〉advantages and disadvantages; merits and demerits; pros and cons: 权衡～ weigh the advantages and disadvantages; weigh the pros and cons ‖ 各有～ have both advantages and disadvantages ‖ ～各半。The advantages and disadvantages cancel each other out. / The pros and cons cancel out. ‖ 这一计划利大于弊。The advantages of the plan overweigh its disadvantages.
【利便】 lìbiàn 〈方〉＝ 便利 biànlì
【利兵】 lìbīng 〈名〉sharp weapon
【利病】 lìbìng 〈名〉〈书〉advantages and disadvantages: ～得失 advantages and disadvantages; gains and losses
【利导】 lìdǎo 〈动〉guide according to circumstances: ⇨因势～
【利钝】 lìdùn 〈形〉❶ (of a weapon, tool, etc) sharp or blunt: 刀剑有～。There are sharp as well as blunt weapons. ❷ smooth or rough: ⇨成败～ ❸ (of luck) good or ill ❹ clever or dull
【利多】 lìduō 〈名〉favourable information for the market
【利多卡因】 lìduōkǎyīn 〈名〉[医药] lidocaine
【利福霉素】 lìfúméisù 〈名〉[医药] rifamycin
【利福平】 lìfúpíng 〈名〉[医药] Rifampin (RFP)
【利改税】 lìgǎishuì 〈名〉substitution of tax payment for profit
【利滚利】 lìgǔnlì 〈名〉compound interest; interest upon interest
【利害】 lì-hài 〈名〉advantages and disadvantages; gains and losses: 不计～ regardless/irrespective of gains or losses ‖ ～冲突 conflict of interests ‖ 企业盈亏与职工有直接的～关系。The gains and losses of an enterprise directly affect the interest/welfare of its employees. ‖ 他们的～关系一致。Their interests coincide.
〖～得失〗 lìhài-déshī 〈熟〉advantages and disadvantages; gains and losses
〖～攸关〗 lìhài-yōuguān 〈熟〉concern sb's vital interests; have a stake in; be closely bound up with
【利害】 lìhai ＝ 厉害 lìhai
【利好】 lìhǎo 〈形〉[金融] favourable: ～消息 favourable news
【利己】 lìjǐ 〈动〉be only concerned with one's own interests; be selfish: 毫不～,专门利人 be devoted to the interest of others without any concern of oneself ⇨损人～
〖～主义〗 lìjǐzhǔyì 〈名〉egoism: ～者 egoist
【利金】 lìjīn 〈名〉〈方〉interest
【利空】 lìkōng 〈形〉unfavourable information for the market
【利口】 lìkǒu ❶〈名〉glib tongue ❷〈形〉〈方〉(of food) tasty and refreshing
【利库德集团】 Lìkùdé Jítuán 〈名〉Likud [a political party in Israel]
【利令智昏】 lìlìngzhìhūn 〈熟〉be blinded by the lust for gain; be blinded by material gains; profit makes fools of the wise
【利禄】 lìlù 〈名〉〈书〉rank and wealth: 贪图～ be greedy for wealth and rank; hanker after money and position ⇨功名～
【利率】 lìlǜ 〈名〉[经济] rate of interest; interest rate: ～补贴 interest rate subsidy ‖ 存款～ interest rate on deposits ‖ 高/低～ high/low interest rate ‖ 银行调整～。The bank adjusts its interest rates. ‖ 这笔贷款的～是7%。The rate of interest on this loan is 7%.
【利落】 lìluo 〈形〉❶ (of words and action) agile; nimble; dexterous; quick: 动作～ be quick in one's movements ‖ 手脚～ have nimble limbs; be deft with one's hands and feet; be dexterous ‖ 说话不～ be inarticulate; speak slowly and indistinctly; stammer ❷ neat; tidy; orderly: 把房间收拾～ tidy up a room ‖ 他做每件事都干净～。He approaches everything in an efficient and orderly manner. ❸ done; completed; settled: 活干～了吗? Have you finished your work? ‖ 她的病好～了。She has completely recovered from the illness. ❹ off one's mind; free from worries: 他不打招呼一走了之倒是～。His French leave set him free from worries.
【利马】 Lìmǎ 〈名〉Lima [capital of Peru]
【利眠宁】 lìmiánníng 〈名〉[医药] chlordiazepoxide; librium
【利尿】 lìniào 〈名〉[医学] diuresis
〖～剂〗 lìniàojì 〈名〉[医药] diuretic
〖～素〗 lìniàosù 〈名〉[医药] diuretin
【利器】 lìqì 〈名〉❶ sharp weapon: 精兵～ picked troops and sophisticated weapons ❷ good tool; efficient instrument: 良工～ skilled workers and good tools ❸〈书〉person of superior talents
【利钱】 lìqian 〈名〉interest: 付～ pay interest
【利权】 lìquán 〈名〉economic rights (esp of a country): ～外溢 lose economic rights to foreigners
【利刃】 lìrèn 〈名〉❶ sharp/keen/trenchant edge (of a knife, sword, etc) ❷ sharp knife/sword
【利润】 lìrùn 〈名〉profit: 产生～ produce/yield profits ‖ 创造～ create profits ‖ 获得～ clear/earn/gain/make/reap/turn a profit ‖ 减少/削减～ cut profits ‖ 侵吞～ pocket profits ‖ 上缴～ turn over profits to higher authorities ‖ 实现～ realize profits ‖ 增加～ increase/boost profits ‖ 榨取～ squeeze profits ‖ 追求高额～ be after/seek huge profits; seek high returns ‖ ～微薄 poor profits ‖ ～下降 profits decline ‖ 从投资/销售中获得～ profit from investment/sales ‖ 纯/净/毛～ net/clear/gross profit ‖ 非法/合法～ illegal/legal profit ‖ 巨额～ big/colossal/great/huge/immense/tremendous profit ‖ 税前～ pre-tax profits ‖ 销售/营业～ profit on sales/operation ‖ 账面～ paper profits ⇨超额～
〖～额〗 lìrùn'é 〈名〉amount of profit
〖～分配〗 lìrùn fēnpèi 〈名〉distribution of profits; profit sharing
〖～核算〗 lìrùn hésuàn 〈名〉profit calculation
〖～留成〗 lìrùn liúchéng 〈名〉retained profit: 国有企业～ profits retained by a state-owned enterprise for its own use
〖～率〗 lìrùnlǜ 〈名〉profit margin/rate; rate of profit: 平均～ average rate of profit
〖～税〗 lìrùnshuì 〈名〉profits tax
〖～指标〗 lìrùn zhǐbiāo 〈名〉profit norm/index
【利市】 lìshì ❶〈名〉〈书〉profit ❷〈名〉〈方〉good market: 发～ do business at a profit ❸〈形〉〈方〉lucky: 讨个～ for good luck ❹〈名〉〈方〉gratuity; tip
【利税】 lìshuì 〈名〉profit and tax: 上缴～ turn over profits and taxes to the state ‖ ～分流 separate profits from taxes
【利锁名缰】 lìsuǒ-míngjiāng ＝ 名缰利锁 míngjiāng-lìsuǒ
【利索】 lìsuo ＝ 利落 lìluo
【利他主义】 lìtāzhǔyì 〈名〉altruism
【利息】 lìxī 〈名〉interest: 付～ pay interest (on) ‖ 获得～ earn

interest (on) ‖ 生～ bear/yield interest ‖ 收～ charge interest (on) ‖ 算～ calculate interest ‖ ～回扣 interest rebate ‖ ～收入 interest income ‖ 存款/贷款～ interest on a deposit/loan ‖ 到期～ interest due ‖ 2.5%的～ (with) interest at 2.5% ‖ 附加～ interest surcharge ‖ 过期/延期～ interest in arrears ‖ 临时～ interim interest ‖ 投资/资本～ interest on investment/capital ‖ 拖欠～ interest default ‖ 已付～ interest paid ‖ 应付～ interest in red; interest payable ‖ 应计～ interest accrued ‖ 应收～ interest receivable ‖ 预收～ interest collected in advance ‖ 你付她百分之几的～? How many per cent interest do you pay her?

〖～税〗 lìxīshuì 〈名〉〈简称〉interest tax: 缴纳～ pay interest tax ⇨利息所得税

〖～所得税〗 lìxī suǒdéshuì 〈名〉interest tax

【利血平】 lìxuèpíng 〈名〉[医药] reserpine

【利雅得】 Lìyǎdé 〈名〉Riyadh [capital of Sa udi Arabia]

【利益】 lìyì 〈名〉interest; benefit; profit: 代表人民的根本～ stand for/represent the fundamental interest of the people ‖ 符合/违背人民的～ be in/against the interest of the people ‖ 关心他人～ have others' interest at heart ‖ 损害公共～ work against the public interest ‖ 维护国家～ defend/protect/safeguard national interest ‖ 为人民谋～ work in the interest of the people; work for the benefit of the people ‖ 牺牲个人～ sacrifice one's personal interest ‖ 照顾他人～ take into consideration others' interest ‖ 个人～服从国家～ subordinate personal/private interest to national interest ‖ ～冲突 conflict of interests ‖ ～集团 interest group ‖ ～均分 even share of benefits ‖ ～驱动 profit-driven; profit-motivated ‖ 长远/眼前～ long-term/immediate interest ‖ 公共/共同～ public/common interest ‖ 既得～ vested interest ‖ 经济～ economic benefit ‖ 物质～ material interest ‖ 他这样做完全是为了个人～。He did it to his own profit. ‖ 我认为，这笔投资将最终为我们公司带来～。I believe this investment will benefit our company in the end.

〖～集团〗 lìyì jítuán 〈名〉interest group: 特殊～ special interest group

【利用】 lìyòng 〈动〉❶ use; make use of; utilize: ～假期做社会调查 utilize one's vacation to make social investigations ‖ ～外资 utilize/exploit foreign investment; utilize foreign capital; use foreign funds ‖ ～一切机会 make use of/exploit every opportunity ‖ ～自然资源 use/exploit natural resources ‖ 废物～ make use of waste material; turn scrap material to good account ‖ 充分～ make full use of; exploit fully; exploit to the full ‖ 有效～ effectively utilize ‖ 我们要合理有效地～外资。We must make rational and efficient use of foreign capital. ❷ take advantage of; exploit: ～朋友 exploit/use one's friends ‖ ～职权 take advantage of one's position and power; abuse one's power; exploit one's authority (for personal gains) ‖ 感到被人～ feel used ‖ 受人～ be exploited/used by another person; be a cat's-paw; be used; be taken advantage of ‖ 互相～ each using the other for his own interests/ends/gains ‖ ～他人的错误是不道德的。It is immoral to take advantage of somebody else's mistake.

〖～厚生〗 lìyòng-hòushēng 〈熟〉put things to best use to benefit the people; fully exploit the resources and make the people well-off

〖～率〗 lìyònglǜ 〈名〉utilization ratio

〖～系数〗 lìyòng xìshù 〈名〉utilization coefficient/factor

【利诱】 lìyòu 〈动〉lure by promise of gain: 不受～ not succumb to the temptation of personal gain ‖ 经不起～ cannot resist the temptation of personal gain; succumb/yield to a lure ⇨威逼～

【利于】 lìyú 〈动〉benefit; be good/beneficial to; be of advantage to: 良药苦口～病，忠言逆耳～行。Good medicine is bitter in taste but good for the disease; candid advice grates on the ear but benefits conduct. / Just as bitter medicine cures sickness, unpalatable advice benefits conduct.

【利欲熏心】 lìyù-xūnxīn 〈熟〉be obsessed with the desire for gain; be blinded by greed; be overcome by covetousness; be possessed by a lust for gain

【利嘴】 lìzuǐ = 利口① lìkǒu

沥

lì ❶〈动〉drip; trickle: ⇨～血 ❷〈名〉drop (of wine, etc): ⇨余～

【沥胆】 lìdǎn 〈动〉be loyal and faithful: ⇨披肝～

【沥涝】 lìlào 〈动〉be waterlogged: ～成灾。Waterlogging has caused serious damage.

【沥沥】 lìlì 〈拟〉❶ (of wind) whistle; rustle: 风声～。The wind was rustling. ❷ (of flowing water) babble; gurgle: 溪水～而下。The stream was babbling down.

【沥滤】 lìlǜ 〈动〉[化工] leach; percolate

〖～槽〗 lìlǜcáo 〈名〉leaching tank

〖～器〗 lìlǜqì 〈名〉leach

〖～液〗 lìlǜyè 〈名〉leaching solution; percolate

【沥青】 lìqīng 〈名〉asphalt; asphaltum; pitch; bitumen: ～锅 asphalt furnace ‖ ～路 bituminous/asphalt road ‖ ～路面 bituminous pavement ‖ ～跑道 asphalt track ‖ ～油毡 asphalt felt ‖ ～油纸 asphalt paper ‖ 催化～ catalytic asphalt ‖ 干馏～ pyrogenous asphalt ‖ 裂化～ cracked asphalt ‖ 天然～ natural asphalt/bitumen ‖ ～在常温下是固体。Pitch is a solid at ordinary temperatures.

〖～混凝土〗 lìqīng hùnníngtǔ 〈名〉bituminous/asphaltic concrete

〖～基原油〗 lìqīngjī yuányóu 〈名〉asphalt-base crude oil

〖～矿〗 lìqīngkuàng 〈名〉asphalite

〖～煤〗 lìqīngméi 〈名〉pitch coal

〖～漆〗 lìqīngqī 〈名〉[化学] bituminous/asphalt paint

〖～油〗 lìqīngyóu 〈名〉asphaltic oil

〖～铀矿〗 lìqīng yóukuàng 〈名〉uraninite; pitchblende

〖～云〗 lìqīngyún 〈名〉asphalt cloud

〖～纸〗 lìqīngzhǐ 〈名〉asphalt paper

【沥水】 lìshuǐ 〈名〉waterlogging (caused by excessive rainfall)

【沥血】 lìxuè 〈动〉❶ drip blood ❷ take a blood oath ❸ be wholly dedicated/devoted to: ⇨呕心～

枥

lì 〈名〉〈书〉manger: ⇨老骥伏～，志在千里

例

lì ❶〈名〉kind; category; class: 不在此～ be a different matter; not be of the kind ‖ 酒后开车也在必纠之～。Drink-driving also belongs to this kind of violations. ❷〈名〉precedent; convention: 援～行事 follow the conventions in dealing with things ⇨成～；破～；史无前～ ❸〈动〉〈书〉contrast; compare ❹〈名〉example; instance; case: 实～研究 case study ⇨～证；范～；举～ ❺〈名〉rule; regulation: ⇨凡～；体～；条～ ❻〈形〉routine; regular: ⇨～会；～假

【例规】 lìguī 〈名〉❶ convention; usual practice ❷〈旧〉gift of money offered according to conventions ❸ rules and regulations

【例话】 lìhuà 〈名〉commentary with examples [used in book titles]: 《唐诗～》*Criticisms on Tang Poems with Examples*

【例会】 lìhuì 〈名〉regular meeting/conference

【例假】 lìjià 〈名〉❶ official/legal holiday ❷〈婉〉[生理] (menstrual) period; menstruation: 来～ have a period ‖ 她每月初来～。She menstruates at the beginning of each month. ‖ 你的～正常吗? Are your periods regular?

【例禁】 lìjìn 〈名〉〈书〉decreed prohibitions

【例句】 lìjù 〈名〉sentence as an example; sample/illustrative sentence: 给出～ give a sentence as an example ‖ 用～加以说明 illustrate with sample sentences

【例如】 lìrú 〈动〉take for example/instance: 绘画技法有多种，～油画、水彩画、碳素画、中国的水墨画等。There are many painting techniques such as oil painting, watercolour, charcoal, Chinese ink painting, etc.

【例题】 lìtí 〈名〉question/problem to illustrate a theorem/method; example

【例外】 lìwài ❶〈动〉be an exception: 大家都得遵守规定，谁也不能～。Everyone must abide by the regulations; there can be no exceptions. ‖ 人人都得守法，再大的官也不～。We must all obey the law, not excepting even the highest official. ‖ 这里冬天很冷，但今冬～。It's very cold in winter here, but this winter is an exception. ❷〈名〉exception: 无一～ without exception ‖ 凡规则都有～。There is no rule without exception. ‖ 凡事都有～。There is an exception to everything. ‖ 英语语法很麻烦：有规则，但～太多。The trouble with English grammar is that there are too many exceptions to the rules.

【例行】 lìxíng 〈动〉act/do as a routine: ～程序 routine; regular procedure ‖ ～磋商 customary consultation ‖ ～检查 routine inspection ‖ ～手续 business routine ‖ ～维修 routine maintenance

〖～公事〗 lìxíng-gōngshì 〈熟〉❶ do one's routine (business); perform a routine; follow a regular routine of business: 我们只是～，请予谅解。We are just doing our job. Please allow for our

difficulties. ❷ daily routine：每天打扫办公室是她的～。It is her daily routine to clean the office. ❸ do as a mere formality：得到这份工作她是十拿九稳，面试只不过是～而已。She was already assured of the job and the interview was a mere formality.

【例言】 lìyán 〈名〉 *introductory remarks; notes on the use of a* book; guide to a book

【例语】 lìyǔ 〈名〉 *illustrative phrase; example word/phrase; il*lustration

【例证】 lìzhèng 〈名〉 (illustrative) example; illustration; case in point：缺乏～ lack examples/illustrations ‖ 提供～ furnish/provide an example/illustration ‖ 引用～支持自己的观点 cite/adduce an example to support one's argument ‖ 作为～ serve as an illustrative example ‖ 典型～ typical example; case in point ‖ 有力的～ compelling/telling example ‖ 该词典～丰富。This dictionary abounds in illustrations. ‖ 苹果落地可以作为地球引力的～。An apple falling to the ground is illustrative of the principle of gravity.

【例子】 lìzi 〈名〉〈口〉 example; case; instance：补充几个～ give some more examples ‖ 举～ give an example; give some examples ‖ 一些动物学会了与人和睦相处，猫就是一个～。Some animals have learned to live happily with people. The cat is an example. ‖ 这是一个很好的～。This is a case in point.

疠 lì 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ plague; pestilence; epidemic disease ❷ malignant sore/ulcer：疥～ scabies; favus

【疠疫】 lìyì 〈名〉〈书〉 plague; pestilence; epidemic disease

戾 lì 〈书〉 ❶〈形〉 perverse; unreasonable：⇨暴～；乖～ ❷〈名〉 offence; sin：⇨罪～

隶 lì ❶〈名〉〈旧〉 person in servitude：仆～ servant ⇨奴～ ❷〈动〉 be subordinate to; be under; be affiliated to/with：⇨～属 ❸〈名〉〈旧〉 runner：⇨～卒；皂～ ❹ ＝ 隶书 lìshū

【隶书】 lìshū 〈名〉 official script [a style of Chinese calligraphy current in the Han Dynasty, 206 BC-220 AD]

【隶属】 lìshǔ 〈动〉 be subordinate to; be under the jurisdiction/command of; be affiliated to/with：～关系 affiliation ‖ 该学院～于这所大学。The college is affiliated to the university. ‖ 这支部队～市警备区。This unit is under the command of the municipal garrison.

【隶体】 lìtǐ ＝ 隶书 lìshū

【隶字】 lìzì ＝ 隶书 lìshū

【隶卒】 lìzú 〈名〉〈旧〉 *yamen* runner

珠 lì → 玓珠 dìlì

荔 lì

【荔枝】 lìzhī 〈名〉 lichee; litchi; lychee：～汁 lichee juice

栎 lì 〈名〉 oak：⇨麻～

【栎醇】 lìchún 〈名〉[化学] quercitol

【栎树】 lìshù 〈名〉 oak

【栎素】 lìsù 〈名〉[化学] quercitrin

【栎酮】 lìtóng 〈名〉[化学] quercetone

轹 lì 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ (of a cart or carriage) run over：妄～道中行人 wantonly run over people on the road ❷ oppress; bully; ride roughshod over：以富～贫 (of the rich) bully/oppress the poor ⇨凌～

俪 lì ❶〈形〉 paired; parallel：字字相～ word-for-word antitheses ⇨～句；骈～ ❷〈名〉 married couple; husband and wife：⇨～影；伉～

【俪辞】 lìcí 〈名〉〈书〉 form of literary writing marked by antitheses

【俪句】 lìjù 〈名〉〈书〉 parallel sentences; lines that form antitheses

【俪影】 lìyǐng 〈名〉〈书〉 photograph of a couple

【俪语】 lìyǔ ＝ 俪辞 lìcí

俐 lì → 伶俐 línglì

痢 lì → 瘰疬 luǒlì

莉 lì → 茉莉 mòlì

莅 lì 〈动〉〈书〉 arrive; be present：～场 be present on the occasion

【莅会】 lìhuì 〈动〉〈书〉 be present at a meeting; attend a meeting：～致辞 come and address a conference; come to the meeting and deliver a speech

【莅临】 lìlín 〈动〉〈书〉 arrive; be present in person：～会场 be present at a meeting ‖ 敬请～指导。Your presence and instructions are requested/appreciated.

【莅任】 lìrèn 〈动〉〈书〉 assume/take office

【莅席】 lìxí 〈动〉〈书〉 be present at a banquet

鬲 lì 〈名〉 ancient cooking tripod with hollow legs：青铜～ bronze cooking tripod ‖ 陶～ pottery cooking tripod

栗[1] lì 〈名〉 chestnut：⇨～子；板～

栗[2] lì ❶〈形〉〈书〉 cold; chilly：⇨～冽 ❷〈动〉 tremble/shudder/shiver with fear or cold：⇨不寒而～；战～ ❸〈动〉 fear; dread

【栗暴】 lìbào 〈名〉 knock on the head with the knuckles：打/凿～ knuckle sb's head

【栗钙土】 lìgàitǔ 〈名〉 *chestnut soil*

【栗栗】 lìlì 〈形〉〈书〉 trembling/shuddering/shivering with fear

【～危惧】 lìlìwēijù 〈熟〉 tremble with fear—be extremely fearful

【栗冽】 lìliè 〈形〉 piercingly/bitingly cold

【栗木】 lìmù 〈名〉 chestnut

【栗然】 lìrán 〈形〉〈书〉 trembling; shuddering; shivering; shaking：令人～ frightening; terrifying

【栗色】 lìsè 〈名〉 chestnut colour; maroon：～头发 chestnut hair

【栗凿】 lìzáo ＝ 栗暴 lìbào

【栗子】 lìzi 〈名〉 chestnut：糖炒～ sugar-roasted chestnuts

【～树】 lìzishù 〈名〉 chestnut tree

砺 lì ❶〈名〉〈书〉 whetstone：⇨～石 ❷〈动〉〈书〉 whet; sharpen：～剑 sharpen/whet a sword ❸〈动〉 temper; steel：⇨砥～；磨～

【砺戈秣马】 lìgē-mòmǎ 〈熟〉 sharpen lances and feed horses—get prepared/ready for war

【砺石】 lìshí 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ whetstone ❷ rough stone

砾 lì 〈名〉 gravel：⇨砂～；瓦～

【砾石】 lìshí 〈名〉 gravel：～混凝土 gravel concrete ‖ ～路 gravel road

【砾岩】 lìyán 〈名〉[地质] conglomerate：～石 conglomerate rock

猁 lì → 猞猁 shēlì

莨 lì

【莨草】 lìcǎo 〈名〉 Chinese pennisetum

栭 lì 〈名〉〈书〉 ridge purlin

蛎 lì 〈名〉 oyster：～黄 flesh of an oyster ⇨牡～

【蛎鹬】 lìyù 〈名〉[动物] oystercatcher

唳 lì 〈动〉〈书〉 (of a crane or wild goose) cry：⇨风声鹤～

笠 lì 〈名〉 large bamboo/straw hat with a conical crown and broad brim：⇨斗～

粝 lì 〈名〉〈书〉 brown/coarse/unpolished rice：⇨粗～①

【粝粱】 lìliáng 〈名〉〈书〉 coarse food

【粝米】 lìmǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 unpolished/brown/coarse rice

粒 lì ❶〈名〉grain; granule; pellet: 豆～儿 beans ‖ 谷～儿 grains of millet ‖ 盐～儿 grains of salt ⇨颗～;米～ ❷〈量〉[for grainlike things]: 两～珍珠 two pearls ‖ 三～子弹 three bullets ‖ 一～米 a grain of rice ‖ 一～沙子 a grain of sand ‖ 每次服四～药 four pills/pellets per dose

【粒度】 lìdù 〈名〉[冶金] granularity; size; grain fineness/size

【粒肥】 lìféi 〈名〉〈简称〉granulated/pellet fertilizer ⇨颗粒肥料

【粒化】 lìhuà 〈名〉[化学] granulation

〖～金属〗 lìhuà jīnshǔ 〈名〉[冶金] granulated metal

【粒面】 lìmiàn 〈名〉grain: ～皮革 grain leather

【粒细胞】 lìxìbāo 〈名〉[生物] granulocyte: ～减少 granulocytopenia ‖ ～生成 granulocytopoiesis ‖ ～增多 granulocytosis

〖～疗法〗 lìxìbāo liáofǎ 〈名〉[医学] granulotherapy

【粒选】 lìxuǎn 〈名〉[农业] grain-by-grain seed selection

【粒雪】 lìxuě 〈名〉[水文] granular snow; firn; névé

【粒状】 lìzhuàng 〈形〉granular; granulose; grain-like: ～物 granules

【粒子】 lìzǐ 〈名〉[物理] particle: 带电～ charged particle ‖ 高能～ energetic particle

〖～动力学〗 lìzǐ dònglìxué 〈名〉particle dynamics

〖～发射〗 lìzǐ fāshè 〈名〉[物理] particle emission

〖～光学〗 lìzǐ guāngxué 〈名〉particle optics

〖～加速器〗 lìzǐ jiāsùqì 〈名〉[物理] particle accelerator; atomsmasher

〖～碰撞〗 lìzǐ pèngzhuàng 〈名〉[物理] particle encounter

〖～束〗 lìzǐshù 〈名〉[物理] particle beam: ～武器 particle beam weapon

〖～衰变〗 lìzǐ shuāibiàn 〈名〉[物理] particle decay

〖～探测器〗 lìzǐ tàncèqì 〈名〉[物理] particle detector

〖～物理学〗 lìzǐ wùlǐxué 〈名〉[物理] particle physics

【粒子】 lìzi 〈名〉grain; granule; pellet: 豆～ beans ‖ 盐～ grains of salt

雳 lì → 霹雳 pīlì

跞 lì 〈动〉〈书〉walk; leap: 跨～古今 span the past and the present; transcend time and space ‖ 骐骥一～，不能千里。A strong fast horse cannot cover a thousand *li* in one leap.
⇨luò

詈 lì 〈动〉〈书〉scold; curse: ⇨～辞; 怨～

【詈辞】 lìcí 〈名〉〈书〉abusive language; swearword; curse

【詈骂】 lìmà 〈动〉〈书〉scold; abuse: 互相～ hurl abuse/insults at each other; exchange tongue-lashings

【詈言】 lìyán 〈名〉〈书〉abusive language; swearword; curse

傈 lì

【傈僳族】 Lìsùzú 〈名〉Lisu ethnic group; the Lisus [inhabiting China's Yunnan Province]

溧 lì 〈形〉〈书〉cold; chilly

【溧冽】 lìliè 〈形〉〈书〉bitterly cold

痢 lì 〈名〉dysentery: 拉～ come down with dysentery; have dysentery

【痢疾】 lìji 〈名〉dysentery: ～发作 have an attack of dysentery ‖ ～性腹泻 dysenteric diarrhoea ‖ 阿米巴～ amoebic dysentery ‖ 恶性～ malignant dysentery ‖ 细菌性～ bacillary dysentery

【痢特灵】 lìtèlíng 〈名〉[医药] furazolidone

篥 lì →觱篥 bìlì

黧 lì → 黧黧 làli

盭 lì 〈形〉〈书〉ferocious; perverse

li

里 li ❶〈名〉[used after nouns and some monosyllabic adjectives to indicate place, time, limit, direction, etc]: 房间～ in a room ‖ 假期～ during the vacation/holidays ‖ 信～ in the letter ‖ 学校～ at/in school ‖ 最近五年～ over the last five years ‖ 往少～说 at least ‖ 家～没人。No one is at home. ‖ 话～有话。What is implied is more than what is said. / More is meant than said. ‖ 他嘴～不说，可心～有数。He said nothing, but he knew what he wanted. ‖ 一年～有四个季节。There are four seasons in a year. ‖ 由于过分紧张，他脑子～一片空白。Under enormous stress, his mind went blank. / Too intense to think properly, he could produce nothing significant out of his mind. ❷〈后缀〉[used after some demonstrative pronouns indicating place]: 哪～ where ‖ 那～ there ‖ 这～ here
⇨lǐ

哩 li 〈助〉〈方〉❶ [equivalent to 呢, used only in non-interrogative sentence]: 他还在吃早饭～。He is still having breakfast. ❷ [equivalent to 啦, used to list things]
⇨lī; lǐ

liǎ

俩 liǎ 〈数〉〈口〉❶ [a fusion of 两 and 个] two: 姐妹～ the two sisters ‖ 他～ both of them; they two ‖ 兄弟～ the two brothers ‖ 买～冰棍 buy two popsicles ❷ a few; some: 挣～辛苦钱 make some honest money ‖ 一共就这么～人儿，恐怕不够。I'm afraid it's not enough to have such a few people. ‖ 挣了～钱儿，就觉得了不起了。He made a few bucks and felt (that) he was a smash success.
⇨liǎng

lián

奁 lián 〈名〉toilet kit used by women in ancient China: ⇨妆～

连 lián ❶〈动〉link; join; connect: 根～着根 roots joining roots ‖ 两村由一条小路相～。A path connects the two villages. ⇨～接; 藕断丝～; 心～心 ❷〈副〉continuously; in succession; in a row; one after another: ～～得手 make it again and again ‖ ～～叫好 shout "Bravo!" again and again; make exclamations of approval one after another ‖ ～喊几声 shout several times; shout several shouts ‖ ～进三球 score three goals in succession ‖ ～胜/败 be on a winning/losing streak ‖ 三～败 three-game losing streak ‖ 16～胜 claim/have 16 straight wins ‖ 好运～～ have a streak of good luck ‖ 一～三天 for three days in succession; for three days straight/running; for three days on end; for three successive days; for three full days ‖ 雨～着下了好几天。It rained for several days on end. ⇨～任 ❸〈介〉besides; including: ～你一共三个人。There are three people, including you. ⇨～本带利 ❹〈介〉[used correlatively with 也 or 都] even: 你～他都不认识? You don't even know him? ‖ 他～自己的名字都不会写。He can't even write his own name. / He doesn't even know how to write his own name. ‖ 她激动得～话都说不出来了。She was too excited to say/speak a word. ❺〈动〉implicate; involve: 这件事把她也～上了。She got involved in this, too. ⇨～坐; 牵～; 株～ ❻〈名〉[军事] company: ⇨～队; ～长

【连班】 liánbān 〈动〉work two shifts in succession

【连本带利】 liánběn-dàilì 〈名〉both principal and interest; both capital and profit; profit as well as capital

【连比】 liánbǐ 〈名〉[数学] continued proportion [eg 8 : 16 : 32]

【连笔】 liánbǐ 〈动〉write without lifting the pen from the paper

【连鬓胡子】 liánbìn húzi 〈名〉〈口〉sideburns; full beard

【连播】 liánbō 〈动〉broadcast a radio/TV programme serially; serialize: ～节目 serial; serialized programme ‖ 小说～ serialized novel

【连茬】 liánchá ＝ 连作 liánzuò

【连词】 liáncí 〈名〉[语法] conjunction

【连带】 liándài 〈动〉❶ be related to; have something to do with: 人的观念与其所处的文化环境是有～关系的。One's ideology

bears the influence of the culture one inhabits. ❷ involve; implicate: 这事都怪我,不要～别人。It is my fault. Don't blame others. ❸ do sth else as well; do sth incidentally: 修房顶的时候,～把门窗也修一下。When you repair the roof of the house, you may as well repair the door and the windows.

〖～费用〗 liándài fèiyong 〈名〉joint expense

〖～赔偿〗 liándài péicháng 〈名〉joint indemnity

〖～权利〗 liándài quánlì 〈名〉joint rights

〖～责任〗 liándài zérèn 〈名〉joint responsibility/liability

〖～债务〗 liándài zhàiwù 〈名〉joint obligation in debt: ～人 joint debtor

【连裆裤】 liándāngkù 〈名〉child's pants with no slit in the seat: 少穿～

【连等式】 liánděngshì 〈名〉[数学] continued equality

【连读】 liándú 〈动〉❶ be admitted to/be in an academic programme that incorporates two successive degrees such as bachelor's and master's degrees or master's and doctoral degrees ❷ [语言] read syllables (one ending with a consonant and the other beginning with a vowel) together

【连队】 liánduì 〈名〉[军事] company: 下～锻炼 temper oneself in a company ‖ ～建设 building of a company

【连发】 liánfā 〈动〉[军事] shoot in succession; spray bullets; make a running fire; (of an firearm) repeat: ～数枪 fire/shoot several shots ‖ ～轻武器 repeating firearms

〖～枪〗 liánfāqiāng 〈名〉repeating rifle; magazine gun

【连番】 liánfān 〈副〉repeatedly; time and again; over and over again: ～攻击 launch one attack after another ‖ ～喝彩 round after round of cheers ‖ ～轰炸 repeated bombardment

【连分数】 liánfēnshù 〈名〉[数学] continued fraction

【连杆】 liángǎn 〈名〉[机械] connecting rod/bar: ～装置 linkage

【连根拔】 liángēnbá 〈动〉❶ uproot; eradicate ❷ expose sb's old secret; drag the skeleton out of sb's cupboard

【连亘】 liángèn 〈动〉〈书〉(of mountain ranges) continue; extend: 群山～ endless mountain ranges; range upon range of mountains

【连拱】 liángǒng 〈形〉multiple-arch; multi-arched; multi-arch

〖～坝〗 liángǒngbà 〈名〉[水利] multiple-arch/multi-arch dam

〖～廊〗 liángǒngláng 〈名〉[建筑] arcade

〖～桥〗 liángǒngqiáo 〈名〉[建筑] multiple-arch bridge; multi-arch bridge

【连贯】 liánguàn 〈动〉❶ link up; join together; connect: 这条铁路～中国西北五省区的交通。This railway links up the transportation systems of the five provinces and autonomous regions of China's northwest. ❷ (of writing or speech) be coherent/consistent: 她讲话不～。She spoke incoherently. / Her speech was incoherent.

〖～性〗 liánguànxìng 〈名〉coherence; continuity; consistency: 破坏句子的～ violate sentence coherence ‖ 缺乏～ lack coherence/consistency/continuity

【连冠】 liánguàn 〈名〉straight championships: 三/五～ win the championship three/five times in a row

【连滚带爬】 liángǔn-dàipá 〈动〉❶ roll and crawl: 我～地到达了泰山山顶。I narrowly succeeded in reaching the top of Mount Tai. ❷ narrowly pass (an examination, etc): 他～地通过了论文答辩。He barely passed the thesis defence.

【连锅端】 liánguōduān 〈动〉take all the pots and pans—wipe out/destroy/eliminate completely; get rid of the whole lot: 昨天晚上警察把那个贩毒窝点给～了。The police busted and destroyed the drug traffickers' den last night.

【连号】 liánhào 〈名〉consecutive numbers

【连横】 liánhéng 〈动〉form an alliance; ally; align

【连环】 liánhuán 〈名〉chain of rings: ～链 hoop-linked chain

〖～保〗 liánhuánbǎo 〈名〉〈旧〉administrative system organized on the basis of households, holding each responsible for the action of others

〖～画〗 liánhuánhuà 〈名〉children's picture-book; picture-story book

〖～计〗 liánhuánjì 〈名〉set of interlocking plots; series of stratagems: 设/施～ devise/employ a series of stratagems ‖ 中～ fall victim to a series of stratagems

〖～漫画〗 liánhuán mànhuà 〈名〉comic (strip): ～册 comic (book) ‖ ～杂志 comic magazine

〖～杀手〗 liánhuán shāshǒu 〈名〉serial killer

〖～套〗 liánhuántào 〈名〉interlocking traps/tricks

【连击】 liánjī 〈名〉[体育] double hit (in table tennis); double contact (in volleyball)

【连枷】 liánjiā 〈名〉[农业] flail: 一副～ a flail

【连脚裤】 liánjiǎokù 〈名〉infant's pants with bootees attached

【连接】 liánjiē 〈动〉link; join; connect: 你几乎看不出墙纸的～处。You can hardly see the joints in the wallpaper. ‖ 一条铁路将两个城市～起来。A railway links the two cities. / The two cities are connected by a railway. ‖ 这两部分～得不好。The two parts do not connect properly. ‖ 这些城市由密集的电信网络相～。The cities are joined by close telecommunicant links.

〖～程序库〗 liánjiē chéngxùkù 〈名〉[计算机] link library

〖～点〗 liánjiēdiǎn 〈名〉connecting point; junction

〖～阀〗 liánjiēfá 〈名〉junction valve

〖～号〗 liánjiēhào 〈名〉[语言] hyphen(-)

〖～酶〗 liánjiēméi 〈名〉[生化] ligase

〖～线〗 liánjiēxiàn 〈名〉[音乐] tie

【连结】 liánjié ＝ 联结 liánjié

【连襟】 liánjīn 〈名〉husbands of sisters; brothers-in-law: 他们是～。Their wives are sisters. / They are brothers-in-law.

【连裤袜】 liánkùwà 〈名〉tights; panty hose

【连累】 liánlěi 〈动〉involve; get sb into trouble: 不要～无辜。Don't inculpate/incriminate the innocent. ‖ 她因贪污～了全家人。Her embezzlement brought her whole family into trouble.

【连类】 liánlèi 〈动〉sort out and classify

【连理】 liánlǐ 〈书〉❶〈动〉(branches of trees/plants) interlock ❷〈名〉〈喻〉loving couple: 喜结～ get married; become husband and wife

〖～枝〗 liánlǐzhī 〈名〉❶ branches of two trees interlocking together ❷ loving couple: 在天愿作比翼鸟,在地愿为～。In heaven may we be birds that fly wing to wing; And on earth may we be trees whose branches intertwine. ❸ brothers

【连连】 liánlián 〈副〉repeatedly; again/time and again; over and over again: ～败北 be defeated repeatedly; be on a losing streak; suffer one defeat after another ‖ ～称好 keep praising; say "good" repeatedly ‖ ～出击 launch one attack after another ‖ ～道歉 say "sorry" repeatedly ‖ ～得分 make scores in succession ‖ ～得手 succeed successively; make it again and again ‖ ～点头 keep nodding; nod again and again (to show agreement); nod repeatedly in approval ‖ ～获胜 win/gain one victory after another

【连忙】 liánmáng 〈副〉immediately; hastily; hurriedly; promptly: ～躲避 hasten to dodge/avoid ‖ ～改口 correct oneself promptly ‖ ～开门 hurry to open the door ‖ 见一位老太太上车,他～让座。Seeing an old lady get on the bus, he readily gave his seat to her. ‖ 听到母亲病了,他～赶回家。He returned home immediately after he learned that his mother was ill.

【连袂】 liánmèi ＝ 联袂 liánmèi

【连绵】 liánmián 〈形〉continuous; uninterrupted; unbroken: 阴雨～ long/unbroken spell of wet weather ‖ 战火～ endless wars ‖ ～起伏的群山 rolling/undulating hills

〖～不断〗 liánmián-bùduàn ＝ 连绵不绝 liánmián-bùjué

〖～不绝〗 liánmián-bùjué 〈熟〉continuous; uninterrupted; incessant; without stop: ～的思绪 unbroken train of thought ‖ 江水～。The river flows continuously.

【连绵字】 liánmiánzì ＝ 联绵字 liánmiánzì

【连年】 liánnián 〈名〉several years straight/running/on end; years in succession; successive/consecutive years: ～丰收 have bumper harvests for many years running ‖ ～战乱 be at war for years on end ‖ ～饥荒 successive years of famine ‖ 由于管理不善,工厂～亏损。Due to mismanagement, the factory has been in the red for years straight.

【连皮】 liánpí 〈名〉gross weight: ～五十斤。It weighs 50 *jin*, including the packing. / The gross weight is 50 *jin*.

【连篇】 liánpiān 〈动〉❶ one article follows another ❷ appear throughout a piece of writing: 空话～ pages and pages of empty verbiage ‖ 这篇文章错字～。The article teems with erroneous characters.

〖～累牍〗 liánpiān-lěidú 〈熟〉lengthy and tedious; at great length: ～的报道 lengthy coverage

【连气】 liánqì 〈动〉be coherent/consistent: 话说得不～ talk incoherently

【连气儿】 liánqìr 〈副〉〈方〉on end; in a row; in succession: 他

……干了十多个小时的活儿。He worked for more than ten hours at a stretch.

【连翩】 liánpiān = 联翩 liánpiān

【连谱号】 liánpǔhào 〈名〉[音乐] accolade; brace

【连翘】 liánqiào 〈名〉[中药] forsythia

〖~根〗 liánqiàogēn 〈名〉[中药] forsythia radix

〖~解毒丸〗 liánqiào jiědúwán 〈名〉[中药] alexipharmic capsule of forsythia

【连任】 liánrèn 〈动〉 hold office for two or more consecutive terms; renew one's term of office; be reappointed/reelected consecutively: ~董事会主席 be reelected chairman of the board of directors ‖ ~总统 be president for the second term; be reelected president ‖ 竞选~ run for reelection

【连日】 liánrì 〈名〉 several days straight/running/on end; days in succession; consecutive days; day after day: ~奔波,疲惫不堪 be exhausted after hustling for days on end ‖ ~感冒 be ill with a cold for days running ‖ ~来 for the last few days

【连射】 liánshè 〈动〉[军事] fire continuously; spray bullets

【连声】 liánshēng 〈副〉(say) repeatedly; again and again: ~称赞 be profuse in one's praise; keep praising; praise profusely ‖ ~道谢 say "thanks" repeatedly; thank sb profusely ‖ ~叫好 shout "Bravo!" again and again; make exclamations of approval one after another

【连史纸】 liánshǐzhǐ 〈名〉 fine paper made from bamboo (produced in Jiangxi Province)

【连书】 liánshū = 连写 liánxiě

【连署】 liánshǔ = 联署 liánshǔ

【连锁】 liánsuǒ ❶〈名〉 chain ❷〈形〉 linked together: ~银行 chain bank

〖~店〗 liánsuǒdiàn 〈名〉 multiple shop; chain store: 一家~ a multiple shop ‖ 经营~ run/operate a multiple shop

〖~反应〗 liánsuǒ fǎnyìng 〈名〉 chain reaction; ripple effect: 引起~ produce a chain effect on; have a ripple effect on ‖ 物价飞涨,引起~。Prices skyrocketed, causing a chain reaction.

〖~机构〗 liánsuǒ jīgòu 〈名〉[机械] interlocking mechanism

〖~群〗 liánsuǒqún 〈名〉[遗传] linkage group

〖~商店〗 liánsuǒ shāngdiàn = 连锁店 liánsuǒdiàn

〖~信〗 liánsuǒxìn 〈名〉 chain letter

【连台】 liántái 〈动〉❶ give/have performance after performance: 好戏~。One good performance came after another. ❷ work continuously: 由于时间紧迫,我们只好打~。As we were pressed for time, we had to work extra hours.

〖~本戏〗 liántái běnxì 〈名〉[戏曲] serialized theatrical performance; drama serial

【连体婴】 liántǐyīng 〈名〉[医学] Siamese twins

【连天】 liántiān ❶〈名〉 several days straight/running/on end; consecutive days; days in succession/in a row; day after day: ~连夜 for days and nights ❷〈动〉 be continuous/incessant: 叫苦~ complain incessantly; make endless complaints ‖ 炮声~ gunshots keeping rumbling ‖ 杀声~ deafening/air-rending battle cries ❸〈动〉 reach/touch the sky: 芳草碧~。Sweet green grass extends to the horizon in the distance.

【连通】 liántōng 〈动〉 connect; link up: 大洋和大海相~。Oceans and seas are connected.

〖~器〗 liántōngqì 〈名〉 communicating/connecting vessel

【连同】 liántóng 〈连〉 together with; along with; with: 将样品~报价单一并送去。Send the samples along with the quotation list.

【连谓式】 liánwèishì 〈名〉[语言] sentence with consecutive predicates

【连写】 liánxiě 〈动〉❶ [in Chinese phonetic transcription] write the two or more syllables of a word together [eg Zhōnghuá 中华, kāfēiguán 咖啡馆] ❷ = 连笔 liánbǐ

【连心】 liánxīn 〈动〉 be linked to the heart—be closely related: ⇨十指~

〖~结〗 liánxīnjié 〈名〉 love/lovers' knot

〖~锁〗 liánxīnsuǒ 〈名〉 lovers' lock

【连续】 liánxù 〈动〉 follow in uninterrupted course; go on uninterruptedly/continuously: ~不断 go on continuously ‖ ~工作几小时 work several hours at a stretch ‖ ~几夜未眠 not sleep for several straight/consecutive nights ‖ ~作战 fight continuously; launch battles one after another; perform consecutive operations ‖ ~报道 serial coverage ‖ ~爆破 continuous demolition ‖ ~航次 consecutive voyages ‖ ~下了三天雪。It snowed for three days straight. ‖ 他已~三次被选为最佳男演员。He's been voted Best Actor three times in succession/in a row.

〖~变量〗 liánxù biànliàng 〈名〉[生物] continuous variation

〖~波〗 liánxùbō 〈名〉[物理] continuous wave (CW): ~跟踪系统 continuous-wave tracking system ‖ ~激光 continuous-wave laser ‖ ~雷达 continuous-wave radar

〖~存储〗 liánxù cúnchǔ 〈名〉[计算机] consecutive storage

〖~方程〗 liánxù fāngchéng 〈名〉[数学] continuity equation

〖~光谱〗 liánxù guāngpǔ 〈名〉[光学] continuous spectrum

〖~函数〗 liánxù hánshù 〈名〉[数学] continuous function

〖~积分〗 liánxù jīfēn 〈名〉[数学] continuous integral

〖~剧〗 liánxùjù 〈名〉 serial; 电视~ TV serial

〖~切片〗 liánxù qiēpiàn 〈名〉[医学] serial section

〖~扫描〗 liánxù sǎomiáo 〈名〉 continuous/sequential scanning

〖~摄影机〗 liánxù shèyǐngjī 〈名〉 sequence camera

〖~性〗 liánxùxìng 〈名〉 continuity; continuance: 保持政策的~ maintain/keep the continuity of a policy

【连选连任】 liánxuǎn liánrèn 〈动〉 be reelected and serve another term

【连夜】 liányè 〈副〉❶ same night; that very night; all through the night: ~出发 set out that very night ‖ 他们一接到消息,便~赶往现场。They hurried to the scene without delay that very night when they were informed. ‖ 我们~开车,天亮前赶回来了。We drove overnight and rushed back before dawn. ❷ several nights straight/running/on end; nights in succession: ~不睡 not sleep for several nights straight/running ‖ 连天~地干 work day and night

【连衣裤】 liányīkù 〈名〉 catsuit; jumpsuit

【连衣裙】 liányīqún 〈名〉 one-piece dress: 露背~ backless/sunback dress ‖ 无袖~ sleeveless dress

【连阴天】 liányīntiān 〈名〉 spell of cloudy weather; cloudy weather for several days running/straight

【连阴雨】 liányīnyǔ 〈名〉 spell of wet weather or rainy days

【连用】 liányòng 〈动〉❶ collocate; use together: 这两个词不能~。The two words do not go together. ❷ use consecutively: 这把牙刷~几次就掉毛了。Hair began to come off the toothbrush after it was used several times.

【连载】 liánzǎi 〈动〉 publish in instalments; serialize: 小说~ serial of a novel

【连长】 liánzhǎng 〈名〉 company leader/commander

【连着】 liánzhe 〈副〉 continuously; uninterruptedly; in succession; in a row: ~看几场演出 watch several shows/performances in succession

【连指手套】 liánzhǐ shǒutào 〈名〉 mitten

【连中三元】 liánzhòng-sānyuán 〈熟〉❶〈旧〉 rank first in the imperial civil examinations at the provincial capital, the national capital and the palace in succession ❷ succeed in three examinations successively; win three matches in succession; have three straight wins ❸ score three goals/points in a game

【连种】 liánzhòng = 连作 liánzuò

【连轴转】 liánzhóuzhuàn 〈动〉 work continuously day and night; work round the clock

【连珠】 liánzhū 〈名〉❶ chain of pearls; string of beads ❷〈喻〉 rapid succession: ⇨~炮

〖~炮〗 liánzhūpào 〈名〉 firing/shooting in rapid succession; drumfire: ~似地说了一番话 talk a blue streak ‖ ~似地提问 bombard sb with a myriad of questions; fire/shoot questions at sb one after another ‖ 说话像~ chatter away like a machine gun

【连属】 liánzhǔ 〈动〉〈书〉 join; link

【连缀】 liánzhuì ❶〈动〉 join/put together: 把碎布~成被面 piece together small pieces of cloth to make a quilt cover ❷〈名〉[语言] cluster: 辅音/元音~ consonant/vowel cluster

【连字符】 liánzìfú = 连字号 liánzìhào

【连字号】 liánzìhào 〈名〉 hyphen (-)

【连奏】 liánzòu 〈名〉[音乐] legato

【连作】 liánzuò 〈动〉[农业] grow the same crop in the same plot of land consecutively

【连坐】 liánzuò 〈动〉(of kinsfolks, neighbours, etc) be punished together with the criminal

怜 lián 〈动〉❶ sympathize with; be sympathetic towards; pity; feel/have/show pity for; have/take pity on; have compas-

sion for：➪～悯；同病相～；摇尾乞～ ❷ love (tenderly)：➪～才；～香惜玉；爱～
【怜爱】 lián'ài 〈动〉love tenderly; have tender affection/care for
【怜才】 liáncái 〈动〉highly value talented persons
【怜悯】 liánmǐn 〈动〉pity; have/take pity on; be sympathetic towards; sympathize with; have compassion/sympathy for：～穷人 take pity on the poor ‖ 引起别人的～ arouse others' pity ‖ ～的目光 pitying/sympathetic glance ‖ 我帮助他是出于～。I helped him out of pity.
【怜贫惜老】 liánpín-xīlǎo 〈熟〉feel compassion for the aged and the poor
【怜惜】 liánxī 〈动〉take/have pity on; have/feel/show pity for：决不能～恶人。No mercy should be rendered to a villain.
【怜香惜玉】 liánxiāng-xīyù 〈熟〉show pity and care for women
【怜新弃旧】 liánxīn-qìjiù 〈熟〉love the new and discard the old; discard the old as soon as one has sth new
【怜恤】 liánxù 〈动〉〈书〉take/have pity on; have compassion for; be sympathetic towards; sympathize with：～孤寡 have compassion/pity for orphans and widows

帘[1] lián 〈名〉flag/banner as a sign of a store or shop：酒～高挑。The wine banner/pennon hangs high.

帘[2] lián 〈名〉(hanging) screen; curtain：珠～ curtain made of strings of beads ‖ 竹～ bamboo screen/curtain ➪窗～；门～
【帘布】 liánbù 〈名〉cord fabric (in tyres)
【帘栊】 liánlóng 〈名〉〈书〉❶ curtained window ❷ curtain (of a door or window)
【帘幔】 liánmàn 〈名〉curtain
【帘幕】 liánmù 〈名〉heavy curtain：～低垂。The curtain hangs low.
【帘栅管】 liánshānguǎn 〈名〉[电子] screen-grid tube
【帘栅极】 liánshānjí 〈名〉[电子] screen grid
【帘子】 liánzi 〈名〉〈口〉curtain; (hanging) screen：窗～ window curtain ‖ 门～ door curtain ‖ 竹～ bamboo screen/curtain
【帘子布】 liánzibù ＝ 帘布 liánbù

莲 lián 〈名〉❶ lotus; lotos：采～ pick lotus ➪并蒂～；睡～；雪～ ❷ lotus seed：➪湘～
【莲步】 liánbù 〈名〉〈书〉lily step—beautiful woman's light and graceful way of walking：～轻移 walk in a gliding and graceful manner
【莲菜】 liáncài 〈名〉〈方〉lotus root (as food)
【莲房】 liánfáng 〈名〉❶ seedpod of lotus; lotus pod ❷ monk's bedroom
【莲花】 liánhuā 〈名〉❶ lotus flower/bloom ❷ lotus：一池～ a pool of lotus
〖～落〗 liánhuālào 〈名〉popular ballad sung to the accompaniment of the castanets and each stanza ending with "莲花落，落莲花" (And so fall the lotus flowers)
〖～纹〗 liánhuāwén 〈名〉lotus design
【莲花白】 liānhuābái 〈名〉〈方〉cabbage
【莲藕】 lián'ǒu 〈名〉lotus plant or lotus root
【莲蓬】 liánpeng 〈名〉seedpod of lotus; lotus pod
〖～头〗 liánpengtóu 〈方〉＝ 喷头 pēntóu
〖～子儿〗 liánpengzǐr 〈名〉❶ lotus seed ❷ thing shaped like a lotus seed
【莲肉】 liánròu 〈名〉lotus-seed kernel
【莲台】 liántái ＝ 莲座② liánzuò
【莲心】 liánxīn 〈名〉❶ heart of lotus seed ❷〈方〉lotus seed
【莲宇】 liányǔ 〈名〉Buddhist temple
【莲子】 liánzǐ 〈名〉lotus seed
〖～羹〗 liánzǐgēng 〈名〉lotus seed soup
【莲宗】 liánzōng ＝ 净土宗 jìngtǔzōng
【莲坐】 liánzuò 〈动〉(of Buddhist monks) sit in a lotus position/posture
【莲座】 liánzuò 〈名〉❶ bottom of lotus flower ❷ (Buddha's) lotus seat/throne

涟 lián ❶〈名〉〈书〉ripple; wavelet：➪～漪 ❷〈形〉(of tears) flowing continuously; streaming down continuously：➪～～
【涟洏】 lián'ér 〈形〉〈书〉(of tears) flowing continuously—weeping copiously; shedding tears abundantly
【涟涟】 liánlián 〈形〉〈书〉(of tears) flowing continuously—weeping copiously; shedding tears abundantly：珠泪～ tear drops flowing/streaming down continuously; weeping copiously ‖ 他泪水～。His face is streaked with tears.
【涟漪】 liányī 〈名〉〈书〉ripple; ripplet; wavelet; riffle：微风吹过，湖面上泛起层层～。The breeze caused ripples on the surface of the lake. / The breeze rippled the surface of the lake.

梿 lián
【梿枷】 liánjiā ＝ 连枷 liánjiā

联 lián ❶〈动〉continue; extend：➪～绵；～运；蝉～ ❷〈动〉ally oneself with; unite; join：➪～合；～盟 ❸〈动〉contact; get in touch：➪～络；～系 ❹〈名〉antithesis; antithetical couplet：➪春～；对～；下～
【联办】 liánbàn 〈动〉❶ jointly organize/sponsor; cosponsor：～展览 jointly hold an exhibition ❷ jointly manage/run：～酒厂/学校 jointly run a distillery/school
【联邦】 liánbāng 〈名〉federation; union; commonwealth：～基金 federal funds ➪俄罗斯～；英～
〖～储备委员会〗 Liánbāng Chǔbèi Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉Federal Reserve Board [US]
〖～储备系统〗 Liánbāng Chǔbèi Xìtǒng 〈名〉Federal Reserve System (FRS) [US]
〖～储备银行〗 Liánbāng Chǔbèi Yínháng 〈名〉Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) [US]
〖～调查局〗 Liánbāng Diàochájú 〈名〉Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) [US]
〖～法院〗 liánbāng fǎyuàn 〈名〉federal court：联邦地方法院 federal district court
〖～共和国〗 liánbāng gònghéguó 〈名〉federal/federated republic
〖～贸易委员会〗 Liánbāng Màoyì Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉Federal Trade Commission (FTC) [US]
〖～通讯委员会〗 Liánbāng Tōngxùn Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉Federal Communications Commission (FCC) [US]
〖～政府〗 liánbāng zhèngfǔ 〈名〉federal government
〖～制〗 liánbāngzhì 〈名〉federal system; federalism
【联苯胺】 liánběn'àn 〈名〉[化学] benzidine
【联播】 liánbō 〈动〉broadcast over a radio/TV hookup：～节目时间 network time ‖ 新闻～ network news
【联产】 liánchǎn 〈动〉be linked with output
〖～承包责任制〗 liánchǎn chéngbāo zérènzhì 〈名〉contract system of responsibility linking remuneration to output; contract system with remuneration linked to output
〖～计酬〗 liánchǎn jìchóu 〈名〉payment linked to output; calculation of remuneration in relation to output
【联唱】 liánchàng 〈动〉(more than two people) sing songs of the same sort or theme in succession; (a person or group) sing more than two songs, etc：民歌/戏曲大～ serial singing of folk songs/operas
【联大】 liándà 〈名〉〈简称〉❶ associated university ➪联合大学 ❷ (Liándà) United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) ➪联合国大会
【联单】 liándān 〈名〉receipt or other document in duplicate
〖～汇票〗 liándān huìpiào 〈名〉set of exchange; set of bills
【联电】 liándiàn 〈名〉jointly signed circular telegram
【联动】 liándòng 〈动〉chain effect; chain reaction
【联队】 liánduì 〈名〉❶ [军事] wing (of an air force) ❷ joint team
【联防】 liánfáng 〈名〉❶ joint defence; joint command of defence forces：军民～ army-civilian defence; joint defence by army and militia ❷ [体育] joint defence
【联购联销】 liángòu liánxiāo 〈名〉[经济] joint purchasing and marketing
【联管节】 liánguǎnjié 〈名〉[机械] pipe union/coupling; union joint
【联管箱】 liánguǎnxiāng 〈名〉[机械] header：汽锅～ boiler header
【联贯】 liánguàn ＝ 连贯 liánguàn
【联号商店】 liánhào shāngdiàn 〈名〉multiple shop; chain store
【联合】 liánhé ❶〈动〉unite; ally (with)：加强～ consolidate/strengthen union ‖ 实现～ effect a union ‖ 政教～ alliance

between politics and religion ‖ 全世界无产者，～起来！Workers of all countries, unite! ‖ 他们～起来对付我。They all ganged up on me. ❷〈形〉joint; combined: ～对外 take a unified stance/action against the outsiders ‖ ～进攻 launch a combined/concerted attack ‖ ～举办 jointly sponsor/organize ‖ ～部队 joint/allied forces; allies ‖ ～股东 joint holders ‖ ～签署 joint signature ‖ ～投资 joint investment; invest jointly (in) ‖ ～行动 joint action; concerted action ‖ ～主席 co-chair ❸〈名〉[生理] symphysis: 耻骨～ symphysis pubis ‖ 下颌骨～ symphysis of lower jaw bone; mandibular symphysis

【～兵种】 liánhé bīngzhǒng 〈名〉[军事] combined arms/corps
【～采煤机】 liánhé cǎiméijī 〈名〉cutter-loader; combine
【～词组】 liánhé cízǔ 〈名〉[语法] coordinative word group
【～大企业】 liánhé dàqǐyè 〈名〉conglomerate (company)
【～大学】 liánhé dàxué 〈名〉associated university
【～贷款】 liánhé dàikuǎn 〈名〉[经济] syndicated loan
【～担保】 liánhé dānbǎo 〈名〉[经济] joint mortgage
【～公报】 liánhé gōngbào 〈名〉joint communiqué: 中美建交～ Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the United States and the People's Republic of China, January 1979 ‖ 中美上海～ Sino-US Joint Communiqué of February 28, 1972 (commonly known as the Shanghai Communiqué) ‖ 根据中美三个～的精神发展中美关系 develop the Sino-US relations in accordance with the spirit of the three Sino-US Joint Communiqués
【～会】 liánhéhuì 〈名〉federation; union; association: 妇女～ women's federation ‖ 学生～ students' union
【～机】 liánhéjī 〈名〉combine
【～经营】 liánhé jīngyíng 〈名〉joint venture/management
【～联络小组】 liánhé liánluò xiǎozǔ 〈名〉joint liaison group
【～企业】 liánhé qǐyè 〈名〉integrated complex; consortium: 农工～ agribusiness ‖ 由三家组成的～ consortium of three enterprises
【～声明】 liánhé shēngmíng 〈名〉joint statement/declaration: 发表～ issue/make a joint statement
【～收割机】 liánhé shōugējī 〈名〉combine (harvester)
【～体】 liánhétǐ 〈名〉joint organization; association: 农工商～ association of agricultural, industrial and commercial units; agricultural-industrial-commercial association
【～王国】 Liánhé Wángguó 〈名〉United Kingdom (UK): ～国旗 United Jack
【～宣言】 liánhé xuānyán 〈名〉joint declaration: 发表～ issue a joint statement
【～演习】 liánhé yǎnxí 〈名〉[军事] joint manoeuvre/exercise
【～战线】 liánhé zhànxiàn 〈名〉united front: 结成～ form a united front
【～政府】 liánhé zhèngfǔ 〈名〉coalition government: 创建～ set up/establish/form a coalition government
【～仲裁】 liánhé zhòngcái 〈名〉[经济] joint arbitration: ～条款 joint arbitral clause
【～作战】 liánhé zuòzhàn 〈名〉[军事] combined operation

【联合国】 Liánhéguó 〈名〉United Nations (UN): ～会费 United Nations membership dues/fee ‖ ～紧急部队 United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) ‖ ～军 United Nations Command (UNC) ‖ ～特别基金 United Nations Special Fund (UNSF) ‖ ～维和部队 United Nations peace-keeping force ‖ ～总部 headquarters of the United Nations

【～安全理事会】 Liánhéguó Ānquán Lǐshìhuì 〈名〉United Nations Security Council (UNSC)
【～大会】 Liánhéguó Dàhuì 〈名〉United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)
【～大学】 Liánhéguó Dàxué 〈名〉United Nations University (UNU)
【～儿童基金会】 Liánhéguó Értóng Jījīnhuì 〈名〉United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
【～工发组织】 Liánhéguó Gōngfā Zǔzhī 〈名〉〈简称〉United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) ⇨联合国工业发展组织
【～工业发展组织】 Liánhéguó Gōngyè Fāzhǎn Zǔzhī 〈名〉United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
【～环境规划署】 Liánhéguó Huánjìng Guīhuàshǔ 〈名〉United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
【～教科文组织】 Liánhéguó Jiào Kē Wén Zǔzhī 〈名〉〈简称〉United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) ⇨联合国教育、科学及文化组织
【～教育、科学及文化组织】 Liánhéguó Jiàoyù Kēxué Jí Wénhuà Zǔzhī 〈名〉United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
【～经济及社会理事会】 Liánhéguó Jīngjì Jí Shèhuì Lǐshìhuì 〈名〉United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC; ESC)
【～经济开发署】 Liánhéguó Jīngjì Kāifāshǔ 〈名〉United Nations Economic Development Administration (UNEDA)
【～开发计划署】 Liánhéguó Kāifā Jìhuàshǔ 〈名〉United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
【～粮农组织】 Liánhéguó Liángnóng Zǔzhī 〈名〉〈简称〉Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) ⇨联合国粮食及农业组织
【～粮食及农业组织】 Liánhéguó Liángshi Jí Nóngyè Zǔzhī 〈名〉Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
【～贸发会议】 Liánhéguó Mào Fā Huìyì 〈名〉〈简称〉United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) ⇨联合国贸易和发展会议
【～贸易和发展会议】 Liánhéguó Màoyì Hé Fāzhǎn Huìyì 〈名〉United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
【～秘书长】 Liánhéguó Mìshūzhǎng 〈名〉United Nations Secretary General
【～难民事务高级专员办事处】 Liánhéguó Nànmín Shìwù Gāojí Zhuānyuán Bànshìchù 〈名〉Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
【～人口活动基金会】 Liánhéguó Rénkǒu Huódòng Jījīnhuì 〈名〉United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)
【～日】 Liánhéguórì 〈名〉United Nations Day (October 24)
【～世界知识产权组织】 Liánhéguó Shìjiè Zhīshi Chǎnquán Zǔzhī 〈名〉United Nations World Intellectual Property Organization
【～宪章】 Liánhéguó Xiànzhāng 〈名〉United Nations Charter
【～宣言】 Liánhéguó Xuānyán 〈名〉Declaration by the United Nations
【～原子能委员会】 Liánhéguó Yuánzǐnéng Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉United Nations Atomic Energy Commission (UNAEC)
【～资本发展基金】 Liánhéguó Zīběn Fāzhǎn Jījīn 〈名〉United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
【～组织】 Liánhéguó Zǔzhī 〈名〉United Nations Organization (UNO)

【联户】 liánhù 〈名〉joint household

【联欢】 liánhuān 〈动〉have a social gathering; have a get-together: 节日～ gala celebration ‖ 军民～ get-together of soldiers and civilians

【～会】 liánhuānhuì 〈名〉get-together; party: 新年～ New Year party
【～节】 liánhuānjié 〈名〉festival; carnival; fiesta
【～晚会】 liánhuān wǎnhuì 〈名〉(evening) party: 春节～ Spring Festival party

【联机】 liánjī 〈形〉[计算机] on-line: ～操作 on-line operation ‖ ～服务 on-line service ‖ ～信息处理 on-line processing ‖ ～银行业务系统 on-line banking system ‖ ～用户 on-line user

【～程序】 liánjī chéngxù 〈名〉on-line program
【～存储器】 liánjī cúnchǔqì 〈名〉on-line memory/storage
【～计算机】 liánjī jìsuànjī 〈名〉on-line computer: ～系统 on-line computer system

【联接】 liánjiē ❶ = 连接 liánjiē ❷〈名〉[电子] connection; strapping; coupling

【联结】 liánjié 〈动〉link; connect; join: ～欧亚大陆的桥梁 bridge that links Europe and Asia ‖ 共同的兴趣爱好把他们～在一起。Common interests and hobbies bring them together. ‖ 一条直线将两点～起来。A straight line joints two points.

【联句】 liánjù 〈名〉linking verse [a way of composing a poem in which each participant improvises one or two lines so that all the lines in sequence make up a complete poem]: 即景～ (of several people) be inspired by a sight and improvise a poem together

【联觉】 liánjué 〈名〉[心理] synaesthesia

【联军】 liánjūn 〈名〉allied forces; united army: ⇨八国～

【联考】 liánkǎo 〈名〉general examination (with a common test paper for all students from various schools)
【联立方程】 liánlì fāngchéng 〈名〉[数学] simultaneous equation: 联立一次方程 simultaneous linear equation
【联络】 liánluò 〈动〉contact; get in touch (with); come into contact (with); make contact/liaison: ～感情 start or keep up a friendship ‖ 保持～ keep in contact/touch (with); stay in/maintain contact (with) ‖ 取得～ get in touch (with); establish contact (with) ‖ 失去～ *lose contact (with); be out of touch (with)* ‖ 给他打了电话,但～不上。He couldn't be reached by telephone.
〖～部〗 liánluòbù 〈名〉liaison department
〖～处〗 liánluòchù 〈名〉liaison office
〖～点〗 liánluòdiǎn 〈名〉contact point: 秘密～ secret contact point
〖～官〗 liánluòguān 〈名〉liaison officer
〖～图〗 liánluòtú 〈名〉contact map
〖～网〗 liánluòwǎng 〈名〉liaison network
〖～员〗 liánluòyuán 〈名〉liaison personnel/person; contact
〖～站〗 liánluòzhàn 〈名〉liaison station
【联袂】 liánmèi 〈副〉〈书〉hand in hand; jointly: ～而往 go together ‖ ～而至 *arrive together* ‖ ～演出 *act/perform in collaboration* ‖ 那场音乐会是由帕瓦罗蒂和他的朋友～演出的。The concert was a joint performance by Pavarotti and his friends.
【联盟】 liánméng 〈名〉alliance; coalition; league; union: 建立牢固的～ establish a firm union ‖ 结成～ enter into/form/forge an alliance (with); make an alliance ‖ 解散～ break up/dissolve an alliance ‖ 工农～ alliance of the workers and peasants; worker-peasant alliance ‖ 南亚区域合作～ South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) ‖ 欧洲自由贸易～ European Free Trade Association (EFTA)
【联绵】 liánmián ＝ 连绵 liánmián
〖～字〗 liánmiánzì 〈名〉compound word consisting of two characters, *often alliterated or rhymed*: 叠韵～ *rhyming compound* ‖ 双声～ alliterative compound
【联名】 liánmíng 〈动〉sign jointly: ～发表 jointly publish ‖ ～发起 jointly initiate/sponsor ‖ ～上书 submit a joint petition
【联翩】 liánpiān 〈形〉❶ flying like a bird ❷ continuous; in close succession: ～起舞 dance continuously ⇨浮想～
〖～而至〗 liánpiān'érzhì 〈熟〉arrive one after another; come in close succession: 宾客～。Guests arrived one after another/in close succession.
【联赛】 liánsài 〈名〉[体育] league matches; circuit: 篮球～ league basketball matches ‖ 网球～ tennis circuit
【联手】 liánshǒu 〈动〉join hands (to do sth): ～举办 jointly *organize/sponsor; cosponsor* ‖ ～打击犯罪活动 *join hands to crack* down on crime
【联署】 liánshǔ 〈动〉sign jointly
【联锁】 liánsuǒ 〈动〉interlock: 机械～ mechanical interlocking
〖～报警器〗 liánsuǒ bàojǐngqì 〈名〉interlock alarm
〖～刀〗 liánsuǒdāo 〈名〉[机械] interlocking cutter
〖～电路〗 liánsuǒ diànlù 〈名〉interlock circuit
〖～店〗 liánsuǒdiàn ＝ 连锁店 liánsuǒdiàn
〖～开关〗 liánsuǒ kāiguān 〈名〉[电学] interlock switch
〖～装置〗 liánsuǒ zhuāngzhì 〈名〉interlocker; interlocking device
【联体婴】 liántǐyīng ＝ 连体婴 liántǐyīng
【联网】 liánwǎng 〈动〉*network; hook up to the network;* be on-line: ～发电 networked electric power generating ‖ 计算机～ computer networking
【联席会议】 liánxí huìyì 〈名〉joint conference/meeting: 党政～ joint meeting of the Party and administration leadership
【联系】 liánxì ❶〈动〉contact; get/be in touch (with); come into contact (with): ～工作 look for a job ‖ 失去～ lose contact/touch with sb ‖ 业务～ business contact ‖ 你跟他还有～吗? Are you still in contact with him? ‖ 小李,和旅行社～一下,订两张下周四去昆明的机票。Xiao Li, contact the travel agency and book two air tickets to Kunming next Thursday. ❷〈动〉connect; link; relate; associate: 紧密地～ be closely linked/connected/associated (with); *be closely related (to)* ‖ 理论～实际 *link/integrate*/unite theory with practice; apply theory to reality/practice ‖ 密切～群众 maintain/keep close ties with the masses ‖ 把两件表面似乎孤立的事～起来看就清楚了。Piece together the two seemingly separate events and you'll understand them clearly. ‖ 我们为共同利益而～在一起。We were linked together by common interest. ❸〈名〉link; relation; connection; association: 保持～ keep/maintain a link (with) ‖ 断绝～ sever a link (with) ‖ 建立～ *establish/constitute/form a link* ‖ 有广泛的社会～ have wide social connections ‖ 两校之间一向有密切～。There has always been close association between the two schools. ‖ 这两起犯罪之间似乎没有什么～。There appeared to be no connection between the two crimes.
〖～汇率制〗 liánxì huìlǜzhì 〈名〉linked exchange rate system
【联想】 liánxiǎng 〈动〉connect with mentally; associate with: 引起～ bring/call up an association ‖ 这幅画唤起了我对往事的～。The picture awakened associations of my past. ‖ 蓝色能使你～起什么? What association do you make with the blue colour? ‖ 食肉动物总会让人们～到狮子、老虎之类的凶恶动物。A carnivore always brings to mind a ferocious animal like a lion or tiger. ‖ 我总会由他～到我的一位好朋友。*I always associate him with one of* my good friends. ‖ 一提起达·芬奇,人们就会不约而同地～到他的名画《蒙娜·丽莎》。Whenever Leonardo da Vinci is mentioned, people would have his masterpiece *Mona Lisa* in mind.
【联谊】 liányì 〈动〉maintain/promote friendly relations; keep up a friendship; strengthen the bonds of friendship
〖～会〗 liányìhuì 〈名〉❶ get-together; party ❷ sodality; friendship association: 妇女～ sorority; sorosis ‖ 留学回国人员～ Returned Chinese Students' Friendship Association ‖ 女大学生～ sorority
【联姻】 liányīn 〈动〉〈书〉❶ (of two families) form a matrimonial alliance; form an alliance by marriage; be united by marriage: 他们两家～成了亲家。*The two families are united by marriage.* ❷ form partnership; cooperate (harmoniously)
【联营】 liányíng 〈动〉operate/manage (a business) jointly
〖～公司〗 liányíng gōngsī 〈名〉integrated/joint company
〖～企业〗 liányíng qǐyè 〈名〉consortium; united enterprise
【联运】 liányùn 〈名〉[交通] through transport/traffic; intermodal/multimodal transport; coordinated/combined transport: ～货物 through freight ‖ ～业务 through service ‖ ～运费 through rates ‖ 国际铁路～ international railway through transport ‖ 火车汽车～ train-and-bus coordinated transport ‖ 水陆～ land-and-water coordinated transport; through transport by land and water
〖～承运人〗 liányùn chéngyùnrén 〈名〉*intermodal carrier*
〖～经营人〗 liányùn jīngyíngrén 〈名〉combined transport operator (CTO)
〖～票〗 liányùnpiào 〈名〉through ticket
〖～提单〗 liányùn tídān 〈名〉through bill of lading
【联展】 liánzhǎn 〈动〉jointly hold an exhibition
【联轴节】 liánzhóujié 〈名〉[机械] (shaft) coupling: 刚性～ rigid coupling ‖ 挠性～ *flexible coupling* ‖ 万向～ universal coupling
【联属】 liánzhǔ ＝ 连属 liánzhǔ
【联装炮】 liánzhuāngpào 〈名〉multiple gun
【联缀】 liánzhuì ＝ 连缀 liánzhuì

裢 lián → 褡裢 dālian

廉 lián 〈形〉❶ honest and clean: ⇨～洁; 寡～鲜耻; 清～ ❷ cheap; low-priced; inexpensive: ⇨～价; 低～; 价～物美

【廉耻】 liánchǐ 〈名〉sense of honour; sense of shame: 不知～ *have no sense of shame; be shameless* ‖ 毫无～之心 *be lost/dead* to shame; be past shame ⇨礼义～
【廉价】 liánjià 〈形〉❶ cheap; low-priced; inexpensive: ～出售 sell cheap; dispose of/sell at a low price; bargain away; sell at bargain rates ‖ ～买进 buy cheap ‖ ～劳动力 cheap labour ‖ ～抛售 distress selling ‖ ～商品 cheap goods; bargain; distress merchandise ‖ ～原料 cheap raw material ❷ worthless; cheap: 〈喻〉～的眼泪 cheap tears
〖～部〗 liánjiàbù 〈名〉bargain counter
〖～商店〗 liánjià shāngdiàn 〈名〉budget/thrifty shop
【廉洁】 liánjié 〈形〉honest and clean; incorruptible: 刚正～ upright and honest
〖～奉公〗 *liánjié-fènggōng* 〈熟〉*be honest in performing one's* official duties
〖～自律〗 liánjié-zìlǜ 〈熟〉be honest and self-disciplined: 领导干部要～。Leading cadres must be honest and self-disciplined.
【廉吏】 liánlì 〈名〉honest and upright official

【廉明】 liánmíng 〈形〉(of officials) upright and incorruptible: 为官～ be a clean and honest official ‖ 公正～ be fair and incorruptible
【廉内助】 liánnèizhù 〈名〉 wife of a clean official
【廉隅】 liányú 〈名〉〈书〉❶ edge and corner ❷ integrity; righteousness
【廉正】 liánzhèng 〈形〉 upright and honest
【廉政】 liánzhèng 〈动〉 make a government honest and clean: ～措施 anti corruption measures ‖ ～建设 building a government of righteousness and justice; building a clean and honest government; anti-corruption campaign
〖～公署〗 Liánzhèng Gōngshǔ 〈名〉 Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) [HK]
〖～专员〗 Liánzhèng Zhuānyuán 〈名〉 Commissioner Against Corruption [HK]
【廉直】 liánzhí 〈形〉 upright and honest: ～之士 upright and honest person; person of integrity

磏 lián 〈名〉〈书〉 whetstone

鲢 lián 〈名〉 silver carp
【鲢鱼】 liányú 〈名〉 silver carp
【鲢子】 liánzi ＝ 鲢 lián

臁 lián 〈名〉[生理] shank
【臁疮】 liánchuāng 〈名〉 shank ulcer; ulcer on the shank

镰 lián 〈名〉 sickle: ⇨挂～; 火～; 开～
【镰刀】 liándāo 〈名〉 sickle; scythe: 一把～ a sickle/scythe ‖ 把～磨快 sharpen a sickle/scythe ‖ 长柄～ scythe
【镰鱼】 liányú 〈名〉 Moorish idol

蠊 lián ▸ 蜚蠊 fěilián

鬑 lián 〈形〉〈书〉(of hair and beard) hanging long
【鬑鬑】 liánlián 〈形〉(of hair and beard) thin; sparse: 须发～ thin hair and beard

liǎn

琏 liǎn 〈名〉 vessel/container of grain at the imperial sacrifice in an ancestral temple

敛 liǎn 〈动〉❶〈书〉 hold back; check: ⇨～容; ～足 ❷〈书〉 restrain: ⇨～迹; 收～ ❸ collect; gather; round up; bring together: 把工具～起来 collect/gather/bring the tools together ⇨～财; 横征暴～ ❹ tidy up: ⇨～衽
【敛步】 liǎnbù 〈动〉〈书〉 check one's steps; hold back from moving forward; halt; stop
【敛财】 liǎncái 〈动〉 accumulate wealth by unfair/illegal means; extort/grab money
【敛迹】 liǎnjì 〈动〉〈书〉❶ go into hiding; lie low; curb one's evil activities for the time being: ～潜踪 go into hiding ‖ 销声～ keep silent and lie low; disappear from the scene ‖ 盗匪～深山。 The bandits hid away/out in deep mountains. ❷ restrain oneself: 屏气～ hold one's breath and restrain oneself ❸ (of an official) go into retirement; retire from public life: ～山林 retire (from public life) into the woods; retire to live in deep mountains
【敛眉】 liǎnméi 〈动〉〈书〉 frown; knit/contract/pucker one's brows; draw one's brows together
【敛钱】 liǎnqián 〈动〉 collect/raise money: ～办学 raise money to run a school
【敛衽】 liǎnrèn 〈动〉〈书〉❶ tidy oneself up to show respect: ～而拜 straighten one's clothes and make a bow ❷ (of a woman) make obeisance (to sb)
【敛容】 liǎnróng 〈动〉〈书〉 straighten/set one's face; assume a serious expression
〖～屏气〗 liǎnróng-bǐngqì ＝ 敛色屏气 liǎnsè-bǐngqì
〖～正色〗 liǎnróng-zhèngsè 〈熟〉 stop smiling and assume a stern countenance; assume a serious expression
【敛色】 liǎnsè 〈动〉〈书〉 straighten/set one's face; assume a serious expression
〖～屏气〗 liǎnsè-bǐngqì 〈熟〉 straighten one's face and hold one's breath—be very cautious; be dreadful/fearful
【敛声屏气】 liǎnshēng-bǐngqì 〈熟〉 keep silent and hold one's breath—be very cautious; be dreadful/fearful: 在民主的家庭里，孩子不必在父母面前～。 In a democratic family, children are free to express themselves before their parents.
【敛声屏息】 liǎnshēng-bǐngxī ＝ 敛声屏气 liǎnshēng-bǐngqì
【敛声匿迹】 liǎnshēng-nìjì 〈熟〉 keep silent and lie low; disappear from the scene
【敛足】 liǎnzú 〈动〉〈书〉 check one's steps; hold back from going forward

脸 liǎn 〈名〉❶ face: 一张～ a face ‖ 绷起～来 straighten/set one's face; put on/pull/wear a long face ‖ 擦～ wipe one's face ‖ 洗～ wash one's face ‖ 用双手捂住～ sink one's face into one's hands; cover one's face with one's hands ‖ 饱经沧桑的～ weather-beaten/care-worn face ‖ 布满皱纹的～ wrinkled face ‖ 方～ square face ‖ 红润的～ rosy/ruddy face ‖ 宽/窄～ broad/narrow face ‖ 清秀的～ comely face ‖ 五官端正的～ well-featured face ‖ 鸭蛋～ oval face ‖ 圆～ round/moon/full face ‖ 他～上毫无表情。 He wore a blank expression. / His face was without expression. ‖ 他～上有粉刺。 He has a pimpled face. ‖ 她转过～去，不让别人看见她在流泪。 She turned her face away to hide her tears. ‖ 这小家伙的～又黑又瘦。 The kid had a very thin and tanned face. ❷ reputation; face; prestige; dignity; honour: ～上磨不开 be too embarrassed to do sth ‖ ～上下不来 not have the face to do sth ‖ 没～见人 be too ashamed to face anyone ⇨～面②; 丢～; 赏～ ❸ facial expression; face; countenance: 变～ get angry; turn hostile (to sb) ‖ 沉下～ put on/pull/wear/draw a long face; put on a grave expression; straighten/set one's face; one's face falls/drops ⇨愁眉苦～; 翻～; 笑～ ❹ front part of sth: 鞋～儿 instep; vamp ⇨门～儿
【脸薄】 liǎnbáo 〈形〉 thin-skinned; shy; bashful: 她～，见不得生人。 She is shy of strangers.
【脸大】 liǎndà 〈形〉〈口〉❶ thick-skinned; unashamed; brazen ❷ prestigious; influential
【脸蛋儿】 liǎndànr 〈名〉(of children) face; cheek: 抚摸孩子的～ stroke a child's cheeks ‖ 红润的～ rosy/ruddy cheeks ‖ 胖～ well-fleshed cheeks ‖ 晒黑的～ sunburnt/suntanned face ‖ 圆～ full/round cheeks
【脸蛋子】 liǎndànzi ＝ 脸蛋儿 liǎndànr
【脸憨皮厚】 liǎnhān-píhòu 〈熟〉 thick-skinned; shameless; brazen; impudent: ～的家伙 thick fellow ‖ 他～，上次把我的车撞坏了这次居然又来借。 He had the cheek to borrow my car though he crashed it last time.
【脸红】 liǎnhóng 〈动〉❶ blush (with shame or embarrassment); colour; redden: 动不动就～ blush readily ‖ 因难为情而～ blush/colour with embarrassment ‖ 因羞愧而～ turn red with shame; blush with shame; be put to the blush ‖ 你说这话也不～? Aren't you ashamed of yourself for saying this? ‖ 他的脸一直红到了耳根。 He blushed up to the temples/eyes/roots of the hair. ‖ 我为你的行径感到～。 I blushed for your conduct. / I was ashamed of your behaviour. ‖ 一想到自己干的蠢事，她就～。 She blushed at the thought of her stupid mistake. ❷ flush with anger; get excited; get worked up: 气得～ turn red with rage ‖ 不要为这点小事闹得～。 Don't work/get yourself up about something so trivial.
〖～脖子粗〗 liǎnhóng bózicū 〈熟〉 get red in the face from anger/excitement; flush with agitation/anger: 争得～ get red in the face in a heated argument
〖～耳赤〗 liǎnhóng-ěrchì 〈熟〉 flush up to the temples/eyes/roots of the hair—be very excited/embarrassed/angry
【脸厚】 liǎnhòu 〈形〉 thick-skinned; brazen; shameless; impudent: ～的男人 impudent man
【脸急】 liǎnjí 〈形〉 hot-tempered; quick-tempered; short-tempered; irritable: 这个人～，对他说话要小心点。 He is rather irritable. Take care when you speak to him.
【脸颊】 liǎnjiá 〈名〉 cheek; face: 吻～ kiss sb on the cheeks ‖ ～苍白 pale cheeks ‖ ～红润 ruddy/florid/red/rosy cheeks; ruddy/

rosy face ‖ ～通红 burning/flushed cheeks ‖ ～消瘦 hollow/sunken cheeks; thin/emaciated/haggard face ‖ ～肿胀 swollen/bloated cheeks ‖ 泪水顺着她的～流下来。Tears ran/streamed/rolled down her cheeks. ‖ 她羞得～绯红。Her cheeks blushed with a deep scarlet.

【脸孔】 liǎnkǒng 〈名〉 face: 板起～ put on/pull/wear/draw a straight/long face; straighten/set one's face ‖ ～丑陋 ugly face ‖ 陌生/熟悉的～ strange/familiar face

【脸面】 liǎnmiàn 〈名〉 ❶ face: ～消瘦 hollow/sunken cheeks; thin/emaciated/haggard face ❷ 〈喻〉 face; self-respect; feelings; sensibilities: 不顾～ give no regard to face; have no consideration for sb's feelings ‖ 顾及～ take into consideration sb's reputation/position/status; act with regard to sb's reputation/position/status ‖ 伤～ hurt sb's feelings/self-respect ‖ 挽回～ save one's face ‖ 没～见人 have no face to meet anyone ‖ 看在我的～上,原谅他吧。For my sake, please forgive him.

【脸嫩】 liǎnnèn 〈形〉 bashful; shy; thin-skinned

【脸盘儿】 liǎnpánr 〈名〉〈口〉 shape/contour of one's face: 大～ big face ‖ 方～ square face ‖ 宽/窄～ broad/narrow face ‖ 鸭蛋形～ oval face ‖ 圆～ round/full/moon face

【脸盘子】 liǎnpánzi = 脸盘儿 liǎnpánr

【脸庞】 liǎnpáng 〈书〉 = 脸盘儿 liǎnpánr

【脸盆】 liǎnpén 〈名〉 washbasin; wash-hand basin; basin; washbowl

〖～架〗 liǎnpénjià 〈名〉 washstand

【脸皮】 liǎnpí 〈名〉 ❶ skin of the face: ～白净 have a fair complexion ❷ feelings; sensibilities: 撕破～ put aside all considerations of face; not spare sb's sensibilities ❸ sense of shame; face; cheek; nerve: 厚着～ have the cheek/nerve/face/conscience to do sth ‖ ～薄 thin-skinned; shy; bashful ‖ ～厚 thick-skinned; brazen; shameless; impudent ‖ 他这个人～厚,什么事都干得出来。He has the cheek to do anything. ‖ 她～薄。别人跟她开玩笑的时候,她不知所措。She is very shy. When others make fun of her, she does not know how to act up.

【脸谱】 liǎnpǔ 〈名〉[戏曲] type of facial makeup in traditional Chinese operas (indicating various personalities of characters): ～化人物 stereotyped characters in fiction or drama

【脸热】 liǎnrè 〈动〉 feel hot in the face; blush (with shame or embarrassment); flush: 他为自己的行为感到～。He blushed at his behaviour. ‖ 一想到自己的婚事,她就～。The mere thought of her wedding brought a blush into her cheeks.

【脸容】 liǎnróng 〈名〉 *facial feature; face; appearance*: ～清秀 comely face ‖ 坐了两天的火车,他～疲惫。After two days' travel by train he looked tired.

【脸软】 liǎnruǎn 〈形〉 softhearted and having too much consideration for others' feelings

【脸腮】 liǎnsāi 〈名〉 cheek; face

【脸色】 liǎnsè 〈名〉 ❶ complexion; face: ～苍白 bloodless face; pasty face/complexion; one's face blanches; lose colour; look pale; be pasty-faced ‖ ～红润 ruddy/blooming/rosy/red complexion; sanguine/ruddy/rosy face ‖ ～憔悴 haggard look; withered face ‖ ～煞白 look ghastly/deathly pale ‖ 〈喻〉 他听着,～一阵红一阵白。His colour came and went as he listened. ❷ [indicating sb's physical condition] look; colour: ～不错 have a good colour; be in good looks; be in the pink (of health); look well ‖ ～不好 have very little colour; be very pale ‖ ～很好 have a high colour ‖ 经过几个星期的休养,他的～又好起来。A few weeks' recuperation brought back his healthy colour./ After a few weeks' recuperation, he looks healthy again. ‖ 他～好起来了。His colour rose. ‖ 她这几天～不好。She hasn't looked well these days. ❸ facial expression; countenance; look: 变～ change colour/countenance ‖ 观察～ survey/study sb's face; read sb's *countenance* ‖ ～难看 *look displeased; wear/pull/draw a long face* ‖ ～严峻 have a stern look; wear a stern expression ‖ ～严肃 wear a serious/grave face/expression ‖ ～阴沉 have a clouded/sullen face; wear a sullen look ‖ 看人的～行事,真不是滋味儿。It is annoying to do things according to someone else's likes and dislikes. ‖ 她仔细端详他的～,想知道他说的是不是实话。She scanned his face to see if he was telling the truth.

【脸上贴金】 liǎnshang-tiējīn 〈熟〉 cover the face with gold leaf or foil-gild—prettify; gild: 他这个人总爱往自己～。He was apt to put feathers in his own cap.

【脸上无光】 liǎnshang-wúguāng 〈熟〉 lose face; make sb lose face; make sb feel embarrassed/disgraced/dishonoured: 儿子不成器,父母就会觉得～。A good-for-nothing son will always make his parents feel disgraced.

【脸生】 liǎnshēng 〈形〉 (of the face) strange; unfamiliar

【脸膛儿】 liǎntángr 〈名〉〈方〉 face: 四方～ square face ‖ 宽/窄～ broad/narrow face ‖ ～晒得黑黑的 sunburnt/suntanned face

【脸相】 liǎnxiàng 〈名〉 facial feature; look; appearance: 露出一副和善～ present a kind appearance ‖ ～端正 have regular features; have a well-featured face

【脸小】 liǎnxiǎo 〈形〉 ❶ (of a woman) shy; bashful; thin skinned ❷ uninfluential; enjoying little respect; being a nobody: 我的～,怎么能请得动您这位大人物呢! I'm only a small potato. *How can a VIP like you accept my invitation!*

【脸形】 liǎnxíng 〈名〉 shape/contour of sb's face; facial features: ～端正 have regular features; have a well-featured face ‖ ～瘦长 have a thin and long face ‖ 长方～ long, squarish face ‖ 宽/窄～ broad/narrow face ‖ 圆～ round/moon/full face

【脸型】 liǎnxíng = 脸形 liǎngxíng

【脸子】 liǎnzi 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ appearance; look: ～不错 have good look; be good-looking ❷ displeased look; annoyed expression: 他不会给你～看的。He'll not have a clouded face before you. ❸ face; self-respect; feelings; sensibilities: 他是要～的人,不能当着大伙儿丢这个脸。He is a man of self-respect. He cannot afford to lose face in front of us all.

裣 liǎn

【裣衽】 liǎnrèn = 敛衽② liǎnrèn

蔹 liǎn

→ 白蔹 báiliǎn

liàn

练 liàn

❶ 〈动〉〈书〉 boil and scour raw silk: ～丝 boil and scour silk ⇨ ～漂 ❷ 〈名〉〈书〉 white silk: 澄江静如～。The crystal river is as still as silk. ⇨ ～巾; 彩～ ❸ 〈动〉 practise; exercise; train; drill: ～打字 practise at typing ‖ ～钢琴 practise (playing) the piano ‖ ～功夫 practise one's skill; practise kungfu ‖ ～好本领 perfect one's skill ‖ ～节目 rehearse ‖ ～气功 do *qigong exercise; practise qigong* ‖ ～枪法 practise marksmanship ‖ 想提高写作水平,就得经常～。If you wish to improve your writing, you'll have to practise it frequently. ⇨ ～兵; 操～; 勤学苦～ ❹ 〈形〉 experienced; skilled; seasoned: ⇨ ～达; 干～; 熟～

【练兵】 liànbīng 〈动〉 ❶ train troops; drill soldiers: 在练兵场上～ drill troops on a parade ground ❷ drill; train: 赛前～ train before a game/match

〖～场〗 liànbīngchǎng 〈名〉 drill/parade ground

【练操】 *liàncāo* 〈动〉 *(of troops, etc) drill*

【练达】 liàndá 〈形〉〈书〉 experienced and worldly-wise: 人情～ be experienced in the way of the world ‖ ～老成 be experienced and worldly-wise

【练队】 liànduì 〈动〉 drill in formation; drill for a parade

【练功】 liàngōng 〈动〉 do exercises in gymnastics, *wushu*, acrobatics, etc; practise kungfu; practise one's skill: 他练过功,几个人一齐动手都制服不了他。He once practised kungfu, and it took more than a few people to overpower him. ‖ 舞蹈演员必须坚持～。A dancer must consistently practise his skill.

〖～房〗 liàngōngfáng 〈名〉 gymnasium; gym

【练巾】 liànjīn 〈名〉 white silk scarf

【练漂】 liànpiǎo 〈名〉[纺织] scouring and bleaching

【练气】 *liànqì* 〈动〉〈书〉 do breathing exercise

【练球】 liànqiú 〈动〉 practise a ball game: 足球赛前～ warm up before a football match

【练嗓子】 liànsǎngzi 〈口〉 = 练声 liànshēng

【练声】 liànshēng 〈动〉 do vocal/voice exercise; exercise/cultivate the voice; sing scales: 歌手们在赛前～。*The singers are* warming up before the contest.

【练手】 liànshǒu 〈动〉 try one's hand (at some skill); practise one's skill: 他刚从技校毕业不久,先让他跟着你练练手。*Since he's* just graduated from the technical school, let him practise his skills first with you.

【练摊】 liàntān 〈动〉〈口〉set up a vendor's stand/stall
【练武】 liànwǔ 〈动〉❶ learn/practise *wushu*：～强身 practise martial arts to build up one's physique/health/constitution ❷ learn/practise military skills：民兵利用农闲时间～。Militiamen practised military skills during slack seasons in farming. ❸ learn/practise a skill：进行技术～ learn/practise technical skills
【练习】 liànxí ❶〈动〉practise；exercise：～讲英语 practise speaking English ‖ ～拳击/滑冰/击剑 practise at boxing/skating/fencing；exercise (oneself) in boxing/skating/fencing ‖ ～射击 practise firing；practise at shooting；practise marksmanship；do target practice ‖ ～投篮 practise shooting；do practice in shooting ‖ ～自卫术 practise at the art of self-defence ‖ 刻苦～ practise assiduously/hard ‖ 在钢琴上～弹奏新曲 practise a new piece on the piano ‖ ～赛 practice game ‖ 经常～很重要。It's important to keep in practice. ‖ 我很长时间没有～跳远了。I have long been out of practice at long jump. ‖ 要弹好钢琴就得多～。Playing the piano well requires a lot of practice. ❷〈名〉exercise：交～ hand in exercises ‖ 做～ do exercises；work at exercises ‖ 词汇/拼写～ word-study/spelling exercise ‖ 翻译～ translation exercise ‖ 钢琴～ piano exercise ‖ 钢琴指法～ finger exercises for the piano ‖ 课堂～ class exercise ‖ 算术/物理～ arithmetic/physics exercises；exercises in arithmetic/physics ‖ 打靶～进行得很顺利。The shooting practice went very smoothly. ‖ 他通过～提高了自己的英语。He improved his English by exercise/with practice.
〖～本〗 liànxíběn ＝ 练习簿 liànxíbù
〖～簿〗 liànxíbù 〈名〉exercise book
〖～册〗 liànxícè 〈名〉exercise book；workbook
〖～曲〗 liànxíqǔ 〈名〉［音乐］étude
〖～题〗 liànxítí 〈名〉exercise problem；exercise：布置课外～ assign out-of-class exercises ‖ 做～ work at exercises

炼 liàn 〈动〉❶ smelt；refine：～铅/铜/锡 smelt lead/copper/tin ‖ ～糖 refine sugar ⇨～钢；～油；提～ ❷ polish the wording；weigh one's word：⇨～句；～字 ❸ temper；test：艰难困苦～就了他的革命意志。Hardships and difficulties tempered his revolutionary will. ⇨真金不怕火～
【炼丹】 liàndān 〈动〉［道教］make pills of immortality：～士 Taoist alchemist
〖～术〗 liàndānshù 〈名〉alchemy；spagyricism
【炼钢】 liàngāng 〈动〉make/smelt steel
〖～厂〗 liàngāngchǎng 〈名〉steel mill；steelworks
〖～工人〗 liàngāng gōngrén 〈名〉steelworker
〖～炉〗 liàngānglú 〈名〉steelmaking/steelsmelting furnace
【炼话】 liànhuà 〈名〉〈方〉pithy saying/remarks
【炼焦】 liànjiāo 〈动〉make coke；coke
〖～厂〗 liànjiāochǎng 〈名〉coking plant；cokery
〖～炉〗 liànjiāolú 〈名〉［化学］coke oven；cokery：～煤气 coke-oven gas
〖～煤〗 liànjiāoméi 〈名〉coking coal
【炼金术】 liànjīnshù 〈名〉alchemy
〖～士〗 liànjīnshùshì 〈名〉alchemist
【炼句】 liànjù 〈动〉try to find the best turn of phrase；polish and repolish a sentence：要写好一篇文章必须炼字～。It is polishing that makes a good essay.
【炼气】 liànqì ＝ 练气 liànqì
【炼乳】 liànrǔ 〈名〉condensed milk
【炼山】 liànshān 〈动〉［林业］burn the weeds, bushes, etc on a hill for regeneration of trees
【炼铁】 liàntiě 〈动〉smelt iron
〖～厂〗 liàntiěchǎng 〈名〉ironworks；ironsmelting works；iron mill
〖～炉〗 liàntiělú 〈名〉iron-smelting/blast furnace
【炼油】 liànyóu 〈动〉❶ refine oil/petroleum ❷ extract oil by heat：炼猪油 boil down fat to get lard ❸ heat edible oil
〖～厂〗 liànyóuchǎng 〈名〉oil refinery
【炼狱】 liànyù 〈名〉❶［天主教］purgatory ❷ abyss of misery
【炼制】 liànzhì 〈动〉［化工］refine：～原油 refine crude petroleum/oil
【炼字】 liànzì 〈动〉painstakingly search for the best word；polish one's wording；be careful to pick the exact words in writing；weigh one's words arduously

恋 liàn 〈动〉❶ long for；feel attached to：⇨～家；怀～ ❷ love (one of the opposite sex)：热～ be in love passionately ⇨～爱；初～
【恋爱】 liàn'ài ❶〈动〉love；be in love；court；have a courtship：他们～不久就结婚了。They married after a brief courtship. ‖ 他们俩在～呢！They are in love! ❷〈名〉love；courtship：谈～ walk out (with sb)；go steady (with sb)；be in love (with sb)；have a courtship (with sb)；court ‖ ～角 love corner ‖ 公园里有几对谈～的男女。There were several courting couples in the park. ⇨三角～；自由～
〖～观〗 liàn'àiguān 〈名〉attitude towards love
〖～婚姻〗 liàn'ài hūnyīn 〈名〉love-based marriage；love match
【恋父情结】 liànfù qíngjié 〈名〉［心理］Electra complex
【恋歌】 liàngē 〈名〉love song：一首/支～ a love song
【恋家】 liànjiā 〈动〉be reluctant to be away from home；be tied to home：他现在已经很～了。He has become a lot more domesticated. / He has felt an attachment to his family. ‖ 这孩子～，不愿意去外地工作。The child is too attached to his home to leave his hometown for work.
【恋旧】 liànjiù 〈动〉long/pine/yearn for one's native land；long/pine/yearn for the past；be inclined to recall/remember the life in the old days；be nostalgic；be filled with nostalgia：老年人容易～。Old people are inclined to be nostalgic.
【恋恋不舍】 liànliàn-bùshě 〈熟〉be reluctant to bid farewell；be reluctant to part with/leave；hate to see sb go；cannot tear oneself away from；linger on：她～地看着儿子从视野中消失。Reluctantly, she saw her son disappear from view. ‖ 一家人～，一直把他送到村口。The family were reluctant to see him leave. They walked him to the edge of the village.
【恋母情结】 liànmǔ qíngjié 〈名〉［心理］Oedipus complex
【恋慕】 liànmù 〈动〉feel attached to；have a tender feeling (towards sb)；admire；adore：表达～之情 express one's admiration/adoration (for sb)
【恋念】 liànniàn 〈动〉bear attachment to；miss；be nostalgic：～故土 have a strong attachment to one's native place ‖ ～祖国 miss one's home/native country ‖ 他对那个地方一点也不～。He showed no attachment to that place.
【恋情】 liànqíng 〈名〉❶ tender feeling；attachment；affection：持久/深厚的～ lasting/profound attachment ‖ 对故乡的～ tender feeling/attachment towards one's hometown ❷ (romantic) love；amorousness：表白～ declare one's love (to sb) ‖ 两人的～已到了神魂颠倒的地步。They are head over heels in love. / They are deeply attached to each other. ‖ 他们的～已经降温。Their love has cooled.
【恋群】 liànqún 〈动〉❶ be attached to one's own group of people ❷ (of animals) be gregarious
【恋人】 liànrén 〈名〉sweetheart；lover；love：一对～ a courting couple；a pair of lovers ‖ 抛弃～ desert/abandon one's sweetheart/lover ‖ 他和以前的～结婚了。He married his former love.
【恋土】 liàntǔ 〈动〉be reluctant to leave/depart one's native land
【恋窝】 liànwō 〈动〉(of birds) be reluctant to leave the roost during the incubation period
【恋物癖】 liànwùpǐ 〈名〉［心理］fetishism
〖～者〗 liànwùpǐzhě 〈名〉fetishist
【恋栈】 liànzhàn 〈动〉〈贬〉(of a horse) feel reluctant to leave its stable；〈喻〉(of an official) feel reluctant to leave office
【恋战】 liànzhàn 〈动〉be reluctant to withdraw from action [usu used in the negative]：无心～ be in no mood to engage long in a combat/battle；have no desire to continue fighting

殓 liàn 〈动〉put a dead body into a coffin；encoffin：⇨成～；入～；装～

链 liàn 〈名〉❶ chain：滚子～ roller chain ‖ 锚～ anchor chain；chain cable ‖ 手～ wrist-chain ‖ 铜～ copper chain ‖ 小～ chainlet ‖ 循环～ endless chain ⇨～条；锁～；项～ ❷ cable length [a unit of length for measuring distance at the sea, equal to 1/10 of a nautical mile or 185.2 metres]
【链扳手】 liànbānshou 〈名〉chain wrench
【链泵】 liànbèng 〈名〉［机械］chain pump/lift
【链变换】 liànbiànhuàn 〈名〉［数学］chain transformation
【链传动】 liànchuándòng 〈名〉［机械］chain drive/transformation

【链带】 liàndài 〈名〉[机械] chainbelt
【链斗式提升机】 liàndǒushì tíshēngjī 〈名〉 continuous bucket elevator; endless belt conveyer
【链斗式挖掘机】 liàndǒushì wājuéjī 〈名〉 ladder excavator; chain-bucket excavator
【链分解】 liànfēnjiě 〈名〉[数学] chain decomposition
【链钩】 liàngōu 〈名〉 chain hook; sling
【链轨】 liànguǐ = 履带 lǚdài
【链合】 liànhé 〈名〉[化学] linkage
【链化合物】 liànhuàhéwù 〈名〉 chain compound
【链接】 liànjiē 〈名〉 interlinkage
【链锯】 liànjù 〈名〉[机械] chain saw
【链轮】 liànlún 〈名〉[机械] chain wheel/gear; sprocket wheel: ～齿 sprocket tooth ‖ ～传动 sprocket drive
〖～绞车〗 liànlún jiǎochē 〈名〉 sprocket winch
〖～铣刀〗 liànlún xǐdāo 〈名〉 sprocket cutter
【链霉胺】 liànméi'àn 〈名〉[微生物] streptamine
【链霉菌】 liànméijūn 〈名〉[微生物] streptomycete
【链霉素】 liànméisù 〈名〉[医药] streptomycin; strepen
【链钳】 liànqián 〈名〉 chain tongs
【链球】 liànqiú 〈名〉[体育] ❶ hammer event ❷ hammer: 掷～ hammer throw
【链球杆菌】 liànqiúgǎnjūn 〈名〉[微生物] streptobacillus
【链球菌】 liànqiújūn 〈名〉[微生物] streptococcus: 白色～ streptococcus albus ‖ 脓～ streptococcus pyogenesis
〖～溶血素〗 liànqiújūn róngxuèsù 〈名〉[生化] streptolysin
【链群】 liànqún 〈名〉[数学] chain group
【链上取代】 liànshàng qǔdài 〈名〉[化学] chain substitution
【链式】 liànshì 〈形〉 chain-type: ～传动装置 chain gearing ‖ ～吊灯 chain pendant lamp ‖ ～吊桥 chain bridge
〖～传送机〗 liànshì chuánsòngjī 〈名〉 chain conveyer
〖～打印机〗 liànshì dǎyìnjī 〈名〉[计算机] chain printer
〖～多梭箱织机〗 liànshì duōléng xiāngzhījī 〈名〉 Dobcross loom
〖～法则〗 liànshì fǎzé 〈名〉[数学] chain rule
〖～反应〗 liànshì fǎnyìng 〈名〉[化学] chain reaction: ～堆 chain reactor
〖～炉〗 liànshìlú 〈名〉 chain-conveyer furnace
〖～起重机〗 liànshì qǐzhòngjī 〈名〉 chain hoist
〖～升降机〗 liànshì shēngjiàngjī 〈名〉 chain elevator
〖～挖泥机〗 liànshì wāníjī 〈名〉 chain dredger
〖～字节〗 liànshì zìjié 〈名〉 chain byte
【链套】 liàntào 〈名〉 chain case (of a bicycle); chain guard
【链条】 liàntiáo 〈名〉 ❶ [机械] chain ❷ 〈方〉 = 链子① liànzi
【链烃】 liàntīng 〈名〉[化学] chain hydrocarbon
【链同态】 liàntóngtài 〈名〉[数学] chain homomorphism
【链烷】 liànwán 〈名〉[化学] alkane
〖～醇〗 liànwánchún 〈名〉 alkanol
〖～酸脂〗 liànwán suānzhī 〈名〉 alkanoate
〖～烃〗 liànwántīng 〈名〉 paraffin; paraffin hydrocarbons
【链烯】 liànxī 〈名〉[化学] alkene
〖～基〗 liànxījī 〈名〉 alkenyl
【链罩】 liànzhào 〈名〉 chain guard (of a bicycle); chain cover
【链子】 liànzi 〈名〉 ❶ chain: 一条～ a chain ‖ 解开/锁上～ undo/fasten a chain ‖ 挣脱～ shake off/break a chain ‖ 铁～ iron chain ‖ 用～把狗拴在柱子上 chain a dog to a post ‖ 她手腕上戴了一条金～。She wore a gold chain around her wrist. ❷ 〈口〉 roller chain (of a bicycle); bicycle chain
〖～钩〗 liànzigōu 〈名〉[铁路] chain coupling
〖～锁〗 liànzisuǒ 〈名〉 chain lock

楝 liàn 〈名〉[植物] chinaberry

【楝树】 liànshù 〈名〉 chinaberry

潋 liàn

【潋滟】 liànyàn 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ overflowing; inundating: 金樽～ gold cup brimming over with wine ❷ (of water) rippling and glistening: 湖光～ rippling lake; shining lake with gentle wavelets ‖ 月色下,波光～。The waves sparkled in the moonlight.

liáng

良 liáng ❶ 〈形〉 good; fine: ⇨～策; 善～; 优～ ❷ 〈形〉 inborn; innate: ⇨～能; ～知 ❸ 〈名〉 good people; the good: ⇨～莠不齐; 除暴安～ ❹ 〈副〉〈书〉 very (much): 获益～多 benefit a great deal (from) ⇨～久; 用心～苦

【良材】 liángcái 〈名〉 ❶ good timber ❷ able/capable/talented person: 将遇～ meet one's match/equal
【良策】 liángcè 〈名〉 good plan; sound strategy: 别无～ have no other good plans ‖ 另谋～ try to think up other plans ‖ 这倒不失为～。This can still serve as a sound strategy.
【良辰】 liángchén 〈名〉 ❶ auspicious day; propitious time: 择～动工 choose an auspicious day to start construction ⇨～吉日 ❷ fine day; pleasant time: ～难再。Happy days do not come again. / Pleasant times seldom repeat themselves.
〖～吉日〗 liángchén-jírì 〈熟〉 auspicious/propitious day: 择～成婚 choose an auspicious day to marry
〖～美景〗 liángchén-měijǐng 〈熟〉 fine moment and beautiful scene
【良导体】 liángdǎotǐ 〈名〉[物理] good conductor
【良方】 liángfāng 〈名〉 ❶ effective prescription; good recipe: 寻找治病～ seek for effective prescriptions to cure a disease ❷ good/effective measure (to deal with a problem); sound strategy; good plan: 别无～ have no other good plans ‖ 献～ offer a good plan ‖ 救急～ good measure to cope with an emergency ‖ 治国～ sound strategy to manage state affairs/run a country
【良港】 liánggǎng 〈名〉 good/fine harbour: 天然～ fine natural harbour ‖ 便利的～ good and convenient harbour
【良工】 liánggōng 〈名〉 skilled worker: ～利器 skilled workers and good tools
〖～苦心〗 liánggōng-kǔxīn = 良工心苦 liánggōng-xīnkǔ
〖～巧匠〗 liánggōng-qiǎojiàng 〈熟〉 master craftsman; dab hand
〖～心苦〗 liánggōng-xīnkǔ 〈熟〉 a fine work entails sb's utmost effort
【良好】 liánghǎo 〈形〉 ❶ good; fine: 关系～ be on good terms; have good relationships (with sb) ‖ 印象～ have a good/favourable impression ‖ 愿望～ have good intentions/wishes ‖ 自我感觉～ feel good/fine; be self-content/self-assertive ‖ ～的比赛风格 good/fine sportsmanship ‖ ～的声誉 good/favourable reputation/fame ‖ 表达～的祝愿 express one's good wishes (to sb) ‖ 创造～的气氛 create a favourable atmosphere (for sth) ‖ 打下～的基础 lay a sound/solid foundation ‖ 受过～的训练 be well-trained; have received good training ‖ 养成～的习惯 form/cultivate good habits ‖ 营造～的工作环境 create good working environments/conditions ‖ ～的开端是成功的一半。Well begun is half done. ‖ 国民经济运行～。The performance of the national economy is satisfactory. ‖ 她的身体状况～。She is in good health. / She is well. ‖ 小麦长势～。The wheat is growing well. ❷ good (in grading sb's paper, homework, etc)
【良机】 liángjī 〈名〉〈书〉 good/golden opportunity/chance: 错失～ blunder away a good chance; let go a good chance; let a golden chance slip by; lose/miss a good chance ‖ 等待～ wait for/await a favourable opportunity ‖ 选择～ choose a good opportunity ‖ 寻求～ look for a good chance; seek good opportunities ‖ 抓住～ seize/take/grasp a good chance ‖ 莫失～。Don't lose the golden chance. / Don't let this good opportunity slip through your fingers. ⇨坐失～
【良家】 liángjiā 〈名〉 decent/respectable family: ～妇女 woman from a respectable good family; respectable woman ‖ ～子弟 child from a good family
【良姜】 liángjiāng 〈名〉[植物] galangal
【良将】 liángjiàng 〈名〉 good/able/capable general: ～难求。A good general is hard to find.
【良金美玉】 liángjīn-měiyù 〈熟〉 fine gold and beautiful jade—❶ person of excellent moral quality ❷ excellent writing
【良久】 liángjiǔ 〈形〉〈书〉 for a good while; for a long time: 沉思～ ponder for a long time
【良马】 liángmǎ 〈名〉 fine horse/steed
【良民】 liángmín 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ common people ❷ law-abiding people; good citizen
【良能】 liángnéng 〈名〉[哲学] intuitive/inborn ability
【良朋】 liángpéng 〈名〉 good/helpful friend
【良禽择木】 liángqín-zémù 〈熟〉〈旧〉 a fine bird chooses a solid tree to perch/nest in; good birds select their own roosts—a learned man chooses a master of integrity to serve under
【良人】 liángrén 〈名〉〈古〉 ❶ my husband; my good old man ❷

common people (as is distinguished from servants or slave girls)

【良善】 liángshàn ❶〈形〉good and honest; kind-hearted: 心地～ be kind hearted ‖ ～的愿望 good wishes ❷〈名〉kind-hearted people; people of goodwill; the good and the honest: 欺压～ ride roughshod over the good and the honest

【良师】 liángshī 〈名〉good teacher

〖～益友〗 liángshī-yìyǒu 〈熟〉good teacher and helpful/worthy friend: 他是我们大家的～。He is our good teacher and helpful friend. ‖ 愿这部词典成为你的～。I hope this dictionary will become your good teacher and worthy friend.

【良时吉日】 liángshí-jírì = 良辰吉日 liángchén-jírì

【良时美景】 liángshí-měijǐng = 良辰美景 liángchén-měijǐng

【良史】 liángshǐ 〈名〉honest historian: ～之才 talents of a good historian

【良田】 liángtián 〈名〉good farmland; fertile field/land: 几亩～ several *mu* of fertile land ‖ 荒漠变～。Deserts are turned into fertile farmland.

【良图】 liángtú 〈书〉❶〈动〉plan deliberately ❷〈名〉good plan; sound strategy

【良宵】 liángxiāo 〈名〉〈书〉happy evening; pleasant night: 共度～ spend a happy evening together ‖ ～苦短。It's hateful that the happy evening is so short. / The happy night is rather too short.

【良心】 liángxīn 〈名〉conscience: 没～ have got no conscience; be conscienceless/heartless/ungrateful ‖ 昧着～ go against one's conscience ‖ 违背～ act against one's (good) conscience ‖ 有～ have a conscience; be good-hearted ‖ ～发现 return to one's good conscience; the conscience is moved ‖ ～不安 have a guilty/bad conscience; have an uneasy conscience; feel the pricks of conscience; one's conscience is troubled ‖ ～受到谴责 be stung by conscience; be conscience-stricken ‖ 凭～办事 act as one's conscience dictates; act according to conscience ‖ 说句～话 to be fair; in all fairness/conscience ‖ 凭～吧。Act as your conscience leads/guides/bids you. / Follow your conscience. ‖ 她感到～上得到了安慰。She felt relieved of the burden on her conscience. / She felt that her conscience had been eased/appeased. ‖ 这件事使他～上感到不安。The matter weighed upon his conscience.

【良性】 liángxìng 〈形〉❶ good; favourable: ⇨～循环 ❷［医学］benign: ⇨～肿瘤

〖～循环〗 liángxìng xúnhuán 〈名〉virtuous/beneficial/sound cycle: 进入～ enter/go into a virtuous circle ‖ 使经济发展进入～ lead the economy into a sound cycle of development

〖～肿瘤〗 liángxìng zhǒngliú 〈名〉benign tumour

【良言】 liángyán 〈名〉good advice: ～相劝 give good advice ⇨金玉～

【良药】 liángyào 〈名〉good/effective medicine: 对症～ right remedy

〖～苦口〗 liángyào-kǔkǒu 〈熟〉good medicine tastes bitter; bitter pills have wholesome effects: ～利于病，忠言逆耳利于行。Good medicine is bitter in taste but good for the disease — Candid advice grates on the ear but benefits conduct. / Just as bitter medicine cures sickness, unpalatable advice benefits conduct.

【良医】 liángyī 〈名〉good/skilled doctor

【良友】 liángyǒu 〈名〉good/helpful friend: ～来做伴，路遥不觉远。Good company/companion on the road is the shortest cut.

【良莠不齐】 liángyǒu-bùqí 〈熟〉the crop and the weed grow together; the good and the bad are intermingled

【良缘】 liángyuán 〈名〉good/happy match: 喜结～ make a happy match; tie the love-knot in happiness; marry in happiness; be happily married ‖ 这真是天赐～啊! This match is indeed a godsend.

【良知】 liángzhī 〈名〉❶［哲学］intuitive/innate knowledge (of telling right from wrong) ❷ conscience: 唤醒～ arouse/rouse the conscience (of) ‖ 泯灭～ let the good conscience die out ❸ good/bosom friend

〖～良能〗 liángzhī-liángnéng 〈熟〉［哲学］intuitive ability (to tell right from wrong); inborn sense of right and wrong; instinctive moral sense

【良种】 liángzhǒng 〈名〉❶ improved variety/strain: 培育小麦～ cultivate improved strains of wheat ‖ 水稻～ improved varieties of rice ❷ fine breed: ～马/牛 horses/cows of a fine breed

〖～场〗 liángzhǒngchǎng 〈名〉seed multiplication farm

【良渚文化】 Liángzhǔ wénhuà 〈名〉Liangzhu Culture [a culture of the Neolithic age discovered in Liangzhu, Zhejiang Province in 1936]

俍

liáng 〈形〉〈书〉perfect

莨

liáng → 薯莨 shǔliáng

⇨làng

【莨绸】 liángchóu = 黑胶绸 hēijiāochóu

凉

liáng ❶〈形〉cool; cold: 手脚发～ feel chill both in hands and feet ‖ ～饭 cold meal ‖ 秋～天气 cool autumn weather ‖ 不要让汤～了。Don't let your soup get cold. ‖ 等茶～下来再喝。Let the tea cool off/down before you drink it. ‖ 水还不够～，不能喝。The water is not cool enough to drink. ⇨～菜; ～爽 ❷〈形〉depressed; discouraged: 他的话让他父母心～。His words stroke a chill in his parents' hearts. ‖ 她这么一说我就～了半截儿。My heart sank at what she said. ❸〈形〉desolate; forlorn; god-forsaken: ⇨悲～; 荒～; 凄～ ❹〈形〉used for the purpose of preventing heat/sunlight: ⇨～棚; ～伞; ～鞋 ❺〈名〉cool place; shade: ⇨乘～; 歇～

⇨liàng

【凉白开】 liángbáikāi 〈名〉〈口〉cold boiled water

【凉拌】 liángbàn 〈动〉dress cold food with sauce: ～面 cold noodles in sauce ‖ ～生菜 tossed salad ‖ 黄瓜可以～着吃。Cucumbers can be eaten cold with sauce.

【凉冰冰】 liángbīngbīng 〈形〉chilly; cold; icy: 湿衣服穿在身上～的。I feel chilly with the wet clothes on. ‖ 她的手摸上去～的。Her hands were cold to the touch.

【凉菜】 liángcài 〈名〉cold dish: 一盘～ a cold dish ‖ 拌/做～ prepare a cold dish ‖ 上～ serve a cold dish ‖ 我最喜欢的～是小葱拌豆腐。My favourite cold dish is bean curd mixed with chopped green onion.

【凉床】 liángchuáng 〈名〉bamboo bed (for summer use)

【凉碟】 liángdié 〈名〉cold dish

【凉粉】 liángfěn 〈名〉bean-starch jelly (served with vinegar, garlic paste, and sometimes chilli sauce)

【凉风】 liángfēng 〈名〉cool breeze/wind: ～习习。The cool breeze blows gently.

【凉糕】 liánggāo 〈名〉glutinous rice cake [served cold]

【凉快】 liángkuai ❶〈形〉nice and cool; pleasantly/delightfully/comfortably cool: 今天晚上有风，屋子里面很～。The breeze has made it delightfully cool inside the house tonight. ‖ 日落后这房间就～了。The room was cool after the sunset. ‖ 一场大雨过后，天气～下来了。It cooled off after the downpour. ‖ 咱们去操场吧，那儿更～些。Let's go to the playground. It's much cooler there. ❷〈动〉cool oneself; cool off: 我们到河里游泳～一下。Let's cool down by swimming in the river. ‖ 咱们开车出去兜兜风，～～。Let's have a little drive and get cooled off.

【凉廊】 liángláng 〈名〉［建筑］loggia

【凉了半截儿】 liángle bànjiér 〈熟〉heart chills with disappointment; be disheartened: 听了这个消息后，她心里顿时～。Her heart sank the moment she got the news.

【凉了半截子】 liángle bànjiézi =凉了半截儿 liángle bànjiér

【凉帽】 liángmào 〈名〉summer hat/bonnet; sun hat

【凉面】 liángmiàn 〈名〉cold noodles with sauce

【凉盘】 liángpán 〈名〉cold dish

【凉棚】 liángpéng 〈名〉❶ pergola; arbour; bower; mat-awning; mat shelter ❷ gesture of shading one's eyes with one's hands: 手搭～远眺 shade one's eyes with one's hand and look into the distance

【凉气】 liángqì 〈名〉cold/chilly air: 吓得倒吸一口～ gasp in/with horror ‖ 她感到背部有一丝儿～。A chill ran down her back. / She felt a chill run(ning) down her back. ‖ 我感到～袭人。I felt a chill coming over me.

【凉伞】 liángsǎn 〈名〉parasol; sunshade

【凉森森】 liángsēnsēn 〈形〉chilly; cold: 即使在炎热的夏天，地窖里还是～的。It is pretty cold down in the cellar even in hot summer.

【凉薯】 liángshǔ 〈方〉= 豆薯 dòushǔ

【凉爽】 liángshuǎng 〈形〉nice and cool; pleasantly/delightfully/comfortably cool: ～的秋天 pleasantly cool autumn (days) ‖ 天气～宜人。It is pleasantly/comfortably/delightfully cool. ‖ 一

场秋雨使天气～下来。An autumn rain cooled the weather.
〖～呢〗 liángshuāngní 〈名〉[纺织] dacron blended with wool
【凉水】 liángshuǐ 〈名〉❶ cold water：冲～澡 have/take a cold bath ‖ 用～洗脸 *wash one's face with cold water* ❷ unboiled/tap water：喝～ drink unboiled water
【凉丝丝】 liángsīsī 〈形〉coolish；a bit cool；rather cool：清晨的空气～的，让人感到清爽。There is a little chill in the air of the early morning, which makes one feel refreshing.
【凉飕飕】 liángsōusōu 〈形〉cold；chilly：今天早晨有点～的。There was a chill in the air this morning. ‖ 秋风～的，最好加点衣服。The autumn wind is quite chilly and you'd better put on more clothes.
【凉榻】 liángtà ＝ 凉床 liángchuáng
【凉台】 liángtái 〈名〉balcony；veranda；terrace
【凉亭】 liángtíng 〈名〉bower；kiosk；wayside pavilion；summerhouse
【凉席】 liángxí 〈名〉summer sleeping mat (made of bamboo, etc)
【凉鞋】 liángxié 〈名〉sandals：一双～ a pair of sandals ‖ 布/皮/塑料～ cloth/leather/plastic sandals
【凉药】 liángyào 〈名〉[中药] medicine of a cold nature (for reducing fever or inflammation)
【凉意】 liángyì 〈名〉slight chill in the air：虽然已是初夏，但仍能感到丝丝～。Though it's already early summer, there is still a slight chill in the air. ‖ 她感到有点～。A little chill ran over her.

梁¹ liáng 〈名〉❶ bridge：⇨桥～ ❷ roof beam：架～ set a roof beam in place ⇨～上君子；栋～；正～ ❸ horizontal beam as a support：门～ door beam ⇨横～ ❹ part of an object or a human body that arches；ridge：茶壶～儿 tea-pot handle ⇨鼻～；脊～

梁² Liáng 〈名〉❶ Liang [one of the seven ducal states during the Warring States period, known as Wei till 361 BC when the capital was moved to Daliang, present Kaifeng, Henan Province] ❷ a) Liang Dynasty [from 502 to 557, one of the Southern Dynasties] b) Later Liang Dynasty [from 907 to 923, one of the Five Dynasties]
【梁板结构】 liángbǎn jiégòu 〈名〉[建筑] contignation
【梁地】 liángdì 〈名〉land on a mountain ridge；mountain ridge land
【梁跨度】 liángkuàdù 〈名〉[建筑] beam span
【梁龙】 liánglóng 〈名〉[古生物] diplodocus [a dinosaur]
【梁桥】 liángqiáo 〈名〉beam bridge
【梁上君子】 liángshàng-jūnzǐ 〈熟〉gentleman on the beam thief；burglar
【梁子】 liángzi 〈名〉❶〈方〉ridge (of a mountain or hill) ❷ story synopsis for an item of *quyi* or folk art performance, such as *story telling, etc*

椋 liáng
【椋鸟】 liángniǎo 〈名〉starling

辌 liáng → 辒辌 wēnliáng

量 liáng 〈动〉❶ measure；gauge；survey；take a measurement：～边界 survey the boundaries ‖ ～长度 measure/survey the length (of sth) ‖ ～尺寸 size up；make/take the measurements ‖ ～地形 survey the terrain/topography ‖ ～高度 measure/gauge the height (of sth) ‖ ～距离 measure a distance；range ‖ ～身材 take sb's measurements ‖ ～水深 take/strike soundings ‖ ～体温 take sb's temperature ‖ ～体重 weigh oneself/sb；take sb's weight ‖ ～土地 measure (a piece of) land；take the dimensions of a field ‖ ～血压 take sb's blood pressure ‖ ～腰围 take sb's waist measure/measurement ‖ 用尺子～出一米布 measure off one metre of cloth with a ruler ‖ 裁缝给我～尺寸做衣服。The tailor measured me (up) for a suit. / The tailor took my measure for a new suit. ⇨～具；测～；车载斗～ ❷ estimate；appraise；evaluate：⇨打～；估～；衡～
⇨liàng
【量杯】 liángbēi 〈名〉measuring glass；graduate
【量程】 liángchéng 〈名〉measuring range (of measuring instruments)：仪表～ range of an instrument
【量度】 liángdù 〈名〉measurement：～仪器 measuring instrument；gauge ‖ 精确的～ exact measurements
〖～单位〗 liángdù dānwèi 〈名〉measure；unit of measurement
【量角器】 liángjiǎoqì 〈名〉angle gauge；protractor
【量具】 liángjù 〈名〉measuring tool；measure
【量块】 liángkuài ＝ 块规 kuàiguī
【量瓶】 liángpíng 〈名〉measuring/graduated/volumetric flask
【量器】 liángqì 〈名〉measure
【量热器】 liángrèqì 〈名〉calorimeter
【量日仪】 liángrìyí 〈名〉[天文] heliometer
【量筒】 liángtǒng 〈名〉graduated/volumetric/measuring cylinder；graduate
【量图仪】 liángtúyí 〈名〉map measurer
【量雪尺】 liángxuěchǐ 〈名〉[气象] snow scale
【量雪器】 liángxuěqì 〈名〉snow gauge
【量油尺】 liángyóuchǐ 〈名〉[机械] oil dip rod；dipstick；oil gauge
【量雨筒】 liángyǔtǒng 〈名〉[气象] precipitation gauge

粮 liáng 〈名〉❶ grain；food；provisions：产/供/种～ produce/supply/grow grain ‖ 储～过冬 garner (in/up) grain for the winter；store away/up grain for the winter ‖ 买/卖～ buy/sell grain ‖ 产～大省 major province of grain output/production ‖ 出口/进口～ exported/imported grain ⇨～仓；细～；杂～ ❷ grain tax paid in kind：⇨公～
【粮仓】 liángcāng 〈名〉❶ barn；granary；garner ❷〈喻〉granary；bread basket；rice bowl：东北是中国的～。The Northeast is China's granary.
【粮草】 liángcǎo 〈名〉〈旧〉army provisions；rations and forage；grain and fodder；provender：⇨兵马未动，～先行
【粮道】 liángdào 〈名〉grain route
【粮店】 liángdiàn 〈名〉grain shop；provisions store：连锁～ grain chain stores
【粮囤】 liángdùn 〈名〉grain bin
【粮管所】 liángguǎnsuǒ 〈名〉staple food control office
【粮行】 liángháng 〈名〉〈旧〉wholesale grain shop
【粮户】 liánghù 〈名〉〈方〉landlord
【粮荒】 liánghuāng 〈名〉grain shortage；food scarcity：闹～ suffer from food scarcity；be hit by a famine
【粮库】 liángkù 〈名〉grain/supply depot
【粮秣】 liángmò 〈名〉army provisions；rations and forage；grain and fodder：～被服 grain, fodder, bedding and clothing ‖ ～库 ration depot
【粮农】 liángnóng 〈名〉grain farmer
【粮农组织】 Liángnóng Zǔzhī 〈名〉〈简称〉Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) ⇨联合国粮食及农业组织
【粮票】 liángpiào 〈名〉food/grain coupon：地方～ local grain coupon ‖ 全国通用～ *national grain coupon*
【粮商】 liángshāng 〈名〉grain merchant
【粮食】 liángshi 〈名〉grain；cereals；food (provisions)：爱惜/浪费～ treasure/waste grain/food ‖ 储存/贮藏～ store grain ‖ 打～ thresh grain；produce grain ‖ 供应/加工/生产～ supply/process/produce grain ‖ 节约～ save on food ‖ 进口/出口～ import/export grain ‖ 晾晒～ dry grain in the sun ‖ 买/卖～ buy/sell grain ‖ 消耗～ consume grain ‖ 种植～ grow grain ‖ 解决～问题 solve the problem of grain ‖ ～购销价格体制改革 reform of the system for determining the prices at which the state purchases and sells grain ‖ ～合同订购制 contract system for grain purchase ‖ ～合同收购价格 contract price for purchasing grain ‖ ～最低保护价 bottom-line protection price for grain ‖ 国家的～收购部门 government's grain procurement/purchasing agency ‖ ～充足。Provisions are plentiful.
〖～产量〗 liángshi chǎnliàng 〈名〉grain yield/output/production：减少/降低～ decrease/curtail/reduce the grain production/output ‖ 提高/增加～ increase/boost/raise the grain production/output ‖ ～翻一番 double the grain output；the grain yield doubles
〖～储备〗 liángshi chǔbèi 〈名〉grain reserves/stock：～制度 grain reserve system ‖ 粮食专项储备制度 system of storing grain for unforeseen needs
〖～定量〗 liángshi dìngliàng 〈名〉grain ration：中国已经取消～。Food is no longer rationed in China now.

〖～供应〗 liángshi gōngyìng 〈名〉staple food supply：保障～ guarantee the supply of grain ‖ ～不足。Staple food is in short supply.
〖～加工〗 liángshi jiāgōng 〈名〉grain processing：～厂 food processing factory ‖ ～业 grain processing industry
〖～局〗 liángshijú 〈名〉grain bureau
〖～配给〗 liángshi pèijǐ 〈名〉grain ration：战时实行～。Grains were on ration at war times.
〖～收购站〗 liángshi shōugòuzhàn 〈名〉grain purchasing station/centre
〖～作物〗 liángshi zuòwù 〈名〉cereal/grain crops
【粮税】 liángshuì 〈名〉grain tax (paid in kind)
【粮饷】 liángxiǎng 〈名〉〈旧〉provisions and pay (for troops)
【粮油】 liángyóu 〈名〉grain and oil：～供应 grain and oil supply
〖～补贴〗 liángyóu bǔtiē 〈名〉grain and oil subsidy
〖～关系〗 liángyóu guānxì 〈名〉grain and oil rationing registration
【粮援】 liángyuán 〈名〉international grain aid
【粮栈】 liángzhàn 〈名〉〈旧〉wholesale grain store; grain depot
【粮站】 liángzhàn 〈名〉grain distribution station; grain supply centre

粱 liáng 〈名〉〈书〉❶ fine strain of millet：⇨高～ ❷ fine grain; choice food：⇨～肉；膏～
【粱肉】 liángròu 〈名〉〈书〉choice food; delicacies

墚 liáng 〈名〉narrow loess hillock in northwest China

踉 liáng → 跳踉 tiàoliáng
⇨liàng

liǎng

两[1] liǎng ❶〈数〉two：～百/千 two hundred/thousand ‖ ～便士 twopence; tuppence ‖ ～间房 two rooms ‖ ～件套 two-piece suit; two-piecer ‖ ～匹马 two horses ‖ ～手 both hands ‖ ～万元 twenty thousand *yuan* ‖ ～位数 double figures; two-digit number; double digit number ‖ ～张纸 two pieces of paper ‖ 他们三三～～地走了。They left in twos and threes. ‖ 这本书我可以借一～天吗？May I borrow the book for a day or two? ⇨～半儿；～小无猜 ❷〈名〉both sides/parties：～利 benefit both; be good for both sides ‖ ～不吃亏。Neither side suffers any loss. ⇨～便；～可；～全其美 ❸〈数〉a couple of; a few; some：开完会咱们能说～句吗？Could we have a word after the meeting? ‖ 我想讲～句。I'd like to say a few words. ‖ 这事过～天再说。Let's put it aside for a couple of days. ⇨～下子

两[2] liǎng 〈量〉❶ *liang* [a unit of weight, equal to 1/10 jin or 50 grams]：二～茶叶 two *liang* of tea ❷〈旧〉tael [a unit of weight for silver or gold (about 31 grams)]：十～银子 10 taels of silver
【两岸】 liǎng'àn 〈名〉❶ both banks; both sides (of a river, strait, etc)：～柳树成行。The willows lined the banks. ‖ 河～挤满了来看热闹的人们。Both sides of the river were crowded with people who came to watch the fun. ❷ both sides across the Taiwan Strait(s)—China's mainland and Taiwan：～同胞 people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait(s) ‖ ～关系正常化 normalization of the relations between the mainland and Taiwan ‖ ～交流日益频繁 increasing cross-straits communication ‖ 海峡～的中国人渴望团聚的那一天。Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait(s) have been longing for the day of reunion.
〖～三地〗 liǎng'àn sāndì 〈名〉three parts of China on both sides of the Taiwan Strait(s)—China's mainland, Hong Kong and Taiwan
【两败俱伤】 liǎngbài-jùshāng 〈熟〉both sides suffer/lose; neither side gains/wins：还是讲和为好，免得～。It would be better for both sides to make peace than to wear each other out.
【两半儿】 liǎngbànr 〈名〉two halves：把蛋糕切成～。Cut the cake in half. ‖ 花瓶掉下来摔成～了。The vase fell and broke into halves.
【两倍】 liǎngbèi 〈名〉double; twice：六是三的～。Six is double three. / Six is the double of three. ‖ 实际工期是预想的～。The job took double the time expected. ‖ 四的～是八。Twice four is eight. ‖ 他的收入是我的～。His income is double mine. ‖ 投资已增至～。The investment has increased twofold. / The investment has doubled. ‖ 新建的停车场容量将是现有停车场的～。The new parking lot will double the capacity of the existing one. ‖ 这辆车的速度是那辆的～。This car runs twice as fast as that one. / This car runs at twice the speed of that one.
【两边】 liǎngbiān 〈名〉❶ both sides; either side：路的～长着白杨树。Poplars grow on both sides of the road. ❷ both directions or places：从～夹击 wage a converging attack; attack from both sides/directions ‖ 这间屋子～有窗户，光线很好。With windows on both sides, the house gets lots of light. ❸ both parties/sides：～讨好 try to please both sides; run with the hare and hunt with the hounds; offend neither side：～为难 be in trouble with both parties; be in a dilemma ‖ ～都同意货到付款。Both sides agreed on cash on delivery.
〖～倒〗 liǎngbiāndǎo 〈动〉lean now to one side, now to the other; waver：～的人 fence-sitter ‖ 墙上一棵草，风吹～ a tuft of grass atop the wall bends right and left in the wind—a person with no principle; a person of situation
【两便】 liǎngbiàn 〈形〉❶ convenient for both：定活～ either certificate deposit or current deposit; flexible deposit ‖ 您别等我了，咱们～。Please don't wait for me, and that would be convenient for both of us. ‖ 主客～。It's convenient for both the host and the guest. ❷ beneficial to both：公私～ benefit both public and individual interests ‖ ～之法 mutually beneficial solution
【两鬓】 liǎngbìn 〈名〉both temples：～斑白/苍苍 greying at the temples
【两不找】 liǎngbùzhǎo 〈动〉goods and payments match：你再拿一个泡泡糖，刚好～。Take one more bubble gum and the goods and payments will match. ‖ 咱们～。We're quits.
【两曹】 liǎngcáo ＝ 两造① liǎngzào
【两尺半】 liǎngchǐbàn 〈名〉〈旧〉army uniform：穿上～ put on the uniform—enter/join the army
【两重】 liǎngchóng 〈形〉double; dual; twofold：～目的 double purpose ‖ ～任务 twofold task ‖ ～意义 double/dual meaning; two layers of meaning ‖ 新旧社会～天。The new society is distinctly different from the old.
〖～性〗 liǎngchóngxìng ＝ 二重性 èrchóngxìng
【两次】 liǎngcì 〈名〉twice; two times：缺席～ have been absent twice ‖ 他每周去看父母～。He goes to see his parents twice a week. ‖ 我分～把这篇文章写完了。I finished the article in/at twice. ‖ 这部影片我看过～了。I've seen the film twice.
〖～曝光〗 liǎngcì bàoguāng 〈名〉[摄影] double exposure
〖～三番〗 liǎngcì-sānfān 〈熟〉again and again; time and again; over and over again; repeatedly：他～地出错，但从不犯同样的错误。He made mistake after mistake, but never the same mistake twice.
〖～运球〗 liǎngcì yùnqiú 〈名〉[篮球] double dribbling/dribble
【两党制】 liǎngdǎngzhì 〈名〉two-party/bipartisan system：有些西方国家实行～。Two-party system is practised in some Western countries.
【两抵】 liǎngdǐ 〈动〉balance/cancel each other; offset：今年的赢利与去年的亏损～。This year's profits balance last year's losses. ‖ 收支～。Income and expenditure balance each other. / The account balances out.
【两地】 liǎngdì 〈名〉two places
〖～分居〗 liǎngdì fēnjū 〈动〉(of husband and wife) live in different places：解决～问题 reunite husbands and wives living in different places
〖～套汇〗 liǎngdì tàohuì 〈名〉[经济] two-point arbitrage
【两点】 liǎngdiǎn 〈名〉(in gambling) deuce; snake eyes
【两点论】 liǎngdiǎnlùn 〈名〉[哲学] theory that everything consists of two opposites/has two aspects
【两端】 liǎngduān 〈名〉both ends/aspects：路的～ both ends of the road ‖ 把绳子～连接起来 join the rope end to end
【两段投标】 liǎngduàn tóubiāo 〈名〉two-stage bidding
【两耳不闻窗外事】 liǎng ěr bù wén chuāngwài shì 〈熟〉turn a deaf ear to what is going on outside the window; be unconcerned about the outside world：～，一心只读圣贤书。Both ears are shut to what is going on outside the window, and the whole mind is concentrated on sages' books.—One is completely/

utterly absorbed in the sages' teachings and oblivious of one's surroundings.

【两耳听诊器】 liǎng'ěrtīngzhěnqì 〈名〉 binaural stethoscope

【两分法】 liǎngfēnfǎ 〈名〉 ❶ [逻辑] dichotomy ❷ [哲学] theory of one dividing into two

【两个肩膀扛张嘴】 liǎnggè jiānbǎng káng zhāng zuǐ = 两肩担一口 liǎng jiān dān yī kǒu

【两个文明】 liǎnggè wénmíng 〈名〉 material and spiritual civilization; material progress and ethical progress: ～一起抓 place/lay equal emphasis on both material and cultural and ideological progress ‖ 促进～的建设 promote both material and spiritual development

【两个效益】 liǎnggè xiàoyì 〈名〉 economic results and social benefits: 处理好～的关系 *strike a balance between economic results and social benefits*

【两公婆】 liǎnggōngpó 〈名〉〈方〉 husband and wife: ～相敬如宾 husband and wife are most respectful to each other

【两瞽相扶】 liǎnggǔ-xiāngfú 〈熟〉 two blind persons support each other by the arm—be of little help to each other

【两广】 Liǎng Guǎng 〈名〉 Guangdong and Guangxi: ～总督 governor of Guangdong and Guangxi

【两害从轻】 liǎnghài-cóngqīng = 两害相权取其轻 liǎng hài xiāng quán qǔ qí qīng

【两害相权取其轻】 liǎng hài xiāng quán qǔ qí qīng 〈熟〉 choose the lesser of two evils

【两汉】 Liǎng Hàn 〈名〉 Western and Eastern Han dynasties

【两湖】 Liǎng Hú 〈名〉 Hubei and Hunan

【两虎相斗】 liǎnghǔ-xiāngdòu 〈熟〉 fight between two tigers—battle between two powers

〖～，必有一伤〗 liǎnghǔ-xiāngdòu, bì yǒu yī shāng 〈熟〉 when two tigers fight, one is sure to get hurt

【两虎相争】 liǎnghǔ-xiāngzhēng = 两虎相斗 liǎnghǔ-xiāngdòu

【两回事】 liǎnghuíshì 〈名〉 two entirely different things/matters: 参考和剽窃是截然不同的～。Citing for reference is distinctly different from plagiarism.

【两极】 liǎngjí 〈名〉 ❶ two poles of the earth—North Pole and South Pole ❷ [物理] two poles (of a magnet or an electric battery)—cathode and anode ❸ two opposing extremes; two polarities: ～相通。Extremes meet. ‖ 政治力量已分化为左右～。Political forces had polarized into right and left extremes. ⇨～分化

〖～分化〗 liǎngjí fēnhuà 〈动〉 polarize: 防止/消除～ prevent/eliminate polarization ‖ 贫富～ polarization of the poor and the rich; polarity between rich and poor ‖ 在这个问题上公众的意见～。Public opinion polarized on this issue.

〖～化〗 liǎngjíhuà 〈形〉 bipolar; polarized: ～社会 polarized society ‖ ～世界 bipolar world

【两肩担一口】 liǎng jiān dān yī kǒu 〈熟〉 have nothing but the mouth on one's shoulders—be extremely poor; be in dire poverty

【两江】 Liǎng Jiāng 〈名〉 Jiangnan [which was divided into Jiangsu (江苏) and Anhui (安徽) after the reign of Emperor Kangxi (康熙) of the Qing Dynasty] and Jiangxi provinces in the early Qing Dynasty

【两脚规】 liǎngjiǎoguī 〈名〉 compasses; dividers: 一副～ a pair of compasses/dividers

【两脚书橱】 liǎngjiǎo-shūchú = 立地书橱 lìdì-shūchú

【两晋】 Liǎng Jìn 〈名〉 Western Jin and Eastern Jin dynasties

【两可】 liǎngkě 〈动〉 ❶ both/either will do: 这次会议你参加不参加～。*It's all right with you whether you attend this meeting or not.* ❷ be uncertain yet; could go either way: 我去不去～。I may or may not go. ‖ 这个方法行不行还在～哪。Whether this method will be successful or not is yet uncertain. ⇨模棱～

〖～之间〗 liǎngkězhījiān 〈熟〉 ❶ either will do ❷ both are possible; maybe, maybe not: 成与不成还在～。Whether it will succeed or not could go either way. ‖ 他去或留还在～。He hung between staying and going.

【两口儿】 liǎngkǒur 〈名〉 couple: 小/老～ young/old couple

【两口子】 liǎngkǒuzi 〈名〉〈口〉 husband and wife; couple: 他们～感情很好。The couple are devotedly attached to each other. ‖ 这～三天两头吵架。The couple leads a dog-and-cat life.

【两肋插刀】 liǎnglèi-chādāo 〈熟〉 risk one's life; take great risks: 为朋友～ help one's friend at all costs

【两立】 liǎnglì 〈动〉 (of two parties) coexist: 我与你势不～。I cannot coexist with you. / Either you die or I.

【两利】 liǎnglì 〈动〉 be mutually beneficial: 劳资～ benefit both the labour and the management

【两路人】 liǎnglùrén 〈名〉 two kinds of people; totally different people: 她和他是～，没法合得来。*She and he were totally different kinds of people and could not get along well at all.*

【两码事】 liǎngmǎshì = 两回事 liǎnghuíshì

【两面】 liǎngmiàn 〈名〉 ❶ obverse and reverse sides (of an object); both sides: 布的正反～ right and wrong sides of the cloth ‖ 纸的～都可以写字。You may write on both sides of the paper. ❷ both directions/places: ～夹击 wage a converging attack; attack from both sides/directions; close in (upon an opponent army) from two flanks/both sides; make a pincer attack/assault ‖ 公路～都是山。*On both sides of the highway are mountains.* ❸ opposing aspects; opposite sides: ～讨好 please two opposite sides; run with the hare and hunt with the hounds; curry favour with two opposing parties ‖ ～手法 double-faced tactics; double-dealing; double game ‖ 问题的～都要考虑到。We should take both aspects of the problem into account/consideration. / We should see two sides of a coin. ⇨～性

〖～光〗 liǎngmiànguāng 〈熟〉〈贬〉 be smooth on both sides—please both parties: 他做事向来～，谁都不得罪。He is always ingratiating himself with both sides and offends no one.

〖～夹攻〗 liǎngmiàn-jiāgōng 〈动〉 wage a converging attack; attack from both sides/directions; close in (upon an opponent army) from two flanks/both sides; make a pincer attack/assault: 受到～ be under a pincer attack; be caught in a two-way squeeze; be under attack from both sides

〖～派〗 liǎngmiànpài 〈名〉 ❶ double-dealer: ～的政治态度 two-faced political attitude ‖ 不要与他那样的～打交道。Don't get involved with double-dealers like him. ‖ 他是个～。He is a double-faced man. ❷ double-dealing; double game; double-faced tactics: 耍～ resort to/play double-dealing; be double-faced/two-faced; play a double game

〖～三刀〗 liǎngmiàn-sāndāo 〈熟〉 double-dealing; double-faced; two-faced; play a double-game: ～的人 double-dealer; double-faced person

〖～性〗 liǎngmiànxìng 〈名〉 dual nature; duplicity; ambivalence

【两难】 liǎngnán 〈形〉 being in a dilemma; difficult to choose/decide: 陷入～境地 be stuck in a fix/dilemma; be caught between the devil and the blue sea; be on the horns of a dilemma ‖ 进退～ face a difficult choice; be in a dilemma ‖ 去还是不去，真是～。To go or not to go—it's really a hard decision to make.

【两旁】 liǎngpáng 〈名〉 both sides; either side: 高速公路～都有缓冲隔离带。The express motorway is flanked on both sides by the buffer-separation zones. ‖ 街道～都是高楼大厦。High-rises stand on/line both sides of the street. ‖ 门～各站一名卫兵。On either side of the door stands a guard.

【两片连映】 liǎngpiàn liányìng 〈名〉 [影视] double feature

【两栖】 liǎngqī 〈动〉 ❶ [生物] [军事] be amphibious/amphibian: ～车辆 amphibious vehicles ❷ be engaged in two fields/spheres: ⇨～明星; ～演员

〖～部队〗 liǎngqī bùduì 〈名〉 [军事] amphibious forces/units/corps

〖～动物〗 liǎngqī dòngwù 〈名〉 amphibious animal; amphibian: ～学 amphibiology ‖ 青蛙是～。Frogs are amphibious.

〖～纲〗 liǎngqīgāng 〈名〉 [动物] Amphibia

〖～舰艇〗 liǎngqī jiàntǐng 〈名〉 [军事] amphibious vessel

〖～明星〗 liǎngqī míngxīng 〈名〉 bi-media star: 舞台电影～ star of stage and screen ‖ 影视～ star of screen and video; star in both films and TV programmes; movie-cum-TV star

〖～演员〗 liǎngqī yǎnyuán 〈名〉 amphibious actor/actress; multi-functioning actor/actress

〖～植物〗 liǎngqī zhíwù 〈名〉 amphibious plant; amphiphyte; amphibian

〖～作战〗 liǎngqī zuòzhàn 〈名〉 amphibious warfare/operation: ～舰艇 amphibious (warfare) vessel

【两歧】 liǎngqí 〈动〉〈书〉 (of opinions, judgements, decisions, etc) diverge; differ; be at variance: 双方意见～，因此很难达成共识。The two sides cannot agree with each other and a consensus is therefore hard to reach.

【两讫】 liǎngqì 〈动〉 [商业] goods are delivered and bill is cleared: 货款～。The goods are delivered and the bill is cleared/

paid.

【两清】 liǎngqīng 〈动〉(of the seller and the buyer) get the accounts square; square up

【两权分离】 liǎngquán fēnlí 〈动〉separate two different rights: 企业要搞～,把所有权和经营权分开。All enterprises should separate the two different rights: the right of ownership and the right of management.

【两全】 liǎngquán 〈动〉be good both ways; be satisfactory to both sides; have regard for both parties: ～之策 solution satisfactory to both sides/in both respects ‖ 势难～。It's hard to satisfy both sides. ‖ 忠孝难以～。It's hard to be a loyal subject and a filial son at the same time.

〖～其美〗 liǎngquánqíměi 〈熟〉satisfy both parties/sides; meet rival claims; to the satisfaction of both parties; suit both: ～的办法 method that satisfies both parties

【两人世界】 liǎngrén shìjiè 〈名〉two people's world

【两审终审制】 liǎngshěn zhōngshěnzhì 〈名〉[法律] system of the court of second instance being the court of last instance

【两世为人】 liǎngshì-wéirén 〈熟〉barely escape with one's life; be lucky to have escaped death; have a narrow escape: 好险哪!我们是～了。How dangerous that was! We just barely escaped with our lives. ‖ 能从这次空难中逃脱,真是～。I was just lucky to have survived the air crash.

【两手】 liǎngshǒu 〈名〉❶ a few tricks/skills (of a trade): 留～儿 keep sth back (of one's skills or tricks) ‖ 露～儿 show some skills or tricks; do one's stuff ‖ 有～儿 be skilful/capable ‖ 就你那～儿,也想在这儿混? With that skill of yours, you want to muddle along here? ❷ both hands; both aspects; dual tactics: 做～准备 prepare oneself for both possibilities/eventualities; prepare for the worst ⇨～空空

〖～空空〗 liǎngshǒukōngkōng 〈熟〉be empty-handed; have got nothing on one's hands

〖～抓〗 liǎngshǒuzhuā 〈动〉lay equal emphasis on (material progress and cultural and ideological progress): 物质文明、精神文明～,两手都要硬。We must address ourselves to the problem of material as well as cultural and ideological progress without any letup.

【两条腿走路】 liǎngtiáotuǐ zǒulù 〈熟〉walk on two legs adopt a two-way strategy in implementing a plan

【两条心】 liǎngtiáoxīn 〈名〉fundamental disagreement; not of one mind: 父子俩～,各有打算。The father and the son were not of one mind, each having his own consideration.

【两跳】 liǎngtiào 〈名〉[体育] double bounce [in table tennis]

【两头】 liǎngtóu 〈名〉❶ both ends; either end: ～尖 pointed at both ends ‖ ～小,中间大 small at both ends and big in the middle ‖ 街道～都被堵住了。Both ends of the street are blocked. ‖ 车厢～站满了人,可中间还是空的。The bus is crowded at both ends, but empty in the middle. ❷ both parties/sides: ～不是人 be suspected by both parties ‖ ～受气 be bullied by both sides; be caught between the hammer and the anvil ‖ ～说情 intercede between two parties ‖ ～讨好 please both parties; curry favour with both parties; ingratiate oneself to both sides; run with the hare and hunt with the hounds ‖ ～为难 find it hard to please both parties; find it difficult to satisfy two conflicting demands; be in an awkward situation ‖ 这件事务必做得让～都满意。It must be handled in a way that satisfies both sides. / It must be handled to the satisfaction of both parties. ❸ two places: ～儿跑 go back and forth between two places ‖ 家里地里～儿她一个人很难照顾得过来。It is hard for her to take good care of the family and work in the field at the same time all by herself.

〖～落空〗 liǎngtóu-luòkōng 〈熟〉fall between two stools; suffer double losses

【两下里】 liǎngxiàli 〈名〉❶ both sides/parties: ～再一碰头,事情就算定了。One more meeting between the two sides will get it settled. ‖ 这项规定对咱们～都有好处。Both of us will benefit from this regulation. ❷ two places: 夫妇俩在～住,生活很不方便。Living in two different places brought much inconvenience to the couple.

【两下子】 liǎngxiàzi 〈口〉❶〈量〉a couple of times; a few times; several times: 他挣扎了～想站起来,但没成功。He struggled several times to get on his feet, but failed. ‖ 我～就把钉子砸进去了。I drove in the nail with a few strokes of the hammer. ‖ 这几道题简单,他～就做完了。These questions are rather simple. He finished them without much effort. ❷〈名〉a few tricks/skills of a trade: 你真有～! You really are smart! / You're cool! ‖ 他就会这～,别的什么本事也没有。He knows only these tricks. Nothing more.

【两相情愿】 liǎngxiāng-qíngyuàn 〈熟〉both parties agree (of free will); both parties are willing; by mutual consent: ～的离婚 divorce by mutual consent ‖ 婚姻须～,不能强求。Marriage should be of mutual consent. It cannot be arranged.

【两厢】 liǎngxiāng 〈名〉❶ wing-rooms on either side of a one-storey house ❷ both sides; either side: ～伺候 wait upon sb on both sides ‖ 站立～ stand on both sides; stand on either side

〖～情愿〗 liǎngxiāng-qíngyuàn ＝两相情愿 liǎngxiāng-qíngyuàn

【两相】 liǎngxiàng 〈形〉[电学] two-phase

〖～电动机〗 liǎngxiàng diàndòngjī 〈名〉two-phase motor

〖～电流〗 liǎngxiàng diànliú 〈名〉two-phase current

【两小无猜】 liǎngxiǎowúcāi 〈熟〉(of a little boy and a little girl) be innocent playmates

【两心】 liǎngxīn 〈名〉❶ affection for each other: ～相印 have mutual affinity ‖ ～相知 know each other well ❷ disloyalty: 怀有～ be of a different mind; have ulterior motives; have a hidden agenda

【两性】 liǎngxìng 〈名〉❶ both sexes—male and female: ⇨～关系;～花;～人 ❷[化学] amphoteric/amphiprotic quality: ⇨～化合物;～胶体

〖～反应〗 liǎngxìng fǎnyìng 〈名〉[化学] amphoteric reaction

〖～关系〗 liǎngxìng guānxì 〈名〉sexual relationship/relations: 发生～ have sex; have sexual intercourse

〖～花〗 liǎngxìnghuā 〈名〉hermaphrodite flower

〖～化合物〗 liǎngxìng huàhéwù 〈名〉[化学] amphoteric compound

〖～胶体〗 liǎngxìng jiāotǐ 〈名〉[化学] amphoteric colloid; ampholytoid

〖～人〗 liǎngxìngrén 〈名〉[医学] bisexual person; hermaphrodite; ambisexual; ambivalent

〖～融合〗 liǎngxìng rónghé 〈名〉[生物] amphimixis

〖～生殖〗 liǎngxìng shēngzhí 〈名〉amphigony; bisexual reproduction

〖～体〗 liǎngxìngtǐ 〈名〉hermaphrodite; bisexual

【两袖清风】 liǎngxiù-qīngfēng 〈熟〉(of an official) retain one's integrity; be free from corruption; be/stay/remain uncorrupted; have clean hands: ～,一身正气 remain uncorrupted and maintain one's integrity; be upright and uncorrupted

【两样】 liǎngyàng 〈形〉different; not the same: 没什么～ there's no difference (between); be the same ‖ ～对待 treat differently; different treatment ‖ 哥儿俩相貌一样,但脾气却～。The two brothers are alike in appearance, but quite different in temperament. ‖ 有什么～? What's the difference?

【两仪】 liǎngyí 〈名〉〈书〉❶ heaven and earth; world ❷ *Yin* and *Yang* [in the Chinese classic *The Book of Changes*《易经》]; Two Elementary Forms (that make up the whole universe): 太极生～,～生四象,四象生八卦。The Great Extreme produced the Two Elementary Forms. These Two Elementary Forms produced the Four Emblematic Symbols, which again produced the Eight Trigrams. ❸ male and female; man and woman

【两姨】 liǎngyí 〈名〉maternal cousins: ～姐妹/兄弟 female/male maternal cousins

〖～亲〗 liǎngyíqīn 〈名〉maternal cousins

【两翼】 liǎngyì 〈名〉❶ both wings: 展开～ (of a bird) spread out both wings ‖ 飞机的～ both wings of an airplane ❷ [军事] both flanks/wings: ～包抄 make a pincer movement/attack; make a double envelopment ‖ 从敌军～突围 make a break-through from both flanks of the enemy army ❸ both sides (of a building, etc): 电影院的～ both sides of the cinema

【两用】 liǎngyòng 〈形〉dual-purpose; double-purpose; dual-use; double-use; double-duty: ～产品 dual-use product ‖ ～电动机 dual-purpose motor ‖ ～沙发 convertible sofa ‖ ～雨衣 reversible raincoat

〖～衫〗 liǎngyòngshān 〈名〉jacket for spring and autumn wear; spring and autumn jacket

【两院制】 liǎngyuànzhì 〈名〉two-chamber system; bicameral system; bicameralism

【两造】 liǎngzào 〈名〉❶ [法律] both parties in a lawsuit; both plaintiff and defendant ❷〈方〉two crops: 一年～ two crops a

year

【两着儿】 liǎngzhāor 〈名〉 ❶ moves in chess playing or *wushu*: 教～ teach sb a couple of moves ❷ a few tricks: 他那～能骗谁? His tricks won't deceive anybody.

【两足动物】 liǎngzú dòngwù 〈名〉 bipedal; two-legged animal

俩 liǎng → 伎俩 jìliǎng

⇨liǎ

唡 liǎng 〈旧〉 = 英两 yīngliǎng

緉 liǎng 〈量〉〈书〉 [for socks, shoes, etc] pair: 两～草鞋 two pairs of straw sandals ‖ 一～丝履 a pair of silk shoes

裲 liǎng

【裲裆】 liǎngdāng 〈名〉〈古〉 sleeveless garment; vest

蜽 liǎng → 蛧蜽 wǎngliǎng

魉 liǎng → 魍魉 wǎngliǎng

liàng

亮 liàng ❶ 〈形〉 bright; light: 把鞋擦～ get one's shoes polished/shined; polish/shine one's shoes ‖ 灯很～ bright light/lamp ‖ 光很～ bright light ‖ 眼睛～ bright/shining eyes ‖ 他把皮鞋擦得闪闪发～。He polished his shoes till they shone. ‖ 这屋子真～。The room is very bright. ⇨～光; ～晶晶; 明～ ❷ 〈动〉 shine; lighten: 电灯不～了。The electric light failed. ‖ 灯塔～着绿光。The light house exhibits/shows/displays a green light. ‖ 东方～起来了。The eastern sky lightened up. ‖ 深夜他的房间还～着灯。A light was still burning in his room in the depth of night. ‖ 天渐渐～起来了。The light is dawning little by little. ❸ 〈名〉 light: 别挡～儿! Don't block the light! / Stand out of the light. ‖ 洞里一点儿～儿也没有。It is pitch dark inside the cave. ❹ 〈名〉 lamp, light, candle, etc: 点个～儿 light a lamp ❺ 〈形〉 (of voice) loud and clear; resonant: 他的嗓音很～。He has a resonant voice. ⇨洪～; 嘹～; 响～ ❻ 〈动〉 make one's voice loud and clear: ～嗓子 lift up/raise one's voice ‖ ～开喉咙喊 shout at the top of one's voice; strain one's voice to shout ❼ 〈形〉 clear; enlightened: 你这么一说,我心里头～了。What you said was very informative/instructive to me. ⇨打开天窗说～话; 心明眼～ ❽ 〈动〉 show; reveal; disclose: ～观点 declare/voice one's position; air one's views; voice one's opinions ‖ ～身份 reveal one's identity ‖ ～思想 lay bare one's innermost thoughts ‖ ～通行证 show/produce one's pass ‖ ～一～真功夫 show/demonstrate one's real/genuine skills (in sth); show one's ability/competence ‖ 他突然～出一支枪。He suddenly produced a gun. ⇨～分; ～牌; ～相

【亮察】 liàngchá 〈动〉〈敬〉 be sharp-eyed enough to perceive/see: 具实陈情,敬希～。I have made a truthful statement of my case and I respectfully await your judicious judgement.

【亮敞】 liàngchǎng 〈形〉 bright and spacious; light and roomy: 房间～ bright and spacious room

【亮丑】 liàngchǒu 〈动〉 lay bare one's faults, mistakes, etc of one's own accord

【亮达】 liàngdá 〈形〉 sensible: 聪明～ smart and sensible

【亮底】 liàngdǐ 〈动〉 ❶ put one's cards on the table; have a showdown; tell/reveal the whole story; reveal/disclose one's plan, intention, purpose, views, etc: 别让我们乱猜了,你就～吧。Save us from idle guessing. Show your real intention. ‖ 给你说～话吧,咱们公司快倒闭了。To tell you the truth, our company is on the verge of bankruptcy. ❷ reveal/show the result: 这场比赛还没～呢。The outcome of the game is still undecided.

【亮底牌】 liàng dǐpái 〈动〉 ❶ cast/play one's trump card: 亮你的底牌吧,看看谁的牌大。Show your final card and let's see who will win. ❷ 〈喻〉 reveal/disclose one's real purpose, intention, plan, etc; put one's cards on the table; have a showdown: 把你的底牌亮亮吧,我们也好有个准备。Put your cards on the table so that we can make necessary preparations.

【亮点】 liàngdiǎn 〈名〉 bright spot; shining point — ❶ sb/sth attracting attention; focus of attention: 拍卖会上的～ the main focus of attention at the auction ❷ building lightened by strong coloured lights

【亮度】 liàngdù 〈名〉 [物理] luminance; brightness; brilliance: ～对比 luminance/brightness contrast ‖ ～调节 luminance/brightness control ‖ 绝对～ absolute brightness ‖ 平均～ average/mean brightness ‖ 色调/图像～ tonal/image brightness ‖ 星体的～ brightness of celestial bodies ‖ 荧光屏～ screen brilliance ‖ 最大/最小～ maximum/minimum brightness

〖～计〗 liàngdùjì 〈名〉 luminance meter

〖～信号〗 liàngdù xìnhào 〈名〉 luminance/brightness signal

【亮分】 *liàngfēn* 〈动〉 *(of a judge at a contest, etc) show/display marks*: 裁判们亮出给各位参赛选手打的分。The judges displayed the marks they gave to each contestant. ‖ 请评委～。Will the judges please show the marks.

【亮光】 liàngguāng 〈名〉 ❶ light: 一道～ a shaft/tube/gleam of light ‖ 发出～ emit a brilliant light ‖ 黑暗中突然出现一道～。A light gleamed in the darkness. ‖ 他借着路灯的～,看了这封信。He read the letter by the light of the street lamp. ❷ light reflected from an object; shine: 铜器的～ gleam of the brassware ‖ 这种布料有～。This kind of cloth is shiny. / This kind of cloth has a shine.

〖～光〗 liàngguāngguāng 〈形〉 dazzling; shining: ～的刀/剑 shining knife/sword ‖ 镰刀磨得～的。The sickle has been ground until it shines.

〖～漆〗 liàngguāngqī 〈名〉 polish lacquer

【亮红牌】 *liàng hóngpái* 〈动〉 ❶ *show a red card (in a game)* ❷ 〈喻〉 order (a factory, etc) to suspend production, etc; suspend *the licence/certificate/permit*

【亮话】 liànghuà 〈名〉 blunt words: 说～吧,我不能帮你这个忙。To put it straight, I can't help you. ⇨打开天窗说～

【亮黄牌】 liàng huángpái 〈动〉 ❶ show a yellow card (in a game) ❷ 〈喻〉 give a warning

【亮晃晃】 liànghuǎnghuǎng 〈形〉 dazzling; brilliant; shining; glittering: ～的金币 glittering/shiny gold coins ‖ ～的雪地 dazzling snow(-covered) field ‖ ～的阳光 dazzling/brilliant sunlight

【亮节】 liàngjié 〈名〉 high integrity; noble character

〖～高风〗 liàngjié-gāofēng = 高风亮节 gāofēng-liàngjié

【亮晶晶】 liàngjīngjīng 〈形〉 glistening; sparkling; glittering: ～的露珠 glistening/sparkling dew (drops) ‖ ～的星星 twinkling/sparkling/glittering stars ‖ ～的眼睛 sparkling/glistening/flashing/shining eyes

【亮蓝】 liànglán 〈名〉 [化学] brilliant blue

【亮丽】 liànglì 〈形〉 ❶ bright and beautiful; splendid: ～的眼睛 bright and beautiful eyes ‖ 色彩～的景致 landscape bright with colours ‖ 新落成的市图书馆给古城又增添了一道～的风景线。The newly completed municipal library opens another vista to the splendour of the ancient city. ❷ beautiful; graceful: 她的诗歌很有韵味,散文也写得～。She writes lyrical poems and brilliant prose.

【亮牌】 liàngpái 〈动〉 put one's cards on the table; have a showdown: 别急着～。Don't show your cards too early.

【亮牌子】 liàng páizi 〈动〉 reveal one's name, identity, etc

【亮儿】 liàngr 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ light; lamp; candle, torch, etc: 快拿个～来! Get a light, quick! ❷ light: 挡～ block the light; stand in sb's light ‖ 远远看见有几点～,他们就知道靠近村庄了。Seeing a little glow in the distance, they knew they were now near the village.

【亮色】 liàngsè 〈名〉 bright colour: ～衣料 bright-coloured cloth

【亮闪闪】 liàngshǎnshǎn 〈形〉 sparkling; glistening; glittering; flashing: ～的星星 twinkling/sparkling/glittering stars ‖ ～的眼睛 sparkling/glistening/flashing/shining eyes

【亮私】 *liàngsī* 〈动〉 *reveal one's selfish ideas; bare one's selfish thoughts*

【亮堂堂】 *liàngtángtáng* 〈形〉 *brightly-lit; well-lit; bright; brilliant*: ～的教室 brightly-lit/well-lit/bright classroom ‖ 灯火通明,把广场照得～的。With the lights blazing, the square was brightly-lit. / The square was ablaze with lights.

【亮堂】 liàngtang 〈形〉 ❶ bright; light: 新建的办公楼既宽敞又～。The newly-built office buildings are bright and spacious. ❷ clear; enlightened: 经过学习,心里更～了。After study we became more enlightened. ‖ 通报会后,大家心里～多了。We felt better informed of the matter/situation after the briefing. ❸ (of voice) loud and clear; sonorous; resonant: 嗓门～ have a

sonorous/resonant/loud voice ‖ 清清嗓子，唱～点。Clear your throat and sing louder.

【亮王牌】 liàng wángpái 〈动〉❶ cast/play one's trump card; play one's best card ❷〈喻〉resort to one's most effective/powerful method

【亮相】 liàngxiàng 〈动〉❶［戏曲］strike a pose on the stage: 登台～ strike a pose on the stage ❷ appear/perform in public; show up: 首次～ make one's debut ‖ 出于某种原因省长未在这次会上～。For some reason the governor didn't show up at the meeting. ‖ 他最近常在电视上～。He has often appeared on television recently. ❸ declare one's position; openly state one's views; make one's position, views, etc known to the public: 事情没有完全结束前先别急着～。Don't declare your views before the matter is completely wrapped up.

【亮眼人】 liàngyǎnrén 〈名〉bright-eyed person; the bright-eyed［used by the blind for those who can see］

【亮锃锃】 liàngzèngzèng 〈形〉shining; shiny; gleaming: ～的刀/剑 gleaming/shining knife/sword ‖ ～的新自行车 shiny new bike ‖ 他把头剃得～的。His shaved head is shiny.

【亮铮铮】 liàngzhēngzhēng 〈形〉shining; shiny; gleaming: ～的剑 gleaming/shining sword ‖ 一副～的手铐 a shiny pair of handcuffs ‖ 他们都把自己的皮鞋擦得～的。All of them polished their leather shoes shining bright.

【亮直】 liàngzhí 〈形〉sincere and honest

【亮子】 liàngzi 〈名〉［建筑］transom window; fanlight

倞 liàng

❶〈动〉〈书〉ask for; demand ❷〈旧〉＝ 亮 liàng
⇨jìng

凉 liàng

〈动〉let sth cool (off/down): 汤太烫，～一会儿再喝。The soup is too hot. Let it cool off a bit before you drink it.
⇨liáng

悢 liàng

〈形〉〈书〉sad; sorrowful; melancholy

【悢悢】 liàngliàng 〈书〉❶〈形〉sad; sorrowful; melancholy ❷〈动〉think fondly of; feel nostalgic about

【悢然】 liàngrán 〈形〉〈书〉sad; sorrowful; melancholy

谅 liàng

〈动〉❶ understand; make allowance(s) for: 本着互～互让的精神 in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation ⇨～解; 体～; 原～ ❷ suppose; presume; expect; think: ～必如此。I think it must be so. / Presumably it is so. ‖ ～他不敢。I don't believe he dares. ‖ ～他没有这么大本事。I don't think he is as able/capable as that. ‖ 前函～已收到。I suppose/expect you have received my last letter.

【谅察】 liàngchá 〈动〉［used in correspondence］ask for your understanding and forgiveness: 不当之处，尚希～。If there is anything inappropriate, I ask for your understanding and forgiveness.

【谅解】 liàngjiě 〈动〉understand; make allowance(s) for: 促进相互～ further/promote mutual understanding ‖ 达成～ come to/reach an understanding (of) ‖ 得到～ get/gain sb's forgiveness ‖ 请求～ seek sb's forgiveness/understanding ‖ 增进国际间的相互～ strengthen/improve international understanding ‖ 真诚的～ cordial understanding ‖ 如果他们之间有摩擦，那就应该相互～。If there is friction between them, each should make allowances for the other. ‖ 我～你的苦衷。I understand your difficulties/plight.

〖～备忘录〗 liàngjiě bèiwànglù 〈名〉memorandum of understanding: 签署～ sign a memorandum of understanding

辆 liàng

〈量〉［for vehicles］: 两～坦克 two tanks ‖ 三～马车 three horse-drawn carts ‖ 一～公共汽车/汽车/自行车 a bus/car/bicycle

靓 liàng

〈形〉〈方〉beautiful; pretty; handsome; good-looking: 这姑娘不仅人长得～，心地也很善良。The girl is not only pretty but also kind-hearted.
⇨jìng

【靓丽】 liànglì 〈形〉pretty; beautiful: 扮相～ prettily costumed and made up ‖ ～的容颜 beautiful facial features

【靓妹】 liàngmèi 〈名〉〈方〉pretty/beautiful girl

【靓女】 liàngnǚ 〈名〉〈方〉pretty/beautiful girl

【靓仔】 liàngzǎi 〈名〉〈方〉handsome young man

量 liàng

❶〈名〉〈书〉measure［such as *dou*（斗）and *sheng*（升），used as a standard unit for measuring the volume in ancient times］: ⇨度～衡 ❷〈名〉capacity: ⇨胆～; 力～; 气～ ❸〈名〉volume; quantity; amount: 出口/进口～ volume of exports/imports ‖ 质～并重 put emphasis on both quality and quantity ⇨～变; 产～; 总～ ❹〈动〉estimate; measure: ⇨～体裁衣; 不自～力; 估～
⇨liáng

【量变】 liàngbiàn 〈名〉［哲学］quantitative change: 从～到质变 from quantitative change to qualitative change

【量才录用】 liàngcái-lùyòng 〈熟〉assign sb a job that suits his ability/talent; employ sb according to his qualifications; give sb work/employment suited to his abilities: 公司的用人原则是～。To hire people according to their abilities is the company's principle of employment.

【量材录用】 liàngcái-lùyòng ＝ 量才录用 liàngcái-lùyòng

【量词】 liàngcí 〈名〉［语法］measure word; classifier［such as 个，次，阵，etc］

【量贩店】 liàngfàndiàn 〈名〉wholesale store

【量腹而食】 liàngfù'érshí 〈动〉never eat more than one can digest; be moderate in eating

【量纲】 liànggāng 〈名〉［物理］dimension: ～分析 dimensional analysis

〖～常数〗 liànggāng chángshù 〈名〉dimensional constant

〖～方程〗 liànggāng fāngchéng 〈名〉dimension equation

【量化】 liànghuà 〈动〉quantify; quantize: ～考核 quantitative examination

〖～分析〗 liànghuà fēnxī 〈名〉quantitative analysis: 进行～ make a quantitative analysis

〖～管理〗 liànghuà guǎnlǐ 〈名〉quantitative management: 实行～ exercise quantitative management

【量力】 liànglì 〈动〉estimate one's own strength/ability (and act accordingly): 你这样做简直是鸡蛋碰石头，太不～了。What you are doing is like an egg striking a rock—you're simply over-reaching yourself. ⇨不自～

〖～而为〗 liànglì'érwéi ＝ 量力而行 liànglì'érxíng

〖～而行〗 liànglì'érxíng 〈熟〉do what one is capable of; do what one's strength allows; act according to one's capability; do things within one's reach/power/capacity: 你最好～，别太累着自己。You'd better act according to your own capability. Don't overwork yourself.

【量入为出】 liàngrù-wéichū 〈熟〉budget one's expenses according to one's income; proportion the expenses to receipts; match one's spending to one's income; put one's hand no further than one's sleeve will reach; live within one's means/income; make both ends meet; cut one's coat according to one's cloth: 过日子应该～，花钱不能大手大脚。One should live within one's means and be careful with his money.

【量体裁衣】 liàngtǐ-cáiyī 〈熟〉cut the garment/coat/clothes/dress according to the figure—act as the circumstance allows/requires; act according to actual circumstances

【量小非君子】 liàngxiǎo fēi jūnzǐ 〈熟〉a small mind makes no gentleman; a gentleman has no petty mind: ～，无毒不丈夫。As a small mind makes no gentleman, a real man lacks no venom.

【量小力微】 liàngxiǎo-lìwēi 〈熟〉few in number and weak in strength

【量刑】 liàngxíng 〈动〉［法律］(of a law court) impose a penalty on sb according to the crime he has committed; mete out punishment according to the crime committed: ～宽大 exercise leniency in passing sentence ‖ 根据犯罪事实～。Measurement of penalty is based on the crime committed. / Make the punishment fit the crime.

【量子】 liàngzǐ 〈名〉［物理］quantum: ～产额 quantum yield ‖ ～定律 quantum law ‖ ～辐射 quantum radiation ‖ ～假设 quantum hypothesis ‖ 光～ light quantum; photon

〖～变频器〗 liàngzǐ biànpínqì 〈名〉quantum frequency converter

〖～场〗 liàngzǐchǎng 〈名〉quantum field: ～论 quantum field theory

〖～干涉仪〗 liàngzǐ gānshèyí 〈名〉quantum interferometer

〖～光学〗 liàngzǐ guāngxué 〈名〉quantum optics

〖～化〗 liàngzǐhuà 〈动〉quantize: ～失真 quantization distortion/noise

〖～化学〗 liàngzǐ huàxué 〈名〉quantum chemistry
〖～计数器〗 liàngzǐ jìshùqì 〈名〉[电学] quantum counter
〖～计算机〗 liàngzǐ jìsuànjī 〈名〉quantum computer
〖～力学〗 liàngzǐ lìxué 〈名〉[物理] *quantum mechanics*
〖～论〗 liàngzǐlùn 〈名〉[物理] quantum theory
〖～生物学〗 liàngzǐ shēngwùxué 〈名〉quantum biology
〖～声学〗 liàngzǐ shēngxué 〈名〉quantum acoustics
〖～数〗 liàngzǐshù 〈名〉[物理] quantum number: ～亏损 quantum defect
〖～态〗 liàngzǐtài 〈名〉[物理] quantum state
〖～统计学〗 liàngzǐ tǒngjìxué 〈名〉quantum statistics
〖～物理学〗 liàngzǐ wùlǐxué 〈名〉quantum physics
〖～系统〗 liàngzǐ xìtǒng 〈名〉[物理] quantum system
〖～振荡器〗 liàngzǐ zhèndàngqì 〈名〉quantum oscillator

晾 liàng ❶〈动〉dry in the air; air-dry; air: ～被子/床垫 air the quilt/mattress ‖ ～鱼干 air fish slices ❷〈动〉dry in the sun; sun: ～衣服 sun clothes; hang the washing out to dry; put the washing out ‖ 把被褥好好～一～。Give the bedding a good/thorough sunning/airing. ❸〈动〉cold-shoulder; slight; leave out in the cold: 他们又说又笑,把我～在一边儿了。While chatting and laughing, they were oblivious of my presence. / I was left out in the cold as they were having a good time chatting and laughing. ❹ = 凉 liàng

【晾干】 liànggān 〈动〉dry by airing: ～的床单 well-aired sheets ‖ 把衣服拿出去～。Hang the clothes out to dry. ‖ 鞋子已经～了。The shoes are already dry.
【晾晒】 liàngshài 〈动〉air; air-dry; sun: ～被褥/衣服 air the bedding/clothes in the sun ‖ ～粮食 sun the grain
【晾台】 liàngtái 〈名〉sun terrace (for drying cloth)
【晾衣架】 liàngyījià 〈名〉airer (for clothes); clotheshorse
【晾衣绳】 liàngyīshéng 〈名〉clothesline; washing line
【晾纸机】 liàngzhǐjī 〈名〉paper conditioning machine

喨 liàng → 嘹喨 liáoliàng

踉 liàng

【踉跄】 liàngqiàng 〈动〉stagger; totter: 打～ stagger ‖ 步伐～ walk unsteadily; stagger (in walking) ‖ 他～了几步,跌倒在地。He staggered and fell. ‖ 小孩踉踉跄跄地向母亲走去。The child tottered towards his mother.
【踉蹡】 liàngqiàng = 踉跄 liàngqiàng

liāo

撩 liāo 〈动〉❶ hold up/lift/raise a drooping part of something: ～帘子/面罩 raise the curtain/veil ‖ ～起裙子 hold up/lift the hem of a skirt ❷ sprinkle with one's hand: 给花儿～些水。Sprinkle some water on the flowers. ❸〈方〉shoot a glance at; dart a look at: 我只～了一眼,没看清楚。I didn't see it clearly as I only glanced at it.
⇨liáo

【撩衣奋臂】 liāoyī-fènbì 〈熟〉hold up one's coat and raise one's arm—be ready to fight

蹽 liāo 〈动〉〈方〉❶ run; rush; dash: 一口气～出十几里地 race over ten *li* in one breath ‖ 他～开了。He dashed off. ❷ stride; walk fast: ～开大步奔向车站 make strides toward the railway station ❸ sneak off; leave stealthily; slip away: 他悄悄～了,没人注意。He slipped away *unnoticed/without being seen*. ‖ 他一看形势不妙就～了。Sensing danger, he took to his heels at once.

liáo

辽[1] liáo 〈形〉distant; remote; faraway: ⇨～阔

辽[2] Liáo 〈名〉❶ Liao Dynasty (907-1125) ❷ Liao [another name for Liaoning Province (辽宁)]

【辽东】 Liáodōng 〈名〉Liaodong [area east of the Liao River, i. e. the eastern and southern part of Liaoning Province]
〖～半岛〗 Liáodōng Bàndǎo 〈名〉Liaodong Peninsula
【辽阔】 liáokuò 〈形〉vast; extensive; immense: 幅员～ have a vast territory ‖ 土地～ vast expanse of land; vast territory ‖ ～的水域 vast expanse of water ‖ ～的平原绵亘数百英里。The vast plains stretch for a few hundred miles.
【辽廓】 liáokuò 〈形〉vast; extensive; immense
【辽落】 liáoluò 〈形〉vast; spacious
【辽宁】 Liáoníng 〈名〉Liaoning (Province)
【辽西】 Liáoxī 〈名〉Liaoxi [area west of the Liao River, i. e. the western part of Liaoning Province]
【辽远】 liáoyuǎn 〈形〉distant; remote; faraway: ～的边疆 distant frontier regions; remote frontiers ‖ ～的未来 distant future

疗 liáo 〈动〉❶ treat; cure; heal: ⇨～伤;～养;医～ ❷ relieve (pain, suffering, etc): ～渴 satisfy one's thirst ⇨～饥;～贫

【疗程】 liáochéng 〈名〉course/period of treatment; cure: ～短,见效快 short period of treatment and quick recovery ‖ 服两个～的药 take medicines for two periods of treatment ‖ 你这病得看几个～才能好。You'll be fine only after several courses of treatment.
【疗法】 *liáofǎ 〈名〉therapy; cure; treatment*: 尝试新～ *try a* new treatment/cure ‖ 接受静养～ take a treatment of quiet rest ‖ 使用舞蹈/音乐～ employ/take dance/music therapy ‖ 提供/提倡一种～ provide/advocate a cure ‖ 用针刺～治愈疾病 effect a cure by acupuncture ‖ 按摩～ massotherapy ‖ 保守/封闭～ conservative/block treatment ‖ 超声波～ ultrasonic therapy ‖ 电休克～ shock treatment; electro-shock therapy ‖ 放射～ radiation/radioactive therapy ‖ 钴线～ cobalt-beam therapy ‖ 红外线/紫外线～ infrared/ultraviolet therapy ‖ 化学～ chemotherapy ‖ 矫正～ corrective therapy ‖ 禁食～ fasting cure ‖ 精神～ psychic treatment ‖ 抗生素～ antibiotic therapy ‖ 免疫～ immunization therapy ‖ 气候～ climatic treatment ‖ 日光～ sun-rays treatment ‖ 温泉～ hot-*spring cure* ‖ 物理～ *physical therapy* ‖ 心理～ *psychotherapy* ‖ 药物～ drug treatment ‖ 饮食～ diet cure ‖ 综合～ combined/composite treatment ‖ 这种～见效慢。The cure works slowly.
【疗饥】 liáojī 〈动〉〈书〉allay/appease/alleviate/assuage/satisfy/stay one's hunger (with sth)
【疗救】 liáojiù 〈动〉treat and cure: ～伤病员 give treatment to the sick and wounded
【疗贫】 liáopín 〈动〉〈书〉relieve sb's poverty; relieve sb of poverty
【疗热草】 liáorècǎo 〈名〉[植物] feverwort
【疗伤】 liáoshāng 〈动〉treat and dress the wound
【疗效】 liáoxiào 〈名〉curative/therapeutic effect: 发挥～ work a cure ‖ ～持久 *lasting cure* ‖ ～显著 *with marked curative effect* ‖ 疗程短,～快 short period of treatment and quick recovery ‖ 青霉素对肺炎有显著～。Penicillin is particularly effective in the treatment of pneumonia.
【疗养】 liáoyǎng 〈动〉take a rest cure; take a cure in a sanatorium: ～几个月 have a rest cure of several months
〖～所〗 liáoyǎngsuǒ 〈名〉sanatorium
〖～院〗 *liáoyǎngyuàn 〈名〉sanatorium; nursing/rest home*; convalescent hospital/home
【疗治】 liáozhì 〈动〉treat; cure; heal; give medical treatment to: ～烧伤 treat burns

膋 liáo 〈名〉〈古〉*fat on intestines*

聊[1] liáo 〈副〉❶ tentatively; for the moment: ⇨～备一格; ～以自慰 ❷ slightly; a little: ～表谢意 just to show my gratitude/appreciation ‖ ～博一笑 just to win your smile; just for *your amusement* ⇨～表寸心;～胜于无

聊[2] liáo 〈动〉〈书〉depend/rely on: ⇨百无～赖;民不～生

聊[3] liáo 〈动〉〈口〉chat; gab; chew the fat: 吃完晚饭后过来～～。*Come over to my place after supper for a chat.* ‖ 有空咱们～～。Let's have a chat when we have time. ⇨～天儿;闲～

【聊备一格】 liáobèi-yīgé 〈熟〉may serve as a stopgap/makeshift
【聊表寸心】 liáobiǎo-cùnxīn 〈熟〉just to show my apprecia-

tion/gratitude; as a small token of my feelings

【聊复尔尔】 liáofù'ěr'ěr = 聊复尔耳 liáofù'ěr'ěr

【聊复尔耳】 liáofù'ěr'ěr 〈熟〉〈书〉 just let it go like that; just let it be

【聊赖】 liáolài 〈名〉[usu used in the negative] sth to depend/rely on: ⇨百无～;无～

【聊且】 liáoqiě 〈副〉 tentatively; for the time being; for the moment: ～忍一忍吧。Put up with it for now. ‖ ～如此。Let it be so for the time being.

【聊生】 liáoshēng 〈动〉〈书〉[usu used in the negative] make a living; earn a livelihood: 无所～ be unable to earn a livelihood; be unable to make a living ⇨民不～

【聊胜一筹】 liáoshèng-yīchóu 〈熟〉 be a little better than

【聊胜于无】 liáoshèngyúwú 〈熟〉 it's a little better than nothing: 这点钱帮不了你多大忙,但总归～。Although this small sum of money won't be of much help to you, it's better than nothing.

【聊天儿】 liáotiānr 〈动〉 chat; gab; chew the fat: ～节目 chat/talk show ‖ 网上～ chat on-line ‖ 边喝茶边～ chat while drinking tea; chat over (a cup of) tea ‖ 没事来～。Come over for a chat when you are free. ‖ 我们坐在茶馆里～。We sat around in the teahouse chatting.

【聊天室】 liáotiānshì 〈名〉 chat room

【聊以解嘲】 liáoyǐjiěcháo 〈熟〉 make a feeble attempt to silence jeers; do or say something just to extricate oneself from embarrassment

【聊以塞责】 liáoyǐsèzé 〈熟〉 barely meet the requirements so as to avoid blame

【聊以自慰】 liáoyǐzìwèi 〈熟〉 just to console oneself: 令他～的是,儿子考上了大学。He consoled himself with the thought that his son was admitted into college.

【聊以自娱】 liáoyǐzìyú 〈熟〉 just to amuse/enjoy oneself: 有时写些小诗,～。Sometimes I wrote some little poems just to enjoy myself.

【聊以卒岁】 liáoyǐzúsuì 〈熟〉 just to tide over the year; barely make ends meet at the end of the year

僚

liáo 〈名〉❶ official: ⇨官～ ❷〈旧〉 associate in office: ⇨～属;同～

【僚机】 liáojī 〈名〉[军事] ❶ wing/companion plane ❷ wingman

【僚舰】 liáojiàn 〈名〉[军事] consort

【僚属】 liáoshǔ 〈名〉〈旧〉 official under sb in authority; subordinate

【僚婿】 liáoxù 〈名〉〈书〉 husband of wife's sister; brother-in-law

【僚友】 liáoyǒu 〈名〉〈旧〉 colleague (in the same government office)

【僚佐】 liáozuǒ 〈名〉〈旧〉 assistant in a government office

潦

liáo 〈形〉〈书〉(of water) clear; limpid; transparent

寥

liáo 〈形〉❶〈书〉 open and spacious; broad and empty: ⇨～廓 ❷ quiet; silent; still: ⇨寂～ ❸ few; scanty; sparse: ⇨～落;～若晨星

【寥寂】 liáojì = 寂寥 jìliáo

【寥廓】 liáokuò 〈形〉〈书〉 boundless; vast: ～的天空 boundless/vast sky ‖ 怅～,问苍茫大地,谁主沉浮? With feelings and thoughts evoked to my tongue, I cannot help asking the land so immensely wide and long: Who can hold you up or sink you down?

【寥寥】 liáoliáo 〈形〉 very few/little: ～数语 few words ‖ 与会者～。Very few people attended the meeting. / There were hardly any people present at the meeting.

【～可数】 liáoliáo-kěshǔ 〈熟〉 very few: 来的人很多,但懂英语的却～。Many people came, but only a handful of them knew any English.

【～无几】 liáoliáo-wújǐ 〈熟〉 very few; sparse: 报告结束时,听众～。There were hardly any audience left by the end of the lecture. ‖ 他手头的钱～。He hardly had any money left.

【寥落】 liáoluò 〈形〉❶ few and far between; scanty; sparse; scattered: 疏星～ only a few solitary stars in the sky ❷ deserted; desolate; lonely: ～的小巷 lonely/deserted lane ‖ 荒园～ deserted/desolate garden ‖ 女儿走后,屋里空荡荡的,她颇感～。She felt desolate in the house after her daughter left.

【寥若晨星】 liáoruòchénxīng 〈熟〉 as sparse as the morning stars; as rare as the stars at dawn: 像爱因斯坦那样的天才在人群中～,没有几个。Among the masses very few people are genius like Einstein.

撩

liáo 〈动〉〈书〉 tease; tantalize; provoke; stir
⇨liāo

【撩拨】 liáobō 〈动〉 tease; banter; tantalize; provoke; incite: 任你百般～,他就是不动声色。Despite all your provocation, he remains calm and unmoved. ‖ 她喜欢卖弄风骚,～男人。She likes to tease men with her charms.

【撩动】 liáodòng 〈动〉 provoke; stir: ～心弦 pluck sb's heartstrings; tug at sb's heartstrings ‖ 微风～她的头发。A gentle breeze stirred her hair.

【撩逗】 liáodòu 〈动〉 tease; banter; tantalize; provoke; incite: 他生气了,不要～他。He is angry. Don't tease him.

【撩乱】 liáoluàn = 缭乱 liáoluàn

【撩惹】 liáorě 〈动〉 tease; tantalize; provoke; incite: 他脾气暴,没事别去～他。He is hot-tempered. Don't try to provoke him for no good reason.

【撩人】 liáorén 〈动〉 stir; excite; tease: ～的微笑 charming/inviting smile ‖ 春色～。The beauty of spring is intoxicating.

【撩事生非】 liáoshì-shēngfēi 〈熟〉 provoke a dispute; stir up trouble: 他决不是个～的孩子。He is by no means a boy that stirs up trouble.

嘹

liáo

【嘹亮】 liáoliàng 〈形〉(of sound) loud and clear; resonant: 军号～ loud and clear bugle call ‖ 嗓音～ resonant/sonorous voice ‖ 歌声～。The singing is loud and clear.

【嘹喨】 liáoliàng = 嘹亮 liáoliàng

獠

liáo 〈书〉❶〈动〉 go hunting at night ❷〈形〉 fierce-looking

【獠牙】 liáoyá 〈名〉 bucktooth; tusk: ⇨青面～

潦

liáo
⇨lǎo

【潦草】 liáocǎo 〈形〉❶ (of handwriting) hasty and careless; illegible: 字迹～ illegible handwriting ‖ 书写太～,无法辨认。The handwriting is careless and illegible. ❷ sloppy; slovenly; careless; perfunctory: ～塞责 do one's duty perfunctorily; perform one's duty in a slipshod way ‖ 敷衍～ work in a perfunctory way; perform one's duty carelessly ‖ 干活/做事～ work in a slipshod/perfunctory way

【潦倒】 liáodǎo 〈形〉 frustrated; dejected; down and out; down on one's luck: 一生～ be down on one's luck all one's life ‖ 他一副～的神态。He looked rather frustrated. ⇨穷困～

寮

liáo 〈名〉〈方〉 hut; shack; shanty: 竹～ bamboo shack ‖ 茶～酒肆 teahouses and wine shops

【寮房】 liáofáng 〈名〉❶ monk's hut/cell ❷〈方〉 hut; shed

【寮棚】 liáopéng 〈名〉 shack; shed; hut; shanty

嫽

liáo 〈形〉〈书〉 fine; charming

缭

liáo 〈动〉❶ entwine; intertwine; entwist: ⇨～乱;～绕 ❷ sew with slanting stitches: ～(衣服)边儿 stitch the hem; hem ‖ 随便～上几针。Make a few stitches.

【缭乱】 liáoluàn 〈形〉〈书〉 confused; in a turmoil: 心绪～ in a confused state of mind; with one's mind in a turmoil/tumult ⇨眼花～

【缭绕】 liáorǎo 〈动〉(of smoke, cloud, etc) curl/spiral up; wreathe; move in a circular manner: 炊烟～ smoke curling/spiralling up from kitchen chimneys ‖ 歌声～。The singing reverberated in the air.

燎

liáo 〈动〉❶ ignite; burn; kindle: ⇨～原 ❷ scald; burn: ～了个泡 get a blister through being burnt/scalded; get burned and blistered
⇨liǎo

【燎荒】 liáohuāng 〈动〉burn the withered/dry weeds
【燎浆泡】 liáojiāngpào = 燎泡 liáopào
【燎泡】 liáopào 〈名〉blister raised by a burn or scald
【燎原】 liáoyuán 〈动〉set the prairie ablaze：⇨星星之火，可以～
〖～烈火〗 liáoyuán-lièhuǒ 〈熟〉blazing/raging prairie fire · large-scale of mass movement
〖～之火〗 liáoyuánzhīhuǒ = 燎原烈火 liáoyuán-lièhuǒ

鹩 liáo
【鹩哥】 liáogē 〈名〉[动物] hill myna

簝 liáo 〈名〉〈古〉sacrificial utensil made of bamboo

髎 liáo 〈名〉[中医] space between two joints

liǎo

了[1] liǎo ❶〈动〉finish；end；conclude；settle：～此残生 end/close one's last days ‖ ～了一桩心愿 have fulfilled a wish ‖ 案子～了没有？Has the case concluded yet? ‖ 工作～了。The job/work is done. ‖ 稍等！我和你还有事未～。*Just a moment*, please. I am/have not finished with you yet. ⇨～结；没完没～；私～ ❷〈副〉〈书〉[used in the negative] completely；entirely：～不相干 have nothing at all to do with it；be totally irrelevant ⇨～无 ❸〈动〉[used with 得 or 不 after a verb, indicating possibility] be able/unable to do sth；have the/no ability to do sth；can or cannot：干得～ be able to do/manage/handle it ‖ 去不～ be unable to go ‖ 受不～ be unable to stand/bear it；cannot stand it ‖ 你来得～还是来不～？Will you be able to come or not? ‖ 这事你瞒得～吗？Do you think that you can cover it up? / Is it something you can keep secret for long? ‖ 这事他跑不～。He can't get away with it.

了[2] liǎo 〈动〉know clearly；be clear about；understand：⇨～解；明～；一目～然
⇨le

【了不得】 liǎobudé 〈形〉❶〈口〉extraordinary；outstanding；wonderful；terrific：多得～ be innumerous；be in great abundance ‖ 高兴得～ be beside oneself with joy；be extremely happy ‖ 好得～ be superb/terrific；be awfully good；couldn't be better ‖ 坏得～ be terribly bad；couldn't be worse ‖ 自以为～ think oneself terrific；be *self-important* ‖ ～的大事 matter of utmost/paramount importance ‖ 车上挤得～。The bus was terribly crowded with people. ‖ 他真～！He's really terrific. ❷ awful；terrible：可～，出人命啦！My God! Someone's got killed! ‖ 只是擦破了一点皮，没有什么～的。It's just a scratch, *nothing serious*.
【了不起】 liǎobuqǐ 〈形〉❶ amazing；terrific；wonderful；extraordinary：觉得很～ puff out one's chest；put on airs ‖ 自以为～ think oneself terrific；be self-important ‖ ～的成就 amazing achievement ‖ ～的科学家 extraordinary scientist ‖ 不就是个班长嘛，有什么～。You are just a monitor. That's no excuse to be so stuck-up. ‖ 不要有一点成绩就觉得～。Don't swell with pride when you have some success. ‖ 没什么～的。There is really nothing to it. ‖ 你真～！You're really terrific. ‖ 她完成了一件～的工作。She's done a wonderful/terrific job. ❷ serious；grave：没什么～的困难。There is nothing so difficult about it. ‖ 只是淤伤，没什么～的。It's just a bruise, nothing serious.
【了当】 liǎodàng ❶〈形〉frank；straightforward；forthright：他说话～。*He is an outspoken person.* / He does not mince his words. / He speaks frankly. ⇨直截～ ❷〈形〉ready；settled；in order：安排～ be properly arranged ‖ 收拾～ have got everything ready/settled；have put everything in order ‖ 一切均已～。Every-thing is in order now. / *Everything is ready.* ❸〈动〉〈旧〉manage；deal with；handle：自能～得来 can handle/manage it all by oneself ‖ 费了许多功夫，才得～。It was well dealt with only after much effort.
【了得】 liǎode 〈形〉❶[*used at the end of a sentence after* 还 *in* an exclamation] terrible；horrible；awful：那还～！How outrageous/terrible/awful that would be/would have been! ‖ 你竟敢骂老师，这还～！How dare you abuse your teacher? ‖ 你这样混下去，怎么～？What will become of you if you continue to muddle along like this? ❷〈旧〉extraordinary；remarkable；marvellous：他武艺十分～。He is superb in martial arts. ‖ 她的英语十分～。Her English is extremely good.
【了断】 liǎoduàn 〈动〉finish；settle；end；*wind up*：事情已经～。The matter has been settled. ‖ 咱们之间一切就此～。Everything is finished between us.
【了结】 liǎojié 〈动〉finish；settle；end；wind up：～家仇 end a family feud ‖ ～纠纷 settle a dispute ‖ ～生命 end one's *life*；*put an end to one's life* ‖ ～心愿 fulfil one's wish ‖ ～一桩心事 take a load off one's mind；remove sth weighing on one's mind；relieve sb of a worry ‖ 案子已经～。The case is already concluded. ‖ 此事已经～。The matter has been settled. ‖ 好吧，就此～。*All right, so that's that.*
【了解】 liǎojiě 〈动〉❶ understand；comprehend：～当前形势 acquire/gain/obtain an understanding of the present situation ‖ ～实际情况 understand the facts ‖ ～问题的重要性/严重性 understand/comprehend the importance/seriousness of an issue ‖ 促进相互～ further/promote/increase mutual understanding ‖ 加深～ deepen the understanding (of)；promote deeper understanding (between) ‖ 缺乏～ lack understanding (of) ‖ 增进～ build up/further/develop/promote understanding (between) ‖ 充分～ fully/thoroughly understand；have a full/thorough/perfect understanding (of sb/sth) ‖ 如果他想～更多情况，让他来问我。If he needs any further information, refer him to me. ‖ 他对农村生活很～。He has an intimate knowledge of life in the countryside. ‖ 她对该学科有深刻的～。She has a good grasp of the subject. ‖ 我～你的心情。I understand how you feel. ‖ 我们一定要～国内外科学技术发展的新动态。We must get acquainted with/keep abreast of the latest developments in science and technology at home and abroad. ❷ *investigate；inquire about；try to find out*：～情况 find out the facts；find out the ins and outs of an event ‖ 我想跟您～一件事。I'd like to ask you about something. ‖ 咱们去～一下发生了什么事情。Let's go and try to find out what's happened.
【了局】 liǎojú ❶〈动〉end；conclude；finish：不知何日～。It is still unknown when this will end. ‖ 你猜这件事是怎样～的？Can you guess how it ended? ❷〈名〉ending；final result；outcome；consequence：事态正在发展，～尚难预料。The incident is still developing, *and the outcome/consequence* is unpredictable/unclear at this moment. ❸〈名〉permanent solution/settlement：分居终归不是～。Separation is no permanent solution.
【了了】 liǎoliǎo 〈形〉〈书〉❶ clear (about)；aware (of)：心中～ know clearly；*be fully aware (of)*；*have a full/thorough understanding (of)* ‖ 我对真实情况也不甚～。I don't have a clear picture of the real situation either. ❷ smart；clever；intelligent；bright：小时～，大未必佳。A clever child may not be wise when grown up.
【了期】 liǎoqī 〈名〉end：何时是～？When will all this end?
【了却】 liǎoquè 〈动〉settle；finish；solve：～心愿 fulfil a wish ‖ ～一桩心事 relieve sb of a worry；unload a burden on one's mind；take a load off one's mind ‖ 这件事总算～了。The matter was *finally* settled.
【了然】 liǎorán 〈形〉clear (about)：～于心 be clear (about)；know clearly ‖ 事情的始末我也不甚～。I'm not very clear about the whole matter. ⇨一目～
〖～于怀〗 *liǎorányúhuái* 〈熟〉know well；*have a pretty good* idea (of)：他对我的想法早就～了。He long knew perfectly well what was in my mind.
【了如指掌】 liǎorúzhǐzhǎng 〈熟〉know sb/sth like the palm/back of one's hand；know/read sb/sth *like a book*；have sth at one's fingertips；have a thorough knowledge (of)；know thoroughly：他对我～。He could read me like a book. ‖ 她对当地的情况～。She knows the place very well. ‖ 我们对双方的实力～。We know the strengths and weaknesses of both sides like the palm of our hand. ‖ 这本教材的内容，他～。He is very familiar with what is in this textbook.
【了身达命】 liǎoshēn-dámìng 〈熟〉❶[佛教] achieve a thorough understanding of this world；see through life ❷ *settle down to a quiet life；find a place to call one's home*：找寻～之所 look for a place to make one's home
【了事】 liǎoshì 〈动〉❶ dispose of/settle a matter；get sth over；finish up sth：草草～ finish sth quickly and carelessly ‖ 应付～ *do sth perfunctorily*；*do sth just for the sake of formality* ‖

你闯了祸，现在让我去～，没门！ You caused the trouble, but now you want me to settle it. That's impossible! ‖ 你认为这就～了吗？ Do you think that's the end of it? / Do you consider this over and done with? ⇨敷衍～ ❺ be sensible/reasonable: 此人殊不～。This person is not sensible at all.

【了手】 liǎoshǒu 〈动〉〈方〉be over and done with; settle; finish: 干了一整夜，这事才算～。The matter was wrapped up/was over only after a whole night's hard work. ‖ 这件事一～，我就去看你。I will go and see you as soon as I settle the matter.

【了无】 liǎowú 〈动〉be not at all; be not in the least: ～痕迹 show no trace (of); without the slightest trace; be traceless ‖ ～倦意 be not at all tired ‖ ～长进 make no progress at all ‖ 他离家数年，至今～音信。He left home several years ago and we have never heard from him ever since.

〖～惧色〗 liǎowújùsè 〈动〉show no trace/sign of fear; show no fear at all; look completely undaunted: 面对死亡，他依然～。Facing death, he retained his usual composure.

【了悟】 liǎowù 〈动〉〈书〉realize; understand; grasp: 书中奥妙，尚未～。I still fail to grasp the profundity of the book.

【了愿】 liǎoyuàn 〈动〉fulfil a wish/promise/vow

【了账】 liǎozhàng 〈动〉settle an account—dispose of/settle a matter; bring sth to an end: 咱们之间就此～。It's all settled between us.

钌 liǎo 〈名〉[化学] ruthenium (Ru): ～化合物 ruthenium compound ‖ ～离子 ruthenium ion ‖ ～同位素 ruthenium isotope ⇨liào

【钌酸】 liǎosuān 〈名〉[化学] ruthenic acid

〖～盐〗 liǎosuānyán 〈名〉ruthenate

蓼 liǎo 〈名〉[植物] knotweed ⇨lù

【蓼花糖】 liǎohuātáng 〈名〉*liaohua* cake [a kind of fried cake made of glutinous rice flour, soybean flour, sugar, and osmanthus flowers]

【蓼科】 liǎokē 〈名〉[植物] Polygonaceae

【蓼蓝】 liǎolán 〈名〉[植物] indigo plant

【蓼属植物】 liǎoshǔ zhíwù 〈名〉polygonum

憭 liǎo 〈形〉〈书〉clear (about): 大义已～ have been clear about the righteousness of a cause

燎 liǎo 〈动〉burn; singe: 他的头发让火苗～了一大片。The flame burnt a big patch of his hair. ⇨liáo

【燎发催枯】 liǎofà-cuīkū 〈熟〉like burning the hair and crushing dry weeds—extremely easy

liào

尥 liào

【尥蹦儿】 liàobèngr 〈动〉〈方〉get angry; flare up

【尥蹶子】 liào juězi 〈动〉❶ (of mules, horses, etc) kick backward; give a backward kick ❷ flare up; get angry; get into a temper

钌 liào ⇨liǎo

【钌铞儿】 liàodiàor 〈名〉hasp and staple: 挂上～，锁上门。Fasten the hasp and lock the door.

料 liào ❶ 〈动〉〈书〉measure ❷ 〈动〉anticipate; expect; suppose: 我～他会来。I expect he would come. ⇨～想；始～不及；预～ ❸ 〈动〉deal with; attend to; take care of: ⇨～理；照～ ❹ 〈名〉material; stuff: 他们把盖新房子的～都备齐了。They've got all the material ready for building a new house. ⇨废～；木～；偷工减～ ❺ 〈名〉(grain) feed; fodder: 多给牲口加点～。Put more in the fodder. ⇨草～；饲～ ❻ 〈名〉data; material: ⇨史～；笑～；资～ ❼ 〈名〉substance that makes the soil fertile: ⇨肥～；养～ ❽ 〈名〉translucent glassware [usually made of agate, amethyst, etc]: ⇨～货；～器 ❾ 〈量〉a) [for pills of Chinese medicine] prescription: 配一～药 make up one prescription of pills b) *liao* [a former measure unit for timber, equal to 7 *chi* × 1 square *chi*] ❿ 〈名〉makings; material: 他不是当军官的～。He is not the right material for being an officer. ‖ 她是学语言的～。She has the aptitude for languages. ‖ 我不是做这事的～。I'm not the right person to do this. ⓫ 〈名〉〈方〉[农业] crop: 一年两～ two crops a year

【料仓】 liàocāng 〈名〉feed bin

【料场】 liàochǎng 〈名〉stock yard

【料车】 liàochē 〈名〉skip (car)

【料到】 liàodào 〈动〉expect; foresee; anticipate; predict: 没～的困难 unforeseen/unexpected difficulties ‖ 谁能～选举结果会怎样呢？ Who can predict/foresee how the elections will turn out? ‖ 他～有些人会迟到。He anticipated that some people would be late. ‖ 我们没有～事情会这样发展。We hadn't expected that things would develop in such a way.

【料定】 liàodìng 〈动〉predict and conclude; expect; anticipate: 我～会在这里见到他。I fully expect to see him here.

【料斗】 liàodǒu 〈名〉❶ feed container ❷ (charging) hopper

〖～子〗 liàodǒuzi ＝ 料斗 ① liàodǒu

【料豆儿】 liàodòur 〈名〉soybeans or black beans used as livestock feed

【料豆子】 liàodòuzi ＝ 料豆儿 liàodòur

【料度】 liàoduó 〈动〉estimate; reckon; surmise: ～敌情 size up the enemy's situation ‖ 情况多变，结果很难～。Things keep changing, and it is hard to tell what will happen.

【料货】 liàohuò 〈名〉glassware

【料及】 liàojí 〈动〉〈书〉expect; anticipate; foresee: 形势变化之快我们原未～。We did not expect that things would develop so quickly.

【料酒】 liàojiǔ 〈名〉cooking wine: 再加一点儿～，这个菜就更香了。A few drops of cooking wine would make the dish even more delicious.

【料理】 liàolǐ ❶ 〈动〉manage; handle; deal/cope with; attend to: ～后事 make arrangement for a funeral ‖ ～家务 keep house; do household chores; manage household/family affairs ‖ ～日常事务 handle day-to-day work; deal with routine matters ‖ 剩下的事你去～一下。You'll have to take the trouble to settle the rest of the matter. ‖ 事情还没～好，我怎么能走？ How can I leave when the matter is still not dealt with? ❷ 〈动〉look after; take care of; attend to: ～孩子 take care of/look after the children ‖ 出门在外，我得～自己的生活。Since I am away from home, I have to take care of myself. ❸ 〈动〉cook ❹ 〈名〉cuisine; art of cooking: 日本～ Japanese cuisine ❺ 〈名〉〈方〉dish: 韩国～ South Korean dishes

【料器】 liàoqì 〈名〉glassware

【料峭】 liàoqiào 〈形〉〈书〉(of weather, wind, etc) chilly: ～的三月 chilly March ⇨春寒～

【料石】 liàoshí 〈名〉processed stone used for construction material

【料事如神】 liàoshì-rúshén 〈熟〉predict like a prophet; foretell with meticulous accuracy; foresee with divine precision

【料想】 liàoxiǎng 〈动〉expect; presume; reckon; think; suppose: ～不会有问题。I presume things will be fine. ‖ 我真没有～到。It is beyond my expectations. ‖ 他们～情况会好转。They supposed that the situation would improve.

【料子】 liàozi 〈名〉❶ material for making clothes; dress material: 买几块～ buy a few dress lengths ‖ 几米～ a few metres of material ‖ 衣服～ materials for clothing ‖ 够做两件连衣裙的～ enough material to make two dresses ‖ 这件夹克是用什么～做的？ What stuff is this jacket made of? ❷ 〈方〉woolen fabric/cloth: ～裤 trousers/pants of woolen fabric ‖ 一块好～ a piece of quality (woolen) fabric ❸ wood; timber; lumber: 用来做窗户的～ timber to make windows ❹ makings; material: 他是搞科研的～。He is the right person to do research. ‖ 她是做律师的好～。She has the makings of a good lawyer. / She is good lawyer material. / She was cut out to be a good lawyer.

撂 liào 〈动〉❶ place/lay/put down carelessly: 把东西～在地上 put things down on the floor ‖ 他把报纸～在一边。He threw the newspapers aside. ‖ 她～下几个钱就走了。She threw down some money and left. ‖ 我把钥匙～在家了。I left the key at home. ‖ 这件事～几天再说。Put the matter aside for a couple of

days. ❷ discard; abandon; leave behind: ～下妻儿不管 abandon one's wife and kids; leave one's wife and kids unattended/behind ‖ 他出门在外，家里就全～给了妻子。He was away from home and his wife had to take care of the family. / He was away from home, leaving the family in the care of his wife. ❸ throw/knock/bring down: ～了一跤 stumble and fall; trip and fall ‖ 把敌人～翻在地 throw the enemy down

【撂倒】 liàodǎo 〈动〉 ❶ throw/knock down: 一个绊子把他～ *throw him down in/with a single leg-lock* ❷ shoot/bring/knock down: 一枪～一个敌人 kill one enemy soldier with one shot ‖ 他瞄准这只野兽，开枪把它～。He aimed, fired and brought down the beast. ‖ 他一下～了三个袭击他的人。He felled three attackers at a single blow.

【撂地】 liàodì 〈动〉 give a performance in an open space (of a street, etc): ～卖艺为生 make a living as a street-performer

〖～摊〗 *liàodìtān* = 撂地 *liàodì*

【撂荒】 liàohuāng 〈动〉〈方〉 let a piece of farmland go to waste; let a piece of farmland lay idle

〖～地〗 liàohuāngdì 〈名〉 idle land

【撂跤】 liàojiāo 〈动〉〈方〉 wrestle

【撂手】 liàoshǒu 〈动〉 lay/put aside what one is doing; leave (a job, etc) unfinished/undone; wash one's hands of sth: ～不管 wash one's hands of a matter ‖ 事情没有做完，不能～。We can't leave it unfinished.

【撂台】 liàotái 〈动〉 refuse to do one's job; wash one's hands of the matter: 因两名主要雇员突然～，公司损失了近 500 万元。Nearly five million *yuan* was lost due to two major staff of the *company who suddenly refused to do their jobs.*

【撂挑子】 liào tiāozi 〈动〉〈口〉 put down the load—give up one's responsibilities; quit one's job: 他动不动就要～。He has threatened to resign at every turn.

瞭 liào 〈动〉 watch from a height or distance: 在阳台上～着点。Keep watch from the balcony.

【瞭哨】 liàoshào 〈动〉 be on sentry/patrol; stand sentry/sentinel: 巡营～ go on patrol; patrol

【瞭望】 liàowàng 〈动〉 ❶ look far into the distance (usu from a height): 极目～ look as far as the eye can see ❷ watch from a height or distance; keep a lookout

〖～哨〗 liàowàngshào 〈名〉 *lookout post; sentinel*

〖～塔〗 liàowàngtǎ 〈名〉 lookout/observation tower; lookout

〖～台〗 liàowàngtái 〈名〉 lookout/observation tower; lookout

镣 liào 〈名〉 fetters; shackles: ⇨脚～

【镣铐】 *liàokào* 〈名〉 *fetters and handcuffs; shackles; irons;* chains; bonds: 戴着～ be in fetters/irons/shackles/chains; have fetters on; wear shackles/irons ‖ 锻造～ forge fetters ‖ 砸碎～ break down shackles; burst one's bonds ‖ 挣脱～ cast off/break one's bonds; shake off/break fetters/chains; cast/throw off one's shackles ‖ 卫兵给他们戴上～。The guards put/clap them in irons. / The guards put fetters on them.

liē

咧 liē

⇨liě; lie

【咧咧】 liēliē → 大大咧咧 dàdaliēliē, 骂骂咧咧 màmaliēliē

【咧咧】 liēlie 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ talk nonsense; blabber: 你又在瞎～了。*There you're shooting the breeze again.* ‖ 他瞎～什么呢? What's he blabbering about? ❷ (of a child) cry: 那孩子～了一整天。That child has cried for the whole day.

liě

咧 liě 〈动〉 ❶ draw back the lips: ⇨～嘴 ❷〈方〉〈贬〉 talk; speak: 胡～ talk nonsense ‖ 胡诌八～ fabricate wild tales; talk nonsense

⇨liē; lie

【咧嘴】 liězuǐ 〈动〉 draw back the lips: ～大哭 cry with the mouth wide open ‖ ～傻笑 grin a silly grin ‖ 咧开嘴笑 give a broad smile; smile from ear to ear ‖ 疼得直～ twist one's face in/with pain ‖ 他咧开嘴笑了。His face broadened into a smile. ⇨龇牙～

裂 liě 〈动〉〈方〉 part in the middle; split open; come apart: 敞胸～怀 bare one's chest; leave one's shirt/coat unbuttoned ‖ 麻袋缝儿～开了。The sack burst at the seam.

⇨liè

liè

列 liè ❶〈动〉 arrange; put in order; set out: ～出理由 set out one's reasons (for sth); list/enumerate reasons ‖ 把你想买的东西～出来。Make a list of/List the things you want to buy. ‖ 人名是按字母先后顺序～的。The names are listed alphabetically. ‖ 展品都～在陈列柜里。All the exhibits are set out/displayed in the showcase. ⇨～队; 陈～; 罗～ ❷〈名〉 line; queue; row; column; *file;* rank: ⇨出～; 队～; 序～ ❸〈代〉 *all; everyone;* each and everyone: ⇨～岛; ～国; ～位 ❹〈名〉 kind; category; sort: 不在讨论之～ not among the subjects under discussion ⇨系～ ❺〈量〉 [used of a line/row of things]: 一～火车 a train ‖ 一～货车 a cargo/freight train ‖ 以四～前进 march in columns of fours ❻〈动〉 put on/enter in a list; rank: ～入议程 put/place on the agenda ‖ 把发展经济～为首要任务。Give priority to economic development. ‖ 他这次考试名～第一。He came out first in the examination. ⇨名～前茅

【列表】 lièbiǎo 〈动〉 tabulate; arrange (facts, figures, etc) in tables or columns

【列兵】 lièbīng 〈名〉 [军事] private

【列车】 lièchē 〈名〉 *train:* 乘～ *take a train; go/travel by train* ‖ 调度～ dispatch a train ‖ ～出轨 the train derails; the train jumps the rails/track ‖ ～晚点 the train is behind schedule; the train is late ‖ 磁悬浮～ magnetic suspension train; magnetically levitated train; Maglev train ‖ 东行/西行～ eastbound/westbound train ‖ 高架铁路～ elevated train ‖ 高速～ bullet train ‖ 国际～ international train ‖ 货运～ cargo/freight/goods train ‖ 军用/装甲～ military/armoured train ‖ 客运～ passenger train ‖ 上行/下行～ up/down train ‖ 特快～ express train ‖ 悬挂式单轨～ suspension monorail ‖ 邮政～ mail train ‖ 直达～ through train ‖ ～开出/开进车站。The train pulls out/in. ‖ ～为大雪所困。The train was snowed in. ‖ 54 次～正在进站。No 54 train is pulling *into the station now.* ‖ 我赶上了早晨六点去西安的～。I caught the 6 am train bound for Xi'an.

〖～调度员〗 lièchē diàodùyuán 〈名〉 train dispatcher

〖～渡轮〗 lièchē dùlún 〈名〉 train ferry

〖～时刻表〗 lièchē shíkèbiǎo 〈名〉 train schedule; timetable

〖～司机〗 lièchē sījī 〈名〉 train/engine driver; engineer

〖～员〗 lièchēyuán 〈名〉 attendant on a train; train man

〖～运行图〗 *lièchē yùnxíngtú* 〈名〉 *train schedule*

〖～载客量〗 lièchē zàikèliàng 〈名〉 [铁路] trainload

〖～长〗 lièchēzhǎng 〈名〉 head of a train crew; train chief; guard; conductor

【列当】 lièdāng 〈名〉 [植物] broomrape

【列岛】 *lièdǎo* 〈名〉 *archipelago; chain of islands:* ⇨澎湖～

【列鼎而食】 lièdǐng'érshí 〈熟〉 eat from tripods—live a luxurious life

【列队】 lièduì 〈动〉 line/queue up: ～欢迎 queue up to welcome sb ‖ ～游行 line up for a parade ‖ 我们～准备出发。We lined up ready to set out.

【列国】 lièguó 〈名〉 various countries/kingdoms/states (that *coexist*): 周游～ *tour various countries* ‖ ～相争 kingdoms warring against each other for supremacy ‖ 《东周～志》 *The Chronicles of the States of the Eastern Zhou*

【列侯】 lièhóu 〈名〉 vassal; noble

【列举】 lièjǔ 〈动〉 enumerate; list: ～理由 list/enumerate reasons ‖ ～清单上的物品 enumerate items on a list ‖ ～事实 cite facts ‖ 报告里～了大量统计数字。Numerous statistics were given in the report.

【列矩阵】 lièjǔzhèn 〈名〉 [数学] column matrix

【列宁主义】 Lièníngzhǔyì 〈名〉 Leninism: 马克思～ *Marxism-Leninism*

【列强】 lièqiáng 〈名〉〈旧〉 great powers: 打倒帝国主义～!

Down with the imperialist powers!

【列氏温度计】 Lièshì wēndùjì 〈名〉[物理] Reaumur thermometer

【列土封疆】 liètǔ-fēngjiāng 〈熟〉 grant territories to nobles, ministers, etc

【列位】 lièwèi 〈名〉 ladies and gentlemen; all of you: ～来宾 distinguished guests ‖ ～请坐。Ladies and gentlemen, please be seated.

【列席】 lièxí 〈动〉 observe (a meeting); attend (a meeting) without the right to vote: ～会议 attend a meeting as a nonvoting delegate; observe a meeting ‖ ～旁听 attend a meeting as an observer

〖～代表〗 lièxí dàibiǎo 〈名〉 nonvoting delegate; delegate without the right to vote

【列支敦士登】 Lièzhīdūnshìdēng 〈名〉 Liechtenstein [a small country in central Europe]

〖～人〗 Lièzhīdūnshìdēngrén 〈名〉 Liechtensteiner

【列传】 lièzhuàn 〈名〉 biography (of a historical figure rather than a monarch or a sage in Chinese historiography)

【列祖列宗】 lièzǔ-lièzōng 〈熟〉 all forefathers; successive generations of ancestors: 对得起～ live up to the expectations of one's ancestors

劣 liè 〈形〉 ❶ small and weak: ⇨～株 ❷ bad; inferior; of low quality: ⇨～等;～迹;恶～ ❸ below the standard: ⇨～弧

【劣等】 lièděng 〈形〉 low-grade; inferior; poor: ～产品 low-grade product; product of inferior/poor quality ‖ ～人种 inferior race ‖ ～商品 inferior goods; commodity of poor quality/low grade

〖～品〗 lièděngpǐn 〈名〉 substandard/inferior/shoddy goods; product of poor/inferior quality; product of low grade

【劣根性】 liègēnxìng 〈名〉 deep-rooted/ingrained bad habit; innate/inherent weaknesses: 民族～ innate weaknesses of a nation

【劣弧】 lièhú 〈名〉[数学] minor arc

【劣货】 lièhuò 〈名〉 poor-quality/low-grade/inferior goods; goods of poor/inferior quality; shoddy goods/merchandise

【劣迹】 lièjì 〈名〉 misdeed; wrongdoing; evildoing: 揭露～ lay bare/expose sb's wrongdoing/evildoing

〖～昭著〗 lièjì-zhāozhù 〈熟〉 be notorious; have a notorious record; one's misdeeds are very obvious

【劣角】 lièjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] minor angle

【劣马】 lièmǎ 〈名〉 ❶ inferior horse; nag ❷ vicious/wild horse; fiery steed: 驯服～ break in/tame a wild horse

【劣绅】 lièshēn 〈名〉 evil gentry; the wicked rich: ⇨土豪～

【劣势】 lièshì 〈名〉 inferior/unfavourable situation/position; inferiority; disadvantage: 处于～ be in an unfavourable situation; be at a disadvantage; be in a disadvantageous position ‖ 扭转～ turn the table ‖ 他不会说外语,这使他在竞争中处于～。His inability to speak a foreign language put him at a disadvantage in competition.

【劣质】 lièzhì 〈形〉 inferior; shoddy; of poor/inferior/low quality: ～产品 poor-quality/low-quality/inferior/substandard product ‖ ～货物 shoddy goods/merchandise; goods of inferior quality ‖ ～食物 food of poor quality ‖ ～药品 inferior quality medicine

【劣种】 lièzhǒng 〈名〉 inferior breed/strain/stock

【劣株】 lièzhū 〈名〉 weak plant

冽 liè 〈形〉〈书〉 cold; chilly: 山高风～。The mountain is high and the wind cold. ⇨凛～

洌 liè 〈形〉〈书〉 (of water or wine) clear; limpid: 泉香而酒～。Sweet spring water helps make the wine clear and smooth to the palate.

埒 liè ❶〈动〉〈书〉 equal; be sb's equal: 才力相～ be equally talented and skilled; be equal in intelligence and ability ❷〈名〉 low wall, embankment, dyke, etc: 河～ river embankment

烈 liè ❶〈形〉 (of fire) intense; fierce: ⇨～火;～焰 ❷〈形〉 strong; intense; fierce: 两国间的对抗愈演愈～。The rivalry between the two countries is becoming increasingly tense. ⇨～酒; 剧～;兴高采～ ❸〈形〉 staunch; upright; stern: ⇨刚～ ❹〈名〉 person who dies for a just cause: ⇨～属;先～;英～ ❺〈名〉〈书〉 achievements; exploits: ⇨功～

【烈度】 lièdù 〈名〉〈简称〉 earthquake intensity ⇨地震烈度

【烈风】 lièfēng 〈名〉 ❶ [气象] force 9 wind; strong gale ❷ strong wind

【烈火】 lièhuǒ 〈名〉 raging fire/flames; blazing/intense fire; 〈喻〉革命～ revolutionary fire ‖ 熊熊～ raging flames; blazing/raging/roaring fire ‖ ～熊熊燃烧。The fire raged/blazed.

〖～见真金〗 lièhuǒ jiàn zhēnjīn 〈熟〉 a blazing fire can test the purity of gold; the test of pure gold is a blazing fire; pure gold proves itself in a blazing fire—people of worth show their mettle in trials and tribulations

【烈酒】 lièjiǔ 〈名〉 strong/stiff drink; hard liquor; spirits

【烈马】 lièmǎ 〈名〉 untamed/violent horse

【烈女】 liènǚ 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ upright and principled woman ❷ woman who dies in defence of her chastity

【烈日】 lièrì 〈名〉 scorching/burning/intense sun: ～当头。The hot sun is shining directly over our heads. ‖ ～炎炎似火烧。The scorching sun is like a burning fire.

【烈士】 lièshì 〈名〉 ❶ martyr: 革命～永垂不朽! Eternal life to the revolutionary martyrs! ❷〈书〉 hero; man of great ambition/aspiration: ⇨～暮年,壮心不已

〖～纪念碑〗 lièshì jìniànbēi 〈名〉 memorial monument to revolutionary martyrs

〖～陵园〗 lièshì língyuán 〈名〉 revolutionary martyrs' cemetery; martyrs' park

〖～墓〗 lièshìmù 〈名〉 tomb/grave of a revolutionary martyr

〖～暮年,壮心不已〗 lièshì mùnián, zhuàngxīn bùyǐ 〈熟〉 a noble-hearted man retains his high aspirations even in his old age

【烈暑】 lièshǔ 〈名〉 hot summer weather/days; dog days

【烈属】 lièshǔ 〈名〉 member of a revolutionary martyr's family: 优待～ give preferential/favoured treatment to martyrs' families

【烈性】 lièxìng 〈形〉 ❶ (of a person) upright and unyielding: ～男儿 upright and unyielding man ‖ ～女子 woman of fiery character ❷ powerful; strong: ～毒药 deadly poison ‖ ～酒 strong/stiff drink; hard liquor ‖ ～炸药 high/powerful explosive

〖～子〗 lièxìngzi 〈名〉 ❶ fiery disposition ❷ spitfire

【烈焰】 lièyàn 〈名〉 raging flames; roaring blaze: ～腾空。Raging flames shot into the sky.

【烈阳】 lièyáng = 烈日 lièrì

捩 liè 〈动〉〈书〉 twist; turn: ⇨转～点

【捩转】 lièzhuǎn 〈动〉 turn around: ～历史的车轮 turn around the wheel of history ‖ 形势发展不可～。The course of events cannot be reversed.

鴷 liè 〈名〉〈书〉 woodpecker

猎 liè ❶〈动〉 hunt: ⇨～枪;～手;打～;狩～ ❷〈动〉 seek; go after; hunt for: ⇨～奇;～艳 ❸ → 猎猎 lièliè

【猎豹】 lièbào 〈名〉 cheetah: ～、老虎、狮子都是猫科动物。Cheetahs, tigers and lions are all felines.

【猎捕】 lièbǔ 〈动〉 hunt: 组织～ organize/stage a hunt ‖ ～珍稀动物是违法的。It is illegal to hunt rare animals.

【猎场】 lièchǎng 〈名〉 hunting ground/field; hunt

【猎刀】 lièdāo 〈名〉 hunting knife

【猎狗】 liègǒu 〈名〉 hunting dog; hound

【猎号】 lièhào 〈名〉[音乐] hunting horn

【猎户】 lièhù 〈名〉 ❶ household specializing in hunting ❷ hunter; huntsman

【猎户座】 Lièhùzuò 〈名〉[天文] Hunter; Orion

【猎火】 lièhuǒ 〈名〉 hunting fire: 点起/燃起～ light a hunting fire

【猎获】 lièhuò 〈动〉 capture; bag; make a kill (in hunting): 狩猎季节第一天他就～一只鹿。He bagged a deer the first day of the hunting season.

〖～物〗 lièhuòwù 〈名〉 game; bag; prey: 寻找～ seek after/look for one's prey

【猎具】 lièjù 〈名〉 hunting equipment/outfit

【猎猎】 lièliè 〈拟〉〈书〉 flutter; flap: 北风～ howling north wind ‖ 红旗～。The red flag was fluttering in the wind.

【猎帽】 lièmào 〈名〉 hunting cap

【猎奇】 lièqí 〈动〉〈贬〉 hunt for/seek novelty: ～斗艳 seek for

oddity and compete for superficial grandeur
【猎潜艇】 lièqiántǐng 〈名〉submarine chaser
【猎枪】 lièqiāng 〈名〉hunting rifle; shotgun; fowling piece: 双管～ *double-barrelled shotgun*
【猎区】 lièqū 〈名〉hunting zone; hunt
【猎取】 lièqǔ 〈动〉❶ hunt: ～食物 hunt for food ‖ ～野兽 hunt wild animals ❷ pursue; hunt for; seek: ～高额利润 seek big/high profits ‖ ～名利 hunt after/seek/pursue fame and gain
【猎犬】 lièquǎn ＝ 猎狗 liègǒu
【猎人】 lièrén 〈名〉hunter; huntsman: 女～ huntress
【猎杀】 lièshā 〈名〉hunt and kill: ～野兽 hunt and kill wild animals ‖ 国家严禁～珍稀动物。The government strictly forbids hunting rare animals.
【猎食】 lièshí 〈动〉hunt; prey (on/upon): 狼是成群～的。Wolves hunt/prey in packs.
【猎手】 lièshǒu 〈名〉hunter
【猎头】 liètóu 〈动〉headhunt
〖～公司〗 liètóu gōngsī 〈名〉head-hunter; headhunting company/firm/agency
〖～业〗 liètóuyè 〈名〉headhunting
【猎物】 lièwù 〈名〉prey; game; quarry; bag: 捕获～ capture one's prey; bag game ‖ 寻找～ look for/seek after one's prey ‖ 追赶～ pursue one's prey; hunt game ‖ 大～ big game ‖ 狮子潜步逼近～。The lion stalked its prey. ‖ 他没有捕到～。He didn't get any game. / His hunt was fruitless.
【猎靴】 lièxuē 〈名〉hunting boots
【猎艳】 lièyàn 〈动〉❶ strive for ornate diction: ～搜奇 seek flowery and exotic expressions ❷ philander; womanize
【猎鹰】 lièyīng 〈名〉falcon
【猎用表】 lièyòngbiǎo 〈名〉hunting watch
【猎月】 lièyuè 〈名〉[天文] hunter's moon [the first full moon after the harvest moon]
【猎逐】 lièzhú 〈动〉hunt for: ～野兽 hunt for wild animals
【猎装】 lièzhuāng 〈名〉hunting outfit/jacket; shooting coat/jacket

裂 liè

❶〈动〉split (open); break; come apart: ～成两半 split in two ‖ 镜子掉在地上，～成碎片。The mirror dropped onto the floor and fragmented into small pieces. ‖ 他弯下身去时，把裤子接缝处绷～了。He split his trousers at the seams when he bent over. ‖ 她的手冻～了。Her hands were chapped in the cold. ‖〈喻〉我头痛欲～。My head is splitting. ⇨分～; 决～; 身败名～ ❷〈动〉crack: 杯子～了。The cup's cracked. / The cup has cracks in it. ‖ 要是你把滚烫的水倒进去，瓶子会～的。The bottle will crack if you pour boiling water into it. ⇨～痕; ～纹 ❸〈名〉[植物] gap
⇨liě
【裂变】 lièbiàn 〈动〉❶ [物理] fission: ～材料 fissile material ‖ 核～ nuclear fission ‖ 自发～ spontaneous fission ❷ split: 一个大家庭～为几个小家庭 *an extended family split into several nuclear families*
〖～产物〗 lièbiàn chǎnwù 〈名〉fission product
〖～弹〗 lièbiàndàn 〈名〉fission bomb
〖～发电厂〗 lièbiàn fādiànchǎng 〈名〉fission power plant
〖～式原子弹〗 lièbiànshì yuánzǐdàn 〈名〉fission bomb
〖～武器〗 lièbiàn wǔqì 〈名〉fission type of weapon
〖～中子〗 lièbiàn zhōngzǐ 〈名〉fission neutron
【裂冰】 lièbīng 〈名〉[地质] (ice) calving
【裂齿】 lièchǐ 〈名〉[动物] carnassial teeth (of some carnivores)
【裂唇】 lièchún 〈名〉[医学] harelip; cleft/cracked lip
【裂缝】 lièfèng ❶〈动〉crack; fissure; split: 墙～了。The wall is cracked/fissured. ❷〈名〉rift; crack; fissure; split; chink; crevice; gap; cranny: 一道/条～ a crack/split/chink/rift/fissure ‖ 产生～ cause/create a rift ‖ 弥合～ span a rift ‖ 墙上的～ chink/split/crack/fissure/crevice/cranny in the wall ‖ 水管上的～ *fracture in the water pipe* ‖ 细小的～ *small crack/fracture/chink* ‖ 屋子地基的～在扩大。The fracture in the foundation of the house is widening. ‖ 岩石～处长出了野花。Wild flowers grew in the rifts/fractures/crannies in the rocks. ‖〈喻〉争论使我们之间产生～。Argument led to a split/created a gap between us.
【裂谷】 liègǔ 〈名〉[地质] rift valley
【裂冠毁冕】 lièguān-huǐmiǎn 〈熟〉destroy one's official hat—quit office
【裂果】 lièguǒ 〈名〉[植物] dehiscent fruit
【裂合酶】 lièhéméi 〈名〉[生化] lyase
【裂痕】 lièhén 〈名〉rift; crack; fissure; breach: 一道～ a rift/*crack/fissure* ‖ 产生～ *cause/create a rift* ‖ 扩大～ widen the breach (between) ‖ 弥合～ mend a rift/split; bridge a gap; heal a rift/breach ‖〈喻〉夫妻间的～ marital rift; nuptial breach ‖ 墙上的～ fissure/crack in a wall ‖〈喻〉政治～ political breach ‖ 他发现杯子上有几处～。He found a few cracks in the cup. / He found the cup cracked in some places. ‖〈喻〉我们的友谊出现了深深的～。A deep rift has started in our friendship.
【裂化】 lièhuà 〈动〉[化工] crack (in the distillation of petroleum): 催化～ catalytic cracking ‖ 加氢～ hydrogen cracking ‖ 热～ *hot cracking* ‖ ～装置 *cracking unit*
〖～炉〗 lièhuàlú 〈名〉cracking furnace/still/heater
〖～气〗 lièhuàqì 〈名〉cracked gas
〖～汽油〗 lièhuà qìyóu 〈名〉cracked gasoline
〖～器〗 lièhuàqì 〈名〉cracker
〖～室〗 lièhuàshì 〈名〉cracking chamber
【裂解】 lièjiě 〈动〉[化工] split: 加碱～ alkaline splitting
〖～作用〗 lièjiě zuòyòng 〈名〉[化学] splitting action
【裂开】 lièkāi 〈动〉crack/split open: 核桃～了。The walnut cracked open.
【裂口】 lièkǒu ❶〈动〉crack; split; breach: 裙子接缝处～了。The dress has split at the seams. ‖ 手冻得～了。My hands are chapped by the cold. ‖ 西瓜～了。The watermelon split. ❷〈名〉crack; split; rift; breach; gap: 一道～ a crack/split/rift ‖ 堤坝上的～ crack in the dyke ‖ 我替他把裤子上的～缝上了。I sewed up/mended a split/slit in his trousers. ❸〈名〉vent (of a volcano)
〖～火山锥〗 lièkǒu huǒshānzhuī 〈名〉breached cone (of a volcano)
【裂片】 lièpiàn 〈名〉[植物] lobe of a leaf
【裂伤】 lièshāng 〈名〉[医学] laceration
【裂纹】 lièwén 〈名〉❶ crack: 杯子上有一条～。The cup has a crack (in it). ❷ crackle (on pottery, porcelain, etc)
〖～探测仪〗 lièwén tàncèyí 〈名〉[冶金] crack detector
【裂璺】 lièwèn ❶〈动〉crack: ～的缸子 cracked mug; mug with cracks/a crack in it ❷〈名〉crack: 一道/条～ a crack
【裂隙】 lièxì 〈名〉crack; rift; split; crevice; fissure; chink: 〈喻〉弥合夫妻感情上的～ heal/mend the rift between husband and wife; heal the breach between husband and wife ‖ 桌面上有一道～。There is a crack on the surface of the desk.
〖～水〗 lièxìshuǐ 〈名〉crevice water
【裂罅】 lièxià 〈名〉〈书〉crack; crevice; rift; split; fissure; chink
【裂殖菌】 lièzhíjūn 〈名〉[微生物] schizomycete
【裂眦】 lièzì 〈动〉〈书〉glare/glower at; stare angrily at: 瞋目～ glare at; stare angrily/fiercely at

趔 liè

【趔趄】 lièqie 〈形〉staggering; stumbling; reeling: 打～ trip; stumble; *stagger* ‖ 他～着走过来。*He staggered over.*

躐 liè

〈动〉〈书〉❶ overstep; exceed; *surpass; go beyond*: ⇨～等 ❷ trample; tread
【躐等】 lièděng 〈动〉skip over/leave out the normal step; ignore the normal procedure: 学不～ learn step by step
〖～求进〗 lièděng-qiújìn 〈熟〉try to advance by skipping necessary steps
【躐级】 lièjí ＝ 躐等 lièděng
【躐进】 lièjìn 〈动〉advance or get promoted by skipping necessary steps
【躐迁】 lièqiān 〈动〉*get promoted more than one grade at a time*

鬣 liè

〈名〉[动物] minnow

鬣 liè

〈名〉mane: 马/狮～ mane of a horse/lion
【鬣狗】 liègǒu 〈名〉(striped) hyena
【鬣狼】 lièláng 〈名〉maned wolf
【鬣羚】 lièlíng 〈名〉serow
【鬣鬃】 lièzōng 〈名〉mane

lie

咧 lie 〈助〉〈方〉[used in the same way as 了,啦 and 哩]：车来～。Here comes the bus.
⇨liē;liě

līn

拎 līn 〈动〉〈方〉carry/take with a hand：～水/箱子 carry water/a suitcase‖我帮你把行李～上楼去。Let me help you take the luggage upstairs.‖太沉,～不动。*It is too heavy to carry.*
【拎包】 līnbāo 〈名〉〈方〉handbag；(shopping) bag

lín

邻 lín ❶〈名〉neighbour：紧～ immediate neighbour‖左/右～ left-hand/right-hand neighbour ⇨～里;近～;四～ ❷〈动〉be adjacent/neighbouring/near：～村/县/省 neighbouring village/county/province‖～座 adjacent seat‖我们的村子～山。Our village is near to the mountainside. ⇨～国;～近;毗～
【邻邦】 línbāng 〈名〉neighbouring country
【邻比】 línbǐ 〈名〉〈书〉(next-door/close) neighbour
【邻边】 línbiān 〈名〉[数学] adjacent side
【邻国】 línguó 〈名〉neighbouring country
【邻家】 línjiā 〈名〉(next-door/close) neighbour; next-door family
【邻角】 línjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] adjacent angle
【邻接】 línjiē 〈动〉be adjacent/next/contiguous to; border; adjoin：两座房子相～。The two houses adjoin.‖这两个国家～。These two countries border/adjoin each other.‖中国北面与蒙古相～。China borders (on)/adjoins Mongolia in the north.
【邻接权】 línjiēquán 〈名〉neighbouring rights
【邻近】 línjìn ❶〈动〉be near; be close/adjacent to; be in the neighbourhood/vicinity of：疗养院～西湖。The sanatorium is close to the West Lake.‖那时我住的地方～市区。Then I lived close to downtown area. ❷〈名〉neighbourhood; vicinity：～没有学校。There is no school in the neighbourhood.‖在住宅区～有个邮局。There is a post office in the vicinity of the residential area.
【邻居】 línjū 〈名〉neighbour：隔壁～ *next-door/immediate* neighbour‖不要背后说～的坏话。Don't backbite your neighbours.‖所有的街坊～都在谈论这件事。The whole neighbourhood talked about it.
【邻里】 línlǐ 〈名〉❶ neighbourhood：～服务站 neighbourhood service centre ❷ neighbours; people in the neighbourhood：他儿子考上大学,～都来道贺。The neighbourhood came to extend *their congratulations on his son's admission to the university.*
【邻人】 línrén 〈名〉(next-door/close) neighbour
【邻舍】 línshè 〈名〉(next-door/close) neighbour：街坊～ neighbours; the neighbourhood
【邻位】 línwèi 〈名〉[化学] ortho-position
〖～化合物〗 línwèi huàhéwù 〈名〉orthocompound
【邻域】 línyù 〈名〉[数学] neighbourhood

林 lín 〈名〉❶ forest; woods; grove：伐～ cut down/fell a forest; deforest; disafforest‖护～ conserve/preserve/protect a forest‖季雨～ monsoon forest‖密～ dense/thick forest/woods‖实验～ institutional forest‖疏～ open forest‖松～ pine woods‖竹～ bamboo forest‖～间空地 glade‖我们要依法保护自然～。We must conserve our natural forests as the law dictates/stipulates. / We must conserve our natural forests with the power of the forest law. ⇨～海;防护～;造～ ❷ forestry：⇨～业;农～牧副渔 ❸ cluster of similar things; circles：⇨碑～;枪～弹雨;武～
【林白芷】 línbáizhǐ 〈名〉[植物] wild angelica
【林表】 línbiǎo 〈名〉crown canopy/cover：远远可以看见一座古庙高出～。An old temple can be seen from a far distance rising above the canopy of the forest.
【林薄】 línbó 〈名〉〈书〉dense growth of plants and trees
【林产品】 línchǎnpǐn 〈名〉forest products
【林场】 línchǎng 〈名〉tree/forest farm; forestry centre (including tree nurseries, timber camps, etc)
【林丛】 líncóng 〈名〉woods; grove
【林带】 líndài 〈名〉forest belt：防风/防沙～ windbreak/sandbreak forest belt‖防护～ shelterbelt‖绿色～ green forest belt
【林地】 líndì 〈名〉woodland; timberland; forest land：原始～ virgin forest
【林分】 línfēn 〈名〉[林业] standing forest; (forest) stand
【林副产品】 línfùchǎnpǐn 〈名〉[林业] minor/subsidiary forest products
【林冠】 línguān 〈名〉[林业] crown canopy/cover
【林海】 línhǎi 〈名〉vast/immense forest：～雪原 immense forest and snowfield‖茫茫～ enormous/vast/immense expanse of forest
【林壑】 línhè 〈名〉woods and ravines; forests and dales
【林可菌素】 línkějūnsù 〈名〉[医药] lincomycin
【林垦】 línkěn 〈动〉afforest a barren hill or uncultivated land
【林立】 línlì 〈动〉stand (in great numbers) like trees in a forest：高楼～ forest of high-rises‖她凭窗望去,只见港湾里帆樯～。When she looks out of her flat window, she sees a forest of masts in the harbour.
【林林总总】 línlín-zǒngzǒng 〈熟〉multitudinous; numerous：～的商品摆满了货架。The shelves *are stocked up with various* kinds of goods.
【林龄】 línlíng 〈名〉[林业] age of stand
【林莽】 línmǎng 〈名〉jungle
【林木】 línmù 〈名〉❶ forest; woods：～葱郁 verdant/lush forest/woods ❷ forest tree ❸〈书〉wood; timber; lumber
【林农】 línnóng 〈名〉forestry farmer
【林檎】 línqín ＝ 花红① *huāhóng*
【林区】 línqū 〈名〉forest zone/region/area; forest
【林泉】 línquán 〈名〉〈书〉❶ forests and streams ❷ mountain retreat; place for a recluse：隐老～ live a pastoral life and grow old amidst trees and streams‖终老～ spend one's remaining years among the forest and streams
【林薮】 línsǒu 〈名〉〈书〉❶ forest and marsh ❷ place where a *group of things gather together*
【林涛】 líntāo 〈名〉roaring/soughing of wind in a forest
【林网】 línwǎng 〈名〉crisscross forest belts
【林下】 línxià 〈名〉〈书〉woodland retreat; place for a recluse：归隐～ retire from official life‖优游～ live happily in retirement
〖～风范〗 línxià-fēngfàn ＝ 林下风气 línxià-fēngqì
〖～风气〗 línxià-fēngqì 〈熟〉(of a woman) be poised and elegant; have an easy and graceful manner
〖～风致〗 línxià-fēngzhì ＝ 林下风气 línxià-fēngqì
【林相】 línxiàng 〈名〉❶ appearance of a forest ❷ quality and growth of a forest：～良好。The trees are growing well.
【林型】 línxíng 〈名〉type of forests
【林学】 línxué 〈名〉forestry：～院 forestry institute
【林谚】 línyàn 〈名〉forest-related saying/proverb
【林业】 línyè 〈名〉forestry; forest industry
〖～部〗 línyèbù 〈名〉ministry of forestry
〖～工人〗 línyè gōngrén 〈名〉forest worker; forester
【林独】 línyì ＝ 猞猁 shēlì
【林阴道】 línyīndào 〈名〉boulevard; shady avenue; tree-lined street/avenue
【林阴路】 línyīnlù ＝ 林阴道 línyīndào·
【林阴面积】 línyīn miànjī 〈名〉forested area
【林园】 línyuán 〈名〉❶ mountain forests, fields and gardens ❷ garden; park
【林苑】 línyuàn 〈名〉imperial hunting park
【林泽】 línzé 〈名〉mountain forests, rivers and marshes—hermit's retreat; place for a recluse
【林政】 línzhèng 〈名〉forestry administration
【林子】 línzi 〈名〉woods; grove; forest：茂密的～ dense/thick forest

临 lín 〈动〉❶ look down from above; overlook：⇨～眺;居高～下 ❷ come down; descend：⇨光～;降～;亲～ ❸ arrive; be present：⇨大难～头;身～其境 ❹ face; be near; be close to：东～

大海 border on the sea in the east ‖ ～河的房子 house looking out on a river; house overlooking/facing a river ‖ 疗养院～湖。The sanatorium faces a lake. ⇨～街;如～大敌 ❺ happen just before; be about to (do sth); be on the point of (doing sth): ～睡前 just before going to bed; at bedtime ‖ ～上飞机前我才得知这一消息。I was informed of the news just before I got aboard the plane. ‖ 我～出门前,电话铃响了。The telephone rang when I was about to leave. ⇨～别;～行;～终 ❻ copy (a model of calligraphy, painting, etc): ～画 copy a painting ⇨～摹;～帖

【临本】 línběn 〈名〉(of a painting, work of calligraphy, etc) imitation; copy

【临别】 línbié 〈动〉be at parting; be just before parting: ～纪念/馈赠 parting souvenir/gift ‖ 咱们～前合个影吧。Let's have a group picture before parting.

〖～赠言〗 línbié zèngyán 〈名〉parting advice; words of advice at parting

【临产】 línchǎn 〈动〉be parturient; be about to give birth

〖～阵痛〗 línchǎn zhèntòng 〈名〉parturient/labour pains; birth pangs

【临场】 línchǎng 〈动〉❶ sit in for an exam; attend an examination; enter a contest: ～表现 on-the-spot performance; performance on the spot ‖ 缺乏～经验 lack experience of taking an exam or competing in a contest ‖ ～沉着,就能发挥出你的最好水平。Keep calm during the exam, and you will bring out the best in you. ❷ be on the spot; be personally present at a place; come/go personally to the site: ～指导 be on the spot and give directions; give on-the-spot guidance

【临朝】 líncháo 〈动〉(of an emperor) hold court

【临池】 línchí 〈动〉〈书〉be at the pond—practise Chinese calligraphy [from the story of the Han Dynasty calligrapher Zhang Zhi (张芝) who practised calligraphy on the edge of a pond and washed his inkslab in the pond water until the whole pond was blackened]

〖～学书〗 línchí-xuéshū 〈熟〉practise assiduously Chinese calligraphy

【临床】 línchuáng 〈动〉(of a doctor) be at the sickbed providing medical services: ～检查 clinical examination ‖ ～讲课 clinical lecture

〖～表现〗 línchuáng biǎoxiàn 〈名〉clinical symptoms/manifestations

〖～观察〗 línchuáng guānchá 〈名〉clinical observation

〖～教学〗 línchuáng jiàoxué 〈名〉clinical instruction

〖～经验〗 línchuáng jīngyàn 〈名〉clinical experience: ～丰富 have rich clinical experience

〖～试验〗 línchuáng shìyàn 〈名〉clinical trial: 正在进行～的新药 new drug that is undergoing clinical trials

〖～死亡〗 línchuáng sǐwáng 〈名〉clinical death

〖～学〗 línchuángxué = 临床医学 línchuáng yīxué

〖～医生〗 línchuáng yīshēng 〈名〉clinician

〖～医学〗 línchuáng yīxué 〈名〉clinical medicine

〖～应用〗 línchuáng yìngyòng 〈名〉clinical application/practice

〖～诊断〗 línchuáng zhěnduàn 〈名〉clinical/bedside diagnosis

〖～治疗〗 línchuáng zhìliáo 〈名〉clinical treatment

【临到】 líndào 〈动〉❶ be about to; be on the point of; be just before: ～上飞机了,我才想起没带机票。I didn't realize that I had forgotten my ticket until I was about to board the plane. ❷ befall; happen to (sb): 如果～你头上,你会如何? What would you do if it happened to you?

【临风】 línfēng 〈动〉〈书〉face the wind: ～而立 stand against the wind

【临机】 línjī 〈动〉seize/take/grab/grasp the opportunity; seize the right time; face an emergency: ～立断 make a prompt/quick decision as the situation demands; decide quickly; make emergency decisions ‖ ～制胜 seize the opportunity to subdue one's enemy, opponent, etc

〖～应变〗 línjī-yìngbiàn 〈熟〉make changes as the situation demands; act according to the circumstances; be prepared for all contingencies: 他～能力强。He is capable of meeting emergencies.

【临街】 línjiē 〈动〉be close to a street; face/overlook a street: ～的窗户 window overlooking/facing the street; window looking out on the street

【临界】 línjiè 〈形〉[物理] critical

〖～参数〗 línjiè cānshù 〈名〉[物理] critical parameter

〖～常数〗 línjiè chángshù 〈名〉[物理] critical constant

〖～场〗 línjièchǎng 〈名〉[物理] critical field

〖～点〗 línjièdiǎn 〈名〉[物理] critical point

〖～角〗 línjièjiǎo 〈名〉[物理] critical angle

〖～态〗 línjiètài 〈名〉critical state/condition

〖～体积〗 línjiè tǐjī 〈名〉critical size

〖～温度〗 línjiè wēndù 〈名〉[物理] critical temperature

〖～压力〗 línjiè yālì 〈名〉[物理] critical pressure

〖～值〗 línjièzhí 〈名〉[数学] critical value

〖～质量〗 línjiè zhìliàng 〈名〉[物理] critical mass

〖～状态〗 línjiè zhuàngtài 〈名〉[物理] critical state; criticality

【临近】 línjìn 〈动〉be close to; be/come near; approach; be in the vicinity: ～黎明 close on daybreak ‖ 国庆节～了。The National Day is drawing near/approaching/coming. / The National Day is around the corner.

【临渴掘井】 línkě-juéjǐng 〈熟〉start digging a well when thirsty—start acting too late; make no preparation until the last moment: 毋临渴而掘井,宜未雨而绸缪。It is too late to dig a well when you are already thirsty, and it is advisable to repair your house before the rain comes. / Do not wait until you are thirsty to start digging a well; it is much wiser to repair your roof before it rains.

【临空】 línkōng 〈动〉be in the air/sky: 圆月～。A full moon hangs in the sky.

【临了】 línliǎo 〈副〉〈口〉eventually; finally; in the end: ～儿他才说了实话。Finally, he told the truth.

【临门】 línmén 〈动〉❶ come to the house: 今天是个好日子,有贵客～。It's a good day today—some distinguished guests will come to visit us. ⇨双喜～ ❷ [体育] be close to the goal; be at the goal: 主队由于～一脚功夫不够,因此老破不了门。Due to poor performance at the goal, the host team never scored.

【临摹】 línmó 〈动〉copy (a model of a painting, work of calligraphy, etc): ～一幅油画 imitate an oil painting; make an imitation copy of an oil painting ‖ 这幅画是～唐寅的。This is a copy/imitation of Tang Yin's painting.

【临末了儿】 línmòliǎor = 临了 línliǎo

【临难】 línnàn 〈动〉face danger/disaster

【临盆】 línpén = 临产 línchǎn

【临期】 línqī 〈动〉(of a date) draw close/near; arrive: 期末考试～。The date of the term examination is drawing near/close.

【临蓐】 línrù = 临产 línchǎn

【临深履薄】 línshēn-lǚbó 〈熟〉as if on the brink of a chasm; as if treading on thin ice—acting with extreme caution

【临时】 línshí ❶〈副〉at the time when sth happens; at the last moment: ～变卦 change one's mind at the last moment ‖ 事先做好准备,免得～手忙脚乱。Arrange everything in advance so that you won't be in a rush at the last moment/when the time comes. ⇨～抱佛脚 ❷〈形〉provisional; temporary; interim: 搭建～舞台 put up a makeshift stage ‖ ～办法 provisional/tentative/temporary measure; temporary solution/arrangement ‖ ～措施 provisional/temporary/tentative/interim measure ‖ ～建筑物 temporary building; temporaries ‖ ～开支 interim expenses ‖ ～收入 incidental income ‖ ～投资 temporary investment ‖ ～议程 provisional agenda ‖ 先～凑合一下吧。Let's make do with it for the time being. ⇨～工;～户口;～政府

〖～保险费〗 línshí bǎoxiǎnfèi 〈名〉[经济] provisional premium

〖～报告〗 línshí bàogào 〈名〉interim report

〖～抱佛脚〗 línshí bào fójiǎo 〈熟〉hug Buddha's feet to beg for mercy/bless/help only in time of need—seek help at the last moment; make a frantic effort in the last minute; make a last-minute attempt

〖～仓库〗 línshí cāngkù 〈名〉[经济] transit depot/godown

〖～代办〗 línshí dàibàn 〈名〉[外交] chargé d'affaires ad interim

〖～贷款〗 línshí dàikuǎn 〈名〉[经济] interim credit/loan

〖～动议〗 línshí dòngyì 〈名〉extempore motion

〖～发票〗 línshí fāpiào 〈名〉[经济] provisional invoice

〖～法庭〗 línshí fǎtíng 〈名〉provisional/extempore/interim court

〖～费用〗 línshí fèiyong 〈名〉interim/incidental expenses

〖～工〗 línshígōng 〈名〉temporary (worker); casual labourer/worker; jobber; temp: 雇几个～当餐馆服务员 hire some temporaries as waiters and waitresses ‖ 我目前在当～。I am temping at

the moment.
〖～股票〗 línshí gǔpiào 〈名〉scrip：～持有者 scrip holder ‖ ～发行 scrip issue
〖～雇员〗 línshí gùyuán 〈名〉temp；temporary (employee)
〖～合同〗 línshí hétong 〈名〉provisional/temporary contract
〖～户口〗 línshí hùkǒu 〈名〉temporary residence permit
〖～价格〗 línshí jiàgé 〈名〉[经济] interim/provisional price
〖～驾照〗 línshí jiàzhào 〈名〉learner's provisional licence/permit
〖～利息〗 línshí lìxī 〈名〉[经济] interim interest
〖～收据〗 línshí shōujù 〈名〉[经济] interim/temporary receipt
〖～条款〗 línshí tiáokuǎn 〈名〉[经济] provisional treaty
〖～停火〗 línshí tínghuǒ 〈名〉suspension of arms
〖～委员会〗 línshí wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉interim commission：国际贸易组织～ Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO)
〖～协议〗 línshí xiéyì 〈名〉interim/provisional agreement；interim accord：达成～ reach an interim agreement
〖～预算〗 línshí yùsuàn 〈名〉temporary budget
〖～账户〗 línshí zhànghù 〈名〉temporary account
〖～证书〗 línshí zhèngshū 〈名〉[外交] temporary credentials/papers
〖～政府〗 línshí zhèngfǔ 〈名〉provisional/interim/transitional government：建立～ set up/form/institute a provisional government
〖～执照〗 línshí zhízhào 〈名〉provisional charter/licence；temporary licence
〖～职务〗 línshí zhíwù 〈名〉temporary duty
〖～仲裁〗 línshí zhòngcái 〈名〉ad hoc arbitration
〖～主席〗 línshí zhǔxí 〈名〉interim chairman
【临事而惧】 línshì'érjù 〈熟〉be cautious and scared when anything comes/crops up
【临死】 línsǐ 〈动〉be dying；be on one's deathbed；be at one's last breath；approach one's end：～仍不思悔改 show no remorse even at one's last breath
【临眺】 líntiào 〈动〉〈书〉ascend a height and have a distant view
【临帖】 líntiè 〈动〉practise calligraphy after a model
【临头】 líntóu 〈动〉❶ befall；happen to：⇨大难～ ❷ be close to；be/come near；approach；be in the vicinity：死到～ be at death's door；be on one's deathbed；be at one's last breath；approach one's end ‖ 他死到～还不认输。He did not admit defeat even when he was breathing his last breath.
【临完】 línwán 〈副〉finally；in the end；at the close
【临危】 línwēi 〈动〉❶ be dying (from illness)；be critically ill ❷ face death or great danger：～退缩 shrink in the face of great peril
〖～不惧〗 línwēi-bùjù 〈熟〉face danger fearlessly；be fearless/undaunted in the face of danger/peril；retain one's usual composure in the face of danger；betray no fear in the hour of danger
〖～蹈难〗 línwēi-dǎonàn 〈熟〉go to one's death fearlessly
〖～受命〗 línwēi-shòumìng 〈熟〉be entrusted with a mission at a critical moment/in times of danger；accept a mission at a critical *moment/in times of danger*
〖～授命〗 línwēi-shòumìng 〈熟〉be ready to sacrifice one's life in times of national danger；have the courage to give one's life at the critical juncture
〖～制变〗 línwēi-zhìbiàn 〈熟〉be able to keep the situation under control in a contingency
【临问】 línwèn 〈动〉〈书〉(of a superior) go to pay one's regards or solicit opinions
【临刑】 línxíng 〈动〉be at the time of execution；be just before execution
【临行】 línxíng 〈动〉be before leaving/departure：～前，他向在场的人一一告别。He bade goodbye to everyone present before his departure.
【临幸】 línxìng 〈动〉(of an emperor) visit a place personally：～妃子 (of an emperor) stay with a concubine for the night
【临渊羡鱼】 línyuān-xiànyú 〈熟〉stand by a pond longing for fish—have fancy about sth good but take no action to obtain it：～，不如退而结网。Better go back and make a net than to stand by the pond longing for fish.—One should take practical steps to achieve one's aim.
【临月】 línyuè 〈动〉be about to give birth；be parturient
【临战】 línzhàn 〈动〉be just before a battle/match：进入～状态 be combat-ready；be ready to fight ‖ 参加冠军赛的所有足球队都处于～状态。All the participating football teams are ready for the championship (matches).
【临阵】 línzhèn 〈动〉❶ be just before entering a battle：做好～准备 be combat-ready；be ready to fight the battle ❷ be on the battlefield；be at the front：～指挥 direct military operations at the front
〖～磨枪〗 línzhèn-móqiāng 〈熟〉whet/sharpen one's spear only before going into battle—start to prepare at the last moment；do sth hurriedly at the last moment
〖～脱逃〗 línzhèn-tuōtáo 〈熟〉run away/flee on the eve of a battle；sneak away at the critical moment/juncture；turn tail in the face of danger：～就是叛国。Fleeing the battlefield is nothing but treason.
【临终】 línzhōng 〈动〉be on one's deathbed；gasp one's dying/last breath；be dying；approach one's end：～遗言 deathbed testament；last words ‖ ～遗嘱 deathbed will
〖～关怀〗 *línzhōng guānhuái* 〈名〉*hospice care*

啉 lín → 喹啉 kuílín

淋 lín 〈动〉❶ (of liquids) pour；drench：日晒雨～ be exposed to the sun and the rain；be sun-scorched and rain-drenched；be weather-beaten ‖ 雨把他～透了。He was soaked/drenched with rain. ❷ sprinkle；spatter：花儿都晒蔫了，快～点儿水。The flowers all drooped in the sun. Sprinkle some water on them.
⇨lìn
【淋巴】 línbā 〈名〉[生理] lymph
〖～癌〗 línbā'ái 〈名〉lymph cancer
〖～毒素〗 línbā dúsù 〈名〉lymphotoxin
〖～管〗 línbāguǎn 〈名〉[生理] lymphatic (vessel)：～瘤 lymphangioma ‖ ～炎 lymphangitis ‖ ～造影术 lymphangiography ‖ 输入/输出～ afferent/efferent lymphatic
〖～激活素〗 línbā jīhuósù 〈名〉[医学] lymphokine
〖～结〗 línbājié 〈名〉[生理] lymph node/follicle/gland；lymphatic gland：～病 lymphadenopathy ‖ ～核 scrofula ‖ ～炎 lymphnoditis
〖～结核〗 *línbā jiéhé* 〈名〉[医学] *scrofula；crewels*
〖～瘤〗 línbāliú 〈名〉[医学] lymphoma：～性甲状腺肿 struma lymphomatosa
〖～球〗 línbāqiú 〈名〉[生理] lymph corpuscle
〖～肉瘤〗 línbā ròuliú 〈名〉[医学] lymphosarcoma
〖～水肿〗 línbā shuǐzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] lymphedema
〖～系统〗 línbā xìtǒng 〈名〉[生理] lymphatic system
〖～细胞〗 línbā xìbāo 〈名〉[生理] lymphocyte；lymph cell/corpuscle：～减少 lymphopenia ‖ ～瘤 lymphocytoma ‖ ～生成 lymphopoiesis ‖ ～增多 lymphocytosis
〖～腺〗 línbāxiàn 〈旧〉＝ 淋巴结 línbājié
〖～小结〗 línbā xiǎojié 〈名〉[生理] lymph nodule
〖～性白血病〗 línbāxìng báixuèbìng 〈名〉[医学] lymphatic leukemia；lymphemia
〖～液〗 línbāyè ＝ 淋巴 línbā
〖～因子〗 línbā yīnzǐ 〈名〉[医学] lymphokine
〖～组织〗 línbā zǔzhī 〈名〉[生理] lymphatic/lymphoid tissue：～破坏/溶解 lymphatolysis ‖ ～生成 lymphopoiesis ‖ ～增生 lymphadenosis
【淋漓】 línlí ❶〈动〉be dripping wet：大汗～ be wet all over with sweat；be soaked/drenched with sweat ‖ 鲜血～ be dripping with blood；be drenched with blood ❷〈形〉free from inhibition：酣畅～ with great ease and verve ‖ 痛快～ hearty and unreserved；able to act to one's heart's content
〖～尽致〗 línlí-jìnzhì 〈熟〉vividly and incisively；thoroughly：把人物刻画得～ delineate characters vividly；portray characters most vividly ‖ 这篇文章将其丑恶嘴脸揭露得～。This article thoroughly exposed their ugly features.
【淋淋】 línlín 〈形〉dripping wet；drippy：汗/血～ be dripping with sweat/blood ‖ 全身湿～的 be soaked/drenched to the skin ‖ 湿～的毛巾 dripping/drippy towel
【淋雨】 línyǔ 〈动〉get wet in the rain；be caught in the rain：他淋了雨。He got soaked in the rain. / He was caught in the rain.

【淋浴】 línyù 〈名〉shower (bath)：洗～ take/have/get a shower：他上班前很快地冲了个～。He showered quickly before he went to office.
〖～间〗 línyùjiān 〈名〉shower
〖～器〗 línyùqì 〈名〉shower：安装～ install a shower ‖ 打开/关上～ turn on/off a shower

綝 lín
⇨chēn
【綝缡】 línlí 〈形〉〈书〉richly dressed

琳 lín 〈名〉〈书〉beautiful/fine jade
【琳琅】 línláng 〈名〉beautiful/fine jade; gem—precious objects
〖～满目〗 línláng-mǎnmù 〈熟〉a myriad of beautiful objects; a feast for the eyes：展览会上的工艺品～，美不胜收。We were dazzled by the endless array of beautiful handicrafts in the exhibition.

粼 lín
【粼粼】 línlín 〈形〉(of water) clear; limpid; (of stone) crystalline：白石～ smooth and shiny white rocks/stones ‖ 波光～ clear/transparent ripples/wavelets

嶙 lín
【嶙嶙】 línlín ＝ 嶙峋 línxún
【嶙峋】 línxún 〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of mountain rocks, cliffs, etc) jagged; rugged; craggy：～的峭壁 jagged/craggy cliff ‖ 怪石～ jagged rocks of grotesque shapes ❷ (of a person) bony; skinny：⇨瘦骨～ ❸ (of a person) upright; unyielding：傲骨～ be of unyielding character; be of moral integrity

遴 lín 〈动〉〈书〉choose/select carefully：～才 select talented people ‖ ～聘教师 carefully select and engage teachers
【遴派】 línpài 〈动〉select and dispatch：～代表出国考察 select and dispatch/send representatives abroad on a tour of investigation
【遴选】 línxuǎn 〈动〉❶ select sb for a post：～德才兼备者担任领导工作 appoint people with both ability and integrity to leading positions ❷ choose/select carefully：～获奖人员 carefully screen the candidates for the award/prize

潾 lín
【潾潾】 línlín 〈形〉❶ (of water) clear; limpid; transparent：～河水 clear river water ❷ rippling：波光～ shining/glistening ripples/wavelets

璘 lín 〈名〉〈书〉lustre of jade
【璘玢】 línbīn 〈形〉〈书〉colourful; multi-coloured; motley
【璘彬】 línbīn ＝璘玢 línbīn

霖 lín 〈名〉〈书〉continuous heavy rain：秋～ autumn rains
⇨甘～
【霖雨】 línyǔ 〈名〉❶ continuous heavy rain：～成川泽。Continuous rain formed creeks and pools. ❷ timely/welcome rain—favour; bounty

辚 lín
【辚辚】 línlín 〈拟〉〈书〉rumble [sound made by a running cart or chariot]：车～，马萧萧。Trilling, trilling the chariots, and neighing, neighing the steeds.

磷 lín 〈名〉[化学] phosphorus (P)：白/黑/红/紫～ white/black/red/violet phosphorus
【磷胺】 lín'àn 〈名〉[化学] phosphamidon; phospham
【磷蛋白】 líndànbái 〈名〉[生化] phosphoprotein
【磷肥】 línféi 〈名〉[农业] phosphate fertilizer
〖～厂〗 línféichǎng 〈名〉phosphate fertilizer plant
【磷酐】 língān 〈名〉[化学] phosphoric anhydride
【磷光】 línguāng 〈名〉[物理] phosphorescence
〖～粉〗 línguāngfěn 〈名〉phosphor powder
〖～镜〗 línguāngjìng 〈名〉phosphoroscope
〖～体〗 línguāngtǐ 〈名〉phosphor
【磷硅酸盐】 línguīsuānyán 〈名〉phosphosilicate
【磷化氢】 línhuàqīng 〈名〉hydrogen phosphide
【磷化物】 línhuàwù 〈名〉phosphide
【磷灰石】 línhuīshí 〈名〉apatite; kietyoite; agustite：～矿床 apatite deposit
【磷灰岩】 línhuīyán 〈名〉phosphorite
【磷火】 línhuǒ 〈名〉phosphorescent light; will-o'-the-wisp; jack-o'-lantern
【磷腈】 línjīng 〈名〉phosphonitrile
【磷矿粉】 línkuàngfěn 〈名〉[农业] ground phosphate rock
【磷蜡蝉】 línlàchán 〈名〉[昆虫] lanternfly
【磷磷】 línlín ＝ 粼粼 línlín
【磷燃烧弹】 línránshāodàn 〈名〉[军事] phosphorous bomb
【磷酸】 línsuān 〈名〉[化学] phosphoric acid
〖～胺〗 línsuān'àn 〈名〉ammonium phosphate
〖～钙〗 línsuāngài 〈名〉calcium phosphate
〖～甘油〗 línsuān gānyóu 〈名〉phosphoglycerol
〖～钾〗 línsuānjiǎ 〈名〉potassium phosphate
〖～镁〗 línsuānměi 〈名〉magnesium phosphate
〖～钠〗 línsuānnà 〈名〉sodium phosphate
〖～铁〗 línsuāntiě 〈名〉iron/ferric phosphate
〖～盐〗 línsuānyán 〈名〉phosphate：～玻璃 phosphate glass ‖ ～肥料 phosphate fertilizer ‖ ～矿物 phosphate mineral ‖ ～涂层 phosphate coating
〖～酯〗 línsuānzhǐ 〈名〉phosphate; phosphoric ester
【磷细菌】 línxìjūn 〈名〉phosphobacteria
【磷虾】 línxiā 〈名〉[动物] krill
【磷脂】 línzhī 〈名〉[生化] phosphatide
〖～酸〗 línzhīsuān 〈名〉phosphatidic acid; phosphatidate
【磷中毒】 línzhòngdú 〈名〉phosphorism

瞵 lín 〈动〉〈书〉gaze at; look attentively at：鹰～ (of an eagle) look/watch/survey with keen/sharp eyes
【瞵盼】 línpàn 〈动〉〈书〉gaze at; look attentively at

鳞 lín ❶〈名〉scale (of fish, some reptiles or mammals)：腹～ abdominal scale ‖ 圆～ cycloid scale ‖ 把鱼洗一下，再用刀把～刮掉。Wash the fish and scale it with a knife. ⇨～甲；～片；鱼～ ❷〈形〉resembling/like scales：⇨～波；遍体～伤
【鳞比】 línbǐ 〈形〉(of buildings, etc) arranged like fish scales; in tight rows; row upon row：街道两旁高楼～。The street is lined with high rises.
【鳞波】 línbō 〈名〉〈书〉scaly ripples/wavelets：～闪闪 shining/glistening ripples
【鳞翅目】 línchìmù 〈名〉[动物] lepidoptera
【鳞次栉比】 líncì-zhìbǐ 〈熟〉like fish scales and comb teeth—in tight rows; closely together：高层建筑～ row upon row of high-rises ‖ 阳面山坡上农舍～。Farmhouses honeycombed the sunny side slope of the hill.
【鳞集】 línjí 〈动〉gather together, assemble, congregate：山上庙宇～。There are many temples on the mountain.
【鳞甲】 línjiǎ 〈名〉scales and shell (of reptiles and arthropods)
【鳞介】 línjiè 〈名〉〈书〉aquatic animals
【鳞茎】 línjīng 〈名〉[植物] bulb：～腐烂病 bulb rot
【鳞皮病】 línpíbìng 〈名〉[植物] psorosis
【鳞片】 línpiàn 〈名〉❶ fish scale：做鱼前要去掉～。Fish should be scaled before cooking. ❷ scale (of insects) ❸ [植物] bud scale
【鳞伤】 línshāng 〈名〉cuts and bruises all over the body：⇨遍体～
【鳞屑】 línxiè 〈名〉(skin) scale
【鳞爪】 línzhǎo 〈名〉〈书〉scales (of a fish) and claws (of a mammal)—fragments; small bits; odd scraps

麟 lín 〈名〉〈书〉unicorn：⇨麒～
【麟凤龟龙】 lín-fèng-guī-lóng 〈熟〉unicorn, phoenix, tortoise and dragon [the four spiritually endowed beings in Chinese legend, symbolizing good luck, nobility and longevity]—❶ people of lofty moral character; worthy people ❷ rare valuables
【麟角】 línjiǎo 〈名〉unicorn's horn—rare talents or treasures：⇨凤毛～
〖～凤距〗 línjiǎo-fèngjù 〈熟〉unicorn's horn and phoenix's feet—sth rare but of little use

〖~凤嘴〗 línjiǎo-fèngzuǐ 〈熟〉 unicorn's horn and phoenix's beak--rare treasure
【麟子凤雏】 línzǐ-fèngchú 〈熟〉 young unicorn and phoenix—young talents: 这所名牌大学的学生都是~,前途不可限量。Students of this famous university are all talented persons with a bright future before them.

lǐn

菻 lǐn 〈名〉〈旧〉 artemisia such as sagebrush and wormwood

凛 lǐn 〈形〉 ❶ cold; chilly: ~若霜晨 as cold as a frosty morning ⇨~冽 ❷〈书〉 afraid; scared: ~于夜行 dread travelling by night ⇨~畏 ❸ stern; awe-inspiring; forbidding: ⇨~然
【凛冽】 lǐnliè 〈形〉 piercingly/bitingly/freezingly cold: 寒气~。There is a bite/nip/chill in the air. / The air has a sting cold. ‖ 朔风~。The north wind is as sharp as razor-blade. / The north wind is nipping and biting.
【凛凛】 lǐnlǐn 〈形〉 ❶ cold; chilly: 寒风~ biting/piercing/penetrating/cutting wind ❷ (of a person) strict; stern; awe-inspiring; forbidding: ~正气 awe-inspiring righteousness/uprightness ⇨威风~ ❸〈书〉 afraid; scared: 内心~ be afraid inwardly
【凛气】 lǐnqì 〈名〉 cold air: ~如霜 frosty air
【凛然】 lǐnrán 〈形〉 stern; awe-inspiring; forbidding: 态度~ be stern in manner ‖ 他看上去一副~不可侵犯的样子。He seemed stern and forbidding. ⇨大义~;正气~
【凛若冰霜】 lǐnruò-bīngshuāng 〈熟〉 cold as ice; icy cold—(of people) look stern/severe; have a forbidding manner; be unapproachable
【凛畏】 lǐnwèi 〈动〉 feel awed; be scared

廪 lǐn 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 granary; barn; warehouse: ⇨仓~ ❷〈动〉 be provided/supplied by the government
【廪米】 lǐnmǐ 〈名〉 rice of/from the state granary
【廪膳】 lǐnshàn 〈名〉 food allowance supplied to scholars by governmental organizations
〖~生〗 lǐnshànshēng = 廪生 lǐnshēng
〖~生员〗 lǐnshàn shēngyuán = 廪生 lǐnshēng
【廪生】 lǐnshēng 〈名〉〈旧〉 [in the Ming and Qing dynasties] scholar subsidized by the government; scholar living on government grants

懔 lǐn 〈古〉 = 凛②③ lǐn

檩 lǐn 〈名〉 [建筑] purlin
【檩条】 lǐntiáo = 檩 lǐn
【檩子】 lǐnzi 〈方〉 = 檩 lǐn

lìn

吝 lìn 〈形〉 stingy; mean; miserly; parsimonious; mingy; closefisted: ⇨不~;悭~
【吝色】 lìnsè 〈名〉 look/expression of unwillingness/reluctance: 他全力相助,毫无~。He went all out to help him without showing the slightest reluctance.
【吝啬】 lìnsè 〈形〉 stingy; mean; miserly; niggardly: ~的老头 stingy/parsimonious/mean old man ‖ 妈妈给她零花钱时很~。Her mother's very stingy about giving her pocket money. ‖ 他在金钱问题上很~。He is mean with/about money matters.
〖~鬼〗 lìnsèguǐ 〈名〉 miser; niggard; pinch-fist; skinflint; tightwad: 这个~一分钱也不肯出。The stingy man won't contribute even a cent.
【吝惜】 lìnxī 〈动〉 stint; grudge; begrudge; be stingy with: ~钱财 be stingy with one's money; begrudge/grudge one's money ‖ ~食物 be mingy about food; stint on food ‖ 毫不~气力 spare no efforts/pains ‖ 只要是我们真正需要的东西,爸爸不会~。Father will not begrudge us what we really need.

赁 lìn 〈动〉 hire; rent; lease: ~房子 lease a building ‖ ~几辆喜车 hire/lease several cars for the wedding ‖ 他们住在房子的二楼,把一楼~出去了。They lived on the second floor of their house and hired out/let out/leased the first floor. ‖ 我们公司~了一幢办公大楼。Our company rented an office building. ⇨出~
【赁金】 lìnjīn 〈名〉 rent; rental; hire: 付~ pay for the hire (of) ‖ 这房子的~是每月 600 元。The house rents at/for 600 *yuan* a month.
【赁钱】 lìnqián 〈名〉 rent; rental; hire

淋 lìn ❶〈动〉 filter; strain: ~醋 filter/strain vinegar ‖ ~咖啡/茶 strain coffee/tea ❷ → 淋病 lìnbìng
⇨lín
【淋病】 lìnbìng 〈名〉 [医学] gonorrhoea
【淋滤】 lìnlǜ 〈名〉 [地质] leaching
【淋球菌】 lìnqiújūn 〈名〉 gonococcus
〖~性毒血症〗 lìnqiújūnxìng dúxuèzhèng 〈名〉 gonotoxemia
【淋溶】 lìnróng 〈名〉 [地质] leaching; eluviation
〖~层〗 lìnróngcéng 〈名〉 *eluvium; eluvial/leached horizon*
〖~土〗 lìnróngtǔ 〈名〉 eluvial soil; Alfisol

蔺 lìn → 马蔺 mǎlìn

膦 lìn 〈名〉 [化学] phosphine
【膦酸】 lìnsuān 〈名〉 phosphonic acid
〖~盐〗 lìnsuānyán 〈名〉 phosphonate
〖~酯〗 lìnsuānzhǐ 〈名〉 phosphonate

躏 lìn → 蹂躏 róulìn

líng

〇 líng 〈数〉 [usu used in numbers] zero sign; nought: 二〇〇二年 year 2002

伶 líng ❶〈名〉〈旧〉 actor or actress; entertainer: 坤~ actress ⇨~人;名~;优~ ❷ → 伶仃 língdīng ❸ → 伶俐 línglì
【伶仃】 língdīng 〈形〉 ❶ left alone without help; lonely: ⇨孤苦~ ❷ emaciated; thin and weak: 瘦骨~ be bony/skinny; be all skin and bones
〖~孤苦〗 língdīng-gūkǔ = 孤苦伶仃 gūkǔ-língdīng
【伶界】 língjiè 〈名〉〈旧〉 theatrical circles; theatre world
【伶俐】 línglì 〈形〉 clever; bright; intelligent; dexterous; nimble: 聪明~ bright and quick-witted; clever and sensible ‖ 口齿~ be clever and eloquent; be glib; have a nimble/glib tongue ‖ 手脚~ have nimble hands and feet; be deft with one's hands and feet
【伶俜】 língpīng 〈形〉〈书〉 lonely; solitary: ~独居 live in solitude
【伶人】 língrén 〈名〉〈旧〉 actor or actress; entertainer
【伶牙俐齿】 língyá-lìchǐ 〈熟〉 be glib; have a glib/nimble/ready tongue; be endowed with the gift of the gab

灵 líng ❶〈名〉 god; deity; holy/supernatural being: ⇨精~;神~;显~ ❷〈名〉 spirit; soul: ~与肉 soul and body ⇨心~;英~;在天之~ ❸〈名〉 coffin or bier; thing concerning the deceased: 他的~前摆着花圈。Wreaths were laid in front of his coffin. ⇨~车;~位;守~ ❹〈形〉 extraordinarily effective; efficacious: 你的办法根本不~。What you had suggested didn't work at all. ‖ 这药真~。This medicine is very effective/efficacious. / This medicine works well/wonders. ⇨~丹妙药;~验 ❺〈形〉 bright; quick-witted; clever; sharp; intelligent: 耳朵~ be sharp-eared; be quick of hearing; have sharp/keen hearing; one's faculty of hearing is acute ‖ 他脑子~。He has a sharp/quick mind. / He is sharp-minded/quick-witted. ⇨机~;心~手巧 ❻〈形〉 nimble; agile; adroit; deft: 腿脚不~ be/feel stiff in one's legs ‖ 车闸不~了。The brake is out of order. ‖ 他消息很~。He is well-informed. ‖ 资金周转不~。The capital turnover is slow. ⇨~变;~通;失~
【灵便】 língbiàn 〈形〉 ❶ (of the limbs) agile; nimble; deft; quick; (of the five senses) sharp; keen: 手脚~ have nimble limbs; be deft with one's hands and feet ‖ 老头的耳朵不~了。

The old man is hard of hearing. ❸ handy; easy to handle; convenient: 这把电钻使着真～。The electric drill is really handy.
【灵车】 língchē 〈名〉hearse
【灵榇】 língchèn 〈名〉〈书〉coffin with the dead in it; bier
【灵床】 língchuáng 〈名〉❶ bier ❷ bed kept as if it was when the dead person was still alive
【灵丹妙药】 língdān-miàoyào 〈熟〉catholicon; panacea; magic/wonder/miracle/miraculous drug; elixir; magic/miraculous cure
【灵丹圣药】 língdān-shèngyào ＝ 灵丹妙药 língdān-miàoyào
【灵动】 língdòng 〈形〉clever; bright; quick-witted; intelligent: 脑筋～ have a sharp/quick/nimble mind; be quick-witted/sharp-minded ‖ ～的大眼睛 intelligent eyes
【灵幡】 língfān 〈名〉〈旧〉funeral banner
【灵符】 língfú 〈名〉〈迷信〉magic figures (drawn to lay a ghost or bring good luck to people)
【灵府】 língfǔ 〈名〉〈书〉brain
【灵感】 línggǎn 〈名〉inspiration (for artistic creation): 获得～ derive inspiration (from sb/sth); draw one's inspiration (from sb/sth) ‖ 缺乏～ lack inspiration ‖ 她的故事为我的创作提供了～。Her story provided inspiration for my writing. ‖ 我没～了。I've lost my muse.
【灵歌】 línggē 〈名〉[音乐] spiritual song
【灵骨】 línggǔ 〈名〉holy ashes; Buddhist relics
【灵怪】 língguài ❶〈名〉*gods and spirits* ❷〈形〉〈书〉*mystical*; strange; unusual
【灵光】 língguāng ❶〈名〉〈旧〉divine light ❷〈名〉halo (round the head of a god) ❸〈形〉〈方〉good; effective: 他的篮球打得蛮～的。He plays basketball very well. / He is a superb basketball player. ‖ 这药不～。The medicine is no good. ❹〈形〉capable
【灵盒】 línghé 〈名〉cinerary casket
【灵慧】 línghuì 〈形〉intelligent; bright
【灵魂】 línghún 〈名〉❶〈迷信〉soul; spirit: 将～托付给上帝 commend one's soul to God ‖ 你相信～不朽吗? Do you believe in the immortality of the soul? ‖ 愿他的～安息吧! May his soul rest in peace! ❷ soul [as distinct from one's body]; heart: ～纯洁 unblemished soul; heart of gold ‖ ～深处 in one's innermost soul; in one's soul of souls; in the depth of one's soul; at the bottom of one's soul ‖ 教师是人类～的工程师。A teacher is an architect of human soul. ❸ conscience; soul: 失去～ lose one's soul ‖ 把～出卖给魔鬼 sell one's soul to the devil ‖ 使～堕落 deprave/degrade one's soul ‖ 他永远不会为钱出卖～。He will never sell his soul for money. ❹ soul [as the essential element or part of sth]
【灵活】 línghuó 〈形〉❶ nimble; agile; deft; quick-witted; *quick*: 脑筋～ *have a quick/sharp/nimble mind*; *be quick-witted* ‖ 手指～ be deft with one's fingers; have nimble/dexterous fingers ‖ 他～地爬上了树。With great agility, he climbed the tree. ‖ 伟大的思想家有～的头脑。Great thinkers have flexible minds. ❷ flexible; elastic; adaptable: ～运用关税保护 apply tariff protection flexibly ‖ ～的规定 flexible rules; elastic regulations ‖ ～机动的战略战术 flexible strategy and tactics ‖ 安排～ flexible arrangement ‖ 政策～ flexible/elastic policy ‖ ～点,别这么死板。Be more flexible. Don't be so rigid. ‖ 他很～,足以应付这项工作。He has enough flexibility to cope with the job. ‖ 我的时间表很～。My timetable/schedule is quite flexible/elastic.
〖～性〗 línghuóxìng 〈名〉flexibility; adaptability; elasticity; mobility: 表现出～ demonstrate/show flexibility ‖ 他缺乏政治家的～。He lacks the flexibility of a politician.
【灵机】 língjī 〈名〉sudden inspiration; brainwave
〖～一动〗 língjī-yīdòng 〈熟〉have a brainwave; have a sudden inspiration; be seized by a sudden inspiration; hit upon an idea: 我～,计上心来。On a sudden inspiration, I hit upon an idea.
【灵捷】 língjié 〈形〉agile; nimble; quick; adroit: 心思～ have a quick/nimble mind; be quick-witted/nimble-witted ‖ 他像野兔一样～。He is as agile as a hare.
【灵柩】 língjiù 〈名〉*coffin with the dead body in it*; bier
【灵快】 língkuài 〈形〉agile; nimble; quick; deft
【灵猫】 língmāo 〈名〉civet (cat): 大～ zibet
【灵敏】 língmǐn 〈形〉sensitive; keen; acute; delicate; agile; nimble: 动作～ be quick in one's movements ‖ 感觉～ be quick of perception ‖ 手脚～ have nimble limbs; be deft with one's hands and feet ‖ 头脑～ have a quick/sharp/nimble/keen mind ‖ 嗅觉～ have a quick/keen/sharp/delicate sense of smell; have an acute sense of smell ‖ ～的仪器 delicate/sensitive instrument ‖ 气压计对气压的变化反应很～。A barometer is sensitive to changes in atmospheric pressure.
〖～度〗 língmǐndù 〈名〉sensitivity: 高～的电子照相机 highly sensitive electronic cameras
【灵牌】 língpái ＝ 灵位 língwèi
【灵棚】 língpéng 〈名〉mourning shed/shelter
【灵气】 língqì 〈名〉❶ intelligence; cleverness; ingenuity: 两眼透着～ one's eyes expressive of a native intelligence ‖ 这孩子有～,学啥都快。He is an intelligent child and is quick to learn things. ❷ supernatural/magic power (in fairy tales)
【灵巧】 língqiǎo 〈形〉dexterous; deft; adroit; skilful; nimble; ingenious: 双手～ be deft/adroit/ingenious/quick with one's hands; have dexterous/nimble/clever hands ‖ 做事～ be dexterous in/at doing things ‖ 他心思～,肯定能想出制作这个玩具的办法。His ingenuity will certainly enable him to devise some way of making the toy. ‖ 这个机器人造得好～啊! What an ingenious robot it is!
〖～炸弹〗 língqiǎo zhàdàn 〈名〉smart bomb
【灵俏】 língqiao 〈形〉smart; clever; bright; quick-witted: 头脑～ have a sharp/nimble mind; be quick-witted
【灵寝】 língqǐn 〈名〉*seat of a coffin/bier*
【灵蛇之珠】 língshézhīzhū 〈熟〉❶ invaluable treasure ❷ *outstanding ability*; *remarkable talent*
【灵塔】 língtǎ 〈名〉tower containing the body or bones of a dead Buddhist
【灵台】 língtái 〈名〉❶ catafalque; platform for a coffin or cinerary urn ❷〈书〉mind; heart; soul
【灵堂】 língtáng 〈名〉mourning/condoling hall
【灵通】 língtōng 〈形〉❶ well-informed; having easy access to information/news: 消息～人士 well-informed person; informed sources ‖ 他消息～。He is well-informed. ❷〈方〉useful; effective: 这药～。The medicine works well/is effective. ❸〈方〉nimble; quick-witted; agile: 心眼儿～ have a quick/nimble/supple/flexible mind
【灵童】 língtóng 〈名〉[喇嘛教] soul boy [regarded as the transmigrated living Buddha]: 十世班禅转世～ reincarnated soul boy for the 10th Panchen Lama
【灵透】 língtou 〈形〉〈方〉clever; bright; quick-witted: 心眼儿～ have a quick/nimble mind; be nimble-witted; be quick-witted ‖ 好个～的孩子! What a clever child!
【灵位】 língwèi 〈名〉spirit tablet (with the name, birthday, etc, of the dead inscribed)
【灵物】 língwù 〈名〉❶ mystical/miraculous object ❷ gods and *spirits*; *supernatural beings*
〖～学〗 língwùxué 〈名〉[宗教] pneumatology
【灵犀】 língxī 〈名〉〈旧〉*magic horn* [*rhinoceros horn with* threadlike white core, allegedly having a high sensibility]—power of comprehension/understanding: ⇨心有～一点通
【灵效】 língxiào 〈名〉magical/miraculous effect: 这药有～。The medicine is effective/efficacious.
【灵醒】 língxǐng 〈形〉quick-witted and clear-headed: 即使在危急关头,他也很～。He is clear-headed and quick to respond even at a critical juncture.
【灵性】 língxìng 〈名〉❶ intelligence; wit; wisdom: 他具有当领导的～。He has wisdom enough to be a leader. ❷ (of animals) intelligence: 这狗很有～,能领会主人的意图。The dog is intelligent and capable of sensing what his master wants.
【灵秀】 língxiù 〈形〉delicately beautiful: 模样～ of fine delicate features
【灵验】 língyàn 〈形〉❶ efficacious; effective: 方法～ effective measure ‖ 药物～ effective remedy ‖ 接种疫苗对预防天花很～。Vaccination is efficacious in preventing smallpox. ❷ (of a prediction) right; accurate: 天气预报果然很～。The weather forecast turned out to be accurate.
【灵异】 língyì ❶〈名〉gods and spirits ❷〈形〉magical; miraculous; mystical
【灵应】 língyìng 〈形〉*efficacious*; *effective*
【灵乐】 língyuè 〈名〉[音乐] soul music
【灵长目】 língzhǎngmù 〈名〉[动物] Primate: 类人猿、大猩猩、黑猩猩和猴子都属于～动物。Anthropoid apes, gorillas, chimpanzees, and monkeys are all primates.
【灵芝】 língzhī 〈名〉glossy ganoderma [symbol of longevity or

good luck]
【灵智学】 língzhìxué 〈名〉[哲学] anthroposophy

苓 líng → 茯苓 fúlíng

囹 líng

【囹圄】 língyǔ 〈名〉prison; jail; gaol: 身陷～ be imprisoned; be behind (prison) bars; be thrown into prison/jail
【囹圉】 língyǔ ＝ 囹圄 língyǔ

泠 líng 〈形〉〈书〉cool: ～风 cool air/breeze

【泠泠】 línglíng 〈形〉〈书〉❶ cool ❷ (of sound) clear and far-reaching
【泠然】 língrán 〈形〉〈书〉(of sound) clear and far-reaching

玲 líng

【玲玎】 língdīng ＝ 玲玲 línglíng
【玲玲】 línglíng 〈拟〉〈书〉tinkle; jingle [sound of jade objects striking together]
【玲珑】 línglóng 〈形〉❶ (of objects) exquisite; ingeniously and delicately made: ⇨小巧～ ❷ (of people) clever and nimble: ⇨八面～; 娇小～
【～剔透】 línglóng-tītòu 〈熟〉❶ (of objects) be ingeniously and exquisitely wrought/carved: ～的雕刻 exquisite carvings ❷ (of people) be clever/bright/quick-witted

柃 líng

【柃木】 língmù 〈名〉Eurya japonica

瓴 líng 〈名〉water jar: ⇨高屋建～

铃 líng 〈名〉❶ bell: 按～ press/touch a bell ‖ 拉～ pull a bell ‖ 电话/火警～ telephone/fire bell ‖ 起床～ getting-up bell ‖ ～响了! There goes the bell! ‖ 吃饭～叮当作响。The dinner bell clangs/jingles. ‖ 你为什么还不回家? 放学～响过了。Why don't you go home? The bell has gone/rung for the end of school. ⇨～铛; 车～; 打～ ❷ bell-shaped object: ⇨杠～; 哑～ ❸ (cotton) bud/boll: ⇨蕾～; 棉～

【铃钹】 língbó 〈名〉bell cymbals
【铃铛】 língdang 〈名〉small bell
【铃铎】 língduó 〈名〉bell hung under eaves of palaces or towers
【铃鼓】 línggǔ 〈名〉tambourine
【铃兰】 línglán 〈名〉[植物] lily of the valley
【铃声】 língshēng 〈名〉bell; ring: 电话～ rings of a telephone bell ‖ 应～去开门 answer the bell ‖ 他每天听到～就起床, 所以上课从不迟到。He rises at the bell every day, so he's never late for class.
【铃医】 língyī 〈名〉〈旧〉itinerant doctor using a string of bells to attract attention

聆 líng 〈名〉〈书〉white

鸰 líng → 鹡鸰 jílíng

凌[1] líng 〈名〉ice: ⇨～汛; 冰～

凌[2] líng 〈动〉❶ rise high; tower aloft; soar: ⇨～驾; ～霄; 壮志～云 ❷ lord it over others; bully and humiliate: 墙角数枝梅, ～寒独自开。In the corner of the orchard wall a few plums grow; Defiant of the cold they bloom proudly, by themselves. ⇨欺～; 盛气～人; 恃强～弱 ❸ approach; draw near: ⇨～晨

【凌波】 língbō 〈书〉❶ 〈名〉dashing waves ❷ 〈形〉(of a woman's graceful way of walking) like treading the waves: ～微步 walk with dainty steps
【凌晨】 língchén 〈名〉early/small/wee hours of the morning: ～两点 two o'clock in the early morning ‖ 车祸发生在～。The crash occurred early in the morning.
【凌迟】 língchí 〈动〉〈古〉put to death by dismembering the body: ～处死 execute by dismemberment and let the convicted die a slow death in great pain
【凌铎】 língduó 〈名〉〈方〉icicle
【凌犯】 língfàn 〈动〉violate; infringe (upon): 国家的主权不可～。A country's sovereignty shall be inviolable.
【凌风】 língfēng 〈动〉ride (on) the wind
【凌驾】 língjià 〈动〉❶ override; place oneself above: 无论什么人都不能～于法律之上。No one, no matter who he is, should be allowed to place himself above the law. ‖ 绝不能把个人利益～于国家和人民的利益之上。No one is allowed to place his own interest above those of the state and the people. ❷ control; keep under control
【凌空】 língkōng 〈动〉be high up in the air; soar/tower aloft; ～射门 make a volley shot; volley ‖ 飞机～而过。The plane streaked across the sky. ‖ 红旗～飘扬。The red flag is fluttering in the air.
【凌厉】 línglì 〈形〉swift and fierce: 发起～的攻势 launch a swift and fierce attack ‖ 朔风～ fierce north wind
【凌轹】 línglì 〈动〉〈书〉❶ bully and oppress; ride roughshod over: ～百姓 ride roughshod over the people; oppress the people ❷ *squeeze/push out*: ～同仁 *squeeze out one's colleagues*
【凌乱】 língluàn 〈形〉disorderly; messy; in disorder/disarray; in a mess: 头发～ with hair dishevelled ‖ 一阵～的脚步声 a flurry of footsteps ‖ 屋子里十分～。The room is (in) an impossible mess.
【～不堪】 língluàn-bùkān 〈熟〉in a fearful/terrible mess; in a state of utter confusion: 桌子上～。The desk is in sad disorder.
【凌虐】 língnüè 〈动〉〈书〉maltreat; tyrannize over: ～百姓 tyrannize over the people; oppress the people
【凌人】 língrén 〈形〉domineering; arrogant: ⇨盛气～
【凌日】 língrì 〈名〉[天文] transit: 金星～ transit of Venus
【凌辱】 língrǔ 〈动〉outrage; insult; bully and humiliate: 备受～ suffer all kinds of insults ‖ 公然～ flagrantly outrage
【凌替】 língtì ＝ 陵替 língtì
【凌侮】 língwǔ 〈动〉bully and humiliate; insult
【凌霄】 língxiāo 〈动〉reach the sky; reach up to heaven; rise high in the sky; soar to the skies: 浩气～ a noble spirit reaching up to heaven
【凌霄花】 língxiāohuā 〈名〉Chinese trumpet creeper
【凌虚】 língxū 〈动〉〈书〉*reach up to heaven; soar to the skies*
【凌汛】 língxùn 〈名〉spring flood caused by melting ice from the upper reaches of a river: 空军已经做好了用轰炸疏通～的准备。The Air Force is ready to bomb and relieve/loosen the ice jam.
【凌夷】 língyí 〈动〉〈书〉decline; be on the wane/ebb
【凌云】 língyún 〈动〉soar to the skies; reach the clouds: 高耸～ tower into the clouds ‖ 壮志～ have lofty/soaring aspirations
【凌杂】 língzá 〈形〉disorderly; in disorder/disarray
【～米盐】 língzá-mǐyán 〈熟〉disorderly and trivial
【凌锥】 língzhuī 〈名〉〈方〉icicle

陵 líng ❶ 〈名〉hill; mound: ⇨丘～ ❷ 〈名〉mausoleum; tomb: 掘/扫～ open/visit a mausoleum ‖ 谒～ pay homage at sb's mausoleum ‖ 黄帝～ Yellow Emperor's Mausoleum ⇨～墓 ❸ 〈动〉〈书〉bully; violate

【陵迟】 língchí 〈动〉❶ 〈书〉decline; be on the wane/ebb ❷ ＝ 凌迟 língchí
【陵谷】 línggǔ 〈名〉hills and valleys- vicissitudes; ups and downs
【～变迁】 *línggǔ-biànqiān* 〈熟〉*hills turn into valleys and valleys into hills*—vicissitudes; ups and downs
【陵轹】 línglì ＝ 凌轹 línglì
【陵墓】 língmù 〈名〉tomb; mausoleum: 帝王～ imperial/emperor's mausoleum
【陵寝】 língqǐn 〈名〉〈书〉emperor's mausoleum; emperor's final resting place
【陵替】 língtì 〈动〉〈书〉❶ (of law and order) break down ❷ decline; be on the wane/ebb: 家道～。The family fortunes declined. / The family fortunes were at a low ebb.
【陵夷】 língyí ＝ 凌夷 língyí
【陵园】 língyuán 〈名〉cemetery; graveyard; funerary park: ⇨烈士～

聆 líng 〈动〉〈书〉listen attentively

【聆教】 língjiào 〈动〉〈套〉hear your words of wisdom [used in correspondence]
【聆取】 língqǔ 〈动〉〈书〉listen to (advice, etc)

【聆听】 língtīng 〈动〉〈书〉listen (with respect): ～教诲 listen respectfully to sb's instructions/teachings/advice

菱 líng 〈名〉water caltrop; water chestnut; waternut: ⇨～角

【菱花】 línghuā 〈名〉❶ flower of water caltrop ❷〈古〉mirror

〖～镜〗 línghuājìng ＝菱花② línghuā

【菱角】 língjiao 〈名〉〈通称〉water caltrop; waternut

【菱镁矿】 língměikuàng 〈名〉magnesite

【菱铁矿】 língtiěkuàng 〈名〉siderite

【菱锌矿】 língxīnkuàng 〈名〉smithsonite

【菱形】 língxíng 〈名〉diamond; rhombus; lozenge

〖～队形〗 língxíng duìxíng 〈名〉[军事] diamond formation

〖～六面体〗 língxíng liùmiàntǐ 〈名〉rhombohedron

棂 líng 〈名〉(window) lattice; latticework: ⇨窗～

蛉 líng → 螟蛉 mínglíng

笭 líng

【笭箵】 língxīng 〈名〉〈书〉bamboo fish hamper

舲 líng 〈名〉〈书〉❶ boat with windows ❷ small boat

翎 líng ❶〈名〉plume; tail feather; quill: 孔雀～ peacock plumes/feathers ‖ 雁～ goose quill ‖ 野鸡～ pheasant quill ❷ → 翎子① língzi

【翎毛】 língmáo 〈名〉❶ plume ❷ a type of classical Chinese paintings featuring birds and animals: 长于～ be good at painting birds and animals

【翎扇】 língshàn 〈名〉feather fan

【翎子】 língzi 〈名〉❶ peacock feathers worn at the back of an official's hat (as an indication of his rank in the Qing Dynasty) ❷ pheasant quill worn on warriors' helmets in traditional Chinese opera

羚 líng 〈名〉❶〈通称〉antelope: 瞪～ gazelle ❷ antelope's horn

【羚牛】 língniú 〈名〉takin

【羚羊】 língyáng 〈名〉antelope: 大～ oryx ‖ 藏～ Tibetan antelope

〖～角〗 língyángjiǎo 〈名〉antelope's horn

绫 líng 〈名〉silk fabric resembling satin but thinner; damask silk; twill-weave silk

【绫罗绸缎】 língluó-chóuduàn 〈名〉silks and satins

【绫子】 língzi ＝绫 líng

祾 líng 〈名〉〈书〉blessings from a god

零[1] líng 〈动〉❶ (of rain, dew, tears, etc) fall; drop: ⇨涕～ ❷〈书〉(of plants, flowers, etc) wither: ⇨～落;凋～;飘～

零[2] líng ❶〈形〉fragmentary; fractional: ⇨～件;～售;～碎 ❷〈名〉fragment; fraction: 把～儿舍入,凑成整数。Round off the fraction to a whole number. ‖ 他四十有～。He is forty odd. / He is in his early forties. ‖ 这月我挣了一千有～。This month I earned 1000-odd *yuan*. ⇨～数;～头;挂～ ❸〈数〉a) [used in expressions of time, age, weight, etc between two different denominations]: 两年～十天 two years and ten days ‖ 三点～一刻 fifteen (minutes) past three; three fifteen ‖ 十块～五毛 ten *yuan* and five *mao* ‖ 一岁～两个月大 one year and two months old b) naught; zero; nil; null: 二减二等于～。Two minus two equals zero. / Two minus two leaves naught/zero. ‖〈喻〉将风险降到～ reduce the risks to zero ‖〈喻〉他的努力等于～。His efforts have gone for naught. ‖〈喻〉效果等于～。The effect was null. ‖〈喻〉我的机会等于～。My chance is zero. c) [used in a number to indicate the absence of a unit, representing a final or medial zero and often appearing as ○ in written language]: 二～～一年 year 2001 ‖ 四～五号房间 Room 504 ‖ 一千～三十 one thousand and thirty ‖ 一万八千～六 eighteen thousand and six d) zero [on the thermometer, etc]: ～上二十八度 twenty-eight degrees above zero ‖ 摄氏～下十度 ten degrees below zero centigrade; minus ten degrees centigrade

【零部件】 língbùjiàn 〈名〉parts; components: 导弹/机器～ missile/machine parts/components

【零吃】 língchī 〈名〉〈口〉snack; between-meal nibble

【零存整取】 língcún-zhěngqǔ 〈动〉deposit small sums of money every month and draw out both the principal and the interest in a lump when the specified time comes up

〖～账户〗 língcún zhěngqǔ zhànghù 〈名〉installment savings account, with principal and interest obtainable at maturity; petty-deposit-but-chunky-withdrawal account; account of separate deposits and lump withdrawals

【零打碎敲】 língdǎ-suìqiāo ＝零敲碎打 língqiāo-suìdǎ

【零担】 língdàn 〈形〉less-than-carload (LCL); less-than-truckload (LTL): ～货运 less-than-carload lot/freight ‖ ～运价 less-than-carload rate

【零蛋】 língdàn 〈名〉〈诙〉goose egg—naught; zero: 得～ get a goose egg; not score in a game; get a zero on a test

【零当量】 língdāngliàng 〈名〉zero yield

【零点】 língdiǎn 〈名〉zero hour; midnight: ～三十分 00:30; zero hour thirty; midnight thirty

〖～方案〗 língdiǎn fāng'àn 〈名〉zero option

〖～人口增长〗 língdiǎn rénkǒu zēngzhǎng 〈名〉zero population growth

【零丁】 língdīng ＝伶仃 língdīng

〖～孤苦〗 língdīng-gūkǔ ＝孤苦伶仃 gūkǔ-língdīng

【零度】 língdù 〈名〉zero: 气温降到～。The temperature has fallen to zero. ‖ 温度计指向～。The thermometer is at zero.

【零分】 língfēn 〈名〉zero score: 考试得～ score/get a zero on an exam

【零风险】 língfēngxiǎn 〈名〉zero risk: ～投资 zero-risk investment

【零概率】 línggàilǜ 〈名〉[数学] zero probability

【零工】 línggōng 〈名〉❶ odd job; short-term hired labour: 打～过活 make a living by doing odd jobs ‖ 他假期打些～贴补家用。He helped support the family by doing odd jobs during his holidays. ❷ odd-jobber; odd-job man; casual labourer: 为农场雇几个～ hire a couple of odd hands for the farm

【零股】 línggǔ 〈名〉[股票] odd lot; fractional stock: ～交易者 odd-lotter ‖ ～认股权证 fractional stock warrants

【零花】 línghuā ❶〈动〉spend money on minor purchases: 这钱你拿着～。Keep it as pocket money. ❷〈名〉pocket/pin/spending money; allowance: 爸爸给他～儿的时候总是不情愿。His father grudges giving him pocket money.

〖～钱〗 línghuāqián 〈名〉pocket/pin/spending money; allowance: 花～ spend pocket money (on sth) ‖ 有些孩子的～够花很长时间。Some children's pocket money can go a long way.

【零活儿】 línghuór 〈名〉odd job: 做～ do odd jobs

【零基预算】 língjī yùsuàn 〈名〉[经济] zero-base budgeting

【零假设】 língjiǎshè 〈名〉[统计] null hypothesis

【零件】 língjiàn 〈名〉part; component: 车～ turn a part ‖ 更换～ change a part ‖ 装配/制造～ assemble/make parts ‖ 备用/标准～ spare/standardized parts ‖ 飞机/机器～ plane/machine parts/components ‖ 汽车～ motorcar/auto parts; components of a car

【零角】 língjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] null angle

【零矩阵】 língjǔzhèn 〈名〉[数学] null matrix

【零距离】 língjùlí 〈名〉zero distance: ～接触 zero-distance contact

【零空间】 língkōngjiān 〈名〉[数学] space

【零口供】 língkǒugōng 〈名〉zero confession: ～规则 zero-confession rule

【零库存】 língkùcún 〈名〉zero stock

【零利率】 línglìlǜ 〈名〉zero rate

【零料】 língliào 〈名〉remnant: 一块～ a remnant ‖ 丝绸～ silk remnants

【零乱】 língluàn ＝凌乱 língluàn

【零落】 língluò ❶〈动〉(of plants) wither; be stripped of leaves: 草木～ bare trees and withered grass ‖ ～成泥碾作尘,惟有香如故。Ground to dust and existent no more; Its fragrance remains as strong as before. ❷〈形〉desolate; wretched; in reduced circumstances: 凄凉～的景象 sight/scene of desolation ‖ 他求学时,家境已经～。His family was declining when he pursued studies. ❸〈形〉scattered; sporadic: ～的记忆 fragments of one's memo-

ries ‖ ～的枪声 sporadic gunfire; scattered reports of gunfire ‖ 几座房屋零零落落地散布在小山上。A few houses were scattered over the small hill.

【零卖】 língmài 〈动〉 retail; sell (by/at) retail: ～商品 retail goods; sell goods (by/at) retail ‖ 你们是批发,还是～? Do you sell wholesale or retail? ‖ 这些笔～每支一元。The pens retail at/for one *yuan* each.

【零配件】 língpèijiàn 〈名〉 parts and accessories

【零七八碎】 língqībāsuì ❶〈形〉 scattered and disorderly: 地上到处是～的东西。The floor was scattered all over with all kinds of things. ‖ 阁楼用来放置一些～的家具。The attic is used to store odds and ends of furniture. ❷〈名〉 odds and ends; oddments; miscellaneous trifles/items: 为点儿～吵嘴 be at loggerheads over trivial matters; quarrel/bicker/squabble/quibble about/over trifles; make a fuss about trifles ‖ 他把大部分东西都搬走了,只剩下一些～儿。He has moved most of his stuff; there are just a few odds and ends left.

【零钱】 língqián 〈名〉 ❶ change; odd/small/loose change: 数～ count out the change ‖ 找～ give change (to) ‖ 两块钱～ two *yuan* in change ‖ ～不用找了。Keep the change. ‖ 她需要～乘车。She needs some change to take a bus. ‖ 他要换十块钱的～。He wanted change for a ten-*yuan* note. ‖ 我没有～。I have no small/loose change. ❷ pocket/pin/spending money; allowance: 给孩子一些～ give one's children some pocket money ❸ income other than one's salary or wages: 业余时间挣～ work for extra money in one's spare time

【零敲碎打】 língqiāo-suìdǎ 〈熟〉 do sth bit by bit; do sth off and on; do sth in bits and pieces; adopt a piecemeal approach: 这本书他～地写了一年才完成。He worked piecemeal on the book and it took him a whole year to finish it.

【零散】 língsan 〈形〉 scattered: 人口分布～ thinly scattered population ‖ ～的几期杂志 odd numbers of a magazine ‖ 几户人家零零散散地分布在河边。There are several houses scattered along the river. ‖ 演说结束后,只有零零散散的掌声。The speech met with only sporadic applause.

【零声母】 língshēngmǔ 〈名〉[语言] zero initial

【零时】 língshí 〈名〉 zero hour; midnight

【零食】 língshí 〈名〉 between-meal nibble; snack: 吃～ take/eat snacks; nibble/eat between meals; have meals at odd hours ‖ 爱吃～的人容易长胖。Nibble lovers gain weight fast.

【零示器】 língshìqì 〈名〉[数学] null indicator

【零视度】 língshìdù 〈形〉[气象] zero-zero: ～浓雾/天气 zero-zero fog/weather

【零售】 língshòu 〈动〉 retail; sell (by/at) retail: ～货物 retail goods; sell goods (by/at) retail ‖ ～贸易/生意 retail trade/business ‖ 这些裤子～每条八十元。These trousers retail at/for 80 *yuan* a pair.

【～店】 língshòudiàn 〈名〉 retail outlet/store/shop: 皮革制品～ outlets for the retail of leather goods

【～额】 língshòu'é 〈名〉 retail turnover: 零售总额 total retail sales ‖ ～增加了。Retail sales are up.

【～价】 língshòujià 〈名〉 retail/tag price: 厂家建议～ manufacturer's recommended retail price ‖ 这些商品～为二十三元。These goods retail at/for 23 *yuan*.

【～商】 língshòushāng 〈名〉 retailer; retail trader/merchant/dealer

【～市场】 língshòu shìchǎng 〈名〉 retail market

【～网】 língshòuwǎng 〈名〉 retail network

【～物价指数】 língshòu wùjià zhǐshù 〈名〉 retail price index

【～业】 língshòuyè 〈名〉 retailing; retail business/industry

【零数】 língshù 〈名〉 remaining sum beyond the round figure; fractional amount; remainder

【零碎】 língsuì ❶〈形〉 scrappy; fragmentary; piecemeal: ～布料 scraps of cloth; odd bits of cloth ‖ ～材料 fragmentary material ‖ ～东西 odds and ends; miscellaneous items ‖ ～活儿 odd jobs ❷〈名〉 odds and ends; bits and pieces; oddments; odd-come-shorts: 拾掇～ tidy up the odds and ends ‖ 他把口袋里～儿都掏出来。He clawed all the oddments out of his pocket.

【零涕】 língtì ＝ 涕零 tìlíng

【零头】 língtóu 〈名〉 ❶ remaining sum beyond the round figure; fractional amount: 有～要找我吗? Do I have any change coming? ❷ remnant; scrapes; odd bits (of cloth, etc): 她用剩下的布料～做了一个靠垫。She made a cushion out of odd bits of material. ‖ 这块～布足够做个围裙了。The remnant is large enough for an apron.

【零位】 língwèi 〈名〉[通信] null

【零息债券】 língxīzhàiquàn 〈名〉 zero coupon bond

【零向量】 língxiàngliàng 〈名〉[数学] null/zero vector

【零星】 língxīng 〈形〉 ❶ fragmentary; odd; piecemeal: 做一些～笔记 make odd notes ‖ ～材料/证据 fragmentary material/evidence ‖ ～费用/支出 incidental expenses; minor expenditures ‖ ～土地 odd pieces of land ‖ ～信息 scraps/bits of information ‖ ～杂物 odds and ends ‖ 关于那个事件我们只有～的消息。We have had only a few scraps of news about the incident. ❷ sporadic; scattered: ～小雨 sporadic/scattered/occasional showers; occasional drizzles ‖ ～战斗 sporadic fighting ‖ 战斗结束了,但还能听到远处～的枪声。The battle was over, but occasional gunshots/sporadic gunfire could still be heard in the distance.

【零讯】 língxùn 〈名〉 scraps of news [usu used as the title of a newspaper column]: 房地产～ Real Estate News

【零压】 língyā 〈名〉 zero voltage

【零用】 língyòng ❶〈动〉 spend money on minor purchases: 这一百元钱你留着～吧。Keep this 100-*yuan* note for small and incidental purchases. ❷〈名〉 pocket/pin/spending money; allowance: 你们已经付了学费和住宿费,所以只需带些～。You've paid your tuition and accommodation, so you only need to take some pocket money with you. ‖ 我身边一点儿～都没有了。I haven't any pocket money about me.

【～费】 língyòngfèi 〈名〉 petty cash

【～钱】 língyòngqián 〈名〉 pocket/pin/spending money; allowance: 家长通常每周给孩子们一次～。Parents usually give their children pocket money weekly. ‖ 我们只需带些～路上花。We only need to take some pocket money with us for small extra expenses on the way.

【～现金】 língyòng xiànjīn 〈名〉 petty cash: ～簿 petty cash book ‖ ～出纳员 petty cashier

【～账】 língyòngzhàng 〈名〉[经济] petty cash book/account

【零杂】 língzá 〈名〉 ❶ odds and ends ❷ odd jobs

【零增长】 língzēngzhǎng 〈名〉 zero growth: 工业生产～ zero growth in industrial output ‖ 经济～ zero economic growth; zero growth in the economy ‖ 人口～ zero population growth; zero growth in population ‖ 该国经济呈～。This country's economic growth is at zero.

【零指数】 língzhǐshù 〈名〉[数学] zero exponent

【零族】 língzú 〈名〉[化学] zero group

【零嘴】 língzuǐ 〈名〉〈方〉 between-meal nibble; snack: 吃～ take/eat snacks; nibble/eat between meals; have meals at odd hours

龄 líng 〈名〉 ❶ age; years: ⇨高～; 年～; 适～ ❷ length of time; duration: 舰～ ship's length of service ⇨党～; 工～ ❸ [生物] instar; stadium: 蛹～ pupal instar ‖ 幼虫～ larval instar

鲮 líng

【鲮鲤】 línglǐ 〈名〉 pangolin

【鲮鱼】 língyú 〈名〉 dace

醽 líng

【醽醁】 línglù 〈名〉〈书〉 a kind of good wine

lǐng

令 lǐng 〈量〉 ream (of paper): 大/小～ long/short ream ‖ 两～新闻纸 two reams of newsprint ‖ 一～牛皮纸 a ream of brown paper ‖ 印刷～ printer's/perfect ream
⇨lìng

岭 lǐng 〈名〉 ❶ mountain; ridge: ⇨崇山峻～; 分水～; 山～ ❷ mountain range: 大/小兴安～ Greater/Lesser *Xing'an Mountains* ⇨秦～ ❸ Five Ridges (across the borders between Hunan and Jiangxi on the one hand and Guangdong and Guangxi on the other): ⇨～南

【岭南】 Lǐngnán 〈名〉 regions south of the Five Ridges (covering Guangdong and Guangxi provinces)

领[1] lǐng ❶〈名〉neck: ⇨～带;～巾;引～而望 ❷〈名〉collar; neck: 衬衫～儿 shirt collar ‖ 软/硬～ soft/hard collar ‖ 毛～大衣 overcoat with a fur collar ⇨～扣;衣～ ❸〈名〉main point; outline: ⇨纲～;提纲挈～;要～ ❹〈动〉possess; own; occupy; exercise jurisdiction over: ⇨～海;～事;占～ ❺〈动〉lead; head; usher; guide: ～孩子上公园 take children to the park ‖ ～客人入座 usher guests to their seats ‖ ～来宾参观校园 show the visitors round the campus ‖ ～盲人过马路 lead the blind man across a road ‖ ～着观众喝彩 lead the spectators in a cheer ‖ 请把他～到接待室去。Guide him to the reception room, please. ⇨～航;～路;带～;率～ ❻〈量〉[for robes, mats, etc]: 三～席 three mats ‖ 一～道袍 a Taoist gown ❼〈名〉collarband; neckline: 垂～ draped neck ‖ 方/圆～ square/round neck ‖ 高～ turtle neck; mock turtle ‖ 高翻～ polo/turtle neck ‖ 海军～ sailor collar ‖ 鸡心～ heart-shaped neck ‖ 结花～ bow collar ‖ 平驳～ notched lapel ‖ 三角～ V-shaped neck; V-neck ‖ V字～ V-shaped neck; V-neck ‖ 西服～ tailored collar ‖ 燕子～ wing collar ‖ 一字～ bateau neck ‖ 中式立～ mandarin collar ‖ 圆～衫 round-necked shirt ⇨～口;翻～

领[2] lǐng〈动〉❶ accept; take: ⇨～情;～受 ❷ get; receive; draw: ～工资 receive salary; get paid ‖ ～退休金 draw one's pension ⇨～奖;冒～;认～ ❸ understand; comprehend; grasp: ⇨～会;～悟;心～神会

【领班】 lǐngbān ❶〈动〉lead/head a team of workers: 下星期该她～。It's her turn to lead the work team next week. ❷〈名〉foreman; headwaiter: 女～ headwaitress ‖ 由服务员提升为～ be promoted from attendant to headwaiter ‖ 经理升他做～。The manager promoted him to foremanship.

【领唱】 lǐngchàng ❶〈动〉lead a chorus ❷〈名〉leading singer: 担任～ be a leading singer

【领带】 lǐngdài〈名〉tie; necktie: 打/系～ knot/tie one's tie ‖ 解～ untie/remove one's necktie ‖ 活结～ four-in-hand tie ‖ 真丝～ silk tie ‖ 他穿着西服打着～。He was wearing a suit and tie.

〖～别针〗 lǐngdài biézhēn〈名〉tiepin

〖～夹〗 lǐngdàijiā〈名〉tie clip/clasp

〖～扣针〗 lǐngdài kòuzhēn = 领带别针 lǐngdài biézhēn

【领导】 lǐngdǎo ❶〈动〉lead; exercise leadership: ～罢工 lead a strike ‖ ～大家奔小康 lead people to a wealthy life ‖ ～国家度过困难时期 guide the country through a difficult period ‖ ～军队 lead an army ‖ ～运动 lead a campaign ‖ 担任～工作 hold a leading position; shoulder the responsibility of leadership ‖ 给予正确～ give correct leadership (to) ‖ 放弃～ relinquish/surrender the leadership (of) ‖ 负有～责任 be responsible for one's leadership ‖ 接受/听从～ accept/follow the leadership (of) ‖ ～有方 exercise good leadership ‖ ～方法 method of leadership ‖ ～机关/小组 leading body/group ‖ ～同志 leading comrade ‖ 集体～ collective leadership ‖ 强有力/软弱无力的～ powerful/poor leadership ‖ 多头～,互相牵制 duplication of leadership with departments and regions hamstringing one another ‖ 在中央政府的果断/英明～下 under the resolute/wise leadership of the central government ‖ 市长亲自～了这项工作。The mayor personally guided this work. ❷〈名〉leader; leadership: 跟随/推翻/信任～ follow/overthrow/trust a leader ‖ 拥护～ support one's leader ‖ 好好考虑～的建议 think over the leaders' suggestions ‖ ～成分 composition of leadership ‖ 行政～ administration leader ‖ ～不同意我们这么做。The leader doesn't allow us to do so. ‖ ～要深入群众。Leaders should go among the masses. ‖ 他是我们学校的老～。He is the former leader of our school.

〖～班子〗 lǐngdǎo bānzi〈名〉leading group; leadership: 改选～ re-elect the leadership ‖ 调整～ re-staff the leading positions; reshuffle the leading group

〖～才能〗 lǐngdǎo cáinéng〈名〉leadership; leadership skills: 缺乏～ lack leadership ‖ 需要～ call for leadership ‖ 他没有～。There was no leadership in him.

〖～地位〗 lǐngdǎo dìwèi〈名〉leadership; headship; leading position: 处于～ be in leading position; hold a leading position

〖～干部〗 lǐngdǎo gànbù〈名〉leading cadre; leader; leadership: ～年轻化 make the ranks of cadres younger in average age; appoint more younger people to leading positions ‖ 打破～终身制 break the life-tenure of leading cadres ‖ 建立～评审制 establish the leading cadre appraisal system ‖ ～要廉洁奉公,以身作则。All government officials should be honest in performing their duties and set good examples for the masses.

〖～骨干〗 lǐngdǎo gǔgàn〈名〉key members of the leadership; backbone/mainstay of the leadership

〖～核心〗 lǐngdǎo héxīn〈名〉core of leadership; leading core/nucleus: ～年轻化 bring younger people into the core of the leadership

〖～能力〗 lǐngdǎo nénglì〈名〉leadership power/ability: 她～强。She has great leadership.

〖～权〗 lǐngdǎoquán〈名〉leadership; overall control; authority: 放弃/接过～ give up/take over the leadership (of) ‖ 行使～ exercise leadership ‖ 执掌～ take on/assume the leadership

〖～水平〗 lǐngdǎo shuǐpíng〈名〉level of leadership: 提高～ improve the level of leadership

〖～艺术〗 lǐngdǎo yìshù〈名〉art of leadership: 提高～ improve the art of leadership

〖～作风〗 lǐngdǎo zuòfēng〈名〉work style of the leadership; leadership style: 改善～ improve/better the leadership style

〖～作用〗 lǐngdǎo zuòyòng〈名〉leading role: 起～ play a leading role (in)

【领道】 lǐngdào〈动〉〈方〉lead the way; show sb the way: 你熟悉这个地方,就在前面～吧。As you know this place well, move ahead and show us the way.

【领地】 lǐngdì〈名〉❶ manor (of a feudal lord) ❷ territory; domain; dominion: 国有～ national/state domain ‖ 海外～ overseas dominion ‖ 中国的～ Chinese territory

【领读】 lǐngdú〈动〉lead in reading aloud

【领队】 lǐngduì ❶〈动〉lead a group: ～参加比赛 lead a group in/to a competition ❷〈名〉group/tour leader; leader of a sports team, etc: 乒乓球～ leader of a table tennis team

〖～机〗 lǐngduìjī〈名〉[军事] leading aircraft

【领港】 lǐnggǎng ❶〈动〉pilot (ships into or out of a harbour) ❷〈名〉pilot

〖～船〗 lǐnggǎngchuán〈名〉pilot boat

〖～费〗 lǐnggǎngfèi〈名〉pilotage (dues)

【领工】 lǐnggōng ❶〈动〉lead people in the work ❷〈名〉foreman; ganger

【领钩】 lǐnggōu〈名〉hook and eye on the collar; collar hook

【领馆】 lǐngguǎn = 领事馆 lǐngshìguǎn

【领海】 lǐnghǎi〈名〉territorial waters/sea; marine/maritime belt: ～范围 extent of territorial waters ‖ ～宽度 breath/extent of the territorial sea

〖～管辖权〗 lǐnghǎi guǎnxiáquán〈名〉jurisdiction within territorial waters

〖～权〗 lǐnghǎiquán〈名〉maritime domain; command of the sea; sovereign right over territorial waters

〖～线〗 lǐnghǎixiàn〈名〉boundary line of territorial waters

【领航】 lǐngháng ❶〈动〉navigate; pilot: ～舱 navigator's cabin ‖ ～设备 navigation equipment ❷〈名〉navigator; pilot

〖～表〗 lǐnghángbiǎo〈名〉navigraph

〖～船〗 lǐnghángchuán〈名〉pilot boat/vessel

〖～飞机〗 lǐngháng fēijī〈名〉pathfinder aircraft

〖～飞行〗 lǐngháng fēixíng〈名〉navigation flight

〖～图〗 lǐnghángtú〈名〉aeronautical/navigation/pilot chart

〖～员〗 lǐnghángyuán = 领航② lǐngháng

【领花】 lǐnghuā〈名〉❶ bow tie ❷ collar insignia/badge

【领会】 lǐnghuì〈动〉understand; grasp; comprehend: ～文件精神 digest the message of a document; grasp the essence of a document ‖ ～要点 grasp the main point (of) ‖ 他无法深刻～这个笑话的妙处。He found it hard to have a keen appreciation of the joke. ‖ 她根本没有～我讲话的要点。She missed the whole point of my speech. ‖ 我当时没有～你的意思。I didn't see your point/grasp your meaning at the time.

【领江】 lǐngjiāng ❶〈动〉navigate a ship on a river ❷〈名〉river pilot

【领奖】 lǐngjiǎng〈动〉receive a prize/an award

〖～台〗 lǐngjiǎngtái〈名〉winner's platform; victory rostrum

【领教】 lǐngjiào〈动〉❶〈套〉[used to express thanks for sb's advice, etc] receive your instructions/advice: 你说得很对,～～。You are quite right. Thanks for your advice. ❷ ask for/seek advice: 特来～几招 make a special trip here to learn a few tricks ‖ 有件私事想向你～～。I'd like to consult you about a private matter. ❸ [used ironically] encounter; experience: ～大漠的严酷 experience in person the rigours/inclemency of the desert ‖ ～

生活的艰辛 experience the hardships of life ‖ 我今天总算～了她的厉害。I finally got to know how sharp she could be. ‖ 我想～～他的一身绝技。I would like to find out his unique skill. ‖ 有什么花招，让大家～一下。Show us the tricks you have up the sleeve.
【领结】 lǐngjié 〈名〉bow tie：打/扎～ knot/tie a bow tie
【领解】 lǐngjiě 〈动〉understand; comprehend; grasp：～指令 understand/grasp an instruction/order
【领巾】 lǐngjīn 〈名〉❶ scarf; neckerchief：⇨红～ ❷ shawl
【领军】 lǐngjūn 〈动〉❶ command an army ❷ lead; act as a bellwether; play a leading role in a trade or group：这只是球队缺乏～人物。This football team lacks a leading light.
【领空】 lǐngkōng 〈名〉territorial sky/air; (territorial) airspace：侵犯～ violate aerial domain ‖ 一架国籍不明的军用飞机侵入我～。An unidentified military plane intruded into the airspace of our country.
〖～管辖权〗 lǐngkōng guǎnxiáquán 〈名〉jurisdiction within territorial airspace
〖～权〗 lǐngkōngquán 〈名〉sovereign right over territorial sky
【领口】 lǐngkǒu 〈名〉❶ collarband; neckline：那件衬衫～小了点。The collarband of the shirt is a bit too small. ‖ 颜色还可以，但～有点儿低。The colour is all right, but the neck is a bit low. ‖ 这条连衣裙～低。This dress has a low neckline. ❷ place where the two ends of a collar meet：～没扣紧。The collar of the shirt is not properly buttoned up.
【领扣】 lǐngkòu 〈名〉collar button/stud
【领款】 lǐngkuǎn 〈动〉draw money
〖～人〗 lǐngkuǎnrén 〈名〉payee
【领陆】 lǐnglù 〈名〉territorial land
【领路】 lǐnglù 〈动〉lead/show the way：我们对这里不熟悉，找个人～吧。Find a guide to show us the way, as we are strangers here.
〖～人〗 lǐnglùrén 〈名〉guide
【领略】 lǐnglüè 〈动〉have a taste of; appreciate：～大自然的美 enjoy the beauty of nature ‖ 能～乐曲深意者寥寥无几。Only a few could appreciate the deeper meaning of the composition.
【领命】 lǐngmìng 〈动〉take an order/instruction：～出征 take orders to go on an expedition
【领诺】 lǐngnuò 〈动〉agree (to do sth); undertake (to do sth); promise：友好国家的领导人最后都～提供经济援助。Finally, all the leaders from the friendly countries promised to offer their economic aid.
【领袢儿】 lǐngpànr 〈名〉eye of a collar fastener
【领情】 lǐngqíng 〈动〉feel grateful (to sb for sth); appreciate sb's kindness：你的情我领了，但东西不能收。I appreciate your kindness, but I can't accept the gift. ‖ 他对别人的帮助根本就不～。He was not a bit grateful for others' help. ‖ 我们给了他面子，他却不～。We did show some respect to his authority/seniority, but he showed no gratitude in return.
【领区】 lǐngqū 〈名〉consular district
【领取】 lǐngqǔ 〈动〉receive; draw; get：～毕业证书 get one's graduation certificate ‖ ～薪水 draw/receive/get one's salary ‖ ～养老金 receive one's old-age pension ‖ ～营业执照 get a business licence ‖ 包裹只能在邮局～。You can get your parcel only at the post office.
【领事】 lǐngshì 〈名〉consul：～法庭 consular court ‖ ～官员 consular official ‖ ～随员 consular attaché ‖ ～特权 consular privileges ‖ ～辖区 consular district ‖ 代理～ pro-consul; acting consul ‖ 副～ vice-consul ‖ 名誉～ honorary consul ‖ 随习～ consul-élève ‖ 总～ consul general
〖～裁判权〗 lǐngshì cáipànquán 〈名〉consular jurisdiction
〖～处〗 lǐngshìchù 〈名〉consular section/office：大使馆～ the consular office of the embassy
〖～代理人〗 lǐngshì dàilǐrén 〈名〉consular agent
〖～官〗 lǐngshìguān 〈名〉consular officer：名誉～ honorary consular officer ‖ 职业～ career consular officer
〖～馆〗 lǐngshìguǎn 〈名〉consulate：中国驻纽约总～ Consulate General of the People's Republic of China in New York
〖～豁免权〗 lǐngshì huòmiǎnquán 〈名〉consular immunity
〖～签证〗 lǐngshì qiānzhèng 〈名〉consular visa：～发票 consular invoice ‖ ～费 consular fee ‖ ～手续费 consulage
〖～条例〗 lǐngshì tiáolì 〈名〉consular act
〖～团〗 lǐngshìtuán 〈名〉consular corps
〖～委任书〗 lǐngshì wěirènshū 〈名〉certificate of appointment of consul; consular commission
〖～协定〗 lǐngshì xiédìng 〈名〉consular agreement
〖～证书〗 lǐngshì zhèngshū 〈名〉exequatur
【领受】 lǐngshòu 〈动〉receive; accept：～建议/批评 accept sb's suggestion/criticism ‖ ～奖学金 receive scholarship ‖ ～任务 receive a task ‖ 虚心～老师的教诲 listen with an open mind to the teacher's instructions
【领属】 lǐngshǔ 〈动〉possess and control; have dominion over：～关系 relationship of control and being controlled
【领水】 lǐngshuǐ 〈名〉❶ inland waters ❷ territorial waters ❸ 〈方〉navigator; pilot
〖～员〗 lǐngshuǐyuán 〈名〉navigator; pilot
【领条】 lǐngtiáo 〈名〉❶ collar strip ❷ voucher
【领头】 lǐngtóu 〈动〉〈口〉take/assume the lead (in); be the first (to do sth)：～禁止核试验 take the lead in banning nuclear tests ‖ ～雁 leading goose ‖ 你～，我们跟着。You lead and we'll follow.
〖～羊〗 lǐngtóuyáng 〈名〉bellwether
【领土】 lǐngtǔ 〈名〉territory：保卫国家的神圣～ defend the sacred territory of one's country ‖ 夺取别国的～ seize the territory of another nation ‖ 割让～ cede territory ‖ 归还～ restitute a territory (to) ‖ 扩张～ expand/extend one's territory ‖ 侵占临国～ encroach (up) on the territory of a neighbouring country ‖ 收复～ recover lost territory ‖ 吞并～ annex territory ‖ 占领敌国～ occupy the enemy's territory ‖ ～纠纷 territorial dispute ‖ 辽阔的～ extensive territory
〖～庇护〗 lǐngtǔ bìhù 〈名〉territorial asylum
〖～不可侵犯性〗 lǐngtǔ bùkě qīnfànxìng 〈名〉territorial inviolability
〖～扩张〗 lǐngtǔ kuòzhāng 〈名〉territorial expansion/aggrandizement
〖～权〗 lǐngtǔquán 〈名〉sovereign right over territory; territorial rights
〖～完整〗 lǐngtǔ wánzhěng 〈名〉territorial integrity：保卫国家的～ safeguard the country's territorial integrity
〖～要求〗 lǐngtǔ yāoqiú 〈名〉territorial claim
【领湾】 lǐngwān 〈名〉territorial bay
【领围】 lǐngwéi 〈名〉collar measurement
【领味】 lǐngwèi 〈动〉have a taste of; appreciate; savour：～人生苦乐 savour/taste the sweet and bitterness of life
【领舞】 lǐngwǔ ❶〈动〉lead a dance ❷〈名〉leading dancer
【领悟】 lǐngwù 〈动〉comprehend; understand; grasp：～成功的奥秘 comprehend the mysteries of success ‖ ～大师的指点 digest the instructions of a master ‖ ～个中奥妙 understand the subtlety (of sth) ‖ ～真实意图 come to know sb's real intention
【领洗】 lǐngxǐ 〈动〉[宗教] receive baptism; be baptized
【领先】 lǐngxiān 〈动〉lead; take the lead; be in the lead (in); be ahead of：保持～地位 hold/maintain the lead ‖ 处于～地位 be in the lead ‖ 失去～地位 lose the lead (to sb) ‖ ～两圈/三分/十米 have a lead of two laps/three points/ten metres; lead by two laps/three points/ten metres ‖ 遥遥～ have a good/long lead; hold a safe lead; be far/well ahead of others ‖ 一路～ have the lead from the start ‖ 该校在许多方面～于其他学校。This school assumes the lead in many ways. ‖ 在最近一次民意测验中，他已～于其他候选人。He has moved ahead of the other candidates in the latest poll. ‖ 这家公司在激光技术方面处于～地位。The company is leading the way in laser technology.
【领衔】 lǐngxián 〈动〉❶ head the list of signers (of a document); be the first on a name list ❷ lead the cast：～主演 play the leading role (in a film, etc); star (in a film, etc); top/head the bill
【领袖】 lǐngxiù 〈名〉❶ collar and sleeves ❷ leader：～魅力 charisma of a leader ‖ 革命～ revolutionary leader ‖ 工会/民众～ union/public leader ‖ 工商界～ commercial and industrial leaders ‖ 杰出～ distinguished/prominent leader ‖ 军事/政党/政治～ military/party/political leader ‖ 天才～ gifted leader ‖ 文坛～ leader of the literary world ‖ 团结在～的周围 rally about/round/around a leader ‖ 他是个天生的～人物。He is a born/natural leader.
〖～欲〗 lǐngxiùyù 〈名〉strong desire to be a leader
【领养】 lǐngyǎng 〈动〉adopt：～孩子 adopt a child
〖～人〗 lǐngyǎngrén 〈名〉adopter：被～ adoptee
【领有】 lǐngyǒu 〈动〉possess; own
【领域】 lǐngyù 〈名〉❶ territory; domain; realm ❷ field;

sphere; domain; realm: 扩大知识～ broaden the scope of knowledge; enlarge/widen the field of knowledge ‖ 科学/文学～ domain of science/literature ‖ 上层建筑～ realm of superstructure ‖ 未知～ unknown sphere ‖ 学术～ *academic sphere* ‖ 研究～ *field of study* ‖ 医学新～ frontiers of medicine ‖ 意识形态～ ideological field/sphere/realm ‖ 政治/经济～ political/economic realm ‖ 他的科学研究涉及广阔的～。His scientific research covers a wide territory. ‖ 物理学不是我的研究～。Physics is not my sphere/field.

【领章】 lǐngzhāng 〈名〉 collar badge/insignia

【领主】 lǐngzhǔ 〈名〉 feudal lord; suzerain

【领子】 lǐngzi 〈名〉 collar; neck: 把～翻起来 turn the collar up ‖ 衬衫～ neck of a shirt ‖ 低/高～ low/high collar

【领奏】 lǐngzòu 〈动〉 ❶ lead an instrument ensemble ❷ leading player

【领罪】 lǐngzuì 〈动〉 admit one's guilt; plead guilty; confess one's crime: 甘愿～ *willingly/readily confess one's crime*

【领座】 lǐngzuò 〈动〉 usher sb to his seat

〖～员〗 lǐngzuòyuán 〈名〉 usherer

lìng

另 lìng ❶〈代〉 other; another: ～一番天地 a distinctly different world/society ‖ ～一个地方/人 another place/person ‖ 从～一个角度看 look at sth another way; look at sth from another angle ‖ 一手拿苹果，～一手拿着小刀 hold an apple in one hand and a pocket knife in the other ‖ ～纸抄送。*It will be copied on a separate sheet.* ‖ 好啦，睁开～一只眼吧。Now open your other eye. ‖ 那是～一码事。That's another matter/another cup of tea/another pair of shoes. ‖ 一个人留下来，～一个走了。One stayed and the other went away. ⇨～案；～册 ❷〈副〉 in addition; besides: ～打主意 *seek some other ways; make some other plans; cook up new schemes* ‖ ～搞一套 do otherwise; act differently; act defiantly against one's superior ‖ ～举一例 give another example ‖ ～立户头 open another bank account ‖ ～谋出路 try to find another way out ‖ ～想办法 find some other ways ‖ ～有打算 have some other plans ‖ ～有企图 have other intentions; have an axe to grind ‖ ～有所爱 have another sweetheart/love ‖ ～有要事 have other fish to fry; have more *important* things to do ‖ 全文～发。The full text will be dispatched separately. ⇨～起炉灶；～请高明

【另案】 lìng'àn 〈名〉 another/different/separate case: ～办理/侦察 be handled/investigated as a separate case

【另册】 lìngcè 〈名〉 other register [a Qing Dynasty census book for listing disreputable people]: 入～ register sb as undesirable

【另当别论】 lìngdāng-biélùn 〈熟〉 should be treated/viewed differently; should be regarded as a different matter: 如果他是因病缺席，那就～。If he were absent because of illness, it would be a different matter.

【另函】 lìnghán ❶〈名〉 *another letter*: ～告知 *inform in another letter* ❷〈动〉 write another letter: 详情～。I will write you another letter about the details.

【另寄】 lìngjì 〈动〉 post/mail separately; post/mail under separate cover

【另类】 lìnglèi ❶〈形〉 alien; alternate; offbeat: ～服装 offbeat clothes ❷〈名〉 oddball; nonconformist

【另立门户】 lìnglì-ménhù 〈熟〉 set up/establish a separate household—become independent

【另立山头】 lìnglì-shāntóu 〈熟〉 form a faction of one's own

【另辟蹊径】 lìngpì-xījìng 〈熟〉 blaze a trail

【另起炉灶】 lìngqǐ-lúzào 〈熟〉 set up another kitchen— ❶ make *a fresh start; start (all) over again; start afresh/anew*: 这次实验失败了，咱们～吧。Since this experiment failed, we'd better start (all) over again. ❷ become independent; do sth on one's own: 公司有人打算～，成立新公司。Some people in the company are planning to set up a new company of their own.

【另请高明】 lìngqǐng-gāomíng 〈熟〉 find a better qualified replacement for a job/position: 恐怕你们得～了。I'm afraid you'll have to find someone more competent.

【另说】 lìngshuō 〈动〉 treat differently or handle separately

【另外】 lìngwài ❶〈代〉 other; another: 没有～的可能性。There are no other possibilities. ‖ 他同～两人被判死刑。He and two others were sentenced to death. ‖ 他家的双胞胎一个好动，～一个好静。One of his twins is active and the other quiet. ❷〈副〉 separately; differently: 你的事咱们～谈。We will find another time to talk about your problem. ‖ 这件事～处理。This will be dealt with separately. ❸〈连〉 in addition; besides: 请把这份报告送交校长，～告诉他有位外国专家想约见他。Take this report to the president, and by the way, tell him that a foreign expert wants to schedule an appointment with him.

【另行】 lìngxíng 〈动〉 do separately/later: ～安排 make separate *arrangements* ‖ ～通知 *notify/inform later*; issue a separate notice ‖ 本商品目录所列价格随时可能调整，恕不～通知。The prices in this catalogue are subject to change without notice.

【另眼相待】 lìngyǎn-xiāngdài ＝ 另眼相看 lìngyǎn-xiāngkàn

【另眼相看】 lìngyǎn-xiāngkàn 〈熟〉 look at sb with quite different *eyes*— ❶ regard/treat sb with special respect; treat favourably; give sb special regard ❷ view sb in a new, more favourable light; see sb in a new light: 成功后人们对他就～了。People began to see him in a new light after his success.

【另议】 lìngyì 〈动〉 discuss/negotiate later/separately: 那个问题需要～。That needs another discussion. / That needs/demands a separate discussion/talk/negotiation.

【另邮】 *lìngyóu* ＝ 另寄 *lìngjì*

令[1] lìng ❶〈动〉 order; command: ～各校切实执行此规定。It is ordered that this rule be strictly carried out in every school. ‖ 电～各地马上执行。Telegram all the places to act as *ordered immediately*. ⇨三～五申；通～ ❷〈名〉 *order; command*; decree: 大赦～ order of general amnesty ‖ 进军/停火～ advance/cease-fire order ‖ 政府～ order from the government ⇨法～；禁～；下～；指～ ❸〈名〉 season: ⇨当～；时～；夏～ ❹〈名〉 drinking game: 猜拳行～ drink and play the finger-guessing ⇨酒～ ❺〈动〉 *cause; make*: ～人费解 pass/beyond comprehension ‖ ～人尴尬 cause embarrassment; make sb embarrassed ‖ ～人鼓舞 be inspiring/encouraging/heartening ‖ ～人倾心 knock sb off his feet ‖ ～人扫兴 spoil the fun; be disappointing ‖ ～人深思 make sb ponder; provide food for thought; be thought-provoking ‖ ～人生疑 raise/arouse suspicion ‖ ～人心碎 be heartbreaking ‖ ～人哑然 strike sb dumb; make sb speechless ‖ ～所有人羡慕 cause/*rouse an admiration among all* ⇨利～智昏 ❻〈名〉 *ancient official title*: ⇨县～ ❼〈名〉 short song or lyric verse set to a fixed tune; ditty:《叨叨～》*Chattering Song* ‖《如梦～》*Ru Meng Ling; Dream Ditty*

令[2] lìng ❶〈形〉〈书〉 *good; excellent*: ⇨～名；～闻 ❷〈代〉〈敬〉 your: ～妹/兄 your sister/brother ⇨～爱；～郎；～堂
⇨lǐng

【令爱】 lìng'ài 〈名〉〈敬〉 your daughter

【令嫒】 lìng'ài ＝ 令爱 lìng'ài

【令才】 lìngcái 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ brilliant talent ❷ person of exceptional ability

【令辰】 lìngchén 〈名〉〈书〉 *auspicious/happy occasion*

【令出法随】 lìngchū-fǎsuí 〈熟〉 an issued order must be observed strictly; an issued order allows no disobedience

【令出如山】 lìngchū-rúshān 〈熟〉 orders are like a mountain—every order must be obeyed

【令德】 lìngdé 〈名〉〈书〉 excellent virtue

【令箭】 lìngjiàn 〈名〉 arrow used as symbol of military orders in ancient China; arrow used as a token of authority: ⇨拿着鸡毛当～

〖～荷花〗 lìngjiàn héhuā 〈名〉[植物] nopalxochia ackermannii

【令阃】 lìngkǔn 〈名〉〈旧〉〈敬〉 your wife

【令郎】 lìngláng 〈名〉〈敬〉 your son

【令名】 lìngmíng 〈名〉〈书〉 *good name; fine reputation*

【令旗】 lìngqí 〈名〉 flag of command

【令亲】 lìngqīn 〈名〉〈敬〉 your relative/relation

【令人齿冷】 lìngrénchǐlěng 〈熟〉 invite contempt; arouse scorn

【令人发指】 lìngrénfàzhǐ 〈熟〉 get one's *hackles up; make one* bristle with anger; make one's blood boil; make one fume with indignation

【令人喷饭】 lìngrénpēnfàn 〈熟〉 *make one laugh so hard as to* spew one's food—be sidesplitting; be screamingly funny

【令人捧腹】 lìngrénpěngfù 〈熟〉 set people roaring with laugh-

ter; make people burst out laughing

【令人起敬】 lìngrénqǐjìng 〈熟〉 fill one with respect (for); command esteem/respect

【令人神往】 lìngrénshénwǎng 〈熟〉 be enchanting; have a strong appeal (for sb); cause sb to crave for sth; make sb long for sth

【令人作呕】 lìngrénzuò'ǒu 〈熟〉 make one sick; turn one's stomach; make one's gorges rise; be disgusting/nauseating/revolting: 这一切～。The whole thing was disgusting.

【令室】 lìngshì = 令阃 lìngkǔn

【令堂】 lìngtáng 〈名〉〈敬〉 your mother

【令闻】 lìngwén 〈名〉〈书〉 fine reputation; good name

【令问】 lìngwèn 〈名〉〈书〉 fine reputation; good name

【令行禁止】 lìngxíng-jìnzhǐ 〈熟〉 any order will be carried out and any prohibition heeded—strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions; strict enforcement of law

【令尊】 lìngzūn 〈名〉〈敬〉 your father

呤 lìng → 嘌呤 piàolìng

liū

溜 liū ❶〈动〉 slide; glide: ～过冰面 glide across the ice ‖ 从滑梯上～下来 slide down the chute ⇨～冰 ❷〈动〉 sneak away; slip off: ～出房间 slip/sneak out of the room ‖ ～过门卫 sneak past the guard at the gate ‖ 他悄悄地～了过去,没被人发现。He slipped past unnoticed/without being seen. ‖ 小偷从后门～出去了。The thief slipped out by the back door. ⇨～之大吉; 开～ ❸〈形〉 smooth; slippery: ⇨～光; 滑～ ❹〈动〉〈方〉 cast a glance (at sb/sth): 他～一眼就能看出汽车出了什么毛病。He could tell at a glance what was wrong with the car. ❺〈动〉 go along: ～着墙根儿走 walk along the wall ❻〈副〉〈方〉 very: ⇨～圆 ❼ = 熘 liū ⇨liù

【溜边】 liūbiān 〈动〉〈口〉 ❶ keep to the edge (of a road, river, etc) ❷ stay detached; stay away (from sth): 他一向怕事,见到矛盾就～。He is timid and always keeps himself away from disputes.

【溜冰】 liūbīng 〈动〉 ❶ skate; go skating: ～比赛 skating competition ‖ 速度～ speed skating ‖ 今天别去～,冰上有裂缝。Don't go skating today—there are cracks in the ice. ‖ 他的～姿势很优美。He skates beautifully. ❷〈方〉 roller-skate; go roller-skating

〖～场〗 liūbīngchǎng 〈名〉 (skating) rink (for both ice-skating and roller-skating)

〖～鞋〗 liūbīngxié 〈名〉 ❶ ice-skates; skates: 一双～ a pair of skates ❷〈方〉 roller-skates; skates

【溜槽】 liūcáo 〈名〉 chute

【溜达】 liūda 〈动〉〈方〉 stroll; saunter; go for a walk: 来回～ stroll back and forth; saunter up and down ‖ 四处～ stroll about/around ‖ 在街上～ roam the street; stroll in the street; take a stroll in the street ‖ 你想去～～吗? Would you like to go for a walk/stroll?

【溜工】 liūgōng 〈动〉 sneak away during work hours

【溜沟子】 liūgōuzi 〈动〉〈方〉 lick sb's boots; flatter; soft-soap: 我可不愿意～。I hate to be a flatterer/soft-soaper.

【溜光】 liūguāng 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶ very smooth; sleek; glossy: ～的鹅卵石 glossy cobbles ‖ 那只猫长了一身～的黑毛。The cat has sleek black fur. ‖ 他的头发梳得～。His hair is combed sleek. ❷ totally bare; not a bit left: 山上的树砍得～。The mountain was totally deforested.

【溜旱冰】 liū hànbīng 〈动〉 roller-skate; go roller-skating

【溜号】 liūhào 〈动〉〈方〉 sneak/slip away; slink off; make oneself scarce: 会没开完他就～了。He slipped away before the end of the meeting. ‖〈喻〉她总是人在课堂上,思想却～。She was always absent-minded in class.

【溜滑】 liūhuá 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶ slippery: 雨后路上～。The road is quite slippery after the rain. ❷ sly; slick; sleek; crafty: 这个人很～。He's a slick character.

【溜肩膀】 liūjiānbǎng ❶〈名〉 sloping shoulders: ～的人穿什么衣服都不太好看。People with sloping shoulders don't look very good in any kind of suit/dress. ❷〈动〉〈方〉 be irresponsible: 他好～,这么重要的任务可不能交给他去办。He likes to pass the buck to others and can't be entrusted with such an important task.

【溜溜球】 liūliūqiú 〈名〉 yo-yo [a toy]

【溜溜儿】 liūliūr 〈形〉〈方〉 whole; entire: ～等了一天,嫌疑犯却始终没出现。The suspect didn't appear though we had waited for a whole day.

【溜溜转】 liūliūzhuàn 〈动〉 (of a round object) spin continuously; turn round and round: 小男孩把陀螺抽得～。The little boy whipped the top so that it kept turning round and round. ‖〈喻〉他被她的甜言蜜语哄得～。With her honeyed words, she made him obediently do what he was told.

【溜门】 liūmén 〈动〉〈方〉 sneak/slip into a house (to steal sth): ～撬锁 house-breaking; burglary

【溜平】 liūpíng 〈形〉〈方〉 smooth and level: 菜地整得～。The vegetable plots were well-levelled. ‖ 地板铺得～。The floor was laid level and smooth.

【溜筛】 liūshāi 〈名〉 slide sieve

【溜索】 liūsuǒ 〈名〉 overhead cable

【溜须拍马】 liūxū-pāimǎ 〈熟〉 smooth sb's beard and pat his horse's hindquarters—flatter; toady to; fawn upon; kiss/lick sb's boots; bootlick: 他这个人只会～。He was good at nothing but bootlicking. ‖ 正直的人应该靠自己的努力取得成功,而不是～,讨好上级。An upright person should achieve success through his own efforts instead of toadying to his boss.

【溜圆】 liūyuán 〈形〉〈方〉 perfectly round; round and smooth: 双眼瞪得～ open one's eyes fully; pop one's eyes ‖ ～的皮球 round rubber ball

【溜之大吉】 liūzhīdàjí 〈熟〉〈诙〉 sneak away; slink off; make oneself scarce; take to one's heels; show a clean pair of shoes/heels: 他见势不妙,便～。Aware of the unfavourable situation, he made himself scarce. ‖ 他感到跟不上时便～了。When the pace got too hot for him, he disappeared.

【溜之乎也】 liūzhīhūyě = 溜之大吉 liūzhīdàjí

【溜直】 liūzhí 〈形〉〈方〉 perfectly straight; straight as a ramrod: ～的马路 straight road

【溜桌】 liūzhuō 〈动〉 drink oneself under the table

【溜走】 liūzǒu 〈动〉 sneak/slip away; slink off: 他竟然从我的眼皮底下～了。Incredibly, he sneaked away right before my eyes. ‖ 我希望在她觉察之前～。I hope to slip away before she notices.

熘 liū 〈动〉 sauté (with thick gravy); quick-fry: ～土豆丝 sautéed potato slices ‖ ～鱼片 fish slices sauté ‖ 醋～莲花白 vinegar-flavoured cabbage sauté ⇨liù

瞜 liū 〈动〉〈方〉 look sideways; cast sidelong glances at; look from the corner of one's eye

蹓 liū 〈动〉 sneak away; slip off ⇨liù

【蹓跶】 liūda = 溜达 liūda

liú

刘 liú

【刘海儿】 Liú Hǎir 〈名〉 Liu Hair, a legendary child fairy

【刘海儿】 liúhǎir 〈名〉 fringe; bangs: 一排整齐的～ a tidy fringe of hair ‖ 她留着～。She wears bangs. /She wears a fringe of hair. / She wears her hair in bangs.

浏 liú 〈形〉〈书〉 (of water) clear; limpid; transparent

【浏览】 liúlǎn 〈动〉 glance over; skim/thumb through; browse: ～报纸 browse/skim through a newspaper ‖ ～市容 go sightseeing round the city ‖ ～因特网 browse/surf the Internet ‖ ～账目 glance over the accounts ‖ 她们沿街闲逛,～商店橱窗。They sauntered along the street looking over the shop windows. ‖ 这本书大概～一下就行了。It's enough to have a browse of the book.

〖～器〗 liúlǎnqì 〈名〉[计算机] browser

留 liú 〈动〉 ❶ remain; stay: ～下来照看病人 stay to take care of the patients ‖ 独自～在家里 stay at home alone ‖ 你想和我

一起～下来吗? Do you wish to remain with me? ⇨～级;～任;停～ ❷ ask/invite sb to stay; keep sb from leaving: ～客人吃饭 ask the guests to stay for dinner ‖ 那样的话,我就不～你了。In that case, I won't keep you any longer. ‖ 我怎么～也～不住他。However hard I tried, I just couldn't talk him into staying. ⇨扣～;收～;挽～ ❸ keep; reserve; save: ～底稿 keep the draft/manuscript ‖ ～位子 save a seat (for sb) ‖ ～出半小时锻炼身体 set aside half an hour for physical exercise ‖ ～出一些钱备用 have some money in reserve ‖ 那辆旧车还值得～着吗? Does that old car still earn its keep? ‖ 你能把那张票给我～下吗? Could you keep that ticket for me? ‖ 这些座位是～给老人和残疾人的。These seats are reserved for the aged and the disabled. ⇨～后路;保～;自～地 ❹ leave behind: ～下大笔遗产 bequeath a legacy ‖ ～下坏印象 *give/leave a bad impression on; leave a bad taste in sb's mouth* ‖ ～张便条 leave a note (for sb) ‖ 把财产～给孩子 leave one's property to one's children ‖ 把孩子～在家 leave the children at home ‖ 把碗～到明天早上再洗吧。Leave the washing-up till next morning. ‖ 他的演讲给听众～下了深刻的印象。His speech made a strong impression on the audience. ⇨～言;残～ ❺ accept; take: 我给他送去了四本书,他只～了一本。He only accepted one of the four books I sent to him. ❻ pay attention to; concentrate on: ⇨～神;～心;～意 ❼ study abroad/overseas: ～法/美 study in France/America ⇨～学;～洋 ❽ (of hair) grow; let grow; wear: ～短发/长发 wear one's hair short/long ‖ ～胡子 wear a moustache ‖ ～小辫子 wear one's hair in little plaits

【留班】 liúbān 〈动〉〈口〉(of pupils, etc) fail to go up to the next grade; repeat the year's work

【留别】 liúbié 〈动〉〈书〉give sb a parting gift or write a poem for him when taking leave of him

〔～纪念〕 liúbié jìniàn 〈名〉keepsake; souvenir

【留步】 liúbù 〈动〉〈套〉[said by a departing guest to a host] don't bother to come any further; don't bother to see me out

【留成】 liúchéng 〈动〉retain a percentage (of profits, etc): 利润/外汇～ retain a percentage of profits/foreign exchange

〔～利润〕 liúchéng lìrùn 〈名〉retained profits

〔～外汇〕 liúchéng wàihuì 〈名〉retained foreign exchange

【留传】 *liúchuán* 〈动〉*preserve and hand down/pass on* (to descendants/later generations): ～下来的秘方 secret recipe handed down by one's ancestors

【留存】 liúcún 〈动〉❶ keep; preserve: ～底稿 keep the draft/manuscript ‖ 必须～一些资金以备急用。Some money must be put aside for emergency. ‖ 这份文件～备查。This document should be kept on file for future reference. ❷ remain; be extant: ～的文物 preserved relics ‖ 二十年来～下来的一些老照片 some old photos collected over the past twenty years ‖ 他将永远～在我们的记忆中。His memory will always remain with us.

〔～利润〕 liúcún lìrùn 〈名〉retained profits

〔～收益〕 liúcún shōuyì 〈名〉retained earnings

【留待】 liúdài 〈动〉wait till later: 这个问题～以后再讨论。We will/Let's discuss the matter later.

【留党察看】 liúdǎng chákàn 〈动〉be placed on probation within the Party (as an inner-Party disciplinary measure): 他被～两年。His party membership is on a two-year probation.

【留得青山在,不怕没柴烧】 liúdé qīngshān zài, bùpà méi cháishāo 〈熟〉keep the green mountains and you don't have to worry about where to get firewood—while there is life, there is hope

【留底】 liúdǐ 〈动〉make/keep a copy as a record

【留地步】 liú dìbu ＝ 留余地 liú yúdì

【留点】 *liúdiǎn* 〈名〉[天文] *stationary point*

【留都】 liúdū 〈名〉old capital after a new one has been established; defunct capital; one-time capital

【留饭】 liúfàn 〈动〉❶ keep/save food for sb: 给我留些饭,我马上就回来。Keep some food for me. I'll be right back. ‖ 我得回去,妈妈可能给我～了。I must go home for dinner because my mother might have saved some for me. ❷ invite somebody to stay for a meal: 主人定要～,我只好留了下来。I had to stay for dinner because the hostess pressed me.

【留芳】 liúfāng 〈动〉leave a *good name; hand down a good* reputation

〔～百世〕 liúfāng-bǎishì ＝ 流芳百世 liúfāng-bǎishì

【留观】 liúguān 〈动〉stay in hospital for observation

【留后路】 liú hòulù 〈熟〉keep a way open for retreat; leave a way out; 给自己～ leave oneself a way out; leave oneself an option

【留后手】 liú hòushǒu 〈熟〉leave room for manoeuvre

【留话】 liúhuà 〈动〉leave a message; leave word: 他出发前给我～了吗? Did he leave a message for me before he set off?

【留级】 liújí 〈动〉(of pupils, etc) fail to go up to the next grade; repeat the year's work

〔～生〕 liújíshēng 〈名〉repeater; pupil who fails to go up to the next grade

【留局待领】 liújú dàilǐng 〈名〉[邮电] general delivery; poste restante: 你可以把它寄到当地邮局,～。You may send it poste restante.

【留局候领】 liújú hòulǐng ＝ 留局待领 liújú dàilǐng

【留空】 *liúkòng* 〈动〉*leave a space (in writing); leave a blank*

【留兰香】 liúlánxiāng 〈名〉[植物] spearmint

【留连】 liúlián ＝ 流连 liúlián

【留恋】 liúliàn 〈动〉be reluctant to leave (a place, a life style, etc); cannot bear to part (from); recall with nostalgia: ～故土 long/pine/yearn for one's native land ‖ ～过去 long/pine/yearn for the days of the past; be nostalgic; be filled with nostalgia ‖ ～家乡 be reluctant to leave/depart one's native land ‖ 就要毕业了,大家都十分～。We couldn't bear to part with each other at the time of graduation.

【留量】 liúliàng 〈名〉[机械] allowance: 机械加工～ stock allowance ‖ 收缩～ shrinkage allowance

【留门】 liúmén 〈动〉leave the door unlocked/unbolted (in expectation of sb during the night): 他交代妻子晚上给他～。He told his wife to leave the door unbolted for him at night.

【留面子】 liú miànzi 〈动〉let sb keep some self-respect; not completely disgrace sb: 尽管他声名狼藉,但仍希望人们给他留点面子。Though a man with an unsavoury reputation, he still wanted people not to let him lose too much face.

【留难】 liúnàn 〈动〉make things difficult for sb; put obstacles in sb's way: 顾客的要求要尽量满足,不得～。It is never allowed to put obstacles in customers' way. Their demands must be satisfied to the greatest degree. ‖ 他在故意～我们。He is deliberately making things difficult for us.

【留念】 liúniàn 〈动〉give or accept as a souvenir; do as a memento: 合影～ have a group photo taken to mark the occasion ‖ 互赠礼物～ exchange gifts with each other as souvenirs ‖ 照相～ have a photo taken as a memento ‖ 某某～。[an inscription for a gift] To so-and-so.

【留鸟】 liúniǎo 〈名〉resident (bird); non-migratory bird: 树多了,～也多了。With more and more trees planted, there are more resident birds.

【留情】 liúqíng 〈动〉show mercy/forgiveness: 对敌人毫不～ show the enemy no mercy; give the enemy no quarter ‖ 这件事上我绝不会对他～。I'll never show mercy on him over this matter. ⇨手下～

【留任】 liúrèn 〈动〉retain a post/position; remain/continue in office; stay on the job: ～厂长 continue as the director of the factory ‖ ～两年 continue in office for another two years

【留神】 liúshén 〈动〉be careful; look/watch out (for); take care; keep an eye out (for); keep one's eyes open: 过马路要～。Look out when crossing the street. ‖ 留点儿神,不要再上当。Be careful not to be cheated again. ‖ 你去书店时,请～看看是否有计算机方面的新书。Please take care to see if there are any new books on computer when you go to the bookstore. ‖ 说话要～。You must be careful as to what you say. / Watch your tongue. ‖ 下雨路滑,脚下要多～。Watch your steps; the road is slippery with the rainwater.

【留声机】 liúshēngjī 〈名〉record player; gramophone; phonograph

【留守】 liúshǒu 〈动〉❶ (of ministers in ancient times) act for the emperor during his absence ❷ stay behind to take care of things; (of troops) stay behind for garrison/liaison duty: 我们需要一些人～后方。We need some people to stay and take care of the things in the rear. ❸ (of husband or wife) be left at home *while one's spouse is abroad*: ～男士/女士 man/woman left at home while his/her spouse is abroad ‖ 丈夫出国了,她～在家。With her husband abroad, she stayed, taking care of the home.

〔～处〕 liúshǒuchù 〈名〉rear office

〔～人员〕 liúshǒu rényuán 〈名〉rear personnel

【留宿】 liúsù 〈动〉❶ put up a guest for the night; keep a guest overnight: 集体宿舍,不得～。It is not allowed to put up guests for the night in the dorm. ❷ stay overnight; put up for the night: 在一家小旅馆～ put up for the night in an inn

【留题】 liútí ❶〈动〉leave comments or write down impressions (when visiting a certain place): ～簿 visitors' book ❷〈名〉〈书〉extempore verse (composed when visiting a famous resort) ❸〈动〉(of a teacher) leave homework: 老师～太多了。The teacher has left us too much homework.

【留头】 liútóu 〈动〉let one's hair grow long

【留退步】 liú tuìbù 〈动〉keep a way open for retreat; leave a way out

【留尾巴】 liú wěiba 〈动〉leave sth unfinished: 赶天黑前把活干完,别再～了。Try to finish the work before it gets dark. Don't leave any of it unfinished. ‖ 他做事总爱～。It is his habit to leave things unfinished.

【留校】 liúxiào 〈动〉❶ remain at one's alma mater as a faculty member after graduation; be employed by one's alma mater after graduation: 他毕业后就～任教了。He joined the faculty of his own university upon graduation. ❷ remain at school or university

〖～察看〗 liúxiào chákàn 〈动〉be allowed to remain in school on probation

【留心】 liúxīn 〈动〉be careful/attentive; take care; keep an eye out (for sth); keep one's eyes open: ～敌人的举动 keep a close watch on the enemy's move ‖ ～股市行情 watch the stock market very closely ‖ ～听讲 listen attentively to a lecture ‖ ～别上当。Take care not to be taken in. ‖ 处处～皆学问。Knowledge is meant for the observant. ‖ 我不在的时候请～电话。Please listen out for the phone while I am out.

【留学】 liúxué 〈动〉study abroad/overseas: 出国～ go abroad to study ‖ 在英国～ study in Britain

〖～生〗 liúxuéshēng 〈名〉student studying abroad; overseas student: 公费～ government-funded student (studying abroad) ‖ 归国～ returned student ‖ 外国～ foreign student ‖ 自费～ self-supporting student (studying abroad)

【留言】 liúyán ❶〈动〉leave one's comments; leave a message: 他不在,你想～吗? He is not in. May I take a message? ‖ 我给他留了言,他会回电话的。I left a message for him, so he would surely call back. ❷〈名〉message: 有我的～吗? Is there a message for me?

〖～簿〗 liúyánbù 〈名〉visitors' book

〖～牌〗 liúyánpái 〈名〉message board

【留洋】 liúyáng 〈动〉〈旧〉study abroad/overseas: 她留过洋。She studied abroad for some time.

【留医】 liúyī 〈动〉(of patient) be hospitalized: 大夫建议病人～治疗。The doctor advised that the patient be hospitalized for further treatment.

【留一手】 liú yīshǒu 〈动〉hold back a trick or two (in teaching a trade or skill): 那位老师傅总是把自己的技艺倾囊相授,从不～。The old worker always taught his apprentices his craftsmanship without any reserve.

【留意】 liúyì 〈动〉be careful; look/watch out for; keep an eye out (for sth); keep one's eyes open: 请～看看书店有没有这本书。Keep your eyes open and see if the book is available in the bookshop. ‖ 这道习题挺复杂的。稍不～,就会出错。This exercise is quite complicated. You are likely to make mistakes if you are not careful enough.

【留影】 liúyǐng ❶〈动〉have one's picture taken as a memento/keepsake: 在天安门前～ have one's picture/photo taken in front of the Tian An Men ❷〈名〉photo taken as a memento/keepsake: 这是我中学毕业时的～。This is a photo taken when I left middle school.

【留用】 liúyòng 〈动〉continue to employ; keep on; remain in employment: ～察看 be kept in office on probation ‖ 降职～ be demoted in office

〖～人员〗 liúyòng rényuán 〈名〉personnel (of the old regime) who have been retained after liberation

【留余地】 liú yúdì 〈动〉leave some leeway; allow for some unforeseen/unforeseeable circumstances; leave an appropriate margin for unforeseen circumstances: 留有讨论的余地 leave some room for discussion ‖ 留有足够的余地 leave adequate/enough leeway ‖ 说话、办事时一定要给自己～。We must leave some leeway when we talk about or do something. ‖ 制定预算时要～。Make some allowances/Leave some leeway when preparing the budget.

【留针】 liúzhēn 〈动〉[中医] keep the acupuncture needle in a certain point for a designated period of time (to enhance the effect of the treatment)

【留职】 liúzhí 〈动〉retain one's post/job: ～察看 retain one's post on probation

〖～停薪〗 liúzhí tíngxīn 〈动〉retain one's post with salaries suspended; be on leave with pay suspension

【留滞】 liúzhì 〈动〉be detained; be held up: ～异国 be held up/stranded in an alien land

【留置】 liúzhì 〈动〉❶〈书〉keep somewhere ❷ [法律] put/place a lien on

〖～权〗 liúzhìquán 〈名〉[法律] lien: 对车辆/货物有～ have a lien on the car/cargo ‖ ～权利人 lienor ‖ ～书/证 letter of lien; lien letter ‖ ～条款 lien clause ‖ 律师～ lawyer's lien

【留种】 liúzhǒng 〈动〉[农业] make a stock of seeds; reserve as seeds (for the next round of sowing)

〖～地〗 liúzhǒngdì 〈名〉seed-breeding plot/field

【留驻】 liúzhù 〈动〉(of army, troops, etc) remain stationed: ～边疆的部队 troops stationed in the border areas ‖ 部队～县城待命。The army was stationed in the county town and awaited the order for the next manoeuvre.

流[1]

liú ❶〈动〉(of liquid) flow: ～鼻涕 have a running/runny nose ‖ ～汗 perspire; sweat ‖ ～口水 slaver; slobber; drool; water at the mouth ‖ 〈喻〉该国黄金外～。Gold flowed out of the country. ‖ 泪水从她眼中～出。Tears streamed from her eyes. ‖ 伤口～脓。The wound is festering. ‖ 水从管子向外～。Water flowed from the pipe. ‖ 一江春水向东～。A spring river flows east. ‖ 战场上血～成河。The battlefield flowed with rivers of blood. ⇨～淌;细水长～ ❷〈动〉move from place to place; wander; drift: ⇨～动;～通;漂～ ❸〈动〉spread, circulate, pass down to/on: ⇨～传;～芳百世;～行 ❹〈动〉change for the worse; degenerate: ～俗套 drift into/conform to conventional pattern ‖ ～于一般 degenerate/change into mediocrity ‖ ～于庸俗 become vulgar/vulgarized ⇨～于形式 ❺〈名〉flowing water; stream of water: 顺～而行 sail with the current ⇨河～;激～;逆～;湍～ ❻〈名〉sth resembling the stream of water; current; flow: ⇨电～;寒～;人～ ❼〈名〉part/branch of a river that is away from its source: ⇨支～;中～ ❽〈名〉class; rate; grade: 二～歌手 second-rate singer ‖ 三～旅馆 third-rate hotel ‖ 上～社会 upper-class society ‖ 一～作家 first-class writer ‖ 他不是一～的音乐家。He is not in the first grade as a musician. ⇨～派;名～;三教九～ ❾〈动〉banish; send into exile (as a kind of punishment in ancient times): ⇨～放;～刑 ❿〈形〉flowing like water: ⇨～畅;～利 ⓫〈名〉〈贬〉people of a certain sort: ⇨女～

流[2]

liú 〈名〉〈简称〉[物理] lumen ⇨流明

【流辈】 liúbèi 〈名〉〈书〉people of the same generation or class; one's peers

【流弊】 liúbì 〈名〉corrupt practice; abuse: 干部终身制的～ defects of the life-time office

【流变】 liúbiàn 〈动〉〈书〉change with the passage of time; evolve

【流标】 liúbiāo 〈动〉fail to be sold at auction because of no bids; become abortive tender

【流别】 liúbié 〈名〉❶ river branch; tributary ❷ (of literature or systematic learning) school; sect

【流播】 liúbō 〈动〉〈书〉❶ spread; circulate; diffuse: ～甚广 spread far and wide; be widespread ❷ wander about; move from place to place; migrate

【流布】 liúbù 〈动〉spread; circulate; disseminate: ～四海 spread throughout the world ‖ 广为～ spread far and wide; be widespread; migrate

【流产】 liúchǎn 〈动〉❶ (of a woman) have a miscarriage; miscarry; abort: 引起～ cause/produce an abortion ‖ 做～手术 do/perform an abortion (on) ‖ 人工～ artificial/induced abortion ‖ 习惯性～ habitual abortion ‖ 先兆～ threatened abortion ‖ 她～了。She had/got an abortion. ‖ 她的怀孕以～告终。Her pregnancy ended in an abortion. ❷ fail; fall through; miscarry; abort: 那次行动～了。The mission was a failure. / The mission

was aborted.

【流畅】 liúchàng 〈形〉 smooth; fluent: 动作协调～ smooth movement ‖ 诗句～ smooth verse ‖ 文笔～ write with ease and grace; flowing and graceful writing ‖ 线条～ graceful lines ‖ 句子～自然。Sentences flow smoothly and effortlessly. ‖ 他笔墨～。He writes gracefully. ‖ 整篇论文文字～，观点明确。The whole thesis reads smoothly and has a clear-cut stand.

【流程】 liúchéng 〈名〉 ❶ distance travelled by a stream of water; length of a river: ～很长的河 river of great length ❷ technological process ❸ [矿业] circuit; flow: ～方向 flow direction ‖ ～分析 flow analysis ‖ ～结构 flow structure ‖ ～控制 flow control ‖ 浮选/破碎～ flotation/crushing circuit

〖～表〗 liúchéngbiǎo 〈名〉 flow table

〖～图〗 liúchéngtú 〈名〉 flow chart/diagram: ～符号 flow chart symbol ‖ 操作/程序/系统～ operation/program/system flow

【流传】 liúchuán 〈动〉 spread; disseminate; circulate; hand down: ～后世 hand down to later generations ‖ ～至今 be still popular today; retain its popularity till today ‖ 口头～ disseminate orally; transmit by word of mouth ‖ 在民间广为～ spread far and wide among the people; circulate widely among the people ‖ 消息很快～开了。The news spread quickly.

【流窜】 liúcuàn 〈动〉 flee hither and thither; be on the run: ～作案 flee hither and thither to commit offences ‖ 追歼～的残匪 chase after/hunt down the remaining bandits and wipe them out

〖～犯〗 liúcuànfàn 〈名〉 criminal on the run; serial offender at large

【流弹】 liúdàn 〈名〉 stray bullet: 为～所伤 be wounded by a stray bullet

【流荡】 liúdàng 〈动〉 ❶ flow; float: 天空中～着朵朵白云。White clouds were floating in the sky. ❷ roam; rove; wander; drift about: ～街头 roam the streets ‖ 你不能再这样～下去了。You can't drift along like this any more.

【流动】 liúdòng 〈动〉 ❶ (of liquid or gas) flow; drift; circulate: 平稳～ move in a steady flow ‖ 向下～ flow downward ‖ 空气～。The air is circulating. ‖ 水向低处～。Water flows to a lower level. / Water gathers in low places. ❷ go from place to place; be on the move; be mobile: 促进人才的合理～ facilitate a rational flow of talented personnel ‖ ～服务车 shop-on-wheels ‖ ～工人 migrant worker ‖ ～摊贩 mobile stall vendor ‖ 农村人口向城市～ flow of rural population into urban areas ‖ 资本～ capital flow

〖～采血车〗 liúdòng cǎixiěchē 〈名〉 bloodmobile

〖～电影放映队〗 liúdòng diànyǐng fàngyìngduì 〈名〉 mobile film projection team; mobile cinema team

〖～法庭〗 liúdòng fǎtíng 〈名〉 ambulatory court

〖～红旗〗 liúdòng hóngqí 〈名〉 mobile red banner [awarded to a team, group, etc for outstanding performance and kept by it until another one proves more deserving]

〖～货车〗 liúdòng huòchē 〈名〉 shop-on-wheels

〖～基金〗 liúdòng jījīn 〈名〉 current/circulating fund

〖～劳动力〗 liúdòng láodònglì 〈名〉 mobile labour

〖～人口〗 liúdòng rénkǒu 〈名〉 floating/drifting/transient population

〖～沙丘〗 liúdòng shāqiū 〈名〉 migratory/travelling dune

〖～商店〗 liúdòng shāngdiàn 〈名〉 mobile shop

〖～哨〗 liúdòngshào 〈名〉 patrol; person or soldier on patrol duty

〖～图书馆〗 liúdòng túshūguǎn 〈名〉 mobile/travelling library; bookmobile

〖～献血站〗 liúdòng xiànxiězhàn 〈名〉 mobile blood donation centre

〖～性〗 liúdòngxìng 〈名〉 liquidity; mobility; fluidity: ～危机 liquidity crisis ‖ 现代劳工的高度～ high mobility of modern labour

〖～证券〗 liúdòng zhèngquàn 〈名〉 liquid securities

〖～支票〗 liúdòng zhīpiào 〈名〉 circulating cheque

〖～资本〗 liúdòng zīběn 〈名〉 working/circulating/floating capital: ～周转率 working capital turnover ‖ ～总额 gross working capital

〖～资产〗 liúdòng zīchǎn 〈名〉 current/liquid/floating/circulating assets: ～结余 liquid balance ‖ ～与资产总额比率 ratio of current assets to total assets

〖～资金〗 liúdòng zījīn 〈名〉 circulating/operating/revolving funds; working/circulating capital: ～周转期 turnover period of circulating funds

【流毒】 liúdú ❶ 〈动〉 exert a pernicious/baneful influence: ～四方/无穷 exert a widespread/an endless pernicious influence ❷ 〈名〉 harmful effect; pernicious influence: 肃清～ liquidate a pernicious influence

【流芳】 liúfāng 〈动〉〈书〉 leave a good name; hand down a good reputation

〖～百世〗 liúfāng-bǎishì 〈熟〉 leave a good name for a hundred generations; leave a fine reputation to posterity; win immortal fame; leave a lasting reputation; leave one's mark on history; one's name will go down in history

〖～千古〗 liúfāng-qiāngǔ ＝ 流芳百世 liúfāng-bǎishì

【流放】 liúfàng 〈动〉 ❶ exile; send into exile; banish: ～罪犯/政治犯 send criminals/political prisoners into exile ‖ 终身～ be exiled for life ‖ 被～到国外 be exiled from one's own country ‖ 因政治原因被～ be exiled for political reasons ‖ ～地 place of exile ‖ 他曾被～八年。He was once exiled for eight years. / He lived in exile for eight years. ‖ 她被～到西伯利亚。She was banished to Siberia. ❷ float (logs) downstream: ～木材 float logs downstream

【流风】 liúfēng 〈名〉〈书〉 remaining customs/practice: ～遗俗 remaining customs/practice

〖～余韵〗 liúfēng-yúyùn 〈熟〉 remaining/lingering influence (of former worthies); surviving influence (of poets, etc)

【流感】 liúgǎn 〈名〉〈简称〉 influenza; flu: 患～ catch/have/get (the) flu; suffer from the influenza ‖ ～性肺炎/脑膜炎 influenzal pneumonia/meningitis ‖ 地方性～ endemic flu ‖ ～的广泛蔓延让大夫们疲于奔波。An epidemic of flu rushed the doctors off their feet. ‖ 她患～卧床不起。She is in bed with flu. / She is down with flu.

〖～病毒〗 liúgǎn bìngdú 〈名〉 flu virus: ～菌种 strain of flu virus

〖～疫苗〗 liúgǎn yìmiáo 〈名〉 flu vaccine

【流光】 liúguāng 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ time: ～不待。Time and tide wait for no man. ‖ ～易逝。Time flies. ❷ flowing light, esp moonlight

〖～溢彩〗 liúguāng-yìcǎi 〈熟〉 rich display of lights and colours

【流滑】 liúhuá 〈形〉 ❶ fluent ❷ crafty; sly; cunning

【流会】 liúhuì 〈动〉 (of a meeting) fail to be convened/held on time for lack of a quorum

【流火】 liúhuǒ 〈名〉 ❶ 〈方〉 filariasis ❷ [中医] erysipelas on the leg

【流箭】 liújiàn ＝ 流矢 liúshǐ

【流金铄石】 liújīn-shuòshí 〈熟〉 hot enough to make rocks and metals melt—sweltering; extremely hot

【流浸膏】 liújìngāo 〈名〉 [医药] liquid extract (prepared from medicinal herbs)

【流寇】 liúkòu 〈名〉 roving bandits

【流览】 liúlǎn ＝ 浏览 liúlǎn

【流浪】 liúlàng 〈动〉 roam about; drift about/around; lead a vagrant/vagabond life; be on the tramp: ～江湖 wander far and wide by rivers and lakes—move about the country without definite employment ‖ ～街头 roam the streets; be homeless ‖ 到处～ wander here and there; wander from place to place

〖～儿〗 liúlàng'ér 〈名〉 waif; street urchin

〖～汉〗 liúlànghàn 〈名〉 tramp; vagrant; wanderer; drifter: 街头～ wanderer about the street ‖ 无家可归的～ homeless wanderer

〖～者〗 liúlàngzhě 〈名〉 tramp; vagrant; wanderer; drifter

【流泪】 liúlèi 〈动〉 shed tears; weep: 流下辛酸的眼泪 weep bitter tears

【流离】 liúlí 〈动〉〈书〉 wander about as a refugee or vagrant: ⇨颠沛～

〖～失所〗 liúlí-shīsuǒ 〈熟〉 become homeless and wander from place to place; wander about homeless; be forced to leave home and wander about; live a vagrant life; be displaced: ～的人们 displaced people ‖ 战争使那个地区的居民～，被迫远走他乡。The war dispossessed the residents of that area and forced them to seek shelter in distant lands.

〖～转徙〗 liúlí-zhuǎnxǐ 〈熟〉 wander about without a fixed home; go from place to place

【流丽】 liúlì 〈形〉 (of writing or calligraphy) fluent and elegant; smooth and beautiful

【流利】 liúlì 〈形〉 fluent; smooth: 达到～程度 acquire/gain flu-

ency‖提高～程度 promote/improve fluency (in)‖口语～ colloquial fluency‖文笔～ write smoothly; smooth writing‖说话～的人 fluent speaker‖她说一口～的英语。She speaks fluent English. / She speaks English with fluency.‖这位作家的文章写得很～。The writer's article reads smoothly.‖这支笔写起来很～。This pen writes smoothly.

【流里流气】 liúliliúqì 〈形〉rascally: 行为～ behave rascally; behave like a rascal

【流连】 liúlián 〈动〉be reluctant to leave; linger on; tarry: 她在湖边～了很久。She stayed/lingered long at the lake.

〖～忘返〗 liúlián-wàngfǎn 〈熟〉enjoy oneself so much as to forget to go home; linger on with no intent to leave; be unable to tear oneself away from: 那里风景如画，令游人～。The picturesque view is a great attraction to visitors who tend to linger on there.

【流量】 liúliàng 〈名〉❶ volume/rate of flow; flow capacity; discharge (capacity): 控制～ control flow capacity‖～测定 flow measurement‖～分析 flow analysis‖～调节 flow control/regulation‖管道/河道～ discharge of a pipe/river‖洪水～ flood discharge‖年～ annual discharge‖平均～ average flow‖水～ flow of water‖油井～ oil flow of a well‖总～ total flow‖亚马逊河是地球上～最大的河流。The Amazon has the greatest flow (capacity) of all rivers on earth. ❷ flow of traffic: 交通～ traffic flow‖旅客～ flow of passengers‖行人～ flow of pedestrians

〖～计〗 liúliàngjì 〈名〉flowmeter

〖～监视器〗 liúliàng jiānshìqì 〈名〉flow monitor

〖～开关〗 liúliàng kāiguān 〈名〉flow switch/valve

〖～指数〗 liúliàng zhǐshù 〈名〉index of discharge

〖～自动控制系统〗 liúliàng zìdòng kòngzhì xìtǒng 〈名〉automatic flow control system

【流露】 liúlù 〈动〉show unintentionally (one's thoughts or feelings); reveal/betray involuntarily: ～出不满 show dissatisfaction (with)‖～出愤怒情绪 betray one's anger‖～感情 show one's emotions‖～真情 show/reveal one's true feelings‖她的脸上～出失望的神情。Her face showed her disappointment.

【流落】 liúluò 〈动〉wander about destitute; lead a wandering life in poverty

〖～江湖〗 liúluò-jiānghú 〈熟〉live a vagabond life

〖～街头〗 liúluò-jiētóu 〈熟〉tramp the streets; become a beggar; be an outcast

〖～他乡〗 liúluò-tāxiāng 〈熟〉lead a wretched life far from home; be stranded in a strange land

【流氓】 liúmáng 〈名〉❶ rascal; hoodlum; hooligan; gangster; rogue: 足球～ footall/soccer hooligan ❷ immoral/indecent behaviour; hooliganism; indecency: ⇨耍～

〖～阿飞〗 liúmáng-āfēi 〈名〉gangsters and hooligans; scoundrels and rascals

〖～集团〗 liúmáng jítuán 〈名〉gang of hooligans/hoodlums

〖～兔〗 liúmángtù 〈名〉mashimaro

〖～团伙〗 liúmáng tuánhuǒ 〈名〉gang of hooligans/molesters

〖～无产者〗 liúmáng wúchǎnzhě 〈名〉〈旧〉lumpenproletarian

〖～习气〗 liúmáng xíqì 〈名〉hooliganism

〖～行为〗 liúmáng xíngwéi 〈名〉indecent behaviour; hooliganism; molestation

【流媒体】 liúméitǐ 〈名〉[通信] streaming media

【流眄】 liúmiàn = 流盼 liúpàn

【流民】 liúmín 〈名〉refugee; displaced person

【流明】 liúmíng 〈名〉[物理] lumen (lm): 每瓦～ lumen per watt

〖～当量〗 liúmíng dāngliàng 〈名〉[物理] lumen equivalent

〖～计〗 liúmíngjì 〈名〉[物理] lumen meter; lumeter

〖～秒〗 liúmíngmiǎo 〈名〉[物理] lumen-second

〖～小时〗 liúmíng xiǎoshí 〈名〉[物理] lumen-hour

【流脑】 liúnǎo 〈名〉〈简称〉epidemic meningitis ⇨流行性脑膜炎

【流年】 liúnián 〈名〉〈书〉❶ fleeting time: ⇨似水～ ❷ [in fortune-telling or palm-reading] prediction of a person's luck in a given year

〖～似水〗 liúnián-sìshuǐ = 似水流年 sìshuǐ-liúnián

〖～不利〗 liúnián-bùlì 〈熟〉year of bad luck; unlucky year

【流拍】 liúpāi = 流标 liúbiāo

【流派】 liúpài 〈名〉❶ river branch; tributary ❷ school; sect: 创立新～ create/found a new school‖柏拉图哲学～ Platonic school of philosophy‖戏剧～ school of drama‖学术～ schools of thought‖一种新的小说～已经兴起。A new school of fiction has grown up.

【流盼】 liúpàn 〈动〉〈书〉cast a sidelong glance

【流配】 liúpèi 〈动〉banish; exile; send sb into exile

【流痞】 liúpǐ 〈名〉rogue; hooligan; gangster; hoodlum

【流品】 liúpǐn 〈名〉〈书〉family/social status: 不入～ be of no standing in society

【流气】 liúqi ❶〈形〉rascally: 举止～ behave like a rascal‖他这个人很～。He's rascally. / He is a regular rascal. ❷〈名〉rascally behaviour; hooliganism

【流人】 liúrén 〈名〉〈书〉❶ person who lives in exile ❷ refugee

【流入】 liúrù 〈动〉❶ (of a river, etc) flow/discharge into: 莱茵河～北海。The Rhine discharges itself into the North Sea. ❷ inflow: 西方思想的～ influx of Western ideas‖资本～ capital inflow

【流散】 liúsàn 〈动〉scatter; drift: 他的字画大都～于民间。Most of his calligraphy and paintings are scattered/found in folk collections.

〖～人口〗 liúsàn rénkǒu 〈名〉drifting population; people on the move

【流沙】 liúshā 〈名〉shifting/drifting sand; driftsand; quicksand

【流生】 liúshēng = 流失生 liúshīshēng

【流失】 liúshī 〈动〉❶ be washed away; be eroded; run/flow off: 采取有效措施，防止水土～ take effective measures to prevent loss of water and soil erosion ❷ flow away; deplete; drain: 防止国家黄金储备～ prevent the drain of gold reserves of the country‖尽快采取切实有效的措施减少人才～ take immediate and substantial measures to minimize the brain drain‖国有资产～ loss of state assets/property‖我们学校～了大量有成就的教师。Our school has lost many accomplished faculty members. ❸ (of students) drop out

〖～生〗 liúshīshēng 〈名〉(school) dropout

【流石】 liúshí 〈名〉[地质] flowstone

【流食】 liúshí 〈名〉liquid food/diet; fluid: 吃～ drink/take fluid‖他仍然很虚弱，只能给他喂～。He is still very weak, and must be fed with fluid only.

【流矢】 liúshǐ 〈名〉stray arrow: 身中～ be hit by a stray arrow‖为～所伤 be hurt by a stray arrow

【流驶】 liúshǐ 〈动〉(of time) pass; elapse: 光阴～。Time elapses/passes.

【流势】 liúshì 〈名〉force and velocity of a current; momentum of the flow: 河水～很急。The river flows rapidly.‖洪水～稳定。The flood flows steadily.

【流逝】 liúshì 〈动〉(of time) pass quickly and never return; elapse; pass: ～的岁月 days gone by‖随着时间的～ with the passage of time; as time passed on‖光阴～。Time flows away. / Time elapses.‖随着岁月的～，我不那么想她了。As the years slipped/passed by, I thought less about her.

【流水】 liúshuǐ 〈名〉❶ flowing water; current: ⇨落花～ ❷〈方〉turnover (in business): 他们本周做了 25 万元的～。They have had a turnover of 250,000 *yuan* this week.

〖～不腐，户枢不蠹〗 liúshuǐ bù fǔ, hùshū bù dù 〈熟〉running water is never stale and a door-hinge is never worm-eaten—thing in use rots not

〖～高山〗 liúshuǐ-gāoshān = 高山流水 gāoshān-liúshuǐ

〖～号〗 liúshuǐhào 〈名〉serial number

〖～落花〗 liúshuǐ-luòhuā = 落花流水 luòhuā-liúshuǐ

〖～桃花〗 liúshuǐ-táohuā 〈熟〉flowing water and peach blooms—❶ fine scene of spring ❷ love between sweethearts

〖～席〗 liúshuǐxí 〈名〉feast at which guests are served as they come; open banquet

〖～线〗 liúshuǐxiàn 〈名〉❶ assembly line: ～生产 flow-line production‖～装配法 progressive assembly ❷ [计算机] pipeline: ～部件/控制/系统 pipeline unit/control/system‖～操作 pipelining‖～处理 pipeline processing‖～设备单元 pipeline unit

〖～账〗 liúshuǐzhàng 〈名〉day-to-day account; daily/current/journal account: 记～ keep a day-to-day account

〖～作业〗 liúshuǐ zuòyè 〈名〉flow process; assembly line method; conveyer system: ～法 streamlined production; streamlined method of work‖～输送线 progressive assembly line

【流苏】 liúsū 〈名〉tassels; fringe

〖～树〗 liúsūshù 〈名〉[植物] fringe tree

【流俗】 liúsú 〈名〉〈贬〉prevalent custom; current fashion: 不为～所囿 not be confined by conventions

【流速】 liúsù 〈名〉❶ flow rate; current speed/velocity: 调节～ regulate a flow ‖ 河水～ current velocity of a river ‖ 均匀的～ even flow ❷ [机械] velocity of flow

〖～仪〗 liúsùyí 〈名〉current meter; flow rater

【流淌】 liútǎng 〈动〉(of liquid) flow; run: 河水缓缓向前～。The river flowed along slowly.

【流体】 liútǐ 〈名〉fluid

〖～动力学〗 liútǐ dònglìxué 〈名〉fluid dynamics; hydrokinetics; hydrodynamics

〖～静力学〗 liútǐ jìnglìxué 〈名〉fluid statics; hydrostatics

〖～力学〗 liútǐ lìxué 〈名〉fluid mechanics; hydromechanics

〖～燃料〗 liútǐ ránliào 〈名〉fluid fuel

〖～压力计〗 liútǐ yālìjì 〈名〉fluid manometer

【流涕】 liútì 〈动〉shed/weep tears: ⇨痛哭～

【流通】 liútōng 〈动〉(of air, money, commodities, etc) flow; circulate: 促进～ speed up/accelerate/stimulate/promote circulation ‖ 加速商品～ increase the flow of goods ‖ 开始～ be put into circulation ‖ 停止～ withdraw from circulation; take out of circulation ‖ ～管理系统 circulation control system ‖ ～量 size/volume of circulation ‖ 货币/纸币/硬币～ currency/note/coin circulation ‖ 空气～ circulation of air ‖ 强制/定向～ compulsory/constant circulation ‖ 商品/资本～ commodity/capital circulation ‖ 实际～ active/effective circulation ‖ 许多伪造的货币在市场上～。Many forged notes are in circulation. ‖ 在商业萧条时期,钱币～得慢。During a depression, money circulates slowly/at a low speed.

〖～存单〗 liútōng cúndān 〈名〉negotiable certificate of deposit

〖～费用〗 liútōng fèiyong 〈名〉circulation cost: ～率 circulation cost rate

〖～管〗 liútōngguǎn 〈名〉[机械] runner pipe

〖～环节〗 liútōng huánjié 〈名〉intermediate link

〖～货币〗 liútōng huòbì 〈名〉currency

〖～基金〗 liútōng jījīn 〈名〉circulating fund

〖～领域〗 liútōng lǐngyù 〈名〉field/sphere of circulation

〖～票据〗 liútōng piàojù 〈名〉negotiable instruments/papers/bill

〖～渠道〗 liútōng qúdào 〈名〉circulation channel

〖～券〗 liútōngquàn 〈名〉paper money (issued by a provincial bank to be circulated in a given area)

〖～市场〗 liútōng shìchǎng 〈名〉circulation market

〖～手段〗 liútōng shǒuduàn 〈名〉medium/means of circulation

〖～资产〗 liútōng zīchǎn 〈名〉circulating asset

〖～资金〗 liútōng zījīn 〈名〉circulating/working capital

【流亡】 liúwáng 〈动〉go into exile; be exiled; be forced to leave one's native land: ～国外 be exiled from one's own country; live in exile abroad ‖ 终生～ be in exile for life ‖ ～生涯 life in exile ‖ 他过了十年～生活。He spent ten years in exile.

〖～者〗 liúwángzhě 〈名〉exile; refugee abroad: 政治～在中立国家寻求避难。Political exiles seek refuge in neutral countries.

〖～政府〗 liúwáng zhèngfǔ 〈名〉government-in-exile

【流网】 liúwǎng 〈名〉[渔业] drift net; flow net

【流纹岩】 liúwényán 〈名〉[地质] rhyolite

【流徙】 liúxǐ 〈动〉❶ wander/drift/float about ❷〈书〉banish; exile; send into exile: ～边远 be banished to a remote place

【流线型】 liúxiànxíng 〈形〉streamlined: ～火车/汽车 streamlined train/car ‖ ～设计 streamlined design

【流向】 liúxiàng ❶〈名〉direction of a current: 河水的～ flow direction of a current ❷〈名〉direction of the flow of people, commodities, etc: 掌握旅客的～ find out the flow direction of passengers ‖ 货物/资金的～ flow direction of commodities/capital ‖ 人才的合理～ the rational flow of talented people/personnel ❸〈动〉flow in a certain direction: 江河～大海。Rivers flow towards the sea.

【流泻】 liúxiè 〈动〉(of liquid, light, etc) pour/gush out: 我打开窗户,月光～进来。Moonlight poured in as I opened the window.

【流星】 liúxīng 〈名〉❶ [天文] meteor; shooting star: ～观测站 meteor station ‖ ～物质 meteoric matter ‖ ～划过天空。A meteor shot across the sky. ❷ ancient weapon with two iron balls attached to an iron chain ❸ [杂技] meteors: 火～ fire-meteors ‖ 水～ water-meteors

〖～尘〗 liúxīngchén 〈名〉meteoric dust

〖～防护〗 liúxīng fánghù 〈名〉[航天] meteoroid protection

〖～赶月〗 liúxīng-gǎnyuè 〈熟〉like a meteor chasing the moon—at top speed; posthaste: 她～般地赶往医院。She travelled posthaste to the hospital.

〖～群〗 liúxīngqún 〈名〉meteor stream/swarm

〖～体〗 liúxīngtǐ 〈名〉meteoric body; meteoroid

〖～天文学〗 liúxīng tiānwénxué 〈名〉meteor astronomy

〖～雨〗 liúxīngyǔ 〈名〉meteor/meteoric shower

【流刑】 liúxíng 〈名〉〈旧〉penalty of banishing a convict to a border area to do forced labour: 被判～ be sentenced to forced labour in a remote region

【流行】 liúxíng 〈动〉prevail; be widespread/popular/prevalent: 不再～ be out of fashion; lose popularity ‖ 十分～ be all the rage ‖ 正在～ be in fashion/vogue ‖ 服装的～款式 dress fashion ‖ 最新～时尚 latest fad ‖ 留胡须曾在青年男子中很～。Beards were once popular among young men. ‖ 那支歌很快就变得不那么～了。The popularity of the song rapidly waned. ‖ 这式样很～,而且越来越～。The style prevails and picks up momentum. ‖ 这种发型现在很～。This hairstyle is in fashion. ‖ 瘟疫～。The plague was prevalent.

〖～病〗 liúxíngbìng 〈名〉❶ epidemic disease: 预防～ prevent an epidemic disease ‖ ～学 epidemiology ❷ prevalent social evil

〖～歌曲〗 liúxíng gēqǔ 〈名〉❶ song popular in a certain period ❷ popular/pop song; pop: ～唱片 pop record ‖ ～排行榜 pop song chart

〖～歌手〗 liúxíng gēshǒu 〈名〉pop singer

〖～色〗 liúxíngsè 〈名〉fashion colour; colour in fashion

〖～音乐〗 liúxíng yīnyuè 〈名〉popular/pop music; pop: ～会 pop concert ‖ ～人 pop musician

【流行性】 liúxíngxìng 〈形〉epidemic

〖～斑疹伤寒〗 liúxíngxìng bānzhěn shānghán 〈名〉epidemic typhus

〖～出血热〗 liúxíngxìng chūxuèrè 〈名〉epidemic haemorrhagic fever: ～病毒 epidemic haemorrhagic fever virus

〖～腹泻〗 liúxíngxìng fùxiè 〈名〉epidemic diarrhoea

〖～感冒〗 liúxíngxìng gǎnmào 〈名〉influenza; flu

〖～脊髓灰质炎〗 liúxíngxìng jǐsuǐ huīzhìyán 〈名〉epidemic poliomyelitis; polio

〖～脑脊髓膜炎〗 liúxíngxìng nǎojǐsuǐmóyán 〈名〉epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis

〖～脑膜炎〗 liúxíngxìng nǎomóyán 〈名〉epidemic meningitis

〖～脑炎〗 liúxíngxìng nǎoyán 〈名〉epidemic encephalitis

〖～腮腺炎〗 liúxíngxìng sāixiànyán 〈名〉epidemic parotitis; mumps

〖～胃肠炎〗 liúxíngxìng wèichángyán 〈名〉epidemic gastroenteritis

〖～乙型脑炎〗 liúxíngxìng yǐxíng nǎoyán 〈名〉epidemic encephalitis B; Type-B encephalitis

【流血】 liúxuè 〈动〉❶ bleed; shed/lose blood: ～冲突 sanguinary/bloody conflict ‖ ～斗争 sanguinary struggle ‖ ～致死 bleed to death ‖ 流尽血 bleed white ‖ 为祖国～牺牲 shed blood and lay down one's life for one's country ‖ 伤口～。Blood runs from a cut. ‖ 他流了很多鼻血。His nose bled badly/profusely. ❷ be injured or die

【流言】 liúyán 〈名〉rumour; gossip

〖～飞语〗 liúyán-fēiyǔ 〈熟〉unfounded rumours and malicious gossip; rumours and slanders: 散布～ spread rumours ‖ 引起～ give rise to gossip ‖ 恶毒的～ malicious/vicious gossip ‖ 爱传～的人 newsmonger; scandalmonger ‖ ～不胫而走。Gossip travels fast. ‖ 关于他和秘书的种种～沸沸扬扬地传开了。All sorts of rumours about him and his secretary are going around.

〖～蜚语〗 liúyán-fēiyǔ = 流言飞语 liúyán-fēiyǔ

〖～止于智者〗 liúyán zhǐyúzhìzhě 〈熟〉rumour stops with the wise; rumour gains/finds no credence with the wise

【流移】 liúyí 〈动〉〈书〉❶ wander about; roam; be on the move ❷ banish; send sb into exile

【流溢】 liúyì 〈动〉overflow; run over

【流萤】 liúyíng 〈名〉flying fireworm/firefly/glowworm

【流于形式】 liúyú-xíngshì 〈动〉become a mere formality; degenerate into mere formality; become formalistic: 这种检查只是～而已。This kind of inspection is no more than a formality.

【流域】 liúyù 〈名〉river valley/basin; drainage area/basin: ～范围 basin perimeter ‖ ～分界线 drainage divide ‖ ～面积 drainage

area‖～水文地理 watershed hydrogeography‖～综合治理 comprehensive reclamation of the river basin‖长江～ Yangtze River valley
【流贼】 liúzéi 〈名〉roving bandit
【流值】 liúzhí 〈名〉[物理] rhe
【流质】 liúzhì ❶〈形〉liquid; fluid: ～膳食 liquid/fluid diet‖半～饮食 semi-liquid diet ❷〈名〉liquid food/diet; fluid: 这个病人只能吃～。The patient can only consume liquids.
【流注】 liúzhù ❶〈动〉pour down; stream; empty into; flow: 我国大多数江河自东～大海。Most of the rivers of our country flow eastward into the sea. ❷〈名〉[中医] deep multiple abscess
【流转】 liúzhuǎn 〈动〉❶ wander about; roam; be on the move: ～四方 wander all over the country‖到处～ wander here and there; wander from place to place‖岁月～。Time passes/elapses. ❷ (of goods, capital, etc) circulate: ～环节 intermediate links‖～税 turnover tax‖现金～ cash flow ❸〈书〉(of poetry, etc) be smooth and natural

琉 liú

【琉璃】 liúli 〈名〉coloured glaze
〖～球〗 liúliqiú 〈名〉❶ (childrens') glazed ball ❷〈喻〉smart/intelligent/bright person ❸〈喻〉foxy/tricky/slippery person ❹〈喻〉miser; mean/stingy person
〖～塔〗 liúlitǎ 〈名〉glazed pagoda
〖～瓦〗 liúliwǎ 〈名〉glazed tile
【琉球群岛】 Liúqiú Qúndǎo 〈名〉Ryukyu Islands

硫 liú

〈名〉[化学] sulphur (S): ⇨～磺
【硫胺素】 liú'ànsù 〈名〉thiamin(e)
【硫代硫酸】 liúdàiliúsuān 〈名〉thiosulfuric acid
〖～钠〗 liúdàiliúsuānnà 〈名〉sodium thiosulphate
〖～盐〗 liúdàiliúsuānyán 〈名〉thiosulfate
【硫分】 liúfèn 〈名〉[矿业] sulphur content
【硫华】 liúhuá 〈名〉[化学] sublimed sulphur
【硫化】 liúhuà 〈动〉[化学] vulcanize
〖～汞〗 liúhuàgǒng 〈名〉mercuric sulphide
〖～剂〗 liúhuàjì 〈名〉vulcanizing/curing agent
〖～氢〗 liúhuàqīng 〈名〉hydrogen sulphide
〖～染料〗 liúhuà rǎnliào 〈名〉sulphur dye
〖～物〗 liúhuàwù 〈名〉sulphide
〖～橡胶〗 liúhuà xiàngjiāo 〈名〉vulcanized rubber; vulcanizate
〖～作用〗 liúhuà zuòyòng 〈名〉[化学] sulphidation
【硫磺】 liúhuáng 〈名〉〈通称〉sulphur
〖～泉〗 liúhuángquán 〈名〉sulphur spring
【硫苦】 liúkǔ 〈名〉[化学] magnesium sulphate
【硫塑料】 liúsùliào 〈名〉[化学] thioplast
【硫酸】 liúsuān 〈名〉[化学] sulphuric acid
〖～铵〗 liúsuān'ǎn 〈名〉ammonium sulphate
〖～钡〗 liúsuānbèi 〈名〉barium sulphate
〖～钙〗 liúsuāngài 〈名〉calcium sulphate
〖～铝〗 liúsuānlǚ 〈名〉aluminum sulphate
〖～钠〗 liúsuānnà 〈名〉sodium sulphate
〖～铅〗 liúsuānqiān 〈名〉lead sulphate
〖～铜〗 liúsuāntóng 〈名〉copper/cupric sulphate
〖～锌〗 liúsuānxīn 〈名〉zinc sulphate
〖～盐〗 liúsuānyán 〈名〉sulphate; vitriol: ～纸 sulphate paper
【硫雾】 liúwù 〈名〉sulphursmog

遛 liú

→ 逗遛 dòuliú
⇨liù

馏 liú

〈动〉distil: ⇨分～; 蒸～
⇨liù
【馏出油】 liúchūyóu 〈名〉[石油] distillate oil
【馏分】 liúfèn 〈名〉[化学] fraction; cut (fraction): 轻/重～ light/heavy fraction‖石油是由几种～组成的混合物。Petroleum is a combination of several fractions.
〖～收集器〗 liúfèn shōujíqì 〈名〉fraction collector

旒 liú

〈名〉❶〈书〉streamer; pennant ❷〈古〉strings of jade beads hanging on a crown

骝 liú

〈名〉〈古〉red horse with black mane and tail

榴 liú

〈名〉pomegranate: ⇨石～
【榴弹】 liúdàn 〈名〉❶ high explosive shell: ⇨～炮 ❷〈通称〉grenade, fragmentation shell and shells fired by cannons: ⇨手～
〖～炮〗 liúdànpào 〈名〉howitzer
【榴火】 liúhuǒ 〈名〉〈书〉garnet (colour); fiery red
【榴莲】 liúlián 〈名〉durian
【榴霰弹】 liúxiàndàn 〈名〉shrapnel; canister (shot); case shot

飗 liú

【飗飗】 liúliú 〈形〉〈书〉(of breeze) blowing gently

镏 liú

→ 镏金 liújīn
⇨liù
【镏金】 liújīn 〈动〉gild; coat with gold: ～器皿 gilded utensils‖～戒指 gold-plated ring

鹠 liú

→ 鸺鹠 xiūliú

瘤 liú

〈名〉❶ tumour: ⇨毒～; 肉～; 肿～ ❷ thing resembling a tumour: ⇨～胃
【瘤牛】 liúniú 〈名〉[动物] zebu
【瘤胃】 liúwèi 〈名〉[动物] rumen
〖～臌胀〗 liúwèi gǔzhàng 〈名〉[兽医] bloat
【瘤子】 liúzi 〈名〉tumour

镠 liú

〈名〉〈书〉fine gold

鎏 liú

❶〈名〉〈书〉fine gold ❷ = 镏 liú

liǔ

柳 liǔ

〈名〉❶ willow: ⇨垂～; 杨～ ❷ [天文] *liu* [one of the twenty-eight constellations in ancient Chinese astronomy]
【柳安】 liǔ'ān 〈名〉[植物] lauan
【柳暗花明】 liǔ'àn-huāmíng 〈熟〉shady willows and blooming flowers—beauteous scene; new vista
〖～又一村〗 liǔ'àn-huāmíng yòu yī cūn 〈熟〉see the light at the end of the tunnel; have a favourable turn of fortune
【柳编】 liǔbiān 〈名〉wickerwork
【柳笛】 liǔdí 〈名〉willow whistle [made of bark from a young willow tree]
【柳斗】 liǔdǒu 〈名〉round-bottomed wicker basket
【柳亸莺娇】 liǔduǒ-yīngjiāo 〈熟〉weeping willows and singing warblers—enchanting spring scene
【柳拐子病】 liǔguǎizibìng = 大骨节病 dàgǔjiébìng
【柳罐】 liǔguàn 〈名〉wicker bucket
【柳户花门】 liǔhù-huāmén 〈熟〉〈旧〉brothel
【柳江人】 Liǔjiāngrén 〈名〉[考古] Liujiang Man [a primitive man whose remains were found at Liujiang, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in 1958]
【柳栎】 liǔlì 〈名〉[植物] willow oak
【柳绿花红】 liǔlǜ-huāhóng = 花红柳绿 huāhóng-liǔlǜ
【柳毛子】 liǔmáozi 〈名〉〈方〉❶ clumps of willow trees ❷ willow catkins
【柳眉】 liǔméi 〈名〉long and slender eyebrows (of a woman)
【柳绵】 liǔmián 〈名〉willow catkins
【柳棉】 liǔmián = 柳绵 liǔmián
【柳腔】 liǔqiāng 〈名〉a kind of opera popular in Shandong Province
【柳琴】 liǔqín 〈名〉*liuqin* [a stringed instrument]
〖～戏〗 liǔqínxì 〈名〉*Liuqin* opera [a local opera popular in parts of Jiangsu, Shandong, and Anhui provinces]
【柳杉】 liǔshān 〈名〉[植物] cryptomeria
【柳树】 liǔshù 〈名〉willow (tree)
【柳丝】 liǔsī 〈名〉[植物] thin willow twig
【柳体】 Liǔtǐ 〈名〉Liu style [a calligraphy style created by Liu Gongquan (柳公权) of the Tang Dynasty]
【柳条】 liǔtiáo 〈名〉wicker; osier; willow twig
〖～筐〗 liǔtiáokuāng 〈名〉wicker basket
〖～帽〗 liǔtiáomào 〈名〉wicker safety helmet

〖～箱〗 liǔtiáoxiāng 〈名〉 wicker suitcase/trunk
〖～椅〗 liǔtiáoyǐ 〈名〉 basket chair
〖～制品〗 liǔtiáo zhìpǐn 〈名〉 wickerwork; wicker
【柳下借阴】 liǔxià-jièyīn 〈熟〉 stay under a willow tree to enjoy the shade—seek sb's patronage; seek for sb's protection
【柳巷花街】 liǔxiàng-huājiē ＝ 花街柳巷 huājiē-liǔxiàng
【柳絮】 liǔxù 〈名〉 willow catkins: ～纷飞。Willow catkins are dancing in the air. ‖ ～随风舞，桃花随溪流。The willow catkins love to fly with the wind, and the peach blossoms travel with the racing stream.
【柳眼】 liǔyǎn 〈名〉 slender willow leaves in early spring
【柳腰】 liǔyāo 〈名〉〈书〉 slender/willowy waist (of a woman)
【柳叶】 liǔyè 〈名〉 willow leaf
〖～菜〗 liǔyècài 〈名〉 willow weed
〖～刀〗 liǔyèdāo 〈名〉 [医学] lancet
〖～眉〗 liǔyèméi ＝ 柳眉 liǔméi
【柳阴】 liǔyīn 〈名〉 shade of a willow tree; shady foliage of a willow tree
【柳莺】 liǔyīng 〈名〉 willow warbler: 黄腰～ yellow-rumped willow warbler
【柳枝】 liǔzhī 〈名〉 willow branch/twig: ～轻拂。The willows are swaying lightly in the breeze.
【柳子】 liǔzi 〈名〉 ❶ entire willow ❷ major tunes in *Liuzi* opera
〖～戏〗 liǔzixì 〈名〉 *Liuzi* opera [a local opera popular in western Shandong, northern Jiangsu and eastern Henan provinces]
【柳字】 Liǔzì ＝ 柳体 Liǔtǐ

绺 liǔ 〈量〉 (of hair, thread, etc) tress; lock; wisp; skein; tuft: 三～毛线 three strands of wool ‖ 一～长髯 a long wisp of beard ‖ 一～麻 a strand of hemp ‖ 一～头发 a lock/tuft/wisp/strand of hair
【绺窃】 liǔqiè 〈动〉〈方〉 pick sb's pocket; steal; pilfer: 两个～犯 two pickpockets
【绺子】 liǔzi ❶〈量〉 tress; lock; wisp; skein; tuft: 一～头发 a lock/tuft/wisp/strand of hair ❷〈名〉 gang of bandits

锍 liǔ 〈名〉 sulphonium; matte

罶 liǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 bamboo fish hamper; fishpot

liù

六[1] liù 〈数〉 six: ～班 Class Six ‖ ～十年代 the sixties ‖ ～位学生 six students ‖ ～元钱 six *yuan* ‖ 差～分～点 six to six ‖ 第～百～十～号 *six* hundred and sixty-sixth; number 666; No 666 ‖ 二乘三等于～。Two times three is six. / Two multiplied by three is six. ‖ 九减三等于～。Nine minus three is six. ‖ 十八除以三等于～。Eighteen divided by three is six. ‖ 一加五等于～。One plus five is six.

六[2] liù 〈名〉 [音乐] a note of the scale in *gongchepu* (工尺谱), corresponding to 5 in numbered musical notation
【六边形】 liùbiānxíng 〈名〉 hexagon
【六部】 liùbù 〈名〉 Six Boards (of the central government in feudal China) [in order of importance, Board of Civil Office (吏部), Board of Revenue (户部), Board of Rites (礼部), Board of War (兵部), Board of Punishments (刑部) and Board of Works (工部)]
【六朝】 Liùcháo 〈名〉 ❶ Six Dynasties—Wu (吴), Eastern Jin (东晋), Song (宋), Qi (齐), Liang (梁), and Chen (陈) dynasties [between the downfall of the Eastern Han Dynasty in 220 and the reunification of China in 589 with Jiankang (建康), present Nanjing (南京), as their capital]: 南京曾为吴、东晋、宋、齐、梁、陈～古都。Nanjing was the ancient capital of the Six Dynasties of Wu, Eastern Jin, Song, Qi, Liang and Chen. ❷ Northern and Southern Dynasties (420-589): ～书法 calligraphy of the Northern and Southern Dynasties
〖～金粉〗 Liùcháo-jīnfěn 〈熟〉 ❶ gaiety and splendour of the aristocratic life of Six Dynasties; gilded age of the Six Dynasties extravagance of aristocratic life ❷ women's cosmetics and adornments ❸ beautiful and accomplished prostitutes
〖～文〗 Liùcháowén 〈名〉 Six Dynasties prose
【六尺之孤】 liùchǐzhīgū 〈熟〉 orphan under fifteen years old
【六重唱】 liùchóngchàng 〈名〉 (vocal) sestet; sextet
【六重奏】 liùchóngzòu 〈名〉 (instrumental) sestet; sextet
【六出】 liùchū 〈名〉〈书〉 snowflake
〖～纷飞〗 liùchū-fēnfēi 〈熟〉 snowflakes are falling thick and fast; snow heavily
【六畜】 liùchù 〈名〉 ❶ six domestic animals—pig, ox, horse, goat, chicken, and dog ❷ various kinds of livestock and poultry
〖～不安〗 liùchù-bù'ān 〈熟〉 even the six domestic animals are disturbed—have no peace at all
〖～兴旺〗 liùchù-xīngwàng 〈熟〉 six domestic animals are all thriving—prosperous country life
【六分仪】 liùfēnyí 〈名〉 [天文] sextant: ～高度 sextant altitude ‖ ～校正 adjustment of sextant
〖～星座〗 Liùfēnyí Xīngzuò 〈名〉 [天文] Sextans
【六腑】 liùfǔ 〈名〉 [中医] six hollow organs—stomach, gallbladder, large intestine, small intestine, bladder, and *sanjiao* (三焦): ⇨五脏～
【六根】 liùgēn 〈名〉 [佛教] six roots of sensation—eyes, ears, nose, tongue, body and mind (believed to be the roots of sins)
〖～清净〗 liùgēn-qīngjìng 〈熟〉 [佛教] the six roots of sensations are pure and clean—be free from human desires and passions; be free of human weaknesses
【六宫】 liùgōng 〈名〉 empress and imperial concubines or their residence
〖～粉黛〗 liùgōng-fěndài 〈熟〉 empress, imperial concubines and maids—beauties in the imperial palace
【六谷】 liùgǔ 〈名〉〈方〉 maize; corn: ～粉 maize flour; cornmeal
【六合】 liùhé 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ six directions—north, south, east, west, up and down ❷ whole country; world; universe: 秦王扫～。The king of Qin (秦) conquered the whole country.
〖～拳〗 liùhéquán 〈名〉 *Liuhe* boxing [a kind of Chinese boxing]
〖～之内〗 liùhézhīnèi 〈熟〉 across/throughout the country
【六级风】 liùjífēng 〈名〉 [气象] force 6 wind; strong breeze
【六甲】 liùjiǎ 〈名〉 ❶ six of the sixty combinations of the ten Heavenly Stems and twelve Earthly Branches, which begin with 甲: 学～ learn to write Chinese characters ❷ 〈旧〉 pregnancy: ⇨身怀～
【六角】 liùjiǎo 〈形〉 hexagonal
〖～车床〗 liùjiǎo chēchuáng 〈名〉 turret lathe
〖～形〗 liùjiǎoxíng 〈名〉 hexagon; sexangle: ～手风琴 concertina
【六经】 liùjīng 〈名〉 [中医] six pairs of channels [for the so-called internal energy *qi* (气)]
〖～辨证〗 liùjīng biànzhèng 〈名〉 [中医] analyzing and differentiating febrile diseases in accordance with the theory of six pairs of channels
【六开】 liùkāi 〈名〉 sexto: ～本 sexto
【六〇六】 liùlíngliù 〈名〉 [医药] 6-0-6; arsphenamine; salvarsan [remedy for syphilis]
【六六大顺】 liùliùdàshùn 〈名〉 two sixes together prophesying/foretelling good luck [such as 66, June 6, etc]
【六六六】 liùliùliù 〈名〉〈俗称〉 [化学] benzene hexachloride (BHC); hexachlorocyclohexane
【六路】 liùlù 〈名〉 six directions [above, below, front, back, left and right]: 眼观～，耳听八方 have sharp eyes and keen ears
【六氯化苯】 liùlǜhuàběn 〈名〉 [化学] benzene hexachloride (BHC); hexachlorocyclohexane
【六轮】 liùlún 〈名〉 six-gun [a six-chambered revolver]; six-shooter
【六面体】 liùmiàntǐ 〈名〉 hexahedron: 正～ regular hexahedron
【六气】 liùqì 〈名〉 [中医] six factors in nature—wind, cold, summer heat, humidity, dryness and fire
【六亲】 liùqīn 〈名〉 six relations—father, mother, elder and younger brothers, wife and children; one's kin(s) folk/kindred: ～不和 one's relatives are on inharmonious terms
〖～不认〗 liùqīn-bùrèn 〈熟〉 disown all one's relatives and friends—❶ ruthless; ungrateful: 想不到他竟～。I haven't expected that he is so heartless. ❷ (of officials) be committed to public welfare/interest with no attempt to seek personal gains; practise no favouritism even in dealing with one's own relatives;

法官应严格执法，～。Judges should be strict in the practice of law and never do favours to their relatives and friends.

〖～无靠〗 liùqīn-wúkào 〈熟〉 have neither relatives nor friends to turn to (for help); be helpless: 小女孩～，沦落为乞丐。Being helpless, the little girl was reduced to beggary.

【六情】 liùqíng 〈名〉 six human emotions—happiness, anger, grief, joy, love and hate; various human emotions

【六壬】 liùrén 〈名〉〈旧〉 way of divination by using the various combinations of the Heavenly Stems and the Earthly Branches: 精于～ be good at fortune-telling

【六神】 liùshén 〈名〉[道教] god that controls the six vital organs of human being—heart, lungs, liver, gallbladder, kidneys and spleen; 〈喻〉 state of mind

〖～不安〗 liùshén-bù'ān 〈熟〉 all the six vital organs are disturbed—feel restless/distracted; have no peace of mind: 感到～，无法工作 feel too disturbed to work

〖～无主〗 liùshén-wúzhǔ 〈熟〉 all six vital organs fail to function—be perplexed/stupefied; be out of one's wits; be at one's wits' end; be at a loss: 这个可怕的消息吓得他～。The terrible news shocked him out of his mind. / The terrible news knocked the daylights out of him.

【六十四分休止符】 liùshísìfēn xiūzhǐfú 〈名〉[音乐] sixty-fourth rest

【六十四分音符】 liùshísìfēn yīnfú 〈名〉[音乐] sixty-fourth note

【六十四开】 liùshísìkāi 〈名〉[印刷] sixty-four mo; 64 mo: ～本 sixty-four mo ‖ ～纸 64 mo paper; paper in 64 mo

【六书】 liùshū 〈名〉 six categories of Chinese characters [namely 指事(zhǐshì)、象形(xiàngxíng)、形声(xíngshēng)、会意(huìyì)、转注(zhuǎnzhù) and 假借(jiǎjiè)]

【六韬三略】 liùtāo-sānlüè 〈熟〉 books on the art of war

【六弦琴】 liùxiánqín 〈名〉 guitar

【六言诗】 liùyánshī 〈名〉 classical poem with six characters to a line

【六一儿童节】 Liù-Yī Értóngjié 〈名〉 International Children's Day (June 1)

【六一国际儿童节】 Liù-Yī Guójì Értóngjié = 六一儿童节 Liù-Yī Értóngjié

【六艺】 liùyì 〈名〉〈古〉 ❶ six arts—rites (礼), music (乐), archery (射), charioteering (御), reading and writing (书), and arithmetic (数) ❷ six classics—*The Book of Songs* 《诗》, *The Book of History* 《书》, *The Book of Rites* 《礼》, *The Book of Music* 《乐》, *The Book of Changes* 《易》, and *The Spring and Autumn Annals* 《春秋》

【六淫】 liùyín 〈名〉[中医] six external factors which cause diseases; excessive or untimely working of the six natural factors—wind, cold, summer heat, humidity, dryness and fire

【六欲】 liùyù 〈名〉[佛教] six human desires—various human desires: 七情～ seven emotions and six sensual pleasures—various human emotions and desires

【六月】 liùyuè 〈名〉 ❶ June ❷ sixth month of the lunar year; sixth moon

〖～飞霜〗 liùyuè-fēishuāng 〈熟〉 frost flying in the sixth moon—unjust charge/verdict; miscarriage of justice

【六指儿】 liùzhǐr 〈名〉 ❶ six-fingered hand/foot ❷ person with a six-fingered hand/foot

陆 liù 〈数〉 six [used for the numeral 六 on cheques, etc to avoid mistakes or alterations]: ～百～拾～ six hundred and sixty-six

碌 liù
⇨lù

【碌碡】 liùzhou 〈名〉 stone roller (for threshing grain, leveling a threshing floor, etc)

遛 liù 〈动〉 ❶ walk leisurely; saunter; stroll: ～大街 go window-shopping; stroll the streets ‖ 四处～～ stroll about/around ‖ 咱们去～一圈吧。Let's go for a stroll. ❷ walk (an animal): ～狗 walk a dog ⇨～马

【遛马】 liùmǎ 〈动〉 walk a horse

【遛鸟】 liùniǎo 〈动〉 (of bird keepers) go for a walk in a quiet place with caged birds

【遛食】 liùshí 〈动〉〈方〉 go for a walk after a meal (to aid digestion)

【遛弯儿】 liùwānr 〈动〉〈方〉 take a walk; go for a stroll/walk: 他带着狗～去了。He took his dog for a walk. / He's gone to walk his dog.

【遛早儿】 liùzǎor 〈动〉〈方〉 take a morning stroll; go for a stroll/walk in the morning

馏 liù 〈动〉〈口〉 heat up in a steamer: ～馒头 heat up the cold steamed bread
⇨liú

溜[1] liù ❶〈名〉 rapid/swift current; torrent: 大～ torrent ‖ 河里～很大。The river has a strong current. ❷〈名〉 rainwater from the roof ❸〈名〉 eaves gutter: 水～rainwater pipe ❹〈量〉 line; queue; row; column: 一～烟柱 a column of smoke ‖ 两～树 two lines of trees ‖ 三～课桌 three rows of desks ‖ 站成一～ form a line/queue; stand in a row/line ‖ 靠墙是一～书架。Bookshelves line the wall. ❺〈名〉〈方〉 neighbourhood; neighbour; vicinity: 我们这一～儿很安静。Ours is a quiet neighbourhood. ❻〈形〉 swift; rapid: 他一～烟似的跑了。He was off like a shot. / He took to flight like the wind. ⇨一～烟 ❼〈动〉〈方〉 practise; exercise: ～嗓子 do vocal/voice exercises; exercise the voice

溜[2] liù 〈动〉〈方〉 fill up or seal (a crack or crevice): 用灰浆～墙缝 mortar the cracks in a wall; seal the cracks in a wall with mortar ‖ 用纸把窗户缝～一下，不然风就吹进来了。Seal the crack in the window with paper, or the wind will blow in.
⇨liū

【溜子】 liùzi 〈名〉❶ [矿业] scraper-trough conveyer ❷〈方〉 gang of bandits ❸〈方〉 rapids; torrents; rapid flow of water

熘 liù = 馏 liù

镏 liù → 镏子 liùzi
⇨liú

【镏子】 liùzi 〈名〉〈方〉 ring: 钻石/金～ diamond/gold ring

磟 liù

【磟碡】 liùzhou = 碌碡 liùzhou

鹨 liù 〈名〉[动物] pipit: 树～ tree pipit

蹓 liù 〈动〉 saunter; stroll; walk leisurely: ～大街 go window-shopping; stroll the streets ‖ 四处～～ stroll about/around
⇨liū

【蹓弯儿】 liùwānr = 遛弯儿 liùwānr

【蹓早儿】 liùzǎor = 遛早儿 liùzǎor

lo

咯 lo 〈助〉[used in the same way as 了②(le), but slightly stronger]: 当然～! Of course!
⇨gē; kǎ; luò

lōng

隆 lōng → 黑咕隆咚 hēigūlōngdōng
⇨lóng

lóng

龙 lóng 〈名〉 ❶ dragon: 一条～ a dragon ⇨～飞凤舞; 画～点睛; 蛟～ ❷ dragon as the symbol of the emperor: ～床 emperor's bed ⇨～袍; ～庭; ～颜 ❸ thing resembling a dragon or decorated with the pictures of a dragon: ⇨～灯; ～舟 ❹ huge extinct reptile: ⇨恐～

【龙齿】 lóngchǐ 〈名〉[中医] fossil teeth of some ancient mammals [used as medicine]
【龙船】 lóngchuán 〈名〉dragon boat：一条/艘～ a dragon boat ‖ 划～ row a dragon boat
【龙胆】 lóngdǎn 〈名〉[植物] rough gentian
〖～草〗 lóngdǎncǎo 〈名〉felwort
〖～酸〗 lóngdǎnsuān 〈名〉[化学] gentianic acid
〖～紫〗 lóngdǎnzǐ 〈名〉[医药] gentian violet
【龙的传人】 lóng de chuánrén 〈名〉descendants of the dragon—Chinese nation
【龙灯】 lóngdēng 〈名〉dragon lantern：闹～ play with a dragon lantern ‖ 耍/舞～ (of many people) dance with a dragon lantern
【龙洞】 lóngdòng 〈名〉dragon's cave—stalactite cave
【龙恩】 lóng'ēn 〈名〉grace/favour of an emperor/empress：谢主～。Thank you, my lord, for your generosity.
【龙飞凤舞】 lóngfēi-fèngwǔ 〈熟〉like dragons flying and phoenixes dancing—❶ (of Chinese calligraphy) lively and vigorous：他的字写得～。His calligraphy assumes a vigorous but graceful style. ❷ (of mountain ranges) grand and zigzagging
【龙凤】 lóngfèng 〈名〉dragon and phoenix—virtuous and talented person
〖～呈祥〗 lóngfèng-chéngxiáng 〈熟〉〈旧〉the union of a dragon and a phoenix foretells good fortune—symbol of harmony and good fortune
〖～帖〗 lóngfèngtiě 〈名〉〈旧〉marriage certificate/lines
【龙肝豹胎】 lónggān-bàotāi 〈熟〉dragon's liver and leopard's embryo—rare delicacies
【龙肝凤髓】 lónggān-fèngsuǐ 〈熟〉dragon's liver and leopard's bone marrow—rare delicacies
【龙宫】 lónggōng 〈名〉palace of the Dragon King：～探宝 probe under-water treasures in the Palace of the Dragon King
【龙骨】 lónggǔ 〈名〉❶ sternum/breastbone of a bird ❷ [中医] fossils of some ancient mammals [used as medicine] ❸ keel (of a boat, plane, etc)
〖～车〗 lónggǔchē 〈名〉dragon-bone water lift; square-pallet chain pump
【龙江剧】 lóngjiāngjù 〈名〉*Longjiang* opera [a local opera in Heilongjiang Province]
【龙睛鱼】 lóngjīngyú 〈名〉[动物] dragon-eyes [a species of goldfish with prominent eyes and a large tail]
【龙井】 lóngjǐng 〈名〉Dragon Well tea; *longjing* tea [a famous green tea produced in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province]
【龙驹】 lóngjū 〈名〉〈书〉dragon colt ❶ fine horse/steed ❷ brilliant young man
〖～凤雏〗 lóngjū-fèngchú 〈熟〉dragon colt or young phoenix—brilliant young man; young, talented scholar
【龙卷】 lóngjuǎn 〈名〉[气象] spout
〖～风〗 lóngjuǎnfēng 〈名〉tornado
【龙口】 lóngkǒu 〈名〉❶ low-lying section of a river prone to flooding ❷ rainstorm; heavy storm ❸ [水利] gap (in an unfinished dam across a river)：～合拢 close the gap in an unfinished dam
【龙口夺粮】 lóngkǒu-duóliáng 〈熟〉snatch food from the dragon's mouth—speed up the summer harvesting before the storm breaks
【龙葵】 lóngkuí 〈名〉[植物] black nightshade
【龙马精神】 lóngmǎ jīngshén 〈熟〉vigour of a dragon horse, a legendary steed—vigorous spirit (of people)
【龙眉凤目】 lóngméi-fèngmù 〈熟〉long-eyebrows and slit eyes
【龙门刨】 lóngménbào 〈名〉[机械] double housing planer
〖～床〗 lóngmén bàochuáng ＝ 龙门刨 lóngménbào
【龙门吊】 lóngméndiào 〈名〉[机械] gantry crane
【龙门石窟】 Lóngmén Shíkū 〈名〉Longmen Grottos [in Luoyang (洛阳), Henan Province]
【龙门铣床】 lóngmén xǐchuáng 〈名〉[机械] planer-type milling machine
【龙门阵】 lóngménzhèn ＝ 摆龙门阵 bǎi lóngménzhèn
【龙门钻床】 lóngmén zuànchuáng 〈名〉[机械] planer drilling machine
【龙脑】 lóngnǎo 〈名〉[化学] borneol; Borneo camphor
〖～香〗 lóngnǎoxiāng ＝ 龙脑 lóngnǎo
【龙年】 lóngnián 〈名〉year of the dragon
【龙盘凤逸】 lóngpán-fèngyì 〈熟〉like a coiling dragon and a hidden phoenix—(of people) have unrecognized talents
【龙盘虎踞】 lóngpán-hǔjù ＝ 虎踞龙盘 hǔjù-lóngpán
【龙袍】 lóngpáo 〈名〉imperial robe
【龙票】 lóngpiào 〈名〉dragon stamp [a stamp with a dragon design issued in the Qing Dynasty]
【龙山文化】 Lóngshān wénhuà 〈名〉Longshan Culture [a late Neolithic culture characterized by the burnished black pottery, the remains of which were first found in Longshan (龙山), Shandong Province in 1928]
【龙蛇】 lóngshé 〈名〉dragons and snakes—❶ the noble and the low; the good and the bad：⇨～混杂 ❷ gracefully curving strokes of Chinese calligraphy; flourishes in calligraphy
〖～飞动〗 lóngshé-fēidòng 〈熟〉vigorous and graceful strokes of Chinese calligraphy
〖～混杂〗 lóngshé-hùnzá 〈熟〉dragons and snakes jumbled together—the good and the bad mixed up; motley crowd
【龙舌兰】 lóngshélán 〈名〉[植物] century plant; agave
【龙生九种】 lóngshēng-jiǔzhǒng ＝ 龙生九子 lóngshēng-jiǔzǐ
【龙生九子】 lóngshēng-jiǔzǐ 〈熟〉the dragon has nine sons and each has its own distinctive temperament—siblings may differ in many ways
【龙生龙，凤生凤】 lóng shēng lóng, fèng shēng fèng 〈熟〉dragons beget dragons and phoenixes (beget) phoenixes—like begets like; like father, like son; each takes after its own kind
【龙潭虎穴】 lóngtán-hǔxué 〈熟〉dragon's lake and tiger's den—danger spot; place of danger
【龙套】 lóngtào 〈名〉❶ costumes with dragon designs worn by soldiers or attendants [in traditional Chinese operas] ❷ actor playing a walk-on part in traditional opera; utility man：⇨跑～
【龙腾虎跃】 lóngténg-hǔyuè 〈熟〉(like) dragons rising and tigers leaping—scene of hustling and bustling activity; do or act with might and main：全厂～搞生产。The whole factory go in for production with vim and vigour.
【龙庭】 lóngtíng 〈名〉imperial court
【龙头】 lóngtóu 〈名〉❶ tap; faucet; cock：打开/关上～ turn on/off a tap ‖ ～阀 valve cock ‖ ～嘴 bib nozzle ⇨水～ ❷〈方〉handlebar (of a bicycle) ❸ head of a dragon lantern ❹ leader; bellwether; number one：～企业 leading enterprise ‖ 发挥～作用 play a leading role/part ‖ 行业的～老大 leading enterprise; flagship of the industry ❺〈方〉*chief of a secret society or gang*
〖～凤尾〗 lóngtóu-fèngwěi 〈熟〉dragon's head and phoenix's tail—be good from beginning to end; be admirable in all its details
〖～鱼〗 lóngtóuyú 〈名〉[动物] Bombay duck
【龙王】 Lóngwáng 〈名〉Dragon King [sea and rain god in Chinese mythology]
【龙舞】 lóngwǔ 〈名〉dragon dance
【龙虾】 lóngxiā 〈名〉lobster
【龙涎香】 lóngxiánxiāng 〈名〉ambergris
【龙骧虎步】 lóngxiāng-hǔbù 〈熟〉walk with one's head up like a dragon horse or a tiger—walk with majestic steps; walk at martial gait
【龙骧虎视】 lóngxiāng-hǔshì 〈熟〉prance like a dragon horse and watch like a tiger—❶ awe-inspiring; invincible and fearsome ❷ cherish great ambitions; have lofty ambitions and great ideals
【龙行虎步】 lóngxíng-hǔbù 〈熟〉majestic bearing; imposing air
【龙须菜】 lóngxūcài 〈名〉〈方〉asparagus
【龙须草】 lóngxūcǎo 〈名〉Chinese alpine rush
【龙须面】 lóngxūmiàn 〈名〉dragon wiskers noodles [a kind of long thin noodles]
【龙血树】 lóngxuèshù 〈名〉[植物] dragon tree
【龙牙草】 lóngyácǎo 〈名〉[植物] hairyvein agrimony
【龙颜】 lóngyán 〈名〉〈书〉❶ countenance of an emperor; imperial countenance ❷ emperor：～大怒。The emperor flew into rage.
【龙眼】 lóngyǎn 〈名〉[植物] longan [the plant or fruit]
【龙洋】 lóngyáng 〈名〉dragon dollar [a silver dollar *with a* dragon design minted towards the end of the Qing Dynasty]
【龙银】 lóngyín ＝ 龙洋 lóngyáng
【龙吟虎啸】 lóngyín-hǔxiào 〈熟〉dragons singing and tigers roaring—waves roaring and wind howling
【龙跃凤鸣】 lóngyuè-fèngmíng 〈熟〉like dragons leaping and

phoenixes singing—be of exceptional talent; have brilliant intellect
【龙爪槐】 lóngzhǎohuái 〈名〉Chinese pagoda tree
【龙争虎斗】 lóngzhēng-hǔdòu 〈熟〉〈喻〉fighting between a dragon and a tiger—fierce struggle between well-matched opponents; combat/fight/competition between giants
【龙钟】 lóngzhōng 〈形〉〈书〉senile; decrepit: ⇨老态～
【龙种】 lóngzhǒng 〈名〉emperor's son
【龙舟】 lóngzhōu 〈名〉dragon boat: ～竞渡 dragon-boat race
〖～赛〗 lóngzhōusài 〈名〉dragon-boat race/regatta
【龙准】 lóngzhǔn 〈名〉emperor's nose

茏 lóng
【茏葱】 lóngcōng 〈形〉luxuriant; lush; exuberant and verdant: 草木～ luxuriant vegetation

咙 lóng → 喉咙 hóulong

泷 lóng 〈名〉rapids

珑 lóng 〈名〉jade with dragon-design carvings [used by ancient Chinese in supplicating the rain god]: ⇨～玲
【珑璁】 lóngcōng 〈书〉❶〈拟〉tinkle; jingle [sound of pieces of jade/metal striking each other] ❷ = 茏葱 lóngcōng
【珑玲】 lónglíng 〈书〉❶〈拟〉tinkle; jingle [sound of pieces of jade/metal striking each other] ❷〈形〉bright; shining

栊 lóng 〈名〉〈书〉❶ sty; pen ❷ window sash; window: 帘～ curtained window

昽 lóng → 曚昽 ménglóng

胧 lóng → 朦胧 ménglóng

砻 lóng ❶〈名〉rice huller ❷〈动〉hull (rice, grain, etc)
【砻谷机】 lónggǔjī 〈名〉rice huller
【砻糠】 lóngkāng 〈名〉rice chaff

眬 lóng → 蒙眬 ménglóng

聋 lóng 〈形〉deaf; hard of hearing: 耳朵完全/有点～ be completely/slightly deaf ‖ ～得很厉害 be very deaf ‖ 他全～了。He is as deaf as a post. ‖ 她一只耳朵～。She is deaf in one ear. ‖ 一次疾病使他终身耳～。A disease deafened him for life. ⇨～哑; 震耳欲～
【聋聩】 lóngkuì 〈形〉〈书〉❶ deaf ❷ ignorant
【聋哑】 lóngyǎ 〈形〉deaf and dumb; deaf-mute: ～儿 deaf-and-dumb child
〖～人〗 lóngyǎrén 〈名〉deaf and mute people; deaf-mute; the deaf and mute/dumb: ～手语 deaf and dumb language/alphabet
〖～学校〗 lóngyǎ xuéxiào 〈名〉school for deaf-mutes
〖～症〗 lóngyǎzhèng 〈名〉deaf-mutism
【聋子】 lóngzi 〈名〉deaf person
〖～的耳朵〗 lóngzide ěrduo 〈熟〉ears of a deaf person—unpractical object; sth ornamental

笼 lóng ❶〈名〉cage; coop: 鸡～ chicken coop ‖ 鸟～ bird cage ❷〈名〉〈旧〉coop for prisoners: ⇨囚～ ❸〈名〉steamer: 一～肉包子 a steamerful of meat-filled buns ‖ 刚出～的馒头 buns fresh from the steamer ‖ 馒头刚上～。The buns were just put into the steamer. ⇨蒸～ ❹〈动〉light; ignite; kindle: ⇨～火 ❺〈动〉〈方〉put each hand in the other sleeve
⇨lǒng
【笼火】 lónghuǒ 〈动〉kindle/make/raise a fire
【笼鸟】 lóngniǎo 〈名〉cage bird
【笼屉】 lóngti 〈名〉bamboo/wooden food steamer: ～盖儿 steamer cover
【笼头】 lóngtou 〈名〉harness; bridle; halter
【笼养】 lóngyǎng 〈动〉raise (poultry) in coops, cages, etc
【笼中之鸟】 lóngzhōngzhīniǎo 〈熟〉caged bird—person who has lost freedom
【笼子】 lóngzi 〈名〉❶ cage; coop ❷ container; basket
⇨lǒngzi
【笼嘴】 lóngzuǐ 〈名〉muzzle

舻 lóng 〈名〉〈书〉small boat with a covering or awning

隆 lóng 〈形〉❶ grand; magnificent: ⇨～重 ❷ prosperous; thriving; booming: ⇨～盛; 兴～ ❸ swelling; bulging: ⇨～准 ❹ intense; deep; profound ⇨～冬; ～恩
⇨lōng
【隆背】 lóngbèi 〈名〉humpback; hunchback
【隆鼻】 lóngbí ❶〈动〉raise/elevate the ridge of sb's nose by plastic surgery/rhinoplasty: 她做了～手术。She had the ridge of her nose raised by plastic surgery. ❷〈名〉high nose
【隆雕】 lóngdiāo 〈名〉grand relief; high relief
【隆冬】 lóngdōng 〈名〉midwinter; depth/dead of winter: ～季节 at the time of midwinter; in the depth/dead of winter ‖ ～盛暑 in deep winter and high summer
【隆恩】 lóng'ēn 〈名〉great favours
【隆隆】 lónglóng 〈拟〉rumble; boom: ～的机器声 rumble of machines ‖ ～的炮声 thunder of guns ‖ 火车～地飞驰而过。The train thundered past swiftly. ‖ 雷声～。The thunder rumbled/boomed/rolled. ‖ 一辆老式卡车从狭窄的街道～开过。An old lorry rumbled down the narrow street.
【隆起】 lóngqǐ 〈动〉swell; bulge: 青筋～。Blue veins stood out. ‖ 山渐渐从平原～。Hills swell gradually from the plain. ‖ 他的前额上～一个大包。He got a big/good bump on his forehead.
【隆情】 lóngqíng 〈名〉deep/profound feelings
〖～厚谊〗 lóngqíng-hòuyì 〈熟〉profound sentiments of friendship; profound friendship
【隆乳】 lóngrǔ = 隆胸 lóngxiōng
【隆盛】 lóngshèng 〈形〉〈书〉❶ flourishing; thriving; prosperous: 国势～。The country is prosperous/thriving. ❷ grand; magnificent: ～的仪式 grand ceremony
【隆头鱼】 lóngtóuyú 〈名〉[动物] wrasse
【隆胸】 lóngxiōng 〈动〉enlarge/enhance sb's breasts by plastic surgery: 做～手术 have breast augmentation/enhancement/enlargement surgery ‖ ～产品 breast enhancement product ‖ 硅胶是一种常见的～植入物。Silicon gel is a common breast implant.
【隆重】 lóngzhòng 〈形〉grand; solemn; ceremonious: ～欢迎 welcome with great ceremony; roll out the red carpet (for) ‖ ～集会 hold a grand rally ‖ ～开幕 be solemnly opened ‖ 受到～的接待 be accorded a grand reception; be given a red carpet reception
【隆准】 lóngzhǔn 〈名〉〈书〉prominent/high nose

癃 lóng ❶〈形〉〈旧〉infirm; feeble: ～病 weak and sickly ‖ ～老 feeble and old ‖ 疲～ bent with age ❷ = 癃闭 lóngbì
【癃闭】 lóngbì 〈名〉[中医] retention of urine; difficulty in urination

窿 lóng ❶〈名〉〈方〉gallery (in a coal mine) ❷ → 窟窿 kūlong

lǒng

侬 lǒng
【侬侗】 lǒngtǒng 〈书〉= 笼统 lǒngtǒng

陇 Lǒng 〈名〉Long [another name for Gansu Province (甘肃)]: ～东/西 Eastern/Western Gansu Province ‖ ～海铁路 *Longhai* railway line ⇨得～望蜀
【陇剧】 lǒngjù 〈名〉Gansu opera

拢 lǒng 〈动〉〈方〉❶ bring/hold together; close: ～上伞 close/fold an umbrella ‖ ～住大家的心 make people united and concentrate on their business ‖ 把孩子～在怀里 hold a child in one's arms ‖ 他们怎么谈也谈不～。They talked but could never shorten the gap between them. ‖ 她笑得合不～嘴。She smiled from ear to ear. ⇨聚～; 拉～; 收～ ❷ approach; reach; get/come/draw near: ⇨～岸; 凑～; 靠～ ❸ add up: 把账～一～ sum

up the accounts ⇨～共；归～ ❸ comb (hair)：～一～头发 comb sb's hair

【拢岸】 lǒng'àn 〈动〉(of a ship) come alongside the shore

【拢共】 lǒnggòng 〈动〉 add up to：出席会议的～只有五人。There were only five people at the meeting, all told. ‖ 我们班～有二十人。There are altogether twenty people in our class.

【拢音】 lǒngyīn 〈动〉 carry sound well：这家音乐厅很～。This music hall has excellent acoustics.

【拢子】 lǒngzi 〈名〉 fine-toothed comb

【拢总】 lǒngzǒng ＝ 拢共 lǒnggòng

垄 lǒng 〈名〉 ❶ raised path between fields ❷ ridge：打一条～ build a ridge ‖ 宽～密植 close planting on broad ridges ‖ 田～ field ridge ‖ 一～地 a strip of land ‖ 在～上种植 sow on the ridges ⇨～沟；～作 ❸ ridge-shaped object：⇨瓦～

【垄播】 lǒngbō 〈动〉 sow/dibble on ridges

【垄断】 lǒngduàn 〈动〉 monopolize; corner：～市场 monopolize/corner the market ‖ ～小麦贸易 monopolize the wheat trade ‖ 保持/失去～地位 maintain/lose the monopoly (of) ‖ 打破～ break up a monopoly ‖ 确立/形成～ establish/constitute a monopoly ‖ ～者 monopolist; monopolizer ‖ 地区性/全国性～ sectional/national monopoly ‖ 国家～ state monopoly

〖～集团〗 lǒngduàn jítuán 〈名〉 monopoly group

〖～价格〗 lǒngduàn jiàgé 〈名〉 monopoly/administered/cartel price

〖～经济学〗 lǒngduàn jīngjìxué 〈名〉 monopoly economics

〖～竞争〗 lǒngduàn jìngzhēng 〈名〉 monopolistic competition：～理论 theory of monopolistic competition

〖～利润〗 lǒngduàn lìrùn 〈名〉 monopolist profit

〖～企业〗 lǒngduàn qǐyè 〈名〉 *monopolistic corporation; monopoly enterprise*

〖～资本〗 lǒngduàn zīběn 〈名〉 monopoly capital：～家 monopolist ‖ ～主义 monopolistic capitalism

〖～资产阶级〗 lǒngduàn zīchǎnjiējí 〈名〉 monopoly capitalist class

〖～组织〗 lǒngduàn zǔzhī 〈名〉 monopoly

【垄沟】 lǒnggōu 〈名〉 *field ditch; furrow*

【垄田】 lǒngtián 〈名〉 terraced fields in a valley

【垄作】 lǒngzuò 〈名〉[农业] ridge culture

笼 lǒng ❶〈动〉 envelop; cover; veil：烟～雾罩 be enveloped in smoke and fog ‖ 薄雾～着山顶。Mist enveloped the hilltops. ‖ 黑暗笼～着大地。Darkness enshrouded the land. ⇨～罩 ❷〈名〉 large box; chest; trunk：⇨箱～

⇨lóng

【笼括】 lǒngkuò 〈动〉 *encompass; take in*：～一切 *encompass* everything; include all things

【笼络】 lǒngluò 〈动〉〈贬〉 win sb over; draw over; rope in：在选举前～选区的选民 canvass/nurse the constituency before the election ‖ 他很会～人以取得支持。He knows well how to get others' support.

〖～人心〗 lǒngluò-rénxīn 〈熟〉 win others' support; cultivate *people's good will (by dispensing favours, etc); buy people's* hearts：他很会～。He is very good at buying people's support.

【笼统】 lǒngtǒng 〈形〉 general; sweeping：说得很～ speak in very general terms; be general in one's statements ‖ ～地回答 reply with generalities ‖ ～地说 generally speaking ‖ 过于～的结论 broad/sweeping generalization/generality ‖ 我希望你不要根据一些～的情况就形成自己的观点。I wish you wouldn't form opinions from generalities.

【笼罩】 lǒngzhào 〈动〉 envelop; cover; enshroud：〈喻〉紧张的气氛～着整个会场。An atmosphere of tension suffused the conference hall. ‖ 群山～在薄雾之中。The hills were shrouded/enveloped in mist. ‖ 谈判～着一种神秘的气氛。The negotiations were shrouded in secrecy. ‖ 小镇上空～着浓雾。A thick fog enveloped the small town. ‖ 一层雾～着山谷。A veil of fog covered the valley.

【笼子】 lǒngzi 〈名〉〈方〉 chest; trunk

⇨lóngzi

lòng

弄 lòng 〈名〉〈方〉 alley; lane; alleyway：⇨里～

⇨nòng

【弄堂】 lòngtáng 〈名〉〈方〉 lane; alley; alleyway：一条～ a lane

哢 lòng 〈动〉〈书〉 (of birds) sing

㟖 lòng 〈名〉[used by Zhuang people in Guangxi (广西)] *small flat ground on a mountain; benchland*

lōu

搂 lōu 〈动〉 ❶ rake together; gather up：～地 harrow the field ‖ ～树叶 rake the fallen leaves together ❷ squeeze (money); extort：～了不少 make a small fortune ‖ 大把大把地～钱 extort money in great amounts ‖ 他们早就～足了。They have already squeezed enough money. ❸ hold/tuck up：～起袖子 tuck *up one's sleeves* ‖ ～起裙子上楼 *hold* up the lower part of a skirt and go upstairs ❹〈方〉 calculate with an abacus; check：把账～一～ check accounts ‖ 拿算盘一～，就知道赚多少钱了。Making a calculation with an abacus, you'll know how much we have earned. ❺〈方〉 pull：～扳机 pull the trigger

⇨lǒu

【搂草机】 lōucǎojī 〈名〉 rake

【搂草耙】 lōucǎopá 〈名〉[农业] buck rake

【搂火】 lōuhuǒ 〈动〉〈方〉 pull a trigger

【搂揽】 lōulǎn 〈动〉 take on everything; monopolize

【搂头】 lōutóu 〈副〉〈方〉 head-on; directly：～就是一拳 hit sb right on the head with one's fist

〖～盖顶〗 lōutóu-gàidǐng ＝ 搂头盖脸 lōutóu-gàiliǎn

〖～盖脸〗 lōutóu-gàiliǎn 〈熟〉 right in the face

瞜 lōu 〈动〉〈方〉 look：让我～一眼。Let me have a look/glance.

lóu

剅 lóu 〈名〉〈方〉 passage for water to flow through [built across/under a dike]; sluiceway：～口/闸 sluice valve

娄 lóu 〈形〉〈口〉 ❶ *(of fruits and melons) overripe and un*fit to eat：西瓜～了。The watermelon is overripe. ❷ weak; feeble：他这几年身子骨可～了。He has been in poor health in recent years. ❸ *lou* [one of the twenty-eight constellations in ancient Chinese astronomy]

【娄子】 lóuzi 〈名〉〈口〉 trouble; blunder：出～ get into trouble ‖ 惹～ stir up trouble ‖ 捅～ make a mistake/blunder

偻 lóu ❶ → 佝偻 gōulóu ❷ → 偻㑩 lóuluo

⇨lǚ

【偻㑩】 lóuluo ＝ 喽啰 lóuluo

蒌 lóu

【蒌蒿】 lóuhāo 〈名〉[植物] beach wormwood

【蒌叶】 lóuyè 〈名〉[植物] betel

喽 lóu → 喽啰 lóuluo

⇨lou

【喽罗】 lóuluo ＝ 喽啰 lóuluo

【喽啰】 lóuluo 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 rank and file of a band of outlaws ❷ *underling; lackey*

楼 lóu ❶〈名〉 storeyed building; tower：一座～ a building ‖ 拆/炸～ demolish/explode a building ‖ 盖～ put up/erect/build a building ‖ 上/下～ go upstairs/downstairs ‖ ～号 building number ‖ 高～ tall/high building ‖ 两层～ two-storey building ‖ 办公/写字～ office building ‖ 公寓/教学～ apartment/classroom building ‖ 钟鼓～ Bell Tower and Drum Tower ‖ 我跟着她上了～。I followed her up the stairs. ‖ 一次爆炸将大～夷为平地。The *building was levelled to the ground by an explosion* ⇨～房；高～大厦；摩天大～ ❷〈名〉 superstructure：⇨城～；箭～；角～ ❸〈名〉

arch way：⇨门～；牌～ ❹〈名〉[used in shop names, etc]：⇨茶～；酒～；戏～ ❺〈量〉floor；story：一～ ground floor [in the UK]；first floor [in the US] ‖ 二～ first floor [in the UK]；second floor [in the US]
【楼板】 lóubǎn 〈名〉floor；floorslab：一块～ a floorslab ‖ ～梁 floor beam
【楼层】 lóucéng 〈名〉storey；floor：每个～都应有消火栓。Every floor should be equipped with a fire hydrant.
〖～服务员〗 lóucéng fúwùyuán 〈名〉floor attendant
〖～平面图〗 lóucéng píngmiàntú 〈名〉floor plan
【楼船】 lóuchuán 〈名〉ancient towered ship
【楼道】 lóudào 〈名〉corridor；passageway：～内禁止堆放杂物。It is forbidden to put things in the corridor. / Keep the corridor clear.
【楼房】 lóufáng 〈名〉building of two or more storeys：一栋～ a building ‖ 拆除～ pull down/tear down/demolish/raze a building ‖ 建造～ put up/erect a building ‖ 设计～ design a building ‖ 高层～ high-rise building
【楼阁】 lóugé 〈名〉❶ pavilion；tower：亭台～ pavilions and towers；magnificent/imposing buildings ❷ building
【楼花】 lóuhuā 〈名〉forward delivery apartment；building that is put up for sale before it is completed：出售～ sell unfinished buildings
【楼间架空通道】 lóujiān jiàkōng tōngdào 〈名〉brideway
【楼库】 lóukù 〈名〉paper storeyed building [to be burnt as sacrifice to the dead]
【楼面】 lóumiàn 〈名〉[建筑] floor：～构架 floor framing ‖ ～面积 floor area
【楼盘】 lóupán 〈名〉commercial building being built or sold：开发新～ develop new commercial buildings ‖ 推销～ market commercial buildings
【楼群】 *lóuqún* 〈名〉*building block/complex；cluster of buildings*
【楼上】 lóushàng 〈名〉upper floor (of a house)；upstairs：住～ live upstairs ‖ ～的房间 upstair(s) room；room upstairs ‖ 他在～。He is upstairs.
【楼市】 lóushì 〈名〉real-estate market：～过热 overheated real-estate market
【楼台】 lóutái 〈名〉❶〈方〉balcony：他在～上养了几盆花。He raised a few pots of flowers on the balcony. ❷〈书〉high building；tower：⇨近水～先得月
【楼堂馆所】 lóutáng-guǎnsuǒ 〈名〉office buildings, large halls and guest houses
【楼梯】 lóutī 〈名〉stairway；staircase；stairs：一层/段～ a flight of stairs；a stairway/staircase ‖ 爬～ climb the stairs ‖ 上/下～ ascend/descend the stairs/a staircase；go up/down the stairway ‖ 摔下～ fall off a staircase；fall down the stairs ‖ 走下～ come/walk/go down the stairs ‖ ～窗户 stair-window ‖ ～扶手 banister ‖ ～平台 landing ‖ 很陡/狭窄的～ steep/narrow stairs ‖ 螺旋式～ circular/corkscrew/spiral staircase ‖ 盘旋式～ winding staircase ‖ 十三级～ staircase of thirteen steps ‖ 通向阁楼的～ stairs to the attic ‖ 最高/最低的一级～ top/bottom stair ‖ 宽大的～从大厅盘旋而上。A big staircase winds up from the big hall. ‖ 他一步跨二、三级～。He took the stairs/steps two or three at a *time.* ‖ 我在～上看到他。I saw him on the stairs.
【楼下】 lóuxià 〈名〉lower floor (of a house)；downstairs：～的房间 downstair(s) room；room downstairs ‖ ～聚了一大群人。A large crowd gathered downstairs. ‖ 他在～。He is downstairs.
【楼宇】 lóuyǔ 〈名〉building
【楼座】 lóuzuò 〈名〉circle (in a cinema, theatre, etc)；balcony；seats in the circle/balcony

耧 lóu 〈名〉animal-drawn seed plough；drill (barrow)：开～ begin to sow with a drill ‖ 摇～ *shake the drill (to make the seeds slip down smoothly and evenly)*
【耧播】 lóubō 〈动〉sow with a drill
【耧车】 lóuchē 〈名〉〈古〉animal-drawn seed plough；drill (barrow)

蝼 lóu 〈名〉[昆虫] mole cricket
【蝼蛄】 lóugū 〈名〉mole cricket
【蝼蚁】 lóuyǐ 〈名〉mole crickets and ants—nobody；nonentity
〖～贪生〗 lóuyǐ-tānshēng 〈熟〉even an ant clings to life
【蝼蛭】 lóuzhì 〈名〉〈古〉mole cricket

髅 lóu → 髑髅 dúlóu；骷髅 kūlóu

lǒu

搂 lǒu ❶〈动〉embrace；hug；hold in one's arms：～住脖子/腰 embrace round the neck/waist ‖ 把孩子～在怀里 hold the child in one's arms ❷〈量〉[measurement of thickness] perimeter of the rough circle formed by the two arms in a hugging position：门前的杨树有两～粗。The poplar tree at the front gate is already as thick as two hugs.
⇨lōu
【搂抱】 lǒubào 〈动〉hug；embrace；cuddle：～一只小猫 cuddle a little kitten ‖ 他们紧紧地～在一起。They hugged each other tight. ‖ 婴儿需要多～。A baby needs to be cuddled a lot.

篓 lǒu 〈名〉basket：背～ basket to be carried on the back ‖ 废纸～ wastepaper basket ‖ 蟹～ crab basket ⇨鱼～
【篓子】 lǒuzi 〈名〉basket：废纸～ wastepaper/scrap basket

lòu

陋 lòu 〈形〉❶ (of a residence) humble；mean：⇨～室；～巷 ❷ (of knowledge) scanty；limited；shallow：⇨鄙～；孤～寡闻；浅～ ❸ vulgar；corrupt；undesirable：⇨～规；～俗；～习 ❹ ugly；unsightly：⇨丑～ ❺ rough；coarse；crude：⇨粗～；简～；因～就简
【陋规】 lòuguī 〈名〉objectionable practices
【陋见】 lòujiàn 〈名〉shallow/superficial/limited view
【陋识】 lòushí ＝ 陋见 lòujiàn
【陋室】 lòushì 〈名〉humble room/abode：身居～ live in a small *simple room；live in a humble abode*
【陋俗】 lòusú 〈名〉undesirable custom
【陋习】 lòuxí 〈名〉corrupt custom；bad habits：⇨陈规～
【陋巷】 lòuxiàng 〈名〉narrow and dreary alley

镂 lòu 〈动〉carve；engrave：⇨～刻
【镂冰雕朽】 lòubīng-diāoxiǔ 〈熟〉engrave ice and rotten wood—work to no avail/without result
【镂尘吹影】 lòuchén-chuīyǐng 〈熟〉carve the dust and blow the shadow—make fruitless/futile efforts
【镂骨铭心】 lòugǔ-míngxīn ＝ 刻骨铭心 kègǔ-míngxīn
【镂花】 lòuhuā ❶〈动〉engrave/cut designs：～雕刻 through-carved work ❷〈名〉ornamental engraving：一只～瓶 a bottle with floral engravings
【镂金错彩】 lòujīn-cuòcǎi ＝ 错彩镂金 cuòcǎi-lòujīn
【镂金雕玉】 lòujīn-diāoyù 〈熟〉cut gold and carve jade—a fine piece of writing；exquisite writing
【镂刻】 lòukè 〈动〉❶ engrave；carve：在瓶子上～花形图案 engrave designs/patterns of flowers on a bottle；engrave a bottle with designs/patterns of flowers ‖ ～的铜盘 engraved copper tray ❷ impress deeply；engrave；etch：～在心中 be engraved in one's mind/on heart ‖ 那一天将永远～在他的记忆中。That day would be engraved/etched in his memory for ever. / The memories of that day would be forever engraved *in his mind.*
【镂空】 lòukōng 〈动〉hollow out：～花瓶 bottle with open carvings of flower patterns ‖ ～的象牙球 pierced ivory ball
〖～工艺〗 lòukōng gōngyì 〈名〉pierced/reticulated work；openwork；fretwork
【镂心刻骨】 lòuxīn-kègǔ ＝ 刻骨铭心 kègǔ-míngxīn
【镂月裁云】 lòuyuè-cáiyún 〈熟〉engrave the moon and cut out the clouds—be highly skilled；possess great craftsmanship

瘘 lòu 〈名〉❶ [医学] fistula ❷〈书〉＝ 瘰疬 luǒlì
【瘘管】 lòuguǎn 〈名〉[医学] fistula：～试验 fistula test
〖～切除术〗 lòuguǎn qiēchúshù 〈名〉[医学] fistulectomy；syringectomy

漏 lòu ❶〈动〉leak：～气/油 leak gas/oil ‖ ～得很厉害 leak

badly ‖ 堵～ stop/plug a leak ‖ 壶～了。The kettle is leaking. ‖ 气球～气了。The air leaked out of the balloon. ‖ 水～进地下室。Water leaked into the basement. ‖ 小船突然开始～水。The boat has sprung a leak. ‖ 小～能沉大船。A small leak will sink a big boat. ‖ 屋顶遇雨即～。The roof always leaks when it rains. ‖ 这管子～了。The pipe has got a leak. ❷〈名〉〈简称〉water clock; *hourglass*; *clepsydra*; 〈喻〉time: 更残～尽。The night is waning. / The day is about to break. / The day is dawning. ⇨～壶 ❸〈名〉leak; 〈喻〉flaw; loophole; weak point: ⇨～洞 ❹〈动〉leak; divulge; give away: 这件事从来没～过半个字。Not a word is leaked out over the affair. ⇨透～; 泄～; 走～风声 ❺〈动〉miss; leave out: ～读一个字 miss a word in reading ‖ ～填表中一格 miss a slot in the form ‖ ～印一行 miss out a line in printing ‖ 发送请贴时不要把任何人给～了。Don't miss out anyone when you send round the invitations. ‖ 你说那个句子时～了一个词。You've left out a word in that sentence.

【漏报】 lòubào 〈动〉fail to report (sth); fail to declare (dutiable goods): ～一项收入 fail to report an income ‖ ～概率 miss probability

【漏疮】 lòuchuāng 〈名〉[中医] anal fistula

【漏窗】 lòuchuāng 〈名〉[建筑] glassless window or window not papered [usu in Chinese gardens]

【漏底】 lòudǐ 〈动〉leak out confidential information; let the secret out; make the secret known; reveal the inside story; disclose the ins and outs; let the cat out of the bag: 漏老底 leak out one's personal secret ‖ 这件事我不妨先给你漏个底。I may as well tell you about the matter in advance.

【漏电】 lòudiàn = 跑电 pǎodiàn

〖～保护器〗 lòudiàn bǎohùqì 〈名〉earth leakage protective device

【漏洞】 lòudòng 〈名〉❶ leak: 查找～ look for the leak; see where the leak starts ‖ 堵住～ plug/stop a leak ‖ 修补～ patch a leak ‖ 管道工正在修补管子上的～。The plumbers are seeing to the leak in the pipe. ❷ flaw; hole; loophole: 严格执行制度,堵塞管理上的～ exercise exactitude in implementing regulations to stop all the loopholes in management ‖ 你的推理有一个～。There is a flaw in your reasoning.

〖～百出〗 lòudòng-bǎichū 〈熟〉full of loopholes/holes: 你的报告～,让人无法接受。We can't accept your report as it is full of loopholes. ‖ 他的论据～。His argument is full of holes.

【漏兜】 lòudōu 〈动〉〈方〉spill the beans: 她把事说漏了兜。She has spilt the beans.

【漏斗】 lòudǒu 〈名〉funnel; hopper: ～状细胞 funnel cell ‖ 分料～ separatory funnel

〖～车〗 lòudǒuchē 〈名〉hopper car/wagon

〖～户〗 lòudǒuhù 〈名〉funnel household—household that cannot make ends meet

〖～胸〗 lòudǒuxiōng 〈名〉[医学] funnel chest; pectus excavatum

〖～云〗 lòudǒuyún 〈名〉[气象] funnel cloud

【漏风】 lòufēng 〈动〉❶ leak air; not be airtight: 密不～ be airtight/insulated ‖ 门上有个缝儿,所以～。The door is not airtight because there is a crack in it. ❷ speak indistinctly (because one or more of sb's front teeth were missing): 他两颗门牙没了,讲话～。He spoke indistinctly because he has missing two front teeth. ❸〈方〉leak/divulge confidential information: 没有不～的墙。All walls leak air.—Walls have ears. ‖ 这件事绝不能～。Not a single word should be leaked out about it.

【漏缝】 lòufèng 〈名〉crack; leak: 水从壶的～中流了出来。The water leaked from the crack in the pot.

【漏脯充饥】 lòufǔ-chōngjī 〈熟〉eat rotten or putrid meat to satisfy one's hunger; seek temporary relief regardless of the consequences

【漏鼓】 lòugǔ 〈名〉drum used to beat the watches

【漏光】 lòuguāng 〈动〉❶ leak light: 这架照相机～。The camera leaks light. ❷〈方〉leak out: 水～了。All the water has leaked out.

【漏壶】 lòuhú 〈名〉water clock; clepsydra; hourglass

【漏检】 lòujiǎn 〈动〉fail to check; fail to detect: 防止～ avoid check failures

〖～故障〗 lòujiǎn gùzhàng 〈名〉residual/undetected error

【漏刻】 lòukè 〈名〉❶ = 漏壶 lòuhú ❷ instant: 命在～ be on the brink/verge of death; one is going to die at any moment

【漏孔】 lòukǒng 〈名〉small opening; hole: 管子上有个～。There is a hole in the pipe.

【漏落】 lòuluò 〈动〉leave out by mistake; miss out: 我们决不能让任何犯罪分子～法网。We should never let any criminals go unpunished.

【漏勺】 lòusháo 〈名〉scoop strainer

【漏失】 lòushī ❶〈动〉lose; drop out: ～水分 lose moisture ❷〈名〉mistake; oversight: 这工作不能有半点～。No mistake is allowed in the work.

【漏税】 lòushuì 〈动〉evade taxation; evade payment of a tax: 偷税～ evade taxes; defraud the revenue

【漏脱】 lòutuō = 漏落 lòuluò

【漏网】 lòuwǎng 〈动〉evade the fishing-net; slip through the net—evade punishment; escape (unpunished); get away/off scot-free: 不让一个罪犯～。No criminal will be left unpunished. ‖ 贩毒分子无一～。No drug trafficker has escaped.

〖～之鱼〗 lòuwǎngzhīyú 〈熟〉fish that has slipped through the net—fugitive; criminal at large; runaway

【漏泄】 lòuxiè 〈动〉❶ (of water, light, etc) leak out; filter: 几束阳光～进洞里。A few rays of sunshine filtered into the cave. ‖ 汽缸～了。The cylinder is leaking. ❷ let out; leak; divulge; give away: ～秘密 leak out/give away a secret ‖ ～试题 leak out exam questions ‖ ～天机 give away a secret

〖～春光〗 lòuxiè-chūnguāng 〈熟〉give a hint of spring—❶ let out/give away/divulge a secret ❷ (of a woman) expose a private part of one's body (by accident)

【漏夜】 lòuyè 〈名〉dead of night; midnight: ～加班 work overtime in the dead of night

【漏诊】 lòuzhěn 〈动〉fail to pinpoint a disease in diagnosis

【漏卮】 lòuzhī 〈名〉〈书〉leaky wine cup—loss of economic rights to foreigners: 堵塞～ plug up a leakage

【漏子】 lòuzi 〈名〉❶〈口〉funnel ❷ flaw; loophole; hole: 发现～ detect a flaw; find a loophole

【漏嘴】 lòuzuǐ 〈动〉slip out; let slip a remark; make a slip of the tongue: 说～ have/make a slip of the tongue

露 lòu

〈动〉〈口〉show; reveal; expose [used in the following entries only]: 那件衫子太～。The shirt exposes too much. / The shirt is cut too low.

⇨lù

【露白】 lòubái 〈动〉unintentionally expose one's valuables/money/wealth to others: 财不～。One should not reveal his money/wealth to others.

【露背】 lòubèi 〈形〉backless; sunback: ～连衣裙 backless/sunback dress ‖ ～衫 backless/sunback blouse

【露丑】 lòuchǒu 〈动〉make a show/fool/muff/spectacle of oneself; lose face; be disgraced; bring shame on oneself; cut/make a bad/poor/sorry figure; show oneself up: 我可不愿意当众～。I just don't want to make a fool of myself in public.

【露底】 lòudǐ 〈动〉let the secret out; make the secret known; reveal the inside story; disclose the ins and outs; let the cat out of the bag: 这事暂时还不能～。This should be kept as a secret for the moment/for the time being.

【露风】 lòufēng 〈动〉divulge a secret; leak out information: 这可是绝密,不能露出一点风声。This is strictly confidential; no word may be leaked out.

【露富】 lòufù 〈动〉show/display/flaunt one's wealth; brag about one's wealth: 她好虚荣,爱～。She is vain and likes to flaunt her wealth.

【露脸】 lòuliǎn 〈动〉❶ cut a brilliant/dashing/conspicuous figure; shine: 她在今天的比赛中真露了脸。She cut quite a figure in today's contest. ‖ 他在体育方面很～。He really shines in sports. ❷〈方〉appear; make an appearance; show/turn up: 那个人有好几天没在村里～了。That man had not appeared in the village for several days.

【露两手】 lòu liǎngshǒu = 露一手 lòu yīshǒu

【露马脚】 lòu mǎjiǎo 〈动〉give the show away; give oneself away; betray oneself; let the cat out of the bag: 我一说谎就～。Whenever I try to tell a lie, I give myself away.

【露面】 lòumiàn 〈动〉show one's face; show oneself; show/turn up; make an appearance; appear in public (occasions): 初次～ make one's first appearance ‖ 匆匆～ make a hasty appearance ‖ 公开～ make a public appearance ‖ 在电视上多次～ appear

on TV many times; make a number of television appearances ‖ 第二天他才露了面。He didn't show up till the second day. ‖ 他对自己的行为感到非常惭愧，很长一段时间不敢～。He was so ashamed of his conduct that he didn't dare to show his face for a long time afterwards. ⇨抛头～

【露苗】 lòumiáo 〈动〉(of seedlings) emerge; come out; sprout

【露脐装】 lòuqízhuāng 〈名〉crop top

【露怯】 lòuqiè 〈动〉〈方〉display one's ignorance; make a fool of oneself on account of one's ignorance

【露头】 lòutóu 〈动〉● show one's head: 罪犯从洞里爬出来，刚一～就被我们发现了。We saw the criminal the moment he showed his head from the cave. ● just appear; begin to emerge: 腐败又～了。Corruption is coming back again. / Corruption has raised its head again. ‖ 月亮刚～就被乌云遮住了。The moon had hardly appeared when it was covered by dark clouds.
⇨lùtóu

【露馅儿】 lòuxiànr 〈动〉(of the fillings) come out—give oneself away; give the game away; let the cat out of the bag: 他一张口就～。He betrayed himself as soon as he began to speak.

【露相】 lòuxiàng 〈动〉show one's true colours/features; reveal one's true identity

【露一手】 lòu yīshǒu 〈动〉show one's hand; make an exhibition of one's forte/speciality; show off: 请给大家～。Please show us your unique skills. ‖ 她一有机会就要～。She seizes every opportunity to show off herself.

lou

喽 lou 〈助〉● [used like 了 le, after a verb to indicate the completion of an envisaged action]: 见～他替我问个好。Please give my regard to him when you see him. ‖ 我下～班就回家。I'll be home as soon as I get off work. ● [in exclamation to call attention]: 客人来～! Here comes the guests! ‖ 起床～。It's time to get up. ‖ 水开～。The water is boiling. ● [used to indicate a certainty]: 那当然是可以的～。That will be OK. ‖ 那样就更好～。That will be better.
⇨lóu

lū

撸 lū 〈动〉〈方〉● rub one's palm along (sth long): ～树叶 strip a tree twig off its leaves ‖ ～袖子 roll/push up one's sleeves ● dismiss a person from his post; strip sb of power/post: ～去职务 dispose/dismiss sb from office ‖ 他的厂长职位给～了。He was dismissed as factory director. ● scold; reprimand; criticize severely; dress down; give sb a dressing-down: 挨了一顿～ get a dressing-down; get a tongue-lashing; get scolded ‖ 我因为迟到被老师～了一通。I was dressed down by the teacher for being late.

【撸子】 lūzi 〈名〉〈方〉small pistol

噜 lū

【噜苏】 lūsū 〈形〉〈方〉● long-winded; garrulous; wordy: 他讲话向来很～。He's been a long-winded/repetitious speaker. ‖ 我再～几句。Let me just say another word or two. ● troublesome; inconvenient: 这手续太～。The procedure is too troublesome. / It's rather troublesome to go through all these formalities.

lú

卢 lú

【卢比】 lúbǐ 〈名〉● rupee [currency of India, Maldives, Mauritius, Nepal, Pakistan, Seychelles and Sri Lanka] ● rupiah (Rp) [Indonesian currency]

【卢布】 lúbù 〈名〉rouble [currency of Russia and some other countries]

【卢浮宫】 Lúfúgōng 〈名〉Louvre [in Paris]

【卢沟桥事变】 Lúgōuqiáo Shìbiàn = 七七事变 Qī-Qī Shìbiàn

【卢萨卡】 Lúsàkǎ 〈名〉Lusaka [capital of Zambia]

【卢瑟福】 lúsèfú 〈名〉[物理] rutherford [unit of radioactive intensity]

【卢森堡】 Lúsēnbǎo 〈名〉Luxembourg

〖～人〗 Lúsēnbǎorén 〈名〉Luxembourger

【卢旺达】 Lúwàngdá 〈名〉Rwanda

〖～法郎〗 Lúwàngdá fǎláng 〈名〉Rwanda franc

〖～共和国〗 Lúwàngdá Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Rwanda

〖～人〗 Lúwàngdárén 〈名〉Rwandese

芦 lú 〈名〉[植物] reed: ⇨～根; ～花; ～席
⇨lǔ

【芦柴】 lúchái 〈名〉reed stems

【芦荡】 lúdàng 〈名〉reed marshes

【芦丁】 lúdīng 〈名〉[医药] rutin

【芦篚】 lúfèi 〈名〉〈方〉reed mat

【芦根】 lúgēn 〈名〉[中医] reed rhizome

【芦花】 lúhuā 〈名〉reed catkins

【芦花鸡】 lúhuājī 〈名〉Plymouth Rock

【芦荟】 lúhuì 〈名〉[植物] aloe

【芦笙】 lúshēng 〈名〉*lusheng*; reed-pipe wind instrument [used by the Miao, Yao and Dong nationalities]: ～舞 *lusheng* dance

【芦笋】 lúsǔn 〈名〉〈俗称〉[植物] asparagus

【芦苇】 lúwěi 〈名〉reed

〖～荡〗 lúwěidàng 〈名〉reed marshes

【芦席】 lúxí 〈名〉reed mat

庐 lú 〈名〉hut; cottage; shack: 草～ thatched hut/cottage ⇨～舍; 茅～

【庐剧】 lújù 〈名〉Lu opera [a local opera in the Hefei area of Anhui Province]

【庐墓】 lúmù 〈名〉● temporary house in mourning beside the grave of one's parent or teacher ● farm house and grave

【庐山】 Lúshān 〈名〉Lushan Mountain [in Jiangxi Province]

〖～真面〗 Lúshān zhēnmiàn = 庐山真面目 Lúshān zhēnmiànmù

〖～真面目〗 Lúshān zhēnmiànmù 〈熟〉true face of the Lushan Mountain—truth about a person or matter: 不识～，只缘身在此山中。I can't see what Mount Lu looks like, because I myself am in the midst of it—it is hard for one to see the truth if one is too personally involved in the matter

【庐舍】 lúshè 〈名〉〈书〉❶ hut; cottage; shack ❷ farmhouse

【庐帐】 lúzhàng 〈名〉tent used as a dwelling

垆[1] lú 〈名〉black earth/soil

垆[2] lú 〈名〉〈旧〉earthen platform for wine jars; wineshop: 当～ keep a wineshop; sell wine ‖ 酒～ wineshop

【垆邸】 lúdǐ 〈名〉〈书〉wineshop

【垆坶】 lúmǔ 〈旧〉= 壤土 rǎngtǔ

【垆土】 lútǔ 〈名〉black earth/soil

【垆埴】 lúzhí 〈名〉black clay

炉 lú ● 〈名〉stove; oven; furnace: 柴/煤～ wood/coal stove ‖ 暖气/烹饪～ heating/cooking stove ‖ 刚出～的饼子 cake fresh from/just out of the oven ⇨壁～; 电～; 锅～; 微波～; 香～ ❷ 〈量〉heat: 一～钢 a heat of steel

【炉壁】 lúbì 〈名〉furnace wall: 修理～ repair furnace walls

【炉箅子】 lúbìzi 〈名〉fire grate

【炉衬】 lúchèn 〈名〉[冶金] (furnace) lining: ～寿命 lining durability

【炉床】 lúchuáng 〈名〉[冶金] hearth

【炉顶】 lúdǐng 〈名〉[冶金] furnace top/roof

【炉腹】 lúfù 〈名〉[冶金] bosh

【炉甘石】 lúgānshí 〈名〉[中医] calamine

【炉灰】 lúhuī 〈名〉stove ashes: ～槽 dust-collector; dust-catcher

【炉火纯青】 lúhuǒ-chúnqīng 〈熟〉the stove fire (for making pills of immortality) begins to glow a pure blue—attain a high degree of perfection; reach the acme of perfection: 达到～的地步 reach high excellence ‖ 他的山水画技法已达到～的境界。His skill in landscape painting was honed to perfection. / He attained the acme of perfection in landscape painting.

【炉具】 lújù 〈名〉cooker; stove

【炉坑】 lúkēng 〈名〉[冶金] stove/furnace pit
【炉料】 lúliào 〈名〉[冶金] furnace charge/burden
【炉龄】 lúlíng 〈名〉[冶金] furnace life; lining durability
【炉门】 lúmén 〈名〉[冶金] fire door; draft of a stove
【炉盘】 lúpán 〈名〉stone/metal plate for standing a stove on as a precaution against fire
【炉前工】 lúqiángōng 〈名〉[冶金] furnaceman; blast-furnace man
【炉桥】 lúqiáo 〈名〉〈方〉grate
【炉身】 lúshēn 〈名〉[冶金] (furnace) shaft; furnace stack
【炉台】 lútái 〈名〉stove top
【炉膛】 lútáng 〈名〉furnace/stove chamber
【炉条】 lútiáo 〈名〉grate; fire bar
【炉瓦】 lúwǎ 〈名〉stove files (made of refractory materials for lining)
【炉温】 lúwēn 〈名〉[冶金] furnace temperature
【炉灶】 lúzào 〈名〉kitchen/cooking range: 修理～ repair a kitchen range ⇨另起～
【炉渣】 lúzhā 〈名〉❶[冶金] slag ❷ cinder
【炉子】 lúzi 〈名〉stove; oven; furnace: 生～ light a stove ‖ 电～ electric cooker; electric stove ‖ 煤气～ gas cooker; gas stove ‖ 给～添燃料 stoke a furnace

泸 lú

【泸州大曲】 Lúzhōu dàqū 〈名〉Luzhoudaqu Liquor

纑 lú 〈名〉〈书〉hemp thread

栌 lú → 黄栌 huánglú

轳 lú → 辘轳 lùlu

胪 lú 〈动〉〈书〉set out; display; exhibit ⇨～陈; ～列

【胪陈】 lúchén 〈动〉〈书〉present item by item; narrate in detail; state: ～实情 give a detailed account of what has happened
【胪欢】 lúhuān 〈动〉〈书〉express joy; show pleasure
【胪列】 lúliè 〈动〉〈书〉❶ enumerate; list: ～三种方案 list three plans ❷ display; set out; exhibit
【胪情】 lúqíng 〈动〉〈书〉state one's case
【胪言】 lúyán 〈名〉〈书〉rumour; hearsay

鸬 lú

【鸬鹚】 lúcí 〈名〉[动物] cormorant: 用～捕鱼 cormorant fishing

胪 lú 〈名〉〈书〉pupil

颅 lú 〈名〉❶ cranium; skull: 开～手术 brain surgery ⇨～骨; 头～ ❷ head

【颅壁】 lúbì 〈名〉cranial wall
【颅底】 lúdǐ 〈名〉basis cranii
【颅顶】 lúdǐng 〈名〉calvarium
【颅缝】 lúfèng 〈名〉sutura cranii
【颅盖】 lúgài 〈名〉skullcap; calvarium
【颅骨】 lúgǔ ＝ 头骨 tóugǔ
〖～切开术〗 lúgǔ qiēkāishù 〈名〉[医学] craniotomy
〖～学〗 lúgǔxué 〈名〉craniology: ～专家 craniologist
【颅内压】 lúnèiyā 〈名〉[医学] intracranial pressure
【颅腔】 lúqiāng 〈名〉cranial cavity
【颅神经】 lúshénjīng 〈名〉[解剖] cranial nerve
【颅相学】 lúxiàngxué 〈名〉phrenology

舻 lú 〈名〉〈书〉❶ bow (of a ship) ❷ ship

鲈 lú

【鲈鱼】 lúyú 〈名〉perch

lǔ

芦 lǔ → 油葫芦 yóuhulǔ ⇨ lú

卤 lǔ ❶〈名〉bittern: ⇨～水①; 盐～ ❷〈动〉stew with spices in salty water or soy sauce: ～鸡 pot-stewed chicken ⇨～味 ❸〈名〉thick salted gravy or sauce for noodles, etc: 打～ make gravy/sauce ⇨～面 ❹〈名〉[化学] halogen: ⇨～素; ～族 ❺〈名〉thick infusion: ⇨茶～儿

【卤菜】 lǔcài 〈名〉pot-stewed meat dish
【卤化】 lǔhuà 〈动〉[化学] halogenate
〖～物〗 lǔhuàwù 〈名〉halogenide; halide
【卤面】 lǔmiàn 〈名〉noodles with meat and gravy/sauce
【卤莽】 lǔmǎng ＝ 鲁莽 lǔmǎng
【卤水】 lǔshuǐ 〈名〉❶ ＝ 卤① lǔ ❷ brine
【卤素】 lǔsù 〈名〉〈简称〉[化学] halogen ⇨卤族元素
〖～灯〗 lǔsùdēng 〈名〉halogen lamp
【卤味】 lǔwèi 〈名〉pot-stewed meat, chicken, duck, etc served cold
【卤虾】 lǔxiā 〈名〉salted shrimp
〖～油〗 lǔxiāyóu 〈名〉shrimp sauce
【卤汁】 lǔzhī 〈名〉salty sauce with spices to stew meat, fowl, etc
【卤制】 lǔzhì 〈动〉stew with spices in salty water or soy sauce
【卤质】 lǔzhì 〈名〉alkali (found in soil)
【卤族】 lǔzú 〈名〉[化学] halogen family
〖～元素〗 lǔzú yuánsù 〈名〉halogen

虏 lǔ ❶〈动〉capture; take prisoner: 被～ be taken prisoner ⇨～获; 俘～ ❷〈名〉captive; prisoner of war (POW) ❸〈名〉〈书〉〈贬〉enemy: 强～已灭。The strong enemy had been annihilated. ❹〈名〉〈古〉〈贬〉northern nationalities: 驱除鞑～ drive out the northern intruders ❺〈名〉〈古〉slave

【虏获】 lǔhuò 〈动〉capture (men and arms)

掳 lǔ 〈动〉❶〈书〉capture; carry off: ～人勒赎 hold captive for ransom; kidnap for ransom; kidnap and blackmail ⇨～获 ❷ loot; pillage; plunder; rob

【掳获】 lǔhuò 〈动〉capture
【掳掠】 lǔlüè 〈动〉pillage; loot; sack: ～财物 plunder for loot

鲁[1] lǔ 〈形〉❶〈书〉dull-witted; stupid: ⇨～钝; 愚～ ❷ rude; rough; imprudent; rash: ⇨～莽; 粗～

鲁[2] Lǔ 〈名〉❶ Lu [name of a vassal state in the Zhou Dynasty in present-day southwest Shandong Provicne] ❷ Lu [another name for Shandong Province (山东)]

【鲁班尺】 lǔbānchǐ 〈名〉carpenter's square
【鲁菜】 lǔcài 〈名〉Shandong cuisine/food
【鲁钝】 lǔdùn 〈形〉〈书〉dull-witted; dull; stupid; obtuse
【鲁莽】 lǔmǎng 〈形〉rash; reckless; imprudent: 说话～ speak imprudently; speak without due consideration ‖ 行事～ act rashly; act without thought ‖ 一时～ act on rash impulse ‖ ～的年轻人 rash/reckless young man ‖ 因～驾驶而被罚款 be fined for reckless driving ‖ 你这样做太～了。It was reskless of you to do such a thing. ‖ 在这件事上你过于～。You are too hotheaded over this affair.
〖～灭裂〗 lǔmǎng-mièliè 〈熟〉be rash and careless; be reckless: 行为～ rash and foolhardy conduct
【鲁米那】 lǔmǐnà 〈名〉[医药] lumina
【鲁鱼亥豕】 lǔyú-hàishǐ 〈熟〉mistake 鲁 for 鱼 and 亥 for 豕 — clerical or typographical errors made through confusing similar characters
【鲁直】 lǔzhí 〈形〉rash and blunt: 为人～ be a rash and blunt person

橹[1] lǔ 〈名〉oar; scull; sweep: 摇～ row the boat; pull the oar/scull; oar/scull the boat ‖ ～声 sound of rowing a boat

橹[2] lǔ 〈名〉〈古〉big shield

镥 lǔ 〈名〉[化学] lutecium (Lu); lutetium

lù

陆 lù 〈名〉❶(dry) land：⇨～地；～军；大～；登～；着～ ❷ land route：⇨～运；水～
⇨liù
【陆半球】 lùbànqiú 〈名〉[地理] land/continental hemisphere
【陆标】 lùbiāo 〈名〉[航空] landmark
【陆冰】 lùbīng 〈名〉[水文] land ice
【陆沉】 lùchén 〈动〉❶(of land) submerge；go under the sea ❷(of territory) be seized/occupied by invaders ❸(of an official) retire from public life；go into retirement
【陆稻】 lùdào ＝ 旱稻 hàndào
【陆地】 lùdì 〈名〉(dry) land：踏上～ set foot on dry land ‖ ～边界 land frontier ‖ ～疆界 land boundary ‖ ～区域 land area ‖ ～生物资源 terrestrial biological resources ‖ ～资源 land resources
〖～棉〗 lùdìmián 〈名〉upland cotton
〖～生态系统〗 lùdì shēngtài xìtǒng 〈名〉terrestrial ecosystem
〖～生态学〗 lùdì shēngtàixué 〈名〉terrestrial ecology
〖～效应〗 lùdì xiàoyìng 〈名〉[物理] land effect
【陆风】 lùfēng 〈名〉[气象] land breeze
【陆龟】 lùguī 〈名〉(land) tortoise
【陆海】 lùhǎi 〈名〉land and sea：～分布 land-sea distribution
〖～空〗 lù-hǎi-kōng 〈名〉land, sea, and air；earth, sea, and sky：～三军 army, navy, and air force；armed forces
〖～污染〗 lùhǎi wūrǎn 〈名〉[环保] pollution of the ocean originating on land (POOL)
【陆基导弹】 lùjī dǎodàn 〈名〉land-based missile：陆基巡航导弹 ground-launched cruise missile (GLCM) ‖ 陆基洲际导弹 land-based inter-continental ballistic missle；land-based ICBM
【陆岬】 lùjiǎ 〈名〉headland；cape；ness；promontory
【陆架】 lùjià ＝ 大陆架 dàlùjià
【陆界】 lùjiè 〈名〉land boundary
【陆军】 lùjūn 〈名〉[军事] army；ground force；land army/force：组建现代化～ build up a modern army；form a modern army ‖ ～兵役 land service ‖ ～将领 general in the army ‖ ～士兵 army man；soldier ‖ 美国～ Army of the United States (AUS)
〖～武官〗 lùjūn wǔguān 〈名〉army attaché
〖～医院〗 lùjūn yīyuàn 〈名〉army hospital
【陆块】 lùkuài 〈名〉[地理] landmass
【陆离】 lùlí 〈形〉aricoloured；motley：⇨光怪～
【陆连岛】 lùliándǎo 〈名〉[地理] land-tied island；tombolo
【陆龙卷】 lùlóngjuǎn 〈名〉[气象] tornado；landspout
【陆路】 lùlù 〈名〉landway；land route：走～ travel/go by land ‖ ～货运 overland freight ‖ ～交通 overland/land communication
【陆棚】 lùpéng ＝ 大陆架 dàlùjià
【陆坡】 lùpō ＝ 大陆架 dàlùjià
【陆栖蟹】 lùqīxiè 〈名〉[动物] land crab
【陆桥】 lùqiáo 〈名〉[地理] land bridge：～运输 land-bridge service ‖ 欧亚大～ Eurasian land bridge
【陆禽】 lùqín 〈名〉birds that can only fly a short distance (such as sparrow)
【陆生动物】 lùshēng dòngwù 〈名〉terrestrial animal
【陆生环境】 lùshēng huánjìng 〈名〉terrestrial environment
【陆生植物】 lùshēng zhíwù 〈名〉terrestrial plant
【陆台】 lùtái 〈名〉[地质] tableland；table
【陆线】 lùxiàn 〈名〉[通信] landline：通信～ communication landline
【陆相】 lùxiàng 〈名〉[地质] land facies
〖～沉积〗 lùxiàng chénjī 〈名〉[地质] continental/terrestrial deposit
【陆续】 lùxù 〈副〉one after another；in succession；successively：代表们～到达。The delegates arrived one after another. / A succession of delegates came. ‖ 花园里的花陆陆续续地都开了。The flowers in the garden bloom in succession. ‖ 直到深夜，客人们才～散去。The guests did not start to leave until late at night.
【陆缘海】 lùyuánhǎi 〈名〉[地理] epicontinental sea
【陆运】 lùyùn 〈动〉land transport：～保险 overland/land transportation insurance；land transit insurance
【陆战】 lùzhàn 〈名〉landwar；land warfare
〖～队〗 lùzhànduì 〈名〉[军事] marine corps；marines：美国海军～ US Marine Corps (USMC)
〖～棋〗 lùzhànqí 〈名〉land-battle chess

录 lù ❶〈动〉record；write down；copy；transcribe：笔～ record in writing ⇨抄～；记～；摘～ ❷〈名〉record；register；collection：⇨目～；通讯～；语～ ❸〈动〉hire；employ：⇨～取；～用 ❹〈动〉record；video：～电视节目 video a TV programme ‖ ～歌曲 record songs ‖ ～下声音 record sb's voice ⇨～像；～音
【录放】 lùfàng 〈动〉record and play back
【录供】 lùgòng 〈动〉[法律] write/take down a confession or testimony during an interrogation
【录取】 lùqǔ 〈动〉enrol；recruit；admit；employ；hire：～新生 enrol new students ‖ 择优～ employ/enrol on the basis of competitive selection ‖ ～名单 list of enrollees ‖ ～名额 number of enrollees；admission quota ‖ ～条件 admission requirement ‖ 大学～工作在八月份进行。University enrolment takes place in August. ‖ 该校今年秋季～了1,500名学生。The school had an enrolment of 1,500 students this autumn. ‖ 他已被大学～。He has been admitted to college.
〖～分数线〗 lùqǔ fēnshùxiàn 〈名〉passing marks for admission；cut-off score for admission：最低～ minimum passing marks for admission
〖～人数〗 lùqǔ rénshù 〈名〉enrolment：～增加一倍 double the enrolment ‖ 大学～增加了50%。University enrolments have risen by 50%.
〖～通知书〗 lùqǔ tōngzhīshū 〈名〉admission notice；enrolment notification
【录入】 lùrù 〈动〉key in；input：～员 keyboarder
【录事】 lùshì 〈名〉(旧) copyist
【录像】 lùxiàng ❶〈动〉videotape；record on a videotape：现场～ record live ‖ 家用～设备 home video equipment ‖ 这次银行抢劫被～了。This bank robbery was recorded on video. ❷〈名〉video；video-recording：放～ play/show a video ‖ 看～ watch a video ‖ 制作～ make a video ‖ 用～进行教学 use video for teaching
〖～磁头〗 lùxiàng cítóu 〈名〉video head
〖～带〗 lùxiàngdài 〈名〉videotape；video；video cassette：一盘空白～ a blank video ‖ 制作～ make a videotape/video ‖ 盒式～ video cassette ‖ 这部电影有～。The movie is on video.
〖～光盘〗 lùxiàng guāngpán 〈名〉video compact disc (VCD)：～机 VCD player
〖～机〗 lùxiàngjī 〈名〉video recorder；video cassette recorder (VCR)；video：磁带～ videotape recorder (VTR) ‖ 盒式～ video cassette recorder (VCR) ‖ 盘式～ video disc recorder
〖～片儿〗 lùxiàngpiānr ＝ 录像片 lùxiàngpiàn
〖～片〗 lùxiàngpiàn 〈名〉video film；video show
〖～师〗 lùxiàngshī 〈名〉video-recording engineer
【录音】 lùyīn ❶〈动〉tape-record；record；tape：现场～ record live ‖ ～报告 tape-recorded speech ‖ ～采访 recorded interview ‖ ～教材 recorded/taped teaching materials ‖ 实况～ on-the-spot recording；live recording ‖ 请大家安静，里面正在～。Please be quiet, everybody. Recording is being done in the room. ❷〈名〉sound-recording：放～ play a recording；play back the recording ‖ 听～ listen to the recording ‖ 磁带～ tape recording
〖～磁头〗 lùyīn cítóu 〈名〉magnetic recording head
〖～打字〗 lùyīn dǎzì 〈名〉audiotyping
〖～带〗 lùyīndài 〈名〉magnetic tape；tape
〖～电话〗 lùyīn diànhuà 〈名〉telegraphone；dictaphone；answering machine：～上有很多给她的留言。She had many messages on her answering machine.
〖～放大器〗 lùyīn fàngdàqì 〈名〉recording amplifier
〖～机〗 lùyīnjī 〈名〉tape/cassette recorder；recorder；recording machine：磁带～ tape recorder ‖ 双声道～ double-track recorder
〖～胶片〗 lùyīn jiāopiàn 〈名〉recording film
〖～棚〗 lùyīnpéng 〈名〉sound-recording studio
〖～设备〗 lùyīn shèbèi 〈名〉sound-pick-up outfit
〖～摄像机〗 lùyīn shèxiàngjī 〈名〉sound camera
〖～室〗 lùyīnshì 〈名〉recording room
〖～员〗 lùyīnyuán 〈名〉recordist
【录影】 lùyǐng 〈方〉＝ 录像 lùxiàng
【录用】 lùyòng 〈动〉hire；employ；take sb on the staff：量才～ assign jobs to people according to their abilities；give sb work suited to their abilities ‖ 择优～ employ/enrol on the basis of

competitive selection ‖ 从几百个求职者中～五个 take on five out of several hundred candidates/job-seekers

【录载】 lùzǎi 〈动〉〈书〉 record: ～奇闻轶事 record anecdotes

【录制】 lùzhì 〈动〉 record; video: ～唱片 make/cut a record ‖ ～电视节目 video a TV programme ‖ ～歌曲 record songs ‖ 现场～ record live ‖ 这台机器～的效果好。This machine records well.

〖～室〗 lùzhìshì 〈名〉 recording studio

辂 lù 〈名〉❶〈书〉 horizontal beam on an ancient chariot ❷ chariot: 龙～ imperial chariot

赂 lù ❶〈动〉〈书〉 send a gift of money or goods ❷〈动〉 bribe; buy off: ⇨贿～ ❸〈名〉〈书〉 gift of money or goods given as a bribe; bribe

鹿 lù 〈名〉❶ deer: 一群～ a herd of deer ‖ 猎～ stalk deer ‖ 公/雄～ buck; stag ‖ 母/雌～ doe ‖ 小～ fawn ⇨～角; ～茸 ❷〈喻〉 state power: ⇨～死谁手; 逐～

【鹿角】 lùjiǎo 〈名〉❶ antler; deerhorn ❷ ＝ 鹿砦 lùzhài

〖～菜〗 lùjiǎocài 〈名〉[植物] siliquose pelvetia

〖～胶〗 lùjiǎojiāo 〈名〉[中医] deerhorn glue

【鹿圈】 lùjuàn 〈名〉 deer enclosure/pen

【鹿皮】 lùpí 〈名〉 deerskin; buckskin; deer hide

〖～呢〗 lùpíní 〈名〉[纺织] buckskin (cloth)

〖～靴〗 lùpíxuē 〈名〉 (deerskin) moccasins

【鹿茸】 lùróng 〈名〉[中药] pilose antler (of a young stag)

【鹿肉】 lùròu 〈名〉 venison

【鹿死谁手】 lùsǐshuíshǒu 〈熟〉 at whose hand will the deer die—who will gain supremacy; who will win the prize; who will emerge victorious: ～，尚难逆料。It is still hard to tell who will emerge victorious.

【鹿特丹】 Lùtèdān 〈名〉 Rotterdam [a port of Netherlands]

【鹿苑】 lùyuàn 〈名〉 deer park

【鹿砦】 lùzhài 〈名〉[军事] abatis

【鹿寨】 lùzhài ＝ 鹿砦 lùzhài

騄 lù

【騄駬】 lù'ěr 〈名〉 name of an ancient steed

绿 lù ＝ 绿 lǜ [used only in the following entries] ⇨lǜ

【绿林】 lùlín 〈名〉 greenwood—outlaws; brigands

〖～好汉〗 lùlín hǎohàn 〈熟〉 greenwood heroes; heroes of the bush; heroes of the Robin Hood type

〖～起义〗 Lùlín Qǐyì 〈熟〉 Lulin Uprising [in 17 AD in China's history]

【绿营】 lùyíng 〈名〉 Green Camps [armed forces of the Han nationality identified by green banners in the Qing Dynasty]

琭 lù 〈名〉〈书〉 a kind of jade

【琭琭】 lùlù 〈形〉〈书〉 rare; scarce: ～如玉 as rare as jade

禄 lù 〈名〉 official's pay/stipend (in feudal China); emolument: 福～寿 happiness, wealth and longevity ‖ 高官厚～ high position and handsome salary ⇨俸～

【禄蠹】 lùdù 〈名〉〈书〉 person who runs after position and wealth; fame and wealth seeker

【禄米】 lùmǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 official's pay in the form of rice

【禄位】 lùwèi 〈名〉〈书〉 official position and emolument

碌 lù 〈形〉❶ commonplace; mediocre: ⇨庸～ ❷ busy: ⇨劳～; 忙～ ⇨liù

【碌碌】 lùlù 〈形〉❶ mediocre; commonplace: 庸庸～ be mediocre and unambitious ❷ busy with miscellaneous work: ～一生 bustle and hustle all one's life; toil through life ‖ 他终日～，但大家对他还有意见。Although he is busy all day, people still have complaints about him.

〖～尘寰〗 lùlù-chénhuán 〈熟〉 toil all the time in the earthly world; be busy with all sorts of work

〖～无能〗 lùlù-wúnéng 〈熟〉 devoid of ability; mediocre; incompetent

〖～无为〗 lùlù-wúwéi 〈熟〉 plodding hard but accomplishing nothing significant; mean and petty; leading a vain and humdrum life: 这么多年来～，想起来非常后悔。I feel very regretful that I have attempted and accomplished nothing all these years.

〖～无闻〗 lùlù-wúwén 〈熟〉 commonplace and little known: 一辈子～ be a nobody all one's life

睩 lù 〈动〉〈书〉 (of eyeballs) move

路 lù ❶〈名〉 road; path; way: 一条～ a road/path/way ‖ 铺～ pave a road; 〈喻〉 pave/smooth the way (for) ‖ 问～ ask sb the way (to) ‖ 修～ mend a road ‖ 养～ maintain a road/railway ‖ 指～ show/point the way; give directions ‖ 筑～ build/make a road ‖ 走错～ mistake a road; take a wrong road; mistake the way; go the wrong way ‖ 成功/和平/毁灭/胜利之～ road/way/path to success/peace/ruin/victory ‖ 高速～ motorway; expressway; freeway ‖ 砾石/碎石～ gravel/macadam road ‖ 乡间小～ country road ‖ 笔直/宽阔的～ straight/broad road ‖ 交通繁忙的～ busy road; road with heavy traffic ‖ 泥泞的～ muddy road ‖ 平坦的～ level/smooth road ‖ 崎岖的～ rough/rugged road; rough way ‖ 蜿蜒的～ winding/zigzag road/path; winding way ‖ 别挡住我的～。Get out of my road/way. ‖ 此～不通。No thoroughfare. / No through road. / The road is blocked. ‖ 一～上，他不停地向我问问题。He kept pestering me with his questions all the way. ‖ 有一条～通向集市。There is a road leading/going/running to the marketplace. ‖ 这条～在这里岔开。The road branches off here. ⇨道～; 公～ ❷〈名〉 distance; journey: 走远～ walk a long way ‖ ～不远，开车去只要十五分钟。It's not far; it's only a fifteen minutes' drive. ‖ 他们走了五公里～。They covered a distance of five kilometres. ‖ 她陪我走了一段～。She accompanied me for some distance. ‖ 我住的地方离这儿有好一段～。I live a good way from here. ❸〈名〉 way; means: 我没～可走了。I have no way out. ⇨～子; 财～; 门～; 生～ ❹〈名〉 sequence; line; logic: ⇨思～; 纹～ ❺〈名〉 route; line; course: 走北～ go by the northern route ‖ 6～公共汽车 No 6 bus ‖ 三～进军 advance along three routes ❻〈名〉 region; district: 各～人马 all units of forces; manpower from different places or organizations; people from all walks of life ‖ 南～货 southern products; products from the south ⇨外～ ❼〈名〉 type; kind; class; grade: 这～人 this sort of people ⇨大～货; 一～货色 ❽〈量〉 line; row: 排成一～ get into a line; form a line ‖ 士兵们按四～纵队前进。The soldiers marched in column of fours.

【路霸】 lùbà 〈名〉 overlord of (a section of) a highway [person or unit illegally stopping passing vehicles and passengers and fraudulently charging tolls]: 严厉打击车匪～ crack down on illegal road tolls and highway and railroad banditry

【路拌】 lùbàn 〈名〉 road mix

【路毙】 lùbì ＝ 路倒儿 lùdǎor

【路边】 lùbiān 〈名〉 roadside; wayside: ～餐馆 roadside restaurant

【路标】 lùbiāo 〈名〉❶ road sign; guidepost ❷ [军事] route sign/marking/marker

【路不拾遗】 lùbùshíyí 〈熟〉 no one picks up and pockets anything lost on the road—honesty prevails throughout society

〖～，夜不闭户〗 lùbùshíyí, yèbùbìhù 〈熟〉 (said of times of peace and security) no one picks up what is dropped on the road, nor are the doors bolted at night

【路程】 lùchéng 〈名〉❶ total distance from start to finish covered by an object in motion ❷ distance travelled; journey: 缩短～ shorten the journey/way ‖ 走三公里～ cover a distance of three kilometres ‖ ～遥远 be a long journey; be a long way to go; be far away ‖ 两天的～ two-day journey; two days' trip ‖ 从家到学校有很长的一段～。There is a long way from home to school. ‖ 你前面的～还很长。You still have a long way to go.

〖～计〗 lùchéngjì 〈名〉 viameter; vialog; trochometer

【路床】 lùchuáng 〈名〉 roadbed; paved road

【路单】 lùdān 〈名〉❶ ＝ 路条 lùtiáo ❷ transport record of a lorry

【路倒儿】 lùdǎor 〈名〉〈方〉 body of a person who has dropped dead by the roadside

【路道】 lùdào 〈名〉〈方〉❶ way; approach: ～粗 have connections in high places; have many social connections ‖ ～没有走对 not have a correct approach to things ❷〈贬〉 behaviour: ～不正 one's behaviour is questionable

【路德教】 Lùdéjiào 〈名〉[宗教] Lutheranism; Lutheran Church
〖～徒〗 Lùdéjiàotú 〈名〉Lutheran
【路德宗】 Lùdézōng 〈名〉[宗教] Lutheranism; Lutheran Church
【路灯】 lùdēng 〈名〉street/road lamp: 一排～ a line of street/road lamps ‖ 一盏～ a street/road lamp ‖ ～线路 public lighting circuit ‖ ～亮了。The street lamps came on.
【路堤】 lùdī 〈名〉road embankment
【路段】 lùduàn 〈名〉section of a highway or railway
【路费】 lùfèi 〈名〉travelling expenses: 凑足～ scrape up enough money for a trip/journey ‖ 公司给他报销了～。He was reimbursed by the company for his travelling expenses.
【路风】 lùfēng 〈名〉work style of railway departments; railway service quality
【路规】 lùguī 〈名〉railway rules and regulations
【路轨】 lùguǐ 〈名〉● rail ● track: 铺设～ lay tracks ‖ 铁路～ railway tracks ‖ ～穿过隧道。The track ran through a tunnel.
【路过】 lùguò 〈动〉pass by/through: 从西安～郑州到上海 bypass Zhengzhou from Xi'an to Shanghai; pass by Zhengzhou from Xi'an to Shanghai; go from Xi'an to Shanghai via Zhengzhou ‖ 每天在回家的路上我都～这家书店。Every day I pass this bookstore on my way home. ‖ 他～时朝我点了点头。He nodded to me when he passed by.
【路徽】 lùhuī 〈名〉railway emblem/logo
【路基】 lùjī 〈名〉roadbed; bed
【路祭】 lùjì 〈动〉〈旧〉offer sacrifices by the roadside as a funeral procession passes
【路检】 lùjiǎn 〈名〉road check
【路见不平】 lù jiàn bùpíng 〈熟〉see injustice on one's way; see anything unfair by the way
〖～,拔刀相助〗 lù jiàn bùpíng, bá dāo xiāngzhù 〈熟〉come across injustice and draw one's sword to help the bullied; take up the cudgels for the injured party; give a helping hand to redress an injustice where it occurs: 他一生性情脾气不好,总是～。He was bad-tempered all his life and would always take up the cudgels for others.
【路劫】 lùjié 〈动〉commit highway robbery; rob on the highway
【路警】 lùjǐng 〈名〉railway police
【路径】 lùjìng 〈名〉● route; way: 迷失～ lost one's way; get lost ‖ ～不熟 not know one's way around ● method; means; way: 成功的～ way/road to success ● [计算机] path
【路局】 lùjú 〈名〉railway administration; road bureau
【路考】 lùkǎo 〈动〉road-test: 参加～ (of a candidate for a driving licence) take/have a driving/road test
【路口】 lùkǒu 〈名〉intersection; crossing; junction: 丁字～ T-shaped road junction ‖ 三岔～ road fork ‖ ～发生了一起撞车事件。The crash occurred at the intersection. / The crash occurred on the crossing of the roads. ⇨十字～
【路况】 lùkuàng 〈名〉road conditions (with regard to the road surface, traffic, etc): ～报告 traffic report
【路矿】 lùkuàng 〈名〉railways and mines
【路栏】 lùlán 〈名〉lane separator
【路柳墙花】 lùliǔ-qiánghuā 〈熟〉willow tree on the roadside and flower on the wall—woman of easy virtue; street girl; prostitute
【路面】 lùmiàn 〈名〉road surface; pavement: 加宽～ widen the road surface ‖ 铺～ surface a road ‖ ～减速带 speed bump; sleeping policeman ‖ ～开裂 pavement cracking ‖ ～排水 road surface drainage ‖ 柏油/石头～ asphalt/stone pavement ‖ 柔性/刚性～ flexible/rigid pavement
【路牌】 lùpái 〈名〉street nameplate/sign; guideboard
【路卡】 lùqiǎ 〈名〉toll gate; road check point
【路签】 lùqiān 〈名〉[交通] train-staff; staff
【路堑】 lùqiàn 〈名〉[交通] cutting (for a railway or highway)
【路人】 lùrén 〈名〉passer-by; 〈喻〉stranger: 形同～ be as indifferent as a stranger ⇨视同～
〖～皆知〗 lùrén jiē zhī = 司马昭之心,路人皆知 Sīmǎ Zhāo zhī xīn, lùrén jiē zhī
【路容】 lùróng 〈名〉appearance of a road
【路上】 lùshang 〈名〉● road: 昨天～有很多车辆。There was a lot of traffic on the road yesterday. ● trip; way; en route: 不用派人去叫,她已经在～了。Don't send anybody for her; she is on the way.
〖～说话,草里有人〗 lùshang shuōhuà, cǎolǐ yǒurén 〈熟〉be careful while talking on the road because someone may overhear in the grass
【路试】 lùshì 〈动〉road-test: 接受～ (of a vehicle) undergo a road test
【路数】 lùshù 〈名〉● = 路子 lùzi ● movement in wushu ● exact details; inside story: 摸不清某人的～ cannot find out any details on sb
【路条】 lùtiáo 〈名〉travel permit; pass
【路透社】 Lùtòushè 〈名〉Reuters; Reuter's News Agency [in UK]: ～电讯 Reuters dispatch
【路头】 lùtou 〈名〉〈口〉● road; way ● social connections; pull: ～多 have many social connections; have a lot of pull
【路途】 lùtú 〈名〉● road; way: 熟识～ know the way around ● journey; distance travelled; way: ～艰险 hard/difficult/dangerous journey ‖ ～遥远 be a long journey; be a long way to go; be far away
【路网】 lùwǎng 〈名〉road network
【路线】 lùxiàn 〈名〉● route; itinerary; course: 一条～ a route; an itinerary ‖ 安排～ arrange a route ‖ 截断所有逃跑～ cut off all the escape routes ‖ 开辟～ open (up) a route ‖ 确定～ fix the route ‖ 选择～ choose a route ‖ 找到新～ find a new route ‖ 制定～ map out a route ‖ 走这条～ follow/take/use this route ‖ 参观～ visitor's itinerary ‖ 撤退/进攻～ line of attack/retreat ‖ 飞行～ flight line ‖ 公共汽车～ bus route/line ‖ 海运/贸易～ shipping/trade route ‖ 环形～ circular route ‖ 旅行～ itinerary; route of a journey ‖ 前进～ route of advance ‖ 行军～ route of march ‖ 有轨电车～ tram route ‖ 运输～ transportation route; transport line ‖ 笔直的～ straight route ‖ 迂回的～ circuitous/roundabout/devious route ● line: 一条～ a line ‖ 采取～ adopt a line (of) ‖ 坚持～ adhere to a line (of) ‖ 走群众～ follow the mass line ‖ 遵循党的～ follow the party line ‖ ～错误 error of line ‖ 错误～ wrong line ‖ 基本～ basic line ‖ 思想～ ideological line ‖ 政治～ political line
〖～测量〗 lùxiàn cèliáng 〈名〉[测绘] route survey
〖～斗争〗 lùxiàn dòuzhēng 〈名〉struggle between two lines; two-line struggle: ～教育 education in the two-line struggle ‖ ～觉悟 political awareness of the two-line struggle
〖～图〗 lùxiàntú 〈名〉route chart; line map; itinerary map
【路向】 lùxiàng 〈名〉road direction: 青少年成长的～ direction of juvenile growth
【路沿】 lùyán 〈名〉kerb; curb
【路演】 lùyǎn 〈名〉road show
【路遥知马力】 lù yáo zhī mǎlì 〈熟〉distance tests a horse's stamina/strength—time is the touchstone of a person's heart
〖～,日久见人心〗 lù yáo zhī mǎlì, rì jiǔ jiàn rénxīn 〈熟〉as distance tests a horse's strength, so time reveals a person's heart; the strength of a horse is tested by the distance travelled, and the heart of a person is seen by the passage of time
〖～,事久见人心〗 lù yáo zhī mǎlì, shì jiǔ jiàn rénxīn = 路遥知马力,日久见人心 lù yáo zhī mǎlì, rì jiǔ jiàn rénxīn
【路椅】 lùyǐ 〈名〉roadside bench
【路易港】 Lùyìgǎng 〈名〉Port Louis [capital of Mauritius]
【路易斯安那州】 Lùyìsī'ānnàzhōu 〈名〉Louisiana [a US state]
【路引】 lùyǐn 〈名〉〈旧〉pass; travel permit
【路由】 lùyóu 〈名〉[电学] route
〖～器〗 lùyóuqì 〈名〉[计算机] router
〖～选择〗 lùyóu xuǎnzé 〈名〉[计算机] routing; route selecting: ～代码 routing code
【路障】 lùzhàng 〈名〉roadblock; barricade: 拆除～ demolish a barricade; tear down a barricade ‖ 清除～ remove/clear an obstacle on the road ‖ 设置～ erect/place a barricade; set up a barricade/roadblock ‖ 铁丝网～ barbed-wire barricade ‖ 他们在各出口设置了～。They roadblocked all exits.
【路政】 lùzhèng 〈名〉road administration; railway administration
【路子】 lùzi 〈名〉● approach; means; way: ～对 adopt a correct approach ‖ 找～解决问题 seek ways to solve a problem ‖ ～不对,浪费了我们不少时间和精力。A wrong approach has wasted much of our time and effort. ‖ 他办事的～有时不太正。His dealings are not always quite square. ‖ 我们的～是对的。We are on the right track. ● social connections; pull: 找～ try to secure

help from potential backer ‖ 走～ get sth done through pull; secure advantages through influence ‖ ～广/野 have many social *connections; have a lot of pull*

僇 lù 〈动〉〈书〉❶ ＝ 戮 lù ❷ humiliate; insult

蓼 lù 〈形〉〈书〉(of plants) tall
⇨liǎo

箓 lù →符箓 fúlù

漉 lù ❶〈动〉seep through; filter; strain: ～酒 filter rice wine ❷ →湿漉漉 shīlùlù

【漉网】 lùwǎng 〈名〉[造纸] vat-net

醁 lù →醽醁 línglù

辘 lù

【辘轳】 lùlu 〈名〉well-pulley; windlass; winch

【辘辘】 lùlu 〈拟〉rumble [sound of cart wheels]: 牛车～沿街而去。The ox-drawn cart rumbled down the road. ⇨饥肠～

戮[1] lù 〈动〉kill; slay: ⇨杀～; 屠～

戮[2] lù 〈动〉〈书〉unite; join

【戮力】 lùlì 〈动〉combine strengths; join forces; join hands; unite efforts

〖～同心〗 lùlì-tóngxīn 〈熟〉make concerted efforts; unite in a concerted effort; pull together and work hard as a team; be united in action: 我们如果～，就会取得最后的胜利。We can win the final victory if we are united in our efforts.

菉 lù 〈名〉〈古〉[植物] licorice root

麗 lù 〈名〉〈书〉small fishnet

【麗簌】 lùsù ＝ 簏簌 lùsù

鲸 lù 〈名〉[动物] Sebastichthys elegans

璐 lù 〈名〉〈书〉fine jade

簏 lù 〈名〉❶〈书〉bamboo trunk: 书～ learned yet useless person ❷〈方〉wicker/bamboo basket: 字纸～ wastepaper basket

【簏簌】 lùsù 〈形〉〈书〉hanging down; drooping

鹭 lù 〈名〉[动物] egret; heron: 池～ pond heron ‖ 牛背～ cattle egret ⇨白～; 苍～

【鹭鸶】 lùsī ＝ 白鹭 báilù

麓 lù 〈名〉foot of a hill/mountain; piedmont: 天山北～ northern foot of the Tianshan Mountain ⇨山～

露 lù ❶〈名〉dew: ⇨～珠; 甘～; 雨～ ❷〈动〉be in the open: ⇨～宿; ～天; ～营 ❸〈动〉show; reveal; expose: ～出原形 *reveal one's true colours/features; betray oneself* ‖ 那只狼张开大嘴，～出了一排锋利牙齿。The wolf opened its mouth to expose a row of sharp teeth. ‖ 他的脸上～出笑容。A smile showed in his face. ⇨暴～; 流～; 原形毕～ ❹〈名〉beverage or cosmetics made by distilling flowers, fruit or leaves: 草莓～ strawberry syrup ‖ 红果/山楂～ haw syrup ‖ 杏仁～ almond juice/syrup ‖ 洗发～ shampoo ⇨果子～; 花～水
⇨lòu

【露布】 lùbù 〈名〉❶〈书〉war proclamation ❷〈书〉announcement of victory ❸ unsealed imperial edict or memorial to the throne ❹〈方〉notice; bulletin; playbill

【露才扬己】 lùcái-yángjǐ 〈熟〉show off one's talent; flaunt one's talent; make a display/demonstration of one's abilities

【露地】 lùdì 〈名〉❶〈书〉open country ❷ open/uncovered vegetable plot: ～育苗 raise seedlings on open plots ❸ (of roots, etc) show above the ground

【露点】 lùdiǎn 〈名〉[气象] dew point: ～温度 dew-point temperature ‖ 温度～差 dew-point deficit

〖～湿度表〗 lùdiǎn shīdùbiǎo 〈名〉[化工] dew-point hygrometer

〖～压力〗 lùdiǎn yālì 〈名〉[化工] dew-point pressure

【露锋芒】 lù fēngmáng 〈动〉display/demonstrate one's talent/abilities

【露骨】 lùgǔ 〈形〉〈贬〉undisguised; barefaced; thinly veiled: 说得十分～ speak in unequivocal terms; speak undisguisedly

【露光计】 lùguāngjì 〈名〉[摄影] exposure meter

【露脊鲸】 lùjǐjīng 〈名〉[动物] right whale

【露酒】 lùjiǔ 〈名〉alcoholic drink mixed with fruit juice

【露水】 lùshui ❶〈名〉dew: ～很大，树叶上湿漉漉的。With heavy dew, the leaves were quite wet. ‖ 沾着～的青草在早晨的阳光下闪烁。The grass is glistening with dew in the morning sun. ❷〈形〉transitory; ephemeral

〖～夫妻〗 lùshui-fūqī 〈熟〉illicit lovers; one-night stand

〖～姻缘〗 lùshui-yīnyuán 〈熟〉temporary and illegal relations between a man and a woman; one-night stand

〖～珠儿〗 lùshuizhūr ＝ 露珠 lùzhū

【露宿】 lùsù 〈动〉sleep in the open: ～一夜 spend a night outdoors or in the open air ‖ 夜晚～街头 *sleep out in the street over the night* ‖ 晴朗的夜晚我们在户外～，下雨时则住客栈。We slept out on fine nights and stayed in an inn when it was wet.

〖～风餐〗 lùsù-fēngcān ＝ 风餐露宿 fēngcān-lùsù

【露台】 lùtái 〈名〉〈方〉flat roof (for drying clothes, etc)

【露天】 lùtiān 〈名〉the open/outdoors; open air: ～放映 outdoor film projection ‖ ～市场/音乐会 *open-air market/concert* ‖ ～锡矿 opencast tin mine

〖～采矿〗 lùtiān cǎikuàng 〈名〉[矿业] opencast/opencut/strip mining

〖～电影〗 lùtiān diànyǐng 〈名〉open-air cinema: 放～ show a film in the open (air) ‖ 看～ watch a film in the open (air) ‖ ～院 open-air theatre

〖～堆栈〗 lùtiān duīzhàn 〈名〉open-air repository/depot

〖～剧场〗 lùtiān jùchǎng 〈名〉open-air theatre: 圆形～ amphitheatre

〖～看台〗 lùtiān kàntái 〈名〉bleacher

〖～矿〗 lùtiānkuàng 〈名〉[矿业] opencast (pit); open-pit (mine); *strip mine; opencut*: ～工 *strip miner*

〖～煤矿〗 lùtiān méikuàng 〈名〉opencast coal mine

〖～游泳池〗 lùtiān yóuyǒngchí 〈名〉open-air swimming pool

【露头】 *lùtóu* 〈名〉[矿业] *outcrop; outcropping*
⇨lòutóu

【露头角】 lù tóujiǎo 〈动〉begin to show one's brilliant talents; bud: ⇨初～; 崭～

【露尾巴】 lù wěiba 〈动〉show one's tail—show one's true colours; give oneself away: 日子一久就露出狐狸尾巴 reveal one's true colours as time goes by

【露尾藏头】 lùwěi-cángtóu ＝ 藏头露尾 cángtóu-lùwěi

【露营】 lùyíng 〈动〉camp (out); encamp; bivouac: ～装备 camping equipment ‖ 士兵们在城外～。The soldiers were encamped outside the town. ‖ 这周末我们打算去～。We are going camping this weekend.

〖～床〗 lùyíngchuáng 〈名〉camp bed; cot

〖～地〗 lùyíngdì 〈名〉bivouac area

【露指手套】 lùzhǐ shǒutào 〈名〉mitt; mitten

【露珠】 lùzhū 〈名〉dewdrop; drops of dew

lu

氇 lu → 氆氇 pǔlu

lǘ

驴 lǘ 〈名〉donkey; ass: 一头～ a donkey ‖ 赶/骑～ drive/ride a donkey ‖ ～叫 *donkeys bray/hee-haw* ⇨蠢～

【驴车】 lǘchē 〈名〉donkey-drawn cart

【驴唇不对马嘴】 lǘchún bù duì mǎzuǐ 〈熟〉donkeys' lips don't match horses' jaws—be *irrelevant/incongruous/farfetched; be* beside/off the point: 他的回答是～。His answer is quite beside the point. / His answer is irrelevant.

【驴打滚】 lúdǎgǔn 〈名〉❶ snowballing usury; usurious loan [form of usury in old society with the borrower having to pay interest on interest] ❷ [a kind of food] steamed glutinous millet flour coated with soybean powder
【驴粪蛋儿】 lúfèndànr = 驴粪球 lúfènqiú
【驴粪球】 lúfènqiú 〈熟〉donkey droppings—person with impressive looks but without real ability
【驴肝肺】 lúgānfèi 〈名〉donkey's liver and lungs—ill intent: 好心当作～ take someone's good will for ill intent
【驴脸】 lúliǎn 〈名〉〈贬〉donkey's face—long face; displeased facial expression: 他老是拉个～。He always pulled/wore a long face.
【驴骡】 lúluó 〈名〉hinny
【驴鸣狗吠】 lúmíng-gǒufèi = 驴鸣犬吠 lúmíng-quǎnfèi
【驴鸣犬吠】 lúmíng-quǎnfèi 〈熟〉donkeys braying and dogs barking—poor style of writing
【驴年马月】 lúnián-mǎyuè 〈熟〉year of the donkey and month of the horse—time that will never come (as there is no such year or month in the Chinese calendar)
【驴皮胶】 lúpíjiāo = 阿胶 ējiāo
【驴皮影】 lúpíyǐng 〈方〉= 皮影戏 píyǐngxì
【驴前马后】 lúqián-mǎhòu 〈熟〉be in front of the donkey and behind the horse—be at sb's beck and call; be at sb's disposal
【驴头不对马嘴】 lútóu bù duì mǎzuǐ = 驴唇不对马嘴 lúchún bù duì mǎzuǐ
【驴子】 lúzi 〈名〉〈方〉donkey; ass

闾 lǘ 〈名〉❶〈书〉gate of an alley or a lane: 依～而望 wait at the entrance to the alley ❷ neighbourhood of 25 families in ancient China ❸〈书〉alleys and lanes; neighbourhood: 村～ village ‖ 穷～隘巷 poor neighbourhood and narrow lanes; poor district of a town
【闾里】 lǘlǐ 〈名〉〈书〉native village; hometown
【闾巷】 lǘxiàng 〈名〉〈书〉alley; lane; alleyway
【闾阎】 lǘyán 〈名〉〈书〉❶ neighbourhood of commoners ❷ common people
【闾左】 lǘzuǒ 〈名〉〈书〉poor neighbourhood—poor people

榈 lǘ → 棕榈 zōnglǘ

lǚ

吕 lǚ 〈名〉〈旧〉six even-numbered note in the ancient Chinese musical temperament: ⇨律～
【吕剧】 lǚjù 〈名〉Lü opera [a local opera of Shandong Province]
【吕宋】 Lǚsòng 〈名〉❶ Luzon [an isle of Philippines] ❷〈简称〉Luzon cigar; cigar ⇨～烟
〖～烟〗 Lǚsòngyān 〈名〉Luzon cigar

侣 lǚ 〈名〉companion; associate; partner: ⇨伴～; 情～
【侣伴】 lǚbàn = 伴侣 bànlǚ

捋 lǚ 〈动〉❶ smooth out with the fingers; stroke: ～胡子 stroke one's beard ‖ ～平头发 smooth down one's hair ‖ 她烦躁不安地用手连连～头发。Her hand kept making fretful journeys through her hair. ❷〈口〉arrange; put in order; straighten out: ～不出头绪 cannot get things into good order ‖ 把那堆纸～一～ put the pile of paper in order
⇨luō

旅[1] lǚ ❶〈名〉〈书〉everybody ❷〈名〉[军事] brigade: ⇨～长 ❸〈名〉troops; forces: ⇨劲～; 军～ ❹〈副〉〈书〉together: ⇨～进～退

旅[2] lǚ 〈动〉travel; stay away from home: 沙漠/文化之～ desert/cultural tour ⇨～客; ～居; ～游; 商～
【旅伴】 lǚbàn 〈名〉travelling companion; fellow traveller: 她和她的～在一起很快乐。She enjoyed her travelling companions.
【旅差费】 lǚchāifèi 〈名〉travelling expenses (on a business trip)
【旅程】 lǚchéng 〈名〉itinerary; route; journey; trip: 安排～ plan one's trip/itinerary ‖ 开始～ set off on a journey; start on a journey; embark upon a journey
【旅次】 lǚcì 〈名〉〈书〉stopover on a journey
【旅店】 lǚdiàn 〈名〉inn; hostel: 乡村～ country inn
【旅费】 lǚfèi 〈名〉travelling expenses: 报销/削减～ reimburse/retrench travelling expenses ‖ ～自理 pay for one's own trip
【旅馆】 lǚguǎn 〈名〉hotel; inn: 登记入住～ check in at a hotel; register at a hotel ‖ 经营～ manage/operate/run a hotel ‖ 离开～ check out ‖ 住～ stay at/in a hotel ‖ ～房间 hotel room ‖ 公寓式～ service flats; apartment hotel ‖ 家庭～ home hotel ‖ 豪华～ luxury hotel ‖ 三/四/五星级～ three-star/four-star/five-star hotel ‖ 设备齐全的～ well-appointed hotel ‖ 现代化的～ modern hotel ‖ 一流的～ first-class hotel ‖ 这家～能接待五百人。This hotel accommodates 500 people. ⇨汽车～
〖～服务员〗 lǚguǎn fúwùyuán 〈名〉attendant
〖～接待员〗 lǚguǎn jiēdàiyuán 〈名〉receptionist
〖～经理〗 lǚguǎn jīnglǐ 〈名〉hotel manager
〖～老板〗 lǚguǎn lǎobǎn 〈名〉hotelkeeper; hotelman
〖～业〗 lǚguǎnyè 〈名〉hotel industry
【旅进旅退】 lǚjìn-lǚtuì 〈熟〉always follow the steps of others, forward or backward—have no definite views of one's own; follow the crowd
【旅居】 lǚjū 〈动〉live/reside abroad; live overseas; live away from one's native place: ～海外 reside in a foreign country; live overseas; reside abroad
【旅客】 lǚkè 〈名〉traveller; passenger; hotel guest: 为～提供膳宿 accommodate a traveller ‖ 为～提供饮食服务 cater to travellers ‖ 运送～ transport/carry passengers ‖ 出境/入境～ outgoing/incoming passenger ‖ 过境/中转～ stopover/transit passenger ‖ 火车～ train traveller/passenger ‖ 头等/二等车厢/舱～ first-class/second-class passenger
〖～保险〗 lǚkè bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉passenger insurance: 旅客意外保险 traveller's accident insurance
〖～舱〗 lǚkècāng 〈名〉passenger cabin
〖～登记簿〗 lǚkè dēngjìbù 〈名〉hotel register
〖～登记处〗 lǚkè dēngjìchù 〈名〉passenger registration
〖～列车〗 lǚkè lièchē 〈名〉passenger train: ～乘务组 passenger train crew
〖～行李保险〗 lǚkè xíngli bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉tourist luggage insurance
〖～运输〗 lǚkè yùnshū 〈名〉passenger transport/traffic: ～计划 passenger transport plan
〖～周转量〗 lǚkè zhōuzhuǎnliàng 〈名〉volume of passenger transportation
【旅鸟】 lǚniǎo 〈名〉migratory bird (sojourning in a place on the way to its destination)
【旅人】 lǚrén 〈名〉traveller; passenger; hotel guest
【旅社】 lǚshè 〈名〉hotel; inn; hostel [often used in hotel names]: 经营～ manage/operate/run a hotel ‖ 住～ stay at/in a hotel ‖ 我们昨晚在～过夜。We put up at a hotel last night.
【旅舍】 lǚshè 〈名〉〈书〉hotel; inn; hostel
【旅鼠】 lǚshǔ 〈名〉[动物] lemming
【旅途】 lǚtú 〈名〉journey; trip: 踏上～ set forth a journey; start on a journey; embark upon a journey ‖ ～劳顿 be travel-worn; be fatigued by the journey; have a tiring journey ‖ ～见闻 what one sees and hears on the journey; experience on a trip; traveller's notes ‖ 我在～中生病了。I was taken ill on the road. ‖ 祝您～愉快! I wish you a pleasant journey/trip. / Have a pleasant journey. / Bon voyage.
【旅行】 lǚxíng 〈动〉travel; make a tour; take/make a journey/trip: 安排～ arrange a tour (to) ‖ 计划～ plan a tour ‖ 结束～ complete/finish a tour ‖ 组织～ organize a tour ‖ 作环球～ make worldwide travels; make a journey/trip round the world; make a round-the-world tour/trip ‖ 长途～ long journey ‖ 乘汽车/火车～ travel by car/train ‖ 到处～ travel far and wide ‖ 海上/航空/航天～ sea/air/space travel ‖ 假日～ holiday travel ‖ 陆路/水路～ travel by land/water; land/water travel ‖ 骑自行车～ cycling tour ‖ 轻装～ travel light ‖ 去国外～ go on a tour abroad; travel abroad ‖ 商务～ business tour ‖ 徒步～ walking tour; hiking ‖ 团体～ group travel; party tour ‖ ～可以使人增长见识。Travel broadens the mind.
〖～包〗 lǚxíngbāo 〈名〉travelling bag

〖～保险〗 lǚxíng bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉travel insurance：旅行平安/意外保险 travel accident insurance
〖～车〗 lǚxíngchē 〈名〉station wagon；wagon car
〖～袋〗 lǚxíngdài 〈名〉travelling bag：伸缩式～ telescope bag
〖～代理人〗 lǚxíng dàilǐrén 〈名〉travel agent
〖～家〗 lǚxíngjiā 〈名〉traveller
〖～剪〗 lǚxíngjiǎn 〈名〉folding scissors
〖～结婚〗 lǚxíng jiéhūn 〈动〉have a wedding/honeymoon trip：他们～去了。They went on a honeymoon trip. ‖ 现在很多新婚夫妇喜欢～。Now many newlyweds prefer a destination wedding.
〖～帽〗 lǚxíngmào 〈名〉travelling cap
〖～社〗 lǚxíngshè 〈名〉travel agency/service：国际～ international travel service.
〖～毯〗 lǚxíngtǎn 〈名〉travelling rug
〖～团〗 lǚxíngtuán 〈名〉tour group；touring party
〖～推销员〗 lǚxíng tuīxiāoyuán 〈名〉travelling salesman
〖～拖车〗 lǚxíng tuōchē 〈名〉caravan；trailer
〖～箱〗 lǚxíngxiāng 〈名〉travelling case
〖～者〗 lǚxíngzhě 〈名〉traveller
〖～证〗 lǚxíngzhèng 〈名〉travel certificate：～件 travel documents
〖～支票〗 lǚxíng zhīpiào 〈名〉traveller's cheque
〖～指南〗 lǚxíng zhǐnán 〈名〉guidebook；tourist guide
〖～装〗 lǚxíngzhuāng 〈名〉safari suit
【旅游】 lǚyóu 〈动〉travel；make a tour；make/take a trip：安排～ arrange a tour ‖ 刺激～ stimulate travel ‖ 鼓励～ encourage travel ‖ 组织～ organize a tour ‖ ～宾馆 tourist hotel ‖ ～城市 tourist city；city of tourism ‖ ～服务设施 tourist service facilities ‖ ～热线 hot route for tourists ‖ ～胜地 tourist attraction/spot；resort ‖ ～外汇收入 foreign exchange earnings from tourism ‖ ～旺季 peak season of tourism；peak tourist season ‖ ～污染 tourist pollution ‖ ～线路 tourist track；itinerary ‖ ～效应 tourist effect ‖ ～英语 tourism English；English for the tourism industry ‖ ～专线 special route for tourists；itinerary ‖ 包价～ package/inclusive tour ‖ 冬季/夏季～ winter/summer tourism ‖ 观光～ sightseeing tour ‖ 国内～ domestic travel ‖ 环球～ round-the-world tour/trip ‖ 假期～ vacation trip ‖ 境外～ go on a tour abroad；travel abroad ‖ 历史文化名胜/自然风光～ heritage/nature tourism ‖ 商务～ business tour ‖ 生态～ ecotourism ‖ 团体～ group/party tour ‖ 文化～ cultural tour ‖ 六、七月是欧洲～高峰期。June and July are peak travel months in Europe. ‖ 我要去欧洲～，然后写下我的经历。I will make a tour of Europe and then write about it.
〖～舱〗 lǚyóucāng 〈名〉tourist cabin/class
〖～产品〗 lǚyóu chǎnpǐn 〈名〉tourist product：开发～ develop tourist products
〖～车〗 lǚyóuchē 〈名〉tourist coach；sightseeing/tour/tourist bus；pleasure/touring car
〖～地理学〗 lǚyóu dìlǐxué 〈名〉tourist geography
〖～点〗 lǚyóudiǎn 〈名〉tourist attraction/spot/destination；travel spot：旅游热点 tourist hot spot ‖ 钟楼是西安重要的～。The Bell Tower is one of the important tourist attractions in Xi'an.
〖～纪念品〗 lǚyóu jìniànpǐn 〈名〉tourist souvenirs：购买～ buy tourist souvenirs ‖ ～商店 souvenir shop
〖～界〗 lǚyóujiè 〈名〉tourism circles
〖～局〗 lǚyóujú 〈名〉tourism administrative bureau：国家～ National Tourism Administration
〖～帽〗 lǚyóumào 〈名〉*travelling cap；outing cap*
〖～年〗 lǚyóunián 〈名〉tourist year：国际～ international tourist year
〖～农业〗 lǚyóu nóngyè 〈名〉tourism-oriented agriculture；tourist agriculture
〖～签证〗 lǚyóu qiānzhèng 〈名〉tourist visa
〖～区〗 lǚyóuqū 〈名〉tourist area/resort/attraction/destination
〖～热〗 lǚyóurè 〈名〉travel craze/boom：掀起～ start a travel craze
〖～衫〗 lǚyóushān 〈名〉outing shirt
〖～生态系统〗 lǚyóu shēngtài xìtǒng 〈名〉tourist ecological system
〖～市场〗 lǚyóu shìchǎng 〈名〉tourist market：国内/国际～ domestic/international tourist market
〖～手册〗 lǚyóu shǒucè 〈名〉tourist guide/brochure
〖～图〗 lǚyóutú 〈名〉traveller's atlas；tourist map
〖～团〗 lǚyóutuán 〈名〉tour group；touring party
〖～鞋〗 lǚyóuxié 〈名〉sneakers；walking shoes：一双～ a pair of sneakers
〖～心理学〗 lǚyóu xīnlǐxué 〈名〉tourist psychology
〖～学校〗 lǚyóu xuéxiào 〈名〉tourism/travel school
〖～业〗 lǚyóuyè 〈名〉tourism；tourist industry/trade/business：～是夏威夷的一项庞大的产业。Tourism is a big industry in Hawaii.
〖～者〗 lǚyóuzhě 〈名〉tourist；traveller：骑自行车～ bicycle tourers
〖～证件〗 lǚyóu zhèngjiàn 〈名〉travel document
〖～指南〗 lǚyóu zhǐnán 〈名〉guidebook；tourist guide
〖～资源〗 lǚyóu zīyuán 〈名〉tourism resources：合理利用～ make rational use of tourism resources ‖ 开发～ exploit tourism resources
【旅栈】 lǚzhàn 〈名〉hotel；hostel；inn
【旅长】 lǚzhǎng 〈名〉brigade commander
【旅资】 lǚzī 〈名〉travelling expenses

铝

铝 lǚ 〈名〉[化学] aluminium (Al)：～锅/罐 aluminium cooker/pot ‖ 电解～ electrolitic aluminium ‖ 精～ refined aluminium ‖ 氧化～ alumina；aluminium oxide
【铝版】 lǚbǎn 〈名〉[印刷] aluminium plate
〖～印刷术〗 lǚbǎn yìnshuāshù 〈名〉aluminography
【铝箔】 lǚbó 〈名〉[材料] aluminium foil
〖～轧机〗 lǚbó zhájī 〈名〉[机械] aluminium foil mill
【铝厂】 lǚchǎng 〈名〉aluminium manufacturer
【铝尘肺】 lǚchénfèi 〈名〉[医学] aluminosis
【铝锭】 lǚdìng 〈名〉aluminium ingot/pig
【铝矾土】 lǚfántǔ 〈名〉[矿物] bauxite
【铝粉】 lǚfěn 〈名〉[材料] powdered aluminium；aluminium powder
【铝钢】 lǚgāng 〈名〉aluminium steel
【铝合金】 lǚhéjīn 〈名〉aluminium alloy：～门窗 aluminium alloy door and window frames
【铝化】 lǚhuà 〈动〉aluminize；calorize：～钢 calorizing steel
〖～物〗 lǚhuàwù 〈名〉[化学] aluminide
〖～作用〗 lǚhuàzuòyòng 〈名〉calorization
【铝化合物】 lǚhuàhéwù 〈名〉aluminium compound
【铝胶】 lǚjiāo 〈名〉alumina gel
【铝矿】 lǚkuàng 〈名〉aluminium ore：～床 aluminium deposit ‖ ～物 aluminium mineral
【铝膜】 lǚmó 〈名〉[材料] aluminizer
【铝热剂】 lǚrèjì 〈名〉[材料] thermite：～燃烧弹 thermite bomb ‖ ～手榴弹 thermite grenade
【铝酸】 lǚsuān 〈名〉[化学] aluminic acid
〖～钾〗 lǚsuānjiǎ 〈名〉potassium aluminate
〖～钠〗 lǚsuānnà 〈名〉sodium aluminate：～溶液 sodium aluminate solution
〖～盐〗 lǚsuānyán 〈名〉aluminate
【铝土矿】 lǚtǔkuàng 〈名〉[矿物] bauxite；alumyte
【铝线】 lǚxiàn 〈名〉[电学] aluminium wire
【铝皂】 lǚzào 〈名〉[化学] aluminium soap

稆

稆 lǚ 〈动〉be self-sown
【稆生】 lǚshēng 〈动〉be self-sown

偻

偻 lǚ 〈书〉❶〈形〉hunchbacked；crookbacked；bent：⇨～指；伛～ ❷〈副〉instantly；directly；at once：不能～答 be unable to reply right now；cannot come up with an answer promptly ⇨lóu
【偻指】 lǚzhǐ 〈动〉can count on one's fingers—too few：～可数 *can be easily counted on one's fingers*

屡

屡 lǚ 〈副〉repeatedly；time and again；again and again：～建奇功 establish unusual merits repeatedly；make wonder achievements many times；repeatedly perform outstanding service ‖ ～遭挫折 suffer repeated setbacks
【屡次】 lǚcì 〈副〉repeatedly；time and again；again and again；time after time：他学习成绩优异，～受到表扬。He was praised many times for his outstanding performances in school.
〖～三番〗 lǚcì-sānfān 〈熟〉time and again；again and again；time after time；over and over again；many times；repeatedly：～地嘱咐 enjoin time and again ‖ 我～地警告他不要那样做。I've

warned him over and over again not to do that.

【屡见不鲜】 lǚjiàn-bùxiān ＝ 数见不鲜 shuòjiàn-bùxiān

【屡见迭出】 lǚjiàn-diéchū 〈熟〉 take place/occur/appear frequently/repeatedly; emerge one after another

【屡教不改】 lǚjiào-bùgǎi 〈熟〉 refuse to mend one's ways despite repeated disciplinary actions; refuse to correct one's errors despite repeated admonition/education; be incorrigible; be impenitent despite repeated exhortation: 对于作恶多端而又～的人，一定要给予严厉的法律制裁。Those who have done all kinds of evils and refuse to mend their ways after repeated education must be severely punished according to law.

【屡屡】 lǚlǚ 〈副〉 over and over again; time and again; again and again; repeatedly: ～出错 make mistakes again and again ‖ ～请求 make repeated requests

【屡试不爽】 lǚshì-bùshuǎng 〈熟〉 be put to repeated tests and proved right/satisfactory; be proved effective every time it is used; stand/pass many tests: ～的办法 time-tested method ‖ 他的方案～，应该采纳。His plan should be adopted for it has proved quite effective after repeated tests and trials.

【屡战屡败】 lǚzhàn-lǚbài 〈熟〉 have repeatedly fought and lost; suffer repeated defeats; lose one battle after another: ～，屡败屡战 suffer repeated defeats but keep on fighting

【屡战屡捷】 lǚzhàn-lǚjié ＝ 屡战屡胜 lǚzhàn-lǚshèng

【屡战屡胜】 lǚzhàn-lǚshèng 〈熟〉 have fought many battles and won every one of them; score one victory after another; have repeatedly fought and won

缕 lǚ ❶〈名〉 thread: ⇨千丝万～ ❷〈形〉 detailed; orderly: ⇨～陈; ～述 ❸〈量〉 wisp; skein; strand; lock: 一～白云 a wisp of cloud ‖ 一～长髯 a long wisp of beard ‖ 一～麻 a strand of hemp ‖ 一～轻烟 a curl/wisp/strand of smoke ‖ 一～头发 a lock/wisp/strand/tuft of hair ‖ 屋顶上升起一～炊烟。A wisp of cooking smoke rose from the roof of the house.

【缕陈】 lǚchén 〈动〉〈书〉 state/narrate in detail (esp when reporting to a superior); give a detailed account (of)

【缕缕】 lǚlǚ 〈形〉 continuous: 整个天空布满了～薄雾。The sky was all wisped with mist.

【缕述】 lǚshù 〈动〉〈书〉 state in detail; give all the details; go into details/particulars; give a detailed account (of)

【缕析】 lǚxī 〈动〉〈书〉 analyse in detail; make a detailed analysis: ⇨条分～

膂 lǚ 〈名〉〈书〉 backbone

【膂力】 lǚlì 〈名〉 muscular/physical strength; brawn: ～过人 have superior muscular/physical strength; possess extraordinary muscular/physical strength

褛 lǚ → 褴褛 lánlǚ

履 lǚ ❶〈动〉 tread/walk on: 如～薄冰 as dangerous as treading on thin ice ⇨～险如夷 ❷〈名〉 shoe: 草～ straw sandals ‖ 衣～ clothes and footwear ⇨革～; 削足适～ ❸〈动〉 experience; go through; undergo: ⇨～历 ❹〈动〉 carry out; perform; fulfil: ⇨～行; ～约 ❺〈名〉 footstep: ⇨步～

【履穿踵决】 lǚchuān-zhǒngjué 〈熟〉 shoes are worn through and heels chapped—be out/down at the heels; be down and out; be poverty-stricken

【履带】 lǚdài 〈名〉 [机械] caterpillar tread/band/belt/track; track: ～链 caterpillar chain

〖～车〗 lǚdàichē 〈名〉 tracked vehicle

〖～起重机〗 lǚdài qǐzhòngjī 〈名〉 crawler/caterpillar crane

〖～坦克〗 lǚdài tǎnkè 〈名〉 caterpillar tank

〖～拖拉机〗 lǚdài tuōlājī 〈名〉 caterpillar/crawler tractor

【履历】 lǚlì 〈名〉 ❶ antecedents; personal record [with regard to education, work experience and attainments]: ⇨～表 ❷ curriculum vitae (CV); résumé: 一份～ a curriculum vitae ‖ 递交～ submit a curriculum vitae ‖ 填写～ fill out a curriculum vitae ‖ 请将～寄至下列地址。Please send your curriculum vitae to the following address.

〖～表〗 lǚlìbiǎo 〈名〉 curriculum vitae (CV); résumé

【履任】 lǚrèn 〈动〉〈书〉 take up an official post; (of an official) assume office

【履险如夷】 lǚxiǎn-rúyí 〈熟〉 go over a dangerous pass as if walking on level ground—cope with a crisis without difficulty

【履新】 lǚxīn 〈动〉 ❶ celebrate the New Year ❷ take up a new post; assume new duties

【履行】 lǚxíng 〈动〉 carry out; perform; fulfil: ～承诺/诺言 keep one's word/promise; carry out one's promise; implement one's promise ‖ ～合同 fulfil a contract ‖ ～誓言 fulfil a pledge ‖ ～手续 go through the procedures/formalities ‖ ～条款 fulfil the conditions (of) ‖ ～协议 implement an agreement ‖ ～义务 fulfil obligations ‖ ～职责 do/perform/fulfil one's duties ‖ 他没有～对我们许下的诺言。He did not carry out his promise to us.

【履约】 lǚyuē 〈动〉 keep a promise, pledge, agreement, contract, appointment, etc; honour an agreement: 他们没有～立即还债。They failed to fulfil their promise to repay the debt promptly.

lǜ

律 lǜ ❶〈名〉[音乐] ancient Chinese standards of setting the pitch for singing or tuning: ⇨音～; 乐～ ❷〈名〉 law; statute; rule: ⇨～师; 定～; 规～; 纪～ ❸〈动〉 restrain; keep under control: ～己甚严 be strict with oneself; exercise strict self-discipline ⇨严以～己，宽以待人 ❹ → 律诗 lǜshī

【律动】 lǜdòng 〈名〉 ❶ regular movements: 心脏～ regular heartbeats ❷〈喻〉 rhythm; development or operation in a regular pattern: 社会的～ rhythm of society

【律己】 lǜjǐ 〈动〉 restrain; keep oneself within bounds: 严于～ be strict with oneself

【律例】 lǜlì 〈名〉 laws, statutes and precedents

【律令】 lǜlìng 〈名〉 laws and decrees/statutes

【律吕】 lǜlǚ 〈名〉[音乐] ❶ a series of 12 bamboo pitch-pipes adopted in ancient Chinese music [with the six odd-numbered ones being called 律 and the six even-numbered ones 吕] ❷ temperament

【律师】 lǜshī 〈名〉 lawyer; counsel; barrister; solicitor; attorney: 一名/位～ a lawyer ‖ 当/做～ be a lawyer; practise as a lawyer; practise/follow the law; go to the bar ‖ 雇用～ employ/hire a lawyer ‖ 聘请～ retain/engage a lawyer ‖ 指定～ appoint a lawyer ‖ 向～咨询 consult a lawyer ‖ ～制度 bar system ‖ ～助理 law clerk ‖ 被告～ defence lawyer; counsel for the defence ‖ 公司～ corporation lawyer ‖ 公诉～ counsel for the prosecution ‖ 开业～ practising lawyer ‖ 女～ woman lawyer ‖ 刑事辩护～ criminal lawyer ‖ 取得～资格 be called/admitted to the bar ‖ 陪审团已经听取了双方～的意见。The jury had heard counsel on both sides. ‖ 她大学毕业后当了～。She entered the bar after university.

〖～费〗 lǜshīfèi 〈名〉 counsel fee: 她支付不起这么高的～。She couldn't afford such high counsel fees.

〖～界〗 lǜshījiè 〈名〉 the bar

〖～楼〗 lǜshīlóu 〈名〉 law/lawyer's office; law/legal firm

〖～袍〗 lǜshīpáo 〈名〉 attorney's robe

〖～事务所〗 lǜshī shìwùsuǒ 〈名〉 law/lawyer's office; law/legal firm

〖～协会〗 lǜshī xiéhuì 〈名〉 bar association: 美国～ American Bar Association

【律诗】 lǜshī 〈名〉 *lushi* [poem of eight lines, each containing five or seven characters with a strict tonal pattern and rhyme scheme]: 七言～ heptasyllabic regulated verse ‖ 五言～ pentasyllabic regulated verse

【律条】 lǜtiáo 〈名〉 ❶ legal article/clause: 触犯～ violate a legal clause ❷ norm; standard; criterion: 做人的～ code of conduct

【律宗】 lǜzōng 〈名〉[佛教] Lu Sect [a sect of Buddhism, originated in the Tang Dynasty]

葎 lǜ → 葎葎 hūlǜ

虑 lǜ 〈动〉 ❶ consider; ponder; think over: ⇨考～; 深思熟～; 思～ ❷ be anxious; worry; concern: 不足为～ give no cause for anxiety ⇨过～; 焦～; 忧～

菉 lǜ

【菉豆】 lǜdòu ＝ 绿豆 lǜdòu

率 lǜ 〈名〉rate; proportion; ratio: ⇨比～; 概～; 功～; 利～ ⇨shuài

绿 lǜ 〈形〉green: ～草如茵 green grass thick and soft as a carpet ‖ 淡～ light/pale green ‖ 深～ deep/dark green ‖ 鲜～ bright green ‖ 春天来了，树都～了。Spring has come and the trees are turning green. ‖ 田野披上了～装。The field has greened up. ⇨碧～; 橄榄～; 墨～
⇨lù

【绿宝石】 lǜbǎoshí 〈名〉[金融] emerald
【绿菜花】 lǜcàihuā 〈名〉broccoli
【绿草如茵】 lǜcǎo-rúyīn 〈熟〉carpet of lush green grass
【绿茶】 lǜchá 〈名〉green tea
【绿葱葱】 lǜcōngcōng 〈形〉verdant and luxuriant; lush green; luxuriantly green: ～的草地 lush green meadows
【绿带】 lǜdài 〈名〉green belt
【绿灯】 lǜdēng 〈名〉● green light; green signal lights [a traffic signal] ● 〈喻〉green light—permission to proceed: 开～ give sb the green light ‖ 不能给黄色出版物开～。No green light will be given to pornographic publications. ‖ 政府给这项计划开了～。The government has given the green light to the plan.
【绿地】 lǜdì 〈名〉green (located in a town or city and set aside for common use); green plot: 一块～ a green
【绿豆】 lǜdòu 〈名〉green gram; mung bean
〖～糕〗 lǜdòugāo 〈名〉mung bean cake/pastry
〖～芽〗 lǜdòuyá 〈名〉mung bean sprouts
〖～蝇〗 lǜdòuyíng 〈名〉green fly
【绿矾】 lǜfán 〈名〉[化学] green vitriol; copperas
【绿肥】 lǜféi 〈名〉green manure
〖～作物〗 lǜféi zuòwù 〈名〉green manure crops
【绿肺】 lǜfèi 〈名〉green lung
【绿化】 lǜhuà 〈动〉green; afforest: ～城市 green a city; make a city green by planting trees in and around the city ‖ ～荒山 afforest barren hills; plant trees on barren hills ‖ ～沙漠 green a desert ‖ ～祖国 make the country green ‖ ～工程 landscape engineering ‖ ～面积 green area ‖ 庭院～ courtyard greening
〖～地带〗 lǜhuà dìdài 〈名〉green belt
【绿卡】 lǜkǎ 〈名〉〈口〉green card—permanent residence permit issued by some countries to foreign residents: 持～者 green-card holder; green-carder
【绿蓝色】 lǜlánsè 〈名〉turquoise; greenish blue
【绿篱】 lǜlí 〈名〉hedgerow; hedge
【绿帘石】 lǜliánshí 〈名〉[矿物] epidote; allochite; achmatite
【绿帽子】 lǜmàozi 〈名〉green hat/turban—symbol of being a cuckold: 戴～ be a cuckold
【绿霉】 lǜméi 〈名〉green mould
【绿内障】 lǜnèizhàng ＝ 青光眼 qīngguāngyǎn
【绿泥石】 lǜníshí 〈名〉[矿物] chlorite
【绿盘】 lǜpán 〈名〉[金融] green listing
【绿皮书】 lǜpíshū 〈名〉Green Paper [UK]
【绿茸茸】 lǜróngróng 〈形〉lush green; verdant and luxuriant; luxuriantly green: ～的草地 lush green meadows
【绿色】 lǜsè ●〈名〉green (colour): ～玻璃 green glass ‖ ～地带 green belt ‖ ～工程 green project ‖ ～的田野 green fields ● 〈形〉environment-friendly; green: ～奥运 Green Olympics ‖ ～包装 green package ‖ ～产品 green product
〖～贝雷帽〗 lǜsè bèiléimào 〈名〉Green Berets
〖～壁垒〗 lǜsè bìlěi 〈名〉green barrier
〖～标志〗 lǜsè biāozhì 〈名〉environment label
〖～冰箱〗 lǜsè bīngxiāng 〈名〉green refrigerator; environment-friendly refrigerator
〖～长城〗 lǜsè chángchéng 〈名〉green Great Wall [the proposed green belt to run from Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region to Heilongjiang Province]
〖～革命〗 lǜsè gémìng 〈名〉green revolution
〖～和平组织〗 Lǜsè Hépíng Zǔzhī 〈名〉Greenpeace [an organization seeks to protect the environment]
〖～建筑〗 lǜsè jiànzhù 〈名〉green building
〖～农业〗 lǜsè nóngyè 〈名〉green agriculture
〖～食品〗 lǜsè shípǐn 〈名〉green food; green-labelling/eco-labelling food
〖～蔬菜〗 lǜsè shūcài 〈名〉● greens; green vegetables; green-stuff: 吃～ eat greens ● environment-friendly vegetable; green vegetable
〖～通道〗 lǜsè tōngdào 〈名〉green channel (duty-free)
〖～消费〗 lǜsè xiāofèi 〈名〉green comsumption
〖～营销〗 lǜsè yíngxiāo 〈名〉green marketing
〖～植物〗 lǜsè zhíwù 〈名〉green plants; greenery
【绿色盲】 lǜsèmáng 〈名〉[医学] green blindness; deuteranopia; achloropsia
〖～患者〗 lǜsèmáng huànzhě 〈名〉deuteranope
【绿生生】 lǜshēngshēng 〈形〉fresh and green; verdant: ～菠菜 fresh green spinach
【绿视率】 lǜshìlǜ 〈名〉forest sight rate: 提高～ improve the forest sight rate
【绿水青山】 lǜshuǐ-qīngshān ＝ 青山绿水 qīngshān-lǜshuǐ
【绿松石】 lǜsōngshí 〈名〉[矿物] turquoise
【绿酸】 lǜsuān 〈名〉〈化学〉green acid
【绿头巾】 lǜtóujīn ＝ 绿帽子 lǜmàozi
【绿头鸭】 lǜtóuyā 〈名〉mallard
【绿岩】 lǜyán 〈名〉[矿业] greenstone; greenrock
【绿盐】 lǜyán 〈名〉[化学] green salt; uranium tetrafluoride
【绿腰带】 lǜyāodài 〈名〉[柔道] green belt
【绿叶】 lǜyè 〈名〉green leaves/foliage
〖～成阴〗 lǜyè-chéngyīn 〈熟〉green leaves make a shade—● grass and trees grow luxuriantly ● 〈喻〉a girl has become a mother of many children
【绿衣使者】 lǜyī shǐzhě 〈名〉● messenger in green—postman; mailman ● parrot
【绿阴】 lǜyīn 〈名〉shade of trees: ～蔽日。The greenery shut out the sun. ‖ 那边有片～，去歇会儿吧。There is some shade over there. Let's go and have a rest.
【绿阴阴】 lǜyīnyīn ＝ 绿茵茵 lǜyīnyīn
【绿茵】 lǜyīn 〈名〉● green; lawn; grassy land ● football field; soccer ● football; soccer: ～健儿 skilful football players; skilful footballers
〖～场〗 lǜyīnchǎng 〈名〉● football/soccer field ● football [the game]
【绿茵茵】 lǜyīnyīn 〈形〉green; verdant: ～的草坪 verdant lawn
【绿莹莹】 lǜyíngyíng 〈形〉glittering green: 麦苗在雨中显得～的。In the rain the wheat seedlings were a glistening green.
【绿油油】 lǜyōuyōu 〈形〉lush green: ～的农田 green fields
【绿藻】 lǜzǎo 〈名〉[植物] green alga
【绿洲】 lǜzhōu 〈名〉oasis: 一片～ an oasis ‖ 沙漠～ oasis of the desert ‖ 我们要让沙漠变成～。We must turn deserts into oases.
【绿柱石】 lǜzhùshí 〈名〉[矿物] beryl

葎 lǜ

【葎草】 lǜcǎo 〈名〉scandent hop

氯 lǜ 〈名〉[化学] chlorine (Cl): 电解～ electrolytic chlorine ‖ 活性～ active chlorine ‖ 液态～ liquid chlorine ‖ 游离～ free chlorine ⇨～气
【氯胺】 lǜ'àn 〈名〉[化学] chloramine
【氯丙嗪】 lǜbǐngqín 〈名〉[医药] chlorpromazine; wintermine
【氯醇】 lǜchún 〈名〉[化学] chloropharin; chlorohydrin
〖～橡胶〗 lǜchún xiàngjiāo 〈名〉chlorohydrin rubber
【氯丁橡胶】 lǜdīng xiàngjiāo 〈名〉[化学] chloroprene rubber; neoprene
【氯仿】 lǜfǎng 〈名〉[化学] chloroform
〖～中毒〗 lǜfǎng zhòngdú 〈名〉chloroformism
【氯化】 lǜhuà 〈动〉[化学] chlorinate
〖～铵〗 lǜhuà'ǎn 〈名〉[化学] ammonium chloride
〖～钾〗 lǜhuàjiǎ 〈名〉[化学] potassium chloride
〖～钠〗 lǜhuànà 〈名〉[化学] sodium chloride
〖～物〗 lǜhuàwù 〈名〉[化学] chloride
【氯解】 lǜjiě 〈名〉chlorinolysis
【氯喹】 lǜkuí 〈名〉[医药] chloroquine
【氯离子】 lǜlízǐ 〈名〉chlorion
【氯磷定】 lǜlíndìng 〈名〉[医药] pyraloxime methylchloride
【氯纶】 lǜlún 〈名〉[纺织] polyvinyl chloride fibre
【氯霉素】 lǜméisù 〈名〉[医药] chloromycetin; chloramphenicol
【氯气】 lǜqì 〈名〉〈通称〉[化学] chlorine
【氯醛】 lǜquán 〈名〉[化学] chloral
【氯噻酮】 lǜsāitóng 〈名〉[医药] chlorthalidone

【氯酸】 lǜsuān 〈名〉[化学] chloric acid
〖～根〗 lǜsuāngēn 〈名〉[化学] chlorate
〖～钾〗 lǜsuānjiǎ 〈名〉[化学] potassium chlorate
〖～钠〗 lǜsuānnà 〈名〉[化学] sodium chlorate
〖～盐〗 lǜsuānyán 〈名〉[化学] chlorate
【氯乙烯】 lǜyǐxī 〈名〉[化学] vinyl chloride: ～塑料 koroseal ‖ 聚～ polyvinyl chloride
【氯中毒】 lǜzhòngdú 〈名〉 chlorine poisoning; chlorinism

滤 lǜ 〈动〉 strain; filter; percolate: ～除尘垢/噪声 filter out the dirt/noise ‖ ～汤 strain soup (with a sieve) ‖ 把蔬菜里的水～干 strain the water from the vegetables ‖ 咖啡必须～过后才能喝。The coffee must be strained before you drink it. ‖ 中药煎好后用纱布～一下再喝。Herbal medicine must be boiled and filtered with a piece of gauze before it is taken. ⇨～器; ～纸; 过～
【滤波】 lǜbō 〈动〉 filter waves: ～变压器 filter transformer ‖ ～电抗器 filter reactor ‖ ～电路 filter circuit ‖ ～电容器 filter capacity ‖ ～电阻 filter resistance ‖ ～段 filter section ‖ ～技术 filter technique ‖ ～振荡器 filter oscillator
〖～器〗 lǜbōqì 〈名〉[电子] (wave) filter: ～设计 filter design ‖ 带通～ band-pass filter ‖ 高通～ high-pass filter
【滤布】 lǜbù 〈名〉 filter cloth
【滤尘】 lǜchén 〈动〉 filter out dust
〖～器〗 lǜchénqì 〈名〉 dust filter
【滤光器】 lǜguāngqì 〈名〉 (light) filter: 红外线～ infrared filter
【滤过型人工肝脏】 lǜguòxíng réngōng gānzàng 〈名〉[医学] filtrative artificial liver
【滤过性病毒】 lǜguòxìng bìngdú 〈名〉[微生物] filterable virus
【滤浆】 lǜjiāng 〈名〉[造纸] filter pulp
【滤泡】 lǜpào 〈名〉[生物] follicle
〖～性结膜炎〗 lǜpàoxìng jiémóyán 〈名〉[医学] follicular conjunctivitis
〖～炎〗 lǜpàoyán 〈名〉[医学] folliculitis
【滤器】 lǜqì 〈名〉 filter: 用～过滤 pass sth through a filter ‖ 用～净化水 purify water by a filter ‖ 家用～ domestic filter ‖ 细菌～ bacterial filter
【滤腔】 lǜqiāng 〈名〉[动物] filter chamber
【滤色镜】 lǜsèjìng 〈名〉[摄影] (colour) filter: 黄～ yellow filter
【滤沙器】 lǜshāqì 〈名〉 sand filter
【滤水器】 lǜshuǐqì 〈名〉 water filter
【滤网】 lǜwǎng 〈名〉 strainer mesh; sieve; screen cloth; filter screen/gauze
【滤液】 lǜyè 〈名〉 filtrate
【滤渣】 lǜzhā 〈名〉 filter residue: 液体滤过后剩下了～。The liquid percolated through, and the solids were left behind.
【滤纸】 lǜzhǐ 〈名〉 filter paper: 定量/定性～ quantitative/qualitative filter paper ‖ 分析～ filter paper analysis

镳 lǜ ❶〈动〉〈书〉 file; rasp; polish ❷〈名〉implement for burnishing bronze, iron, bone, horn, etc.

luán

峦 luán 〈名〉 low but pointed hill; peak: ⇨层～叠嶂; 峰～; 山～
【峦嶂】 luánzhàng 〈名〉 screen-shaped mountain peaks

孪 luán 〈动〉 (of two babies) be born at one birth; be twin-born
【孪生】 luánshēng 〈动〉 (of two babies) be born at one birth; be twin-born: ～姐妹/兄弟 twin sisters/brothers ‖ ～子 twins ‖ 她是我的～妹妹。She is my twin (younger) sister.
【孪子】 luánzǐ 〈名〉 twins

娈 luán 〈形〉〈书〉 pretty; handsome; good-looking

栾 luán 〈名〉[植物] goldenrain tree
【栾树】 luánshù 〈名〉 goldenrain tree

挛 luán 〈动〉 (of muscle, etc) contract and become rigid: ⇨痉～
【挛缩】 luánsuō 〈动〉[医学] suffer contracture

鸾 luán 〈名〉 legendary bird in Chinese folklore of the phoenix type
【鸾俦】 luánchóu 〈名〉〈书〉 married couple
【鸾凤】 luánfèng 〈名〉 ❶ married couple; husband and wife: ～分飞 separated couple; husband and wife separated ❷ distinguished talents
〖～和鸣〗 luánfèng-hémíng 〈熟〉 husband and wife live in harmony; be blessed with conjugal felicity; be a happy couple
【鸾孤凤只】 luángū-fèngzhī 〈熟〉 ❶ (of a married couple) be separated from each other ❷ be widowed and live alone
【鸾驾】 luánjià ＝ 銮驾 luánjià
【鸾交凤友】 luánjiāo-fèngyǒu 〈熟〉 couple deeply in love: 祝愿你们俩～,白头偕老。May both of you remain a devoted couple for ever.
【鸾飘凤泊】 luánpiāo-fèngbó 〈熟〉 ❶ free and vigorous style of calligraphy ❷ married couple separated from each other
【鸾翔凤集】 luánxiáng-fèngjí 〈熟〉 galaxy of talents; constellation of talented people
【鸾翔凤翥】 luánxiáng-fèngzhù 〈熟〉 (of the strokes of Chinese calligraphy) gracefully curving and forceful; free and powerful
【鸾枭并栖】 luán-xiāo bìngqī 〈熟〉 phoenix and owl stay together; good and bad people mixed up
【鸾舆】 luányú ＝ 銮舆 luányú

脔 luán 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 cut meat into pieces ❷〈名〉 pieces of meat: ⇨尝鼎一～
【脔割】 luángē 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ cut/slice up ❷ carve up: ～弱国领土 carve up the territory of a weak nation

圞 luán 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶ round ❷ whole: ～鸡 entire chicken

銮 luán 〈名〉 ❶ small tinkling bell on an imperial carriage ❷〈书〉 imperial carriage
【銮驾】 luánjià 〈名〉 ❶ imperial carriage ❷ emperor
【銮铃】 luánlíng 〈名〉 tinkling bell on a carriage
【銮舆】 luányú 〈名〉 ❶ imperial carriage ❷ emperor

luǎn

卵 luǎn 〈名〉 ❶ ovum; egg; spawn: 产～ lay eggs ‖ 鸟～ bird's egg ‖ 蛙～ frog spawn ❷ [昆虫] fertilized egg; zygote ❸ 〈方〉 testicles; penis
【卵白】 luǎnbái ＝ 蛋白① dànbái
【卵巢】 luǎncháo 〈名〉[解剖] ovary; ovarium: ～发育不全 ovarian hypoplasia/agenesis ‖ ～功能不全 ovarian insufficiency ‖ ～功能紊乱 ovarian dysfunction ‖ ～激素 ovarian hormone ‖ ～移植 ovarian transplantation
〖～癌〗 luǎncháo'ái 〈名〉[医学] ovarian cancer; oophoroma
〖～成形术〗 luǎncháo chéngxíngshù 〈名〉[医学] oophoroplasty
〖～管〗 luǎncháoguǎn 〈名〉[解剖] ovariole
〖～畸胎瘤〗 luǎncháo jītāiliú 〈名〉[医学] ovarian teratoma
〖～瘤〗 luǎncháoliú 〈名〉[医学] ovarioncus; oothecoma
〖～囊肿〗 luǎncháo nángzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] ovarian cyst: ～形成 oophorocystosis; oothecocystosis ‖ ～切除术 oophorocystectomy
〖～切除术〗 luǎncháo qiēchúshù 〈名〉[医学] oophorectomy; ovariectomy
〖～炎〗 luǎncháoyán 〈名〉[医学] ovaritis; oophoritis
〖～子宫内膜异位〗 luǎncháo zǐgōng nèimó yìwèi 〈名〉[医学] endometriosis of ovary; ovarian endometriosis
【卵黄】 luǎnhuáng ＝ 蛋黄 dànhuáng
【卵浆】 luǎnjiāng 〈名〉[生物] ovoplasm; ooplasm
【卵壳】 luǎnké 〈名〉[动物] chorion; egg shell
【卵块】 luǎnkuài 〈名〉 egg cluster
【卵磷脂】 luǎnlínzhī 〈名〉[化学] lecithin
【卵囊】 luǎnnáng 〈名〉[生物] oöcyst; egg capsule; ootheca
【卵泡】 luǎnpào 〈名〉[解剖] egg/ovarian follicle: ～液 follicular fluid
〖～刺激素〗 luǎnpào cìjīsù 〈名〉 follicular stimulating hormone

(FSH)
〖~瘤〗 luǎnpàoliú 〈名〉[医学] folliculoma
〖~细胞〗 luǎnpào xìbāo 〈名〉[动物] follicle cell
【卵器】 luǎnqì〈名〉[植物] egg apparatus
【卵生】 luǎnshēng 〈名〉[动物] oviparity
〖~动物〗 luǎnshēng dòngwù 〈名〉 oviparous animal; ovipara
【卵石】 luǎnshí 〈名〉 cobble; pebble; shingle: ⇨鹅~
【卵胎生】 luǎntāishēng 〈名〉[动物] ovoviviparity
〖~动物〗 luǎntāishēng dòngwù 〈名〉 ovoviviparous animal; ovovivipara
【卵细胞】 luǎnxìbāo 〈名〉[生物] ovum; egg cell; ootid
【卵形】 luǎnxíng 〈名〉 oval oviform; ovoid; egg shape
【卵翼】 luǎnyì 〈动〉〈贬〉 cover one's eggs with wings in brooding—shield; protect: 在~下 under the aegis of sb; be shielded by sb
【卵用鸡】 luǎnyòngjī 〈名〉 chicken raised for egg production; layer
【卵与石斗】 luǎnyǔshídòu 〈熟〉 an egg strikes against a stone—overestimate one's strength; not know one's own limitations
【卵原细胞】 luǎnyuán xìbāo 〈名〉[生物] oogonium
【卵质】 luǎnzhì 〈名〉[生物] ooplasm; ovoplasm
【卵子】 luǎnzǐ 〈名〉 ovum; egg; spawn: ~捐献者 egg donor
【卵子】 luǎnzi 〈方〉= 卵③ luǎn

luàn

乱 luàn ❶〈形〉 disorderly; messy; confused; jumbled: 一团~麻 a knot of entangled hemp; 〈喻〉 a knotty situation/problem ‖ 把计划搞乱 throw a plan into disarray ‖ 草稿有点~,需要突出中心。The draft is a bit disorderly; it needs refocusing. ‖ 他把我整理好的文件搞~了。He messed up the papers that I had put in order. ‖ 屋子太~。The room is (in) a mess. / The room is in disorder. ⇨~七八糟; 打~; 杂~ ❷〈动〉 confuse; jumble up; throw into disorder/chaos/disarray; tousle: ~了敌人的阵脚 throw the enemy into confusion ‖ ~了方寸 be greatly agitated; with one's mind in turmoil ‖ 形势突变,他一下~了手脚。He was thrown into disarray at the sudden change of the situation. ⇨~伦 ❸〈形〉(of society) riotous; turbulent: ⇨~世; 天下大~ ❹〈形〉(of one's mind) confused; upset; perturbed: 女儿生病了,她心里很~。She was greatly perturbed by her daughter's illness. ‖ 我心里很~。My mind is in a turmoil/tumult. ⇨心烦意~ ❺〈形〉(of sexual relationships) improper; promiscuous; licentious: 性~行为 sexual promiscuity ⇨淫~ ❻〈副〉 indiscriminately; arbitrarily; at random: ~吃一顿 eat/have/take a hasty/hurried meal ‖ ~穿马路 jaywalk ‖ ~罚款 impose unjustified fines ‖ ~放东西 litter one's stuff around ‖ ~花钱 spend money extravagantly/lavishly; spend money like water; scatter money about/around ‖ ~讲一气 speak indiscreetly; make irresponsible remarks ‖ ~交朋友 have no discrimination in one's choice of friends; make friends indiscriminately ‖ ~扣帽子 indiscriminately label people ‖ ~收费 collect fees arbitrarily; collect random fees ‖ ~摊派 impose dues and quotas arbitrarily ‖ 到处~跑 run all over the place; dash about ‖ 孩子们的书、鞋、衣服~堆在地上。The children's books, shoes and clothes were all jumbled up on the floor. ‖ 他在纸上~划一通。He scribbled on the paper. ⇨~说; 胡言~语
【乱兵】 luànbīng 〈名〉 ❶ mutinous soldiers ❷ undisciplined troops
【乱臣】 luànchén 〈名〉 treacherous minister; rebellious subject
〖~贼子〗 luànchén-zéizǐ 〈熟〉 treacherous subjects and undutiful sons; traitors and usurpers; disloyal followers: ~,人人得而诛之 kill the traitors and usurpers no matter who captures them
【乱点鸳鸯】 luàndiǎn-yuānyang 〈熟〉 ❶ mismatch a man and woman; mistake two persons for a couple ❷ misarrange the personnel
【乱放炮】 luànfàngpào 〈动〉 fire a gun aimlessly; shoot at random—❶ shoot off one's mouth regardless of the consequences ❷speak carelessly ❸ make irresponsible remarks: 他在会上~。He shot his mouth off at the meeting regardless of the consequences
【乱放枪】 luànfàngqiāng = 乱放炮 luànfàngpào
【乱纷纷】 luànfēnfēn 〈形〉 disorderly; confused; chaotic: ~的人群 tumultuous/uproarious crowd ‖ 他心里~的。His mind is in a turmoil/tumult. ‖ 我被街上~的车辆吵醒了。I was woken up by the hubbub of the traffic.
【乱坟岗】 luànféngǎng = 乱葬岗子 luànzàng gǎngzi
【乱搞】 luàngǎo 〈动〉 mess about/around (with sb); fool around (with sb): ~男女关系 engage in improper sexual relationships; misbehave with the opposite sex ‖ 她和一个同事~。She is fooling around with one of her colleagues.
【乱哄哄】 luànhōnghōng 〈形〉 ❶ confusedly noisy; tumultuous; uproarious: 市场里~的一片。There was a hubbub in the market. ❷ disorderly; chaotic: 城市里~的。The city is in a turmoil.
【乱乎】 luànhu 〈形〉〈方〉 disorderly; confused; chaotic
【乱交】 luànjiāo 〈动〉 be promiscuous
【乱砍滥伐】 luànkǎn-lànfá 〈动〉 fell trees indiscriminately; cut trees at random; lumber in a destructive manner
【乱来】 luànlái 〈动〉 ❶ act indiscreetly/rashly/foolishly: 别~,孩子们。Behave yourselves, children. ❷ engage in improper sexual relationships
【乱离】 luànlí 〈动〉〈书〉 be displaced by war; be rendered homeless by war
【乱伦】 luànlún 〈动〉 commit (the crime/sin of) incest
【乱麻麻】 luànmāmā 〈形〉 confused; disorderly; messy
【乱码】 luànmǎ 〈名〉 error codes; confusion codes
【乱民】 luànmín 〈名〉〈旧〉〈贬〉 rebellious people
【乱蓬蓬】 luànpēngpēng 〈形〉 dishevelled; tousled; jumbled; tangled: ~的干草 jumbled mass of hay ‖ ~的头发 dishevelled/tousled/tangled hair
【乱七八糟】 luànqībāzāo 〈熟〉 at sixes and sevens; in utter confusion; in an awful mess; in great disorder; in a muddle/litter; a pretty/nice kettle of fish; rough-and-tumble: ~的一堆书/报纸/衣服 a disorderly pile of books/newspapers/clothes; a mess of books/newspapers/clothes ‖ 房间里~的,我简直忍受不了。I can hardly stand the dreadful disorder of the room. ‖ 风把我的文件吹得~。The wind has played the mischief with my papers. ‖ 我妻子一不在家,家里就变得~的。The house is at sixes and sevens whenever my wife is away. ‖ 他把自己的生活弄得~。He has made a mess of his life. ‖ 学校里~的。The school was a blackboard jungle.
【乱世】 luànshì 〈名〉 turbulent days; age of social unrest; troubled times: 生于~ be born in troubled times ‖ ~出英雄。An age of unrest brings forth great heroes.
〖~英雄〗 luànshì-yīngxióng 〈熟〉 heroes in times of disorder
【乱说】 luànshuō 〈动〉 speak carelessly/foolishly/indiscreetly; talk in a scatterbrained way; talk nonsense; make irresponsible remarks: 人前不说,背后~ gossip behind people's backs but say nothing to their faces ‖ 别~。Watch your tongue. ‖ 他~一通,我们搞不清他想说什么。He was jabbering on, and we could not follow what he was trying to say.
【乱弹】 luàntán 〈名〉 *luantan* [general name for opera styles other than 昆腔 and 弋阳腔 during the reigns of Emperor Qianlong and Emperor Jiaqing of the Qing Dynasty]
【乱弹琴】 luàntánqín 〈动〉 act or talk like a fool; talk sheer/utter/downright nonsense: 这简直是~。It is downright nonsense.
【乱套】 luàntào 〈动〉〈方〉 muddle things up; turn things upside down: 各行其是,非~不可。If everyone acts as he pleases, everything will be in a muddle. ‖ 她刚出差,家里就乱了套了。The house was turned upside down as soon as she went on a business trip.
【乱腾腾】 luàntēngtēng 〈形〉 confused; restless; upset: 门外~地挤满了人。There is a noisy crowd outside. / A noisy crowd gathers outside. ‖ 事情发生得如此之快,她感到心里~的,不知如何是好。Things are happening so fast that she's at sixes and sevens about what to do next.
【乱腾】 luànteng 〈形〉 confused; disorderly; restless
【乱营】 luànyíng 〈动〉〈方〉 be thrown into confusion/chaos/disorder; be in disarray: 炮火下,敌人~了。The enemy was thrown into utter confusion under the gunfire.
【乱杂】 luànzá = 杂乱 záluàn
【乱葬岗子】 luànzàng gǎngzi 〈名〉 unmarked burial mound; nameless mound of graves; unmarked common graves
【乱糟糟】 luànzāozāo 〈形〉 ❶ chaotic; disorderly; messy: 把厨房搞得~的 make a mess in the kitchen ‖ 不好意思,这里~的,我一

直没时间收拾。Sorry the place is so messy; I haven't had time to clear up. ‖ 到处都是～的。Everywhere was in chaos and disorder. ‖ 他妻子出差后，家里就变得～的。The house was in sad disorder after his wife went on a business trip. ‖ 我把自己的生活弄得～。I have made a mess of my life. ❷ confused; upset; perturbed: 心里～的 feel very perturbed; feel rather muddled up ‖ 建筑工地上传来的噪声弄得我心里～的。I was greatly disturbed by all the noise from the construction site. / The noise from the construction site sent my mind in a tumult. ‖ 他脑子里～的。He was in a state of mental confusion.

【乱真】 luànzhēn ❶〈动〉(of fakes) look genuine: 他画的蝴蝶几乎可以～。The butterflies he painted/drew can pass for real. ‖ 这副画虽然是仿制品，但可以～。Though this painting is an imitation, it looks genuine. ⇨以假～ ❷〈形〉[物理] spurious: ～放电/振荡 spurious discharge/oscillation ‖ ～脉冲 spurious pulse

【乱子】 luànzi 〈名〉disturbance; trouble; disorder: 出～ go wrong; get into trouble ‖ 闹～ create disturbance; cause/make trouble ‖ ～越闹越大了。The trouble is getting worse. ‖ 别再添～了。Don't add to the confusion/trouble any more. ‖ 这事弄不好，会出～。If it is not handled properly, trouble is likely to occur.

【乱作一团】 luànzuòyītuán 〈熟〉in great disorder; in complete/utter confusion; in frantic turmoil; in utter/total chaos: 断电之后全城～。After the power failure the city was in utter chaos. ‖ 没有规则，人们的生活就会～。Without rules, people would live in a state of chaos. ‖ 他的心里～。His mind was in a turmoil/tumult.

lüě

掠 lüě 〈动〉〈方〉grab; take up: ～起棍子就打人 take up/grab a stick and strike at sb ‖ 谁把我放在外面的脸盆～去了? Who has made/gone off with the basin that I put outside?
⇨lüè

lüè

掠 lüè 〈动〉❶ rob; plunder; pillage; loot; sack: ⇨～夺; 掳～; 抢～ ❷ sweep/fleet past/over/across; brush past/by; skim over; graze: 一～而过 fleet past ‖ 飞机冲向天空，机翼～过树梢。The plane swept up, its wing grazing the treetops. ‖ 探照灯～过夜空。The searchlights swept the night sky. ‖ 一个念头～过脑海。An idea flashed/flickered across the mind. ‖ 一群野鸭～过水面。A flock of wild ducks skimmed over the water. ‖ 一丝微笑～过她的嘴角。A faint smile flickered across her lips. ❸〈书〉beat (with a stick or whip): ⇨拷～
⇨lüě

【掠地飞行】 lüèdì fēixíng 〈名〉minimum-altitude/treetop flight; hedgehopping

【掠夺】 lüèduó 〈动〉plunder; rob; pillage; ransack; despoil; loot: ～领土 seize territory by force ‖ ～财富 plunder wealth ‖ ～城市 plunder/ransack/despoil a city ‖ ～土地 rob sb of his land ‖ ～资源 plunder resources ‖ ～艺术珍品 loot art treasures ‖ ～成性 be plunderous; be predatory by nature ‖ ～一空 plunder everything ‖ ～性价格 predatory price ‖ ～性开采 predatory exploitation ‖ ～性倾销 predatory dumping ‖ 野蛮地～ barbarously plunder

【～者】 lüèduózhě 〈名〉plunderer; looter

【掠夺婚】 lüèduóhūn 〈名〉marriage by capture

【掠美】 lüèměi 〈动〉claim credit due to others; claim credit for sth: 是她的高见，我可不敢～。It was her idea. I can't claim credit for it.

【掠取】 lüèqǔ 〈动〉seize; rob; plunder: ～财物 plunder for loot ‖ ～资源 plunder resources

【掠人之美】 lüèrénzhīměi = 掠美 lüèměi

【掠视】 lüèshì 〈动〉(of one's eyes or glance) sweep: 他向室内～一周。His eyes swept the room.

【掠水飞行】 lüèshuǐ fēixíng 〈动〉wave-hopping

【掠影】 lüèyǐng 〈名〉glimpses [often used in titles]: 北京～ glimpses of Beijing ⇨浮光～

略[1] lüè 〈动〉capture; seize; plunder: ⇨攻城～地; 侵～

略[2] lüè 〈名〉plan; scheme; strategy: ⇨策～; 胆～

略[3] lüè ❶〈名〉summary; outline; brief account: ⇨概～; 要～ ❷〈形〉brief; sketchy: ⇨～图; 简～ ❸〈动〉omit; delete; leave out: ～去不提 make no mention of ‖ ～去细节 leave out the details ‖ ～去一个段落 delete a paragraph ⇨从～; 忽～; 省～ ❹〈副〉slightly; somewhat; a little: ～表寸心 just to show my appreciation; as a small token of good will ‖ ～读 skim ‖ ～加修改 make slight changes; edit lightly ‖ ～述经过 give a brief account; relate briefly how it happened ‖ ～有出入 vary slightly; there's a slight discrepancy (between) ‖ ～有改进 be a bit better; have made only slight improvement ‖ ～有所闻 have heard a little about the matter ‖ 请～等片刻。Please wait a moment/little while. ‖ 他讲英语～带口音。He speaks English with a slight accent. ⇨～微

【略称】 lüèchēng 〈名〉abbreviation; shortened form (of a name): 陕西省～为陕。Shaanxi Province is called Shaan for short.

【略见一斑】 lüèjiàn-yībān 〈熟〉catch a glimpse of; get a rough idea of

【略略】 lüèlüè 〈副〉slightly; briefly; a little/bit: ～谈一下问题 touch (up)on a question; talk briefly about a question ‖ 你能把收音机～关小一点吗? Could you turn the radio down a bit, please? ‖ 他听到这个消息～有些失望。He was a little bit disappointed at the news.

【略胜一筹】 lüèshèng-yīchóu 〈熟〉be a notch/cut above; be slightly better than; be one-up on sb: 你的译文比他的～。Your version is a cut above his. ‖ 他赢了两项奖，我比他～，赢了三项奖。He won two prizes; I went him one better and got three.

【略识之无】 lüèshí-zhīwú 〈熟〉know only a few simple characters

【略图】 lüètú 〈名〉sketch (map): 画～ draw a rough sketch

【略微】 lüèwēi 〈副〉slightly; a little/bit; somewhat: ～有点感冒 have a slight cold; have a touch of flu ‖ 感觉～好一点 feel a bit better; be slightly better ‖ 计划～有些变化。There's been a slight change of the plan. ‖ 价格比我预料的～高一些。The price is a bit higher than expected. ‖ 他比别人年纪～大一些。He is slightly older than the others. ‖ 我对自己的考试成绩～有些失望。I was a little bit disappointed with my test results.

【略为】 lüèwéi 〈副〉slightly; a little/bit; somewhat: ～增加 increase slightly ‖ 他感觉～好了些。He felt a bit better.

【略逊一筹】 lüèxùn-yīchóu 〈熟〉be a notch/cut below; be slightly inferior: 她比他在技巧和经验方面～。She was slightly inferior to him in terms of skill and experience.

【略语】 lüèyǔ 〈名〉abbreviation; shortening

【略知一二】 lüèzhī-yī'èr 〈熟〉have only a smattering knowledge of; know only a little about; smatter; have a rough idea of: 他对德语～。He knows a smattering of German.

锊 lüè 〈量〉*lue* [ancient unit of weight, about 6 *liang*]

lūn

抡 lūn 〈动〉❶ brandish; swing; wield: ～大锤 swing a sledgehammer ‖ ～刀 brandish a sword ‖ ～起球棒 wield a baseball bat ‖ ～枪使棒 swing spears and sticks ‖ ～起拳头就打 swing one's fist and strike/hit (at sb) ‖ 他～起枪托，把我打倒在地。He swung his rifle butt and knocked me down. ❷ squander; spend freely: 他把家产都～光了。He squandered all the family fortune. ❸〈方〉scold; dress down; criticize severely: ～一顿 give sb a tongue-lashing/dressing-down
⇨lún

lún

仑 lún ❶〈名〉〈书〉logical sequence; coherence ❷ → 昆仑

Kūnlún

伦 lún ❶〈动〉match; peer: ⇨不～不类; 绝～ ❷〈名〉human relationships (esp as conceived by feudal ethics); ethics: ⇨～常; 人～; 天～ ❸〈名〉logical sequence; order: ⇨～次

【伦巴】 lúnbā 〈名〉rumba [a dance of Latin style]

【伦比】 lúnbǐ 〈动〉〈书〉rival; equal; match; peer: 史无～ be unrivalled/unequalled/peerless/matchless in history ⇨无与～

【伦常】 lúncháng 〈名〉feudal order of importance or seniority in human relationships: ～之道 normal human relationships

【伦次】 lúncì 〈名〉logical sequence; coherence: ⇨语无～

【伦敦】 Lúndūn 〈名〉London [capital of UK]

〖～股票交易所〗 Lúndūn Gǔpiào Jiāoyìsuǒ 〈名〉London Stock Exchange

【伦理】 lúnlǐ 〈名〉ethics; moral principles: 人生活在社会集体中,自然会形成一系列的～观念。As man lives in the social collective, a series of concepts of ethics have naturally come into being.

〖～学〗 lúnlǐxué 〈名〉ethics

【伦琴】 lúnqín 〈名〉[物理] roentgen

〖～射线〗 lúnqín shèxiàn 〈名〉[物理] röntgen/roentgen rays

论 Lún 〈名〉〈简称〉*The Analects of Confucius*; *The Analects*: 上/下～ *The Analects*: *Part One*/*Two* ⇨～语
⇨lùn

【论语】 Lúnyǔ 〈名〉*The Analects of Confucius*; *The Analects*

抡 lún 〈动〉〈书〉select; choose
⇨lūn

【抡才】 lúncái 〈动〉select men of ability

【抡材】 lúncái ＝ 抡才 lúncái

囵 lún → 囫囵 húlún

沦 lún 〈动〉❶ sink; submerge; go under water: ～于海底 sink to the bottom of the sea ⇨～没; 沉～ ❷ sink into an undesirable situation; be reduced to; degenerate: ～为废墟 fall into ruins ‖ ～为殖民地 be reduced to the status of a colony ‖ ～于敌手 fall into enemy hands ‖ 被迫～为娼妓 be forced into prostitution ‖ 他已～为乞丐。He had come down to begging. ⇨～落; ～陷 ❸ be lost/ruined; perish: ⇨～丧; ～亡

【沦肌浃髓】 lúnjī-jiāsuǐ 〈熟〉penetrate to the marrow—deeply impress; engrave on the memory/mind; print on the mind

【沦落】 lúnluò 〈动〉❶ wander about in destitution; lead a wandering life in poverty: ～异乡 lead a wretched life far from home; be stranded in a strange land ⇨～街头 ❷〈书〉decline; fall low; come down in the world: ～为乞丐 be reduced to begging ‖ 道德～ moral depravity; decay of morals ‖ 家境～。The family fortunes declined. ❸ sink; be reduced to; degenerate: 国土～敌手。The territory fell into enemy hands. ⇨～风尘

〖～风尘〗 lúnluò-fēngchén 〈熟〉be driven to prostitution; degenerate into prostitution; be forced to prostitute oneself: 是什么骇人的境况逼得这些姑娘～? What terrible conditions forced these young girls to go on the streets?

〖～街头〗 lúnluò-jiētóu 〈熟〉be driven onto the streets—become a tramp, beggar, etc; be reduced to beggary, vagrancy, etc: ～, 乞讨为生 be thrown out on the pavement and beg for a living; end up begging in the streets; be reduced to begging on the streets

【沦灭】 lúnmiè 〈动〉be ruined/destroyed

【沦没】 lúnmò 〈动〉〈书〉❶ sink and disappear; submerge ❷ (of people) die

【沦殁】 lúnmò ＝ 沦没② lúnmò

【沦丧】 lúnsàng 〈动〉be lost/ruined; decay: 道德～ decay of morals; moral depravity ‖ 国土～ lost territory

【沦亡】 lúnwáng 〈动〉❶ (of a country) be annexed/subjugated; perish ❷ decay; fall low; be lost: 道德～ decay of morals; moral depravity

【沦陷】 lúnxiàn 〈动〉❶ (of territory) be occupied by the enemy; fall into enemy hands: 守军撤退,城市～。After the defending troops retreated, the city fell into the enemy hands. ⇨～区 ❷〈书〉submerge; flood; inundate; drown

〖～区〗 lúnxiànqū 〈名〉enemy-occupied area

纶 lún 〈名〉❶〈书〉black silk ribbon ❷〈书〉silk fishing line: 垂～ angle for fish; go fishing ❸ synthetic fibre: ⇨涤～
⇨guān

【纶音】 lúnyīn 〈名〉〈书〉imperial edict/decree

轮 lún ❶〈名〉wheel: 备用～ fifth wheel; spare wheel ‖ 前/后～ front/rear wheel ‖ 自行车～ bicycle wheel ‖ 十～大卡车 ten-wheel truck ‖四～马车 four-wheeled carriage ⇨～胎; 车～; 齿～; 滑～ ❷〈动〉take turns: ～到她了。Her turn came. ‖ 清扫工作, 一人～一天。Each one will be on duty for one day to do the cleaning. ‖ ～到我了。It is my turn. ⇨～班; ～流; ～休 ❸〈名〉wheel-shaped object; disc; disk; ring: 光～ halo ⇨耳～; 年～ ❹〈名〉steamboat; steamer: ⇨～船; 渡～; 货～ ❺〈量〉a) [for the sun, the moon, etc]: 一～红日 a red sun ‖ 一～明月 a bright moon b) round: 第一～辩论 the first round of debate ‖ 新一～谈判 a new round of talks ‖ 新一～增长 a new cycle of growth ‖ 比赛第一～他就把对手打倒了。He knocked down his opponent in the first round of the match. ❻〈名〉a cycle of twelve years: 我比他大一～。I am twelve years older than he (is). / I am twelve years his senior.

【轮班】 lúnbān 〈动〉take turns; rotate; do sth in relays/shifts: ～看护病人 take turns tending the sick; attend to the sick in rotation ‖ ～值勤 rotate duties ‖ 二十四小时～工作 work in relays/shifts all around the clock

〖～制〗 lúnbānzhì 〈名〉rotation/relay system

【轮拨儿】 lúnbōr 〈动〉〈口〉take turns; rotate; do sth in relays/shifts: ～守夜 take turns keeping watch at night ‖ 一批批人～工作。Groups of men worked in relays/shifts.

【轮埠】 lúnbù 〈名〉dock; wharf

【轮唱】 lúnchàng ❶〈名〉[音乐] round; troll ❷〈动〉troll

〖～曲〗 lúnchàngqǔ 〈名〉troll

【轮齿】 lúnchǐ 〈名〉teeth of a cogwheel

【轮虫】 lúnchóng 〈名〉[动物] wheel animalcule; rotifer

【轮船】 lúnchuán 〈名〉steamer; steamboat; steamship: 乘～ take a steamer ‖ 登上～ board a steamer; go aboard a steamer ‖ 装/卸～ load/unload a steamer ‖ 租～ charter a steamer ‖ ～靠岸/出海 a steamer puts in/out ‖ 远洋～ ocean-going steamer ‖ 这艘～在波涛汹涌的大海上颠簸摇晃。The steamer pitched/heaved and rolled in the rough sea.

【轮次】 lúncì ❶〈副〉alternately; by turns; in turn; in rotation: ～入内 enter in turn ‖ 你们不能同时发言,得～来。You should not talk all at the same time; you should take turns. ‖ 学生们～回答老师的问题。The students answered the teacher's questions in turns. ❷〈名〉number of turns or rounds

【轮带】 lúndài 〈名〉〈通称〉tyre

【轮渡】 lúndù ❶〈名〉(steam) ferry: 乘～ travel by ferry ‖ 火车/汽车～ car/train ferry ❷〈动〉ferry: 把货物～过江 ferry goods across the river ‖ 提供～服务 provide ferry service

【轮番】 lúnfān 〈副〉alternately; by turns; in turn; in rotation: ～轰炸 bomb in waves ‖ ～攻击 attack by turns; make rounds of attacks ‖ 双方军备竞赛～升级 spiralling escalation of the arms race between the two sides

【轮辐】 lúnfú 〈名〉spoke

【轮岗】 lúngǎng 〈动〉❶ take turns at standing guard ❷ rotate posts/jobs: 领导干部要定期～。Leaders must rotate their posts regularly.

【轮耕】 lúngēng 〈名〉shifting cultivation

【轮箍】 lúngū 〈名〉tyre

【轮毂】 lúngǔ 〈名〉(wheel) hub; (wheel) boss; nave

【轮换】 lúnhuàn 〈动〉take turns; rotate: ～办公人员 rotate men in office ‖ ～工作 rotate jobs ‖ ～休假 take holidays by turns; stagger holidays; rotate days off ‖ 定期～ take turns with fixed interval

【轮回】 lúnhuí ❶〈名〉[佛教] samsara; transmigration ❷〈动〉rotate; alternate: 四季～。The seasons rotate. / The seasons follow each other in rotation.

【轮机】 lúnjī 〈名〉❶〈简称〉turbine: 冲压空气～ ram-air turbine ‖ 燃气～ combustion gas turbine ❷ motorship engine; engine

〖～室〗 lúnjīshì 〈名〉engine room

〖～员〗 lúnjīyuán 〈名〉engineer

〖～长〗 lúnjīzhǎng 〈名〉chief engineer

【轮奸】 lúnjiān 〈动〉gang-rape
【轮距】 lúnjù 〈名〉tread; track
【轮空】 lúnkōng 〈动〉[体育] bye: 他第一轮～。He drew a bye in the first round. / He drew a first-round bye.
【轮廓】 lúnkuò 〈名〉❶ outline; contour; rough sketch: ～清晰 clear outline; clear-cut contour ‖ 面部～ outline/shape of a face ‖ 先勾勒个～,再画上细节 *draw/sketch an outline before filling in* the details ‖ 黎明的天空下显现出大山的～。The silhouette of the great mountain could be seen against the dawn sky. ❷ general/rough idea: 这件事我只知道一些～。I've only had a rough idea *about the matter.*
【轮流】 lúnliú 〈动〉alternately; by turns; in turn; in rotation: ～干活 do the work by turns ‖ ～值班 take turns to be on duty; be on duty by turns ‖ ～作东 be the host by turns ‖ ～坐庄 be the banker by turns; 〈喻〉*rule in turn* ‖ ～工作的制度 *system of job* rotation ‖ 两队～站岗。The two teams took turns at standing guard. ‖ 他们～对他进行审讯。They kept cross-examining him in relays. ‖ 她和妹妹～做家务。She and her sister alternate in doing the household chores. ‖ 我和舍友～使用一台电脑。I take turns with my roommate at the same computer. ‖ 主席由委员会的成员每年～担任。The chairmanship rotates annually among members of the committee.
【轮牧】 lúnmù 〈名〉rotation grazing
【轮盘赌】 lúnpándǔ 〈名〉roulette [a gambling game]
【轮批】 lúnpī 〈动〉take turns in batches; do in/by batches
【轮生】 lúnshēng 〈形〉[植物] verticillate: ～花/叶 verticillate flowers/leaves
【轮式】 lúnshì 〈形〉wheeled
〖～推土机〗 lúnshì tuītǔjī 〈名〉wheeled bulldozer
〖～拖拉机〗 lúnshì tuōlājī 〈名〉*wheeled tractor*
【轮胎】 lúntāi 〈名〉tyre: 一个/只～ a tyre ‖ 安装～ tyre a wheel ‖ 给～充气 get a tyre blown up; pump up a tyre ‖ 给～放气 deflate a tyre ‖ 划破～ rip a tyre ‖ ～爆了 have a blowout/The tyre bursts. ‖ ～瘪了/漏气 have a flat tyre ‖ ～成型机 tyre building machine ‖ ～承载能力 tyre capacity ‖ 备用～ spare tyre ‖ 翻新～ retreaded tyre ‖ 防滑～ antiskid/nonskid tyre ‖ 全天候～ all season tyre ‖ 双层～ two-ply tyre ‖ 越野～ cross-country tyre
〖～防滑链〗 lúntāi fánghuáliàn 〈名〉tyre chain
〖～帘子线〗 lúntāi liánzixiàn 〈名〉tyre cord
〖～压力计〗 lúntāi yālìjì 〈名〉tyre pressure gauge
【轮替】 lúntì 〈动〉take turns; rotate: 四季～。The seasons rotate. / The seasons follow each other in rotation.
【轮辋】 lúnwǎng 〈名〉rim (of a wheel)
【轮休】 lúnxiū 〈动〉❶ (of land) lie fallow in rotation ❷ take *holidays by turns; stagger holidays; rotate days off*
【轮训】 lúnxùn 〈动〉train by turns: 干部～ train the cadres on a rotating basis; the cadres receive training in turn
〖～班〗 lúnxùnbān 〈名〉class where participants are trained on *a rotating basis; rotational training course*
【轮养】 lúnyǎng 〈动〉[渔业] keep various species of fish in rotation in the same fishpond
【轮椅】 lúnyǐ 〈名〉wheelchair: 一只～ a wheelchair ‖ 推～ push a wheelchair ‖ 坐～ *sit in a wheelchair* ‖ 机动～ *motorized wheelchair*
【轮栽】 lúnzāi ＝ 轮作 lúnzuò
【轮闸】 lúnzhá 〈名〉hub brake
【轮值】 lúnzhí 〈动〉be on duty by turns; take turns to be on duty: ～夜班 work on the night shift in turn ‖ 快到我～了。My turn for duty is drawing near. ‖ 每人必须～一天。Each person must be on duty by turns for a day.
〖～主席〗 lúnzhí zhǔxí 〈名〉rotating chairman; rotating chairmanship: 担任～ hold/assume the rotating chairmanship; take up the rotating chairmanship ‖ 推行～制 introduce the rotating chairmanship ‖ 联合国安理会～ the rotating chairmanship of the UN Security Council
【轮种】 lúnzhòng ＝ 轮作 lúnzuò
【轮轴】 lúnzhóu 〈名〉❶ [物理] wheel and axle ❷ wheel axle
【轮转】 lúnzhuàn 〈动〉❶ rotate: 四季～。The seasons rotate. / The seasons follow each other in rotation. ❷ 〈方〉take turns; do sth by turns: ～着值夜班 work on the night shift in turn ‖ 三姐妹～着照顾生病的父亲。The three sisters took turns at looking *after their sick father.*
〖～印刷机〗 lúnzhuàn yìnshuājī 〈名〉rotary press
【轮子】 lúnzi 〈名〉wheel: 一个/只～ a wheel ‖ 安装～ install a wheel ‖ 转动～ turn/spin a wheel ‖ ～旋转。The wheel goes round. / The wheel spins.
【轮作】 lúnzuò 〈动〉rotate crops: ～庄稼 rotate crops ‖ 粮棉～ alternate cereal crops and cotton ‖ 建立农作物～制 establish crop rotations ‖ 农民通常实行～。Farmers usually alternate/rotate *their crops.* ‖ 在这块地里～不同作物。The *field was planted with* different crops in rotation.

lǔn

𡒄 lǔn 〈名〉〈方〉earth ridge in a field

lùn

论 lùn ❶ 〈动〉discuss; talk about; discourse: ⇨～文; 辩～; 议～ ❷ 〈动〉decide on; determine: 按质～价 determine the price according to the quality ‖ 迟到 15 分钟以上按旷课～。Being late for 15 minutes and above is regarded as absence. ⇨～处; ～功行赏; ～罪 ❸ 〈介〉by; according to: ～斤卖 sell by the *jin* ‖ ～交情 in terms of friendship; as far as friendship is concerned ‖ ～小时/日给钱 pay by the hour/day ‖ 出租汽车～公里收费。The taxi charges by the kilometre. ❹ 〈动〉mention; regard; consider: ⇨品头～足; 一概而～ ❺ 〈名〉view; opinion; statement; speech: ⇨公～; 谬～; 社～; 绪～ ❻ 〈名〉theory; doctrine: 辨证唯物～ dialectical materialism ⇨进化～; 相对～ ❼ 〈名〉treatise; essay; dissertation [usu used in titles]: 《实践～》*On Practice* ‖ 《资本～》*Capital*
⇨Lún
【论辩】 lùnbiàn 〈动〉argue; debate: ～问题 argue a question ‖ ～激烈 heated argument/debate ‖ ～有力 strong argument ‖ 他～得头头是道。He argued convincingly.
【论处】 lùnchǔ 〈动〉punish; decide on sb's punishment: 按违反纪律～ be punished for a breach of discipline ‖ 从轻～ punish leniently; be lenient in meting out punishment ‖ 依法～ punish according to the law; deal with in accordance with the law
【论敌】 lùndí 〈名〉*adversary; one's opponent in a debate*
【论点】 lùndiǎn 〈名〉argument; thesis; point: 驳斥～ refute/confute/rebut an argument; refute a thesis ‖ 阐明～ illustrate/expound a point; illuminate/illustrate an argument ‖ 检验～ test *a thesis* ‖ 接受～ *accept an argument* ‖ 强调～ *emphasize/stress/* underscore/accentuate a point ‖ 提出～ put forward an argument; state/present/offer/advance an argument; advance/propose a thesis; bring up a point; make/raise a point ‖ 证明～ *prove an argument* ‖ 支持～ *support sb's argument* ‖ ～鲜明 clear-cut argument ‖ 中心～ central argument ‖ 毫无依据的～ groundless argument ‖ 有力的～ strong argument ‖ 正确的～ valid/sound argument ‖ 他把～阐述得很透彻。He argued his thesis well. ‖ 我认为该～站不住脚。I don't *think the argument will* hold. ‖ 这篇文章把我想说明的～讲得很透彻。This article drives/presses/hammers home the point I am going to make.
【论调】 lùndiào 〈名〉〈贬〉argument; view: 悲观的～ pessimistic view ‖ 错误的～ erroneous view ‖ 他这种盲目乐观的～只会起消极作用。His unrealistically optimistic view will only play a negative role. ‖ 这种～是荒谬的。Such arguments are absurd.
【论断】 lùnduàn ❶ 〈动〉infer; judge: 大胆～ daringly infer ❷ 〈名〉inference; judgement; *thesis; conclusion*: 得出～ arrive at an inference ‖ 作出～ draw/make an inference (from) ‖ 必然的～ natural inference ‖ 科学～ scientific thesis ‖ 站不住脚的～ invalid inference
【论功行赏】 lùngōng-xíngshǎng 〈熟〉reward/award people according to their contributions; base the reward on the contribution; dispense rewards/honours according to merits: 战斗取得胜利后,将军～。Having won the battle, *the general awarded his* soldiers according to their contributions.
【论据】 lùnjù 〈名〉grounds of argument; grounds; argument: 提出～ put forward an argument; advance/offer/present an argument ‖ ～不足 insufficient/inadequate grounds ‖ ～充足 *sufficient* grounds ‖ 令人信服的～ convincing argument ‖ 有力的～ strong/

forceful argument ‖ 你要拿出～来，才能说服大家。You will not be able to persuade others unless you bring forth your argument.
【论理】 lùnlǐ ❶〈动〉reason (with sb)：跟他这样一个抱有偏见的人～真难。How difficult it is to reason with such a prejudiced man like him. ❷〈连〉normally；as things should be：～他早该退休了。He should have retired long ago. ❸〈名〉logic：合乎～ be logical；stand to reason
〖～学〗 lùnlǐxué 〈旧〉＝ 逻辑学 luójixué
【论列】 lùnliè 〈动〉discuss point by point
【论难】 lùnnàn 〈动〉argue；wrangle；debate
【论述】 lùnshù 〈动〉discuss；expound；elaborate：～精辟 brilliant exposition ‖ 这三点分别在以下三章中加以～。The three points will be talked over in the following three chapters respectively.
【论说】 lùnshuō ❶〈名〉exposition and argumentation：⇨～文 ❷〈连〉normally；as things should be：～他该来了，不知怎么到现在还没见人。Normally he should have been here. I wonder why he hasn't turned up yet.
〖～文〗 lùnshuōwén 〈名〉argumentative writing；argumentation：一篇～ a piece of argumentation
【论坛】 lùntán 〈名〉forum；tribune：听众～ listeners' forum ‖ 提供一个可以自由发表看法的～ provide a forum for people to air their views freely
〖～报〗 Lùntánbào 〈名〉*Tribune* [UK]：先驱～ *Herald Tribune* [US]
【论题】 lùntí 〈名〉❶[逻辑] proposition ❷ subject/topic for discussion：～选得好 well-chosen subject for discussion
【论文】 lùnwén 〈名〉thesis；dissertation；treatise；paper：一篇～ a thesis/dissertation/treatise/paper ‖ 发表～ publish/deliver a paper ‖ 起草～ draw up a dissertation ‖ 提交～ present/submit a thesis/dissertation；deliver/offer/present/give a paper ‖ 写～ write a thesis (on/about/in)；write a treatise (on/upon)；write/compose a dissertation (on/upon)；write/do a paper (on) ‖ 宣读～ read one's paper ‖ 准备～ prepare a paper ‖ 毕业～ graduation thesis ‖ 博士～ (doctoral/Doctor's) dissertation；doctoral thesis；thesis for the doctorate ‖ 电气工程～ thesis in electrical engineering ‖ 科学～ scientific treatise/paper ‖ 技术～ technical treatise ‖ 社会学～ dissertation/treatise on sociology ‖ 硕士～ Master's thesis ‖ 学期～ term paper ‖ 学术～ academic thesis/paper；learned/scholarly dissertation ‖ 研究～ research paper ‖ 有争议的～ controversial treatise ‖ 老师要求学生在期末交～。The teacher asked the students to hand in their papers by the end of the semester. ‖ 这篇～很有学术价值。This paper is of great academic value.
〖～答辩〗 lùnwén dábiàn 〈名〉oral defence of one's thesis/dissertation；thesis defence：我下周就要～了。I am going to defend *my thesis next week*.
【论战】 lùnzhàn 〈动〉have a debate/polemic：一场～ a debate/polemic ‖ 结束～ conclude/close a debate ‖ 进行～ have/hold a debate；be engaged in a polemic (on) ‖ 引起～ arouse/cause/evoke controversy ‖ 展开～ launch a debate ‖ 公开～ open/public debate；open polemic ‖ 激烈的～ fierce/violent/sharp/bitter debate ‖ 画家与评论家之间的～ disputation between painters and critics ‖ 一场～正在进行。A debate was going on. / A debate was being conducted. ‖ 这话题引发了一场～。The topic provoked a debate.
【论争】 lùnzhēng 〈动〉debate；argue：～的焦点 point at issue；point in controversy
【论证】 lùnzhèng ❶〈名〉[逻辑] demonstration；proof ❷〈动〉expound and prove：～这一论点是错误的并不是不可能。It is not impossible to prove the argument is wrong. ❸〈名〉grounds of argument；argument：有力的～ forcible/strong argument ‖ 合乎逻辑的～ logical argument ‖ 无可辩驳的～ indisputable/irrefutable argument
【论著】 lùnzhù 〈名〉treatise；work；book：出版一部～ publish a work/book
【论资排辈】 lùnzī-páibèi 〈熟〉decide rank and treatment according to seniority；arrange in order of seniority；give top priority to seniority in an arrangement
【论罪】 lùnzuì 〈动〉decide on the nature of the crime：以过失杀人～ be found guilty of manslaughter

luō

捋 luō 〈动〉rub one's palm along (sth long)：～起袖子 push/roll up one's sleeves ‖ ～树叶 strip a tree of its leaves
⇨lǚ
【捋胳膊】 luō gēbo 〈动〉roll/push up one's sleeves and show the arm—be ready to act
【捋虎须】 luō hǔxū 〈动〉stroke a tiger's whiskers—run a great risk；do sth very daring

啰 luō → 啰唆 luōsuo
⇨luó；luo
【啰唆】 luōsuo 〈形〉❶ long-winded；garrulous；prolix；wordy：说话～的人 repetitious/long-winded speaker ‖ 别不停地～。Don't chatter on and on. ‖ 你究竟在～些什么？What on earth are you gabbling about? ‖ 他～了半天，也没说明白。He prattled for hours and still left it unexplained. ‖ 我再～几句。Let me just say another word or two. ❷ troublesome；overelaborate；inconvenient：我成天干的尽是些～事儿。I have been engaged in trivialities all day long. ‖ 这手续太～。The procedure is too troublesome. / It's rather troublesome to go through all these formalities.
【啰嗦】 luōsuo ＝ 啰唆 luōsuo

落 luō → 大大落落 dàda-luōluō
⇨là；lào；luò

luó

罗[1] luó ❶〈名〉net for catching birds：⇨～网；天～地网 ❷〈动〉catch birds with a net：⇨门可～雀 ❸〈动〉collect；gather together：⇨～致；包～万象；网～ ❹〈名〉silk gauze：⇨绫～绸缎 ❺〈名〉sieve；sifter：粗～ coarse sieve ‖ 细～ fine sieve；close-meshed sieve ‖ 再过一次～，粉就更细了。Sifted once more, the flour will be finer. ❻〈动〉sieve；sift：～面粉 sift flour；shake flour through a sieve ‖ 面磨好后至少要～一遍。The ground flour must be sieved once at least. ❼〈动〉display；spread out：⇨～列；星～棋布

罗[2] luó 〈量〉twelve dozen；gross
【罗安达】 Luó'āndá 〈名〉Luanda [capital of Angola]
【罗拜】 luóbài 〈动〉〈书〉(of a group of people) surround and kneel before
【罗布】 luóbù 〈动〉spread out (over a large area)；scatter (over a place)
【罗布麻】 luóbùmá 〈名〉[植物] bluish dogbane
【罗布泊】 Luóbùpō 〈名〉Lop Nor [in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region]
【罗刹】 luóchà 〈名〉[佛教] rakshas；rakshasa [a demon in Hindu mythology]
【罗得西亚】 Luódéxīyà 〈名〉Rhodesia [now the Republic of Zimbabwe]
【罗浮宫】 Luófúgōng ＝ 卢浮宫 Lúfúgōng
【罗锅】 luóguō ❶〈动〉hump/hunch one's back；be humpbacked/hunchbacked：这两个人都有点～儿。The two were both a bit humpbacked. ‖ 他痛得～着腰站在那里。He stood there hunched with pain. ❷〈名〉(of a person) hunchback；humpback：他是个～儿。He is a hunchback/humpback. ❸〈名〉arch：⇨～桥
〖～桥〗 luóguōqiáo 〈名〉arch/humpback bridge
〖～子〗 luóguōzi ＝ 罗锅② luóguō
【罗汉】 luóhàn 〈名〉[佛教] arhat；arahat
【罗汉病】 luóhànbìng 〈名〉〈方〉schistosomiasis；snail fever
【罗汉豆】 luóhàndòu 〈名〉〈方〉broad bean
【罗汉果】 luóhànguǒ 〈名〉[植物] mangosteen
【罗汉松】 luóhànsōng 〈名〉[植物] yew podocarpus
【罗经】 luójīng 〈名〉compass：磁～ magnetic compass ‖ 电～ gyrocompass ‖ 航海～ mariner's compass

【罗掘】 luójué 〈动〉〈书〉 net birds and dig rats for food (in a besieged city when there is no food)—❶ contrive ways and means to live when in straits ❷ make every effort to scrape up money; try every means to obtain money
〖～俱穷〗 luójué-jùqióng 〈熟〉 all sources of money and material exhausted
〖～一空〗 luójué-yīkōng 〈熟〉 all the property being ransacked
【罗口】 luókǒu 〈名〉 rib cuff/collar; rib top (of socks)
【罗拉】 luólā 〈名〉 ❶ [机械] roller ❷ roller on a loom
【罗勒】 luólè 〈名〉 [植物] sweet basil
【罗列】 luóliè 〈动〉 ❶ spread/set out; display: 手工艺品～在展厅的中央。The handicrafts are set out in the centre of the exhibition hall. ❷ enumerate; list: ～理由 list/enumerate reasons ‖ 不能只是～现象,必须加以分析。We must make an analysis of the *phenomena rather than merely list them.*
【罗马】 Luómǎ 〈名〉 Rome [capital of Italy]: ～历 Roman calendar ‖ ～式建筑 Roman architecture ‖ ～非一日建成。Rome was not built in a day. ‖ 条条大路通～。All roads lead to Rome.
〖～帝国〗 Luómǎ Dìguó 〈名〉 [历史] Roman Empire
〖～法〗 Luómǎfǎ 〈名〉 [法律] Roman law
〖～公教〗 Luómǎ Gōngjiào = 天主教 Tiānzhǔjiào
〖～教廷〗 Luómǎ Jiàotíng 〈名〉 Roman Curia; the Holy See: ～敕令 Vatican edict
〖～人〗 Luómǎrén 〈名〉 Roman
〖～数字〗 Luómǎ shùzì 〈名〉 Roman numerals/figures
〖～天主教〗 Luómǎ Tiānzhǔjiào 〈名〉 Roman Catholic Church
〖～语族〗 Luómǎ yǔzú 〈名〉 [语言] Romance languages; Roman group of languages: 法语、意大利语、西班牙语均属于～。French, Italian and Spanish are some of the Romance languages.
〖～字母〗 Luómǎ zìmǔ = 拉丁字母 Lādīng zìmǔ
【罗马尼亚】 Luómǎníyà 〈名〉 Romania
〖～人〗 Luómǎníyàrén 〈名〉 Romanian
〖～语〗 Luómǎníyàyǔ 〈名〉 Romanian (language)
【罗曼蒂克】 luómàndìkè 〈形〉 romantic: ～的爱情故事 romantic love story
【罗曼史】 luómànshǐ = 罗曼司 luómànsī
【罗曼司】 luómànsī 〈名〉 romance; romantic love story
【罗盘】 luópán 〈名〉 compass: 看～ read a compass ‖ ～方位 compass bearing ‖ ～航向 compass heading/course ‖ ～偏差 *compass deviation* ‖ ～调整 *compass adjustment* ‖ ～误差 compass error ‖ 标准～ standard compass ‖ 磁～ magnetic compass ‖ 电～ gyrocompass ‖ 航海～ mariner's compass ‖ 航空～ aircraft compass ‖ 陆用～ landing compass ‖ 天文～ celestial compass ‖ 无线电～ wireless radio compass
〖～定位器〗 luópán dìngwèiqì 〈名〉 [航空] [航海] compass locator
〖～校正器〗 luópán jiàozhèngqì 〈名〉 [航空] [航海] compass corrector
【罗圈】 luóquān 〈名〉 frame of a sieve; sieve frame
〖～儿揖〗 luóquānryī 〈名〉 bows made (with one's hands clasped) to the people on all sides
〖～腿〗 luóquāntuǐ 〈名〉 bowlegs; bandy legs: 他是个～。He is bow-legged/bandy-legged. / He has bowlegs.
〖～椅〗 luóquānyǐ 〈名〉 easy chair
【罗雀掘鼠】 luóquè-juéshǔ 〈熟〉 net birds and dig rats for food (in a besieged city when there is no food)—❶ contrive ways and means to live when in straits ❷ make every effort to scrape up money
【罗裙】 luóqún 〈名〉 silk skirt
【罗扇】 luóshàn 〈名〉 silk gauze fan
【罗宋汤】 luósòngtāng 〈名〉 Russian beef soup; borscht; borsch
【罗网】 luówǎng 〈名〉 net; snare: 布下/设下～ lay/spread/set/make a snare; set a trap ‖ 撒下～ spread the net ‖ 逃脱警察布下的～ *escape the police net; escape the mesh of the police* ‖ 兔子的脚被～扣住了。The rabbit's foot was caught in a snare. ⇨自投～
【罗望子】 luówàngzi 〈名〉 [植物] tamarind
【罗帷】 luówéi 〈名〉 gauze curtain
【罗纹】 luówén = 螺纹① luówén
〖～机〗 luówénjī 〈名〉 rib knitting machine; ribber
〖～鸭〗 luówényā 〈名〉 falcated teal/duck
【罗衣】 luóyī 〈名〉 garment of thin silk
【罗唣】 luózào = 啰唣 luózào
【罗织】 luózhī 〈动〉〈书〉 frame up; make a false charge against: ～诬陷 frame sb up; frame a case (against sb)
〖～罪名〗 luózhī zuìmíng 〈动〉 frame up; set up; cook up charges against; frame a case against; incriminate with false charges: 给人～是违法的。It's a violation of law to set a person up.
【罗致】 luózhì 〈动〉 search for and recruit; scout round for; en*list the services of; secure somebody in one's employment;* gather together; collect: ～熟悉外贸业务的人员 recruit personnel with skills and experience in foreign trade
〖～人才〗 luózhì réncái 〈动〉 scout round for talents; recruit talented people; enlist the services of able people; gather men of talents

觇 luó

【觇缕】 luólǚ 〈动〉〈书〉 narrate in detail

倮 luó → 偻倮 lóuluo

萝 luó ❶ 〈名〉 trailing plants: ⇨藤～ ❷ → 萝卜 luóbo

【萝卜】 luóbo 〈名〉 radish; turnip: ～丝儿 sliced radish ‖ 白～ white radish ‖ 红～ red radish ‖ 青～ green radish ‖ 圆～ round radish ‖ 拔出～带出泥 pull up the radish with the soil—capture the criminal and expose those behind the screen
〖～干儿〗 luóbogānr 〈名〉 dried radish slices
〖～裤〗 luóbokù 〈名〉 peg-top/pegtopped trousers/pants; peg tops
〖～籽〗 luóbozǐ 〈名〉 [中药] radish seed
【萝芙木】 luófúmù 〈名〉 [植物] devilpepper
【萝艻】 luólè = 罗勒 luólè
【萝藦】 luómó 〈名〉 [植物] asclepiad

啰 luó

⇨luō; luo

【啰唣】 luózào 〈动〉〈旧〉 kick up a row/racket; raise a hue and *cry; quarrel noisily*: 休要～。*Hold your racket! / Don't make so* much noise! / Stop making such a row/racket!

逻[1] luó 〈动〉 patrol; make one's rounds: ⇨～骑; ～卒; 巡～

逻[2] luó → 逻辑 luóji

【逻辑】 luóji 〈名〉 ❶ logic; reason: 不合～ be illogical ‖ 合乎～ be logical ‖ 错误/正确的～ faulty/sound logic ‖ 合～的结论/推论 logical conclusion/inference ‖ 你的～不严谨。Your logic is loose. ‖ 他讲的话合～。What he said was quite logical. ❷ objective law; logic: 研究～ study logic ‖ 运用～ apply/use logic ‖ 遵循～ follow logic ‖ 历史发展的～ logic of the development of history ‖ 生活的～ logic of life ❸ logic (as a mode of reasoning): 城里人的～ logic of city dwellers ‖ 按你那种～,我们大家都不用再干活了。*By your logic, we need not work any more.* ❹ logic (as a science of reasoning): ～分析 logical analysis ‖ 辩证～ dialectical logic ‖ 纯～ pure logic ‖ 归纳/演绎～ inductive/deductive logic ‖ 数学/符号～ mathematical/symbolic logic ‖ 形而上学～ metaphysical logic ‖ 形式～ formal logic ❺ [计算机] logic: ～操作/运算 logical operation ‖ ～常数 logical constant ‖ ～符号 logical/logic symbol ‖ ～设计 logical/logic design ‖ ～文件 logical file ‖ ～元件 *logic element* ‖ ～指令 *logical instruction*
〖～电路〗 luóji diànlù 〈名〉 [计算机] logical/logic circuit
〖～经验论〗 luóji jīngyànlùn 〈名〉 [哲学] logical empiricism: ～者 logical empiricist
〖～实证论〗 luóji shízhènglùn 〈名〉 [哲学] logical positivism: ～者 logical positivist
〖～思维〗 luóji sīwéi 〈名〉 logical thinking
〖～性〗 luójixìng 〈名〉 logic; logicality: 缺乏～ lack logic
〖～学〗 luójixué 〈名〉 logic: 学习～ study logic ‖ ～家 logician
〖～主义〗 luójizhǔyì 〈名〉 logicism
〖～主语〗 luóji zhǔyǔ 〈名〉 [语法] logical subject
【逻骑】 luóqí 〈名〉 mounted patrol
【逻卒】 luózú 〈名〉 police on patrol; patrolman

脶 luó 〈名〉〈书〉 fingerprint

【脶纹】 luówén 〈名〉〈书〉 fingerprint

猡 luó → 猪猡 zhūluó

饹 luó → 饽饹 bìluó

珂 luó → 珂㑩版 kēluóbǎn

椤 luó → 桫椤 suōluó

锣 luó 〈名〉gong：一面～ a gong ‖ 敲～ sound a gong；beat a gong ‖ 小～ little gong ‖ 破～嗓子 coarse voice like that of a broken gong ⇨云～

【锣槌】 luóchuí 〈名〉gong hammer

【锣鼓】 luógǔ 〈名〉❶ gong and drum ❷ traditional percussion instruments ❸ ensemble of such instruments with gongs and drums playing the main part

〖～喧天〗 luógǔ-xuāntiān 〈熟〉deafening sound of gongs and drums--festive scene；loud music of drums and gongs

箩 luó 〈名〉square-bottomed bamboo basket：一只～ a bamboo basket ‖ 编～ weave a bamboo basket ‖ 竹～ bamboo basket ‖ 柳条～ wicker/willow basket ⇨淘～

【箩筐】 luókuāng 〈名〉large bamboo/wicker basket

【箩筛】 luóshāi 〈名〉bamboo sieve

骡 luó 〈名〉mule：⇨驴～；马～

【骡马】 luómǎ 〈名〉mules and horses—draught animals；beasts of burden

〖～店〗 luómǎdiàn 〈名〉caravansary；caravanserai

【骡子】 luózi 〈名〉mule：～是我国北方的主要力畜。Mules are main beasts of burden in north China.

螺 luó 〈名〉❶ spiral shell；snail；conch：⇨海～；田～；鹦鹉～ ❷ whorl (in a fingerprint)：⇨～钉；～丝；～纹

【螺甸】 luódiàn ＝ 螺钿 luódiàn

【螺钿】 luódiàn 〈名〉[工美] mother-of-pearl inlay：～家具/漆器 furniture/lacquerware inlaid with mother-of-pearl

【螺钉】 luódīng 〈名〉screw：一颗/只～ a screw ‖ 紧/松～ tighten/loosen a screw ‖ 上～ fix a screw in place；drive in a screw ‖ 调节～ adjust a screw ‖ 卸～ remove a screw ‖ 粗纹/细纹～ coarse-thread/fine-thread screw ‖ 钢/木～ steel/wood screw ‖ 机器～ machine screw ‖ 紧固～ attachment screw ‖ 平头～ flat/flat-head screw ‖ 十字槽～ Phillips/cross-head screw ‖ 松动的～ loose screw ‖ 圆头/方头～ round-head/square-head screw ‖ 圆柱头～ cylinder-headed screw ‖ 用～把零件拧在一起 screw the parts together ‖ 向右拧把～上紧。Turn the screw clockwise to tighten it.

【螺杆】 luógǎn 〈名〉screw：～传动 screw drive ‖ ～闸 screw brake

【螺号】 luóhào 〈名〉conch；shell trumpet：吹～ blow a shell trumpet

【螺距】 luójù 〈名〉[机械] screw/thread pitch：～测量仪 pitchometer ‖ ～指示器 pitch indicator

【螺口】 luókǒu 〈名〉screw (socket)

〖～灯泡〗 luókǒu dēngpào 〈名〉screw bulb；screw-socket bulb

〖～灯头〗 luókǒu dēngtóu 〈名〉screw socket

【螺帽】 luómào ＝ 螺母 luómǔ

【螺母】 luómǔ 〈名〉(screw) nut：紧～ screw the nut (up) tight；tighten a nut ‖ 松～ unscrew a nut ‖ ～车床 nut lathe ‖ ～垫圈 nut collar ‖ ～锻造机 nut forging machine ‖ 蝶形～ butterfly/wing nut ‖ 方～ square nut ‖ 六角～ hexagonal nut ‖ 圆～ round nut ‖ ～有些松，再紧一下。The nut is a little bit loose；give it another screw.

【螺栓】 luóshuān 〈名〉[机械] (screw) bolt：～冲压机 bolt press ‖ ～垫圈 bolt washer ‖ ～头 bolthead ‖ 半圆头～ cap-head bolt ‖ 地脚～ foundation bolt ‖ 方头～ coach/square-head bolt ‖ 拉杆～ stay bolt ‖ 连接～ binder/connecting bolt ‖ 六角头～ hexagonal-head bolt ‖ 双端～ double-ended bolt ‖ T形头～ T-head bolt

【螺丝】 luósī ＝ 螺钉 luódīng

〖～板牙〗 luósī bǎnyá 〈名〉screw die；threading die

〖～刀〗 luósīdāo 〈名〉screwdriver：十字型～ Phillips/cross-head screwdriver ‖ 一字型～ flat blade screwdriver

〖～钉〗 luósīdīng 〈名〉❶ ＝ 螺钉 luódīng ❷ sb/sth common but indispensable like a screw

〖～攻〗 luósīgōng ＝ 丝锥 sīzhuī

〖～扣〗 luósīkòu ＝ 螺纹 luówén

〖～帽〗 luósīmào ＝ 螺母 luómǔ

〖～母〗 luósīmǔ ＝ 螺母 luómǔ

〖～起子〗 luósī qǐzi ＝ 改锥 gǎizhuī

〖～头〗 luósītóu 〈名〉screwhead

【螺蛳】 luósi 〈名〉spiral shell；snail

【螺纹】 luówén 〈名〉❶ whorl (in fingerprint) ❷ [机械] screw thread；thread (of a screw)：～槽 thread groove ‖ 公制～ metric thread ‖ 惠氏～ Whitworth thread

〖～车床〗 luówén chēchuáng 〈名〉screw cutting lathe

〖～刀具〗 luówén dāojù 〈名〉threading/screw tool

【螺线管】 luóxiànguǎn 〈名〉[电学] solenoid

【螺旋】 luóxuán 〈名〉❶ spiral；helix：～天线 helix/helical antenna ❷ [机械] screw：阳～ external/male screw ‖ 阴～ internal/female screw ‖ 右/左～ right-handed/left-handed screw

〖～槽〗 luóxuáncáo 〈名〉spiral/helical groove/flute

〖～齿轮〗 luóxuán chǐlún 〈名〉[机械] screw/helical/spiral gear

〖～桨〗 luóxuánjiǎng 〈名〉(screw) propeller；screw：～式飞机 propeller aircraft ‖ ～式风力发电机 propeller generator ‖ ～式水轮机 propeller turbine ‖ ～调速器 propeller governor ‖ ～叶 propeller/airscrew blade ‖ 飞机～ airscrew；aircraft propeller

〖～霉素〗 luóxuánméisù 〈名〉[医药] spiramycin；rovamycin

〖～式〗 luóxuánshì 〈形〉spiral：～发展 spiral development；developing in spirals ‖ ～上升 rise spirally ‖ ～军备竞赛 arms race spiral ‖ ～楼梯 spiral stairs ‖ ～通货膨胀 spiralling inflation；inflation spiral

〖～体〗 luóxuántǐ 〈名〉[微生物] spirochaeta；leptospira；spirochete：～病 spirochaetosis

〖～推进器〗 luóxuán tuījìnqì ＝ 螺旋桨 luóxuánjiǎng

〖～线〗 luóxuánxiàn 〈名〉helix；helical line

〖～星云〗 luóxuán xīngyún 〈名〉[天文] Helix Nebula

〖～型〗 luóxuánxíng 〈形〉screw-type；spiral：～定向天线 helical beam antenna

〖～钻〗 luóxuánzuàn 〈名〉[机械] spiral drill；screw auger

luǒ

蓏 luǒ 〈名〉〈书〉melon

裸 luǒ 〈动〉be bare/naked/exposed/uncovered：～导体 bare conductor ‖ ～电缆 bare cable ‖ 他～着上身，坐在树下乘凉。Stripped to his waist, he sat under the tree to enjoy the cool. ⇨～露；～体；赤～～

【裸孢子】 luǒbāozǐ 〈名〉[动物] gymnospore

【裸奔】 luǒbēn 〈动〉streak；dash naked：～者 streaker

【裸机】 luǒjī 〈名〉❶ bare mobile phone [mobile phone sold without subscription or service]；bare pager ❷ bare computer [computer without an operating system and other softwares]

【裸蕨】 luǒjué 〈名〉[植物] psilophyton

〖～目〗 luǒjuémù 〈名〉Psilophytales

〖～植物〗 luǒjué zhíwù 〈名〉psilophyte

【裸鲤】 luǒlǐ 〈名〉[动物] naked carp

【裸露】 luǒlù 〈动〉be naked/exposed/uncovered：～身体/胸膛 bare one's body/chest ‖ 煤层～ exposed coal seam ‖ 双肩/双腿～ bare/uncovered shoulders/legs ‖ 岩石～ exposed rocks ‖ ～的电线 exposed electric wire ‖ ～的皮肤 naked skin

〖～癖〗 luǒlùpǐ 〈名〉exhibitionism

【裸麦】 luǒmài ＝ 青稞 qīngkē

【裸视】 luǒshì ❶〈动〉see with the naked eye：～视力 unaided/naked eyesight ❷〈名〉unaided/naked eyesight

【裸体】 luǒtǐ ❶〈动〉be nude/naked/unclad/unclothed；be without a stitch on；be in one's birth suite：～表演 nude show ⇨赤身～ ❷〈名〉nude：～站着 stand in the nude ‖ ～者 nudist colony/camp

〖～画〗 luǒtǐhuà 〈名〉painting of a nude (esp a nude woman)；nude (painting)

〖～模特〗 luǒtǐ mótè 〈名〉nude model

〖～像〗 luǒtǐxiàng 〈名〉nude figure/statue；nude

〖～照〗 luǒtǐzhào 〈名〉nude photo/picture; photo/picture of a nude; nude
〖～主义〗 luǒtǐzhǔyì 〈名〉nudism: ～者 nudist
【裸细胞】 luǒxìbāo 〈名〉[生物] gymnocyte; protoblast
【裸线】 luǒxiàn 〈名〉bare/exposed wire
【裸芽】 luǒyá 〈名〉[植物] naked bud
【裸眼】 luǒyǎn 〈名〉naked eye: ～看不到细菌。Bacteria can't be seen with the naked eye.
【裸泳】 luǒyǒng 〈动〉swim in the nude; swim naked/raw; skinny-dip: 在湖里～ swim naked in a lake
【裸照】 luǒzhào 〈名〉nude photo/picture; photo/picture of a nude; nude
【裸质】 luǒzhì 〈名〉[生物] gymnoplasm
〖～体〗 luǒzhìtǐ 〈名〉[生物] gymnoplast
【裸装货】 luǒzhuānghuò 〈名〉nude cargo
【裸子植物】 luǒzǐ zhíwù 〈名〉[植物] gymnosperm
〖～纲〗 luǒzǐzhíwùgāng 〈名〉[植物] Gymnospermae
【裸足动物】 luǒzú dòngwù 〈名〉[动物] nudiped

瘰 luǒ

【瘰疬】 luǒlì 〈名〉[医学] scrofula
〖～质〗 luǒlìzhì 〈名〉[医学] scrofulosis; scrofulism

蠃 luǒ → 蜾蠃 guǒluǒ

luò

荦 luò 〈形〉〈书〉❶ conspicuous; salient: ⇨～～ ❷ prominent; outstanding; extraordinary: ⇨卓～

【荦荦】 luòluò 〈形〉〈书〉conspicuous; apparent; obvious; manifest
〖～大端〗 luòluò-dàduān 〈熟〉major items; salient points
〖～大者〗 luòluò-dàzhě ＝ 荦荦大端 luòluò-dàduān

咯 luò → 吡咯 bǐluò

⇨gē; kǎ; lo

洛 Luò 〈名〉Luohe River [name of both rivers in Shaanxi and Henan Provinces respectively]

【洛美】 Luòměi 〈名〉Lome [capital of Togo]
【洛桑】 Luòsāng 〈名〉Lausanne [a city in Switzerland]
【洛杉矶】 Luòshānjī 〈名〉Los Angeles (LA) [a city in US]
【洛氏硬度】 Luòshì yìngdù 〈名〉[物理] Rockwell hardness
【洛阳花】 Luòyánghuā 〈名〉peony [as Luoyang has been famous for this kind of flower since the Tang and Song Dynasties]
【洛阳纸贵】 Luòyáng-zhǐguì 〈熟〉paper is dear in Luoyang [a story about a writer Zuo Si (左思) in the Jin Dynasty, whose work *Rhapsody on the Three Capitals* (《三都赋》) was so popular and copied by so many people as to cause a paper shortage in Luoyang]—overwhelming popularity of a literary work; (of works) be all the rage for a time
【洛神赋】 Luòshénfù 〈名〉*An Ode to the Goddess of Luo* [a poetic prose by Cao Zhi (曹植), poet and essayist of the Han Dynasty]

骆 luò 〈名〉white horse with a black mane (mentioned in ancient texts)

【骆驼】 luòtuo 〈名〉camel: 一匹/峰/个～ a camel ‖ 骑～ ride a camel ‖ 单峰～ one-humped camel; dromedary; Arabian camel ‖ 双峰～ two-humped camel; Bactrian camel ‖ 脚步稳健的～ sure-footed camel ‖ 驮运行李的～ baggage camel
〖～草〗 luòtuocǎo ＝ 骆驼刺 luòtuocì
〖～刺〗 luòtuocì 〈名〉[植物] alhagi; camel thorn
〖～队〗 luòtuoduì 〈名〉caravan; camel train
〖～峰〗 luòtuofēng 〈名〉hump
〖～绒〗 luòtuoróng 〈名〉[纺织] camel-hair cloth

络 luò ❶〈名〉net-like object: ⇨橘～; 网～ ❷〈名〉[中医] subsidiary channels in the human body through which vital energy, blood and nutriment circulate: ⇨经～ ❸〈动〉hold/keep sth in place with a net: 用发网～住头发 use a net to hold one's hair in place; ⇨笼～ ❹〈动〉wind; twist; twine: ～丝 wind the silk ⇨～纱

⇨lào

【络合】 luòhé 〈名〉[化学] complexing; complexation: ～常数 stability constant ‖ ～反应 complex reaction
〖～滴定〗 luòhé dīdìng 〈名〉complex metric titration; complexometry
〖～剂〗 luòhéjì 〈名〉complexing agent
〖～物〗 luòhéwù 〈名〉complex compound
【络离子】 luòlízǐ 〈名〉[化学] complex ion
【络脉】 luòmài 〈名〉[中医] collaterals which connect channels; branches of channels
【络腮胡子】 luòsāi húzi 〈名〉sideburns; whiskers; full beard
【络纱】 luòshā 〈动〉[纺织] doff
〖～工〗 luòshāgōng 〈名〉doffer
〖～机〗 luòshājī 〈名〉doffer
【络筒机】 luòtǒngjī 〈名〉[纺织] (high speed) cone winder; winder; winding machine
【络盐】 luòyán 〈名〉[化学] complex salt
【络绎】 luòyì 〈动〉(of people, traffic) be in an endless stream; be in a continuous stream
〖～不绝〗 luòyì-bùjué 〈熟〉in an endless stream; in a continuous stream; coming and going continuously; flowing endlessly/continuously: 参观者～。Visitors came in streams. ‖ 路上的车辆～。The flow of traffic is endless. / There is an endless stream of traffic on the road.

珞[1] luò → 赛璐珞 sàilùluò; 璎珞 yīngluò

珞[2] luò

【珞巴族】 Luòbāzú 〈名〉Lopa/Lhoba ethnic group; the Lhobas/Lopas [inhabiting in Tibet]

烙 luò → 炮烙 páoluò

⇨lào

硌 luò 〈名〉〈书〉huge rock

⇨gè

落 luò ❶〈动〉fall; drop: 树叶～了。The tree leaves have fallen. ‖ 桌上的文件被一阵风吹～在地。The papers on the table were blown off onto the ground by a blast of wind. ⇨～泪; 叶～归根 ❷〈动〉descend; go/come down; set: 潮水～了。The tide is out/low. ‖ 飞机平稳地～下来。The plane landed smoothly. ‖ 太阳～山了。The sun had set/descended behind the hills. ‖ 一只鸟～在附近的树枝上。A sparrow alighted on a nearby branch. ⇨～潮; ～日; 降～ ❸〈动〉let fall; lower: ～帆 lower the sails ‖ 把窗帘～下来。Lower the curtain. ⇨～幕 ❹〈动〉fall/sink into; get bogged down in: ～到如此田地 fall into reduced circumstances; come to such a pass; get into such a plight ‖ ～入法网 be caught in the net of justice ‖ ～入圈套 fall into a trap/snare; get/be trapped; be caught in a trap ⇨～水; ～网 ❺〈动〉lag/fall behind: ⇨～榜; ～伍 ❻〈动〉decline; be on the wane: ⇨零～; 沦～; 没～; 衰～ ❼〈动〉fall onto; rest with: 任务～在我们的肩上。The task fell on our shoulders. ⇨大权旁～ ❽〈动〉get; have; receive: ～褒贬 be criticized; lay oneself open to censure ‖ ～不是 be blamed ‖ ～话柄 provide the enemy/opponent with an excuse; unintentionally make oneself the subject for ridicule or a target for attack ‖ ～骂名 bring oneself a bad reputation; subject/expose oneself to blame ‖ ～清闲 live a life of leisure ‖ ～下好名声 gain reputation ‖ 结果他～了个不好的名声。As a result, he was held in bad repute. ⇨～空; ～人褒贬 ❾〈动〉cease; stop: 话音未～ when one has hardly finished speaking ⇨～脚 ❿〈动〉leave; write down: 不～痕迹 leave no trace ⇨～款; ～账 ⓫〈名〉place where one/sth stops: ⇨段～; 下～; 着～ ⓬〈名〉settlement: ⇨部～; 村～; 院～

⇨là; lào; luō

【落案】 luò'àn 〈动〉❶ wind up a case ❷〈方〉place on record
【落败】 luòbài 〈动〉〈方〉meet with failure: 选举～ fail in the election
【落榜】 luòbǎng 〈动〉fail (in) an examination; fail as a candidate: 高考～ fail (in) the university entrance examination ‖ ～生

candidate failing in an examination

【落笔】 luòbǐ 〈动〉 put/set pen to paper; start to write or paint: ～不俗 write/paint with a unique, unconventional style ‖ ～前好好想一想。Think before you write.

【落标】 luòbiāo 〈动〉 ❶ fail in a tender; lose a bid ❷ fail in a competition

【落膘】 luòbiāo 〈动〉[畜牧] (of livestock) become thin

【落泊】 luòbó 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ frustrated; dejected; down and out; down on one's luck: 一生～ be down on one's luck all one's life ‖ 一副～的神态 look frustrated ❷ unconventional; unrestrained by convention

【落魄】 luòbó = 落泊 luòbó
⇨ luòpò

【落槽】 luòcáo 〈动〉 ❶ (of water) recede into its normal course ❷〈方〉(of family fortunes) decline ❸ (of a tenon) fall into (a mortise) ❹〈方〉 have peace of mind; feel at ease: 工程未完,我的心不～。The project is yet to finish, and I cannot set my mind at ease.

【落草】 luòcǎo 〈动〉 ❶ take to the greenwood/heather—become an outlaw: ⇨～为寇 ❷〈方〉(of a baby) be born

〖～为寇〗 luòcǎowéikòu 〈熟〉 take to the greenwood and become an outlaw

【落差】 luòchā 〈名〉 ❶ drop in elevation; head drop (in hydroelectric power plants): 瀑布的～ drop of waterfalls ‖ 50 米的垂直～ a verticle drop of fifty metres ❷ gap; disparity; discrepancy

【落潮】 luòcháo = 退潮 tuìcháo

【落尘】 luòchén 〈名〉 dust fall

【落成】 luòchéng 〈动〉 (of a building, etc) be completed: 新图书馆已经～,几天后就要对公众开放。The new library has been completed and will be open to the public in a few days.

〖～典礼〗 luòchéng diǎnlǐ 〈名〉 inauguration ceremony (for a building, etc): 明天为新图书馆举行～。The new library will be inaugurated tomorrow.

【落锤】 luòchuí 〈名〉[机械] drop hammer

【落槌】 luòchuí 〈动〉 ❶ wind up a deal: ～价 closing bid ❷ wrap up; wind up: 这次拍卖会已于昨日～。The auction wound up yesterday.

【落单】 luòdān 〈动〉〈方〉 be alone: 出发后,不要～,要和大家走在一起。Stay with others after we set out. Don't go alone.

【落得】 luòde 〈动〉 end/wind up: ～个身败名裂 end up in the loss of one's power and reputation ‖ ～个身陷囹圄的下场 wind/end up in prison ‖ ～一场空 come to nothing; go up in smoke; end in smoke; end in naught ‖ 他～个自杀的下场。He wound up by killing himself.

【落底】 luòdǐ ❶〈名〉〈方〉 end of a year or month ❷〈动〉 feel at ease; have peace of mind; have one's mind set at rest: 等事情办完,我就觉得～了。I'll be able to put my mind at rest when the matter is settled.

【落地】 luòdì 〈动〉 ❶ fall to the ground: 人头～ be beheaded ‖ 〈喻〉问题顺利地解决了,我们心里的石头落了地。The problem was smoothly settled, and our minds were set at rest. ❷ (of a baby) be born: 呱呱～ come into the world with a loud cry ❸ (of a plane) land: 飞机成功地落了地。The plane landed successfully.

〖～窗〗 luòdìchuāng 〈名〉 French window: 一扇～ a French window

〖～灯〗 luòdìdēng 〈名〉 standard/floor lamp: 一盏～ a standard lamp

〖～签〗 luòdìqiān 〈名〉 landing visa

〖～生根〗 luòdì shēnggēn ❶〈名〉[植物] air/life plant ❷〈动〉 reach the ground and strike/take root (like some trees with air-roots) ❸〈动〉 settle down: 在农村～ settle down in the countryside ‖ 下棋时要～。Once you make a move in the chess game, you can't change your mind.

〖～扇〗 luòdìshàn 〈名〉 standard fan: 一台～ a standard fan

〖～式电扇〗 luòdìshì diànshàn = 落地扇 luòdìshàn

〖～式收音机〗 luòdìshì shōuyīnjī 〈名〉 console (radio) set

【落第】 luòdì 〈动〉 ❶〈古〉 fail in an imperial examination at and above township level ❷ fail in an examination: 高考～ fail in the entrance examination to college

【落点】 luòdiǎn 〈名〉 ❶ [体育] placement (of a ball): ～准 accuracy in placement ‖ 最好～ ace placement ❷ point of fall

【落顶】 luòdǐng 〈名〉[矿业] caving: 人工～开采法 artificial caving ‖ 分段～开采法 block caving

【落发】 luòfà 〈动〉 take the tonsure; shave the head—become a Buddhist monk/nun: ～为尼/僧 take the tonsure and become a Buddhist nun/monk

【落谷】 luògǔ 〈动〉〈方〉 sow rice in the field

【落果】 luòguǒ 〈名〉[农业] ❶ (of fruits) premature drop ❷ fruit of premature drops

【落黑】 luòhēi 〈动〉 get dark: 天～了,而他还没回来。It's getting dark while he hasn't returned yet.

【落后】 luòhòu ❶〈动〉 lag/fall/be behind: ～十年 be ten years behind; be a decade behind ‖ ～于时代 trail behind the age/times ‖ 工作上～ lag behind in one's work ‖ (球赛)前半场～一分 trail behind by one point at half time ‖ 毕竟是四十岁的人了,跑了四圈后他渐渐～。After all he's a man of forty, so he gradually fell behind others after four laps. ‖ 计划的实施已大大～,不可能按期完成。The programme has fallen so far behind that there is little chance of meeting the deadline. ❷〈形〉 underdeveloped; backward; behind the times: 技术～ be backward in techniques ‖ 思想～ backward thoughts/thinking; one's thoughts are far behind the times ‖ ～地区 backward areas; less developed areas ‖ ～的生产工具 backward production tools ‖ 虚心使人进步,骄傲使人～。Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind. ‖ 政府应当尽快采取切实可行的措施改变山区的～面貌。The government should take immediate and practical measures to change the backwardness of the underdeveloped mountain areas.

〖～分子〗 luòhòufènzǐ 〈名〉 backward element

【落户】 luòhù 〈动〉 ❶ settle (down): 在农村～ settle down in the countryside ‖ 新近三只海豚～北京动物园。Recently three dolphins have begun their new life in the Beijing Zoo. ❷ register for permanent residence: 新生婴儿应及时～。Newborn babies should be registered promptly.

【落花】 luòhuā 〈动〉 flowers fall: ～时节 time/season when flowers fall—late spring; end of spring

〖～流水〗 luòhuā-liúshuǐ 〈熟〉 (like) fallen flowers carried away by flowing water—❶ sorry sight of late spring ❷ be badly beaten; be shattered to pieces; suffer a crushing defeat: 打得敌人～ launch an irresistible attack on the enemy; render the enemy defenceless ‖ 封建王朝被打得～。The feudal kingdom was shattered to pieces. ‖ 我们队被打得～。Our team was beaten hollow. ‖ 主队将客队打得～。The home team gave the guest team a good drubbing.

〖～有意,流水无情〗 luòhuā yǒu yì, liúshuǐ wúqíng 〈熟〉 shedding petals, the waterside flower pines for love, while the heartless brook babbles on—unrequited love

【落花生】 luòhuāshēng 〈名〉 peanut

【落荒】 luòhuāng 〈动〉 take to the wilds; take to flight

〖～而逃〗 luòhuāng'értáo = 落荒而走 luòhuāng'érzǒu

〖～而走〗 luòhuāng'érzǒu 〈熟〉 be defeated and flee the battlefield; take to flight; run for life frantically; make a desperate run for it; flee in panic

【落晖】 luòhuī 〈名〉 sunset glow; afterglow

【落籍】 luòjí 〈动〉 ❶ settle (down); take up permanent residence (in a new place): 一家人迁到青海～。The family moved to Qinghai and settled (down) there. ❷〈书〉 remove sb's name from the rolls; take sb's name off the books; expunge sb's name from a list

【落角】 luòjiǎo 〈名〉[军事] angle of fall

【落脚】 luòjiǎo 〈动〉 ❶ get a foothold; set/plant one's foot: 无处～ be unable to gain a foothold/footing; have nowhere to plant one's foot ❷ stay temporarily; stop over; put up: 我们好赖有个～的地方就行。It's all right as long as we have a place to stay. ‖ 昨晚我们是在镇子里一家旅馆～的。We put up at an inn in the town last night.

〖～点〗 luòjiǎodiǎn 〈名〉 foothold; footing

〖～处〗 luòjiǎochù 〈名〉 temporary lodging

【落井下石】 luòjǐng-xiàshí 〈熟〉 drop stones on sb who has fallen into a well—hit/strike a person when he is down

【落局】 luòjú 〈动〉 end; finish: 事情不会就那么～。It won't end like that.

【落空】 luòkōng 〈动〉 come to nothing; fall through; end in smoke; fail: 希望～ fail to attain one's hope; the hope is shattered/thwarted ‖ 他的梦想又一次～。His dream has once again fallen short of the mark. ‖ 他们本来计划去郊游,可是大雨使他们的

计划～了。They had planned to go outing, but the heavy rain thwarted their plan. ‖ 我们的计划～了。Our plan fell through. / Our plan came to nothing.

【落款】 luòkuǎn ❶〈名〉names of the sender and the recipient written on a painting, gift, letter, etc ❷〈动〉write down such names; sign one's name: 信是谁落的款? Who signed the letter? ‖ 这幅画刚完成,还没～。He has just finished the painting and hasn't signed his name.

【落雷】 luòléi ＝ 霹雳 pīlì

【落泪】 luòlèi 〈动〉shed tears; weep: 他～了。His tears ran from his eyes. / His eyes ran with tears. ‖ 她气得～了。She wept tears of anger.

【落力】 luòlì 〈动〉〈方〉try one's best; make great efforts

【落铃】 luòlíng 〈名〉[农业] shedding of cotton bolls; premature dropping of cotton bolls

【落令】 luòlìng 〈动〉be out of season; not be in season: 草莓已经～了。Strawberries are out of season now.

【落落】 luòluò 〈形〉❶ (of sb's manner) natural and poised: ⇨～大方 ❷ unsociable; stand-offish; socially aloof: ⇨～寡合

〖～大方〗 luòluò-dàfāng 〈熟〉be natural and at ease; carry oneself with ease and natural poise: 她看上去～,给人留下很好的印象。She appeared natural and graceful, impressing others favourably. ‖ 在外事工作中应该～,不卑不亢。In the conduct of foreign affairs, one must be poised and dignified, neither haughty nor humble.

〖～寡合〗 luòluò-guǎhé 〈熟〉unsociable; standoffish; socially aloof: 他爱自我陶醉,向来～。He is a narcissist, always holding himself aloof from others. ‖ 她总是～,同学们很少愿意跟她交往。She is always standoffish, so few of her classmates want to get along with her.

〖～穆穆〗 luòluò-mùmù 〈熟〉be cold/indifferent to others

【落马】 luòmǎ 〈动〉❶ fall off the horse: 中箭～ be hit by an arrow and fall off the horse ❷ be defeated in a battle or match: 这名头号种子选手在半决赛中～。The number one seed was beaten in the semi-final.

【落莫】 luòmò ＝ 落寞 luòmò

【落漠】 luòmò ＝ 落寞 luòmò

【落寞】 luòmò 〈形〉lonely; desolate

【落墨】 luòmò 〈动〉set/put pen to paper; start writing or painting

【落幕】 luòmù 〈动〉lower/drop the curtain; the curtain falls—end; conclude; come to a close: 电影节～。The film festival came to a close.

【落难】 luònàn 〈动〉meet with/suffer misfortune; fall into dire straits; be in distress

【落聘】 luòpìn 〈动〉fail to be engaged; fail in a job recruitment; fail as a candidate for a job/position: ～人员 unsuccessful applicants

【落魄】 luòpò 〈形〉〈书〉❶ frustrated; dejected; down and out; down on one's luck: 一生～ be down on one's luck all one's life ❷ unconventional; unrestrained by convention ❸ panic-stricken; frightened out of one's wits
⇨luòbó

〖～不羁〗 luòpò-bùjī ＝ 落拓不羁 luòtuò-bùjī

【落人褒贬】 luòrén-bāobian 〈熟〉be criticized; lay oneself open to censure; give sb grounds for complaint

【落日】 luòrì 〈名〉setting sun: ～余辉 last rays of the setting sun; sunset glow; afterglow ‖ 他们注视着～的余辉渐渐消失。They watched the sunset fade.

【落腮胡子】 luòsāi húzi ＝ 络腮胡子 luòsāi húzi

【落纱】 luòshā ＝ 络纱 luòshā

〖～机〗 luòshājī ＝ 络纱机 luòshājī

【落生】 luòshēng 〈动〉〈方〉(of a baby) be born: 孩子～时体重六斤。The baby weighed 6 *jin* when born.

【落实】 luòshí ❶〈形〉practicable; workable: 计划订出来后,措施一定要～。Measures available must be workable after a plan is made. ‖ 计划要订得～。The plan must be practicable. ❷〈动〉fix/decide in advance; ascertain; make sure: ～人选 decide on the candidates ‖ 这事还未最后～。It has not yet been finally decided. ❸〈动〉put into effect; implement; carry out; fulfil: ～措施 carry out measures ‖ ～计划 carry out a plan; execute/implement a plan ‖ ～任务 fulfil a task ‖ ～政策 carry out a policy; implement/enforce a policy ❹〈形〉〈方〉feeling at ease; having peace of mind: 任务没完成,我心里总是不～。I'll not feel at ease until I finish the task.

【落市】 luòshì 〈动〉〈方〉❶ be out of season; not be in season ❷ (of market) close

【落水】 luòshuǐ 〈动〉❶ fall into water: 搭救～儿童 save a drowning child ❷ fall into evil ways; degenerate

〖～狗〗 luòshuǐgǒu 〈名〉drowning dog—bad person out of favour; bad person who is down: ⇨打～

〖～管〗 luòshuǐguǎn ＝ 水落管 shuǐluòguǎn

【落俗】 luòsú 〈动〉fall into a rut; conform to a conventional pattern; lack originality; be conventional

【落锁】 luòsuǒ 〈动〉be locked: 花园的门已～。The garden gate is locked.

【落汤鸡】 luòtāngjī 〈名〉(like) a chicken falling into hot water—be caught in the rain and soaked through; be drenched and bedraggled

【落汤螃蟹】 luòtāng-pángxiè 〈熟〉like a crab in boiling water—be at a loss; be at one's wit's end

【落套】 luòtào 〈动〉(of literary works) conform to a conventional pattern; follow the conventions; get/fall into a rut; show no originality: 他的作品不～。His is a work of originality.

【落体】 luòtǐ 〈名〉[物理] falling body: ～加速度 acceleration of falling body ‖ 自由～ freely falling body

【落托】 luòtuō ＝ 落拓 luòtuò

【落拓】 luòtuò 〈形〉〈书〉❶ frustrated; dejected; down and out; down on one's luck ❷ unconventional; unrestrained by convention

〖～不羁〗 luòtuò-bùjī 〈熟〉unconventional and uninhibited; open and unconstrained; free of conventions; defiant to conventions; not be fettered by accepted rules and conventions

【落网】 luòwǎng 〈动〉(of a criminal) fall into the net—be caught/captured: 主犯及同谋纷纷～。The main suspects and their accomplices were tracked down and caught one after another.

【落屋】 luòwū 〈动〉enter the house; stay at home: 他一天到晚不～,在外面瞎逛。He wandered outside all day instead of staying at home.

【落伍】 luòwǔ 〈动〉❶ fall behind the ranks; drop behind; drop out; straggle ❷ be out of date; be behind the times; be backward: 你的思想～了。Your thoughts are behind the times. ‖ 这种款式的衣服已～。This style of dress is out-of-date already.

【落霞】 luòxiá 〈名〉sunset clouds; evening glow

【落线】 luòxiàn 〈名〉[军事] line of fall

【落心】 luòxīn 〈动〉〈方〉feel relieved; set one's mind at ease: 他们知道她平安回家后才落了心。They were relieved to know she had arrived home safely.

【落选】 luòxuǎn 〈动〉fail to be selected/chosen; lose an election: ～离职 be voted out of office

【落叶】 luòyè 〈名〉❶ fallen leaves ❷ [植物] deciduous leaf

〖～归根〗 luòyè-guīgēn ＝ 叶落归根 yèluò-guīgēn

〖～林〗 luòyèlín 〈名〉deciduous forest

〖～树〗 luòyèshù 〈名〉deciduous tree: ～种 deciduous species

〖～松〗 luòyèsōng 〈名〉larch

【落音】 luòyīn 〈动〉(of speaking or singing) just stop: 话未～ before one stops speaking

【落英】 luòyīng 〈名〉〈书〉❶ fallen/falling flowers/petals: ～缤纷 petals falling in riotous profusion ❷ new-bloomed flowers

【落羽杉】 luòyǔshān 〈名〉sabino; swamp/bald cypress

【落月屋梁】 luòyuè-wūliáng 〈熟〉miss one's friends

【落葬】 luòzàng 〈动〉lower the coffin into the tomb—bury; inter

【落账】 luòzhàng 〈动〉make an entry in an account book; enter sth in an account

【落照】 luòzhào 〈名〉glow of the setting sun; sunset glow; afterglow

【落职】 luòzhí 〈动〉remove/dismiss sb from office; demote

【落纸云烟】 luòzhǐ-yúnyān 〈熟〉excellent calligraphy; superb writing

【落座】 luòzuò 〈动〉take a seat; be seated: 请大家～,演出马上开始。Please be seated, everybody. The performance is about to begin.

跞 luò → 卓跞 zhuóluò

⇨lì

摞 luò ❶〈动〉pile/stack up; make a pile: ～盘子 stack the dishes/plates ‖ ～椅子 stack the chairs ‖ ～砖头 stack/pile bricks ❷〈量〉pile; stack: 一～竹筐 a stack of bamboo baskets ‖ 一～碟子/碗 a pile of dishes/bowls ‖ 一～文件 a pile of documents ‖ 一～书 a stack of books ‖ 一～账单 a stack of bills ‖ 请把杂志堆成一～。Please place the magazines in a stack.

luo

啰 luo〈助〉[used at the end of a sentence to show an affirmative tone]: 放心好～，我会处理的。Please be assured; I'll take care of it. ‖ 你这样说当然也是对的～! You are certainly right in saying so.

⇨luō; luó

M

m̄

姆 m̄
⇨mǔ

【姆妈】 m̄mā 〈名〉〈方〉❶ ma; mum; mummy; mother; mamma; mom; mommy ❷ auntie; aunty [a respectful way of addressing an elderly married woman]: 李家～ Auntie Li

ḿ

呒 ḿ 〈动〉〈方〉not have; be without: 我～办法处理这个问题。I have no idea how to tackle the problem.

【呒啥】 ḿshá 〈动〉〈方〉not have; there is not; be without: ～大不了的事。Nothing serious. ‖ 那个讲座～听头。That lecture had nothing of interest.

嗯 ḿ 〈叹〉〈口〉[used interrogatively] eh: ～,什么? Eh? What? ‖ ～,是那样的吗? Eh? Is that so?
⇨m̀

m̀

嗯 m̀ 〈叹〉〈口〉[*expressing response*] mm; m'm: ～,对。Mm, that's right.‖ ～,我知道了。Um-hum/Uh-huh, I see.
⇨ḿ

mā

妈 mā 〈名〉❶〈口〉ma; mum; mummy; mother; mamma; mom; mommy: 爹～ mum and dad; ma and pa ‖ 爸,～让你去接电话。Dad, mother wants you to answer the phone. ⇨干～; 后～ ❷ aunt; auntie; aunty [a way of addressing an elderly female relative]: ⇨姑～; 舅～; 姨～ ❸ aunt; auntie; aunty [a respectful way of addressing an aged married woman]: 张大～ Aunty Zhang ❹〈旧〉nanny [a way of addressing a middle-aged or old maidservant, used together with her surname]: 张～ Nanny Zhang ⇨老～子; 奶～

【妈妈】 māma 〈名〉❶ ma; mum; mummy; mother; mamma; mom; mommy ❷〈方〉mother [a respectful way of addressing *an aged woman*]

【妈咪】 māmi 〈名〉❶ mummy; mommy ❷ procuress; procurer [a person who exploits women as prostitutes in a night club or song-and-dance hall]

【妈祖】 Māzǔ 〈名〉Matsu; Mazu [goddess of the sea, worshipped by most fishermen in the coastal areas in southeast China]: ～庙 Mazu Temple

孖 mā 〈形〉〈方〉twin; in pairs: ⇨～仔

【孖仔】 māzǎi 〈名〉〈方〉twin boys

抹 mā 〈动〉❶ rub; wipe: ～窗子/桌子 wipe a window/table clean ‖ ～掉桌子上的灰尘 wipe the dust off the table ‖ ～干 wipe sth dry ‖ 把头发往后～一～ rub one's hair back ‖ 用抹布把桌子好好～一～。Give the table a good rub with the duster cloth. ❷ slip/take sth off: ～掉帽子/手套 slip one's cap/gloves off; remove one's cap/gloves ‖〈喻〉～官职/乌纱帽 dismiss/oust sb from office ‖ ～平折痕 smooth down the creases
⇨mǒ; mò

【抹布】 mābù 〈名〉rag to clean things with; cloth to wipe things with; dishcloth; duster cloth

【抹搭】 māda 〈动〉〈方〉lower one's eyelids; droop: ～着眼 half close one's eyes

【抹脸】 māliǎn 〈动〉〈口〉❶ *wipe one's face* ❷ *change the facial* expressions suddenly [usually from amiable to angry]; become stern (to sb) suddenly; show anger/displeasure suddenly: 抹不下脸来 find it difficult to hurt sb's feelings ‖ 抹下脸来批评 harden oneself to criticize (sb)

【抹澡】 māzǎo 〈动〉〈方〉rub oneself down with a wet towel; take a sponge bath

蚂 mā
⇨mǎ; mà

【蚂螂】 mālang 〈名〉〈方〉dragonfly

麻 mā 〈形〉〈方〉beginning to get dark; becoming light
⇨má

【麻麻黑】 māmahēi 〈方〉❶〈名〉dusk ❷〈形〉 dusky: 天～ it's getting dark/dusky ‖ 天～路灯就亮了。The street lamps/lights go on at dusk.

【麻麻亮】 māmaliàng 〈形〉〈方〉at first light; (of day) beginning to break: 天刚～她就起床了。She got up at the crack of dawn.

摩 mā
⇨mó

【摩挲】 māsa 〈动〉❶ stroke gently; smooth sth out: ～衣裳 smooth the wrinkles out of one's clothes ‖ 向后～头发 smooth one's hair back ❷〈方〉coax: 我想知道你是怎么把她给～顺了。I wondered how you got her quiet down.
⇨mósuō

má

吗 má 〈代〉〈方〉what: 要～有～ have whatever one wants ‖ 晚上干～? What are you going to do in the evening? ‖ ～事? What's the matter?
⇨mǎ; ma

麻[1] má ❶〈名〉general name for hemp, flax, jute, etc: ⇨～布; ～绳; 剑～; 亚～ ❷〈名〉fibre of hemp, flax, etc for textile materials: 一缕～ a skein/strand of hemp ‖ ～纺织 bast fibre manufacturing ⇨～布; ～袋; ～绳 ❸〈名〉sesame: ⇨～酱; ～油 ❹〈名〉pockmarks: ⇨～脸 ❺〈形〉coarse; rough: 这种布料一面光,一面～。This cloth is smooth on one side and rough on the other. ❻〈形〉pitted; spotted: ⇨～雀; ～蝇

麻[2] má 〈形〉❶ numb; tingling: 舌头有点～ feel a bit numb in the tongue ‖ 腿脚～了 feel pins and needles in one's legs and feet ‖ 她的脚都冻～了。Her feet were numb with cold. ⇨～木; 肉～ ❷ (of some food) producing a burning sensation to the taste: 这个菜又～又辣。This dish is hot and spicy.
⇨mā

【麻包】 mábāo 〈名〉sack; gunnysack; gunny-bag: 一个/条～ a sack

【麻痹】 mábì ❶〈名〉[医学] paralysis; paralyzation; palsy: 大

脑性～ cerebral palsy ‖ 功能性～ functional paralysis ‖ 面部神经～ facial paralysis ‖ 上肢～ brachial paralysis ‖ 延髓性～ bulbar paralysis ‖ 暂时性～ temporary paralysis ⇨小儿～ ❷〈动〉benumb; lull; blunt; *lower one's guard*; slacken/relax one's vigilance: ～意志 lull/blunt one's/sb's will ‖ 思想～ slackening of vigilance; decline in alertness

【～大意】 mábì-dàyì 〈熟〉drop one's guard; lower one's guard and become careless; slacken/relax one's vigilance; be off *(one's) guard*; *be neglectful*

【～剂】 mábìjì 〈名〉paralyzer; paralysor; paralyzant

【～性肠梗阻】 mábìxìng chánggěngzǔ 〈名〉[医学] paralytic ileus; ileus paralyticus

【～性痴呆】 mábìxìng chīdāi 〈名〉[医学] paralytic dementia; dementia paralytica; general paresis

【～性失禁】 mábìxìng shījìn 〈名〉[医学] paralytic incontinence (of faeces or urine)

【～性休克】 mábìxìng xiūkè 〈名〉[医学] paralytic shock

【～胸】 mábìxiōng 〈名〉[医学] paralytic thorax; thorax paralyticus

【麻布】 mábù 〈名〉❶ gunny; sackcloth; burlap; hessian: 织～ weave gunny cloth ❷ linen: ～衣服 linen clothes; clothes made of linen

【麻刺感】 mácìgǎn 〈名〉tingle; *tingling*

【麻袋】 mádài 〈名〉sack; gunny-bag; gunnysack: 一条～ a sack ‖ 扛～ carry a gunny-bag on one's shoulder ‖ 织/制～ weave/make a sack ‖ ～布 burlap; sackcloth; sacking ‖ ～片 a piece of gunnysacking

【麻刀】 *mádao* 〈名〉[建筑] *hemp bits*; *hair* [*used to strengthen* plaster]

【～灰】 mádaohuī 〈名〉[建筑] staff: ～泥 hemp-fibred plaster; hair mortar

【麻捣】 mádǎo 〈书〉= 麻刀 máodao

【麻点】 *mádiǎn* 〈名〉pit; mottling; pockmark: 与酸接触后起～的金属 metal that pits after contact with acid ‖ 铸件上的～ pits in the casting ‖ 他因出天花而满脸～。His face was pitted by smallpox.

【～病】 mádiǎnbìng 〈名〉specks

【～腐蚀】 mádiǎn fǔshí 〈名〉pit corrosion

【麻豆腐】 mádòufu 〈名〉cooking starch residue

【麻烦】 *máfan* ❶〈形〉*troublesome*; *inconvenient*: 办这些手续很～。It's rather troublesome to go through all these formalities. ‖ 解决这个问题挺～。It is rather troublesome to tackle this problem. ‖ 一点儿也不～。It is no trouble/bother at all. ❷〈名〉bother; trouble: 避免～ avoid trouble; steer clear of trouble ‖ 减少～ alleviate trouble ‖ 添～ put (sb) to trouble; trouble (sb) ‖ 省了许多～ save (sb) a lot of trouble ‖ 引起许多～ cause a lot of bother ‖ 遇到/惹～ get/run into trouble ‖ 自找～ seek/borrow/invite trouble; ask for trouble; look for trouble ‖ 没事别自找～。Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you. ‖ 你如果这样做就会自找～。You would bring trouble on yourself if you did so. ‖ 她接待顾客从不怕～。She spares no pains in serving customers. ‖ 我们遇到的～没完没了。There was no end to our troubles. ❸〈动〉put sb to trouble; trouble sb; bother; disturb: ～您给我再来一杯。I will take another cup, if you please. ‖ 太～您啦! I have put you to so much trouble. ‖ 自己能做的事,决不～别人。Don't bother other people with the work you can do by yourself.

【～事】 *máfanshì* 〈名〉disagreeables; troublesome business: 一大堆～ a whole heap of troubles ‖ 碰到一些～ have/take quite a few hard knocks

【麻纺】 máfǎng 〈名〉spinning of jute, hemp or flax; bast fibre spinning: ～机械 bast fibre spinning machinery

【～厂】 máfǎngchǎng 〈名〉flax mill

【麻沸散】 máfèisǎn 〈名〉[中药] *mafeisan* [a kind of oral anaesthetic said to have been used by the most famous surgeon Hua Tuo (华佗), the father of Chinese surgery]

【麻风】 máfēng 〈名〉[医学] leprosy; lepra: ～反应 lepra reaction

【～病】 *máfēngbìng* 〈名〉lepriasis: ～患者 leper ‖ ～院 leprosy hospital; leprosarium; leprosery; leper house

【～溃疡】 máfēng kuìyáng 〈名〉[医学] leprelcosis

【～学】 máfēngxué 〈名〉[医学] leprology: ～家 leprologist

【～肿】 máfēngzhǒng 〈名〉leproma

【麻秆】 mágǎn 〈名〉hemp stalk

【麻花】 máhuā ❶〈名〉[食品] fried dough twist [made of two or three long and narrow twisted pieces of dough]: 一根～ a fried dough twist ‖ 炸～ fry dough twists ‖ 做～ make dough twists ‖ 脆～ crisp fried dough twist ‖ 大～ large fried dough twist ❷〈形〉〈方〉(of clothes) wearing thin; *worn out*: 你的裤腿都～了。The legs of your trousers are worn out. /The legs of your trousers have worn thin.

【～钻】 máhuāzuàn 〈名〉[机械] double worm screw; twist drill; drill; fluted/milled twist drill: ～头 twist bit; twist drill bit; *spiral bit* ‖ ～活钻头 *finger rotary detachable bit*

【麻黄】 máhuáng 〈名〉[植物] Chinese ephedra

【～根】 máhuánggēn 〈名〉ephedrae root

【～碱】 máhuángjiǎn 〈名〉[化学] ephedrine

【～片】 máhuángpiàn 〈名〉[药学] ephedrine tablet

【～属】 máhuángshǔ 〈名〉[植物] ephedra

【～素】 máhuángsù 〈名〉[化学] ephedrine

【～汤】 máhuángtāng 〈名〉[中药] ephedra decoction

【麻将】 májiàng 〈名〉mah-jong: 一副～ a set of mah-jong pieces ‖ 搓/打/玩～ play mah-jong ‖ 打～赌博 gamble by playing mah-jong ‖ 打一圈～ play a game of mah-jong ‖ 沉溺于～ be addicted to mah-jong ‖ ～迷 mah-jong fanatic ‖ ～桌 mah-jong table ‖ ～牌 *mah-jong tiles/pieces*

【麻酱】 májiàng 〈名〉sesame paste: ～鸡丝 shredded chicken with sesame paste ‖ ～面 noodles with sesame paste

【麻胶版】 májiāobǎn 〈名〉linoleum block: ～画 linocut ‖ ～雕刻 linoleum cut

【麻胶布】 *májiāobù* 〈名〉linoleum

【麻胶画】 májiāohuà 〈名〉linocut

【麻秸】 májie 〈名〉skinned flax stalk

【麻经儿】 májīngr 〈名〉flaxen rope; string of raw flax

【麻壳龟】 mákéguī 〈名〉[动物] pitted shell turtle

【麻口铁】 mákǒutiě 〈名〉[冶金] mottled (cast) iron; mottled pig iron

【麻口铸铁】 mákǒu zhùtiě = 麻口铁 mákǒutiě

【麻辣】 málà 〈形〉(of a dish) hot and spicy: ～豆腐 hot and spicy bean curd; beancurd with pepper and chilli ‖ ～耳丝 shredded pig ear with pepper and chilli ‖ ～牛肉 hot and spicy beef; sauteed beef with hot pepper ‖ ～牛肉干 hot and spicy beef jerky

【麻辣辣】 málālā 〈形〉(of a pain) searing, numb and sore: 一阵～的疼 a fit of piercing/searing pain

【麻雷子】 máléizi 〈名〉〈方〉large firecracker

【麻类】 málèi 〈名〉bast fibre plants: ～作物 crude fibre crops

【麻栎】 málì = 栎 lì

【麻利】 máli 〈形〉❶ nimble; crisp; deft; dexterous: 手脚～ be keen and quick in one's work; be quick and neat (with work); be a quick and neat worker; be nimble of limbs ‖ 他干活很～。He is smart at work. ‖ 他七十五岁了,手脚还很～。He is 75 and still very spry as a kitten. ❷〈方〉quick; hurried: 学校有急事,叫你～回去。The school wants you back ASAP to handle an emergency.

【麻脸】 máliǎn 〈名〉pockmarked face

【麻乱】 máluàn 〈形〉perturbed; confused: ～的情绪 anxious state of mind ‖ 她的心情～极了。Her mind was in a turmoil.

【麻密】 mámì 〈形〉thick; dense: 脸上皱纹～ have a wrinkled face ‖ ～的枪炮声 *intensive gunfire* ‖ 远处有～的枪声。Heavy firing was heard in the distance.

【麻面】 mámiàn 〈名〉❶ [机械] pitted skin; pitting surface: ～防止剂 antipitting agent ‖ ～磨损 pitted wear ❷〈方〉pockmarked person

【麻木】 mámù 〈形〉❶ numb; insensible: 冻～了的手 hands insensible from cold; hands numb with cold ‖ 浑身～ be numb all over ‖ 她被冻得手脚～。Both her hands and feet went numb with severe cold. ‖ 她牙痛得下巴都～了。Her teeth were aching and her jaw numb. ‖ 我盘腿坐了这么久,腿都～了。I've been sitting cross-legged for so long that my legs have gone dead. ❷ apathetic; insensitive; lifeless: ～地生活 lead an inert *life* ‖ 她年龄不算大,可思想却近乎～。She is not old yet, but her mind is almost deadened.

【～不仁】 mámù-bùrén 〈熟〉insensitive; unfeeling; indifferent and apathetic; dead/lost to all feeling: 对他人的痛苦～ show indifference to/towards the sufferings of others; one's heart is

callous to the sufferings of others ‖ ～的态度 callous attitude ‖ 对同志要满腔热情，而不是冷冷清清，～。One should show warmth towards his comrades, not indifference and apathy. ‖ 半辈子的苦难生活已使他～。His mind has been numbed by half a lifetime of hardships. / Nothing matters to him anymore after enduring hardships for the better part of his lifetime.

【麻皮瓜】 mápíguā 〈名〉[植物] cantaloup(e)

【麻婆豆腐】 mápó dòufu 〈名〉 stir-fried bean curd in hot sauce [the recipe is attributed to a certain pockmarked old woman]

【麻钱】 máqián 〈名〉〈旧〉〈方〉 bronze coin：一串～ a string of bronze coins ‖ 一枚～ a bronze coin

【麻雀】 máquè 〈名〉❶ sparrow：一群～ a flock of sparrows ‖ 一个/只～ a sparrow ‖ 捕捉～ catch a sparrow ‖ 打～ shoot sparrows ‖ 赶/轰～ drive away sparrows ‖ 像～般吱吱喳喳叫个不停 as chirpy as a sparrow ‖ ～在树林里吱吱喳喳地叫着。Sparrows are chirping/twittering in the woods. ❷〈方〉 mah-jong

〖～虽小，肝胆俱全〗 máquè suī xiǎo, gāndǎn jù quán ＝ 麻雀虽小，五脏俱全 máquè suī xiǎo wǔzàng jù quán

〖～虽小，五脏俱全〗 máquè suī xiǎo, wǔzàng jù quán 〈熟〉 the sparrow may be small but it has all the vital organs; small as the sparrow is, it possesses all its internal organs—small but complete

〖～战〗 máquèzhàn 〈名〉 sparrow warfare (as a form of guerrilla warfare)

【麻仁】 márén 〈名〉[中药] seed of hemp

【麻纱】 máshā 〈名〉❶ yarn of ramie, flax, etc ❷ cambric

【麻绳】 máshéng 〈名〉 hempen/hemp rope; hemp cordage; flax-made string：一根/条～ a hemp rope ‖ 搓～ make a hemp cord/rope; twist a rope out of hemp

〖～专在细处断〗 máshéng zhuān zài xìchu duàn 〈熟〉 the chain is no stronger than its weakest link/point; a chain is only as strong as its weakest link

【麻省理工学院】 Máshěng Lǐgōng Xuéyuàn 〈名〉 Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) [a famous US university]

【麻石】 máshí 〈名〉[建筑] chiselled ashlar; cut-stone [used in construction or paving walks]：～板 chiselled slate ‖ ～栏杆 chiselled stone balustrade

【麻食】 máshí 〈名〉 cat-ear noodles; cat's ears：烩～ stewed cat-ear noodles ‖ 陕西～ Shaanxi-style dough slices in soup

【麻丝】 másī 〈名〉 harl：～板 mill board

【麻酥酥】 másūsū 〈形〉 slightly numb; tingling：冬天手放在冷水里会冻得～的。In winter cold water tingles your hands.

【麻索桥】 másuǒqiáo 〈名〉 flax rope bridge

【麻糖】 mátáng 〈名〉 sesame candy：做～ make sesame candy

【麻填料】 mátiánliào 〈名〉 hemp jointing

【麻团】 mátuán 〈名〉 deep-fried sesame seed ball

【麻纤维】 máxiānwéi 〈名〉 bast fibre

【麻线】 máxiàn 〈名〉 flaxen/linen thread

【麻芯】 máxìn 〈名〉 hemp core

〖～钢丝绳〗 máxìn gāngsīshéng 〈名〉 hemp-core wire

〖～钢索〗 máxìn gāngsuǒ 〈名〉 hemp-core wire rope

〖～线〗 máxìnxiàn 〈名〉 hempen core

【麻鸭】 máyā 〈名〉 Canton duck; shelduck; sheldrake

【麻岩】 máyán 〈名〉 paragneiss

【麻药】 máyào 〈名〉 anaesthetic; narcotic：上～ apply an anaesthetic (to sb); give an anaesthetic (to sb); administer anaesthesia ‖ 拔智齿常常要打～。Wisdom teeth are usually removed *under anaesthetic.* ‖ 做手术不打～不行。*Operations should not be* performed without anaesthetic.

【麻衣】 máyī 〈名〉❶〈旧〉gunny mourning garment ❷ hemp garment/clothes

【麻衣相】 máyīxiàng 〈名〉 physiognomy

【麻蝇】 máyíng 〈名〉 flesh fly

【麻油】 máyóu 〈名〉 sesame oil：～灯 lamp burning sesame oil

【麻渣】 mázhā 〈名〉 sesame oil-press residue

【麻疹】 mázhěn 〈名〉[医学] measles：出～ have measles ‖ 患～ contract measles ‖ ～病毒 measles virus ‖ ～免疫球蛋白 measles immune globulin ‖ ～脑炎 measles encephalitis ‖ ～疫苗 measles virus vaccine

【麻织品】 mázhīpǐn 〈名〉 linen fabrics

【麻织物】 mázhīwù ＝ 麻织品 mázhīpǐn

【麻子】 mázi 〈名〉❶ pockmarks：～脸 pocked face; pockmarked face ‖ 他满脸～。His face was covered with pockmarks. ❷ pockmarked person

【麻醉】 mázuì 〈动〉❶ anaesthetize; narcotize：脊髓～ spinal anaesthesia ‖ 深度～ deep anaesthesia ‖ 药物～ drug anaesthesia ‖ 手术前病人必须～。A patient has to be anaesthetized before an operation. ⇨局部～；全身～ ❷ poison; corrupt (one's mind)：用黄色录像～年轻人的思想 poison young people's minds with pornographic video programmes

〖～法〗 mázuìfǎ 〈名〉 anaesthesia; anaesthetization

〖～剂〗 mázuìjì 〈名〉 anaesthetic; narcotic; intoxicant; stupefacient：用～ administer/give an anaesthetic (to the wounded) ‖ 注射～ inject anaesthetic (into sb)

〖～品〗 mázuìpǐn 〈名〉 drug; narcotic：～管制 drug control ‖ ～贸易 narcotic trade ‖ 国际～管制局 International Drug Control Board

〖～枪〗 *mázuìqiāng 〈名〉 anaesthetic rifle*

〖～师〗 mázuìshī 〈名〉 anaesthetist; anaesthesiologist

〖～学〗 mázuìxué 〈名〉 anaesthesiology：～家 anaesthesiologist

〖～药〗 *mázuìyào 〈名〉 anaesthetic; narcotic*：服用～ take an anaesthetic ‖ 使用～ use an anaesthetic (on a patient) ‖ 局部～ local anaesthetic ‖ 全身～ general anaesthetic

〖～乙醚〗 *mázuì yǐmí 〈名〉 anaesthetic ether*

〖～针〗 mázuìzhēn 〈名〉 anaesthetic needle

痳 má

【痳痹】 mábì ＝ 麻痹 mábì

【痳风】 máfēng ＝ 麻风 máfēng

【痳疹】 mázhěn ＝ 麻疹 mázhěn

蟆 má → 蛤蟆 háma

【蟆口鸱】 *mákǒuchī 〈名〉[动物] morepork*

mǎ

马 mǎ

❶〈名〉 horse：一匹～ a horse ‖ 一群～ a herd of horses ‖ 母～ mare ‖ 小～ pony; colt ‖ 鞴～ saddle a horse ‖ 策～前进/飞驰 urge on a horse; gallop a horse ‖ 赌～ bet on horse races; play the horses ‖ 遛～ walk a horse ‖ 跑～ have a ride on a horse ‖ 骑～ ride a horse; ride on horseback ‖ 牵～ lead a horse ‖ 上/下～ mount/dismount a horse ‖ 骟～ castrate a horse ‖ 套～ harness a horse (to a cart/wagon); horse a cart/wagon ‖ 驯～ break in a horse; tame a horse ‖ 喂～ feed/fodder a horse ‖ 养～ breed/raise/rear a horse ‖ 饮～ water a horse ‖ 坠～ fall off a horse ‖ 给～钉掌 shoe a horse ‖ 让～喘喘气 breathe/wind a horse ‖ 人有失手，～有失蹄。It is a good horse that never stumbles. ⇨黑～；骒～ ❷〈名〉 horse [one of the pieces in Chinese chess] ❸〈形〉 big; large：⇨～蜂；～勺

【马鞍】 mǎ'ān 〈名〉 saddle：备～ put a saddle on a horse; saddle a horse (up) ‖ 卸下～ lift the saddle from the horse's back ‖ ～座毯 saddle blanket

〖～点〗 mǎ'āndiǎn 〈名〉[经济] saddle point

〖～菌〗 mǎ'ānjūn 〈名〉 saddle fungus

〖～形〗 mǎ'ānxíng 〈名〉 shape of a saddle—falling-off between two peak periods; dip between two peaks：由于这次交通事故，该地区的旅游业一度出现了～。There was a temporary drop in the tourism in this region due to the traffic accident.

〖～形车床〗 *mǎ'ānxíng chēchuáng 〈名〉[机械] gap lathe; gap-bed lathe*

〖～子〗 mǎ'ānzi 〈名〉 saddle

【马坝人】 *Mǎbàrén 〈名〉[考古] Maba man [fossils of a middle* Palaeolithic primitive man found in a cave at Lion Hill, Maba Township in Guangdong Province, China]

【马帮】 mǎbāng 〈名〉 *caravan; train of horses laden with goods* travelling through dangerous areas：一支～ a caravan

【马棒】 mǎbàng 〈名〉 horse rod

【马瓟儿】 mǎbáor 〈名〉 Melothria indica

【马宝】 mǎbǎo 〈名〉[中药] bezoar of horse

【马背】 mǎbèi 〈名〉 horseback

〖～岭〗 mǎbèilǐng 〈名〉[地质] horseback

【马被】 mǎbèi 〈名〉 horsecloth

【马鼻疽】 mǎbíjū 〈名〉[畜牧] glanders; equinia

【马鞭】 mǎbiān 〈名〉 horsewhip; riding switch; hunting-crop;

一根～ a horsewhip
〖～草〗 mǎbiāncǎo 〈名〉 vervain; European verbena
〖～蛇〗 mǎbiānshé 〈名〉 coachwhip; coachwhip snake
【马弁】 mǎbiàn 〈名〉〈旧〉(officer's) bodyguard
【马表】 mǎbiǎo 〈名〉 stopwatch
【马不停蹄】 mǎbùtíngtí 〈熟〉 the horse never stops running—nonstop; without a moment's respite: 部队～地赶到了地震灾区。The troops rushed to the earthquake-stricken area without a single halt.
【马步】 mǎbù 〈名〉[武术] horse-riding step [squad half down as if riding a horse]: ～侧冲拳 thrust fist sideways in horse-riding step ‖ ～侧推掌 push palm sideways in horse-riding step ‖ ～盘肘 bend elbow in horse-riding step ‖ ～砸拳 punch fist in horse-riding step
【马槽】 mǎcáo 〈名〉 manger
【马场】 mǎchǎng 〈名〉 stud farm
【马车】 mǎchē 〈名〉 carriage; cart: 一乘/架～ a carrige/cart ‖ 乘～ go by carriage (to a place) ‖ 赶～ drive a cart ‖ 雇～ hire a carriage/cart ‖ 坐～ travel/go by carriage ‖ ～时代 horse-and-buggy era ‖ 敞篷～ open horse-drawn carriage ‖ 三驾～ troika; three-horse carriage ‖ 有篷～ closed horse-drawn carriage
〖～夫〗 mǎchēfū 〈名〉 carter; cart driver; coachman
【马齿徒增】 mǎchǐ-túzēng 〈熟〉 a horse increases its teeth with the years—grow old with nothing accomplished; fritter away one's time and accomplish nothing
【马齿苋】 mǎchǐxiàn 〈名〉[植物] purslane
【马刺】 mǎcì 〈名〉 spur: 用～策马前进 apply the spurs to a horse; urge a horse forward with the spurs; spur a horse
【马褡子】 mǎdāzi 〈名〉 saddle-bag
【马达】 mǎdá 〈名〉 motor: 一台/个～ a motor
【马达加斯加】 Mǎdájiāsījiā 〈名〉 Madagascar [an African island country]
〖～岛〗 Mǎdájiāsījiādǎo 〈名〉 Madagascar Island
〖～共和国〗 Mǎdájiāsījiā Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Democratic Republic of Madagascar
〖～人〗 Mǎdájiāsījiārén 〈名〉 Madagascan; Malagasy
〖～语〗 Mǎdájiāsījiāyǔ 〈名〉 Malagasy; Malagasy/Madagascan language
【马大哈】 mǎdàhā ❶〈名〉 careless person; scatterbrain: 他是个～,做事总是丢三落四。He is such a scatterbrain that he always forgets something whenever he does anything. ❷〈形〉 careless; forgetful; scatterbrained: 教师对自己的工作绝不能～。Teachers must not be careless about their work.
【马刀】 mǎdāo 〈名〉 sabre
【马到成功】 mǎdào-chénggōng 〈熟〉 win success immediately upon arrival—win instant success; gain an immediate victory/success; accomplish one's mission quickly: 旗开得胜,～。Win victory as soon as one's banner is displayed. / Gain immediate success on the outset. ‖ 祝你～! I wish you instant success!
【马道】 mǎdào 〈名〉 bridle path/trail/road
【马德里】 Mǎdélǐ 〈名〉 Madrid [capital of Spain]
〖～人〗 Mǎdélǐrén 〈名〉 Madrileno
【马德望】 Mǎdéwàng 〈名〉 Battambang [second largest city in Cambodia to the west of Phnom Penh]
【马灯】 mǎdēng 〈名〉 barn lantern; storm lantern: 一盏～ a barn lantern
【马镫】 mǎdèng 〈名〉 stirrup: 一副～ a pair of stirrups ‖ ～皮带 stirrup leather/strap
【马店】 mǎdiàn 〈名〉 caravansary; caravanserai; inn for cargo-horse caravans [catering to/for caravan merchants]
【马丁炉】 mǎdīnglú 〈名〉[冶金] Martin furnace; open-hearth furnace
【马丁尼酒】 mǎdīngníjiǔ 〈名〉 martini
【马兜铃】 mǎdōulíng 〈名〉[植物] birthwort
【马豆】 mǎdòu 〈名〉 horsebean
【马痘】 mǎdòu 〈名〉[兽医] horsepox
【马肚带】 mǎdùdài 〈名〉 bellyband; girth: 系好/解开～ fasten/unfasten a girth
【马队】 mǎduì 〈名〉 ❶ caravan; train of horses carrying goods ❷ cavalry; contingent of mounted troops
【马轭】 mǎ'è 〈名〉 horse-collar
【马尔代夫】 Mǎ'ěrdàifū 〈名〉 Maldives [an Asian country]
〖～共和国〗 Mǎ'ěrdàifū Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Maldives
〖～人〗 Mǎ'ěrdàifūrén 〈名〉 Maldivian
〖～语〗 Mǎ'ěrdàifūyǔ 〈名〉 Maldivian
【马尔加什语】 Mǎ'ěrjiāshíyǔ 〈名〉 Malagasy; Madagascan language
【马尔萨斯人口论】 Mǎ'ěrsàsī rénkǒulùn 〈名〉 Malthusian theory of population [Thomas Robert Malthus, 1766-1834, an English economist]
【马尔萨斯主义】 Mǎ'ěrsàsīzhǔyì 〈名〉 Malthusianism; Malthusian Doctrine: ～者 Malthusian ‖ 新～ Neo-Malthusianism
【马尔维纳斯群岛】 Mǎ'ěrwéinàsī Qúndǎo 〈名〉 Falkland Islands; Islas Malvinas [the Argentine name for the Falkland Islands in the south Atlantic]
【马耳他】 Mǎ'ěrtā 〈名〉 Malta [an European country]
〖～共和国〗 Mǎ'ěrtā Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Malta
〖～人〗 Mǎ'ěrtārén 〈名〉 Maltese
〖～语〗 Mǎ'ěrtāyǔ 〈名〉 Maltese; Maltese language
【马翻人仰】 mǎfān-rényǎng ＝ 人仰马翻 rényǎng-mǎfān
【马贩子】 mǎfànzi 〈名〉 horse coper; horse dealer; horse trader
【马粪】 mǎfèn 〈名〉 horseshit
〖～纸〗 mǎfènzhǐ 〈名〉〈俗称〉 cardboard; paperboard; pasteboard; strawboard: 一张～ a sheet of strawboard
【马蜂】 mǎfēng 〈名〉 hornet; wasp: 一群～ a swarm of wasps ‖ 一窝～ a nest of wasps ‖ 一只～ a hornet; a wasp
〖～窝〗 mǎfēngwō 〈名〉 hornet's nest: ⇨捅～
【马夫】 mǎfū 〈名〉〈旧〉 groom; horseboy; horsekeeper; stableman
【马弗炉】 mǎfúlú 〈名〉[冶金] muffle furnace
【马竿】 mǎgān 〈名〉 blindman's staff/stick; white stick
【马革】 mǎgé 〈名〉 horsehide
〖～裹尸〗 mǎgé-guǒshī 〈熟〉(a body or a corpse) be wrapped in a horsehide after death; wrap the corpse in horse skin—die on the battlefield; not to return alive from the battle; lay down one's life on the battlefield: 男儿要当死于边野,以～还葬。A man should die in battle of the national border and his corpse be buried wrapped in horsehide.
【马格里布】 Mǎgélǐbù 〈名〉 Maghrib; Maghreb [a region of north and northwest Africa between the Atlantic and Egypt]
【马蛤】 mǎgé 〈名〉[动物] gaper clam
【马更些河】 Mǎgēngxiēhé 〈名〉 Mackenzie River [longest river in Canada]
【马褂】 mǎguà 〈名〉 mandarin jacket [worn over a gown]; men's short coat: 一件～ a mandarin jacket
【马关条约】 Mǎguān Tiáoyuē 〈名〉 Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895) [unequal treaty imposed on the Qing government by Japan after the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-1895]
【马倌】 mǎguān 〈名〉 groom; stableman
【马锅头】 mǎguōtóu 〈名〉〈方〉 head/leader of a caravan
【马海毛】 mǎhǎimáo 〈名〉 mohair: 马海羔羊毛 kid mohair ‖ ～里子缎 germania ‖ ～帽 mohair hat ‖ ～绒头织物 mohair pile fabric
【马号】 mǎhào 〈名〉 ❶ (public) stable ❷ cavalry bugle: 吹～ sound a cavalry bugle
【马赫】 mǎhè 〈名〉[物理] Mach; Mach number: 以两～速度飞行 fly at Mach 2
〖～波〗 mǎhèbō 〈名〉[物理] Mach wave; Mach shock (wave)
〖～计〗 mǎhèjì 〈名〉[物理] Mach meter
〖～数〗 mǎhèshù 〈名〉[物理] Mach number
〖～主义〗 Mǎhèzhǔyì 〈名〉[哲学] Machism: ～者 Machist
【马后炮】 mǎhòupào 〈名〉 belated action or advice; second guess: 放～ be a Monday morning quarterback; make an I-told-you-so remark; second-guess ‖ 考试都完了,你才说帮我复习功课,这岂不是～吗? You come and offer to help with my lessons only after the examination. Isn't that a bit too late? ‖ 他是个～。He is always a second-guesser.
【马虎】 mǎhu 〈形〉 careless; sloppy: ～行事 do things in a perfunctory/slapdash manner; be perfunctory in doing things ‖ 他这个人太～。He is rather a careless fellow. ‖ 做事马马虎虎可不行! One mustn't be careless with his work. / One mustn't be negligent in his work.
【马糊】 mǎhu ＝ 马虎 mǎhu
【马会】 mǎhuì 〈名〉 jockey club
【马鸡】 mǎjī 〈名〉[动物] eared pheasant
【马甲】 mǎjiǎ 〈名〉 ❶〈方〉 sleeveless garment; waistcoat; vest: 一件～ a waistcoat ❷ armour for a horse

【马架】 mǎjià 〈名〉〈方〉❶ shack ❷ triangle wooden structure used to carry things on the back
【马架子】 mǎjiàzi ＝ 马架 ②mǎjià
【马鲛鱼】 mǎjiāoyú 〈名〉Spanish mackerel
【马嚼子】 mǎjiáozi 〈名〉curb/bar bit
【马脚】 mǎjiǎo 〈名〉the cloven foot/hoof—traces of one's concealed true character; giveaway; sth that gives the game away: 露出～ betray; give oneself away
〖～毕露〗 mǎjiǎo-bìlù 〈熟〉show one's true colours
【马颈圈】 mǎjǐngquān 〈名〉horse collar
【马厩】 mǎjiù 〈名〉stable: ～总管 equerry
【马驹子】 mǎjūzi 〈名〉〈口〉colt [a young male horse]; filly [a young female horse]; foal: 一匹～ a colt
【马具】 mǎjù 〈名〉harness; horse gear; saddlery: ～师 saddler
【马卡林星系】 Mǎkǎlín xīngxì 〈名〉[天文] Markarian galaxy
【马科】 mǎkē 〈名〉[动物] horse family
〖～动物〗 mǎkē dòngwù 〈名〉equid
【马可福音】 Mǎkě Fúyīn 〈名〉[基督教] *The Gospel According to Mark*
【马克】 mǎkè 〈名〉❶ mark [former monetary unit of Germany]: 德国～ Deutsche Mark (DM); Deutschemark ❷ markka [former monetary unit of Finland]: 芬兰～ Finnish Markka (FIM)
【马克思列宁主义】 Mǎkèsī-Lièníngzhǔyì 〈名〉 Marxism-Leninism: ～同中国实际相结合 integration of Marxism-Leninism with China's reality ‖ ～者 Marxist-Leninist
【马克思主义】 Mǎkèsīzhǔyì 〈名〉 Marxism: ～基本原理 basic principles of Marxism ‖ ～认识论 Marxist epistemology ‖ ～者 Marxist ‖ ～辩证法 Marxist dialectic ‖ ～三个组成部分 three components of Marxism [namely, dialectical materialism and historical materialism, political economy and scientific socialism]
【马口铁】 mǎkǒutiě 〈名〉tinplate; tin sheet iron; galvanized iron: ～壶 tinpot ‖ ～皮 sheet tin ‖ ～器皿 tinware
【马裤】 mǎkù 〈名〉jodhpurs; riding breeches: 一条～ a pair of jodhpurs
〖～呢〗 mǎkùní 〈名〉[纺织] whipcord; cavalry twill
【马快】 mǎkuài 〈名〉〈旧〉police agent; detective
【马拉博】 Mǎlābó 〈名〉Malabo [capital of Equatorial Guinea]
【马拉糕】 mǎlāgāo 〈名〉Malaysian-style sponge cake
【马拉开波湖】 Mǎlākāibōhú 〈名〉Lake Marcaibo [largest lake in South America]
【马拉犁】 mǎlālí 〈名〉[农业] horse-drawn plough
【马拉松】 mǎlāsōng 〈名〉❶ marathon race; marathon: ～接力赛 Marathon relay race ‖ 半程～ half marathon ❷〈喻〉marathon [an event requiring great endurance]: ～式电视节目 telethon ‖ ～式会议/考试/谈判 marathon meeting/exam/negotiation ‖ ～式竞选活动 campaignathon ‖ ～式推销 sellathon ❸〈喻〉dilatory style of work
〖～赛跑〗 mǎlāsōng sàipǎo 〈名〉marathon; marathon race: 参加～ run a/the marathon; take part in the marathon race ‖ 举行～ organize/stage a marathon ‖ ～路线 Marathon course ‖ ～运动员 marathon runner; marathoner ‖ 男子/女子～ men's/women's marathon ‖ 这次～凡申请者都能参加。The marathon is open to all-comers.
〖～造山运动〗 mǎlāsōng zàoshān yùndòng 〈名〉[地质] Marathon orogeny
【马拉维】 Mǎlāwéi 〈名〉Malawi [an African country]
〖～共和国〗 Mǎlāwéi Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Malawi
〖～湖〗 Mǎlāwéihú 〈名〉Lake Malawi [third largest lake in Africa]
〖～人〗 Mǎlāwéirén 〈名〉Malawian
【马来半岛】 Mǎlái Bàndǎo 〈名〉Malay Peninsula; Malaya
【马来獾】 mǎláihuān 〈名〉[动物] teledu; Malayan stink badger
【马来群岛】 Mǎlái Qúndǎo 〈名〉Malay Archipelago
【马来西亚】 Mǎláixīyà 〈名〉Malaysia [an Asian country]
〖～人〗 Mǎláixīyàrén 〈名〉Malaysian; Malay
【马来亚】 Mǎláiyà 〈名〉Malaya
【马来语】 Mǎláiyǔ 〈名〉Malay; Malayan [Malayan language]
【马兰】 mǎlán 〈名〉[植物] ❶ Kalimeris indica ❷ Chinese small iris
【马蓝】 mǎlán 〈名〉[植物] acanthaceous indigo
【马勒】 mǎlè 〈名〉bridle
【马累】 Mǎlèi 〈名〉Malé [capital of Maldives]
【马里】 Mǎlǐ 〈名〉Mali [an African country]
〖～共和国〗 Mǎlǐ Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Mali
〖～人〗 Mǎlǐrén 〈名〉Malian
【马里兰州】 Mǎlǐlánzhōu 〈名〉 Maryland [a US state]: ～人 Marylander
【马里亚纳海沟】 Mǎlǐyànà Hǎigōu 〈名〉Mariana Trench [greatest known ocean depth (11,034 m) in the western Pacific]
【马里亚纳群岛】 Mǎlǐyànà Qúndǎo 〈名〉 Mariana Islands [a group of islands in the western Pacific]
【马力】 mǎlì 〈名〉horsepower (hp): ～很大的汽车 high-powered car ‖ 额定～ rated horsepower ‖ 三十五～的发动机 thirty-five horsepower engine ‖ 有效～ effective horsepower ‖ 制动～ brake horsepower ⇨开足～
〖～小时〗 mǎlì xiǎoshí 〈名〉horsepower-hour (hp-hr)
【马立克派】 Mǎlìkèpài 〈名〉[伊斯兰教] Malikite school/sect
【马利亚】 mǎlìyà 〈名〉Virgin Mary [mother of Jesus]: 圣母～ Holy Mary
【马栗】 mǎlì 〈名〉[植物] horse-chestnut
【马脸】 mǎliǎn 〈名〉❶ horsy face/appearance ❷ long face: 吊个～ pull a long face
【马列主义】 Mǎ-Lièzhǔyì 〈名〉〈简称〉Marxism-Leninism: ～学说 theory of Marxism-Leninism ‖ ～政党 Marxist-Leninist party ⇨马克思列宁主义
【马蔺】 mǎlìn 〈名〉[植物] Chinese small iris
【马铃薯】 mǎlíngshǔ 〈名〉potato: 挖～ lift potatoes; dig up potatoes ‖ 烤/炸～ bake/fry potatoes ‖ 削～ peel the potato ‖ ～苗 potato set ‖ ～泥 mashed potato ‖ ～片 (potato) crisp; potato chips
〖～疮痂病〗 mǎlíngshǔ chuāngjiābìng 〈名〉potato scab
〖～淀粉〗 mǎlíngshǔ diànfěn 〈名〉potato farina
〖～分级机〗 mǎlíngshǔ fēnjíjī 〈名〉potato grader/screener
〖～搅碎机〗 mǎlíngshǔ jiǎosuìjī 〈名〉potato crusher/pulper
〖～枯萎病〗 mǎlíngshǔ kūwěibìng 〈名〉potato wilt
〖～起垄机〗 mǎlíngshǔ qǐlǒngjī 〈名〉potato ridger
〖～切片机〗 mǎlíngshǔ qiēpiànjī 〈名〉potato slicer
〖～切碎机〗 mǎlíngshǔ qiēsuìjī 〈名〉potato chopper
〖～挖掘机〗 mǎlíngshǔ wājuéjī 〈名〉potato lifter/raiser
〖～晚疫病〗 mǎlíngshǔ wǎnyìbìng 〈名〉late blight of potato
〖～种植机〗 mǎlíngshǔ zhòngzhíjī 〈名〉potato setter
【马羚】 mǎlíng 〈名〉[动物]roan antelope
【马六甲海峡】 Mǎliùjiǎ Hǎixiá 〈名〉Strait of Malacca
【马龙教派】 Mǎlóng Jiàopài 〈名〉[天主教] Maronite
【马笼头】 mǎlóngtou 〈名〉headstall; head harness; halter: 套上～ put a halter on a horse
【马陆】 mǎlù 〈名〉[动物] julid; diplopod
【马鹿】 mǎlù 〈名〉[动物] red deer
【马路】 mǎlù 〈名〉road; street; avenue: 一条～ a road ‖ 过～ cross a road/street ‖ 匆匆穿过～ hurry across a road ‖ 逛～ take a stroll along the streets ‖ 压～〈口〉take a stroll along a road/the street ‖ 大～ main road ‖ 柏油～ asphalt road ‖ 水泥～ cement road
〖～画家〗 mǎlù huàjiā 〈名〉pavement/sidewalk artist; screever
〖～天使〗 mǎlù tiānshǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉streetwalker
〖～消息〗 mǎlù xiāoxi ＝ 马路新闻 mǎlù xīnwén
〖～新闻〗 mǎlù xīnwén 〈名〉hearsay; street-gossip: 不要轻信～。Do not readily believe hearsay.
【马锣】 mǎluó 〈名〉small brass gong
【马骡】 mǎluó 〈名〉[动物] mule
【马马虎虎】 mǎma-hūhū 〈形〉❶ careless; casual: 终身大事要慎重，岂能～? You should be careful about your marriage. How can you be careless about it? / That's your life's decision and shouldn't be taken lightly. ❷ passable; not so bad; not so good; so-so: —西瓜怎么样? —～。—How's the watermelon? —Not so bad. ‖ —你唱歌怎么样? —～。我只能和着卡拉 OK 唱。—Are you a good singer? —Just so-so. I can only sing to the karaoke. ‖ 她日语讲得～。She speaks passable Japanese.
【马毛】 mǎmáo 〈名〉horsehair: ～疫 horsehair blight
【马迷】 mǎmí 〈名〉horseplayer
【马面】 mǎmiàn 〈名〉[建筑] horse face embattlement
〖～鬼〗 mǎmiànguǐ 〈名〉horse-faced demons
〖～鲀〗 mǎmiàntún 〈名〉[动物] black scraper
【马那瓜】 Mǎnàguā 〈名〉Managua [capital of Nicaragua]

【马奶】 mǎnǎi 〈名〉 mare's milk
〖～节〗 Mǎnǎijié 〈名〉 Horse Milk Festival [*a custom of Mongolian Nationality in Xilin Gole prairie, usually on the last day of* the 8th lunar month, when herdsmen bring their own horse milk to gather at fixed grounds to have recreational activities]
〖～酒〗 mǎnǎijiǔ 〈名〉 kumiss; koumiss
【马脑炎】 mǎnǎoyán 〈名〉 equine encephalitis
【马尼拉】 Mǎnílā 〈名〉 Manila [capital of the Philippines]: ～麻绳 Manila rope ‖ ～纸 Manila paper
【马尿】 mǎniào 〈名〉 ❶ horse urine ❷ 〈喻〉〈贬〉 beer; spirit
【马尿酸】 mǎniàosuān 〈名〉 benzoylalycine; hippuric acid
【马趴】 mǎpā 〈名〉 a fall flat on one's face: 摔了个大～ fall flat on one's face; fall down with the mouth against the ground
【马棚】 mǎpéng 〈名〉 stable
【马皮】 mǎpí 〈名〉 horsehide
【马匹】 mǎpǐ 〈名〉 horse
【马屁】 mǎpì 〈名〉〈喻〉 flattery; soft soap; toadyism; sycophancy: 拍～ lick sb's boots; kiss sb's ass; curry favour with sb; gain sb's favour by flattery ‖ 拍～拍到马蹄/马腿上 flatter a person the wrong way; flatter sb without achieving the desired purpose
〖～精〗 mǎpìjīng 〈名〉〈贬〉 adulator; bootlicker; ass-kisser; bum-sucker; fawning expert; flatterer; lickspittle; sycophant; apple polisher
【马票】 mǎpiào 〈名〉 pari-mutuel/parimutuel ticket
【马普托】 Mǎpǔtuō 〈名〉 Maputo [capital and chief port of Mozambique]
【马其顿】 Mǎqídùn 〈名〉 Macedonia
〖～共和国〗 Mǎqídùn Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Macedonia
〖～人〗 Mǎqídùnrén 〈名〉 Macedonian
〖～语〗 Mǎqídùnyǔ 〈名〉 Macedonian
【马其诺防线】 Mǎqínuò Fángxiàn 〈名〉 Maginot Line [*a line of* defensive fortifications built along France's northeast frontier in 1936]
【马前卒】 mǎqiánzú 〈名〉 ❶ 〈旧〉 servant in front of the horse and chariot at the command of his master; foot soldier [*attendant going before officer*]: 革命军中～ *foot soldier in the revolutionary army* ❷ 〈喻〉〈贬〉 pawn; cat's-paw: 充当反动派的～ act as a pawn for the reactionaries
【马钱】 mǎqián 〈名〉 [植物] strychnos; nux vomica
〖～科〗 mǎqiánkē 〈名〉 [植物] Loganiaceae
〖～子〗 mǎqiánzǐ 〈名〉 [植物] vomiting nut; nux vomica
【马枪】 mǎqiāng 〈名〉 carbine
【马球】 mǎqiú 〈名〉 equestrian polo; polo: 打～ play polo
〖～场〗 mǎqiúchǎng 〈名〉 polo field
〖～棍〗 mǎqiúgùn 〈名〉 mallet
〖～运动〗 mǎqiú yùndòng 〈名〉 polo
〖～装〗 mǎqiúzhuāng 〈名〉 polo coat
【马儿不饮水，不可强按头】 mǎr bù yǐnshuǐ, bùkě qiáng àn tóu 〈熟〉 you can lead/take a horse to water but you can't make him drink—do not impose your will on other people
【马肉】 mǎròu 〈名〉 horsemeat; horseflesh
【马萨诸塞州】 Mǎsàzhūsàizhōu 〈名〉 Massachusetts [a US state]
【马塞卢】 Mǎsàilú 〈名〉 Maseru [capital of Lesotho]
【马赛】 Mǎsài 〈名〉 Marseilles [a port, second largest city of France]
〖～曲〗 Mǎsàiqǔ 〈名〉 La Marseillaise [national anthem of France]
【马赛克】 mǎsàikè 〈名〉 [建筑] ❶ mosaic: ～铺面 tessellated pavement; mosaic pavement ❷ pattern or picture in mosaic: ～图案 design in mosaic; mosaic pattern
【马上】 mǎshàng 〈副〉 ❶ at once; immediately; right away; straight away: ～出发 march off on the instant ‖ 电影～就要开演了。The film will begin in a minute. ‖ 请把它～打印出来。I want it typed right away, please. ‖ 我～就回来。I'll be right back. ❷ in the near future; soon: 春节～就要到了。The Spring Festival is drawing near/close.
〖～技巧〗 mǎshàng jìqiǎo 〈名〉 mounted gymnastics
〖～拼刺〗 mǎshàng pīncì 〈名〉 tilt
〖～项目〗 mǎshàng xiàngmù 〈名〉 sports on horseback
【马勺】 mǎsháo 〈名〉 (big) ladle
【马绍尔群岛】 Mǎshào'ěr Qúndǎo 〈名〉 Marshall Islands [in the west central Pacific]
〖～共和国〗 Mǎshào'ěr Qúndǎo Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of the Marshall Islands
【马身】 mǎshēn 〈名〉 [体育] length (of a horse): 领先/输两个～ lead/lose by two lengths ‖ 这匹马以三个～获胜。The horse won by 3 lengths.
【马失前蹄】 mǎshīqiántí 〈熟〉 the horse stumbles; the horse trips (and falls on his knees)—make a mistake by accident; have an accidental setback: 此人一辈子做事小心谨慎，但也有～的时候。This man has been cautious all his life, but he's nonetheless slipped occasionally.
【马氏层】 mǎshìcéng 〈名〉 [解剖] Malpighian layer
【马氏体】 mǎshìtǐ 〈名〉 [冶金] martensite: ～等温淬火 marquench; martemper ‖ ～钢 martensitic/martensite steel ‖ ～回火 martensite tempering ‖ ～时效 maraging; martensite aging ‖ ～形成 martensite formation ‖ ～应力 marstressing ‖ ～转变 martensitic/martensite transformation
【马首是瞻】 mǎshǒu-shìzhān 〈熟〉 take the head of the general's horse as instructions for advance or retreat—be guided and regulated by sb; follow at the heels of sb; follow sb's lead; look up to sb for direction/instructions/guidance
【马梳】 mǎshū 〈名〉 currycomb
【马术】 mǎshù 〈名〉 horsemanship; equestrian skill: ～表演 riding performance; horse show; horse-back act
〖～比赛项目〗 mǎshù bǐsài xiàngmù 〈名〉 equestrian events
〖～表演场〗 mǎshù biǎoyǎnchǎng 〈名〉 hippodrome
〖～师〗 mǎshùshī 〈名〉 equestrian; horseman; equestrienne; horsewoman
〖～运动〗 mǎshù yùndòng 〈名〉 equestrian; equestrian sport
【马刷】 mǎshuā 〈名〉 horse brush
【马斯卡林群岛】 Mǎsīkǎlín Qúndǎo 〈名〉 Mascarene Islands [*a group of Islands in the Indian Ocean*]
【马斯喀特】 Mǎsīkātè 〈名〉 Muscat [capital of Oman]
【马斯特里赫特】 Mǎsītèlǐhètè 〈名〉 Maastricht [an industrial city in the Netherlands]
〖～条约〗 Mǎsītèlǐhètè Tiáoyuē 〈名〉 Maastricht Treaty
【马嘶】 mǎsī ❶ 〈名〉 neigh ❷ 〈动〉 neigh
【马太福音】 Mǎtài Fúyīn 〈名〉 [基督教] *The Gospel According to Matthew*
【马太效应】 Mǎtài xiàoyìng 〈名〉 Matthew effect [a phenomenon in specific circles where one's accomplishments and reputation tend to snowball, and those with meager accomplishments have greater difficulty achieving accomplishments]
【马唐】 mǎtáng 〈名〉 [植物] Digitaria sanguinalis
【马蹄】 mǎtí 〈名〉 ❶ horse's hoof: 一只～ a horse's hoof ‖ ～声 hoofbeat; clatter of a horse's hoofs; clip-clop ❷ 〈方〉 [植物] Chinese water chestnut; waternut
〖～表〗 mǎtíbiǎo 〈名〉 (round or hoof-shaped) desk/table clock; alarm clock
〖～蝠〗 mǎtífú 〈名〉 horseshoe bat
〖～规〗 mǎtíguī 〈名〉 horseshoe gauge
〖～金〗 mǎtíjīn 〈名〉 U-shaped gold ingot
〖～莲〗 mǎtílián 〈名〉 [植物] calla lily
〖～螺〗 mǎtíluó 〈名〉 top shell
〖～铁〗 mǎtítiě 〈名〉 ❶ horseshoe: 锻造～ forge a horseshoe ❷ horseshoe magnet; U-shaped magnet
〖～虾〗 mǎtíxiā 〈名〉 horseshoe shrimp
〖～蟹〗 mǎtíxiè 〈名〉 horseshoe crab
〖～形〗 mǎtíxíng 〈名〉 shape of a hoof; U-shape: ～磁铁 horseshoe magnet ‖ ～拱 horseshoe arch; Moorish arch; mosque arch ‖ ～隧道 *horseshoe tunnel* ‖ ～弯道 *horseshoe bend*; oxbow ‖ ～桌子 horseshoe table
〖～袖〗 mǎtíxiù 〈名〉 horse-hoof-shaped cuffs [cuffs of men's formal dress in the Qing Dynasty]
〖～银〗 mǎtíyín 〈名〉 U-shaped silver ingot
【马铁】 mǎtiě 〈名〉 malleable (cast) iron
【马厅】 mǎtīng 〈名〉 horse parlor
【马童】 mǎtóng 〈名〉 horse boy
【马桶】 mǎtǒng 〈名〉 ❶ nightstool; closestool; commode; portable toilet: 一个/只～ a commode ‖ ～刷子 commode brush ❷ toilet; toilet pan/bowl: 冲～ flush the toilet ‖ ～盖 toilet cover ‖ ～坐圈 toilet seat ⇨抽水～
【马头】 mǎtóu 〈名〉 horse's head

〖～墙〗 mǎtóuqiáng 〈名〉[建筑] corbiestep
〖～琴〗 mǎtóuqín 〈名〉*matouqin* [Mongol stringed instrument with a scroll carved like a horse's head]：一把～ a *matouqin*
〖～鱼〗 mǎtóuyú 〈名〉tilefish
【马王堆汉墓】 Mǎwángduī Hànmù 〈名〉Western Han Tombs at Mawangdui(马王堆)[excavated in 1972-1974 in Hunan Province]
【马尾】 mǎwěi 〈名〉horsetail
〖～辫〗 mǎwěibiàn 〈名〉ponytail
〖～草〗 mǎwěicǎo 〈名〉gulfweed
〖～衬〗 mǎwěichèn 〈名〉[纺织] haircloth
〖～松〗 mǎwěisōng 〈名〉masson pine
〖～藻〗 mǎwěizǎo 〈名〉[植物] sargasso；gulfweed
【马位】 mǎwèi ＝ 马身 mǎshēn
【马瘟】 mǎwēn 〈名〉equine plague
【马戏】 mǎxì 〈名〉circus；circus show：一场～ a circus show ‖ 表演～ present/put on a circus
〖～表演〗 mǎxì biǎoyǎn 〈名〉circus；circus show：～场 circus ring；big top ‖ 带小孩去看～ take the children to the circus ‖ 看～ go to the circus
〖～团〗 mǎxìtuán 〈名〉circus；circus troupe：～领班 equestrian director；ringmaster ‖ ～小丑 clown ‖ 流动～ travelling/mobile circus ‖ ～骑术表演者 desultor
【马歇尔计划】 Mǎxiē'ěr Jìhuà 〈名〉Marshall Plan [officially referred to as European Recovery Programme initiated in 1947 and ended in 1952]
【马熊】 mǎxióng ＝ 棕熊 zōngxióng
【马靴】 mǎxuē 〈名〉riding boots；jackboots：一双～ a pair of riding boots ‖ 一只～ a riding boot
【马学】 mǎxué 〈名〉hippology
【马眼罩】 mǎyǎnzhào 〈名〉blinkers；blinders；winkers
【马仰人翻】 mǎyǎng-rénfān ＝ 人仰马翻 rényǎng-mǎfān
【马衣】 mǎyī 〈名〉horsecloth；caparison
【马医】 mǎyī 〈名〉horse doctor；veterinarian
【马缨丹】 mǎyīngdān 〈名〉[植物] lantana
【马缨花】 mǎyīnghuā ＝ 合欢② héhuān
【马蝇】 mǎyíng 〈名〉horsefly
【马仔】 mǎzǎi 〈方〉〈名〉follower
【马贼】 mǎzéi 〈名〉〈旧〉mounted gangsters/brigands
【马扎】 mǎzhá 〈名〉campstool；folding stool：一个～ a folding stool
【马劄】 mǎzhá ＝ 马扎 mǎzhá
【马掌】 mǎzhǎng 〈名〉❶ cutin skin of a horse's hoof ❷ horseshoe：钉～ shoe a horse；fit a horse with a shoe；put a shoe on a horse ‖ 换～ reshoe a horse
【马蛭】 mǎzhì 〈名〉[动物] horse leech
【马桩】 mǎzhuāng 〈名〉hitching post
【马子】 mǎzi 〈名〉〈方〉❶ toilet；closestool；commode；toilet bowl ❷ bandit；brigand ❸〈粗〉girl：泡～ fool around with a girl ‖ 你竟敢泡我的～? How dare you dally with my girl?
【马鬃】 mǎzōng 〈名〉horse's mane；horsehair：用～填塞的沙发 horsehair sofa
【马祖岛】 Mǎzǔdǎo 〈名〉Matsu/Mazu Island
【马醉木】 mǎzuìmù 〈名〉[植物] Japanese andromeda

吗 mǎ

⇨má；ma
【吗啡】 mǎfēi 〈名〉morphine
〖～中毒〗 mǎfēi zhòngdú 〈名〉morphinism

犸 mǎ → 猛犸 měngmǎ

玛 mǎ

【玛钢】 mǎgāng 〈名〉malleable (cast) iron
【玛瑙】 mǎnǎo 〈名〉agate：蓝～ blue agate ‖ 血点～ blood agate ‖ 云～ clouded agate
〖～杯〗 mǎnǎobēi 〈名〉agate cup
〖～玻璃〗 mǎnǎo bōli 〈名〉agate glass
〖～器皿〗 mǎnǎo qìmǐn 〈名〉agateware
【玛雅人】 Mǎyǎrén 〈名〉Maya；Mayan [a central American Indian people who developed an ancient culture once characterized by outstanding achievements in architecture, astronomy, chronology, painting and pottery]
【玛雅文化】 Mǎyǎ wénhuà 〈名〉Mayan Culture/Civilization [c 1st－16th centuries, in Central America]：～研究者 Mayanist
【玛雅语】 Mǎyǎyǔ 〈名〉Mayan；Mayan language
【玛祖卡】 mǎzǔkǎ 〈名〉[音乐] mazurka [Polish folk dance]

码[1] mǎ

❶〈名〉sign or thing indicating number：⇨号～；价～；页～ ❷〈名〉instrument indicating number：⇨尺～；砝～ ❸〈量〉[indicating the same thing or the same kind]：你们俩说的是一～事吗? Are you two talking about the same thing? ‖ 这完全是两～事。These are two entirely different matters/things. ❹〈名〉cipher；code：⇨电～；密～；明～ ❺〈名〉[计算机] method of inputting：五笔型～ WBX *ma* [one method for entering Chinese characters by numbered strokes] ‖ 自然～ ZRM *ma* [one method for entering Chinese characters by Chinese *pinyin* and radicals]

码[2] mǎ

〈动〉〈口〉pile up；stack：～积木 stack the toy bricks ‖ 把这些书～齐。Put these books in a neat pile.

码[3] mǎ

〈量〉yard (yd)：五～棉布 five yards of cotton cloth ‖ 以～为单位买布 buy cloth by the yard
【码变换】 mǎbiànhuàn 〈名〉code conversion：～器 code converter
【码布】 mǎbù 〈名〉plaiting
〖～工〗 mǎbùgōng 〈名〉yarder
〖～机〗 mǎbùjī 〈名〉cloth plaiting machine；hooking machine
【码尺】 mǎchǐ 〈名〉yard measure；yardstick
【码钉】 mǎdīng 〈名〉hitch pin
【码垛】 mǎduò 〈动〉stack；pile up neatly
【码放】 mǎfàng 〈动〉pile up；put/keep things in order；stack
【码分多址】 mǎfēn duōzhǐ 〈名〉[通信] code division multiple access (CDMA)
【码集】 mǎjí 〈名〉code set
【码间干扰】 mǎjiān gānrǎo 〈名〉intersymbol interference
【码检验】 mǎjiǎnyàn 〈名〉code check
【码距】 mǎjù 〈名〉code distance
【码开关】 mǎkāiguān 〈名〉code switch
【码盘】 mǎpán 〈名〉code wheel
【码群】 mǎqún 〈名〉[通信] code group
【码矢】 mǎshǐ 〈名〉[数学] code vector
【码树】 mǎshù 〈名〉code tree
【码数】 mǎshù 〈名〉yardage：～很大的帆 large yardage of sail
【码头】 mǎtou 〈名〉❶ dock；wharf；jetty；pier；quay：一座～ a dock ‖ 修建～ build a dock/quay ‖ 泊靠/停靠～ be tied up at a wharf；lie alongside a wharf；lie at a pier ‖ 在～上迎接某人 meet sb at a pier ‖ 安全～ safe berth ‖ 储油～ oil/petrol wharf ‖ 浮动～ (landing) pontoon ‖ 货运～ cargo berth ‖ 集装箱～ container berth/terminal ‖ 客运～ passenger wharf ‖ 石油～ oil/petrol wharf ‖ 修理～ repair quay ‖ 渔船～ fish dock ‖ 装配～ fitting-out quay ‖ 装卸～ loading and unloading wharf ⇨深水～ ❷〈方〉port city；commercial and transportation centre：跑～ travel from port to port as a trader ‖ 上海是个水陆～。Shanghai is a port city of both land and water transport.
〖～搬运工〗 mǎtou bānyùngōng 〈名〉docker；stevedore
〖～泊位〗 mǎtou bówèi 〈名〉quay berth
〖～仓库〗 mǎtou cāngkù 〈名〉transit warehouse
〖～迟误费〗 mǎtou chíwùfèi 〈名〉wharf demurrage
〖～吊车〗 mǎtou diàochē 〈名〉dock crane
〖～费〗 mǎtoufèi 〈名〉dock charges/dues；dockage；pier dues；wharfage
〖～工人〗 mǎtou gōngrén 〈名〉docker；dockhand；dockman；dockworker；wharfie；longshoreman；stevedore
〖～交货〗 mǎtou jiāohuò 〈动〉ex dock；ex pier；ex quay；ex wharf：～条件 ex quay terms
〖～集装箱起重机〗 mǎtou jízhuāngxiāng qǐzhòngjī 〈名〉portainer
〖～设备〗 mǎtou shèbèi 〈名〉pier facilities
〖～设施〗 mǎtou shèshī 〈名〉pier facilities/installations
〖～税〗 mǎtoushuì 〈名〉pierage；wharf dues
【码序列】 mǎxùliè 〈名〉code sequence
【码组合】 mǎzǔhé 〈名〉code combination
【码洋】 mǎyáng 〈名〉total price (of books)：这本汉英词典第一版印刷五万册，～一千万元。The first edition of this Chinese-English dictionary has an impression of 50,000 copies and the total

price is 10,000,000 *yuan*.
【码字】 mǎzì 〈名〉code letter; code word
【码子】 mǎzi 〈名〉❶ numeral; figure: 苏州～ Suzhou numerals ❷ counter; chip ❸〈旧〉(in financial circles) cash under one's control

蚂 mǎ

⇨mā; mà
【蚂蜂】 mǎfēng ＝ 马蜂 mǎfēng
【蚂蝗】 mǎhuáng 〈名〉[动物] leech; blood sucker: 一条/只～ a leech
〖～钉〗 mǎhuángdīng 〈名〉staple
【蚂蚁】 mǎyǐ 〈名〉ant: 一群～ a colony/swarm of ants ‖ 一窝～ a nest of ants ‖ 一只～ an ant ‖ 像热锅上的～ like a cat on hot bricks; like a cat on a hot tin roof
〖～搬泰山〗 mǎyǐ bān Tàishān 〈熟〉ants removing Mount Tai—the united efforts of the masses can accomplish mighty projects
〖～啃骨头〗 mǎyǐ kěn gǔtou 〈熟〉ants gnawing/nibbling at a bone—attack a big job bit by bit; plod/plug away at a big job bit by bit

mà

杩 mà

【杩头】 màtou 〈名〉crossbar; cross member

祃 mà 〈名〉sacrificial ceremonies [held in ancient times at a place where the army is stationed]

蚂 mà

⇨mā; mǎ
【蚂蚱】 màzha 〈名〉〈口〉locust: 一只～ a locust ⇨秋后的～

骂 mà 〈动〉❶ abuse; call sb names; curse (at); swear (at): ～孩子 curse (at)/swear at one's child ‖ ～不还口 do not return a curse with a curse ‖ ～得狗血喷头 curse at full blast; let loose a stream of abuse (against sb); verbally bite sb to pieces ‖ ～走 swear sb away ‖ 有人～他是疯子。Some people called him a madman. ⇨～街; ～人; 挨～ ❷ chide; condemn; rebuke; reproach; scold: ～一顿 give sb a dressing down/scolding ‖ 挨一顿～ get a blowing-up/scolding (for sth) ‖ 被臭～了一顿 have/get/receive a good scolding; be severely scolded ‖ ～他不长进 blame him for not striving to make progress ‖ 当面～ reprove sb to his face ‖ 爸爸～他不争气。Father chided him for letting himself down. ‖ 贪污腐化没有人不～的。Corruption has become the object of general condemnation. ⇨责～

【骂不绝口】 màbùjuékǒu 〈熟〉curse unceasingly; hurl a stream of abuse (at sb); let off a stream of invectives; pour out torrents of abuse (on sb)
【骂大街】 mà dàjiē ＝ 骂街 màjiē
【骂架】 màjià 〈动〉have a row (with sb); quarrel; wrangle (with sb over sth): 帮人～ fight/espouse another's quarrel ‖ 平息一场～ heal a quarrel ‖ 挑起～ provoke a quarrel ‖ 找茬儿～ force a quarrel (on sb); pick/seek a quarrel ‖ ～后言归于好 make up a quarrel; patch a quarrel
【骂街】 màjiē 〈动〉shout abuses in the street; swear in public: ～是不对的。It is improper to shout abuses in public. ‖ 昨天他骂了一天街。Yesterday he swore like crazy the whole day.
【骂骂咧咧】 màma-liēliē 〈动〉be foul-mouthed; intersperse one's talk with curses; be grumbling and swearing: ～的小男孩 foul-mouthed little boy ‖ 那个家伙的嘴特别不干净，整天满口脏话～的。That guy has a foul mouth. He always swears like a trooper.
【骂名】 màmíng 〈名〉bad/ill name; infamy; bad reputation: 留下千古～ earn oneself eternal infamy; leave an everlasting bad name
【骂娘】 màniáng 〈动〉curse sb's mother—curse; abuse; swear
【骂人】 màrén 〈动〉abuse; curse/swear (at sb): 停止～ stop name-calling ‖ 别怪我～，可他实在不是东西。Excuse/Pardon my French, but he's really a bloody nuisance!
〖～话〗 màrénhuà 〈名〉abusive language/remarks; curse; swear-word; term of abuse; four-letter words: 满口～ be full of swear words when one talks ‖ 说了几句～ make some abusive remarks; give a couple of curses
【骂山门】 mà shānmén 〈动〉〈方〉shout abuses (to taunt/provoke the enemy)
【骂阵】 màzhèn 〈动〉❶ (often found in old Chinese stories) provoke the enemy to battle with a stream of abuses ❷〈方〉shout abuses in the street

ma

吗 ma 〈助〉❶ [used at the end of an interrogative sentence]: 晚上有讲座～? Is there a lecture tonight? ‖ 你找我～? Are you looking for me? ❷ [used within a sentence to mark a pause before introducing the theme of what one is going to say]: 这本书～，其实并不错。As for this book, it's actually not bad. ‖ 钱～，能省点就省点。Money, of course, should be saved as much as possible. ❸ [used at the end of a rhetorical question]: 你不跟我们去了～? Aren't you coming with us? ‖ 你好意思这么对待你母亲～? Aren't you ashamed of treating your mother like that? ‖ 你难道不明白我这是为你好～? Don't you see I am doing this for your good?

⇨mǎ; má

嘛 ma 〈助〉❶ [indicating that something is obvious]: 领导也是人～，怎么能不犯错误? Leaders are human too; they make mistakes. ‖ 有话就说～。If you have anything to say, out with it. ‖ 这事我确实一点也不知道～。Actually, I knew nothing about it at all. ‖ 这也不能怪他，他还是个孩子～。He's not to blame. After all, he is still a child. ❷ [used at the end of an imperative sentence to express a hope or give advice]: 既然没邀请你，就别去～。Since you are not invited, don't go then. ‖ 别走得那么快～! Don't walk so fast! ❸ [used within a sentence to indicate a pause to draw listener's attention]: 你～，就不必亲自去了。As for you, I don't think you have to be there in person. ‖ 好～，让我们一起去吧。OK, let's go together.

mái

埋 mái 〈动〉❶ bury; cover up (with earth, sand, snow, etc): ～宝藏 bury treasure ‖ ～电缆/地雷 lay cable/mines ‖ ～管道 lay/sink a pipeline ‖ ～首双臂 sit with one's head buried in folded arms ‖ 把胡萝卜～在土里保存 preserve/store carrots by burying them in the earth ‖ 把头～在某人的怀里 bury one's head against sb's neck ‖ 黄土～了半截 be half buried under yellow earth—have lived half of one's life ⇨～藏; ～没; 活～; 掩～ ❷〈喻〉conceal; hide: ⇨～伏; 隐姓～名 ❸ bury the dead in the ground: 村民们知道了火葬的好处，不再坚持～葬了。Having known the advantages of cremation, the villagers do not persist in burial any more.

⇨mán
【埋藏】 máicáng 〈动〉❶ bury; lie hidden in the earth: 陕西地下～着丰富的矿产。There are rich mineral deposits in Shaanxi Province. / Shaanxi Province is abundant in mineral deposits. ❷ conceal; hide: 把秘密～在心底 hide/bury the secret deep in one's heart ‖ 倾诉～在心底的感情 reveal one's innermost feelings (to sb) ❸ embed/implant some preparation in the subcutaneous tissue of a person or animal
〖～电极〗 máicáng diànjí 〈名〉implanted electrode
〖～河〗 máicánghé 〈名〉buried river/stream
〖～疗法〗 máicáng liáofǎ 〈名〉imbedding therapy
〖～砂矿〗 máicáng shākuàng 〈名〉buried placer
〖～式起搏器〗 máicángshì qǐbóqì 〈名〉implanted pacemaker; internal pacemaker
〖～水〗 máicángshuǐ 〈名〉reserve water
〖～土层〗 máicáng tǔcéng 〈名〉buried soil horizon
【埋层】 máicéng 〈名〉buried layer: ～电缆 buried cable ‖ ～法 buried layer process
【埋单】 máidān ＝ 买单② mǎidān

【埋地电缆】 máidì diànlǎn 〈名〉buried cable
【埋地天线】 máidì tiānxiàn 〈名〉buried aerial/antenna
【埋伏】 máifu ❶〈动〉ambush; hide/lie/wait in ambush (for); lie in wait for: ～兵马 place soldiers in an ambush ‖ ～一个团的兵力 have a regiment of troops wait in ambush ‖ 十面～ ambush on all sides ❷〈动〉hide; lie low; lie in wait: ～着失败的因素 bear the seed of defeat ❸〈名〉ambush: 避开敌人的～ elude the enemy's ambush ‖ 设～ construct/make/lay/set up/stage an ambush (for) ‖ 设～诱敌中圈套 trap an enemy by ambush ‖ 陷入～ be caught in an ambush ‖ 遭到～ be attacked from ambush; be ambushed ‖ 中～ fall/run/walk into an ambush ⇨打～
〖～圈〗 máifuquān 〈名〉ambuscade: 引人～ draw sb into an ambush
【埋骨沙场】 máigǔ-shāchǎng 〈熟〉have one's bones buried in the battlefield—die on the battlefield
【埋锅造饭】 máiguō-zàofàn 〈熟〉(of soliders) prop up a pot in the field and start cooking
【埋弧】 máihú 〈名〉[冶金] submerged arc: ～焊 submerged-arc welding; flux-arc welding ‖ 半自动～ squirt welding ‖ ～炉 submerged-arc furnace ‖ ～自动焊 Lincoln weld; union-melt welding
【埋名】 máimíng 〈动〉conceal one's identity/name; live incognito; sink one's identity: ⇨隐姓～
【埋没】 máimò 〈动〉❶ bury; cover up (with earth, sand, snow, etc): 沙尘～了整个工厂。The dust submerged the whole factory. ❷ bury (one's talents); neglect; stifle: ～才能 hide one's talents in a napkin; keep one's talents concealed ‖ ～功绩 neglect/overlook sb's achievements ‖ ～人才 fail to do justice to talented people; stifle/suppress real talents ‖ 他的绘画天赋被～了。His talent for painting was neglected.
【埋青】 máiqīng 〈动〉[农业] bury green manure in soil
【埋入】 máirù 〈动〉embed; *plunge*: ～件 *inlet part* ‖ ～深度 set depth ‖ ～式测温器 imbedded temperature detector ‖ ～式插座 flush plug receptacle ‖ ～式开关 flush switch ‖ ～式绕组 imbedded winding; slotted winding; tunneled winding ‖ ～式应变计 embedded strain gauge
【埋设】 *máishè* 〈动〉*fit sth underground*: ～地雷/管道 lay a mine/pipeline ‖ ～光缆 bury/lay an optical cable
〖～件〗 máishèjiàn 〈名〉built-in fitting; embedded parts
〖～深度〗 máishè shēndù 〈名〉depth of burying; buried depth
〖～线路〗 máishè xiànlù 〈名〉buried line
〖～仪器〗 máishè yíqì 〈名〉embedded instrument
【埋石】 máishí 〈名〉[建筑] displacer
【埋汰】 máitai 〈方〉❶〈形〉dirty: 这件大衣太～了。This overcoat is too dirty. ❷〈动〉insult; ridicule: 别再～他了。Don't make fun of him any more.
【埋头】 máitóu ❶〈动〉bury oneself in; be engrossed in; immerse oneself in: ～读书 bury/immerse/immure oneself in books ‖ ～工作 give oneself wholly to one's work; lose oneself in one's work; drown/immerse oneself in work ‖ ～写作 engross oneself in writing ‖ ～研究 bury/immerse oneself in a study ‖ ～业务 engross oneself in vocational work; devote oneself entirely to professional work ‖ ～于文牍工作 be submerged by paperwork ❷〈名〉countersunk/flush head
〖～垫圈〗 máitóu diànquān 〈名〉[机械] countersunk washer
〖～键〗 máitóujiàn 〈名〉sunk key
〖～孔〗 máitóukǒng 〈名〉[机械] countersink
〖～苦干〗 máitóu-kǔgàn 〈熟〉bury oneself in hard work; quietly immerse oneself in hard work: 他是个～的老黄牛。He is a willing workhorse.
〖～螺钉〗 máitóu luódīng 〈名〉countersunk/dormant/sunk screw
〖～螺栓〗 máitóu luóshuān 〈名〉countersunk bolt; flush bolt
〖～铆钉〗 máitóu mǎodīng 〈名〉[机械] blind rivet; countersunk rivet
〖～钻〗 máitóuzuàn 〈名〉[机械] counter drill; countersink drill
【埋线】 máixiàn 〈名〉[中医] thread imbedding
〖～疗法〗 máixiàn liáofǎ 〈名〉catgut-embedding therapy [embedding a piece of catgut in a selected point to produce protracted stimulation]; suture-embedding therapy; thread burial therapy
【埋药疗法】 máiyào liáofǎ 〈名〉[中医] drug embedding therapy
【埋葬】 máizàng 〈动〉❶ bury (a dead person); inter: 按当地习俗～ bury (sb) according to local customs ‖ 以军礼～ bury (sb) with military honours ‖ 他已被～在公墓里。He has been laid to rest at the cemetery. ❷〈喻〉abolish; eliminate; finish: ～旧制度 do away with the old institution ‖ ～旧世界，建立新世界。Bury the old world and build a new one.
〖～虫〗 máizàngchóng 〈名〉[动物] carrion beetle
〖～学〗 máizàngxué 〈名〉taphonomy
〖～制度〗 máizàng zhìdù 〈名〉burial system
【埋针法】 máizhēnfǎ 〈名〉[中医] needle-embedding therapy
【埋置】 máizhì [电工] ❶〈动〉embed ❷〈名〉embedding; imbedding
〖～电缆〗 máizhì diànlǎn 〈名〉buried cable
〖～沟道〗 máizhì gōudào 〈名〉buried channel
〖～深度〗 máizhì shēndù 〈名〉buried depth; embedment depth
【埋装插座】 máizhuāng chāzuò 〈名〉[电工] flush socket
【埋装式】 máizhuāngshì 〈名〉[电工] flush-type
〖～开关〗 máizhuāngshì kāiguān 〈名〉sunk-type switch
〖～仪表〗 máizhuāngshì yíbiǎo 〈名〉flush-type instrument

霾 mái 〈名〉thick haze: ⇨阴～
【霾层】 máicéng 〈名〉[气象] haze layer: ～顶 haze horizon
【霾滴】 máidī 〈名〉[气象] *haze droplet*
【霾度】 máidù 〈名〉haze coefficient
【霾线】 máixiàn 〈名〉[气象] haze level; haze line
【霾因子】 máiyīnzǐ 〈名〉[气象] haze factor

mǎi

买 mǎi 〈动〉❶ buy; purchase: ～保险/股票 buy insurance/stocks ‖ ～东西 buy things; do shopping; go shopping ‖ ～二手货 buy/get sth second-hand; buy used goods ‖ ～房子 buy a house/flat ‖ ～国货 buy domestic/national products ‖ ～一辆新车 purchase a new car ‖ 给某人～东西 buy sb sth; buy sth for sb ‖ 五百元～下这辆自行车 buy the bike for 500 *yuan* ‖ ～得不合算 be a bad buy ‖ ～得合算 be a good buy ‖ ～得便宜 buy sth cheap ‖ 按打/盒～ buy sth by the dozen/box ‖ 按重量～ buy sth by weight ‖ 以极低廉的价格～下 buy sth for a penny ‖ 两块钱～三个，真便宜。Two *yuan* can buy three pieces; it's really cheap. ‖ 我～不起这台多媒体电脑。I can't afford this multimedia computer. ‖ 这种纸是～得到的。This kind of paper is commercially available. ❷ bribe; buy over: ⇨～通; 收～人心
【买班】 mǎibān 〈动〉stand in for a colleague, receiving their pay
【买办】 mǎibàn 〈名〉comprador; purchasing agent
〖～资本〗 mǎibàn zīběn 〈名〉comprador's capital: ～家 comprador capitalist ‖ ～主义 comprador capitalism
〖～资产阶级〗 mǎibàn zīchǎnjiējí 〈名〉comprador bourgeoisie
【买单】 mǎidān ❶〈名〉[金融] voucher of purchase ❷〈动〉〈方〉foot/pay/settle the bill: 小姐，～。Waitress, bring me the bill. / Waitress, bill please.
【买点】 mǎidiǎn 〈名〉❶ buying point ❷ buy point [ideal price for buying stocks or futures]
【买椟还珠】 mǎidú-huánzhū 〈熟〉buy the case but return the pearls (in it); buy casket without the jewels; keep the glittering casket and give back the pearls to the seller—make the wrong choice; show lack of sound judgment
【买断】 mǎiduàn 〈动〉buy out; buy sth outright; buy the ownership of sth
〖～交易〗 mǎiduàn jiāoyì 〈名〉outright *purchase*
【买多市场】 mǎiduō shìchǎng 〈名〉[经济] long market
【买方】 mǎifāng 〈名〉buyer; buying party (of a contract, etc); purchaser; bargainee; vendee: 根据～的要求定做 have sth made according to the buyer's request
〖～出价〗 mǎifāng chūjià 〈名〉bid price
〖～代表〗 mǎifāng dàibiǎo 〈名〉buyer's representative
〖～发价〗 mǎifāng fājià 〈名〉buying offer
〖～发盘〗 mǎifāng fāpán 〈名〉buying offer
〖～风险〗 mǎifāng fēngxiǎn 〈名〉consumer risk
〖～还价〗 *mǎifāng huánjià* 〈名〉*counter-offer*
〖～拒购〗 mǎifāng jùgòu 〈名〉buyer's strike
〖～垄断〗 mǎifāng lǒngduàn 〈名〉buyer's monopoly; monopsony

〖～权益〗 mǎifāng quányì 〈名〉 buyer's interest
〖～市场〗 mǎifāng shìchǎng 〈名〉 buyer's market; buyers' market
〖～样品〗 mǎifāng yàngpǐn 〈名〉 buyer's sample
〖～远期信用证〗 mǎifāng yuǎnqī xìnyòngzhèng 〈名〉 buyer's usance letter of credit
【买关节】 mǎi guānjié 〈动〉 get round (law, rules, etc) by bribery; offer bribes to facilitate one's operations; grease sb's palm: ～钻进议会 bribe oneself into parliament
【买好】 mǎihǎo 〈动〉 ingratiate oneself with; play up to; try to win sb's favour: 千方百计向某人～ do whatever one can to win sb's favour
【买回】 mǎihuí 〈动〉 buy back; redeem; repurchase
〖～价〗 mǎihuíjià 〈名〉 buy-back price
〖～交易〗 mǎihuí jiāoyì 〈名〉 buy-back deal
〖～协议〗 mǎihuí xiéyì 〈名〉 repurchase agreement
【买价】 mǎijià 〈名〉 buying price; purchase price
【买进】 mǎijìn 〈动〉 buy in; get in: ～债券 buy in bonds ‖ 整批～ buy at/by wholesale ‖ 频繁地～卖出股票 churn and burn stocks ‖ 你是整批～还是零买? Do you buy wholesale or retail?
〖～保值期货〗 mǎijìn bǎozhí qīhuò 〈名〉 hedge buying
〖～定单〗 mǎijìn dìngdān 〈名〉 buying order; purchasing order
〖～汇率〗 mǎijìn huìlǜ 〈名〉 buying rate
〖～现货〗 mǎijìn xiànhuò 〈名〉 spot purchase
〖～远期外汇〗 mǎijìn yuǎnqī wàihuì 〈名〉 forward exchange bought
【买壳上市】 mǎiké shàngshì 〈动〉 go public through buying a shell
【买空】 mǎikōng 〈动〉 be long on; bull; buy/go long
〖～卖空〗 mǎikōng-màikōng 〈熟〉 ❶ speculate (in stocks, etc); speculate on the rise and fall of prices; play the market ❷ 〈喻〉 bluff and deceive; swindle/engage in profiteering activities
〖～者〗 mǎikōngzhě 〈名〉 bull; long; long trader
【买路钱】 mǎilùqián 〈名〉 ❶ 〈旧〉 passage money paid to highway robbers; toll money (demanded by highwayman for passage) ❷ tollage [used figuratively and humorously to refer to the toll paid at toll booths/gates]
【买麻藤】 mǎimáténg 〈名〉 [植物] sweetberry jointfir
【买卖】 mǎimài 〈动〉 buy and sell: ～人口 deal/traffic in human beings ‖ ～不公 buy and sell at an unreasonable price ‖ ～公平 be fair in buying and selling; buy and sell at reasonable prices; do square business
〖～合同〗 mǎimài hétong 〈名〉 contract of sale; purchase contract
〖～婚姻〗 mǎimài hūnyīn 〈名〉 mercenary marriage
〖～契约〗 mǎimài qìyuē 〈名〉 contract of sale; bargain
〖～双方〗 mǎimài shuāngfāng 〈名〉 the buyer and the seller; both vendor and purchaser
〖～双方直接交易〗 mǎimài shuāngfāng zhíjiē jiāoyì 〈名〉 over-the-counter transaction: ～的市场 over-the-counter market ‖ ～的证券 over-the-counter security
〖～协议〗 mǎimài xiéyì 〈名〉 buy-sell/purchase agreement
〖～信用〗 mǎimài xìnyòng 〈名〉 dealing-in credit
〖～行为〗 mǎimài xíngwéi 〈名〉 act of purchase and sale
〖～赃物〗 mǎimài zāngwù 〈动〉 buy and sell stolen goods; deal in stolen goods
〖～证书〗 mǎimài zhèngshū 〈名〉 bill of sale
【买卖】 mǎimai 〈名〉 ❶ business; deal; transaction: 一笔～ a (business) deal ‖ 大笔/小笔～ a large/an insignificant transaction ‖ 取消一笔～ cancel a (business) deal ‖ 完成一笔～ consummate a (business) deal ‖ 做～ do business (with sb) ‖ 做成一笔～ clinch/close/make a deal ‖ 做赔本～ do business at a loss; be out of pocket by the transaction ‖ 投机～ speculative trade ‖ ～清淡。The business is dull/slack. ‖ ～兴隆。The business is brisk/booming. ‖ 今天～怎么样? How is business today? ‖ 他做瓷器～。He deals in chinaware. ‖ 这笔～泡汤了。The deal fizzled. / The business was wrecked. ⇨一锤子～ ❷ shop: 节日里大多数～照常营业。Most shops are open on holidays. ‖ 她在西安开了一家～。She opened a shop in Xi'an.
〖～不成仁义在〗 *mǎimai bùchéng rényì zài* 〈熟〉 benevolence and uprightness should exist between buyer and seller even if they fail to clinch a deal
〖～人〗 mǎimairén 〈名〉 businessman; merchant; trader
【买面子】 mǎi miànzi 〈动〉 accommodate oneself to sb's wants; accommodate sb for the face's sake; have regard/respect for sb's face: 他辞职后没人再买他的面子。No one defers to his wishes any more after his resignation. ‖ 她一定会买我的面子接受邀请。She is sure to accept the invitation for my sake.
【买脑】 mǎinǎo 〈动〉 recruit engineers and technicians by offering them good wages
【买契】 mǎiqì 〈名〉 deed of purchase
〖～税〗 mǎiqìshuì 〈名〉 title deed tax
【买权】 mǎiquán 〈名〉 [金融] call option
【买入】 mǎirù 〈动〉 buy in
〖～代理人〗 mǎirù dàilǐrén 〈名〉 buying agent
〖～定单〗 mǎirù dìngdān 〈名〉 buying order; purchasing order
〖～发票〗 *mǎirù fāpiào* 〈名〉 *bill purchased*
〖～汇率〗 mǎirù huìlǜ 〈名〉 buying rate
〖～价格〗 mǎirù jiàgé 〈名〉 buying price; purchasing price
〖～契约〗 mǎirù qìyuē 〈名〉 buying contract
〖～限额〗 mǎirù xiàn'é 〈名〉 buying quota
【买通】 mǎitōng 〈动〉 bribe; buy off/over; grease sb's palm: ～裁判 fix a referee ‖ ～法官/陪审团 fix a judge/jury ‖ ～官府 buy off the local authorities by bribery ‖ ～警察 buy off the police
〖～上下〗 mǎitōng-shàngxià 〈熟〉 bribe all the officials concerned; bribe both the higher and lower officials; grease the joints at all levels
【买一送一】 mǎiyī-sòngyī 〈熟〉 buy one, get one free; buy one and get one for free
【买一赠一】 mǎiyī-zèngyī = 买一送一 mǎiyī-sòngyī
【买账】 mǎizhàng 〈动〉 [usu used in negative construction] acknowledge sb's superiority/seniority and show respect for him: 没人买他的账。No one cares/gives a damn what he says. ‖ 他越是摆架子,人们越不买他的账。The more airs he puts on, the less respect people will show him. ‖ 你那种改革,工人们决不会～。You'll never sell changes like that to the workforce. / The workers will never buy that kind of "reform" you're pushing.
【买主】 mǎizhǔ 〈名〉 buyer; customer; purchaser; bargainee: 吸引～ attract buyers ‖ 寻找～ look for customers ‖ 股份大～ big buyer of shares ‖ 拍卖～ auction vendee ‖ 潜在/预期的～ potential/prospective buyer ‖ 有偿付能力的～ solvent purchaser ‖ 中国丝绸大～ heavy buyer for Chinese silk
〖～权益〗 mǎizhǔ quányì 〈名〉 buyer's interest
〖～信用〗 mǎizhǔ xìnyòng 〈名〉 buyer's credit
〖～选择权〗 *mǎizhǔ xuǎnzéquán* 〈名〉 *buyer's option*
【买醉】 mǎizuì 〈动〉 buy liquor and drink one's fill (for pleasure or to drown one's sorrows)

荬 mǎi →苣荬菜 qǔmǎicài

mài

劢 mài 〈形〉〈书〉 industrious; diligent

迈[1] mài 〈动〉 step; stride: ～出第一步 take the first step ‖ ～大步 take huge/large strides ‖ ～过门槛 step/stride over the threshold ‖ ～过障碍物 step across an obstacle ‖ ～着整齐的步伐 march in step ‖ 认识自己的无知是～向知识的第一步。Realizing one's ignorance is the first step toward knowledge.

迈[2] mài 〈形〉 advanced in age/years; aged: 一位年～的老人 a man much advanced in years ⇨老～; 年～

迈[3] mài 〈名〉 mile: 以每小时七十～的速度驾驶 drive at 70 miles per hour ‖ 这种越野车时速为一百八十～。This cross-country car makes 180 miles an hour.
【迈步】 màibù 〈动〉 move/step forward; make/take a step: 迈出具有历史意义的一步 make a *historic step* ‖ *迈错步伐 fall out of* step ‖ ～走向广场 move forward to the square ‖ ～走向讲台 stride to the platform ‖ 迈着矫健的步伐 walk with vigorous strides
【迈方步】 *mài fāngbù* 〈动〉 *stride/walk leisurely forward; walk* slowly; walk with measured steps: 迈着方步走上舞台 come on stage with measured steps

【迈进】 màijìn 〈动〉 advance with big strides; forge ahead; stride forward: ～新世纪 forge ahead into the new century ‖ ～新纪元 stride forward into a new epoch ‖ 以巨人的步伐向前～ move onward with giant steps ‖ 他们已向成功～了一大步。They have made a long step towards success.
【迈四方步】 mài sìfāngbù ＝ 迈方步 mài fāngbù
【迈向】 màixiàng 〈动〉 march toward: 标志着～人类和平的一步 mark a step toward peace for mankind

麦[1] mài 〈名〉 ❶ general term for wheat, barley, oats, rye, etc ❷ wheat [generally known as 麦子]: 一捆～ a sheaf of wheat ‖ 一粒～ a grain of wheat ‖ 割/收～ reap/harvest wheat ‖ 种～ grow/raise wheat ⇨～茬; ～子; 大～; 小～

麦[2] mài 〈名〉〈简称〉[物理] Mx ⇨麦克斯韦
【麦胺】 mài'àn 〈名〉[生化] ergamine; histamine
【麦饼】 màibǐng 〈名〉 wheat cake
【麦草】 màicǎo 〈名〉〈方〉 wheat straw: 一堆～ a stack of wheat straw
【麦茬】 màichá 〈名〉 wheat stubble: ～白薯 sweet potatoes grown after the wheat harvest ‖ ～地 a field of wheat stubble (ready to grow other crops)
【麦当劳】 Màidāngláo 〈名〉 McDonald's Corporation [a US fast food chain]: 吃～ have a meal at McDonald's
【麦道】 Màidào 〈名〉 McDonnell-Douglass Corporation (MD): ～12 客机 MD-12 passenger plane ‖ ～90 干线飞机 MD-90 trunk line flight
【麦地】 màidì 〈名〉 corn field; grain field
【麦地那】 Màidìnà 〈名〉 Medina [a city in Saudi Arabia; site of Mohammed's tomb and hence a holy city of Islam]
【麦冬】 màidōng 〈名〉[中药] tuber of dwarf lilyturf; lilyturf root
【麦垛】 màiduò 〈名〉 grain stack
【麦尔登呢】 mài'ěrdēngní 〈名〉[纺织] melton
【麦蛾】 mài'é 〈名〉 gelechiid moth; grain moth
【麦尔纱】 mài'ěrshā 〈名〉[纺织] mull
【麦饭豆羹】 màifàn-dòugēng 〈名〉 coarse meals of a farming family
【麦饭石】 màifànshí 〈名〉 medical stone
【麦粉】 màifěn 〈名〉 wheat flour
【麦麸】 màifū 〈名〉 wheat bran
【麦秆】 màigǎn 〈名〉 wheat straw; wheaten straw: ～堆 heap/stack of wheat straw
〖～虫〗 màigǎnchóng 〈名〉 skeleton shrimp
〖～画〗 màigǎnhuà 〈名〉 straw patch work
【麦谷蛋白质纤维】 màigǔ dànbáizhì xiānwéi 〈名〉 glutenin fibre
【麦红吸浆虫】 màihóngxījiāngchóng 〈名〉 wheat midge
【麦季】 màijì 〈名〉 wheat harvest season
【麦加】 Màijiā 〈名〉 Mecca [the religious capital of Saudi Arabia; birthplace of Mohammed and hence a holy city of Islam]: 去～朝圣 make a pilgrimage to Mecca
〖～人〗 Màijiārén 〈名〉 Meccan
【麦角】 màijiǎo 〈名〉[医学] ergot
〖～胺〗 màijiǎo'àn 〈名〉 ergotamine
〖～碱〗 màijiǎojiǎn 〈名〉 ergotine
〖～酸〗 màijiǎosuān 〈名〉 ergotic acid; lysergic acid
〖～中毒〗 màijiǎo zhòngdú 〈名〉 ergotism; ergot poisoning
【麦秸】 màijiē 〈名〉 wheat straw: ～画 straw patchwork
【麦精】 màijīng 〈名〉 malt extract: ～鱼肝油 cod-liver oil with malt extract
【麦酒】 màijiǔ 〈名〉 beer; malt liquor
【麦卡锡主义】 Màikǎxīzhǔyì 〈名〉 McCarthyism
【麦糠】 màikāng 〈名〉 wheat husk
【麦克风】 màikèfēng 〈名〉 microphone; mike: 一只～ a microphone ‖ 对着～讲话 speak into a microphone
【麦克马洪线】 Màikèmǎhóngxiàn 〈名〉 McMahon line [a demarcation line drawn illegally by British colonist Henry McMahon and the local representatives of China's Tibet in 1914, never recognized by any central government of China]
【麦克斯韦】 màikèsīwéi 〈名〉[物理] maxwell (Mx)
〖～电磁场方程〗 màikèsīwéi diàncíchǎng fāngchéng 〈名〉 Maxwell field equation
【麦客】 màikè 〈名〉〈方〉 migrant/travelling wheat harvester [seasonal farming labourers hired to reap wheat during the wheat harvest season]: 雇佣～ hire a hand for wheat havesting
【麦口】 màikǒu 〈名〉〈方〉 maturing period of wheat
〖～期〗 màikǒuqī ＝ 麦口 màikǒu
〖～上〗 màikǒushang ＝ 麦口 màikǒu
【麦浪】 màilàng 〈名〉 billowing wheat fields; rippling wheat: 田野里金黄色的～ golden waves of wheat in the field ‖ ～滚滚。The wheat is billowing in the wind. ‖ ～起伏。The wheat is rippling in the breeze.
【麦粒】 màilì 〈名〉 grain of wheat
【麦粒肿】 màilìzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] hordeolum; sty
【麦芒】 màimáng 〈名〉 awn/beard of wheat: ⇨针尖对～
【麦门冬】 màiméndōng ＝ 麦冬 màidōng
【麦苗】 màimiáo 〈名〉 wheat seedling: 绿油油的～ fresh green wheat seedlings
【麦纳麦】 Màinàmài 〈名〉 Manama [capital of Bahrain]
【麦年鱼】 màiniányú 〈名〉[动物] meuniere fish
【麦片】 màipiàn 〈名〉 oatmeal; wheat flakes: 速溶～ instant oatmeal
〖～饼干〗 màipiàn bǐnggān 〈名〉 oatmeal cookies
〖～纸〗 màipiànzhǐ 〈名〉 oatmeal paper
〖～粥〗 màipiànzhōu 〈名〉 oatmeal; oatmeal porridge
【麦淇淋】 màiqílín 〈名〉 margarine
【麦清蛋白】 màiqīng dànbái 〈名〉[生化] leucosin
【麦秋】 màiqiū 〈名〉 wheat harvest season
〖～假〗 màiqiūjià 〈名〉 wheat harvest vacation (for village schools): 放～ have a wheat havest vacation
【麦曲糟】 màiqūzāo 〈名〉 malt dust
【麦乳精】 màirǔjīng 〈名〉 extract of malt and milk; malted milk
【麦收】 màishōu 〈名〉 wheat harvest: ～季节 wheat harvest season
【麦穗】 màisuì 〈名〉 ear of wheat; wheat head: 拾～ glean stray ears of wheat; collect/gather gleanings ‖ 沉甸甸的～ dropping ears of wheat ‖ 颗粒饱满的金黄色～ plump golden ears of wheat
【麦田】 màitián 〈名〉 wheatland; wheat field; field of wheat
【麦莛】 màitíng 〈名〉 stalks of wheat
【麦芽】 màiyá 〈名〉 malt; wheat germ
〖～茶〗 màiyáchá 〈名〉 malt tea
〖～醇〗 màiyáchún 〈名〉 maltol
〖～浆〗 màiyájiāng 〈名〉 mash
〖～酒〗 màiyájiǔ 〈名〉 malt liquor
〖～糖〗 màiyátáng 〈名〉 maltose; malt sugar: ～酶 maltase
〖～饮料〗 màiyá yǐnliào 〈名〉 malt beverage
〖～汁〗 màiyázhī 〈名〉 wort
【麦蚜虫】 màiyáchóng 〈名〉[动物] wheat aphid
【麦哲伦海峡】 Màizhélún Hǎixiá 〈名〉 Strait of Magellan [at the southern tip of South America]
【麦蜘蛛】 màizhīzhū 〈名〉 wheat mite
【麦种】 màizhǒng 〈名〉 wheat seeds
【麦子】 màizi 〈名〉 wheat: 播种～ seed/sow wheat ‖ 收割～ harvest wheat ‖ 种～ grow/raise wheat ‖ ～长得齐胸高。The wheat was/stood breast-high. ‖ ～长势喜人。The wheat is growing luxuriantly. ‖ 农民们正在田里播种～。The farmers are seeding the fields with wheat.

卖 mài ❶〈动〉 sell: ～保险 sell insurance ‖ ～菜/余粮 sell vegetables/surplus grain ‖ ～得快 sell like hot cakes; sell like wildfire ‖ ～高价 bring/command/fetch/get a high price ‖ 按磅/打/盒/码～ sell sth by the pound/dozen/box/yard ‖ 按捆/瓶/桶～ sell sth in bundles/bottles/casks ‖ 整批～ sell in bulk ‖ 亏本～ sell below cost ‖ ～花女 flower girl ‖ 这东西少一分钱也不～。I won't sell it for a cent less. ‖ 这件古董能～高价。This antique can sell high. ‖ 这套公寓能～个好价钱。This flat/apartment will bring a good price. ‖ 这种汽车这里～不动。This kind of car doesn't sell well here. ⇨拍～; 甩～; 专～ ❷〈动〉 make a living by one's labour, skill, etc: ⇨～唱; ～艺 ❸〈动〉 betray (one's country or friends): ⇨～国; ～友求荣 ❹〈动〉 exert to the utmost; spare no effort, energy, etc: ⇨～劲; ～力气 ❺〈动〉 parade; show off: ⇨～弄; ～俏 ❻〈量〉〈旧〉 one dish: 一～炒鸡蛋 a dish of scrambled eggs
【卖卜】 màibǔ 〈动〉〈旧〉 practise divination for a living; make a living by divining; be a fortune-teller
【卖场】 màichǎng 〈名〉 big marketplace (for selling commodi-

ties)

【卖唱】 màichàng 〈动〉 sing for a living：靠～过活 earn one's livelihood by singing (on the street)

【卖出】 màichū 〈动〉 sell：他低价买进货物，高价～。He buys *goods cheap and sells them dear.*

〖～保值期货〗 màichū bǎozhí qīhuò 〈名〉 hedge selling

〖～汇率〗 màichū huìlǜ 〈名〉 selling rates

〖～价〗 màichūjià 〈名〉 *selling prices；offer/selling rate*

〖～远期外汇〗 màichū yuǎnqī wàihuì 〈名〉 forward exchange sold

〖～支票〗 màichū zhīpiào 〈名〉 cheque sold

【卖春】 màichūn ＝ 卖淫 màiyín

【卖大号】 mài dàhào 〈动〉 (of a retail shop) profiteer by selling much-needed goods to individual buyers in batches

【卖大户】 mài dàhù ＝ 卖大号 mài dàhào

【卖呆】 màidāi 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ (usu of a woman) stare bluntly outside the gate at what's going on in the street ❷ be dumbfounded/stunned；be in a daze/trance：她一言不发，坐在那里～。She said nothing but sat there as if in a trance. ❸ watch the excitement/fun：一群人围在那里～。A crowd of people are watching the fun there.

【卖单】 màidān 〈名〉 vouchers of sale at a financial market

【卖刀买犊】 màidāo-mǎidú ＝ 卖剑买牛 màijiàn-mǎiniú

【卖底】 màidǐ 〈动〉〈方〉 reveal the details (to the enemy, rival company, etc)

【卖点】 màidiǎn 〈名〉 ❶ selling point：创造～ create a selling point ‖ 失去～ miss a selling point ‖ 挖掘～ tap a selling point ‖ 寻找～ seek a selling point ‖ 便宜和便携是这款电脑的两个主要～。The *computer's two main selling points are that it's cheap and* portable. ❷ sell point [ideal price for selling stocks or futures]

【卖儿鬻女】 mài'ér-yùnǚ 〈熟〉 sell one's children

【卖方】 màifāng 〈名〉 seller：*selling party (of a contract, etc)*；bargainer；vendor

〖～保证条款〗 màifāng bǎozhèng tiáokuǎn 〈名〉 packer/vendor guarantee clause

〖～报价〗 màifāng bàojià 〈名〉 asking price

〖～代表〗 màifāng dàibiǎo 〈名〉 seller's representative

〖～担保〗 màifāng dānbǎo 〈名〉 seller's guarantee/warranty

〖～发盘〗 màifāng fāpán 〈名〉 selling offer

〖～开价〗 màifāng kāijià ❶〈动〉 ask price ❷〈名〉 asking price

〖～利益〗 màifāng lìyì 〈名〉 seller's interest：～保险 seller's contingency insurance

〖～市场〗 màifāng shìchǎng 〈名〉 seller's market

〖～信贷〗 màifāng xìndài 〈名〉 seller's/supplier's credit

〖～样品〗 màifāng yàngpǐn 〈名〉 seller's sample

〖～远期票据〗 màifāng yuǎnqī piàojù 〈名〉 seller's usance

【卖功】 màigōng 〈动〉 brag/parade one's merits；boast of/show off one's contributions：～邀赏 take credit and seek rewards for one's own achievements

【卖狗皮膏药】 mài gǒupí gāoyao 〈熟〉 palm things off on people；practise quackery；sell quack remedies

【卖乖】 *màiguāi* 〈动〉 *show off one's cleverness*；flaunt one's cleverness：得了便宜～ pretend to behave graciously after obtaining some petty gains；swagger and brag after having gained some advantages ‖ 他喜欢在我们面前～。*He is fond of showing* off his cleverness before us.

【卖关节】 mài guānjié 〈动〉 take bribes in secret and offer favours in return

【卖关子】 mài guānzi ❶〈动〉(of a story-teller) stop a story at a climax to keep the listeners in suspense ❷〈熟〉〈喻〉 win acceptance by deliberately mystifying something at a crucial point in the talk or in doing business：别～了，快告诉我们那场足球赛的结果。Don't keep us guessing. Tell us the result of that football match. / Spare us the suspense and tell us the result of that football match.

【卖官鬻爵】 màiguān-yùjué 〈熟〉 sell access to offices；sell ranks and titles

【卖国】 màiguó 〈动〉 betray one's country；turn traitor to one's country：～通敌 betray one's country and contact the enemy in private；betray one's country into the hands of the enemy ‖ ～投降 capitulate and engage in national betrayal ‖ ～集团 traitorous clique ‖ ～条约 traitorous/treasonable treaty ‖ ～政策/政府 traitorous policy/government ‖ ～行为 treasonable act；act of treason (against the state)

〖～求荣〗 màiguó-qiúróng 〈熟〉 seek after glory by selling out one's own country；seek power and wealth by betraying one's country；turn traitor for personal gains

〖～贼〗 màiguózéi 〈名〉 quisling；traitor (to one's country)

〖～主义〗 màiguózhǔyì 〈名〉 national betrayal：～政策 policy of national betrayal

【卖好】 màihǎo 〈动〉 curry favour with；fawn upon/on；play up to：向顶头上司～ curry favour with one's immediate superior ‖ 向有钱有势的人～ fawn on someone of wealth and position

【卖价】 màijià 〈名〉 selling price

【卖剑买牛】 *màijiàn-mǎiniú* 〈熟〉 sell one's swords to purchase oxen for farming—disband the troops and attend to civilian affairs；beat/turn swords into ploughshares；turn over a new leaf

【卖交情】 mài jiāoqing 〈动〉 *do sb a special favour to win appreciation*

【卖尽当光】 màijìn-dàngguāng 〈熟〉 have nothing more to sell or pawn；sell and pawn all one's possessions

【卖劲】 màijìn 〈动〉 exert all one's strength；go all out；spare no effort；do one's utmost：～唱歌 strain one's voice in singing ‖ 那个小男孩干活很～。The little boy is really going all out in his work.

【卖空】 màikōng 〈动〉 sell short (of stocks)：～买空 sell short and buy long ‖ 股民们在预料股价会跌时就～。Stock investors sell short when they expect the market to decline.

〖～者〗 màikōngzhě 〈名〉 short seller/trader

【卖老】 màilǎo 〈动〉 flaunt one's seniority/old age；put on the airs of a veteran：我不敢在您面前～。I dare not put on the airs of a veteran before you. ⇨倚老～

【卖力】 màilì ＝ 卖力气① mài lìqi

【卖力气】 mài lìqi 〈动〉 ❶ do one's very best；exert all one's *strength；exert oneself to the utmost*：她可能有点慢，但却是个肯～的人。She may be slow, but she always does her best.‖ 他学习法语很～。He works hard at his French study. ❷ live by the *sweat of one's brow；make a living by manual labour*：～养家糊口 support one's family by manual labour

【卖命】 màimìng 〈动〉 ❶ do a life-risking job for；sweat blood；work oneself to death for；work one's fingers to the bone for：雇主迫使雇员们为他～。The employer forced the employees to work themselves to the bone for him. ❷ die (unworthily) for；give one's life (unworthily) to

【卖弄】 màinong 〈动〉 parade；show off；make a show of；make a display of：～笔墨 smell of the inkhorn；be pedantic ‖ ～才能 parade one's abilities ‖ ～口舌 show one's glibness in speech or wits ‖ ～小聪明 show off one's smartness；act like a street smart ‖ ～学问 make a parade of one's knowledge；show off one's erudition/knowledge/learning；parade/flaunt one's knowledge；display one's learning ‖ 喜欢～ be fond of showing off

〖～风骚〗 màinong-fēngsāo 〈熟〉 flirt；flirt and coquet；play the coquette；play coy tricks：～的女子 flirtatious/coquettish woman

〖～玄虚〗 màinong-xuánxū ＝ 故弄玄虚 gùnòng-xuánxū

【卖破绽】 mài pòzhàn 〈动〉(in a fight or combat) feign/give an opening in order to hoodwink the opponent；make a feint；pretend to have met a mischance

【卖妻鬻子】 *màiqī-yùzǐ* 〈熟〉(*so poor as to*) sell one's wife and children；sell one's wife, sons and daughters

【卖期保值】 màiqī bǎozhí 〈名〉 hedge selling；selling hedge

【卖契】 màiqì 〈名〉 *bill of sale；contract of sale*

【卖钱】 màiqián 〈动〉 sell for money：这块地能卖一大笔钱。You can get a large sum of money for this piece of land if you sell it.

【卖俏】 màiqiào 〈动〉 play the coquette；coquette；flirt

【卖人情】 mài rénqíng 〈动〉 show favours for one's own ends；win gratitude by doing someone favours

【卖舌】 màishé 〈动〉 make sensational statements for the sake of publicity

【卖身】 màishēn 〈动〉 ❶ sell oneself or a member of one's family ❷〈口〉prostitute；sell one's body：～投敌 prostitute/sell oneself to the enemy ‖ 卖脸/艺不～ sell one's looks/art but not one's body

〖～契〗 màishēnqì 〈名〉 indenture for sale of oneself or one's family member

〖～求荣〗 màishēn-qiúróng 〈熟〉 sell one's soul for self-advancement；sell one's soul in exchange for personal gains

〖～投靠〗 màishēn-tóukào 〈熟〉 basely offer to serve the enemy；

barter away one's honour for sb's patronage; sell out oneself to the enemy: 他以出卖国家绝密～敌人。He basely offered to serve the enemy by selling his country's top secrets.

【卖文为生】 màiwén-wéishēng 〈熟〉make a living by one's pen; write for a living

【卖相】 màixiàng 〈名〉〈方〉❶ exterior; outward appearance ❷ bearing; demeanour: 他这人～十足。He has fine poise.

【卖笑】 màixiào 〈动〉earn/make a living as a singing girl; be a prostitute or a singing girl: ～生涯 live as a prostitute/singing girl

【卖解】 màixiè 〈动〉〈旧〉make a living by giving acrobatic performances in the street: 跑马～ give horseback acrobatic performances ‖ ～班子 acrobatic troupe

【卖艺】 màiyì 〈动〉make a living as a performer: 街头～ be a street-performer ‖ ～者 performer; acrobat

【卖淫】 màiyín 〈动〉sell sex; prostitute: 根除～嫖娼活动 wipe out pornographic activities and prostitution ‖ 严厉打击～嫖娼活动 strike a severe blow at prostitution and whoring

〖～女〗 màiyínnǚ 〈名〉prostitute

〖～业〗 màiyínyè 〈名〉sex trade

【卖友】 màiyǒu 〈动〉betray one's friend

〖～求荣〗 màiyǒu-qiúróng 〈熟〉betray one's friend to obtain promotion; betray one's friend for personal gains

【卖主】 màizhǔ 〈名〉seller; bargainer: 与～当面议价 negotiate the price face to face with the seller

【卖主求荣】 màizhǔ-qiúróng 〈熟〉betray one's master for personal gains; sell out one's master to obtain promotion, honour or power

【卖嘴】 màizuǐ 〈动〉show off one's skill, ability or kindheartedness by talking; indulge in clever talk: 他只会～,没有行动。He is all talk and no action.

【卖座】 màizuò 〈动〉(of a film) draw large audiences; draw well; (of a restaurant, teahouse, etc) attract large numbers of customers: ～率高/低 have a high/low rate of drawing audiences ‖ 不～ cannot attract large audiences; attract small audiences ‖ ～的电影 box-office hit ‖ 这部电影很～。The film was a great draw. ‖ 有他的名字,这部电影就～。His name will help to sell the film.

脉 mài

〈名〉❶ [生理]general term for arteries and veins ❷ pulse: 把～ feel/take sb's pulse ‖ 强～ high/strong pulse ‖ 弱～ low/slow/weak pulse ‖ ～沉、迟、小、涩、空者属阴。Those whose pulses are deep, slow, small, rough and empty are of *yin*. ‖ ～浮、速、大、滑、实者属阳。Those whose pulses are floating, rapid, large, slippery and full are of *yang*. ‖ ～逆四时 pulse failing to vary with the changes of seasons ‖ ～诊合参 making a diagnosis in the light of both pulse condition and symptoms observed ⇨～搏; ～络; 动～ ❸ vein (of leaves or wings of insects): ⇨血～; 叶～ ❹ sth linking up to form a blood-vessel-like network: ⇨山～; 来龙去～; 一～相承

⇨mò

【脉案】 mài'àn 〈名〉[中医] diagnosis [made by a doctor of traditional Chinese medicine, usu written on the prescription]

【脉搏】 màibó 〈名〉pulse: ～微弱/有力 have a weak/strong pulse ‖ 不规则/规则的～ an irregular/regular pulse ‖ 不稳定/稳定的～ an unsteady/steady pulse ‖ 〈喻〉时代的～ the pulse of our times ‖ 正常的～ normal pulse ‖ 他激动得～跳动都加快了。His pulse was throbbing with excitement. ‖ 她的～跳得很快。Her pulses raced. ‖ 我的～跳动不正常。My pulse beats irregularly.

〖～计〗 màibójì 〈名〉[医学] sphygmometer; pulsimeter

【脉冲】 màichōng 〈名〉[物理] pulse; impetus; impulse: 光～ pulse of light ‖ 声～ pulse of sound

〖～编码〗 màichōng biānmǎ 〈名〉pulse code; pulse coding

〖～串〗 màichōngchuàn 〈名〉burst; pulse string; pulse train

〖～带宽〗 màichōng dàikuān 〈名〉pulse bandwidth

〖～电流〗 màichōng diànliú 〈名〉pulse/impulse current; pulsatory/pulsating current

〖～定时器〗 màichōng dìngshíqì 〈名〉pulse timer

〖～发射〗 màichōng fāshè 〈名〉pulse emission: ～管 impulse transmitting ‖ ～机 pulse transmitter ‖ ～器 pulse emitter

〖～发生器〗 màichōng fāshēngqì 〈名〉pulser

〖～放电〗 màichōng fàngdiàn 〈名〉impulsive discharge

〖～幅度〗 màichōng fúdù 〈名〉pulse amplitude

〖～干扰〗 màichōng gānrǎo 〈名〉pulse interference: ～分离器 pulse interference separator ‖ ～消除器 pulse interference eliminator

〖～函数〗 màichōng hánshù 〈名〉impulse function

〖～焊接〗 màichōng hànjiē 〈名〉shot/pulsation welding

〖～火箭〗 màichōng huǒjiàn 〈名〉impulse rocket

〖～激光器〗 màichōng jīguāngqì 〈名〉pulse laser

〖～计数器〗 màichōng jìshùqì 〈名〉pulse counter

〖～宽度〗 màichōng kuāndù 〈名〉pulse duration; pulse length

〖～雷达〗 màichōng léidá 〈名〉pulse radar

〖～频率〗 màichōng pínlǜ 〈名〉[电子] pulse frequency

〖～全息照相〗 màichōng quánxī zhàoxiàng 〈名〉pulse holography

〖～调制〗 màichōng tiáozhì 〈名〉[电子] pulse modulation

〖～通信〗 màichōng tōngxìn 〈名〉pulse/impulse communication

〖～信号〗 màichōng xìnhào 〈名〉pulse signal

〖～星〗 màichōngxīng 〈名〉[天文] pulsar

【脉动】 màidòng 〈名〉[物理] pulsation

〖～电流〗 màidòng diànliú 〈名〉pulsating current; pulse current

〖～式喷气发动机〗 màidòngshì pēnqì fādòngjī 〈名〉pulse jet engine

〖～无级变速〗 màidòng wújí biànsù 〈名〉pulsating stepless speed change

〖～星〗 màidòngxīng 〈名〉[天文] pulsating star

〖～周期〗 màidòng zhōuqī 〈名〉pulsation cycle

【脉峰】 màifēng 〈名〉[物理] pulse peak

【脉管炎】 màiguǎnyán 〈名〉[医学] vasculitis; angiitis

【脉合四时】 màihé-sìshí 〈名〉[中医] seasonal variations of the pulse

【脉金】 màijīn 〈名〉❶ [中医] consultation fee [for seeing a doctor of traditional Chinese medicine] ❷ [矿业] vein gold

【脉礼】 màilǐ ＝ 脉金① màijīn

【脉理】 màilǐ 〈名〉❶ 〈书〉mountain range ❷ [中医] principles of Chinese medicine: 他精通～。He is an expert in Chinese medicine.

【脉络】 màiluò 〈名〉❶ [中医] general term for arteries and veins ❷ 〈喻〉thread/train of thought; sequence of ideas: ～分明 present ideas clearly and logically

〖～丛〗 màiluòcóng 〈名〉choroid plexus

〖～图〗 màiluòtú 〈名〉chart of arteries and veins

〖～组织〗 màiluò zǔzhī 〈名〉tela choroidea

【脉络膜】 màiluòmó 〈名〉[医学] choroid; choroidea

〖～病〗 màiluòmóbìng 〈名〉choroidopathy

〖～炎〗 màiluòmóyán 〈名〉choroiditis

【脉门】 màimén 〈名〉[中医] pulse

【脉石】 màishí 〈名〉[矿业] gangue; veinstone; vein stuff

【脉息】 màixī 〈名〉pulse: ～微弱 have a weak pulse ‖ 〈喻〉与时代共～ beat with the pulse of the times

【脉象】 màixiàng 〈名〉[中医] pulse condition; type of pulse

【脉学】 màixué 〈名〉[中医] pulse study; Chinese traditional sphygmology

【脉压】 màiyā 〈名〉pulse pressure

【脉泽】 màizé 〈名〉[物理] maser

【脉诊】 màizhěn 〈名〉[中医] diagnosis by feeling the pulse; pulse diagnosis; pulse-taking

【脉枕】 màizhěn 〈名〉wrist cushion [used under a patient's wrist by a doctor of Chinese medicine when feeling the pulse]

唛 mài

〈名〉〈方〉trade mark

【唛头】 màitóu 〈名〉〈方〉❶ mark made on the package of a commodity ❷ trade mark

霡 mài

【霡霂】 màimù 〈名〉〈书〉drizzle

mān

嫚 mān

〈名〉〈方〉girl

⇨màn

【嫚儿】 mānr 〈名〉〈方〉girl

【嫚子】 mānzi ＝嫚儿 mānr

颟 mān

【颟顸】 mānhan 〈形〉 ❶ foolish; stupid ❷ muddle-headed and careless: 他这人太～，什么事都做不好。He is such a muddle-headed and careless person that he can't do anything right.

mán

埋 mán

⇨mái

【埋怨】 mányuàn 〈动〉 blame sb (for sth); complain (about); grumble (at/to sb) (about/over sth); put the blame (on sb): 考试不及格～老师 blame one's failure in examinations on one's teacher ‖ ～自己记性不好 complain of one's bad memory ‖ 相互～ blame one another ‖ 他总是埋三怨四。He is always complaining. ‖ 她～我粗心大意。She blamed me for being careless.

蛮 mán ❶〈形〉 rough; rude; unreasonable: ⇨～不讲理; ～缠; ～横; 野～ ❷〈形〉 rash; reckless: ⇨～干; ～劲 ❸〈名〉 ancient name for the minority nationalities in the south: ⇨南～ ❹〈副〉〈方〉 quite; pretty; very: 他在群众中威信～高。He enjoys a high prestige among the masses.‖ 这是一本～有趣的书。This is quite an interesting book.‖ 这个小姑娘～漂亮。The little girl is quite/fairly pretty.

【蛮不讲理】 mánbùjiǎnglǐ 〈熟〉 not be amenable to rational argument; *not listen to reason; be unreasonable*: 说话～ not listen to reason; not speak/talk reason

【蛮缠】 mánchán 〈动〉 nag sb with unreasonable demands; pester sb endlessly: ⇨胡搅～

【蛮干】 mángàn 〈动〉 act rashly/recklessly; do things rashly; be foolhardy: 那简直是～。That's downright foolhardy. ‖ 我们不能～。We must not rush headlong into things. ‖ 我们应当提倡苦干加巧干，避免～。We should advocate working hard and intelligently and avoid doing things blindly.

【蛮横】 mánhèng 〈形〉 (of attitude) arbitrary; peremptory; rude and unreasonable: 采取～的态度 take an unreasonable attitude ‖ 提出～的要求 raise peremptory demands ‖ ～之极 be insolent to the extreme ‖ 老板～地拒绝了雇员们的合理要求。The boss rudely refused the employees' reasonable demands.‖ 他说话口气～。He speaks in an imperious tone.

〖～无理〗 mánhèng-wúlǐ 〈熟〉 rude and unreasonable; not amenable to reason; arbitrary; peremptory: 他们的要求～。Their demands go beyond all reason.‖ 他生气时偶尔也会变得～。When he's angry, he sometimes gets rude and unreasonable.

【蛮荒】 mánhuāng ❶〈形〉 savage and wild: ～时代 barbarous age ❷〈名〉 uncivilized region

【蛮劲】 *mánjìn* 〈名〉 *sheer muscle; sheer masculine strength*: 这个小伙子有股～。The young fellow has got sheer masculine strength.

【蛮力】 mánlì 〈名〉 sheer masculine strength; brute strength: 鲁智深使出～，将树连根拔起。Putting forth a great effort, Lu Zhishen uprooted the tree.

【蛮勇】 mányǒng 〈名〉 daredevil gallantry/pluck; desperate daring; courage without discipline; animal courage; reckless courage

【蛮子】 mánzi 〈名〉〈旧〉〈贬〉 barbarian [contemptuous term applied by the northerners to southerners who spoke with a different accent]: 南～ barbarian from the south

【蛮族】 mánzú 〈名〉〈旧〉〈贬〉 barbarian race

谩 mán 〈动〉〈书〉 deceive; hoodwink; keep back the truth: ⇨欺～

⇨màn

【谩上不谩下】 *mánshàng bù mánxià* 〈熟〉 *have one's wrong doings covered to the superiors but open to the subordinates*

【谩天谩地】 *mántiān-mándì* ＝ 瞒天昧地 *mántiān-mèidì*

【谩语】 mányǔ 〈名〉 deceitful words; lie

蔓 mán

⇨màn; wàn

【蔓菁】 mánjing ＝ 芜菁 wújīng

馒 mán

【馒首】 mánshǒu 〈名〉〈方〉 steamed bread/bun

【馒头】 mántou 〈名〉 ❶ *mantou* [staple food made from flour combined with leavening agent, and kneaded, shaped into usu round pieces and steamed]; steamed bread: 一笼～ a steamerful of *mantou* ‖ 一个～ a *mantou* ‖ 蒸～ steam *mantou* ‖ 做～ make *mantou* ‖ 热气腾腾的～ steaming hot *mantou* ❷〈方〉 steamed stuffed bun: 肉～ steamed bun with meat stuffing

瞒 mán 〈动〉 conceal sth from; hide the truth from: 不～你说 to tell you the truth ‖ 一别想～住我。一我对所发生的事情一清二楚。—It's no use trying to pull the wool over my eyes. —I know exactly what's going on.‖ 什么事也～不过你。Nothing can escape your attention/notice.‖ 他～了三岁。He pretends to be three years younger.‖ 她企图～住这件丑事。She is trying to cover up the scandal.‖ 他似乎有事～着我。He seems to be keeping something from me. ‖ 我们一直～着他的病情。We have been keeping him in the dark about his illness. ⇨欺上～下; 隐～

【瞒报】 mánbào 〈动〉 give a false report; make a deceptive report

【瞒得了一时，瞒不了一世】 mán déliǎo yīshí, mán bùliǎo yīshì 〈熟〉 *you can cheat people for a time, but not for all the time*

【瞒哄】 mánhǒng 〈动〉 deceive; hoodwink; pull the wool over sb's eyes: ～父母/领导 hide the truth from one's parents/the leadership

【瞒上不瞒下】 mán shàng bù mán xià 〈熟〉 keep those above in ignorance but not those below

【瞒上欺下】 mánshàng-qīxià 〈熟〉 deceive/hoodwink those above and bully those below

【瞒天大谎】 mántiān-dàhuǎng ＝ 弥天大谎 mítiān-dàhuǎng

【瞒天过海】 mántiān-guòhǎi 〈熟〉 cross the sea under camouflage/by a trick—engage in underhanded activity; practise deception: 为了获取那份机密情报，那个间谍～。The spy practised deception in order to gain access to the classified information.

【瞒天昧地】 mántiān-mèidì 〈熟〉 keep heaven and earth in the dark—deceive people against one's conscience; do evil against one's conscience

【瞒心昧己】 mánxīn-mèijǐ 〈熟〉 do evil against one's conscience

鞔 mán ❶〈名〉〈书〉 upper (of a shoe); shoe ❷〈动〉 mount hide on a drum: 牛皮可以～鼓。Oxhide can be used to mount a drum. ❸〈动〉 cover the upper of a shoe with cloth: ～鞋 cover the upper of a shoe with cloth/leather

鬘 mán 〈形〉〈书〉 (of hair) beautiful

鳗 mán 〈名〉 eel: ～冻 jellied eels ‖ ～鱼苗 eel fry ‖ 河～ river eel

【鳗草】 máncǎo 〈名〉 eelgrass

【鳗鲡】 mánlí 〈名〉 common eel

【鳗鱼】 mányú ＝ 鳗鲡 mánlí

mǎn

满[1] mǎn ❶〈形〉 full (of); filled (with); packed (with): ～得装不进东西的抽屉 overflowing drawer ‖ ～～一匙 heaped spoonful ‖ 杯子里倒～了啤酒。The glass is full of beer.‖ 欢声笑语～校园。The school campus rang with cheers and laughter.‖ 礼堂里坐～了人。The auditorium was packed with people. ❷〈动〉 feel satisfied: ⇨～意; ～足; 踌躇～志 ❸〈形〉 complacent; conceited: ⇨自～ ❹〈动〉 reach a certain time limit; expire: ～*人学年龄 reach school age* ‖ 合同到今年年底期～。*The contract expires by* the end of this year.‖ 他参军不～一年。It hasn't been a year *since he joined the army.* ‖ 她的探亲假～了。*Her home leave is* over.‖ 他已年～二十岁了。He has reached the age of 20. / He has turned 20. ❺〈动〉 fill: 请给我再～上一杯咖啡。Please fill me another cup of coffee. ❻〈形〉 entire; whole: ～腿是泥 have muddy legs ‖ ～纸荒唐 (of an article) be full of nonsense ‖ ～园鲜花。The garden was covered with flowers. ⇨～门抄斩; ～身 ❼

〈副〉completely; entirely; perfectly: ～以为 truly/firmly believe; have full confidence ⇨～不在乎

满[2]

Mǎn 〈名〉Man ethnic group; Manchu ethnic group

【满不在乎】 mǎnbùzàihu 〈熟〉not worry at all; not care in the least; not care a damn; give/take no heed (to): 对地位/名利/外表～ not care in the least about one's position/fame/appearance ‖ 对警告～ pay/give no heed to sb's warning ‖ 装作～ pretend not to worry at all ‖ 装出～的样子 put a bold/brave/good face (on sth) ‖ 你没瞧见她那～的样子,连问也不问就把我的收音机拿走了。You should have seen her casual manner; she took my radio without even asking. ‖ 他英语考试虽不及格,却～。He wasn't bothered at all after failing the English exam.

【满不在意】 mǎnbùzàiyì ＝ 满不在乎 mǎnbùzàihu

【满仓】 mǎncāng 〈动〉[经济] (of an investor) buy securities with all one's capital; turn all one's capital into securities

【满潮】 mǎncháo 〈名〉full sea/tide; high tide/water

【满城风雨】 mǎnchéng-fēngyǔ 〈熟〉(usu of a bad thing) become *the talk of the town; make a great commotion*; create quite a stir/sensation; (of news, rumour) spread all over the city: 他们的离婚闹得～。Their divorce became the talk of the town. ‖ 这件小事闹得～。This small thing has created quite a sensation in public.

【满城桃李】 mǎnchéng-táolǐ 〈熟〉have disciples/pupils everywhere

【满打满算】 mǎndǎ-mǎnsuàn 〈熟〉take everything into consideration; at the very most: 修建这座桥～需要 300 人就够了。It will take 300 people at the most to build this bridge.

【满当当】 mǎndāngdāng 〈形〉full to the brim; brimful: 会议室里人坐得～的。The meeting room was packed with people.

【满登登】 mǎndēngdēng 〈形〉full of; filled with: 由于今年夏季的收成好,我们家的粮囤里麦子都装得～的。*Because there was a* bumper harvest this summer, our grain bins were all stuffed with wheat.

【满点】 mǎndiǎn 〈名〉full working hours; required hours of work: 出满勤,干～ have full attendance and complete the required hours of work ‖ 这家商店坚持～营业。This store adheres to full shop hours.

【满舵】 mǎnduò 〈名〉hand over (helm); full rudder

【满额】 mǎn'é 〈动〉fulfil the (enrollment, etc) quota: 招工～ fulfill the quota for recruitment ‖ 征兵～ fulfill the quota of conscription ‖ 兵员～的营 a battalion at full strength ‖ 我们今年招收的新学员已经～了。We've taken on our full complement of new trainees for this year.

【满分】 *mǎnfēn* 〈名〉*perfect score; full marks; full credit*: 考试得～ achieve/gain/get full marks in an examination ‖ 体操比赛得～ achieve/get a perfect score in a gymnastic event ‖ 英语考试得～ earn a perfect score in the English exam ‖ 老师给这位学生数学打了个～。The teacher gave the student full credit for mathematics.

【满服】 mǎnfú 〈动〉have observed the mourning period for one's deceased parent; reach the end of the mourning period for one's deceased parent

【满负荷】 mǎnfùhè 〈名〉full capacity; full load: ～工作 work at full capacity ‖ ～工作法 method of operating at full capacity; full-load operation; full-load working system

【满腹】 mǎnfù 〈动〉be full of; have one's mind filled with: ～文章 *be full of learning; be profoundly learned* ‖ ～心事 be laden with anxiety; be eaten up with worries; be weighed down with worries ‖ ～辛酸 have a bellyful of sadness ‖ ～疑云 be filled with suspicion; be very suspicious ⇨牢骚～

〖～狐疑〗 mǎnfù-húyí 〈熟〉have all sorts of doubts and conjectures in one's mind; be extremely suspicious (of): 她对这事～。The matter struck her as extremely suspicious.

〖～经纶〗 mǎnfù-jīnglún 〈熟〉be profoundly learned and talented; be full of ideas for state policy or programmes: 他就是那位～的诗人,曾经赢得多种奖励和荣誉。He is the profoundly learned and talented poet who has won many awards and honours.

〖～牢骚〗 mǎnfù-láosāo 〈熟〉be full of complaints/grievances/grumbles (about/over); be full of resentment: 发泄/宣泄～ pour out/air one's *grievances* ‖ 排解～ *adjust grievances* ‖ 他每次遇见我们时,总是～。Every time he meets us, he always complains about things.

〖～珠玑〗 mǎnfù-zhūjī 〈熟〉be of great talent: 梁教授是位～的学者。Prof Liang is a scholar of great talent.

【满弓如月】 mǎngōng-rúyuè 〈熟〉pull one's bowstring to its full extent until the bow is like a full moon in shape

【满共】 mǎngòng 〈副〉〈方〉altogether; in all: 四个班～有一百二十个学生。There are *altogether 120 students in the four classes.*

【满谷满坑】 mǎngǔ-mǎnkēng ＝ 满坑满谷 mǎnkēng-mǎngǔ

【满贯】 mǎnguàn ❶〈动〉come up to limits ❷〈名〉(in mahjong, card games, gambling, etc) perfect score; slam: 大～ grand slam ‖ 小～ little/small slam

【满怀】 mǎnhuái ❶〈动〉have one's heart filled with; be full of; be filled/imbued with: ～悲痛 be filled with immense grief ‖ ～必胜信念 be fully confident of victory ‖ ～仇恨 be imbued/consumed with hatred; be full of hate/hatred (towards sb) ‖ ～对祖国的挚爱 be imbued with ardent love for one's motherland ‖ ～豪情 be filled with boundless pride; be full of pride and enthusiasm ‖ ～激情/幸福 be filled with emotion/happiness ‖ ～梦想/信心 be full of dreams/confidence ‖ ～杀机 be filled with the lust to *kill* ‖ ～希望 *nourish hope in one's heart*; have high hopes; be full of expectations (for) ‖ ～喜悦 be brimming with joy ‖ ～信心地宣布 declare sth with full confidence ‖ 他们对日本侵略者～仇恨。They were burning with bitter hatred for the Japanese invaders. ‖ 他～感激之情。His heart is overflowing with gratitude. ❷〈名〉chest; bosom: 撞了个～ bump right into sb ❸〈名〉(of sheep, cattle, etc) be all with young; bear a full litter of young

【满江红】 mǎnjiānghóng 〈名〉[植物] Azolla imbricata; Azolla japonica

【满坑满谷】 mǎnkēng-mǎngǔ 〈熟〉in every valley and ravine; in great abundance; in large numbers; in plenty: 春天时,许多种花卉在这个自然保护区开得～。Many kinds of flowers bloom in *great abundance in this nature reserve in spring.*

【满口】 mǎnkǒu ❶〈名〉whole mouth: ～假牙 a mouthful of dentures ❷〈形〉(of accent) pure; standard: 他～陕西话。He speaks with a pure Shaanxi accent. ❸〈副〉(to speak) unreservedly/profusely; readily: ～答应 readily agree/promise; make profuse promises ‖ ～称赞 praise profusely ‖ ～胡说 keep talking nonsense ‖ ～仁义道德,一肚子男盗女娼 speak abundantly of justice and morality, but act like out-and-out scoundrels ‖ ～脏话 pour out dirty words ‖ ～之乎者也 speak abundantly of literary words and phrases ‖ 这个男孩～谎话。The boy is telling a pack of lies.

【满脸】 mǎnliǎn 〈名〉entire face: ～愁容 have a glum face ‖ ～晦气 look very depressed ‖ ～横肉 look ugly and ferocious; have *cross-grained features* ‖ ～杀气 wear a murderous look ‖ ～铁青 one's face is darkening ‖ ～笑容 be all smiles ‖ ～油污 one's face is black with oil and dust ‖ ～稚气 be innocent-looking ‖ ～皱纹 have a wrinkly/wrinkled face; have a face full of wrinkles; (of one's face) be full of wrinkles ‖ 跑得～通红 red in the face from running ‖ 气得/羞得～通红 (of one's face) turn red with anger/shame ‖ 他～怒容。His face was ablaze with anger.

【满满当当】 mǎnman-dāngdāng 〈形〉full to the brim: ～一卡车蔬菜 a whole truck load of vegetables ‖ 他挑着～一担水。He was carrying two brimming buckets of water.

【满满登登】 mǎnman-dēngdēng 〈形〉full: 他的日程总是排得～的。He always has a full/heavy/tight schedule. ‖ 我每天从早到晚,日程安排得～,不是开会、演讲,就是会见、考察。I am fully engaged everyday *from morning till night*, either going to meetings, giving speeches, meeting guests or making inspections.

【满门】 mǎnmén 〈名〉whole family: 祸及～ bring disaster on the whole family

〖～抄斩〗 mǎnmén-chāozhǎn 〈熟〉(in feudal China) execute the whole family: ～,杜绝后患 wipe out the whole family and leave no one to cause trouble later on

【满面】 mǎnmiàn 〈名〉entire face; have one's face covered with: ～怒气 have a face like thunder ‖ ～笑容 be beaming with smiles; be all smiles; smile broadly; grin from ear to ear ‖ ～皱纹 have a mask of wrinkles ‖ 她～伤痕。Her face was cut and bruised. ‖ 她泪流～。Tears bathed her cheeks. / Tears streamed down her cheeks. ‖ 她泪流～地离开了房间。She left the room in a flood of tears. ‖ 这个小姑娘～泪痕。The *little girl's face is stained* with tears. ⇨～春风;～红光

〖～春风〗 mǎnmiàn-chūnfēng 〈熟〉(of one's face) be radiant with

happiness/joy; beam with pleasure/satisfaction; bear a radiant face; radiate happiness: 王大妈～地站在大门口，等待着从城里来的女婿。Aunt Wang, her face radiating happiness, stood at the door waiting for her son-in-law who was coming from town.
〖～红光〗 mǎnmiàn-hóngguāng 〈熟〉 be glowing with health; be radiant with vigour
〖～怒容〗 mǎnmiàn-nùróng 〈熟〉 be angry outwardly; turn red to the gills: 她～。Her face was clouded with anger.
〖～羞愧〗 mǎnmiàn-xiūkuì 〈熟〉 be overwhelmed with shame when doing sth wrong

【满目】 mǎnmù ❶〈名〉all one can see: ～荒凉 a scene of desolation meets the eye on every side; all looks bleak ⇨～凄凉 ❷〈动〉come into view; meet the eye on every side ❸〈名〉whole eyes: ～凶光 have a cruel glitter in one's eyes ⇨琳琅～
〖～疮痍〗 mǎnmù-chuāngyí = 疮痍满目 chuāngyí-mǎnmù
〖～凄凉〗 mǎnmù-qīliáng 〈熟〉 all one can see is misery and desolation; there is a scene of desolation all around

【满脑子】 mǎnnǎozi 〈名〉one's whole mind: ～独到的观点 be full of original ideas ‖ ～名利思想 have one's head filled with thoughts of personal fame and gain ‖ ～封建思想/儒家思想 be steeped in feudal ideology/Confucian ideas ‖ 那男孩～坏主意。The boy's head is full of bad thoughts.

【满拧】 mǎnnǐng 〈动〉〈方〉be completely opposite (to); totally inconsistent (with); contradict

【满瓶不响，半瓶叮当】 mǎnpíng bùxiǎng, bànpíng dīngdāng 〈熟〉the half-filled bottle sloshes, the full bottle remains still—*the dabbler in knowledge chatters away, but the wise man stays silent*; empty vessels make the most sound; full vessels give the least sound; shallow streams make the most din

【满七】 mǎnqī 〈动〉come to the end of the seventh 7-day mourning

【满期】 mǎnqī 〈动〉expire; become/come/fall due: 进修～ complete a refresher course ‖ 学徒～ be through one's apprenticeship; be out of one's apprenticeship ‖ 两个国家的这份贸易协定下月将～。The trade agreement between the two countries expires next month.
〖～通知书〗 mǎnqī tōngzhīshū 〈名〉expiration notice

【满腔】 mǎnqiāng ❶〈名〉whole chest: ～热血已经沸腾。Our blood is boiling. ❷〈动〉have one's bosom filled with: ～悲愤 be full of grief and indignation ‖ ～怒火 be filled with rage/boiling anger; be aflame with indignation; be crop-full of hatred ‖ 他～仇恨。Hatred smouldered in his heart. / His heart was burning with hatred.
〖～热忱〗 mǎnqiāng-rèchén 〈熟〉 be filled with ardour and sincerity; with warmth and enthusiasm; in the fullness of one's heart: ～地从事一项工作 take up a pursuit with ardour ‖ ～地为顾客服务 attend to customers enthusiastically; serve customers enthusiastically
〖～热情〗 mǎnqiāng-rèqíng 〈熟〉 be full of enthusiasm; be wholehearted: ～地投入工作 put/throw one's heart into one's work wholeheartedly ‖ 她总是～地从事自己的工作。She always approaches her job with warmth and enthusiasm.

【满勤】 mǎnqín 〈名〉full work *attendance*; *regular attendance*: 出～ make full work attendance; have a perfect attendance record ‖ 李先生每月都是～。Mr Li keeps full attendance every month. ‖ 老王今年获得了 500 元的～奖。Lao Wang was given a bonus of five hundred *yuan* for full attendance this year.

【满髯】 mǎnrán 〈名〉[戏剧] full wiskers (indicating a high position)

【满人】 Mǎnrén 〈名〉Manchu

【满山遍野】 mǎnshān-biànyě = 漫山遍野 mànshān-biànyě

【满山红】 mǎnshānhóng 〈名〉[植物] a variety of Rhododendron

【满身】 mǎnshēn 〈名〉one's entire body: ～大汗 sweat/perspire all over; be all of a sweat; be bathed/drenched in sweat ‖ ～披挂 be armed from head to foot ‖ ～是泥 be covered all over with mud ‖ ～是债 be up to one's neck in debt ‖ ～污垢 be covered with grime ‖ 他起了～的鸡皮疙瘩。There were goose-flesh/goose-pimples all over his body.

【满师】 mǎnshī 〈动〉(of an apprentice) finish serving one's time; serve out one's apprenticeship; be through/out of one's apprenticeship: 她学画还没有～。She has not served out her apprenticeship with/to/under a painter.

【满世界】 mǎnshìjie 〈副〉〈方〉everywhere; from place to place: 为了找个好工作，她不得不～跑。She had to run all over the place to find a good job.

【满水期】 mǎnshuǐqī 〈名〉replenishing period

【满速】 mǎnsù 〈名〉full gear

【满堂】 mǎntáng ❶〈名〉whole house; entire audience; all those present: ～喝彩。A round of applause *burst out*. ‖ 他的精彩演讲赢得了～掌声。His excellent lecture met with full applause from the whole audience. ❷〈动〉〈方〉run to capacity audiences; have a full house: 这部新影片已经连续放映了一个月，场场～。The new film has run to capacity audiences for a month. ❸〈动〉fill a hall with: 金玉～ house replete with wealth
〖～彩〗 mǎntángcǎi 〈名〉general/universal applause: 他的歌声得了个～。*His singing elicited unanimous applause.* ‖ 她的演出博得～。Her performances brought down the house.

【满堂灌】 mǎntángguàn 〈动〉(of a teacher) cram students; spoon-feed students: 反对～ oppose spoon-feed teaching; oppose crammed teaching

【满堂红】 mǎntánghóng 〈名〉❶ all-round victory/success; success in every field: 中国乒乓球队在 43 届世乒赛中得了个～。*The Chinese national table tennis team had an all-round victory in* the 43rd World Table Tennis Championships. ❷ [植物] Crape myrtle

【满天】 mǎntiān 〈名〉whole sky: ～繁星。The sky was studded with numerous stars. ‖ ～飞雪。The snow is falling thick and heavy. ‖ 乌云～。Dark clouds hang overhead. / The sky was overcast with dark clouds.

【满天飞】 *mǎntiānfēi* 〈动〉〈喻〉(of people) *rush everywhere*; (of rumours) spread far and wide: 小马这人～，让我到哪儿去找? Xiao Ma is rushing everywhere; where can I find him? ‖ 谣言～。Rumours were flying everywhere. / The streets were rife with rumours.

【满天星】 mǎntiānxīng 〈名〉[植物] baby's breath

【满-通古斯语族】 Mǎn-Tōnggǔsī yǔzú 〈名〉 Manchu-Tungusic group

【满头】 mǎntóu 〈名〉one's whole head: ～大汗 one's face streaming with sweat ‖ ～汗珠 on one's forehead stood great beads of perspiration ‖ ～珠翠 one's hair was covered with pearls and jade

【满徒】 mǎntú = 满师 mǎnshī

【满孝】 mǎnxiào = 满服 mǎnfú

【满心】 mǎnxīn 〈名〉one's whole heart: ～愤怒 be in a towering rage ‖ ～欢喜 be filled with joy; be very pleased ‖ ～忧虑 with a heart full of grief; be full of deep sorrow and anxiety

【满眼】 mǎnyǎn 〈名〉❶ whole eyes: ～泪水 an eyeful of water ‖ ～沙子 an eyeful of sand ‖ 这位老师连轴转工作了 24 小时，～都是血丝。The teacher worked around the clock for 24 hours, and his eyes were all blood shot. ❷ all one can see: ～山花 mountain flowers greeting the eye every where

【满意】 mǎnyì 〈动〉be satisfied; be pleased; be contented: 感到～ be gratified (at/by/with sth) ‖ 对这一结果非常～ be pleased with the result ‖ ～的结果 satisfactory result ‖ 父亲对她的成功极为～。Her father finds great satisfaction/gratification in her *success*. ‖ 那个小姑娘～地哼了哼。*The little girl purred with contentment.* ‖ 双方对两国关系的发展表示～。The two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of the relations between the two countries. ‖ 他们对自己目前的境遇颇为～。They are quite content with their present fortune.
〖～度〗 mǎnyìdù 〈名〉degree of satisfaction

【满员】 mǎnyuán 〈动〉❶ (of an army) be at full strength; be *full staffed*: 不～ *be below strength* ‖ 我们必须保证我们的主力部队经常～。We must ensure that our main forces are always kept at full strength. ‖ 这家工厂现在终于～上岗。The factory is at last working at full strength. ‖ 我们系已经～。Our department is already full staffed. ❷ (of a transportation vehicle) have all seats taken: 2537 号航班已经～。Flight No 2537 is full. ‖ 本节车厢已经～。This carriage is full.

【满园】 mǎnyuán 〈名〉whole garden: ～杂草。The garden is overgrown/rank with weeds.
〖～春色〗 mǎnyuán-chūnsè = 春色满园 chūnsè-mǎnyuán

【满月】 mǎnyuè ❶〈动〉(of a baby) be one month old: 过/庆～ have a fine celebration when a baby reaches the age of a full moon ‖ 我的孩子今天～了。My baby is one month old today. ❷〈名〉full moon

【满载】 mǎnzài ❶〈动〉(of a conveyance) be loaded to capacity; be fully loaded (with); be laden with:〈喻〉～荣誉 cover oneself with glories ‖ 一辆～木炭的卡车 a truck fully loaded with charcoal ‖ 一艘～中国丝绸的货轮 a freighter loaded with Chinese silk ❷〈名〉(of a machine, etc) full-load (FL)
〖～吃水〗 mǎnzài chīshuǐ 〈名〉load draught; full-load draft: ～线 deep waterline; full-load waterline
〖～电流〗 mǎnzài diànliú 〈名〉full-load current
〖～而归〗 mǎnzài'érguī 〈熟〉come back with fruitful results; return from a rewarding journey: 举国上下热烈欢迎～的中国奥运代表团。The whole nation warmly welcomed the return with full honours of the Chinese Olympic Delegation. ‖ 中国科学家南极探险～。The Chinese scientists came back with fruitful results from their expedition to Antarctica.
〖～功率〗 mǎnzài gōnglǜ 〈名〉full-load power
〖～排水量〗 mǎnzài páishuǐliàng 〈名〉load displacement
〖～试验〗 mǎnzài shìyàn 〈名〉heavy test; full-load test
〖～系数〗 mǎnzài xìshù 〈名〉charge ratio
〖～运行〗 mǎnzài yùnxíng 〈名〉full-load run
【满招损,谦受益】 mǎn zhāo sǔn, qiān shòu yì 〈熟〉one loses by pride and gains by modesty; complacency invites losses and *modesty brings benefit; conceit leads to losses while modesty* brings profit
【满秩】 mǎnzhì 〈名〉[数学] full rank: ～线性变换 nonsingular linear transformation
【满洲】 Mǎnzhōu 〈名〉❶ Manchu [an old name for 满族] ❷ Manchuria [an old name for 东北]
〖～八旗〗 Mǎnzhōu Bāqí 〈名〉Eight Manchu Banners
〖～国〗 Mǎnzhōuguó 〈名〉Manchukuo [1932-1945, a Japanese puppet regime in Northeast China]
【满桌】 mǎnzhuō 〈名〉tableful: ～的菜肴 a tableful of dishes ‖ ～的客人 a tableful of guests
【满足】 mǎnzú 〈动〉❶ be content (with); be satisfied (with): ～现状 be content/satisfied with things as they are ‖ 得到～ achieve contentment ‖ 学习的敌人是自己的～。Complacency hinders progress in one's studies. ❷ meet; satisfy; answer: ～各种口味 meet all tastes ‖ ～求知欲 gratify one's thirst for knowledge ‖ ～该地区经济发展的需要 meet the demand of economic development in this region ‖ ～好奇心 indulge one's curiosity ‖ ～紧急的需要 attend to sb's instant needs ‖ ～虚荣心 minister to a person's vanity ‖ ～相互需要 fulfil each other's needs ‖ ～三个条件 fulfil three conditions ‖ ～性欲 gratify one's lust ‖ ～要求 supply/meet the demand (of); comply with/fulfil sb's request; accommodate the need of ‖ ～合同条款的要求 fulfil the terms of a contract ‖ 不能～合理的生活需求 *fall short of reasonable living demands* ‖ 感官的～ gratification of one's senses ‖ 肉体的～ physical gratification ‖ 我们不应该～于已有的成绩。We mustn't rest content with our achievements. ‖ 这件工具将～我们的需要。This *tool will answer our needs.*
【满族】 Mǎnzú 〈名〉Man/Manchu ethnic group; the Manchus [mainly distributing over the provinces of Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Jilin and Hebei, the municipality of Beijing and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region]
【满嘴】 mǎnzuǐ 〈名〉one's entire mouth: ～喷粪 talk nonsense; bullshit; shit ‖ 高烧使她～起疱。Her running high fever made boils on her mouth. ‖ 他～脏话。Filthy abuse came from his lips. / Dirty words poured from his mouth.
【满座】 mǎnzuò 〈动〉have a capacity/bumper/crowded/packed audience; have a full house: 引起～哄堂大笑 set the whole table in a roar ‖ 场场～ have a capacity audience for every show ‖ 他们的巡回演出到处～。All of their travelling show had crowded audiences. ‖ 昨天那个剧院～。Yesterday the theatre was filled to capacity. / The theatre was packed out yesterday. ⇨高朋～

螨 mǎn 〈名〉[动物] mite; acarid: ～感染 mite infestation
【螨病】 mǎnbìng 〈名〉[医学] acariasis
【螨虫】 mǎnchóng 〈名〉mite; acarid
【螨性皮炎】 *mǎnxìng píyán* 〈名〉[医学] *acarodermatitis*

màn

曼 màn 〈形〉❶ graceful; soft and beautiful: ～舞 graceful dances ❷ prolonged; long-drawn-out; lengthened: ⇨～声; ～延
【曼彻斯特】 Mànchèsītè 〈名〉Manchester [a city in northwest England]
〖～学派〗 Mànchèsītè xuépài 〈名〉[经济] Manchester school
【曼德琳】 màndélín 〈名〉[音乐] mandolin
【曼丁哥人】 Màndīnggērén 〈名〉Mande; Mandingo (of West Africa)
【曼丁哥语】 Màndīnggēyǔ 〈名〉Mande [a branch of the Niger-Congo subfamily of languages]; Mandingo
【曼谷】 Màngǔ 〈名〉Bangkok [capital of Thailand]
【曼哈顿】 mànhādùn 〈名〉Manhattan [an island near the mouth of the Hudson River forming part of the New York City]
【曼妙】 mànmiào 〈形〉〈书〉(of music, dancing) lithe and graceful: ～而舞 *dance lithely and gracefully* ‖ 姿态～ *have a graceful* carriage ‖ 舞姿～。The dancer's posture and movements are very graceful.
【曼声】 mànshēng 〈动〉vocalize in lengthened sounds; lengthen one's voice; drawl: ～低语 murmur slowly ‖ ～而歌 drawl out a song ‖ ～吟诵 recite in slow, measured tones
【曼荼罗】 màntúluó 〈名〉[宗教] mandala
【曼陀铃】 màntuólíng ＝ 曼德琳 màndélíng
【曼陀罗】 màntuóluó 〈名〉[植物] datura; thorn apple; stramony; jimsonweed
【曼延】 mànyán 〈动〉draw out (in length); stretch: 大海一直～到遥远的天边。The ocean water stretches far away, melting/merging with the skies.

谩 màn 〈动〉be disrespectful/rude: ⇨～骂
⇨mán
【谩骂】 mànmà 〈动〉fling/hurl invectives at; hurl abuse at: ～政府 rail against the government ‖ 相互～ have a slanging match ‖ 肆意～ heap/shower abuse on (sb) ‖ ～是于事无补的。It is of *no avail to hurl abuse.*

墁 màn 〈动〉❶ pave/cover/surface the floor (with tiles, cut stones, etc): 客厅用瓷砖～地 lay the floor of the drawing room with ceramic tiles ‖ 这个大厅是大理石～地。The lobby is paved with marble slabs. ❷ plaster the wall: 墙上粗糙不平的地方在油漆前必须用灰泥～平。These rough places on the wall should be plastered over before painted.

蔓 màn ❶〈名〉trailing plant's stems and branches: ⇨～草; 枝～ ❷〈动〉grow; multiply: ⇨～延; 滋～
⇨mán; wàn
【蔓草】 màncǎo 〈名〉creeping weed; trailing grass; tendril
【蔓茎】 mànjīng 〈名〉viticula
【蔓生】 mànshēng 〈动〉overgrow; overrun; trail: 野草～的空地 *an open space overgrown/overrun with weeds* ‖ ～的葡萄藤 creeping vine ‖ ～的杂草 rank grass ‖ ～在墙上的玫瑰 roses trailing over the walls ‖ 园里杂草～。Weeds overran the garden.
〖～习性〗 mánshēng xíxìng 〈名〉twining habit
〖～植物〗 mánshēng zhíwù 〈名〉trailing plant; trailer; rambler
〖～作物〗 mánshēng zuòwù 〈名〉vine crop
【蔓延】 mànyán 〈动〉(of fire or disease) spread; (of plants) trail: 防止疾病的～ prevent the spread of the disease; prevent the disease from spreading ‖ 控制火势～到其他建筑物上 keep the flames from spreading to other buildings ‖ 腐败现象仍在一些地区～。Corruption is still spreading in some areas. ‖ 葡萄藤～在屋顶上。The grapevines trail over the roof. ‖ 这种疾病在洪涝地区～得很快。The illness runs rife quickly in the flood-stricken area.

幔 màn 〈名〉curtain; screen: 布～ cotton curtain ‖ 窗～ window curtain
【幔帷】 mànwéi 〈名〉heavy curtain
【幔帐】 mànzhàng 〈名〉curtain; screen; canopy
【幔子】 mànzi 〈名〉〈方〉curtain; screen

漫 màn ❶〈动〉overflow; brim over; run over; *flood; inundate*: 小心! 杯子里的水～出来了。Be careful! The cup is brimming over. ‖ 去年这条河水～出了堤岸。The river overflowed its banks last year. ‖ 整个村子都被水～了。The whole village was inundated. ❷〈动〉be all over the place; be everywhere: ⇨～山遍野; ～天; 弥～ ❸〈形〉vast; endless: 长夜～～。The night

seemed to have no end. ⇨～长 ❹〈形〉free; casual; unrestrained: ～无目的 be aimless ‖ ～无限制 be without any limit; be without restrictions ⇨～谈; 散～ ❺〈副〉not: ～说是你,连她都解决不了这个问题。Even she can't solve the problem, let alone you. ⇨～道

【漫笔】 mànbǐ〈名〉[usu used as the title of an essay] literary notes; informal essay; random notes/thoughts: 灯下～ (literary) notes by the lamp

【漫不经心】 mànbùjīngxīn〈熟〉be careless (about); be casual; be negligent: ～地说 speak in a careless/offhand way

【漫不经意】 mànbùjīngyì = 漫不经心 mànbùjīngxīn

【漫步】 mànbù〈动〉ramble; roam; stroll: ～街头 ramble about the streets ‖ ～在校园的林阴道上 stroll along the boulevard on campus ‖ ～穿过公园 stroll/ramble through the park ‖ ～谈心 have a heart-to-heart talk when going for a walk ‖ ～田野 roam in the field

【漫长】 màncháng〈形〉(of time or road) very long; endless: 熬过～的冬季 endure a long winter ‖ 在～的战争岁月里 during the long years of war ‖ ～的夜晚 endless night ‖ 中国有～的海岸线。China has a long coastline.

【漫道】 màndào〈连〉do not say; say nothing of; let alone: ～广大群众有意见,连我们自己也感到不满。Even we are not satisfied with it, to say nothing of the broad masses of the people. ‖ 雄关～真如铁,而今迈步从头越。Tell me not the great pass is iron wall kissing cloud, Now we are crossing its summit with strides proud.

【漫反射】 mànfǎnshè〈名〉[物理] diffuse reflection

【漫辐射】 mànfúshè〈名〉[物理] diffuse radiation

【漫灌】 mànguàn ❶〈名〉[农业] flood irrigation: ～特别浪费水。Flood irrigation wastes a lot of water. ❷〈动〉(of a flood) overflow (into an area): 洪水～了这个村子,淹没了所有的街道。The flood overflowed into the village and submerged all the streets.

【漫画】 mànhuà〈名〉caricature; cartoon: 一幅～ a cartoon ‖ 一幅明星的～ a caricature of a star ‖ 画～ draw a cartoon; execute a cartoon (of); draw/make a caricature (of) ‖ ～大师 master of caricature ‖ 报纸～ newspaper cartoon ‖ 儿童～ kids cartoon ‖ 连环～ strip cartoon; comic strip ‖ 政治～ political cartoon

〖～家〗 mànhuàjiā〈名〉caricaturist; cartoonist

〖～书〗 mànhuàshū〈名〉comic book

【漫话】 mànhuà〈动〉chat freely; have an informal discussion/talk

【漫漶】 mànhuàn〈形〉(of script, painting, etc) worn and torn or dampened and therefore illegible; blurred; indistinct: 碑文已字迹～。The tablet inscription has become illegible.

【漫卷】 mànjuǎn〈动〉(of banners) flutter/wave freely: 彩旗随风～。The coloured flags wave freely in the wind.

【漫骂】 mànmà〈动〉fling abuse; use bad language against

【漫漫】 mànmàn〈形〉(of time, space, etc) very long; boundless: ～白雪 boundless snow ‖ ～长夜 endless night ‖ 四野都是一眼看不到头的～牧场。A boundless expanse of pastureland extended as far as the eye could see.

【漫山】 mànshān〈名〉whole mountain: ～碧绿。The whole mountain was lined with green trees. ‖ ～秋色。The hills were inflamed with autumnal tints.

〖～遍野〗 mànshān-biànyě〈熟〉all over the mountains and plains; over hill and dale: 美丽的山花～。Beautiful wild flowers blanketed hill and dale. ‖ 那位植物学家走过～,记录植物种类的名称。The botanist walked all over the mountains and plains recording the names of plant species.

【漫射】 mànshè〈名〉[物理] diffusion

〖～光〗 mànshèguāng〈名〉diffused light

〖～器〗 mànshèqì〈名〉diffusing globe

〖～声〗 mànshèshēng〈名〉diffuse noise

〖～体〗 mànshètǐ〈名〉diffuser

〖～物质〗 mànshè wùzhì〈名〉diffusing media

〖～线〗 mànshèxiàn〈名〉diffused rays

【漫说】 mànshuō = 慢说 mànshuō

【漫谈】 mántán ❶〈名〉informal discussion (about/on sth); random/desultory/casual talk (on sth): 中国历史～ random talk on Chinese history ‖《中国书院～》*Random Notes on China's Academies of Classical Learning* ❷〈动〉have an informal discussion; talk about: 我们来～一下昨天的那部电影吧。Let's have a free talk about the film we saw yesterday.

【漫天】 màntiān〈形〉❶ filling the whole sky; all over the sky: ～大雾 a dense fog obscuring the sky ‖ ～大雪。The snow fell in a whirl. ‖ 沙尘～。Sand and dust filled the sky. ❷ boundless; limitless: 撒个～大谎 tell a monstrous lie

〖～要价〗 màntiān-yàojià〈熟〉ask/demand an exorbitant price; demand a monstrous overcharge; price oneself out of the market: ～,就地还钱 extort very high prices but receive extreme counteroffers; the seller can ask a sky-high price, the buyer can make a down-to-earth offer

【漫无边际】 mànwúbiānjì〈熟〉❶ boundless: ～的草原 boundless prairie ‖ ～的海洋 immense sea ‖ ～的沙漠 limitless/vast expanse of desert ❷ (of speech, writing, etc) discursive; rambling; straying far from the subject: 谈话～ be discursive in one's speech ‖ 这篇文章写得～。The article strays far from the subject.

【漫无止境】 mànwúzhǐjìng〈熟〉know no bounds; be without limits: 侵略者的野心是～的。The ambitions of aggressors know no bounds. ‖ 人的欲望是～的。A man sets no bounds to his desire.

【漫延】 mànyán = 蔓延 mànyán

【漫野】 mànyě〈动〉be found throughout the open country

【漫溢】 mànyì〈动〉brim over; flood; overflow: 洪水～。The floodwaters were overflowing.

【漫游】 mànyóu〈动〉❶ go on a pleasure trip; roam; wander: ～一个城市 roam a city ‖ ～青海湖 go boating on/roam around the Qinghai Lake ‖ ～世界 roam about the world ‖ 骑自行车～ go on a pleasure trip on one's bike ‖ 徒步～ make a delightful trip on foot ‖ 他在欧洲～已有好几年了。He's knocked about in Europe for years. ❷ surf; browse: ～因特网 surf/browse/roam the Internet ‖ 网上～ net surf ❸ (of a mobile or beeper) roam ⇨～费

〖～电子〗 mànyóu diànzǐ〈名〉roaming electron

〖～费〗 mànyóufèi〈名〉roaming fee

〖～附加费〗 mànyóu fùjiāfèi〈名〉surcharges for roaming

〖～生物〗 mànyóu shēngwù〈名〉nomadic marine animal

【漫语】 mànyǔ ❶〈形〉irrelevant: ～空言 irrelevant remarks ❷〈名〉random remarks; rambling speech [often used in a title of a book or an article]

慢 màn ❶〈形〉sluggish ❷〈形〉supercilious; rude: ⇨傲～; 怠～ ❸〈形〉slow: 反应～ slow to react; slow in response ‖ 火车～～驶出车站。The train pulled out of the station slowly. ‖ 经济发展速度放～。The economy slowed down. ‖ 前方道路施工,请～行! Roadwork ahead, please drive slowly! ‖ 我的表～15 分钟。My watch is 15 minutes slow/behind. ‖ 这块表一天～一分钟。This watch loses a minute a day. ❹〈动〉defer; postpone: 这事～点儿告诉她,等她父亲回来再说。Don't tell her the news yet, not until her father comes back. ⇨且～ ❺〈副〉not: ⇨～道; ～说

【慢班】 mànbān〈名〉adjustment class; slow class [a class where the students are of small caliber and the pace is slower]: 明年这所学校将开设～。This school will start slow classes next year.

【慢板】 mànbǎn〈名〉[音乐] lento

【慢步】 mànbù〈名〉(of a dancer or pedestrian) slow pace; low speed

【慢车】 mànchē〈名〉slow train; local train; stopping train; accommodation train: 一次/趟～ a slow train ‖ 乘～ take the slow train

【慢车道】 mànchēdào〈名〉inside; inside lane; slow (traffic) lane: 不要在～超车。Don't overtake on the inside.

【慢词】 màncí〈名〉long, slow-rhymed *ci* [a form of verse written to certain tunes with strict tonal patterns and rhyme schemes]

【慢待】 màndài〈动〉❶ treat coldly: 千万不能～了朋友。Never treat your friend discourteously and dishonestly. ❷〈套〉not be attentive enough to; treat inadequately: 今天～了诸位,请多包涵。Excuse me for my poor entertainment of you today.

【慢道】 màndào = 漫道 màndào

【慢动作】 màndòngzuò〈名〉❶ [物理] slow motion: ～继电器 slow-to-operate relay; slow-acting relay ‖ ～启动器 slow-motion starter ❷ [影视] slow motion

【慢工出细活】 mànggōng chū xìhuó〈熟〉slow work yields fine products; soft fire makes sweet malt

【慢化】 mànhuà〈动〉[物理] slow down/up; moderate: ～堆

moderated reactor ‖ ～辐射 slowing-down radiation ‖ ～过程 moderating process
〖～剂〗 mànhuàjì 〈名〉 moderator
〖～效应〗 mànhuà xiàoyìng 〈名〉[物理] moderating effect
〖～中子〗 mànhuà zhōngzǐ 〈名〉 degraded neutron
【慢火】 mànhuǒ 〈名〉 slow fire; gentle heat
【慢件】 mànjiàn 〈名〉 ❶ ordinary post/mail; surface mail ❷ regular/package freight ❸ ordinary service
【慢惊风】 mànjīngfēng 〈名〉[中医] chronic infantile convulsion
【慢镜头】 mànjìngtóu 〈名〉[影视] slow motion; slo-mo: ～枪战 slo-mo shoot-out ‖ 让我们用～把那个进球再放一遍。Let's show that goal again in slow motion.‖ 这部影片的部分内容以～重放了一遍。Parts of the film were shown again in slow motion.
〖～电影〗 mànjìngtóu diànyǐng 〈名〉 slow-motion film
【慢慢】 mànmàn 〈形〉 slow; gradual: 把报告带回家～看 take the report home and read it at leisure ‖ 太阳～落山了。The sun sank slowly behind the hills.
【慢慢腾腾】 mànman-tēngtēng 〈形〉 sluggish; unhurried: 这样～地走,什么时候才能走到车站呢? When will we ever get to the station if we walk at such a leisurely pace?
【慢慢吞吞】 mànman-tūntūn ＝ 慢慢腾腾 mànman-tēngtēng
【慢慢悠悠】 mànman-yōuyōu ＝ 慢悠悠 mànyōuyōu
【慢凝水泥】 mànníng shuǐní 〈名〉[建筑] slow cement
【慢跑】 mànpǎo 〈名〉 jogging; jog trot: 去～ go for a jog; go jogging ‖ ～运动鞋 jogging shoes ‖ ～运动衣 jogging suit
【慢脾风】 mànpífēng 〈名〉[中医] chronic infantile convulsion due to dysfunction of the spleen
【慢坡】 mànpō 〈名〉 gentle/gradual/slight slope
【慢球】 mànqiú 〈名〉 slow ball
【慢扫描】 mànsǎomiáo 〈名〉 slow scan: ～电视 slow-scan television ‖ ～摄像机 slow-scan video camera
【慢说】 mànshuō 〈连〉 let alone; to say nothing of: ～是狗,就是狼,他也不怕。He is not afraid of wolves, to say nothing of dogs.‖ 这部动画片,～孩子,连大人都爱看。Even the adults like to watch this cartoon, let alone children.‖ 我连自行车都买不起,～是汽车。I can't even afford a bicycle, let alone a car.
【慢速】 mànsù 〈名〉 low speed: ～喷嘴 slow jet; idling jet ‖ ～调节 idling adjustment ‖ ～硬化 slow hardening
〖～存储器〗 mànsù cúnchǔqì 〈名〉[计算机] slow storage
〖～摄影〗 mànsù shèyǐng 〈名〉 memomotion; low-speed cinematography: ～机 slow-motion camera
【慢腾腾】 màntēngtēng 〈形〉 unhurried; sluggish: 你如此～的,什么时候能把这部小说看完? When will you ever finish reading this novel if you go on at such a leisurely pace?
【慢条斯理】 màntiáosīlǐ 〈熟〉 leisurely; unhurriedly; at a slack pace: 说话办事～ speak slowly and act unhurriedly
【慢吞吞】 màntūntūn ＝ 慢腾腾 màntēngtēng
【慢新星】 mànxīnxīng 〈名〉[天文] slow nova
【慢行线】 mànxíngxiàn 〈名〉 slow lane (of the motorway)
【慢性】 mànxìng ❶〈形〉 chronic: ～病毒 slow virus ⇨～病;～支气管炎 ❷〈形〉 slow in taking effect: ～毒药 slow/cumulative poison ‖ ～通货膨胀 chronic/creeping/mild inflation ‖ ～萧条 chronic depression ❸ ＝ 慢性子② mànxìngzi
〖～鼻炎〗 mànxìng bíyán 〈名〉 chronic rhinitis
〖～病〗 mànxìngbìng 〈名〉 chronic disease: ～患者 chronic
〖～肠梗阻〗 mànxìng chánggěngzǔ 〈名〉 chronic intestinal obstruction
〖～肠炎〗 mànxìng chángyán 〈名〉 chronic enteritis
〖～胆囊炎〗 mànxìng dǎnnángyán 〈名〉 chronic cholecystitis
〖～腹泻〗 mànxìng fùxiè 〈名〉 chronic diarrhea
〖～肝炎〗 mànxìng gānyán 〈名〉 chronic hepatitis
〖～感染〗 mànxìng gǎnrǎn 〈名〉 chronic infection
〖～高原病〗 mànxìng gāoyuánbìng 〈名〉 chronic plateau sickness
〖～冠心病〗 mànxìng guānxīnbìng 〈名〉 chronic coronary disease
〖～溃疡〗 mànxìng kuìyáng 〈名〉 chronic ulcer
〖～阑尾炎〗 mànxìng lánwěiyán 〈名〉 chronic appendicitis
〖～痢疾〗 mànxìng lìji 〈名〉 chronic dysentery
〖～脓肿〗 mànxìng nóngzhǒng 〈名〉 cold abscess; chronic abscess
〖～浅表性胃炎〗 mànxìng qiǎnbiǎoxìng wèiyán 〈名〉 chronic superficial gastritis
〖～萎缩性胃炎〗 mànxìng wěisuōxìng wèiyán 〈名〉 chronic atrophic gastritis
〖～胃肠炎〗 mànxìng wèichángyán 〈名〉 chronic gastroenteritis
〖～胃溃疡〗 mànxìng wèikuìyáng 〈名〉 chronic gastric ulcer
〖～胃炎〗 mànxìng wèiyán 〈名〉 chronic gastritis
〖～细菌性痢疾〗 mànxìng xìjūnxìng lìji 〈名〉 chronic bacillary dysentery
〖～支气管炎〗 mànxìng zhīqìguǎnyán 〈名〉 chronic bronchitis
〖～中毒〗 mànxìng zhòngdú 〈名〉 chronic poisoning; chronic intoxication
【慢性子】 mànxìngzi 〈名〉 ❶ phlegmatic temperament ❷ slow-going man; slouch; slowcoach; slowpoke: 他是个～,家里失了火也不会着急。He is such a slowcoach that he wouldn't feel the urgency even if his house caught fire.
【慢悠悠】 mànyōuyōu 〈形〉 unhurried; leisurely: 他～地向我们走来。He is walking leisurely toward us.
【慢中子】 mànzhōngzǐ 〈名〉[物理] low-speed neutron; slow neutron: ～反应堆 slow reactor
【慢转唱片】 mànzhuàn chàngpiàn 〈名〉 long play; long-playing (LP) record: ～唱机 long-player
【慢子】 mànzǐ 〈名〉[物理] tardyon
【慢走】 mànzǒu 〈动〉 ❶ don't go yet; stay; wait a minute: ～,我有话要跟你说。Wait a minute please. I have got something to tell you. ❷〈套〉[said by the host to a guest at departure] take care; good-bye: 您～。Mind how you go. / Take care.

嫚

màn 〈动〉〈书〉 despise; humiliate; insult; scorn ⇨mān
【嫚骂】 mànmà 〈书〉 ＝ 谩骂 mànmà

缦

màn 〈名〉〈书〉 plain silk fabrics

熳

màn → 烂熳 lànmàn

镘

màn 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 trowel; float ❷〈旧〉 blank side of a copper coin
【镘刀】 màndāo 〈名〉[建筑] trowel
【镘工】 màngōng 〈名〉[建筑] floater

māng

牤

māng
【牤牛】 māngniú 〈名〉〈方〉 bull: 一头～ a bull
【牤子】 māngzi 〈名〉〈方〉 bull

máng

芒

máng 〈名〉 ❶〈植物〉 Chinese silver grass ❷ (of certain grass) awn; arista; beard: ⇨～刺在背; 麦～ ❸ needlelike things: ⇨锋～; 光～
【芒草】 mángcǎo 〈名〉[植物] Chinese silvergrass
【芒刺在背】 mángcì-zàibèi 〈熟〉 feel prickles down one's back—feel nervous and uneasy
【芒果】 mángguǒ ＝ 杧果 mángguǒ
【芒硝】 mángxiāo ＝ 芒硝 mángxiāo
【芒种】 mángzhòng 〈名〉 ❶ Grain in Ear [9th solar term] ❷ day marking the beginning of the 9th solar term [June 5, 6, or 7, which marks the end of the grain-growing season and reminds the farmer that it is the last chance for sowing]

忙

máng ❶〈形〉 busy; fully occupied; pressed with work: ～得团团转 be as busy as a bee ‖ ～得脱不开身 be too busy to get away ‖ ～进～出 bustle in and out ‖ ～死了 be terribly busy ‖ 今天～得不亦乐乎。Today's been hectic.‖ 你手头的工作～完了吧? Have you finished up your work on hand? ‖ 他总是～来～去的。He is always on the run.‖ 他正～着回信。He is busy answering letters.‖ 我现在正～着呢。I'm in a rush now.‖ 我这几天～得不可开交。I've been rushed off my feet with work these days. / I've been up to my eyes in work these days. ‖ 这件事她一个人～不过来。She can't manage all this by herself. ⇨繁～; 农～ ❷〈动〉 hurry; hasten; make haste: ～于下结论 jump/rush to conclusions

‖～什么，再坐一会儿吧。There is no tearing/great hurry. Stay a bit longer.‖～什么呀？What's the hurry?

【忙不迭】 mángbùdié 〈副〉 in a hurry; hurriedly; promptly: ～地赔不是 make an apology promptly

【忙叨叨】 mángdāodāo ＝ 忙叨 mángdao

【忙叨】 mángdao 〈形〉〈方〉 busy/preoccupied (with): 你～啥呢？What are you busy with?

【忙乎】 mánghu 〈动〉 be busy; bustle about: ～着办婚事 bustle about making arrangements for the wedding ‖ ～着编书 be engaged in compiling a book ‖ 他～了一下午。He has been busy the whole afternoon.

【忙活】 mánghuó ❶〈名〉 urgent work; rush/urgent/pressing job: 这是件～，要马上做。This is an urgent piece of work. It has to be done at once. ❷〈动〉 be busy doing sth: 你在忙什么活？What are you busy with?

【忙活】 mánghuo 〈动〉 be busy (with sth); bustle about: 你东奔西跑～什么呢？What are you bustling around? ‖ 这几天正～。I've been busy these days.‖ 他们已经～了一个星期了。They have been busy the whole week.

【忙里忙外】 mánglǐ-mángwài 〈熟〉 bustle around; be busy both inside and outside the house

【忙里偷闲】 mànglǐ-tōuxián 〈熟〉 snatch a little leisure from a busy life; snatch/squeeze/steal a little free time from the rush of business

【忙碌】 mánglù 〈形〉 busy: 成天～个不停 be busy all day long ‖ 为了谋生，他一天到晚～着。He's kept busy all day long making his living.

【忙乱】 mángluàn 〈动〉 be in a rush and a muddle; tackle a job in a hasty and disorderly manner: 工作～。The work is in a muddle.

【忙忙碌碌】 mángmáng-lùlù 〈形〉 busy: ～地生活 live in a rush ‖ 过着～的生活 lead a hectic life ‖ 整天～的 be as busy as a bee all day; bustle about all day

【忙人】 mángrén 〈名〉 busy person: 一个/位～ a busy person

【忙音】 mángyīn 〈名〉〔通信〕 busy signal/tone; engaged tone: ～塞孔 busy-back jack ‖ ～信号 busy signal ‖ ～中继线 busy tone trunk

【忙于】 mángyú 〈动〉 be busy (at/about/over/with); be busy (in) doing; busy oneself (with/at/in); be employed in doing; be occupied in doing: ～炒股 be busy trading in stocks ‖ ～翻译一本英文小说 occupy oneself with/in translating an English novel ‖ ～工作 be busy with one's work; be busy at one's task ‖ ～批改考卷 be up to one's eyebrows/ears/elbows in marking exam papers ‖ ～写回信 busy oneself with answering a letter; occupy oneself in answering a letter ‖ 母亲整天～家务。Mother was busy about the house all day.‖ 他正～为他的博士论文收集资料。He is on the wing gathering materials for his doctoral dissertation.

【忙月】 mángyuè 〈名〉 ❶ busy months [in farming] ❷〈方〉〈旧〉 seasonal labourer/helper at busier times

【忙中出错】 mángzhōng-chūcuò 〈熟〉 haste makes waste; haste causes errors

杧 máng

【杧果】 mángguǒ 〈名〉 ❶ mango tree: 一棵/株～ a mango tree ❷ mango: 一只～ a mango

尨 máng

〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 hairy dog ❷〈形〉 parti-coloured: ～服 parti-coloured clothes

⇨méng

盲 máng

❶〈形〉 blind: 半～ be half blind ‖ 全～ be completely/totally/utterly blind ⇨～人; 夜～ ❷〈名〉 one who lacks knowledge; illiterate: 扫～ abolish/eliminate illiteracy; stamp out/wipe out illiteracy ‖ 电脑～ computer illiterate ‖ 科～ someone who is scientifically illiterate ⇨法～; 色～; 文～ ❸〈副〉 blind: ⇨～动; ～从

【盲边】 mángbiān 〈名〉〔体育〕 blind side

【盲肠】 mángcháng 〈名〉〔生理〕 caecum; blind gut

〖～炎〗 mángchángyán 〈名〉 ❶ cecitis; typhlitis ❷〈俗称〉 appendicitis ⇨阑尾炎

【盲椿象】 mángchūnxiàng 〈名〉〔动物〕 plant bug

【盲从】 mángcóng 〈动〉 follow blindly; follow like sheep: 反对～ oppose implicit obedience ‖ 不要～。Don't be led away.

【盲打】 mángdǎ ❶〈名〉 touch system; touch-typing ❷〈动〉 touch-type: 他能～。He is a touch-typist.

【盲道】 mángdào 〈名〉 blind track [grooved track for the blind (along the middle of a sidewalk)]

【盲点】 mángdiǎn 〈名〉 ❶〔医学〕 blind spot; scotoma ❷ blind spot [area that a motorist cannot see]: 我没有看见超越我的那辆卡车，它当时正处在我的～上。I didn't see the truck that was overtaking me; it was right in my blind spot. ❸ blind spot; unrecognized or neglected spot

【盲动】 mángdòng 〈动〉 act blindly/rashly

【盲干】 mánggàn 〈动〉 act aimlessly/rashly: 只凭热情～是解决不了问题的。Rash enthusiasm cannot solve the problem.

【盲谷】 mánggǔ 〈名〉〔地质〕 blind valley

【盲降】 mángjiàng 〈名〉〈简称〉〔航空〕 blind landing; instrument landing: ～系统 air track blind landing system ⇨盲目降落

【盲角】 mángjiǎo 〈名〉〔军事〕 blind angle

【盲井】 mángjǐng ＝ 暗井 ànjǐng

【盲孔】 mángkǒng 〈名〉 blind hole; dead hole: ～盖 blank cap ‖ ～螺母 grommet nut

【盲矿】 mángkuàng 〈名〉 blind ore: ～床 blind deposit

【盲流】 mángliú 〈名〉 ❶ blind influx [referring to labourers aimlessly flowing from the countryside to the cities] ❷ blind migrant [person who enter large cities at his or her own choice]: 这里有许多～。There are a lot of blind migrants here. ❸ wandering migrants; tramps: ～收容站 tramp collecting post; detention camp for migrants

【盲鳗】 mángmán 〈名〉 hagfish

【盲目】 mángmù 〈形〉 blind; unseeing: ～抄袭 imitate blindly ‖ ～崇拜 worship blindly ‖ ～发展 haphazard development ‖ ～服从 obey blindly ‖ ～竞争 blind competition; unbridled competition ‖ ～乐观 unfounded optimism ‖ 爱情是～的。Love is blind. ‖ ～乱射 fire random shots ‖ ～排外 oppose everything foreign indiscriminately ‖ ～信仰 have/place blind faith (in) ‖ ～行事 follow one's nose ‖ ～引进 make a blind introduction (of) ‖ ～追求高增长率 pursue high growth rates blindly ‖ ～追随 follow blindly; follow like sheep ‖ ～的偏见/顺从/憎恨 blind prejudice/obedience/hatred ‖ 她根本就不知道什么是时尚，只不过～效仿而已。She actually knows nothing about what fashion is. She's only following others like sheep.

〖～发送〗 mángmù fāsòng 〈名〉〔通信〕 blind transmission

〖～飞行〗 mángmù fēixíng 〈名〉〔航空〕 blind flight/flying; instrument flight/flying

〖～轰炸〗 mángmù hōngzhà 〈名〉 blind bombing

〖～降落〗 mángmù jiàngluò 〈名〉〔航空〕 blind landing

〖～性〗 mángmùxìng 〈名〉 blindness (in action): 摆脱～ get rid of blindness ‖ 克服～ curb blindness in action; refrain from blindfold action

〖～钻探〗 mángmù zuāntàn 〈名〉〔矿业〕 wildcat drilling; wildcatting

【盲聋哑】 máng-lóng-yǎ 〈形〉 blind-deaf-mute; blind-deaf-dumb: ～教育 blind-deaf-dumb education

【盲棋】 mángqí 〈名〉 blind chess [a chess game played by one person without looking at the chessboard against a number of individual opponents]: 下～ play blind chess (with sb)

【盲区】 mángqū 〈名〉 ❶〔通信〕 blind area/zone ❷ unrecognized/neglected areas/aspects

【盲人】 mángrén 〈名〉 blind person: 一个/位～ a blind person ‖ ～表 touch watch ‖ ～图书馆 braille library; library for the blind

〖～摸象〗 mángrén-mōxiàng 〈熟〉 blind men trying to size up an elephant, each mistaking the part he touches for the whole animal—take a part for the whole

〖～瞎马〗 mángrén-xiāmǎ 〈熟〉 blind man riding a blind horse—the blind leading the blind; rushing headlong to an immediate danger; in for a disaster

〖～学校〗 mángrén xuéxiào 〈名〉 blind school; school for the blind

〖～院〗 mángrényuàn 〈名〉 blind asylum/home

【盲蛇】 mángshé 〈名〉 blind snake

【盲鼠】 mángshǔ 〈名〉〔动物〕 zokor

【盲树】 mángshù 〈名〉 blind tree

【盲童】 mángtóng 〈名〉 blind child

【盲文】 mángwén 〈名〉 ❶ braille: ～书籍 books printed in

braille ‖ ～印刷 braille printing ❸ braille publication: ～读物 book in braille
〖～面额符号〗 mángwén miàn'é fúhào 〈名〉 denomination in braille
【盲信】 mángxìn ＝ 死信 sǐxìn
【盲哑】 máng-yǎ 〈形〉 blind and deaf-mute
〖～儿童〗 máng-yǎ értóng 〈名〉 blind and deaf-mute child
〖～教育〗 máng-yǎ jiàoyù 〈名〉 education for the blind and deaf-mute
〖～学校〗 máng-yǎ xuéxiào 〈名〉 school for the blind and dumb
【盲眼点】 mángyǎndiǎn 〈名〉 blind ocellus
【盲鱼】 mángyú 〈名〉 blindfish
【盲杖】 mángzhàng 〈名〉 blind cane; blindman's stick
【盲障】 mángzhàng 〈名〉［军事］ blindage
【盲字】 mángzì ＝ 盲文 mángwén

氓 máng → 流氓 liúmáng
⇨méng

茫 máng 〈形〉 ❶ boundless and indistinct: ⇨渺～; 迷～ ❷ ignorant; in the dark: ⇨～然
【茫茫】 mángmáng 〈形〉 ❶ (of water, desert, etc) boundless and indistinct; vast: ～白雪 vast expanse of snow ‖ ～大海 vast sea ‖ ～戈壁 boundless Gobi desert ‖ ～云海 immense sea of clouds ‖ 在～的大雨中 in the blinding rain ‖ ～苍天。Vast is the blue sky. ❷ indistinct: 前途～ bleak prospects
【茫昧】 mángmèi 〈形〉〈书〉 indistinct; uncertain; vague
【茫然】 mángrán 〈形〉 ❶ ignorant; at a loss; in the dark: ～不知所措 be at a loss what to do; be at sea ‖ ～无知 be in the dark; be utterly ignorant ‖ ～的凝视 ignorant stare ‖ 大家对她的解释～不解。Her explanations were met with blank incomprehension. ❷ disappointed; frustrated: ～若失 feel lost ‖ ～的表情/样子 absent expression/look ‖ ～的眼神 vacant-looking eyes ‖ 妻子的去世使他感到生活～空虚。The death of his wife left a big blank in his life.
【茫无头绪】 mángwútóuxù 〈熟〉 be in a hopeless muddle; not know how to go about things; not know where to begin: 案子～ be confused and without a clue about the case

硭 máng
【硭硝】 mángxiāo 〈名〉［化学］ Glauber's salt; mirabilite

铓 máng → 锋铓 fēngmáng
【铓锣】 mángluó 〈名〉 *mangluo* [a percussion instrument popular with the minority nationalities in Yunnan Province, China]

mǎng

莽[1] mǎng ❶〈名〉 rank grass; thick weeds: ⇨草～① ❷〈形〉 (of grass) rank; thick: ⇨～原 ❸〈形〉〈书〉 big; huge; large; vast: ⇨苍～

莽[2] mǎng 〈形〉 rash; reckless: ⇨～汉; ～撞; 鲁～
【莽苍】 mǎngcāng ❶〈形〉 (of scenery) blurred; misty: 烟雨～ a vast blur of mist and rain ❷〈名〉 wilderness
【莽夫】 mǎngfū ＝ 莽汉 mǎnghàn
【莽汉】 mǎnghàn 〈名〉 boor; boorish fellow: 他是个十足的～。He is a regular boor.
【莽莽】 mǎngmǎng 〈形〉 ❶ (of plant growth) lush; luxuriant; rank: 杂草～的土地 a field rank with weeds ❷ (of fields, plains, mountains, etc) boundless; vast: ～草原 boundless grasslands ‖ ～大地 vast expanse of land ‖ ～原野 vast fields
【莽原】 mǎngyuán 〈名〉 wilderness overgrown with grass
【莽撞】 mǎngzhuàng 〈形〉 crude and impetuous; rash; reckless: ～蛮干 take a foolish risk ‖ ～无礼 rash and uncourteous ‖ 举止～ be rash in one's manners ‖ 做事～ act rashly ‖ ～的小伙子 rash/rude fellow; young harum-scarum ‖ ～的做法 rash action ‖ 你这～的毛头小伙子! You cheeky young cub! ‖ 恕我～。Forgive me for my bluntness.

漭 mǎng
【漭漭】 mǎngmǎng 〈形〉〈书〉 (of water) boundless; vast
〖～沧沧〗 mǎngmǎng-cāngcāng 〈熟〉 (of water) vast and blue

蟒 mǎng 〈名〉 ❶ boa; python ❷ ＝ 蟒袍 mǎngpáo
【蟒袍】 mǎngpáo 〈名〉 boa-design robe [ceremonial robe worn by ministers during the Ming and Qing dynasties, embroidered with golden designs of pythons]
【蟒蛇】 mǎngshé 〈名〉 boa; python: 一条～ a boa/python

māo

猫 māo ❶〈名〉 cat: 一只～ a cat ‖ 阉～ doctor a cat ‖ 养只～作为宠物 have/raise a cat as a pet ‖ ～属 cat kind; felis ‖ 雄～ tomcat ‖ ～喵喵叫。A cat meows. ‖ 那只黑～在叫春。The black cat is caterwauling. ‖ 那只雌～一窝下了五只小～。The female cat had a litter of five kittens. ⇨照～画虎 ❷〈动〉〈方〉 hide oneself: ～起来 conceal/hide oneself ‖ 整天～在屋里 stay in one's room all day
⇨máo
【猫豹】 māobào 〈名〉 clouded leopard
【猫步】 māobù 〈名〉 cat's walk; cat-like gait/step [the way fashion models walk on the catwalk]
【猫貂】 māodiāo 〈名〉 cat squirrel; Bassaria astuta
【猫耳洞】 māo'ěrdòng 〈名〉 air raid/bomb shelter; dugout; bunker
【猫猴】 māohóu 〈名〉 flying lemur
【猫睛石】 māojīngshí 〈名〉［矿业］ cymophane; cat's eye (stone)
【猫科】 māokē 〈名〉 cat family; Felidae; felines: 大型～ the big cats
〖～动物〗 māokē dòngwù 〈名〉 felid; feline
【猫哭耗子】 māokūhàozi ＝ 猫哭老鼠 māokūlǎoshǔ
【猫哭老鼠】 māokūlǎoshǔ 〈熟〉 cat weeping over the dead mouse—shedding crocodile tears
【猫粮】 māoliáng 〈名〉 cat food
【猫儿不在老鼠猖狂】 māor bùzài lǎoshǔ chāngkuáng 〈熟〉 when the cat's away the mice will play
【猫儿腻】 māornì 〈名〉〈方〉 game; cunning plot; underhand act; trick: 玩～ play tricks ‖ 我们看穿了他们的～。We have seen through their little game. ‖ 他竞选成功，这里准有～。There is something very fishy about his success in the election.
【猫儿食】 māorshí 〈动〉〈喻〉 have a small appetite; eat like a bird
【猫儿眼】 māoryǎn 〈名〉〈通称〉 cat's eye
【猫食】 māoshí 〈名〉 cat food; cat chow
【猫鼠同眠】 māoshǔ-tóngmián 〈熟〉 the cat and the rat sleep together—big officials connive at their subordinates doing evil; corrupt officials big and small act in cahoots
【猫头鹰】 māotóuyīng 〈名〉 owl: 一只～ an owl
【猫窝】 māowō 〈名〉 cattery
【猫熊】 māoxióng 〈名〉 panda; giant panda
【猫眼】 māoyǎn 〈名〉 ❶ cat's eye ❷〈方〉 peephole [fixed in a door]; spyhole
〖～道钉〗 māoyǎn dàodīng 〈名〉 cat's eye [a popular name for 道钉 ②]
〖～石〗 māoyǎnshí 〈名〉 cat's eye; cymophane
〖～效应〗 māoyǎn xiàoyìng 〈名〉［物理］ cat's eye effect
【猫鱼】 māoyú 〈名〉 small fish for cats
【猫仔】 māozǎi 〈名〉 kitten
【猫抓病】 māozhuābìng 〈名〉 cat scratch disease

máo

毛[1] máo ❶〈名〉 hair; feather; down: 给羊剪～ clip/shear a sheep; cut off the sheep's wool ‖ 桃子上的～ down of a peach ‖ 长一身好～ have a fine coat of hair ⇨鸡～; 脱～ ❷〈名〉 (of a person) hair: 一根～ a single hair ‖ 一撮～ a tuft of hair ‖ 多～的双腿/胸脯 hairy legs/chest ⇨～发; 嘴上没～，办事不牢 ❸〈形〉 little; fine: ～贼 pilferer; sneak thief ⇨～细血管 ❹〈名〉 *mao*, fractional unit of money in China [＝1/10 *yuan* or 10 *fen*]: 五～钱 five

mao ❺〈动〉(of currency) be no longer worth its face value; depreciate; sink: 钱～了。The money has gone/sunk down in value. ❻〈名〉mildew; mould: 这馒头长～了。The bread has gone mouldy. ❼〈名〉wool: ⇨～衣

毛[2] máo〈形〉❶ rough: ⇨～估 ❷ gross: ～保费 gross premium ‖ ～价 gross price ⇨～利; ～重 ❸ rough; semi-finished: ⇨～布; ～坯; ～样 ❹ careless; crude; rash: 他是个～头～脑的家伙。He is an impetuous fellow. ⇨～糙; ～手～脚 ❺〈方〉angry: 把她惹～了,你要吃大亏。You will stand to lose if you make her angry/flare up. ❻ panicky; scared: 心里直发～ feel scared; be panic-stricken ‖ 他一见女的就发～。He's scared stiff of women.

【毛白杨】 máobáiyáng〈名〉[植物] Chinese white poplar

【毛背心】 máobèixīn〈名〉woollen vest: 一件～ a woollen vest

【毛笔】 máobǐ〈名〉Chinese writing brush: 一支～ a writing brush

〖～画〗 máobǐhuà〈名〉brush drawing/painting

〖～素描〗 máobǐ sùmiáo〈名〉brush-and-ink drawing

〖～字〗 máobǐzì〈名〉characters written with a writing brush: 他写一手漂亮的～。He is very good at calligraphy with a writing brush.

【毛哔叽】 máobìjī〈名〉[纺织] uncut serge; woollen serge

【毛边】 máobiān〈名〉❶ (of cloth) rough selvedge/selvage; (of paper) deckle edge: ～书 uncut book ❷〈简称〉*maobian* paper [Chinese writing paper made from bamboo] ⇨毛边纸

〖～纸〗 máobiānzhǐ〈名〉*maobian* paper [Chinese writing paper made from bamboo]

【毛病】 máobìng〈名〉❶ breakdown; disorder; mishap; trouble: 电梯出～了。The elevator is out of order. ‖ 汽车出了小～。There is a slight mishap with the car. ‖ 这台电脑有点～。There is something wrong with this computer. ❷ bad habit; crack; defect; fault; mistake; shortcoming: 戒了坏～ give up/drop one's bad habit ‖ 克服主观主义的～ overcome subjectivity (in making judgements) ‖ 你的作文里有不少～。There are quite a few faults in your composition. ‖ 他有个嗜酒贪杯的～。He is too fond of drinking—that's the trouble with him. ❸〈方〉disease; illness: 腿有～ have trouble in the leg ‖ 老～ inveterate disease ‖ 她的心脏有～。She has heart trouble.

【毛玻璃】 máobōli〈名〉clouded/frosted/ground glass: 一块～ a piece of frosted glass

【毛布】 máobù〈名〉coarse cotton cloth; coarse calico

【毛糙】 máocao〈形〉careless; coarse; crude: 说话～ be coarse in speech ‖ 作业写得～ be careless in one's homework ‖ ～的织物 harsh texture ‖ 不要老是毛毛糙糙的。Don't be so rash and careless. ‖ 这活儿干得太～了。That's rather crude work.

【毛茶】 máochá〈名〉raw tea leaves

【毛虫】 máochóng〈名〉caterpillar: 一条～ a caterpillar

【毛刺】 máocì〈名〉[机械] burr

【毛滴虫】 máodīchóng〈名〉trichomonad: ～病 trichomoniasis

【毛涤】 máodí〈名〉polyester wool

〖～纶〗 máodílún〈名〉[纺织] modelon

【毛地黄】 máodìhuáng〈名〉[中药] digitalis; foxglove

【毛冬青】 máodōngqīng〈名〉hairy holly

【毛豆】 máodòu〈名〉fresh/young soya bean; green soybean

【毛发】 máofà〈名〉hair (on the human body and head): 一根～ a hair

〖～病〗 máofàbìng〈名〉trichopathy; trichosis

〖～鉴定〗 máofà jiàndìng〈名〉hair identification

〖～湿度计〗 máofà shīdùjì〈名〉[气象] hair hygrometer

〖～学〗 máofàxué〈名〉[医学] trichology: ～家 trichologist

〖～再生剂〗 máofà zàishēngjì〈名〉hair-restorer

【毛纺】 máofǎng〈名〉wool spinning: 精梳/粗梳～ worsted/woolen spinning ‖ ～纺织 wool manufacturing ‖ ～织品 woolen textiles

〖～厂〗 máofǎngchǎng〈名〉woolen mill; wool-spinning mill

〖～业〗 máofǎngyè〈名〉woolen industry

【毛峰】 máofēng ＝ 毛尖 máojiān

【毛感】 máogǎn〈名〉feel of wool: 这个夹克～不强。This jacket does not feel very much like wool.

【毛葛】 máogé〈名〉[纺织] poplin: ～大衣 poplin coat

【毛根】 máogēn〈名〉hair root

【毛茛】 máogèn〈名〉[植物] buttercup

【毛钩】 máogōu〈名〉lure

【毛估】 máogū〈动〉make a rough estimate: ～一下,他家今年的收入将达 100,000 元。A rough estimate puts his family income at 100,000 *yuan*.

【毛骨悚然】 máogǔ-sǒngrán〈熟〉with one's hair standing on end—be absolutely terrified: 感到～ feel one's hair rise on end ‖ 令人～ send cold shivers down sb's spine; make sb's blood run cold and one's flesh creep; be bloodcurdling ‖ 令人～的故事 hair-raising/thrilling story; macabre story ‖ 令人～的叫声 bloodcurdling cry ‖ 黑暗中的脚步声吓得我～。The sound of footsteps in the dark made my blood run cold. ‖ 那部恐怖片令我～。That horror film made my flesh creep/sent chills down my spine. ‖ 一看见蛇她就感到～。She is horrified at the sight of a snake.

【毛咕】 máogu〈形〉〈方〉panicky: 走进荒漠,我心里直～。Walking into the wilderness, my heart misgave me.

【毛孩】 máohái〈名〉hairy child [a baby born with long/thick hair all over its body]

【毛孩子】 máoháizi〈名〉mere/small child: 二十年前,你还是一个不懂事的～。Twenty years ago, you were a mere innocent child.

【毛蚶】 máohān〈名〉〈方〉[动物] blood clam

【毛烘烘】 máohōnghōng〈形〉hairy; furry; fleecy: ～的胸膛 hairy chest

【毛乎乎】 máohūhū〈形〉hairy; furry; shaggy

【毛活】 máohuó〈名〉knitting work: 打～ make woollen knitwear ‖ 钩～ crochet a sweater

【毛尖】 máojiān〈名〉*maojian* tea [a kind of Chinese green tea]

【毛姜】 máojiāng〈名〉〈方〉Jerusalem artichoke

【毛焦火辣】 máojiāo-huǒlà〈熟〉be burning with impatience; be in a nervous state

【毛校】 máojiào〈动〉[印刷] check or read the rough proof/galley

〖～样〗 máojiàoyàng〈名〉[印刷] foul proof

【毛巾】 máojīn〈名〉towel; facecloth; face-flannel; washcloth: 一条/块～ a towel ‖ 拧～ wring/wrench a towel ‖ 用～擦干头发 towel one's hair dry ‖ ～绒 terry pile ‖ ～浴衣 towelling bath robe ‖ 厚绒布～ terry towel ‖ 洗脸～ hand towel ‖ 洗澡～ bath towel

〖～被〗 máojīnbèi〈名〉terry cloth coverlet; towelling coverlet: 一条～ a towelling coverlet

〖～布〗 máojīnbù〈名〉towelling

〖～架〗 máojīnjià〈名〉towel rail/rack

〖～衫〗 máojīnshān〈名〉towelling shirt

〖～毯〗 máojīntǎn ＝ 毛巾被 máojīnbèi

【毛举细故】 máojǔ-xìgù〈熟〉bring up trifling affairs; enumerate trivial details

【毛举细务】 máojǔ-xìwù ＝ 毛举细故 máojǔ-xìgù

【毛孔】 máokǒng〈名〉pore

【毛口】 máokǒu〈名〉[机械] burr: 去～ burring

【毛裤】 máokù〈名〉long woolen underwear; woolen pants/underpants: 一条～ a pair of woolen pants

【毛拉】 máolā〈名〉[伊斯兰教] ❶ mullah; mulla ❷ *maula* [a respectful address of an imam by Muslims in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region]

【毛蓝】 máolán〈名〉darkish blue: ～土布 dyed/blue nankeen

【毛里求斯】 Máolǐqiúsī〈名〉Mauritius [an African island country]

〖～共和国〗 Máolǐqiúsī Gònghéguó〈名〉Republic of Mauritius

〖～人〗 Máolǐqiúsīrén〈名〉Mauritian

【毛里塔尼亚】 Máolǐtǎníyà〈名〉Mauritania [a Western African country]

〖～人〗 Máolǐtǎníyàrén〈名〉Mauritanian

〖～伊斯兰共和国〗 Máolǐtǎníyà Yīsīlán Gònghéguó〈名〉Islamic Republic of Mauritania

【毛利】 máolì〈名〉gross profit/margin; gross earnings: 获～五百万元 make a gross profit of five million *yuan* ‖ ～率 rate of margin; rate of gross profit

【毛利人】 Máolìrén〈名〉Maori

【毛料】 máoliào〈名〉❶ woollen cloth; woollens: 一块～ a piece of woollen cloth ‖ ～大衣 woollen coat ‖ ～衣服 woollen clothes; woolens ❷ rough lumber

【毛驴】 máolǘ〈名〉donkey

【毛毛】 máomao〈名〉〈方〉(pet name for) baby; infant

【毛毛虫】 máomaochóng ＝ 毛虫 máochóng

【毛毛雨】 máomaoyǔ〈名〉❶ fine rain; drizzle: 天在下～。It is drizzling. ❷ (disclosing) only an atom of an idea; tipping off; (leaking) information (to sb): 你能否在开会前给我们先下点～? Can you tip us off before the meeting?
【毛霉】 máoméi〈名〉[生物] mucor
【毛面纸】 máomiànzhǐ〈名〉flock-paper
【毛南族】 Máonánzú〈名〉Maonan ethnic group; the Maonans [inhabiting Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in southwest China]
【毛囊】 máonáng〈名〉(hair) follicle
〖～疾病〗 máonáng jíbìng〈名〉hair follicle disease
〖～角化病〗 máonáng jiǎohuàbìng〈名〉keratosis follicularis
〖～腺〗 máonángxiàn〈名〉hair follicle gland
〖～炎〗 máonángyán〈名〉dolliculitis
【毛呢】 máoní〈名〉heavy woolen cloth; wool coating/suiting
【毛坯】 máopī〈名〉❶ semifinished product ❷ [冶金] rough cast: ～贮存 rough storage ❸ [机械] blank
【毛皮】 máopí〈名〉fur; pelt [the skin and fur of a dead animal]: 一张～ a fur ‖ ～大衣 fur coat ‖ ～加工 fur manufacturing ‖ ～兽 fur-bearing animal ‖ ～纤维 fur fibre
【毛片】 máopiàn〈名〉❶ [电影] rushes; dailies: 许多导演喜欢看前一天拍摄的～。Most directors like to see the rushes of the previous day's shooting. ❷ pornographic film or video; blue film/movie;〈口〉skin flick
【毛票】 máopiào〈名〉〈口〉banknotes of one, two or five *jiao* denominations
【毛钱儿】 máoqiánr〈名〉coins of one, two or five *jiao* denominations
【毛渠】 máoqú〈名〉sublateral canal; sublateral
【毛茸茸】 máorōngrōng〈形〉hairy; downy: ～的胳膊 hairy arms ‖ ～的小兔子 downy little rabbit
【毛入学率】 máorùxuélǜ〈名〉gross rate of school attendance
【毛瑞香】 máoruìxiāng〈名〉[植物] daphne
【毛瑟枪】 máosèqiāng〈名〉Mauser rifle
【毛纱】 máoshā〈名〉[纺织] wool yarn: 粗纺/精纺～ woolen/worsted yarn
【毛石】 máoshí〈名〉[建筑] rubble: ～混凝土 rubble concrete
【毛收入】 máoshōurù〈名〉gross income
【毛手毛脚】 máoshǒu-máojiǎo〈熟〉be careless (in handling things); be flurried in movement; ham-handed
【毛刷】 máoshuā〈名〉brush
【毛丝】 máosī〈名〉[纺织] broken filament
【毛遂自荐】 Máosuì-zìjiàn〈熟〉offer one's services as Mao Sui [of the Warring States Period in ancient China] did—volunteer one's services: ～当厂长 offer/recommend oneself for the position of director of a factory ‖ 如果你来北京旅游,我可以～给你当导游。If you are to tour Beijing, I'll volunteer to be your (tour) guide.
【毛损】 máosǔn〈名〉gross losses
【毛笋】 máosǔn〈名〉shoot of *mao* bamboo
【毛太纸】 máotàizhǐ〈名〉*maotai* paper [coarse writing paper made from bamboo]
【毛毯】 máotǎn〈名〉woollen blanket: 一条～ a woollen blanket
【毛桃】 máotáo〈名〉❶ wild peach tree ❷ wild peach
【毛条】 máotiáo ＝ 毛茶 máochá
【毛条样】 máotiáoyàng〈名〉[印刷] galley proof
【毛头纸】 máotóuzhǐ〈名〉*maotou* paper [a kind of white, soft paper made from bamboo]
【毛窝】 máowō〈名〉〈方〉cotton padded shoes: 一双～ a pair of cotton padded shoes
【毛细斥力】 máoxì chìlì〈名〉[物理] capillary repulsion
【毛细管】 máoxìguǎn〈名〉❶〈简称〉[生理] (blood) capillary ⇨ 毛细血管 ❷ [物理] capillary tube; capillary pipe
【毛细现象】 máoxì xiànxiàng〈名〉[物理] capillarity
【毛细血管】 máoxì xuèguǎn〈名〉[生理] (blood) capillary: ～扩张 capillary dilatation ‖ ～瘤 capillary angioma
【毛细引力】 máoxì yǐnlì〈名〉[物理] capillary attraction
【毛细蒸发】 máoxì zhēngfā〈名〉[农业] capillary evaporation
【毛细支气管炎】 máoxì zhīqìguǎnyán〈名〉[医学] capillary angioma; bronchiolitis
【毛细作用】 máoxì zuòyòng〈名〉[物理] capillary action
【毛虾】 máoxiā〈名〉cocktail shrimp
【毛线】 máoxiàn〈名〉knitting wool; woolen yarn: 一股～ a skein of knitting wool ‖ 一团～ a ball of knitting wool ‖ 打～ do knitting work ‖ ～帽 woolen hat ‖ ～手套 hand-knitted gloves; woolen gloves ‖ ～套头衫 knitted jumper ‖ ～袜子 woolen socks ‖ ～针 knitting needle ‖ 她能边看电视边打～。She can knit while watching TV.
〖～活儿〗 máoxiànhuór〈名〉knitting: 做～ do some knitting
〖～衫〗 máoxiànshān〈名〉woolly; sweater: 冬天穿的～ winter woollies ‖ 紧身/宽松～ tight/loose sweater
〖～鞋〗 máoxiànxié〈名〉bootees; booties
〖～衣〗 máoxiànyī ＝ 毛线衫 máoxiànshān
【毛腺】 máoxiàn〈名〉[生理] hair gland
【毛象】 máoxiàng〈名〉[动物] mammoth
【毛选】 máoxuǎn〈名〉〈简称〉*Selected Works of Mao Zedong*: ～第五卷 Volume V of *Selected Works of Mao Zedong* ⇨ 毛泽东选集
【毛丫头】 máoyātou〈名〉chit (of a girl); little a girl: 她只是个～。She is merely a chit of girl.
【毛样】 máoyàng〈名〉[印刷] galley/rough proof
【毛腰】 máoyāo〈动〉〈方〉arch one's back: 他一～钻进了洞里。He bent over and got into the cave.
【毛衣】 máoyī〈名〉knitted garment; (woollen) sweater: 一件～ a sweater ‖ 打/织～ knit a sweater ‖ 钩～ crochet a sweater ‖ ～针 knitting needle ‖ 方格～ plaid sweater ‖ 高领～ highneck sweater ‖ 套头～ jumper; pullover ‖ 圆翻领～ turtleneck sweater
【毛蚴】 máoyòu〈名〉[动物] miracidium
【毛躁】 máozao〈形〉❶ quick-tempered; short-tempered; irritable: 脾气～ have a quick/short temper ‖ 她父亲脾气很～。Her father is short-tempered. ❷ rash and careless: 我们做事情决不能毛毛躁躁。We must not do things in a careless way.
【毛泽东】 Máo Zédōng〈名〉Mao Zedong (1893-1976)
〖～思想〗 Máo Zédōng Sīxiǎng〈名〉Mao Zedong Thought: ～的继承和发展 continuation and development of Mao Zedong Thought
〖～选集〗 Máo Zédōng Xuǎnjí〈名〉*Selected Works of Mao Zedong*
〖～著作〗 Máo Zédōng zhùzuò〈名〉works of Mao Zedong
【毛毡】 máozhān〈名〉felt: ～盖 felt covering ‖ ～零件 felt element ‖ ～密封 felt seal ‖ ～橡皮 hair-bonded rubber
【毛织品】 máozhīpǐn〈名〉❶ wool fabric; woollens ❷ woollen knitwear; woollen stuff: ～制造商 woollen manufacturer
【毛痣】 máozhì〈名〉hairy/pilose naevus
【毛重】 máozhòng〈名〉gross/package/rough weight
【毛猪】 máozhū〈名〉[商业] live pig
【毛竹】 máozhú〈名〉*mao* bamboo; moso bamboo
【毛主席纪念堂】 MáoZhǔxí Jìniàntáng〈名〉Chairman Mao's Memorial Hall
【毛著】 Máozhù〈名〉〈简称〉works of Mao Zedong ⇨ 毛泽东著作
【毛装】 máozhuāng〈名〉binding books without trimming
【毛子】 máozi〈名〉❶〈旧〉〈贬〉hairy fellow; westerner ❷〈旧〉〈方〉bandit; robber ❸〈方〉tuft of fine hair

矛 máo〈名〉lance; pike; spear: 长～ lance (used by cavalry); pike (by soldiers on foot) ⇨ ～盾
【矛盾】 máodùn ❶〈名〉spear and shield [two different weapons in ancient times]:〈喻〉以子之矛攻子之盾 turn sb's battery against himself ❷〈名〉[哲学] contradiction: ～的转化 transformation of a contradiction ‖ ～的次要方面 secondary aspect of contradiction ‖ ～的斗争性 struggle of opposites ‖ ～的普遍性 universality of contradiction ‖ ～的特殊性 particularity of contradiction ‖ ～的同一性 identity of opposites ‖ ～的主要方面 principal aspect of contradiction ‖ 对抗性/非对抗性～ antagonistic/nonantagonistic contradiction ⇨ 次要～; 基本～; 主要～ ❸〈名〉conflict; contradiction; inconsistency; problem: 避免～ avoid conflicts ‖ 缓解～ alleviate the problem of ‖ 激化～ aggravate/intensify contradiction ‖ 解决～ solve a problem ‖ 属于人民内部～ belong to contradictions within the ranks of the people ‖ 有～ be at variance (with); be at odds (with) ‖ ～百出 contain many contradictions; be full of holes and contradictions; teem with contradictions ‖ ～重重 be beset with numerous contradictions ‖ 思想上产生～ undergo an inner conflict ‖ 心情有些～ be in two minds (about sth) ‖ 两种理论的～之处 repugnance between two theories ‖ 上层建筑与经济基础的～ contradictions between superstructure and economic base ‖ 用词～ contradiction in terms ‖ 他

陷入～之中。He fell into contradictions.‖兄弟俩为父亲留下的遗产闹～。The two brothers fell out with each other over an inheritance from their father.‖这次边境冲突加深了两国间的～。The border clash deepened/increased the contradictions between the two countries.‖这两个国家发生～已有二十多年。The two countries have been in conflict for twenty odd years. ⇨敌我～ ❸〈形〉contradictory; conflicting; opposing: 互相～的报告 conflicting reports ‖ 与国际惯例相～ contradict international practice‖她的言行相互～。Her actions contradicted her words. ‖他对那些事情的说法前后～。His account of the events was inconsistent. ‖她的心情很～。Her feelings are mixed.

〖～律〗 máodùnlǜ 〈名〉[逻辑] law of contradiction

〖～情感〗 máodùn qínggǎn 〈名〉[心理] emotional ambivalence

〖～人格〗 máodùn réngé 〈名〉conflicting personality

〖～上交〗 máodùn shàngjiāo 〈动〉pass on difficulties to one's superiors; pass on problems to a higher level instead of solving them by oneself; pass the buck to a higher level

【矛头】 máotóu 〈名〉spearhead: 把讽刺的～指向坏人坏事 direct one's satire at evildoers and evil deeds‖～所向 target of attack ‖～直指 aim one's arrow directly at; direct one's attack at‖斗争的～ spearhead of struggle

茆 máo 〈名〉[植物] cogongrass

茅 máo 〈名〉cogongrass

【茅草】 máocǎo 〈名〉[植物] cogongrass: ～棚 thatched shack/shed‖～屋 thatched hut

【茅房】 máofáng 〈名〉〈口〉water closet; latrine; outhouse

【茅膏菜】 máogāocài 〈名〉[植物] sundew

【茅坑】 máokēng 〈名〉❶ latrine pit; cesspit: ⇨占着～不拉屎 ❷〈方〉latrine; outhouse

【茅栗】 máolì 〈名〉[植物] Sequin Chinkapin; Castanea sequinii

【茅庐】 máolú 〈名〉thatched cottage: ⇨三顾～

【茅塞顿开】 máosè-dùnkāi 〈熟〉one's dullness of perception is suddenly removed; be/become enlightened all of a sudden; see the light suddenly: 你的一番话使我～。Your words made me see the light all of a sudden.

【茅舍】 máoshè 〈名〉〈书〉thatched cottage/hut

【茅厕】 máosi 〈名〉〈口〉〈方〉latrine; outhouse

【茅台酒】 máotáijiǔ 〈名〉*Moutai*; *Maotai* [a famous Chinese spirit]

【茅亭】 máotíng 〈名〉pavilion with a thatched roof; thatched pavilion

【茅屋】 máowū 〈名〉thatched cottage/hut

牦 máo

【牦牛】 máoniú 〈名〉yak [known as the boat of highland]: 一头～ a yak

旄 máo 〈名〉ancient flag with yak's tail

酕 máo

【酕醄】 máotáo 〈形〉〈书〉dead drunk; as drunk as a fiddler: ～大醉 be completely drunken

猫 máo

⇨māo

【猫腰】 máoyāo 〈动〉arch one's back

锚 máo 〈名〉anchor: 吊～ fish the anchor ‖ 放～ slip the anchor‖挂～ cat the anchor‖抛～ drop/cast anchor‖起～ lift/weigh/raise the anchor; pull/heave up the anchor ‖ 无杆～ stockless anchor; patent anchor‖小～ kedge anchor; kedger‖有杆～ stocked anchor‖中～ bower anchor

【锚泊】 máobó 〈动〉anchor; lie/ride at anchor: 这艘船～在上海港内。The ship lies at anchor in Shanghai.

【锚地】 máodì 〈名〉anchorage (ground)

【锚定】 máodìng 〈名〉anchorage: ～点 anchor point

〖～板〗 máodìngbǎn 〈名〉[建筑] anchor plate

【锚碇】 máodìng 〈名〉[桥梁] anchorage block

【锚杆】 máogān 〈名〉[矿业] roof bolt

【锚固】 máogù 〈名〉[建筑] anchor; anchorage: ～长度 anchorage length ‖ ～钢筋 embedded bar/steel ‖ ～强度 anchoring strength‖～式起重机 grapple equipped crane

【锚环】 máohuán 〈名〉anchor ring

【锚具】 máojù 〈名〉ground tackle

【锚孔】 máokǒng 〈名〉anchor eye

【锚缆】 máolǎn 〈名〉anchor cable/rope/hawser

【锚雷】 máoléi 〈名〉[军事] mooring mine; moored buoyant mine

【锚链】 máoliàn 〈名〉anchor cable; chain cable

〖～孔〗 máoliànkǒng 〈名〉hawsehole; hawse

〖～筒〗 máoliàntǒng 〈名〉hawse pipe

【锚索】 máosuǒ ＝ 锚缆 máolǎn

【锚位】 máowèi 〈名〉anchorage; anchorage position

【锚爪】 máozhuǎ 〈名〉fluke (of an anchor)

髦 máo 〈名〉❶〈旧〉bangs (of children) ❷〈书〉handsome and talented person

髳 Máo 〈名〉Mao [a state in the Zhou Dynasty, in present China's south Shanxi Province]

蝥 máo → 斑蝥 bānmáo

蟊 máo 〈名〉insect destructive to the roots of seedlings; plant pest

【蟊贼】 máozéi 〈名〉person harmful to the country and people; social vermin: 铲除一切～ eradicate all the pests

mǎo

冇 mǎo 〈动〉〈方〉not have; there is not; be without

卯[1] mǎo 〈名〉❶ fourth of the 12 Earthly Branches: ⇨寅吃～粮 ❷〈旧〉alternative name for roll call or signing arrival in office: 画～ sign arrival in office ‖ 误～ be late at roll call ‖ 应～ answer roll call in office

卯[2] mǎo 〈名〉mortise: 凿个～ cut/chisel a mortise (in)

【卯时】 mǎoshí 〈名〉〈旧〉period of the day from 5 am to 7 am

【卯榫】 mǎosǔn 〈名〉❶ mortise and tenon ❷ tenon

【卯眼】 mǎoyǎn 〈名〉mortise: 打～ drill a mortise ‖ 凿～ cut/chisel a mortise‖方～ square mortise‖圆～ round mortise

【卯酉圈】 mǎoyǒuquān 〈名〉[天文] prime vertical circle

峁 mǎo 〈名〉loess hill

泖 mǎo 〈名〉〈书〉small still lake; calm lakelet

昴 mǎo 〈名〉18th of the 28 constellations into which the celestial sphere was divided in ancient Chinese astronomy

【昴星团】 mǎoxīngtuán 〈名〉Pleiades

铆 mǎo 〈动〉❶ fasten with a rivet; rivet: 把钢板～接在一起 rivet the steel sheets together ❷〈口〉make a sudden all-out effort: ⇨～劲儿

【铆锤】 mǎochuí 〈名〉[机械] riveting hammer

【铆钉】 mǎodīng 〈名〉rivet: 一个/只～ a rivet ‖ 搭接～ riveted lap joint‖埋头～ countersunk rivet‖盘头～ panhead rivet

〖～机〗 mǎodīngjī 〈名〉[机械] riveting machine

〖～孔〗 mǎodīngkǒng 〈名〉rivet hole

〖～枪〗 mǎodīngqiāng 〈名〉[机械] rivet/riveting gun; riveter

【铆工】 mǎogōng 〈名〉❶ riveting ❷ riveter

【铆机】 mǎojī 〈名〉riveter: 风动～ pneumatic riveter ‖ 水力～ hydraulic riveter

【铆接】 mǎojiē ❶〈动〉fasten with rivets ❷〈名〉*riveting*; *rivet joint*: ～结构 rivet structure‖多行～ multiple riveting

【铆劲儿】 mǎojìnr 〈动〉❶ make sudden all-out effort: 他一～就把沉甸甸的箱子举过头顶了。With a sudden effort, he lifted the heavy box over his head. ❷ match strength; compete; vie; contest: 他在学习上与我铆上劲儿了。He is trying to excel me in

study.

【铆距】 mǎojù 〈名〉 rivet pitch

mào

芼 mào 〈动〉〈书〉 pick (flower); pull (vegetables or weeds): 参差荇菜,左右~之。Short and long the floating water plants, Left and right you may collect them.

皃 mào = 貌 mào

茂 mào 〈形〉 ❶ (of grass or wood) luxuriant; exuberant; profuse: 这棵树长得根深叶~。The tree has deep roots and exuberant foliage. ⇨~林修竹;~密 ❷ excellent; fine; rich and splendid: 这本旅游杂志图文并~。The travel magazine is excellent in both pictures and literary compositions. ⇨声情并~

【茂林修竹】 màolín-xiūzhú 〈熟〉 thick forest and tall bamboos; deep woods and tall bamboos

【茂密】 màomì 〈形〉 (of grass or trees) dense; thick: ~的竹林 dense bamboo thicket/grove ‖ 树上枝叶~。The trees have thick branches and leaves.

【茂年】 màonián 〈名〉〈书〉 vigorous years; (in) the prime of life; (in) one's prime

【茂盛】 màoshèng 〈形〉 ❶ (of plants) luxuriant; thriving: 园里的花木~。The flowers in the garden are growing luxuriantly. ❷〈喻〉(of economy) flourishing; prospering: 财源~ rich in financial resources

眊 mào 〈形〉〈书〉 blurred in eyesight; dim-sighted: 昏~ dim-sighted ⇨~聩;~~

【眊聩】 màokuì 〈形〉〈书〉 dim-sighted and hard of hearing

【眊眊】 màomào 〈形〉〈书〉 dim-sighted

冒 mào ❶〈动〉emit; give off; send out/forth/up: ~黑烟 emit black smoke ‖ ~泡 send up bubbles; be bubbling ‖ ~气 give off steam ‖ ~出来 pop up ‖ 罪犯~出一批抓一批 arrest criminals whenever they surface ❷〈动〉brave; risk; run a risk (of): ~大险 take great risks ‖ ~雪 brave snow ‖ ~着生命危险 risk one's life; at the risk of one's life; carry one's life in one's hands; jeopardize one's life; put one's life in hazard ‖ 改革是要~风险的。Reform involves risks.‖ 人们~着大雨上街游行。People braved heavy rain to take to the street. ❸〈动〉affront; offend; violate: ⇨~犯;~天下之大不韪 ❹〈形〉bold; rash: ~猜一下 make a bold guess; venture a guess ‖ 看不准人别~喊。Don't call out before you identify the person. ⇨~进;~昧;~失 ❺〈动〉assume false identity; act under false pretences; pretend to be: ~领救济金 obtain/claim relief fund under false pretences ‖ ~取他人存款 take money from a bank under a false name ‖ 谨防假~。Guard against imitations.‖ 他~称是市长。He falsely claimed to be the mayor.

【冒场】 màochǎng 〈动〉 (of an actor or actress) come to the stage before the cue; make an entrance too soon

【冒充】 màochōng 〈动〉 pretend to be; pass off as; pose as (sb/sth): ~记者 pass oneself off as a journalist ‖ ~警察 impersonate a policeman ‖ ~内行 pretend to be an expert; palm oneself off as an expert; pose as an expert ‖ ~内科医生 pass oneself off as a physician ‖ 拿假宝石~真宝石骗人 play/palm off a mere stone as a genuine gem upon sb ‖ 用伪劣产品~正品 pass off false and defective goods as certified/quality goods

【冒顶】 màodǐng 〈名〉[矿业] roof fall: 大~ bulk caving ‖ 工作面~ face fall

【冒渎】 màodú 〈动〉〈书〉 bother/annoy a superior; offend and profane: ~神灵 blaspheme (against) the gods

【冒犯】 màofàn 〈动〉 affront; offend: ~演讲人 affront the speaker ‖ ~尊严 offend/violate sb's dignity ‖ 有点~某人 be a little curt with sb ‖ 我宁愿~他也不愿~公众。I would rather offend him than the public.

【冒功】 màogōng 〈动〉 claim another's credit for oneself; claim the credit due to others: ~请赏 take credit and seek rewards for someone else's achievements

【冒汗】 màohàn 〈动〉 perspire; sweat; produce sweat: 跑得直~ sweat after running ‖ 吓得直~ sweat with fear ‖ 长时间的攀登使我全身直~。The long climb made me sweat all over. / Sweat kept oozing out from my body during the long climb.‖ 她吓得直冒冷汗。She broke out in a cold sweat with fear. / She was in a cold sweat from fear.

【冒号】 màohào 〈名〉 colon (:)

【冒火】 màohuǒ 〈动〉 ❶ give off sparks: 电线接触不良,直~。The wire keeps producing sparks due to poor contact. ❷ burn with anger; get angry (with sb); flare up; fly into a rage: 嫉妒得直~ broil with envy ‖ 她的话气得她父亲直~。Her words made her father fly into a rage.‖ 他气得两眼直~。His eyes were blazing with anger.

【冒尖】 màojiān 〈动〉 ❶ be piled high above the brim: 筐里的新鲜柿子装得~了。The basket is piled high with fresh persimmons. ❷ be a little over; be a little more than: 他父亲六十岁刚~。His father is just over 60 years old. ❸ stand out; be conspicuous; be in the limelight; be outstanding: ~人物 conspicuous figure ‖ 他爱~。He is too pushy. / He is fond of limelight. ‖ 她怕~。She is shy of being in the limelight.‖ 她在班上学习~。She is topnotch in her class. ❹ begin to crop/pop up; begin to show the symptom of a trend: 问题一~,就要及时加以解决。Proper measures should be taken as soon as the problem pops up.

〖~户〗 màojiānhù 〈名〉 ❶ stand-out household [agricultural household that has prospered through labour, and whose standard of living is above the average families] ❷ household or an individual that distinguishes itself or oneself in production or career development

【冒金星】 mào jīnxīng 〈动〉 see stars: 他一头撞在路灯杆上,眼前直~。He bumped his head against a lamp post and saw stars. / He banged his head on a lamp post and saw stars.‖ 她头有点发晕,两眼~。She felt a little dizzy and stars danced before her eyes.

【冒进】 màojìn ❶〈动〉 advance prematurely; advance rashly ❷〈名〉 premature/rash advance: 反对~ oppose premature development/advance

【冒口】 màokǒu 〈名〉[机械] rising head; riser: ~高度 riser height ‖ ~颈 riser neck ‖ ~贴边 riser contact/pad

【冒领】 màolǐng 〈动〉 claim what belongs to others as one's own; enter a bogus claim (for sth): ~失物 claim/obtain lost items under false pretences ‖ 虚报~是不正之风。Fraudulent reports and claims are malpractices.

【冒昧】 màomèi 〈形〉〈谦〉 bold; presumptuous; rash; take the liberty (of): 不揣~ may I take the liberty to do; may I venture to do ‖ ~陈辞 make bold to express one's views; venture an opinion ‖ ~地发表意见 venture to air one's views ‖ ~地问一下 pardon me (for) asking; pardon my asking ‖ 恕我~说一句,我得承认我确实不喜欢这篇文章。At the risk of seeming rude, I must admit that I don't really like this article.‖ 我~地替您取消了预订的房间。I took the liberty of cancelling the reservation for you. ‖ 这么晚了还给您打电话,真是太~了。Is it too presumptuous of me to call you at this late hour?

【冒名】 màomíng 〈动〉 go under sb else's name; assume another's name; stand in sb's name: ~替考 sit for an examination by masquerading under a false name ‖ ~行骗 practise deception under an assumed name ‖ ~注册商标 register pirated trademark

〖~顶替〗 màomíng-dǐngtì 〈熟〉 take another's place by assuming his name; replace sb in his name: ~者 impostor

【冒牌】 màopái ❶〈动〉 forge/infringe a well-known trademark; use a well-known trademark; be an imitation; be a fake; counterfeit a trademark ❷〈名〉 fake; imitation: ~货 imitation (of a well-known trademark); bogus/spurious imitation; counterfeit; pirated goods ‖ ~警察 bogus/fake policeman ‖ ~商品 falsely labelled products ‖ ~医生 quack doctor; medical fake; charlatan ‖ 他是个~哲学家。He is a pretender to philosophy.

【冒傻气】 mào shǎqì 〈动〉 speak or act like a fool

【冒失】 màoshi 〈形〉 rash; abrupt; thoughtless: ~行事 handle affairs without consideration ‖ 我们说话做事都不能冒冒失失。We should neither speak nor act without due consideration.

〖~鬼〗 màoshiguǐ 〈名〉 harum-scarum; dare-devil

【冒死】 màosǐ 〈动〉 risk one's life: ~进言 appeal (to an emperor) at the risk of death ‖ ~救人 help sb at the risk of one's life ‖ ~血战 risk one's life in bloody battle ‖ ~直言 speak frankly

risking one's life

【冒天下之大不韪】 mào tiānxià zhī dà bùwěi 〈熟〉fly in the face of the will of the people; defy world opinion; risk/disregard universal condemnation

【冒头】 màotóu 〈动〉❶ (of ideas and tendencies) begin to crop up: 自满情绪已在学生中～。Self-conceit has cropped up among the students. ❷ [used after a round number] be a little over: 二十～ be a little over 20; be in one's early twenties

【冒险】 màoxiǎn 〈动〉brave dangers; run the risks (of doing sth); take a risk (of doing); run the hazard; take chances: ～办公司 *venture one's money in opening up a business* ‖ ～进行股票交易 take a gamble on the stock exchange ‖ ～收购/套汇 venture buyout/arbitrage ‖ 为和平而～ take risks for peace ‖ ～小说 adventure fiction ‖ ～政策 adventurist policy ‖ 鲁莽～ rush headlong into danger ‖ 别一下子把所有的钱都拿去～。Don't chance all your money at once.

〖～家〗 màoxiǎnjiā 〈名〉adventurer

〖～者〗 màoxiǎnzhě 〈名〉risk-taker; adventurer

〖～主义〗 màoxiǎnzhǔyì 〈名〉adventurism: ～者 adventurist

【冒烟】 màoyān 〈动〉❶ (of smoke) rise; belch: 烟囱里冒着黑烟。*Black smoke is rising from the chimney. / The chimney is* belching black smoke. ❷〈方〉get angry; flare up

【冒雨】 màoyǔ 〈动〉brave the rain: ～抢修 make hasty/rushed repairs in spite of a rainstorm ‖ ～施工 carry out construction in the teeth of a rainstorm ‖ ～外出 go out in the rain ‖ 冒着倾盆大雨,他们开赴前线。Braving the pouring rain, they marched to the front.

贸 mào 〈动〉deal; exchange: ⇨～易;内～;外～

【贸促会】 màocùhuì 〈名〉〈简称〉❶ trade promotion council; committee/board for promoting trade ⇨贸易促进会 ❷ (Màocùhuì) China Council for the Promotion of International Trade ⇨中国国际贸易促进会

【贸发会议】 Màofā Huìyì 〈名〉〈简称〉UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) ⇨联合国贸易发展会议

【贸然】 màorán 〈副〉hastily; rashly; thoughtlessly; without careful/due consideration: ～拜访 visit sb without prior engagement ‖ ～同意 agree without careful consideration ‖ ～下结论 draw a hasty conclusion; leap/jump to a conclusion; hazard the *conclusion that* ‖ ～行事 *act without thought; act rashly* ‖ ～选择 make a hasty choice ‖ 别～接受她的要求。Don't accept her request without careful consideration.

【贸易】 màoyì 〈名〉trade: 操纵世界～ dominate the trade of the world ‖ 刺激～ stimulate trade ‖ 促进两国间的～ boost/foster/promote trade between the two countries ‖ 和别国进行～ trade with foreign countries; do business with other countries ‖ 开展～ develop trade ‖ 扩大～ extend trade ‖ 限制～ restrain/restrict trade ‖ ～不景气 trade depression ‖ ～不平衡 imbalance in trade ‖ ～地位 trading status ‖ ～格局 pattern of trade ‖ ～官员 trade official ‖ ～机会 *trade access; trade opportunity* ‖ ～歧视政策 discriminatory trade policy ‖ ～权 trading right ‖ 保护性～ protective trade ‖ 海上～ maritime commerce/trade ‖ 集团～ bloc trade ‖ 技术～ technology trade ‖ 民间～ private trade; non-government trade ‖ 农产品～ farm trade ‖ 图书～ book trade ‖ 无形/有形～ invisible/visible trade ‖ 许可证～ license trade ‖ 直接～ direct trade ‖ 中介～ intermediary trade ⇨边境～;补偿～

〖～保护主义〗 *màoyì bǎohùzhǔyì* 〈名〉*trade protectionism*

〖～保税区〗 màoyì bǎoshuìqū 〈名〉bonded trade zone

〖～壁垒〗 màoyì bìlěi 〈名〉trade barriers: 取消～ eliminate trade barriers ‖ 设置～ build/place trade barriers ‖ 变相～ covert trade barriers ‖ 抵制进口商品的～ trade barriers against imported goods ‖ 技术性～ technical barriers to trade

〖～策略〗 màoyì cèlüè 〈名〉trade strategy

〖～差额〗 màoyì chā'é 〈名〉balance of trade; trade balance

〖～赤字〗 màoyì chìzì 〈名〉trade deficit: 减少～ cut down trade deficit

〖～促进会〗 *màoyì cùjìnhuì* 〈名〉*trade promotion council*; committee/board for promoting trade

〖～大会〗 màoyì dàhuì 〈名〉trade conference

〖～大战〗 màoyì dàzhàn 〈名〉trade warfare: 进行～ stage a trade warfare

〖～代表〗 màoyì dàibiǎo 〈名〉trade representative: ～团 trade delegations; trade mission

〖～额〗 màoyì'é 〈名〉turnover; trade volume

〖～法〗 màoyìfǎ 〈名〉law of trade; trade law; trade act

〖～风〗 màoyìfēng 〈名〉[气象] trade wind

〖～风险〗 màoyì fēngxiǎn 〈名〉trade risks

〖～港〗 màoyìgǎng 〈名〉commercial/trade port

〖～公司〗 màoyì gōngsī 〈名〉*trade company; trading company/* corporation/firm; mercantile company

〖～关系〗 màoyì guānxì 〈名〉trade relations: 建立正常～ establish regular trade relations (with)

〖～惯例〗 màoyì guànlì 〈名〉trade practices; custom of trade

〖～环境〗 màoyì huánjìng 〈名〉trade environment: ～风险指数 business environmental risk index

〖～会谈〗 *màoyì huìtán* 〈名〉trade talks: 结束～ conclude trade talks ‖ 举行～hold trade talks ‖ 全球～ global trade talks

〖～伙伴〗 màoyì huǒbàn 〈名〉trade/trading partner

〖～货栈〗 màoyì huòzhàn 〈名〉trade warehouse

〖～机构〗 màoyì jīgòu 〈名〉trading agency

〖～集团〗 màoyì jítuán 〈名〉trade bloc; trade group

〖～禁令〗 màoyì jìnlìng 〈名〉trade ban (on): 取消～ cancel a trade ban (on) ‖ 实施～ enforce/impose/lay/place/put a trade ban (on) ‖ 象牙～ ivory trade ban; trade ban on ivory

〖～禁运〗 màoyì jìnyùn 〈名〉commercial/trade embargo: 取消/解除～ *take off/lift/remove/raise a trade embargo (on)* ‖ 实施～ impose/lay/place/put a trade embargo (on)

〖～纠纷〗 màoyì jiūfēn 〈名〉trade wrangle/dispute

〖～口岸〗 màoyì kǒu'àn 〈名〉trading post; trade outlet: 开辟～ open a trade pass

〖～摩擦〗 màoyì mócā 〈名〉trade friction

〖～逆差〗 màoyì nìchā 〈名〉unfavourable balance of trade; trade deficit; adverse trade balance; trade gap

〖～平衡〗 màoyì pínghéng 〈名〉balance of trade; trade balance

〖～歧视〗 màoyì qíshì 〈名〉trade discrimination

〖～洽谈〗 *màoyì qiàtán* 〈名〉*trade talks*: ～会 *trade forum*

〖～区〗 màoyìqū 〈名〉trade zone

〖～渠道〗 màoyì qúdào 〈名〉trade channel: 打开～ open a trade channel

〖～融资〗 màoyì róngzī 〈名〉trade financing

〖～市场〗 màoyì shìchǎng 〈名〉trading market

〖～顺差〗 màoyì shùnchā 〈名〉favourable balance of trade; trade surplus; active trade balance

〖～谈判〗 màoyì tánpàn 〈名〉trade negotiations/talks

〖～条件〗 màoyì tiáojiàn 〈名〉terms of trade; trade terms

〖～条例〗 màoyì tiáolì 〈名〉trade regulations

〖～条约〗 màoyì tiáoyuē 〈名〉trade agreement; commercial treaty

〖～往来〗 màoyì wǎnglái 〈名〉trade contacts; commercial intercourse: 促进～ cultivate trade contacts (with) ‖ 开始～ open commercial exchange (with) ‖ 中断～ break trade contacts (with); discontinue commercial intercourse (with); stop trade (with) ‖ ～频繁 frequent commercial intercourse (between)

〖～限制〗 màoyì xiànzhì 〈名〉trade restraint/restriction; restriction on trade: 实行～ impose trade restrictions (against sth)

〖～协定〗 màoyì xiédìng 〈名〉trade/commercial agreement; trade pact: 双边～ bilateral trade agreement

〖～议定书〗 màoyì yìdìngshū 〈名〉trade protocol

〖～优先权〗 màoyì yōuxiānquán 〈名〉trade preference

〖～展销会〗 màoyì zhǎnxiāohuì 〈名〉trade fair

〖～战〗 màoyìzhàn 〈名〉trade war

〖～障碍〗 màoyì zhàng'ài 〈名〉trade barriers

〖～争端〗 *màoyì zhēngduān* 〈名〉trade dispute

〖～政策〗 màoyì zhèngcè 〈名〉trade policy

〖～支出〗 màoyì zhīchū 〈名〉commercial payment

〖～指南〗 màoyì zhǐnán 〈名〉trade guide

〖～制裁〗 màoyì zhìcái 〈名〉trade sanctions: 取消～ lift trade sanctions ‖ 实行～ impose/apply trade sanctions (against/on)

〖～中心〗 màoyì zhōngxīn 〈名〉trade centre

〖～自由〗 màoyì zìyóu 〈名〉freedom of trade: ～化 trade liberalization; liberalization of trade

〖～总额〗 màoyì zǒng'é 〈名〉total volume of trade

耄 mào 〈名〉〈书〉❶ octogenarian ❷ advanced in age; very old: ～年犹勤 be aged yet industrious ⇨老～

【耄耋之年】 màodiézhīnián 〈形〉〈书〉advanced in age; venerable age; octogenarian age: 活到～ live to a very old age; live to a ripe old age

袤 mào 〈名〉〈书〉length from north to south: ⇨广～;延～

帽 mào 〈名〉❶ headgear; hat; cap: 戴/脱～ put on/take off one's hat ‖ 举～行礼 raise one's hat in salutation ‖ 脱～致敬 take off one's hat in salute; take one's hat off (to sb) ‖ 棒球～ baseball cap ‖ 护士/军官～ nurse's/officer's cap ‖ 滑雪～ ski mask; skiing/ski cap ‖ 淋浴/游泳～ shower/swimming cap ‖ 学位～ mortarboard ‖ 羊毛～ woollen/wooly hat ⇨贝雷～;草～;军～ ❷ cap-like cover for sth: ⇨笔～;螺丝～

【帽边】 màobiān 〈名〉flat; brim (of a hat)

【帽翅】 màochì 〈名〉〈旧〉cap wings [two wing-like parts stretching from the back of the gauze cap worn by court officials in old times]

【帽带】 màodài 〈名〉hatband

【帽店】 màodiàn 〈名〉hat shop/store

【帽钉】 màodīng 〈名〉hatpeg

【帽顶】 màodǐng 〈名〉crown (of a hat)

【帽耳】 mào'ěr 〈名〉earflaps (of a cap); flaps of a cap

【帽钩】 màogōu 〈名〉hatpin

【帽盒】 màohé 〈名〉hat box

【帽花】 màohuā ＝ 帽徽 màohuī

【帽徽】 màohuī 〈名〉cap badge/insignia; insignia/badge on a cap: 一枚～ a cap badge ‖ 别/戴～ pin/wear a badge on one's cap

【帽架】 màojià 〈名〉hat rack/stand

【帽口】 màokǒu 〈名〉opening (of a hat)

【帽盔儿】 màokuīr 〈名〉skullcap; helmet

【帽商】 màoshāng 〈名〉hatter

【帽舌】 màoshé 〈名〉peak (of a cap); visor

【帽饰带】 màoshìdài 〈名〉braid (of a hat)

【帽檐】 màoyán 〈名〉❶ brim of hat ❷ bill; peak

【帽子】 màozi 〈名〉❶ cap; hat; headgear: 一顶～ a cap/hat ‖ 戴上～ put on a cap/hat ‖ 戴着～ wear a cap/hat ‖ 歪戴～ wear one's cap askew ‖ 摘下～ take off a cap/hat ‖ 扁～ flat cap ‖ 宽边～ wide-brimmed hat ❷ 〈喻〉brand; label; tag: 开～工厂 have the propensity for sticking labels on others ‖ 摘掉贫穷落后的～ remove the label of backwardness and poverty; be lifted out of backwardness and poverty ‖ 摘掉右派～ publicly rehabilitate sb who was once labelled a rightist ⇨戴～;扣～

〚～戏法〛 *màozi xìfǎ* 〈名〉[体育] *hat trick*

娟 mào 〈动〉〈书〉hate; envy

【娟嫉】 màojí 〈动〉〈书〉hate; envy

瑁 mào → 玳瑁 dàimào

旄 mào

【旄毹】 màosào 〈形〉〈书〉vexed; worried

貌 mào 〈名〉❶ face; looks: ⇨美～;容～;相～ ❷ (of a person) appearance; aspect: ～丑 ugly in appearance ‖ ～美 have an attractive appearance ⇨其～不扬;外～ ❸ (of a thing) aspect; appearance; look: 呈现新～ take on a new look ⇨概～;全～

【貌不惊人】 màobùjīngrén 〈熟〉be of undistinguished appearance; look mediocre; have an ordinary appearance

【貌合神离】 màohé-shénlí 〈熟〉be seemingly in harmony but actually of two minds/at variance; be apparently of one accord but divided in heart; be seemingly in agreement, but actually at odds

【貌可倾城】 màokě-qīngchéng 〈熟〉(of an outstanding beauty) her charm can cause the fall of a city—be devastatingly/exceedingly beautiful

【貌似】 màosì 〈动〉appear/seem to be: ～诚实 be seemingly honest; appear to be honest

〚～公允〛 màosì-gōngyǔn 〈熟〉appear to be impartial

〚～公正〛 màosì-gōngzhèng 〈熟〉pretend to be just and fair; put on an appearance of impartiality; appear to be impartial; be seemingly impartial

〚～强大〛 màosì-qiángdà 〈熟〉be seemingly strong; be outwardly powerful

〚～天仙,心如魔鬼〛 màosì tiānxiān, xīnrú móguǐ 〈熟〉bear the semblance of an angel but have the heart of a devil

〚～鲜花,心如蛇蝎〛 màosì xiānhuā, xīnrú shéxiē 〈熟〉have a serpent's heart hidden under the guise of an angel's face

【貌相】 màoxiàng ❶〈名〉appearance; looks ❷〈动〉judge/examine one's appearance: 人不可～,海水不可斗量。A man can not be judged by his looks, just as the water of the sea can not be measured by a bushel. /You don't measure the sea with a pail. So you mustn't judge a man only by his looks.

瞀 mào 〈形〉〈书〉❶ dizzy; dazzled: 眼～ have an indistinct vision ❷ confused; bewildered: ⇨～乱 ❸ ignorant; benighted: ～儒 ignorant scholar

【瞀乱】 màoluàn 〈形〉〈书〉❶ confused; muddled ❷ chaotic; disorderly

懋 mào 〈书〉❶〈动〉encourage; urge ❷〈形〉diligent; assiduous ❸〈形〉grand: ～典 grand ceremony/occasion ‖ ～勋 great contributions ❹ ＝ 茂① mào

me

么 me 〈后缀〉❶ [used after some Chinese characters]: ⇨多～;什～;怎～ ❷ [used as a syllable inserted in a line of a song for balance]: 幸福的歌儿唱呀～唱起来。Let's sing a song of happiness.

嚜 me 〈口〉＝ 嘛 ma

méi

没 méi ❶〈动〉not have; there is not; be without: ～电 have no electricity; there is no electricity ‖ ～见过世面 be green and inexperienced ‖ ～面了 run out of flour ‖ ～面子 have no face ‖ ～钱了 have no more money ‖ ～效益 produce no results ‖ ～主意 cannot make up one's mind ‖ 今天～雨。There is no rain today. ‖ 她～孩子。She has no children. ‖ 我的圆珠笔～油了,必须换芯了。My ballpen is dead and has to be refilled. ‖ 月球上～生命。*There is no life on the moon.* ❷〈动〉*be less than; be fewer* than: 那房子的面积～20平方米。That house covers a floor space less than 20 square metres. ❸〈动〉[used in comparison] be not so...as; be inferior to: 父亲～儿子高。The father is not so tall as his son. ❹〈副〉not: 他的病还～全好。He has not yet fully recovered. ‖ 她的头发还～干。Her hair is not dry yet. ‖ 我们老师还～来。Our teacher hasn't come yet.

⇨mò

【没边儿】 méibiānr 〈动〉〈方〉❶ be groundless: 他的话～。His remarks were groundless. ❷ be extremely limitless; have no limit: 他把自己的成就吹得～了。He unscrupulously boasted of his achievements. ‖ 这男孩淘气淘得～。The boy is extremely mischievous.

【没边儿没沿儿】 méibiānr méiyánr 〈熟〉be boundless/endless/elusive: 成功到目前为止仍是～的事。Success has so far proved elusive.

【没出息】 méi chūxi 〈动〉(of persons) be not promising; be good for nothing: 他埋怨儿子～。He complained that his son never amounted to much.

【没词儿】 méicír 〈动〉❶ can find nothing to say ❷ be at a loss for words; be stuck for an answer: 她在第二个问题上～了。She got stuck on the second question. ‖ 他没说几句就～了。After uttering a few sentences, he was at a loss for words.

【没错儿】 méicuòr 〈动〉❶ be sure: ～,我是不同意。That's right. I am not for it. ‖ ～,这就是我正在找的词典。I'm quite sure that this is the dictionary I'm looking for. ‖ —我认为他很自私。—～。—In my opinion, he is a very selfish person. —I certainly agree. / Absolutely. ❷ can't go wrong: 听我的建议,保你～。If you follow my advice, you can't go wrong.

【没大没小】 méidà-méixiǎo 〈熟〉show no respect for one's elders; be impolite to one's elders; fail to treat elders properly;

make no difference between the senior and the junior：他真是～，怎能那样对他父亲说话呢？He has no manners. How could he speak to his father like that?

【没得说】 méideshuō 〈熟〉〈方〉❶ be on good terms (with); be cronies：他们俩的关系～。They two are on good terms with each other. ❷ be really good; be incomparably fine; be perfect：这个电视机的质量～。This television set is of premium quality.‖这家宾馆的服务～。This hotel provides excellent service.

【没法儿】 méifǎr 〈方〉❶〈动〉be most unlikely; be impossible：看来～获胜。Victory seems unlikely. ❷〈动〉be beyond comparison; be extremely fine：他的就职演说～再精彩了。His inauguration speech was superb. ❸ = 没法子 méi fǎzi

【没法子】 méi fǎzi 〈动〉can do nothing about it; can't help it; there is no way out：为按时完成这项工程，～，工人们只得夜以继日地工作。In order to complete the project in time, workers had to work day and night.

【没分晓】 méi fēnxiǎo 〈动〉lack common sense; be irrational; be muddled：～的话 unreasonable remarks‖他这个人～。This man simply has no sense.

【没骨头】 méi gǔtou 〈动〉be weak-kneed; be spineless

【没关系】 méi guānxi 〈熟〉it doesn't matter; it's nothing; that's all right; never mind：你晚到一会儿～。It doesn't matter even if you're a bit late.‖—很抱歉给您添这么多麻烦。—～。—I'm sorry to have brought you so much trouble. —That's all right.‖—恐怕我不能来了。—啊，～。—I'm afraid I can't come after all. —Ah well, never mind.

【没规矩】 méi guīju 〈动〉have bad manners; be improper; be inappropriate

【没好气儿】 méi hǎoqìr 〈动〉be angry; be in a bad temper：那位父亲一看见儿子就～。The father became angry as soon as he saw his son.

【没劲】 méijìn ❶〈动〉be exhausted/listless：全身～ feel weak‖她病后浑身～。She was listless after an illness. ❷〈形〉uninteresting; boring：今晚的讲座的确～。The lecture tonight was boring indeed.

【没精打采】 méijīng-dǎcǎi 〈熟〉be listless; in low spirits; out of sorts; out of spirits; be lackadaisical; feel blue/depressed/slack：～的步子 slouching gait‖手术后三个月他一直～。He remained listless for three months after the operation.‖她累了，讲起话来～。She was tired, and spoke without life.‖早上他总是～。He is always out of sorts in the morning.

【没救】 méijiù 〈动〉be incurable; be incorrigible; be beyond remedy/hope：据说他的病～了。It was said that his illness was incurable.‖他的儿子～了。His son is impossible/hopeless.

【没空儿】 méikòngr 〈动〉have no time (for sth/sb)：近来我很忙，～去度假。I have been too busy these days to take a holiday. / I can't get round to taking a holiday because I have been very busy.

【没来由】 méi láiyóu 〈熟〉without any cause or reason; for no reason; unprovoked：～地挨了一顿揍 get a beating for no reason

【没老没少】 méilǎo-méishào 〈熟〉be impudent

【没落子】 méi làozi 〈动〉〈方〉have no assured source of life; have no secure livelihood; be poverty-stricken

【没脸】 méiliǎn 〈动〉be too ashamed (to do sth); feel ashamed/embarrassed：～见人 be too ashamed/embarrassed to face anybody; fly from human contact‖由于考试不及格，他～见母亲。He was too ashamed to face his mother because he had failed in the examination.

【没门儿】 méiménr 〈动〉〈方〉❶ have no access to sth; have no means of doing sth：—你能给我搞一张明天去北京的火车票吗？—我可～。—Can you get me a tomorrow's train ticket to Beijing? —You are asking the wrong person. ❷ [expressing impossibility] no go; nothing doing：—他想贿赂我。—～！—He wants to bribe me. —It's no go. ❸ [expressing disagreement] not a chance：—可以借你车吗？—～。—Can I borrow your car? —No way.

【没命】 méimìng ❶〈动〉die; lose one's life：险些～ be on the brink of death‖要不是医生及时抢救，他早就～了。He would have died if the doctor hadn't given him emergency treatment. ❷〈副〉desperately; recklessly; like mad; for all one's worth：～地吸烟 smoke like mad‖～地挣钱 earn money for all one's worth‖他～地逃跑。He ran off as fast as his legs could carry him. ❸〈动〉be devoid of luck：看来他没有中大奖的命。It seems as if he was not predestined to hit the jackpot.

【没跑儿】 méipǎor 〈动〉〈口〉have no doubt; be certain：他一定赢，～！He is sure to win.

【没皮没脸】 méipí-méiliǎn 〈熟〉be shameless; have no sense of shame

【没谱儿】 méipǔr 〈动〉be unsure; not be certain; have no idea：干～的事 do something unimaginable‖如何处理这个问题，我们心里还～呢。We have no idea yet as to how to tackle this problem.

【没亲没故】 méiqīn-méigù 〈熟〉without any relatives or friends

【没轻没重】 méiqīng-méizhòng 〈熟〉❶ (*of behaviour*) without manners ❷ (of utterances) untimely and thoughtless; rash and rude

【没趣】 méiqù 〈形〉❶ dull; uninteresting ❷ feeling awkward; feeling put out; feeling snubbed：受了冷遇，他们觉得～。Cold-shouldered, they felt very much put out. ⇨自讨～

【没商量】 méi shāngliang 〈熟〉irredeemable; irretrievable; irrevocable：由于他们毫无诚意，谈判就～了。As they were not sincere in the least, the negotiation was off.‖这是最后决定，～。The decision is final and irrevocable.

【没深没浅】 méishēn-méiqiǎn 〈熟〉have no sense of propriety; be impudent and thoughtless

【没什么】 méi shénme 〈熟〉it doesn't matter; it's nothing; that's all right; never mind：—你怎么了？—～，有点感冒。—What's the matter with you? —Just a bit of a cold, nothing serious.‖只是碰破了点皮，～。It's only a scratch. It doesn't matter.

【没事】 méishì ❶〈动〉have nothing to do; be free; be at leisure; be at loose ends：～的时候到我这儿来坐坐。Come and see me if you're at loose ends.‖本周他一直～。He is free all this week. ❷〈熟〉it doesn't matter; never mind [used as a response to an apology]; it's nothing; that's all right [used as a response to an expression of thanks]：—对不起，给你添了很多麻烦。—～。—Sorry to have brought you so much trouble. —That's all right. ❸〈动〉be free from danger：经过抢救，他～了。He was out of danger after the emergency treatment.‖她的病～。There's nothing serious about her illness.‖虽然出了车祸，他人～。He remained intact in the car accident. / He was safe and sound in the car accident. ❹〈动〉have no responsibility：你只要把问题讲清楚就～了。You will not be held responsible for it if you state the matter clearly.

〖～人〗 méishìrén 〈名〉person who is unconcerned about (a matter, situation, etc)：捅了那么大的娄子，他却像个～似的。Although he has made such an awful blunder, he still looks very much unconcerned.

〖～找事〗 méishì-zhǎoshì 〈熟〉❶ ask for trouble：别～。Don't ask for trouble. ❷ try hard to find fault (with); cavil

【没说的】 méishuōde 〈熟〉❶ really good; excellent; unimpeachable; blameless; above criticism：他的工作～。His work is above criticism.‖他的行为举止，真是～。His behaviour leaves *nothing to be desired.* ❷ there's no need arguing; be indisputable：这本书你已经看了整整一周了，今天该我看了，～。You've been reading the book for the whole week. Today it's my turn. No arguing about that. ❸ no problem; it goes without saying; needless to say：他是一个好老师，～。It goes without saying that he is a good teacher.

【没挑儿】 méitiāor 〈动〉be faultless/perfect：今晚的演出那是～了。The performance tonight is perfect.‖他的新小说真是～。His new novel is beyond reproach.

【没头苍蝇】 méitóu-cāngying 〈熟〉headless fly—do things without a clear purpose; bustle around aimlessly

【没头没脑】 méitóu-méinǎo 〈熟〉without rhyme or reason; (do or say sth) abruptly; all of a sudden：～的话 pointless remark‖老师一走进教室就把约翰～地训斥了一顿。No sooner had the teacher entered the classroom than he gave John a good dressing down.

【没完】 méiwán 〈动〉have not finished with sb; there will be no end to this：这次我和你～。I will not let you off this time.

【没完没了】 méiwán-méiliǎo 〈熟〉be endless; no end; without end：讲个～ talk by the yard‖～的琐事 perpetual round of petty cares‖近来他的问题～。He has had no end of problems recently.‖如果我们不满足她的要求，这事就～。If we don't give her what she wants, we'll never hear the end of it.‖她～地哭。She *cried no end.*‖她一谈起政治，就～。Once she gets *onto the sub-*

ject of politics, there is no holding her.
【没戏】 méixì 〈动〉〈方〉be hopeless; be of no hope: 他今年出国留学的事～了。There's no longer any hope for him to study abroad this year.
【没心没肺】 méixīn-méifèi 〈熟〉❶ be simple-minded ❷ be scatterbrained/heartless
【没心眼儿】 méi xīnyǎnr 〈动〉be not calculating; be simple and direct
【没羞没臊】 méixiū-méisào 〈熟〉be shameless/unabashed; have no shame: 那么大的姑娘还哭，真～。Such a big girl crying. Shame on you.
【没样儿】 méiyàngr 〈动〉have no manners; be ill-mannered: 这孩子给宠得～了。The spoiled child has no manners.
【没意思】 méi yìsi 〈形〉❶ bored: 一个人整天呆在家里实在～。I'm bored stiff staying at home all day long. ❷ boring; uninteresting: 这部新电影～极了。This new film is extremely boring. ❸ (of people) petty: 他这个人～。He is a petty person.
【没影儿】 méi yǐngr ❶〈动〉disappear without a trace: 忘得～了 have clean forgotten ‖ 没几分钟他就跑得～了。He has run out of sight in just a few minutes. ❷〈形〉groundless; unfounded: 他说的都是～的事，你怎么就相信了? What he said is utter nonsense. How can you take it so seriously?
【没有】 méiyǒu ❶〈动〉not have; there is not; be without: ～把握 not sure of; not confident ‖ ～出路 find oneself in a blind alley; without a way out; shiftless ‖ ～结果 come to nothing; with no result; fruitless ‖ ～期限 there is no deadline (for) ‖ ～任何附加条件 with no conditions attached ‖ ～危险 be safe from danger ‖ ～解决的问题 open question; suspended problem ‖ ～私心的领导 leader without selfish ideas ‖ ～约束力的协议 non-binding agreement ‖ 电池～电了。The battery has gone dead. ‖ ～消息就是好消息。No news is good news. ‖ 你的车胎～气了。Your tyre has gone flat. ‖ 现在我～零花钱了。I don't have any pocket money on me now. ‖ 这次船舶失事～人遇难。All survived in the shipwreck. ‖ 这封信～签名。This letter bears no signature. ❷〈副〉no; not: ～明白 fail to understand ‖ ～达到要求 fall short ❸〈副〉be not so...as; be inferior to: 这本词典～新出的那本词典好。This dictionary is inferior to the one that has just come out. ‖ 这部电影～那部电影有趣。This movie is not so interesting as that one. ❹〈副〉less than; not more than: 她在西安呆了～两天。She stayed in Xi'an for less than two days. ❺〈副〉not yet: 她～去过北京。She has not been to Beijing.
【没有不透风的墙】 méiyǒu bù tòufēng de qiáng 〈熟〉no wall is windtight—everything will out somehow; walls have ears
【没有功劳有苦劳】 méiyǒu gōngláo yǒu kǔláo 〈熟〉one should be given some credit for hard work if not for merit
【没缘】 méiyuán 〈动〉have not had the luck (to do sth); have no opportunity
【没辙】 méizhé 〈动〉〈口〉can find no way out; be at the end of one's rope: 他这个人太难缠，我拿他～。How unreasonable he is! I don't know how to deal with him.
【没治】 méizhì 〈口〉❶〈形〉incurable; beyond hope; past remedy: 他的病真的～了吗? Is his illness really incurable? ❷〈动〉cannot do anything with sb: 这个男孩太淘气了，他爸拿他～。The boy is so mischievous that his father can't do anything with him. ❸〈形〉excellent; beyond description: 这场杂技表演真～了。The acrobatic show is really terrific.
【没种】 méizhǒng 〈动〉be gutless; be cowardly
【没准儿】 méizhǔnr 〈动〉be not sure; have no idea: 他什么时候回来～。There is no telling when he will be back. ‖ 这个问题如何解决，他自己没个准儿。He has no idea about how to sovle the problem.
【没嘴的葫芦】 méizuǐdehúlu 〈熟〉taciturn person
【没做亏心事，不怕鬼叫门】 méizuò kuīxīn shì, bùpà guǐ jiàomén 〈熟〉do nothing wrong, and no ghost will knock at your door; a clear conscience is a soft pillow

玫 méi 〈名〉〈书〉a kind of jade

【玫瑰】 méigui 〈名〉❶ rose [the tree]; rugosa rose: 修剪～ prune roses ‖ 栽培～ cultivate roses ‖ 种植～ grow/plant roses ‖ ～丛 rose bushes ❷ rose [the flower]: 一朵～ a rose ‖ 一束～ a bouquet/bunch of roses ‖ 一枝～ a spray of roses ‖ 白/红/黄～ white/red/yellow roses ‖ 野～ wild rose
〖～果〗 méiguiguǒ 〈名〉rose hip: ～茶/酒/汁 rose-hip tea/wine/syrup
〖～红〗 méiguihóng 〈名〉rosy; rose-red
〖～红酒〗 méigui hóngjiǔ 〈名〉blush wine
〖～花〗 méiguihuā 〈名〉rose: 采～ pluck roses ‖ 新开的～ fresh-blown roses ‖ ～盛开了。The roses are in full bloom. / The roses are in full blossom.
〖～花瓣〗 méigui huābàn 〈名〉rose petal
〖～花茶〗 méigui huāchá 〈名〉rose tea
〖～色〗 méiguisè 〈名〉rose; rosy colour
〖～砷酸钙石〗 méigui shēnsuān gàishí 〈名〉[矿业] roselite
〖～香水〗 méigui xiāngshuǐ 〈名〉rose-water
〖～油〗 méiguiyóu 〈名〉rose oil; attar of roses
〖～紫〗 méiguizǐ ＝ 玫瑰红 méiguihóng

枚 méi 〈量〉[used in connection with coins, stamps, bombs, etc]: 两～奖章 two medals ‖ 三～纪念邮票 three commemorative stamps ‖ 一～导弹 a missile ‖ 一～五毛钱硬币 a five-*mao* coin ‖ 一～手榴弹/炸弹 a grenade/bomb ‖ 一～铜钱 one copper coin

【枚举】 méijǔ 〈动〉〈书〉enumerate: ⇨不胜～
〖～法〗 méijǔfǎ 〈名〉enumeration method
〖～几何学〗 méijǔ jǐhéxué 〈名〉enumerative geometry
〖～算法〗 méijǔ suànfǎ 〈名〉enumeration algorithm
〖～统计学〗 méijǔ tǒngjìxué 〈名〉enumerative statistics

眉 méi 〈名〉❶ eyebrow; brow: 画～ pencil one's eyebrows ‖ 描～ darken/pencil one's eyebrows ‖ 纹～ have one's eyebrows outlined/darkened with tattooing ‖ 浓～ bushy/heavy/thick eyebrows ‖ 秀～ shapely eyebrows ⇨挤～弄眼；须～ ❷ top margin of a page: ⇨～批；书～

【眉笔】 méibǐ 〈名〉eyebrow pencil
【眉端】 méiduān 〈名〉❶ glabella; space between the eyebrows: 愁上～ have a worried look; grief clouds one's eyebrows ❷ top of a page; top margin
【眉飞色舞】 méifēi-sèwǔ 〈熟〉beam with joy; be (as) cheerful/gay as a lark; be enraptured; be exultant: ～的表情 animated expression ‖ 一听到自己考上了北京大学，她不禁～，难以掩饰自己的喜悦之情。On hearing that she had been admitted to Peking University, she was exultant and could not conceal her delight.
【眉峰】 méifēng 〈名〉brows: ～紧皱 one's eyebrows knit in a frown; be with knitted brows
【眉高眼低】 méigāo-yǎndī 〈熟〉expression on the face—watch another's expression and act accordingly: 他不愿看别人的～来行事。He is not willing to take his cue from others. ‖ 你这人真不识～，谁都看得出他不高兴。You should learn to read a person's thoughts from his face. Anyone can see that he is not happy.
【眉脊】 méijǐ 〈名〉superciliary arch; bulge of the forehead
【眉尖】 méijiān 〈名〉brows: ～一皱 knit one's brows
【眉间纹】 méijiānwén 〈名〉wrinkles between eyebrows
【眉睫】 méijié 〈名〉(as close to the eye as) eyebrows and eyelashes—very close; imminent; urgent: 祸在～ be in imminent danger ‖ 战争迫在～。The war was on our doorstep.
【眉开眼笑】 méikāi-yǎnxiào 〈熟〉be all smiles; be radiant with smiles; beam with joy: 孩子们收到礼物时～。The children were all smiles when they received their presents.
【眉来眼去】 méilái-yǎnqù 〈熟〉cast sheep's eyes at sb; [between a man and a woman] converse with eyes; make eyes at each other; exchange amorous glances; throw the eye at sb; flirt with each other: 他们俩人～的。They two exchanged amorous glances.
【眉棱骨】 méiléngɡǔ 〈名〉superciliary ridge/arch
【眉毛】 méimao 〈名〉eyebrow; brow: 一道～ an eyebrow ‖ 一对～ two eyebrows ‖ 一根～ a hair of eyebrow ‖ 画/描～ pencil one's eyebrows ‖ 修～ pluck one's eyebrows; tweeze one's eyebrows ‖ ～一扬 lift one's eyebrows ‖ 又粗又黑的～ thick bushy eyebrows ⇨火烧～
〖～胡子一把抓〗 méimao húzi yībǎzhuā 〈熟〉try to grasp the eyebrows and the beard all at once—try to attend to big and small matters all at once; try to do everything at once with no sense of priority
【眉目】 méimù 〈名〉❶ features; looks: ～清秀 have delicate/nice features; be good-looking ❷ arrangement; logic (of writing); sequence of ideas: 你的作文～清楚。Your composition is

clear and well-organized. ❸ prospect of a solution; sign of a positive outcome：那案子已经有点～了。They have found some clue to the case.‖我们的计划有了～。Our plan is beginning to take shape.

〖～不清〗 méimù-bùqīng 〈熟〉(of writing) not well-organized; poorly organized

〖～传情〗 méimù-chuánqíng 〈熟〉 flash amorous glances; make eyes at sb

【眉镊】 méiniè 〈名〉eyebrow tweezers

【眉批】 méipī 〈名〉notes and commentary at the top of a page; comments at the top of a page：加～ make notes at the top of a page‖写几行～ put down several lines of notes at the top of a page

【眉清目秀】 méiqīng-mùxiù 〈熟〉 have delicate features; have finely chiselled features; (of a man) look handsome：～的女子 woman with finely chiselled features ‖ 这个小伙子～。The young fellow is bright-eyed and has fine features.

【眉梢】 méishāo 〈名〉tip of the brow：～间流露出忧郁的神色 melancholy cast between the brows‖愁锁～ eyebrows furrowed with sorrow ⇨喜上～

【眉寿】 méishòu 〈名〉〈书〉longevity

【眉梳】 méishū 〈名〉eyebrow comb

【眉题】 méití 〈名〉(of newspapers and magazines) eyebrow heading [bold-faced indicative title above the formal title of an article]; strapline

【眉头】 méitóu 〈名〉brows：皱～ knit/wrinkle one's brows; frown‖～紧锁 with knitted brows

〖～一皱，计上心来〗 méitóu yī zhòu, jì shàng xīn lái 〈熟〉knit the brows and a stratagem comes to one's mind—do some thinking and hit upon an idea

【眉心】 méixīn 〈名〉space between the eyebrows

〖～疔〗 méixīndīng 〈名〉eyebrow nail-boil

【眉眼】 méiyǎn 〈名〉appearance; looks：他的小妹～长得很俊。His little sister is very pretty.

【眉眼高低】 méiyǎn-gāodī ＝ 眉高眼低 méigāo-yǎndī

【眉宇】 méiyǔ 〈名〉forehead; appearance：～不凡 with an imposing appearance

【眉月】 méiyuè 〈名〉❶ crescent：一钩～ a crescent ❷〈书〉(of women) crescent-shaped eyebrows

莓

méi 〈名〉certain kinds of berries：⇨草～；蛇～

梅

méi〈名〉❶ Chinese *mei* flower; Chinese plum ❷ wintersweet

【梅毒】 méidú 〈名〉[医学] syphilis：～患者 syphilitic

〖～瘤〗 méidúliú 〈名〉gumma

〖～螺旋体〗 méidú luóxuántǐ 〈名〉spirochaeta pallide

〖～性溃烂〗 méidúxìng kuìlàn 〈名〉syphilelcosis

〖～性眼炎〗 méidúxìng yǎnyán 〈名〉syphilidophthalmia

〖～学〗 méidúxué 〈名〉syphilology

〖～血清沉淀试验〗 méidú xuèqīng chéndiàn shìyàn 〈名〉Hahn test

〖～疹〗 méidúzhěn 〈名〉syphilide

【梅红色】 méihóngsè 〈名〉plum (colour)

【梅花】 méihuā 〈名〉❶ Chinese *mei* flower; Chinese plum; plum blossom：一朵～ a plum blossom‖一枝～ a spray of plum blossoms ❷〈方〉wintersweet

〖～扳手〗 méihuā bānshou 〈名〉double offset ring spanner

〖～大鼓〗 méihuā dàgǔ 〈名〉monologue story-telling accompanied by drum-beats [a variation of story-telling by singing to the accompaniment of a drum and various stringed instruments]

〖～鹿〗 méihuālù 〈名〉sika (deer); spotted deer

〖～三弄〗 méihuā sānnòng 〈名〉Three Stanzas of Plum Blossoms; Plum Blossom in Three Movements [name of a melody]

〖～香自苦寒来，宝剑锋从磨砺出〗 méihuā xiāng zì kǔhán lái, bǎojiàn fēng cóng mólì chū 〈熟〉the fragrance of plums comes out of bitter cold whereas swords acquire their sharpness from grinding; the fragrance of plums comes out of bitter cold whereas swords are sharpened by grinding

〖～桩〗 méihuāzhuāng 〈名〉plum blossom stake [pointed bamboo or wooden stakes set in the ground in front of positions or barracks to impede enemy movement]：练～ do plum blossom stake exercise

〖～针〗 méihuāzhēn 〈名〉[中医] plum blossom needle：～疗法 plum blossom needle therapy

【梅兰竹菊】 méi-lán-zhú-jú 〈名〉plum blossoms, orchid, bamboo and chrysanthemum [four main subjects in traditional Chinese painting]

【梅尼埃病】 Méiní'āibìng 〈名〉[医学] Ménière's syndrome

【梅树】 méishù 〈名〉plum tree

【梅天】 méitiān ＝ 黄梅季 huángméijì

【梅童鱼】 méitóngyú 〈名〉baby croaker

【梅雨】 méiyǔ 〈名〉intermittent drizzles (in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River)：～季节 rainy season‖～天气 rainy weather

【梅月】 méiyuè 〈名〉fourth month of the lunar year

【梅子】 méizi 〈名〉❶ Chinese plum tree：一棵～ a Chinese plum tree ❷ plum [the fruit]：十个～九个酸。Nine plums out of ten taste sour.

脢

méi〈名〉〈方〉tenderloin

【脢子肉】 méiziròu 〈名〉loin; tenderloin

嵋

méi → 峨嵋山 Éméishān

猸

méi

【猸子】 méizi 〈名〉[动物] crab-eating mongoose

湄

méi 〈名〉〈书〉river bank; waterside

【湄公河】 Méigōnghé 〈名〉Mekong River [major river in Southeast Asia, rising in China's Tibet called Lancang River, and flowing south-east and south through southern China, Burma, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam into the South China Sea]：～三角洲 Mekong Delta

【湄南河】 Méinánhé 〈名〉Chao Phraya [major waterway of central Thailand]

媒

méi 〈名〉❶ matchmaker; go-between：做～ be a matchmaker ⇨大～；～妁之言 ❷ intermediary; medium; vehicle：⇨～介；触～

【媒介】 méijiè 〈名〉intermediary; vehicle; medium：利用～ utilize the medium‖流通～ medium of circulation‖授粉～ pollination medium‖新闻～ news media‖声音以空气作为～进行传播。Sound travels through the medium of air.‖蚊蝇是传播疾病的～。Flies and mosquitoes are carriers/vehicles of diseases.‖语言是传播信息的～。Languages are vehicles for the transmission of information.

〖～产业〗 méijiè chǎnyè 〈名〉media industry

〖～文化〗 méijiè wénhuà 〈名〉media culture

〖～物〗 méijièwù 〈名〉vector; intermedium

【媒婆】 méipó 〈名〉〈旧〉woman matchmaker

【媒染】 méirǎn 〈名〉mordant dyeing：～染料 mordant dye

〖～剂〗 méirǎnjì 〈名〉[化学]mordant

【媒人】 méiren 〈名〉matchmaker; go-between

【媒妁】 méishuò 〈名〉〈书〉matchmaker：～之言 matchmaker's remarks/descriptions [leading to arranged marriages]

【媒体】 méitǐ 〈名〉medium：～报道 medium report ‖ ～巨擘 media mogul‖大众～ mass media‖交互～ interactive media‖印刷～ print media‖新闻～ news media ⇨多～

〖～管理〗 méitǐ guǎnlǐ 〈名〉media management

〖～教学〗 méitǐ jiàoxué 〈名〉mediated instruction; media-based instruction

〖～教育〗 méitǐ jiàoyù 〈名〉media education

【媒怨】 méiyuàn 〈动〉〈书〉incur grudge; incur hatred

【媒质】 méizhì 〈名〉[物理] medium：放大～ amplifying medium ‖耐酸～ acid-resisting medium‖吸收～ absorbing medium

【媒子】 méizi 〈名〉salesperson's decoy [a partner of a street peddler or shopkeeper who pretends to be a customer and lures people into buying]：鸟～ decoy bird

楣

méi 〈名〉lintel (over a door)：⇨门～

【楣窗】 méichuāng 〈名〉fanlight; transom (window)

煤

méi 〈名〉coal：一吨～ a ton of coal‖一块～ a lump of coal‖一筐～ a basket of coal‖采～ cut/mine coal‖产～ pro-

duce/mine coal ‖ 烧～ burn coal ‖ 运～ carry/transport coal ‖ 用卡车拉～ haul coal ‖ 往火里再加些～。Put more coal on the fire.‖ 这个队每年采五百万吨～。The team extracts 5 million tons of coal each year.
【煤刨】 méibào 〈名〉 coal plough; coal planer
【煤饼】 méibǐng 〈名〉 briquet(te); coal cake
【煤仓】 méicāng 〈名〉 coal bunker; bunker
【煤层】 méicéng 〈名〉 coal seam; coal bed: 在地层深处发现～ strike a bed of coal deep in the earth ‖ ～厚度 coal seam thickness ‖ ～密度 density of seam ‖ 厚度不一的～ coal seams of different thickness
【煤铲】 méichǎn 〈名〉 coal shovel
【煤厂】 méichǎng ＝ 煤店 méidiàn
【煤场】 méichǎng 〈名〉 coal yard
【煤车】 méichē 〈名〉［矿业］mine car; coal car
【煤尘】 méichén 〈名〉 coal dust: ～爆炸 coal-dust explosion
〖～肺〗 méichénfèi 〈名〉［医学］anthracosis; black lung
【煤店】 méidiàn 〈名〉 coal-station
【煤斗】 méidǒu 〈名〉 ❶ (coal) scuttle ❷ coal funnel (of a power station)
【煤毒】 méidú 〈名〉 carbon monoxide poisoning; gas poisoning
【煤肺】 méifèi 〈名〉 coal pneumoconiosis
〖～病〗 méifèibìng ＝ 煤尘肺 méichénfèi
〖～症〗 méifèizhèng 〈名〉 soot lung
【煤酚皂溶液】 méifēnzào róngyè 〈名〉［药学］creosol and soap solution; saponated creosol solution; lysol
【煤矸石】 méigānshí 〈名〉 coal gangue
【煤耗】 méihào 〈名〉 coal consumption: 减少～ cut/reduce coal consumption
【煤黑子】 méihēizi 〈名〉〈旧〉〈贬〉 coal miner
【煤核儿】 méihúr 〈名〉 partly-burnt briquet; coal cinder
【煤化】 méihuà 〈动〉 carbonize
〖～作用〗 méihuà zuòyòng 〈名〉 carbonification; coalification
【煤化工】 méihuàgōng 〈名〉 coal chemical industry
【煤灰】 méihuī 〈名〉 coal ash
【煤火】 méihuǒ 〈名〉 coal fire
【煤焦油】 méijiāoyóu 〈名〉 coal tar: ～磁漆 coal tar enamel ‖ ～染料 coal tar dye ‖ ～轻油 coal tar light oil
【煤斤】 méijīn 〈名〉 coal [a general term for coal]
【煤精】 méijīng 〈名〉 black amber; jet; graphite
【煤井】 méijǐng 〈名〉 coal pit
【煤库】 méikù 〈名〉 coal house
【煤矿】 méikuàng 〈名〉 coal mine/pit; colliery: ～业 coal mining ⇨露天～
〖～工人〗 méikuàng gōngrén 〈名〉 coal miner
〖～立井〗 méikuàng lìjǐng 〈名〉 coal shaft
【煤老虎】 méilǎohǔ 〈名〉 coal tiger—big coal consumer
【煤炉】 méilú 〈名〉 coal stove
【煤轮】 méilún 〈名〉 coal freighter; coaler
【煤末子】 méimòzi 〈名〉 coal dust
【煤泥】 méiní 〈名〉 silt coal
【煤棚】 méipéng 〈名〉 coal shed
【煤气】 méiqì 〈名〉(coal) gas: 点燃～ light the gas ‖ 打开/关掉～ turn on/off the gas ‖ 烧～ burn/use gas ‖ ～爆炸 gas explosion ‖ 你做饭是用～还是用电? Do you cook by gas or by electricity? ‖ 她无法面对严酷的现实,打开～自杀了。She couldn't face the grim reality, and gassed herself.
〖～表〗 méiqìbiǎo 〈名〉 gas meter: 查/抄～ check/read gas meters
〖～槽车〗 méiqì cáochē 〈名〉 gas tank-truck
〖～厂〗 méiqìchǎng 〈名〉 gasworks; gashouse
〖～灯〗 méiqìdēng 〈名〉 gas lamp; gaslight
〖～发电厂〗 méiqì fādiànchǎng 〈名〉 gas power plant
〖～发生炉〗 méiqì fāshēnglú 〈名〉 gas producer
〖～阀〗 méiqìfá 〈名〉 gas tap
〖～钢瓶〗 méiqì gāngpíng 〈名〉 gas bottle/cylinder
〖～工〗 méiqìgōng 〈名〉 gasman
〖～公司〗 méiqì gōngsī 〈名〉 gas company
〖～管道〗 méiqì guǎndào 〈名〉 gas pipe; gas conduit (with one or more gas burners attached to a wall): ～扳手 gas-pipe tongs
〖～管钳〗 méiqì guǎnqián 〈名〉 gas pliers
〖～管网〗 méiqì guǎnwǎng 〈名〉 gas pipe network
〖～管线〗 méiqì guǎnxiàn 〈名〉 gas-pipe line
〖～罐〗 méiqìguàn 〈名〉 ❶ (large) gas tank; gasholder; gasometer ❷ gas (storage) bottle; gas canister
〖～机〗 méiqìjī 〈名〉 gas engine
〖～焦油〗 méiqì jiāoyóu 〈名〉 gas tar
〖～井〗 méiqìjǐng 〈名〉［石油］gasser
〖～警报器〗 méiqì jǐngbàoqì 〈名〉 gas alarm
〖～烤箱〗 méiqì kǎoxiāng 〈名〉 gas oven
〖～库〗 méiqìkù 〈名〉 gasholder; gashouse
〖～炉〗 méiqìlú 〈名〉 gas stove; gas furnace; gas burner; gas ring; gas cooker; gas range
〖～喷口〗 méiqì pēnkǒu 〈名〉 gas port/jet
〖～取暖器〗 méiqì qǔnuǎnqì 〈名〉 gas heater; gas fire
〖～热水器〗 méiqì rèshuǐqì 〈名〉 geyser; gas water heater
〖～设备〗 méiqì shèbèi 〈名〉 gas fittings: ～安装工 gas fitter ‖ ～检修工 gasman
〖～用户〗 méiqì yònghù 〈名〉 gas user
〖～灶〗 méiqìzào 〈名〉 gas range; gas cooker; gas oven; gas ring
〖～灶具〗 méiqì zàojù 〈名〉 gas appliance
〖～中毒〗 méiqì zhòngdú 〈名〉 gas poisoning; carbon monoxide poisoning: 昨天他～了。He suffered from carbon monoxide poisoning yesterday.‖ ～夺去了她一家人的生命。Gas poisoning deprived her family of their lives.
〖～总管道〗 méiqì zǒngguǎndào 〈名〉 gas main
【煤锹】 méiqiāo 〈名〉 round spade
【煤球】 méiqiú 〈名〉 briquette: ～炉 briquette stove
【煤山雀】 méishānquè 〈名〉［动物］coalmouse; coal tit
【煤水池】 méishuǐchí 〈名〉［矿业］coal slime pool
【煤炱】 méitái 〈名〉 coal soot; smuts
【煤炭】 méitàn 〈名〉 coal: ～基地 coal base ‖ ～码头 coal wharf ‖ ～资源 coal resources
〖～工业〗 méitàn gōngyè 〈名〉 coal industry
【煤田】 méitián 〈名〉 coalfield: ～地质学 coalfield geology
【煤烃】 méitīng 〈名〉［化工］coaleum
【煤矽肺】 méixīfèi 〈名〉 anthracosilicosis; miner's phthisis
【煤系】 méixì 〈名〉［地质］coal measures; coal series: ～地层 coal measure stratum
【煤相】 méixiàng 〈名〉［矿业］coaly facies
【煤屑】 méixiè 〈名〉 coal dust; small coal
【煤型】 méixíng 〈名〉 coal type
【煤烟】 méiyān 〈名〉 ❶ smoke from burning coal: ～污染 smoke pollution ❷ coal soot; soot
〖～子〗 méiyānzi ＝ 煤烟① méiyān
【煤岩】 méiyán 〈名〉 coal petrography
【煤样】 méiyàng 〈名〉 coal sample
【煤窑】 méiyáo 〈名〉 coalpit: 关闭小～ shut down small coalpits
【煤液化】 méiyèhuà 〈名〉 coal liquefaction
【煤油】 méiyóu 〈名〉 paraffin (oil); kerosene
〖～灯〗 méiyóudēng 〈名〉 kerosene/paraffin lamp
〖～炉〗 méiyóulú 〈名〉 kerosene/paraffin stove
【煤渣】 méizhā 〈名〉 coal cinder/slag
〖～路〗 méizhālù 〈名〉 cinder road
〖～跑道〗 méizhā pǎodào 〈名〉 cinder track/path
〖～砖〗 méizhāzhuān 〈名〉 breeze-block; cinder block
【煤砟子】 méizhǎzi 〈名〉 small piece of coal
【煤栈桥】 méizhànqiáo 〈名〉 coal trestle/shaft
【煤站】 méizhàn 〈名〉 coaling station; coaling base
【煤柱】 méizhù 〈名〉［矿业］pillar
【煤砖】 méizhuān 〈名〉 briquette
【煤钻】 méizuàn 〈名〉［矿业］coal borer/drill

禖 méi 〈名〉 sacrifice held to supplicate for a son

酶 méi 〈名〉［生化］enzyme; ferment: 消化～ digestive enzyme ‖ 诱导～ induced enzyme ⇨ ～蛋白;淀粉～;转氨～

【酶变化】 méibiànhuà 〈名〉［生化］enzymic change
【酶病】 méibìng 〈名〉 enzymopathy
【酶催化】 méicuīhuà 〈名〉［生化］enzyme catalysis: ～合成 enzymatic synthesis
【酶蛋白】 méidànbái 〈名〉［生化］enzyme protein
【酶化学】 méihuàxué 〈名〉［生化］zymochemistry
【酶解】 méijiě 〈名〉［生化］zymolysis: ～作用 zymolysis; enzymolysis
【酶类蛋白质】 méilèi dànbáizhì 〈名〉［生化］enzymic protein

【酶谱】 méipǔ 〈名〉[生化] zymogram
【酶水解】 méishuǐjiě 〈名〉enzyme hydrolysis
【酶学】 méixué 〈名〉[生化] enzymology：～家 enzymologist
【酶血症】 méixuèzhèng 〈名〉fermentemia
【酶原】 méiyuán 〈名〉[生化] zymogen；fermentogen
【酶制剂】 méizhìjì 〈名〉[生化] enzymic preparation
【酶转变】 méizhuǎnbiàn 〈名〉[生化] enzymic transformation

镅 méi 〈名〉[化学] americium (Am)

鹛 méi 〈名〉[动物] babbler：钩嘴～ scimitar babbler ‖ 红顶～ red-crowned babbler

霉 méi ❶〈动〉mildew；go mouldy：～味 mouldy smell ‖ 面包～了。This bread's gone mouldy. ⇨～烂；倒～；发～ ❷〈名〉mould；mildew
【霉变】 méibiàn 〈动〉become mildewy；go mouldy：防止食品～ prevent food from going mouldy
【霉病】 méibìng 〈名〉[农业] mildew
【霉菌】 méijūn 〈名〉mould
〖～病〗 méijūnbìng 〈名〉mycosis
〖～毒素〗 méijūn dúsù 〈名〉mycotoxin
〖～素〗 méijūnsù 〈名〉mycin；mycomycin
〖～学〗 méijūnxué 〈名〉mycology：～家 mycologist
【霉烂】 méilàn 〈动〉mildew and rot：～食品 mouldy/mildewy and rotten food
【霉气】 méiqì 〈名〉❶ mouldy smell ❷〈方〉bad luck/fortune：这些天来我一直～不断。I've had bad luck all these days.
【霉天】 méitiān ＝ 黄梅天 huángméitiān
【霉头】 méitóu 〈名〉〈方〉bad luck：⇨触～
【霉雨】 méiyǔ ＝ 梅雨 méiyǔ

糜 méi
⇨mí
【糜子】 méizi 〈名〉broom corn millet

měi

每 měi ❶〈代〉each；every；per：～个角落 every nook and cranny ‖ ～两天一次 once every other day ‖ ～三天一次 once every three days ‖ ～天三次 three times a day ‖ ～月开一次例会 hold a regular meeting every month ‖ 以～小时八百公里的速度飞行 fly at the speed of 800 kilometres per hour ❷〈副〉on each occasion；each time：～当我看见他的时候，就想起我们一起度过的日子。The sight of him always reminds me of the days we spent together. / Each time I saw him, I couldn't help thinking of the days we spent together. ‖ 这家月刊～月十五日出版。This monthly comes out on the 15th every month. ⇨～逢佳节倍思亲 ❸〈副〉〈书〉often：她～～不在家。She is often away from home.
【每常】 měicháng 〈副〉❶ habitually in the past ❷ frequently；often；usually
【每当】 měidāng 〈副〉whenever；every time：～下雨，他都腿痛。His leg aches whenever it rains.
【每逢】 měiféng 〈副〉whenever；every time
〖～佳节倍思亲〗 měiféng jiājié bèi sī qīn 〈熟〉on festive occasions more than ever one thinks of one's dear ones far away；it is on festival occasions when one misses one's dear most
【每隔】 měigé 〈副〉at certain intervals；every (two hours, four days, two metres, etc)：～两年 every two years ‖ ～两米 at intervals of two metres ‖ ～一段时间 at set intervals of time ‖ ～一行 every other line；every second line
【每股收益】 měigǔ shōuyì 〈名〉earnings per share
【每况愈下】 měikuàngyùxià 〈熟〉go from bad to worse；steadily deteriorate：身体～ be in declining health ‖ 经济状况～。The economy is deteriorating.
【每每】 měiměi 〈副〉often：他～借酒浇愁。He often drowns his sorrows. / He often sinks his troubles in alcohol.
【每年】 měinián 〈名〉❶ every year：～人口增加数 annual increment of the population ‖ ～5 万元的薪水 salary of 50,000 *yuan* per year ‖ ～一度的会议 annual conference/meeting ‖ 学校～春天都要开一次运动会。The school sports meet is held in spring every year. ❷〈方〉past years：～从没见过这么大的雪。I haven't seen such a heavy snowfall in past years.
【每日电讯报】 Měirì Diànxùnbào 〈名〉*Daily Telegraph* [a British newspaper started in 1855]
【每日镜报】 Měirì Jìngbào 〈名〉*Daily Mirror* [a British newspaper started in 1903]
【每日快报】 Měirì Kuàibào 〈名〉*Daily Express* [a popular British newspaper first published in 1900]
【每日贴水】 měirì tiēshuǐ 〈名〉daily agio/premium
【每日新闻】 Měirì Xīnwén 〈名〉*Mainichi Shimbun* [one of the major newspapers in Japan]
【每日邮报】 Měirì Yóubào 〈名〉*Daily Mail* [a British newspaper first published in 1896]
【每时每刻】 měishí-měikè 〈熟〉all the time；at all times：我～都想着远方的亲人。At all times I think of my dear ones far away.
【每下愈况】 měixiàyùkuàng ＝ 每况愈下 měikuàngyùxià
【每小时千瓦】 měixiǎoshí qiānwǎ 〈名〉kilowatts per hour (kwh)

美[1] měi ❶〈形〉beautiful；pretty：～如画 be as pretty as a picture ‖ 这个小姑娘长得真～。The little girl is very pretty. ⇨～丽；秀～ ❷〈动〉beautify；prettify：⇨～发；～化；～容 ❸〈形〉very satisfactory；good：日子过得挺～ live/lead a happy life ⇨～德；～酒；～名 ❹〈名〉beautiful/good things：审/欣赏～ appreciate the beauty (of sth) ‖ 病态～ morbid beauty ‖ 动态/静态～ active/static beauty ‖ 健康～ healthy beauty ‖ 女性～ feminine/womanly beauty ‖ 曲线～ curvaceous beauty ‖ 人工～ artificial beauty ‖ 人体～ physical beauty ‖ 体格～ physical beauty ‖ 形式～ beauty in form ‖ 形态～ formal beauty ‖ 自然～ natural beauty；beauty of nature ⇨成人之～；两全其～ ❺〈动〉〈方〉be pleased with oneself：他爸爸夸了他几句，他就～得不知怎么好了。Just a few remarks of praise from his father pleased him so much that he forgot himself.

美[2] Měi 〈名〉❶〈简称〉America[the continent] ⇨北美 ❷〈简称〉United States of America；America；US：中～关系 Sino-US relations ⇨美利坚合众国
【美不美，家乡水】 měi bù měi, jiāxiāng shuǐ 〈熟〉water from one's native land tastes the sweetest—everything from one's hometown is best
【美不胜收】 měibùshèngshōu 〈熟〉so many beautiful things that one simply can't take them all in；more beauty than one can take in；too much beauty to absorb：这里风景如画，～。There is more picturesque scenery here than meets the eye.
【美不胜言】 měibùshèngyán 〈熟〉(of landscape) be too beautiful for words；be beautiful beyond all description
【美餐】 měicān ❶〈名〉tasty food；table delicacies：一顿～ a big meal ❷〈动〉eat and drink to one's fill；have an excellent dinner：～一顿 have a big/square/wonderful meal；have an admirable/excellent dinner
【美差】 měichāi 〈名〉❶ cushy number；cushy/fat job：她弄到了一份～。She's got herself a cushy little number. ❷ enviable/pleasant task：去北京开会可是趟～！What an enviable task you've got going to Beijing for the conference!
【美钞】 měichāo 〈名〉US banknote；greenback
【美称】 měichēng 〈名〉good name；laudatory title：陕西享有天然历史博物馆的～。Shaanxi has enjoyed the reputation of being a "Natural Historical Museum".
【美丑】 měi-chǒu 〈名〉beauty and ugliness
【美传】 měichuán 〈名〉appreciative story about a person or an event：他舍身救人的事迹已成为当地的～。His story of saving a life at the risk of his own was told with approval in the locality.
【美德】 měidé 〈名〉virtue；moral excellence：培养～ cultivate the virtue (of) ‖ 养成～ accomplish the virtue (of) ‖ 赞誉～ extol the virtue (of) ‖ 传统～ traditional virtue ‖ 谦虚是一种～。Modesty is a virtue.
【美吨】 měidūn 〈名〉short ton [equal to 2000 pounds, or 907.18 kilos]
【美发】 měifà ❶〈动〉give beauty treatment to hair ❷〈名〉beautiful/nice hair：长着一头～ have got a head of beautiful/nice hair
〖～师〗 měifàshī 〈名〉hairdresser；hair-stylist
〖～厅〗 měifàtīng 〈名〉barber's；hairdresser's；beauty shop

【美孚石油公司】 Měifú Shíyóu Gōngsī 〈名〉 Standard Oil Company

【美感】 měigǎn 〈名〉 aesthetic feeling; aesthetic perception; sense of beauty: 给人以～ give sb aesthetic perception ‖ 没有～ have a poor sense of beauty

【美工】 měigōng 〈名〉[电影] ❶ art designing: ～人员 art designing personnel ❷ art designer; art director

【美观】 měiguān 〈形〉 artistic; beautiful (to look at); pleasing to the eye: 力求～ strive to be artistic ‖ ～大方 beautiful and dignified; artistic and unaffected; elegant and in good taste ‖ 布置得很～ be artistically decorated ‖ 字迹工整～ write with neat and good handwriting

【美国】 Měiguó 〈名〉 United States of America (USA): ～梦 American dream ‖ ～政府 American government; US government

〖～白腊树〗 Měiguó báilàshù 〈名〉 American ash; white ash

〖～百科全书〗 Měiguó Bǎikē Quánshū 〈名〉 *Encyclopaedia Americana*

〖～参议院〗 Měiguó Cānyìyuàn 〈名〉 US Senate

〖～电话电报公司〗 Měiguó Diànhuà Diànbào Gōngsī 〈名〉 American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T)

〖～独立宣言〗 Měiguó Dúlì Xuānyán 〈名〉 Declaration of Independence (July 4,1776)

〖～独立战争〗 Měiguó Dúlì Zhànzhēng 〈名〉 American War of Independence (1775-1783)

〖～毒漆树〗 měiguó dúqīshù 〈名〉 poison sumac

〖～公开赛〗 Měiguó gōngkāisài 〈名〉 US Open

〖～广播公司〗 Měiguó Guǎngbō Gōngsī 〈名〉 American Broadcasting Company Inc (ABC)

〖～国际交流署〗 Měiguó Guójì Jiāoliúshǔ 〈名〉 US International Communication Agency

〖～国家标准协会〗 Měiguó Guójiā Biāozhǔn Xiéhuì 〈名〉 American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

〖～国家航空航天局〗 Měiguó Guójiā Hángkōng Hángtiānjú 〈名〉 US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

〖～国务院〗 Měiguó Guówùyuàn 〈名〉 US State Department; US Department of State

〖～航空公司〗 Měiguó Hángkōng Gōngsī 〈名〉 American Airlines

〖～核学会〗 Měiguó Héxuéhuì 〈名〉 American Nuclear Society (ANS)

〖～黑人〗 Měiguó Hēirén 〈名〉 African-American; Black American

〖～化〗 Měiguóhuà 〈动〉 Americanize

〖～军团〗 Měiguó Jūntuán 〈名〉 American Legion [national veterans organization chartered in 1919]

〖～会计学会〗 Měiguó Kuàijì Xuéhuì 〈名〉 American Accouting Association (AAA)

〖～劳工联合会〗 Měiguó Láogōng Liánhéhuì 〈名〉 American Federation of Labour (AFL, established in 1886), now called American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)

〖～佬〗 Měiguólǎo 〈名〉〈口〉〈贬〉 Yankee; Yank; Joe-six pack [a term used by former USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) reporters to describe Americans]

〖～联邦储备委员会〗 Měiguó Liánbāng Chǔbèi Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 US Federal Reserve Board

〖～联邦调查局〗 Měiguó Liánbāng Diàocházú 〈名〉 Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI): ～特工 Feebie [a member of the US Federal Bureau of Investigation]

〖～联合通讯社〗 Měiguó Liánhé Tōngxùnshè 〈名〉 Associated Press (AP)

〖～南北战争〗 Měiguó Nán-Běi Zhànzhēng 〈名〉 American Civil War (between the Northern Union and the Confederate South, 1861-1865)

〖～全国商会〗 Měiguó Quánguó Shānghuì 〈名〉 United States Chamber of Commerce

〖～人〗 Měiguórén 〈名〉 American

〖～石竹〗 Měiguó shízhú 〈名〉 sweet william; bunch pink

〖～新闻署〗 Měiguó Xīnwénshǔ 〈名〉 US Information Agency (USIA)

〖～新闻与世界报道〗 Měiguó Xīnwén Yǔ Shìjiè Bàodào 〈名〉 *US News & World Report* [a news weekly first published in 1933]

〖～学〗 Měiguóxué 〈名〉 American studies

〖～英语〗 Měiguó Yīngyǔ 〈名〉 American English

〖～邮政总局〗 Měiguó Yóuzhèng Zǒngjú 〈名〉 United States Postal Service

〖～运通公司〗 Měiguó Yùntōng Gōngsī 〈名〉 American Express Company

〖～运通信用卡〗 Měiguó Yùntōng Xìnyòngkǎ 〈名〉 American Express (credit) card

〖～在线〗 Měiguó Zàixiàn 〈名〉 America Online (AOL) [largest company in the online world, founded in 1985, and acquiring Time-Warner in Jan 2000]

〖～正教会〗 Měiguó Zhèngjiàohuì 〈名〉 American Orthodox Church

〖～之音〗 Měiguó Zhī Yīn 〈名〉 Voice of America (VOA): 收听～ listen (in) to VOA; tune the radio in to VOA

〖～志愿航空队〗 Měiguó Zhìyuàn Hángkōngduì 〈名〉 American Volunteer Group, nicknamed the Flying Tigers (飞虎队) [US air force volunteers under the command of Claire Lee Chennault during China's War of Resistance Against Japan]

〖～仲裁协会〗 Měiguó Zhòngcái Xiéhuì 〈名〉 American Arbitration Association

〖～众议院〗 Měiguó Zhòngyìyuàn 〈名〉 US House of Representatives

【美好】 měihǎo 〈形〉 (of life, future, wish, etc) fine; glorious; good; happy: 生活～ lead a happy life ‖ ～的回忆 happy memories ‖ ～的前程 bright/glorious future ‖ ～的人生 life of happiness ‖ ～的日子 happy days ‖ ～的远景 magnificent prospect ‖ 致以～的祝愿 with best wishes ‖ 多么～的天气! What a fine day!

【美化】 měihuà 〈动〉 beautify; embellish; prettify; make beautiful: ～环境/市容/校园 beautify the environment/city/campus ‖ ～丑恶的历史 embellish one's hideous history ‖ ～自己 prettify/glorify oneself ‖ 教育能够～生活。Education can enrich/beautify your life.

【美籍华人】 Měijí Huárén 〈名〉 Chinese American; American of Chinese extraction/ancestry; American citizen of Chinese origin/descent: ～作家 American writer of Chinese descent

【美金】 měijīn ＝ 美元 měiyuán

【美景】 měijǐng 〈名〉 beautiful scenery/landscape; beautiful sight; beauty spot: 桂林～ enchanting scenery of Guilin ‖ 他陶醉于草原的～。He drank in the beauty of the grassland. / He was enchanted by the beauty of the grassland. ⇨良辰～

【美酒】 měijiǔ 〈名〉 good wine: ～珍馔 good wine and savory/choice dishes

〖～佳肴〗 měijiǔ-jiāyáo 〈熟〉 good wine and delicious food

【美拉尼西亚】 Měilānníxīyà 〈名〉 Melanesia [island group in the south-western Pacific]

〖～人〗 Měilānníxīyàrén 〈名〉 Melanesian

〖～语〗 Měilānníxīyàyǔ 〈名〉 the Melanesian language

【美利坚合众国】 Měilìjiān Hézhòngguó 〈名〉 United States of America (USA)

【美利奴羊】 měilìnúyáng 〈名〉 merino (sheep)

【美丽】 měilì 〈形〉 beautiful; pretty: ～动人 beautiful and charming ‖ ～的花朵 beautiful flower ‖ ～的诗篇 poem of great beauty ‖ ～富饶的海岛 beautiful and richly-endowed island ‖ ～如画的风景 picturesque scenery ‖ 她是个多么～的女孩啊,人品又那么好。What a handsome girl she is, with such a fine character.

【美联储】 Měiliánchǔ 〈名〉〈简称〉 FRB Federal Reserve Board (of Governors)⇨美国联邦储备委员会

【美联社】 Měiliánshè 〈名〉〈简称〉 AP (Associated Press) ⇨美国联合通讯社

【美轮美奂】 měilún-měihuàn 〈熟〉 (of a new building) gorgeous; tall and splendid; magnificent

【美满】 měimǎn 〈形〉 happy; perfectly satisfactory: 婚姻～ enjoy conjugal happiness ‖ 家庭～ have a happy family ‖ 结局～ end in perfect satisfaction ‖ 生活～ lead a happy life ‖ ～的家庭 good and perfect family ‖ ～的结局 happy ending ‖ ～的生活 happy life ‖ ～的婚姻/姻缘 happy marriage

*【美貌】 měimào ❶〈名〉 good looks: 她天生～。She was a born beauty. ‖ ～只是一层皮。Beauty is only/but skin deep. ‖ ～悦目,智慧摄魂。Beauty strikes the eye, and wisdom wins the soul. ‖ 她的～迷住了他。Her beauty captured/charmed/attracted/magnetized him. ❷〈形〉 pretty; beautiful: 年轻～的女演员 beautiful young actress

【美眉】 měiméi 〈名〉 beautiful girl; beauty

【美美】 měiměi 〈形〉 great; to one's heart's content; as much as one likes: ～地吃一顿 have a good/square meal ‖ ～地睡一觉 have a good/sound sleep
【美梦】 měimèng 〈名〉 fond/beautiful dream: 他～成真了。His fond dream came true. ‖ 她的～破灭了。Her fond dream was shattered.
【美妙】 měimiào 〈形〉 beautiful; splendid; wonderful: ～的歌喉 sweet/lovely voice ‖ ～的青春 wonderful days of one's youth ‖ ～的诗句 beautiful verse ‖ ～的舞姿 good dancing posture ‖ ～的旋律 beautiful/exquisite melody ‖ ～的音乐 splendid music ‖ 歌声～。The song is elegant and beautiful. ‖ 情况并不～。Things are not so good. ‖ 前景～。The prospects are bright.
【美名】 měimíng 〈名〉 fame; good name/reputation; high prestige: 博得～ win a good reputation ‖ 留下～ leave a good name ‖ 享有勇士的～ bear the repute of being a brave soldier ‖ ～远扬。Good name spreads far and wide.
〖～难得而易失〗 měimíng nándé ér yìshī 〈熟〉 a good name is sooner lost than won
〖～胜于财富〗 měimíng shèngyú cáifù 〈熟〉 a good name is better than riches
【美男子】 měinánzǐ 〈名〉 handsome man; very good-looking man; Adonis; Apollo
【美女】 měinǚ 〈名〉 beautiful woman; beauty; Aphrodite: 绝代的～ woman of peerless/unparalleled beauty ‖ 姿色惊人的～ dazzling/striking beauty ‖ 她出落成了一个～。She is blossoming (out) into a beautiful lady.
〖～蛇〗 měinǚshé 〈名〉 beautiful villain
〖～簪花〗 měinǚ-zānhuā 〈熟〉 (of calligraphy) graceful strokes of calligraphic works; (of the style of writing) graceful in penmanship
【美其名曰】 měiqímíngyuē 〈熟〉 call it by the fine-sounding name of; describe it euphemistically as; be wrapped in nice-sounding phrase: 一座普普通通的大平房却～"乡间别墅" a commonplace bungalow glorified as a "country house/villa" ‖ 他把那本词汇手册～字典。He glorifies the phrase book with the name of a dictionary.
【美气】 měiqì 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶ comfortable; easy: 他们的日子过得多～。What a comfortable life they are leading! ❷ well; in good nick: 我这两天身体不～。I've been in bad/poor nick these past few days. / I've been feeling rather off these past few days.
【美缺】 měiquē 〈名〉 ideal position or assignment; fat job/office/vacancy; well-paid post; lucrative appointment; political plum
【美人】 měirén 〈名〉 beautiful woman; beauty: 出落成～ blossom into a beauty ‖ 白肤金发的～ beautiful blonde ‖ 芳龄 18 的～ budding beauty of 18 ‖ 公认的大～ acknowledged great beauty ‖ 纽约～ the belle of New York ‖ 睡～ Sleeping Beauty
〖～斑〗 měirénbān 〈名〉 beauty spot; beauty mark
〖～迟暮〗 měirén-chímù 〈熟〉 a beautiful woman in her senior age—regret over the passing of sb's adolescence
〖～计〗 měirénjì 〈名〉 beauty trap; honey trap; sex trap: 设下～ set sb a beauty trap ‖ 施～ employ a sex trap (for sb) ‖ 中～ fall in a honey trap; be caught in a honey trap
〖～蕉〗 měirénjiāo 〈名〉 [植物] canna; Indian shot
〖～鱼〗 měirényú 〈名〉 mermaid
〖～照〗 měirénzhào 〈名〉 pinup
〖～痣〗 měirénzhì ＝ 美人斑 měirénbān
【美容】 měiróng 〈动〉 cosmeticize; improve one's looks: 做～ go to the beauty parlour ‖ 预约下周去～ make an appointment for a facial next week ‖ ～润肤膏 facial pack ‖ ～用具 beauty tools
〖～师〗 měiróngshī 〈名〉 beautician; beauty doctor
〖～手术〗 měiróng shǒushù 〈名〉 cosmetic surgery
〖～术〗 měiróngshù 〈名〉 cosmetology; beauty treatment
〖～厅〗 měiróngtīng 〈名〉 beauty parlour/salon/shop
〖～院〗 měiróngyuàn 〈名〉 beauty parlour/salon/shop
〖～中心〗 měiróng zhōngxīn 〈名〉 beauty centre
〖～专家〗 měiróng zhuānjiā 〈名〉 cosmetologist
【美如冠玉】 měirúguānyù 〈熟〉 (of a man) be as beautiful as the jade ornament of a hat—be handsome
【美若天仙】 měiruòtiānxiān 〈熟〉 (of a woman) be as pretty as a fairy; be beautiful like a fairy
【美色】 měisè 〈名〉 attractive woman; beauty
【美声唱法】 měishēng chàngfǎ 〈名〉 [音乐] bel canto [western style of singing]: ～歌唱家 bel canto singer
【美食】 měishí 〈名〉 choice food; table delicacies: 品尝中国～ sample the delights of Chinese food ‖ ～锦衣 eat the finest food and wear the finest clothes ‖ ～之都 gastronomic capital
〖～城〗 měishíchéng 〈名〉 food palace [a large fancy restaurant]
〖～家〗 měishíjiā 〈名〉 epicure; gastronome; gourmet
〖～街〗 měishíjiē 〈名〉 food street/court
〖～节〗 měishíjié 〈名〉 food festival
〖～文化〗 měishí wénhuà 〈名〉 food culture
〖～学〗 měishíxué 〈名〉 gastronomy
【美式橄榄球】 měishì gǎnlǎnqiú ＝ 美式足球 měishì zúqiú
【美式足球】 měishì zúqiú 〈名〉 American football; football: ～运动员 American football player
【美事】 měishì 〈名〉 ❶ laudable act; worthy deed ❷ good fortune; stroke of luck
【美术】 měishù 〈名〉 ❶ fine arts; arts: 学习～ read/study fine arts ‖ 主修～ major in fine arts ‖ ～爱好者 lovers of fine arts ‖ ～工作者 art worker; artist ‖ 建筑～ architectural art ‖ 应用～ applied art ⇨工艺～ ❷ painting
〖～电影制片厂〗 měishù diànyǐng zhìpiànchǎng 〈名〉 animation film studio
〖～革〗 měishùgé 〈名〉 fancy leather
〖～馆〗 měishùguǎn 〈名〉 art gallery; art museum: ～馆长 curator
〖～家〗 měishùjiā 〈名〉 artist
〖～明信片〗 měishù míngxìnpiàn 〈名〉 picture postcard; pictorial postcard
〖～片〗 měishùpiàn 〈名〉 cartoons; puppet films
〖～品〗 měishùpǐn 〈名〉 work of art; artistic product
〖～设计〗 měishù shèjì 〈名〉 artistic design: 舞台～ stage design
〖～史〗 měishùshǐ 〈名〉 art history
〖～书法〗 měishù shūfǎ 〈名〉 artistic calligraphy
〖～陶瓷〗 měishù táocí 〈名〉 artistic ceramics; art pottery and porcelain
〖～学校〗 měishù xuéxiào 〈名〉 art school
〖～学院〗 měishù xuéyuàn 〈名〉 academy of fine arts; art college
〖～用品商店〗 měishù yòngpǐn shāngdiàn 〈名〉 art supply store
〖～装潢〗 měishù zhuānghuáng 〈名〉 art decoration
〖～字〗 měishùzì 〈名〉 artistic calligraphy; art lettering
〖～字幕〗 měishù zìmù 〈名〉 art title
〖～作品〗 měishù zuòpǐn 〈名〉 works of fine art: ～展览 art exhibition; art exhibit
【美索不达米亚】 Měisuǒbùdámǐyà 〈名〉 Mesopotamia [a region of south-west Asia between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers]
【美谈】 měitán 〈名〉 story passed on with approval; salutary tale; instructive anecdote: ⇨传为～
【美味】 měiwèi ❶〈名〉 delicious food; dainty delicacy: 品尝～ have a taste of delicious food ❷〈形〉 delicious; dainty: ～可口 delicious and tasty ‖ ～的食品 delicious/delectable/palatable/tasty food ‖ ～小吃 dainty snacks ‖ 珍馐～ delicacies; dainties
【美西战争】 Měi-Xī Zhànzhēng 〈名〉 Spanish-American War (1898)
【美学】 měixué 〈名〉 aesthetics: ～范畴 aesthetic category ‖ ～价值 aesthetic values ‖ ～教育 aesthetic education ‖ ～理论 aesthetic theory ‖ ～史 history of aesthetics ‖ ～思想 aesthetic ideology ‖ ～原理 principles of aesthetics ‖ ～作品 aesthetic works
【美言】 měiyán ❶〈动〉 put in a good word (for sb); make commending/complimentary remarks: 她常常在总经理面前为我～。She often has a few good words for me when she is with the general manager. ❷〈名〉〈书〉 fine saying
〖～不信，信言不美〗 měiyán-bùxìn, xìnyán-bùměi 〈熟〉 beautiful words are not truthful; truthful words are not nice to hear
【美艳】 měiyàn 〈形〉 beautiful and voluptuous; glamorous; gorgeous
【美意】 měiyì 〈名〉 good intention/will; kindness: 谢谢您的～。Thanks for your kindness. ‖ 你的～我心领了，但我不能接受这样贵重的礼物。I appreciate your kindness but I couldn't accept such a precious gift.
【美育】 měiyù 〈名〉 aesthetic education; art education
【美誉】 měiyù 〈名〉 good name; good/high reputation: 赢得～ gain a fine reputation ‖ 教师享有人类灵魂工程师的～。Teachers enjoy a good reputation of being engineers of the human soul.
【美元】 Měiyuán 〈名〉 American dollar; US dollar; dollar: ～区 dollar area ‖ ～外交 dollar diplomacy ‖ ～危机 dollar crisis ‖ ～总

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库 dollar pool ‖ 升值的/跌价的～ rising/falling dollar ⇨欧洲～
【美圆】 měiyuán ＝ 美元 měiyuán
【美院】 měiyuàn 〈名〉〈简称〉academy of fine arts; art college ⇨美术学院
【美展】 měizhǎn 〈名〉〈简称〉art exhibition; art exhibit: 参加～ attend an art exhibition ‖ 举办～ hold/stage an art exhibition ⇨美术作品展览
【美制】 měizhì 〈名〉American system
【美中不足】 měizhōng-bùzú 〈熟〉blemish/flaw in an otherwise perfect thing; fly in the ointment; beautiful yet not perfect: 她已受聘当秘书，～的是薪水不太高。*She's been employed as secretary—the only fly in the ointment is that the pay is not too good.*
【美洲】 Měizhōu 〈名〉America: ⇨拉丁～；南～
〖～豹〗 měizhōubào 〈名〉panther
〖～貂〗 měizhōudiāo 〈名〉American marten
〖～鳄〗 měizhōu'è 〈名〉American alligator
〖～国家组织〗 Měizhōu Guójiā Zǔzhī 〈名〉Organization of American States (OAS)
〖～虎〗 měizhōuhǔ 〈名〉❶ [动物] jaguar ❷ jaguar [a supersonic fighter jointly developed and produced by UK and France]
〖～开发银行〗 *Měizhōu Kāifā Yínháng* 〈名〉Inter-American Development Bank
〖～人〗 měizhōurén 〈名〉American
〖～狮〗 měizhōushī 〈名〉cougar; puma
〖～鸵〗 měizhōutuó 〈名〉rhea; llama
〖～野牛〗 měizhōu yěniú 〈名〉American bison
〖～银行〗 Měizhōu Yínháng 〈名〉Bank of America
〖～榆〗 měizhōuyú 〈名〉American elm
【美滋滋】 měizīzī 〈形〉very pleased with oneself: 听说考试通过了，她心里～的。She was very pleased on hearing that she had passed the examination.

浼 měi 〈动〉〈书〉❶ contaminate; soil; stain: ～污 ruin sb's reputation ❷ entrust; request: 央～ go and ask sb a favour

渼 měi 〈名〉〈书〉ripples

镁 měi 〈名〉[化学] magnesium (Mg)
【镁弹】 měidàn 〈名〉[军事] *magnesium* bomb
【镁粉】 měifěn 〈名〉[冶金] magnesium dust
【镁铬合金】 měigè héjīn 〈名〉[冶金] magnesia-chrome; magnesite-chrome
【镁光】 měiguāng 〈名〉magnesium light
〖～灯〗 měiguāngdēng 〈名〉magnesium lamp
〖～照明弹〗 měiguāng zhàomíngdàn 〈名〉magnesium flare
【镁合金】 měihéjīn 〈名〉[冶金] magnesium alloy
【镁基合金】 měijī héjīn 〈名〉[冶金] magnesium-base alloy
【镁燃烧弹】 měiránshāodàn ＝ 镁弹 měidàn
【镁砂】 měishā 〈名〉[冶金] magnesia; magnesite
【镁氧】 měiyǎng 〈名〉[矿业] *magnesia*: ～水泥 *magnesia cement*
【镁砖】 měizhuān 〈名〉[冶金] magnesia brick

mèi

妹 mèi 〈名〉❶ younger sister: 大～ oldest of the younger sisters ‖ 二～ second oldest of the younger sisters; next oldest of the younger sisters ‖ 小～ baby sister; youngest sister ‖ 兄～ *brother and sister* ⇨～夫；表～ ❷ *address to a woman who is* younger than the speaker and of the same generation: ⇨师～ ❸ 〈方〉address to a young woman or girl: 农家～ girl from peasant family; country girl ‖ 外来～ young female migrant; non-local girl ⇨打工～
【妹夫】 mèifu 〈名〉younger sister's husband; brother-in-law
【妹妹】 mèimei 〈名〉❶ younger sister (who has the same parents as the speaker) ❷ younger sister (who is of the same family and of the same generation): 叔伯～ first or second cousin on the paternal side; cousin ‖ 远房～ distant/remote sister or cousin
【妹婿】 mèixù 〈名〉〈书〉younger sister's husband; brother-in-law
【妹丈】 mèizhàng ＝ 妹夫 mèifu
【妹子】 mèizi 〈名〉〈方〉❶ (younger) sister ❷ young girl: 川～ girl from Sichuan Province

昧 mèi ❶ 〈形〉〈书〉dim; dark; obscure: 幽～ dim and gloomy ❷ 〈形〉ignorant (of); have hazy notions about: ⇨暧～；素～平生；愚～ ❸ 〈动〉*conceal; hide; go against*: ⇨～良心；拾金不～ ❹ 〈动〉〈书〉take the liberty of; offend: ⇨～死；冒～
【昧良心】 mèi liángxīn 〈动〉ignore/outrage one's conscience; go against one's conscience: 不～说话 not speak anything against one's conscience ‖ 不～赚黑钱 not make ill-gotten money against one's conscience ‖ 不～做事 not do evil against one's conscience
【昧死】 mèisǐ 〈动〉〈书〉risk one's life; deserve death for daring to speak to Your Majesty this way [an expression used by officials when submitting a memorial to emperor]
【昧心】 mèixīn 〈动〉ignore one's conscience; go against one's conscience: 不说～话 not *say anything against* one's conscience ‖ 挣～钱 earn money by dishonest means
【昧于】 mèiyú 〈动〉be ignorant of; fail to understand: ～情理 be void of reason ‖ ～世道常情 be too ignorant of the ways of the world ‖ ～事理 lack common sense ‖ ～事实 be ignorant of the facts; be unaware of the truth

袂 mèi 〈名〉〈书〉sleeve: ⇨分～；联～

谜 mèi
⇨mí
【谜儿】 mèir 〈名〉〈口〉riddle: 猜～ answer/guess a riddle ‖ 破～ dissolve/read/resolve/solve a riddle

痗 mèi 〈动〉〈书〉break down from anxiety

寐 mèi 〈动〉〈书〉sleep: 喜而不～ too happy and excited to fall asleep ⇨假～；梦～以求

媚 mèi ❶ 〈动〉〈书〉like; love ❷ 〈动〉curry favour with; fawn (on sb); flatter; please; toady: ⇨～外；谄～ ❸ 〈形〉ingratiating; obsequious; sycophantic: ⇨～态；奴颜～骨 ❹ 〈名〉obsequiousness; sycophancy: ⇨献～ ❺ 〈形〉charming; enchanting; fascinating; lovely: ～人的西湖美景 the enchanting scenery of the West Lake ⇨娇～；明～
【媚敌】 mèidí 〈动〉curry favour with the enemy; toady to the enemy
【媚骨】 mèigǔ 〈名〉mentality of a sycophant; obsequiousness: 没有丝毫的奴颜与～ be free from all sycophancy or obsequiousness
【媚惑】 mèihuò 〈动〉seduce; bewitch
【媚上骄下】 mèishàng-jiāoxià 〈熟〉obsequious to one's superiors and arrogant to one's inferiors
【媚上欺下】 mèishàng-qīxià 〈熟〉fawn upon one's superiors and bully one's inferiors
【媚世】 mèishì 〈动〉try to please the public; play to the gallery; cater to the vulgar tastes of society: ～之作 works that play to the gallery; works catering to the reader's poor taste
【媚俗】 mèisú ＝ 媚世 mèishì
【媚态】 mèitài 〈名〉❶ obsequiousness; fawning expression ❷ feminine charms: ～娇容 seductive in appearance and attractive in manner; coquettish
【媚外】 mèiwài 〈动〉fawn on foreign powers; toady to foreign powers: 推行～政策 apply a policy of *toadying* to *foreigners*
【媚眼】 mèiyǎn 〈名〉charming/bewitching eyes; seductive eyes: 抛～ (of a man or woman) give the glad eye; make (sheep's) eyes (at sb); cast amorous eyes (at sb)
【媚悦】 mèiyuè 〈动〉curry favour with; fawn (on); flatter; court: ～流俗 cater to the prevalent custom/fashion ‖ ～少数人的庸俗趣味 cater to the vulgar tastes of a few people

魅 mèi ❶ 〈名〉〈书〉demon; evil spirit: ⇨魑～；鬼～ ❷ 〈动〉entice; attract: ⇨～惑；～力；～人
【魅惑】 mèihuò 〈动〉bewitch; captivate: ～力 attractiveness; charm

【魅力】 mèilì 〈名〉 charm; enchantment; fascination; glamour: 具有现代～ have a modern allure ‖ 显示出巨大的艺术～ display great artistic charm ‖ 有～ have/possess a special charm ‖ 增添～ add/lend charm (to sb/sth) ‖ ～攻势 charm offensive ‖ 大自然的～ charms of nature ‖ 经久不衰的～ unfailing charm ‖ 富有～ full of charm ‖ 富有～的影星 glamorous film star ‖ 音乐的～ magic of music ‖ 足球的～ charm of football ‖ 有～的个性 magnetic personality ‖ 有巨大～的男子 man of great charm ‖ 每当有求于人时,她就会施展起自己的～来。She turns on her charm *whenever she wants anything.*

【魅人】 mèirén 〈形〉 enchanting; fascinating: 这里的景色～。The scenery here is enchanting.

mēn

闷 mēn ❶〈形〉close; stuffy: 今天又～又热。It is very hot and oppressive today. ‖ 这里太～了,把窗子打开吧! It's very close/stuffy in here; open the window. ❷〈动〉cover tightly: 把茶～三分钟后再喝。Let the tea draw/brew for three minutes before drinking it. ‖ 饭～在锅里。The meal is covered/kept in the pot. ❸〈动〉shut oneself or sb indoors: 别整天～在家里看电视。Don't confine yourself indoors watching TV all day. ‖ 他被父亲在家里～了一整天。He was cooped up indoors by his father all day. ❹〈动〉keep/remain silent; say nothing: 把烦恼～在心里 bottle one's worries up ‖ ～～不乐地想问题 brood about/over one's problems ❺〈形〉〈方〉(of a sound) muffled: 他父亲说话～声～气的。His father spoke in a muffled voice.
⇨mèn

【闷沉沉】 mēnchénchén 〈形〉❶ close; oppressive; stuffy: ～的房间 stuffy room ❷ muffled: 我们听见远处有～的雷声。We heard muffled thunder *in the distance.*
⇨mènchénchén

【闷锄】 mēnchú 〈动〉[农业] loosen the top soil and do weeding to let the seeds germinate

【闷气】 mēnqì 〈形〉close; stuffy: 又～又潮湿的地方 close and wet place
⇨mènqì

【闷热】 mēnrè 〈形〉hot and suffocating; muggy; sultry; sweltering: ～的房间 sweltering room ‖ ～的天气 sultry weather ‖ 空气又～又潮湿,怕是一会儿要有暴风雨了。The air is muggy, threatening a storm later.

【闷声不响】 mēnshēng-bùxiǎng 〈熟〉remain silent: 他～地听着老师讲话。He listened to the teacher in silence.

【闷声闷气】 mēnshēng-mēnqì 〈熟〉muffled; throaty: 他感冒了,说话有些～的。He spoke in a muffled voice because of a cold.

【闷头儿】 mēntóur 〈动〉*keep/get one's head down; work hard* quietly/silently: ～备考 get one's head down and work for one's exam ‖ ～干活儿 plod away at a task silently ‖ ～想问题 brood over a problem ‖ ～写作 immerse oneself in writing

mén

门 mén ❶〈名〉(of a house, building, etc) door; entrance; gate: 一扇～ a door leaf ‖ 四～轿车 four-door saloon car ‖ 叫～ call at the door to be let in ‖ 关～ close/shut the door ‖ 开～ open the door ‖ 砰地一声把～关上 slam/bang the door ‖ 敲～ knock on/at the door ‖ 锁～ lock a door ‖ 把～踢开 kick the door open ‖ 走南～ use the south entrance ‖ 侧/后/前～ side/back/front door ‖ 电动～ electric gate ‖ 旋转/推拉～ revolving/sliding door ‖ 栅栏～ gate of railings ‖ 你去开一下～好吗? Will you answer the door? ‖ 请随手关～。Close the door behind you. ‖ 76 次航班在十号～登机。Flight 76 is boarding at Gate 10. ‖ 谁把～开着? Who leaves the door open? ‖ 我们送货上～。We deliver your order to your door. ‖ 这～打不开/关不上。The door won't open/close. ⇨防盗～;太平～ ❷〈名〉switch; valve: ⇨电～;气～;水～;油～ ❸〈名〉door-like things: 冰箱～ fridge door ‖ 柜～ cupboard door ‖ 炉～ stove door ⇨球～ ❹〈名〉hole/opening in human body: 产～ woman's vaginal orifice ‖ 水～ woman's urethra orifice ⇨贲～;肛～;幽～ ❺〈名〉family: 赵～李氏 Mrs Zhao, née Li ⇨～风;寒～;满～抄斩 ❻〈名〉school (of thought); (religious) sect: 佛～弟子 Buddhist disciple/follower ⇨会道～;教～ ❼〈名〉referring to a teacher's or master's entrance hall: 同～弟子 disciples/pupils of the same master ⇨～生;～徒 ❽〈名〉category; class: ⇨分～别类;五花八～ ❾〈名〉[生物] phylum (of animals or plants): 脊椎动物～ Vertebrata ‖ 软体动物～ mollusc phylum ❿〈量〉a) [for subjects of study or branches of science]: 两～技术 two skills ‖ 一～必修课 a compulsory course ‖ 一～外语 a foreign language ‖ 一～学问 a subject of study ‖ 一～知识 a field of knowledge b) [for a marriage or for relatives]: 一～亲事 a marriage ‖ 一～亲戚 a set of relatives c) [for artillery]: 一～大炮 a cannon d) [for telephone]: 万～程控电话交换机 ten thousand-line programme-controlled telephone switchboard ⓫〈名〉knack; way to do sth: 经过一段时间的训练,我对计算机总算摸着点儿～了。After a period of training, I finally got an inkling of how computers work. ‖ 我对中国象棋不摸～。I have no knowledge of Chinese chess.

【门巴】 ménbā 〈名〉doctor [in Tibetan language]

【门巴族】 Ménbāzú 〈名〉Moinba (Monba) ethnic group; the Moinbas (Monbas) [inhabiting the Tibet Autonomous Region]

【门把】 ménbà 〈名〉door knob/handle

【门板】 ménbǎn 〈名〉❶ door plank ❷ shutters: 这家店铺已上了～。The shop has put up the shutters.

【门鼻儿】 ménbír 〈名〉bolt staple

【门匾】 ménbiǎn 〈名〉board with inscriptions of praise [fixed to the lintel of a door]

【门钹】 ménbó 〈名〉door clapper/knocker; gate cymbal [nailed onto old-fashioned gates, with a ring-shaped knocker attached to it]

【门插关儿】 ménchāguanr 〈名〉door bolt

【门齿】 ménchǐ 〈名〉front tooth; incisor: 人的上下颌各有四颗～。In humans there are four incisors in each jaw.

【门刺】 méncì 〈名〉〈书〉calling card; visiting card

【门当户对】 méndāng-hùduì 〈熟〉(of marriage) be well-matched in socioeconomic position; a marriage between the families that are of equal social standing; family of similar backgrounds

【门挡】 méndǎng 〈名〉doorstop; doorstopper

【门道】 méndào 〈名〉doorway; gateway

【门道】 méndao 〈名〉knack; way to do sth: 看出～ see/find the (right) way to do sth ‖ 脱贫的～很多。There are all sorts of possibilities for shaking off poverty. ‖ 外行看热闹,内行看～。While laymen watch fun, professionals observe to understand the workings. / A layman just watches but a professional understands. ‖ 在挣钱方面,王先生可有～了。Mr Wang has always had the means of making money.

【门灯】 méndēng 〈名〉door light

【门底插销】 méndǐ chāxiāo 〈名〉bottom bolt

【门底弹簧】 méndǐ tánhuáng 〈名〉vertical spring-pivot hinge

【门第】 méndì 〈名〉family status/standing: 讲究～ stress family status ‖ 出身于书香～ be from a cultured/literary/scholarly family; be from an intellectual family

【门吊】 méndiào 〈名〉[机械] gantry crane

【门吊儿】 méndiàor 〈名〉hasp and staple

【门丁】 méndīng 〈名〉〈旧〉doorman; gatekeeper; janitor

【门钉】 méndīng 〈名〉doornail

【门顶弹弓】 méndǐng dàngōng 〈名〉door closer; door-closer spring

【门洞儿】 méndòngr 〈名〉❶ doorway; gateway ❷ door; gate: 东起第三～ third gate from the east ‖ 他住的地方离我们有五个～。He lives five doors away/down from us. ❸ [建筑] door opening

【门斗】 méndǒu 〈名〉storm porch

【门对】 ménduì 〈名〉*gatepost couplet; couplet pasted on either* side of doorframe

【门墩】 méndūn 〈名〉gate pier; door-post foundation: 一对～ a pair of gate piers

【门额】 mén'é 〈名〉top part of a lintel

【门阀】 ménfá 〈名〉old family of hereditary power and influence; influential family

【门房】 ménfáng 〈名〉❶ gatehouse; porter's/janitor's lodge ❷ porter; gatekeeper; doorman; janitor

【门扉】 ménfēi 〈名〉door leaf: 半掩着～ leave the door half-closed ‖ 〈喻〉打开心灵的～ bare/open one's heart (to sb); take *sb to one's bosom*

【门风】 ménfēng 〈名〉ethics and moral standards that a family/clan has kept for generations; moral standing of a family; family principles: 败坏～ corrupt/discredit one's family moral standing

【门缝】 ménfèng 〈名〉crack between a door and its frame or two door leaves: 昨天他在～里夹伤了手指。He jammed his fingers in the door yesterday.

〖～里看人〗 ménfèng li kànrén 〈熟〉peer at a person through the crack of a door—have a low opinion of sb

【门岗】 méngǎng 〈名〉gate sentry

【门钩】 méngōu 〈名〉door catches: 横式～ horizontal door catch ‖ 立式～ vertical door catch

【门馆】 ménguǎn 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ family/private school ❷ family tutor ❸ guestroom

【门轨】 ménguǐ 〈名〉door track

【门过梁】 ménguòliáng 〈名〉door lintel

【门户】 ménhù 〈名〉❶ door: ～半开/洞开。The door is partly/wide open. ‖ ～紧闭。The doors are all closely shut. ‖ ～虚掩。The door is off the latch. ❷〈喻〉gateway; important passageway: 欧洲的～ gateway to Europe ❸ family: 她的两个兄弟已经分居并自立～。Her two brothers have set up their own homes. ❹ faction; sect: ⇨～之见 ❺ family status: ～相当的两家 two families well-matched in social status

〖～开放政策〗 ménhù kāifàng zhèngcè 〈名〉Open Door Policy [US policy towards China, 1898]

〖～网站〗 ménhù wǎngzhàn 〈名〉[计算机] portal

〖～之见〗 ménhùzhījiàn 〈熟〉factional views; sectarian bias; sectarianism

【门环】 ménhuán 〈名〉doorknocker; knocker: 一对/副～ a pair of knockers

〖～子〗 ménhuánzi ＝ 门环 ménhuán

【门将】 ménjiàng 〈名〉[体育] goalkeeper in ballgames

【门阶】 ménjiē 〈名〉doorstep: ～石 doorstone

【门捷列夫周期表】 Ménjiélièfū zhōuqībiǎo 〈名〉Mendeleev's periodic table of the elements [Mendeleev (Dmitri, Ivanovich, 1834-1907), a Russian chemist]

【门捷列夫周期系】 Ménjiélièfū zhōuqīxì 〈名〉Mendeleev's periodic system

【门禁】 ménjìn 〈名〉entrance control/guard: ～系统 door control system ‖ 此处～森严。The gate here is heavily/strictly guarded.

【门警】 ménjǐng 〈名〉police guard at an entrance

【门径】 ménjìng 〈名〉access; key; way: 反复练习是通往成功的～。Repeated practice is the way to success.

【门静脉】 ménjìngmài 〈名〉[生理] portal vein

【门镜】 ménjìng 〈名〉peephole; spyhole

【门臼】 ménjiù 〈名〉〈方〉gate/door pier

【门坎】 ménkǎn ＝ 门槛 ménkǎn

【门槛】 ménkǎn 〈名〉❶ doorsill; threshold ❷〈方〉knack; way to do sth: ～精 play one's card well ‖ 他不懂～。He doesn't know the tricks.

【门可罗雀】 ménkěluóquè 〈熟〉one can spread a net on the doorstep and catch sparrows—❶ visitors are few and far between ❷ (of a store) have few customers

【门客】 ménkè 〈名〉(in ancient China) hanger-on of an aristocrat; parasitic guest

【门口】 ménkǒu 〈名〉doorway; entrance; gate: 送客人到～ see/walk a guest to the door; usher a visitor to the door ‖ 在公园～ at the entrance to the park ‖ 别站在那儿挡着～。Don't stand there blocking the gateway.

【门框】 ménkuàng 〈名〉doorframe; doorcase

【门拉手】 ménlāshǒu 〈名〉door pull/handle

【门廊】 ménláng 〈名〉porch; portico

【门类】 ménlèi 〈名〉category; class; kind: ～齐全的工业体系 a complete range of industrial system

【门里出身】 ménli-chūshēn 〈熟〉born into/of a family with a certain traditional skill; come from a family of a special line

【门帘】 ménlián 〈名〉❶ door curtain; portière: 布～ cloth door curtain ‖ 棉～ quilted door curtain ❷ (of a tent) fly

〖～子〗 ménliánzi ＝ 门帘 ménlián

【门联】 ménlián 〈名〉couplets pasted on doors or doorposts [usually at the lunar new year]; gatepost couplets; doorway couplet scrolls

【门脸儿】 ménliǎnr 〈名〉〈方〉❶ vicinity of a city gate: 西安南城门～有一个广场。There is a square outside the Southern Gate of Xi'an. ❷ facade of a shop; shop front: 两间～的铺子 shop with a two-bay front ❸ shop: 开个～ run a shop ❹ face of a person: 他今天～刮得干干净净。He is clean-shaven today.

【门链】 ménliàn 〈名〉door chain

【门铃】 ménlíng 〈名〉doorbell: 按～ ring the doorbell; give a ring at the door ‖ ～响了。There was a ring at the door.

〖～电话〗 ménlíng diànhuà 〈名〉doorphone

〖～电视电话〗 ménlíng diànshì diànhuà 〈名〉TV doorphone

【门楼】 ménlóu 〈名〉[建筑] arch over a gateway; gatehouse; gate-tower

【门路】 ménlu 〈名〉❶ knack; know-how; way: 摸到～ know the ropes ‖ 发现～ find the way to do sth ‖ 广开就业～ create job opportunities on an extensive scale ‖ 广开生产～ tap new sources of production ❷ pull; social connections: 找～ solicit social connections; solicit help from potential backers; try to get sth done through pull ‖ 钻～ jockey for favours; manoeuvre for advantages

【门罗主义】 Ménluózhǔyì 〈名〉Monroe Doctrine (1823); Monroeism

【门脉】 ménmài 〈名〉〈简称〉[生理] portal vein; vena portal ⇨门静脉

〖～性肝硬化〗 ménmàixìng gānyìnghuà 〈名〉[医学] portal cirrhosis; Laennec's cirrhosis

〖～循环〗 ménmài xúnhuán 〈名〉[生理] portal circulation

【门楣】 ménméi 〈名〉❶ lintel (of a door) ❷ family status: 光耀～ bring honour to one's family ‖ 辱没～ disgrace one's family; bring disgrace upon one's family

【门面】 ménmian 〈名〉❶ facade of a shop; shop front: 装修～ fit up the shop front ‖ ～大 have a large shop front; put on a very prosperous front ‖ ～小 have a small shop front ‖ 五开间～ five-bay shop front ❷ appearance; facade: 支撑～ keep up appearances; put up a facade ‖ 装～ maintain an outward show ‖ 他所做的一切只不过是粉饰～而已。All what he has done is just window dressing.

〖～房〗 ménmianfáng 〈名〉house with a street frontage

〖～话〗 ménmianhuà 〈名〉formal, courteous and insincere remarks; lip service

【门钮】 ménniǔ 〈名〉door knob/handle

【门诺宗】 Ménnuòzōng 〈名〉[基督教] Mennonite Church

【门牌】 ménpái 〈名〉❶ (house) number plate; doorplate ❷ house number; street number: 你家～几号? What's the street number of your house? ‖ 我家的～是长安路 8 号。My house number is No 8, Chang'an Road.

【门碰头】 ménpèngtóu 〈名〉doorstop; floor stop

【门碰珠】 ménpèngzhū 〈名〉[建筑] ball/bullet catch

【门票】 ménpiào 〈名〉admission/entrance ticket: 一叠～ a pad of entrance tickets ‖ 一张～ an admission ticket ‖ 今日不收～! Admission free today! ‖ ～已售完。The (admission) tickets are sold out.

〖～费〗 ménpiàofèi 〈名〉admission; entrance fee

〖～收入〗 ménpiào shōurù 〈名〉gatemoney; gate: 5,000 美元的～ a gate of $5,000 ‖ 今天的～将捐献给慈善事业。Today's gate will be given to charity.

【门前三包】 ménqián sānbāo 〈名〉system of three responsibilities in front of one's gate [be responsible for general sanitation, green covering and keeping good social order in a designated area outside the gate of one's house or institution]

【门桥】 ménqiáo 〈名〉[军事] raft of pontoons; boat raft

【门球】 ménqiú 〈名〉[体育] croquet: 打～ play croquet

〖～棒〗 ménqiúbàng 〈名〉croquet stick/mallet

〖～场〗 ménqiúchǎng 〈名〉croquet court

【门儿清】 ménrqīng 〈动〉〈方〉be clear about; fully understand; know the business; know inside out

【门人】 ménrén 〈名〉❶ disciple; follower; pupil ❷ (in ancient China) hanger-on of an aristocrat; parasitic guest

【门扇】 ménshàn 〈名〉door leaf

【门神】 ménshén 〈名〉door-god [whose pictures were often pasted on the front door of a house to guard the household against evil spirits]: 贴～ paste the picture of door-gods on the front door

【门生】 ménshēng 〈名〉❶ disciple; follower; pupil: ～故吏 dis-

ciples and old followers or minor officials ⇨得意～ ❷ me; I; *your student* [*term the examinees who passed the imperial examination used to call themselves in front of the examiners*]
【门市】 ménshì 〈名〉 retail sales: ～价 retail price ‖ 今天是星期天,所以～不错。*It is Sunday today, so the business is brisk.*
〖～部〗 ménshìbù 〈名〉 retail department; sales department; salesroom; outlet
【门式窗】 ménshìchuāng 〈名〉 [建筑] *casement (window)*
【门式起重机】 ménshì qǐzhòngjī 〈名〉 portal crane; gantry crane
【门闩】 ménshuān 〈名〉 door bar/bolt
【门栓】 ménshuān = 门闩 ménshuān
【门锁】 ménsuǒ 〈名〉 door lock
【门帖】 méntiě 〈名〉 couplet pasted on either side of door; gatepost couplet
【门厅】 méntīng 〈名〉 entrance hall; lobby; vestibule: ～镜 hall mirror
【门庭】 méntíng 〈名〉 ❶ courtyard; front yard: 洒扫～ sweep the courtyard ❷ family status: 改换～ change one's family status; switch allegiance to a new patron ‖ 光耀～ bring honour to one's family
〖～若市〗 méntíng-ruòshì 〈熟〉 the courtyard is as crowded as a marketplace—a much visited house; the shop is doing booming business
【门头】 méntou 〈名〉 ❶ door ❷ way to achieve one's goal
【门徒】 méntú 〈名〉 adherent; disciple; follower
【门外汉】 ménwàihàn 〈名〉 layman; layperson: 对于法律,我是个～。*I am a layman in law.*
【门卫】 ménwèi 〈名〉 entrance guard: 学校～ school caretaker
【门下】 ménxià 〈名〉 ❶ hanger-on of an aristocrat ❷ disciple; pupil ❸ [*term used to address oneself in front of a great teacher or master*]: 我想投在您的～学习书法。I want to learn Chinese calligraphy from you. ‖ 许多年轻画家都出自他的～。Many young artists are his disciples. / Many young artists have studied under him.
【门限】 ménxiàn = 门槛 ①ménkǎn
【门婿】 ménxù 〈名〉〈书〉 son-in-law; daughter's husband
【门牙】 ményá 〈名〉〈通称〉 front tooth; incisor (tooth): 一颗～ a front tooth ‖ 打掉了～,往肚里吞 swallow the knocked-out front tooth—swallow insults and humiliations
【门迎】 ményíng 〈名〉 ❶ doorman (of a hotel) ❷ greeter [at a shop, restaurant, etc]: ～小姐 female greeter
【门诊】 ménzhěn 〈名〉 outpatient service: ～时间 consulting hours ‖ 我去看～。(of a patient) I will go to see a doctor at the outpatient department. / (of a doctor) I will go and treat the outpatients.
〖～病人〗 ménzhěn bìngrén 〈名〉 *outpatient; clinic patient*
〖～部〗 ménzhěnbù 〈名〉 clinic; outpatient department (OPD): 专家～ experts' outpatient department
【门柱】 ménzhù 〈名〉 ❶ [建筑] *doorpost; gatepost* ❷ [体育] goalpost; upright post
【门子】 ménzi ❶〈名〉 doorman; gatekeeper ❷〈名〉 social connections (for securing jobs, etc); pull: 找～ *solicit help through* one's social connections; solicit help from potential backers; try to get sth done through pull ‖ ～硬 have influential connections ❸〈量〉〈方〉 [for a marriage]: 这～亲事他的父母很满意。His parents are very pleased with this marriage.

扪 mén 〈动〉〈书〉 feel; stroke; touch
【扪心】 ménxīn 〈动〉 feel/touch one's heart by hand—examine one's conscience; search one's heart: ～无愧 have a good/clear conscience ‖ ～有愧 have a guilty conscience
〖～自问〗 ménxīn-zìwèn 〈熟〉 examine/search one's conscience/heart: ～,我不敢说这是对的。With hand on heart, I can't say it is right. ‖ ～,你是否也同样要承担责任。Search your heart and *ask if you are equally to blame or not.*
【扪诊】 ménzhěn 〈名〉 [医学] palpation

钔 mén 〈名〉 [化学] mendelevium (Md): ～化合物 mendelevium compound ‖ ～同位素 mendelevium isotope

璊 mén 〈名〉〈书〉 red jade

mèn

闷 mèn ❶〈形〉 bored; depressed; in low spirits: ～出病来 be depressed into illness ‖ 她一个人整天呆在家里～得发慌。She felt terribly bored staying at home alone all day long. ⇨～～不乐; 愁～; 烦～ ❷〈名〉 unhappy state of mind: 解～ divert oneself from boredom ❸〈形〉 tightly closed; sealed: ⇨窒～
⇨mēn
【闷沉沉】 mènchénchén 〈形〉 depressed; gloomy: 独自呆在那里,他心里～的。*He felt very depressed staying home all alone.*
⇨mēnchénchén
【闷得慌】 mèndehuang 〈形〉 bored stiff; bored to death
【闷罐车】 mènguànchē 〈方〉 = 闷子车 mènzichē
【闷棍】 mèngùn 〈名〉 staggering blow (with a cudgel); heavy blow (with a club); 〈喻〉 sudden, telling blow: 头上挨了一～ *take a sudden blow on the head* ‖ 吃了一～ *receive/suffer/take* an unexpected blow (from sb) ‖ 歹徒从背后给了他一～。A ruffian dealt/struck him a sudden blow with a stick from behind.
⇨打～
【闷葫芦】 mènhúlu 〈名〉 ❶ enigma; puzzle; riddle; something difficult to understand: 他的话对我来说真是个～。His words were really a puzzle to me. ❷〈喻〉 man/person of few words; reticent/taciturn person; silent person
【闷葫芦罐儿】 mènhúluguànr 〈名〉〈口〉 earthenware money box; *piggy bank*
【闷酒】 mènjiǔ 〈名〉 drinks taken alone to drown one's worries: 喝～ drink one's sorrows in a bottle; take drinks alone to drown one's worries
【闷倦】 mènjuàn 〈动〉 feel bored and listless; be in low spirits
【闷雷】 mènléi 〈名〉 ❶ muffled thunder ❷〈喻〉 unpleasant surprise; shock
【闷闷不乐】 mènmèn-bùlè 〈熟〉 depressed; in low spirits: 感到～ have an attack of the blues ‖ 有点～ have a bit of a mope ‖ ～的人 morose person ‖ 老人～,忧心忡忡。The old man was in low spirits and laden with anxiety. ‖ 她～。She has got the blues. ‖ 他几天来一直～。He's been feeling depressed for several days.
【闷气】 mènqì 〈名〉 seething anger; sulks; angry silence: 生～ be seething; be in /have (a fit of) the sulks ‖ 因为哥哥不和他踢足球,他在生～。He was in a bit of a sulk because his brother wouldn't play football with him.
⇨mēnqì
【闷香】 mènxiāng 〈名〉 narcotic incense burned to make victims lose consciousness; incense with a choking smell
【闷子车】 mènzichē 〈名〉 boxcar: 一节～ a boxcar ‖ 一列～ a boxcar train

焖 mèn 〈动〉 braise; stew: ～茄子/芹菜 braise eggplant/celery ‖ ～饭/肉 cook rice/meat over a slow fire ‖ ～羊肉 stewed mutton; mutton stew ‖ 黄～鸡翅 braised chicken wings ⇨红～
【焖锅】 mènguō 〈名〉 stew-pot; marmite

懑 mèn 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ depressed and discontented; unhappy ❷ indignant; resentful: ⇨愤～

men

们 men 〈后缀〉 ❶ [used after a personal pronoun or a noun *to show plural number*]: 女士～、先生～ *ladies and gentlemen* ‖ 朋友～ friends ‖ 兄弟姐妹～ brothers and sisters ⇨你～; 他～; 我～ ❷ [used after the name of a person to stand for people of the *same kind, or to stand for his or her associates*]: 希特勒～ the Hitlers ‖ 鸟儿～在树林里歌唱。Birds are singing in the woods.

mēng

蒙[1] mēng 〈动〉 ❶ cheat; deceive; dupe: 一她上周结婚了。一你没～我吧? —She got married last week. —You're kid-

ding me? ⇨～骗；～事 ❸ make a wild/random guess：他～对/错了。He has made a lucky/wrong guess.

蒙[2] mēng ❶〈形〉muddled；at a loss：他一上台就～了，不知道说什么好。He is at a loss for words on coming to the podium. ❷〈动〉faint；lose consciousness：被一道题～住了 be perplexed at a question ‖ 头发～ feel one's head swimming ‖ 男孩给打～了。The boy was knocked senseless.
⇨méng；Měng

【蒙蒙黑】 mēngmēnghēi〈形〉dusky：天～回家 get home at twilight ‖ 天～散步 go for a walk in the twilight ‖ 天～下班 get off work at dusk

【蒙蒙亮】 mēngmēngliàng〈形〉slightly bright；first glimmers of dawn；daybreak：天～ at daybreak；at the crack of dawn；at the peep of day ‖ 天～起床 get up at daybreak ‖ 第二天天刚～，我们就开始干活。The next day, as soon as a faint light appeared in the sky, we started to work.

【蒙哄】 mēnghǒng ＝ 蒙骗 mēngpiàn

【蒙骗】 mēngpiàn〈动〉cheat；deceive；delude；hoodwink；pull the wool over sb's eyes：～百姓 take in common people ‖ ～顾客 cheat customers ‖ ～公众 hoodwink the public ‖ 用花言巧语～ deceive sb with fair words

【蒙事】 mēngshì〈动〉〈方〉cheat；deceive；delude；hoodwink

【蒙松雨】 mēngsōngyǔ〈名〉〈方〉drizzle；fine rain

【蒙头转向】 mēngtóu-zhuànxiàng〈熟〉be utterly confused；lose one's bearings：使某人～ make sb utterly confused

méng

尨 méng
⇨máng

【尨茸】 méngróng〈形〉〈书〉fluffy

氓 méng〈名〉〈书〉common people；people migrating from other places：⇨愚～
⇨máng

虻 méng〈名〉gadfly；horsefly：⇨牛～

萌[1] méng〈动〉❶ (of plants) bud；germinate；shoot forth；sprout：⇨～发；～芽 ❷ begin；start：⇨～动；故态复～

萌[2] méng〈旧〉＝ 氓 méng

【萌动】 méngdòng〈动〉❶ (of plants) bud；germinate；shoot forth；sprout：早春草木～。Trees and flowers sprout in early spring. ❷ begin/start an action；initiate：春意～。Spring awakens. / Spring is in the air.

【萌发】 méngfā〈动〉❶ (of plants or seeds) bud；germinate；send out new growths；shoot forth；sprout：～新叶 germinate new leaves ‖ ～新枝 produce/sprout new buds ‖ 雨后杂草～。Weeds begin to sprout after a rain. ❷〈喻〉come about；emerge：～强烈的求知欲望 develop a strong desire for knowledge

【萌生】 méngshēng〈动〉conceive (an idea, view)；produce：～强烈的愿望 be seized with a strong desire ‖ ～邪念 a wicked idea comes to/enters sb's head ‖ ～一线希望 there arose a glimmer/ray of hope in one's heart

〖～林〗 méngshēnglín〈名〉[林业] coppice forest；copse forest

【萌条】 méngtiáo〈名〉[林业] young twig

【萌芽】 méngyá ❶〈动〉bud；germinate；shoot buds；sprout：～生根 sprout and grow roots ❷〈名〉〈喻〉germ；rudiment；seed；shoot：处于～状态 be in the embryonic stage；be in the bud ‖ 消灭在～状态 check/crush/destroy/nip sth in the bud ‖ ～时期 in embryo；in the rudimentary stage ‖ 新思想的～ rudiments of a new idea ‖ 新型生产关系的～ rudiments of new production relations ‖ 这门学科还处于～状态。This science is still in (its) embryo.

〖～林〗 méngyálín〈名〉[林业] sprout forest

蒙[1] méng ❶〈动〉cover：～面 mask sb's face (with sth) ‖ ～上眼睛 blindfold sb's eyes ‖ ～上一层灰 be covered with a layer of dust ‖ 用手～住脸 hide one's face in one's hands ‖ 那个坏消息给谈判～上了阴影。The bad news cast a shadow/cloud over the negotiation. ❷〈动〉suffer from：～羞而死 die an ignominious death ⇨～难；～冤 ❸〈动〉receive；meet with：～你照料，非常感谢。Thank you very much for your attendance. ⇨承～ ❹〈动〉deceive；hide the truth from：⇨～哄；～混 ❺〈形〉ignorant；illiterate：⇨～昧；开～；启～

蒙[2] méng〈形〉drizzling；drizzly：⇨～～

蒙[3] méng〈形〉〈书〉honest and sincere

蒙[4] méng〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of eyes) blind ❷ drowsy；dim：⇨～眬
⇨mēng；Měng

【蒙蔽】 méngbì〈动〉deceive；fool；hide the truth from；hoodwink：～某人 pull the wool over sb's eyes ‖ ～事实 camouflage/disguise/hide the facts ‖ ～群众 hoodwink/mislead the masses ‖ 被花言巧语所～ be fooled by honeyed words；be deceived by fair words

【蒙尘】 méngchén〈动〉〈书〉❶ (of valuable items) be covered with a layer of dust ❷ (of emperors or kings) go into exile；flee the capital because of the turmoil of war

【蒙大拿州】 Méngdànázhōu〈名〉Montana [a US state]

【蒙导法】 méngdǎofǎ〈名〉[生理] mentor method

【蒙得维的亚】 Méngdéwéidìyà〈名〉Montevideo [capital of Uruguay]

【蒙垢】 ménggòu〈动〉〈书〉be humiliated；be subjected to humiliation

【蒙馆】 méngguǎn〈名〉〈旧〉private primary elementary school

【蒙汗药】 ménghànyào〈名〉knockout drug/drops [that causes loss of consciousness as described in some Chinese classic operas and novels]；narcotic

【蒙哄】 ménghǒng〈动〉cheat；deceive；hoodwink；swindle

【蒙混】 ménghùn〈动〉deceive/mislead people

〖～过关〗 ménghùn-guòguān〈熟〉get by under false pretences：企图用代考～ try to pass an examination by asking another person to sit in for him

【蒙眬】 ménglóng〈形〉drowsy；half asleep；sleepy；somnolent：～睡去 doze off ‖ 睡眼～ be bleary-eyed ‖ 昨晚～中我仿佛听见有人在哭泣。While I was half asleep last night, I seemed to hear someone weeping. ‖ 他睡眼～。His eyes were drowsy from sleep. / His eyes were heavy with sleep. / He was bleary-eyed.

【蒙罗维亚】 Méngluówéiyà〈名〉Monrovia [capital of Liberia]

【蒙昧】 méngmèi〈形〉❶ barbaric；uncivilized；uncultured：～时代 age of barbarism ❷ benighted；unenlightened

〖～无知〗 méngmèi-wúzhī〈熟〉be childishly ignorant；be unenlightened/benighted

〖～主义〗 méngmèizhǔyì〈名〉obscurantism

【蒙蒙】 méngméng〈形〉❶ drizzly：～细雨 fine drizzle ❷ misty；hazy：雾～的天空 hazy sky ‖ 烟雾～的早晨 misty morning

【蒙面】 méngmiàn〈动〉cover one's face with sth

〖～大盗〗 méngmiàndàdào〈名〉masked bandit/burglar

〖～人〗 méngmiànrén〈名〉masked person

〖～袜〗 méngmiànwà〈名〉stocking mask：套着～的抢劫犯 robber wearing a stocking mask

【蒙难】 méngnàn〈动〉(of a celebrity or a person of high position) be confronted by danger；fall into the clutches of the enemy；suffer a catastrophe

【蒙皮】 méngpí〈名〉[航空] covering；envelope (of an aerostat)；skin：～受力机翼 stressed skin wing

【蒙师】 méngshī〈名〉first teacher

【蒙受】 méngshòu〈动〉suffer；sustain：～不白之冤 suffer unredressed injustice；be wronged grievously ‖ ～耻辱 be subjected to humiliation；be humiliated；suffer disgrace/humiliation；be put to shame ‖ ～欺骗 be deceived；be under deception ‖ ～巨大损失 suffer or sustain a tremendous loss ‖ ～精神上的痛苦 suffer mental agony ‖ ～肉体上的痛苦 suffer physical pains ‖ ～灾难 suffer a calamity/catastrophe/disaster ‖ 由于被诬陷，他～了不白之冤而服了刑。As a result of a frame-up, he served a sentence for a crime he did not commit.

【蒙太奇】 méngtàiqí〈名〉[电影] montage

【蒙特利尔】 Méngtèlì'ěr〈名〉Montreal [port and largest city in

Canada]
【蒙童】 méngtóng 〈名〉〈旧〉 pupil (in a private school)
【蒙头】 méngtóu 〈动〉 cover one's head with sth: ～大睡 tuck oneself in and sleep like a log ‖ ～盖脸 cover one's head and face; with one's face veiled
【蒙脱石】 méngtuōshí 〈名〉[矿物] montmorillonite
【蒙学】 méngxué ＝ 蒙馆 méngguǎn
【蒙药】 méngyào 〈名〉〈通称〉 anaesthetic; narcotic
【蒙冤】 méngyuān 〈动〉 be wronged; suffer an injustice; suffer wrong: ～而死 die suffering an injustice
【蒙在鼓里】 méngzàigǔli 〈熟〉 be kept inside a drum—be kept in the dark: 全村都知道了，他还～。The whole village knew about it, but he was still kept in the dark.
【蒙罩】 méngzhào 〈动〉 envelop; shroud: ～着一层烟雾 be covered by smoke
【蒙子】 méngzi 〈名〉 watch glass; crystal

盟 méng ❶〈名〉 ally; alliance: 解～ break off alliance (with) ⇨～国;加～;同～ ❷〈动〉 pledge; swear; vow: ⇨～誓 ❸〈动〉 become sworn brothers or sisters: ⇨～兄弟 ❹〈名〉 league [an administrative division of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, corresponding to a prefecture]: 呼仑贝尔～ Hulun Buir League
【盟邦】 méngbāng 〈名〉 allied country; ally
【盟国】 méngguó 〈名〉 allied country/state; ally: 欧洲～ European allies
【盟军】 méngjūn 〈名〉 allied forces/troops
【盟誓】 méngshì ❶〈名〉〈书〉 oath/treaty of alliance ❷〈动〉 make a pledge; take an oath: 对上帝～ swear by God ‖ 对天～ pledge to Heaven; swear by Heaven ‖ 盟个誓 take an oath ‖ 盟假誓 swear a false oath
【盟兄弟】 méngxiōngdì 〈名〉 sworn brothers: 拜～ become sworn brothers
【盟友】 méngyǒu 〈名〉 ❶ ally ❷ allied country/state
【盟员】 méngyuán 〈名〉 member of an alliance or a league
【盟约】 méngyuē 〈名〉 oath of alliance; treaty of alliance: 订立～ sign the treaty of alliance ‖ 废除～ abrogate the oath of alliance
【盟主】 méngzhǔ 〈名〉 chief/leader of an alliance

甍 méng 〈名〉〈书〉 ridge (of a roof)

瞢 méng 〈形〉〈书〉 (of eyes) not quick; not sharp

幪 méng →帡幪 píngméng

濛 méng
【濛濛】 méngméng ＝ 蒙蒙 méngméng

檬 méng →柠檬 níngméng

曚 méng
【曚昽】 ménglóng 〈形〉〈书〉 (of sunlight) dim

朦 méng
【朦胧】 ménglóng 〈形〉 ❶ (of moonlight) hazy: ～的月光 hazy moonlight ❷ dim; hazy; obscure: ～的景色 hazy view ‖ 暮色～。It is hazy at dusk. ‖ 烟雾～。It is misty. ‖〈喻〉那次聚会只留下了～的回忆。There remained only the haziest memories of that party.
〖～诗〗 ménglóngshī 〈名〉 obscure poem: ～人 obscure poet

鹲 méng 〈名〉[动物] Phaethon [a sort of tropical bird]

礞 méng
【礞石】 méngshí 〈名〉 chlorite schist

矇 méng 〈形〉〈书〉 (of eyes) blind
【矇眬】 ménglóng ＝ 蒙眬 ménglóng

艨 méng
【艨艟】 méngchōng 〈名〉〈旧〉 war vessel protected with cowhide

měng

勐[1] měng 〈形〉〈书〉 brave; courageous; valiant

勐[2] měng 〈名〉 *meng* [an old administrative division in *Dai* ethnic group area, Xishuangbanna, Yunnan Province]

猛 měng ❶〈形〉 ferocious; fierce; violent: ～狮 savage lion ⇨～虎;凶～ ❷〈形〉 energetic; vigorous: ～击一掌 give sb a powerful shove ‖ 用力过～ use too much strength ‖ 昨晚炮火很～。There was heavy gunfire last night. ⇨～将;勇～ ❸〈副〉 abruptly; suddenly; quickly: ～吃一惊 be shocked/startled ‖ ～地站起来 jump to one's feet ‖ ～击对手 jab at one's opponent ‖ 钢产量～增 sharp increase in steel output; steep rise in steel output ‖ 价格～涨/跌 sharp rise/fall in prices ‖ 销售额～增一倍 jump by 100% in sales ‖ 赤字～增。The deficit is skyrocketing. ⇨～然;～醒 ❹〈副〉 vigorously; with a spur of energy: ～着劲儿干 work with vim and vigour ❺〈副〉〈口〉 to one's heart's content; as much as one likes: ～吃～喝 eat and drink to one's fill/to one's heart's content
【猛不丁】 měngbudīng 〈副〉〈方〉 abruptly; suddenly: ～地大喊一声 let out a cry all of a sudden
【猛不防】 měngbufáng 〈副〉 unexpectedly: 有人～从黑影里窜出来，吓了我一跳。Someone came out of the dark unexpectedly and gave me quite a start.
【猛冲】 měngchōng 〈动〉 charge; make a break: ～敌阵 charge an enemy position
〖～猛打〗 měngchōng-měngdǎ 〈熟〉 go at it hammer and tongs; go full blast steam ahead
【猛跌】 měngdiē 〈动〉 drop sharply; plummet; suffer a steep fall
【猛攻】 měnggōng ❶〈动〉 storm; attack violently: ～敌人 rush (upon) the enemy ‖ ～敌阵 launch/mount/stage a violent attack against the enemy position ❷〈名〉 onslaught (on sb/sth): 承受住了一次～ survive an onslaught
【猛孤丁】 měnggudīng 〈副〉〈方〉 abruptly; suddenly
【猛拐】 měngguǎi 〈动〉 make a sudden turn; turn a corner suddenly
【猛悍】 měnghàn 〈形〉 ferocious; fierce; bold and powerful: 像雄狮一样～ be as fierce as a male lion
【猛虎】 měnghǔ 〈名〉 fierce tiger
〖～扑食〗 měnghǔ-pūshí 〈熟〉 a fierce tiger springs on its prey—come with a devastating force
〖～下山〗 měnghǔ-xiàshān 〈熟〉 a fierce tiger dashes down from the top of the mountain—with overwhelming momentum
【猛击】 měngjī 〈动〉 smash; slap: ～头部 hit sb on the head with a sudden force; crack sb over the head ‖ 用拳头～桌子 smash one's fists against the desk
【猛将】 měngjiàng 〈名〉 valiant general: ～如云 a great number of brave warriors
【猛进】 měngjìn 〈动〉 advance in quick and big strides; push ahead vigorously: ⇨高歌～;突飞～
【猛劲儿】 měngjìnr ❶〈动〉 show a spurt of energy; dash: 他一个～，超过了游在前面的人。Putting on a spurt, he overtook all the other swimmers. ‖ 一个～，他把那块巨石举了起来。He lifted up the huge stone with a sudden burst of strength. ❷〈名〉 great vigour: 干活有股子～ work with vim and vigour
【猛砍】 měngkǎn 〈动〉 slash
【猛可】 měngkě 〈副〉[found in early vernacular prose] suddenly; all of a sudden
【猛力】 měnglì 〈动〉 have a spurt of efforts; do vigorously; act with sudden force: ～冲刺 make a dash with all one's strength ‖ ～扣杀 smash with all one's might ‖ ～一拉 pull with a jerk ‖ ～推 push with sudden force/all one's might
〖～侧踢〗 měnglì cètī 〈名〉[体育] side thrust kick
【猛烈】 měngliè 〈形〉 ❶ fierce; vigorous; violent: ～的风暴 fierce/violent storm ‖ ～的炮火 heavy gunfire/shellfire ‖ 一阵～的抗议 a storm of protest ‖ 向敌人发动～的进攻 launch a fierce attack against the enemy; stage a vigorous offensive against the

enemy‖～抨击这些计划 hit out at these plans ❹ rapid：我的心脏～地跳动着。My heart was beating furiously/violently. ‖股市～下跌。The stocks fell heavily.
【猛犸】 měngmǎ 〈名〉[古生物] mammoth
【猛扑】 měngpū 〈动〉 charge；dash forward；pounce on (sb/sth)；swoop down on (sb/sth)
【猛禽】 měngqín 〈名〉 bird of prey；raptor
【猛然】 měngrán 〈副〉 suddenly：～回头 hastily turn one's head‖～停住 jerk to a halt；come to a dead stop‖～醒悟 suddenly wake up‖～一惊 be taken aback；be startled‖窗户～开了。The window flew open. ‖火车～停了。The train came to a sudden stop.
【猛士】 měngshì 〈名〉 brave man/warrior
【猛兽】 měngshòu 〈名〉 beast of prey；predator：一群～ a troop of beasts‖一只～ a beast of prey
【猛省】 měngxǐng ＝ 猛醒 měngxǐng
【猛醒】 měngxǐng 〈动〉 suddenly awake to (the truth)
【猛药起沉疴】 měngyào qǐ chénkē 〈熟〉 desperate diseases must have desperate cures/remedies
【猛饮暴食】 měngyǐn-bàoshí 〈动〉 eat and drink gluttonously：～伤身体。It will do you harm if you eat and drink gluttonously.
【猛涨】 měngzhǎng 〈动〉 increase drastically；skyrocket；jump；soar：物价～。The prices soared.
【猛鸷】 měngzhì 〈名〉 eagle；hawk
【猛子】 měngzi 〈名〉 dive：他一个～就消失在水里了。With one dive he disappeared into the water. ⇨扎～

蒙 Měng 〈名〉 Mongol ethnic group
⇨mēng；méng
【蒙古】 Měnggǔ 〈名〉 Mongolia：⇨内～
〖～包〗 měnggǔbāo 〈名〉 (Mongolian) yurt
〖～刀〗 měnggǔdāo 〈名〉 Mongolian knife
〖～高原〗 Měnggǔ Gāoyuán 〈名〉 Mongolian Plateau
〖～国〗 Měnggǔguó 〈名〉 State of Mongolia
〖～人〗 Měnggǔrén 〈名〉 Mongolian；Mongol
〖～人种〗 Měnggǔ rénzhǒng 〈名〉 Mongoloid race [one of the three major races in the world]
〖～摔跤〗 Měnggǔ shuāijiāo 〈名〉 Mongolian wrestling
〖～靴〗 měnggǔxuē 〈名〉 Mongolian boots
〖～语〗 Měnggǔyǔ 〈名〉 Mongolian；Mongol language
〖～族〗 Měnggǔzú 〈名〉 ❶ Mongolian ethnic group；the Mongolians [distributing over the Inner Mongolia, Ningxia and Xinjiang Autonomous Regions, and Jilin, Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Gansu, Qinghai, Hebei and Henan provinces] ❷ Mongols/Mongolians of Mongolia
【蒙栎】 měnglì 〈名〉[植物] Mongolian oak
【蒙文】 Měngwén 〈名〉 Mongolian language
【蒙医】 Měngyī 〈名〉 traditional Mongolian medicine
【蒙族】 Měngzú 〈名〉〈简称〉 Mongolian ethnic group；the Mongolians ⇨蒙古族

锰 měng 〈名〉[化学] manganese (Mn)
【锰钢】 měnggāng 〈名〉 manganese steel
【锰结核】 měngjiéhé 〈名〉[地质] manganese nodule；halobolite
【锰酸】 měngsuān 〈名〉 manganic acid
【锰铁】 měngtiě 〈名〉 ferromanganese
【锰铜】 měngtóng 〈名〉[冶金] maganin

蜢 měng → 蚱蜢 zhàměng

艋 měng → 舴艋 zéměng

獴 měng 〈名〉[动物] mongoose

蠓 měng 〈名〉[动物] (biting) midge
【蠓虫儿】 měngchóngr 〈名〉[动物] (biting) midge

懵 měng 〈形〉 ignorant；muddled：～然无知 be totally/utterly ignorant
【懵懂】 měngdǒng 〈形〉 ignorant；muddled：聪明一世，～一时 smart as a rule, but this time a fool

mèng

孟 mèng 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 eldest among brothers and sisters：～仲叔季 (of brothers) the eldest, second eldest, third eldest and the youngest ❷ first month of a season：⇨～春；～冬
【孟春】 mèngchūn 〈名〉 first month of spring [first lunar month]；early spring
【孟德尔定律】 Mèngdé'ěr dìnglǜ 〈名〉[生物] Mendel's law；Mendelism
【孟德尔主义】 Mèngdé'ěrzhǔyì 〈名〉[生物] Mendelism
【孟冬】 mèngdōng 〈名〉 first month of winter [tenth lunar month]；early winter
【孟加拉】 Mèngjiālā 〈名〉 Bengal
〖～国〗 Mèngjiālāguó 〈名〉 Bangladesh
〖～人〗 Mèngjiālārén 〈名〉 Bengalese；Bengali
〖～人民共和国〗 Mèngjiālā Rénmín Gònghéguó 〈名〉 People's Republic of Bangladesh
〖～湾〗 Mèngjiālāwān 〈名〉 Bay of Bengal
〖～语〗 Mèngjiālāyǔ 〈名〉 Bengali；Bengalese language
【孟轲】 Mèngkē ＝ 孟子① Mèngzǐ
【孟浪】 mènglàng 〈形〉〈书〉 rash；rude；rush：话语/行为～ speak/act rashly
【孟买】 Mèngmǎi 〈名〉 Bombay [a city of India]
【孟秋】 mèngqiū 〈名〉 first month of autumn [seventh lunar month]；early autumn/fall
【孟什维克】 Mèngshíwéikè 〈名〉 Menshevik
〖～主义〗 Mèngshíwéikèzhǔyì 〈名〉 Menshevism
【孟夏】 mèngxià 〈名〉 first month of summer [fourth lunar month]；early summer
【孟子】 Mèngzǐ 〈名〉 ❶ Mencius (372-289 BC) ❷ *Mencius* (*The Book of Mencius*) [one of the four great Confucian classics]

梦 mèng ❶〈名〉 dream：解/释～ expound/interpret/read a dream‖述～ relate one's dream ⇨～境；美～；入～ ❷〈动〉 dream；see visions：⇨～见 ❸〈名〉〈喻〉 wishful thinking
【梦笔生花】 mèngbǐ-shēnghuā 〈熟〉 see one's writing brush blooming in a dream—begin to show one's literary brilliance
【梦话】 mènghuà 〈名〉 ❶ sleep-talking；somniloquence；somniloquy：说～ talk in one's sleep ❷〈喻〉 daydream；nonsense；raving；rigmarole：三个月掌握一门外语？简直是在说～。To master a foreign language within three months? That's just daydreaming! /That's a sheer daydream!
【梦幻】 mènghuàn 〈名〉 dream；illusion；reverie：丢掉～ cast away illusions‖消除～ dispel illusions‖生活在～中 live/be in a dream‖从～中醒来 awaken from a dream
〖～泡影〗 mènghuàn-pàoyǐng 〈熟〉 bubble；illusion；pipe dream
〖～曲〗 mènghuànqǔ 〈名〉[音乐] reverie
〖～组合〗 mènghuàn zǔhé 〈名〉 dream ticket
【梦见】 mèngjiàn 〈动〉 see in a dream；dream about/of；have a dream about：他经常～家。He often dreamed about/of home. ‖我～我会开飞机了。I dreamed that I could fly a plane. ‖昨晚我～我母亲了。I saw my mother in my dream last night.
【梦境】 mèngjìng 〈名〉 dreamland；dreamworld；dreamscape；dream：如入～ feel as if one were in a dreamland
【梦寐】 mèngmèi 〈名〉 dream；sleep：～难忘 be unable to forget sth even in one's dream
〖～以求〗 mèngmèiyǐqiú 〈熟〉 crave sth so that one even dreams about it；long/yearn for sth day and night：～当教师 dream of becoming a teacher day and night‖～的房子 dream house‖～的诺贝尔奖 much coveted Nobel Prize
【梦乡】 mèngxiāng 〈名〉 dreamland：进入～ go off to dreamland；go to one's dreams—fall asleep
【梦想】 mèngxiǎng ❶〈名〉 vain hope；wishful thinking ❷〈名〉 dream；cherished desire：实现～ accomplish/realize one's dream‖～成真。It is a dream-come-true. ‖她赢得金牌的～终于实现了。Her dream of winning a gold medal has finally come true. ❸〈动〉 dream of；vainly hope：他～着当一名飞行员。He has been dreaming of becoming a pilot. ‖她～有朝一日成为电影明星。She dreamed that one day she would be a movie star.
【梦行症】 mèngxíngzhèng ＝ 梦游症 mèngyóuzhèng

【梦魇】 mèngyǎn 〈名〉nightmare
【梦遗】 mèngyí 〈名〉[医学] nocturnal emission; wet dream
【梦呓】 mèngyì ＝ 梦话 mènghuà
【梦游症】 mèngyóuzhèng 〈名〉[医学] somnambulism; sleep-walking
【梦之队】 mèngzhīduì 〈名〉[体育] dream team

mī

咪 mī

【咪表】 mībiǎo 〈名〉parking meter
【咪咪】 mīmī 〈拟〉mew; miaow: 小猫～叫。A kitten mews.

眯 mī

〈动〉❶ narrow one's eyes; keep one's eyes half closed: ～着眼看 squint at (sb/sth) ‖ ～着眼笑 narrow one's eyes into a smile ❷〈方〉take a nap; doze off; get a wink of sleep: 他想～一会儿。He wants to take a short nap.
⇨mí
【眯瞪】 mīdeng 〈动〉〈方〉nap; doze off: 你困了就～一会儿。Take a nap if you are tired.
【眯盹儿】 mīdǔnr 〈动〉〈方〉doze off; take a nap
【眯缝】 mīfeng 〈动〉narrow (one's eyes): ～着眼睛笑 narrow one's eyes into a smile
【眯糊】 mīhu 〈动〉〈方〉❶ take a nap: 躺下～一会儿 lie down and have a brief nap ❷ narrow or close one's eyes

mí

弥 mí

❶〈形〉full; overflowing: 大雾～天。Thick fog filled the sky. ⇨～漫; ～天大谎; ～月 ❷〈动〉cover; fill: ⇨～补; ～缝; ～合 ❸〈副〉more; even more; still more: 意志～坚 become more strong-willed ⇨欲盖～彰
【弥补】 míbǔ 〈动〉make up; make good; remedy: ～不足 make up the deficiency ‖ ～赤字 make up/meet/cover/offset a deficit ‖ ～隔阂 bridge over the chasm ‖ ～过失 smooth over a fault ‖ ～缺陷 remedy a defect ‖ ～损失 make up for/recover a loss; make good a loss ‖ 无法～的损失 irreparable loss ‖ 今年的利润将～去年的亏损。This year's profits will make good last year's losses.
【弥封】 mífēng 〈动〉seal the examinee's name on an exam paper so as to prevent fraudulence
【弥缝】 míféng 〈动〉fill cracks; plug up holes—cover up mistakes; gloss over faults
【弥合】 míhé 〈动〉bridge; close: ～夫妻感情的裂痕 remedy an emotional rift between husband and wife ‖ ～日益扩大的裂痕 close/heal/span a growing rift
【弥勒】 Mílè 〈名〉[佛教] Maitreya [a Bodhisattva usu represented as a very stout monk with a broad smile on his face and with his naked breast and paunch exposed to view]; Future Buddha
〖～佛〗 Mílèfó 〈名〉Laughing Buddha
【弥留】 míliú 〈动〉〈书〉be dying
〖～之际〗 míliúzhījì 〈熟〉be on one's deathbed; be on the point of death; be in the hour of death: ～立下遗嘱 make a will on one's deathbed
【弥漫】 mímàn 〈动〉be suffused with; fill the air; spread everywhere; permeate; pervade: ～着欢乐的节日气氛 be permeated by an atmosphere of a jolly holiday ‖ 烟雾～ heavy with smoke; smoke-laden; be enveloped in mist; smoke and fog fill the air ‖ 城市上空烟雾～。A pall of smoke hung over the city. ‖ 春意～。Spring is very much in the air. ‖ 地下室里～着一股难闻的气味。An unpleasant smell pervades the basement. ‖ 空气中～着强烈的泥土气息。The strong odour of dirt filled the air. ‖ 乌云～了天空。The sky is overcast with black clouds.
〖～性〗 mímànxìng 〈形〉[医学] diffuse: ～病变 diffuse lesion ‖ ～动脉瘤 diffuse aneurysm ‖ ～腹膜炎 diffuse peritonitis ‖ ～钙化 diffuse calcification ‖ ～牛皮癣 diffuse psoriasis ‖ ～萎缩 diffuse atrophy
【弥蒙】 míméng 〈动〉fill the air: 硝烟～。The fumes of gunpowder filled the air.
【弥撒】 mísa 〈名〉[天主教] Mass; mass; missa: 参加～ go to/attend Mass ‖ 听～ hear Mass ‖ 望～ go to Mass ‖ 主持～ (of a priest) celebrate Mass ‖ 做～ (of a priest) read/say (the) Mass (for sb) ‖ 安魂～ Black Mass; requiem mass ‖ 大～ high/solemn Mass ‖ 还愿～ votive mass ‖ 小～ low/private Mass
〖～曲〗 mísaqǔ 〈名〉[音乐] Mass: 莫扎特的 C 小调～ Mozart's Mass in C Minor ‖ D 大调～ Mass in D Major
〖～书〗 mísashū 〈名〉missal
【弥散】 mísàn ❶〈动〉(of rays, gas or voice) diffuse or spread in all directions ❷〈名〉[物理] dispersion: ～度 dispersity ‖ ～力 dispersion force
【弥天】 mítiān 〈形〉monstrous; huge
〖～大谎〗 mítiān-dàhuǎng 〈熟〉big/gross/monstrous lie; outrageous lie; downright falsehood: 撒个～ tell a real whopper
〖～大祸〗 mítiān-dàhuò 〈熟〉great misfortune/trouble; calamity; disaster
〖～大罪〗 mítiān-dàzuì 〈熟〉monstrous/heinous crime; great/mortal sin; towering crime
〖～盖地〗 mítiān-gàidì 〈熟〉with tremendous force; with great momentum
【弥陀佛】 Mítuófó 〈名〉Amida; Amitabha
【弥望】 míwàng 〈动〉〈书〉cover the horizon; fill the eyes: ～无际 boundless horizon
【弥月】 míyuè 〈名〉〈书〉❶ (of a baby) completion of its first month of life: ～之敬 present for a baby just one month old ‖ ～之喜 celebration of a one-month-old baby ❷ full month

迷 mí

❶〈动〉be confused; be lost: ⇨～漫; ～失; ～途 ❷〈动〉be crazy about; be fascinated by; be obsessed with: 她的精彩演说～住了听众。Her wonderful speech magnetized the crowd. ‖ 他～倒了电影观众。He dazzled movie goers. ‖ 他们对电脑着了～。They are crazy about/obsessed with computers. ⇨～恋; ～信; 痴～ ❸〈名〉enthusiast; fan; fiend; maniac: 电脑～ computer buff ‖ 电影～ cinephile; film freak/head; movie addict ‖ 篮球～ basketball fan/enthusiast/maniac ‖ 体育～ sports fan ‖ 戏～ opera fiend/fan/goer ❹〈动〉confuse; enchant; fascinate; perplex: ⇨～魂阵; ～惑
【迷彩】 mícǎi 〈名〉camouflage colour
〖～服〗 mícǎifú 〈名〉camouflage suit/uniform/coat; battle fatigues
【迷藏】 mícáng 〈名〉hide-and-seek: 捉～ play a game of hide-and-seek
【迷瞪】 mídeng 〈动〉〈方〉become infatuated; feel puzzled
【迷迭香】 mídiéxiāng 〈名〉[植物] rosemary
【迷宫】 mígōng 〈名〉labyrinth; maze: 一座～ a maze ‖ 穿过～ go through a labyrinth ‖ 走出～ extricate from a maze ‖ 如入～ like entering a labyrinth ‖ ～般的街道/隧道/小路/小巷 maze of streets/tunnels/paths/alleyways
【迷航】 míháng 〈动〉(of a plane, ship, etc) drift off course; lose one's course; get lost
【迷糊】 míhu 〈形〉❶ (of vision) blurred; indistinct; misted: 泪水～的眼睛 eyes blurred with tears ‖ 那么多漂亮的衣服把她都看～了。She was simply dazzled by all those beautiful dresses. ❷ confused; dazed; muddled: 喝酒喝～了 get tipsy ‖ 睡～了 be dazed with sleep ‖ 有点～ feel a bit muddled ‖ 病人几天来一直迷迷糊糊的。The patient has been semi-conscious over the past few days. ❸ muddle-headed: 他这人有点～。He is somewhat muddle-headed.
【迷幻迪斯科】 míhuàn dísikē 〈名〉[音乐] acid house
【迷幻剂】 míhuànjì 〈名〉hallucinogen; psych edelic drug
【迷幻爵士乐】 míhuàn juéshìyuè 〈名〉[音乐] acid jazz
【迷幻药】 míhuànyào 〈名〉acid; hallucinogen; psychedelic drug
【迷魂汤】 míhúntāng 〈名〉❶〈迷信〉magic potion [a decoction in the hell said to make a man lose human nature] ❷〈喻〉flattery; honeyed words: 灌～ try to ensnare sb with honeyed words; flatter sb lavishly
【迷魂药】 míhúnyào ＝ 迷魂汤 míhúntāng
【迷魂阵】 míhúnzhèn 〈名〉maze; trap; scheme/trick for confusing or bewildering sb: 摆～ lay out a scheme to bewitch sb; set a trap ‖ 落入～ fall/walk into a trap; be caught in a trap
【迷惑】 míhuò 〈动〉❶ be confused/indistinct/puzzled: ～不解 feel perplexed/puzzled (about) ❷ baffle; confuse; perplex; puzzle: ～敌人 confuse the enemy ‖ ～视听 confuse/hoodwink

the public ‖ ～舆论 throw dust in the eyes of the public ‖ ～众生 deceive all living beings ‖ 他被假象所～。He was misled by false appearances.

【迷津】 míjīn 〈书〉〈名〉 labyrinth: 指点～ point out where sb has gone astray; show sb how to get to the right path

【迷离】 mílí 〈形〉 blurred; misted: ～恍惚 be in a stupor ‖ 睡眼～ eyes dim with sleep ‖ 她泪眼～。Her eyes were blurred with tears.

〖～扑朔〗 mílí-pūshuò ＝ 扑朔迷离 pūshuò-mílí

〖～惝恍〗 mílí-tǎnghuǎng 〈熟〉 blurred; confused and flurried; misted

【迷恋】 míliàn 〈动〉 be infatuated with/by; be enamoured with; madly cling to; indulge in: ～酒色 be infatuated with wine and women ‖ ～纸醉金迷的生活 be addicted to a life of luxury and dissipation ‖ 逐渐～上某人 develop an infatuation for sb ‖ 她～上他英俊的外表了。She was infatuated by his good looks.

【迷路】 mílù ❶〈动〉 get lost; lose one's way: 在沙漠里～ be lost in the desert ‖ 森林里容易～。It's easy to lose your way in the forest. ❷〈动〉〈喻〉 go astray ❸〈名〉[解剖] labyrinth: 骨～ bony labyrinth ‖ 听～ acoustic labyrinth

〖～炎〗 mílùyán ＝ 内耳炎 nèi'ěryán

【迷乱】 míluàn 〈形〉 dazed and confused; befuddled

【迷漫】 mímàn 〈动〉 fill the air; spread all over the place: 烟雾～ be covered in thick mist; be enveloped in mist

【迷茫】 mímáng 〈形〉 ❶ vast and hazy: 远处一片～。It is hazy in the distance. ❷ confused; dazed; perplexed: 小姑娘脸上露出～的神情。There was a confused look on the little girl's face.

【迷蒙】 míméng 〈形〉 ❶ ＝ 迷茫① mímáng ❷ confused; dazed; muddled: 从～中醒来 become clear-headed

【迷梦】 mímèng 〈名〉 fond illusion; pipe dream

【迷迷怔怔】 mími-zhēngzhēng 〈形〉 confused; dazed

【迷你】 mínǐ 〈形〉 mini: ～计算机 mini-computer

〖～裙〗 mínǐqún 〈名〉 miniskirt

【迷人】 mírén 〈动〉 be bewitching/charming/enchanting/fascinating: 风度～ have charming manners ‖ ～的故事/嗓音/一瞥 fascinating story/voice/glimpse ‖ ～的黄昏 magical evening ‖ ～的景色 entrancing views ‖ ～的微笑 alluring/bewitching smile ‖ 夜色～。The night is charming.

【迷失】 míshī 〈动〉 lose (one's way, etc): ～方向 get lost; be out of/lose one's bearings ‖ ～的儿童 strayed children

【迷途】 mítú ❶〈动〉 lose one's way: ～羔羊 stray lamb ❷〈名〉 wrong path: 误入～ go astray; deviate from the right path

〖～知返〗 mítú-zhīfǎn 〈熟〉 recover one's bearings and return to the fold; realize one's errors and mend one's ways

【迷惘】 míwǎng 〈形〉 perplexed; puzzled; at a loss: 精神～ be mentally stupefied; be perplexed ‖ ～的一代 the lost generation

【迷雾】 míwù 〈名〉 ❶ dense fog ❷〈喻〉 anything that misguides/misleads people: 驱散愚昧的～ dispel the mists of ignorance ‖ 湮没在时间的～中 be lost in the mists of time ‖ 偏见的～减弱了他的判断能力。A mist of prejudice spoiled his judgment.

【迷信】 míxìn 〈名〉 ❶ superstitious belief (in): 传播～ spread superstition ‖ 破除～ abolish superstition ‖ 宣传～ publicize superstitious belief; advocate superstition ‖ ～活动 superstitious activities ❷ blind faith; blind worship: 破除～ break down/do away with blind faith ❸〈动〉 have a superstitious belief (in sth); have blind faith/worship in: ～鬼神 have a superstitious belief in ghosts and spirits ‖ ～名人 have blind faith in celebrities

【迷住】 mízhù 〈动〉 bewitch; charm; fascinate; enchant: 被金钱、名利～心窍 be obsessed by lust for money, fame and wealth ‖ 被美丽壮观的景色～ be charmed with the beauty and grandeur of the scenery ‖ 被音乐～ be bewitched by music ‖ 他们的精彩表演～了观众。Their superb performance magnetized the audience. ‖ 他被她的美貌～了。He was enchanted by her beauty./He fell prey to her charms.

【迷走神经】 mízǒu shénjīng 〈名〉[解剖] vagus (nerve): ～性肺炎 vagus pneumonia ‖ ～性脉搏 vagus pulse ‖ ～性心律失常 vagal arrhythmia

【迷醉】 mízuì 〈动〉 be fascinated by; be absorbed in

眯 mí 〈动〉 (of dust, etc) get into one's eye: 灰尘～了我的左眼。The dust has got into my left eye.
⇨mī

猕 mí

【猕猴】 míhóu 〈名〉[动物] macaque; rhesus monkey

【猕猴桃】 míhóutáo 〈名〉[植物] ❶ kiwi (plant) ❷ kiwi (fruit)

谜 mí 〈名〉 ❶ riddle; conundrum: 猜～ answer/guess a riddle ‖ 出～ compose/contrive/propose/propound a riddle ‖ 解～ dissolve/read/resolve/solve a riddle ⇨～语;灯～ ❷〈喻〉 enigma; mystery; puzzle: 解开一个～ unravel a mystery ‖ 解开宇宙起源之～ solve the riddle of how the universe originated ‖ 他的死仍是未解之～。His death remains an unsolved mystery. ‖ 她的性格对我来说完全是个～。Her character is a complete riddle to me.
⇨mèi

【谜底】 mídǐ 〈名〉 ❶ answer/solution to a riddle: 给出～ give the answer to a riddle ‖ 揭开～ solve a riddle ‖ 想出～ find out the solution to a riddle; figure out a riddle ‖ 知道～ know the answer to a riddle ❷〈喻〉 truth (of a matter): 揭穿～ reveal the true story ‖ 揭开～ find out the truth (of a matter); solve the mystery ‖ 隐瞒～ withhold the truth (from sb)

【谜面】 mímiàn 〈名〉 version of a riddle; clue to a riddle

【谜团】 mítuán 〈名〉 doubts and suspicions: 解开～ clear up a mystery; resolve doubts

【谜语】 míyǔ 〈名〉 riddle; conundrum: 出～ ask/tell sb a riddle ‖ 猜出～ answer a riddle; figure out a riddle

【谜子】 mízi 〈名〉〈方〉 riddle; conundrum

箖 mí 〈名〉 thin bamboo strip; reed splint

醚 mí 〈名〉[化学] ether: ⇨乙～

糜 mí ❶〈名〉 gruel or paste: ⇨肉～ ❷〈动〉 rot: ⇨～烂 ❸〈动〉 spend extravagantly; waste: ⇨～费;奢～
⇨méi

【糜费】 mífèi ＝ 靡费 mífèi

【糜烂】 mílàn ❶〈形〉 debauched; dissipated; rotten to the core: ～不堪 be utterly rotten ‖ ～荒淫 be profligately debauched ‖ 生活～ live a debauched/dissipated/dissolute life ‖ 伤口～。The wound is festering. ❷〈名〉[医学] erosion

〖～型〗 mílànxíng 〈名〉[医学] erosive type: ～宫颈癌 erosive type of cervical carcinoma

〖～性毒剂〗 mílànxìng dújì 〈名〉[军事] vesicant/blister agent

〖～性毒气〗 mílànxìng dúqì 〈名〉 blister gas

〖～性胃炎〗 mílànxìng wèiyán 〈名〉 erosive gastritis

縻 mí 〈动〉〈书〉 fasten; tie: ⇨羁～

麋 mí 〈名〉 elk; David's deer

【麋羚】 mílíng 〈名〉 hartebeest

【麋鹿】 mílù 〈名〉 elk; David's deer

靡 mí 〈动〉 spend extravagantly; waste: ⇨奢～
⇨mǐ

【靡费】 mífèi 〈动〉 spend extravagantly; waste: ～精力 dissipate/waste energy ‖ ～钱财 waste money (on) ‖ ～人力物力 waste manpower and material resources ‖ 我们应该节约开支,防止～。We should cut down expenses and avoid waste.

蘼 mí →荼蘼 túmí

瀰 mí

【瀰漫】 mímàn ＝ 弥漫 mímàn

【瀰濛】 míméng ＝ 弥蒙 míméng

蘼 mí

【蘼芜】 míwú 〈名〉 seedling of rhizome of *chuanxiong* (川芎) mentioned in ancient books

醾 mí → 酴醾 túmí

mǐ

米[1] mǐ 〈名〉 ❶ husked/shelled seed): ⇨高粱～;花生～ ❷

(hulled/husked) rice：一粒～ a grain of rice ‖ 碾～ husk rice ‖ 机～ machine-processed rice ❸ grain-like things：⇨海～；虾～

米[2] mǐ 〈名〉metre：一公里等于一千～。One kilometre equals 1,000 metres.

【米波】 mǐbō 〈名〉[无线电] metric wave

【米尺】 mǐchǐ 〈名〉metre rule/scale

【米醋】 mǐcù 〈名〉rice vinegar

【米袋子】 mǐdàizi 〈名〉rice sack—provision of basic foodstuffs, like grain, oil, etc

【米店】 mǐdiàn 〈名〉rice store/shop

【米豆腐】 mǐdòufu 〈名〉〈方〉rice tofu; rice curd

【米饭】 mǐfàn 〈名〉(cooked) rice：煮～ boil/cook rice ‖ 炒～ fried rice

【米粉】 mǐfěn 〈名〉❶ ground rice; rice flour ❷ rice noodles：炒～ stir-fried rice noodles

〖～肉〗 mǐfěnròu 〈名〉pork steamed with seasoned rice flour

【米麸】 mǐfū 〈名〉rice bran

【米泔水】 mǐgānshuǐ 〈名〉water in which rice has been washed; water from washing rice

【米糕】 mǐgāo 〈名〉rice cake/pudding

【米格】 mǐgé 〈名〉MIG; Mig：～战斗机 Mig fighter

【米花】 mǐhuā 〈名〉popped rice：～糖 candied cake of popped rice ⇨爆～

【米黄】 mǐhuáng 〈名〉cream (colour)：～衣服 cream-coloured dress

〖～色〗 mǐhuángsè 〈名〉off-white

【米酒】 mǐjiǔ 〈名〉rice wine

【米糠】 mǐkāng 〈名〉rice bran/chaff：～油 rice bran oil

【米粒】 mǐlì 〈名〉rice grain; grain of rice

【米粮川】 mǐliángchuān 〈名〉rich rice-producing area：南泥湾的荒滩已变成了～。Large tracts of wasteland in Nanniwan have become a granary. ‖ 自古以来关中平原就有～的美誉。Since ancient times the Central Shaanxi Plain has enjoyed the reputation of being a granary.

【米面】 mǐmiàn 〈名〉❶ rice and wheat flour ❷ ground rice; rice flour ❸〈方〉rice-flour noodles

【米铺】 mǐpù ＝ 米店 mǐdiàn

【米色】 mǐsè 〈名〉cream (colour); beige：～地毯 beige carpet ‖ ～涂料 off-white paint

【米汤】 mǐtāng 〈名〉❶ water in which rice has been cooked ❷ thin rice/millet gruel ❸ flattering words：⇨灌～

【米突】 mǐtū 〈量〉〈旧〉metre

【米线】 mǐxiàn 〈名〉〈方〉rice noodles：过桥～ cross-bridge/over-bridge rice noodles ‖ 麻辣～ spiced rice noodles ‖ 酸辣～ rice noodles with sour and chilli sauce

【米象】 mǐxiàng 〈名〉[动物] rice weevil

【米纸】 mǐzhǐ 〈名〉rice-paper

【米制】 mǐzhì 〈名〉metric system

【米珠薪桂】 mǐzhū-xīngui 〈熟〉rice is as precious as pearls and firewood as costly as cassia—exorbitantly high cost of living

【米猪】 mǐzhū 〈名〉pig infected/infested with cysticercus

〖～肉〗 mǐzhūròu 〈名〉pork infected/infested with cysticercus

【米烛光】 mǐzhúguāng 〈名〉[物理] metre-candle; lux

【米蛀虫】 mǐzhùchóng 〈名〉❶ rice worm ❷ rice profiteer

芈 mǐ 〈拟〉(of a sheep) baa; bleat

浉 mǐ 〈形〉〈书〉full of water

【浉迤】 mǐyǐ 〈形〉〈书〉level; flat：～平原 level/smooth plain

弭 mǐ 〈动〉〈书〉put an end to; remove; stop; suppress：风停雨～。The wind has stilled down and the rain has stopped. ⇨～患；消～

【弭谤】 mǐbàng 〈动〉〈书〉stop slanders

【弭兵】 mǐbīng 〈动〉〈书〉have a truce; stop a war

【弭除】 mǐchú 〈动〉〈书〉clear up; dispel; eliminate; remove：～隔阂 remove the misunderstanding ‖ ～偏见 dispel prejudices

【弭患】 mǐhuàn 〈动〉〈书〉eliminate trouble; remove the source of trouble

【弭乱】 mǐluàn 〈动〉〈书〉put down a rebellion; stop a (civil) war

脒 mǐ 〈名〉[化学] amidine

敉 mǐ 〈动〉〈书〉pacify; soothe

【敉平】 mǐpíng 〈动〉〈书〉put down; quell; suppress：～叛乱 put down a rebellion

靡[1] mǐ 〈书〉❶〈动〉fall with wind; collapse：⇨所向披～；望风披～ ❷〈形〉excellent; gorgeous：～衣玉食 extravagant clothing and luxurious food

靡[2] mǐ 〈动〉〈书〉not have; there is not; be without：～日不思 not a day passes without thinking of sb/sth：⇨～不有初 ⇨mí

【靡不有初】 mǐbùyǒuchū 〈熟〉there is none that has not a beginning—good in the beginning but usually bad in the end

【靡丽】 mǐlì 〈形〉〈书〉extravagant; luxurious

【靡靡】 mǐmǐ 〈形〉lewd; licentious

〖～之音〗 mǐmǐzhīyīn 〈熟〉decadent/voluptuous music; demoralizing music/tune; soft and decadent music

【靡然】 mǐrán 〈形〉leaning to one side：～从之 go with the fashion

mì

汨 mì

【汨罗】 Mìluó 〈名〉Miluo River [a river rising in Jiangxi Province and running into Hunan Province]

觅 mì 〈动〉hunt/look for; seek：～句 seek a telling line for a poem ‖ ～知音 seek an understanding friend ‖ 成群～食 look/hunt for food in packs ⇨寻～

【觅求】 mìqiú 〈动〉look for; seek：～真理 seek truth

【觅取】 mìqǔ 〈动〉hunt/look for; seek：～宝藏/食物 hunt for treasure/food

泌 mì 〈动〉secrete：～乳牛 cow in milk ⇨～尿；分～

【泌尿】 mìniào 〈动〉[医学] urinate

〖～道〗 mìniàodào 〈名〉[医学] urinary tract：～感染 urinary tract infection

〖～科〗 mìniàokē 〈名〉[医学] urological department：～医师 urologist

〖～器官〗 mìniào qìguān 〈名〉[生理] urinary organs

〖～生殖器〗 mìniào shēngzhíqì 〈名〉apparatus urogenitalis

〖～生殖系统〗 mìniào shēngzhí xìtǒng 〈名〉urogenital system

〖～系统〗 mìniào xìtǒng 〈名〉[生理] urinary system：～感染 urinary infection ‖ ～异物 foreign body in urinary system

〖～学〗 mìniàoxué 〈名〉[医学] urology

【泌乳】 mìrǔ 〈动〉lactate; give milk：～过多 polygalactia ‖ ～停止 galactostasis

【泌丝腺】 mìsīxiàn 〈名〉serictery; sericterium

【泌脂腺】 mìzhīxiàn 〈名〉oil gland

宓 mì 〈形〉〈书〉quiet; tranquil

秘 mì ❶〈形〉mysterious; secret：⇨～密；奥～；神～ ❷〈动〉hold sth back; keep sth secret (from)：⇨～而不宣 ❸〈形〉rare：⇨～本；～籍 ❹〈动〉close; block：⇨～结；便～ ❺〈名〉secretary：⇨～书 ⇨bì

【秘奥】 mì'ào 〈名〉profound mystery

【秘宝】 mìbǎo 〈名〉rare treasure

【秘本】 mìběn 〈名〉treasured private copy of a rare book

【秘藏】 mìcáng 〈动〉hide; store up：诉说出～在心里的话 pour out what kept to oneself

【秘传】 mìchuán 〈动〉hand down (a recipe, formula, etc) from generation to generation exclusively inside the family

【秘而不宣】 mì'érbùxuān 〈熟〉keep sth secret; not let anyone in on a secret; hush sth up：对自己的意图～ keep one's intentions to oneself

【秘方】 mìfāng 〈名〉secret formula/recipe/prescription：公开～

make a secret recipe known to the public ‖ 宫廷～ secret recipe from a royal family ⇨祖传～

【秘府】 mìfǔ 〈名〉 secret repository (in the imperial court)

【秘籍】 mìjí 〈名〉 rare book: 孤本～ only existing copy of a rare book

【秘计】 mìjì 〈名〉 ❶ secret plot ❷ remarkable ploy; brilliant stratagem

【秘结】 mìjié 〈形〉 constipated; costive

【秘诀】 mìjué 〈名〉 secret; key (to): 成功的～ secret of success; key to success ‖ 做好面包的～ secret to making good bread ‖ 美满婚姻的～是互让。The secret of a happy marriage is compromise.

【秘密】 mìmì ❶〈形〉 clandestine; confidential; secret: ～结婚 steal a marriage ‖ ～会谈/审判/外交 secret talks/trial/diplomacy ‖ ～接头地点 secret meeting place; secret rendezvous ‖ 会议～举行。The meeting was held/conducted in secrecy. ❷〈名〉 sth secret; secret: 保守～ keep/hold a secret; keep sth under one's hat ‖ 察觉～ smell out secrets ‖ 刺探出国家/军事～ ferret out state/military secrets ‖ 打听～ pry into a secret ‖ 盗窃～ steal secrets ‖ 揭开～ unravel the secrets (of) ‖ 探索～ explore the secrets (of) ‖ 提供～ offer secrets (to sb) ‖ 透露～ tell secrets (to sb); let sb in on the secret; take sb into a/the secret ‖ 泄漏～ disclose/expose/yield a secret; let out/give away a secret ‖ 严守～ lock a secret in one's breast/heart ‖ 公开的～ open/public secret ‖ 行业～ trade secret ‖ 内心的～ bosom secret ‖ ～泄露了。The secret got out. ‖ 他知道这个～。He is in/on the secret. ‖ 我们最终从他那里套出了那个～。We eventually managed to worm the secret out of him. / We eventually wrested the secret from him. ‖ 这是个～,如果你讲出去,我就宰了你。This is a secret, and if you repeat it to anyone I'll kill you. ‖ 这事应严守～。This is to be kept strictly hush-hush.

〖～部队〗 mìmì bùduì 〈名〉 undercover troops

〖～会议〗 mìmì huìyì 〈名〉 clandestine/secret meeting; closed-door session/meeting

〖～活动〗 mìmì huódòng 〈名〉 clandestine activities; underground activities; covert activities

〖～警察〗 mìmì jǐngchá 〈名〉 secret police/policeman

〖～任务〗 mìmì rènwu 〈名〉 undercover assignment

〖～通道〗 mìmì tōngdào 〈名〉 secret passage

〖～投票〗 mìmì tóupiào 〈名〉 secret ballot/voting

〖～文件〗 mìmì wénjiàn 〈名〉 secret papers; classified/confidential document

【秘色瓷】 mìsècí 〈名〉 secret-colour porcelain [excavated in the Tang underground palace at Famen Temple, Fufeng County, Shaanxi Province]

【秘史】 mìshǐ 〈名〉 secret history (as of a feudal dynasty); inside story: 《清宫～》 *The Secret History of the Qing Court*

【秘事】 mìshì 〈名〉 private affair; secret

【秘室】 mìshì 〈名〉 back room; room used for secret purposes

【秘书】 mìshū 〈名〉 ❶ secretary: 雇用～ employ/hire a secretary ‖ 聘请～ engage sb as a secretary ‖ 财务/商务/执行～ financial/commercial/executive secretary ‖ 大使馆一/二/三等～ first/second/third secretary of the embassy ‖ 机要～ confidential secretary ‖ 总经理的私人～ private/personal secretary to the general manager ❷ duties of a secretary: ～工作 secretarial duties/work ‖ ～管理 secretarial management

〖～处〗 mìshūchù 〈名〉 secretariat: 大会～ secretariat of the conference

〖～长〗 mìshūzhǎng 〈名〉 secretary-general: 联合国～ Secretary-General of the United Nations

【秘术】 mìshù 〈名〉 occult arts

【秘闻】 mìwén 〈名〉 exclusively inmost news; secret news: 披露～ disclose secret news ‖ ～轶事 secrets and anecdotes ‖ 宫闱～ palace secrets

【秘戏图】 mìxìtú 〈名〉 picture depicting sexual intercourse

密[1] mì ❶〈形〉 secret: ⇨～件;～码;～谈 ❷〈名〉 secret: 与谈判有关的文件是保密的,20 年内不会解～。The papers concerning the negotiations are classified and will not become declassified for 20 years. ⇨保～;告～;泄～

密[2] mì 〈形〉 ❶ close; dense; thick: ～如雨点 be as thick as raindrops ‖ 这里的果树栽得太～了。The fruit trees here are planted too close together. ‖ 雨点越来越～了。The rain is falling thicker and thicker. ⇨～布;～度;～集 ❷ close; intimate: ⇨～切;～友;亲～ ❸ fine; meticulous: ⇨精～;细～;周～

【密报】 mìbào ❶〈动〉 inform against/on/upon sb; report secretly ❷〈名〉 secret report

【密闭】 mìbì ❶〈动〉 close tightly; seal off ❷〈形〉 airtight; hermetic: ～舱 airtight compartment/cabin ‖ ～容器 airtight container; hermetically-sealed chamber

【密布】 mìbù 〈动〉 cover/spread densely: 阴云～。Dark clouds cover the sky. ‖ 这个地区河湖～。This area is thick with rivers and lakes.

【密电】 mìdiàn ❶〈名〉 cipher/coded telegram: 收到一封～ receive a cipher telegram ❷〈动〉 secretly telegraph/wire sb; send a coded telegram (to sb)

〖～码〗 mìdiànmǎ 〈名〉 cipher; code

【密度】 mìdù 〈名〉 ❶ density; thickness: 兵力～ density of troops ‖ 电流～ current density ‖ 火力～ density/volume of fire ‖ 人口～ population density ❷ [物理] density: ～大的物质 dense substance ‖ 水的～比空气大得多。Water has a much greater density than air.

〖～计〗 mìdùjì 〈名〉 densimeter

【密耳】 mì'ěr 〈量〉 mil [a measure of length equal to 0.001 of an inch]

【密访】 mìfǎng 〈动〉 pay a secret visit; make an investigation by travelling incognito

【密封】 mìfēng ❶〈动〉 seal up; seal airtight: ～试卷 seal up test papers ‖ ～文件 seal a document ‖ ～保存 preserve sth by sealing it airtight ‖ 用白蜡～瓶口 seal up a bottle with white wax ❷〈形〉 airtight; hermetic: ～的试卷 sealed test papers ‖ ～容器 hermetically sealed container ❸〈名〉 seal: ～已经磨损,机器漏油了。The seal has worn and the machine is losing oil.

〖～舱〗 mìfēngcāng 〈名〉 airtight/sealed cabin

〖～窗〗 mìfēngchuāng 〈名〉 hermetic window

〖～带〗 mìfēngdài 〈名〉 seal tape

〖～垫〗 mìfēngdiàn 〈名〉 [机械] gasket

〖～垫圈〗 mìfēng diànquān 〈名〉 [机械] sealing washer

〖～剂〗 mìfēngjì 〈名〉 sealant

〖～胶〗 mìfēngjiāo 〈名〉 fluid sealant

〖～圈〗 mìfēngquān 〈名〉 seal ring

〖～容器〗 mìfēng róngqì 〈名〉 airtight container

〖～投标〗 mìfēng tóubiāo 〈名〉 sealed bid/tender

〖～性〗 mìfēngxìng 〈名〉 tightness: ～试验 encapsulation test

〖～压盖〗 mìfēng yāgài 〈名〉 [机械] sealing gland

〖～罩〗 mìfēngzhào 〈名〉 airtight case

〖～轴承〗 mìfēng zhóuchéng 〈名〉 [机械] sealed bearing

【密告】 mìgào 〈动〉 inform against/on/upon sb; tell on sb; report secretly

【密河鳄】 mìhé'è ＝ 美洲鳄 měizhōu'è

【密会】 mìhuì ❶〈动〉 meet with sb secretly ❷〈名〉 secret meeting

【密级】 mìjí 〈名〉 classification of government confidential documents: 标明文件的～ mark the classification of a document ‖ 那份报告的～是绝密。That report is classified as "top secret".

【密集】 mìjí 〈动〉 concentrate; crowd together: 人口～的地区 densely/thickly populated area

〖～队形〗 mìjí duìxíng 〈名〉 [军事] close/tight formation

〖～防守〗 mìjí fángshǒu 〈名〉 [体育] blanket defence

〖～轰炸〗 mìjí hōngzhà 〈名〉 mass bombing

〖～炮火〗 mìjí pàohuǒ 〈名〉 concentrated fire; heavy artillery barrage; intensive bombardment; massed fire; drumfire

〖～型〗 mìjíxíng 〈形〉 intensive: 劳动～ labour-intensive ‖ 资本～ capital-intensive

【密件】 mìjiàn 〈名〉 confidential paper/letter; classified matter/material: 一份/个～ a confidential paper ‖ 发/写～ post/write a confidential paper

【密径】 mìjìng 〈名〉 secret path

【密聚花】 mìjùhuā 〈名〉 aggregate flower

【密克罗尼西亚】 Mìkèluóníxīyà 〈名〉 Micronesia [an island chain in the western Pacific]

〖～联邦〗 Mìkèluóníxīyà Liánbāng 〈名〉 Federated States of Micronesia

【密林】 mìlín 〈名〉 thick/dense forest; dense wood: 一片～ an expanse of thick forest ‖ 在～深处 in the depths of the forest; in the heart of the dense wood

【密令】 mìlìng ❶〈动〉give a secret order/instruction ❷〈名〉secret order/instructions
【密锣紧鼓】 mìluó-jǐngǔ ＝ 紧锣密鼓 jǐnluó-mìgǔ
【密码】 mìmǎ〈名〉❶ cipher; cipher/secret code: 破译～ break/crack/decipher a code ‖ 设计～ make up/design a code ‖ 输入～ enter a password ‖ 译～ decode/decipher a secret code ‖ 用～传递情报 send a message in code ❷[生物] code: 遗传～ genetic code
〖～传真〗 mìmǎ chuánzhēn〈名〉cifax
〖～电报〗 mìmǎ diànbào〈名〉cipher/secret telegram: 发～ send a cipher telegram
〖～电话机〗 mìmǎ diànhuàjī〈名〉ciphertelephone; ciphone
〖～机〗 mìmǎjī〈名〉cipher machine; cryptograph
〖～破译〗 mìmǎ pòyì〈名〉decryptography
〖～术〗 mìmǎshù〈名〉cryptography; cryptology
〖～锁〗 mìmǎsuǒ〈名〉combination/trick lock: 开～ open a combination lock
〖～箱〗 mìmǎxiāng〈名〉cipher suitcase; code box
〖～学〗 mìmǎxué〈名〉[计算机] cryptography
〖～员〗 mìmǎyuán〈名〉cryptographer; cipher clerk
〖～子〗 mìmǎzi〈名〉[生理] codon: ～识别 codon recognition
【密茂】 mìmào〈形〉thick and luxuriant
【密密层层】 mìmi-céngcéng〈形〉packed closely layer upon layer/ring upon ring; dense; thick: ～的人群 dense crowd
【密密丛丛】 mìmi-cóngcóng〈形〉(of trees or grass) dense; thick: ～的橡树林 dense oak forest
【密密麻麻】 mìmi-mámá〈形〉close and numerous; thickly dotted: 天上的星星～。The sky is thickly studded with stars.
【密密匝匝】 mìmi-zāzā〈形〉dense; thick: 地里的草长得～。The field is thick with weeds.
【密谋】 mìmóu〈动〉conspire; plot; scheme: ～暗杀 plot to murder (sb) ‖ ～夺权 scheme for power ‖ ～抢劫银行 conspire to rob a bank
【密切】 mìqiè ❶〈形〉close; intimate: 关系～ be close with sb; be on intimate terms with sb; know each other intimately ‖ 这两件事有～的联系。The two events are closely connected. ❷〈动〉build/establish/forge close links with; establish close ties/relations with: ～党群关系 build closer relations between the party and the people ‖ ～师生关系 forge close links between teachers and students ‖ ～联系群众 maintain close ties with the masses ❸〈形〉carefully; intently: ～配合 act in close coordination (with) ‖ ～相关 be closely related (to) ‖ ～注意 pay close attention to; watch closely; keep a close watch (on) ❹〈名〉[数学] osculation: ～点 point of osculation ‖ ～坐标 osculating coordinates
【密商】 mìshāng〈动〉hold/take private counsel (with); hold secret talks (with): ～对策 discuss the countermeasures secretly
【密使】 mìshǐ〈名〉secret emissary; confidential/secret envoy: 派出～ send out a secret envoy
【密室】 mìshì〈名〉backroom; secret room: 会议在～里进行。The meeting was held behind closed doors.
【密实】 mìshi〈形〉dense; thick: 她这件短上衣的针脚真～。Her jacket is sewed with close/small stitches.
【密司脱】 mìsītuō〈名〉mister; Mr [often seen in early translations]
【密斯】 mìsī〈名〉miss [often seen in early translations]
【密苏里河】 Mìsūlǐhé〈名〉Missouri River [one of the main tributaries of the Mississippi]
【密苏里州】 Mìsūlǐzhōu〈名〉Missouri [a US state]: ～人 Missourian
【密谈】 mìtán〈动〉have a secret/confidential/private talk; talk behind closed doors
【密探】 mìtàn〈名〉secret agent; spy: 发现一名～ detect a spy
【密陀僧】 mìtuósēng〈名〉[化学] litharge; lead monoxide
【密位】 mìwèi〈名〉[军事] mil
【密纹】 mìwén〈名〉microgroove (record)
〖～唱片〗 mìwén chàngpiàn〈名〉long-playing record (LP); microgroove record
【密西西比河】 Mìxīxībǐhé〈名〉Mississippi River [the longest river in North America]
【密西西比州】 Mìxīxībǐzhōu〈名〉Mississippi [a US state]: ～人 Mississippian
【密歇根湖】 Mìxiēgēnhú〈名〉Lake Michigan [one of the five Great Lakes in North America]
【密歇根州】 Mìxiēgēnzhōu〈名〉Michigan [a US state]
【密写】 mìxiě〈动〉write in invisible ink
〖～墨水〗 mìxiě mòshuǐ〈名〉secret/invisible/sympathetic ink
〖～情报〗 mìxiě qíngbào〈名〉intelligence written in invisible ink
〖～药水〗 mìxiě yàoshuǐ ＝ 密写墨水 mìxiě mòshuǐ
【密信】 mìxìn〈名〉secret/confidential letter
【密友】 mìyǒu〈名〉close/fast friend; bosom friend/buddy: 至亲～ close relatives and bosom friends
【密语】 mìyǔ ❶〈名〉cipher ❷〈动〉talk secretly
〖～通信〗 mìyǔ tōngxìn ❶〈名〉crypto-communication ❷〈动〉communicate with code telegrams
【密约】 mìyuē ❶〈动〉make a secret appointment ❷〈名〉secret agreement/treaty: 签订～ sign a secret treaty
【密钥】 mìyuè〈名〉key secret code
【密云不雨】 mìyún-bùyǔ〈熟〉dense clouds but no rain—the trouble is brewing
【密匝匝】 mìzāzā ＝ 密密匝匝 mìmi-zāzā
【密召】 mìzhào〈动〉summon in secret: ～回京 be summoned back to the capital in secret
【密诏】 mìzhào〈名〉secret imperial edict: 颁布～ issue a secret imperial edict
【密植】 mìzhí〈名〉[农业] close planting: 合理～ rational close planting
【密旨】 mìzhǐ〈名〉secret imperial edict
【密致】 mìzhì〈形〉fine and close: ～材料 dense material ‖ ～零件 dense parts
【密宗】 mìzōng〈名〉[佛教] Esoteric Buddhism; Tantrism [a sect of Buddhism]

幂 mì
❶〈名〉〈书〉cloth cover ❷〈动〉〈书〉cover with cloth ❸〈名〉[数学] power: 2 的三次～ third power of 2 ⇨ 降～; 升～
【幂乘积】 mìchéngjī〈名〉[数学] power product
【幂等】 mìděng〈形〉[数学] idempotent: ～定律 idempotent law ‖ ～集 idempotent set ‖ ～矩阵 idempotent matrix ‖ ～性 idempotence; idempotent property ‖ ～因子 idemfactor
【幂函数】 mìhánshù〈名〉[数学] power function
【幂级数】 mìjíshù〈名〉[数学] power series
【幂集】 mìjí〈名〉[数学] power set
【幂零】 mìlíng〈形〉[数学] nilpotent: ～变换 nilpotent transformation ‖ ～代数 nilpotent algebra ‖ ～分量 nilpotent component ‖ ～积 nilpotent product ‖ ～集 nilpotent set ‖ ～矩阵 nilpotent matrix ‖ ～性 nilpotency
【幂律】 mìlǜ〈名〉[数学] power law
【幂群】 mìqún〈名〉[数学] power group
【幂指数】 mìzhǐshù〈名〉[数学] power exponent

谧 mì
〈形〉〈书〉quiet; still; tranquil; peaceful: ⇨ 安～; 静～
【谧静】 mìjìng〈形〉〈书〉quiet; still; tranquil; peaceful

蓂 mì
→ 菥蓂 xīmì
⇨ míng

幎 mì
〈书〉＝ 幂 mì

嘧 mì
【嘧啶】 mìdìng〈名〉[化学] pyrimidine

蜜 mì
❶〈名〉honey: 采～ (of bees) collect nectar ‖ 割～ cut off the honeycomb in order to get honey ‖ 酿～ produce/make honey ❷〈形〉sweet like honey: ⇨ ～柑; ～橘 ❸〈形〉〈喻〉honeyed; sweet: ⇨ 柔情～意; 甜～ ❹〈名〉honey-like thing: ⇨ 菠萝～; 糖～
【蜜草】 mìcǎo〈名〉honeywort
【蜜虫】 mìchóng〈名〉〈方〉aphid; aphis
【蜜蜂】 mìfēng〈名〉honeybee; bee: 一群～ a cluster/colony/swarm of bees ‖ ～养殖 beekeeping ‖ ～嗡嗡叫。Bees buzz/hum. ‖ 一只～蛰了我的脸。A bee stung me on the cheek.
〖～窝〗 mìfēngwō〈名〉beehive; honeycomb
〖～学〗 mìfēngxué〈名〉apiology
【蜜柑】 mìgān〈名〉mandarin/tangerine orange
【蜜供】 mìgòng〈名〉pagoda-shaped cake [made of fried dough sticks covered with maltose]
【蜜罐】 mìguàn〈名〉〈喻〉honey jar—comfortable living condi-

tions：在～里长大 grow up in a honey jar
【蜜环菌】 mìhuánjūn 〈名〉honey fungus
【蜜黄色】 mìhuángsè 〈名〉honey gold/yellow
【蜜饯】 mìjiàn ❶〈动〉preserve/treat fruits in syrup ❷〈名〉candied/preserved fruit：～海棠 sweetened crab apples
【蜜橘】 mìjú 〈名〉tangerine
【蜜蜡】 mìlà 〈名〉beeswax
【蜜里调油】 mìlǐ-tiáoyóu 〈熟〉like honey mixed with oil—be deeply attached to each other
【蜜露】 mìlù 〈名〉honeydew
【蜜木】 mìmù 〈名〉honeywood
【蜜鸟】 mìniǎo 〈名〉honeycreeper
【蜜色】 mìsè 〈名〉light yellow：～的头发 honey-coloured hair
【蜜树】 mìshù 〈名〉honey tree
【蜜甜】 mìtián 〈形〉honey-sweet；very sweet
【蜜丸子】 mìwánzi 〈名〉[中医] bolus made from powdered Chinese medicines and honey
【蜜腺】 mìxiàn 〈名〉[植物] nectary；nectarium
【蜜香草】 mìxiāngcǎo 〈名〉honey balm
【蜜熊】 mìxióng 〈名〉honey bear；kinkajou
【蜜蚁】 mìyǐ 〈名〉honey ant
【蜜语】 mìyǔ 〈名〉honeyed/sweet words：⇨甜言～
【蜜源】 mìyuán 〈名〉nectar source
〖～区〗 mìyuánqū 〈名〉bee pasture
〖～植物〗 mìyuán zhíwù 〈名〉nectariferous/bee/honey/nectar plant
【蜜月】 mìyuè 〈名〉honeymoon：度～ go on one's honeymoon；spend one's honeymoon ‖ ～旅行 honeymoon trip ‖ 他们正在海边度～。They are honeymooning at the seashore.
【蜜枣】 mìzǎo 〈名〉candied date/jujube
【蜜渍】 mìzì 〈动〉preserve fruits in sugar

mián

眠 mián 〈动〉❶ sleep：⇨安～；催～；睡～ ❷ (of some animals) hibernate：蚕～ silkworm's dormancy ⇨冬～；休～
【眠蚕】 miáncán 〈名〉moulting silkworm (larva)
【眠尔通】 mián'ěrtōng 〈名〉[医药] miltown

绵 mián ❶〈动〉extend unbrokenly；be continuous：⇨～亘；～延；连～ ❷〈名〉silk floss ❸〈形〉soft；weak：⇨～薄；～软 ❹〈动〉harass and disturb：⇨缠～ ❺〈形〉mild-tempered；gentle；meek ❻〈形〉mild-tempered；gentle；meek
【绵白糖】 miánbáitáng 〈名〉fine white sugar
【绵薄】 miánbó 〈名〉〈谦〉meagre strength；humble effort：愿尽～之力。I'll do what little I can to help.
【绵长】 miáncháng 〈形〉(of time) very long：岁月～ long period of years ‖ 福寿～。I wish you a happy and long life.
【绵绸】 miánchóu 〈名〉[纺织] fabric made from waste silk
【绵亘】 miángèn 〈动〉(of mountains, etc) extend；stretch in an unbroken chain：～东西 stretch from east to west in an unbroken chain ‖ ～南北 lie north and south ‖ 这座山脉～几百公里。The mountain range stretches for several hundred kilometres.
【绵和】 miánhé 〈形〉〈方〉gentle；mild：酒性～ mild liquor ‖ 他性情～。He has a mild nature.
【绵里藏针】 miánlǐ-cángzhēn 〈熟〉needle hidden in silk floss—a ruthless character behind a gentle appearance；an iron fist in a velvet glove；a soft appearance but a dangerous heart
【绵力】 miánlì 〈名〉〈书〉humble effort
【绵连】 miánlián 〈形〉unbroken；uninterrupted；continuous
【绵联】 miánlián ＝ 绵连 miánlián
【绵密】 miánmì 〈形〉(of speech, thinking, etc) detailed；meticulous；circumspect
【绵绵】 miánmián 〈形〉continuous；unbroken：～不绝 remain unbroken；continue forever ‖ 春雨～ the spring rains go on and on；continuous spring rains ‖ 大雪～ snow heavily ‖ 情思～。One's tender affection and loving thoughts are endless.
【绵软】 miánruǎn 〈形〉❶ (of wool, clothes, paper, etc) soft：～的羊毛 soft wool ❷ feeble；weak：觉得浑身～ feel weak all over
【绵糖】 miántáng ＝ 绵白糖 miánbáitáng
【绵甜】 miántián 〈形〉(of liquors) mild and sweet
【绵延】 miányán 〈动〉(of mountain ranges, land, etc) stretch long and unbroken；be continuous：～不断 continuous and unbroken ‖ ～数百公里的沙漠 desert stretching/extending for hundreds of kilometres ‖ 长城从东向西号称～万里。The Great Wall is said to stretch ten thousand *lis* from east to west.
【绵羊】 miányáng 〈名〉sheep：一群～ a flock of sheep
【绵纸】 miánzhǐ 〈名〉tissue/cotton paper
【绵子】 miánzi 〈名〉〈方〉silk floss/wadding

棉 mián 〈名〉❶ cotton and kapok ❷ cotton：采～ pick cotton ‖ ～织品 cotton textiles ‖ 纯～ 100% cotton；pure cotton ‖ 废～ dead/waste cotton ‖ 全～衬衣 shirt made of pure cotton ⇨～布；～纺；皮～ ❸ things like cotton-wool：⇨石～
【棉袄】 mián'ǎo 〈名〉cotton-padded jacket：一件～ a cotton-padded jacket ‖ 大襟～ cotton-padded jacket with buttons on the right ‖ 对襟～ cotton-padded jacket with buttons down the front
【棉白杨】 miánbáiyáng 〈名〉[植物] cottonwood
【棉包】 miánbāo 〈名〉bale of cotton
【棉包电缆】 miánbāo diànlǎn 〈名〉[电工] cotton insulation/covered cable
【棉背心】 miánbèixīn 〈名〉cotton-padded waistcoat
【棉被】 miánbèi 〈名〉quilt with cotton wadding；cotton-wadded quilt：一床/条～ a cotton-wadded quilt ‖ 做～ make a cotton-wadded quilt
【棉饼】 miánbǐng 〈名〉cottonseed cake
【棉布】 miánbù 〈名〉cotton (cloth)：一块～ a piece of cotton ‖ 一匹～ a bolt of cotton cloth ‖ ～裙 cotton dress/skirt ‖ ～衣服 cotton clothes ‖ 方格～ gingham ‖ 印花～ cotton print
【棉尘肺】 miánchénfèi 〈名〉[医学] byssinosis
【棉大衣】 miándàyī 〈名〉cotton-padded overcoat
【棉的确良】 miándíquèliáng 〈俗称〉＝ 涤棉布 dímiánbù
【棉纺】 miánfǎng 〈名〉cotton spinning
〖～厂〗 miánfǎngchǎng 〈名〉cotton mill
〖～业〗 miánfǎngyè 〈名〉cotton textile industry
【棉凫】 miánfú 〈名〉[动物] cotton teal
【棉府绸】 miánfǔchóu 〈名〉cotton poplin
【棉根腐病】 miángēnfǔbìng 〈名〉[农业] cotton root rot
【棉红铃虫】 miánhónglíngchóng 〈名〉pink bollworm
【棉红蜘蛛】 miánhóngzhīzhū 〈名〉two-spotted spider mite
【棉猴儿】 miánhóur 〈名〉hooded cotton-padded coat；cotton-padded parka/anorak
【棉花】 miánhua 〈名〉❶ cotton (plant)：一棵/株～ a cotton plant ‖ 种～ grow/cultivate/raise cotton ❷ cotton：一大包～ a bale of cotton ‖ 弹～ fluff cotton ‖ 摘～ pick cotton ‖ ～加工 cotton ginning/processing
〖～打包机〗 miánhua dǎbāojī 〈名〉cotton press
〖～间苗机〗 miánhua jiànmiáojī 〈名〉[农业] cotton chopper
〖～胎〗 miánhuatāi 〈名〉〈方〉cotton wadding (for a quilt, winter jacket, etc)
〖～糖〗 miánhuatáng 〈名〉candyfloss；spun sugar；cotton candy
〖～套子〗 miánhua tàozi 〈名〉〈方〉cotton wadding (for a quilt)
〖～条播机〗 miánhua tiáobōjī 〈名〉cotton drill
【棉婚】 miánhūn 〈名〉cotton wedding [the second wedding anniversary]
【棉卷】 miánjuǎn 〈名〉[纺织] lap；bat；cotton roll
【棉枯萎病】 miánkūwěibìng 〈名〉fusarium wilt of cotton
【棉裤】 miánkù 〈名〉cotton-padded trousers：一条～ a pair of cotton-padded trousers
【棉兰】 Miánlán 〈名〉Medan [a city of Indonesia]
【棉兰老】 Miánlánlǎo 〈名〉Mindanao [second largest island of the Philippines]
【棉铃】 miánlíng 〈名〉cotton boll：～梳摘器 stripping comb
〖～虫〗 miánlíngchóng 〈名〉bollworm
〖～象鼻虫〗 miánlíng xiàngbíchóng 〈名〉boll weevil
【棉毛】 miánmáo 〈名〉cotton interlock：～织物 fabrics made of cotton and wool
〖～机〗 miánmáojī 〈名〉interlock (knitting) machine
〖～裤〗 miánmáokù 〈名〉cotton (interlock) drawers；cotton longjohns：一条～ a pair of cotton drawers/longjohns
〖～呢〗 miánmáoní 〈名〉half-wool
〖～衫〗 miánmáoshān 〈名〉cotton (interlock) jersey；cotton sweatshirt：一件～ a cotton jersey
〖～毯〗 miánmáotǎn 〈名〉union blanket
【棉帽】 miánmào 〈名〉cotton-padded cap

【棉农】 miánnóng 〈名〉cotton grower/planter/farmer：一个/位～ a cotton farmer
【棉袍儿】 miánpáor ＝ 棉袍子 miánpáozi
【棉袍子】 miánpáozi 〈名〉cotton-padded robe/gown：一件～ a cotton-padded robe/gown
【棉皮鞋】 miánpíxié 〈名〉warmly-lined leather shoes；winter leather shoes：一双～ a pair of winter leather shoes
【棉签】 miánqiān 〈名〉❶［医学］cotton applicator ❷ cotton bud/swab：用～掏耳朵 use a cotton bud to clear the ears
【棉球】 miánqiú 〈名〉cotton ball
【棉绒】 miánróng 〈名〉cotton velvet
〖～布〗 miánróngbù 〈名〉cotton flannel；wincey
【棉纱】 miánshā 〈名〉cotton yarn：～头 cotton waste
【棉手套儿】 miánshǒutàor 〈名〉cotton-padded mittens：一双～ a pair of cotton-padded mittens
【棉胎】 miántāi ＝ 棉花胎 miánhuātāi
【棉桃】 miántáo 〈名〉cotton boll
【棉套】 miántào 〈名〉cotton-padded covering (for keeping sth warm)
【棉田】 miántián 〈名〉cotton field
【棉条】 miántiáo 〈名〉［纺织］sliver：～桶 sliver can
【棉尾兔】 miánwěitù 〈名〉cottontail/wood rabbit
【棉线】 miánxiàn 〈名〉cotton thread：一卷/轴缝纫～ a reel/spool of sewing cotton
【棉鞋】 miánxié 〈名〉cotton-padded shoes：一双～ a pair of cotton-padded shoes ‖ 制作～ make cotton-padded shoes
【棉锈病】 miánxiùbìng 〈名〉［农业］cotton rust
【棉絮】 miánxù 〈名〉❶ cotton fibre；batt：～状的白云 fluffy white cloud ❷ cotton wadding/batting (for a quilt, etc)：一床/条～ a cotton wadding (for a quilt)
【棉蚜虫】 miányáchóng 〈名〉cotton aphid
【棉衣】 miányī 〈名〉cotton-padded clothes
【棉油】 miányóu ＝ 棉子油 miánzǐyóu
【棉织品】 miánzhīpǐn 〈名〉cotton fabrics/goods/textiles
【棉子】 miánzǐ 〈名〉cottonseed
〖～饼〗 miánzǐbǐng 〈名〉cottonseed cake
〖～分离机〗 miánzǐ fēnlíjī 〈名〉［纺织］gin saw
〖～绒〗 miánzǐróng 〈名〉cotton linters
〖～油〗 miánzǐyóu 〈名〉cottonseed oil
【棉籽】 miánzǐ ＝ 棉子 miánzǐ

miǎn

丏 miǎn 〈动〉〈书〉cover；be unable to see

免 miǎn 〈动〉❶ excuse/free sb from sth；exempt；dispense with：～服兵役 be exempt from military service ‖ ～签证 dispense with a visa ‖ ～受惩罚 be immune from punishment ‖ ～于收费 excuse sb the fee ‖ ～于死刑 be spared the death penalty ⇨～礼；～试；～税；❷ dismiss from a post；relieve；remove from office：～去职务 remove sb from his position ⇨～得；～疫；在所难～ ❸ avert；avoid；escape：以～后患 avoid causing future trouble ❹ be not allowed；forbid；prohibit：⇨～开尊口
【免不得】 miǎnbude 〈动〉be bound to happen；be unavoidable；be inevitable：～出错 be bound to make a mistake ‖ 两国边境冲突有增无减，～发生一场战争。Border clashes/conflicts between the two countries are increasing, and it seems a war is unavoidable.
【免不了】 miǎnbuliǎo 〈动〉be bound to be；be unavoidable/inevitable：工作中～要得罪人。It is unavoidable/inevitable to give offence in the course of your work. ‖ 一生中～会有失败和挫折。There are bound to be failures and setbacks in a person's life.
【免除】 miǎnchú 〈动〉❶ avoid；prevent：～祸患 ward off calamity ‖ ～疲劳 avoid fatigue ‖ ～误会 avoid misunderstanding ‖ ～隐患 remove a hidden peril ‖ 兴修水利可有效～水旱灾害。Building irrigation works can prevent droughts and floods effectively. ❷ excuse；relieve；remit；exempt：～处罚 exempt sb from punishment ‖ ～罚款/债务 forgive a fine/debt ‖ ～烦恼 relieve sb of worries ‖ ～附加税 be free/exempt from additional tax ‖ ～学费 waive tuition ‖ ～一切俗礼 dispense with all the formalities ‖ ～义务 forgive an obligation ‖ ～职务 dismiss sb from his post；relieve sb of his post
〖～条款〗 miǎnchú tiáokuǎn 〈名〉escape/exception/exemption clause
【免得】 miǎnde 〈连〉so as not to；so as to avoid：～跑一趟 save sb a journey/trip ‖ ～引起误会 so as to avoid any misunderstanding ‖ 带上雨衣，～淋雨。Take a raincoat lest you should be drenched. ‖ 早点起来，～饿着肚子上课。Get up early so that you will not have to go to the lecture on an empty stomach.
【免罚】 miǎnfá 〈动〉［法律］remit；spare penalty；be immune from punishment
【免费】 miǎnfèi 〈动〉be free of charge；be cost-free：～参观展览 be admitted to the exhibition gratis ‖ ～供应午餐 provide free lunches ‖ ～旅游 go on a tour gratis；travel for nothing；be on a free tour (of) ‖ ～入学 be enrolled with tuition waived/with a tuition waiver ‖ ～送货上门 deliver goods to the door free of charge ‖ ～提供食品和饮料 offer free food and drinks ‖ ～教育 free education ‖ ～试用 free trial ‖ ～医疗 free medical care ‖ ～安装。There will be no charge for installation. ‖ 这种日历可以～索取。The calendar is free for the asking. ‖ 凭此卡可以～入场。Admission is free on presentation of this card.
【免耕农业】 miǎngēng nóngyè 〈名〉tillless agriculture
【免官】 miǎnguān 〈动〉remove from official position；dismiss/depose from office
【免冠】 miǎnguān ❶〈动〉take one's hat off in salutation ❷〈形〉bare-headed；without a hat on：半身～正面像 half-length, bare-headed, full-faced photo
【免检】 miǎnjiǎn 〈动〉be exempt from inspection/examination：～物品 goods exempt from inspection/examination
【免开尊口】 miǎnkāizūnkǒu 〈熟〉keep one's mouth shut；please do not ask as you will definitely be refused：这件事你最好～。You'd better not say anything about this matter.
【免考】 miǎnkǎo ＝ 免试 miǎnshì
【免礼】 miǎnlǐ 〈动〉dispense with all ceremonies；don't stand on ceremony
【免赔条款】 miǎnpéi tiáokuǎn 〈名〉franchise clause
【免票】 miǎnpiào ❶〈名〉free pass；free ticket ❷〈动〉be free of charge：身高不满1.1米的儿童坐火车～。Children under 1.1 metres in height take the train free of charge.
〖～标尺〗 miǎnpiào biāochǐ 〈名〉free fare mark
【免试】 miǎnshì 〈动〉be exempted/excused/waived from an examination；be exempted from a test：～入学 enter a school without sitting for the entrance examination ‖ ～外语 be exempted from the foreign language examination ‖ 她获准～。She is exempt from the examination.
【免税】 miǎnshuì 〈动〉exempt from taxation；be relieved of duties：申请～ apply for exemption from taxation ‖ 准许～ allow/grant exemption from taxation ‖ ～待遇 tax-free treatment ‖ ～放行 release without payment of duty
〖～单〗 miǎnshuìdān 〈名〉bill of sufferance；duty free slips
〖～额〗 miǎnshuì'é 〈名〉tax allowance：1,000美元的～ exemption of $1,000
〖～进口〗 miǎnshuì jìnkǒu 〈名〉duty-free importation：～货 duty-free imports；free imports
〖～利润〗 miǎnshuì lìrùn 〈名〉tax-free profit
〖～贸易〗 miǎnshuì màoyì 〈名〉non-tariff trade；free trade：～区 tax-free trade zone；duty-free zone
〖～期〗 miǎnshuìqī 〈名〉tax holiday
〖～区〗 miǎnshuìqū 〈名〉free perimeter/zone
〖～权〗 miǎnshuìquán 〈名〉freedom from taxation：获得～ receive freedom/immunity from taxation
〖～商店〗 miǎnshuì shāngdiàn 〈名〉duty-free shop
〖～商品〗 miǎnshuì shāngpǐn 〈名〉duty-free commodity
〖～投资〗 miǎnshuì tóuzī 〈名〉tax-free investment
〖～债券〗 miǎnshuì zhàiquàn 〈名〉tax-exempt bond
〖～证明书〗 miǎnshuì zhèngmíngshū 〈名〉exemption certificate；duty-free certificate
〖～证券〗 miǎnshuì zhèngquàn 〈名〉tax-exempt securities
〖～执照〗 miǎnshuì zhízhào 〈名〉duty-free licence
【免俗】 miǎnsú 〈动〉be free from vulgar tastes/conventional practices；act contrary to prevailing practice：⇨未能～
【免烫】 miǎntàng 〈动〉(of clothes) be easy-care/non-ironing/drip-dry：～衬衣 drip-dry shirt；wash-and-wear shirt
【免提电话】 miǎntí diànhuà 〈名〉hand-free phone
【免提键】 miǎntíjiàn 〈名〉handsfree button
【免刑】 miǎnxíng 〈动〉［法律］be exempt from punishment
【免修】 miǎnxiū 〈动〉be excused from a required course；waive a

course requirement：～英语 be exempt from required English courses

【免验】 miǎnyàn 〈动〉be exempt from examination：～产品 products exempt from examination ‖ ～放行 pass without examination (PWE)

〖～证〗 miǎnyànzhèng 〈名〉laissez-passer

【免役】 miǎnyì 〈动〉be exempt from military service

【免疫】 miǎnyì 〈动〉［医学］immunize：被动～ passive immunity/immunization | 后天性/获得性～ acquired immunity ‖ 自动～ active immunity/immunization ‖ 进行大规模的～工作 carry out a mass immunization campaign (against a disease) ‖ 医生已经为孩子们做了小儿麻痹～。Doctors have immunized the children against poliomyelitis.

〖～病理学〗 miǎnyì bìnglǐxué 〈名〉immunopathology

〖～测定〗 miǎnyì cèdìng 〈名〉immunoassay

〖～反应〗 miǎnyì fǎnyìng 〈名〉［医学］immunoreaction；immune response

〖～化学〗 miǎnyì huàxué 〈名〉immunochemistry

〖～活性〗 miǎnyì huóxìng 〈名〉immunocompetence

〖～监视〗 miǎnyì jiānshì 〈名〉［医学］immune/immunological surveillance

〖～接种〗 miǎnyì jiēzhòng 〈名〉immunization

〖～卡〗 miǎnyìkǎ 〈名〉immunization card

〖～抗体〗 miǎnyì kàngtǐ 〈名〉immune antibody

〖～力〗 miǎnyìlì 〈名〉immunity：产生～ develop immunity (against/from a disease) ‖ 获得～ acquire/develop immunity ‖ 有～ be immunized from a disease；have immunity against/from a disease ‖ 增强～ improve one's immunity ‖ 先天/后天～ natural/acquired immunity (to a disease) ‖ 对麻疹/天花的～ immunity against/from/to measles/smallpox

〖～疗法〗 miǎnyì liáofǎ 〈名〉immunotherapy

〖～耐受〗 miǎnyì nàishòu 〈名〉immunologic tolerance

〖～球蛋白〗 miǎnyì qiúdànbái 〈名〉immunoglobulin

〖～缺陷〗 miǎnyì quēxiàn 〈名〉immunodeficiency：～病 immunodeficiency disease

〖～生理学〗 miǎnyì shēnglǐxué 〈名〉immunophysiology

〖～体〗 miǎnyìtǐ 〈名〉immune body

〖～系统〗 miǎnyì xìtǒng 〈名〉immune system：加强～ boost the immune system ‖ 人体～ human immune system

〖～细胞〗 miǎnyì xìbāo 〈名〉immunocyte；immune cell

〖～性〗 miǎnyìxìng 〈名〉immunity

〖～学〗 miǎnyìxué 〈名〉immunology：～家 immunologist

〖～血清〗 miǎnyì xuèqīng 〈名〉immune serum

〖～药理学〗 miǎnyì yàolǐxué 〈名〉immunopharmacology

〖～遗传学〗 miǎnyì yíchuánxué 〈名〉immunogenetics

〖～原〗 miǎnyìyuán 〈名〉immunogen

〖～障碍〗 miǎnyì zhàng'ài 〈名〉dysimmunity

〖～诊断〗 miǎnyì zhěnduàn 〈名〉immunodiagnosis

〖～证书〗 miǎnyì zhèngshū 〈名〉bill of health；immunity certificate

〖～组织学〗 miǎnyì zǔzhīxué 〈名〉immunohistology

【免于】 miǎnyú 〈动〉avert；avoid；escape：～处分 exempt sb from punishment ‖ ～罚款 be exempt from a fine ‖ ～疾病的侵袭 escape the attack of illness ‖ ～受灾 avert a disaster ‖ 使国家～战争 save the country from war

【免予】 miǎnyǔ 〈动〉excuse sb from；exempt：～公诉 grant sb immunity from prosecution ‖ ～起诉 be exempt from prosecution ‖ ～追究责任 excuse sb from being investigated and being affixed the responsibility (for sth)

【免熨】 miǎnyùn ＝免烫 miǎntàng

【免战牌】 miǎnzhànpái 〈名〉tablet of truce［sign used in ancient times to show refusal to fight］：挂～ hang the tablet of truce to refuse battle；beg off from a fight/competition/debate

【免征】 miǎnzhēng 〈动〉be exempt from taxation：～各种进口税 be relieved from import duties and taxes ‖ ～农业税 be exempted from agricultural tax

【免职】 miǎnzhí 〈动〉relieve sb of his post；remove/dismiss sb from office：他因玩忽职守被～。He has been removed/dismissed from office because of his dereliction of duty.

〖～通知〗 miǎnzhí tōngzhī 〈名〉marching orders；walking papers；pink slip

【免罪】 miǎnzuì 〈动〉exempt from punishment

眄 miǎn variant pronunciation for 眄 miàn

俛 miǎn →僶俛 mǐnmiǎn
⇨fǔ

勉 miǎn 〈动〉❶ exert oneself；strive：⇨奋～；勤～ ❷ encourage；exhort；urge：互～ encourage one another ‖ 自～ spur oneself on ⇨～励；共～❸ strive to do what seems beyond one's power：⇨～强；～为其难

【勉力】 miǎnlì 〈动〉exert oneself；make great efforts；try hard；endeavour；strive：～而为 do/try one's best；exert oneself to the utmost

【勉励】 miǎnlì 〈动〉encourage；urge；exhort：～某人成才 urge sb to become a useful person ‖ ～某人努力工作 exhort sb to work hard ‖ ～上进 urge sb to make progress ‖ 他父亲～他好好学习。His father encouraged him in his studies. ‖ 在同事的～下，他参加了竞选。Urged on by his colleagues, he stood for election.

【勉强】 miǎnqiǎng ❶〈动〉do with difficulty；manage with an effort：～凑足了钱上大学 scrape together enough money for college education ‖ 他～把那个沉重的箱子搬了起来。With an effort he lifted up the heavy trunk. ❷〈形〉grudging；reluctant：～挤出一滴眼泪 squeeze out a tear ‖ ～同意赔款协议 reluctantly/grudgingly agree to the indemnity clause ‖ ～一笑 force a smile ‖ ～与某人结婚 marry sb with half a heart ‖ ～装出高兴的样子 contrive some cheerfulness ‖ 他很～地道了歉。He apologized with bad grace. ❸〈动〉force sb to do sth：他决不～别人接纳自己。He'd never think of imposing himself on others. ❹〈形〉inadequate；strained；unconvincing：他的证据很～。His evidence is rather unconvincing. ❺〈副〉barely：～获胜 eke out a victory ‖ ～维持生计 eke out a bare living；scrape a living；live on from hand to mouth ‖ ～组成一个队 scrape the (bottom of the) barrel to get a full team ‖ 她～识字。She can barely read or write. ‖ 他考试～及格。He only just scraped through the examination.

【勉为其难】 miǎnwéiqínán 〈熟〉undertake to do a difficult job as best as one can；try to do sth beyond one's ability/power

娩 miǎn 〈动〉give birth to (a child)；be delivered of a child：⇨～出；分～

【娩出】 miǎnchū 〈动〉〈书〉(of a woman) be delivered of a baby

勔 miǎn 〈形〉〈书〉assiduous；diligent

冕 miǎn 〈名〉❶ royal crown；official hat：⇨冠～堂皇；加～ ❷〈喻〉championship；first place：夺～ win the first place；win a championship ⇨卫～

【冕旒】 miǎnliú 〈名〉emperor's crown with tassels

偭 miǎn 〈动〉〈书〉❶ face；turn towards ❷ violate：～规越矩 violate the law and rules

湎 miǎn 〈动〉be given to；be infatuated with；indulge in：～于酒色 indulge in wine and lewd pursuits；be given to sensual pleasures ⇨沉～

愐 miǎn 〈书〉❶〈动〉think；ponder；consider ❷〈形〉diligent；industrious；hard-working

缅[1] miǎn ❶〈形〉faraway；remote：⇨～怀；～想 ❷ (Miǎn)〈名〉〈简称〉Burma；Myanmar：中～关系 Sino-Burmese relations ⇨缅甸

缅[2] miǎn 〈动〉〈方〉roll up：～起衬衣的袖子 roll up the sleeves of one's shirt

【缅甸】 Miǎndiàn 〈名〉Burma；Myanmar

〖～联邦〗 Miǎndiàn Liánbāng 〈名〉Union of Myanmar

〖～人〗 Miǎndiànrén 〈名〉Burmese；Myanmese

〖～语〗 Miǎndiànyǔ 〈名〉Burmese；Myanmese language

【缅因州】 Miǎnyīnzhōu 〈名〉Maine［a US state］

【缅怀】 miǎnhuái 〈动〉cherish the memory of；recall：～烈士们的英雄事迹 recall the heroic deeds of the martyrs ‖ ～往事 reminisce about past events；remember the past；muse about/over/on memories of the past ‖ ～先父 cherish the memory of one's dead father ‖ ～阵亡者 remember the war dead

【缅邈】 miǎnmiǎo 〈形〉〈书〉far back；remote：往事～。The past events were remote and hazy.

【缅茄】 miǎnqié 〈名〉[植物] Shan pahudia
【缅想】 miǎnxiǎng = 缅怀 miǎnhuái

靦 miǎn

⇨tiǎn
【靦覥】 miǎntiǎn = 腼腆 miǎntiǎn

腼 miǎn

【腼腆】 miǎntiǎn 〈形〉bashful; shy: ~的孩子 bashful child ‖ 她很聪明,然而在表达思想时却有些~。She is very clever but rather backward in expressing her ideas. ‖ 她第一次见公婆有些~。She was bashful in the presence of her parents-in-law for the first time. ‖ 这个小姑娘在生人面前一点也不~。The little girl doesn't feel shy at all with strangers.

鮸 miǎn 〈名〉[动物] slate cod croaker

miàn

面[1] miàn ❶〈名〉face: ~带喜色 have a happy look on one's face ‖ 汗流满~ perspire all over one's face ⇨~孔;见~ ❷〈动〉face (a certain direction): ~南/西 face south/west ‖ ~东的花园 east facing garden ‖ 背山~水 fronting a river and backing onto a hill ‖ 这座寺庙坐北~南。This temple faces the south. ❸〈动〉meet: ⇨~世;谋~ ❹〈名〉face; surface; top: 大理石~桌子 marble-topped table ‖ 湖~ surface of a lake ‖ 她把纸牌~向下摊放在桌上。*She spread the cards face down on the table.* ❺〈名〉facade; front: 店~ shop front ⇨门~ ❻〈副〉directly; personally: ~交 present personally (to sb) ‖ 当着某人的~ in/to one's face ⇨~试;~谈 ❼〈名〉cover; outside: ⇨背~;封~;鞋~ ❽〈名〉[数学] surface: 点、线、~ points, lines and surfaces ❾〈名〉aspect; respect; side: 硬币的正反~ obverse and reverse (sides) of a coin ⇨~~俱到;片~;正~ ❿〈后缀〉[used to form a noun of locality]: ⇨前~;上~;右~ ⓫〈名〉extent; range; scale; scope: 知识~宽 have a wide extent/range of knowledge ⓬〈量〉a) [used for flags, mirrors, etc]: 两~国旗/镜子 *two national flags/mirrors* ‖ 一~鼓 a drum b) [used for times to meet sb]: 见过两~ have met sb twice

面[2] miàn ❶〈名〉(wheat) flour: 和/揉~ knead/make dough ‖ 玉米~ cornmeal; maize flour ⇨~茶;~条;米~;死~ ❷〈名〉noodles: 一碗~ a bowl of noodles ‖ 他爱吃~。He has a *partiality for noodles.* ⇨拌~;方便~;挂~ ❸〈名〉powder: 粉笔~ chalk dust ‖ 胡椒~ ground pepper ❹〈形〉〈方〉soft and mealy: 这个瓜很~。This melon is very soft and mealy.

【面案】 mián'àn 〈名〉❶ table on which flour is mixed and kneaded ❷ work of Chinese cooking [including cooking rice, baking pancakes, making steamed buns, etc]
【面板】 miànbǎn 〈名〉❶ kneading board ❷ [电子] face plate; *front board; panel:* ~定义程序 *panel-definition program* ‖ ~服务 panel services ‖ ~开关 panel-switch ❸ [音乐] soundboard ❹ [军事] protective visor on a helmet
【面包】 miànbāo 〈名〉bread: 一条/片/块~ a loaf/slice/piece of bread ‖ 烤~ bake/toast bread ‖ ~卷 bread rolls ‖ 法国~ French bread ‖ 黑/白~ brown/white bread ‖ 黑麦~ rye bread ‖ 给我切一块~。Slice me a piece of bread.
〖~车〗 miànbāochē 〈名〉minibus; minivan; passenger van: 乘~ take a minivan
〖~店〗 *miànbāodiàn* 〈名〉*bakery; the baker's*
〖~房〗 miànbāofáng 〈名〉bakery
〖~干〗 miànbāogān 〈名〉rusk
〖~果〗 miànbāoguǒ 〈名〉[植物] breadfruit (tree)
〖~切片机〗 miànbāo qiēpiànjī 〈名〉bread slicer
〖~圈〗 miànbāoquān 〈名〉doughnut
〖~师〗 miànbāoshī 〈名〉baker
〖~树〗 miànbāoshù = 面包果 miànbāoguǒ
〖~屑〗 miànbāoxiè = 面包渣儿 miànbāozhār
〖~渣儿〗 miànbāozhār 〈名〉breadcrumb; crumb
【面壁】 miànbì 〈动〉❶ face the wall—not give serious thought to anything ❷ [佛教] face the wall and meditate; 〈喻〉study with undivided attention ❸ stand facing the wall [a sort of punishment in the past]
〖~功深〗 miànbì-gōngshēn 〈熟〉face the wall in meditation and have high attainments; profound *wisdom obtained from lengthy* meditation—have profound attainments in academic/artistic fields
【面禀】 miànbǐng 〈动〉report (to a superior/an elder) in person
【面不改色】 miànbùgǎisè 〈熟〉not change colour—remain calm; *not bat an eyelid;* not turn a hair; keep one's composure: ~心不跳 remain absolutely calm
【面部】 miànbù 〈名〉face: ~表情 *facial expression* ‖ ~皱纹 facial wrinkles; wrinkles in the face
〖~按摩〗 miànbù ànmó 〈名〉facial massage
〖~拉皮手术〗 miànbù lāpí shǒushù 〈名〉facelift; facelifting: 做~ have one's face lifted; have a facelift
【面茶】 miànchá 〈名〉[食品] seasoned flour mush: 沏一碗~ make a bowl of seasoned flour mush
【面陈】 *miànchén* 〈动〉*explain/tell personally; state face to face*
【面呈】 miànchéng 〈动〉submit in person
【面斥】 miànchì 〈动〉reproach/reprove sb to his face; give sb a talking-to; tell sb off
【面辞】 miàncí 〈动〉go to say good-bye to sb; take leave of sb
【面袋儿】 miàndàir 〈名〉flour bag
【面的】 *miàndí* 〈名〉*minivan [used as a cheap taxi]:* 一辆~ a minivan taxi/cab ‖ 打~ take a minivan taxi/cab
【面点】 miàndiǎn 〈名〉pastry made from wheat/rice flour: 西式~ western pastry
〖~师〗 miàndiǎnshī 〈名〉pastry cook/chef
【面对】 miànduì 〈动〉face; confront; face/square/stand up to: ~重重障碍 in the face of all obstacles ‖ ~威胁 confront the threat ‖ ~现实 face reality; be realistic ‖ ~新的挑战 face new challenges ‖ ~大海的宾馆 hotel that fronts onto the sea ‖ ~如此强大的力量,他们无能为力。They are powerless in the face of such forces.
【面对面】 miànduìmiàn 〈动〉face each other; face-to-face; vis-à-vis: ~坐着 sit face-to-face ‖ 举行~的谈判 have a face-to-face bargaining session
【面额】 miàn'é 〈名〉❶ denomination; face amount; face value: 大/小~纸币 notes of small/large denominations ‖ ~20 元的人民币 *Renminbi* in 20-*yuan* notes ‖ 各种~的人民币 RMB banknotes of different denominations ❷ forehead
〖~股票〗 miàn'é gǔpiào 〈名〉par value stock
〖~证券〗 miàn'é zhèngquàn 〈名〉face-amount certificate: ~公司 face-amount certificate company
【面坊】 miànfáng 〈名〉flour mill
【面肥】 miànféi 〈名〉❶ leavening dough; leaven ❷ [农业] top-*dressing:* 施一层~ *apply a layer of fertilizer to the topsoil*
【面粉】 miànfěn 〈名〉(wheat) flour: 一袋~ a sack of flour ‖ 磨~ grind flour ‖ 筛~ sift flour ‖ 把~打成糊状 beat flour to a paste ‖ 本色~ unbleached flour ‖ 精白~ white flour ‖ 普通~ plain flour
〖~厂〗 miànfěnchǎng 〈名〉flour mill
〖~筛子〗 miànfěn shāizi 〈名〉flour-sifter
【面疙瘩】 *miàngēda* 〈名〉*balls of dough:* ~汤 *dough ball soup*
【面革】 miàngé 〈名〉upper leather
【面馆】 miànguǎn 〈名〉noodle restaurant
【面柜】 miànguì 〈名〉flour cupboard
【面和心不和】 miàn hé xīn bùhé 〈熟〉remain friendly in appearance but estranged at heart
【面红耳赤】 miànhóng-ěrchì 〈熟〉be red in the face; be flushed; one's/sb's face reddens to the ears: 羞得~ blush from/with shame ‖ 她气得/窘得~。Her face flamed with anger/embarrassment.
【面糊】 miànhù 〈名〉❶ panada cooked flour paste (as food) ❷〈方〉flour paste
【面糊】 miànhu 〈形〉〈方〉soft and floury; doughy: 煮得太~ be cooked almost to a pulp ‖ ~的土豆 floury potatoes
【面黄肌瘦】 miànhuáng-jīshòu 〈熟〉sallow and emaciated; lean and haggard; thin and colourless
【面积】 miànjī 〈名〉area; space; *surface area:* 耕种~ *acreage* under cultivation ‖ 建筑~ built-up area ‖ 可使用~ usable floor area ‖ 受灾~ affected/afflicted/stricken area ‖ 征用~ requisitioned area ‖ 小麦种植~ acreage under wheat; area under wheat

cultivation ‖ 总～ total area ‖ 大～丰收 bumper harvest over an extensive area ‖ 陕西省的～约为二十万平方公里。Shaanxi Province is about 200,000 square kilometres in area.
〖～单位〗 miànjī dānwèi 〈名〉 square/area measure
【面肌】 miànjī 〈名〉 facial muscle
【面颊】 miànjiá 〈名〉 cheek: ～红润 have rosy/ruddy cheeks
【面交】 miànjiāo ❶ 〈动〉 deliver/present personally; hand-deliver ❷ 〈名〉〈方〉 casual acquaintance
【面巾】 miànjīn 〈名〉〈方〉 towel; facecloth; face flannel; washcloth
〖～纸〗 miànjīnzhǐ 〈名〉 tissue; facial napkin
【面筋】 miànjin 〈名〉[食品] gluten
【面痉挛】 miànjìngluán 〈名〉[医学] prosopospasm
【面具】 miànjù 〈名〉 ❶ mask: 一副～ a mask ‖ 戴～ wear a mask ‖ 摘下～ drop one's mask; throw off one's mask ‖ 消防～ fire mask ‖ 严实的～ tightly-fitting mask ⇨防毒～ ❷ mask; false façade: 戴假～ wear a fake face; wear a mask ‖ 撕下假～ expose; unmask; see through sb's false facade
【面孔】 miànkǒng 〈名〉 face; physiognomy; visage: 摆出一副严肃的～ put on a serious look; put on a grave face ‖ 板起～ keep a stiff/straight face; draw/make/pull/wear a long face; put on a stern expression; straighten one's face ‖ 装出一副救世主的～ assume the guise of a saviour ‖ 熟悉/陌生的～ familiar/strange face ‖ 因痛苦而扭曲的～ face drawn with pain ‖ 漂亮的～后面可能包藏着一颗龌龊的心。A fair face may hide a foul heart. ‖ 今年班里来了几个新～。There are a few new faces in class this year.
【面宽】 miànkuan 〈名〉 ❶ width of cloth: 这种布～1.1米。This cloth is 1.1 metres wide. ❷ width of the broad side of house or room: 这间屋子～比我原来想的小。This room is not so wide as I thought.
【面料】 miànliào 〈名〉 ❶ surface cloth/material; material for making clothing; outside material: 大衣～ material for making overcoats ❷ facing; veneer: 家具～ facing material (wood) for furniture
【面临】 miànlín 〈动〉 ❶ confront; face: ～大街的房子 house facing the street ❷ be confronted with; be faced with; be up against: ～激烈竞争 be confronted with fierce competition ‖ ～考验 face a test/trial ‖ ～困难/危险 be faced with difficulties/danger ‖ ～重大选择 be up against a vital choice
【面聆】 miànlíng 〈动〉 hear sb's words of wisdom personally: ～教诲 listen to sb's instructions in person
【面码儿】 miànmǎr 〈名〉 vegetables served with noodles
【面貌】 miànmào 〈名〉 ❶ face; features; looks: ～丑陋 have an ugly face ‖ ～清秀 have delicate features ‖ 兄弟俩～相似。The two brothers look alike. ❷ appearance; aspect; look: 改变～ change the face/aspect (of) ‖ ～一新 take on/assume an entirely new look ‖ 精神～ moral attitude; mental outlook ‖ 社会经济～ social and economic physiognomy (of a country) ‖ 学校的整个～ overall appearance of a school ‖ 一穷二白的～ state of poverty and blankness ‖ 这座城市恢复了平常的～。The city returned to its normal looks.
【面面观】 miànmiànguān 〈名〉 [often used in the title of an essay] comprehensive observation and analysis; bird's-eye view (of); comprehensive survey; multi-dimensional view; overview: 《婚姻问题～》 *A Bird's-eye View of Marriage*
【面面俱到】 miànmiàn-jùdào 〈熟〉 attend to each and every aspect of a matter; be well considered in every aspect; try to cover every aspect: 写文章切忌～。In your writing you should guard against trying to give a treatment of every aspect of the topic.
【面面相觑】 miànmiàn-xiāngqù 〈熟〉 gaze at each other in speechless despair; look at each other in astonishment/embarrassment/surprise
【面膜】 miànmó 〈名〉 face pack; mask: 她脸上涂着一层美容～。Her face was encased in a beauty mask.
【面目】 miànmù 〈名〉 ❶ appearance; face; features; looks: ～清秀 have delicate looks; be of fine and delicate features ❷ aspect; appearance; look: 恢复历史的本来～ restore the historical truth ‖ 露出本来～ show one's true colours ⇨庐山真～ ❸ face; honour; self-respect: 有何～去见江东父老 feel ashamed to face the people in one's hometown
〖～可憎〗 miànmù-kězēng 〈熟〉 have a repulsive face; have hateful facial features
〖～全非〗 miànmù-quánfēi 〈熟〉〈贬〉 be changed beyond recognition: 那堵墙被胡涂乱画得～。The wall has been defaced with graffiti.
〖～一新〗 miànmù-yīxīn 〈熟〉 assume a new aspect; present a completely new appearance; take on an entirely new look
〖～狰狞〗 miànmù-zhēngníng 〈熟〉 ferocious features; sinister in appearance: 几个～的家伙 several rough-looking characters
【面嫩】 miànnèn 〈形〉 ❶ younger than one's age: 他看上去～。He looks younger than his age. ❷ shy; bashful; thin-skinned
【面庞】 miànpáng 〈名〉 contours of the face; face: 孩子圆圆的～ round face of a kid
【面盆】 miànpén 〈名〉 ❶ 〈方〉 washbasin; washbowl ❷ basin/bowl for kneading dough
【面皮】 miànpí 〈名〉 ❶ 〈方〉 cheek; face: ～薄 shy; sensitive; thin-skinned ‖ ～厚 brazen; cheeky; thick-skinned ❷ 〈方〉 wrapper (of *jiaozi*, *baozi* or *wonton*) ❸ soft noodles steamed in a pan on top of boiling water
【面片儿】 miànpiànr 〈名〉 dough strips; thin broad pieces of pasta: 一碗～ a bowl of dough strips cooked in water or soup
【面洽】 miànqià 〈动〉 discuss with sb face to face; take up a matter with sb personally: ～事宜 discuss matters with sb face to face
【面前】 miànqián 〈名〉 presence: 在困难～不低头 not yield to difficulties ‖ 在某人～ in sb's presence; under/before sb's very eyes ‖ 在失败～ in the face/presence of failure ‖ 在许多听众～演讲 speak to a large audience ‖ 法律～人人平等。All men are equal in the eyes of/before the law.
【面人儿】 miànrénr 〈名〉 dough figurine: 捏～ mould/sculpt dough figurines
【面容】 miànróng 〈名〉 countenance; face; visage: 带着愉快的～ bear a cheerful face ‖ 毁坏～ disfigure (sb's face) ‖ ～消瘦 look emaciated ‖ 悲伤的～ sad visage ‖ 慈祥的～ kindly face
【面如死灰】 miànrúsǐhuī 〈熟〉 an ashen countenance—be deathly pale [due to fright, despair, poor health, etc]
【面如桃花】 miànrútáohuā 〈熟〉 the face is like a peach blossom: ～,心如蛇蝎 have a fair face but a foul heart
【面如土色】 miànrútǔsè 〈熟〉 look ashen/pale: 他～。His face was ashy grey. ‖ 她吓得～。She went/turned deathly pale with fright.
【面软】 miànruǎn 〈形〉 shy; thin-skinned; timid
【面色】 miànsè 〈名〉 ❶ complexion: ～苍白 look pale ‖ ～红润 have rosy cheeks; be ruddy-cheeked ‖ ～枯槁 have a pale and withered complexion ‖ ～腊黄 have a waxy-yellow face ‖ ～憔悴 have a lusterless/emaciated look ‖ ～黝黑 have a dark complexion ❷ facial expression: ～忧郁 look worried ‖ 他～骤变。His countenance suddenly changed.
【面纱】 miànshā 〈名〉 ❶ thin veil: 戴～ wear a veil ‖ 放下～ drop one's veil ‖ 揭开～ lift/raise sb's veil; unveil ‖ 新娘的～ bridal veil ❷ veil: 揭开神秘的～ lift/remove the veil of secrecy
【面善】 miànshàn 〈形〉 ❶ 〈方〉 (of a person's appearance) familiar: 她看着很～。She looks familiar. ❷ affable; amiable: ～心慈 affable and kind-hearted ‖ ～心险 be a wolf in sheep's clothing ‖ ～心诈 have an honest appearance but be actually full of cunning and deceit
【面商】 miànshāng 〈动〉 consult personally; discuss with sb face to face
【面神经】 miànshénjīng 〈名〉[生理] facial nerve
【面生】 miànshēng 〈形〉 (of a person's appearance) unfamiliar: 我觉得她很～。Her face was unfamiliar to me.
【面食】 miànshí 〈名〉 wheaten food: 他喜欢～,不喜欢吃米饭。He prefers wheaten food to rice.
【面世】 miànshì 〈动〉 (of novels, books, products, etc) be produced; be published; come out: 他的新小说下月～。His new novel will be published next month. ‖ 有线电视～已有些年头了。Cable television has been around for quite a few years now.
【面市】 miànshì 〈动〉 go into market; be put on sale: 一款新车下月～。A new model of the car goes on sale next month.
【面试】 miànshì 〈动〉 interview; give an oral examination: 接受一家报纸的招聘～ have an interview for a job on a newspaper ‖ 举行招聘～ hold application/job interviews ‖ 应邀～ be invited for an interview ‖ ～小组 interview panel ‖ ～时要穿得像样一点。Make yourself presentable for the interview. ‖ 通过～,公司破格录用了他。Having given him an interview, the corporation broke a rule and engaged him.

〖～考官〗 miànshì kǎoguān 〈名〉 interviewer
〖～者〗 miànshìzhě 〈名〉 interviewee
【面首】 miànshǒu 〈名〉〈书〉 kept man of a noblewoman; gigolo; *boy toy; toy boy*
【面授】 miànshòu 〈动〉 ❶ instruct personally: ⇨～机宜 ❷ conduct classroom teaching
〖～机宜〗 miànshòu-jīyí 〈熟〉 brief sb on how to act; give confidential instructions; personally instruct sb on the line of action to pursue
【面熟】 miànshú 〈形〉 (of a person's appearance) familiar: 他看着很～，可我想不起他的名字。 He looks very familiar, but I can't recall his name/place him.
【面塑】 miànsù 〈名〉 [工美] dough modelling/sculpting
【面谈】 miàntán 〈动〉 discuss face to face; talk with sb face to face; *take up a matter with sb personally*: 与人事部经理～ have an interview with the manager of human resources ‖ 与游客～日程 discuss the itinerary with tourists
【面汤】 miàntāng 〈名〉 ❶ 〈方〉 hot water for washing face ❷ water in which noodles have been boiled/cooked
【面汤】 miàntang 〈名〉〈方〉 noodles in soup; soup noodles
【面条】 miàntiáo 〈名〉 noodles: 吃一碗～ have a bowl of noodles ‖ 擀～ roll out noodles with a rolling pin ‖ 煮～ cook/boil noodles ‖ 鸡蛋～ egg noodles ‖ 牛肉～ noodles with beef
【面团】 miàntuán 〈名〉 dough; paste: 薄/厚～ thin/thick paste
【面团团】 miàntuántuán 〈形〉 (of face) fat: ～若富家翁 with a *round and fleshy face, one looks like a rich man*
【面纹】 miànwén 〈名〉 facial wrinkle; wrinkle on the face
【面无惧色】 miànwújùsè 〈熟〉 show no sign of fear
【面无人色】 miànwúrénsè 〈熟〉 be (as) pale as ashes/death/a ghost; look ghastly pale: 吓得～ one's face is ashen with fear/fright; one's face turns ghastly pale with fright
【面晤】 miànwù 〈动〉 meet/confer in person
【面向】 miànxiàng 〈动〉 ❶ face; turn one's face to; turn in the direction of: ～大海的小旅馆 small hotel that fronts onto the sea ‖ 我卧室的窗户～花园。 My bedroom window faces the garden. ❷ be geared to the needs of; be suited to the needs of; cater to: ～广大读者 be *suited to the broad reading public* ‖ ～基层 meet the needs of the grass-roots units ‖ ～市场 be market-oriented ‖ ～现代化，～世界，～未来 be geared to the needs of modernization, of the world and of the future ‖ 建立～二十一世纪的建设性战略伙伴关系 establish a constructive, strategic partnership aimed at the 21st Century
【面相】 miànxiàng 〈名〉 appearance; facial features; looks; physiognomy: 看～，他是个老师。 He had the look of a teacher.
【面谢】 miànxiè 〈动〉 thank sb in person
【面形】 miànxíng 〈名〉 face shape; shape/contour of a face
【面型】 miànxíng ＝ 面形 miànxíng
【面叙】 miànxù 〈动〉 chat/talk face to face
【面议】 miànyì 〈动〉 negotiate face to face; take up a matter with sb personally: 工资待遇～。 We'll discuss your salary and benefits face to face.
【面有菜色】 miànyǒu-càisè 〈熟〉 look famished/starved
【面有愧色】 miànyǒu-kuìsè 〈熟〉 look guilty/ashamed/embarrassed
【面有难色】 miànyǒu-nánsè 〈熟〉 appear to be reluctant; wear an unenthusiastic look; show signs of reluctance/disinclination
【面谀】 miànyú 〈动〉〈书〉 flatter sb to his face
【面谕】 miànyù 〈动〉 (of a superior) instruct/tell sb in person; give orders/instructions in person
【面誉背毁】 miànyù-bèihuǐ 〈熟〉 praise sb to his face and abuse him behind his back; praise sb openly and slander him in secret
【面罩】 miànzhào 〈名〉 mask; face guard; face shield; visor: 戴～ wear a mask ‖ 电焊～ welding mask ‖ 击剑～ fencing mask ‖ 氧气～ oxygen mask
【面值】 miànzhí 〈名〉 ❶ face/nominal/par value: 以～价格出售股票 sell shares at par ❷ denomination
【面砖】 *miànzhuān* 〈名〉 [建筑] *face brick*
【面子】 miànzi 〈名〉 ❶ face; outer part; outside: 被～ outside (fabric) of a quilt ❷ face; prestige; reputation: 爱～ be keen on face-saving; like to keep up appearances ‖ 保全/顾全～ save face ‖ 丢～ lose face ‖ 给～ give face to sb ‖ 很有～ have much face ‖ 赢得～ gain face ‖ ～问题 matter of face; issue concerning one's reputation ⇨买～；要～ ❸ feelings; sensibilities; susceptibilities: 驳～ not show due respect for sb's feelings ‖ 不顾～ disregard sb's dignity/sensibilities; show no consideration for sb's sensibilities ‖ 留～ spare sb's susceptibilities ‖ 伤～ hurt sb's feelings; hurt/injure/wound sb's sensibilities ‖ 撕破～ cast aside all considerations of face ❹ powder: 碱～ soda powder ‖ 煤～ coal powder ‖ 砖～ brick powder

眄 miǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 cast sidelong glances at sb; look sideways at sb: 相～ look at each other sideways
【眄视】 miǎnshì 〈动〉〈书〉 give a sidelong glance at sb; look askance at sb

miāo

喵 miāo 〈拟〉 mew; miaow; meow: 猫～～叫。 A cat mews.

miáo

苗 miáo 〈名〉 ❶ seedling; young plant: 拔～ lift/pull up seedlings ‖ 补～ fill the gaps with seedlings ‖ 出/起～ harvest seedlings ‖ 蹲～ restrain the growth of seedlings for root development ‖ 扶～ put a lodged plant upright ‖ 间/疏～ thin out seedlings/young shoots ‖ 移～ transplant seedlings⇨～圃；麦～；育～ ❷ descendant: 他是这家的独～儿。 He is the only son and heir to *this family.* ⇨～裔 ❸ (*of some vegetables' tender stalks, leaves, etc*) seedling; shoot: 豆～ bean seedling ⇨蒜～ ❹ symptom of a trend; suggestion of a new development; root cause: 祸～ symptom/root cause of a disaster ⇨～头 ❺ young of some domestic/raised animals: ⇨鱼～ ❻ vaccine: ⇨卡介～；牛痘～ ❼ outcrop: ⇨矿～ ❽ sth resembling a young plant: 灯～ flame of a lamp ⇨火～ ❾ (Miáo) Miao ethnic group: ～绣 Miao embroidery ‖ ～语 Miao language
【苗床】 miáochuáng 〈名〉 seedbed; seed plot; nursery bed: ～播种机 nursery bed planter
【苗而不秀】 miáo'érbùxiù 〈熟〉 sprout well but grow no ears of grain—show great potentialities but fail to fulfil them; look promising but have no ability to produce any result
【苗肥】 miáoféi 〈名〉 fertilizer applied during seedling stage
【苗腐病】 miáofǔbìng 〈名〉 [林业] seedling rot
【苗剧】 miáojù 〈名〉 Miao opera [a local opera popular in the western part of China's Hunan Province and other Miao localities]
【苗龄】 miáolíng 〈名〉 [林业] seedling age
【苗木】 *miáomù* 〈名〉 [林业] *nursery stock; seedling tree*
【苗圃】 miáopǔ 〈名〉 nursery (of young plants); seed plot; seedling nursery; nursery garden: ～播种机 nursery drill
【苗期】 miáoqī 〈名〉 [农业] seedling stage: ～病害 seedling disease ‖ ～管理 seedling management
【苗禽】 miáoqín 〈名〉 young of poultry; poults: 生产～ breed poults
【苗情】 miáoqíng 〈名〉 growth of seedlings
【苗儿】 miáor 〈名〉〈方〉 beginning (of sth); symptom of a trend; suggestion of a new development: 猪瘟刚露～就被控制了。 The murrain of pigs was brought under control at the very be*ginning/outset.*
【苗条】 miáotiao 〈形〉 (of women) slender; slim; willowy: 身材～ have a slim figure; be slender and graceful in stature; be slight of figure ‖ 她虽已年逾四十，依然保持着～的体形。 She's past forty now, but she's kept her slender figure.
【苗头】 miáotou 〈名〉 early beginning; suggestion of a new development; symptom of a trend: 抑制坏～ restrain a harmful trend when the symptoms appear ‖ 扶持好～ support constructive trends when they are only suggestions ‖ 好/坏～ symptom of a good/bad trend ‖ 他一看～不对便溜了。 He slipped off when he sensed what was going to happen. ‖ 我们要注意不良倾向的～。 We should watch out for symptoms of unhealthy tendencies.
【苗裔】 miáoyì 〈名〉〈书〉 descendants; offspring; progeny: 炎黄～ descendants of Yandi and Huangdi [two legendary founders of the Chinese nation]

【苗猪】 miáozhū ＝仔猪 zǐzhū

【苗子】 miáozi 〈名〉❶〈方〉seedling; young plant: 麦～ wheat seedlings‖树～ tree seedlings ❷ young successor; young people with potentialities: 发现～ discover young successors‖培养～ train talented young people; foster promising people‖这个小伙子是踢足球的好～。The young boy is showing great promise as a soccer player. ❸〈方〉early beginning; suggestion of a new development; symptom of a trend

【苗族】 Miáozú 〈名〉Miao ethnic group; the Miaos [living in compact communities in Guizhou, Hunan, Yunnan, Sichuan and Guangdong provinces and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region]

描 miáo 〈动〉❶ copy; trace: ～地图 trace a map‖～图样 copy/trace designs‖～一幅画 copy a painting ⇨～红;～画;～绘 ❷ retouch; touch up: 写毛笔字不要来回～。When writing Chinese characters with a brush, don't retouch the strokes back and forth. ⇨～眉

【描红】 miáohóng ❶〈动〉(of children) trace in black ink over the strokes of model Chinese characters printed in red [in learning to write with a brush]: 练毛笔字,先～,后临帖。While practising Chinese calligraphy, one should first trace the model characters before going on to emulate a copybook for calligraphy. ❷〈名〉sheet/book printed with red characters, to be traced over, usu by children learning calligraphy

〖～本〗 miáohóngběn 〈名〉calligraphy exercise book [printed in red]

〖～格〗 miáohónggé ＝描红纸 miáohóngzhǐ

〖～模子〗 miáohóng múzi ＝描红纸 miáohóngzhǐ

〖～纸〗 miáohóngzhǐ 〈名〉red-charactered paper for tracing characters

【描画】 miáohuà 〈动〉draw; paint; depict; describe; portray: ～美好前景 paint a bright future‖～蓝图 draw a blueprint‖华山美景难以用语言～。The beauty of Mount Hua baffles/denies all description.

【描绘】 miáohuì 〈动〉❶ depict; describe; portray; draw/give/paint a picture: 生动～ paint a vivid picture of; vividly depict‖把人物～得栩栩如生 portray the characters to the life ❷ draw; paint: ～场景/景色 paint a scene/landscape‖这幅画～出一幅丰收的景象。This painting presents/represents the scene of a good harvest.

【描金】 miáojīn 〈动〉[工美] trace a design in gold

【描龙绣凤】 miáolóng-xiùfèng 〈熟〉paint dragons and embroider phoenixes—do fine needlework

【描眉】 miáoméi 〈动〉paint/pencil one's eyebrows; apply eyebrow pencil to the eyebrows

【描摹】 miáomó 〈动〉❶ trace; imitate a piece of calligraphy or a painting: 练毛笔字,～临帖不可少。In practising Chinese calligraphy, one should trace and emulate characters written by famous calligraphers. ❷ delineate; depict; portray

【描述】 miáoshù 〈动〉describe; give a description of: ～人物/生活 give a description of a character/the life‖～所见所闻 describe what one has seen and heard‖详细～ describe fully; describe in detail/full; give a detailed description (of)‖非笔墨所能～ baffle/beggar/defy description; be beyond description

【描图】 miáotú 〈动〉trace (an engineering drawing)

〖～布〗 miáotúbù 〈名〉tracing cloth/linen

〖～机〗 miáotújī 〈名〉tracing machine

〖～员〗 miáotúyuán 〈名〉tracer

〖～纸〗 miáotúzhǐ 〈名〉tracing paper

〖～桌〗 miáotúzhuō 〈名〉tracing table

【描写】 miáoxiě 〈动〉depict; describe; portray: ～景色/人物/生活 describe a landscape/a character/life‖善于～ be good at describing‖精确/生动地～ describe exactly/vividly‖栩栩如生的～ vivid picture; high-coloured/vivid description

〖～语法〗 miáoxiě yǔfǎ 〈名〉descriptive grammar

〖～语言学〗 miáoxiě yǔyánxué 〈名〉descriptive linguistics: ～家/派 descriptivists

〖～语音学〗 miáoxiě yǔyīnxué 〈名〉descriptive phonetics

〖～主义〗 miáoxiězhǔyì 〈名〉[语言] descriptivism

【描叙】 miáoxù 〈动〉describe; depict; narrate and describe

【描眼笔】 miáoyǎnbǐ 〈名〉eyeliner

鹋 miáo → 鸸鹋 érmiáo

瞄 miáo 〈动〉concentrate one's gaze on; take aim (at): ～靶子 take aim at the target‖偷偷地～一眼 steal/take a glance (at) ⇨～准

【瞄准】 miáozhǔn 〈动〉❶ take aim at; aim at; sight; train on: ～靶心 aim at the bull's-eye‖～目标 take good aim at the target‖～正中心 aim for the dead centre‖练习～ practise aiming‖用大炮～敌人的阵地 aim/point/train artillery on the enemy's positions‖用手枪～ level a pistol at (sb) ❷ aim at; cater to; be oriented towards: ～欧洲市场 target the European market

〖～点〗 miáozhǔndiǎn 〈名〉aiming point; aim dot

〖～具〗 miáozhǔnjù 〈名〉sighting device; (gun) sight: 调节～ adjust the sight‖红外线～ infrared sighting device

〖～手〗 miáozhǔnshǒu 〈名〉[军事] aimer; pointer

〖～线〗 miáozhǔnxiàn 〈名〉aiming/sighting line

〖～装置〗 miáozhǔn zhuāngzhì 〈名〉sighting mechanism

miǎo

杪 miǎo 〈名〉〈书〉❶ tip of a twig on a tree: 树～ tree top ❷ end (of a year, month or season): 秋～ end of autumn‖岁～ end of the year‖月～ end of a month

眇 miǎo 〈形〉〈书〉❶ blind (in one eye or both): 目～耳聋 be both blind and deaf; be hard of sight and hearing ❷ very small; tiny: ⇨～小

【眇小】 miǎoxiǎo 〈形〉〈书〉very small; tiny; insignificant

秒 miǎo 〈量〉❶ second [a unit of time equal to 1/60 of a minute]: 一分零九～ one minute nine seconds ⇨争分夺～ ❷ second [a unit of angular measure equal to 1/60 of a minute of arc] ❸ second [a unit for measuring longitude and latitude equal to 1/60 of a minute]

【秒摆】 miǎobǎi 〈名〉seconds/royal pendulum

【秒表】 miǎobiǎo 〈名〉stopwatch; chronograph: 一块/只～ a stopwatch

【秒差距】 miǎochājù 〈名〉[天文] parsec

【秒立方米】 miǎolìfāngmǐ 〈名〉[水利] cubic metre per second: 这条河流量达 6,000～。The river flows 6,000 cubic metres a second.

【秒针】 miǎozhēn 〈名〉second hand (of a clock/watch)

淼 miǎo 〈形〉〈书〉(of an expanse of water) vast: ⇨浩～

【淼茫】 miǎománg 〈形〉(of an expanse of water) vast; extending far and wide

渺 miǎo 〈形〉❶ (of an expanse of water) vast; boundless: ⇨烟波浩～ ❷ distant and indistinct; vague: ～若烟云 be as vague as mist ⇨～无人烟 ❸ tiny; insignificant: ～不足道 insignificant; negligible; not worth mentioning ⇨～小

【渺茫】 miǎománg 〈形〉❶ distant and indistinct; vague: 她出国后音信～。We haven't heard from her since she went abroad. ❷ uncertain: 机会～ have an outside/slim chance‖前途～ have an uncertain future‖希望～ have slim hopes‖失败使她感到希望～。Failure chilled her hopes.‖他获胜的希望相当～。The odds against him winning are rather long.

【渺然】 miǎorán 〈形〉vague; dim; hazy; misty

【渺无人烟】 miǎowúrényān 〈熟〉uninhabited; without a trace of human habitation; abandoned; deserted; unpeopled

【渺无音信】 miǎowúyīnxìn 〈熟〉there has been no news whatsoever about sb; have never been heard of since: 他走后一直～。He's never been heard of since he left.

【渺小】 miǎoxiǎo 〈形〉tiny; insignificant; paltry: 个人的力量是～的。The strength of an individual is insignificant.‖在英雄面前,他感到自己很～。He felt insignificant before the hero.

【渺远】 miǎoyuǎn ＝邈远 miǎoyuǎn

缈 miǎo → 缥缈 piāomiǎo

藐 miǎo 〈形〉pretty; small: ⇨～视; ～小

【藐视】 miǎoshì 〈动〉despise; scorn; look down upon: ～法律 flout the law; set the law at defiance ‖ ～法庭罪 contempt of court ‖ ～国际法 be scornful of international law ‖ ～困难 be disdainful of difficulty; scorn difficulty ‖ 战略上要～敌人,战术上要重视敌人。Strategically we should despise our enemies, but tactically we should take them seriously.

【藐小】 miǎoxiǎo 〈形〉tiny; insignificant; paltry: 这件事很～,不足挂齿。It's a trivial thing, not worth mentioning.

邈 miǎo 〈形〉〈书〉faraway; remote: ～然 distant; remote

【邈远】 miǎoyuǎn 〈形〉distant; faraway; remote: ～的古代 remote ages ‖ ～的天际 distant horizon

miào

妙 miào 〈形〉❶ fine and subtle; exquisite and ingenious: 深得其中之～ have got the trick of it; fully appreciate its subtlety ⇨奥～; 精～; 莫名其～ ❷ excellent; fine; wonderful; fantastic: ～极了 *wonderful; excellent* ‖ 情况不～。*The situation is not very encouraging.* ‖ 多～的主意! What a marvellous idea! ⇨～不可言; ～龄; ～语如珠 ❸ clever; ingenious; miraculous; subtle: 答得很～ make a clever answer ⇨～计; ～手回春; 灵丹～药

【妙笔】 miàobǐ 〈名〉ingenious or exquisite writing

〖～生花〗 miàobǐ-shēnghuā 〈熟〉ingenious writing with exquisite description

【妙不可言】 miàobùkěyán 〈熟〉too wonderful for words; most intriguing; ingenious beyond words; indescribably ingenious: 那里的景色～。The scenery there is beautiful beyond expression.

【妙策】 miàocè 〈名〉excellent stratagem; ingenious plan; brilliant scheme

【妙处】 miàochù 〈名〉❶ ideal place; suitable location; fine spot ❷ *merit; advantage; fine point*

【妙计】 miàojì 〈名〉brilliant scheme; excellent plan; ingenious contrivance: 顿生～ hit upon a smart idea ‖ 施～ make use of a brilliant scheme ‖ 他想出了一条～。He hit upon a great idea. / A great idea struck him. ⇨锦囊～

【妙境】 miàojìng 〈名〉fairyland; wonderland; dreamland

【妙句】 miàojù 〈名〉beautiful sentence; well-turned phrase

【妙诀】 miàojué 〈名〉clever way; ingenious method; knack: 得到～ get an ingenious method

【妙龄】 miàolíng 〈名〉youth; tender age: 正值～ be in the bloom of youth ‖ ～女郎 girl in her tender youth; woman in the flower of her youth ‖ ～少女 young charming girl/maiden

【妙论】 miàolùn 〈名〉ingenious remark; intriguing opinion

【妙品】 miàopǐn 〈名〉❶ thing of fine quality ❷ fine work of art; masterpiece

【妙棋】 miàoqí 〈名〉*clever (chess) move*: 一着～ *a clever chess move*

【妙趣】 miàoqù 〈名〉charming wit; wit and interest; exquisite interest: ～天成 natural wit and humour

〖～横生〗 miàoqù-héngshēng 〈熟〉full of wit and humour; very witty and interesting: 言谈～ have a witty turn of phrase

【妙手】 miàoshǒu 〈名〉highly skilled person: ～偶得 get sth by chance with rare skill

〖～回春〗 miàoshǒu-huíchūn 〈熟〉(of a doctor) effect a miraculous cure and bring the dying back to life

〖～空空〗 miàoshǒu-kōngkōng 〈熟〉❶ petty/sneak thief; pickpocket; pilferer ❷〈诙〉not own a thing in the world; not have a thing to one's name

【妙算】 miàosuàn 〈名〉*excellent scheme; wonderful plan/stratagem*: ⇨神机～

【妙药】 miàoyào 〈名〉*efficacious medicine; wonder drug*: ⇨灵丹～

【妙用】 miàoyòng 〈名〉magical/marvellous effect: 计算机大有～。The computer can work miracles/wonders.

【妙语】 miàoyǔ 〈名〉witty expresion/remarks; smart/witty saying; witticism: 使用～ employ/use an apt phrase ‖ 想出～ hit upon a witty phrase ‖ 妙人～ clever person and his clever remarks

〖～解颐〗 miàoyǔ-jiěyí 〈熟〉witty remarks that make people laugh; wisecracks that really tickle

〖～惊人〗 miàoyǔ-jīngrén 〈熟〉*surprisingly witty remarks*

〖～取譬〗 miàoyǔ-qǔpì 〈熟〉expound with apt analogy; make a happy simile

〖～如珠〗 miàoyǔ-rúzhū 〈熟〉witty remarks like a string of pearls; a stream of witticisms; endless witty remarks; come out with the most extraordinary remarks

〖～双关〗 miàoyǔ-shuāngguān 〈熟〉very clever pun

【妙招】 miàozhāo 〈名〉clever move

【妙着】 miàozhāo ＝ 妙招 miàozhāo

庙 miào 〈名〉❶ temple; shrine: 一座～ a temple ‖ 山神～ *mountain god temple* ‖ 岳王～ *temple enshrining and worshiping* Yue Fei (岳飞)[a famous general in the Southern Song Dynasty] ⇨孔～; 寺～; 宗～ ❷〈书〉royal/imperial court: ⇨～堂 ❸ posthumous title of an emperor: ⇨～讳 ❹ (temple) fair: 赶～ go to a (temple) fair ⇨～会

【庙产】 miàochǎn 〈名〉temple estate/property

【庙号】 miàohào 〈名〉posthumous title of an emperor [a title, given to a deceased emperor for worship in the Imperial Ancestral Temple]

【庙会】 miàohuì 〈名〉(temple) fair: 赶～ go to the fair ‖ 逛～ stroll around the temple fair

【庙讳】 miàohuì 〈名〉*name of a deceased emperor*

【庙堂】 miàotáng 〈名〉❶ temple ❷〈书〉imperial court

【庙戏台】 miàoxìtái 〈名〉temple stage

【庙宇】 miàoyǔ 〈名〉temple: 建造～ erect/build a temple ‖ 修复～ renovate/restore a temple

【庙主】 miàozhǔ 〈名〉❶ abbot; head Buddhist monk or Taoist priest in charge of a temple ❷〈书〉memorial tablet [erected in the ancestral temple of a ruling house]

【庙祝】 miàozhù 〈名〉acolyte; temple attendant [whose duty is to keep the incense burning, etc at a temple]

玅 miào 〈书〉＝ 妙 miào

miē

乜 miē

【乜斜】 miēxie 〈动〉❶〈方〉squint (at): ～着眼睛看 have/take a squint (at sb/sth) ❷ (of eyes) be half-closed; narrow one's eyes into a slit: ～的睡眼 half-closed eyes heavy with sleep

咩 miē 〈拟〉baa; bleat: 小羊～～地叫唤着妈妈。The lamb bleated for its mother.

miè

灭 miè 〈动〉❶ (of a light, fire, etc) go out: 由于停电所有的灯都～了。*There was a blackout because of a power failure.* ‖ 炉子～了。The stove has gone out. ❷ extinguish; put out; turn off: 把灯～了 put out/switch off/turn off the light ⇨～火器 ❸ submerge; drown: ⇨～顶 ❹ disappear; perish: ⇨自生自～ ❺ annihilate; do away with; eradicate; destroy; exterminate; wipe out: ～草/虫/鼠 kill off weeds/insects/rats ‖ ～敌人的威风 puncture the enemy's arrogance; deflate the arrogance of the enemy

【灭茬】 mièchá 〈动〉[农业] clean stubble (fields): ～机 stubble cleaner ‖ ～犁 paring plough

【灭虫宁】 mièchóngníng 〈名〉[医药] bephenium

【灭此朝食】 miècǐ-zhāoshí 〈熟〉will not have breakfast until *the enemy is wiped out—be anxious to finish off the enemy immediately*; be eager to destroy the enemy at one blow

【灭滴灵】 mièdīlíng 〈名〉[医药] *metronidazole; flagyl*

【灭谛】 mièdì 〈名〉[佛教] Nirodhasatya [one of the Catursatya—Buddhist truth]

【灭顶】 mièdǐng 〈动〉be drowned/swamped; be completely overwhelmed

〖～之灾〗 mièdǐngzhīzāi 〈熟〉calamity of being drowned—com-

plete annihilation; fatal and overwhelming disaster: 面临～ be confronted with the threat of complete annihilation ‖ 遭受～ get drowned

【灭弧】 mièhú 〈名〉[冶金] blowout: ～磁铁 blowout magnet ‖ ～线圈 blowout coil

【灭活】 mièhuó ❶〈名〉[食品] blanching ❷〈动〉[医学] inactivate: ～疫苗 inactivated vaccine

【灭火】 mièhuǒ 〈动〉❶ extinguish a fire; put out a fire; extinguish blazes: ～沙 sand for extinguishing fire ❷ cut out/turn off an engine

〖～弹〗 mièhuǒdàn 〈名〉fire-extinguishing bomb

〖～剂〗 mièhuǒjì 〈名〉fire-extinguishing chemical/agent

〖～器〗 mièhuǒqì 〈名〉fire extinguisher: 二氧化碳～ carbon dioxide fire extinguisher ‖ 化学～ chemical extinguisher ‖ 汽化液体～ vaporising fire extinguisher ‖ 轻便～ portable extinguisher

【灭迹】 mièjì 〈动〉destroy the evidence (of one's evildoing); wipe out/erase the traces or signs: 焚尸～ burn up the corpse so as to leave no evidence behind ‖ 销赃～ destroy the evidence by disposing of the stolen goods

【灭绝】 mièjué 〈动〉❶ annihilate; exterminate; wipe out; become extinct: ～蚊蝇 wipe out mosquitoes and flies ‖ 濒于～ be near extinction; be on the verge of extinction ‖ ～的物种 extinct species ❷ lose completely: ⇨～人性

〖～人性〗 mièjué-rénxìng 〈熟〉brutal; cannibalistic; inhuman; savage: ～的暴行 inhuman atrocities

【灭口】 mièkǒu 〈动〉(of a criminal) do away with a witness/accomplice to prevent leakage of information: 杀人～ silence a witness by killing him; kill sb to prevent him from disclosing a secret

【灭门】 mièmén 〈动〉kill off the entire family/clan: 遭～之祸 suffer the calamity of one's family being exterminated ‖ ～绝户 exterminate everyone in a family; put the whole family to death

【灭失】 mièshī 〈名〉[法律] missing

【灭鼠剂】 mièshǔjì 〈名〉rat-bane

【灭绦灵】 miètāolíng 〈名〉[医药] niclosamide

【灭亡】 mièwáng 〈动〉be destroyed; become extinct; die out; be wiped out: 濒于～ be on the verge/brink of extinction ‖ 加速～ hasten the destruction (of) ‖ 注定要～ be doomed to perish/extinction ‖ 清朝的～ downfall of the Qing Dynasty ⇨自取～

【灭种】 mièzhǒng 〈动〉❶ exterminate a race; commit genocide: ⇨亡国～ ❷ become extinct: 秃鹰是一种面临～的鸟类。The bald eagle is an endangered species.

【灭族】 mièzú 〈动〉exterminate a clan (as a punishment in ancient China)

蔑[1] miè 〈书〉❶〈形〉small; light: ⇨～视; 轻～ ❷〈动〉not have: ～以复加 be in the extreme; cannot be surpassed; reach the limit

蔑[2] miè 〈动〉smear: ⇨诬～

【蔑称】 mièchēng ❶〈动〉address sb scornfully; call in contempt ❷〈名〉contemptuous name

【蔑视】 mièshì 〈动〉despise; show contempt for; scorn; be contemptuous (of sb/sth): ～规章制度 be in contempt of rules and regulations ‖ ～困难 scorn difficulties ‖ ～权威/舆论 be contemptuous of authority/public opinion ‖ ～世俗 have a contempt for social norms/customs/conventionality ‖ 表示～ demonstrate/display/show contempt (for sth) ‖ 受到～ be treated with scorn

篾 miè 〈名〉❶ thin bamboo strip: ⇨～席; 竹～ ❷ rind of reeds or sorghum stalks

【篾白】 mièbái ＝ 篾黄 mièhuáng

【篾刀】 mièdāo 〈名〉bamboo-splitting knife; bamboo splitter: 一把～ a bamboo splitter

【篾黄】 mièhuáng 〈名〉inner skin of a bamboo stem

【篾匠】 mièjiàng 〈名〉bamboo craftsman

【篾片】 mièpiàn 〈名〉❶ thin bamboo strip ❷〈旧〉hanger-on; sycophant

【篾青】 mièqīng 〈名〉outer cuticle/skin (of green colour) of a bamboo stem

【篾条】 miètiáo 〈名〉bamboo/reed strip for weaving

【篾席】 mièxí 〈名〉mat made of thin bamboo/reed strips: 一领/张～ a mat of thin bamboo strips

【篾子】 mièzi 〈名〉〈方〉thin bamboo/reed strip: 竹～ bamboo strips

蠛 miè

【蠛蠓】 mièměng 〈名〉〈古〉[动物] midge (recorded in the ancient books)

mín

民 mín 〈名〉❶ the people: ⇨～众; 人～ ❷ folk: ⇨～风; ～歌; ～谣 ❸ member of a nationality: 藏～ Tibetan ⇨汉～; 回～ ❹ person of a certain occupation: 股～ stock investor ‖ 烟～ smoker ⇨牧～; 农～; 渔～ ❺ civilian: 军转～ (of a factory or firm) transfer from military production to civilian production ⇨～航

【民办】 mínbàn 〈动〉be run by the local people; be privately-run: ～公助 run by the private sector and subsidized by the state; run by locals but with government subsidy ‖ ～科技 research institutes run by the non-state sectors

〖～机构〗 mínbàn jīgòu 〈名〉community-run institution

〖～教师〗 mínbàn jiàoshī 〈名〉non-state employed teacher; community-supported teacher

〖～教育〗 mínbàn jiàoyù 〈名〉non-governmental education

〖～企业〗 mínbàn qǐyè 〈名〉enterprise run by the local people; community-run enterprise; non-governmental enterprise

〖～事业〗 mínbàn shìyè 〈名〉non-government undertaking/institution

〖～学校〗 mínbàn xuéxiào 〈名〉community-run school; non-government school; school run by the local people

【民变】 mínbiàn 〈动〉mass uprising; popular revolt; rebellion of the people

【民兵】 mínbīng 〈名〉militia: 一个/名/位～ a militiaman ‖ 女～ militiawoman

【民不堪命】 mínbùkānmìng 〈熟〉the people cannot stand the burden imposed by the government

【民不聊生】 mínbùliáoshēng 〈熟〉life for the people is intolerable; the people have no means of livelihood; the masses live in dire poverty: 横征暴敛，～。Exorbitant taxes and levies made life impossible for the common people.

【民不畏死，奈何以死惧之】 mín bù wèi sǐ, nàihé yǐ sǐ jù zhī 〈熟〉The people fear not death/have no fear of death, why threaten them with it?

【民船】 mínchuán 〈名〉boat/ship for civilian use

【民法】 mínfǎ 〈名〉civil law/code: ～博士 doctor of civil law ‖ ～大全 corpus of the civil law

〖～典〗 mínfǎdiǎn 〈名〉civil code

〖～法人〗 mínfǎ fǎrén 〈名〉[法律] corporation in civil law; juridical person of law; legal person in civil law

〖～规范〗 mínfǎ guīfàn 〈名〉civil law norm; norm of the civil law

〖～通则〗 mínfǎ tōngzé 〈名〉general principles/rules/provisions of civil law

〖～效力〗 mínfǎ xiàolì 〈名〉validity of civil law

〖～学〗 mínfǎxué 〈名〉[法律] science of civil law; civil jurisprudence: ～家 civil jurist

〖～准则〗 mínfǎ zhǔnzé 〈名〉principles of the civil law

〖～总则〗 mínfǎ zǒngzé 〈名〉general provisions of civil law

【民防】 mínfáng 〈名〉civil defence: ～团体 civil defence body

【民房】 mínfáng 〈名〉private house; civilian residence: 一栋/幢～ a private house ‖ 侵占～ seize a private house

【民愤】 mínfèn 〈名〉popular hatred/indignation; public wrath: 激起～ arouse popular indignation; arouse public anger ‖ 平息～ soothe the people's wrath ‖ 消除～ dispel popular indignation ‖ ～极大 have earned the bitter hatred of the people; have incurred the greatest popular indignation ‖ 不杀不足以平～ have to execute a criminal to assuage the public wrath

【民风】 mínfēng 〈名〉folkways; local traits: 此地～淳朴。The people here are simple, honest and unspoiled.

【民夫】 mínfū 〈名〉〈旧〉conscripted labourer; corvée labourer

【民负】 mínfù 〈名〉burden (of taxation, etc) on the people

【民富国强】 mínfù-guóqiáng 〈熟〉when the people are wealthy, the nation is strong; the people live in plenty and the country is

strong
【民歌】 míngē 〈名〉folk song：一首～ a folk song ‖ 唱～ sing/chant a folk song ‖ 创作～ compose a folk song ‖ 哼～ hum a folk song ‖ ～手 folk singer
【民革】 Mígé 〈名〉〈简称〉Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang [one of China's patriotic democratic parties] ⇨中国国民党革命委员会
【民工】 míngōng 〈名〉❶ labourer working on a public project ❷ farmer labourer：～潮 farmers' frenzied hunt for work in cities；large influx of rural labourers into towns；massive flow of farmers into the city for jobs
【民国】 Mínguó 〈名〉Republic of China (1912-1949)：～初年 in the early years of the Republic of China
【民航】 mínháng 〈名〉〈简称〉civil aviation：重组～ restructure the aviation sector；reorganize the domestic aviation industry ‖ ～班车 airport (shuttle) bus；airport limousine ‖ ～班机 civil airliner ‖ 中国～总局 CAAC (Civil Aviation Administration of China) ⇨民用航空
【～法】 mínhángfǎ 〈名〉civil aviation law
【～飞机】 mínháng fēijī 〈名〉civil aircraft
【民间】 mínjiān 〈形〉❶ folk；popular：～疾苦 hardships of the people ‖ ～纠纷 disputes among the people；civil disputes ‖ 在～广为流传 spread far and wide among the people ❷ non-governmental；people-to-people；unofficial：～访问 civilian visit ‖ ～往来 people-to-people exchange；non-governmental contact ‖ ～协定 non-governmental agreement ‖ ～组织 non-governmental organization (NGO)
【～传说】 mínjiān chuánshuō 〈名〉folk/popular legend；folklore；folk-tale
【～故事】 mínjiān gùshi 〈名〉folk story；folk-tale
【～贸易】 mínjiān màoyì 〈名〉non-governmental trade；private trade：～代表团/合同/协议书 non-governmental trade mission/contract/agreement
【～社团】 mínjiān shètuán 〈名〉voluntary association；society without official sponsorship
【～诗人】 mínjiān shīrén 〈名〉folk bard
【～说唱文学】 mínjiān shuōchàng wénxué 〈名〉folk ballads and stories as a literary genre
【～团体】 mínjiān tuántǐ 〈名〉non-governmental organization (NGO)
【～文学】 mínjiān wénxué 〈名〉folk literature
【～舞蹈】 mínjiān wǔdǎo 〈名〉folk dance
【～叙事诗】 mínjiān xùshìshī 〈名〉folk narrative poem
【～验方】 mínjiān yànfāng 〈名〉folk medicine/recipe/remedy
【～艺人】 mínjiān yìrén 〈名〉folk artisan/artist
【～艺术】 mínjiān yìshù 〈名〉folk art
【～音乐】 mínjiān yīnyuè 〈名〉folk music：～会 folk concert
【～资本】 mínjiān zīběn 〈名〉private capital
【民柬】 Mínjiǎn 〈名〉〈简称〉Democratic Kampuchea (between 1976-1989) ⇨民主柬埔寨
【民建】 Mínjiàn 〈名〉〈简称〉China Democratic National Construction Association [one of China's patriotic democratic parties] ⇨中国民主建国会
【民进】 Mínjìn 〈名〉〈简称〉China Association for Promoting Democracy [one of China's patriotic democratic parties] ⇨中国民主促进会
【民警】 mínjǐng 〈名〉(people's) police/policeman：一个/名/位～ a policeman ‖ 女～ (people's) policewoman ‖ 有困难找～。Go to the people's police if you have any difficulty.
【民居】 mínjū 〈名〉civilian residence；civilian residential housing
【民康物阜】 mínkāng-wùfù 〈熟〉the people live in peace and products abound；people are healthy and things are plenty
【民力】 mínlì 〈名〉financial resources of the people：珍惜～ treasure financial resources of the people
【民盟】 Mínméng 〈名〉〈简称〉China Democratic League [one of China's patriotic democratic parties ⇨中国民主同盟
【民命】 mínmìng 〈名〉lives of the people
【民瘼】 mínmò 〈名〉〈书〉hardships of the people
【民女】 mínnǚ 〈名〉〈旧〉girl from an ordinary family
【民品】 mínpǐn 〈名〉civilian products；products for civilian use，esp those produced by military enterprises：许多军工企业转产～。Many military enterprises shift/transfer to production of goods for civilian use.
【民气】 mínqì 〈名〉morale of the people；popular morale：～激昂。Public sentiments are high.
【民强国富】 mínqiáng-guófù 〈熟〉the people are strong and the country is affluent
【民强国泰】 mínqiáng-guótài 〈熟〉the people are strong and the country is prosperous and stable
【民情】 mínqíng 〈名〉❶ condition/situation of the people：了解～ learn about the people's condition ‖ 熟悉当地的风土～ be familiar with the local conditions, customs and the people ❷ feelings of the people；public feelings/sentiments：不了解～ fail to keep abreast of public feelings ‖ 体恤～ show solicitude/concern for public feelings
【民穷财尽】 mínqióng-cáijìn 〈熟〉the people are impoverished and the nation's coffers are exhausted；the people are destitute and the national economy is in dire straits
【民穷国敝】 mínqióng-guóbì 〈熟〉the people suffer privation and the country's resources are depleted
【民权】 mínquán 〈名〉civil rights/liberties；democratic rights：保护～ protect civil liberties ‖ 侵犯～ infringe on/violate democratic rights ‖ 享有～ enjoy civil rights ‖ 争取～ strive for civil rights ‖ ～运动 civil rights movement
【～法】 mínquánfǎ 〈名〉civil rights law
【～法案】 mínquán fǎ'àn 〈名〉civil rights bill
【～主义】 mínquánzhǔyì 〈名〉Principle of Democracy [one of the Three Principles of the People formulated by Dr Sun Yat-sen in 1905]
【民生】 mínshēng 〈名〉people's livelihood：⇨国计～
【～凋敝】 mínshēng-diāobì 〈熟〉the people live in destitution
【～主义】 mínshēngzhǔyì 〈名〉Principle of the People's Livelihood [one of the Three Principles of the People formulated by Dr Sun Yat-sen in 1905]
【民食】 mínshí 〈名〉foodstuff/provisions for the people
【民事】 mínshì 〈形〉[法律] civil；relating to civil law：～法律关系 civil legal relationship ‖ ～活动 civil activities
【～案件】 mínshì ànjiàn 〈名〉civil case/lawsuit/action：受理～ accept a civil case
【～裁定】 mínshì cáidìng 〈名〉civil order/rule/ruling：～书 civil ruling paper；paper of civil ruling；written civil ruling
【～代理】 mínshì dàilǐ 〈名〉civil agency/proxy
【～法庭】 mínshì fǎtíng 〈名〉civil court
【～犯】 mínshìfàn 〈名〉civil prisoner；person guilty of civil offence
【～管辖权】 mínshì guǎnxiáquán 〈名〉civil jurisdiction
【～豁免】 mínshì huòmiǎn 〈名〉civil immunity
【～纠纷】 mínshì jiūfēn 〈名〉civil dispute：处理～ deal with civil disputes
【～立法】 mínshì lìfǎ 〈名〉civil legislation
【～能力】 mínshì nénglì 〈名〉civil capacity：丧失～ lose one's civil capacity
【～判决】 mínshì pànjué 〈名〉civil decision/judgment：～书 paper of civil judgment
【～赔偿】 mínshì péicháng 〈名〉civil compensation
【～起诉书】 mínshì qǐsùshū 〈名〉complaint for civil action；memorandum of complaint
【～侵权】 mínshì qīnquán 〈名〉(civil) tort：～法 law of torts
【～权利】 mínshì quánlì 〈名〉civil rights；rights in civil affairs：依法享有～，承担民事义务 enjoy civil rights and bear civil obligations in accordance with the law
【～审判】 mínshì shěnpàn 〈名〉civil adjudication/trial：～庭 civil division of a people's court/court
【～诉讼】 mínshì sùsòng 〈名〉civil action/suit/lawsuit：提出～ bring civil action ‖ ～法 civil procedure law；law of civil procedure
【～调解】 mínshì tiáojiě 〈名〉civil mediation；mediation in civil litigation：～书 mediation paper in civil litigation；paper of civil mediation
【～行为】 mínshì xíngwéi 〈名〉civil conduct：中国民法总则规定～不得违反社会道德准则。The general rule of Chinese civil law stipulates that civil conduct must not violate social moral codes.
【～义务】 mínshì yìwù 〈名〉civil obligation；obligation in civil affairs
【～责任】 mínshì zérèn 〈名〉civil liability/responsibility：承担～

bear civil liabilities

【民俗】 mínsú 〈名〉folk custom; folkways: 尊重当地～ respect local customs

〖～学〗 mínsúxué 〈名〉folklore: ～家 folklorist

【民庭】 míntíng 〈名〉〈简称〉civil court ⇨民事法庭

【民团】 míntuán 〈名〉〈旧〉civil corps [local armed forces]

【民望】 mínwàng 〈名〉〈书〉❶ popular expectation; public confidence: ～所归 enjoy popular trust ❷ model for the people

【民为邦本，本固邦宁】 mínwéibāngběn, běngùbāngníng 〈熟〉the people are the root of a country; when the root is firm, the country is tranquil—the people are the foundation of the state/when the foundation is solid, the state will enjoy stability

【民委】 Mínwěi 〈名〉〈简称〉Ethnic Affairs Commission ⇨民族事务委员会

【民校】 mínxiào 〈名〉❶ spare-time school for adults ❷ school run by the local people

【民心】 mínxīn 〈名〉common aspirations of the people; popular feelings/sentiments; will of the people: 得/失～ win/lose popular support ‖ 深得～ enjoy the ardent support of the people; enjoy/win great popularity ‖ 顺应～ comply with the wishes/aspirations of the people; bow to the will of the people ‖ 违背～ go against the common aspirations of the people ‖ 迎合～ appeal to the multitude ‖ ～向背 will of the people

〖～工程〗 mínxīn gōngchéng 〈名〉project that conforms to the aspirations of the people and meets their needs

〖～所向〗 mínxīn-suǒxiàng 〈熟〉where the popular will inclines; what conforms to the common aspirations of the people

【民选】 mínxuǎn 〈动〉be elected by the people: ～村官 village head elected by the villagers ‖ ～代表 representative elected by the people; elected representative ‖ ～政府 popularly elected government

【民谚】 mínyàn 〈名〉popular/folk proverb or saying

【民谣】 mínyáo 〈名〉folk song/ditty; popular/folk ballad: 一首～ a folk song/ballad ‖ 搜集～ collect folk rhymes

【民以食为天】 mín yǐ shí wéi tiān 〈熟〉the masses regard food as their heaven—food is the first necessity of the people

【民意】 mínyì 〈名〉popular will; public opinion; will of the people: 强奸～ coerce/defile/outrage public opinion ‖ 顺从～ obey the will of the people

〖～测验〗 mínyì cèyàn 〈名〉poll; (public) opinion poll/survey: 进行～ carry out/conduct a poll ‖ ～结果 poll result ‖ ～人 pollster; polltaker ‖ ～数字 polling numbers ‖ 盖洛普～ Gallup poll ‖ ～表明，85%的人赞成新颁布的法律。Surveys show that 85% of the people approve of the newly promulgated law.

〖～调查〗 mínyì diàochá ＝ 民意测验 mínyì cèyàn

【民营】 mínyíng 〈动〉be privately run/operated: 转为～ turn over to private management

〖～国有企业〗 mínyíng guóyǒu qǐyè 〈名〉state-owned but privately-run enterprise

〖～经济〗 mínyíng jīngjì 〈名〉non-state-operated economy; non-state sector

〖～企业〗 mínyíng qǐyè 〈名〉non-state-run enterprise; private enterprise; privately-run enterprise: ～家 private entrepreneur

【民用】 mínyòng 〈形〉civil: ～产品 products for civilian use ‖ ～核材料 nuclear materials for civilian use

〖～飞机〗 mínyòng fēijī 〈名〉civil aircraft; commercial plane

〖～航空〗 mínyòng hángkōng 〈名〉civil aviation

〖～航线〗 mínyòng hángxiàn 〈名〉civil air line

〖～机场〗 mínyòng jīchǎng 〈名〉civil/commercial airport

〖～建筑〗 mínyòng jiànzhù 〈名〉civil architecture

【民院】 mínyuàn 〈名〉〈简称〉institute for nationalities; academy of minorities ⇨民族学院

【民怨】 mínyuàn 〈名〉popular discontent; people's resentment/animosity/hatred/grievance

〖～沸腾〗 mínyuàn-fèiténg 〈熟〉the people are boiling with resentment; seething popular discontent; popular grievances run high

【民乐】 mínyuè 〈名〉folk music [for Chinese traditional instruments]: 演奏～ play folk music ‖ ～合奏 ensemble of traditional instruments

〖～队〗 mínyuèduì 〈名〉traditional instruments orchestra/band

【民运】 mínyùn 〈名〉❶ civil transport ❷〈旧〉private transport service ❸ mass campaign/movement: ～工作 mass movement work

【民贼】 mínzéi 〈名〉traitor to the people: 铲除～ get rid of traitors to the people ⇨独夫～

【民宅】 mínzhái 〈名〉private/civilian residence: 闯入～ break into a civilian residence

【民政】 mínzhèng 〈名〉civil administration/affairs: ～部门 civil administration/affairs department ‖ ～机关 civil administration organ/office ‖ ～事务 civil affairs

〖～部〗 Mínzhèngbù 〈名〉Ministry of Civil Affairs: ～部长 Minister of Civil Affairs

〖～厅〗 Mínzhèngtīng 〈名〉Department of Civil Affairs

【民脂民膏】 mínzhī-míngāo 〈熟〉flesh and blood of the people—fat of the people; fruits of the people's toil; riches amassed through exploitation of sweated labour: 搜刮～ amass great wealth by fleecing the people

【民众】 mínzhòng 〈名〉masses; common people; the populace: 唤起～ arouse the masses of the people ‖ 利用～ make use of the general public ‖ 为～服务 serve the general populace ‖ ～团体 people's/mass organization

【民主】 mínzhǔ ❶〈名〉democracy: 加强～政治建设 strengthen democracy and encourage democratic participation ‖ 建立～ establish democracy ‖ 践踏～ tread down democracy ‖ 实行～ practise democracy ‖ 危害～ jeopardize democracy ‖ 压制～ suppress democracy ‖ 增强～法制观念 enhance people's concept of democracy and rule of law ‖ 假～ sham democracy ❷〈形〉democratic: ～观点 democratic outlook ‖ ～社会/政府/制度 democratic society/government/system ‖ 作风～ democratic work-style

〖～党〗 Mínzhǔdǎng 〈名〉Democratic Party [US]: ～党员 Democrat

〖～党派〗 mínzhǔ dǎngpài 〈名〉democratic parties [the political parties that have accepted the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and joined the revolutionary united front]: ～、工商联与无党派人士 non-Communist parties, federations of industry and commerce, personages without party affiliation ‖ ～和公众团体 democratic parties and public organizations

〖～革命〗 mínzhǔ gémìng 〈名〉democratic revolution

〖～共和国〗 mínzhǔ gònghéguó 〈名〉democratic republic

〖～管理〗 mínzhǔ guǎnlǐ 〈名〉democratic management

〖～化〗 mínzhǔhuà 〈动〉democratize: ～进程 process of democratization

〖～集中制〗 mínzhǔ jízhōngzhì 〈名〉democratic centralism [the organizational principle of the Chinese Communist Party]

〖～监督〗 mínzhǔ jiāndū 〈名〉democratic supervision: 建立～制度 establish a democratic supervision system

〖～进程〗 mínzhǔ jìnchéng 〈名〉democratic process

〖～决策〗 mínzhǔ juécè 〈名〉democratic decision-making

〖～评议〗 mínzhǔ píngyì 〈名〉democratic appraisal: 实行～企业领导人和厂务公开 adopt the practice of democratic appraisal of enterprise leaders by the workers and opening corporate affairs to public scrutiny

〖～权利〗 mínzhǔ quánlì 〈名〉democratic rights: 行使～ exercise democratic rights

〖～人士〗 mínzhǔ rénshì 〈名〉democratic personage: 党外～ non-Party democrats

〖～生活〗 mínzhǔ shēnghuó 〈名〉democratic life (within the Communist Party of China): ～不健全 abnormal democratic life ‖ ～会 democratic life meeting

〖～协商〗 mínzhǔ xiéshāng 〈名〉democratic consultation: ～制度 democratic consultation system

〖～选举〗 mínzhǔ xuǎnjǔ 〈名〉democratic election: ～厂长 choose a factory director by democratic elections ‖ 经过～的政府 democratically elected government

〖～作风〗 mínzhǔ zuòfēng 〈名〉democratic work-style: 发扬～ give full play to democratic work-style

【民主柬埔寨】 Mínzhǔ Jiǎnpǔzhài 〈名〉Democratic Kampuchea (between 1976-1989)

【民族】 mínzú 〈名〉nation; nationality; ethnic group: ～败类 scum of a nation ‖ ～大家庭 great family of nationalities ‖ ～地区 ethnic minority area ‖ ～独立 national independence ‖ ～对立 national antagonism ‖ ～分裂 separation of nationalities ‖ ～服装 national costume ‖ ～复兴 national rejuvenation; revival of nationhood ‖ ～感情 national sentiments ‖ ～隔阂 national estrangement ‖ ～工商业者 national bourgeois industrialists and

merchants; national industrialists and businessmen ‖ ～解放运动 national liberation movement ‖ ～经济 national economy ‖ ～精神 national spirit; ethos ‖ ～凝聚力 national cohesion ‖ ～歧视 ethnic discrimination ‖ ～融合 national amalgamation/mergence ‖ ～色彩 national traits/characteristics ‖ ～沙文主义 national chauvinism ‖ ～团结 national unity; unity of all ethnic groups ‖ ～戏曲 national opera ‖ ～虚无主义 national nihilism ‖ ～压迫 national oppression ‖ ～医学 ethno-medicine ‖ ～遗产 national heritage ‖ ～意识 national consciousness ‖ ～优越感 *ethnocentrism* ‖ ～自豪感 national pride ‖ ～自信心 national confidence ‖ ～自尊心 national pride; national self-respect ‖ ～尊严 national dignity

【～工业】 *mínzú gōngyè* 〈名〉 *national industry*: 保护～ *protect* national industry

【～共同语】 mínzú gòngtóngyǔ 〈名〉 common national language

【～民主革命】 *mínzú mínzhǔ gémìng* 〈名〉 national democratic revolution

【～区域自治】 mínzú qūyù zìzhì 〈名〉 regional autonomy of minority nationalities [one of the basic policies adopted by the Chinese Communist Party in solving ethnic problems within the country]: 实行～ exercise regional national autonomy ‖ ～权利 right to regional autonomy of ethnic minorities ‖ ～制度 system of regional autonomy of ethnic minorities

【～事务委员会】 Mínzú Shìwù Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 Ethnic Affairs Commission

【～统一战线】 mínzú tǒngyī zhànxiàn 〈名〉 national united front

【～文化】 *mínzú wénhuà* 〈名〉 *national culture*

【～文化宫】 Mínzú Wénhuàgōng 〈名〉 Cultural Palace of the Nationalities

【～形式】 *mínzú xíngshì* 〈名〉 national form/style

【～学】 mínzúxué 〈名〉 ethnology

【～学院】 mínzú xuéyuàn 〈名〉 institute for nationalities; academy of minorities

【～音乐】 mínzú yīnyuè 〈名〉 national music

【～英雄】 mínzú yīngxióng 〈名〉 national hero: 一个/位～ a national hero

【～语言学】 mínzú yǔyánxué 〈名〉 ethnolinguistics

【～乐器】 mínzú yuèqì 〈名〉 national/folk musical instruments

【～乐团】 mínzú yuètuán 〈名〉 nationalities orchestra

【～运动】 mínzú yùndòng 〈名〉 national movement

【～政策】 *mínzú zhèngcè* 〈名〉 *policy towards nationalities/ethnic minorities*

【～主义】 mínzúzhǔyì 〈名〉 ❶ nationalism ❷ Principle of Nationalism [*one of the Three Principles of the People formulated by* Dr Sun Yat-sen in 1905]

【～资本】 mínzú zīběn 〈名〉 national capital: ～家 national capitalist

【～资产阶级】 mínzú zīchǎnjiējí 〈名〉 national bourgeoisie

【～自决】 mínzú zìjué 〈名〉 national self-determination

【～自治】 mínzú zìzhì 〈名〉 autonomy of minority nationalities: ～地方的自治机关 organs of self-government of national autonomous areas ‖ ～地区 autonomous minority nationality area

苠 mín 〈形〉〈书〉(of crops) having a long growing period

忞 mín 〈动〉〈书〉exert oneself; try hard

旻 mín 〈名〉〈书〉❶ autumn ❷ sky: 苍～ blue sky ⇨～天

【旻天】 míntiān 〈名〉〈书〉❶ autumn ❷ sky

珉 mín 〈名〉〈书〉jade-like stone

缗 mín ❶〈名〉〈书〉cord used to string holed coins together in ancient times: ～钱 stringed coins ❷〈量〉string of 1,000 coins: 一～钱 a string of 1,000 coins

mǐn

皿 mǐn →器皿 qìmǐn

闵 mǐn ＝ 悯 mǐn

抿[1] mǐn 〈动〉 smooth (hair, etc) with a brush that has been dipped in water/oil: ～头发 smooth one's hair with a wet/an oiled brush

抿[2] mǐn 〈动〉❶ close lightly; furl; tuck: ～着嘴笑 compress one's lips in a smile; smile with closed lips ‖ 那只鸟一～翅膀飞走了。The bird tucked back its wings and flew away. ❷ sip: ～茶 sip tea ‖ ～几口酒 take a few sips of wine

【抿子】 mǐnzi 〈名〉 small hair brush

黾 mǐn

【黾勉】 mǐnmiǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 exert oneself; strive; try hard: ～从事 do one's best; exert oneself to the utmost

泯 mǐn 〈动〉 die out; vanish: ～除成见 clear up one's prejudice ‖ 永存不～ be everlasting; be immortal

【泯灭】 mǐnmiè 〈动〉 die out; disappear; vanish: 良心～ have no conscience; be devoid of conscience ‖ 留下难以～的印象 leave/make an indelible/ineradicable/lasting impression (on sb)

【泯没】 mǐnmò 〈动〉 become lost; sink into oblivion; vanish; be lost to memory: 英雄们的功绩永远不会～。The contributions of the heroes will never be forgotten.

闽 Mǐn 〈名〉❶ an ancient nationality living in present Fujian Province ❷ Minjiang River [in Fujian Province] ❸〈简称〉Min [another name for Fujian Province (福建)]: ～北/南话 Northern/Southern Fujian dialect ⇨福建

【闽菜】 mǐncài 〈名〉 Fujian cuisine/dishes

【闽剧】 mǐnjù 〈名〉 Fujian opera

【闽语】 mǐnyǔ 〈名〉 Fujian dialect

僶 mǐn

【僶俛】 mǐnmiǎn ＝ 黾勉 mǐnmiǎn

悯 mǐn 〈动〉❶ commiserate with; pity; feel for: ～其不幸 show sympathy/pity for sb's misfortune ⇨怜～ ❷〈书〉sorrow

【悯恻】 mǐncè 〈动〉〈书〉 feel compassion for; pity; commiserate with

【悯惜】 mǐnxī 〈动〉 take pity on; have pity for/on: 最可～的是那些无家可归的孩子们。The most pitiable were those homeless children.

【悯恤】 mǐnxù 〈动〉 feel compassion for; pity: ～穷人 show compassion for the poor

笢 mǐn 〈名〉 thin bamboo strip

【笢子】 mǐnzi ＝ 抿子 mǐnzi

敏 mǐn 〈形〉❶ quick; nimble; agile; swift: ⇨～感; ～捷; 灵～ ❷ clever; intelligent; smart; wise: ⇨～慧; 聪～; 机～

【敏感】 mǐngǎn 〈形〉 sensitive; susceptible: 对冷热极其～ be extremely sensitive to cold and heat ‖ 对色彩非常～ have an unusual sensibility for colours ‖ 对天气变化很～ be very susceptible to changes in weather ‖ 对语言～ have a discerning feel for language ‖ ～话题 touchy/sensitive subject ‖ ～问题 sensitive issue ‖ 他对自己所开车床里的异常声音很～。His ears are highly sensitive to any unusual noise in the lathe he works.

【～地区】 mǐngǎn dìqū 〈名〉 sensitive area

【～度】 mǐngǎndù 〈名〉 susceptibility; sensibility; sensitivity

【～元件】 *mǐngǎn yuánjiàn* 〈名〉[无线电] sensitive element; sensor

【敏化】 mǐnhuà 〈名〉[物理] sensibilization; sensitization

【～剂】 mǐnhuàjì 〈名〉 sensitizer

【～纸】 mǐnhuàzhǐ 〈名〉 sensitized paper

【敏慧】 mǐnhuì 〈形〉 bright; clever; intelligent; smart; brainy: ～的孩子 intelligent child

【敏捷】 mǐnjié 〈形〉 agile; nimble; quick: 才思～ be quick in thought ‖ 反应～ be quick in response ‖ 思想～ have an agile mind ‖ 行动～ be agile/quick in action/movement ‖ ～机智 be quick-witted and sagacious

【敏快】 mǐnkuài 〈形〉 quick; agile: 老师一进教室，孩子们就～地站

起来了。The children stood up quickly the moment their teacher entered the classroom.

【敏锐】 mǐnruì 〈形〉 acute; keen; sharp: 目光～ be sharp-eyed ‖ 视觉～ have a keen eyesight; be keen/quick of sight ‖ 思想～ have a discerning/penetrating mind ‖ 听觉～ have good/sharp ears; be keen/quick of hearing ‖ 嗅觉～ have a keen sense of smell ‖ ～的见解 sagacious perception ‖ ～的政治目光 have a sharp political vision; be sharp-eyed politically

湣 mǐn 〈名〉 Chinese character used in the posthumous titles of emperor and distinguished minister, such as the late Duke Min of Lu (鲁湣公)

愍 mǐn 〈形〉〈书〉 rude and unreasonable; arrogant; high-handed

愍 mǐn 〈书〉 ＝ 悯 mǐn

慜 mǐn 〈形〉〈书〉 bright and nimble

鳘 mǐn 〈名〉〈通称〉 slate cod croaker

【鳘鱼】 mǐnyú 〈名〉〈通称〉 slate cod croaker

míng

名 míng ❶〈名〉 name; given name: ⇨～单; 报～; 签～ ❷〈动〉 give a name; name ❸〈动〉 describe; express: ⇨不可～状; 莫～其妙 ❹〈动〉 have the name of; be called: 她～叫李凡。Her name is Li Fan. ❺〈名〉 excuse: ～为考察, 实为旅游 take a pleasure trip in the guise of an investigation tour ⇨～正言顺; 师出无～ ❻〈动〉〈书〉 have sth to one's name; own; possess: ⇨不～一文 ❼〈名〉 fame; reputation; renown; prestige: 他很快就出了～。He rose quickly to fame. ⇨～利; 成～; 著～ ❽〈形〉 celebrated; famous; noted; well-known; eminent; renowned: ～车/店 *famous car/shop* ‖ ～演员 *famous actors and actresses* ‖ ～作家 author of repute ‖ 世界～画 world-famous paintings ⇨～酒 ❾〈名〉 standing in a competition: 得第二～ finish in second place/position ‖ 获第一～ get/take/win first/top place (in) ‖ 降到第五～ fall to the fifth place ‖ 目前排～世界第一 currently ranked world No 1 ‖ 在毕业班中～列第一 rank first in the graduating class ‖ 他在前十名里～列第三。He's third in the top ten. ❿〈量〉 [used for people]: 十～士兵 ten soldiers

【名不符实】 míngbùfúshí ＝ 名不副实 míngbùfùshí

【名不副实】 míngbùfùshí 〈熟〉 the name falls short of the reality; be sth more in name than in reality; be unworthy of the name/title: ～的投资公司 investment company more in name than in reality

【名不见经传】 míng bù jiàn jīngzhuàn 〈熟〉 be a nobody; be unheard of; be unknown: ～的年轻人 young man whose name is not on the celebrity lists

【名不虚传】 míngbùxūchuán 〈熟〉 *deserve the reputation one enjoys*; have a well-deserved reputation; live up to one's reputation; be true to one's name: 杭州织锦～。The brocade of Hangzhou well deserves its reputation.

【名菜】 míngcài 〈名〉 famous dish; specialty dish; famous cuisine (of a country or place)

【名册】 míngcè 〈名〉 register; roll; name list: 一本～ a register ‖ 造～ compile a register ‖ 部队～ muster roll ‖ 军官～ nominal list of officers ‖ 学生～ students' register; students' roll/roster ‖ ～上有会员 100 人。The roll at present shows 100 members. ⇨花～

【名茶】 *míngchá* 〈名〉 *famous brand of tea*

【名刹】 míngchà 〈名〉 famous Buddhist temple

【名产】 míngchǎn 〈名〉 famous product; brand name product: 石榴是此地的～。The pomegranate is a famous product of this place.

【名称】 míngchēng 〈名〉 name (of a thing or organization): 商标～ brand/trade name

〖～服务器〗 míngchēng fúwùqì 〈名〉[信息] name server

〖～权〗 míngchēngquán 〈名〉[法律] right of name: 享有～ enjoy the right of name

〖～学〗 míngchēngxué 〈名〉 onomasiology

【名城】 míngchéng 〈名〉 famous city: 一座～ a famous city ‖ 历史～ famous historical city; city famous for its historical associations

【名吃】 míngchī 〈名〉 famous and original dish; famous food/snack

【名传后世】 míngchuánhòushì 〈熟〉(of one's name) hand down to posterity

【名垂千古】 míngchuíqiāngǔ 〈熟〉 leave a name in history: 作为贤哲而～ leave a name in history as a sage ‖ 这篇小传使他～。The short biographical sketch has immortalized his name.

【名垂千秋】 míngchuíqiānqiū ＝ 名垂千古 míngchuíqiāngǔ

【名垂青史】 míngchuíqīngshǐ 〈熟〉 go down in history; be crowned with eternal glory; stamp one's name on the pages of history; earn one's place in history; leave a name in history: 尼尔·阿姆斯特朗作为第一个登上月球的人而～。Neil Armstrong made history by being the first man to set foot on the moon.

【名垂史册】 míngchuíshǐcè ＝ 名垂青史 míngchuíqīngshǐ

【名词】 míngcí 〈名〉 ❶[语法] noun; substantive: ～性短语 substantive phrase; noun phrase ‖ ～性结尾 nominal endings ⇨专有～ ❷ term; phrase; word; expression; terminology: 技术～ technical term/jargon ‖ 新～ new terms ‖ 专业化～ specialized terminology ❸[逻辑] name; conceptual word

〖～化〗 míngcíhuà 〈动〉 nominalize

【名次】 míngcì 〈名〉 place in a competition; position in a name list: 得～ take/win a place in a competition ‖ 排～ arrange the names in a certain order ‖ 争～ compete for places ‖ 以净胜球来决定～ determine the ranking by goal difference ‖ ～靠前/后 place near the front/back

【名刺】 míngcì 〈名〉〈书〉 visiting card

【名存实亡】 míngcún-shíwáng 〈熟〉 cease to exist except in name; exist in name only: ～的民主 democracy in name only

【名单】 míngdān 〈名〉 name list; roll: 一份/张～ a name list ‖ 公布～ publish a name list ‖ 扩充～ extend a list ‖ 列出～ compile/make a list ‖ 从～上去掉某人的名字 take/strike sb's name off a list ‖ 在～上列倒数第二 rank second from bottom on the list ‖ 工资～ pay-roll ‖ 会员～ membership list ‖ 入伍～ list of recruits ‖ 他看了一遍～, 但找不到自己的名字。He looked down the list but couldn't find his name. ‖ 该古城已被世界遗产委员会列入世界遗产～。This ancient city has been included in the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee. ⇨黑～

【名点】 míngdiǎn 〈名〉 famous pastry/snack

【名都】 míngdū 〈名〉 famous city; renowned metropolis/capital city

【名额】 míng'é 〈名〉 number of people assigned or allowed; quota (of people): 出国留学～ number of people to be sent to study abroad ‖ 代表～ number of deputies to be elected or sent to a conference ‖ 招生～ number of students to be enrolled; admission quota ‖ ～已满。The quota has been filled.

【名分】 míngfèn 〈名〉〈书〉 person's social status: 除了没有～外, 她实际上就是他的妻子。She was his wife in all but name.

【名符其实】 míngfúqíshí ＝ 名副其实 míngfùqíshí

【名副其实】 míngfùqíshí 〈熟〉 live up to one's reputation; true to one's name; worthy of one's name; the name matches the reality: ～的歌唱家 great singer worthy of the name ‖ ～的强国 big power true to the name ‖ ～的诗人 poet in the real sense of the term

【名古屋】 Mínggǔwū 〈名〉 Nagoya [a Japanese port city]

【名贵】 míngguì 〈形〉 famous and precious; rare: 采集～药材 gather rare medicinal herbs ‖ 收藏～字画 collect priceless scrolls of calligraphy and painting ‖ ～真迹 famous and precious authentic work of calligraphy or painting

【名号】 mínghào 〈名〉 name and alias; person's official and *courtesy names*

【名花有主】 mínghuā-yǒuzhǔ 〈熟〉(of a girl) be spoken for; be already engaged to marry; already have a boy friend: 两个女孩都已～了。Both girls are already spoken for.

【名讳】 mínghuì 〈名〉〈旧〉 name of one's elders and betters or of a respected person, not to be written or spoken casually

【名迹】 míngjì 〈名〉 ❶ famous historic site ❷ original and famous handwriting/painting of a master ❸〈书〉 fame and achievement

【名家】 míngjiā 〈名〉 ❶ (Míngjiā) School of Logicians [in the

Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods, 770—221 BC] ❷ person of academic or artistic distinction; famous expert; master: 受～指点 have been instructed by a master ‖ ～表演 virtuoso performance ‖ ～手笔 calligraphy or paintings of celebrities ‖ 诗坛～ prince of poets; famed poet ‖ 文坛～ literary lion ‖ 武术～ *wushu* master ‖ 这佛像出自～之手。This image of Buddha is a work of a master hand.

【名缰利锁】 míngjiāng-lìsuǒ 〈熟〉 fetters/bondage of fame and wealth

【名将】 míngjiàng 〈名〉 ❶ *famous general; great soldier*: 一代～ famous general of his time ❷ (of sports) star player: 美国职业篮球赛～ NBA hero/star ‖ 排球/足球～ volleyball/football star

【名教】 míngjiào 〈名〉 Confucian ethical code; Confucian moral concepts and values; Confucian moral/ethical norms

【名节】 míngjié 〈名〉 reputation and moral integrity: 保持～ retain one's reputation and integrity ‖ 保全～ preserve one's good name and integrity

【名酒】 míngjiǔ 〈名〉 vintage/famous-brand/well-known wine

【名句】 míngjù 〈名〉 well-known phrase; much quoted line: 千古～ well-known sayings through the ages; saying that will go down in history

【名剧】 míngjù 〈名〉 famous drama/play/opera: ～片断 scenes from famous plays

【名角】 míngjué 〈名〉 famous/popular actor or actress: 由～主演 played by a famous actor

【名款】 míngkuǎn 〈名〉 signature of a painter/calligrapher on his work: 这幅画没有～。There is no signature on this painting.

【名利】 mínglì 〈名〉 fame and gain; fame and wealth: 不求～ *not seek fame and gain* ‖ 获取～ *achieve fame and fortune* ‖ 追求～ court/seek/solicit/pursue fame and fortune; go/strive after fame and wealth ‖ ～思想 desire for personal fame and gain

〖～场〗 *mínglìchǎng* 〈名〉 *vanity fair; arena where people jockey for position and wealth*

〖～双收〗 mínglì-shuāngshōu 〈熟〉 gain both fame and wealth: 使某人～ bring sb fame and fortune at one stroke; make sb both famous and rich

【名列前茅】 mínglièqiánmáo 〈熟〉 rank among the best; figure foremost in the name list; be in the first/top flight of; come out on top; top the list; head the list of successful candidates; leave all the others behind: 考试～ *rank high in the test* ‖ 他在班上～。He heads the class. / He is at the head of his class.

【名伶】 mínglíng 〈名〉〈旧〉 renowned actor/actress in Chinese operas

【名流】 míngliú 〈名〉 celebrity; distinguished personage; prominent figure; big name; big wig; dignitary; personality: 邀请各界～ invite celebrities from all walks of life ‖ 与～交往 mix with celebrities ‖ 当代～ noted people of the time ‖ 电影界～ film/movie celebrities ‖ 社会～ noted public figures ‖ 社交～ socialite ‖ 学界～ celebrities in educational/academic circles ‖ 演艺界～ big names in show business ‖ 中国戏剧界的～ the leading celebrities of the Chinese stage ‖ 他以为自己在演艺界也算是个～了。He fancies himself a leading figure in show business.

【名录】 mínglù 〈名〉 name list; register; roll; roster: 毕业生～ roster of graduates

【名落孙山】 míngluòsūnshān 〈熟〉 come after/fall behind Sun Shan (who was the last on the list of successful candidates)—fail in a competitive examination

【名满天下】 míngmǎntiānxià 〈熟〉 be world-renowned/world-famous; become famous all over the world

【名门】 míngmén 〈名〉 distinguished/illustrious/reputable family or clan; old and well-known family: 出身～ come from an illustrious family ‖ ～闺秀 *virtuous daughter of an eminent/illustrious family* ‖ ～贵妇 woman of high/noble lineage ‖ ～后裔 scion/descendant of an illustrious family ‖ ～世家 highly respectable family with a long history ‖ 他出身西班牙～贵族。He is a descendant of the Spanish gentry/aristocracy.

〖～望族〗 míngmén-wàngzú 〈熟〉 distinguished ancestry: 他出身～。He comes of a good line. / He comes from a famous clan. / He is of good stock.

【名模】 míngmó 〈名〉 famous fashion model; celebrity model: 十大～ top ten famous models

【名目】 míngmù 〈名〉 items; names of things: 以各种～乱收费 wantonly levy fees under assorted names ⇨巧立～

〖～繁多〗 míngmù-fánduō 〈熟〉 multitude of names/items; names of every description: 各种摊派～。There are various apportionments of expenses, too numerous to be named. ‖ 苛捐杂税～。There are exorbitant taxes and levies of every description. / Extortionate duties and tariffs of all descriptions are imposed on the people.

【名牌】 míngpái 〈名〉 ❶ *famous brand; name brand*: 创～ establish/build/create a famous brand ‖ ～产品 famous brand product; name brand product ‖ ～大学 prestigious university; big-name university ‖ ～汽车 car of a famous brand ‖ ～资产 name brand assets ‖ 中国～展览会 China Famous Brand Products Exhibition ❷ name-plate; name tag: 佩带～ wear a name tag ‖ 展品都附有～。All exhibits are shown with name-plates.

【名篇】 míngpiān 〈名〉 famous literary piece/essay/article

【名片】 míngpiàn 〈名〉 ❶ business/visiting card: 一张～ a visiting card ‖ 递上～ present one's card ‖ 交换～ exchange cards (with sb) ‖ 留下～ leave one's card (with sb) ‖ 设计～ design a card ‖ 印制～ *print cards* ‖ 请,这是我的～。*Here, let me give you* my business card. ❷ cinematic masterpiece

〖～夹〗 míngpiànjiā 〈名〉 business card holder

【名票】 míngpiào 〈名〉 popular amateur opera performing artist

【名品】 míngpǐn 〈名〉 valuable object; famous product; treasure

【名气】 míngqi 〈名〉 fame; name; reputation; renown; repute; eminence; distinction; prestige: 大有～ enjoy a great reputation ‖ 小有～ have some reputation ‖ 很有～的作曲家 composer of great prominence/reputation ‖ 她的父亲是个小有～的集邮家。Her father had a considerable reputation as a philatelist.

【名曲】 míngqǔ 〈名〉 masterpiece in music; great musical composition: 欣赏～ *enjoy/appreciate a musical masterpiece*

【名人】 míngrén 〈名〉 big name; famous name/person; eminent person; celebrity; dignitary; personality; bigwig: 一位～ a famous person ‖ 拜访～ visit a celebrity ‖ 崇拜～ worship a celebrity ‖ 对～进行电视采访 interview a celebrity on television ‖ ～身份 celebrity status ‖ 历史～ great name in history ‖ 世界～ man of worldwide reputation ‖ 文化界～ celebrity in cultural circles ‖ 文坛～ eminent figure in literature; literary giant ‖ 演艺界～ celebrities in show business

〖～访谈〗 míngrén fǎngtán 〈名〉 chat/talk show

〖～化〗 míngrénhuà 〈动〉 celebrificate: ～现象 celebrification *phenomenon*

〖～录〗 míngrénlù 〈名〉 *Who's Who*; list of celebrities: 名字上了～ have one's name in *Who's Who* ‖ 她的名字载入了《世界音乐家～》。Her name appeared in the *Who's Who of World Musicians*.

〖～小说〗 míngrén xiǎoshuō 〈名〉 celebrity novel

〖～效应〗 míngrén xiàoyìng 〈名〉 celebrity effect

【名山】 míngshān 〈名〉 famous mountain [usu referring to one of the five sacred mountains(五岳)]: ～名刹 famous mountains and magnificent temples ‖ 道教～ famous Taoist mountain; mountain with famous Taoist temples ⇨～大川

〖～大川〗 *míngshān-dàchuān* 〈熟〉 *famous mountains and great rivers*

〖～事业〗 míngshān-shìyè 〈熟〉 undertaking of writing scholarly books which will go down in history

【名声】 míngshēng 〈名〉 fame; renown; distinction; reputation; repute: 败坏～ tarnish/blemish/spoil sb's reputation ‖ 保全～ save one's/sb's reputation (from being tarnished) ‖ 玷污～ soil one's character ‖ 恢复～ redeem/regain one's character ‖ 获得好～ acquire/get/win a favourable reputation ‖ 失去好～ *lose* one's good character ‖ 损害～ damage/hurt/impair sb's reputation; damage/assassinate sb's character ‖ 洗刷～ clear one's name ‖ 赢得不朽的～ *win enduring fame/renown* ‖ ～好 *enjoy a good/high* reputation; be held in high repute/renown ‖ ～坏 gain a certain notoriety/disrepute/infamy ‖ ～远扬 gain far-flung fame ‖ 臭～ malodorous reputation ‖ ～不好的人 person with a bad reputation; people of ill repute ‖ ～显赫的人 person of eminent reputation ‖ 他在法律界的～很好。He is well regarded in the judicial circles. ‖ 丑闻使这家公司～扫地。The company lost its reputation from the scandal. ‖ 他获奖后～大振。His reputation skyrocketed after he won the prize.

【名胜】 míngshèng 〈名〉 place famous for its scenery or historical relics; well-known scenic spot: 保护～ preserve scenic spots ‖ 带某人游览～ *take sb to see the historical sights (of)* ‖ 浏览～

see the sights; do the scenic spots ‖ 破坏～ destroy places famous for its historical relics
〖～古迹〗 míngshèng-gǔjì 〈熟〉 places of historic interest and scenic beauty; scenic spots and historical sites: 游览～ go sightseeing to places of historic interest and scenic beauty; visit scenic spots and historical sites
【名师】 míngshī 〈名〉 famous teacher/master: 经～指点 have had the benefit of guidance by a master
〖～出高徒〗 míngshī chū gāotú 〈熟〉 a great teacher produces brilliant students; an accomplished disciple owes his accomplishments to his great teacher
【名士】 míngshì 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ literary celebrity; famous intellectual: ～才媛 famous scholars and gifted maidens ❷ celebrity with no official post; famous intellectual who refuses to be an official
〖～派〗 míngshìpài 〈名〉〈旧〉 unconventional and self-indulgent old-style intellectual
〖～气〗 míngshìqì 〈名〉 scholar's eccentricities
【名氏】 míngshì 〈名〉 surname
【名世】 míngshì 〈动〉〈书〉 be well known among one's contemporaries; become famous in one's time
【名手】 míngshǒu 〈名〉 famous artist/player: 国画～ master of traditional Chinese painting ‖ 围棋～ famous go player; *weiqi* master
【名数】 míngshù 〈名〉 ❶ [数学] concrete number ❷ numeral-classifier compound
【名宿】 míngsù 〈名〉 well-known veteran in a certain field of achievement; renowned scholar of the elder generation: 教育界～ well-known veteran educationist/educator ‖ 武林～ renowned *wushu* veteran
【名堂】 míngtang 〈名〉 ❶ item; variety: 鬼～ dirty trick ‖ 今年戏剧节的～可真多。There is an amazingly large repertoire at this year's theatre festival. ‖ 他们的婚礼～不少。They have made a big do of their wedding. ‖ 他在搞什么～? What is he up to? ❷ achievement; outcome; result: 问出个～ get sth out of sb's mouth ‖ 他肯定搞不出什么～来。He will certainly accomplish nothing. ❸ cause; reason; what lies behind sth: 他突然辞职,这里面一定有～。There must be something behind his sudden resignation.
【名帖】 míngtiě 〈名〉〈旧〉 full-size visiting card: 递上～ present one's visiting card (to sb)
【名头】 míngtou 〈名〉〈方〉 reputation; repute; renown
【名望】 míngwàng 〈名〉 fame and prestige; good reputation; renown: 失去～ lose popularity ‖ 树立～ establish popularity; build up a reputation ‖ 贪图～ covet for/after popularity ‖ 提高～ boost one's popularity ‖ 有～ enjoy a reputation ‖ 追求～ follow fame; pursue renown ‖ ～很高的律师 lawyer of high/good standing ‖ 有～的科学家 famous scientist
【名位】 míngwèi 〈名〉 official rank; fame and position: 不计～ not care about one's position and fame ‖ 贪图～ covet fame and position
【名闻中外】 míngwén-zhōngwài 〈熟〉 well-known both at home and abroad
【名物】 míngwù 〈名〉 ❶ thing and its name: 辨别～ distinguish things and their names ❷ famous product; brand name product
【名下】 míngxià 〈名〉 sth belonging or related to sb; sth under sb's name: 把集体成绩记在个人～ attribute the collective achievements to oneself ‖ 挂在～ put sth under sb's name ‖ 这些账怎能记在我的～? How can these expenses be charged to my account? ‖ 他为官清白,死后～一无所有。He was an incorruptible official and died without a cent to his name.
〖～无虚〗 míngxià-wúxū 〈熟〉 deserve the reputation one enjoys; live up to one's reputation; one's reputation is justified; have a well-deserved reputation
【名衔】 míngxián 〈名〉 label; title
【名姓】 míngxìng 〈名〉 name and surname
【名学】 míngxué 〈旧〉 = 逻辑学 luójixué
【名言】 míngyán 〈名〉 well-known saying; celebrated dictum; famous remarks: 一则～ a well-known saying ‖ 收集～ collect well-known sayings ‖ 用～自勉 spur oneself on with well-known sayings ‖ ～集锦 collection of famous remarks ‖ 名人～ famous sayings of prominent figures ⇨至理～
【名扬四海】 míngyángsìhǎi 〈熟〉 become famous all over the world; be world-renowned/world-famous
【名医】 míngyī 〈名〉 famous/prestigious doctor; renowned physician
【名义】 míngyì 〈名〉 ❶ name: 盗用～ usurp the name of ‖ 假借～ on the false pretences of ‖ 以董事长的～讲话 speak in one's capacity as chairman ‖ 以革命/正义/自由的～ in the name of revolution/justice/liberty ‖ 抵押是以我丈夫的～做的。The mortgage is in my husband's name. ❷ form; appearance: ～上裁军,实际上扩军 disarmament in name, arms expansion in reality ‖ ～上的主席 chairman by/in name; nominal chairman
〖～工资〗 míngyì gōngzī 〈名〉 nominal wage
〖～关税〗 míngyì guānshuì 〈名〉 nominal tariff
〖～合伙人〗 míngyì héhuǒrén 〈名〉 nominal partner
〖～汇价〗 míngyì huìjià 〈名〉 nominal rate (of exchange)
〖～价格〗 míngyì jiàgé 〈名〉 nominal price
〖～价值〗 míngyì jiàzhí 〈名〉 nominal value
〖～金额〗 míngyì jīn'é 〈名〉 nominal amount
〖～利率〗 míngyì lìlǜ 〈名〉 nominal rate of interest; nominal interest rate
〖～牌价〗 míngyì páijià 〈名〉 nominal quotation
〖～赔偿金〗 míngyì péichángjīn 〈名〉 nominal damages
〖～票面价格〗 míngyì piàomiàn jiàgé 〈名〉 nominal par
〖～税率〗 míngyì shuìlǜ 〈名〉 nominal tax rate
〖～账目〗 míngyì zhàngmù 〈名〉 nominal account
〖～资本〗 míngyì zīběn 〈名〉 nominal capital
【名优】 míngyōu ❶ 〈名〉 famous actor/actress: 一代～ famous actor/actress of one's time ❷ 〈形〉 brand-name and high-quality; famous; of outstanding quality: ～新特 famous, excellent, new and unique products; famous, superior, new and special products
〖～产品〗 míngyōu chǎnpǐn 〈名〉 brand-name and high-quality product: 创～ make brand-name and high-quality products
〖～品牌〗 míngyōu pǐnpái 〈名〉 name brand; famous brand
【名誉】 míngyù ❶ 〈名〉 fame; honour; repute; renown; good name; reputation: 爱惜～ treasure/cherish one's reputation ‖ 败坏～ tarnish sb's reputation ‖ 澄清～ clear one's name ‖ 玷污～ smear/taint one's reputation ‖ 顾全～ save sb's reputation; have regard for sb's reputation ‖ 恢复～ rehabilitate sb's reputation ‖ 破坏～ damage/sully/spoil sb's reputation ‖ 损害～ destroy/tarnish sb's reputation ‖ 挽回～ salvage sb's reputation ‖ 使某人～扫地 discredit sb thoroughly; drag sb's reputation through mud ‖ 为金钱出卖～ sell one's honour for money ‖ 以～担保 pledge one's honour; give one's word of honour; upon one's word of honour; stake one's reputation (on sth) ‖ ～好 have a good reputation; be of high repute; be held in high esteem ‖ 家庭～ family honour ‖ 对于这一点,我用～担保。To this I pledge my honour. ❷ 〈形〉 honorary; emeritus: ～公民/顾问/会员 honorary citizen/advisor/member ‖ ～教授 professor emeritus; emeritus professor ‖ ～学位 honorary degree ‖ ～主编 editor-in-chief emeritus ‖ ～主席 honorary chairman/president ‖ 他被授予～博士学位。He had an honorary doctorate conferred upon him.
〖～权〗 míngyùquán 〈名〉 [法律] reputation right
〖～损害赔偿〗 míngyù sǔnhài péicháng 〈名〉 [法律] indemnity for defamation
【名媛】 míngyuàn 〈名〉〈书〉 famous lady/woman
【名噪一时】 míngzào-yīshí 〈熟〉 enjoy fame for a time; gain fleeting fame; have one's brief moment of fame; be all the vogue: 使某人～ bring sb into temporary prominence
【名章】 míngzhāng 〈名〉 personal seal; name stamp
【名正言顺】 míngzhèng-yánshùn 〈熟〉 the name is correct and what is said accords with reason—perfectly justified within one's jurisdiction; fit and proper: ～地继承财产 inherit a fortune by right and title ‖ 他当劳模～。He was rightfully elected a model worker. ‖ 名不正则言不顺,言不顺则事不成。If names be not correct, language is not in accordance with the truth of things. If language be not in accordance with the truth of things, affairs can not be carried on to success.
【名之所在,谤之所归】 míng zhī suǒ zài, bàng zhī suǒ guī 〈熟〉 where there is fame, there will be slander/disparagement
【名著】 míngzhù 〈名〉 famous book/work; masterpiece; masterwork: 一部～ a famous book ‖ 短篇小说～ short story classics ‖ 古今～ ancient and modern classics ‖ 文学～ famous literary work; literary classic/masterpiece ‖ 英文世界～ world classics in

English

【名状】 míngzhuàng 〈动〉[usu used in the negative] describe; depict: 景色之美难以～。Words cannot describe the beauty of the scene.

【名字】 míngzi 〈名〉❶ name; first name; forename: 起～ give a name (to sb); name sb ‖ 想起～ call up sb's name; remember sb's name ‖ 以发明者的～命名 be named after its inventor ‖ 用真实～写作 write under one's real name ‖ 您叫什么～? What's your name? / May I know your name? ‖ 我以前见过她,但叫不出她的～来。I've seen her before, but I can't place her. ❷ name; title: 电影的～ title of a movie ‖ 公司的～ name of a company

【名嘴】 míngzuǐ 〈名〉popular anchorperson

【名作】 míngzuò 〈名〉(literary, artistic, or musical) masterpiece; well-known novel/poem/essay/etc

明[1] míng ❶〈形〉bright; brilliant; light: ～月 bright moon ⇨～亮;鲜～;照～ ❷〈形〉light: 这里夏天早上五点半天就～了。Day breaks at 5:30 in summer here. / It becomes light at 5:30 in summer here. ⇨黎～ ❸〈名〉period of time of tomorrow or next year: ～晨 tomorrow morning ‖ ～春/冬 next spring/winter ‖ ～晚 tomorrow evening/night ⇨～年;～天 ❹〈形〉clear; distinct: 去向不～ whereabouts unknown ‖ 你应问～他的来意。You should have asked what he had come for. ⇨～快;～晰;爱憎分～ ❺〈动〉know; understand: ～是非 know right from wrong ⇨深～大义 ❻〈动〉〈书〉make known; expound: ⇨开宗～义 ❼〈形〉explicit; open; overt: 有话～说 air one's views openly ⇨～码标价;～争暗斗 ❽〈副〉evidently; apparently: ⇨～知故犯 ❾〈名〉sight: ⇨复～;失～ ❿〈形〉clear-sighted; sharp-eyed: ⇨耳聪目～;眼～手快

明[2] Míng 〈名〉Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)

【明暗】 míng'àn 〈名〉light and shade

〖～对照法〗 míng'àn duìzhàofǎ 〈名〉[美术] chiaroscuro

【明摆着】 míngbǎizhe 〈动〉be clear/obvious/plain: 小两口经济困难,～的出路是少花钱。Spending less money is the obvious answer to the young couple's financial problems.

【明白】 míngbai ❶〈形〉clear; obvious; plain: ～的暗示 broad hint ‖ 让我把话说～ let me be clear ‖ 我讲～了吗? Have I made myself clear/understood? ❷〈形〉explicit; open; unequivocal: 你若需帮忙,～告诉我。If you need help, tell me frankly. ‖ 他父亲～表示支持他。His father stated clearly that he would back him. ❸〈形〉reasonable; sensible; wise: ⇨～人 ❹〈动〉know; realize; understand: ～事理 know what's what; have good sense ‖ 我不～他为什么那样无礼。I don't understand why he was so rude. ‖ 他最后才逐渐～真相。The truth began to dawn on him finally. / He eventually got to the bottom of it.

〖～人〗 míngbairén 〈名〉perceptive/reasonable/sensible person

【明辨是非】 míngbiàn-shìfēi 〈熟〉make a clear distinction between right and wrong; clearly distinguish right from wrong; tell right from wrong

【明补】 míngbǔ 〈动〉give an open allowance; give a direct subsidy: 改暗补为～ change indirect subsidy into direct subsidy

【明察】 míngchá 〈动〉observe clearly

〖～暗访〗 míngchá-ànfǎng 〈熟〉observe publicly and investigate privately; conduct a thorough investigation; make open and secret investigations

〖～秋毫〗 míngchá-qiūháo 〈熟〉be perceptive of the minutest detail; see through a brick wall/a millstone

〖～秋毫之末,而不见舆薪〗 míngchá qiūháo zhīmò, ér bùjiàn yúxīn 〈熟〉be sharp-sighted enough to perceive the tip of an animal's autumn new hair but unable to see a cartload of firewood—strain at a gnat and swallow a camel; see the minute details but miss the major issue; see the minor points but not the major ones

【明畅】 míngchàng 〈形〉clear and lucid; lucid and smooth: 文笔～ write in a clear and lucid style ‖ 他的译文～。His translation reads lucidly and smoothly.

【明澈】 míngchè 〈形〉bright and limpid; transparent; pellucid; clear; crystalline: ～的小溪 transparent/pellucid stream ‖ ～的眼睛 bright and limpid/shining eyes ‖ 潭水～见底。The pond is so clear that you can see its bottom. ‖ 月光下的湖水～如镜。The moonlit lake is like a mirror.

【明处】 míngchù 〈名〉❶ where there is light: 把东西摆在～ put sth to the light ‖ 请把这幅画挂在～。Please hang this picture in a good light. ❷ public place: 让我们把话说在～。Let's talk openly.

【明达】 míngdá ❶〈动〉know; understand: ～事理 have/show good sense ❷〈形〉sensible; understanding; intelligent and broad-minded: ～公正 sensible and fair-minded ‖ ～贤惠 sensible and virtuous

【明打明】 míngdǎmíng 〈方〉clearly; obviously; plainly

【明灯】 míngdēng 〈名〉bright lamp—beacon (light): 一盏～ a bright lamp ⇨指路～

【明兜】 míngdōu 〈名〉patch pocket

【明断】 míngduàn 〈动〉〈书〉pass fair judgement

【明矾】 míngfán 〈名〉alum: ～石 alumstone; alunite

【明公正道】 mínggōng-zhèngdào 〈熟〉open and aboveboard; just and honourable

【明公正气】 mínggōng-zhèngqì ＝ 明公正道 mínggōng-zhèngdào

【明沟】 mínggōu 〈名〉open drain/ditch: 挖一条～ dig an open ditch ‖ ～排水 open-ditch drainage; open drainage

【明光瓦亮】 míngguāng-wǎliàng 〈熟〉〈口〉very bright; shiny

【明后天】 míng-hòutiān 〈名〉〈口〉tomorrow or the day after tomorrow

【明晃晃】 mínghuānghuāng 〈形〉gleaming; shining: ～的刺刀 gleaming bayonet ‖ ～的奖章 shining medal

【明黄】 mínghuáng 〈名〉bright yellow

【明慧】 mínghuì 〈形〉〈书〉bright; clever; intelligent

【明火】 mínghuǒ ❶〈名〉〈古〉fire produced by focusing the sun's rays through a bronze mirror ❷〈名〉flame; burning fire: 在靠近汽油的地方有～是非常危险的。It's very dangerous to have a naked flame anywhere near petrol. ❸〈动〉carry torches (esp in a robbery)

〖～执仗〗 mínghuǒ-zhízhàng 〈熟〉carry torches and weapons (while committing a robbery); armed robbery committed openly—do evils openly; conduct evil activities openly

【明间儿】 míngjiānr 〈名〉outer room which opens to the yard

【明鉴】 míngjiàn ❶〈名〉bright/clear mirror ❷〈名〉explicit example for reference ❸〈动〉〈敬〉observe clearly; judge judiciously

【明胶】 míngjiāo 〈名〉gelatin: ～版 artotype

【明铰链】 míngjiǎoliàn 〈名〉back-flap hinge

【明教】 míngjiào 〈名〉〈敬〉[usu used in a letter] your brilliant idea; your advice

【明接管】 míngjiēguǎn 〈名〉open-jointed pipe

【明旌】 míngjīng ＝ 铭旌 míngjīng

【明净】 míngjìng 〈形〉bright and clean: ～的玻璃 clear glass ‖ ～的卧室 bright and clean bedroom ‖ 今天的天空格外～。Today's sky is especially clear and bright.

【明镜】 míngjìng 〈名〉bright/clear mirror: 湖水清澈,犹如～。The lake is bright and clear like a mirror.

〖～高悬〗 míngjìng-gāoxuán 〈熟〉a bright/clear mirror hung on high—impartial and perspicacious in judgement

【明决】 míngjué 〈形〉clear and decided; decisive

【明君】 míngjūn 〈名〉wise emperor

【明快】 míngkuài 〈形〉❶ (of language or writing) lucid and lively; sprightly: 笔调～ write in a lucid and lively style ‖ 节奏～ have sprightly rhythm ‖ 她的文笔很～。Her writings are bright and uncluttered in style. ❷ straightforward; forthright; frank: 办事～ handle affairs in a forthright way ‖ 他的作风～。He has a forthright work style.

【明来暗往】 mínglái-ànwǎng 〈熟〉〈贬〉have/make overt and covert contacts (with sb)

【明朗】 mínglǎng 〈形〉❶ bright and clear: ～的天空 clear sky ‖ ～的月色 bright moonlight ❷ clear; obvious; unequivocal: 态度～ take a clear-cut position; adopt an unequivocal attitude ‖ 局势逐渐～。The situation is becoming clear. ❸ bright and cheerful; forthright: 他的性格～。He has an open and forthright character.

【明里】 mínglǐ 〈副〉public occasion

〖～一套,暗里一套〗 mínglǐ yītào, ànlǐ yītào 〈熟〉act one way in the open and another way in secret; play a double game; double-deal

【明理】 mínglǐ ❶〈形〉reasonable; sensible; rational: ～的人 sensible person ‖ 读书使人～。Reading makes men reasonable. ❷〈名〉obvious truth/fact

【明丽】 mínglì 〈形〉 bright and beautiful：～的秋色 bright and beautiful autumn scene

【明亮】 míngliàng 〈形〉 ❶ bright；well-lit：灯光～ be well-lit；be brightly lit ‖ 宽敞～的书房 bright and spacious study ❷ bright；shining：～的星星 shining stars ‖ ～的眼睛 bright eyes ❸ clear：老师的话使他心里～了。His teacher's words helped him straighten out his thinking. ❹ loud and clear；resonant：～的歌声 loud and clear singing

【明了】 míngliǎo ❶〈动〉 be clear about；understand：～下一步的工作 be clear about what one should do next ‖ 你的话我不～。I don't understand what you mean. ❷〈形〉 clear；plain：他的解释简单～。His explanation is concise and explicit.

【明令】 mínglìng 〈名〉 explicit order；formal decree；public proclamation：～嘉奖 issue a commendation；mention in a citation ‖ ～禁止 prohibit by official order；ban by decree ‖ ～实施 implement by official order

【明楼】 mínglóu 〈名〉 ❶ watchtower ❷ tallest tower above ground in an emperor's mausoleum

【明轮】 mínglún 〈名〉 paddle-wheel：～船 paddle-boat；paddle-steamer；side-wheeler

【明码】 míngmǎ 〈名〉 ❶ plain/open code：制定一套新～ lay down a new set of plain codes ‖ ～电报 plain-code telegram；cable in plain code ‖ 用～发电报 send a telegram in plain code ❷ clearly marked price：～实价 actual prices that are clearly marked ‖ 这家商店～售货。This shop sells goods at marked prices.

〖～标价〗 míngmǎ-biāojià 〈熟〉 have goods clearly priced：～制度 *system in which commodity prices must be marked* ‖ 我们所有的商品都～。All our goods are clearly/plainly priced.

【明媒正娶】 míngméi-zhèngqǔ 〈熟〉 formal/legal marriage

【明媚】 míngmèi 〈形〉 ❶ (of scenery) bright and beautiful；radiant and enchanting：～的河山 splendid landscape；land of magnificent beauty ‖ ～的景色 charming view ‖ ～的日子 glorious days ‖ 阳光～。The sun shines brightly. ❷ (of eyes) bright；shining：～的大眼睛 big bright eyes

【明灭】 míngmiè 〈动〉 be now in view，now hidden；appear one *moment and vanish the next*：星光～。*The stars twinkled in the* sky. ‖ 我们能够看见远处灯光～。We could see the lights blinking in the distance.

【明明】 míngmíng 〈副〉 obviously；plainly；undoubtedly；clearly：那～是错的。That is plainly wrong. ‖ 他～是在撒谎。Obviously, he was lying.

〖～白白〗 míngmíng-báibái 〈熟〉 clearly；evidently；obviously：把自己的意思说得～ make oneself abundantly clear

【明眸】 míngmóu 〈名〉 bright eyes：～秀眉 shining eyes and slender eyebrows

〖～皓齿〗 míngmóu-hàochǐ 〈熟〉 (of a woman) have clear bright eyes and gleaming white teeth

【明目】 míngmù 〈动〉 brighten the eye；improve eyesight

【明目张胆】 míngmù-zhāngdǎn 〈熟〉 brazenly；flagrantly；barefacedly：～干涉别国内政 intervene flagrantly in the internal affairs of other countries ‖ ～地侵犯人权 brazenly violate human rights ‖ ～地做坏事 undisguisedly commit a crime

【明尼苏达州】 Míngnísūdázhōu 〈名〉 Minnesota [a US state]：～人 Minnesotan

【明年】 míngnián 〈名〉 next year

【明铺暗盖】 míngpū-ànggài 〈熟〉 have illicit relations (with sb)；have an affair (with sb)

【明铺夜盖】 míngpū-yègài ＝ 明铺暗盖 míngpū-àngài

【明盘】 míngpán 〈名〉[商业] negotiated price

【明器】 míngqì 〈名〉〈古〉 burial/funerary objects

【明前】 míngqián 〈名〉 green tea picked before Pure Brightness (清明)

【明堑】 míngqiàn 〈名〉 open cut/cutting；open ditch/trench

【明枪暗箭】 míngqiāng-ànjiàn 〈熟〉 spear thrusts in the open and arrows shot from ambush—both overt and covert attacks

【明枪易躲，暗箭难防】 míngqiāng yì duǒ，ànjiàn nán fáng 〈熟〉 it is easy to dodge a spear thrust in the open, but hard to guard oneself against an arrow shot from ambush—false friends are worse than open enemies；hidden attacks are more dangerous than open acts of enmity

【明抢】 míngqiǎng 〈动〉 rob openly；rob in the open；rob in broad daylight

【明情理儿】 míngqínglǐr 〈名〉〈方〉 self-evident reason

【明渠】 míngqú 〈名〉 open canal/ditch/trench：～灌溉/排水 irrigation/drainage by open canal

【明确】 míngquè ❶〈形〉 clear and definite；clear-cut；explicit；unequivocal：订立～的标准 set definite standards (for sb) ‖ 要求～的答复 demand a clear and definite answer ‖ 分工～ clear division of labour ‖ 立场～ take/have a clear-cut stand ‖ 目的～ have a clear aim ‖ ～的规定 distinct stipulations ‖ 内容不～的工作 ill-defined job ‖ 在宪法中有～规定 be clearly defined in the constitution ❷〈动〉 make clear/definite/explicit；clarify：～立场 clarify one's stand ‖ ～目的 be clear about the purpose (of) ‖ 这次会议进一步～了我们当前的任务。This conference further formulated our present tasks.

【明儿】 míngr 〈名〉 ❶ tomorrow：他～来。He will come tomorrow. ❷ one of these days；some day：～你长大了，当个足球运动员怎样？How about being a football player when you grow up?

【明人】 míngrén 〈名〉 ❶ person of good sense；person with a discerning eye ❷ honest or wise person

〖～不必细说〗 míngrén bù bì xìshuō 〈熟〉 a person of good sense needs no explanation；a word to the wise/knowing is enough

〖～不说暗话〗 míngrén bù shuō ànhuà 〈熟〉 a straightforward person does not resort to insinuations

〖～不做暗事〗 míngrén bù zuò ànshì 〈熟〉 an honest man does nothing underhand；an honest person doesn't do shady things

【明日】 míngrì 〈名〉 tomorrow：～复～，～何其多。Tomorrow never comes. / Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

〖～黄花〗 míngrì-huánghuā 〈熟〉 chrysanthemums after the Double Ninth Festival—things that are stale and no longer of interest：这种款式的披肩已成～。This style of shawls is out of fashion. ‖ 那出戏如今已成～。The play has now fallen out of favour/has become the rage of yesterday.

【明熔丝断路器】 míngróngsī duànlùqì 〈名〉[电学] open-fuse cutout

【明熔丝片】 míngróngsīpiàn 〈名〉[电学] open-link fuse

【明锐】 míngruì 〈形〉 ❶ bright and sharp：目光～ have sharp eyes ‖ ～的刀锋 bright and sharp blade ❷〈书〉 wise and witty

【明睿】 míngruì 〈形〉〈书〉 wise and farsighted：～之举 act of wisdom

【明闪闪】 míngshǎnshǎn 〈形〉 shining；bright；sparkling；lustrous：她长着一双～的大眼睛。She has two big shining eyes.

【明升暗降】 míngshēng-ànjiàng 〈熟〉 a promotion in appearance but a demotion in fact；kick upstairs：他被授予贵族头衔，～到上议院。He was given a peerage and kicked upstairs to the House of Lords.

【明石】 *míngshí* ＝ 明矾 *míngfán*

【明示】 míngshì ❶〈动〉 clearly indicate；explicitly instruct：下一步如何走，请～。I am looking forward to your instructions as to what to do next. ❷〈形〉[法律] express

〖～保释〗 míngshì bǎoshì 〈名〉[法律] express bailment

〖～担保〗 míngshì dānbǎo 〈名〉[法律] express security/warranty

〖～放弃〗 míngshì fàngqì 〈名〉[法律] express waiver

〖～公告〗 míngshì gōnggào 〈名〉[法律] express proclamation

〖～合同〗 *míngshì hétong* 〈名〉[法律] *express agreement/contract*

〖～交付〗 míngshì jiāofù 〈名〉[法律] express delivery

〖～弃权书〗 míngshì qìquánshū 〈名〉[法律] express waiver

〖～授权〗 míngshì shòuquán 〈名〉[法律] express authority/authorization

〖～受托人〗 míngshì shòutuórén 〈名〉[法律] express trustee

〖～条款〗 míngshì tiáokuǎn 〈名〉[法律] express clause/terms

〖～通知〗 míngshì tōngzhī 〈名〉[法律] express notice/notification

〖～同意〗 míngshì tóngyì 〈名〉[法律] express consent

〖～委托〗 míngshì wěituō 〈名〉[法律] express authority

〖～协议〗 míngshì xiéyì 〈名〉[法律] express agreement

〖～信托〗 míngshì xìntuō 〈名〉[法律] express trust

〖～义务〗 míngshì yìwù 〈名〉[法律] express obligation

〖～异议〗 míngshì yìyì 〈名〉[法律] express objection

〖～引渡〗 míngshì yǐndù 〈名〉[法律] express extradition

〖～转让〗 míngshì zhuǎnràng 〈名〉[法律] **express assignment**

【明誓】 míngshì ＝ 盟誓① méngshì

【明爽】 míngshuǎng 〈形〉❶ bright and clear: ～的客厅 bright sitting room ❷ happy; cheerful: 她尽情享受清晨的新鲜空气,心里倍觉～。Enjoying heartily the fresh air in the early morning, she felt more than cheerful.

【明说】 míngshuō 〈动〉speak frankly/openly: 不便～ had better not state explicitly; not be suitable to speak openly ‖ 对某人～ be frank with sb ‖ 有意见就～。If anyone disagrees, please air *your views openly.*

【明斯克】 Míngsīkè 〈名〉Minsk [capital of the Republic of Belarus]

【明锁】 míngsuǒ 〈名〉visible lock; lock that is not concealed from view: 一把～ a visible lock

【明堂】 míngtáng 〈名〉〈方〉❶ threshing ground ❷ courtyard; compound ❸ hall where imperial edicts were proclaimed

【明唐】 míngtáng = 明堂 míngtáng

【明天】 *míngtiān* 〈名〉❶ *tomorrow*: ～晚上 *tomorrow evening/night* ‖ ～早上 tomorrow morning ‖ ～见。See you tomorrow. ❷ near future: 展望美好的～ look into the bright future

【明文】 míngwén 〈名〉(of laws, regulations, etc) existing writing: ～公布 announce in written form ‖ ～规定 stipulate in explicit terms; be clearly defined in explicit terms

【明晰】 míngxī 〈形〉clear; distinct: ～的文体 lucid style ‖ ～的相片 clear photograph

【明细】 míngxì 〈形〉definite and detailed: ～科目 classification item

〖～单〗 míngxìdān 〈名〉bill of particulars

〖～账〗 *míngxìzhàng* 〈名〉detailed/subsidiary ledger; minute account book; itemized account/bill

【明虾】 míngxiā = 对虾 duìxiā

【明显】 míngxiǎn 〈形〉clear; distinct; evident; obvious: 有～好转 take an evident turn for the better ‖ 有～进步 have made marked progress ‖ 在比赛中有～的优势 have a clear advantage in a contest ‖ ～的变化 visible change ‖ ～的错误 glaring error ‖ ～的谎言 demonstrable/palpable lie ‖ 人民生活水平有了～的改善。People's living *standards have improved remarkably.*

【明线】 míngxiàn 〈名〉❶ (of literary works) apparent plot line; direct clue ❷ [电学] open-wire line; open wire

【明晓】 míngxiǎo 〈动〉thoroughly understand; be well versed in: ～地理 have a good knowledge of geography

【明效】 míngxiào 〈名〉obvious results; telling/marked effects

〖～大验〗 míngxiào-dàyàn 〈熟〉clinching proof of effectiveness; telling/marked effects

【明信片】 *míngxìnpiàn* 〈名〉postcard; postal card: 一叠～ a pad of postcards ‖ 一张～ a postcard ‖ 寄～ drop/send sb a postcard ‖ 收到～ receive a postcard (from sb) ‖ 写～ write a postcard (to sb) ‖ 印制～ print postcards ‖ 制作～ make postcards ‖ 风景～ scenic postcard ‖ 美术～ picture postcard

【明星】 míngxīng 〈名〉❶〈古〉[天文] Venus ❷ famous performer; star: 一个/位～ a star ‖ 崇拜～ worship stars ‖ 一跃成为～ rise/shoot to stardom ‖ 想当～ dream of becoming a star ‖ 追逐～ pursue the stars ‖ ～队员/演员 star player (of a ball team)/performer ‖ ～荟萃/云集的阵容 star-studded cast ‖ ～气质 star quality ‖ ～企业 star enterprise ‖ 超级～ superstar ‖ 大～ big star ‖ 电影/篮球/影视～ movie/basketball/screen star ‖ 好莱坞～ Hollywood star ‖ 两栖～ bimedia star ‖ 三栖～ triple-faceted/triple-talented star ‖ 体育～ athletic star; sports star/hero ‖ 全～队/赛/阵容 all-star team/game/cast ❸〈旧〉social butterfly; society lady

【明修栈道,暗度陈仓】 míng xiū zhàndào, àn dù Chéncāng 〈熟〉pretend to repair the cliff-road for marching south while secretly swinging back to take Chencang in the opposite direction—do one thing under cover of another; feign action in one place and make the real move in another

【明秀】 míngxiù 〈形〉bright and beautiful; delicately enchanting: ～的桂林山水 *bright and beautiful landscape of Guilin*

【明言】 míngyán 〈动〉speak up; speak frankly

【明眼人】 míngyǎnrén 〈名〉❶〈方〉person who can see ❷ person with a discerning eye; person of good sense: ～一看便知 anyone with a discerning eye can easily see it

【明艳】 míngyàn 〈形〉bright and beautiful

【明一套,暗一套】 míng yī tào, àn yī tào 〈熟〉act one way in the open and another way in secret

【明莹】 míngyíng 〈形〉sparkling and crystal-clear; glittering and translucent: ～的钻石 sparkling diamond

【明油】 míngyóu 〈名〉clear oil sprinkled on a cooked dish: 淋点～ sprinkle some clear oil on a cooked dish

【明于知己,昧于知人】 míng yú zhī jǐ, mèi yú zhī rén 〈熟〉have a *good knowledge of oneself but a poor knowledge of others*; understand oneself but not others

【明于知人,昧于知己】 míng yú zhī rén, mèi yú zhī jǐ 〈熟〉have a good knowledge of others but a poor knowledge of oneself; understand others but not oneself

【明喻】 míngyù 〈名〉simile: 使用～ employ/use a simile

【明月】 míngyuè 〈名〉❶ bright moon: ～清风 bright moon and gentle breeze ‖ ～初照。The bright moon begins to shine. ‖ ～良宵。*It is a beautiful tender night with a bright moon.* ‖ ～星空。A bright moon was shining in the starry sky. ❷〈书〉legendary luminous pearl

【明早】 *míngzǎo* 〈名〉❶ *tomorrow morning* ❷〈方〉tomorrow

【明杖】 míngzhàng 〈名〉blind person's stick

【明朝】 míngzhāo 〈名〉〈方〉tomorrow

【明哲保身】 míngzhé-bǎoshēn 〈熟〉[often referring to people who avoid fighting even on matters of principle in order to protect themselves] be worldly-wise and play safe; keep out of harm by discretion

【明争暗斗】 *míngzhēng-àndòu* 〈熟〉both open strife and veiled struggle; overt contention and covert struggle; be locked in open and veiled struggle: 政治上的～ political infighting

【明正典刑】 *míngzhèng-diǎnxíng* 〈熟〉carry out a death sentence/capital punishment according to law

【明证】 míngzhèng 〈名〉clear proof: 出示～ produce a clear proof ‖ 提供～ supply a clear proof ‖ 掌握～ hold an indubitable piece of evidence

【明知】 míngzhī 〈动〉be fully aware; know perfectly well

〖～故犯〗 míngzhī-gùfàn 〈熟〉knowingly violate (discipline, etc); deliberately break (a rule, etc)

〖～故问〗 *míngzhī-gùwèn* 〈熟〉*ask while knowing the answer*; knowingly ask the question

〖～山有虎,偏向虎山行〗 míngzhī shān yǒu hǔ, piān xiàng hǔshān xíng 〈熟〉go deep into the mountains, knowing well that there are tigers there—go on undeterred by the dangers ahead

【明志】 míngzhì 〈动〉show one's high ideals; state one's own views/attitude/ambition/aspirations: 蓄须～ grow a beard to state one's ideals ‖ 他写这首诗赞美菊花以～。He wrote this poem praising the chrysanthemum to illustrate his own attitude.

【明治维新】 Míngzhì Wéixīn 〈名〉Meiji Reform (in Japan, 1868–1912)

【明智】 míngzhì 〈形〉sensible; sagacious; judicious; wise: ～的举动 sagacious act ‖ ～的决策 wise decision ‖ ～的决定 clear-headed decision ‖ ～的劝告 sensible advice ‖ ～的态度 sensible attitude ‖ ～的选择 judicious choice ‖ 不～的举动 ill-considered act ‖ 他那样做非常～。It was very wise of him to do so.

【明珠】 míngzhū 〈名〉bright pearl; jewel: 一颗～ a bright pearl ‖ ～美玉 brilliant pearls and beautiful works in jade ‖ 东方～ pearl of the orient ‖ 那个小姑娘是她父亲的掌上～。The little girl is the apple of her father's eye.

〖～暗投〗 míngzhū-àntóu 〈熟〉❶ cast pearls before swine; find one's ability unrecognized ❷ a good person fallen among bad company

〖～泥埋〗 míngzhū-nímái 〈熟〉a bright pearl buried in mud—fail to bring sb's talents to public notice

〖～弹雀〗 míngzhū-tánquè 〈熟〉shoot at a sparrow with a *pearl—the loss outweighs the gain; the game is not worth the* candle

【明主】 míngzhǔ 〈名〉enlightened ruler/sovereign/master

【明柱】 míngzhù 〈名〉[建筑] outside pillar; pilaster

【明子】 míngzi 〈名〉pine torch: ～木 kindling wood

鸣 míng 〈动〉❶ (of birds, animals or *insects*) call; cry; screech; warble: 鸡～狗吠 fowls crowing and dogs barking ‖ 鸟～ chirping/singing of birds ‖ 蛙～ croaking of frogs ‖ 万蝉齐～的声音可超过 100 分贝。The noise of a population of cicadas in full song can exceed 100 decibels. ❷ make a sound/noise; ring; sound: ～鼓/锣 beat a drum/gong ‖ ～礼炮二十一响 fire a salute of

21 guns ‖ 电闪雷～。Lightning flashed and thunder crashed/rolled. ‖ 教堂～钟报时。The church bell chimed/struck/tolled the hour. ‖ 巨大的爆炸声使我耳～不已。The loud explosion made my ears ring. ‖ 为总统的逝世而全国～钟。Bells were tolled all over the country at the President's death. ⇨自～钟 ❸ express; voice; air (one's views, feelings): ⇨～谢;百家争～

【鸣鞭】 míngbiān 〈动〉 ❶ crack a whip ❷ [honour guard of ancient times] crack whips to demand quiet

【鸣不平】 míngbùpíng 〈动〉 complain of unfairness; cry out against injustice: 为百姓～ cry out against injustice for common people; air the people's grievances; protest injustice for common people

【鸣唱】 míngchàng 〈动〉 (of birds, insects, etc) sing; warble; chirp

【鸣笛】 míngdí 〈动〉 blow/sound a whistle; ring/sound a siren: 有些城市禁止～。In some cities, tooting/hooting/honking is forbidden.

〖～标〗 míngdíbiāo 〈名〉 whistle post

【鸣镝】 míngdí 〈名〉 whistling/twanging arrow [used in ancient times]

【鸣放】 míngfàng 〈动〉 ❶ fire a shot ❷ air one's views (at meetings, in newspapers and other media)

【鸣鼓而攻之】 míng gǔ ér gōng zhī 〈熟〉 beat the drum and launch the attack—make a scathing indictment

【鸣叫】 míngjiào 〈动〉 (of birds, animals or insects) call; cry: 蟋蟀～ chirping of crickets ‖ 海鸥在悬崖上～。Seagulls are crying on the cliffs. ‖ 鸟儿互相～。The birds are calling each other. ‖ 汽笛～。The steam whistle is blowing/sounding. ‖ 这只鸟的～声很特别。This bird has a very distinctive call.

【鸣金】 míngjīn 〈动〉〈古〉 [signal for troops to disengage from battle] beat the gongs

〖～收兵〗 míngjīn-shōubīng 〈熟〉 beat the gongs and recall the troops—❶ call off a battle ❷ (of a game) come to a close

【鸣锣】 míngluó 〈动〉 beat/sound the gongs: ～击鼓 clang gongs and beat drums

〖～开道〗 míngluó-kāidào 〈熟〉 beat/sound the gongs to clear the way (for officials in feudal times)—prepare the public for a coming event; pave the way for sth

M

【鸣枪】 míngqiāng 〈动〉 fire a shot: ～示警 fire a warning shot ‖ ～致意 fire a salute ‖ 向空中～ fire one's gun into the air ‖ 发令员～,比赛开始。The starter fired his gun and the race began.

【鸣禽】 míngqín 〈名〉 songbird; singing bird

【鸣哨】 míngshào 〈动〉 blow a whistle: 裁判～宣布比赛结束。The referee whistled for the end of the match. ‖ 裁判～,比赛开始了。The referee blew his whistle and the game began.

【鸣响】 míngxiǎng 〈动〉 (of bells, guns, etc) sound; sing

【鸣谢】 míngxiè 〈动〉 express one's thanks formally: 登报～ put a letter of thanks in the newspaper ‖ 张贴～启示 put up a notice of thanks

【鸣冤】 míngyuān 〈动〉 complain of unfairness; voice grievances: 击鼓～ strike the drum (in front of a magistrate's *yamen*) to demand a hearing of how one has been wronged

〖～叫屈〗 míngyuān-jiàoqū 〈熟〉 complain and call for redress; make bitter complaints; voice grievances

【鸣啭】 míngzhuàn 〈动〉〈书〉 (of birds) sing; twitter: 麻雀在树林里～。Sparrows are twittering/singing/chirping in the woods.

【鸣奏】 míngzòu 〈动〉 sound; ring; resound: 院落里～着动听的笛声。The yard resounded with the pleasant music of a bamboo flute.

茗 míng

〈名〉 ❶ tender tea leaves; tea of good quality ❷ tea: 品～ sip tea

冥 míng

❶ 〈形〉〈书〉 dark; obscure; murky; unlit: ⇨晦～; 幽～ ❷ 〈形〉〈书〉 dull; stupid: ⇨～顽 ❸ 〈形〉 deep; profound: ⇨～思苦想;～想 ❹ 〈名〉〈书〉 the underworld; the nether world: ⇨～府

【冥暗】 míng'àn 〈形〉 dim; dusky; dark; murky; unlit

【冥钞】 míngchāo 〈名〉〈迷信〉 mock bank notes for the dead; ceremonial paper money burned for the deceased

【冥府】 míngfǔ 〈名〉〈迷信〉 the nether world

【冥茫】 míngmáng 〈形〉〈书〉 boundless; indistinct; vast

【冥蒙】 míngméng = 溟濛 míngméng

【冥冥之中】 míngmíngzhīzhōng 〈熟〉 in the unseen world

【冥器】 míngqì = 明器 míngqì

【冥寿】 míngshòu 〈名〉 birthday anniversary of the dead

【冥思苦索】 míngsī-kǔsuǒ = 冥思苦想 míngsī-kǔxiǎng

【冥思苦想】 míngsī-kǔxiǎng 〈熟〉 beat one's brains out; cudgel/rack one's brains; think long and hard; meditate

【冥顽】 míngwán 〈形〉〈书〉 thickheaded; dull and stubborn; stubbornly refusing to see the light

〖～不灵〗 míngwán-bùlíng 〈熟〉 stupid and obstinate; impenetrably thickheaded; clinging to stupid ideas; obdurately inflexible

【冥王星】 Míngwángxīng 〈名〉 [天文] Pluto [the smallest and outermost planet in the solar system]

【冥卫一】 Míngwèi Yī 〈名〉 [天文] Charon [the only satellite of Pluto, discovered in 1987]

【冥想】 míngxiǎng 〈动〉 meditate; think seriously and deeply: 歌声把我带到～中去了。On hearing the song, I fell into a reverie.

【冥衣】 míngyī 〈名〉〈迷信〉 grave/burial clothes

铭 míng

❶ 〈名〉 inscription: ⇨～文 ❷ 〈名〉 epigraph; motto: ⇨墓志～;座右～ ❸ 〈动〉 carve; engrave; inscribe: ⇨～记;刻骨～心

【铭感】 mínggǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 be deeply grateful (to sb): ～终身 remain deeply grateful for the rest of one's life

〖～不忘〗 mínggǎn-bùwàng 〈熟〉 be everlastingly grateful

〖～五内〗 mínggǎn-wǔnèi 〈熟〉 your kindness is engraved/graven in my heart

【铭肌镂骨】 míngjī-lòugǔ 〈熟〉 be engraved on the flesh and bone—everlasting gratitude

【铭记】 míngjì ❶ 〈动〉 engrave on one's mind; always remember: ～失败的耻辱 always remember the humiliation of defeat ‖ ～教诲 remember sb's instructions ‖ ～在心 be engraved on one's mind; always bear sth in mind; print sth on one's memory ‖ 使某人～某事 impress sth on/upon sb ‖ 她的爱将永远～在我们心中。Her love will always live in our hearts. ❷ 〈名〉 inscription; epigraph

【铭旌】 míngjīng 〈名〉 funeral streamer bearing the titles of the deceased

【铭镌于心】 míngjuānyúxīn 〈熟〉 be engraved on the mind/heart

【铭刻】 míngkè ❶ 〈名〉 inscription: 青铜器～ inscriptions on bronze wares ❷ 〈动〉 be engraved on one's mind; be always remembered: ～历史的教训 keep the lessons of history in mind ‖ ～在记忆里 be etched on/in one's memory; be imprinted/branded in one's memory; be seared onto/into one's memory ‖ ～在人民心中 remain immortal in the hearts of the people ‖ 他的教诲永远～在人民心中。His teachings are written on the hearts of the people.

〖～学〗 míngkèxué 〈名〉 epigraphy

【铭牌】 míngpái 〈名〉 data plate; nameplate

【铭佩】 míngpèi 〈动〉〈书〉 cherish; bear in mind

【铭石】 míngshí 〈名〉 stone tablet with inscriptions

【铭文】 míngwén 〈名〉 inscription; epigraph: 刻有～ bear/have an inscription ‖ 将～刻于石上 incise an inscription on a stone ‖ 铜器的～ inscriptions on bronze wares

【铭心】 míngxīn 〈动〉 be engraved on one's heart—be remembered with gratitude: ⇨刻骨～

【铭诸肺腑】 míngzhū-fèifǔ 〈熟〉 be engraved on one's mind/memory; be borne firmly in mind

蓂 míng

⇨mì

【蓂荚】 míngjiá 〈名〉〈古〉 a kind of lucky grass in Chinese legend

溟 míng

〈名〉〈书〉 sea: 南～ south sea

【溟茫】 míngmáng = 冥茫 míngmáng

【溟濛】 míngméng 〈形〉〈书〉 hazy

榠 míng

【榠楂】 míngzhā 〈名〉 [植物] quince

暝 míng

〈书〉 ❶ 〈形〉 dim; dusky; dark; gloomy ❷ 〈动〉 (of the sun) set; (of the sky) get dark: 日已～。The sun has set.

❸〈名〉dusk; evening twilight

瞑 míng ❶〈动〉close one's eyes: ⇨～目 ❷〈形〉dim-sighted; (of vision) blurred

【瞑目】 míngmù 〈动〉❶ close one's eyes ❷ close one's eyes in death—die content: ⇨死不～

螟 míng 〈名〉larva of the snout moth

【螟虫】 míngchóng 〈名〉larva of the snout moth

【螟蛾】 míng'é 〈名〉snout moth

【螟蛉】 mínglíng 〈名〉❶ corn earworm ❷ adopted son

〖～之子〗 mínglíngzhīzǐ 〈熟〉foster son; adopted son: 收为～ adopt sb as a foster son

mǐng

酩 mǐng

【酩酊】 mǐngdǐng 〈形〉blind/dead drunk

〖～大醉〗 mǐngdǐng-dàzuì 〈熟〉be blind/dead/utterly drunk; be as drunk as a lord/skunk: 他昨晚喝得～。He was/got completely intoxicated last night.

mìng

命 mìng ❶〈动〉order; command; instruct; decree; ordain: ～舰队立即返航 order the fleet to return to base immediately ‖ ～士兵出击 command the soldiers to attack ❷〈名〉command; order; instruction; decree: 奉～转移部队 transfer troops under orders ‖ 遵～ obey instructions/orders ❸〈名〉destiny; fate; lot: ～好 be born under a lucky star ‖ 苦～ cruel fate; hard lot ⇨认～; 听天由～ ❹〈名〉life-span; life: 一条～ a life ‖ 丧～ lose one's life ‖ 疲于奔～ keep sb on the jump ‖ 拼～跑/干 run/work like the devil ‖ 这差点要了他的～。This nearly cost him his life. ‖ 这场火灾使七人丧～。The fire destroyed/claimed seven lives. ⇨长～百岁; 救～ ❺〈动〉assign (a name, title, etc): ⇨～名; ～题

【命案】 mìng'àn 〈名〉homicide case: 一桩～ a homicide case ‖ 他有～在身。He has committed a homicide/murder.

【命笔】 mìngbǐ 〈动〉〈书〉set/put pen to paper; take up one's pen; take up one's writing brush: ～疾书 write down as inspiration dictates; write down as feelings dictate ‖ ～抨击社会黑暗面 take up one's pen and write to denounce the dark aspect of society ‖ ～抒怀 set pen to paper to express one's sentiments ‖ 欣然～ be happy to start writing; gladly set pen to paper

【命薄】 mìngbáo 〈形〉born under an unlucky star; born unlucky

〖～如纸〗 mìngbáo-rúzhǐ 〈熟〉one's luck is as thin as a paper—one is destined to live an unhappy life and meet a tragic death

【命不该绝】 mìngbùgāijué 〈熟〉(of a person who has had a narrow escape) not be destined to die; be fated not to die; be fated to live through the misfortune

【命大】 mìngdà 〈形〉❶ lucky: ～福大 have both luck and fortune ❷ (of a person) surviving an accident; having a narrow escape: 他从悬崖上跌下来没摔死，真是～。He escaped death by inches when he fell off the precipice. ‖ 她～，撞车后竟然安然无恙。She was lucky to survive the crash all in one piece.

【命定】 mìngdìng 〈动〉be determined by fate; be predestined

【命妇】 mìngfù 〈名〉〈旧〉woman given a correoponding title/rank by the emperor [usu wife or mother of a senior official]

【命赴黄泉】 mìngfù-huángquán 〈熟〉set out on a journey to the Yellow Springs—be dying/dead

【命根】 mìnggēn 〈名〉one's very life; lifeblood; lifeline: 她是家里的～。She is the lifeblood of the family. / She is the very life of the family. / She is all that the family holds of the future.

〖～子〗 mìnggēnzi ＝ 命根 mìnggēn

【命官】 mìngguān 〈名〉〈旧〉official appointed by imperial court

【命驾】 mìngjià 〈动〉〈书〉give order to prepare and drive (a carriage); set out in a cart

【命蹇】 mìngjiǎn 〈动〉〈书〉have a hapless fate; suffer many setbacks during one's life; be unlucky all one's life

【命苦】 mìngkǔ 〈形〉having a hard lot; doomed to a life of misfortune

【命令】 mìnglìng ❶〈动〉command; order: 将军～他的士兵向前挺进。The general ordered/commanded his troops to advance. / The general ordered/commanded that his troops (should) advance. ❷〈名〉order; command instructions; decree; edict: 一道/个/条～ an order ‖ 撤销～ cancel an instruction; withdraw a command ‖ 得到/接到～ receive an order ‖ 发布～ issue/promulgate an order; send/give out instructions ‖ 服从～ comply with/observe/obey orders ‖ 接受～ take orders ‖ 签署～ sign/subscribe an order ‖ 听从～ follow orders; take orders (from sb) ‖ 无视～ disregard/brush aside/disobey/neglect an order; pay no attention to an order ‖ 下～ give/issue an command ‖ 执行～ carry out/execute an order; put an order into action ‖ 进军～ orders to advance ‖ 口头/书面～ verbal/written orders ‖ 行军～ marching orders ‖ 行政～ executive order ‖ 政府～ government orders ‖ 服从～是军人的天职。Obeying orders is a soldier's bounden duty.

〖～处理〗 mìnglìng chǔlǐ 〈名〉[计算机] command processing

〖～窗口〗 mìnglìng chuāngkǒu 〈名〉[计算机] command window

〖～句〗 mìnglìngjù 〈名〉[语言] imperative sentence

〖～控制程序〗 mìnglìng kòngzhì chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] command control program

〖～系统〗 mìnglìng xìtǒng 〈名〉[计算机] command system

〖～主义〗 mìnglìngzhǔyì 〈名〉commandism

【命脉】 mìngmài 〈名〉lifeblood; lifeline: 掌握国民经济的～ take hold of all the lifelines of our national economy ‖ 经济～ economic arteries ‖ 公路和铁路是国家的～。A country's roads and railways are its sinews. ‖ 旅游业是这个国家的～。Tourism is the lifeblood of this country. ‖ 水利是农业的～。Irrigation is the lifeline of agriculture.

【命门】 mìngmén 〈名〉[中医] ❶ gate of vitality; life-gate ❷ *mingmen* point

【命名】 mìngmíng 〈动〉name (sb or sth); give a name (to sb or sth): ～典礼 naming/denomination ceremony ‖ 哈雷彗星是以其发现者埃得蒙·哈雷的名字～的。Halley's Comet was named after its discoverer, Edmond Halley.

〖～法〗 mìngmíngfǎ 〈名〉nomenclature

【命若游丝】 mìngruòyóusī 〈熟〉one's life hangs by a thread; be at death's door

【命数】 mìngshù 〈名〉destiny; fate; lot

〖～已尽〗 mìngshù-yǐjìn 〈熟〉one's hour has come/struck

【命数法】 mìngshùfǎ 〈名〉[数学] numeration

【命题】 mìngtí ❶〈动〉assign a topic/subject; set a question: 命作文题 assign a subject for a composition ‖ 本次考试学生要写～作文。Students are supposed to write a composition with an assigned subject in this examination. ❷〈名〉[数学] proposition; problem: ～演算 proposition calculus ❸〈名〉[逻辑] proposition: 原～ original proposition

【命途】 mìngtú 〈名〉〈书〉course of one's life as determined by fate

〖～多舛〗 mìngtú-duōchuǎn 〈熟〉suffer many setbacks during one's life; life is full of frustrations

【命相】 mìngxiàng 〈名〉〈旧〉eight characters (生辰八字) [in four pairs, indicating the year, month, day and hour of a person's birth, each pair consisting of one Heavenly Stem and one Earthly Branch] and anyone of the twelve animals (十二生肖) [representing the twelve Earthly Branches, used to symbolize the year in which a person is born], in the light of which a fortune-teller professes to be able to predict a person's fate

【命意】 mìngyì ❶〈动〉determine a topic (of a composition or painting); assign a meaning to a planned poem, painting, etc ❷〈名〉implication

【命运】 mìngyùn 〈名〉❶ destiny; fate; lot: 嘲弄～ scoff at fate ‖ 改善～ improve one's lot ‖ 共～ cast/throw in one's lot (with sb); share the fate/lot (with sb) ‖ 受～的摆布 be controlled by one's fate ‖ 不幸的～ hapless fate ❷〈喻〉destiny; future; fate: 关心国家的前途和～ be concerned about the future and destiny of the country ‖ 决定～ decide/shape sb's destiny; decide/fix/seal sb's fate ‖ 掌握～ control one's own destiny; grasp one's destiny in one's own hands ‖ 支配～ mould one's destiny ‖ 左右国家的～ influence the national destiny ‖ 条约的～仍然不明。The fate of

the treaty remains in doubt.
〖～未卜〗 mìngyùn-wèibǔ 〈熟〉 one's/sb's fate is still unknown
【命在旦夕】 mìngzàidànxī 〈熟〉 death may come any minute: 她～。Her death is a matter of days.
【命中注定】 mìngzhōngzhùdìng 〈熟〉 be predestined/destined: ～当演员 be destined for an acting career ‖ 如～的那样 as fate would have it ‖ 有的人认为婚姻是～的。Some people hold that marriage goes by destiny. ‖ 结婚前,他们俩都觉得他们是～的生活伴侣。Before they married, they both felt that they were predestined to be life partners.
【命中】 mìngzhòng 〈动〉 hit the target/mark; score a hit: ～靶心 hit the bull's-eye ‖ ～目标 hit/find the target/mark ‖ 射击 5 次～3 次 hit thrice in five shots; score three hits in five shots ‖ 直接～ score a direct hit
〖～率〗 mìngzhònglǜ 〈名〉 percentage of hits: ～高 reach a high percentage of hits ‖ ～高的得分者 prolific goal-scorer ‖ 罚球～ free throw percentage ‖ 投篮～ goal average
〖～偏差〗 mìngzhòng piānchā 〈名〉 deviation of impact

miù

谬 miù 〈形〉 wrong; erroneous; false; mistaken: ⇨～论
【谬爱】 miù'ài 〈动〉〈谦〉 show undeserved kindness
【谬传】 miùchuán ❶〈名〉 false report; rumours ❷〈动〉 falsely report
【谬奖】 miùjiǎng 〈动〉〈书〉〈谦〉 win undeserved praise
【谬论】 miùlùn 〈名〉 fallacy; false/absurd theory; falsehood: 驳斥～ refute a fallacy ‖ 驳倒～ crush/explode a fallacy ‖ 揭露～ expose a fallacy ‖ 散布～ spread/disseminate absurd theories; spread fallacies
【谬说】 miùshuō 〈名〉 ❶ absurd statement ❷ fallacious argument ❸ illogical idea/opinion
【谬托】 miùtuō 〈动〉 pass oneself off as; be on the pretext of
【谬误】 miùwù 〈名〉 error; falsehood; mistake; solecism; inaccuracy; blunder: 避免～ avoid mistakes ‖ 传播～ disseminate falsehoods ‖ 发现～ detect an error ‖ 纠正～ correct errors ‖ 消除～ get rid of mistakes ‖ 逻辑上的～ logical fallacy ‖ 明显的～ transparent fallacy ‖ 真理是在同～的斗争中发展的。Truth develops through its struggle against untruth.
【谬种】 miùzhǒng 〈名〉 ❶ fallacy; error ❷〈粗〉 (of the scion of a family) scoundrel; blighter; good for nothing
〖～流传〗 miùzhǒng-liúchuán 〈熟〉 the dissemination of error/fallacy: ～,误人不浅。*The dissemination of error greatly misleads people.*

缪 miù → 纰缪 pīmiù
⇨móu
【缪论】 miùlùn ＝ 谬论 miùlùn
【缪说】 miùshuō ＝ 谬说 miùshuō

mō

摸 mō 〈动〉 ❶ feel; stroke; touch: ～胡子/头发 stroke one's beard/hair ‖ 跳起来～上门框 jump to touch the lintel of the door ‖ 不要～照相机镜头。Don't touch the lens of the camera. ‖ 大理石～起来很光滑。Marble is smooth to the touch. ‖ 让我～一下。Let me have a feel. ‖ 这种毛线～起来很软。This knitting wool feels soft. ‖ 这些展品既许看又许～。You can not only look but also touch the exhibits. ❷ try to find out; fish for; fumble: 从口袋里～出一个硬币 fish out a coin from one's pocket ‖ 在手袋里～钢笔 fish/fumble in one's handbag for a pen ⇨浑水～鱼 ❸ feel out; sound out; try to find out: ～出一套记新词的方法 sum up a number of good methods in memorizing new words ‖ ～～他对这一问题的看法 sound him out about/on this matter ❹ go in the dark; grope for: 在黑暗中～着找开关 feel about in the dark for the light switch
【摸不透】 mōbutòu 〈动〉 not understand; cannot fathom: 他这个人真叫人～。He is really hard to make out. ‖ 我～他是什么意思。I couldn't fathom his meaning/intention. ‖ 我一直～他的脾气。I never got to know how he would react to anything.
【摸不着边儿】 mōbuzháobiānr 〈熟〉 *can not understand at all*; unable to fathom; have no idea how/what...
【摸不着门儿】 mōbuzháoménr ＝ 摸不着头脑 mōbuzháo tóunǎo
【摸不着头脑】 mōbuzháo tóunǎo 〈熟〉 be unable to make head or tail of sth; be totally at a loss; be bewildered: 这件事我～。I cannot make head or tail of this matter.
【摸彩】 mōcǎi 〈动〉 draw a prize from a grab bag; cast/draw lots; have/hold a raffle
〖～袋〗 mōcǎidài 〈名〉 lucky dip; grab bag
【摸底】 mōdǐ 〈动〉 ❶ try to know the real situation: 举行～测验 hold an assessment test ‖ 对领导的意图不～ know little about the intentions of the leadership ‖ 他的业务水平,我很～。I know his professional skills very well. ❷ sound/feel sb out: 去摸摸他的底。Go and feel him out on this matter.
【摸黑儿】 mōhēir 〈动〉 grope in the dark: ～赶路 press on with the journey at night ‖ 起早～地干 work from morning till night
【摸奖】 mōjiǎng 〈动〉 draw lots for a prize; draw a prize from a *grab bag; buy a ticket at a raffle*
【摸门儿】 mōménr 〈动〉 learn the ropes; get the hang of sth: 我花了一两个星期的时间才摸着一点门儿。It took me a couple of weeks to get the hang of it.
【摸清】 mōqīng 〈动〉 find out; feel out: ～敌情 find out about the enemy's situation ‖ ～底细 get to the bottom of the story; ascertain the actual situation ‖ ～对手实力 get the measure of one's opponent; take one's opponent's measure ‖ ～情况 feel out the situation; size up the situation; try to find out how things stand
【摸哨】 mōshào 〈动〉 surprise/attack enemy sentinels in the dark
【摸索】 mōsuǒ 〈动〉 ❶ feel about; fumble; grope (for): ～着穿衣服 feel/grope to get dressed ‖ 在黑暗中～前进 feel/grope/fumble one's way in the dark ❷ try to find out: ～出某事的规律 try to find out the ways of sth ‖ ～出适合本国情况的道路 try to find out a way which suits the conditions of one's country ‖ 不断～总结经验 make repeated attempts and sum up the experience ‖ 通过～掌握饲养家禽的方法 learn methods of raising poultry through trial and error
【摸头】 mōtóu 〈动〉 [*often used in negative construction*] begin to understand; get to know sth: 我对网球赛记分方法不～。I am at a loss as to how the score is kept in a game of tennis.
【摸透】 mōtòu 〈动〉 get to know sb or sth very well: ～脾气 get to know sb inside out; get to know sb's temperament well ‖ 把某事～了 have a good knowledge of sth
【摸瞎】 mōxiā ＝ 摸黑儿 mōhēir
【摸营】 mōyíng 〈动〉 attack an enemy encampment under cover of night
【摸着石头过河】 mōzhe shítou guò hé 〈熟〉 wade across the river by feeling for stones on the riverbed learn how to do something through trial and error

mó

无 mó → 南无 nāmó
⇨wú

谟 mó 〈名〉〈书〉 plan; scheme: 远～ long-range plan

馍 mó 〈名〉〈方〉 *mantou*, baked cake made of wheat flour: 白面～ *mantou* or baked cake of wheat flour ‖ 羊肉泡～ cubed/shredded pancakes cooked in mutton broth
【馍馍】 mómo 〈名〉〈方〉 *mantou*, baked cake made of wheat flour

嫫 mó 〈名〉 a character used in a lady's name
【嫫母】 Mómǔ 〈名〉 *Momu* [an ugly-looking lady in a Chinese legend]
〖～有所美,西施有所丑〗 *Mómǔ yǒu suǒ měi, Xīshī yǒu suǒ chǒu* 〈熟〉 there is some beauty in the ugliest woman, and some ugliness in the greatest beauty

摹 mó 〈动〉copy; trace; duplicate: ⇨临～; 描～

【摹本】 móběn 〈名〉copy; facsimile; duplication; imitation: 原件的～ facsimile of the original

【摹仿】 mófǎng ＝ 模仿 mófǎng

【摹绘】 móhuì 〈动〉〈书〉portray (from model); reproduce; copy

【摹刻】 mókè ❶〈动〉carve a reproduction of an inscription or painting ❷〈名〉carved reproduction of an inscription or painting

【摹拟】 mónǐ ＝ 模拟 mónǐ

【摹效】 móxiào 〈动〉copy; imitate; model oneself on

【摹写】 móxiě 〈动〉❶ copy; imitate; sketch ❷ describe; depict; portray: 这位作家擅长～人物情状。*The writer is accomplished in depicting characters in various situations.*

【摹印】 móyìn ❶〈动〉copy and print ❷〈名〉distinctive style of characters on ancient imperial seals

【摹状】 mózhuàng 〈动〉depict; delineate; portray; draw; sketch

模 mó ❶〈名〉pattern; standard; example: ⇨～型; 楷～ ❷〈动〉copy; imitate; duplicate; simulate: ⇨～仿; ～拟 ❸〈名〉fine example; model: ⇨劳～; 英～
⇨mú

【模本】 móběn 〈名〉calligraphy/painting model

【模范】 mófàn 〈名〉example; model: 一位～ a model ‖ 评选～ choose models through public appraisal ‖ 树立～ set a good example (for imitation) ‖ 学习～ follow a model ‖ 起～作用 play an exemplary role ‖ ～党员 model member of the Communist Party of China ‖ ～教师/学生/士兵 model teacher/student/soldier ‖ ～农场/学校 model farm/school ‖ ～事迹 exemplary deeds ‖ ～行为 model behaviour ‖ 他是我们大家学习的～。*He is an example for all of us to emulate.*

【模仿】 mófǎng 〈动〉copy; imitate; model oneself on; do a take-off of sb: ～米罗的绘画风格 paint in/after the style of Milo ‖ ～某人的口音 copy sb's accent ‖ ～某人 pattern/model oneself on sb ‖ ～某人说话和走路的样子 imitate/mock the way sb speaks and walks ‖ ～某人的衣着和言谈 copy sb in dress and speech ‖ ～鸟叫声 do/imitate a bird call ‖ ～俄罗斯作曲家的做法 copycat what the Russian composers had been doing ‖ 逼真地～某人 imitate sb to the life; render a good imitation of sb; do a brilliant imitation of sb ‖ 有～他人风格的天赋 have a gift for parody ‖ 盲目～ imitate (sb/sth) blindly ‖ 他把那个演员～得惟妙惟肖。*He does that actor very well.*

〖～剧〗 mófǎngjù 〈名〉mockumentary; parody show

〖～片〗 mófǎngpiàn ＝ 模仿剧 mófǎngjù

〖～秀〗 mófǎngxiù 〈名〉imitation show

〖～者〗 mófǎngzhě 〈名〉imitator

【模胡】 móhu ＝ 模糊 móhu

【模糊】 móhu ❶〈形〉blurred; dim; fuzzy; indistinct; vague; unclear: 澄清～认识 clear up vague understandings (on) ‖ 有～认识 have some confused ideas (about sth) ‖ 思想～ do not have a clear idea (of) ‖ 印象～ have an indistinct impression (of) ‖ ～的回答 vague answer; ambiguous reply ‖ ～的记忆 dim/hazy memory ‖ ～的景象 obscure view ‖ ～的印象 vague impression ‖ 石碑上～的字迹 blurred/eroded/illegible inscription on a stone tablet ‖ 病人有点神志～。*The patient was not entirely in his right mind. / The patient was semi-conscious.* ‖ 她看见一个～的人影从薄雾中走过来。*She saw the vague shape of someone coming through the mist.* ‖ 由于距离太远，那座桥的轮廓显得～不清。*The outline/shape of the bridge is hazy because of the distance.* ‖ 这一页上的字迹～。*The writing on this page was blurred/faint/smeared.* ❷〈动〉blur; confuse; mix up; obscure: 我们绝不能～是非界限。*We must not obscure the distinction between right and wrong.*

〖～工程学〗 móhu gōngchéngxué 〈名〉fuzzy engineering

〖～集〗 móhují 〈名〉[数学] fuzzy set

〖～技术〗 móhu jìshù 〈名〉fuzzy technique

〖～决策〗 móhu juécè 〈名〉fuzzy decision

〖～控制〗 móhu kòngzhì 〈名〉fuzzy control

〖～理论〗 móhu lǐlùn 〈名〉[数学] fuzzy theory; theory of obscurity

〖～逻辑〗 móhu luójí 〈名〉fuzzy logic: ～控制 fuzzy logic control

〖～匹配〗 móhu pǐpèi 〈名〉[计算机] fuzzy matching

〖～数学〗 móhu shùxué 〈名〉[数学] fuzzy mathematics; fuzzy maths

〖～现象〗 móhu xiànxiàng 〈名〉[电子] blooming

〖～信息〗 móhu xìnxī 〈名〉fuzzy message

〖～语言〗 móhu yǔyán 〈名〉fuzzy language: ～学 fuzzy linguistics

【模块】 mókuài 〈名〉module

【模棱两可】 móléng-liǎngkě 〈熟〉(of one's attitude, opinion) ambiguous; ambivatent; equivocal; indefinite: ～的话 ambiguous/equivocal remarks ‖ ～的回答 ambiguous/evasive answer/reply ‖ ～的态度 ambiguous/equivocal attitude ‖ 起草合同时应避免～的词句。*In writing a contract ambiguities should be avoided.*

【模量】 móliàng ＝ 模数 móshù

【模拟】 mónǐ 〈动〉imitate; simulate: ～供求关系 model after the relations between supply and demand ‖ ～战 mimic/mock battle

〖～测试〗 mónǐ cèshì 〈名〉mock test; simulated exam

〖～程序〗 mónǐ chéngxù 〈名〉simulator program

〖～抽样〗 mónǐ chōuyàng 〈名〉simulated sampling

〖～法庭〗 mónǐ fǎtíng 〈名〉moot court

〖～飞行〗 mónǐ fēixíng 〈名〉simulated flight

〖～负载〗 mónǐ fùzài 〈名〉artificial load

〖～计算机〗 mónǐ jìsuànjī 〈名〉analogue computer

〖～价值〗 mónǐ jiàzhí 〈名〉value of simulation

〖～教学〗 mónǐ jiàoxué 〈名〉simulation teaching

〖～考试〗 mónǐ kǎoshì 〈名〉mock (exams); practice test; simulated test: 参加～ take one's mocks ‖ 大学入学～ mock college entrance tests; mock college boards

〖～器〗 mónǐqì 〈名〉imitator; simulator

〖～人像〗 mónǐ rénxiàng 〈名〉effigy: 烧掉/绞死某人的～ burn/hang sb in effigy; burn sb's effigy

〖～软件〗 mónǐ ruǎnjiàn 〈名〉simulation software

〖～设计〗 mónǐ shèjì 〈名〉board design

〖～试验〗 mónǐ shìyàn 〈名〉simulated test

〖～通信〗 mónǐ tōngxìn 〈名〉analogue communication

〖～信号〗 mónǐ xìnhào 〈名〉analogue signal

〖～信息〗 mónǐ xìnxī 〈名〉analogue information

〖～遥控〗 mónǐ yáokòng 〈名〉analogue telemetering

〖～移动电话〗 mónǐ yídòng diànhuà 〈名〉analog mobile telephone

〖～装置〗 mónǐ zhuāngzhì 〈名〉analyzer; imitator; simulator

【模式】 móshì 〈名〉model; pattern; type: 一个/种～ a pattern; a model ‖ 打破陈旧的～ break down antiquated patterns ‖ 确立～ settle the standard (for sth) ‖ 提供～ supply a model ‖ 效仿～ do sth on the model (of) ‖ ～化栽培 standardized cultivation ‖ ～识别 pattern recognition ‖ 工作～ working model ‖ 固定的～ fixed pattern ‖ 家庭～ family pattern ‖ 经济增长～ economic growth model ‖ 生活～ mode of life ‖ 行为/性格/语言～ behavioural/personality/speech pattern ‖ 按照前苏联～设立的教育体系 educational system built up after the former Soviet pattern ‖ 按照外国～创建的医院 hospital founded after foreign patterns

〖～变量〗 móshì biànliàng 〈名〉model variables

〖～识别〗 móshì shíbié 〈名〉pattern recognition

〖～语法〗 móshì yǔfǎ 〈名〉pattern grammar

【模数】 móshù 〈名〉[物理] modulus: 刚性～ modulus of rigidity ‖ 径流～ modulus of flow ‖ 绝对～ absolute modulus ‖ 弹性～ modulus of elasticity

【模特儿】 mótèr 〈名〉❶ model; sitter: 一个/名/位～ a model ‖ 当画家的～ model for a painter ‖ ～生涯 modelling career ‖ 裸体～ nude (life) model ‖ 摄影师的～ photographer's/photographic model ‖ 真人～ living model ❷ mannequin; dummy; model: 当～ serve as a model; work as a fashion model ‖ ～培训学校 model school ‖ ～台 model's table; model stand ‖ 超级～ super model ‖ 顶尖～ top model ‖ 男～ male model ‖ 女～ female model ⇨时装～

【模效】 móxiào ＝ 摹效 móxiào

【模型】 móxíng 〈名〉❶ model: 建造/制作飞机～ build/construct/make a model airplane; model an airplane ‖ 设计～ design a model ‖ ～飞机/火车/汽车 airplane/train/car model ‖ 比例～ scale model ‖ 一大型艺术作品的～ modello for a large work of art ‖ 活动～ moving model ‖ 蜡制/泥制～ model in wax/clay ‖ 人体～ lay figure ‖ 泰姬陵～ model of Taj Mahal ‖ 实体/原尺寸～ mock-up ❷ matrix; mould; pattern ❸ [数学] model: 构建数学～ construct a mathematical model ‖ 分子/基因～ model of a molecule/

gene ‖ 宏观经济学～ macroeconomic model ‖ 统计学～ statistical model
〖～尺寸〗 móxíng chǐcun 〈名〉[船舶] moulded dimensions
〖～理论〗 móxíng lǐlùn 〈名〉[数学] model theory
〖～列车〗 móxíng lièchē 〈名〉 model train
〖～铁路〗 móxíng tiělù 〈名〉 model railway
〖～展品〗 móxíng zhǎnpǐn 〈名〉 scale model; replica
【模压】 móyā 〈名〉 die pressing; mould pressing: ～机 moulding press; mould press

膜 mó 〈名〉❶ membrane: ⇨耳～;细胞～;竹～ ❷ film; thin coating: 塑料薄～ plastic film ‖ 橡皮～ rubber film
【膜拜】 móbài 〈动〉 prostrate oneself in worship: 古玛雅人向大自然的神秘～仪式 mysterious nature-worship ceremonies of the ancient Mayan people ⇨顶礼～
【膜翅目】 móchìmù 〈名〉[动物] Hymenoptera
【膜电流】 módiànliú 〈名〉 membrane current
【膜法】 mófǎ 〈名〉[环保] membrane method
【膜片】 mópiàn 〈名〉 diaphragm

麽 mó →幺麽 yāomó

摩[1] mó 〈动〉❶ rub; scrape; touch: ⇨～擦 ❷ *stroke*: 抚～着孩子的脸 stroke a child's face ⇨～挲;按～ ❸ approach; touch: ⇨～肩接踵;～天大楼 ❹ study: ⇨揣～;观～

摩[2] mó 〈量〉〈简称〉[物理] mole ⇨ 摩尔
⇨mā
【摩擦】 mócā ❶〈动〉 rub; scrape: ～双手 rub one's hands together ❷〈名〉[物理] friction: 减少/增加～ reduce/increase friction ‖ 滚动/滑动～ rolling/gliding friction ‖ 与空气的～ friction with the air ‖ 与岩石的～ friction against the rock ‖ ～的痕迹 abrasion marks; marks left from rubbing/chafing/grating/scraping ‖ ～产生静电。Friction generates static electricity. ‖ 粉笔在黑板上发出刺耳的～声。The chalk grated on the blackboard. ❸〈名〉 clash (between two parties); friction: 避免～ avoid friction ‖ 引起～ cause friction ‖ 与某人发生～ have a brush with sb ‖ 制造～ create friction ‖ 父母与子女之间的～ friction between parents and children ‖ 工作关系中的～ conflicts in the work place ‖ 两国间的～ clash/friction between two countries ‖ 内部～ internal friction ‖ 两国边境的～在日益加剧。Friction is increasing on the border between the two countries.
〖～力〗 mócālì 〈名〉[物理] frictional force; friction: 滑动～ sliding friction ‖ 静～ static friction ‖ 空气～造成阻力。Air friction causes drag.
〖～抛光〗 mócā pāoguāng 〈名〉[机械] burnishing
〖～系数〗 mócā xìshù 〈名〉[物理] coefficient of friction; friction factor
〖～音〗 mócāyīn 〈名〉[语言] fricative
〖～桩〗 mócāzhuāng 〈名〉[建筑] friction pile
【摩登】 módēng 〈形〉 modern; fashionable: ～家具 modern furniture ‖ ～女郎 fashionable/modern girl
【摩的】 módí 〈名〉 motorcycle used to carry passengers
【摩电灯】 módiàndēng 〈名〉 dynamo-powered lamp (on a bicycle, etc)
【摩电机】 módiànjī 〈名〉 (of a bicycle) dynamo; generator
【摩顶放踵】 módǐng-fàngzhǒng 〈熟〉 wear oneself out from head to foot—serve the interests of others at great self-sacrifice
【摩尔】 mó'ěr 〈量〉[物理] mole
【摩尔定律】 Mó'ěr dìnglǜ 〈名〉 Moore's Law
【摩尔多瓦】 Mó'ěrduōwǎ 〈名〉 Moldova [an Eastern Europe country]
〖～共和国〗 Mó'ěrduōwǎ Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Moldova
〖～人〗 Mó'ěrduōwǎrén 〈名〉 Moldovan
〖～语〗 Mó'ěrduōwǎyǔ 〈名〉 Moldavian
【摩尔根主义】 Mó'ěrgēnzhǔyì 〈名〉[生物] Morganism
【摩尔人】 *Mó'ěrrén* 〈名〉 *Moor*
【摩肩击毂】 mójiān-jīgǔ = 肩摩毂击 jiānmó-gǔjī
【摩肩接踵】 mójiān-jiēzhǒng 〈熟〉 be jam-packed/overcrowded with people; jostle each other in a crowd: 广场上行人～,川流不息。The square was jammed with people, coming and going all the time.
【摩羯宫】 Mójiégōng 〈名〉 Capricorn: 生于～ be born under Capricorn ‖ 生于～时段的人 Capricornian; Capricornus
【摩羯座】 Mójiézuò 〈名〉[天文] Capricorn; Capricornus; Sea Goat
【摩洛哥】 Móluògē 〈名〉 Morocco [an African country]
〖～人〗 Móluògērén 〈名〉 Moroccan
〖～王国〗 Móluògē Wángguó 〈名〉 Kingdom of Morocco
【摩门教】 Móménjiào 〈名〉 Mormonism
〖～教会〗 Móménjiào jiàohuì 〈名〉 Mormon Church
〖～教徒〗 Móménjiào jiàotú 〈名〉 Mormon
【摩纳哥】 Mónàgē 〈名〉 Monaco [a European country]
〖～公国〗 Mónàgē Gōngguó 〈名〉 Principality of Monaco
〖～人〗 Mónàgērén 〈名〉 Monacan
【摩拳擦掌】 móquán-cāzhǎng 〈熟〉 massage one's fists and rub one's palms—be eager/ready for action; be itching to have a go; roll up one's sleeves for action: 战士们个个～,决心再打一个漂亮仗。The soldiers were itching to go into battle and were determined to win another brilliant victory.
【摩丝】 mósī 〈名〉 (styling) mousse: 打～ mousse the hair; put mousse in/on the hair ‖ 用～定发型 set/style the hair with mousse
【摩挲】 mósuō 〈动〉 stroke; caress; lightly rub; fondle ⇨māsa
【摩天】 mótiān 〈形〉 towering; soaring: ～岭 mountain ridge soaring/towering into the sky; soaring/towering mountain ridge; cloud-capped mountain
〖～大楼〗 mótiān dàlóu 〈名〉 skyscraper; high-rise building
〖～轮〗 mótiānlún 〈名〉 Ferris wheel
【摩托】 mótuō 〈名〉❶ motor ❷ motor cycle: 一辆～ a mobike; a motorbike; a motor bicycle
〖～车〗 mótuōchē 〈名〉〈口〉 motorbike; motor bicycle; motorcycle; mobike: 骑～ drive/ride a motor ‖ ～比赛 motorcycle racing ‖ ～牌照 *motorcycle licence plate* ‖ ～越野赛 *cross-country motorcycle* race; motor-cross ‖ 骑～的人 motorcyclist ‖ 水上～ wet bike ‖ 四轮～ quad bike ‖ 小型～ scooter; motor-scooter ‖ 他在一次～事故中受伤。He was injured in a motorbike accident. ⇨三轮～
〖～艇〗 mótuōtǐng 〈名〉 motorboat; powerboat: ～比赛 motorboat racing ‖ ～运动 motorboating; powerboating
〖～巡逻队〗 mótuō xúnluóduì 〈名〉 motor patrol
〖～运动〗 mótuō yùndòng 〈名〉 motorcycling: ～员 motorcyclist
〖～自行车〗 mótuō zìxíngchē 〈名〉 moped
【摩托罗拉】 Mótuōluólā 〈名〉 Motorola Inc: ～传呼机 Motorola pager ‖ ～手机 Motorola mobile phone
【摩崖】 móyá 〈名〉 stone characters/statues carved on cliffs; cliff carving/painting
〖～石刻〗 *móyá shíkè* 〈名〉 *stone characters/statues carved on* cliffs; inscriptions on cliff surfaces

磨 mó 〈动〉❶ grind; polish; sharpen; whet: ～大理石 polish marble ‖ ～剪子 grind/sharpen/whet a pair of scissors ‖ ～镜片 grind a lens ‖ 先把石头～平,再刻图章。First grind the seal stone flat, then engrave the characters on it. ⇨打～;研～;琢～ ❷ rub; wear: ～掉毛边 rub off the rough edges ‖ ～个洞/槽 wear a hole/groove (in sth) ‖ 他的手上～了泡。His hands were blistered from rubbing. ‖ 我的鞋后跟～脚。The heels of my shoes pinch. ‖ 我手上～出茧子。I have calluses on my hands. ‖ 鞋底～破了。Holes are worn into the soles. ❸ obliterate: 百世不～ will endure for centuries ⇨～灭 ❹ dawdle: ～时间 waste time ⇨～洋工 ❺ *wear down/out*: ～得棱角都没了 *wear out the sharp edges* and corners; wear down one's horns after suffering repeated setbacks ‖ 这病把她妈～得都脱形了。The illness has worn her mother down to a mere shadow of her former self. ⇨～难;好事多～ ❻ pester; trouble; badger; plague; nag: ～着某人要某物 worry sb for sth ‖ 软～硬泡 tiresomely pursue or pester sb (for sth) ‖ 他跟我～个没完,我脱不开身。He kept plaguing me and I could not get away. ‖ 我让妹妹～了一整天。I was stuck with my sister for the whole day.
⇨mò
【磨版】 móbǎn 〈名〉[印刷] plate grinding: ～工人 grainer ‖ 凹版～机 grinding machine ‖ 平版～机 graining machine
【磨擦】 mócā = 摩擦 mócā
【磨蹭】 móceng 〈动〉❶ rub (lightly); *stroke (gently)*: 别用脚～地板了。Don't scrape your feet on the floor. ❷ dawdle; dally; delay; straggle: 别～了,快点儿吧;要不我们就赶不上火车了。Stop

dawdling and hurry up; or we will miss the train. ‖ 你如此～，什么时候才能完成论文? When will you ever be able to finish your thesis if you go on dawdling like this? ❸ pester; plague: 小姑娘跟妈妈～了半天，她妈妈才答应给她买那个娃娃。The little girl kept on at her mother until she promised to buy her the doll.

【磨缠】 móchan 〈动〉 nag; plague; pester: 她儿子六岁时总是～她。Her son used to pester her all the time when he was six years old.

【磨杵成针】 móchǔ-chéngzhēn 〈熟〉 grind an iron pestle into a needle—any difficult task can be accomplished as long as one persists to the end; little strokes fell great oaks

【磨穿铁砚】 móchuān-tiěyàn 〈熟〉 wear out an iron inkstone—study long and assiduously: 发扬～的精神 display a persevering spirit

【磨床】 móchuáng 〈名〉[机械] grinding machine; grinder: 一台～ a grinding machine ‖ 内圆～ internal grinder ‖ 外圆～ cylindrical grinder

【磨刀】 módāo 〈动〉 grind/sharpen/whet/hone a knife

〖～不误砍柴工〗 módāo bù wù kǎnchái gōng 〈熟〉 sharpening the axe won't delay the cutting of firewood—good preparation saves work time

〖～霍霍〗 módāo-huòhuò 〈熟〉 sharpen one's knife/sword; whet one's sword

〖～皮带〗 módāo pídài 〈名〉 razor strop

〖～石〗 módāoshí 〈名〉 whetstone; grindstone; oilstone: 一块～ a whetstone

【磨电灯】 módiàndēng ＝ 摩电灯 módiàndēng

【磨革】 mógé 〈动〉 buff (leather)

〖～机〗 mógéjī 〈名〉 buffing machine

【磨工】 mógōng 〈名〉[机械] ❶ grinding work: ～车间 grindery ❷ grinder

【磨工夫】 mó gōngfu 〈动〉 consume time: ～的工作 time-consuming job

【磨光】 móguāng 〈动〉 polish; buff up; burnish; rub down: ～桌面 polish the table-top ‖ 油漆之前先把门～。Rub/Sand the door down before you paint it.

〖～玻璃〗 móguāng bōli 〈名〉 polished glass

〖～机〗 móguāngjī 〈名〉 glazing machine; polishing machine; polisher: 地板～ floor polisher

〖～剂〗 móguāngjì 〈名〉 buffing compound

【磨耗】 móhào 〈动〉 wear and tear

【磨合】 móhé ❶ 〈动〉 break/grind/wear in (an engine, machine): 我的新车还在～，不能开快。I am still breaking in my new car, so I can't drive fast. ‖ 〈喻〉这些改革措施需要一个～过程，不能一步到位。These reform measures need a run-in period and cannot be thoroughly implemented at one go. ❷ 〈名〉 break-in; wear-in

〖～期〗 móhéqī 〈名〉 run-in period; break-in period: 新汽车发动机的～ break-in period for the engine of a new automobile

【磨砺】 mólì 〈动〉 go through the mill; harden oneself; steel/discipline/temper oneself: ～心志 steel one's will ‖ 宝剑锋从～出。The sharp edge of a sword is the work of strenuous whetting. —Work efficiency comes from hard training/practising.

【磨炼】 móliàn 〈动〉 put oneself through the mill; steel oneself; temper oneself; go through trials: ～才干 cultivate one's ability ‖ ～毅力 temper one's willpower ‖ 经受艰难困苦的～ go through hardships and tribulations ‖ 在实际工作中～自己 steel oneself in practical work ‖ 艰难困苦可以～我们的意志。Hardships can steel/temper our willpower.

【磨练】 móliàn ＝ 磨炼 móliàn

【磨料】 móliào 〈名〉 abrasive; abradant: 天然/人造～ natural/artificial abrasive

【磨轮】 mólún 〈名〉[机械] abrasive wheel

【磨面革】 mómiàngé 〈名〉 buff (leather)

【磨灭】 mómiè 〈动〉 efface; obliterate; wear away: 留下难以～的印象 make an enduring/indelible impression (on sb); leave a lasting impression (on sb) ‖ 做出不可～的贡献 make an indelible contribution ‖ 年深月久，石雕背后的文字已经～。The inscription on the back of the stone statue has worn away with the passage of time.

【磨墨】 mómò 〈动〉 rub an inkstick against an inkstone; make ink for writing with a brush

〖～挥毫〗 mómò-huīháo 〈熟〉 grind the ink and flourish the brush to write

【磨木机】 mómùjī 〈名〉[造纸] (wood) grinder: 袋式～ pocket grinder ‖ 链式～ caterpillar grinder

【磨难】 mónàn 〈名〉 hardship; suffering; adversity: 承受～ bear one's tribulation ‖ 历经各种～ undergo all kinds of hardships ‖ 忍受～ endure hardships ‖ 遭受巨大的～ suffer/undergo great hardships ‖ 战胜～ overcome hardships

【磨漆画】 móqīhuà 〈名〉 (polished) lacquer painting

【磨拳擦掌】 móquán-cāzhǎng ＝ 摩拳擦掌 móquán-cāzhǎng

【磨砂纸】 móshāzhǐ 〈名〉 abrasive paper: 金刚砂防水～ silicon carbide waterproof abrasive paper

【磨砂玻璃】 móshā bōli 〈名〉 ground/frosted glass

【磨砂灯泡】 móshā dēngpào 〈名〉 frosted light bulb

【磨舌头】 mó shétou 〈动〉〈方〉 argue pointlessly; indulge in idle talk

【磨石】 móshí 〈名〉 grinding stone; rubstone

【磨石子】 móshízǐ 〈名〉[建筑] terrazzo

【磨蚀】 móshí ❶ 〈名〉[地质] abrasion ❷ 〈动〉 wear sth down: ～锐气 wear down one's spirit

〖～剂〗 móshíjì 〈名〉[机械] abradant; abrasive

〖～性〗 móshíxìng 〈名〉 abrasiveness

〖～作用〗 móshí zuòyòng 〈名〉 abrasive action

【磨碎机】 mósuìjī 〈名〉[机械] grinding mill

【磨损】 mósǔn 〈动〉 wear and tear; wear: 减少～ save wear and tear ‖ 碑文由于严重～，已无法辨认。The inscription has worn beyond recognition. ‖ 这滚柱轴承有明显的～。The roller bearing shows clear signs of wear and tear.

〖～留量〗 mósǔn liúliàng 〈名〉[机械] wear allowance

〖～率〗 mósǔnlǜ 〈名〉[机械] wear rate

〖～系数〗 mósǔn xìshù 〈名〉[机械] coefficient of wear

【磨洗】 móxǐ 〈动〉 corrode; erode; wear away: 这些壁画经受了时间的～。These frescoes had been worn away over the years.

【磨削】 móxiāo 〈名〉[机械] grinding

【磨牙】 móyá ❶ 〈动〉 grind one's teeth (in sleep): 有些人睡觉时～。Some people grind their teeth during sleep. ❷ 〈动〉〈方〉 argue pointlessly; indulge in idle talk: 跟他～没用。It's no use arguing with him. ❸ 〈名〉[医学] molar: ～龋洞 molar cavities

【磨洋工】 mó yánggōng 〈动〉 dawdle/linger over one's work; lie down on the job; loaf on the job; potter/putter over a task: 他不能容忍他的雇员～。He cannot abide his employees dawdling over their work.

【磨折】 mózhé 〈动〉 torment; cause physical or mental suffering

【磨制石器】 mózhì shíqì 〈名〉[考古] polished/ground stone

【磨嘴】 mózuǐ 〈方〉 ＝ 磨嘴皮子 mó zuǐpízi

【磨嘴皮子】 mó zuǐpízi 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ jabber; talk: 他只是～没有实际行动。He is all talk and no action. ❷ do a lot of talking: 我磨破了嘴皮子终于把他说服了。I talked till my jaws ached and eventually brought him around. ❸ argue pointlessly; indulge in idle talk: 就那件事跟他～没用。It's no use arguing with him about that matter.

嬷 mó

【嬷嬷】 mómó 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ [a term of address to an old lady] granny ❷ wet nurse ❸ sister/nun (of the Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox Churches)

蓙 mó

→ 萝藦 luómó

蘑 mó

〈名〉 mushroom: 白～ white mushroom ‖ 鲜～ fresh mushroom ⇨口～

【蘑菇】 mógu ❶ 〈名〉mushroom: 采～ gather/pick (up) mushrooms; go mushrooming; go to mushroom ‖ 种植～ cultivate mushrooms ‖ ～汤 mushroom soup ‖ ～中毒 mushroom poisoning ‖ 毒～ poisonous/toxic mushroom ‖ 干～ dried mushroom ‖ 烤/炸～ grilled/fried mushrooms ‖ 食用～ edible mushroom ‖ 无毒～ innocuous mushroom ❷ 〈动〉 keep on (at sb); pester; worry: 你别跟我～了，我还要办事呢。Don't pester me; I've got to attend to business. ❸ 〈动〉 dawdle; dilly-dally: 你再这么～下去，非误了班机不可。If you go on dawdling like this, you'll miss your flight.

〖～云〗 móguyún 〈名〉 mushroom cloud [esp from a nuclear explosion]

〖～战术〗 mógu zhànshù 〈名〉 tactics of "wear and tear" [wear-

ing the enemy down and then defeating them]

魔 mó ❶〈名〉demon; devil; evil spirit; monster: ⇨~鬼;妖~ ❷〈名〉fiend; wicked force: ⇨~爪;病~ ❸〈形〉magic; mystic: ⇨~力;~术

【魔弹】 módàn〈名〉[医学] magic bullet

【魔法】 mófǎ〈名〉conjuring; sorcery; black magic; witchcraft; wizardry: 驱除~ dispel the charm ‖ 施~ practise/work magic ‖ 那纸像着了~一样,变蓝了。The paper turned blue like magic. ‖ 男巫给公主施了~。The wizard put a spell on the princess.

〖~师〗 mófǎshī〈名〉conjurer; conjuror; magician

【魔方】 mófāng〈名〉Rubik's cube: 玩~ play Rubik's cube

【魔怪】 móguài〈名〉❶ demons and monsters; fiends ❷〈喻〉evil force

【魔鬼】 móguǐ〈名〉demon; devil; monster: 驱除~ lay a ghost ‖ ~缠身 be possessed by the devil

【魔君】 mójūn〈名〉brute; fiend satan

【魔窟】 mókū〈名〉den of monsters

【魔力】 mólì〈名〉charm; magic; magical power

【魔魔道道】 mómo-dāodāo〈熟〉〈方〉act as if one were mentally deranged; behave like a lunatic

【魔难】 mónàn = 磨难 mónàn

【魔术】 móshù〈名〉magic; conjuring; sleight of hand: 变~ perform magic ‖ 表演~ do magic ‖ 设计~ contrive magic ‖ ~技艺 magic arts ‖ ~专家 expert magician ‖ 他很会变~。He is very good at performing magic tricks.

〖~师〗 móshùshī〈名〉magician; conjurer

〖~演员〗 móshù yǎnyuán〈名〉magician

【魔酸】 mósuān〈名〉[化学] magic acid

【魔头】 mótóu〈名〉❶ devil; demon; evil spirit ❷〈方〉wizard; sorcerer

【魔王】 mówáng〈名〉❶ Prince of the Devils; Arch-enemy; the Devil; Satan ❷〈喻〉fiend; despot: 杀人~ mass murderer ⇨混世~

【魔影】 móyǐng〈名〉shadow of a demon/monster; spectre of evil force: 绝望的~笼罩着她。Clouds of black despair settled over her.

【魔芋】 móyù〈名〉[植物] konjack

【魔掌】 mózhǎng〈名〉devil's clutches; evil hands: 落入敌人的~ fall/get into the clutches of the enemy ‖ 逃出敌人的~ escape from the claws/clutches of the enemy

【魔杖】 mózhàng〈名〉magic wand: 我不可能一挥~便使你的问题消失。I can't just wave my magic wand and make your problems disappear.

【魔障】 mózhàng〈名〉demon; evil spirit

【魔爪】 mózhǎo〈名〉claws; devil's talons; tentacles: 逃出~ escape from the claws (of) ‖ 斩断侵略者的~ cut off the tentacles of the aggressors ‖ 在敌人的~中 in the clutches of the enemy

【魔怔】 mózheng〈名〉〈口〉abnormal/inexplicable behaviour

mǒ

抹 mǒ ❶〈动〉apply; plaster; put on; smear: ~点面霜 dab/rub/smear some cream on one's face ‖ ~粉 put on powder ‖ ~口红 apply lipstick ‖ ~些涂料 slap some paint on the wall ‖ ~香水 wear perfume; put on perfume ‖ 给机器~油 smear oil on the machinery ‖ 给身上~防晒油 rub sunscreen on one's body ‖ 给她的伤口~点药膏。Apply some ointment to her wound. / Smear some ointment over her wound. ‖ 给面包上~点黄油。Spread some butter on the bread. ‖ 淡妆浓~总相宜。It becomes her to be either adorned or plainly dressed. ❷〈动〉blot/cross/strike out; erase: ~去不快乐的记忆 erase the unhappy memories from one's mind ‖ ~去所有的痕迹 remove all the traces (of) ‖ 仇恨不易从人们心中~去。Hatred is not easily erased from people's hearts. ‖ 时间把他的形象从她的记忆中~去了。Time has wiped his image from her memory. ⇨~零儿;~杀 ❸〈动〉wipe: ~去额头上的汗水 wipe the sweat off one's forehead ‖ ~眼泪 wipe tears from the eyes; wipe one's tears; dash/wipe away one's tears ‖ 用手背~了~嘴 wipe one's mouth with the back of one's hand ❹〈量〉beam; ray; dash; stroke: 一~斜阳 a ray of the declining/setting sun ‖ 一~月光 a beam of moonlight; a moon beam

⇨mā;mò

【抹鼻子】 mǒ bízi〈动〉〈方〉cry; weep

【抹脖子】 mǒ bózi〈动〉cut one's own throat; commit suicide

【抹彩】 mǒcǎi〈名〉(actor's) facial makeup; greasepaint

【抹刀】 mǒdāo = 抹子 mǒzi

【抹掉】 mǒdiào〈动〉erase; wipe away: ~磁带上的歌曲 erase/remove the songs from the tape ‖ ~磁盘上的文件 erase the file from a disc ‖ ~一行 erase a line ‖ 把失败从记忆中~ extinguish the memory of the defeat ‖ 从名单上~名字 strike out/delete/erase one's name from the list

【抹黑】 mǒhēi〈动〉blacken—uglify; bring shame/discredit on; discredit; throw mud at: 因考试作弊给班级~ discredit one's class by cheating in an examination ‖ 他的行为给集体脸上抹了黑。His conduct has brought disgrace/shame on the collective.

【抹零儿】 mǒlíngr〈动〉omit/drop/neglect the remainder and make a round sum; not count small change (in payments); delete the fractional amount

【抹杀】 mǒshā〈动〉blot out; obliterate; write off; erase: ~成绩 obliterate/negate one's achievements ‖ ~是非界限 blur distinctions between right and wrong ‖ ~事实 deny facts ‖ 一笔~ write off at one stroke ‖ 这位领导人~了前任取得的所有进展。The leader has denied all advances made under his predecessor.

【抹煞】 mǒshā = 抹杀 mǒshā

【抹稀泥】 mǒ xīní = 和稀泥 huò xīní

【抹香鲸】 mǒxiāngjīng〈名〉[动物] sperm whale

【抹一鼻子灰】 mǒ yī bízi huī = 碰一鼻子灰 pèng yī bízi huī

【抹子】 mǒzi〈名〉trowel; float: 一把~ a trowel

mò

末[1] mò ❶〈名〉end; tip: ⇨~梢;秋毫之~ ❷〈名〉last stage; end: 秋~ the end of autumn ‖ 在二十世纪~ at the end of the twentieth century; in the late twentieth century ‖ 唐~农民起义 peasant uprisings towards the end of the Tang Dynasty ⇨~尾;周~ ❸〈形〉last: 最~一个 last one ⇨~日;穷途~路 ❹〈名〉minor details; nonessentials: ⇨本~倒置;舍本逐~ ❺〈名〉dust; powder: 茶叶~ tea dust; broken tea leaves ‖ 粉笔~ chalk powder ‖ 煤~ coal dust ‖ 肉~ minced meat ⇨锯~

末[2] mò〈名〉*mo* [a type of character in traditional Chinese opera, often a middle-aged man]

【末班车】 mòbānchē〈名〉❶ last bus/train: 乘~ take the last bus/train ‖ 错过/赶上~ miss/catch the last bus ❷〈喻〉last chance/turn

【末代】 mòdài〈名〉last generation of a family line; last dynastic reign; last reign of a dynasty: ~皇帝/皇后 last emperor/empress (of a dynasty)

【末端】 mòduān〈名〉end; terminal

【末伏】 mòfú〈名〉❶ last/third *fu* [last of the three ten-day periods of the hot season] ❷ first day of the last/third *fu* [first day of the last period of the hot season]

【末后】 mòhòu〈名〉end: 排在队的~ stand at the end of a line

【末技】 mòjì〈名〉trifling skill; insignificant stunt; negligible trick

【末减】 mòjiǎn〈动〉〈书〉lighten/mitigate a punishment

【末节】 mòjié〈名〉minor details; nonessentials: ⇨细枝~

【末了】 mòliǎo〈名〉last; end: 倒数第二行~的那几个字看不清楚。The last few characters of the second line from the bottom are illegible. ‖ ~她还是辞了职。Eventually/In the end she resigned from office.

【末流】 mòliú ❶〈名〉later or decadent stage of a school of thought, literature, etc ❷〈形〉inferior; low-grade: ~演员 minor actor or actress ‖ ~足球队 third-rate football team

【末路】 mòlù〈名〉blind alley; dead end; end of the route; impasse: ⇨穷途~

【末年】 mònián〈名〉last years of a person or a dynasty/reign: 唐朝~ last years of the Tang Dynasty ‖ 在乾隆~ during the last years in the reign of Emperor Qianlong

【末期】 mòqī〈名〉final/last phase; last stage; terminal stage: 癌症~ advanced stage of cancer ‖ 八十年代~ in the late eighties ‖ 旧石器时代~ last stage of the Old Stone Age; last stage of the

Paleolithic Period
【末日】 mòrì 〈名〉❶［基督教］Doomsday; Day of Judgement; Judgement Day: ～审判 Last Judgement ❷ doom; end: ～将至 one's days are numbered; the end is near ‖ 封建王朝的～ end of the feudal dynasty ‖ 世界～ crack of doom; end of the world
【末梢】 mòshāo 〈名〉end; tip: 鞭子的～ tip of a whip ‖ 辫子的～ tip end of a plait ‖ 神经～ nerve ending ‖ 十月～ end of October
【末世】 mòshì 〈名〉last phase of an age: 封建～ last years of feudalism
〖～论〗 mòshìlùn 〈名〉eschatology
【末俗】 mòsú 〈名〉decadent customs and practices of troubled times
【末尾】 mòwěi 〈名〉end: 站在～ stand at the end of a line/queue ‖ 小说的～ end of a novel
【末席】 mòxí 〈名〉end/lowliest seat; rearmost seat
【末屑】 mòxiè 〈名〉bits; crumbs; particles; specks; flecks; scraps: 面包～ crumbs
【末药】 mòyào ＝ 没药 mòyào
【末叶】 mòyè 〈名〉last years of a century or dynasty: 二十世纪～ towards the end of the twentieth century; late twentieth century ‖ 明朝～ last years of the Ming Dynasty
【末业】 mòyè 〈名〉〈旧〉lowly trade; industry and commerce
【末议】 mòyì 〈名〉〈书〉〈谦〉*my view/opinion*
【末制导】 mòzhìdǎo 〈名〉terminal guidance
〖～炮弹〗 mòzhìdǎo pàodàn 〈名〉terminal-guided shell
【末子】 mòzi 〈名〉dust; powder: 煤～ coal dust
【末座】 mòzuò 〈名〉least prominent seat; worst/lowliest seat at the table

没 mò

〈动〉❶ sink; submerge: ～入水中 submerge into water ‖ ～水而亡 be drowned ⇨沉～ ❷〈书〉come to an end: ⇨～齿不忘; ～世 ❸ disappear; hide: ⇨出～无常; 神出鬼～ ❹ confiscate; take possession of; expropriate: 抄～ search and confiscate ⇨～收 ❺ overflow; rise beyond: 草高～腰。The grass is waist-deep. ‖ 洪水～过了河堤。The flood ran over the riverbank.
⇨méi
【没齿不忘】 mòchǐ-bùwàng 〈熟〉remember for the rest of one's life; will never forget to the end of one's days; not forget till death
【没顶】 mòdǐng 〈动〉(of water) come over one's head; be drowned: 水深～。The water goes above a person's head.
〖～之灾〗 mòdǐng-zhīzāi ＝ 灭顶之灾 mièdǐng-zhīzāi
【没骨画】 mògǔhuà 〈名〉boneless painting [a kind of painting without outline but with forms achieved by washes of ink and/or colour]
【没落】 mòluò 〈动〉decline; wane; be on the decline; degenerate: ～的皇族 declining royal family ‖ ～地主/贵族 declining landlord/aristocrat ‖ ～文化 dying culture ‖ 腐朽～的制度 rotten and degenerate system ‖ 自那个事件以后，这个国家的实力日趋～。Since the event the power of the country has been on the wane/decline.
【没没无闻】 *mòmò-wúwén* ＝ 默默无闻 *mòmò-wúwén*
【没奈何】 mònàihé 〈动〉be utterly helpless; have no alternative; have no way out: 我错过了晚班车，～只好第二天一大早再走。I missed the night train, so I had to go early the next morning.
【没世】 mòshì 〈名〉whole life; all one's life
【没收】 mòshōu 〈动〉confiscate; expropriate: ～非法出版物/所得 confiscate illegal publications/income ‖ ～非法占有的土地 expropriate the illicitly occupied land ‖ ～违禁品 confiscate the contraband ‖ ～赃款 confiscate bribe/illicit money ‖ ～走私品 seize smuggled goods ‖ 被～的财产 seized property
【没药】 mòyào 〈名〉［中药］myrrh
〖～树〗 mòyàoshù 〈名〉myrrh tree: 一棵/株～ a myrrh tree

抹 mò

〈动〉❶ daub; plaster; spread: ～墙 daub plaster on a wall; plaster a wall ‖ ～水泥地 seal a cement floor ❷ skirt; bypass: ～过竹林 skirt a bamboo grove ⇨拐弯～角
⇨mā; mǒ
【抹不开】 mòbukāi ＝ 磨不开 mòbukāi
【抹得开】 mòdekāi ＝ 磨得开 mòdekāi
【抹光】 mòguāng ❶〈名〉［建筑］float finish ❷〈动〉make smooth with a float
【抹灰】 mòhuī 〈动〉［建筑］plaster (a wall)
〖～层〗 mòhuīcéng 〈名〉［建筑］floated coat; rendering
〖～工〗 mòhuīgōng 〈名〉［建筑］plasterer; floater
【抹面】 mòmiàn 〈动〉［建筑］plaster a wall
【抹头】 mòtóu ❶〈动〉turn (around) ❷〈名〉head cloth; hood

茉 mò

【茉莉】 mòli 〈名〉［植物］jasmine
〖～花〗 mòlihuā 〈名〉jasmine (flower): 一朵～ a jasmine flower ‖ ～茶 jasmine tea

殁 mò

〈动〉〈书〉die: 病～ die of illness

沫 mò

〈名〉❶ foam; froth: 肥皂～儿 soapsuds; lather; bubbles; scum ‖ 啤酒～ beer froth; froth/foam on beer ‖ 一杯起～的饮料 a glass of fizz ‖ 这牙膏不起～。This toothpaste does not foam. ⇨口吐白～; 泡～ ❷ saliva; spittle: ⇨唾～; 相濡以～
【沫子】 mòzi 〈名〉foam; froth; scum

陌 mò

〈名〉❶ footpath between fields (running east and west): ⇨阡～ ❷ roads: ⇨～路; 巷～
【陌路】 mòlù 〈名〉❶ streets and paths ❷ stranger (whom one passes in the street): ～相逢 meet casually ‖ 视同～ cut sb dead; regard sb as a stranger; treat sb like a stranger
〖～人〗 mòlùrén ＝ 陌路② mòlù
【陌生】 mòshēng 〈形〉strange; unfamiliar; foreign; outlandish: 对某事感到～ be unfamiliar with sth ‖ ～面孔 strange/unfamiliar face ‖ 在～的环境里 in an alien environment ‖ 在～的国度里 in a strange/an alien country ‖ 他对这个地方也很～。He is also quite strange to this place. / This place is also quite unfamiliar to him. ‖ 我们虽然是第一次见面，并不感到～。Although this was only our first meeting, we didn't feel like strangers.
〖～人〗 mòshēngrén 〈名〉stranger; strange person
【陌头】 mòtóu 〈名〉roadside: ～杨柳 roadside willows

冒 mò

⇨mào
【冒顿】 Mòdú 〈名〉name of a chieftain of Xiongnu in the early Han Dynasty

脉 mò

⇨mài
【脉脉】 *mòmò* 〈形〉*affectionate; amorous; loving*: ～不语 remain affectionately speechless ‖ ～含情地看着某人 watch over sb tenderly and silently ‖ ～含情的神情 amorous looks ‖ ～注视 follow sb with loving eyes; watch affectionately ‖ 温情～ full of tender affection; sentimental

莫 mò

❶〈代〉〈书〉no one; none; nothing: 最雄辩的～过于事实。Facts are more eloquent than words. ⇨～不; 哀～大于心死 ❷〈副〉*not*: ～为儿孙做牛马。*Do not slave for your children.* ⇨～衷一是; 望尘～及 ❸〈副〉don't: 非公/非请～入。No admittance except on business/at invitation. ❹〈副〉[indicating a guess or a rhetorical question]: 他没来，～不是生气了? He is absent. Can it be that he is angry?
【莫不】 mòbù 〈副〉there's no one who doesn't or isn't; everybody does or is: 听到他被一所名牌大学录取，全家人～欢欣鼓舞。All his family were excited to hear that he had been admitted into a famous university.
〖～是〗 mòbùshì ＝ 莫非 mòfēi
【莫测高深】 mòcè-gāoshēn 〈熟〉enigmatic; unfathomable; mystifying: 老人～的表情，让我们猜不透他在想什么。The old man's enigmatic expression gave us no clue as to what was going on in his mind.
【莫此为甚】 mòcǐwéishèn 〈熟〉there is nothing worse than this; it couldn't be worse
【莫大】 *mòdà* 〈形〉*greatest; utmost*: ～的愤慨 *utmost indignation* ‖ ～的讽刺 irony of the first magnitude ‖ ～的光荣/幸福 greatest honour/happiness ‖ ～的奇迹 prodigious miracle ‖ ～的侮辱 deadly/gross insult ‖ 能同你认识是我～的荣幸。It is a great honour for me to meet you.
【莫尔斯电码】 Mò'ěrsī diànmǎ 〈名〉Morse code
【莫尔兹比港】 Mò'ěrzībǐgǎng 〈名〉Port Moresby [capital of Papua New Guinea]
【莫非】 *mòfēi* 〈副〉*can it be that; is it possible that*: ～他撒谎

了？Could it be that he told a lie?

【莫过于】 mòguòyú 〈动〉nothing or nobody exceeds; nothing is more... than; nothing is better than: 我国古代的思想家，名气大的恐怕～孔子。Of all the ancient Chinese thinkers, Confucius was perhaps the most famous. ‖ 最大的幸福～奉献。There is no greater happiness than dedication.

【莫霍界面】 Mòhuò jièmiàn 〈名〉［地质］Moho discontinuity; Moho

【莫可名状】 mòkě-míngzhuàng ＝ 不可名状 bùkě-míngzhuàng

【莫可指数】 mòkě-zhǐshǔ 〈熟〉beyond counting on one's fingers—countless; innumerable; numberless; uncountable

【莫罗尼】 Mòluóní 〈名〉Moroni［capital of the Comoros Islands］

【莫名】 mòmíng 〈动〉be impossible to explain/express; be indescribable/inexpressible: ～的恐怖 nameless horror

〖～其妙〗 mòmíng-qímiào 〈熟〉❶ be unable to make head or tail of sth; be baffled/perplexed/puzzled: 他变幻莫测的情绪，总是令我们～。His changing moods often baffled us. ‖ 我感到～，他怎么竟然做出这样的事。It beats me how he could have done that. ❷ inexplicable; odd; without rhyme or reason: 她这样做真是～。There is neither rhyme nor reason in her doing so. ‖ 他今天～地缺席。He is unaccountably absent today. ‖ 他～地感到难过。He is inexplicably sad. ‖ 这个提议～。This proposal has no rhyme or reason.

【莫明其妙】 mòmíng-qímiào ＝ 莫名其妙 mòmíng-qímiào

【莫逆】 mònì 〈形〉very friendly; intimate; close: 上大学时，他们俩最称～。At college the two of them became close/thick/intimate friends.

〖～之交〗 mònìzhījiāo 〈熟〉bosom/close/thick/intimate friends

【莫如】 mòrú 〈连〉might as well; would be better: 与其呆在家里，～出去走走。It would be better to go out for a walk than stay at home. ‖ 你既然到了纽约，～去看看现代美术馆。Now that you have come to New York, you might as well go to visit the Museum of Modern Art.

【莫若】 mòruò ＝ 莫如 mòrú

【莫桑比克】 Mòsāngbǐkè 〈名〉Mozambique［an African country］

〖～共和国〗 Mòsāngbǐkè Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Mozambique

〖～人〗 Mòsāngbǐkèrén 〈名〉Mozambican

【莫氏硬度】 Mòshì yìngdù 〈名〉［矿业］Mohs hardness

〖～表〗 Mòshì yìngdùbiǎo 〈名〉［a scale of hardness for minerals］Mohs' scale

【莫斯科】 Mòsīkē 〈名〉Moscow［capital of the Russian Federation］

【莫信直中直，须防仁不仁】 mò xìn zhí zhōng zhí, xū fáng rén bù rén 〈熟〉trust not the honesty of the honest, be wary of the unkindness of the kind

【莫须有】 mòxūyǒu 〈熟〉fabricated; groundless; imaginary; fictitious; cooked up; trumped-up: ～的罪名 fabricated/false/baseless/groundless charge (against); trumped-up charge (against) ‖ 以～的罪名逮捕某人 arrest sb on a trumped-up charge

【莫衷一是】 mòzhōngyīshì 〈熟〉unable to agree/decide which is right; be at variance; unable to reach unanimity: 经过激烈的争论，他们仍然～。After a heated debate they were still poles apart/they still couldn't reach consensus.

秣 mò ❶〈名〉fodder: ⇨粮～ ❷〈动〉feed animals: ⇨～马厉兵

【秣马厉兵】 mòmǎ-lìbīng 〈熟〉feed the horses and sharpen the weapons—make preparations for war; prepare for battle: 两个国家都忙着～。Both countries were busy preparing for war.

脈 mò

【脈脈】 mòmò ＝ 脉脉 mòmò

蓦 mò 〈副〉suddenly: ⇨～地；～然

【蓦地】 mòdì 〈副〉all of a sudden; suddenly; unexpectedly; abruptly; all at once: ～一跃而起 jump/leap to one's feet all of a sudden ‖ 有人～大喊一声。Someone suddenly let out a loud cry.

【蓦然】 mòrán 〈副〉all of a sudden; suddenly; abruptly: ～记起 suddenly remember ‖ ～狂风大作，大雨倾盆。Suddenly a high wind sprang up and the rain started pouring down.

貊 Mò 〈名〉Mo［an ethnic group living in northeast China in ancient times］

漠 mò ❶〈名〉desert: 大～ vast desert ⇨沙～ ❷〈形〉indifferent; unconcerned: ⇨～视；冷～

【漠不关心】 mòbùguānxīn 〈熟〉indifferent (to); unconcerned (about/with); uncaring: 对群众的疾苦～ be indifferent to the sufferings of the people; be indifferent to the weal or woe of the masses ‖ 对物价～ be indifferent about/to prices; be unconcerned with prices

【漠漠】 mòmò 〈形〉❶ foggy; misty: 村子笼罩在一层～的烟雾中。A thick mist spread over the village. ❷ vast and lonely: 远处有～的草原。A vast stretch of grassland could be seen in the distance.

【漠然】 mòrán 〈形〉apathetic; indifferent; unconcerned; uncaring; aloof: ～的表情 *passive expression on one's face* ‖ ～地点点头 nod indifferently ‖ ～一笑 grin with indifference

〖～处之〗 *mòrán-chǔzhī* 〈熟〉*adopt an indifferent attitude (towards); be unconcerned (with)*

〖～置之〗 mòrán-zhìzhī 〈熟〉look on with unconcern; remain indifferent (towards/with): 对名利～ be indifferent to worldly gains ‖ 他对这个提议～。He was cool about the proposal.

【漠视】 mòshì 〈动〉ignore; overlook; pay no attention (to); take no notice (of); turn a blind eye (to): ～操作规则 overlook rules of operation ‖ ～困难 brush difficulties aside ‖ ～劝告 turn a deaf ear to advice ‖ ～群众的根本利益是错误的。It is wrong to show no regard/concern for the fundamental interests of the masses.

寞 mò 〈形〉deserted; lonely; solitary; neglected: ⇨寂～

靺 mò

【靺鞨】 Mòhé 〈名〉Mohe［an ethnic group living in northeast China in ancient times］

嘿 mò ＝ 默 mò

⇨hēi

墨[1] mò ❶〈名〉China/Chinese ink; ink stick: 一块/锭～ an ink stick ‖ 磨/研～ rub an ink stick (against an inkstone) ‖ 蘸～ *dip (a brush) into ink* ‖ ～太浓/稀了。*The ink is too thick/thin.* ‖ 新闻记者吃的是笔～饭。A journalist lives by his pen. ⇨～斗；～汁 ❷〈形〉black; *pitch-dark*: ⇨～黑；～镜 ❸〈动〉〈书〉embezzle; be corrupt; take bribes; practise graft: ⇨～吏；贪～ ❹〈动〉tattoo the face (as a punishment in ancient China): ⇨～刑 ❺〈名〉a substitute word for sb's poetry, essays, handwriting or painting: ⇨～宝；文～；遗～ ❻〈名〉〈喻〉learning: 胸无点～的人 man without any learning ❼〈名〉ink, pigment: ⇨～水；油～ ❽ (Mò)〈名〉Mohist school; Mohism: ⇨～守成规

墨[2] Mò 〈名〉〈简称〉Mexico: 中～友谊 Sino-Mexican friendship ⇨墨西哥

【墨宝】 mòbǎo 〈名〉❶ treasured scrolls of calligraphy/painting: 一件～ a piece of calligraphy/painting ‖ 敬求～。I respectfully beg that you favour me with your treasured calligraphy. ❷〈尊〉your beautiful handwriting/painting

【墨斗】 mòdǒu 〈名〉carpenter's ink marker: 一个～ a carpenter's ink marker

〖～鱼〗 mòdǒuyú 〈名〉〈俗称〉cuttlefish

【墨尔本】 Mò'ěrběn 〈名〉Melbourne［a city of Australia］

【墨粉】 mòfěn 〈名〉toner: ～盒 toner cartridge

【墨海】 *mòhǎi* 〈名〉*big basin-like inkstone or ink dish*

【墨盒】 mòhé 〈名〉ink box; ink cartridge: 一个/只～ an ink box

【墨黑】 *mòhēi* 〈形〉*inky, pitch-black, pitch-dark*: 一片～ *inky darkness* ‖ 在一个～的夜晚 on a pitch-dark night ‖ 〈喻〉他对那件事两眼～。He is utterly ignorant of that matter.

【墨迹】 mòjì 〈名〉❶ ink marks; ink stains: 衣服上的～ ink stains on one's clothes ❷ sb's writing/painting: 于右任的～ Yu Youren's calligraphy

〖～未干〗 mòjì-wèigān 〈熟〉before the ink is dry: 停火协议～，他们就把它撕毁了。They tore up the cease-fire agreement before

the ink was dry.

【墨家】 Mòjiā 〈名〉 Mohist school [a school of thought based on the teachings of Mo Di(墨翟, c. 468-376BC)]: ～学说 Mohism

【墨晶】 mòjīng 〈名〉 smoky quartz

【墨镜】 mòjìng 〈名〉 sunglasses; dark glasses: 一副～ a pair of sunglasses ‖ 戴～ wear sunglasses

【墨菊】 mòjú 〈名〉 dark chrysanthemum

【墨客】 mòkè 〈名〉〈书〉 *literary men; men of learning/letters*: ⇨骚人～

【墨累河】 Mòlěihé 〈名〉 Murray River [principal river of Aus*tralia*]

【墨吏】 mòlì 〈名〉〈书〉 corrupt officials

【墨绿】 mòlǜ 〈名〉 blackish/dark green: ～色 blackish green

【墨囊】 mònáng 〈名〉[动物] ink sac/bag (of a cuttlefish)

【墨守陈规】 mòshǒu-chénguī ＝ 墨守成规 mòshǒu-chéngguī

【墨守成规】 mòshǒu-chéngguī 〈熟〉 adhere to/follow conven*tionality*; *cling/stick to established practices*; stick to conventions; be wedded to conventions; follow the stereotyped routine: ～的人 slave to convention ‖ 我们要敢于创新，不要～。We *should dare to be creative instead of moving/staying in a rut.*

【墨水】 mòshuǐ 〈名〉 ❶ prepared Chinese ink; writing ink ❷ ink: 一滴～ a drop of ink ‖ 一瓶～ a bottle of ink ‖ 蘸～ dip into ink ‖ 给钢笔吸～ *fill a pen with ink* ‖ 用～书写 write in ink ‖ 用粉笔吸干～ dry ink with a piece of chalk ‖ 黑/红/蓝～ black/red/blue ink ‖ 隐显/感应/密写～ invisible/sympathetic/secret ink ❸ book learning: 他肚子里还有点～。He is a bit of a scholar. / He is something of a scholar. ‖ 他曾经喝过几年洋～。He studied abroad for several years.

〖～池〗 mòshuǐchí 〈名〉 inkwell

〖～画〗 mòshuǐhuà 〈名〉 ink painting

〖～瓶〗 mòshuǐpíng 〈名〉 ink bottle

〖～台〗 mòshuǐtái 〈名〉 inkstand

〖～渍〗 mòshuǐzì 〈名〉 ink marks/stains: 衣服上的一大块～ a blotch of ink on one's dress ‖ 纸上一处～ a blot of ink on the paper ‖ 这些～洗不掉。*These ink stains won't come out.*

【墨西哥】 Mòxīgē 〈名〉 Mexico

〖～城〗 Mòxīgēchéng 〈名〉 Mexico City [capital of Mexico]

〖～合众国〗 Mòxīgē Hézhòngguó 〈名〉 United Mexican States

〖～人〗 Mòxīgērén 〈名〉 Mexican

〖～湾〗 Mòxīgēwān 〈名〉 Gulf of Mexico

【墨线】 mòxiàn 〈名〉 ❶ *line in a carpenter's ink marker* ❷ line made by a carpenter's ink marker

〖～斗子〗 mòxiàn dǒuzi ＝ 墨斗 mòdǒu

【墨刑】 mòxíng 〈名〉 tattooing of the face [a punishment in ancient China]

【墨鸦】 mòyā 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 poor calligraphy/handwriting ❷〈方〉[动物] cormorant

【墨鱼】 mòyú 〈俗称〉＝ 乌贼 wūzéi

【墨汁】 mòzhī 〈名〉 prepared Chinese ink

【墨竹】 mòzhú 〈名〉 ❶ black bamboo ❷ painting of bamboo done in black ink

【墨子】 Mòzǐ 〈名〉 ❶ Mozi [a reverent name for Mo Di(墨翟, c. 468-376 BC), a thinker of the pre-Qin period and founder of Mohism] ❷ *Mozi*; *The Book of Mozi* [complete works of the Mohist school of thought]

【墨渍】 mòzì 〈名〉 ink blot; ink spot; inkstain

瘼 mò 〈名〉〈书〉 ailment; hardships; sufferings: 民～ sufferings of the people

默 mò 〈动〉❶ be silent/tacit/quiet: ～不作声 keep silent; keep silence (on sth) ⇨～读;～许;沉～ ❷ write from memory: ～课文 *write out the text from memory* ⇨～书;～写

【默哀】 mò'āi 〈动〉 stand in silent tribute: 起立～ rise and stand in silent tribute ‖ 向某人～三分钟 pay a three-minutes' silent *tribute to sb* ‖ 为纪念战争死者～五分钟 *observe a five minutes'* silence in honour/memory of the war dead ‖ 当灵车通过时，人们站在街道两旁为死者～。People lined the street and stood in si*lent tribute as the hearse passed by.* ‖ 全国为她的去世～一分钟。The country observed a minute of silence for her death.

【默察】 mòchá 〈动〉 watch quietly

【默祷】 mòdǎo 〈动〉 *pray in silence; say a silent prayer*

【默悼】 mòdào 〈动〉 pay a silent tribute of memory to the dead

【默读】 mòdú 〈动〉 read silently: 请～课文。*Please read the* text silently.

【默记】 mòjì 〈动〉 learn by heart; commit to memory; make a mental note: ～公式 make a mental note of an equation ‖ ～生词 commit new words to one's memory ‖ ～一首诗 learn a poem by heart

【默剧】 mòjù 〈名〉 dumb show; pantomime

【默默】 mòmò 〈形〉 quiet; silent: ～地走着 walk on in silence ‖ ～地坐着 sit in silentce

〖～无闻〗 mòmò-wúwén 〈熟〉 unknown to the public; without attracting public attention: ～地工作 work in anonymity; work quietly and never show off ‖ ～地死去 die in obscurity ‖ 安于～地生活 be content to live in obscurity ‖ 一生～ remain obscure all one's life; remain in obscurity all one's life; live in oblivion all one's life

〖～无言〗 mòmò-wúyán 〈熟〉 remain silent/speechless; without *saying/uttering* a word

〖～无语〗 mòmò-wúyǔ ＝ 默默无言 mòmò-wúyán

【默念】 mòniàn 〈动〉 ❶ read silently: ～一首诗 read a poem si*lently* ❷ *contemplate*; recall; recollect; think back: ～儿时情景，如在昨日。My childhood days passed through my mind as if they were yesterday.

【默片】 mòpiàn 〈名〉 silent film/movie: 一部～ a silent film

【默契】 mòqì ❶〈形〉 tacitly understood or agreed; well coordinated: 配合～ cooperate tacitly; be well coordinated ‖ 他们队配合不够～。Their team lacks coordination among the players. ‖ 由于配合～，他们赢了那场比赛。They won the game because of good team-work. ‖ 这对双打选手配合～。This pair of doubles *played in perfect coordination.* ❷〈动〉 secretly agree: 互相～ have a tacit mutual understanding (in doing things); coordinate by tacit agreement ❸〈名〉 secret agreement; tacit understanding: 达成～ *reach a secret agreement* ‖ 关于那个问题他们早有～。They long had a secret agreement on that matter.

【默然】 mòrán 〈形〉 silent; speechless: ～离去 go away without *saying a word* ‖ ～无语 *fall silent; be speechless* ‖ ～相对 *sit face* to face in silence

【默认】 mòrèn 〈动〉 ❶ give tacit consent to; tacitly approve; acquiesce in: ～既成事实 *acquiesce in/tacitly acknowledge the* fait accompli ‖ ～现状 give tacit consent to the status quo ❷ [计算机] default

〖～按钮〗 mòrèn ànniǔ 〈名〉[计算机] *default button*

〖～打印机〗 mòrèn dǎyìnjī 〈名〉[计算机] default printer

〖～驱动器〗 mòrèn qūdòngqì 〈名〉[计算机] default drive

〖～主页〗 mòrèn zhǔyè 〈名〉[计算机] *default home page*

【默示】 mòshì 〈动〉[法律] imply

〖～承诺〗 mòshì chéngnuò 〈名〉[法律] implied promise

〖～担保〗 mòshì dānbǎo 〈名〉[法律] implied warrant

〖～合同〗 mòshì hétong 〈名〉[法律] implied contract

〖～条件〗 mòshì tiáojiàn 〈名〉[法律] implied term/condition

〖～协定〗 mòshì xiédìng 〈名〉[法律] implied/tacit agreement

〖～信托〗 mòshì xìntuō 〈名〉[法律] implied trust

〖～债务〗 mòshì zhàiwù 〈名〉[法律] implied obligation

〖～终止〗 mòshì zhōngzhǐ 〈名〉[法律] implied termination

【默书】 mòshū 〈动〉 write out a text from memory

【默诵】 mòsòng 〈动〉 ❶ read silently ❷ read silently to oneself from memory

【默算】 mòsuàn 〈动〉 ❶ calculate; figure; plan ❷ do mental arithmetic; do sums in one's head

【默想】 mòxiǎng 〈动〉 think deeply; ponder over; reflect on

【默写】 mòxiě 〈动〉 write from memory: ～生词 write out new words from memory

【默许】 mòxǔ 〈动〉 agree tacitly; tacitly consent to; tacitly approve of; acquiesce in: ～要求 silently/wordlessly assent to sb's demands ‖ 得到～ win tacit consent ‖ 以微笑表示～ smile acquiescence ‖ 她不说话，就是～了。Her silence gives/implies consent.

【默志】 mòzhì 〈动〉 commit to memory; learn by heart; make a mental note

【默坐】 mòzuò 〈动〉 sit quietly; sit in silence: ～无语 *sit still* without saying a word

磨 mò ❶〈名〉 mill; millstones: 一盘～ a pair of millstones ‖ 电/石/水～ electric/stone/water mill ⇨～盘 ❷〈动〉 grind; mill: ～黄豆/咖啡豆/芝麻 grind soy beans/coffee beans/sesame ‖

～粮食/麦子 mill grain/wheat ⇨～豆腐；～房 ❸〈动〉turn round：经我再三劝说，他终于～过弯来。I talked to him again and again until he came round eventually. ‖ 她一～身就哭了起来。She turned away and started crying. ‖ 这地方太小，汽车～不过来。This place is too narrow to turn the car round.
⇨mó

【磨不开】 mòbukāi 〈动〉❶ be embarrassed/ashamed; feel loss of face; be piqued：没有被邀请参加婚礼他脸上有点～。He was a little put out at not being invited to the wedding. ❷ hesitate for fear of impairing personal relations：对他有意见就提，有什么～的？If you have complaints about him, you should make them and not fear of offending him. ❸〈方〉not be convinced; not come round：我一有～的事，就找他去商量。Whenever I cannot figure something out, I talk it over with him. / Whenever I am perplexed by something, I talk it over with him.

【磨叨】 mòdao 〈动〉❶ say sth over and over again; nag; keep complaining：说两句就行了，别再～啦。That's enough. Don't babble on and on. ❷〈方〉talk：你们在～啥呢？What are you chatting about?

【磨得开】 mòdekāi 〈动〉❶ not feel embarrassed; not take a pique; not take offence：你当面挖苦他，他脸上～吗？Don't you think your sarcastic remarks to his face would embarrass him? ❷ be able to act impartially：你拒绝她请你吃饭，你～吗？Don't you find it difficult to refuse her invitation to dinner? ❸〈方〉be convinced; come round：这件事我～，您就放心吧。You can rest assured that I will come round to it.

【磨豆腐】 mò dòufu 〈动〉❶ grind soya beans to make bean curd ❷〈方〉repeat again and again; say sth over and over

【磨烦】 mòfan 〈动〉❶ pester; plague; bother sb constantly：小男孩经常～母亲，不停地问她问题。The little boy often pesters his mother with one question after another. ❷ hesitate; delay：别～了，我们开始吧。Stop dawdling. Let's get started.

【磨坊】 mòfáng 〈名〉mill：一个/家～ a mill ‖ 经营～ run a mill

【～主】 mòfángzhǔ 〈名〉miller

【磨房】 mòfáng ＝ 磨坊 mòfáng

【磨面】 mòmiàn 〈动〉mill wheat flower

【～机】 mòmiànjī 〈名〉flour-milling machine：水力～water mill

【磨盘】 mòpán ❶〈名〉nether/lower millstone ❷〈方〉＝磨① mò

【磨盘柿】 mòpánshì 〈名〉lid persimmon

【磨棚】 mòpéng 〈名〉grindstone/mill shed

【磨扇】 mòshàn 〈名〉millstone

【磨子】 mòzi 〈名〉mill; millstone; grinder：咖啡～ coffee mill/grinder

貘 mò 〈名〉[动物] tapir

缪 mò 〈名〉〈书〉rope

耱 mò ❶ ＝耢① lào ❷〈动〉level land with this kind of tool

mōu

哞 mōu 〈拟〉(of a cow) moo; (of cattle) low; (of a bull) bellow：母牛～～叫了。The cow mooed.

móu

牟 móu 〈动〉obtain; seek; try to gain; hunt for; strive after：⇨～利；～取

【牟利】 móulì 〈动〉seek profit/gain：非法～ seek illicit profits ‖ ～者 profit seeker ‖ 他用他父亲的名誉～。He trades on his father's reputation.

【牟取】 móuqǔ 〈动〉obtain; seek; hunt for; pursue; try to gain：～暴利 strive after big/exorbitant/fat profits

侔 móu 〈动〉〈书〉equal; match; be on a par with：两者各不相～。The two don't match. / The two are not identical/similar.

眸 móu 〈名〉〈书〉pupil (of the eye); eye：⇨明～皓齿；凝～

【眸子】 móuzi 〈名〉pupil (of the eye); eye

谋 móu ❶〈动〉plan; scheme：⇨～划；预～ ❷〈名〉idea; plan; scheme; stratagem：⇨～略；智～ ❸〈动〉work for; pursue; seek; strive after; hunt for; try to obtain：～私利 pursue private ends; seek private gains ‖ ～新职 find new employment; find a new job ‖ 另～出路 look for another job; seek another way out ‖ 为人民～利益 work for the interests of the people; serve the interests/needs of the people ‖ 为人民～幸福 work for the happiness of the people ❹〈动〉consult：⇨不～而合；与虎～皮

【谋财害命】 móucái-hàimìng 〈熟〉murder sb for his money; commit robbery and murder; conspire to kill and rob

【谋臣】 móuchén 〈名〉councilor (of the emperor or the king); imperial planner/counsellor/adviser

【谋刺】 móucì 〈动〉plot to assassinate; plan to make an attempt on sb's life

【谋反】 móufǎn 〈动〉conspire against the state; plot a rebellion; plot treason：～叛逆 plot and rebel ‖ 蓄意～ plot treason

【谋国】 móuguó 〈动〉〈书〉work for the interests of one's country; seek ways to benefit the state

【谋害】 móuhài 〈动〉❶ plot to murder：～亲夫 plot against one's husband's life ❷ plot a frame-up against：～忠良 frame (up) loyal officials and honest persons; frame cases against loyal officials and honest persons ‖ 遭到～ be framed/murdered by

【谋和】 móuhé 〈动〉sue/strive for peace; pursue peace; seek ways to achieve conciliation

【谋划】 móuhuà 〈动〉engineer; plan; plot; map out; lay out a plan：～阴谋 engineer a plot; concoct a scheme ‖ ～赈灾义演 plan a benefit performance for disaster relief ‖ 仔细～ plan carefully

【谋利】 móulì 〈动〉pursue/strive for profit; seek gain

【谋虑】 móulǜ 〈动〉consider carefully; contemplate; deliberate：～出本书 contemplate publishing a book ‖ ～问题 deliberate on a problem ‖ ～深远 be circumspect and far-sighted

【谋略】 móulüè 〈名〉strategy; tactics：改进～ improve one's strategy ‖ 运用～ apply/use a strategy ‖ 他是个颇有～的人。He is a man of great resource.

【谋面】 móumiàn 〈动〉〈书〉meet each other; see each other; be acquainted with sb：不想与某人～ not want to cultivate an acquaintance with sb ‖ 素未～ have never met before

【谋叛】 móupàn 〈动〉plot a rebellion; conspire against the state; plan treason

【谋篇】 móupiān 〈动〉〈书〉plan a composition; map out a piece of writing

【谋求】 móuqiú 〈动〉seek; pursue; strive for; be in quest/pursuit of：～独立 strive for independence ‖ ～和平解决国际争端 try to solve international disputes by peaceful means ‖ ～解决办法 try to find a solution ‖ ～两国关系正常化 seek normalization of relations between the two countries ‖ ～职业 try to find a job; hunt/look for a job ‖ ～自己的利益 advance one's interests

【谋取】 móuqǔ 〈动〉strive to obtain; seek; try to gain; conspire to have：～名利 seek fame and gain ‖ ～私利 seek personal gain; play one's own game ‖ ～职位 try to gain a position ‖ 为～暂时的利益而牺牲原则是不允许的。It is not allowed to seek temporary gain at the expense of principle.

【谋杀】 móushā 〈动〉murder; assassinate; commit homicide; take sb's life：被控～ be charged with murder ‖ 惨遭～ be brutally/barbarously murdered ‖ 策划～ plot the murder (of sb) ‖ 残忍的～ cold-blooded murder ‖ 蓄意～ deliberate/premeditated/wilful murder ‖ 政治～ political murder ‖ 警方不能确定那个人是怎么死的，但他们怀疑是～。The police are not sure how the man died, but they suspect foul play.

【～案】 móushā'àn 〈名〉case of murder; murder case：一起～ a murder case ‖ 一桩无可置疑的～ a clear case of murder ‖ 揭发一起～ disclose a murder ‖ 侦破～ solve a murder case

【～罪】 móushāzuì 〈名〉crime of murder; murder charge; offence of murder：犯～ commit/do murder; be guilty of murder ‖ 指控某人犯有～ bring a charge of murder against sb ‖ 一/二/三级～ first-/second-/third-degree murder; crime of murder in the first/second/third degree

【谋生】 móushēng 〈动〉make a living; seek a livelihood; earn/gain/get/obtain a living：出外～ leave home and seek a living

elsewhere ‖ 靠唱歌～ earn one's living by singing; make a living as a singer ‖ 靠写作～ live by one's writing; earn a living as a writer ‖ ～手段 means of life ‖ 这里～不易。It's hard to make a living here.

【谋食】 móushí 〈动〉 seek/make a living

【谋士】 móushì 〈名〉 adviser; counsellor; mentor; consultant; ideas man: 一个/位～ an adviser ‖ ～如云 have a horde of advisers

【谋事】 móushì 〈动〉 ❶ plan matters: ～不密 leave loopholes in a plan ❷ look for a job; seek employment: 设法～ try to find a job

〖～在人,成事在天〗 móushì zài rén, chéngshì zài tiān 〈熟〉 man proposes, God disposes; the planning lies with man, the outcome with Heaven

【谋私】 móusī 〈动〉 seek personal gains; pursue private ends: ⇨以权～

【谋算】 móusuàn 〈动〉 ❶ plan; scheme; devise; try to find a solution: ～成功 succeed in finding a solution ‖ ～有方 make a good plan ❷ plot; scheme against sb; scheme for sth: ～暗杀 plot for sb's assassination ‖ ～夺权 scheme for power; scheme to wrest power (from) ‖ ～反对某人 plot against sb ‖ 遭到～ be schemed against; be trapped; be ensnared; fall prey to; be framed (up) ❸ calculate; plan: 很有～的商人 very calculating businessman

【谋陷】 móuxiàn 〈动〉 plot a frame-up against: ～忠良 frame up loyal officials and honest persons ‖ 遭人～ be framed up

【谋议】 móuyì 〈动〉〈书〉 plan; scheme; deliberate

【谋职】 móuzhí 〈动〉 hunt for a job; try to find employment: 出外～ leave home and seek employment elsewhere ‖ 到一家外资企业～ seek a job with a foreign-invested business firm ‖ 四处～ look for a job everywhere

【谋主】 móuzhǔ 〈名〉 arch-plotter; mastermind

蛑 móu → 蝤蛑 yóumóu

麰 móu 〈名〉〈古〉 barley

缪 móu → 绸缪 chóumóu
⇨miù

鍪 móu → 兜鍪 dōumóu

mǒu

某 mǒu 〈代〉 ❶ [referring to a specific person or thing either known or unknown to the speaker] certain; some: 赵～ a certain Zhao ‖ 海军～部 a certain unit of the Navy ‖ 西班牙～地 somewhere in Spain ❷ [referring to an unspecified person or thing] certain; some: 在～种程度上 to some/a certain extent; to some/a certain degree ‖ 在～种条件下 on/under certain conditions ‖ 在～种意义上 in a sense ⇨～日 ❸ 〈旧〉 [referring to oneself or one's surname]: ～,赵云是也。I am Zhao Yun. ‖ 我周～从不吹牛。I, by the name of Zhou, am a person who never boasts. ❹ [referring to someone else's surname, often impolitely]: 请告诉王～,我的忍耐是有限度的。Please tell Wang that my patience has its limits.

【某地】 mǒudì 〈名〉 somewhere; certain place: 在～at/in a certain place

【某某】 mǒumǒu 〈代〉 so-and-so; someone: ～经理 manager so-and-so ‖ ～人 someone ‖ ～医院 a certain hospital

【某年】 mǒunián 〈名〉 certain year

【某人】 mǒurén ❶ 〈名〉 certain person; someone; somebody ❷ 〈代〉 [used after one's surname to refer to oneself]: 我李～说话是算数的。This Li means what he says.

【某日】 mǒurì 〈名〉 certain date; such and such a day

【某时】 mǒushí 〈名〉 sometime; such and such an hour

【某些】 mǒuxiē 〈代〉 some: ～人 some people; certain people

【某月】 mǒuyuè 〈名〉 certain month

mú

毪 mú

【毪子】 múzi 〈名〉 a kind of woolen fabric made in Tibet of China

模 mú 〈名〉 ❶ mould; matrix; pattern; die: 锻～ forging die ‖ 钢～ steel mould ‖ 木～ wooden mould ‖ 铅～ lead matrix ‖ 铜～ copper mould ‖ 土～ clay model ⇨～板;～子 ❷ appearance; shape: ⇨～样
⇨mó

【模板】 múbǎn 〈名〉 ❶ [建筑] formwork; shuttering ❷ [机械] pattern plate ❸ [计算机] template: 创建～ create a template ‖ 下载一块～ download a template (from)

【模槽】 múcáo 〈名〉 [机械] die cavity

【模衬】 múchèn 〈名〉 [机械] die bush

【模冲】 múchòng 〈名〉 [机械] stamping: ～压 die stamping

【模锻】 múduàn 〈名〉 [机械] die/stamp forging: ～锤 die/drop hammer ‖ ～件 stamped work

【模件】 mújiàn 〈名〉 module (unit)

【模具】 mújù 〈名〉 mould; matrix; die; pattern: ～钢 die steel

【模孔】 múkǒng 〈名〉 die hole

【模块】 múkuài 〈名〉 mold block; module

【模塑粉】 músùfěn 〈名〉 moulding powder

【模压】 múyā 〈名〉 mould pressing: ～胶底皮鞋 leather shoes with moulded-on rubber soles

〖～机〗 múyājī 〈名〉 moulding press

【模样】 múyàng 〈名〉 ❶ appearance; look: 工人/农民/学生～ appearance of a worker/farmer/student ‖ 她的～很像她姐姐。She looks very much like her sister. ‖ 小伙子的～非常英俊。The young man has a very handsome appearance. ‖ 她长得和她母亲的～一样。She is a perfect model of her mother. ‖ 兄弟俩的～长得一模一样。The two brothers are cast in the same mould. ❷ about; around [usu used after a numeral-classifier compound and expressing a rough time]: 半小时～ about half an hour ‖ 那姑娘有二十岁～。The girl was around twenty. ❸ condition; situation; tendency: 看～,这家饭馆要关门了。It appears that the restaurant is about to close up.

【模子】 múzi 〈名〉 mould; matrix; die; cast: 一个～ a mould ‖ 用～铸造 be cast in a mould ‖ 布丁/果冻～ pudding/jelly mould ‖ 蜡烛～ candle mould ‖ 一个～铸出来的 be cast in one/the same mould; as like as two peas (in a pod)

mǔ

母 mǔ ❶ 〈名〉 mother: ～女 mother and daughter ‖ 生～ biological mother ‖ 有其～必有其女。Like mother, like daughter. ⇨～爱;～亲 ❷ 〈名〉 one's female elders (in the clan or among relations): ⇨伯～;岳～;祖～ ❸ 〈形〉 female (animals or birds): ～狼 she-wolf ‖ ～象 cow/female elephant ‖ 那只老虎是公的还是～的? Is that tiger a he or a she? ⇨～鸡;～猪 ❹ 〈名〉 nut: ⇨螺～ ❺ 〈名〉 origin; parent; mother: 失败乃成功之～。Failure is the mother of success. ⇨～本;～校;酒～

【母爱】 mǔ'ài 〈名〉 maternal/mother/motherly love: maternal/motherly affection: 得到～ get/receive mother love ‖ 奉献～ offer maternal love ‖ 无私的～ selfless mother love ‖ 这激发了她的～。It brought out the mother in her. ‖ 缺乏～对一个孩子的心理发展会产生极大的影响。Deprivation of maternal love may have profound effects on a child's psychological development.

【母板】 mǔbǎn 〈名〉 [计算机] motherboard

【母版】 mǔbǎn 〈名〉 master matrix

【母本】 mǔběn 〈名〉 [植物] female parent: ～遗传 maternal inheritance ‖ ～植株 maternal plant

【母畜】 mǔchù 〈名〉 female animal; dam

【母慈子孝】 mǔcí-zǐxiào 〈熟〉 when the mother is full of love for the offspring, the latter is full of filial love in return; a kind mother brings up children dutiful to their family

【母带】 mǔdài 〈名〉 master tape: 一盒～ a master tape

【母党】 mǔdǎng 〈名〉 clan on the mother's side; mother's kinsfolk; maternal relatives

【母丁香】 mǔdīngxiāng 〈名〉 [中药] fruit of lilac

【母队】 mǔduì 〈名〉 first/original team (of a star ball-player or athlete)

【母法】 mǔfǎ 〈名〉 ❶ constitution ❷ foreign laws on which do-

mestic laws are modelled
【母蜂】 mǔfēng 〈名〉queen bee
【母公司】 mǔgōngsī 〈名〉parent/mother company; parent corporation: ～及其子公司 mother company and its affiliates
【母狗】 mǔgǒu 〈名〉female dog
【母函数】 mǔhánshù 〈名〉[数学] generating/generative function
【母机】 mǔjī 〈名〉❶ machine tool: 一台～ a machine tool ❷ mother aircraft; launching aircraft
【母鸡】 mǔjī 〈名〉hen
【母舰】 mǔjiàn 〈名〉depot ship; mother ship: 一艘～ a mother ship ⇨航空～
【母金】 mǔjīn = 本金 běnjīn
【母舅】 mǔjiù 〈名〉uncle on mother's side
【母驹】 mǔjū 〈名〉filly
【母老虎】 mǔlǎohǔ 〈名〉❶ tigress; female tiger ❷〈喻〉shrew; termagant; vixen; virago; harpy: 她姐姐真是个～。Her sister is a veritable man-eater. / Her sister is a real tartar.
【母螺纹】 mǔluówén 〈名〉[机械] female thread
【母马】 mǔmǎ 〈名〉female horse; mare
【母脉】 mǔmài 〈名〉[地质] mother lode
【母模】 mǔmú 〈名〉master pattern/model
【母牛】 mǔniú 〈名〉cow: 一群～ a herd of cows ‖ 一头～ a cow ‖ 产乳期的～ a cow in milk ‖ 那头～正在给小牛喂奶。The cow is suckling its calf. ‖ 这头丹麦～出奶率高。The Danish cow is milking well.
【母亲】 mǔqin 〈名〉mother: 当～ be/become a mother ‖ 看望～ visit one's mother ‖ 赡养～ support one's mother ‖ 孝顺～ be filial towards one's mother ‖ 慈爱的～ loving mother ‖ 代孕～ surrogate mother ‖ 基因～ genetic mother ‖ 生身～ biological mother ‖ 守寡的～ widowed mother
〖～河〗 mǔqinhé 〈名〉mother river: 黄河和长江是中国人的～。The Yellow River and the Yangtze River are mother rivers of the Chinese nation. / The Chinese nation has been nurtured by the Yellow River and the Yangtze River.
〖～节〗 Mǔqinjié 〈名〉Mother's Day [on the second Sunday in May]
【母球】 mǔqiú 〈名〉cue ball (of billiards)
【母权制】 mǔquánzhì 〈名〉matriarchy
【母乳】 mǔrǔ 〈名〉breast/mother's milk: ～喂养 breast-feed (a baby) ‖ ～喂养的婴儿 breast-fed baby ‖ 婴儿用～喂养最健康。Babies are healthiest if fed on their mother's milk.
【母山羊】 mǔshānyáng 〈名〉she-goat; nanny goat
【母狮】 mǔshī 〈名〉lioness; female lion
【母树】 mǔshù 〈名〉mother tree; seed (bearer) tree: ～林 reserve-seed tree forest; seed forest
【母体】 mǔtǐ 〈名〉❶ mother's body; (female) parent: ～免疫 maternal immunity ❷ [物理][化学] parent; matrix: ～元素 parent element
【母同位素】 mǔtóngwèisù 〈名〉parent isotope
【母系】 mǔxì ❶〈形〉maternal: ～亲属 maternal relatives ❷〈形〉matrilineal; matriarchal: ～社会 matrilineal/matriarchal society ❸〈名〉maternal/matriarchal line
〖～氏族〗 mǔxì shìzú 〈名〉matriarchy: ～社会 matriarchal clan society ‖ ～制 matriarchy
〖～血统〗 mǔxì xuètǒng 〈名〉matrilineage
〖～遗传〗 mǔxì yíchuán 〈名〉[生物] matrilinear inheritance
【母细胞】 mǔxìbāo 〈名〉mother cell
【母线】 mǔxiàn 〈名〉❶ [电学] bus; bus bar: ～导管 bus duct ‖ ～电抗器 bus reactor ‖ ～室 bus-bar chamber; bus compartment ❷ [数学] generatrix; generator
【母校】 mǔxiào 〈名〉Alma Mater: 返回～ return to one's Alma Mater ‖ 离别～ leave one's Alma Mater ‖ 献给～ dedicate sth to one's Alma Mater ‖ 庆祝～成立五十周年 celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of one's Alma Mater
【母姓制】 mǔxìngzhì 〈名〉metronymy
【母性】 mǔxìng 〈名〉maternal instinct; maternity; motherhood: ～本能 maternal instinct
【母羊】 mǔyáng 〈名〉ewe; she-sheep
【母夜叉】 mǔyèchā 〈名〉❶ female devil ❷ fierce and ugly woman; tartar; harpy; vixen: 那个妇人真是个～。That woman is a real dragon.
【母液】 mǔyè 〈名〉[化学] mother liquor/liquid, mother solution
【母仪】 mǔyí 〈名〉paragon of motherhood: ～天下 be a motherly model of the nation
【母以子贵】 mǔyǐzǐguì 〈熟〉the mother's honour increases as her son's position rises; the illustrious son reflects honour on his mother
【母音】 mǔyīn 〈名〉[语言] vowel
【母语】 mǔyǔ 〈名〉❶ mother tongue; native language/tongue; maternal language: 讲/说～ speak one's mother tongue ‖ 学～ acquire one's mother tongue ‖ 掌握～ have a good command of one's mother tongue ‖ 用～写书 write a book in one's mother tongue ❷ [语言] linguistic parent; parent language
【母韵】 mǔyùn 〈名〉[语言] assonance
【母质】 mǔzhì 〈名〉matrix; mother/parent material
【母钟】 mǔzhōng 〈名〉master/primary clock: ⇨子～
【母株】 mǔzhū 〈名〉[植物] maternal plant; mother plant
【母猪】 mǔzhū 〈名〉female pig; sow
【母子】 mǔzǐ 〈名〉mother and son: ～候车室 waiting room (as in a railway station) for mothers with babies ‖ ～情 love between mother and child ‖ ～平安。Both mother and baby are doing well.
〖～公司〗 mǔzǐ gōngsī 〈名〉mother company and its affiliates

牡 mǔ 〈形〉male (of birds and animals and plants): ～牛 bull ‖ ～雉 male pheasant ‖ ～竹 male bamboo
【牡丹】 mǔdan 〈名〉❶ [植物] peony [the plant]: 一枝～ a spray of peony ❷ peony [the flower]: 一朵～ a peony
〖～花〗 mǔdanhuā 〈名〉peony
〖～节〗 Mǔdanjié 〈名〉Peony Fair [held in Luoyang every year during April 15-25]
〖～卡〗 mǔdankǎ 〈名〉Peony Credit Card [first issued by the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China in October, 1989]
〖～虽好,全仗绿叶扶持〗 mǔdan suī hǎo, quán zhàng lǜyè fúchí 〈熟〉though the peony is lovely, it needs the support of green leaves
【牡丹江】 Mǔdanjiāng 〈名〉Mudanjiang [a river and also a city in Heilongjiang Province]
【牡蛎】 mǔlì 〈名〉oyster: ～养殖场 oyster farm; oyster bed
【牡鹿】 mǔlù 〈名〉buck; stag
【牡马】 mǔmǎ 〈名〉stallion

亩 mǔ 〈量〉*mu* [a traditional unit of area, currently called 市亩, equaling to 0.0667 hectare or 1/6 acre]
【亩产量】 mǔchǎnliàng 〈名〉yield per *mu*

坶 mǔ → 垆坶 lúmǔ

拇 mǔ
【拇战】 mǔzhàn 〈名〉finger-guessing game—a drinking game at feasts: 进行～ play a finger-guessing game
【拇指】 mǔzhǐ 〈名〉❶ thumb: 竖起大～ hold up one's thumb in approval; thumbs up; give sb/sth thumbs up ‖ 碰裂～甲 break one's thumbnail ❷ big toe

姆 mǔ → 保姆 bǎomǔ
⇨m̄
【姆欧】 mǔ'ōu 〈名〉[电子] mho
〖～计〗 mǔ'ōujì 〈名〉mhometer

姥 mǔ 〈名〉〈书〉old woman
⇨lǎo

钼 mǔ → 钴钼 gǔmǔ

畝 mǔ 〈量〉〈旧〉acre

mù

木 mù ❶〈名〉tree: 伐～ cut down trees; cut down/fell timber ⇨林～; 朽～ ❷〈名〉log; timber; wood: ～箱 wooden box ‖ ～椅 wooden chair ‖ 软/硬～ soft/hard wood ⇨～头; ～桩; 楠～ ❸

〈名〉coffin：➪棺～；行将就～ ❹〈形〉numb：我双手冻～了。My hands were numb with cold. ❺〈形〉plain；simple：➪～讷 ❻〈形〉wooden：➪～头～脑

【木板】 mùbǎn 〈名〉board；plank：一块～ a (wooden) board；a plank

〖～床〗 mùbǎnchuáng 〈名〉plank bed：一张～ a plank bed

〖～房〗 mùbǎnfáng 〈名〉frame house；plank house

【木版】 mùbǎn 〈名〉[印刷] printing block

〖～画〗 mùbǎnhuà ＝木刻 mùkè

〖～印花〗 mùbǎn yìnhuā 〈名〉[纺织] block printing

〖～印刷〗 mùbǎn yìnshuā 〈名〉block printing：～术 xylography

【木棒】 mùbàng 〈名〉stick；club；cudgel

【木本】 mùběn 〈名〉woody plant：～经济作物 tree crop

〖～水源〗 mùběn-shuǐyuán 〈熟〉root of a tree and source of a stream—origin/root of a matter

〖～植物〗 mùběn zhíwù 〈名〉xylophyte；woody plant

【木柄】 mùbǐng 〈名〉wooden handle

〖～手榴弹〗 mùbǐng shǒuliúdàn 〈名〉stick grenade

【木菠萝】 mùbōluó 〈名〉[植物] jackfruit

【木材】 mùcái 〈名〉lumber；timber；wood：筏运～ raft timber ‖ 加工～ process timber ‖ 把～截成段 cut lumber to lengths ‖ ～防腐 wood preservation ‖ ～制品 timber products ‖ 刨好的～ dressed timber ‖ 多节的～ knotty lumber ‖ 风干/未风干的～ seasoned/unseasoned timber ‖ 规格～ dimension lumber ‖ 建筑～ building timber/lumber ‖ 名贵～ choice wood

〖～采伐权〗 mùcái cǎifáquán 〈名〉[法律] common of estovers

〖～厂〗 mùcáichǎng 〈名〉timber mill；sawmill

〖～工业〗 mùcái gōngyè 〈名〉timber/wood industry

〖～公司〗 mùcái gōngsī 〈名〉timber company

〖～加工工业〗 mùcái jiāgōng gōngyè 〈名〉wood processing industry

〖～商〗 mùcáishāng 〈名〉dealer in timber；timber merchant

〖～体积〗 mùcái tǐjī 〈名〉[林业] volume of timber/wood

【木槽】 mùcáo 〈名〉wooden trough

【木柴】 mùchái 〈名〉firewood；wood：一担～ a shoulder-pole load of firewood ‖ 一捆～ a bundle of firewood ‖ 捆～ bundle wood；tie the wood into a bundle ‖ 劈～ chop/cut/split wood ‖ 把～烧成木炭 burn wood into charcoal

〖～箱〗 mùcháixiāng 〈名〉woodbox；woodbin

【木尺】 mùchǐ 〈名〉wooden ruler

【木船】 mùchuán 〈名〉wooden boat/ship

【木床】 mùchuáng 〈名〉wooden bed：一张～ a wooden bed

【木槌】 mùchuí 〈名〉mallet；wooden hammer；gavel：击～宣布开会/休会 gavel a session to order/recess ‖ 敲～要求肃静 gavel for order ‖ 敲～以引起注意 strike/hit the gavel in order to get attention

【木醇】 mùchún 〈名〉[化学] methyl alcohol；methanol；wood spirit

【木醋酸】 mùcùsuān 〈名〉[化学] pyroligneous acid

【木锉】 mùcuò 〈名〉wood file；wood rasp

【木呆呆】 mùdāidāi 〈形〉dazed：～地站着 stand in a daze

【木地板】 mùdìbǎn 〈名〉floorboard

【木雕】 mùdiāo 〈名〉woodcarving：～艺人 woodcarver；wood engraver

〖～泥塑〗 mùdiāo-nísù 〈熟〉statue carved of wood or modeled from clay—as wooden as a dummy；as motionless and useless as a statue

【木钉】 mùdīng 〈名〉treenail；wooden peg；wooden nail

【木牍】 mùdú 〈名〉[考古] inscribed wooden tablet

【木蠹蛾】 mùdù'é 〈名〉[动物] carpenter/wood moth

【木耳】 mù'ěr 〈名〉wood/tree/cloud ear；Jew's ear

【木筏】 mùfá 〈名〉raft：一只～ a raft ‖ 制作～ make a raft ‖ 乘～过河 cross the stream on a raft

〖～子〗 mùfázi ＝ 木筏 mùfá

【木芙蓉】 mùfúróng 〈名〉[植物] cotton rose

【木杆】 mùgān 〈名〉wooden pole

【木工】 mùgōng 〈名〉❶ carpentry；cabinetmaking；woodwork：做～活儿 do carpentry；do woodwork ‖ ～工具 woodworking tool；woodworking instrument ‖ ～机械 woodworking machinery ❷ carpenter；woodworker：一个/名/位～ a carpenter ‖ ～学徒 apprentice carpenter ‖ 细～ cabinetmaker；joiner

〖～刨床〗 mùgōng bàochuáng 〈名〉wood planer

〖～车床〗 mùgōng chēchuáng 〈名〉woodworking lathe；wood processing lathe

〖～机床〗 mùgōng jīchuáng 〈名〉woodworking machine tool

【木瓜】 mùguā 〈名〉[植物] ❶ Chinese flowering quince ❷〈口〉papaya；pawpaw

【木管乐器】 mùguǎn yuèqì 〈名〉woodwind instrument；woodwind：～组 woodwind section

【木棍】 mùgùn 〈名〉wooden stick

【木滑道】 mùhuádào 〈名〉[林业] skid road；log slide

【木化】 mùhuà 〈动〉lignify：～纤维 lignified fibre ‖ ～作用 lignification

【木化石】 mùhuàshí 〈名〉petrified wood；woodstone

【木婚】 mùhūn 〈名〉wooden wedding [the fifth wedding anniversary]

【木屐】 mùjī 〈名〉clogs；wooden sandals

【木夹】 mùjiā 〈名〉wood clamp；clothes peg；clothespin

【木简】 mùjiǎn 〈名〉[考古] inscribed wooden slip

【木浆】 mùjiāng 〈名〉wood pulp

〖～纸〗 mùjiāngzhǐ 〈名〉wood paper

【木僵】 mùjiāng 〈形〉numb；stiff；inflexible

【木匠】 mùjiang 〈名〉carpenter；woodworker：一个/位～ a carpenter ‖ 请～做木工活 invite a carpenter to do the woodwork ‖ 学做～ learn to be a carpenter；learn carpentry ‖ ～工具 carpenter's tools

〖～带枷，自作自受〗 mùjiang dàijiā，zìzuò zìshòu 〈熟〉the carpenter clapped in a cangue made by himself—as you make the bed so shall you lie on it；you've got the punishment you deserved

【木焦油】 mùjiāoyóu 〈名〉[化学] wood tar

【木结构】 mùjiégòu 〈名〉timber structure；wood construction

【木槿】 mùjǐn 〈名〉[植物] hibiscus；rose of Sharon

【木精】 mùjīng ＝ 木醇 mùchún

【木锯】 mùjù 〈名〉wood saw

【木橛】 mùjué 〈名〉short wooden stake；wooden pin

【木刻】 mùkè 〈名〉woodcut；wood engraving；woodblock (painting)：一幅～ a woodcut

〖～刀〗 mùkèdāo 〈名〉wood graver；wood cut knife

〖～画〗 mùkèhuà 〈名〉woodcut；wood engraving：一幅～ a woodcut

〖～术〗 mùkèshù 〈名〉xylography

〖～水印〗 mùkè shuǐyìn 〈名〉[美术] water-colour block printing

【木兰】 mùlán 〈名〉[植物] lily magnolia；magnolia：一棵/株～ a magnolia tree

【木蓝】 mùlán 〈名〉[植物] indigo

【木立】 mùlì 〈动〉stand motionless；stand like a post

【木犁】 mùlí 〈名〉wooden plough

【木理】 mùlǐ ＝ 木纹 mùwén

【木莲】 mùlián ＝ 木芙蓉 mùfúróng

【木料】 mùliào 〈名〉timber；lumber

【木瘤】 mùliú 〈名〉(of timber or tree) gnarl；knag

【木螺丝】 mùluósī 〈名〉wood screw

【木马】 mùmǎ 〈名〉❶ wooden horse ❷ [体育] vaulting /pommelled horse ❸ hobby horse；rocking horse：➪旋转～

〖～计〗 mùmǎjì 〈名〉stratagem of the Trojan Horse [in Greek mythology, a hollow wooden statue of a horse in which the Greeks are said to have concealed themselves in order to enter Troy]

【木棉】 mùmián 〈名〉[植物] ❶ bombax ❷ kapok；silk cotton

【木模】 mùmú 〈名〉wooden mould

【木乃伊】 mùnǎiyī 〈名〉❶ mummy：一具～ a mummy ‖ 把尸体制成～ mummify a dead body ‖ 发掘～ excavate a mummy ❷〈喻〉sth rigid

【木讷】 mùnè 〈形〉〈书〉simple and slow (of speech)；inarticulate：他总是～寡言。He is always simple, inarticulate and hesitant to speak.

【木牛流马】 mùniú-liúmǎ 〈名〉Wooden Oxen and Gliding Horses [vehicles allegedly invented by Zhuge Liang (诸葛亮) for transporting military provisions over difficult terrain]

【木偶】 mù'ǒu 〈名〉❶ puppet；marionette：操纵～ manipulate/move a puppet ‖ 制作～ make a marionette ‖ 牵线～ marionette ‖ 手套式～ hand/glove puppet ❷ wooden image；carved figure：像～一样毫无表情 be as expressionless as a carved figure ‖ 像～一样无动于衷 remain unmoved and inactive like a wooden statue

〖～片儿〗 mù'ǒupiānr 〈名〉puppet cartoon film；puppetoon

〖～戏〗 mù'ǒuxì 〈名〉puppet show/play：带孩子们去看～ take

the children to a puppet show/theatre ‖ ～演员 puppeteer ‖ 布袋～ glove puppet show ‖ 提线～ marionette show ‖ 杖头～ rod puppet show

【木耙】 mùpá 〈名〉 wooden rake

【木排】 mùpái 〈名〉 raft; log raft: 一只～ a raft ‖ 放～ raft logs ‖ 扎～ make a raft ‖ 放～的人 log rafter

【木盆】 mùpén 〈名〉 wooden basin/pot

【木片】 mùpiàn 〈名〉 wood chip

【木器】 mùqì 〈名〉 wooden furniture; wooden article; woodenware: 一件～ a piece of wooden furniture; an article of wooden furniture

【木桥】 mùqiáo 〈名〉 wood/log/plank bridge

【木琴】 mùqín 〈名〉 [音乐] xylophone

【木然】 mùrán 〈形〉 stupefied; stunned; confounded; dumbfounded: 神情～ look stupefied ‖ 所有人表情～地看着前方。All looked blankly ahead. ‖ 他～地看着远处的那座房子。He was looking expressionlessly at the house in the distance.

【木人石心】 mùrén-shíxīn 〈熟〉 a body of wood and a heart of stone—insusceptible; cold-blooded; hard-hearted; merciless; pitiless

【木石】 mùshí 〈名〉 ❶ wood and stone: ～结构 structure of wood and stone ❷ 〈喻〉 lifeless thing; senseless being: ～心肠 heartless; unfeeling; marble-hearted ‖ 人非～，孰能无情? A man is neither wood nor stone, how can one be apathetic?

【木梳】 mùshu 〈名〉 wooden comb: 一把～ a wooden comb

【木薯】 mùshǔ 〈名〉 [植物] cassava

【木栓】 mùshuān 〈名〉 ❶ [植物] phellem ❷ cork (stopper) ❸ peg; treenail

【木丝】 mùsī 〈名〉 excelsior; wood wool

〖～板〗 mùsībǎn 〈名〉 [建筑] wood wool board

【木髓】 mùsuǐ 〈名〉 pith

【木塔】 mùtǎ 〈名〉 wooden pagoda

【木炭】 mùtàn 〈名〉 charcoal: 一块～ a piece/lump of charcoal ‖ 烧制～ burn/make charcoal ‖ 烧制～者 charcoal burner

〖～画〗 mùtànhuà 〈名〉 charcoal drawing

【木糖】 mùtáng 〈名〉 [化学] xylose; wood sugar

【木通】 mùtōng 〈名〉 [植物] akebi

【木头木脑】 mùtóu-mùnǎo 〈形〉 wooden-headed; dull-witted; block-headed; brainless; dumb

【木头】 mùtou 〈名〉 log; timber; wood: 一根～ a log ‖ 一块～ a piece of wood ‖ 一立方～ a cubic metre of lumber ‖ 锯～ saw wood ‖ 顺着木纹劈～ cut a piece of wood along the grain; cut wood in the direction of the grain ‖ ～椅子 wooden chair

〖～人儿〗 mùtourénr 〈名〉 blockhead; wooden head

【木卫三】 Mùwèi Sān 〈名〉 [天文] Ganymede [the largest satellite of Jupiter]

【木卫四】 Mùwèi Sì 〈名〉 [天文] Callisto [the most distant of the four largest of the twelve satellites of Jupiter]

【木纹】 mùwén 〈名〉 wood grain: ～胶合板 grain plywood

【木屋】 mùwū 〈名〉 log cabin; wooden cottage

【木犀】 mùxi 〈名〉 ❶ [植物] sweet-scented osmanthus ❷ eggs beaten and then cooked: ～饭 fried rice with scrambled eggs ‖ ～汤 eggdrop soup

【木樨】 mùxi ＝ 木犀 mùxi

【木纤维】 mùxiānwéi 〈名〉 wood fibre

【木锨】 mùxiān 〈名〉 wooden shovel [used in winnowing]

【木香】 mùxiāng 〈名〉 [植物] ❶ banksia rose; banksian rose ❷ Aueklandia lappa; Saussurea lappa

【木销钉】 mùxiāodīng 〈名〉 wooden dowel

【木箫】 mùxiāo 〈名〉 [音乐] clarinet

【木楔】 mùxie 〈名〉 (wooden) wedge; chuck

【木鞋】 mùxié 〈名〉 sabot

【木屑】 mùxiè 〈名〉 scraps of wood; wood flour; saw dust: ～板 xylolite slab

【木星】 Mùxīng 〈名〉 Jupiter [the largest and most massive planet in the solar system]

【木须肉】 mùxūròu 〈名〉 [食品] stir-fried shredded pork and beaten eggs with black fungus

【木已成舟】 mùyǐchéngzhōu 〈熟〉 the wood is already made into a boat—what is done cannot be undone; what is done is done

【木俑】 mùyǒng 〈名〉 [考古] wooden figurine [used as a burial object]

【木油】 mùyóu 〈名〉 [化学] wood oil

【木鱼】 mùyú 〈名〉 wooden fish [a percussion instrument made of a hollow wooden block, originally used by Buddhist monks to beat rhythm when chanting scriptures]: 敲～ beat/strike a wooden fish

【木贼】 mùzéi 〈名〉 [植物] scouring rush; horsetail

【木枕】 mùzhěn 〈名〉 [铁路] sleeper; tie; crosstie

【木质部】 mùzhìbù 〈名〉 [植物] xylem

【木质素】 mùzhìsù 〈名〉 [生化] lignin

【木制】 mùzhì 〈形〉 wooden: ～地板 wood floor; wooden flooring ‖ ～玩具 wooden toys

〖～品〗 mùzhìpǐn 〈名〉 wood products; woodenware

【木砖】 mùzhuān 〈名〉 [建筑] block; wood brick

【木桩】 mùzhuāng 〈名〉 wood pile; stump: ～步道 wooden pile path

【木钻】 mùzuàn 〈名〉 gimlet

目 mù ❶ 〈名〉 eye: ⇨～光; 耳闻～睹 ❷ 〈动〉〈书〉 look; see: ～为奇迹 regard as miracle ⇨一～了然 ❸ 〈名〉 mesh: ⇨纲举～张; 网～ ❹ 〈名〉 item: ⇨细～; 要～ ❺ 〈名〉 list of things; catalogue; table of contents: ⇨节～; 剧～; 账～ ❻ 〈名〉 [生物] order: 门、纲、～、科、属、种 phylum, class, order, family, genus, species ‖ 亚～ suborder ⇨灵长～ ❼ 〈名〉 title: ⇨名～; 题～ ❽ 〈名〉 [围棋] eye: 以一～半获胜/告负 win/lose by one and a half eyes

【目标】 mùbiāo 〈名〉 ❶ target; objective: 暴露～ give away one's position ‖ 发现～ find the target ‖ 跟踪～ track a target ‖ 攻击～ attack a target ‖ 轰炸～ bomb a target ‖ 击中～ hit the target ‖ 瞄准～ aim at the target ‖ 未击中～ miss one's aim/target ‖ 寻找～ search for a target ‖ 追踪～ follow the trail of the objective ‖ ～地区 target area ‖ 军事～ military objectives/targets ‖ 那一枪没有打中～。The shot fell short/wide of its mark. ‖ 他是警察追捕的～之一。He was one of those targeted by the police. ‖ 他是绑匪的重大～。He presents a larger target to the kidnappers. ❷ aim; goal; objective: 达到～ reach one's goal; accomplish one's objectives ‖ 放弃～ forgo one's aim ‖ 怀着崇高的～ with a high aim in view; with a lofty end in view ‖ 没有达到～ fall short of one's goal; fail to achieve one's goal ‖ 实现经济增长～ reach the economic growth targets ‖ 制定～ set objectives ‖ 追求～ pursue one's aim/goal ‖ 长远～ long-range goal ‖ 共同～ common goal ‖ 宏伟～ grand goal ‖ 生活～ goal in life ‖ 他～始终如一。He displayed great steadiness of purpose. ‖ 我的～是当冠军。I've set my sights on winning the championship.

〖～成本〗 mùbiāo chéngběn 〈名〉 object cost; target cost

〖～程序〗 mùbiāo chéngxù 〈名〉 target program

〖～方位〗 mùbiāo fāngwèi 〈名〉 [军事] target bearing

〖～跟踪雷达〗 mùbiāo gēnzōng léidá 〈名〉 [军事] target-tracking radar (TTR)

〖～观众〗 mùbiāo guānzhòng 〈名〉 target audience

〖～管理〗 mùbiāo guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 management by objectives (MBO)

〖～规划〗 mùbiāo guīhuà 〈名〉 goal programming

〖～球〗 mùbiāoqiú 〈名〉 (of billiards) object ball

〖～市场〗 mùbiāo shìchǎng 〈名〉 target market

〖～责任制〗 mùbiāo zérènzhì 〈名〉 goal responsibility system

【目不见睫】 mùbùjiànjié 〈熟〉 the eye can't see its lashes—lack self-knowledge

【目不交睫】 mùbùjiāojié 〈熟〉 not sleep a wink; stay awake all night

【目不窥园】 mùbùkuīyuán 〈熟〉 never take a peep into the garden—bury oneself in one's studies

【目不忍睹】 mùbùrěndǔ 〈熟〉 cannot bear to look at

【目不忍视】 mùbùrěnshì ＝ 目不忍睹 mùbùrěndǔ

【目不识丁】 mùbùshídīng 〈熟〉 not know one's ABCs; be completely/totally illiterate; be unable to recognize a single written character

【目不暇给】 mùbùxiájǐ ＝ 目不暇接 mùbùxiájiē

【目不暇接】 mùbùxiájiē 〈熟〉 the eye cannot take it all in; there are too many things for the eye to take in

【目不邪视】 mùbùxiéshì 〈熟〉 not cast sidelong glances—be honest and proper; be indifferent/unconcerned

【目不斜视】 mùbùxiéshì 〈熟〉 not look sideways; refuse to be distracted; look steadily forward

【目不转睛】 mùbùzhuǎnjīng 〈熟〉 gaze steadily; look attentively: ～地看着 never take one's eyes off sb/sth; fix one's eyes on sb/sth; look intently at sb/sth; rivet one's eyes on sb/sth ‖ ～地

注视 stare fixedly at sb/sth ‖ 孩子们～地看着我把包裹打开。The children were all eyes when I opened the parcel. ‖ 她～盯着电视屏幕。She kept her eyes glued to the TV screen.

【目测】 mùcè 〈动〉 estimate the distance with one's eyes: ～距离 estimate the distance with eyes

【目次】 mùcì 〈名〉 table of contents; contents

【目瞪口呆】 mùdèng-kǒudāi 〈熟〉 gape goggle-eyed and dumbstruck be flabbergasted; be stupefied; be stunned: ～地看着 gape at sth ‖ 惊得～ be stupefied with amazement; stand aghast with surprise ‖ 吓得～ be struck dumb with fear; be shocked to the marrow ‖ 因惊奇/惊讶/钦佩而～ stare in mute amazement/astonishment/admiration ‖ 眼前的景象让他惊讶得～。He gaped in astonishment at the scene. ‖ 他厚颜无耻的提议简直使我～。The audacity of his offer quite flabbergasted me.

【目的】 mùdì 〈名〉 aim; end; goal; objective; purpose: 达到～ achieve/gain/win one's ends; accomplish one's objective ‖ 怀着不可告人的～ harbour/have ulterior motives ‖ 为达此～ with this end in view; to this end ‖ 未达到～ miss one's purpose ‖ 有双重～ have a double purpose ‖ ～明确 have a definite purpose ‖ 人生～ goal in life ‖ 预期的～ intended purpose ‖ 政治～ political ends ‖ 中心～ central purpose ‖ 你的生活～是什么? What is your goal/purpose in life? / What do you live for? ‖ 你如此努力学习,～是什么? What is your purpose in studying so hard? ‖ 他那样做的～何在? What's the point of his doing that?

〖～地〗 mùdìdì 〈名〉 destination

〖～港〗 mùdìgǎng 〈名〉 port of destination

〖～论〗 mùdìlùn 〈名〉 [哲学] teleology

〖～性〗 mùdìxìng 〈名〉 purpose; aim; objective

【目睹】 mùdǔ 〈动〉 see with one's own eyes; witness: 他亲眼～了那次交通事故。He witnessed the traffic accident himself. ⇨耳闻～

【目光】 mùguāng 〈名〉 ❶ sight; view; vision: 人们的～都投向发言者。All the people looked at the speaker. / All eyes were on the speaker. ❷ gaze; look: 投以轻蔑/责备的～ throw a look of contempt/reproach (at) ‖ 老练的～ practiced gaze ‖ 困惑的～ puzzled look ‖ 惊讶的～ startled look ‖ 期待的～ look of expectation ‖ ～炯炯 flashing eyes ‖ ～锐利 sharp-eyed; sharp-sighted ‖ ～敏锐的旁观者 percipient onlooker ❸ sight; vision: ～远大 be far-sighted; have a broad vision

〖～短浅〗 mùguāng-duǎnqiǎn 〈熟〉 be short-sighted

〖～如豆〗 mùguāng-rúdòu 〈熟〉 have a narrow/short vision; be of narrow vision; be short-sighted; cannot see beyond one's nose; be myopic

〖～如炬〗 mùguāng-rújù 〈熟〉 with eyes blazing—❶ glare/glower/scowl at ❷ be bright-eyed; have piercing eyes; can see penetratingly

【目击】 mùjī 〈动〉 see with one's own eyes; witness: ～一场事故 witness an accident ‖ ～证据 ocular proof

〖～者〗 mùjīzhě 〈名〉 eyewitness; witness: 犯罪～ eyewitness of a crime ‖ 这次交通事故有没有～? Were there any eyewitnesses to the traffic accident?

【目疾】 mùjí 〈名〉 eye disease

【目见】 mùjiàn 〈动〉 see for oneself: 耳闻不如～。Seeing is believing.

【目今】 mùjīn 〈名〉 these days; nowadays

【目镜】 mùjìng 〈名〉 [物理] eyepiece; ocular

【目空一切】 mùkōngyīqiè 〈熟〉 consider everything and everybody beneath one's notice—be extremely arrogant; be supercilious/conceited/self-important: 他是个～的人。He is a snooty sort of person.

【目力】 mùlì 〈名〉〈书〉 vision; sight: ～不济 have poor eyesight ‖ ～很好 have good eyesight

【目录】 mùlù 〈名〉 ❶ catalogue; list: 编～ make up/compile a catalogue ‖ 编入～ place/put sth in a catalogue ‖ 查～ look up a catalogue ‖ 给新书编～ catalogue the new books ‖ 插图～ illustrated catalogue ‖ 分类～ classified catalogue ‖ 书名/主题/著者～ title/subject/author catalogue ‖ 图书～ library catalogue ❷ contents; table of contents: 给书编出～ make up the table of contents of a book ❸ [计算机] directory: 创建～ create a directory ‖ 改～ change a directory ‖ 删除～ delete a directory ‖ 添加～ add a directory ‖ 这个～不存在。This directory does not exist. ⇨根～; 子～

〖～卡〗 mùlùkǎ 〈名〉 catalogue card

〖～厅〗 mùlùtīng 〈名〉 (of a library) catalogue room

〖～学〗 mùlùxué 〈名〉 bibliography [as a science]

【目论】 mùlùn 〈名〉〈书〉 superficial opinion; shallow comment

【目迷五色】 mùmíwǔsè 〈熟〉 be dazzled by a riot of colours be bewildered by a complicated situation

【目前】 mùqián 〈名〉 present moment; now; this moment: 到～为止 so far; to date; up till the present moment; as of now; as yet ‖ 就～情况看 as matters stand; as things are at the moment ‖ ～的国际形势 present international situation; international situation at present ‖ ～的任务/状况 present task/status ‖ ～的生产能力不能满足市场的需求。The existing production capacity can not meet the market demand. ‖ ～最大的问题是腐败。The biggest problem at the moment is corruption. ‖ 我～不想结婚。I don't want to get married at present.

【目示】 mùshì 〈名〉 hint/indicate with a look

【目视飞行】 mùshì fēixíng 〈名〉 [航空] visual flight

【目送】 mùsòng 〈动〉 follow sb with one's eyes; gaze after; watch sb go: ～帆船远航 watch the boat sail into the distance ‖ 母亲～着儿子的背影,直到看不见为止。The mother gazed after her son until he was out of sight.

〖～归鸿,手挥五弦〗 mùsòng guīhóng, shǒuhuī wǔxián 〈熟〉 watching wild geese flying south while playing a five-stringed instrument ❶ use one's eyes and hands with facility ❷ be well-versed in the arts of poetry and painting

【目无】 mùwú 〈动〉 show no respect to; have no regard for: ～党纪国法 have no respect for party discipline and the laws of the state ‖ ～光泽 one's eyes are without luster

〖～法纪〗 mùwúfǎjì 〈熟〉 disregard/flout law and discipline; show contempt for the law

〖～全牛〗 mùwúquánniú 〈熟〉 (of an experienced butcher) see an ox not as a whole (but only as parts to be cut)—be supremely skilled; be of an analytical set of mind

〖～余子〗 mùwúyúzǐ 〈熟〉 look down upon other people as if they didn't exist be overweening; be supercilious; be haughty

〖～组织〗 mùwú-zǔzhī 〈熟〉 disregard organizational discipline; defy the leadership of one's organization

〖～尊长〗 mùwú-zūnzhǎng 〈熟〉 show no respect to elders and betters/superiors

【目下】 mùxià 〈名〉 the present time; now: ～我忙着准备履历表。I am at present busy preparing my curriculum vitae.

【目眩】 mùxuàn 〈动〉 feel dazzled/dizzy: 感到头晕～ feel dizzy and faint ‖ 仲夏正午的阳光令人～。The sunlight at noon in midsummer is dazzling.

【目语】 mùyǔ 〈动〉〈书〉 communicate with one's eyes

【目中无人】 mùzhōng-wúrén 〈熟〉 consider everyone beneath one's notice be supercilious; be overweening: 你看他的神气,简直是～。Just look at the airs he's giving himself, looking down his nose at everybody.

仫 mù

【仫佬族】 Mùlǎozú 〈名〉 Mulam (Mulao) ethnic group; the Mulams (Mulaos) [living in China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region]

沐 mù

〈动〉 ❶ wash one's hair: ⇨～浴; 栉风～雨 ❷〈书〉 receive from high above: ⇨～恩

【沐恩】 mù'ēn 〈动〉〈书〉 receive favour

【沐猴而冠】 mùhóu'érguàn 〈熟〉 macaque with a hat on—a worthless person in imposing attire; a mule in horse harness

【沐雨栉风】 mùyǔ-zhìfēng ＝ 栉风沐雨 zhìfēng-mùyǔ

【沐浴】 mùyù 〈动〉 ❶ have/take a bath: ～焚香 bathe oneself and burn incense ‖ ～更衣 take a bath and change into clean clothes ‖ ～斋戒 bathe one's body and eat only vegetables and fruits ❷〈喻〉 bathe; immerse: ～阳光 be saturated with sunshine ‖ ～在爱河/欢乐中 be immersed in love/joy ‖ ～在节日的气氛里 revel in a festive atmosphere ‖ 村子～在灿烂明媚的阳光里。The village was bathed in the brilliant and enchanting sunshine.

〖～节〗 Mùyùjié 〈名〉 Bathing Festival [in seven days during the first half of the 7th month on the Tibetan calendar, Tibetan people take baths in rivers and lakes to wash away illnesses and epidemics]

苜 mù

【苜蓿】 mùxu 〈名〉[植物] alfalfa; lucerne

牧 mù 〈动〉herd; tend: ～马 herd horses ⇨～场;放～

【牧草】 mùcǎo 〈名〉forage grass; herbage: ～肥美。The herbage is rich. ‖ ～茂盛。The forage grass is exuberant.

【牧场】 mùchǎng 〈名〉❶ grazing land; pastureland; pasture: 保护～ preserve the grazing land ‖ 牧草茂盛的～ rich pasture ‖ 天然～ natural grazing ground ❷ livestock farm

【牧放】 mùfàng 〈动〉herd; tend; pasture; put out to pasture

【牧歌】 mùgē 〈名〉❶ pastoral song; pastoral ❷ [音乐] madrigal

【牧工】 mùgōng 〈名〉hired herdsman

【牧马人】 mùmǎrén 〈名〉herdsman (of horses)

【牧民】 mùmín 〈名〉herdsman: 女～ herdswoman

【牧区】 mùqū 〈名〉❶ pastureland; pasture ❷ pastoral area ❸ parish: ～范围 parish boundaries ‖ ～教堂/牧师 parish church/priest

【牧犬】 mùquǎn 〈名〉*sheep/shepherd dog*

【牧人】 mùrén 〈名〉herdsman

【牧师】 mùshi 〈名〉[基督教] pastor; clergyman; minister; priest: 从事～工作 go into the ministry

【牧童】 mùtóng 〈名〉buffalo/shepherd boy

【牧畜】 mùxù ＝ 畜牧 xùmù

【牧羊】 mùyáng 〈动〉graze/tend sheep

〖～犬〗 mùyángquǎn 〈名〉sheep/shepherd dog: ～把羊赶进羊圈。The shepherd dogs shepherded the sheep into the pens.

〖～人〗 mùyángrén 〈名〉shepherd

【牧业】 mùyè 〈名〉animal husbandry; livestock farming; stock raising: 发展～ develop stock raising ‖ 开发～ exploit livestock farming ‖ ～兴旺,牛肥马壮。Animal husbandry is flourishing with thriving herds of horses and cattle.

【牧主】 mùzhǔ 〈名〉herd owner

钼 mù 〈名〉[化学] molybdenum (Mo)

【钼钢】 mùgāng 〈名〉molybdenum steel

【钼酸】 mùsuān 〈名〉molybdic acid

〖～铵〗 mùsuān'ǎn 〈名〉*ammonium molybdate*

〖～盐〗 mùsuānyán 〈名〉[化学] molybdate

募 mù 〈动〉❶ collect; raise: 你们～到了多少款子? How much have you raised? ⇨～化;～捐 ❷ enlist; recruit: ⇨～兵

【募兵】 mùbīng 〈动〉recruit soldiers

〖～制〗 mùbīngzhì 〈名〉mercenary system

【募股】 mùgǔ 〈动〉raise capital by floating shares

【募化】 mùhuà 〈动〉(of monks, Taoists) collect alms; beg for alms

【募集】 mùjí 〈动〉collect; raise: ～慈善基金 collect/raise funds for charity ‖ ～一笔科研经费 *raise an outlay for scientific research*

【募捐】 mùjuān 〈动〉collect donations; solicit/collect contributions; solicit for funds: ～选举资金 solicit campaign contributions ‖ 为赈济饥民～ raise funds for famine relief ‖ 这所大学为一位患白血病的学生～。The university launched fund raising campaigns for a student who suffered from leukaemia.

【募款】 mùkuǎn 〈动〉raise funds/money: ～者 fund-raiser

墓 mù 〈名〉grave; tomb: 一座～ a tomb ‖ 盗～ loot/rob/raid a grave; commit a grave/tomb robbery ‖ 掘～ dig a grave ‖ 扫～ pay respects to a dead person at his tomb; visit sb's grave ‖ 修～ build a tomb ‖ 烈士～ tombs of revolutionary martyrs ‖ ～而不坟。A tomb was made without a mound. ⇨～地;陵～

【墓碑】 mùbēi 〈名〉gravestone; tombstone: 一块/座～ a tombstone ‖ 立～ erect a tombstone ‖ 制作～ make a tombstone ‖ 在～上题诗 inscribe verses on a tombstone; inscribe a tombstone with verses

〖～匠〗 mùbēijiàng 〈名〉monumental mason; tombstone/grave-*stone maker*

【墓表】 mùbiǎo 〈名〉❶ gravestone; tombstone ❷ inscriptions on the tombstone

【墓场】 mùchǎng 〈名〉graveyard; burial ground; cemetery

【墓道】 mùdào 〈名〉❶ path leading to a grave; tomb passageway ❷ aisle leading to the coffin chamber of an ancient tomb

【墓地】 mùdì 〈名〉cemetery; graveyard: 一处/块～ a graveyard

【墓祭】 mùjì 〈名〉memorial ceremony at the tomb

【墓碣】 mùjié 〈名〉tombstone; gravestone

【墓木已拱】 *mùmùyǐgǒng* 〈熟〉*the trees at the grave can fill an* arm-span now—the man has long passed away

【墓室】 mùshì 〈名〉coffin chamber: 前～ front chamber of a tomb

【墓穴】 mùxué 〈名〉coffin pit; open grave

【墓茔】 mùyíng ＝ 坟茔 fényíng

【墓园】 mùyuán ＝ 陵园 língyuán

【墓葬】 mùzàng 〈名〉[考古] grave: ～群 group of graves

【墓志】 mùzhì 〈名〉inscription on the memorial tablet within a tomb

〖～铭〗 mùzhìmíng 〈名〉epitaph: 一篇/首～ an epitaph ‖ 永泰公主～ Epitaph for Princess Yongtai

【墓主】 mùzhǔ 〈名〉occupant of a tomb

幕 mù 〈名〉❶ tent; canopy: ⇨帷～ ❷ office of a command*ing general in ancient China*: ⇨～府;～僚 ❸ curtain; screen: 烟/雨～ curtain of smoke/rain ‖ 在夜～的掩护下 under cover/screen of night ‖ ～启。The curtain rises/goes up. ‖ ～落。The curtain falls/comes down. ⇨～布;开～ ❹ act of a play: 一出三～话剧 a play in three acts ‖ 一部五～喜剧 a comedy in five acts ‖ 在第一～第二场 in the second scene of Act I ‖ 旅途中一～～壮丽的景色映入我们的眼帘。One splendid view followed another during our journey. ⇨独～剧;序～

【幕宾】 mùbīn 〈名〉❶ ＝ 幕僚 mùliáo ❷ ＝ 幕友 mùyǒu

【幕布】 mùbù 〈名〉❶ (theatre) curtain ❷ (cinema) screen

【幕府】 mùfǔ 〈名〉❶〈旧〉office of a commanding general in ancient China ❷ shogun [warlord who ruled Japan before the Meiji Reform]: ～制度 shogunate [a kind of military dictatorship in Japan from 1192 to 1867]

【幕后】 mùhòu 〈名〉backstage; behind the scenes; behind closed doors: ～操纵 *pull strings/wires behind the scenes; wire-pulling* ‖ ～策划 scheme behind the scenes; plot behind closed doors ‖ ～工作 work behind the scenes ‖ ～活动 behind-the-scenes activities; backstage manoeuvring ‖ ～交易 behind-the-scenes deal; backstage deal ‖ ～人物 backstage manipulator; wire-puller ‖ ～谈判 backroom negotiation ‖ ～政治会议 offstage political meeting ‖ ～新闻 behind-the-scenes news ‖ 退居～ retire backstage ‖ 在～ be in the background ‖ 重要的～人物 important figure behind the scenes

【幕间剧】 mùjiānjù 〈名〉interlude

【幕间休息】 mùjiān xiūxi 〈名〉interval; intermission

【幕僚】 mùliáo 〈名〉❶ assistant to a high official/general in ancient China ❷ aides and staff

【幕墙】 mùqiáng 〈名〉curtain wall: 玻璃～ glass curtain wall

【幕天席地】 mùtiān-xídì 〈熟〉have the sky as one's tent and the earth as one's mat—❶ *have great breadth of view* ❷ *in the* open; in the open air

【幕友】 mùyǒu 〈名〉(in Ming and Qing dynasties) private assistant in a local *yamen*

睦 mù 〈形〉peaceful; harmonious; compatible; congenial: 妯娌不～。The sisters-in-law are not getting along well with each other. ⇨和～

【睦邻】 mùlín 〈动〉get along well with one's neighbours: ～相处 live in harmony with one's neighbours ‖ ～友好 be on good terms with neighbouring countries ‖ ～友好关系 good-neighbourly and friendly relations ‖ ～政策 good-neighbour policy

慕 mù 〈动〉❶ admire; envy: ～虚荣 be given to vanity ⇨羡～;仰～ ❷ long/yearn/pine for; hanker after: ⇨爱～;思～

【慕名】 *mùmíng* 〈动〉*admire a famous person*: ～求见 *have ad*miration for sb and ask for an interview ‖ ～追利 long for fame and run after gain

【慕尼黑】 Mùníhēi 〈名〉Munich [a German city]

〖～协定〗 *Mùníhēi Xiédìng* 〈名〉*Munich Agreement* (1938)

【慕田峪长城】 *Mùtiányù Chángchéng* 〈名〉*Muntianyu section of* the Great Wall [near Beijing City]

【慕悦】 mùyuè 〈动〉love; adore: 彼此～ adore/love each other

暮 mù ❶〈名〉dusk; evening; sunset: ⇨～霭;～色 ❷〈形〉(of time) late; towards the end: ⇨～年;岁～

【暮霭】 mù'ǎi 〈名〉 evening haze/mist
【暮齿】 mùchǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 old age; one's later/remaining years
【暮春】 mùchūn 〈名〉 late spring; the third lunar month
【暮鼓晨钟】 mùgǔ-chénzhōng 〈熟〉 evening drums and morning bells in a monastery—sounds to inspire feelings of passage of time and vanity of fame and fortune; exhortations to give up worldly cares and desires
【暮景】 mùjǐng 〈名〉 ❶ scene at dusk; dim evening scene ❷ situation at old age; life at old age: 桑榆～ evening of one's life
【暮龄】 mùlíng 〈名〉 old age; one's later years
【暮年】 mùnián 〈名〉 declining years; evening of one's life; old age: 安度～ spend one's declining years peacefully ‖ ～著书 write books in the autumn of one's life ‖ 烈士～,壮心不已。 In life's December, bold heroes still aspire to great deeds.
【暮气】 mùqì 〈名〉 apathy; lethargy
〖～沉沉〗 mùqì-chénchén 〈熟〉 apathetic; lethargic; lifeless
【暮秋】 mùqiū 〈名〉 late autumn; ninth lunar month
【暮色】 mùsè 〈名〉 dusk; gloaming; twilight: ～苍茫 deepening dusk; spreading shades of evening gloom ‖ 渐浓的～ gathering gloom of the evening ‖ 朦胧的～ grey evening light; dusky twilight ‖ 在渐暗的～中 in the falling evening gloom
【暮生儿】 mùshengr 〈名〉〈方〉 posthumous child
【暮世】 mùshì 〈名〉 modern times; recent years
【暮岁】 mùsuì 〈名〉 ❶ closing/last days of the year ❷ old age; one's later/declining/remaining years
【暮云春树】 mùyún-chūnshù 〈熟〉 evening clouds and spring trees—scenes that evoke past memories or make one think of a faraway friend

穆 mù 〈形〉 reverent; solemn: ⇨静～; 肃～
【穆罕默德】 Mùhǎnmòdé 〈名〉 Muhammad (c. 570-632) [founder of Islam]
【穆民】 mùmín 〈名〉 believers in Islam; Muslims
【穆如清风】 mùrúqīngfēng 〈熟〉 be as gentle as a breeze
【穆斯林】 mùsīlín 〈名〉 Moslem; Muslim: ～餐馆 Muslim restaurant ‖ ～国家 Muslim country ‖ ～食品 Muslim food ‖ ～世界 Muslim world ‖ ～兄弟 Muslim brothers ‖ ～原教旨主义 Muslim fundamentalism ‖ 什叶派～ Shiite Muslims ‖ 逊尼派～ Sunni Muslims

霂 mù → 霡霂 màimù

N

nā

南 nā
⇨nán

【南无】 nāmó 〈名〉[佛教][Sanskrit transliteration, Buddhist expression to show one's respect or devotion]: ～阿弥陀佛 Namo Amitabha [homage to Amitabha Buddha]

ná

拿 ná ❶〈动〉hold; take: ～东西 hold sth in one's hand ‖ 你手里～着什么? What's in your hand? ‖ 谁把我的钢笔～走了? Who's taken my pen? ‖ 下雨了,～把伞吧。It's raining. You'd better take an umbrella with you. ❷〈动〉catch; capture; seize; arrest: 猫～耗子。Cats catch mice. ‖ 逃犯终于被～住了。The escaped prisoner was finally captured/seized. ⇨～获;～下;缉～;捉～ ❸〈动〉〈口〉drive/force/put sb into a corner; corner: 不帮忙就算了,别想～住我。If you don't want to help me, that's OK. Don't think you can force me into a corner. ❹〈动〉pretend; feign; behave in a certain manner: 你要～出当哥哥的样子来。As an elder brother, you should behave as such. ⇨～架子;～五做六 ❺〈动〉get; receive: ～工资 get one's pay ‖ ～名次 win a place in a competition ‖ 中国在第26届奥运会上一共～了16块金牌。China won 16 gold medals altogether at the 26th Olympic Games. ❻〈动〉have a firm grasp of; hold the reins; be in charge: ⇨～权;～事 ❼〈动〉present; show: ～得出手 be presentable ❽〈介〉a) by means of; with; in: ～斧子砍 hack with an ax ‖ ～美元支付 pay in US dollars ‖ ～这件事来看,他人不错。Judging from this, he is a good guy. ‖ 幸福是不能～钱买的。Happiness cannot be bought with money. b) [used to introduce the object of a following verbal phrase]: ～孩子出气 vent one's anger on a child; take it out on a child ‖ ～我当枪使 make a cat's paw of me ‖ ～我当傻瓜 treat me as a fool ‖ ～原则做交易 barter away principles; trade principles for sth ‖ 别～我开玩笑。Don't make fun of me. / Don't make me the butt of your joke. ‖ 我真～他没办法。I simply don't know what to do with him. / I simply cannot do anything with him. ‖ 我可以～头担保。I can stake my life on it.

【拿办】 nábàn 〈动〉arrest and bring to justice; apprehend and punish by law

【拿不出去】 nábuchūqù 〈动〉be unpresentable: 我这字～。My handwriting is hardly presentable as a piece of calligraphy. ‖ 这点礼物实在～。The small gift is really unworthy of/unsuitable for the occasion.

【拿不出手】 nábuchūshǒu ＝ 拿不出去 nábuchūqù

【拿不住】 nábuzhù 〈动〉❶ can not keep: 他～钱。He can never save money. / Money burns a hole in his pocket. / He and his money are soon parted. ❷ cannot arrest/seize: 那个劫机犯身强力壮,两个人是～他的。That hijacker was too strong for two people to subdue. ❸ cannot make a decision; cannot control: 家里的事他～。He doesn't have the final say in his family. ❹ cannot control oneself: 他这个人～,一有成绩就得意忘形。He tends to get carried away with success. / Success turns his head easily.

【拿不准】 nábuzhǔn 〈动〉be unsure/uncertain: 这件事我～。I am not sure about it.

【拿出】 náchū 〈动〉❶ take out; produce: 他从口袋里～手绢。He took out/produced a handkerchief from his pocket. ❷ allocate; appropriate; earmark: ～国民生产总值的百分之五搞教育 appropriate five percent of the GNP for education ‖ ～一笔款项作研究经费 earmark a sum of money for research ❸ show: ～点勇气/爱心 show some courage/love ❹ afford: 这么多钱你拿得出吗? Can you afford so much money?

【拿大】 nádà 〈动〉〈方〉give oneself airs; put on airs; be supercilious/haughty: 他刚当上经理,就对我们拿起大来。As soon as he became the manager, he's become haughty towards us. ‖ 别～了! Don't give yourself airs! / Don't put it on so! / Get off your high horse! / None of your airs!

【拿大顶】 ná dàdǐng [体育] ❶〈动〉stand on one's hands; do handstand ❷〈名〉handstand

【拿大头】 ná dàtóu 〈动〉❶ take the lion's share ❷ cheat sb out of his money; fleece: 我们在那家旅馆被人～了。They fleeced us at the hotel. / That hotel fleeced us.

【拿得起】 nádeqǐ 〈动〉be up to (a task); be capable of doing sth: 厂里的活他样样～。He is capable of doing all the jobs in the factory.

〖～,放得下〗 nádeqǐ, fàngdexià 〈熟〉can afford to accept whatever happens to one: 要～,一次失败算得了什么。You should be able to accept losses as well as victories, and one defeat doesn't have to be the end of the world.

【拿顶】 nádǐng ＝ 拿大顶 ná dàdǐng

【拿获】 náhuò 〈动〉apprehend; arrest; catch; capture; seize: 经过一天一夜的追捕,杀人犯终于被～。After twenty-four hours' pursuit, the police finally captured the murderer. ‖ 罪犯被当场～。The criminal was caught red-handed.

【拿架子】 ná jiàzi 〈动〉put on airs; assume airs; give oneself airs; be haughty: 不要～。Don't give yourself airs.

【拿…来说】 ná… láishuō 〈熟〉take... for example/instance: 拿北京来说 take Beijing for example ‖ 拿人均收入来说,中国仍然远远落后于发达国家。So/As far as per capita income is concerned, China is still far behind the developed countries.

【拿来主义】 náláizhǔyì 〈名〉borrowism; mechanical borrowing—take it and use it

【拿捏】 nánie 〈动〉〈方〉❶ be affectedly bashful: 大方点,用不着～。Be natural. You don't need to be shy. ❷ put pressure on (sb); threaten; make things difficult for others: 他就爱～人。He likes to make things difficult for others.

【拿牌儿】 nápáir 〈动〉take the medal; win a place in an athletic event

【拿腔拿调】 náqiāng-nádiào 〈熟〉speak with an affected tone

【拿腔作势】 náqiāng-zuòshì 〈熟〉be affected/pretentious; pose; present oneself insincerely

【拿乔】 náqiáo 〈动〉strike a pose to impress others; be pretentious

【拿权】 náquán 〈动〉be in power/authority/the saddle; hold the reins; wield power/authority: 他退居二线不～了。He no longer holds the reins/is no longer at the helm after stepping down from active service.

【拿人】 nárén ❶ ＝ 拿捏 ② nánie ❷〈形〉captivating: 她的歌声很～。Her singing is very appealing.

【拿骚】 Násāo 〈名〉Nassau [capital of the Bahamas]

【拿痧】 náshā 〈名〉[中医] pinching (the front of one's neck to cure sunstroke or heatstroke)

【拿事】 náshì 〈动〉be in charge; be in a position to make decisions; be in the saddle: 办公室谁～? Who has control in the office? ‖ 他现在已不～了。He is no longer in charge now. ‖ 他在家里不～,一切都得听夫人的。He doesn't have the final say in the family; his wife does. / He plays second fiddle while his wife wears the trousers.

【拿手】 náshǒu ❶〈形〉be adept/good/expert at: 他开车很～。He is a very good driver. / He is a skilled driver. ‖ 烹饪他不～。He is never much of a hand at cooking. ❷〈名〉confidence certainty: 有～ have confidence that; be confident (about); have certainty (of)

〖～菜〗 náshǒucài 〈名〉one's recipe; cook's best dish; signature dish

〖～好戏〗 náshǒu-hǎoxì 〈熟〉❶ theatrical piece an actor/actress most excels in; masterpiece ❷ one's forte/speciality: 他们喜欢谈论自己的～。They enjoy talking about their own specialities.

【拿糖】 nátáng 〈方〉= 拿乔 náqiáo

【拿问】 náwèn 〈动〉〈旧〉detain for interrogation/questioning

【拿五做六】 náwǔ-zuòliù 〈熟〉put on airs; be arrogant/haughty

【拿下】 náxià 〈动〉❶ arrest; apprehend; catch; capture; put (sb) under arrest: 我军已经～两座城市。Our army has captured two cities. ‖ 把罪犯给我立即～! Arrest the criminal now! ❷ win; take: 他以三比一～第一局。He won the first game three to one. ‖ 她很快～了关键的第三盘。She took the deciding third set quickly.

【拿印把儿】 ná yìnbàr 〈动〉hold power; be in power; have authority

【拿着鸡毛当令箭】 názhe jīmáo dàng lìngjiàn 〈熟〉take a chicken feather for a warrant to issue military orders—treat one's superior's casual remarks as an order and make a big fuss about it

【拿主意】 ná zhǔyi 〈动〉make a decision; decide; make up one's mind: 拿不定主意 be in two/many minds ‖ 究竟怎么办,你拿个主意吧。Please decide how to deal with it. / You just tell me what to do next.

【拿住】 názhù 〈动〉defeat; floor: 那个棘手的问题可把我给～了。That thorny problem beats me.

镎 ná 〈名〉[化学] neptunium (Np)

【镎合金】 náhéjīn 〈名〉neptunium alloy

【镎离子】 nálízǐ 〈名〉neptunium ion

【镎酸】 násuān 〈名〉neptunic acid

〖～盐〗 násuānyán 〈名〉neptunate

【镎系】 náxì 〈名〉neptunium series

nǎ

哪[1] nǎ 〈代〉❶ which; who; what: 分不清～是对,～是错 be unable to tell what's right and what's wrong/right from wrong ‖ ～位是西安来的? Which of you is from Xi'an? ‖ 您的书是～几本? Which books are yours? ❷ whichever; whoever; whatever: ～个最好就选～个。Choose whichever is the best. ‖ 随便～位都行。Anyone will do. ‖ 最近～天有空儿我得进趟城。I have to go to town one of these days when I am free.

哪[2] nǎ 〈副〉[used to express negation] how can/could; how is it possible: ～有这回事! Nothing of the sort! ‖ 你对我这么好,我～能忘记呢? You are so kind to me. How can I forget you?

⇨na;né;něi

【哪个】 nǎge 〈代〉❶ which; which ever: 想要～拿～。Take whichever you want. ❷〈方〉who: ～要来? Who is coming?

【哪会儿】 nǎhuìr 〈副〉❶ when: 他是～来的? When did he come? ‖ 你～有时间? When will you be free? ❷ whenever; any time: 你们～都可以来。You can come whenever you like. / You can come at any time you want to.

【哪会子】 nǎhuìzi = 哪会儿 nǎhuìr

【哪里】 nǎli 〈代〉❶ where: 你刚才去～了? Where have you been? ❷ wherever; anywhere; everywhere; where: ～都有我们的朋友。Our friends are everywhere. ‖ ～需要我,我就去～。I will go wherever I am needed. ‖ ～有水,～就可能有生命。Where there is water, there is probably life. ❸ [used in rhetorical questions to express negation]: 没有改革开放,中国～会有今天。Without reform and opening to the outside world, China wouldn't have become what it is today. ‖ 他～像个学生? He is in no way like a student! ‖ 他又瘦又小,～是你的对手。He is short and thin and is no match for you. ❹〈谦〉[used as a polite response to a compliment]: —你的舞跳得真好! —～～。—You're an excellent dancer. —I'm flattered. / You're flattering me.

【哪里话】 nǎlihuà = 哪儿的话 nǎrdehuà

【哪门子】 nǎménzi 〈代〉〈方〉[used in rhetorical questions to express unreasonableness] for what reason; why: 你生～气呀? What are you so upset for? / Why on earth are you upset? ‖ 他是你～亲戚,这么护着他? What kind of relative is he to you that *you should be so partial to him?*

【哪怕】 nǎpà 〈连〉even if/though; no matter how: ～困难再大,也要按时完成任务。We have to finish the task on time no matter how difficult it is.

【哪儿】 nǎr 〈代〉❶ where: 你在～看见他了? Where did you see him? ‖ 你到底上～去了? Where on earth have you been? ❷ wherever; anywhere: 他无论走到～都受到人们的热烈欢迎。He is always enthusiastically received wherever he goes. ❸ [used in rhetorical questions] how can/could: 我～知道? How could I know?

〖～的话〗 nǎrdehuà 〈熟〉〈谦〉❶ that's OK; don't mention it; it's all right: —对不起,打扰您了! —～。—Sorry to have troubled you. —That's OK. ❷ [used to show you are being modest]: —我的英语很差。—～。—My English is so poor. —That's not true.

【哪些】 nǎxiē 〈代〉which; who; what: ～学生考试不及格? Which students failed the examination?

【哪样儿】 nǎyàngr 〈代〉❶ what kind; what: 你最喜欢～的书包? What kind of bag do you like best? ❷ whatever kind; whatever; all kinds: 世上～的人都有。It takes all sorts to make a world. ‖ 她穿～的衣服都漂亮。She looks beautiful in any dress.

nà

那[1] nà 〈代〉that a) [used to talk about a person or thing that is further away in distance or time]: ～本书 that book ‖ ～个人 that person ‖ ～时候 in those days ‖ 我们不搞西方～一套。We won't adopt the practice of the West. b) [used in place of a person or thing that is further away in distance or time]: ～是很久以前的事了。That was a long time ago. ‖ ～是另外一回事。That's a different/quite another story. ‖ ～是谁的孩子? Whose child is that?

那[2] nà 〈连〉then; in that case: 要是你有困难,～我就不麻烦你了。*If you have difficulties, I will not trouble you.* ‖ 既然来了,～你就呆会儿吧。Since you are here, stay for a while. ‖ ～你说我该怎么办呢? Then what do you think I should do next? ‖ 答应别人的事,～就得兑现。Once you make a promise, you must keep it.

【那般】 nàbān 〈代〉so; like that; of that kind

【那边儿】 nàbiānr 〈副〉there; over there: ～那些人在干什么? What are those people doing over there? ‖ ～的事,他自能料理。He himself could handle the things over there.

【那不勒斯】 Nàbùlèsī 〈名〉Naples [a city of Italy]

【那程子】 nàchéngzi 〈名〉〈方〉during that period; in those days: ～只要有吃有穿就不错了。In those days, if we had something to eat and wear, we would be very much satisfied.

【那达慕】 Nàdámù 〈名〉Nadam Fair [a Mongolian traditional sports fair]

【那当儿】 nàdāngr 〈副〉at that time; in those days

【那个】 nàge 〈代〉❶ that [as opposed to this]: ～比这个好。That one is better than this one. ❷ that thing/matter: 再提～就是多余的了。It's unnecessary to mention that again. ❸〈口〉[used before a verb or adjective for emphasis]: 他～高兴劲儿就甭提了。His ecstasy is beyond description. ❹〈口〉[used as a euphemism or humorously to replace sth funny or embarrassing]: 你也太～了。That's going too far of you.

【那会儿】 nàhuìr 〈代〉that time/moment; then: ～还没有我呢。I was not born at that time. / I was not even a dream at that time. ‖ 到～你就会后悔的。You will regret in time. ‖ 到～,中国人的生活会比现在好得多。By that time, the Chinese people's life will have improved considerably.

【那口子】 nàkǒuzi 〈名〉〈口〉one's better half: 我～ my better half; my old lady/man

【那里】 nàli 〈代〉there; that place: ～是我的家。My home is there. ‖ 你的座位在～。Your seat is over there.

【那么】 nàme ❶〈代〉like that; in that way/manner; so: 别～干。Don't do it that way. ‖ 他是～喜欢这本书。He likes the book so much. ❷〈代〉[used before numerals] about; around; *or so*: 教室里只有～七八个学生。*There are only about seven or* eight students in the classroom. ❸〈连〉then; in that case; that

being the case：～我就不等你了。In that case, I won't wait for you. ‖ ～，我就不说什么了。That being the case, I have nothing more to say. ‖ ～，咱们分道扬镳吧。Then, let's part company with each other.

【那么点儿】 nàmediǎnr 〈代〉 so few/little：～钱怎么能够呢？How can I do/manage with that little money? ‖ ～面包够谁吃？The bread is far from being enough. / That much bread is hardly enough.

【那么些】 nàmexiē 〈代〉 so many/much：一下子来了～人，叫我怎么安排！How would I be able to cope with so many people arriving all at once?

【那么着】 nàmezhe 〈代〉 that way：你再～，我可就不客气了。If you go on like that, I won't be easy on you. ‖ ～吧，你先去占座位，我帮你交作业。I have an idea：you go and secure a seat first, and I'll hand in the assignment book for you.

【那末】 nàme ＝ 那么 nàme

【那儿】 nàr 〈代〉 ❶ ＝ 那里 nàli ❷ [used after 打，从，由] then；that (time)：打～起，我就喜欢上英语了。I took to English after that. / I begun to like English after that.

【那时】 nàshí 〈代〉 at that time/moment；then；in those days：～我还小。I was still young at that time.

【那是】 nàshì 〈副〉 sure；exactly；absolutely；of course；you're right：他人倒挺好的。—～。—He is a nice guy. —Exactly.

【那些】 nàxiē 〈代〉 those：～人在干什么？What are those people doing?

【那样】 nàyàng 〈代〉 like that；so；that；of that kind：你怎么能～做呢？How can you do that? / How can you act in that way? ‖ 她是～美丽！She is so beautiful! ‖ 我不是～的人。I'm not that kind of person. ‖ 别这样～的了，快点行动吧！Stop shilly-shallying and get on to it!

【那阵儿】 nàzhènr 〈代〉 at that time/moment；then；during that period of time；in those years：～我正在睡觉。I was sleeping at that time. ‖ ～日子苦啊！Life was so hard in those days.

【那阵子】 nàzhènzi 〈代〉 those days；that period：～我不在。I was away during that period. ‖ 你～上哪儿去了？Where were you in those days?

呐 nà

⇨nè

【呐喊】 nàhǎn 〈动〉 shout loudly；cry out：～助威 shout encouragement；cheer loudly (in order to boost morale) ⇨摇旗～

纳 nà

〈动〉 ❶ admit；receive：闭门不～ refuse to receive visitors ⇨出～ ❷ accept：⇨～降；采～；容～ ❸ enjoy：⇨～福；～凉 ❹ pay；offer：⇨～贿；～税；缴～ ❺ bring into：⇨～入 ❻ sew close stitches (over)：～鞋底 stitch soles (of cloth shoes)

【纳安】 *nà'ān* 〈量〉 [电学] *nanoampere*：～计 *nanoammeter*

【纳彩】 nàcǎi 〈动〉 〈旧〉 send betrothal gifts to the girl's family

【纳粹】 Nàcuì 〈名〉 Nazi：～军官 Nazi officer

〖～党〗 Nàcuìdǎng 〈名〉 Nazi Party

〖～分子〗 Nàcuìfènzǐ 〈名〉 Nazi [a member of the Nazi]

〖～主义〗 *Nàcuìzhǔyì* 〈名〉 *Nazism*：新～ *neo-Nazism*

【纳福】 nàfú 〈动〉 [usu of elderly people] enjoy an easy and comfortable life

【纳贡】 nàgòng 〈动〉 pay/present tribute (to a superior)

〖～国〗 nàgòngguó 〈名〉 tributary (state)

【纳罕】 nàhǎn 〈形〉 feel surprised；wonder：他突然离去的消息使我们感到～。We were surprised at the news of his sudden departure.

【纳贿】 nàhuì 〈动〉 ❶ offer/give bribes ❷ accept/take bribes

【纳谏】 nàjiàn 〈动〉 〈书〉 ❶ accept an admonition；take advice ❷ offer advice to an emperor

【纳交】 nàjiāo 〈动〉 〈书〉 make friends with；associate with：～各界人士 make friends with people from all walks of life

【纳凉】 nàliáng 〈动〉 enjoy coolness：在树阴下～ enjoy the cool shade of a tree

【纳粮】 nàliáng 〈动〉 pay grain tax；hand in grain tax：农民每年应向国家～。Farmers should pay grain tax to the country every year.

【纳闷儿】 nàmènr 〈动〉 feel puzzled；be perplexed；wonder：他到现在还不见人影，真叫人～。I am really puzzled why he hasn't turned up yet. ‖ 他纳了一会闷儿才想通了。He got it only after brooding for a while.

【纳米】 nàmǐ 〈量〉 nanometre (nm) [one thousand-millionth of a metre]：～化妆品 nano cosmetics

〖～材料〗 nàmǐ cáiliào 〈名〉 nanometre materials

〖～技术〗 nàmǐ jìshù 〈名〉 nanotechnology：～专家 nanotechnologist

〖～科学〗 nàmǐ kēxué 〈名〉 nanoscience

【纳米比亚】 Nàmǐbǐyà 〈名〉 Namibia

〖～人〗 Nàmǐbǐyàrén 〈名〉 Namibian

【纳秒】 nàmiǎo 〈量〉 [物理] nanosecond

【纳聘】 nàpìn ＝ 纳彩 nàcǎi

【纳妾】 nàqiè 〈动〉 take a concubine

【纳入】 nàrù 〈动〉 bring/channel/put/take/fit into：～国家计划 include in the state plan；bring sth into line with the state plan ‖ ～轨道 channel/bring/incorporate sth into the orbit (of) ‖ ～议事日程 put/list on the agenda ‖ ～正轨 put sth on the right course/track；guide sth into the normal path

【纳纱制品】 nàshā zhìpǐn 〈名〉 [工美] petit-point article

【纳税】 nàshuì 〈动〉 pay duty/taxes：拒绝～ refuse to pay taxes ‖ 逃避～ dodge/evade taxes ‖ 应该～ be subject to taxation ‖ 照章～ pay taxes according to regulations ‖ 申报收入并～ declare one's income and pay taxes

〖～大户〗 nàshuì dàhù 〈名〉 big taxpayer

〖～单据〗 nàshuì dānjù 〈名〉 tax invoice

〖～对象〗 nàshuì duìxiàng 〈名〉 object of taxation

〖～负担〗 nàshuì fùdān 〈名〉 tax burden

〖～后扣除〗 nàshuìhòu kòuchú 〈名〉 after-tax deduction

〖～后利润〗 nàshuìhòu lìrùn 〈名〉 post-taxation profit；after-tax profit

〖～后收入〗 nàshuìhòu shōurù 〈名〉 after-tax income

〖～后收益〗 nàshuìhòu shōuyì 〈名〉 after-tax yield

〖～率〗 nàshuìlǜ 〈名〉 tax rate

〖～能力〗 *nàshuì nénglì* 〈名〉 *tax-paying capacity*

〖～年度〗 nàshuì niándù 〈名〉 tax year

〖～凭证〗 nàshuì píngzhèng 〈名〉 tax payment receipt

〖～期限〗 nàshuì qīxiàn 〈名〉 tax payment deadline

〖～人〗 nàshuìrén 〈名〉 taxpayer；tax bearer：～身份 status of taxpayer

〖～申报〗 nàshuì shēnbào 〈名〉declaration for payment of tax：～表格 tax form ‖ ～单 tax return ‖ ～制度 tax declaration system

〖～收据〗 nàshuì shōujù 〈名〉 duty receipt

〖～通知书〗 nàshuì tōngzhīshū 〈名〉 tax due notice/reminder

〖～意识〗 *nàshuì yìshi* 〈名〉 *sense of tax payment*

〖～义务〗 nàshuì yìwù 〈名〉 duty/obligation to pay taxes；tax obligation/liability：每一位公民都有～。It is every citizen's duty to pay taxes.

〖～证〗 nàshuìzhèng 〈名〉 tax disc

〖～证明〗 *nàshuì zhèngmíng* 〈名〉 *certificate of tax payment*

【纳斯达克指数】 Nàsīdákè zhǐshù 〈名〉 [经济] NASDAQ index

【纳瓦】 nàwǎ 〈量〉 [物理] nanowatt

【纳西族】 Nàxīzú 〈名〉 Naxi (Nahsi) ethnic group；the Naxis (Nahsis) [inhabiting Southwest China's Yunnan and Sichuan *provinces*]

【纳降】 nàxiáng 〈动〉 accept the enemy's surrender

【纳小】 nàxiǎo ＝ 纳妾 nàqiè

【纳新】 nàxīn 〈动〉 ❶ take in the new/fresh：⇨吐故～ ❷ take in new party members

肭 nà → 腽肭 wànà

钠 nà

〈名〉 [化学] sodium (Na)

【钠泵】 nàbèng 〈名〉 [生物] sodium pump

【钠玻璃】 nàbōli 〈名〉 soda glass

【钠长石】 nàchángshí 〈名〉 [矿业] albite

【钠灯】 nàdēng 〈名〉 sodium (vapour) lamp

【钠沸石】 nàfèishí 〈名〉 [矿业] natrolite

【钠钙玻璃】 nàgài bōli 〈名〉 soda-lime glass

【钠光】 nàguāng 〈名〉 sodium light

〖～灯〗 nàguāngdēng 〈名〉 sodium lamp

【钠合金】 nàhéjīn 〈名〉 sodium alloy

【钠聚合物】 nàjùhéwù 〈名〉 [化学] sodium polymer

【钠离子】 nàlízǐ 〈名〉 [化学] sodium ion；sodion

【钠气灯】 nàqìdēng 〈名〉 sodium discharge lamp

【钠缺乏】 nàquēfá 〈名〉 [医学] sodium deficiency

【钠盐】 nàyán 〈名〉 sodium salt
【钠云母】 nàyúnmǔ 〈名〉[矿业] paragonite; soda mica
【钠蒸气灯】 nàzhēngqìdēng 〈名〉 sodium-vapour lamp
【钠潴留】 nàzhūliú 〈名〉[医学] sodium retention

衲 nà ❶〈动〉 patch up: ⇨百～衣 ❷〈名〉 Buddhist monk's (patchwork) robe: 破～芒鞋 worn-out patchwork robe and straw sandals (worn by monks) ❸〈名〉 Buddhist monk: ⇨老～

娜 nà 〈名〉used in feminine names
⇨nuó

捺 nà ❶〈动〉 press down heavily: ～手印 put/sign/leave a thumbprint ❷〈动〉 restrain; check; repress; suppress: 强～心头的怒火 try to repress/suppress one's anger ⇨按～ ❸〈名〉 right falling stroke (in Chinese characters)

na

哪 na 〈助〉[used in the same way as 啊 a, but only after words ending with consonant "n"]: 我还没看完～! I haven't finished reading it yet! ‖ 他是什么人～? Who is he?
⇨nǎ; né; něi

nǎi

乃 nǎi 〈书〉❶〈动〉 be: 真～怪事。It's really strange. ‖ 需要～发明之母。Necessity is the mother of inventions. ❷〈副〉 so; therefore: 他因不满当朝,～隐居山中。Discontented with the authority, he lived in seclusion in a mountain. ❸〈副〉 only after; then: 服药后病～缓解。Only after taking the medicine was his conditions improved. ❹〈代〉 your: ～翁 your father ‖ ～兄 your brother
【乃尔】 nǎi'ěr 〈助〉〈书〉 like this; to such an extent
【乃是】 nǎishì ＝ 乃① nǎi
【乃至】 nǎizhì 〈连〉 even; go so far as to: 为了人民的利益,他不惜付出一切,～献出自己的生命。For the interest of the people, he didn't hesitate to sacrifice all, even his life.
【乃至于】 nǎizhìyú ＝ 乃至 nǎizhì

艿 nǎi → 芋艿 yùnǎi

奶 nǎi ❶〈名〉 breast: ⇨～头儿; ～罩 ❷〈名〉 milk: 产～produce milk ‖ 吃～ drink/suck milk; feed on milk ‖ 订～ order milk ‖ 挤～ milk (a cow, etc) ‖ 取～ get the milk ‖ 送～ deliver the milk ‖ 煮～ boil the milk ‖ AD 钙～ vitamin A, D and calcium enriched milk ‖ 强化～ enriched milk ‖ 巧克力～ chocolate milk ‖ 全脂～ whole milk ‖ 脱脂～ skim/skimmed/nonfat milk ‖ 婴儿吃得过饱会吐～。A baby vomits milk from repletion. ⇨～茶; ～粉; 豆～; 喂～ ❸〈动〉 suckle; breast-feed; nurse: ～孩子 breast-feed a baby
【奶茶】 nǎichá 〈名〉 tea with milk; milk tea
【奶畜】 nǎichù 〈名〉 newborn animal; suckling (animal)
【奶疮】 nǎichuāng 〈口〉 ＝ 乳腺炎 rǔxiànyán
【奶粉】 nǎifěn 〈名〉 milk powder; powdered/dried/dehydrated milk: 冲杯～ make a cup of milk with milk powder ⇨低脂～; 全脂～; 脱脂～
【奶糕】 nǎigāo 〈名〉 rice pastry [used as substitute for milk in feeding babies]
【奶锅】 nǎiguō 〈名〉 milk pan
【奶积】 nǎijī 〈名〉[中医] indigestion of babies caused by improper breast-feeding
【奶酒】 nǎijiǔ ＝ 奶子酒 nǎizijiǔ
【奶酪】 nǎilào 〈名〉 cheese: 一块～ a piece of cheese
【奶妈】 nǎimā 〈名〉 wet nurse; nurse
【奶毛】 nǎimáo 〈名〉 foetal hair; lanugo
【奶名】 nǎimíng 〈名〉 childhood/infant/milk name; child's pet name
【奶奶】 nǎinai 〈名〉❶ (paternal) grandmother; grandma ❷ respectful form of address for an elderly woman ❸〈口〉 young mistress of the house
【奶娘】 nǎiniáng 〈名〉〈方〉 wet nurse
【奶牛】 nǎiniú 〈名〉 cow; milk/milking cow
〖～场〗 nǎiniúchǎng 〈名〉 dairy farm
【奶皮】 nǎipí 〈名〉 skin formed on boiled milk
【奶品】 nǎipǐn ＝ 奶制品 nǎizhìpǐn
【奶瓶】 nǎipíng 〈名〉 feeding/nursing/milk bottle; baby's bottle; nurser; feeder: 塑料～ plastic feeding bottle ‖ 用～给婴儿喂奶 give the baby its bottle ‖ 宝宝在吮～。The baby was sucking the bottle.
〖～加热器〗 nǎipíng jiārèqì 〈名〉 bottle warmer
【奶山羊】 nǎishānyáng ＝ 奶羊 nǎiyáng
【奶水】 nǎishuǐ 〈名〉 milk: 没有一点～ have no milk
【奶糖】 nǎitáng 〈名〉 toffee
【奶头儿】 nǎitóur 〈名〉〈口〉❶ nipple; teat ❷ nipple (of a feeding bottle)
【奶昔】 nǎixī 〈名〉 milk shake
【奶牙】 nǎiyá ＝ 乳齿 rǔchǐ
【奶羊】 nǎiyáng 〈名〉 dairy/milch/milk/milking goat; milk ewe
【奶油】 nǎiyóu 〈名〉 cream: ～菜心 green cabbage heart in creamed sauce ‖ ～瓜子 cream-coated melon seeds ‖ ～巧克力 milk chocolate ‖ ～汤 cream soup ‖ ～土豆 creamed potato ‖ 撇去牛奶上的～ skim the milk of its cream
〖～厂〗 nǎiyóuchǎng 〈名〉 creamery
〖～蛋糕〗 nǎiyóu dàngāo 〈名〉 cream cake
〖～冻〗 nǎiyóudòng 〈名〉 mousse
〖～分离器〗 nǎiyóu fēnlíqì 〈名〉 cream separator
〖～色〗 nǎiyóusè 〈形〉 cream (colour): ～的衣服 cream dress
〖～酥〗 nǎiyóusū 〈名〉 cream puff
〖～糖〗 nǎiyóutáng 〈名〉 cream candy
【奶油小生】 nǎiyóu xiǎoshēng 〈名〉〈贬〉 handsome but effeminate young man
【奶罩】 nǎizhào 〈名〉〈口〉 brassiere; bra
【奶汁】 nǎizhī 〈名〉 milk
【奶制品】 nǎizhìpǐn 〈名〉 milk/dairy product
【奶子】 nǎizi 〈名〉❶〈口〉 milk ❷〈方〉 breast; tit; titty ❸〈方〉 wet nurse
〖～酒〗 nǎizijiǔ 〈名〉 fermented milk
【奶嘴】 nǎizuǐ 〈名〉 nipple (of a feeding bottle)

氖 nǎi 〈名〉[化学] neon (Ne)
【氖灯】 nǎidēng 〈名〉 neon lamp/light; neon
【氖管】 nǎiguǎn 〈名〉 neon tube
【氖气】 nǎiqì 〈名〉〈俗称〉 neon

nài

奈 nài 〈动〉〈书〉❶ deal with: ～他不得 can do nothing with him ‖ ～之何 how to deal with him; what to do with him ❷ ＝ 奈何 nàihé
【奈何】 nàihé ❶〈动〉 what's to be done; have no choice/alternative: 他找不着自行车的钥匙,无可～,只好步行去上班。He couldn't find the key to his bike, so he had to go to work on foot. ❷〈动〉 do sth to/with sb; deal/cope with: 我们能奈他何? What can we do with him? ❸〈副〉〈书〉[used in rhetorical questions] why: 她既然不肯吐露真情,你又～苦苦相逼? Since she refused to tell the truth, why did you pressure her so much?
【奈培】 nàipéi 〈量〉[物理] neper (Np): ～计 nepermeter

柰 nài
【柰子】 nàizi 〈名〉[植物] Chinese pear-leaved crab-apple

耐 nài 〈动〉 be able to bear/endure/stand; withstand: ～不住寂寞 cannot bear/stand loneliness ‖ 他不～饿。He feels hungry easily. ‖ 这种材料能～高温。This material can stand/withstand/resist high temperatures. ⇨吃苦～劳
【耐饱】 nàibǎo 〈形〉 (of food) filling: 这东西真～。This is really filling stuff.
【耐病性】 nàibìngxìng 〈名〉 disease tolerance
【耐波力】 nàibōlì 〈名〉[航海] seaworthy qualities (of a vessel)
【耐潮】 nàicháo 〈形〉 damp-proof: ～机器 damp-proof machinery
【耐尘】 nàichén 〈形〉 dust-fast: ～度 fastness to dust

【耐冲击】 nàichōngjī 〈形〉shockproof：～钢 notch ductile steel ‖ ～性 resistance to impact
【耐穿】 nàichuān 〈动〉wear well：～耐用 stand wear and tear ‖ ～的衣服 durable/hard-wearing/long-wearing clothing；clothing that can withstand hard wear ‖ ～的织物 durable fabric ‖ 这双鞋不～。These shoes wear out quickly. / These shoes don't last.
【耐烦】 nàifán 〈形〉patient：等得不～ be weary of waiting ‖ 他开始不～了。His patience is running out. / He is getting impatient. ‖ 我对他已经很不～了。I have lost all my patience with him.
【耐腐蚀】 nàifǔshí 〈形〉corrosion-resistant
〖～性〗 nàifǔshíxìng 〈名〉corrosion resistance
【耐高温】 nàigāowēn 〈形〉fire-resistant：～玻璃 refractory glass ‖ ～材料 high-temperature resistant material ‖ ～坩埚 high-temperature crucible ‖ ～钢 high-temperature steel ‖ ～陶瓷 pyroceram；refractory ceramics ‖ ～纤维 high temperature fibre
【耐寒】 nàihán 〈形〉cold-resistant；(of a plant) hardy：～品种 hardy variety
〖～性〗 nàihánxìng 〈名〉cold-endurance；cold-resistance；winter-hardiness
〖～植物〗 nàihán zhíwù 〈名〉cold-resistant crop；hardy crop
【耐旱】 nàihàn 〈形〉drought-enduring；drought-tolerant
〖～作物〗 nàihàn zuòwù 〈名〉drought-enduring plant
【耐火】 nàihuǒ 〈形〉fire-resistant；refractory：～合金 refractory alloy ‖ ～绝缘导线 flameproof wire ‖ ～泥 refractory mortar ‖ ～漆 fire-retardant paint ‖ ～纸 incombustible paper ‖ ～装置 refractory protection
〖～材料〗 nàihuǒ cáiliào 〈名〉fire-proof material；refractory (material)：耐火黏土是一种～。Fire-clay is a refractory.
〖～剂〗 nàihuǒjì 〈名〉flame-proof agent
〖～水泥〗 nàihuǒ shuǐní 〈名〉refractory cement
〖～涂料〗 nàihuǒ túliào 〈名〉fireproof coating
〖～性〗 nàihuǒxìng 〈名〉refractoriness；fire-resistance
〖～砖〗 nàihuǒzhuān 〈名〉refractory brick，firebrick；fire-clay brick
【耐碱】 nàijiǎn 〈形〉alkali-resistant；alkali-proof：～钢 alkaliproof steel ‖ ～漆 alkali resisting paint ‖ ～铸铁 alkali resisting cast iron
〖～度〗 nàijiǎndù 〈名〉alkali fastness
【耐久】 nàijiǔ 〈形〉durable；lasting：～极限 endurance limit ‖ ～强度 endurance strength ‖ ～实验 durability/endurance test；long duration test ‖ ～试验飞行 endurance flight
〖～性〗 nàijiǔxìng 〈名〉durability；endurance；longevity；survivability：增强～ enhance durance
【耐看】 nàikàn 〈动〉(of outward appearance，a work of art，etc) stand scrutiny；be of lasting interest
【耐劳】 nàiláo 〈形〉able to endure hard work：➪吃苦～
【耐涝】 nàilào 〈形〉flood-enduring：～品种 water-tolerant strain/variety
【耐力】 nàilì 〈名〉durability；endurance；staying power；stamina：考验～ test sb's endurance ‖ 增强～ harden endurance ‖ 有极大的～ have great endurance ‖ ～衰退 endurance fails ‖ 身体的～ physical endurance
〖～测试〗 nàilì cèshì 〈名〉endurance test
〖～赛〗 nàilìsài 〈名〉[体育] enduro
〖～训练〗 nàilì xùnliàn 〈名〉endurance training
【耐磨】 nàimó 〈形〉(of metals) wear-resisting；(of shoes，clothes，etc) long-wearing；hard-wearing；wear-proof：～的鞋子 wearable shoes；long-wearing shoes ‖ ～金属 anti-friction metal ‖ ～合金钢 wear-resisting alloy steel ‖ ～强度 abrasion strength；abrasive resistance ‖ ～实验 abrasion test ‖ 这材料不～。There is no wear in this material.
〖～度〗 nàimódù 〈名〉abrasion resistance
〖～钢〗 nàimógāng 〈名〉abrasion-resistant steel
〖～性〗 nàimóxìng 〈名〉wearability；wear(ing) resistance；resistance to abrasion/wear
【耐疲劳】 nàipíláo 〈形〉[冶金] antifatigue
【耐燃】 nàirán 〈形〉flame-resistant：～绝缘材料 fire-resistant insulating material ‖ ～织物 slow burning fabric
〖～性〗 nàiránxìng 〈名〉flame resistance
【耐热】 nàirè ❶〈形〉heat-resistant；heat-proof：～保护层 refractory protection ‖ ～玻璃/材料 heat-resistant glass/material ‖ ～钢/漆 heat-resistant steel/paint ❷〈动〉be tolerate of heat
〖～度〗 nàirèdù 〈名〉thermal stability
〖～器〗 nàirèqì 〈名〉heat resistor
〖～性〗 nàirèxìng 〈名〉heat resistance；thermal stability：～强 be extremely efficient in resisting heat
【耐人寻味】 nàirénxúnwèi 〈熟〉be thought-provoking；give/provide food for thought；be worth pondering over；stand careful reading/pondering over：～的话 thought-provoking words ‖ 他的讲话～。His speech gives much food for thought.
【耐熔】 nàiróng 〈形〉refractory：～金属 refractory metal
〖～性〗 nàiróngxìng 〈名〉refractoriness
【耐蚀】 nàishí 〈形〉anti-corrosive；corrosion-resistant：～材料 corrosion-resistant material ‖ ～钢 corrosion resisting steel ‖ ～合金 chlorimet；anticorrosion alloy；corrosion resisting alloy
〖～性〗 nàishíxìng 〈名〉corrosion resistance
【耐受】 nàishòu 〈形〉able to bear/endure/stand
〖～性〗 nàishòuxìng 〈名〉[军事] survivability
【耐水】 nàishuǐ 〈形〉water-fast；water-proof；water-tolerant：～胶合板 water-proof polywood/weldwood ‖ ～漆 water-proof paint；water-resistant paint ‖ ～作物 water-tolerant crop
【耐酸】 nàisuān 〈形〉acid-proof；acid-resistant：～杆菌 acid-fast bacillus ‖ ～混凝土 acid-resisting concrete ‖ ～金属 acid-resistant metal ‖ ～设备 acid-resistant equipment ‖ ～涂料 acid-proof paint/coating ‖ ～铸铁 acid-resistant cast iron ‖ ～砖 acid-proof brick
〖～剂〗 nàisuānjì 〈名〉acid-proofing agent
〖～性〗 nàisuānxìng 〈名〉acid-resistance
【耐缩】 nàisuō 〈形〉anti-shrink：～衣料 anti-shrink dress material
【耐洗】 nàixǐ 〈形〉washable：～丝绸 tub silk ‖ 这种面料很～。This kind of cloth washes well. / This kind of cloth bears washing.
〖～度〗 nàixǐdù 〈名〉fastness to washing
【耐心】 nàixīn ❶〈形〉be patient (with sb/sth)：很～ be very patient ‖ ～等待 wait patiently；wait with patience ‖ ～说服教育 patient persuasion and education ‖ ～细致 be patient and meticulous ‖ 她对学生总是很～。She is always patient with her students. ❷〈名〉patience；endurance：保持～ keep one's patience ‖ 表现出很大的～ exhibit/show great patience ‖ 培养～ cultivate one's patience ‖ 缺乏～ lack patience ‖ 失去～ tire out/lose one's patience (with sb/sth)；run out of patience (with sb/sth) ‖ 有～ have patience (with sb)；be patient (to sb) ‖ 极大的～ great/wonderful/angelic patience ‖ 她快没～了。Her patience is wearing thin. ‖ 想学点东西就必须有～。Learning anything requires patience.
【耐性】 nàixìng 〈名〉patience；endurance；perseverance：学外语要有～。Learning a foreign language requires perseverance.
【耐锈】 nàixiù 〈形〉anti-rusting
〖～性〗 nàixiùxìng 〈名〉resistance to rust
【耐压】 nàiyā 〈形〉pressure proof：～管路 pressure line ‖ ～软管 pressure hose
〖～性〗 nàiyāxìng 〈名〉resistance to pressure
【耐氧菌】 nàiyǎngjūn 〈名〉aerotolerant bacteria
【耐药菌】 nàiyàojūn 〈名〉drug-fast bacteria：～株 drug-resistant strain
【耐用】 nàiyòng 〈形〉serviceable；durable：～实验 reliability trials ‖ ～期 durability period ‖ ～年限 service/serviceable life
〖～品〗 nàiyòngpǐn 〈名〉consumer durables；durable goods
【耐振】 nàizhèn 〈形〉vibration-proof；shatter-proof；shock-proof：～灯泡 mill-type lamp ‖ ～开关 vibration-proof switch
【耐震】 nàizhèn 〈形〉shock-proof；shatter-proof：～工具钢 shock-resistant tool steel
【耐皱】 nàizhòu 〈形〉crease-resistant；wrinkle-resistant

萘 nài 〈名〉[化学] naphthalene；naphthaline
【萘酚】 nàifēn 〈名〉[化学] naphthol
【萘球】 nàiqiú 〈名〉mothball；naphthalene ball
【萘丸】 nàiwán ＝ 萘球 nàiqiú
【萘油】 nàiyóu 〈名〉naphthalene oil

鼐 nài 〈名〉〈书〉big tripod

nān

囡 nān 〈名〉〈方〉❶ child：小～ little child；kiddie ‖ 男小～

little boy ‖ 女小～ little girl ❷ daughter：他们家只有一个～。They have only one daughter in the family.

【囡囡】 nānnān 〈名〉〈方〉 kiddie

nán

男¹ nán 〈名〉 ❶ man；male：～保姆 male nanny ‖ ～表 man's watch ‖ ～布鞋 cloth shoe for man ‖ ～式自行车 man's/gentleman's bicycle ‖ ～大学生 college boy ‖ ～服务员 male attendant；waiter ‖ ～模特 male (fashion) model ‖ ～主持人 anchorman；host ‖ "～主外，女主内"的思想早已过时。That "Women should do only housekeeping, leaving the 'outside business' to men" is an outdated idea. ⇨～厕所；～声 ❷ son；boy：在旧社会只生女不生～的妇女受到歧视。In old society women who gave birth to daughters but not to sons were looked down upon.

男² nán 〈名〉 baron：⇨～爵

【男扮女装】 nánbàn-nǚzhuāng 〈熟〉 (of a man) disguise himself as a woman；be disguised in female attire：犯人～逃跑了。The criminal escaped by disguising himself as a woman.

【男傧相】 nánbīnxiàng 〈名〉 best man；bridesman

【男不男，女不女】 nán bù nán, nǚ bù nǚ 〈熟〉 behave/look neither like a man nor a woman；be neither fish nor fowl

【男才女貌】 náncái-nǚmào 〈熟〉 talented man and beautiful woman—an ideal couple

【男厕所】 náncèsuǒ 〈名〉 men's lavatory/toilet/room；Gentlemen；Men；Gents

【男大当婚，女大当嫁】 nán dà dāng hūn, nǚ dà dāng jià 〈熟〉 upon coming of age, every male should take a wife and every female a husband；when men and women are fully grown, they must marry

【男单】 nándān 〈名〉〈简称〉[体育] men's singles (in ping-pong, badminton, tennis, etc) ⇨ 男子单打

【男盗女娼】 nándào-nǚchāng 〈熟〉 [a way of condemning someone] a thief if a man and a whore if a woman；out-and-out scoundrels：满嘴仁义道德，一肚子～ keep talking of humanity, justice and morality while thinking of nothing but greed and lust

【男低音】 nándīyīn 〈名〉 ❶ bass [the lowest male voice] ❷ bass [a singer with the lowest male voice]

【男丁】 nándīng 〈名〉 adult male

【男儿】 nán'ér 〈名〉 boy；son；man：好～ true man ‖ ～本色 the manliness of a man；manhood

〖～当自强〗 nán'ér dāng zìqiáng 〈熟〉 man should be self-reliant

〖～有泪不轻弹〗 nán'ér yǒu lèi bù qīng tán 〈熟〉 man does not easily shed tears：～，只因未到伤心处。A man does not easily shed tears until his heart is broken. /Men never weep unless deeply hurt. / Men only weep when deeply hurt.

【男方】 nánfāng 〈名〉 bridegroom's side；husband's side

【男服店】 nánfúdiàn 〈名〉 gentleman's outfitters

【男高音】 nángāoyīn 〈名〉 tenor

【男耕女织】 nángēng-nǚzhī 〈熟〉 men plough and women weave [an agricultural society's ideal of peace and order]

【男孩儿】 nánháir 〈名〉 boy；male child：聪明的～ bright boy ‖ 淘气的～ naughty boy ‖ 她有些～气。She is something of a tomboy.

【男欢女爱】 nánhuān-nǚài 〈熟〉 love between man and woman；sexual love

【男婚女嫁】 nánhūn-nǚjià 〈熟〉 get married：～是终身大事，应慎重对待。Marriage is a lifetime business and must be treated seriously.

【男家】 nánjiā 〈名〉 bridegroom's or husband's family

【男角】 nánjué 〈名〉 male role (in a play, film, etc)

【男爵】 nánjué 〈名〉 baron

〖～夫人〗 nánjué fūren 〈名〉 baroness

【男科】 nánkē 〈名〉 ❶ andrologic department (in a hospital) ❷ ＝ 男科学 náikēxué

〖～学〗 nánkēxué 〈名〉〈医学〉 andrology

〖～专家〗 nánkē zhuānjiā 〈名〉 andrologist

【男篮】 nánlán 〈名〉 ❶ men's basketball team ❷men's basketball game

【男男女女】 nánnán-nǚnǚ 〈名〉 men and women

〖～，老老少少〗 nánnán-nǚnǚ, lǎolǎo-shàoshào ＝ 男女老少 nán-nǚ-lǎo-shào

【男女】 nán-nǚ 〈名〉 ❶ male and female；men and women：～比例 ratio between the male and the female；ratio of the male to the female ‖ ～青年 young men and women ‖ ～不限。Either man or woman will do. ❷ sons and daughters

〖～关系〗 nán-nǚ guānxì 〈名〉 relations between the two sexes；sexual relations；liaison：乱搞～ have illicit sexual relations

〖～混合双打〗 nán-nǚ hùnhé shuāngdǎ 〈名〉[体育] mixed doubles

〖～老少〗 nán-nǚ-lǎo-shào 〈熟〉 men and women, old and young：～咸宜 suitable for men, women and children

〖～乱交〗 nán-nǚ luànjiāo 〈名〉 promiscuous sexual intercourse/relations；promiscuity

〖～平等〗 nán-nǚ píngděng 〈名〉 gender equality；equality between sexes；equality of men and women：工作上的～ equality of two sexes in work

〖～声二重唱〗 nán-nǚshēng èrchóngchàng 〈名〉 male and female duet

〖～授受不亲〗 nán-nǚ shòu-shòu bù qīn 〈熟〉 in giving and receiving anything, man and woman should not touch each other

〖～同酬〗 nán-nǚ tóngchóu 〈熟〉 equal pay for men and women

〖～同工同酬〗 nán-nǚ tónggōng-tóngchóu 〈熟〉 men and women get equal pay for equal work

〖～同校〗 nán-nǚ tóngxiào 〈名〉 co-education：～学校 co-educational school

〖～有别〗 nán-nǚ yǒubié 〈熟〉 ❶ men and women should behave prudently in their relations ❷ males and females should be treated differently

〖～作风〗 nán-nǚ zuòfēng 〈名〉 improper relationship between a man and a woman：有～问题 have a moral problem in having illicit sexual relations

【男排】 nánpái 〈名〉 ❶ men's volleyball：～决赛 men's volleyball finals ❷ men's volleyball team 国家～ national men's volleyball team

【男配角】 nánpèijué 〈名〉 male supporting role：最佳～ the best supporting actor

【男朋友】 nánpéngyou 〈名〉 boyfriend：你有～吗？ Do you have a boyfriend?

【男人】 nánrén 〈名〉 ❶ man；male (human)：一般来说，～要比女人强壮。Generally speaking, men are stronger than women. ❷ menfolk：～都出去打猎了。The menfolk have all gone out hunting.

【男人】 nánren 〈名〉〈方〉 husband；hubby：你家～在哪儿？ Where's your husband?

【男生】 nánshēng 〈名〉 ❶ man/boy student；schoolboy：我们班有二十个～，二十三个女生。There are twenty boys and twenty-three girls in our class. ❷〈方〉 male

【男声】 nánshēng 〈名〉 male voice

〖～合唱〗 nánshēng héchàng 〈名〉 men's/male chorus：～合唱队 male chorus；male voice choir

【男士】 nánshì 〈名〉 gentleman；man：～聚会 stag party

【男式】 nánshì 〈形〉 men's：～便装短上衣 sack coat/suit ‖ ～衬衣 shirt ‖ ～手表/雨伞/自行车 men's watch/umbrella/bicycle

【男双】 nánshuāng 〈名〉〈简称〉 men's doubles (in ping-pong, tennis, badminton, etc) ⇨男子双打

【男童】 nántóng 〈名〉 boy

【男团】 nántuán 〈名〉〈简称〉 competition between male teams ⇨男子团体赛

【男校友】 nánxiàoyǒu 〈名〉 alumnus

【男性】 nánxìng 〈名〉 the male/rougher/sterner/stronger sex；male；the male/masculine gender：～犯罪 male offences ‖ ～公民 male citizen ‖ ～后代 male issue ‖ ～继承人 male heir

〖～病〗 nánxìngbìng 〈名〉 andropathy

〖～不育症〗 nánxìng bùyùzhèng 〈名〉 male sterility/infertility

〖～第二性征〗 nánxìng dì'èr xìngzhēng 〈名〉 male secondary sex characters

〖～更年期〗 nánxìng gēngniánqī 〈名〉 male menopause；male climacterium；male climacteric；andropause

〖～荷尔蒙〗 nánxìng hé'ěrméng 〈名〉 androgen；male hormone

〖～朋友〗 nánxìng péngyǒu 〈名〉 male friend：她的～很多，却没有女性朋友。She has many male friends but no female ones.

〖～生殖器〗 nánxìng shēngzhíqì 〈名〉 male genital organs

〖～特征〗 nánxìng tèzhēng 〈名〉 male features
〖～同性恋〗 nánxìng tóngxìngliàn 〈名〉 male homosexuality; uranism; gay
【男演员】 nányǎnyuán 〈名〉 actor: 获奥斯卡金像奖的～ Oscar actor ‖ 获最佳～奖 win the best male performer award
【男婴】 nányīng 〈名〉 baby boy: 产下一～ give birth to a baby boy
【男中音】 nánzhōngyīn 〈名〉 ❶ baritone [the male singing voice lower than tenor and higher than bass] ❷ baritone [man with the male singing voice lower than tenor and higher than bass]
【男主角】 nánzhǔjué 〈名〉 hero; leading actor; male title role; (in dance) principal male dancer: 扮演一出戏中的～ play the hero in a play
【男主人公】 nánzhǔréngōng 〈名〉 hero: 莎士比亚笔下的～ heroes of Shakespeare ‖ 小说的～ hero in the novel
【男装】 nánzhuāng 〈名〉 men's wear/clothing; male costume
【男子】 nánzǐ 〈名〉 man; male: 成年～ grown man ‖ 单身～ single man; bachelor ‖ 离了婚的～ divorced man ‖ 中年～ middle-aged man
〖～单打〗 nánzǐ dāndǎ 〈名〉 [体育] men's singles (in ping-pong, tennis, badminton, etc)
〖～单人滑〗 nánzǐ dānrénhuá 〈名〉 [体育] men's solo/single skating
〖～服饰用品商店〗 nánzǐ fúshì yòngpǐn shāngdiàn 〈名〉 haberdashery
〖～汉〗 nánzǐhàn 〈名〉 true man; man: ～大丈夫 man; real man ‖ ～气概 manliness; male spirit ‖ ～要有骨气。Man should have backbone. ‖ 你根本不是个～。You are not a man at all. ‖ 他们表现出～的气概。They acquitted themselves like men.
〖～健美〗 nánzǐ jiànměi 〈名〉 [体育] men's bodybuilding
〖～气〗 nánzǐqì 〈名〉 masculinity
〖～双打〗 nánzǐ shuāngdǎ 〈名〉 [体育] men's doubles
〖～团体赛〗 nánzǐ tuántǐsài 〈名〉 [体育] men's team event
【男尊女卑】 nánzūn-nǚbēi 〈熟〉 male domination and female subordination; treatment of females as inferior to males

南 nán 〈名〉 ❶ south: 朝～ look to the south; face towards the south ‖ 山～ south of the mountain ‖ ～去的列车 southbound trains ‖ 他朝～走了。He headed south. / He walked in a southerly direction. ‖ 这所学校的门朝～开。The gate of the school faces south. ❷ southern region; southern part of China: ～巡 make an inspection trip in the south ‖ ～菜北运 transport the vegetables of the south to the north ⇨～货;～水北调;～味 ⇨nā
【南半球】 nánbànqiú 〈名〉 Southern Hemisphere
【南北】 nánběi 〈名〉 north and south: 征战～ fight from north to south ‖ ～差距 gap between north and south ‖ 大江～ north and south of the Yangtze River ‖ ～走向的山脉 mountains running from south to north
【南北朝】 Nán-Běicháo 〈名〉 Northern and Southern Dynasties (420-589)
【南北对话】 Nán-Běi duìhuà 〈名〉 North-South dialogue [dialogue between developed countries and developing countries]: 推进/支持～ promote/support North-South dialogue
【南北合作】 Nán-Běi hézuò 〈名〉 North-South cooperation [economic cooperation between the developed and developing nations of the world]: 加强～ strengthen North-South cooperation
【南北会议】 Nán-Běi huìyì = 南北对话 Nán-Běi duìhuà
【南边】 nánbiān 〈名〉 ❶ south ❷ = 南② nán
【南部】 nánbù 〈名〉 southern part; the south: 陕西～ southern part of Shaanxi ‖ 广州是中国～的一座城市。Guangzhou is a city in southern China.
【南昌】 Nánchāng 〈名〉 Nanchang [capital of Jiangxi Province]
〖～起义〗 Nánchāng Qǐyì = 八一南昌起义 Bā-Yī Nánchāng Qǐyì
【南朝】 Náncháo 〈名〉 Southern Dynasties (420 - 589) [including the Song Dynasty, the Qi Dynasty, the Liang Dynasty and the Chen Dynasty]
【南朝鲜】 Náncháoxiǎn 〈名〉 informal name for the Republic of Korea (ROK)
【南达科他州】 Nándákētāzhōu 〈名〉 South Dakota [a US state]
【南岛】 Nándǎo 〈名〉 South Island, one of two major islands of New Zealand
【南地磁极】 nándìcíjí 〈名〉 south geo-magnetic pole
【南斗】 Nándǒu 〈名〉 [天文] Southern Dipper
【南端】 nánduān 〈名〉 southern tip/end: 岛的最～ the most southerly tip of the island; the southernmost tip of the island ‖ 在亚洲的最～ at the extreme south of Asia
【南方】 nánfāng 〈名〉 ❶ south ❷ southern region: 去～ leave for the south ‖ 住在～ live in the south ‖ 我乘火车去～旅行。I traveled south by train.
〖～古猿〗 nánfāng gǔyuán 〈名〉 [考古] Southern Ape; Australopithecus [a kind of animal between man and ancient ape]
〖～话〗 nánfānghuà 〈名〉 southern dialect
〖～人〗 nánfāngrén 〈名〉 southerner: 他的妻子是～。His wife is from the south.
【南非】 Nánfēi 〈名〉 South Africa
〖～共和国〗 Nánfēi Gònghéguó 〈名〉 South African Republic
【南风】 nánfēng 〈名〉 south wind; wind from the south; southerly (wind)
【南风不竞】 nánfēng-bùjìng 〈熟〉 opponent is not strong enough
【南瓜】 nánguā 〈名〉 pumpkin; Chinese squash; cushaw
〖～缘蝽〗 nánguā yuánchūn 〈名〉 [昆虫] squash bug
〖～子〗 nánguāzǐ 〈名〉 pumpkin seed
【南国】 nánguó 〈名〉〈书〉 southern part of the country; the South: ～风光 southern scenery
【南海】 Nánhǎi 〈名〉 Nanhai Sea; South China Sea
〖～诸岛〗 Nánhǎi Zhūdǎo 〈名〉 South China Sea Islands
【南韩】 Nán Hán 〈名〉 South Korea; Republic of Korea (ROK)
【南寒带】 nánhándài 〈名〉 South Frigid Zone
【南胡】 nánhú = 二胡 èrhú [used to be popular in the south, hence the name]
【南回归线】 nánhuíguīxiàn 〈名〉 Tropic of Capricorn
【南货】 nánhuò 〈名〉 delicacies from south China
【南箕北斗】 nánjī-běidǒu 〈熟〉 Winnowing-fan in the southern skies and Dipper in the northern skies--something which is well-known but useless
【南极】 nánjí 〈名〉 ❶ South Pole; Antarctic Pole ❷ south magnetic pole
〖～板块〗 nánjí bǎnkuài 〈名〉 Antarctica plate
〖～光〗 nánjíguāng 〈名〉 [天文] Southern Lights; aurora australis
〖～海〗 nánjíhǎi 〈名〉 Antarctic Ocean
〖～考察站〗 nánjí kǎocházhàn 〈名〉 research station in the Antarctic
〖～圈〗 nánjíquān 〈名〉 Antarctic Circle
〖～虾〗 nánjíxiā 〈名〉 [动物] krill; euphausiid shrimp
〖～洲〗 nánjízhōu 〈名〉 Antarctic Continent; Antarctica
【南疆】 nánjiāng 〈名〉 ❶ southern part of Xinjiang [south of Tianshan Mountain] ❷ southern part of China
【南郊】 nánjiāo 〈名〉 southern outskirt(s); southern suburb
【南京】 Nánjīng 〈名〉 Nanjing [capital of Jiangsu Province, China]
〖～长江大桥〗 Nánjīng Chángjiāng Dàqiáo 〈名〉 Nanjing Changjiang Bridge
〖～大屠杀〗 Nánjīng Dàtúshā 〈名〉 Nanjing Massacre; The Rape of Nanjing [a crime, involving the killing of more than 300,000 Chinese civilians, committed by Japanese invaders in December 1937]
【南卡罗来纳州】 Nánkǎluóláinàzhōu 〈名〉 South Carolina [a US state]
【南柯一梦】 Nánkē-yīmèng 〈熟〉 Nanke dream [the dream of a person in which he was made governor of Nanke, a place which didn't exist]—empty/fond/pipe dream; illusory joy
【南来北往】 nánlái-běiwǎng 〈熟〉 (of heavy traffic or crowds) going south and north
【南联盟】 Nánliánméng 〈名〉〈简称〉 the Federal Republic of Yogoslavia ⇨南斯拉夫联盟共和国
【南粮北调】 nánliáng-běidiào 〈名〉 transferring Southern grain to the North [in China, a proportion of grain produced in the South is allocated and shipped to the North to cover the grain shortage there]
【南岭】 Nánlǐng 〈名〉 Nan Ling; Nan Mountains [a mountain range in south China]
【南美洲】 Nánměizhōu 〈名〉 South America
【南面】 nánmiàn ❶ 〈名〉 south; the southern side: 小镇～的群

山 the hills to the south of the little town ‖ 非洲位于欧洲的～。Africa is to the south of Europe. ❸〈动〉face south; face south--be a ruler; prodaim oneself emperor
【南南对话】 Nán-Nánduìhuà 〈名〉South-South dialogue [conferences held by developing nations to coordinate their respective stands]
【南南关系】 Nán-Nán guānxi 〈名〉South-South relations [the economic relationships among developing nations]
【南南合作】 Nán-Nán hézuò 〈名〉South-South cooperation [cooperation among developing countries]
【南泥湾精神】 Nánníwān Jīngshén 〈名〉spirit of Nanniwan [revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, working hard for the prosperity of the nation, and transforming conditions of poverty]
【南宁】 Nánníng 〈名〉Nanning [capital of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China]
【南欧】 Nán Ōu 〈名〉Southern Europe [including Greece, Romania, Yugoslavia, Albania, Italy, Spain, Portugal, etc]
【南齐】 Nán Qí 〈名〉Southern Qi Dynasty (479-502) [one of the Southern dynasties]
【南腔北调】 nánqiāng-běidiào 〈熟〉with mixed accents: 说话～ speak with a mixture of accents
【南曲】 nánqǔ 〈名〉❶ southern tunes [general name for all the tunes and melodies popular in the South during the Song, Yuan and Ming dynasties] ❷ opera in southern tunes
【南拳】 nánquán 〈名〉[武术] *nanquan*; southern style boxing
【南沙群岛】 Nánshā Qúndǎo 〈名〉 Nansha Islands (called 'Spratly Islands' in the West)
【南十字座】 Nánshízìzuò 〈名〉[天文] Crux
【南式】 nánshì 〈名〉southern-style: ～食品 southern-style food
【南水北调】 nánshuǐ-běidiào 〈名〉South-to-North water diversion: 利用～,解决北方水资源不足的问题 solve the problem of water shortage in the north by diverting water from the south
〖～工程〗 nánshuǐ-běidiào gōngchéng 〈名〉projects to divert water from the south to the north
【南斯拉夫】 Nánsīlāfū 〈名〉Yugoslavia
〖～联盟共和国〗 Nánsīlāfū Liánméng Gònghéguó 〈名〉Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
〖～人〗 Nánsīlāfūrén 〈名〉Yugoslav
【南宋】 Nán Sòng 〈名〉Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279)
【南太平洋】 Nántàipíngyáng 〈名〉South Pacific
〖～论坛〗 Nántàipíngyáng Lùntán 〈名〉South Pacific Forum, an organization setup in 1971 and composed of countries in the South Pacific region with its head office in Fiji
【南唐】 Nán Táng 〈名〉Southern Tang Dynasty (937-975)
【南糖】 nántáng 〈名〉southern-style sweets
【南天极】 nántiānjí 〈名〉[天文] South Pole; south celestial pole
【南天竹】 nántiānzhú 〈名〉[植物] nandina
【南纬】 nánwěi 〈名〉south/southern latitude: 这个地区位于～二十度。The area is 20 degrees south latitude.
【南味】 nánwèi 〈名〉of southern taste and flavour: ～小吃 southern style snack
【南温带】 nánwēndài 〈名〉South Temperate Zone
【南戏】 nánxì 〈名〉southern drama [emerged in the Wenzhou area during the early Southern Song Dynasty]
【南下】 nánxià 〈动〉go down south
【南巡】 nánxún 〈动〉in spection tour to the south: 邓小平 1992 年～讲话 Deng Xiaoping's talks on his 1992 inspection tour to the south
【南亚】 Nán Yà 〈名〉South Asia [including Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, etc]
〖～次大陆〗 Nányà Cìdàlù 〈名〉South Asian Subcontinent
〖～区域合作联盟〗 Nányà Qūyù Hézuò Liánméng 〈名〉 South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
【南洋】 Nányáng 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ coastal provinces of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong [used towards the end of the Qing Dynasty] ❷ old name for south-east-Asia including the Malay Archipelago, the Malay Peninsula and Indonesia
【南音】 nányīn 〈名〉❶ southern music [a kind of folk art forms popular in the Zhujiang Delta] ❷ southern music [a type of popular classical music popular in Fujian Province]
【南鱼座】 nányúzuò 〈名〉[天文] Piscis/Australis
【南猿】 nányuán 〈名〉〈简称〉[考古] = 南方古猿 nánfāng gǔyuán
【南辕北辙】 nányuán-běizhé 〈熟〉try to go south by driving the chariot north--act in a way that defeats one's purpose; head in the direction opposite to one's intention; run counter (to)
【南岳】 Nányuè 〈名〉Southern Sacred Mountain [one of the Five Sacred Mountains, also named Mount Heng in Hunan Province]
【南诏】 Nánzhào 〈名〉Nanzhao [an ancient kingdom in China's Yunnan area, 649-902]
【南针】 nánzhēn 〈名〉❶ = 指南针 zhǐnánzhēn ❷ guide (to action)
【南征北战】 nánzhēng-běizhàn 〈熟〉fight up and down the country; fight north and south on many fronts
【南竹】 nánzhú = 毛竹 máozhú

难 nán ❶〈形〉difficult; hard: ～伺候 be hard to please ‖ ～对付 be difficult to tackle ‖ ～接近/解决 be difficult of access/solution; be difficult to approach/solve ‖ 变得越来越～ become increasingly difficult ‖ 对我来说很～ be difficult for me ‖ ～就～在这里。There's the rub. ‖ 和他交朋友很～。It's hard to make friends with him. ‖ 求他帮忙简直比登天还～。Asking for help from him is like getting blood from stone. ‖ 他们的处境很～。They are in a very difficult position. ‖ 万事开头～。All things are difficult at the beginning. ‖ 做生意一向很～。Doing business is always tough-going. ❷〈动〉corner (sb); put sb in a difficult position; put sb on the spot: 你可～住我了。You've got me there. ❸〈形〉hardly possible: ⇨～保;～免;～忘 ❹〈形〉bad; unpleasant: ⇨～看;～听;～闻
⇨nàn
【难熬】 nán'áo 〈形〉difficult/hard to bear: ～的冬天 winter hard to bear/withstand; difficult winter
【难办】 nánbàn 〈形〉difficult to handle: 这件事比较～。This is difficult to cope with. ‖ 除非你去,不然事情就～了。The matter wouldn't move forward without your presence there.
【难保】 nánbǎo 〈动〉❶ there's no guarantee; can't say for sure; can't guarantee; it's hard to say: ～他们说的就是真话。There is no guarantee that they are telling the truth. ‖ ～他不生气。Maybe/Perhaps he'll be angry. ❷ hard to hold/keep: 他的性命～了。His life is in danger now. ⇨自身～
【难辨】 nánbiàn 〈动〉hard to discriminate/distinguish: ～是非 be hard to discriminate between right and wrong; be difficult to tell right from wrong ‖ ～真伪 be hard to distinguish between the true and the false
【难辩】 nánbiàn 〈动〉hard to defend/vindicate oneself: ⇨有口～
【难缠】 nánchán 〈形〉(of a person) unreasonable and hard to deal with; importunate; ticklish: 她这个人很～,最好别和她打交道。She is very unreasonable, so you'd better stay away from her.
【难产】 nánchǎn 〈动〉❶ [医学] have a difficult childbirth/labour/delivery: 她死于～。She had a difficult delivery and died. / She died of a difficult delivery. ❷ (of works or plans) difficult to fulfil/realize; slow in coming: 恐怕成立公司的事要～,必须想想办法。I'm afraid it will be difficult to set up the company. We must try some other ways.
【难吃】 nánchī 〈形〉tasteless; unpalatable: ～的早餐 tasteless breakfast ‖ 她做的饭真～。The food she cooks is unpalatable. / She is a terrible cook.
【难处】 nánchǔ 〈动〉hard to get along with: 时间长了你会发现她并不～。You will find it not difficult at all to get along with her as time goes on.
【难处】 nánchù 〈名〉difficulty; problem; trouble: 你有什么～尽管跟我说。Tell me/Let me know if you have any difficulties. ‖ 她也有她的～。She has her own difficulties/troubles.
【难辞其咎】 náncí-qíjiù 〈熟〉hard to absolve oneself from the blame: 公司出了事,经理～。The manager will surely be blamed if something goes wrong with the company.
【难当】 nándāng 〈动〉❶ find it hard to be/shoulder: 我～此项任务。The task is too much for me. /The task is beyond me. / I'm not up to the task. ‖ 母亲真～。It's hard to be a mother. ❷ hard to bear/endure/stand: 羞愧～ be mortally/very much ashamed; writhe with shame
【难倒】 nándǎo 〈动〉baffle; beat; corner; floor; daunt; stump: 这个问题难不倒我。The question can't beat/corner/defeat/stump me. ‖ 我被这个问题～了。I was floored/stuck by the

question.

【难道】 nándào 〈副〉[used to reinforce a rhetorical question]：～他病了不成？Is it possible that he is ill? ‖ ～你不懂吗？Don't you understand? ‖ ～真是我错了？Do you really mean to say that it is my fault? / Am I really wrong?

【难得】 nándé ❶〈形〉hard to come by; hard to get; rare：机会～ rare chance; the chance of a lifetime; a once-in-a-life chance ‖ ～的人才 person of rare talent; man of extraordinary intelligence ‖ 人才～。Talents are hard to come by. ❷〈副〉seldom; hardly; rarely; scarcely; almost not：我们～见面。We seldom see each other. / We rarely have the chance of getting together. ‖ 这地区～下雪。Snow is rare in this region. ❸〈副〉thanks to; luckily：～先生如此厚意。It's very kind of you to accord me such hospitality.

〖～糊涂〗 nándé hútu 〈熟〉where ignorance is a bliss, it's folly to be wise

【难点】 nándiǎn 〈名〉crux; difficulty; difficult point：突破～ crack a (hard) nut ‖ 问题的～ the crux of the question ‖ 向学生讲解课文中的～ explain the difficult points in the text to students

【难度】 nándù 〈名〉difficulty; degree/level of difficulty：～大 be extremely difficult ‖ 有点～ be a little bit difficult ‖ 入学考试题的～越来越大。The matriculation examination is getting more and more difficult. ‖ 这道题有一定的～。The question is quite difficult. ‖ 主任低估了这项任务的～。The dean underrated the difficulty of the task.

〖～系数〗 nándù xìshù 〈名〉degree of difficulty

【难分高下】 nánfēn-gāoxià 〈熟〉be hard to tell which is better; be close; be well-matched：两队打得～。The two teams are having a close game.

【难分难解】 nánfēn-nánjiě 〈熟〉❶ be locked together (in a fierce competition, struggle, etc) ❷ be sentimentally attached (to); make well-nigh inseparable; cannot bear to part (with)

【难分难舍】 nánfēn-nánshě ＝ 难舍难分 nánshě-nánfēn

【难割难舍】 nángē-nánshě 〈熟〉be hard/loath to part with

【难怪】 nánguài ❶〈副〉(it's) no/little/small wonder：～他有点不高兴。No wonder he was a bit upset. ‖ ～我们今天一片混乱。*It's little wonder we were in a big mess today.* ❷〈形〉pardonable; understandable：他很害怕，这也～，毕竟还小嘛。It's understandable that he was frightened; after all, he is only a child.

【难关】 nánguān 〈名〉barrier; crisis; difficulty：渡过～ get over the hurdle; tide over a difficulty; turn the corner; ride out/weather the storm; weather a hard time ‖ 攻克技术～ break down a technical barrier; overcome/surmount technical difficulties

【难过】 nánguò ❶〈动〉difficult; hard：那时的日子很～。Life was very hard in those days. ‖ 我知道他们的日子很～。I know they are having a rough time. ❷〈形〉bad; sad; sorry (about)：感到～ feel sorry ‖ 使人～ make sb sad; cause sorrow ‖ 对此我也很～。I'm also very sad about this. ‖ 听到这个不幸的消息大家都很～。Everyone was grieved to hear the sad news. ‖ 在所有的孩子中，数她对母亲的去世最为～。Of all the children, she felt her mother's death most.

【难乎为继】 *nánhūwéijì* ＝ 难以为继 *nányǐwéijì*

【难解】 nánjiě 〈动〉hard to solve：～之谜 insoluble mystery

【难解难分】 nánjiě-nánfēn ＝ 难分难解 nánfēn-nánjiě

【难堪】 nánkān 〈形〉❶ intolerable; unbearable：这里的夏季湿热～。It is intolerably hot and humid here in summer. / The sultry summer here is really intolerable. ❷ embarrassed; embarrassing; offensive; awkward：处境～ be (put) in an awkward/embarrassing/difficult situation ‖ 感到～ be embarrassed (at) ‖ 使对手～ embarrass one's opponent ‖ 令人～的话 embarrassing/offensive remarks ‖ 令人～的静默 an uncomfortable silence ‖ 那个粗鲁的孩子总让他的父母感到～。That rude child is an embarrassment to his parents. ‖ 使我～的是，她竟然接受了邀请。To my embarrassment, she accepted the invitation. ‖ 她感到～，脸上发烧。Her cheeks were hot/burning with embarrassment. ‖ 他的无礼使她感到～。His bad manners embarrassed her.

【难看】 nánkàn 〈形〉❶ bad-looking; ugly; unpleasant to the eyes：她～得吓人。She was frightfully ugly. ‖ 这衣服真～。What an ugly dress! ❷ awkward; embarrassing; offensive; shameful：你这不是给我～嘛。You are putting me in an awkward position. / You are embarrassing me. ❸ not looking well; not pleasant-looking：你的脸色今天很～，是不是病了？You look awful today. Are you sick? ❹ icy; unfriendly：门难进，脸～，事难办 (of some officials or bureaucrats' attitude towards the people) be hard to approach, unfriendly-looking and not at all helpful

【难免】 nánmiǎn 〈形〉can hardly avoid; be hard to avoid：人～要犯错误。No one is infallible. / To err is human. ‖ 消极的东西～出现。Negative phenomena are bound to appear. ‖ 我们～会在一些问题上有分歧。We'll inevitably differ on some issues.

【难耐】 nánnài 〈动〉can't bear; be unbearable：寂寞～ cannot bear the loneliness; unbearable loneliness ‖ 疼痛/炎热～ unbearable pain/heat ‖ 那里的工作条件不错，但我～那里的气候。The working conditions there are quite good, but I just can't stand the climate.

【难能可贵】 nánnéng-kěguì 〈熟〉be rare and commendable; be difficult of attainment, hence worthy of esteem

【难求】 nánqiú 〈动〉be difficult to obtain：⇨千军易得，一将～

【难燃】 nánrán 〈形〉flame-retardant; fire-resistant：～纤维 flame-retardant fibre ‖ ～油 fire-resistant oil

【难人】 nánrén ❶〈动〉difficult; delicate; hard：这事真～。This is really hard. / This is really a hard nut to crack. ❷〈动〉cause difficulty (to sb)：你这不是在～吗？You are making things difficult for me. ❸〈名〉person handling a difficult matter：别害怕，我不会让你做～的。Don't worry. I won't leave the trouble to you.

【难忍】 nánrěn ＝ 难耐 nánnài

【难熔】 nánróng 〈形〉refractory; infusible：～玻璃 high-melting glass ‖ ～合金 refractory alloy ‖ ～金属 refractory metal

【难色】 nánsè 〈名〉expression of reluctance or unwillingness：⇨面有～

【难上加难】 nánshàng-jiānán 〈熟〉be extremely difficult; be almost impossible; be all the more difficult

【难上难】 nánshàngnán ＝ 难上加难 nánshàng-jiānán

【难舍难分】 nánshě-nánfēn 〈熟〉cannot bear to part (with); be reluctant to part (with); be loath to part with; can hardly tear oneself away/part from

【难事】 nánshì 〈名〉difficulty; difficult/hard work; tough job/task; uphill job; hard/long row to hoe; hard/tough nut：世上无～，只怕有心人。*Nothing is impossible to a willing heart.* ‖ 我们的～还没完呢。Our trouble is not over yet.

【难受】 nánshòu 〈形〉❶ uncomfortable; unwell; ill：我的胃很～。My stomach hurts. ‖ 我浑身感到～。I feel uncomfortable all over. / I ache all over. ❷ sad; sorry; unhappy：他考试没及格，心里很～。He felt very bad because he had failed the examination. ‖ 她很无能，让人看着～。Her incompetence was painful to witness.

【难说】 nánshuō 〈动〉❶ it's hard to say or predict; you can't tell：那很～。That's hard to say. ‖ 天下不下雨很～。It's hard to predict whether it will rain or not. ❷ find it difficult/embarrassing to speak out：这没什么～的。It's nothing embarrassing to speak it out.

【难说话儿】 nánshuōhuàr 〈形〉hard to deal with; ticklish：你这人真～！Why are you so unbending and stiff-necked!

【难题】 nántí 〈名〉hard nut to crack; poser; difficult/tough problem/question; thorny problem; puzzle; tough nut; sticker; 出～ give sb a hard/tough nut to crack; put (sb) in a difficult situation ‖ 处理/碰到许多～ deal with/encounter many thorny problems ‖ 解决～ crack a (hard) nut; solve a puzzle; attack/solve a difficulty ‖ 应付～的方法 ways of meeting a problem ‖ 政治～ political difficulty ‖ 失业问题在全世界都是个令人头痛的～。Unemployment is a real problem throughout the world. ‖ 我们可能在这里遇到～。We may have a problem here. ‖ 这对我来说可是个～。This is a hard nut for me to crack.

【难听】 nántīng 〈形〉❶ (of sound) unpleasant to the ear：～的噪音 voice that is unpleasant to the ear ❷ (of remarks) coarse; offensive; vulgar ❸ (of things) scandalous; indecent：这事传出去了多～。It will be embarrassing if it leaked out.

【难忘】 nánwàng 〈形〉unforgettable; memorable：～的经历 memorable experience ‖ ～的场面/时刻 unforgettable scene/moment ‖ 这可真是个终生～的教训。This is really a lesson for life.

【难为情】 nánwéiqíng 〈形〉❶ shy; abashed; uneasy; embarrassed; ashamed：重读我早期写的故事，我感到很～。I cringed with embarrassment when I reread those first stories I had written. ‖ 没什么可～的。There's nothing to be ashamed of. ‖ 老板批评了她，她感到有些～。Her boss's criticism left her feeling rather

N

abashed. ‖由于没有兑现自己的诺言，他感到在公共场合露面很～。He was ashamed to show his face in public because he failed to honour his words. ❷ embarrassing; disconcerting：她的笑声大得让人～。Her laughter was disconcertingly loud. ❸ afraid of hurting others' feelings：让我给她讲这件事，挺～的。I'm afraid of hurting her feelings if I break the news to her.

【难为】 nánwei 〈动〉 ❶ embarrass：她不愿意就别～她。Don't make it hard on her if she's unwilling. ❷ be a difficult job (for sb to do sth)：让你三天拿出一篇稿子来，也真～你了。It's hard on you having to come up with an article in three days. ❸〈套〉it is kind of sb to do sth：你那么忙，～你来看我。You're a busy person. It's very kind of you to have come to see me. ‖这件事～你了。Thanks for the trouble you have taken.

【难闻】 nánwén 〈形〉 smelling bad/unpleasant; unpleasant/offensive to the nose; stinking; malodorous：～的气味 nasty/rank smell ‖他的雪茄把整个屋子熏得很～。His cigar filled the whole room with unbearable smell.

【难兄难弟】 nánxiōng-nándì 〈熟〉〈贬〉 two of a kind; birds of a feather
⇨nànxiōng-nàndì

【难言】 nányán 〈形〉 awkward to divulge; hard to state：他有～的苦衷。It's hard for him to state what ails him in the mind.

〖～之隐〗 nányánzhīyǐn 〈熟〉 painful secret; secret sorrow

【难以】 nányǐ 〈副〉 difficult/hard to (do)：～估计 difficult to appraise/measure/evaluate/assess; inestimable：～糊口 unable to feed oneself ‖～接受 hard to accept ‖～理解 beyond/past comprehension ‖～忍受 hard to bear/stand ‖～相处 hard to get along with ‖～想像 beyond imagination/hard to imagine ‖～养家 unable to feed one's family ‖～置信 beyond belief; unbelievable; incredible; difficult/hard to believe ‖～捉摸 elusive; impalpable ‖愤怒之情～言表。Words fail to express the depth of anger. / Anger is beyond words. ‖那场比赛令我～忘怀。The match holds fond memories for me. ‖她的死活～预料。Her life is still in doubt. ‖问题变得越发～解决。The problem became more difficult to solve.

〖～名状〗 nányǐmíngzhuàng 〈熟〉 be beyond expression

〖～启齿〗 nányǐqǐchǐ 〈熟〉 be too shy to speak out; be too embarrassed *to say it*; *have a bone in the throat*

〖～为继〗 nányǐwéijì 〈熟〉 hard to carry on/continue：生活～ difficult to make both ends meet

〖～形容〗 nányǐxíngróng 〈熟〉 indescribable; unspeakable; beyond description：～的魅力 indescribable charm

〖～言喻〗 nányǐyányù 〈熟〉 be beyond expression

〖～预料〗 nányǐyùliào 〈熟〉 be difficult to forecast/predict

【难于】 nányú 〈副〉 ❶ be hard/difficult to do sth：～启齿 too shy to speak out; too embarrassed to mention ‖～奏效 be hard to get result ❷ be harder than; be more difficult than：第一题～第二题。The first question is more difficult than the second. ‖蜀道之难，～上青天。The road to Sichuan is as difficult as climbing to heaven.

【难字】 nánzì 〈名〉 uncommon/difficult/rare word

喃 nán

【喃喃】 nánnán 〈拟〉 mumble; murmur; mutter：～自语 mumble/murmur/mutter to oneself ‖～不休 murmur endlessly

楠 nán

【楠木】 nánmù 〈名〉 *nanmu*

【楠竹】 nánzhú ＝ 毛竹 máozhú

nǎn

赧 nǎn 〈动〉 blush/flush/redden (with shame/embarrassment)：⇨～颜

【赧然】 nǎnrán 〈形〉〈书〉 shame-faced; blushing; flushing

【赧颜】 nǎnyán 〈形〉〈书〉 blush; flush; redden; be shame-faced

腩 nǎn → 牛腩 niúnǎn

蝻 nǎn 〈名〉 nymph of a locust

【蝻子】 nǎnzi 〈名〉 nymph of a locust

nàn

难 nàn ❶〈名〉 adversity; calamity; catastrophe; disaster; misfortune：脱～ get out of trouble ⇨～民；空～；逃～；遇～ ❷〈动〉 blame; rebuke; reprove; reprimand, take to task：⇨刁～；责～
⇨nán

【难胞】 nànbāo 〈名〉 ❶ displaced fellow countrymen ❷ national(s) suffering persecution

【难民】 nànmín 〈名〉 refugee; displaced person：安置～ relocate refugees ‖接纳～ accept refugees ‖救济～ relieve refugees ‖沦为～ be reduced to refugees ‖遣返～ repatriate refugees ‖～涌出/入 refugees stream out of/into ‖～安置 refugees' placement ‖～问题 refugee issue ‖生态～ eco-refugee ‖战争～ refugees of war; war refugees ‖政治～ political refugees

〖～潮〗 nànmínchǎo 〈名〉 refugee wave; *flood of refugees*

〖～危机〗 nànmín wēijī 〈名〉 refugee crisis

〖～营〗 nànmínyíng 〈名〉 refugee camp

【难侨】 nànqiáo 〈名〉 distressed overseas countrymen

【难兄难弟】 nànxiōng-nàndì 〈熟〉 fellow sufferers; people in the same boat：我们是～。We are in the same boat.
⇨nánxiōng-nándì

【难友】 *nànyǒu* 〈名〉 *fellow sufferer; companions in misfortune*

nāng

囊 nāng
⇨náng

【囊揣】 nāngchuài ❶〈形〉〈旧〉 cowardly; weak; feeble ❷ ＝ 囊膪 nāngchuài

【囊膪】 nāngchuài 〈名〉 flabby meat from a pig's belly and breast

囔 nāng

【囔囔】 nāngnang 〈动〉 murmur; whisper

náng

囊 náng ❶〈名〉 bag; pocket：药～ medicine bag ⇨酒～饭袋；皮～ ❷〈名〉 bladder, pouch or other bag-shaped objects：⇨胆～ ❸〈动〉 put in a bag; bag：⇨～括
⇨nāng

【囊虫】 nángchóng 〈名〉 cysticercus; bladder worm

〖～病〗 *nángchóngbìng* 〈名〉 *cysticercosis*

【囊果】 nángguǒ 〈名〉［植物］ cystocarp

【囊空如洗】 nángkōng-rúxǐ 〈熟〉 be penniless/broke; with empty pockets：他～，哪有钱借给你。He didn't have a penny to his name. How could he lend you any money?

【囊括】 nángkuò 〈动〉 include all; embrace; complete a sweep：～四海 bring the whole country under one's rule ‖中国队～了全部金牌。*The Chinese team won/bagged all the gold medals.*

【囊瘤】 nángliú 〈名〉 cystoma

【囊胚】 nángpēi 〈名〉 blastula

【囊切开术】 nángqiēkāishù 〈名〉 capsotomy

【囊生】 nángshēng 〈名〉 Tibetan household slave (before 1959)

【囊网】 nángwǎng 〈名〉 keed; sack：～吊杆 cod end derrick ‖～环纲 cod end becket ‖～夹 cod end clip

【囊尾蚴】 *nángwěiyòu* ＝ 囊虫 *nángchóng*

【囊腺癌】 nángxiàn'ái 〈名〉 cystadenocarcinoma

【囊腺瘤】 nángxiànliú 〈名〉 cystadenoma

【囊性肉瘤】 nángxìng ròuliú 〈名〉 cystosarcoma

【囊性纤维变性】 nángxìng xiānwéi biànxìng 〈名〉［医学］ cystic fibrosis

【囊性纤维瘤】 nángxìng xiānwéiliú 〈名〉 cystic fibroma

【囊性肿瘤】 *nángxìng zhǒngliú* 〈名〉 *cystoma*

【囊萤映雪】 nángyíng-yìngxuě 〈熟〉 read by the light of bagged fireflies or the reflected light of snow—pursue knowledge under difficult conditions; study hard in spite of poverty

【囊中物】 nángzhōngwù 〈名〉 sth in the bag：别担心，这场比赛已如囊中之物了。Don't worry. The game is in the bag.

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【囊中羞涩】 nángzhōng-xiūsè 〈熟〉 have a light/lean/shallow/slender purse; be low in pocket, be short of money: 我本想为你开个生日晚会,可～,只好算了。I wanted to hold a birthday party for you, but I have to give it up just because I couldn't afford it.
【囊肿】 nángzhǒng 〈名〉 cyst: ～肾 cystic kidney ‖ ～生成 cystogenia; cystogenesis ‖ 卵巢～ ovarian cyst ‖ 输卵管～ cyst oviduct
【囊状癌】 nángzhuàng'ái 〈名〉 cystic cancer

馕 náng 〈名〉 crusty pancake [staple food of the Uygur and Kazak ethnic groups]
⇨nǎng

nǎng

曩 nǎng 〈名〉〈书〉 former; past: ～日 bygone days ‖ ～时 in former times; in the past ‖ ～昔 in the past; in former times ‖ ～者 in the past; in former times

攮 nǎng 〈动〉 stab/thrust (with a knife)
【攮子】 nǎngzi 〈名〉 dagger

馕 nǎng 〈动〉 cram food into one's mouth
⇨náng

nàng

齉 nàng 〈形〉 blocked; snuffling: 我感冒了,鼻子发～。I've got a cold and my nose is stopped up/blocked.
【齉鼻儿】 nàngbír ❶〈形〉 snuffling ❷〈名〉 person who speaks with a strong nasal twang

nāo

孬 nāo 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶ bad ❷ cowardly
【孬种】 nāozhǒng 〈名〉 ❶〈方〉〈粗〉 rascal; bastard; bad egg: 别和这个～计较。Don't bother yourself with this rascal. ❷ coward

náo

呶 náo 〈动〉〈书〉 clamour; shout: 喧～ talk boisterously
【呶呶】 náonáo 〈动〉〈书〉 keep talking tediously: ～不休 talk endlessly

挠[1] náo 〈动〉 ❶ scratch: ～后脑勺 scratch the back of the head ‖ ～痒痒 scratch (an itch) ⇨～头 ❷ hinder: ⇨阻～

挠[2] náo 〈动〉 bend; yield; flinch; give in: ⇨百折不～; 不屈不～
【挠度】 náodù 〈名〉 ❶ [建筑] deflection: ～计 deflectometer ‖ ～曲线 deflection curve ❷ [物理] flexibility: ～计 fleximeter ‖ ～试验/系数 flexibility test/factor
【挠钩】 náogōu 〈名〉 long-handled hook
【挠率】 náolǜ 〈名〉 [数学] torsion
【挠曲】 náoqū ❶〈名〉 [物理] bending; flex; flexion; flexure: ～面 deflection surface ❷〈形〉 curved; twisted; bent; bending: ～角 bending angle ‖ ～线 twisted curve
【挠头】 náotóu 〈动〉 scratch one's head—hard to tackle: 这事儿真让人～。This is really a knotty problem.
【挠性】 náoxìng 〈名〉 [物理] flexibility: ～构件 flexure member ‖ ～接头 flexible joint ‖ ～连接器 flexible connector ‖ ～连轴节 flexible coupling ‖ ～转子 flexible/supercritical rotor
〖～轴〗 náoxìngzhóu 〈名〉 flexible shaft: ～气轮机 flexible shaft turbine
〖～轴系〗 náoxìngzhóuxì 〈名〉 flexible shafting
【挠秧】 náoyāng 〈动〉 [农业] weed rice fields and loosen the soil
【挠应力】 náoyìnglì 〈名〉 [物理] flexure stress

硇 náo
【硇砂】 náoshā 〈名〉 [化学] sal ammoniac

铙 náo 〈名〉 ❶ cymbal ❷ ancient musical instrument used in the army, resembling a small tongueless bell
【铙钹】 náobó 〈名〉 big cymbals

蛲 náo
【蛲虫】 náochóng 〈名〉 pinworm
〖～病〗 náochóngbìng 〈名〉 enterobiasis; oxyurisasis

nǎo

垴 nǎo 〈名〉 hillock [usually used in place names]

恼 nǎo ❶〈动〉 be or get angry/annoyed/irritated; annoy; irritate: 主任～了,现在不想见人。The dean is angry and doesn't want to see anyone now. ‖ 你别～我,滚开! Don't irritate me. Go away! ❷〈形〉 unhappy; upset: ⇨懊～; 烦～
【恼恨】 nǎohèn 〈动〉 resent; hate: 她嘴上不说,心里却十分～。She didn't say anything but resented it dreadfully at heart. ‖ 他们～受到不公正的待遇。They resented being treated unfairly.
【恼火】 nǎohuǒ 〈形〉 angry; annoyed; irritated; vexed: 感到～ be irritated (at) ‖ 她对受到冷落感到～。It vexed her to be left out in the cold. ‖ 这个问题使他很～。He was irritated by the question.
【恼怒】 nǎonù 〈形〉 ❶ annoyed; irritated; vexed: 做了一个～的手势 made an irritated gesture ‖ 你应该明白在这种场合不该表露出自己的～情绪。You should know better than to show your irritation on such an occasion. ❷ annoy; exasperate; irritate; vex; see red: 表示～ express irritation/annoyance ‖ 掩饰～ hide one's irritation ‖ 感到～ be irritated/annoyed (at sth or with sb) ‖ 感到极为～ feel a sharp annoyance (at sth or with sb) ‖ 他的做法让一些当官的很～。His action irritated some officials.
【恼人】 nǎorén 〈形〉 annoying; irritating: ～的噪声 irritating noise ‖ 他不停地纠正我的发音,真～。It was annoying that he kept correcting my pronunciation.
【恼羞成怒】 nǎoxiū-chéngnù 〈熟〉 turn shame into anger; flare up from shame; fly into a rage from/with shame; become/turn angry from embarrassment; be infuriated by exasperation

脑 nǎo 〈名〉 ❶ brain: 用～过度 overtax one's brain ‖ ～是高级神经活动的中心。The brain is the centre of high nervous activity. ‖ 鱼被称为健～食品。Fish is called brain food. ❷ head: 抛诸～后 put sth out of one's head ⇨～袋; 摇头晃～ ❸ brain; mind; intelligence; brainpower; intellectual powers ❹ essence: ⇨豆腐～儿; 樟～ ❺ odd bits and pieces of sth; odds and ends: 田头地～ odd pieces of land ⇨针头线～
【脑癌】 nǎo'ái 〈名〉 cancer of the brain; cerebral cancer
【脑白质炎】 nǎobáizhìyán 〈名〉 [医学] leukencephalitis
【脑包虫病】 nǎobāochóngbìng 〈名〉 [医学] cerebral echinococcosis
【脑病】 nǎobìng 〈名〉 brain disease; encephalopathy; cerebropathy; cerebrosis
【脑波】 nǎobō 〈名〉 brain wave
【脑超声波检查】 nǎochāoshēngbō jiǎnchá 〈名〉 echoencephalography
【脑充血】 nǎochōngxuè 〈名〉 encephalemia
【脑出血】 nǎochūxuè 〈名〉 encephalorrhagia; cerebral hemorrhage
【脑穿刺术】 nǎochuāncìshù 〈名〉 [医学] encephalopuncture
【脑创伤】 nǎochuāngshāng 〈名〉 cerebral/brain injury; cerebral trauma
【脑垂体】 nǎochuítǐ 〈名〉 pituitary gland/body; hypophysis cerebri: ～机能亢进 hyperpituitarism ‖ ～机能障碍 pituitarism ‖ ～激素 pituitary hormone; pituitrin
【脑猝变】 nǎocùbiàn 〈名〉 [医学] brainstorm
【脑挫伤】 nǎocuòshāng 〈名〉 cerebral contusion: ～后综合征 postcerebral contusional syndrome
【脑袋】 nǎodai 〈名〉 ❶ head: 耷拉着～ hang one's head ‖ ～搬家 be beheaded ‖ ～发晕 one's mind reels ‖ 秃～ bald head ‖ 感到～发蒙 feel one's mind addled ‖ 拿～担保 stake one's life on ❷ brains; mind: ～好使 have a good brain ‖ 她具有一流的～。She

has a brain of the first order.
〖～瓜儿〗 nǎodaiguār 〈口〉 = 脑袋 nǎodai
〖～瓜子〗 nǎodaiguāzi 〈口〉 = 脑袋 nǎodai
【脑电波】 *nǎodiànbō* 〈名〉 *brain wave*
【脑电检查仪】 nǎodiàn jiǎncháyí 〈名〉 electroencephaloscope
【脑电图】 nǎodiàntú 〈名〉 electroencephalogram (EEG): ～放大器 EEG amplifier ‖ ～纸 EEG recording paper
〖～仪〗 nǎodiàntúyí 〈名〉 electroencephalograph
【脑电学】 nǎodiànxué 〈名〉 electroencephalology
【脑动脉】 nǎodòngmài 〈名〉 cerebral artery
〖～硬化〗 nǎodòngmài yìnghuà 〈名〉 cerebral arteriosclerosis: ～性痴呆 dementia arteriosclerotica ‖ 脑动脉粥样硬化 cerebral atherosclerosis
【脑发育不全】 nǎofāyù bùquán 〈名〉 atelencephalia; ateloencephalia
【脑啡肽】 nǎofēitài 〈名〉[医学] enkephalin
【脑干】 nǎogàn 〈名〉[解剖] brainstem
【脑梗死】 *nǎogěngsǐ* 〈名〉 *brain/cerebral infarction*
【脑沟】 nǎogōu 〈名〉[解剖] sulcus
【脑瓜儿】 nǎoguār = 脑袋 nǎodai
【脑海】 nǎohǎi 〈名〉 brain; mind: ～里闪过一个念头 an idea flashed across/through one's mind ‖ 这件事深深地印在了我的～中。The experience was imprinted in my memory. / It left a deep impression on my mind. ‖ 一个奇怪的念头从他的～里掠过。A strange idea flitted across his brain.
【脑灰质】 nǎohuīzhì 〈名〉 ectocinerea
〖～炎〗 nǎohuīzhìyán 〈名〉 polioencephalitis
【脑回】 nǎohuí 〈名〉[解剖] gyrus; convolution
【脑回声检查法】 nǎohuíshēng jiǎncháfǎ 〈名〉 echoencephalography
【脑积水】 nǎojīshuǐ 〈名〉 hydrocephalus; hydrocephaly; water on the brain
【脑激素】 nǎojīsù 〈名〉 brain hormone
【脑脊膜】 nǎojǐmó 〈名〉 meninges
〖～炎〗 *nǎojǐmóyán* 〈名〉 *cerebrospinal meningitis*
【脑脊髓炎】 nǎojǐsuǐyán 〈名〉 encephalomyelitis
【脑脊液】 nǎojǐyè 〈名〉 cerebrospinal fluid (CSF): ～检查 cerebrospinal fluid examination ‖ ～压 cerebrospinal pressure
【脑际】 nǎojì 〈名〉 mind; memory: 当年的情景又浮现在她的～。Past scenes crossed her mind again.
【脑减压术】 nǎojiǎnyāshù 〈名〉 cerebral decompression
【脑浆】 nǎojiāng 〈名〉 brains: ～迸裂 have one's brains dashed out
【脑筋】 nǎojīn 〈名〉 ❶ brains; mind; head: 动～ use one's head; exercise/use/work/rack one's brains ‖ 费～ tax one's brains ‖ ～迟钝 be slow-witted; have slow wits ‖ ～好 have brains; have a good brain ‖ ～简单 be simple-minded ‖ ～灵敏 be keen and sharp in thinking ‖ 他们毫无～。They are singularly brainless. ‖ 这个问题使教育界的智囊成员大伤～。The problem exercised the best brains in the education field. ‖ 这可是个伤～的问题。This is really a vexing problem. ❷ way of thinking; ideas: 换～ *undergo brainwash; undergo an ideological transformation/change* ‖ 死～ be rigid/inflexible
〖～急转弯〗 nǎojīn jízhuǎnwān 〈名〉 brain-teaser; brain-twister
【脑壳】 *nǎoké* 〈名〉 ❶ skull; brain case; brainpan; cranium ❷ 〈方〉 head
【脑力】 nǎolì 〈名〉 brainpower; intellectual capacity/powers; mental ability; intelligence: ～工作 intellectual work
〖～劳动〗 nǎolì-láodòng 〈名〉 brain/head/mental work; intellectual/mental labour: ～者 mental/brain worker
【脑磷脂】 nǎolínzhī 〈名〉[生化] cephalin; kephalin
【脑瘤】 nǎoliú 〈名〉 brain tumour; encephaloma: 患～ suffer from a brain tumour
【脑颅】 nǎolú 〈名〉 skull; brainpan; cranium
【脑麻痹】 nǎomábì 〈名〉 cerebral palsy/paralysis
【脑满肠肥】 nǎomǎn-chángféi 〈熟〉 (of the idle rich) with heavy jowls and a potbelly
【脑梅毒】 nǎoméidú 〈名〉[医学] brain syphilis
【脑门儿】 *nǎoménr* 〈名〉 *forehead*
【脑门子】 nǎoménzi 〈名〉〈口〉 forehead
【脑膜】 nǎomó 〈名〉 meninges
〖～炎〗 *nǎomóyán* 〈名〉 *meningitis*
【脑脓肿】 nǎonóngzhǒng 〈名〉 brain abscess; encephalopyosis
【脑膨出】 *nǎopéngchū* 〈名〉[医学] encephalocele
【脑贫血】 nǎopínxuè 〈名〉 cerebral anaemia
【脑桥】 nǎoqiáo 〈名〉 pons (cerebelli)
【脑缺氧】 nǎoquēyǎng 〈名〉 cerebral anoxia
【脑儿】 nǎor 〈名〉 animal brains (for food); brain-like food: 猪～ pig's brains ⇨豆腐～
【脑容量】 nǎoróngliàng 〈名〉 cerebral capacity
【脑软化】 nǎoruǎnhuà 〈名〉 cerebromalacia; encephalomalacia; softening of the brain
【脑扫描】 nǎosǎomiáo 〈名〉 brain scanning
【脑疝】 nǎoshàn 〈名〉[医学] hernia of brain; cerebral hernia: ～形成 cerebral herniation
【脑上体】 nǎoshàngtǐ 〈名〉 epiphysis (cerebri); pineal body/gland
【脑上腺】 *nǎoshàngxiàn* = *脑上体 nǎoshàngtǐ*
【脑勺】 nǎosháo 〈名〉 back of the head
【脑勺子】 nǎosháozi 〈名〉〈方〉 back of the head
【脑神经】 *nǎoshénjīng* 〈名〉 *cranial nerve*
【脑石】 nǎoshí 〈名〉[医学] encephalolith
【脑室】 nǎoshì 〈名〉[生理] ventricle of the brain: ～内出血 intraventricular hemorrhage
〖～穿刺〗 nǎoshì chuāncì 〈名〉 ventricular puncture: ～术 ventriculocentesis
〖～镜〗 nǎoshìjìng 〈名〉 ventriculoscope
〖～炎〗 nǎoshìyán 〈名〉 ventriculitis
〖～造影〗 nǎoshì zàoyǐng 〈名〉 ventriculography
【脑衰竭】 nǎoshuāijié 〈名〉 brain fag
【脑衰弱】 nǎoshuāiruò 〈名〉 encephalasthenia
【脑栓塞】 nǎoshuānsè = 脑血栓 nǎoxuèshuān
【脑水肿】 nǎoshuǐzhǒng 〈名〉 cerebral edema
【脑死亡】 nǎosǐwáng 〈名〉 brain/cerebral death
【脑髓】 *nǎosuǐ* = *脑浆 nǎojiāng*
【脑损伤】 nǎosǔnshāng 〈名〉 brain damage/injury
【脑瘫】 nǎotān 〈名〉 brain failure/paralysis
【脑体倒挂】 *nǎotǐ-dàoguà* 〈熟〉 *irrational income differential* between mental and manual workers in favour of the latter; abnormal situation where intellectual labour is less well paid than manual labour; manual labourers earn more than mental workers
【脑体正挂】 nǎotǐ-zhèngguà 〈熟〉 rational relation between mental labour and physical labour; mental workers earn more than manual workers
【脑外科】 nǎowàikē 〈名〉 brain surgery: ～医生 brain surgeon
【脑外伤】 nǎowàishāng 〈名〉[医学] brain trauma
【脑萎缩】 nǎowěisuō 〈名〉[医学] encephalatrophy; atrophy of brain: ～性精神病 encephalatrophic psychosis
【脑细胞】 nǎoxìbāo 〈名〉 brain cell
【脑下垂体】 nǎoxià chuítǐ 〈名〉[生理] pituitary body; pituitary gland; hypophysis
【脑心肌炎】 nǎoxīnjīyán 〈名〉[医学] encephalomyocarditis
【脑血管】 nǎoxuèguǎn 〈名〉 blood vessel on the brain: ～疾病 *cerebrovascular disease* ‖ ～意外 *cerebrovascular accident*
〖～系统〗 nǎoxuèguǎn xìtǒng 〈名〉 cerebrovascular system
〖～硬化症〗 nǎoxuèguǎn yìnghuàzhèng 〈名〉 cerebral arteriosclerosis
〖～造影〗 nǎoxuèguǎn zàoyǐng 〈名〉 cerebral angiography
【脑血栓】 nǎoxuèshuān 〈名〉 cerebral thrombus
【脑炎】 nǎoyán 〈名〉 brain fever; encephalitis; cephalitis; cerebritis: 流行性乙型～ epidemic encephalitis B
【脑叶】 nǎoyè 〈名〉[解剖] lobotomy
【脑意外】 nǎoyìwài 〈名〉 brain accident
【脑溢血】 nǎoyìxuè 〈名〉 cerebaral haemorrhage
【脑硬化】 nǎoyìnghuà 〈名〉 cerebrosclerosis
【脑震荡】 nǎozhèndàng 〈名〉 cerebral concussion; concussion (of the brain): 轻微～ mild concussion ‖ 他被一辆小车撞成了严重～。He was badly/severely concussed by a car.
〖～后综合征〗 nǎozhèndànghòu zōnghézhēng 〈名〉 postconcussion syndrome
【脑汁】 *nǎozhī* 〈名〉 *brains*: 绞尽～ *beat/cudgel/rack one's brains*
【脑中枢】 nǎozhōngshū 〈名〉[生理] brain centre
【脑肿瘤】 *nǎozhǒngliú* 〈名〉 *brain/cerebral tumour*
【脑中风】 nǎozhòngfēng 〈名〉 cerebral apoplexy

【脑蛛网膜】 nǎozhūwǎngmó 〈名〉[生理] cranial arachnoid matter

〖～炎〗 nǎozhūwǎngmóyán 〈名〉 cerebral arachnoiditis

【脑子】 nǎozi 〈名〉 ❶ brain ❷ brains; mind; head; intelligence: 没～ brainless ‖ ～活 have a supple mind ‖ ～迟钝 be slow-witted ‖ 他～好使。He's got a good brain. / He has a sharp mind. ‖ 他～灵，却不肯使。He has got brains but wouldn't use them. ‖ 她～里闪过一个念头。An idea flashed across her mind. ‖ 他人虽好，但～不好使。Though he is a good person, yet he hasn't got much brain.

瑙 nǎo → 玛瑙 mǎnǎo

【瑙鲁】 Nǎolǔ 〈名〉 Nauru [island country in the West Pacific]

〖～人〗 Nǎolǔrén 〈名〉 Nauruan

nào

闹 nào ❶〈形〉 noisy: 教室里～得无法学习。The classroom is too noisy to study in. ⇨～嚷嚷;喧～ ❷〈动〉make a noise; make a racket/scene; wrangle: 别胡～，我在想问题。Don't disturb/pester me, I am thinking over a problem. ❸〈动〉disturb; create confusion: ～法场 raise havoc and raid the execution ground ‖ ～公堂 make/play/raise/work havoc with the law court ⇨～事 ❹〈动〉give vent to (one's strong feelings): ⇨～情绪;～意见 ❺〈动〉suffer from; be affected by: ～地震 suffer from earthquake ‖ ～水灾 be hit by floods ⇨～肚子;～鬼;～饥荒 ❻〈动〉do; make; go in for: ～学潮 start a student movement ‖ ～出许多乱子 cause a lot of trouble ‖ 你们不能再这样～下去了。You couldn't go on creating troubles like this. ⇨～分裂;～矛盾 ❼〈动〉insolently demand: ～待遇 fuss over remuneration ‖ ～工资 demand a pay rise/increase; fuss over wages ～地位 be after position ❽〈动〉tease: ⇨～洞房 ❾〈动〉get; obtain; make: 没～出什么名堂 have not been able to get anything ‖ 你快～点水来。Go and get some water for me quickly. ‖ 我和他有点～不到一起。I've always found him a bit difficult to get along with. ‖ 我得想办法～点钱花。I have to think of a way to make some money. ‖ 我好一会儿才～明白到底发生了什么。It took me some time to cotton on what was happening. ‖ 我去给咱们～点吃的。I'll fix us something to eat.

【闹别扭】 nào bièniu 〈动〉 be at odds with (sb): 她在跟丈夫～。She is at odds with her husband.

【闹病】 nàobìng 〈动〉 be/fall ill; be taken ill: 这孩子爱～，得让医生看看。This child often falls ill and we must take him to a doctor.

【闹不清】 nàobuqīng 〈动〉 be unclear about; be unable to distinguish; cannot tell: 谁也～问题出在哪里。No one can tell what went wrong. ‖ 我～他是怎么弄到这份工作的。It beats me how he got the job.

【闹洞房】 nào dòngfáng 〈动〉 (of friends and relatives) tease the newlyweds on wedding night

【闹独立】 nào dúlì 〈动〉 seek independence (from)

【闹肚子】 nào dùzi 〈动〉 have diarrhoea/diarrhea; suffer from loose bowels

【闹翻】 nàofān 〈动〉 fall out (with sb); split up: 两口子又～了。The couple are bickering again. ‖ 他和女朋友～了。He fell out with his girlfriend. / He split up with his girlfriend.

【闹翻身】 nào fānshēn 〈动〉 fight for emancipation

【闹翻天】 nàofāntiān 〈动〉 wreck havoc; raise hell

【闹房】 nàofáng = 闹洞房 nào dòngfáng

【闹分裂】 nào fēnliè 〈动〉 engage in splittism/separatism

【闹风潮】 nào fēngcháo 〈动〉〈旧〉 carry on agitation; stage demonstrations, strikes, etc

【闹革命】 nào gémìng 〈动〉 carry out/make revolution; rise in revolution

【闹鬼】 nàoguǐ 〈动〉 ❶ be haunted: 据说这所旧屋常常～。It is said that ghosts often haunt this old house. ❷ play tricks behind sb's back; take underhand actions; use underhand means: 肯定有人在背后～。There must be someone playing tricks behind our back. ‖ 他在这件事上肯定～了。He must have employed underhand means for the matter. ‖ 这次你又准备闹什么鬼? What tricks are you up to this time?

【闹哄哄】 nàohōnghōng 〈形〉 uproarious; clamorous; noisy: 街上～的，出什么事了? It was very noisy in the street. What was going on?

【闹哄】 nàohong 〈动〉〈口〉 ❶ make a noise/racket; create a hubbub ❷ (of many people) bustle about doing sth: 他们～着搬家具。They bustled about moving the furniture.

【闹荒】 nàohuāng 〈动〉〈旧〉 rise up/revolt due to famine

【闹饥荒】 nào jīhuāng 〈动〉 ❶ suffer from famine; experience famine: 去年这个地区～。There was a famine in this area last year. / A famine broke out in this area last year. / A famine visited this area last year. ❷〈方〉 be hard up (for); have/experience economic difficulties/hardships

【闹架】 nàojià 〈动〉〈方〉 quarrel and fight

【闹监】 nàojiān 〈动〉 (of prisoners) create disturbances in prison cells

【闹僵】 nàojiāng 〈动〉 be deadlocked; be strained: 他们两个关系～了。The relations of the two have become strained.

【闹纠纷】 nào jiūfēn 〈动〉 have a dispute

【闹剧】 nàojù 〈名〉 farce: 沸沸扬扬的～ boisterous farce ‖〈喻〉不管怎么说，那次审讯基本上是场～。The inquest has been largely farcical anyway. ‖ 这次的审判已经变成了～。The trial is sliding into a farce.

【闹离婚】 nào líhūn 〈动〉 seek a divorce

【闹铃】 nàolíng 〈名〉 alarm bell

【闹乱子】 nào luànzi 〈动〉 cause/make trouble

【闹矛盾】 nào máodùn 〈动〉 be at loggerheads (with)

【闹脾气】 nào píqi 〈动〉 lose one's temper; show temper; be in a/one's temper; get/go/fly into a temper; be out of temper; be in a fit of temper; vent one's spleen (upon sb): 她爱～。She is short-tempered.

【闹气儿】 nàoqìr 〈动〉〈方〉 be out of temper with sb; be cross with sb: 不要再跟我～啦。Don't be cross with me any more.

【闹情绪】 nào qíngxù 〈动〉 be disgruntled (at sth/with sb); be depressed; be in a fit of a pique: 他这些天一直在为此事～。He has been in low spirits these days because of this. ‖ 他因没有当上系主任而～。He was disgruntled because he was not appointed the dean of the department.

【闹嚷嚷】 nàorāngrāng 〈形〉 noisy: 礼堂里～的，什么也听不清。The clamorous noises in the auditorium deafened my ears.

【闹市】 nàoshì 〈名〉 busy street; downtown (area)

〖～区〗 nàoshìqū 〈名〉 downtown area; business district; market quarter

【闹事】 nàoshì 〈动〉 cause/create/foment/make/raise a disturbance; make trouble; stir up trouble: 上街～ take to the streets and make trouble ‖ 没事～ make trouble for nothing ‖ 聚众～ gather a crowd to create disturbances

〖～者〗 nàoshìzhě 〈名〉 trouble-maker; people involved in the disturbances

【闹腾】 nàoteng 〈动〉〈口〉 ❶ disturb; harass; wrangle; kick up/make a row: 这孩子～得我一夜没合眼。I didn't have a wink of sleep because of the restlessness of the child. ‖ 两口子～着要离婚。The couple wrangled their way towards a divorce. ❷ laugh and joke noisily: 我在楼下就听到了吵闹声。你们到底在～什么呢? I heard the noise downstairs. What on earth are you doing here? ❸ make; produce: 他把事情～得一团糟。He made a mess of it.

【闹天儿】 nàotiānr 〈动〉〈方〉 have a bad/foul/inclement weather

【闹戏】 nàoxì 〈名〉〈旧〉 comic opera

【闹笑话】 nào xiàohua 〈动〉 make a fool of oneself; make a stupid mistake: 他没有学过跳舞，不想～。He had never learned to dance and didn't want to make a fool of himself.

【闹心】 nàoxīn 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ be vexed/worried/disturbed: 这孩子真让我～。I was really worried by the child. ❷ feel sick; feel queasy

【闹新房】 nào xīnfáng = 闹洞房 nào dòngfáng

【闹性子】 nào xìngzi = 闹脾气 nào píqi

【闹玄虚】 nào xuánxū 〈动〉 purposely mystify things to perplex others

【闹羊花】 nàoyánghuā = 羊踯躅 yángzhízhú

【闹意见】 nào yìjiàn 〈动〉 be at odds/variance (with sb); have discord: 他俩在为一点小事～。They are at odds over a trifle.

【闹意气】 nào yìqì 〈动〉 be at loggerheads with each other for holding extreme views

【闹盈盈】 nàoyíngyíng 〈形〉 full of bustling activity; bustling with noise and excitement
【闹灾】 nàozāi 〈动〉 be hit/struck by disaster; encounter/experience catastrophe: 这儿去年闹水灾,死了好多人。Last year this area was struck by flood and many people lost their lives.
【闹贼】 nàozéi 〈动〉〈口〉 burgle; burglarize
【闹仗】 nàozhàng 〈动〉〈方〉 have a quarrel/row; come to blows; have an argument with sb; cross swords with sb; fight; scuffle
【闹着玩儿】 nàozhe wánr 〈动〉 ❶ play; have fun; amuse oneself: 孩子们在那儿～呢。The children are playing over there. ❷ joke; kid; tease; do sth for fun: 别担心,我是～的。Don't worry. I was just kidding/joking. ❸ be a joke: 这可不是～的。This is no joking matter. ‖ 做手术可不是～的。Performing an operation is no joke.
【闹钟】 nàozhōng 〈名〉 alarm clock: 把～调在六点 set the alarm clock for 6:00 ‖ ～在七点半响了。The alarm went off at 7:30.
〖～发条〗 nàozhōng fātiáo 〈名〉 alarm mainspring
【闹宗派】 nào zōngpài 〈动〉 sectarianize

淖 nào 〈名〉〈书〉 mire; bog
【淖尔】 nào'ěr 〈名〉 lake [Mongolian word, often used in place names]

né

哪 né
⇨nǎ;na;něi
【哪吒】 Nézha 〈名〉 name of a god in Chinese mythology

nè

讷 nè 〈形〉〈书〉 slow (of speech): ⇨木～
【讷口少言】 nèkǒu-shǎoyán 〈熟〉 be slow of speech and reticent
【讷讷】 nènè 〈形〉〈书〉 slow of speech
【讷言敏行】 nèyán-mǐnxíng 〈熟〉 be slow of speech but quick in action

呐 nè ＝ 讷 nè
⇨nà

ne

呢 ne 〈助〉 ❶ [marker of a special, alternative or rhetorical question]: 妈妈～? Where is Mum? ‖ 你想吃面条～,还是想吃米饭? What do you want, noodles or rice? ‖ 你怎么连这个都不懂～? How come you don't understand this? ❷ [marker of a declarative sentence]: 天还早着～。It's still early. ‖ 我在问你～! I was asking you! ❸ [used at the end of a declarative sentence to indicate the continuation of an action or a state]: 我听着～。I am listening. ‖ 他还在睡～。He is still sleeping. ❹ [used to mark a pause in a sentence]: 想来～,就来;不想来～,就拉倒。Come if you want to, forget it if you don't want to. ‖ 这个问题～,以后再讨论。We'll discuss the problem later.
⇨ní

něi

哪 něi ＝ 哪①② nǎ
⇨nǎ;na;né

馁 něi 〈形〉 ❶〈书〉 hungry: ⇨冻～ ❷ disheartened; dispirited: ⇨气～;胜不骄,败不～ ❸〈书〉 (of fish) putrid; rotten
【馁怯】 něiqiè 〈动〉 lose heart/courage/one's nerve

nèi

内 nèi 〈名〉 ❶ inside; interior; within: 几天之～ in a few days ‖ 年～ within the year ‖ 室～ the interior of a house/indoors ‖ 一公里之～ within a kilometre ‖ 一月之～ within a month ‖ 请勿入～。No admittance. ⇨～外;～衣;国～ ❷〈谦〉 one's wife; one's wife's relatives: ⇨～人;～侄 ❸ internals: ⇨～伤;五～如焚 ❹ heart; mind: ⇨～疚;～省 ❺〈书〉 the imperial palace: 大～高手 master-hand in *kung fu* of the imperial palace
【内凹】 nèi'āo 〈名〉 indent: ～轮廓 curved profile
【内白】 nèibái 〈名〉[戏剧] offstage words by an actor
【内摆线】 nèibǎixiàn 〈名〉[数学] hypocycloid
【内半径】 nèibànjìng 〈名〉 inside radius
【内包装】 nèibāozhuāng 〈名〉 inner/inside/internal packing
【内比】 nèibǐ 〈名〉 internal ratio
【内壁】 nèibì 〈名〉 ❶ inside/inner wall; inwall: 玻璃管～ the inside wall of a glass tube ‖ 汽缸～ the inside of a cylinder ❷ [生物] intine (of a spore); endospore
【内宾】 nèibīn 〈名〉 ❶ domestic guest/visitor ❷ female guest
【内禀】 nèibǐng 〈形〉[物理] intrinsic: ～传导性 intrinsic conductivity ‖ ～能 intrinsic energy ‖ ～噪声 intrinsic noise
【内病外治】 nèibìng-wàizhì 〈熟〉 use external health aid to treat internal diseases
【内部】 nèibù 〈名〉 inside; the internal part: ～传阅 for inside circulation only ‖ ～电话 house telephone; interphone ‖ ～管理 internal management ‖ ～交易 internal transaction; inside trading ‖ ～结构 internal/inner structure ‖ ～纠纷 internal strife ‖ ～联系 internal connection/relations ‖ ～裂缝 internal crack/fissure ‖ ～情报 inside information ‖ ～融资 internal financing ‖ ～审核 internal check ‖ ～审计 inside audit; internal auditing ‖ ～市场 internal/domestic market ‖ ～事务 domestic/internal affairs ‖ ～通话系统 intercom ‖ ～文件 restricted document ‖ ～照明 interior lighting ‖ ～政策 policy for internal observance ‖ ～装修 interior decoration ‖ ～自治 home rule; internal autonomy ‖ 堡垒最容易从～攻破。The easiest way to capture a fortress is from within. ‖ 我想看看房屋的～。I want to see the inside of the house. ‖ 这起抢劫案看来是～的人干的。The robbery appeared to have been an inside job.
〖～发行〗 nèibù fāxíng 〈名〉 intra issue
〖～分化〗 nèibù fēnhuà 〈名〉 internal divisions
〖～机制〗 nèibù jīzhì 〈名〉 internal mechanism
〖～纪律〗 nèibù jìlǜ 〈名〉 internal discipline: ～处分 departmental discipline action
〖～价〗 nèibùjià 〈名〉 internal discounted price
〖～刊物〗 nèibù kānwù 〈名〉 restricted publication
〖～矛盾〗 nèibù máodùn 〈名〉 internal contradictions: 人民～contradictions among the people ‖ ～甚多 be torn by innumerable inner contradictions
〖～屈折〗 nèibù qūzhé 〈名〉[语言] internal flexion/inflexion
〖～消息〗 nèibù xiāoxi 〈名〉 inside information; tip; dope: 透漏～reveal inside information
〖～整顿〗 nèibù zhěngdùn 〈名〉 internal restructuring
〖～装潢〗 nèibù zhuānghuáng 〈名〉[建筑] interior decoration: ～师 interior decorator
〖～组织〗 nèibù zǔzhī 〈名〉 ❶ underlying cell/tissue ❷ internal organization
【内布拉斯加州】 Nèibùlāsījiāzhōu 〈名〉 Nebraska [a US state]
【内参】 nèicān 〈名〉 internal reference
【内槽】 nèicáo 〈名〉 inside/internal groove; internal slot
【内侧】 nèicè 〈名〉 inside: 窗/墙的～ the inside of a window/wall ‖ 脚～ the insides of one's feet ‖ 人行道～ the inside of the sidewalk/pavement ‖ 我的前臂～感到酸痛。The insides of my forearms are sore.
〖～副翼〗 nèicè fùyì 〈名〉 inboard/high-speed aileron
〖～千分卡尺〗 nèicè qiānfēn kǎchǐ 〈名〉 inside micrometre calipers
【内层电子】 nèicéng diànzǐ 〈名〉[物理] inner electron
【内层空间】 nèicéng kōngjiān 〈名〉 inner space
【内插】 nèichā 〈动〉[数学] interpolate
〖～法〗 nèichāfǎ 〈名〉[数学] interpolation
【内查外调】 nèichá-wàidiào 〈熟〉 make investigations both within and without; investigate internally and externally
【内场】 nèichǎng 〈名〉 ❶ (of traditional Chinese opera) the area behind the table on the stage ❷ (of baseball) infield; diamond: ⇨～手
〖～手〗 nèichǎngshǒu 〈名〉[体育] infielder
【内车道】 nèichēdào 〈名〉 inside lane: 从～超车 overtake on the

N

inside

【内臣】 nèichén 〈名〉 ❶ chamberlain ❷ eunuch

【内衬】 nèichèn 〈名〉 ❶ lining; interlining: 给大衣加～ interline a coat ❷ [机械] inner liner

〖～套〗 nèichèntào 〈名〉 neck bush

【内成岩】 nèichéngyán 〈名〉 ingenite

【内城】 nèichéng 〈名〉 inner city

【内齿轮】 nèichǐlún 〈名〉 [机械] internal gear; annular wheel

【内齿圈】 nèichǐquān 〈名〉 annular gear

【内宠】 nèichǒng 〈名〉〈旧〉 favourite imperial concubine

【内出血】 nèichūxuè 〈名〉 internal bleeding/haemorrhage

【内储】 nèichǔ 〈名〉 internal reserve

【内存】 nèicún 〈名〉 ❶ internal storage ❷ [计算机] internal memory; RAM

〖～大小〗 nèicún dàxiǎo 〈名〉 memory size

〖～故障〗 nèicún gùzhàng 〈名〉 memory fault

〖～区〗 nèicúnqū 〈名〉 memory field

〖～释放〗 nèicún shìfàng 〈名〉 memory deallocation

〖～图像〗 nèicún túxiàng 〈名〉 internal storage image

〖～芯片〗 nèicún xīnpiàn 〈名〉 memory chip

【内存储器】 nèicúnchǔqì 〈名〉 internal storage; built-in storage; inner memory

【内错角】 nèicuòjiǎo 〈名〉 [数学] alternate interior angle

【内当家】 nèidāngjiā 〈名〉〈口〉 wife

【内盗】 nèidào 〈名〉 internal theft

【内地】 nèidì 〈名〉 ❶ hinterland; inland; interior: 到～去 go inland ‖ 销往～ be sold inland ‖ 运往～ be transported to hinterland ‖ ～城市 inland city ‖ ～工业 industry in the interior; inland industry ‖ ～贸易 inland trade ‖ ～税 inland duty ‖ ～运输 inland transport ‖ 中国～ China's interior ❷ mainland [used by residents in Hong Kong or Macao]: 最近他去过～。He has been to the mainland recently.

【内弟】 nèidì 〈名〉 wife's younger brother; younger brother-in-law

【内电阻】 nèidiànzǔ 〈名〉 [物理] internal resistance

【内定】 nèidìng 〈动〉 (of personnel arrangement) be decided internally but not yet announced: 他被～为驻日本大使。He is slated for ambassador to Japan.

【内斗】 nèidòu 〈名〉 internal conflict/struggle

【内毒素】 nèidúsù 〈名〉 [医学] endotoxin: ～性休克 endotoxin shock

【内对角】 nèiduìjiǎo 〈名〉 inner/interior opposite angle

【内耳】 nèi'ěr 〈名〉 inner/internal ear

〖～道〗 nèi'ěrdào 〈名〉 internal auditory/acoustic meatus

〖～迷路〗 nèi'ěr mílù 〈名〉 [解剖] *labyrinth of the ear*

〖～性眩晕综合征〗 nèi'ěrxìng xuànyùn zōnghézhēng 〈名〉 [医学] auditory vertigo; aural vertigo; Ménière's syndrome/disease

〖～炎〗 nèi'ěryán 〈名〉 labyrinthitis; otitis interna

【内犯】 nèifàn 〈名〉〈书〉 (of a nomadic people) invasion; inroad

【内分泌】 nèifēnmì 〈名〉 [生理] glandular/internal secretion; incretion: ～代谢异常 endocrine-metabolic anomaly ‖ ～功能障碍 endocrine dysfunction ‖ ～激素 endocrine hormone ‖ ～性肥胖 endogenous obesity

〖～病〗 nèifēnmìbìng 〈名〉 endocrinopathy; endocrine disease; endocrinosis

〖～机能减退〗 nèifēnmì jīnéng jiǎntuì 〈名〉 hypendocrisia

〖～机能亢进〗 nèifēnmì jīnéng kàngjìn 〈名〉 hypercrinemia; hyperendocrinism

〖～器官〗 nèifēnmì qìguān 〈名〉 endocrinal organ

〖～失调〗 nèifēnmì shītiáo 〈名〉 endocrine imbalance; endocrinopathy

〖～紊乱〗 nèifēnmì wěnluàn 〈名〉 endocrine disorder

〖～物〗 nèifēnmìwù 〈名〉 internal secretion; incretion

〖～系统〗 nèifēnmì xìtǒng 〈名〉 endocrine system

〖～腺〗 nèifēnmìxiàn 〈名〉 endocrine gland

〖～学〗 nèifēnmìxué 〈名〉 *endocrinology*

〖～异常〗 nèifēnmì yìcháng 〈名〉 cryptorrhea

〖～障碍〗 nèifēnmì zhàng'ài 〈名〉 dysendocrinism; dysendocrisiasis

【内封】 nèifēng 〈名〉 [印刷] title page

【内封面】 nèifēngmiàn 〈名〉 inside cover

【内锋】 nèifēng 〈名〉 [体育] inside forward: 踢右/左～ play inside right/left; play right/left inside forward

【内缝】 nèifèng 〈名〉 inside gap

【内稃】 nèifū 〈名〉 [植物] palea; palet

【内服】 nèifú 〈动〉 be taken orally: ～兴奋剂 internal stimulant

〖～药〗 nèifúyào 〈名〉 oral drug; internal remedy; drug to be taken internally/orally; medicine for internal application

【内附】 nèifù 〈动〉 be enclosed herewithin; be enclosed: ～一些照片。*Some photos are enclosed.*

【内刚外柔】 nèigāng-wàiróu 〈熟〉 iron hand in a velvet glove

【内港】 nèigǎng 〈名〉 inner harbour

【内阁】 nèigé 〈名〉 cabinet: 参加～ go into the cabinet ‖ 改组～ reshuffle the cabinet ‖ 解散～ break up/dismiss the cabinet ‖ ～倒台 the cabinet fell/collapsed ‖ ～阁员 cabinet member ‖ ～更迭 change of the cabinet ‖ 秘密～ interior cabinet ‖ 战时～ war/wartime cabinet ⇨影子～

〖～大臣〗 nèigé dàchén 〈名〉 cabinet minister

〖～改组〗 nèigé gǎizǔ 〈名〉 cabinet reshuffle/reorganization

〖～会议〗 nèigé huìyì 〈名〉 ❶ cabinet council; council of ministers ❷ cabinet meeting

〖～危机〗 nèigé wēijī 〈名〉 cabinet crisis

〖～总理〗 nèigé zǒnglǐ 〈名〉 prime minister; premier; chancellor

【内功】 nèigōng 〈名〉 ❶ [物理] internal work ❷ (of *wushu* or *qigong*) internal exercises (to strengthen internal organs); internal energy/power ❸ (of a person) quality and capability ❹ (of an enterprise, etc) capability of managing internal affairs well

【内骨骼】 nèigǔgé 〈名〉 [生理] endoskeleton

【内顾之忧】 nèigùzhīyōu 〈熟〉 worries about troubles at home; *domestic worries; family troubles;* internal distresses: 无～ have no domestic worries; be free from domestic worries

【内关】 nèiguān 〈名〉 [中医] Inner Pass

【内锅】 nèiguō 〈名〉 inner pot

【内果皮】 nèiguǒpí 〈名〉 [植物] endocarp

【内海】 nèihǎi 〈名〉 ❶ inland/internal sea: ～水域 internal sea waters ❷ continental sea

【内涵】 nèihán 〈名〉 ❶ intention; connotation: ～定义 intention definition ‖ ～公理 axiom of comprehension ‖ ～型扩大再生产 intensive form of enlarged production ‖ ～意义 connotative meaning ‖ 你能解释一下这个标题及其～吗? Can you explain the title and its connotation? ❷ self-possession; possession of profound knowledge and a sense of morality: 他～深厚。He has profound knowledge and moral integrity. / He is well cultivated.

〖～物〗 nèihánwù 〈名〉 inclusion

【内寒】 nèihán 〈名〉 [中医] internal cold

【内行】 nèiháng ❶ 〈形〉 expert; adept; knowledgeable: 不～ be no expert (at/in/on) ‖ 在破译军事信号方面很～ be expert at/in/on deciphering military signals ‖ 他们在这方面不是特别～。They are not particularly expert in this area. ❷ 〈名〉 expert; specialist; professional: 充～ pose as an expert

〖～看门道,外行看热闹〗 nèiháng kàn méndao, wàiháng kàn rènao 〈熟〉 while laymen watch for fun, professionals understand the workings; layman just watches while a professional understands

【内耗】 nèihào 〈名〉 ❶ (of a machine or other devices) consumption of internal energy; internal consumption ❷ losses resulting from internal strife/friction; internal waste

【内河】 nèihé 〈名〉 inland river/waters/waterway: ～通航水域 inland navigable waters

〖～港口〗 nèihé gǎngkǒu 〈名〉 inland harbour

〖～航道〗 nèihé hángdào 〈名〉 inland route

〖～航行〗 nèihé hángxíng 〈名〉 internal navigation: ～权 right of inland navigation; inland navigation rights

〖～运输〗 nèihé yùnshū 〈名〉 inland water transport

【内核】 nèihé 〈名〉 ❶ kernel; core; essence: 深入事物的～ get to the core of the matter ❷ [地质] inner core

【内讧】 nèihòng 〈名〉 internal conflict/strife/dissension: 酿成～ precipitate internal strife ‖ 挑起～ stir up internal dissension ‖ 引发～ foment internal dissension ‖ ～四起 be torn by internal strife

【内哄】 nèihòng ＝ 内讧 nèihòng

【内呼吸】 nèihūxī 〈名〉 *internal respiration*

【内弧】 nèihú 〈名〉 inner arc

【内华达州】 Nèihuádázhōu 〈名〉 Nevada [a US state]

【内画】 nèihuà 〈名〉 picture(s) painted inside (of a vessel);

inside-bottle painting
〖～壶〗 nèihuàhú 〈名〉 inside-painted bottle
【内踝】 nèihuái 〈名〉[生理] malleolus medialis; internal malleolus
【内环】 nèihuán 〈名〉[机械] ❶ inner gimbal (of a gyro) ❷ shroud (of a compressor) ❸ inner race (of bearing)
【内环线】 nèihuánxiàn 〈名〉 inner-ring road; inner-city beltway/ring road
【内患】 nèihuàn 〈名〉 internal trouble
〖～外侮〗 nèihuàn-wàiwǔ 〈熟〉 be plagued by internal trouble and foreign aggression
【内婚制】 nèihūnzhì 〈名〉 intermarriage between some clans [marriage practice in the primitive society in China]
【内火】 nèihuǒ 〈名〉[中医] endogenous fire; internal heat
【内积】 nèijī 〈名〉[数学] inner product
【内急】 nèijí 〈动〉 be eager to relieve oneself; urgently need to go to the toilet; be dying to go to the toilet
【内寄生】 nèijìshēng 〈名〉[生理] endoparasitism
〖～物〗 nèijìshēngwù 〈名〉 endoparasite; entorganism
〖～植物〗 nèijìshēng zhíwù 〈名〉 entophyte
【内奸】 nèijiān 〈名〉 enemy/traitor hidden within one's ranks; enemy agent; spy within; mole
【内间】 nèijiān 〈名〉〈方〉 inner room
【内艰】 nèijiān 〈名〉〈书〉 mother's funeral
【内监】 nèijiàn 〈名〉 eunuch
【内浇口】 nèijiāokǒu 〈名〉[冶金] ingate
【内角】 nèijiǎo 〈名〉[数学] inner/interior/internal angle
【内接】 nèijiē 〈形〉[数学] inscribed
〖～多边形〗 nèijiē duōbiānxíng 〈名〉 inscribed polygon
〖～形〗 nèijiēxíng 〈名〉 inscribed figure
〖～圆〗 nèijiēyuán 〈名〉 inscribed circle
【内紧外松】 nèijǐn-wàisōng 〈熟〉 be highly vigilant internally while relaxed externally
【内景】 nèijǐng 〈名〉 indoor scene/setting
〖～拍摄〗 nèijǐng pāishè 〈名〉 indoor shot; interior shooting
【内径】 nèijìng 〈名〉 internal/inside/inner diameter (ID)
〖～规〗 nèijìngguī 〈名〉 internal gauge
〖～千分卡尺〗 nèijìng qiānfēnkǎchǐ 〈名〉 inside micrometre calipers
【内疚】 nèijiù 〈形〉 conscience-stricken; guilty: 感到～ have a guilty conscience; feel quilty ‖ 毫不～ feel no compunction (in doing sth) ‖ 深感～ have a bad/an evil conscience; writhe in apology ‖ 我很～。I felt guilty. / My conscience nagged me. / I have something on my conscience. / Guilt gnawed away on my conscience.
【内聚力】 nèijùlì 〈名〉[物理] cohesive force; cohesion
【内眷】 nèijuàn 〈名〉 female members of a family
【内卡钳】 nèikǎqián 〈名〉[机械] inside callipers
【内科】 nèikē 〈名〉 internal/general medicine: ～病房 medical ward ‖ ～病例 medical case ‖ ～疗法 medical treatment
〖～学〗 nèikēxué 〈名〉 internal medicine
〖～医生〗 nèikē yīshēng 〈名〉 physician; internist
【内孔】 nèikǒng 〈名〉 bore: ～直径 bore diameter
【内控】 nèikòng 〈动〉 control from within: ～对象 target of internal control
【内裤】 nèikù 〈名〉 briefs; underpants: 男～ underpants; pants ‖ 女～ knickers; panties; underpants
【内窥镜】 nèikuījìng 〈名〉[医学] endoscope
〖～检查〗 nèikuījìng jiǎnchá 〈名〉[医学] endoscopy; splanchnoscopy
【内涝】 nèilào 〈名〉 waterlogging
【内里】 nèilǐ 〈名〉〈方〉 inside: 这事～有一些原因你还不知道呢。You don't know some of the details involved.
【内力】 nèilì 〈名〉[物理] inner/internal force
【内联】 nèilián 〈名〉 internal links and collaboration between enterprises in coastal areas and those in the hinterland: 开放要同～相结合。Opening up to the outside world must be combined with internal collaboration.
〖～企业〗 nèilián qǐyè 〈名〉 internally-linked enterprise
〖～网〗 nèiliánwǎng 〈名〉[信息] intranet
【内裂】 nèiliè 〈名〉 internal crack
【内流】 nèiliú 〈名〉 ❶ indraft ❷ relocation of employees within an organization/a region
【内流河】 nèiliúhé 〈名〉 inland river
【内龙骨】 nèilónggǔ 〈名〉 keelson; kelson
【内陆】 nèilù 〈名〉 inland; interior: ～城市 inland city ‖ ～地区 inland area ‖ ～省 landlocked/inland province ‖ ～水域 inland waters ‖ ～运河 inland canal ‖ ～运输 inland/overland transportation
〖～国〗 nèilùguó 〈名〉 landlocked/inland country
〖～海〗 nèilùhǎi 〈名〉 continental/inland sea
〖～河〗 nèilùhé 〈名〉 continental river
〖～湖〗 nèilùhú 〈名〉 continental/inland lake
〖～盆地〗 nèilù péndì 〈名〉 interior/inland basin
〖～山系〗 nèilù shānxì 〈名〉 mountains of the interior
〖～性气候〗 nèilùxìng qìhòu 〈名〉 inland climate
【内乱】 nèiluàn 〈名〉 civil strife; domestic turmoil; internal disorder/trouble: 结束～ end civil strife ‖ 平息～ appease internal rebellion ‖ 引起～ beget civil strife
【内罗毕】 nèiluóbì 〈名〉 Nairobi [capital of Kenya]
【内螺纹】 nèiluówén 〈名〉[机械] internal screw; internal screw thread: ～卡尺 thread inside callipers ‖ ～磨床 internal thread grinding machine
【内螺旋】 nèiluóxuán 〈名〉 internal spin
【内码】 nèimǎ 〈名〉 internal code
【内贸】 nèimào 〈名〉 domestic commerce/trade [commerce conducted in the country or within the local area]
【内蒙】 Nèiměng 〈名〉〈简称〉 Inner Mongolia ⇨内蒙古
【内蒙古】 Nèiměnggǔ 〈名〉 Inner Mongolia
〖～高原〗 Nèiměnggǔ Gāoyuán 〈名〉 Inner Mongolia Plateau
〖～自治区〗 Nèiměnggǔ Zìzhìqū 〈名〉 Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region
【内膜】 nèimó 〈名〉[解剖] intima
〖～炎〗 nèimóyán 〈名〉 intimitis
【内摩擦】 nèimócā 〈名〉[物理] internal friction
【内幕】 nèimù 〈名〉 inside facts/knowledge/story: 了解～ learn the inside (of sth); get the inside story ‖ 揭开～ unveil the inside story ‖ 泄露～ reveal the inside story; let the cat out of the bag ‖ ～消息 inside information ‖ ～新闻 keyhole report
〖～交易〗 nèimù jiāoyì 〈名〉 insider dealing/trading
【内能】 nèinéng 〈名〉[物理] internal/intrinsic energy
【内胚层】 nèipēicéng 〈名〉[生物] endoderm; entoderm; entoblast
【内胚叶】 nèipēiyè ＝ 内胚层 nèipēicéng
【内皮】 nèipí 〈名〉[生物] endothelium; inner skin of cells
〖～瘤〗 nèipíliú 〈名〉 endothelioma
〖～炎〗 nèipíyán 〈名〉 endotheliitis
〖～组织〗 nèipí zǔzhī 〈名〉 endothelial tissue
【内聘】 nèipìn 〈动〉 engage/appoint within one's place of work: 被～为厂技术顾问 be appointed as a technical consultant in the factory
【内企】 nèiqǐ 〈名〉〈简称〉 domestically-funded enterprise ⇨内资企业
【内切圆】 nèiqiēyuán 〈名〉 inscribed circle (of a triangle); incircle
【内亲】 nèiqīn 〈名〉 in-laws (on one's wife's side); relatives of one's wife
【内勤】 nèiqín 〈名〉 ❶ office/internal/desk work; inside job ❷ deskman; office staff/worker; clerk
〖～人员〗 nèiqín rényuán 〈名〉 indoor staff; inside man; back office force
【内倾】 nèiqīng ❶〈形〉 introverted ❷〈名〉 introvert
【内情】 nèiqíng 〈名〉 inside information/knowledge/story: 不了解～ be ignorant of the inside story ‖ 熟悉～ be in the know; be an insider ‖ 他了解会议的～。He has the inside on what happened at the convention.
【内圈】 nèiquān 〈名〉 inner circle; inside lane: 这匹马在～飞快地赶上来。The horse came up fast on the inside.
〖～跑道〗 nèiquān pǎodào 〈名〉 inside track
【内燃】 nèirán 〈名〉 internal combustion
〖～机〗 nèiránjī 〈名〉 internal combustion engine
〖～机车〗 nèirán jīchē 〈名〉 diesel locomotive
【内瓤儿】 nèirángr 〈名〉 inside; interior
【内热】 nèirè ❶〈形〉〈书〉 worried/anxious at heart ❷〈名〉[中医] internal heat [symptoms caused by predominance of *yang* 阳 or by the deficiency of *yin* 阴] ❸〈名〉[机械] internal heat

N

【内人】 nèirén 〈名〉〈旧〉 my wife

【内容】 nèiróng 〈名〉 content; substance: 丰富～ replenish the content ‖ 概括～ sum up the content ‖ 增加～ add to the content ‖ ～不详 content unknown ‖ ～丰富 be rich in content ‖ ～和形式 content and form ‖ ～空洞 be shallow in content ‖ ～庞杂 be a jumble of trash ‖ ～贫乏 be poor in content ‖ 她的书中并无多少～。There isn't anything of real substance in her book. / Her book is lacking in substance.

〖～丰富,形式多样〗 nèiróng fēngfù, xíngshì duōyàng 〈熟〉 be rich in content and diversified in form

〖～检索〗 nèiróng jiǎnsuǒ 〈名〉 content retrieval

〖～矿物〗 nèiróng kuàngwù 〈名〉〔矿物〕 endomorph

〖～目录〗 nèiróng mùlù 〈名〉 contents directory

〖～提要〗 nèiróng tíyào 〈名〉 synopsis; resume; indicative abstract; summary

【内伤】 nèishāng 〈名〉 ❶ internal injury ❷ internal disorder (of *qi*, blood, internal organs, etc) ❸ internal damage (to a certain work, company, etc)

【内渗现象】 nèishèn xiànxiàng 〈名〉〔生物〕 endosmosis; endosmose

【内生殖器】 nèishēngzhíqì 〈名〉 internal genitalia

【内视图】 nèishìtú 〈名〉 inside view

【内室】 nèishì 〈名〉 bedroom; inner/interior room

【内收肌】 nèishōujī 〈名〉〔生理〕 adductor

【内水】 nèishuǐ 〈名〉 inland/national waters

【内胎】 nèitāi 〈名〉 inner tube (of a tyre)

【内廷】 nèitíng 〈名〉 imperial residence; inner chambers in an imperial palace

【内退】 nèituì 〈名〉 early retirement: 给一些职工安排～ arrange an early retirement for some staff members ‖ 五十岁以上的职工这次全部～。All the workers over 50 are retired before the normal retirement age this time.

【内外】 nèi-wài ❶ 〈名〉 inside and outside: ～勾结 collaborate from within and without ‖ ～兼顾 give consideration to things both at home and abroad; take account of things from both within and without ‖ 国～ home and abroad; domestic and foreign ‖ 国～压力 domestic and foreign pressure ‖ 省～ inside and outside the province ❷ 〈副〉 approximately; about; around; or so: 二十天～ about twenty days

〖～夹攻〗 nèi-wài jiāgōng 〈熟〉 attack from both inside and outside; attack from both within and without; pincer movement from inside and outside at the same time

〖～交困〗 nèi-wài jiāokùn 〈熟〉 be beset with difficulties both at home and abroad; be beset with troubles internally and externally; be plagued by difficulties both inside and outside; be in dire straits at home and abroad; have internal and external difficulties

〖～卡钳〗 nèi-wài kǎqián 〈名〉 combination callipers

〖～有别〗 nèi-wài yǒubié 〈熟〉 differentiate between insiders and the outsiders

〖～痔〗 nèi-wàizhì 〈名〉〔医学〕 mixed haemorrhoids

【内务】 nèiwù 〈名〉 ❶ domestic/home/internal affairs ❷ daily routine tasks in a collective life

〖～部〗 nèiwùbù 〈名〉 ministry of internal affairs

【内吸磷】 nèixīlín 〈名〉〔农业〕 demeton

【内吸收】 nèixīshōu 〈名〉 internal absorption

【内线】 nèixiàn 〈名〉 ❶ planted agent; mole; plant ❷ interior lines: ～进攻 inside attack ‖ ～作战 fight on interior lines ❸ inside telephone connection ❹ inside connections: 有～ have someone on the inside ‖ 走～ make use of inside connections ‖ 盗贼利用了工厂里的一个～。The thieves had an inside man at the factory. ‖ 工资抢劫案是有～的。The payroll robbery was an inside job.

〖～电话〗 nèixiàn diànhuà 〈名〉 housephone

〖～自动电话机〗 nèixiàn zìdòng diànhuàjī 〈名〉 interphone

【内详】 nèixiáng 〈动〉〔written on the envelope〕 name and address of the sender enclosed

【内向】 nèixiàng 〈形〉 ❶ domestic-oriented: ～结构 endocentric construction ‖ ～型企业 domestic-oriented enterprise ‖ ～型开发政策 inward-looking development policy ❷ (of people) introverted: ～的人 introvert ‖ ～的行为 introverted behaviour ‖ 他感情～。He never reveals his inner feelings.

【内项】 nèixiàng 〈名〉〔数学〕 mean term

【内销】 nèixiāo 〈动〉 sell inside the country; sell in the local market: ～商品 commodities for domestic/home market; commodities for domestic sale; domestically sold goods ‖ 出口转～ exportable goods put on the domestic market; export goods sold in the home market ‖ 我们的产品全部～。All our products are sold inside the country.

【内斜视】 nèixiéshì 〈名〉〔医学〕 esotropia; cross-eye

【内心】 nèixīn 〈名〉 ❶ heart; innermost being; the bottom of one's heart: 发自～ come from one's heart ‖ ～错综复杂 one's heart is rent by conflicting emotions ‖ ～的哀愁 underlying sadness ‖ ～冲突 inner/intrapsychic conflicts ‖ ～的秘密 bosom secret ‖ ～翻腾 one's heart is in tumult ‖ ～反应 internal response ‖ ～矛盾 conflicting thoughts ‖ 他一整天都坐在那儿进行～反省。He sat there soul-searching for a whole day. ‖ 这是她发自～的话。The words were spoken from her heart. ❷〔数学〕 incentre (of a triangle or a circle)

〖～独白〗 nèixīn dúbái 〈名〉 interior monologue

〖～深处〗 nèixīn shēnchù 〈名〉 cockles of the heart; deep in one's heart; deep down: 从～ from the heart of hearts ‖ 在～ in one's heart of hearts; in the privacy of one's thoughts

〖～世界〗 nèixīn shìjiè 〈名〉 inner world

【内行星】 nèixíngxīng 〈名〉〔天文〕 inner planet

【内省】 nèixǐng 〈动〉 examine into oneself; introspect

〖～疗法〗 nèixǐng liáofǎ 〈名〉 introspection therapy

〖～心理学〗 nèixǐng xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 introspective psychology

【内兄】 nèixiōng 〈名〉 wife's elder brother; brother-in-law

【内秀】 nèixiù 〈形〉 intelligent but unassuming; intelligent without seeming so

【内需】 nèixū 〈名〉 domestic demand: 刺激～ stimulate/spur domestic demand ‖ 扩大～ expand/increase domestic demand

〖～增长率〗 nèixū zēngzhǎnglǜ 〈名〉 increasing rate of domestic demand

【内延】 nèiyán 〈名〉 interior extent

【内焰】 nèiyàn 〈名〉 inner flame

【内衣】 nèiyī 〈名〉 underwear; undergarment; underclothes; underclothing

【内因】 nèiyīn 〈名〉〔哲学〕 internal cause/factor: 外因通过～起作用。External causes become operative through internal causes. ‖ 事物的发展根本上是由～决定的。The development of things depends fundamentally on internal causes.

〖～犯罪〗 nèiyīn fànzuì 〈名〉 endogenous crime: ～人 endogenous criminal

〖～子〗 nèiyīnzǐ 〈名〉 intrinsic factor

【内应】 nèiyìng ❶ 〈动〉 work in coordination with outside forces from within: 有～ have someone on the inside ❷ 〈名〉 planted agent; plant; inside contact

【内应力】 nèiyìnglì 〈名〉〔机械〕 internal stress

【内忧】 nèiyōu 〈名〉 ❶ domestic trouble/unrest ❷ 〈书〉 inner worries; anxiety ❸ 〈书〉 one's mother's funeral

〖～外患〗 nèiyōu-wàihuàn 〈熟〉 domestic trouble and foreign invasion; internal disturbance and foreign aggression; internal and external troubles; anxiety from within and trouble from without

【内圆】 nèiyuán 〈名〉 inner circle

〖～磨床〗 nèiyuán móchuáng 〈名〉〔机械〕 internal grinder

【内源性感染】 nèiyuánxìng gǎnrǎn 〈名〉〔医学〕 endogenous infection

【内蕴】 nèiyùn ❶ 〈动〉 hold; contain ❷ 〈名〉 subtext; implication

【内在】 nèizài 〈形〉 immanent; inherent; intrinsic; internal: ～故障 indigenous fault ‖ ～矛盾 inherent contradictions ‖ ～缺陷 inherent defect ‖ ～性能 inherent capabilities; intrinsic properties ‖ 他认为美不是外在的而是～的。He believed that beauty was not something imposed but something immanent.

〖～规律〗 nèizài guīlǜ 〈名〉 inherent/internal law

〖～价值〗 nèizài jiàzhí 〈名〉 intrinsic value/worth

〖～联系〗 nèizài liánxì 〈名〉 endogenous/internal logic; inner link; internal relations

〖～论〗 nèizàilùn 〈名〉〔哲学〕 immanentism

〖～美〗 nèizàiměi 〈名〉 inner/internal beauty

〖～性〗 nèizàixìng 〈名〉 internality

〖～因素〗 nèizài yīnsù 〈名〉 intrinsic factor

〖～证据〗 nèizài zhèngjù 〈名〉〔法律〕 internal evidence

【内脏】 nèizàng 〈名〉 internal organs; insides; inside organs; viscera; innards; internals; entrails: 影响～ affect the internal organs ‖ 鸡～ chickens' entrails/giblets ‖ 猪～ pig's insides/giblets
〖～出血〗 nèizàng chūxuè 〈名〉 visceral haemorrhage
〖～错位〗 nèizàng cuòwèi 〈名〉 transposition of viscera
〖～器官〗 nèizàng qìguān 〈名〉 visceral organ: ～移植 viscera transplantation
〖～异位〗 nèizàng yìwèi 〈名〉 heterotaxia
【内贼】 nèizéi 〈名〉 internal thief
【内宅】 nèizhái 〈名〉〈书〉 inner chambers (for the womenfolk of a family)
【内债】 nèizhài 〈名〉 internal debt; domestic debt/loan
【内战】 nèizhàn 〈名〉 civil war: 进行～ fight a civil war ‖ 煽动～ foment a civil war ‖ 引起～ bring on a civil war ‖ ～不可避免地爆发了。 The civil war inevitably broke out. ‖ ～终于结束了。 The civil war wasas ended at long last. ‖ 整个国家卷入～之中。 The whole nation was involved in the civil war.
【内张刹车】 nèizhāng shāchē 〈名〉 internal expanding brake
【内掌柜】 nèizhǎngguì 〈名〉〈口〉 wife of a shopkeeper
〖～的〗 nèizhǎngguìde ＝ 内掌柜 nèizhǎngguì
【内障】 nèizhàng ＝ 白内障 báinèizhàng
【内招】 nèizhāo 〈动〉 recruit (workers or students) from within (the family members of existing employees)
【内争】 nèizhēng 〈名〉 internal strife
【内政】 nèizhèng 〈名〉 internal/domestic/home affairs: 不干涉别国～ do not interfere in other's internal affairs ‖ 互不干涉～的原则 principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs
〖～部〗 nèizhèngbù 〈名〉 ministry of the interior; ministry of home affairs: ～部长 Minister of Home Affairs; Minister of Internal Affairs; Secretary of the Interior
【内侄】 nèizhí 〈名〉 son of wife's brother; nephew
【内侄女】 nèizhínǚ 〈名〉 daughter of wife's brother; niece
【内酯】 nèizhǐ 〈名〉[化学] lactone
【内质体】 nèizhìtǐ 〈名〉[生物] endoplast
【内质网】 nèizhìwǎng 〈名〉[生物] endoplasmic reticulum
【内痔】 nèizhì 〈名〉 internal piles/haemorrhoids
【内中】 nèizhōng 〈名〉 the inside: ～的事无人知晓。 No one knows the inside information.
【内轴承】 nèizhóuchéng 〈名〉 inner bearing
【内助】 nèizhù 〈名〉〈书〉 wife: ⇨贤～
【内柱】 nèizhù 〈名〉[动物] endostyle
【内传】 nèizhuàn 〈名〉 intimate biography
【内资】 nèizī 〈名〉 domestic capital
〖～企业〗 nèizī qǐyè 〈名〉 enterprise operated on domestic capital; domestic-funded enterprise
【内子】 nèizǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 my wife
【内阻】 nèizǔ 〈名〉[物理] internal/inherent resistance

nèn

恁 nèn 〈方〉 ❶〈副〉 so; such; that: 天气～热! What a hot day! ‖ 来了～多的人。 So many people have arrived. ❷〈代〉 that: ～时 at that time
⇨nín
【恁地】 nèndì 〈代〉〈方〉 ❶ so; that; such; like that; in that way: 让他别～麻烦人家! Don't let him trouble people like that! ❷ why; how come: 我的确把书放在这儿了，～找不到? I did put my book here, how come I can't find it?

嫩 nèn 〈形〉 ❶ delicate; tender: ～姜 new ginger ‖ ～肉 tender meat ‖ ～肉皮儿 delicate skin ‖ ～芽 tender sprout ❷ (of some colours) light: ⇨～黄; ～绿 ❸ green; inexperienced; unseasoned; unsophisticated: 你还～了点。 You are still green. ‖ 他干这活恐怕有点～了吧。 I am afraid he is a bit inexperienced for such a job. ❹ (of cooked food) tender: ～牛排 rare beef steak; tenderloin steak ‖ 一块～肉 a tender piece of meat
【嫩豆腐】 nèndòufu 〈名〉 tender bean curd
【嫩红】 nènhóng 〈形〉 apricot pink; pink; pale-red
【嫩黄】 nènhuáng 〈形〉 light yellow
【嫩绿】 nènlǜ 〈形〉 light/soft green
【嫩气】 nènqì ❶〈名〉 delicate/dainty looks; youthfulness ❷〈形〉 dainty-looking
【嫩弱】 nènruò 〈形〉 delicate; tender
【嫩色】 nènsè 〈名〉 soft/light colour
【嫩生生】 nènshēngshēng 〈形〉〈口〉 very tender: 这肉还～的。 The meat is still too rare to eat.
【嫩生】 nènsheng 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶ tender: ～的黄瓜 tender cucumber ❷ green; inexperienced; unseasoned: 他才二十，还～着呢。 He is still at the tender age of 20.
【嫩手】 nènshǒu 〈名〉 raw/new/green hand
【嫩鲜鲜】 nènxiānxiān 〈形〉〈口〉 tender and fresh: ～的蔬菜 tender and fresh vegetables

néng

能 néng ❶〈名〉 ability; capability; skill: ⇨逞～; 才～; 技～; 无～ ❷〈名〉 energy: ⇨电～; 热～; 势～; 原子～ ❸〈形〉 able; capable: ⇨～人; ～者多劳 ❹〈动〉 can; have the ability/capability/skill (to do sth): ～读会写 have the ability to read and write ⇨～歌善舞; ～说会道 ❺〈动〉[expressing possibility] can: 他～答应吗? Can he possibly/Would he agree? ‖ 我相信～找到一种解决办法。 I am confident that a solution can be found. ❻〈动〉[used in questions as a polite way of asking someone to do sth] can/could please: 你～帮我个忙吗? Could you do me a favour? ‖ 你～告诉我几点了吗? Can you tell me the time? ❼〈动〉[expressing permission] can; may: 这里～抽烟吗? Can I smoke here? / Is smoking allowed here?
【能带】 néngdài 〈名〉[物理] energy band
【能动】 néngdòng 〈形〉 active; dynamic: ～作用 dynamic role
〖～性〗 néngdòngxìng 〈名〉 initiative; activity; dynamic role: 表现出极大的～ exhibit the greatest initiative; activity ⇨主观～
【能干】 nénggàn 〈形〉 able; capable; competent: 他是个非常～的经理。 He is an unusually capable manager. / He is a highly competent manager. ‖ 在接人待物方面他挺～。 He knew his business dealing with people and things.
【能歌善舞】 nénggē-shànwǔ 〈熟〉 be good at singing and dancing
【能工巧匠】 nénggōng-qiǎojiàng 〈熟〉 skillful craftsman; skilled artisan/worker; dab hand; master artisan
【能够】 nénggòu 〈动〉 ❶ [expressing ability] can; be in the position to do; be able to do; have the ability/capability to do: 她～独当一面了。 She can work independently now. ‖ 中国人口多，但～养活自己。 China has a large population, but they are able to feed themselves. ❷ [expressing condition and permission, etc] can; may: 这部电影孩子也～看。 This film is also suitable for children. ‖ 这个目标是～实现的。 The target is achievable.
【能官能民】 néngguān-néngmín 〈熟〉 able both to be an official and a citizen—be ready to serve as an official or to be one of the common people
【能耗】 nénghào 〈名〉 energy consumption: 把～减少到最低程度 reduce energy consumption to the minimum ‖ 以最低的～ with the minimum expenditure of energy
【能级】 néngjí 〈名〉 ❶ [物理] energy level/state: 简并～ degenerate energy level ‖ 费密～ Fermi level ‖ 基态～ ground state level ❷ level of competence: 技术～ technical proficiency
〖～图〗 néngjítú 〈名〉 level scheme; energy level diagram
【能见度】 néngjiàndù 〈名〉 visibility: 低～ low visibility ‖ 地面～ ground visibility ‖ 水平～ horizontal visibility ‖ 那天的～很差。 Visibility was very poor that day.
〖～计〗 néngjiàndùjì 〈名〉 visibility meter
【能力】 nénglì 〈名〉 ability; capacity; capability; power: 有～ have the capacity/power (to do sth); be within one's capacity/power (to do sth) ‖ 培养～ cultivate/develop one's ability ‖ 评估～ assess/judge/estimate one's ability ‖ 提高～ increase/improve/enhance/upgrade one's ability ‖ 显示～ demonstrate/display/exhibit/show/reflect/reveal one's ability ‖ 发挥～ exert/develop one's ability ‖ 各方面的～ all-round ability ‖ 管理～ administrative ability ‖ 技术～ technical competence ‖ 理财～ competence in handling money ‖ 社交～ social competence ‖ 生产～ producing power; productive capacity ‖ 生存～ viability ‖ 实践～ practical ability ‖ 思维～ thinking powers ‖ 写作～ the ability to write ‖ 学术～ scholarly competence; scholastic aptitude ‖ 业务～ professional/occupational competence ‖ 阅读～ reading ability ‖

没有人怀疑你的～。No one doubts your competence. ‖ 她失去了行走的～。She lost her use of legs. ‖ 现在我们是有这个～的。This is well within our capacity. ‖ 这项工作大大超出了他的～。The work is well beyond his capability.
〖～倾向测验〗 nénglì qīngxiàng cèyàn 〈名〉aptitude test
〖～商数〗 nénglì shāngshù 〈名〉achievement quotient (AQ)
【能量】 néngliàng 〈名〉energy: 做功是～的转换。Work is a transfer of energy. ‖ ～可以从一种形式转化为另一种形式。Energy can be converted from one form to another.
〖～传递〗 néngliàng chuándì 〈名〉energy transfer
〖～代谢〗 néngliàng dàixiè 〈名〉[生物] energy metabolism
〖～均分〗 néngliàng jūnfēn 〈名〉[化学] equipartition of energy
〖～释放〗 néngliàng shìfàng 〈名〉energy release/liberation
〖～守恒〗 néngliàng shǒuhéng 〈名〉energy conservation; (the) conservation of energy: ～定律 energy conservation law; law of conservation of energy
〖～损耗〗 néngliàng sǔnhào 〈名〉energy loss
〖～消耗〗 néngliàng xiāohào 〈名〉energy consumption/cost/expenditure
〖～转换〗 néngliàng zhuǎnhuàn 〈名〉energy conversion: ～器 energy conversion device
【能耐】 néngnai 〈名〉ability; capability; skill; resourcefulness: 显～ exhibit/display/show one's skill ‖ 我确信他有～拿下这项任务。I am confident he measures up to the job.
【能掐会算】 néngqiā-huìsuàn 〈熟〉❶ be able to calculate on one's fingers and tell people's fortunes ❷ be capable of prediction and foreknowledge; be able to predict and know beforehand
【能屈能伸】 néngqū-néngshēn 〈熟〉can bend or unbend—be able to stoop or to stand; be able to bow or rise as the occasion requires; be adaptable to circumstances: 大丈夫～。A man among men knows when to eat humble pie and when to hold his head high.
【能人】 néngrén 〈名〉able/capable person: 这儿的～可真多! There are so many capable persons here!
〖～背后有～〗 néngrén bèihòu yǒu néngrén 〈熟〉for every able person there is always one still abler; no one can boast of being superior to all others
【能上能下】 néngshàng-néngxià 〈熟〉be ready to work either at the top or at the grass roots/at higher or at lower levels; be able to work at both higher and lower levels: 干部要～。A cadre should be ready to take a lower as well as a higher post.
【能事】 néngshì 〈名〉what one is particularly good at: 极尽造谣中伤之～ stop at nothing to spread slanderous rumours
【能手】 néngshǒu 〈名〉crack/dab hand (at sth); good hand (at sth); expert (at sth); master in/of sth; master at doing sth: 高尔夫球～ dab hand at golf ‖ 技术革新～ dab at technical innovation ‖ 木雕～ crack/dab hand at wood-carving ‖ 射箭～ great archer ‖ 谈判～ skilled negotiator ‖ 植棉～ expert cotton grower; good hand at growing cotton
【能说会道】 néngshuō-huìdào 〈熟〉have the gift of the gab; be glib of tongue; have ready tongue; glib talker: ～的小贩 pedlar with the gift of the gab
【能态】 néngtài 〈名〉[物理] energy state
【能文能武】 néngwén-néngwǔ 〈熟〉be able to wield both the pen and the sword; be versed in both polite letters and martial arts
【能言善辩】 néngyán-shànbiàn 〈熟〉be skilled in debate; have a shrewd/silver/smooth tongue; possess manifest eloquence; be glib and quick-tongued in argument
【能源】 néngyuán 〈名〉sources of energy; energy resources; energy: 节省～ conserve energy ‖ 开发新～ tap new energy sources ‖ 利用～ utilize energy ‖ 可再生～ renewable sources of energy ‖ 主要～ primary source of energy ‖ ～短缺 energy shortage ‖ ～供应 energy supply ‖ ～分布 energy distribution ‖ ～工业 energy industry ‖ ～结构 energy resource structure ‖ ～经济 economy of energy; energy economics ‖ ～开发 energy development ‖ ～勘察 energy resource survey ‖ ～科学 energy science ‖ ～利用 utilization of energy ‖ ～利用率 energy efficiency ‖ ～生产 energy production ‖ ～市场 energy market ‖ ～危机 energy crisis ‖ ～消耗 energy consumption ‖ ～需求 energy demand/needs ‖ ～转换 energy conversion ‖ 还有许多～尚未开发。There are still many energy resources in store
【能愿动词】 néngyuàn dòngcí 〈名〉[语法] modal verb; volitive
【能者】 néngzhě 〈名〉able person; person of ability
〖～多劳〗 néngzhě-duōláo 〈熟〉able person should do more work; the abler one is, the more one should do; able man is always busy; the abler a man is, the busier he gets
〖～为师〗 néngzhě-wéishī 〈熟〉let those who know teach; man of ability can teach others

ńg

唔 ńg ＝ 嗯 ńg

嗯 ńg 〈叹〉[expressing question]: ～? 这人是谁? Eh, who is that man?
⇨ňg;ǹg

ňg

嗯 ňg 〈叹〉[expressing surprise or disapproval]: ～! 我的书怎么不见了? What! My book is gone!
⇨ńg;ǹg

ǹg

嗯 ǹg 〈叹〉[expressing agreement]: —别忘了吃药。—～。—Don't forget to take your medicine. —M-hm. / Uh-huh.
⇨ ńg;ňg

nī

妮 nī
【妮子】 nīzi 〈名〉〈方〉girl; lass

ní

尼 ní 〈名〉Buddhist nun: ⇨ ～姑;僧～
【尼庵】 ní'ān 〈名〉Buddhist nunnery
【尼泊尔】 Níbó'ěr 〈名〉Nepal
〖～人〗 Níbó'ěrrén 〈名〉Nepalese
〖～语〗 Níbó'ěryǔ 〈名〉Nepali
【尼父】 Nífǔ 〈名〉Confucius
【尼格罗-澳大利亚人种】 Nígéluó-Àodàlìyà rénzhǒng 〈名〉Negroid-Australian race; black race [one of the major races of mankind]
【尼姑】 nígū 〈名〉Buddhist nun
【尼古丁】 nígǔdīng 〈名〉nicotine: ～中毒 nicotine intoxication; nicotinism
【尼加拉瓜】 Níjiālāguā 〈名〉Nicaragua
〖～共和国〗 Níjiālāguā Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Nicaragua
〖～人〗 Níjiālāguārén 〈名〉Nicaraguan
【尼龙】 nílóng 〈名〉nylon: ～伞 nylon umbrella
〖～撑竿〗 nílóng chēnggān 〈名〉[体育] glass-fibre pole
〖～管〗 nílóngguǎn 〈名〉nylon tube
〖～绳〗 nílóngshéng 〈名〉nylon cord
〖～丝袜〗 nílóngsīwà 〈名〉nylon hose: 长筒～ nylon stockings
〖～线〗 nílóngxiàn 〈名〉nylon thread
【尼罗河】 Níluóhé 〈名〉Nile
【尼日尔】 Nírì'ěr 〈名〉Niger
〖～共和国〗 Nírì'ěr Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Niger
〖～河〗 Nírì'ěrhé 〈名〉Niger River [a river in Africa]
〖～人〗 Nírì'ěrrén 〈名〉Nigerois
【尼日利亚】 Nírìlìyà 〈名〉Nigeria
〖～联邦共和国〗 Nírìlìyà Liánbāng Gònghéguó 〈名〉Federal Republic of Nigeria
〖～人〗 Nírìlìyàrén 〈名〉Nigerian
【尼亚加拉瀑布】 Níyàjiālā Pùbù 〈名〉Niagara Falls
【尼亚美】 Níyàměi 〈名〉Niamey [capital of the Repubic of Niger]

呢 ní 〈名〉(heavy) woolen cloth; wool coating/suiting: ～大衣 woolen overcoat; woolen coat ‖ 格子～ woolen check ‖ 海军～ navy cloth ⇨花～;毛～;制服～
⇨ne
【呢料】 níliào 〈名〉woolen cloth material
【呢喃】 nínán ❶〈拟〉(of swallows) twitter; chirrup ❷〈动〉〈书〉murmur; mutter
【呢绒】 niróng 〈名〉woolen goods/fabric
【呢子】 nízi 〈名〉heavy woolen cloth

泥 ní 〈名〉❶ mud; mire: 我的鞋上全是～。My shoes were covered with mud. ⇨～巴;淤～ ❷ mashed mass: 土豆～ mashed potato ⇨蒜～;印～;枣～
⇨nì
【泥巴】 níbā 〈名〉〈方〉mud; mire: 刮去/弄掉鞋子上的～ scrape/clean the mud from the shoes
【泥板】 níbǎn ＝ 抹子 mǒzi
【泥崩】 níbēng 〈名〉mud avalanche
【泥泵】 níbèng 〈名〉dredge pump
【泥刀】 nídāo ＝ 瓦刀 wǎdāo
【泥饭碗】 nífànwǎn 〈名〉clay rice bowl—insecure job
【泥肥】 níféi 〈名〉sludge; slush; mud/muck fertilizer
【泥封】 nífēng 〈名〉lute
【泥蜂】 nífēng 〈名〉[昆虫] mud dauber; digger wasp
【泥佛劝土佛】 nífó quàn tǔfó 〈熟〉the mud idol soothes the clay idol—people who have the same complaints try to comfort each other
【泥工】 nígōng 〈名〉bricklayer; plasterer; tiler
【泥狗】 nígǒu 〈名〉[动物] mud puppy
【泥垢】 nígòu 〈名〉dirt; grime: 他满身～。He is covered in mud. / He is covered with dirt all over.
【泥龟】 níguī 〈名〉[动物] mud turtle
【泥蚶】 níhān 〈名〉[动物] mud clam
【泥灰岩】 níhuīyán 〈名〉[地质] marl
【泥火山】 níhuǒshān 〈名〉[地质] mud volcano
【泥箕】 níjī 〈名〉[农具] mud basket
【泥浆】 níjiāng 〈名〉slurry; mud; sludge: ～渗出 mud oozes ‖ ～取样 thief sample ‖ 急驰而过的汽车把～溅到了行人身上。The speeding cars spattered mud onto the pedestrians. ‖ 雨后路上全是～。After the rain, the roads were covered with mud.
〖～泵〗 níjiāngbèng 〈名〉mud/slurry pump
〖～池〗 níjiāngchí 〈名〉mud pit
〖～浇注〗 níjiāng jiāozhù 〈名〉slurry-casting
〖～搅拌器〗 níjiāng jiǎobànqì 〈名〉slurry mixer
【泥金】 níjīn 〈名〉golden paint; powdered gold or other powdered metals for coating; coating material made of powdered metals
【泥坑】 níkēng 〈名〉❶ mud pit; mire; morass ❷〈喻〉mire—difficult situation: 陷入～ sink into the mire
【泥疗】 níliáo 〈名〉mud therapy
【泥流】 níliú 〈名〉[地质] mud flow; mud slide; soil flow; sludging
【泥煤】 níméi ＝ 泥炭 nítàn
〖～田〗 níméitián 〈名〉turbary
【泥淖】 nínào 〈名〉mire; bog; morass
【泥泞】 nínìng ❶〈形〉muddy; slushy; miry: ～的道路 muddy/slushy road ‖ ～的田地 field thick with mire ‖ 雪化之后,满街～。A thaw had set in and the streets were slushy. ❷〈名〉mire; mud; slush
【泥牛入海】 níniú-rùhǎi 〈熟〉like clay oxen disappearing into the sea—once gone is gone; gone forever; never to return
【泥盆纪】 Nípénjì 〈名〉[地质] Devonian Period [the 4th period of the Palaeozoic era, 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 years ago]
【泥盆系】 Nípénxì 〈名〉[地质] Devonian (System)
【泥菩萨过河,自身难保】 nípúsà guòhé, zìshēn nánbǎo 〈熟〉like a clay idol fording a river, hardly able to save oneself (let alone anyone else)—be in a sorry/pitiable plight and hard to keep going: 现在他已是～。Now he is looking for his own survival.
【泥锹】 níqiāo 〈名〉[工具] digging spade
【泥丘】 níqiū 〈名〉mudlump
【泥鳅】 níqiu 〈名〉[动物] loach
【泥人儿】 nírénr 〈名〉clay figure/figurine: 彩塑～ painted clay figurine
【泥沙】 níshā 〈名〉silt; mud and sand: ～淤塞了港口。The harbour has been choked up with silt. ‖ 这段河流的～含量很高。There's a very high silt content here in this river.
〖～俱下〗 níshā-jùxià 〈熟〉mud and sand are carried along—the bad get mingled with the good; the good is carried with the bad
【泥石流】 níshíliú 〈名〉mud-rock flow; mud-slide; debris flow
【泥水匠】 níshuǐjiàng 〈名〉bricklayer; plasterer; tiler
【泥塑】 nísù 〈名〉clay sculpture: ～展览 exhibition of clay sculptures
〖～木雕〗 nísù-mùdiāo ＝ 木雕泥塑 mùdiāo-nísù
【泥胎】 nítāi 〈名〉clay idol which is unpainted
【泥胎儿】 nítāir 〈名〉unbaked and unfired pottery: 那位师傅正在做一个瓷瓶的～。The master is making a roughcast of a porcelain vase.
【泥潭】 nítán 〈名〉mire; morass; quagmire: 陷入～ sink into the mud; get stuck in the mire ‖ 连绵阴雨使地面成了～。The persistent rain turned the ground into a quagmire. ‖〈喻〉那个国家正滑入经济～。That country is slipping into an economic mire.
【泥炭】 nítàn 〈名〉peat: ～开采 peat digging ‖ ～肥料 peat fertilizer ‖ ～气化 peat gasification
〖～层〗 nítàncéng 〈名〉peat bed
〖～地〗 nítàndì 〈名〉bog; peatland
〖～藓〗 nítànxiǎn 〈名〉[植物] peat moss
〖～烟〗 nítànyān 〈名〉peatreek
〖～沼〗 nítànzhǎo 〈名〉[地质] peat bog/moss
【泥塘】 nítáng 〈名〉mire; bog; morass
【泥土】 nítǔ 〈名〉❶ earth; soil: 家乡的～ soil of one's native place ‖ 一把～ a handful of soil ‖ 雨后的空气有股～的芳香。You can smell an aroma of earth in the air after the rain. ❷ clay
【泥腿子】 nítuǐzi 〈名〉bumpkin; clodhopper
【泥洼】 níwā 〈名〉marsh; mire
【泥瓦匠】 níwǎjiàng ＝ 泥水匠 níshuǐjiàng
【泥丸】 níwán 〈名〉small clay ball
【泥芯】 níxīn 〈名〉loam core: ～机 core machine ‖ ～油 core oil
【泥岩】 níyán 〈名〉[地质] mudstone
【泥俑】 níyǒng 〈名〉funerary clay figure; earthen figurine
【泥浴】 níyù 〈名〉mud bath: ～疗法 mud bath therapy
【泥沼】 nízhǎo 〈名〉❶ mire; morass; slough; swamp: 一片广阔的～ a vast morass ❷〈喻〉mire—difficult situation: 陷入～ sink into the mire
【泥质岩】 nízhìyán 〈名〉[地质] argillaceous rock; pelite
【泥足巨人】 nízú-jùrén 〈熟〉colossus with clay feet—sth that is huge but weak; paper tiger
【泥醉】 nízuì 〈形〉dead drunk

怩 ní → 忸怩 niǔní

铌 ní 〈名〉[化学] niobium (Nb)
【铌铁矿】 nítiěkuàng 〈名〉columbite

倪 ní 〈名〉beginning; origin: ⇨端～

猊 ní →狻猊 suānní

霓 ní 〈名〉secondary rainbow
【霓虹灯】 níhóngdēng 〈名〉neon lamp/light: ～下的哨兵 sentry/guard under the neon lamp

鲵 ní 〈名〉[动物] salamander

nǐ

拟[1] nǐ 〈动〉❶ compare: ⇨比～ ❷ imitate: ⇨～古;模～

拟[2] nǐ 〈动〉❶ plan; intend: ～于周五赴京 plan to go to Beijing on Friday ❷ design; devise; draft; draw up: ～方案 draw up a plan/programme ⇨～订;～稿;草～ ❸ suppose: ⇨～想;虚～
【拟订】 nǐdìng 〈动〉draft; draw up; work out: ～合同 draw up a contract ‖ ～计划 lay out/draw up a plan; frame/draft a plan ‖ ～实施办法 work out implementation measures ‖ ～条款 frame a

clause ‖ ～新课程计划 draw up plans for the new course
【拟定】 nǐdìng 〈动〉 ❶ draft; draw up; work out: ～计划 lay out/draw up a plan; frame/draft a plan ❷ guess; conjecture; conclude
【拟稿】 nǐgǎo 〈动〉 make/prepare/produce a draft; draft: 你先拟个稿子供大家讨论。Will you please make a draft for discussion?
【拟古】 nǐgǔ 〈动〉 model after ancient style/artistic forms: ～之作 work modelled after the ancients
【拟话本】 nǐhuàběn 〈名〉[文学] fiction written in imitation of scripts for storytelling in the Song and Yuan dynasties
【拟就】 nǐjiù 〈动〉 draw up: ～计划 draw up a plan
【拟染色体】 nǐrǎnsètǐ 〈名〉[生物] chromosomoid
【拟人】 nǐrén 〈名〉 personification
〖～化〗 nǐrénhuà 〈名〉[修辞] personification
〖～机器人〗 nǐrén jīqìrén 〈名〉 anthropomorphic robot
【拟色】 nǐsè 〈名〉 (of insects, etc) mimetic colouring
【拟声唱法】 nǐshēng chàngfǎ 〈名〉[音乐] scat-singing; scat
【拟声词】 nǐshēngcí 〈名〉 onomatope
【拟态】 nǐtài 〈名〉[动物] mimicry; imitation; mimetism
【拟想】 nǐxiǎng 〈动〉 imagine; assume
【拟议】 nǐyì ❶〈名〉 proposal; recommendation: 她的～被接受了。Her recommendations were accepted. ❷〈动〉 draft; draw up: 你还是先～个初步方案吧。You'd better draw up/draft a tentative programme first.
【拟音】 nǐyīn 〈名〉[电影] sound effect
【拟于不伦】 nǐyú-bùlún 〈熟〉 draw inappropriate analogies; draw a forced analogy; make an irrelevant comparison
【拟作】 nǐzuò 〈名〉 imitation works (of literature and art)

你 nǐ 〈代〉 ❶ you [second person singular]: ～妈妈 your mother ‖ ～好! Hello! / Hi! / How do you do? / How are you? ‖ ～气色不错。You look fine. ‖ ～昨天怎么没有来? Why didn't you come yesterday? ❷ you; one [referring to anyone]: ～不能在图书馆大声说话。One should not speak in a loud voice in the library. ‖ 对陌生人～得当心。You have to be careful with people you don't know. ‖ 这种人～不能相信。You can't trust a person like that. ❸ [used coordinately with 我 or 他 in parallel structures to indicate several or many people behaving the same way]: ～一言,我一语 bandy words with one another; every tongue wags at once; everyone joins in the conversation ‖ 大家～看看我,我看看～,谁也不说话。We kept looking at one another without saying a word. ❹ [second person plural] you: ～厂/队/校 your factory/team/school ⇨～方
【你方】 nǐfāng 〈名〉 your side: ～代表 your representatives/delegates ‖ ～结欠金额 balance of your debit ‖ ～账户 your accounts
【你们】 nǐmen 〈代〉 you [second person plural]: ～谁来试试? Will anyone of you have a try? / Who would like to have a go at it?
【你死我活】 nǐsǐ-wǒhuó 〈熟〉 life-and-death; fight to the bitter end: 拼个～ fight to the bitter end; have a life-and-death fight ‖ ～的竞争 cutthroat competition ‖ 这是一场～的斗争。This is a life-and-death struggle.
【你有政策,我有对策】 nǐ yǒu zhèngcè, wǒ yǒu duìcè 〈熟〉 you have your policy and I have my way of getting around it; while you have your policies, I have my tactics to cope with them
【你追我赶】 nǐzhuī-wǒgǎn 〈熟〉 try to catch up and overtake one another
【你走你的阳关道,我过我的独木桥】 nǐ zǒu nǐde yángguāndào, wǒ guò wǒde dúmùqiáo 〈熟〉 you take the open road, and I'll cross the one-log bridge - you go your way, and I'll go mine

旎 nǐ → 旖旎 yǐnǐ

薿 nǐ
【薿薿】 nǐnǐ 〈形〉〈书〉 exuberant; luxuriant; flourishing

nì

伲 nì 〈代〉〈方〉 I; we

泥 nì ❶〈动〉 plaster; putty; cover/daub with plaster: ～缝儿 cover the cracks/crevices with plaster/putty ‖ ～墙 plaster a wall ‖ 把玻璃的四周～一～ fix glass panes into frames with putty; putty glass panes ⇨～子 ❷〈形〉 bigoted; obstinate; stubborn: ⇨～古不化; 拘～; 执～
⇨ní
【泥古】 nìgǔ 〈动〉 have bigoted belief in the ancients; obstinately follow ancient ways; stick to ancient ways and thoughts
〖～不化〗 nìgǔ-bùhuà 〈熟〉 be a slave to things ancient; be ultra-conservative; obstinately follow ancient ways
〖～非今〗 nìgǔ-fēijīn 〈熟〉 stick to ancient ways and reject the new
【泥守】 nìshǒu 〈动〉 hold fast to; stick to; rigidly adhere to: ～陈规 hold fast to old conventions; stick to established practices; rigidly adhere to conventionality
【泥子】 nìzi 〈名〉 putty

昵 nì 〈形〉 close; intimate: ⇨亲～
【昵爱】 nì'ài 〈形〉 close; intimate
【昵称】 nìchēng 〈名〉 pet name; term of endearment
【昵友】 nìyǒu 〈名〉 close/intimate/bosom friend: 他们俩是～。They two are intimate friends. / They two are on intimate terms.

逆 nì ❶〈动〉〈书〉 meet; welcome: ⇨～旅 ❷〈动〉 go against; disobey; defy; oppose: ～流而上 go upstream ⇨～行; ～运算; 倒行～施 ❸〈形〉 counter; inverse; contrary; converse: ⇨～定理; ～时针 ❹〈动〉 disobey; offend; oppose: ⇨～子; 忤～; 忠言～耳 ❺〈形〉 adverse; unfavourable: ⇨～境 ❻〈动〉 rebel; betray: ⇨～贼; 叛～ ❼〈名〉 traitor ❽〈副〉 beforehand; in advance: ⇨～睹; ～料
【逆变换】 nìbiànhuàn 〈名〉 reverse transformation
【逆变器】 nìbiànqì 〈名〉[电学] inverter; DC-AC converter/inverter
【逆差】 nìchā 〈名〉 adverse/negative/passive/unfavourable balance; (trade) deficit; unfavourable difference: ～国家 deficit country; deficit-ridden country ‖ 国际收支～ adverse/unfavourable balance of international payments ⇨贸易～
【逆产】 nìchǎn 〈名〉 ❶ traitor's estate/property: 没收～ confiscate a traitor's property ❷ [医学] breech presentation [as opposed to face presentation]; breech birth/delivery
【逆颤音】 nìchànyīn 〈名〉[音乐] inverted trill
【逆潮】 nìcháo 〈名〉 reversed tide
【逆程】 nìchéng 〈名〉[电学] retrace; return retrace: ～率 retrace ratio
【逆电流】 nìdiànliú 〈名〉[电学] counter-current; reverse current: ～保护 reverse-current protection ‖ ～继电器 reverse-current relay
【逆定理】 nìdìnglǐ 〈名〉[数学] converse/inverse theorem
【逆睹】 nìdǔ 〈动〉 foresee; predict: 成败利钝,尚难～。It is still difficult to predict whether it will succeed or fail. / Whether this will be successful or not is beyond my power to foresee.
【逆耳】 nì'ěr 〈动〉 offend the ear; be unpleasant to the ear; be grating on the ears: ～之言 advice or statement unpleasant to the ear ⇨忠言～
【逆反心理】 nìfǎn xīnlǐ 〈名〉 mind to rebel; antagonistic attitude; rebellious mentality/mind: 一般说来,父母管教过严,孩子可能产生～。Generally speaking, children may develop a rebellious mentality if their parents are too strict with them.
【逆反应】 nìfǎnyìng 〈名〉[化学] reverse reaction; counter-reaction
【逆风】 nìfēng ❶〈名〉 upwind; adverse/converse/contrary/unfavourable wind; cross wind; head wind ❷〈动〉 be against the wind: ～而行 go against the wind ‖ ～飞行 make a headwind flight ‖ ～驾船而行 sail a boat upwind
【逆构】 nìgòu 〈名〉[语言] back formation
【逆光】 nìguāng 〈名〉[摄影] backlight; counterlight
【逆弧】 nìhú 〈名〉[电学] arc-back
【逆回旋加速器】 nìhuíxuán jiāsùqì 〈名〉[物理] reverse cyclotron
【逆汇】 nìhuì 〈名〉[金融] adverse exchange
【逆火】 nìhuǒ 〈名〉[机械] backfire; flashback: ～轰炸机 backfire bomber
【逆戟鲸】 nìjǐjīng 〈名〉 killer whale

【逆经】 nìjīng 〈名〉[医学] retrograde menstruation
【逆境】 nìjìng 〈名〉 adverse circumstances/conditions/situation; adversity: 顶住～ stand against adversity ‖ 忍受～ be patient under adversity ‖ 身处～ be in a (bad/tight) box; be in adverse conditions/circumstances ‖ 同～作斗争 struggle against/with adversity ‖ 勇敢面对～ smile in the face of adversity; brave adversity ‖ ～能锻炼人。Adversity is a great schoolmaster. ‖ ～虽不能使人致富,却能使人聪明。Adversity makes a man wise, though not rich.
〖～商数〗 nìjìng shāngshù 〈名〉 adversity quotient (AQ)
【逆来顺受】 nìlái-shùnshòu 〈熟〉 meekly submit to oppression or maltreatment; resign oneself to adversity; grin and bear it; take hardships or insults lying down; turn the other cheek; smile to one's troubles; accept adversity philosophically
【逆利率】 nìlìlǜ 〈名〉 negative interest (rate)
【逆料】 nìliào 〈动〉 anticipate; foresee; predict; foretell: 不可～ cannot be foreseen/predicted ‖ 难以～ be hard to predict ‖ 成败利钝,尚难～。It is still difficult to predict whether it will succeed or fail. / Whether this will be successful or not is beyond my power to tell
【逆流】 nìliú ❶〈动〉 go against the current/stream: ～而上 go up a river; go upstream; go against the current/stream ‖ ～而游 swim against the current ❷〈名〉 adverse current; countercurrent; back current: 顶住～ resist the adverse current ❸〈名〉[物理] countercurrent; reflux; counter/reverse flow: ～阀 reflux valve ‖ ～式换热器 counter-flow/reversed-flow heat exchanger
〖～继电器〗 nìliú jìdiànqì 〈名〉[电学] reverse-current relay
【逆旅】 nìlǚ 〈名〉〈书〉 inn; hotel: 宿于～ stay at a hotel for the night
【逆伦】 nìlún 〈动〉〈书〉 violate the ethical code of human relationship (such as parricide)
【逆命题】 nìmìngtí 〈名〉[数学] converse
【逆倾销】 nìqīngxiāo 〈名〉 reverse dumping
【逆时针】 nìshízhēn 〈名〉 anticlockwise; counterclockwise; contraclockwise: 按～方向移动 move in a counterclockwise direction; move anticlockwise
【逆事】 nìshì 〈名〉❶ untoward incidents; mishaps ❷ rebellious acts
【逆水】 nìshuǐ 〈动〉 go against the current/stream: ～而上 go upstream; go against the current/stream
〖～行舟〗 nìshuǐ-xíngzhōu 〈熟〉 row against the flood/stream/tide/wind; sail (a boat) against the current; sail in the head tide; fight the current: 学如～,不进则退。Learning is like sailing against the current—you must forge ahead or you will be driven back.
【逆天行事】 nìtiān-xíngshì 〈熟〉 act against the Heavens; oppose the heaven and act in one's own way—be in defiance of nature
【逆贴水】 nìtiēshuǐ 〈名〉[金融] disagio
【逆同化】 nìtónghuà 〈名〉[逻辑] regressive assimilation
【逆温】 nìwēn 〈名〉[气象] (temperature) inversion
〖～层〗 nìwēncéng 〈名〉[气象] inversion layer
【逆铣】 nìxǐ 〈名〉[机械] up milling; up-cutting
【逆向】 nìxiàng 〈动〉 go in a direction opposite to the original or allowed one; go in the opposite/converse direction: ～流动 flow in the converse direction ‖ ～行驶 drive in the opposite direction; drive in a direction not allowed by traffic regulations ‖ ～电容 reciprocal capacitance ‖ ～电阻 back resistance
【逆像】 nìxiàng 〈名〉[数学] inverse image
【逆行】 nìxíng ❶〈动〉 (of vehicles) go in a direction opposite to the one allowed by traffic regulations; go against the traffic ❷〈名〉[天文] retrograde motion
〖～传导〗 nìxíng chuándǎo 〈名〉[生理] antidromic conduction
〖～性遗忘〗 nìxíngxìng yíwàng 〈名〉[医学] retrograde amnesia
【逆序】 nìxù 〈名〉 inverse order; backward sequence
〖～词典〗 nìxù cídiǎn 〈名〉 reverse dictionary
【逆循环】 nìxúnhuán 〈名〉 reverse cycle/circulation
〖～加热〗 nìxúnhuán jiārè 〈名〉 reverse cycle heating
【逆喻】 nìyù 〈名〉[修辞] oxymoron
【逆运】 nìyùn 〈名〉 adversity; misfortune; ill fate/luck; cross fortune
【逆运算】 nìyùnsuàn 〈名〉[数学] inverse operation
【逆贼】 nìzéi 〈名〉 rebel; traitor; betrayer
【逆证】 nìzhèng 〈名〉[中医] severe case with unfavourable prognosis
【逆知】 nìzhī 〈动〉 know beforehand
【逆指】 nìzhǐ ❶〈名〉 back-reference ❷〈动〉 refer back
【逆转】 nìzhuǎn ❶〈动〉 take to the worse; take a turn for the worse; degenerate; deteriorate; reverse: 局势～。The situation deteriorated/worsened./The situation took a turn for the worse. ‖ 历史潮流,不可～。The trend of history is irreversible. ❷〈名〉[戏剧] peripeteia
〖～条件〗 nìzhuǎn tiáojiàn 〈名〉 reversal condition
【逆子】 nìzǐ 〈名〉 undutiful/unfilial son

匿 nì 〈动〉 conceal; hide: ⇨～名;藏～
【匿报】 nìbào 〈动〉 conceal; withhold information: ～收入额 conceal the amount of income
【匿藏】 nìcáng 〈动〉 conceal; hide; go into hiding
【匿伏】 nìfú 〈动〉 lurk; wait in concealment; lie in hiding
【匿迹】 nìjì 〈动〉 go into hiding; stay in concealment: ～海外 go into hiding abroad; lie low abroad ⇨销声～
〖～销声〗 nìjì-xiāoshēng ＝ 销声匿迹 xiāoshēng-nìjì
【匿名】 nìmíng 〈动〉 anonymous; unnamed; incognito: ～避难 seek safety in anonymity ‖ ～恐怖分子 faceless terrorist
〖～信〗 nìmíngxìn 〈名〉 anonymous letter: 匿名诽谤信 poison-pen letter ‖ 匿名控告信 anonymous letter of accusation
【匿情】 nìqíng 〈动〉 conceal facts before the law
【匿笑】 nìxiào 〈动〉 laugh secretly; laugh up/in one's sleeve
【匿影藏形】 nìyǐng-cángxíng 〈熟〉 conceal one's identity; hide from public notice; lie low; live obscurely so as to conceal one's true colours; disappear from public view
【匿影潜形】 nìyǐng-qiánxíng ＝ 匿影藏形 nìyǐng-cángxíng
【匿怨】 nìyuàn 〈动〉 secretly bear/nurse/harbour a grudge against sb

埚 nì → 埤埚 pìnì

睨 nì 〈动〉〈书〉 look askance; squint: ⇨～视;睥～
【睨视】 nìshì 〈动〉〈书〉 look askance; look sideways; cast a sidelong look; squint

腻 nì ❶〈形〉 (of food) fatty; greasy; oily: 这块肉又肥又～。This piece of meat is fatty and greasy. ⇨油～ ❷〈动〉 be bored/tired of; be fed up/satiated with: 他对电视广告感到～了。He's got bored with TV commercials. ‖ 他吃鱼吃～了。He is tired of eating fish. ⇨～烦 ❸〈形〉 fine and smooth; meticulous: ⇨细～ ❹〈名〉〈书〉 dirt; grime; filth: 垢～ dirty stain ❺〈形〉 sticky and slippery; oily; greasy: 油～的抹布 oily rags ❻〈形〉 intimate; close: ⇨～友
【腻斑病】 nìbānbìng 〈名〉 greasy spot
【腻虫】 nìchóng 〈名〉〈俗称〉 aphid; plant louse
【腻烦】 nìfan 〈口〉 ❶〈形〉 bored/sick/tired (of); fed up (with): ～得要死 be sick and tired (of) ‖ 年轻小伙子们对洗自己的衣服感到～了。The young men were fed up with washing their own clothing. ‖ 她对他～了。She is tired with him. ‖ 听起来她有点～了。She sounds a bit fed up. ❷〈动〉 hate; loathe; detest; abhor: ～肥肉 hate fatty pork ‖ ～甜食 loathe sweets ‖ 冗长的讲座真让人～。I hate going to lengthy lectures.
【腻糊儿】 nìhur 〈形〉〈方〉 sticky; glutinous: 你手上是什么东西,这么～? What's so sticky on your fingers?
【腻人】 nìrén ❶〈形〉 boring; tedious; wearisome: ～的报告 boring reports ❷〈形〉 (of food) so greasy/sweet as to make one sick: 这蛋糕甜得太～了。The cake is too sweet. ❸〈动〉 cling to people; hang on to sb: 这孩子成天跟着我,很～。It's loathsome to have the child hanging on to me all day long.
【腻味】 nìwei ❶〈形〉〈方〉 boring; wearisome: 这种片子实在～。This kind of films are really boring. ❷〈动〉 pester; keep bothering sb: 别～我了。Stop pestering me.
【腻友】 nìyǒu 〈名〉〈书〉 bosom/intimate/close friend
【腻子】 nìzi ＝ 泥子 nìzi

溺 nì 〈动〉❶ drown: ⇨～死 ❷ be addicted to; indulge in; abandon/give oneself (to): ～于酒色 indulge in wine and women; be given to wine and women; sink deeply into the world of alcohol and sex ‖ ～于名利 be addicted to fame and wealth ⇨～

爱；沉～
⇨niào
【溺爱】 nì'ài 〈动〉dote on; spoil (a child); lavish one's love upon; pamper: ～子女 pamper one's children
【溺谷】 nìgǔ 〈名〉[地质] drowned valley
【溺水】 nìshuǐ 〈动〉drown: 抢救～儿童 rescue a drowning child ‖ 她在湖中～而死。She was drowned in a lake.
【溺死】 nìsǐ 〈动〉drown; be drowned: ～者数百人。The number of people drowned amounted to several hundreds. ‖ 他～在河里。He was drowned in the river.
【溺信】 nìxìn 〈动〉have blind faith in; be a devout believer in: ～神灵 have blind faith in gods
【溺婴】 nìyīng 〈动〉drown an infant
〖～罪〗 nìyīngzuì 〈名〉[法律] infanticide by drowning
【溺职】 nìzhí 〈动〉neglect one's duty: ～殃民 fail to discharge one's duties and cause hardships to the people

niān

拈 niān 〈动〉❶ pick up (with the thumb and one or two other fingers); take or hold with fingers: ～起一张报纸 pick up a newspaper ‖ ～须 finger/stroke one's beard ⇨～阄儿；信手～来 ❷ pick; pick and choose: ⇨～轻怕重
【拈花惹草】 niānhuā-rěcǎo 〈熟〉stir bushes and pick flowers— fool around with women; dally/flirt with females; have affairs with women; philander; have promiscuous relations with women
【拈阄儿】 niānjiūr 〈动〉draw lots
【拈轻怕重】 niānqīng-pàzhòng 〈熟〉prefer the light to the heavy— pick up easy jobs and shirk hard ones; prefer easy work to the hard
【拈香】 niānxiāng 〈动〉offer incense; burn joss sticks (at a temple)

蔫 niān ❶ 〈形〉drooping; fading; withering; shrivelling (up): ～花 drooping flowers ‖ 秧苗被烈日晒～了。The seedlings had shrivelled up in the hot sun. ❷ 〈形〉listless; spiritless: 这孩子～～的，是不是生病了？The child seems listless. Is he ill? ❸ 〈副〉quietly; on the quiet: ⇨～儿坏
【蔫巴】 niānba 〈形〉〈口〉fading; drooping; withering; shrivelling up: 天气炎热，叶子都～了。The leaves shrivelled up in the heat.
【蔫不出溜】 niānbuchūliū ＝ 蔫不溜 niānbuliū
【蔫不唧】 niānbujī 〈方〉❶ 〈形〉despondent; droopy; listless; sluggish; spiritless: 他变得～的，原来是被女朋友甩了。He is quite despondent, for he has been dumped by his girl friend. ‖ 天一热，大家都～的。We feel sluggish in the heat of the day. ❷ 〈副〉quietly; on the quiet: 他～地进来，把我吓了一跳。He came in quietly and gave me quite a start.
【蔫不溜】 niānbuliū 〈副〉quietly; on the quiet
【蔫不声】 niānbushēng 〈副〉quietly; on the quiet: 他～地从后门出去了。He slipped out by the back door.
【蔫呼呼】 niānhūhū 〈形〉sluggish
【蔫蔫】 niānniān 〈形〉〈方〉❶ quiet; silent ❷ droopy; listless; despondent; spiritless
【蔫儿坏】 niānrhuài 〈形〉behaving underhandedly; acting secretly and dishonestly
【蔫儿淘】 niānrtáo 〈形〉〈方〉(of a child) naughty/mischievous in a quiet way
【蔫头耷脑】 niāntóu-dānǎo 〈熟〉with one's head hanging— droopy; listless; despondent; spiritless: 打输了没关系，别～的。It doesn't matter much that you have lost the game. You don't have to be so despondent.

nián

年 nián 〈名〉❶ harvest: ⇨～成；丰～；荒～ ❷ year: 进入/迎接新的一～ enter into/usher in a new year ‖ 历时一～ last for one year ‖ 一～一次的机会 once-in-a-year chance ⇨～复一～；今～；三～五载；学～ ❸ annual; yearly: ～产量 annual production/yield/output (of) ‖ ～产值 annual output value ‖ ～发电量 annual power generation ‖ ～降水量 annual precipitation/rainfall ‖ ～径流量 yearly runoff ‖ ～平均增长率 annual growth rate ‖ ～销售额 annual sales ⇨～会；～鉴 ❹ age: ～近半百 be approaching/nearing/pushing fifty; be getting on for fifty ‖ ～满二十 be 20 years old ⇨～纪；延～益寿 ❺ one of the periods of life: 在有生之～ in one's remaining life ⇨青～；童～ ❻ period in history: 清朝末～ last years of the Qing Dynasty ⇨～间；早～ ❼ New Year: ⇨～关；拜～；过～；新～ ❽ things of/for the New Year: ⇨～糕；～画；～货 ❾ relationship between candidates who passed the same imperial examinations in ancient China: ⇨～兄；～谊 ❿ year of special significance: 国际旅游～ International Tourist Year
【年报】 niánbào 〈名〉❶ annual; annals ❷ annual report: 发表～ issue an annual report
【年辈】 niánbèi 〈名〉one's age and generation: ～相当 be about the same age and of the same generation
【年表】 niánbiǎo 〈名〉chronological table; chronology
【年菜】 niáncài 〈名〉dishes prepared for the lunar New Year
【年层】 niáncéng 〈名〉annual layer
【年产】 niánchǎn 〈名〉annual production/yield/output (of)
【年辰】 niánchén 〈名〉〈方〉years; time: ～久远 be age-old; be age-long
【年成】 niáncheng 〈名〉harvest of the year; year's harvest: ～好 good/bumper year; abundant/bumper crop; good harvest ‖ ～不好 lean/bad year; bad/poor harvest; poor crop
【年齿】 niánchǐ 〈名〉〈书〉age: ～日增 grow older with each passing day
【年初】 niánchū 〈名〉beginning of the year: 明年～ at the beginning of next year
【年代】 niándài 〈名〉❶ age; era; time; years: ～不详 without date; dates are unknown ‖ ～久远 be age-old ‖ 和平～ in the time of peace ‖ 黑暗～ dark years/age ‖ 在战争～ during the war years ‖ 这个博物馆展出的文物都标明了～。The antiques displayed in this museum are all marked with dates. ❷ decade of a century: 九十～ the nineties ‖ 二十世纪三十～ the 1930's
〖～测定〗 niándài cèdìng 〈名〉[考古] dating
〖～学〗 niándàixué 〈名〉chronology: ～家 chronologist
【年底】 niándǐ 〈名〉end of the year; year-end: 到～ by the year's end; by the end of the year ‖ 去年～ late last year; the end of last year
【年弟】 niándì 〈名〉I [form of self-address when talking to those who passed the imperial examination of the same year in ancient China]
【年度】 niándù 〈名〉year: ～报告 annual report ‖ ～拨款 annual appropriation ‖ ～财务报表 annual financial/fiscal statement ‖ ～财务报告 annual fiscal report ‖ ～定额 annual quota ‖ ～计划 annual plan ‖ ～检查 annual check ‖ ～结算 annual account(s); account for the year ‖ ～津贴 annual allowance ‖ ～亏损 annual loss ‖ ～审查 annual review ‖ ～审计 annual audit ‖ ～所得税申报表 annual income tax return ‖ ～统计表 annual returns ‖ ～预算 annual budget ‖ ～支出 annual expenditure ‖ ～资产负债表 annual balance sheet ⇨财政～
【年饭】 niánfàn 〈名〉family reunion dinner on the lunar New Year's Eve
【年方及笄】 niánfāng-jíjī 〈熟〉(of a girl) be just of marriageable age
【年份】 niánfèn 〈名〉❶ some particular year: 出生～ the year one was born; the year of birth ‖ 小麦收成平常/最好～ average/banner year for wheat ❷ age; time: 这件古董～一定很久了。This antique must be very old.
【年俸】 niánfèng 〈名〉〈旧〉yearly pay; annual salary
【年复合增长率】 nián fùhé zēngzhǎnglǜ 〈名〉compound annual growth average (CAGA)
【年复一年】 niánfù-yīnián 〈熟〉year after year; year in, year out
【年富力强】 niánfù-lìqiáng 〈熟〉in one's prime; in one's prime and full of vigour; in the prime of time; be young and strong; in the prime of life and full of vitality; in the flower of one's strength: 提拔～的干部 promote young and energetic cadres
【年高】 niángāo 〈形〉aged; of advanced years
〖～德劭〗 niángāo-déshào 〈熟〉be aged and virtuous; be venerable; rank high in seniority and virtue; be of venerable age and eminent virtue
【年糕】 niángāo 〈名〉New Year cake [made of glutinous rice

flour]：炒/炸～ stir-fry/deep-fry New Year cakes

【年根儿】 niángēnr 〈名〉〈方〉 end of the year; year's end：快到～了。The year's end drew near/approached.

【年跟前儿】 niángēnqiánr 〈名〉〈方〉 just before year's end

【年庚】 niángēng 〈名〉 time [the hour, day, month and year] of a person's birth

【年谷不登】 niángǔ-bùdēng 〈熟〉 poor harvest; crop failure—lean/famine year

【年关】 niánguān 〈名〉 end of the year

【年光】 niánguāng 〈名〉 ❶ time; years：～飞逝。Time flies. ‖ ～易逝。Time passes easily. ❷ year's harvest：～不好 lean year ‖ ～好 good/bumper year ❸ 〈方〉 days; times：那～ in those years/days

【年号】 niánhào 〈名〉 reign title; year designation

【年候】 niánhòu 〈名〉 time; years; age

【年华】 niánhuá 〈名〉 time; years; age：～易逝。Time passes easily. ⇨虚度～

【年画】 niánhuà 〈名〉 New Year picture; Spring Festival picture：贴～ put up New Year/Spring Festival pictures

【年会】 niánhuì 〈名〉 annual conference/convention/meeting/session; yearly meeting

【年货】 niánhuò 〈名〉 New Year purchases; special purchases for the Spring Festival：置办～ do Spring Festival shopping

【年级】 niánjí 〈名〉 grade; year (in school)：二～学生 second-year student; second grade; sophomore (at a high school, college or university) ‖ 六～学生 sixth-former ‖ 三～学生 third-year student; third grader (in elementary school); junior (at high school or college) ‖ 四～学生 fourth-year student; senior (at high school or college) ‖ 一～学生 first grader; freshman (at high school or college)

【年集】 niánjí 〈名〉 country fair held at the end of the lunar year

【年纪】 niánjì 〈名〉 age：～大 be old/aged ‖ ～轻 be young ‖ ～相仿 be about of an age ‖ ～一样大 be of the same age ‖ 活到很大～ live to a ripe old age ‖ 上了～ be advanced in years; be aged ‖ 你多大～了？How old are you? ‖ 他小小～，懂得还挺多。Young as he is, he knows quite a lot.

〖～不饶人〗 niánjì bù ráorén 〈熟〉 age has its inevitable consequences; age tells; age will show itself

【年假】 niánjià 〈名〉 ❶ winter vacation ❷ lunar New Year holidays; Spring Festival holidays

【年间】 niánjiān 〈名〉 certain period of time：康熙～ during the reign of Emperor Kangxi

【年检】 niánjiǎn 〈名〉 annual check-up/inspection：进行～ conduct an annual check-up/inspection

【年鉴】 niánjiàn 〈名〉 annals; almanac; yearbook：科学～ scientific almanac

【年节】 niánjié 〈名〉 lunar New Year; Spring Festival

【年金】 niánjīn 〈名〉 annuity; money paid annually：～金额 amount of annuity ‖ 退休～ pension annuities ‖ 终身～ life annuity

〖～受益人〗 niánjīn shòuyìrén 〈名〉 annuitant

【年馑】 niánjǐn 〈名〉〈方〉 famine/lean year

【年景】 niánjǐng 〈名〉 ❶ year's harvest; harvest of the year：好～ good harvest ‖ 丰收～ bumper harvest ❷ holiday atmosphere of the Spring Festival ❸ age：～渐老 gradually grow older

【年敬】 niánjìng 〈名〉〈旧〉 gift of money presented to others during the Spring Festival

【年均】 niánjūn 〈名〉 annual average：～收入 average annual income ‖ ～增产 average annual increase in production

【年刊】 niánkān 〈名〉 annual：大学～ college annual

【年口】 niánkǒu 〈名〉 turn of the old and new years

【年来】 niánlái 〈副〉 in the past year; in recent years; in the last few years：～她的学业大有进步。She made great progress in her studies in the past year.

【年老昏聩】 niánlǎo-hūnkuì 〈熟〉 lose one's wits with age

【年老色衰】 niánlǎo-sèshuāi 〈熟〉 lose one's charm with years

【年老体衰】 niánlǎo-tǐshuāi 〈熟〉 be decrepit with old age; be worn out with age; be old and infirm

【年老无用】 niánlǎo-wúyòng 〈熟〉 outlive one's usefulness

【年历】 niánlì 〈名〉 one-page calendar

〖～卡〗 niánlìkǎ 〈名〉 calendar card

【年利】 niánlì 〈名〉 annual interest; annual percentage rate

【年利率】 niánlìlǜ 〈名〉 annual interest rate

【年利润】 niánlìrùn 〈名〉 annual return

【年龄】 niánlíng 〈名〉 age：成熟/懂事/结婚～ the age of maturity/discretion/marriage ‖ 初产～ primiparous age ‖ 法定～ lawful/legal age ‖ 合格～ eligible age (for sth) ‖ 谎报～ lie about one's age ‖ 入学～ the age of admittance; school age ‖ 生育～ childbearing age ‖ 退休～ retirement age ‖ 心理～ mental age ‖ 隐瞒～ hide one's age ‖ 应征～ age for enlistment ‖ 智力～ intelligence age ‖ ～相当 be well-matched in age ‖ ～性别组成 age-sex structure ‖ 比实际～显得老 be/look old for one's years; look older than one's age ‖ 按～你也该懂事了。At your age you should know better. ‖ 这个男孩看上去比他的～要大。The boy seemed older than his years. ‖ 你还不到～，不能开车。You are under age, you can't drive a car yet.

〖～段〗 niánlíngduàn 〈名〉 age bracket; age group

〖～分布〗 niánlíng fēnbù 〈名〉 age distribution

〖～鉴定〗 niánlíng jiàndìng 〈名〉 age determination

〖～结构〗 niánlíng jiégòu 〈名〉 age structure

〖～歧视〗 niánlíng qíshì 〈名〉 ageism; age discrimination

〖～特征〗 niánlíng tèzhēng 〈名〉 feature/characteristic of a person's age

〖～限制〗 niánlíng xiànzhì 〈名〉 age limit：～是二十一岁。The age limit is 21.

〖～组〗 niánlíngzǔ 〈名〉 age group

【年率】 niánlǜ 〈名〉 annual rate

【年轮】 niánlún 〈名〉［植物］ annual ring; tree ring; growth ring：数～ count the rings

【年迈】 niánmài 〈形〉 old; aged; advanced in years：～力衰 old and infirm; senile

【年貌】 niánmào 〈名〉 age and appearance

【年末】 niánmò 〈名〉 end of a year; year's end

【年年】 niánnián 〈名〉 every year; year after year：我祝你～顺心，事事如意。I wish you the best of everything for all the years ahead.

〖～岁岁〗 niánnián-suìsuì 〈熟〉 year after year; every year

【年谱】 niánpǔ 〈名〉 chronological life; chronicle of one's life

【年前】 niánqián 〈副〉 before the turn of the year

【年青】 niánqīng ＝ 年轻 niánqīng

〖～人〗 niánqīngrén ＝ 年轻人 niánqīngrén

【年轻】 niánqīng 〈形〉 young; youthful：相貌～ youthful-looking; look young ‖ ～的心 young heart ‖ ～小伙子 teenager; adolescent ‖ ～一代 the younger/rising generation ‖ ～有～的好处。Youth will be served. ‖ 他显得很～。He looks very young for his age. / He doesn't look his age at all. ‖ 我～的时候爱跳舞。I was fond of dancing in my younger days. / I enjoyed dancing when I was young.

〖～化〗 niánqīnghuà 〈名〉 rejuvenation：人员的～ personnel rejuvenation ‖ 各级领导班子～ have a younger leadership at all levels

〖～力壮〗 niánqīng-lìzhuàng 〈熟〉 young and vigorous

〖～能干〗 niánqīng-nénggàn 〈熟〉 be young and capable; be young and competent

〖～气盛〗 niánqīng-qìshèng 〈熟〉 be young and aggressive

〖～人〗 niánqīngrén 〈名〉 youth; young man; youngster; the young：有一颗～的心 be young at heart ‖ 他有着～一般的雄心。He has the ambition of a young man. ‖ 这对～相识一个月就结婚了。The young couple met a month before they got married.

〖～有为〗 niánqīng-yǒuwéi 〈熟〉 be young and promising

【年少】 niánshào ❶ 〈形〉 young ❷ 〈名〉 young man; youngster

【年深日久】 niánshēn-rìjiǔ ＝ 年深岁久 niánshēn-suìjiǔ

【年深岁久】 niánshēn-suìjiǔ 〈熟〉 as the years go by; as the years wear on; over a long period of time; with the passage of time

【年深月久】 niánshēn-yuèjiǔ ＝ 年深岁久 niánshēn-suìjiǔ

【年生产总值】 niánshēngchǎn zǒngzhí 〈名〉 the annual output value

【年时】 niánshí 〈名〉 ❶ 〈方〉 ＝ 年头儿 niántóur ❷ 〈书〉 past years

【年时】 niánshi 〈名〉〈方〉 last year：他～参加工作。He began to work last year.

【年事】 niánshì 〈名〉〈书〉 age

〖～日高〗 niánshì-rìgāo 〈熟〉 be getting on in years; be advanced in age

〖～已高〗 niánshì-yǐgāo 〈熟〉 be well advanced in years; be at an

advanced age
【年收入】 niánshōurù 〈名〉 annual income/revenue
【年寿】 niánshòu 〈名〉 life span/expectancy
【年岁】 niánsuì 〈名〉 ❶ age：上了～ be advanced in years ❷ age；years；time：你～不小了，该结婚了。You are old enough to get married. ❸〈方〉harvest：今年～真不错。We had a bumper harvest this year.
〖～不饶人〗 niánsuì-bùráorén 〈熟〉 time tells on everybody；nobody can escape the ravages of time
〖～久远〗 niánsuì-jiǔyuǎn 〈熟〉 long time ago；long long ago；in the remote past：～的事 things happening many years ago
【年头儿】 niántóur 〈名〉 ❶ year：今年是中国经济上的好～。This is a good year for China economically. ‖ 我学英语已有三个～了。I have been learning English for three years. ❷ years；a long time：他教书有些～了。He has been teaching for quite a long time. ❸ days；times：好～ good days/times ‖ 谁说这～没有好心人？Who said there aren't good-hearted people in these days? ❹ harvest：今年的～ the year's harvest ❺ beginning of the year
【年尾】 niánwěi 〈名〉 end of a year
【年息】 niánxī 〈名〉 annual interest
【年下】 niánxià 〈名〉〈口〉 lunar New Year holidays
【年限】 niánxiàn 〈名〉 fixed number of years；term of years：工作～ working years ‖ 使用～ service life ‖ 学习～ required years of study
【年薪】 niánxīn 〈名〉 annual salary；yearly pay；annuity：～多少？How much is the annual salary? / What's the annual salary?
【年兄】 niánxiōng 〈名〉 my honourable brother [mutual reference in ancient China among those who passed the imperial examination of the same year]
【年夜】 niányè 〈名〉 eve of the lunar New Year；lunar New Year's Eve
〖～饭〗 niányèfàn ＝ 年饭 niánfàn
【年谊】 niányì 〈名〉 friendship among those who passed the imperial examination of the same year in ancient China
【年幼】 niányòu 〈形〉 young；under age：他还得抚养～的子女。He still has young children to support.
〖～无知〗 niányòu-wúzhī 〈熟〉 be young and ignorant；be young and inexperienced
【年逾古稀】 niányú-gǔxī 〈熟〉 be over seventy years old：～的老人 septuagenarian
【年月】 niányuè 〈名〉 ❶ days；years；age；time：饥荒～ famine years ❷〈口〉times；age；era
【年增长率】 niánzēngzhǎnglǜ 〈名〉 annual growth rate；annual percent of increase；annual rate of growth；rate of yearly increments
【年长】 niánzhǎng 〈形〉 older in age；senior：他比我～三岁。He is three years older than I am. / He is three years senior to me. / He is three years my senior. / He is my senior by three years.
【年中】 niánzhōng 〈名〉 middle of the year；mid-year：～报告 mid-year report ‖ ～考试 mid-year exams
【年终】 niánzhōng 〈名〉 end of the year；year-end；year's end：～报告 year-end report ‖ ～汇总 year-end summary ‖ ～结算 year-end settlement of accounts ‖ ～结账 year-end settlement ‖ ～津贴 year-end allowance ‖ ～评比 year-end appraisal of work ‖ ～审计 year-end audit
〖～分红〗 niánzhōng fēnhóng 〈名〉 year-end dividend
〖～股利〗 niánzhōng gǔlì 〈名〉 year-end dividend from shares
〖～奖〗 niánzhōngjiǎng 〈名〉 year-end bonus
【年资】 niánzī 〈名〉 age and years of service；seniority
【年总收入】 niánzǒngshōurù 〈名〉 gross annual income
【年租】 niánzū 〈名〉 annual rent
【年最大洪峰】 nián zuìdà hóngfēng 〈名〉 annual flood
【年最大流量】 nián zuìdà liúliàng ＝ 年最大洪峰 nián zuìdà hóngfēng
【年尊】 niánzūn 〈形〉 advanced/senior in age

粘 nián ＝ 黏 nián
⇨zhān

鲇 nián 〈名〉 catfish
【鲇鱼】 niányú 〈名〉 catfish

黏 nián 〈形〉 sticky；glutinous；viscid；gluey：这胶水质量差，不太～。This glue is so poor in quality that it is not sticky enough. ⇨～附；～液
【黏巴巴的】 niánbābāde ＝ 黏巴 niánba
【黏巴】 niánba 〈形〉 sticky；gluey；gummy
【黏病毒】 niánbìngdú 〈名〉 myxovirus
【黏虫】 niánchóng 〈名〉 armyworm
【黏蛋白】 niándànbái 〈名〉[生化] mucoprotein；mucin
【黏度】 niándù 〈名〉[物理] viscosity
〖～计〗 niándùjì 〈名〉 viscometer
〖～系数〗 niándù xìshù 〈名〉 viscosity factor/coefficient
〖～指数〗 niándù zhǐshù 〈名〉[物理] viscosity index
【黏多糖】 niánduōtáng 〈名〉[生化] mucopolysaccharide
【黏附】 niánfù 〈动〉 adhere/stick to
〖～力〗 niánfùlì 〈名〉 adhesion
〖～形式〗 niánfù xíngshì 〈名〉[语言] bound form
【黏合】 niánhé 〈动〉 adhere；bind；bond
〖～剂〗 niánhéjì 〈名〉 adhesive；binder；bonding/cementing agent
〖～力〗 niánhélì 〈名〉 adhesion
〖～织物〗 niánhé zhīwù 〈名〉 bonded fabric；bonded-fibre fabric
【黏糊糊的】 niánhūhūde 〈形〉 sticky；glutinous 孩子的手被冰淇淋弄得～。The child's hands were sticky from eating ice cream. ‖ 他的手上都是～糖果汁。His fingers were sticky with sweets.
【黏糊】 niánhu 〈形〉 ❶ sticky；glutinous：～的米饭 glutinous rice ❷ slow-moving；languid
【黏胶】 niánjiāo 〈名〉[化学] viscose
〖～长丝〗 niánjiāo chángsī 〈名〉[纺织] viscose filament yarn
〖～短纤维〗 niánjiāo duǎnxiānwéi 〈名〉[纺织] viscose staple fibre
〖～纱〗 niánjiāoshā 〈名〉[纺织] spun rayon
〖～丝〗 niánjiāosī 〈名〉[纺织] viscose rayon
〖～纤维〗 niánjiāo xiānwéi 〈名〉[纺织] viscose fibre
【黏结】 niánjié 〈动〉 cohere；cement：～材料 cementing/binding material ‖ ～焊接 bonded flux
〖～剂〗 niánjiéjì 〈名〉 glue
〖～力〗 niánjiélì 〈名〉 cohesion；cohesive force
〖～性〗 niánjiéxìng 〈名〉 caking property；cohesiveness
【黏菊】 niánjú 〈名〉[植物] tarweed
【黏菌】 niánjūn 〈名〉[生物] slime fungus/mould
【黏鳗】 niánmán 〈名〉[动物] slime eel
【黏米】 niánmǐ 〈名〉 ❶〈方〉broomcorn millet ❷ glutinous rice
【黏膜】 niánmó 〈名〉 mucous membrane；mucosa；tunica mucosa：口腔～ mouth/oral mucosa
〖～水肿〗 niánmó shuǐzhǒng 〈名〉 myxedema；mucous edema
〖～炎〗 niánmóyán 〈名〉 mucositis
【黏儿】 niánr 〈名〉〈方〉 gum；resin
【黏土】 niántǔ 〈名〉 clay；clunch；loam；mota；adobe：耐火～ refractory clay ‖ ～脊瓦 clay ridge tile ‖ ～平瓦 flat clay tile ‖ ～砖 clay/loam brick
〖～层〗 niántǔcéng 〈名〉 clay ground
〖～带〗 niántǔdài 〈名〉 clay belt
〖～矿物〗 niántǔ kuàngwù 〈名〉 clay mineral：～学 clay mineralogy
〖～岩〗 niántǔyán 〈名〉 claystone
【黏涎子】 niánxiánzi 〈名〉〈方〉 slaver；slobber；salivate
【黏性】 niánxìng 〈名〉 viscosity；stickability；stickiness；viscidity：～不够 be insufficiently sticky ‖ 胶水是一种～物质。Glue is a sticky substance.
〖～土〗 niánxìngtǔ 〈名〉 cohesive soil；clay soil
〖～油〗 niánxìngyóu 〈名〉 viscous oil
【黏液】 niányè 〈名〉[生理] mucus
〖～肌瘤〗 niányè jīliú 〈名〉 myxomyoma
〖～瘤〗 niányèliú 〈名〉 myxoma
〖～囊〗 niányènáng 〈名〉 bursa：～炎 bursitis
〖～囊肿〗 niányè nángzhǒng 〈名〉 mucous cyst；mucocele
〖～腺〗 niányèxiàn 〈名〉 mucous gland；muciparous gland
〖～性水肿〗 niányèxìng shuǐzhǒng 〈名〉 myxoedema
【黏质土】 niánzhìtǔ 〈名〉 clay soil
【黏滞流体】 niánzhìliútǐ 〈名〉[物理] viscous fluid
【黏着】 niánzhuó 〈动〉 stick together；adhere
〖～力〗 niánzhuólì 〈名〉 adhesive force；adhesion
〖～语〗 niánzhuóyǔ 〈名〉[语言] agglutinating/agglutinative language

niǎn

捻 niǎn ❶〈动〉twist with fingers：～线 twist thread ‖ 用手指把臭虫～死 squeeze a bug to death with one's fingers ❷〈名〉wick；spill：⇨灯～；～子

【捻度】 niǎndù 〈名〉[纺织] twist；number of turns/twists

【捻接】 niǎnjiē 〈动〉splice

【捻军】 Niǎnjūn 〈名〉Nian Army；Torch Bearers [peasant army that rose against the Qing Dynasty in the middle of the 19th century]

〖～起义〗 Niǎnjūn Qǐyì 〈名〉Nian Uprising (1852-1868)

【捻捻转儿】 niǎnnianzhuànr 〈名〉teetotum；wooden/plastic top [toy to be set in motion by hand]

【捻线】 niǎnxiàn 〈动〉twist thread

〖～机〗 niǎnxiànjī 〈名〉[纺织] twisting frame/machine；twister

【捻针】 niǎnzhēn 〈名〉[中医] rotating/twisting of the acupuncture needle

【捻子】 niǎnzi 〈名〉spill；wick：灯～ lampwick

辇 niǎn 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ man-drawn carriage (in ancient China) ❷ imperial carriage

辗 niǎn ＝ 碾② niǎn
⇨zhǎn

撵 niǎn 〈动〉❶ drive out；oust：～下台 oust；oust (sb) from power, office, or a leading post ‖ ～走 drive away/out；cast/kick out；eject；oust ❷〈方〉catch up with：你走得太快，我～不上。You are walking so fast, I can't catch up with you.

碾 niǎn ❶〈名〉(stone) roller ❷〈动〉crush；grind；husk；roll：～得粉碎 crush to powder/pieces；pulverize ⇨～米 ❸〈动〉〈书〉cut and polish

【碾场】 niǎncháng 〈动〉〈方〉thresh/husk grain (on a threshing ground)

【碾槌】 niǎnchuí 〈名〉pestle

【碾坊】 niǎnfáng 〈名〉grain mill

【碾房】 niǎnfáng ＝ 碾坊 niǎnfáng

【碾磙子】 niǎngǔnzi 〈名〉stone roller

【碾米】 niǎnmǐ 〈动〉husk rice；mill rice

〖～厂〗 niǎnmǐchǎng 〈名〉rice-husking mill

〖～机〗 niǎnmǐjī 〈名〉rice-husking machine；rice mill

【碾磨机】 niǎnmójī 〈名〉attrition mill

【碾盘】 niǎnpán 〈名〉base of a roller；millstone (upon which a stone roller is used)

【碾砣】 niǎntuó ＝ 碾磙子 niǎngǔnzi

【碾压】 niǎnyā 〈动〉roll over

〖～机〗 niǎnyājī 〈名〉roller

【碾子】 niǎnzi 〈名〉❶ roller and millstone ❷ roller

niàn

廿 niàn 〈数〉twenty

念[1] niàn ❶〈动〉miss；think of；remember：不～旧恶 forgive and forget ⇨～旧；挂～；怀～ ❷〈动〉consider：～你年幼无知，原谅这一次。Considering your young age and ignorance, I'll forgive you this time. ❸〈名〉thought；idea：⇨～头；私心杂～；一～之差

念[2] niàn 〈动〉❶ read (aloud)；read out：～一篇文章 read aloud/out a passage ‖ 给母亲～信 read the letter to/for mother ⇨～经 ❷ study；attend school；read：～博士 study for a doctor's degree ‖ ～大学/高中 attend college/senior high school ‖ ～完初中 go through/finish middle school ‖ 开始～大学 start college ‖ 他在大学里～法律。He is studying law at university.

念[3] niàn 〈数〉twenty [the capital form of the numeral 廿]

【念白】 niànbái 〈名〉spoken parts (of a Chinese opera)

【念叨】 niàndao 〈动〉❶ talk about；mention again and again：我们常在一起～你呢。We were always talking about you together. ❷〈口〉talk over；discuss：我想跟您～个事儿。I have something to talk over with you. ❸ grumble

【念道】 niàndao ＝ 念叨 niàndao

【念佛】 niànfó 〈动〉chant the name of Buddha；pray to Buddha：吃斋～ be a reverent Buddhist and practise vegetarianism

【念记】 niànjì 〈动〉miss；keep thinking about

【念经】 niànjīng 〈动〉chant/recite Buddhist scriptures

【念旧】 niànjiù 〈动〉cherish the memory of old friends and acquaintances；keep old friendship in mind

【念念不忘】 niànniàn-bùwàng 〈熟〉bear in mind constantly；have sth on the brain；never forget for a moment；always keep in mind；be obsessively concerned with：他～的只有工作。He has nothing but work on the brain.

【念念有词】 niànniàn-yǒucí 〈熟〉❶ mutter incantations ❷ mumble to oneself

【念书】 niànshū 〈动〉❶ read；study：学生们正在教室里～。The students were reading in the classroom. ❷ be at school；attend school：他没念过书。He has never been to school.

〖～人〗 niànshūrén 〈名〉〈口〉bookman；scholar

【念颂】 niànsòng 〈动〉❶ read aloud；chant ❷ talk about in recollection or anticipation

【念头】 niàntou 〈名〉idea；intention；thought：打消～dismiss an idea ‖ 放弃～give up/abandon/drop/discard an idea ‖ 起～ conceive an idea ‖ 古怪的～ whimsical idea ‖ 荒唐的～ absurd/crazy idea ‖ 可笑的～ludicrous idea ‖ 模糊的～ foggy/hazy/vague notion ‖ 邪恶的～ evil/wicked intention ‖ 他从未有过这种～。Such an idea has never entered his mind. ‖ 她放弃了出国的～。She dropped the idea of going abroad. ‖ 我脑子里闪过一个～。An idea flashed through my mind. / It occurred to my mind. / An idea struck me.

【念物】 niànwù 〈名〉keepsake；memento；souvenir：这是我去日本的一个～。It's a souvenir of my visit to Japan.

【念心儿】 niànxīnr 〈名〉〈方〉souvenir；keepsake；memento

【念咒语】 niàn zhòuyǔ 〈动〉utter charms；speak the spell (over sb)；chant incantations

【念珠】 niànzhū 〈名〉bead(s)；rosary：拨～ finger one's beads ‖ 数～ count one's beads

〖～菌病〗 niànzhūjūnbìng 〈名〉[医学] candidiasis；moniliasis

埝 niàn 〈名〉low bank between fields or shallow waters：打～ build low banks between fields

niáng

娘 niáng 〈名〉❶ ma；mother；mom；mum：亲～ biological/natural/real mother ‖ 爹～ dad and mom ❷ aunt [a form of address for an elderly married woman]：⇨姨～；婶～ ❸ girl；young woman：⇨姑～；新～

【娘家】 niángjia 〈名〉married woman's parents' home：回～ (of a married woman) return to one's parents' home (for a visit) ‖ 在～住些日子 stay in one's parents' home for a few days ‖ 她现在在～。She is in her parents' home now.

【娘舅】 niángjiù 〈名〉〈方〉brother of one's mother；uncle

【娘娘】 niángniang 〈名〉❶ empress；imperial concubine：正宫～ empress；emperor's wife ❷ goddess：～庙 goddess temple

【娘娘腔】 niángniangqiāng 〈形〉sissy；womanish

【娘亲】 niángqīn 〈名〉mother [used in Peking Opera]

【娘儿】 niángr 〈名〉mother and her children, aunt and niece/nephew [usu followed by a numeral-classifier compound such as 俩，仨，etc]：～仨痛哭了一场。The mother and her two children had a good cry.

【娘儿们】 niángrmen 〈名〉❶〈口〉mother and son/daughter ❷〈方〉〈贬〉women；womenfolk ❸〈方〉wife

【娘胎】 niángtāi 〈名〉mother's womb

【娘姨】 niángyí 〈名〉〈方〉maidservant

【娘子】 niángzǐ 〈名〉❶〈方〉[a form of address for one's wife] ❷〈旧〉[a polite address for a young woman]

【娘子军】 niángzǐjūn 〈名〉women regiment/soldiers；detachment of women；contingent, group or team entirely made up of

women

niàng

酿 niàng ❶〈动〉make (wine, vinegar, etc); brew (beer, etc): 家～ home-brewed wine ⇨～酒 ❷〈名〉wine: 陈年佳～ vintage wine ‖ 浓味佳～ good strong brew ❸〈动〉breed; lead to; result in; brew: 这会给我们～成大祸。This will breed/brew calamity for us. ❹〈动〉(of bees) make honey: 蜜蜂～蜜。The bees make honey. ❺〈动〉cook by frying or steaming [hollowed bell pepper, white gourd, etc stuffed with minced meat, fish, shrimps, etc]

【酿成】 niàngchéng 〈动〉lead to; breed; brew; bring on; ferment: ～大错 lead to a serious mistake ‖ ～大祸 lead to/breed/brew disaster ‖ 这次金融风暴是该国政府对经济管理不当所～的。The financial storm was brought on by the government's mishandling of the economy.

【酿酒】 niàngjiǔ 〈动〉make wine; brew beer/wine: 用高粱～ brew wine from sorghum ‖ ～工业 wine industry ‖ ～酵母 brewer's yeast

〖～厂〗 niàngjiǔchǎng 〈名〉winery; brewery; brew house; distillery

【酿酶】 niàngméi 〈名〉[化学] zymase

【酿母菌】 niàngmǔjūn ＝ 酵母 jiàomǔ

【酿热物】 niàngrèwù 〈名〉[农业] ferment material

【酿造】 niàngzào 〈动〉make (wine, vinegar, etc); brew (beer, etc): ～工业 brewery industry ‖ ～设备 brewing equipment

niǎo

鸟 niǎo 〈名〉bird: 捕/打/猎～ catch/shoot/hunt a bird ‖ 喂/养～ feed/breed birds ‖ 捕～器 bird catcher ‖ 害/益～ harmful/beneficial bird ‖ 笼中～ caged bird ‖ 两～在林,不如一～在手。A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. ⇨比翼～;雏～;鸵～;水～

⇨diǎo

【鸟爱自己巢,人爱自己家】 niǎo ài zìjǐ cháo, rén ài zìjǐ jiā 〈熟〉every bird likes its own nest, every man likes his own home

【鸟氨酸】 niǎo'ānsuān 〈名〉[生化] ornithine; ornithuric acid

【鸟巢】 niǎocháo 〈名〉bird's nest: 掏～ nest; go nesting

【鸟岛】 Niǎodǎo 〈名〉Bird Islet [in Lake Qinghai, Qinghai Province]

【鸟飞兽散】 niǎofēi-shòusàn 〈熟〉scatter like birds and animals; birds and animals are all fleeing helter-skelter

【鸟粪】 niǎofèn 〈名〉birds' droppings

【鸟害】 niǎohài 〈名〉bird pest

【鸟喙】 niǎohuì 〈名〉beak; bill

【鸟尽弓藏】 niǎojìn-gōngcáng 〈熟〉put away the bow when the birds are all gone/killed; when all birds are shot, the bow will be set aside—cast sb aside when he has served the purpose; kick sb out after his service is no longer needed

【鸟瞰】 niǎokàn ❶〈动〉have/get a bird's-eye view of sth: 你可以在这个塔上～整个城市。You can have a bird's-eye view of the whole city from this tower. ❷〈名〉bird's-eye view; general survey; general/overall idea: 化学～ general survey of chemistry

〖～图〗 niǎokàntú 〈名〉bird's-eye view; aerial view: 市区～ bird's-eye view of the city

【鸟类】 niǎolèi 〈名〉birds

〖～学〗 niǎolèixué 〈名〉ornithology: ～家 ornithologist; birdman

【鸟笼】 niǎolóng 〈名〉bird cage; aviary: ～布 cage-blind; cage cover

【鸟媒花】 niǎoméihuā 〈名〉[植物] ornithophilous flower

【鸟鸣】 niǎomíng 〈名〉bird call/song/chirp

【鸟嘌呤】 niǎopiàolìng 〈名〉[生化] guanine

【鸟枪】 niǎoqiāng 〈名〉❶ fowling/birding piece ❷ air gun: ～子弹 bird shot

〖～换炮〗 niǎoqiāng-huànpào 〈熟〉replace the fowling piece/air gun with a cannon—have been improved drastically

【鸟儿】 niǎor 〈名〉small bird; birdie: 养～ keep/breed birds ‖ 热带～ tropical birds

【鸟舍】 niǎoshè 〈名〉birdhouse; aviary

【鸟食】 niǎoshí 〈名〉birdseeds

【鸟兽】 niǎoshòu 〈名〉birds and beasts; fur and feather

【鸟兽散】 niǎoshòusàn ＝ 作鸟兽散 zuòniǎoshòusàn

【鸟为食亡,人为财死】 niǎo wèi shí wáng, rén wèi cái sǐ 〈熟〉birds die in pursuit of food, and human beings die in pursuit of wealth

【鸟窝】 niǎowō ＝ 鸟巢 niǎocháo

【鸟无头不飞,蛇无头不行】 niǎo wú tóu bù fēi, shé wú tóu bù xíng 〈熟〉a bird without a head cannot fly and a snake without a head cannot crawl

【鸟语花香】 niǎoyǔ-huāxiāng 〈熟〉birds sing and flowers give forth their fragrance

【鸟葬】 niǎozàng ＝ 天葬 tiānzàng

【鸟之将死,其鸣也哀】 niǎo zhī jiāng sǐ, qí míng yě āi 〈熟〉birds sing plaintively in the face of death; when death is approaching, a bird sings its plaintive song

【鸟篆】 niǎozhuàn 〈名〉bird script [an ancient form of Chinese written characters, shaped like bird' tracks]

茑 niǎo

【茑萝】 niǎoluó 〈名〉[植物] cypress vine

袅 niǎo 〈形〉slender and delicate

【袅袅】 niǎoniǎo 〈形〉❶ (of smoke) curling upwards: 炊烟～。The smoke is curling/spiralling/swirling upwards from the kitchen chimneys. ❷ waving in the wind: 柳枝～。The willow branches are dancing gracefully. ❸ (of voice) lingering (long in the air): 余音～。*The voice is still lingering in the air.* ❹ of a lady willowy; slender and graceful: ⇨～娜

〖～婷婷〗 niǎoniǎo-tíngtíng 〈形〉〈书〉(of a lady' gait) graceful; lissome

【袅娜】 niǎonuó 〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of plants) soft and slender: ～的柳丝 slender willow twigs ❷ (of a lady) willowy; lissome and graceful; slender and delicate; graceful

【袅绕】 niǎorào 〈动〉〈书〉linger in the air: 歌声～。The song is lingering in the air.

嬲 niǎo 〈动〉〈书〉❶ tease ❷ pester

niào

尿 niào ❶〈名〉urine: 导～ draw off urine through a catheter ‖ 排～ urinate; excrete urine; discharge/pass (one's) urine ‖ 撒～ pass/discharge urine; urinate ⇨泌～器官 ❷〈动〉make/pass water; piss; urinate: ⇨～床

⇨suī

【尿崩症】 niàobēngzhèng 〈名〉[医学] diabetes insipidus

【尿比重测量法】 niàobǐzhòng cèliángfǎ 〈名〉urinometry

【尿比重计】 niàobǐzhòngjì 〈名〉urinometer; urogravimeter

【尿闭】 niàobì 〈名〉[医学] anuresis

【尿不湿】 niàobùshī 〈名〉paper nappy

【尿布】 niàobù 〈名〉nappy; diaper: 换～ change nappies for a baby ‖ ～皮炎 diaper dermatitis; napkin-area dermatitis ‖ 一次性～ disposable diaper ‖ 纸～ paper nappy

〖～围裤〗 niàobù wéikù 〈名〉diaper cover; nappy

【尿常规检查】 niàochángguī jiǎnchá 〈名〉[医学] routine uronoscopy; routine urine examination

【尿池】 niàochí 〈名〉urinal; urinary

【尿床】 niàochuáng 〈动〉wet the bed

【尿胆素】 niàodǎnsù 〈名〉[医学] urobilin

【尿胆素血】 niàodǎnsùxuè 〈名〉[医学] urobilinemia

【尿蛋白】 niàodànbái 〈名〉[生化] urinary albumin

【尿道】 niàodào 〈名〉urethra: ～海绵体 cavernous body of urethra; corpus cavernosum urethra ‖ ～括约肌 sphincter urethrae ‖ ～腺 urethral glands

〖～闭锁〗 niàodào bìsuǒ 〈名〉[医学] urethratresia

〖～冲洗〗 niàodào chōngxǐ 〈名〉[医学] urethral irrigation

〖～出血〗 niàodào chūxuè 〈名〉[医学] urethremorrhage; urethrorrhagia

〖～感染〗 niàodào gǎnrǎn 〈名〉[医学] urinary tract infection

〖～梗阻〗 niàodào gěngzǔ 〈名〉[医学] urethremphraxis

【～管】 niàodàoguǎn 〈名〉[医学] catheter
【～镜】 niàodàojìng 〈名〉[医学] urethroscope：～检查 urethroscopy
【～口】 niàodàokǒu 〈名〉[生理] urethral orifice
【～瘤】 niàodàoliú 〈名〉[医学] urethrophyma
【～膀胱炎】 niàodào pángguāngyán 〈名〉[医学] urethrocystitis
【～渗血】 *niàodào shènxuè* 〈名〉[医学] *urethrostaxis*
【～痛】 niàodàotòng 〈名〉[医学] urethrodynia
【～炎】 niàodàoyán 〈名〉[医学] urethritis
【～造影】 niàodào zàoyǐng 〈名〉[医学] urethrography
【尿毒症】 niàodúzhèng 〈名〉[医学] urinaemia；toxuria；uremia：～昏迷 uremic coma
【尿肥】 niàoféi 〈名〉[农业] urine [used as manure]
【尿分析】 *niàofēnxī* 〈名〉[医学] *urinalysis；urine analysis*：常规～ routine urinalysis
【尿苷】 niàogān 〈名〉[化学] uridine
【尿管】 niàoguǎn = 尿道管 niàodàoguǎn
【尿壶】 niàohú 〈名〉❶ urinal；urodochium ❷ chamber pot；night pot
【尿激酶】 niàojīméi 〈名〉[生化] urokinase
【尿急】 *niàojí* 〈名〉[医学] *urgency of micturition*
【尿检】 niàojiǎn 〈名〉urinoscopy；uroscopy；urine test
【尿结石】 niàojiéshí 〈名〉[医学] urinary calculus；urolith
【尿炕】 niàokàng 〈动〉〈方〉wet the *kang* or bed
【尿瘘】 *niàolòu* 〈名〉[医学] *urinary fistula*
【尿路病】 niàolùbìng 〈名〉[医学] urosis
【尿路梗阻】 niàolù gěngzǔ 〈名〉[医学] urinary tract obstruction
【尿路结石】 niàolù jiéshí 〈名〉[医学] lithangiuria
【尿路溃疡】 niàolù kuìyáng 〈名〉[医学] urelcosis
【尿路造影术】 niàolù zàoyǐngshù 〈名〉[医学] urography
【尿囊】 *niàonáng* 〈名〉[生理] *allantois*：～动脉 *allantoic artery*
【尿尿】 niàoniào 〈动〉〈口〉piss；wee-wee
【尿盆】 niàopén 〈名〉chamber pot；urinal；night stool
【尿频】 niàopín 〈名〉sychnuria；thamuria
【尿色素】 niàosèsù 〈名〉[生化] urochrome
【尿少症】 niàoshǎozhèng 〈名〉[医学] oliguria
【尿失禁】 niàoshījìn 〈名〉[医学] incontinence of urine；urinary incontinence
【尿石】 niàoshí 〈名〉[医学] urinary calculus；urolith
【～病】 niàoshíbìng 〈名〉urolithiasis；urinary lithiasis
【～学】 niàoshíxué 〈名〉urolithology
【尿素】 *niàosù* 〈名〉[化学] *urea；carbamide*
【～氮】 niàosùdàn 〈名〉urea nitrogen
【～酶】 niàosùméi 〈名〉[生化] urease；urase
【尿酸】 niàosuān 〈名〉[化学] uric acid
【～酶】 niàosuānméi 〈名〉uricase
【～石】 niàosuānshí 〈名〉uric acid calculus
【尿烷】 niàowán 〈名〉[化工] urethane
【尿细管】 *niàoxìguǎn* 〈名〉[生理] *urinary tubule*
【尿血】 niàoxuè ❶〈动〉piss blood ❷〈名〉[医学] haematuria
【尿样】 niàoyàng 〈名〉specimen of urine；urine specimen/sample：给～掺酒精 adulterate one's urine samples with alcohol ‖ 取～送医学检查 *take one's urine for medical examination*
【尿脂石】 niàozhīshí 〈名〉[医学] urostealith
【尿潴留】 niàozhūliú 〈名〉[医学] uroschesis；retention of urine；urinary retention

脲 niào = 尿素 niàosù

【脲酶】 niàoméi = 尿素酶 niàosùméi
【脲醛树脂】 *niàoquán shùzhī* 〈名〉[化工] urea-formaldehyde resin；urea resin
【脲醛塑料】 niàoquán sùliào 〈名〉[化工] urea-formaldehyde plastics

溺 niào = 尿 niào
⇨nì

niē

捏 niē 〈动〉❶ pinch；hold between the thumb and other finger(s)：他～了一下她的脸蛋。He pinched her cheek. / He gave her cheek a little pinch. ‖〈喻〉他自以为全世界都～在他手里。He seemed to have the whole world at his bidding. ‖〈喻〉孩子的生命～在她的手中。The baby's life was in her hands. ❷ knead；mould：～面团儿 knead dough ‖ ～泥人 mould a figure out of clay ❸ bring together：⇨～合 ❹ concoct；fabricate；cook/make up：⇨～报；～造 ❺ clench：～紧拳头 clench one's fist ‖ 把信～在手里 clench the letter in one's hand

【捏报】 niēbào 〈动〉fake/fabricate a report：～身份 fabricate one's identity
【捏告】 *niēgào* 〈动〉*fabricate*
【捏合】 niēhé 〈动〉❶ bring together：他俩性格不和，～不到一起。They can't be brought together because of the differences of their character. ❷〈旧〉concoct；fabricate；cook/make up
【～机】 niēhéjī 〈名〉[化工] kneading machine
【捏积】 niējī 〈动〉[中医] kneading/massaging the muscles along the spine；chiropractic [method of treating children's digestive disorders]
【捏控】 niēkòng 〈动〉accuse falsely
【捏弄】 niēnong 〈动〉❶ fiddle/play/twiddle with：他坐在那里，不安地～着一支钢笔。He sat there nervously fiddling with a pen. ❷ order about/around；manipulate：他常常无理地把我～来～去的。He always ordered me around in a way that was offensive. ❸ discuss in private：这事是他们早就～好的。They have already decided the matter after discussing it in private. ❹ = 捏造 niēzào
【捏腔拿调】 niēqiāng-nádiào = 拿腔拿调 náqiāng-nádiào
【捏手捏脚】 niēshǒu-niējiǎo 〈熟〉walk on tiptoe；walk gingerly
【捏一把汗】 niē yībǎhàn 〈熟〉one's palm is wet with perspiration—break out into cold sweat with fear or worry；be breathless with anxiety；be seized with fear/deep concern；be extremely *nervous；be on edge；be keyed up*：尤其在半决赛的时候，每个人都捏着一把汗。Everyone was keyed up, especially in the semi-finals. ‖ 参赛者捏着一把汗等待结果。The contestants were on edge while waiting for the results.
【捏造】 niēzào 〈动〉concoct；fabricate；invent；cook/make/trump up：～假账 fabricate false accounting ‖ ～口实 trump up an excuse ‖ ～理由 concoct an excuse ‖ ～事实 concoct/create/*fabricate/invent facts；cook/make up a story* ‖ ～数字 conjure up figures ‖ ～证据 fabricate evidence ‖ ～罪名 trump up charges ‖ ～案情陷害某人 frame a case against sb ‖ 那些指控纯属～。Those charges are sheer fabrications.

nié

苶 nié 〈形〉〈口〉lethargic；listless；tired：他今天怎么～～的？Why is he a bit listless today?

niè

臬 niè 〈名〉〈书〉❶ arrow target ❷ gnomon [shadow-surveying pole used in ancient times] ❸ criterion；norm；standard：⇨奉为圭～

涅 niè 〈书〉❶〈名〉alunite ❷〈动〉dye sth black；blacken

【涅白】 nièbái 〈名〉opaque white
【涅而不缁】 niè'érbùzī 〈熟〉be soaked in black without becoming black—remain pure and uninfluenced in a bad social environment or situation；uncontaminated by the bad environment one is in
【涅槃】 *nièpán* [佛教] ❶〈名〉*nirvana* ❷〈动〉*reach the state of* nirvana；go to heaven；pass away(of a monk, etc)

啮 niè 〈动〉〈书〉gnaw；nibble：虫咬鼠～ be eaten by worms and gnawed by mice

【啮齿动物】 nièchǐ dòngwù 〈名〉rodent
【啮齿目】 nièchǐmù 〈名〉rodent order；rodentia
【啮虫】 nièchóng 〈名〉[昆虫] procid
【啮合】 nièhé 〈动〉❶ clench the teeth ❷ (of gears) mesh；engage：这些轮齿～不严。These cogs don't quite mesh. ‖ ～齿轮 meshing gear ‖ ～过程 engagement process ‖ ～扣 joggle ‖ ～面 field of conjugate action ‖ ～条件 *meshing condition* ‖ ～位置 position of engagement

【啮噬】 nièshì 〈动〉gnaw; torment; give pain to: 悲痛～着她的心。Grief gnaws her heart. ‖ 她的错误～着她的良心。Her mistake gnawed at her conscience.

嗫 niè

【嗫嚅】 nièrú 〈形〉〈书〉speak haltingly; hesitate in speech

镊 niè ❶〈名〉tweezers ❷〈动〉pick up sth with tweezers

【镊子】 nièzi 〈名〉tweezers: 一把消过毒的～ a pair of sterilized tweezers

镍 niè 〈名〉[化学] nickel (Ni)

【镍币】 nièbì 〈名〉nickel (coin)

【镍箔】 nièbó 〈名〉nickel foil

【镍磁铁矿】 niècítiěkuàng 〈名〉trevorite

【镍钒钢】 nièfángāng 〈名〉[冶金] nickle-vanadium steel

【镍钢】 niègāng 〈名〉[冶金] nickel steel

【镍镉电池】 niègé diànchí 〈名〉nickel-cadmium/nicad battery

【镍铬】 niègè 〈名〉[冶金] nickel chromium trangle: ～钢 nickel-chromium steel ‖ ～合金 nickel-chrome; nichrome ‖ ～青铜 nickel-chrome bronze ‖ ～铸铁 nickel chromium cast iron

【镍合金】 nièhéjīn 〈名〉[冶金] nickel alloy: ～钢 nickel alloy steel

【镍黄铁矿】 nièhuángtiěkuàng 〈名〉[矿业] pentlandite; nicopyrite

【镍锰钢】 nièměnggāng 〈名〉[冶金] nickel manganese steel

【镍氢电池】 nièqīng diànchí 〈名〉nickel-hydrogen battery

【镍青铜】 nièqīngtóng 〈名〉[冶金] nickel bronze

【镍铁】 nièt iě 〈名〉[冶金] ferro nickel iron; nickelferrite; nickel iron: ～电池 nickel iron battery; Edison battery

【镍铸铁】 nièzhùtiě 〈名〉[冶金] nickel castiron

颞 niè

【颞骨】 niègǔ 〈名〉[生理] temporal bone

【颞颥】 nièrú 〈名〉[生理] temple

【颞叶】 nièyè 〈名〉[生理] temporal lobe

蹑 niè 〈动〉❶ walk quietly/stealthily; sneak; tiptoe ❷ follow; track: ⇨～踪 ❸〈书〉tread; trample; step on ⇨～足

【蹑悄悄】 nièqiāoqiāo 〈副〉softly; quietly: 她～地走了进来，把我吓了一大跳。She tiptoed in and gave me a start.

【蹑手蹑脚】 nièshǒu-nièjiǎo 〈熟〉walk stealthily/gingerly; sneak; tiptoe: 已经上课了，他～地走到教室的后边。The class was already in progress, so he sneaked to the back of the classroom on tiptoe. ‖ 她～地走出屋子。She tiptoed out of the room.

【蹑踪】 nièzōng 〈动〉〈书〉follow the track/trail of; track; trail

【蹑足】 nièzú 〈动〉❶ walk quietly/stealthily; sneak; tiptoe ❷〈书〉join; participate in: ～其间 join; participate in; associate with sb

〖～潜踪〗 nièzú-qiánzōng 〈熟〉walk on tiptoe so as not to be discovered: 警察～向小偷靠近，以便把他当场逮住。The cop approached the pickpocket quietly so as to catch/get him red-handed.

孽 niè ❶〈名〉demon; monster: ⇨妖～ ❷〈名〉evil; sin: ⇨造～; 作～ ❸〈形〉〈书〉unfaithful; treacherous; unfilial: ～臣 traitorous vassal ⇨～子

【孽报】 nièbào ＝ 业报 yèbào

【孽根】 niègēn 〈名〉root/source of evils: ～未除。root of evil remains to be eradicated

【孽海】 nièhǎi ＝ 业海 yèhǎi

【孽障】 nièzhàng ＝ 业障 yèzhàng

【孽种】 nièzhǒng 〈名〉❶ root of evil ❷〈粗〉unfilial son; unworthy descendent

【孽子】 nièzǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉❶〈讳〉son of a concubine ❷ unfilial son

蘖 niè 〈名〉[植物] tiller: ⇨分～

【蘖枝】 nièzhī 〈名〉branch stem

糵 niè 〈名〉〈书〉leaven (for making wine); yeast

nín

恁 nín 〈旧〉＝ 您 nín

⇨nèn

您 nín 〈代〉〈敬〉you: ～好! How do you do! / Hello!

níng

宁 níng ❶〈形〉peaceful; serene; tranquil: ⇨～静; 安～ ❷〈动〉〈书〉pacify; appease: ⇨息事～人 ❸〈动〉〈书〉(of a married woman) visit (with one's parents, relatives, etc): ⇨～亲; 归～ ❹ (Níng)〈名〉another name for Nanjing (南京): 沪～线 Shanghai-Nanjing railway

⇨nìng

【宁边】 níngbiān 〈动〉keep the border areas peaceful

【宁波】 Níngbō 〈名〉Ningbo; Ningpo [a city in Zhejiang Province]

【宁靖】 níngjìng 〈形〉〈书〉stable; tranquil; peaceful

【宁静】 níngjìng 〈形〉peaceful; serene; tranquil: ～的湖泊 tranquil lake ‖ ～的花园 peaceful garden ‖ ～的山区景色 serene mountain landscape ‖ ～的生活/夜晚 tranquil life/night ‖ 这像暴风雨前的～。It is like the hush before a tempest. / It is like the quiet before the storm.

〖～以致远〗 níngjìng yǐ zhìyuǎn 〈熟〉accomplish sth lasting by leading a quiet life

【宁谧】 níngmì 〈形〉〈书〉quiet; serene; tranquil

【宁耐】 níngnài 〈动〉〈书〉restrain oneself; exercise patience

【宁亲】 níngqīn ＝ 省亲 xǐngqīn

【宁日】 níngrì 〈名〉peaceful days: 国无～ there is no peace in the country for one single day

【宁帖】 níngtiē 〈形〉(of state of mind) calm; tranquil

【宁夏】 Níngxià 〈名〉Ningxia; Ningsia: ～地毯 Ningxia carpet [carpet made in Ningxia]

〖～回族自治区〗 Níngxià Huízú Zìzhìqū 〈名〉Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region

【宁馨儿】 níngxīn'ér 〈名〉〈书〉lovely child

拧 níng 〈动〉❶ twist; wring: ～干毛巾的水 wring water out of/from a towel ‖ ～麻绳 twist hemp into rope ‖ ～绳 make ropes; twist a rope ‖ ～湿衣服 wring wet clothes ‖ 把衣服～一把 give the clothes a wring ‖ 彻底清洗后～干阴干。Rinse thoroughly, wring, and dry away from direct sunlight. ‖ 毛料衣服千万不能～。Never twist or wring woolen garments. ‖ 这瓶子的盖儿我～不开。I cannot unscrew (the top of) this bottle. ❷ pinch; tweak: ～胳膊/脸颊 pinch sb's arm/cheeks ‖ ～耳朵 tweak sb's ear

⇨nǐng; nìng

【拧成一股绳】 níngchéng yī gǔ shéng 〈熟〉twist into a rope; banded together like strands of a rope—stick together; make joint efforts; join/pool efforts; pull together: 只要我们～，就一定能克服困难。So long as we are united as one, we can surely overcome the difficulty.

【拧眉瞪眼】 níngméi-dèngyǎn 〈熟〉knit one's eyebrows and stare angrily

苧 níng 〈名〉[化学] limonene

咛 níng → 叮咛 dīngníng

狞 níng 〈形〉(of appearance) ferocious; hideous: ⇨狰～

【狞恶】 níng'è 〈形〉fierce; ferocious; savage

【狞视】 níngshì 〈动〉stare fiercely at; fix one's sinister eyes on

【狞笑】 níngxiào 〈动〉grin hideously; laugh malignantly

柠 níng

【柠檬】 níngméng 〈名〉❶ lemon tree ❷ fruit of lemon: ～色 lemon yellow; citrine ‖ ～饮料 lemon drink

〖～茶〗 níngméngchá 〈名〉lemon tea

〖～黄〗 níngménghuáng 〈名〉lemon yellow

【～汽水】 níngméng qìshuǐ 〈名〉lemon squash; lemonade
【～醛】 níngméngquán 〈名〉[化学] citral
【～素】 níngméngsù 〈名〉citrin; vitamin P
【～酸】 níngméngsuān 〈名〉citric acid: ～盐 citrate
【～汁】 níngméngzhī 〈名〉lemon juice: ～可使牛奶结成凝乳。Lemon juice curdles milk.

聍 níng → 耵聍 dīngníng

凝 níng 〈动〉❶ congeal; coagulate; curdle; condense: 鲜血～成的战斗友谊 *militant friendship cemented with blood* ‖ 水～成冰。Water congeals into ice. ‖ 血见空气即～结。Blood coagulates when it meets the air. ‖ 有些气体降温后～为液体。Some gases condense into liquid when cooled down. ❷ concentrate; focus; fix: ⇨～思; ～视
【凝碧】 níngbì 〈形〉dark green
【凝冰器】 níngbīngqì 〈名〉cryophorus
【凝睇】 níngdì 〈动〉〈书〉gaze intently
【凝点】 níngdiǎn 〈名〉[物理] condensation point
【凝定】 níngdìng 〈形〉*glassy; glazed; fixed*
【凝冻】 níngdòng 〈动〉freeze: 湖水～了。The lake has frozen over. ‖ 水～了。The water has frozen solid.
【凝固】 nínggù ❶〈动〉solidify; coagulate; clot; set: 血液～ blood coagulation; blood congealed/curdled ‖ 果冻汁在低温中会～。Cold might solidify the jelly. ‖ 水泥需要两到三天才能～。It takes two or three days for the cement to set. ❷〈形〉unchanged; static: 思想～ *stick to old ideas; be set in one's thoughts*
【～点】 nínggùdiǎn 〈名〉freezing/solidification/solidifying point; condensation point
【～范围】 nínggù fànwéi 〈名〉freezing range; solidification range
【～剂】 nínggùjì 〈名〉coagulant
【～酶】 nínggùméi 〈名〉[化学] coagulase
【～汽油】 nínggù qìyóu 〈名〉napalm; jellied petroleum; jellied *gasoline*: ～弹 *napalm bomb*
【～热】 nínggùrè 〈名〉heat of solidification
【～收缩】 nínggù shōusuō 〈名〉solidification/freezing shrinkage
【～树脂】 nínggù shùzhī 〈名〉[化工] curded resin
【～素】 nínggùsù 〈名〉coagulin
【～温度】 nínggù wēndù 〈名〉solidification/freezing temperature
【～浴】 nínggùyù 〈名〉[纺织] coagulating bath
【～作用】 nínggù zuòyòng 〈名〉solidification; setting action
【凝寒】 nínghán 〈名〉bitter/severe cold
【凝合】 nínghé 〈动〉congeal; form; coagulate
【凝华】 nínghuá 〈动〉[气象] sublimate
【～核】 nínghuáhé 〈名〉[气象] sublimation nucleus
【凝灰岩】 nínghuīyán 〈名〉[地质] tuff
【凝积】 níngjī 〈动〉congeal; clot; coagulate
【凝集】 níngjí 〈动〉❶ gather: 这些诗篇～着诗人对人民深深的爱。These poems are concentrated expressions of the poet's deep love for his people. ❷ *(of fluids or gases) agglutinate; agglomerate*
【～反应】 níngjí fǎnyìng 〈名〉[化学] agglutination reaction
【～剂】 níngjíjì 〈名〉[生化] coagulant; agglutinant
【～试验】 níngjí shìyàn 〈名〉agglutination test
【～素】 níngjísù 〈名〉[生化] agglutinin; agglutinator
【～原】 níngjíyuán 〈名〉[医学] agglutinogen
【凝寂】 níngjì 〈形〉very still: ～的夜晚 night of deep stillness
【凝胶】 níngjiāo 〈名〉[化学] gel; gelatum
【～层】 níngjiāocéng 〈名〉[化工] gel coat
【～点】 níngjiāodiǎn 〈名〉gel point
【～过滤】 níngjiāo guòlǜ 〈名〉gel filtration
【～剂】 níngjiāojì 〈名〉jellies
【～水泥】 níngjiāoshuǐní 〈名〉gel cement
【～纤维】 níngjiāo xiānwéi 〈名〉gelatinous/gel fibre
【凝结】 níngjié 〈动〉coagulate/congeal/curdle/solidify (*from liquid to solid*); *condense (from gas to liquid)*: 牛奶～了。The milk has curdled. ‖ 寒风使雾气～成雨。The cold wind condenses vapour into rain. ‖ 〈喻〉我所取得的每一点成绩都～着恩师的谆谆教诲。Every bit of the progress I have made in my studies reflects my teachers' patient guidance. ‖ 有些种类的混凝土～得快，有些则慢些。Some kinds of concrete set more quickly than others.
【～点】 níngjiédiǎn 〈名〉setting point
【～核】 níngjiéhé 〈名〉nucleus of condensation
【～剂】 níngjiéjì 〈名〉[化学] coagulant; coagulator
【～力】 níngjiélì 〈名〉coagulating power; coagulability
【～酶】 níngjiéméi 〈名〉[化学] coagulase
【～热】 níngjiérè 〈名〉*heat of condensation*
【～温度】 níngjié wēndù 〈名〉condensation temperature
【～物】 níngjiéwù 〈名〉coagulum
【凝聚】 níngjù 〈动〉❶ (of vapour) condense: 大气中的水汽在夜间～成露珠。Moisture in the atmosphere condensed into dew during the night. ❷ distill; crystallize: 该书～着她多年的心血。The book embodies her painstaking efforts of many years. ‖ 这本书～着多位专家的劳动。This book is the crystallization of the labour of many experts.
【～层】 níngjùcéng 〈名〉[化学] coacervate
【～力】 níngjùlì 〈名〉❶ [物理] cohesion; cohesive force; sticking power ❷〈喻〉cohesion: 增强集体～ increase the collective's cohesion ‖ 社会～ social cohesion ‖ 爱国主义是一种～。Patriotism can bind people together.
【～现象】 níngjù xiànxiàng 〈名〉coacervation
【凝练】 níngliàn 〈形〉(of writing) concise; condensed; compact; 他文笔～。*He's got a terse style of writing.*
【凝炼】 níngliàn = 凝练 níngliàn
【凝眸】 níngmóu 〈动〉〈书〉fix/focus one's eyes on; gaze; look with a fixed gaze: ～远望 gaze into the distance
【凝目】 níngmù 〈动〉fix one's eyes on; look with a fixed gaze: 她～注视着丈夫。She fixed her eyes on her husband.
【凝汽器】 níngqìqì 〈名〉(steam) condenser
【凝然】 níngrán 〈形〉*in a resolute manner*
【凝乳酶】 níngrǔméi 〈名〉[生化] rennin
【凝神】 níngshén 〈动〉focus one's attention on: ～屏息 with fixed gaze and bated breath ‖ ～谛听 listen with rapt attention ‖ ～思索 be in deep thought ‖ ～注视 watch attentively
【凝视】 níngshì 〈动〉fix one's eyes on; gaze at/into/on/upon; gaze fixedly; stare: ～天空 gaze skyward; gaze into the sky ‖ ～着窗外 gaze out of the window ‖ 他困惑地～着我。He gazed at me in bewilderment. ‖ 在他的～下，她的脸红了起来。She blushed under his gaze.
【凝思】 níngsī 〈动〉concentrate one's thought on; meditate on/upon; muse on/over; be deep in thought; be lost in thought; be buried in thought: 她～静坐。She sat in brooding silence.
【～默想】 níngsī-mòxiǎng 〈熟〉meditate profoundly; muse
【凝听】 níngtīng 〈动〉listen attentively; listen with rapt attention: ～着树林里鸟鸣 listen intently to the chirp of birds in the woods
【凝望】 níngwàng 〈动〉gaze look with fixed eyes; stare at: 孩子们惊奇地～着圣诞树。The children gazed in wonderment at the Christmas tree.
【凝析油】 níngxīyóu 〈名〉[石油] condensate
【凝想】 níngxiǎng 〈动〉be deep/lost/buried in thought; think pensively; meditate
【凝血病】 níngxuèbìng 〈名〉coagulopathy
【凝血剂】 níngxuèjì 〈名〉coagulant
【凝血酶】 níngxuèméi 〈名〉[医学] thrombin
【凝血时间】 níngxuè shíjiān 〈名〉clotting time; coagulation time: ～测定 coagulation time test
【凝血试验】 níngxuè shìyàn 〈名〉blood coagulation test
【凝血细胞】 níngxuè xìbāo 〈名〉blood platelet; platelet; thrombocyte
【凝血药】 níngxuèyào 〈名〉coagulant
【凝血因子】 níngxuè yīnzǐ 〈名〉*blood clotting factor; coagulation factor*
【凝血障碍】 níngxuè zhàng'ài 〈名〉blood coagulation disorders
【凝脂】 níngzhī 〈名〉〈书〉❶ congealed fat; solidified lard/butter ❷〈喻〉creamy skin: 肤如～ smooth, soft and glossy skin
【凝滞】 níngzhì 〈动〉stagnate; move sluggishly: 他吓得似乎浑身的血液都～了。He was so scared that his blood seemed to *have stopped flowing.*
【凝重】 níngzhòng 〈形〉❶ dignified; sedate; solemn: 他的面容变得～起来。His face grew grave. ‖ 她神态～地走了进来。She walked sedately in. ❷ (of voice or sound) deep and rich: 他～的歌声打动了每一位听众。His deep and rich voice touched all the audience. ❸ dense; thick: ～的乌云 heavy dark clouds

【凝瞩】 níngzhǔ 〈动〉gaze; stare
【凝铸】 níngzhù ❶〈名〉[冶金] coagulated casting ❷〈动〉express; embody: ～着许多人的心血 embody the painstaking efforts of many people
【凝妆】 níngzhuāng 〈名〉rich dress and heavy makeup

nǐng

拧 nǐng 〈动〉❶ screw; twist: ～紧盖子 screw the lid down ‖ ～紧螺丝钉 tighten a screw ‖ ～开瓶盖 unscrew the cap of a bottle ‖ ～上瓶盖 screw on the cap of a bottle ‖ 不要忘了把牙膏盖儿～上。Don't forget to screw on the cap of the toothpaste. ‖ 瓶盖儿不紧，再～一下吧。The cap of the bottle is not tight enough; give it another twist. ‖ 他用力一～，将那只把手～了下来。With a violent twist, he wrenched off the handle. ‖ 这水龙头好～。This tap turns easily. ❷ get wrong: 他把话说～了，引起哄堂大笑。He meant to say one thing but got it the other way round and set everybody laughing. ❸ disagree; differ: 双方越谈越～。The more the two sides talked, the more they disagreed.
⇨níng;nìng
【拧咕】 nǐnggu 〈口〉❶〈形〉twisted; screwed; askew: 把袜子穿～了 get one's stockings askew ❷〈动〉disagree; be at odds/cross-purposes: 小两口好像整天～着，也不知为什么。The young couple seems to be always at odds, but for no apparent reasons. ❸〈动〉turn; twiddle: 别～收音机了! Stop twiddling with the radio!

nìng

宁 nìng 〈副〉❶ would rather: ⇨～死不屈 ❷〈书〉how; could it be: 山之险峻，～有逾此? Could there be a mountain that is more precipitous than this?
⇨níng
【宁等三分，不抢一秒】 nìng děng sānfēn, bù qiǎng yīmiǎo 〈熟〉(of driving) better wait three minutes than save a second by taking a chance--it's better to be safe than sorry
【宁可】 nìngkě 〈副〉(would) rather; better: ～小心，免得后悔。Better safe than sorry. ‖ ～早到三小时，不可晚来一分钟。Better three hours too soon than a minute too late.
〖～失脚，不可失言〗 nìngkě shījiǎo, bùkě shīyán 〈熟〉better a slip of the foot than of the tongue
〖～信其有，不可信其无〗 nìngkě xìn qí yǒu, bùkě xìn qí wú 〈熟〉we would rather believe it to be true than not
〖～站着死，绝不跪着生〗 nìngkě zhàn zhe sǐ, jué bù guì zhe shēng 〈熟〉would die on one's feet rather than live on one's knees
【宁肯】 nìngkěn = 宁可 nìngkě
【宁缺毋滥】 nìngquē-wúlàn 〈熟〉would rather go without than make do with sth shoddy or substandard; better to accept too few than to make up a number by lowering the standard; place quality above quantity
【宁死不屈】 nìngsǐ-bùqū 〈熟〉choose death before disgrace; die rather than yield; would rather die than submit; prefer death to surrender; live free or die
【宁为鸡口，无为牛后】 nìng wéi jīkǒu, wú wéi niúhòu 〈熟〉better be the beak of a chicken than the rump of an ox; better be a cat's head than a lion's tail; better be a dog's head than a horse's tail; better be a lizard's head than dragon's tail—would rather be a leader anywhere than a follower; better to reign in hell than serve in heaven
【宁为玉碎，不为瓦全】 nìng wéi yù suì, bù wéi wǎ quán 〈熟〉rather be a piece of jade than a whole tile—better to die in pride than live in disgrace
【宁愿】 nìngyuàn 〈副〉would rather: 我～不说。I'd rather not say it. ‖ 我～呆在家里，也不愿去逛街。I'd rather stay at home than go shopping.

佞 nìng 〈形〉❶ given to flattery: ⇨～臣; ～人; 奸～ ❷〈书〉wise; witty: ⇨不～
【佞臣】 nìngchén 〈名〉sycophantic official/courtier
【佞人】 nìngrén 〈名〉bootlicker; sycophant; toady
【佞笑】 nìngxiào 〈动〉❶ sycophantic smile; ingratiating smile ❷ sinister smile
【佞幸】 nìngxìng 〈书〉❶〈动〉gain favour by bootlicking/flattering ❷〈名〉one who gains favour by bootlicking/flattering; flattery courtier

拧 nìng 〈形〉〈方〉obstinate; pigheaded; stubborn: 这人很～。The guy is rather headstrong.
⇨níng;nǐng
【拧种】 nìngzhǒng 〈名〉stubborn/obstinate person

泞 nìng 〈名〉〈书〉mud; slush: ⇨泥～
【泞滑】 nìnghuá 〈形〉muddy and slippery

niū

妞 niū 〈名〉girl: 小～ little girl ‖ 她有三个～。She has three daughters.
【妞妞】 niūniu 〈名〉〈方〉little girl
【妞子】 niūzi 〈名〉〈方〉little girl

niú

牛[1] niú ❶〈名〉cattle; cow; ox: 养～ raise/rear cattle ‖ 两头～ two (head of) cattle ‖ 放～吃草 graze cattle ‖ 给～打上烙印 brand cattle ‖ ～哞哞叫。The cow moos/lows. ‖ ～在牧场上吃草。The cattle were grazing on the pasture. ⇨公～; 母～ ❷〈形〉obstinate; stubborn; headstrong: 他是个～脾气。He is very stubborn. ⇨～劲; ～脾气 ❸〈名〉ninth of the twenty-eight constellations (into which the celestial sphere was divided in ancient Chinese astronomy) ❹〈形〉arrogant; stubborn; unreasonably proud: ⇨～气

牛[2] niú 〈量〉[物理] newton [the unit of force]
【牛百叶】 niúbǎiyè 〈名〉stomach of cow or ox
【牛蒡】 niúbàng 〈名〉[植物] great burdock
〖～子〗 niúbàngzǐ 〈名〉[中药] achene of great burdock
【牛鼻子】 niúbízi 〈名〉❶ muzzle/nose of an ox: 牵着～走 lead an ox by its halter ❷〈喻〉crux; key; crucial point ❸〈贬〉Taoist priest
【牛脖子】 niúbózi 〈名〉❶ neck of a cow/cattle ❷〈方〉= 牛脾气 niúpíqi
【牛不喝水强按头】 niú bù hēshuǐ qiáng àn tóu 〈熟〉try to make an ox drink by forcing its head into the water—try to impose one's will on sb
【牛车】 niúchē 〈名〉ox/bullock cart
【牛刀】 niúdāo 〈名〉knife used to kill ox—sth too big or sb overqualified for a given purpose: ⇨杀鸡焉用宰～
〖～小试〗 niúdāo-xiǎoshì 〈熟〉display only a small part of one's talent
【牛痘】 niúdòu 〈名〉❶ cowpox ❷ smallpox/vaccine pustule; vaccine: 种～get/give smallpox vaccination; get/give vaccination against smallpox; be vacinated
〖～病毒〗 niúdòu bìngdú 〈名〉vaccinia virus
〖～接种〗 niúdòu jiēzhòng 〈名〉vaccination; smallpox vaccination
〖～苗〗 niúdòumiáo 〈名〉(bovine/smallpox) vaccine
【牛犊】 niúdú 〈名〉calf
〖～子〗 niúdúzi = 牛犊 niúdú
【牛肚】 niúdǔ 〈名〉tripe
【牛顿】 niúdùn 〈名〉[物理] newton [unit of force, named after Sir Isaac Newton]
〖～力学〗 niúdùn lìxué 〈名〉[物理] Newtonian mechanics
〖～万有引力定律〗 Niúdùn wànyǒu yǐnlì dìnglǜ 〈名〉[物理] Newton's law of universal gravitation
〖～运动定律〗 Niúdùn yùndòng dìnglǜ 〈名〉[物理] Newton's law of motion
【牛轭】 niú'è 〈名〉oxbow; yoke
【牛耳】 niú'ěr 〈名〉❶ cow ear ❷ dominant position; leading role: 执～ be in charge or control; dominate; hold power; rule the roost
【牛肺疫】 niúfèiyì 〈名〉[兽医] pleuropneumonia (of cattle)

【牛粪】 niúfèn 〈名〉cow dung：～箱 cow-dung box
【牛肝菌】 niúgānjūn 〈名〉bolete
【牛倌】 niúguān 〈名〉cowherd；cowhand；oxherd；herd-boy
【牛鬼蛇神】 niúguǐ-shéshén 〈熟〉monsters and demons—evils；evil people of all descriptions：～纷纷出笼。Monsters come out in large numbers.
【牛黄】 niúhuáng 〈名〉[中药] bezoar
【牛角】 niújiǎo 〈名〉ox horn
〖～尖〗 niújiǎojiān 〈名〉tip of a horn—insignificant or insoluble problem：⇨钻～
【牛津大学】 Niújīn Dàxué 〈名〉Oxford University [world famous university in Britain]
【牛劲】 niújìn 〈名〉❶ great strength；tremendous effort：这件事可让我费了～了。I spent a lot of time and efforts on this. / I went to a lot of trouble for this. ❷ obstinacy；stubbornness；tenacity：他又犯～了。He was obstinate again.
【牛栏】 niúlán 〈名〉cattle pen；ox fence
【牛郎】 niúláng 〈名〉cowherd；oxherd；herd-boy
〖～星〗 Niúlángxīng 〈名〉Herd-boy star—Altair
〖～织女〗 niúláng-zhīnǚ 〈名〉❶ Herd-boy and Weaving-girl—separated lovers in Chinese mythology ❷〈喻〉husband and wife who have to live in two different places：过着～的生活 (of a couple) live in two different places ‖ 为～搭桥 reunite husbands and wives who live far apart from each other
【牛羚】 niúlíng 〈名〉[动物] takin
【牛马】 niúmǎ 〈名〉oxen and horses—beasts of burden：过着～不如的生活 live a dog's life；live like beasts of burden；live a subhuman life
【牛毛】 niúmáo 〈名〉ox hair—be numerous, thick and fine：～细雨 drizzle
【牛虻】 niúméng 〈名〉[动物] gadfly
【牛奶】 niúnǎi 〈名〉cow's milk：订/送～ order/deliver milk ‖ 喝/煮～ drink/boil milk ‖ 挤～ milk a cow ‖ 热～ warm up the milk ‖ ～巧克力 milk chocolate ‖ ～甜面包 milk-loaf ‖ 低脂/全脂/脱脂～ low-fat/whole/non-fat milk ‖ 合格～ certified milk ‖ 强化～ enriched/fortified milk (with some vitamins and minerals added) ‖ 生/鲜～ raw/fresh milk ‖ 酸～ yoghurt；sour milk ‖ 无菌～ bacteria-free milk ‖ 消毒～ pasteurized/attested milk ‖ 搀～的茶/咖啡 milk in tea/coffee ‖ 母牛产～。Cows give milk.
〖～场〗 niúnǎichǎng 〈名〉diary
〖～冻〗 niúnǎidòng 〈名〉blancmange
〖～搅拌器〗 niúnǎi jiǎobànqì 〈名〉milk agitator
【牛腩】 niúnǎn 〈名〉〈方〉sirloin；tenderloin
【牛年马月】 niúnián-mǎyuè ＝ 驴年马月 lǘnián-mǎyuè
【牛排】 niúpái 〈名〉beefsteak
【牛棚】 niúpéng 〈名〉❶ cowshed ❷ detention house [set up by "Red Guards" during the Cultural Revolution for those considered as "monsters and demons"]：蹲～ be kept in a "cowshed"—be kept in a detention house [punishment by "Red Guards" to "monsters and demons" during the Cultural Revolution]
【牛皮】 niúpí ❶〈名〉cattle hide；cowhide；oxhide：⇨～船 ❷〈形〉tough；tensile；pliable：⇨～糖；～纸 ❸〈名〉big/tall talk：吹～ boast；brag；talk big ‖ 他喜欢在公共场合吹～。He likes boasting himself in public places.
〖～船〗 niúpíchuán 〈名〉cowhide boat
〖～大王〗 niúpí dàwáng 〈名〉braggart；boaster；prince of liars
〖～糖〗 niúpítáng 〈名〉sticky candy
〖～癣〗 niúpíxuǎn 〈名〉[医学] psoriasis
〖～纸〗 niúpízhǐ 〈名〉kraft (paper)；brown paper：～袋 grocery/paper sack
【牛脾气】 niúpíqi 〈名〉stubbornness；obstinacy；stubborn temper；bullheadedness：最让我担心的是他的～。What worries me most is his stubbornness.
【牛气】 niúqi 〈形〉〈方〉arrogant；overbearing：他可真～！How arrogant he is! ‖〈喻〉纽约股市～冲天。The New York stock market is extremely bullish.
【牛千张】 niúqiānzhāng ＝ 牛百叶 niúbǎiyè
【牛肉】 niúròu 〈名〉beef：～汤 beef broth ‖ ～汁 beef extract ‖ 腌～ corned beef
〖～干〗 niúròugān 〈名〉beef jerky；dried/dry/jerked beef
〖～面〗 niúròumiàn 〈名〉noodles with beef
【牛舌草】 niúshécǎo 〈名〉[植物] oxtongue
【牛生长素】 niú shēngzhǎngsù 〈名〉bovine somatotropin
【牛虱】 niúshī 〈名〉ox louse
【牛屎】 niúshǐ 〈名〉cowchip；cowdung；cowpat
【牛市】 niúshì 〈名〉❶ cattle market ❷ [股市] bull market
【牛溲马勃】 niúsōu-mǎbó 〈熟〉cheap but useful things
【牛头】 niútóu 〈名〉ox head
〖～刨床〗 niútóu bàochuáng 〈名〉shaping machine；shaper
〖～不对马嘴〗 niútóu bù duì mǎzuǐ 〈熟〉horses' jaws don't match cows' heads—be incongruous/irrelevant/incompatible：她的话～，叫人听了莫名其妙。Her irrelevant remarks baffled everyone.
〖～马面〗 niútóu-mǎmiàn 〈熟〉Ox Head and Horse Face [two demon attendants of the King of Hell]—demonic/evil/wicked people of all kinds
【牛蛙】 niúwā 〈名〉bullfrog
【牛尾】 niúwěi 〈名〉oxtail
〖～鱼〗 niúwěiyú 〈名〉[动物] flathead
【牛瘟】 niúwēn 〈名〉rinderpest；cattle plague
【牛膝】 niúxī 〈名〉[中医] root of bidentate achyranthes
【牛心柿】 niúxīnshì 〈名〉[水果] oxheart persimmon
【牛心左性】 niúxīn-zuǒxìng 〈熟〉(of temperament) stubborn；obstinate；unbending
【牛性】 niúxìng ＝ 牛脾气 niúpíqi
【牛鞅】 niúyāng 〈名〉a kind of wooden yoke for a draught ox
〖～子〗 niúyāngzi ＝ 牛鞅 niúyāng
【牛饮】 niúyǐn 〈动〉drink gallons；drink like a fish；swig
【牛蝇】 niúyíng ＝ 牛虻 niúméng
【牛油】 niúyóu 〈名〉butter；beef fat/suet
【牛仔】 niúzǎi 〈名〉cowboy
〖～布〗 niúzǎibù 〈名〉denim
〖～裤〗 niúzǎikù 〈名〉jeans；blue jeans：穿～ wear jeans
〖～靴〗 niúzǎixuē 〈名〉cowboy boots
【牛脂】 niúzhī 〈名〉tallow
【牛至】 niúzhì 〈名〉[植物] oregano；origanum

niǔ

扭 niǔ ❶〈动〉turn round：～过头去 turn one's head (away) ‖ 他～过身来，发现有人在跟踪他。He turned round and found someone dogging him. ‖ 她～过脸哭了起来。She turned aside/away and wept. ⇨～转 ❷〈动〉sprain；wrench：～伤脚脖子 sprain/turn/twist/wrench one's ankle ‖ 我的膝盖～伤了。I twisted my knee. ❸〈动〉twist；wrench：～断一根树枝 twist a twig off a tree ‖ 把门～开 wrench the door open ‖ 狠～鸡脖子 give one vicious twist to the chicken's neck ‖ 向左～把手 twist the handle to the left ‖ 他猛地一下，～下了把手。With a violent twist, he wrenched off the handle. ❹〈动〉swing；wriggle：～屁股 swing/wriggle one's hips ‖ 要是你～来～去，我可没法给你梳头。I can't brush your hair if you keep wriggling all the time. ❺〈动〉seize；grapple with：扭作一团 be at grips with (sb) ‖ 他～住小偷，但被推倒在地。He seized the thief but was thrown to the ground. ⇨～打；～送 ❻〈形〉not straight；crooked：她的字写得歪歪～～的。Her handwriting is scribbly. ‖ 这条街弯弯～～的。The street is crooked. / The street zigs and zags.
【扭摆】 niǔbǎi ❶〈动〉sway；swing：舞蹈家随着音乐～着身躯。The dancer swayed to the music. ❷〈名〉[物理] torsional pendulum
〖～舞〗 niǔbǎiwǔ 〈名〉twist
【扭秤】 niǔchèng 〈名〉torsion balance/scale
【扭打】 niǔdǎ 〈动〉grapple/wrestle (with sb)；come/get to grips (with sb)：互相～ grapple with each other ‖ 他们与警察～起来。They scuffled with the police.
【扭搭】 niǔda 〈动〉walk with a swing；walk with a rolling gait：他扭扭搭搭地沿街走去。He walked down the street with a swing.
【扭动】 niǔdòng 〈动〉❶ wag：～脚趾/屁股 wriggle one's toes/hips ‖ ～尾巴 wag the tail ‖ 在座位上～ wriggle about in one's seat ❷ writhe：～身子 writhe one's body ‖ 随着音乐～身体 writhe/sway to the music
【扭夺】 niǔduó 〈名〉[体育] scrum
【扭杆】 niǔgǎn 〈名〉[机械] torsion bar
【扭角羚】 niǔjiǎolíng 〈名〉[动物] takin
【扭结】 niǔjié 〈动〉tangle；twist：电线～在一起。The wires got all tangled. ‖ 几件事～在一起，一时想不出解决的办法。Several

things got snarled/tangled up, and there seemed to be no way out for the time being.

【扭亏为盈】 niǔkuī-wéiyíng 〈熟〉 turn loss into gain/profit; turn from deficits to profits; turn an unfavourable balance to a favourable one; get out of the red and begin to make profits; make a profit instead of suffering a loss: 这么多年后,公司终于～。After all these years, the company finally is in the black.

【扭亏增盈】 niǔkuī-zēngyíng 〈熟〉 make up deficits and increase profits; reduce losses and increase profits; eliminate deficits and increase benefits

【扭力】 niǔlì 〈名〉[物理] twisting/torsional/torque force; torsion: ～扳手 torque wrench ‖ ～弹簧 torsional spring ‖ ～天平 torsion balance

〖～臂〗 niǔlìbì 〈名〉 toggle

〖～表〗 niǔlìbiǎo 〈名〉 torque meter

〖～计〗 niǔlìjì 〈名〉[物理] torsionmeter; torsional dynamometer

〖～矩〗 niǔlìjǔ 〈名〉 torsional moment

〖～仪〗 niǔlìyí 〈名〉 torsigraph; torsiograph

【扭捏】 niǔnie ❶〈动〉 walk affectedly with a swing ❷〈动〉 put on coquettish airs; behave coyly ❸〈形〉〈贬〉 affectedly/artfully bashful

〖～作态〗 niǔnie-zuòtài ＝ 忸怩作态 niǔní-zuòtài

【扭扭捏捏】 niǔniǔ-niēniē 〈熟〉〈贬〉 affectedly bashful/shy; demure

【扭曲】 niǔqū 〈动〉 ❶ contort; distort; twist; warp: ～变形 be twisted out of shape ‖ 管道因受热而～了。The pipe was heated and distorted. ‖ 他的脸因痛苦而～了。His face contorted with pain. / His face was distorted with pain. ❷〈喻〉 distort; twist: ～人性 distort human nature ‖ ～事实 distort the facts; twist the truth ‖ 你在～他的原话。You are twisting his words around/what he said.

〖～应力〗 niǔqū yìnglì 〈名〉[物理] torsional stress; twisting stress

【扭伤】 niǔshāng 〈动〉 sprain; wrench: ～手腕 sprain one's wrist ‖ ～肩膀 wrench one's shoulder ‖ 踝部～ suffering from a sprained ankle ‖ 她的胳膊严重～了。She wrenched her arm badly.

〖～性骨折〗 niǔshāngxìng gǔzhé 〈名〉[医学] sprain fracture

【扭送】 niǔsòng 〈动〉 seize (a criminal, etc) and deliver/hand over (to the police); seize and turn over (to): ～公安机关 seize and turn over/deliver to the public security organ

【扭头】 niǔtóu 〈动〉 ❶ turn one's head: 他～看见了枪,拔腿就跑。When he turned round and saw the gun, he tried to escape. ❷ turn (around/round): 她～哭了起来。She turned away and wept.

【扭秧歌】 niǔ yāngge 〈动〉 do the *yangge* dance

【扭应力】 niǔyìnglì 〈名〉[物理] distorting stress

【扭转】 niǔzhuǎn 〈动〉 ❶ turn around/round: ～身子 turn round ❷ change; reverse: ～经济状况 turn round the economy ‖ ～局面 change/reverse the situation; reverse the tide; turn the tables tip; turn the scales or balance ‖ ～历史车轮 turn back the wheel of history ‖ ～下降趋势 reverse the declining trend (of sth) ‖ ～形势 turn the situation around ‖ ～战局 reverse the tide of war; turn the tide of battle

〖～乾坤〗 niǔzhuǎn-qiánkūn 〈熟〉 bring about a radical change in the situation; reverse the course of events; retrieve a hopeless situation; lead to a turn-round: 他的一粒金球彻底扭转了乾坤。His golden score led to a thorough turn-round.

狃 niǔ

〈动〉〈书〉 be a stickler for; adhere rigidly to; hold fast to: ～于成见 be deeply prejudiced ‖ ～于陋习 rigidly adhere to corrupt customs

忸 niǔ

【忸怩】 niǔní 〈形〉 bashful; coy; demure

〖～作态〗 niǔní-zuòtài 〈熟〉 behave coyly/in an affected way; be affectedly shy; make an affected pose: 她～,令人生厌。Her coyness/affected manners was disgusting.

纽 niǔ

〈名〉 ❶ handle; knob: ⇨秤～; 印～ ❷ button: ⇨～扣; ～襻; ～子 ❸ bond; tie: ⇨～带 ❹ key position; pivot: ⇨枢～ ❺ newly-grown fruit of melons, gourds, etc: 南瓜～儿 newly-grown pumpkin

【纽带】 niǔdài 〈名〉 bond; link; tie: 友谊的～ bonds/ties of friendship ‖ 两国间的～ bond/link between two countries ‖ 充当政府与新闻界的～ act as a link between the government and the press ‖ 孩子是家庭的～。A child binds a family together.

【纽芬兰岛】 Niǔfēnlándǎo 〈名〉 Newfoundland (in the east of Canada)

【纽结】 niǔjié 〈名〉 knot; kink: ～花线 button yarn

【纽扣】 niǔkòu 〈名〉 button

〖～式电池〗 niǔkòushì diànchí 〈名〉 button cell

【纽襻】 niǔpàn 〈名〉 button loop

【纽眼】 niǔyǎn 〈名〉〈口〉 button hole

【纽约】 Niǔyuē 〈名〉 New York

〖～城〗 Niǔyuēchéng 〈名〉 New York City

〖～人〗 Niǔyuērén 〈名〉 New Yorker

〖～时报〗 Niǔyuē Shíbào 〈名〉 New York Times

〖～证券交易所〗 Niǔyuē Zhèngquàn Jiāoyìsuǒ 〈名〉 New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)

〖～州〗 Niǔyuēzhōu 〈名〉 State of New York [a US state]

【纽子】 niǔzi 〈名〉〈方〉 button

钮 niǔ

〈名〉 ❶ ＝ 纽 niǔ ❷ knob; button: ⇨按～; 电～; 旋～

niù

拗 niù

〈形〉 obstinate; pigheaded; stubborn; headstrong; mulish: 脾气～ be a difficult person ‖ 性情很～ be of/have difficult disposition ⇨执～

⇨ào

【拗不过】 niùbuguò 〈动〉 be unable to dissuade; fail to talk sb out of doing sth: 他非要去,我～他。I tried in vain to dissuade him from going. / He was determined to go and I couldn't make him change his mind.

【拗劲】 niùjìn 〈名〉 obstinacy; stubbornness

nóng

农 nóng

❶〈动〉 work in the field: ⇨～时; ～田; ～具 ❷〈名〉 agriculture; farming: 务～ do farming; farm ‖ 小～经济 small peasant farming ❸〈名〉 peasant; farmer: 菜～ vegetable grower; market gardener; truck farmer ‖ 老～ old peasant/farmer ‖ 棉～ cotton grower ⇨果～

【农本】 nóngběn 〈名〉 cost of farming

【农产品】 nóngchǎnpǐn 〈名〉 agricultural product; farm produce/product: ～加工 farm product processing ‖ ～价格 agricultural/farm prices ‖ ～流通体制 distribution system of farm products ‖ ～贸易 farm trade ‖ ～商品化 commercialization of agricultural products ‖ ～商品生产基地 farm commodity production base ‖ ～收购价格 purchasing price of agricultural products; agricultural procurement price

【农产区】 nóngchǎnqū 〈名〉 agrarian area; rural district; farm country

【农场】 nóngchǎng 〈名〉 farm: 国营/私营～ state/private farm ‖ 劳教～ work farm ‖ 在～工作 work on a farm

〖～工人〗 nóngchǎng gōngrén 〈名〉 farm-hand

〖～主〗 nóngchǎngzhǔ 〈名〉 farm owner; farmer

【农村】 nóngcūn 〈名〉 rural area; the countryside; country area; village: ～城镇化 urbanization of the countryside ‖ ～电气化 electrification of the countryside; rural electrification ‖ ～电网改造 rural grid renovation ‖ ～商业网点 network of commercial establishments in rural areas; rural commercial establishments and networks ‖ ～生活 country/village life; rural way of life ‖ ～卫生 rural hygiene ‖ ～剩余劳动力的转移 transfer of the rural surplus labour

〖～承包经营户〗 nóngcūn chéngbāo jīngyínghù 〈名〉 rural contracting entity; lease-holding farm household

〖～改革〗 nóngcūn gǎigé 〈名〉 rural reform

〖～工作〗 nóngcūn gōngzuò 〈名〉 rural work: ～会议 rural work conference

〖～合作医疗制度〗 nóngcūn hézuò yīliáo zhìdù 〈名〉 rural cooperative health care system

〖～户口〗 nóngcūn hùkǒu 〈名〉 registered rural residence

〖～集市〗 nóngcūn jíshì 〈名〉village fair; rural market: ～贸易 country market trade
〖～集体经济〗 nóngcūn jítǐ jīngjì 〈名〉rural collective economy: ～组织 rural collective economic organization
〖～经济〗 nóngcūn jīngjì 〈名〉rural economy; agro-economy: ～改革 rural economic reform ‖ ～体制 rural economic system
〖～人口〗 nóngcūn rénkǒu 〈名〉rural population
〖～人民公社〗 nóngcūn rénmín gōngshè 〈名〉rural people's commune [prevalent from 1958 to the 1980's]
〖～社会保险制度〗 nóngcūn shèhuì bǎoxiǎn zhìdù 〈名〉rural social security system
〖～信用合作社〗 nóngcūn xìnyòng hézuòshè 〈名〉rural credit association
【农贷】 nóngdài ＝ 农业贷款 nóngyè dàikuǎn
【农夫】 nóngfū 〈名〉〈旧〉peasant; farmer
【农妇】 nóngfù 〈名〉〈旧〉peasant woman
【农副产品】 nóng-fù chǎnpǐn 〈名〉agricultural/farm and sideline products; subsidiary agricultural products
〖～加工业〗 nóng-fù chǎnpǐn jiāgōngyè 〈名〉farm and sideline product processing industry
〖～收购价格〗 nóng-fù chǎnpǐn shōugòu jiàgé 〈名〉purchasing price of farm and sideline products
【农副业】 nóng-fùyè 〈名〉agriculture and sideline occupations
【农耕】 nónggēng 〈名〉farming
【农工】 nónggōng 〈名〉❶ peasants and workers: 扶助～ help the peasants and workers ❷ agriculture and industry: ～联合企业 agro-industrial complex ‖ ～企业 agro-industrial enterprise ❸〈简称〉farm worker; agricultural worker ⇨农业工人
【农工技贸一体化】 nóng-gōng-jì-mào yītǐhuà 〈名〉integration of agriculture, industry, technology and trade
【农工商联合企业】 nóng-gōng-shāng liánhé qǐyè 〈名〉agriculture-processing-marketing allied enterprise; agricultural-industrial-commercial association; integrated farm-industry-commerce enterprise
【农行】 nóngháng 〈名〉〈简称〉Agricultural Bank of China
【农户】 nónghù 〈名〉agricultural/farmer/peasant household; peasant family
【农话】 nónghuà 〈名〉[电信] rural telephone
〖～费〗 nónghuàfèi 〈名〉rural telephone rate
【农会】 nónghuì 〈名〉〈简称〉peasant association ⇨农民协会
【农活儿】 nónghuór 〈名〉farm work: 干～ do farm work
【农机】 nóngjī 〈名〉agricultural/farm machinery: ～化 agricultural mechanization
〖～站〗 nóngjīzhàn 〈名〉agricultural machinery station
【农家】 nóngjiā 〈名〉❶ peasant/farming family: ～肥料 farm/farmyard manure ‖ ～子弟 children born to peasant parents; farmers' children ‖ ～生活 farming life ‖ ～庭院 farmyard ❷ (Nóngjiā) School of Agriculturalists [a school of thought in the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods]
〖～活儿〗 nóngjiāhuór ＝ 农活儿 nónghuór
【农具】 nóngjù 〈名〉farm/farming implement; farm tool
【农科所】 nóngkēsuǒ 〈名〉〈简称〉institute of agricultural sciences ⇨农业科学研究所
【农科院】 Nóngkēyuàn 〈名〉〈简称〉Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences ⇨中国农业科学院
【农垦】 nóngkěn 〈名〉land reclamation and cultivation; agricultural reclamation
〖～企业〗 nóngkěn qǐyè 〈名〉enterprise of land reclamation and cultivation; land-reclamation enterprise
【农历】 nónglì 〈名〉traditional Chinese calendar; lunar calendar
【农林牧副渔】 nóng-lín-mù-fù-yú 〈名〉farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery: ～全面发展 all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery
【农林院校】 nóng-lín yuànxiào 〈名〉agricultural and forestry colleges and universities
【农忙】 nóngmáng 〈名〉[农业] busy season in farming: ～季节 busy farming season
【农贸市场】 nóngmào shìchǎng 〈名〉farmers' market
【农民】 nóngmín 〈名〉peasant; farmer: 只有～富裕了,国家才能繁荣。Only when farmers prosper can the country become prosperous.
〖～出身〗 nóngmín chūshēn 〈名〉peasant background
〖～代表大会〗 nóngmín dàibiǎo dàhuì 〈名〉congress of peasant representatives
〖～负担〗 nóngmín fùdān 〈名〉farmers' burden: 减轻/增加～reduce/increase the farmers' burden
〖～革命〗 nóngmín gémìng 〈名〉revolution of peasants
〖～工〗 nóngmíngōng 〈名〉farmer labourer/worker
〖～阶级〗 nóngmín jiējí 〈名〉peasantry
〖～企业家〗 nóngmín qǐyèjiā 〈名〉farmer/peasant entrepreneur
〖～起义〗 nóngmín qǐyì 〈名〉peasant uprising/revolt
〖～协会〗 nóngmín xiéhuì 〈名〉peasant association
〖～意识〗 nóngmín yìshi 〈名〉peasant mentality
〖～运动会〗 nóngmín yùndònghuì 〈名〉peasants' athletic meet; rural sports meet
〖～运动讲习所〗 Nóngmín Yùndòng Jiǎngxísuǒ 〈名〉Peasant Movement Institute
〖～战争〗 nóngmín zhànzhēng 〈名〉peasant war
【农膜】 nóngmó 〈名〉plastic film for agricultural use; agricultural plastic sheeting
【农牧经济】 nóngmù jīngjì 〈名〉agro-pastoral economy
【农牧区】 nóngmùqū 〈名〉agricultural and pastoral areas
【农牧业】 nóngmùyè 〈名〉agricultural and livestock breeding
【农奴】 nóngnú 〈名〉serf
〖～制〗 nóngnúzhì 〈名〉serfdom; serf system
〖～主〗 nóngnúzhǔ 〈名〉serf owner
【农人】 nóngrén ＝ 农民 nóngmín
【农舍】 nóngshè 〈名〉farmhouse; cottage
【农时】 nóngshí 〈名〉farming season: 不误～ do the farm work in the right season
【农事】 nóngshì 〈名〉farm work; farming: ～繁忙 be busy with farm work
【农田】 nóngtián 〈名〉farmland: ～防护林 agricultural protection forest ‖ ～灌溉 field irrigation ‖ ～排水 agricultural drain ‖ 肥沃的～ fertile farmland
〖～基本建设〗 nóngtián jīběn jiànshè 〈名〉farmland capital construction: ～投资 investment in rural capital construction
〖～设施〗 nóngtián shèshī 〈名〉on-farm facilities
〖～水利〗 nóngtián shuǐlì 〈名〉irrigation and water conservancy: ～工程 farmland water conservancy works
【农闲季节】 nóngxián jìjié 〈名〉slack season in farming; slack farming season
【农械】 nóngxiè 〈名〉farm chemical apparatus
【农学】 nóngxué 〈名〉agriculture; agronomy
〖～家〗 nóngxuéjiā 〈名〉agronomist
〖～院〗 nóngxuéyuàn 〈名〉agricultural college
【农谚】 nóngyàn 〈名〉farmer's proverb/saying
【农药】 nóngyào 〈名〉pesticide; farm chemical: 施用～ apply pesticide ‖ 喷洒～ spray/sprinkle pesticide ‖ ～允许残留量 pesticide residue tolerance
〖～残留物〗 nóngyào cánliúwù 〈名〉pesticide residue: 田里的～一直影响着这条河里的鱼的生存。Pesticide residue from these fields have been killing fish in this river.
〖～污染〗 nóngyào wūrǎn 〈名〉pesticide pollution; agricultural chemical pollution
〖～中毒〗 nóngyào zhòngdú 〈名〉pesticide poisoning
【农业】 nóngyè 〈名〉agriculture; farming: 保护～ protect agriculture ‖ 从事～ be engaged in farming ‖ 促进～发展 promote agriculture ‖ 发展～ develop agriculture ‖ 使～现代化 modernize agriculture ‖ 以～为基础 take agriculture as the foundation (of) ‖ ～部门 agricultural/farm sector ‖ ～产出 agriculture output ‖ ～发展路线 agricultural developing outline ‖ ～活动 rural activity ‖ ～津贴 farming subsidies ‖ ～类型 type of farming ‖ ～设备 farming equipment ‖ ～收入 farming income ‖ ～投入 agricultural input ‖ ～资源 agricultural resources ‖ ～专业化水平 level of agricultural specification ‖ 生存～ subsistence farming ‖ 生态～ ecological agriculture ‖ ～是国民经济的基础。Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy.
〖～布局〗 nóngyè bùjú 〈名〉distribution of agriculture
〖～部〗 Nóngyèbù 〈名〉Ministry of Agriculture: ～长 minister of agriculture
〖～产业化〗 nóngyè chǎnyèhuà 〈名〉industrialization of agriculture: ～经营 industrialized management of agriculture

【～大学】 nóngyè dàxué 〈名〉agricultural university
【～贷款】 nóngyè dàikuǎn 〈名〉farm loan
【～地质学】 nóngyè dìzhìxué 〈名〉agricultural geology; agrogeology
【～工程学】 nóngyè gōngchéngxué 〈名〉agricultural engineering
【～工人】 nóngyè gōngrén 〈名〉agricultural/farm labourer; farm worker
【～国】 nóngyèguó 〈名〉agrarian/agricultural country
【～合作化】 nóngyè hézuòhuà 〈名〉cooperative transformation of agriculture; agricultural cooperative/cooperation movement
【～化学】 nóngyè huàxué 〈名〉agricultural chemistry
【～机械】 nóngyè jīxiè 〈名〉agricultural/farm machinery: ～化 agricultural mechanization
【～集体化】 nóngyè jítǐhuà 〈名〉collectivization of agriculture/farming
【～集约化】 nóngyè jíyuēhuà 〈名〉intensification of agriculture
【～技术】 nóngyè jìshù 〈名〉agro-technique: ～推广站 station for popularizing agro-techniques; agricultural extension station ‖ ～员 agro-technician ‖ ～站 agro-technical station
【～经济】 nóngyè jīngjì 〈名〉agricultural/farm economy
【～经济学】 nóngyè jīngjìxué 〈名〉agrarian/agricultural economics
【～局】 nóngyèjú 〈名〉bureau of agriculture
【～科学研究所】 nóngyè kēxué yánjiūsuǒ 〈名〉institute of agricultural sciences
【～科学院】 Nóngyè Kēxuéyuàn 〈名〉Academy of Agricultural Sciences
【～昆虫学】 nóngyè kūnchóngxué 〈名〉agricultural entomology
【～气象学】 nóngyè qìxiàngxué 〈名〉agrometeorology
【～区】 nóngyèqū 〈名〉farming region
【～区划】 nóngyè qūhuà 〈名〉agricultural zoning
【～区域综合开发】 nóngyè qūyù zōnghé kāifā 〈名〉regional comprehensive development of agriculture
【～人口】 nóngyè rénkǒu 〈名〉agricultural/farm population: 非～ non-farm population
【～商品经济】 nóngyè shāngpǐn jīngjì 〈名〉commodity farming
【～生产合作社】 nóngyè shēngchǎn hézuòshè 〈名〉agricultural producers' cooperative
【～生产责任制】 nóngyè shēngchǎn zérènzhì 〈名〉agricultural/farm production responsibility system; responsibility system for agriculture production
【～生产资料】 nóngyè shēngchǎn zīliào 〈名〉capital goods in the agricultural sector; agricultural means of production
【～生产总值】 nóngyè shēngchǎn zǒngzhí 〈名〉gross agricultural production
【～生态系统】 nóngyè shēngtài xìtǒng 〈名〉agroecosystem
【～生态学】 nóngyè shēngtàixué 〈名〉agricultural ecology; agroecology
【～生物学】 nóngyè shēngwùxué 〈名〉agrobiology
【～税】 nóngyèshuì 〈名〉agricultural duty/tax; tax on agriculture
【～土壤学】 nóngyè tǔrǎngxué 〈名〉agrology
【～信贷】 nóngyè xìndài 〈名〉agricultural credit
【～信用合作社】 nóngyè xìnyòng hézuòshè 〈名〉agricultural credit cooperatives
【～银行】 nóngyè yínháng 〈名〉agricultural bank
【～增加值】 nóngyè zēngjiāzhí 〈名〉added value of agriculture
【～展览馆】 nóngyè zhǎnlǎnguǎn 〈名〉agricultural exhibition centre: 全国～ China's National Agricultural Exhibition Centre
【～展览会】 nóngyè zhǎnlǎnhuì 〈名〉agricultural show
【～中学】 nóngyè zhōngxué 〈名〉secondary school of agriculture; agricultural secondary school
【～综合生产能力】 nóngyè zōnghé shēngchǎn nénglì 〈名〉overall agricultural productivity
【农艺师】 nóngyìshī 〈名〉agro-technician; agronomist
【农艺学】 nóngyìxué 〈名〉agronomy: ～家 agronomist
【农用】 nóngyòng 〈名〉agricultural use
【～车】 nóngyòngchē 〈名〉farm truck
【～地】 nóngyòngdì 〈名〉agricultural land; farmland
【～工业】 nóngyòng gōngyè 〈名〉agro-industry
【～化学品】 nóngyòng huàxuépǐn 〈名〉agrochemical
【～机动车】 nóngyòng jīdòngchē 〈名〉farm vehicle
【～喷雾器】 nóngyòng pēnwùqì 〈名〉agrosprayer
【～塑料薄膜】 nóngyòng sùliào bómó ＝ 农膜 nóngmó
【～物资】 nóngyòng wùzī 〈名〉agricultural goods
【农运会】 nóngyùnhuì 〈名〉〈简称〉sports meet of farmers; rural sports meet ⇨农民运动会
【农展馆】 nóngzhǎnguǎn 〈名〉〈简称〉agricultural exhibition centre ⇨农业展览馆
【农中】 nóngzhōng 〈名〉〈简称〉agricultural secondary school ⇨ 农业中学
【农转非】 nóngzhuǎnfēi 〈名〉rural-urban migration; change from rural to non-rural registration: ～人员 people changing from an agricultural to a non-agricultural status; people shifting from agriculture to industry
【农转工人】 nóngzhuǎi gōngrén 〈名〉farmer-turned worker
【农庄】 nóngzhuāng 〈名〉farm
【农作物】 nóngzuòwù 〈名〉crops: ～歉收 crop failure ‖ ～病虫害 plant diseases and insect pests

侬 nóng 〈代〉❶〈方〉you ❷ I; me [usu found in old verse]
【侬人】 Nóngrén 〈名〉Zhuangs inhabiting the adjoining areas of Yunnan and Guangxi

哝 nóng
【哝哝】 nóngnong 〈动〉whisper; talk in a low/subdued voice; speak in undertones: 他们～了半天。They talked in undertones for quite a while.

浓 nóng 〈形〉❶ (of gases and liquids) concentrated; dense; heavy; thick; strong: 把肉汤熬～ concentrate the broth by boiling it ‖ ～茶/咖啡 strong tea/coffee ‖ ～墨 thick dark ink ‖ ～～的香味 strong fragrance ‖ ～硫酸 concentrated sulfuric acid ‖ ～汤 thick/condensed soup ‖ ～雾 dense/heavy/thick mist ‖ ～烟 dense smoke ‖ ～云 heavy/dense clouds ‖ ～油 thick oil ‖ 一头～发 a head of thick hair ‖ ～雾弥漫。The air is thick with fog. ‖ ～烟滚滚。Dark smoke billows. ‖ ～云密布。Dense clouds gathered. ‖ 血～于水。Blood is thicker than water. ❷ (of colours) deep; vivid; strong: ～绿 deep green ⇨～艳 ❸ great; strong; intense: ⇨～厚
【浓春】 nóngchūn 〈名〉late spring
【浓淡】 nóngdàn 〈形〉(of colours) deep or light; (of drink) strong or weak; (of make-up) heavy or light; (of liquid) concentrated or diluted; strong or weak: ～适宜 be neither too deep/heavy nor too light; be neither too strong nor too weak; be just right
【浓度】 nóngdù 〈名〉concentration; density: 高/低～ high/low density ‖ 分子～ molecular concentration ‖ 离子～ ionic concentration ‖ 血糖～ sugar level in blood ‖ 尿～ urinary concentration
【浓厚】 nónghòu 〈形〉❶ (of fog, cloud, etc) dense; thick: ～的烟雾 dense smog ❷ (of colour, mentality, atmosphere, smell, etc) deep; pronounced; strong: ～的节日气氛 strong festive/holiday atmosphere ‖ ～的民族色彩 marked national colour ‖ ～的小农意识 strong small peasant mentality ‖ 丁香花的香味很～。The fragrance of lilacs is powerful. ❸ (of interest, etc) great; keen; strong; intense: 兴趣～ take a great/a keen/an intense interest (in sth) ‖ 他对中国的改革有～的兴趣。He takes a strong interest in China's reform.
【浓积云】 nóngjīyún 〈名〉[气象] cumulus congestus
【浓集】 nóngjí 〈动〉condense; compress
【～势】 nóngjíshì 〈名〉[化学] concentration potential
【浓烈】 nóngliè 〈形〉heavy; strong; thick: ～的乡土气息 strong local colour ‖ ～的火药味 strong smell of gunpowder ‖ ～的香味 strong fragrance ‖ ～的蒜味 a strong taste of garlic
【浓眉】 nóngméi 〈名〉bushy/heavy/thick eyebrows
【～大眼】 nóngméi-dàyǎn 〈熟〉have/with big eyes and bushy eyebrows
【浓密】 nóngmì 〈形〉(of tree twigs, smoke, hair, beard, etc) dense; thick: 头发～ have thick hair ‖ ～的胡子 bushy/thick beard ‖ ～的枝叶 thick foliage ‖ 一头～的头发 a mop of bushy hair; a head of thick hair
【浓墨重彩】 nóngmò-zhòngcǎi 〈熟〉thick and heavy colours—describe/relate at length
【浓缩】 nóngsuō 〈动〉❶ condense; inspissate: 把果汁～ concentrate fruit juice ‖ 把糖液～为糖浆 concentrate sugar solution into syrup ‖ 把血清在皮氏培养皿中～ inspissate the serum in the Petri dishes ‖ ～橙汁 concentrated orange juice; orange juice

concentrate ‖ ～果汁 fruitjuice concentrate ‖ ～乳 concentrated milk ‖ ～维生素 vitamin concentrate ‖ 溶液经蒸发而～。The solution concentrates on evaporation. ❹ [化学] concentrate; enrich: ～核燃料 concentrated nuclear fuel
〖～剂〗 nóngsuōjì 〈名〉 concentrating agent
〖～器〗 nóngsuōqì 〈名〉 concentrator
〖～物〗 nóngsuōwù 〈名〉 concentrate
〖～稀释试验〗 nóngsuō xīshì shìyàn 〈名〉 concentration-dilution test
〖～铀〗 nóngsuōyóu 〈名〉 enriched uranium: ～反应堆 enriched uranium reactor
【浓雾】 nóngwù 〈名〉 dense/thick fog
【浓香】 nóngxiāng 〈名〉 strong fragrance/aroma; rich flavour
【浓艳】 nóngyàn 〈形〉 garish; rich and gaudy; rich, bright-coloured and beautiful; over-coloured: ～的色彩 rich colours ‖ 着色～ be garishly coloured
【浓阴】 nóngyīn 〈名〉 dense leafy shade
【浓郁】 nóngyù 〈形〉 ❶ (of fragrance of flowers, etc) rich; strong: ～的香味 rich/strong fragrance; powerful perfume ‖ 果香～。The fruit smell intensely sweet. ‖ 花香～。The fragrance of flowers is strong. ❷ dense; thick: ～的森林 dense forest ❸ rich; strong: 乡情～ have strong affection for one's native land ‖ 乡土气息～ have a strong rural flavour ‖ ～的生活气息 rich flavour of life ‖ ～的感情 strong affection ❹ keen; strong; intense: ～的兴趣 keen/strong interest
【浓挚】 nóngzhì 〈形〉 deep and sincere: ～的感情 deep and sincere feeling
【浓重】 nóngzhòng 〈形〉 dense; thick; strong: ～的色彩 rich/strong colours ‖ ～的香气 strong aroma ‖ 他说话带着～的四川口音。He speaks with a strong/thick Sichuan accent.
【浓妆】 nóngzhuāng 〈名〉 heavy make-up
〖～淡抹总相宜〗 nóngzhuāng dànmǒ zǒng xiāngyí 〈熟〉 be always charming with either light or heavy make-up
〖～艳抹〗 nóngzhuāng-yànmǒ 〈熟〉 be richly attired and heavily made-up; put on gaudy/garish clothing and heavy make-up; be heavily made up

脓 nóng 〈名〉 pus: 流～ discharge pus; run with pus ⇨～包; ～肿; 化～
【脓包】 nóngbāo 〈名〉 ❶ [医学] pustule ❷ worthless/useless person; good-for-nothing
【脓疮】 nóngchuāng 〈名〉 festering/running sore
【脓毒败血病】 nóngdú bàixuèbìng 〈名〉 [医学] septicopyemia
【脓毒病】 nóngdúbìng 〈名〉 [医学] sepsis
【脓毒症】 nóngdúzhèng 〈名〉 pyaemia; pyohemia
【脓尿】 nóngniào 〈名〉 [医学] pyuria
【脓疱病】 nóngpàobìng 〈名〉 [医学] impetigo; pustulosis
【脓栓】 nóngshuān 〈名〉 [医学] ❶ purulent core ❷ pus embolus
【脓水】 nóngshuǐ 〈名〉 pus
【脓胸】 nóngxiōng 〈名〉 [医学] empyema; pyothorax
【脓血】 nóngxuè 〈名〉 pus and blood
〖～便〗 nóngxuèbiàn 〈名〉 [医学] pus and blood stool
〖～症〗 nóngxuèzhèng 〈名〉 [医学] pyaemia; pyohemia
【脓肿】 nóngzhǒng 〈名〉 [医学] abscess; abscessus: 齿龈～ abscesses on the gums ‖ 大～ large abscess ‖ 小～ small abscess ‖ 肺部形成～。The lung abscessed.
〖～切开引流术〗 nóngzhǒng qiēkāi yǐnliúshù 〈名〉 excision and drainage of abscess

秾 nóng 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ (of flowers and trees) luxuriant; gorgeously blooming: ⇨天桃～李 ❷ bright-coloured and beautiful; gorgeous
【秾艳】 nóngyàn 〈形〉〈书〉 bright-coloured and beautiful; gorgeous

nòng

弄 nòng 〈动〉 ❶ play/fool with: 别乱～那支枪! Don't fool with that gun! ‖ 小孩一般都喜欢～水。Most children like to play with water. ⇨舞文～墨 ❷ do; manage; handle: 你说咋～呢? What would you say we should do? ‖ 那个问题你～懂了没有? Have you understood that question? ‖ 这件事必须～好不许～坏。You must do it well and not bungle it. ‖ ～得不好就会前功尽弃。All the work will be wasted if you fail it. ❸ get; fetch; fix: 你～到电影票了吗? Did you manage to get the tickets for the film? ‖ 你坐着,我给你～点吃的去。You just sit here while I go and get you something to eat. ‖ 请你给病人～点水来。Will you please get/fetch some water for the patient? ❹ get sb/sth into a specified condition: ～坏 damage; ruin ‖ ～乱 mess/screw/muddle up (sth) ‖ ～平 flatten ‖ ～碎 break into pieces; crumb ‖ ～整齐 snug; tidy up ‖ ～皱 ruffle; crease; ruck ‖ 这个问题可把我给～糊涂了。The problem really puzzled me. / The problem really got me stumped. ❺ play: ～手段 play tricks ⇨装神～鬼 ⇨lòng
【弄潮】 nòngcháo 〈动〉〈书〉 paddle in the sea; ride the sea
【弄潮儿】 nòngcháo'ér 〈名〉 ❶ young person who battles/plays with the waves in a tide ❷ 〈喻〉 risk-taker; person who has the courage to battle with risk
【弄臣】 nòngchén 〈名〉 favourite courtier; jester; fool
【弄错】 nòngcuò 〈动〉 make a mistake; misunderstand; commit an error: ～时间/数字 make a mistake about the time/figures ‖ 完全～ get sth totally wrong ‖ 你～了。You've got it wrong.
【弄蝶】 nòngdié 〈名〉 [昆虫] skipper
【弄饭】 nòngfàn 〈动〉 prepare a meal: 他在厨房～。He is preparing the meal in the kitchen.
【弄鬼】 nòngguǐ 〈动〉 play the devil—play tricks; hatch up mischief: ⇨装神～
【弄好】 nònghǎo 〈动〉 ❶ do well: 把事情～ do a good job ❷ finish doing sth: 你把收音机～了吗? Have you fixed the radio?
【弄坏】 nònghuài 〈动〉 ruin; make a mess of sth
【弄假】 nòngjiǎ 〈动〉 practise fraud; resort to trickery
〖～成真〗 nòngjiǎ-chéngzhēn 〈熟〉 what was make-believe has become reality; what is said in fun is fulfilled in earnest; juggle with the fictitious only to make it real
【弄僵】 nòngjiāng 〈动〉 bring to a deadlock; deadlock: 把会谈～了 brought the talks into a deadlock
【弄巧成拙】 nòngqiǎo-chéngzhuō 〈熟〉 go/dye for wool and come home shorn; try to be smart only to turn out to be clumsy; make a fool of oneself in trying to be smart; suffer from being too smart: 这一次,他可是～了。This time, he outsmarted himself.
【弄清】 nòngqīng 〈动〉 make clear; clarify; gain a clear idea of; understand fully: ～情况 find out the real situation; get a clear idea/picture of the situation; sort the situation out ‖ ～事实 find the fact; make sure of the facts ‖ ～事实真相 ascertain the true facts ‖ ～是非 clarify right and wrong; clarify what is right and what is wrong; distinguish right from wrong ‖ ～问题 straighten things out ‖ ～原因 determine the cause (of sth) ‖ 很难～他究竟贪污了多少钱。It's hard to sort out how much he has embezzled.
【弄权】 nòngquán 〈动〉 abuse power
【弄蛇人】 nòngshérén 〈名〉 snakecharmer
【弄手脚】 nòng shǒujiǎo 〈动〉 play tricks/foul
【弄死】 nòngsǐ 〈动〉 kill; put to death: 他把鸟～啦。He has killed the bird.
【弄通】 nòngtōng 〈动〉 get a good grasp of; understand fully: ～英语语法 get a good grasp of English grammar
【弄瓦】 nòngwǎ 〈动〉〈书〉 play with a tile—birth of a girl [from an early custom of giving a curved tile used as a spindle to a baby girl to play with]
〖～之庆〗 nòngwǎ-zhīqìng 〈名〉 joy of bearing a daughter
【弄性尚气】 nòngxìng-shàngqì 〈熟〉 act on impulse
【弄虚作假】 nòngxū-zuòjiǎ 〈熟〉 practise fraud; employ trickery; resort to deception
【弄脏】 nòngzāng 〈动〉 stain; soil; pollute; smudge; smear; make sth dirty: ～衬衣 dirty/stain one's shirt ‖ ～手 soil/dirty one's hand ‖ ～衣服 get one's clothes dirty
【弄糟】 nòngzāo 〈动〉 make a mess of; screw up; foul/mess/muddle up; bungle; spoil; ball sth up: 把工作～ spoil the job ‖ 把事情～ make a mess of things ‖ 事情全让他给～了。He has spoiled/bungled the whole thing.
【弄璋】 nòngzhāng 〈动〉〈书〉 play with a jade tablet—birth of a son [from an early custom of giving a jade tablet, the emblem of male supremacy, to a baby boy to play with]
〖～之喜〗 nòngzhāngzhīxǐ 〈熟〉 joy of bearing a boy

nòu

耨 nòu 〈书〉❶〈名〉weeding hoe ❷〈动〉weed

nú

奴 nú ❶〈名〉slave；bondservant：⇨～隶；～仆；农～ ❷〈代〉〈旧〉I；me [self-reference of girls]：⇨～家 ❸〈动〉enslave；treat as a slave：⇨～役 ❹〈名〉〈贬〉flunkey；servile follower：⇨守财～；洋～

【奴婢】 núbì ❶〈名〉slave；servant ❷〈代〉I [self-reference of eunuchs when speaking to an emperor or empress]

【奴才】 núcai ❶〈名〉slave；serf；bond-man ❷〈代〉I [self-reference of an official when addressing the emperor especially in *the Ming and Qing dynasties*] ❸〈名〉*flunkey；lackey*

〖～相〗 núcaixiàng 〈名〉servile manner

【奴化】 núhuà 〈动〉enslave：～教育 enslavement education ‖ ～思想 slave ideology ‖ ～政策 policy of enslavement ‖ 对人民大众的～和剥削 enslavement and exploitation of the masses

【奴家】 nújiā 〈代〉〈旧〉[self-address of a young woman] I；me

【奴隶】 núlì 〈名〉slave：买/卖～ buy/sell slaves ‖ 解放～ emancipate/free/liberate slaves ‖ 贩卖～ trade/traffic in slaves ‖ 卖为～ *sell sb into slavery/as a slave* ‖ 赎回～ *redeem a slave* ‖ ～贩子 slave dealer ‖ 〈喻〉金钱的～ slave to money

〖～起义〗 núlì qǐyì 〈名〉slave uprising

〖～社会〗 núlì shèhuì 〈名〉slave society

〖～制〗 núlìzhì 〈名〉slavery；slave-system：废除～ abolish slavery

〖～主〗 núlìzhǔ 〈名〉slave owner

【奴仆】 núpú 〈名〉servant；lackey

【奴性】 núxìng 〈名〉servility；*slavishness*

〖～十足〗 núxìng-shízú 〈熟〉utter servility；sheer subservience：接受援助的人不应～，而应保持自己的尊严。The recipients of aid should not become servile but maintain their dignity.

【奴颜婢膝】 núyán-bìxī 〈熟〉be servile/slavish/subservient；fawn on/over；behave obsequiously：她对老板～，极力讨好。She was servile to her boss，trying any possible means to please him.

【奴颜媚骨】 núyán-mèigǔ 〈熟〉*sycophancy and obsequiousness*；servility

【奴役】 núyì 〈动〉enslave；keep in bondage：不堪～ cannot bear the misery of slavery ‖ 受到统治者～ be enslaved by the rulers ‖ 受～的国家 captive nation ‖ 〈喻〉受贫困的～ be enslaved by poverty

【奴子】 núzǐ 〈名〉〈书〉servant；lackey

孥 nú 〈名〉〈书〉❶ *children；sons and daughters* ❷ *wife and children*

驽 nú 〈书〉❶〈名〉inferior horse；jade ❷〈形〉(of a person) incapable；incompetent

【驽钝】 núdùn 〈形〉〈书〉dull；dumb；stupid

【驽马】 númǎ 〈名〉〈书〉inferior horse；jade

〖～恋栈〗 númǎ-liànzhàn 〈熟〉a jade is reluctant to leave its stable—*incompetent official is reluctant to give up his post*

〖～铅刀〗 númǎ-qiāndāo 〈熟〉inferior horse and blunt knife—incompetent people；incompetence

〖～十驾〗 númǎ-shíjià 〈熟〉a jade can travel thousand *li* in 10 days which a steed may cover within one day—person of lower ability can also achieve his goal through perseverance

nǔ

努 nǔ 〈动〉❶ exert oneself；make an effort：再～一把力 make another effort ⇨～力 ❷ bulge；protrude：～着眼睛 with bulging eyes ‖ 他不满地～～嘴。He pursed his lips in distaste. ❸〈方〉injure oneself through overexertion；strain oneself：～了腰 sprain/strain one's waist through overexertion

【努劲儿】 nǔjìnr 〈动〉exert oneself；make more efforts：希望大家再努把劲儿，按时完成任务。I hope you can make more efforts and finish the task on time.

【努库阿洛法】 Nǔkù'āluòfǎ 〈名〉Nukualofa [capital of Tonga]

【努力】 nǔlì 〈动〉make an effort/efforts (to do sth)；exert oneself (to do sth)；be at pains (to do sth)：重新/放弃～ renew/abandon one's efforts ‖ 加倍～ redouble one's efforts；make redoubled efforts ‖ 尽一切～ exert/strain every effort ‖ 尽最大～ try one's utmost；do one's best ‖ 继续～ continue to work hard ‖ 作出～ put forth/exert efforts；put in an effort ‖ 不断～ make constant/repeated efforts ‖ 不懈地～ continue one's unremitting exertions；make assiduous efforts ‖ 共同～ make joint/common efforts ‖ ～工作/学习 work/study hard ‖ ～完成计划 make efforts to fulfill the plan ‖ ～增加生产 do everything possible to increase production ‖ ～掌握现代科学技术 strive to master modern technology ‖ ～做个好公民 make every effort to be a good citizen ‖ 生命不息，～不止 not cease one's effort until one dies ‖ 救灾人员～抢救地震灾民。The relief workers exerted themselves to save the quake victims.

【努美阿】 Nǔměi'ā 〈名〉Nouméa [capital of New Caledonia]

【努瓦克肖特】 Nǔwǎkèxiāotè 〈名〉Nouakchott [capital of Mauritania]

【努嘴】 nǔzuǐ 〈动〉pout one's lips as a signal：她努努嘴，示意他走开。She pouted her lips to show she wanted him to go away.

弩 nǔ 〈名〉crossbow：万～齐发。All the crossbows shot all *at once.* ⇨剑拔～张；强～之末

【弩弓】 nǔgōng 〈名〉crossbow

【弩机】 nǔjī 〈名〉trigger of a crossbow

【弩箭】 nǔjiàn 〈名〉crossbow arrow

【弩炮】 nǔpào 〈名〉catapult

【弩手】 nǔshǒu 〈名〉crossbowman

胬 nǔ

【胬肉】 nǔròu 〈名〉[中医] *triangular mass of mucous membrane growing from the inner corner of the eye*

〖～攀睛〗 nǔròu-pānjīng 〈名〉[中医] pterygium of the extending over the cornea

nù

怒[1] nù ❶〈动〉get angry；take offence：大～ get furious；be very angry；be in a violent temper；be in hot/great anger；fly into fury；flare up ‖ 一～之下 in a fit of anger；in a rage ⇨～气；发～ ❷〈形〉vigorous；raging：⇨～潮；～放

怒[2] Nù → 怒族 Nùzú

【怒不可遏】 nùbùkě'è 〈熟〉be beside oneself with anger；be mad with anger cannot contain oneself for/in anger；one's fury knows no bounds；be in one's uncontrollable furies；be in an ungovernable rage；be in towering rage：一副～的样子 be beside oneself with anger ‖ 她～。Her fury flows like a river. ‖ 他～，把照片撕得粉碎。In a gush of uncontrollable anger he torn the picture into pieces.

【怒潮】 nùcháo 〈名〉❶ *angry/raging tide*：〈喻〉革命～ *the revolutionary tide* ❷ tidal bore；surging tide：钱塘江的～ the surging tide in Qiantang River

【怒叱】 nùchì 〈动〉angrily rebuke

【怒斥】 nùchì 〈动〉angrily denounce

【怒冲冲】 nùchōngchōng 〈形〉furiously；in a rage：他～地走出了房间。He left the room in a rage.

【怒发冲冠】 nùfà-chōngguān 〈熟〉be/become so angry that one's *hair raises his or her hat—be extremely angry；bristle with an*ger；be in a towering rage；burst with rage

【怒放】 nùfàng 〈动〉be in full bloom：春季里鲜花～。In spring, flowers burst open. ⇨心花～

【怒号】 nùháo 〈动〉howl；roar：风在～。The wind is howling.

【怒吼】 nùhǒu 〈动〉howl；roar：大海拍岸～。*The sea roared* along the length of the shore. ‖ 大炮在～。The guns were roaring. ‖ 狂风～。A gale raged. ‖ 人群～着表示不满。The crowd shouted its displeasure. ‖ 雄狮～。*Lions roared savagely.*

【怒火】 nùhuǒ 〈名〉flames of anger；fury：发泄～ vent one's fury (on/upon) ‖ 强压～ swallow/subdue one's anger ‖ 抑制～

check/restrain one's anger; hold one's anger in check ‖ 被抑制的～ pent-up anger ‖ 不可遏制的～ savage/unbridled fury ‖ 他满腔～。He was filled/simmering with anger.

〖～中烧〗 nùhuǒ-zhōngshāo 〈熟〉 be burning with anger/wrath; be seething with rage; be simmering with anger/rage; boil with rage; be ablaze with anger; one's anger smoulders; one's heart kindles with rage: 他～。Anger burned in him. / He burned with anger. / Anger surged (up) within him. / He was burning with indignation. ‖ 那使我～。It makes my blood boil. / It gets my blood up.

【怒目】 nùmù ❶〈动〉glare with anger: ～而视 glare/glower/scowl at; look daggers at; stare angrily at ❷〈名〉angry/glaring eyes; fierce stare: ⇨～横眉

〖～横眉〗 nùmù-héngméi ＝ 横眉怒目 héngméi-nùmù

〖～切齿〗 nùmù-qièchǐ 〈熟〉 darting fierce looks and gnashing one's teeth -be furious

【怒气】 nùqì 〈名〉anger; fury; indignation; rage; wrath: 发泄～ give vent to one's anger ‖ 克制～ check/restrain one's anger ‖ 强忍～ smother/subdue one's anger ‖ 一阵一阵的～ intermittent bursts of anger ‖ 他的～很快就消了。His anger soon died/melted/abated.

〖～冲冲〗 nùqì-chōngchōng 〈熟〉 be in a fume/great rage; be ablaze with anger: 她～地走了。She went storming off.

〖～冲天〗 nùqì-chōngtiān 〈熟〉 be mad with rage; be infuriated; be in a black fury

〖～填胸〗 nùqì-tiánxiōng 〈熟〉 be filled with anger/wrath

【怒容】 nùróng 〈名〉angry look; scowl: ～满面 look angry/furious; wear a scowl on one's face; one's face is flushed with rage; one's face is contorted with anger

【怒色】 nùsè 〈名〉angry air/countenance/look: 面带～ wear an angry look; with an angry countenance

【怒视】 nùshì 〈动〉look at (sb) with a glare; look at (sb) angrily; glare/glower/scowl at

【怒涛】 nùtāo 〈名〉angry/furious/raging billows; roaring/violent waves; turbulent waters: ～澎湃 billows raging with great fury

【怒形于色】 nùxíngyúsè 〈熟〉 betray one's anger; look angry; show signs of anger

【怒族】 Nùzú 〈名〉Nu ethnic group; the Nus [inhabiting China's Yunnan Province]

nǚ

女 nǚ 〈名〉❶ woman; female: ～代表 woman delegate ‖ ～店员 shop girl ‖ ～飞行员/经理 female pilot/manager ‖ ～睡衣 nightdress; nightgown ‖ ～歌手/接线员/医生 lady singer/operator/doctor ‖ ～市长 lady mayor; mayoress ‖ ～委员 committee woman ‖ ～学生 girl/woman student ‖ ～宇航员 spacewoman ‖ ～作家 woman of letters ‖ 办公室～职员 office girl ⇨～工;妇～;少～ ❷ daughter; girl: ⇨独生～;儿～ ❸ the tenth of the twenty-eight constellations in ancient astronomy

【女扮男装】 nǚbàn-nánzhuāng 〈熟〉(of a woman) disguise/garb oneself as a man; woman in a man's clothing

【女表】 nǚbiǎo 〈名〉women's watch

【女傧相】 nǚbīnxiàng 〈名〉bridesmaid

【女兵】 nǚbīng 〈名〉service woman

【女厕】 nǚcè 〈名〉woman's lavatory/toilet; ladies' room; Ladies; Women's

【女车】 nǚchē 〈名〉woman's/lady's bicycle

【女大当嫁】 nǚdà-dāngjià 〈熟〉girl of age should be married

【女大十八变】 nǚ dà shíbā biàn 〈熟〉girl changes fast in physical appearance and disposition from childhood to womanhood: ～,越变越好看。A girl changes fast and becomes more and more beautiful.

【女单】 nǚdān 〈名〉〈简称〉[体育] women's singles ⇨女子单打

【女低音】 nǚdīyīn 〈名〉alto; contralto: 唱～ sing contralto ‖ 她是一位～歌手。She is a contralto.

【女丁】 nǚdīng 〈名〉adult female

【女儿】 nǚ'ér 〈名〉daughter; girl: 大～ the eldest/older daughter ‖ 小～ baby/younger daughter ‖ 她有两个～。She has two girls.

〖～寡〗 nǚ'érguǎ 〈名〉virgin widow

【女儿墙】 nǚ'érqiáng ＝ 女墙 nǚqiáng

【女发言人】 nǚfāyánrén 〈名〉spokeswoman

【女犯人】 nǚfànrén 〈名〉female inmate

【女方】 nǚfāng 〈名〉bride's side; wife's side

【女服】 nǚfú 〈名〉feminine dress

【女服务员】 nǚfúwùyuán 〈名〉stewardess; waitress; woman attendant

【女高音】 nǚgāoyīn 〈名〉soprano

【女工】 nǚgōng 〈名〉❶ woman/female worker ❷〈旧〉maidservant ❸〈名〉needlework by women

【女公子】 nǚgōngzǐ 〈名〉[address to sb else's daughter] daughter

【女红】 nǚgōng 〈名〉〈书〉needlework

【女孩儿】 nǚháir 〈名〉❶ daughter; female child ❷ girl: 她生了个～。She gave birth to a girl.

【女孩子】 nǚháizi 〈名〉little girl; girl

【女皇】 nǚhuáng 〈名〉empress

【女继承人】 nǚjìchéngrén 〈名〉inheritress; inheritrix

【女家】 nǚjiā 〈名〉bride's side; wife' s family

【女监】 nǚjiān 〈名〉prison for female criminals

【女将】 nǚjiàng 〈名〉❶ woman general ❷ female adept/expert/mastermind

【女杰】 nǚjié 〈名〉distinguished woman

【女界】 nǚjiè 〈名〉women's world; womenfolk

【女眷】 nǚjuàn 〈名〉womanfolk of a family

【女角】 nǚjué 〈名〉female role (in a film, play, etc)

【女裤】 nǚkù 〈名〉women's trousers/pants

【女篮】 nǚlán 〈名〉〈简称〉❶ women's basketball team: ～队员 female basketball players ⇨女子篮球队 ❷ women's basketball game ⇨女子篮球

【女郎】 nǚláng 〈名〉girl; maiden; young woman: 封面～ cover girl ‖ 摩登～ modern girl ‖ 妙龄～ lady in her prime ‖ 应召～ call-girl ‖ 他娶了一个西班牙～。He married a Spanish girl.

【女垒】 nǚlěi 〈名〉〈简称〉❶ women's softball team ⇨女子垒球队 ❷ women's softball game ⇨女子垒球

【女里女气】 nǚlinǚqì 〈形〉〈贬〉womanish; sissy

【女伶】 nǚlíng 〈名〉〈旧〉actress

【女流】 nǚliú 〈名〉〈贬〉weaker sex; women: ～之辈 the weaker sex

【女能人】 nǚnéngrén 〈名〉woman of exceptional ability; capable career woman

【女排】 nǚpái 〈名〉〈简称〉❶ women's volleyball team: 国家～ national women's volleyball team ⇨女子排球队 ❷ women's volleyball game ⇨女子排球

【女朋友】 nǚpéngyou 〈名〉❶ girl friend: 他有～。He has a girl friend. ❷ female friend

【女仆】 nǚpú 〈名〉female servant; housemaid

【女气】 nǚqi 〈形〉effeminate; sissy; womanish

【女强人】 nǚqiángrén 〈名〉iron lady/woman; superwoman; strong woman; woman of exceptional ability; successful career woman

【女墙】 nǚqiáng 〈名〉[建筑] parapet (wall)

【女权】 nǚquán 〈名〉women's rights

〖～运动〗 nǚquán yùndòng 〈名〉feminist movement; movement for women's rights

〖～主义〗 nǚquánzhǔyì 〈名〉feminism: ～者 feminist

【女人】 nǚrén 〈名〉woman; womenfolk; female: 漂亮～ pretty woman ‖ 轻浮的～ easy/loose woman ‖ 温柔的～ gentle woman ‖ 有品味的～ woman with good taste ‖ ～善变。Woman is fickle.

〖～家〗 nǚrénjiā 〈名〉〈口〉woman

〖～味〗 nǚrénwèi 〈名〉femininity: 她的举手投足很有～。Her mien is very female. ‖ 她缺少～。There is not much of the woman about her. ‖ 她虽身着戎装,但仍然很有～。She kept her femininity even in her military uniform.

【女人】 nǚren 〈名〉wife: 她是我的～。She's my woman/wife.

【女色】 nǚsè 〈名〉woman's beauty/charm; feminine charm/beauty; female charm: 贪恋～ be indulged in woman's charms; lust after women

【女神】 nǚshén 〈名〉goddess

【女生】 nǚshēng 〈名〉❶ girl/woman student; schoolgirl: ～公寓 girl's dormitory ❷〈方〉female

【女声】 nǚshēng 〈名〉female voice

〖～独唱〗 nǚshēng dúchàng 〈名〉female solo

〖～合唱〗 nǚshēng héchàng 〈名〉women's chorus

【女史】 nǚshǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ female official (in charge of eti-

quette in the palace) ❸ [a polite term to address a lady] woman of learning; woman scholar

【女士】 nǚshì 〈名〉lady; madam: ～优先。Ladies first.

【女式】 nǚshì 〈形〉women's: ～公文包 clutch bag ‖ ～手提包 women's handbag ‖ ～雨伞 women's umbrella ‖ ～自行车 women's bicycle

【女售货员】 nǚshòuhuòyuán 〈名〉saleswoman; salesgirl; saleslady

【女双】 nǚshuāng 〈名〉〈简称〉[体育] women's doubles ⇨ 女子双打

【女同性恋者】 nǚtóngxìngliànzhě 〈名〉lesbian

【女童】 nǚtóng 〈名〉little girl

【女童子军】 nǚtóngzǐjūn 〈名〉*girl guide; girl scout*

【女团】 nǚtuán 〈名〉〈简称〉[体育] women's team competition ⇨女子团体赛

【女娲】 Nǚwā 〈名〉goddess who patched the holes in the sky with stone blocks (in Chinese mythology)

【女王】 nǚwáng 〈名〉queen

【女为悦己者容】 nǚ wèi yuèjǐzhě róng 〈熟〉woman dolls herself up only for the man who loves her

【女巫】 nǚwū 〈名〉witch; sorceress

【女校友】 nǚxiàoyǒu 〈名〉alumna

【女性】 nǚxìng 〈名〉❶ female sex/gender ❷ woman; womankind: 新～ modern woman ‖ 已婚～ married woman ‖ 知识～ educated woman ‖ 职业～ career woman ❸ femininity: ～美 feminine beauty ‖ ～特征 petticoat traits

〖～不育症〗 nǚxìng bùyùzhèng 〈名〉atocia

〖～化〗 nǚxìnghuà ❶〈动〉feminize ❷〈名〉feminization

〖～激素〗 nǚxìng jīsù 〈名〉estrogen

〖～男性化〗 nǚxìng nánxìnghuà 〈名〉gynandria; gynandrism

〖～生殖器〗 nǚxìng shēngzhíqì 〈名〉female genital organs

〖～性别检测〗 nǚxìng xìngbié jiǎncè 〈名〉femininity test

【女兄】 nǚxiōng 〈名〉〈书〉elder sister

【女修道院】 nǚxiūdàoyuàn 〈名〉convent; nunnery

【女秀】 nǚxiù 〈名〉outstanding woman

【女秀才】 nǚxiùcai 〈名〉fine woman scholar; intellectual woman

【女婿】 nǚxu 〈名〉❶ *son-in-law* ❷〈口〉*husband*: 找～ *hunt for a husband*

【女演员】 nǚyǎnyuán 〈名〉actress; female actor

【女英雄】 nǚyīngxióng 〈名〉heroine

【女婴】 nǚyīng 〈名〉baby girl

【女佣】 nǚyōng 〈名〉servant girl; maidservant

【女优】 nǚyōu 〈名〉〈旧〉actress (in traditional opera)

【女友】 nǚyǒu ＝ 女朋友 nǚpéngyou

【女运动员】 nǚyùndòngyuán 〈名〉sportswoman

【女招待】 nǚzhāodài 〈名〉〈旧〉*waitress*

【女贞】 nǚzhēn 〈名〉[植物] glossy privet

〖～子〗 nǚzhēnzǐ 〈名〉[中医] fruit of glossy privet

【女真】 Nǚzhēn 〈名〉Nüzhen [an ancient nationality in China]

【女职工】 nǚzhígōng 〈名〉female workers and staff; feminine staff members

【女中豪杰】 nǚzhōng-háojié 〈名〉woman of great ability

【女中音】 nǚzhōngyīn 〈名〉mezzo-soprano

【女主角】 nǚzhǔjué 〈名〉feminine lead; leading lady; heroine; *woman in the leading role*

【女主人公】 nǚzhǔréngōng 〈名〉heroine

【女主人】 nǚzhǔren 〈名〉❶ hostess ❷ the lady of the house

【女装】 nǚzhuāng ❶〈名〉ladies' wear; women's clothing/costume; feminine dress; garb of women ❷〈动〉be dressed like a woman: ⇨男扮～

【女子】 nǚzǐ 〈名〉female; woman: ～组项目 events of women's division ‖ 未婚～ single/unmarried woman; feme sole ‖ 已婚～ married woman

〖～大学〗 nǚzǐ dàxué 〈名〉*women's/woman's university*

〖～单打〗 nǚzǐ dāndǎ 〈名〉[体育] women's singles

〖～高中〗 nǚzǐ gāozhōng 〈名〉girls' high school

〖～健美〗 nǚzǐ jiànměi 〈名〉[体操] women's bodybuilding

〖～篮球〗 nǚzǐ lánqiú 〈名〉women's basketball game

〖～篮球队〗 nǚzǐ lánqiúduì 〈名〉women's basketball team

〖～垒球〗 nǚzǐ lěiqiú 〈名〉women's softball game

〖～垒球队〗 nǚzǐ lěiqiúduì 〈名〉women's softball team

〖～排球〗 nǚzǐ páiqiú 〈名〉women's volleyball game

〖～排球队〗 *nǚzǐ páiqiúduì* 〈名〉*women's volleyball team*

〖～双打〗 nǚzǐ shuāngdǎ 〈名〉[体育] women's doubles: 我们学校在网球联赛中取得了～和女子单打的冠军。Our school won the *tennis championships in women's doubles and singles*

〖～团体赛〗 nǚzǐ tuántǐsài 〈名〉[体育] women's team competition

〖～学校〗 nǚzǐ xuéxiào 〈名〉girls' school

〖～学院〗 nǚzǐ xuéyuàn 〈名〉lady's/women's college

〖～运动服〗 nǚzǐ yùndòngfú 〈名〉gymnastic slip

〖～足球〗 nǚzǐ zúqiú 〈名〉women's football game

〖～足球队〗 nǚzǐ zúqiúduì 〈名〉women's football team

【女足】 nǚzú 〈名〉〈简称〉❶ women's football team: ～队员 *women's football players* ‖ 国家～ *national women's football team*⇨女子足球队 ❷ women's football game ⇨女子足球

钕 nǚ 〈名〉[化学] neodymium (Nd)

nǜ

恧 nǜ 〈形〉〈书〉ashamed

衄 nǜ 〈动〉〈书〉❶ bleed at the nose; have a nosebleed ❷ bleed: 齿～ bleed from the gums ‖ 耳～ bleed from the ear ⇨鼻～ ❸ be defeated in battle

nuǎn

暖 nuǎn ❶〈形〉warm: 冬～夏凉 warm in winter and cool in summer ‖ 天～了。It's getting warm. ‖ 在火边你很快就会～和起来。You'll soon get warm by the fire. ⇨～烘烘; 温～ ❷〈动〉warm: ～酒/手 warm the wine/one's hands ‖ 她～了～孩子的奶瓶。She warmed the milk bottle for the baby. ‖ 过来在火前～～身子吧。Come and warm yourself in front of the fire.

【暖床器】 nuǎnchuángqì 〈名〉warming pan

【暖低压】 nuǎndīyā 〈名〉[气象] warm-core cyclone; warm-core low; warm cyclone; warm low

【暖调】 nuǎndiào 〈名〉[美术] warm tone/hue/colour

【暖房】 nuǎnfáng ❶〈动〉〈旧〉pay a housewarming visit to the bridal chamber on the eve of sb's wedding ❷〈动〉call on sb in congratulation of his/her moving into a new house ❸〈口〉＝ 温室 wēnshì

【暖风机】 nuǎnfēngjī 〈名〉convection heater

【暖锋】 nuǎnfēng 〈名〉[气象] warm front

〖～面〗 nuǎnfēngmiàn 〈名〉anaphalanx

【暖高压】 nuǎngāoyā 〈名〉[气象] warm anticyclone; warm high pressure system

【暖阁】 nuǎngé 〈名〉〈旧〉*small heating room with a stove partitioned off in a large house*

【暖烘烘】 nuǎnhōnghōng 〈形〉nice and warm; snug

【暖呼呼】 nuǎnhūhū 〈形〉nice and warm: 看到家她心里～的。The sight of home warmed her heart.

【暖壶】 nuǎnhú 〈名〉❶ thermos flask/bottle ❷ water pot with a cosy ❸ hot-water bottle

【暖和】 nuǎnhuo ❶〈形〉nice and warm; snug: 我们家有暖气，冬天很～。With central heating, our home is very warm in winter. ‖ 孩子们穿得暖暖和和的围在炉火旁。*The children are wrapped up snug by the fire.* ❷〈动〉warm (up): 今天早晨天很冷，不过现在似乎～了起来。It was very cold this morning, but it seems to be warming up now.

【暖脚器】 nuǎnjiǎoqì 〈名〉foot-warmer

【暖帘】 nuǎnlián 〈名〉quilted door curtain

【暖流】 nuǎnliú 〈名〉❶ [气象] warm current ❷ warm feeling: 一股～涌上心头 *feel a glow in one's heart*

【暖瓶】 nuǎnpíng ＝ 暖水瓶 nuǎnshuǐpíng

【暖气】 nuǎnqì 〈名〉❶ steam heat; *hot central heating* ❷ *central heating equipment* ❸ warm air/current

〖～管〗 nuǎnqìguǎn 〈名〉(steam) heating pipe

〖～片〗 nuǎnqìpiàn 〈名〉(heating) radiator

〖～团〗 nuǎnqìtuán 〈名〉[气象] warm air mass

〖～总管〗 nuǎnqì zǒngguǎn 〈名〉heating main

【暖融融】 nuǎnróngróng 〈形〉warm, cozy and comfortable

【暖色】 nuǎnsè 〈名〉warm colour/hue: 红、黄、橙称为～。Red,

yellow and orange are called warm colours.
【暖手炉】 nuǎnshǒulú 〈名〉 hand-warmer
【暖寿】 nuǎnshòu 〈动〉 celebrate the birthday the day before (by one's family members and close relatives)
【暖水瓶】 nuǎnshuǐpíng 〈名〉 thermos flask/bottle
〖～胆〗 nuǎnshuǐpíngdǎn 〈名〉 inner flask
【暖袖】 nuǎnxiù 〈名〉 hand sleeves [added to the sleeves of a padded coat to keep the hands warm in winter]
【暖洋洋】 nuǎnyángyáng 〈形〉 warm: ～的春风 warm spring breeze ‖〈喻〉他的话说得我心里～的。His words warmed my heart.

nüè

疟 nüè 〈名〉 malaria; ague
➩yào
【疟涤平】 nüèdípíng 〈名〉[药学] atabrine
【疟疾】 nüèji 〈名〉[医学] malaria; marsh fever
【疟蚊】 nüèwén 〈名〉 malarial mosquito
【疟原虫】 nüèyuánchóng 〈名〉[动物] plasmodium; malarial parasite

虐 nüè 〈形〉 brutal; cruel; savage: ➩～待;肆～
【虐待】 nüèdài 〈动〉 abuse; maltreat; ill-treat; mistreat; tyrannize; treat badly: ～儿童 abuse/ill-treat children ‖ ～俘虏 maltreat prisoners of war ‖ ～老人 maltreat old people ‖ 精神～ emotional abuse ‖ 他在农奴主手里被～致死。He died of ill-treatment at the hands of the serf owner. ‖ 他被指控～前妻。He was accused of tyrannizing his former wife.
〖～狂〗 nüèdàikuáng 〈名〉 ❶ sadist ❷ sadism
〖～罪〗 nüèdàizuì 〈名〉 crime of maltreatment
【虐杀】 nüèshā 〈动〉 kill by abuse/maltreatment
【虐政】 nüèzhèng 〈名〉 tyranny; tyrannical government/rein

nuó

挪 nuó 〈动〉 ❶ move; shift; transfer: 把比赛日期～到星期五 move the date of the game to Friday ‖ 把椅子向床跟前～一～ move/shift the chair closer to the bed ‖ 他们把床从一间屋子～到另一间屋子。They moved their bed from one room to another. ❷ misappropriate; divert: ➩～用
【挪动】 nuódong 〈动〉 move; shift: 请向前～几步。Please move a few steps forward. ‖ 不要～我桌子上的东西。Don't move the things on my desk. ‖ 她在椅子里～了一下。She shifted in the chair.
【挪借】 nuójiè 〈动〉 borrow money for a short time; get a short-term loan
【挪威】 Nuówēi 〈名〉 Norway
〖～人〗 Nuówēirén 〈名〉 Norwegian
〖～王国〗 Nuówēi Wángguó 〈名〉 Kingdom of Norway
〖～语〗 Nuówēiyǔ 〈名〉 Norwegian
【挪窝儿】 nuówōr 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ move to another place: 我年纪大了,不想～了。I am old and don't want to move to a new place. ❷ move house
【挪用】 nuóyòng 〈动〉 ❶ misappropriate; divert (money or funds): ～资金 misappropriate funds ‖ 教育资金不能～。The educational fund cannot be diverted to any other purpose. ❷ misappropriate; embezzle: 他因～大量经手钱财而被判终身监禁。He was sentenced to life imprisonment for misappropriating a large amount of money placed in his care.
〖～公款〗 nuóyòng gōngkuǎn 〈动〉 appropriate public funds for one's own private use; appropriate public money to private purpose; defalcate; embezzle/misappropriate public or state funds; divert public money into one's pocket: ～者 embezzler; peculator ‖ ～罪 misappropriation of public funds

娜 nuó → 婀娜 ēnuó;袅娜 niǎonuó
➩nà

傩 nuó 〈动〉〈旧〉 exorcise
【傩神】 nuóshén 〈名〉 god that drives away pestilence
【傩舞】 nuówǔ 〈名〉 exorcising dance

nuò

诺 nuò ❶〈叹〉 yes;yeah: ～～连声 keep saying "yes" ➩唯唯～～ ❷〈动〉 promise: ➩～言;许～
【诺贝尔奖】 Nuòbèi'ěrjiǎng 〈名〉 Nobel Prize
〖～获得者〗 Nuòbèi'ěrjiǎng huòdézhě 〈名〉 Nobelist; Nobel laureate; Nobel Prize winner
【诺尔】 nuò'ěr = 淖尔 nào'ěr
【诺曼底登陆】 Nuòmàndǐ Dēnglù 〈名〉 invasion of Normandy; Normandy landing (June 1944)
【诺亚方舟】 Nuòyàfāngzhōu 〈名〉 Noah's Ark
【诺言】 nuòyán 〈名〉 promise: 兑现～ honour one's promise; make good one's pledge; make good (on) one's word; turn promises into deeds ‖ 履行～ materialize/perform one's promise; deliver on/follow up one's promise; fulfill a promise ‖ 收回～ call back/withdraw a promise ‖ 违背～ go back on one's promise/word; break one's promise/word; violate one's promise ‖ 信守～ keep one's promise/word ‖ 遵守～ live up to one's promise; meet a promise; abide by one's promise; be true to one's promise; stand to/keep/redeem/respect one's promise; stand by one's words ‖ 背弃的～ broken promise ‖ 不兑现的～ empty/hollow promise ‖ 轻率的～ imprudent/rash promise ‖ 郑重的～ sacred promise ‖ 诚实的人履行自己所有的～。An honest person fulfils all his or her engagements.

喏[1] nuò 〈叹〉〈方〉 [used to call attention to what one refers to]: ～,这不就是你那本书吗? There! Isn't that your book?

喏[2] nuò 〈书〉 = 诺 nuò
➩rě

搦 nuò 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ hold: ➩～管 ❷ challenge; provoke: ➩～战
【搦管】 nuòguǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 hold a writing brush/pen: ～疾书 write swiftly with a pen
【搦战】 nuòzhàn 〈动〉〈书〉 [as found in early vernacular] challenge to a fight; provoke sb into fighting

锘 nuò 〈名〉[化学] nobelium (No)

懦 nuò 〈形〉 cowardly; weak: ➩怯～
【懦夫】 nuòfū 〈名〉 coward; weakling: 他在证明自己并不像别人所说的那样是个～。He is showing that he is not the coward that his critics made him out to be.
【懦弱】 nuòruò 〈形〉 cowardly; weak: ～无能 be weak and useless ‖ 她太～,不敢为自己的权利挺身而出。She was too weak to stand up for her own rights.

糯 nuò 〈形〉 glutinous
【糯稻】 nuòdào 〈名〉 glutinous/sticky rice
【糯米】 nuòmǐ 〈名〉 polished glutinous rice
〖～粉〗 nuòmǐfěn 〈名〉 glutinous rice flour
〖～酒〗 nuòmǐjiǔ 〈名〉 glutinous rice wine
〖～团子〗 nuòmǐ tuánzi 〈名〉 dumpling with glutinous rice flour wrapper
〖～纸〗 nuòmǐzhǐ 〈名〉 glutinous rice paper [used as inner wrappers for candies and cakes and other edibles]

O

ō

噢 ō 〈叹〉[expressing realization] oh：～，原来是你！Oh, it's you!

ó

哦 ó 〈叹〉[expressing doubt] oh：～，是这么回事吗？Oh, is that so? ‖ ～，竟有这等事！*Oh, how can it be!*
⇨é;ò

ǒ

嚄 ǒ 〈叹〉*used to indicate surprise*
⇨huō;huò

ò

哦 ò 〈叹〉[expressing realization, understanding, etc] oh：～，我懂了。Oh, I've got it.
⇨é;ó

ōu

讴 ōu ❶〈动〉sing：⇨～歌 ❷〈名〉folk song；ballad

【讴歌】 ōugē 〈动〉〈书〉eulogize；sing the praises of：～人民英雄 eulogize people's heroes ‖ ～他的英勇行为 sing of his brave deeds ‖ 她的书～了一位被人们忘却的英雄。Her book celebrates a forgotten hero. ‖ 我们尽情～国家的新成就。We eulogize our country's new achievements to our hearts' content.

【讴吟】 ōuyín 〈动〉〈书〉sing；chant

沤 ōu 〈名〉bubbles on water；froth：⇨浮～
⇨òu

瓯[1] ōu 〈名〉〈方〉bowl；cup：茶～ tea cup ‖ 酒～wine bowl

瓯[2] ōu 〈名〉another name for Wenzhou(温州)[a city in China's Zhejiang Province]

【瓯剧】 ōujù 〈名〉Wenzhou opera

【瓯绣】 ōuxiù 〈名〉Wenzhou embroidery

【瓯子】 ōuzi 〈名〉〈方〉bowl；cup

欧[1] Ōu 〈名〉Europe：⇨～化；～元；西～

欧[2] Ōu ＝欧姆 Ōumǔ

【欧安会】 Ōu'ānhuì 〈名〉〈简称〉European Security Council ⇨欧洲安全理事会

【欧共体】 Ōugòngtǐ 〈名〉〈简称〉EC (European Community) ⇨欧洲共同体

【欧化】 ōuhuà 〈动〉Europeanize；westernize；be assimilated to European ways

【欧几里得几何】 Ōujǐlǐdé jǐhé 〈名〉[数学] Euclidean geometry

【欧几里得空间】 Ōujǐlǐdé kōngjiān 〈名〉[数学] Euclidean space

【欧几里得算法】 Ōujǐlǐdé suànfǎ 〈名〉[数学] Euclidean algorithm；Euclid's algorithm

【欧椋鸟】 ōuliángniǎo 〈名〉[动物] starling

【欧罗巴人种】 Ōuluóbā rénzhǒng 〈名〉Caucasoid race；white race

【欧罗巴洲】 Ōuluóbāzhōu ＝欧洲 Ōuzhōu

【欧美】 Ōu-Měi 〈名〉Euro-American；Euro-american；Europe and America；the West：～文化 Euramerican culture ‖ ～混血儿 Euramerican

【欧盟】 Ōuméng 〈名〉〈简称〉EU(European Union) ⇨欧洲联盟

【欧姆】 Ōumǔ 〈名〉[物理] ohm

〖～表〗 ōumǔbiǎo 〈名〉ohmmeter

〖～定律〗 Ōumǔ dìnglǜ 〈名〉Ohm's Law

【欧佩克】 Ōupèikè 〈名〉OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries)：～部长 OPEC ministers ‖ ～成员国 OPEC countries

【欧芹】 ōuqín 〈名〉[植物] parsley

【欧鸲】 ōuqú 〈名〉[动物] robin；redbreast

【欧氏管】 ōushìguǎn 〈名〉[解剖] Eustachian tube；auditory canal/tube [named after B. Eustachio, Italian anatomist]

【欧体】 Ōutǐ 〈名〉[书法] Ouyang style [*a calligraphic style created by Ouyang Xun of the Tang Dynasty*]

【欧西】 Ōuxī 〈名〉〈旧〉Europe：～各国 European countries

【欧亚大陆】 Ōu-Yà Dàlù 〈名〉Eurasia

〖～桥〗 Ōu-Yà Dàlùqiáo 〈名〉Eurasia Land Bridge

【欧元】 ōuyuán 〈名〉euro：启动～ launch the euro ‖ ～纸币和硬币 euro notes and coins

〖～区〗 ōuyuánqū 〈名〉euroland；euro zone：～各国 euro countries ‖ 加入～ join/enter the euro

【欧洲】 Ōuzhōu 〈名〉Europe：～国家 European countries

〖～安全理事会〗 Ōuzhōu Ānquán Lǐshìhuì ＝欧安会 Ōu'ānhuì

〖～大陆〗 Ōuzhōu Dàlù 〈名〉the Continent：～式早餐 Continental breakfast

〖～电视网〗 Ōuzhōu Diànshìwǎng 〈名〉Eurovision

〖～共同市场〗 Ōuzhōu Gòngtóng Shìchǎng 〈名〉European Common Market (ECM)

〖～共同体〗 *Ōuzhōu Gòngtóngtǐ* 〈名〉*European Community*：～法庭 European Court of Justice ‖ ～经济一体化 economic integration of European Community

〖～货币〗 Ōuzhōu huòbì 〈名〉European currency；Eurocurrency：～单位 European Currency Unit (ECU) ‖ ～市场 Eurocurrencies Market ‖ ～体系 European Monetary System (EMS) ‖ ～一体化 European monetary integration ‖ 单一的～ single euro/Eurocurrency

〖～集团〗 Ōuzhōu Jítuán 〈名〉Eurogroup

〖～经济共同体〗 Ōuzhōu Jīngjì Gòngtóngtǐ 〈名〉European Economic Community (EEC)：～官员 Eurocrat

〖～联盟〗 Ōuzhōu Liánméng 〈名〉European Union (EU)：～委员会 European Union Commission

〖～美元〗 Ōuzhōu měiyuán 〈名〉Eurodollar

〖～市场〗 Ōuzhōu Shìchǎng 〈名〉Euromarket

〖～学〗 Ōuzhōuxué 〈名〉European studies

〖～一体化〗 Ōuzhōu yītǐhuà 〈名〉*integration of Europe*

〖～议会〗 Ōuzhōu Yìhuì 〈名〉European Parliament

〖～银行〗 Ōuzhōu Yínháng 〈名〉Eurobank

〖～债券〗 Ōuzhōu zhàiquàn 〈名〉Eurobond

〖～自由贸易联盟〗 Ōuzhōu Zìyóu Màoyì Liánméng 〈名〉European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

〖～自由贸易区〗 Ōuzhōu Zìyóu Màoyìqū 〈名〉European Free Trade Area

殴 ōu 〈动〉beat up; hit: ⇨～打; 斗～

【殴打】 ōudǎ 〈动〉bash/beat up; hit: 互相～ come to blows; exchange blows ‖ 这个人因～司机被抓起来了。The man was arrested for beating the driver up.

〖～罪〗 ōudǎzuì 〈名〉[法律] battery; assault and battery

【殴斗】 ōudòu 〈动〉fight; brawl; have a fist fight

【殴辱】 ōurǔ 〈动〉beat and insult/humiliate

鸥 ōu 〈名〉gull: ⇨海～

噢 ōu ❶ 〈叹〉oh; o; aha; so [expressing realization, surprise]: ～,你们俩倒挺对脾气。Aha, you two are of a kind. ‖ 你这样蛮干可不行～! Hey/See here! You can't act in such a rash way! ❷ 〈叹〉now; well [used to coax a child]: ～,～,宝宝别哭。Now, now, don't cry, baby. ❸ 〈拟〉: 急得～～直哭。She was crying anxiously. / She was so anxious that she kept crying.
⇨óu; ǒu; òu

óu

噢 óu 〈叹〉aha; so [expressing astonishment, implying "I see," "So that's how it is."]: ～,原来是他捣的鬼。So/Oh, shit! He was behind all this!
⇨ōu; ǒu; òu

ǒu

呕 ǒu 〈动〉vomit; throw up: ⇨～血; 作～

【呕吐】 ǒutù 〈动〉vomit; throw up; puke: 她酒喝得太多,回家的路上就～了。She had drunk too much and threw up on the way home. ‖ 她睡觉前～了两回。She was sick twice before she could get into bed.

〖～反射〗 ǒutù fǎnshè 〈名〉vomiting reflex

〖～物〗 ǒutùwù 〈名〉vomit; *vomitus*

〖～中枢〗 ǒutù zhōngshū 〈名〉vomiting centre

【呕心】 ǒuxīn 〈动〉exert one's utmost effort (in producing creative works)

〖～沥血〗 ǒuxīn-lìxuè 〈熟〉shed one's heart's blood; take infinite pains; work one's heart out; work with might and main: 她～写了这本书。She had written the book with great pains. ‖ 他为教育事业～。He worked *with might and main for the educational undertakings.*

〖～之作〗 ǒuxīnzhīzuò 〈名〉work embodying one's utmost effort

【呕血】 ǒuxuè 〈动〉vomit/spit blood

怄 ǒu 〈动〉❶ give off a lot of smoke as a result of poor burning: ～了一屋子的烟。The *room was full of smoke.* ❷ smolder: 那儿～着一堆火。There was a smoldering fire there. ❸ smoke out: ～蚊子 smoke out mosquitoes

噢 ǒu 〈叹〉oh [expressing great surprise]: ～,才两年时间,这里竟变得认不出来了! Oh, this place has changed beyond recognition in just two years!
⇨ōu; óu; òu

偶¹ ǒu 〈名〉idol; image: ⇨～像; 木～; 玩～

偶² ǒu ❶ 〈形〉even (number); in pairs: ⇨～数 ❷ 〈名〉mate; spouse: ⇨对～; 佳～; 配～

偶³ ǒu 〈副〉by *chance/accident*; *accidentally*; once in a while; occasionally: ⇨～尔; ～然; ～遇

【偶氮基】 ǒudànjī 〈名〉[化学] azo group or radical

【偶氮染料】 ǒudàn rǎnliào 〈名〉[化学] azo dye

【偶尔】 ǒu'ěr 〈副〉once in a while; occasionally: 他经常说谎,～也说点真话。He was always lying, but occasionally he spoke/told the truth. ‖ 我们～见面。We saw each other once in a while. ‖ ～会有客人来这儿。We had occasional visitors here.

【偶发】 ǒufā 〈形〉accidental; chance; fortuitous: ～故障 random failure ‖ ～事件 accident; chance occurrence

〖～病〗 ǒufābìng 〈名〉sporadic disease

〖～犯〗 ǒufāfàn 〈名〉fortuitous offender

〖～事故险〗 ǒufāshìgùxiǎn 〈名〉contingency risk

〖～性犯罪〗 ǒufāxìng fànzuì 〈名〉occasional crime

〖～性倾销〗 ǒufāxìng qīngxiāo 〈名〉sporadic dumping

〖～早搏〗 ǒufā zǎobó 〈名〉occasional premature beat

【偶犯】 ǒufàn 〈动〉❶ casual offence ❷ casual offender; nonhabitual offender; single offender; chance offender

【偶逢】 ǒuféng 〈动〉happen to meet; meet by chance/accident

【偶感】 ǒugǎn ❶ 〈名〉random thoughts ❷ 〈动〉suddenly feel

【偶函数】 ǒuhánshù 〈名〉[数学] even function

【偶合】 ǒuhé 〈动〉coincidence: 我妹妹跟我坐了同一趟火车,完全是～。It was quite a coincidence that my sister was on the same *train.*

【偶或】 ǒuhuò 〈副〉now and then; occasionally; sometimes; once in a while: 我～在想我怎么会听他的。Sometimes I wondered why I had ever listened to him.

【偶然】 ǒurán ❶ 〈形〉accidental; fortuitous: ～的疏忽 accidental oversight ‖ ～过错 accidental slip ‖ ～事故 accident ‖ ～事件 chance occurrence/event ‖ ～误差 accidental error ‖ ～因素 occasional factors ‖ ～现象 accidental/fortuitous phenomena ❷ 〈副〉accidentally; by accident/chance; once in a while; occasionally: 我只是～去一次舞厅。I visited the ballroom only occasionally.

〖～论〗 ǒuránlùn 〈名〉[哲学] fortuitism

〖～性〗 ǒuránxìng 〈名〉[印刷] contingency; fortuity; chance; randomness

【偶数】 ǒushù 〈名〉even number

〖～页〗 ǒushùyè 〈名〉[印刷] even page

【偶蹄动物】 ǒutí dòngwù 〈名〉even-toed mammal; artiodactyl

【偶蹄目】 ǒutímù 〈名〉[生物] Artiodactyla

【偶像】 ǒuxiàng 〈名〉idol; image: 崇拜～ worship an image/idol ‖ ～崇拜者 idolater; an idolatrous worshipper ‖ ～明星 idol star

〖～崇拜〗 ǒuxiàng chóngbài 〈名〉idolatry; iconolatry

〖～化〗 ǒuxiànghuà 〈动〉idolize; iconize: 把电影明星～ idolize movie stars

【偶一为之】 ǒuyīwéizhī 〈熟〉do sth once in a while; do sth accidentally; do sth by way of exception

【偶遇】 ǒuyù 〈动〉meet by chance/accident; bump/run into

【偶整数】 ǒuzhěngshù 〈名〉even-integral number

耦 ǒu ❶ 〈动〉〈书〉(of two persons) plough side by side ❷ ＝ 偶² ǒu

【耦合】 ǒuhé 〈名〉[物理] coupling: 机械～ mechanical coupling

〖～电路〗 ǒuhé diànlù 〈名〉[电学] coupled /coupling circuit

〖～系数〗 ǒuhé xìshù 〈名〉[电子] *coupling coefficient*

藕 ǒu 〈名〉lotus root: ⇨莲～

【藕断丝连】 ǒuduàn-sīlián 〈熟〉lotus root snaps but its fibres stay joined—(of lovers, etc) apparently separated but actually not; separated but still in each other's thoughts: 她做姑娘时曾经爱过一个人,结婚后仍跟他～。She was in love with someone else *when she was a girl and remained so after she was married.*

【藕粉】 ǒufěn 〈名〉lotus root starch/paste [a semifluid food]: 冲～ prepare some lotus root paste

【藕荷】 ǒuhé 〈名〉pale pinkish purple

【藕灰】 ǒuhuī ＝ 藕色 ǒusè

【藕节儿】 ǒujiér 〈名〉joints of a lotus root

【藕煤】 ǒuméi 〈名〉honeycomb briquet

【藕色】 ǒusè 〈名〉pale pinkish grey

òu

沤 òu 〈动〉soak; steep; macerate
⇨ōu

【沤肥】 *òuféi* ❶〈动〉*make compost* ❷〈名〉wet compost; waterlogged compost
【沤麻】 òumá 〈动〉[纺织] ret flax/hemp
【沤田】 òutián 〈名〉waterlogged field/plot

怄 òu 〈动〉〈方〉❶ be annoyed/irritated: ⇨～气 ❷ annoy; irritate: 别～我了！Stop annoying me!
【怄气】 òuqì 〈动〉sulk; be *in a sulk*/the sulks: 他因为被她拒绝而～。He sulked after she refused. ‖ 她怄了一肚子气。She smoldered with anger.

嘔 òu 〈叹〉[expressing gradual realization]oh; so: ～,你这是在说我呀。So, you have been talking about me all this while.
⇨ōu;óu;ǒu

P

pā

炮 pā ❶〈形〉〈方〉overcooked; mashed; soft: 饭煮～了。The rice is cooked too soft. ❷〈动〉become soft: 态度～下来 soften one's attitude (towards) ‖ 经劝解,他的口气～多了。His tone has softened after persuasion.

趴 pā 〈动〉❶ lie on one's stomach/front; lie prone: ～在床上 lie face down on the bed ‖ 跌～在地上 fall on all fours ‖ 狗～在主人的脚下。The dog grovelled/lay at his master's feet. ⇨～伏; ～下 ❷ bend over; lean on: ～在桌子上睡着了 bent over the desk, asleep ‖ 她～在窗台上向外看。She leaned on the windowsill, looking out.

【趴蛋】 pādàn 〈动〉〈方〉break down; collapse; drop; be unable to move: 两天的急行军把不少人累～了。Two days' forced march tired out quite a few people.

【趴伏】 pāfú 〈动〉lie prone; lie on one's stomach; lie prostrate: ～在地上一动不动 lie prone on the ground motionless

【趴架】 pājià 〈动〉〈方〉❶ (of a house, etc) collapse; fall apart ❷ (of a person) fall from power; collapse

【趴窝】 pāwō 〈动〉〈方〉❶ (of a hen) be sitting/brooding; hatch: 那只母鸡在～。The hen is sitting on her eggs. ❷ (of a female animal) lie on the ground ready to give birth ❸ (of a person) be broken in health: 他累得～了。He cracked up/broke down from overwork. ❹ (of a machine, vehicle, etc) break down; be unable to move; be out of order: 拖拉机～了。The tractor has broken down.

【趴下】 pāxia 〈动〉lie on one's stomach: 他大喊一声:"～!" He shouted: "Hit the ground!" ‖〈喻〉她恨不得把大家都累得～为止。She wished everyone would work till they dropped.

派 pā
⇨pài

【派司】 pāsi 〈方〉❶〈名〉pass: 他朝着门卫挥了一下～。He flashed his pass at the guard at the gate. ❷〈动〉pass (a test, exam, checkpoint, etc): 期中考试,他顺利地～过去了。He passed the mid-term exam successfully.

啪 pā 〈拟〉[used for the sharp sound of things knocking against each other, such as a gunshot and clapping] bang; crack; clap; clop: ～的一声,杯子掉在地上摔碎了。The cup dropped to the ground and broke with a crash. ‖ 枪～地一声响了。The pistol went off with a report/bang. ‖ 树枝～地一声折断了。The branch broke with a snap. ‖ 他用双手～一声把吹鼓了的塑料袋挤破了。He popped the blown-up plastic bag between his hands. ‖ 他～～地甩着鞭子。He cracked his whip. ‖ 他～地一声把书摔在桌子上走了。He smacked the book down on the desk and left.

【啪嚓】 pāchā 〈拟〉[used for the sound of sth crashing or hitting the ground, etc] crash; smash; thump: 碟子～一声掉在地上碎了。The saucer fell to the floor and broke with a crash.

【啪嗒】 pādā 〈拟〉patter: 小姑娘眼泪～～往下流。The tears trickled down the cheeks of the little girl. ‖ 雨点～～打在窗子上。Raindrops were pattering against the window.

【啪唧】 pājī 〈拟〉patter; plop: ～～地走下楼 patter down the stairs ‖ 她～一下坐到了水洼里。She fell with a plop into the puddle and sat there.

葩 pā 〈名〉〈书〉flower: 艺术新～ new work/genre of art ⇨奇～

pá

扒 pá 〈动〉❶ gather/rake up; collect; comb; scrape together: ～干草/柴 rake up the hay/firewood ❷〈方〉scratch: ⇨～痒 ❸ steal; pick someone's pocket; pinch; snitch; swipe; poach: 他的钱包让小偷～走了。His purse was stolen by a pickpocket. ⇨～窃; ～手 ❹ braise; stew: ～鸡 braised/stewed chicken ‖ ～芹菜 braised celery ‖ ～羊肉 stewed mutton
⇨bā

【扒带】 pádài 〈动〉〈口〉pirate an audiotape or a videotape

【扒分】 páfēn 〈动〉〈方〉make/earn money

【扒糕】 págāo 〈名〉buckwheat cake served cold with sweet sauce

【扒灰】 páhuī 〈动〉❶ scoop up ashes ❷ ＝ 爬灰 páhuī

【扒拉】 pála 〈动〉〈方〉push some rice into the mouth with one's chopsticks: ～几口饭 whisk a few mouthfuls of rice into one's mouth
⇨bāla

【扒犁】 páli 〈方〉＝ 爬犁 páli

【扒搂】 pálou 〈动〉〈方〉❶ rake up; gather up; collect: ～落叶 rake up the fallen leaves ❷ ＝ 扒拉 pála

【扒窃】 páqiè 〈动〉steal; pick sb's pockets; steal from sb's pockets: ～未遂 attempted theft (from a person) ‖ 有人在公共汽车上～了他的皮夹子。Someone lifted his wallet on the bus.

【扒手】 páshǒu 〈名〉pickpocket: 谨防～! Beware of pickpockets! ‖ ～偷了我的包。I had my pocket picked.

【扒痒】 páyǎng 〈动〉〈方〉scratch an itching place on one's body

杷 pá →枇杷 pípa

爬 pá 〈动〉❶ crawl; creep: ～出洞 crawl out of a hole ‖ 地板上～满了蚂蚁。The floor is crawling with ants. ‖ 她的孩子现在可以到处～了。Her baby is crawling about now. ‖ 一条蛇～过小径。A snake crept across the path. ⇨～行 ❷ climb; ascend; clamber; shin; shinny: ～杆子 shinny up a pole ‖ ～上河岸 scramble up the river bank ‖ ～楼梯/竿/山 climb stairs/a pole/a mountain ‖ ～树 climb a tree; shinny up a tree ‖ ～梯子 ascend/climb/go up/scramble up/mount a ladder ‖ ～过墙 clamber over a wall ‖ ～上房顶 climb/ascend to the top of the roof ‖〈喻〉～上宝座 climb/assend to the throne ‖ 常春藤沿着墙往上～。Ivy creeps up the wall. ‖ 他是个追求名利、一心向上～的人。He is an eager social climber, craving after fame and fortune. ‖ 他一步一步～上了领导岗位。He worked his way to a leading post by degrees. ❸ sit up; climb; get up; rise from one's bed: ～起身来 clamber to one's feet ‖ 从床上～起来 get out of bed; rise from one's bed ‖〈喻〉从哪儿跌倒,就从哪儿～起来。Pick yourself up from where you fall.

【爬虫】 páchóng 〈名〉[动物] reptile
[～学] páchóngxué 〈名〉herpetology

【爬得高,跌得重】 pádegāo, diēdezhòng 〈熟〉the higher the climb, the nastier the fall

【爬竿】 págān [体育] ❶〈动〉climb a pole ❷〈名〉pole-climbing

【爬高】 págāo 〈动〉❶ climb: 登山～ climb a mountain ❷ climb up the social ladder ❸ ＝ 爬升 páshēng

【爬格子】 pá gézi 〈动〉〈口〉work on paper printed with squares—engage in writing: 以～为生 live on one's pen; make a living by writing

【爬灰】 páhuī 〈动〉〈俗称〉have sex with one's daughter-in-law

【爬景天】 pájǐngtiān 〈名〉[植物] stringy stonecrop

【爬犁】 páli 〈名〉〈方〉sledge; sleigh; sled

【爬罗剔抉】 páluó-tījué 〈熟〉 collect extensively and comb out meticulously; make a careful selection from among a large collection

【爬坡】 pápō ❶〈动〉climb a slope; ascend; go uphill ❷〈动〉strive towards a higher goal; strive forward; do an uphill job ❸〈名〉[交通] grade climbing: ～能力 gradeability

【爬墙虎】 páqiánghǔ 〈名〉[植物] ❶ Boston ivy ❷ red grapevine

【爬搔】 pásāo 〈动〉scratch (with fingers): 别老在身上～,小心抓破了皮。Don't keep scratching yourself; you might bruise/hurt your skin.

【爬山虎】 páshānhǔ 〈名〉❶[植物] ivy ❷〈方〉sedan chair/litter (for carrying a person up a mountain)

【爬升】 páshēng 〈动〉❶ (of an airplane, rocket, etc) gain altitude; mount; climb; ascend: 飞机～到10,000米高度。The plane climbed/ascended to 10,000 metres. ‖ 飞机开始～。The plane began to gain altitude. ❷ climb; go up: 商品销售额开始～。The sales began to climb. ‖ 他～得很快。He moved up/rose quickly. / He got quick promotions. ‖ 通货膨胀率在～。The rate of inflation is creeping up.

〖～角〗 páshēngjiǎo 〈名〉[航天] angle of climb

〖～式起重机〗 páshēngshì qǐzhòngjī 〈名〉climbing crane

【爬绳】 páshéng [体育] ❶〈动〉climb a rope ❷〈名〉climbing rope ❸〈名〉rope climbing

【爬梳】 páshū 〈动〉〈书〉comb; tidy up: ～民间传说 comb (through) folklore

〖～剔抉〗 páshū-tījué = 爬罗剔抉 páluó-tījué

【爬藤榕】 páténgróng 〈名〉[植物] Boston ivy

【爬梯】 pátī 〈名〉❶ staircase ❷ rope ladder

【爬行】 páxíng 〈动〉❶ crawl; creep: 沿墙～ creep along a wall ‖ 蛇在地上～。A snake is crawling on the ground. ❷〈喻〉trail behind others and work in a sluggish manner; drop behind/back: 跟在别人后面～ trail behind others at a snail's pace

〖～动物〗 páxíng dòngwù 〈名〉reptile

〖～通货膨胀〗 páxíng tōnghuò péngzhàng 〈名〉[经济] creeping inflation: ～使每个人的工资都有所减少。Creeping inflation hurts everyone's paycheck.

〖～哲学〗 páxíng zhéxué 〈名〉theory of going at a snail's pace; crawler's mentality

〖～主义〗 páxíngzhǔyì 〈名〉doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace; crawlism; crawler's mentality

【爬泳】 páyǒng ❶〈名〉[体育] crawl; crawl stroke: ～运动员 crawl swimmer ❷〈动〉do/swim the crawl

耙 pá

❶〈名〉rake; harrow: 九齿～ nine-toothed iron rake ‖ 竹～ bamboo rake ⇨～子; 钉～ ❷〈动〉level with a rake: ～苗圃 rake over a bed ‖ ～松土地 harrow up a field ‖ 把沙～平 rake the sand smooth ❸〈动〉move something together with a rake: 把干草～成一堆 rake the hay up ‖ 把枯叶～成一堆 rake dead leaves together into a heap ❹〈动〉remove (ashes, grass, etc): 把炉灰～出来 rake the ashes out of a stove ‖ 把割下的草～出草坪 rake the cut grass off the lawn

⇨bà

【耙齿】 páchǐ 〈名〉❶ rake teeth ❷[冶金] rabble blade

【耙地】 pádì 〈动〉level the ground with a rake; rake the soil; harrow a field

〖～机〗 pádìjī 〈名〉raker

【耙料机】 páliàojī 〈名〉scraper

【耙子】 pázi 〈名〉❶ rake ❷[冶金] rabble

琶 pá

→琵琶 pípa

【琶音】 páyīn 〈名〉[音乐] arpeggio

筢 pá

〈名〉bamboo rake

【筢子】 pázi 〈名〉bamboo rake

pà

杷 pà

〈书〉= 帕¹ pà

帕¹ pà

〈名〉handkerchief; kerchief

帕² pà

〈名〉[物理] pascal (Pa)

【帕金森病】 Pàjīnsēnbìng 〈名〉[医学] Parkinson's disease; shaking palsy; parkinsonism: ～患者 parkinsonian ‖ ～危象 parkinsonian crisis

【帕金森定律】 Pàjīnsēn dìnglǜ 〈名〉[经济] Parkinson's law

【帕金森综合征】 Pàjīnsēn zōnghézhēng 〈名〉[医学] Parkinson's syndrome

【帕米尔高原】 Pàmǐ'ěr Gāoyuán 〈名〉Pamirs

【帕斯卡】 pàsīkǎ 〈量〉[物理] pascal (Pa) [unit of pressure equal to one newton per square metre]

【帕子】 pàzi 〈名〉handkerchief; kerchief; headkerchief

怕 pà

❶〈动〉fear; dread; be afraid; worry about; take fright; be apprehensive of; be filled with trepidation: ～苦 be in fear of hardships; be afraid of hardships ‖ ～挨骂 be afraid of getting a scolding ‖ ～得要命 be deadly afraid of ‖ ～讲真话 be afraid to speak one's mind/to tell the truth ‖ ～面试 dread interviews ‖ 不要～,我们很安全。*Don't be frightened; we are quite safe.* ‖ 她～一个人呆在家里。She dreads being home alone. ‖ 我～出洋相。I'm frightened of making a fool of myself. ‖ 我～飞机会失事。I'm scared that the plane might crash. ❷〈动〉[used to express worry or doubt] be afraid of; fear: 他～我忘了,于是提醒我一句。He reminded me of it in case I might forget. ‖ 我～迟到了,所以早早动身。I started early for fear of being late. ‖ 我～他太累,所以叫人去帮忙。I was afraid of his getting too tired, so I asked someone to help him. ‖ 我生～这一辈子再见不到你了。I dreaded that I might never see you again. ❸〈副〉[used to express worry or estimation] perhaps; I am afraid; I suppose: ～要下雨了。It's going to rain, I am afraid. ‖ 他～不会来了。Perhaps he won't come. ‖ 这孩子～有一岁了吧。This child is one year old, I suppose. ❹〈动〉can't endure/stand/withstand: 我的眼睛～眩目的强光。My eyes can't stand the glare. ‖ 这种材料不～火。This kind of material is fireproof. ‖ 玻璃器皿～摔。Glassware breaks easily when dropped.

【怕老婆】 pà lǎopo 〈动〉be henpecked: ～的男人 henpecked man

【怕莫】 pàmò 〈副〉〈方〉I'm afraid; can it be that; perhaps; maybe: 刚进来的人～是我们的客户。*The one who just came in is* perhaps our client.

【怕前怕后】 pàqián-pàhòu 〈熟〉be timid and apprehensive of *everything*

【怕人】 pàrén ❶〈动〉dread to meet people; be shy/bashful/timid/timorous: 动物园里的动物不～。Animals in the zoo are not afraid of people. ❷〈形〉frightening; terrifying; horrible: 黑/热得～ terrifyingly dark/hot ‖ 失业率高得～。Unemployment is frighteningly high.

【怕三怕四】 pàsān-pàsì 〈熟〉have too many worries; be filled with/full of apprehensions/misgivings; be apprehensive of this and that: ～的人 worrywart; worry-guts ‖ 你要想干大事就不要总是～,畏缩不前。If you want to achieve something big, you must not be apprehensive and hesitant all the time.

【怕生】 pàshēng 〈形〉(of a child) be shy with strangers: 这小孩～。The small child is timid with strangers.

【怕事】 pàshì 〈形〉afraid of getting into trouble/involved: 胆小～ be timid and overcautious; be a coward ‖ 他这个人样样都好,就是有时有点～。He is a very nice person except for being a bit overcautious sometimes.

【怕是】 pàshì 〈副〉〈方〉perhaps; probably; maybe: 他～来不了了。Probably he won't be able to come. ‖ 他脸色苍白,～病了。I'm afraid he is ill for he looks pale.

【怕死】 pàsǐ 〈动〉*be afraid of death; dread/fear death*: 他不～。He did not fear to die. ⇨贪生～

〖～鬼〗 pàsǐguǐ 〈名〉coward

【怕头】 pàtou 〈名〉〈方〉fear; dread: 这没什么～。This is nothing to be afraid of.

【怕羞】 pàxiū 〈形〉shy; bashful: 他和女人在一起时～。He is shy with women. ‖ 她干什么都～。She is bashful in doing things.

【怕这怕那】 pàzhè-pànà 〈熟〉have all sorts of fears/worries/misgivings

【怕字当头】 pàzì-dāngtóu 〈熟〉put fear before everything else: ～是办不成事的。Endless fear won't get you anywhere.

pāi

拍 pāi ❶〈动〉clap; pat; beat; slap; tap: ～苍蝇 flap/swat a fly ‖ ～翅膀 beat/flap wings ‖ ～掉身上的土 dust the clothes; pat the dust off one's clothes ‖ ～球 bounce/pat a ball ‖ ～孩子睡觉 pat the child to help him fall asleep ‖ ～某人的背 clap/pat sb on the back; give sb a clap/pat on the back ‖ ～桌子 slap the table ‖ 海浪～岸。The waves dash at the shore. ‖ 他从地上爬起来，～去身上的尘土。He picked himself up and dusted himself off. ⇨～手 ❷〈名〉bat; racket: 网球～ tennis racket ‖ 羽毛球～ badminton racket ⇨蝇～ ❸〈名〉[音乐] beat: 不合/合～ off/on (the) beat ‖ 八分之三～ three-eight time ‖ 四分之四～ four-four time ‖ 华尔兹舞曲每一小节有三～。A waltz has three beats to a measure. ⇨～子 ❹〈动〉shoot; take (a picture): ～电影 shoot/make a film ‖ ～照片 *take/snap/shoot a photo; take/snap/shoot a picture* ‖ 这部影片的大部分镜头是在外景地～的。This film was shot largely on location. ‖ 这个剧本适于～电影。This play will screen well. ❺〈动〉cable; wire; send (a telegram); telegraph: 他～电报告诉我他下个月回来。He wired me that he would return next month. ‖ 我们～电报告诉他们这个好消息。We telegraphed them the good news. ❻〈动〉flatter; fawn on: 吹吹～～ boasting and flattering ‖ 能吹会～ be good at boasting and toadying

【拍案】 pāi'àn 〈动〉beat/strike the table (in anger, surprise, admiration, etc): ～称快 strike the table and shout with pleasure; slap the table in delight ‖ ～称奇 pound the table and exclaim with admiration

〖～而起〗 pāi'àn'érqǐ 〈熟〉pound the table and stand up in anger; smite the table and rise to one's feet in anger

〖～叫绝〗 pāi'àn-jiàojué 〈熟〉thump the table and exclaim with admiration; bang one's fist on the table and shout with pleasure/cheer

【拍巴掌】 pāi bāzhang 〈动〉clap one's hands; applaud

【拍板】 pāibǎn ❶〈动〉beat time with one's hand or clappers: 他每次一唱歌，他的孩子就给～。Every time when he sings, the kid will beat time for him. ❷〈动〉[商业] rap the gavel: 拍卖～ *knocked down (KD)* ⇨～成交 ❸〈动〉have the final say; make the final decision: 这件事很难轻易～。It's hard to make a final decision on this *matter*. ‖ 这件事由谁来～? Who has the final say in the matter? ❹〈名〉[音乐] clappers

〖～成交〗 pāibǎn-chéngjiāo 〈熟〉strike a bargain; clinch/close a deal

〖～定案〗 pāibǎn-dìng'àn 〈熟〉give the final verdict; make the final decision

【拍打】 pāida 〈动〉❶ pat; beat; slap; lap: ～衣服上的尘土 pat/beat the dust off one's clothes ‖ 海浪轻轻～着海岸。Waves are gently lapping (against/on) the shore. ‖ 细浪～着防波堤。The gentle waves slapped against the jetty. ❷ beat; flutter; flap: ～双翅 flap the wings ‖ 一只大蛾子～着翅膀绕着灯飞。A large moth was fluttering round the lamp.

【拍档】 pāidàng 〈名〉〈方〉❶ coordination; partnership; cooperation: 两位名演员在这部影片中～饰演主角。The two famous actors co-starred in the film. ❷ partner; collaborator: 最佳～ best partner

【拍发】 pāifā 〈动〉send (a telegram): ～电报 dispatch a telegram

【拍幅】 pāifú 〈名〉[物理] amplitude of beat

【拍抚】 pāifǔ 〈动〉pat and stroke lightly: ～着婴儿睡觉 pat and caress a baby to sleep

【拍鼓】 pāigǔ 〈名〉*tambourine*

【拍号】 pāihào 〈名〉[音乐] time signature

【拍花】 pāihuā 〈动〉abduct children by using *narcotics*

〖～子〗 pāihuāzi 〈名〉person who abducts children by using knockout drops

【拍击】 pāijī 〈动〉(of water) beat against; lap: 浪花～着堤岸。The waves lapped on the bank.

【拍价】 pāijià 〈名〉auction price; hammer price

【拍节器】 pāijiéqì 〈名〉[音乐] metronome

【拍马】 pāimǎ 〈动〉curry favour (with sb); flatter; fawn on; play up to; lick sb's shoes/boots; apple-polish: 奉迎～ toady to sb ⇨溜须～

【拍马屁】 pāi mǎpì 〈动〉curry favour (with sb); *lick* sb's shoes/boots; flatter; fawn on; play up to; crawl/creep (to sb): 他是靠拍老板的马屁而得到提升的。He won his *promotion* by toadying to the boss. ‖ 他擅长～。He is good at flattering. ‖ 我从来不～。I've *never crept up to anybody*.

【拍卖】 pāimài 〈动〉❶ put sth up for auction; auction: ～成交 knock off ‖ ～掉 auction off ‖ ～某物 sell sth by auction; put sth on the block ‖ 交付～ put up for auction ‖ 公开～ vendue; public auction ‖ 被～ come under the hammer ‖ 由政府～ auction by government ❷ sell off goods at reduced prices: 大～ big sale ‖ 破产/停业清理大～ bankruptcy/liquidation sale ‖ 强制～ forced sale ‖ 清仓～ clearance/closeout sale; stock-clearing sale ‖ 削价～ Dutch auction

〖～场〗 pāimàichǎng 〈名〉auction market; bidding block; mart

〖～槌〗 pāimàichuí 〈名〉gavel

〖～店〗 pāimàidiàn 〈名〉auction room

〖～法〗 pāimàifǎ 〈名〉auction law

〖～行〗 pāimàiháng 〈名〉auction house/room

〖～价〗 pāimàijià 〈名〉❶ auction price ❷ forced sale price; under-the-hammer price; tender price

〖～经纪人〗 pāimài jīngjìrén 〈名〉auction broker

〖～人〗 pāimàirén 〈名〉auctioneer

〖～商〗 pāimàishāng 〈名〉auctioneer

〖～师〗 *pāimàishī* 〈名〉*auctioneer*

〖～市场〗 pāimài shìchǎng 〈名〉auction market

〖～业〗 *pāimàiyè* 〈名〉*auctioneering*

【拍频】 pāipín 〈名〉[物理] beat frequency

〖～振荡器〗 pāipín zhèndàngqì 〈名〉beat frequency oscillator

【拍品】 pāipǐn 〈名〉goods at auction; lot

【拍摄】 pāishè 〈动〉take (a picture); shoot; photograph; snap a photograph: ～场景 film a scene ‖ ～电影 shoot a film ‖ ～全景 shoot a full view ‖ ～特写镜头 shoot a close-up ‖ ～喜剧 film a comedy ‖ ～照片 take a picture/photo ‖ 从不同的角度～ shoot sth/sb from various angles ‖ 外景～ be on location; location shooting ‖ 调整照相机镜头～远景 set the camera for a long-distance shot ‖ 他把那场足球赛～下来了。He filmed the football game. ‖ 他喜欢～山景。He enjoys photographing mountain landscapes. ‖ 她～了一部反映农村生活的影片。She made a film about life in the countryside. ‖ 这部电影仍在～中。This film is still in the making.

〖～场地〗 pāishè chǎngdì 〈名〉set: 八点钟开拍以前大家必须到达～。Everyone must be on the set ready to begin filming at eight o'clock.

【拍手】 pāishǒu 〈动〉clap one's hands; applaud: ～大笑 clap *one's hands and roar with laughter* ‖ ～喝彩 *clap one's hands in* applause ‖ ～叫好 clap and shout "bravo" ‖ ～赞成 clap one's hands in approval ‖ 老师拍了拍手，以引起全班同学的注意。The teacher clapped her hands to attract the students' attention.

〖～称快〗 pāishǒu-chēngkuài 〈熟〉clap in high spirits; clap and cheer; clap for joy

〖～成交〗 pāishǒu-chéngjiāo 〈熟〉strike hands upon a bargain

【拍拖】 pāituō 〈动〉〈方〉court; date; go steady: 他俩～已经几年了。They've been courting/dating for several years.

【拍戏】 pāixì 〈动〉make a film; shoot a film; shoot a TV play: 我们还没有搞到～的费用。We have not got the funds to shoot the film.

【拍胸脯】 pāi xiōngpú 〈动〉〈口〉slap one's chest as a gesture of promise or guarantee; vouch for: 你敢～，我就放心了。I'll not worry if you vouch for it. ‖ 既然领导拍了胸脯，我们就放手干吧。Since the leadership has promised full support, let's go all out to do it.

【拍照】 pāizhào 〈动〉take a picture; have a picture taken; photograph: ～留念 take a photo to remember the occasion by ‖ 给某人～ *take a picture of sb* ‖ 给新娘/婚礼～ photograph the bride/wedding ‖ 请人给自己～ have/get one's photograph taken

【拍纸簿】 *pāizhǐbù* 〈名〉*scratch/memo/note pad*; tablet: 窄行脑格的～ narrow feint pad

【拍子】 pāizi 〈名〉❶ bat; racket: 网球/羽毛球～ *tennis/badminton* racket ‖ 乒乓球/板羽球～ table-tennis/shuttlecock bat ❷ [音乐] beat; time: 打～ beat time ‖ 跟上～ follow the beat ‖ 不合～ off the beat ‖ 合～ in harmony; on the beat ‖ 二/三/四～ duple/triple/quadruple time ‖ 单/复～ simple/compound time ‖ 他合着音乐的～轻轻用手指敲着桌子。He tapped the table with his

fingers in time to/with the music.

pái

俳 pái ❶〈名〉〈旧〉farce：⇨～优 ❷〈形〉〈书〉humorous：⇨～谐

【俳句】páijù 〈名〉haiku [a form of Japanese light poetry consisting of 17 syllables]

【俳谐】páixié 〈形〉〈书〉humorous；farcical：～文 satire in ancient China

【俳优】páiyōu 〈名〉comedian in ancient farce

排[1] pái ❶〈动〉put in order；line up：～名次 arrange the rankings ‖ ～座次 arrange the seating order ‖ ～成一行 form into a line ‖ 把第一个词～成斜体 set the first word in italics ‖ 把一个词的字母密～ set a word close ‖ 把一行词宽～ set a line wide ‖ 把椅子～成一圈 arrange the chairs in a circle ‖ ～在后面 line up behind ‖ ～在一起 line up alongside/with ‖ 你～在我后面。You come after me in line. ‖ 期中考试他～第一。He ranked first (among the students) in the mid-term examination. ⇨～版；～队；论资～辈 ❷〈名〉row；line：站成一～ stand in a row ‖ 坐在前/后/第一～座位上 take a seat in the front/back/first row ❸〈名〉raft：⇨木～；竹～ ❹〈名〉[军事] platoon：步兵～ infantry platoon ‖ 他是三～的战士。He is a soldier in the third platoon. ❺〈名〉volleyball team：女/男～ women's/men's volleyball team ❻〈量〉row；line：一～房子 a row of houses ‖ 两～椅子 two lines of chairs ❼〈动〉rehearse：～节目 rehearse a performance/show/programme

排[2] pái 〈名〉❶ pie：苹果～ apple pie ❷ western-style dish made from fried piece/slice of meat：牛～ steak ‖ 羊/猪～ lamb/pork chop

排[3] pái 〈动〉❶ remove；discharge；eject；get rid of；emit；exude；give off；release；send out：～脓 discharge/secrete pus ‖ 下水道的污水～入海里。The sewers discharge out at sea. ⇨～除；～放；～泻 ❷ push；open：他生气地～门而出。He opened the door and got out angrily. ⇨～山倒海
⇨pǎi

【排奡】pái'ào 〈动〉〈书〉(of writing) vigorous：～之文 vigorous essay

【排班】páibān 〈动〉arrange the order of classes, runs, or shifts

【排版】páibǎn 〈动〉[印刷] set (up) type；compose；typeset；set in type：程控～ programmed composition ‖ 机器～ machine composition ‖ 计算机～ computer typesetting ‖ 手工～ set type by hand ‖ 照相～ photocomposition；photoset；phototypesetting ‖ 自动～ automatic typesetting/composition ‖ ～车间 composing room ‖ 为一版报纸～ compose a page of a newspaper ‖ 这本书已～，不久就能出版。The book has been typeset and it will be published soon.

〖～工人〗páibǎn gōngrén 〈名〉compositor；typesetter

【排刨】páibào 〈名〉[机械] gang planing

【排比】páibǐ 〈名〉[语言] parallelism；parallel structure；parallelism and antithesis

【排笔】páibǐ 〈名〉broad brush [formed by tying together a row of pen-shaped brushes for painting, whitewashing or calligraphy]

【排便】páibiàn 〈动〉[医学] defecate；void excrement：～不爽 ungratifying defecation ‖ ～困难 difficult defecation ‖ ～时出血 bleeding on defecation ‖ ～习惯 bowel evacuation habit ‖ ～异常 abnormal defecation ‖ ～障碍 dysporia

【排摈】páibìn 〈动〉〈书〉push aside and discard：相与～ be mutually exclusive；each tries to squeeze the other out

【排布】páibù 〈名〉arrangement；distribution；spread：有规律的～ regular distribution/spread

【排查】páichá 〈动〉investigate people within a given scope one by one in order to crack a case

【排叉儿】páichàr 〈名〉[食品] crispy thin deep-fried biscuit

【排杈儿】páichàr 〈名〉❶ low and narrow partition in a room ❷ ＝排叉儿 páichàr

【排场】páichang ❶〈名〉display of splendour；ostentation and extravagance；pompous ceremony：讲～ go in for ostentation and extravagance ❷〈形〉〈方〉showy；ostentatious and extravagant；lavish ❸〈形〉honourable；dignified：这个仪式既～，又省钱。The ceremony is magnificent and economical.

【排尘】páichén 〈动〉remove dust：～风扇 dust exhausting fan ‖ ～量 dust discharge ‖ ～器 dust exhauster

【排斥】páichì 〈动〉repel；exclude；reject；resist；repulse；ostracize：～外来器官 reject an alien organ ‖ 相互～ be mutually exclusive；repel each other ‖ 被～在外 be rejected as an outsider ‖ 拒绝参加罢工的人受到工友的～。Those who refused to join the strike were ostracized by their workmates. ‖ 他们把他～在他们的圈子之外。They shut him out from their circle.

〖～性〗páichìxìng 〈名〉repellence；repellency

〖～异己〗páichì-yìjǐ 〈熟〉exclude outsiders；discriminate against dissenters/outsiders；remove those who disagree with oneself；exclude those who hold different views；push aside people with different opinions；reject those different from oneself

【排出】páichū 〈动〉❶ discharge；eject；emit：～废气 emit waste gas ‖ ～废水 discharge waste water ‖ 经导管～过量的液体 vent off excess fluid through the conduits ‖ 从熔炉的安全阀～一股猛烈的气流。The safety valve released a violent blowoff from the furnace. ‖ 火山时不时～烟雾、熔岩和火山灰。The volcano emits smoke, lava and ashes from time to time. ‖ 钻个洞让水～。Drill a hole to let the water escape. ‖ 烟筒～壁炉的烟。The chimney issues smoke from the fireplace. ❷ arrange；put in order：按比赛成绩～名次 arrange the rankings according to the contestants' performance

〖～阀〗páichūfá 〈名〉release/escape valve

〖～管〗páichūguǎn 〈名〉outlet/escape pipe；discharge channel；vent

〖～口〗páichūkǒu 〈名〉outlet

〖～物〗páichūwù 〈名〉emission；discharge：控制～ control emissions

【排除】páichú 〈动〉get rid of；remove；obviate；overcome；wipe out；eliminate；exclude；rule out：～干扰 get over/eliminate/suppress interference ‖ ～故障 fix a breakdown；clear a stoppage；debug ‖ ～困难 smooth over/iron out/overcome difficulties ‖ ～私心杂念 get rid of/brush away selfish ideas ‖ ～危险 obviate a danger ‖ ～险情 defuse the potential danger ‖ ～心中的疑虑 shut the doubts out of one's mind ‖ ～一切疑虑 preclude/remove all doubts ‖ ～障碍 brush/smooth/clear away obstacles；get over/remove obstacles ‖ 不～使用武力 not forswear the use of force ‖ 警方已～了所有其他的嫌疑人，现在只剩下他一个人了。The police have cleared all the other suspects except him. ‖ 他把政敌～一空。He liquidated all his political opponents. ‖ 我们不能～谋杀的可能性。We cannot exclude the possibility of murder.

〖～法〗páichúfǎ 〈名〉process/method of elimination

〖～万难〗páichú-wànnán 〈熟〉surmount/overcome all the difficulties；conquer all obstacles；knock over every difficulty：～去争取更大的胜利。Ride out all difficulties and strive for bigger successes.

【排挡】páidǎng 〈名〉gear (of a car, tractor, etc)：挂上～ be in gear ‖ 没有挂上～ be out of gear ‖ 换～ change/shift gears ‖ 调高～ gear up ‖ 调低～ gear down ‖ 低速～ low/bottom gear ‖ 高速～ high/top gear ‖ 前进/倒车～ forward/reverse gear ‖ 手动～ manual gear lever ‖ 自动～ automatic gear lever ‖ 自动～装置 automatic gearshift

【排档】páidàng 〈名〉〈方〉stores；stands；stalls (along roadside or on a square)：服装～ clothing store ⇨大～

【排钉】páidīng 〈名〉raft nail

【排毒】páidú 〈动〉[医学] eliminate toxicant；expel toxin；drive out poisonous matter

〖～剂〗páidújì 〈名〉[化学] expellant

【排队】páiduì 〈动〉form/make a queue；line up；join a queue；queue (up)；stand in/on line：～登机 line up to check in ‖ ～等公共汽车 queue up for a bus ‖ ～等候 wait in line；stand on line ‖ ～买票 queue for tickets；queue to buy tickets ‖ ～前进 march in a column ‖ 把学生按年龄～ arrange the students in accordance with their ages ‖ 孩子们，～！Children, get into (a) line!

【排筏】páifá 〈名〉raft

【排放】páifàng 〈动〉❶ discharge；issue；drain off；release；

give off; emit; vent: ～水箱中的水 drain the tank of water; drain the water from the tank ‖ ～田里的水 drain a field ‖ ～污水/放射性物质 discharge waste water/radioactive materials ‖ 向大气中～毒气 release toxic gas into the air ‖ 气体～ gas emissions ‖ 机车把烟从烟囱里～到大气中。A locomotive emits smoke from its funnel into the air. ❸ (of female animals) ovulate; release eggs ❹ (of male animals) ejaculate ❺ put/place/arrange/display in order: 货架上整齐地～着各种商品。A variety of commodities are displayed tidily on the shelf.

〖～标准〗 páifàng biāozhǔn 〈名〉 effluent standard; outlet qualitative standard

〖～阀〗 páifàngfá 〈名〉 discharge valve

〖～管〗 páifàngguǎn 〈名〉 delivery pipe

〖～量〗 páifàngliàng 〈名〉 discharge amount

【排粪】 páifèn 〈动〉[医学] defecate

【排风机】 páifēngjī 〈名〉 exhaust blower

【排风扇】 páifēngshàn 〈名〉 ventilating/exhaust fan

【排骨】 páigǔ 〈名〉(pork) ribs; spareribs; chop: ～面 noodles with *spareribs* ‖ ～汤 *pork rib soup* ‖ 红烧～ *pork ribs braised in* soy sauce ‖ 糖醋～ spareribs in sweet-and-sour sauce ‖ 烤猪～ barbecued spareribs ‖ 羊/猪～ mutton/pork chop ‖ 瘦得像～一样 be a bag of bones

【排鼓】 páigǔ 〈名〉 percussion instrument made of five or six drums of different sizes and tones

【排灌】 páiguàn 〈动〉 drain and irrigate: ～船 irrigating vessel ‖ ～设备 irrigation and drainage equipment ‖ 机械～ irrigation and drainage by machinery

〖～网〗 páiguànwǎng 〈名〉 irrigation and drainage network

〖～站〗 páiguànzhàn 〈名〉 irrigation and drainage pumping station

【排汗】 páihàn 〈动〉 sweat; perspire

【排行】 páiháng 〈名〉 order of birth/*seniority among* siblings: 他～第二。He is the second child of the family.

【排行榜】 páihángbǎng 〈名〉 charts; ranking list: 单曲～ singles charts ‖ 歌曲～ charts of the songs ‖ 流行歌曲～ best pop song list ‖ 最佳唱片～ top albums charts ‖ 登上～ appear on the charts/list ‖ 名列～榜首的单曲唱片 chart-topping single ‖ 那首歌连续几周列在～榜首。That song has topped the charts for weeks. ‖ 这首歌在～上降了两位。The song dropped back/slipped/retreated two places/positions on the charts.

【排号】 páihào 〈动〉 ❶ arrange in numerical order; assign a sequential number to ❷ 〈方〉 line/queue up

【排洪】 páihóng 〈动〉 drain off floodwater

〖～渠〗 páihóngqú 〈名〉 drainage channel

【排华】 páihuá 〈动〉 discriminate against the Chinese; expel/squeeze out ethnic Chinese: ～骚乱/势力 anti-Chinese riot/force

【排挤】 páijǐ 〈动〉 push aside; elbow/shake/put out; exclude; squeeze/crowd out: ～某人 push sb aside/out ‖ 受到～ be excluded from; be squeezed out of ‖ 相互～ try to elbow/squeeze each other out ‖ 他们拉拢一些人,～一些人。They draw some people in and push others out. ‖ 小商店受到大型超级市场的不断～。Small shops are being crowded out by big supermarkets. ‖ 由于竞争激烈,该公司被～出数码相机市场。The company has been *squeezed out* of the digital camera market by aggressive competition.

【排检】 páijiǎn 〈动〉 arrange and retrieve; categorize; put things in category; list and index: 他的汉字～知识很丰富。He has rich knowledge about categorization of Chinese characters.

【排解】 páijiě 〈动〉 ❶ mediate; reconcile; arbitrate: ～分歧 compose/reconcile/settle differences ‖ ～纠纷 mediate/settle a dispute; reconcile a quarrel ‖ 经过～,一场纠纷才算平息。The dispute was resolved after mediation. ❷ divert oneself from (loneliness or boredom); distract one's mind from: ～悲愁 banish sorrow ‖ ～愁闷 get rid of worries ‖ ～郁闷 dispel gloom

【排精】 páijīng 〈动〉[医学] ejaculate (semen)

【排拒】 páijù 〈动〉 reject; close one's doors to: ～外来文化 reject foreign cultures

【排锯】 páijù 〈名〉[机械] gang saw

【排空】 páikōng 〈动〉 ❶ shoot up into the air; soar aloft: 大批导弹～而过。Volleys of missiles flew overhead. ❷ empty; drain: 把水库的水～。Empty the reservoir.

【排涝】 páilào 〈动〉 drain flooded/waterlogged fields

【排雷】 páiléi 〈动〉[军事] remove/sweep/disarm/defuse mines; clear up a minefield

【排立】 páilì 〈动〉 line up; stand in line: 人群～在马路两边。The crowds lined the streets. ‖ 新兵～一行,准备接受检阅。The recruits stood in line waiting to be inspected.

【排练】 páiliàn 〈动〉 rehearse; run through/over; try out; practise: ～合唱 rehearse a chorus ‖ ～节目 have a rehearsal of a show ‖ ～轻歌剧 rehearse for a light opera ‖ ～芭蕾舞剧 rehearse a ballet; put a ballet into rehearsal ‖ 举行～ conduct/hold/have/stage a rehearsal ‖ 招集全体演员进行总～ call a full-dress rehearsal ‖ 指导演员～武打场面 rehearse the actors for the fighting scene ‖ 让我们把清唱剧从头～一遍。Let's run through the whole cantata from the beginning. ‖ 他们又～了一次自己的台词。They ran over their parts again. ‖ 我们来～一下。Let's do/have a dry run. ‖ 这出戏正在～中。The play is in rehearsal now.

【排列】 páiliè ❶ 〈动〉 rank; arrange; put in order: ～成纵队 form into columns ‖ ～成行 fall into rank; form a rank; rank in line; arrange in a line ‖ 按色泽深浅～ be ranged up in order of tint ‖ 按职位～座次 be seated by rank ‖ 按字母顺序～ arrange in alphabetical order ‖ 根据年代～ arrange in chronological order ‖ 将书～在书架上 dispose/rank books on the bookshelf ‖ 军队按战斗队形～。The troops were formed in battle/martial array. ‖ 舰队司令把战舰～成新月形。The admiral disposed his battleships in the form of a crescent. ‖ 他把男孩们按个头～起来。*He ranged* the boys in order of height. ❷ 〈名〉[数学] permutation: ～表 permutation table ‖ ～符号 permutation symbol ‖ ～群 permutation group ‖ ～数 number of permutations ‖ ～组合 permutations and combinations

【排律】 páilǜ 〈名〉 long regulated verse (usu with each line containing five characters)

【排卵】 páiluǎn 〈动〉[生理] ovulate

〖～期〗 páiluǎnqī 〈名〉 period of ovulation; ovulatory period

【排门】 páimén 〈名〉〈方〉 vertical removable door planks of a store, forming the storefront

【排名】 páimíng ❶ 〈动〉 rank: ～第一/最后 rank first/last ‖ 世界～第二的选手 world's No 2 ranked player; world's second-ranking player ‖ 你在班上～第几? Where *are you ranked in your* class? / What's your position in class? ‖ 澳大利亚奖牌总数～第一。Australia ranked first on the medals board. ❷ 〈名〉 ranking; standing: ～第十三 number 13 in the ranking/rank ‖ ～从第五位降至第十位 drop from No 5 to No 10 in standings ‖ ～升为第一 move to the top of the ranking ‖ 世界～稳步上升 move steadily up in the world rankings ‖ 常规赛分区～ regular season division standings

【排难解纷】 páinàn-jiěfēn 〈熟〉 mediate/settle a dispute; pour *oil on troubled water*; patch up a quarrel; act as a negotiator to settle differences; intercede to reconcile a dispute

【排难解忧】 páinàn-jiěyōu ＝ 排忧解难 páiyōu-jiěnàn

【排泥泵】 páiníbèng 〈名〉 sludge pump

【排尿】 páiniào 〈动〉[医学] urinate; *micturate*: ～反射 *urinary* reflex ‖ ～困难 have difficulty in urination; dysuria ‖ ～频繁 frequent urination ‖ ～疼痛 urodynia ‖ ～正常 normosthenuria ‖ ～中枢 micturition centre

【排脓】 páinóng 〈名〉[医学] discharge of pus

【排偶】 pái'ǒu 〈名〉[语言] parallelism and antithesis

【排炮】 páipào 〈名〉 ❶ (artillery) salvo; cannonade; volley of guns ❷ simultaneous blastings (in mining, tunnelling, etc)

【排气】 páiqì 〈动〉[机械] exhaust; exit gas; ventilate; vent

〖～泵〗 páiqìbèng 〈名〉[机械] air pump; off-gas pump

〖～冲程〗 páiqì chōngchéng 〈名〉[机械] exhaust stroke

〖～阀〗 páiqìfá 〈名〉[机械] exhaust/blow off valve

〖～管〗 páiqìguǎn 〈名〉 exhaust pipe; exhaust; tailpipe; vent-pipe

〖～孔〗 páiqìkǒng 〈名〉 vent; ventage; vent hole

〖～口〗 páiqìkǒu 〈名〉 exhaust; air vent

〖～扇〗 páiqìshàn 〈名〉 exhaust/extractor fan; ventilator; extractor; ventilation fan

〖～栓〗 páiqìshuān 〈名〉 blow off cock

〖～装置〗 páiqì zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 exhaust; exhauster

【排遣】 páiqiǎn 〈动〉 divert oneself from loneliness or boredom; dispel depression/worries; find diversion from loneliness or boredom: ～思乡的郁闷 *distract one's mind from homesickness*

【排枪】 páiqiāng 〈名〉 volley of rifle fire; fusillade

P

【排球】 páiqiú 〈名〉volleyball [the game or the ball]: 打～ play volleyball ‖ ～场 volleyball court ‖ ～赛 volleyball match ‖ ～网 volleyball net ‖ ～运动员 volleyballer ‖ ～主攻手 (ace) spike ‖ 沙滩～ beach volleyball
【排沙简金】 páishā-jiǎnjīn = 披沙拣金 pīshā-jiǎnjīn
【排山倒海】 páishān-dǎohǎi 〈熟〉topple the mountains and overturn the seas—have the momentum of an avalanche; with great power and influence: 以～之势 with the momentum of a landslide and the power of a tidal wave; overwhelmingly ‖ 敌人被我军～的攻势打得溃不成军。We inflicted a crushing defeat on the enemy.
【排射】 páishè 〈名〉volley of guns
【排笙】 páishēng 〈名〉[音乐] wind instrument with a row of reed pipes and a keyboard
【排式压床】 páishì yāchuáng 〈名〉[机械] gang press
【排水】 páishuǐ ❶〈动〉drain/displace water: 开沟～ dig trenches to drain water off ‖ 水管～通畅。Drainpipes discharge freely. ❷〈名〉drainage: ～工程 drainage works ‖ ～盆地 drainage basin ‖ ～面积 drainage area
〖～泵〗 páishuǐbèng 〈名〉draining pump
〖～吨〗 páishuǐdūn 〈名〉displacement ton
〖～沟〗 páishuǐgōu 〈名〉drainage/drain ditch; gutter
〖～管〗 páishuǐguǎn 〈名〉drainpipe; drain; escape pipe: 安装～ fix a drainpipe
〖～管道〗 páishuǐ guǎndào 〈名〉drainage pipeline
〖～井〗 páishuǐjǐng 〈名〉drainage well
〖～量〗 páishuǐliàng 〈名〉❶ displacement (tonnage): ～吨位 displacement tonnage ‖ 一艘～为两万吨的船 a ship with a displacement of 20,000 tons ❷ discharge capacity (of a spillway, etc)
〖～系统〗 páishuǐ xìtǒng 〈名〉drainage (system): 改善～ improve the drainage
【排他】 páitā 〈动〉exclude/reject others
〖～性〗 páitāxìng 〈名〉exclusiveness: ～集团 exclusive bloc
〖～许可证〗 páitā xǔkězhèng 〈名〉[经济] sole licence
【排闼】 páità 〈动〉push a door open: ～而入 push the door open and enter; enter unceremoniously/peremptorily
〖～直入〗 páità-zhírù 〈熟〉break into a room unceremoniously; push open a door and go straight in
【排坛】 páitán 〈名〉volleyball world/arena: ～健将 ace volleyball player
【排调】 páitiáo 〈动〉〈书〉ridicule; mock; deride; satirize
【排头】 páitóu 〈名〉person at the head of a procession/row; file leader: 站在～ stand at the head of the row/file ‖ 向～看齐。Keep level with the file leader.
〖～兵〗 páitóubīng 〈名〉❶ *soldier at the head of a row; file leader* ❷ pacesetter; pacemaker; champion: 争当新时代的～。Strive to be the pacesetter of the new age.
【排外】 páiwài 〈动〉exclude/oppose anything foreign; discriminate against foreign things; be anti-foreign; be xenophobic: 盲目～ blindly oppose everything foreign ‖ ～风潮 anti-foreign agitation/disturbances/unrest ‖ ～思想 anti-foreign ideology; xenophobia ‖ ～政策 exclusion policy ‖ 加剧～情绪 intensify the anti-foreign feeling
〖～心理〗 páiwài xīnlǐ 〈名〉anti-foreign sentiment/mentality; xenophobia
〖～主义〗 páiwàizhǔyì 〈名〉exclusivism; exclusionism; antiforeignism; xenophobia
【排尾】 páiwěi 〈名〉last person in a row/file; person at the end of a row/file/procession: 站在～ stand at the end of the row/file
【排污】 páiwū 〈动〉discharge sewage/refuse; dispose of/emit pollutants: ～管 cesspipe; sewer pipe; drain ‖ ～量 discharge capacity ‖ 降低汽车～量 reduce the exhaust gas of cars
〖～权〗 páiwūquán 〈名〉dumping right
【排戏】 páixì 〈动〉rehearse a play/show; put a play into rehearsal
【排险】 páixiǎn 〈动〉remove danger; defuse a dangerous situation
〖～抢修〗 páixiǎn-qiǎngxiū 〈熟〉eliminate dangers and do rush repairs
【排陷】 páixiàn 〈动〉push sb aside and make false charges against him; reject and frame sb
【排箫】 páixiāo 〈名〉[音乐] pan pipes
【排泄】 páixiè 〈动〉❶ drain rainwater, waste water, etc: ～不畅 drainage difficulty ❷ excrete; release oneself; evacuate: ～粪便 excrete faeces and urine ‖ ～汗液 excrete sweat; egest sweat
〖～管〗 páixièguǎn 〈名〉❶ excretory duct; excretory ❷ drainage pipe; waste pipe
〖～器官〗 páixiè qìguān 〈名〉excretory organ
〖～失禁〗 páixiè shījìn 〈名〉[医学] acathexia
〖～物〗 páixièwù 〈名〉excrement; egesta; excreta; excretion; dejecta: ～处理 excreta treatment
〖～系统〗 páixiè xìtǒng 〈名〉excretory system
【排序】 páixù 〈动〉❶ sequence; arrange the order; arrange in a sequence: 给计算机数据～ sequence computer data ❷ [计算机] sort; order: 把名字按字母～ sort the names alphabetically
〖～文件〗 páixù wénjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] sort file
【排揎】 páixuan 〈动〉〈方〉scold; tell off; dress down: 他已经认错了,别再～他了。Don't scold him any more; he has admitted his mistake.
【排轧】 páiyà 〈动〉squeeze out; jostle against each other: ～同行 push aside people of the same trade ‖ 互相～ try to do each other down
【排烟】 páiyān 〈动〉discharge fume/smoke: ～设备 fume extractor ‖ 炉灶～罩 range hood
【排演】 páiyǎn 〈动〉rehearse; run through/over: ～节目 rehearse a performance ‖ ～小品 rehearse a skit ‖ 重新～ run over/through (a performance) again ‖ 全体～ full (dress) rehearsal ‖ 在～中 in rehearsal
【排椅】 páiyǐ 〈名〉rows of seats (as in cinemas, theatres, etc)
【排印】 páiyìn 〈动〉set up type and print; typeset and print: ～书稿 typeset and print a book ‖ 用各种铅字～ be printed in various types ‖ 文稿已交付～。The article is in the stage of typesetting and printing.
【排忧解难】 páiyōu-jiěnàn 〈熟〉get rid of worries and help to overcome difficulties: 为人民群众～ relieve the populace of worries and help solve their problems
【排运】 páiyùn 〈名〉rafting
【排长】 páizhǎng 〈名〉platoon leader
【排障器】 páizhàngqì 〈名〉cowcatcher; track clearer
【排针】 páizhēn 〈名〉needle extraction
【排中律】 páizhōnglǜ 〈名〉[逻辑] law of excluded middle
【排钟】 páizhōng 〈名〉[音乐] chimes
【排种孔】 *páizhǒngkǒng 〈名〉[农业] feed outlet*
【排字】 páizì 〈动〉set up type; typeset; compose type: 手工～ set type by hand ‖ ～软件 composition software ‖ 计算机～ computer typesetting ‖ 这本书已经排好了字。The book is already in type.
〖～车间〗 páizì chējiān 〈名〉composing room
〖～工人〗 páizì gōngrén 〈名〉compositor; typesetter

徘 pái

【徘徊】 páihuái 〈动〉❶ wander; pace/walk up and down; linger about; hover about/around: ～街头 roam the streets; wander about/up and down the streets ‖ 在门口/路边～ linger at the door/by the wayside ‖ 他独自在江边～。He wandered alone by the river. ‖ 他在外面～,不敢进去。He hovered about outside, too afraid to go in. ❷ hesitate; waver; not know what to do; be hesitant: ～不前 hesitate to go/press forward ‖ ～观望 wait and see ‖ ～歧路 hesitate at the crossroads ‖ 在两种可能性之间～ hover between the two possibilities ‖ 药品生产经历了两年的～期。Pharmaceutical production remained for two years at a standstill. ❸ fluctuate; oscillate; hover: 价格在30到40之间～。The price ranged between 30 and 40 *yuan*. ‖ 这个厂的产值一直在三百万元左右～。The production value of the factory fluctuates around 3 million *yuan*.

牌 pái

〈名〉❶ board; plate; tablet: 标语～ bulletin board ‖ 存车～ parking check/tally (for bicycles, motorbikes, etc) ‖ 广告～ billboard; advertisement board ‖ 留言～ message board ‖ 自行车～ number plate of a bike ⇨门～;招～ ❷ make; brand; trade-mark: 老～ time-honoured brand ‖ 你爱用什么～的牙膏? What brand of toothpaste do you prefer? / What is your favourite brand of toothpaste? ‖ 这是什么～的电视机? What make of TV is it? ⇨冒～;名～ ❸ cards, dominos, mahjong, etc: 一副～ a pack/deck of cards ‖ 出～ play one's card ‖ 打错一张～ play a

wrong card ‖ 发～ deal cards ‖ 玩～ play cards/mah-jong ⇨骨～；王～；洗～ ❷ shield：⇨挡箭～；盾～ ❸ tunes in poems or plays：⇨词～；曲～

【牌匾】 páibiǎn 〈名〉 inscribed board (fixed to the wall or over the lintel of a door)；plaque；tablet

【牌赌】 páidǔ 〈动〉 gamble with playing cards, mah-jong, etc

【牌额】 pái'é 〈名〉 horizontal inscribed board

【牌坊】 páifāng 〈名〉 memorial gateway/archway：立～ erect a memorial gateway ‖ 功德～ achievement arch；arch of benevolent rule (as memorial to a magistrate, etc) ‖ 贞节～ archway of chastity

【牌号】 páihào 〈名〉 ❶ name of a shop；shop sign：这个商店换了～。The shop has changed its name. ❷ brand；make；trademark：货架上陈列着各种～的摄像机。Video cameras of different brands are displayed on the shelves. ‖ 这种～的防晒液是上等货。This is a superior brand of sunblock lotion.

【牌价】 páijià 〈名〉 ❶ list/posted price：官方～ official price ‖ 零售～ listed price for retail ‖ 批发～ set price for wholesale ❷ (market) quotation：当日～ today's quotation ‖ 开盘～ opening quotations ‖ 美元～ dollar rate ‖ 收盘～ closing quotations ‖ 市场～ market quotations ‖ 外汇～ (foreign) exchange quotations ‖ 现行～ current quotations

【牌九】 páijiǔ 〈名〉 *paijiu*：推～ play *paijiu* [a Chinese gambling game using dominos]

【牌局】 páijú 〈名〉 game of cards/dominos/mah-jong：～散了。The game (of cards, etc) is over.

【牌楼】 páilou 〈名〉 ❶ *pailou* [decorative/monumental gateway or archway] ❷ temporary ceremonial gateway：为庆祝新年，他们搭了座～。They set up a gateway in celebration of New Year's Day.

【牌示】 páishì 〈名〉 public notice；bulletin

【牌位】 páiwèi 〈名〉 memorial tablet (to an honoured person)：立～ set up a memorial tablet ‖ 祖宗～ ancestral memorial tablet

【牌照】 páizhào 〈名〉 licence tag/certificate/plate；number plate；licence：吊销～ revoke a licence ‖ 申请～ apply for a licence tag ‖ 转让～ *transfer the possession of a licence tag* ‖ ～费 licence fee ‖ 汽车～ licence/number plate of a car ‖ 营业～ business licence ‖ 自行车～ bicycle number plate

〖～持有人〗 páizhào chíyǒurén 〈名〉 licence holder

〖～灯〗 páizhàodēng 〈名〉 (of a car) licence plate light；number plate light

〖～税〗 páizhàoshuì 〈名〉 licence duty

【牌桌】 páizhuō 〈名〉 card table；mah-jong table

【牌子】 páizi 〈名〉 ❶ plate；sign；board：存车～ tally；check (for parking a bicycle) ‖ 球场四周竖立着许多广告～。A lot of billboards stand around the playground. ❷ brand；trademark：闯～ work hard to make the new brand known；earn a high reputation ‖ 老～产品 old-brand product；products of time-honoured reputation ‖ 新～ new brand ❸ tune of *ci* (词) and *qu* (曲) ❹ reputation：～亮/硬 have great/high prestige；be prestigious

〖～曲〗 páiziqǔ 〈名〉[曲艺] *a kind of folk art form, involving* singing of lyrics set to titled tunes, accompanied by simple instruments

pǎi

迫 pǎi

⇨pò

【迫击炮】 pǎijīpào 〈名〉 trench mortar：～弹 trench mortar shell/projectile

排 pǎi

〈动〉〈方〉 *shape a shoe with a last*：这鞋穿着有点儿紧，得～～。The shoes are a little bit tight and need to be enlarged with lasts.

⇨pái

【排子车】 pǎizichē 〈名〉 handcart

【排子门】 pǎizimén 〈名〉 *makeshift door/gate* [usu made of stalks of sorghum or twigs]

pài

派 pài

❶ 〈名〉 school of thought；political group；faction；sect；clique：乐观～ optimists ‖ 多数～ majority ‖ 反对～ opposing school；the opposition ‖ 少数～ minority ‖ 自成一～ form a clique of one's own ‖ 两～意见不合。The two factions hold differing views. ⇨党～；流～ ❷ 〈名〉 style；manner；air；flair；type；taste：⇨～头；气～；正～ ❸ 〈名〉〈方〉 manner；air：他穿上这身衣服真够～的。*He looks very stylish in this suit.* ❹ 〈量〉 a) [used with the numeral to describe a scene, an atmosphere, a speech, a sound, etc]：一～胡言 sheer nonsense；a pack of nonsense ‖ 好一～北国风光。What a beautiful northern scenery! b) [used for political group, school of thought, art, etc]：各～政治力量 different political forces/groups ‖ 两～学者各抒己见。Scholars of the two schools voiced their differing views. ❺ 〈名〉〈书〉 tributary；river branches：长江九～ nine tributaries of the Yangtze River ❻ 〈动〉 send；dispatch；assign：～工作 *assign/set sb a task* ‖ ～军队 send troops ‖ ～人送去。Send someone to deliver it. ‖ 这项任务～给了我。The task was assigned to me. ⇨分～ ❼ 〈动〉 apportion (expenses, work, etc) ❽ 〈动〉 censure：别～她的不是。Don't put the blame on her. ⇨编～ ❾ 〈名〉 pie：巧克力～ chocolate pie ‖ 苹果/草莓～ apple/strawberry pie

⇨pā

【派别】 pàibié 〈名〉 group；school；sect；faction：联合各个～ *unite all the factions* ‖ ～斗争 *factional strife/fighting* ‖ 敌对～ rival factions ‖ 政治～ political factions

【派兵遣将】 pàibīng-qiǎnjiàng 〈熟〉 ❶ dispatch troops and send generals；deploy forces ❷ muster and organize manpower；mobilize

【派不是】 pài bùshi 〈动〉 blame sb for his wrongdoing；upbraid；put/lay the blame on sb：不要老是派别人的不是。Don't always put the blame on others.

【派差】 pàichāi 〈动〉 *send sb on a task or an errand*

【派车员】 pàichēyuán 〈名〉 dispatcher

【派出】 pàichū 〈动〉 send out；dispatch：～200 个留学生 send 200 *students abroad*

〖～法庭〗 pàichū fǎtíng 〈名〉 detached tribunal

〖～机构〗 pàichū jīgòu 〈名〉 agency；representative office：该公司在亚洲的～ the company's agencies in Asia

〖～所〗 pàichūsuǒ 〈名〉 local police station；police substation

【派定】 pàidìng 〈动〉 ❶ appoint；designate；assign：～出席会议代表 appoint a representative for a conference ❷ assume；presume：好多人～他就是做坏事的人。A lot of people feel certain *that he is the evil-doer.*

【派对】 pàiduì 〈名〉 party：生日～ birthday party

【派发】 pàifā 〈动〉 distribute：～商品广告 hand out advertisement leaflets

【派饭】 pàifàn ❶ 〈动〉 assign cadres, teachers, etc to board with village households ❷ 〈名〉 arranged meals in peasants' households for visiting cadres, local teachers, etc

【派购】 pàigòu 〈动〉 purchase by state quota；(of the state) *prescribe purchases (of farm produce)*

【派活儿】 pàihuór 〈动〉 assign work

【派款】 pàikuǎn 〈动〉 impose money levies

【派立司】 pàilìsī 〈名〉[纺织] palace [a woolen fabric]

【派令】 pàilìng 〈名〉 order of appointment

【派遣】 pàiqiǎn 〈动〉 send；dispatch：～代表团 send a delegation ‖ ～军队/信使 dispatch troops/a messenger ‖ ～援军 send reinforcements ‖ ～两个连到前线去 dispatch two companies to the front ‖ 他受～去执行一项绝密使命。He was sent on a mission of great secrecy.

〖～国〗 pàiqiǎnguó 〈名〉 sending/accrediting state

【派生】 pàishēng 〈动〉 derive：由此而～的一系列问题 a series of problems derived therefrom ‖ 由法语～的词 word of French derivation ‖ 法语是由拉丁语～出来的。French is a derivative of Latin.

〖～部门〗 pàishēng bùmén 〈名〉 derivative department

〖～词〗 pàishēngcí 〈名〉[语言] derivative：～缀 derivative affixes ‖ ～干 derived stem

〖～存款〗 pàishēng cúnkuǎn 〈名〉[法律] deposit creational；*derivative deposit*

〖～诉讼〗 pàishēng sùsòng 〈名〉[法律] derivative action

〖～物〗 pàishēngwù 〈名〉 derivative；derivation；outgrowth

〖～意义〗 pàishēng yìyì 〈名〉[语言] derived meaning

〖～语言〗 pàishēng yǔyán 〈名〉[语言] derivative language

〖～证据〗 pàishēng zhèngjù 〈名〉[法律] derivative evidence

【派势】 pàishì 〈名〉 manner; bearing; poise; mien; style
【派送】 pàisòng 〈动〉 distribute; give: 向顾客～小礼品 hand out small presents to customers
【派头】 pàitóu 〈名〉 style; manner: 讲～ have a penchant for impressive manners ‖ 有～ have an impressive air ‖ ～不小 put on quite a show ‖ ～十足 have great style ‖ 那家伙真有～。That guy really has panache. ‖ 他穿得很有～。He dressed in/with great style. ‖ 他很有教授的～。He has the air of a professor.
【派系】 pàixì 〈名〉 groups or factions (within a political party or an organization): ～斗争 factional fighting; sectarian fighting; factional strife ‖ 自成～ form a clique of one's own ‖ 学术～ academic clique ‖ 该党分裂成几个小～。The party split into petty splinter groups. ‖ 该党内部～林立。There are various cliques within this party.
【派销】 pàixiāo 〈动〉 promote the sale by mandatory or compulsory means
【派性】 pàixìng 〈名〉 factionalism; sectarian partiality; factious spirit: 闹～ engage in factionalistic activities ‖ 消除～ get rid of/eliminate factionalism
【派用场】 pài yòngchǎng 〈动〉 put to use; turn to account: 留下它,说不定将来会派上用场。Don't throw it away; it might come in handy someday. ‖ 这个钟在我这里是派不上用场了。I have no further use for this clock.
【派仗】 pàizhàng 〈名〉 factional fighting: 打～ be locked in factional fighting
【派驻】 pàizhù 〈动〉 garrison; station; post; accredit: ～大使/使者 accredit an ambassador/envoy (to/at) ‖ ～军队 station troops ‖ ～大马士革 be stationed in Damascus ‖ ～巴黎的路透社记者 Reuter correspondent resident in Paris ‖ ～记者 accredited journalist ‖ 他们被～国外。They have been posted abroad.

哌 pài
【哌嗪】 pàiqín 〈名〉[化学] piperazine

蒎 pài 〈名〉[化学] pinane

湃 pài →澎湃 péngpài

pān

扳 pān ＝ 攀 pān
⇨bān

攀 pān 〈动〉 ❶ climb; clamber; ascend; scale up; mount: ～树 climb/shin up a tree ‖ ～过一座山 climb/treck over a mountain ‖ ～升 20 点,再创新高 climb 20 points to a record high ‖ 高不～低不就 be too choosy (in taking up jobs, etc) ‖ ～着窗台往上爬 climb up by holding on to the windowsill ⇨～登;～缘;高不可～ ❷ pull down: ⇨～折 ❸ seek connections in high places; creep (up to sb): 人家有钱有势,我怎么能～得上! He is both rich and influential. How can I hope to make friends with him! ⇨～龙附凤;～亲 ❹ involve: 这是你自己的事,别总是～着我。It is your own business; don't try to involve me in it. ⇨～扯;～谈 ❺ draw; pull: 他俩～着胳膊走了。They went off arm in arm. ‖ 他用手～着我的肩膀。He put his arm around my shoulders.
【攀比】 pānbǐ 〈动〉 try to keep up with the Joneses; cite the cases of others in support of one's own claim; emulate the higher or the better: 互相～ strive to keep up with each other ‖ 盲目～ blindly vie with those who are better-off than oneself ‖ 时下～成风。Striving to beggar one's neighbour is now the order of the day/a common practice.
〖～风〗 pānbǐfēng 〈名〉 craze for vying with each other; prevailing obsession to keep up with the Joneses
【攀缠】 pānchán 〈动〉 get entangled; be in a tangle: ～着热带植物 be covered with intertwining tropical plants
【攀扯】 pānchě 〈动〉 involve (sb in a crime); drag in: 这件事和他没关系,你别～他。This has nothing to do with him, so do not try to involve him in the charge.
【攀登】 pāndēng 〈动〉 climb; clamber; scale; ascend: 〈喻〉～科学高峰 climb/scale new heights in science ‖ ～悬崖 climb up/scale a cliff ‖ 单人～ solo climb ‖ 爬坡～ make an uphill climb
〖～架〗 pāndēngjià 〈名〉 jungle gym [a playground apparatus for children to climb on]
【攀附】 pānfù 〈动〉 ❶ climb against: ～树木的藤蔓 vines climbing trees ❷ seek connections with/play up to influential people; attach oneself to sb powerful: ～权贵 seek connections with the rich and the influential
【攀高】 pāngāo 〈动〉 ❶ climb up to a higher place ❷ 〈方〉 make friends with sb with a higher social position; claim kinship with the rich and influential; try to attach oneself to bigwigs ❸ try to compete with sb who is better than oneself in a certain aspect; keep up with the Joneses: ～心理 mentality of trying to keep up with sb better than oneself
【攀高枝儿】 pān gāozhīr 〈动〉 ❶ climb to a higher branch of the tree ❷ ＝ 攀高 ② pāngāo
【攀供】 pāngòng 〈动〉 (groundlessly) implicate others in one's confession of a crime
【攀话】 pānhuà 〈动〉 engage in small talk; strike up a conversation with: 他很清高,别人轻易跟他攀不上话。He is quite aloof and unapproachable.
【攀交】 pānjiāo 〈动〉 try to make friends with people of higher social status: ～社会名流 try to make friends with public figures
【攀龙附凤】 pānlóng-fùfèng 〈熟〉 play up to people of power and influence; curry favour with those in power; put oneself under the patronage of bigwigs: 他官复原职以后,不少人又跑去～了。After he was rehabilitated in his original office, many people again swarmed to play up to him.
【攀爬】 pānpá 〈动〉 hold onto sth and climb; clamber; scale
【攀配】 pānpèi 〈动〉 try to establish ties with some prominent family through marriage; marry up
【攀亲】 pānqīn 〈动〉 ❶ claim kinship with; claim to be sb's relative: ⇨～道故 ❷ arrange a match: 给儿子攀了一门亲 arrange a match for one's son
〖～道故〗 pānqīn-dàogù 〈熟〉 claim kinship/friendship; claim to be sb's relative or friend
【攀禽】 pānqín 〈名〉[动物] scansorial bird
【攀雀】 pānquè 〈名〉[动物] Chinese penduline tit
【攀绕】 pānrào 〈动〉 twine upwards; spiral up
【攀升】 pānshēng 〈动〉 (of quantity, etc) climb up; increase
【攀谈】 pāntán 〈动〉 have a chat with; chit-chat; engage in small talk; strike up a conversation with: 他俩～起来很相投。They struck up a conversation and found each other congenial company.
【攀诬】 pānwū 〈动〉 frame a case against sb: ～好人 frame a case against an innocent man
【攀岩】 pānyán 〈名〉[体育] rock climbing
【攀援】 pānyuán ＝ 攀缘 pānyuán
【攀缘】 pānyuán 〈动〉 ❶ climb; clamber: 顺着绳/树～而上 climb up a rope/tree ‖ 常春藤沿墙～生长。Ivy climbs a wall. ‖ 猴子善于～。Monkeys climb well. ❷ climb the social ladder through pull: 找不到工作,也没有人可以～ find neither a job nor someone to give him a hand
〖～植物〗 pānyuán zhíwù 〈名〉 climbing plant
【攀越】 pānyuè 〈动〉 surmount; climb over: ～高山 surmount a high mountain ‖ 墙高不能～。The wall is too high to climb over.
【攀摘】 pānzhāi 〈动〉 pick/pluck from a high place: 〈喻〉～胜利果实 pick the fruits of victory
【攀折】 pānzhé 〈动〉 pull down and break off (twigs, branches, etc): 请勿～。Please don't pluck the flowers or break off branches.
【攀枝花】 pānzhīhuā 〈名〉[植物] bombax

pán

爿 pán 〈方〉 ❶ 〈名〉 strip/piece of split bamboo or chopped wood: 竹～ split bamboo ⇨柴～ ❷ 〈量〉 [used for land, equal to 片]: 一～地 a plot ❸ 〈量〉 [used for shops, factories, etc, equal to 家]: 一～店 a shop ‖ 一～厂 a plant

胖 pán 〈形〉〈书〉 easy and comfortable: ⇨心广体～
⇨pàng

盘 pán ❶ 〈名〉 tray; plate; dish; saucer: 餐～ dinner plate ‖ 瓷/木/塑料～ china/wooden/plastic dishes ‖ 色拉～ salad plate ⇨茶～;托～ ❷ 〈名〉 course; dish ⇨冷～;拼～ ❸ 〈名〉 sth in the

shape of a plate or tray: ⇨磨～;棋～ ❻〈名〉current price; market quotation: ⇨开～;收～ ❼〈量〉coil; reel: 两～电影片 two reels of motion picture ‖ 一～蚊香 a coil of mosquito-repellent incense ‖ 一～铁丝 a coil of iron wire ❽〈量〉[used for dishes, millstones, etc]: 两～菜 two dishes ‖ 两～磁带 two spools of tape ‖ 一～石磨 a pair of millstones ‖ 一～机器 a machine ❾〈量〉[体育] game; set: 下～棋 play a game of chess ‖ 以 8 比 6 赢了第三～ won the third set 8-6 ‖ 乒乓球赛进行了两～单打和一～双打。The table tennis match went through two sets of singles and one set of doubles. ❿〈名〉〈古〉ancient washbasin or washbowl ⓫〈动〉coil up; twist; wind: ～头发 coil up one's hair ‖ 把发辫～在头上 twist braids of hair on top of the head ‖ 把绳子～起来 coil up a rope ⇨～腿;～绕;～山 ⓬〈动〉build; construct (a *kang*, etc): ～炕/鸡窝/灶 build a *kang*/chicken coop/cooking stove ⓭〈动〉check; examine; interrogate: 一年应～一次账。The accounts should be checked annually. ⇨～点;～问 ⓮〈动〉transfer the ownership of (factories or enterprises); make over: 把铺子～给人家 transfer the ownership of the store to another person ⇨出～;招～ ⓯〈动〉carry; transport: 由仓库向外～东西 carry things out of the warehouse ⓰〈名〉domain; turf; territory under one's control: ⇨地～

【盘剥】 pánbō 〈动〉exploit; practise usury: ～童工 exploit the child labourer ‖ ～取利 profit by cruel exploitation ‖ 重利～ exploit by lending money at exorbitant rates of interest; exploit by practising usury

【盘查】 pánchá 〈动〉interrogate and examine: ～过路人 examine the passersby ‖ 受到～ be interrogated

【盘缠】 pánchán 〈动〉coil; wind around: 把毛线～在椅背上。Wind the knitting wool around the back of the chair. ‖ 蟒将猎物～至死。Pythons suffocate their victims by coiling around them.

【盘缠】 pánchan 〈名〉〈口〉money for a journey; travel money; travelling expenses: 丢了～ lose one's *money for a trip* ‖ 缺少～ lack/want travelling expenses; be short of travelling expenses ‖ 用光～ use up all the money for the journey ‖ 出门要多带～。Make sure that you take enough money with you when you go on a journey.

【盘秤】 pánchèng 〈名〉steelyard with a pan

【盘川】 pánchuān 〈方〉 = 盘缠 pánchan

【盘存】 páncún 〈动〉take inventory/stock: ～国有资产 take an inventory of state assets ‖ ～缺溢额 inventory shortage and overage ‖ ～清单/盈利 *inventory list/profit* ‖ 商品～ merchandise inventory ‖ 商业～ business inventory ‖ 外汇～ inventory of foreign exchange

〖～成本〗 páncún chéngběn 〈名〉cost of inventory

〖～短耗〗 páncún duǎnhào 〈名〉inventory shortage

〖～管理〗 páncún guǎnlǐ 〈名〉inventory control/management

〖～损益〗 páncún sǔnyì 〈名〉inventory holding gain or loss; inventory short and over

〖～账〗 páncúnzhàng 〈名〉inventory account

〖～准备金〗 páncún zhǔnbèijīn 〈名〉inventory reserve

【盘错】 páncuò 〈书〉❶〈动〉(of the roots or branches of a tree) intertwine: 枝桠～ intertwined twigs and branches ❷〈形〉complex; complicated: 问题～,一时难以解决。The problem is complicated and difficult to solve at the moment.

【盘道】 pándào 〈名〉zigzag way; winding mountain road

【盘点】 pándiǎn 〈动〉take stock of; make an inventory of: ～存货 make an inventory of one's stock; take stock ‖ ～库存 take stock in the warehouse ‖ 今日～,明日照常营业。Stocktaking today. Business as usual tomorrow. ‖ 商店关门～。The shop is closed for inventory.

〖～单〗 pándiǎndān 〈名〉inventory sheet

【盘店】 pándiàn 〈动〉transfer the ownership of a shop (to sb); transfer a business (to sb)

【盘跌】 pándiē 〈动〉[金融] (of stock price, future price, etc) slow, small fall

【盘费】 pánfèi 〈名〉money needed on a journey

【盘杠子】 pán gàngzi 〈动〉〈口〉exercise on a horizontal bar

【盘根】 pángēn ❶〈动〉get to the root of a matter: ⇨～究底 ❷〈名〉twisted roots: ⇨～错节

〖～错节〗 pángēn-cuòjié 〈熟〉❶ twisted roots and gnarled branches; interwoven roots and stems: 那棵老树～。The old tree has twisted roots *and gnarled branches*. ❷ intricate; complicated; complex: ～的社会关系网 complicated social connections ‖ 历史与意识形态～。*History and ideology intertwined.* ‖ 这个案子～,短期内很难侦破。The case was so complicated that it was hard to crack it in a short time.

〖～究底〗 pángēn-jiūdǐ 〈熟〉get to the heart/root of a matter; get to the bottom of things; make deep enquiries into; ask in detail: 她凡事总要～。She wants to know all the whys and wherefores of everything.

〖～问底〗 pángēn-wèndǐ = 盘根究底 pángēn-jiūdǐ

【盘亘】 pángèn 〈动〉〈书〉(of mountains) link up with one another: 峰峦～。The mountain ridges and peaks link up with one another.

【盘古】 Pángǔ 〈名〉*Pan Gu* [creator of universe in Chinese mythology]: 自从～开天辟地以来 since *Pan Gu* separated heaven and earth; since the beginning of the world

【盘管】 pánguǎn 〈名〉[机械] coil (pipe)

〖～锅炉〗 pánguǎn guōlú 〈名〉coil boiler

〖～机〗 pánguǎnjī 〈名〉coiler

〖～冷凝器〗 pánguǎn lěngníngqì 〈名〉coil condenser

【盘互】 pánhù 〈动〉coil and intertwine: 高山大河,～交锁。High mountains and great rivers intertwine with each other.

【盘桓】 pánhuán 〈动〉❶〈书〉linger; hang around; haunt: ～片刻 spend a little time idling about ‖ ～终日 linger around all day long ‖ 在校门口～ *linger about/around the school gate* ‖ 他在北海道～了几天,游览了各处名胜。He stayed at Hokkaido for a few days and visited the famous places of interest there. ‖ 黄昏时分,群鸥～在海船的上空。At dusk, seagulls hovered over the ship. ❷ coil: ～髻 coiled hair ❸ wind round and round; spiral up and down: 在耳际/脑际～ linger in one's ears/mind; haunt one's ears/mind

【盘簧】 pánhuáng 〈名〉[机械] coil spring

〖～机〗 pánhuángjī 〈名〉coiling machine

【盘活】 pánhuó 〈动〉adopt measures to revitalize the assets or capital funds to bring economic returns: ～资金 revitalize the capital funds

【盘货】 pánhuò 〈动〉take stock; make/take an inventory of stock on hand: 今日～,暂停营业。Closed for stocktaking today. ‖ 年度～要花两周时间。The annual inventory takes two weeks.

【盘获】 pánhuò 〈动〉capture (booty, contraband goods or robbers) through interrogation/investigation

【盘诘】 pánjié 〈动〉cross-examine; cross-question; interrogate: ～某人 question sb by cross-examination ‖ 受～ be under cross-examination ‖ 戒严期间,进城的人被严加～。During the curfew, all those coming to the city were cross-examined closely.

【盘结】 pánjié 〈动〉coil and twine: 葛藤～ twining vines

【盘究】 pánjiū 〈动〉cross-examine and investigate

【盘踞】 pánjù 〈动〉illegally or forcibly occupy; be entrenched in: ～要津 hold a key/strategic post ‖ 一股海盗～小岛。A gang of pirates were entrenched in the small island.

【盘考】 pánkǎo 〈动〉conduct interrogation and enquiry

【盘空】 pánkōng 〈动〉circle/whirl in the air

【盘库】 pánkù 〈动〉make an inventory of goods in stock

【盘亏】 pánkuī 〈名〉inventory losses; inventory shortages

〖～与毁损〗 pánkuī yǔ huǐsǔn 〈名〉inventory shortage and spoilage

〖～与盘盈〗 pánkuī yǔ pányíng 〈名〉inventory shortage and overage

【盘量】 pánliang 〈动〉calculate; figure

【盘马弯弓】 pánmǎ-wāngōng 〈熟〉bestride the horse and bend the bow—assume a militant posture but take no immediate action

【盘面】 pánmiàn 〈名〉[金融] market situation of stock, futures, etc at a given point or during a given period of time

【盘磨机】 pánmójī 〈名〉[机械] disc grinder or mill

【盘尼西林】 pánníxīlín 〈名〉[医药] penicillin

【盘弄】 pánnòng 〈动〉fondle; fiddle with; play with: ～铅笔 fiddle with a pencil ‖ 他随手摘了一根树枝,用手～着。He plucked a twig and played with it.

【盘曲】 pánqū 〈书〉❶〈形〉winding; meandering; serpentine; sinuous; zigzagging; curling: 山路～ zigzagging/tortuous path up the hill ‖ ～的溪流 winding brook ❷〈动〉wind; zigzag: 一条小溪蜿蜒～在青山之间。A stream meanders among the green mountains.

【盘儿菜】 pánrcài 〈名〉ready-to-cook dishes of vegetables,

meat, etc (sold at the food market)

【盘绕】 pánrào 〈动〉 coil; spiral; wreathe; curl; twine: ～缆绳 coil up a rope ‖ 藤蔓～的老树 old tree wreathed with vines ‖ 长长的藤葛～在树干上。The long vines coil up/twine round the tree. ‖ 那条蛇～在树枝上。The snake wreathed itself around/twisted round a branch. ‖ 蛇～成了一团。The snake coiled itself up.

【盘山】 pánshān 〈动〉 wind up a mountain: ～道 winding path up a mountain ‖ ～水渠 water channel winding through the mountains ‖ 一条公路～而上。A road winds up the mountain.

〖～公路〗 pánshān gōnglù 〈名〉 winding road up the mountain

【盘跚】 pánshān ＝ 蹒跚 pánshān

【盘升】 pánshēng 〈动〉［金融］(of stock price, futures price, etc) rise slowly; edge up

【盘石】 pánshí ＝ 磐石 pánshí

【盘式】 pánshì 〈形〉 disc-type

〖～磁带录像机〗 pánshì cídài lùxiàngjī 〈名〉 reel videotape recorder

〖～打磨机〗 pánshì dǎmójī 〈名〉 impact disc mill

〖～粉碎机〗 pánshì fěnsuìjī 〈名〉 disc mill

〖～录像磁带〗 pánshì lùxiàng cídài 〈名〉 reel videotape

〖～录像机〗 pánshì lùxiàngjī 〈名〉 video disc recorder

〖～录音磁带〗 pánshì lùyīn cídài 〈名〉 reel audiotape

〖～砂光机〗 pánshì shāguāngjī 〈名〉 disc sander

〖～压碎机〗 pánshì yāsuìjī 〈名〉［矿业］disc crusher

【盘算】 pánsuan 〈动〉 calculate; figure; think about; consider; plan; deliberate; turn over in one's mind: ～形势 size up the situation ‖ 他～着怎样搞到这笔钱。He was deliberating on how to procure the money. ‖ 我～你会为这件事来找我的。I figured you'd want to see me about it.

【盘梯】 pántī 〈名〉 winding/spiral staircase

【盘条】 pántiáo 〈名〉［冶金］wire rod

【盘头】 pántóu ❶〈动〉 wear one's hair in a bun/coil; do up one's hair ❷〈名〉 hair worn in a bun/coil: 留着～ wear one's hair in a bun/coil

【盘腿】 pántuǐ 〈动〉 cross one's legs (like a Buddhist monk): ～而坐 sit cross-legged

【盘陀】 pántuó 〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of stone surface) uneven; rough: ～石 uneven/rough stone ❷ zigzag: ～路 zigzag road

【盘问】 pánwèn 〈动〉 cross-examine; quiz; interrogate; question: ～犯人 interrogate a criminal ‖ ～某人 subject sb to interrogation/cross-examination ‖ 进行～ conduct a cross-examination ‖ 经不起～ break down under cross-examination; stand no cross-examination ‖ 受到～ be cross-examined; be under cross-examination ‖ 再三～,他才说出实情。He told the truth only after repeated close questioning. ‖ 他～我昨晚到哪儿去了。He quizzed me about where I was last night.

【盘膝】 pánxī 〈动〉 cross one's legs at the ankles like a Buddhist monk: ～而坐 sit cross-legged

【盘香】 pánxiāng 〈名〉 incense coil

【盘形天线】 pánxíng tiānxiàn 〈名〉 disc antenna

【盘旋】 pánxuán 〈动〉❶ hover; circle; wheel: ～上升 spiral up ‖ ～下降 spiral down ‖ 飞机在天空～。The plane circled/hovered in the air. ‖ 公路沿着山腰～而上。The highroad winds up the mountainside. ‖ 山路曲折,游人～而上。The tourists went up the winding mountain road. ‖ 鹰在头顶上～寻找猎物。Hawks circled/wheeled overhead looking for prey. ❷ stay; linger: 他在花房里～了半天才离开。He lingered in the greenhouse for quite some time before he left.

【盘牙】 pányá 〈名〉〈方〉 molar

【盘羊】 pányáng 〈名〉［动物］argali

【盘盈】 pányíng 〈名〉 inventory profit

【盘运】 pányùn 〈动〉 move; transport; carry

【盘账】 pánzhàng 〈动〉 check/audit/examine accounts

【盘折】 pánzhé 〈动〉 (of a mountain path) wind; zigzag; meander: 去这个位居山顶的小村庄的路～难行。The road to the small village on the top of the mountain was as treacherous as it was tortuous.

【盘整】 pánzhěng 〈动〉❶［金融］(of stock price, futures price, etc) make slow, small adjustment in a given scope ❷ rectify; consolidate; readjust; strengthen

【盘状红斑狼疮】 pánzhuàng hóngbān lángchuāng 〈名〉［医学］discoid lupus erythematosus (DLE)

【盘子】 pánzi 〈名〉❶ plate; dish; saucer; salver: 塑料～ plastic plate ❷ market rate

〖～架〗 pánzijià 〈名〉 plate rack: 把盘子洗洗,然后放到～上去晾干。Wash the dishes, then put them in the plate rack to dry.

【盘坐】 pánzuò 〈动〉 sit cross-legged

般 pán 〈名〉〈书〉 joy; delight
⇨bān; bō

槃 pán 〈书〉 ＝ 盘 ①⑧⑨ pán

【槃根错节】 pángēn-cuòjié ＝ 盘根错节 pángēn-cuòjié

磐 pán 〈名〉〈书〉 huge/massive rock; monolith

【磐石】 pánshí 〈名〉 huge rock: 坚如～ as solid/firm as a rock

〖～之固〗 pánshízhīgù 〈熟〉 firmness of a rock

蹒 pán

【蹒跚】 pánshān 〈形〉 staggery; staggering; shamble; tottery: ～而行 stumble about/along/around ‖ 步履～ toddle; hobble; stagger ‖ 老人拄着拐棍～而行。The old man hobbled along with the aid of a stick. ‖ 他沿街～而来。He came reeling/staggering up the street.

蟠 pán 〈动〉 curl; coil: ⇨～踞

【蟠结】 pánjié 〈动〉 coil; curl

【蟠踞】 pánjù ＝ 盘踞 pánjù

【蟠木】 pánmù 〈名〉 twisted tree

【蟠曲】 pánqū ＝ 盘曲 pánqū

【蟠桃】 pántáo 〈名〉❶ flat peach [the plant and its fruit] ❷ legendary peach of immortality in Chinese mythology

〖～会〗 pántáohuì 〈名〉 meeting of immortals at which peaches of longevity are offered

pǎn

坢 pǎn 〈名〉〈方〉 hilltop; hillside; hillslope
⇨bàn

pàn

判 pàn ❶〈动〉 distinguish; discriminate: ⇨～别; ～断; ～明 ❷〈动〉 judge; decide; adjudge; determine: ～卷子 mark examination papers ⇨裁～; 评～ ❸〈动〉 condemn; sentence: ～服两年监禁 be condemned to two years of imprisonment ‖ 被～枪决 be condemned/sentenced to be shot ‖ 法庭～我们胜诉。The court has decided in our favour. ‖ 他因抢劫罪被～5年。He was sentenced to five years for robbery. ‖ 他被～死刑。He was sentenced to death. / He was adjudged to die. ‖ 法庭～该公司破产。The court adjudicated the corporation to be bankrupt. ⇨～案; 审～ ❹〈名〉 judgement: ⇨原～ ❺〈形〉 disparate; obvious: ⇨～然; ～若两人

【判案】 pàn'àn 〈动〉 decide a case: 秉公～ decide a case impartially

【判辨】 pànbiàn 〈动〉 distinguish; differentiate; tell apart

【判别】 pànbié 〈动〉 discriminate; differentiate; distinguish; discern; tell apart: ～是非 distinguish/discriminate right from wrong ‖ ～真伪 distinguish the true from the false; distinguish truth from falsehood ‖ ～优劣 decide which is good and which is bad ‖ 加以～ make the differentiation ‖ 提高～能力 improve/enhance one's discriminating ability

〖～分析〗 pànbié fēnxī 〈名〉［经济］discriminant analysis

〖～函数〗 pànbié hánshù 〈名〉［数学］discriminant function

〖～式〗 pànbiéshì 〈名〉［数学］discriminant

【判处】 pànchǔ 〈动〉 condemn; sentence: ～绞刑 sentence sb to be hanged; condemn sb to the gallows ‖ ～有罪 adjudge sb (to be) guilty ‖ ～死刑 condemn sb to die; sentence/condemn sb to death ‖ ～刑罚 impose penalty on ‖ 被～有期徒刑一年 be sentenced to a year in prison/jail ‖ 被～终身监禁 be sentenced to life imprisonment ‖ ～该犯一年监禁,缓期执行。Give the criminal a one-year suspended sentence.

【判词】 pàncí 〈名〉❶〈旧〉［法律］court verdict; written judgement; text of judgement: ～解释 interpretation of judgement ‖ 司法～ judicial dictum ❷ conclusion: 模棱两可的～ equivocal

conclusion

【判定】 pàndìng 〈动〉 decide; determine; judge: ～方向 find/get/take one's bearings ‖ ～事实 *decide the facts of the case* ‖ ～谁是谁非 decide which of them is in the wrong ‖ 从几句话里很难～出他的看法。It's hard to ascertain his opinion from the few words he said. ‖ 她被～患有精神病。She was judged insane. ‖ 我们无法～他是否有罪。We cannot judge whether he is guilty.

【判读】 pàndú 〈动〉 interpret: ～卫星照片 interpret satellite photographs ‖ 通过图像分析,把断层的性质～出来。Analysis of diagrams can help to interpret the nature of the fault.

〖～仪〗 pàndúyí 〈名〉[测量] interpretoscope

【判断】 pànduàn ❶〈名〉[逻辑] judgement ❷〈动〉 judge; determine; decide: ～风向 find out the direction of the wind ‖ ～曲直 decide what is right and what is wrong ‖ ～失误 make mistakes in judgement ‖ ～是非 judge between right and wrong; judge/decide what is right and what is wrong ‖ ～形势 size up/assess the situation ‖ 做出～ pass/render judgement (up)on ‖ 进行～ sit in judgement on ‖ 草率～ judge at first sight ‖ 根据事实～ judge by/from the fact ‖ 常识～ common sense judgement ‖ 你～得正确。You made the right judgement. ‖ 从这些线索～,案犯是晚上做的案。Judging from these clues, the criminal committed the crime at night. / The clues indicate that the crime was committed at night. ‖ 很难～她的确切年龄。It's difficult to tell her exact age. ❸〈动〉〈书〉 pass a judgement

〖～词〗 pànduàncí 〈名〉[语法] defining word [i. e. 是, used as a link word to form a compound predicate with a noun, a pronoun, or an adjective (eg 他是对的。He is right.)]

〖～力〗 pànduànlì 〈名〉 judgement; faculty of judgement; ability to make correct judgement: 缺乏～ lack judgement ‖ 丧失～ lose one's judgement ‖ 运用～ exercise/use one's judgement ‖ ～强/弱 show good/poor judgement ‖ 他这件事做对了,但更多是靠运气,而不是～。He did the right thing, but more by luck than judgement.

【判罚】 pànfá 〈动〉 fine; penalize: 违反交通规则的司机将被～。Drivers who violate traffic regulations will be penalized. ‖ 运动员在禁区犯规,～点球。Violation in the penalty area will result in a penalty kick.

【判分】 pànfēn 〈动〉 give score/marks: 从严～ be strict in giving grades ‖ 给试卷～ grade the papers ‖ ～标准 criteria for assessment

【判官】 pànguān 〈名〉❶ assistant to the chief local magistrate (in the Tang and Song dynasties) ❷ judge in hell (in Chinese superstitious legends)

【判据】 pànjù 〈名〉❶ evidence ❷ [物理] criterion

【判决】 pànjué ❶〈动〉[法律] pass judgement (on); pronounce (judgement); make a ruling; sentence; decide; adjudicate; adjudge: ～案件 decide a case ‖ ～某人败诉/胜诉 decide against/in favour of sb ‖ ～有罪/无罪 pronounce sb guilty/innocent ‖ ～如下 the sentence runs/is as follows ⇨缺席～ ❷〈名〉 judgement; sentence; verdict; ruling: 不服～ refuse to accept the verdict ‖ 撤消～ reverse/recall a judgement ‖ 维持原来的～ affirm the original judgement ‖ 宣布～ pass/pronounce a sentence; hand down/pass/pronounce/render judgement (on sb) ‖ 执行～ carry out/execute a sentence ‖ 初审～ judgement of first instance ‖ 民事～ civil judgement ‖ 缺席～ judgement by default ‖ 刑事～ criminal judgement ‖ 终审～ final judgement ‖ 做出～ make a judgement ‖ 法官将于明天做出～。The judge will give his decision tomorrow. ⇨～书 ❸〈名〉[体育] decision; judgement: 比赛中运动员要服从裁判的～。Athletes should obey the referee's decision in any competition. / Sportsmen should respect the decision of the referee in any competition.

〖～记录〗 pànjué jìlù 〈名〉[法律] judgement record/rolls; minutes of judgement

〖～书〗 pànjuéshū 〈名〉[法律] court verdict; written judgement/decision: 宣读～ announce the court verdict

〖～通知书〗 pànjué tōngzhīshū 〈名〉[法律] notice of judgement

【判例】 pànlì 〈名〉[法律] legal precedent: 国际法～ cases in international law ‖ 这个裁决为今后同类性质的案件提供了～。This decision sets a precedent for future cases of similar nature.

〖～法〗 pànlìfǎ 〈名〉 case law

【判袂】 pànmèi 〈动〉〈书〉 bid farewell; part

【判明】 pànmíng 〈动〉 clearly distinguish; ascertain: ～是非 tell right from wrong; distinguish between right and wrong ‖ ～真伪 ascertain whether sth is genuine ‖ ～真相 ascertain the truth

【判然】 pànrán 〈副〉 obviously; noticeably: ～不同 be markedly *different*; be worlds/pole apart

【判若黑白】 pànruòhēibái 〈熟〉 the difference is as between black and white—be markedly different

【判若鸿沟】 pànruòhónggōu 〈熟〉 the difference is as obvious as a chasm separating two countries—be completely different: 两党的界限～。The difference between the two parties is irreconcilable.

【判若两人】 pànruòliǎngrén 〈熟〉 have become quite a different person; be no longer one's former/old self: 他前后～。He is different from what he used to be. ‖ 他对待我的态度和以前～。He treated me in an entirely different manner from before.

【判若水火】 pànruòshuǐhuǒ 〈熟〉 be as different from sth as water is from fire—be completely different

【判若天渊】 pànruòtiānyuān ＝ 判若云泥 pànruòyúnní

【判若云泥】 pànruòyúnní 〈熟〉 the difference between the two is like that between heaven and earth; the two are totally different; be worlds/pole apart

【判刑】 pànxíng 〈动〉 pass sentence (on); sentence; award punishment; decree punishment: ～较轻 get a comparatively light term ‖ 量罪～ sentence in accordance with the crime committed ‖ 她曾六次因盗窃而被～。She has had six convictions for theft.

【判罪】 pànzuì 〈动〉 declare sb guilty; convict: 量刑～ pass judgement and mete out punishment compatible with the crime ‖ 缺席～ condemn by default

泮 pàn 〈动〉〈书〉 melt; dissolve; thaw

【泮宫】 pàngōng 〈名〉 government school in ancient China: 入～ become a *xiucai* (秀才) by passing a government examination (in the Qing Dynasty)

盼 pàn 〈动〉❶ hope for; expect; long for; look forward to; wish for; yearn for: ～某人归来 long for the return of sb ‖ 切～ yearn/hanker for ‖ 孩子～过年。Children always look forward to the New Year. ‖ 全家人都～她考上大学。The whole family hoped that she could go to college. ‖ ～尽早函复。I am looking forward to a reply at your earliest convenience. ‖ 敬～大驾光临。It's earnestly hoped that you will honour us with your gracious presence. ⇨～望;期～ ❷ look: ⇨左顾右～

【盼念】 pànniàn 〈动〉 expect and miss; look forward to seeing; long to see: 妻子日夜～着远在非洲工作的丈夫。The wife longed day and night to see her husband who worked far away in Africa.

【盼求】 pànqiú 〈动〉 look forward to; long for; ask for in earnest: ～快来。I am looking forward to your early arrival.

【盼头】 pàntou 〈名〉 hope; good prospect: 这事情现在有～了。There is now hope for the thing to succeed. ‖ 我看他晋升是没有～了。I see no prospect of his promotion.

【盼望】 pànwàng 〈动〉 look forward to; expect; hope/yearn/long/hanker for: ～下雨 wish for rain ‖ ～与亲人团聚 long for a reunion with one's relatives ‖ ～已久的来信 long-awaited letter ‖ 我～参加你的婚礼。I am looking forward to coming to your wedding. ‖ 这次来我～能敲定这笔交易。I came in the hope that I could clinch the deal.

【盼星星盼月亮】 pànxīngxing-pànyuèliang 〈熟〉 long for sth day and night; look forward to sth impatiently

叛 pàn 〈动〉 betray; rebel against: ～贼 traitor; rebel ⇨背～;众～亲离

【叛变】 pànbiàn 〈动〉 betray; turn traitor/renegade; mutiny; defect (to): ～投敌 *defect to the enemy* ‖ ～行为 *traitorous act* ‖ 他受不住金钱的诱惑而～了。He succumbed to the temptation of money and turned traitor.

【叛兵】 pànbīng 〈名〉 insurgent troops; rebel; mutinous soldier

【叛臣贼子】 pànchén-zéizǐ 〈熟〉 traitors to the monarch/country

【叛党】 pàndǎng 〈动〉 betray one's party; turn traitor to one's party

【叛匪】 pànfěi 〈名〉 bandit rebels

【叛国】 pànguó 〈动〉 betray one's country; turn traitor to one's country: ～求荣 betray one's country for high position and great wealth ‖ ～投敌 betray one's country and defect to the enemy ‖ ～分子 traitor to one's country ‖ ～行为 act of treason ‖ 因～被判

处死刑 be condemned to death for treason
〖～罪〗 pànguózuì 〈名〉 high treason against the country; treason: 犯了～ be guilty of high treason against the country; commit an act of treachery to one's country
【叛军】 pànjūn 〈名〉 rebel forces/army; insurgent troops/forces: 镇压～ suppress the rebel forces
【叛离】 pànlí 〈动〉 defect from; desert; betray; turn traitor/renegade to: ～祖国 turn traitor to and desert one's country
【叛乱】 pànluàn 〈名〉 revolt; rebellion; insurrection; mutiny; insurgency: 策划～ project a revolt ‖ 发动～ raise/start/mount/stage a rebellion ‖ 平息～ quash/quell a rebellion; pacify the rebels ‖ 酝酿一场～ foment/brew a rebellion ‖ 煽动～ stir up/excite/incite a rebellion ‖ 镇压～ stamp out/quell/put down/suppress/crush/quash a revolt ‖ 武装～ armed rebellion ‖ ～蔓延开来，波及全国。The rebellion spread until it enveloped the land. ‖ 终于爆发了～。A revolt finally broke out. ‖ 要塞里发生了～。The fortress was in revolt.
〖～分子〗 pànluànfènzǐ 〈名〉 rebel; insurgent; mutineer: 反政府的～ anti-government rebel ‖ 武装～ armed rebel
【叛卖】 pànmài 〈动〉 betray; sell out: ～革命/民族利益/祖国 betray the revolution/the national interests/one's country ‖ ～活动 act of treason; treacherous activity
【叛逆】 pànnì ❶〈动〉 rebel/revolt against: ～活动/思想/行为/性格 rebellious activity/thought/behaviour/character ‖ ～罪行 treasonable offence ❷〈名〉 rebel: 剪除～ get rid of rebels ‖ 封建礼教的～ rebel against feudal ethics ‖ 旧制度的～ rebel to the old system
【叛逃】 pàntáo 〈动〉 defect; desert and flee one's country: ～投敌 defect to the enemy ‖ 集体～ wholesale defection
〖～者〗 pàntáozhě 〈名〉 defector; deserter
【叛徒】 pàntú 〈名〉 traitor; renegade; turncoat; defector: 揭发/枪决/痛斥～ expose/shoot/denounce a traitor ‖ 革命事业的～ traitor to the revolutionary cause
【叛亡】 pànwáng ＝ 叛逃 pàntáo
【叛嫌】 pànxián 〈名〉 renegade/traitor suspect

畔 pàn 〈名〉 ❶ side; bank: 河～ river bank/side ‖ 湖～ shore of a lake ‖ 路～ roadside ‖ 枕～ beside the pillow ‖ 他的话仍然萦绕在我耳～。His words still rang in my ears. ❷ border of a field: 田～ border of a field

袢 pàn ＝襻 pàn

鋬 pàn 〈名〉 handle (of an object); strap; loop handle: 壶～ handle of a kettle

襻 pàn ❶〈名〉 loop for fastening a button; button loop: ⇨扣～;纽～ ❷〈名〉 button-loop-like thing: 车～ strap of a handcart ‖ 篮子～儿 handle of a basket ‖ 鞋～儿 shoe strap ❸〈动〉 fasten with a rope; tie: ～上几针 put in a few stitches; sew it up a bit ‖ 他用绳子～住行李。He fastened/tied up his luggage with a rope.

pāng

乓 pāng 〈拟〉[used for loud noise made by gunfire, door slamming, breaking of things, etc] bang; pop; slam; crash: ～地一声关上窗子 slam/bang the window shut ‖ 字典～地一声掉在地板上。The dictionary fell on the floor with a bang. ‖ 热水瓶～地一声炸了。"Bang!" the thermos burst. ‖ 他～地一声打开了香槟瓶盖。He opened the bottle of champagne with a loud pop.

滂 pāng 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ (of the momentum of water) great ❷ (of water) gushing; pouring; rushing
【滂湃】 pāngpài 〈形〉 (of water) roaring and rushing
【滂沛】 pāngpèi 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ (of rain) torrential; pouring; pelting: ～的雨 torrential/pouring rain ‖ 大雨～。It's pouring with rain. / The rain is pelting/pouring down. ❷ powerful; of great momentum: 他惊异于作者文辞的～。He was astonished at the author's powerful writing. ❸ (of water) vast; surging; rushing: 江水～。The river was surging.
【滂沱】 pāngtuó 〈形〉 ❶ (of rain) pouring; pelting; torrential: ～大雨 pouring/torrential rain ⇨大雨～ ❷ (of tears or blood) gushing; surging: 血流～。Blood streamed. ⇨涕泗～

膀 pāng 〈形〉〈方〉 swollen: 他的肾病不轻，腿都～了。He had serious kidney trouble and his legs were swollen.
⇨bǎng;bàng;páng
【膀肿】 pāngzhǒng 〈形〉 swollen: ～的尸体 bloated dead body

páng

彷 páng
⇨fǎng
【彷徨】 pánghuáng ❶〈动〉 walk back and forth; pace up and down; go aimlessly; roam; rove; loiter; loaf about: 他在门口～了好大一会儿才进去。He walked about at the gate for quite a long time before he entered. ❷〈动〉 hesitate: ～观望 hesitate and choose to wait and see ❸〈形〉 restless; distracted aimless; loitering: ⇨～失措
〖～不定〗 pánghuáng-bùdìng 〈熟〉 feel hesitant; be wavering
〖～歧路〗 pánghuáng-qílù ＝ 彷徨歧途 pánghuáng-qítú
〖～歧途〗 pánghuáng-qítú 〈熟〉 hesitate at the crossroads
〖～失措〗 pánghuáng-shīcuò 〈熟〉 be/feel at loss (what to do); lose one's head/bearings; feel aimless and helpless
【彷徉】 pángyáng 〈动〉〈书〉 loiter; roam; wander; linger; hang around; loaf about: ～街头 wander about/roam the street

庞[1] páng 〈形〉 ❶ huge; enormous; colossal; gigantic; giant; immense; massive; monstrous; titanic: ⇨～然大物 ❷ numerous and disorderly: ⇨～杂

庞[2] páng 〈名〉 face: ⇨脸～;面～
【庞大】 pángdà 〈形〉 enormous; gigantic; colossal; huge: ～的工程/公司/企业 mammoth project/corporation/undertaking ‖ ～的建筑物/数量 colossal building/amount ‖ 机构～ unwieldy organization ‖ ～的开支 enormous expenditure ‖ ～臃肿 (of an organization) overstaffed and unwieldy
【庞眉皓首】 pángméi-hàoshǒu 〈熟〉 grey eyebrows and hoary head—healthy, aged male of impressive appearance
【庞然】 pángrán 〈形〉 huge; massive: ～矗立 stand huge and upright
〖～大物〗 pángrán-dàwù 〈熟〉 huge monster; giant; colossus; titan: 敌人看上去是个～，其实不堪一击。The enemy looks like a huge monster but in fact it will collapse at a single blow.
【庞杂】 pángzá 〈形〉 enormous and disorderly; in a cumbersome jumble: 机构/人事～ cumbersome administrative structure/personnel composition ‖ 内容～ multifarious and disorderly contents

旁 páng ❶〈名〉 side: 把某人拉到一～ pull/take sb aside ‖ 路～ roadside ‖ 小河～ riverside ‖ 目不～视 look neither right nor left; look straight ahead ‖ 街道两～栽满了树。The street is lined with trees on both sides. ⇨～边;～门;～听 ❷〈形〉 other; else; aside from: 教室里除了几个学生再没有～的人了。There's nobody in the classroom aside from a few students. ‖ 他有～的事先走了。He left because he had something else/some other business to attend to. ⇨～人;～证 ❸〈名〉 lateral radical (of a Chinese character): ⇨偏～ ❹〈形〉 extensive: ⇨～征博引 ❺〈形〉 heretical; unorthodox: ⇨～门邪道
【旁白】 pángbái 〈名〉 aside (in a play): ～道出了女主人公复杂的心态。The aside reveals the heroine's complicated state of mind.
【旁瓣电平】 pángbàn diànpíng 〈名〉[电子] sidelobe level
【旁边】 pángbiān 〈名〉 side; adjacent place: 坐在某人的～ sit at/by sb's side ‖ 学校门口～停了许多小汽车。Many cars were parked beside the school gate. ‖ 他的办公室就在图书馆的～。His office is adjacent to the library.
【旁侧】 pángcè 〈名〉 side; flank
【旁出】 pángchū 〈动〉 (of branches, twigs, tributaries, etc) branch out; fork off; go off at a tangent: 其枝～。Its twigs branch out.

【旁带】 pángdài ❶〈名〉[通信] sideband ❷〈副〉alongside: 她也～地谈了一下她的工作情况。She also made mention of her work.
【旁道】 pángdào 〈名〉❶ bypass; bypath; byroad; byway; bywalk; sideway; detour: 他们为避开市中心拥挤的交通而走～。They took the bypass to avoid the heavy traffic in the centre of town. ❷ heresy: ～邪门 heretical sect ‖ 陷入～ fall into heresy
【旁顾】 pánggù 〈动〉attend to other things; look to the side: 无暇～ have no time to attend to other things
【旁观】 pángguān 〈动〉look on; be an onlooker: 冷眼～ look on with a cold eye; stay aloof and watch unmoved ‖ 消极～ look on passively ‖ 当她需要帮助时,你怎么能够袖手～呢? How could you stand by and watch when she needed help? ‖ 有一男子惨遭恶棍毒打,而路人只是～。Passers-by just looked on as a man was viciously attacked by some hoodlums. ⇨袖手～
〖～者〗 pángguānzhě 〈名〉onlooker; bystander; spectator; sideliner
〖～者清〗 pángguānzhěqīng 〈熟〉a bystander is always clear-minded; the spectator sees most of the sport/game
【旁皇】 pánghuáng ＝ 彷徨 pánghuáng
【旁及】 pángjí 〈动〉take up; sideline (along with sth more important); touch upon (in passing); drag in; make a passing comment on: ～文学 also take an interest in literature ‖ 我店专售声响设备,～迪厅设计。We specialize in audio equipment and sideline in discotheque design.
【旁流】 pángliú 〈名〉bypass flow
【旁路】 pánglù 〈名〉❶ [电学] bypass ❷ bypass; side road; side path: 走～ take a side road; make a detour
〖～开关〗 pánglù kāiguān 〈名〉bypass swicth
【旁落】 pángluò 〈动〉(of power, etc) pass into others' hands; lose (one's power, etc): 鸦片战争以后,中国主权开始～。The Opium War saw the beginning of the loss of China's sovereignty. ⇨大权～
【旁门】 pángmén 〈名〉side door; side gate; side entrance: 他是从～进去的。He entered from the side door.
〖～邪道〗 pángmén-xiédào ＝ 邪门歪道 xiémén-wāidào
〖～左道〗 pángmén-zuǒdào ＝ 左道旁门 zuǒdào-pángmén
【旁敲侧击】 pángqiāo-cèjī 〈熟〉attack by innuendo; make oblique unfavourable references to; beat about the bush: 有话直说,不必～。Be straightforward and don't beat about the bush.
【旁切】 pángqiē 〈动〉[数学] escribe: ～圆 escribed circle
【旁人】 pángrén 〈名〉others; other people; someone else; unrelated persons: 这件事最好不要叫～知道。Better keep it among ourselves. ‖ 自己的问题自己解决,不要依赖～。You should depend on yourself, not other people, to solve your problems.
【旁若无人】 pángruòwúrén 〈熟〉act as if no one else was nearby—be self-important and unmindful of others; have no regard of people around: 他高谈阔论,～。He talked volubly and loudly without due respect for people around.
【旁听】 pángtīng 〈动〉❶ be present at a conference/meeting as an observer: 法庭～者 visitor attending a court trial ‖ 他虽不是委员会成员,但也留下来～。He stayed at the conference though he was not a committee member. ❷ audit: 他在北京大学～过课。He once audited classes in Peking University. ‖ 他原来～过我的课。He once sat in on my class.
〖～生〗 pángtīngshēng 〈名〉auditor (student): 这个班既有正式生也有～。There are both regular students and auditors in this class.
〖～席〗 pángtīngxí 〈名〉visitor's gallery/seats; public gallery (at a congressional session, etc)
【旁通】 pángtōng ❶〈动〉gain an understanding of the subject through mastery of other relevant subjects: ⇨触类～ ❷〈名〉bypass
〖～阀〗 pángtōngfá 〈名〉[机械] bypass valve
〖～管〗 pángtōngguǎn 〈名〉[机械] bypass pipe
〖～隧道〗 pángtōng suìdào 〈名〉[建筑] bypass tunnel
【旁骛】 pángwù 〈形〉〈书〉inattentive; seeking sth other than one's profession, work, etc; having one's interest drawn to other subjects: 驰心～ be inattentive and attracted by other things ‖ 心不～ be completely concentrated ‖ 他潜心钻研,从不～。He devotes himself to his research and never diverges from it.
【旁系】 pángxì 〈名〉collateral line
〖～亲属〗 pángxì qīnshǔ 〈名〉[法律] collateral relative/kinsman/kinswoman
〖～亲缘〗 pángxì qīnyuán 〈名〉collateral relationship
〖～血亲〗 pángxì xuèqīn 〈名〉[法律] collateral relative by blood
〖～姻亲〗 pángxì yīnqīn 〈名〉[法律] collateral relative by marriage; collateral affinity
【旁心】 pángxīn 〈名〉[数学] centre of an escribed circle
【旁压力】 pángyālì 〈名〉[物理] lateral pressure
【旁征博引】 pánzhēng-bóyǐn 〈熟〉quote copiously (from a wide array of sources); quote extensively; be well-documented; load one's pages/talk with references
【旁证】 pángzhèng 〈名〉[法律] circumstantial/collateral/extraneous evidence; side witness
【旁支】 pángzhī 〈名〉(of a family or clan) collateral branch; offset
【旁枝末节】 pángzhī-mòjié 〈熟〉petty; insignificant; trivial
【旁置成本】 pángzhì chéngběn 〈名〉[经济] sunk cost
【旁注】 pángzhù 〈名〉marginal note; marginalia; side note
【旁族】 pángzú 〈名〉collateral family
【旁坐】 pángzuò 〈动〉〈书〉be punished for one's involvement in a crime

蒡 páng

【蒡葧】 pángbó 〈名〉〈古〉crowndaisy
⇨bàng

膀 páng

⇨bǎng; bàng; pāng
【膀胱】 pángguāng 〈名〉bladder
〖～冲洗〗 pángguāng chōngxǐ 〈名〉[医学] irrigation/lavage of bladder
〖～穿刺术〗 pángguāng chuāncìshù 〈名〉[医学] vesicopuncture
〖～灌洗术〗 pángguāng guànxǐshù 〈名〉[医学] vesicoclysis
〖～结核〗 pángguāng jiéhé 〈名〉[医学] cystophthisis
〖～结石〗 pángguāng jiéshí 〈名〉[医学] (urinary) bladder calculi; vesical calculus; cystolith
〖～镜〗 pángguāngjìng 〈名〉[医学] cystoscope: ～检查 cystoscopy ‖ ～碎石术 lithotriptoscopy
〖～痉挛〗 pángguāng jìngluán 〈名〉[医学] cystospasm
〖～尿道炎〗 pángguāng niàodàoyán 〈名〉[医学] cystourethritis
〖～石〗 pángguāngshí 〈名〉[医学] cystolith: ～病 cystolithiasis
〖～炎〗 pángguāngyán 〈名〉[医学] cystitis; urocystitis
〖～造影术〗 pángguāng zàoyǐngshù 〈名〉[医学] cystography

磅 páng

⇨bàng
【磅礴】 pángbó ❶〈形〉boundless; majestic; mighty; overwhelming; over-powering: ⇨气势～ ❷〈动〉permeate; fill: ～宇内。The tremendous momentum fills the whole world.

螃 páng

【螃蟹】 pángxiè 〈名〉crab: ～肉 crab ‖ 小～ crablet

鳑 páng

【鳑鲏】 pángpí 〈名〉[动物] bitterling [a fish]

pǎng

嗙 pǎng 〈动〉〈方〉brag; boast; exaggerate; blow one's own trumpet; sing one's own praises; talk big: 胡吹乱～ boast outrageously; talk big; shoot one's mouth off

耪 pǎng 〈动〉hoe: ～地 hoe the field ‖ ～玉米 hoe the maize/corn

髈 pǎng 〈名〉〈方〉thigh
⇨bǎng

pàng

胖 pàng 〈形〉fat; obese; stout; plump; chubby; corpulent: ～小子 plump boy ‖ 他～了许多。He'd filled out a lot. ‖ 他

越来越～了。He is getting fat. / He is putting on weight. ‖ 这孩子真～。The child is really plump. ⇨～子;发～
⇨pán

【胖大海】 pàngdàhǎi 〈名〉[中医] seed of boat-fruited sterculia; sterculia seed

【胖嘟嘟】 pàngdūdū 〈形〉〈口〉 plump; chubby: ～的小男孩 plump little boy

【胖墩墩】 pàngdūndūn 〈形〉〈口〉 short and stout; podgy; pudgy: ～的小手 podgy little hands

【胖墩儿】 pàngdūnr 〈名〉〈口〉 chubby child

【胖鼓鼓】 pànggūgū 〈形〉 fat; plump: 小胳膊小腿～的婴儿 baby with plump/chubby little arms and legs

【胖乎乎】 pànghūhū 〈形〉(of a person) plump; fat; chubby; pudgy: ～的脸蛋 chubby/plump cheeks ‖ ～的手指 pudgy fingers

【胖头鱼】 pàngtóuyú 〈名〉 bighead [a kind of carp with a big head]

【胖子】 pàngzi 〈名〉 fat person; fatty; butterball

pāo

抛 pāo 〈动〉❶ cast; throw; fling; toss; chuck; hurl: ～媚眼 make eyes at (sb); ogle ‖ ～球/硬币 toss a ball/coin ‖ ～石头 throw stones ‖ 把钓鱼线～入水中 cast the fishing line into the water ‖ ～出窗外 fling/throw sth out of the window ‖ 把忧虑～到脑后 cast cares behind ‖ ～开分歧 put aside differences ‖ ～开一切烦恼 fling aside all worries ‖ ～开私心杂念 cast aside selfish ideas and personal considerations ‖ ～向空中 toss in the air ‖ 被～进历史的垃圾堆 be relegated to the dustbin of history ‖ 不许乱～杂物! No littering! ‖ 他把球～起又接住。He threw the ball up and caught it again. ⇨～锚;～物线;～砖引玉 ❷ abandon; desert; leave behind: ～妻别子 abandon/forsake/desert one's wife and children ‖ ～头颅 lay down one's life ‖ 把别人远远～在后面 leave others far behind ⇨～弃 ❸ show; appear: ⇨～头露面 ❹ sell in large quantities and/or at low prices: ～出股票 sell stocks in large quantities and/or at low prices ⇨～售

【抛补】 pāobǔ 〈名〉[金融] cover; short hedging

【抛到九霄云外】 pāodào jiǔxiāo-yúnwài 〈熟〉 forget completely; get/put entirely out of one's mind

【抛费】 pāofèi 〈动〉〈方〉 waste: 不要这么～东西。Don't waste things like this!

【抛光】 pāoguāng 〈动〉 polish: ～零件 polish parts ‖ 摩擦～ burnishing ‖ 这枚戒指需要～一下。The ring needs polishing.

〖～车床〗 pāoguāng chēchuáng 〈名〉[机械] burnishing/polishing lathe

〖～锉〗 pāoguāngcuò 〈名〉 polishing file

〖～机〗 pāoguāngjī 〈名〉[机械] polisher; polishing/buffing/glazing machine

〖～剂〗 pāoguāngjì 〈名〉 polishing compound; polish

〖～轮〗 pāoguānglún 〈名〉 polishing wheel; buff; buffing wheel

〖～面〗 pāoguāngmiàn 〈名〉 burnished surface; polished face

〖～涂料纸〗 pāoguāng túliàozhǐ 〈名〉 cast-coated paper

【抛荒】 pāohuāng 〈动〉❶ (of cultivated land) go out of cultivation; lie waste: 这块地～了,因为她没有时间去种。The plot lay waste because she had no time to attend to it. ❷ (of one's study) be neglected; (of one's professional knowledge or ability) get rusty: ～功课 neglect one's lessons ‖ 我的打字技术～了。I've gotten rusty in typing.

【抛货】 pāohuò 〈动〉 sell goods in large quantities and/or at low prices; dump goods on the market

【抛离】 pāolí 〈动〉 abandon; forsake; desert: ～家乡 leave one's native place for good ‖ ～妻子 abandon/desert one's wife

【抛脸】 pāoliǎn 〈动〉〈方〉 lose face; be disgraced: 我可不想干那种～的事。I don't want to do that sort of disgraceful things.

【抛锚】 pāomáo 〈动〉❶ drop/cast anchor; anchor: ～泊船 anchor a boat ‖ ～过夜 cast anchor for the night ‖ ～停泊 be/lie/ride at anchor ‖ ～在一个小港湾里 come to anchor in a little bay ‖ 轮船在离岸处～停航。The ship dropped anchor/lowed the anchor offshore. ❷〈喻〉(of vehicles) stop working; break down: 警车在十字路口～了。The police car conked out at the crossroads. ‖ 汽车在上不着村,下不着店的地方～了。The car broke down/stalled in the middle of nowhere. ❸〈方〉 stop; end; be suspended: 工程不久就因缺乏资金～了。The project stopped very soon because of lack of funds. ‖ 搜寻工作中途～了。The search was abandoned midway.

〖～地〗 pāomáodì 〈名〉 anchorage

【抛木】 pāomù 〈名〉 log dropout

〖～机〗 pāomùjī 〈名〉 scrambler; log kicker/rejecter

【抛盘】 pāopán 〈动〉[金融] sell out stocks, futures, etc

【抛弃】 pāoqì 〈动〉 abandon; cast aside/off/away; throw/chuck away; dispense with; forsake; discard; desert: ～顾虑 pocket one's scruples ‖ ～家园 abandon one's home ‖ ～旧观念 give up/abandon/forsake old ideas ‖ 被社会所～ be discarded by society ‖ 当她最需要朋友的时候,他们都～了她。Her friends failed her when she most needed them. ‖ 她刚把新近结交的男朋友～了。She's just dumped/ditched her latest boyfriend.

【抛球发球法】 pāoqiú fāqiúfǎ 〈名〉[体育] toss service

【抛却】 pāoquè 〈动〉 cast aside; abandon; discard: ～幻想 throw away fanciful ideas

【抛洒】 pāosǎ 〈动〉❶ shed: ～热血 shed one's blood ❷ scatter; spill: 把沙石～在路面上。Scatter the road with gravel. ‖ 糟糕,我把一些咖啡～在小地毯上了。It's too bad that I've spilt some coffee on the rug.

【抛撒】 pāosǎ 〈动〉 throw out; scatter: ～传单 distribute leaflets ‖ ～骨灰 scatter the ashes of the dead

【抛砂机】 pāoshājī 〈名〉[冶金] sand slinging machine; sand slinger; sand projection machine; sand thrower

【抛闪】 pāoshǎn 〈动〉〈方〉 leave: ～下妻子和两个孩子 leave behind one's wife and two children

【抛舍】 pāoshě 〈动〉 abandon; cast aside; forsake: ～妻儿 abandon one's wife and children ‖ 抛家舍业 abandon one's family and home

【抛射】 pāoshè 〈动〉 project; catapult

〖～式卫星〗 pāoshèshì wèixīng 〈名〉 dropping satellite

〖～体〗 pāoshètǐ 〈名〉[物理] projectile

【抛售】 pāoshòu 〈动〉 sell in large quantities and/or at low prices; dump; undersell; close out; dishoard: ～所存谷物 dishoard grain ‖ ～劣质货物 dump shoddy goods

〖～风〗 pāoshòufēng 〈名〉 heavy/hectic selling

【抛头颅,洒热血】 pāo tóulú, sǎ rèxuè 〈熟〉 shed one's blood and lay down one's life for (a just cause): 为祖国的利益～ sacrifice oneself for the interests of the country

【抛头露面】 pāotóu-lùmiàn 〈熟〉❶ (of a woman) show oneself in public ❷ flaunt oneself in public: 从不～ never make public appearances

【抛物面】 pāowùmiàn 〈名〉[数学] paraboloid: 旋转～ paraboloid of revolution

〖～天线〗 pāowùmiàn tiānxiàn 〈名〉 parabolic aerial; paraboloid antenna

【抛物线】 pāowùxiàn 〈名〉[数学] parabola: ～轨迹 parabolic trajectory/path ‖ ～速度 parabolic velocity

【抛物柱体】 pāowù zhùtǐ 〈名〉[数学] parabolic cylinder

【抛掷】 pāozhì 〈动〉❶ cast; throw; toss: ～雪球 throw snowballs ‖ ～烟头 fling a cigarette butt ‖ 莫把年华轻～。Do not waste your youth. ❷ abandon; discard: ～事业 abandon one's career

【抛砖引玉】 pāozhuān-yǐnyù 〈熟〉〈谦〉 cast a brick to attract jade—give a few commonplace remarks by way of introduction so that others may come up with valuable opinions: 这篇文章旨在～,引起大家对该问题的进一步讨论。This article intends to start further discussion on this issue. ‖ 我来说几句,算是～吧。Let me say a few words, just to set the ball rolling.

泡[1] pāo ❶〈名〉 sth puffy and soft: 豆～儿 puffy beans ‖ 肿眼～儿 puffy eyelids ❷〈形〉〈方〉 spongy: ～枣 spongy dates ‖ 这块木料发～。This piece of wood is spongy.

泡[2] pāo 〈名〉〈方〉[usu used as part of a place name] small lake: 月亮～ Moon Lake [in China's Jilin Province] ‖ 莲花～ Lotus Lake [in China's Heilongjiang Province]

泡[3] pāo 〈量〉〈口〉[used for the number of excretions, slightly vulgar]: 拉一～屎 have a shit ‖ 撒一～尿 piss
⇨pào

【泡货】 pāohuò 〈名〉〈方〉 light but bulky cargo

【泡桐】 pāotóng 〈名〉[植物] paulownia

【泡子】 pāozi 〈名〉〈方〉[used as part of a place name] small lake: 干～ Dry Lake [in China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region]
⇨pàozi

脬 pāo ❶〈名〉bladder ❷ ＝ 泡③ pāo

páo

刨 páo〈动〉❶ dig; excavate: ～地 dig the ground; hoe a field ‖ ～坑 dig a hole ‖ ～马铃薯 dig (up) potatoes ‖ ～土 dig at the ground; dig earth ‖ ～坟掘墓 dig up and rob graves ‖ 狗在灌木丛中乱～,寻找骨头。The dog was grubbing (about) under the bush, looking for a bone. ❷〈方〉deduct; exclude; subtract; not count: ～去个人所得税,你月收入是 1,250 元。With the personal income tax deducted, you can get a monthly pay of 1,250 *yuan*. ‖ 30～去 10 是 20。If you subtract 10 from 30, you get 20. ‖ 4～去 2 是 2。Four minus two is two.
⇨bào

【刨除】 páochú 〈动〉deduct; exclude; subtract; dock

【刨分】 páofēn 〈名〉deduct points/marks (for errors in homework or examination papers, etc): 这道题刨了他 10 分。Ten marks were deducted for his wrong answer to this question. / *He lost 10 marks on this question.*

【刨根儿】 páogēnr 〈动〉〈方〉get to the bottom/root of a matter

【刨根问底】 páogēn-wèndǐ 〈熟〉get to the bottom/root of a matter: 对某事～ make detailed enquiries into/about sth ‖ 他这个人就爱～。He's never satisfied until he gets to the bottom of things.

【刨煤机】 páoméijī 〈名〉[矿物] coal planer/plough

咆 páo 〈动〉(of beasts of prey) roar; howl; bellow: ⇨～哮

【咆哮】 páoxiào 〈动〉❶ (*of beasts of prey*) *roar*; howl: 凶猛～ snarl ferociously ‖ 狮子在～。The lion was roaring. ❷ (of humans) roar with fury/rage; snarl; growl; bellow: ～如雷 roar like thunder; roar with fury/rage; be in a thundering rage ‖ ～着警告 snarl a warning; growl out a warning ‖ 父亲心情很坏,今天他对所有的人都～如雷。Dad's in a bad mood and he's growling/bellowing at everyone today. ❸ (of water, wind, etc) roar on; thunder away: ～的黄河 roaring Yellow River ‖ 大河在～。The great river is thundering away.

狍 páo

【狍子】 páozi 〈名〉[动物] roe deer

庖 páo 〈名〉〈书〉❶ kitchen: ⇨～厨 ❷ cook: 名～ famous cook/chef ⇨越俎代～

【庖厨】 páochú 〈名〉〈书〉❶ kitchen ❷ cook; chef

【庖代】 páodài 〈动〉〈书〉exceed *one's duties and meddle in* others' affairs; interfere with others' affairs

【庖丁】 páodīng 〈名〉〈书〉cook

【～解牛】 páodīng-jiěniú 〈熟〉work expertly like a skilled butcher cutting up an ox carcass - do sth with great facility

【庖人】 páorén 〈名〉〈书〉cook

炮 páo〈动〉❶ [中医] prepare herbal Chinese medicine by roasting or parching it in a pan: ～姜 roasted ginger ⇨～炼 ❷〈书〉roast (food)
⇨bāo; pào

【炮格】 páogé ＝ 炮烙 páoluò

【炮炼】 páoliàn 〈动〉[中医] remove the moisture and impurity from the Chinese medical herbs by heating; parch and refine medical herbs

【炮烙】 páoluò 〈名〉hot bronze pillar torture [a form of cruel punishment in ancient China]

【炮制】 páozhì 〈动〉❶ [中医] prepare medical herbs by parching, *roasting*, baking, *steaming*, soaking, *simmering*, etc ❷〈贬〉cook up; make up; concoct: ～反动纲领 concoct a reactionary programme ‖ ～借口 concoct/invent an excuse ⇨如法～

袍 páo 〈名〉robe; gown; housecoat: 官～ official gown ‖ 棉～ cotton gown ‖ 王～ Royal robe ‖ 罩～ robe; dustrobe ⇨长～儿;皮～;旗～

【袍哥】 páogē 〈名〉〈旧〉(a member of) an old time underworld organization in southwest China

【袍笏登场】 páohù-dēngchǎng 〈熟〉❶ dress up and go on stage ❷〈贬〉take office; assume an official post

【袍泽】 páozé 〈名〉〈书〉fellow officers: ～之谊 friendship among fellow officers

【袍罩儿】 páozhàor 〈名〉dustrobe; overall

【袍子】 páozi 〈名〉robe; gown

匏 páo

【匏瓜】 páoguā 〈名〉[植物] gourd

跑 páo〈动〉(of animals) paw (the ground): ～地 paw the ground; paw at the ground ‖ 虎～泉 Tiger dug Spring (in Hangzhou)
⇨pǎo

麃 páo ＝ 狍 páo

pǎo

跑 pǎo〈动〉❶ *run*: ～得筋疲力尽 *run oneself out* ‖ ～得快 run fast ‖ ～进屋 run into a house ‖ ～下楼 run downstairs ‖ ～上坡 run up hill ‖ ～三圈儿 run three laps around the track ‖ ～500 米 run five hundred metres ‖ ～完全程 finish the whole distance ‖ ～得上气不接下气 be out of breath with running ⇨～步;赛～ ❷ run away; escape; flee; get away; abscond: 别让兔子～了。Don't let the rabbit run away. ‖ 轮胎～气了。Air is escaping *from the tyre*. ‖ 他趁着夜色～了。He fled by night. ⇨逃～ ❸〈动〉〈方〉walk; go to: ～遍全国 travel all over the country ‖ 一天～了几个地方 have been to several places within one day ‖ 打个电话吧,省得你～一趟。Use the telephone and spare yourself a visit. ‖ 他整天往外～,一点都不顾家。He is out all day and cares little about home. ‖ 我～了几条街道才找到这个商店。I walked about several blocks before I found that shop. ‖ 我最近到大阪～了一趟。I went on a trip to Osaka recently. ❹ run about doing sth; run errands: ～材料 run about collecting data ‖ 他现在给一家小报～新闻。He is going around snooping for stories for a tabloid. ⇨～单帮;～买卖 ❺ leak; escape: ～了风声 leak out a secret ‖ 吓～ scare/frighten away ‖ ～电/气/油 electricity/gas/oil leakage ‖ 信纸叫风刮～了。The sheets of writing paper were blown off by the wind. ❻ (of liquids) evaporate; give off: 瓶子没盖严,汽油都～了。The bottle was not tightly sealed, and the gasoline evaporated.
⇨páo

【跑表】 pǎobiǎo 〈名〉[体育] stopwatch

【跑步】 pǎobù 〈动〉❶ run; march at the double: ～出发 start off at a run ‖ ～! [word of command] Double march! ‖ ～前进! [word of command] Double time! ‖ ～走! [word of command] At the double, quick march! ❷ [form of physical exercise] jog: 早餐前～ go for/have/take a jog before breakfast ‖ 我每天早晨在公园里～。I go jogging in the park every morning.

【～机】 pǎobùjī 〈名〉jogging machine

【跑车】 pǎochē ❶〈名〉racing bicycle/car; sports car ❷〈名〉timber-transporting vehicle in forest zones ❸〈动〉(of trolleys *for hoisting coal in a mine*) *accidentally slide down*; (*said of a* trolley) run away ❹〈动〉(of a train, bus attendant) work on the train; be on the job

【跑单帮】 pǎo dānbāng 〈动〉travel long distances doing retail business on one's own: ～的 travelling trader

【跑刀】 pǎodāo 〈名〉[体育] racing skates

【跑道】 pǎodào 〈名〉❶ [航空] runway (in an airport): ～指示灯 runway light ‖ 飞机～ aircraft runway; landing strip ❷ [体育] (running or athletic) track; lane: 塑胶～ plastic track ‖ 内/外～ *inside/outside lane* ‖ 他跑第三～。*He is running lane three.* ❸ raceway (for car racing): 煤渣～ dirt/cinder track ❹ race track/course (for horse or greyhound racing): 赛马～ race course

【～线】 pǎodàoxiàn 〈名〉course line

【跑道儿】 pǎodàor ＝ 跑腿儿 pǎotuǐr

【跑电】 pǎodiàn 〈动〉(of electricity) leak

【跑调儿】 pǎodiàor 〈动〉deviate from the correct melody, tune, rhythm, etc; be out of tune: 她有些地方唱得明显～了。She sang distinctly out of tune in places.

【跑肚】 pǎodù 〈动〉〈口〉have diarrhoea; have loose bowels

【跑反】 pǎofǎn 〈动〉〈旧〉flee one's home from war or bandit raids

【跑光】 pǎoguāng 〈动〉[摄影](of a film) get accidentally exposed (to light): 这卷胶卷～了。This roll of film has been exposed to light.

【跑旱船】 pǎo hànchuán ❶〈名〉boat dance [traditional Chinese folk dance with a girl moving about in a cloth or bamboo "boat" and a man making rowing movement with an oar, singing as they dance] ❷〈动〉perform the boat dance

【跑江湖】 pǎo jiānghú 〈动〉〈旧〉rove the country; make a living by travelling around as an acrobat, fortuneteller, salesman, etc

【跑交通】 pǎo jiāotōng 〈动〉work as an underground messenger

【跑街】 pǎojiē 〈方〉❶〈动〉go around in a city working as a business agent/salesman for a firm ❷〈名〉roving business agent or salesman working for a firm

〖～掮客〗 pǎojiē qiánkè 〈名〉running broker

【跑进跑出】 pǎojìn-pǎochū 〈熟〉bustle in and out

【跑警报】 pǎo jǐngbào 〈动〉run for shelter or out of town at an air-raid alarm

【跑来跑去】 pǎolái-pǎoqù 〈熟〉run back and forth; bustle about/around: 他们整天～的。They've been dashing about all day.

【跑了和尚跑不了庙】 pǎole héshang pǎobuliǎo miào 〈熟〉the monk may run away, but he cannot take the temple with him; the monk may escape, but the temple remains—he may run away, but his home/establishment remains

【跑垒】 pǎolěi 〈名〉[体育] base-running

〖～员〗 pǎolěiyuán 〈名〉(base) runner

【跑龙套】 pǎo lóngtào 〈动〉❶[戏剧] play a walk-on part [eg attendants or soldiers] on stage: 刚开始我跑跑龙套,后来我演上了主角。I started as a walk-on, and later played principal roles. ❷ play a minor role; do things insignificant or trivial; be a utility man: 我只是个～的,不拿事儿。My job is to run errands, not to make decisions.

【跑马】 pǎomǎ ❶〈动〉ride a horse ❷〈名〉horse racing ❸〈名〉〈方〉(seminal) emission

〖～场〗 pǎomǎchǎng 〈名〉race course/track

〖～卖解〗 pǎomǎ-màixiè 〈动〉〈旧〉make a living by performing stunts on horse-back; be an acrobat in a roving troupe

【跑码头】 pǎo mǎtou 〈动〉travel from port to port—be a travelling merchant; engage in a trade or craft which customarily involves travelling from one place to another, such as a travelling acrobat, etc.

【跑买卖】 pǎo mǎimai 〈动〉travel around doing business; be a commercial traveller

【跑冒滴漏】 pǎomào-dīlòu 〈动〉evaporate, emit, drip and leak—expend money either without due control or for illicit purposes: 严肃财政纪律,堵塞～ keep strict financial discipline and stop up thriftless and illicit drain on funds

【跑面】 pǎomiàn 〈动〉(of government officials) go around at the grass-roots level making investigation and providing leadership and service—covering a number of points in a certain area

【跑跑颠颠】 pǎopǎo-diāndiān 〈熟〉❶ run and jump; frisk about ❷ be on the go; bustle about: 他一天到晚～,为社区服务。He bustles about day and night, doing services for the community.

【跑跑跳跳】 pǎopǎo-tiàotiào 〈动〉run and jump; run about: 小男孩～地出了家门。The little boy skipped out of his house.

【跑片儿】 pǎopiānr ＝ 跑片子 pǎo piānzi

【跑片子】 pǎo piānzi 〈动〉rush on one's feet for film copies (between theatres)

【跑情况】 pǎo qíngkuàng 〈动〉run about collecting/gathering information

【跑墒】 pǎoshāng 〈动〉[农业](of soil) lose moisture (through evaporation): 防止～ prevent loss of soil moisture

【跑神】 pǎoshén 〈动〉〈方〉be distracted (from one's work, etc); be absent-minded; be woolgathering

【跑生意】 pǎo shēngyi ＝ 跑买卖 pǎo mǎimai

【跑堂】 pǎotáng ❶〈动〉〈旧〉act/work as a waiter (in a restaurant, wineshop, etc) ❷ ＝ 跑堂儿的 pǎotángrde

【跑堂儿的】 pǎotángrde 〈名〉〈旧〉waiter (in a restaurant, wineshop, etc)

【跑题】 pǎotí 〈动〉digress/wander from the subject; stray from/wander off the point; stray from the main subject or line of argument; deviate from the point at issue: 发言者不时地～。The speaker wandered away from/off the point every now and then. ‖ 这段话～了,应该删去。This paragraph is a digression from the subject and should be deleted.

【跑跳】 pǎotiào 〈名〉[体育] running jump

【跑腿儿】 pǎotuǐr 〈动〉run errands; do legwork: 打发某人～ send sb on an errand ‖ 替某人～ run errands/messages for sb ‖ ～的活儿 legwork ‖ 我只是跑跑腿儿。I just did a bit of running around.

【跑腿子】 pǎotuǐzi 〈名〉〈方〉bachelor

【跑外】 pǎowài 〈动〉work as a travelling agent/salesman for a firm; do the external legwork for a business: ～的 travelling agent or salesman of a firm

【跑鞋】 pǎoxié 〈名〉❶ running/track shoes ❷〈方〉sneakers; rubber shoes

【跑圆场】 pǎo yuánchǎng 〈动〉[戏剧](of actors in traditional opera) walk in circles on the stage to signify travelling a long distance

【跑账】 pǎozhàng 〈动〉rush/go about collecting bills

【跑辙】 pǎozhé 〈动〉〈方〉run out of the rut—digress (from the subject); stray from the point: 他不说正题,老～。Instead of talking about the subject, he kept digressing from it.

【跑猪靶】 pǎozhūbǎ 〈名〉[体育] running boar target [a target moving on a rail, pasted with a picture of a boar]

pào

泡 pào ❶〈名〉bubble: 冒～ rise in bubbles ‖ 肥皂～儿 soap bubbles ‖ 水开时,水面会起～儿。When water boils, bubbles rise to the surface. ⇨～沫;气～ ❷〈名〉bubble-shaped thing: 手上起～了 get blisters in one's palm ‖ 新鞋把我的脚磨起了～。The new shoes have given me blisters. ⇨灯～;燎～ ❸〈动〉sop; soak; steep: 把面包～在牛奶里 sop/soak/dunk bread in milk ‖ 用沸水～茶 pour boiling water over tea; infuse tea in boiling water ‖ 把床单好好～一～再洗。Give the sheet a good soak before washing it. ‖ 让衣服在热水中～十几分钟。Let the clothes soak for a dozen minutes in warm water. ‖ 他躺在浴缸里,把身子舒舒服服地～在热水中。He lay comfortably immersed in a hot bath. ‖ 洗衣妇的手在水里～得发白。The washerwoman's hands had been soaked white in the water. ⇨～茶;浸～ ❹〈动〉kill time; dawdle; dilly-dally; hang about; idle; loaf about; loiter: 他在茶馆里～了两钟头。He dawdled/lingered two hours in the teahouse. ❺〈动〉pester: ⇨软磨硬～

⇨pāo

【泡病号】 pào bìnghào 〈动〉malinger; shun/shirk/dodge work on pretense of illness

【泡菜】 pàocài 〈名〉pickled vegetables; pickles: 朝鲜～ *Kimchi* ‖ 四川～ Sichuan pickles

【泡茶】 pàochá 〈动〉make/brew/infuse/steep/do tea: 把茶泡开再喝。Give the tea time to draw/infuse.

【泡饭】 pàofàn ❶〈动〉soak/simmer cooked rice in soup or boiled water ❷〈名〉cooked rice soaked/simmered in soup or water

【泡沸石】 pàofèishí 〈名〉[矿业] zeolite

【泡服】 pàofú 〈动〉[中医](of medicines) be infused in hot water and then take the infusion

【泡蘑菇】 pào mógu 〈动〉❶ use delaying tactics; dawdle; loaf about; idle about: 别～了,快点干活儿吧。Stop dawdling and get down to work. ❷ importune; pester; haggle/quibble and refuse to act; shirk by raising excuses: 别跟我～了,我不会答应的。Don't pester me; I won't agree.

【泡沫】 pàomò 〈名〉foam; froth; bubble; spume; lather; scum; suds; effervescence: 口吐～froth/foam at the mouth ‖ 起～ froth up; form foam ‖ 肥皂～ soap bubbles ‖ 化学～ chemical foam ‖ 剃须～ shaving foam ‖ 灭火～ foam (from a fire extinguisher) ‖ 这种啤酒～很丰富。This beer is rich in foam. / This

beer has plenty of head.
〖～玻璃〗 pàomò bōli 〈名〉 cellularglass; foamglass
〖～材料〗 pàomò cáiliào 〈名〉 foam material
〖～发生器〗 pàomò fāshēngqì 〈名〉[化工] foam column
〖～浮选〗 pàomò fúxuǎn 〈名〉 froth flotation
〖～公司〗 pàomò gōngsī 〈名〉 bubble company
〖～混凝土〗 pàomò hùnníngtǔ 〈名〉 foam(ed) concrete; cellular concrete
〖～剂〗 pàomòjì 〈名〉 foam(ing) agent
〖～经济〗 pàomò jīngjì 〈名〉 foam/bubble economy
〖～灭火剂〗 pàomò mièhuǒjì 〈名〉 fire-extinguishing foam; foamite
〖～灭火器〗 pàomò mièhuǒqì 〈名〉 foam extinguisher
〖～树脂〗 pàomò shùzhī 〈名〉 foamed resin
〖～塑料〗 pàomò sùliào 〈名〉 foam plastics: ～芯胶合板 plywood with foamed plastic core
〖～陶瓷〗 pàomò táocí 〈名〉 foamed ceramics
〖～橡胶〗 pàomò xiàngjiāo 〈名〉 foam/cellular rubber
〖～浴〗 pàomòyù 〈名〉 bubble bath
【泡马子】 pào mǎzi 〈动〉〈方〉 flirt with cheap women
【泡妞儿】 pào niūr 〈动〉 dawdle away one's time with a young girl
【泡泡纱】 pàopaoshā 〈名〉[纺织] seersucker; crimp cloth: 格子～ seersucker gingham
【泡泡糖】 pàopaotáng 〈名〉 bubble/chewing gum: 吹～ blow a gum bubble ‖ 嚼～ chew gum
【泡泡袖】 pàopaoxiù 〈名〉 puff(ed) sleeves; bubble sleeves
【泡汤】 pàotāng 〈动〉〈方〉 fail; fall flat/through: 由于运输业工人罢工,我们的假期计划～了。Our holiday plans fell through because of transport strikes. ‖ 这笔买卖～了。The transaction has failed.
【泡漩】 pàoxuán 〈名〉 whirlpool
【泡影】 pàoyǐng 〈名〉 visionary hope/plan/scheme; bubble: 成为～ fall through; evaporate; crumble to dust ‖ 化作～ vanish like soap bubbles; melt/vanish into thin air; end/go up in smoke; come to nothing ‖ 她的希望化作～。Her hopes came to nothing/vanished.
【泡澡】 pàozǎo 〈动〉 take a soaking bath
【泡罩】 pàozhào 〈名〉[化工] bubble cap
〖～塔〗 pàozhàotǎ 〈名〉[化工] bubble cap tower/column
【泡子】 pàozi 〈名〉〈方〉(light) bulb
⇨pāozi

炮 pào 〈名〉 ❶ big gun; mortar; cannon; artillery: 一门～ a piece of artillery; a cannon ‖ 架/卸～ mount/dismount a gun ‖ 开～ fire off a gun; fire a cannon ‖ 装～ load a cannon ‖ 多管火箭～ multibarrel rocket launcher ‖ 高压水～ water cannon ⇨高射～; 火～; 迫击～ ❷ firecracker: ⇨～仗; 鞭～; 花～ ❸ cannon [one of the pieces in Chinese chess] ❹ blasthole filled with dynamite: ⇨～钎; 哑～ ❺ bombard [the earliest kind of cannon firing stone balls]
⇨bāo; páo
【炮兵】 pàobīng 〈名〉 ❶ artillery: ～阵地 gun emplacement; artillery position ❷ artillerist; artilleryman; gunner
〖～部队〗 pàobīng bùduì 〈名〉 artillery troops
〖～连〗 pàobīnglián 〈名〉 battery
〖～学校〗 pàobīng xuéxiào 〈名〉[全称] artillery school
【炮舱】 pàocāng 〈名〉 gun bay
【炮车】 pàochē 〈名〉 gun carriage/carrier; artillery prime mover
【炮铳】 pàochong 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 metal tube for letting off powder—a device to make a loud noise at ceremonies ❷〈方〉 firecracker: 放～ let off firecrackers
【炮床】 pàochuáng 〈名〉 platform
【炮弹】 pàodàn 〈名〉 cannon ball; (artillery) shell: 发射～ lob shells ‖ 装填～ load a gun with a shell ‖ 穿甲～ armour-piercing shell ‖ 毒气～ gas shell ‖ 空～ blank shell ‖ 迫击～ trench mortar shell ‖ ～四处爆炸。Shells were bursting all around. ‖ ～击中了目标。The shell found its mark.
〖～树〗 pàodànshù 〈名〉[植物] cannonball tree
〖～休克〗 pàodàn xiūkè 〈名〉[医学] shell shock
【炮管】 pàoguǎn 〈名〉 gun barrel
〖～组〗 pàoguǎnzǔ 〈名〉 barrel assembly; gun barrel group
【炮轰】 pàohōng 〈动〉 bombard; shell: ～敌方补给线 shell the enemy supply lines ‖ 敌人还在～该城。The enemy was still dropping shells into the city.
【炮灰】 pàohuī 〈名〉 cannon/gun fodder: 充当～ serve as cannon fodder ‖ 一旦爆发战争,这样的人就被当作～。Such people were regarded as cannon fodder in case of war.
【炮火】 pàohuǒ 〈名〉 gunfire; artillery fire: ～连天 gunfire licks the heavens; continuous gunfire ‖ ～反击 artillery counterattack ‖ ～掩护 artillery fire cover ‖ ～支援 artillery support
【炮击】 pàojī 〈动〉 bombard; shell: ～敌人指挥所 shell the enemy command post ‖ 停止～ stop the bombardment ‖ 遭到～ be under fire ‖ 敌军在我军～下崩溃了。The enemy forces crumpled under the bombardment.
【炮机】 pàojī 〈名〉 gunlock
【炮架】 pàojià 〈名〉 gun carriage/mount
【炮舰】 pàojiàn 〈名〉 gunboat
〖～外交〗 pàojiàn wàijiāo 〈名〉 gunboat diplomacy
〖～政策〗 pàojiàn zhèngcè 〈名〉 gunboat policy
【炮口】 pàokǒu 〈名〉 gun muzzle; cannon's mouth: ～装置 muzzle device
【炮垒】 pàolěi 〈名〉 vallation; gun emplacement
【炮楼】 pàolóu 〈名〉[军事] blockhouse: 炸毁～ blow up a blockhouse
【炮捻】 pàoniǎn 〈名〉[矿业] (blasting) fuse
【炮钎】 pàoqiān 〈名〉[矿业] rock drill
【炮身】 pàoshēn 〈名〉 barrel (assembly)
【炮声】 pàoshēng 〈名〉 roar of artillery; report of gun: ～轰鸣。The cannons thundered. ‖ ～隆隆。The guns boomed. ‖ ～震耳欲聋。The report of the cannon is deafening.
【炮室】 pàoshì 〈名〉 gunhouse
【炮手】 pàoshǒu 〈名〉 artilleryman; artillerist; cannoneer; gunner
〖～班〗 pàoshǒubān 〈名〉 gun crew
【炮栓】 pàoshuān 〈名〉 breechblock
【炮塔】 pàotǎ 〈名〉(gun) turret: 旋转～ revolving turret
【炮台】 pàotái 〈名〉 fort; barbette; battery: ～甲板 gun deck
【炮膛】 pàotáng 〈名〉 bore (of a big gun): ～壁 bore surface
【炮艇】 pàotǐng 〈名〉 gunboat
【炮铜】 pàotóng 〈名〉 gunmetal
【炮筒】 pàotǒng 〈名〉 gun barrel
〖～子〗 pàotǒngzi 〈名〉 ❶ gun barrel ❷ person who shoots off his mouth; blunt guy: 他是个～,有时难免得罪人。He is blunt and often offends people.
【炮尾】 pàowěi 〈名〉 gun breech
【炮位】 pàowèi 〈名〉 emplacement
【炮眼】 pàoyǎn 〈名〉 ❶[军事] gunport; embrasure ❷[矿业] blasthole; dynamite hole; borehole
【炮衣】 pàoyī 〈名〉 gun cover
【炮战】 pàozhàn 〈名〉 artillery action/engagement
【炮长】 pàozhǎng 〈名〉 gun captain
【炮仗】 pàozhang 〈名〉 firecracker
【炮竹】 pàozhú = 炮仗 pàozhang
【炮子儿】 pàozǐr 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ small shell ❷ bullet
【炮座】 pàozuò 〈名〉 gun platform; barbette

疱 pào 〈名〉 blister; bleb; boil; pimple
【疱疹】 pàozhěn 〈名〉[医学] ❶ bleb ❷ herpes: 带状～ herpes zoster; zoster ‖ 单纯～ herpes simplex
〖～病毒〗 pàozhěn bìngdú 〈名〉 herpes virus
〖～性脑炎〗 pàozhěnxìng nǎoyán 〈名〉[医学] herpetic encephalitis
〖～性咽峡炎〗 pàozhěnxìng yānxiáyán 〈名〉[医学] herpangina
〖～样皮炎〗 pàozhěnyàng píyán 〈名〉[医学] dermatitis herpetiformis

pēi

呸 pēi 〈叹〉[expressing disdain, annoyance or stern disapproval] pah; pooh; bah: ～! 你怎么干那种损人利己的事! Pooh! How could you do such a selfish thing!

胚 pēi 〈名〉[生物] embryo

【胚层】 pēicéng 〈名〉[生物] germinal layer; germ layer; embryonic layer: 内～ entoblast; entoderm; endoderm ‖ 外～ ectoderm; ectoblast ‖ 中～ mesoblast; mesoderm

【胚根】 pēigēn 〈名〉[植物] radicle

【胚基】 pēijī 〈名〉[生物] blastema

【胚孔】 pēikǒng 〈名〉 blastopore; archistome; gastropore

【胚瘤】 pēiliú 〈名〉[医学] embryoma

【胚膜】 pēimó 〈名〉[生物] embryophoric membrane; germinal membrane; embryonic membrane

【胚囊】 pēináng 〈名〉[生物] embryonic sac; blastocyst

【胚盘】 pēipán 〈名〉[生物] blastodisc; germinal disc; embryonic disc

【胚泡】 pēipào 〈名〉[生物] blastocyst

【胚乳】 pēirǔ 〈名〉[生物] endosperm; albumen

【胚素】 pēisù 〈名〉[生物] blastin

【胚胎】 pēitāi 〈名〉❶[生物] embryo: ～发生/形成 embryogenesis; embryogeny ‖ ～发育 embryonic development ‖ ～移植 embryo transfer/transplantation ‖ ～营养 embryotrophy; embryometrotrophia ❷ rudimentary/beginning stage

〖～病〗 pēitāibìng 〈名〉 embryopathy; embryopathia

〖～病理学〗 pēitāi bìnglǐxué 〈名〉 embryopathology

〖～抗原〗 pēitāi kàngyuán 〈名〉[医学] embryonic antigen; fetal antigen

〖～瘤〗 pēitāiliú 〈名〉 embryoma; embryonic tumor

〖～期〗 pēitāiqī 〈名〉 embryonic period/phase: ～发育不良 dysembryoplasia

〖～学〗 pēitāixué 〈名〉 embryology: ～家 embryologist

【胚细胞】 pēixìbāo 〈名〉 blast cell; blastocyte

〖～瘤〗 pēixìbāoliú 〈名〉[医学] blastoma

【胚芽】 pēiyá 〈名〉❶[植物] gemmule; plumule: ～生殖 germiparity ❷ bud; undeveloped thing: 矛盾的～ contradiction in the bud

【胚叶】 pēiyè ＝ 胚层 pēicéng

【胚轴】 pēizhóu 〈名〉[植物] plumular axis: 下～ hypocotyl

【胚珠】 pēizhū 〈名〉[植物] ovule

【胚状体】 pēizhuàngtǐ 〈名〉[生物] embryoid

【胚锥】 pēizhuī 〈名〉 blastocone

【胚子】 pēizi 〈名〉❶ silkworm embryo: ～发育 development of the embryo ❷ breed; strain: 好/坏～ good/bad egg ‖ 贼～ budding thief; born thief ‖ 这男孩是个踢足球的好～。The boy has the makings of a good footballer.

衃 pēi 〈名〉〈书〉 coagulated/curdled blood

醅 pēi 〈名〉〈书〉 unfiltered unstrained wine

péi

陪 péi 〈动〉❶ accompany; keep sb company; attend; escort; go with: ～病人 look after a patient ‖ ～客人 keep company with a guest ‖ ～某人逛公园/上学 walk sb about the park/to school ‖ ～人散步 accompany sb on his walk ‖ 如果你要上街，让周小姐～你去吧。Let Miss Zhou be your guide if you are going downtown. ‖ 他主动提出～她回家。He offered to escort her home. ‖ 我～你到车站。I'll go with you as far as the station for company. ‖ 住院期间，母亲一直～着他。When he was in hospital, his mother was by/at his bedside all the time. ❷ assist: ⇨～审

【陪伴】 péibàn 〈动〉 accompany; keep/bear sb company: ～某人 bear/keep sb company; be in the company of sb; be in sb's company; give sb one's company ‖ ～某人参观 guide/show sb around ‖ 人们感到寂寞时，需要人～。When people feel lonely, they want company.

【陪绑】 péibǎng 〈动〉❶ be taken to the execution ground together with those to be executed and often shot at with blank cartridges as a form of intimidation ❷ (of an innocent person) be criticized or punished together with the guilty

【陪餐】 péicān 〈动〉 accompany a guest at a dinner party; take a guest to dinner on behalf of the host

【陪臣】 péichén 〈名〉〈旧〉 vassal

【陪衬】 péichèn ❶〈动〉 serve as a contrast or foil; set off; contrast; provide a comparison; make noticeable by contrast: 白色的山峰在蓝天的～下非常美丽。The white peak contrasts finely with the blue sky. ‖ 红花还需绿叶来～。Red flowers need green leaves to set them off. ‖ 蓝宝石项链把她的眼睛～得非常美丽。The sapphire necklace set off the beauty of her eyes. ‖ 在黑色衣服的～下，她的皮肤显得更白皙了。The black dress showed off her fair skin to great advantage. ❷〈名〉 foil; setoff: 做～ serve as a foil (to) ‖ 给女主角做～ play foil to the leading actress

【陪吃】 péichī ＝ 陪餐 péicān

【陪床】 péichuáng 〈动〉(of an inpatient's family member, etc) stay in the ward to look after the patient: 病人晚上需要～。Someone needs to stay in the ward to look after the patient.

【陪打】 péidǎ 〈动〉[体育] practise with a player or sportsperson in a game for two; train with a boxer, etc, as sparring partner

【陪吊】 péidiào 〈动〉〈旧〉 help with the reception of mourners

【陪都】 péidū 〈名〉〈旧〉 alternate/secondary capital of a country

【陪读】 péidú 〈动〉❶ accompany or help one's children in study ❷ accompany a spouse studying abroad

【陪房】 péifang 〈名〉〈旧〉 maid servant brought by the bride from her parents' home

【陪付】 péifù 〈动〉 pay as compensation: 保险公司向他～了一百万元。The insurance company paid him one million yuan as compensation.

【陪护】 péihù 〈动〉 accompany and look after/attend to: ～病人 accompany and take care of a patient

【陪集】 péijí 〈名〉[数学] coset: ～码 coset code

【陪祭】 péijì ❶〈动〉 assist in presiding over a sacrificial rite or memorial ceremony ❷〈名〉 person who assists in a sacrificial/funeral/memorial ceremony

【陪嫁】 péijià ❶〈名〉〈方〉 dowry ❷〈动〉〈旧〉(of servants) be sent with the bride to serve in the groom's household

〖～丫头〗 péijià yātou 〈名〉〈旧〉 young maid servant sent with the bride as part of the dowry to serve her mistress in the groom's house

【陪酒】 péijiǔ 〈动〉 accompany (a guest) in drinking: ～女郎 bar girl; B-girl

【陪考】 péikǎo ❶〈动〉 assist the chief examiner in presiding over an examination ❷〈名〉 assistant examiner

【陪客】 péikè 〈动〉 accompany/receive a guest: 他很忙，没有时间～。He is very busy and has no time to accompany the guests.

【陪客】 péike 〈名〉 person invited to be company of the guests at a dinner

【陪老】 péilǎo 〈动〉 accompany old people

【陪奁】 péilián 〈名〉〈方〉 dowry

【陪练】 péiliàn [体育] ❶〈动〉 accompany sb in training; be a training partner ❷〈名〉 training partner; sparring partner (in boxing).

【陪审】 péishěn 〈动〉❶ (of a nonprofessional) serve as an assessor in a court trial ❷ serve on a jury

〖～法官〗 péishěn fǎguān 〈名〉 associate judge

〖～官〗 péishěnguān 〈名〉 juror

〖～团〗 péishěntuán 〈名〉 jury: 大～ grand jury ‖ 普通～ common jury ‖ 审理～ trial jury ‖ 小～ petit jury ‖ 验尸～ coroner's jury

〖～席〗 péishěnxí 〈名〉 jury box

〖～员〗 péishěnyuán 〈名〉 juryman; jurywoman; juror; co-judge; assessor: ～候选人 venireman ‖ 人民～ people's assessor

〖～制〗 péishěnzhì 〈名〉 jury system; system of assessors

【陪侍】 péishì 〈动〉❶ look after; wait on: 母亲病重期间，我们一直轮流～。When Mother was seriously ill, we took turns to look after her/attended her by turns. ❷〈旧〉 stand side by side to attend to

【陪送】 péisong ❶〈动〉〈旧〉 give as part of the dowry; dower: ～一台电视机 give a TV set as a dowry ❷〈名〉 dowry: 她结婚时什么～也不要。She refused to have a dowry when she got married.

【陪同】 péitóng ❶〈动〉 accompany; be in the company of; go with: ～前往参观 accompany sb on a visit ‖ 由大批随员～ be accompanied by a large retinue ‖ ～官员 escorting officer ‖ 来访总统由政府官员～着参观这家博物馆。The visiting president was

escorted by some government officials as he toured the museum. ❷〈名〉(tourist) guide; escort; courier

〖～人员〗 péitóng rényuán 〈名〉entourage; escort; guide

〖～团〗 péitóngtuán 〈名〉hosting team; reception committee: ～团长 leader/head of a hosting team; chairman of a reception committee

【陪舞】 péiwǔ 〈动〉be a dancing partner: 她曾在歌舞厅中当～女郎。She once worked as a *dancing partner in* a ballroom.

【陪夜】 péiyè 〈动〉look after an inpatient at night

【陪音】 péiyīn 〈名〉[音乐] overtone; harmonic

【陪葬】 péizàng 〈动〉〈旧〉❶ be buried alive with the dead ❷ (of figurines or treasures) be buried together with the dead ❸ (of a wife, concubine) be buried close to her husband's grave after her death ❹ (of ministers of a monarch) be buried close to the emperor's grave after their deaths

〖～墓〗 péizàngmù 〈名〉subordinate tomb

〖～品〗 péizàngpǐn 〈名〉burial/funeral object; grave goods

【陪住】 péizhù 〈动〉(of the family members of an inpatient) stay in the hospital room to attend the patient

培

péi 〈动〉❶ bank up with earth; earth up: ～堤 earth the dam up; bank up the dam with earth ❷ *train; cultivate; foster*: ⇨～训; 代～

【培护】 péihù 〈动〉cultivate and protect: ～草坪 cultivate and protect the lawn

【培土】 péitǔ 〈动〉[农业] hill up; earth up; bank up with earth; ridge: 给蔷薇花的根部～ hill up soil around the roots of roses ‖ 给小树～ *earth up small trees* ‖ 给玉米～ *ridge the corn*

〖～机〗 péitǔjī 〈名〉hiller

【培修】 péixiū 〈动〉repair and reinforce (earthwork): ～堤坝 repair/reinforce the dykes and dams

【培训】 péixùn 〈动〉train (technical personnel, etc): ～骨干分子 train core members ‖ 把某人～成教师 train sb into a teacher ‖ 对某人进行计算机使用的～ give sb training in the use of computers ‖ ～方案 *training programme* ‖ 岗位～ on-the-job training ‖ 技术～ technical training ‖ 在职～ in-service training; on-the-job training ‖ 岗/职前～ prejob training for candidates ‖ 职业～ professional/vocational training

〖～班〗 péixùnbān 〈名〉training course/class: 短期～ short-term training course ‖ 暑期～ summer vacation training course; summer training school

〖～部〗 *péixùnbù* 〈名〉*training department*

〖～中心〗 péixùn zhōngxīn 〈名〉training centre

【培养】 péiyǎng 〈动〉❶ cultivate; culture (microorganisms): ～细菌 incubate germs (in a laboratory) ‖ 固体/液体～ solid/liquid culture ‖ 体内/体外～ culture in vivo/vitro ‖ 细菌～ culture of bacteria ‖ 霍乱菌的～ culture of cholera germs ‖ 人工～的病毒 cultured virus ❷ train; foster; *cultivate; develop; educate; instruct; coach*: ～才能 nurture sb's talent ‖ ～接班人 train successors ‖ ～跨世纪干部 groom cross-century cadres ‖ ～良好习惯 cultivate good habits ‖ ～人才 bring up/nurture/train/foster talent ‖ ～忍耐力 nurture tolerance ‖ ～兴趣 foster an interest ‖ ～优良品质 develop fine qualities ‖ ～友谊 cultivate a friendship (between/with) ‖ ～阅读能力 develop sb's reading ability ‖ ～乐感 *foster/cultivate/develop a musical sense* ‖ ～专业人才 *train professionals* ‖ ～责任感 instil a sense of responsibility ‖ 他从小被作为音乐家～。He was bred up as a musician. ‖ 这所学校～出了一些一流学者。The school has turned out some first-rate scholars.

〖～基〗 péiyǎngjī 〈名〉[生物] culture medium: ～试验 culture test ‖ 肉汤～ bouillon culture medium ‖ 分离细菌并放人～培养 isolate and culture the bacteria

〖～皿〗 *péiyǎngmǐn* 〈名〉*culture dish*

〖～瓶〗 péiyǎngpíng 〈名〉culture bottle/flask

〖～液〗 péiyǎngyè 〈名〉culture fluid/solution

【培壅】 péiyōng 〈动〉〈书〉❶ earth up (flowers, crops, etc): 给树苗～ hill the sapling ❷ cultivate; foster; train; develop

【培育】 péiyù 〈动〉❶ cultivate; foster; grow; breed: ～树苗 cultivate/grow saplings ‖ ～小麦新品种 cultivate a new breed/strain of wheat; develop a new breed/strain of wheat ‖ ～优良品种 breed an improved variety ‖ 选择优良品种进行～ select and cultivate quality breeds ‖ 他们～出一种良种牛。They bred an improved breed of cattle. ❷ bring up; rear; nurture and educate: ～一代新人 bring up/rear a new generation ‖ 她把那孩子当作自己的孩子～。She nurtured the child as if he were her own. ❸ nurture (feelings): ～对自然环境的热爱 nurture a deep love of the natural environment ‖ 友谊是可贵的,要珍爱它,～它。Friendship is precious. It should be cherished and nurtured.

【培植】 péizhí 〈动〉❶ cultivate; raise; propagate: ～防护林带 plant a shelter belt ‖ ～牡丹 *cultivate peonies* ‖ ～皮肤 *cultivate skin* ‖ 人工～ *artificial cultivation* ‖ 温室～ hothouse cultivation ‖ 许多野生草药已开始人工～。A lot of medicinal herbs have been brought under artificial cultivation. ❷ educate; train; foster: ～良好的班风 foster a good class spirit ‖ ～亲信 foster one's own cohorts ‖ ～人才 train/foster qualified personnel ‖ ～私人势力 build up/foster one's personal influence ‖ ～新生力量 foster new forces

【培殖】 *péizhí* 〈动〉breed; reproduce; raise: ～淡水鱼 breed freshwater fish

【培智】 péizhì 〈动〉educate mentally retarded children

【培种】 péizhòng 〈动〉cultivate (plants): ～蔬菜 cultivate vegetables

赔

péi 〈动〉❶ compensate; pay for (*a loss*); *indemnify; recompense; pay damages*: 足球是我丢的,我来～。I lost the football, so I'll pay for it. ⇨～偿; 退～ ❷ apologize; ask for forgiveness: ⇨～不是; ～礼; ～罪 ❸ lose money in business: ～光 lose all one's money in business ‖ 不赚不～ break even ‖ 做生意～了 suffer a loss in business ‖ 结账后是～是赚就清楚了。Gain or loss will be made clear after the accounts are settled. ‖ 他们在这次交易中～了不少钱。They *lost a lot of money on that deal*. ⇨～本; ～钱

【赔本】 péiběn 〈动〉sustain losses in business; lose money in business; get less than the capital invested: ～出口 bleeding export ‖ ～出售 sell below cost; sell at a loss ‖ ～经营 run/operate at a loss; run/operate in the red; run a business at a loss ‖ ～买卖 bad deal ‖ ～价 junk price ‖ ～生意 losing business ‖ 他做买卖～了。*He lost money in business.*

【赔补】 péibǔ 〈动〉make up a deficit; make good a loss: 差额我来～。I will make up for the deficiency.

【赔不是】 péi bùshi 〈动〉apologize; express regret; say sorry: 这事是你的错,你应该给她赔个不是。It's your fault and you should apologize to her/say sorry to her. / It's your fault. You owe her an apology.

【赔偿】 *péicháng* ❶〈动〉*compensate; pay for; recompense; in-*demnify for: ～损害 make a reparation for an injury; pay for a loss in damage; pay damages ‖ ～损失 pay for the loss; make good/recompense a loss; indemnify sb for the loss; make compensation for sb's losses; redress damages; make reparation for the damage ‖ ～某人的损失/名誉 indemnify sb for damages/defamation ❷〈名〉compensation; indemnity; *reparation; damages*: 得到～ *get some comeback* ‖ 拒绝任何～ refuse any compensation ‖ 无力支付～ be unable to afford the compensation ‖ 要求～损失 demand one's compensation; claim indemnity for damage; ask/demand compensation for the injury ‖ 代位～ subrogation of compensation ‖ 风险～ indemnity for risk ‖ 加倍～ compensate at double the amount/value ‖ 精神～ moral reparation ‖ 金钱～ pecuniary redress reparation ‖ 劳务～ *reparation by service* ‖ 名誉损失～ *indemnity for defamation* ‖ 如数～ pay back the exact amount ‖ 实物～ reparations in kind ‖ 双倍～ double indemnity ‖ 同等～ reparation by equivalence ‖ 战争～ war reparations/indemnity ‖ 照价～ compensate according to the loss ‖ 向某人～一切损失 make every/all possible amends to a person ‖ 我将要求他～他所造成的损害。I will ask reparation for the damage he has caused.

〖～保证书〗 péicháng bǎozhèngshū 〈名〉letter of indemnity (LI)

〖～代理人〗 péicháng dàilǐrén 〈名〉claim settling agent

〖～额〗 péicháng'é 〈名〉amount of compensation

〖～范围〗 péicháng fànwéi 〈名〉extent of compensation

〖～费〗 péichángfèi 〈名〉solatium; (compensatory) damages

〖～合同〗 péicháng hétong 〈名〉indemnity contract

〖～金〗 *péichángjīn* 〈名〉*indemnity; compensation (money)*; compensatory payment; indemnification

〖～人〗 péichángrén 〈名〉compensator

〖～条款〗 péicháng tiáokuǎn 〈名〉indemnity clause

〖～物〗 péichángwù 〈名〉indemnification; compensation

〖～责任〗 péicháng zérèn 〈名〉liability for compensation

【赔错】 péicuò 〈动〉〈方〉 acknowledge a mistake; apologize for one's wrongdoing: 别再唠叨他了,他已～了。Don't scold him any more; he has already apologized for his wrongdoing.

【赔垫】 péidiàn 〈动〉 sustain temporary loss as a result of making payment for another person; lose money in support of a project or person: 为了给你帮忙,我的两千多块也～进去了。To help you, I was out of pocket to the tune of over 2,000 *yuan*. ‖ 他弟弟开饭馆关门,他把房子～进去了。He lost his house supporting his younger brother's restaurant project which failed.

【赔付】 péifù 〈动〉 pay (indemnity); pay as compensation: 保险公司正在处理～事宜。The insurance company is dealing with matters concerning indemnity.

〖～率〗 péifùlǜ 〈名〉[保险] loss ratio

【赔话】 péihuà 〈动〉 say a word in apology: 你得罪了他,总得赔个话才是。If you have offended him, you owe him an apology.

【赔还】 péihuán 〈动〉 repay; pay back

【赔款】 péikuǎn ❶〈动〉 pay an indemnity; pay reparations: 割地～ cede territories and pay reparations ‖ 向战胜国～ pay indemnity to the victors ❷〈名〉 indemnity; reparations; indemnification: 索取～ demand reparations (from sb) ‖ 战争～ war reparations ‖ 他已收取了部分损害～。He has received some reparation for the damage.

〖～额〗 péikuǎn'é 〈名〉 amount of damages/compensation

〖～支付〗 péikuǎn zhīfù 〈名〉 reparation payments

〖～准备金〗 péikuǎn zhǔnbèijīn 〈名〉 loss reserves: ～转人/转出 loss reserves entry/withdrawal

【赔了夫人又折兵】 péile fūren yòu zhé bīng 〈熟〉 give one's enemy a wife and lose one's soldiers as well—pay a double penalty; suffer a double loss

【赔累】 péilěi 〈动〉 lose money in business and run into debt: 该公司～太多,不能正常运转。The company is deep in debt and cannot operate as usual.

【赔礼】 péilǐ 〈动〉 apologize; make an apology: 我错怪了你,特来向你～。I blamed you wrongly, so I have come specially to apologize to you.

〖～道歉〗 péilǐ-dàoqiàn 〈熟〉 apologize; make a formal and sincere apology; offer an apology: 因粗暴无礼向人～ make amends to sb for rudeness ‖ 我认识到了自己的错误,只好～。When I realized my mistake, I had to eat humble pie.

【赔钱】 péiqián 〈动〉 ❶ suffer a financial loss; sustain losses in business; lose money in business; be out of pocket: ～买卖 losing business ‖ 他这回买卖赔了几千块钱。He was several thousand *yuan* out of pocket by this transaction. ❷ compensate; pay for: 损坏公物要～。Pay for public property you damage.

〖～货〗 péiqiánhuò 〈名〉 ❶ distress(ed) commodity/goods ❷〈旧〉〈贬〉 girl; daughter

【赔青】 péiqīng 〈动〉 compensate for the still unripe crops when the land is requisitioned

【赔情】 péiqíng 〈动〉〈方〉 apologize (to sb); make an apology: 我错怪了你,应该向你～道歉。I owe you an apology for blaming you wrongly.

【赔贴】 péitiē 〈动〉 offer compensation and subsidy: ～很多钱 spend a lot of money on compensation and subsidy

【赔小心】 péi xiǎoxin 〈动〉 ❶ ＝赔不是 péi bùshi ❷ act with great caution: 他这个人心眼儿小,在他跟前说话,得处处赔着小心。He is narrow-minded, so you must be very careful when you speak to him. ❸ try humbly to appease or placate

【赔笑】 péixiào 〈动〉 smile placatingly or apologetically; smile a fawning smile

【赔笑脸】 péixiàoliǎn ＝赔笑 péixiào

【赔账】 péizhàng 〈动〉 ❶ pay for the loss of cash or goods entrusted to one: 仓库丢了东西,保管员是要～的。The keeper will have to pay for the loss if anything in the warehouse is missing. ❷〈方〉 lose money in business: 他的时装精品屋不仅没赢利,反而～了。Instead of making a profit, his boutique runs in the red.

【赔罪】 péizuì 〈动〉 apologize (for a wrong done to sb); ask forgiveness for one's wrongdoing: 他为自己先前的失礼向她写信～。He sent her a letter of apology in atonement for his earlier rudeness. ‖ 都是我不对,我向你～。It's all my fault. I apologize to you.

毰 péi

【毰毸】 péisāi 〈形〉(of feather) hang down loosely

锫 péi 〈名〉[化学] berkelium (Bk)

pèi

沛 pèi 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ (of rivers, waters) vast; expansive; grand ❷ abundant; plentiful: ⇨充～;丰～

【沛然】 pèirán 〈形〉〈书〉 copious; grand; abundant

帔 pèi 〈名〉〈旧〉 short embroidered cape (worn over a woman's shoulders): ⇨霞～

佩 pèi ❶〈动〉 wear; bear; carry (at the waist, on the breast, etc): ～上剑 gird on a sword ‖ 腰～一把手枪 wear a pistol in one's belt ‖ 腰上～着刀 bear/carry a sword at one's waist/by one's side ‖ 胸前～着一枚胸针 wear a brooch on one's breast ⇨～戴;～刀 ❷〈名〉 ornament worn as a pendant at the waist in ancient times: 玉～ jade pendant ❸〈动〉 admire; esteem; revere: 这种献身精神可敬可～。The spirit of selfless devotion is honourable and admirable. ⇨～服;敬～

【佩带】 pèidài 〈动〉 ❶ wear; bear (at the waist, etc): ～剑/手枪 wear a sword/pistol ‖ ～奖章 bear a medal ‖ ～武器 bear a weapon ❷ ＝ 佩戴 pèidài

【佩戴】 pèidài 〈动〉 bear; wear: ～肩章 wear epaulettes ‖ ～首饰 adorn (oneself) with jewels ‖ 学生在学校必须～校徽。Students must bear/wear badges when they are at school.

【佩刀】 pèidāo ❶〈动〉 wear/bear a sword by one's side; gird a sword on ❷〈名〉 sword/sabre worn at the waist

【佩服】 pèifu 〈动〉 admire; have admiration for: ～某人 feel admiration for sb; admire sb ‖ ～某人的机智/勇气 admire sb for his tact/courage ‖ ～得不得了 be filled with admiration; be speechless with admiration ‖ ～得五体投地 prostrate oneself before sb in admiration ‖ 打心底里～ admire from the bottom of one's heart ‖ 令人～ command admiration; be admirable ‖ 你不得不～他,他实在是个蛮不错的推销员。You've got to hand it to him; he is quite a salesman. ‖ 他的行为让人～。His conduct is really admirable. ‖ 我～他事业有成。I admire him for his success in career.

【佩剑】 pèijiàn 〈名〉 ❶ [体育] sabre: ～护手盘 sabre guard ‖ ～运动员 sabre fencer; sabreur ❷ walking rapier; sabre

【佩兰】 pèilán 〈名〉[植物] fragrant thoroughwort

配 pèi ❶〈动〉 join in marriage; marry; match: 才子～佳人。A fine scholar and a beautiful girl make a good match. ⇨～偶;婚～ ❷〈名〉 spouse; mate: 择～ select one's wife or husband; choose one's mate ⇨继～;原～ ❸〈动〉 mate (animals): ～马/猪 mate horses/pigs ⇨～种;交～ ❹〈动〉 mix; compound; blend: ～鸡尾酒 do/mix cocktails ‖ ～拼盘 put together an assorted cold dish ‖ ～颜色 team up colours; match compatible colours ‖ ～药 make up the prescription; mix up some medicines; compound drugs; concoct a medicine out of (herbal) medicines ‖ ～佐料 mix condiments ‖ 把芹菜与其他蔬菜～在一起 team celery with other vegetables ⇨搭～;调～ ❺〈动〉 distribute according to plan; apportion: ～手机 equip sb with a mobile phone ‖ ～一名秘书 designate a secretary (to sb) ‖ 给办公室～台打印机 provide a printer for the office ⇨～备;分～ ❻〈动〉 find sth to fit or replace sth else: ～零件 replace parts ‖ ～钥匙 have a key made to fit a lock; have a duplicate key cut ‖ 验光～镜 have one's eyesight tested for a pair of glasses and have it made ‖ 给门～把锁 get a lock fixed to the door ‖ 你能～一只这样的手套吗? Can you find the match to this glove? ❼〈动〉 match; set off; harmonize with; be in harmony with; agree with: ～乐诗朗诵 recite a poem with the accompaniment of music ‖ 红花～绿叶 green leaves in harmony with red flowers ‖ 给一首曲子～上歌词 set words to a tune; set a melody to a text ‖ 将这首老曲子～上和声 harmonize the old melody/tune ‖ 窗帘的颜色与家具的颜色很相～。The curtain blends perfectly with the furniture. ‖ 帘子跟地毯不很～。The curtain does not quite agree with the carpet. ‖ 我需要一件上衣来～这条裤子。I need a top to go with the trousers. ‖ 这套西装需要～一双黑色皮鞋。A pair of black shoes is needed to match this suit. ‖ 这些颜色很相～。The colours match well. ‖ 这些颜色

很不相～。These colours jar horribly/don't team up at all. ⇨～殿；～角 ❽〈动〉deserve; qualify; suit; be worthy of: 你不～这样说我。*You are not in the position to criticize me.* ‖ 我不～做你的学生。I don't deserve to be your student. ‖ 他不～做一名老师。He is not qualified to be a teacher. ‖ 她的穿着和她的年龄很不相～。Her dresses don't suit her age. ‖ 他俩挺～的。They are a fine match. / They suit each other. ‖ 小王各方面都～得上小李。Wang is in every way a match for Li. / Wang is worthy of Li in every aspect. ⇨般～ ❾〈动〉exile; banish: ⇨～军；发～

【配备】 pèibèi ❶〈动〉provide (manpower or equipment); equip; fit out: ～骨干力量 provide key members ‖ ～三辆轻型货车 provide/allocate three pickups ‖ ～不足 be undermanned; be insufficiently equipped/provided with ‖ 给办公室～碎纸机 equip the office with a shredder ‖ 为船只～出航设备 fit out a ship with equipment for voyage ‖ ～齐全的考察船 fully-equipped exploration vessel ‖ ～最先进设备的办公室 office room furnished with state-of-the-art equipment ‖ 电影院～了成套的音响设备。*The cinema is fixed with a whole set of acoustic devices.* ‖ 该校刚～了一支新的领导班子。A new leadership group has just been appointed to this school. ‖ 每个宿舍都～了电话。A telephone is installed in each dormitory room. ❷〈动〉deploy; dispose (troops etc); position; distribute; arrange: 按地形～火力 deploy gunpower according to terrain ‖ 沿河～兵力 deploy troops along the river ❸〈名〉equipment; outfit: ～完整 have a complete outfit ‖ 现代化的～ modern equipment

【配比】 pèibǐ〈名〉proportion of different elements/ingredients in the composition of sth

【配菜】 pèicài ❶〈动〉garnish food: 用柠檬片做～的鱼 fish garnished with slices of lemon ‖ 欧芹常用作色拉的～。Parsley is often used to garnish salads. ❷〈动〉prepare vegetables and garnish dishes ❸〈名〉garnishes

【配餐】 pèicān ❶〈动〉decide on menus and prepare foods for a meal: 根据病人的不同需要～ prepare foods according to the needs of the patients ❷〈名〉assorted food: 方便～ convenient assorted food

〖～室〗 pèicānshì〈名〉pantry

【配称】 pèichèn〈形〉well matched: 窗帘的颜色与墙很～。The colour of the curtain is well matched with the walls.

【配搭】 pèidā〈动〉❶ supplement; match; accompany: 这出戏配角～得不错。The minor roles of the play are well chosen. ❷ arrange in pairs or groups

【配搭儿】 pèidar〈名〉〈方〉supplement; adjunct; assistant; foil: 我唱不了主角，当个～还行。I cannot play the major role, but *I can take a supplementary role.*

【配电】 pèidiàn〈名〉[电学] (power) distribution

〖～板〗 pèidiànbǎn〈名〉switchboard; distribution board

〖～变电站〗 pèidiàn biàndiànzhàn〈名〉distributing substation

〖～干线〗 pèidiàn gànxiàn〈名〉distribution main

〖～盘〗 pèidiànpán〈名〉distributor; switchboard; panel

〖～器〗 pèidiànqì〈名〉distributor

〖～室〗 pèidiànshì〈名〉switchroom

〖～网〗 pèidiànwǎng〈名〉distribution network

〖～箱〗 pèidiànxiāng〈名〉switch/distribution box

〖～站〗 pèidiànzhàn〈名〉power distribution station

〖～中心〗 pèidiàn zhōngxīn〈名〉*power distribution centre*

〖～装置〗 pèidiàn zhuāngzhì〈名〉power distribution unit

【配殿】 pèidiàn〈名〉side hall in a palace/temple

【配对】 pèiduì〈动〉❶ pair (with); match; form/make a pair; *couple*: 把袜子/鞋子～ pair the socks/shoes ‖ 两只鞋不～。The two shoes don't match. ‖ 我们找不到这件装饰品的～物。We can't find a match for this ornament. ‖ 这两名选手～参加双打比赛。The two athletes make a pair in the doubles. ❷ (of animals) mate; pair: 使驴与母马～ mate a donkey with a mare

〖～晶体管〗 pèiduì jīngtǐguǎn〈名〉geminate transistors

【配额】 pèi'é〈名〉quota: 超过～ exceed the quota ‖ 达到～ meet/reach the quota ‖ 分配～ assign a quota ‖ 规定～ set a quota (on) ‖ 减少～ cut/reduce a quota ‖ 增加～ add to a quota ‖ ～数量 quota quantities ‖ ～外汇 rationing exchange ‖ ～限制 quota restriction ‖ 出口～ export quota ‖ 进口～ import quota

〖～分配〗 pèi'é fēnpèi〈名〉*quota allocation*

〖～管理〗 pèi'é guǎnlǐ〈名〉quota administration

〖～交易〗 pèi'é jiāoyì〈名〉rationing transaction

〖～制〗 pèi'ézhì〈名〉quota system

【配发】 pèifā〈动〉❶ distribute; issue; allocate; allot: 给每个工人～一套工作服 provide each worker with work clothes ‖ 给每个士兵～了一顶钢盔。Each soldier was issued a steel helmet. ❷ publish (a photo or commentary relating to certain news): ～的评论 commentary published together with the news report

【配方】 pèifāng ❶〈动〉[数学] change an incomplete square form into a complete one; complete the square ❷〈动〉make up a prescription; fill/prepare a prescription ❸〈名〉formula (for producing chemicals or metallurgical products); formulation: 发明一种新的～ invent a new formula ‖ 新药的～ formula for a new drug ‖ 颜料～ paint formula ‖ 饮料～ formula for a drink

〖～法〗 pèifāngfǎ〈名〉method of completing the square

【配房】 pèifáng〈名〉wing (of a house): 房子的两边有～。The house has a wing on each side.

【配购】 pèigòu〈动〉buy according to rationed quota: ～汽油 put petrol under rationing; ration gasoline

【配股】 pèigǔ〈名〉[金融] scrip issue; rights issue; rationed *shares*

【配合】 pèihé ❶〈动〉coordinate; cooperate: 打～ cooperate (in a card/ball game, etc) ‖ ～得当 be in harmony with each other ‖ ～默契 cooperate tacitly and harmoniously (with) ‖ ～行动 take concerted action ‖ 全面～ cooperate fully (with) ‖ 相互～ cooperate/coordinate with each other ‖ 给予积极～ give/lend active cooperation (to) ‖ 海陆空三军～作战 coordinated operation of the army, navy and air force ‖ 舵手得靠全体船员的默契～。A steersman depends on good teamwork among his crew. ‖ 军队与警方相互～追捕恐怖分子。The army is acting in conjunction/combination with the police in the hunt for the terrorists. / The army and *the police collaborated in hunting the terrorists.* ❷〈动〉keep time with: 舞步要跟乐曲节奏～。When you dance, you must keep time to the rhythm of the music. / Dance steps have to keep in time with the music. ❸〈名〉[机械] fit: ～公差 fit tolerance ‖ 轻压～ *light*-press fit ‖ 压～ interference fit

〖～饲料〗 pèihé sìliào〈名〉[畜牧] mixed/compound feed

【配合】 pèihe〈形〉suitable; fit; harmonious: 颜色很～ the colours are harmonious

【配婚】 pèihūn〈动〉arrange a marriage for sb

【配货提单】 pèihuò tídān〈名〉order blank

【配给】 pèijǐ〈动〉ration; allocate; allot: 食品～ food rationing ‖ 那时每月～我们一斤肉。We were *rationed to one jin of meat* every month. ‖ 战时实行食物～供应。Food was rationed during the war. / Food was under allocation during the war.

〖～量〗 pèijǐliàng〈名〉ration; allocation: ～不足 be on short rations

〖～品〗 pèijǐpǐn〈名〉rationed goods

〖～券〗 pèijǐquàn〈名〉coupon: 发放～ issue coupons ‖ 汽油～ petrol coupons

〖～证〗 pèijǐzhèng〈名〉ration card/book

〖～制〗 pèijǐzhì〈名〉ration system; rationing; allotment system

【配价键】 pèijiàjiàn〈名〉[化学] coordinate bond

【配件】 pèijiàn〈名〉❶ accessory part; fitting; component; subassembly: 窗～ window fittings ‖ 钢管～ steel pipe fittings ‖ 机器～ machine components ‖ 照相机～ components/component *parts of a camera* ❷ replacement: 零～ spare parts ‖ 汽车～ motorcar/car spare parts

【配筋】 pèijīn〈名〉[建筑] reinforcing bar

【配镜师】 pèijìngshī〈名〉optometrist

【配角】 pèijué ❶〈动〉co-star; appear with another leading player: 他俩常在一起～，合演过很多戏。They often co-star and have performed many plays. ❷〈名〉supporting role; minor role; minor role actor: 当～ assume/play a supporting role ‖ 演～ play a minor role (in a film, etc) ‖ 最佳男/女～ best supporting actor/actress ‖ 这部影片～阵容强大。This film has a strong supporting cast. ❸〈名〉one who does secondary work; subor*dinate role*: 给厂长当～ *play second fiddle to the factory director* ‖ 在项目中他起～作用。He is playing a supporting role in the project.

【配军】 pèijūn〈名〉〈旧〉exile; convict banished to serve in a far-away military unit as prisoner-soldier

【配克】 pèikè〈名〉peck [measure of capacity for dry goods equaling to 8 quarts or 1/4 bushel]

【配料】 pèiliào ❶〈动〉mix materials (for the manufacture of

sth) in the right proportion: ~仓 distributing bin ‖ ~车间 mixture workshop ‖ ~斗 batch hopper ‖ ~员 scaleman; compounder ❷ 〈名〉 ingredients; components; constituent materials ❸ 〈名〉[冶金] burden: ~表 burden sheet ‖ ~车 burden charging carriage ‖ ~计算 burden calculation ‖ 高炉~ blast-furnace burden

【配流】 pèiliú 〈动〉 exile; banish to serve in a distant military camp

【配偶】 pèi'ǒu 〈名〉 ❶ [usu used in legal documents] spouse; consort; mate: 抛弃~ abandon one's mate/spouse ‖ 选择~ choose one's mate/spouse ‖ ~继承权 right of inheritance of a spouse ‖ ~津贴 spouse's benefit ‖ ~扣除 marital deduction ‖ ~制 mateship system ❷ (of animals) mate: 吸引~ attract a mate ‖ 寻找~ look for a mate ‖ 那只大雁为死去的~哀鸣。The wild goose mourned his dead mate.

〖~权〗 pèi'ǒuquán 〈名〉 spouse's rights

【配平】 pèipíng 〈动〉[化学] balance a chemical formula

【配气环】 pèiqìhuán 〈名〉 distributing ring

【配器】 pèiqì 〈名〉[音乐] orchestration

〖~法〗 pèiqìfǎ 〈名〉[音乐] orchestration

【配曲】 pèiqǔ 〈动〉 set to music: 为歌词~ set a song to music ‖ 这首诗后来被配上了曲子。This poem was later set to music.

【配色】 pèisè 〈动〉 mix colours in proper proportions; match/harmonize colours

【配售】 pèishòu 〈动〉 ration: 战时~食品 ration food during the war

【配属】 pèishǔ 〈动〉[军事] attach: 军长命令将直属炮兵部队~给二师。The corps commander ordered that the corps artillery be attached to No 2 Division.

〖~兵力〗 pèishǔ bīnglì 〈名〉 attached strength

〖~兵器〗 pèishǔ bīngqì 〈名〉 attached weapons

【配水】 pèishuǐ 〈动〉[农业] distribute water

〖~管〗 pèishuǐguǎn 〈名〉 distributing pipe: ~网 water distributing system

〖~库〗 pèishuǐkù 〈名〉 distributing reservoir

〖~渠〗 pèishuǐqú 〈名〉[水利] distributing ditch/channel

〖~闸〗 pèishuǐzhá 〈名〉[水利] distribution structure

〖~总管〗 pèishuǐ zǒngguǎn 〈名〉[建筑] distribution main

【配送】 pèisòng 〈名〉 distribution: 水产品~中心 aquatic products distribution centre

【配所】 pèisuǒ 〈名〉〈书〉 place or camp where a convict is exiled; place of exile

【配套】 pèitào 〈动〉 form a complete set or system; coordinate: 颜色~ colour coordinated ‖ 找一个与它~的酒杯。Try to find another wineglass to match it. ‖ 这件衬衫与这条领带的颜色正~。The shirt and the tie are colour coordinates. ‖ 这种床单有几种规格,以便与大小不同的床~。The sheets are made in several sizes to fit beds of different sizes.

〖~产品〗 pèitào chǎnpǐn 〈名〉 complete set of products

〖~成龙〗 pèitào-chénglóng = 成龙配套 chénglóng-pèitào

〖~措施〗 pèitào cuòshī 〈名〉 supplementary/supporting measure

〖~改革〗 pèitào gǎigé 〈名〉 coordinated reforms

〖~工厂〗 pèitào gōngchǎng 〈名〉 accessory plant

〖~工程〗 pèitào gōngchéng 〈名〉 ❶ auxiliary/supporting project ❷ [水利] conveyance system

〖~器材〗 pèitào qìcái 〈名〉 necessary parts and accessories

〖~商品〗 pèitào shāngpǐn 〈名〉 coordinates

〖~设备〗 pèitào shèbèi 〈名〉 corollary equipment: 生产~ manufacture complete sets of equipment

〖~设施〗 pèitào shèshī 〈名〉 supporting facilities

〖~政策〗 pèitào zhèngcè 〈名〉 supporting policies

〖~资金〗 pèitào zījīn 〈名〉 counterpart funding; counterpart funds

【配位】 pèiwèi 〈动〉[化学] coordinate: ~基 coordinated group ‖ ~盐 coordinated salt

〖~场理论〗 pèiwèichǎng lǐlùn 〈名〉[化学] ligand field theory

〖~化合物〗 pèiwèi huàhéwù 〈名〉[化学] coordination complex/compounds

〖~化学〗 pèiwèi huàxué 〈名〉 coordination chemistry

〖~价〗 pèiwèijià 〈名〉[化学] coordinate valence

〖~数〗 pèiwèishù 〈名〉[化学] coordination number

〖~体〗 pèiwèitǐ 〈名〉[化学] ligand

【配伍】 pèiwǔ 〈名〉[医药] compatibility of medicines: ~禁忌 incompatibility (of medicines)

【配戏】 pèixì 〈动〉 play a supporting role; support a leading actor: 为某人~ play a supporting role for sb

【配系】 pèixì 〈名〉 system of military disposition: 工事~ disposition of fortifications

【配线】 pèixiàn 〈名〉[电学] wiring

〖~板〗 pèixiànbǎn 〈名〉 distributing board; plugboard

〖~电缆〗 pèixiàn diànlǎn 〈名〉 distribution cable

〖~架〗 pèixiànjià 〈名〉 distributing frame

〖~箱〗 pèixiànxiāng 〈名〉 distribution box

【配演】 pèiyǎn ❶ 〈动〉 play a supporting role ❷ 〈名〉 supporting role; minor role

【配药】 pèiyào 〈动〉 make up a prescription; have a prescription filled up; compound/fill a prescription; dispense a prescription: 按处方~ make up/fill a prescription

〖~处〗 pèiyàochù 〈名〉 dispensary

〖~员〗 pèiyàoyuán 〈名〉 dispenser; dispensing chemist

【配页】 pèiyè 〈动〉[印刷] assemble (leaves of a book) in proper sequence for binding

〖~机〗 pèiyèjī 〈名〉[印刷] assembling machine

【配音】 pèiyīn 〈动〉 dub: 用英语给一部中国电影~ dub a Chinese film in English ‖ 这部影片是~的还是有字幕的? Is the film dubbed or captioned?

〖~机〗 pèiyīnjī 〈名〉 dubbing machine

〖~棚〗 pèiyīnpéng 〈名〉 dubbing room/studio

〖~演员〗 pèiyīn yǎnyuán 〈名〉 dubber

【配油槽】 pèiyóucáo 〈名〉 distributing/spreader groove

【配乐】 pèiyuè ❶ 〈动〉 provide background music (for a film, play, etc); musicalize; dub in background music: 给诗~ musicalize a poem ‖ 为影片~ score a film; do a film score ‖ ~诗朗诵 poem recital with background music ‖ ~戏剧 play set to music ‖ 他一般是自己写歌词并为之~。Generally, he writes his own lyrics and composes the score. ❷ 〈名〉 background music; incidental music: 戏剧的~ incidental music for a play

〖~广播〗 pèiyuè guǎngbō 〈名〉 dubbed-in radio broadcast; radio broadcast with dubbed-in background music

【配载】 pèizài 〈动〉 optimally arrange cargo on a ship: ~不当 improper stowage

【配制】 pèizhì 〈动〉 make up; compound; concoct; confect: ~调味汁 confect a sauce ‖ ~药方 make up a prescription ‖ ~药剂/药丸 compound medicines/medicinal pills ‖ ~一种新汤 concoct a new kind of soup ‖ 这种洗发水是把多种不同成分混合起来~而成的。This shampoo is made by mixing together different ingredients.

〖~酒〗 pèizhìjiǔ 〈名〉 blended alcoholic drink; cocktail; mixed drink

【配置】 pèizhì 〈动〉 deploy; dispose (troops, etc): ~兵力 deploy troops ‖ ~点 allocation point ‖ ~控制程序 configuration control program ‖ ~利益 allocative gain ‖ ~论 allocation theory ‖ ~数据 layout data ‖ 资金~ fund allocation ‖ 资源~ allocation of resources; resource allocation ‖ 将军把他的军队沿铁路做纵深~。The general disposed his troops in depth along the railway line.

【配种】 pèizhǒng 〈动〉[畜牧] breed; mate: ~率 breeding rate ‖ ~能力 breeding capacity ‖ ~期 breeding season ‖ 明天他的公牛来为我们的母牛~。His bull will come to serve our cows tomorrow. ‖ 这头母牛是上个星期~的。This cow was bred last week.

〖~站〗 pèizhǒngzhàn 〈名〉 breeding station/ground

【配子】 pèizǐ 〈名〉[生物] gamete: ~生殖 gametogony ‖ ~形成 gametogenesis

〖~囊〗 pèizǐnáng 〈名〉[生物] gametangium

〖~体〗 pèizǐtǐ 〈名〉[生物] gametophyte

〖~细胞〗 pèizǐ xìbāo 〈名〉[生物] gametid

旆 pèi 〈名〉 ❶ 〈旧〉 swallow-tailed pennant ❷ banner; flags; pennant

辔 pèi 〈名〉 bridle: 鞍~ saddle and bridle

【辔头】 pèitóu 〈名〉 bridle

霈 pèi 〈书〉 ❶ 〈名〉 heavy rain: 甘~ timely/welcome rain ❷ 〈形〉 (of rain or snow) profuse: 雨~ profuse rain ‖ 云~ dense cloud ‖ ~然下雪。It was snowing profusely. ❸ 〈形〉 carefree and contented: ~然自得 be carefree and self-satisfied

pēn

喷 pēn〈动〉❶ spurt; gush; spew; spout; jet; squirt: ～出火焰 jet out flames ‖ 把水～向燃烧着的楼房 direct jets of water at the burning building ‖ 水～了我一身。Water squirted all over me. ‖ 溪水从岩石缝中～涌而出。The stream gushes forth from the crevasses among the rocks. ‖ 油井～油。The well spouted/gushed oil. /The well blew out/kicked off. ⇨～气; ～泉 ❷ spray; sprinkle: 给庄稼～农药 spray a crop with insecticide ‖ ～香水 spray perfume (on) ‖ 给花～点水 sprinkle some water on the flower ⇨～洒 ❸ sneeze; snort: 这匹马呼哧呼哧地～着鼻子,不耐烦地踢着地。The horse snorted and stamped its hoofs impatiently. ⇨～嚏 ❹ puff: 别把香烟朝我脸上～。Don't puff cigarette smoke in my face. ‖ 火车～着气进了车站。The train puffed into the station.
⇨pèn

【喷鼻息】 pēnbíxī 〈动〉 snort
【喷播】 pēnbō 〈动〉 sow grass seeds by duster
【喷薄】 pēnbó 〈形〉 gushing; spurting
〖～欲出〗 pēnbó-yùchū 〈熟〉 (of the sun or water) emerge or gush forth with all its splendour; spurt out: ～的一轮红日 an emerging sun in all its splendour
【喷出】 pēnchū 〈动〉 burst forth; belch out; gush (out); puff/spurt out; spring forth: ～一股股蒸汽 let off puffs of steam ‖ ～一口香烟 puff out a mouthful of smoke ‖ 火山～了熔岩。The volcano spurted (out)/belched out/spewed forth molten lava. ‖ 熔岩从裂缝中～。Lava extruded from the fissures. ‖ 水从爆裂的水管～。Water was spouting out from the burst pipe. / Water jetted/gushed from the burst pipe. ‖ 石油突然开始～。Suddenly oil began to spring forth/blow out. ‖ 血从伤口～。Blood spurted from the wound. ‖ 蒸汽从喷嘴～。The steam blew out through the nozzle.
〖～岩〗 pēnchūyán 〈名〉[地理] extrusive rock
【喷灯】 pēndēng 〈名〉 blowtorch; blowlamp; burner
【喷镀】 pēndù 〈动〉[冶金] spray: ～金属 metallize
〖～枪〗 pēndùqiāng 〈名〉 spray torch
【喷发】 pēnfā 〈动〉 erupt; throw out: 火山～。The volcano erupted.
〖～岩〗 pēnfāyán 〈名〉[地质] eruptive rock
〖～锥〗 pēnfāzhuī 〈名〉[地质] cone of eruption
【喷饭】 pēnfàn 〈动〉 laugh so hard as to spew one's food—split one's sides with laughter: 令人～ sidesplitting; extremely funny
【喷纺法】 pēnfǎngfǎ 〈名〉[化工] jet spinning
【喷放】 pēnfàng 〈动〉 spurt; spout: ～着火花 sending out sparks
【喷粉】 pēnfěn 〈动〉[农业] dust
〖～飞机〗 pēnfěn fēijī 〈名〉 duster plane
〖～器〗 pēnfěnqì 〈名〉 duster: 手摇～ dust gun
〖～枪〗 pēnfěnqiāng 〈名〉 dust gun
〖～头〗 pēnfěntóu 〈名〉 dust nozzle
【喷粪】 pēnfèn 〈动〉〈粗〉 use abusive language; talk nonsense/rot; talk shit: 满嘴～ use abusive language; shout filthy abuses
【喷杆】 pēngān 〈名〉 nozzle mast: 吊挂～ spray leg ‖ 弧形～ sprayarch
【喷割嘴】 pēngēzuǐ 〈名〉 cutting nozzle
【喷瓜】 pēnguā 〈名〉[植物] squirting cucumber
【喷管】 pēnguǎn 〈名〉[航天] spray tube; jet nozzle/tube
【喷灌】 pēnguàn 〈名〉 sprinkler/spray irrigation: ～管道 spray line ‖ ～软管 sprinkler hose ‖ ～支管 sprinkler lateral ‖ ～装置 sprinkling device ‖ 机械化～mechanized spray irrigation
〖～机组〗 pēnguàn jīzǔ 〈名〉 sprinkler irrigation unit
〖～器〗 pēnguànqì 〈名〉 sprinkler
〖～用泵〗 pēnguàn yòngbèng 〈名〉 spray irrigation pump
【喷壶】 pēnhú 〈名〉 sprinkling/spray can; watering can; watering pot
【喷火】 pēnhuǒ 〈动〉 throw out fire; spit (out) fire; breathe fire
〖～冲锋枪〗 pēnhuǒ chōngfēngqiāng 〈名〉 burp gun
〖～器〗 pēnhuǒqì 〈名〉 flame projector; flamethrower; liquid fire gun
〖～枪〗 pēnhuǒqiāng 〈名〉 flame gun
【喷剂】 pēnjì 〈名〉 spray: 灭蝇～ fly-spray ‖ 杀虫～ insect spray
【喷溅】 pēnjiàn 〈动〉 splash; spatter; spray: 泥水～了她一身。She was spattered all over with the mud. ‖ 水从龙头里～着注入桶中。Water splashed from the tap into the bucket.
【喷浆】 pēnjiāng ❶〈动〉[建筑] whitewash ❷〈名〉 gunite
〖～机〗 pēnjiāngjī 〈名〉 throwing jet
【喷井】 pēnjǐng 〈名〉 gusher (well)
【喷孔】 pēnkǒng 〈名〉 orifice
【喷口】 pēnkǒu ❶〈名〉 exhaust nozzle ❷〈动〉[戏曲] articulate suddenly and vigorously
【喷淋】 pēnlín 〈动〉 spray
〖～池〗 pēnlínchí 〈名〉 spray pond
〖～器〗 pēnlínqì 〈名〉 spray thrower
〖～塔〗 pēnlíntǎ 〈名〉 spray tower
【喷墨法】 pēnmòfǎ 〈名〉[印刷] ink-jet method
【喷墨式打印机】 pēnmòshì dǎyìnjī 〈名〉[印刷] ink-jet printer
【喷漆】 pēnqī ❶〈动〉 spray paint/lacquer (on/over); spray-paint: 这些暖气片装配好以后,就送到油漆车间去～。When the radiators are assembled, they are sent to the factory's paint shop for spray painting. ❷〈名〉 spray paint: 速干～ quick-drying spray paint
〖～工〗 pēnqīgōng 〈名〉 paint sprayer
〖～枪〗 pēnqīqiāng 〈名〉 paint (spraying) gun: 这些涂写是用～干的,很难洗净。These graffiti are done with spray guns and are hard to remove.
【喷气】 pēnqì 〈动〉 eject air: ～推进 jet propulsion ‖ 火车喷着气,徐徐驶去。The engine puffed slowly away.
〖～灯〗 pēnqìdēng 〈名〉 blowtorch
〖～发动机〗 pēnqì fādòngjī 〈名〉 jet engine
〖～孔〗 pēnqìkǒng 〈名〉[地质] fumarole
〖～流〗 pēnqìliú 〈名〉[航空] jet stream/flow
〖～燃料〗 pēnqì ránliào 〈名〉 jet fuel
〖～式〗 pēnqìshì ❶〈形〉 jet-propelled: ～发动机 jet engine ‖ ～飞机 jet plane/aircraft; jet ‖ ～轰炸机 jet bomber ‖ ～客机 jet airliner; jetliner ‖ ～战斗机/直升机 jet fighter/helicopter ❷〈名〉 jet plane/aircraft; jet
〖～织机〗 pēnqì zhījī 〈名〉[纺织] air-jet loom
〖～嘴〗 pēnqìzuǐ 〈名〉 blast/air nozzle
【喷枪】 pēnqiāng 〈名〉 spray gun; gunjet
〖～式喷雾器〗 pēnqiāngshì pēnwùqì 〈名〉 gun sprayer
【喷泉】 pēnquán 〈名〉 fountain; gushing fountain: 间歇～ geyser
【喷染】 pēnrǎn 〈名〉 spray dyeing
【喷洒】 pēnsǎ 〈动〉 spray; sprinkle; sparge: 给庄稼～农药 spray crops with insecticide ‖ ～范围 sprinkling coverage/area ‖ ～灌溉法 spray irrigation ‖ ～流量 sprinkling capacity ‖ ～软管 spray hose ‖ ～施肥 spray application of fertilizer
〖～器〗 pēnsǎqì 〈名〉 sprinkler
〖～装置〗 pēnsǎ zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 sprinkling assembly
【喷杀】 pēnshā 〈动〉 kill (pests) by spraying insecticide
【喷砂机】 pēnshājī 〈名〉 sand-blast(ing) machine; sand ejector
【喷射】 pēnshè 〈动〉 (of liquids, gases and solids) spray; spurt; eject; spout; sparge: 机关枪～出愤怒的火舌。The machine gun spit out furious flames. ‖ 水从消防栓中～出来。Water spewed from the hydrant.
〖～泵〗 pēnshèbèng 〈名〉 ejector air pump; jet/ejector pump
〖～器〗 pēnshèqì 〈名〉 injector; ejector; spurting apparatus
〖～性呕吐〗 pēnshèxìng ǒutù 〈名〉[医学] projectile vomiting
〖～钻〗 pēnshèzuàn 〈名〉[机械] jet drilling
【喷施】 pēnshī 〈动〉 spray: ～化肥/农药 spray fertilizer/pesticides
【喷水】 pēnshuǐ 〈动〉 spray/sprinkle water: 给花喷点水。Spray some water on the flowers. ‖ 大象用鼻子朝自己背上～。The elephant snorted water over his back.
〖～泵〗 pēnshuǐbèng 〈名〉 water-jet pump
〖～池〗 pēnshuǐchí 〈名〉 fountain; spray pond; gushing fountain
〖～淬火〗 pēnshuǐ cuìhuǒ 〈名〉[冶金] spray hardening
〖～管〗 pēnshuǐguǎn 〈名〉 sparge pipe
〖～孔〗 pēnshuǐkǒng 〈名〉 (of whale's, etc) spout-hole
〖～灭火系统〗 pēnshuǐ mièhuǒ xìtǒng 〈名〉 sprinkler system
〖～器〗 pēnshuǐqì 〈名〉 water jet ejector
〖～手枪〗 pēnshuǐ shǒuqiāng 〈名〉 water pistol
〖～艇〗 pēnshuǐtǐng 〈名〉 jet boat

〖～织机〗 pēnshuǐ zhījī 〈名〉 water-jet loom
【喷丝】 pēnsī 〈动〉[纺织] spin filaments
〖～板〗 pēnsībǎn 〈名〉[纺织] spinneret
〖～孔〗 pēnsīkǒng 〈名〉[纺织] spinneret orifice
〖～帽〗 pēnsīmào 〈名〉[纺织] spinneret cap
〖～头〗 pēnsītóu 〈名〉[纺织] spinning jet; spinner; spinneret; *spinnerette*: ～牵伸 *spinneret draft* ‖ ～组件 spinneret assembly
【喷腾】 pēnténg 〈动〉(of water, flames, smoke, steam, etc) spurt up; shoot up
【喷嚏】 pēntì 〈名〉 sneeze: 打～ sneeze ‖ 一点点灰尘就会使我打～。The slightest bit of dust sets me off sneezing.
【喷桶】 pēntǒng ＝ 喷壶 pēnhú
【喷头】 pēntóu 〈名〉❶ sprinkler head ❷ shower nozzle; rose
【喷涂】 pēntú 〈动〉 spray (paint, etc)
【喷吐】 pēntǔ 〈动〉 shoot out (light, flames, gas, etc): 炉口～着鲜红的火苗。The stove shoots out flames.
【喷丸】 pēnwán 〈名〉[冶金] shot blast(ing): ～硬化 shot-peening; peening
【喷雾】 pēnwù 〈动〉 spray; atomize
〖～淬火〗 pēnwù cuìhuǒ 〈名〉[冶金] fog quenching
〖～繁殖〗 pēnwù fánzhí 〈名〉[林业] mist propagation
〖～干燥〗 pēnwù gānzào 〈名〉 spray dehydration: ～法 *spray drying method* ‖ ～机 *spray dryer*
〖～剂〗 pēnwùjì 〈名〉 aerosol: 除臭～ deodorant aerosol
〖～疗法〗 pēnwù liáofǎ 〈名〉[医学] aerosol therapy
〖～麻醉〗 pēnwù mázuì 〈名〉[医学] spraying anaesthesia
〖～器〗 pēnwùqì 〈名〉 sprayer; atomizer; sparger; spray atomizer/plant: 农作物～ crop sprayer ‖ 油漆～ paint sprayer
〖～塔〗 pēnwùtǎ 〈名〉[化工] spray tower
【喷泻】 pēnxiè 〈动〉(of liquids) gush forth/out; shoot out: 岩浆从火山～而出。Lava gushed out from the volcano.
【喷液】 pēnyè 〈动〉 hydrojet
〖～淬火〗 pēnyè cuìhuǒ 〈名〉[冶金] spray quenching
【喷溢】 pēnyì 〈动〉(of liquid or gas) gush; overflow: 水从管子里～而出。Water gushed out of the pipe.
【喷涌】 pēnyǒng 〈动〉(of liquids) spurt; spew; gush forth: 黑色的原油从油井～出来。Black oil is spurting out of the well. ‖ 鲜血从伤口～而出。Blood spewed out of the wound. / Blood shot out of the wound. / The wound gushed blood. ‖ 水～而出。The water jetted out.
【喷油井】 pēnyóujǐng 〈名〉 gusher; spouter
【喷云吐雾】 pēnyún-tǔwù 〈熟〉❶ (of a smoker) puff away; puff cigarette smoke; spew forth cigar/opium smoke ❷ (of a chimney) belch out smoke: 工厂的烟囱正在～。Factory chimneys are belching smoke.
【喷子】 pēnzi 〈名〉 sprayer; sprayer apparatus
【喷嘴】 pēnzuǐ 〈名〉 spray head; spray nozzle; jet: ～调节阀 nozzle regulator ‖ 莲蓬式～ rose ‖ 煤气灶～ *gas jet* ‖ ～被塞住了。The jet was clogged.

pén

盆 pén ❶〈名〉 basin; tub; pot: 锅碗瓢～ pots and pans ‖ 汤～ soup plate ‖ 搪瓷～ enamel pot/bowl/washbowl ‖ 陶～ pottery basin ‖ 瓦～ earthen pot/bowl ‖ 洗衣～ washing tub ‖ 把花栽到～里 pot a flower ⇨～景; 花～; 聚宝～ ❷〈名〉 things in the shape of a basin: ⇨～地; ～腔; 骨～ ❸〈量〉(for things held in a basin, pot, tub, etc): 两～花 two pots of flowers ‖ 一～水 a basin of water
【盆钵移栽】 pénbō yízāi 〈名〉 pot transplanting
【盆部】 pénbù 〈名〉[解剖] pelvic part
【盆菜】 péncài 〈名〉〈方〉 ready-to-cook dish
【盆骶骨】 péndǐgǔ 〈名〉[解剖] pelvisacrum
【盆地】 péndì 〈名〉 basin: ～平原 basin plain ‖ ～土壤 basin soil ‖ 柴达木～ Qaidam Basin ‖ 准噶尔～ Junggar Basin
【盆花】 pénhuā 〈名〉 potted flower/plant: ～培植 cultivation of potted flowers/plants
【盆景】 pénjǐng 〈名〉 potted landscape; miniature trees and rockery in a pot; bonsai
【盆盆罐罐】 pénpén-guànguàn 〈名〉 pots and pans—household utensils
【盆腔】 pénqiāng 〈名〉[解剖] pelvic cavity
〖～充血〗 pénqiāng chōngxuè 〈名〉[医学] pelvic congestion/hyperaemia
〖～腹膜炎〗 pénqiāng fùmóyán 〈名〉[医学] pelvioperitonitis
〖～检查〗 pénqiāng jiǎnchá 〈名〉[医学] pelvioscopy: ～镜 pelviscope
〖～脓肿〗 pénqiāng nóngzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] pelvic abscess
〖～炎〗 pénqiāngyán 〈名〉[医学] pelvic inflammation
【盆汤】 péntāng 〈名〉 bathtub/bathhouse cubicle; tub bath in a bathhouse
【盆浴】 pényù 〈名〉 tub (bath); bath in a tub: 洗～ have a tub bath
【盆栽】 pénzāi ❶〈动〉 grow/cultivate in a pot; pot: ～花卉/葡萄/棕榈 potted flowers/grapes/palms ‖ ～实验 pot experiment ‖ ～植物 pot/potted plant ❷〈名〉 potted flowers or plants; bonsai: 案头摆着常绿的～。On the desk are some evergreen pot plants. ❸〈名〉[农业] potting; pot culture: ～棚 potting shed ‖ ～营养土 potting mixture ‖ ～用土 potting compost
【盆子】 pénzi 〈名〉 basin; bowl

湓 pén 〈动〉〈书〉(of water) gush forth
【湓溢】 pényì 〈动〉〈书〉 overflow
【湓涌】 pényǒng 〈动〉〈书〉 gush; surge

pèn

喷 pèn〈方〉❶〈形〉(of smells) strong: ⇨～香 ❷〈名〉 busy season (of vegetables, melons, fruits, fish, etc); peak period/season: 西瓜正在～儿上。Watermelons are in season now. ❸〈量〉 crop: 二～棉花 second crop of cotton
⇨pēn
【喷鼻】 pènbí 〈动〉(of smells) assail the nostrils: 一股～的香味向我们袭来。A delicate fragrance greeted us.
【喷红】 pènhóng 〈形〉 crimson: ～的苹果 crimson apples ‖ 他发觉她在看着自己时,脸变得～。His face crimsoned when he saw her watching him.
【喷香】 pènxiāng 〈形〉 extremely fragrant; delicious-smelling; appetizing: ～的饭菜 delicious-smelling food ‖ 大米饭～扑鼻。The smell of cooked rice is very inviting.

pēng

匉 pēng 〈书〉 ＝ 砰 pēng

砰 pēng 〈拟〉 smash; crash; thud; bang: ～～敲门 thump at the door; bang on the door ‖ ～然倒在地板上 fall on the floor with a thud ‖ 屋门～地一声关上了。The door shut with a bang. / The door banged shut. ‖ 汽车～地一声撞到树上。The car *bumped into the tree with a loud bang.* / The car hit the tree with a bang.

抨 pēng 〈动〉〈书〉 impeach; censure; denounce
【抨击】 pēngjī 〈动〉 attack/assail (in speech or writing); lash out at; tilt at: ～对手 attack one's opponent ‖ ～某人 hit out at/against sb; assail sb; tilt at sb ‖ ～时弊 attack current malpractice; lash out at the social evils; denounce current evil practices ‖ ～这种制度 inveigh against the system ‖ 遭到猛烈～ come under severe attack; be ferociously attacked ‖ 大肆～ lash out (at sb/sth) ‖ 猛烈～ make a scathing/bitter attack (on) ‖ 首相对批评他的人进行了猛烈～。The Prime Minister delivered a broadside at his critics. ‖ 这部受到猛烈～的小说事实上在许多方面是很出色的。This much-maligned novel is in fact remarkable in many ways.
【抨弹】 pēngtán 〈动〉〈书〉❶ attack; lash out at ❷ impeach: ～政府官员 impeach a public official

怦 pēng 〈拟〉(*of the heart*) *thump; pound*: ～然心动 one's heart goes pit-a-pat ‖ 她的心～～乱跳。Her heart went pitter-patter/bumpety. ‖ 她兴奋得心～～直跳。The excitement made her

heart thump. / Her heart fluttered with excitement. ‖ 他和她四目相对时，不禁～然心动。His heart missed a beat when he met her eyes.

烹 pēng 〈动〉❶ cook in water; boil; brew: ～肉 cook meat in water ⇨～饪；～调 ❷ fry quickly in hot oil and stir in sauce: ～对虾 quick-fried prawns in brown sauce

【烹茶】 pēngchá 〈动〉 make tea

【烹龙炮凤】 pēnglóng-páofèng 〈熟〉 cook rare animals and birds—prepare expensive rare dishes

【烹茗清谈】 pēngmíng-qīngtán 〈熟〉 brew tea and chat

【烹饪】 pēngrèn 〈动〉 cook (dishes): 擅长～ be good at cooking; be a good cook ‖ 学习～ learn to cook ‖ ～比赛 cookoff ‖ ～技术 culinary skill ‖ ～讲座 cook-in ‖ ～课 cookery lessons ‖ ～课程 cooking/culinary course ‖ ～学校 cookery school ‖ ～用具 culinary implements; cooking utensils; cookware ‖ ～用炉 cookstove; cookerystove ‖ 法国式～ French cuisine ‖ 西式～ Western cooking ‖ 中式～ Chinese cooking/cuisine ‖ 家庭～是件乐事。Home cooking is a treat.

〖～法〗 pēngrènfǎ 〈名〉❶ cuisine; cookery; cooking ❷ recipe (for cooking)

〖～手册〗 pēngrèn shǒucè 〈名〉 cook/cookery book

〖～学〗 pēngrènxué 〈名〉 gastronomy; gastrology: ～家 gastrologist

【烹调】 pēngtiáo 〈动〉 cook (dishes): 按食谱～ follow a recipe ‖ ～技术 cooking skills ‖ ～能手 good cook ‖ 粤式/川式～ cantonese/Sichuan cuisine ‖ 他～手艺不错。He is quite a cook.

嘭 pēng 〈拟〉[the sound of things bumping against each other or of knocking at a door] bang: ～的一声，气球爆炸了。The balloon burst with a bang.

澎 pēng 〈动〉〈方〉 splash; spatter; splatter: 我的新衣被孩子们～上了水。The children bespattered my new dress with water. ‖ 摩托车开过时～了她一身泥。The motor cycle spattered her with mud as it passed. / A passing motor cycle splashed mud on her.

⇨péng

péng

芃 péng

【芃芃】 péngpéng 〈形〉〈书〉 (of plants) exuberant; luxuriant

朋 péng ❶〈名〉 friend: 良～ good friend ‖ 亲～好友 one's relatives and friends ‖ 有～自远方来 have friends coming from afar ⇨宾～；狐～狗友 ❷〈动〉 gang up with: ⇨～比为奸 ❸〈动〉〈书〉 rival; equal; compare: ⇨硕大无～ ❹〈名〉 group; clique: ⇨～党

【朋辈】 péngbèi 〈名〉〈书〉 friends

【朋比为奸】 péngbǐ-wéijiān 〈熟〉 conspire together for evil ends; band together for evil purposes; gang up to do evil

【朋侪】 péngchái 〈名〉〈书〉 friends; companions

【朋俦】 péngchóu 〈名〉〈书〉 friends: ～相聚 get-together of friends

【朋党】 péngdǎng 〈名〉 clique; faction; cabal: 结为～ form a clique; gang up ‖ ～之争 strife within a clique; factional strife

【朋分】 péngfēn 〈动〉〈书〉 share; partake: ～利益 share gains

【朋僚】 péngliáo 〈名〉〈书〉❶ friend ❷ colleague

【朋友】 péngyou 〈名〉❶ friend: 背叛～ betray one's friend ‖ 出卖～ sell one's friend out ‖ 交～ make friends ‖ 够～ be a true/worthy friend ‖ 不够～ be a friend in name ‖ 老/新～ old/new friend ‖ 新结识的～ new-found friend ‖ 知心～ bosom/close/good/intimate friend ‖ ～再好，终有一别。The best of friends must part. ‖ ～间不分彼此。Between friends all is common. ⇨酒肉～ ❷ boy/girl friend: 谈～ be courting/dating ‖ 他～是他的同班同学。His girlfriend is his classmate. ‖ 他俩正在谈～。They are going steady/courting.

堋 péng 〈名〉 a kind of bifurcation dyke [used to reduce the flow of water]

弸 péng 〈动〉〈书〉 fill; be full

棚 péng 〈名〉❶ canopy, awning or shelter of reed mats, etc.: 在园子里搭一个～ rig/set up an awning in the garden ⇨凉～；天～ ❷ shed; shack; hut; shanty: 用木板搭～ make a shack out of boards ‖ 瓜～ awning in a melon field ‖ 茅草～ thatched hut ‖ 木～ wooden shed ‖ 小竹～ bamboo hut ‖ 园具～ garden shed; shed for gardening tools ⇨工～；牛～；牲口～ ❸ ceiling: 糊～ paper the ceiling ⇨顶～

【棚板】 péngbǎn 〈名〉 shelf-board

【棚车】 péngchē ＝ 篷车 péngchē

【棚户】 pénghù 〈名〉〈方〉 slum-dwellers; shack/shanty dwellers: ～区 shanty town; slum area

【棚圈】 péngjuàn 〈名〉 covered pen; sty; shed fold

【棚寮】 péngliáo 〈名〉〈方〉 shack; shanty

【棚饲】 péngsì 〈名〉 shelf rearing

【棚屋】 péngwū 〈名〉 shed; shack; hut; hutch: 多用途～ utility shed

【棚子】 péngzi 〈名〉 shed; shack: 搭/建～ put up a hut ‖ 草～ straw mat shed ‖ 马～ horse shed

蓬 péng ❶〈名〉[植物] fleabane ❷〈动〉 be fluffy; be dishevelled: ～着头 with disheveled hair; be shock-headed ⇨～松；～头垢面 ❸〈量〉 (of luxuriant plants) clump; cluster: 一～～野花 clusters of wild flowers ‖ 一～竹子 a clump of bamboo ❹〈形〉 exuberant; flourishing: ⇨～勃

【蓬荜增辉】 péngbì-zēnghuī 〈熟〉〈谦〉 [said in thanks for a visit or a gift such as a scroll] you bring radiance to my humble house: 您的到来使我们的出版社～。We are greatly honoured to have you as a visitor to our press.

【蓬勃】 péngbó 〈形〉 vigorous; flourishing; thriving: ～发展 develop/grow vigorously; forge ahead ‖ ～兴起 spring up vigorously ‖ 蓬蓬勃勃 vigorously; full of vitality; with great vigour ‖ 经过几年的艰辛之后，该公司现在正在～发展。After some difficult years, the firm is now thriving. ⇨朝气～

【蓬蒿】 pénghāo 〈名〉❶〈方〉[植物] crown daisy chrysanthemum ❷ fleabane and wormwood—common people; commoner: ～人 commoner

【蓬户】 pénghù 〈名〉〈书〉 wicker door—humble house

〖～瓮牖〗 pénghù-wèngyǒu 〈熟〉 a door made of wicker and a window made of a broken urn—humble house

【蓬莱】 Pénglái 〈名〉 fabled abode of immortals: ～仙境 fairyland

【蓬乱】 péngluàn 〈形〉 (of hairs, grasses, etc) fluffy and disorderly; unkempt; dishevelled: ～的胡须 unkempt/shaggy beard ‖ ～的头发 disorderly/rough/unkempt hair ‖ 大风把他的头发吹得～不堪。The strong wind dishevelled his hair.

【蓬门】 péngmén 〈名〉 wicker door—humble house or poor family

〖～荜户〗 péngmén-bìhù 〈熟〉 humble house/abode

【蓬蓬】 péngpéng 〈形〉 (of trees, plants, hair, etc) thick and untidy; shaggy: 乱～的头发 thick and messy hairs

【蓬茸】 péngróng 〈形〉〈书〉 (of grasses) thick; exuberant; luxuriant: 绿草～ exuberant grass

【蓬散】 péngsàn 〈形〉 (of hair and grass) fluffy and dishevelled: ～的头发 dishevelled hair

【蓬松】 péngsōng 〈形〉 (of grass, hair, leave, down, etc) fluffy: ～的被子/头发/枕头 fluffy quilt/hair/pillow

【蓬头垢面】 péngtóu-gòumiàn 〈熟〉 with dishevelled hair and a dirty face—with an unkempt and unwashed appearance

【蓬头历齿】 péngtóu-lìchǐ 〈熟〉 with dishevelled hair and sparse teeth—be old and feeble; be senile

【蓬头散发】 péngtóu-sànfà 〈熟〉 with dishevelled hair

硼 péng 〈名〉[化学] boron (B): 缺～症 boron deficiency

【硼肥】 péngféi 〈名〉 boric/boron fertilizer

【硼钢】 pénggāng 〈名〉 boron steel

【硼硅酸盐】 péngguīsuānyán 〈名〉 borosilicate: ～玻璃 borosilicate glass

【硼化】 pénghuà 〈动〉[冶金] boronize: ～作用 boronation

〖～物〗 pénghuàwù 〈名〉 boride: ～陶瓷 boride ceramics

【硼钾镁石】 péngjiǎměishí 〈名〉 kaliborite

【硼氢化物】 péngqīnghuàwù 〈名〉 hydroboron
【硼砂】 péngshā 〈名〉 borax；sodium borate：～玻璃 borax glass ‖ 四水～ kernite
【硼酸】 péngsuān 〈名〉 boric/boracic acid：～钙 calcium borate ‖ ～胶乳 boric acid latex ‖ ～盐 borate
【硼铁】 péngtiě 〈名〉 ferroboron
【硼烷】 péngwán 〈名〉 borane；boron hydride
【硼纤维】 péngxiānwéi 〈名〉 boron fibre
【硼中毒】 péngzhòngdú 〈名〉 borism
【硼族化合物】 péngzú huàhéwù 〈名〉 boron group compound
【硼族元素】 péngzú yuánsù 〈名〉 boron group element

搒 péng
〈动〉〈书〉 beat with a rod

鹏 péng
〈名〉 roc［a huge legendary bird］
【鹏程万里】 péngchéng-wànlǐ 〈熟〉 make a roc's flight of ten thousand *li* at one jump have a bright future；have a brilliant career
【鹏鲲】 péngkūn 〈名〉〈喻〉 outstanding person
【鹏翼】 péngyì 〈名〉〈喻〉 man of outstanding talent

澎 péng
☞ pēng
【澎湖列岛】 Pénghú Lièdǎo 〈名〉 Penghu Islands（once called Pescadores by the Portuguese）
【澎湃】 péngpài 〈形〉 ❶ surgent；surgy；surging：激流～ surging torrents ‖ 波涛汹涌～。The waves surged high. ‖ 怒涛～。The billows were raging with great fury. ‖ 海涛拍岸，汹涌～。The sea surged against the shore. ❷ powerful；forceful；of great momentum：激情～的诗歌 poetry charged with emotion；poems of great feeling ‖ 热情～ be glowing with enthusiasm；with immense zeal ‖ 革命浪潮汹涌～。The tide of revolution is raging with great momentum. ⇨心潮～

篷 péng
〈名〉 ❶ covering or awning（on a car, boat, etc）：搭～ put up an awning ‖ ～式挂车 tent trailer ‖ 敞～马车 open-top buggy ‖ 遮阳～ awning；sun blind；sunshade ⇨车～；斗～；帐～ ❷ sail：扯～ raise/hoist the sails ‖ 落～ drop the sail ⇨～帆
【篷布】 péngbù 〈名〉 tarpaulin；tarp
【篷车】 péngchē 〈名〉 ❶［铁路］box wagon；covered goods van/wagon；boxcar：轻型帆布～ canvassed light van ❷ covered truck ❸〈旧〉 horse-drawn carriage with a covering
【篷船】 péngchuán 〈名〉 houseboat［usually covered with bamboo matting］
【篷帐】 péngzhàng 〈名〉 tent；tentage：一顶～ a tent ‖ 一排～ a row of tents；a settlement of tents ‖ 拆～ pull down/strike/dismantle a tent ‖ 搭～ put up/pitch/erect a tent ‖ 充气式圆顶～ inflatable igloo tent ‖ 尖顶～ pyramidal tent ‖ 框架式～ frame tent ‖ 屋脊形～ ridge tent ‖ 圆形～ bell tent
〖～戏〗 péngzhàngxì 〈名〉 tent show
【篷子】 péngzi 〈名〉 awning（for protection from the sun, rain, wind, etc）：搭～ put up an awning

膨 péng
〈动〉 expand；inflate；swell；balloon；billow；blow up；bulge：⇨～大；～胀
【膨部】 péngbù 〈名〉［解剖］diverticulum
【膨大】 péngdà 〈动〉 inflate；expand；swell
〖～菌丝〗 péngdà jūnsī 〈名〉［植物］swelling hypha
〖～率〗 péngdàlǜ 〈名〉 bulking rate
【膨大海】 péngdàhǎi ＝ 胖大海 pàngdàhǎi
【膨脝】 pénghēng 〈形〉 ❶〈书〉 bullate；ventricular；puffed-up：～大腹 be potbellied ❷〈方〉 bulky；cumbersome；unwieldy
【膨化】 pénghuà 〈动〉（of rice, corn, etc）be popped/puffed：～谷物 puffed cereals ‖ ～米 pop rice ‖ ～玉米 popcorn
〖～剂〗 pénghuàjì 〈名〉 swelling agent
〖～食品〗 pénghuà shípǐn 〈名〉 dilated/pop/inflated food
【膨润土】 péngrùntǔ 〈名〉［矿业］bentonite
〖～泥浆〗 péngrùntǔ níjiāng 〈名〉［材料］bentonite slurry
【膨松饼】 péngsōngbǐng 〈名〉 popover
【膨松剂】 péngsōngjì 〈名〉 bulking/leavening agent
【膨体纱】 péngtǐshā 〈名〉［纺织］bulky/loft yarn；bulk yarn
【膨压】 péngyā 〈名〉［植物］turgescence；turgescency；turgor（pressure）
【膨羽】 péngyǔ 〈名〉［动物］puffbird
【膨胀】 péngzhàng 〈动〉 ❶ expand；dilate；inflate；swell：表观～ apparent expansion ‖ 气体～ expansion of gases ‖ 体积～ volume expansion ‖ 污泥～ bulking of sludge ‖ 皱胃～ abomasum bloat ‖ 自由～ free expansion ‖ 金属受热～。When a metal is heated, it expands. / Metals become dilated with/by/under heat. / Metals undergo expansion when heated. ‖ 气体比液体更易～。Gases are more expansile than liquids. ‖ 这种金属会～。This metal is expansible. ❷ inflate；swell：人口～ swell in population ‖ 消费～ inflated/overexpanded consumption ‖ 信用～与紧缩 credit inflation and contraction ‖ 全球经济处于一种长期～的趋势。The global economy is in a long-term expansionary trend. ‖〈喻〉他的个人主义日益～。His individualism is growing/expanding with each passing day. ⇨通货～
〖～计〗 péngzhàngjì 〈名〉［物理］dilatometer
〖～剂〗 péngzhàngjì 〈名〉 bulking/leavening/swelling agent
〖～冷却〗 péngzhàng lěngquè 〈名〉［机械］expansion cooling
〖～力〗 péngzhànglì 〈名〉［物理］swelling power；bulging/expansible/expansile/expansive force：冰/热～ expansible/expansive force of ice/heat
〖～率〗 péngzhànglǜ 〈名〉［物理］rate of expansion；expansion rate/ratio
〖～铆钉〗 péngzhàng mǎodīng 〈名〉［机械］expansive rivet
〖～水泥〗 péngzhàng shuǐní 〈名〉［机械］expansive/expanding cement
〖～系数〗 péngzhàng xìshù 〈名〉［物理］coefficient of dilation/expansion；expansion coefficient：热～ coefficient of thermal expansion
〖～性〗 péngzhàngxìng 〈名〉 expansibility；dilatability；distensibility
〖～应力〗 péngzhàng yìnglì 〈名〉［物理］expansion stress
〖～轴承〗 péngzhàng zhóuchéng 〈名〉［机械］expansion bearing

鬅 péng
〈形〉〈书〉（of hair）fluffy；puffy
【鬅松】 péngsōng 〈形〉（of hair）fluffy
【鬅头散发】 péngtóu-sànfà 〈熟〉 with dishevelled hair；with hair dishevelled；with hair in disarray

蟛 péng
【蟛蜞】 péngqí 〈名〉［动物］amphibious crab；brackish-water crab
【蟛蜞菊】 péngqíjú 〈名〉［植物］Wedelia chinensis

pěng

捧 pěng
❶〈动〉 hold/carry sth in both hands；hold in the hollow of one's hands：～着孩子的脸 cup the child's face in one's hands ‖ ～着奖杯 hold the cup in both hands ‖ ～着一把故乡的土 hold a handful of earth/dirt from one's native place in one's hands ‖ ～起水喝了一大口 scooped up some water with one's hands and took a big mouthful ‖ 手～一束鲜花 hold a bouquet of flowers in one's hands ⇨～腹；众星～月 ❷〈量〉 a double handful：两～米 two double handfuls of rice ‖ 一～雪/枣儿 a double handful of snow/jujubes ❸〈动〉 flatter；boost；extol；exalt；compliment：把某人～上天 laud/praise sb to the skies ‖ 这种新药被～得过高了。The new pharmaceutical was praised beyond its deserts. ⇨～场；吹～
【捧杯】 pěngbēi 〈动〉 ❶ carry off the cup；win the cup/title：20名歌手在本届青年大奖赛中～。Twenty singers carried off/gained/took/won prizes at this year's Grand Prix for young singers. ❷ win the champion(ship)；carry off the first prize；win first place
【捧场】 pěngchǎng 〈动〉 ❶ be a member of a claque；boost somebody in a show：谢谢你～，来参加我的宴会。Thank you for your presence at my banquet. / You do me a great honour by attending my banquet. ❷ flatter；sing the praises of；lavish praise on：无原则的～ unprincipled flattery/acclaim ‖ 评论家们极力为这个歌星～。The reviewers were lavish in the singer's praise. / The reviewers were lending their generous support to this singer.
【捧臭脚】 pěng chòujiǎo 〈动〉〈口〉 bootlick；flatter；lick one's feet/boots；suck up to sb；toady to sb

【捧读】 pěngdú 〈动〉〈书〉〈套〉 peruse with pleasure/admiration/awe: ～大札 *peruse your letter with pleasure*; *have the* pleasure of reading your letter

【捧腹】 pěngfù 〈动〉 burst/hold/split/shake one's sides (with laughter); shake with laughter: ⇨～大笑;令人～

〖～大笑〗 pěngfù-dàxiào 〈熟〉 hold one's sides with laughter; double up with laughter; be convulsed in/with laughter; be in convulsions; laugh oneself into convulsions/fits: 他的滑稽动作引得大家～。His antics had the people convulsed in laughter. ‖ 这个故事真有趣,逗得我们～。The story was so funny that we were all in convulsions.

【捧哏】 pěnggén ❶〈动〉(of the supporting role of a comic dialogue) play the fool to help to make people laugh ❷〈名〉 straight man (in a comic dialogue)

【捧脚】 pěngjiǎo 〈书〉 = 捧臭脚 pěng chòujiǎo

【捧角】 pěngjué 〈动〉 try to build up/boost an actor or actress; lavish praise on a particular actor or actress; clap for or applaud an actor/actress in an ostentatious manner

【捧杀】 pěngshā 〈动〉 ruin sb by lauding him to the skies; destroy sb by heaping excessive praises on him

【捧手】 pěngshǒu 〈动〉〈书〉 *make an obeisance by cupping one* hand in the other before the chest: ～作别 bid farewell with a cupped-hand salute

【捧托】 pěngtuō 〈动〉 hold sth with both hands (and push upwards)

【捧献】 pěngxiàn 〈名〉 present sth with both hands—dedicate: 把新作～给母亲 dedicate one's new work to one's mother

pèng

椪 pèng

【椪柑】 pènggān 〈名〉 a kind of mandarine orange

碰 pèng

〈动〉 ❶ bump; knock (against); touch: ～倒 knock sb down ‖ ～翻 knock sth over ‖ ～坏 *damage sth in a collision* ‖ 他的头～到门上了。He hit his head against the door. / He banged/bumped his head on/against the door. ⇨～撞;磕～ ❷ touch: 别～我! Don't touch me! ‖ 泡泡一～就破了。The bubble burst at a mere touch. ‖ 他的脚～到了海底。His feet touched the bottom of the sea. ‖ 碗太烫,我不敢～。The bowl was so hot that I dared not touch it. ‖ 这对夫妇肩～肩地坐着。The couple sat with their shoulders touching. ⇨～杯 ❸ meet; bump/run into: ～到麻烦事儿 run into trouble; run up against difficulties ‖ ～到熟人 knock against/bump into/come across/run into an acquaintance; meet an acquaintance by chance ‖ 我们在泰国～上好几回了。*In Thailand our paths crossed several times.* / We have met on several occasions in Thailand. ‖ 上回他来讲演我没～到他。I didn't see him the last time he was here to make a speech. ‖ 最近他～到了不少麻烦事。He has had no end of problems recently. ⇨～面;～头 ❹ try one's luck; take one's chance: ～机会 take a chance ‖ 我去～～看,说不定今天他出门诊。Let me go and try my luck; he might be seeing patients today. ⇨～运气 ❺ offend; displease: 她这个人脾气很大,～不得。She is very bad-tempered and touchy. ‖ 这人势力很大,没人敢～他。He is a powerful person and no one dares to offend him.

【碰杯】 pèngbēi 〈动〉 clink/touch glasses: 为成功/和平～ clink glasses to success/peace

【碰壁】 pèngbì 〈动〉 run one's head against a wall; run/touch up against a stone wall; bump against the wall—meet with a refusal; be rebuffed; be rejected; encounter discouragement; suffer a setback: 四处～ run into snags and be foiled everywhere; be buffeted from pillar to post ‖ 在现实中～ run into a stone wall in reality

【碰瓷儿】 pèngcír 〈名〉〈方〉 pick a quarrel; find fault

【碰钉子】 *pèng dīngzi* 〈动〉 *receive serious rebuff*; be snubbed; meet rejection; meet/suffer setbacks; run into snags: 假如你不想～,就别去求他帮忙。If you don't want to be brushed off, forget about asking him to give you a hand. ‖ 他请她去看电影,结果却碰了个钉子。He asked her to go to the movies with him, but was refused.

【碰顶】 pèngdǐng 〈动〉〈方〉 at best; at (the) most: 他～不过40岁。He is 40 at (the) most. ‖ 这二手车两万元～了。For a used *car like this, the price is 20,000 yuan at most.*

【碰痕】 pènghén 〈名〉 bruise (mark): 苹果上有黑色的～。The apple had dark bruises.

【碰簧锁】 pènghuángsuǒ = 碰锁 pèngsuǒ

【碰见】 pèngjiàn 〈动〉 meet unexpectedly/by chance; run/bump into sb: 他在电影院～了前妻。He chanced upon his ex in the cinema. / He chanced to meet his ex in the cinema.

【碰劲儿】 pèngjìnr 〈副〉〈方〉 accidentally; by chance/coincidence: ～打中了一枪 *shoot/hit the target by chance* ‖ 我棋下得不好,只是～赢了。I'm not a good chess player; I won only by luck.

【碰铃】 pènglíng 〈名〉 a pair of bells held in the hands struck together, to make a sound, used as a percussion instrument in traditional opera, etc

【碰面】 pèngmiàn 〈动〉 meet: 在咖啡馆～ meet/rendezvous in a café

【碰碰车】 pèngpèngchē 〈名〉 bumper car; dodgem (car)

【碰碰船】 pèngpèngchuán 〈名〉 bumper boat

【碰巧】 pèngqiǎo 〈副〉 accidentally; by chance/coincidence/accident; as luck would have it; as it happens; coincidentally: 事发时他～在现场。It just so happened that he was there when the accident took place. / He happened to be there when the accident took place. ‖ 他俩～同时到达。By chance they both arrived at the same time. / They happened to arrive at the same time. ‖ 我正要找你,～你来了。I just want to see you, and by coincidence you came. ‖ 真～! What a (happy) coincidence!

【碰巧劲儿】 pèng qiǎojìnr = 碰劲儿 pèngjìnr

【碰软钉子】 pèng *ruǎndīngzi* 〈动〉 be tactfully rebuked; be mildly rebuffed; be politely rejected; be subtly put down; meet with a polite refusal; meet with a mild rebuff

【碰伤】 pèngshāng 〈动〉 bruise; wound; injure; mark: 软皮的水果,如番茄,很容易～。Soft fruit such as tomatoes bruise easily. ‖ 他的话无意中～了她的自尊心。His words inadvertently bruised her pride.

【碰上】 pèngshàng 〈动〉 run into; come across; meet by chance: ～麻烦 *run into trouble* ‖ 半路～ come across sb on the way ‖ 他真幸运,刚毕业就～了参加重大项目的机会。He's really a lucky dog—a chance of joining an important project came his way immediately after he graduated.

【碰锁】 pèngsuǒ 〈名〉 spring lock; latch

【碰头】 pèngtóu 〈动〉 ❶ meet and discuss: 咱们下午在这里～,商量一下这件事。Let's meet and discuss it here in the afternoon. ❷ meet/see each other: 让他捎去吧,他们天天都～。Ask him to take it there, *since they see each other every day.* ‖ 我们8点钟在电影院～。We'll meet at the cinema at 8 o'clock. ❸〈方〉 kowtow: ～求饶 kowtow for mercy

〖～会〗 pèngtóuhuì 〈名〉 brief meeting; huddling: 开～ have a brief meeting

【碰心】 pèngxīn 〈形〉〈方〉 congenial; agreeable: 俩人谈得很～。The two talked very congenially. / The two had a very agreeable chat.

【碰一鼻子灰】 pèng yī bízi huī be unceremoniously snubbed; meet with a flat rebuff; meet abrupt rejection

【碰硬】 pèngyìng 〈动〉 boldly face/confront challenge/difficult *problems/powerful* opponents; try to remove a formidable obstacle: 他在反腐斗争中敢于～。He dares to challenge/defy the influential in combating corruption.

【碰运气】 pèng yùnqi 〈动〉 take one's chance; take a chance; try potluck; try one's luck/fortune/lot/chance: 在赌场上～ try one's luck at the gambling tables ‖ 我也许会赔光老本,但跟别人一样,我还是想碰碰运气。I may lose all my money, but I want to take my chance like everyone else. ‖ 辞职后,我去了几家大公司碰运气。*After I resigned from my job, I tried my luck with* some big companies.

【碰撞】 pèngzhuàng ❶〈动〉 collide; run into/against; crash into; strike (against): ～事故 collision accident ‖ 侧面～ side-on crash ‖ 海上～ collision at sea ‖ 陆上～ collision on land ‖ 迎头～ head-on collision ‖ 离港时轮船发生了～事件。The boat fouled on leaving harbour. ‖ 两种不同的思潮发生了～。The two different thoughts came into collision. ‖ 汽车和卡车～在一起。The car collided with the truck. / *The car and the truck collided.* / The car and the truck came into collision. ❷〈动〉 offend: 他正在气头

上，别去～他。Don't offend him; he is in a fit of anger now. ❸〈名〉[物理] collision; impact: ～电离 collision ionization ‖ ～电子 impinging electrons ‖ ～负载 impact load ‖ ～矩阵 collision matrix ‖ ～频率 collision frequency ‖ 第二种～ collision of the second kind ‖ 第一种～ collision of the first kind ‖ 核～ nuclear collision

〖～公约〗 pèngzhuàng gōngyuē 〈名〉(of shipping) collision convention

〖～理论〗 pèngzhuàng lǐlùn 〈名〉[物理] collision theory

〖～险〗 pèngzhuàngxiǎn 〈名〉[保险] insurance against collision; clashing/collision insurance

pī

丕 pī 〈形〉〈书〉big; great; tremendous: ～变 great/huge/immense change ‖ ～绩 enormous/great/tremendous achievements

【丕业】 pīyè 〈名〉 great cause/undertaking; exploits; great deeds

批[1] pī 〈动〉〈书〉slap: ～耳光子 slap sb's face ⇨～颊

批[2] pī ❶〈动〉write comments/instructions on (a report from a subordinate, etc); reply officially to a petition: ～文件 write instructions on documents ‖ ～作业 go over and correct students' homework ‖ 报告还没有～下来。The report has not been approved. ⇨～准; 审～ ❷〈名〉comment/instruction (of documents, etc): ⇨横～; 眉～; 朱～ ❸〈动〉criticize; refute: 挨～ be criticized ‖ 揭～ expose and criticize ⇨～判; ～评

批[3] pī ❶〈形〉wholesale: ⇨～发; ～量 ❷〈名〉[计算机] batch: ⇨～程序; ～处理 ❸〈量〉batch; lot; group; pile: 大～信件 a lot of letters ‖ 两～货 two batches/lots of goods ‖ 一大～ a large batch/stock/number/pile/amount (of) ‖ 一～藏书 a collection of books ‖ 一～货物/客人/新兵 a batch of goods/visitors/recruits ‖ 一～新生 a crop of new students ‖ 第一～录取的考生 first batch/contingent of examinees to be enrolled ‖ 分～出发 set out in separate/different batches/contingents ‖ 古董被分做两～拍卖。The antiques were auctioned off in two lots. ‖ 这～猕猴桃比上次的好。This lot of kiwi fruit is better than the last.

批[4] pī 〈名〉〈口〉untwisted fibres of cotton, flax, etc in thin strips ready to be drawn and twisted: 线～ thin strip of cotton fibre (for making thread or yarn)

P

【批办】 pībàn 〈动〉give written approval and instruction to go ahead with a project or a piece of official business

【批驳】 pībó 〈动〉❶ criticize; refute; rebut: ～错误论点 criticize/refute wrong views ‖ 逐点～ refute point by point ❷〈旧〉reject; disapprove

【批捕】 pībǔ 〈动〉[法律] approve (of) an arrest; ratify an arrest: ～案犯 approve the arrest of a criminal ‖ 人民法院做出～决定。The People's Court approved/ratified the arrest.

【批操作】 pīcāozuò 〈名〉[计算机] batch operation

【批程序】 pīchéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] batch program

【批处理】 pīchǔlǐ 〈名〉[计算机] *batch processing*: ～操作系统 batch processing operating system ‖ ～程序 batch processing program ‖ ～方式 batch mode; batch processing mode ‖ ～机 batch processor ‖ ～文件 batch file ‖ ～系统 batch processing system

【批次】 pīcì 〈名〉batch/group (of aircraft, people, etc)

〖～号〗 pīcìhào 〈名〉batch number

【批答】 pīdá 〈动〉〈书〉give an official, written reply to a subordinate body

【批打印】 pīdǎyìn 〈名〉[计算机] batch printing

【批点】 pīdiǎn 〈动〉❶ (scholars) mark words and phrases for special attention with dots or small circles and write comments; punctuate and annotate ❷〈方〉criticize; censure

【批斗】 pīdòu 〈动〉criticize and denounce sb (at a public meeting): ～地主 criticize and denounce a landlord

〖～会〗 pīdòuhuì 〈名〉criticism and denunciation meeting

【批发】 pīfā 〈动〉❶ wholesale; buy/sell (goods) at wholesale: ～承受商 wholesale receiver ‖ ～书商 wholesale bookseller ‖ ～销售 wholesale ‖ ～中间商 wholesale middleman ‖ ～和零售 wholesale and retail distribution ‖ 百货～商 general line wholesaler ‖ 百货公司进货采取～方式。Department stores buy merchandise by the gross. ‖ 这些货你是～来的，还是零买来的? Did you buy the goods wholesale or retail? ‖ 这种钢笔～售价每打 60 元。These pens wholesale at 60 *yuan* per dozen. ⇨～价格; ～商 ❷ (of an official document) be authorized for dispatch: 该文由院长亲自～。The document was authorized for dispatch by the president himself.

〖～部〗 pīfābù 〈名〉wholesale department

〖～价〗 pīfājià 〈名〉wholesale price; trade price; dealer price; wholesale rate: ～指数 wholesale price index ‖ 这批货是以～购进的。This batch of goods was bought at wholesale price.

〖～贸易〗 *pīfā màoyì* 〈名〉*wholesale trade*

〖～商〗 pīfāshāng 〈名〉wholesaler; wholesale dealer/merchant/trader; distributor

〖～商店〗 pīfā shāngdiàn 〈名〉wholesale shop

〖～商行〗 pīfā shāngháng 〈名〉wholesale house/outlet; wholesale firm

〖～市场〗 pīfā shìchǎng 〈名〉wholesale/terminal market

〖～业〗 pīfāyè 〈名〉wholesale business/establishment

〖～站〗 pīfāzhàn 〈名〉wholesale station

〖～折扣〗 pīfā zhékòu 〈名〉trade discount

〖～中间商〗 pīfā zhōngjiānshāng 〈名〉wholesale middleman

【批方式】 pīfāngshì 〈名〉[计算机] batch mode

【批分】 pīfēn 〈动〉grade; mark; assign a grade to: 给试卷～ mark (out)/grade examination papers ‖ 所有的书面作业都必须～。All written work has to be graded. ‖ 他～很公平。He marks fairly.

【批风抹月】 pīfēng-mǒyuè ＝ 吟风弄月 yínfēng-nòngyuè

【批复】 pīfù ❶〈动〉give an official written reply to a subordinate body; reply officially to a subordinate body ❷〈名〉official and written reply to a subordinate body

【批改】 pīgǎi 〈动〉correct: ～试卷 correct students' papers; make corrections on students' papers ‖ 用红笔～ make corrections in red ink ‖ ～过的试卷 corrected test paper

【批购】 pīgòu 〈动〉buy (at) wholesale; buy in bulk: ～货物 buy goods wholesale/in bulk

【批号】 pīhào 〈名〉batch/lot number

【批红判白】 pīhóng-pànbái 〈熟〉graft plants of various colours to produce new varieties

【批汇】 pīhuì 〈动〉approve an application for foreign exchange

【批颊】 pījiá 〈动〉〈书〉slap sb's face; box sb's ear

【批假】 pījià 〈动〉permit/grant a leave; approve a request for leave: 批产假/探亲假 grant sb a maternal/home leave ‖ 他被批了一个月的假去给他母亲奔丧。He was permitted a month-long compassionate leave for the death of his mother.

【批件】 pījiàn 〈名〉official, written reply to a subordinate body

【批亢捣虚】 pīkàng-dǎoxū 〈熟〉attack the enemy at his fragile/weak/undefended spot with the aim of total and immediate annihilation

【批量】 pīliàng ❶〈副〉in batches/bulk: ～供货 delivery by/in lots; delivery in consignments ‖ ～购买折扣 quantity buying discount ‖ ～监控 batch monitor ‖ ～运输 bulk transport ‖ ～折扣 volume discount ‖ 大～购买 buy sth in large batches ‖ 大～生产 *mass production* ‖ 小～投产 *produce sth on a small-batch basis* ‖ 这种仪器是～生产的。This kind of instrument is produced in batches. ❷〈名〉batch; lot: 大～ big batches ‖ 小～ small batches

【批零】 pīlíng 〈名〉wholesale and retail

〖～差价〗 pīlíng chājià 〈名〉difference/margin between wholesale and retail prices; wholesale and retail differential

〖～兼营〗 pīlíng jiānyíng 〈动〉engage/deal in/conduct both wholesale and retail distribution

【批命令】 pīmìnglìng 〈名〉[计算机] batch command: ～文件 batch command file ‖ ～语言 batch command language

【批逆鳞】 pī nìlín 〈动〉offend the emperor or a powerful person; rub a powerful and autocratic person the wrong way

【批判】 pīpàn ❶〈动〉criticize; castigate; censure: ～错误观点/反动言论 criticize the erroneous view/reactionary speech ‖ ～个人主义 criticize individualism ‖ ～地继承文学遗产 critically inherit literary legacy ‖ ～地吸收 critically take in/assimilate; assimilate with discrimination ‖ ～地阅读 read with critical intelligence; read with a critical eye ‖ 他受到了公开～。He was publicly criti-

cized. ❷〈名〉critique; criticism:《纯理性～》*Critique of Pure Reason* ‖ 自我～ self-criticism

〖～会〗 pīpànhuì 〈名〉criticism meeting/session; repudiation meeting

〖～文章〗 pīpàn wénzhāng 〈名〉critique; critical article/review

〖～现实主义〗 pīpàn xiànshízhǔyì 〈名〉[文学] critical realism

〖～信〗 pīpànxìn 〈名〉critical letter

【批评】 pīpíng ❶〈动〉criticize: 点名～ criticize sb/sth by name ‖ 公开～ criticize openly ‖ 欢迎批评指正。All criticism will be appreciated/welcomed. ‖ 老师～学生迟到。The teacher reproved his pupils for coming late to school. ‖ 她因对顾客无礼而受到经理的～。The manager criticized her for her rudeness to customers. ❷〈名〉criticism: 接受～ accept/take a criticism ‖ 进行～ level criticism at/against sb or sth ‖ 受到～ be criticized; be under fire; receive criticism ‖ 提出～ put forward/offer criticism ‖ 引起～ arouse criticism; elicit/provoke criticism ‖ 遭到～ encounter criticism from ‖ ～标准 criteria of criticism ‖ ～教育 criticism and education ‖ ～与自我～ criticism and self-criticism ‖ 文艺～ literary criticism ‖ 艺术～ art criticism ‖ 公正/温和的～ just/mild criticism ‖ 沉默有时是最严厉的～。Silence is sometimes the severest criticism.

〖～家〗 pīpíngjiā 〈名〉critic: 文学/戏剧～ literary/theatre critic ‖ 文艺～ critics of art and literature

【批示】 pīshì ❶〈动〉write comments or instructions (on a report, memorandum, etc submitted by a subordinate body): ～呈文 give an official reply to a petition ‖ 打报告请领导～ submit a report to one's superior for instructions ❷〈名〉written comments or instructions (on a report, memorandum, etc submitted by a subordinate): 认真执行领导的～ strictly carry out the leader's instructions on the memo ‖ 这张条子有领导的～。This note bears instructions from the director.

【批售】 pīshòu 〈动〉sell (at) wholesale; sell in bulk

【批条】 pītiáo 〈名〉❶ note with comments or instructions from a superior ❷ [计算机] batch ticket

【批条子】 pītiáozi 〈动〉(of a superior) write a note of approval: 这些地皮得市长亲自～才能卖。These plots can only be sold with the authorization of the mayor.

【批文】 pīwén 〈名〉written instructions/comments (on a report, memorandum, etc submitted by a subordinate body)

【批文件】 pīwénjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] batch file

【批郤导窾】 pīxì-dǎokuǎn 〈熟〉analyse a matter and solve the key issues—manage/handle a business properly and expertly

【批语】 pīyǔ 〈名〉❶ comments or remarks (on schoolwork, or a piece of writing): 看了考官给他作文的～,他感到备受压抑。He felt much depressed by the examiner's comments on his essay. ❷ ＝ 批示 ② pīshì

【批阅】 pīyuè 〈动〉read over; read and amend on: ～考卷 go over the examination papers ‖ ～文件 read over and comment on documents or official papers

【批执行】 pīzhíxíng 〈名〉[计算机] batch execution

【批重】 pīzhòng 〈名〉[经贸] batch weight

【批注】 pīzhù ❶〈动〉annotate and comment on ❷〈名〉annotations and commentaries; marginalia; head-note; inscriptions: 书眉上的小字～ commentaries in small characters in the top margin

【批转】 pīzhuǎn 〈动〉write instructions or comments on a report submitted by a subordinate and transmit it to those concerned; write comments and transmit/pass on

【批准】 pīzhǔn 〈动〉ratify; approve; authorize; validate; confirm; sanction; agree to license: ～拨款 approve/grant the appropriation (for); make an appropriation (for) ‖ ～逮捕 approve of an arrest; approve an arrest ‖ ～方案 approve a project ‖ ～公约/条约 confirm/ratify a convention/treaty ‖ ～计划 give one's approval to a plan ‖ ～建议 give sanction to the proposals ‖ ～申请 grant an application ‖ ～实施 be approved for enforcement ‖ ～议案 give approval to a bill; ratify a bill ‖ 呈请～ forward/submit for approval/confirmation ‖ 得到～ win sb's approval; meet with/get/obtain approval; be given the ratification ‖ 请求～ request for permission ‖ 正式～ give formal ratification; give formal/official approval (to) ‖ 参议院拒绝～这项总统提名。The Senate refused to confirm the President's nomination. ‖ 提案已被～。The motion has been approved. / The motion has been given the ratification. / The motion has met with approval. ‖ 公约需经各自的政府～。The convention require ratification by the respective governments. ‖ 总理～了这项计划。The Premier has placed his cachet upon the project.

〖～国〗 pīzhǔnguó 〈名〉ratifying state

〖～函件〗 pīzhǔn hánjiàn 〈名〉letter of ratification

〖～机关〗 pīzhǔn jīguān 〈名〉approving authority

〖～权〗 pīzhǔnquán 〈名〉approval jurisdiction; jurisdiction to approve; right of ratification; right to approve

〖～手续〗 pīzhǔn shǒuxù 〈名〉ratification procedure

〖～书〗 pīzhǔnshū 〈名〉permission; ratification; act/instrument/letter of ratification; note of allowance

〖～文件〗 pīzhǔn wénjiàn 〈名〉approval document

【批租】 pīzū 〈动〉approve the lease of (land)

【批作业】 pīzuòyè 〈名〉[计算机] batch(ed) job

伾 pī

【伾伾】 pīpī 〈形〉〈书〉energetic; strong

纰 pī

❶〈动〉(of cloth, thread, etc) become unwoven or untwisted; be spoilt: 线～了。The thread has come untwisted. ❷〈名〉〈书〉error; mistake; slip: ⇨～漏; ～谬

【纰漏】 pīlòu 〈名〉careless mistake; slip: 出～ make a small error; make a slip; make a careless mistake

【纰缪】 pīmiù 〈名〉〈书〉error; mistake: ～百出 be full of errors/mistakes

坯 pī

〈名〉❶ blank; base: 铜～ copper base ‖ 砖～ unburnt/unbaked brick; adobe ⇨～子 ❷ adobe: 打～ make adobe ‖ 脱～ mould adobe blocks ❸〈方〉semi-finished product: 钢～ steel billet ⇨～布

【坯布】 pībù 〈名〉[纺织] unbleached and undyed cloth; grey cloth/fabric; grey

【坯革】 pīgé 〈名〉crust leather

【坯件】 pījiàn 〈名〉[机械] blank: 螺旋～ bolt blank

【坯料】 pīliào 〈名〉❶ [机械] blank ❷ semi-finished product

【坯模】 pīmú 〈名〉mould

【坯胎】 pītāi 〈名〉mould: 搪瓷的金属～ metal mould of enamel ware

【坯子】 pīzi 〈名〉❶ ＝ 坯①③ pī ❷ makings; material: 她是个当芭蕾舞演员的好～。She is cut out to be a good ballerina. / She has the makings of a good ballerina in her.

披 pī

〈动〉❶ drape over one's shoulder; wrap around one's upper body: ～上节日的盛装 be colourfully outfitted for a festival ‖ ～上衣服 throw on one's clothes across one's shoulders ‖ ～着大衣 have an overcoat draped over one's shoulders ‖ ～着斗篷 wear a cloak ‖ ～着合法的外衣 under the cloak of legitimacy; under a legitimate cover ‖ ～着头发 with one's hair hanging loose ‖ ～着羊皮的狼 a wolf in sheep's clothing ‖ 乡野～上了绿装。The countryside is greening up. ‖ 枫树在秋天～上了红装。Maples are brushed with crimson tints in autumn. ⇨～红带绿; ～肩 ❷ open; spread out; unroll; turn the pages of: ⇨～读; ～阅 ❸ crack/split (open): 这个竹筒～了。The bamboo tube has split. ❹ hang down loosely; be unkempt/dishevelled: ⇨～散; ～头散发

【披读】 pīdú 〈动〉open (a book) and read

【披发左衽】 pīfà-zuǒrèn 〈熟〉wear one's hair hanging down and button one's jacket front on the left [in the style of the northern ethnic minorities in ancient China]

【披风】 pīfēng ❶〈名〉cope; mantle; cloak: 一件～ a mantle/cloak ‖ 脱下～ uncloak; remove a cloak ❷〈动〉stand and brave the wind

【披拂】 pīfú 〈动〉〈书〉❶ wave; sway: 树木枝叶～。The branches and leaves of the trees are swaying. ‖ 他长髯～。His long beard was blown about by the wind. ‖ 微风～着树木枝叶。The breeze was swaying the branches and leaves of the trees. ❷ (of a breeze) blow gently: 春风～。A spring breeze was blowing gently.

【披肝沥胆】 pīgān-lìdǎn 〈熟〉be very loyal and faithful; be extremely open and sincere

【披挂】 pīguà ❶〈动〉put on a suit of armour; be in battle attire: ～上阵 buckle on one's armour and go into action ❷〈动〉be/get accoutred: 猎人们～整齐,准备上路。The hunters are attired and ready to leave. ❸〈名〉a suit of armour

【披红】 pīhóng 〈动〉drape a length of red cloth over the shoulders [as a token of honour or on a festive occasion]

〖～戴花〗 pīhóng-dàihuā 〈熟〉 have red silk draped over one's shoulders and flowers pinned on the chest [as a token of honour or on a festive occasion]

〖～戴绿〗 pīhóng-dàilǜ 〈熟〉 be in bright-coloured clothes (on a happy occasion); be gorgeously dressed

【披怀】 pīhuái 〈动〉〈书〉 pour out/open one's heart (to sb)—treat sb open-heartedly; be frank and open; deal with sb in all sincerity

【披枷带锁】 pījiā-dàisuǒ 〈熟〉 (of criminals in ancient China) be *manacled and cangued; be fettered and shackled*

【披甲】 pījiǎ 〈动〉 put on/wear a suit of armour

【披坚执锐】 pījiān-zhíruì 〈熟〉 buckle on one's armour and take up weapons—be armed to the teeth; be fully armed; be fully prepared for battle; be in full battle array

【披肩】 pījiān ❶〈名〉 shawl; wraps: 一件～ a shawl ‖ 披上～ throw a shawl around one's shoulders ❷〈名〉 cape: ～领 cape/bertha collar ‖ 两用～ reversible cape ‖ 毛～ fur stole/tippet ‖ 女式～ tippet ‖ 旋转～ swirling cape ❸〈动〉 (of hair) hang down to shoulder; flow over the shoulders: 她长发～。Her hair falls to her shoulders. / Her hair flows over her shoulders. / Her hair hangs down on her shoulders.

〖～发〗 pījiānfà 〈名〉 shoulder-length hair 留～的姑娘 girl with shoulder length hair

【披巾】 pījīn 〈名〉 shawl

【披荆斩棘】 pījīng-zhǎnjí 〈熟〉 forge ahead/break through brambles and thorns; blaze a way through all manner of obstacles; blaze trails and break paths as a pioneer—hack one's way through difficulties: 在丛林中～ hack one's way through the jungle ‖〈喻〉我们～,终于取得了胜利。We hacked our way through before we finally succeeded. ‖ 勘探人员～,开辟道路。The explorers hacked away at the undergrowth to make a path.

【披卷】 pījuàn 〈动〉〈书〉 read books; leaf through books

【披览】 pīlǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 leaf/thumb through; look/glance over: ～群书 read extensively/widely

【披沥】 pīlì 〈形〉〈书〉 be open and sincere in communicating to others: ～陈词 sincerely state one's views

【披露】 pīlù 〈动〉 ❶ publish; announce; reveal; make public: ～内情 reveal the secret story ‖ ～商业秘密 disclose trade secrets ‖ ～谈话内容 make the talk public ‖ ～真相 reveal the truth; disclose the facts/truth ‖ 部分～ reveal in parts ‖ 全文～ publish the whole article ‖ 不要～有关会议的情况。Don't let on about the meeting. ‖ 这件丑闻～于报端。The scandal surfaced in the newspaper. ‖ 考虑到她家人的意愿,此事未在报上～。Out of respect for the wishes of her family, the affair was not reported in the newspapers. / The affair was not released, out of consideration for her family. ‖ 这条新闻是由一位不愿～姓名的人提供的。This news was provided by a person who asked not to be identified. ‖ 这种丑闻应通过媒体予以～。*Such scandals should be made* known by the media. ❷ show; reveal; disclose: ～肝胆 open one's heart to; be open-hearted ‖ ～心曲 tell one's innermost thoughts; open one's heart (to)

【披麻带孝】 pīmá-dàixiào 〈熟〉 be dressed in the coarse hempen cloth of mourning—put on mourning apparel; be in deep/heavy mourning

【披麻救火】 pīmá-jiùhuǒ 〈熟〉 fight a fire by draping oneself in loose hempen cloth—the means defeats the end

【披毛犀】 pīmáoxī 〈名〉[动物] woolly rhinoceros

【披靡】 pīmǐ 〈动〉 ❶ (of grass, etc) be swept and bent down by the wind: 草儿随风～。The grass was swept by the wind. ❷ (of army) be defeated and dispersed: 拿破仑的军队向前方挺进,敌军望风～。The enemy troops fled in disorder as Napoleon's troops advanced. ⇨所向～

【披散】 pīsan 〈动〉 (of hair, mane, twigs, etc) hang down loosely: 她的头发～着。She had her hair hanging down. / Her hair was hanging down.

【披沙拣金】 pīshā-jiǎnjīn 〈熟〉 sort out the fine gold from the sand—*extract the essentials from a mass of material; extract* sth valuable from a mass

【披厦】 pīshà ＝ 披屋 pīwū

【披剃】 pītì 〈动〉 put on the cassock and take the tonsure—become a Buddhist monk/nun

【披头散发】 pītóu-sànfà 〈熟〉 have one's hair hang loose; be unkempt; with one's hair in disarray: 她～地冲出了失火的房子。She rushed out of the burning house with her hair in disarray.

【披头士】 pītóushì 〈名〉 Beatles: ～乐队 the Beatles

【披屋】 pīwū 〈名〉 lean-to; penthouse

【披星戴月】 pīxīng-dàiyuè 〈熟〉 go to work before dawn and come home when the moon is up—work from before dawn till after dark; travel/work outdoors by night

【披阅】 pīyuè 〈动〉 open and read (a book): ～文稿 read manuscript

【披针形】 pīzhēnxíng 〈形〉[植物] lanceolar; lanceolate(d); lance-shaped

狉 pī

【狉狉】 pīpī 〈形〉〈书〉 (of beasts) roaming about

【狉獉】 pīzhēn 〈形〉〈书〉 overgrown with trees and shrubs and haunted by wild animals

砒 pī

〈名〉[化学] ❶〈旧〉 arsenic (As) ❷ arsenic trioxide

【砒毒】 pīdú 〈名〉 arsenical poison

【砒霜】 pīshuāng 〈名〉[化学] white arsenic; arsenic trioxide

铍 pī

〈名〉〈书〉❶ long spear; lance ❷ long needle for acupuncture

⇨pí

悂 pī

〈名〉〈书〉 fallacy; falsehood

辟 pī

⇨bì; pì

【辟头】 pītóu ＝ 劈头② pītóu

锟 pī

〈名〉〈书〉 metal arrowhead

⇨ bī

劈 pī

❶〈动〉 chop; cleave; split; hack; hew: ～柴 chop (up)/cut (fire)wood ‖ ～成两半 chop/cleave/split into two halves; chop in two ‖ 用斧子在树干上～出一个缺口 cut/hack a notch in the tree trunk ‖ 消防队员用斧头把锁着的门～开。The fireman splintered the locked door with his axe. ‖ 这种木头好～。The wood splits easily. ⇨～风斩浪; ～山开路 ❷〈动〉 be split; be broken: 板子～了。*The board was split.* ‖ 钢笔尖摔～了。*When the pen fell to* the ground, the tip split apart. ❸〈介〉 right against (one's face, chest, etc): ⇨～脸; ～头 ❹〈动〉 strike: 老树让雷～了。The old tree was struck by lightning. ❺〈名〉[物理] wedge

⇨pǐ

【劈波斩浪】 pībō-zhǎnlàng 〈熟〉 cleave/slash through the waves

【劈刺】 pīcì 〈名〉[军事] sabre/bayonet fighting

〖～训练〗 pīcì xùnliàn 〈名〉[军事] bayonet drill

【劈刀】 pīdāo 〈名〉❶ chopper; cleaver ❷[军事] sabre fighting

【劈风斩浪】 pīfēng-zhǎnlàng 〈熟〉 brave the wind and the waves—slash one's way through difficulties

【劈斧】 pīfǔ 〈名〉 cleaving axe; clearing axe

【劈接】 pījiē 〈名〉[园艺] cleft/wedge grafting

【劈开】 pīkāi 〈动〉 cleave sth asunder; splinter; split open; wedge; rive: 用斧子把圆木～ split the log with an axe ‖ 闪电～了这棵树。Lightening rived the tree apart. / The tree was riven apart by lightening.

【劈理】 pīlǐ 〈名〉[矿业] cleavage; schistosity: 岩石～ rock cleavage

〖～夹层〗 pīlǐ jiācéng 〈名〉[矿业] cleavage banding

〖～面〗 pīlǐmiàn 〈名〉[矿业] cleavage plane

【劈里啪啦】 pīlipālā 〈拟〉 crack; crackle; splutter; clatter: 鞭炮～地响着。The firecrackers were crackling. ‖ 石块像雨点般～地落在防空洞顶上。*A shower of stones rattled on the roof of the* dugout.

【劈脸】 pīliǎn 〈副〉 direct/right/square in the face: 他～打了对手一个耳光。He slapped his opponent on the face. ‖ 一个雪球～打中了我的鼻子。A snowball hit me full on the nose. / A snowball came hurtling and smacked me right on my nose.

【劈面】 pīmiàn ＝ 劈脸 pīliǎn

【劈啪】 pīpā 〈拟〉 snap; crack: ～的鞭子声 snap of a whip ‖ ～的枪声 cracking shots; crackle/crack of a shot ‖ 鞭炮～作响。The firecrackers cracked. ‖ 炉中火焰～作响。The fire crackled in the hearth. ‖ 雨点～地打着窗子。Rain splattered/pattered against

the window.

【劈杀】 pīshā 〈动〉[usu of a man on horseback] slash at (with a sword) and kill

【劈山】 pīshān 〈动〉level off hilltops; cut through hills; blast cliffs: ～引水 cut through a hill to let the water through; tunnel through mountains to conduct water ‖ ～造田 turn mountains into cultivated fields ‖ ～筑路 blast mountain tops to build roads; level mountains to make roads

【劈手】 pīshǒu 〈动〉snatch suddenly: ～夺过球拍 snatch a racket from sb ‖ ～一巴掌 give sb a sudden slap

【劈头】 pītóu 〈副〉❶ straight on the head; direct in the face: 我走到门口～碰见他从里边出来。As I reached the door, I bumped straight into him. ❷ at the very beginning; at the outset: 他进来～第一句话就问试验成功了没有。The first thing he asked as he entered the room was whether the experiment had been successful.

【劈头盖脸】 pītóu-gàiliǎn 〈熟〉right in the face; straight on the head: ～地骂一顿 give sb a good scolding right to one's face ‖ 瓢泼大雨～地浇下来。The heavy rain poured down on our heads. / The rain came pelting down on our heads. ‖ 密密麻麻的一大群苍蝇朝我们～地飞过来。Flies by the zillions engulfed us in dense clouds.

【劈胸】 pīxiōng 〈副〉right against the chest; straight on the breast: ～一把抓住 grasp sb by the front of his coat; grasp sb by the lapels

【劈制材】 pīzhìcái 〈名〉[林业] cleft timber

噼 pī

【噼里啪啦】 pīlipālā ＝ 劈里啪啦 pīlipālā

【噼啪】 pīpā ＝ 劈啪 pīpā

霹 pī

【霹雷】 pīléi 〈口〉＝ 霹雳 pīlì

【霹雳】 pīlì 〈名〉❶ thunderbolt; thunderclap; ground discharge: 一声～ a crack/crash/clap of thunder ‖ 一个～打下来,劈死了一头牛。A bull was struck dead by a thunderbolt. ⇨青天～ ❷ [气象] thunderpeal

〖～舞〗 pīlìwǔ 〈名〉break dance/dancing: 表演/跳～ perform/dance/do break dance ‖ ～演员 break dancer

pí

皮 pí

❶〈名〉skin; peel; rind; shell; husk: 擦破一小块～ scrape off a bit of skin; scrape a small piece of skin ‖ 剥～ strip/peel off the skin; skin; peel ‖ 刮～ scrape ‖ 蜕～ shed skin; cast/slough the skin ‖ 削～ peel; pare ‖ 橙子/苹果～ orange/apple peel ‖ 葡萄/香蕉～ grape/banana skin; skin of a grape/banana ‖ 荞麦～ buckwheat husk ‖ 土豆～ jacket of potato; potato peel ‖ 西瓜～ watermelon rind ‖ 吃桃前先去～。Take the skin off the peach before you eat it. ⇨～肤;表～;植～ ❷〈名〉leather; hide; pelt; fur: ～表带/凉鞋/外套 leather strap/sandals/coat ‖ 硝～ curry/tan leather ‖ 鞣～ tan hide ‖ 合成～ synthetic leather ‖ 狐～ pelt of fox ‖ 马～ horse hide ‖ 山羊～ goatskin ‖ 兽～ animal skin ⇨～货;～鞋 ❸〈名〉cover; wrapper: 包袱～儿 cloth-wrapper ‖ 饺子～ dumpling wrapper ‖ 这本书包着一层透明的塑料～儿。The book is covered/protected by a jacket of clear plastic. ⇨封～;书～ ❹〈名〉surface: 蜻蜓擦着水～儿飞过。The dragonfly skimmed the surface of the water. ⇨地～ ❺〈名〉rubber: ⇨～筋;橡～ ❻〈形〉superficial; skin-deep: ⇨～相;浮～ ❼〈名〉broad, flat piece (of some thin material); thin sheet: 白铁～ galvanized iron sheet; tinplate ‖ 豆腐～ bean curd sheet ‖ 铅～ lead sheet ‖ 牛奶结～了。The milk has skinned over. ‖ 肉汤凉了,面上结起一层～。The gravy is getting cold; a skin is forming on it. ⇨粉～;奶～;铁～ ❽〈形〉sticky: ⇨～糖 ❾〈动〉(of food) become soft and soggy; be no longer crisp: 炒花生放久了会～。Roasted peanuts become squashy over time. / Roasted peanuts lose their crispness if left uneaten for too long. ❿〈形〉naughty; mischievous: 这孩子真～,一刻也不安生。The boy is so naughty; he won't keep still for a single moment. ⇨调～;顽～ ⓫〈形〉case-hardened; unresponsive; thick-skinned: 他天天挨批,已经～了。He has become insensitive/unresponsive to criticism because he is blamed every day. / He gets scolded every day and as a result he no longer cares. ⓬〈形〉(of things) durable; enduring; hard-wearing; (of people) robust; sturdy; strong: ⇨～实

【皮袄】 pí'ǎo 〈名〉fur-lined jacket: 羊～ sheepskin coat

【皮瓣】 píbàn 〈名〉[医学] skin flap

〖～移植术〗 píbàn yízhíshù 〈名〉[医学] skin flap grafting; transposition of skin flap

【皮包】 píbāo 〈名〉leather handbag/case/briefcase/attaché case

〖～公司〗 píbāo gōngsī 〈名〉briefcase company—inadequately financed company, not credit-worthy; fly-by-night company; bubble company; fundless and non-credit worthy company

〖～商〗 píbāoshāng 〈名〉briefcase businessman—wildcat merchant; fly-by-nighter: 他们都是～,没有一个是有长期打算的。They're all fly-by-nighters; none of them are here for the long haul.

【皮包骨头】 píbāogǔtou 〈熟〉skinny; be skin and bone(s); be a bag of bones; be as skinny as a pole: 手术之后,他瘦得～。He was all skin and bones after the operation. / He was little more than a bag of bones after the operation.

【皮痹】 píbì 〈名〉[医学] ❶ numbness of the skin ❷ skin blockage syndrome ❸ syndrome from wind-cold evil involving the skin

【皮鞭】 píbiān 〈名〉leather-thonged whip; crop; lash: 挥舞～ wield the leather-thonged whip

【皮草】 pícǎo 〈名〉〈方〉furs; fur garments and leather wear: ～时装 fur fashions

〖～行〗 pícǎoháng 〈名〉〈方〉[in the southern part of the country] shop selling fur and leather garments in the cold months and straw mats in the warm months

【皮层】 pícéng 〈名〉❶ [解剖][植物] cortex; cortical layer: ～顶叶 parietal lobe of cortex ‖ 肾～ renal cortex ❷〈简称〉cerebral cortex ⇨大脑皮层

〖～诱发电位〗 pícéng yòufā diànwèi 〈名〉[针灸] evoked cortical potential

〖～原〗 pícéngyuán 〈名〉[植物] periblem

【皮成形术】 píchéngxíngshù 〈名〉[医学] dermatoplasty; dermoplasty

【皮尺】 píchǐ 〈名〉tape (measure); measuring tape; tape line; flexible ruler

【皮窗】 píchuāng 〈名〉[医学] skin window

【皮刺】 pícì 〈名〉❶ [植物] aculeus; prickle ❷ [针灸] skin needling

【皮促素】 pícùsù 〈名〉[生化] adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH)

【皮带】 pídài 〈名〉❶ leather belt: 一根～ a leather belt ‖ 系～ fasten/wear a leather belt; buckle on one's leather belt ‖ 解开～ undo one's leather belt ‖ 挂钩～ hook belt ‖ 牛～ oxhide belt ‖ 真皮～ genuine leather belt ❷ [机械] (driving) belt: ～车床 belt-driven lathe ‖ ～传动 belt drive/transmission ‖ ～输送 belt conveying ‖ 交叉～ cross belt ‖ 三角～ triangle belt

〖～扣〗 pídàikòu 〈名〉belt buckle/clamp/hook

〖～轮〗 pídàilún 〈名〉(belt) pulley: ～离合器 belt pulley clutch

〖～眼〗 pídàiyǎn 〈名〉punch hole

【皮蛋】 pídàn 〈名〉〈方〉preserved duck egg

【皮垫】 pídiàn 〈名〉leather packing; leather pad/mat/cushion/insole

【皮垫圈】 pídiànquān 〈名〉leather washer

【皮蠹】 pídù 〈名〉[动物] khapra/skin beetle; dermestid: 谷斑～ khapra beetle ‖ 红斑～ cabinet beetle

【皮蒽】 pí'ēn 〈名〉[化学] pyranthrene

【皮耳】 pí'ěr 〈名〉a tree ear [growing on live trees and edible]

【皮筏】 pífá 〈名〉skin raft

【皮粉】 pífěn 〈名〉hide powder

【皮肤】 pífū ❶〈名〉skin; cutis; derma: 保养/呵护～ take good care of one's skin ‖ 刺激～ irritate the skin ‖ 美化～ beautify/improve the skin ‖ 清洁～ cleanse the skin ‖ 修复～ repair the skin ‖ 移植～ cutify; graft skin ‖ 滋润～ nourish the skin ‖ ～白/黑/嫩 have a fair/dark/tender skin; be fair-/dark-/tender-skinned ‖ 粗糙的～ chapped/coarse/rough skin ‖ 干性～ dry skin ‖ 光滑/娇嫩/柔软的～ smooth/delicate/soft skin ‖ 过敏性～ allergic skin ‖ 健康的～ healthy skin ‖ 松弛的～ loose skin ‖ 油性～ oily/greasy

skin ‖ 中性～ normal skin ‖ 他的～是棕色的。He had a brown skin. / He was brown-skinned. ❸〈形〉〈书〉skin-deep：～之见 skin-deep/shallow views
〖～癌〗 pífū'ái 〈名〉skin carcinoma；dermoid cancer
〖～病〗 pífūbìng 〈名〉skin disease；dermatosis；dermopathy；dermatopathy：～学dermatology ‖ ～学家 dermatologist ‖ 化脓性～ pyoderma ‖ 结核～ tuberculosis cutis ‖ 浸润性～ infiltrative dermopathy ‖ 农业职业性～ agricultural occupational dermatosis ‖ 糖尿病性～ diabetic dermopathy
〖～病理学〗 pífū bìnglǐxué 〈名〉［医学］dermatopathology
〖～电位〗 pífū diànwèi 〈名〉skin potential
〖～反应〗 pífū fǎnyìng 〈名〉［医学］cutireaction；cutaneous/skin reaction；dermoreaction：～因子 skin reactive factor (SRF)
〖～感染〗 pífū gǎnrǎn 〈名〉［医学］skin/cutaneous infection
〖～过敏〗 pífū guòmǐn 〈名〉［医学］cutaneous allergy：～反应 cutaneous anaphylaxis ‖ ～试验 skin anaphylactic test ‖ ～症 cutaneous anaphylaxis
〖～呼吸〗 pífū hūxī 〈名〉［动物］cutaneous respiration
〖～护理〗 pífū hùlǐ 〈名〉skincare：做～ have a skincare treatment
〖～划痕〗 pífū huáhén 〈名〉［医学］dermatograph：～症 dermatographism
〖～坏死〗 pífū huàisǐ 〈名〉［医学］skin necrosis
〖～寄生虫〗 pífū jìshēngchóng 〈名〉［医学］dermatozoon：～病 dermatozoonosis
〖～角化病〗 pífū jiǎohuàbìng 〈名〉［医学］keratoderma；keratoma；keratosis
〖～结核〗 pífū jiéhé 〈名〉［医学］skin tuberculosis
〖～科〗 pífūkē 〈名〉［医学］dermatological department：～医生 dermatologist ‖ ～专家 skin specialist
〖～溃烂〗 pífū kuìlàn 〈名〉［医学］skin ulceration
〖～瘤〗 pífūliú 〈名〉［医学］dermatoma
〖～脓肿病〗 pífū nóngzhǒngbìng 〈名〉［医学］dermapostasis
〖～软化〗 pífū ruǎnhuà 〈名〉［医学］dermalaxia
〖～瘙痒〗 pífū sàoyǎng 〈名〉［医学］cutaneous pruritus；skin itch/pruritus
〖～色素沉着〗 pífū sèsù chénzhuó 〈名〉［医学］cutaneous pigmentation
〖～萎缩〗 pífū wěisuō 〈名〉［医学］atrophoderma
〖～纤维瘤〗 pífū xiānwéiliú 〈名〉［医学］dermatofibroma
〖～药理学〗 pífū yàolǐxué 〈名〉［医学］dermatopharmacology
〖～移植〗 pífū yízhí 〈名〉［医学］skin graft/transplantation：～成功了。The (skin) graft takes. ‖ 他的严重烧伤是用～法治疗的。His severe burns were treated with skin grafts. ‖ 医生把他大腿上的一块皮肤移植到他烧伤的脸上。The doctor grafted a piece of skin from his thigh onto his burned face.
〖～疫苗〗 pífū yìmiáo 〈名〉［医学］dermovaccine
〖～针〗 pífūzhēn 〈名〉［中医］❶ cutaneous acupuncture：～法 cutaneous acupuncture method ‖ ～疗法 skin needle therapy ❷ *acupuncture needle for the skin acupuncture treatment*
〖～真菌病〗 pífū zhēnjūnbìng 〈名〉［医学］dermatomycosis
〖～肿块〗 pífū zhǒngkuài 〈名〉［医学］phyma
【皮傅】 pífù 〈动〉〈书〉give a strained, superficial interpretation；draw far-fetched conclusions based on superficial knowledge：～之论 superficial remarks/opinions
【皮革】 pígé 〈名〉leather；hide：生～ rawhide；untanned hide；unprocessed hide ‖ 熟～ tanned hide；processed hide；leather ‖ 合成～ composition/synthetic leather ‖ 人造～ artificial leather ‖ 小牛皮可制成柔软的～。The skin of a calf makes soft leather.
〖～加工〗 pígé jiāgōng 〈名〉leather working；leather processing
〖～染料〗 pígé rǎnliào 〈名〉leather dye stuff；leather dye
〖～制品〗 pígé zhìpǐn 〈名〉leatherware；leathercraft
【皮辊】 pígǔn 〈名〉［纺织］leather roller
〖～花〗 pígǔnhuā 〈名〉lap/roller waste；roller laps
〖～棉〗 pígǔnmián 〈名〉roller-ginned cotton
【皮亨】 píhēng 〈名〉［物理］picohenry (PH)
【皮猴儿】 píhóur 〈名〉〈方〉hooded fur overcoat；fur parka/anorak
【皮护掌】 píhùzhǎng 〈名〉［体育］leather handstrap
【皮花】 píhuā ＝ 皮棉 pímián
【皮划艇】 píhuátǐng 〈名〉［体育］kayak：单人～ single kayak ‖ 双人～ double kayak；kayak pair；two-seater kayak；K-2 ‖ 四人～ kayak four；K-4
〖～运动〗 píhuátǐng yùndòng 〈名〉［体育］canoeing：～运动员 canoeist
【皮黄】 píhuáng 〈名〉❶ short for *xipi* (西皮) and *erhuang* (二黄) [two chief groups of basic vocal motifs in traditional opera] ❷ *Beijing opera*
【皮簧】 píhuáng ＝ 皮黄 píhuáng
【皮婚】 píhūn 〈名〉leather wedding anniversary—the 3rd wedding anniversary
【皮货】 píhuò 〈名〉leather goods；furs；peltry
〖～店〗 píhuòdiàn 〈名〉furrier's shop
〖～商〗 píhuòshāng 〈名〉fur dealer；furrier；skinner
【皮肌】 píjī 〈名〉［解剖］cutaneous muscle
〖～炎〗 píjīyán 〈名〉［医学］dermatomyositis
【皮夹儿】 píjiār ＝ 皮夹子 píjiāzi
【皮夹子】 píjiāzi 〈名〉billfold；wallet；purse；pocketbook
【皮夹克】 píjiákè 〈名〉leather jacket
【皮甲】 píjiǎ 〈名〉leather armour
【皮匠】 píjiang 〈名〉❶ *cobbler*：⇨三个臭～，顶个诸葛亮 ❷ tanner
【皮胶】 píjiāo 〈名〉［材料］hide/skin glue
【皮接】 píjiē 〈名〉［园艺］barking grafting
【皮金龟】 píjīnguī 〈名〉［动物］skin beetle
【皮筋儿】 píjīnr 〈名〉〈口〉rubber/elastic band：⇨跳～
【皮具】 píjù 〈名〉leatherware
【皮开肉绽】 píkāi-ròuzhàn 〈熟〉with one's skin cut open and one's flesh torn—serious bodily injuries (as by flogging)：他被打得～。He was beaten to a pulp. / He was bruised and lacerated from the beating.
【皮孔】 píkǒng 〈名〉［植物］lenticel
【皮里】 pílǐ 〈名〉fur lining (for a jacket or an overcoat)
【皮里春秋】 pílǐ-chūnqiū 〈熟〉veil one's genuine views, especially criticism, on sth or sb：～的笔法 style of veiled criticism；making well-covered/implicit remarks
【皮里阳秋】 pílǐ-yángqiū ＝ 皮里春秋 pílǐ-chūnqiū
【皮脸】 píliǎn 〈形〉〈方〉❶ naughty；mischievous ❷ cheeky；impudent；shameless
【皮毛】 pímáo 〈名〉❶ fur ❷ smattering；superficial knowledge：略知～ have only a superficial knowledge (about)；have only a smattering (of) ‖ 本文只涉及该学科的～。This article only touched the fringe of this subject. / The article only skimmed the surface of this subject. ‖ 对该学科本人只是略知～而已。I went into the subject only skin-deep. ‖ 他们只学到该语言的一点～。They have only picked up/acquired a smattering of the language.
〖～商〗 pímáoshāng 〈名〉fur dealer；pelt monger；skinner
〖～兽〗 pímáoshòu 〈名〉fur-bearing animal
【皮棉】 pímián 〈名〉ginned cotton
【皮面】 pímiàn 〈名〉〈方〉❶ leather cover/facing/binding：～精装本 leather-bound edition ‖ 半～装订 half leather binding ‖ 这本书是用～装订的。This book is bound in leather. ❷ outer skin；outside；surface
【皮秒】 pímiǎo 〈名〉［物理］picosecond (ps；psec)
【皮囊】 pínáng 〈名〉❶ *leather bag* ❷〈贬〉*human body*：臭～ this mortal flesh ‖ 空有一副好～ be outwardly attractive but good-for-nothing
【皮内】 pínèi 〈形〉intracutaneous；intradermal
〖～出血〗 pínèi chūxuè 〈名〉intradermal haemorrhage
〖～接种〗 pínèi jiēzhòng 〈名〉intradermal vaccination
〖～试验〗 pínèi shìyàn 〈名〉intradermal test
〖～针〗 pínèizhēn 〈名〉［中医］intradermal needle：～疗法 intradermal needle therapy
〖～注射〗 pínèi zhùshè 〈名〉［医学］endermic/intracutaneous/intradermal injection
【皮袍】 pípáo 〈名〉fur-lined robe
【皮片】 pípiàn 〈名〉［医学］skin graft
【皮破血流】 pípò-xuèliú 〈熟〉wounded and bleeding—be seriously wounded
【皮钱儿】 píqiánr ＝ 皮垫圈 pídiànquān
【皮球】 píqiú 〈名〉(rubber) ball：拍～ bounce the rubber ball ⇨踢～
【皮肉】 píròu 〈名〉❶ skin and flesh：～之苦 physical torment/pain ‖ ～之伤 flesh wound ‖ 我不过伤了点～，没什么关系。I

received only some bruises and they are not serious. ❷ flesh; human body: ～生涯 life of a prostitute
【皮褥子】 pírùzi 〈名〉 fur-lined mattress
【皮色】 písè 〈名〉 skin colour
【皮伤】 píshāng 〈名〉 skin-deep wound: 他只不过受了点～。His wound was only skin-deep.
【皮试】 píshì 〈名〉[医学] intradermal/skin test: 做～ do/perform a skin test on sb
【皮实】 píshi 〈形〉 ❶ sturdy; hardy: 这孩子真～,从不闹病。He is a sturdy child and never gets ill. ❷ durable: 这种产品很～。This type of product is very durable. / This type of product is highly resistant to wear and tear.
【皮糖】 pítáng 〈名〉 chewy sticky candy made of sugar and starch
【皮条】 pítiáo 〈名〉 leather strap
【皮艇】 pítǐng 〈名〉 ❶ kayak ❷ canoe racing
〖～运动员〗 pítǐng yùndòngyuán 〈名〉 kayak canoeist
【皮桶儿】 pítǒngr ＝皮统子 pítǒngzi
【皮统子】 pítǒngzi 〈名〉 semi-finished fur lining (for a robe, an overcoat or a jacket)
【皮桶子】 pítǒngzi ＝皮统子 pítǒngzi
【皮瓦】 píwǎ 〈名〉[电学] picowatt
【皮碗】 píwǎn 〈名〉[工程] packing leather; packing cup
【皮纹】 píwén 〈名〉[解剖] dermatoglyph
〖～学〗 píwénxué 〈名〉 dermatoglyphics
【皮下】 píxià 〈形〉 hypodermatic; subcutaneous
〖～层〗 píxiàcéng 〈名〉[解剖] subcutaneous stratum
〖～出血〗 píxià chūxuè 〈名〉[医学] subcutaneous haemorrhage
〖～创伤〗 píxià chuāngshāng 〈名〉[医学] subcutaneous wound
〖～骨折〗 píxià gǔzhé 〈名〉[医学] subcutaneous fracture
〖～气肿〗 píxià qìzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] subcutaneous emphysema; pneumoderma
〖～渗血〗 píxià shènxuè 〈名〉[医学] subcutaneous extravasation
〖～水肿〗 píxià shuǐzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] subcutaneous dropsy/edema
〖～心脏起搏器〗 píxià xīnzàng qǐbóqì 〈名〉[医学] hypodermic cardiac pacemaker
〖～血肿〗 píxià xuèzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] ecchymoma
〖～脂肪层〗 píxià zhīfángcéng 〈名〉 fat lining; subcutaneous fat
〖～注射〗 píxià zhùshè [医学] ❶〈名〉 subcutaneous/hypodermic injection: ～器 hypodermic syringe ❷〈动〉 skin-pop; inject subcutaneously: ～海洛因 skin-pop heroin
〖～组织〗 píxià zǔzhī 〈名〉[解剖] subcutaneous tissue; subcutis
【皮线】 píxiàn 〈名〉[电工] rubber-insulated wire; rubber-covered wire
【皮箱】 píxiāng 〈名〉 leather suitcase/trunk
【皮相】 píxiàng 〈动〉〈书〉 look only at the surface of things: ～之士 superficial person
〖～之见〗 píxiàngzhījiàn 〈熟〉 superficial/skin-deep opinion
〖～之谈〗 píxiàngzhītán ＝ 皮相之见 píxiàngzhījiàn
【皮象】 píxiàng 〈名〉 superficial phenomenon
【皮硝】 píxiāo 〈名〉〈通称〉[矿业] mirabilite; Glauber's salt
【皮笑肉不笑】 pí xiào ròu bù xiào 〈熟〉 put on a false/sinister smile; smile hypocritically/sinisterly
【皮鞋】 píxié 〈名〉 leather shoes: 一双～ a pair of leather shoes ‖ 擦～ polish/shine leather shoes; use polish on leather shoes; give one's leather shoes a polish ‖ 鳄鱼～ crocodile skin shoes ‖ 方头/圆头～ leather shoes with a square/round toecap
〖～油〗 píxiéyóu 〈名〉 shoe polish
【皮屑】 píxiè 〈名〉 scurf: ⇨头～
【皮靴】 píxuē 〈名〉 leather boots
【皮炎】 píyán 〈名〉[医学] dermatitis; cutitis: 剥脱性～ exfoliative dermatitis ‖ 刺激性～ irritant dermatitis ‖ 接触性～ contact dermatitis ‖ 昆虫性～ insect dermatitis ‖ 脂溢性～ seborrhoeic dermatitis ‖ 人为性～ dermatitis artefacta; factitial dermatitis ‖ 日光性～ photodematitis ‖ 神经性～ neurodermatitis ‖ 湿疹性～ eczematous dermatitis ‖ 水稻田～ dermatitis of the rice field ‖ 药物～ dermatitis medicamentosa
【皮样瘤】 píyàngliú 〈名〉[医学] dermoid tumour
【皮样囊肿】 píyàng nángzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] dermoid cyst
【皮衣】 píyī 〈名〉 ❶ fur garments ❷ leather garment/coat
【皮影】 píyǐng 〈名〉 shadow play (with puppets made from ass hide)
〖～戏〗 píyǐngxì 〈名〉 leather silhouette show; shadow play/picture; puppet shadow show
【皮张】 pízhāng 〈名〉 hide; pelt
【皮掌儿】 pízhǎngr 〈名〉 outsole
【皮褶】 pízhě 〈名〉[医学] skinfold
【皮疹】 pízhěn 〈名〉[医学] (skin) rash; erythra: 出～ get/have/develop rashes ‖ ～退了。The rash fades. ‖ 孩子出～了。The child broke out in a rash.
【皮之不存,毛将焉附】 pí zhī bù cún, máo jiāng yān fù 〈熟〉 with the skin gone, to what can the hair attach itself—a thing cannot exist without its basis
【皮脂】 pízhī 〈名〉 (cutaneous) sebum: ～分泌不足 hyposteatolysis ‖ ～分泌过多 hypersteatosis ‖ ～分泌减少 oligosteatosis ‖ ～缺乏 asteatosis
〖～瘤〗 pízhīliú 〈名〉[医学] dermolipoma
〖～囊肿〗 pízhī nángzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] sebocystoma; sebaceous cyst
〖～腺〗 pízhīxiàn 〈名〉[生理] sebaceous gland: ～囊肿 cyst of sebaceous gland; sebaceous cyst ‖ ～炎 thylacitis
〖～溢〗 pízhīyì 〈名〉 seborrhoea: ～性角化病 seborrhoeic keratosis ‖ ～性皮炎 seborrhoeic dermatitis ‖ ～性湿疹 seborrhoeic eczema ‖ ～性脱发 seborrhoeic alopecia
〖～溢〗 pízhīyì 〈名〉[医学] seborrhoea
【皮纸】 pízhǐ 〈名〉 tough paper made from bast fiber of the mulberry or paper mulberry, etc
【皮质】 pízhì 〈名〉 ❶[解剖] cortex: 肾～ renal cortex ‖ 肾上腺～ adrenal cortex ❷ cerebral cortex
〖～剥除术〗 pízhì bōchúshù 〈名〉[解剖] decortication
〖～激素〗 pízhì jīsù 〈名〉[生化] cortical hormone
【皮重】 pízhòng 〈名〉[贸易] tare; tare weight/ gross: 扣除～ tare allowance ‖ ～清单 schedule of usual tare weights ‖ ～证明书 certificate of tare weight
【皮装】 pízhuāng 〈名〉 leather garment
【皮子】 pízi 〈名〉 ❶ leather; hide: 一块～ a piece of hide ❷ fur

芘 pí

【芘芣】 pífú 〈名〉〈古〉[植物] high mallow

枇 pí

【枇杷】 pípa 〈名〉 ❶ loquat [the plant] ❷ loquat [the fruit]
〖～膏〗 pípagāo 〈名〉 condensed loquat extract
【枇杷门巷】 pípa-ménxiàng 〈熟〉〈旧〉 street of brothels; bawdyhouse; red-light districts; assignation house

狓 pí

→ 獾㹢狓 huòjiāpí

毗 pí

〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ be adjacent to; border on: ⇨～连; ～邻 ❷ aid; assist: ⇨～辅

【毗辅】 pífǔ 〈动〉〈书〉 aid; assist: ～朝政 assist a ruler in governing a country
【毗连】 pílián ❶〈动〉 be adjacent to; adjoin; border on; be contiguous with; be neighbours with; be next-door to: 陕西与甘肃～。Shaanxi Province borders on Gansu Province. / Shaanxi Province is contiguous to/with Gansu Province. ‖ 他的地跟我的相～。His land abuts upon mine. ‖ 这两间屋子相互～。The two houses join each other. / The two houses adjoin. ❷〈名〉[数学] juxtaposition
【毗邻】 pílín 〈动〉 be contiguous to; be adjacent to; border on: 中国与蒙古～。China and Mongolia adjoin. / China borders on Mongolia. / China adjoins Mongolia. ‖ 美国北部与加拿大～。The United States is bounded on the north by Canada.
〖～国〗 pílínguó 〈名〉 contiguous state
〖～海区〗 pílín hǎiqū 〈名〉 contiguous sea area
〖～领土〗 pílín lǐngtǔ 〈名〉 contiguous/neighbouring territory
〖～水域〗 pílín shuǐyù 〈名〉 adjacent waters

蚍 pí

【蚍蜉】 pífú 〈名〉〈书〉 ant
〖～撼大树〗 pífú hàn dàshù 〈熟〉 an ant trying to topple a giant tree—ridiculously overrate one's own ability or strength; throw straws against the wind

铍 pí

〈名〉[化学] beryllium (Be): ～反应堆 beryllium

reactor‖~矿石 beryllium ore
⇨pī
【铍尘肺】 píchénfèi 〈名〉[医学] berylliosis of lung
【铍合金】 píhéjīn 〈名〉 beryllium alloy
【铍化合物】 píhuàhéwù 〈名〉 beryllium compounds
【铍石】 píshí 〈名〉 bromellite
【铍铜合金】 pítóng héjīn 〈名〉 beryllium copper alloy
【铍同位素】 pítóngwèisù 〈名〉 beryllium isotope
【铍中毒】 pízhòngdú 〈名〉[医学] berylliosis; beryllium poisoning

疲

pí 〈形〉❶ tired; weary; exhausted; fatigued; worn out: ⇨~倦; 精~力尽 ❷ slump; sluggish; slack: ⇨~软; ~塌 ❸ bored with; tired of; sick and tired
【疲惫】 píbèi ❶〈形〉 tired; weary; exhausted; run down; worn out: 感到~ feel weary; feel worn out/run down‖精神/心理~ be mentally/psychologically exhausted‖神色~ look worn out/run down‖~之师 weary army ❷〈动〉 tire sb out; wear: ~敌军 tire out/wear down/exhaust the enemy
〖~不堪〗 píbèi-bùkān 〈熟〉 be extremely/totally exhausted; be in a state of utter exhaustion; be dog-tired; be entirely/utterly fatigued: 经过长途徒步旅行，我们都已~。We were all done in the long hike.
【疲敝】 píbì 〈动〉〈书〉 (of manpower, resources, etc) become inadequate: 连年的战争使人民异常~。The people were utterly drained of their resources by the long years of war.
【疲病】 píbìng 〈形〉 tired and ill; exhausted and sick
【疲怠】 pídài 〈形〉 tired; weary
【疲钝】 pídùn 〈形〉 weary and slow; be numbed with exhaustion
【疲顿】 pídùn 〈形〉〈书〉 exhausted; fatigued: ~不堪 be dog-tired
【疲乏】 pífá 〈形〉 tired; weary; exhausted; worn out: 感到~ feel weary‖她看了一天的书，眼睛~极了。Her eyes were strained after a whole day's reading.
〖~强度〗 pífá qiángdù 〈名〉[物理] fatigue strength
〖~限度〗 pífá xiàndù 〈名〉[物理] fatigue limit
【疲竭】 píjié 〈形〉〈书〉 completely worn out; utterly exhausted
【疲倦】 píjuàn 〈形〉 tired; fatigued; worn out; weary: 他因熬夜而感到~。He was/felt tired from having sat up all night.
【疲困】 píkùn 〈形〉❶ fatigued; tired; weary: 他日夜操劳，不知~。He works tirelessly day and night. ❷ slack; slump: ~不振的经济 sluggish economy
【疲劳】 píláo ❶〈形〉 tired; fatigued; weary: 感到~ feel fatigued‖~过度 be excessively fatigued‖身心~ be mentally and physically exhausted; be weary in body and mind‖她容易感到~。She is easily tired. / She fatigues easily.‖在阴暗处看书眼睛容易~。The eyes strain easily if you read in poor light. / Reading in semi-darkness tires the eyes easily. ❷〈名〉 fatigue; tiredness; weariness; exhaustion: 摆脱~ relieve one's fatigue‖减轻~ lessen fatigue‖消除~ banish/break/dissipate/relieve fatigue‖肌肉~ muscular fatigue‖精神~ mental fatigue/strain‖脑力~ brain/intellectual fatigue‖身体~ physical strain; bodily/physical fatigue‖神经~ nervous strain; mental fatigue‖听觉~ auditory fatigue‖眼~ eyestrain‖战斗~ combat/battle fatigue‖噪声会加剧~。Noise hastens fatigue. ❸〈名〉[物理] fatigue: ~强度 fatigue strength‖磁性~ magnetic fatigue‖光电~ photoelectric fatigue‖机械~ mechanism fatigue‖金属~ metal fatigue‖弹性~ elastic fatigue
〖~感觉阈〗 píláo gǎnjuéyù 〈名〉 sensitivity threshold of fatigue
〖~极限〗 píláo jíxiàn 〈名〉 fatigue/endurance limit; safe range of stress
〖~审问〗 píláo shěnwèn 〈名〉 gruelling interrogation
〖~试验〗 píláo shìyàn 〈名〉[物理] alternating bending test/testing; endurance test; protracted test: ~机 fatigue test machine; protracted test machine; fatigue tester
〖~寿命〗 píláo shòumìng 〈名〉[物理] fagitue life
〖~战术〗 píláo zhànshù 〈名〉 gruelling tactic [used in an interrogation, etc]: 对入侵者搞~ try to tire the intruders out
〖~综合征〗 píláo zōnghézhēng 〈名〉[医学] exhaustion syndrome
【疲累】 pílèi 〈形〉 worn out; exhausted: 干了一天活儿之后，我倍觉~。I felt extremely exhausted after a day's hard work.
【疲癃】 pílóng 〈书〉❶〈形〉 old and invalid/infirm ❷〈名〉 the old and the invalid: ~残疾 the aged, the disabled and the sick
【疲软】 píruǎn 〈形〉❶ tired; fatigued and weak: 两腿~ be weak in the legs‖身体~ be tired and weak ❷[经济] sluggish: ~的货币 weak currencies‖市场~ dead/sluggish/soft/weak market; slow-down in the market‖股市收盘时~。Stocks closed weaker.‖欧元对美元保持稳定，但对日元则~。The euro remained firm against the dollar, but weak against the yen.
【疲弱】 píruò 〈形〉 fatigued and weak: 疾病使他~不堪。The illness wore him down.‖他拖着~的双腿继续前进。He plodded/thumped on with tired legs.
【疲沓】 píta ＝ 疲塌 píta
【疲塌】 píta 〈形〉 negligent; slack; sluggish: 工作~ be/get slack in one's work; be slack at/on one's job; be remiss in one's duties‖他这个人很~。He is a slacker.‖政府被指责工作~。The government was accused of lethargy.
【疲态】 pítài 〈名〉 weakness
【疲于奔命】 píyú-bēnmìng 〈熟〉 be tired out by too much running around; be kept constantly on the run; be run off one's legs; rush/run sb off his feet: 为生计~ be constantly on the run to make ends meet; be rushed off one's feet all day to make a living

陴

pí 〈名〉〈书〉 parapet (of a wall)

埤

pí 〈动〉〈书〉 increase
⇨pì

啤

pí
【啤酒】 píjiǔ 〈名〉 beer: 一杯/罐/瓶/品脱~ a glass/can/bottle/pint of beer‖喝~ drink/have (some) beer‖酿造/酿制~ brew/make beer‖~杯/瓶 beer glass/mug/bottle‖~箱 beer crate‖冰镇~ iced beer‖大米~ rice beer‖淡~ table-beer; near/pale/small/weak beer; swipes‖低醇~ low-alcohol beer; beer with a low alcoholic content‖干~ dry beer; low carbohydrate beer‖高醇~ double/duck beer; beer with a high alcoholic content‖罐装/瓶装/桶装~ canned/bottled/barrelled beer‖黑~ dark/black beer; brown ale‖家酿~ homebrewed beer‖佳酿~ best brew of beer‖姜汁~ ginger beer‖窖藏~ stock beer‖冷~ cold beer‖烈性~ stout (beer)‖苦~ bitter (beer)‖浓~ strong beer‖荨麻~ nettle beer‖全麦~ malt(ed) beer‖散装~ real ale; beer on tap‖熟~ lager (beer)‖小麦~ wheat beer‖贮藏~ lager (beer)‖~多用大麦和啤酒花酿制而成。Most beers are made from barley and hops.
〖~泵〗 píjiǔbèng 〈名〉 beer pump; beer engine; beerpull
〖~厂〗 píjiǔchǎng 〈名〉 brewery; brewhouse
〖~大麦〗 píjiǔ dàmài 〈名〉 brewer's barley; brewing barley
〖~肚〗 píjiǔdù 〈名〉〈口〉 beer belly/gut; pot belly; big belly
〖~花〗 píjiǔhuā 〈名〉[生物] hop(s): 采~ hop; hop picking‖~采摘机 hop-picker‖~分离槽 hop back‖~分离机 hop separator‖~浓缩物 hop concentrate‖~树脂 hop resin‖~纤维 hop fibre‖~渣 hop residue
〖~酵母〗 píjiǔ jiàomǔ 〈名〉 brewer's yeast; beer yeast; yeast plant
〖~节〗 píjiǔjié 〈名〉 beer festival: ~是一种品尝和销售各种啤酒的展销活动。Beer festival is an exhibition for sampling and selling different types of beer.
〖~沫〗 píjiǔmò 〈名〉 froth/head on beer; froth; head: ~多的啤酒 beer that has a good head‖~升起，溢出杯外。The beer foamed up and overflowed the glass.
〖~心〗 píjiǔxīn 〈名〉[医学] beer heart

琵

pí
【琵鹭】 pílù 〈名〉[动物] spoonbill
【琵琶】 pípa 〈名〉 *pipa* [Chinese string musical instrument with a fretted fingerboard plucked historically with a plectrum, but now mainly with the fingers]: 抱~ hold a *pipa* in one's arms‖弹~ pluck the *pipa*‖~独奏 *pipa* solo‖~独奏音乐会 *pipa* recital‖舞 *pipa* dance‖~演奏 *pipa* performance/play‖低音~ bass *pipa*
〖~别抱〗 pípabiébào 〈熟〉 (of a woman) remarry; have a new lover
〖~拨〗 pípabō 〈名〉[乐器] plectrum (of a *pipa*)

【～骨】 pípagǔ 〈名〉〈方〉 scapula; shoulder blade
【～鸡】 pípajī 〈名〉[烹饪] *pipa*-shaped chicken
【～桶】 pípatǒng 〈名〉 wooden barrel
【琵嘴鸭】 pízuǐyā 〈名〉[动物] shoveller; shoveler

脾 pí 〈名〉[解剖] spleen: 健～ invigorate functioning of the spleen (and the stomach) to improve digestion of food and distribution of nutrients ‖ 副～ accessory spleen; spleniculus; splenulus
【脾病】 píbìng 〈名〉[医学] splenopathy
【脾充血】 píchōngxuè 〈名〉[医学] splenemphraxis
【脾出血】 píchūxuè 〈名〉[医学] splenorrhagia
【脾点】 pídiǎn 〈名〉[针灸] splenic point
【脾窦】 pídòu 〈名〉[解剖] splenic sinus
【脾肥大】 píféidà 〈名〉[医学] splenic enlargement
【脾肝大】 pígāndà 〈名〉[医学] splenohepatomegalia
【脾寒】 píhán 〈名〉〈方〉[中医] spleen-cold; cold syndrome
【脾红髓】 píhóngsuǐ 〈名〉[解剖] splenic red pulp
【脾溃疡】 píkuìyáng 〈名〉[医学] splenelcosis
【脾瘤】 pílíú 〈名〉[医学] splenoma
【脾破裂】 pípòliè 〈名〉[医学] rupture of spleen
【脾气】 píqi 〈名〉 ❶ temper; temperament; disposition; nature; spirit; humour; character; personality; mood: 摸透～ get to know sb's temperament ‖ ～古怪 have a weird disposition ‖ ～好 be good-natured; have a good nature/temper ‖ 各人有各人的～。Every man has his humour. ❷ bad temper: 发～ fly/get/go into a temper; fly off the handle; flare/fire up; be in a fit of spleen; lose one's temper; show temper; have/throw a tantrum; fly into a passion/rage ‖ 克制～ bridle/restrain/rein in one's temper ‖ ～暴躁 have a bad/explosive/fiery/foul/hasty/hot/*peppery/stormy/volcanic temper; have a short fuse*; be bad-tempered ‖ ～大 be hot-tempered ‖ ～坏 have a had temper; have an irritable/impetuous nature ‖ ～急躁 be of/have a quick/hot/short temper; have an edgy temper ‖ ～倔强 be stubborn; have a stubborn side ‖ 火爆～ combustible temperament/volcanic temper ‖ 他对我发了一通～。He was out of temper with me. / He lost his temper with me. / He vented his spleen on me.
【脾切除】 píqiēchú 〈名〉[医学] splenectomy
【脾切开术】 pí qiēkāishù 〈名〉[医学] splenotomy
【脾软化】 píruǎnhuà 〈名〉[医学] splenomalacia
【脾弱肺虚】 píruò-fèixū 〈名〉[中医] asthenia of the spleen and lung
【脾疝】 píshàn 〈名〉[医学] splenocele
【脾肾分流术】 píshèn fēnliúshù 〈名〉[医学] splenorenal shunt
【脾栓塞】 píshuānsè 〈名〉[医学] splenic embolism
【脾髓】 písuǐ 〈名〉[解剖] splenic pulp
【脾萎缩】 píwěisuō 〈名〉[医学] splenatrophy
【脾胃】 píwèi 〈名〉 ❶ taste; temperament; appreciation; inclination; preference; style: 这不合他的～。It is not to his liking. / It doesn't suit his taste. ⇨～相投 ❷ spleen and stomach—appetite: ⇨～不和; ～虚弱
【～不和】 píwèi-bùhé 〈名〉[中医] spleen-stomach disharmony; incoordination between spleen and stomach
【～湿热】 píwèi-shīrè 〈名〉[中医] accumulation of wetness-heat in the spleen and stomach
【～相投】 píwèi-xiāngtóu 〈熟〉 have similar tastes; have similar likes and dislikes; be alike in temperament: 两人～。They have similar likes and dislikes. / They appreciate the same things.
【～虚弱】 píwèi-xūruò 〈名〉[中医] spleen-stomach weakness
【脾细胞】 píxìbāo 〈名〉 splenocyte
【脾小叶】 píxiǎoyè 〈名〉[解剖] spleen lobule
【脾性】 píxìng 〈名〉〈方〉 temperament; disposition; nature; habits and characteristics: 摸清转基因品种秧苗的～ get to know the characteristics of the seedlings of the transgenic species ‖ 各人有各人的～。Every one has his disposition. / Different person, different nature.
【脾性白血病】 píxìng báixuèbìng 〈名〉[医学] splenic leukemia
【脾性贫血】 píxìng pínxuè 〈名〉[医学] splenic anaemia
【脾虚】 píxū 〈名〉[医学] asthenia of the spleen; spleen asthenia
【脾炎】 píyán 〈名〉[医学] splenitis; lienitis: ～黄疸 splenicterus
【脾阳虚衰】 píyáng-xūshuāi 〈名〉[中医] deficiency of spleen-*yang*
【脾异位】 píyìwèi 〈名〉[医学] splenectopia; splenectopy
【脾阴失调】 píyīn-shītiáo 〈名〉[中医] disturbance/imbalance of spleen-*yin*
【脾阴虚】 píyīnxū 〈名〉[中医] deficiency of the spleen-*yin*; insufficiency of the spleen-*yin*
【脾硬化】 píyìnghuà 〈名〉[医学] splenceratosis; splenokeratosis
【脾脏】 pízàng 〈名〉 spleen; splenic organ: ～疾病 spleen diseases ‖ ～切除 splenectomy ‖ 破裂的～ ruptured spleen
【脾胀】 pízhàng 〈名〉[医学] spleen distension
【脾肿大】 pízhǒngdà 〈名〉[医学] splenomegaly; splenomegalia
【脾周炎】 pízhōuyán 〈名〉[医学] perisplenitis

鲏 pí →鳑鲏 pángpí

裨 pí 〈形〉〈书〉 secondary; subordinate: ⇨～将 ⇨bì
【裨将】 píjiàng 〈名〉〈旧〉 subordinate/lower-ranking general in ancient China, esp one under a commander-in-chief

蜱 pí 〈名〉[动物] tick
【蜱鸟】 píniǎo 〈名〉[动物] tickbird
【蜱热】 pírè 〈名〉[医学] tick fever

罴 pí 〈名〉[动物] brown bear

膍 pí 〈名〉〈古〉 *stomach of an ox*
【膍胵】 píchī 〈名〉〈方〉 stomach of a bird; crop

貔 pí 〈名〉〈书〉[动物] mythical bearlike wild animal
【貔虎】 píhǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 brave troops; fierce warriors
【貔貅】 píxiū 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ a type of mythical wild animal ❷ brave troops; fierce warriors
【貔子】 pízi 〈名〉〈方〉[动物] yellow weasel

鼙 pí 〈名〉 small drum used in the army in ancient China
【鼙鼓】 pígǔ 〈名〉 small drum used in the army in ancient China; war/battle drum—military affairs; warfare

pǐ

匹 pǐ ❶ 〈动〉 be equal to; be a match for; be compatible with: 难与为～ cannot compete with ‖ 举世无～ be unrivaled; be matchless ⇨～敌; ～配 ❷ 〈形〉 single; one: ⇨单枪～马; ～夫 ❸ 〈量〉[for mules, horses, etc]: 两～骡子 two mules ‖ 三～马 three horses ❹ 〈量〉[for rolls of cloth or silk]: 两～布 two bolts of cloth ‖ 一～绸子 a bolt of silk
【匹俦】 pǐchóu 〈动〉〈书〉 match; equal: 两队堪称～。The two *teams could be described as equals.*
【匹敌】 pǐdí 〈动〉 be equal to; be well-matched; can compare with; vie with: 无可～ be without parallel/peer; have no peers ‖ 两方实力～。The two sides are equally/well matched. ‖ 他的口才无人～。No one can parallel/touch/rival him in eloquence. / No one can hold a candle to him in eloquence.
【匹夫】 pǐfū 〈名〉 ❶ ordinary man: ⇨国家兴亡,～有责 ❷ ignorant man; impertinent fellow
【～匹妇】 pǐfū-pǐfù 〈熟〉 ordinary people; commoners; people *without resource or influence*
【～之勇】 pǐfūzhīyǒng 〈熟〉 reckless/brute/fool-hardy courage; *courage without discipline*; derring-do; bravado
【匹拉米洞】 pǐlāmǐdòng 〈名〉[医药] pyramidon
【匹练】 pǐliàn 〈名〉 unrolled bolt of white silk (often used as a metaphor for waterfall)
【匹马单枪】 pǐmǎ-dānqiāng = 单枪匹马 dānqiāng-pǐmǎ
【匹鸟】 pǐniǎo 〈名〉 pair of birds, esp of mandarin ducks
【匹配】 pǐpèi ❶ 〈形〉〈书〉 well matched; compatible; commensurate with ❷ 〈动〉 *mate; marry*; be equal: ～良缘 *be happily* united in wedlock; be happily married; have a happy marriage ‖ 他俩十分～。They make a good match. / They are cut out/made for each other. / They are a well-matched couple. ❸ 〈名〉[电学] adaption; adaptation; accordance; matching: ～变压器

matching transformer ‖ ～滤波器 matched filter ‖ ～电路 matching circuit ‖ 功率～ power matching ‖ 阻抗～ impedance matching

【匹禽】 pǐqín ＝匹鸟 pǐniǎo

【匹染】 pǐrǎn 〈名〉[纺织] piece dyeing

〚～色布〛 pǐrǎn sèbù 〈名〉[纺织] piece-dyed cloth

【匹庶】 pǐshù 〈名〉common people；populace；commoners

【匹头】 pǐtou 〈名〉〈方〉❶ piece goods/fabrics；cloth；soft/dry goods；drapery；yardage goods；bolt (of cloth) ❷ cut piece；cut parts

【匹印】 pǐyìn 〈名〉[纺织] dresser line；keel/cut mark

庀 pǐ 〈动〉〈书〉❶ possess ❷ administer；manage

圮 pǐ 〈动〉〈书〉collapse；fall apart；be destroyed：⇨倾～

【圮毁】 pǐhuǐ 〈动〉〈书〉collapse；topple down：雉堞～。The battlements on the city wall collapsed.

【圮裂】 pǐliè 〈动〉〈书〉be broken；break：肝心～ one's heart is broken；be heart-broken

仳 pǐ

【仳离】 pǐlí 〈动〉〈书〉❶ (of husband and wife) be separated from each other；part from each other；break away from each other ❷ divorce one's spouse, esp for a husband to forsake his wife

否 pǐ 〈书〉❶〈形〉stopped up；blocked up；obstructed ❷〈形〉bad；wicked；evil；bad luck：⇨～极泰来 ❸〈动〉censure：⇨臧～

⇨fǒu

【否极泰来】 pǐjí-tàilái 〈熟〉when misfortune reaches its limit, good fortune is at hand/good luck comes in；out of the depth of misfortune comes bliss；extreme adversity marks the beginning of fortune

吡 pǐ 〈动〉〈书〉slander；defame；reprimand；rebuke

⇨bǐ

痞 pǐ ❶〈名〉lump in the abdomen：⇨～块 ❷〈名〉scoundrel；ruffian；riffraff；villain；yob；bully：⇨兵～；地～；文～ ❸〈形〉rascally；knavish：那小子特～。That guy is a real rascal/knave.

【痞棍】 pǐgùn 〈名〉ruffian；riffraff；bully

【痞话】 pǐhuà ＝痞子话 pǐzihuà

【痞块】 pǐkuài 〈名〉[中医] lump/mass in the abdomen

【痞积】 pǐjī ＝痞块 pǐkuài

【痞里痞气】 pǐli-pǐqì 〈形〉unconcerned and happy-go-lucky；frivolous and disrespectful；fooling around

【痞子】 pǐzi 〈名〉ruffian；hooligan；lout；trouble-maker

〚～话〛 pǐzihuà 〈名〉〈方〉vulgar or coarse language；four-letter words

劈 pǐ 〈动〉❶ chop；break off；split；hack；hew；lop；sever；slash；separate；divide：～成三股 split/untwist sth into three strands ⇨～柴 ❷ break/strip off：～莴苣叶 strip off the outer leaves of a head of lettuce ❸ split one's legs/fingers as widely apart as possible：⇨～叉

⇨pī

【劈叉】 pǐchà [体育] ❶〈动〉do the splits ❷〈名〉split：～动作 split position ‖ ～收腿 leg slide from splits ‖ ～跳 split jump/leap ‖ 横～ cross split ‖ 空中～ aerial split ‖ 纵～ forward split

【劈柴】 pǐchái 〈名〉firewood；kindling：一捆～ a bundle of firewood ‖ 劈～ chop firewood

【劈账】 pǐzhàng 〈动〉share out proceeds or expenses according to a certain rate：四六～ share out bills/revenues by a six-to-four (or sixty-forty) ratio

擗 pǐ 〈动〉❶ break off (with the fingers and thumb)：～玉米棒子 break off corncobs；pick corns ‖ ～菜叶子 strip off vegetable leaves ❷〈书〉beat one's breast：⇨～踊

【擗踊】 pǐyǒng 〈动〉〈书〉beat one's breast and stamp one's foot in sorrow—be grief-stricken

癖 pǐ 〈名〉addiction；partiality；propensity：吸毒成～ be addicted to drugs ‖ 盗窃～ cleptomania ‖ 窥阴～ voyeurism ‖ 酒～ alcoholism ‖ 空想～ dereism ‖ 恋童～ paedophilia ‖ 恋物～ fetishism ‖ 裸露～ exhibitionism ‖ 书～ addiction to books and reading ‖ 异食～ pica ‖ 易性～ transsexualism ‖ 他钓鱼成～。He was completely bitten with the angling mania. ⇨～好；怪～；洁～

【癖痼】 pǐgù 〈名〉〈书〉chronic/obstinate/intractable/incurable and lasting illness

【癖好】 pǐhào 〈名〉favourite hobby；habitual inclination；special liking/fondness (for sth)；diversion：改变～ alter one's favourite hobby ‖ 形成～ pick up/form/cultivate/a partiality；get into the favourite hobby (of) ‖ 不良～ undesirable partiality/habit ‖ 读书的～ addiction to reading ‖ 他对钓鱼有很深的～。He shows a special liking to fishing. / His favourite hobby is fishing. / He has a fixation/partiality/inclination/weakness for fishing. / He is very partial to fishing.

【癖习】 pǐxí 〈名〉old/incurable habit

【癖性】 pǐxìng 〈名〉natural/habitual inclination (for)；proclivity (to/for/towards sth)；propensity；bias：～难改 one's deep-seated propensity is hard to change ‖ 根深蒂固的～ deep-rooted tendency

噽 pǐ 〈形〉〈书〉big；large；huge

pì

屁 pì ❶〈名〉wind (from bowels)；fart：⇨～滚尿流；放～ ❷〈名〉〈口〉〈粗〉bosh；nonsense；shit；rubbish：他是在放～！He was talking rubbish! / What he said was nothing but a pack of nonsense. ⇨～话；～事；狗～ ❸〈代〉[usu used negatively] what；anything：你懂个～！You don't know a damn thing! ‖ 他真是个好人。—好个～！He is really a nice person. —Shit! ‖ 我把包翻遍了，但包里～都没有。I've turned the bag inside out but found nothing.

【屁股】 pìgu 〈名〉❶〈口〉(of humans) buttocks；haunches；hips；behind；butt；backside(s)；rear：撅着～ stick up one's buttocks ‖ 拧/掐～ pinch sb's bottom ‖ 扭～ swing/sway/wriggle one's hips ‖ 浑圆的/硕大的～ rounded/broad behind ‖ 护士在我～上打了一针。The nurse gave me a shot in the butt. ‖ 他一～坐在椅子上。He plopped down into the chair. / He slumped into the chair. / He plunked himself down on the chair. ‖ 他把事情搞得一团糟，但～一拍就走了。He left without a word of explanation, leaving things in a mess. ⇨擦～；打～ ❷ (of animals) rump；haunches；hindquarters：胡蜂的～上有刺。A wasp has a sting on its rump. ❸〈口〉end；butt；tail：香烟/雪茄～ cigarette butt/end/stub ‖ 汽车～冒烟了。Gas poured from the tail of the car.

〚～蛋儿〛 pìgudànr 〈名〉〈方〉buttock；bottom：孩子的右～怎么起疹子了？How come there's a rash on our baby's right buttock?

〚～蛋子〛 pìgudànzi ＝屁股蛋儿 pìgudànr

〚～蹲儿〛 pìgudūnr 〈名〉〈方〉[usu used in 摔了个～] fall on one's bottom/behind；fall and land on one's behind

〚～帘儿〛 pìguliánr 〈名〉piece of cloth tied to the waist of a child with slit pants to cover his behind

〚～眼儿〛 pìguyǎnr 〈名〉〈口〉anus；asshole

【屁滚尿流】 pìgǔn-niàoliú 〈熟〉wet one's pants (in terror)；piss in one's pants (out of fright)：打得～ beat the shit out of sb ‖ 吓得～ be scared shitless；piss in one's pants in terror；be frightened out of one's wits/life；shit (in) one's pants out of fright；wet one's pants out of fright

【屁话】 pìhuà 〈名〉rubbish；shit；nonsense

【屁事】 pìshì 〈名〉trifling matter；a mere nothing：用不着为这点～大动干戈。Don't make a fuss about such a trifling thing. ‖ 她为了屁大的一点事就闹离婚。She threatened divorce over a mere trifle.

釽 pì 〈动〉〈书〉cut apart；sever

埤 pì

⇨pí

【埤堄】 pìnì 〈名〉〈书〉battlements

睥 pì

【睥睨】 pìnì 〈动〉〈书〉look at sb/sth disdainfully out of the corner of one's eye：～一切 consider everything beneath one's notice；treat everything with disdain/scorn

辟[1] pì

❶〈动〉open up（territory，land，etc）；break（ground）：～地垦荒 open up a field and reclaim wasteland‖另～蹊径 open a new path/way；find another way out‖另～专栏 launch/start a new column（in a newspaper，etc）‖新～一家游乐场 lay out a new amusement park‖在荒野～出一条路 cleave a path through the wilderness‖这一带将被～为新的旅游区。This area will be opened up as a new tourist spot. ⇨开～；开天～地 ❷〈形〉penetrating；incisive：⇨精～；透～ ❸〈动〉refute；repudiate；counter；disprove；renounce：～邪说 refute heresy

【辟设】 pìshè 〈动〉open up；establish；set up：～研究开发部 set up a research and development department

【辟谣】 pìyáo 〈动〉deny/refute/spike a rumour；give the lie to a rumour

辟[2] pì

〈名〉〈书〉law：⇨大～

⇨bì；pī

媲 pì

〈动〉equal to；be well-matched；match（for）；compare with

【媲美】 pìměi 〈动〉compare favourably with；rival；match each other：该产品可与世界名牌～。This product is on a par with the world famous brands.‖这种家酿能跟最好的酒相～。This home-brewed wine can rate with the very best.‖作为诗人，无人能跟他～。He was unrivalled as a poet.

僻 pì

〈形〉❶ out-of-the-way；secluded；isolated：～处一隅 live in a remote corner‖～巷 back lane ⇨～静；～陋；荒～ ❷ eccentric：⇨乖～；怪～；孤～ ❸ rare；obsolete：～字 rare words ⇨冷～；生～

【僻地港】 pìdìgǎng 〈名〉[运输] local/minor/out port：～附加费 local/minor/out port surcharge

【僻典】 pìdiǎn 〈名〉obscure allusion：用～ cite/quote obscure allusions

【僻见】 pìjiàn 〈名〉〈书〉prejudice；bias

【僻径】 pìjìng 〈名〉desolate/out-of-the-way path

【僻静】 pìjìng 〈形〉secluded；lonely：～的山间小路/乡间小屋 secluded mountain road/country cottage‖～之处 quiet，secluded place

【僻陋】 pìlòu 〈形〉（of an area）remote and desolate；backward and out-of-the-way

【僻壤】 pìrǎng 〈名〉out-of-the-way/outlying place：⇨穷乡～

【僻性】 pìxìng 〈名〉eccentric character

【僻野】 pìyě 〈名〉remote wilderness

【僻远】 pìyuǎn 〈形〉remote and outlying：～的山村 remote mountain village

澼 pì

→ 洴澼 píngpì

甓 pì

〈名〉〈书〉brick

䴙 pì

【䴙䴘】 pìtī 〈名〉[动物] grebe

譬 pì

❶〈动〉make an analogy：⇨～如；～喻 ❷〈名〉example；analogy：设～ draw an analogy ⇨取～

【譬方】 pìfāng 〈名〉analogy；instance：～说 for example/instance

【譬解】 pìjiě 〈动〉〈方〉❶ try to persuade；try to talk sb round：在我情绪低落的时候，他总是耐心地～我。Whenever I felt depressed，he was always about，trying patiently to talk me round. ❷ explain：他做着手势～。He explained by gestures.‖老师讲了一个故事来～这个道理。The teacher explained the reason by telling a story.

【譬如】 pìrú 〈动〉take for example；for example/instance；such as：～他，就是个说话太直的人。Take him for example，he is much too straightforward.

【譬若】 pìruò 〈书〉＝譬如 pìrú

【譬说】 pìshuō 〈动〉〈书〉persuade sb by analogy

【譬语】 pìyǔ 〈名〉words said by way of analogy

【譬喻】 pìyù ❶〈动〉use metaphor；metaphorize；use simile；use analogy：煤被～为黑色的金子。Black gold is a metaphor for coal. / Coal is called black gold metaphorically. ❷〈名〉metaphor；simile；analogy；figure of speech：恰当使用～可使文章更有说服力。Appropriate analogies add to the persuasiveness of an essay.‖我只能用～来描述它。I can only represent it by metaphors.

piān

片 piān

⇨piàn

【片儿】 piānr ＝片①② piàn ⇨唱～；画～；相～

【片子】 piānzi 〈名〉❶ roll of film：洗～ develop an exposed film ❷ film；movie：拍～ film；shoot a movie/film ❸ gramophone record；disc：灌～ make a gramophone record；cut a disc ❹[医学] X-ray；radiograph：拍～ take an X-ray；have an X-ray taken

⇨piànzi

扁 piān

⇨biǎn

【扁舟】 piānzhōu 〈名〉〈书〉small boat；sampan；skiff：一叶～ a small boat

偏 piān

❶〈形〉inclining to one side；slanting；leaning；askew：～北/西风 wind by north/west‖～向右边/左边 veer to the right/left‖正西～北 west by north‖画挂～了。The picture is inclined to one side.‖枪打～了。The shot missed the mark.‖球踢～了。The ball missed the goal. / The ball went wide（of the goal）.‖钻孔钻～了。The drill hole didn't run true. ⇨～锋；～头痛；～西 ❷〈形〉partial；prejudiced：～于基础理论的研究 show partiality for the study of basic theories；put stress on the research of basic theories ⇨～爱；～食；～听～信 ❸〈动〉deviate from the correct direction/course：⇨～差；～离 ❹〈形〉uncommon；rare；out-lying：⇨～僻；～题；～远 ❺〈形〉subordinate；assistant：～将 assistant general ⇨～方；～房；～师 ❻〈动〉deviate from the normal standard：试题～难。The test was a little bit on the difficult side.‖体温～高。The body temperature was slightly higher than normal.‖进口车价格普遍～高。Prices of imported cars are on the high side generally. ❼〈副〉wilfully；insistently；deliberately；persistently：你让那孩子去，他～不去。You want the boy to go there，but he simply would not.‖他～要跟我一块走。He insisted on going together with me. / He insisted that he go with me. ⇨明知山有虎，～向虎山行 ❽〈动〉〈套〉〈方〉[used to indicate one has already had one's tea，meal，etc and would not join the host at his]：我～过了。I've eaten already.

【偏爱】 piān'ài 〈动〉have partiality for；have a preference to；be partial to；be in favour of；show favoritism/preference to：～蓝色 have a preference to blue colour‖父母不应该～任何一个孩子。Parents shouldn't be partial to any of their children. / Parents should not show a partiality to any of their children.‖父亲一向～喝生啤酒。My father has always a partiality/weakness for draught beer.‖英国诗人中，他～拜伦的诗歌。Of the English poets，he has a preference for Byron.‖这个电视系列片得到了老年朋友的～。The TV serial is favoured by the older people.

【偏安】 piān'ān 〈动〉（of a feudal regime）be content to retain sovereignty over a part of the country

〖～一隅〗 piān'ān-yīyú 〈熟〉be content to exercise sovereignty over only a lesser part of the country

【偏才】 piāncái 〈名〉❶ smartness in trivial matters；cleverness in a petty way ❷ cleverness in a limited way；skill in a certain less important field

【偏差】 piānchā 〈名〉❶ error；deviation：出现～ deviation occurs‖减少～ reduce deviation‖纠正～ correct a deviation；right a wrong‖明显的/细微的～ sharp/slight deviation‖认识上的～ a wrong way of looking at things；error in judgment‖政策方面的～ deviation/error in policy‖他说的跟事实有很大～。What he

said deviated greatly from the truth. ❸ (angle of) deviation; declination: 20度的～ declination of 20 degrees ‖ ～度 degree of deviation ‖ ～角 angle of deviation ‖ ～均衡器 deviation equalizer ‖ ～下限 lower limit of variation ‖ 随机～ deviation at random; deviation from randomness

【偏侧】 piāncè 〈形〉 hemilateral

〖～面瘫〗 piāncè miàntān 〈名〉[医学] facial hemiparalysis/hemiplegia

〖～弱视〗 piāncè ruòshì 〈名〉[医学] hemiamblyopia

〖～痛〗 piāncètòng 〈名〉[医学] hemialgia

〖～萎缩〗 piāncè wěisuō 〈名〉[医学] hemiatrophy

【偏常】 piāncháng 〈形〉 abnormal; deviant: ～儿童 abnormal/deviant child ‖ ～行为 abnormal/deviant behaviour

【偏宠】 piānchǒng 〈动〉 *show particular favour (to sb); dote on sb to the exclusion of others*

【偏处】 piānchǔ 〈动〉 (of a place) be remote; locate in an out-of-the-way area: 他们的考察队曾去过一些～于大西北的地方。Their expeditions had been to some out-of-the-way places in the great Northwest.

【偏待】 piāndài 〈动〉 give particularly generous treatment (to one of the parties concerned); give special favour to

【偏导数】 piāndǎoshù 〈名〉[数学] partial derivative

【偏殿】 piāndiàn 〈名〉 side hall in a palace or temple

【偏饭】 piānfàn 〈名〉 preferential treatment: ⇨吃～

【偏方】 piānfāng 〈名〉[中医] *special formula, folk prescription/*treatment; traditional popular prescription: 治疗牙痛的～ home-made remedy/folk treatment for toothaches ‖ ～有时挺管用。Sometimes a folk prescription does work.

【偏房】 piānfáng 〈名〉 ❶ wing-room; wing ❷ 〈旧〉 concubine

【偏废】 piānfèi 〈动〉 do one thing and neglect another; emphasize one thing at the expense of another: 营养与锻炼,二者不可～。Neither nutrition nor physical training should be over-emphasized at the expense of the other. / Nutrition and physical training should be equally emphasized. ‖ 学生要德智体全面发展,任何一个方面都不可～。Students are expected to develop in an all-round way—*morally, intellectually and physically. None* of the three is to be neglected.

【偏锋】 piānfēng 〈名〉 ❶ [书法] slanting or oblique application of force in calligraphy ❷ indirect/flanking approach to a subject

【偏父遗传】 piānfù yíchuán 〈名〉[生物] patroclinous inheritance

【偏冠树】 piānguānshù 〈名〉[林业] lopsided tree; tree with lopsided crown

【偏光】 piānguāng 〈名〉 polarized light

〖～镜〗 piānguāngjìng 〈名〉[光学] polariscope

〖～显微镜〗 piānguāng xiǎnwēijìng 〈名〉[光学] micropolariscope; polarizing microscope

【偏航】 piānháng 〈名〉 *flightpath deviation; yaw; off-course* veering

〖～飞行〗 piānháng fēixíng 〈名〉[航空] yawed flight

〖～计〗 piānhángjì 〈名〉[航空] yawmeter

〖～角〗 piānhángjiǎo 〈名〉[航空] off-course/yawing angle

〖～指示器〗 piānháng zhǐshìqì 〈名〉[航空] deviometer

【偏好】 piānhǎo = 偏巧 piānqiǎo ①

【偏好】 piānhào 〈动〉 have a predilection/partiality/special fondness for sth: 个人～ personal partiality ‖ 她虽文静,却～摇滚乐。Quiet as she is, she favours rock music. / Quiet as she is, she has a preference for rock music. ‖ 球类运动中,他～足球。He *is partial to football among all ball games.*

【偏护】 piānhù 〈动〉 be partial to and side with: 不～任何一方 show no partiality to any side; be impartial/unbiased

【偏畸】 piānjī 〈形〉〈书〉 unjust; unfair; biased; one-sided; partial; prejudiced

【偏激】 piānjī 〈形〉 extreme; extravagant; exaggerated: 采取～的行动 go to extremes; take extremist actions; carry things to extremes ‖ 思想～be radical/extreme in thinking ‖ 言词～ be extreme in wording ‖ ～的情绪/态度/意见 extreme feelings/attitude/view ‖ 他这个人很～。He is a very radical person. / He tends to go to extremes.

【偏见】 piānjiàn 〈名〉 prejudice; bias; biased/prejudiced view; one-sided view: 抱有～ have/hold a prejudice against; have/show a bias against ‖ 不抱～ have an open mind for sb/sth; be free from prejudice; hold no prejudice ‖ 根除～ root out/eradicate bias ‖ 克服～ get over/overcome one's prejudice (against sb) ‖ 排除～ get rid of prejudice ‖ 抛弃～ put away/throw aside prejudice ‖ 消除～ eliminate /eradicate/remove prejudice from one's mind ‖ 引起～ arouse/excite prejudice ‖ 党派/个人/历史/民族/社会～ party/personal/historical/national/social prejudice ‖ 种族～ racial bias ‖ 带有～的报道 a prejudiced/biased account (of) ‖ ～不易消除。Prejudice dies hard. ‖ ～使人愚昧。Prejudice blindfolds the mind. ‖ 历史常为～所曲解。Histories are often warped by bias. ‖ 他对乡下人抱有强烈的～。He is strongly prejudiced against country folk. ‖ 他们的宗教观带有很深的～。Their conception of religion is heavily skewed.

【偏角计】 piānjiǎojì 〈名〉[物理] declinometer

【偏介】 piānjiè 〈形〉〈书〉 stubborn and aloof: 他性情～。He's obstinate and aloof in temperament.

【偏襟】 *piānjīn* 〈形〉 *(of traditional Chinese garment) with the* front part buttoned on one side

【偏举】 piānjǔ 〈动〉〈书〉 practise favouritism in personnel appointments and promotions

【偏科】 piānkē 〈动〉 (of students) favour one subject over another; spend too much time with one subject at the expense of others: 有人认为学生不该～。Some think students shouldn't lay particular stress on certain subjects while neglecting others.

【偏口鱼】 piānkǒuyú 〈名〉[动物] flatfish; flounder

【偏枯】 piānkū 〈名〉 ❶ [中医] hemiplegia ❷ lopsided/unbalanced development

【偏狂】 *piānkuáng* 〈名〉[医学] *monomania*

【偏劳】 piānláo 〈动〉〈套〉 [used when asking sb for help or thanking sb for help rendered]: 请您～吧,我实在脱不开身。I'm very much occupied, so I have to trouble you to do it. / I hate to bother you, but I'm very much occupied now. ‖ 谢谢你,多～了。Thank you for all the troubles.

【偏离】 piānlí 〈动〉 deviate; diverge: ～方向 go/drift/skew off course ‖ ～航道/线 veer/deviate from the course; skew/stray off course ‖ ～目地/原则 deflect from the purpose/principle ‖ ～跑道 swerve/veer off the runway ‖ ～事实 deviate from the truth ‖ ～为人之道 be deviant from the human norm ‖ ～原计划 deviate *from the original plan* ‖ ～正道 depart/diverge from the right path ‖ ～正题 digress from the main subject ‖ ～主题 wander/deviate from the subject ‖ 飞机～了正常的航向。The plane drifted/deviated from the correct flight path. ‖ 这艘船～航道约 95 公里。The ship had strayed about 95 kms off course.

【偏流】 piānliú 〈名〉[电子] bias current

【偏盲】 piānmáng ❶ 〈动〉 be blind in one eye ❷ 〈名〉[医学] hemianopsia; hemianopia: 不完全～ incomplete hemianopia ‖ 单侧～ unilateral hemianopia ‖ 交叉～ cross hemianopia ‖ 上下性～ altitudinal hemianopia ‖ 水平性～ horizontal hemianopia ‖ 双眼～ bilateral hemianopia ‖ 外侧～lateral hemianopia ‖ 完全～ abso*lute/complete* hemianopia

【偏门】 piānmén 〈名〉 ❶ side door ❷ crooked ways or means; improper channel

【偏母体】 piānmǔtǐ 〈名〉[生物] matrocline

【偏母遗传】 piānmǔ yíchuán 〈名〉[生物] matrocliny; matroclinal inheritance

【偏旁】 piānpáng 〈名〉 radical; character components; basic structural parts of Chinese characters

【偏裨】 piānpí 〈名〉〈古〉 deputy/assistant/aide to an army general; deputy military commander

【偏僻】 piānpì 〈形〉 remote; out-of-the-way; secluded: ～的地区 remote areas/places/regions ‖ ～的内地 distant hinterland ‖ 这个村子很～。This village is very much out of the way.

【偏偏】 piānpiān 〈副〉 ❶ wilfully; insistently; persistently: 我想劝他去检查一下身体,他～不听。I tried to talk him into taking a physical check, but he just/simply wouldn't listen (to me). ‖ 我急着要出门,可他～一点也没有告辞的意思。I was in a hurry to go out, but he didn't have the least intention of leaving. ‖ 我请她留下来吃饭,她却～要走。I asked her *to stay for dinner, but she in*sisted on leaving right away. ❷ as luck would have it; unfortunately; unexpectedly: 他来找我,～我不在家。I happened to be out when he came to see me. ❸ only; alone: 为什么我～喜欢你而不是别的姑娘? Why did I only love you instead of any other girl? ‖ 别人都收到了一份礼品,～没有我的。Everybody got a gift, except me. / Of all the people, I alone failed to get a gift.

【偏颇】 piānpō 〈形〉〈书〉 biased; partial; unfair: ～之见 biased/prejudiced view ‖ 这种议论,未免～。Such comments are unfair.

【偏栖】 piānqī 〈动〉〈书〉 live alone; live in widowhood

【偏巧】 piānqiǎo 〈副〉 ❶ it so happened that; as luck would have it: 人们正在找替罪羊，～他来了。They were looking for a scapegoat when he came. ❷ = 偏偏 ② piānpiān

【偏厦】 piānshà 〈名〉 small room built along the sidewall of a house

【偏衫】 piānshān 〈名〉 Buddhist vestment draped over the left shoulder; a kind of monk's (nun's) gown, draped over the left shoulder and fastened under the right armpit

【偏晌儿】 piānshǎngr 〈名〉〈方〉 afternoon; early part of the afternoon

【偏生】 piānshēng 〈方〉 = 偏偏 ①② piānpiān

【偏师】 piānshī 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ a part of an army aside from the main contingent; auxiliary force ❷ forces deployed to attack the enemy from the flanks

【偏食】 piānshí ❶〈名〉〔天文〕 partial eclipse: 日～ partial solar eclipse ‖ 月～ partial lunar eclipse ‖ 出现月～。The moon was partly eclipsed. ‖ 下个月将出现日～。There will be a partial eclipse of the sun next month. ❷〈动〉 have/show partiality for a certain variety of food: ～生冷 have preference for cold and uncooked food ‖ ～不利健康。A one-sided diet is bad for health. ‖ ～会造成孩子营养不良。Children's partiality for particular kinds of food may cause malnutrition. ⇨吃～

【偏蚀】 piānshí 〈名〉 partial eclipse (of the sun or moon)

【偏嗜】 piānshì 〈名〉 addiction to a specific kind of food; food preference; dietary bias

【偏手儿】 piānshǒur 〈动〉 help one side when apparently trying to separate two persons in a fist fight: ⇨拉～

【偏手性】 piānshǒuxìng 〈名〉〔生理〕 handedness; tendency to favour the use of one hand more than the other

【偏私】 piānsī 〈动〉 practise favouritism; be partial to and side with; show undue favour to; be under a bias towards: 秉公办案，决不～。Handle a legal case justly and impartially.

【偏瘫】 piāntān 〈名〉〔医学〕 hemiplegia; hemiparalysis: ～臂 hemiplegic arm ‖ ～步态 hemiplegic gait ‖ 产褥性～ puerperal hemiplegia ‖ 弛缓性～ flaccid hemiplegia ‖ 对侧～ contralateral hemiplegia ‖ 脊髓性～ spinal hemiplegia ‖ 交叉性～ alternate/crossed hemiplegia; hemiplegia cruciata ‖ 面臂～ faciobrachial hemiplegia ‖ 面舌～ faciolingual hemiplegia ‖ 脑性～ cerebral hemiplegia ‖ 轻～ hemiparesis ‖ 上行性～ ascending hemiplegia ‖ 婴儿～ infantile hemiplegia

【偏袒】 piāntǎn 〈动〉 be partial to and side with; lean in favour of sb; be biased in sb's favour; be in favour of; take sb's side; be under a bias towards; give unprincipled protection to; take sides (with sb): 不要～你的朋友。Don't be partial to your friend. ‖ 裁判明显～主队。The referee's partiality toward the home team was obvious. ‖ 在他们的争论中你不要～任何一方。You mustn't take sides in their argument. / You should not be partial to any of them in their argument.

【偏疼】 piānténg 〈动〉〈口〉 favour one (child, etc) over others; be partial to sb: 她～最小的孩子。She makes a favourite of her youngest child. / The youngest child is her favourite/darling.

【偏题】 piāntí 〈名〉 catch(y)/tricky questions (in an examination); out-of-the-way question: 出～ set catchy questions

【偏听偏信】 piāntīng-piānxìn 〈熟〉 heed and trust only one side; listen only to one side: 你必须兼听双方的观点，不可～。You must listen to the viewpoints of both sides and try not to be partisan.

【偏头风】 piāntóufēng = 偏头痛 piāntóutòng

【偏头痛】 piāntóutòng 〈名〉〔医学〕 migraine; hemicrania; migraine headache: ～性神经痛 migrainous neuralgia

【偏微分方程】 piānwēifēn fāngchéng 〈名〉〔数学〕 partial differential equation

【偏西】 piānxī 〈动〉 (of the sun) have just moved to the western side—indicating it's past midday: 太阳已经～。The sun has moved towards the west. / The sun was to the west.

【偏析】 piānxī 〈名〉〔物理〕 segregation: 重力～ gravitational/gravity segregation

【偏狭】 piānxiá 〈形〉 biased and narrow-minded; insular: 见地～ be narrow in one's opinion ‖ ～的态度 parochial attitude ‖ ～之见 insular/narrow views; narrow-minded views

【偏向】 piānxiàng ❶〈名〉 erroneous tendency; deviation: 防止左倾和右倾的～ guard against Left and Right deviations ‖ 纠正～ correct a deviation ‖ 单纯追求效益的～ the tendency to pursue effectiveness/benefit/profit ‖ 发现～要坚决纠正。If we find an erroneous tendency, we must correct it firmly. ❷〈动〉 be partial to; give unprincipled support/protection to; show preference to: 他总是～男孩子。He is always partial to boys. ‖ 这篇报道明显～政府立场。The report was clearly biased in the government's favour. / The report was clearly slanted towards the government. ❸〈动〉 prefer; favour: 我～于留在学校。I prefer to stay at school.

【偏项】 piānxiàng 〈名〉〔数学〕 bias term

【偏斜】 piānxié 〈动〉 slant; incline; tilt; bend: 负垂直～ negative vertical divergence (－V. D.) ‖ 正垂直～ positive vertical divergence (＋V. D.) ‖ 这根轴几乎～30度。The shaft inclined almost thirty degrees.

〖～度〗 piānxiédù 〈名〉 ❶〔统计〕 skewness ❷〔数学〕 obliquity

〖～叶〗 piānxiéyè 〈名〉〔植物〕 oblique leaf

【偏心】 piānxīn 〈形〉 ❶ partial; biased: 老师对待学生不能～。Teachers should treat their students equally. / Teachers shouldn't favour any of their students. ‖ 学生们都不喜欢这个老师，因为他很～。The teacher is unpopular with the students because he plays favourites. ❷〔机械〕 off-centre; eccentric: ～齿轮/凸轮 eccentric gear/cam ‖ ～度 eccentricity; degree of eccentricity ‖ ～角 eccentric angle ‖ ～力 eccentric force ‖ ～率 eccentricity ‖ ～轮 eccentric (wheel) ‖ ～盘 eccentric disc ‖ ～轴 eccentric shaft ‖ ～运动 eccentric motion ‖ ～圆 eccentric circle

【偏心眼儿】 piānxīnyǎnr 〈名〉〈口〉 partiality; bias: 他抱怨说，他妈～，更疼他妹。He complained that his mother was biased in favour of his little sister.

【偏序】 piānxù 〈名〉〔数学〕 partial order/ordering

〖～集〗 piānxùjí 〈名〉〔数学〕 partially ordered set

【偏压】 piānyā 〈名〉〔电学〕 bias voltage; bias: ～电池/电流/脉冲/线圈/整流器 bias battery/current/pulse/winding/rectifier ‖ ～阻抗 biasing impedance ‖ 反向/零/正向～ reverse/zero/forward bias ‖ 金属相对于半导体属于负～。The metal is biased negatively with respect to the semiconductor.

【偏倚】 piānyǐ 〈动〉 be partial to: 他们确信他们办理此案没有～。They were sure that they were even-handed in handling the case.

【偏远】 piānyuǎn 〈形〉 remote; faraway: ～地区 remote areas/regions

【偏振】 piānzhèn 〈名〉〔物理〕 polarization: 光的～ polarization of light

〖～光〗 piānzhènguāng 〈名〉〔物理〕 polarized light: ～镜片 polarized glasses

〖～片〗 piānzhènpiān 〈名〉〔物理〕 polaroid

〖～器〗 piānzhènqì 〈名〉〔物理〕 polarization apparatus

【偏正词组】 piānzhèng cízǔ 〈名〉〔语法〕 word group consisting of a modifier and the word it modifies

【偏执】 piānzhí 〈形〉 stubbornly biased: ～的见解 extreme and stubborn opinions ‖ ～的态度 illiberal attitudes ‖ 新总统的平易近人与前任的～多疑形成了鲜明的对照。The new president is easy to get through to, a sharp contrast to the insularity of his predecessor.

〖～狂〗 piānzhíkuáng 〈名〉〔心理〕 paranoia: ～患者 paranoiac ‖ ～精神病 paranoid psychosis

【偏置】 piānzhì 〈动〉〔机械〕 offset: ～刀架 offset toolholder ‖ ～孔 offset hole ‖ ～汽缸 offset cylinder ‖ ～旋凿 offset screwdriver

【偏重】 piānzhòng 〈动〉 stress one aspect to the neglect of another; lay particular emphasis on: 科学研究不应只～理论而忽视实践。In scientific research, we shouldn't stress theory at the expense of experiment. ‖ 该大学～文科。The university has a bias towards the humanities. / The university lays special emphasis on the humanities. ‖ 学习古文只～记忆而忽略理解是不行的。In studying ancient literature, one shouldn't stress memorization while neglecting comprehension. ‖ 他的杂文～于说理。His essays focuses mainly on reasoning and argument.

【偏注】 piānzhù 〈动〉 stress one side at the expense of the other; overemphasize: ～实践，忽视理论 pay too much attention to practice and think little of theory

【偏转】 piānzhuǎn 〈名〉〔物理〕 deflection

〖～板〗 piānzhuǎnbǎn 〈名〉 deflection/deflector plate

〖～角〗 piānzhuǎnjiǎo 〈名〉 angle of deflection; deflection angle

〖～线圈〗 piānzhuǎn xiànquān 〈名〉 deflector coil

【偏坠】 piānzhuì 〈名〉[中医] swelling and hanging down of either of the testes (caused by orchitis, hernia, etc)

犏 piān

【犏牛】 piānniú 〈名〉 *pien niu* [offspring of a bull and a female yak]

篇 piān

❶〈名〉 piece of writing: 姐妹～ companion to a piece of work; companion volume ‖ 名～ famous piece of writing ⇨～幅; ～目; 断简残～; 续～; 开～ ❷〈名〉 sheet (of paper, etc): 单～儿讲义 unbound sheets of teaching material/handouts ‖ 歌～儿 song sheet ❸〈量〉[for paper, book leaves, articles, etc] sheet; leaf; piece: 三～纸 three sheets/pieces of paper ‖ 一～杰作 a brilliant piece of work ‖ 一～社论 an editorial ‖ 十几～文章 a dozen articles; a dozen pieces of writing ‖ 这本书缺了两～儿。Two leaves are missing from this book.

【篇幅】 piānfú 〈名〉 ❶ length (of a piece of writing): 压缩～ cut down the length (of a piece of writing); condense the content of (a piece of writing) ‖ 增加～ swell the bulk of (a book, essay, etc) ‖ ～长约万字 be about 10,000 words long ‖ ～限 1,000 字。The length is limited to 1,000 words. ‖ 该书每章～极短。The book has extremely short chapters. ‖ 这篇文章的～不长。This article is not long. ❷ space (on a printed page): 节省～ economize/save space (on a printed page) ‖ 占用太大～ take up too *much space* ‖ 限于～ *due to limited space; space forbids*; as space is limited ‖ ～有限 have limited space; the space is limited ‖ 为节省～ for economy of space ‖ 整版～ whole page (of a newspaper, etc) ‖ 该报纸用很大的～刊登国际新闻。The newspaper *devotes a good deal of space to international reports.*

【篇目】 piānmù 〈名〉 ❶ title of chapters or articles ❷ table of contents; contents; list of articles

【篇什】 piānshí 〈名〉 poems: 该诗集所收～均为作者近作。All the poems collected in this anthology are the poet's recent works.

【篇页】 piānyè 〈名〉 chapters and pages; writing

【篇章】 piānzhāng 〈名〉 sections and chapters; writing: 揭开历史的新～ open a new chapter in history ‖ 谱写新的～ write a new chapter/page ‖ 在探索太空的斗争史上写下新的～ add an illustrious chapter to the annals of man's struggle to explore space ‖ 光辉的～ brilliant chapter ‖ 历史～ historical chapter; pages of history ‖ 这段时期构成了航空历史上最扣人心弦的～之一。The period makes one of the most captivating chapters in the history of aviation.

〖～段落〗 piānzhāng duànluò 〈名〉 paragraph and passage; paragraphing division/arrangement; chapters and paragraphs

〖～分析〗 piānzhāng fēnxī 〈名〉 text analysis

〖～结构〗 piānzhāng jiégòu 〈名〉 structure of an article

〖～语用学〗 piānzhāng yǔyòngxué 〈名〉 textual pragmatics

【篇子】 piānzi ＝篇 ① piān

翩 piān

〈动〉〈书〉 fly swiftly and lightly: ⇨～然; ～若惊鸿

【翩翩】 piānpiān ❶〈副〉 lightly (dance, flutter, etc): ～起舞 dance lightly and gracefully ‖ ～飞鸟 flitting birds ‖ 孩子们随着音乐～起舞。The children are dancing lightly to the music. ❷〈形〉〈书〉(usu referring to young men) elegant; genteel: ～少年 an elegant young man ‖ 他风度～。He behaved in an elegant manner. / He has an elegant and smart carriage.

【翩然】 piānrán 〈副〉〈书〉 lightly; trippingly: ～而至 come trippingly ‖ 蝴蝶在花丛中～飞舞。Butterflies are flitting from flower to flower. / Butterflies are playing about flowers. ‖ 她～地跳着华尔兹。She waltzed lightly. ‖ 她微微一笑，～远去。With a faint smile, she went away gracefully.

【翩若惊鸿】 piānruòjīnghóng 〈熟〉 as graceful as a swan (of a woman) tripping gracefully and lightly

【翩跹】 piānxiān 〈副〉〈书〉 lightly; trippingly: ～起舞 dance with quick, light steps; dance trippingly

pián

便 pián

⇨biàn

【便佞】 piánnìng 〈名〉 glib-tongued flatterer seeking to ingratiate oneself with others; sleek sycophant

【便便】 piánpián 〈形〉〈书〉 bulging; swelling; exceedingly paunchy: ⇨大腹～

【便宜】 piányi ❶〈形〉 cheap: ～没好货。Cheap goods soon wear out. ‖ 我的书买得十分～。I got my book at a bargain. / My book was a real buy/bargain. / I bought my book cheap. / I got the book on the cheap. ❷〈名〉 unmerited advantages; unearned *gains*: 不要贪～。*Don't be tempted to buy a thing just because* it's cheap. ⇨占～ ❸〈动〉 let sb off lightly: 小偷只被判坐牢 20 天，实在太～了他。The thief got twenty days' imprisonment, and he got off easily at that. ‖ 这次我～了你。This time I'll let you off lightly.

⇨biànyí

〖～货〗 piányihuò 〈名〉 good buy/purchase; goods sold at bargain prices; bargain: 买到～ get/find a bargain ‖ 觅购～ shop around for bargains ‖ 这台电视机是个～。This TV was sold at bargain prices. / This TV was a real bargain.

骈 pián

〈书〉 ❶〈形〉 parallel; antithetical: ～句 parallel sentences ⇨～俪; ～体; ～文 ❷〈动〉 stand/be side by side: ～驰 (of two horses) gallop side by side ⇨～列

【骈比】 piánbǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 be next to each other/side by side

【骈肩】 piánjiān 〈形〉〈书〉(of crowded people) shoulder to shoulder; packed like sardines.

【骈丽】 piánlì ＝骈俪 piánlì

【骈俪】 piánlì 〈名〉 art of parallelism; ornate writing style of *parallel, antithetical* sentences

【骈列】 piánliè 〈动〉 stand side by side; be juxtaposed

【骈拇枝指】 piánmǔ-zhīzhǐ 〈熟〉 extra thumb or finger—redundant things; sth superfluous or unnecessary

【骈四俪六】 piánsì-lìliù 〈熟〉 parallel construction of pairs of four and six-character sentences (characteristic of parallel prose)

【骈体】 piántǐ 〈名〉 parallel style [an ornate prose style, prevalent during the Six Dynasties, characterized by parallel and antithetical construction of paired sentences, rich allusions and rhythmic patterns]

【骈田】 piántián ＝骈阗 piántián

【骈阗】 piántián 〈动〉〈书〉 gather; assemble; spread out in close rows: 车马～。Carts and horses are crowded together.

【骈文】 piánwén 〈名〉 parallel prose (prose written in the parallel style)

【骈枝】 piánzhī 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 extra toe/finger/thumb ❷〈形〉 superfluous; extraneous; redundant: 裁减～部门 downsize/streamline superfluous departments

胼 pián

【胼手胝足】 piánshǒu-zhīzú 〈熟〉 callused hands and feet—a life of toil

【胼胝】 piánzhī 〈名〉 callosity; callus; tylosis

〖～体〗 piánzhītǐ 〈名〉[生理] corpus callosum

缏 pián

〈动〉〈方〉 stich; sew

⇨biàn

楩 pián

〈名〉 a kind of tree in ancient times

跰 pián

【跰胝】 piánzhī ＝胼胝 piánzhī

蹁 pián

〈形〉〈书〉 limping

【蹁跹】 piánxiān 〈形〉〈书〉 dancing or tripping lightly and agilely: ～起舞 dance trippingly ‖ 梦一道士，羽衣～。I dreamed of seeing a Taoist priest in flowing feathery garments.

piǎn

谝 piǎn

〈动〉〈方〉 show off: ～能 show off one's abilities;

skills, etc

piàn

片 piàn ❶〈名〉flat, thin piece; slice; flake; sheet: 玻璃～儿 pieces of glass ‖ 布～儿 small pieces of cloth ‖ 肥皂～ soap flakes ‖ 土豆～ potato chips ‖ 眼镜～ lens ‖ 羊肉～ slices of lamb/mutton ‖ 纸～儿 a bit of paper ⇨胶～; 名～; 照～ ❷〈名〉film: 功夫～ *kung-fu* movie ‖ 广告～ a commercial ‖ 黑白～ black-and white movie ‖ 教育～ educational film ‖ 新闻～ newsreel ⇨～酬; ～约; 科教～ ❸〈名〉*part of a place; area; ward*: 他分管这一～儿的治安。He is in charge of the security of this area. ⇨～儿会; ～儿警 ❹〈动〉cut into slices; pare: ～肉片儿 slice meat ‖ ～鱼片儿 flake a fish ❺〈形〉one-sided: ⇨～面 ❻〈形〉brief; fragmentary: ⇨～段; ～刻; ～时 ❼〈量〉slice, tablet, etc: 两～雪花 two snowflakes ‖ 两～药 two tablets ‖ 一～白云 a white cloud ‖ 一～玻璃 a sheet/pane of glass ‖ 一～草 a blade of grass ‖ 一～面包 a slice of bread ❽〈量〉[of land, field, waters, etc]: 一～草地 a stretch of grassland ‖ 一～废墟 a heap/pile of ruins ‖ 一～麦田/雪地 a field of wheat/snow ‖ 一～汪洋 a wide expanse of sea; a vast sheet of sea water ‖ 一～雾 a bank of mist ‖ 一大～森林/沃土 a tract of forest/rich farmland ❾〈量〉[of voice, scene, etc]: 一～灯光 a blaze of light ‖ 一～欢腾 a scene of great rejoicing ‖ 一～脚步声 a patter of footsteps ‖ 一～抗议声/哭声/笑声 a chorus of protests/cries/laughs ‖ 一～月光 a flood of moonlight ‖ 一～真心 be in all sincerity
⇨piān

【片长】 piàncháng 〈名〉length of a motion picture (in terms of showing time): 该影片～两小时。The length of the film is two hours.

【片酬】 piànchóu 〈名〉remuneration/payment to actor or actress for shooting a film or TV play: 他是目前～最高的演员之一。He is one of the most highly-paid actors now.

【片段】 piànduàn 〈名〉part; passage; section; snatch; extract; fragment: 歌曲的～ short snatches of a song ‖ 故事的～ parts/snatches of a story ‖ 生活～ episode of sb's life; a slice of one's life ‖ 小说的一些～ certain passages/parts of a novel ‖ 他只听到谈话的一些～。He only heard some fragments of the conversation.

【片断】 piànduàn ❶〈形〉fragmentary; incomplete: ～经验 incomplete/scattered experience ‖ ～消息 bits of information ‖ ～回忆 fragments of one's reminiscences; fragmentary memories ❷ = 片段 piànduàn

【片沸石】 piànfèishí 〈名〉[矿业] heulandite

【片盒】 piànhé 〈名〉[摄影] film magazine

【片花】 piànhuā 〈名〉*film clips*: 剪辑～ *montage/edit film clips*

【片簧】 piànhuáng 〈名〉[机械] leaf spring: 多～ multiple leaf spring

【片剂】 piànjì 〈名〉[医学] tablet

【片甲不存】 piànjiǎ-bùcún 〈熟〉have not even a fragment of armour remaining; not a single armoured warrior remains—the army is completely wiped out: 我们把敌人杀得～。We wiped out the enemy to a man.

【片甲不留】 piànjiǎ-bùliú = 片甲不存 piànjiǎ-bùcún

【片假名】 piànjiǎmíng 〈名〉[日语] katakana [one of the two forms, the regular script of the kana (假名), the other being hirogana (平假名)]

【片接】 piànjiē 〈名〉[农业] patch budding

【片金】 piànjīn 〈名〉flake gold

【片警】 piànjǐng 〈名〉community police; policeman in charge of a certain area

【片锯】 piànjù 〈名〉blade saw

【片刻】 piànkè 〈名〉a little/short while; an instant; a brief space of time; a moment; a minute; a second: ～不离 be with sb *all the time* ‖ ～不停 never stop for an instant ‖ 休息～ have a short rest ‖ 稍等～。Please wait for a moment. / Wait a little while, please. / One minute, please.

【片铝石】 piànlǚshí 〈名〉[地质] kayserite

【片麻岩】 piànmáyán 〈名〉[地质] gneiss

【片面】 piànmiàn 〈形〉❶ unilateral ❷ uneven; lopsided; ill-matched; unbalanced; unequal; unfair: ～的报道 biased/one-sided report ‖ ～的观点 lopsided/one-sided view ‖ ～的解释/看法 one-sided interpretation/view ‖ ～发展 lopsided development ‖ ～强调 place lopsided emphasis on; put undue emphasis on ‖ ～地看问题 take a one-sided approach to problems ‖ ～地总结历史教训 make a one-sided analysis of the historical lessons ⇨～性

〖～性〗 piànmiànxìng 〈名〉one-sidedness; partiality; bias; prejudice; predisposition; narrow-mindedness

〖～之词〗 piànmiànzhīcí 〈名〉an account given by one party only; one party's version of an event; a partisan view; an unbalanced opinion

【片名】 piànmíng 〈名〉movie title; *title (of a film)*

〖～角色〗 piànmíng juésè 〈名〉title role

【片盘】 piànpán 〈名〉film spool

【片儿会】 piànrhuì 〈名〉neighbourhood meeting

【片儿警】 piànrjǐng = 片警 piànjǐng

【片儿汤】 piànrtāng 〈名〉soup of flat pieces of dough cooked in it

【片肉】 piànròu ❶〈动〉[烹饪] fillet: 片鸡肉 fillet a chicken ‖ 片兔肉 fillet a rabbit ❷〈名〉sliced meat

【片商】 piànshāng 〈名〉film distributor

【片石】 piànshí 〈名〉slabstone; slate

【片时】 piànshí 〈名〉*a short while; moment*: 迟疑～ *hesitate for* a moment

【片蚀】 piànshí 〈名〉[地质] sheet erosion; sheetwash

【片头】 piàntóu 〈名〉title and credits part at the opening (of a film or a TV programme); first part; preamble: ～曲 title song ‖ ～字幕 opening title/captions/credits

【片瓦无存】 piànwǎ-wúcún 〈熟〉not a single tile remains—be razed to the ground: 丛林火灾之后，整个村庄～。The bushfire left the whole village utterly destroyed. / The village fell into ruin after the bushfire. / After the bushfire, the village was razed to the ground.

【片选】 piànxuǎn 〈名〉[计算机] chip select (CS)

【片言】 piànyán 〈名〉a few words; a phrase or two: 这件事你～可决。With a few words, you can settle the matter. / A few words from you can settle the matter. ⇨～只字

〖～只字〗 piànyán-zhīzì = 片纸只字 piànzhǐ-zhīzì

【片岩】 piànyán 〈名〉[地质] schist

【片艳纸】 piànyànzhǐ 〈名〉machine-glazed paper (glossy on one side)

【片医】 piànyī 〈名〉neighbourhood doctor

【片语】 piànyǔ = 片言 piànyán

【片约】 piànyuē 〈名〉(of an actor/actress) contract (for a new movie): 有～ be contracted to star in a movie; have signed a movie contract ‖ ～不断 movie contracts keep pouring in ‖ 他跟电影制片厂签了新～。He signed a new contract with the film studio.

【片纸只字】 piànzhǐ-zhīzì 〈熟〉*a few isolated words and phrases* on a page; only a few words; just a few words or a short note; fragments of writing; scattered pages

【片状】 piànzhuàng 〈形〉lamellate; flaky: ～电容器 chip capacitor ‖ ～结构 lamellar structure ‖ ～晶体管 chip transistor ‖ ～砂岩 laminated sand stone ‖ ～石墨 flake graphite

【片子】 piànzi 〈名〉❶ = 片① piàn ❷〈口〉visiting card
⇨piānzi

【片子地】 piànzidì 〈名〉〈方〉patch of uncultivated wasteland

骗[1] piàn 〈动〉❶ deceive; cheat; fool; hoodwink: ～人 cheat/deceive sb; practise a deceit/fraud on sb; fob off on sb ‖ 受～ be taken in; be cheated/deceived ‖ 自己～自己 deceive one's own heart ‖ 你～不了我。None of your tricks with me! ‖ 她用瞎编的不幸遭遇～我。She fobbed off on me with a story of her misfortunes. ‖ 这是真相，不～你。*This is the true story, no kidding.* ⇨～子; 哄～ ❷ get sth by fraud; cheat/swindle sb of sth: ～钱 cajole/cheat/hoax/lie/swindle sb out of his money; swindle money out of sb; get money by fraud ‖ 我让人～了 1,000 块钱。I've been swindled out of 1,000 *yuan*. / I was beguiled (out) of 1,000 *yuan*. / I was defrauded of 1,000 *yuan*.

骗[2] piàn 〈动〉〈口〉swing/leap into the saddle; mount a horse: ⇨～马

【骗保】 piànbǎo 〈动〉commit/practise an insurance fraud; cheat for insurance indemnity

【骗汇】 piànhuì 〈动〉*commit/practise foreign currency fraud*;

get/exchange foreign currency by fraud

【骗供】 piàngòng 〈动〉 obtain testimony by false pretenses; use deception/cheating to obtain confessions

【骗婚】 piànhūn 〈动〉 cheat/trick sb into marriage: 以～的方式移民 immigrate through mock/false marriage

〖～罪〗 piànhūnzuì 〈名〉 *marriage by fraud*

【骗奸】 piànjiān 〈动〉 defraud and rape

【骗局】 piànjú 〈名〉 fraud; hoax; deception; swindle: 参与～ be a party to a deceit/fraud ‖ 策划～ concoct/plan a swindle ‖ 揭穿～ expose a fraud; reveal/disclose a trick ‖ 轻信～ readily believe a deception/fraud ‖ 设下～ devise a trick; put up a swindle ‖ 识破～ see through a deception/fraud; detect a deception ‖ 大～ gigantic/rank fraud; *big swindle* ‖ 和平～ *peace hoax/fraud* ‖ 精心策划的～ well-organized fraud; deliberate hoax ‖ 巧妙的～ clever fraud ‖ 政治～ political fraud ‖ 这是一个～。It's a fraud/swindle.

【骗口张舌】 piànkǒu-zhāngshé 〈熟〉 tell tales; make mischief; foment disharmony; sow discord/dissension

【骗马】 piànmǎ 〈动〉 swing/leap into the saddle; mount a horse

【骗卖】 piànmài 〈动〉 fob off on (to); sell by guile: 推销员企图把劣质产品～给我们。*The salesman tried to fob off inferior* products on us.

【骗赔】 piànpéi 〈动〉 make fraudulent claim; cheat for indemnity/compensation

【骗取】 piànqǔ 〈动〉 defraud; acquire by fraud/deception; gull/cheat sb out of sth; cajole sb out of sth; get sth by cheating/fraud; inveigle sth from sb ‖ ～国家财产 swindle state property ‖ ～欢心 wheedle one's way *into sb's favour* ‖ ～钱财 defraud sb of his money; get money by fraud ‖ ～情报 wheedle/fish information (from sb) ‖ ～荣誉 seek honour through fraud and deception ‖ ～同情 obtain sympathy from sb by misrepresentation ‖ ～信用 obtain credit by deception ‖ ～选票 wangle votes ‖ ～上级的信任 gain the trust of one's superior by frandulent means ‖ ～政府出口退税 100 万元 defraud the government of one million *yuan* in export tax rebates ‖ ～支持 *fool sb into giving his support* ‖ 他～了他们的信任。He wormed his way into their confidence. / He gained their confidence by cheating.

【骗人】 piànrén 〈动〉 ❶ kid sb; pull sb's leg; hoax sb; joke (with sb); play a joke on sb ❷ deceive/cheat people; practise deception (on): 用花言巧语～ deceive a person with fair words ‖ ～的勾当 fraudulent practice/deal ‖ 我才不信你呢, 你在～。I *wouldn't buy your story, you're trying to fool me.*

【骗售】 piànshòu 〈动〉 foist (on/upon); fob sth on sb; sell by fraud: 古董店主用～的手段把赝品卖给顾客。The keeper of the antique shop foisted forgeries on his customers.

【骗术】 piànshù 〈名〉 art of trickery; confidence/shell game; chicanery; confidence trick; deceitful trick; hoax: 戳穿～ expose a deceitful trick ‖ 施行～ perpetrate/practise a fraud ‖ 高明的～ clever/skilful *art of fraud* ‖ 江湖～ quack methods; quackery ‖ 政治～ political quackery ‖ 他擅长～。He is a master at the art of deception. / He excels in setting up frandulent schemes.

【骗税】 piànshuì 〈动〉 cheat on tax

【骗腿儿】 piàntuǐr 〈动〉〈口〉 swing one's leg sideways: 他一～跳过了栅栏。He swung himself sideways over the picket fence.

【骗子】 piànzi 〈名〉 deceiver; impostor; swindler; fraud; cheat; cheater; *con man*: 江湖～ quack; impostor ‖ 女～ con woman ‖ 政治～ political swindler/pettifogger

【骗子手】 piànzishǒu 〈方〉 = 骗子 piànzi

piāo

剽 piāo ❶〈动〉〈书〉 rob; loot; pillage; plunder; ransack: ⇨～掠 ❷〈动〉 lift; plagiarize; copy; pirate: ⇨～窃; ～袭 ❸〈形〉〈书〉 nimble; swift: ⇨～悍

【剽悍】 piāohàn 〈形〉 *quick and fierce; agile and brave*; stalwart and relentless: ～的牧民 agile and brave herders

【剽掠】 piāolüè 〈动〉 plunder; loot; pillage; ransack: 土匪～村庄。The villages were plundered by bandits.

【剽窃】 piāoqiè 〈动〉 plagiarize; lift; crib; copy; pirate: ～别人的观点/发明成果 steal others' ideas/inventions ‖ ～行为 act of plagiarism; plagiary; plagiarism ‖ 该论文有明显～的成分。Obviously, *this thesis contains plagiarized material.* ‖ 这篇文章的主要观点都是从别的著作中～而来的。All the main ideas in this article are lifted/plagiarized from others' works.

〖～物〗 piāoqièwù 〈名〉 plagiarism; plagiary

〖～者〗 piāoqièzhě 〈名〉 plagiarist

【剽取】 piāoqǔ = 剽窃 piāoqiè

【剽袭】 piāoxí 〈动〉 lift; *plagiarize*: ～一篇文章 *plagiarize* an essay ‖ ～某位作家的作品 crib/copy from a certain author; lift some parts/passages from another writer ‖ 该文纯属～之作。This article is full of plagiarism.

漂 piāo ❶〈动〉 float; drift; sail; hover; waft: ～到岸上 drift to the shore ‖ ～向大海 drift seaward ‖ 小船～在水面上。A small boat was floating on the water. ⇨～流; ～移 ❷〈名〉〈方〉 float (on a fishing line); fishing float: ⇨鱼～
⇨piǎo; piào

【漂冰】 piāobīng 〈名〉 drift ice; floating ice; flow berg

【漂泊】 piāobó 〈动〉 ❶ float; drift: 在海上～ drift about in the sea; be adrift on sea ‖ 一艘游艇～在附近的海面上。A yacht is floating on the sea nearby. ❷ lead a wandering life; drift aimlessly; roam; ramble; go aimlessly: ～异乡 wander/roam in a foreign land ‖ 从纽约～到多伦多 drift (up) from New York to *Toronto* ‖ 过着～不定的生活 *lead a wandering/unsettled life* ‖ 四处～ drift about/around

【漂浮】 piāofú ❶〈动〉 float; go adrift: 几只小船～在水面上。Several small boats were floating/drifting on the water. ‖ 天空中～着一朵白云。A white cloud was floating in the sky. ❷〈动〉 hover before one's eyes; float in the mind: 在这种时候, 母亲的笑容总是～在我的眼前。At such moments, the smiling face of *Mom would* hover before my eyes. ❸〈形〉〈喻〉 (of style of work) superficial; shallow and frivolous: 工作～ be unsteady and facile in one's work ‖ 作风～ perfunctory style of work ‖ 他这个人太～, 办事不牢靠。He is too frivolous to do any solid work.

〖～生物〗 piāofú shēngwù 〈名〉[生态] neuston; pleuston

〖～水生植物〗 piāofú shuǐshēng zhíwù 〈名〉[生态] natant hydrophyte; pleuston

〖～植物〗 piāofú zhíwù 〈名〉[生态] floating vegetation/plant: ～群 floating island

【漂海】 piāohǎi 〈动〉 travel far across the sea; go to sea; rove the sea

【漂砾】 piāolì 〈名〉[地质] erratic; drift boulder; erratic boulder/block

〖～带〗 piāolìdài 〈名〉[地质] boulder belt

〖～列〗 piāolìliè 〈名〉[地质] boulder train

【漂流】 piāoliú ❶〈名〉[体育] *floating a river; rafting* ❷〈名〉 white-water rafting ❸〈动〉 be driven by the current; drift about: ～长江 float the Yangtze River ‖ 船～了三天三夜。The ship was all adrift three days and nights. ‖ 船顺水～而下。The boat drifted/floated down the stream. / The boat floated along with the current. ❹〈动〉 lead a wandering life; drift aimlessly: 四处～ drift aimlessly about the world

〖～卵〗 *piāoliúluǎn* 〈名〉 *drifting egg*

〖～瓶〗 piāoliúpíng 〈名〉 current/messenger bottle; bottle post

〖～水雷〗 piāoliú shuǐléi 〈名〉 floating/drifting mine

〖～物〗 piāoliúwù 〈名〉 flotsam; wreckage

【漂没】 piāomò 〈动〉 be carried away by the flood: 洪水所经过之处一切都～了。The flood washed away everything on its path.

【漂木】 piāomù 〈名〉 driftwood

【漂萍】 piāopíng 〈名〉 floating duckweed: 此生如～。I wandered about all my life like floating duckweed.

【漂儿】 piāor 〈名〉〈方〉 float; cock on a fishing line

【漂网】 piāowǎng 〈名〉 drift net: ～渔船 drifter

【漂洋过海】 piāoyáng-guòhǎi 〈熟〉 travel far across the ocean or sea—go abroad; sail across an ocean

【漂移】 piāoyí ❶〈动〉 drift about: 冰块随着海流～。The ice drifted about with the sea currents. ❷〈名〉[电子] drift; deviation: 电子的～ drift of electrons ‖ 粒子～ particle drift ‖ 有些电视机预热时图像会发生～。*The image in some television sets drift* during warm-up. ‖ 给导体加上电势时, 电子便向正电极～。When an electric potential is applied to a conductor, electrons drift towards the positive pole.

〖～波〗 piāoyíbō 〈名〉[物理] drift wave

〖～角〗 piāoyíjiǎo 〈名〉[航海] drift angle

〖～晶体管〗 piāoyí jīngtǐguǎn 〈名〉[电子] drift transistor
【漂游】 piāoyóu 〈动〉❶ float slowly and gently: 顺水～ float gently with the current ‖ ～的云 floating clouds ❷ lead a wandering life: 四处～ wander aimlessly from place to place; roam/ drift aimlessly
〖～组织〗 piāoyóu zǔzhī 〈名〉[植物] floating tissue
【漂悠】 piāoyou 〈动〉 float slowly and gently

慓 piāo

〈方〉 ＝剽③ piāo
【慓悍】 piāohàn ＝ 剽悍 piāohàn

缥 piāo

⇨piǎo
【缥缈】 piāomiǎo 〈形〉 dimly discernible; misty; hazy: ～的景象 illusive scenes ‖ ～的音乐 aerial music ‖ 云雾～ gauzy mist and cloud ⇨虚无～

飘 piāo

❶〈动〉 wave to and fro; float (in the air); flutter; drift; glide; hover; waft; flit: 白云从我们头上～过。White clouds swam over us. ‖ 兰花的清香随风～来。The scent of orchids wafted in the breeze. ‖ 咖啡的香味从厨房里～过来。The aroma of coffee drifted in from the kitchen. ‖ 天空开始～雪花。Snow flakes began to flutter down. ‖ 一朵乌云～过天空。A dark cloud drifted across the sky. ‖ 音乐声向我们～来。The sound of music wafted to our ears. ⇨～尘; ～扬; ～舞 ❷〈形〉 unsteady; weak: 两腿发～ walk unsteadily ❸〈形〉 self-satisfied; complacent: ⇨～～然②
【飘摆】 piāobǎi 〈动〉 flutter or sway with the wind: 柳条随风～。The willow twigs were swaying in the wind.
【飘泊】 piāobó ＝ 漂泊 piāobó
【飘尘】 piāochén 〈名〉 airborne/blowing/drifting/floating dust
〖～浓度〗 piāochén nóngdù 〈名〉 concentration of floating dust
〖～污染〗 piāochén wūrǎn 〈名〉 floating dust pollution
【飘带】 piāodài 〈名〉 streamer; ribbon with one end floating free
【飘荡】 piāodàng 〈动〉❶ drift; float; wave; flutter: 红旗迎风～。Red flags are swaying in the wind. ‖ 小船在水上随风～。The boat drifted about at the mercy of the wind on the water. ‖ 街道上～着狂欢者喧嚣的歌声。The streets rang with the raucous singing of the revellers. ‖ 远处的汽笛声随风～。A distant siren wafted in the breeze. ❷ lead a wanderer's life; drift: 四处～ wander about aimlessly; roam aimlessly
【飘动】 piāodòng 〈动〉 float (in the air or upon the waves); flap; flutter: 窗帘随风～。The curtain flapped in the breeze. ‖ 她的长发迎风～。Her long tresses were blown about in the wind.
【飘风】 piāofēng 〈名〉〈书〉 whirlwind
【飘拂】 piāofú 〈动〉 float; fly with the wind: 落花随风～人面。The falling petals were blown about by the wind and brushed against our faces.
【飘浮】 piāofú ＝ 漂浮 piāofú
【飘海】 piāohǎi 〈动〉 travel far across the sea; go and seek a living overseas
【飘红】 piāohóng 〈名〉 general rise of prices of the stocks and other securities
【飘忽】 piāohū 〈动〉❶ (of clouds, etc) move swiftly; wave to and fro; fleet: 山雾～ fleeting mountain mist ❷ move in an uncertain/mobile/unsteady manner: ～不定 be mobile/unsteady/ uncertain in motion
【飘疾】 piāojí 〈形〉〈书〉 swift; speedy; quick; fleeting
【飘降】 piāojiàng 〈动〉 float down; swirl down: 窗外雪花～。Outside the window, snowflakes were swirling down.
【飘卷】 piāojuǎn 〈动〉 flap; toss to and fro; whirl: 浓黑的烟尘随风～。Dense dark smoke and dust was leaping and whirling in the wind.
【飘零】 piāolíng 〈动〉❶ fade and fall; whirl and scatter: 残叶～。Withered leaves are whirling down. ‖ 雪花～。Snowflakes were dancing in the air. ❷ wander; be adrift; live a lone wandering life: ～半世 be adrift half of one's life ‖ ～异乡 roam on a foreign land ‖ 他有种～异国的感觉。He felt rootless in a foreign land. / He felt himself adrift in an alien land.
【飘流】 piāoliú ＝ 漂流 piāoliú
【飘落】 piāoluò 〈动〉 drift and fall slowly; descend slowly in the air: 花瓣随风～。Petals flaked down in the breeze. ‖ 黄叶在秋风中徐徐～。Yellow leaves floated/fluttered down in the autumn wind. ‖ 伞兵徐徐～。The paratroopers descended slowly through the air.
【飘绿】 piāolǜ 〈名〉 general fall of prices of the stocks and other securities; drop
【飘渺】 piāomiǎo ＝ 缥缈 piāomiǎo
【飘蓬】 piāopéng 〈名〉〈书〉 withered weed driven about by the wind; floating bitter fleabane—drifter; roamer; wanderer
【飘飘然】 piāopiāorán 〈形〉❶ feeling as if treading on air; light-headed; giddy; reeling; unsteady; muddled: 他喝了些酒,不觉有些～。Having drunk some liquor, he felt light-headed. / He got giddy on some liquor. ❷ smug; pleased with oneself; self-satisfied; light-headed; self-complacent: 不要因为有一点成绩就～起来。Don't be carried away by such small achievements. / You mustn't feel self-satisfied when you make some progress. / Don't let success go to your head. ‖ 听了几句奉承话,他便～起来。His head was turned by the flattery. / The flattery went to his head.
【飘飘欲仙】 piāopiāo-yùxiān 〈熟〉 feel that one is flying up towards heaven like an immortal; tread on air
【飘球】 piāoqiú 〈名〉[体育] (in volleyball) floater: 发～ floating service ‖ 钩手～ hook-float (service) ‖ 上手～ overhand float ‖ 下坠～ drop-float
【飘然】 piāorán ❶〈动〉 float in the air: 团团白烟从急驰的火车上空～而过。Clouds of white smoke floated past over the speeding train. ❷〈副〉 lightly; speedily: 他骑上骏马～而去。He rode away swiftly. ‖ 她～走了进来。She breezed/floated into the room. ❸〈形〉 relaxed and happy: ～自在 be happy and comfortable
【飘洒】 piāosǎ ❶〈动〉 float in the air; drift with the wind: 天空～着雪花。Snowflakes are dancing/drifting/swirling in the air. ‖ 细雨～。Light rain is sprinkling. ❷〈形〉 (of posture, etc) suave; graceful and easy; natural and unstrained: 风度～ carry oneself with ease and natural poise ‖ 他的字写得十分～。His handwriting is very graceful and facile. / He writes a free and elegant hand.
【飘散】 piāosàn 〈动〉 (of smoke, mist, etc) drift away; spread in the air; diffuse; disperse: 花香在空气中～。The flowers diffused their sweets into the air. / The fragrance of flowers wafted away in the air. ‖ 雨停了,云也～了。The rain ceased and the clouds sailed away.
【飘闪】 piāoshǎn 〈动〉 waft and glisten: 两只悬吊在屋檐下的灯笼发出的亮光在风中～。Two lanterns hanging under the eaves swung and flickered in the wind.
【飘逝】 piāoshì 〈动〉❶ float away and vanish: 白云～。White clouds are fleeting past. ❷ (of time) die away; pass by; elapse: 岁月～。The years slip away.
【飘丝】 piāosī 〈名〉[纺织] drift filament
【飘舞】 piāowǔ 〈动〉 dance/wave in the wind: 柳条迎风～。The willow branches are dancing in the wind.
【飘扬】 piāoyáng 〈动〉 wave; flutter; fly: 在苏伊士运河上空,联合王国国旗最后一次随风～。Over the Suez Canal the Union Jack fluttered/floated/flew/waved in the breeze for the last time.
【飘洋过海】 piāoyáng-guòhǎi 〈熟〉 travel far across the ocean—go abroad; sail across the seas
【飘漾】 piāoyàng 〈动〉 (of scent, fragrance, music, etc) waft in the air: 院子里～着阵阵紫丁香的香气。The yard was filled with the aroma of lilac blossoms. ‖ 空气中～着炸辣椒的强烈香味。The frying chillies perfumed the air with their pungent smell.
【飘摇】 piāoyáo 〈动〉 drift about/waver/sway in the wind: 炊烟袅袅,～上升。Smoke was curling upward from kitchen chimneys. ⇨风雨～
【飘飖】 piāoyáo ＝ 飘摇 piāoyáo
【飘曳】 piāoyè 〈动〉 sway and drag; waver: 柳枝在晨风中～。The willow was swaying in the morning breeze.
【飘移】 piāoyí 〈动〉 drift: 大陆～ continental drift
【飘逸】 piāoyì ❶〈形〉〈书〉 graceful; elegant; natural and unrestrained: 神采～ have an graceful/elegant bearing ‖ 这封信的笔迹十分～。The letter was written in a flowing handwriting. ❷〈动〉 (of smoke, mist, etc) drift/waft away: 对往事的记忆已～无踪。Memories of the past have dimmed and waned.
【飘溢】 piāoyì 〈动〉 drift about and spread; float and brim

with：花房里花香～。Flowers sent forth fragrance that filled the air in the greenhouse. / Fragrance emanated from the flowers in the greenhouse.
【飘游】 piāoyóu 〈动〉 drift；roam；lead a wandering life
【飘悠】 piāoyou 〈动〉 float or drift at leisure：一叶扁舟在水里慢慢～着。A small boat was drifting unhurriedly on the water.
【飘展】 piāozhǎn 〈动〉 (of flag) flutter；fly：迎风～ fly in the wind
【飘骤】 piāozhòu 〈名〉〈书〉 sudden storm
【飘族】 piāozú 〈名〉 floaters；drifters：校～ university floaters

螵 piāo
【螵蛸】 piāoxiāo 〈名〉[动物] egg capsule of a mantis

piáo

嫖 piáo 〈动〉 visit prostitutes；whore；go whoring；wench；letch：⇨～娼；～客；吃喝～赌
【嫖娼】 piáochāng 〈动〉 solicit/visit prostitutes：～活动 whoring activities
【嫖妓】 piáojì ＝ 嫖娼 piáochāng
【嫖客】 piáokè 〈名〉 brothel/whorehouse frequenter；whoremonger
【嫖宿】 piáosù 〈动〉 sleep with a prostitute；whore

瓢 piáo 〈名〉 ❶ gourd ladle；wooden dipper：舀一～水 scoop up a gourd of water ❷〈口〉 human head：⇨开～儿
【瓢虫】 piáochóng 〈名〉 ladybug；ladybird；ladybeetle
【瓢瓜】 piáoguā 〈名〉[植物] bottle gourd
【瓢桨】 piáojiǎng 〈名〉 hollow oar；oar with scoop-like blade
【瓢泼】 piáopō 〈动〉 (of rain) pour down；rain cats and dogs：大雨～。The rain came down with a splash. / The rain spilled down in spurts. / The rain was coming down in buckets.
〖～大雨〗 piáopō-dàyǔ 〈熟〉 driving/drenching/heavy/torrential rain；downpour；curtain of rain：～下个不停。It was pouring down nonstop. / The rain poured down endlessly.
【瓢子】 piáozi 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ gourd ladle ❷ spoon

薸 piáo 〈名〉〈方〉 duckweed

piǎo

莩 piǎo ＝ 殍
⇨fú

殍 piǎo 〈名〉〈书〉 bodies of the starved：⇨饿～遍野

漂 piǎo 〈动〉 ❶ bleach；blanch；whiten：～过的布特别白。Cloth becomes much whiter after being bleached. ❷ rinse；sluice；swill：～净衣服 rinse the clothes；give the clothes a good rinse ‖ 这种肥皂很容易～清。This soap rinses/washes out easily.
⇨piāo；piào
【漂白】 piǎobái 〈动〉 bleach：～衣服 bleach clothes ‖ 这种布可以～。This type of cloth is bleachable.
〖～厂〗 piǎobáichǎng 〈名〉 bleachery
〖～粉〗 piǎobáifěn 〈名〉 bleaching powder；chlorinated lime
〖～机〗 piǎobáijī 〈名〉[工业] potcher
〖～剂〗 piǎobáijì 〈名〉 bleach；bleaching agent；bleacher；decolorant：强力家用～ strong household bleach ‖ 液体～ liquid bleach
〖～纱〗 piǎobáishā 〈名〉 bleached yarn
〖～土〗 piǎobáitǔ 〈名〉 bleaching clay；fuller's earth
〖～液〗 piǎobáiyè 〈名〉 bleach(ing) liquid/liquor/solution
【漂布】 piǎobù ❶〈名〉 bleached cloth ❷〈动〉 bleach cloth
【漂染】 piǎorǎn 〈动〉 bleach and dye
〖～厂〗 piǎorǎnchǎng 〈名〉 bleaching and dyeing house/mill
【漂土】 piǎotǔ 〈名〉 bleaching clay
【漂洗】 piǎoxǐ 〈动〉 rinse：～衣裳 rinse (out) the clothes ‖ 把衣服上的肥皂水～干净 rinse the soap out of the washing ‖ 这些衬衫至少要～三次。Give the shirts at least three rinses.
〖～工〗 piǎoxǐgōng 〈名〉 fuller
【漂药】 piǎoyào 〈动〉[中医] rinse herbs

缥 piǎo 〈书〉 ❶〈形〉 pale-green；light blue：～玉 pale-green jade ❷〈名〉 pale-green/light-blue silk
⇨piāo

瞟 piǎo 〈动〉 look sidelong/askance at；cast a sidelong glance at；glance sideways at：～一眼 flash one's eyes at sb/sth ‖ 目光一～ with a flick of the eyes ‖ 他～了墙上的钟一眼。His eyes flicked over to the clock on the wall.

piào

票 piào ❶〈名〉 ticket：20 张～ 20 tickets ‖ 查/检～ examine/check a ticket ‖ 炒/倒～ scalp tickets ‖ 订～ book a ticket ‖ 买～ buy/get a ticket (for) ‖ 收～ collect a ticket ‖ 售/卖～ sell tickets ‖ 逃～ dodge/evade a ticket；steal a ride；stow away ‖ 轧～ snip/clip tickets ‖ 半～ half-price ticket；half fare ‖ 单程～ single ticket；one-way fare/ticket ‖ 电影～ movie/cinema ticket ‖ 飞机～ plane/air ticket ‖ 公共汽车～ bus ticket ‖ 火车～ train/railroad ticket ‖ 减价～ reduced/concessionary fare ‖ 联～ coupon tickets ‖ 免费～ free ticket ‖ 全价～ full-rate ticket；full fare；full-fare ticket ‖ 特价～ special fare ‖ 学生～ student(special/reduced fare) ticket ‖ 预订的～ reserved ticket ‖ 直达～ through ticket ‖ 凭～入场。Admission by ticket only. / Entrance to the theatre is by ticket only. ⇨彩～；废～ ❷〈名〉 invoice；receipt；voucher；stamp：⇨发～；邮～ ❸〈名〉 vote：得了 20～ got/received/secured 20 votes ‖ 得～最多 head the poll ‖ 计～ count/tally the votes；take count of votes ‖ 拉～ get out/deliver the vote(s) ‖ 多数/少数～ majority/minority vote ‖ 该动议以 289～对 68～获得通过。The bill was passed by a vote of 289 to 68. ⇨废～；监～；投～ ❹〈名〉 bank note；bill；paper money：大～ note of large denominations ‖ 零～儿 small change；notes of small denominations ⇨钞～；汇～ ❺〈名〉 hostage；person held for ransom by kidnappers：⇨绑～；撕～；赎～ ❻〈量〉〈方〉：一～货 a shipment of goods ‖ 一～买卖 a business transaction；a deal ‖ 一～生意 a business deal ❼〈名〉 amateur performance (of Beijing opera, etc)：⇨～友
【票车】 piàochē 〈名〉[方言] passenger train
【票额】 piào'é 〈名〉 sum stated on cheque or bill；denomination；face value：大/小～ large/small denomination ‖ 10 张～100 元的人民币 ten 100 *yuan* RMB notes
【票贩子】 piàofànzi 〈名〉 scalper；(ticket) tout；ticket broker/speculator/shark
【票房】 piàofáng 〈名〉 ❶ booking/ticket office ❷ box office：⇨～价值 ❸〈旧〉 club for amateur performers of Beijing opera, etc
〖～记录〗 piàofáng jìlù 〈名〉 box-office record：破～ shatter/break all previous box-office records
〖～价值〗 piàofáng jiàzhí 〈名〉 box-office value：这出戏虽未受到媒体的好评，但从～来看却非常成功。Though the play received a poor press, it was a great success in box office. ‖ 该剧上演以来～很好。The play has been staged with financial success.
〖～排行榜〗 piàofáng páihángbǎng 〈名〉 box-office charts
〖～收入〗 piàofáng shōurù 〈名〉 box-office receipts：盲目追求～ blindly pursue box-office receipts
【票匪】 piàofěi 〈名〉 kidnapper
【票幅】 piàofú 〈名〉[集邮] size of (sheet of) stamp；number of stamps in a sheet
【票根】 piàogēn 〈名〉 counterfoil；stub (of a cheque, postal order, receipt, ticket, etc)；ticket stub
【票匦】 piàoguǐ 〈名〉 ballot box
【票汇】 piàohuì 〈名〉 bill of remittance；demand draft (D/D)；remittance by draft
【票价】 piàojià 〈名〉 fare；price of a ticket；ticket price；charge；admission/booking/entrance fee：降低～ lower the fares ‖ 提高～ raise the admission fee/fares ‖ ～下调 fare reductions ‖ 提高～4% raise fares by four per cent ‖ 乘飞机享受优惠～ get a discount on airfares ‖ 统一～ flat fare ‖ ～十元。Admission (is) ten *yuan*. ‖ 东方航空公司宣布大幅降低～。Eastern Airlines announced sharp fare cuts. ‖ 火车～上涨了 5%。Train fares have

gone up by five per cent.

【票据】 piàojù 〈名〉❶ bill; note; bill and note; document; paper; instrument: 兑现～ cash notes; honour a bill ‖ 拒付～ protest a bill ‖ 拒绝支付～ dishonour a bill ‖ 不记名～ bill/notes to bearer ‖ 长期～ long bill ‖ 最佳～ prime bill of exchange ‖ 担保～ guaranteed bill of exchange ‖ 到期～ bill to fall due; bill to mature; matured note; due bill ‖ 短期～ short bill (of exchange) ‖ 付款～ payment bill of exchange ‖ 付讫～ paid bill of exchange ‖ 过期～ overdue bill; past due notes ‖ 即付～ note on demand ‖ 即期～ demand bill; bill at sight; bill payable on demand ‖ 记名～ bill to order ‖ 拒兑～ bill dishonoured by non-acceptance ‖ 拒付～ bill of dishonour; dishonoured bill of exchange; bill dishonoured by non-payment ‖ 可贴现～ bankable bill of exchange ‖ 空白～ blank/incomplete bill of exchange; blank bill ‖ 流通～ currency bill of exchange; negotiable instruments; negotiable papers ‖ 买入～ bill bought (B/B) ‖ 融通～ accommodation bill of exchange ‖ 商业～ trade bills/paper; commercial/business paper; mercantile bill of exchange ‖ 贴现～ discounted bill of exchange; notes on discount ‖ 投资～ investment bill of exchange ‖ 托收～ bill for collection (B/C) ‖ 外汇～ foreign exchange instrument ‖ 已背书～ backed bill ‖ 已付～ bill paid ‖ 银行～ bank bill/paper ‖ 应付～ bill/notes payable (B/P) ‖ 应收～ bill receivable ‖ 营业～ business papers ‖ 预付～ advance bill of exchange ‖ 逾期～ pastdue/overdue bill of exchange ‖ 远期～ long-dated bill of exchange; bill at long sight ‖ 再贴现～ bill rediscounted ‖ 支付～ bill of payment ‖ ～即将到期。The bill will soon fall due. ❷ voucher; receipt: 凭～提货。Take delivery of goods upon receipt.

〖～背书〗 piàojù bèishū 〈名〉endorsement (of a bill)

〖～簿〗 piàojùbù 〈名〉bill/note book

〖～承兑〗 piàojù chéngduì 〈名〉acceptance of bills: ～利率 acceptance rate ‖ ～市场 acceptance market ‖ ～银行 acceptance bank

〖～持有人〗 piàojù chíyǒurén 〈名〉holder

〖～贷款〗 piàojù dàikuǎn 〈名〉bill loan

〖～担保人〗 piàojù dānbǎorén 〈名〉bill guarantor

〖～当事人〗 piàojù dāngshìrén 〈名〉parties to a bill

〖～付款通知〗 piàojù fùkuǎn tōngzhī 〈名〉advice of bill paid

〖～交易所〗 piàojù jiāoyìsuǒ 〈名〉clearing house

〖～结算〗 piàojù jiésuàn 〈名〉settlement of bills

〖～面额〗 piàojù miàn'é 〈名〉face of the note

〖～市场〗 piàojù shìchǎng 〈名〉bill market

〖～贴现〗 piàojù tiēxiàn 〈名〉bill discounting: ～率 bill rate; acceptance rate

〖～托收〗 piàojù tuōshōu 〈名〉bill collection; collection of bill

〖～形式〗 piàojù xíngshì 〈名〉formula of bill

〖～总存量〗 piàojù zǒngcúnliàng 〈名〉bill holdings

【票决】 piàojué 〈动〉decide sth by casting ballots

【票面】 piàomiàn 〈名〉face; face value: 大～的钞票 big bills

〖～股本〗 piàomiàn gǔběn 〈名〉nominal capital

〖～货币〗 piàomiàn huòbì 〈名〉currency of denomination

〖～价格〗 piàomiàn jiàgé 〈名〉face par; nominal par/price/value; par value

〖～价值〗 piàomiàn jiàzhí 〈名〉face value; nominal par; denomination value: 低于～ below par ‖ 以～ at face value ‖ 无～的股票 no-par stocks ‖ 股票已跌至～以下。Shares have fallen below par. ‖ 股票已上涨到～。The stock has risen to a par. ‖ 你的股金与～相等。Your shares are at par.

〖～金额〗 piàomiàn jīn'é 〈名〉face amount/value; par; par value; denomination: 从～估计,他拥有近十亿美元。On paper he was worth nearly a billion US dollars.

〖～利率〗 piàomiàn lìlǜ 〈名〉contract rate of interest; coupon rate; stated interest rate

【票数】 piàoshù 〈名〉ballot; vote; number of votes: ～减少/增加 votes decrease/increase ‖ 这项提案因为赞成和反对的～相等而未获通过。The proposal lost by a tie vote. / The proposal lost by a draw of votes. ‖ 这轮选举工党所得的～不多。The Labour vote was light in this campaign.

【票外承兑】 piàowài chéngduì 〈名〉[经贸] extrinsic acceptance

【票箱】 piàoxiāng 〈名〉ballot box: 打开～ open the ballot box

【票选】 piàoxuǎn 〈动〉elect or vote by casting ballots: 采用记名～ vote by registered ballots

【票友】 piàoyǒu 〈名〉amateur performer (of Beijing opera, etc)

〖～会〗 piàoyǒuhuì 〈名〉association or club of amateur performers

〖～戏〗 piàoyǒuxì 〈名〉amateur theatricals

【票证】 piàozhèng 〈名〉coupons, ticket: 发放～ issue coupons ‖ 配给～ ration coupons

【票子】 piàozi 〈名〉(bank) note; paper money; bill: 一大沓～ a thick wad/stack/roll of bank notes ‖ 数～ count the money ‖ 挣～ make/earn money

僄 piào 〈形〉〈书〉❶ quick and nimble ❷ frivolous; flippant

嘌 piào

【嘌呤】 piàolìng 〈名〉[生化] purine

〖～核苷〗 piàolìng hégān 〈名〉[生化] purine nucleoside

〖～酶〗 piàolìngméi 〈名〉[生化] purinase

〖～体〗 piàolìngtǐ 〈名〉[生化] purine body

漂 piào 〈动〉〈方〉come to nothing; fall through: 这事儿～了。The whole thing fell through. / The scheme come to nothing.

⇨piāo; piǎo

【漂亮】 piàoliang 〈形〉❶ handsome; pretty; good-looking; beautiful; bonny; fair; attractive; charming; nice; pleasing: 外表/衣着～ be smart in appearance/dress ‖ ～的别墅 posh villa ‖ ～的女人 beautiful/pretty/good-looking woman ‖ ～的容貌 good looks/features; pretty face ‖ ～的小伙子 comely/handsome/fine-looking young man ‖ ～的衣服 pretty/smart dress; fine clothes ‖ ～汽车 dashing car ‖ 她打扮得漂漂亮亮地去参加舞会。She prettied/dressed herself up for the dance. / She poshed herself up for the dance. ‖ 她长得很～。She is a good-looker. ❷ remarkable; brilliant; splendid; beautiful: 打了一个～仗 fight a brilliant/fine battle; win a brilliant victory ‖ 干得～ well done; having done a beautiful/good job ‖ 她的英语说得很～。She speaks beautiful English. ‖ 他写一手～字儿。He writes a beautiful hand. ‖ 我在那场网球赛中打出几个～的抽球。I played some very good shots in that tennis match.

〖～话〗 piàolianghuà 〈名〉fine speech; fair words; high-sounding words: 光说～没用,做出来才算数。It is useless to mouth high-sounding words; only actual deeds will do. ‖ 她轻信了他的～。She was taken in by his fair promises. ‖ 他的演讲尽是～。His speech was full of high-sounding words.

骠 piào 〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of horses) fast; swift ❷ brave; valiant: ⇨～悍; ～勇

⇨biāo

【骠骑将军】 piàoqí jiāngjūn 〈名〉 title of generals in ancient China

【骠悍】 piàohàn 〈形〉intrepid; doughty: ～的骑兵 intrepid cavalry

【骠勇】 piàoyǒng 〈形〉brave; gallant; valiant: ～的斗士 gallant fighter

piē

氕 piē 〈名〉[化学] protium (^1H)

撇 piē 〈动〉❶ cast aside; throw overboard; disregard; ignore; neglect: 把坏习惯都～了 cast aside all the bad habits ‖ ～在脑后 dismiss from the mind; completely forget ‖ 丈夫一年前去世了,～下她一个人。Her husband died a year ago, leaving her all alone in this world. ⇨～开; ～弃 ❷ skim (off): ～去泡沫 skim off the scum ‖ ～去牛奶上的奶油 skim the cream from/off the milk ⇨～油; ～渣 ❸ imitate a certain accent awkwardly: ～京腔 affect a Beijing accent

⇨piě

【撇开】 piēkāi 〈动〉cast/leave/ put aside; ignore; forget; neglect; disregard: ～财政上的因素 leave the financial considerations aside ‖ ～个人感情 cast aside/disregard/ignore personal feelings ‖ 我们先～这个问题不谈。We will bypass this issue for the moment. ‖ 这个问题已经完全被～了,我们不谈它了。We're not

going to talk about that subject; it has been dropped entirely.

【撇弃】 piēqì 〈动〉 give up; cast away; abandon; discard: ~原配 abandon one's first wife

【撇清】 piēqīng 〈动〉 whitewash oneself; plead/pretend innocence; emphasize one's ignorance of sth

【撇闪】 piēshǎn 〈动〉〈方〉 desert; abandon: ~妻儿 abandon one's wife and child

【撇脱】 piētuō 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶simple and direct; convenient; easy: 说得倒~,你来试试! It's simple/easy to say it. You should try and do it yourself. ‖ 他做事蛮~。He is a neat worker. ❷ frank; straightforward

【撇油】 piēyóu 〈动〉 skim off the grease: ~池 skimming pit

瞥 piē 〈动〉 shoot a glance at; catch a glimpse of; dart a look at: ~一眼 take/cast a glimpse at sth; have a glimpse of sth ‖ 匆匆一~ cast a hasty/hurried glance/look at; dart/flash/shoot a glance at; a fleeting/brief/passing glance ‖ 偷偷~一眼 steal a look at; look surreptitiously/furtively at ‖ 冷冷的一~ a cold glance ‖ 温柔的一~ a tender glance ‖ 意味深长的一~ a significant/meaningful glance ‖ 一~之间 in a quick glance ‖ 哥哥不满地~了弟弟一眼。The elder brother shot the younger brother a disapproving glance.

【瞥见】 piējiàn 〈动〉 get a glimpse/vision of; catch sight of: 在公共汽车上,他无意间~一个小偷在扒包。On the bus, he caught sight of a thief picking a passenger's pocket.

【瞥视】 piēshì 〈动〉 cast a quick glance at: 他~了一下听众,便开始发言。He cast a quick look at the audience before he spoke.

【瞥眼】 piēyǎn 〈名〉〈书〉 very brief period of time; twinkling of an eye; twinkling; instant; flash

piě

苤 piě

【苤蓝】 piělán 〈名〉[植物] kohlrabi [the plant and its edible bulb-like stem]

撇 piě ❶〈动〉 throw; fling; cast; chuck; sling; toss: ~石头 throw/fling a stone ‖ ~手榴弹 throw hand grenades ‖ ~砖头 cast bricks ❷〈名〉 left-falling wedge-shaped stroke in Chinese character; stroke made in the lower left direction: ⇨八字没一~ ❸〈量〉[for things resembling the left-falling stroke]: 一~眉毛 a brow ‖ 两~浓眉 two bushy brows ‖ 他留着两~小胡子。He wears two thin strokes of mustache. ❹〈动〉 stretch one's closed lips (to one side); curl one's lips (to show disdain); twitch one's mouth: 她嘴一~就哭起来了。She twitched her mouth and began to cry. ❺〈动〉〈口〉 turn one's feet/toes out when walking: 他走路时两脚老向外~着。His feet turn out when he walks.

⇨piē

【撇口碗】 piěkǒuwǎn 〈名〉 cymbal-shaped bowl; bowl with wide out-turned rim

【撇嘴】 piězuǐ 〈动〉 curl one's lips; purse one's mouth (in scorn, disbelief, disdain, etc); shoot out the/one's lips: 他不以为然地撇撇嘴。He curled up his lips with disapproval. ‖ 她鄙夷地~一笑。Her lips curled in a contemptuous smile. ‖ 小孩~要哭。The child's mouth began to twitch; he was about to cry.

piè

嫳 piè

【嫳屑】 pièxiè 〈动〉〈书〉 (of clothes) flutter

pīn

拼[1] pīn 〈动〉 ❶ join/piece/put together to form a bigger whole: 把两张桌子~起来 join/place two desks together ‖ 把两张地图~起来 join these two maps together to form a whole ‖ 把破碎的花瓶~在一起 piece together shards of a broken vase ⇨~版; ~凑 ❷ spell (a word): ~错一个词 misspell a word; get the spelling wrong ‖ 倒~ spell backward ‖ 这个词~错了。You have spelt this word wrong. / The word is wrongly spelt. ‖ 你的名字怎么~? How do you spell your name?

拼[2] pīn 〈动〉 be ready to risk one's life (in fighting, work, etc); go all out in work; risk: ~个你死我活 fight to the bitter end ‖ 硬~ fight recklessly; try to succeed by sheer strength ‖ 与敌人~到底 fight the enemy to the last ditch ‖ 客队队员在比赛中敢打敢~。The visiting players dare to stand up to their strong opponents in the match. ‖ 我跟你~了! I'll fight it out with you! ⇨~搏; ~刺; ~命

【拼版】 pīnbǎn 〈动〉[印刷] make up; impose: ~工人 imposer

【拼板玩具】 pīnbǎn wánjù 〈名〉 jigsaw puzzle

【拼包棉】 pīnbāomián 〈名〉 mixed-packed cotton

【拼搏】 pīnbó 〈动〉 struggle hard; exert oneself to the utmost; go all out; set at sth with a will: 顽强~ struggle tenaciously ‖ 勇于~ have the courage to struggle against tremendous odds ‖ ~精神 spirit of fighting relentlessly ‖ 他们日夜奋战,与洪水~。They went all out to fight against the flood day and night.

【拼刺】 pīncì ❶〈名〉 bayonet drill/practice ❷〈动〉 charge with bayonet; bayonet: 和敌手~ fight it out with the opponent with bayonets ‖ 冲锋~ charge with bayonets; mount a bayonet charge

〖~刀〗 pīn cìdāo = 拼刺 pīncì

【拼凑】 pīncòu 〈动〉 put/piece together; rig up: ~钱款 make out a sum; scrape together a sum of money ‖ ~人马 rig up a force/group ‖ ~新政府 knock/put together a new government ‖ ~一台节目 piece together/out/up a programme ‖ 把零布头~成整块布 piece together odds and ends of cloth and sew them into a whole ‖ ~而成的报告 patch-work report ‖ 她把旧笔记中的材料~成几篇讲演稿。She cobbled together some lectures out of old notes.

【拼攒】 pīncuán 〈动〉 assemble (spare parts): ~一辆摩托 assemble parts into a motorbike

【拼法】 pīnfǎ 〈名〉 spelling: 一个词的不同~ variant spellings of a word ‖ 俄语的~是表音的。Russian spelling is phonetic. ‖ 有些词有两种~,美式的和英式的。Some words have two spellings, American and British.

【拼合】 pīnhé 〈动〉 piece/put/join together: 把七巧板重新~成正方形。Put the tangram together into a square again. ‖ 把撕碎的画~起来。Piece together the torn-up drawing.

【拼花地面】 pīnhuā dìmiàn 〈名〉 mosaic floor

【拼接】 pīnjiē 〈动〉 piece/join together: 他把几块木板~在一起。He pieced together several planks.

〖~板〗 pīnjiēbǎn 〈名〉[建筑] splice plate: ~连接 spliced/fished joint

【拼劲儿】 pīnjìnr 〈名〉 energy and determination; will to struggle on; indomitable fighting spirit: 他~十足。He has great drive.

【拼老本】 pīn lǎoběn 〈动〉 exert all one's might and main; throw in everything one has

【拼老命】 pīn lǎomìng 〈动〉 risk one's old bones; do one's utmost without consideration of one's age; display a death-defying spirit in spite of one's age

【拼力】 pīnlì 〈动〉 go all out; do one's utmost: ~夺冠 go all out to get the championship ‖ ~死战 fight fiercely and desperately

【拼料】 pīnliào 〈名〉[化学] ingredient

【拼拢】 pīnlǒng 〈动〉 put together; piece together: ~散兵游勇 put together the stragglers and disbanded soldiers

【拼命】 pīnmìng 〈动〉 ❶ risk one's life; defy death; go all out regardless of danger: 跟歹徒~ risk one's life with the rascals ‖ ~精神 death-defying spirit ‖ 我和你~。I'll fight with you regardless of life or death. ❷ do sth with all one's might; do one's level best; exert the utmost strength; do sth for all one is worth: ~吃 eat like there's no tomorrow ‖ ~打 fight sb tooth and nail ‖ ~反对 make strenuous opposition; oppose strongly ‖ ~工作 keep one's nose to the grindstone; slave at the work; work with all one's might; work like mad; work like crazy/the devil; work like a horse/dog/slave; work one's fingers/oneself

to the bone ‖ ～喝酒 drink oneself to death ‖ ～跑 run for all one is worth; run as fast as one's feet can carry him ‖ ～挣扎 struggle desperately ‖ ～追赶 be in full chase ‖ 为了早点完成工作，他们都在～地干。They're working like crazy to get the work done early. / They're breaking their neck trying to finish the work early.

【拼盘】 pīnpán 〈名〉[烹饪] assorted hors d'oeuvre: 做～ prepare assorted hors d'oeuvres ‖ 水果～ fruit hors d'oeuvres

【拼配】 pīnpèi 〈动〉 piece together; assemble and match

【拼抢】 pīnqiǎng 〈动〉 struggle hard to get hold of sth; wrest or struggle (for a ball): 三个足球运动员在场上一起奋勇～。Three footballers fought together fiercely for the ball.

【拼杀】 pīnshā 〈动〉 ❶ fight fiercely; grapple: 与敌～ grapple with the enemy ‖ 战士们在浴血～。The soldiers were fighting a bloody battle. ❷ 〈喻〉 do one's utmost to win: 经过激烈地～，他终于取得了胜利。With an all-out effort, he finally won the game.

【拼色染色】 pīnsè-rǎnsè 〈名〉[纺织] combination/compound dyeing

【拼死】 pīnsǐ 〈动〉 risk one's life; defy death; fight desperately: ～抵抗 nail one's colours to the mast ‖ ～挣扎 wage a desperate struggle; struggle desperately ‖ 我们将～一战。We shall do it or perish in the attempt. / It's a life-or-death battle for us, and we shall not look back.

〖～拼活〗 *pīnsǐ-pīnhuó* 〈熟〉 ❶ *put up a life-and-death fight* ❷ desperately; for all one is worth: 他～地干活。He works like crazy. ‖ 她～地非离婚不可。She fought desperately to divorce her husband.

【拼贴画】 pīntiēhuà 〈名〉 collage

【拼图游戏】 pīntú yóuxì 〈名〉 jigsaw puzzle: 做～ do a jigsaw ‖ ～块 jigsaw puzzle piece ‖ 一千块的～ a 1,000-piece puzzle

【拼箱货】 pīnxiānghuò 〈名〉 less-than-container-load cargo; LCL cargo

〖～服务〗 pīnxiānghuò fúwù 〈名〉 LCL service

【拼写】 pīnxiě 〈动〉 spell; transliterate: ～单词 spell (out) a word ‖ 按发音～ spell phonetically; in phonetic spelling; phoneticized spelling ‖ 按汉语拼音方案～汉字 transliterate Chinese characters into the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet ‖ ～测验 spelling quiz ‖ ～词典 spelling dictionary ‖ ～错误 misspelling; spelling error/mistakes; mistakes in spelling ‖ ～规则 spelling rule; rules of spelling ‖ ～检查程序 spellchecker ‖ 表音～ phonetic spelling ‖ 古体～ *archaic spelling* ‖ 英语～ *English spelling* ‖ 请把你的名字～出来。Give me the spelling of your name, please. ‖ 我的名字～作Smith。My name is spelt S-M-I-T-H. ‖ 他的～很差。His spelling is weak. / He is poor at spelling. / He spells poorly. ‖ 有些词的屈折变化～不规则。Some inflected words have irregular spelling.

〖～比赛〗 pīnxiě bǐsài 〈名〉 spelling bee; spelldown; spelling match/competition

【拼音】 pīnyīn ❶〈动〉 combine sounds into syllables ❷〈动〉 spell; phoneticize ❸〈名〉 *Pinyin*, phonetic system for transcribing Chinese characters ⇨汉语～

〖～文字〗 pīnyīn wénzì 〈名〉 alphabetic (system of) writing; phonetic writing

〖～字母〗 pīnyīn zìmǔ 〈名〉 ❶phonetic letter(s); phonetic alphabet ❷ Chinese phonetic letter(s) [letters of the Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet]

【拼争】 pīnzhēng 〈动〉 compete/contend with all one's might: 不畏强手，奋力～ *not fear a strong opponent and contend with all* one has in one

【拼装】 pīnzhuāng 〈动〉 assemble; fit together: ～自行车 assemble a bicycle

【拼缀】 pīnzhuì 〈动〉 piece and patch; piece together; quilt together: 她把零碎的花布～起来做了个靠垫。She quilted together some small bits of coloured cloth into a cushion. ‖ 从飞机上我们可以看见田野和树林～而成的美丽图案。From the airplane we could see a beautiful patchwork of fields and woods.

【拼字游戏】 pīnzì yóuxì 〈名〉 scrabble

姘 pīn 〈动〉 have illicit sexual relations with: ⇨～夫; ～妇

【姘夫】 pīnfū 〈名〉 illicit male lover of a woman

【姘妇】 pīnfù 〈名〉 inamorata; kept woman; mistress

【姘居】 pīnjū 〈动〉 (of a man and a woman) live illicitly together; cohabit

【姘识】 pīnshí 〈动〉〈书〉 become paramours after getting acquainted with each other

【姘头】 pīntou 〈名〉 paramour

pín

玭 pín 〈名〉〈书〉 pearl

贫[1] pín ❶ 〈形〉 poor; destitute; impoverished; needy; poverty-stricken: ⇨～寒; ～困; 安～乐道; 扶～; 清～; 脱～ ❷ 〈形〉 inadequate; insufficient; deficient; wanting ❸ 〈动〉 be short of; lack; need; require; be in want of: ⇨～乏; ～矿; ～血 ❹ 〈名〉〈谦〉 a term of humble self-address for a monk, nun, etc: ⇨～道; ～尼

贫[2] pín 〈形〉〈方〉 garrulous; loquacious; talkative: 你这个人嘴真～。Your're really too garrulous. ⇨～嘴薄舌

【贫病交迫】 *pín-bìng jiāopò* 〈熟〉 *suffer from both poverty and* sickness; fall ill through privation; be worn down by poverty and illness; be poor and ill

【贫不择妻】 pínbùzéqī 〈熟〉 poverty-stricken man isn't choosy about whom to wed

【贫齿动物】 pínchǐ dòngwù 〈名〉[动物] edentate (animal)

【贫齿目】 pínchǐmù 〈名〉[动物] Desmodonta

【贫道】 píndào 〈名〉〈谦〉 my humble self—I [a humble self-reference used by a Taoist priest]

【贫乏】 pínfá 〈形〉 ❶ poor; needy; impoverished; poverty-stricken: 家境～ a poor/needy family ❷ wretchedly lacking: 精神～ be spiritually impoverished ‖ 经验～ lack experience ‖ 内容～ be insufficient in content; be devoid of matter; lack content ‖ 能源～的国家 energy-poor country ‖ 思想～ be lacking in ideas ‖ 物产～ be poor in produce ‖ 想像力～ show a poverty of/be poor in imagination ‖ 知识～ be lacking in knowledge; be deficient in knowledge ‖ 资源～ be poor in natural resources; be short of *natural resources* ‖ ～的词汇 *meagre/small vocabulary* ‖ ～的头脑 empty head ‖ ～的语言 lifeless/colourless language; flat, monotonous language ‖ 我这方面的经验～。I am deficient in experience in this field. ‖ 这篇文章辞藻～，但内容充实。This article is short on rhetoric, but long on substance.

〖～型半导体〗 pínfáxíng bàndǎotǐ 〈名〉 depleting-layer semiconductor

【贫富】 pín-fù 〈名〉 the rich and the poor; the haves and have-nots; poverty and affluence

〖～不均〗 pín-fù bùjūn 〈熟〉 inequality between the rich and the poor; inequality in wealth

〖～差距〗 pín-fù chājù 〈名〉 poor-rich disparities: ～在不断扩大。The gap between the poor and the rich is increasing/widening.

〖～分化〗 pín-fù fēnhuà 〈熟〉 polarization between the rich and the poor

〖～悬殊〗 pín-fù xuánshū 〈熟〉 extremes of wealth and poverty; *extreme disparity between the rich and the poor; polarization of the rich and the poor; wide gap/gulf between the rich and the poor*

【贫骨头】 píngǔtou 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ person keen on petty gains ❷ stingy/tight-fisted/niggardly/ungenerous person; niggard; miser; skinflint ❸ nagging and talkative person; windbag; rattler; chatter-box; wearisome joking person

【贫雇农】 píngùnóng 〈名〉 poor peasants and farm labourers

【贫国】 pínguó 〈名〉 poor country/nation

【贫寒】 pínhán 〈形〉 poor and lowly-born; impoverished; poverty-stricken: 出生～ be born poor; be born of poor parents; be born of humble/mean parentage ‖ ～的家境 impoverished family ‖ 他出身～之家。He was born in a poor family. / He came from a poor family.

【贫化】 pínhuà ❶ 〈名〉[矿业] dilution: 矿石～ ore dilution ❷ 〈形〉[物理] *depleted; impoverished*: ～材料 *depleted material* ‖ ～馏分 depleted fraction ‖ ～气体 poor gas ‖ ～燃料 impoverished/depleted fuel

〖～矿〗 pínhuàkuàng 〈名〉 barren ore; lean/low-grade deposit

〖～铀〗 pínhuàyóu 〈名〉 depleted uranium

【贫瘠】 pínjí 〈形〉 barren; infertile; wanting; poor: ～的土壤 exhausted/dead/infertile/poor/impoverished soil; worn-out/meagre/oligotrophic soil ‖ 耕作不善会使土壤～。Bad farming techniques impoverish good soil. ‖ 这块地太～，长不出庄稼来。The farmland is too poor to produce crops.

【贫贱】 pínjiàn 〈形〉 poor and lowly; in straitened and humble circumstances

〖～不移〗 pínjiànbùyí 〈熟〉 (of one's determination, integrity, etc) not to be shaken by poverty or destitution; poor but with lofty/high ideals

〖～夫妻〗 pínjiàn-fūqī 〈熟〉 couple in poverty; impoverished couple: ～百事哀。To a destitute couple all things bring sorrow.

〖～骄人〗 pínjiànjiāorén 〈熟〉 hold the powerful and rich in contempt

〖～之交〗 pínjiànzhījiāo 〈熟〉 friends that have seen poverty together; friends of one's humble days; friends in days of poverty: ～不可忘。A man should not forget the friends he made when he was poor.

【贫金属星】 pínjīnshǔxīng 〈名〉[天文] metal-poor star; metal-deficient star: ～矮星 metal-poor dwarf ‖ ～双星 metal-poor binary

【贫井】 pínjǐng 〈名〉 stripper well

【贫窭】 pínjù 〈形〉〈书〉 poor and straitened; poverty-stricken; impoverished

【贫苦】 pínkǔ 〈形〉 poor; poverty-stricken; badly-off: 出生～ be born in(to) poverty ‖ 他～一生。He lived in poverty all his life.

【贫矿】 pínkuàng 〈名〉 lean ore; low-grade ore: ～石英 dead quartz

〖～石〗 pínkuàngshí 〈名〉 low-grade ore; poor/lean ore

【贫困】 pínkùn ❶〈形〉 impoverished; needy; destitute: ～的家庭 family in destitution; destitute/impoverished/needy/poor family ‖ ～的生活 lean life ‖ ～学生 needy students ❷〈名〉 poverty: 把人民从～中解脱出来 liberate the people from poverty ‖ 摆脱～ emerge from poverty; shake off poverty ‖ 导致～ cause poverty ‖ 陷入～ be reduced to destitution/penury; fall into destitution ‖ 消除～ wipe out/eliminate/eradicate poverty ‖ 生活～ live in penury/poverty/great want ‖ 犯罪往往是～的产物。Crime is often an outgrowth of poverty. ‖ 无知会导致～。Illiteracy breeds poverty.

〖～地区〗 pínkùn dìqū 〈名〉 poverty-stricken/necessitous/distressed area

〖～户〗 pínkùnhù 〈名〉 needy/poor family

〖～县〗 pínkùnxiàn 〈名〉 impoverished county; poverty-stricken county

〖～线〗 pínkùnxiàn 〈名〉 low-income threshold; poverty threshold/line/level: 生活在～以下 live under the poverty line

【贫煤】 pínméi 〈名〉 meagre coal

〖～地区〗 pínméi dìqū 〈名〉 coal-poor area

【贫民】 pínmín 〈名〉 necessitous person; poor people: 城市～ the urban poor

〖～窟〗 pínmínkū 〈名〉 slum; shantytown: 拆除～ tear down slums ‖ ～居民 slum-dweller; slummer ‖ 城市～ slums of a city; urban slums ‖ 贫穷、疾病和犯罪在～里随处可见。Poverty, disease and crime are common in the slums.

〖～区〗 pínmínqū 〈名〉 slum area/district; slumland; necessitous quarters; poor quarters

【贫尼】 pínní 〈名〉〈谦〉 my humble self; I [a term of humble self-address of a Buddhist nun]

【贫农】 pínnóng 〈名〉〈旧〉 poor peasant: ～出身 be of poor-peasant origin; be born into a poor-peasant family

〖～团〗 pínnóngtuán 〈名〉〈旧〉 Poor Peasant League

【贫气】 pínqi ❶〈形〉 stingy; niggard; mean; miserly: 他太～了，女孩都不愿跟他一起出去。None of the girls like to go out with him because he is a cheapskate. ❷〈形〉 annoyingly garrulous; tediously jocular: 这事儿抱怨起来没完，真～。How tedious you are to complain about this again and again. ❸〈名〉 lean/dry/poor gas

【贫穷】 pínqióng 〈形〉 poor; needy; impoverished; destitute; penurious; impecunious: 过着～的生活 live in penury/poverty; lead/live a poor life ‖ ～落后 be poor and backward ‖ 社会主义要消灭～。Socialism means eliminating poverty.

【贫弱】 pínruò 〈形〉 ❶ (of a country) poor and weak ❷ wretchedly lacking: 技术～ be wretchedly lacking in technology

【贫僧】 pínsēng 〈名〉〈谦〉 my humble self; I [a term of humble self-address of a Buddhist monk]

【贫瘦煤】 pínshòuméi 〈名〉 meagre/lean coal

【贫水】 pínshuǐ 〈动〉 be lacking in water resources: ～城市 city lacking in water resources

【贫无立锥之地】 pín wú lì zhuī zhī dì 〈熟〉 too poor to have room to swing a cat in; extremely impoverished

【贫下中农】 pín-xiàzhōngnóng 〈名〉〈旧〉 poor and lower-middle peasants

〖～协会〗 pín-xiàzhōngnóng xiéhuì 〈名〉 association of poor and lower-middle peasants

【贫相】 pínxiàng 〈名〉〈贬〉 ❶ down-and-out appearance ❷ garrulousness

【贫协】 pínxié 〈名〉〈简称〉 association of poor and lower-middle peasants ⇨贫下中农协会

【贫血】 pínxuè 〈名〉[医学] anaemia; hyphemia; poverty of blood: 患～ develop anaemia ‖ ～性心脏病 cardiac disease due to anaemia ‖ 恶性～ pernicious anaemia ‖ 骨髓抑制性～ myelophthisical anaemia ‖ 急性出血性～ acute haemorrhagic anaemia ‖ 局部～ local anaemia ‖ 巨幼细胞～ megaloblastic anaemia ‖ 巨红血球性～ macrocytic anaemia ‖ 镰状血球～ sicklecell anaemia ‖ 脑～ cerebral anemia ‖ 脾性～ splenic anaemia ‖ 缺铁性～ iron deficiency anaemia ‖ 溶血性～ haemolytic anaemia ‖ 新生儿～ newborn anaemia ‖ 营养性～ nutritional anaemia ‖ 再生障碍性～ aplastic anaemia ‖ 你～，应该多吃铁剂。As you're anaemic, you must have some iron.

【贫油】 pínyóu ❶〈名〉 lean oil ❷〈形〉 oil-poor; poor in oil deposits: ～地区/国家 oil-poor region/country

〖～国〗 pínyóuguó 〈名〉 oil-poor country

【贫油页岩】 pínyóu yèyán 〈名〉 lean oil shale

【贫铀】 pínyóu 〈名〉 depleted uranium

〖～弹〗 pínyóudàn 〈名〉 depleted uranium bomb

【贫嘴】 pínzuǐ 〈形〉〈口〉 loquacious; garrulous: 耍～ be garrulous; banter tediously/boringly

〖～薄舌〗 pínzuǐ-bóshé 〈熟〉 be annoyingly garrulous and sharp-tongued; be talkative and bitterly sarcastic; be given to unsparing waggery

频

pín ❶〈副〉〈书〉 incessantly; repeatedly; frequently; recurrently; constantly: ～～点头 nod one's head now and again/repeatedly ⇨～繁; 屡～ ❷〈名〉[电子] frequency: 超高～ ultra-high frequency ‖ 低/高/中～ low/high/intermediate frequency ‖ 极高～ extremely high frequency ‖ 行～ horizontal/line frequency ‖ 特高～ super high frequency ⇨声～; 视～; 音～

【频便】 pínbiàn 〈名〉[医学] pollakicoprosis

【频传】 pínchuán 〈动〉 (of good news, etc) keep pouring in; snow sb under: 捷讯～。News of victory kept pouring in. / Reports of victory came in quick succession. ‖ 喜讯～。Good news kept pouring in.

【频次】 píncì 〈名〉 frequency; rate of recurrence

【频蹙】 píncù 〈动〉 knit one's brows; frown; look worried

【频带】 píndài 〈名〉[物理] frequency band: ～宽度 frequency band width; bandwidth ‖ ～清晰度 band articulation ‖ ～压缩 bandwidth reduction

【频道】 píndào 〈名〉(TV) frequency channel; channel: 换～ change channels ‖ 换到一～ switch to Channel 1 ‖ 开设新～ open a new channel ‖ 转换～ switch channel; turn on to the other channel ‖ ～搜索 channel search ‖ ～容量 channel capacity ‖ 电视/电影/音乐～ television/movie/music channel ‖ 二～ Channel Two; Channel 2 ‖ 我们在看一～的新闻。We were watching the news on Channel 1. ‖ 这个电视机能收到 100 个～。This is a hundred-channel TV set. ‖ 中央电视台过去只有 9 个～。CCTV used to have only nine channels.

【频段】 pínduàn 〈名〉[通信] frequency band

【频繁】 pínfán 〈形〉 frequent; recurrent; countless; incessant; recurring; repeated: 近年来交通事故日益～。Traffic accidents have been on the rise in recent years. ‖ 两人书信～。They have kept up a constant correspondence with each other. / They often write to each other. ‖ 两个非政府组织之间交往～。There are frequent contacts/exchanges between the two non-governmental organizations. ‖ 这一群岛火山活动～。Volcanic activity is frequent along the archipelago. ‖ 下半场教练～换人。The coach

made frequent substitutions in the second half.

【频粪】 pínfèn 〈名〉[医学] pollakicoprosis

【频服】 pínfú 〈动〉[医学] (decoction) be taken in small doses at short intervals

【频咳】 pínké 〈名〉[医学] hacking cough

【频率】 pínlǜ 〈名〉❶ [物理] frequency: 测定～ measure the frequency ‖ ～低/高/中 low/high/intermediate frequency ‖ 超高～ super high frequency ‖ 共振～ resonance frequency ‖ 固有～ free-running frequency; free frequency ‖ 无线电～ radio frequency ‖ 谐振～ resonance/resonant frequency ‖ 振动～ vibration frequency ‖ 这家电台以4个不同的～广播。This radio station broadcasts on four different frequencies. ‖ 这种无线电信号的～是200千赫。This radio signal has a frequency of 200 kilohertzs per second. ❷ frequency: 采摘～ frequency of defoliation ‖ 出现～ frequency of occurrence ‖ 词的出现～ word frequency ‖ 灌溉～ frequency of irrigation/watering ‖ 洪水～ flood frequency ‖ 降水～ frequency of precipitation ‖ 基准～ frequency of reference ‖ 使用～ frequency of use ‖ 每周2次的～ frequency of two times a week

〖～摆动〗 pínlǜ bǎidòng 〈名〉[通信] frequency swing

〖～变化〗 pínlǜ biànhuà 〈名〉[电子] frequency variation/change

〖～变换〗 pínlǜ biànhuàn 〈名〉[电子] frequency conversion/transformation

〖～波动〗 pínlǜ bōdòng 〈名〉[电子] frequency fluctuation/jitter

〖～词典〗 pínlǜ cídiǎn 〈名〉 dictionary of word frequency

〖～范围〗 pínlǜ fànwéi 〈名〉[电子] frequency range

〖～分配〗 pínlǜ fēnpèi 〈名〉[电子] frequency allocation

〖～计〗 pínlǜjì 〈名〉[物理] frequency meter/indicator; cymometer

〖～监控器〗 pínlǜ jiānkòngqì 〈名〉[通信] frequency monitor

〖～检测器〗 pínlǜ jiǎncèqì 〈名〉[通信] frequency detector

〖～曲线〗 pínlǜ qūxiàn 〈名〉[统计] frequency curve

〖～调节器〗 pínlǜ tiáojiéqì 〈名〉[通信] frequency regulator

〖～调制〗 pínlǜ tiáozhì 〈名〉[通信] frequency modulation (FM)

【频密】 pínmì 〈形〉 frequent; too many (number of times)

【频年】 pínnián 〈副〉 for years running; year after year: ～欠荒 had repeated crop failures for years running ‖ 灾祸～ disasters occurred for years running

【频尿】 pínniào 〈名〉[医学] pollakiuria; pollakisuria

【频偏】 pínpiān 〈名〉[通信] frequency deviation

【频频】 pínpín 〈副〉 again and again; repeatedly: ～催促 urge repeatedly ‖ ～点头称是 keep nodding one's head and saying yes ‖ ～点头致意 keep nodding one's head in greeting ‖ ～举杯 propose repeated toasts; drink toast after toast

【频谱】 pínpǔ 〈名〉[物理] frequency spectrum

〖～分析仪〗 pínpǔ fēnxīyí 〈名〉[物理] spectrum analyzer

〖～仪〗 pínpǔyí 〈名〉 *frequency spectrograph*

【频仍】 pínréng 〈形〉〈书〉 frequent; repeated: 灾害～ frequent outbreak of disasters; disasters break out frequently; be subject to a series of disasters; misfortunes come in quick succession ‖ 战事/外患～ be subject to repeated wars/foreign aggressions

【频散】 pínsàn 〈名〉(frequency) dispersion

〖～传声介质〗 pínsàn chuánshēng jièzhì 〈名〉[物理] dispersive sound bearing medium

〖～介质〗 pínsàn jièzhì 〈名〉[物理] dispersive medium

〖～线〗 pínsànxiàn 〈名〉[物理] dispersive line

【频扫雷达】 pínsǎo léidá 〈名〉 frequency scanning radar

【频闪】 pínshǎn 〈形〉[物理] stroboscopic

〖～测速计〗 pínshǎn cèsùjì 〈名〉[工程] strobotach

〖～灯〗 pínshǎndēng 〈名〉[电子] strobe (light); stroboscopic light/lamp

〖～管〗 pínshǎnguǎn 〈名〉[电子] strobotron; stroboscopic tube

【频数】 pínshuò ❶〈形〉〈书〉 frequent and successive: 病人腹泻～。The patient suffered from frequent, successive bowel movements. ❷〈名〉[统计] frequency (number): ～表 frequency table ‖ ～多边形 frequency polygon ‖ ～分布 frequency distribution ‖ ～数组 frequency array ‖ ～图表 frequency chart ‖ 干旱～ drought frequency

【频移】 pínyí 〈名〉[电子] frequency shift: ～变换器 frequency-shift converter ‖ ～键控器 frequency-shift keyer

【频域】 pínyù 〈名〉[计算机] frequency domain

嫔 pín 〈名〉〈书〉❶ concubine of an emperor: ⇨～妃 ❷ woman attendant at court; court lady: ⇨～嫱

【嫔妃】 pínfēi 〈名〉 concubine of an emperor

【嫔嫱】 pínqiáng 〈名〉 woman court official in ancient China

蘋 pín 〈名〉[植物] clover fern

嚬 pín 〈书〉 = 颦 pín

颦 pín 〈动〉〈书〉 frown; knit the brows; look worried; look displeased/pained/impatient, etc.: ⇨～蹙; ～眉

【颦蹙】 píncù 〈动〉 knit the brows—be gloomy

【颦眉】 pínméi 〈动〉 knit one's brows

pǐn

品 pǐn ❶〈名〉 article; commodity; product: 畅销～ best/fast seller ‖ 高级～ high quality goods ‖ 廉价～ low-priced goods ‖ 易燃～ inflammable goods ⇨～牌; 残～; 产～; 展～; 织～ ❷〈名〉 grade; class; rank: 该京剧演员身着六～服色。The opera actor was dressed in the court dress of a mandarin of the sixth rank. ⇨～位; 精～; 极～; 上～; 下～ ❸〈名〉 character; disposition; individuality; nature; quality; personality; temper; temperament: ⇨～德; 人～ ❹〈名〉 variety: ⇨～种; ～类 ❺〈动〉 taste sth with discrimination; sample; savour; test/turn on the tongue; try: 细～白兰地 sip the brandy and savour it ‖ 你慢慢就会～出他的为人了。*You will gradually find out what sort of person he is.* ⇨～尝; ～酒; ～茗 ❻〈动〉 comment; criticize; appraise; judge; size up: ⇨～鉴; ～评; ～头论足 ❼〈动〉 play (pipe instruments): ⇨～箫

【品标】 pǐnbiāo 〈名〉 brand mark

【品茶】 pǐnchá 〈动〉 sip tea and appraise its flavour and quality

【品尝】 pǐncháng 〈动〉 taste; sample; savour: ～名酒 sample/savour/taste famous wines ‖ ～海鲜 taste fresh sea food ‖ ～生活的酸甜苦辣 taste the joys and sorrows of life ‖ 他～到了初为人父的滋味。He got his first taste of being a father.

【品德】 pǐndé 〈名〉 moral character/quality; integrity; virtue: ～高尚 be of lofty/high/exalted character ‖ ～教育 character education ‖ ～最为重要。Virtue matters most.

【品第】 pǐndì 〈书〉❶〈动〉 appraise; rate; grade; rank ❷〈名〉 *position; status; grade; rank*

【品读】 pǐndú 〈动〉 read carefully; ponder on: 这本书值得～。The book is worth reading carefully.

【品服】 pǐnfú 〈名〉〈旧〉 official costume; court dress showing difference in rank

【品格】 pǐngé 〈名〉❶ one's moral character: 培养～ build/form sb's character ‖ ～优秀 be of good/high/noble character ‖ ～教育 character education ‖ 环境能塑造人的～。A person's character is conditioned by his circumstances. ‖ 教育的目的在于塑造人的～。Education has for its object the formation of character. ❷ quality and style (of literary or artistic works): 诗人近期和早期的作品～迥异。The style of the poet's recent works bears a great difference from that of his early works.

【品号】 pǐnhào 〈名〉 article number

【品红】 pǐnhóng 〈名〉[化学] *fuchsine; magenta; solferino*: ～碱 rosaniline ❷ fuchsine red

【品级】 pǐnjí 〈名〉❶ official rank (in feudal times): 有封诰者皆按～着朝服。Those who possessed patents of nobility attired themselves in the style of court dress appropriate to their rank. ❷ grade (of products, commodities, etc): 橄榄油是高～的食用油。Olive oil is a high-grade edible oil. ‖ 这种黑钨矿的～太低,加工不经济。This wolframite ore is of too low a grade for economic processing.

【品鉴】 pǐnjiàn 〈动〉 judge; appraise: ～古籍 appraise ancient books

【品节】 pǐnjié 〈名〉 moral integrity/character: ～卓异 outstanding moral character

【品酒】 pǐnjiǔ 〈动〉 sample/taste wine: ～师 wine sampler/taster ‖ 他很会～。*He has a good discerning for wine.*

【品蓝】 pǐnlán 〈名〉 reddish blue

【品类】 pǐnlèi 〈名〉 category; class; rank; grade; variety: ～繁多 a great/wide variety (of)

【品绿】 pǐnlǜ 〈名〉 bamboo/malachite green

【品貌】 pǐnmào 〈名〉❶ looks; appearance; bearing; features; countenance: ～不扬 be of undistinguished appearance; be homely in appearance ‖ ～俊俏 be handsome and charming ❷ character and looks; personality and appearance: ～兼优 pretty and of good character

【品名】 pǐnmíng 〈名〉name of an article; name or description of a commodity; item nomenclature; mark; classification: 申请～专利 apply for a patent for the name of a product

【品茗】 pǐnmíng 〈动〉sip tea (with critical appreciation of its taste and quality); sample tea

【品目】 pǐnmù 〈名〉names or descriptions of goods: ～繁多 wide variety of goods

【品牌】 pǐnpái 〈名〉brand name: 创立新～ create a new brand ‖ ～定位 brand positioning ‖ ～价值 brand value ‖ ～经营 brand management ‖ ～识别 brand identity ‖ ～市场占有率 market share of a brand ‖ ～效应 brand effect ‖ ～延伸 brand extension ‖ ～战略 branding strategy ‖ ～资产 brand assets ‖ 产品～ product brand ‖ 次～ sub-brand ‖ 多～ multi-brands ‖ 国内/国际/外国～ national/global/foreign brand ‖ 强势～ strong brand ‖ 特许～ licensed brand ‖ 知名～ famous brand; name-brand ‖ 自有～ private brand (PB) ‖ 公司以自己的～发售商品。The company sells goods under their own brand. ‖ 你喜欢用什么～的护发素? What's your favourite brand of hair conditioner?

〖～机〗 pǐnpái jī 〈名〉brand-name computer

〖～形象〗 pǐnpái xíngxiàng 〈名〉brand image: 树立～ build up brand image

【品评】 pǐnpíng 〈动〉judge; appraise; rate; rank; comment on: ～产品质量 appraise the quality of a product

【品色】 pǐnsè 〈名〉❶ variety; breed; type; category; class; kind; sort: ～多样的茶叶 a variety of tea ❷ colours in general, such as red, blue, yellow ❸ classification according to quality

【品题】 pǐntí 〈动〉〈书〉appraise and comment (on a person or a piece of writing, etc)

【品头论足】 pǐntóu-lùnzú = 评头论足 píngtóu-lùnzú

【品脱】 pǐntuō 〈量〉pint: 两～啤酒/水 two pints of beer/water ‖ ～是液量单位,也可用来计量海产食品,如虾或河蚌。Pint is a measure of liquids. It is also used to measure certain seafood, such as prawns or mussels.

【品位】 pǐnwèi 〈名〉❶〈书〉official rank ❷ [矿业] grade: 高/低～矿 high-/low-grade ore ‖ 这片矿脉中的铁矿石,平均～高达 60%。The iron ore in this vein has an average grade of 60%. ❸ taste and quality: 文化～ cultural taste

〖～分析仪〗 pǐnwèi fēnxīyí 〈名〉[矿业] ore grade analyzer

【品味】 pǐnwèi ❶〈动〉taste; sample; savour; savour the flavour; turn sth over the tongue: 他～了这种酒,认为质量优良。He sampled the wine and found it excellent. ❷〈动〉think about; consider: 他经过仔细～,明白了那句话的含义。After a second thought on the sentence, he understood what it really meant. ❸〈名〉taste: ～低 be of bad/poor/vulgar taste ‖ ～高 be of elegant/cultivated taste ‖ 文学～ literary taste ‖ ～低下的笑话 jokes of questionable taste ‖ 有～的人 person of taste ‖ 橱窗的陈列很有～。The window displays are in good taste. ‖ 他们在设计方面表现出良好的～。They showed good/exquisite taste in planning the design.

【品系】 pǐnxì 〈名〉[生物] strain

〖～繁育〗 pǐnxì fányù 〈名〉[生物] line/strain breeding

〖～杂交〗 pǐnxì zájiāo 〈名〉[生物] line/strain cross (breeding)

【品行】 pǐnxíng 〈名〉behaviour; moral conduct; morality: ～不端 have bad conduct; be ill-behaved ‖ ～不检点 be easy in one's morals ‖ ～不良的人 person of very bad conduct ‖ ～端正 be of good behaviour; be upright in character ‖ ～端正的人 moral person; person of good conduct/character ‖ 高尚的～ lofty morality ‖ 他～优良。His morals are excellent. / He is a person of very good morality.

【品性】 pǐnxìng 〈名〉one's nature and moral character: ～敦厚 be of a kind and generous nature ‖ ～高洁 be of noble nature and unsullied character

【品学兼优】 pǐnxué-jiānyōu 〈熟〉excel in morals as well as academic performances; be excellent not only morally but also academically; be good both in morality and learning: 他是一位～的学生。He is a student outstanding in both morality and learning. / He is a good student of good character.

【品议】 pǐnyì 〈动〉judge; appraise; rate; comment on

【品月】 pǐnyuè 〈名〉pale blue

【品藻】 pǐnzǎo 〈动〉〈书〉make a critical appraisal of (a person); evaluate (art works/a person)

【品择】 pǐnzé 〈动〉carefully select; choose with care and taste

【品质】 pǐnzhì 〈名〉❶ character; intrinsic quality; nature; disposition; personality: 具有优良～ be of fine/sterling qualities; have excellent/integral qualities ‖ 培养优秀～ cultivate/develop fine qualities ‖ 道德～ moral character/qualities ‖ 高贵的～ fine character ‖ 磨难常能考验一个人的～。Trials test a person's quality. ‖ 小说的主人翁具有许多优秀～:慷慨、勤奋、谦虚和纯朴。The hero of the novel has many good qualities - generosity, diligence, modesty, and simplicity. ‖ 这场危机使她最优良的～得以体现。The crisis brought out the best in her. ❷ quality (of products, etc): ～保证 guaranteed qualities; quality assurance/guarantee ‖ ～低劣 be of inferior/poor quality ‖ ～优良 be of fine/good/sterling quality; be excellent/superior in quality ‖ 商品～ quality of goods ‖ 卸岸～ quality landed ‖ 装船～ quality shipped ‖ 高～的葡萄酒 wine of quality; quality wine ‖ ～与数量不详。Quality and quantity unknown. ‖ ～与样品不符。The quality varies from the sample. ‖ 该产品因其～优良而受到消费者的好评。This product has earned favourable approval from the consumers for its quality.

〖～保证书〗 pǐnzhì bǎozhèngshū 〈名〉warranty of quality

〖～鉴定证明书〗 pǐnzhì jiàndìng zhèngmíngshū 〈名〉survey report on quality

〖～索赔〗 pǐnzhì suǒpéi 〈名〉quality claim

〖～因数〗 pǐnzhì yīnshù 〈名〉[电学] quality factor; Q-factor; quality value; Q-value

〖～证明书〗 pǐnzhì zhèngmíngshū 〈名〉quality certificate; certificate of quality

【品种】 pǐnzhǒng 〈名〉❶ [生物] breed (variety); species; variety; kind; sort; type: 改良～ grade up/improve variety; improved/ameliorated variety ‖ 培育新～ breed a new strain (of); raise a new breed (of); cultivate a new variety (of) ‖ 纯～ pure strain ‖ 多系～ multilineal variety ‖ 高产～ high-yielding strain (of) ‖ 普及～ popular variety ‖ 亲本～ parental breed ‖ 山地～ mountain breed ‖ 稀有～ rare breed/strain (of) ‖ 优良～ fine breeds and strains ‖ 栽培～ cultivated species ‖ 早熟～ early ripening varieties ‖ 科学家们将两种水稻杂交,培养出抗病能力强的新～。The scientists crossed two strains of rice to produce a new strain that is highly resistant to disease. ❷ variety; assortment: ～繁多 be numerous in variety ‖ 该购物中心商品～齐全。The shopping centre has a good assortment of goods. ⇨ 花色～

〖～纯度〗 pǐnzhǒng chúndù 〈名〉[生物] varietal purity; purity of variety

〖～衰退〗 pǐnzhǒng shuāituì 〈名〉[生物] variety decline

〖～提纯〗 pǐnzhǒng tíchún 〈名〉[生物] variety purification

〖～退化〗 pǐnzhǒng tuìhuà 〈名〉[生物] variety degeneration

【品族】 pǐnzú 〈名〉[生物] breed of common ancestry

榀 pǐn 〈量〉[used of roof trusses]: 一～ a roof truss

pìn

牝 pìn 〈形〉(of some birds and animals) female: ～鹅 (female) goose ‖ ～鸡 hen ‖ ～鹿 female deer; doe ‖ ～马 female horse; mare ‖ ～猫 tabby; queen cat ‖ ～牛 cow ‖ ～羊 ewe ‖ ～猪 sow; she-pig ‖ ～牡相诱。The opposite sexes attract each other.

【牝鸡司晨】 pìnjī-sīchén 〈熟〉〈贬〉〈旧〉hen crows to herald the break of day—woman rules the roost; a woman usurps man's power

【牝牡骊黄】 pìnmǔ-líhuáng 〈熟〉question of whether it was a yellow mare or a black stallion—superficial phenomena do not count; outward appearance is less important than essential quality

聘 pìn 〈动〉❶ invite for service; employ; engage: ～为顾问 engage sb as a consultant/adviser; invite sb to be a consultant/adviser ‖ ～为教授 engage sb as a professor; appoint sb to a pro-

fessorship‖清华大学拟～他为名誉教授。He was offered a honorary professorship at Tsinghua University. ‖他受～于该公司将近10年了。He has been in the company's employ for nearly 10 years. ⇨～用；延～；应～ ❷〈书〉visit a state as an envoy：～使往来 exchange state visits ⇨～问；报～ ❸ betroth：定～ formally betroth ⇨～金；～礼；下～ ❹〈口〉be married off；get married：～姑娘/闺女 marry a daughter off ⇨出～

【聘金】pìnjīn 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ betrothal money for the bride's family ❷ commission；fee (for employment)

【聘礼】pìnlǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ betrothal gifts/presents (from the bridegroom's to the bride's family)；bride-price：过～ formally send betrothal gifts over to the bride's family‖下～ deliver betrothal gifts ❷ gifts for inviting service

【聘期】pìnqī 〈名〉term of employment：我的～为5年。My appointment runs for five years. / My term of appointment is five years.

【聘请】pìnqǐng 〈动〉engage；invite：～家教 engage (sb as) a tutor‖～律师 brief a barrister；engage a lawyer；engage sb as a lawyer‖～专家当顾问 invite experts to serve as advisors‖高薪～ employ sb with a high salary/pay‖牛津大学～他为副校长。He was offered the vice-chancellorship at Oxford University.

【聘任】pìnrèn 〈动〉employ；engage sb as；appoint sb to a position：～专家 employ/engage an expert‖～他为项目总工程师。He was appointed chief engineer of the project.

〖～制〗pìnrènzhì 〈名〉appointment system；system of appointment/engagement

【聘书】pìnshū 〈名〉appointment letter；letter of appointment；formal letter of employment；contract of employment：下～ issue/offer a letter of appointment‖他已接到～。He has got/received the appointment letter.

【聘问】pìnwèn 〈动〉〈书〉visit a state as an envoy：～邻国 visit a neighbouring state as an envoy

【聘贤任能】pìnxián-rènnéng 〈熟〉engage/employ (for a government) worthies and men of ability for service

【聘用】pìnyòng 〈动〉employ；engage；recruit；hire；appoint to a position：～条件 conditions for employment‖该厂～了一千工人。The factory employed one thousand workers. ‖她被～从事公关工作。She is engaged to do public-relations work. ‖我们～他当顾问。We employed him as an advisor.

〖～制〗pìnyòngzhì ＝ 聘任制 pìnrènzhì

【聘约】pìnyuē 〈名〉employment contract；contract of employment：解除～ terminate/rescind an employment contract (with)‖签订～ sign an employment contract (with)

pīng

乒 pīng ❶〈拟〉ping；rattling sound；crack；ringing sound：～的一声枪响 the crack of a gun‖大风吹得窗户～～作响。The windows rattled in the wind. ‖子弹打在钢板上，～的一响。A bullet hit the steel armour with a ping. ❷〈名〉ping-pong；table tennis：⇨～乓；～赛；～坛

【乒联】pīnglián 〈名〉〈简称〉Table Tennis Federation ⇨乒乓球联合会

【乒乓】pīngpāng ❶〈拟〉rattle：雹子打在屋顶上～乱响。Hailstones were rattling on/against the roofs. ❷〈名〉〈口〉ping-pong；table tennis：打～ play table tennis/ping-pong‖～比赛 table tennis contest/match

〖～外交〗pīngpāng wàijiāo 〈名〉ping-pong diplomacy

【乒乓球】pīngpāngqiú 〈名〉❶ table tennis；〈口〉ping-pong：打～ play table tennis‖打一场～比赛 play a game of ping-pong‖练习～ practise table tennis‖～队 table tennis team‖～运动员 table tennis player；ping-pong player‖男女～单打世界冠军 table tennis world champions in men's and women's singles ❷ table tennis ball；ping-pong ball

〖～锦标赛〗pīngpāngqiú jǐnbiāosài 〈名〉table tennis championships：世界～决赛 World Table Tennis Championships finals‖亚洲～半决赛 Asian Table Tennis Championships semi-finals

〖～联合会〗pīngpāngqiú liánhéhuì 〈名〉table tennis federation：国际～ International Table Tennis Federation

〖～拍〗pīngpāngqiúpāi 〈名〉table tennis bat/paddle

〖～室〗pīngpāngqiúshì 〈名〉table tennis room

〖～台〗pīngpāngqiútái 〈名〉table tennis table

〖～网〗pīngpāngqiúwǎng 〈名〉table tennis net

【乒乒乓乓】pīngpīng-pāngpāng 〈拟〉a great rattle or clatter：那一叠碟子～跌到地上都砸碎了。The pile of plates fell with a great clatter and all smashed to pieces.

【乒赛】pīngsài 〈名〉table tennis match/tournament：承办/赞助亚～ undertake/sponsor the Asian Table Tennis Championships‖世～ World Table Tennis Championships

【乒坛】pīngtán 〈名〉table tennis circles：～健儿 skillful ping-pong players‖～老将 veteran table tennis player‖～盛事 spectacular event in table tennis circles‖～新星 rising star in table tennis circles

【乒协】pīngxié 〈名〉table tennis association：中国～ Table Tennis Association of the People's Republic of China

俜 pīng → 伶俜 língpīng

娉 pīng

【娉娉袅袅】pīngpīng-niǎoniǎo 〈熟〉(of the demeanor of a woman) graceful；slender and beautiful；slim and supple

【娉婷】pīngtíng 〈书〉❶〈形〉(of the demeanor of a woman) slender and elegant；graceful and charming：举止～ have a graceful manner；be graceful of mien‖体态～ have a graceful carriage ❷〈名〉beautiful woman

píng

平 píng ❶〈形〉level；even；flat；smooth：把地图～铺在桌上 spread the map on the table‖把纸铺～ smooth out the paper‖让病人躺～ help the patient to lie stretched out‖熨～衣服 smooth the suit with an iron‖～放 lay sth flatwise‖～躺在床上 lie flat on the bed‖一块～地 a level piece of ground‖地板不～。The floor is not flat. ‖马路不～。The road is not level. ‖土地～旷，屋舍俨然。The fields are level, and the houses are neatly arranged. ⇨～川；～坦；铺～ ❷〈动〉make level or even；equal；level：～操场 level the playground‖～地 level the ground‖～山填沟 level hilltops and fill in gullies‖把沟～了种庄稼 fill in the valley to grow crops ❸〈形〉equal；on the same level；on a par；in a draw/tie：他今天～了400米仰泳世界记录。He equalled the world record for the 400 metres backstroke today. ‖双方打成七～。The two teams tied at 7-7. ‖这场足球赛最后踢～。The football game ended in a draw. ⇨～辈；～等；～局；～摊 ❹〈形〉fair；just；impartial；equal；unbiased；unprejudiced：不～则鸣。Complaint comes when there is injustice. ⇨～分；～摊；持～；公～ ❺〈动〉set right：⇨～反 ❻〈形〉calm；peaceful；quiet；tranquil；still：⇨～安；～静；心～气和 ❼〈动〉conquer；quell；put down；suppress：治国～天下 manage state affairs and put the country in order ⇨～乱；～叛 ❽〈动〉assuage；calm；pacify；soothe (sb's anger)：～民愤 assuage popular indignation‖为民～愤 redress the grievances of the people‖你先～～气！Just calm down a bit! ❾〈形〉common；ordinary；usual：考试成绩～～ have average test results ⇨～常；～淡；～凡；～时 ❿〈名〉level tone；one of the four tones in classical Chinese pronunciation；level tone as opposed to the three 'oblique' tones in classical Chinese pronunciation：⇨～仄；阳～；阴～

【平安】píng'ān 〈形〉safe and sound；free from danger；without mishap；well：～到达 arrive safe and sound；arrive without mishap；safe arrival‖～度日 lead a life of peace‖～归来 return safe and sound‖～康泰 peaceful, safe and prosperous‖～脱险 get off in safety；escape safe and whole‖一路～！Have a good/nice trip! / Bon voyage! ‖祝你旅途～！Wish you a safe journey! ‖看到你～回家我很高兴。I'm glad to see you home safe and sound. ⇨～无事

〖～无事〗píng'ān-wúshì 〈熟〉be without incident；all is well：失踪的孩子已经找到，～。The missing child was found safe and well.

〖～险〗píng'ānxiǎn 〈名〉［经济］free of particular average (FPA)：～条款 FPA clause

【平白】píngbái ❶〈副〉for no reason；without reason or cause；gratuitously：～挨了一顿打 get a thrashing for no reason at all ⇨～无故 ❷〈形〉plain and simple：～易懂 simple and easy to

understand

〖～无故〗 píngbái-wúgù 〈熟〉 for no reason; for no apparent reason: ～挨一顿骂 get a scolding for no reason at all ‖ 她不可能～离开他。It was impossible that she left him for no reason at all.

【平板】 píngbǎn ❶〈形〉 boring; dull and stereotyped; flat; pedestrian; dry; insipid; lifeless; monotonous; tedious; unexciting; spiritless: 他一句一句～地说下去。He speaks in a boring way. ‖ 文章写得太～。The article is written in a flat/dull style. ❷〈名〉 flat plate/sheet

〖～玻璃〗 píngbǎn bōli 〈名〉 plate glass; sheet glass

〖～车〗 píngbǎnchē 〈名〉 flatbed tricycle; flatbed; platform car

〖～货车〗 píngbǎn huòchē 〈名〉 flat car; platform truck

〖～卡车〗 píngbǎn kǎchē 〈名〉 flatbed truck; platform truck

〖～扫描仪〗 píngbǎn sǎomiáoyí 〈名〉 flatbed scanner

〖～拖车〗 píngbǎn tuōchē 〈名〉 flatbed trailer

〖～仪〗 píngbǎnyí 〈名〉[测绘] plane table: ～测量 planetabling

〖～印花〗 píngbǎn yìnhuā 〈名〉 flat plate printing

【平版】 píngbǎn 〈名〉[印刷] planographic/lithographic plate; surface printing

〖～工〗 píngbǎngōng 〈名〉 lithographer

〖～画〗 píngbǎnhuà 〈名〉 lithograph

〖～画家〗 píngbǎn huàjiā 〈名〉 lithographer

〖～胶印术〗 píngbǎn jiāoyìnshù 〈名〉 offset lithography

〖～印刷〗 píngbǎn yìnshuā 〈名〉 offset; offset printing; lithographic printing; planographic printing: ～机 offset press ‖ ～品 planograph ‖ ～术 lithography; planography

〖～制版〗 píngbǎn zhìbǎn 〈名〉 lithographic platemaking: ～胶片 lithographic film

【平背】 píngbèi 〈名〉 flat back: ～丝绒 tabby velvet; tabby-back velvet ‖ ～针 flat-back needle ‖ ～织针 centre hook needle

【平辈】 píngbèi 〈名〉 persons of the same generation; peers: 与～交往 consort with one's equals; mix with one's peer group ‖ 他不大与～人交往。He doesn't spend much time with his peers.

【平边】 píngbiān 〈名〉 plain edge: ～缝纫机 plain edge machine

【平布】 píngbù 〈名〉[纺织] plain cloth

【平步青云】 píngbù-qīngyún 〈熟〉 go up rapidly in the world; rise to fame suddenly; have a meteoric rise

【平仓费】 píngcāngfèi 〈名〉[经济]trimming charge

【平槽】 píngcáo 〈动〉(of a river) rise as high as the banks; level the banks: 雨下得平了槽。It rained so heavily that the river was flush with its banks.

【平产】 píngchǎn 〈动〉 show no increases in output; have the same output: 今年全县粮食,～的乡占5%。This year five per cent of the townships in the county have shown no increase in grain production.

【平常】 píngcháng ❶〈形〉 ordinary; common; usual: ～人 common/ordinary people; man in the street ‖ 手艺～ of/in different craftsmanship ‖ 话虽～,意义却很深刻。The words sound commonplace, but they carry important meanings. ‖ 今天是很～的一天。It was a very normal day today. ❷〈副〉 generally; usually; ordinarily: ～我们是七点吃早餐。Ordinarily/Usually we have our breakfast at seven. ‖ 他虽然身体不好,但～很少请假。Though he doesn't enjoy good health, he seldom asks for leave. ‖ 我～起得很早。I generally get up early. ‖ ～我喜欢单独一人,不被人打扰。As a rule I like to be alone and undisturbed. ‖ 这个词儿～很少用。This word is seldom used on ordinary occasions. ❸〈形〉 average; mediocre; middling: 他的才能很～。He is a man of average ability.

【平车】 píngchē 〈名〉❶ flatcar; platform wagon/car ❷ flatbed cart; flatbed tricycle

【平抽球】 píngchōuqiú 〈名〉[体育] flat drive

【平畴】 píngchóu 〈名〉〈书〉 level farmland: ～沃野 fertile level farmland ‖ 千里～ large stretch of flat farmland

【平川】 píngchuān 〈名〉 flat and open land; open country; plain: ⇨～广野; 一马～

〖～广野〗 píngchuān-guǎngyě 〈熟〉 vast stretch of open land; boundless/vast plain

【平传】 píngchuán 〈名〉[体育] parallel toss

【平喘】 píngchuǎn 〈动〉[中医] relieve asthma; calm panting: ～止咳 calm panting and relieve coughing

〖～穴〗 píngchuǎnxué 〈名〉[中医] *Pingchuan*

【平旦】 píngdàn 〈名〉〈书〉 dawn; daybreak: ～即起 get up soon after daybreak

【平淡】 píngdàn 〈形〉 flat; insipid; prosaic; pedestrian: ～无味 tasteless; dull; without flavour; jejune ‖ 语调～(speak) in a flat tone/voice ‖ ～无味的谈话 insipid/dull conversation ‖ 对他来说生活似乎～无味。Life seemed flat to him.

〖～无奇〗 píngdàn-wúqí 〈熟〉 commonplace; common; nothing exciting; pedestrian; prosaic: ～的格言 copy-book maxims ‖ ～的书 mundane book ‖ ～的文章 pedestrian piece of writing ‖ 他的风格～。His style lacks distinction.

【平等】 píngděng ❶〈形〉 equal: ～相处 be on terms of equality with sb ‖ ～待人 treat others as equals; treat all on an equal footing; treat sb like one's equal ‖ ～地位 equal standing; equal footing; equal in status ‖ ～权利 equal rights ‖ 妇女～权 equal rights for women ‖ ～待遇 equal treatment/payment ‖ 国家不分大小,一律～。All nations, big or small, are equal. ‖ 这项法律规定妇女可以与男子～竞争。This law enables women to compete with men on an equal footing/on equal terms. ‖ 法律面前,人人～。All people are equal in the eyes of the law. / All are equal before/under the law. ‖ 妇女享有与男子～的选举权与被选举权。Women enjoy equal rights with men to vote and to stand for election. ⇨不～条约 ❷〈名〉 equality: 获得～ achieve/attain equality ‖ 实现～ bring about equality ‖ 消除不～ abolish all inequalities ‖ 要求～ claim/demand equality ‖ 获得政治,社会和经济上的～ gain political, social and economic equality ‖ ～原则 principle of equality ‖ 男女～ equality between the sexes/men and women ‖ 种族/宗教～ racial/religious equality ‖ 妇女要实现与男子完全～需要一定的时间。It takes time for women to achieve full equality with men.

〖～互惠〗 píngděng-hùhuì 〈熟〉 equality and mutual benefit; equality and reciprocity

〖～互利〗 píngděng-hùlì 〈熟〉 equality and mutual benefit [one of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence]: ～的原则 principle of equality and mutual benefit

【平籴】 píngdí 〈动〉(of local authorities in old China) buy in grain at a normal price in good years so as to sell it in famine years at the same price

【平底】 píngdǐ 〈名〉 flat bottom; flat soles: ～便鞋 loafers ‖ ～拖鞋 scuff slippers ⇨～船

〖～不粘锅〗 píngdǐ bùzhānguō 〈名〉 non-sticking pan

〖～船〗 píngdǐchuán 〈名〉 flat-bottom boat: 方头～ punt; flat boat; scow

〖～锅〗 píngdǐguō 〈名〉 pan

【平地】 píngdì ❶〈动〉 level the ground/land: 播种前要翻地和～。We must plough and level the ground before sowing. ⇨～机 ❷〈名〉 flat/even/level/smooth ground

〖～春雷〗 píngdì-chūnléi 〈熟〉 sudden clap of spring thunder—sudden big change; unexpected happy event; meteoric rise to fame or position

〖～而起〗 píngdì'érqǐ 〈熟〉 rise from the level ground

〖～风波〗 píngdì-fēngbō 〈熟〉 sudden storm on a calm sea—unexpected occurrence; sudden, unexpected turn of events; bolt from the blue; crisis out of nowhere; sudden occurrence of calamity; unexpected/unforeseen trouble

〖～机〗 píngdìjī 〈名〉 land leveler/scraper

〖～楼台〗 píngdì-lóutái 〈熟〉 tall buildings rise from the ground—start from scratch

〖～起风波〗 píngdì qǐ fēngbō = 平地风波 píngdì-fēngbō

〖～一声雷〗 píngdì yī shēng léi 〈熟〉 a sudden clap of thunder—sudden rise to fame or position; unexpected happy event

【平地木】 píngdìmù = 紫金牛 zǐjīnniú

【平电】 píngdiàn 〈名〉[电信] ordinary telegram

【平调】 píngdiào ❶〈名〉 indiscriminate transfer of resources by administrative order, without consideration of owners' rights or adequate compensation ❷〈动〉 transfer to a job of the same rank, without promotion or demotion ❸〈名〉 a type of Hebei provincial opera

【平顶】 píngdǐng 〈名〉 flat top

〖～冰山〗 píngdǐng bīngshān 〈名〉 tabular iceberg

〖～房〗 píngdǐngfáng 〈名〉 flat-roofed house; bungalow

〖～帽〗 píngdǐngmào 〈名〉 flat-top hat; flat-topped cap

【平订】 píngdìng 〈名〉[印刷] flat stitching; side stitching

【平定】 píngdìng 〈动〉❶ calm down: ～政局 stabilize the political situation ❷ suppress; put down: ～叛乱 put down a rebel-

lion; suppress a rebellion

【平动】 píngdòng 〈名〉[物理] translatory motion; translation: ～速度 translatory velocity ‖ ～阻力 translatory resistance

【平峒】 píngdòng 〈名〉[矿业] adit; mine adit; (level) tunnel

〖～开拓〗 píngdòng kāituò 〈名〉 tunnel development

【平硐】 píngdòng ＝平峒 píngdòng

〖～掘进〗 píngdòng juéjìn 〈名〉 drifting

〖～开采〗 píngdòng kāicǎi 〈名〉 tunnel mining; adit-cut mining

【平缎】 píngduàn 〈名〉 plain satin

【平凡】 píngfán 〈形〉 ordinary; common; commonplace: ～的岗位 ordinary post ‖ ～的景色 commonplace sight ‖ ～的人 common man ‖ ～的生活 humdrum life ‖ ～的事件 commonplace happenings ‖ ～的作家 run-of-the-mill author ‖ 他并不是一个～的学者。He is no mean scholar. ‖ 他们在～的工作中做出了不～的成绩。They have made extraordinary achievements at an ordinary post.

【平反】 píngfǎn 〈动〉 redress; rehabilitate: ～冤案 redress a grievance; rehabilitate a misjudged case ‖ 复查～冤、假、错案 review and redress past frame-ups and false and erroneous cases; review and redress unjust, false and mishandled cases ‖ 宣布给某人～ announce sb's rehabilitation ‖ 公开～ be publicly rehabilitated ‖ 这个案子已经～了。This false case has been redressed.

〖～昭雪〗 píngfǎn-zhāoxuě 〈熟〉 redress a miscarriage of justice; redress fabricated cases and rehabilitate those who have been wronged; rehabilitate those who have been wrongfully accused or convicted; exonerate

【平泛】 píngfàn 〈形〉 (of writings) commonplace and superficial

【平畈田】 píngfàntián 〈名〉 big tract of farmland

【平方】 píngfāng 〈名〉 ❶ [数学] square: 四是二的～。Four is the square of two. ❷ square metre: 这套房有 120 个～。This apartment has a floor space of 120 square metres.

〖～差〗 píngfāngchā 〈名〉[数学] difference (of two squares)

〖～根〗 píngfānggēn 〈名〉[数学] square root: 求 X 的～ obtain/calculate the square root of X ‖ ～律 square-root law ‖ 9 的～是 3。The square root of nine is three.

〖～公里〗 píngfāng gōnglǐ 〈名〉 square kilometre

〖～米〗 píngfāngmǐ 〈名〉 square metre

〖～数〗 píngfāngshù 〈名〉[数学] square number

【平房】 píngfáng 〈名〉 ❶ single-storey house; bungalow; one-storey house ❷ 〈方〉 house with a flat mortared roof, without tiles

【平分】 píngfēn 〈动〉 divide equally; give or take equal shares; share out equally; share alike; go fifty-fifty; go halves: ～兵力 divide one's forces evenly ‖ ～成五份 divide into five equal portions ‖ ～利润 divide the profits on a fifty-fifty basis ‖ ～制 share system

〖～秋色〗 píngfēn-qiūsè 〈熟〉 have equal shares (of sth); go halves/shares (with sb in sth); divide equally (between the two); share/divide on a fifty-fifty basis: 这次比赛中,两队～,各得两枚金牌。In this contest, both teams had an equal share of the honours, with two gold medals each.

〖～线〗 píngfēnxiàn 〈名〉[数学] bisector

【平伏】 píngfú 〈动〉 ❶ calm down; be suppressed; subside ❷ lie prostrate; lie on one's stomach

【平服】 píngfú 〈动〉 ❶ be subdued; calm down; be pacified; go back to normal: 他心情难以～。He couldn't calm down. ❷ be convinced: 你只有拿出真本事,才能叫人～。Show us what you can do in order to persuade us. / Your real abilities are what count. ‖ 看得出来,他并没有～。Apparently, he was not convinced.

【平幅】 píngfú 〈名〉 open/full width: ～处理 open-width treatment ‖ ～折叠 open fold ‖ ～织物 flat fabric; open width fabric; solid fabric

【平复】 píngfù 〈动〉 ❶ calm down; return to normal; subside; be pacified: 风浪渐渐～。The waves have gradually subsided. ‖ 等他情绪～后再告诉他。Tell him after he calms down. ‖ 局势已经～。The situation is back to normal. ‖ 岁月～了他的忧伤。Time has dulled the edge of his grief. ❷ be cured; recover; be healed: 伤口～了。The wound has/is healed. ‖ 病体日渐～。The patient is recovering.

【平肝】 pínggān 〈动〉[中医] calm the liver: ～止痛 calm the liver and relieve pain

【平钢模】 pínggāngmú 〈名〉[纺织] flat die

【平跟】 pínggēn 〈名〉 flat heel: ～凉鞋 scuffs ‖ ～鞋 flatties

【平沟机】 pínggōujī 〈名〉[建筑] trench filler

【平光】 píngguāng 〈名〉 zero dioptre; plain glass: ～眼镜 plain glass spectacles

【平焊】 pínghàn 〈名〉[冶金] flat (position) welding

【平巷】 pínghàng 〈名〉[矿业] drift; level: ～掘进机 header ‖ ～输送机 gate conveyor ‖ ～装载机 gangway loader

【平和】 pínghé ❶ 〈形〉 gentle; moderate; amiable; easygoing; even-tempered; composed: 态度～ mild attitude ‖ 性情～ be of gentle/mild disposition; even-tempered ‖ 语气～ in a mild tone ‖ 言词～ mild words ‖ ～的声调 gentle voice ‖ 尽量把话说得～些 try to put it as gently as possible; try so far as possible to speak in mild terms ‖ 他性情～,很少动怒。He has so mild a nature that he seldom gets angry. ❷ 〈形〉 (of medicine) mild; moderate: 这种药药性～,无副作用。This medicine is quite mild and has no side effect. ❸ 〈形〉 peaceful; calm: 气氛～ peaceful atmosphere ❹ 〈动〉〈方〉 (of dispute, turmoil, etc) calm (down): 这场争端终于～下来。The dispute has eventually calmed down.

【平衡】 pínghéng ❶ 〈形〉 balanced; not lopsided; even: 保持～ keep balanced; maintain one's equilibrium; keep one's balance ‖ 失去～ be out of balance; lose one's balance ‖ ～发展 balanced development ‖ 发展不～ unbalanced/uneven development ‖ 收支～。Income and expenditure are balanced. / Receipts and payments were in balance. ‖ 产销～。Production and sales are in balance. ❷ 〈动〉 bring into equilibrium; balance; maintain equilibrium: ～方程式 balance the equation ‖ ～工业布局 even out the distribution of industry; balance the industrial layout ‖ ～国民经济 balance the national economy ‖ ～预算 balance the budget ‖ 她伸开双臂使身体～。She stretched out her arms to keep herself in balance. ❸ 〈名〉[哲学] balance; equilibrium: ～是相对的、暂时的。Equilibrium is relative and transient.

〖～比〗 pínghéngbǐ 〈名〉[化学] equilibrium ratio

〖～常数〗 pínghéng chángshù 〈名〉[化学] equilibrium constant

〖～法〗 pínghéngfǎ 〈名〉 balance method; method of equilibrium

〖～价格〗 pínghéng jiàgé 〈名〉 equilibrium price

〖～觉〗 pínghéngjué 〈名〉[生理] sense of equilibrium: ～减退 hypoequilibrium

〖～力〗 pínghénglì 〈名〉 balance force; equilibrant; counterbalance

〖～木〗 pínghéngmù 〈名〉[体育] ❶ balance beam ❷ (the game) balance beam exercises

〖～器〗 pínghéngqì 〈名〉[机械] balancer; equalizer

〖～图〗 pínghéngtú 〈名〉[物理] equilibrium diagram

〖～饮食〗 pínghéng yǐnshí 〈名〉 balanced diet

〖～预算〗 pínghéng yùsuàn 〈名〉 balanced budget

【平滑】 pínghuá 〈形〉 even and smooth; level and smooth: ～的石板 smooth slab of stone; smooth flagstone ‖ ～的桌面 smooth tabletop ‖ 手感～ smooth to the touch ‖ 冰面～如镜。The ice surface is as smooth as a mirror.

〖～肌〗 pínghuájī 〈名〉[生理] smooth muscle; involuntary muscle: ～瘤 leiomyoma ‖ ～无力 leiasthenia ‖ ～张力障碍 leiodystonia

【平话】 pínghuà 〈名〉 ❶ *pinghua*, a kind of story-telling as an entertainment popular in the Song Dynasty ❷ such popular stories in print

【平缓】 pínghuǎn 〈形〉 ❶ (of terrain, water flow, etc) even; gentle; smooth: 地势～ smooth terrain ‖ 山坡～ gentle slope ‖ 水流～。The currents flow gently. ❷ (of mood, voice, etc) mild; gentle: 语调～ be mild in tone

【平毁】 pínghuǐ 〈动〉 demolish; raze: ～工事 raze military fortifications ‖ ～壕沟 fill in trenches

【平假名】 píngjiǎmíng 〈名〉 hiragana [cursive forms of the Japanese kana (written letters) as opposed to katakana (片假名)]

【平价】 píngjià ❶ 〈动〉 stablize prices ❷ 〈名〉 stablized/normalized/moderate/fixed prices: ～收购 buy in at a fair price ‖ ～米 rice sold or bought at a fair price; fixed-price rice ❸ 〈名〉 par; par value; parity; parity value/price: ～兑换 exchange at par ‖ 官方～ official parity ‖ 法定～ mint par (of exchange) ‖ 黄金～ gold par/parity ‖ 汇兑～ par of exchange ‖ 外汇～ par of exchange; exchange rate parity ‖ 这两种货币现已达到～。The two currencies have now reached parity.

〖～汇率〗 píngjià huìlǜ 〈名〉 parity of exchange; par exchange

rate; par rate of exchange

〖～率〗 píngjiàlǜ 〈名〉 parity ratio

〖～商店〗 píngjià shāngdiàn 〈名〉 fair-price shop; low-price shop; bargain shop

【平肩】 píngjiān 〈名〉 square shoulder

【平煎锅】 píngjiānguō 〈名〉 griddle; frying pan

【平交】 píngjiāo 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 deal with each other on an equal footing ❷〈名〉 everyday friendly contact

【平角】 píngjiǎo 〈名〉 flat/straight angle: ～为 180°。A straight angle is 180°.

【平脚短裤】 píngjiǎo duǎnkù 〈名〉 boxer shorts; boxers

【平结】 píngjié 〈名〉 ordinary loop knot; reef knot; square knot

【平金】 píngjīn 〈名〉 embroidery done with golden or silver thread coiled into gorgeous designs on satin, at times with several parallel coils laid together to present a flat surface

【平靖】 píngjìng ❶〈动〉 pacify; tranquilize; suppress; bring order to; quell: ～动乱 suppress a turmoil ❷〈形〉 tranquil; peaceful; quiet; calm: 时局～ peaceful political situation

【平静】 píngjìng 〈形〉 calm; quiet; tranquil; peaceful; composed: 保持～ keep one's composure; maintain calm ‖ 打破～ shatter/break/disturb the calm ‖ 恢复～ regain one's composure; restore calm ‖ 失去～ lose one's composure ‖ 心情～ be in a calm frame of mind; be in a tranquil mood ‖ ～的环境 peaceful environment ‖ ～的生活/夜晚 quiet life/night ‖ 他激动的心情久久不能～。He was so excited that it took a long time for him to calm down. ‖ 暴风雨到来前通常很～。Calm usually precedes a storm. ‖ 大风过后,湖面～下来了。After the gale passed, the lake became tranquil again.

【平居】 píngjū 〈副〉〈书〉 at ordinary times; usually: ～多病 be invalid for most of the time

【平局】 píngjú 〈动〉 draw; tie: 扳成～ fight back to level the match; equalize the score ‖ 与客队打成～ tie the visiting team ‖ 比赛打成～。Honours are even. / The game has drawn. / The game ended in a tie.

【平均】 píngjūn ❶〈形〉 average; mean; equal: ～产量 average output; mean yield ‖ ～长度 average/mean length ‖ ～定额 average norm ‖ ～年龄 average age ‖ ～气温 average/mean temperature ‖ ～收入 average income ‖ ～寿命 average life span ‖ ～速度 mean velocity; average speed ‖ ～增长率 average growth ‖ 年～降水量为 700 毫米。The mean yearly precipitation is 700 mm. ❷〈动〉 equalize; average; go fifty-fifty: ～地权 equalize landownership ‖ ～分摊 share out equally ‖ 把两个数～一下。Even out the two numbers. ‖ 粮食产量～每年增长 15%。The grain output increases by an average of 15% a year. ‖ 食品价格～同比下降 8%。Food prices averaged an eight per cent decrease year on year.

〖～潮升〗 píngjūn cháoshēng 〈名〉 mean rise of tide

〖～成本〗 píngjūn chéngběn 〈名〉 average cost: ～法 average cost method ‖ ～会计 average cost accounting ‖ ～曲线 average cost curve

〖～单价〗 píngjūn dānjià 〈名〉 average unit price

〖～汇率〗 píngjūn huìlǜ 〈名〉 midpoint rate (of exchange); average rate of exchange

〖～积分点〗 píngjūn jīfēndiǎn 〈名〉 grade-point average (GPA)

〖～利润〗 píngjūn lìrùn 〈名〉[经济] average profit: ～率 average profit margin; average rate of profit

〖～律〗 píngjūnlǜ 〈名〉[音乐] equal temperament: 十二～ twelve-tone equal temperament

〖～期望寿命〗 píngjūn qīwàng shòumìng 〈名〉 average life expectancy

〖～数〗 píngjūnshù 〈名〉 mean; average; mean value; average number: 计算～ calculate an average ‖ 取其～ take the mean

〖～值〗 píngjūnzhí 〈名〉 average/mean value; mean: 求～ obtain the mean value ‖ 取其～ take the mean ‖ 该值是三次测量的～。The value is the average of three measurements.

〖～指数〗 píngjūn zhǐshù 〈名〉 average index number

〖～主义〗 píngjūnzhǔyì 〈名〉 egalitarianism; equalitarianism: ～的社会主义 equal-shares-for-all socialism; egalitarian socialism ‖ 搞～不行。Egalitarianism will not work.

【平康】 píngkāng ❶〈形〉 peaceful and well-off/prosperous ❷〈名〉 brothels; red-light district [from the name "Pingkang Lane" (平康坊) in Chang'an (长安) in the Tang Dynasty, inhabited mostly by prostitutes]: 流落～ be driven to prostitution; become a prostitute

【平空】 píngkōng ＝ 凭空 píngkōng

【平口钳】 píngkǒuqián 〈名〉 flat-nose pliers; plain vice

【平旷】 píngkuàng 〈形〉〈书〉 flat and open; level and broad: ～的原野 level and broad plains

【平阔】 píngkuò 〈形〉 (of terrain) level and extensive: ～的大地 vast expanse of level land

【平列】 píngliè 〈动〉 be of equal rank; be placed on a par with each other; place side by side with; rank equally with: 我们不能把这两种情况～起来分析。We should not put these two sets of circumstances on a par when analyzing them. ‖ 内因是主要的,不能与外因～起来。Internal causes are more important and should not be put on a par with external ones.

【平领】 pínglǐng 〈名〉 flat collar

【平流】 píngliú 〈名〉[气象] advection

〖～层〗 píngliúcéng 〈名〉[气象] stratosphere: ～顶 stratopause

【平炉】 pínglú 〈名〉[冶金] open hearth; open-hearth furnace; Martin furnace: ～钢 open-hearth steel ‖ ～炼钢法 open-hearth process ‖ ～渣 open-hearth slag

【平乱】 píngluàn 〈动〉 put down/suppress a rebellion; subdue/crush/overpower an uprising

【平轮压路机】 pínglún yālùjī 〈名〉[建筑] flat-wheel roller

【平罗纹】 píngluówén 〈名〉 plain rib: ～印花衬衫 printed stretch shirt ‖ ～针织物 plain rib fabric

【平落】 píngluò 〈动〉 (of prices) drop to normal

【平脉】 píngmài 〈名〉[中医] normal/calm/nonerratic pulse

【平米】 píngmǐ 〈名〉 square metre

【平面】 píngmiàn 〈名〉[数学] plane: 垂直～ vertical plane ‖ 水～ horizontal plane

〖～刨床〗 píngmiàn bàochuáng 〈名〉 surface planer

〖～波〗 píngmiànbō 〈名〉[物理] plane wave

〖～地图〗 píngmiàn dìtú 〈名〉 plane map

〖～几何〗 píngmiàn jǐhé 〈名〉[数学] plane geometry: ～学 plane geometry

〖～角〗 píngmiànjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] plain angle

〖～镜〗 píngmiànjìng 〈名〉[物理] plane mirror

〖～磨床〗 píngmiàn móchuáng 〈名〉[机械] surface grinding machine; surface grinder

〖～人〗 píngmiànrén 〈名〉 two-dimensional person

〖～三角〗 píngmiàn sānjiǎo 〈名〉 plane trigonometry

〖～图〗 píngmiàntú 〈名〉 ❶ plan; plane view drawing; plane figure; planimetric map; floor plan ❷ plane (of a building or machine): 铁路～ rail alignment ❸[数学] planar graph

〖～铣床〗 píngmiàn xǐchuáng 〈名〉 surface/plane miller

〖～显示器〗 píngmiàn xiǎnshìqì 〈名〉 flat panel display

【平民】 píngmín 〈名〉 ordinary person; common people; commoner; civilian: ～百姓 plain folk; common people ‖ ～生活 civilian life

【平明】 píngmíng 〈名〉〈书〉 dawn; daybreak

【平年】 píngnián 〈名〉 ❶ ordinary year (as opposed to a leap year); common year; nonleap year ❷ year of average grain/fruit harvest

【平叛】 píngpàn ＝ 平乱 píngluàn

【平平】 píngpíng 〈形〉 average; common; medium; mediocre: 成绩～。The grades are among the average. / The results are up to the average. ‖ 那模特身材很好,但相貌～。The model had a good figure but a plain face.

【平平当当】 píngping-dāngdāng 〈熟〉 smooth-going; done smoothly

【平铺直叙】 píngpū-zhíxù 〈熟〉 ❶ speak or write in a simple, straightforward style; narrate factually and unimaginatively; narrate in a simple direct way ❷ speak or write in a dull, flat style

【平棋】 píngqí 〈名〉 draw in chess or other board games

【平起平坐】 píngqǐ-píngzuò 〈熟〉 sit as equals at the same table—be on an equal footing: 那些孩子要和大人们～。Those children want to be treated as equals by the adults.

【平权】 píngquán 〈名〉 equal rights: ～政治 isocracy ‖ 男女～ equal rights for men and women

【平人】 píngrén 〈名〉〈书〉 ordinary person; common people

【平日】 píngrì 〈名〉 ordinary days (as distinguished from holidays, festivals, etc); usual occasions: 今天城里的人比～多。There are more people in town than usual. ‖ 这与她～的习惯恰恰相反。This was quite contrary to her usual habits.

【平绒】 píngróng 〈名〉[纺织] velveteen; cotton velveteen; velvet-plain: ～地毯 velveteen rug; level cut carpet

【平上去入】 píng-shàng-qù-rù 〈名〉[语言] the level, rising, falling and entering tones [the four tones in classical Chinese pronunciation]

【平沙】 píngshā 〈名〉 level sands; sand beach

【平射】 píngshè 〈名〉[军事] flat (trajectory) fire: ～武器 flat trajectory weapon

〖～弹道〗 píngshè dàndào 〈名〉[物理] flat trajectory

〖～炮〗 píngshèpào 〈名〉[军事] flat fire gun; flat trajectory gun

【平身】 píngshēn 〈动〉〈旧〉 stand up (after kowtowing)

【平伸】 píngshēn 〈动〉 level stretch: 两臂～ stretch both arms level

【平生】 píngshēng ❶〈名〉 all one's life; one's whole life: ～大事 the biggest events in one's life ‖ ～的志愿 lifelong aspiration/wish ‖ 那是他～第一次看到大海。That was the first time he saw the sea in his life. ❷〈副〉 usually; always; at all times: 他～艰苦朴素。He usually lives a simple/plain life.

〖～不做亏心事,夜半敲门心不惊〗 píngshēng bù zuò kuīxīn shì, yè bàn qiāomén xīn bù jīng 〈熟〉 if you have a clear conscience, you'll not be startled when hearing knocks at the door at midnight; a clear conscience laughs at false accusations

【平声】 píngshēng 〈名〉[语言] level tone [one of the four tones in classical Chinese, which has evolved into the high and level tone (阴平) and the rising tone (阳平) in modern standard pronunciation]

【平时】 píngshí ❶〈名〉 normal/ordinary times; usual days: 像～一样,他第一个到达。As usual, he arrived first. ❷〈副〉 ordinarily; generally; usually: ～我觉得这工作很容易,今天却成了问题。Ordinarily, I find this job easy, but today I'm having problems. ❸〈名〉 time of peace; peacetime: ～编制 peacetime establishment/organization ‖ ～兵力 peacetime strength ‖ ～经济 peacetime economy ‖ ～体制 peacetime system ‖ ～多流汗,战时少流血。Sweat more in peacetime, bleed less in war.

〖～不烧香,急来抱佛脚〗 píngshí bù shāoxiāng, jí lái bào fójiǎo 〈熟〉 neglect to burn incense when all is well but clasp Buddha's feet when in distress—do nothing till one is driven to desperation

【平实】 píngshí 〈形〉 ❶ simple and honest; natural: 文笔～ unadorned style of writing ❷〈方〉 simple and without frills; natural and reliable; (of land, ground, etc) level; even and hard

【平世】 píngshì 〈名〉〈书〉 times of peace

【平视】 píngshì 〈动〉 look straight ahead: 立正时两眼要～前方。Look straight ahead when you stand at attention.

〖～拍摄〗 píngshì pāishè 〈名〉 eye-level shot

〖～式取景器〗 píngshìshì qǔjǐngqì 〈名〉 eye-level viewfinder

〖～显示器〗 píngshì xiǎnshìqì 〈名〉 head-up display

【平手】 píngshǒu 〈形〉 in a draw; in a tie: 甲乙两队打成～。Team A drew against/with team B in the match.

【平水期】 píngshuǐqī 〈名〉 period when a river is at its normal level; level period

【平顺】 píngshùn 〈形〉 smooth-going; smooth and orderly; plain sailing: 病人呼吸～。The patient breathes normally. ‖ 发展～ development has been smooth ‖ 生活～如常 live a common and orderly life

【平丝绒】 píngsīróng 〈名〉 plain velvet

【平素】 píngsù 〈副〉 usually; ordinarily; customarily: 他～不爱说话。He is usually very quiet. / He is a man of few words. ‖ 他～对自己要求很严。He is always strict with himself.

【平塌】 píngtā 〈形〉 flat; sunken: ～鼻 flat nose

【平台】 píngtái 〈名〉 ❶ terrace ❷ flat-roofed house ❸ movable platform: ～测试设备 platform test facilities ‖ ～集装箱 platform container ‖ ～甲板 deck floor; platform deck ‖ 装货～ loading platform ❹ platform; combination of computer hardware and software system: IBM～ IBM platform

〖～车〗 píngtáichē 〈名〉 platform truck

〖～收割机〗 píngtái shōugējī 〈名〉 platform harvester

〖～网球〗 píngtái wǎngqiú 〈名〉 platform tennis

〖～印刷机〗 píngtái yìnshuājī 〈名〉 flatbed press

【平太阳时】 píngtàiyángshí 〈名〉[天文] mean solar time

【平摊】 píngtān = 均摊 jūntān

【平坦】 píngtǎn 〈形〉 (of terrain, etc) level; even; smooth; flat: ～的道路 smooth road ‖ ～的球场 flat court ‖ 宽阔～的马路 wide and level road ‖ ～的土地使战士无法躲避敌方的炮火。The flat land gave the soldiers no cover from enemy fire. ‖ 他的人生道路并不～。His path in life was not at all smooth.

【平添】 píngtiān 〈动〉 add naturally; acquire unexpectedly: 新建的公园给周围的居民～了许多乐趣。The newly-built park has provided a lot of cheers to the residents. ‖ 那些五颜六色的彩车～了几分节日的气氛。The colourful floats added to the festive atmosphere.

【平调】 píngtiáo 〈名〉[电子] flat gain regulation; flat regulation: ～电容器 flat gain capacitor ‖ ～主控制器 flat gain master controller

【平粜】 píngtiào 〈动〉 (of local authorities in old China) sell the grain stored in public granaries at fair prices in famine years

【平头】 píngtóu ❶〈名〉 butch haircut; crew cut; closely cropped hair; crop: 理～ have a crew cut ‖ 留～ wear one's hair in a crew cut ‖ 眼下又兴～了。The butch haircut has become trendy again. / It has become popular again for men to wear their hair in a crew cut. ❷〈名〉 ordinary/common people: ⇨～百姓 ❸〈形〉〈方〉[used before numbers] full; complete; round: ～甲子 sixty years old ‖ ～一打 a round dozen ❹〈形〉 flathead: ～螺栓 flathead bolt ‖ ～螺丝 flathead screw ‖ ～铆钉 flush head rivet

〖～百姓〗 píngtóu bǎixìng 〈名〉 common people; commoners

〖～钉〗 píngtóudīng 〈名〉 tack; hobnail

〖～钉锤〗 píngtóu dīngchuí 〈名〉 tack hammer

〖～剪〗 píngtóujiǎn 〈名〉 snips

〖～数〗 píngtóushù 〈名〉〈方〉 round figure [numbers given in tens, hundreds, thousands, etc]

〖～鞋〗 píngtóuxié 〈名〉 plain-toed shoes

〖～凿〗 píngtóuzáo 〈名〉 butt chisel

〖～正脸〗 píngtóu-zhèngliǎn 〈熟〉 regular features; neat appearance; ordinary looks

【平凸透镜】 píngtūtòujìng 〈名〉 planoconvex lens

【平土机】 píngtǔjī 〈名〉 leveling machine; grader

【平妥】 píngtuǒ 〈形〉 simple and proper; smooth and adequate: 文章措辞～。The diction of the article is appropriate.

【平瓦】 píngwǎ 〈名〉 plain roofing tile

〖～机〗 píngwǎjī 〈名〉 flat tile machine

【平胃散】 píngwèisǎn 〈名〉[医药] peptic powder; stomach-calming powder

【平温】 píngwēn 〈名〉 moderate temperature [usually at 28°C for agriculture]

【平纹】 píngwén 〈名〉[纺织] plain weave; tabby

〖～背灯心绒〗 píngwén bèi dēngxīnróng 〈名〉 tabby-back corduroy

〖～布〗 píngwénbù 〈名〉 plain cloth

〖～纺机〗 píngwén fǎngjī 〈名〉[纺织] plain loom

〖～织物〗 píngwén zhīwù 〈名〉 plain cloth/fabric/weave

【平稳】 píngwěn 〈形〉 ❶ smooth and steady; smooth; stable: 经济增长～ steady economic growth ‖ 局势～ stable political situation ‖ ～运行 smooth running ‖ 病人病情已经～。The patient's condition has now stabilized. ‖ 股价已趋～。Share values have levelled off. ‖ 物价～。Prices are stable. ❷ (of objects) on an even kneel; steady; stable: 飞行～ have a smooth flight ‖ 把桌子放～ make the table steady ‖ 这把椅子不～。The chair isn't stable.

〖～过渡〗 píngwěn guòdù 〈名〉 stable/smooth transition

〖～交接〗 píngwěn jiāojiē 〈名〉 smooth handover: 政权的～ smooth handover of power

【平屋】 píngwū 〈名〉 single-storey house; one-storey house; bungalow

【平芜】 píngwú 〈名〉〈书〉 open weedy country; open land overgrown with weeds

【平西】 píngxī 〈动〉 (of the sun) be setting: 太阳～了,还是这么热。The sun is setting, but it is still so hot.

【平昔】 píngxī 〈名〉 past days; (in the) past: 我～对烹饪很少研究,现在开始感兴趣了。I used to pay little attention to cooking, but now I begin to develop an interest in it.

【平息】 píngxī ❶〈动〉 calm; calm down; quiet down; blow over; subside: ～风波 calm the waters; quiet down troubles ‖ ～怒火 douse the anger; smooth sb's ruffled feathers ‖ ～事态 calm things down ‖ ～争端 settle a dispute ‖ 事情～了下来。Things have smoothed down. ‖ 这场风波～了。The dispute has blown

over. ‖ 这项公告将～他们的恐惧。This announcement will calm their trepidations. ‖ 暴风雨已经～了。The storm has subsided. ❷〈动〉put down; suppress; quiet; quell; lull: ～暴乱 suppress a riot ‖ ～叛乱 put down/squash a rebellion ❸〈名〉[中医] calm breathing

【平膝袜】píngxīwà 〈名〉knee-high hose

【平销】píngxiāo 〈名〉sale at price fixed by the state

【平晓】píngxiǎo 〈名〉〈书〉time of daybreak; dawn

【平心】píngxīn 〈副〉calmly; fairly; in all fairness; equitably; unemotionally; objectively: ⇨～而论; ～静气

〖～而论〗píngxīn'érlùn 〈熟〉comment on sth calmly and objectively; be fair; discuss sth fairly; give sb his due; in all fairness; objectively speaking: ～，他并不想从中获利。To give him his due, he had no desire to make any personal profit.

〖～静气〗píngxīn-jìngqì 〈熟〉in/with detachment; calmly and patiently; dispassionately: ～谈一谈 talk with sb calmly ‖ 他～地谈论着威胁着他们所有人的危险。He was speaking with complete detachment about the danger which threatened all of them.

【平信】píngxìn 〈名〉ordinary mail

【平行】píngxíng 〈形〉❶ parallel; of equal rank; on an equal footing; of the same level: ～代表权 parallel representation ‖ 这两个机构是～的。The two units are of equal rank. ❷ [数学] parallel: 相互～ be parallel to/with each other ‖ 划一条线与这条线～。Draw a line parallel to this one. ‖ 这条公路与铁路～。The road runs parallel with/to the railway. / The road parallels the railway. ‖ 这些树与公路～。The trees stand in parallel lines along the road. ❸ simultaneous; concurrent: ～操作 parallel operation ‖ ～发展 concurrent development ‖ 做～运算 make calculations in parallel ‖ 就各个问题进行～讨论 hold simultaneous discussions on different subjects ❹ [语法] parallel; of identical/equivalent syntactic constructions: ～结构 parallel structure ‖ ～句子成分 parallel elements/parts of the sentence

〖～尺〗píngxíngchǐ 〈名〉parallel rule

〖～管辖权〗píngxíng guǎnxiáquán 〈名〉concurrent jurisdiction

〖～机关〗píngxíng jīguān 〈名〉units/organizations of equal/level rank; parallel organizations

〖～角〗píngxíngjiǎo 〈名〉parallel angle

〖～六面体〗píngxíng liùmiàntǐ 〈名〉[数学] parallelepiped

〖～脉〗píngxíngmài 〈名〉[植物] parallel veins

〖～四边形〗píngxíng sìbiānxíng 〈名〉[数学] parallelogram

〖～线〗píngxíngxiàn 〈名〉[数学] parallel lines; parallel: ～永不相交。Two parallel lines will never join. / Parallel lines never meet.

〖～仪〗píngxíngyí 〈名〉parallelometer

〖～主权〗píngxíng zhǔquán 〈名〉concurrent sovereignty

〖～作业〗píngxíng zuòyè 〈名〉concurrent works; parallel operations; simultaneous operations

【平胸】píngxiōng 〈名〉flat breast

【平衍】píngyǎn 〈形〉〈书〉open and even: 土地～，一望无际 boundless expanse of flat open country

【平野】píngyě 〈名〉open field; flat open country: 一望无际的～ boundless/vast plain

【平一】píngyī 〈动〉〈书〉suppress the rebellions and unify the country: ～宇内 suppress rebellions and unify the realm

【平移】píngyí 〈名〉[物理] translation: ～面 translational plane ‖ ～速度 translational velocity; translation speed ‖ ～运动 translational motion

【平议】píngyì 〈动〉❶ pass a fair judgement on; judge fairly; make a fair assessment ❷〈书〉= 评议 píngyì

【平抑】píngyì 〈动〉bring down (prices, etc); stabilize: ～物价 stabilize/control prices; keep down prices ‖ 他尽力使自己的怒火～下来。He tried his best to suppress/restrain his anger.

【平易】píngyì 〈形〉❶ amiable; modest; unassuming; simple and kindly: ～可亲 be amiable ⇨～近人 ❷ (of a piece of writing) plain; unadorned; easy to understand: 他行文简洁～。He writes in plain language.

〖～近人〗píngyì-jìnrén 〈熟〉❶ amiable and easy of approach; easy of access; easy to approach; unassuming and approachable: 他学识渊博而又～。He is erudite as well as easy of approach. ❷ (of wording) plain; easy

【平庸】píngyōng 〈形〉mediocre; ordinary; middling; commonplace: 才能～ of limited ability ‖ ～的领导班子 mediocre leadership ‖ ～的作家 mediocre writer ‖ ～之辈 men of mediocre talents; mediocre people; mediocrities; nonentity ‖ ～之作 mediocre work ‖ 那位老诗人公开批评了当今作品的～。The old poet decried the mediocrity of today's writings.

【平鱼】píngyú 〈名〉pomfret; butterfish

【平原】píngyuán 〈名〉plain; flatland: ～地区 flat country ‖ 冲积～ alluvial plain ‖ 海岸～ coastal plain ‖ 侵蚀～ eroded plain

【平月】píngyuè 〈名〉February of twenty eight days (in a non-leap year); February of a non-leap year

【平匀】píngyún 〈形〉even and regular: 呼吸～ even and regular breathing ‖ 速度～ even speed

【平允】píngyǔn 〈形〉〈书〉fair and just; equitable; unbiased; unprejudiced: ～的分配 fair/equitable distribution ‖ 他话说得很～，令人心服。We are convinced by his fair comments.

【平仄】píngzè 〈名〉❶ level and oblique tones ❷ tonal patterns in classical Chinese poetry: 中国古诗要求～相谐。Classical Chinese poetry requires harmony in tonal patterns.

【平展】píngzhǎn 〈形〉❶ (of land, plain, etc) open and flat: ～的场院 flat courtyard ‖ ～的地势 flat land ❷ unruffled; unwrinkled: 他穿一身～合体的军装。He wears an unruffled army uniform that befitted him.

【平展展】píngzhǎnzhǎn 〈形〉flat; even: ～的马路 broad and even road

【平章】píngzhāng 〈动〉〈书〉❶ discuss and plan; deliberate and deal with: ～政事 deal with government affairs ❷ make comments on (literary works, etc); pass judgement on; comment on

【平针】píngzhēn 〈名〉plain stitch: ～地毯 flat-looped hooked rug ‖ ～手套 plain-knitted gloves ‖ ～织物 jersey; plain-knitted fabric; plain fabric

〖～针织〗píngzhēn zhēnzhī 〈名〉plain stitch knitting: ～物 plain stitch fabric; flat-knit fabric

【平整】píngzhěng ❶〈动〉level: ～土地 level ground ❷〈形〉smooth; flush; neat: 马路又宽又～ wide and smooth streets ‖ 这地板十分～。The floor is quite flat. ‖ 地砖铺得很～。The tiles of the floor are all flush.

〖～机〗píngzhěngjī 〈名〉[冶金] planisher

【平正】píngzhèng 〈形〉〈书〉fair and just; integral: ～之吏 honest/fair-minded official

【平正】píngzheng 〈形〉straight and even; free from skewness: 被子叠得很～。The quilt was neatly folded. ‖ 他墁的砖又～又密合。The bricks he laid are fitted evenly and closely together.

【平直】píngzhí 〈形〉❶ level and straight ❷ simple and straightforward: ～浅露 simple and shallow ❸〈书〉upright; honest: 生性～ be honest and upstanding by nature

【平治】píngzhì 〈书〉❶〈动〉put in order; bring under control; bring peace to: ～水土 harness rivers and conserve soil; water and soil conservation ‖ ～天下 bring peace and stability to the country ❷〈名〉reign of peace: 天下～。Peace prevails in the realm.

【平装】píngzhuāng 〈名〉paperback; paperbound; paper-cover: ～(版)本 paperback (book); paperbound edition ‖ ～书 books in paper-covers; paperback; paperback book ‖ ～再版本 paperback reprints

【平装开关】píngzhuāng kāiguān 〈名〉[电学] flush-switch

【平准基金】píngzhǔn jījīn 〈名〉buffer fund

【平足】píngzú 〈名〉flat foot

【平作】píngzuò 〈名〉(of farming) grow crops in level fields without dividing them into plots with ridges

冯

píng 〈动〉❶ cross (a stream, etc) on foot: ⇨暴虎～河 ❷ mount

【冯妇】píngfù 〈名〉〈贬〉person who resumes his (lowly) old trade after having given it up for many years

【冯河】pínghé 〈动〉〈书〉wade a river; ford a stream

评

píng ❶〈动〉comment on; review; make remarks on; criticize: ⇨～介; ～论; 批～ ❷〈名〉review: 获得好～ be praised; be well received; get good/favourable reviews ‖ 该书得到评论家和公众的好～。The book was favourably received by the critics and the public. ⇨短～; 书～; 影～ ❸〈动〉judge; assess; appraise; evaluate: 被～为该年优质产品 be appraised as a product of quality of the year ‖ 我们找他～个理。Let's reason things out with him. ‖ 他再次被～为劳模。He was elected a model worker

for a second time. ‖ 这部电影被～为本年度最佳电影。This film was chosen as the best film of the year. ⇨～估；～选

【评比】 píngbǐ 〈动〉 compare and assess/evaluate; appraise through comparison: ～产品质量 compare and appraise the quality of different products ‖ ～生产成绩 compare and assess achievement in production ‖ ～会 meeting to compare and assess ‖ 年终～ year end appraisal of work ‖ 通过～，大家一致认为他的作品最佳。Through comparison and appraisal, all of us agreed that his work was the best.

【评标】 píngbiāo 〈名〉 evaluation of bid; tender evaluation

【评产】 píngchǎn 〈动〉 appraise the quantity of products; evaluate the output

【评点】 píngdiǎn 〈动〉 write commentaries on (literary works) and mark with dots and circles for attention; annotate and comment on

【评定】 píngdìng 〈动〉 evaluate; assess; judge; appraise; pass judgement on: ～成绩 evaluate/grade the results ‖ ～等级 rate; ascertain the rank (of) ‖ ～分数 give marks; grade ‖ ～职称 grade personnel and give them appropriate titles; determine academic/professional titles ‖ ～标准 criteria for evaluation ‖ ～条件 assessing terms ‖ 成绩～ accomplishment evaluation ‖ 综合～ overall evaluation ‖ 专家～ expert's appraisal ‖ 试卷已经～完毕。The examination papers have all been marked.

【评断】 píngduàn 〈动〉 decide; arbitrate; judge; determine; pass judgement on: ～得失 weigh the pros and cons ‖ ～价值 judge the value of; evaluate ‖ ～是非 judge between right and wrong

【评分】 píngfēn ❶〈动〉 give a mark; mark (students' papers, etc); grade; score: 给试卷～ grade papers ‖ 给应试者～ score an examinee ‖ ～标准 marking criterion/standard; grading standard; standard for evaluation ‖ ～方法 method of marking ❷〈名〉 mark given

【评改】 pínggǎi 〈动〉 read and correct; correct and grade (sb's homework): ～作文 correct and grade compositions (by students)

【评工】 pínggōng 〈动〉 calculate workpoints on the basis of work done; assess the work done by each individual and the number of workpoints earned

【评功】 pínggōng 〈动〉 appraise sb's achievements or merits; evaluate achievements: ～授奖 appraise achievements and give awards; give awards on the basis of assessed merits ‖ ～会 achievement appraisal meeting; meeting to announce commendations

〖～摆好〗 pínggōng-bǎihǎo 〈熟〉 set forth the merits of sb; enumerate and praise sb's merits; speak in praise of sb's work

【评估】 pínggū 〈动〉 evaluate; assess; appraise: ～产量 assess/estimate the output ‖ ～某城市承办运动会的能力 assess the capabilities of the candidate city to organize the games ‖ ～某人的工作 appraise sb's work ‖ ～效率 assess effectiveness ‖ ～报告 evaluation and assessment report ‖ ～标准 evaluation criteria ‖ ～会 assessment meeting ‖ 技术～ technological assessment ‖ 课程～ course evaluation ‖ 资产～ assets appraisal; property assessment; evaluation of assets ‖ 他们能通过这些测试对儿童的智力进行～。They can assess children's intelligence from these tests. ‖ 雇主应具有～雇员才能和品性的能力。An employer should be able to appraise/evaluate/assess the ability and character of his employees.

〖～团〗 pínggūtuán 〈名〉 evaluation commission: 国际奥林匹克委员会～ International Olympic Committee (IOC) Evaluation Commission

〖～委员会〗 pínggū wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 evaluation commission

【评话】 pínghuà 〈名〉 ❶ story-telling as an entertainment ❷ novels or anecdotes written in the style of a story-teller's tales

【评级】 píngjí 〈动〉 grade; rate: 给产品～ grade products ‖ 评论家就是这样给新剧和新片～的。This is how the reviewers rate new plays and films.

【评价】 píngjià ❶〈动〉 judge; pass judgement on; appraise; assess; evaluate: ～旅馆的服务质量 judge the service of a hotel ‖ ～文学作品 evaluate literary works ‖ 高度～ set a high value on; highly appraise; speak highly of ‖ 对某人～甚低 have a bad/low opinion of sb ‖ 根据工作表现～某人 judge sb on his performance ‖ 公正/正确地～历史人物 equitably/correctly assess historical figures ‖ 过低～ underrate ‖ 过高～ overrate ‖ ～系统 evaluation system ‖ 他对她～很高。He rates her highly. ‖ 人们往往根据学生的考试成绩来～学校。Schools tend to be judged by the performance of their students in exams. ❷〈名〉 appraisal; evaluation; judgement; estimation: 给予高度～ be highly complimentary about sth; speak highly of sth ‖ 做出～ pass a judgement (on sth); make a judgement (of sth) ‖ 公正的/客观的～ fair/objective evaluation ‖ 观众给予这部电影很高的～。The audience has a high opinion of the film. ‖ 不要凭衣着来～人。Don't judge people by their clothes.

【评奖】 píngjiǎng 〈动〉 decide on awards through discussion (comparison and assessment); determine bonuses on the basis of discussions among the workers: 年终～ decide on awards through discussion at the end of the year

【评教】 píngjiào 〈动〉 evaluate a teacher's work

【评介】 píngjiè 〈动〉 review and introduce (a new book, etc): ～新书 review of new books

【评剧】 píngjù 〈名〉 *pingju* [a local opera of northern China]: ～团 *pingju* opera team ‖ ～院 *pingju* opera theatre

【评卷】 píngjuàn 〈动〉 grade/mark/read examination papers

【评理】 pínglǐ 〈动〉 decide between right and wrong; reason things out: 你不要蛮不讲理，我们找个人～去。Don't be so arrogant and unreasonable. Let's find someone to judge who is right and who is wrong. ‖ 我非得找他评评理不可。I have got to go and reason it out with him.

【评劣】 píngliè 〈动〉 select the worst through appraisal

【评论】 pínglùn ❶〈动〉 comment on; make/give comment on; discuss; review: ～好坏 decide the strength and weakness of; comment on sb's merits and demerits ‖ ～诗歌 criticize poetry ‖ ～时事 comment on current events ‖ ～是非 discuss about the rights and wrongs of sth; discuss who is right and who is wrong ‖ 发言人拒绝公开～这些要求。The spokesperson refused to comment publicly on these claims. ❷〈名〉 comment; commentary; review: 一篇～ a commentary ‖ 不加～ make no comment (about/on sth) ‖ 发表～ make a comment (about sth); make comments on sth; publish a review ‖ 给月刊写～ write reviews for monthly magazines ‖ 电影～ film review ‖ 时事～ comment on current affairs ‖ 文艺～ art and literary criticism ‖ 戏剧～ drama/dramatic criticism ‖ 新闻～ news review ‖ 艺术～ criticisms (up) on art ‖ 媒体对此事件未加～。There was no comment about the incident in the media. ‖ 报纸常在社论里发表新闻～。Newspapers often give comment on the news in the editorials.

〖～家〗 pínglùnjiā 〈名〉 critic; reviewer; commentator

〖～文章〗 pínglùn wénzhāng 〈名〉 commentary; critique: 读/写～ read/write a commentary (on sth) ‖ 本版刊载新书、新片及新剧的～。Critiques of new books, films and plays are carried on this page.

〖～员〗 pínglùnyuán 〈名〉 commentator: 电台/电视台/足球～ radio/TV/football commentator ‖ 时事～ commentator on current events ‖ 外交事务～ commentator on foreign affairs

【评脉】 píngmài 〈动〉〈方〉[中医] feel the pulse and diagnose the patient's condition; feel/take sb's pulse

【评模】 píngmó 〈动〉 choose/elect model workers through public appraisal

【评判】 píngpàn ❶〈动〉 judge; pass judgement on; decide; determine: ～得失 judge the advantages and disadvantages ‖ ～好坏 decide who/which is better ‖ ～胜负 judge between contestants; decide who is the winner ‖ ～物品的质量 judge the quality of an article ‖ ～优劣 judge which is superior ‖ ～公允 make a fair and just judgement ‖ 留待后人～ await the verdict of time ‖ ～标准不应改变。The standard of judgement should not be altered. ⇨～员 ❷〈名〉 judgement: 公正的～ unbiased judgement

〖～委员会〗 píngpàn wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 jury; reviewing committee

〖～员〗 píngpànyuán 〈名〉 judge; umpire; referee; adjudicator: 花展～ judge at a flower show

【评品】 píngpǐn 〈动〉〈书〉 judge; pass judgement on; evaluate

【评聘】 píngpìn 〈动〉 evaluate sb's qualifications and appoint him to a position; decide upon sb's title and appoint him to a position

【评审】 píngshěn 〈动〉 examine and appraise; judge and determine; evaluate and pass judgement on: ～国家重大发明奖 judge and determine the national awards for important inventions ‖ ～文艺作品 make a critical examination and appraisal of a literary

work ‖ ～验收 examine before acceptance (of a finished project, a work of art, etc)

【评书】 píngshū 〈名〉 *pingshu* [folk art form in which the performer tells a long story using a folding fan, a handkerchief, and a gavel as props]: ～艺人 *pingshu* storyteller ‖ 北京/四川～ Beijing/Sichuan *pingshu*

【评述】 píngshù 〈动〉 narrate and make running commentary; comment and describe: 对局势做全面～ give a comprehensive commentary about the situation

【评说】 píngshuō 〈动〉 comment on; appraise; evaluate: 任人～ be open to comments ‖ 功过自有～。A person's merits and demerits, contributions and blunders will receive their due evaluation.

【评弹】 píngtán 〈名〉 *pingtan* [a form of storytelling and ballad singing in Suzhou dialect]

【评头论足】 píngtóu-lùnzú 〈熟〉 comment from head to feet—make critical remarks about sth/sb; make personal remarks on a woman's looks in an ill-bred way; quibble about; carp and cavil: 批评家对他的书～。The critic sat in judgement on his book. ‖ 不要对同事～。Don't pass judgement on your colleagues.

【评头品足】 píngtóu-pǐnzú ＝ 评头论足 píngtóu-lùnzú

【评委】 píngwěi 〈名〉 member of a review committee; judge

〖～会〗 píngwěihuì 〈名〉 jury; committee of judges; judging panel; panel of judges; review committee

【评析】 píngxī 〈动〉 comment on and analyze: ～古文名篇 make a comment on a famous classical piece of writing

【评薪】 píngxīn 〈动〉 fix a person's grade on the wage scale according to his qualifications and performance

【评叙】 píngxù ＝ 评述 píngshù

【评选】 píngxuǎn 〈动〉 appraise/discuss and elect; choose through public appraisal: ～先进工作者 select model/advanced workers through public appraisal ‖ ～优秀文学作品 select fine literary works through consultation with a panel

【评议】 píngyì 〈动〉 appraise sth through discussion; comment on and appraise: ～干部 make an appraisal of an official ‖ 对球队在比赛中的表现进行～ hold an inquest on the team's performance in the match ‖ 群众～ popular appraisal

〖～会〗 píngyìhuì 〈名〉 appraisal meeting

〖～委员会〗 píngyì wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 board of regents; appraisal committee; evaluation panel

〖～小组〗 píngyì xiǎozǔ 〈名〉 appraisal group; panel of assessment

【评优】 píngyōu 〈动〉 select the best through public appraisal: 开展产品～活动 launch a campaign to choose best quality products through public appraisal

【评语】 píngyǔ 〈名〉 comment; remark: 下～ make a comment (on sth) ‖ 写～ write one's comments (on sth) ‖ 操行～ comments on sb's behaviour; remarks on sb's conduct ‖ 老师在学生作文的页边空白处写了～。The teacher wrote his comments in the margin of the student's essay.

【评阅】 píngyuè 〈动〉 read and grade/appraise: ～作文 read and appraise sb's composition ‖ 考卷已经～完毕。All the examination papers have been gone over and graded.

【评赞】 píngzàn 〈动〉 comment on and praise: ～美德 speak highly of sb's virtues in glowing terms

【评职】 píngzhí 〈动〉 assess and ascertain sb's professional title

【评骘】 píngzhì 〈动〉〈书〉 pass judgement on; evaluate; assess: ～书画 pass judgement on paintings and calligraphic works

【评注】 píngzhù 〈动〉 annotate; make comments and annotations: ～一本书 annotate a book ‖ 在书中做～ interline a book with notes and commentary

【评传】 píngzhuàn 〈名〉 critical biography: 《杜甫～》 *A Critical Biography of Du Fu*

坪

píng 〈名〉 level ground; patio; terrace; paved area: ⇨草～; 停机～

【坪坝】 píngbà 〈名〉〈方〉 open and flat space; a stretch of flat, even land

苹 píng

【苹果】 píngguǒ 〈名〉 apple (the tree and its fruit): 贮存～ store apples ‖ 削～ pare/peel an apple ‖ 摘～ pick apples ‖ 拔丝～ candied apples ‖ 炖～ stewed apple ‖ 红富士～ red Fuji apple ‖ 香蕉～ apple with a banana-like odour ‖ ～广泛种植于温带地区。The apple is widely grown in temperate regions.

〖～布丁〗 píngguǒ bùdīng 〈名〉 apple sponge pudding

〖～脯〗 píngguǒfǔ 〈名〉 preserved apple

〖～干〗 píngguǒgān 〈名〉 dried apple slices

〖～酱〗 píngguǒjiàng 〈名〉 apple jam

〖～酒〗 píngguǒjiǔ 〈名〉 cider; applejack

〖～绿〗 píngguǒlǜ 〈形〉 apple green; jade lime

〖～酸〗 píngguǒsuān 〈名〉[生化] malic acid: ～酶 malic enzyme ‖ ～盐 malate

〖～园〗 píngguǒyuán 〈名〉 apple orchard

〖～汁〗 píngguǒzhī 〈名〉 apple cider/extract

凭

píng ❶〈动〉 lean on/against; prop oneself on; support oneself on: ～窗远眺 stand at a window gazing into the distance ⇨～栏 ❷〈动〉 rely on; depend on: 与别人竞争单靠运气不行,要～本事。One can only compete with others by virtue of one's ability rather than sheer luck. ❸〈介〉 a) on the basis of; by virtue of: ～单据报销 refund by invoices ‖ ～票证供应 supply against coupon ‖ ～提单付现 cash against bill of lading ‖ ～信用借款 draw on one's credit ‖ ～运气行事 chance one's luck when doing sth ‖ ～资历 by virtue of one's seniority and qualifications ‖ ～票入场。Admission by ticket only. ‖ 那个推销员～着三寸不烂之舌,说服很多顾客买了他的东西。With his glib tongue the salesman talked many customers into buying his goods. ‖ 你～什么这么说? What do you base your statement on? ‖ 失物～证据领取。Lost property is handed back to its owners on proof. ‖ 这些药只有～处方才可购买。These drugs can be bought on prescription only. / These drugs are not OTC (over the counter). b) in light of; according to: ～常识判断 judge by common sense ‖ ～经验办事 act by rule of thumb ‖ ～良心说 in all conscience; to be fair ‖ ～原则办事 act according to one's principles ‖ ～一时的冲动是不行的。It will not do to act upon a sudden impulse. ❹〈连〉 no matter (how, what, where, when, etc): ～你跑多快,我也赶得上。No matter how fast you run, I can catch up with you. ‖ ～你怎么说,我也不动心。No matter what you say, I'll never be perturbed. ⇨任～ ❺〈名〉 proof; evidence: 无～无据 without any proof ‖ 口说不足为～。Spoken words cannot be taken as evidence. / Verbal statements are no guarantee. ‖ 口说无～,立据为证。Verbal statements are no guarantee. This written pledge will serve as certification/proof. ⇨～据;文～

【凭单】 píngdān 〈名〉 certificate for drawing goods, money, etc; voucher: ～编号 number of invoice ‖ 旅馆～ hotel voucher

【凭吊】 píngdiào 〈动〉 visit (a historical site, tomb, etc) to remember a dead person or past event: ～烈士墓 pay a visit to the martyrs' tombs ‖ 清明节那天,很多人前去扫墓,～死者。On the day of Pure Brightness, many people went sweeping the graves to do the dead homage.

【凭借】 píngjiè 〈动〉 rely on; depend on; count on: ～丰富的想像力 draw on one's fertile imagination ‖ ～个人努力 rely on one's own efforts ‖ ～意志力 rely on one's strength of will ‖ ～种种手段筹集资金 resort to various devices for raising money ‖ 人类的思维是～语言来进行的。Man thinks in words. ‖ ～得天独厚的地理位置,大连已成为中国最主要的开放城市之一。Thanks to its geographical situation endowed by nature, Dalian has become one of the most important cities in China open to the world. ‖ ～众人的帮助,他终于还清了所欠的债务。With the help of others, he managed to pay off all his debts.

【凭籍】 píngjiè ＝ 凭借 píngjiè

【凭据】 píngjù 〈名〉 evidence; proof; a basis for belief: 出示～ produce evidence; give proof ‖ 说话没有～ make groundless allegations/proofless accusations ‖ 说话有～ base one's statement on evidence ‖ 足够的～ sufficient evidence

【凭靠】 píngkào 〈动〉 rely on; depend on: ～艰苦奋斗致富 rely on hard struggle to get rich

【凭空】 píngkōng 〈副〉 without cause or reason; without evidence; groundlessly; without proof: ～杜撰 create groundless rumour ‖ ～想像 sheer imagination ⇨～捏造

〖～捏造〗 píngkōng-niēzào 〈熟〉 make up a story; fabricate out of nothing: ～事实 make up a story without foundation ‖ 这完全是～。It's a pure fabrication.

【凭栏】 pínglán 〈动〉 lean on a balustrade or a railing: ～远眺

lean on a railing and gaze into the distance

【凭陵】 pínglíng 〈动〉〈书〉❶ encroach on; invade: ～弱国 bully a weaker country; encroach on a weaker country ❷ rely on; depend on: ～权势 rely/depend on the strength of one's power and influence

【凭票即付】 píngpiào jífù 〈名〉 money order payable to bearer

〖～汇票〗 píngpiào jífù huìpiào 〈名〉 draft payable to bearer

〖～票据〗 píngpiào jífù piàojù 〈名〉 bill payable to bearer

【凭恃】 píngshì 〈动〉 rely on; depend on: ～天险 rely on natural barriers for defence

【凭眺】 píngtiào 〈动〉 look far from a height; gaze from a high place into the distance; enjoy a distant view from a height: ～大海 gaze into the distant sea ‖ 依栏～ lean on the railing and gaze into the distance

【凭险】 píngxiǎn 〈动〉 rely on natural barriers: ～抵抗 resist by making use of natural barriers; defend by taking advantage of favourable terrain ‖ ～据守 hold fast to natural barriers as defences

【凭信】 píngxìn 〈动〉 believe; trust: 他的话不足～。His remarks are not to be trusted. / His words are not trustworthy. ‖ 你过分～运气了。You trust too much to luck.

【凭依】 píngyī 〈动〉 rely on; depend on; base on; lean upon; go by: 无所～ have nothing to depend on; have nothing to go by; have nobody to fall back upon

【凭倚】 píngyǐ 〈动〉 lean on/against

【凭仗】 píngzhàng 〈动〉 rely on; depend upon: ～顽强不屈的精神 rely on one's staunch/indomitable spirit ‖ 他今天的成绩完全～着平日工作的积累。His present achievements all depend on his usual work.

【凭照】 píngzhào 〈名〉 certificate; licence: 领取～ get/receive a licence

【凭证】 píngzhèng 〈名〉 proof; evidence; certificate; voucher: ～制度 voucher system ‖ 保险～ certificate of insurance ‖ 报销～ invoice for payment ‖ 存款～ deposit certificate ‖ 付款～ receipt for money paid; paying voucher ‖ 结算～ voucher of clearing ‖ 取货～ bill of lading ‖ 取款～ certificate for drawing money ‖ 收款～ receiving voucher ‖ 所有权/物权～ document of title ‖ 完税～ tax payment receipt

【凭准】 píngzhǔn 〈名〉 reliable evidence/criterion: 真理的～ criterion of truth

枰 píng 〈名〉〈书〉 chessboard: 棋～ chessboard

帡 píng 〈书〉❶〈名〉 cavering: ⇨～幪 ❷〈动〉 protect; shield

【帡幪】 píngméng 〈名〉 covering

洴 píng

【洴澼】 píngpì 〈动〉〈书〉 rinse (silk wadding)

屏 píng ❶〈名〉 screen: ⇨画～ ❷〈名〉 a set of vertical scrolls: 四扇～儿 a set of four scrolls ⇨挂～;条～ ❸〈动〉 shield; protect; screen: ⇨～蔽;～障

⇨bǐng;bìng

【屏保】 píngbǎo 〈名〉〈简称〉[计算机] screen saver ⇨屏幕保护程序

【屏蔽】 píngbì ❶〈动〉 screen; shield; protect: ～一方 provide a protective screen for the area ‖ 这些树林能挡住旱风，～农田。These trees will shield off arid winds and protect the fields. ❷〈名〉 protective screen: 该岛是渤海湾的～。This island serves as a protective screen for Bohai Bay. ❸〈名〉[物理] screen: ⇨～电缆;～天线

〖～层〗 píngbìcéng 〈名〉[气象] shielding layer

〖～插头〗 píngbì chātóu 〈名〉 shielded plug

〖～电缆〗 píngbì diànlǎn 〈名〉 screened/shielded cable

〖～天线〗 píngbì tiānxiàn 〈名〉 screened/shielded antenna

〖～位〗 píngbìwèi 〈名〉[计算机] mask bit

〖～线〗 píngbìxiàn 〈名〉 shielding line

〖～字〗 píngbìzì 〈名〉[计算机] mask word

【屏藩】 píngfān 〈书〉❶〈名〉 screen and fence; surrounding territories ❷〈动〉 protect; defend; safeguard

【屏风】 píngfēng 〈名〉 screen: 竖起～ put/set up a screen ‖ 六扇～ six-leaf screen ‖ 他们在他的床周围放置了～，以便医生为其检查。They put a screen round his bed so the doctor could examine him.

【屏极】 píngjí 〈名〉[电子] plate; anode: ～电池 plate battery ‖ ～电路 plate circuit ‖ ～电源 plate (power) supply

【屏门】 píngmén 〈名〉 screen door (separating the outer and inner courts of an old-style Chinese residence)

【屏幕】 píngmù 〈名〉[电子] screen: ～尺寸 screen size ‖ ～显示 screen display ‖ 大～ big screen ⇨电视～

〖～保护程序〗 píngmù bǎohù chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] screen saver

〖～编辑〗 píngmù biānjí 〈名〉 on-screen editing

〖～分辨率〗 píngmù fēnbiànlǜ 〈名〉 screen resolution

〖～图像〗 píngmù túxiàng 〈名〉 screen image

【屏条】 píngtiáo 〈名〉 set of hanging scrolls (usu four in a row)

【屏障】 píngzhàng ❶〈名〉 protective screen; shield: 后山是我们镇的天然～。The mountains behind our town provides a natural defence for us. ❷〈动〉〈书〉 protect; shield; guard; provide a protective screen for: ～中原 protect the Central Plains

〖～记忆〗 píngzhàng jìyì 〈名〉[心理] screen memory

瓶 píng ❶〈名〉 bottle; vase; jar; flask: 把啤酒装～ bottle off beer ‖ 广口玻璃～ glass jar ‖ 胡椒～ pepper-box; pepper pot ‖ 酱油～ sauce cruet ‖ 酒/药/牛奶～ wine/medicine/milk bottle ‖ 软塑料～ squeeze bottle ‖ 塑料～ plastic bottle ‖ 香水～ scent bottle ‖ 小口～ narrow-mouthed bottle ‖ 样品～ sample bottle ⇨～胆;保温～;奶～ ❷〈量〉 the quantity contained in a bottle, vase, jar or flask: 一～牛奶/啤酒 a bottle of milk/beer ‖ 按～出售 sell by the bottle

【瓶胆】 píngdǎn 〈名〉 glass liner (of a thermos flask)

【瓶盖】 pínggài 〈名〉 cap; capsule: ～起子 bottle cap opener; bottle opener

【瓶颈】 píngjǐng 〈名〉❶ neck of a bottle; bottleneck ❷〈喻〉 bottleneck [weak link which becomes an obstruction to overall development or hindrance to progress or production]: 交通～ traffic bottleneck ‖ 生产～ bottleneck in production ‖ 交通不畅已成为影响该地区经济发展的～。Poor transportation has become a bottleneck in the economic development of this area.

【瓶塞】 píngsāi 〈名〉 bottle stopper: 拔出～ uncork a bottle ‖ 软木～ cork

【瓶装】 píngzhuāng 〈形〉 bottled: ～啤酒 beer in bottle; bottled beer ‖ ～液化气 bottled gas/liquefied gas ‖ ～饮料 bottled drink ‖ 牛奶过去通常是～而不是纸盒装的。Milk used to come in bottles instead of cardboard containers.

【瓶子】 píngzi 〈名〉 bottle; vase; jar; flask: 冲洗～ rinse/clean a bottle ‖ 把～倒空/灌满 empty/fill a bottle ‖ 可回收的～ returnable bottle

萍 píng 〈名〉[植物] duckweed: ⇨浮～

【萍泊】 píngbó 〈动〉〈书〉 wander about like duckweed; lead a wandering life: ～他乡 wander in an alien land

【萍梗】 pínggěng 〈名〉〈书〉 uncertain whereabouts

【萍寄】 píngjì 〈动〉〈书〉 sojourn away from home

【萍蓬草】 píngpéngcǎo 〈名〉[植物] spatterdock

【萍水相逢】 píngshuǐ-xiāngféng 〈熟〉(of strangers) meet by chance like patches of drifting duckweed: ～的伙伴 chance-met companions ‖ 他们～成知己。Their friendship originated in a chance meeting.

【萍水之交】 píngshuǐzhījiāo 〈熟〉 short/brief acquaintance

【萍踪】 píngzōng 〈名〉〈书〉 uncertain whereabouts: ～不定 wander from place to place; drift about with great uncertainty

〖～浪迹〗 píngzōng-làngjì 〈熟〉(of wanderers) drift like duckweed on rolling waves—wander from place to place; drift about with great uncertainty

〖～天涯〗 píngzōng-tiānyá 〈熟〉 roam all over the world

㟗 píng ＝屏 píng

鲆 píng 〈名〉[动物] left-eyed flounder

pō

朴 pō

⇨pò;pǔ

【朴刀】 pōdāo 〈名〉sword with a long blade and a short hilt, to be wielded with both hands

钋 pō 〈名〉[化学] polonium (Po)

陂 pō

⇨bēi

【陂陀】 pōtuó 〈形〉〈书〉not smooth; uneven: ～不平 be slanting and uneven

坡 pō ❶〈名〉slope; hillside: 爬～ climb a slope ‖ 上～ go up a slope ‖ 下～ go down a slope ⇨陡～;滑～;斜～ ❷〈形〉sloping; slanting: 板子～着放 put the board in a slanting position; put the board at a slant ⇨～度

【坡岸】 pō'àn 〈名〉sloping bank

【坡道】 pōdào 〈名〉sloping path or road: 顺～而下 go down a sloping path

【坡地】 pōdì 〈名〉hillside fields; sloping fields; land on the slopes: ～坍塌 slope failure ‖ ～梯田化 terracing of the land on the slopes

【坡度】 pōdù 〈名〉degree of an incline; slope (grade); gradient: 在 30 度的～上 *at an incline of 30 degrees* ‖ ～为 25 度的一段山路 a mountain path with a slope of 25 degrees ‖ 这条公路的～为 10 度。The road has a gradient of 10°. ‖ 这条弯道越往上～越大。The slope increases as you go up the curve.

【坡跟鞋】 pōgēnxié 〈名〉wedge-soled shoes; wedge heels

【坡积物】 pōjīwù 〈名〉[地质] slope deposit

【坡降】 pōjiàng 〈名〉❶ slope: 洪水顺着～飞流而下,所到之处被冲刷一空。The flood poured down along the slope, leaving nothing left on its path. ❷ gradient; slope: ～大。The slope is steep.

【坡面】 pōmiàn 〈名〉grade surface; dome: ～稳定性 slope stability

【坡莫合金】 pōmò héjīn 〈名〉permalloy

【坡田】 pōtián ＝ 坡地 pōdì

泊 pō 〈名〉lake: ⇨湖～;血～

⇨bó

泼¹ pō 〈动〉splash; sprinkle; spill: 给她脸上～些冷水,这能帮助她苏醒过来。Splash some cold water over her face; it'll help to wake her up. ‖ 她不小心把墨水～到了书上。She accidently spilled some ink on her book. ⇨～水;瓢～大雨

泼² pō 〈形〉❶ rude and unreasonable; uncouth: ⇨～妇;撒～ ❷〈方〉bold and vigorous; resolute: 他做事很～。He is bold and resolute in action. ‖ 他们干得真～。They are doing it vigorously. ⇨活～

【泼妇】 pōfù 〈名〉virago; shrew; termagant; vixen

〖～骂街〗 pōfù-màjiē 〈熟〉like a shrew shouting abuse in the street

【泼悍】 pōhàn 〈形〉fierce and tough; ferocious

【泼剌】 pōlà 〈拟〉splash; splosh [the sound made by fish jumping in the water]

【泼辣】 pōla 〈形〉❶ ferocious and unreasonable; fierce and tough; shrewish ❷ pungent; forceful: 文风～ write in a pungent style ❸ bold and vigorous; daring and resolute: 她干活很～。She is bold and vigorous in her work.

【泼赖】 pōlài 〈形〉unreasonable and quarrelsome

【泼冷水】 pō lěngshuǐ 〈熟〉pour/throw cold water on; dampen the enthusiasm/spirits of; put a damper on; cast a damp over; discourage: 别再给他们～了。Stop pouring cold water on them.

【泼墨】 pōmò 〈名〉splash-ink [a technique of Chinese ink-painting]: ～山水 *splash-ink landscape*

【泼醅】 pōpēi 〈书〉＝ 酦醅 pōpēi

【泼皮】 pōpí 〈名〉rogue; hoodlum; hooligan; gangster; ruffian: ～无赖 rascals and scoundrels

【泼洒】 pōsǎ 〈动〉sprinkle; splash; spill: 给地上～些水。Sprinkle some water on the ground. ‖ 牛奶～了一桌子。The milk spilt over the table. ‖ 月光～在原野上。The moon shone over the fields.

【泼水】 pōshuǐ 〈动〉splash water: 相互～ splash water over each other ‖ 孩子们在池塘里～玩儿。The children were splashing about in the pond.

〖～节〗 Pōshuǐjié 〈名〉Water-splashing; Water-sprinkling Festival (of Thailand, Laos, Burma and some minorities in South China)

〖～难收〗 pōshuǐ-nánshōu ＝ 覆水难收 fùshuǐ-nánshōu

【泼天】 pōtiān 〈形〉extremely big; overwhelming: ～本事 supreme ability ‖ ～大祸 extreme/overwhelming disaster; catastrophe ‖ ～家业 big family property

【泼野】 pōyě 〈形〉*uncivilized in behaviour and fiery in temper*

【泼脏水】 pō zāngshuǐ 〈熟〉fling/sling/throw mud at; slander: 为了诋毁她的名誉,有人不停地往她身上～。Someone has kept throwing mud at her in order to vilify her reputation.

颇 pō ❶〈形〉〈书〉inclined to one side; tilted; oblique: ⇨偏～ ❷〈副〉〈书〉quite; fairly; rather; considerably: ～不以为然 quite disagree with/to; highly disapprove of sth ‖ ～多 quite a lot ‖ ～感兴趣 be greatly interested in; have considerable interest in ‖ ～受欢迎 be quite popular with ‖ ～为费解 be fairly/rather difficult to understand ‖ ～有名气 quite famous ‖ 收入～丰 earn a handsome salary ‖ 影响～大 exert a considerable influence; have a great influence ‖ 他的话～有道理。There is a lot of sense in what he said.

【颇为】 pōwéi 〈副〉rather; to a considerable extent: ～感动 be quite moved ‖ ～重要 be rather important

酦 pō 〈动〉make (wine); brew (beer)

【酦醅】 pōpēi 〈动〉〈书〉make wine; brew beer

pó

婆 pó 〈名〉❶ old woman: ⇨老太～ ❷ woman in a certain profession/occupation: ⇨产～;管家～ ❸ mother of one's husband; husband's mother; mother-in-law: ⇨～媳;公～ ❹ woman from one's grandmother's generation: ⇨姑～;外～

【婆家】 pójia 〈名〉husband's family: 给她找个～ (in traditional family-arranged marriage) find a husband for her

【婆罗门】 Póluómén 〈名〉Brahman [member of the highest caste of traditional Indian society]

〖～教〗 Póluóménjiào 〈名〉Brahmanism

【婆母】 pómǔ 〈名〉husband's mother; mother-in-law

【婆娘】 póniáng 〈名〉〈方〉❶ *married woman* ❷ *wife*

【婆婆】 pópo 〈名〉❶ husband's mother; mother-in-law ❷〈方〉granny; grandma; grandmother ❸〈喻〉higher authorities: ～太多事难办。It's hard to get anything done when you have too many bosses.

〖～家〗 pópojiā 〈名〉husband's family

〖～妈妈〗 pópo-māmā 〈形〉❶ old-womanish; garrulous: 别～的了。我们已经晚了。Don't dawdle—We're late already! ❷ sentimental; sentimentally silly; mawkish: 他就是这么～的,动不动就掉眼泪。He is so sentimental that he cries easily.

〖～嘴〗 pópozuǐ 〈名〉❶ nagging tongue of an old woman ❷ long-tongued/nagging/garrulous person

【婆娑】 pósuō 〈形〉whirling; dancing: 微风徐徐,树影～。The *shadows of trees are dancing in the breeze.*

〖～起舞〗 pósuō-qǐwǔ 〈熟〉start dancing

【婆媳】 pó-xí 〈名〉mother-in-law and daughter-in-law: ～关系 relationship between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law

【婆心】 póxīn 〈名〉kind heart: ⇨苦口～

【婆姨】 póyí 〈名〉〈方〉❶ married woman ❷ wife

【婆子】 pózi 〈名〉❶〈贬〉old woman; married woman ❷ wife ❸ elderly maid-servant

鄱 pó

【鄱阳湖】 Póyánghú 〈名〉Poyang Lake (in Jiangxi Province)

皤 pó 〈形〉〈书〉❶ white: 白发～然 white-haired ❷ (of the belly) big: ～其腹 be pot-bellied

pǒ

叵 pǒ 〈副〉〈书〉❶ impossibly; improbably: ⇨～测 ❷ at once; right away

【叵测】pǒcè 〈动〉〈书〉〈贬〉be unfathomable/unpredictable: 心怀～ harbour dark designs; nurse evil intentions ⇨居心～

【叵罗】pǒluó 〈名〉〈旧〉shallow wine vessel

【叵奈】pǒnài ＝ 叵耐 pǒnài

【叵耐】pǒnài ❶〈形〉〈旧〉intolerable; hard to bear ❷〈动〉cannot help but

钷 pǒ 〈名〉[化学] promethium (Pm): ～化合物 promethium compound

【钷电池】pǒdiànchí 〈名〉promethium cell

【钷合金】pǒhéjīn 〈名〉promethium alloy

笸 pǒ

【笸箩】pǒlán 〈名〉basket made of wicker or bamboo strips

【笸箩】pǒluo 〈名〉shallow basket made of wicker or bamboo strips: 针线～ sewing basket

pò

朴 pò 〈名〉[植物] Chinese hackberry
⇨pō; pǔ

【朴硝】pòxiāo 〈名〉mirabilite; Glauber's salt

迫 pò ❶〈动〉force; compel; press: ～于形势 under the stress of circumstances; under the pressure of events/the situation ‖ ～于压力 under pressure (to do sth) ‖ 为饥饿所～,他不得不沿街乞讨。Hard pressed by hunger, he had to go begging from door to door. ⇨～害; 被～; 压～ ❷〈形〉urgent; imminent; pressing: ⇨～不及待; 急～ ❸〈动〉come near; go towards; approach: ⇨～近
⇨pǎi

【迫不得已】pòbùdéyǐ 〈熟〉be compelled by circumstances; have no alternative (but to): ～而为之 do sth by compulsion; be forced to do sth ‖ 他那样做完全是～。He was compelled/forced to do that.

【迫不及待】pòbùjídài 〈熟〉be too impatient to wait; be unable to hold oneself back: 她～地要告诉大家这个好消息。She couldn't wait to tell them the good news.

【迫促】pòcù ❶〈形〉urgent; pressed for time: 呼吸～ be short of breath ‖ 时间～ be pressed for time ❷〈动〉urge; press; bring pressure (on sb to do sth): 他们～我同意妥协。They were pressing me to agree to the compromise.

【迫害】pòhài 〈动〉persecute; oppress cruelly: 屡遭～ undergo numerous persecutions ‖ 免受～ escape being persecuted ‖ 遭受～ be persecuted; suffer persecution; be subjected to persecution ‖ 政治/种族/宗教～ political/racial/religious persecution ‖ ～者 persecutor ‖ 受～者 victim of persecution ‖ 他因宗教信仰而受到～。He was persecuted for his religious belief.

【迫降】pòjiàng 〈名〉distress/forced landing
⇨pòxiáng

【迫近】pòjìn 〈动〉approach; draw near; get close to: ～敌人阵地 be closing in on the position of the enemy's troops ‖ ～目标 approach the target ‖ ～年关 near the end of the year; the year is drawing to a close ‖ ～胜利 be nearing victory ‖ 考期～。The examination is approaching. / We are fast approaching the exam day.

【迫临】pòlín 〈动〉be around the corner; be impending/imminent; approach; get close to: 危险～。Danger is impending. ‖ 寒冬～。Winter is coming.

【迫令】pòlìng 〈动〉force sb to (do sth); compel by order: ～前进 order an advance ‖ 地方法院～关闭这家医院。The local court ordered the hospital be closed.

【迫切】pòqiè 〈形〉pressing; imperative; urgent: ～希望 hope with great eagerness ‖ ～需要 be in urgent/great need of; need sth with extreme/great urgency ‖ ～要求改革 be hot for reform ‖ ～的要求 urgent request ‖ ～的愿望 fervent wish ‖ 工人们～要求提高技术水平。The workers have an urgent desire to improve their technical skills.

【迫使】pòshǐ 〈动〉coerce; force; compel; drive; impel: ～飞机降落 force the plane down ‖ ～该厂关闭 force the closure of the factory ‖ ～某人服从自己 compel sb to obey one's will ‖ ～囚犯认罪 coerce a prisoner into confessing to the crime ‖ ～他人服从/同意/屈从 coerce sb into obedience/consent/submission ‖ 那将～我们使用武力。That will compel us to use force. ‖ 时间～我们不得不改变计划。Time forced us to make some changes in our plan. ‖ 你不可能～他们让步。You can't force a concession out of them. ‖ 财政困难～该公司削减开支。Financial difficulties impelled the firm to cut back on spending.

【迫视】pòshì 〈动〉look at from close-up; watch intently

【迫降】pòxiáng 〈动〉force sb to surrender
⇨pòjiàng

【迫胁】pòxié 〈动〉coerce; force

【迫在眉睫】pòzàiméijié 〈熟〉extremely urgent; impending; pressing; imminent: ～的事情 pressing/urgent matter ‖ 战争～。War was imminent.

珀 pò → 琥珀 hǔpò

破 pò ❶〈动〉break: 喊～嗓子 shout oneself hoarse ‖ 吓～了胆 be scared out of one's wits ‖ 瓶子～了。The bottle was broken. ‖ 他在剃须时把脸划～了。He cut his face/himself while shaving. ‖ 没关系,就～了一点皮。Nothing serious. Just a graze. ‖ 这种纸一撕就～。This paper tears easily. ‖ 我徒步旅行穿～了两双靴子。I wore out two pairs of boots on the walking tour. ‖ 玻璃器皿容易～。Glassware breaks easily. ‖ 我脚上的水泡～了。The blister on my foot broke. ❷〈形〉broken; damaged; torn; ruined; dilapidated: ～草帽 shabby straw hat ‖ ～床/房子/椅子 dilapidated bed/house/chair ‖ ～碗 broken bowl ‖ ～衣服 worn-out clothes; ragged/tattered clothes ⇨～烂 ❸〈动〉destroy; break down; damage: ⇨～釜沉舟; ～坏 ❹〈动〉cut; part; split: ～开西瓜 cut up a melon ‖ 一～两半 break/split into two ⇨乘风～浪; 势如～竹 ❺〈动〉break a banknote into small change; give/make/return change for: 你能替我～开 100 元钱吗? Can you give me change for a hundred *yuan*? / Can you break a hundred *yuan* note for me? ❻〈动〉get rid of; break; break with; make an exception: ～记录 break a record ‖ ～旧俗,立新风 break with outmoded customs and establish new ones ⇨～格; ～戒; 突～ ❼〈动〉defeat; beat; capture: 大～敌军 defeat the enemy; inflict a crushing defeat on the enemy ⇨攻～ ❽〈动〉spend (money, time, etc): 请你～点工夫看看我的论文,行吗? Will you please take out some time to read my essay? ⇨～费 ❾〈动〉expose the truth of; lay bare; crack; solve: 那起杀人案至今未～。The murder case remains unsolved. ⇨～案; ～译; 看～ ❿〈形〉paltry; poor; lousy; shabby: 谁看那～戏。Nobody wants to see that paltry play. ‖ 处理这点～事用不了多长时间。It will not take too much time to settle such a trivial matter. ‖ 这台～电脑真快把我逼疯了。This lousy computer really drives me mad.

【破案】pò'àn 〈动〉crack/break/solve a case; clear up a case: 限期～ set a deadline for solving the case; clear up the case in a fixed period of time

【破败】pòbài 〈形〉destroyed; ruined; dilapidated; tumble-down: ～的小庙 dilapidated tiny temple ‖ 那城堡已～不堪。The castle is now in a dreadful state of dilapidation.

【破敝】pòbì 〈形〉worn out; threadbare; run-down: 衣服～ worn-out clothes ‖ ～的门楼 dilapidated gateway arch

【破壁】pòbì ❶〈名〉dilapidated walls: ～残垣 dilapidated walls ❷〈动〉break down the wall

【～飞去】pòbì-fēiqù 〈熟〉break the wall and fly away—rise from obscurity to eminence; rocket into fame and fortune; become wealthy and influential all of a sudden; rapidly go up in the world

【破冰船】pòbīngchuán 〈名〉icebreaker: 原子～ atomic ice-breaker

【破擦音】pòcāyīn 〈名〉[语言] affricate

【破财】pòcái 〈动〉lose money; suffer unexpected financial losses: ～免灾 unexpected financial loss might avert an adversity; donate money in the hope of being freed from trouble

【破产】 pòchǎn ❶〈名〉bankruptcy：避免～ avoid/evade bankruptcy ‖ 濒临～ be on the edge/verge of bankruptcy ‖ 面临～ face bankruptcy ‖ 申请～ file/petition for bankruptcy ‖ 宣告～ declare bankruptcy ‖ 彻底～ complete bankruptcy ‖ 工厂～ bankruptcy of a factory ‖ 银行～ bank failure ❷〈动〉go bankrupt；go broke；become insolvent/impoverished：～财产 bankrupt estates ‖ ～公司 broken firm ‖ ～农民 impoverished peasants ‖ ～企业 bankrupt enterprise ‖ ～银行 insolvent bank；failed bank ‖ 挥霍使他～。Foolish expenditures bankrupted him. ‖ 那家企业因负债二百万英镑而告～。The enterprise crashed with debts of 2 million pounds. ‖ 该公司因产品滞销而～。The company went bankrupt because it couldn't sell its products. ❸〈动〉〈贬〉come to naught；fall through：他的计划～了。His plan came to naught. ‖ 敌人的阴谋～了。The enemy's scheme fell through.

〖～保护〗 pòchǎn bǎohù 〈名〉bankruptcy protection：寻求～ seek bankruptcy protection

〖～程序〗 pòchǎn chéngxù 〈名〉bankruptcy/insolvency proceedings

〖～担保基金〗 pòchǎn dānbǎo jījīn 〈名〉insolvency guaranteed fund

〖～法〗 pòchǎnfǎ 〈名〉bankruptcy law；law of bankruptcy：企业～ enterprise bankruptcy law

〖～公断人〗 pòchǎn gōngduànrén 〈名〉*referee in bankruptcy*

〖～公告〗 pòchǎn gōnggào 〈名〉bankruptcy notice

〖～判决〗 pòchǎn pànjué 〈名〉sentence of bankruptcy

〖～通知〗 pòchǎn tōngzhī 〈名〉bankruptcy notice

【破钞】 pòchāo 〈动〉[often used in showing one's thanks] spend money；go to some expense

【破除】 pòchú 〈动〉abolish；break with；do away with；eradicate：～陈规 break away from the conventions ‖ ～积习 eliminate/abolish a long-standing practice；get rid of a habit；remove a habit ‖ ～旧风俗 break an old custom ‖ ～旧习 break with old habits ‖ ～偏见 break down the prejudice

〖～迷信〗 pòchú-míxìn 〈熟〉abolish/do away with/get rid of all fetishes and superstitions；banish/abolish all blind faith：～，解放思想 break down/do away with blind faith and emancipate one's mind

【破的】 pòdì 〈动〉hit the target；speak to the point：一语～ hit the mark with a single comment；hit the nail on the head with one remark

【破读】 pòdú 〈名〉split reading [the way in which a character is pronounced when it has a meaning or function other than its usual one (eg 好 in 喜好 is pronounced hào as a verb meaning "like", while it's usually pronounced hǎo as an adjective meaning "good")]

〖～字〗 pòdúzì 〈名〉character of split reading [character not pronounced in the usual way because of a different meaning or function]

【破费】 pòfèi 〈动〉spend money or time：你们不该这么～。You mustn't go to this expense. ‖ 吃顿便饭就行了，不用多～。A light meal will do；you needn't go to big expense. ‖ 装修新宅她～太大。She spent too much money on interior decoration for her new apartment. ‖ 要完成这项工作，得～些工夫。It will take some time to finish this work.

【破釜沉舟】 pòfǔ-chénzhōu 〈熟〉break the cauldrons and sink the boats (after crossing)—cut off all means of retreat to show one's determination to press ahead；burn one's bridges/boats；cross the Rubicon

【破腹】 pòfù ＝剖腹 pōufù

【破格】 pògé 〈动〉*break the restriction of prescribed rules*；break a rule；make an exception：～录用 employ sb as an exception；break a rule to employ sb ‖ ～选才 recruit able people by breaking conventions ‖ ～优待 go out of one's way to grant preferential treatment

【破工夫】 pò gōngfu 〈动〉take pains/time；require efforts

【破瓜】 pòguā 〈动〉❶ (of a girl) reach 16 years of age ❷ (of a girl) lose virginity ❸ *(of a man) be 64 years of age*

〖～之年〗 pòguāzhīnián 〈熟〉❶ sixteen years of age ❷ sixty-four years of age

【破关斩将】 pòguān-zhǎnjiàng 〈熟〉break through numerous strategic passes and kill many defending generals—overcome a lot of difficulties and vanquish many opponents

【破罐破摔】 pòguàn-pòshuāi 〈熟〉smash a pot to pieces just because it's cracked—write oneself off as hopeless and act recklessly/irresponsibly

【破耗】 pòhào 〈动〉spend；cost

【破坏】 pòhuài 〈动〉❶ destroy/wreck (a building, etc)：～桥梁 destroy a bridge ‖ 遭到/免于～ meet/escape destruction ‖ ～捣乱 carry out sabotage and make trouble ‖ 空袭～了许多民房。The air strikes wrecked many private houses. ❷ disrupt；do damage to；harm；sabotage；undermine：～环境 undermine the environment ‖ ～计划 sabotage a scheme/plan ‖ ～名誉 disrupt sb's fame；destroy/damage/harm sb's reputation ‖ ～社会秩序 disrupt public order；undermine social order ‖ ～生产 sabotage production ‖ ～谈判 sabotage a negotiation ‖ ～团结 undermine unity ‖ ～威信 undermine sb's prestige ‖ ～文物 sabotage cultural relics ‖ ～友谊 undermine/disrupt the friendship (between) ‖ 从事～活动 engage in sabotage ‖ 搞～ commit sabotage ‖ 大肆～ make havoc of ‖ ～行为 acts of sabotage ‖ 洪水对庄稼造成了严重的～。The flood caused serious damage to the crops. ‖ 他～了我的幸福家庭。He ruined my happy family. ‖ 军事打击将使该国受到严重～。A military strike will play havoc with this nation. ‖ 这会～双方的信任。This will erode confidence of both sides. ‖ 他无法弥补给党的信誉所造成的～。He could not repair the damage done to the Party's prestige. ❸ change (a social system, custom, etc) *completely or violently*：～旧世界，建设新世界 *destroy* the old world and build a new one ❹ violate (an agreement, regulation, etc)；break：～纪律 break the discipline ‖ ～人权 violate human rights ‖ ～停火 violate the ceasefire ‖ ～协定 breach/break/violate an agreement ❺ destroy the composition of a substance；decompose：～细胞 destroy cells ‖ 结构的～ structural damage ‖ 维生素C受热过度会被～。Vitamin C is destroyed when overheated.

〖～分子〗 pòhuàifènzǐ 〈名〉saboteur

〖～环境资源保护罪〗 pòhuài huánjìng zīyuán bǎohù zuì 〈名〉crime of violation of protection of environments and resources

〖～活动〗 pòhuài huódòng 〈名〉disruptive activities；sabotage

〖～力〗 pòhuàilì 〈名〉destructive power：暴风雨的～ destructive force of the storm

〖～性〗 pòhuàixìng 〈名〉destructiveness：～的批评 destructive criticism ‖ ～试验 destructive/breakdown/destruction test ‖ 这是三十年来～最大的一次风暴。It is the most destructive storm in 30 years.

〖～选举罪〗 pòhuài xuǎnjǔ zuì 〈名〉crime of interfering with election

【破毁】 pòhuǐ 〈动〉be dilapidated；be old and wrecked：～的厂房 old and dilapidated factory building

【破货】 pòhuò 〈名〉〈粗〉loose woman

【破获】 pòhuò 〈动〉uncover；unearth；ferret out：～案件 break a case ‖ ～间谍组织 unearth a spy ring ‖ ～一起凶杀案/重大刑事案件 crack a murder case/a major criminal case ‖ 警方最近～一个走私集团。The police uncovered a gang of smugglers recently. / The police unearthed a smuggling ring recently.

【破击】 pòjī 〈动〉destroy；wreck；sabotage：～敌人的补给线 wreck the enemy's supply line

〖～战〗 *pòjīzhàn* 〈名〉[军事] *sabotage operation*

【破家】 pòjiā ❶〈动〉ruin one's family fortune：～荡产 spend/squander all one's family fortune ❷〈名〉property of a house in decline：～值万贯。The assets of a declining house may be worth ten thousand strings of cash.

【破甲弹】 pòjiǎdàn 〈名〉[军事] metal patch bullet

【破解】 pòjiě 〈动〉❶ analyse and explain：经你一～，我终于明白了。*I finally saw the light after your explanation.* ❷ unravel；decode；unveil；unlock：～生命之谜 unravel the mystery of life ❸ resolve；solve：终于～了这道难题 solve the difficult problem in the end ❹ (superstition) avert (misfortune, calamity, etc.) by magic：～之术 magic for forestalling a calamity

【破戒】 pòjiè 〈动〉❶ (of a religious person) break the religious commandments ❷ make an exception；break one's vow：他昨天又～抽烟了。He broke his vow and smoked again yesterday.

【破镜重圆】 pòjìng-chóngyuán 〈熟〉*a broken mirror joined together again*—retie a loose marriage knot；reunion of a couple after separation：他们离婚后不久又～了。They remarried each other again not long after their divorce.

【破旧】 pòjiù 〈形〉worn out；old and shabby；dilapidated：～不堪 be in terrible nick ‖ ～的家具 old and disreputable furniture ‖

～的汽车/衣服 worn-out car/clothes ‖ ～的椅子/房间 shabby chair/room ‖ 院墙和屋子都很～。The wall and the room are both in a dilapidated condition.

【破旧立新】 pòjiù-lìxīn 〈熟〉 destroy the old and establish the new

【破句】 pòjù 〈动〉 pause or mark pauses in reading at the wrong place

【破口】 pòkǒu ❶〈名〉 cut (on one's hand, etc); break (in a hedge, etc); breach (in a wall, etc); tear (in one's clothes, etc) ❷〈动〉 get a cut, breach, tear, etc: 手上破了个口儿 get a cut on one's hand ‖ 鞋底破了个口儿 get a hole in the sole of one's shoe ‖ 袖子破了个口儿 get a tear in one's sleeve

〖～大骂〗 pòkǒu-dàmà 〈熟〉 burst into a storm of abuse; heap curses on sb; heap/shower abuse on sb; hurl all kinds of abuses against sb; pour forth abuses on sb; pour out torrents of abuse

【破烂】 pòlàn ❶〈形〉 ragged; tattered; worn-out: ～的小厂 small run-down factory ‖ 衣衫～ tattered clothes ❷〈名〉 junk; scrap: 一堆～儿 a heap of garbage/junk ‖ 捡～儿 search a garbage heap for odds and ends ‖ 收～儿 collect garbage/scrap

〖～不堪〗 pòlàn-bùkān 〈熟〉 be completely worn-out; be in rags or tatters: 穿得～ be dressed in rags/tatters ‖ ～的城镇 decrepit town

〖～货〗 pòlànhuò 〈名〉 rags and rubbish; wastes or refuse; worthless stuff; junk; trash

【破浪】 pòlàng 〈动〉 brave the waves; cleave the waves: ～前进 cleave/cut/plough through the waves ‖ 在急流中～前进 ride the waves in a swift current ⇨乘风～

【破例】 pòlì 〈动〉 break a rule; make an exception: 允许～ grant an exception ‖ 公司制度要严格遵守，不能～。The rules must be strictly observed—no exception is to be made. ‖ 通常我们不接受支票，不过我们可以为你破一次例。We don't usually take cheques, but we'll make an exception in your case.

【破脸】 pòliǎn 〈动〉 turn against (an acquaintance or associate); quarrel openly; fall out: 她不愿和男朋友～。She didn't like to fall out with her boyfriend.

【破裂】 pòliè 〈动〉 ❶ (of things) burst; split; crack; come/fall apart at the seams; rupture: 病人的一根血管～了。A blood vessel of the patient ruptured. ‖ 锅炉管道已经～。The boiler tube has burst. ❷ (of relations, emotions, etc) break down; break up; fall through: 婚姻的～ wreck/split of a marriage ‖ 家庭～ family disruption ‖ 他们的婚姻～了。Their marriage fell apart. / Their marriage broke up. ‖ 谈判～。The negotiations have broken down. ‖ 我们的关系正在～。Our relationship is falling apart at the seams.

〖～面〗 pòlièmiàn 〈名〉 surface of fracture; plane of rupture

〖～摩擦音〗 pòliè mócāyīn 〈名〉〔语言〕 affricate

〖～音〗 pòlièyīn 〈名〉〔语言〕 plosive; stop

〖～应力〗 pòliè yìnglì 〈名〉 rupture stress

【破陋】 pòlòu 〈形〉 old and crude: ～的房屋 old shabby house

【破露】 pòlù 〈动〉 fall through and stand exposed; uncover: 事情已经～，她却一无所知。She was unaware of the truth that things had been uncovered.

【破落】 pòluò 〈动〉 (of a family) decline (in wealth or status), come down in the world; fall into reduced circumstances: 家境～ with one's family in reduced circumstances ⇨～户

〖～户〗 pòluòhù 〈名〉 impoverished family; family that has gone down in the world

【破谜儿】 pòmèir 〈动〉 ❶ solve a riddle ❷〈方〉 ask a riddle

【破门】 pòmén 〈动〉 ❶ burst/force open a door: ～而入 force one's way into a house; break into a house; enter a house by force ❷ (in football, ice hockey, handball, etc) kick/throw the ball into the goal; score a goal: 头球～ head the ball into the goal ‖ 我队防守失误，对方～得分。We failed to keep the ball out of the goal and the other team scored a point. ❸ excommunicate sb (from the church)

【破门而出】 pòmén'érchū 〈熟〉 storm out of the room or house

【破灭】 pòmiè 〈动〉 be shattered; fall through; evaporate; go up in smoke: 他的幻想～了。He was disillusioned. ‖ 我的梦想～了。My dreams have been shattered. ‖ 他的希望完全～了。His hopes were all dashed to pieces/went up in smoke. ‖ 这消息使我们的一切希望都～了。The news meant the ruin of all our hopes.

【破命】 pòmìng 〈动〉〈方〉 work hard for all one's worth; work flat out: 他～干活挣钱，仅仅是为了年迈生病的母亲。He worked extremely hard to earn money solely for the sake of his old sick mother.

【破墨】 pòmò 〈名〉 broken ink [method of Chinese painting characterized by the infiltration of thick and thin ink that makes the configuration full and distinctive]

【破伤风】 pòshāngfēng 〈名〉〔医学〕 tetanus; lockjaw

【破身】 pòshēn 〈动〉 (of a girl) lose virginity

【破声】 pòshēng 〈动〉 speak with a loud voice: ～大骂 shout abuse

【破水】 pòshuǐ 〈动〉 (of a woman about to give birth) water breaks

【破说】 pòshuō 〈动〉〈方〉 analyse and explain: ～事理 elaborate on the whys and wherefores

【破私立公】 pòsī-lìgōng 〈熟〉 get rid of selfishness and foster public spirit

【破四旧】 pò sìjiù 〈动〉〈旧〉 cast away the four olds—old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits [a slogan used in the mid-1960's during the Cultural Revolution in China]

【破碎】 pòsuì 〈动〉 ❶ be broken; be tattered; come to pieces: 几块～衣片 a few tatters of clothing ‖ 山河～。The country went to rack and ruin. ‖ 这纸年代太久，一翻就～了。The paper fell into pieces when it was turned because it was made a long time ago. ❷ crush; smash up; shatter: ～矿石 crush ore

〖～机〗 pòsuìjī 〈名〉 crusher; breaker: 这台～每小时可以破碎多少吨矿石? How many tons of ore can this crusher break in an hour?

〖～险〗 pòsuìxiǎn 〈名〉〔经济〕 insurance against breakage; risk of breakage: ～条款 breakage clause

【破损】 pòsǔn 〈形〉 broken or damaged; ruined; torn; worn: ～存货 damaged stock ‖ ～货物 damaged goods ‖ ～支票 mutilated cheque ‖ 木箱有些～。The wooden boxes have been damaged somewhat. ‖ 瓷器容易～。China damages easily.

〖～保险〗 pòsǔn bǎoxiǎn ＝ 破损险 pòsǔnxiǎn

〖～通知单〗 pòsǔn tōngzhīdān 〈名〉 damage note

〖～险〗 pòsǔnxiǎn 〈名〉 risk of breakage; breakage insurance

〖～证书〗 pòsǔn zhèngshū 〈名〉 certificate of damage

【破题】 pòtí ❶〈名〉 first two sentences giving the theme in an eight-legged (*bagu* 八股) essay (in the Ming and Qing dynasties) ❷〈动〉 give the theme in one or two sentences ❸〈名〉 first time: ⇨～儿第一遭

〖～儿第一遭〗 pòtír dì yī zāo 〈熟〉 for the first time: 登台演戏我还是～。It was the first time that I had acted on the stage. / It was a first for me to give performance on the stage.

【破体字】 pòtǐzì 〈名〉〈旧〉 corrupted/non-standard form of a Chinese character

【破涕】 pòtì 〈动〉 stop crying: ⇨～为笑

〖～为笑〗 pòtì-wéixiào 〈熟〉 tears give way to smiles; tears change to laughter; smile one's tears away; smile through (one's) tears

【破天荒】 pòtiānhuāng 〈熟〉 never happened before; occur for the first time; be unprecedented: 他向来很守时，今天却～迟到了。He had always been a punctual person, but exceptionally, he was late today. ‖ 村里出了个大学生，这可是～的事情。For the first time in its history, this village had someone admitted into a college.

【破土】 pòtǔ 〈动〉 ❶ break ground—begin a construction project: ～奠基 break ground and lay a cornerstone ‖ ～动工 break ground; begin construction ‖ ～兴建 break ground for the building of ‖ 一条新的铁路已～动工了。The ground has been broken for a new railway. ❷ start spring ploughing: ～春耕 start spring ploughing ‖ ～翻地 start ploughing the soil ❸ (of seedling) break through the soil: 春笋～而出。Bamboo shoots come out of the soil in spring.

〖～典礼〗 pòtǔ diǎnlǐ 〈名〉 ground-breaking ceremony

【破瓦寒窑】 pòwǎ-hányáo 〈熟〉 shabby and dilapidated dwelling

【破网】 pòwǎng 〈动〉〔体育〕 score a goal

【破五】 pòwǔ 〈名〉 the fifth of the first lunar month [after which most shops resume business in the old days]

【破袭战】 pòxízhàn 〈名〉〔军事〕 sabotage operation

【破相】 pòxiàng 〈动〉 (of facial features) be defaced/disfigured: 严重的烧伤使他～了。His face was disfigured by a serious burn. / The serious burn on his face spoiled his looks.

【破晓】 pòxiǎo 〈名〉 dawn; daybreak: ～时分 at the daybreak

dawn; at daybreak ‖ 天色～。Day is breaking.
【破鞋】 pòxié 〈名〉❶ worn-out shoe ❷ loose woman; wanton
【破颜】 pòyán 〈动〉 break into a smile; give a smile; crack a smile: 她～一笑。She broke her stern countenance and smiled.
【破衣烂衫】 pòyī-lànshān 〈熟〉 ragged clothes; tatters; rags
【破译】 pòyì 〈动〉 crack a code; decipher; decode: ～密码 break/crack/decipher a code; decrypt
【破约】 pòyuē 〈动〉 break one's promise or an agreement
【破绽】 pòzhàn 〈名〉❶ burst/broken seam ❷ flaw; weak point: 发现论点中的～ detect/find/spot a flaw in an argument ‖ 看出～ spot the weak point ‖ 露出～ betray one's weakness ‖ 大/小～ major/trivial flaw ‖ 你的论点有个致命的～。Your argument has one fatal flaw. ⇨～百出
〖～百出〗 pòzhàn-bǎichū 〈熟〉 full of flaws; full of contradictions: 他的论证～。His argument is full of loopholes/holes/flaws.
【破折号】 pòzhéhào 〈名〉 dash
【破竹之势】 pòzhúzhīshì 〈熟〉 overwhelming momentum; imposing manner

粕 pò 〈名〉〈书〉 dregs of grain after distillation: 豆～ dregs of bean ⇨糟～

魄 pò 〈名〉❶ soul: ⇨魂～;失魂落～ ❷ vigour; spirit: ⇨～力 ⇨tuò; bó
【魄力】 pòlì 〈名〉 boldness; daring and resolution: ～惊人 amazing courage and resolution ‖ 工作有～ be bold and resolute in one's work
【魄散魂飞】 pòsàn-húnfēi ＝ 魂飞魄散 húnfēi-pòsàn

po

桲 po → 榅桲 wēnpo

pōu

剖 pōu 〈动〉❶ cut/rip open: ～开鱼肚 cut open the belly of a fish; open a fish ⇨～腹;～面;解～ ❷ analyse; examine; dissect: ⇨～白;～释;～析
【剖白】 pōubái 〈动〉 explain oneself; vindicate oneself: ～心迹 unbosom oneself; lay one's heart bare ‖ 你找个机会向他～几句也好。It's better for you to find an opportunity to explain yourself to him.
【剖辩】 pōubiàn 〈动〉❶ analyse; distinguish: ～详明 give a detailed analysis ❷ defend oneself by explanation
【剖断】 pōuduàn 〈动〉〈书〉 analyse and decide the rights and wrongs of a case
【剖分】 pōufēn 〈动〉 cut apart in the middle
【剖腹】 pōufù 〈动〉 cut open the belly; lay open the bowel; disembowel: ⇨～自杀
〖～藏珠〗 pōufù-cángzhū 〈熟〉 cut open the stomach to hide a pearl—sacrifice one's life for gain or for money
〖～自杀〗 pōufù zìshā 〈动〉 commit hara-kiri/seppuku
【剖肝沥胆】 pōugān-lìdǎn ＝ 披肝沥胆 pīgān-lìdǎn
【剖肝泣血】 pōugān-qìxuè 〈熟〉 be extremely sad; be heart-broken or heart-stricken
【剖宫产】 pōugōngchǎn 〈名〉[医学] Caesarean; Caesarean section/operation: ～术 Caesarean section/operation ‖ 她因难产要做～手术。It was a difficult birth; she had to have a Caesarean operation.
〖～术〗 pōugōngchǎnshù 〈名〉[医学] laparotomy; ventrotomy
【剖解】 pōujiě 〈动〉 analyse; dissect: ～细密 make a minute analysis
【剖决如流】 pōujué-rúliú 〈熟〉 analyse and settle problems neatly and swiftly
【剖露】 pōulù 〈动〉 lay/strip bare; reveal: ～事实真相 reveal/unveil the true facts; make a revelation of the true facts ‖ ～一个人的内心世界 lay bare the inner world of a person
【剖面】 pōumiàn 〈名〉❶ [植物] section: 花梗～ section of a flower stem ❷ [测量] profile: ～测量 profile survey ❸ [数学] cut plane: ⇨横～;纵～
〖～图〗 pōumiàntú 〈名〉❶ section; sectional drawing ❷ [地质] profile map ❸ [工程] profile chart: 一项工程的详细～ detailed profile of a project
【剖明】 pōumíng 〈动〉 analyse and make clear: ～利弊 state the advantages and disadvantages in explicit terms ‖ ～事理 analyse the whys and wherefores; make an in-depth analysis ‖ ～心迹 lay bare the true state of one's mind
【剖尸】 pōushī 〈动〉 perform an autopsy (on a body); give a post-mortem examination: ～诊断 postmortem diagnosis
【剖视】 pōushì 〈动〉 analyse and observe: ～人物的内心世界 make an analytical observation of the inner world of a character
〖～图〗 pōushìtú 〈名〉 cutaway/sectional view; cutopen view
【剖释】 pōushì 〈动〉 dissect and explain: ～剧情 give an analysis of the plot of a play
【剖析】 pōuxī 〈动〉 analyse; dissect: ～计划/理论 dissect a plan/theory ‖ ～结构/原因 analyse the structure/causes ‖ 在本书中他深刻～了当前的国际形势。In this book he gave/made a profound analysis of the present international situation. ‖ 这篇文章～事理十分透彻。This article analyses the issue deep into its essence.
〖～入微〗 pōuxīrùwēi 〈熟〉 make a penetrating/in-depth analysis of
【剖心】 pōuxīn 〈动〉 open one's heart; be completely open and sincere; unbosom oneself
〖～析胆〗 pōuxīn-xīdǎn 〈熟〉 treat people with sincerity and candour; be sincere and candid

póu

抔 póu 〈书〉❶〈动〉 hold with cupped hands: ⇨～饮 ❷〈量〉 a double handful (of): 一～土 a handful of earth ⇨～土巨壑
【抔土巨壑】 póutǔ-jùhè 〈熟〉 a handful of earth cannot fill up a huge ravine
【抔饮】 póuyǐn 〈动〉 scoop up with cupped hands and drink

掊 póu 〈动〉〈书〉❶ (of a government or officials) amass wealth by heavy taxation; exact: ⇨～克;～敛 ❷ dig; excavate ⇨pǒu
【掊克】 póukè 〈动〉〈书〉 exact high taxes from
【掊敛】 póuliǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 amass wealth by unfair means

裒 póu 〈动〉〈书〉❶ gather; collect: ～然成集 be accumulated/collected into a volume ⇨～辑 ❷ draw/take out; reduce: ⇨～多益寡
【裒多益寡】 póuduō-yìguǎ 〈熟〉 take from the fat to pad the lean; cut off from the long to add to the short
【裒多增寡】 póuduō-zēngguǎ ＝ 裒多益寡 póuduō-yìguǎ
【裒辑】 póují 〈动〉〈书〉 collect and edit; compile: 此书系由类书～而成。This book is a collection of selections from various reference books.
【裒敛】 póuliǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 amass wealth by extortion; exploit the people: ～无厌 be insatiably avaricious in exploiting the people; be insatiably rapacious

pǒu

掊 pǒu 〈动〉〈书〉❶ hit; strike ❷ break; split: ⇨～斗折衡 ⇨póu
【掊斗折衡】 pǒudǒu-zhéhéng 〈熟〉 break the measure and destroy the scales so as to prevent wrangling [a political philosophy advocated by Zhuang Zi (庄子)]
【掊击】 pǒujī 〈动〉〈书〉 lash out at; attack: ～权贵 lash out at the bigwigs

pū

仆 pū 〈动〉 fall forward/prostrate: ⇨前～后继

⇨pú

扑 pū 〈动〉❶ throw oneself on/at; spring at; pounce on: ～出一球 fend off a shot ‖ ～倒在地 throw oneself to the ground ‖ 向敌人～过去 throw oneself on the enemy ‖ 孩子高兴地～到了我的怀里。The child threw himself into my arms with joy. ‖ 狮子向猎人～去。The lion sprang at the hunter. ⇨饿虎～食;飞蛾～火 ❷ devote; dedicate all one's energies to a cause: 一心～在工作上 throw oneself heart and soul into one's work; bend one's mind to one's job ‖ 他一心～在教育事业上。He devotes himself heart and soul to the cause of education. ❸ rush at; attack; catch: ～苍蝇 swat a fly ‖ ～蝶 catch butterflies ‖ 直～敌人的巢穴 swoop down on the enemy's lair ‖ 猫向前一～便抓住了老鼠。The cat caught the mouse with one swoop. ❹ flap; flutter: 海鸥～着翅膀,冲向天空。The seagull flapped its way up to the sky. ❺ dab (powder, etc): 孩子身上～了一层爽身粉。The child was dabbed all over with talcum powder. ❻ bend over: ～在桌上看地图 bend over a map on the desk

【扑奔】 pūben 〈动〉head straight for: 她一进商店就～"清仓销售"柜台。As soon as she entered the department store, she headed straight for "the clearance sale."

【扑鼻】 pūbí 〈动〉(of strong smells) assail the nostrils: 香气～。A fragrant smell greeted us. ‖ 玫瑰发出～的芳香。The roses are sending forth wafts of sweet fragrance.

【扑哧】 pūchī 〈拟〉titter; snigger; fizz [sound of tittering or sniggering; sound of snorting or fizzing]: ～一笑 chuckle; snort with laughter; titter ‖ ～一声,皮球泄了气。The ball got flat with a fizz. ‖ 发动机～～响了起来。The engine began coughing and popping.

【扑打】 pūdǎ 〈动〉swat: ～苍蝇/蝗虫 swat flies/locusts

【扑打】 pūda 〈动〉pat; beat: ～身上的灰尘 dust one's clothes; dust oneself down ‖ ～衣服上的雪花 pat/beat the snow off one's clothes

【扑灯蛾子】 pūdēng ézi 〈名〉〈口〉grain moth

【扑跌】 pūdiē ❶〈名〉wrestling; sumo ❷〈动〉fall forward: 那个老人脚下一绊,～在地上。The old man stumbled and fell on the ground.

【扑冬】 pūdōng 〈拟〉thump; thud [sound of sth heavy dropping on the ground]: ～一声摔倒在地 fall with a thump on the ground

【扑尔敏】 pū'ěrmǐn 〈名〉[医学] chlorpheniramine

【扑粉】 pūfěn ❶〈名〉face powder ❷〈名〉talcum/bath/dusting/toilet powder ❸〈动〉apply powder; put on powder: 给洗过澡的婴儿～ powder a baby after its bath ‖ 往脸上～ apply powder on the face; powder the face ‖ 她在脸上淡淡地扑了些粉。She lightly powdered her face.

【扑虎儿】 pūhǔr 〈名〉〈方〉falling forward (on the hands): 他脚下一绊,摔了个～。He stumbled and fell forward.

【扑击】 pūjī 〈动〉❶ throw oneself on; pounce on; rush at ❷ lap/beat against: 海浪～着岸边的礁石。The sea waves beat against the rocky coast.

【扑救】 pūjiù 〈动〉❶ put out a fire to save life and property: 幸亏～及时,这场火灾才没造成重大损失。Thanks to a prompt fighting, the fire didn't cause a great loss. ❷ [in volleyball, football, etc] throw oneself forward to retrieve the ball; make a dive for the ball

【扑克】 pūkè 〈名〉poker; playing cards: 打～ play cards

【扑空】 pūkōng 〈动〉come away empty-handed; fail to get/achieve what one wants: 今天我们去找他,希望不会～。We hope that he will be at home today when we go to see him. ‖ 由于有人走漏消息,警察扑了个空。Due to a leakage of information, the police closed in on nothing.

【扑拉】 pūla 〈动〉❶ flap or spread (wings): 母鸡～着翅膀咕咕叫。The hen cackled, flapping its wings. ❷ pat; slap; whisk: ～～身上的雪 whisk the snow off one's clothes ❸ (of tears, sweat, etc) roll/trickle down: 她的眼泪顺着脸颊～～往下流。Her tears rolled down her cheeks.

【扑棱】 pūlēng 〈拟〉flap; flutter [sound of flapping of wings]: ～一声,树丛中飞起一群鸟。There was a flutter of wings and a flock of birds flew away from the trees.

【扑棱】 pūleng 〈动〉flutter/spread open; flap: 小燕子～着翅膀学飞了。Fluttering their wings, the young swallows learned to fly.

【扑脸】 pūliǎn 〈动〉〈口〉blow on/against one's face: 热气～。The hot air blew on our faces.

【扑笼】 pūlong 〈量〉〈方〉cluster; bundle; heap: 一～一～的野草长满了山坡。Clusters of wild grasses covered the slope.

【扑噜】 pūlū 〈拟〉flap; flutter [sound of flapping of wings]

【扑落】 pūluò ❶〈动〉shake off/out: 把衣服上的雪花～干净再进屋。Shake off all the snowflakes from your coat before you come in. ❷〈动〉〈书〉be scattered ❸〈名〉〈方〉[电工] plug

【扑满】 pūmǎn 〈名〉earthenware money box; piggy bank

【扑面】 pūmiàn 〈动〉blow on/against one's face: 清风～。The fresh and cool breeze caressed our faces. ‖ 细雨～而来。A fine drizzle was brushing our faces.

【扑灭】 pūmiè 〈动〉❶ stamp/put out; extinguish; crush out: ～大火 stamp out/extinguish a big fire ‖ ～叛乱 crush out a rebellion ‖ 奶溢出来把火～了。The fire went out when the milk spilled over the stove. ❷ wipe out; exterminate; get rid of: ～害虫 exterminate pests ‖ ～流行病 wipe out epidemic diseases ‖ ～蚊蝇 wipe out mosquitoes and flies

【扑闪】 pūshan 〈动〉❶ blink; wink: 她～着一双大眼睛。Her big eyes blinked. ❷〈方〉flap; flutter: 那只鹅～着翅膀跑开了。The goose flapped away.

【扑朔迷离】 pūshuò-mílí 〈熟〉complicated and confusing; bewildering: ～的故事情节 complicated plot of a story ‖ 案情变得愈发～。The case has become more intricate.

【扑簌】 pūsù 〈拟〉(of tears) trickling down: 老妇人～～掉下眼泪。The old woman's tears trickled down her cheeks.

【扑腾】 pūtēng 〈拟〉flop; thump; thud [sound of a heavy fall]: 字典～一声掉到了地上。The dictionary flopped onto the floor.

【扑腾】 pūteng 〈动〉❶ move one's legs up and down in the water; flop: 他才开始学游泳,只能在水里瞎～。He was just learning to swim and could only flop about in the water. ❷ move up and down; throb; palpitate: 他吓得心里直～。His heart was throbbing with fright. / His heart palpitated with fear. ❸〈方〉bustle: 这个人挺能～。He is quite a go-getter. ❹ waste; dissipate; squander: 钱都让他～光了。He squandered all his money. / He dissipated all his fortune.

【扑通】 pūtōng 〈拟〉flop; thump; splash; pit-a-pat: ～一声跌倒 fall with a flop ‖ ～一声跪下 flop down on one's knees ‖ 他～一声掉进水里。He fell into the water with a splash. ‖ 她的心～～地跳。Her heart went pit-a-pat.

【扑翼】 pūyì 〈名〉flapping wing: ～飞机 flapping-wing aircraft; ornithopter

铺 pū ❶〈动〉spread; extend; unfold: ～被子 unfold a quilt ‖ ～床罩 lay a cover on a bed ‖ ～桌布 spread a tablecloth ⇨～床 ❷〈动〉pave; lay: ～地板 lay down a floor ‖ ～地毯 lay a carpet on the floor ‖ ～路面 pave the surface of a road ‖ 给屋顶～瓦 cover the roof with tiles ‖ 用柏油～马路 lay a street with asphalt ⇨～轨;平～直叙 ❸〈量〉〈方〉(for 炕 *kang*) 一～土炕 one heatable adobe bed

⇨pù

【铺摆】 pūbai 〈动〉❶ put (goods, etc) on display; display: 货摊上～着各种日用品。Various articles of daily use are displayed at the stalls. ❷ arrange: 屋子里家具～得很整齐。The room is neatly furnished. ❸ reason: 咱们跟他去～～道理。Let's go and reason with him.

【铺陈】 pūchén 〈书〉❶〈动〉arrange; decorate: ～席位 arrange the seats ‖ 室内～得很雅致。The room was tastefully furnished. ❷〈动〉narrate in detail; elaborate: ～经过 give a detailed account of what happened ❸〈名〉〈方〉bedclothes; bedding (including pillows, quilts, etc): ～奢华 luxurious bedding

【铺衬】 pūchen 〈名〉scraps of cloth used for patches, etc

【铺床】 pūchuáng 〈动〉make the bed; spread bedding on a bed

【铺地植物】 pūdì zhíwù 〈名〉paving plant

【铺地砖】 pūdìzhuān ❶〈名〉floor tile; paving brick/tile ❷〈动〉tile the floor

【铺垫】 pūdiàn ❶〈动〉spread: 床上～了厚厚的褥子。The bed is covered with thick bedding. ❷〈名〉bedding ❸〈动〉foreshadow: 故事情节的早期发展为最后的悲剧结局做了～。Early events in the development of the story foreshadowed the tragic ending of the novel.

【铺盖】 pūgài 〈动〉spread out a sheet; cover with sth; spread (evenly) over

P

【铺盖】 pūgai 〈名〉 bedding; bedclothes
〖～卷儿〗 pūgaijuǎnr 〈名〉 bedding roll; bedroll; luggage roll
【铺轨】 pūguǐ 〈动〉 lay a railway track
〖～机〗 pūguǐjī 〈名〉 tracklayer; track-laying machine
【铺炕】 pūkàng 〈动〉 prepare the *kang* for sleep; spread out the bedding on a *kang*
【铺路】 pūlù 〈动〉 ● pave a road: ～修桥 construct roads and bridges ‖ 用混凝土～ pave a road with concrete ‖ ～沥青 paving asphalt ● pave the way for: 为日后升迁～ pave the way for later promotion ⇨～搭桥
〖～搭桥〗 pūlù-dāqiáo 〈熟〉 pave the way for: 为年轻人～ pave the way for young people; serve as a stepping-stone for young people
〖～工〗 pūlùgōng 〈名〉 paving worker; paver; paviour
〖～机〗 pūlùjī 〈名〉 paver; paving machine
〖～石〗 pūlùshí 〈名〉 ● pebbles used for construction of roads ● paving-stone—people who sacrifice themselves for others' benefits
【铺墁】 pūmàn 〈动〉 pave the ground/floor (with bricks, tiles, etc): 浴室的地面～着地砖。 The bathroom floor is paved with tiles.
【铺排】 pūpái ●〈动〉 arrange; put in order: 一切都已～停当。 Everything has been put in order. ●〈形〉〈方〉 extravagant: 那太～了。 That was pompous/lavish.
【铺平】 pūpíng 〈动〉 ● smooth out; spread sth out smoothly: 把床单～ smooth out the sheet ● pave: ⇨～道路
〖～道路〗 pūpíng-dàolù 〈熟〉 pave/clear/prepare the way for; smooth the way for: 为成功～ prepare the way for success ‖ 为签约～ pave the way for signing the contract ‖ 他这次来访是为下个月的总统访问～。 His visit is to smooth the way for the president's visit next month.
【铺砌】 pūqì 〈动〉〔建筑〕 pave: ～层 paving course ‖ ～沟 paved ditch; paved gutter ‖ 广场用方砖～。 The square was paved with square bricks. ‖ 人行道是用长方形的大块铺路石～而成的。 The pavement is made of large, oblong paving-stones.
【铺设】 pūshè 〈动〉 ● lay; build: ～电缆 lay a cable ‖ ～双轨 lay a double-track ‖ ～铁路 build/construct a railway ‖ 〈喻〉 ～友谊之路 open up a path of friendship ‖ 用卵石～小路 pave a path with pebbles ● arrange; decorate; furnish: 卧室～得很素雅。 The bedroom is simply yet elegantly decorated.
【铺摊】 pūtan 〈动〉〈方〉 spread out: 他把报纸～在地上，然后坐了下来。 He spread out the newspaper on the floor and then sat on it.
【铺天盖地】 pūtiān-gàidì 〈熟〉 blanket the earth and eclipse the sky—come in large quantities; flood in: ～的蝗虫吞噬着庄稼。 Swarms of locusts were destroying the crops. ‖ 暴风雨～而来。 The storm blotted out the sky. ‖ 电视里的广告～，令人眼花缭乱。 TV commercials flooded in and dazzled their audience.
【铺叙】 pūxù 〈动〉 narrate in detail; give a detailed account of: ～家史 give a detailed account of one's family history ‖ ～情节 describe the episode in great detail ‖ ～事实 elaborate on the facts
【铺展】 pūzhǎn 〈动〉 spread out: 把地图～在桌上 lay out a map on the table ‖ 一片碧绿的田野在眼前～开来。 A great spread of green fields greeted the eye.
【铺张】 pūzhāng 〈形〉 ● extravagant: 宴会极其～。 The banquet was a lavish affair. ‖ 你应该谨慎用钱，避免～。 You should spend your money carefully and avoid extravagance. ● exaggerated: 过于～会令人生疑。 Over-exaggeration will cause suspicion from people. ‖ 汇报工作应该实事求是，不可～。 Work report should be factual and free from exaggeration.
〖～浪费〗 pūzhāng-làngfèi 〈熟〉 prodigal of expenditure; extravagant and wasteful; conspicuous consumption: 反对～ oppose extravagance and waste ‖ 助长/避免～ encourage/avoid extravagance
〖～扬厉〗 pūzhāng-yánglì 〈熟〉 ● praise extravagantly ● indulge in extravagance and ostentation
【铺植】 pūzhí 〈动〉 plant; grow; lay out: ～草坪 lay out a lawn
【铺筑】 pūzhù 〈动〉 pave: ～广场 pave the square

噗 pū 〈拟〉〔sound of blowing air or spurting water〕 puff: ～地一口气吹灭了灯 blow out an oil lamp with one puff ‖ 泉水～～地往上冒。 Water kept gushing from the fountain.
【噗哧】 pūchī ＝ 扑哧 pūchī
【噗咚】 pūdōng ＝ 扑冬 pūdōng
【噗噜噜】 pūlūlū 〈拟〉〔used to describe a flood of tears rolling down the cheeks〕 trickle: 她的眼泪～地往下掉。 Her tears trickled down her cheeks.
【噗通】 pūtōng ＝ 扑通 pūtōng

潽 pū 〈动〉〈口〉 (of a liquid) boil over: 稀粥～出来了。 The rice gruel is boiling over.

pú

仆 pú 〈名〉 *servant*: 男～ *man servant* ‖ 女～ *maid servant* ⇨～人; 奴～
⇨pū
【仆从】 púcóng 〈名〉 footman; retainer
〖～国〗 púcóngguó 〈名〉 vassal country
【仆妇】 púfù 〈名〉〈旧〉 older female servant
【仆仆】 púpú 〈形〉 travel-worn; travel-stained
〖～风尘〗 púpú-fēngchén ＝ 风尘仆仆 fēngchén-púpú
【仆人】 púrén 〈名〉 (domestic) servant: 当～ be a servant; work as a servant
【仆役】 púyì 〈名〉 (domestic) servant: ～成群 have a large number of servants

匍 pú
【匍伏】 púfú ＝ 匍匐 púfú
【匍匐】 púfú 〈动〉 ● crawl; creep: ～哀求 beg piteously ‖ ～而行 crawl on all fours ‖ ～前进 crawl forward ● go all out: ～奔丧 hasten home for the funeral of one's parent or grandparent ‖ 凡民有丧，～救之 bend over to help any bereaved family ● lie prone/prostrate: 狗～在主人脚下。 The dog lay prostrate before its owner. ● (of a plant) trail: 红薯蔓～在地面上。 Sweet potato vines are growing along the ground.
〖～茎〗 púfújīng 〈名〉〔植物〕 stolon; runner
〖～植物〗 púfú zhíwù 〈名〉〔植物〕 creeper

莆 Pú 〈名〉 Putian 〈简〉(莆田) County in Fujian Province
【莆仙戏】 *púxiānxì* 〈名〉 *Puxian opera* [*Fujian local opera, popular in* Putian (莆田), Xianyou (仙游), etc]

菩 pú
【菩萨】 púsà 〈名〉 ● Bodhisattva: 观音～ the Bodhisattva Guanyin ● Buddha; deity; god ●〈喻〉 kindhearted person
〖～心肠〗 púsà-xīncháng 〈熟〉 the heart of a Bodhisattva; the bowels of compassion/pity—kind-heartedness; mercifulness: 他有一副～。 He has a kind heart. / He is a kind-hearted person.
【菩提】 pútí 〈名〉 bodhi [supreme wisdom or enlightenment, necessary to the attainment of Buddhahood]
〖～树〗 pútíshù 〈名〉 pipal; peepul; bodhi tree

脯 pú 〈名〉 chest; breast: ⇨胸～
⇨fǔ
【脯子】 púzi 〈名〉 breast meat (of chicken, duck, etc): 鸡～ chicken breast

葡 pú
【葡糖】 pútáng ＝ 葡萄糖 pútaotáng
【葡萄】 pútao 〈名〉 ● grape: 一串～ a bunch/cluster of grapes ‖ 采～ pick/gather grapes ‖ ～皮 grape skin ‖ 酸～ sour grapes ‖ 无/有核～ seedless/seeded grapes ● grape; grape vine: ⇨～架; ～园
〖～弹〗 pútaodàn 〈名〉〔军事〕 grapeshot; grape
〖～干〗 pútaogān 〈名〉 (grape) raisin: ～布丁 raisin pudding
〖～架〗 *pútaojià* 〈名〉 *grape trellis*
〖～酒〗 pútaojiǔ 〈名〉 grape wine; wine; the grape: 白/红～ white/red wine ‖ ～是用葡萄酿制而成的。 Wine is made from grapes.
〖～球菌〗 *pútao qiújūn* 〈名〉〔微生物〕 *staphylococcus*
〖～胎〗 pútaotāi 〈名〉〔医学〕 hydatidiform/vesicular mole
〖～糖〗 *pútaotáng* 〈名〉 grape sugar; glucose; dextrose

〖～柚〗 pútaoyòu 〈名〉grapefruit
〖～园〗 pútaoyuán 〈名〉vineyard；grapery
〖～汁〗 pútaozhī 〈名〉grape juice；blood of the grape：榨～ press grapes ‖ 浓缩～ grape fruitade/concentrate
〖～肿〗 pútaozhǒng 〈名〉[医学] staphyloma
〖～紫〗 pútaozǐ 〈名〉dark greyish purple
【葡萄牙】 Pútáoyá 〈名〉Portugal
〖～人〗 Pútáoyárén 〈名〉Portuguese
〖～语〗 Pútáoyáyǔ 〈名〉Portuguese (language)

莆 pú → 摴莆 chūpú

蒲 pú 〈名〉[植物] ❶ cattail；reed mace：⇨香～ ❷ plant of genus calamus：⇨～剑

【蒲棒】 púbàng 〈名〉〈口〉clublike flower spike of cattail/reed mace
【蒲包】 púbāo 〈名〉❶ cattail/rush bag ❷〈旧〉gift of fruit or pastries packed in a cattail bag
【蒲草】 púcǎo 〈名〉❶ stem/leaf of cattail or reed mace ❷〈方〉dwarf lilyturf
【蒲垫】 púdiàn ＝ 蒲墩 púdūn
【蒲墩】 púdūn 〈名〉cattail hassock used as a stool；thick firm rush cushion
【蒲公英】 púgōngyīng 〈名〉[植物] dandelion
【蒲瓜】 púguā 〈名〉〈方〉white flowered gourd
【蒲黄】 púhuáng 〈名〉[中医] cattail pollen
【蒲剑】 pújiàn 〈名〉calamus leaf
【蒲节】 pújié 〈名〉Dragon Boat Festival；Calamus Festival [the 5th day of the 5th lunar month, on which calamus leaves used to be hung at the door to ward off evil spirits]
【蒲剧】 pújù 〈名〉*Pu* opera [local opera popular in the southern parts of Shanxi Province]
【蒲葵】 púkuí 〈名〉[植物] Chinese fan palm
【蒲柳】 púliǔ 〈名〉[植物] big catkin willow
〖～之姿〗 púliǔzhīzī 〈熟〉feel like a willow withering at the approach of autumn—be frail in health；be fragile
【蒲茸】 púróng ＝ 蒲绒 púróng
【蒲绒】 púróng 〈名〉cattail wool [used for stuffing pillows]
【蒲扇】 púshàn 〈名〉cattail leaf fan [each made with a whole cattail leaf]
【蒲式耳】 púshì'ěr 〈量〉bushel：一个～等于 8 加仑。A bushel contains eight gallons.
【蒲桃】 pútáo ＝ 葡萄 pútao
【蒲团】 pútuán 〈名〉cattail hassock；rush cushion
【蒲苇】 púwěi 〈名〉[植物] pampas grass
【蒲席】 púxí 〈名〉cattail mat；rush cushion；rush mat
【蒲月】 púyuè 〈名〉fifth month of the lunar year
【蒲州梆子】 púzhōu bāngzi ＝ 蒲剧 pújù

酺 pú 〈动〉〈书〉meet and drink together

璞 pú 〈名〉uncut jade

【璞玉浑金】 púyù-húnjīn 〈熟〉uncut jade and unrefined gold—❶ unadorned beauty ❷ simple and pure character

镤 pú [化学] protactinium (Pa)

pǔ

朴 pǔ 〈形〉simple；plain：⇨～素；诚～；俭～ ⇨pō；pò

【朴厚】 pǔhòu 〈形〉simple and honest：心地～ be simple-minded and kind-hearted ‖ 此地民风～。People here are simple and sincere
【朴陋】 pǔlòu 〈形〉simple and worn out；crude：陈设～ be simply and crudely furnished
【朴茂】 pǔmào 〈形〉〈书〉simple and honest
【朴实】 pǔshí 〈形〉❶ simple；plain：～的语言 homely language ‖ 他穿着～。He is plainly dressed. ‖ 客厅布置得～而雅致。The sitting room is arranged simply but elegantly. ❷ plain and sincere；sincere and honest：～的工作作风 down-to-earth style of work ‖ 他为人～。He is a sincere person. ❸ solid and unpretentious/unaffected：她的写作风格～而优美。Her writing style is simple yet graceful. ‖ 她的演唱很～。She sings naturally.
〖～无华〗 pǔshí-wúhuá 〈熟〉simple and unadorned：～的态度 homespun manners
【朴素】 pǔsù 〈形〉❶ (of colour, style, etc) simple；plain：～大方 simple and in good taste ‖ 衣着～ be simply dressed ‖ 语言～ plain/unaffected language ‖ 她的穿着～而雅致。She dressed with elegant simplicity. ‖ 她的举止自然～。Her manner was one of natural simplicity. ‖ 他的诗～而感情真挚。His poems are simple in style and interwoven with sincerity. ‖ 这座建筑物庄严而～。The building has dignified simplicity. ❷ (of one's living) frugal；thrifty；plain and modest：生活～ live plainly ⇨艰苦～ ❸ naive；undeveloped：⇨～唯物主义
〖～唯物主义〗 pǔsù wéiwùzhǔyì 〈名〉naive materialism
【朴学】 pǔxué 〈名〉plain learning—textual study of the Chinese classics during the Qing Dynasty
【朴直】 pǔzhí 〈形〉honest and straightforward：文笔～ simple and straightforward writing ‖ 性格～ be honest and straightforward ‖ 语言～ plain language
【朴质】 pǔzhì 〈形〉natural；unaffected；simple and unadorned：～的性格 be unaffected ‖ ～的言词 plain words
【朴拙】 pǔzhuō 〈形〉〈书〉simple and unadorned；sincere and unaffected：风格～ simple and unadorned style

圃 pǔ 〈名〉garden：⇨菜～；花～；苗～

浦 pǔ 〈名〉❶ riverside ❷ river mouth：～东新区 Pudong new area (in Shanghai)

普 pǔ 〈形〉general；universal：～天下 all over the world；everywhere in the world ⇨～查；～选；～照

【普遍】 pǔbiàn 〈形〉universal；general；widespread；common：～使用 be in general/common use ‖ 受到～欢迎 receive a wide welcome ‖ 赢得～尊敬 win everyone's respect；win respect from everyone ‖ 有～意义 be of universal significance ‖ 遭到～反对 meet with universal/widespread opposition ‖ ～感兴趣的问题 issue of universal interest ‖ ～规律 universal law ‖ ～认可的原则 universally accepted principle ‖ ～现象 universal phenomenon ‖ ～需求 universal need ‖ ～做法 widespread practice ‖ 马列主义的～原理 universal principles of Maxism-Leninism ⇨～性
〖～服务〗 pǔbiàn fúwù 〈名〉universal service
〖～关税优惠〗 pǔbiàn guānshuì yōuhuì 〈名〉generalized tariff preference
〖～管辖权〗 pǔbiàn guǎnxiáquán 〈名〉universal jurisdiction
〖～性〗 pǔbiànxìng 〈名〉generality；universality：～原则 principle of universality ‖ 极具～的规则很少有例外。A rule of great generality has very few exceptions.
〖～优惠税〗 pǔbiàn yōuhuìshuì 〈名〉general preferential duties
〖～优惠制〗 pǔbiàn yōuhuìzhì 〈名〉generalized preferential system；generalized system of preferences (GSP)
〖～真理〗 pǔbiàn zhēnlǐ 〈名〉universal truth
【普测】 pǔcè 〈动〉make a general survey
【普查】 pǔchá 〈动〉make a general investigation or survey：常见病～ general survey of common diseases ‖ 人口～ census
〖～年〗 pǔchánián 〈名〉census year
〖～员〗 pǔcháyuán 〈名〉census worker；enumerator
【普度】 pǔdù 〈动〉[佛教] deliver all from torment
〖～众生〗 pǔdù-zhòngshēng 〈熟〉[佛教] deliver all living creatures from torment：佛教的宗旨是～。The purpose of Buddhism is to deliver all beings.
【普洱茶】 pǔ'ěrchá 〈名〉Pu'er/Puer tea [produced in Yunnan Province]
【普法】 pǔfǎ 〈动〉popularize law：～工作 law-popularizing work ‖ ～教育 law-popularizing education
【普惠制】 pǔhuìzhì ＝ 普遍优惠制 pǔbiàn yōuhuìzhì
【普及】 pǔjí 〈动〉❶ be universalized in；be made popular among；be extensively spread：这本书已～全国。This book is available throughout the country. ‖ 电话在中国现在很～。Telephone is now extensively used in China. ❷ popularize；disseminate；spread among the people：～法律知识 popularize legal knowledge；disseminate knowledge of the law ‖ ～九年义务教育

popularize nine-year compulsory education ‖ ～科学文化 popularize science and literacy ‖ ～与提高相结合 combine popularization with the raising of standards

〖～本〗 pǔjíběn 〈名〉 popular edition

〖～读物〗 pǔjí dúwù 〈名〉 popular books

〖～教育〗 pǔjí jiàoyù ❶〈名〉 universal education: ～法 law of universal education ❷〈动〉 popularize education

〖～型〗 pǔjíxíng 〈名〉 popular type

【普降】 pǔjiàng 〈动〉 (of rain or snow) fall over a large area: 经过一段长时间的干旱后,昨天华南～大雨。A timely heavy rain fell all over south China yesterday after a long drought.

【普教】 pǔjiào ＝普通教育 pǔtōng jiàoyù

【普九】 pǔjiǔ 〈动〉 popularize nine-year compulsory education

【普鲁卡因】 pǔlǔkǎyīn 〈名〉[医学] procaine

【普米族】 Pǔmǐzú 〈名〉 Pumi ethnic group; the Pumis [inhabiting China's Yunnan Province]

【普适】 pǔshì 〈形〉 universal: ～类 universality class ‖ ～性 universality

【普特】 pǔtè 〈名〉 pood [Russian measure of weight, equivalent to 16.38 kg]

【普天同庆】 pǔtiān-tóngqìng 〈熟〉 the whole world or nation joins in the jubilation/celebration

【普天之下】 pǔtiānzhīxià 〈熟〉 everywhere under the sun/in the world; all over the world

【普调】 pǔtiáo 〈动〉 make general readjustment of: ～工资 make general readjustment of wages ‖ 物价～ general readjustment of prices

【普通】 pǔtōng 〈形〉 ordinary; common; average; plain: ～包装 customary packing ‖ ～存款 general/ordinary deposit ‖ ～电报 full-rate/ordinary telegram ‖ ～读者 common reader ‖ ～队员 average player ‖ ～发票 plain invoice ‖ ～公民 ordinary/*common* citizen ‖ ～护照 ordinary passport ‖ ～汇款 general remittance ‖ ～汇票 clean draft ‖ ～劳动者 ordinary worker/labourer ‖ ～老百姓 *people in general; commons; general civilians* ‖ ～人 average person; man in the street; ordinary/common man ‖ ～业务 ordinary business ‖ ～支票 open cheque

〖～法〗 pǔtōngfǎ 〈名〉 *common law*

〖～法人〗 pǔtōng fǎrén 〈名〉 ordinary corporation

〖～高校〗 pǔtōng gāoxiào 〈名〉 ordinary colleges and universities

〖～股〗 pǔtōnggǔ 〈名〉[经济] common stock; ordinary stock; community/equity stock; common/normal/ordinary share: ～股本 common equity ‖ ～股利 common stock dividends ‖ ～利息 common dividends ‖ ～贴水 discount on common stock

〖～话〗 pǔtōnghuà 〈名〉 ***putonghua***; common speech (of the Chinese language); standard Chinese pronunciation

〖～教育〗 pǔtōng jiàoyù 〈名〉 general education; elementary and secondary education

〖～名词〗 pǔtōng míngcí 〈名〉[语法] common noun

〖～人寿保险〗 pǔtōng rénshòu bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 ordinary life insurance

〖～税则〗 pǔtōng shuìzé 〈名〉 general tax regulations

〖～物理学〗 pǔtōng wùlǐxué 〈名〉 general physics

〖～心理学〗 pǔtōng xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 general psychology

〖～邮票〗 pǔtōng yóupiào 〈名〉 postage stamp

【普贤】 Pǔxián 〈名〉[佛教] Samantabhadra

【普选】 pǔxuǎn 〈名〉 general election

〖～权〗 pǔxuǎnquán 〈名〉 universal suffrage: 成人～ adult suffrage

〖～制〗 pǔxuǎnzhì 〈名〉 universal suffrage

【普照】 pǔzhào 〈动〉 illuminate all things; shine on everything: 阳光～大地。The sun illuminates every corner of the land. / The sun shines all over the land.

溥 pǔ 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ broad; immense; vast: ～原 immense plain ❷ universal: ～天之下 everywhere under the sun; everywhere in the world; all over the world

谱 pǔ ❶〈名〉 register/record for easy *reference* (in the form of charts, tables, etc): ⇨家～;年～ ❷〈名〉 manual; guide; guidebook: ⇨画～;脸～;棋～ ❸〈名〉 music score; score: 钢琴～ piano score ⇨简～;五线～;乐～ ❹〈动〉 *set to music; compose*: 为这首诗～曲 set the poem to music ⇨～曲;～写 ❺〈名〉 sth to count on; fair amount of confidence: 心里有～儿 have a rough idea in mind ‖ 心里没个～儿 have nothing definite in mind ‖ 他做事有～儿。He knows what he is doing. ⇨离～ ❻〈名〉 airs; haughty manners: 如今他的～儿可真不小。He is now very haughty. ⇨摆～儿

【谱斑】 pǔbān 〈名〉[天文] flocculus

【谱表】 pǔbiǎo 〈名〉[音乐] stave; staff: 大～ great stave

【谱牒】 pǔdié 〈名〉〈书〉 family/genealogical tree; genealogy

【谱函数】 pǔhánshù 〈名〉[数学] spectral function

【谱号】 pǔhào 〈名〉[音乐] clef: 低音～ bass clef; F clef ‖ 高音～ treble clef; G clef ‖ 次中音～ tenor clef; C clef

【谱架】 pǔjià 〈名〉 music stand

【谱曲】 pǔqǔ 〈动〉 ❶ put/set sth to music: 这首诗后来被谱上了曲子。This poem was later set to music. ❷ compose a song; write a musical composition: 以钢琴～ compose at the piano

【谱色】 pǔsè 〈名〉[物理] spectral colour

【谱系】 pǔxì 〈名〉 ❶ [生物] pedigree ❷ system of a family tree ❸ system of change/development (of a thing)

【谱线系】 pǔxiànxì 〈名〉[物理] series of lines

【谱写】 pǔxiě 〈动〉 compose: ～乐曲 compose/write music ‖ 这出新歌剧的所有乐曲都是她～的。She composed the entire musical *score for the new opera.*

【谱制】 pǔzhì 〈动〉 compose: ～乐曲 compose music; set to music

【谱子】 pǔzi 〈名〉 music (score)

氆 pǔ

【氆氇】 pǔlu 〈名〉 woolen fabric produced in Tibet for making blankets, garments, etc

镨 pǔ 〈名〉[化学] praseodymium (Pr)

蹼 pǔ 〈名〉 web (that connects the digits of ducks, frogs, etc)

【蹼趾】 pǔzhǐ 〈名〉 webbed toe

【蹼足】 pǔzú 〈名〉 webfoot; palmate foot

pù

铺[1] pù 〈名〉 *shop; store*: 肉～ *butcher's shop* ‖ 铁匠～ blacksmith shop ‖ 小～儿 small store ⇨当～;店～;药～

铺[2] pù 〈名〉 plank bed: ⇨床～;上～;卧～

铺[3] pù 〈名〉 courier station in old times, now often used in place names: 十里～ Shilipu

⇨pū

【铺板】 pùbǎn 〈名〉 bed board/plank

【铺保】 pùbǎo 〈名〉 guarantee for a person given by a shopkeeper; guarantee by the owner of a shop; shop guarantor

【铺底】 pùdǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ shop furniture and miscellany ❷ key money for the right to rent shop premises, paid to renter

〖～滚动资金〗 pùdǐ gǔndòng zījīn 〈名〉 start-up capital

〖～资金〗 pùdǐ zījīn 〈名〉 minimum capital

【铺户】 pùhù 〈名〉 shop; store

【铺家】 pùjia 〈名〉〈方〉 shop; store

【铺面】 pùmiàn 〈名〉 ❶ shop/store front; shop facade ❷ sales area: 这家新店～很大。The new shop is very spacious.

〖～房〗 pùmiànfáng 〈名〉 shop building

【铺位】 pùwèi 〈名〉 bunk; berth

【铺子】 pùzi 〈名〉 shop; store: 杂货～ grocery store

堡 pù ＝铺[3] pù

⇨bǎo;bǔ

瀑 pù 〈名〉 waterfall: 飞～ *falling waterfall* ⇨～布

【瀑布】 pùbù 〈名〉 waterfall: ～飞泉 waterfalls and flying streams ‖ 黄果树～ Huangguoshu Falls ‖ 尼亚加拉～ Niagara *Falls* ‖ 小～ cascade ‖ ～的水飞泻而下。*The water of the falls* pours straight down.

曝 pù 〈动〉〈书〉expose to the sun：⇨～晒；一～十寒
⇨bào

【**曝露**】 pùlù 〈动〉〈书〉be exposed to the open air：～于荒野之中 be exposed in the wilderness

【**曝气**】 pùqì 〈名〉[环保] aeration：～池 aeration basin/tank ‖ ～处理 aeration treatment ‖ ～废水 aerating wastewater ‖ ～塘 aeration lagoon；aerated pond

【**曝晒**】 pùshài 〈动〉expose to the sun：夏日应防止～。One should avoid being exposed to the scorching sun in summer.

Q

qī

七 qī ❶〈数〉seven：～磅 seven pounds‖～点钟 seven o'clock‖～车间 workshop seven；the seventh workshop‖～路公共汽车 Route 7 bus‖～十 seventy‖第～ seventh‖～～四十九。Seven times seven is forty-nine. ❷〈名〉〈旧〉each of the seven seventh-day memorial ceremonies after sb's death：头～ first seventh-day memorial ceremony

【七边形】qībiānxíng〈名〉[数学] heptagon；septangle

【七病八痛】qībìng-bātòng〈熟〉suffer from illnesses/ailments of all kinds be in poor health

【七步成诗】qībù-chéngshī〈熟〉be able to compose a poem within the time that it takes to walk seven paces—be of keen/sharp intellect；have a ready/facile imagination

【七步之才】qībùzhīcái〈熟〉seven-pace talent—talent for spontaneous literary creation [an illusion to the literary genius Cao Zhi（曹植），who was once forced to compose a poem，on pain of death，within the time it took to walk seven paces]

【七长八短】qīcháng-bāduǎn〈熟〉of uneven sizes/lengths；not of the same size/length

【七尺】qīchǐ〈名〉adult male/man

〖～之躯〗qīchǐzhīqū〈名〉adult male—true/real man

【七重唱】qīchóngchàng〈名〉[音乐] septette

【七重奏】qīchóngzòu〈名〉[音乐] septette

【七次量衣一次裁】qīcì liángyī yīcì cái〈熟〉measure seven times before cutting out a garment—make careful preparations/investigations before taking action

【七搭八搭】qīdā-bādā〈熟〉talk in an offhand way

【七大八小】qīdà-bāxiǎo〈熟〉of unequal sizes；not of the same size

【七大姑八大姨儿】qīdàgū-bādàyír〈熟〉〈口〉very distant relatives

【七颠八倒】qīdiān-bādǎo〈熟〉at sixes and sevens；in great confusion/disorder；in an awful mess；all upside down；topsy-turvy：窃贼把房子翻得～。The burglars turned the house upside down.‖他妻子走后，家里的事～。Since his wife left，his house has been in great confusion.‖她把自己的生活弄得～。She has made a mess of her life.

【七碟八碗】qīdié-bāwǎn〈熟〉with a lot of bowls and dishes

【七分裤】qīfēnkù〈名〉trousers of seven-tenths of full length

【七高八低】qīgāo-bādī〈熟〉bumpy and rough；uneven

【七古】qīgǔ〈名〉〈简称〉form of pre-Tang poetry having seven characters to each line，without strict tonal patterns or rhyme schemes ⇨七言古体诗

【七国集团】Qīguó Jítuán〈名〉Group of Seven [the United States，Japan，Germany，France，the United Kingdom，Italy，and Canada]

【七横八竖】qīhéng-bāshù ＝ 横七竖八 héngqī-shùbā

【七级风】qījífēng〈名〉[气象] moderate gale；force 7 wind

【七级浮屠】qījí-fútú〈熟〉seven-tiered pagoda：⇨救人一命胜造～

【七极管】qījíguǎn〈名〉[电子] heptode

〖～变频器〗qījíguǎn biànpínqì〈名〉heptode converter

【七价】qījià〈形〉[化学] septivalent；heptavalent

〖～物〗qījiàwù〈名〉[化学] heptad

〖～元素〗qījià yuánsù〈名〉[化学] heptad

【七件事】qījiànshì〈名〉seven necessities of daily life：⇨开门～

【七角形】qījiǎoxíng〈名〉[数学] heptagon；septangle

【七绝】qījué〈名〉〈简称〉septasyllabic/seven-syllable quatrain [four-line poem with seven characters to each line and a strict tonal pattern and rhyme scheme] ⇨七言绝句

【七孔】qīkǒng ＝ 七窍 qīqiào

【七老八十】qīlǎo-bāshí〈熟〉in one's late seventies or early eighties—(of a person) very old：我都～的人了，饭量还可以。Old as I am，my appetite is still quite good.

【七零八落】qīlíng-bāluò〈熟〉scattered here and there；in utter confusion；in great disorder；in disarray；all in a hideous mess：～的几间破草房 a few ramshackle huts scattered here and there‖把～的不系统的意见集中起来 sum up scattered and unsystematic ideas‖敌人的王牌军被打得～。The enemy's crack division was badly battered and thrown into confusion.

【七零八碎】qīlíng-bāsuì〈熟〉❶ broken and dilapidated ❷ odds and ends

【七律】qīlǜ〈名〉〈简称〉septasyllabic/seven-syllable regulated verse [eight-line poem with seven characters to each line and following rigorous prosodic rules] ⇨七言律诗

【七面体】qīmiàntǐ〈名〉[数学] heptahedron

【七扭八歪】qīniǔ-bāwāi〈熟〉crooked；uneven；irregular

【七拼八凑】qīpīn-bācòu〈熟〉piece/knock/scrape together；rig up：～好不容易搞来几个钱。It was not without difficulty that we scraped together a small sum of money.‖他们～的联盟是不堪一击的。The alliance they rigged up will collapse at the first blow.‖她只好用零头碎布～地为她的小孩做了件衣服。She could only piece together odds and ends of cloth to make a dress for her child.

【七品芝麻官】qīpǐn zhīmaguān〈名〉minor official [usu referring to a county magistrate]

【七七】qīqī〈名〉last seventh-day memorial ceremony [held on the 49th day after sb's death]

【七七事变】Qī-Qī Shìbiàn〈名〉July 7 Incident of 1937 [an incident by Japanese imperialists，which marked the beginning of the War of Resistance Against Japan by China]

【七七八八】qīqi-bābā〈形〉〈口〉mixed；assorted；miscellaneous：～的东西 odds and ends；medley‖～的事情 odd jobs；miscellaneous trifles/trivialities

【七巧板】qīqiǎobǎn〈名〉seven-piece puzzle；tangram

【七窍】qīqiào〈名〉seven apertures in the human head [i. e. eyes，ears，nostrils and mouth]：～流血 bleed from one's mouth，nostrils，eyes and ears；bleed from all the seven openings of one's head

〖～生烟〗qīqiào-shēngyān〈熟〉fume with anger/rage；foam with rage；be infuriated/outraged

【七擒七纵】qīqín-qīzòng〈熟〉capture and release seven times [a strategy to win over an opponent]

【七情】qīqíng〈名〉❶ seven human emotions [i. e. joy，anger，sorrow，fear，desire，hate and love] ❷ [中医] seven emotional factors [i. e. joy，anger，melancholy，brooding，sorrow，fear and shock，regarded as the internal factors causing diseases]

〖～六欲〗qīqíng-liùyù〈熟〉seven emotions and six sensory pleasures—various human emotions and desires

【七鳃鳗】qīsāimán〈名〉[动物] lamprey

【七上八下】qīshàng-bāxià〈熟〉(of one's state of mind) be like a well in which seven buckets are coming up and eight going down—be in an unsettled state of mind；be agitated；be perturbed；be in a mental flurry of indecision；be in twenty minds：他这几天心里～，老是平静不下来。His mind has been in turmoil these days and he is unable to think straight.‖她心里～，不知如何是好。She was so agitated that she did not know what to do.

【七声】qīshēng ＝ 七音 qīyīn

【七十二变】qīshí'èrbiàn〈熟〉seventy-two metamorphoses [said of the Monkey King in the ***Pilgrimage to the West***，who

could transform himself into anything]—countless changes of tactics
【七十二行】 qīshí'èrháng 〈熟〉 all sorts of occupations; every conceivable line of work: ～,行行出状元。Of all professions, every one produces its own leading authority.
【七十七国集团】 Qīshíqīguó Jítuán 〈名〉 Group of 77; Group-77 [a group of the majority of the developing countries for protecting their interest in international relations]
【七手八脚】 qīshǒu-bājiǎo 〈熟〉 with everybody/many people lending a hand: 大伙儿～就把罪犯制服了。With many people lending a hand, the criminal was subdued.
【七死八活】 qīsǐ-bāhuó 〈熟〉 survive many deaths; be more dead than alive—suffer a lot: 被打得～ be beaten half dead
【七损八伤】 qīsǔn-bāshāng 〈熟〉 suffer many serious injuries
【七夕】 qīxī 〈名〉 seventh evening of the seventh month of the lunar calendar (when the Herd-boy (牛郎) and Weaving-girl (织女) are supposed to meet)
【七弦琴】 qīxiánqín ＝ 古琴 gǔqín
【七项全能】 qīxiàng quánnéng 〈名〉[体育]〈简称〉 heptathlon ⇨ 七项全能运动
〖～运动〗 qīxiàng quánnéng yùndòng 〈名〉[体育] heptathlon
【七星针】 qīxīngzhēn 〈名〉[中医] seven-star needle
【七言古体诗】 qīyán gǔtǐshī 〈名〉 form of pre-Tang poetry having seven characters to each line, without strict tonal patterns or rhyme schemes
【七言绝句】 qīyán juéjù 〈名〉 septasyllabic/seven-syllable quatrain [four-line poem with seven characters to each line and a strict tonal pattern and rhyme scheme]
【七言律诗】 qīyán lǜshī 〈名〉 eight-line poem with seven characters to each line and following rigorous prosodic rules
【七言诗】 qīyánshī 〈名〉 poem with seven characters to each line
【七叶树】 qīyèshù 〈名〉 Chinese Horse-chestnut; buckeye
【七一】 Qī-Yī 〈名〉 July 1, anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China (1921)
【七音】 qīyīn 〈名〉〈古〉[音乐] seven notes of the ancient Chinese musical scale [i. e. *gong*(宫), *shang*(商), *jue*(角), *bianzhi*(变徵), *zhi*(徵), *yu*(羽), *biangong*(变宫), which are basically the same as *do*, *re*, *me*, *fa*, *so*, *la*, *te*]
【七月】 qīyuè 〈名〉 ❶ July ❷ seventh month of the lunar year; seventh moon
【七折八扣】 qīzhé-bākòu 〈熟〉 various deductions; at a great discount
【七政仪】 qīzhèngyí 〈名〉[天文] orrery
【七嘴八舌】 qīzuǐ-bāshé 〈熟〉 seven mouths and eight tongues—lively discussion with everyone trying to get a word in; talking in confusion; all talking at the same time: 公告一宣布,大家就～地议论开了。The moment the announcement was made, a lively discussion started; everyone was anxious to put in a word. ‖ 再次断电,大家～议论纷纷。People kicked up a dust when another power failure occurred.

沏 qī 〈动〉 infuse (with boiling water): 用开水把冰糖～开 dissolve the crystal sugar in boiling water ⇨～茶
【沏茶】 qīchá 〈动〉 brew/infuse/make/mash tea: 女主人沏了一些新茶。The hostess made some fresh tea. ‖ 她为我们沏了茶。She brewed us some tea. ‖ 我给你沏杯茶吧。Shall I mash you a cup of tea?

妻 qī 〈名〉 wife: 娶某人为～ have/take sb to wife ‖ 爱～ beloved wife ⇨夫～;前～;未婚～
⇨qì
【妻党】 qīdǎng 〈名〉 relatives of one's wife
【妻弟】 qīdì 〈名〉 wife's younger brother; brother-in-law
【妻儿老小】 qī'ér-lǎoxiǎo 〈熟〉 parents, wife and children—entire family of a married man: 他有～要抚养。He has a family to support. / He has a wife and family depending on him.
【妻管严】 qīguǎnyán 〈名〉〈诙〉 henpecked husband: 他是～。He is henpecked.
【妻舅】 qījiù 〈名〉 wife's brother; brother-in-law
【妻离子散】 qīlí-zǐsàn 〈熟〉 breaking up or scattering of one's/sb's family; with one's/sb's family broken up: 战争使许多人～,家破人亡。Wars caused breakups of many families and deaths of many people.
【妻孥】 qīnú 〈名〉〈书〉 wife and children
【妻妾】 qīqiè 〈名〉 wife and concubine(s)
【妻室】 qīshì 〈名〉〈书〉 wife: 尚无～ (of a man) not married yet
【妻小】 qīxiǎo 〈名〉〈书〉 wife and children: 使～过上优裕的生活 provide handsomely for one's wife and children
【妻子】 qīzǐ 〈名〉 wife and children: 抛妻弃子 forsake/desert/abandon one's wife and children
【妻子】 qīzi 〈名〉 wife: 和～复婚 remarry one's divorced wife ‖ 和～离婚 divorce/repudiate one's wife ‖ 虐待～ abuse one's wife; use one's wife very ill ‖ 遗弃～ abandon/desert/leave one's wife ‖ 不忠/忠贞的～ unfaithful/faithful wife ‖ 合法～ lawful/legitimate/wedded wife ‖ 模范～ model wife ‖ 她会成为他的好～。She will make him a good wife.

柒 qī 〈数〉 seven [used for the numeral 七 on cheques, etc, to avoid alterations or mistakes]

栖 qī 〈动〉 ❶ (of birds) perch; roost: ⇨～息 ❷ dwell; stay: ⇨～身;两～
⇨xī
【栖集】 qījí 〈动〉 live; dwell
【栖居】 qījū 〈动〉(of animals) dwell; inhabit: 大熊猫～在中国西南部的高山上。Giant pandas dwell in some high mountains of southwest China.
【栖身】 qīshēn 〈动〉 stay; sojourn: 无处～ have no place to stay ‖ ～之所 place to stay ‖ 穷人的～处 shelter for the needy/poor ‖ 他在岩洞里～。He took shelter in a cave.
【栖息】 qīxī 〈动〉(of birds) perch; rest; roost: 鸟儿在树上～。Birds perch/roost on trees. ‖ 许多水鸟在岛上～。A large number of waterfowl dwell on the island.
〖～处〗 qīxīchù 〈名〉 roost; roosting place
〖～地〗 qīxīdì 〈名〉 habitat: 天然～ natural habitat ‖ 我喜欢看天然～的动物,而不是动物园里的动物。I prefer to see animals in their natural habitat, rather than in a zoo.
【栖止】 qīzhǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 stay; sojourn; dwell; reside; take up abode

桤 qī 〈名〉[植物] alder
【桤木】 qīmù 〈名〉 alder

凄 qī 〈形〉 ❶ chilly; cold; freezing: 风～月冷。The wind was chilly and the moon shone coldly. ‖ 风雨～～。Cold, cold are the wind and the rain. ❷ sad; grieved; sorrowful: ⇨～楚;～切 ❸ bleak and desolate: ⇨～凉;～清
【凄哀】 qī'āi 〈形〉 dreary and sad; plaintive: 笛声～ plaintive tone of a flute
【凄暗】 qī'àn 〈形〉 cheerless and dim: ～的房间 gloomy room
【凄惨】 qīcǎn 〈形〉 miserable; tragic; wretched: 处境～ be in abject misery ‖ 歌声～ sad songs ‖ 生活～ lead a wretched existence; live a miserable life ‖ 晚境～ lead a miserable life in one's late years ‖ 叫声～ plaintive/sad cries ‖ ～的故事 tragic story/tale ‖ ～的气氛 melancholy atmosphere ‖ ～的状况 miserable state ‖ 多么～的景象! What a heart-rending sight!
【凄恻】 qīcè 〈形〉〈书〉 sad; sorrowful; mournful; grieved: 百感～ be filled with sad feelings
【凄楚】 qīchǔ 〈形〉〈书〉 wretched; desolate and miserable: 这本书写得～动人。The book is full of pathos.
【凄怆】 qīchuàng 〈形〉〈书〉 wretched; miserable; sad
【凄风苦雨】 qīfēng-kǔyǔ 〈熟〉 chilly wind and excessive rain—foul weather; wretched circumstances; sad plight: ～,夜不能眠。With the wailing wind and the lashing/driving rain, I lay awake all night.
【凄风冷雨】 qīfēng-lěngyǔ ＝ 凄风苦雨 qīfēng-kǔyǔ
【凄寒】 qīhán 〈形〉 desolate and cold: 荒凉～之地 bleak and cold place
【凄寂】 qījì 〈形〉 ❶ desolate and still: ～的原野 desolate open country ❷ dreary and lonely
【凄苦】 qīkǔ 〈形〉 sad and miserable: 生活～ lead a wretched existence; lead a miserable life
【凄冷】 qīlěng 〈形〉 ❶ desolate; dreary ❷ chilly; cold: 北风～ chilly north wind
【凄厉】 qīlì 〈形〉 ❶ (of sound) sad and shrill: ～的叫声 sad and

shrill cries ‖ 报警器发出～的尖啸声。Sirens wailed. ‖ 风声～。The wind was wailing/howling. ❸ desolate; dreary

【凄凉】 qīliáng 〈形〉 ❶ desolate; bleak; dreary: ～的景象 dreary scene; sad sight ‖ 孤独～ be lonely/forlorn ‖ 残垣断壁，一片～。With the dilapidated walls, a desolate scene was all round. ‖ 洪水过后，留下一片～景象。*The flood left desolation in its wake.* ❷ miserable; wretched; sad: 处境～ be in a sad plight ‖ 生活～ lead a wretched existence; live a miserable life ‖ 前景～ bleak prospects ‖ ～的岁月 years of miserable and dreary life ‖ 我感到无限～。A sense of desolation overwhelmed me. / I felt terribly desolate. ‖ *丈夫去世后，她的生活孤独～。She led a desolate existence* after the death of her husband.

【凄迷】 qīmí 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ (of scenery) dreary and hazy; desolate and indistinct: 夜色～。It was a desolate and hazy night. ❷ sorrowful; melancholy: 神情～ look melancholy

【凄切】 *qīqiè* 〈形〉 *mournful; plaintive*

【凄清】 qīqīng 〈形〉 ❶ sombre; cheerless: ～的月光 cheerless moonlight ❷ sad; lamentable: 琴声～ plaintive tune of a zither

【凄然】 qīrán 〈形〉〈书〉 sad; mournful: ～泪下 shed tears in sadness/sorrow ‖ ～一笑 force a sad smile; give a forlorn smile

【凄伤】 *qīshāng* 〈形〉 *desolate; sorrowful; grieved*: 神色～ look grieved; be desolate

【凄酸】 qīsuān 〈形〉 gloomy and sorrowful; sad and melancholy: 心中一阵～ have a twinge of sadness

【凄婉】 qīwǎn 〈形〉 ❶ sad; grieved; sorrowful: 神情～ wear a *sorrowful/sad look* ❷ *(of sound) plaintive but lovely; sadly moving*: 笛声～ plaintive tone of a flute ‖ 她的声音如此微弱和～。Her voice was so faint and desolate.

【凄惘】 qīwǎng 〈形〉 distracted; listless: ～之情 feeling of frustration and sadness

【凄咽】 *qīyè* 〈形〉 *sad and sobbing*: 泪语～ *bitterly sob through* tears

【凄怨】 qīyuàn 〈形〉 plaintive; sad: 歌声～ sad singing

【凄壮】 qīzhuàng 〈形〉 sad and stirring: 乐曲～ sad and stirring music

萋 qī

【萋萋】 qīqī 〈形〉〈书〉 (of vegetation) luxuriant; lush: 芳草～ luxuriant/lush growth of fragrant grass

桼 qī 〈书〉 = 漆 qī

戚[1] qī 〈名〉 axe-like ancient weapon

戚[2] qī 〈形〉〈书〉 sorrowful; woeful: ～然动容 change countenance when distressed ⇨悲～；休～相关

戚[3] qī 〈名〉 relative: ⇨～友；亲～

【戚戚】 qīqī 〈形〉〈书〉 sad; worried; anxious: ～自伤 feel sorry for oneself ‖ 君子坦荡荡，小人长～。The gentleman is easy of mind, while the petty man is always full of anxiety.

【戚然】 qīrán 〈形〉 looking worried; sorrowful: 神态～ wear a woeful expression

【戚谊】 qīyì 〈名〉 ties of kinship

【戚友】 qīyǒu 〈名〉 friends and relatives

期 qī

❶〈动〉 make an appointment: ⇨不～而遇 ❷〈名〉 scheduled/specified time: 约～会晤 appoint a date for an interview ⇨～货；到～；延～ ❸〈名〉 period (of time); stage; phase: 第一～工程 first phase of the project ‖ 一年～国库券 one-year treasury bonds ‖ 一～三个月 a session of three months ‖ 成长/发展～ growing period ‖ 繁荣～ flourishing period ‖ 过渡～ transitional period; interim period ‖ 节假～ holiday period ‖ 培训～ training period ‖ 哺乳～ lactational period; lactation ‖ 危险～ dangerous period ⇨假～；任～ ❹〈量〉 [for things scheduled by periods] issue; number; session: 第一～杂志 first issue of a magazine ‖ 分～发表 appear/publish in installments ‖ 在本～上发表的文章 articles appearing in the current issue ‖ 最新一～的《北京周报》 current issue of *Beijing Review* ‖ 训练班先后办了三～。The training class has been run for three sessions. ‖ 这本杂志两周出一～。The magazine appears fortnightly. ‖ 这个刊物已经出版了十几～。The publication has issued more than a dozen numbers. ❺〈动〉 expect; anticipate; hope: 指日可～ can be expected soon; the day is not far off ⇨～待；～求；预～

⇨jī

【期待】 qīdài 〈动〉 look forward to; expect; await; anticipate: ～成功 hope for success ‖ ～好收成 expect a good harvest ‖ ～的神情 look/air of expectancy ‖ 满怀信心地～ confidently anticipate ‖ 急切地～ eagerly anticipate ‖ ～你早日答复。Looking forward to your early reply. ‖ 大家～你作出决定。We await your decision. ‖ 母亲向他投去～的目光。Mother looked at him with expectant eyes. ‖ 他们～着总统的访问。They are looking forward to the president's visit.

【期房】 qīfáng 〈名〉 forward house (on the real estate market)

【期汇】 qīhuì 〈名〉 forward exchange

【期货】 qīhuò 〈名〉[经济] futures: ～交割 futures delivery ‖ 做～生意 deal in futures ‖ 她搞～赚了很多钱。She made a lot of money trading in futures.

〚～合同〛 qīhuò hétong 〈名〉 forward/futures contract: ～总额 futures sum ‖ 商品～ commodity futures contract

〚～汇率〛 qīhuò huìlǜ 〈名〉 forward exchange rate

〚～价格〛 qīhuò jiàgé 〈名〉 forward/futures prices

〚～交易〛 qīhuò jiāoyì 〈名〉 futures trading/transaction/business; dealing in futures; forward trading/business: 期货对冲交易 offsetting futures transactions

〚～市场〛 qīhuò shìchǎng 〈名〉 futures/forward market: 紧缩～ tighten the futures market

〚～业〛 qīhuòyè 〈名〉 futures industry

〚～溢价〛 qīhuò yìjià 〈名〉 contango

〚～佣金商〛 qīhuò yòngjīnshāng 〈名〉 futures commission merchant

〚～指数〛 qīhuò zhǐshù 〈名〉 futures index

【期冀】 qījì 〈动〉〈书〉 ardently expect/hope

【期价】 qījià 〈名〉 futures price

【期间】 qījiān 〈名〉 time; period; course: 病休～ while on sick leave ‖ 大选～ in/during the election ‖ 逗留～ during one's stay (in a place) ‖ 会议～ in the course of the conference; during the conference ‖ 监禁～ *while in confinement* ‖ 见习～ *in/during* the probation ‖ 节日～ in/during the holidays ‖ 九五计划～ during the Ninth Five-year Plan Period ‖ 抗战～ in the course of the War of Resistance Against Japan ‖ 农忙～ during the busy farming season ‖ 任职～ during one's term of office ‖ 休会～ during *the recess; between sessions; when the meeting is in recess* ‖ 战争～ in/during the war ‖ 从现在到2010年～ in the run-up to 2010

【期刊】 qīkān 〈名〉 periodical; journal: 办～ run a journal/periodical ‖ 编辑～ edit a journal/periodical ‖ 查阅～ look through/consult a journal/periodical ‖ 出版～ publish a journal/periodical ‖ 创办～ *start a journal* ‖ 订阅～ *subscribe to a periodical/journal* ‖ 发行～ issue a periodical/journal ‖ 收集过期～ collect back issues ‖ 续订～ renew the subscription to a journal/periodical ‖ ～编目 cataloguing of periodicals ‖ ～发行量 circulation of periodicals ‖ ～管理 management of periodicals ‖ 文艺～ art and literary periodicals ‖ 学术～ *academic journals* ‖ 最新～ *current* periodicals ‖ 在～上发表文章 publish an article in a journal/periodical ‖ 季刊是每三个月出版一次的～。The quarterly magazine is published every three months.

〚～号〛 qīkānhào 〈名〉 serial number: 国际标准～ International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)

〚～目录〛 qīkān mùlù 〈名〉 bibliography of periodicals

〚～索引〛 qīkān suǒyǐn 〈名〉 periodical index

〚～阅览室〛 qīkān yuèlǎnshì 〈名〉 periodical reading room

【期考】 qīkǎo 〈名〉 final/terminal examination; end-of-term examination

【期满】 qīmǎn 〈动〉 expire; come to an end; run out: 服刑～ serve out one's sentence ‖ 服役～ complete one's term of (military) service ‖ 合同～ contract expires ‖ 见习～ serve out one's apprenticeship ‖ 任职～ conclude/complete one's term of office; serve out one's term of office ‖ 条约～ *treaty expires* ‖ 学徒～ be out of/through one's apprenticeship; be out of one's indentures ‖ 学习～ have completed one's term of study ‖ 租约～时 at the expiry/expiration of the lease ‖ ～通知书 notice of expiry ‖ 他们公寓的租契再过几个礼拜就～了。The lease on their flat will run out/expire in a few weeks.

【期末】 qīmò 〈名〉 end of a term/semester

〚～考试〛 qīmò kǎoshì ＝ 期考 qīkǎo

【期盼】 qīpàn 〈动〉expect; await; look forward to: ～您早日到来。I am looking forward to seeing you soon.
【期票】 qīpiào 〈名〉promissory note; term bill: ～贴现 discount on a promissory note ‖ 不流通～ non-negotiable note ‖ 黄金～ gold note ‖ 商业～ commercial bill
【期期艾艾】 qīqī-ài'ài 〈熟〉stammer; stutter: ～地说 stutter out (sth) ‖ 那人～的，说不上一句完整的话来。The man stammered and stuttered and could not utter a single coherent sentence.
【期求】 qīqiú 〈动〉hope to get/obtain; crave/long for; hanker after: 无所～ have nothing to long for
【期权】 qīquán 〈名〉[金融] option
【期日】 qīrì 〈名〉date set; appointed/specified/designated date
【期市】 qīshì 〈动〉❶ futures market ❷ futures prices
【期望】 qīwàng ❶〈动〉hope; expect; desire; do sth in the expectation that: ～成名 be desirous of distinction ‖ ～和家人团聚 look forward to joining one's family ‖ ～和平 wish for/desire peace ‖ ～过高 put one's expectations too high ‖ 热切地～ ardently anticipate ‖ 不要对他～太大。Don't expect too much of him. ‖ 公司～得到更多的订货。The company is anticipating more orders. ❷〈名〉expectation; hope; anticipation: 不辜负～ live up to/come up to/meet sb's expectations; live up to sb's hopes ‖ 超过～ pass/surpass/exceed one's expectations ‖ 辜负～ fail to answer/come up to/meet sb's expectations; not measure up to sb's expectations; disappoint sb's expectations; fall short of sb's expectations ‖ 寄予很大～ have great expectations of sb; place high hopes on ‖ ～落空 be disappointed in one's expectations ‖ 不切实际的～ Utopian/vain expectation(s) ‖ 最大～ highest anticipation; greatest expectation(s) ‖ 父母对孩子抱有很大～。Parents hold great expectations of their children. / Parents place high hopes on their children.
〖～值〗 qīwàngzhí 〈名〉❶ expactations ❷ [统计] expected value
【期限】 qīxiàn 〈名〉time limit; allotted/set time; deadline: 超过～ exceed the deadline ‖ 规定～ set a deadline; fix a target time ‖ 延长～ extend the time limit ‖ 遵守～ meet the deadline ‖ ～很短 allotted time is very short ‖ 保修～ term of service ‖ 偿还/交付～ term of payment/delivery ‖ 偿还债款～ maturity of loans ‖ 三个月～ allot three months as the limit ‖ 无～ open-dated ‖ 有效～ term of validity ‖ 最后～ deadline ‖ ～快到了。The deadline is drawing near. ‖ 必须在规定的～内完成这项工作。This must be finished within the allotted time.
【期许】 qīxǔ 〈动〉expect; hope: ～子女成材 expect one's children to become useful persons ‖ 有负师长～ fall short of one's teachers' expectations; fail to live up to/answer/meet one's teachers' expectations ‖ ～甚高 have very high expectations of sb; place high hopes on sb
【期颐】 qīyí 〈名〉〈书〉one hundred years of age: ～之年 in one's 100th year ‖ ～之寿 one's/sb's 100th birthday ‖ 寿登～ live to be a centenarian; live to be a hundred years old
【期于】 qīyú 〈动〉aspire to; hope to achieve; aim at
【期中】 qīzhōng 〈名〉interim; midterm: ～红利 interim dividend ‖ ～考试 midterm examination
【期终】 qīzhōng 〈名〉end of a term/semester
〖～考试〗 qīzhōng kǎoshì ＝ 期考 qīkǎo

欺

qī 〈动〉❶ deceive; cheat; dupe: ⇨～瞒; ～世盗名; ～诈 ❷ bully; take advantage of: 不要把我们的克制当作软弱可～。Don't mistake our restraint for weakness or something you can take advantage of. ‖ 他不该～她老实。He shouldn't take advantage of her good nature. ⇨～负; ～压
【欺负】 qīfu 〈动〉bully; take advantage of sb; treat sb high-handedly: ～某人年幼无知 take advantage of sb's youth and inexperience ‖ ～年龄小的孩子 bully younger children ‖ ～人 play the bully ‖ 受尽～ be subjected to endless bullying ‖ 受人～ be bullied ‖ 别瞧谁老实就～谁。Don't take advantage of a nice person whenever you see one.
【欺行霸市】 qīháng-bàshì 〈熟〉bully fellow traders and dominate/monopolize the market: ～的价格 illegally enforced quotation; forced quotation
【欺哄】 qīhǒng 〈动〉deceive; cheat; fool; trick; hoodwink: 一些不法商贩全靠～顾客赚钱。Some lawbreaking retailers make money through sheer cheating. ‖ 这话只能～三岁小孩。This can only deceive a three-year old child.
【欺凌】 qīlíng 〈动〉bully and humiliate; insult: ～百姓 bully and humiliate common people ‖ 任人～ allow oneself to be trodden upon ‖ 受尽～ be subject to/suffer endless bullying and humiliation
【欺瞒】 qīmán 〈动〉hoodwink; dupe; cover up the truth to deceive; pull the wool over sb's eyes: ～公众 practise deception on the public ‖ 你用不着多心，这件事我没有～任何人。Don't be paranoid. I did not deceive anybody in this matter.
【欺蒙】 qīméng 〈动〉cheat; deceive; dupe; hoodwink; fool: ～群众 try to deceive the masses
【欺弄】 qīnòng 〈动〉dupe; hoodwink
【欺骗】 qīpiàn 〈动〉cheat; deceive; dupe; hoodwink; take in: ～不明真相的人 deceive those who do not know the truth; deceive those who are not aware of the facts ‖ ～公众 deceive/cheat the public; commit a fraud upon the public ‖ ～消费者 deceive/cheat/defraud consumers ‖ 被谎言～ be taken in by sb's story ‖ ～行为 fraudulent act ‖ 故意～ deliberately/purposely deceive sb ‖ 相互～ cheat each other ‖ 政治～ political dishonesty ‖ 采用～手段 resort to deception; play/try/use tricks ‖ 会计篡改账目～老板。The bookkeeper deceived his boss by manipulating the accounts. ‖ 她用谄媚的手段～了他。She cheated him by flattery.
〖～性〗 qīpiànxìng 〈名〉duplicity: 外表具有～。Looks can be deceitful.
【欺人太甚】 qīrén-tàishèn 〈熟〉go too far in bullying others; push people too hard; what a beastly bully; bully others to excess/the extreme: 你不要～。Don't you dare push me too hard! ‖ 如果他们～，我们也只好给以迎头痛击。We will have to deal them a head-on blow should they bully us too much.
【欺人之谈】 qīrénzhītán 〈熟〉deceptive talk; deceitful words/talk: 纯属～。It's a pack of lies.
【欺辱】 qīrǔ 〈动〉bully and humiliate; insult
【欺软怕硬】 qīruǎn-pàyìng 〈熟〉bully the weak and fear the strong; bully the weak and give in to the tough
【欺善怕恶】 qīshàn-pà'è 〈熟〉bully good people and fear evil ones; bully the good and fear the wicked
【欺上瞒下】 qīshàng-mánxià 〈熟〉deceive one's superiors and delude one's subordinates; conceal the true state of affairs from above and below
【欺生】 qīshēng 〈动〉❶ bully strangers/newcomers: 那儿的人～，见了外地人特横。The local inhabitants are apt to cheat strangers, they are particularly rough on non-natives. ‖ 他们家的狗～。Their dog is fierce towards strangers. ❷ (of horses, mules, donkeys, etc) be ungovernable by strangers: 这马～，我使唤不了。The horse refuses to obey strangers; he won't do what I want him to (do).
【欺世盗名】 qīshì-dàomíng 〈熟〉win fame by deceiving the public; fish/angle for undeserved fame; build up a reputation by deceiving the public: 谨防那些～之徒。Beware of those who seek fame by deceiving the public.
【欺罔】 qīwǎng 〈动〉〈书〉deceive; cheat; hoodwink: ～世人 hoodwink the public
【欺侮】 qīwǔ 〈动〉bully and humiliate; treat sb high-handedly: 受人～ be bullied ‖ 咱村的人可不是好～的。People in our village are not to be bullied.
【欺压】 qīyā 〈动〉bully and oppress; ride roughshod over; tyrannize: ～百姓 ride roughshod over the people; oppress the people ‖ ～穷人 bully and oppress the poor ‖ 受尽～ suffer endless bullying and oppression
【欺诈】 qīzhà 〈动〉cheat; swindle; defraud: ～顾客 swindle customers ‖ ～钱财 defraud sb of his money; swindle sb out of his money; obtain money by fraud ‖ ～消费者 cheat/defraud consumers ‖ ～所得 fraudulent gains ‖ ～行为 fraudulent practices/conduct; imposture ‖ 存心～ with intent to defraud ‖ 参与～勾当 lend oneself to dishonest schemes ‖ 因犯～罪入狱 be sent to prison for fraud

攲

qī 〈形〉〈书〉slanting; inclined; sloping
【攲侧】 qīcè 〈形〉〈书〉slanting; inclined; sloping
【攲斜】 qīxié 〈形〉〈书〉slanting; inclined; sloping: 地面向河边～。The ground slopes down to the river.

攲 qī ＝攲 qī
⇨yī

蛣 qī
【蛣蜣】 qīqiāng 〈名〉〈古〉 dung beetle

缉 qī 〈动〉 sew in close and joint stitches：～边儿 sew the hem with close stitches
⇨jī

䫏 qī ❶〈名〉〈古〉 mask with a hideous face painted on it worn by the impersonator of a god in ceremonies to drive away pestilence ❷〈形〉〈书〉 ugly

嘁 qī 〈拟〉 whisper
【嘁哩喀喳】 qīlikāchā 〈形〉 quick and efficient (in doing things); snappy and clear-cut (in speaking)
【嘁哩喀嚓】 qīlikāchā ＝嘁哩喀喳 qīlikāchā
【嘁嘁喳喳】 qīqi-chāchā 〈拟〉 chatter; babble; jabber; rattle：他们像鸟一样～说个没完。They were jabbering away like birds. ‖我听见许多妇女在～地说话。I heard the babble of women's voices.
【嘁嘁嚓嚓】 qīqi-chāchā ＝嘁嘁喳喳 qīqi-chāchā

漆 qī ❶〈名〉 lacquer; paint：刷层～ give sth a coat of paint ‖～盒/盘 lacquered box/tray ‖ 黑～ black lacquer ‖ 快干～ quick-drying paint ‖ 上光～ gloss paint ‖ 生～ raw lacquer ‖～面良好。The paintwork is in good condition. ⇨磁～；清～；油～ ❷〈名〉 lacquer/varnish tree ❸〈动〉 lacquer; paint; coat with lacquer：～大门/椅子 paint the gate/chair ‖～薄/厚些 give a thin/thick layer of paint ‖～成红色/黑色 paint sth red/black ‖～两遍 give sth two coats of paint ‖～得光洁的木器 woodwork with a smooth finish ‖ 颜色～得太浅/深 paint a colour a bit too light/dark ‖～得不匀。The paint is not evenly spread. ‖ 箱子里里外外都～过了。The case has been painted within and without.
【漆包】 qībāo 〈形〉 enamel-covered; enamel-insulated
〖～线〗 qībāoxiàn 〈名〉 enamel-insulated wire; enamel-covered wire; enamelled wire：～漆 wire enamel ‖ 漆包铝线 enamel-insulated aluminum wire
【漆布】 qībù 〈名〉 varnished cloth
【漆雕】 qīdiāo 〈名〉 lacquerware
【漆封剂】 qīfēngjì 〈名〉 lacquer seal
【漆革】 qīgé 〈名〉 patent leather
【漆工】 qīgōng 〈名〉 ❶ lacquering; painting：～精细 fine lacquering ❷ lacquerer; lacquer man; painter：这活儿得要熟练～来干。We need a skilled lacquer man to do this work.
【漆黑】 qīhēi 〈形〉 pitch-dark; pitch-black; jet-black：～的头发 jet-black hair ‖～的午夜 impenetrable midnight ‖～乌亮的眼睛 dark bright eyes ‖～的夜晚 pitch-dark/jet-black night ‖ 在一片～中 in complete/inky/pitch/thick/utter/dead/impenetrable darkness ‖ 四周～一片。It is pitch-dark all around.
〖～一团〗 qīhēi-yītuán 〈熟〉 ❶ pitch-dark—utterly hopeless：洞内～。It was pitch-dark inside the cave. ‖ 他们把那儿的情况说成～，一无是处。They painted the situation there in such dark colours that nothing seemed right there. ❷ be completely ignorant of; be in the dark：尽管他一再解释，我心里还是～。Despite his repeated explanations, I was still in a fog. ‖ 这个问题在我的心中还是～。I am still completely in the dark about the matter.
【漆画】 qīhuà 〈名〉 lacquer painting
【漆匠】 qījiang 〈名〉 ❶ lacquerware worker ❷ lacquerer; lacquer man; painter
【漆膜】 qīmó 〈名〉 lacquer/varnish film：～电容器 lacquer film capacitor
【漆皮】 qīpí 〈名〉 ❶ coat of paint ❷ shellac
【漆片】 qīpiàn 〈名〉 shellac
【漆器】 qīqì 〈名〉 lacquerware; lacquerwork; lacquer：上等～ choice works in lacquer ‖ 脱胎～ bodiless lacquerware
【漆树】 qīshù 〈名〉 lacquer/varnish tree
【漆刷】 qīshuā 〈名〉 paintbrush
【漆稀释剂】 qīxīshìjì 〈名〉 lacquer thinner

蹊 qī →跷蹊 qiāoqi
⇨xī
【蹊跷】 qīqiāo ＝跷蹊 qiāoqi

㩻 qī ❶〈动〉 absorb water with sand, etc ❷〈形〉(of wet things) drying

qí

齐[1] qí ❶〈形〉 neat; even; uniform：把桌椅摆～ put the desks and chairs in order ‖ 剪得很～ be evenly trimmed ‖ 将边修～ even the edges by trimming them ‖ 靠窗/墙对～ line up against the window/wall ‖ 靠左边对～ be flush on the left (with sth) ‖ 队伍排得很～。The procession lined up in a neat line. ‖ 这把椅子的四条腿长短不～。The four legs of the chair are not of equal/uniform length. ⇨参差不～ ❷〈动〉 reach the height of; be on the same plane with; be flush/level with：～颈/腰深 up to one's neck/waist ‖～眉高 at eyebrow level ‖～膝深的水 knee-deep water ‖ 湖水～腰深。The lake is waist deep. ‖ 河水～岸。The river is flush with its banks. ‖ 向日葵都～房檐了。The sunflowers have reached the height of the eaves. ❸〈形〉 identical; same：只要我们心～，就没有办不成的事。When we act with one mind, there is nothing we can not do. ❹〈副〉 together; simultaneously：百鸟～鸣 all birds sing in chorus ‖ 鞭炮～鸣。Firecrackers burst exploding all at once. ‖ 男女老幼～动手。Men and women, old and young, all pitched in. ⇨百花～放；并驾～驱 ❺〈形〉 all ready; all present：东西预备～了。Everything is ready. ‖ 客人都来～了。All the guests have arrived. ‖ 钱都凑～了。We have pooled enough money. ⇨～备；～全 ❻〈名〉 alloy ❼〈动〉 even up at one point or along one line：～着边儿划一条线 draw a line along the edge ‖～着根儿剪断 cut right down to the roots

齐[2] Qí 〈名〉 ❶ Qi [a state in the Zhou Dynasty (11th century BC－256 BC)] ❷ a) Southern Qi Dynasty (479－502) b) Northern Qi Dynasty (550－577) ❸ Qi [title of a short-lived regime established towards the end of the Tang Dynasty (618－907) by a peasant-uprising army led by Huangchao]
⇨jì

【齐备】 qíbèi 〈形〉 all ready; complete：工具～ have complete set of tools ‖ 货色～ all sorts of goods in stock; goods of every conceivable variety available ‖ 万事～。Everything is ready.
【齐步走】 qíbùzǒu 〈动〉[军事] quick march：～！[word of command] Quick time, march!
【齐唱】 qíchàng ❶〈名〉 singing in unison; unison ❷〈动〉 sing in unison：～一首歌 sing a song in unison
【齐齿呼】 qíchǐhū 〈名〉[语言] syllables with *i* as the final (韵母) or a final beginning with *i*
【齐楚】 qíchǔ 〈形〉 ❶ neat and smart：衣冠～ be smartly dressed ❷ complete; all ready：准备～ get everything ready ‖ 人到得很～。Everybody is here.
【齐次】 qícì 〈形〉[数学] homogeneous
〖～多项式〗 qícì duōxiàngshì 〈名〉[数学] homogeneous polynomial
〖～方程〗 qícì fāngchéng 〈名〉[数学] homogeneous equation
〖～函数〗 qícì hánshù 〈名〉[数学] homogeneous function
〖～积分方程〗 qícì jīfēn fāngchéng 〈名〉 homogeneous integral equation
〖～线性方程〗 qícì xiànxìng fāngchéng 〈名〉[数学] homogeneous linear equation
〖～坐标〗 qícì zuòbiāo 〈名〉[数学] homogeneous coordinates
【齐东野语】 Qídōng-yěyǔ 〈熟〉 what folks say; just/only talk; cock-and-bull story：～，不足为信。It is only hearsay and not to be taken seriously.
【齐墩果】 qídūnguǒ ＝油橄榄 yóugǎnlǎn
【齐集】 qíjí 〈动〉 assemble; collect; gather; congregate：～一堂 assemble under the same roof ‖ 各国朋友～北京。Friends from all nations gathered in Beijing. ‖ 他们～街头，等待着胜利的消息。They gathered in the street, waiting for the news of victory.
【齐家文化】 Qíjiā wénhuà 〈名〉[考古] Qijia Culture [a culture of the Chalcolithic period, relics of which were first unearthed at Qijiaping (齐家坪), Gansu Province, in 1924]
【齐家治国】 qíjiā-zhìguó 〈熟〉 regulate the family and run the

state

【齐截】 qíjie 〈形〉〈方〉❶ neat; even: 穿得～ be neatly dressed ‖ 字写得～ write a neat hand ❷ complete; all in readiness: 准备～ get everything ready

【齐眉】 qíméi 〈动〉❶ be level with the eyebrows: ⇨～穗儿 ❷ (of husband and wife) treat each other with courtesy: ⇨举案～

〖～穗儿〗 qíméisuìr 〈名〉(of a woman's or child's hair) fringe/bangs hanging down to the eyebrows

【齐民】 qímín 〈名〉〈书〉populace; common people

〖～要术〗 Qímín Yàoshù 〈名〉*Qi Min Yao Shu* or *Important Arts for the People's Welfare* [an agricultural encyclopaedia of the 6th century written by Jia Sixie (贾思勰)]

【齐名】 qímíng 〈动〉enjoy equal popularity/fame; be equally famous: 他可与一流作家～。He ranks with the best class of writers. ‖ 她是与伟大小说家～的作家。As a writer she was on a par with the great novelists.

【齐明】 qímíng 〈形〉[物理] aplanatic: ～成像 aplanatic image formation

〖～镜〗 qímíngjìng 〈名〉aplanat

〖～聚光镜〗 qímíng jùguāngjìng 〈名〉aplanatic condenser

〖～透镜〗 qímíng tòujìng 〈名〉aplanatic lens

【齐巧】 qíqiǎo 〈副〉〈方〉by chance; as luck would have it: ～的是我们在他要离开时到了。As luck would have it, we arrived just as he was leaving. ‖ 他～在那儿。He happened to be there. / It so happened that he was there. ‖ 真～,我要的东西这家商店都有。Luckily, they have everything I want in this shop.

【齐全】 qíquán 〈形〉complete; ready: 尺码～ have a complete range of sizes ‖ 工具～ have all kinds of tools ‖ 功能～ be versatile in performance ‖ 花色～ have a satisfactory variety of colours and designs ‖ 货品～ all sorts of goods in stock; goods of every conceivable variety available ‖ 设备～ have all the necessary equipment/fittings ‖ 装备～ be fully equipped ‖ 装备～的实验室 laboratory thoroughly furnished ‖ 百货公司已经把冬季用品准备～了。The department store has everything in readiness for the winter. ‖ 船上工作人员配备～。The boat has a full crew. ‖ 新建的公寓楼设备～。The newly built apartment house has all the necessary fittings. ‖ 这家商店货物很～。This shop has a satisfactory variety of goods.

【齐射】 qíshè 〈动〉[军事] salvo; volley

【齐声】 qíshēng 〈副〉in chorus/unison: ～喝彩 acclaim in chorus ‖ ～欢呼 cheer in unison ‖ ～回答 answer in chorus ‖ ～抗议 be unanimous in protesting ‖ ～朗读 read in chorus

【齐刷刷】 qíshuāshuā 〈形〉even; uniform; neat: ～地前进 march in step ‖ 十个姑娘～一般高。The ten girls are of the same height.

【齐天洪福】 qítiān-hóngfú 〈熟〉great luck; boundless blessing

【齐头并进】 qítóu-bìngjìn 〈熟〉advance side by side; keep pace with (sb/sth); go forward together; do two or more things at once; get abreast of; keep in step; keep step with: 几项工作～ do several jobs all at once ‖ 看来我们的事业是～。Our careers seem to run on parallel lines. ‖ 六路人马～。The six columns advanced simultaneously.

【齐心】 qíxīn 〈形〉be of one heart/mind: 只要大家～,事情就好办了。So long as we are of one mind, we are sure to accomplish what we are out to do.

〖～合力〗 qíxīn-hélì ＝ 齐心协力 qíxīn-xiélì

〖～协力〗 qíxīn-xiélì 〈熟〉be of one heart and work as one man; hang together; make concerted efforts; with concerted/combined/united effort; coordinate one's efforts: ～对付 present a common front (to) ‖ ～工作 work with one heart ‖ 我们如果～,就能实现我们的计划。If we all hang together, we'll be able to succeed in our plan. ‖ 只要我们～,就没有办不成的事。When we act with one mind, there is nothing we can't do.

【齐性】 qíxìng 〈名〉[数学] homogeneity

【齐一】 qíyī ❶〈形〉uniform; in unison: 回答～ answer in chorus ❷〈动〉unify: ～天下 unify the country

【齐整】 qízhěng 〈形〉❶ neat; trim; uniform: 房屋～ trim houses ‖ ～如一 uniform and trim; be all alike as one ‖ 公路两旁的白杨树长得很～。The road is flanked with neat rows of poplars. ‖ 她看上去总是那么～。She always looks neat and trim. ❷ pretty; beautiful; good-looking: 生得～ good-looking; pretty ‖ 小姑娘的模样多～。What a pretty little girl!

【齐奏】 qízòu 〈动〉play in unison

祁 Qí

【祁红】 qíhóng 〈名〉*keemun* [a kind of black tea produced in Qimen County (祁门), Anhui Province]

【祁剧】 qíjù 〈名〉*Qi* opera [a kind of local opera of Qiyang, Hunan Province]

圻 qí 〈名〉〈书〉boundary

⇨yín

芪 qí → 黄芪 huángqí

岐 qí

【岐黄】 qíhuáng 〈名〉traditional Chinese medicine [a term made up from Qibo (岐伯) and Huangdi (黄帝), legendary founders of Chinese medicine]

〖～之术〗 qíhuángzhīshù 〈名〉traditional Chinese medical science

其 qí

❶〈代〉that; such: 正当～时 just at that time; at the opportune moment ‖ 查无～事。Investigation shows that nothing of the kind has happened. ⇨不厌～烦 ❷〈代〉his; her; its; their: ～父/母 his father/mother ⇨物尽～用;自圆～说 ❸〈代〉he; she; it; they: 不能任～自流 cannot let things slide ‖ 劝～尽早戒烟 advise him to give up smoking as early as possible ‖ 任～泛滥 let it spread unchecked ⇨察～言,观～行;出～不意 ❹〈代〉it [a rhetorical word referring to nothing in particular]: 大吹～牛 talk big/boast without restraint ‖ 大请～客 entertain lavishly ‖ 忘～所以 forget all else ❺〈后缀〉[used after an adverb]: ⇨极～;尤～ ❻〈助〉〈书〉[used to make a guess or a retort]: ～奈我何? What can they do to me? ❼〈助〉〈书〉[used to give an order or instruction]: 子～勉之! Exert yourself to the uttermost!

【其次】 qícì 〈代〉❶ next; then: 在会上他第一个发言,～就轮到我。He spoke first at the meeting, and then it was my turn. ❷ secondary; next in importance: 内容是主要的,形式还在～。Content comes first; what form it takes is secondary. ‖ 国家安全要紧,个人安危是～的。National security comes before personal safety. / National security takes precedence over personal safety.

【其间】 qíjiān 〈名〉❶ between or among them; in it; of them: 厕身～ occupy a place among them ‖ ～定有缘故。There must be some reasons in it. ❷ time; period: 这位教授出国三年,～到过纽约和巴黎等许多城市。During his three years abroad, the professor visited New York, Paris and many other international cities.

【其乐无穷】 qílè-wúqióng 〈熟〉find it an infinite delight/a boundless joy (to do sth): 华山顶上赏日出,真是～。It is a great joy/delight to watch sunrise at the top of Mount Hua. ‖ 与众同乐,～。Joys shared with others are more enjoyed.

【其貌不扬】 qímào-bùyáng 〈熟〉unprepossessing/unimposing in appearance; of undistinguished appearance; ugly; ill-favoured: ～的人 insignificant-looking person ‖ 别以为他～就小看他。Don't slight him just because he is ill-favoured.

【其实】 qíshí 〈副〉actually; in fact/reality; as a matter of fact: ～不然。Actually, that is not the case. ‖ ～没这个必要。As a matter of fact, that isn't necessary at all.

【其它】 qítā 〈代〉[referring to things only] other; else: ～开支 miscellaneous costs ‖ 当～条件相同时,蒸散率随湿度增大而减小。Other things being equal, the evapotranspiration rate decreases with increasing humidity. ‖ 该合金可以电镀,或者用～方式处理。The alloy can be electroplated or otherwise processed.

【其他】 qítā 〈代〉[referring to either people or things] other; else: ～等等 and (all) the rest (of it) ‖ ～事情 other things ‖ ～应付款项 other payable accounts ‖ 至于～ as for the rest ‖ 赶上～人 catch up with the others ‖ 看到～人了吗? Did you see anybody else? ‖ 我们去了动物园,～什么地方也没去。We went to the zoo and nowhere else. ‖ 我同意你的建议,没有～意见。I agree to your proposal and have nothing else to add.

【其外】 qíwài 〈代〉besides; in addition

【其味无穷】 qíwèi-wúqióng 〈熟〉have a marvellous flavour—be infinitely enjoyable

【其余】 qíyú 〈代〉the rest; the reminder; all the other persons/things: 补足～的部分 make up the rest ‖ 照顾～的人 care for the

rest ‖ 我把下午～的时间都用在玩电脑游戏上了。I spent the rest of the afternoon playing computer games. ‖ 这个包是我的随身行李，～的是托运行李。This is my carry-on bag; all the rest are to be checked.

【其中】 qízhōng 〈名〉 within; among/of them; in it: 不知～底细 not know the ins and outs of the matter ‖ 果园里一共有五千棵果树，～苹果树占 80%。There are altogether 5,000 trees in the orchard, 80% of which are apple trees. ‖ 这篇文章我已经看过，～提出的问题值得重视。I have read that article. The questions it raises deserve serious attention.

奇 qí ❶〈形〉 strange; rare; queer; unusual: ～男子/女子 remarkable man/woman ‖ ～松怪石 unique pine trees and grotesque rocks ⇨～耻大辱；～迹；～妙 ❷〈形〉 unexpected; unpredictable: ⇨～兵；～袭；～遇；出～制胜 ❸〈动〉 surprise; astonish: ⇨不足为～；惊～ ❹〈副〉 very; extremely; extraordinarily: ～丑 very ugly ‖ ～贵 excessively expensive; exorbitant ‖ ～冷 extremely/extra cold ‖ ～痛 unbearably/severely painful ‖ ～痒 itch terribly; be awfully itchy ⇨～缺

⇨jī

【奇案】 qí'àn 〈名〉 quirky case: 侦破一桩～ solve a quirky case

【奇拔】 qíbá 〈形〉 unique and outstanding; extraordinary: 山峰～ towering/lofty mountain peaks ‖ ～之士 outstanding personage

【奇兵】 qíbīng 〈名〉 *troops suddenly appearing from nowhere*; ingenious military move: 出～ make an unexpected military move; launch a surprise attack

【奇才】 qícái 〈名〉 ❶ rare/extraordinary talent; colossal intellect: 这一战充分显示出他是一名军事～。This battle fully shows that he was a military genius. ❷ rare talent; genius; prodigy; wizard: 数学～ mathematical prodigy ‖ 网球～ tennis marvel ‖ 他是语言～。He is a linguistic wonder.

【奇彩】 qícǎi 〈名〉 dazzling brilliance; radiant splendour

【奇耻大辱】 qíchǐ-dàrǔ 〈熟〉 galling/burning/howling/crying shame; deep humiliation; deep disgrace; an abyss of disgrace: 避免～ escape the crowning humiliation ‖ 忍受～ bear a howling shame; pocket a great insult ‖ 使蒙受～ cause a burning shame (to sb) ‖ 遭受～ be humbled in/to the dust ‖ 这样的～，我们怎能忘记呢？How could we forget such a crying shame!

【奇风异俗】 qífēng-yìsú 〈熟〉 exotic/strange customs

【奇峰】 qífēng 〈名〉 grotesque peak: ～突起 peaks towering magnificently

【奇功】 qígōng 〈名〉 outstanding service; extraordinary exploits: 屡建～ repeatedly perform outstanding service; establish unusual merits repeatedly; make wonder achievements many times

【奇怪】 qíguài 〈形〉 ❶ strange; queer; odd; quaint; bizarre: 表情～ strange expression ‖ 行为～ freakish/odd behaviour ‖ 衣着～ eccentric clothing ‖ ～的念头 strange/weird idea ‖ ～的现象 unusual phenomena ‖ 说来～ singular/strange to say ‖ ～的是他为什么没来。The wonder is why he was absent. ‖ 这没什么～的。That's only natural. / There's nothing strange about it. ‖ 真～！That's queer indeed! ❷ unexpected; surprising: 如果他留在那儿，我不会～。I shouldn't wonder if he stayed there. ‖ 他被逮捕一点也不～。The fact that he was caught is not to be wondered at. ‖ 我们都～经理为什么要辞职。We all feel surprised at the manager's resignation.

【奇观】 qíguān 〈名〉 marvellous spectacle; wonderful sight; wonder: 考察～ explore wonders ‖ 世界～ world wonders ‖ 自然～ natural wonders; prodigies of nature ‖ 钱塘江的潮汐是一大～。The morning and evening tides on the Qiantang River are indeed a spectacle. ‖ 秦始皇兵马俑被誉为"世界第八大～"。The Qin *terra-cotta warriors* and horses are reputed to be the "Eighth Wonder of the World".

【奇瑰】 qíguī 〈形〉 singular and beautiful: ～的海景 unsurpassably magnificent seascape

【奇诡】 qíguǐ 〈形〉 strange; odd; eccentric; bizarre: 言行～ speak and behave in a strange way

【奇花异草】 qíhuā-yìcǎo ＝ 奇花异卉 qíhuā-yìhuì

【奇花异卉】 qíhuā-yìhuì 〈熟〉 exotic flowers and rare herbs

【奇幻】 qíhuàn 〈形〉 ❶ fantastic; strange and illusionary: ～的遐思 fantastic reveries ‖ ～莫测 be too mysterious to predict/guess ❷ kaleidoscopic: 景色～ kaleidoscopic scenes

【奇祸】 qíhuò 〈名〉 unexpected misfortune/disaster: 突遇～ suddenly encounter an unexpected disaster

【奇货可居】 qíhuò-kějū 〈熟〉 rare commodity that can be hoarded for a better price—sth that can be capitalized on: 此～。This rare merchandise would be a sound investment.

【奇计】 qíjì 〈名〉 *ingenious plan; unusually clever stratagem*; surprising move

【奇技】 qíjì 〈名〉 remarkable feat; special skill

【奇迹】 qíjì 〈名〉 miracle; wonder; marvel; wonderful achievement; wonderwork: 创造～ do/work wonders; accomplish/create/perform/work/do miracles; do/perform/work marvels ‖ 发现～ discover a miracle ‖ 几近～ be little short of a miracle ‖ ～般逃脱死亡 escape death by a miracle; have a marvellous/miraculous escape from death ‖ 现代～ modern miracle ‖ 医学～ marvel of medical science ‖ 自然界的～ marvel of nature ‖ 创造～的人 wonder worker; worker of miracles ‖ ～出现了。A miracle occurred. / A miracle presented itself. ‖ 她～般地好起来了。She is making a miraculous recovery. ‖ 谈判能出～。Negotiations can work wonders.

【奇景】 qíjǐng 〈名〉 marvel; scenic wonder; wonderful/extraordinary/splendid sight: 世界一大～ *one of the great marvels in* the world ‖ 天然～ natural wonder ‖ 雪山～ wonderful view/sight of snow-capped mountains

【奇境】 qíjìng 〈名〉 fairyland; wonderland: 犹入～ as if one had come to a fairyland

【奇绝】 qíjué 〈形〉〈书〉 unsurpassably wonderful: 山势～ bewitchingly magnificent mountains ‖ 文章～ superb writing

【奇崛】 qíjué 〈形〉〈书〉 outstanding; unusual: 文笔～ unusual style of writing

【奇谲】 qíjué 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ bizarre; weird: 情节曲折～ intricate and bizarre plot ❷ weird: ～之谋 weird and changeful stratagem

【奇门遁甲】 qímén-dùnjiǎ 〈熟〉 a variety of magic skills employed in fortune-telling

【奇妙】 qímiào 〈形〉 marvellous; wonderful; intriguing: 构思～ intriguing conception ‖ ～美景 scene of wonderful beauty ‖ ～世界 wonderful world ‖ ～莫测 be mysterious and hard to fathom ‖ 大师的～手法 wonderful touch of a master

【奇谋】 qímóu ＝ 奇计 qíjì

【奇南香】 qínánxiāng 〈名〉[植物] agalloch; eaglewood

【奇葩】 qípā 〈名〉 *exotic flower; extraordinarily beautiful flower*: ～斗妍 exotic flowers vying for glamour ‖ ～异草 exotic flowers and grass ‖ 艺坛～ exquisite works of art

【奇癖】 qípǐ 〈名〉 curious hobby; eccentric/strange habit

【奇僻】 qípì 〈形〉 very uncommon/rare; exceedingly unusual: 他的文章中充斥了～的字眼儿。His article is full of unusual turns of phrases.

【奇巧】 qíqiǎo 〈形〉 (of art or handicraft) ingenious; exquisite: 构造～ ingeniously constructed ‖ ～的玉雕 exquisite jade carving ‖ 园内假山造型～。The rockery in the garden was ingeniously formed.

【奇趣】 qíqù 〈名〉 unusual charm

【奇缺】 qíquē 〈动〉 be in great shortage (of goods); be extremely short of: 现金～ be extremely short of cash ‖ 管理人才～。There is a critical shortage/an appalling lack of management personnel. ‖ 教师～。Teachers are in desperately short supply. / There is a severe/an acute shortage of teachers.

【奇人】 qírén 〈名〉 ❶ eccentric person; odd fellow ❷ rare talent; person of unusual ability: 他是个～。He is a rare talent.

【奇士】 qíshì 〈名〉 *unusual person*; *person of unusual ability*: 海内～ outstanding personages in the country

【奇事】 qíshì 〈名〉 strange affair; unusual phenomenon

【奇书】 qíshū 〈名〉 unique/remarkable book

【奇思妙想】 qísī-miàoxiǎng 〈熟〉 marvellous/intriguing/wonderful idea

【奇谈】 qítán 〈名〉 strange tale; fantastic story; absurd argument: 编造～ spin a yarn ‖ 海外～ strange tales from overseas

〖～怪论〗 qítán-guàilùn 〈熟〉 strange tale; absurd/ridiculous argument

【奇特】 qítè 〈形〉 peculiar; singular; queer; unusual: 设计～ be curious in design ‖ 外形～ be queer in shape ‖ 行为～ be singular in one's behaviour ‖ 装束～ be dressed in a singular way ‖ ～魅力 peculiar fascination/charm ‖ ～图案 freak design ‖ ～习惯 queer habit ‖ ～现象 singular phenomenon ‖ ～岩层 eccentric rock

formations ‖ ～之处 peculiarity ‖ 他的长相很～。His appearance is singular. ‖ 他走路的样子很～。He walks in a peculiar fashion. ‖ 在沙漠地区常常可以看到一些～景象。In desert areas one often sees strange mirages.

【奇突】 qítū 〈形〉❶ sudden; unexpected: 事情发生得太～。It happened all of a sudden. ❷ peculiar; distinctive ❸ protruding; projecting; sticking out

【奇伟】 qíwěi 〈形〉peculiar and grand/magnificent: 建筑～ peculiar and magnificent building

【奇文】 qíwén 〈名〉❶ remarkable piece of writing ❷ absurd writing

〚～共赏〛 qíwén-gòngshǎng 〈熟〉share the pleasure of reading a rare piece of writing; remarkable piece of writing should be enjoyed together

【奇闻】 qíwén 〈名〉sth unheard-of; thrilling/fantastic story: 收集大量的～ collect a great amount of curious information ‖ 制造耸人听闻的～ manufacture startling anecdotes ‖ ～趣事 strange news and amusing incidents ‖ ～轶事 anecdotes ⇨千古～

【奇袭】 qíxí 〈动〉make a surprise attack; raid: ～敌人 surprise the enemy; take the enemy by surprise; catch the enemy unawares ‖ 发起～ make a surprise attack ‖ ～队 surprise party

【奇想】 qíxiǎng 〈名〉strange/queer idea: 突发～ hit upon a *strange idea*

【奇效】 qíxiào 〈名〉extraordinary efficacy (of medicine); miraculous effect/result: 产生～ work like magic/a charm ‖ ～疗法 miracle cure ‖ ～药 miracle drug ‖ 这种新药有～。The new drug works miracles. ‖ 这种药对治疗风湿病有～。This medicine has extraordinary efficacy for rheumatism.

【奇形怪状】 qíxíng-guàizhuàng 〈熟〉grotesque/fantastic in shape or appearance; of fantastic/queer shapes and forms: ～的钟乳石 stalactites of grotesque shapes; unusually-shaped stalactites

【奇秀】 qíxiù 〈形〉unique and beautiful: 桂林的山水～。The hills and streams in Guilin form a scene of enchanting beauty.

【奇勋】 qíxūn 〈名〉outstanding service/contribution: 屡建～ repeatedly perform outstanding service; make outstanding contributions many times

【奇验】 qíyàn 〈形〉❶ (of medicine) extraordinarily efficacious ❷ (of fortune-telling) extremely accurate

【奇异】 qíyì 〈形〉❶ strange; queer; unusual; bizarre; odd: 形状～ be grotesque in shape ‖ ～的服装款式 *fantastic fashion in* dress ‖ ～的花草 exotic flowers and grasses ～的景象 curious spectacle ‖ ～的图案 fantastic design ‖ 各种～的冒险经历 various strange adventures ‖ 海底是一个～的世界。The ocean floor is a wonderland. ❷ surprised; amazed; astonished; astounded: 路边的人都用～眼光看着这些来自远方的客人。People on the roadside looked with astonished eyes at the guests from afar.

【奇遇】 qíyù 〈名〉❶ encounter by chance; fortuitous meeting: 与故友在海外的～ fortuitous meeting with an old friend abroad ‖ 他俩多年失去联系，想不到在会上见面，真是～！ Having lost contact for many years, they were totally unprepared for the happy encounter at a conference they both attended. ❷ adventure: 经历种种～ go through various adventures ‖ 扣人心弦的～ thrilling adventures ‖ 深山～ adventures in deep mountains

【奇缘】 qíyuán 〈名〉relationship entered unexpectedly into; romance

【奇珍异宝】 qízhēn-yìbǎo 〈熟〉rare treasures: 寻找～ seek rare treasures

【奇志】 qízhì 〈名〉lofty ideal; noble ambition

【奇装异服】 qízhuāng-yìfú 〈熟〉〈贬〉bizarre clothing/dress; singular/outlandish clothes; fancy/peculiar dress; exotic/quaint costume; fantastic garb: 穿着～ be dressed in a singular fashion; be quaintly dressed

歧 qí ❶〈名〉fork; branch: ⇨～路; ～途 ❷〈形〉divergent; different: ⇨～视; ～义; ～异

【歧出】 qíchū 〈形〉(of the use of words, esp technical terms in a book or an article) conflicting and confusing; inconsistent

【歧管】 qíguǎn 〈名〉[机械] manifold: 排气～ exhaust manifold

【歧化反应】 qíhuà fǎnyìng 〈名〉[化学] disproportionated reaction

【歧见】 qíjiàn 〈名〉difference; divergent opinions; disagreement: 消除～ eliminate differences

【歧路】 qílù 〈名〉forked/branch road; branch; fork: ～徘徊 hesitate at a crossroads

〚～亡羊〛 qílù-wángyáng 〈熟〉lamb going astray at a fork in the road—go astray in a complex situation

【歧视】 qíshì 〈动〉discriminate (against): ～妇女 discrimination against women ‖ ～老人 practise ageism ‖ 就业～ discrimination in employment ‖ 贸易～ trade discrimination ‖ 年龄/性别～ age/sex discrimination ‖ 种族～ racial discrimination ‖ 宗教～ religious discrimination ‖ 国家法律决不～穷人偏袒富人。The state laws do not discriminate against the poor in favour of the rich.

〚～性〛 qíshìxìng 〈形〉discriminatory: ～待遇 discriminatory treatment ‖ ～关税 discrimination tariff ‖ ～立法 discriminatory legislation

【歧途】 qítú 〈名〉wrong road/path: 被引入～ be led astray; be misguided/misled ‖ 步入～ get/go astray ‖ 误入～ err from the right path; go astray; lose/miss one's way; fall by the wayside ‖ 引入～ lead sb astray; lead sb into error

【歧义】 qíyì 〈名〉ambiguity; different meanings: 避免～ avoid ambiguity ‖ 产生～ create/produce ambiguity ‖ 消除～ clear up/remove ambiguity ‖ 引起～ cause ambiguity ‖ 有～ be equivocal/ambiguous ‖ 该词有～。The word is open to/capable of different interpretations.

【歧异】 qíyì 〈名〉difference; discrepancy

祈 qí 〈动〉❶ pray: ～神求雨 pray to Heaven for rain ❷ beg; entreat; plead; implore: 敬～指导。We respectfully request your guidance. ⇨～望

【祈祷】 qídǎo 〈动〉pray; say/give one's prayers; offer a prayer: 为死者的亡灵～ pray for the souls of the departed ‖ 向上帝～ pray to God/Heaven; offer prayers to God ‖ 做～ offer a prayer; say/give one's prayers ‖ 正在～ be at one's prayer ‖ 他跪下向真主～。He knelt down and prayed to Allah. ‖ 她的～灵验了。Her prayer was answered. ‖ 她低下头～。She bowed/inclined her head in prayer.

〚～日〛 qídǎorì 〈名〉[宗教] Rogation Days

〚～书〛 qídǎoshū 〈名〉prayer book; book of prayers: 英国国教的～ Common Prayer

〚～台〛 qídǎotái 〈名〉[宗教] prie-dieu

〚～仪式〛 qídǎo yíshì 〈名〉prayer session: 举行～ hold a prayer session

〚～椅〛 qídǎoyǐ 〈名〉[宗教] prie-dieu; prie-dieu chair

【祈福】 qífú 〈动〉pray for blessings

【祈年】 qínián 〈动〉pray for a good/bumper harvest

〚～殿〛 Qíniándiàn 〈名〉Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests [in Beijing]

【祈盼】 qípàn ❶〈动〉look forward to; expect: ～回复 look forward to a reply ❷〈名〉expectation; wish: 这是我们的～。This is our wish.

【祈请】 qíqǐng 〈动〉request; beseech

【祈求】 qíqiú 〈动〉pray for; earnestly hope; plead; supplicate: ～保佑 supplicate a blessing ‖ ～成功 cross one's fingers; pray for the success (of) ‖ ～丰年 pray for a year of abundance; pray for a bumper harvest year ‖ ～和平 pray for peace ‖ ～宽恕 plead (with sb) for mercy; supplicate for mercy/pardon ‖ ～谅解 beseech sb's understanding ‖ ～饶恕 plead (with sb) for pardon/forgiveness; supplicate (sb for) pardon ‖ ～天恩 call down a blessing ‖ ～上帝发慈悲 supplicate to God for mercy ‖ ～好运吧！Keep your fingers crossed! ‖ 我们～上帝的宽恕。We pray for God's forgiveness.

【祈使句】 qíshǐjù 〈名〉[语法] imperative sentence

【祈望】 qíwàng 〈动〉hope; wish: ～来年丰收 wish for a bumper harvest next year ‖ 我～今年能加薪。I'm hoping for a rise in salary this year. ‖ 我匆匆沿街走，～她不会看到我。Hoping she would not see me, I hurried down the street.

【祈雨】 qíyǔ 〈动〉pray for rain

祇 qí 〈名〉〈书〉god of the earth: ⇨神～

⇨zhǐ

荠 qí → 荸荠 bíqi

⇨jì

疷 qí 〈名〉〈书〉illness; disease; malady

Q

耆 qí 〈形〉〈书〉over sixty years old; very old

【耆艾】qí'ài 〈名〉〈书〉old/aged person

【耆旧】qíjiù 〈名〉〈书〉esteemed/venerable old person: ～名臣 famous venerable minister

【耆老】qílǎo 〈名〉〈书〉❶ old/aged person; person of old age ❷ venerable old person

【耆年】qínián 〈名〉venerable age

〖～硕德〗qínián-shuòdé 〈熟〉of venerable age and great virtue; of advanced years and noble character

【耆绅】qíshēn 〈名〉〈书〉old gentleman

【耆宿】qísù 〈名〉〈书〉venerable old person (of a community): ～大贤 venerable sage

颀 qí 〈形〉〈书〉tall

【颀长】qícháng 〈形〉〈书〉tall: 身材～ tall in build

【颀伟】qíwěi 〈形〉〈书〉tall and strong in build

脐 qí 〈名〉❶ navel; umbilicus ❷ abdomen of a crab: ⇨尖～; 团～

【脐橙】qíchéng 〈名〉navel orange

【脐带】qídài 〈名〉umbilical cord/stalk: ～感染 umbilical infection ‖ ～血 umbilical cord blood

【脐风】qífēng 〈名〉[中医] umbilical convulsion

【脐瘤】qíliú 〈名〉[医学] omphaloma

【脐瘘】qílòu 〈名〉[医学] umbilical fistula

【脐疝】qíshàn 〈名〉[医学] umbilical hernia

【脐炎】qíyán 〈名〉[医学] omphalitis

旂 qí 〈名〉❶ a kind of ancient banner ❷ ＝ 旗① qí

埼 qí 〈名〉〈书〉winding embankment

萁 qí 〈名〉〈方〉beanstalk: ⇨豆～

畦 qí 〈名〉ridge-bordered plot of land in a field: 种了三～大蒜 grow three beds of garlic ⇨菜～

【畦灌】qíguàn 〈名〉[农业] border/check irrigation

【畦田】qítián 〈名〉ridge-bordered plot; ridged/embanked field

跂 qí 〈书〉❶〈名〉extra toe ❷〈动〉(of insects) crawl ⇨qì

崎 qí 〈形〉〈书〉sloping; uneven; rugged

【崎径】qíjìng 〈名〉rugged path

【崎岖】qíqū 〈形〉rugged; bumpy; rough; not smooth: 山路～ rugged mountain path ‖ ～的海岸线 rugged coastline ‖ ～坎坷的人生道路 rough and rugged paths of life ‖ ～坎坷的一生 a lifetime of roughness and frustrations

〖～不平〗qíqū-bùpíng 〈熟〉rugged; bumpy; rough; uneven: ～的路 rugged/rough/bumpy road ‖ 人生的道路是～的。The road of life is not smooth.

淇 qí → 冰淇淋 bīngqílín

骐 qí 〈名〉〈书〉black horse

【骐骥】qíjì 〈名〉〈书〉fine horse; steed

骑 qí ❶〈动〉ride (an animal, a bicycle, etc); sit on the back of: ～马 ride/straddle a horse; go horseback riding ‖ ～摩托车/自行车 ride a motorcycle/bicycle ‖〈喻〉～在百姓头上作威作福 ride roughshod over the people ‖ ～坐在膝盖上 sit astride sb's knee ‖ 善～ excel in horsemanship; be a good rider ‖ 小孩～坐在父亲的肩上。The child is riding on his father's shoulders. ❷〈名〉horse or other animals one rides: ⇨坐～ ❸〈名〉cavalry man; cavalry: ⇨轻～; 铁～ ❹〈动〉straddle: ⇨～缝

【骑兵】qíbīng 〈名〉cavalry; cavalryman; mounted soldier: ～部队 cavalry; mounted troops; cavalry unit ‖ ～队 mounted troops; cavalry ‖ ～军官 cavalry officer

【骑缝】qífèng 〈名〉line of perforation on a document/paper; perforation: ～章 seal on the perforation ‖ 在三联单的～上盖印 put a seal across the perforation on the triplicate form

【骑虎难下】qíhǔ-nánxià 〈熟〉ride a tiger and find it difficult to get off—be unable to extricate oneself from a difficult situation; have no way to back down; be irrevocably committed; have/hold a wolf by the ears

【骑虎之势】qíhǔzhīshì 〈熟〉like one riding a tiger—awkward predicament; dilemma

【骑警】qíjǐng 〈名〉mounted policeman/police; horseback police: ～队 mounted police ‖ ～冲散了示威集会。Police on horseback broke up the demonstration.

【骑楼】qílóu 〈名〉〈方〉(overhead) terrace

〖～底〗qílóudǐ 〈名〉〈方〉arcade

【骑驴找驴】qílú-zhǎolú ＝ 骑马找马 qímǎ-zhǎomǎ

【骑马订】qímǎdìng 〈名〉[印刷] saddle stitching

【骑马找马】qímǎ-zhǎomǎ 〈熟〉❶ look for the horse one is riding—look for sth that is right under one's nose ❷ sit on a horse and look for another—hold on to one's job while seeking another

【骑墙】qíqiáng 〈动〉sit on the fence; straddle; sit/be on the hedge: 采取～态度 be fence-sitting; straddle (an issue); sit on the fence ‖ 对政治问题持～态度 straddle a political question

〖～派〗qíqiángpài 〈名〉fence-sitter; hedger

【骑射】qíshè 〈名〉horsemanship and archery: 善～ excel in horsemanship and archery

【骑师】qíshī 〈名〉jockey; horsejockey: 每位～都得到场称体重。Every jockey must present himself to be weighed.

【骑士】qíshì 〈名〉knight; cavalier: ～的美德 knightly virtues

【骑手】qíshǒu 〈名〉horseman; (horseback) rider: 马戏团的～ circuit rider ‖ 男～ equestrian; horseman ‖ 女～ rideress; equestrienne; horsewoman ‖ 最佳～ top rider

【骑术】qíshù 〈名〉horsemanship; equestrian skill: 精通～ excel in horsemanship

琪 qí 〈名〉〈书〉fine jade

琦 qí 〈书〉❶〈名〉fine jade ❷〈形〉outstanding; distinguished; admirable: ～行 admirable conduct; fine virtues; noble character

棋 qí 〈名〉❶ chess or any board game: 下一盘～ play a game of chess (with sb) ‖ 赢一盘～ win a game at chess ‖ ～类比赛 chess competitions ⇨跳～; 下～; 象～ ❷ chess piece; chessman: 落～无悔 no retraction of a chess move ‖ 该你走～了。It is your move.

【棋布】qíbù 〈形〉as many as pieces scattered all over a chessboard: ⇨星罗～

【棋逢敌手】qíféng-díshǒu ＝ 棋逢对手 qíféng-duìshǒu

【棋逢对手】qíféng-duìshǒu 〈熟〉meet one's match in a game of chess—be well-matched in a contest; meet/find one's match; diamond cuts diamond: ～的选手 even-matched players ‖ ～难相胜,将遇良才不敢骄。When players of equal skill are matched, victory hovers between; when generals of equal talent meet, conceit is to be guarded against.

【棋高一着】qígāoyīzhāo 〈熟〉be superior to one's opponent in stratagem; outmatch one's opponent: ～,束手缚脚 when playing chess with an opponent whose skill is above yours, you find yourself quite clumsy—one finds it hard to bring one's ability into full play when confronted by a superior opponent

【棋局】qíjú 〈名〉❶ situation in a chess game; arrangement of chess pieces on the chessboard ❷〈旧〉chessboard

【棋路】qílù 〈名〉chess manoeuvre/tactics: 熟悉～ be familiar with sb's chess manoeuvres ‖ 他的～很高明。He has superior tactics in chess.

【棋迷】qímí 〈名〉chess fan/enthusiast

【棋盘】qípán 〈名〉chessboard; draughtboard; checkerboard: 一副/张～ a chessboard ‖ 他取出～摆好棋子。He got out the chessboard and arranged the pieces.

【棋枰】qípíng ＝ 棋盘 qípán

【棋谱】qípǔ 〈名〉chess manual: 打～ play chess games by following the instructions in a chess manual [with a view to improving one's skill]

【棋圣】qíshèng 〈名〉champion chess player; grand master of chess

【棋手】qíshǒu 〈名〉chess player: 不高明的～ poor hand at

chess
【棋坛】 qítán 〈名〉chess circles: ～老将 veteran in chess circles ‖ 国际～ international chess circles
【棋艺】 qíyì 〈名〉skill in playing chess: 钻研～ try to perfect one's skill in playing chess ‖ ～精湛 be a chess expert
【棋友】 qíyǒu 〈名〉chess friend; fellow chess player
【棋苑】 qíyuàn 〈名〉chess circles
【棋峙】 qízhì 〈名〉〈书〉be locked in a stalemate; each sticks to his own stand
【棋子】 qízǐ 〈名〉chessman; chess piece; draughtsman; checkersman: 一颗/粒～ a chess piece ‖ 摆好～ arrange the chess pieces ‖ 吃掉对手～ capture one's opponent's chess piece ‖ 跳吃一个～ jump a man ‖ 移动一个～ move a man at chess

蛴 qí → 蛴螬 qícáo; 蝤蛴 qiúqí
【蛴螬】 qícáo 〈名〉[动物] grub

祺 qí 〈形〉〈书〉lucky; auspicious: 顺颂近～ [used at the end of a letter] wishing you the best of luck

锜 qí 〈名〉❶ a kind of chisel in ancient times ❷ tripod cooker

綦 qí 〈副〉〈书〉very; extremely: ～难 very difficult ‖ 家境～寒 with one's family in very bad circumstances ‖ 言之～详 extremely detailed description
【綦切】 qíqiè 〈形〉〈书〉urgent; pressing; eager; ardent: 希望～ cherish ardent hopes ‖ 念子～ miss one's son very much

蜞 qí → 蟛蜞 péngqí

旗 qí 〈名〉❶ flag; banner; standard; ensign; pennant: 降～ haul down/lower a flag ‖ 升～ run up/raise/hoist/fly a flag ‖ 白/黑～ white/black flag ‖ 气候讯号～ weather flag ‖ 挑战～ defiant banner; challenge flag ‖ 团～ regimental colours ‖ 休战～ flag of truce ‖ 校～ school banner ‖ 优胜～ trophy banner ‖ 战～ battle colours; battle/war flag ‖ 一面～在风中飘动。A flag flutters/flaps in the wind. ⇨彩～; 党～; 国～ ❷ "Eight Banners" [military-administrative organizations of the Manchu nationality before and during the Qing Dynasty] ❸ of the "Eight Banners", esp of the Manchus: ⇨～人; ～袍 ❹ garrisons of the "Eight Banners," which have beome place names ❺ banner [administrative division of the county level in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region]
【旗杆】 qígān 〈名〉flagpole; flag post; flagstaff: 竖立～ erect a flagpole ‖ 国旗在～上飘扬。The national flag was flying from its pole. ‖ 旗挂在～上。The flag hangs on a staff.
【旗鼓相当】 qígǔ-xiāngdāng 〈熟〉be well-matched (in strength or skill): ～, 胜负难分。The two sides were so well-matched that neither could gain the upper hand.
【旗号】 qíhào 〈名〉banner; flag; 〈喻〉pretext; excuse: 打出～ show the flag (of); flaunt the banner (of) ‖ 打～使火车停下来 flag down a train ‖ 打着爱国主义/友谊/正义的～ unfurl the banner of patriotism/friendship/justice ‖ 打着人权的～干涉别国内政 interfere with the internal affairs of other countries under the pretext of human rights
【旗舰】 qíjiàn 〈名〉flagship: ～管辖原则 principle of flag carrier jurisdiction ‖ ～舰长 flag captain
【旗开得胜】 qíkāi-déshèng 〈熟〉win victory as soon as one's standard is raised; win victory as soon as the flag is unfurled; win victory the moment the battle begins; succeed at the first try; win speedy success; achieve immediate success: 祝君～, 马到成功。I wish you a speedy success. ‖ 在这次战役中, 我军～, 声威大震。In this battle, our army won victory in the very first engagement thus gaining resounding fame.
【旗袍】 qípáo 〈名〉cheongsam; mandarin gown [a traditional close-fitting woman's dress with the skirt slit way up the sides]
【旗人】 qírén 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ banner people [member of any one of the "Eight Banners" during the Qing Dynasty] ❷ Manchu (person)
【旗纱】 qíshā 〈名〉woollen fabric used for making flags
【旗绳】 qíshéng 〈名〉halyard
【旗手】 qíshǒu 〈名〉❶ banner bearer; bannerman ❷ 〈喻〉standard-bearer: 鲁迅先生是新文化运动的～。Lu Xun was a great standard-bearer of the New Culture Movement.
【旗塔】 qítǎ 〈名〉[航海] flag tower
【旗鱼】 qíyú 〈名〉sailfish
【旗语】 qíyǔ 〈名〉flag signal; semaphore: 打～ signal by semaphore; semaphore ‖ 用～通讯 flag a message
【旗帜】 qízhì 〈名〉❶ flag; banner; standard; pennant: 一面～ a flag/banner ‖ 高举马列主义的～ hold aloft/up the banner of Marxism-Leninism ‖ 挥舞/卷起/展开～ wave/furl/unfurl a flag ‖ 举起革命的～ raise the standard of revolution ‖ 聚集/团结在…的～下 gather/rally under the banner of ‖ ～到处飘扬。Flags wave high and low. ‖ ～迎风招展。The flags are streaming in the wind. ‖ 家家户户挂起了～。Flags were set up at every door. ‖ 街道上～飘扬。The streets were gay with flags. ‖ 十月一日, 首都到处飘扬着五彩缤纷的～。On October 1, colourful flags were fluttering everywhere in the nation's capital. ❷ model; good example: 培养典型, 树立～。Foster a model and set/establish a good example. ❸ stand; colours: ⇨～鲜明
【～鲜明】 qízhì-xiānmíng 〈熟〉have/take a clear-cut stand; make public one's stand/attitude/viewpoint; nail one's colours to the mast; show one's colours: ～地反对腐败之风 take a clear-cut stand against corruption ‖ 我们必须坚持真理, 而真理必须～。We must firmly uphold the truth, and truth requires a clear-cut stand.
【旗装】 qízhuāng 〈名〉〈旧〉Manchu attire
【旗子】 qízi 〈名〉flag; banner; pennant; standard

蕲 qí 〈动〉〈书〉beg
【蕲艾】 qí'ài 〈名〉[植物] Chinese mugwort
【蕲求】 qíqiú 〈动〉〈书〉earnestly hope; pray for; plead; supplicate

鲯 qí
【鲯鳅】 qíqiū 〈名〉[动物] dorado; dolphinfish; dolphin

鳍 qí 〈名〉fin: 背～ dorsal fin ‖ 腹～ ventral/pelvic fin ‖ 臀～ anal fin ‖ 尾～ tail/caudal fin ‖ 胸～ pectoral fin
【鳍脚】 qíjiǎo 〈名〉[动物] claspers
【鳍鲸】 qíjīng 〈名〉[动物] fin whale

麒 qí
【麒麟】 qílín 〈名〉kylin; (Chinese) unicorn [Chinese mythological animal akin to the deer, regarded in the ancient as a mascot]
【～座】 Qílínzuò 〈名〉[天文] Monoceros
【麒麟菜】 qílíncài 〈名〉Chinese alpine rush

鬐 qí 〈名〉〈书〉horse mane

qǐ

乞 qǐ 〈动〉beg (for alms, etc); supplicate; implore: ⇨行～
【乞哀告怜】 qǐ'āi-gàolián 〈熟〉beg for pity or mercy; piteously beg for help; throw oneself upon sb's mercy
【乞贷】 qǐdài 〈动〉〈书〉beg/ask for a loan
【乞丐】 qǐgài 〈名〉beggar; pauper; mendicant: 沦为～ be reduced to beggary; come down to begging ‖ 过～般的生活 live in a beggarly fashion
【乞和】 qǐhé 〈动〉sue for peace
【乞力马扎罗山】 Qǐlìmǎzhāluóshān 〈名〉Kilimanjaro [the highest mountain in Africa, 5898.7 metres above sea level]
【乞怜】 qǐlián 〈动〉beg for pity or mercy: ～于人 appeal to sb for pity; supplicate to sb for mercy ⇨摇尾～
【乞灵】 qǐlíng 〈动〉〈书〉〈迷信〉invoke help from deities—resort to/seek help that cannot be counted on: ～于谣言和骗术 resort to rumour-mongering and fraud
【乞盟】 qǐméng 〈动〉sue for peace
【乞免】 qǐmiǎn 〈动〉beg for forgiveness; beg off; plead for pardon/forgiveness: ～一死 beg for one's life

【乞巧】 qǐqiǎo 〈动〉 praying-for-cleverness ceremony [women's festival formerly observed on the seventh evening of the seventh lunar month to pray for cleverness, an occasion when young girls offered all kinds of fruits to the Weaving Maid (织女) and prayed for her divine help in perfecting their needlework skills]

【乞求】 qǐqiú 〈动〉 beg for; implore; plead; entreat; supplicate: ～帮助 beg for help; supplicate sb to help ‖ ～和平/施舍 beg for peace/alms ‖ ～宽恕 beg for mercy/pardon; plead (with sb) for mercy/forgiveness; implore forgiveness; supplicate sb for pardon/mercy ‖ ～怜悯 fling oneself (up) on sb's compassion; supplicate to sb for mercy ‖ ～原谅 implore sb's pardon; entreat sb for understanding ‖ ～的目光 imploring look ‖ 她～他饶了她的儿子。She implored him to spare her son.

【乞饶】 qǐráo 〈动〉 beg for pardon; plead (with sb) for pardon

【乞食】 qǐshí 〈动〉〈书〉 beg for food; beg one's bread

【乞讨】 qǐtǎo 〈动〉 beg; go begging: 沿街～ beg from door to door; go begging from door to door ‖ ～为生 subsist/live by begging ‖ 他以～为生。He lives by begging. / He is a professional beggar.

【乞降】 qǐxiáng 〈动〉 beg to surrender

【乞援】 qǐyuán 〈动〉 beg for aid; ask for assistance

芑 qǐ 〈名〉〈古〉 a kind of plant

岂 qǐ 〈副〉〈书〉 [used to ask a rhetorical question]: 你～能这样胡说八道? How can you talk such nonsense? ⇨～有此理

【岂不】 qǐbù 〈副〉 [used to give emphasis to the tone of a rhetorical question, to make the sentence affirmative in meaning] isn't that; doesn't that; hasn't that; won't that; would it not; wouldn't it: 这～成了笑话? Isn't it ridiculous? ‖ 这样～更好? Wouldn't that be better?

【岂但】 qǐdàn 〈连〉 not only: ～你不知道,连我自己也不清楚呢。Not just you. I myself know nothing about it either.

【岂非】 qǐfēi 〈副〉 [used to ask a rhetorical question] isn't it; wouldn't it: ～咄咄怪事? Isn't that absurd? ‖ 这样做～自找麻烦? Wouldn't it be asking for trouble to do that?

【岂敢】 qǐgǎn 〈动〉 ❶ how dare: 你～这样对我说话? How dare you talk to me like that? ‖ 我～单独行动? How dare I act alone? ❷〈谦〉 you flatter me; I don't deserve such praise/honour: —你帮了我的大忙,我可得好好谢谢你。—～,～。些许小事,何足挂齿? — You have done me a great favour. How can I thank you enough? — It's a mere trifle, not worth mentioning at all.

【岂可】 qǐkě ＝ 岂能 qǐnéng

【岂肯】 qǐkěn 〈动〉 how would; how could: 你如此无礼,她～善罢甘休? You have been so rude to her. How could you expect her to take it lying down?

【岂能】 qǐnéng 〈动〉 [used to ask a rhetorical question] how could; how is it possible: 你～言而无信? How could you go back on your word? ‖ 他～不辞而别? How could he leave without saying good-bye? ‖ 我～对此置之不理? How is it possible that I take no notice of it?

【岂有此理】 qǐyǒucǐlǐ 〈熟〉 outrageous; absurd; preposterous: 你做错了事,还要怪别人,真是～! It's outrageous for you to put the blame on others when it was all your own fault.

【岂止】 qǐzhǐ 〈副〉 [used to ask a rhetorical question] more than: 他做的好事多得很,～这些? He's done a lot more good deeds than just these.

屺 qǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 bare hill

企 qǐ 〈动〉 ❶ stand on tiptoe: ⇨～盼;～足而待 ❷ look forward to; anxiously expect: ⇨～及;～求;～图

【企待】 qǐdài 〈动〉 expect; await; look forward to: ～你的回音。I am looking forward to your reply.

【企鹅】 qǐ'é 〈名〉 penguin

【企管】 qǐguǎn 〈名〉〈简称〉 enterprise/business management: ～知识 knowledge on enterprise management; management know-how ⇨企业管理

【企划】 qǐhuà 〈动〉 plan and arrange: 公司～部 planning department of a company

【企及】 qǐjí 〈动〉 hope to reach/attain: 难以～ hard to attain ‖ 他已达到了我不敢～的高度。He has achieved heights that I can never hope to attain. ⇨不可～

【企口】 qǐkǒu 〈名〉[建筑] tongue-and-groove

〖～板〗 qǐkǒubǎn 〈名〉[建筑] matchboard; tongue-and-groove board

〖～结合〗 qǐkǒu jiéhé 〈名〉[建筑] tongue-and-groove joint; T and G joint

【企慕】 qǐmù 〈动〉 admire; look up to: ～人品 admire sb for his excellent character ‖ 我对他～已久。I have long been an admirer of his.

【企盼】 qǐpàn ❶〈动〉 look forward to; long/hope/yearn for: ～合家欢聚 look forward to a happy reunion of the family ‖ ～朋友来信 yearn after letters from friends ‖ ～未来 hope for the future ‖ ～自由 long/yearn for freedom ‖ 他～她回来。He yearned for her return. ❷〈名〉 wish; expectation

【企求】 qǐqiú 〈动〉 desire to gain; seek for; hanker after: ～发财 hanker after wealth ‖ ～个人名利 hanker after/seek personal fame and gain ‖ 别无～ have nothing else to seek ‖ 无所～ have nothing to seek ‖ 他一心只想把工作搞好,从不～什么。All he wanted was to do his job well; he had nothing else to seek.

【企事业】 qǐ-shìyè 〈名〉 enterprises and institutions: ～单位 enterprises and institutions

【企图】 qǐtú ❶〈动〉 attempt; seek; try: ～东山再起 try/attempt to stage a comeback ‖ ～谋害性命 make an attempt against sb's life; attempt sb's life ‖ ～推翻政府 seek to overthrow the government ‖ ～掩盖事实 attempt to conceal the facts ‖ ～自杀 make an attempt at suicide; attempt to take one's own life ❷〈名〉 attempt; try: 别有/另有～ have an ulterior motive; have other intentions ‖ 挫败～ foil/thwart/frustrate an attempt ‖ 放弃～ abandon one's attempt (to do sth) ‖ ～成了泡影 fail in one's attempt ‖ 自杀～ suicide attempt ‖ 他的～失败了。His attempt proved an abortion.

【企望】 qǐwàng 〈动〉 hope/yearn for; look forward to: 翘首～ eagerly look forward to ‖ ～机会 hope for a chance ‖ 国富民强是我们所～的。It is our hope that our country will become strong and the people prosperous. ‖ 天下父母都～自己的孩子成才。All parents expect their children to be useful members of society.

【企业】 qǐyè 〈名〉 enterprise; business: 一个/家～ an enterprise; a business ‖ 创办～ promote a business; build/start/found/pioneer/undertake/inaugurate an enterprise; get a new business afloat ‖ 搞活国有大中型～ revitalize large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises ‖ 关闭～ close an enterprise ‖ 管理～ manage/run an enterprise ‖ 接管～ take over an enterprise ‖ 经营～ conduct/manage/run an enterprise ‖ 买下一家～ buy out a business ‖ 卖掉一家～ sell out a business ‖ 使～扭亏为盈 turn the business from loss to profit; turn the enterprise from loss-making to profit-making ‖ ～下放 place an enterprise under a lower level of administration ‖ ～转产 convert an enterprise to the production of other goods ‖ ～标识 corporate identity ‖ ～策略 business strategy ‖ ～合并 business merger/amalgamation ‖ ～技术改造 technological updating of enterprises ‖ ～兼并重组 annexation and reorganization of enterprises ‖ ～经济独立 economic autonomy of enterprises ‖ ～科技进步 technological upgrading of enterprises ‖ ～亏损补贴 subsidies for losses by enterprises ‖ ～破产 enterprise insolvency ‖ ～升级 enterprise upgrading ‖ ～素质 quality of an enterprise ‖ ～挖潜改造 transformation of an enterprise to tap its potentials ‖ ～系统规划 business system planning (BSP) ‖ ～效益 performance of enterprises ‖ 创汇～ foreign-exchange-earning enterprises ‖ 村办～ village-run enterprise ‖ 负债/破产～ debt-stricken/bankrupt enterprise ‖ 工矿～ industrial and mining establishments; factories, mines and other enterprises ‖ 公私合营～ enterprise of joint state-private ownership ‖ 合作～ co-operative venture ‖ 集体～ collectively-owned enterprise ‖ 家族～ family business ‖ 军工～ enterprise engaged in military industry ‖ 亏损/赢利～ loss-making/money-making enterprise ‖ 联合～ incorporated business enterprise; combine ‖ 农工～ agro-industrial enterprise ‖ 农工商联合～ integrated farm-industry-commerce enterprise ‖ 上市/摘牌～ listed/delisted company ‖ 中/小型～ medium-sized/small-sized enterprises ‖ 该～去年为国家创税一百多万。The business paid over one million *yuan* in taxes last year. ⇨独资～;国有～

〖～财务〗 qǐyè cáiwù 〈名〉 business finance: ～通则 general rules governing enterprise financial affairs

〖～产权〗 qǐyè chǎnquán 〈名〉 property rights of enterprises

〖～承包经营责任制〗 qǐyè chéngbāo jīngyíng zérènzhì 〈名〉 contract managerial responsibility system for enterprises; enterprise-contract responsibility

〖～法〗 qǐyèfǎ 〈名〉 enterprise law

〖～改革〗 qǐyè gǎigé 〈名〉 enterprise reform

〖～管理〗 qǐyè guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 enterprise/business management: ～费 administrative expenses ‖ ～系统结构 enterprise management architecture (EMA)

〖～化〗 qǐyèhuà 〈动〉 ❶ run an enterprise on a commercial basis ❷ apply methods of business to institutions

〖～机制〗 qǐyè jīzhì 〈名〉 enterprise mechanism: 现代～ modern *enterprise mechanism*

〖～集团〗 qǐyè jítuán 〈名〉 enterprise group

〖～家〗 qǐyèjiā 〈名〉 entrepreneur; enterpriser; business leader/executive: ～队伍 ranks of entrepreneurs

〖～结构〗 qǐyè jiégòu 〈名〉 enterprise structure

〖～界〗 qǐyèjiè 〈名〉 business communities

〖～精神〗 qǐyè jīngshén 〈名〉 entrepreneurship; enterprise spirit

〖～经营机制〗 qǐyè jīngyíng jīzhì 〈名〉 operating mechanism of an enterprise

〖～会计〗 qǐyè kuàijì 〈名〉 enterprise accounting

〖～亏损面〗 qǐyè kuīsǔnmiàn 〈名〉 number of enterprises running at a loss

〖～联合体〗 qǐyè liánhétǐ 〈名〉 cartel

〖～伦理〗 qǐyè lúnlǐ 〈名〉 business ethics

〖～模式〗 qǐyè móshì 〈名〉 enterprise model

〖～实体〗 qǐyè shítǐ 〈名〉 enterprise entity

〖～所得税〗 qǐyè suǒdéshuì 〈名〉 enterprise income tax

〖～所有权〗 qǐyè suǒyǒuquán 〈名〉 ownership of an enterprise

〖～体制〗 qǐyè tǐzhì 〈名〉 enterprise system: 建立现代化～ establish *a modern enterprise system*

〖～文化〗 qǐyè wénhuà 〈名〉 enterprise/corporate culture

〖～心理学〗 qǐyè xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 industrial psychology

〖～形象〗 qǐyè xíngxiàng 〈名〉 corporate image (CI); enterprise image: 创立～ create a corporate image ‖ 改变～ change the corporate image ‖ 塑造～ build/shape the enterprise image

〖～债券〗 qǐyè zhàiquàn 〈名〉 bonds issued by an enterprise; corporate bonds

〖～职工〗 qǐyè zhígōng 〈名〉 employees/staff of an enterprise

〖～主〗 qǐyèzhǔ 〈名〉 business proprietor

〖～自我约束机制〗 qǐyè zìwǒ yuēshù jīzhì 〈名〉 self-regulating mechanism of enterprises

〖～自主权〗 qǐyè zìzhǔquán 〈名〉 *decision-making power of enterprises*

〖～组织法〗 qǐyè zǔzhīfǎ 〈名〉 law of business organization

【企足而待】 qǐzú'érdài 〈熟〉 wait on tiptoe—expect sth to come true very soon

玘 qǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 a kind of jade

杞 Qǐ 〈名〉 Qi [a state during the Zhou Dynasty (1100-256BC)]

【杞柳】 qǐliǔ 〈名〉 purple/bitter willow

【杞人忧天】 Qǐrén-yōutiān 〈熟〉 like the man of Qi who feared that the sky might fall—*entertain imaginary or groundless* fears; unnecessary worry/anxiety: 不要～。Don't cross the bridge until you come to it. ‖ 这并不是～。This is not an unfounded fear. ‖ 这不是～吗? 完全是多余的顾虑。Isn't it like the man of Qi who was afraid of the sky falling? You're worrying unnecessarily.

启 qǐ ❶〈动〉 open: ～口欲言 move one's lips as if to speak ‖ ～门 open a door ‖ ～幕 raise the curtain ‖ 某某～ To be opened by so-and-so; To so-and-so [written on the envelope after the name of the person to whom the letter is sent] ⇨～齿;～封 ❷〈动〉 awaken; enlighten; inspire: ⇨～迪;～发;～蒙 ❸〈动〉 start; initiate: ⇨～动;～用 ❹〈动〉 state; declare; inform: 谨～ respectfully yours [a set expression used after the writer's signature in a letter to one's elders, superiors, etc] ‖ 某某～ by so-and-so [closing words of a letter] ‖ 敬～者 I wish to inform you [a set expression used at the beginning of a letter in former times] ⇨～事 ❺〈名〉〈旧〉 letter; note: 谢～ note of thanks; thank-you note ‖ 小～ note

【启闭装置】 qǐ-bì zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 start-stop system

【启禀】 qǐbǐng 〈动〉〈旧〉 report (to one's superior)

【启程】 qǐchéng 〈动〉 leave; depart; set off/out; start on a journey; embark (up)on a journey; start off for a journey: ～回家 take off for home ‖ ～去法国 leave/depart for France ‖ ～周游世界 start for a tour round the world ‖ 推迟～ put off one's departure ‖ 我们定于明晨6时～。*Our departure is scheduled for 6 am* tomorrow.

【启齿】 qǐchǐ 〈动〉 open one's mouth; start to talk about sth: 不便～ be inconvenient to talk about sth ‖ 难以～ find it difficult to bring the matter up; have a bone in one's throat; cannot *with any grace ask sb* ‖ 羞于～ *feel ashamed to bring it up/mention it*

【启唇】 qǐchún ＝ 启齿 qǐchǐ

【启迪】 qǐdí 〈动〉 enlighten; inspire; shed light on: ～后人 inspire and enlighten future generations ‖ ～后学 give guidance to younger scholars ‖ ～心扉 irradiate sb's mind ‖ ～智慧 sharpen one's/sb's intellect ‖ 受到～ be enlightened ‖ 给人以～ give/provide enlightenment

【启碇】 qǐdìng 〈动〉 weigh/raise/lift anchor; set/make sail

【启动】 qǐdòng 〈动〉 ❶ (of a machine, an apparatus, etc) start (up); switch/turn on: ～电机 switch on the motor ‖ ～发动机/汽车 start (up) a generator/car ‖ ～计算机 start a computer ‖ ～装置 *starting equipment* ‖ 重新～ *restart; reboot* ‖ 冷～ *cold boot* ‖ 驾驶员～了汽车马达。The driver started up the motor of the car. ‖ 我的汽车太旧了,只有摇曲柄才能～。Mine is a very old car. It has to be cranked to start. ❷ (of a decree, programme, etc) come under way; come into effect; set in motion: ～项目 start up a project ‖ 新工程已经～。The new project has started up. ❸ open up; initiate; rev up: ～内需,作为拉动经济增长的有效手段 activate domestic market demand as an effective means to stimulate economic growth ‖ ～新一轮多边贸易谈判 launch a new round of multilateral trade negotiations ‖ 当前经济工作的重点是～市场。The emphasis of current economic work is on getting the market in gear.

〖～按钮〗 qǐdòng ànniǔ 〈名〉 *start button; starter*

〖～程序〗 qǐdòng chéngxù 〈名〉 [计算机] bootleg program; starter; initiator: ～过程 initiator procedure ‖ ～软盘 starter diskette ‖ ～系统 starter system

〖～点火〗 qǐdòng diǎnhuǒ 〈名〉 initial light-off

〖～电压〗 qǐdòng diànyā 〈名〉 starting/trigger voltage

〖～电阻〗 qǐdòng diànzǔ 〈名〉 starting resistance

〖～杆〗 qǐdònggǎn 〈名〉 starting/actuating lever

〖～功率〗 qǐdòng gōnglǜ 〈名〉 starting power

〖～继电器〗 qǐdòng jìdiànqì 〈名〉 starting relay

〖～键〗 qǐdòngjiàn 〈名〉 initiate/start/activate key

〖～开关〗 qǐdòng kāiguān 〈名〉 starting switch

〖～命令〗 qǐdòng mìnglìng 〈名〉 [计算机] *start command*

〖～期〗 qǐdòngqī 〈名〉 start-up phase: 这家技术型公司还在～。The technology firm is in the start-up phase.

〖～器〗 qǐdòngqì 〈名〉 starter

〖～系统〗 qǐdòng xìtǒng 〈名〉 launching/start-up system

〖～资金〗 qǐdòng zījīn 〈名〉 initial/start-up fund

【启发】 qǐfā 〈动〉 arouse; inspire; enlighten (sb on sth): ～群众的积极性 *arouse* the enthusiasm of the *masses* ‖ ～思维 develop the mind ‖ ～诱导 enlighten and persuade ‖ 用～的方式讲课 teach with the elicitation method ‖ 教育能～智力。Education can develop the mind. ‖ 老教授的讲话给了我们很多～。The old professor's remarks greatly inspired us. ‖ 我从你的谈话中得到许多～。*I gained a good deal of enlightenment from your talk.* ‖ 这篇文章很有～性。This article is most enlightening.

〖～式〗 qǐfāshì 〈名〉 elicitation/heuristic method (of teaching): ～规则 heuristic rule ‖ ～教学 heuristic method of teaching; heuristic education ‖ ～推理 heuristic inference

【启封】 qǐfēng 〈动〉 ❶ unseal; remove/break the seal; take off the seal: 当众～ remove the seal in public ❷ open an envelope, a wrapper, etc: 包裹已被～。The *seals of the packet* have been broken. ‖ 此函未经允许不得～。This letter is not to be opened without authorization.

【启航】 qǐháng ＝ 起航 qǐháng

【启口】 qǐkǒu ＝ 启齿 qǐchǐ

【启锚】 qǐmáo ＝ 起锚 qǐmáo

【启蒙】 qǐméng 〈动〉 ❶ impart rudimentary knowledge to

Q

beginners; initiate: ～读物 children's primer; children's basic reading material ‖ ～课本 children's primer ‖ ～时期 period of enlightenment ❷ enlighten: ⇨～运动

〖～教育〗 qǐméng jiàoyù 〈名〉 elementary education: 接受～ receive elementary education

〖～老师〗 qǐméng lǎoshī 〈名〉 first teacher

〖～运动〗 qǐméng yùndòng 〈名〉 ❶ Enlightenment (of the 18th century) ❷ enlightenment movement

【启明星】 Qǐmíngxīng 〈名〉［天文］ morning star [Venus, which is visible in the east before or at sunrise]

【启瓶器】 qǐpíngqì 〈名〉 bottle opener

【启示】 qǐshì 〈动〉 enlighten; inspire; reveal: 得到～ derive/draw/get inspiration from; gain enlightenment from ‖ 受神灵～ be divinely inspired ‖ 老人的一番话给了我们很大的～。 What the old man said was a great inspiration to us. ‖ 这本书～我们应该怎样度过自己的一生。 This book teaches us how to spend our lives.

〖～录〗 Qǐshìlù 〈名〉［宗教］ *The Revelation*; *The Apocalypse* [the last book of the *New Testament*]

〖～论〗 qǐshìlùn 〈名〉［宗教］ apocalypticism

〖～神学〗 qǐshì shénxué 〈名〉 revealed theology

〖～宗教〗 qǐshì zōngjiào 〈名〉 revealed religion

【启事】 qǐshì 〈名〉 notice; announcement: 在报纸上登载一则～ insert a notice in the newspaper ‖ 张贴～ put up a notice ‖ 结婚～ announcement/declaration of marriage ‖ 寻人～ notice of looking for a missing person ‖ 寻物～ lost advertisement ‖ 招领～ lost-and-found notice ‖ 招租～ notice for lease/rent ‖ 征稿～ notice inviting contributions (to a magazine, newspaper, etc) ‖ 征婚～ matrimonial advertisement

【启锁】 qǐsuǒ 〈动〉 undo a lock

【启衅】 qǐxìn 〈动〉 start a dispute/quarrel; provoke discord: 两次世界大战都是德国军国主义者首先～的。 Both of the World Wars were instigated by German militarists.

【启行】 qǐxíng 〈动〉 start on a journey; set off/out; embark (up)on a journey; start off for a journey

【启颜】 qǐyán 〈动〉 (of a person's face) light up; beam

【启用】 qǐyòng 〈动〉 start using; employ: ～新秀 employ new stars ‖ ～一颗卫星 deploy a satellite ‖ ～印章 start using an official seal ‖ 大胆～年轻人 boldly put young people in important posts/positions ‖ 铁路已建成～。 The railway has been completed and opened to traffic.

【启运】 qǐyùn 〈动〉 start shipment (of goods): ～价格 shipment price ‖ ～日期 date of departure ‖ ～重量 shipping weight ‖ 货已～。 The goods are on their way.

〖～港〗 qǐyùngǎng 〈名〉 port of departure

〖～国〗 qǐyùnguó 〈名〉 country of shipment/departure

【启奏】 qǐzòu 〈动〉 present a memorial to the emperor

起[1] qǐ ❶〈动〉 rise; get/stand up: 早～ get up/rise early ‖ 黎明即～ rise at dawn ⇨～床; ～来; ～立 ❷〈动〉 go/move/rise up: 这球不～了。 There is no spring left in this ball. ⇨～伏; 大～大落 ❸〈动〉 break out; appear; rise: ～鸡皮疙瘩 get gooseflesh; get goose pimples; get goosebumps ‖ 脚上～水泡 get blisters on one's feet; blisters rise on one's feet ‖ 头上～了个包 have a swelling on one's head ‖ 小孩背上～痱子了。 Prickly heat broke out on the baby's back. ❹〈动〉 occur; start; begin: ～疑心 become suspicious ‖ ～作用 take effect ‖ ～变化。 A change took place. ‖ ～风暴了。 A storm is coming up. ⇨～飞; ～火; ～跑 ❺〈动〉 set up; establish; build: ⇨～伙; 白手～家 ❻〈动〉 build; construct: ～两栋楼 put up/erect two buildings ‖ ～一堵墙 build a wall ‖ 平地～高楼 high buildings rise from a previously empty ground ❼〈动〉 draft; draw up; work out: ～草稿 make out/frame/prepare a draft ‖ ～名字 give a name ‖ ～外号 give sb a nickname; nickname sb; coin an epithet ⇨～草; ～稿 ❽〈动〉 [used before a noun of time or place preceded by 从 or 由] start; begin: 从今天～ start from today ‖ 从现在～ from now on ‖ 由这儿～就只有小路了。 There is only a small path from here on. ⇨～讫; ～止 ❾〈动〉 [used after a verb preceded by 从 or 由] begin; start: 从二号算～ start from No 2 ‖ 从头做～ start from the very beginning ❿〈量〉 a) case; instance: 一～谋杀 a case of murder ‖ 三～火警 three cases of fire ‖ 防止了一～事故 forestall an accident ‖ 这样的案子每年总共有几～? How many cases like this occur every year? b) group; batch: 货分三～发出。 The goods are dispatched in three batches. ‖ 他们分六～往地里送肥料。 Six groups of men delivered fertilizer to the fields. ‖ 外面进来一～人。 A group of people came in. ⓫〈动〉 draw out; remove; extract; pull: ～钉子 remove a nail; pull/rip/draw out a nail ‖ ～萝卜 pull up turnips ‖ ～瓶塞 pull the cork from a bottle ⇨～雷; ～子 ⓬〈动〉 draw; receive; get: ～护照 get one's passport ⓭〈动〉 start; initiate; launch: ⇨～兵; ～事; ～义 ⓮〈介〉〈方〉 from: 您～哪儿来? Where do you come from? ⓯〈介〉〈方〉 by: 我看见一个人～窗外走过。 I saw a man passing by the window.

起[2] qǐ 〈动〉 ❶ [used after a verb] move up/upwards: 把桌子抬～来 lift (up) the table ‖ 拿～武器 take up arms ‖ 抬～头 raise one's head ‖ 他提～箱子出去了。 He took the case and went out. ❷ [used after a verb or action] begin to: 唱～歌, 跳～舞 begin to sing and dance ‖ 敲～锣, 打～鼓 begin beating cymbals and drums ‖ 会场响～热烈的掌声。 A warm applause broke out at the meeting. ‖ 乐队奏～迎宾曲。 The orchestra began to play a welcoming tune. ❸ [used after a verb preceded by 得 or 不] be up to a certain standard: 经得～考验 can stand the test ‖ 她拿不～这只重箱子。 She can't lift this heavy suitcase. ‖ 太贵了, 买不～。 It's too expensive; I can't afford it. ⇨看不～; 看得～ ❹ [used after a verb to indicate the result of an action]: 提～一件事 mention sth; make mention of sth ‖ 想～一件事 sth occur to sb ‖ 她多次问～你。 She asked about you many times. ‖ 我现在记～来了。 Now I remember.

【起岸】 qǐ'àn 〈动〉 unload a ship; bring (cargo, etc from a ship) to land: ～时间 unloading time

【起霸】 qǐbà 〈名〉［戏剧］ ritual adjustments of helmet and armour before battle scenes in traditional operas, intended to establish a martial atmosphere

【起爆】 qǐbào 〈动〉 detonate: ～保险 detonator safety ‖ ～雷管 primer detonator ‖ ～装置 priming device ‖ 准时～ detonate on time

〖～管〗 qǐbàoguǎn 〈名〉 detonate tube

〖～剂〗 qǐbàojì 〈名〉 detonating agent; primer; detonator

〖～帽〗 qǐbàomào 〈名〉 detonating cap

〖～筒〗 qǐbàotǒng 〈名〉 blasting cap

〖～药〗 qǐbàoyào 〈名〉 detonating powder; priming

【起笔】 qǐbǐ 〈名〉 ❶ start of each stroke in Chinese calligraphy: 写汉字～很重要。 To write a Chinese character well, it is important to start each stroke properly. ❷ first stroke of a Chinese character in a radical index

【起兵】 qǐbīng 〈动〉 dispatch troops: ～发难 revolt; rise in rebellion/revolt ‖ ～抗敌 dispatch troops against enemy invasion ‖ ～造反 rise in rebellion/revolt

【起驳】 qǐbó 〈动〉 start shipping goods by barge/lighter

【起搏器】 qǐbóqì 〈名〉［医学］ (artificial) pacemaker: 埋入/置入～ implant/insert a pacemaker ‖ 体外～ external pacemaker

【起步】 qǐbù 〈动〉 ❶ start to move: ～价 starting price (of a taxi, etc) ‖ 这车～快。 The car has a good getaway. ❷ begin/start doing sth: 刚～的业务 business in its initial stage ‖ 改革刚刚～。 The reform has just begun. ‖ 他～比别人晚, 但进步快。 He started later than others but made rapid progress. ‖ 中国的计算机事业～虽晚, 但发展速度很快。 Although the computer industry got off to a late start in China, its development has been very fast.

【起草】 qǐcǎo 〈动〉 draft; make/prepare/produce a draft; draw up: ～报告 draw up a report ‖ ～基本法 draft the basic law ‖ ～计划 draft a plan ‖ ～决议 draft a resolution ‖ ～文件 draw up/draft a document; work out a draft ‖ ～新章程 draw up a new set of regulations ‖ ～议案 draw up a bill ‖ 他的发言稿总是自己～。 He always drafts his own speeches.

〖～人〗 qǐcǎorén 〈名〉 drafter; draftsperson; draftsman

〖～委员会〗 qǐcǎo wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 drafting committee

【起场】 qǐcháng 〈动〉［农业］ gather in threshed grain on a threshing ground

【起承转合】 qǐ-chéng-zhuǎn-hé 〈熟〉 opening, development, transition, and conclusion—the four-step formula for writing Chinese classic essays

【起程】 qǐchéng 〈动〉 leave; depart; set out/off; start on a journey; embark (up)on a journey: 推迟～ put off one's departure ‖ 拂晓时～ depart at sunrise ‖ 日内～前往西安 leave for Xi'an in a day or two ‖ 我们连夜～。 We set out before the night was out.

【起初】 qǐchū 〈名〉 originally; initially; at first; in the beginning; at the outset; at the start: ～她很紧张,但很快就镇定下来。At the beginning, she was very nervous but she soon got over it. ‖ ～我不同意他的做法,后来才觉得他这样做是有道理的。At first, I didn't agree with his way of doing things, but later I realized that he was right. ‖ 这所大学～是一所中专。The university was originally a polytechnic school.

【起床】 qǐchuáng 〈动〉 get up; get out of bed; rise: ～晚/早 get up late/early ‖ 早早～ rise very early; rise with larks ‖ 病人已经～走动了。The patient was up and about. ‖ 他～了没有? Is he up yet? ‖ 他每天总是天刚亮就～。Everyday he gets up at daybreak. ‖ 我～起得晚。I'm a late riser.

〖～号〗 qǐchuánghào 〈名〉 reveille: 吹～ blow/sound the reveille ‖ ～响后列队集合 stand reveille

〖～铃〗 qǐchuánglíng 〈名〉 morning/reveille bell

【起打】 qǐdǎ 〈名〉[戏剧] start of martial acrobatics

【起道机】 qǐdàojī 〈名〉[铁路] track jack

【起点】 qǐdiǎn 〈名〉 ❶ starting point: 任何伟大的成就都只是继续前进的新的～。All great achievements should only serve as starting points for further progress. ‖ 希望你以此为～更加努力工作。We hope that you take this as a starting point and work even harder. ❷ [体育] starting mark/line (of a race): 赛跑的～ starting mark/line of a race

〖～运费〗 qǐdiǎn yùnfèi 〈名〉 minimum freight; minimum charge per bill of lading

〖～站〗 qǐdiǎnzhàn 〈名〉 starting station

【起电】 qǐdiàn 〈名〉[物理] electrification; charge

〖～机〗 qǐdiànjī 〈名〉 electrizer

〖～盘〗 qǐdiànpán 〈名〉 electrophorus

【起吊】 qǐdiào 〈动〉 lift with a crane: ～高度 sling height

【起钉】 qǐdìng 〈动〉 remove a nail; pull/draw out a nail

〖～锤〗 qǐdìngchuí 〈名〉 claw hammer

〖～杆〗 qǐdìnggǎn 〈名〉 wrenching bar

〖～器〗 qǐdìngqì 〈名〉 bar; claw

〖～钳〗 qǐdìngqián 〈名〉 nail nippers/puller

【起碇】 qǐdìng 〈动〉 weigh/lift/raise anchor

【起动】 qǐdòng = 启动 qǐdòng

〖～电动机〗 qǐdòng diàndòngjī 〈名〉 starting motor

〖～机〗 qǐdòngjī 〈名〉 starter

【起端】 qǐduān 〈名〉 beginning or origin (of an event, etc): ～良好 make a good/successful beginning

【起飞】 qǐfēi 〈动〉 ❶ (of aircraft) take off: ～不顺利/顺利 make a bad/good take off ‖ ～航线 take-off route ‖ ～滑跑 take-off run/roll ‖ ～机场 take-off airfield ‖ ～时间 take-off time ‖ ～线 take-off line ‖ ～重量 take-off weight ‖ 平稳～ make a smooth take-off ‖ 班机正点～。The airliner took off on time. ‖ 平均每两分钟就有一架飞机从这个机场～。On the average of every two minutes there is an airplane taking off/lifting from this airport. ❷ 〈喻〉(of economy, etc) take off: 经济～ economic take-off ‖ 这个厂所以能～,主要靠科学管理。The main reason for the factory's take-off is scientific management.

〖～助推火箭〗 qǐfēi zhùtuī huǒjiàn 〈名〉 take-off rocket

【起风】 qǐfēng 〈动〉(of wind) rise; come up: ～了。Wind has risen. ‖ 下午～了。A wind came up in the afternoon.

【起伏】 qǐfú 〈动〉 ❶ rise and fall; undulate; fluctuate: 波涛～ heaving billows ‖ 丘陵～ undulating/rolling hills ‖ 山峦～ undulating mountain ranges; rolling mountains ‖ ～地带 wavy terrain ‖ 微风中麦浪～ a field of wheat undulating in the breeze ‖ 船随着波浪上下～。The ship heaves with the waves. / The ship rose and fell with the waves. ‖ 她的心跳速度有些～。There have been some fluctuations in the rate of her heartbeats. ❷ (of emotions, relations, etc) surge and fall; fluctuate: 心潮～ one's mind being in a tumult; be in a flutter of emotions ‖ 病人病情又有～。The patient has yet had another relapse. ‖ 他们的关系～不定。There have been ups and downs in their relations.

【起复】 qǐfù 〈动〉 ❶ (in feudal times) be called upon to resume office after a period of mourning for one's parents ❷ be reappointed after removal or retirement from office

【起稿】 qǐgǎo 〈动〉 draft; draw up; work out/make a draft: 市长的讲话,从来都是自己～。The mayor has always drafted his own speeches.

【起根】 qǐgēn 〈副〉〈方〉 ❶ all along; always; at all times: 他～就没有这个打算。He had no such intention at all. ‖ 她的话我～就不信。I'll never believe what she says. ❷ from the very beginning; from the start: 这事还得～说起。I have to start from the very beginning.

【起更】 qǐgēng 〈动〉〈旧〉 sound the first night watch

【起轨机】 qǐguǐjī 〈名〉 track winch/lifter

【起旱】 qǐhàn 〈动〉〈旧〉 take an overland route: ～去洛阳 trek to Luoyang

【起航】 qǐháng 〈动〉(of a plane, ship, etc) begin a voyage/flight; set/make sail; weigh anchor; take off: 鸣笛～ sound the siren and weigh anchor ‖ 货轮明晨～去新奥尔良。The freighter will set sail for New Orleans tomorrow morning. ‖ 他们的船什么时候～? When does their steamer sail? ‖ 天气恶劣,我们不能～。The weather is too foul for us to set sail. ‖ 我们的轮船五点～,别来晚了。Our ship leaves at 5. Don't be late.

【起哄】 qǐhòng 〈动〉 ❶ gather together to create a disturbance; get together to stir up trouble: 不得聚众～。No one should assemble a crowd to make trouble. ❷ (of a crowd) jeer; boo and hoot; tease clamorously: 人家拿我开心,你也～。They are making fun of me. Why do you have to join them and jeer at me?

【起花】 qǐhua = 起火 qǐhuo

【起火】 qǐhuǒ 〈动〉 ❶ cook/prepare meals: 在食堂吃饭比自己～方便。It's more convenient to take one's meals in the cafeteria than to do one's own cooking. ❷ catch fire; be on fire: ～啦! A fire has broken out! ‖ 仓库～啦! The warehouse is on fire! ‖ 飞机被击落～。The plane was shot down in flames. ‖ 这就是～的原因。That was what started the fire. ❸ get angry; flare up: 你别～,听我慢慢儿对你说。Don't get angry. Let me give you the whole story.

【起伙】 qǐhuǒ 〈动〉 set up a mess

【起货】 qǐhuò 〈动〉 take goods (from a warehouse); unload (from a ship, etc)

〖～簿〗 qǐhuòbù 〈名〉 landing book

〖～单〗 qǐhuòdān 〈名〉 landing permit

〖～码头〗 qǐhuò mǎtou 〈名〉 landing pier

【起获】 qǐhuò 〈动〉 track down and seize contraband, stolen goods, etc: ～一批黄色书刊 track and seize a hoard of pornographic books and periodicals

【起火】 qǐhuo 〈名〉 a kind of firecracker

【起急】 qǐjí 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ get worried; become anxious: 问题解决不了,他心里～。He became anxious when the problem remained unsolved. ❷ lose one's patience/temper: 你先别～,好好听我说。Don't lose your temper. Be patient and listen to me.

【起家】 qǐjiā 〈动〉 build up; grow and thrive; make one's fortune, name, etc: 勤俭～ make one's fortune through thrifty and hard work ‖ 这个现代化企业是靠仅仅两千元银行贷款起家的。This modern enterprise has built itself up by starting with a bank loan of only 2,000 *yuan*. ⇨白手～

【起价】 qǐjià ❶ 〈动〉〈方〉 go up/rise in price ❷ 〈名〉 starting price; minimum price; initial price: ～二百美元 price starts from $200

【起驾】 qǐjià 〈动〉(of emperors, kings, etc) set out [now often used humourously or politely]: 请您～吧,他们已经恭候多时了。Please start off now. They have been awaiting you for quite some time.

【起见】 qǐjiàn 〈动〉[used in the phrase 为…起见] be for the sake/purpose of: 为安全～ for safety's sake; for extra safety ‖ 为表达清楚～ in order to express oneself clearly ‖ 为方便～ for the sake of convenience; for convenience's sake ‖ 为简单～ for the sake of simplicity ‖ 为慎重～ for caution's sake ‖ 为醒目～ in order to make sth stand out clearly; to attract attention ‖ 为方便消费者～,本店从即日起 24 小时营业。To make things convenient for consumers, this store offers 24-hour service as of today.

【起降】 qǐjiàng 〈动〉(of aircraft) take off and land: 这个机场每天有上百架飞机～。Up to a hundred airplanes take off from and land on this airfield each day.

【起解】 qǐjiè 〈动〉〈旧〉 start sending a prisoner away under escort

【起劲】 qǐjìn 〈形〉 vigorous; energetic; enthusiastic: ～干 work energetically; go at sth with spirit; work with a will ‖ 大家干得很～。Everyone works enthusiastically. ‖ 他愈讲愈～。He warmed up as he spoke on. ‖ 同学们又说又笑,玩得很～。Laughing and talking, the students were in high spirits.

【起敬】 qǐjìng 〈动〉 show respect: 令人～ call forth/inspire

respect in others; command respect from others ⇨肃然～

【起居】 qǐjū 〈名〉daily life: ～无时 lead an irregular life ‖ ～无恙 live in good health ‖ ～有恒,有益健康。It is healthy to live a regular life. ‖ 孩子在托儿所饮食～都很有规律。Life in a nursery provides children with a strict daily regimen.

〖～室〗 qǐjūshì 〈名〉living/sitting room; front room

【起句】 qǐjù 〈名〉first line of a poem

【起圈】 qǐjuàn 〈动〉remove manure from a pigsty, sheepfold, cattle pen, etc

【起开】 qǐkai 〈动〉〈方〉step aside/aside: 请你～点儿,让我过去。Please step aside and let me through.

【起课】 qǐkè 〈动〉divine by tossing coins or counting the Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches on one's fingers

【起来】 qǐlai 〈动〉❶ stand up; sit up; rise/get to one's feet: 快～吃药吧。Sit up and take your medicine. ‖ 小伙子～把座位让给一位老太太。The young man stood up and offered his seat to an old lady. ❷ get up; get out of bed: 快～,你这懒骨头。Get up! You lazy bone. ‖ 他刚～就忙着下地干活儿去了。He went to work in the fields as soon as he got up. ❸ rise (up); arise; revolt: ～反抗 rise (up) in revolt ‖ ～反抗压迫 rise against oppression

【起来】 qilai 〈动〉❶ [used after a verb to indicate an upward movement]: 拣～ pick up ‖ 站～ rise/get to one's feet; stand up ‖ 坐～ sit up ‖ 他突然跳～打我。He suddenly upped and struck me. ‖ 太阳升～。The sun came up. ‖ 中国人民站～了。The Chinese people have stood up. ❷ [used after a verb or an adjective to indicate the beginning and continuation of an action]: 唱起歌来 begin to sing ‖ 风吹～了。The wind rose rapidly. ‖ 天气渐渐暖和～。It's getting warm. ‖ 一句话把屋里的人都逗得笑～了。The remark set everyone in the room roaring with laughter. ‖ 雨下～了。It has started raining. ❸ [used after a verb to indicate completeness or effectiveness]: 把钱存～ save up money ‖ 把这些数目加～ add up the figures ‖ 把这包东西扎～ tie up the package ‖ 他的名字我记不～了。I can't recall his name. ‖ 我们是前年组织～的。We got organized the year before. ‖ 想～了,这是鲁迅的话。I've got it! It's a quotation from Lu Xun. ❹ [used after a verb to indicate an impression or judgement]: 看～她不会来了。It seems that she is not coming. ‖ 看～要下雨。It looks like rain. ‖ 说～容易,做～难。It's easier said than done. ‖ 听～蛮好。It sounds perfect.

【起雷】 qǐléi 〈动〉clear/sweep/dredge mines

【起立】 qǐlì 〈动〉rise/get to one's feet; stand up: ～表决 vote by sitting and standing ‖ ～欢迎 rise to welcome sb ‖ ～脱帽致敬 stand in bareheaded respect ‖ 全场～为演员喝彩。The house rose for the actors. ‖ 全体～! Everybody, stand up! ‖ 全体～向演讲人热烈鼓掌欢呼。The speaker was given a standing ovation. ‖ 他在欢迎声中～发言。He rose to speak amid/amidst the welcoming shouts.

【起灵】 qǐlíng 〈动〉move sb's coffin or ashes to the graveyard/burial place

【起垄】 qǐlǒng 〈动〉[农业] ridge

〖～犁〗 qǐlǒnglí 〈名〉ridger; ridging plough

〖～器〗 qǐlǒngqì 〈名〉tie ridger

【起落】 qǐluò 〈动〉❶ (of aircraft) take off and land: 垂直～ vertical take-off and landing (VTOL) ‖ 短距～ short take-off and landing ‖ 飞机～ take-off and landing of an aircraft ❷ rise/surge and fall; go up and come down; fluctuate: 海潮～ rise and fall of sea tides ‖ 价格～ fluctuations of prices ‖ 〈喻〉心潮～ fluctuations of emotions

〖～架〗 qǐluòjià 〈名〉[航空] alighting carriage/gear; landing gear; undercarriage: 放下～ gear down; lower the landing gear ‖ 收起～ gear up; raise the landing gear ‖ ～舱 landing gear compartment ‖ ～轮胎 gear tyre ‖ ～支柱 landing gear leg/structure

【起码】 qǐmǎ ❶〈形〉minimum; elementary; basic; rudimentary: ～的常识 elementary common sense ‖ ～的条件/资格 basic condition/qualifications ‖ ～的要求 minimum requirements ‖ ～的知识/准则 rudimentary knowledge/principles ‖ 缺乏～的了解 lack a minimum understanding (of) ‖ 最～的生活必需品 bare necessities of life ❷〈副〉at (the) least: 我们的价格～是2.5元一瓶。Our prices start from 2.5 *yuan* a bottle. ‖ 我这次出差,～要一个月才能回来。The business trip will take me one month at least.

【起毛】 qǐmáo 〈动〉❶ (of paper) fluff; (of woollen cloth) pill: 我的新毛衣～了。My new sweater is pilling. ❷〈口〉feel nervous; be scared: 我一听他来心里就～。I couldn't help feeling nervous when I learned that he was coming. ❸ [纺织] tease; teasel; nap; gig; raise

〖～机〗 qǐmáojī 〈名〉[纺织] teasel; gig; teaser

【起锚】 qǐmáo 〈动〉weigh/lift/raise anchor; set/make sail: 水手们各就各位,准备～。The sailors are all set for weighing anchor.

〖～机〗 qǐmáojī 〈名〉windlass

【起苗】 qǐmiáo 〈动〉move seedlings from the nursery for transplantation

【起名儿】 qǐmíngr 〈动〉give a name; name: 给书～ give a title to a book ‖ 请给孩子起个名儿吧。Please choose a name for the baby.

【起沫】 qǐmò 〈动〉foam; bubble: ～的啤酒 foaming beer ‖ 他说话时嘴角～。Spittle forms/gathers at the corners of his mouth when he speaks.

【起腻】 qǐnì 〈动〉〈口〉❶ feel sick; be disgusted: 我一看见肥肉就～。I feel sick at the sight of fatty meat. ❷ pester; annoy: 少跟我～。Stop pestering me.

【起拍】 qǐpāi 〈动〉(of a bid) start (at the price of): ～价 starting (bid) price ‖ 从两万元～ (of a bid) start at 20,000 *yuan*

【起跑】 qǐpǎo 〈动〉[体育] start a race: 练～ practise starts ‖ ～犯规 false start ‖ ～快/慢 be quick/slow off the mark ‖ ～速度 runaway speed ‖ ～信号 starting signal/mark ‖ 集体～ mass start ‖ 梯形～ staggered start ‖ 站立～ standing start ‖ 在～点上排开 line up at the start ‖ 作好～准备 be ready for the start

〖～器〗 qǐpǎoqì 〈名〉[体育] starting block

〖～线〗 qǐpǎoxiàn 〈名〉starting line (for a race); scratch line (for relay race); balkline: 〈喻〉在同一～上展开平等竞争 race from the same starting line

〖～柱〗 qǐpǎozhù 〈名〉[体育] starting-post

【起泡】 qǐpào 〈动〉❶ have/get blisters: 手上～ get blisters on one's hand; blisters rise on one's hand ‖ 新鞋把脚磨起了泡。The new shoes make/raise blisters on the feet. ‖ 太阳把油漆晒得起了泡。The sun has blistered the paint. ❷ foam; bubble; froth: 啤酒在杯中～。The beer bubbled in the glass.

〖～剂〗 qǐpàojì 〈名〉[材料] blowing/foaming agent

【起讫】 qǐ-qì 〈名〉beginning and end: ～调查 origin-destination survey ‖ 写明～日期 mark the dates of beginning and end ‖ 本书每篇各有头尾,自成～。Each chapter is complete in itself, having a beginning and an end.

〖～港〗 qǐ-qìgǎng 〈名〉terminal port

【起球】 qǐqiú 〈动〉(of fabrics) pill: 这种料子比纯棉的容易～。This kind of fabrics pills more easily than pure cotton.

【起绒】 qǐróng 〈动〉[纺织] tease; teasel; nap; raise; gig

〖～机〗 qǐróngjī 〈名〉[纺织] teasel; teaser; gig

【起色】 qǐsè 〈名〉improvement; pickup: 看不出她的针线活有什么～。I cannot see any improvement in her needlework. ‖ 贸易有了新的～。Trade is picking up again. ‖ 他在工作方面有很大～。He has made great progress in his work. ‖ 通过改革,生产大有～。Thanks to the reforms, the production has picked up greatly. ‖ 这个病人的病情大有～。The patient is making good progress.

【起身】 qǐshēn 〈动〉❶ leave; set out/off; start on a journey; embark (up) on a journey: 我们明天～去上海。We'll leave for Shanghai tomorrow. ❷ get up; get out of bed: 他每天～后,就去清扫院子。He gives the courtyard a thorough cleaning every day after getting up. ‖ 她还没～呢。She isn't up yet. ❸ rise/get to one's feet; stand up: ～告辞 rise and take one's leave ‖ ～回礼 stand up courteously in return ‖ ～离开 carry one's legs off ‖ ～让座 stand up and offer one's seat to sb ‖ ～迎客 rise to greet one's guests

【起事】 qǐshì 〈动〉start armed struggle; rise in rebellion/revolt

【起誓】 qǐshì 〈动〉swear; take/swear an oath; vow: ～保密 be sworn to secrecy ‖ 对天～ swear by God ‖ 向上帝～ vow to God (that) ‖ 你～不再抽烟! Swear that you'll never smoke again!

【起手】 qǐshǒu 〈动〉set/go about (doing sth); put one's hand to

【起首】 qǐshǒu 〈副〉originally; initially; at first; in the beginning; at the outset: ～我并不会下棋,是他教我的。I didn't know how to play chess at first. It was he who taught me.

【起死回生】 qǐsǐ-huíshēng 〈熟〉(of a doctor) bring the dying back to life; snatch a patient from the jaws of death; raise sb from the dead; recall sb to life: ～之术 skill to save a patient

from the brink of death ‖ ～的灵丹妙药 elixir for deadly diseases
【起死人,肉白骨】 qǐ sǐrén, ròu báigǔ 〈熟〉 revive the dead and flesh up the bones—grant sb great favour/benevolence
【起诉】 qǐsù 〈动〉 sue; prosecute; bring/take an action (against sb); institute/bring/file a suit (against sb); take sb to court; bring/file a case (against sb); bring/conduct/institute/lodge a prosecution against sb; start/institute/conduct/initiate legal proceedings (against sb): ～要求赔偿损失 sue for damages ‖ ～政府 sue the government ‖ 驳回～ dismiss a suit/an action/an indictment; throw out/dismiss a case ‖ 撤回～ drop/withdraw a case; drop a lawsuit; withdraw proceedings; abandon a prosecution; revoke a court action ‖ 免于～ be immune/exempt from prosecution ‖ ～理由 cause of action ‖ ～资格 standing to sue ‖ 正式～ formal accusation; begin a formal prosecution ‖ 经济合同发生纠纷时,当事人可以向人民法院～。If disputes over an economic contract develop, the parties may bring a suit in the people's courts. ‖ 他因偷盗被～。He was indicted on a charge of theft. ‖ 由于那家报纸散布她的流言蜚语,她打算对之提起～。She intends to bring a lawsuit against the newspaper because of what it said about her.
〖～费〗 qǐsùfèi 〈名〉 prosecution fee
〖～期限〗 qǐsù qīxiàn 〈名〉 limitation of actions; period of limitation
〖～权〗 qǐsùquán 〈名〉 right of action; legal capacity to sue; right to bring an action
〖～人〗 qǐsùrén 〈名〉 suitor; prosecutor; indicter
〖～书〗 qǐsùshū 〈名〉 indictment; bill of complaint/prosecution: 起草～ draw up an indictment ‖ 法官秘书宣读了～。The clerk to the justices read out the indictment.
〖～意见书〗 qǐsù yìjiànshū 〈名〉 opinion recommending prosecution
〖～状〗 qǐsùzhuàng 〈名〉 *statement of claim; petition for appeal*
【起算】 qǐsuàn 〈动〉 start counting (from a stated point): 工龄从即日～。The length of service starts from this very day. ‖ 价格以 10 元～。The rates start at 10 *yuan*.
【起跳】 qǐtiào 〈动〉[体育] take off
〖～板〗 *qǐtiàobǎn* 〈名〉 *take-off board; springboard*
〖～高度〗 qǐtiào gāodù 〈名〉 trial height
〖～线〗 qǐtiàoxiàn 〈名〉 take-off line/mark
【起头】 qǐtóu ❶〈动〉 start; originate; initiate: 谁来起个头儿? Who'd like to kick off the ball? ‖ 先从我这儿～。I'll lead off. / I'll be first. ‖ 这事情是谁起的头儿? Who started all this? ❷〈副〉 originally; initially; at first; in the beginning; at the outset: ～他答应过来,后来又改变了主意。At first he promised to come but later he changed his mind. ❸〈名〉 beginning; start: 万事～难。Everything is hard in the beginning. / Everything is difficult at the start. ‖ 小说的～写得不错。The opening of the novel is good.
【起网】 qǐwǎng 〈动〉[渔业] haul the net
〖～机〗 qǐwǎngjī 〈名〉 net hauler
【起卧】 qǐwò 〈动〉 rise and retire: 定时～ get up and go to bed at regular hours
【起舞】 qǐwǔ 〈动〉❶ start dancing: 领头～ lead off a dance ‖ 应声～ dance to the music ⇨翩翩～ ❷ practise martial arts ⇨闻鸡～
【起席】 qǐxí 〈动〉 rise from the table; leave one's seat at a banquet
【起先】 qǐxiān 〈副〉 originally; initially; at first; in the beginning; at the outset; at the start: ～,我们对此一无所知。I knew nothing about it in the beginning. ‖ ～我有些想不通,后来才想通了。At first I didn't understand, but I've come round to the idea now.
【起小儿】 qǐxiǎor 〈副〉〈方〉 since childhood: 他～身体就很结实。He has been very sturdy since childhood.
【起心】 qǐxīn 〈动〉〈贬〉 cherish/harbour certain intentions; conceive designs: ～不良 cherish evil intentions/designs
【起薪】 qǐxīn ❶〈名〉 probationary/starting salary ❷〈动〉 start paying/drawing salary: 新来的人从 7 月份～。The newcomers will get their first salary in July.
【起衅】 qǐxìn = 启衅 qǐxìn
【起行】 qǐxíng 〈动〉 set out/off; leave; start on a journey; embark (up)on a journey: 他今天下午三点钟就要～。He is leaving at three o'clock this afternoon.
【起兴】 qǐxìng 〈动〉 be keen on; be very interested in: 孩子玩得正～。The child is having great fun.
【起眼儿】 qǐyǎnr 〈形〉 [usu used in the negative] eye-catching; attractive: 别看他一点不～,人家可是一肚子学问呢。He looks most ordinary, but he is a very learned man. ‖ 别看这些东西不怎么～,日常生活却离不开它们。These things may not be nice to look at, but they are necessities for daily life. ‖ 这房子外表不～。The house isn't much to look at. / The house isn't attractive in appearance.
【起夜】 qǐyè 〈动〉 get up in the night to urinate
【起疑】 qǐyí 〈动〉 become suspicious: 那个人令人～。That man is a suspicious character. ‖ 他的举动反常,让人～。His abnormal activities aroused my suspicion.
【起义】 qǐyì 〈动〉 revolt; rise in insurrection/revolt; rise up: 发动～ launch a revolt ‖ 举行～ rise in revolt/insurrection; stage an uprising ‖ 领导～ lead an insurrection; head a revolt ‖ 镇压～ put down/get under/quell/suppress a revolt; put down/quench/subdue/suppress an uprising ‖ ～爆发了。An uprising broke out. ‖ ～达到高潮。The revolt has come to a peak. ‖ ～的声势越来越大。The revolt is gathering/gaining momentum. ‖ ～蔓延到全国各地。The uprising spread to various parts of the country. ‖ 敌军纷纷～投诚。Many enemy soldiers revolted and came/cross over to our side. ⇨农民～;武装～
〖～军〗 qǐyìjūn 〈名〉 insurrectionary army
【起意】 qǐyì 〈动〉〈贬〉 conceive a vicious design: 见财～ entertain evil thoughts at the sight of money
【起因】 qǐyīn 〈名〉 cause; origin: 调查主要～ investigate the chief cause (of) ‖ 确定～ determine the cause (of) ‖ 追究～ trace the cause (of) ‖ ～可疑 be of doubtful origin ‖ 火灾的～不明。The fire was of undetermined/unknown origin. ‖ 事故的～正在调查之中。The cause of the accident is under investigation. ‖ 他们正在追究空难的～。They were tracing the cause of the air crash. ‖ 这场火灾～可疑。The fire is of suspicious origin.
【起营拔寨】 qǐyíng-bázhài 〈熟〉 decamp; break camp
【起用】 qǐyòng 〈动〉❶ reinstate (a retired or dismissed official): 卸任的部长又被～了。The retired minister was reinstated *in his former job.* ❷ *call sb to office; appoint sb to an important* position: 大胆～年轻干部 boldly place young cadres in important positions ‖ ～人,要抛弃一切成见。When it comes to promoting people, you must abandon all your personal prejudices. ‖ 电台～他当新闻播音员。The radio station employed him as a news an*nouncer.*
【起源】 qǐyuán ❶〈动〉 originate (in/from); stem/come from; be derived from: ～于近代/远古 be of recent/ancient origin ‖ 秦腔～于陕西。The Shaanxi opera originated in Shaanxi Province. ‖ 知识无不～于实践。All knowledge originates in practice. ‖ 这风俗～于国外。*The custom has its origin in another country.* ❷〈名〉 origin; beginning; genesis; provenance; spring: 探索～ enquire into the origin (of) ‖ 追溯～ trace sth to its birth/origin ‖ ～相同 have a common origin ‖ ～不明 be of unknown origin ‖ 埃及文化的～ beginning of Egyptian culture ‖ 近代科学的～ birth of modern sciences ‖ 生命/文明/宇宙的～ origin of life/*civilization*/the universe ‖ 语言的～ origin of language ‖《物种～》*The Origin of Species*
【起运】 qǐyùn 〈动〉 start shipment (of goods): 等待～ await shipment ‖ 办理～手续 go through the formalities of shipment ‖ ～点 starting place for shipping; place of dispatch ‖ 货已～。The goods are on their way.
【起赃】 qǐzāng 〈动〉 track down and recover stolen goods
【起早搭黑】 qǐzǎo-dāhēi = 起早贪黑 qǐzǎo-tānhēi
【起早摸黑】 qǐzǎo-mōhēi = 起早贪黑 qǐzǎo-tānhēi
【起早贪黑】 qǐzǎo-tānhēi 〈熟〉 start work early and knock off late; work from dawn to dusk; early to rise and late to bed; work from an early hour in the morning till a late hour at night: ～地苦干 toil early and late
【起征点】 qǐzhēngdiǎn 〈名〉[税收] starting point of taxation
【起止】 qǐ-zhǐ 〈名〉❶ beginning and end: ～日期 dates of start and end ❷ [通信] start-stop: ～系统 start-stop system
【起重车】 qǐzhòngchē 〈名〉 derrick car
【起重船】 qǐzhòngchuán 〈名〉 = 浮吊 fúdiào
【起重机】 qǐzhòngjī 〈名〉 crane; hoist; derrick: ～减速齿轮 hoist reduction gear ‖ ～的起重能力 lifting/hoisting capacity of a crane ‖ 动力～ power hoist ‖ 固定式悬臂～ fixed cantilever crane ‖ 机车

～ locomotive crane ‖ 集装箱～ container crane ‖ 缆式～ cable crane ‖ 龙门～ gantry crane ‖ 门式～ portal crane ‖ 汽车～ truck crane ‖ 桥式～ bridge crane ‖ 塔式～ tower crane ‖ 蟹爪式～ crab crane ‖ 液压～ hydraulic hoist ‖ 移动式转臂～ mobile jib crane ‖ 蒸汽～ steam hoist .

【起皱】 qǐzhòu 〈动〉 crinkle; crease; crumple; wrinkle: 脸上～ get wrinkles on one's face ‖ 丝绸容易～。Silk creases/crumples easily.

【起绉工艺】 qǐzhòu gōngyì 〈名〉[纺织] creping

【起子】 qǐzi ❶〈名〉 bottle opener: 瓶～ bottle opener ❷〈名〉〈方〉 screwdriver ❸ 〈名〉〈方〉 baking powder ❹〈量〉 batch; group: 一～客人 a group of guests

【起坐间】 qǐzuòjiān 〈名〉〈方〉 sitting/living room

绮 qǐ ❶〈名〉〈书〉 figured woven silk material; damask: 罗～ thin silk gauze ❷〈形〉 beautiful; excellent: ～食 delicious food; delicacies ⇨～丽

【绮丽】 qǐlì 〈形〉 beautiful; gorgeous: 风光～ beautiful scenery

【绮罗】 qǐluó 〈名〉〈书〉 patterned silk fabrics

【～粉黛】 qǐluó-fěndài 〈熟〉 patterned silk fabrics and cosmetics young women

【绮年】 qǐnián 〈名〉〈书〉 adolescence; youth

【绮思】 qǐsī 〈名〉〈书〉 beautiful thoughts (in literature)

【绮艳】 qǐyàn 〈形〉 beautiful; gorgeous: 文词～ ornate style of language

棨 qǐ 〈名〉 halberd-shaped ceremonial object carried by a guardsman before the emperor on an inspection tour

肾 qǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 calf (of the human leg)

綮 qǐ = 棨 qǐ
⇨qìng

稽 qǐ → 稽首 qǐshǒu
⇨jī

【稽首】 qǐshǒu 〈动〉 ❶ kowtow ❷ raising one hand in front of one's chest (usu done by a Taoist)

qì

气 qì ❶〈名〉 gas: 管道漏～。The gas pipe leaks. ‖ 这啤酒我喝起来～太足了。This beer is a bit too gassy for my taste. ⇨毒～;煤～;氧～ ❷〈名〉 air: 打开窗子透透～ open the window to let in some fresh air ‖ 给球充～ blow air into a ball ‖ 轮胎打足了～。The tyre is fully inflated. ⇨～流;～压;大～层 ❸〈名〉 weather: ⇨～候;～象;天～ ❹〈名〉 breath: 没～儿了 stop breathing ‖ 深深吸一口～ take a deep breath ‖ 停下来歇口～ stop to catch one's breath ⇨喘～;吐～;吸～ ❺〈动〉 get angry; be enraged/annoyed/angered: ～病了 have an attack of illness caused by anger ‖ ～得发抖 tremble/shake with rage ‖ ～得脸发紫 turn purple with rage ‖ ～得说不出话来 choke with anger; be speechless with fury ‖ ～得直跺脚 stamp one's feet with anger ‖ ～坏了 be furious; be beside oneself with rage ‖ ～昏了头 be beside oneself with rage ‖ ～哭了 be annoyed to tears; weep through anger ‖ 他～得满脸通红。His face flamed with anger. / His face turned red with anger. / He flushed with anger. / He coloured with annoyance. ⇨～愤;～恼 ❻〈动〉 make angry; enrage; irritate; annoy: 故意～人 deliberately try to annoy sb; make sb angry on purpose ‖ 你别～我了！Stop annoying me! ‖ 他真是～死人了。He is really infuriating. ❼〈名〉 anger; annoyance; irritation: 她的～消了。Her anger melted. ⇨赌～;怄～;生～ ❽〈名〉 smell; odour: 泥土～ smell of earth ‖ 他满嘴酒～。His breath smells strongly of wine. ⇨臭～;臊～;香～ ❾〈名〉 spirit; morale: ⇨～概;～吞山河;垂头丧～ ❿〈名〉 airs; manners: 书生～十足 bookish in the extreme ⇨官～;娇～;锐～ ⓫〈名〉[中医] a) vital energy; energy of life: ⇨～虚;血～;元～ b) symptoms of diseases: ⇨肝～;湿～;痰～ ⓬〈名〉 bullying; insult: 挨打受～ got a beating and insult ‖ 我再也无法忍受他的～了。I can no longer bear his bullying. ⇨忍～吞声

【气昂昂】 qì'áng'áng 〈形〉 ❶ full of courage/dash/mettle; in high spirits: 雄赳赳，～ ❷ angry: 他～地走了。He stormed off.

【气疤】 qìbā 〈名〉[冶金] body scab

【气坝】 qìbà 〈名〉 air dam (of vehicles, etc)

【气包子】 qìbāozi 〈名〉〈口〉 bundle of petulance [person who has a quick temper or is easy to take offence]

【气保护】 qìbǎohù 〈名〉 gas shield

【气刨】 qìbào 〈名〉[机械] air gouging

【气爆】 qìbào 〈名〉 gas explosion

【气泵】 qìbèng 〈名〉 air pump

【气笔】 qìbǐ 〈名〉 airbrush: 用～把某人的形象从照片上修去 airbrush sb out of a photo

【气不打一处来】 qì bù dǎ yīchù lái 〈熟〉 be filled with anger; be overcome with anger; be seized by uncontrollable fury: 一看见她我就～。I was filled with anger at the sight of her.

【气不忿儿】 qìbùfènr 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ be unable to contain one's anger (esp on seeing sth unfair) ❷ cannot bear/stand (the sight of); be intolerant of: 看他虐待孩子真让人～。I cannot stand to see him ill-treat his child.

【气不公】 qìbùgōng = 气不平 qìbùpíng

【气不过】 qìbùguò 〈动〉 cannot restrain/contain one's anger; be beside oneself with rage; fume with rage; be extremely angry; be hot with rage

【气不平】 qìbùpíng 〈动〉 be indignant over an injustice

【气冲冲】 qìchōngchōng 〈形〉 furious; enraged; infuriated; incensed: ～地走进/出房间 storm into/out of the room ‖ 他～地走了。He left angrily.

【气冲斗牛】 qìchōng-dǒuniú = 气冲牛斗 qìchōng-niúdǒu

【气冲牛斗】 qìchōng-niúdǒu 〈熟〉 anger shooting up to the skies be in a towering rage; be furious; fly/fall into great rage; be beside oneself with rage; fume with rage

【气冲霄汉】 qìchōng-xiāohàn 〈熟〉 one's spirits soaring to the firmament be fearless; be dauntless; be extraordinarily heroic

【气喘】 qìchuǎn ❶〈名〉[医学] asthma: ～病人 asthmatic patient ‖ ～性支气管炎 asthmatic bronchitis ‖ 阵发性～ spasmodic asthma ❷〈动〉 be short/out of breath; gasp; pant: ～如牛 gasp for breath; pant like a bull

【～吁吁】 qìchuǎnxūxū 〈形〉 be out/short of breath; be breathless/winded; gasp/pant for breath; puff and blow/pant; huff and puff; breathe heavily: ～地上楼 puff upstairs ‖ ～地说 gasp/pant forth; speak between gasps ‖ 狗热得～。The dog panted in the heat. ‖ 那老人～。The old man was puffing and blowing/panting. ‖ 他～地说出几句话。He panted/gasped/puffed out a few words. ‖ 她跑得～。She was winded by the run. / She was out of breath from the run.

【气窗】 qìchuāng 〈名〉[建筑] transom (window); fanlight

【气锤】 qìchuí 〈名〉 air hammer; pneumatic hammer

【气粗】 qìcū 〈形〉 ❶ hot-tempered; quick-tempered: 我有点儿～，希望你不要介意。I hope you won't mind if you find me a little quick-tempered. ❷ overbearing; overweening; arrogant: ～胆壮 be arrogant and fearless ⇨财大～

【气促】 qìcù 〈形〉 short/out of breath; breathless; panting; gasping for breath

【气袋】 qìdài 〈名〉 air bag (of a car, etc)

【气道】 qìdào 〈名〉 air flue

【气垫】 qìdiàn 〈名〉 ❶ air/pneumatic cushion ❷ high-pressure air from the bottom of a hovercraft

【～爆破】 qìdiàn bàopò 〈名〉[矿业] air/cushion shooting

【～车】 qìdiànchē 〈名〉 air-cushion vehicle; hovercar

【～船】 qìdiànchuán 〈名〉 air-cushion vehicle; hovermarine; hovercraft: 气垫驳船 hoverbarge ‖ 气垫巡逻船 patrol hovercraft

【～床】 qìdiànchuáng 〈名〉 hoverbed

【～火车】 qìdiàn huǒchē 〈名〉 hovertrain; air cushioned train

【～汽车】 qìdiàn qìchē 〈名〉 aeromobile

【～鞋】 qìdiànxié 〈名〉 air-cushioned shoes

【气顶】 qìdǐng 〈名〉[化学] gas cap: ～膨胀 gas-cap expansion ‖ ～驱动 gas-cap drive ‖ ～油藏 gas-cap reservoir

【气动】 qìdòng 〈形〉 pneumatic; gas-operated; air-driven; air-powered: ～工具 pneumatic tool ‖ ～装置 pneumatic device

【～泵】 qìdòngbèng 〈名〉[机械] air-powered pump; pneumatic drive pump

【～锤】 qìdòngchuí 〈名〉 pneumatic hammer

【～阀】 qìdòngfá 〈名〉 air-operated valve

〖~激光器〗 qìdòng jīguāngqì 〈名〉 gas dynamic laser; pneumatic laser
〖~计算机〗 qìdòng jìsuànjī 〈名〉 pneumatic computer
〖~开关〗 qìdòng kāiguān 〈名〉 pneumatic switch; air pressure switch
〖~力〗 qìdònglì 〈名〉 aerodynamic force: ~干扰 aerodynamic interference
【气度】 qìdù 〈名〉 ❶ tolerance; forbearance; magnanimity: 有~ be magnanimous ❷ bearing; manner; appearance
〖~不凡〗 qìdù-bùfán 〈熟〉 be impressive in bearing/appearance
【气短】 qìduǎn ❶〈形〉 short/out of breath; breathless; panting; breathing hard: 爬到半山,我们感到有点~。By the time we had climbed half way up the hill, we were all short of breath. ❷〈动〉 be discouraged; be disheartened; be despondent; lose heart: 实验失败并没有使他~。He was not discouraged by the failure of the experiment. ⇨英雄~
【气氛】 qìfēn 〈名〉 atmosphere; air: 保持健康的家庭~ preserve a wholesome home atmosphere ‖ 沉浸在节日~中 be immersed in a festival atmosphere ‖ 充满了欢快的~ be permeated by an atmosphere of cheerfulness ‖ 笼罩在神秘的~中 be wrapped in a shroud of mystery; be wrapped/shrouded up in mystery ‖ 消除紧张~ clear the air/atmosphere of tension ‖ 消除压抑的~ clear the atmosphere of depression ‖ 洋溢着友好的~ be permeated with an atmosphere of friendship ‖ 会谈是在亲切友好的~中进行的。The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. / There was a friendly atmosphere at the talk. ‖ 危在眉睫,~紧张。The air was electric with the impending danger. ‖ 小镇上弥漫着宁静的~。An atmosphere of peace pervaded the little town. ‖ 校园里呈现出假日的~。A holiday atmosphere prevailed on the campus.
【气忿】 qìfèn = 气愤 qìfèn
【气愤】 qìfèn 〈形〉 furious; indignant; enraged; angry: 感到~ be furious/indignant ‖ ~极了 be overcome with indignation; seethe with indignation; be beside oneself with rage; be burning with anger (at sth) ‖ 对这种行为感到很~ feel great indignation over the act; the act makes sb's blood boil ‖ ~得说不出话来 be speechless with indignation ‖ 知道他贪污公司的资金我非常~。I was enraged to learn that he had embezzled company funds.
【气封】 qìfēng 〈名〉[工业] air/steam seal; atmoseal
【气腹】 qìfù 〈名〉[医学] ❶ pneumoperitoneum ❷〈简称〉(artificial) pneumoperitoneum ⇨人工气腹
【气概】 qìgài 〈名〉 lofty quality; mettle; spirit; heroic manner: 缺乏军人~ lack a soldierly spirit ‖ 有英雄~ have a heroic strain in one's character; be cast in a heroic mould ‖ 大无畏的~ dauntless mettle ‖ 革命~ revolutionary mettle/stamina ‖ 男子~ virile character ‖ 英雄~ heroic mettle/spirit ‖ 有~的人 man of mettle ‖ 中国人民有战胜一切困难的英雄~。The Chinese people have the heroic spirit to overcome all difficulties.
【气缸】 qìgāng 〈名〉[机械] (air) cylinder: 活塞在~里滑动。Pistons slide within their cylinders.
〖~壁〗 qìgāngbì 〈名〉 cylinder wall
〖~盖〗 qìgānggài 〈名〉 cylinder head
〖~套〗 qìgāngtào 〈名〉 cylinder jacket
【气割】 qìgē 〈名〉[机械] gas/oxyacetylene cutting
【气根】 qìgēn 〈名〉[植物] aerial root
【气功】 qìgōng 〈名〉 *qigong*; breathing exercise
〖~疗法〗 qìgōng liáofǎ 〈名〉 *qigong* therapy; Chinese breathing exercise therapy; breathing technique therapy
〖~师〗 qìgōngshī 〈名〉 *qigong* master
【气鼓鼓】 qìgǔgǔ 〈形〉 furious; infuriated; foaming with rage; fuming with anger
【气臌】 qìgǔ 〈名〉[中医] tympanites [distention of the abdomen caused by accumulation of gas due to dysfunction of the spleen or to emotional factors]
【气管】 qìguǎn 〈名〉[生理] windpipe; trachea
〖~镜检〗 qìguǎn jìngjiǎn 〈名〉[医学] tracheoscopy
〖~痉挛〗 qìguǎn jìngluán 〈名〉[医学] tracheospasm
〖~瘘〗 qìguǎnlòu 〈名〉[医学] tracheal fistula
〖~切开术〗 qìguǎn qiēkāishù 〈名〉[医学] tracheotomy
〖~炎〗 qìguǎnyán 〈名〉 ❶ [医学] tracheitis: 慢性~ chronic tracheitis ❷〈诙〉 henpecked husband
〖~造口术〗 qìguǎn zàokǒushù 〈名〉[医学] tracheostomy
【气贯长虹】 qìguàn-chánghóng 〈熟〉 be as lofty in spirit as the rainbow spanning the sky; be full of noble aspiration and daring
【气锅】 qìguō 〈名〉 Yunnan steaming pot: ~鸡 steamed chicken of Yunnan style
【气焊】 qìhàn 〈名〉[冶金] gas/acetylene welding
〖~工〗 qìhàngōng 〈名〉 gas welder
〖~机〗 qìhànjī 〈名〉 gas welding machine
〖~眼镜〗 qìhàn yǎnjìng 〈名〉 welding goggles
【气恨】 qìhèn 〈动〉 ❶ hate; resent: 他有口无心,你别~。Don't take it to heart. He didn't mean to hurt you. ❷ be jealous of: 她~我的成功。She felt jealous of my success.
【气候】 qìhòu 〈名〉 ❶ climate: ~潮湿 damp/humid/wet climate ‖ ~恶劣 vile climate ‖ ~干燥 dry/arid climate ‖ ~寒冷 cold/frigid climate ‖ ~温和 mild/temperate climate ‖ ~温暖 warm climate ‖ ~炎热 hot climate ‖ ~宜人 pleasant/delightful/hospitable climate ‖ 北极/高原~ arctic/plateau climate ‖ 大陆性/地中海性/海岛性~ continental/Mediterranean/insular climate ‖ 海洋性~ maritime/marine climate ‖ 热带~ tropical climate ‖ 热带雨林~ tropical rainforest climate ‖ 亚热带~ subtropical/semitropical climate ‖ 这里的~对我不适宜。The climate here is not good for me. ‖ 大~决定小~。Macroclimate determines microclimates. ❷ situation: 经济~ economic situation/climate ‖ 政治~ political situation/climate ❸ success; achievement: 几个人瞎闹腾,成不了~。Those few people are going at it blind. They will get nowhere. ⇨成~
〖~带〗 qìhòudài 〈名〉 climate zone
〖~疗法〗 qìhòu liáofǎ 〈名〉 climatic treatment
〖~图〗 qìhòutú 〈名〉 climate chart; climatic map; climagram
〖~学〗 qìhòuxué 〈名〉 climatology: ~家 climatologist
〖~志〗 qìhòuzhì 〈名〉 climatography
【气呼呼】 qìhūhū 〈形〉 panting with rage; angry: ~地走了 go off angrily
【气化】 qìhuà 〈动〉[化工] gasify: 将燃料~ gasify the fuel ‖ 煤的~ gasification of coal ‖ 液态氨极易~。Liquid ammonia gasifies readily.
〖~器〗 qìhuàqì 〈名〉 gasifier
〖~作用〗 qìhuà zuòyòng 〈名〉 gasification
【气话】 qìhuà 〈名〉 remarks made in a fit of rage: 她说的只是~,千万别在意。You mustn't take it too seriously. She just said it to vent her anger.
【气辉】 qìhuī 〈名〉[天文] airglow
【气急】 qìjí 〈形〉 out/short of breath; breathless; panting; gasping for breath
〖~败坏〗 qìjí-bàihuài 〈熟〉 be flustered and exasperated; be utterly discomfited: ~,暴跳如雷 be exasperated and furious
【气节】 qìjié 〈名〉 (moral) integrity; moral courage: 保持~ maintain one's (moral) integrity ‖ 革命~ revolutionary integrity ‖ 坚贞不屈的~ unyielding integrity (of sb) ‖ 民族~ national integrity
【气结】 qìjié 〈名〉[中医] stagnation of vital energy
【气井】 qìjǐng 〈名〉[石油] gas well
【气阱】 qìjǐng 〈名〉[气象] air pocket
【气绝】 qìjué 〈动〉 breathe one's last; stop breathing—die: ~身亡 breathe out one's life
【气厥】 qìjué 〈动〉 faint away; lose consciousness
【气可鼓而不可泄】 qì kě gǔ ér bùkě xiè 〈熟〉 morale is to be boosted, not dampened
【气孔】 qìkǒng 〈名〉 ❶ [植物] stoma; stomate ❷ = 气门① qìmén ❸ [冶金] gas cavity/hole: 任何焊缝上都没有发现裂缝或~。No cracking or porosity was noted in any of the welds. ❹ [建筑] air hole ❺ spiracle
〖~旋塞〗 qìkǒng xuánsāi 〈名〉 air cock
【气浪】 qìlàng 〈名〉 blast (of an explosion): 爆炸引起的一股~ a blast caused by an explosion
〖~弹〗 qìlàngdàn 〈名〉 air fuel explosive bomb
【气累脖儿】 qìlèibór 〈名〉〈俗称〉[医学] inflated neck [popular name for goitre]
【气冷】 qìlěng 〈名〉[机械] air cooling: ~高炉炉渣 air-cooled blast-furnace slag
〖~反应堆〗 qìlěng fǎnyìngduī 〈名〉[物理] gas-cooled reactor (GCR)
〖~式变压器〗 qìlěngshì biànyāqì 〈名〉 air blast transformer
〖~式发动机〗 qìlěngshì fādòngjī 〈名〉 air-cooled engine

【气力】 qìlì 〈名〉effort; energy; strength: 比～ have a trial of strength (with sb) ‖ 花～ make an effort ‖ 节省～ save one's pains ‖ 用尽～ exhaust one's strength ‖ 年纪大了，～不如以前了。As one gets on in years, his physical strength grows weaker. ‖ 他没费什么～就把事儿办成了。He got it done without trying too hard. ‖ 学好一门外语需花极大的～。It takes a lot of effort to learn a foreign language.

〖～输送机〗 qìlì shūsòngjī 〈名〉［机械］pneumatic conveyor

【气量】 qìliàng 〈名〉❶ talent and moral character ❷ tolerance; forbearance; magnanimity: ～大 broad-minded; large-minded; magnanimous ‖ ～小 narrow-minded; small-minded; have a low ceiling of tolerance ‖ ～狭小难成大事。A penny soul never comes to twopence. ‖ 这个人很有～，从不计较别人说他什么。He is a man of great tolerance and never cares what others say about him.

【气量表】 qìliàngbiǎo 〈名〉gas meter; gasometer

【气流】 qìliú 〈名〉❶ air current; airflow; airstream: ～干扰 interference in airflow ‖ ～畸变 flow distortion ‖ ～速度 air velocity ‖ 暖～ currents of warm air ‖ 强～ strong current ‖ 热～ hot current ‖ 升降～ up-and-down current ❷［语言］breath

〖～纺纱〗 qìliú fǎngshā 〈名〉open-end spinning; jet spinning

〖～计〗 qìliújì 〈名〉air meter

【气瘤】 qìliú 〈名〉［医学］pneumatocele

【气楼】 qìlóu 〈名〉small ventilation tower on the top of a roof

【气轮机】 qìlúnjī 〈名〉〈简称〉［机械］gas turbine ⇨燃气轮机

【气脉】 qìmài 〈名〉❶ sap and pulse: ～调和 be harmonious in blood and pulse ❷ (of literary composition) sequence of ideas; line/train of thoughts

【气脉儿】 qìmàir 〈名〉vigour; energy

【气煤】 qìméi 〈名〉gas coal

【气门】 qìmén 〈名〉❶［动物］spiracle; stigma ❷ air valve of a tyre; tyre valve; ⇨～心 ❸［机械］air drain (in some machines)

〖～心〗 qìménxīn 〈名〉〈口〉❶ valve inside ❷ (of a tyre) valve rubber tube

【气闷】 qìmèn 〈形〉❶ sullen; vexed: 心中～ feel vexed ‖ 满腹～ be full of worries ❷ close; stuffy: 打开一扇窗户吧，这儿太～。Shall we open a window? It's very close/stuffy here.

【气密】 qìmì 〈形〉［机械］gastight; airtight; gasproof; airproof: ～结合 airtight joint

〖～舱〗 qìmìcāng 〈名〉［航天］airlock; airlock module

〖～实验〗 qìmì shíyàn 〈名〉［航空］air seal test; leakage test

〖～室〗 qìmìshì 〈名〉sealed chamber; hermetic cabin

〖～性〗 qìmìxìng 〈名〉airtightness; gastightness

【气幕】 qìmù 〈名〉［机械］air curtain

【气囊】 qìnáng 〈名〉❶ (of birds, insects, etc) air sac; pneumatophore; air/gas bladder; (of water plants) air vesicle ❷ (of aerostat) gasbag ❸ (of a car, etc) air bag

【气恼】 qìnǎo 〈动〉get angry; be annoyed; take offence; be ruffled: 他的话真叫我们～。What he said really offended us.

【气馁】 qìněi 〈动〉be discouraged; lose heart; become dejected; be down-hearted: 胜利了不要骄傲，失败了不要～。Never become conceited from success or discouraged by failure. ‖ 他毫不～，重新做起。Nothing daunted, he started all over again. ‖ 永不～。Never say die.

【气逆】 qìnì 〈名〉［中医］circulation of vital energy in the wrong direction

【气派】 qìpài 〈名〉imposing bearing/manner; dignified air: 大国～ imposing manner of a great nation ‖ 好～的大楼啊！What an imposing building! ‖ 他穿上这身衣裳，多～。He looks quite impressive in this suit. ‖ 他有政治家的～吗? Is he anything of a statesman? ‖ 他真有～。He has real style.

【气泡】 qìpào 〈名〉air/gassy bubble; bubble: 刺破～ prick a bubble ‖ 冒～ bubble up ‖ 小～ tiny bubble ‖ 像～一样化为乌有 vanish like a bubble ‖ ～冒到水面上。The gas bubbled to the surface of the water. ‖ ～破了。The bubble has burst.

〖～室〗 qìpàoshì 〈名〉［物理］bubble chamber

〖～栓塞〗 qìpào shuānsè 〈名〉［医学］air embolism; aeremia

【气喷】 qìpēn 〈名〉［石油］gas blowout

【气魄】 qìpò 〈名〉❶ boldness of vision; breadth of spirit; daring: 无产阶级革命家的～ proletarian revolutionary's boldness of vision ‖ 他办事很有～。He is very bold and decisive in doing things. ❷ imposing manner; dignified air; momentum: 他的画没有～。His paintings lack soul. ‖ 天安门城楼的～十分雄伟。The gate tower of Tiananmen is a structure of imposing grandeur.

【气枪】 qìqiāng 〈名〉airgun; air rifle; pneumatic gun: 玩具～ popgun

【气腔】 qìqiāng 〈名〉❶［植物］air cavity ❷［机械］air chamber

【气球】 qìqiú 〈名〉balloon; gas balloon: 一个/只～ a balloon ‖ 乘～(飞行) ride in a balloon ‖ 吹～ blow up a balloon ‖ 放飞～ fly/launch a balloon ‖ 给～充气/放气 inflate/deflate a balloon ‖ 升起～ hoist a balloon ‖ 彩色～ coloured balloon ‖ 观测～ observation balloon ‖ 广告～ ad/advertising balloon ‖ 巨型～ gigantic balloon ‖ 氢/热～ hydrogen/hot-air balloon ‖ 探测～ sounding balloon ‖ ～爆了。A balloon burst/exploded. ‖ ～只能随风飞行。Balloons have to fly with wind.

〖～运动〗 qìqiú yùndòng 〈名〉ballooning

【气圈】 qìquān 〈名〉❶［纺织］balloon ❷［气象］aerosphere

【气溶胶】 qìróngjiāo 〈名〉［化学］aerosol

【气塞】 qìsāi 〈名〉［工程］air lock

【气嗓】 qìsǎng 〈方〉＝ 气管 qìguǎn

【气色】 qìsè 〈名〉complexion; colour: ～不佳 look pale/yellow; be off colour ‖ ～好 be in good looks; be in the pink [of health]; have a good colour; have a rosy complexion ‖ 近来他的～很好，满面红光。Recently he's been looking fine, glowing with health. ‖ 他～好起来了。His colour rose. ‖ 生病期间，他的～差多了。He lost a lot of colour during his illness. ‖ 她这几天～不好。She doesn't look well these days.

【气生根】 qìshēnggēn ＝ 气根 qìgēn

【气盛】 qìshèng 〈形〉❶ arrogant; overbearing; aggressive: 年轻～ be young and impetuous ❷ (of writing) vigorous; forceful

【气蚀】 qìshí 〈名〉［冶金］cavitation (erosion): ～数 cavitation number

【气势】 qìshì 〈名〉momentum; imposing manner: ～十足 be full of momentum ‖ ～雄伟的人民大会堂 imposing Great Hall of the People ‖ 以雷霆万钧的～ with the force of thunderbolt ‖ 不能长坏人的～。Evil-doers must not be emboldened.

〖～磅礴〗 qìshì-pángbó 〈熟〉be of great momentum; be full of power and grandeur; be powerful: ～的乐章 movements of great power ‖ 历史洪流～，奔腾向前。The tide of history is surging forward with great momentum. ‖ 太阳～地升起了。The sun rose in all its splendour.

〖～汹汹〗 qìshì-xiōngxiōng 〈熟〉fierce; truculent; overbearing; in a threatening manner: 他～，不可一世。He blustered and swaggered like a conquering hero. ‖ 她看起来～，实则十分软弱。She is fierce in appearance but feeble in reality.

【气室】 qìshì 〈名〉［机械］air chamber

【气数】 qìshu 〈名〉destiny; fate; lot: ～已尽 (of a dynasty or regime) be nearing its fated end; its days are numbered

【气胎】 qìtāi 〈名〉pneumatic tyre

【气态】 qìtài 〈名〉❶［物理］gaseous/gas state; gaseity: ～水 water in its gas/gaseous state ‖ ～物质 gaseous substance ‖ 在～下，物质的分子高速运动着。In the gaseous state, the molecules of a substance move at high speed. ❷〈书〉bearing; manner

【气碳】 qìtàn 〈名〉［化学］gas carbon

【气套】 qìtào 〈名〉air casing

【气体】 qìtǐ 〈名〉gas: 一种～ a kind of gas ‖ 排出～ discharge gas ‖ 散发～ give off gas ‖ 吸入～ inhale gas ‖ ～压力 gas pressure ‖ 刺鼻的～ pungent gas ‖ 活性～ active gas ‖ 温室～ greenhouse gases ‖ 无嗅～ gas without odour ‖ 易燃～ inflammable/combustible gas ‖ 窒息性～ asphyxiating/suffocating gas ‖ 氧和氢在常温下为～。Oxygen and Hydrogen are gases at ordinary temperature. ‖ ～受热会膨胀。When gases are heated, they expand. ‖ 空气是混合～。Air is a mixture of gases. ⇨惰性～

〖～常数〗 qìtǐ chángshù 〈名〉［物理］gas constant

〖～打火机〗 qìtǐ dǎhuǒjī 〈名〉gas lighter

〖～动力学〗 qìtǐ dònglìxué 〈名〉［物理］aerodynamics; gas dynamics

〖～发生器〗 qìtǐ fāshēngqì 〈名〉gas generator

〖～分离器〗 qìtǐ fēnlíqì 〈名〉gas separator

〖～分析〗 qìtǐ fēnxī 〈名〉gasometric analysis; gasometry

〖～激光器〗 qìtǐ jīguāngqì 〈名〉［光学］gas laser

〖～力学〗 qìtǐ lìxué 〈名〉pneumatics

〖～燃料〗 qìtǐ ránliào 〈名〉gaseous/gas fuel

〖～温度计〗 qìtǐ wēndùjì 〈名〉gas thermometer

〖～压缩机〗 qìtǐ yāsuōjī 〈名〉［机械］gas compressor

【气田】 qìtián 〈名〉gas field: ～开发 gas field development

【气筒】 qìtǒng 〈名〉inflator; bicycle pump

【气头上】 qìtóushang 〈名〉 in a fit of anger/rage; in a foul temper: 他正在～,别人的话听不进去。He is in temper right now, and won't listen to anyone. ‖ 这是他在～说的话。He said that in a fit of anger.

【气团】 qìtuán 〈名〉[气象] air mass: ～变性 air-mass modification ‖ ～分析 air-mass analysis ⇨冷～;暖～

〖～气候学〗 qìtuán qìhòuxué 〈名〉 air-mass climatology

〖～源地〗 qìtuán yuándì 〈名〉 air-mass source region

〖～阵雨〗 qìtuán zhènyǔ 〈名〉 air-mass shower

【气吞山河】 qìtūn-shānhé 〈熟〉 be imbued with a spirit that can conquer mountains and rivers—be full of daring

【气味】 qìwèi 〈名〉 ❶ smell; scent; odour; flavour: 产生～ produce an odour ‖ 充满某种～ be filled/pervaded with an odour ‖ 带有某种～ have a smell of sth ‖ 留下～ leave a scent ‖ 散发～ give off a smell; give forth a scent; send out/emit/exhale/diffuse/exude an odour (of) ‖ 闻到～ smell the odour (of) ‖ 消除～ get rid of the smell/odour (of) ‖ ～难闻 nasty scent; bad/disagreeable/foul/awful smell; bad/offensive/awful/disagreeable odour ‖ 刺鼻的～ strong/penetrative/pungent smell; pungent scent; sharp/penetrating odour ‖ 淡淡的～ faint/slight smell; faint odour ‖ 丁香花的～很好闻。Lilac smells sweet. ‖ 空气中充满了干草的～。The air is impregnated with the smell of hay. ‖ 茉莉花散发出宜人的芬芳～。Jasmine flowers emit a pleasant aroma. ‖ 整个房间弥漫着做饭的～。The smell of cooking permeated the room. ❷〈贬〉 smack; taste: 霸权主义的～ smack of hegemonism ‖ 没有一点社会主义的～ without a trait of socialist character

〖～相投〗 qìwèi-xiāngtóu 〈熟〉 be congenial to each other; be two of a kind; be birds of a feather; have the same likes and dislikes; be like-minded

【气温】 qìwēn 〈名〉 temperature; air/atmospheric temperature: ～急剧下降 the temperature goes down/falls/drops sharply; there is a sudden drop in temperature ‖ ～骤变 sudden change in temperature ‖ ～骤然上升 temperature goes up/rises sharply; there is a sudden rise in temperature ‖ 零上/零下十摄氏度的～ temperature of 10℃ above/below zero ‖ 平均～ average temperature ‖ ～降到了零度。The temperature has fallen to zero. ‖ ～明显下降。The temperature is falling sharply. / The temperature declines sharply. ‖ 昨天北京的～上升到了三十六摄氏度。The temperature rose to 36℃ in Beijing yesterday.

【气雾剂】 qìwùjì 〈名〉 aerosol

【气息】 qìxī 〈名〉 ❶ breath: 屏住～ hold one's breath ❷ smell; flavour; scent: 散发出春天的～ give forth an odour/a scent of spring ‖〈喻〉生活～ flavour of life ‖〈喻〉时代～ spirit of the times ‖ 空气中有一丝夏天的～。There is a hint of summer in the air. ‖ 西安是一个具有古老～的城市。Xi'an is a city with an old-world atmosphere. ‖ 一阵芬芳的～从花丛中吹过来。A waft of sweet-smelling fragrance blew over from the flower bush.

〖～奄奄〗 qìxī-yǎnyǎn 〈熟〉 be at one's last gasp; breathe one's last—be dying; with one foot in the grave; be at the point of death; hang between life and death: 他～。He is nearing his end. ‖〈喻〉政府已拨了两百万元应急款来挽救～的棉纺工业。The government has given two million *yuan* as a kiss of life for the ailing cotton industry.

【气相色谱法】 qìxiàng sèpǔfǎ 〈名〉[化学] gas chromatography

【气相色谱仪】 qìxiàng sèpǔyí 〈名〉[化学] gas chromatograph

【气象】 qìxiàng 〈名〉 ❶ meteorological phenomena: ～报告 weather report ‖ ～情况 meteorological conditions ‖ ～中心 weather centre ❷ aerography; meteorology ❸ atmosphere; scene: 一片新～ a new atmosphere ‖ 一派繁荣的～ a scene of prosperity ‖ 呈现一派节日～ take on a festive air ‖ 生机勃勃的新～ new and dynamic atmosphere ❹ imposing manner: ～宏伟 imposing and magnificent

〖～潮〗 qìxiàngcháo 〈名〉 meteorological/weather tide

〖～服务〗 qìxiàng fúwù 〈名〉 weather service: 提供～ provide weather service

〖～观测〗 qìxiàng guāncè 〈名〉 meteorological/weather observation: ～船 weather ship

〖～火箭〗 qìxiàng huǒjiàn 〈名〉 meteorological rocket; rocketsonde

〖～局〗 qìxiàngjú 〈名〉 weather bureau

〖～雷达〗 qìxiàng léidá 〈名〉 weather (observation) radar; meteorological radar

〖～力学〗 qìxiàng lìxué 〈名〉 dynamic meteorology

〖～气球〗 qìxiàng qìqiú 〈名〉 weather/meteorological balloon

〖～台〗 qìxiàngtái 〈名〉 meteorological observatory

〖～图〗 qìxiàngtú 〈名〉 meteorological chart; climograph; weather chart/map

〖～万千〗 qìxiàng-wànqiān 〈熟〉 spectacular and kaleidoscopic; majestic and grand: 一轮红日从海上升起,光彩夺目,～。The red sun, rising from the sea, shone in all its dazzling splendour. ‖ 远望群山,～。Far in the distance mountains rise range after range in all their majesty.

〖～卫星〗 qìxiàng wèixīng 〈名〉 weather/meteorological satellite

〖～学〗 qìxiàngxué 〈名〉 aerography; meteorology: ～家 meteorologist ‖ 高空～ aerology ‖ 航空～ aeronautical meteorology

〖～预报〗 qìxiàng yùbào 〈名〉 weather/meteorological forecast

〖～员〗 qìxiàngyuán 〈名〉 weatherman

〖～站〗 qìxiàngzhàn 〈名〉 meteorological/weather station

【气性坏疽】 qìxìng huàijū 〈名〉[医学] gas/gaseous gangrene

【气性】 qìxing 〈名〉 ❶ temperament; disposition: ～温顺 have a docile disposition ❷ bad temper: 这孩子～大。The child is excitable by temperament.

【气汹汹】 qìxiōngxiōng 〈形〉 furious; fuming with anger; foaming with rage: 他～地冲进屋子。He stormed into the room.

【气胸】 qìxiōng 〈名〉[医学] ❶ pneumothorax: 人工～ artificial pneumothorax ‖ 自发性～ spontaneous pneumothorax ❷〈简称〉 artificial pneumothorax ⇨人工气胸

【气咻咻】 qìxiūxiū ＝ 气吁吁 qìxūxū

【气吁吁】 qìxūxū 〈形〉 out/short of breath; breathless; huffing and puffing; puffing and blowing/panting; panting; gasping for breath: 他跑得～的。He was winded by the run. / He was out of breath from the run.

【气虚】 qìxū 〈名〉[中医] deficiency of vital energy: ～心悸 palpitation due to deficiency of vital energy

【气旋】 qìxuán 〈名〉[气象] cyclone: 反～ anticyclone

〖～风暴〗 qìxuán fēngbào 〈名〉 cyclonic storm

【气穴】 qìxué 〈名〉[气象] air pocket

【气血】 qì-xuè 〈名〉[中医] *qi* and blood; vital energy and state of blood: ～两虚 deficiency of both vital energy and blood

〖～辨证〗 qì-xuè biànzhèng 〈名〉[中医] analysing and differentiating the pathological condition according to the function of vital energy and the state of blood

【气压】 qìyā 〈名〉 atmospheric/barometric pressure: ～测高 barometric height measurement ‖ 低/高～ low/high pressure ‖ ～上升/下降 barometer rises/falls ‖ ～与高度成反比。Air pressure is inversely proportional to altitude. ‖ 根据国际协议,～现在用百帕表示。By international agreement, barometric pressure is now expressed in hPa's.

〖～表〗 qìyābiǎo 〈名〉 barometer

〖～沉箱〗 qìyā chénxiāng 〈名〉[建筑] pneumatic caisson

〖～计〗 qìyājì 〈名〉 air gauge; barometer: 自动～ barograph ‖ 自记～ self-recording barometer

〖～千斤顶〗 qìyā qiānjīndǐng 〈名〉 pneumatic jack

〖～图〗 qìyātú 〈名〉 barogram

〖～性鼻窦炎〗 qìyāxìng bídòuyán 〈名〉 barosinusitis

〖～性耳炎〗 qìyāxìng ěryán 〈名〉 baro-otitis; barotitis; aerotitis

【气眼】 qìyǎn ＝ 气孔③④ qìkǒng

【气焰】 qìyàn 〈名〉〈贬〉 arrogance; bluster: 压～ humble sb's pride ‖ 助长～ feed sb's arrogance ‖ ～逼人 behave with unbearable insolence

〖～嚣张〗 qìyàn-xiāozhāng 〈熟〉 be puffed with pride; be swollen with arrogance: 我们越软弱,对手的气焰就越嚣张。Our weakness will inflate our opponent's arrogance.

〖～熏天〗 qìyàn-xūntiān 〈熟〉 be swollen with arrogance; be puffed with pride

【气硬钢】 qìyìnggāng 〈名〉[冶金] air-hardening steel

【气宇】 qìyǔ 〈名〉 bearing; manner: ～不凡 no common-looking man

〖～轩昂〗 qìyǔ-xuān'áng 〈熟〉 have an impressive bearing; have a dignified appearance: ～的男子 man of remarkable presence

【气郁】 qìyù 〈名〉[中医] obstruction of the circulation of vital energy

【气运】 qìyùn 〈名〉 fate; destiny; lot: ～不佳 be down on one's luck; have a hard lot

【气韵】 qìyùn 〈名〉 ❶ spirit, character, tone, or style of a work of art/literature: 画面简洁,～无穷。The general appearance of

the painting is simple but its spirit is infinite. ❷ mien; carriage; bearing: ~优雅 have a graceful carriage

【气栽法】 qìzāifǎ 〈名〉[农业] aeroponics

【气藏】 qìzàng 〈名〉[石油] gas pool

【气闸】 qìzhá 〈名〉 air/pneumatic brake

【气胀病】 qìzhàngbìng 〈名〉 bloat; flatulence; hoven; tympanites

【气枕】 qìzhěn 〈名〉 air pillow

【气质】 qìzhì 〈名〉❶ temperament; disposition: 诗人~ poetical temperament ‖ 忧郁的~ vein of melancholy ‖ 他有艺术家的~。He has an artistic disposition/temperament. ‖ 我看到他身上有他父亲的某些~。I recognize his father in him. ❷ makings; qualities: 缺乏军人~ lack soldier-like qualities ‖ 显露出真正~ give indications of one's true composition ‖ 他表现出成为革命者的~。He showed the makings of a revolutionary.

【气滞】 qìzhì 〈名〉[中医] stagnation of the circulation of vital energy

【气肿疽】 qìzhǒngjū 〈名〉[畜牧] blackleg; black quarter

【气壮如牛】 qìzhuàng-rúniú 〈熟〉 be as sturdy as a bull: 表面上~,实际上胆小如鼠 be as fierce as a bull outwardly but as timid as a mouse inwardly

【气壮山河】 qìzhuàngshānhé 〈熟〉 be as sublime and majestic as lofty mountains and great rivers—be magnificent; be full of power and grandeur; be sublime and heroic: 红军二万五千里长征是一部~的史诗。The Red Army's 25,000 *li* Long March is a sublime and heroic epic in Chinese history.

【气钻】 qìzuàn 〈名〉 pneumatic/air drill

讫

qì 〈动〉❶〈书〉 end: ➪起~ ❷ settle; complete: ~;查~; 付~;两~

迄

qì ❶〈介〉 up to; till: ➪~今 ❷〈副〉[used before 未 or 无] so far; up till now; all along: ~未见复。Up till now we have received no reply. ‖ ~未见效。So far there hasn't been any result. ‖ ~无音信。We have received no information so far. / There has been no news up till now.

【迄今】 qìjīn 〈副〉 so far; up to/till now; to this day; to date: 自古~ from ancient times to the present; from time immemorial; from antiquity to the present ‖ ~为止,我们已提前完成了全月生产计划。Up to this day, we have fulfilled the monthly production plan ahead of schedule. ‖ ~为止,这种病找不到任何治疗方法。The disease has so far defied all attempts to find a cure.

汔

qì 〈副〉〈书〉 almost; nearly

弃

qì 〈动〉 throw away; discard; abandon: ~保潜逃 jump bail ‖ ~城而逃 abandon the city and flee ‖ ~恶从善 forsake evil and learn to do good; shun evil and do good ‖ ~农从商 give up farming and engage in commerce; leave farm work behind to engage in trade ‖ ~善从恶 scorn the right and choose the wrong ‖ ~先人之见 cast aside the preconceived ideas ‖ ~职 abandon one's post ‖ ~卒保帅 sacrifice one's pawn to save the queen ➪~权;放~;遗~

【弃暗投明】 qì'àn-tóumíng 〈熟〉 forsake the darkness for light—leave the reactionary camp and cross over to the side of progress: 对于一切爱国的人们,只要他们~,我们都以礼相待,这是我们一贯的政策。It has been our consistent policy to treat all patriots with due respects so long as they break away from the reactionaries and side with the people.

【弃儿】 qì'ér 〈名〉 abandoned/deserted child; foundling

【弃妇】 qìfù 〈名〉〈书〉 abandoned/deserted wife

【弃官】 qìguān 〈动〉 give up one's office; resign one's official post: ~归里 give up one's office and return to one's native place

【弃甲曳兵】 qìjiǎ-yèbīng 〈熟〉 (of routed troops) throw away armour and trail weapons—flee pell-mell; flee helter-skelter; flee hurry-scurry

【弃旧图新】 qìjiù-túxīn 〈熟〉 reject the old for the new; turn over a new leaf: 你惟一的选择是~,此外别无出路。The only choice left for you is to reform. There is no other way out. ‖ 我希望他的话能使你翻然改悔,~。I hope that what he said may enable you to make a clear break with your past and start afresh.

【弃绝】 qìjué 〈动〉 abandon; renounce; forsake: ~尘世 give up/renounce/forsake the world; abandon the worldly life; abjure man's society; forsake human society ‖ ~亲友 desert one's relatives and friends

【弃权】 qìquán 〈动〉❶ abstain (from voting): ~声明书 waiver ‖ 他在最后的选举中~了。At the last election he abstained. ‖ 五票赞成,三票反对,二票~。Five votes for, three against, and two abstentions. ❷[体育] waive the right to play; default: 他在四分之一决赛中~。He defaulted in the quarterfinals.

【弃若敝屣】 qìruòbìxǐ 〈熟〉 cast away like a pair of worn-out shoes; cast away without the least regret

【弃舍】 qìshě 〈动〉 abandon; give up

【弃世】 qìshì 〈动〉〈书〉 pass away; die: 我们总有一天会~而去。We all shall die someday.

【弃市】 qìshì 〈动〉〈旧〉 execute sb in the busy street and expose the corpse to the public (in ancient China)

【弃邪归正】 qìxié-guīzhèng = 改邪归正 gǎixié-guīzhèng

【弃学】 qìxué 〈动〉 abandon/leave/quit school; drop out of school: ~经商 give up school and engage in trading; forsake study for business

【弃养】 qìyǎng 〈动〉〈书〉〈婉〉 (of one's parents) pass away

【弃婴】 qìyīng 〈名〉 abandoned baby; foundling

【弃之可惜】 qìzhī-kěxī 〈熟〉 be loath to discard; be unwilling to throw away

【弃置】 qìzhì 〈动〉 discard; cast aside; throw aside: ~不顾 throw up in the wind ‖ ~一旁 be discarded; cast/throw aside ‖ 许多机器被~不用。Many machines were cast aside and lay idle.

汽

qì 〈名〉 vapour; steam: ➪~船;~锤;蒸~

【汽车】 qìchē 〈名〉 car; motor vehicle; motorcar; automobile: 一辆~ a car; a motor vehicle ‖ 乘~ take a ride in a motorcar; take a motorcar; ride in a car ‖ 检修~ service a car ‖ 开/驾~ drive a car ‖ 生产~ produce/manufacture cars ‖ 调试~ tune up a car ‖ 停放~ park a car ‖ 修理~ repair a car ‖ 租用~ hire/rent a car ‖ ~部件 auto/car parts; car components ‖ ~电话 car phone ‖ ~发动机 car/motor/auto engine ‖ ~废气排放 motor vehicle exhaust emission ‖ ~离合器 automobile clutch ‖ ~零件 auto/automotive parts; motor vehicle parts ‖ ~轮胎 car tyre ‖ ~牌照 licence plate ‖ ~喷漆 automobile lacquer ‖ ~票 bus ticket ‖ ~引擎盖 bonnet; hood ‖ 多功能~ multi-purpose vehicle ‖ 旧~ used/second-hand car ‖ 零排放/无废气~ zero-emission vehicle ‖ 六汽缸~ six-cylinder car ‖ 双座~ two-seater ‖ 微型~ mini-car; midget car ‖ ~年检 MOT test ‖ 两辆~相撞。Two cars collided. ‖ 一辆~呼啸而过。A car whirred/whizzed by. ‖ 我们坐~去吧。Let's go by car. ➪长途~;出租~;公共~

〖~保险〗 qìchē bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 motor insurance; automobile insurance: 买~ have one's car insured

〖~厂〗 qìchēchǎng 〈名〉 automobile factory; motor vehicle factory

〖~底盘〗 qìchē dǐpán 〈名〉 automobile chassis

〖~吊〗 qìchēdiào 〈名〉 truck crane; autolift

〖~队〗 qìchēduì 〈名〉 motor transport corps; fleet of cars/trucks/motorcade

〖~工人〗 qìchē gōngrén 〈名〉 autoworker

〖~工业〗 qìchē gōngyè 〈名〉 motor/auto industry

〖~加油泵〗 qìchē jiāyóubèng 〈名〉 petrol pump; gasoline pump

〖~加油站〗 qìchē jiāyóuzhàn 〈名〉 filling/service station; petrol/gas station

〖~经销商〗 qìchē jīngxiāoshāng 〈名〉 car dealer

〖~拉力赛〗 qìchē lālìsài 〈名〉 auto-mobile rally

〖~旅馆〗 qìchē lǚguǎn 〈名〉 motel; motor hotel; motor court

〖~配件〗 qìchē pèijiàn 〈名〉 auto/automotive parts; motor vehicle parts

〖~赛〗 qìchēsài 〈名〉 car/motor racing: 国际汽车大奖赛 Grand Prix

〖~试车场〗 qìchē shìchēchǎng 〈名〉 autodrome; motordrome

〖~修理厂〗 qìchē xiūlǐchǎng 〈名〉 garage

〖~修理工〗 qìchē xiūlǐgōng 〈名〉 garage man

〖~修配厂〗 qìchē xiūpèichǎng 〈名〉 motor repair shop

〖~修配工〗 qìchē xiūpèigōng 〈名〉 motor car fitter; motor mechanic

〖~越野赛〗 qìchē yuèyěsài 〈名〉 autocross

〖~展〗 qìchēzhǎn 〈名〉 car/motor show; exhibition of motor vehicles

【～站】 qìchēzhàn 〈名〉 bus terminal/stop
【～制造厂】 qìchē zhìzàochǎng 〈名〉 motor vehicle factory; motor works
【～制造商】 qìchē zhìzàoshāng 〈名〉 automaker
【～租赁公司】 qìchē zūlìn gōngsī 〈名〉 car hire/rental company
【汽船】 qìchuán 〈名〉 ❶ steamship; steamer; steamboat ❷ motorboat; powerboat; autoboat
【汽锤】 qìchuí 〈名〉 steam hammer
【～打桩机】 qìchuí dǎzhuāngjī 〈名〉 ram steam pile driver
【汽灯】 qìdēng 〈名〉 gas lamp/light: ～罩 gas mantle
【汽笛】 qìdí 〈名〉 (steam) whistle; siren; hooter: 鸣～ sound a siren; blow a whistle; sound a steam whistle ‖ 刺耳的～声 shrill whistle ‖ ～长鸣。The siren hoots. ‖ ～响起。The whistle sounds/blows.
【汽点】 qìdiǎn 〈名〉 [物理] steam point
【汽阀】 qìfá 〈名〉 steam valve
【汽缸】 qìgāng 〈名〉 [机械] (steam) cylinder: 低压/高压～ low/high pressure cylinder
【～盖】 qìgānggài 〈名〉 cylinder head/cap
【～套】 qìgāngtào 〈名〉 cylinder jacket
【～体】 qìgāngtǐ 〈名〉 cylinder body
【～组】 qìgāngzǔ 〈名〉 cylinder block
【汽化】 qìhuà 〈动〉 [物理] vaporize: 水受热就会～。Heated, water will change to vapour.
【～器】 qìhuàqì 〈名〉 ❶ [机械] carburettor: ～回火 backfiring in carburettor ‖ ～主射口 carburettor main jet ❷ [化学] vaporizer
【～热】 qìhuàrè 〈名〉 heat of vaporization
【汽机】 qìjī 〈名〉〈简称〉 ❶ steam engine ⇨蒸汽机 ❷ steam turbine ⇨汽轮机
【汽酒】 qìjiǔ 〈名〉 light sparkling wine
【汽轮发电机】 qìlún fādiànjī 〈名〉 turbogenerator: 双水内冷～ turbogenerator with inner water-cooled stator and rotor
【汽轮机】 qìlúnjī 〈名〉 steam turbine
【汽密】 qìmì 〈形〉 [机械] steamtight
【汽碾】 qìniǎn 〈名〉 [机械] steamroller
【～子】 qìniǎnzi ＝ 汽碾 qìniǎn
【汽暖】 qìnuǎn 〈名〉 steam heating
【汽配】 qìpèi 〈名〉〈简称〉 auto/automotive parts; motor vehicle parts ⇨汽车配件
【～厂】 qìpèichǎng 〈名〉〈简称〉 motor repair shop ⇨汽车修配厂
【汽水】 qìshuǐ 〈名〉 soda/aerated water; soft/fizzy drink: 桔子～ orangeade; orange pop ‖ 柠檬～ lemonade
【汽锁】 qìsuǒ 〈名〉 vapour lock
【汽提】 qìtí 〈动〉 [石油] strip
【～法】 qìtífǎ 〈名〉 vapourizing extract process
【～塔】 qìtítǎ 〈名〉 stripped tower
【～油】 qìtíyóu 〈名〉 stripped oil
【汽艇】 qìtǐng 〈名〉 motorboat; autoboat; powerboat: ～旅馆 boatel
【汽雾】 qìwù 〈名〉 steam; steam fog: 冬天的早晨,我们呼出的气都化成了～。Our breath turned to steam on winter mornings.
【汽相】 qìxiàng 〈名〉 [物理] vapour phase: ～精炼 vapour phase refining ‖ ～生长 vapour (phase) growth
【～反应】 qìxiàng fǎnyìng 〈名〉 [物理] vapour-phase reaction: ～器 vapour-phase reactor
【汽修厂】 qìxiūchǎng 〈名〉〈简称〉 garage ⇨汽车修理厂
【汽压】 qìyā 〈名〉 vapour pressure
【～计】 qìyājì 〈名〉 [机械] steam gauge
【汽油】 qìyóu 〈名〉 petrol; gasoline; gas: 高辛烷～ high-octane gasoline ‖ 固体～ gelatinized/jellied gasoline ‖ 含铅/无铅～ leaded/unleaded gasoline ‖ 航空～ aviation gasoline ‖ 合成～ synthetic gasoline ‖ 加氧～ oxygenated gasoline ‖ 抗爆～ anti-knock gasoline ‖ 凝固～ napalm; jellied gasoline
【～表】 qìyóubiǎo 〈名〉 (of a motor vehicle) petrol gauge; fuel indicator
【～弹】 qìyóudàn 〈名〉 [军事] petrol bomb; gasoline bomb: 投掷～ throw a petrol bomb ‖ 凝固～ napalm (bomb)
【～机】 qìyóujī 〈名〉 [机械] petrol engine; gasoline engine
【～桶】 qìyóutǒng 〈名〉 petrol tank; gasoline tank
【汽闸】 qìzhá 〈名〉 [机械] steam brake

妻 qì 〈动〉〈书〉 marry a girl to (a man)
⇨qī

炁 qì → 坎炁 kǎnqì

泣 qì ❶ 〈动〉 weep; sob: 暗～ sob secretly; shed tears secretly ⇨抽～; 啜～; 可歌可～ ❷ 〈名〉 tears: ⇨饮～
【泣不成声】 qìbùchéngshēng 〈熟〉 choke with sobs; sob too bitterly to speak: 说到伤心处,她～。When she got to the saddest part of the story, she choked with sobs.
【泣诉】 qìsù 〈动〉 accuse while weeping; accuse amid tears
【泣涕如雨】 qìtì-rúyǔ ＝ 泣下如雨 qìxià-rúyǔ
【泣下如雨】 qìxià-rúyǔ 〈熟〉 shed tears like rain; weep copious tears; shed tears abundantly

亟 qì 〈副〉〈书〉 repeatedly; again and again; time and again: ～经磋商 after repeated consultations ‖ ～来问讯 come repeatedly to ask for information
⇨jí

契 qì ❶ 〈动〉〈书〉 engrave; carve: ⇨～刻; ～文 ❷ 〈名〉〈书〉 carved characters: 殷～ inscriptions found on bones and tortoise shells (of the Shang Dynasty) ⇨书～ ❸ 〈名〉 contract; deed: 租～ lease ⇨地～; 房～; 卖身～ ❹ 〈动〉 agree; be congenial (to/with); get along well: ⇨～友; 默～
【契丹】 Qìdān 〈名〉 Qidan; Khitan [an ancient nationality in China]
【契合】 qìhé 〈动〉 ❶ agree/accord/tally with; correspond to: 意见～ be of the same views; share the same views ‖ 她的衣着不～她的身份。Her dress is not compatible with her status. ‖ 这个账单与你原来的估计不～。This bill does not agree with your original estimate. ❷ get along well; be compatible: 他俩说话投机,感情～。The two had an agreeable chat and found that they enjoyed each other's society. ‖ 我们俩一开始就很～。The two of us hit it off well from the start.
【契厚】 qìhòu 〈形〉 (of friendship) profound; deep
【契机】 qìjī 〈名〉 ❶ [哲学] moment ❷ turning point; juncture: 以此为～ with this as a turning point ‖ 抓住～,夺回主动权。Clutch at/Seize the opportunity and regain the initiative.
【契交】 qìjiāo 〈名〉 close/bosom friends: 自此,二人成为～。They two were bosom friends ever since.
【契据】 qìjù 〈名〉 receipt; contract; deed: 信托～ deed of trust
【契刻】 qìkè 〈动〉 engrave; carve
【契券】 qìquàn 〈名〉 contract; deed
【契文】 qìwén 〈名〉 inscriptions on bones or tortoise shells (of the Shang Dynasty)
【契友】 qìyǒu 〈名〉 close/bosom friend: 成为～ become close/bosom friends
【契约】 qìyuē 〈名〉 deed; contract; compact; charter; indenture: 一份～ a contract/deed/charter/compact ‖ 草拟～ draw up/prepare a deed/contract ‖ 抵押～ mortgage a deed ‖ 签订～ enter into/sign/make/conclude a contract; enter into a compact (with sb) ‖ 修改～ amend a deed/contract ‖ 终止～ terminate a contract ‖ 转让～ transfer a deed ‖ ～条款 contract term ‖ 成文～ literal contract; written deed ‖ 非法～ back-door contract ‖ 空白～ blank deed ‖ 书面～ written contract ‖ 无效～ void contract ‖ 有效～ legal/valid contract ‖ 正式/临时～ formal/temporary contract ‖ 产权转让～ quitclaim deed ‖ 准～ quasi contract ‖ 按照～ by compact ‖ 他和人家签订了～。He has already entered into a compact with them.
【～法】 qìyuēfǎ 〈名〉 contract law
【契纸】 qìzhǐ 〈名〉 contract; deed; charter
【契舟求剑】 qìzhōu-qiújiàn ＝ 刻舟求剑 kèzhōu-qiújiàn

砌 qì ❶ 〈名〉 step: 石～ stone steps ⇨雕栏玉～ ❷ 〈动〉 build by laying bricks/stones: ～墙 build a wall ‖ ～烟囱 build a chimney ‖ ～灶 build a kitchen range ‖ ～砖 lay bricks ⇨铺～; 堆～
⇨qiè

跂 qì 〈动〉〈书〉 stand on tiptoe
⇨qí
【跂望】 qìwàng 〈动〉〈书〉 stand on tiptoe to look forward to sb/sth

葺 qì 〈动〉 ❶ 〈书〉 thatch a roof ❷ repair; mend: ⇨修～

愒 qì 〈书〉= 憩 qì
⇨hè;kài

碛 qì 〈名〉❶〈书〉gravel shoal: 冰～ moraine; glacial drift ❷ desert

碶 qì 〈名〉〈方〉water gate (built with stones); stone sluice

【碶闸】qìzhá 〈名〉stone sluice: 截江筑～ dam the river to build a stone sluice

槭 qì 〈名〉maple

【槭树】qìshù 〈名〉[植物] maple

器 qì ❶〈名〉utensil; ware; implement; apparatus: ⇨～物; 电～; 仪～; 乐～ ❷〈名〉forbearance; tolerance: ⇨～量; ～宇 ❸〈名〉talent: ⇨大～晚成 ❹〈动〉value; think highly of (a person): ⇨～重 ❺〈名〉organ; apparatus: ⇨～官; 呼吸～

【器材】qìcái 〈名〉equipment; material: 防火～ fire protection equipment ‖ 建筑～ construction equipment ‖ 救生～ lifesaving apparatus ‖ 录音～ voice-recording equipment ‖ 通讯～ communication equipment ‖ 无线电～ radio equipment; wireless device ‖ 五金～ hardware materials ‖ 线路～ line materials ‖ 照相～ photographic equipment

【器官】qìguān 〈名〉organ; apparatus: 动物～ animal parts ‖ 发音～ vocal/speech organs; organs of speech ‖ 感觉～ sense/sensory organs ‖ 呼吸～ breathing/respiratory organs ‖ 泌尿～ urinary organs ‖ 男/女性～ male/female sex organs; male/female sexual organs ‖ 内部～ inner organs ‖ 人体～ body/bodily organs ‖ 生殖～ reproductive/generative organs ‖ 视觉～ organs of sight; optical organs ‖ 听觉～ auditory organs ‖ 消化～ digestive organs ‖ 嗅觉～ organs of the sense of smell ‖ ～不用就要萎缩。An organ atrophies when not used.

〖～捐赠〗qìguān juānzèng 〈名〉organ donation: ～者 organ donor

〖～学〗qìguānxué 〈名〉organology

〖～移植〗qìguān yízhí 〈名〉organ transplant: ～外科 spare-part surgery ‖ 动物的～ animal organ transplant

【器件】qìjiàn 〈名〉components; parts of an apparatus or appliance: 电子～ electronic device ‖ ～小型化能降低成本,改善性能。Device *miniaturization results in reduced cost and improved performance.*

【器局】qìjú 〈名〉〈书〉intellectual and spiritual capacity

【器具】qìjù 〈名〉utensil; implement; appliance: ～避孕 instrumental contraception ‖ 办公～ *office appliances* ‖ 厨房～ kitchen utensils ‖ 防毒～ gas defence appliances ‖ 家用～ household/domestic appliances ‖ 灭火～ fire extinguisher; fire-fighting implement ‖ 日用～ household utensils; articles of daily use

【器量】qìliàng 〈名〉tolerance; *forbearance; magnanimity*: ～大 broad-minded; large-minded ‖ ～小 narrow-minded; petty

【器皿】qìmǐn 〈名〉utensils; containers (esp for use in the house): 玻璃～ glasswares ‖ 家用～ household utensils ‖ 搪瓷～ enamel wares ‖ 陶瓷～ ceramic wares

【器识】qìshí 〈名〉〈书〉capability and judgement

【器物】qìwù 〈名〉implement; utensil; article

【器小易盈】qìxiǎo-yìyíng 〈熟〉small container overflows easily—a narrow-minded person is apt to be complacent

【器械】qìxiè 〈名〉❶ apparatus; appliance; instrument: 电子～ electronic appliance ‖ 化学～ chemical apparatus ‖ 理疗～ appliance for physiotherapy ‖ 手术～ surgical instrument ‖ 体育～ sports apparatus ‖ 消毒～ sterilizing apparatus/instrument ‖ 消防～ fire/fire-fighting apparatus; fire-control instrument ‖ 医疗～ medical appliance/apparatus/instrument ❷ weapon

〖～体操〗qìxiè tǐcāo 〈名〉gymnastics on/with apparatus

【器宇】qìyǔ 〈名〉〈书〉bearing; deportment: ～不凡 have extraordinary poise; be of striking appearance

〖～轩昂〗qìyǔ-xuān'áng = 气宇轩昂 qìyǔ-xuān'áng

【器乐】qìyuè 〈名〉[音乐] instrumental music: ～作品 instrumental work

〖～曲〗qìyuèqǔ 〈名〉instrumental music; instrumental: 音乐会上的大部分作品是～。Most of the music played at the concert was instrumental.

【器质病】qìzhìbìng 〈名〉[医学] structural disease

【器质性】qìzhìxìng 〈形〉organic: ～疾病 organic disease

〖～耳聋〗qìzhìxìng ěrlóng 〈名〉organic deafness

〖～精神病〗qìzhìxìng jīngshénbìng 〈名〉organic psychosis

〖～心脏病〗qìzhìxìng xīnzàngbìng 〈名〉organic heart disease

【器重】qìzhòng 〈动〉think highly of; have a high opinion of; regard highly: 受～ rise in sb's opinion; be regarded highly by sb ‖ 他的工作能力强,领导很～他。He is very capable, and his superiors think highly of him.

憩 qì 〈动〉〈书〉rest; have a rest: 同作同～ work and rest together ⇨小～; 休～; 游～

【憩室】qìshì 〈名〉[解剖] diverticulum

〖～炎〗qìshìyán 〈名〉[医学] diverticulitis

【憩息】qìxī 〈动〉〈书〉have a rest; rest

【憩歇】qìxiē = 憩息 qìxī

螇 qì

【螇螽】qìzhōng 〈名〉〈古〉[动物] grasshopper

qiā

掐 qiā ❶〈动〉pinch; nip: ～掉边枝 nip/pinch off the side shoots ‖ ～嫩芽/细枝 nip buds/twigs ‖ ～人中 pinch the philtrum ‖ 把豆芽菜的须子～一～ pinch back the fibrous roots of bean sprouts ‖ 第一年结的幼果应该～掉。For the first year you should nip off the young fruit. ‖ 请把烟～灭。Stub/Put out your cigarette, please. ‖ 他在我的胳膊上～了一下。He pitched me on the arm. / He gave me a pinch on the arm. ⇨～头去尾 ❷〈动〉clutch; grip: ～死 choke sb to death ‖ ～住脖子 seize sb by the throat ‖ 双手～腰 with arms akimbo ‖ 一把～住 seize hold of ‖ 她当时真想用双手卡住他的脖子把他～死。She would have liked to put her hands around his throat and throttle him. ❸〈量〉〈方〉a handful, bunch, pinch, etc of sth: 一～儿葱 a handful of green onions

【掐巴】qiāba 〈动〉〈方〉grasp with a tight fist—clamp down on; suppress; make things difficult

【掐菜】qiācài 〈名〉bean sprouts with both ends chopped off [a Chinese dish]

【掐断】qiāduàn 〈动〉cut/nip off: ～电线 cut off/disconnect the wire ‖ ～电源 disconnect the mains ‖ ～供应 cut off supplies ‖ ～水源 cut off the water supply ‖ ～退路 cut off one's retreat ‖ 敌巡逻队把我们前哨线的一端～了。An enemy patrol nipped off one end of our outpost line. ‖ 电话被～了。The telephone has been cut off.

【掐尖儿】qiājiānr 〈动〉❶ [农业] top; pinch off young shoots, etc: 给棉花～ trim/top the cotton plants ❷ dismiss; throw out: 不要太冒尖儿,小心被～。Don't outshine others. You might get the axe.

【掐诀】qiājué 〈动〉pinch one's fingers with the thumb while chanting incantations: ～念咒 calculate on one's fingers while *chanting incantations*

【掐丝】qiāsī 〈名〉[工美] wire inlay; filigree: ～是景泰蓝制作过程中一个重要工序。Filigree soldering is an important step in cloisonné making.

【掐算】qiāsuàn 〈动〉*count/reckon sth on one's fingers*: 母亲～女儿的归期。The mother was reckoning when her daughter would be back.

【掐头去尾】qiātóu-qùwěi 〈熟〉break off both ends; leave out the beginning and the end: 讲故事最好别～。*If you tell a story,* you'd better tell it to the full. ‖ 你不能把我的话～。Don't quote me out of context. ‖ 引用别人的话不能～。If you quote a message from others, you should not leave out the beginning and the end.

【掐腰】qiāyāo 〈动〉(of a dress) have a waistline; bunch at the waist: ～女衬衣 blouse that bunches at the waist ‖ 她的衣服很～。Her dress has a very clear waistline.

【掐钟点儿】qiā zhōngdiǎnr 〈动〉do sth as scheduled: 她掐着钟点儿给孩子吃药。She made sure that the child took the medicine on time.

【掐子】qiāzi 〈量〉〈方〉a handful, bunch, pinch, etc of sth: 一～盐 a pinch of salt

袷 qiā

【袷袢】 qiāpàn 〈名〉 Uygur or Tajik robe buttoning down the front

葜 qiā → 菝葜 báqiā

qiá

拤 qiá 〈动〉〈口〉 clutch with both hands

qiǎ

卡 qiǎ ❶〈动〉 get stuck; wedge; be jammed: 抽屉被～住了，打不开。The drawer got stuck and would not open. ‖ 窗户～住了。The window jammed. ‖ 她的脚～在两块岩石中间。Her foot was jammed between two rocks. ‖ 我喉咙里～了一块骨头。I choked on a bone in my throat. ‖ 钥匙～在锁里了。The key has stuck in the lock. ‖ 鱼刺～在我嗓子里。A fish bone stuck in my throat. ‖ 这硬领把我～得喘不上气来。The stiff collar is strangling me. ❷〈名〉 clip; fastener: ⇨发～ ❸〈名〉 checkpost; checkpoint: ⇨关～；哨～；税～ ❹〈动〉 withhold; have a tight control of: ～住敌人的退路 block the enemy's retreat ‖ 会计对不必要的开支～得很紧。The accountant has a very tight control of unnecessary expenses. ❺〈动〉 clutch: 他差点儿把她～死了。He put his hands round her neck and nearly choked her to death. ⇨～脖子
⇨kǎ

【卡脖子】 qiǎ bózi 〈动〉 seize sb by the throat; press sb's throat with both hands; grip sb's throat—have in a stranglehold; have a stranglehold on sth; subdue: ～逼债 press hard for debt repayment ‖ ～工程 bottleneck project ‖ 用经济制裁来卡别国的脖子 apply economic sanctions against another country in an attempt to force it into submission ‖ 高利贷卡着农民的脖子。Usurious loans are strangling the peasants.

〖～旱〗 qiǎbózihàn 〈名〉 strangler drought—drought that hits when grain crops are putting forth ears

【卡具】 qiǎjù 〈名〉［机械］ clamping apparatus; fixture

【卡壳】 qiǎké 〈动〉 ❶ (of cartridge or shell case) jam: 子弹～了。The cartridge got jammed in the magazine. ❷〈喻〉 get stuck; be held up: 会谈～了。The negotiation came to a halt. ‖ 我希望这件事不要到你的手里～了。I hope the matter will not be held up in your hands. ❸〈喻〉 have a temporary stoppage: 他说着说着就～了。He got stuck in his speech. / He stopped halfway, not knowing what to say.

【卡口】 qiǎkǒu 〈名〉 bayonet

〖～插头〗 qiǎkǒu chātóu 〈名〉 bayonet plug

〖～插座〗 qiǎkǒu chāzuò 〈名〉 bayonet socket

〖～灯泡〗 qiǎkǒu dēngpào 〈名〉 bayonet-socket bulb

〖～灯座〗 qiǎkǒu dēngzuò 〈名〉 bayonet cap/base/socket

【卡盘】 qiǎpán 〈名〉［机械］ (clamping) chuck: 平面～ disc chuck ‖ 四爪～ four-jaw chuck

〖～车床〗 qiǎpán chēchuáng 〈名〉 chuck lathe

〖～磨床〗 qiǎpán móchuáng 〈名〉 chuck grinder

【卡位】 qiǎwèi 〈动〉［篮球］ screen

【卡子】 qiǎzi 〈名〉 ❶ clip; fastener: 头发～ hairpin ❷ checkpost; checkpoint: 禁止在公路上设～乱收费。It is forbidden to set up checkposts to collect illegal fees.

【卡钻】 qiǎzuàn 〈名〉［石油］ jamming/sticking of a drilling tool

qià

洽[1] qià 〈形〉 extensive; wide: ⇨博识～闻

洽[2] qià ❶〈形〉 harmonious; in harmony/agreement: 意见不～ have different opinions; be divided; not see eye to eye (with) ‖ 经理们意见不～，谁也不知道他们会对工厂的前途作出什么决策。The managers are divided and no one knows what will be decided about the future of the factory. ⇨融～ ❷〈动〉 consult; arrange with: ⇨～商；接～；面～

【洽办】 qiàbàn 〈动〉 handle an assignment through consultation/negotiation

【洽购】 qiàgòu 〈动〉 hold purchasing talks; negotiate/arrange a purchase: ～粮油 arrange a purchase of grain and oil ‖ 函电～ negotiate the purchase of sth by mail/cable

【洽借】 qiàjiè 〈动〉 borrow sth through consultation/negotiation

【洽商】 qiàshāng 〈动〉 talk over with; make arrangements with: ～有关事宜 hold talks with sb over the matters concerned ‖ 贸易～ trade talks ‖ 欢迎当面～。Personal consultation is welcome.

【洽谈】 qiàtán 〈动〉 discuss together; consult; hold talks; negotiate: ～生意 hold trade talks; negotiate business (with sb) ‖ ～投资事宜 hold talks on investment ‖ ～业务 consult about business (matters) ‖ 合同的条件正在～之中。Terms of the contract are under discussion.

〖～会〗 qiàtánhuì 〈名〉 talks: 贸易～ trade talks

【洽妥】 qiàtuǒ 〈动〉 reach an agreement

【洽闻】 qiàwén 〈形〉〈书〉 well-informed; well-read; widely-read

恰 qià ❶〈形〉 proper; appropriate: 措辞不～ use inappropriate words; be inappropriately worded ⇨～当；～切 ❷〈副〉 just; exactly; precisely: ～逢其时 just at that time ‖ ～是这样! Just so! ‖ ～在那时 just then ‖ 这～是我想让他做的。This is precisely what I want him to do. ⇨～～；～巧；～如其分

【恰当】 qiàdàng 〈形〉 proper; suitable; fitting; appropriate; apt: 措辞～ express oneself with great felicity; be appropriately worded; appropriate wording ‖ 举止～ deport oneself properly; behave properly ‖ ～的方法 proper method ‖ ～的引证 apposite/apt quotation ‖ 采取～措施 adopt appropriate measures ‖ 找不到一个～字眼 be at a loss for a word ‖ 你的建议很～。Your suggestion is quite in order. ‖ 你认为怎么～就怎么做。Do it as you see fit. ‖ 你最好等待一个～的时机跟他谈谈。You'd better wait for the right moment/time to talk with him. ‖ 事情处理得很～。The matter was properly handled. ‖ 在～的时候，～的地方，说～的话。Say the right thing at the right time and in the right place.

【恰到好处】 qiàdào-hǎochù 〈熟〉 just right (for the purpose or occasion, etc); to a nicety: 烘得～的饼 cakes browned to a nicety ‖ 烤得～的肉 meat roasted to a turn ‖ 他～地表达了自己的意思。He expressed himself with felicity. ‖ 这道菜烧得～。The dish was cooked/done to a turn/nicety. ‖ 这个小说的结尾～。The novel concluded at exactly the right time. ‖ 这事处理得～。The matter was handled just fine.

【恰好】 qiàhǎo 〈副〉 ❶ by luck/coincidence/chance; as luck would have it; it so happens that: ～外出 chance to be out ‖ 她要看的那本书～我这里有。It so happened that I had the book she wanted. ❷ just right; exactly; precisely: ～三天 three days to the hour ‖ ～赶到 arrive in the nick of time ‖ ～吻合 fit like a glove ‖ ～在中间 plumb in the middle ‖ 尺寸大小～合适。It is just the right size. ‖ 事实～相反。The reverse is exactly the case. ‖ 他～打中他的眼睛。He hit him flush in the eye. ‖ 我们～赶上火车。We arrived just in time to catch the train. ‖ ～一百块。That's exactly 100 *yuan*.

【恰恰】 qiàqià 〈副〉 just; exactly; precisely; flat: ～合适 fit like a glove ‖ ～六分钟 six minutes flat ‖ ～相反 quite the contrary; just the opposite; exactly the reverse ‖ ～在那个时候 at that precise moment; at the very moment ‖ 结果与预料～相反。The result is contrary to expectation. ‖ 这和我想的～相反。This is exactly the reverse of what I thought.

【恰恰舞】 qiàqiàwǔ 〈名〉 cha-cha, cha-cha-cha

【恰巧】 qiàqiǎo 〈副〉 by chance/coincidence; by an opportune chance; fortunately or unfortunately; as luck would have it; it so happens that: 那天～是个大晴天。It happened to be a fine day. ‖ 朋友来访时，我～外出。It chanced that I was out when a friend of mine called. ‖ 他正愁没人帮他卸车，～这时老张来了。He was worrying about having nobody help him unload the truck when Lao Zhang came. ‖ 我们～同时到达。We arrived at the

same time by coincidence.

【恰切】 qiàqiè 〈形〉 apt and accurate: 用词～ apt and accurate wording ‖ ～的评价 apt appraisal

【恰如】 qiàrú 〈动〉 be just/exactly like: ～我所料,大会圆满成功。Just as I thought/expected, the conference came to a successful end. ‖ 升起的烟火～流星。Rising fireworks were just like shooting stars. ‖ 晚霞～一幅图画。The evening glow is just like a picture.

〖～其分〗 qiàrú-qífèn 〈熟〉 apt; appropriate; to a proper extent; just right; neither more nor less than: 穿着～ be properly dressed ‖ 措辞～ appropriate wording ‖ 举止～ deport oneself properly ‖ 批评～ balanced criticism ‖ ～的称赞 fitting compliment ‖ ～的评价 apt appraisal

【恰似】 qiàsì 〈动〉 be just/exactly like: 这消息～晴天霹雳,令人十分震惊。The shocking news came as a bolt from the blue.

髂 qià

【髂骨】 qiàgǔ 〈名〉[解剖] ilium

【髂肌】 qiàjī 〈名〉[解剖] iliacus

qiān

千[1] qiān 〈数〉 ❶ thousand: ～分之一 milli; one thousandth ‖ 一～零一 one thousand and one ‖ 几～人 several thousand people ‖ 数以～计 count by the thousand ‖ 小麦的产量突破～斤。The wheat output topped a thousand *jin*. ‖ 这个小男孩数数儿能数到一～。The little boy can count up to a thousand. ❷ a great amount/number of: 数～次/倍 thousands of times ‖ ～百条建议 lots and lots of suggestions ⇨～锤百炼;～方百计

千[2] qiān → 秋千 qiūqiān

【千安】 qiān'ān 〈名〉[电学] kiloampere (ka) [unit of electric current equal to 1,000 amperes]

〖～培〗 qiān'ānpéi = 千安 qiān'ān

【千巴】 qiānbā 〈名〉[物理] kilobar (kb; kbar) [unit of pressure equal to 14,400 pounds per square inch]

【千比特】 qiānbǐtè 〈名〉[信息] kilobit

【千变万化】 qiānbiàn-wànhuà 〈熟〉 kaleidoscopic change; be ever changing; be infinite in variety; be volatile: ～的国际局势 volatile international situation ‖ 节日的烟火使天空的颜色～。The fireworks on the festival made the sky a kaleidoscopic colour. ‖ 形势～,我们必须保持清醒的头脑,不要迷失方向。The situation is constantly/ever changing; we must keep a cool head and not lose our bearings.

【千波特】 qiānbōtè 〈名〉[电信] kilobaud [unit of data transmission speed, a thousand bits per second]

【千不该,万不该】 qiān bùgāi, wàn bùgāi 〈熟〉 should never have done sth; deeply regret: ～,我不该让孩子一个人夜里出去。I should never have let the child go out alone at night.

【千部一腔,千人一面】 qiānbù yī qiāng, qiānrén yī miàn 〈熟〉 all of the same tone, all with the same feature—(of literary compositions) stereotyped

【千层饼】 qiāncéngbǐng 〈名〉 multi-layer steamed bread; layered cake

【千层底】 qiāncéngdǐ 〈名〉 ❶ shoe sole made of many layers of cloth stitched together ❷ shoes with such reinforced cloth soles

【千差万别】 qiānchā-wànbié 〈熟〉 differ in thousands of ways; be multifarious; be very different: 各地情况～。Conditions vary greatly from place to place. ‖ 人们的想法～。People differ very much in their ideas.

【千仇万恨】 qiānchóu-wànhèn 〈熟〉 infinite hatred: 他们对法西斯怀有～。They had endless/infinite hatred for Fascists.

【千疮百孔】 qiānchuāng-bǎikǒng = 百孔千疮 bǎikǒng-qiānchuāng

【千锤百炼】 qiānchuí-bǎiliàn 〈熟〉 ❶ be thoroughly tempered; be well-seasoned; be steeled over and over again; be tried and tested: 经过～ go through fire and water ‖ 这些老干部都是经过～的,他们是党的宝贵财富。These veteran cadres who have all gone through fiery trials are valuable assets of the Party. ❷ (of literary works) be polished again and again; be highly finished after repeated revisions; be revised and rewritten many times; be honed and polished

【千达因】 qiāndáyīn 〈名〉[物理] kilodyne [unit of force equal to 1,000 dynes]

【千刀万剐】 qiāndāo-wànguǎ 〈熟〉 [usu used in a curse] be hacked to pieces; tear sb to pieces; be made mincemeat of: 他杀了那么多人,真该～。Guilty of so many murders, he deserves nothing less than dismemberment.

【千电子伏】 qiāndiànzǐfú 〈名〉[物理] kiloelectronvolt (KeV)

【千叮咛,万嘱咐】 qiān dīngníng, wàn zhǔfù = 千叮万嘱 qiāndīng-wànzhǔ

【千叮万嘱】 qiāndīng-wànzhǔ 〈熟〉 give repeated exhortations

【千吨】 qiāndūn 〈名〉[物理] kiloton (kt): ～能量 kiloton energy

【千恩万谢】 qiān'ēn-wànxiè 〈熟〉 be eternally indebted; express a thousand thanks

【千乏】 qiānfá 〈名〉[电学] kilovar (kvar): ～表 kilovar instrument

【千方百计】 qiānfāng-bǎijì 〈熟〉 in a thousand and one ways; employ/take/use all possible means; by every conceivable/possible means; by hook or (by) crook; do everything possible; try every way one knows (to do sth): ～地欺骗/捉弄人 play a thousand tricks on sb ‖ ～地挖掘潜力 try every possible way to tap potentials ‖ ～地赚钱 make money in a hundred and one ways ‖ ～地追求 seek by all means ‖ ～地阻挠 try by hook or by crook to obstruct ‖ 她～想说服我。She tried every means to persuade me. ‖ 我们要～提高单位面积产量。We must do everything possible to raise the per unit yield.

【千分表】 qiānfēnbiǎo 〈名〉 dial gauge/indicator

【千分尺】 qiānfēnchǐ 〈名〉 micrometer: 内径～ inside micrometer ‖ 外径～ outside micrometer ‖ 游标～ vernier micrometer

【千分点】 qiānfēndiǎn 〈名〉 one-tenth of a percentage point; permillage point: 上升/下降一个～ be one permillage point higher/lower (than)

【千分伏特计】 qiānfēn fútèjì 〈名〉[电学] voltascope

【千分号】 qiānfēnhào 〈名〉 per mill/mil

【千分卡尺】 qiānfēn kǎchǐ 〈名〉 microcalipers

【千分数】 qiānfēnshù = 千分号 qiānfēnhào

【千佛殿】 Qiānfódiàn 〈名〉 Thousand-Buddha Hall

【千佛洞】 Qiānfódòng 〈名〉 Thousand-Buddha Cave

【千夫】 qiānfū 〈名〉〈书〉 numerous people

〖～所指〗 qiānfūsuǒzhǐ 〈熟〉 facing a thousand accusing fingers—be condemned by the public; be universally condemned: ～,无病而死。A man universally condemned is doomed even though he is not sick. – It is dangerous to incur public hostility. / Public hostility can destroy a person.

【千伏】 qiānfú 〈名〉[电学] kilovolt (kv; kV)

〖～安〗 qiānfú'ān 〈名〉[电学] kilovolt-ampere (KVA; kva): ～小时 kilovolt-ampere-hour

〖～电压〗 qiānfú diànyā 〈名〉[电学] kilovoltage

【千古】 qiāngǔ ❶〈名〉 ages; long period of time: ～传诵 be read through all ages ‖ ～一帝 outstanding emperor of the millennium ⇨～奇闻;流芳～ ❷〈动〉〈婉〉 eternity [used in an elegiac couplet or on wreaths dedicated to the dead]: 某某先生～! Eternal peace/repose/rest to Mr so-and-so!

〖～绝唱〗 qiāngǔ-juéchàng 〈熟〉 poetic masterpiece known throughout the ages

〖～奇闻〗 qiāngǔ-qíwén 〈熟〉 fantastic story

〖～奇冤〗 qiāngǔ-qíyuān 〈熟〉 (suffer) a wrong as great as history has ever known

〖～一人〗 qiāngǔ-yīrén 〈熟〉 outstanding person that emerges only once in a thousand years—talented people are hard to come by

〖～遗恨〗 qiāngǔ-yíhèn 〈熟〉 eternal regret

〖～罪人〗 qiāngǔ-zuìrén 〈熟〉 evil person who has been condemned through the ages; man of eternal guilt: 成为～ be condemned through the ages

【千赫】 qiānhè 〈名〉 kilohertz (kHz) [unit of frequency equal to 1,000 hertz]

【千呼万唤】 qiānhū-wànhuàn 〈熟〉 invite sb time and again; call again and again; entreat/urge repeatedly: ～始出来,犹抱琵琶半遮面。She appeared only after being called and called, holding a *pipa* that half hid her face.

【千回百折】 qiānhuí-bǎizhé = 千回百转 qiānhuí-bǎizhuǎn

【千回百转】 qiānhuí-bǎizhuǎn 〈熟〉 be full of twists and turns;

山路～ tortuous/winding/zigzag/curvy mountain path; mountain road full of twists and turns ‖ 谈判～ tortuous negotiations ‖ 小说情节～ novel with a complicated plot ‖ 乐曲～ well-modulated tune ‖ 汉水水流～。The Han River follows a winding course. ‖ 这个故事的情节～，扣人心弦。The plot of the story has many thrilling twists and turns.

【千纪】 qiānjì 〈名〉 millennium

【千家万户】 qiānjiā-wànhù 〈熟〉 every family; numerous/innumerable households: 这件事关系到～，必须处理好。This issue affects the livelihood of every family and must be handled properly.

【千娇百媚】 qiānjiāo-bǎimèi 〈熟〉(of a woman) be bewitchingly charming; be the pinnacle of beauty

【千斤】 qiānjīn 〈形〉 very heavy; weighty: ～重担勇承担 have the courage to shoulder heavy responsibilities/loads ‖ 苛捐杂税如～重担沉沉地压在民众的身上。Exhorbitant taxes and levies weighed down heavily on the people.

〖～顶〗 qiānjīndǐng 〈名〉(hoisting) jack: 齿条～ rack jack ‖ 螺旋～ screw jack ‖ 汽车～ motorcar jack ‖ 液压/油压～ hydraulic/oil jack

【千金】 qiānjīn 〈名〉 ❶ thousand pieces of gold; large amount of money: ～难买 be above/beyond/without price; be priceless ‖ ～难买的机会 opportunity beyond price ❷ extremely precious: ⇨一掷～ ❸〈敬〉daughter (other than one's own): 这是你的～吧? 长得都快认不出来了。Is that your daughter? She's grown so much that I can hardly recognize her.

〖～买骨〗 qiānjīn-mǎigǔ 〈熟〉 spend a thousand pieces of gold to buy the bones of a steed/fine horse—be thirsty for talented people

〖～买笑〗 qiānjīn-mǎixiào 〈熟〉 smile is worth a thousand pieces of gold

〖～难买回头看〗 qiānjīn nán mǎi huítóu kàn 〈熟〉 it is invaluable to cast a glance back at what you have done

〖～难买老来瘦〗 qiānjīn nán mǎi lǎo lái shòu 〈熟〉 it is invaluable to remain slim at one's old age

〖～难买一笑〗 qiānjīn nán mǎi yī xiào = 千金买笑 qiānjīn-mǎixiào

〖～市骨〗 qiānjīn-shìgǔ = 千金买骨 qiānjīn-mǎigǔ

〖～小姐〗 qiānjīn xiǎojiě 〈名〉〈敬〉 unmarried daughter of a rich family

〖～一刻〗 qiānjīn-yīkè 〈熟〉 each moment of time is worth a thousand pieces of gold—time is precious

〖～一诺〗 qiānjīn-yīnuò = 一诺千金 yīnuò-qiānjīn

〖～易得，知心难觅〗 qiānjīn yì dé, zhīxīn nán mì 〈熟〉 it is easier to obtain ten thousand taels of gold than to find a true friend

【千斤】 qiānjin 〈名〉 ❶〈简称〉[机械] (hoisting) jack ⇨千斤顶 ❷ pawl

【千斤顶】 qiānjīndǐng 〈名〉(hoisting) jack

【千军万马】 qiānjūn-wànmǎ 〈熟〉 thousands upon thousands of men and horses—a mighty force; a powerful army: 指挥～ hold command of thousands upon thousands of horses and soldiers

【千军易得，一将难求】 qiānjūn yì dé, yī jiàng nán qiú 〈熟〉 it is easier to recruit a thousand soldiers than to find a general to command them—able persons are hard to come by

【千钧一发】 qiānjūn-yīfà 〈熟〉 hundredweight hanging by a hair—be in imminent peril; be in an extremely precarious situation; hang by/on a hair: ～之际 at the extremely critical moment

【千钧重负】 qiānjūn-zhòngfù 〈熟〉 heavy burden/responsibility

【千卡】 qiānkǎ = 大卡 dàkǎ

【千克】 qiānkè 〈名〉 kilogram (kg): 一～等于 2.2 磅。One kilogram equals 2.2 pounds.

【千里】 qiānlǐ 〈名〉 thousand *li*—long distance; vast expanse: ⇨欲穷～目，更上一层楼

〖～鹅毛〗 qiānlǐ-émáo = 千里送鹅毛 qiānlǐ sòng émáo

〖～共婵娟〗 qiānlǐ gòng chánjuān 〈熟〉 people a thousand-*li* apart share the same moonlight—people far away from one another may share this moment of joy: 但愿人长久，～。Would that we could live a long life, and together share the moonlight though a thousand *li* apart!

〖～驹〗 qiānlǐjū 〈名〉 thousand-*li* colt—promising young man

〖～马〗 qiānlǐmǎ 〈名〉 horse that covers a thousand *li* a day; winged steed—person of great talent

〖～送鹅毛〗 qiānlǐ sòng émáo 〈熟〉 goose feather sent from a thousand *li* away—small gift sent from afar testifies to deep affection: ～，礼轻情意重。The small gift may be light as a goose feather, but sent afar, it conveys deep feeling. / The present is trifling but the feeling is profound.

〖～迢迢〗 qiānlǐ-tiáotiáo 〈熟〉 from a thousand *li* away; from afar; (come) all the way from: 欢迎各位～来参加这次商品交易会。Welcome to this trade fair, all of you; you have come from long distances away.

〖～眼〗 qiānlǐyǎn 〈名〉 ❶ far-seeing/far-sighted person ❷〈旧〉 telescope; field glasses

〖～姻缘〗 qiānlǐ-yīnyuán = 千里姻缘一线牵 qiānlǐ yīnyuán yī xiàn qiān

〖～姻缘一线牵〗 qiānlǐ yīnyuán yī xiàn qiān 〈熟〉 two beings destined to marry each other, though a thousand *li* apart, are tied together as if by a thread; people a thousand *li* apart may be linked by marriage

〖～之堤，溃于蚁穴〗 qiānlǐ zhī dī, kuì yú yǐxué 〈熟〉 tiny ant-holes may cause the collapse of a one-thousand-*li* dyke—slight negligence may lead to great disaster; a small leak will sink a great ship; any tiny problem may lead to a great disaster if it is overlooked

〖～之行，始于足下〗 qiānlǐ zhī xíng, shǐ yú zú xià 〈熟〉 a thousand-*li* journey starts/begins with the first step; a thousand-*li* journey is started by taking the first step

【千里光】 qiānlǐguāng 〈名〉[植物] climbing groundsel

【千里挑一】 qiānlǐ-tiāoyī 〈熟〉 one out of a thousand; one in a thousand; outstanding person: 我们的新厨师是～，他做得一手好菜。Our new cook is indeed one in a thousand. He prepares excellent dishes.

【千立方米】 qiānlìfāngmǐ 〈名〉 kilostere

【千粒重】 qiānlìzhòng 〈名〉[农业] weight of a thousand seeds; thousand-grain weight

【千流明】 qiānliúmíng 〈名〉[物理] kilolumen [unit of luminous flux, equal to 1,000 lumens]: ～小时 kilolumen-hour

【千虑一得】 qiānlǜ-yīdé 〈熟〉 even the slow-witted may sometimes hit upon a good idea; fool's bolt may sometimes hit the mark: 他们的意见也许会有～之处，不应置之不理。Their observations may contain a grain of truth and mustn't be brushed aside.

【千虑一失】 qiānlǜ-yīshī 〈熟〉 even the wisest man occasionally slips up

【千枚岩】 qiānméiyán 〈名〉[地质] phyllite

【千米】 qiānmǐ 〈名〉 kilometre (km): ～波 kilometre wave

【千难万难】 qiānnán-wànnán 〈熟〉 many/numerous difficulties

【千难万险】 qiānnán-wànxiǎn 〈熟〉 numerous difficulties and dangers: 经历～ go through numerous hazards and hardships ‖ 面对～ face numerous difficulties and dangers ‖ 红军经过～，终于到达陕北。The Red Army went through numerous difficulties and hardships and finally arrived in Northern Shaanxi.

【千年虫】 qiānniánchóng 〈名〉[计算机] millennium bug; Y2K (problem): ～问题 Y2K problem

【千篇一律】 qiānpiān-yīlǜ 〈熟〉 follow the same pattern; be cast to a standard; be stereotyped; all in the same key: ～的词语/论调 stereotyped expressions/views ‖ 他的文章～，一个调调儿。His articles are fixed in form and monotonous in content. ‖ 这里的老房子外观～。The old houses here have a uniform appearance.

【千奇百怪】 qiānqí-bǎiguài 〈熟〉 all sorts/kinds of strange things; exceedingly strange; infinite variety of fantastic phenomena

【千千万万】 qiānqiān-wànwàn 〈熟〉 ❶ thousands upon thousands; millions upon millions: ～的仁人志士为新中国的建立献出了自己的生命。Millions upon millions of people laid down their lives for the founding of new China. ❷ be sure to; must: ～要小心。Do be careful. ‖ 此事～不可掉以轻心。Under no circumstances should we take this lightly.

【千秋】 qiānqiū 〈名〉 ❶ thousand years; centuries; ages: 万古～ through all eternity; throughout eternity ‖ ～之后 after death ❷〈敬〉 birthday (other than one's own): 为所有老人做～之祝 extend one's congratulations on the birthdays of all aged persons

〖～大业〗 qiānqiū-dàyè 〈熟〉 great undertaking of lasting importance

〖～万代〗 qiānqiū-wàndài 〈熟〉 throughout the ages; generation after generation; forever: 两国人民要～友好下去。The peoples of the two countries should remain friendly for generations to

come. ‖ 这种优良传统应该～地传下去。This fine tradition should be handed down from generation to generation.

〖～万岁〗 qiānqiū-wànsuì 〈熟〉❶ throughout the ages; forever ❷ wish sb a long life; may sb live long ❸〈婉〉(of an emperor) pass away

【千儿八百】 qiānrbābǎi 〈名〉〈口〉about a thousand: ～块钱 about a thousand *yuan* ‖ ～人 about a thousand people ‖ 你这件皮衣少说也得～吧。This fur coat must have cost you at least a thousand *yuan*, I guess. ‖ 这东西没个～是买不来的。You can't buy this for less than a thousand.

【千人一面】 qiānrén-yīmiàn 〈熟〉all with the same feature—(of literary writings) stereotyped: ⇨千部一腔,～

【千日红】 qiānrìhóng 〈名〉[植物] globe amaranth

【千山万壑】 qiānshān-wànhè 〈熟〉numerous mountains and gullies—long and arduous journey

【千山万水】 qiānshān-wànshuǐ 〈熟〉numerous hills and streams—long and arduous journey

【千升】 qiānshēng 〈名〉kilolitre (kl) [metric unit of volume equal to 1,000 litres (1,056 liquid quarts)]

【千手观音】 Qiānshǒu Guānyīn 〈名〉Avalokitesvara; Goddess of Mercy with a thousand arms

【千丝万缕】 qiānsī-wànlǚ 〈熟〉countless ties; a thousand and one links; interrelated in innumerable ways: 两者之间有着～的联系。There are countless ties between the two.

【千岁】 qiānsuì 〈名〉〈尊〉Your/His/Her Royal Highness [used esp in traditional operas]

【千头万绪】 qiāntóu-wànxù 〈熟〉a multitude of things; too many things to attend to: ～涌上我的心头。A thousand confused thoughts come to my mind. ‖ 要做的事～,我真不知从哪儿下手。There are so many things to do that I just don't know where to start. ‖ 这个问题～,三言两语说不清楚。This problem is too complicated to be explained in a few words.

【千瓦】 qiānwǎ 〈名〉kilowatt (kw)

〖～计〗 qiānwǎjì 〈名〉kilowatt meter

〖～时〗 qiānwǎshí 〈名〉kilowatt-hour (kwh)

【千万】 qiānwàn ❶〈数〉ten million; millions upon millions: 这家乡镇企业固定资产达～。The fixed assets of this township enterprise now stand at 10 million *yuan* in value. ❷〈副〉[used in entreating, exhortation, etc] be sure to; must: ～不可大意。You must be very careful! ‖ ～珍重! Do take care of your health. ‖ 我们～不能那样。We absolutely can't do that. ‖ 这件事你～记着。Be sure to bear this in mind.

【千微克】 qiānwēikè 〈名〉kilogamma

【千位】 qiānwèi 〈名〉[计算机] kilobit; four digit: ～每秒 kilobits per second (kbps)

【千禧】 qiānxǐ 〈名〉millennium: ～婴儿 millennium infant/baby

〖～年〗 qiānxǐnián 〈名〉millennium

【千辛万苦】 qiānxīn-wànkǔ 〈熟〉multifarious difficulties and hardships; untold hardships; innumerable trials and tribulations: 历尽～ go through untold/innumerable hardships

【千言万语】 qiānyán-wànyǔ 〈熟〉thousands and thousands of words (or solicitude); innumerable words: ～涌上心头 thousands of words welled up in one's mind ‖ ～难以表达我们的感激之情。No words can fully express our gratitude. / Our gratitude is beyond words.

【千依百顺】 qiānyī-bǎishùn 〈熟〉be obedient and docile to sb in every matter; obey sb in everything

【千载难逢】 qiānzǎi-nánféng 〈熟〉not occurring once in a thousand years; very rare; once in a blue moon: ～的机会 chance of a lifetime; golden opportunity ‖ 这是～的机会。要是你失去它那就太可惜了! This is a once-in-a-life-time opportunity. It'd be a great pity if you let it slip through your fingers!

【千载一时】 qiānzǎi-yīshí 〈熟〉chance that comes once in a thousand years; extremely rare opportunity; once in a blue moon: 不要糟蹋这样一个～的机会。Don't waste such a golden opportunity.

【千载一遇】 qiānzǎi-yīyù = 千载一时 qiānzǎi-yīshí

【千张】 qiānzhang 〈名〉[食品] sheets of dried cream of bean curd

【千兆】 qiānzhào 〈名〉[物理] kilomega: ～电子伏特 giga-electron-volts

〖～赫〗 qiānzhàohè 〈名〉gigahertz: ～计算机 gigahertz computer

〖～位〗 qiānzhàowèi 〈名〉[数学] billibit

〖～周〗 qiānzhàozhōu 〈名〉[物理] kilomegacycle

【千真万确】 qiānzhēn-wànquè 〈熟〉absolutely true; as sure as a gun; incontrovertibly true; only too true: ～的事 God's own truth ‖ 我可以证实她的话是～的。I can attest to the absolute truth of her statement.

【千周】 qiānzhōu 〈名〉[物理] kilocycle (kc) [now kilohertz is preferred]

【千姿百态】 qiānzī-bǎitài 〈熟〉of all kinds of shapes and postures; in thousands of postures; in different poses and with different expressions: 这里的山峰～,美不胜收。With a great variety of shapes and forms, the mountain peaks here are fantastically beautiful.

【千字节】 qiānzìjié 〈名〉[计算机] kilobyte [unit of computer memory or data storage capacity equal to 1,024 bytes]

【千足虫】 qiānzúchóng 〈名〉[动物] thousand-legger; millepede

仟 qiān 〈数〉thousand [used for the numeral 千 on cheques, etc to avoid mistakes or alterations]

阡 qiān 〈名〉〈书〉❶ footpath between fields, running north and south: ⇨～陌 ❷ path leading to a grave

【阡陌】 qiānmò 〈名〉〈书〉crisscross footpaths between fields: ～纵横 paths crisscrossing in the fields

扦 qiān ❶〈动〉〈方〉stick in; insert: ～门 bolt the door ‖ 把花～在瓶里 put flowers in a vase ❷〈名〉short slender pointed piece of metal, bamboo, etc: ⇨蜡～;竹～ ❸〈名〉sharp-pointed metal tube used to extract samples of grains, etc from sacks ❹〈动〉〈方〉pedicure; pare/peel with a knife: ～苹果 pare/peel an apple

【扦插】 qiānchā 〈名〉[农业] cuttage

【扦脚】 qiānjiǎo 〈动〉〈方〉pedicure

【扦手】 qiānshǒu 〈名〉〈旧〉checkpost inspector

【扦子】 qiānzi 〈名〉❶ a slender pointed piece of metal, bamboo, etc: 铁～ iron rod ‖ 竹～ bamboo spike ❷ sharp-pointed metal tube used to extract samples of grains, etc from sacks

【扦子手】 qiānzishǒu = 扦手 qiānshǒu

芊 qiān

【芊眠】 qiānmián = 芊绵 qiānmián

【芊绵】 qiānmián 〈形〉〈书〉(of grass or trees) dense; thick; lush: 春草～ lush grass in spring

【芊芊】 qiānqiān 〈形〉〈书〉luxuriant; exuberant; flourishing: 郁郁～ dense and luxuriant

迁 qiān 〈动〉❶ move: ～户口 report to the local authorities for change of domicile; change one's residence registration ‖ ～出旧房 move out of one's old house ‖ ～入新居 move into one's new house/home ‖ ～往外地 move to another place/city/town ⇨～居;～移;～葬 ❷ change: ⇨变～;事过境～ ❸〈书〉change one's official post: ⇨升～;左～

【迁并】 qiānbìng 〈动〉move and merge with: 这个工厂将～到一家大企业。The factory is going to move and merge with a bigger enterprise.

【迁调】 qiāndiào 〈动〉〈书〉be transferred to (another post)

【迁都】 qiāndū 〈动〉move the capital to another place: 武则天～洛阳。Empress Wu Zetian moved the capital to Luoyang.

【迁就】 qiānjiù 〈动〉accommodate oneself to; yield to; humour; give in to: ～错误 tolerate sb's mistakes ‖ ～妻子/丈夫 humour one's wife/husband ‖ ～妥协 make concessions by way of compromise ‖ 姑息～ be excessively accommodating; be overlenient ‖ 凡是妨碍稳定的就要斗争,不能～。We must counter any forces that threaten stability without making any concessions. ‖ 坚持原则,不能～。We must stick to the principle and not compromise. ‖ 你越～他,他越贪得无厌。The more you yield, the more greedy he will be. ‖ 她心情不好的时候,最好还是～她。It's always best to humour her when she's in one of her moods.

【迁居】 qiānjū 〈动〉move (house); change one's abode/residence: ～郊区/农村 migrate to the suburbs/countryside ‖ ～外地 move to another place/city/town ‖ 他们已从乡下～到城镇。They have moved/transferred their residence from the countryside to the town.

【迁客】 qiānkè 〈名〉〈书〉official demoted and banished to a remote place

【迁离】 qiānlí 〈动〉move/migrate to another place：～故土 leave one's native land

【迁流】 qiānliú 〈动〉〈书〉(of time) flow past; elapse：岁月～。Time flows past. / Time passes. / Time elapses.

【迁怒】 qiānnù 〈动〉vent one's anger on sb innocent; take it out on sb

〖～于人〗 qiānnù-yúrén vent one's anger on sb innocent; take it out on sb

【迁善改过】 qiānshàn-gǎiguò 〈熟〉reform and become good; turn over a new leaf; forsake evil and learn to do good; straighten up

【迁徙】 qiānxǐ 〈动〉move; migrate; change one's abode/residence：～本能 migratory instinct ‖ ～行为 migratory behaviour ‖ ～自由 freedom of migration/movement ‖ 人口～ human/population migration ‖ 有些鸟随季节～。Some birds migrate as the season changes.

〖～流离〗 qiānxǐ-liúlí 〈熟〉have no fixed residence; wander from place to place

【迁延】 qiānyán 〈动〉delay; defer; procrastinate：～时日 cause a long delay ‖ 此事应立即办理，不得～。This issue calls for prompt attention and brooks no delay.

【迁移】 qiānyí 〈动〉move; remove; migrate; make a move：～户口 transfer one's residence registration ‖ 从农村向城市～ migrate from the country to the city ‖ 农村人口～ migration of rural population ‖ 自由～ freedom of movement ‖ 工厂由城内～到郊区。The factory was moved from an urban area to a suburban one. ‖ 随着时间的～，这件事逐渐被淡忘了。The matter faded from our memories as time flew past.

〖～率〗 qiānyílǜ 〈名〉[电学] mobility

〖～性〗 qiānyíxìng 〈名〉[动物] migratory nature

【迁葬】 qiānzàng 〈动〉move a grave to another site

【迁谪】 qiānzhé 〈动〉〈书〉(of an official in former times) be demoted and banished for an offence

瓩 qiān 〈旧〉＝ 千瓦 qiānwǎ

佥[1] qiān 〈副〉〈书〉all; together

佥[2] qiān ＝ 签 qiān

钎 qiān 〈名〉drill rod/steel; borer：打～ make a hole in rock with a drill ⇨钢～

【钎子】 qiānzi 〈名〉hammer/rock drill

牵 qiān 〈动〉❶ pull; lead along：～着马缰绳 lead a horse by the bridle ‖ ～着一头牛往地里走 lead an ox to the fields ‖ 把狗～住 keep one's dog on the lead ‖ 他们手～着手走过来。They came hand in hand. ⇨～动；～引 ❷ implicate; involve; entangle：他被～在这里头。He got involved in it. ⇨～扯；～连 ❸ miss; be concerned about：⇨～肠挂肚 ❹ hold up; restrict：⇨～制

【牵绊】 qiānbàn 〈动〉hinder; interfere (with)：克服～ overcome an obstacle ‖ 双方应相互合作，不应互相～。The two sides should cooperate and not interfere with each other.

【牵缠】 qiānchán 〈动〉get sb entangled; involve：家事～ be/get entangled in domestic affairs ‖ 这件事～了许多人。Many people have become involved in the matter.

【牵肠挂肚】 qiāncháng-guàdù 〈熟〉be very worried; be deeply concerned; feel deep anxiety：尽量给家里写信，免得父母～。Write home as often as possible so as to relieve your parents from anxiety. ‖ 女儿身在异乡，母亲总是～。The mother was always worried about her daughter when she was away from home.

【牵扯】 qiānchě 〈动〉involve; drag in：～个人利益 involve personal interests ‖ ～进一起谋杀案中 be implicated/involved in a murder case ‖ 别把他～进去。Don't drag him in. ‖ 这事与我无关，不要把我～进去。It's nothing to do with me, so don't try to involve me/to drag me in.

【牵掣】 qiānchè 〈动〉❶ hinder; impede; curb：互相～ hold each other up; restrict each other ‖ 抓住主要问题，不要被枝节问题～住。Let's focus our attention on the main problem and not get bogged down in minor issues. ❷ pin down; tie up; contain

【牵动】 qiāndòng 〈动〉affect; influence：～全局 affect the situation as a whole ‖〈喻〉申奥～着每个中国人的心。The bid for hosting the Olympic Games affected the feeling/stirred the blood of every Chinese citizen.

【牵挂】 qiānguà 〈动〉worry; care; be concerned about：毫无～ have nothing to worry about ‖ 没有～ be free from care ‖ 爸爸妈妈嘱咐她在外边要好好工作，家里的事不用～。Her parents told her to work well and not to worry about the family affairs.

【牵合】 qiānhé 〈动〉bring together; make a match; act as go-between

【牵记】 qiānjì 〈动〉be anxious about; keep thinking about; miss：时刻～远方的母亲 keep thinking about one's mother who lives far away

【牵就】 qiānjiù ＝ 迁就 qiānjiù

【牵累】 qiānlěi 〈动〉❶ tie down; encumber：受家务～ get bogged down in household chores; be tied down by household chores ‖ 无儿女～ without the burden of child rearing ❷ involve (in trouble)：～家人 embroil one's family ‖ ～无辜 involve the innocent ‖ 他自己闯了祸还～别人。He got into trouble himself and dragged others along with him.

【牵连】 qiānlián 〈动〉❶ involve (in trouble)：被～进谋杀/抢劫/诈骗案 be embroiled in the murder/robbery/fraud ‖ 否认与此案有任何～ deny any involvement in the case ‖ 他与一项阴谋有～。He got/was entangled in a plot. ‖ 这一供认会使许多官员～到贿赂案中。This confession implicated numerous officials in the bribery. ❷ tie up with; integrate with：这两件事是互相～的，一定要妥善处理。The two matters are tied up with each other and must be handled with the utmost discretion.

〖～犯〗 qiānliánfàn 〈名〉[法律] implicated offender

【牵念】 qiānniàn 〈动〉worry about (sb/sth); think constantly of：～远方的亲人 concern/worry about faraway/distant beloved ones

【牵牛花】 qiānniúhuā 〈名〉[植物] morning glory

【牵牛星】 Qiānniúxīng 〈名〉[天文] Altair

【牵强】 qiānqiǎng 〈形〉far-fetched; strained：～的解释 farfetched explanation; strained interpretation ‖ ～的隐喻 farfetched allusion ‖ 用～的语言 by a stretch of language ‖ 别在两者之间做～的比较。Don't establish a far-fetched comparison between the two. ‖ 这些理由听起来有些～。These reasons sound far-fetched.

〖～附会〗 qiānqiǎng-fùhuì 〈熟〉draw a forced analogy; make a far-fetched/irrelevant comparison; give a strained interpretation：你这样解释这句话太～了。Your interpretation of this sentence is much too forced. ‖ 为了得到那个结论，他有些地方～了。He stretched some points in order to arrive at the conclusion.

【牵切纺】 qiānqiēfǎng 〈名〉[纺织] tow-to-yarn direct spinning

【牵惹】 qiānrě 〈动〉involve：据说这个案子～了很多高官。It is said that many high-ranking officials are involved in the case.

【牵涉】 qiānshè 〈动〉involve; drag in; concern：～个人利益 involve personal interests ‖ ～许多部门 concern many departments ‖ ～面很广 involve many areas ‖ 这案件～到很多人。A lot of people were involved in this case.

【牵伸】 qiānshēn 〈动〉[纺织] draft; drawing

〖～术〗 qiānshēnshù 〈名〉[医学] extension

【牵索】 qiānsuǒ 〈名〉[机械] traction rope; pull rope

【牵头】 qiāntóu ❶〈动〉take the lead; be the first to do sth：工作是大家做的，我不过牵了个头。The work was done by all of us and I just took the lead. ‖ 这件事你来～吧。Would you please lead off in this? ❷〈动〉act as go-between ❸〈名〉go-between

〖～人〗 qiāntóurén 〈名〉initiator

【牵系】 qiānxì 〈动〉link; join; connect：美好的回忆始终～着他们的心。Fond memories always link their hearts together.

【牵线】 qiānxiàn 〈动〉❶ manipulate or control (from behind the scenes); mastermind：幕后～ pull wires ❷ act as go-between

〖～搭桥〗 qiānxiàn-dāqiáo 〈熟〉act as go-between/middleman; serve as a link：为企业～ bring enterprises into contact with each other ‖ 电视广告为买主和商家～。TV commercials serve as a link between businesses and their clients/patrons.

〖～木偶〗 qiānxiàn-mù'ǒu 〈名〉string puppet

〖～人〗 qiānxiànrén 〈名〉❶ wire-puller ❷ go-between

【牵心】 qiānxīn 〈动〉be concerned/worried about：我很好，你别～。Don't worry about me; I am doing fine.

【牵曳】 qiānyè 〈动〉pull; lead along：～牲口 lead the draught

animal

【牵一发而动全身】 qiān yī fà ér dòng quánshēn 〈熟〉 pull one hair and the whole body is affected—a slight move in one part may affect the overall situation

【牵引】 qiānyǐn ❶〈动〉draw；drag；pull；haul；tow：～轮船入港 tow a ship into a harbour ‖ ～功率 traction/propulsive power ‖ ～能量 haulage capacity (of an engine, etc) ‖ ～支架 towing bracket ‖ ～装置 trailer gear ‖ 电力/发动机/机械/牲畜/蒸汽～ electric/motor/mechanical/animal/steam traction ‖ 机车～着列车前进。The train is drawn forward by the engine. ❷〈名〉[医学] traction：～夹 traction splint ‖ 骨骼～ skeletal traction ‖ 我的左腿在做～治疗。My left leg is in traction.

〖～车〗 qiānyǐnchē 〈名〉tractor；tractor/tow truck：水陆两用～ amphibian tractor

〖～带〗 qiānyǐndài 〈名〉leading reins/strings [used for babies who learn to walk]

〖～机车〗 qiānyǐn jīchē 〈名〉traction engine

〖～犁〗 qiānyǐnlí 〈名〉trailed plough：绳索～ cable-towed plough

〖～力〗 qiānyǐnlì 〈名〉[物理] traction/pulling force；traction；force of traction；tractive power：失去～ lose traction

〖～轮〗 qiānyǐnlún 〈名〉traction wheel

〖～炮〗 qiānyǐnpào 〈名〉towed artillery

〖～器〗 qiānyǐnqì 〈名〉[医学] tractor

〖～式〗 qiānyǐnshì 〈名〉[机械] trail-behind；pull-type：～播种机 trail-behind planter ‖ ～割草机 trail-behind mower；traction mower ‖ ～滑翔机 towed glider

〖～索〗 qiānyǐnsuǒ 〈名〉traction/trail rope

【牵着鼻子走】 qiānzhe bízi zǒu 〈熟〉lead by the nose：我不愿被人～。I don't want to be led by the nose.

【牵制】 qiānzhì 〈动〉pin down；tie up；contain；check：～敌军 pin down/check the enemy forces ‖ 受到～ (of the army) meet with a check ‖ 不受别人～ be one's own master ‖ 互相～ hold each other up

铅 qiān 〈名〉❶[化学] lead (Pb)：～电池组 lead battery ‖ 加～汽油 leaded petrol ‖ 无～汽油 lead-free/unleaded petrol ❷ black lead；lead (in a pencil)

【铅白】 qiānbái 〈名〉[化学] white lead

【铅板】 qiānbǎn 〈名〉lead plate/sheet

【铅版】 qiānbǎn 〈名〉[印刷] stereotype：用～印刷 print with stereotypes

〖～工〗 qiānbǎngōng 〈名〉stereotyper

〖～浇铸机〗 qiānbǎn jiāozhùjī 〈名〉stereotype casting machine

【铅笔】 qiānbǐ 〈名〉(lead) pencil：一杆/根/支～ a pencil ‖ 削～ sharpen a pencil ‖ 用刀把～削尖 point a pencil with a knife ‖ 用～写 write in pencil/with a pencil ‖ ～尖 pencil point ‖ ～头 pencil stump/stub ‖ 半硬/硬～ medium/hard pencil ‖ 红/蓝/黑/彩色～ red/blue/black/coloured pencil ‖ 绘图～ drawing pencil ‖ 软铅～ soft lead pencil ‖ 自动/活动～ propelling/mechanical pencil

〖～刀〗 qiānbǐdāo 〈名〉pen-knife；pencil sharpener

〖～盒〗 qiānbǐhé 〈名〉pencil box/case

〖～画〗 qiānbǐhuà 〈名〉pencil drawing

〖～心〗 qiānbǐxīn 〈名〉black lead；lead (in a pencil)：～断了。The pencil lead was broken.

〖～芯〗 qiānbǐxīn ＝ 铅笔心 qiānbǐxīn

【铅玻璃】 qiānbōli 〈名〉lead glass

【铅垂线】 qiānchuíxiàn 〈名〉[建筑] plumb line：～偏差 plumb-line deviation

【铅锤】 qiānchuí 〈名〉[建筑] plummet；plumb (bob)：～测量 plumbing ‖ ～式取样 plumb-bob type sampling

【铅黛】 qiāndài 〈名〉〈书〉white lead and black pigment (used as cosmetics in old times)：不施～ not apply cosmetics

【铅丹】 qiāndān 〈名〉[化学] red lead；minium：～漆 red lead paint

【铅弹】 qiāndàn 〈名〉plumb

【铅弹头】 qiāndàntóu 〈名〉lead bullet

【铅刀】 qiāndāo 〈名〉leaden knife—sb/sth useless

〖～一割〗 qiāndāo-yīgē 〈熟〉a leaden knife, though blunt, can still cut—a talentless person may be put to some use

【铅锭】 qiāndìng 〈名〉lead pig

【铅粉】 qiānfěn 〈名〉[化学] lead powder

【铅封】 qiānfēng 〈名〉lead sealing；拆～ break a lead sealant

【铅管】 qiānguǎn 〈名〉lead pipe/tube

【铅焊】 qiānhàn 〈名〉[冶金] lead welding/burning：～料 lead solder ‖ ～条 burning bar of lead

【铅合金】 qiānhéjīn 〈名〉lead alloy

【铅华】 qiānhuá 〈名〉❶ face-powder；white lead：不施～ wear no cosmetics ❷ (of women) beauty；good looks ❸ pigments for painting or writing—painting or writing

【铅黄】 qiānhuáng 〈名〉〈书〉lead and yellow ochre [used in former times for making corrections in editing or collating manuscripts]；collation

【铅灰】 qiānhuī 〈形〉lead grey；leaden：～的天空飘着雪花。Snowflakes are falling from the leaden sky.

【铅基合金】 qiānjīhéjīn 〈名〉[冶金] lead base alloy

【铅毛】 qiānmáo 〈名〉[建筑] lead wool

【铅皮】 qiānpí 〈名〉[冶金] lead sheath；lead sheet：～电缆 lead-covered/lead-sheathed cable

【铅青铜】 qiānqīngtóng 〈名〉lead bronze：～轴承 lead bronze bearing

【铅球】 qiānqiú 〈名〉❶[体育] shot：推～ shot put ❷ ball of lead

〖～运动员〗 qiānqiú yùndòngyuán 〈名〉shot-putter

【铅丝】 qiānsī 〈名〉❶ galvanized wire ❷[电学] lead wire

【铅条】 qiāntiáo 〈名〉❶[印刷] lead；slug ❷ lead (for a propelling pencil)

【铅印】 qiānyìn 〈名〉[印刷] letterpress/relief/typographic printing；stereotype

〖～本〗 qiānyìnběn 〈名〉stereotype edition

【铅浴】 qiānyù 〈名〉[冶金] lead bath：～淬火 lead bath quenching ‖ ～退火 lead annealing

【铅直】 qiānzhí 〈形〉vertical；plumb

【铅制品】 qiānzhìpǐn 〈名〉leadwork

【铅中毒】 qiānzhòngdú 〈名〉[医学] lead poisoning；saturnism

【铅坠】 qiānzhuì 〈名〉plummet

【铅子】 qiānzǐ 〈名〉〈口〉bullet

【铅字】 qiānzì 〈名〉[印刷] type；letter：一副～ a fount of type ‖ 排～ set the type (for the printing of sth) ‖ 铸～ cast type；typecast ‖ ～面 typeface ‖ ～排版 typesetting ‖ 大号～ large/big type ‖ 小号～ small type ‖ 用各种～排印 be printed in various types

〖～合金〗 qiānzì héjīn 〈名〉type metal

〖～盘〗 qiānzìpán 〈名〉letter board；typecase

悭 qiān ❶〈形〉miserly；stingy：◇～吝 ❷〈动〉lack；be short of：缘～一面 not have had the luck of meeting sb ‖ 寒冬雪犹～。There has been little snow in the severe winter.

【悭吝】 qiānlìn 〈形〉miserly；stingy；parsimonious

〖～鬼〗 qiānlìnguǐ 〈名〉miser；niggard；skinflint

谦 qiān 〈形〉modest：◇～恭；～虚；自～

【谦卑】 qiānbēi 〈形〉humble；modest：～感 humble feeling ‖ ～恭顺 humble and submissive ‖ 他因～而受人爱戴。He was loved for his self-effacing modesty. ‖ 他受斥责后态度非常～恭顺。He was very humble in his manner after he received the reprimand. ‖ 这位圣人有一颗～的心。The saint had a humble heart.

【谦称】 qiānchēng 〈名〉modest form of address

【谦诚】 qiānchéng 〈形〉modest and sincere：～待人 treat people with modesty and sincerity

【谦辞】 qiāncí ❶〈名〉self-depreciatory expression ❷〈动〉modestly decline：我们诚意推荐你，你就别～了。Don't decline our sincere recommendation.

【谦恭】 qiāngōng 〈形〉modest and courteous：学会～ learn to be modest and courteous ‖ ～地道歉 humbly apologize (to sb for sth)；make a humble apology ‖ ～的态度 humble attitude ‖ ～好学 be modest and willing to learn ‖ ～厚道 be modest and honest ‖ ～虚己 be modest and respectful ‖ ～有礼 be respectful and polite ‖ 举止～ practise humility ‖ 言辞～ courteous in wording ‖ 言行～ be modest in speech and courteous in behaviour ‖ 他说话的语气温和～。He spoke in a mild and respectful tone. ‖ 她是一个非常～的学者。She is a scholar of modesty and courtesy.

〖～下士〗 qiāngōngxiàshì 〈熟〉treat with respect the talented persons despite their lower positions

【谦和】 qiānhé 〈形〉modest and amiable：秉性～ have a modest and amiable nature ‖ 态度～ be modest and amiable ‖ 他对所有的

人都很～。He is affable to everybody.

【谦谦君子】 qiānqiān-jūnzǐ 〈熟〉❶ modest and scrupulous gentleman; modest and self-disciplined gentleman ❷ hypocrite pretending to be modest

【谦让】 qiānràng 〈动〉 modestly decline: 夫妻间的～ conjugal compliance ‖ 不必～了。Don't decline out of modesty. ‖ 客人互相～了一下，然后落了座。The guests politely asked each other to *be seated first before finally settling down in their seats.*

【谦慎】 qiānshèn 〈形〉 modest and prudent

【谦受益，满招损】 qiān shòu yì, mǎn zhāo sǔn 〈熟〉 modesty is beneficial while conceit detrimental

【谦顺】 qiānshùn 〈形〉 modest and deferential/submissive: 态度～ deferential attitude

【谦虚】 qiānxū ❶〈形〉 modest: 假装～ pretend to be modest; affect/counterfeit modesty ‖ ～过分 be over modest; carry one's modesty too far; overstep the bounds of modesty ‖ 态度～ take a modest attitude ‖ ～是一种美德。*Modesty is a virtue.* ‖ 他对自己取得的成功很～。He is very modest about his success. ‖ 要～，但不要忸怩作态。Be modest, but don't behave coyly. ⇨～谨慎 ❷〈动〉 speak modestly: 他～了一番，终于答应了我的邀请。After making a few modest remarks he finally accepted my request.

〖～谨慎〗 qiānxū-jǐnshèn 〈熟〉 modest and prudent; humble and scrupulous: 永远保持～ always remain modest and prudent

〖～使人进步，骄傲使人落后〗 qiānxū shǐ rén jìnbù, jiāo'ào shǐ rén luòhòu 〈熟〉 modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind

【谦逊】 qiānxùn 〈形〉 modest and unassuming/humble; unpretentious: ～的学者 *unassuming/modest scholar* ‖ 他知识丰富，但总是保持～的态度。He is erudite, but he always maintains an attitude of modesty.

签¹ qiān 〈动〉❶ sign; autograph: ～文件 sign one's name on/to a document ⇨～约；～字；会～ ❷ make brief comments on a document: ～注意见 write down one's comments (on a document) ⇨～呈

签² qiān ❶〈名〉 bamboo slips used for divination or drawing lots: ⇨抽～；求～；中～ ❷〈名〉 a slender pointed piece of wood/bamboo: ⇨牙～ ❸〈名〉 *label; sticker*: 航空邮～ *airmail sticker* ⇨标～；书～ ❹〈动〉(of sewing) tack: ～花边 tack on a piece of lace ‖ 把袖口～上 tack on a cuff

【签呈】 qiānchéng 〈名〉〈旧〉 memorial; brief document [submitted to a superior]

【签到】 qiāndào 〈动〉 sign in; register one's attendance (at a meeting, etc): 上班～ sign in when one arrives at work ‖ 在一张纸上～ sign in one's arrival upon a sheet of paper

〖～簿〗 qiāndàobù 〈名〉 attendance register/book; register of attendance

〖～处〗 qiāndàochù 〈名〉 sign-in desk

【签订】 qiāndìng 〈动〉 conclude and sign: ～合同 enter into/make/conclude/sign a contract (with) ‖ ～条约 conclude/sign a treaty ‖ ～协定 sign an agreement/concord (with) ‖ ～协议的各方 signatory parties to an agreement

【签发】 qiānfā 〈动〉 sign and issue (a document, certificate, etc): ～护照 issue a passport ‖ ～汇票 issue a bill of exchange ‖ ～通行证 sign and issue travel permits ‖ ～文件 endorse the dispatch of a document ‖ ～许可证 issue a permit (for sth) ‖ 他持有由政府～的许可证。He possesses a permit granted by the government.

【签名】 qiānmíng 〈动〉 sign; put one's signature to; autograph: 获得～ get/obtain sb's signature/autograph ‖ 伪造～ forge a signature ‖ 征集～ collect signatures (for) ‖ ～盖章 sign and seal; put one's signature and seal on ‖ ～留念 give one's autograph as a memento ‖ ～同意 consent by signature ‖ 持证人～ holder's signature ‖ 名人～ celebrity autograph ‖ 亲笔～ sign in one's handwriting; sign one's autograph; sign manual ‖ 在合同/支票上～ sign a contract/cheque ‖ 在书上～ put one's signature to a book; inscribe one's name in a book; (of an author) autograph one's book ‖ ～后立即生效 come into force upon signature ‖ 书上有作者的亲笔～。The book bears the author's authentic/genuine signature. ‖ 他在文件上签了名。He signed his name on the document. ‖ 先生，请您签个名好吗？May I have your signature/autograph, sir?

〖～簿〗 qiānmíngbù 〈名〉 visitors' book

〖～人〗 qiānmíngrén 〈名〉 signer; signee

〖～运动〗 qiānmíng yùndòng 〈名〉 signature drive: 发起一场～支持北京申办奥运会 launch a signature drive in support of Beijing's bid for the Olympic Games

〖～照〗 qiānmíngzhào 〈名〉 *signed/autographed photograph*

【签收】 qiānshōu 〈动〉 sign for sth; sign to acknowledge the receipt of: ～包裹/电报/挂号信 sign for a parcel/telegram/registered letter ‖ 我能否替他～这些文件？Can I sign for these documents on his behalf?

【签署】 qiānshǔ 〈动〉 sign; subscribe; endorse: ～法案 subscribe an act ‖ ～联合公报 sign a joint communiqué ‖ ～命令 sign an order/decree ‖ ～文件 sign a document; endorse a document (with a signature); endorse one's name on a document ‖ ～协议 sign an agreement; subscribe one's name to an agreement ‖ ～一项交易 sign a deal ‖ ～议案 sign a bill ‖ ～意见 write comments and sign one's name (on a document) ‖ 将法令呈交总统～ submit a decree to the president for signature ‖ 有权力～ have the pow*er to sign*

〖～人〗 qiānshǔrén 〈名〉 signer; signee; signatory; undersigned

【签筒】 qiāntǒng 〈名〉❶ container for lots or clips (for divination, gambling, etc); lot pot ❷ ＝ 扦子② qiānzi

【签押】 qiānyā 〈动〉〈旧〉 sign; put one's signature or seal on an official document

〖～房〗 qiānyāfáng 〈名〉〈旧〉 correspondence registry

【签约】 qiānyuē 〈动〉 sign a contract/an agreement: ～日期 date of contract ‖ ～双方 two parties to the contract ‖ 该公司上月又～雇佣了200名工人。The firm signed on 200 more workers last month. ‖ 他～当了海员。He signed as a sailor. ‖ 他已和该俱乐部～为其效力。*He has been contracted by the club to play for it.*

〖～国〗 qiānyuēguó 〈名〉 signatory country

〖～仪式〗 qiānyuē yíshì 〈名〉 signing ceremony

【签证】 qiānzhèng ❶〈动〉 grant a visa; visa: 给护照～ put a visa on a passport; have/get one's passport visaed ❷〈名〉 visa: 发给/发放～ grant/issue a visa ‖ 拒发～ deny/refuse a visa (to sb); deny (sb) a visa ‖ 互免～ mutually allow exemption of visas ‖ 获得/取得～ obtain/get/receive a visa ‖ 检查/取消～ examine/cancel a visa ‖ 申请～ apply for a visa ‖ 续签～ get one's visa renewed ‖ 持旅游～入境 enter a country on a tourist visa ‖ 延长～期 extend a visa ‖ 出境/入境～ entry/exit visa ‖ 个人/集体～ individual/collective visa ‖ 过境～ *transit visa* ‖ 技术～ *technical visa* ‖ 商务/外交/学生～ business/diplomatic/student visa ‖ 永久工作～ permanent work visa ‖ 他们的～已期满。Their visas have run out/expired.

〖～处〗 qiānzhèngchù 〈名〉 visa office; visa-granting office

〖～费〗 qiānzhèngfèi 〈名〉 visa fee

〖～申请表〗 qiānzhèng shēnqǐngbiǎo 〈名〉 visa application form

【签注】 qiānzhù 〈动〉❶ attach a slip of paper to a document with comments on it; write comments on a document (for a superior to consider) ❷ write comments or points for attention on a certificate, book or tables, etc

【签字】 qiānzì 〈动〉 sign; affix one's signature: 拒绝～ withhold one's signature ‖ ～盖章 sign and seal; put one's signature and *seal on* ‖ ～画押 *sign one's name on a document* ‖ ～后立即生效 come into force upon signature ‖ 请把信送给经理～。Please take the letters to the manager for signature. ‖ 请在此合同的两个文本上都～。Please sign both copies of the contract. ‖ 他～放弃一切权利。He signed away all his rights.

〖～国〗 qiānzìguó 〈名〉 signatory (state/country): 条约～ signatory countries to a treaty

〖～仪式〗 qiānzì yíshì 〈名〉 signing ceremony: 中国加入世贸组织～ signing ceremony on China's accession to the WTO ‖ 在～上 at the signing ceremony

【签子】 qiānzi 〈口〉❶ ＝ 签²① qiān ❷ ＝ 签²② qiān

愆 qiān 〈书〉❶〈动〉 transgress/exceed (the time limit); delay ❷〈名〉 fault; transgression: ⇨前～

【愆期】 qiānqī 〈动〉〈书〉 delay; exceed the time limit

【愆尤】 qiānyóu 〈名〉〈书〉 fault; sin

鸽 qiān 〈动〉 peck: 别让鸡～了地里的麦穗。Don't let chickens peck at wheat heads in the field.

骞 qiān 〈动〉〈书〉❶ hold high up ❷ = 搴 qiān

搴 qiān 〈动〉〈书〉❶ pull out：斩将～旗 behead the enemy generals and pull out enemy flags on the battle fields ❷ = 褰 qiān

僉 qiān 〈书〉= 愆 qiān

褰 qiān 〈动〉〈书〉lift up (the skirt, curtain, etc)

韆 qiān → 秋韆 qiūqiān

qián

荨 qián
⇨xún

【荨麻】 qiánmá 〈名〉[植物] nettle

钤 qián ❶〈名〉〈旧〉official seal (for low-ranking officials)：接～任事 accept the official seal and assume office ⇨～记 ❷〈动〉affix a seal to; stamp：⇨～印 ❸〈动〉〈书〉lock：～束 restrain

【钤记】 qiánjì 〈名〉〈旧〉seal of a low-ranking official

【钤键】 qiánjiàn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ hinge; key ❷ stratagem; artifice; scheme

【钤印】 qiányìn ❶〈名〉seal ❷〈动〉affix a seal to; stamp

前 qián ❶〈动〉move forward; go ahead; march：⇨停滞不～；勇往直～ ❷〈名〉front：～花园 front garden ‖ 大楼～有个喷水池。There is a fountain in front of the building. ❸〈名〉past; former times：～几年 past/last few years ‖ ～账未清 have not cleared one's old debts ‖ 睡～ before going to bed ‖ 战～ prewar period ⇨～所未有；～天；从～；日～ ❹〈形〉former：～市长 ex-mayor ‖ ～苏联 former Soviet Union ‖ ～校长 former principal/headmaster of a school ‖ ～总统 former president; ex-president ⇨～夫；～人 ❺〈形〉preceding; pre-：～科学观点 prescientific view ❻〈名〉future：向～看 look towards the future ⇨～程；～景 ❼〈名〉first; top：～三名 first three places ‖ ～十名选手 top ten players ‖ 你们～三个月上课，后三个月实习。You'll have classes in the first three months and do field work in the remaining three months. ⇨～排；～座 ❽〈名〉battlefront; front

【前半晌】 qiánbànshǎng 〈名〉〈方〉morning

【前半生】 qiánbànshēng 〈名〉first half of one's life

【前半天】 qiánbàntiān 〈名〉morning

【前半夜】 qiánbànyè 〈名〉first half of the night (from nightfall to midnight)

【前保险杠】 qiánbǎoxiǎngàng 〈名〉front bumper

【前辈】 qiánbèi 〈名〉senior (person); elder; older generation; predecessor：革命～ revolutionary predecessor ‖ 同行中的老～ senior of a profession ‖ 他们都是我们的～。They are all our seniors.

【前臂】 qiánbì 〈名〉forearm

【前边】 qiánbian = 前面 qiánmiàn

【前部】 qiánbù 〈名〉fore; forepart：飞机的～ forepart of an aircraft; forebody ‖ 餐车在火车～。The restaurant car is at the front of the train.

【前不巴村，后不巴店】 qián bù bā cūn, hòu bù bā diàn 〈熟〉with no village ahead and no inn behind—be stranded in a desolate place

【前舱】 qiáncāng 〈名〉forecabin; forehold

【前叉】 qiánchā 〈名〉front fork (of a bicycle)

【前肠】 qiáncháng 〈名〉[解剖] foregut

【前场】 qiánchǎng 〈名〉[体育] forecourt (in tennis, badminton, etc); frontcourt (in basketball)：～打法 forecourt play

【前朝】 qiáncháo 〈名〉❶ previous/past dynasties ❷ preceding dynasty

【前车之覆，后车之鉴】 qiánchē zhī fù, hòuchē zhī jiàn 〈熟〉the overturned cart ahead is a warning to those behind—one should take warning from others' mistakes

【前车之鉴】 qiánchēzhījiàn 〈熟〉warning taken from the overturned cart ahead—lesson drawn from others' mistakes：你应该把他作为～。You should take warning from his example.

【前尘】 qiánchén 〈名〉〈书〉past：回首～ look back upon the past ‖ ～不堪回首。It is unbearable to think of the past.

【前沉】 qiánchén 〈形〉(of a cart) more heavily loaded in the front (than in the rear)

【前程】 qiánchéng 〈名〉❶ future; prospect：照亮～ brighten the prospect ‖ 光辉/锦绣/远大～ have a glorious/bright future ‖ 社会主义现代化为青年开辟了广阔的～。Socialist modernization opens up broad prospects for youths. ❷〈旧〉desired career/position：毁掉～ mar sb's career

〖～似锦〗 qiánchéng-sìjǐn 〈熟〉have a glorious/promising future; have splendid prospects：～的人 man of great promise

〖～万里〗 qiánchéng-wànlǐ 〈熟〉have a bright/brilliant prospect; be destined for a great future; have a very promising future

【前池】 qiánchí 〈名〉[水利] forebay

【前齿】 qiánchǐ 〈名〉[解剖] foretooth

【前仇】 qiánchóu 〈名〉old enmity/hatred/grievance

【前此】 qiáncǐ 〈副〉hitherto

【前导】 qiándǎo ❶〈动〉lead the way; march in front; precede ❷〈名〉person who leads the way; guide：以仪仗队为～ with the guards of honour marching at the head

【前灯】 qiándēng 〈名〉headlight; headlamp

【前敌】 qiándí 〈名〉front line：身临～ come personally to the front ‖ ～总指挥 front-line commander-in-chief

〖～委员会〗 qiándí wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉front committee

【前定】 qiándìng 〈动〉be predestined/foreordained：～的伴侣 destined spouse ‖ 姻缘～ the marriage is predestined

【前额】 qián'é 〈名〉forehead：～光滑/突出 smooth/prominent forehead

【前番】 qiánfān 〈名〉last time

【前方】 qiánfāng 〈名〉❶ front：凝视正～ stare straight ahead ‖ 左/右～ ahead to the left/right ‖ 他的目光注视着～。He is gazing/looking ahead. ‖ 这些座位面朝～。The seats face forward. ❷ front; battlefront; front line：开赴～ be dispatched/sent/rushed to the front ‖ 支援～ support the front

【前房】 qiánfáng 〈名〉deceased wife

【前锋】 qiánfēng 〈名〉❶ vanguard：红军的～渡过了湘江。The vanguard units of the Red Army had crossed the Xiangjiang River. ❷ [体育] forward：～线 forward line ‖ 他打～。He plays forward. ❸ [气象] front：冷空气的～ cold front

【前夫】 qiánfū 〈名〉former husband; ex-husband：房子是她的～盖的。The house was built by her former husband.

【前赴后继】 qiánfù-hòujì 〈熟〉advance wave upon wave：从此，非洲人民～，不断地掀起反殖民主义斗争的浪潮。Since then, the African people have been advancing wave upon wave and launched one anti-colonialism struggle after another.

【前功尽弃】 qiángōng-jìnqì 〈熟〉all that has been achieved is spoiled; all the previous efforts are wasted：大坝一定要在雨季到来前合拢，否则就会～。The dam must be closed before the rainy season sets in, or all our labour will be lost.

【前滚翻】 qiángǔnfān 〈名〉[体育] forward roll

【前汉】 Qián Hàn = 西汉 Xī Hàn

【前后】 qiánhòu 〈名〉❶ time/period around：元旦～ around the New Year's Day ‖ 在三月十日那天～ about the tenth of March ❷ period from beginning to end：他～来过五六次。He has been here five or six times altogether. ‖ 这项工程从动工到完成～仅用了半年时间。The entire project, from beginning to end, took only half a year. ❸ front and rear：～颠倒 put the cart before the horse; get the order mixed up ‖ ～夹击 attack sb both in front and in rear ‖ ～左右 on all sides; all around ‖ 村子～都有路。There are roads both in front and at the back of the village. ❹ people/things of the same kind in succession：～两任经理 two successive managers ‖ ～三种版本 three consecutive editions

【前后脚儿】 qiánhòujiǎor 〈副〉〈口〉almost simultaneously; one close behind another：我俩～到家。We got back home almost at the same time.

【前呼后拥】 qiánhū-hòuyōng 〈熟〉with attendants crowding round; be escorted imposingly; be accompanied by a large retinue：他们每次出行都～，戒备森严。Whenever they went out there was a great fanfare, with people waiting on them and guards swarming round.

【前胡】 qiánhú 〈名〉[中医] root of purple-flowered peucedanum
【前记】 qiánjì ＝ 前言① qiányán
【前脚】 qiánjiǎo ❶〈名〉forward foot in a step：～一滑，后脚也站不稳。As the front foot slipped, the rear foot became unsteady. ❷〈副〉[used together with 后脚] no sooner... than; the moment (when)：真不巧，你～走，他后脚就到了。Too bad, he arrived soon after you left.
【前襟】 qiánjīn 〈名〉front part of a Chinese robe or jacket
【前进】 qiánjìn 〈动〉advance; march; go/move forward; proceed; progress; forge ahead：阻挡/阻止～ check/stop sb's advancement ‖ 大踏步～ make big strides forward; stride ahead ‖ 摸索～ feel/grope one's way ‖ 全速～ go/move forward at full speed; full steam ahead ‖ 蜿蜒～ wind one's way ‖ 稳步～ make steady progress; advance slowly but steadily ‖ 沿着平坦的道路～ follow up a smooth path ‖ 迎着大风继续～ press one's way against the wind; press on braving the wind ‖ 迎着困难～ press on in the face of difficulties ‖ 加快～的步伐 quicken one's forward pace ‖ 士兵们趁着夜色匍匐～。The soldiers crept forward under the cover of darkness. ‖ 她在学习上～了一大步。She has made a big step forward in her study.
【前景】 qiánjǐng 〈名〉❶ foreground (of a view, picture, etc)：这张画的～是一个男子的形象。In the front of the picture is the figure of a man. ❷ prospect; outlook; vista; perspective：开辟广阔的～ open vast vistas; open up a vast range of prospects ‖ 使～暗淡 becloud the prospect (of) ‖ ～惨淡 bleak outlook; gloomy/bleak prospect ‖ 大学毕业生的就业～光明。Job prospects for college graduates are bright. ‖ 商业～看好。The business prospects are looking up. ‖ 市场～堪忧/乐观。The outlook for the market is grim/promising. ‖ 中国经济～美好。Chinese economy promises/sees a pleasant future.
【前臼齿】 qiánjiùchǐ 〈名〉[解剖] premolar tooth
【前倨后恭】 qiánjù-hòugōng 〈熟〉change/switch from arrogance to humility; be first supercilious and then deferential
【前科】 qiánkē 〈名〉previous criminal record：有～ have a record (of previous convictions) ‖ 该罪犯有～。This offender has a criminal record.
〖～犯〗 qiánkēfàn 〈名〉ex-convict; ex-prisoner; criminal with a previous conviction
〖～罪〗 qiánkēzuì 〈名〉previous crime
【前空翻】 qiánkōngfān 〈名〉[体育] forward somersault (in the air)
【前来】 qiánlái 〈动〉come：～庆贺 come to offer one's congratulations ‖ 我～向您请教。I've come to seek your instruction.
【前例】 qiánlì 〈名〉precedent：无～可援 have no precedent to go by/follow ‖ 那没有～。There is no precedent for it. ⇨史无～
【前列】 qiánliè 〈名〉front row/rank; forefront; van：居世界～ rank among the first in the world ‖ 走在时代最～ be at the head of one's epoch ‖ 主席台～ front row on the rostrum ‖ 游行队伍的～ forward ranks of a procession ‖ 在战斗的最～ be in the forefront of the battle
【前列腺】 qiánlièxiàn 〈名〉[解剖] prostate (gland)：～疾病 prostatic disorder
〖～癌〗 qiánlièxiàn'ái 〈名〉prostatic carcinoma
〖～肥大〗 qiánlièxiàn féidà 〈名〉hypertrophy of the prostate; prostatomegaly
〖～素〗 qiánlièxiànsù 〈名〉prostaglandin
〖～炎〗 qiánlièxiànyán 〈名〉prostatitis
【前掠翼】 qiánlüèyì 〈名〉[航空] (of a plane) buzzard-type wing
【前门】 qiánmén 〈名〉front door/gate
〖～拒虎，后门进狼〗 qiánmén jù hǔ, hòumén jìn láng 〈熟〉drive a tiger away from the front door only to have a wolf in at the back—fend off one danger only to fall a prey to another
【前面】 qiánmian 〈名〉❶ front：走在～ march at the head ‖ 走在时代～ be ahead of the times ‖ ～陈列的都是新设计的机器。The machines on display in front of us are all newly designed. ‖ ～危险！Danger ahead! ‖ 亭子～有一棵松树。There is a pine tree in front of the pavilion. ❷ preceding/previous part; above-mentioned part：～两章 two preceding/foregoing chapters ‖ 这个道理，～已经讲得很清楚了。I've made clear the argument earlier in my speech.
【前脑】 qiánnǎo 〈名〉[解剖] forebrain
【前年】 qiánnián 〈名〉the year before last
【前怕狼，后怕虎】 qián pà láng, hòu pà hǔ 〈熟〉fear wolves ahead and tigers behind—be full of fears：要大胆尝试，不要～。We must try boldly and must not fear wolves ahead and tigers behind. / We must try boldly without hesitation.
【前排】 qiánpái 〈名〉front row：～座位 front-row seats ‖ 在主席台～就座 be seated in the front rows on the rostrum
【前炮】 qiánpào 〈名〉forward gun (on a ship); bow-piece
【前仆后继】 qiánpū-hòujì 〈熟〉as those in front fall, those behind take up their positions; no sooner has one fallen than another steps into the breach; follow in the steps of the glorious dead
【前妻】 qiánqī 〈名〉former wife; ex-wife
【前期】 qiánqī 〈名〉earlier stage; early days：～结算 preceding settlement ‖ ～准备工作 first-phase preparations ‖ 癌症～ precancerous stage ‖ 十九世纪～ early in the 19th century; in the early 19th century
〖～肝硬变〗 qiánqī gānyìngbiàn 〈名〉precirrhosis
【前愆】 qiánqiān 〈名〉〈书〉past faults/errors
【前前后后】 qiánqián-hòuhòu 〈名〉❶ whole story; ins and outs：事情的～ ins and outs of a matter ‖ 她给我讲了事情的～。She told me the whole story. ❷ period from beginning to end：他的案子～拖了五年才结案。It took five long years to get his case settled.
【前情】 qiánqíng 〈名〉❶ antecedent; cause ❷ former affection; old friendship
【前驱】 qiánqū 〈名〉forerunner; precursor; pioneer：革命～ pioneer of the revolution; revolutionary forerunner
〖～期〗 qiánqūqī 〈名〉[医学] prodromal stage/period
〖～糖尿病〗 qiánqū tángniàobìng 〈名〉prediabetes
【前去】 qiánqù 〈动〉go to; leave for：～问他。Go and ask him.
【前儿】 qiánr 〈名〉〈方〉the day before yesterday
〖～个〗 qiánrge ＝ 前儿 qiánr
【前人】 qiánrén 〈名〉forefathers; predecessors; forebears：超过～ outdo/surpass one's predecessors ‖ ～未完成的统一事业 unfinished tasks of reunification left to us by our predecessors
〖～栽树，后人乘凉〗 qiánrén zāi shù, hòurén chéng liáng 〈熟〉one generation plants the trees in whose shade another generation rests—profit by the labour of one's ancestors; sweat for the benefit of future generations
【前任】 qiánrèn 〈名〉predecessor：超过～ excel/surpass one's predecessors ‖ ～男友/女友 ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend ‖ ～总书记 former general secretary ‖ ～总统 ex-president; former president ‖ 我的～在职20年后退休。My predecessor retired after 20 years in office.
【前日】 qiánrì ＝ 前天 qiántiān
【前晌】 qiánshǎng 〈名〉〈方〉morning; forenoon
【前哨】 qiánshào 〈名〉outpost; advance guard：与敌～接火 skirmish with the enemy's advance guards
〖～战〗 qiánshàozhàn 〈名〉skirmish
【前身】 qiánshēn 〈名〉❶ predecessor：火绳枪是滑膛枪的～。The harquebus is the predecessor of the musket. ‖ 这所学院的～是师范学校。This college grew out of a normal school. ❷ front part of a Chinese robe or jacket
【前生】 qiánshēng 〈名〉previous existence/incarnation：她这是～注定的。This was decided in her previous incarnation. ‖ 我们相遇并相爱，这是～有缘。It was predestination that we met and fell in love. ‖ 这是她～修来的福分。Her happy life is a reward of her self-cultivation in morals in her previous life.
【前世】 qiánshì 〈名〉❶ ＝ 前生 qiánshēng ❷ previous ages
【前事不忘，后事之师】 qiánshì bù wàng, hòushì zhī shī 〈熟〉past experience, if not forgotten, may serve as a guide for the future; lessons one has learned from the past can guide one in the future
【前视图】 qiánshìtú 〈名〉[机械] front view
【前室】 qiánshì 〈名〉former wife; ex-wife
【前束】 qiánshù 〈名〉(of a car) toe-in
【前思后想】 qiánsī-hòuxiǎng 〈熟〉think over again and again; think and rethink; turn over in one's mind
【前松后紧】 qiánsōng-hòujǐn 〈熟〉be slack at the beginning and have to speed up towards the end
【前所未闻】 qiánsuǒwèiwén 〈熟〉hitherto unknown; never heard of before; unheard-of：年龄这么小就通过托福考试，真是～。It's unheard-of for anyone to pass TOEFL so young.
【前所未有】 qiánsuǒwèiyǒu 〈熟〉unprecedented; unparalleled; never existed before：～的机遇 unprecedented opportunity ‖ ～的

盛况 unprecedentedly grand occasion‖遇到～的巨大困难 encounter difficulties greater than ever‖这是历史上～的成功范例。This was a success story unparalleled in history.

【前台】 qiántái 〈名〉❶ proscenium ❷ stage ❸〈贬〉 public place/occasion：他在～表演，背后还有人指挥。He appears on the stage, while somebody else pulls strings behind the scenes. / He is only a puppet on the stage; there is a puppeteer behind the scenes. ❹ (of a hotel or company) front desk ❺［计算机］ foreground：～程序 foreground program ❻ front desk

【前滩】 qiántān 〈名〉［海洋］foreshore

【前提】 qiántí 〈名〉❶［逻辑］ premise：大/小～ major/minor premise‖从～推出结论 deduce a conclusion from premises ❷ presupposition; prerequisite：成功的～ prerequisite for success‖经济发展的必要～ essential prerequisites of economic growth

【前蹄】 qiántí 〈名〉(of a horse, etc) forehoof

【前天】 qiántiān 〈名〉 the day before yesterday：～上午 the morning before last

【前厅】 qiántīng 〈名〉antechamber; vestibule

【前庭】 qiántíng 〈名〉［解剖］vestibule

〖～腺〗 qiántíngxiàn 〈名〉vestibular gland

〖～炎〗 qiántíngyán 〈名〉［医学］vestibulitis

【前头】 qiántou ＝ 前面 qiánmian

【前途】 qiántú 〈名〉 future; prospect：毁了～ ruin sb's prospect; blight sb's future‖考虑～ deliberate on one's future‖没有～ have no future‖危及～ compromise sb's prospect‖有～ be promising; give/afford/show promise; have a future‖对～悲观 be blue/pessimistic about one's future‖对～充满忧虑 worry about one's future‖对～乐观 be upbeat/optimistic about the future‖国家～ future of a nation‖政治～ political future‖～暗淡 have a dark/bleak future before sb; have a gloomy prospect‖～光明 have a bright prospect; have a brilliant/bright future‖该产业很有～。The industry has a tremendous future.‖公司～未卜。The future of the company is undecided.‖国家～处在风雨飘摇之中。The future of the nation is/hangs in the balance.‖这工作很有～。The job offers good prospects.‖这会影响我的～。This will shadow my career.

〖～渺茫〗 qiántú-miǎománg 〈熟〉 have a bleak future; have a gloomy prospect

〖～无量〗 qiántú-wúliàng 〈熟〉 have boundless prospects; have unlimited possibilities

【前腿】 qiántuǐ 〈名〉foreleg (of an animal, etc)

【前往】 qiánwǎng 〈动〉 leave for; go to; proceed to：～机场接人 go to the airport to meet sb/pick sb up‖经上海～纽约 go to New York via Shanghai‖代表团已启程～伦敦。The delegation has left for London.

【前桅】 qiánwéi 〈名〉foremast

【前委】 qiánwěi 〈名〉〈简称〉front committee ⇨前敌委员会

【前卫】 qiánwèi ❶〈名〉［军事］ vanguard; advance guard：～部队 vanguard troops ❷〈名〉［体育］ halfback：左～ left half; left halfback‖打左～ play (at) left half ❸〈形〉 avant-garde：思想～ have a mind of forwardness

【前无古人】 qiánwúgǔrén 〈熟〉 unprecedented; without parallel in history：～，后无来者 without a parallel either in history or in the future; be unrivalled; be unparalleled; be unprecedented

【前夕】 qiánxī 〈名〉❶ eve：国庆～ on the eve of the National Day ❷〈喻〉eve：激战～ on the eve of a fierce battle‖解放～ on the eve of the liberation

【前贤】 qiánxián 〈名〉〈书〉 wise and virtuous elder; sage

【前嫌】 qiánxián 〈名〉 previous ill will; old grudge：捐弃～ bury old grudges‖～尽释 all previous ill will has been removed; have buried the hatchet

【前线】 qiánxiàn 〈名〉 front; front line; battlefront：开赴～ be dispatched/rushed to the front‖派部队上～ send/rush troops to the front‖亲临～ come personally to the front‖上～ go to the front; be off to the front‖远离～ be far from the front‖支援～ support the front‖～部队 troops in the front line‖～消息 news from the front‖在～ at the front; on a battlefront; in the forefront of the battle‖〈喻〉企业的领导身临～，跟工人群众打成一片。Leaders of the enterprise went personally to the front and merged with the workers.

【前项】 qiánxiàng 〈名〉［数学］antecedent

【前言】 qiányán 〈名〉❶ foreword; preface; introduction：每章前面都有一段简短的～。Each chapter is prefaced/preceded by a short introduction. ❷ earlier remarks：收回～ withdraw one's remark; take back one's words

〖～不搭后语〗 qiányán bù dā hòuyǔ 〈熟〉 utter words that do not hang together; talk incoherently; babble disconnected phrases

【前沿】 qiányán 〈名〉 forward position：～部队 front-line troops‖～阵地 forward position‖～指挥部 forward command post‖物理学～ frontier of physics‖〈喻〉在改革的～ in the forefront of the reform

〖～科学〗 qiányán kēxué 〈名〉frontier science

【前仰后合】 qiányǎng-hòuhé 〈熟〉 rock back and forth; stagger forward and backward：笑得～ be convulsed/rock/shake with laughter; double up with mirth

【前夜】 qiányè ＝ 前夕 qiánxī

【前因后果】 qiányīn-hòuguǒ 〈熟〉cause and effect; entire process：陈述事情的～ set forth the cause and effect‖每件事情都有～。Everything has its cause and effect.

【前元音】 qiányuányīn 〈名〉［语言］front vowel

【前缘】 qiányuán 〈名〉 predestined ties or relationship or bond; foreordained affinity：～未了。The predestined lot is not yet severed.

【前院】 qiányuàn 〈名〉forecourt; front courtyard

【前约】 qiányuē 〈名〉 previous engagement/appointment：非常遗憾，我因有～而不能接受你的盛情邀请了。I regret that a previous engagement prevents me from accepting your kind invitation.

【前瞻性】 qiánzhānxìng 〈名〉foresightness

【前站】 qiánzhàn 〈名〉(next) stop on a march, journey, etc：⇨打～

【前掌】 qiánzhǎng 〈名〉forepaw

【前爪】 qiánzhǎo 〈名〉forepaw

【前兆】 qiánzhào 〈名〉 omen; forewarning; premonition：地震/暴风雨的～ warning signs of an earthquake/a storm‖感冒的～ forewarning of a cold‖身体超重和呼吸急促都是心脏病发作的～。Overweight and shortness of breath are indications of a heart attack.

【前者】 qiánzhě 〈名〉 the former：杰克和汤姆是双胞胎，但～比后者个子矮。Jack and Tom are twins, but the former is shorter than the latter.

【前震】 qiánzhèn 〈名〉foreshock (of an earthquake)

【前肢】 qiánzhī 〈名〉(of an animal) foreleg; forelimb：蝙蝠的～ forelimbs of a bat

【前置】 qiánzhì 〈动〉 prepose：大多数语言的冠词都是～的。The articles are preposed in most languages.

〖～词〗 qiánzhìcí ＝ 介词 jiècí

〖～放大器〗 qiánzhì fàngdàqì 〈名〉［无线电］preamplifier：～输入 preamp input

【前轴】 qiánzhóu 〈名〉［机械］forward shaft; fore/front axle

【前装炮】 qiánzhuāngpào 〈名〉［军事］ muzzle-loading gun; muzzleloader

【前缀】 qiánzhuì 〈名〉［语言］prefix; preformative (affix)：～表示法 prefix notation

【前奏】 qiánzòu 〈名〉 prelude; prelusion：〈喻〉革命的～ prelude to a revolution

〖～曲〗 qiánzòuqǔ 〈名〉［音乐］ prelude; preludio; (of opera) overture

【前足】 qiánzú 〈名〉forefoot

【前座】 qiánzuò 〈名〉 front seat：坐在～ be seated in a front seat‖汽车～ front seat of a car

〖～议员〗 qiánzuò yìyuán 〈名〉front bencher

虔 qián

〈形〉 sincere; pious：⇨～诚；～心

【虔诚】 qiánchéng 〈形〉 pious; devout：～信教 be pious; have a sincere commitment to religion‖～的祷告 devout prayer‖～的皈依者/信徒 devout convert/believer‖神态～ devout demeanour

【虔敬】 qiánjìng 〈形〉 pious; reverent：～地听布道 give reverent attention to the sermon

【虔婆】 qiánpó 〈名〉〈旧〉old hag; procuress

【虔心】 qiánxīn ❶〈名〉 piety ❷〈形〉 pious; devout：～忏悔 make a pious confession; repent piously/sincerely‖～祷告 pray devoutly

钱 qián

❶〈名〉copper coin; cash：古～ ancient coins ⇨～

串子 ❷〈名〉anything that takes the shape of a copper coin：➪榆～儿 ❸〈名〉money：点～ count money ‖ 丢～ lose money ‖ 付～ pay (money) for sth ‖ 花～ spend money (on sth) ‖ 还～ pay back/repay sb's money ‖ 汇～ remit money (to sb) ‖ 借～ borrow money (from sb)；lend money (to sb) ‖ 勒索～ extort/wring money (from sb) ‖ 乱花～ squander away/lavish one's money (on sth) ‖ 骗～ get money by fraud；hoax sb out of his money ‖ 欠～ owe sb money ‖ 偷～ steal money (from sb) ‖ 退～ refund/return sb's money ‖ 攒～ accumulate/amass/save money ‖ 挣/赚～ earn/make money ‖ 五元～ five *yuan* ‖ 身上带～ carry/have money on sb ‖ 从银行取～ withdraw/draw money from a bank ‖ ～花完了。Our money has run short. ‖ 多少～？How much is it？/ How much does it cost？ ‖ 货到付～。Cash on delivery. ‖ 我们应把～花在刀刃上。*We should place/put our money to the best advantage.* ➪凑～；存～；见～眼开；零～ ❹〈名〉wealth；riches；money：有很多～ have tons of money ‖ 他为了～而不顾廉耻。He sells his honour for money. ‖ 他有的是～。He has money to burn. ‖ 有～能使鬼推磨。Money makes the mare go. ❺〈名〉fund；sum：募集～ raise fund ‖ 一大笔～ a good sum；a large fortune ‖ 一小笔～ a little fortune ‖ 这笔费用由政府出～偿还。The cost is being repaid out of government funds. ➪车～；工～ ❻〈量〉*qian* [a traditional unit of weight，equivalent to five grams]

【钱包】qiánbāo 〈名〉*wallet；purse*：打开～ *open one's purse* ‖ 丢～ lose one's purse ‖ 捡～ pick up a purse ‖ 紧握～ clasp one's purse ‖ 拿出/掏出～ take/draw out one's purse ‖ 抢走～ snatch sb's purse ‖ 随身带着～ carry one's purse along；have one's purse with one ‖ 找到丢失的～ recover one's purse；find a lost purse ‖ 电子～ e-wallet ‖ 鼓鼓(囊囊)的～ plump purse；fat wallet ‖ 空瘪的～ cold/lean/light/slender/slim/shallow purse ‖ 皮质/塑料～ leather/plastic purse ‖ 他的～被偷了。His wallet has been stolen.

【钱币】qiánbì 〈名〉coin：收藏～ *collect coins* ‖ ～反/正面 coin tail/head

〖～家〗qiánbìjiā 〈名〉numismatist

〖～学〗qiánbìxué 〈名〉numismatics

【钱财】qiáncái 〈名〉wealth；money；riches：讹诈～ extort money under false pretences ‖ 挥霍～ spend money freely；dissipate/squander a fortune ‖ 聚敛～ pile up a fortune；amass/accumulate money ‖ 浪费～ waste/dissipate/squander money ‖ 勒索～ extort/wring money (from sb)；screw money (out of sb) ‖ 吝惜～ be stingy with one's money；begrudge/grudge one's money ‖ 骗取/诈骗～ get money by fraud；swindle sb out of his money；swindle/fool money out of sb ‖ 追求～ seek wealth ‖ ～乃身外之物。Money is not an inherent part of the human being. ‖ ～易散。Riches have wings.

【钱钞】qiánchāo 〈名〉〈旧〉money

【钱串子】qiánchuànzi 〈名〉❶ cash string：〈喻〉～脑袋 money-minded person；moneygrubber ❷ [动物] millipede；millepede

【钱褡裢】qiándālian 〈名〉money bag [for carrying over the shoulders]

【钱褡子】qiándāzi ＝ 钱褡裢 qiándālian

【钱袋】qiándài 〈名〉money bag

【钱谷】qiángǔ 〈名〉❶ money and grain ❷ magistrate's assistant in charge of revenue in the Qing Dynasty：～师爷 revenue clerk

【钱柜】qiánguì 〈名〉till；money box；money-locker；cashbox：掌管～ hold the purse strings

【钱夹】qiánjiā 〈名〉wallet；purse

【钱款】qiánkuǎn 〈名〉money

【钱可通神】qiánkětōngshén 〈熟〉money can move the gods；money opens the gates of heaven；money makes the mare go

【钱粮】qiánliáng 〈名〉❶〈旧〉land tax：完～ pay the land tax ❷ ＝ 钱谷② qiángǔ

【钱龙】qiánlóng ＝ 钱串子② qiánchuànzi

【钱迷心窍】qiánmí-xīnqiào 〈熟〉be blinded by lust for money；be money-grubbing

【钱票】qiánpiào 〈名〉〈口〉❶ paper money/currency；bank notes ❷ coupons used in cafeterias in place of cash

【钱儿癣】qiánrxuǎn 〈名〉〈口〉ringworm of the body

【钱商】qiánshāng 〈名〉moneychanger

【钱塘潮】Qiántángcháo 〈名〉Qiantang bore/tide

【钱塘江】Qiántángjiāng 〈名〉Qiantang River [in Zhejiang Province]

【钱眼】qiányǎn 〈名〉hole in the centre of a coin：〈喻〉钻～儿 be money-grubbing

【钱庄】qiánzhuāng 〈名〉〈旧〉private bank

【钱租】qiánzū 〈名〉money rent

钳 qián

❶〈名〉pincers；pliers；forceps；tongs：尖嘴～ sharp-nose pliers ‖ 煤～ coal/fire tongs ‖ 圆头～ round-nose pliers ➪钢丝～；火～；老虎～ ❷〈动〉grip (with pincers)；clamp：把铁丝～紧。Make a nip in the wire to hold it fast. ❸〈动〉limit；restrain：➪～口；～制

【钳床】qiánchuáng 〈名〉[机械] bench；plier lathe

【钳工】qiángōng 〈名〉❶ benchwork ❷ fitter

【钳击】qiánjī 〈动〉wage a converging attack；make a pincer attack/assult

【钳口】qiánkǒu 〈动〉❶ force sb into silence；prevent sb from talking ❷ shut up；keep silent

〖～不言〗qiánkǒu-bùyán 〈熟〉keep one's mouth shut；hold one's tongue；button up one's lips；keep silent

〖～结舌〗qiánkǒu-jiéshé 〈熟〉keep one's mouth shut；hold one's tongue；button up one's lips；be tongue-tied；keep silent

【钳制】qiánzhì 〈动〉clamp down on；pin down；suppress：～敌人的兵力 pin down the enemy forces ‖ ～言论 muzzle/gag speech ‖ ～舆论 *muzzle/gag public opinion*

【钳爪】qiánzhuǎ 〈名〉chela (of a crab，lobster，etc)

【钳子】qiánzi 〈名〉❶ pincers；pliers；forceps；tongs：一把～ a pair of pliers/tongs ❷〈方〉earrings

乾 qián

〈名〉❶ one of the Eight Diagrams（八卦）❷〈旧〉male：➪～造；～宅

【乾坤】qiánkūn 〈名〉❶ heaven and earth；cosmos；universe：扭转～ reverse the course of events；bring about a radical change in the situation ❷ male and female

【乾造】qiánzào 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ bridegroom or husband ❷ man's horoscope

【乾宅】qiánzhái 〈名〉〈旧〉bridegroom's/husband's family

掮 qián

〈动〉〈方〉carry on the shoulder：～着行李去车站 carry the luggage on the shoulder to the station

【掮客】qiánkè 〈名〉broker：～佣金 brokerage；commission ‖ 房地产～ real estate broker ‖ 〈喻〉政治～ political broker

潜 qián

❶〈动〉go underwater；submerge；dive：～向海底 make a dive toward the bottom of the sea ➪～水；～泳 ❷〈动〉hide；conceal：➪～伏；～在 ❸〈副〉stealthily；secretly；on the sly：➪～逃 ❹〈形〉potential；latent：革新挖～ *carry out reforms* and tap potentialities ➪～力

【潜藏】qiáncáng 〈动〉hide；conceal；go into hiding：～海底 hide at the bottom of the sea ‖ ～处 hiding place ‖ ～在心里的痛苦 pain hidden in one's heart

【潜遁】qiándùn 〈动〉abscond

【潜伏】qiánfú 〈动〉hide；conceal；lie low；lurk；hide in concealment：～在附近 lurk in the vicinity (of) ‖ ～的疾病 insidious disease ‖ ～的危机 latent crisis ‖ ～敌特 hidden enemy agent/spy ‖ 一条蛇～在草丛中。*A snake was lurking in the grass.*

〖～期〗qiánfúqī 〈名〉[医学] latency period；incubation period/stage；latent period：疾病～ incubation/latent period of the disease

〖～区〗qiánfúqū 〈名〉[医学] incubation zone

〖～学习〗qiánfú xuéxí 〈名〉[心理] latent learning

【潜航】qiánháng 〈动〉(of a submarine) submerge：～深度 submerged depth ‖ ～速度 submerged speed ‖ 潜艇连续～了近一个月。The submarine submerged for almost a month.

【潜居】qiánjū 〈动〉*live in seclusion/solitude；be a hermit*：～乡间 live in seclusion in the countryside

【潜科学】qiánkēxué 〈名〉latent/potential science

【潜亏】qiánkuī 〈名〉potential loss

【潜力】qiánlì 〈名〉potential；potentiality；latent capacity：充分发挥～ fully bring out latent potentialities；bring all potentialities into full play ‖ 发挥～ develop one's potential；develop the latent powers ‖ 具有极大～ have enormous/great potentialities ‖ 挖掘～ work out sb's potentialities；exploit potentialities；*tap potential* ‖ 有成为管理人才的～ *have/possess executive potential* ‖ 工业/贸易/市场～ industrial/trade/market potentialities ‖ 军事

～ military potential ‖ 人脑具有无穷的～。The potentialities of human brain are inexhaustible. ‖ 他在学习上还有～可挖。He has the potential to develop in his studies.

【潜流】 qiánliú 〈名〉 undercurrent; underflow

【潜能】 qiánnéng 〈名〉 ❶ [物理] latent energy ❷ potential; potentiality; latent capacity: 发挥～ realize one's potential ‖ 挖掘～ draw out sb's potential capacities ‖ 诱发～ elicit latent faculties

【潜匿】 qiánnì 〈名〉 hide; go into hiding

【潜鸟】 qiánniǎo 〈名〉 diving bird; loon

【潜热】 qiánrè 〈名〉 [物理] latent heat: ～释放 latent heat release ‖ 煤中的～ heat latent in coal

【潜入】 qiánrù 〈动〉 ❶ slip/sneak into; steal in: ～国境 steal into a country ‖ ～室内 sneak into a room ❷ submerge; dive into (water): ～海底 submerge to the bottom of the sea ‖ ～水中 duck under water ‖ 潜艇能非常迅速地～水中。A submarine can submerge very quickly.

【潜水】 qiánshuǐ ❶ 〈动〉 dive; go underwater: ～采珠 dive for pearls ‖ ～运动 diving ‖ ～作业 diving operation ❷ 〈名〉 [地质] phreatic water

〖～反射〗 qiánshuǐ fǎnshè 〈名〉 [生理] diving reflex

〖～服〗 qiánshuǐfú 〈名〉 diving suit

〖～镜〗 qiánshuǐjìng 〈名〉 diving goggles

〖～器〗 qiánshuǐqì 〈名〉 scuba

〖～艇〗 qiánshuǐtǐng ＝ 潜艇 qiántǐng

〖～衣〗 qiánshuǐyī 〈名〉 diving suit

〖～员〗 qiánshuǐyuán 〈名〉 diver; frogman: ～病 caisson disease; decompression sickness

〖～钟〗 qiánshuǐzhōng 〈名〉 [工程] diving bell

【潜台词】 qiántáicí 〈名〉 ❶ [戏剧] unspoken words in a play (left to the understanding of the audience) ❷ subtext; implication

【潜逃】 qiántáo 〈动〉 abscond: 携公款～ abscond with public funds ‖ 畏罪～ abscond to avoid punishment

【潜艇】 qiántǐng 〈名〉 submarine: ～跟踪/侦察 submarine tracking/reconnaissance ‖ 常规～ conventional submarine ‖ 导弹～ missile-launching submarine ‖ 核～ nuclear submarine ‖ 核动力/原子动力～ nuclear-powered/atom-powered submarine ‖ 小型/袖珍～ midget submarine ‖ ～浮出了水面。The submarine surfaced. ‖ ～潜入海底。The submarines went underseas.

〖～水雷〗 qiántǐng shuǐléi 〈名〉 submarine mine

〖～探测器〗 qiántǐng tàncèqì 〈名〉 submarine detector

【潜望镜】 qiánwàngjìng 〈名〉 periscope

【潜心】 qiánxīn 〈形〉 with great concentration: ～工作 bury oneself in one's work; devote oneself to one's work ‖ ～写作 devote oneself to writing ‖ ～研究 devote oneself to research; be steeped in research; apply oneself to scientific study with great concentration

【潜行】 qiánxíng 〈动〉 ❶ move under water: 潜水艇可以在海底～。Submarines can move under water. ❷ move stealthily; slink; sneak

【潜血】 qiánxuè ＝ 隐血 yǐnxuè

【潜移默化】 qiányí-mòhuà 〈熟〉 influence imperceptibly/unconsciously; exert a subtle influence on sb's character, thinking, etc: 教师每日每时都对学生起着～的作用。Teachers are daily and hourly exercising/exerting an invisible, formative influence on the pupils.

【潜意识】 qiányìshí 〈名〉 subconsciousness; the subconscious

【潜因】 qiányīn 〈名〉 latent factor/cause

【潜隐】 qiányǐn 〈动〉 ❶ hide; conceal ❷ 〈书〉 live in solitude/seclusion; be a hermit

【潜影】 qiányǐng 〈名〉 [摄影] latent image

【潜泳】 qiányǒng 〈名〉 underwater swimming

【潜在】 qiánzài 〈形〉 potential; latent; dormant: 开发～资源 develop potential resources ‖ ～对手 potential antagonist/adversary ‖ ～顾客 potential customer ‖ ～竞争 potential competition ‖ ～力量 latent force/power ‖ ～利润 potential profit ‖ ～矛盾 latent contradiction ‖ ～品质 potential qualities ‖ ～市场 potential market ‖ ～危机 latent crisis ‖ ～危险 potential hazard; latent/lurking/potential danger ‖ ～威胁 potential/hidden threat ‖ ～问题 potential problem ‖ ～需求 potential demand ‖ ～影响 potential impact/influence ‖ 一股～势力 a potential force (of a group of people)

【潜质】 qiánzhì 〈名〉 potential qualities

【潜踪】 qiánzōng 〈动〉 〈贬〉 go into hiding; lie low: ～隐迹 go into/stay in hiding

黔[1] qián 〈形〉 〈书〉 black

黔[2] Qián 〈名〉 〈简称〉 Guizhou ⇨贵州

【黔剧】 qiánjù 〈名〉 Guizhou opera [one local opera in Guizhou Province]

【黔黎】 qiánlí ＝ 黔首 qiánshǒu

【黔驴计穷】 qiánlǘ-jìqióng 〈熟〉 the Guizhou donkey has exhausted its tricks—be at the end of one's tether; be at one's wit's end

【黔驴之技】 qiánlǘzhījì 〈熟〉 tricks of the Guizhou donkey—tricks not to be feared; cheap tricks

【黔首】 qiánshǒu 〈名〉 〈古〉 commoner: ～黎民 common people

qiǎn

肷 qiǎn 〈名〉 ❶ (of animals) part between the ribs and the hips ❷ (of a fox, etc) fur on the belly and breast

浅 qiǎn 〈形〉 ❶ shallow: ～盘子 shallow dish ‖ ～水 shallow/shoal water ‖ ～溪/湖 shallow brook/lake ‖ 屋子的进深～。The room is not deep. ⇨～滩 ❷ superficial; shallow: 功夫～ have superficial mastery of a skill ‖ 阅历～ know little of the world; have superficial knowledge of the world ‖ 对问题的认识很～ have a superficial understanding of a problem ⇨～薄; 浮～ ❸ simple; easy: 这些读物内容～,容易懂。These reading materials are simple in contents and easy to understand. ⇨～显; 深入～出 ❹ (of colours) light; pale: ～红 light red ‖ ～黄 pale yellow ‖ ～蓝 light/pale blue ‖ 颜色～ light in colour ‖ 深色的衣服越洗越～。Dark-dyed clothes often fade with washing/in the wash. ❺ short in time: 相处的日子～ have not been together long ‖ 资历很～ be new in a business ❻ not intimate/close: 交情～ not on familiar/intimate terms ❼ slight: 她睡觉很～。She is a light sleeper. ⇨～尝辄止

⇨jiān

【浅白】 qiǎnbái 〈形〉 simple and plain

【浅薄】 qiǎnbó 〈形〉 ❶ shallow; superficial; meagre: ～的作家/思想家 superficial writer/thinker; shallow writer/thinker ‖ 思想～ have a shallow mind ‖ 学识～ have superficial/meagre knowledge; have a smattering knowledge (of) ❷ (of feelings) not deep: 交情～ shallow acquaintance relationship ❸ frivolous; flighty: 举止～ behave frivolously

【浅尝】 qiǎncháng 〈动〉 stop after gaining a little knowledge

〖～辄止〗 qiǎncháng-zhézhǐ 〈熟〉 be satisfied with a smattering of a subject; be satisfied with superficial knowledge; not go into a subject in depth; stop after gaining a little knowledge

【浅成岩】 qiǎnchéngyán 〈名〉 [地质] hypabyssal rock

【浅淡】 qiǎndàn 〈形〉 ❶ (of colours) light; pale: 颜色～ light-coloured ❷ (of feelings) vague; faint

【浅浮雕】 qiǎnfúdiāo 〈名〉 bas-relief: ～雕刻品 bas-relief sculpture ‖ ～纹章 heraldic emblems carved in bas-relief

【浅耕】 qiǎngēng 〈名〉 shallow ploughing: ～粗作 shallow ploughing and extensive cultivation

【浅海】 qiǎnhǎi 〈名〉 shallow/epeiric/epicontinental sea: ～带 neritic zone ‖ ～水域 shallow waters along the coast ‖ ～养殖 fish-farming in shallow marine water

【浅见】 qiǎnjiàn 〈名〉 ❶ superficial view ❷ 〈谦〉 humble opinion: 依我～ in my humble opinion

〖～寡识〗 qiǎnjiàn-guǎshí ＝ 浅见寡闻 qǎnjiàn-guǎwén

〖～寡闻〗 qiǎnjiàn-guǎwén 〈熟〉 ignorant and ill-informed

【浅近】 qiǎnjìn 〈形〉 plain; simple; easy to understand: ～易懂 be simple and easy to understand ‖ 文字～ simple language ‖ 该书语言～。The book is written in simple language. ‖ 意义～。The meaning is quite plain.

【浅口鞋】 qiǎnkǒuxié 〈名〉 court shoes; shoes with low-cut uppers

【浅陋】 qiǎnlòu 〈形〉 meagre; mean; shallow: ～之人 mean and ignorant person ‖ 见识～ lack knowledge and experience ‖ 学识～ have meager/superficial knowledge

【浅露】 qiǎnlù 〈形〉 (of wording) blunt: 词意～ blunt words

【浅明】 qiǎnmíng 〈形〉 simple; plain; clear: ～的道理 plain truth

【浅儿】qiǎnr = 浅子 qiǎnzi
【浅色】qiǎnsè 〈名〉light colour: ～衬衫 light-coloured shirt
【浅释】qiǎnshì 〈名〉simple explanation [usu used in book titles]
【浅水池】qiǎnshuǐchí ❶〈名〉shallow pool ❷ = 浅水区 qiǎnshuǐqū
【浅水区】qiǎnshuǐqū 〈名〉shallow end of a swimming pool; shallows
【浅说】qiǎnshuō 〈名〉elementary introduction [usu used in titles of books and articles]
【浅滩】qiǎntān 〈名〉shoal; shallow; ford: 河流的～ shallows of a river ‖ 在～上搁浅 get stranded on a shoal
【浅谈】qiǎntán 〈名〉brief discussion [usu used in titles of books and articles]
【浅显】qiǎnxiǎn 〈形〉plain; simple; easy to read and understand: ～的科学读物 simple scientific literature ‖ 包含～的道理 embody a plain truth ‖ 这本书内容～易懂。This book is simple, easy to read and understand.
【浅鲜】qiǎnxiǎn 〈形〉〈书〉meagre; scanty
【浅笑】qiǎnxiào 〈动〉smile
【浅学】qiǎnxué 〈形〉having superficial/meagre knowledge; of little learning; ill-educated
【浅易】qiǎnyì 〈形〉simple and easy: ～读物 easy readings; easy-to-read literature
【浅斟低唱】qiǎnzhēn-dīchàng 〈熟〉enjoy oneself by drinking leisurely and singing softly
【浅种】qiǎnzhòng 〈名〉shallow sowing
【浅子】qiǎnzi 〈名〉shallow container

遣 qiǎn 〈动〉❶ send; dispatch: ～信使 send away a messenger ⇨～送;差～ ❷ expel; dispel: 无以自～ have no diversion ⇨～怀;排～
【遣词】qiǎncí 〈动〉word: 他以～用字生动清新而见长。His diction is noted for its vividness and freshness.
〖～造句〗qiǎncí-zàojù 〈熟〉wording and phrasing; choice of words and building of sentences
【遣辞】qiǎncí = 遣词 qiǎncí
【遣返】qiǎnfǎn 〈动〉repatriate; send back: ～劫机者 repatriate a plane hijacker ‖ ～难民 repatriate a refugee ‖ ～原籍 send sb back to his native place
【遣怀】qiǎnhuái 〈动〉〈书〉give vent to one's feelings [usu in verse]: 赋诗～ express oneself in verse
【遣闷】qiǎnmèn 〈动〉divert oneself from boredom; dispel boredom
【遣派】qiǎnpài = 派遣 pàiqiǎn
【遣散】qiǎnsàn 〈动〉❶〈旧〉disband; dismiss; lay off: ～扈从 dismiss one's retainers ‖ ～军队 disband an army ⇨～费 ❷ send away; disband and repatriate captured enemy troops, etc: 全部敌军立即缴械～。The enemy troops were disarmed and disbanded at once. ‖ 他所在的单位被撤消,人员全部被～。His unit was disbanded and all the staff were sent away.
〖～费〗qiǎnsànfèi 〈名〉severance/release pay
【遣戍】qiǎnshù 〈动〉〈书〉banish; send into exile
【遣送】qiǎnsòng 〈动〉repatriate; send back: ～出境 deport ‖ ～回国 send sb back to his country
【遣兴】qiǎnxìng = 遣怀 qiǎnhuái

谴 qiǎn 〈动〉❶ reproach; reprimand; denounce: 自～ blame oneself for one's error ⇨～责 ❷〈书〉(of an official) be demoted and banished: ⇨～谪
【谴责】qiǎnzé 〈动〉condemn; denounce; censure: ～恐怖主义 condemn terrorism ‖ ～虐待妇女儿童的行径 condemn cruelty to women and children ‖ ～外来入侵 denounce foreign invasion ‖ 进行～ make a denunciation ‖ 受到公开/普遍～ be publicly/universally condemned; come under public/universal condemning ‖ 招致～ incur denunciation ‖ 道义上的～ moral censure ‖ 口头/书面～ oral/written reprimand ‖ 强烈～ emphatically condemn; make a vehement denunciation of; condemn in strong tones; strongly censure ‖ 无声的～ mute reproach ‖ 严厉～ severely condemn; sternly reprimand ‖ 他受到了良心的～。His conscience plagued him. / Conscience stung him sharply. / His conscience was heavy.
【谴谪】qiǎnzhé 〈动〉〈书〉(of an official) be demoted and banished

缱 qiǎn
【缱绻】qiǎnquǎn 〈形〉〈书〉deeply attached to: ～柔情 deep attachment; tender affection

qiàn

欠 qiàn 〈动〉❶ yawn: ⇨～伸;哈～ ❷ lack; want; be short of: ～考虑 without due consideration; wanting in consideration ‖ 文章～润色。The article lacked final touches. ⇨～佳;～缺;～妥 ❸ owe; be behind with: ～车铺修理费 owe a garage for the repairs ‖ ～人情 owe sb a debt of gratitude; owe sb a favour; be indebted to sb ‖ ～税 arrears of taxes ‖ ～血债 owe sb a debt of blood ‖ ～教师工资。Teachers' pay is in arrears. ‖ 他所～的债永远也还不了。The debt that he owed could never be paid. ‖ 我～他十元。I owe him 10 *yuan*. ⇨～款;亏～;拖～ ❹ raise slightly (a part of the body): ～脚儿 *slightly raise one's heels* ‖ ～了～身子 rise slightly from a sitting position; bow slightly ⇨～身
【欠安】qiàn'ān 〈形〉〈婉〉feeling unwell; indisposed; under the weather: 身体～ not feel well; be indisposed
【欠产】qiànchǎn 〈动〉fall short of the production target; have a shortfall in output: 因为天旱今年严重～。Owing to the drought, there appeared severe crop shortfalls this year.
【欠单】qiàndān 〈名〉IOU (I owe you)
【欠发达国家】qiànfādá guójiā 〈名〉less developed country (LDC)
【欠费】qiànfèi 〈动〉be in arrears; be behind in payment: ～停机 *suspend telephone service due to sb's arrears with fees* ‖ ～账单 overdue bill
【欠户】qiànhù 〈名〉debtor
【欠火】qiànhuǒ 〈动〉be undercooked; have not been heated/cooked long enough: 这馒头还欠点儿火。The buns haven't been steamed long enough.
【欠佳】qiànjiā 〈形〉not good enough; not up to the mark: 身体～ be under the weather; not feel well; be slightly indisposed
【欠据】qiànjù = 欠条 qiàntiáo
【欠款】qiànkuǎn ❶〈动〉owe a debt; owe money ❷〈名〉balance due; arrears; money owing to sb else: 偿还～ pay back/repay one's debt ‖ 还清～ pay off arrears; clear/pay off one's debts ‖ 收回～ recover arrears ‖ ～利息 interest on arrears ‖ ～总数 total debt; cumulative arrears
【欠情】qiànqíng 〈动〉owe sb a debt of gratitude; be indebted to sb: 我们欠老师的情。We owe a debt (*of gratitude*) *to our* teacher. ‖ 咱俩谁也不欠谁的情。Neither of us is indebted to the other.
【欠缺】qiànquē ❶〈动〉lack; be short of; be deficient/lacking/wanting in: ～经验/劳力/资金 be short of experience/manpower/funds; lack experience/manpower/funds ❷〈名〉shortcoming; deficiency: 事情办得很圆满,没有什么～。It's perfectly done; there are no shortcomings. / It's perfect; I cannot find a thing wrong with it.
【欠伸】qiànshēn 〈动〉*stretch oneself and yawn*
【欠身】qiànshēn 〈动〉rise slightly from one's seat; raise oneself slightly: ～表示敬意 lean forward to show *respect* ‖ 他欠了欠身,和客人打招呼。He rose slightly to greet the visitors.
【欠条】qiàntiáo 〈名〉IOU (I owe you): 打～ give sb an IOU
【欠妥】qiàntuǒ 〈动〉be not proper; fail to be proper: 措词～ not properly worded ‖ 这事办得～。The matter wasn't handled properly.
【欠息】qiànxī 〈名〉debit interest
【欠项】qiànxiàng 〈名〉liabilities
【欠薪】qiànxīn ❶〈动〉delay paying a salary; the pay is in arrears ❷〈名〉back pay; overdue salaries; arrears of pay: 领到～ receive one's back pay; get one's arrears of pay
【欠债】qiànzhài 〈动〉be in debt; owe a debt: 还清～ clear/pay off one's debt; settle a debt ‖ ～不还 not pay the money one owes ‖ ～累累 be bogged in debt; be up to the neck in debts ‖ ～容易还债难。It's easier to run into debt than to get out of it.
【欠账】qiànzhàng ❶〈动〉owe a debt; be in debt ❷〈名〉bills due; outstanding accounts: 还清～ clear/pay off one's debt; settle a debt

【欠资】 qiànzī 〈名〉postage due：～信 postage-due/short-paid letter
【欠揍】 qiànzòu 〈动〉〈口〉need a spanking：他说这话真是～。He deserves a good spanking for what he said.
【欠租】 qiànzū ❶〈动〉owe rent；be behind with rent；be in arrears with one's rent：～一个月 owe sb a month's rent ‖ 长期～ be far back on one's rent ❷〈名〉rent arrears；back rent；rent due：还清～ pay off the rent arrears

纤 qiàn 〈名〉towline；towing line；towrope；towing rope：⇨～绳
⇨xiān
【纤夫】 qiànfū 〈名〉〈旧〉boat tracker
【纤路】 qiànlù 〈名〉towpath；towing path；track road
【纤绳】 qiànshéng 〈名〉towline；towing line；towrope；towing rope
【纤手】 qiànshǒu 〈名〉〈旧〉real estate broker；estate agent

芡 qiàn 〈名〉❶［植物］Gorgon euryale ❷ starch used in cooking
【芡粉】 qiànfěn 〈名〉❶ seed powder of Gorgon euryale ❷ any starch used in cooking
【芡实】 qiànshí 〈名〉［植物］Gorgon fruit

茜 qiàn 〈名〉❶［植物］*madder* ❷ *alizarin red*：～纱 red gauze
【茜草】 qiàncǎo 〈名〉［植物］madder
【茜素染料】 qiànsù rǎnliào 〈名〉alizarin dyes

倩[1] qiàn 〈形〉〈书〉pretty；beautiful；attractive：⇨～影

倩[2] qiàn 〈动〉ask sb to do sth on one's behalf：～人执笔 ask sb to write on one's behalf
【倩丽】 qiànlì 〈形〉pretty；beautiful
【倩男倩女】 qiànnán-qiànnǚ 〈名〉handsome men and pretty women；smartly dressed men and women
【倩影】 qiànyǐng 〈名〉beautiful image (of a woman)；photo of a beautiful woman
【倩装】 qiànzhuāng 〈名〉beautiful dress (of a woman)

堑 qiàn 〈名〉moat；chasm：⇨吃一～，长一智；天～
【堑壕】 qiànháo 〈名〉［军事］trench；entrenchment：～工事 entrenchment works ‖ ～战 trench warfare

绮 qiàn 〈名〉〈书〉dark red silk

椠 qiàn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ board for taking notes in ancient China ❷ blockprinted edition：元～ Yuan Dynasty blockprinted edition

嵌 qiàn 〈动〉inlay；embed；set：～宝石 set a jewel (in) ‖ ～金/银 inlay gold/silver (in sth)；inlay sth with gold/silver ‖ 把玻璃～在窗框里 set the glass in the window frame ‖ 戒指上～着一颗钻石。The ring is set with a diamond.
【嵌板】 qiànbǎn 〈名〉panel
【嵌镶】 qiànxiāng = 镶嵌 xiāngqiàn

慊 qiàn 〈动〉〈书〉regret；resent
⇨qiè

歉 qiàn 〈动〉❶ have a poor harvest；have a crop failure/shortfall：以丰补～ make up for a crop failure with a bumper harvest ❷ be apologetic (about/for sth)：迟复为～ apologize for the late reply ⇨抱～；道～
【歉忱】 qiànchén 〈名〉〈书〉apology；regret
【歉疚】 qiànjiù 〈动〉have a guilty conscience；be sorry/apologetic：深感～ feel guilty ‖ 他对自己犯的错误由衷地感到～。He was genuinely/sincerely/truly apologetic for his blunder.
【歉年】 qiànnián 〈名〉lean year；year of poor harvest
【歉然】 qiànrán 〈形〉apologetic：～一笑 give an apologetic smile
【歉收】 qiànshōu 〈动〉yield poorly/scantily；have a crop failure；have a bad/poor harvest；have crop shortfalls：因遭大旱而～ have a bad harvest due to a severe drought ‖ 今年庄稼～。Crops are very scanty this year. ‖ 由于气候恶劣，农作物～。The crops failed because of the bad weather. ‖ 作物～农民就要受灾。Crop shortfalls spell disaster for the peasants.
【歉岁】 qiànsuì 〈名〉lean year
【歉意】 qiànyì 〈名〉regret；apology：表示～ express/offer one's apology ‖ 传达～ convey an apology to sb ‖ 毫无～ without the slightest regrets ‖ 深表～ apologize deeply to sb ‖ 由衷的～ sincere regrets ‖ 对于不能立即满足你方订货一事，我们深表～。We are indeed sorry for not being able to meet your present order immediately. ‖ 谨致～。Please accept my apology/regrets. ‖ 他对迟到深表～。He was deeply apologetic about his late arrival. ‖ 她寄了张明信片表示～。She sent her regrets on a postcard.
【歉仄】 qiànzè 〈动〉〈书〉feel sorry/apologetic/upset；regret

qiāng

抢 qiāng 〈动〉❶〈书〉bump against；knock：⇨呼天～地 ❷ *go in the opposite direction*；go against：船～风行驶。The boat sailed against the wind.
⇨qiǎng

呛 qiāng 〈动〉choke：吃饭～了 choke over one's food ‖ 小孩喝水太猛，～着了。The child took a big gulp and almost choked.
⇨qiàng

羌 Qiāng 〈名〉❶ Qiang［an ancient nationality in China］❷ Qiang ethnic group［in Sichuan Province］：⇨～笛
【羌笛】 qiāngdí 〈名〉Qiang flute
【羌活】 qiānghuó 〈名〉［植物］notopterygium
【羌族】 Qiāngzú 〈名〉Qiang/Chiang ethnic group；the Qiangs/Chiangs［living in China's Sichuan Province］

玱 qiāng 〈拟〉〈书〉jingle；tinkle；clink［sound of jade objects］

枪 qiāng ❶〈名〉spear：一杆/条/枝～ a spear ⇨标～，红缨～ ❷〈名〉gun；rifle；firearm：一杆/条/枝～ a gun/rifle ‖ 拔～ draw/pull a gun ‖ 摆弄～ play around/about with a gun ‖ 擦～ clean a gun ‖ 拆～ dismantle a gun ‖ 打～ fire a shot；shoot ‖ 开～ discharge one's gun (at sb/sth)；fire a gun (at sb/sth)；let off/fire/pop a pistol (at sb/sth)；shoot a rifle ‖ 扛～ carry a gun on the shoulder ‖ 携～ carry a gun ‖ 给～上子弹 load a gun ‖ 鸣～警告 fire a warning shot ‖ 听到～响 hear the report/sound of a gun；hear a shot ‖ 用～瞄准 aim a gun (at sb/sth) ‖ 双筒～ double-barrelled gun ‖ 自动～ automatic gun ‖ ～响了。The gun went off. ‖ ～卡壳了。The gun jammed. ‖ ～走火了。The pistol discharged accidentally. / The gun went off by accident. ⇨步～；冲锋～ ❸〈名〉thing shaped or functioning like a gun：⇨喷～；水～ ❹〈动〉substitute for sb *in an examination*；*sit for an* examination in place of another person：⇨～替
【枪靶】 qiāngbǎ 〈名〉(shooting) target
【枪把】 qiāngbà 〈名〉small of the stock；pistol grip
【枪崩】 qiāngbēng 〈动〉〈口〉*execute by shooting*
【枪毙】 qiāngbì 〈动〉❶ execute by shooting：他被当作叛徒～了。He was shot as a traitor. ❷〈喻〉turn down/reject (a request, project, etc)：他的处女作被出版社～了。His maiden work was rejected by the publisher.
【枪刺】 qiāngcì 〈名〉bayonet
【枪打出头鸟】 qiāng dǎ chūtóuniǎo 〈熟〉the bird which takes the lead gets shot first--the person in the limelight bears the *brunt of attack*
【枪带】 qiāngdài 〈名〉(rifle) sling
【枪弹】 qiāngdàn 〈名〉❶ cartridge ❷ bullet：～雨点般地落在我们周围。Bullets rained about us.
【枪法】 qiāngfǎ 〈名〉❶ marksmanship：～很好 *be a good hand* with a gun ‖ 他～好吗？Can he shoot well? ‖ 他～高明，百发百中。He is a crack shot and never misses the bull's-eye. ❷ skills in using a spear：～纯熟 be highly skilled in using a spear
【枪放下】 qiāngfàngxià 〈动〉［word of command］order arms
【枪杆】 qiānggǎn 〈名〉❶ stock/barrel of a gun ❷ rifle；gun；

arms：拿起～上前线 take up arms and go to the front ‖ ～子里面出政权。Power grows out of the barrel of a gun.
【～子】 qiānggǎnzi ＝ 枪杆 qiānggǎn
【枪管】 qiāngguǎn 〈名〉(gun) barrel
【枪击】 qiāngjī 〈动〉gun down；shoot：～事件 shooting incident ‖ 校园～事件 school shooting ‖ 遭～身亡 be gunned down；be shot dead
【枪机】 qiāngjī 〈名〉(rifle) bolt
【枪架】 qiāngjià 〈名〉rifle rack
【枪决】 qiāngjué 〈动〉execute by shooting：他因叛国而被～。He was shot for disloyalty to his country.
【枪口】 qiāngkǒu 〈名〉gunpoint；muzzle (of a gun)：把～对准靶子 aim a gun at the target ‖ 把～对准敌人 point one's gun at the enemy
【枪林弹雨】 qiānglín-dànyǔ 〈熟〉a forest of guns and a hail of bullets；heavy gunfire；intensive fighting in the battlefield；a tempest of shot and shell：冒着敌人的～ under the enemy's heavy fire ‖ 他曾在～中多次立功。He won many honours amidst heavy fire.
【枪榴弹】 qiāngliúdàn 〈名〉rifle grenade
【枪炮】 qiāngpào 〈名〉guns；arms；firearms：～陈列室 gun room
【枪杀】 qiāngshā 〈动〉shoot dead；kill with a firearm/gun：遭到～ be cruelly killed by shooting；be shot dead
【枪伤】 qiāngshāng 〈名〉bullet wound；gunshot/shot wound：包扎～ dress a bullet wound
【枪上肩】 qiāngshàngjiān 〈动〉[word of command] shoulder arms
【枪声】 qiāngshēng 〈名〉report of a gun；shot；crack：听到～ hear a shot；hear gunshots；hear the report of a gun ‖ ～回响在群山中。Shots rang through the mountains.
【枪手】 qiāngshǒu 〈名〉❶ gunner；marksman；sharpshooter：好～ good shot ⇨神～ ❷〈旧〉spearman
【枪手】 qiāngshou 〈名〉one who substitutes for sb in an examination；one who sits for an examination in place of another person；examinee substitute
【枪栓】 qiāngshuān 〈名〉(rifle) bolt
【枪膛】 qiāngtáng 〈名〉bore (of gun)
【枪替】 qiāngtì 〈动〉substitute for sb in an examination；sit for an examination in place of another person
【枪筒】 qiāngtǒng 〈名〉(gun) barrel
【枪托】 qiāngtuō 〈名〉buttstock；gunstock；(rifle) butt：木～ wooden stock
【枪乌贼】 qiāngwūzéi 〈名〉[动物] squid；calamar(y)
【枪械】 qiāngxiè 〈名〉firearms
【枪眼】 qiāngyǎn 〈名〉❶ embrasure；loophole ❷ bullet hole
【枪鱼】 qiāngyú 〈名〉[动物] marlin
【枪战】 qiāngzhàn 〈名〉gun battle；gunfight：激烈的～ fierce gunfight ‖ 在～中丧生 get killed in a gun battle ‖ 双方展开～。The two sides started shooting at each other. / The two sides exchanged fire/shots.
【枪支】 qiāngzhī 〈名〉firearms：～弹药 firearms and ammunition ‖ ～管制 gun control
【枪子儿】 qiāngzǐr 〈名〉〈口〉❶ cartridge ❷ bullet；shot：挨/吃～ get shot

戗 qiāng 〈动〉❶ go in an opposite direction：～辙儿走 go in a direction not allowed by traffic regulations；go in the wrong direction ⇨～风 ❷ clash；be at loggerheads with：为小事说～了 be at loggerheads over a trivial matter；quarrel over a trifle ‖ 他们兄弟间～是常有的事。There is constant bickering between the brothers.
⇨qiàng
【戗风】 qiāngfēng 〈动〉go against the wind：～行船 sail against the wind ‖ 他回来的路上～，车骑得很慢。He was riding slowly on his way back because he was against the wind.

戕 qiāng 〈动〉〈书〉kill：⇨自～
【戕害】 qiānghài 〈动〉injure；harm：～身体 be harmful to sb's health；undermine/ruin sb's health ‖ ～无辜 harm the innocent
【戕贼】 qiāngzéi 〈动〉injure；harm；undermine：～身体 undermine/ruin sb's health；do harm to sb's health

斨 qiāng 〈名〉〈古〉a kind of axe

将 qiāng 〈动〉〈书〉ask；wish：～进酒 please have a drink
⇨jiāng；jiàng

酟 qiāng 〈名〉barley beer (of the Tibetans)

跄 qiāng
⇨qiàng
【跄跄】 qiāngqiāng 〈动〉walk in a rhythmic manner up to certain requirements

腔[1] qiāng 〈名〉cavity；chamber：⇨口～；满～热血；胸～

腔[2] qiāng 〈名〉❶ tune；pitch：唱走了～儿 sing out of tune ‖ ～儿高 high-pitched tune ⇨花～ ❷ tone；accent：京～ Beijing accent ⇨打官～；油～滑调 ❸ speech：⇨答～；开～
【腔肠动物】 qiāngcháng dòngwù 〈名〉coelenterate
【腔调】 qiāngdiào 〈名〉❶ tune：豫剧～ tunes of Henan opera ❷〈贬〉tone (of voice)：改变～ change one's tone ‖ 模仿～ imitate sb's tone ‖ 命令的～ imperative tone (of voice) ‖ 圆滑的～ oily tone of voice ‖ 我不喜欢你说话的～。I don't like the tone of your speech. ❸ accent；intonation：他说英语带美国南部～。He speaks English with a southern American accent. ‖ 听他说话的～是山东人。Judging from his accent, he is from Shandong.
【腔骨】 qiānggǔ 〈名〉〈方〉spinal joints of pigs, sheep, etc (for food)
【腔子】 qiāngzi 〈名〉❶ [解剖] thoracic/chest cavity ❷ trunk of a dead animal

蜣 qiāng
【蜣螂】 qiāngláng 〈名〉[动物] dung beetle

锖 qiāng
【锖色】 qiāngsè 〈名〉tarnish

锵 qiāng 〈拟〉clang；clank：锣声～～。Gongs clanked.

蹡 qiāng
⇨qiàng
【蹡蹡】 qiāngqiāng ＝ 跄跄 qiāngqiāng

镪 qiāng
⇨qiǎng
【镪水】 qiāngshuǐ 〈名〉〈俗称〉strong acid

qiáng

强 qiáng ❶〈形〉strong；powerful；mighty：～队 strong team ‖ 身～体壮 healthy and strong ‖ ～风劲吹。There was a strong wind blowing. ‖ 两～相遇，必有一场恶战。There'll be a fierce battle between the two powers. ⇨～大；～国；富～ ❷〈动〉strengthen；make strong：⇨～身；～心剂；富国～兵 ❸〈形〉staunch；resolute and steadfast：⇨～硬；刚～；坚～ ❹〈形〉violent：⇨～暴；～盗；～权 ❺〈副〉by force：～夺 wrench sth out of sb's hand ‖ ～索钱财 take money by force ⇨～渡；～奸；～占 ❻〈形〉of a high standard，to a high degree：能力～ be capable ‖ 责任心～ have a strong sense of responsibility ‖ 很～的求知欲 have a voracious appetite for knowledge；have a strong desire to know/learn ⇨要～ ❼〈形〉better (than)；superior (to)：～于对手 be better than one's opponent ‖ 今年的庄稼比去年～。The crops this year are better than last year's. ‖ 他比我～得多。He was miles and miles my superior. ‖ 在那点上你比我～。You have the advantage of me there. ‖ 这里的生活比那里的～多了。Life here is much better than there. ❽〈形〉slightly more than；plus：四分之一～ slightly more than one fourth ‖ 实际产量超过原定计划 10%～。The actual output is a little more than 10 per cent of the original plan.
⇨jiàng；qiǎng

【强暴】 qiángbào ❶〈形〉violent; brutal: ～的行为 act of violence ‖ ～凶悍 ruthless and violent ❷〈名〉ferocious adversary: 不畏～ defy brute force ‖ 铲除～ root out tyrannies ❸〈动〉rape; violate (a woman): 遭到～ be raped

【强大】 qiángdà 〈形〉strong; powerful; formidable; mighty: ～的攻势 powerful offensive ‖ ～的国家 powerful/strong nation ‖ ～的精神动力 powerful ideological driving force ‖ ～的军队 mighty army; powerful military force ‖ ～的思想武器 powerful ideological weapon ‖ 国力日益～。The national power is increasing day by day. ‖ 这部影片演员阵容～。The film has a strong cast (of actors).

【强盗】 qiángdào 〈名〉robber; bandit: 一伙～ a gang of robbers ‖ 一群～ a band of robbers ‖ ～头子 gang boss; ringleader ‖ ～窝 den of robbers/bandits; bandits' hideout; robbers' nest; robbers'/bandits' haunt ‖ ～行径 banditry; act of robbery ‖ 残忍的～ cold-blooded bandit; ruthless bandit ‖ 女～ woman robber

〖～逻辑〗 qiángdào luójí 〈名〉gangster logic

【强敌】 qiángdí 〈名〉formidable enemy/opponent/foe; powerful/strong opponent

【强调】 qiángdiào 〈动〉stress; emphasize; underline; underscore; lay/put/place emphasis/stress on sth: ～某一论点 emphasize/accentuate/stress/underscore a point ‖ ～指出 point out emphatically ‖ ～说 speak with emphasis ‖ 反复～ repeatedly emphasize ‖ 过分～ lay undue emphasis/stress on; overemphasize ‖ 特别～ give special emphasis to; lay particular/special stress on ‖ 不要～客观原因。Don't overemphasize the objective factors. ‖ 他～了基层建设的重要性。He underscored the importance of building up grass-roots divisions. ‖ 她～小心驾驶的重要性。She emphasized the importance of careful driving. ‖ 我们在有些词下面画线表示～。We underline some words for emphasis.

【强度】 qiángdù 〈名〉❶ intensity: 磁场～ magnetic field intensity; magnetic intensity; intensity of magnetic field ‖ 电流～ current intensity ‖ 辐射～ radiation intensity ‖ 光照～ intensity of illumination ‖ 劳动～ labour intensity; intensity of labour ‖ 音响～ acoustic/sound intensity ‖ 以两倍的～ with twofold intensity ‖ 大气层减弱了阳光的～。The atmosphere diminishes the intensity of sunlight. ❷ strength: 钢的～ strength of the steel ‖ 抗拉～ tensile strength ‖ 抗压～ compressive strength ‖ 抗震～ shock strength ‖ 拉力～ tension strength

〖～比〗 qiángdùbǐ 〈名〉strength ratio

〖～参数〗 qiángdù cānshù 〈名〉intensity parameter

〖～试验〗 qiángdù shìyàn 〈名〉strength test

【强渡】 qiángdù 〈动〉[军事] fight one's way across a river; force a river: ～大河 make a forced crossing of a big river

【强风】 qiángfēng 〈名〉[气象] strong breeze; force 6 wind

【强干】 qiánggàn 〈形〉capable and experienced: 精明～ intelligent and capable

【强攻】 qiánggōng ❶〈动〉take by storm; storm: ～敌营 storm the enemy campsite ‖ ～篮下,投进一球。He broke through the defence and made a shot. ❷〈名〉[体育] power play

【强固】 qiánggù 〈形〉strong and solid: ～的工事 strong fortifications ‖ 打下～的基础 lay a solid foundation (for)

【强国】 qiángguó ❶〈名〉powerful/strong nation; power: 工业～ industrial power ‖ 海上～ sea/maritime power ‖ 世界～ world power ‖ 体育～ sports power ‖ 跻身于～之列 rank among the great powers ❷〈动〉build up the national strength: ～之本在于发展经济。Economic development is essential for building up a powerful nation.

【强悍】 qiánghàn 〈形〉fierce; intrepid; doughty: ～好战 be fierce and warlike

【强横】 qiánghèng 〈形〉rude and unreasonable; arrogant; tyrannical: 态度～ rude and arrogant attitude ‖ ～无理 rude and unreasonable

【强化】 qiánghuà 〈动〉strengthen; intensify; consolidate: ～法制观念 enhance legal awareness ‖ ～国家机器 strengthen the state apparatus ‖ ～记忆 enhance memory ‖ ～领导 strengthen the leadership (of) ‖ ～税收管理 strengthen tax administration ‖ ～训练 intensify/strengthen the training ‖ ～治疗 intensive treatment

〖～班〗 qiánghuàbān 〈名〉intensive training class/course

〖～食品〗 qiánghuà shípǐn 〈名〉fortified food

【强击机】 qiángjījī 〈名〉attack plane

【强加】 qiángjiā 〈动〉impose/force sth on sb: 把莫须有的罪名～在某人头上 bring a fabricated charge against sb ‖ 把自己的观点/思想～于人 impose one's views/ideas on others ‖ 将自己的意志～于人 work/impose one's will upon sb else

【强奸】 qiángjiān 〈动〉rape; violate (a woman): 被控～未遂 be charged with an attempted rape ‖ ～案 rape case ‖ 婚内～ marital rape

〖～犯〗 qiángjiānfàn 〈名〉rapist

〖～民意〗 qiángjiān-mínyì 〈熟〉defile public opinion

〖～罪〗 qiángjiānzuì 〈名〉offence of rape; rape offence; rape

【强碱】 qiángjiǎn 〈名〉[化学] alkali; strong base

【强健】 qiángjiàn 〈形〉healthy and strong; sturdy: 身体～ be in strong/vigorous health; be healthy and strong ‖ 体格/体魄～ be physically strong; be of a strong/powerful/muscular physique; have a strong/vigorous constitution; be of sturdy/powerful build

【强将手下无弱兵】 qiángjiàng shǒuxià wú ruòbīng 〈熟〉there are no poor soldiers under an able general

【强劲】 qiángjìng 〈形〉forceful; powerful; strong: ～的对手 powerful/formidable opponent ‖ ～的风 strong wind ‖ 国家经济增长势头～。The nation's economy is growing with increasing momentum.

【强劳动力】 qiángláodònglì 〈名〉able-bodied labourer

【强劳力】 qiángláolì ＝ 强劳动力 qiángláodònglì

【强力】 qiánglì 〈名〉❶ great force: ～夺取 seize with great force ‖ ～压下自己的感情 try hard to keep one's feelings under control ❷ strength

【强梁】 qiángliáng 〈形〉brutal; violent; tyrannical: 不畏～ defy brute force

【强烈】 qiángliè 〈形〉❶ strong; intense; violent; vehement: ～敦促 urge strongly ‖ ～反对 strongly oppose ‖ ～呼吁 strongly appeal to sb to do sth ‖ ～抗议 protest strongly; lodge a strong protest; strongly/vigorously/vehemently protest against ‖ ～抨击 vehemently attack ‖ ～谴责 vehemently/strongly condemn; vigorously denounce ‖ ～希望 strongly desire to do sth ‖ ～要求 demand strongly ‖ ～主张 strongly advocate ‖ ～的不满 strong discontent/displeasure ‖ ～的冲动 strong impulse ‖ ～的求知欲 strong thirst for knowledge; voracious appetite for knowledge ‖ ～的愿望 strong desire ‖ ～地震袭击了该地区。A violent earthquake hit the area. ❷ sharp; striking; distinct; clear-cut: ～的正义感 keen/strong sense of justice ‖ 形成～的对比 pose a striking/sharp contrast

【强令】 qiánglìng 〈动〉give a peremptory order: ～执行 give a peremptory order to carry out ‖ 我们应该～在街上乱丢垃圾的人缴罚款。We should exact fines from people who drop litter on the streets.

【强龙难压地头蛇】 qiánglóng nán yā dìtóushé 〈熟〉a mighty dragon cannot overpower a snake in its old haunts—even a powerful outsider cannot crush a local bully

【强弩之末】 qiángnǔzhīmò 〈熟〉an arrow at the end of its flight—a spent force: 敌人已是～,不堪一击。The enemy troops were exhausted and couldn't withstand a single blow.

【强拍】 qiángpāi 〈名〉[音乐] strong/accented beat: 次～ subsidiary strong beat

【强取豪夺】 qiángqǔ-háoduó 〈熟〉take away by force; exact

【强权】 qiángquán 〈名〉power; might

〖～外交〗 qiángquán wàijiāo 〈名〉power diplomacy

〖～政治〗 qiángquán zhèngzhì 〈名〉power politics: 反对～ oppose power politics

【强人】 qiángrén 〈名〉❶ strong man: 我们经理是个女～。Our manager is an iron lady. ❷ robber; bandit [in early vernacular]: 遭遇～ get robbed

【强溶剂】 qiángróngjì 〈名〉[化学] strong solvent

【强如】 qiángrú ＝ 强似 qiángsì

【强身】 qiángshēn 〈动〉build up a good physique; improve one's health: ～健体 build up a good physique and improve one's health ‖ ～益寿 build up one's health and prolong one's life ‖ 习武～ practise martial arts to improve one's health

【强盛】 qiángshèng 〈形〉(of a nation) powerful and prosperous: 国家～ powerful and prosperous country

【强势】 qiángshì ❶〈名〉strong rising tendency ❷〈形〉strong; powerful: ～地位 strong/powerful position

【强手】 qiángshǒu 〈名〉❶ very capable person ❷ master player; topnotch athlete; ace: ～如林 plenty of master players

【强似】 qiángsì 〈动〉〈书〉be better than; be superior to: 今年的

收成又～去年。This year's harvest is better than last year's.
【强酸】 qiángsuān 〈名〉[化学] strong acid
【强徒】 qiángtú 〈名〉 robber; bandit
【强袭】 qiángxí 〈动〉 take by storm; storm; raid
【强项】 qiángxiàng ❶〈名〉 strong point; forte; strength: 球类运动是他的～。Ball games are his forte. ❷〈形〉〈书〉 resolute and unbending; upright and unyielding
【强心剂】 qiángxīnjì 〈名〉 cardiac stimulant; cardiotonic
【强行】 qiángxíng 〈动〉 force: ～闯入/进入 force a way into; force an entrance/entry into ‖ ～打开保险箱 force a safe open ‖ ～登陆 force a landing ‖ ～通过议案 force a bill through
〖～法〗 qiángxíngfǎ 〈名〉[法律] jus cogens; binding law
〖～军〗 qiángxíngjūn 〈名〉 forced march
【强压】 qiángyā 〈动〉 suppress; stifle: ～怒火 suppress one's anger
【强毅】 qiángyì 〈形〉 resolute and steadfast; staunch
【强硬】 qiángyìng 〈形〉 strong; tough; unyielding: 采取～措施 take tough measures ‖ 奉行～政策 pursue a hard-line policy ‖ ～对手 tough opponent ‖ ～路线 hard/tough line ‖ ～要求 hard-line demand ‖ 措辞～的声明 strongly-worded statement ‖ 态度～ uncompromising stand ‖ 政府对叛军采取～路线。The government took a tough line against the rebels.
〖～派〗 qiángyìngpài 〈名〉 hard-liner: ～政党 hard-line party ‖ ～政府 hard-line government
【强有力】 qiángyǒulì 〈形〉 strong; powerful; vigorous; forceful: 采取～的行动 take strong/vigorous action ‖ 遇到～的对手 run up against a strong rival ‖ ～的措施 strong measures ‖ ～的双臂 strong arms
【强占】 qiángzhàn 〈动〉 forcibly occupy; seize: ～有利地形 seize a favourable position
【强震】 qiángzhèn 〈名〉[地质] strong shock
【强直】 qiángzhí ❶〈名〉[医学] rigidity ❷〈形〉〈书〉 firm and honest/upright
【强制】 qiángzhì 〈动〉 force; compel; coerce: 采取～措施 resort to coercive/compulsory/mandatory measures ‖ ～管理 compulsory administration ‖ ～手段 compulsory means; coersive measure ‖ ～征购 compulsory purchase ‖ ～执行 enforce; carry out under coercion ‖ ～仲裁 mandatory/compulsory arbitration
〖～劳动〗 qiángzhì láodòng 〈名〉 forced labour
〖～性〗 qiángzhìxìng 〈形〉 compulsory; mandatory; peremptory: ～法律 mandatory law ‖ ～规定 mandatory provision ‖ ～规章 peremptory regulations ‖ ～命令 mandatory/peremptory order ‖ ～制裁 mandatory/compulsory sanction
【强中自有强中手】 qiángzhōng zìyǒu qiángzhōng shǒu 〈熟〉 however strong you are, there is always someone stronger; however good you are at something, there is always someone better
【强壮】 qiángzhuàng ❶〈形〉 strong; sturdy; robust: 身体～ be physically strong; be in vigorous health ‖ 体格～ be physically strong; have a strong/vigorous constitution; be of a strong/powerful/burly physique; be of sturdy/powerful build ‖ ～的体魄 be physically strong; have a strong/vigorous constitution; be of a strong/powerful/burly physique ‖ 他生就一副～的体格。Nature favoured him with an iron constitution. ❷〈动〉 strengthen; build up: 这药能～病人体质。This drug can build up a patient's physique.
〖～剂〗 qiángzhuàngjì 〈名〉[医学] roborant; tonic
【强子】 qiángzǐ 〈名〉[物理] hadron

墙 qiáng

〈名〉 ❶ wall: 一堵/垛/道～ a wall ‖ 拆～ tear/break down a wall ‖ 爬～ climb a wall ‖ 修～ repair a wall ‖ 筑～ build/erect a wall ‖ 从～上摔下来 fall off a wall ‖ 挂在～上 hang (sth) on the wall ‖ 靠在～上 lean against a wall ‖ 隔音～ sound-insulating wall ‖ 土/砖～ earthen/brick wall ⇨城～;防火～;围～ ❷ anything shaped or functioning like a wall: 人～
【墙板】 qiángbǎn 〈名〉 wallboard
【墙报】 qiángbào = 壁报 bìbào
【墙壁】 qiángbì 〈名〉 wall: 粉刷～ whitewash a wall ‖ 用纸裱糊～ paper a wall ‖ ～插座 wall socket ‖ ～使用了吸音材料。Sound absorbing material has been used in the walls.
【墙倒众人推】 qiáng dǎo zhòngrén tuī 〈熟〉 when a wall is about to collapse, everybody gives it a push—everybody hits the man who is down
【墙旮旯儿】 qiánggālár 〈名〉〈方〉 corner (formed by two walls)
【墙根】 qiánggēn 〈名〉 foot of a wall
【墙基】 qiángjī 〈名〉 base of a wall
【墙角】 qiángjiǎo 〈名〉 corner (formed by two walls); corner of walls: ～家具 corner furniture
【墙脚】 qiángjiǎo 〈名〉 ❶ foot of a wall ❷〈喻〉 foundation: 挖～ undermine the foundation (of); cut the ground from under sb's feet
【墙面涂料】 qiángmiàn túliào 〈名〉 wall covering
【墙裙】 qiángqún 〈名〉[建筑] dado; wainscot: 外～ outer wainscot
【墙头】 qiángtóu 〈名〉 ❶ top of a wall ❷ short, low enclosing wall ❸〈方〉 wall
〖～草,随风倒〗 qiángtóucǎo, suí fēng dǎo 〈熟〉 grass atop a wall swaying in the wind—fence-sitter
【墙垣】 qiángyuán 〈名〉〈书〉 wall
【墙纸】 qiángzhǐ 〈名〉 wallpaper: ～图案 patterns of the wallpaper

蔷 qiáng

【蔷薇】 qiángwēi 〈名〉[植物] rose
〖～科〗 qiángwēikē 〈名〉[植物] Rosaceae; rose family

嫱 qiáng

〈名〉 woman court official (in ancient China)

樯 qiáng

〈名〉〈书〉 mast: 帆～如林 forest of masts

qiǎng

抢[1] qiǎng

〈动〉 ❶ snatch; grab; rob; loot: ～钱 rob sb of his money ‖ ～球 scramble for the ball ‖ ～银行 rob a bank ‖ ～座位 scramble for a seat ‖ 她的钱包被～了。Her purse was snatched away. ⇨～劫 ❷ vie for; compete for: ～生意 compete for business ‖ ～新闻 scoop to report a news story ‖ ～步上前 step quickly forward ‖ 大家都～着参加义务劳动。All vie with each other for voluntary labour. ⇨～购;～先 ❸ rush: ⇨～救;～时间;～修

抢[2] qiǎng

〈动〉 scrape; scratch: 磨剪子～菜刀 sharpen scissors and kitchen knives ‖ 锅底～一～再洗。Scrape the bottom of the pot before you wash it. ‖ 我摔了一跤,膝盖上～去了一块皮。I fell and scraped my knee.
⇨qiāng
【抢白】 qiǎngbái 〈动〉 tell off; dress down
【抢答】 qiǎngdá 〈动〉 race to be the first to answer a question; compete for the chance to answer
【抢点】 qiǎngdiǎn 〈动〉 ❶ (of a train, etc) make up time (in order to keep on schedule) ❷ (of a football striker, etc) race to a favourable position
【抢渡】 qiǎngdù 〈动〉 speedily cross (a river)
【抢断】 qiǎngduàn 〈动〉 steal; intercept in football and basketball: ～球 intercept the ball
【抢夺】 qiǎngduó 〈动〉 snatch; wrest; seize; grab: ～权力 compete/vie for power ‖ ～胜利果实 seize/rob the fruits of victory
【抢风头】 qiǎng fēngtou 〈动〉 steal the scene/show
【抢购】 qiǎnggòu 〈动〉 rush to purchase/buy; make a rush purchase (of): ～短缺原材料 rush to buy scarce raw materials ‖ ～狂潮 panic purchasing/buying spree ‖ 音乐会的票被～一空。The tickets for the concert have been sold out.
〖～风〗 qiǎnggòufēng 〈名〉 panic purchasing/buying (spree)
【抢婚】 qiǎnghūn = 抢亲 qiǎngqīn
【抢劫】 qiǎngjié 〈动〉 rob; loot; plunder: ～贵重物品 plunder valuables ‖ ～艺术珍品 loot art treasures ‖ ～银行 rob a bank ‖ 策划～ contrive/plan a robbery ‖ 光天化日下进行～ carry on a robbery in full daylight; stage a daring daylight robbery ‖ 遭到海盗～ be plundered by pirates ‖ ～一空 rob/loot to the last pin; plunder everything ‖ 持械～ armed robbery ‖ 结伙～ gang robbery ‖ 拦路～ waylay and rob; stop and rob; mug ‖ 房子里的珠宝被～一空。The house was despoiled of all its jewels.
〖～案〗 qiǎngjié'àn 〈名〉 robbery; holdup: 两起～ two robberies ‖ 银行～ bank holdup/robbery

〖～犯〗 qiǎngjiéfàn 〈名〉robber: 捕获银行～ catch a bank robber

〖～罪〗 qiǎngjiézuì 〈名〉crime of pillage; offence of robbery: 他被指控犯了暴力～。He was charged with robbery by/with violence.

【抢截】 qiǎngjié 〈动〉[体育] intercept

【抢镜头】 qiǎng jìngtóu 〈动〉❶ (of a cameraman) fight for a vantage point from which to take a news picture ❷ steal the show/scene; seek the limelight: 她喜欢～,出风头。She loves to steal the show and be the centre of attention.

【抢救】 qiǎngjiù 〈动〉rescue; save; salvage: ～病人 rescue a patient; give emergency treatment to a patient ‖ ～国家财产 save state property ‖ ～伤员 rescue the wounded ‖ ～危险的堤坝 save an endangered dam ‖ ～某人脱离危险 save sb from danger; snatch sb out of danger ‖ ～措施 emergency measures; first-aid measures ‖ ～工作 rescue work ‖ ～人员 rescue worker ‖ ～设备 rescue equipment ‖ ～手术 emergency surgical operation ‖ ～小组 rescue team/party ‖ ～中心 rescue centre ‖ ～无效。All rescue measures failed. / All rescue efforts were in vain.

【抢掠】 qiǎnglüè 〈动〉loot; sack; plunder: 烧杀～ burn, kill and plunder

【抢拍】 qiǎngpāi 〈动〉lose no time in taking a candid photo of: ～珍贵镜头 take valuable snapshots

【抢跑】 qiǎngpǎo 〈动〉[体育] jump/beat the gun

【抢亲】 qiǎngqīn ❶〈名〉marriage ceremony in which the bridegroom pretends to kidnap his bride ❷〈动〉grab a woman from her home to be one's wife with others' help

【抢青】 qiǎngqīng 〈动〉rush a harvest of ripening crops (in anticipation of the bad weather)

【抢墒】 qiǎngshāng 〈动〉lose no time in sowing seeds while there is sufficient moisture in the soil; hurry to sow seeds while the soil is still moist

【抢时间】 qiǎng shíjiān 〈动〉lose no time; race against time

【抢收】 qiǎngshōu 〈动〉rush in the harvest; get the harvest in quickly

【抢手】 qiǎngshǒu 〈形〉(of goods) marketable; salable; in great demand: 非常～ be much sought after; sell like hot cakes ‖ 球赛门票十分～。The tickets for the ball game are in great demand. ‖ 这种货很～。This product sells readily. / This product has a ready sale/market. / This product is in great demand.

〖～货〗 qiǎngshǒuhuò 〈名〉fast-selling goods; marketable/salable goods; goods in great demand: 这种衬衫成了～。This kind of shirts sold like hot cakes.

【抢滩】 qiǎngtān 〈动〉❶ [军事] seize a beachhead ❷ race to capture a market: 世界各大银行～上海。Major international banks are scrambling for the Shanghai Market.

【抢先】 qiǎngxiān 〈动〉vie to be the first (to do sth); forestall: ～发言 speak before everybody else ‖ ～起跑 jump/beat the gun ‖ 比对手～一步 forestall a competitor/rival ‖ 青年人热情高,干什么活儿都爱～。Young people are very enthusiastic and try to be the first in whatever they do. ‖ 她在全国报纸之前～报道了这条消息。She scooped all the national newspapers to get the story.

【抢险】 qiǎngxiǎn 〈动〉rush to deal with an emergency: 抗洪～ combat a flood and hurry to the rescue

〖～队〗 qiǎngxiǎnduì 〈名〉emergency squad

【抢修】 qiǎngxiū 〈动〉rush to repair; do rush repairs: ～大坝 rush to repair the dam

【抢眼】 qiǎngyǎn 〈形〉eye-catching; conspicuous: 打扮得很～ be loudly dressed

【抢占】 qiǎngzhàn 〈动〉❶ race to control/seize/grab: ～制高点 race to control a commanding point ❷ unlawfully occupy: ～集体财产 unlawfully take possession of collective property

【抢种】 qiǎngzhòng 〈动〉rush to plant; rush-plant: ～冬小麦 rush-plant the winter wheat

【抢嘴】 qiǎngzuǐ 〈动〉❶〈方〉try to get the first word in; vie to have the floor: 别～。Don't just try to speak at once. ❷ rush to eat up the food

羟 qiǎng

【羟基】 qiǎngjī 〈名〉[化学] hydroxyl (group)

〖～酸〗 qiǎngjīsuān 〈名〉[化学] hydroxy acid

强 qiǎng 〈动〉❶ force; compel: ⇨～迫 ❷ make an effort; strive: ～忍眼泪 force back one's tears ‖ ～作笑颜 force a smile ‖ ～作镇静 make an effort to appear composed; try hard to keep one's composure
⇨jiàng; qiáng

【强逼】 qiǎngbī 〈动〉force; compel: 他是被～着来的。He was forced to come. ‖ 自愿参加,不～。It is voluntary, so nobody is to be forced.

【强辩】 qiǎngbiàn 〈动〉defend oneself by sophistry; argue against all reason; argue stubbornly/obstinately

【强不知以为知】 qiǎng bùzhī yǐwéi zhī 〈熟〉pretend to know what one does not know

【强词夺理】 qiǎngcí-duólǐ 〈熟〉use lame arguments; resort to sophistry; reason fallaciously: 明明是你错了,何必～。You are evidently in the wrong. Why must you argue so unreasonably to defend yourself?

【强买强卖】 qiǎngmǎi-qiǎngmài 〈熟〉force sb to buy or sell

【强扭的瓜不甜】 qiǎngniǔdeguā bù tián 〈熟〉a melon twisted off its stem before it's ripe doesn't taste sweet—to force one's will upon another won't get good results

【强迫】 qiǎngpò 〈动〉force; compel; coerce: ～服从 force sb to obey; compel obedience from sb ‖ ～回答 force an answer (from sb) ‖ ～劳动 forced labour ‖ ～同意 coerce sb into consent ‖ ～性进食 compulsive eating ‖ 个人意见不要～别人接受。Don't force/impose your personal ideas on others. ‖ 她在父母的～下嫁给了一个有钱人。She married a rich man under the parental coercion.

〖～症〗 qiǎngpòzhèng 〈名〉[医学] obsessive-compulsive disorder

【强求】 qiǎngqiú 〈动〉make peremptory requirements/demands: ～答应 exact a promise (from sb) ‖ 写文章可以有各种风格,不必～一律。A rigid format should not be imposed on article writing and the styles may vary.

【强人所难】 qiǎngrénsuǒnán 〈熟〉force sb to do what he is unwilling or unable to; constrain sb to do things that are beyond his power: 既然她不愿意去,我们最好不要～。Since she doesn't want to go, we'd better not force her. ‖ 他不会唱歌,你偏要他唱,这不是～吗? He can't sing, but you insist on it. Aren't you forcing him to do something against his will?

【强使】 qiǎngshǐ 〈动〉compel; force: ～服从 compel/exact obedience (from sb); force sb to obey

【强笑】 qiǎngxiào 〈动〉force a smile

【强颜】 qiǎngyán 〈动〉〈书〉force a smile

〖～欢笑〗 qiǎngyán-huānxiào 〈熟〉put on an air of cheerfulness; try to look happy: ～以掩饰内心的悲伤 disguise one's sorrow beneath a seemingly cheerful appearance ‖ 脸上带着～ wear a forced smile on one's face

【强作解人】 qiǎngzuò-jiěrén 〈熟〉pretend to be in the know

镪 qiǎng 〈名〉〈书〉string of copper coins; string of cash
⇨qiāng

襁 qiǎng 〈名〉straps to carry a baby on the back with

【襁褓】 qiǎngbǎo 〈名〉swaddling clothes: ～中的婴儿 baby in swaddling clothes ‖ 母亲千辛万苦地把他从～中抚育成人。His mother went through all kinds of hardships and difficulties to bring him up from infancy.

qiàng

呛 qiàng 〈动〉irritate (respiratory organs): 几乎被烟～死 be almost suffocated by smoke ‖ 烟～得他透不过气来。The smoke almost stifled/choked him.
⇨qiāng

戗 qiàng ❶〈动〉prop up; brace; shore up: 用两根木头来～住这堵墙 brace the wall with two logs ❷〈动〉endure; bear; stand: ⇨够～ ❸〈名〉[建筑] prop
⇨qiāng

【戗面】 qiàngmiàn ❶〈动〉knead dry flour into a dough ❷〈名〉leavened dough so mixed with flour

炝 qiàng 〈动〉❶ boil (meat or vegetables) in water for a

while, then dress with soy, vinegar, etc.: ～莲菜 quick-boiled lotus root dressed with soy and vinegar ❸ fry sth quickly in hot oil, then cook it with sauce and water: ～锅肉丝面 noodles with quick-fried shredded pork ‖ 用葱花～～锅 fry chopped green onions in the pot

跄 qiàng
⇨qiāng
【跄踉】 qiàngliàng ＝ 踉跄 liàngqiàng

蹡 qiàng → 踉蹡 liàngqiàng
⇨qiāng

qiāo

悄 qiāo
⇨qiǎo
【悄悄】 qiāoqiāo ❶〈形〉quiet: ～说话 talk/speak in whispers ⇨静～ ❷〈副〉quietly; on the quiet; secretly: ～到来 come quietly ‖ ～离开 slip away ‖ ～溜进教室 slip (quietly) into the classroom ‖ 冬天～到来了。Winter has come quietly. ‖ 时间～过去了。Time glided by. ‖ 他～地溜走了。He crept off without being noticed.
〖～话〗 qiāoqiaohuà 〈名〉confidential whisper; whisperings; whisper in private: 说～ talk/speak in whispers

硗 qiāo 〈形〉〈书〉(of land) hard and infertile
【硗薄】 qiāobó 〈形〉hard and infertile; barren: 土地～ barren/infertile land
【硗瘠】 qiāojí ＝ 硗薄 qiāobó
【硗确】 qiāoquè ＝ 硗薄 qiāobó

雀 qiāo
⇨qiǎo; què
【雀子】 qiāozi 〈名〉〈口〉freckles

跷 qiāo ❶〈动〉lift up; hold up: ～二郎腿 sit with one's legs crossed ‖ ～起大拇指 hold up one's thumb in approval ❷〈动〉stand/walk on tiptoe: ～起脚看墙上的布告 stand on tiptoe to look at the bulletin on the wall ❸〈名〉stilts: 登在三尺多高的～上扭秧歌 do *yangge* dance on three-*chi*-high stilts ⇨高～ ❹〈形〉〈方〉lame; crippled
【跷蹊】 qiāoqi 〈形〉odd; strange; queer; fishy: ～的经历 odd experiences ‖ 这件事有点～。There is something fishy/funny about it. ‖ 真～! That's queer indeed!
【跷跷板】 qiāoqiāobǎn 〈名〉seesaw; teeter-totter; teeterboard: 玩～ have a go on the seesaw; play on a seesaw

锹 qiāo 〈名〉spade; shovel: 一把～ a spade/shovel ‖ 一～煤 a shovel/shovelful of coal ‖ 方头～ square spade ‖ 尖头～ pointed spade ‖ 煤～ coal shovel ⇨铁～

劁 qiāo 〈动〉geld; castrate: ～猪 castrate a pig

敲 qiāo 〈动〉❶ knock; beat; strike; rap: ～钉子 strike at the nail ‖ ～门 knock at/on the door; rap at the door ‖ ～钟 strike/ring/sound a bell ‖ 轻轻～窗 tap on/at the window ‖ 午夜的钟声～响了。The clock struck midnight. ‖ 有人～门。There is a knock at the door. ‖ 钟当当地～了 12 点。The clock banged twelve. ❷ overcharge; fleece: 有的小贩一听顾客是外地口音，往往就要狠狠地～一下子。When hearing the customers' foreign accents, some peddlers will greatly overcharge them.
【敲边鼓】 qiāo biāngǔ 〈动〉speak or act to assist sb from the sidelines; back sb up: 这件事你出马，我给你～。You take up the matter and I'll back you up from the sidelines.
【敲打】 qiāodǎ 〈动〉❶ beat; strike; rap: ～成形 beat into shape ‖ 用锤～ strike with a hammer ‖ 锣鼓～得很热闹。Drums and gongs were beating boisterously. ‖ 雨点～着窗子。The rain lashed against the window. ❷ say sth to criticize or irritate sb: 冷言冷语～人 irritate people with sarcastic words ❸ pressurize and supervise sb: 我这人缺点很多，往后还得请您常～着点儿。I have many shortcomings and need your constant prodding.
【敲定】 qiāodìng 〈动〉decide; determine; fix: ～婚期 fix (on) the date for sb's wedding; set a wedding day ‖ ～计划 finalize a plan ‖ ～开会的时间和地点 determine/fix the time and place for the meeting ‖ ～人选 decide on the candidates ‖ 尚未～ not be finally decided ‖ 这事就这样～了。That settles the matter.
【敲骨吸髓】 qiāogǔ-xīsuǐ 〈熟〉break the bones and suck the marrow—suck the lifeblood; be a cruel and bloodsucking exploiter: 工人们受到了～的剥削，叫他们怎么能活得下去呢? How could the workers live on when they were so cruelly exploited?
【敲击】 qiāojī 〈动〉beat; strike; rap; tap: ～键盘 strike the keyboard ‖ 用锤～ pound with a hammer
【敲警钟】 qiāo jǐngzhōng 〈动〉sound the alarm bell—sound a warning; forewarn
【敲锣打鼓】 qiāoluó-dǎgǔ 〈熟〉beat drums and gongs: ～庆丰收 beat drums and gongs in celebration of a bumper harvest ‖ ～迎新年 beat drums and gongs to greet the new year; usher/ring in the new year with drums and gongs
【敲门砖】 qiāoménzhuān 〈名〉brick picked up to knock on the door and thrown away when it has served its purpose—stepping-stone to success: 有人把上学当成～，一旦功名到手，书籍也就被束之高阁了。Some people take attending school only as a stepping-stone to status; once they succeed, all the books will be shelved.
【敲诈】 qiāozhà 〈动〉blackmail; extort; racketeer: ～钱财 extort money (from sb) ‖ ～一百万美元 shake sb down for one million dollars ‖ 要这么高价钱简直是～。To ask such a high price is daylight robbery. ‖ 他们～了你多少钱? How much did they blackmail you for?
〖～勒索〗 qiāozhà-lèsuǒ 〈熟〉extort; blackmail; racketeer: 以～罪候审 await trial on racketeering charge ‖ 农民被迫起来反抗当地政府的苛捐杂税和～。The farmers were forced to rise up in arms to oppose the local government's exorbitant taxes and levies and other extortions.
〖～者〗 qiāozhàzhě 〈名〉blackmailer; racketeer
【敲竹杠】 qiāo zhúgàng 〈动〉make sb pay through the nose; put the lug on; fleece; soak: 他们大敲游客的竹杠。They really soaked the tourists. ‖ 这简直是～! This is absolutely daylight robbery!

橇 qiāo 〈名〉sledge; sleigh: ⇨雪～

幧 qiāo
【幧头】 qiāotóu ＝ 帩头 qiàotóu

缲 qiāo 〈动〉hem with invisible stitches: 给裤子～边儿 hem the trousers

qiáo

乔[1] qiáo 〈形〉tall: ⇨～木

乔[2] qiáo 〈动〉disguise: ⇨～装
【乔林】 qiáolín 〈名〉high forest
【乔木】 qiáomù 〈名〉arbor; tree
【乔其纱】 qiáoqíshā 〈名〉[纺织] georgette (crepe)
【乔迁】 qiáoqiān 〈动〉move to a better place or get a promotion: 举行～宴会 have/throw a house-warming party
〖～之喜〗 qiáoqiānzhīxǐ 〈熟〉happy occasion of moving into a new home: 恭贺～ congratulations on your new home
【乔治敦】 Qiáozhìdūn 〈名〉Georgetown [capital and chief port of Guyana]
【乔装】 qiáozhuāng 〈动〉disguise: 他用假胡须～起来。He was disguised with a false beard.
〖～打扮〗 qiáozhuāng-dǎbàn 〈熟〉disguise oneself; masquerade; dress up: 不管阴谋家怎样～，迟早会被人识破。No matter how a conspirator disguises himself, the people will see through him eventually. ‖ 他～混进了敌人中间。He went among the enemy in disguise.

侨 qiáo ❶〈动〉reside abroad: ⇨～民; ～胞 ❷〈名〉person

residing abroad：⇨华～；外～

【侨办】 Qiáobàn 〈名〉〈简称〉 Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs ⇨侨务办公室

【侨胞】 qiáobāo 〈名〉 countrymen/nationals residing abroad；overseas compatriot/national：海外～ countrymen/nationals residing abroad；overseas nationals/compatriots ‖ 来自世界各地的～ nationals from various parts of the world

【侨汇】 qiáohuì 〈名〉 overseas/immigrant remittance

〖～券〗 qiáohuìquàn 〈名〉 overseas remittance coupon

【侨居】 qiáojū 〈动〉 live/reside abroad：～海外 live/reside abroad

〖～国〗 qiáojūguó 〈名〉 country of residence

【侨眷】 qiáojuàn 〈名〉 relatives of overseas Chinese：华侨及～ overseas Chinese and their relatives

【侨领】 qiáolǐng 〈名〉 leader of overseas Chinese

【侨民】 qiáomín 〈名〉 national of a particular country residing abroad：～社团 foreign community ‖ 在华的外国～ foreign nationals in China

〖～法〗 qiáomínfǎ 〈名〉［法律］ alien act

【侨商】 qiáoshāng 〈名〉 overseas Chinese businessman

【侨生】 qiáoshēng 〈名〉 ❶ children of overseas Chinese born abroad ❷ overseas Chinese studying in China

【侨属】 qiáoshǔ ＝ 侨眷 qiáojuàn

【侨团】 qiáotuán 〈名〉 overseas Chinese community

【侨务】 qiáowù 〈名〉 affairs concerning Chinese nationals living/residing abroad；overseas Chinese affairs：～工作 overseas Chinese affairs ‖ ～政策 policy toward overseas Chinese affairs

〖～办公室〗 Qiáowù Bàngōngshì 〈名〉 Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs

【侨乡】 qiáoxiāng 〈名〉 village or town inhabited by relatives of overseas Chinese and returned overseas Chinese

【侨资】 qiáozī 〈名〉 investment by overseas Chinese：～企业 overseas Chinese enterprise

荞 qiáo

【荞麦】 qiáomài 〈名〉 buckwheat：～面 buckwheat flour

荍 qiáo

❶〈名〉〈古〉［植物］ high mallow ❷ ＝ 荞 qiáo

峤 qiáo

〈形〉〈书〉 (of a mountain) high and pointed ⇨jiào

桥 qiáo

〈名〉 bridge：一座～ a bridge ‖ 拆～ take down a bridge ‖ 搭～ put up a bridge ‖ 过～ cross a bridge；get over a bridge ‖ 在河上架～ bridge a river；build a bridge across a river ‖ 步行～ foot/pedestrian bridge ‖ 公路铁路两用～ rail and highway bridge ‖ 九拱～ nine-arch bridge ‖ 曲～ zigzag bridge ‖ 收费～ toll bridge ‖ 双层～ double-deck bridge ‖ 悬臂～ cantilever bridge ‖ 该～正在建造中。The building of the bridge is in progress. ⇨吊～；独木～；立交～

【桥洞】 qiáodòng 〈名〉〈口〉 bridge opening/arch

【桥墩】 qiáodūn 〈名〉 (bridge) pier

【桥拱】 qiáogǒng 〈名〉 bridge arch

【桥涵】 qiáohán 〈名〉 bridge and its culvert

【桥基】 qiáojī 〈名〉 (bridge) pier

【桥孔】 qiáokǒng 〈名〉 bridge opening/arch：这桥有三个～。The bridge is rested on three arches.

【桥梁】 qiáoliáng 〈名〉 bridge：在河上架设～ bridge a river；build a bridge across a river ‖ ～工程 bridgework ‖ ～建筑 bridge construction ‖ 〈喻〉连接政府与企业的～ bridge that links the government and the enterprises ‖ 〈喻〉友谊的～ bridge of friendship ‖ 〈喻〉该培训计划是学校与社会之间的～。This training programme is seen as a bridge between school and society.

【桥楼室】 qiáolóushì 〈名〉［造船］ bridge house

【桥面】 qiáomiàn 〈名〉 floor of a bridge：用水泥板铺～ floor a bridge with concrete plates

【桥牌】 qiáopái 〈名〉 bridge [a card game]：打～ play bridge

【桥式起重机】 qiáoshì qǐzhòngjī 〈名〉 bridge crane；overhead travelling crane

【桥塔】 qiáotǎ 〈名〉［建筑］ bridge tower

【桥台】 qiáotái 〈名〉［建筑］ abutment

【桥头】 qiáotóu 〈名〉 either end of a bridge

〖～堡〗 qiáotóubǎo 〈名〉 ❶［军事］ bridgehead：西部大开发的～ bridgehead for the all-out development of the western regions ❷［建筑］ bridge tower ❸ stronghold for attack

【桥堍】 qiáotù 〈名〉 either end of a bridge

【桥桩】 qiáozhuāng 〈名〉 bridge pier

翘 qiáo

〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 raise (one's head, etc)：⇨～首；～望 ❷〈形〉 outstanding；out of the common：⇨～楚 ❸〈动〉 become warped/twisted：这块板～得厉害。This board is badly warped. ⇨qiào

【翘楚】 qiáochǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 outstanding/talented person：医中～ eminent physician

【翘棱】 qiáoleng 〈动〉〈方〉 become warped

【翘盼】 qiáopàn 〈动〉 eagerly look forward to：～春节到来 long for the Spring Festival

【翘企】 qiáoqǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 raise one's head and stand on tiptoe—eagerly look forward to；aspire eagerly：不胜～ look forward to sth with eager anticipation

【翘首】 qiáoshǒu 〈动〉〈书〉 raise one's head and look：～星空 look up at the starry sky ‖ ～瞻仰 look up at sth with reverence

〖～企足〗 qiáoshǒu-qǐzú 〈熟〉 crane one's neck and stand on tiptoe—eagerly look forward to

〖～以待〗 qiáoshǒuyǐdài ＝ 翘足而待 qiáozú'érdài

【翘望】 qiáowàng 〈动〉 ❶ raise one's head and look ❷ eagerly look forward to：～亲人的到来 eagerly look forward to the arrival of one's family

【翘足而待】 qiáozú'érdài 〈熟〉 wait on tiptoe—expect sth to happen soon

【翘足引领】 qiáozú-yǐnlǐng 〈熟〉 stand on tiptoe and crane one's neck—eagerly look forward to

谯 qiáo

【谯楼】 qiáolóu 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ watch tower ❷ drum tower

鞒 qiáo

〈名〉 pommel and cantle of a saddle

蕉 qiáo

⇨jiāo

【蕉萃】 qiáocuì ＝ 憔悴 qiáocuì

憔 qiáo

【憔悴】 qiáocuì 〈形〉 wan and sallow；thin and pallid；haggard：脸色～ withered/gaunt face；haggard look ‖ 面容～ look wan and sallow；look haggard ‖ 日见～ pine away ‖ 因悲伤而～ languish in one's grief；be consumed with grief ‖ 因过度劳累而形容～ be a wreck from overwork

樵 qiáo

❶〈名〉〈书〉 firewood ❷〈动〉〈书〉 gather firewood：⇨～夫 ❸〈名〉 woodcutter；woodman

【樵夫】 qiáofū 〈名〉 woodcutter；woodman

瞧 qiáo

〈动〉〈口〉 ❶ look；see：～一眼 have/take a look at；cast a glance/look at ‖ ～着办 do as one sees fit ‖ 四处～～ look round/around；take a look round/around ‖ 偷～一眼 steal a glance ‖ ～，他来了！See, here he comes! ‖ ～～他都做了些什么！Look what he's done! ‖ 等着～吧。Wait and see. ‖ 他不信任地～了我一眼。He shot me a distrustful look. ⇨～见 ❷ (of a patient) see a doctor；(of a doctor) see a patient：我头疼，得～～去。I've got a headache and I'm going to see a doctor. ⇨～病 ❸ visit；call on (sb)：～朋友 go to see a friend；call on a friend；visit a friend ‖ ～亲戚 visit a relative

【瞧病】 qiáobìng 〈动〉〈口〉 ❶ (of a patient) see/consult a doctor：找大夫～ go to a doctor ❷ (of a doctor) see a patient

【瞧不起】 qiáobuqǐ 〈动〉〈口〉 look down upon/on；despise；have no/little regard for；turn up one's nose at；hold in contempt；treat with disdain；have a low opinion of：～别人 look down upon others ‖ 非常～ hold sb in high scorn ‖ 他～所有比他穷的人。He acted high-hat toward anyone poorer than he.

【瞧不上眼】 qiáobushàngyǎn 〈动〉 consider beneath one's notice；turn up one's nose at：这件衬衣他～。This shirt is not to his liking.

【瞧得起】 qiáodeqǐ 〈动〉〈口〉 have high regard for；think highly of；have a good opinion of；look up to

【瞧哈哈】 qiáo hāha 〈动〉〈口〉 have a good laugh/gloat over (sb's misfortune); gloat over
【瞧好儿】 qiáohǎor 〈动〉〈口〉 see a good show; see good results
【瞧见】 qiáojiàn 〈动〉〈口〉 see; catch sight of: 他在光荣榜上～了自己的名字。He saw his own name on the honour roll. ‖ 我刚才～他出去了。I saw him go out just now.
【瞧热闹】 qiáo rènao 〈口〉 ＝ 看热闹 kàn rènao
【瞧上】 qiáoshang 〈动〉〈口〉 ❶ have a chance to see: 没～那出戏真是太遗憾了。It's really a pity that you missed the play. ❷ be to one's liking; take a liking to (sb): 人家姑娘不一定瞧得上你。The girl won't necessarily take a liking to you.

qiǎo

巧 qiǎo ❶〈名〉skill; workmanship: ⇨技～ ❷〈形〉skilful; clever; adept; ingenious: 这个机器人造得好～啊! What an ingenious robot it is! ⇨～匠 ❸〈形〉clever; deft; glib: 嘴～ talk glibly; have a glib tongue; be smooth-spoken ‖ 你的手很～。You are deft with your hands. ⇨心灵手～ ❹〈形〉cunning; deceitful; artful: ⇨～言令色; 花言～语 ❺〈形〉opportune; coincidental: 来得真～ arrive at a most opportune moment; come just at the right time ‖ 在那儿遇到他真是～极了。It was most opportune to meet him there. / What a coincidence to meet him there! ⇨～合; 不～; 正～
【巧辩】 qiǎobiàn 〈动〉 argue skilfully/plausibly/smartly: 有～的口才 have an agile tongue
【巧夺天工】 qiǎoduó-tiāngōng 〈熟〉 superb craftsmanship excelling nature; wonderful workmanship excelling nature: 大家都说他的手艺～。Everybody acknowledged that his craftsmanship excelled nature. ‖ 这件象牙雕刻是～的珍品。This ivory carving is an art treasure of supernatural workmanship.
【巧妇难为无米之炊】 qiǎofù nán wéi wú mǐ zhī chuī 〈熟〉 even the cleverest housewife cannot cook a meal without rice—one cannot make bricks without straw; one cannot make something out of nothing; one cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear
【巧妇鸟】 qiǎofùniǎo 〈名〉 wren
【巧干】 qiǎogàn 〈动〉 work ingeniously; do in a clever way: ～加实干 work hard and work cleverly; be both ingenious and down-to-earth in one's work
【巧合】 qiǎohé 〈动〉 be a sheer coincidence; coincide (with); be coincidental: 如有雷同,纯属～。Any similarity to real people is purely coincidental. ‖ 他们的意见～。Their views coincide. ‖ 我们相遇纯属～。It was by pure/sheer chance that we met. ‖ 这只是～而已。It is a mere coincidence. ‖ 真是～! What a happy coincidence! / What a coincidence it is!
【巧计】 qiǎojì 〈名〉 clever device/trick; artful scheme: 设～ devise a smart trick/stratagem ‖ 施～ use a clever trick; resort to a clever stratagem ‖ 她施展～使自己成为很有权势的人。She finessed herself into a very influential position.
【巧匠】 qiǎojiàng 〈名〉 clever artisan; master craftsman; skilled/clever workman: ⇨能工～
【巧劲儿】 qiǎojìnr 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ knack; trick: 干这种活儿得使～。It takes some knack to do the job. ❷ coincidence
【巧克力】 qiǎokèlì 〈名〉 chocolate: 一盒～ a box of chocolates ‖ 一块～ a bar of chocolate ‖ ～饼干 chocolate biscuit ‖ ～蛋糕 chocolate cake ‖ ～奶 chocolate milk ‖ ～奶油 chocolate cream ‖ ～糖 chocolate candy ‖ 纯～ plain chocolate ‖ 蛋形/球形～ chocolate eggs/drops ‖ 果仁～ nut chocolate ‖ 酒心～ liqueur chocolate; whisky heart chocolate
【巧立名目】 qiǎolì-míngmù 〈熟〉 invent/concoct various excuses/pretexts; invent all sorts of names (for selfish gains): ～罚款 invent excuses to fine sb ‖ ～乱收费 collect fees arbitrarily under all sorts of pretexts ‖ ～搜刮民财 extort people's wealth under all sorts of pretexts
【巧妙】 qiǎomiào 〈形〉 clever; ingenious; skilful: ～处理 skilfully/dexterously/adroitly handle; handle with tact; deal with sth with consummate skill ‖ ～的方法 clever method ‖ ～回绝 decline tactfully ‖ 出牌～ play one's hand of cards cleverly ‖ 措辞～ be well-worded ‖ 构思～ be skilfully/ingeniously conceived ‖ 采用～的战术 adopt ingenious tactics ‖ 对问题做出～的回答 give a neat/nimble reply to a question ‖ ～地运用比喻,可以使语言生动活泼。Clever use of metaphors can make the language more vivid. ‖ 作者写作手法～,情节设计独具匠心。The author has a deft hand and his plotting is ingenious. ‖ 他～地把记者的问题应付过去了。He finessed his way through the newspapermen's questions.
【巧取豪夺】 qiǎoqǔ-háoduó 〈熟〉 secure (sb's belongings, rights, etc) by force or trickery; take away by force or trickery/fraud/deception/deceit
【巧舌如簧】 qiǎoshé-rúhuáng ＝ 巧言如簧 qiǎoyán-rúhuáng
【巧事】 qiǎoshì 〈名〉 coincidence: 我们动身晚了,火车也晚点了,真是一件幸运的～。We set out for the station a bit too late, but it turned out to be a lucky accident that the train was late too.
【巧手】 qiǎoshǒu 〈名〉 ❶ deft/dexterous hands: 有一双～ be clever/deft/adroit/ingenious/quick with one's hands; have dexterous/nimble/clever hands ❷ dab; dab hand: 绣花～ dab (hand) at embroidery
【巧思】 qiǎosī 〈名〉 ingenious/brilliant conception
【巧夕】 qiǎoxī ＝ 七夕 qīxī
【巧言令色】 qiǎoyán-lìngsè 〈熟〉 have a glib tongue and an ingratiating manner; flatter with artful speech and flashy manners: ～以惑众 mislead people with clever talk and an ingratiating manner
【巧言如簧】 qiǎoyán-rúhuáng 〈熟〉 have a smooth tongue like the reed of a wind instrument—have a glib/silver/honeyed tongue; be smooth-tongued; talk glibly; be smooth-spoken: 这位政客～。This politician is an adroit speaker.
【巧于】 qiǎoyú 〈动〉 be good/expert at; be a good hand at: ～辞令 be handy with words ‖ ～运筹 play one's cards well/right
【巧遇】 qiǎoyù 〈动〉 encounter by chance; meet unexpectedly; run into by accident; chance upon

悄 qiǎo 〈形〉 ❶ silent; quiet: ～无人迹 without a soul in sight ‖ 低声～语 speak in a low voice ⇨～然 ❷〈书〉 worried; sad ⇨qiāo
【悄寂】 qiǎojì 〈形〉 quiet; still; silent: 乡野一片～。Silence reigned the countryside.
【悄静】 qiǎojìng 〈形〉 quiet; still; silent
【悄然】 qiǎorán 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ sad; worried; sorrowful: ～落泪 shed tears of sorrow; shed sad tears ❷ quiet; soft: ～离去 leave quietly ‖ ～无声 silently; soundlessly; very quietly; without a sound ‖ 草地上～升起一层薄雾。A thin mist was ghosting up from the turf. ‖ 时间一天天～逝去。The days slid/glided by.
【悄声】 qiǎoshēng 〈名〉 low voice; whisper: ～细语 speak/talk in whispers ‖ 他们在～谈话。They are talking in whispers. / They are talking in a low voice. ‖ 他蹑手蹑脚,～走进房间。He tiptoed into the room.

雀 qiǎo 〈名〉〈口〉 sparrow: ⇨家～儿
⇨qiāo; què
【雀盲眼】 qiǎomangyǎn 〈名〉〈方〉 night blindness; nyctalopia

愀 qiǎo 〈形〉〈书〉 becoming stern or displeased: ⇨～然
【愀然】 qiǎorán 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ stern; grave-looking: ～作色 become/turn stern ❷ sorrowful-looking; unhappy: ～不悦 look displeased/unhappy

qiào

壳 qiào 〈名〉 shell; hard surface/covering: ⇨地～; 甲～; 金蝉脱～
⇨ké
【壳菜】 qiàocài 〈名〉[动物] mussel
【壳斗】 qiàodǒu 〈名〉[植物] acorn-cup; cupule
【壳体结构】 qiàotǐ jiégòu 〈名〉 shell construction
【壳质】 qiàozhì 〈名〉[生化] chitin

俏 qiào ❶〈形〉 pretty; smart-looking; good-looking: 打扮得真～ be smartly dressed ‖ 她的发型做得很～。Her hair is stylishly done. ⇨～丽; 俊～ ❷〈形〉 salable; marketable; fast-selling: 行情看～。A rising market is expected. ‖ 这种货卖得很～。This product sells well/readily. / This product has a ready sale/market. / This product is in great demand. ⇨～货; 紧～; 走～ ❸〈动〉〈方〉 flavour (with); season (with): 给菜～点儿糖 flavour/

season the dish with some sugar

【俏货】 qiàohuò 〈名〉 *salable/marketable goods; goods in great* demand; fast-selling goods

【俏丽】 qiàolì 〈形〉 pretty; good-looking: 容貌～ be good-looking; be smart-looking

【俏美】 qiàoměi 〈形〉 pretty; good-looking: 身段～ have a lovely figure

【俏媚】 qiàomèi 〈形〉 charming; attractive: ～的眼波 charming glance

【俏皮】 qiàopi 〈形〉 ❶ good-looking; smart-looking: 这身装束使她看上去很～。She looked smart in this dress. ❷ witty; clever: ～的回答 smart answer ‖ 他的话说得很～。His remarks are full of wit and humour.

〖～话〗 qiàopihuà 〈名〉 ❶ sarcastic/ironical remarks ❷ witty *remarks; witticism; wisecrack*: 说～ *make witty remarks; wise-*crack; make a wisecrack (about sth/sb) ‖ 用轻松的～把话题岔开 turn away the topic with easy one-liners ❸ ＝ 歇后语 xiēhòuyǔ

【俏色】 qiàosè 〈名〉 stylish colour

【俏式】 qiàoshi 〈形〉〈方〉 pretty and charming

【俏头】 qiàotou 〈名〉 ❶ flavouring; seasoning; condiment ❷ [戏曲] tricks to gain applause (such as gestures, remarks or episodes in operas, etc to make the performance more intriguing)

【俏销】 qiàoxiāo 〈动〉 sell well/readily/briskly; have a ready sale/market; sell like hot cakes; be in great demand; be salable: ～全国 sell well all over the country ‖ ～商品 salable/marketable commodity

诮 qiào 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ blame; censure; reproach: ⇨～呵; ～责 ❷ ridicule; satirize; mock; deride: ⇨讥～

【诮呵】 qiàohē 〈动〉〈书〉 blame; reproach; berate

【诮责】 qiàozé 〈动〉〈书〉 blame; reproach; berate

帩 qiào

【帩头】 qiàotóu 〈名〉 scarf used to tie up one's hair by men in ancient China

峭 qiào 〈形〉 ❶ (of a mountain) steep; precipitous: ⇨～壁; 峻～ ❷ 〈书〉 stern; severe: ⇨～直; 冷～

【峭拔】 qiàobá 〈形〉 ❶ (of a mountain) high and steep; precipitous: 山峰～ towering peaks ‖ 山势～ high and precipitous *mountains* ‖ 岩石～出海。The rocks rose sheer out of the sea. ❷ (of the style of writing) vigorous; forceful: 笔锋～ have a vigorous style of writing

【峭壁】 qiàobì 〈名〉 cliff; precipice; steep: 勘察～ reconnoiter a cliff ‖ 攀登～ clamber up a cliff; climb/scale a cliff ‖ ～边缘 brink of the cliff ‖ 河的两岸～耸立。There are towering crags rising from either side of the river. ⇨悬崖～

【峭峻】 qiàojùn 〈形〉 ❶ high and steep; precipitous: 山势～。The mountain stands high and steep. ❷ stern; severe: 刑罚～ harsh/severe punishment; stiff/severe/tough penalty

【峭立】 qiàolì 〈形〉 steep; rising steeply: ～的山峰 steep (mountain) peak ‖ 岩石～ steep rock

【峭厉】 qiàolì 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ (of wind, cold air, etc) bitter; sharp: 寒风～ bitter/biting wind ❷ stern; severe; grim: ～的表情 stern expression

【峭直】 qiàozhí 〈形〉〈书〉 upright and stern: 秉性～ be upright and stern by nature

窍 qiào 〈名〉 ❶ 〈书〉 cave; hole ❷ aperture in the human body: 吓得灵魂出～ be frightened out of one's senses; be scared out of one's wits ⇨鬼迷心～; 七～ ❸ key (to sth); knack; trick: 现在你算是通～了。Now you've got the knack of it. ⇨～门; 诀～; 开～

【窍诀】 qiàojué 〈名〉 knack; trick

【窍门】 qiàomén 〈名〉 key (to sth); knack; trick: 懂得～ know the ropes ‖ 学会～ learn the ropes; get/learn the tricks (of) ‖ 掌握～ *get the hang/knack of it* ‖ 找～ *try to find the key to a* problem; try to find the knack (of doing sth) ‖ 把～教给某人 put sb up to the ropes; show sb the ropes ‖ 使用工具的～ knack at handling tools ‖ 你成功的～是什么? What is the secret of your success? ‖ 这里面有～。There is a knack in/to it. ‖ 做这事有个～。There is a clever way to do this.

愀 qiào 〈形〉〈方〉 silly

翘 qiào 〈动〉〈口〉 stick up; hold up; bend upwards; turn upwards: ～起大拇指 hold up one's thumb; give (sb) the thumbs-up ‖ 傲慢地～起鼻子 cock one's nose ‖ 高傲地～起下巴 *make a haughty lift of the chin* ‖ ～鼻子 turnup nose ‖ ～胡子 bristling mustache ‖ 那只麻雀～起了尾巴。The sparrow perked up its tail. ‖ 她轻蔑地～起了嘴唇。She curled up her lips in a sneer.

⇨qiáo

【翘板】 qiàobǎn ＝ 跷跷板 qiāoqiāobǎn

【翘辫子】 qiào biànzi 〈动〉〈诙〉 kick the bucket; turn up one's toes; give up the ghost; snuff it; pop off; kick up one's heels: 他说不定哪一天就会～。He could kick the bucket any day now.

【翘舌音】 qiàoshéyīn 〈名〉 [语言] cacuminal; domal (sound)

【翘尾巴】 qiào wěiba 〈动〉 stick one's tail up—be cocky; get stuck-up; be haughty and snooty: 不要取得一点成绩就～,你还差得远呢。Don't be haughty when you have just achieved something. There is much to be desired in your work.

撬 qiào 〈动〉 prize; pry; jemmy: ～保险箱 crack a safe ‖ ～掉箱盖 *prize/pry the cover off a box* ‖ ～开抽屉 jemmy a drawer open ‖ 用镐～起一块石头 pry/lever up a stone with a pickaxe

【撬杠】 qiàogàng 〈名〉 pinch bar; crowbar; pry; lever; jimmy; jemmy

【撬棍】 qiàogùn ＝ 撬杠 qiàogàng

【撬锁】 qiàosuǒ 〈动〉 pick a lock: 把锁撬开 jemmy a lock open; force open a lock ‖ ～工具 picklock ‖ ～贼 picklock

鞘 qiào 〈名〉 ❶ sheath; scabbard: 拔剑出～ draw a sword from/out of its sheath ‖ 插剑入～ sheathe a sword; put a sword into a sheath ‖ 刀出～ take the knife out of the sheath ⇨刀～; 剑～ ❷ sheath-shaped thing: ⇨～翅; 腱～; 叶～

⇨shāo

【鞘翅】 qiàochì 〈名〉 [昆虫] elytron; elytrum: ～甲虫 *shard beetle*

〖～目〗 qiàochìmù 〈名〉 [昆虫] Coleoptera: ～昆虫 coleopteran

【鞘尾蝠】 qiàowěifú 〈名〉 [动物] sheath-tailed bat

【鞘嘴鸥】 qiàozuǐ'ōu 〈名〉 [动物] sheathbill

qiē

切 qiē 〈动〉 ❶ cut; slice; chop: ～菜 cut up vegetables ‖ ～蛋糕 cut a cake ‖ ～掉手指 have a finger cut off ‖ ～瓜 slice up a melon ‖ ～了手 cut one's hand ‖ ～面包片 cut bread into slices ‖ ～肉 slice/carve meat ‖ ～成两半 cut into halves; cut in two/half ‖ ～得薄/厚 chop thinly/thickly ‖ ～丁/块 dice; cut into tiny cubes ‖ ～丝 cut into shreds; shred ‖ ～碎/细 mince; chop fine/up ‖ 给我～一片肉。Slice me off a piece of meat. ‖ 这肉不好～。The meat cuts tough. / The meat is tough to cut. ‖ 这把刀好～。This knife cuts well. ⇨～除; ～片; ～削 ❷ cut off; shut off; disconnect: ⇨～断 ❸ [数学] be tangent: 两圆相～。The two circles are tangent. ⇨～点; ～线

⇨qiè

【切边机】 qiēbiānjī 〈名〉 side shears; edge cutter

【切变】 qiēbiàn 〈名〉 [物理] shear: ～强度 shear strength ‖ 风～ *wind shear*

〖～波〗 qiēbiànbō 〈名〉 shear wave

【切布机】 qiēbùjī 〈名〉 [造纸] rag cutter/chopper

【切菜板】 qiēcàibǎn 〈名〉 chopping/cutting board

【切菜机】 qiēcàijī 〈名〉 vegetable-chopper; vegetable-cutter

【切槽】 qiēcáo 〈名〉 [机械] grooving

【切草机】 qiēcǎojī 〈名〉 hay cutter

【切齿机】 qiēchǐjī 〈名〉 [机械] gear cutting machine

【切除】 qiēchú 〈动〉 [医学] excise; resect; remove; amputate: ～扁桃体 remove tonsils; cut out one's tonsils ‖ ～发炎的阑尾 excise the inflamed appendix ‖ ～甲状腺 remove thyroid gland ‖ ～(动物)卵巢 spay ‖ ～手术 surgical resection ‖ 部分～ partial excision ‖ 全部～ total excision ‖ 胃～ removal of part/all of the stomach; gastrectomy

〖～术〗 qiēchúshù 〈名〉 resection：扁桃体～ tonsillectomy ‖ 骨～ ostectomy；osteectomy ‖ 喉～ laryngectomy ‖ 神经节～ ganglionectomy

【切磋】 qiēcuō 〈动〉 learn from each other by exchanging views；exchange views/ideas；compare notes：有空儿咱俩～～棋艺。When you have time，let's play a game of chess and exchange experience.

〖～琢磨〗 qiēcuō-zhuómó 〈熟〉 carve and polish—learn from each other by exchanging views；study and learn by mutual discussion/consultation

【切刀】 qiēdāo 〈名〉 slicer；cutter

【切点】 qiēdiǎn 〈名〉［数学］ point of tangency；point of contact

〖～弦〗 qiēdiǎnxián 〈名〉［数学］ chord of contact

【切断】 qiēduàn 〈动〉 cut off；shut off；sever；disconnect：～电话 sever the telephone connection；cut off sb's telephone service；disconnect sb's phone ‖ ～电力/食品/水的供应 cut/shut off the electricity/food/water supply ‖ ～电流 cut/shut off the electric current；break off/disconnect/interrupt an electric circuit ‖ ～电路 break an electrical circuit；disconnect the wires；clear the circuit ‖ ～电源 cut off the electricity supply；switch/cut off the power；turn/shut off the electricity ‖ ～交通 shut off traffic ‖ ～联系 cut off communication ‖ ～煤气 cut off the gas supply；turn off the gas ‖ ～退路 cut off sb's retreat ‖ 雪崩～了通向山村的路。The avalanche cut off the access to the mountain village.

〖～车床〗 qiēduàn chēchuáng 〈名〉 cutting-off lathe

〖～刀〗 qiēduàndāo 〈名〉 cut-off tool

〖～继电器〗 qiēduàn jìdiànqì 〈名〉 trip relay

〖～锯〗 qiēduànjù 〈名〉［医学］ cut-off saw；amputating saw

〖～开关〗 qiēduàn kāiguān 〈名〉 cut-off switch；cut-out switch；disconnecting switch

【切分音】 qiēfēnyīn 〈名〉［音乐］ syncopation

【切腹自杀】 qiēfù zìshā 〈动〉 commit hara-kiri/seppuku

【切割】 qiēgē 〈动〉 ❶ cut：～成片 cut into slices；slice ❷ cut metal (by lathes，etc)：～金属 cut through metal ‖ ～设备 cutting equipment ‖ 电弧～ arc cutting

〖～机〗 qiēgējī 〈名〉 cutter，cutting machine：食物～ food chopper ‖ 氧气～ oxygen cutter

〖～面〗 qiēgēmiàn 〈名〉 cut surface；facet

〖～器〗 qiēgēqì 〈名〉［农业］ sickle bar (for mowing)；cutting apparatus

【切根虫】 qiēgēnchóng 〈名〉〈方〉 cutworm；wireworm

【切喉鳟】 qiēhóuzūn 〈名〉［动物］ cutthroat trout

【切花】 qiēhuā 〈名〉 cut flowers (for decoration)：一束～ a bunch of cut flowers ‖ 鲜～ freshly cut flowers

【切换】 qiēhuàn 〈动〉 cut；change over：～镜头 cut from one shot to another ‖ ～方式 switching mode ‖ ～顺序 sequence of switching；relay sequence ‖ ～装置 switching device；shifter ‖ 节目～器 cut key ‖ 视频～台 (video-frequency) cut bank ‖ 同时在几套节目中相互～ flip among several shows at once

〖～继电器〗 qiēhuàn jìdiànqì 〈名〉 transfer relay

【切汇】 qiēhuì 〈动〉 deduct a sum by a blackmarket money changer from a foreign exchange transaction

【切角】 qiējiǎo 〈名〉［数学］ tangential angle

【切开】 qiēkāi 〈动〉［医学］ incise；lance：～脓肿 lance a boil ‖ ～血管 open a vein ‖ ～肿胀组织 incise the swollen tissue ‖ ～伤口做治疗 open up a wound for treatment ‖ ～引流 incision and drainage

【切口】 qiēkǒu 〈名〉 ❶［印刷］ margin (of a page in a book) ❷［医学］ incision：开一个深/小～ make a deep/tiny incision ❸［冶金］ notch：～槽 groove of the notch
⇨qièkǒu

【切力】 qiēlì 〈名〉［物理］ shearing force；shear：横～ transverse shear

【切面】 qiēmiàn 〈名〉 ❶ cut noodles；machine-made noodles ❷ ＝ 剖面 pōumiàn ❸［数学］ tangent plane

【切片】 qiēpiàn ❶〈动〉 cut into slices；slice/carve up：把羊肉～ slice the mutton ‖ ～面包 sliced bread ‖ 土豆容易～。Potatoes slice well. ❷〈名〉［医学］ section (of organic tissues)：做～检查 cut sections of organic tissues for microscopic examination ‖ 癌组织～ section of cancerous tissue

〖～法〗 qiēpiànfǎ 〈名〉［医学］ microtomy

〖～机〗 qiēpiànjī 〈名〉 ❶ slicer：食品～ food slicer ❷［纺织］ chipper ❸［医学］ microtome

【切入】 qiērù 〈动〉 cut into；penetrate：～正题 come to the main theme

〖～点〗 qiērùdiǎn 〈名〉 point of penetration

【切伤】 qiēshāng 〈名〉 cut/incised wound

【切石机】 qiēshíjī 〈名〉 stonecutter；stone cutting machine

【切石术】 qiēshíshù 〈名〉［医学］ lithotomy

【切线】 qiēxiàn 〈名〉［数学］ tangent；tangent line：～坐标 tangential coordinates

【切削】 qiēxiāo 〈动〉［机械］ cut：～工具 cutting instrument/tool ‖ 粗～ rough cut；rough cutting；lower cut ‖ 高速～ high-speed cutting ‖ 机械～ machine cut ‖ 金属～ metal cutting ‖ 细～ fine cut；upper cut ‖ 用工具～ cut with a tool ‖ 每一个钻头都有不同的最佳～速度。Each of the bits has a different optimum cutting speed.

〖～机〗 qiēxiāojī 〈名〉 cutting machine

〖～角〗 qiēxiāojiǎo 〈名〉［机械］ cutting angle

〖～力〗 qiēxiāolì 〈名〉［机械］ cutting force

〖～面〗 qiēxiāomiàn 〈名〉［机械］ cutting face

〖～液〗 qiēxiāoyè 〈名〉 cutting fluid/compound

【切屑】 qiēxiè 〈名〉 cutting scrap；smear metal；chipping；swarf：～往往粘着而不落下。The chips tend to stick rather than fall free.

【切纸刀】 qiēzhǐdāo 〈名〉 paper cutter

【切纸机】 qiēzhǐjī 〈名〉 paper cutting machine；paper cutter；slitter

qié

伽 qié
⇨gā；jiā

【伽蓝】 qiélán 〈名〉 Buddhist temple

【伽蓝鸟】 qiélánniǎo 〈名〉［动物］ white pelican

【伽南香】 qiénánxiāng ＝ 沉香 chénxiāng

茄 qié 〈名〉 aubergine；eggplant：～盒 stuffed eggplant slices ‖ ～泥 mashed eggplant [a dish]
⇨jiā

【茄碱】 qiéjiǎn 〈名〉［化学］ solanine (base)

【茄科】 qiékē 〈名〉［植物］solanaceae

【茄皮紫】 qiépízǐ 〈名〉 aubergine；eggplant purple

【茄子】 qiézi 〈名〉 aubergine；eggplant

qiě

且[1] qiě 〈副〉 ❶ just；for the time being；for the moment：～听下回分解 [used in story-telling] it will be further explained next time；to be continued ‖ ～听她说些什么！Just listen to her! ‖ 价钱多少～不说，东西得好。We may as well talk about the price later，but I want good quality. ⇨得过～过；暂～ ❷〈口〉 for a long time；for quite some time：他～来不了呢。It'll be a while before he comes.

且[2] qiě 〈连〉 ❶ and；both ... and ...：她既漂亮～聪明。She is both pretty and smart. ‖ 这本书既有趣～有教育意义。The book is both interesting and instructive. ⇨而～ ❷ moreover；besides；in addition：这衣服太贵，～尺寸也不合适。This garment is too expensive. Besides，it doesn't fit me. ⇨况～ ❸ while；as：～歌～舞 sing and dance at the same time；sing while dancing ‖ ～看～记 take notes while reading ‖ ～信～疑 half believe and half doubt；between belief and doubt；half in doubt ‖ ～战～退 keep on the fight while making/beating a retreat ‖ 他们～走～说。They walked and talked all the while. / They talked while/as they walked. ❹ even：死～不怕，困难又算什么？Even death holds no fear for us，let alone difficulties. ⇨尚～
⇨jū

【且不说】 qiěbùshuō 〈动〉 not to mention：～他考重点大学，就连一般大学也够呛。It is a problem for him to go to an ordinary college，not to mention the key universities. ‖ ～你的本事有多大，就你这种态度人家也不会要你。They won't hire you because of

your wrong attitude, even though you might be quite capable.

【且慢】 qiěmàn 〈动〉 wait a moment; hold it; not be so fast/soon: ～高兴。Don't rejoice so soon. ‖ ～,请听我把话说完。Wait a moment. Please let me finish what I have to say. / Please hear me out.

【且说】 qiěshuō 〈动〉 let's begin with...[a stock phrase used in old Chinese novels or stories to introduce a new episode]

【且住】 qiězhù 〈动〉 wait a moment; not be so fast/soon

qiè

切 qiè ❶〈动〉 rub (against): ⇨～齿 ❷〈动〉 be close to: ⇨～肤之痛; ～身利益 ❸〈形〉 eager; anxious; keen: 回家心～ be anxious to go home ⇨急～; 迫～ ❹〈动〉 correspond to; conform to; accord with: 不～实际的要求 unrealistic request ‖ 译文不～原意。The translation does not quite correspond to the original. ⇨～合; ～实; ～题 ❺〈副〉 be sure to; must: ～不可粗心大意 be sure to be careful ‖ ～不可自以为是。One should never be presumptuous and opinionated. ‖ 对此～不可掉以轻心。We must never treat this lightly. ⇨～记; ～忌 ❻〈动〉 feel the pulse: ⇨～脉; 望闻问～ ❼ → 反切 fǎnqiè
⇨qiē

【切齿】 qièchǐ 〈动〉 gnash/grind one's teeth (in hatred): ～痛恨 gnash/grind one's teeth in hatred; have a bitter hatred for (sb/sth); hate bitterly ‖ ～之恨 resolute hatred; extreme hatred ‖ 令人～ make sb bristle with anger, make sb's blood boil ‖ 群众对贪官污吏无不～痛恨。All the people, without exception, have an intense hatred for corrupt officials. ⇨咬牙～

〖～腐心〗 qièchǐ-fǔxīn 〈熟〉 hate with all one's soul; be in deep hatred and anger; burn with rage

【切当】 qièdàng 〈形〉 proper; suitable; fitting; appropriate: 措辞～ express oneself with great felicity; be appropriately worded ‖ 举止～ behave properly

【切肤之痛】 qièfūzhītòng 〈熟〉 keenly felt pain; sharp/acute pain; deep grief: 他对邪教的危害有～。He has bitter memories of what harm the evil cult did to people.

【切骨】 qiègǔ 〈形〉 to the bone/marrow: ～之寒 piercing/biting/icy cold; bitter chill

〖～之仇〗 qiègǔzhīchóu 〈熟〉 deep/bitter hatred

【切合】 qièhé 〈动〉 suit; fit in with: ～实际 be geared to actual circumstances; fit in with the reality; suit the actual condition; be practical ‖ ～实情 be apposite to the case; suit the concrete circumstances (of) ‖ ～时宜 be appropriate to (the requirements of) the occasion; be in keeping with the times; be compatible with present needs ‖ ～消费者的需要 fit in with the needs of the consumers ‖ ～实际的办法 practical way/approach ‖ 不～实际的希望 unrealistic hope

【切己】 qièjǐ 〈形〉 of immediate concern/interest to oneself/sb

【切记】 qièjì 〈动〉 be sure to keep/bear in mind; must always remember; must never forget; do remember: ～不要骄傲。Always guard against arrogance. ‖ ～吩咐你的事。Do remember what I've told you. ‖ ～过去的教训。Never forget past lessons.

【切忌】 qièjì 〈动〉 must guard against; avoid by all means; be sure not to do sth: ～粗心大意 guard against carelessness ‖ ～生冷。Cold and raw food must be strictly forbidden. ‖ ～饮酒过度。Be sure to avoid excessive drinking.

【切谏】 qièjiàn 〈动〉〈书〉 earnestly advise; remonstrate in frank terms

【切近】 qièjìn ❶〈形〉 close; near: 要实现远大的理想,必须从～处做起。A long-range cause must be achieved by beginning with what is ordinary and close to reality. ❷〈动〉 be close to; be similar: ～生活 be close to life ‖ ～作者原意 be close to what is meant by the author ‖ 这样释义比较～原诗本意。This paraphrasing seems closer to the original meaning of the poem.

【切口】 qièkǒu 〈名〉 cant; jargon; slang [secret language of underworld gangs or of certain professions]: 盗贼的～ thieves' slang
⇨qiēkǒu

【切脉】 qièmài 〈动〉[中医] feel the pulse: ～听诊 feel sb's pulse and listen to his breathing

【切莫】 qièmò 〈副〉 (be) sure not to do sth; must not do: ～单独前往 be sure not to go alone ‖ ～听信谣言 never believe rumours ‖ ～虚度青春。Never vainly live through your youth. / Never idle away your youth.

【切末】 qièmo 〈名〉[戏曲] simple stage property

【切盼】 qièpàn 〈动〉 eagerly look forward to; yearn for: 我～他的来信。I'm longing for his letter. / I am eagerly looking forward to hearing from him.

【切切】 qièqiè ❶〈副〉 sure to (do sth); must: ～不可过分 be sure not to go too far ‖ ～不可忘记。Be sure not to forget. / Be sure to bear it in mind. ❷〈形〉 serious; earnest: ～此布。This proclamation is hereby issued in all sincerity and earnestness. / This is hereby solemnly proclaimed. / This proclamation is hereby issued with the full force of the law. ‖ ～此令。This order is to be strictly observed. ❸〈形〉 eager; urgent; earnest: ～请求 earnestly request ❹ = 窃窃① qièqiè ❺〈形〉 mournful; grieved

【切身】 qièshēn 〈形〉 ❶ of immediate concern/interest to oneself/sb: ～大事 matter of deep concern to sb ‖ ～利益 immediate interests ‖ 自己的利益最～。Near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin. ❷ personal; first-hand: ～体会 first-hand understanding; first-hand/intimate knowledge ‖ ～体验 personal experience

【切实】 qièshí 〈形〉 ❶ feasible; practical; practicable; realistic: ～的办法 practical/practicable/feasible measures ‖ ～的步骤 effective steps ‖ ～的措施 feasible measures ‖ ～有效 be practical and effective ‖ 我们必须使问题得到～解决。We must reach a practical solution of/to a problem. ❷ conscientious; earnest; in a down-to-earth manner: ～地工作 do one's job conscientiously ‖ ～改进服务 improve service in real earnest; improve service with earnest effort ‖ ～履行诺言 seriously implement one's promise

〖～可行〗 qièshí-kěxíng 〈熟〉 feasible; practical; practicable; realistic: ～的解决办法 workable solution ‖ 制订～的计划 work out a practical/workable scheme; formulate a feasible/realistic plan ‖ 出售公司是惟一～的办法。The only practicable course of action is to sell the company.

【切题】 qiètí 〈动〉 be relevant/pertinent to the subject; come/get to the point: 不～ be beside/off the point; be away from the point; be impertinent ‖ 不～的话 impertinent remarks ‖ 你的回答不～。Your answer is beside the mark. ‖ 写文章要～。Keep to the subject when writing. ‖ 这段文字不～。This paragraph doesn't support the topic. ‖ 这篇文章很～。The article just sticks to the topic.

【切望】 qièwàng = 切盼 qièpàn

【切勿】 qièwù 〈副〉 (be) sure not to do sth; must not do: ～迟到 be sure not to be late ‖ ～倒置 keep upright; do not turn over ‖ ～挤压 do not crush ‖ ～见怪 do not take it ill; don't hold it against me ‖ ～酒后驾车 be sure not to drive after drinking ‖ ～靠近 keep off ‖ ～平放 not to be laid flat ‖ ～受潮 keep dry; caution against wetness ‖ ～践踏草坪。Keep off the grass.

【切要】 qièyào 〈形〉 ❶ concise and accurate: 言辞～ speak concisely and to the point ❷ vital; essential; indispensable: ～之举 step/measure of vital importance; indispensable measure

【切音】 qièyīn 〈动〉 use two Chinese characters to represent the pronunciation of a third character

【切责】 qièzé 〈动〉〈书〉 severely rebuke; sternly condemn: 遭到～ receive a stern rebuke

【切诊】 qièzhěn 〈名〉[中医] pulse feeling and palpation [one of the four methods of diagnosis in traditional Chinese medicine]

【切中】 qièzhòng 〈动〉 hit (the mark)

〖～时弊〗 qièzhòng-shíbì 〈熟〉 make a cutting analysis of the ills of the time; strike hard at the current social evils: 这篇文章～。The article hit/struck hard at the present-day evils/the ills of the time.

〖～要害〗 qièzhòng-yàohài 〈熟〉 hit the nail (right) on the head; strike home: ～的抨击 telling hit ‖ 批评～。The criticism struck home. ‖ 他的话～。His remarks hit the mark.

【切嘱】 qièzhǔ 〈动〉 urge again and again; repeatedly exhort; din sth into sb: 他在家时父亲总是～他要努力工作。When he was at home, Father always dinned into his ears the importance of hard work.

妾 qiè 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 concubine: 纳～ take a concubine ❷〈古〉〈谦〉 I; me: ～不负郎君,郎君自负～耳! I have never been unfaithful to you; it is you who have been unfaithful to me! ⇨～身

【妾身】 qièshēn 〈名〉〈古〉〈谦〉I; me [used by a woman]

怯 qiè 〈形〉❶ timid; nervous; cowardly: ～于表述意见 be shy about expressing one's opinions ‖ ～而多疑 be timid and suspicious ‖ 她腼腆,～于开口。Shyness inhibited her from speaking. ⇨～场;～懦;胆～ ❷〈口〉vulgar; in poor taste; tawdry: 这种颜色有点～。This colour is a bit tawdry. ❸〈方〉〈贬〉(of accent) rustic: 说话～ speak with a rustic accent ❹〈方〉shallow; ignorant: ⇨露～

【怯步】 qièbù 〈动〉draw back (in fear); hang back: 困难面前不～ not hang back from difficulties ‖ 那地方令人～,我不喜欢去。I don't like going to that place. There's something forbidding about it.

【怯场】 qièchǎng 〈动〉suffer from stage fright; have stage fright: 看到观众～ be frightened by the audience ‖ 首演～ suffer from first-night nerves ‖ 由于～而说不出话 be struck dumb with stage fright ‖ 第一次登台讲课,难免会～。It is natural to feel nervous when you give your first lecture. ‖ 她因为～而忘了台词。She forgot her lines because of stage fright.

【怯惧】 qièjù 〈形〉timid and fearful/frightened: 他面露～之色。His face betrayed a trace of fear.

【怯懦】 qiènuò 〈形〉timid and weak; cowardly; chicken-livered; chicken-hearted: 生性～ be timid by nature; have a timid disposition ‖ ～而保守 be timid and conventional ‖ 在困难面前毫不～ be completely unafraid in the face of difficulties ‖ 他只会欺负～的人。He only bullies the chicken-hearted.

【怯弱】 qièruò 〈形〉timid and weak-willed: 生性～ have a timid and weak-willed nature

【怯生】 qièshēng 〈形〉〈方〉shy with strangers: 她被介绍给这么多陌生人时感到～。She was shy at/on her introduction to so many strangers.

【怯生生】 qièshēngshēng 〈形〉timid and shy; nervous: ～地回答 answer sheepishly; answer in a timid manner ‖ 一副～的样子 be timid-looking

【怯声怯气】 qièshēng-qièqì 〈熟〉speak in a timid and unnatural manner; speak timidly and nervously: ～地说话 speak haltingly

【怯头怯脑】 qiètóu-qiènǎo 〈熟〉❶ timid; chicken-hearted ❷ uncouth; rustic; countrified; boorish

【怯阵】 qièzhèn 〈动〉❶ feel nervous when going into battle; be battle-shy ❷ have stage fright

砌 qiè
⇨qì

【砌末】 qièmo ＝ 切末 qièmo

窃 qiè ❶〈动〉steal; pilfer; pinch: ⇨～案;盗～;行～ ❷〈名〉thief, burglar; pilferer; larcener; larcenist: ⇨惯～ ❸〈动〉usurp; grab; unjustly occupy: ⇨～夺;～取 ❹〈动〉plagiarize; lift: ⇨剽～ ❺〈副〉〈书〉〈谦〉personally: ～以为 in my humble opinion; I presume ❻〈副〉secretly; surreptitiously; stealthily; furtively: ⇨～听;～喜;～笑

【窃案】 qiè'àn 〈名〉case of theft; larceny; burglary: ～发生后应尽快报警。Contact the police as soon as possible after a burglary.

【窃夺】 qièduó 〈动〉usurp; grab; seize by illegal means: ～权力 usurp power

【窃钩窃国】 qiègōu-qièguó 〈熟〉he who steals a hook pays with his life; he who steals a state is made a lord—little thieves are hanged but great ones honoured

【窃钩者诛,窃国者侯】 qiègōuzhě zhū, qièguózhě hóu ＝ 窃钩窃国 qiègōu-qièguó

【窃国】 qièguó 〈动〉usurp state power: ～大盗 arch usurper of state power

【窃据】 qièjù 〈动〉usurp; unjustly/illegally occupy; occupy by foul means: ～高位 usurp a high post; unjustly occupy a high post ‖ ～他人房产 illegally occupy another person's house ‖ ～要职 usurp a key post; usurp an important post

〖～要津〗 qièjù-yàojīn 〈熟〉craftily seize a key post; occupy a high post by foul means; usurp an important post

【窃密】 qièmì 〈动〉steal secret information; steal secrets

【窃窃】 qièqiè ❶〈形〉whispering; in low voice: ～交谈 converse with sb in whisper (about/on sth) ‖ ～絮语 engage in a low-keyed continuous talk ⇨～私语 ❷〈副〉secretly; in secret: ～暗笑 laugh secretly; chuckle to oneself ‖ ～自喜 feel glad secretly

〖～私语〗 qièqiè-sīyǔ 〈熟〉talk in whispers; whisper: 凑拢在一起～ draw closer in whispered confabulation ‖ 对着某人的耳朵～ whisper in/into sb's ear ‖ 压低声音～ drop one's voice to a whisper; discuss in a subdued voice; discuss in hushed tones

【窃取】 qièqǔ 〈动〉steal; usurp; grab: ～别人的版权 plunder another's copyright ‖ ～别人的劳动果实 grab/seize the fruits of other people's labour ‖ ～国家机密 steal state secrets ‖ ～情报 steal secret information ‖ ～职位 usurp an official position

【窃听】 qiètīng 〈动〉eavesdrop; wiretap; tap; listen in on/to sth; bug: ～电话 tap a telephone (wire); listen in on sb's phone call ‖ ～谈话 listen in on a conversation; eavesdrop on a conversation; bug a conversation ‖ 搭线～ put a tap on sb's telephone ‖ 反～ debug ‖ 有人在～我们的电话。Somebody is listening in to our telephone conversation.

〖～器〗 qiètīngqì 〈名〉tapping device; listening-in device; bug; detectaphone; detectagraph; interceptor; wiretap: 拆除～ debug (a room, telephone, etc) ‖ 装～ bug (a room, a telephone, etc) ‖ 在电话线上装～ put a tap on sb's telephone ‖ 这个办公室里装了～。The office is bugged. / A bug has been planted in the office.

〖～者〗 qiètīngzhě 〈名〉eavesdropper

〖～装置〗 qiètīng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉wiretap; eavesdropping equipment

【窃喜】 qièxǐ 〈动〉hug oneself with pleasure/delight (over sth)

【窃笑】 qièxiào 〈动〉laugh secretly; laugh in/up one's sleeve (at sth/sb); snicker (at/over); chuckle to oneself

【窃玉偷香】 qièyù-tōuxiāng ＝ 偷香窃玉 tōuxiāng-qièyù

【窃贼】 qièzéi 〈名〉thief; burglar; larcener; larcenist; pilferer: 一伙～ a gang of thieves ‖ 抓捕～ arrest/capture a thief ‖ 追赶～ chase a thief; take after a thief ‖ 追踪～ trace a thief; follow (up) the scent of a thief ‖ 珠宝～ jewel thief ‖ ～昨夜破门而入。The thief/burglar broke into the house last night.

挈 qiè 〈动〉〈书〉❶ lift; raise; take up; hoist: ⇨提纲～领 ❷ take along; carry: 扶老～幼 hold the old by the arm and the young by the hand; bring along the old and young ‖ 他～眷返回故里。He went back to his native place, taking his family along with him. ⇨提～

【挈带】 qièdài 〈动〉❶ take along; carry: ～家眷 take one's family along ❷ promote; foster: ～门生 promote one's disciples

【挈领】 qièlǐng 〈动〉❶ grasp a coat by the collar: ⇨提纲～ ❷ take along: ～儿孙南迁 take one's children and grandchildren along and move to the south

惬 qiè 〈形〉〈书〉❶ satisfied; content: ～如人意 be satisfactory ‖ 未～人意 be unsatisfactory ⇨～意 ❷ appropriate; proper: ⇨～当

【惬当】 qièdàng 〈形〉〈书〉apt; proper; appropriate: 其言～ appropriate in language

【惬怀】 qièhuái 〈形〉〈书〉pleased; satisfied; content: 甚为～ feel very pleased/satisfied

【惬心】 qièxīn 〈形〉〈书〉pleased; satisfied; content: 令人～的消息 heartening news

【惬意】 qièyì 〈形〉pleased; satisfied; contented: ～的环境 agreeable environment ‖ ～地微笑 smile happily; give a happy/contented smile ‖ 天气凉爽,让人感到～。It was pleasantly cool. ‖ 这音乐让她感到很～。The music flattered her ears.

趄 qiè ❶〈动〉slant; tilt; incline: ～着身子 (of a person) lean sideways ‖ ～着头 tilt one's head ‖ ～坡 slope ❷ → 趔趄 lièqie
⇨jū

慊 qiè 〈动〉〈书〉be satisfied; be pleased; be contented
⇨qiàn

锲 qiè 〈动〉〈书〉chisel; carve; engrave

【锲而不舍】 qiè'érbùshě 〈熟〉keep on chipping away—work with perseverance; persist without stopping; stick to sth with persistence; do sth with great tenacity; make unremitting efforts: ～地致力于研究 be constant in one's studies ‖ 通过～的努力 by/with

persevering/unremitting efforts; through constant efforts ‖ 搞科研要有～的精神。Scientific research requires persistence.

箧 qiè 〈名〉〈书〉small suitcase: 藤～ wicker suitcase ‖ 行～ small travelling box

qīn

钦 qīn ❶〈动〉admire; respect; adore: ⇨～敬; ～佩; ～仰 ❷〈副〉by the emperor himself: ⇨～差; ～赐; ～定

【钦差】qīnchāi 〈名〉imperial envoy/commissioner

〖～大臣〗qīnchāi dàchén 〈名〉❶ imperial commissioner/envoy ❷ nickname for a representative of the higher authorities with full powers

【钦迟】qīnchí 〈动〉〈书〉[used in correspondence] admire; look up to with respect; revere; venerate: 不胜～ admire immensely

【钦赐】qīncì 〈动〉bestow/grant by the emperor

【钦定】qīndìng 〈动〉(of a book, etc) be authorized by the sovereign/emperor; be made by imperial order: 《～四库全书总目提要》*Analytical Catalogue of the Complete Library in Four Divisions, Made by Imperial Order*

【钦服】qīnfú 〈动〉esteem; admire

【钦敬】qīnjìng 〈动〉admire and respect: ～之忱 great admiration and respect ‖ 不胜～ have great admiration and respect for sb ‖ 令人～ command/merit admiration and respect ‖ 向英雄们表示～之意 pay admiring respect to the heroes ‖ 引起～之情 call forth sb's admiration; arouse/attract/elicit sb's admiration ‖ 赢得所有人的～ win the admiration of all

【钦命】qīnmìng ❶〈名〉imperial order/decree/edict: ～不可违。The imperial orders cannot be violated. ❷〈动〉be ordered by the emperor

【钦慕】qīnmù 〈动〉respect and admire; hold in esteem: 表达～之情 express admiration ‖ 强烈的～之情 strong/deep admiration ‖ 她的美丽和魅力使她成为众人～的对象。Her beauty and charm make her the admiration of all.

【钦佩】qīnpèi 〈动〉admire; esteem; feel/have admiration for; look up to: ～某人的勇气/正直 admire sb for his courage/integrity ‖ 表示～ express admiration (for) ‖ 感到～ be filled with admiration (for); feel admiration (for) ‖ 令人～ command admiration/esteem ‖ 赢得～ win admiration/esteem ‖ 值得～ deserve admiration ‖ ～不已 have deep admiration (for); regard sb with the greatest admiration ‖ 极为～ have great admiration; admire greatly; admire very much

〖～者〗qīnpèizhě 〈名〉admirer

【钦羡】qīnxiàn 〈动〉respect and admire: ～不已 have enormous respect and admiration (for) ‖ 投以～的目光 cast sb an admiring look; give sb admiring glances

【钦仰】qīnyǎng 〈动〉〈书〉revere; venerate; esteem; respect and admire: ～某人的人品和才学 feel reverence for sb's fine conduct and outstanding talent ‖ 充满～之情 be filled with veneration (for)

侵 qīn 〈动〉❶〈书〉move/advance gradually ❷ invade; encroach upon; intrude into; infringe upon: ⇨～犯; ～蚀; 入～ ❸〈书〉approach; come/draw near: ⇨～晨; ～晓

【侵晨】qīnchén 〈名〉approaching daybreak; towards dawn: ～上路 set out on a journey before daybreak

【侵夺】qīnduó 〈动〉seize by force; take away; encroach upon: ～国有资产 encroach upon state assets

【侵犯】qīnfàn 〈动〉❶ encroach/infringe upon; violate: ～版权/著作权 infringe/violate the copyright ‖ ～个人自由 encroach on the liberty of the individual ‖ ～公民权利 infringe/encroach on the rights of a citizen ‖ ～人权 infringe upon human rights; violate human rights ‖ ～新闻/出版自由 make inroads on the freedom of the press ‖ ～主权 infringe/encroach upon a country's sovereignty; violate a country's sovereignty ‖ ～财产/人身罪 offence against property/person ‖ 武装～ armed encroachment ‖ 严重～ serious infringement/infraction; gross violation ❷ intrude into (other country's territory, waters, air space, etc); encroach (up)on; make an incursion (up)on; trespass upon: ～边境 encroach upon the boundary ‖ ～别国领海/领空 encroach upon/violate another nation's territorial waters/air space ‖ 保护国家不受～ shield a country from invasion ‖ 不容～ brook no encroachment/aggression ‖ 我们的领土神圣不可～。Our territory is sacred and inviolate from attack. / Our territory is sacred and inviolable.

〖～商业秘密罪〗qīnfàn shāngyè mìmì zuì crime of breaching business secrets

【侵害】qīnhài 〈动〉❶ encroach upon/on and damage; make inroads into/upon/on; infringe upon and harm: 减少沙尘暴的～ reduce encroachments by sandstorms ‖ 定期喷洒农药可以防止棉铃虫～棉花。Periodic spray of insecticide can prevent the inroads of ballworms on the cotton. ❷ damage/harm by force/unlawful means: 当心不要～别人的权利。Be careful not to infringe/encroach/trespass on the rights of other people.

【侵凌】qīnlíng 〈动〉infringe upon/on and bully; bully and humiliate; browbeat and insult: 抵御外敌～ resist foreign aggression and humiliation

【侵掠】qīnlüè 〈动〉〈书〉seize by force; plunder; loot

【侵略】qīnlüè 〈动〉commit aggression (against); invade: 抵抗～ resist aggression ‖ 发动～ start an aggression; launch an invasion ‖ 反抗～ resist/combat aggression ‖ 击退～ repel an invasion ‖ 进行～ carry out an invasion ‖ 保卫国家不受～ protect the country against invasions ‖ 奋起抵抗～ rise to resist aggression ‖ ～成性 be aggressive by nature ‖ ～本性 aggressive nature ‖ ～行为 aggression; act of aggression; aggressive act (against a country) ‖ ～政策 aggressive policy ‖ 经济/文化/宗教～ economic/cultural/religious invasion ‖ 武装～ armed aggression ‖ 外来～ external aggression ‖ ～扩张 aggression and expansion ‖ 全国人民拿起武器抵抗～。The whole nation took up arms against aggression.

〖～国〗qīnlüèguó 〈名〉aggressor country/nation: 被～ invaded country

〖～军〗qīnlüèjūn 〈名〉aggressor troops; invading army/forces

〖～战争〗qīnlüè zhànzhēng 〈名〉war of aggression; aggressive war: 发动～ unleash/wage a war of aggression

〖～者〗qīnlüèzhě 〈名〉aggressor; invader: 抗击～ fight the aggressors ‖ 消灭～ wipe out the aggressors ‖ 给～以沉重的打击 strike a heavy blow at the aggressors; deal the aggressors a heavy blow

【侵权】qīnquán 〈动〉[法律] violate sb's lawful rights; infringe on sb's rights

〖～人〗qīnquánrén 〈名〉infringer; tortfeasor

〖～行为〗qīnquán xíngwéi 〈名〉[法律] tort; act of tort; infringement act: 被控～ be accused of infringing on sb's rights

【侵染】qīnrǎn 〈动〉(of germs, bacteria, viruses, etc) infect: ～疾病 be infected with a disease ‖ 防止坏思想对年轻人的～ prevent the infection of young people with evil ideas

【侵扰】qīnrǎo 〈动〉invade and harass: ～边境 harass a country's frontiers; make border raids ‖ ～他人隐私 intrude on sb's privacy; invade sb's privacy ‖ 受到蚊子～ be infested with mosquitoes ‖ 那是对我私人生活的无耻～。That was a shameful intrusion into my private life.

【侵入】qīnrù 〈动〉❶ invade; intrude into; make incursions/inroads into: ～别国领土 make an intrusion into another country's territory ‖ ～领海/领空 intrude into a country's territorial waters/air space ‖ 武装～ armed intrusion ❷ (of external or harmful things) invade; intrude into; make inroads into: ～机体 invade the organism ‖ 疾病的～ invasion of disease ‖ 外国资本的～ invasion of foreign capital

〖～岩〗qīnrùyán 〈名〉[地质] intrusive/irruptive rock

【侵蚀】qīnshí 〈动〉❶ corrode; erode; encroach upon/on; gnaw at/into/on; eat away: ～思想 corrode/corrupt one's/sb's mind ‖ ～政府官员 corrupt government officials ‖ 抵制腐朽思想的～ guard against the inroads of decadent ideology; resist corrosive influence of decadent ideology ‖ 受到严重～ be badly eroded ‖ 遭到风雨～ suffer erosion from wind and rain ‖ 植树种草，预防土壤～ prevent soil erosion by planting trees and growing grass ‖ 癌症～了他健康的肌体。Cancer ate away his healthy flesh. ‖ 海岸逐渐被～。The coast is slowly eroding away. ‖ 烈性化学物质～了金属。The harsh chemical ate into the metal. ‖ 酸能～铁。Acid gnaws into iron. ❷ embezzle bit by bit; encroach upon/on: ～公款 embezzle public funds; plunder the public treasury; peculate public money

〖～面〗 qīnshímiàn 〈名〉 erosion surface
〖～平原〗 qīnshí píngyuán 〈名〉 destructional plain
〖～土〗 qīnshítǔ 〈名〉 eroded soil
〖～性溃疡〗 qīnshíxìng kuìyáng 〈名〉[医学] rodent ulcer
【侵吞】 qīntūn 〈动〉 ❶ embezzle; misappropriate; appropriate; plunder: ～国家财产 embezzle state property ‖ ～巨额利润 pocket a big profit ‖ ～社会财富 misappropriate social property ‖ ～税款 embezzle tax funds ‖ 他们～了工人创造的价值的大部分。They have appropriated the major portion of the value produced by the workers. ❷ swallow up (a country or part of a country); annex: ～别国领土 annex another country's territory
【侵袭】 qīnxí 〈动〉 make inroads/incursions into; invade and attack; assault: ～城市 invade a city ‖ ～某国 make inroads into/on a country ‖ 受到蝗虫～ be hit by an invasion of locusts ‖ 遭受洪水/寒流/沙尘暴～ be hit by a flood/cold current/sandstorm ‖ 病毒～ virus attack/invasion ‖ 传染病突然～了那个小镇。The small town was smitten by an epidemic. ‖ 瘟疫～了该国。Plague invaded/visited that country. ‖ 沿海地区常遭台风～。The coastal areas are often hit by typhoons.
【侵晓】 qīnxiǎo ＝ 侵晨 qīnchén
【侵越】 qīnyuè 〈动〉 encroach/infringe upon/on (sb's authority); overstep/exceed (one's power/authority)
【侵早】 qīnzǎo ＝ 侵晨 qīnchén
【侵占】 qīnzhàn 〈动〉 ❶ seize; embezzle; encroach on; take illegal possession of sth: ～财产 encroach/trench on sb's property; convert sb's property to one's own use ‖ ～公有土地 seize public land ‖ ～国家收入 embezzle state revenue ‖ ～时间 break into sb's time; make inroads upon sb's time; encroach/impinge on sb's time ‖ ～土地 encroach upon another person's land ‖ 这项任务很紧，恐怕得～你的一些空闲时间。This task is urgent and I'm afraid it will have to occupy some of your leisure time. ❷ invade and occupy; trench upon/on; overrun: ～别国领土 invade and occupy another country's territory ‖ ～弱国 plunder the weaker nations ‖ 武力～ occupy by force
〖～罪〗 qīnzhànzuì 〈名〉 crime of encroachment

亲 qīn ❶〈形〉 intimate; close: 我和她很～。She is very dear to me. ⇨～爱; ～近 ❷〈名〉 parent: ⇨父～; 母～; 双～ ❸〈名〉 relative; relation; kin: ⇨～戚; 大义灭～; 探～ ❹〈名〉 marriage; match: ⇨～事; 定～; 提～ ❺〈名〉 bride: ⇨娶～; 送～; 迎～ ❻〈形〉 of blood relation; related by blood: ～爹/娘 one's birth/biological father/mother ‖ ～儿子/女儿 one's biological son/daughter ‖ ～姐妹 blood sisters ‖ ～兄弟 blood brothers ❼〈动〉〈书〉 try to be close to; be in favour of: ～敌 fraternize with the enemy ‖ ～华 pro-Chinese ‖ ～美 pro-American ‖ 不～酒色 keep away from wine and women; refrain from sensual pursuits ❽〈动〉 kiss: ～脸 kiss sb on the cheek ⇨～吻; ～嘴 ❾〈副〉 personally; in person: ～耳听见 hear with one's own ears ‖ ～眼所见 see with one's own eyes ⇨～口; ～手; ～自
⇨qìng
【亲爱】 qīn'ài 〈形〉 dear; beloved; loved: ～的祖国 one's beloved country/homeland ‖ ～的朋友 loving/dear friend
〖～的〗 qīn'àide 〈名〉 my dear/love/honey
【亲本】 qīnběn 〈名〉[生物] parent: ～鸟 parent bird ‖ ～染色体组 parental set of chromosomes ‖ 轮回～ recurrent parent
【亲笔】 qīnbǐ ❶〈动〉 write in one's own hand: ～签名 sign autograph; put/write one's own signature (on) ‖ ～手稿 manuscript written in one's own hand; autograph ‖ ～题词 write an inscription in one's own hand ‖ ～文件 holograph ‖ ～遗嘱 holographic will ‖ ～签名的照片 autographed photograph; photo with sb's own signature ‖ 一幅齐白石的～画 a painting by Qi Baishi in the original ‖ 凡在本店购书者均可得到作者的～签名。The author will autograph copies for anyone who buys his book in this bookshop. ‖ 这信是他～写的。This letter is in his original/own handwriting. / He wrote the letter in/with his own hand. ❷〈名〉 one's own handwriting; autograph: 这是他的～。This is his handwriting/autograph.
〖～信〗 qīnbǐxìn 〈名〉 personally handwritten letter/message; autograph/holograph letter
【亲兵】 qīnbīng 〈名〉〈旧〉 bodyguard (of a senior official)
【亲传】 qīnchuán 〈动〉 impart (knowledge) personally; teach personally: ～弟子 one's own disciple
【亲代】 qīndài 〈名〉[生物] parental generation
【亲等】 qīnděng 〈名〉 degree of kinship
【亲丁】 qīndīng 〈名〉〈古〉 ❶ trusted retainer ❷ blood relation; kith and kin
【亲睹】 qīndǔ 〈动〉 see with one's own eyes; see for oneself; witness personally
【亲骨肉】 qīngǔròu 〈名〉 one's own flesh and blood—parents and children, brothers and sisters: 因为他是我的～，我无法拒绝他。I couldn't reject him because he was my own flesh and blood.
【亲故】 qīngù 〈名〉 relatives and old friends/acquaintances: 遍寻～ search everywhere for one's relatives and old friends
【亲贵】 qīnguì 〈名〉〈书〉 emperor's close relatives or favourite courtiers: ～当权 royal kin in positions of power
【亲和】 qīnhé 〈动〉 ❶ be on intimate terms (with) ❷ [生物] be compatible: ～血细胞 compatible blood cells
〖～力〗 qīnhélì 〈名〉[化学] affinity: 氧对氢的～ affinity of oxygen for hydrogen ‖ 盐和水有～。Salt has an affinity for water. ‖ 油和水没有自然的～。Oil and water lack natural affinity.
〖～数〗 qīnhéshù 〈名〉[数学] amicable numbers
【亲近】 qīnjìn ❶〈形〉 close (to sb); intimate; friendly (with); on intimate terms (with): ～的朋友 close/intimate/bossom friend ‖ 有～感 feel a sense of intimacy (with sb) ‖ 和她相比，他觉得跟我更～些。He feels closer to me than to her. / He feels more affinity with me than with her. ‖ 他跟爸爸最～。He enjoys the closest relationship with his father. ❷〈动〉 make oneself familiar with sb; (try/want to) be friends with sb; make advances to sb: 不要太～他们。Keep some distance from them. ‖ 他设法～她，但屡遭拒绝。He tried to make advances to her/attempted familiarity with her but was rejected each time. ‖ 他是个热心人，大家都很愿意～他。As he is a warm-hearted person, everyone wants to be friends with him.
【亲旧】 qīnjiù ＝ 亲故 qīngù
【亲眷】 qīnjuàn 〈名〉 ❶ one's relatives ❷ one's family dependants
【亲军】 qīnjūn ＝ 亲兵 qīnbīng
【亲口】 qīnkǒu 〈副〉 ❶ (say/speak sth) personally; (speak) out of one's own mouth: 是他～许诺的。He made the promise personally. ‖ 他～这么对我说的。He told me so, out of his own mouth. ‖ 这是她～告诉我的。She told this to me herself. ❷ (taste sth) personally: ～尝尝 taste for oneself; taste with one's own mouth
【亲历】 qīnlì 〈动〉〈书〉 experience personally; have a personal experience (of sth); be personally on the scene; be personally involved: 未曾～其境 have never been on the scene
【亲临】 qīnlín 〈动〉 come/go to a place personally; make a personal appearance (at a place): ～大会 make a personal appearance at a meeting; attend a meeting personally ‖ ～道贺 extend congratulations in person ‖ ～吊唁 attend the funeral personally ‖ ～前线 personally go to the front ‖ ～现场 appear personally on the scene; personally go to the scene ‖ ～指导 come personally to give guidance; be present to give guidance ‖ 市长～抗洪前线，指挥救援工作。The mayor personally directed the rescue work at the flood-fighting scene.
【亲聆】 qīnlíng 〈动〉 go in person to listen to (instructions); go personally to receive sb's instruction: 我曾有幸～他的教诲。I was fortunate to attend his lectures. / I was lucky enough to listen to his teachings personally.
【亲密】 qīnmì 〈形〉 close; intimate; familiar: ～的朋友 near/close/familiar/intimate friend ‖ ～的战友 close comrade-in-arms ‖ 关系～ be in close/intimate relationship to sb; be close with sb; be intimately related to sb ‖ 彼此极为～ stick together like glue ‖ 他俩非常～。The two of them are on very close/intimate terms. ‖ 他们已有多年的～交往。They have been in intimate/close association with each other for many years. ‖ 我们很快就变得很～了。We soon became intimately acquainted with each other. ‖ 这些年来，他俩之间的关系越来越～。Intimacy grew between them over the years.
〖～无间〗 qīnmì-wújiàn 〈熟〉 be on intimate terms with each other; be closely united: 他们不久就变得～。They soon were on very close/intimate terms with each other. / They soon were on the best of terms.
【亲睦】 qīnmù 〈形〉〈书〉 close and harmonious
【亲昵】 qīnnì 〈形〉 very intimate; affectionate: ～的称呼 affec-

tionate (form of) address

【亲朋】 qīnpéng 〈名〉relatives and friends; kith and kin: ～好友 one's relatives and close friends

〖～满座〗 qīnpéng-mǎnzuò 〈熟〉the place is thronged with relatives and friends; the house is crowded with relations/relatives and friends

【亲戚】 qīnqi 〈名〉relative; relation: 一门～ a set of relatives ‖ 攀～ claim kinship; call cousins with ‖ 走～ pay a call on a relative ‖ 远房～ distant relative ‖ 我们两家是～。*Our two families* are relatives. ‖ 凡是和我母亲有～关系的人我都觉得亲切。Every creature that bears any affinity to my mother is dear to me. ⇨ 串～

【亲启】 qīngqǐ 〈动〉to be opened personally [written right after the addressee's name on the envelope, etc]: 王先生～ To Mr. Wang (private)

【亲切】 qīnqiè 〈形〉❶ close; intimate; dear; warm; affectionate: ～握手 shake hands heartily/warmly ‖ 他的话使我们感到很～。What he said touched/warmed our hearts. ❷ cordial; kind; affable; genial: ～会见 meet cordially ‖ ～交谈 chat genially; have a cordial talk (with sb) ‖ ～慰问 express one's sincere sympathy (to sb) ‖ ～的关怀 kind attention/considerations; affectionate/loving care ‖ ～的话语 kind words ‖ ～友好的交谈 warm and friendly conversation ‖ 待人～ be cordial/kind to sb ‖ 受到～款待 be kindly treated ‖ 会谈在～友好的气氛中进行。The talks were held *in a cordial and friendly atmosphere*. ‖ 请代我向他致以最～的问候。Give him my kindest respects/best regards. / Remember me with the tenderest affection to him.

〖～感〗 qīnqiègǎn 〈名〉warm feeling

【亲情】 qīnqíng 〈名〉emotional tie; affectionate feelings: 骨肉～ affection between blood relations ‖ 孩子与父母的～ child's emotional tie to his parents

【亲热】 qīnrè ❶〈形〉warm-hearted; affectionate; intimate: ～地问长问短 make warm-hearted inquiries about sb's health, etc ‖ 表示～ make a display *of one's affection* ‖ 过分～ be lavish of endearments ‖ 大家都～地叫我小李。Everybody called me Xiao Li in an affectionate manner. ‖ 我们都～地称她为大姐。We all affectionately refer to her as our elder sister. ❷〈动〉show love/affection through action: 每次回到家，他总要先和儿子～一会儿。Each time he gets home, he would caress his son for a while.

【亲人】 qīnrén 〈名〉❶ one's own flesh and blood; kin; kinsmen; kinswomen; one's family members; one's loved ones: 失去～ lose one's beloved ones ‖ ～团聚 reunite with one's family and relatives ‖ 他除母亲外没有别的～。His only close relative is his mother. / His mother is his only close relative. ‖ 一想到死去的～，她的眼神就变得忧郁起来。Her eyes turned moody at the thought of her dear departed. ❷〈喻〉dear/beloved ones; those dear to one: 他一直像对待～一样待我。He's always treated me as if I were a member of his family.

【亲如手足】 qīnrúshǒuzú 〈熟〉be as close as brothers; be dear *to each other as brothers*

【亲如兄弟】 qīnrúxiōngdì ＝ 亲如手足 qīnrúshǒuzú

【亲如一家】 qīnrúyījiā 〈熟〉be as dear to each other as members of one family

【亲善】 qīnshàn 〈形〉close and friendly (between countries): 表示～ show goodwill ‖ ～政策 policy of goodwill ‖ 国际～ universal/world/international brotherhood/goodwill ‖ 两邻国间的～睦邻关系 friendly relations between two neighbouring countries; genial amity between two neighbouring countries ‖ 他们肩负着～使命去了亚洲。They went on *a goodwill mission* to Asia.

〖～大使〗 qīnshàn dàshǐ 〈名〉goodwill ambassador; ambassador of goodwill

〖～使团〗 qīnshàn shǐtuán 〈名〉goodwill mission: 派遣～ send a goodwill mission

【亲上加亲】 qīnshàngjiāqīn 〈熟〉cement old ties by marriage; be doubly related

【亲身】 qīnshēn 〈形〉personal; firsthand: ～经历 experience personally; have a personal experience (of sth); one's own/personal/firsthand experience ‖ ～感受 firsthand impression of sth; firsthand/personal experience ‖ ～经验最可贵。Wit bought is better than wit taught.

【亲生】 qīnshēng ❶〈动〉give birth to/bear a child oneself ❷〈形〉biological: ～父母 one's biological parents ‖ ～骨肉 one's own flesh and blood ‖ 他们没有～子女。They have no children of their own. ‖ 他们把这个孩子当作自己的～子女来抚养。They have cherished the child as one of their own.

【亲事】 qīnshi 〈名〉marriage: 安排一门/桩～ arrange a marriage (between) ‖ 她妈勉强同意了这门～。Her mother grudgingly/reluctantly assented to the marriage. ‖ 这两天她正忙着操办女儿的～，没空帮你办那件事。She is busy with her daughter's marriage these days and has no time to help you with that.

【亲手】 qīnshǒu 〈副〉personally; with one's own hands: ～处理此事 *take the affair in one's own hands; handle the work per*sonally ‖ 我得～交给他。I have to hand it to him personally. ‖ 你～做一做，就知道有多难了。Do it yourself and you will find how difficult it is.

【亲疏】 qīn-shū 〈形〉(of relatives or social connections) close or distant: 不分～ make/have no distinction between close associates and mere acquaintances; regardless of close or distant relationship

〖～贵贱〗 qīn-shū-guì-jiàn 〈熟〉close and distant relatives, the *highly placed and the lowly*

【亲属】 qīnshǔ 〈名〉family; kinsfolk; kin; relation; relative: ～关系 family ties; kinship; kindred ‖ ～义务 relational duties ‖ 父系/男方～ agnate ‖ 母系/女方～ cognate ‖ 最近的～ blood relation ‖ 法语与意大利语是～语言。French and Italian are related languages. ‖ 她不是我的～。She isn't any kin to me. ⇨旁系～；直系～

〖～权〗 qīnshǔquán 〈名〉right of kinship

【亲水】 qīnshuǐ 〈形〉❶ [化学] hydrophilic ❷ at the waterside; by the water

〖～楼盘〗 qīnshuǐ lóupán 〈名〉waterfront buildings; waterside housing

〖～物〗 qīnshuǐwù 〈名〉hydrophile

〖～性〗 qīnshuǐxìng 〈名〉hydrophilicity; hydrophily; hydrophilia

〖～住宅〗 qīnshuǐ zhùzhái 〈名〉waterfront housing

【亲随】 qīnsuí 〈名〉〈旧〉*personal attendant/footman*

【亲体】 qīntǐ 〈名〉[生物] parent

【亲痛仇快】 qīntòng-chóukuài 〈熟〉sadden one's own folk and gladden the enemy; grieve those near and dear and gladden the enemies

【亲王】 qīnwáng 〈名〉prince: ～府 prince residence ‖ 威尔士～ Prince of Wales

【亲吻】 qīnwěn 〈动〉kiss; give (sb) a kiss: ～脸颊 kiss sb on the cheek ‖ ～双唇 kiss sb on the lips/mouth ‖ 互相～ exchange kisses ‖ 一次又一次的～ *kiss and kiss again; lavish kisses of en*dearment (upon) ‖ 他在她脸上～了一下。He printed/planted a kiss on her cheek.

【亲贤远小】 qīnxián-yuǎnxiǎo 〈熟〉be near to the worthies and keep away from the mean

【亲信】 qīnxìn ❶〈动〉be close to and trust sb: ～小人 trust the mean fellows ❷〈名〉〈贬〉favourite; henchman; trusted follower: 培植～ cultivate one's favourite

【亲兄弟，明算账】 qīnxiōngdì, míngsuànzhàng 〈熟〉even brothers keep careful accounts; even among brothers, accounts should be settled without ambiguity

【亲眼】 qīnyǎn 〈副〉with one's own eyes; personally (see sth): ～所见 see with one's own eyes; see for oneself ‖ 这可是我～看到的事。This is the evidence of my own eyes. / I saw it with my eyes.

〖～目睹〗 qīnyǎn-mùdǔ 〈熟〉witness; see with one's own eyes; *see for oneself*: 要不是～，我还不信呢。If I had not seen it myself, I wouldn't have believed it.

【亲迎】 qīnyíng 〈动〉go to greet/meet sb in person

【亲友】 qīnyǒu 〈名〉relatives and friends; friends and family members: 已亡故的～ relatives and friends who have passed away

【亲鱼】 qīnyú 〈名〉parent fish

【亲缘】 qīnyuán 〈名〉[生物] affinity; blood relation; consanguinity: ～关系 genetic relationship ‖ 斑马与马有～关系。*The zebra is related to the horse.* ‖ 狗和狼是～动物。*Dogs are allied to* wolves. ‖ 猿是与人类～关系最为接近的动物。The apes are man's closest relatives.

【亲者痛，仇者快】 qīn zhě tòng, chóu zhě kuài ＝ 亲痛仇快 qīntòng-chóukuài

【亲征】 qīnzhēng 〈动〉(of an emperor) personally lead a mili-

tary expedition
【亲政】 qīnzhèng 〈动〉(of a young sovereign) take over/assume the reins of government upon coming of age
【亲知】 qīnzhī ❶〈动〉know at first hand; gain personal knowledge ❷〈名〉〈书〉relatives and friends
【亲炙】 qīnzhì 〈动〉〈书〉be personally taught or influenced by sb; study under sb's direct guidance; be directly under sb's tutorship
【亲子】 qīnzǐ 〈名〉parents and children—two immediate generations: ➪～鉴定
〖～关系〗 qīnzǐ guānxì 〈名〉generational relations; parent-offspring relationship
〖～鉴定〗 qīnzǐ jiàndìng 〈名〉parentage testing; paternity test
【亲自】 qīnzì 〈副〉personally; in person: ～拜访 call on sb personally; make a personal visit/call ‖ ～出马 appear personally on the scene; attend to the matter personally; take the task upon oneself ‖ ～到场 appear in person ‖ ～动手 personally take a hand in the work; do the job oneself ‖ ～负责 take personal/direct charge of; take over the responsibility for sth personally/oneself ‖ ～挂帅/指挥 take the command (of a battle) personally/oneself; take the command (of a battle) in person ‖ ～过问 give one's personal attention to a matter; see to it oneself ‖ ～指导 give/impart personal instruction (to sb) ‖ 在某人的～陪同/护送下 under sb's personal escort ‖ 您可～来面谈或来信接洽。You may come in person or contact us by letter. ‖ 如果你不相信我，你自己～去看看好了！If you don't believe me, go and see for yourself! ‖ 一把手要～抓安全工作。The number-one person in the leadership should attend to safety work personally. ‖ 重要事务他～处理。He attends to the transaction of important matters himself. ‖ 作品是在作曲家～指挥下演奏的。The work was played/performed under the composer's baton.
【亲族】 qīnzú 〈名〉members of the same clan; cognates: 柠檬和酸橙是～。There is a close affinity between lemons and limes.
【亲嘴】 qīnzuǐ 〈动〉kiss; kiss sb on the mouth/lips

衾 qīn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ quilt: ～枕 quilt and pillow ‖ 生则同～，死则同穴。We'd share the same quilt when alive and the same grave when dead. ❷ coverlet for the dead (when encoffined)

骎 qīn
【骎骎】 qīnqīn 〈形〉〈书〉fast/rapid like a galloping horse: 〈喻〉我国的现代化建设～日上。Our modernization drive is forging ahead.

嵚 qīn
【嵚崟】 qīnyín 〈形〉〈书〉(of a mountain) high and steep

qín

芹 qín 〈名〉celery
【芹菜】 qíncài 〈名〉celery
【芹献】 qínxiàn ＝ 献芹 xiànqín
【芹意】 qínyì 〈名〉〈谦〉my regards/goodwill

芩 qín 〈名〉❶〈旧〉arch reed ❷ → 黄芩 huángqín

矜 qín 〈名〉〈旧〉handle of a spear
➪guān; jīn

秦 Qín 〈名〉❶ State of Qin [a state during the Eastern Zhou Dynasty (770-256 BC), comprising parts of Shaanxi and Gansu provinces]: ～汉诸子百家争鸣 contentions of various schools of thought during the period from pre-Qin times to the early Han Dynasty ❷ Qin Dynasty (221-206 BC) ❸ Qin [another name for Shaanxi and Gansu provinces (esp Shaanxi)]: ➪～腔
【秦兵马俑】 Qín-Bīngmǎyǒng 〈名〉Terracotta Warriors and Horses of the Qin Dynasty
〖～博物馆〗 Qín-Bīngmǎyǒng Bówùguǎn 〈名〉Museum of the Qin Terracotta Warriors and Horses
【秦吉了】 qínjíliǎo 〈名〉a kind of bird like the parrot, often mentioned in literary works
【秦艽】 qínjiāo 〈名〉[植物] large-leaved gentian; large leaf gentian
【秦椒】 qínjiāo 〈名〉〈方〉long and thin hot pepper
【秦晋】 Qín-Jìn 〈名〉Qin and Jin [two states during the Eastern Zhou Dynasty (770-256 BC), whose kings forged an alliance by marriage for several generations]—matrimonial alliance between two families
〖～之好〗 Qín-Jìn zhī hǎo 〈熟〉amity between the states of Qin and Jin—alliance formed between two families by marriage: 两家结了～。The two families formed a marriage/matrimonial alliance. / The two families formed a union by marriage.
【秦晋之交】 Qín-Jìn zhī jiāo ＝ 秦晋之好 Qín-Jìn zhī hǎo
【秦镜高悬】 qínjìng-gāoxuán ＝ 明镜高悬 míngjìng-gāoxuán
【秦岭】 Qínlǐng 〈名〉Qinling Mountains [a mountain range running east-west in central China and a watershed between the Yellow River and Yangtze river valleys]: ～山脉 Qinling Mountains
【秦楼楚馆】 Qínlóu-Chǔguǎn 〈熟〉towers of Qin and pavilions of Chu—quarters of pleasure; brothels
【秦腔】 qínqiāng 〈名〉Shaanxi opera [popular in the northwestern provinces of China]
【秦俑】 Qínyǒng 〈名〉〈简称〉Terracotta Warriors and Horses of the Qin Dynasty ➪秦兵马俑
【秦篆】 qínzhuàn ＝ 小篆 xiǎozhuàn

捡 qín 〈书〉＝ 擒 qín

菜 qín 〈书〉＝ 琴 qín

琴 qín 〈名〉❶ ＝ 古琴 gǔqín ❷〈通称〉certain musical instruments: ➪风～; 钢～; 提～
【琴拨】 qínbō 〈名〉plectrum
【琴凳】 qíndèng 〈名〉piano stool
【琴弓】 qíngōng 〈名〉bow; violin bow; fiddlestick
【琴拱】 qíngǒng 〈名〉arm (of a stringed instrument)
【琴剑飘零】 qínjiàn-piāolíng 〈熟〉(of a scholar) be homeless and wandering from place to place
【琴键】 qínjiàn 〈名〉key: 钢琴～ piano keys
【琴马】 qínmǎ 〈名〉[音乐] bridge (of a stringed instrument)
【琴鸟】 qínniǎo 〈名〉[动物] lyrebird
【琴棋书画】 qín-qí-shū-huà 〈熟〉music, chess, calligraphy, and painting—accomplishments of a scholar (of the old school): 他那个人多才多艺，～样样精通。He is versatile and excels in music, chess, calligraphy and painting.
【琴瑟】 qínsè 〈名〉*qin* and *se* [two plucked musical instruments, which play in great homony]—homony between husband and wife; conjugal/marital harmony
〖～不调〗 qínsè-bùtiáo 〈熟〉the *qin* and the *se* are not in harmony—discord between husband and wife; conjugal disharmony; marital discord
〖～和谐〗 qínsè-héxié 〈熟〉the *qin* and the *se* are in harmony—husband and wife live in harmony; live in married/wedded bliss; conjugal/marital harmony
〖～失调〗 qínsè-shītiáo ＝ 琴瑟不调 qínsè-bùtiáo
〖～相调〗 qínsè-xiāngtiáo ＝ 琴瑟和谐 qínsè-héxié
【琴师】 qínshī 〈名〉stringed-instrument player [esp a *jinghu* (京胡) player, who acts as an accompanist in traditional Chinese opera]; fiddler
【琴书】 qínshū 〈名〉story-telling, mainly in songs, with musical accompaniment
【琴弦】 qínxián 〈名〉string (of a musical instrument)
【琴心剑胆】 qínxīn-jiàndǎn 〈熟〉have the sentiments of a musician and the spirit of a warrior—have both a cultivated mind and a chivalrous spirit

禽 qín 〈名〉❶〈书〉〈通称〉birds and beasts: ➪五～戏 ❷ birds; fowl(s): 猎～ game fowl(s) ➪～兽; 家～; 猛～; 珍～异兽
【禽场】 qínchǎng 〈名〉poultry farm
【禽流感】 qínliúgǎn 〈名〉bird flu: ～病毒 bird flu virus
【禽龙】 qínlóng 〈名〉[古生物] iguanodon
【禽苗】 qínmiáo 〈名〉poultry chicks
【禽舍】 qínshè 〈名〉poultry housing: 保持～卫生 keep the poul-

try housing clean

【禽兽】 qínshòu 〈名〉 birds and beasts—inhuman persons：～不如 be worse than a beast ‖ ～之行 brutish/bestial acts；beastly conduct ⇨衣冠～

勤 qín ❶〈形〉hardworking：⇨～苦；辛～ ❷〈名〉(hard) work；duty；service：⇨～务；后～ ❸〈名〉attendance：⇨出～；考～；执～ ❹〈形〉diligent；industrious；assiduous：～于收集材料 be industrious in the collection of materials ‖ ～于职责 apply oneself hard to one's duty ‖ ～则不匮。Poverty is a stranger to industry. ⇨～快；～劳 ❺〈形〉frequent；constant；regular：～查字典 refer to the dictionary as often as one can ‖ ～洗～换 change and wash regularly ‖ 来得～ often come here；come very frequently ‖ 他去她那里很～。He frequents her much. ‖ 这只母鸡下蛋正～着呢。The hen is in full lay.

【勤奋】 qínfèn 〈形〉 diligent；assiduous；industrious；hardworking：工作～ work hard；be assiduous at/in one's occupation；work with diligence；be hard at work ‖ 学习～ be diligent at one's lessons；be diligent in one's studies；be earnest about one's studies ‖ ～好学 be diligent and eager to learn ‖ ～钻研 pore industriously (over)；study intensively ‖ ～的学生 painstaking student；student of close application ‖ 成功离不开～。Success comes with industry. ‖ 你不够～。You don't work hard enough. ‖ 她很～。She exerts herself assiduously. ‖ 他能力比别人差，但比别人～。He was behind the others in ability, but before them in diligence.

【勤工俭学】 qíngōng-jiǎnxué 〈熟〉 ❶ part-work and part-study (as a way to receive one's schooling)：～读完大学 work one's way through college ❷ part-work and part-study system；work-study programme (adopted by some schools in China)

【勤俭】 qínjiǎn 〈形〉 hardworking and thrifty；industrious and frugal：～过日子 live industriously and frugally；lead an industrious and thrifty life ‖ ～起家 rise up through diligence and frugality ‖ ～有助于成功。Industry and thrift favour success.

〖～持家〗 qínjiǎn-chíjiā 〈熟〉 be industrious and thrifty in running one's household；manage one's household with industry and frugality/thrift：～的主妇 frugal/thrifty housekeeper

〖～建国〗 qínjiǎn-jiànguó 〈熟〉 build (up) the country through thrift and hard work；build the country with industry and frugality；carry on national construction through hard work and thrift

〖～节约〗 qínjiǎn-jiéyuē 〈熟〉 be diligent and thrifty；be industrious and frugal

【勤谨】 qínjin 〈形〉〈方〉 diligent；industrious；hardworking：他一向很～。He's always been a diligent worker.

【勤恳】 qínkěn 〈形〉 ❶〈书〉sincere；earnest ❷ diligent and conscientious：工作～ be painstaking with one's work；work diligently and conscientiously ‖ 勤勤恳恳为人民服务 be diligent and conscientious in serving the people；serve the people hand and foot

【勤苦】 qínkǔ 〈形〉 diligent；industrious；hardworking；assiduous：～读书 plod at one's books ‖ ～练习 practise assiduously ‖ 他一天到晚在～工作。He is plodding away all day long.

【勤快】 qínkuai 〈形〉〈口〉 diligent；industrious；hardworking：他手脚～，一刻也不闲着。He is diligent and busy with work all the time.

【勤劳】 qínláo 〈形〉 diligent；industrious；hardworking；assiduous：～勇敢的中国人民 industrious and valiant/courageous Chinese people ‖ 靠～赢得成功 win success by industry ‖ 一双～的手 a pair of untiring hands ‖ ～俭朴是中华民族的本色。Industriousness and frugality are the inherent qualities of the Chinese nation.

〖～致富〗 qínláo-zhìfù 〈熟〉 become rich through hard work；get rich through honest labour；achieve prosperity through industrious/hard work：成为～的专业户 become specialized households which have prospered through hard work

【勤力】 qínlì 〈形〉 diligent；hardworking；industrious：励志～ be resolved and hardworking

【勤勉】 qínmiǎn 〈形〉 diligent；industrious；hardworking；assiduous：办事～ attend diligently to business ‖ ～地履行职责 be assiduous in performance of duty；be assiduous in one's duties ‖ ～好学 be diligent and eager to learn ‖ 非常～ with remarkable diligence

【勤敏】 qínmǐn 〈形〉 diligent and intelligent

【勤能补拙】 qínnéngbǔzhuō 〈熟〉 hard work can make up for lack of intelligence/talent/skill；diligence is a remedy for slowness in learning

【勤娘子】 qínniángzǐ 〈俗称〉＝牵牛花 qiānniúhuā

【勤朴】 qínpǔ 〈形〉 industrious and simple：过～的生活 lead an industrious and simple life

【勤勤】 qínqín 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ earnest；cordial；sincere ❷ eagerly attentive；solicitous

【勤劬】 qínqú 〈形〉〈书〉 diligent；industrious；hardworking：一生～ work hard all one's life；toil all one's life

【勤王】 qínwáng 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ come to the rescue of the king：发兵～ send troops to save the throne/king ❷ do one's best to serve the throne

【勤务】 qínwù 〈名〉 ❶ (public) duties；service：海上～ sea service/duty ‖ 后方～ rear service；logistics ‖ 陆上～ land duty ‖ 哨兵～ guard duty ‖ 野战～ field service ‖ 特别～津贴 specific duty allowance ❷ odd-job man in the army

〖～兵〗 qínwùbīng 〈名〉 orderly

〖～员〗 qínwùyuán 〈名〉 ❶ odd-job man；orderly (in a military unit or government office) ❷ public servant：人民的～ servant of the people

【勤学苦练】 qínxué-kǔliàn 〈熟〉 study diligently and train hard；study assiduously and practise hard

【勤杂工】 qínzágōng 〈名〉 odd-job man；handyman：办公室的～ office boy

【勤杂活】 qínzáhuó 〈名〉 odd job

【勤杂人员】 qínzá rényuán 〈名〉 orderly；odd-job man

【勤政】 qínzhèng 〈动〉 practise diligent government：～为民 be assiduous in government affairs and provide good service for the people

〖～廉政〗 qínzhèng-liánzhèng 〈熟〉 keep government functionaries honest and industrious；have a diligent and honest/clean government；be diligent and honest in attending to administrative duties of government

嗪 qín → 哌嗪 pàiqín

廑 qín 〈旧〉＝勤 qín
⇨jǐn

擒 qín 〈动〉 capture；catch；seize：⇨～获；生～；束手就～

【擒获】 qínhuò 〈动〉 catch；capture；arrest：～罪犯 hunt down a criminal；capture a criminal ‖ 当场～ catch sb in the act；catch/take sb red-handed

【擒拿】 qínná 〈动〉 ❶ (of wrestling, judo, etc) grip；hold：～技巧 wrestling hold ❷ arrest；capture；catch：～杀人犯 arrest/capture the murderer

〖～法〗 qínnáfǎ 〈名〉［体育］(of wrestling, judo, etc) hold：老式的～ old-fashioned grip/hold ‖ 柔道的基本～ basic holds of judo

【擒贼擒王】 qínzéi-qínwáng ＝擒贼先擒王 qín zéi xiān qín wáng

【擒贼先擒王】 qín zéi xiān qín wáng 〈熟〉 to catch brigands, first catch their leader；if you want to round up the gang, you must get the chief first

【擒纵轮】 qínzònglún 〈名〉［机械］ escape wheel

【擒纵自如】 qínzòng-zìrú 〈熟〉 capture and release at will—be in complete/perfect control of the situation

噙 qín 〈动〉 hold in the mouth/eyes：～着烟袋 hold a pipe between one's lips ‖ ～着眼泪 tears brimmed in one's eyes；one's eyes were filled with tears ‖ 她眼里～着泪水。Her eyes swam/brimmed with tears. / Her eyes were filled with tears.

檎 qín → 林檎 línqín

螓 qín 〈名〉〈古〉 a kind of insect resembling cicada

懃 qín → 慇懃 yīnqín

qǐn

梫 qǐn 〈名〉 ❶〈古〉［植物］(Chinese) cinnamon tree；cassia-

bark tree ❷ = 梫木 qǐnmù

【梫木】 qǐnmù 〈名〉 Japanese andromeda

锓 qǐn 〈动〉〈书〉 carve; engrave

寝 qǐn ❶〈动〉 sleep: ⇨～室;废～忘食 ❷〈名〉 bedroom: ⇨就～;寿终正～ ❸〈名〉 coffin chamber in an imperial mausoleum: ⇨陵～ ❹〈动〉〈书〉 stop; end: 其事遂～。The matter then ended. / No more was heard of the matter thereafter.

【寝不安席】 qǐnbù'ānxí 〈熟〉 have no peace of mind when sleeping; lie awake with sth in one's mind; be worried and sleepless; cannot sleep in peace

【寝车】 qǐnchē 〈名〉 sleeping car/carriage; sleeper

【寝宫】 qǐngōng 〈名〉 ❶ sleeping quarters of the emperor and empress ❷ coffin chamber in an imperial mausoleum

【寝具】 qǐnjù 〈名〉 bedclothes; bedding: 毯子是一种～。A blanket is a bed covering.

【寝食】 qǐnshí 〈名〉 sleeping and eating—daily life: ～俱废 forget about eating and sleeping; have no time to sleep and eat

〖～不安〗 qǐnshí-bù'ān 〈熟〉 feel uneasy even when eating and sleeping; be worried waking or sleeping; be unable to sleep and eat at ease; have no peace of mind day and night

【寝室】 qǐnshì 〈名〉 bedroom; bedchamber; room in a dormitory: 打扫～ clean one's bedroom/chamber ‖ 士兵～ squad room

qìn

吣 qìn 〈动〉 ❶ (of a cat or dog) vomit ❷〈方〉 fling abuses; talk nonsense; utter fiddlesticks: 满嘴胡～ talk sheer nonsense; talk hogwash

沁 qìn 〈动〉 ❶ (of smell, liquid, etc) seep; exude; ooze; permeate: ～骨寒气 piercingly cold air ‖ 他的额上～出了汗。Sweat oozed from his forehead. ‖ 他的手心在～汗。His palms were exuding sweat. ⇨～人心脾 ❷〈方〉 let one's head droop downward; hang down one's head ❸〈方〉 put into the water

【沁人心脾】 qìnrén-xīnpí 〈熟〉 gladden the heart and refresh the mind; mentally refresh; be refreshing: 一大早的空气清新,～。The air in the early morning is fresh; it seeps into the heart.

【沁润】 qìnrùn 〈动〉 (of liquid, aroma, etc) soak into; permeate through/into; penetrate to: 雨水～着大地。The rain was soaking into the earth.

揿 qìn 〈动〉〈方〉 press; push down: ～门铃 press a doorbell

【揿钉】 qìndīng 〈名〉〈方〉 drawing pin; thumbtack

【揿纽】 qìnniǔ 〈名〉〈方〉 snap fastener

qīng

青 qīng ❶〈形〉 (of colour) a) blue; dark blue: 缕缕～烟 blue coils/curls/wisps/strands of smoke ‖ 冻/气得脸发～ be blue/livid with cold/rage ⇨～出于蓝;～天 b) green: ⇨～菜;～草;～苔 c) black: 把某人打得一块紫一块 beat sb black and blue ⇨～布;～丝;～眼 ❷〈名〉 sth green: ⇨返～;放～;踏～ ❸〈形〉 young: ⇨～春;～年 ❹〈名〉 youth: ⇨知～ ❺ (Qīng) Qing〈简称〉 Qinghai ⇨青海

【青帮】 Qīngbāng 〈名〉 *Qingbang*; Green Gang [a secret society founded towards the last years of the Qing Dynasty]

【青碧】 qīngbì 〈形〉 ❶ dark green: 峰峦～ dark green mountain peaks ❷ azure; sky blue: 天空～ azure/blue sky

【青布】 qīngbù 〈名〉 black cloth

【青菜】 qīngcài 〈名〉 ❶ a variety of Chinese cabbage ❷ green vegetables; greens: 一盘凉拌～ a dish of salad greens

【青草】 qīngcǎo 〈名〉 green grass: ～覆盖的山坡 grassy slopes of a mountain; grass-clad mountain slopes

【青出于蓝】 qīng chū yú lán 〈熟〉 blue comes from the indigo plant but is bluer than the plant itself—the pupil surpasses the master; the pupil outdoes his teacher; the successors are more successful than the predecessors

〖～而胜于蓝〗 qīng chū yú lán ér shèng yú lán = 青出于蓝 qīng chū yú lán

【青春】 qīngchūn 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 spring ❷ youth; youthfulness; bloom; prime: 把～献给祖国 dedicate one's youth to serving one's country; give one's youth to one's motherland ‖ 保持～ retain/maintain/preserve one's youth ‖ 常葆～ keep one's youth well ‖ 焕发～ regain one's youth ‖ 恢复～ be restored to one's youth; return to one's youth; rejuvenate ‖ 毁掉～ destroy one's/sb's youth ‖ 浪费～ waste one's youth ‖ 失去～ lose the bloom of youth; lose one's youth ‖ 虚度～ play/idle/dream/wear away one's youth ‖ 珍惜～ cherish one's youth ‖ ～不再 one will never be young again; one's youth never returns ‖ ～常驻/永驻 one's youth remains permanently ‖ ～依旧 keep one's youth; be still young ‖ ～年华 spring of life; one's youthful years; prime of youth ‖ ～亮丽 be beautiful/bright and young ‖ 正值～年少时 in one's tender youth; in the spring of life; in the prime of youth ‖ 他～已逝。His prime is past. / He's far past his youth. ❸ age of young people: 令爱～几何? How old is your daughter?

〖～痘〗 qīngchūndòu 〈名〉 acne

〖～饭〗 qīngchūnfàn 〈名〉 jobs for young people only [jobs such as dancing, athletics, which have a strict age limit]

〖～活力〗 qīngchūn huólì 〈名〉 youthful energy/vigour: 永葆～ always maintain/retain youthful vitality ‖ 充满～ be bursting with youthful vigour; be full of youth and vigour; be in the flush of youth ‖ 有～ have the vigour of youth ‖ 永远保持～ be perennially young in spirit

〖～偶像〗 qīngchūn ǒuxiàng 〈名〉 youth idol

〖～期〗 qīngchūnqī 〈名〉 puberty; adolescence: 到～ attain/reach puberty; arrive at puberty ‖ 在～ at puberty; at the period of adolescence; during one's adolescence

【青瓷】 qīngcí 〈名〉 celadon (ware)

【青葱】 qīngcōng ❶〈名〉 shallot ❷〈形〉 verdant; (fresh) green; lush: ～的草地 lush green meadows/grassland; verdant lawns ‖ 山上草木～。The hills are clothed/clad/robed in verdure. / The hills are covered with verdure. ‖ 山上一片～,欣欣向荣。The hills laugh with verdure.

【青翠】 qīngcuì 〈形〉 verdant; fresh/luxuriant green: 显得～ look fresh and green ‖ ～的牧场 verdant pasture ‖ 春天的山峦一片～。Spring green mantled the hills.

【青岛】 Qīngdǎo 〈名〉 Qingdao; Tsingtao

【青灯】 qīngdēng 〈名〉〈书〉 oil lamp

〖～黄卷〗 qīngdēng-huángjuàn 〈熟〉 read ancient classics by an oil lamp—stay/sit up late at night studying; burn the midnight oil

【青豆】 qīngdòu 〈名〉 green soya bean

【青肥】 qīngféi = 绿肥 lǜféi

【青蚨】 qīngfú 〈名〉〈书〉 (copper) cash; money

【青冈】 qīnggāng = 槲栎 húlì

【青㭎】 qīnggāng = 青冈 qīnggāng

【青光眼】 qīngguāngyǎn 〈名〉 [医学] glaucoma

【青果】 qīngguǒ 〈方〉 = 橄榄① gǎnlǎn

〖～领〗 qīngguǒlǐng 〈名〉 shawl collar

【青海】 Qīnghǎi 〈名〉 Qinghai (Province)

〖～湖〗 Qīnghǎihú 〈名〉 Qinghai Lake

【青蒿】 qīnghāo 〈名〉 [植物] sweet wormwood

【青红皂白】 qīnghóng-zàobái 〈熟〉 black and white; right and wrong; good and bad: 不分～ make no distinction/difference between right and wrong ‖ 警察不分～把他们统统抓走了。The police officers arrested all of them indiscriminately.

【青花瓷】 qīnghuācí 〈名〉 blue-and-white porcelain

【青黄不接】 qīnghuáng-bùjiē 〈熟〉 the crop is still in the blade while the old stock has all been consumed; the granary is nearly empty but the new crop is not yet ripe—temporary shortage of food, personel, etc: 现在科技人才～。There are not enough trained younger scientists ready to take over from older experts.

【青灰】 qīnghuī 〈名〉 greenish lime

【青椒】 qīngjiāo 〈名〉 green pepper: ～牛排 pepper steak

【青脚鹬】 qīngjiǎoyù 〈名〉 [动物] greenshank

【青金石】 qīngjīnshí 〈名〉 [矿物] lazurite

【青衿】 qīngjīn 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ young scholar's dress ❷ scholar;

Q

intellectual

【青筋】 qīngjīn 〈名〉 blue veins：～暴突的双手 blue-veined hands ‖ 他气得额上的～都暴了出来。He was so angry that the veins stood out on his forehead.

【青襟】 qīngjīn = 青衿 qīngjīn

【青稞】 qīngkē 〈名〉 ❶ highland barley [grown in Xizang, Qinghai and Sichuan] ❷ seed of highland barley

〖～酒〗 qīngkējiǔ 〈名〉 barley beer

〖～麦〗 qīngkēmài = 青稞 qīngkē

【青睐】 qīnglài 〈动〉〈书〉 show appreciation; bestow favour; give preferential treatment：博得/获得～ come into sb's favour; find favour in sb's eyes; rise into favour with sb; win sb's favour ‖ 深得～ be/stand high in sb's favour ‖ 受到～ find favour in sb's eyes; find favour with sb ‖ 他因诚实而受到上司的～。He recommended himself to his boss by his honesty. ‖ 这种产品受到消费者的～。This product is popular with the consumers.

【青联】 qīnglián 〈名〉〈简称〉 Youth Federation ⇨青年联合会

【青莲色】 qīngliánsè 〈名〉 pale/light purple; heliotrope

【青龙】 qīnglóng 〈名〉 ❶ = 苍龙① cānglóng ❷ Green Dragon—guardian spirit of the east in Taoism

【青楼】 qīnglóu 〈名〉〈书〉 blue mansions—brothel; pleasure quarters：～女子 prostitute; courtesan

【青鹭】 qīnglù 〈名〉[动物] blue heron

【青绿】 qīnglǜ 〈形〉 dark green：～的松林 dark green pine forest

〖～山水〗 qīnglǜ-shānshuǐ 〈名〉 blue-and-green landscape [traditional Chinese painting done in blues and greens]

【青麻】 qīngmá = 苘麻 qǐngmá

【青盲】 qīngmáng 〈名〉[中医] glaucoma

【青梅】 qīngméi 〈名〉 green plum

〖～竹马〗 qīngméi-zhúmǎ 〈熟〉 green plums and a bamboo horse—a girl and a boy playing innocently together; a man and a woman who had an innocent affection for each other in childhood; childhood playmates：～，两小无猜 (of a girl and a boy) be innocent playmates in childhood

【青霉菌】 qīngméijūn 〈名〉[微生物] penicillium

【青霉素】 qīngméisù 〈名〉 penicillin：～过敏 be allergic to penicillin; have penicillin anaphylaxis ‖ 打～针 have an injection of penicillin; inject sb with penicillin; inject penicillin into sb

【青面獠牙】 qīngmiàn-liáoyá 〈熟〉 green-faced and long-toothed—terrifying in appearance; ferocious/hideous/fiendish features (of an ogre)：露出～的凶相 reveal the ferocious features

【青苗】 qīngmiáo 〈名〉 green shoots of (food) grains; young/unripe crops

【青年】 qīngnián 〈名〉 ❶ youth; youthful days/years：～男女 youth of both sexes; young men and (young) women ‖ ～人 young people; youth ‖ ～时代 one's youth; one's youthful days/years ‖ ～学生 young student ‖ ～一代 young(er) generation ‖ 从～到老年 from youth to old age ‖ 从～起 from one's youth onwards ‖ 他～时学过医。As a youth he studied medicine. ‖ 他仍处于～时期。He is still in the bloom of youth. ❷ youth; young people; the young：一个/名/位～ a youth; a young person ‖ 一群～ a group of young people; a group of youths ‖ 教育～ educate the youth ‖ 指导～ direct/instruct the youth ‖ 做～工作 do work with the youth; do youth work ‖ ～读物 books for the young/youth ‖ ～工人 young workers ‖ ～活动中心 youth centre ‖ ～俱乐部 youth club ‖ ～团体 youth organization ‖ ～问题 problem of youth ‖ ～志愿者 youth volunteers ‖ 好～ worthy young person/people ‖ 男～ young man ‖ 农村～ farm/village youth ‖ 女～ young woman ‖ 全国～ youth of the nation/country; the country's youth ‖ 少数民族～ minority youth ‖ 新～ young people of the new generation ‖ 现代～ modern youth ‖ 知识～ educated youth

〖～会〗 Qīngniánhuì 〈名〉 Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)

〖～节〗 Qīngniánjié 〈名〉〈简称〉 Youth Day (May 4th) ⇨五四青年节

〖～联合会〗 Qīngnián Liánhéhuì 〈名〉 Youth Federation

【青鸟】 qīngniǎo 〈名〉 ❶ blue bird—bird messenger of the Queen Mother of the West (西王母) ❷ messenger

【青盼】 qīngpàn = 青眼 qīngyǎn

【青皮】 qīngpí 〈名〉 ❶〈方〉 rascal; hooligan：～流氓 hooligan ‖ ～恶棍 ruffian ❷ [中医] green orange peel; young/unripe orange

【青色】 qīngsè 〈名〉 cyan [one of the primary colours in photography and coloured printing]

【青纱帐】 qīngshāzhàng 〈名〉 green curtain of tall crops

【青山】 qīngshān 〈名〉 green hills; blue mountains：⇨留得～在，不怕没柴烧

〖～不老，绿水长存〗 qīngshān bùlǎo, lǜshuǐ chángcún 〈熟〉 the blue mountains never grow old; the green waters always flow on—friendship lasts forever

〖～绿水〗 qīngshān-lǜshuǐ 〈熟〉 blue mountains and green waters; green hills and waters—beautiful scenery; beautiful country scene

【青衫】 qīngshān 〈名〉 ❶ black gown ❷ lowly official position

【青少年】 qīng-shàonián 〈名〉 teenagers; teensters; teens; youngsters; adolescents：一帮～ a juvenile gang; a group/gang of teenagers/youngsters ‖ ～读物 juvenile books; reader for adolescents ‖ ～观众 juvenile audience ‖ ～教育 adolescent/teenager education ‖ ～俱乐部 teenage club ‖ ～文学 adolescent literature

〖～法庭〗 qīng-shàonián fǎtíng 〈名〉 juvenile court

〖～犯罪〗 qīng-shàonián fànzuì 〈名〉 juvenile crime/delinquency; teenage crime

〖～时代〗 qīng-shàonián shídài 〈名〉 teenage

〖～心理学〗 qīng-shàonián xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 juvenile psychology

【青史】 qīngshǐ 〈名〉 annals of history：永垂～ perpetuate one's name in history; go down in the annals of history

〖～传名〗 qīngshǐ-chuánmíng 〈熟〉 have a place in history; leave a name in history; be crowned with eternal glory; go down in the annals of history; be recorded in history; leave one's name to posterity; have a niche in the temple of fame

〖～留名〗 qīngshǐ-liúmíng = 青史传名 qīngshǐ-chuánmíng

【青丝】 qīngsī 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 black hair (of a woman or girl)：缕缕～ locks of black hair; black locks ‖ 一缕～ a thread/wisp of black hair ❷ willow branches ❸ shredded green plums：带～的点心 pastries with some shreds of green plums

【青饲料】 qīngsìliào 〈名〉 greenfeed; green fodder：供应～ furnish greenfeed ‖ ～作物 green crop ‖ 耕畜的～ green food for farm animals

【青松】 qīngsōng 〈名〉 pine：～翠柏 green pines and verdant cypresses

【青蒜】 qīngsuàn 〈名〉 garlic leaves/shoots

【青苔】 qīngtái 〈名〉 moss：一层～ a cushion of moss ‖ 树上的～ green moss on the tree

【青檀】 qīngtán 〈名〉[植物] wingceltis

【青天】 qīngtiān 〈名〉 ❶ blue/emerald/turquoise sky：云中的一线～ a break in the clouds ‖ 〈喻〉重见～ regain one's freedom; be released from prison ❷〈喻〉 just and upright official：～大老爷 my lord [term of address to a judge or a magistrate]

〖～白日〗 qīngtiān-báirì 〈熟〉 broad daylight：～下，发生了劫案。The robbery took place in broad daylight.

〖～霹雳〗 qīngtiān-pīlì = 晴天霹雳 qíngtiān-pīlì

【青田石】 qīngtiánshí 〈名〉 stone from Qingtian County in Zhejiang Province [used to make seals]

【青铜】 qīngtóng 〈名〉 bronze：用～浇铸 be cast in bronze ‖ ～像 bronze statue ‖ ～制品 bronze work ‖ ～铸件 bronze castings ‖ ～问世后，石器就渐渐过时了。Once bronze became available, stone tools began to go out of date.

〖～匠〗 qīngtóngjiàng 〈名〉 bronzer; bronzesmith

〖～器〗 qīngtóngqì 〈名〉 bronze ware：精致/珍贵的～ fine/precious bronzes ‖ ～时代 Bronze Age

〖～文化〗 qīngtóng wénhuà 〈名〉 Bronze Culture

【青铜峡】 Qīngtóngxiá 〈名〉 Qingtong Gorge：～水利枢纽工程 Qingtongxia Key Water Control Project

【青蛙】 qīngwā 〈名〉 frog：～呱呱地叫。Frogs croak. ‖ 蝌蚪长成～。Tadpoles grow into frogs.

【青瓦】 qīngwǎ 〈名〉 grey tile：红砖～的房屋 house in ruddy bricks and grey tiles

【青虾】 qīngxiā 〈名〉 freshwater shrimp

【青香薷】 qīngxiāngrú 〈名〉[中医] Chinese mosla

【青葙】 qīngxiāng 〈名〉[植物] feather cockscomb

〖～属〗 qīngxiāngshǔ 〈名〉[植物] Celosia

〖～子〗 qīngxiāngzǐ 〈名〉[中医] seed of feather cockscomb

【青眼】 qīngyǎn 〈名〉〈书〉 favour; good graces：他得到老板的～相待。He was in the good graces of his boss.

【青杨】 qīngyáng 〈名〉 Cathay poplar

【青猺】 qīngyáo = 花面狸 huāmiànlí
【青衣】 qīngyī 〈名〉❶ black clothing ❷〈古〉 housemaid; woman servant ❸ *qingyi* [one of the main divisions of the *dan* (旦) or female roles in traditional Chinese opera, dressed in black, portraying faithful wives, chaste women, and maidens in distress or poverty but noble in character]
【青蝇】 qīngyíng 〈名〉 greenbottle (fly)
〖~吊客〗 qīngyíng-diàokè 〈熟〉 be only visited by greenbottle flies after death—a person who has no friends in his lifetime will have no mourners after death
【青鼬】 qīngyòu 〈名〉[动物] yellow-throated marten
【青鱼】 qīngyú 〈名〉 black carp
【青郁】 qīngyù 〈形〉 verdant and luxuriant; lush: ~的松林 lush pines
【青云】 qīngyún 〈名〉❶ high official position: ⇨~直上;平步~ ❷ high ambitions/aspirations: ⇨~志
〖~独步〗 qīngyún-dúbù 〈熟〉 be unrivalled in position/learning
〖~直上〗 qīngyún-zhíshàng 〈熟〉 advance rapidly (in one's career); have a meteoric rise; be promoted at lightning speed; shoot up into eminence; skyrocket to eminence; float upon the clouds
〖~志〗 qīngyúnzhì 〈名〉 high *amibitions/aspirations*
【青藏高原】 Qīng-Zàng Gāoyuán 〈名〉 Qinghai-Tibet Plateau
【青肿】 qīngzhǒng 〈形〉 bruised and swollen: 眼睛~ get bruised on one's eye ‖ 眼眶~ get a black eye
【青贮】 qīngzhù 〈动〉[农业] ensile; silo
〖~饲料〗 qīngzhù sìliào 〈名〉 ensilage; silage
〖~塔〗 qīngzhùtǎ 〈名〉 silo
【青砖】 qīngzhuān 〈名〉 blue/grey brick: ~绿瓦的小屋 small house in grey bricks and green tiles
【青壮年】 qīng-zhuàngnián 〈名〉 the young and the middle-aged
【青紫】 qīngzǐ 〈名〉❶〈书〉 high rank; high-ranking official ❷ = 发绀 fāgàn

轻 qīng

❶〈形〉 light; of little weight: 重量~ be light in/of weight; weigh little/light ‖ ~如空气 as light as air ‖ 身~如燕 (of a high jumper, gymnast, etc) as light as a swallow ‖ 铝是一种很~的金属。 Aluminum is a very light metal. ‖ 他比我~。 He weighs less than I. ⇨~而易举;~工业 ❷〈形〉 light; portable; agile; nimble: ⇨~便;~骑;~盈;~装 ❸〈形〉 relaxed, unburdened; light: ⇨~闲;~音乐;无官一身~ ❹〈形〉 unimportant; not precious: 礼物太~ very small gift ‖ 关系不~ *have an important bearing on sth* ‖ 责任~ carry a light responsibility ⇨~贱;掉以~心;人微言~ ❺〈动〉 think sth unimportant; belittle; make light of: 把钱看得很~ care little for money ⇨~敌;~视;重男~女 ❻〈形〉 frivolous; flighty: ⇨~薄;~浮 ❼〈形〉 rash; imprudent: ~下结论 rush/jump to a conclusion; draw a hasty conclusion ⇨~举妄动;~率;~信 ❽〈形〉 small in number, degree, etc: 病得不~ be seriously ill ‖ 教学任务~ have a light teaching load ‖ 年纪很~ be very young ‖ 伤势较~ have a slight injury ‖ ~罚 light punishment; light/mild penalty ‖ ~妆淡抹 have a simple make-up ‖ 我睡觉很~。 I am a light sleeper. ⇨~伤;~微 ❾〈形〉 gentle; soft: ~拿~放 handle gently; handle with care ‖ ~声说 speak in a soft voice; whisper ‖ ~~一推 give a gentle push ‖ ~点儿! Be quiet! ‖ 她走路脚步~。 She walks with a light step. ⇨~柔;手~

【轻磅纸】 qīngbàngzhǐ 〈名〉 featherweight paper
【轻便】 qīngbiàn 〈形〉❶ light; portable; convenient to use: 穿着~ be in light array/attire/clothing; be in walking costume ‖ 行李~ light luggage ‖ ~工具 handy tool ‖ ~灭火器 portable fire extinguisher ‖ ~桥 portable bridge ‖ ~梯 light/portable ladder ‖ ~椅子 lightweight chair ❷ easy; light
〖~货车〗 qīngbiàn huòchē 〈名〉 light-duty truck
〖~机车〗 qīngbiàn jīchē 〈名〉 light locomotive
〖~镗床〗 qīngbiàn tángchuáng 〈名〉 portable boring machine
〖~铁路〗 qīngbiàn tiělù 〈名〉 light railway/rail
〖~自行车〗 qīngbiàn zìxíngchē 〈名〉 lightweight bicycle
【轻薄】 qīngbó ❶〈形〉 flirtatious; frivolous: 态度~ frivolous attitude ‖ ~少年 frivolous young man ❷〈动〉 assail with obscenities
【轻步兵】 qīngbùbīng 〈名〉[军事] light infantry
【轻擦音】 qīngcāyīn 〈名〉[语言] spirant
【轻财好施】 qīngcái-hàoshī 〈熟〉 be generous and charitable
【轻财重义】 qīngcái-zhòngyì 〈熟〉 value friendship more than *money; esteem money lightly and be generous to friends*
【轻车简从】 qīngchē-jiǎncóng 〈熟〉 travel with little luggage and few attendants; travel light: 他外出视察时,总是~。 During his inspection tour, he always travelled with light luggage and few entourage.
【轻车熟路】 qīngchē-shúlù 〈熟〉 drive in a light carriage on a familiar road—do sth one knows well and can manage with ease
【轻淡】 qīngdàn 〈形〉❶ faint; dim: ~地一笑 give a faint smile ‖ ~的记忆 faint/dim memory ❷ casual; random: ~地谈起 casually mention sth
【轻敌】 qīngdí 〈动〉 take the enemy/opponent lightly; underestimate the enemy or one's opponent: ~思想 tendency to take the enemy/opponent lightly
【轻度】 qīngdù 〈形〉 minor; mild: ~出血 mild haemorrhage ‖ ~发热 have a slight feverish attack ‖ ~感染 mild infection ‖ ~喉炎 minor throat irritation ‖ ~烧伤 minor burn ‖ ~食物中毒 have a mild case of food poisoning ‖ ~衰退 mild recession ‖ ~损伤 minor *injury* ‖ ~通货膨胀 *moderate inflation* ‖ ~消化不良 *light/* slight attack of indigestion
〖~裂化〗 qīngdù lièhuà 〈名〉[化学] mild cracking
〖~氧化〗 qīngdù yǎnghuà 〈名〉[化学] mild oxidation
【轻而易举】 qīng'éryìjǔ 〈熟〉 be easy to do; be as easy as ABC; be as easy as rolling off a log; with little/slight effort; without the slightest difficulty: ~超过对手 easily outstrip one's opponent ‖ ~地成功 succeed without making an effort ‖ ~击败对手 easily get the best of one's opponent; beat one's opponents hands down; defeat one's opponent with one's hands tied ‖ ~通过考试 romp through one's examinations ‖ ~完成工作 go through the work in a romp ‖ ~赢得冠军 walk off with the championship ‖ ~的事 a piece of cake; plain/smooth sailing; easy job; walkaway ‖ 他在比赛中~获胜。 He won the competition in a breeze. ‖ 她~就能把事情安排好。 She can fix things well standing on her head.
【轻纺】 qīngfǎng 〈名〉❶ textile and other light industries ❷ textile industry: ~产品 *textile products*
【轻粉】 qīngfěn 〈名〉〈口〉[化学] calomel; mercurous chloride
【轻风】 qīngfēng 〈名〉[气象] light breeze; force 2 wind: 宛如细语的~ *soft breeze that was little more than a whisper* ‖ ~拂面。 A soft wind kissed/caressed the face.
【轻浮】 qīngfú 〈形〉 frivolous; flighty; light: 举止~ behave frivolously ‖ 生性~ be of a frivolous disposition/nature ‖ 态度~ have a frivolous attitude ‖ 过~的生活 have a life of frivolity ‖ ~的举止 frivolous behaviour; light conduct ‖ ~的女人 frivolous woman
【轻歌剧】 qīnggējù 〈名〉[音乐] operetta; [戏剧] light opera
【轻歌曼舞】 qīnggē-mànwǔ 〈熟〉 soft music and graceful dance; sing merrily and dance gracefully
【轻工】 qīnggōng 〈名〉〈简称〉 light industry: ~产品 products of light industry ‖ ~市场 market for products of light industry ⇨ 轻工业
〖~业〗 qīnggōngyè 〈名〉 light industry
【轻骨头】 qīnggǔtou 〈方〉❶〈形〉 smug and bloated ❷〈名〉〈讳〉 miserable/contemptible wretch; worthless scamp
【轻轨】 qīngguǐ 〈名〉 light rail: ~运输 light rail transit
〖~列车〗 qīngguǐ lièchē 〈名〉 *light rail train*
〖~铁路〗 qīngguǐ tiělù 〈名〉 light railway/rail
【轻合金】 qīnghéjīn 〈名〉 light alloy: ~铸造 light-alloy casting
【轻核】 qīnghé 〈名〉[物理] *light nucleus*
【轻忽】 qīnghū 〈动〉 neglect; overlook; pay little attention to; attach no importance to: ~职守 neglect/slight one's duty
【轻缓】 qīnghuǎn 〈形〉 light and slow: 迈着~的步子 walk with leisurely steps
【轻活】 qīnghuó 〈名〉 light work; cushy/easy/soft job
【轻击】 qīngjī 〈动〉 fillip; flip; tip (in baseball); putt (in golf): ~某人的头部 fillip sb on the head ‖ 杰克三次~把球打入第12穴。 Jack 3-putted the 12th hole.
〖~棒〗 qīngjībàng 〈名〉[高尔夫] putter
【轻机关枪】 qīngjīguānqiāng = 轻机枪 qīngjīqiāng
【轻机枪】 qīngjīqiāng 〈名〉 light machine gun
【轻贱】 qīngjiàn ❶〈形〉 mean and worthless: ~的职业 humble occupation ❷〈动〉 look down upon; belittle: 受人~ be looked down upon

【轻健】 qīngjiàn 〈形〉 spry and light; brisk; nimble: 步履～ walk at a brisk pace; walk with springy steps; be spry in one's steps

【轻捷】 qīngjié 〈形〉 spry and light; springy; nimble: ～如飞 be feather-footed; be feather-heeled ‖ 他～地跳上公共汽车。He tripped lightly into a bus.

【轻介子】 qīngjièzǐ 〈名〉[核物理] light meson

【轻金属】 qīngjīnshǔ 〈名〉 light metal

【轻举妄动】 qīngjǔ-wàngdòng 〈熟〉 act rashly; take reckless action; be impetuous and imprudent: ～必将失败。To act rashly is a losing game. ‖ 不要～。Don't make move without thinking carefully. / Don't make a rash act. ‖ 记住,无论遇到什么情况,也不许～。Remember, no matter what happens, you must do nothing hasty.

【轻看】 qīngkàn 〈动〉 look down upon; belittle: 不要～了自己。Don't belittle yourself.

【轻口薄舌】 qīngkǒu-bóshé ＝ 轻嘴薄舌 qīngzuǐ-bóshé

【轻快】 qīngkuài 〈形〉 ❶ (of act, movement, etc) brisk; spry; light: ～的脚步 light footsteps ‖ ～的舞蹈 sprightly dance ‖ 迈着～步子 walk at a brisk pace; walk with brisk/light/springy steps; be spry in one's steps ‖ 他步履～。He is light on his feet. / He is fleet-footed. ‖ 她朝我～地跑过来。She came tripping down to me. ❷ light-hearted; lively: ～的曲调 lively tune ‖ ～的音乐速度 crisp tempo ‖ 乐队开始演奏一支～的曲子。The band struck up a sprightly tune.

【轻狂】 qīngkuáng 〈形〉 extremely frivolous; flighty; unruly: 举止～ behave frivolously/lightly; frivolous behaviour ‖ ～小子 unruly young fellow

【轻量级】 qīngliàngjí 〈名〉[体育] lightweight: ～冠军称号 lightweight championship

【轻灵】 qīnglíng 〈形〉 ❶ light and nimble: 舞姿～ dance gracefully ❷ elegant and vivid: 文笔～ write in a graceful and lively style

【轻慢】 qīngmàn 〈动〉 treat sb without proper respect; disrespect; slight: 受到～ be slighted ‖ 不许～无礼。Don't be impertinent. ‖ 她觉得受到了～。She felt slighted.

【轻描淡写】 qīngmiáo-dànxiě 〈熟〉 make little/light account (of); touch up on lightly; mention casually; say in a casual manner; understate; play down: ～地陈诉 make an understatement ‖ 把一个问题～地一带而过 skate round/over a problem ‖ 报纸对这一事件作了简短的～的描述。The newspaper gave a brief and understated account of what had happened. ‖ 他～地描述了公司的财政困难。He played down the financial difficulties of the company.

【轻蔑】 qīngmiè 〈动〉 despise; scorn; disdain; be contemptuous of; put a slight (upon sb): 态度～ contemptuous attitude; supercilious manner ‖ ～地看/瞥一眼 cast a contemptuous glance at; throw a glance of contempt at; fling (sb) a scornful look ‖ ～地一笑 give a contemptuous/scornful smile ‖ ～的表情 disdainful countenance ‖ 投以～的目光 give sb a contemptuous/scornful look ‖ 以～的口吻说话 speak with a tone of contempt

【轻木】 qīngmù 〈名〉 balsa

【轻暖】 qīngnuǎn 〈形〉 (of clothes) light and warm: ～的大衣 light and warm overcoat ❷ slightly warm: 春风～ gentle breeze growing warm in spring

【轻诺寡信】 qīngnuò-guǎxìn 〈熟〉 make promises easily but seldom keep them; be quick to promise but slow to perform

【轻泡货】 qīngpāohuò 〈名〉[交通] light cargo

【轻炮兵】 qīngpàobīng 〈名〉 light artillery

【轻飘】 qīngpiāo 〈形〉 ❶ light; buoyant: ～的雪花 snowflakes drifting/floating slowly in the air ❷ flighty; frivolous; giddy: 作风～ frivolous style

〖～飘〗 qīngpiāopiāo 〈形〉 ❶ light; buoyant: 柳枝在微风中～地摆动。Willow branches were swaying gently in the breeze. ❷ (of movement, etc) light; nimble; brisk; (of mood) relaxed; free: 脚底下～的 walk as if treading on air ‖ 她～地走出办公室。She floated out of the office.

【轻骑】 qīngqí 〈名〉 ❶ light cavalry ❷ moped; motorbike; motorcycle

〖～兵〗 qīngqíbīng 〈名〉 light cavalry

【轻巧】 qīngqiǎo 〈形〉 ❶ light and handy: 结构～ be of featherweight construction ‖ 身材～ be slim and light ‖ ～的小盒子 handy little box ‖ 这辆自行车真～。This is really a light and handy bicycle. ❷ dexterous; deft; agile; nimble: 动作～ be nimble in movement ‖ ～地行走 walk with a feline grace ‖ 舞跳得～优美 dance with agility and grace ❸ simple; easy: 说得～。You talk as if it were just a walkover.

【轻轻】 qīngqīng 〈形〉 soft; gentle: ～按一下按钮 give the button a slight press/push ‖ ～抚摸 stroke gently/softly ‖ ～溜出房间 steal softly out of a room ‖ ～弹去烟灰 flick the ashes from the cigarette ‖ ～一推 give sb/sth a gentle push ‖ ～的脚步声 quiet/light/soft footsteps ‖ ～的敲门声 light tap at the door ‖ 用手帕～拭泪 dab one's eyes with a handkerchief ‖ 风～地吹着。The wind was blowing gently/softly. ‖ 河水～拍打着船舷。The river lapped gently against the sides of the boat.

【轻氢】 qīngqīng 〈名〉[化学] light hydrogen

【轻裘肥马】 qīngqiú-féimǎ ＝ 肥马轻裘 féimǎ-qīngqiú

【轻裘缓带】 qīngqiú-huǎndài 〈熟〉 light/soft furs and loose girdles—live a comfortable and leisurely life

【轻取】 qīngqǔ 〈动〉 win an easy victory (in a game); beat easily; win hands down; get an easy win (against sb): ～第一局 win the first game easily; win the first game without effort ‖ 以 3 比 0～对手 beat one's opponent with ease by three to zero

【轻柔】 qīngróu 〈形〉 soft; gentle; pliable; feathery: 嗓音～ gentle/soft voice ‖ 乐声～ soft music ‖ 枝条～ pliable twigs ‖ ～地抚摸 caress gently ‖ ～的雪 feathery snow ‖ 她说话～。She speaks in a soft tone. ‖ 弹奏柔和的音乐时手要～一点。A light hand is needed in playing quiet music.

【轻软】 qīngruǎn 〈形〉 light and soft; feathery: 材料～ be made of a light and soft material ‖ 质地～ be light and soft/delicate in texture

【轻纱】 qīngshā 〈名〉 fine gauze

【轻伤】 qīngshāng 〈名〉 slight/minor wound; flesh wound: 受～ sustain a light injury; be slightly injured/hurt/wounded; suffer a minor injury ‖ ～不下火线 not leave the frontline on account of minor wounds

〖～员〗 qīngshāngyuán 〈名〉 ambulant patient; walking wounded

【轻生】 qīngshēng 〈动〉 make light of one's life—commit suicide

【轻声】 qīngshēng 〈名〉 ❶ soft/quiet voice: ～低语 whisper; speak softly; speak in a soft tone ‖ ～交谈 talk in whispers ‖ ～说话 speak in muted voices ‖ ～细语 talk in a soft voice; say under one's breath ❷ [语言] neutral tone in Chinese

【轻省】 qīngsheng 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶ relaxed; light; easy: 手头的工作完成后你能～一阵。You can relax a while after finishing the work you have in hand. ‖ 这活儿蛮～。This is quite an easy job. ❷ light; of little weight: 这箱子挺～的。The suitcase is very light.

【轻世傲物】 qīngshì-àowù 〈熟〉 be full of conceit and defiant of convention

【轻视】 qīngshì 〈动〉 despise; belittle; look down upon; underrate: ～对手 belittle one's antagonist/opponent ‖ ～妇女 look down upon women ‖ ～体力劳动 look down upon manual work/labour ‖ 受到～ be held in contempt; be held in slight esteem; be trivialized ‖ ～文化是错误的。It is wrong to flout culture. ‖ ～知识的人将会受到生活的嘲弄。Whoever belittles knowledge will be ridiculed by life. ‖ 切勿～理论的作用。Never underestimate the roles of theory.

【轻手轻脚】 qīngshǒu-qīngjiǎo 〈熟〉 move cautiously/gently/quietly/softly; steal past; make one's way carefully: 母亲～地走动,生怕惊动了熟睡的孩子。The mother moved around soft so as not to disturb the sleeping child.

【轻率】 qīngshuài 〈形〉 rash; hasty; indiscreet; imprudent: 举止～ indiscreet/flippant behaviour ‖ 说话～ speak out of turn ‖ 择友～ be indiscreet in choosing one's friends ‖ 做事～ act indiscreetly/rashly ‖ ～处理 deal with sth with levity; treat sth with levity ‖ ～决定 imprudently resolve/decide to do sth ‖ ～地抉择 make one's choice without due reflection ‖ ～地下结论 rush/jump to a conclusion; draw a hasty conclusion ‖ ～许诺 give an imprudent promise; make rash promises ‖ 那样做结论太～了。It is too hasty to conclude that way. ‖ 他一时～,做出了那件事。He did it in a rash moment.

【轻水】 qīngshuǐ 〈名〉[化学] light water

〖～反应堆〗 qīngshuǐ fǎnyìngduī 〈名〉[核物理] light water reactor (LWR)

【轻松】 qīngsōng ❶〈形〉 light; relaxed; light-hearted: 感到～

feel relieved/relaxed ‖ 心情～ be light-hearted; have ease of mind ‖ ～获胜 win/achieve an easy victory; win in a romp ‖ ～击败对手 beat one's opponent with ease; beat one's opponent easily ‖ ～通过考试 waltz through an exam ‖ ～的工作 light work; soft/easy/cushy job ‖ ～的话题 light topic ‖ ～的喜剧 sprightly/light comedy ‖ ～的音乐 restful music ‖ ～活泼的文体 light and lively style; breezy style ‖ ～自如 free and relaxed ‖ 当领导决不是件～的事。It's no picnic being a leader. ‖ 气氛变得～了。The atmosphere lightened. ‖ 她的工作真～。Her job is so cushy. / Her job is a bed of roses. ‖ 她～地完成了家庭作业。She breezed through her homework. ‖ 这工作决不～。The job is anything but a piece of cake. ❷〈动〉relax; ease up; wind down: 我们去看场电影～一下吧。Let's go to the cinema to wind down. ‖ 我想要休息一会儿，～一下。I thought I'd just lie back and enjoy myself. ‖ 做了一下午作业，我想～一下。Having done my homework for the whole afternoon, I want to ease up/I want to take my ease.

【轻瘫】 qīngtān 〈名〉[医学] paresis

【轻佻】 qīngtiāo 〈形〉frivolous; flippant; flirtatious: 举止～ behave lightly/frivolously; flippant/skittish behaviour ‖ ～的女孩 frivolous girl ‖ ～浮躁 unstable and fickle-minded

【轻脱】 qīngtuō 〈形〉frivolous; flippant; giddy; skittish

【轻微】 qīngwēi 〈形〉light; slight; trifling: 受到～的打击 receive a mild/slight shock ‖ 遭受～损失 suffer a trifling loss ‖ 造成～伤亡 cause light/slight casualties ‖ 作～的运动 take light exercise ‖ 做些～的家务劳动 do some light housework ‖ ～发作 slight attack (of an illness) ‖ ～犯规 minor foul ‖ ～感染 slight/superficial infection ‖ ～头痛 have a slight headache ‖ ～污染 be slightly polluted; slight pollution ‖ ～中暑 have a touch of the sun

【轻武器】 qīngwǔqì 〈名〉light/small arms

【轻侮】 qīngwǔ 〈动〉slight and insult; treat with disrespect: 国家的尊严岂容～。The dignity of the state allows no slight and insult.

【轻喜剧】 qīngxǐjù 〈名〉light comedy

【轻闲】 qīngxián 〈形〉❶ not busy; leisurely: 过着～舒适的生活 lead/enjoy a leisurely and comfortable life ❷ (of work) easy; light: 编字典可不是什么～活儿。Compiling a dictionary is no easy job at all.

【轻信】 qīngxìn 〈动〉be credulous; readily place trust in; readily believe: ～谎言 receive a story credulously ‖ ～谣言 give ready credence to rumours ‖ 生性～ have a confiding nature ‖ ～的人 credulous/gullible person; easy prey ‖ 不要～陌生人。Do not become confidential with strangers. ‖ 他从不～无稽之谈。He never laps up tall stories. ‖ 要重证据，不要～口供。Lay stress on evidence, and do not readily believe in confessions.

【轻型】 qīngxíng 〈形〉light-duty; light: ～机械 light-duty machinery ‖ ～无线电台 lightweight radio (station) ‖ ～武器 light-duty weapon ‖ ～装甲部队 light armour

〖～车床〗 qīngxíng chēchuáng 〈名〉light-duty/light lathe

〖～防空导弹〗 qīngxíng fángkōng dǎodàn 〈名〉light anti-air missile (LAAM)

〖～飞机〗 qīngxíng fēijī 〈名〉light aircraft

〖～轰炸机〗 qīngxíng hōngzhàjī 〈名〉light bomber

〖～护卫舰〗 qīngxíng hùwèijiàn 〈名〉corvette

〖～货车〗 qīngxíng huòchē 〈名〉pickup truck; light-duty truck

〖～机车〗 qīngxíng jīchē 〈名〉light rail locomotive

〖～坦克〗 qīngxíng tǎnkè 〈名〉light tank; combat car

【轻言】 qīngyán 〈动〉talk about sth casually/lightly; speak without careful thoughts; say sth in haste: "决不"两字莫～。Don't say "never" too readily. ‖ 他从不～失败。He is slow to admit defeat.

〖～细语〗 qīngyán-xìyǔ 〈熟〉speak in a soft, gentle voice

【轻扬】 qīngyáng ＝ 轻飏 qīngyáng

【轻飏】 qīngyáng 〈动〉lightly float/drift: 旗帜在微风中～。The flag is floating in the breeze.

【轻易】 qīngyì 〈形〉❶ easy; without difficulty: ～获胜 win/achieve an easy victory; win in a romp ‖ 她～地被他控制住了。She fell easy prey to him. ‖ 这些成绩不是～取得的。These achievements were not easily made. ❷ rash; light: ～放弃 lightly abandon; give up easily ‖ ～上当 rise to the bait ‖ ～下结论 jump/rush to a conclusion; draw a hasty conclusion ‖ 不～发火 be slow to anger ‖ 别～表示同意或反对。Do not express your approval or disapproval rashly. ‖ 别～认为他人存心不良。Don't easily arrogate evil motives to others. ‖ 他对我的帮助，我是不会～忘记的。I won't forget his help in a hurry. ❸ frequent: 他～不到这里来。He seldom comes here.

【轻音乐】 qīngyīnyuè 〈名〉light music: 欣赏～ appreciate light music

【轻盈】 qīngyíng 〈形〉❶ slim and graceful; lithe; lissom(e): 体态～ of slender/slight build; with a slim and graceful/lithe figure ‖ 舞步～ graceful steps in dancing ‖ 他步履～地走过来，向大家微笑致意。He breezed along, smiling at everyone. ‖ 她脚步～。She's light on her feet. / There was a spring to her step. ‖ 她舞姿～。She is a light dancer. ❷ light-hearted; relaxed: 笑语～ talk and laugh merrily and light-heartedly

【轻悠悠】 qīngyōuyōu 〈形〉❶ light; buoyant: 蝴蝶在花丛中～地飞来飞去。Butterflies are fluttering lightly among the flowers. ❷ (of sound, voice, etc) soft; gentle: 能够听到从远处传来的～的音乐。Soft music can be heard from the distance.

【轻油】 qīngyóu 〈名〉light oil

【轻于鸿毛】 qīngyú-hóngmáo 〈熟〉be lighter than a goose feather—be entirely of no significance

【轻元素】 qīngyuánsù 〈名〉[化学] light element

【轻重】 qīngzhòng 〈名〉❶ weight: 用手掂掂～ weigh sth in one's hand ❷ importance; significance: ⇨～缓急；举足～；无足～ ❸ propriety: 说话不知～ not know the proper way to talk

〖～倒置〗 qīngzhòng-dàozhì 〈熟〉put/place the trivial above the important; stress trifles and overlook matters of moment; lack a sense of proportion/priority; reverse the order of importance

〖～缓急〗 qīngzhòng-huǎnjí 〈熟〉relative importance/urgency; order of importance/urgency/priority: 有区别～的能力 have a sense of proportions/priority ‖ 办事应注意～。Things should be taken up in order of priority. ‖ 解决问题应分～。Problems should be resolved in order of importance and urgency.

【轻重量级】 qīngzhòngliàngjí 〈名〉[体育] light heavyweight

【轻舟】 qīngzhōu 〈名〉〈书〉small light boat; skiff; cockleboat

【轻装】 qīngzhuāng 〈名〉❶ light pack(s): ～旅行 travel light ‖ ～前进 march with light packs ❷ light equipment: ～部队 lightly equipped army; light-armed troops

〖～简从〗 qīngzhuāng-jiǎncóng ＝ 轻车简从 qīngchē-jiǎncóng

〖～上阵〗 qīngzhuāng-shàngzhèn 〈熟〉go into battle with a light pack—go to the battlefront without any mental burdens; go forward with one's burdens discarded; get down to work without any worries: 只有放下包袱，才能～。Only by freeing oneself from worries can one join the struggle whole-heartedly.

【轻子】 qīngzǐ 〈名〉[物理] lepton: ～守恒 lepton conservation ‖ ～数 lepton number

【轻嘴薄舌】 qīngzuǐ-bóshé 〈熟〉make caustic/cutting remarks; be sharp-tongued; have a caustic and sharp tongue

【轻罪】 qīngzuì 〈名〉misdemeanour; minor/petty/trivial offence/crime: ～重罚 deal with a minor offence as if it were a major one; break a fly upon the wheel ‖ 因～被拘留 be arrested for a minor offence

氢 qīng 〈名〉[化学] hydrogen (H): ～原子 hydrogen atom ‖ ～和氧化合成水。Hydrogen combines with oxygen to form water.

【氢弹】 qīngdàn 〈名〉[军事] hydrogen bomb; H-bomb: ～爆炸 H-bomb blast

〖～头〗 qīngdàntóu 〈名〉hydrogen warhead; H-warhead: ～导弹 hydrogen-armed missile; missile with a hydrogen warhead

【氢当量】 qīngdāngliàng 〈名〉[化学] hydrogen equivalent

【氢碘化物】 qīngdiǎnhuàwù 〈名〉[化学] hydriodide

【氢碘酸】 qīngdiǎnsuān 〈名〉[化学] hydriodic acid

【氢氟酸】 qīngfúsuān 〈名〉[化学] hydrofluoric acid

【氢弧灯】 qīnghúdēng 〈名〉hydrogen-arc lamp

【氢化】 qīnghuà 〈动〉[化工] hydrogenate: ～处理 hydrotreating ‖ ～裂解 hydrocracking ‖ 煤的～ hydrogenation of coal

〖～钾〗 qīnghuàjiǎ 〈名〉[化学] potassium hydride

〖～可的松〗 qīnghuà kědìsōng 〈名〉[生化] hydrocortisone; cortisol

〖～酶〗 qīnghuàméi 〈名〉[生化] hydrogenase

〖～物〗 qīnghuàwù 〈名〉[化学] hydrid(e); hydrogenide

〖～作用〗 qīnghuà zuòyòng 〈名〉[化学] hydrogenation

【氢键】 qīngjiàn 〈名〉[化学] hydrogen bond

【氢解】 qīngjiě 〈名〉[化学] hydrogenolysis

〖～酶〗 qīngjiěméi 〈名〉[化学] hydrogenlyase

【氢醌】 qīngkūn 〈名〉[化学] hydroquinone
【氢离子】 qīnglízǐ 〈名〉[化学] hydrogen ion
〖～浓度〗 qīnglízǐ nóngdù 〈名〉[化学] hydrogen ion concentration: ～计 pH-meter ‖ ～指数 hydrogen ion concentration index; pH value
〖～指数〗 qīnglízǐ zhǐshù 〈名〉[化学] hydrogen ion exponent
【氢硫化物】 qīngliúhuàwù 〈名〉[化学] hydrosulphide
【氢氯化物】 qīnglǜhuàwù 〈名〉[化学] hydrochloride
【氢氯酸】 qīnglǜsuān 〈名〉[化学] hydrochloric acid
【氢气】 qīngqì 〈名〉 hydrogen: ～回火 hydrogen annealing
〖～球〗 qīngqìqiú 〈名〉 hydrogen balloon
【氢氰化物】 qīngqínghuàwù 〈名〉[化学] hydrocyanide
【氢氰酸】 qīngqíngsuān 〈名〉[化学] hydrocyanic acid
【氢燃料】 qīngránliào 〈名〉 hydrogen fuel: ～电池 hydrogen fuel cell
【氢酸】 qīngsuān 〈名〉[化学] hydracid
【氢武器】 qīngwǔqì 〈名〉 hydrogen weapon
【氢溴酸】 qīngxiùsuān 〈名〉[化学] hydrobromic acid
〖～盐〗 qīngxiùsuānyán 〈名〉[化学] hydrobromide
【氢氧】 qīngyǎng 〈名〉[化学] oxyhydrogen: ～焊 oxyhydrogen welding ‖ ～焰 oxyhydrogen flame
〖～吹管〗 qīngyǎng chuīguǎn 〈名〉 oxyhydrogen blowpipe
〖～根〗 qīngyǎnggēn ＝ 羟基 qiǎngjī
〖～化铵〗 qīngyǎnghuà'ǎn 〈名〉 ammonium hydroxide
〖～化钙〗 qīngyǎnghuàgài 〈名〉 calcium hydroxide
〖～化钾〗 qīngyǎnghuàjiǎ 〈名〉 potassium hydroxide
〖～化铝〗 qīngyǎnghuàlǚ 〈名〉 aluminum hydroxide
〖～化镁〗 qīngyǎnghuàměi 〈名〉 magnesium hydroxide
〖～化钠〗 qīngyǎnghuànà 〈名〉 sodium hydroxide
〖～化铁〗 qīngyǎnghuàtiě 〈名〉 ferric hydroxide
〖～化铜〗 qīngyǎnghuàtóng 〈名〉 cupric hydroxide
〖～化物〗 qīngyǎnghuàwù 〈名〉 hydroxide
〖～基〗 qīngyǎngjī ＝ 羟基 qiǎngjī
【氢值】 qīngzhí 〈名〉 hydrogen value

倾 qīng ❶〈动〉 incline; lean; tilt; slope; slant: 向前/后～ bend forward/backward; forward/backward ‖ 向外～ lean outward ‖ 向右/左～ incline to the right/left ‖ 把头向前～ tilt one's head forward ⇨～向 ❷〈名〉 tendency; inclination; propensity; deviation: ⇨右～;左～ ❸〈动〉 collapse; topple; overturn: ⇨～覆 ❹〈动〉〈书〉 overwhelm ❺〈动〉 *overturn and pour out*; empty; dump: ⇨～盆大雨 ❻〈动〉 do all one can; use up all one's resources; exhaust: ～全力 do all one can; use every exertion; do all in one's power; strain every nerve; exert all one's strength; throw in one's whole might ‖ ～其所有 give away all one has ⇨～诉;～吐;～销
【倾侧】 qīngcè 〈动〉 tilt; incline; slope; slant: 使车子～ tilt the car up ‖ 船向左/右舷～。The ship listed to port/starboard. / The ship had a list to the port/starboard.
【倾巢】 qīngcháo 〈动〉〈贬〉 turn out in full force/strength
〖～出动〗 qīngcháo-chūdòng 〈熟〉 *turn out in full force/strength*; sally out/forth in full force; mobilize all one's troops to attack
【倾城倾国】 qīngchéng-qīngguó 〈熟〉 (of a woman) beautiful enough to cause the fall of a city or a state—devastatingly beautiful; *exceedingly beautiful*: 有～之貌 be of unmatched beauty
【倾倒】 qīngdǎo 〈动〉 ❶ topple and fall; topple over; overturn: 这座危房随时可能～。The unsafe house is in danger of collapse at any moment. ❷ greatly admire: 被迷人的个性所～ fall under the spell of sb's charming personality; be smitten by sb's charming *personality* ‖ 为之～ *be infatuated with sb/sth*; be overwhelmed with admiration for sb/sth; have an overwhelming fascination for sb ‖ 去这个城市游览的人大多数都为之～。Most visitors to this city are enamoured with it. ‖ 他们精彩的表演使观众大为～。Their brilliant performance took the audience by storm.
【倾倒】 qīngdào 〈动〉 tip; dump; empty; pour out: ～垃圾 dump rubbish ‖ 此处不准～垃圾。No dumping here.
【倾点】 qīngdiǎn 〈名〉[化学] pour point
【倾动】 qīngdòng 〈动〉 move and win admiration: ～一时 cause a great sensation; create/cause a furore
【倾耳】 qīng'ěr 〈动〉 prick up one's ears
〖～而听〗 qīng'ěr'értīng 〈熟〉 prick up one's ears and listen carefully/attentively
【倾服】 qīngfú 〈动〉 greatly admire/esteem
【倾覆】 qīngfù 〈动〉 ❶ overturn; topple; capsize; keel over: 船撞上冰山而～。The ship hit an iceberg and capsized. ‖ 帆船在风暴中～了。The sailboat keeled over in the storm. ‖ 他们发现那救生艇～了,漂浮在水面上。They found the lifeboat floating upside down. ❷ overthrow; overturn; topple: ～国家政权 overthrow/topple the regime of a country ‖ ～政府 overthrow a government
【倾国倾城】 qīngguó-qīngchéng ＝ 倾城倾国 qīngchéng-qīngguó
【倾家荡产】 qīngjiā-dàngchǎn 〈熟〉 lose a family fortune; be reduced to poverty and ruin; bring the family to ruin: 赌得～ gamble oneself out of house and home; gamble away a family fortune ‖ 火灾使他～。He has lost his all in the fire. ‖ 即使～,我也不会放过这样的机会。I'd give all my property for a chance like this. ‖ 那场官司使我～。I was financially ruined by that law suit.
【倾角】 qīngjiǎo 〈名〉 ❶ [物理] dip ❷ [数学] inclination ❸ [地质] dip angle
〖～测量仪〗 qīngjiǎo cèliángyí 〈名〉 dipmeter
〖～计〗 qīngjiǎojì 〈名〉 clinometer; inclinometer
【倾力】 qīnglì 〈动〉 exert all one's strength; do all one can; use every exertion: ～相助 try one's best to help
【倾慕】 qīngmù 〈动〉 have a strong admiration/adoration for; adore; greatly admire: 值得～ be worthy of all one's adoration ‖ ～已久 have long admired sb ‖ ～地看着某人 look at sb with adoration ‖ 相互～ have a strong admiration for each other
【倾囊相助】 qīngnáng-xiāngzhù 〈熟〉 empty one's purse to help; give generous financial assistance/support (to sb); empty one's purse to the last penny to help
【倾盆大雨】 qīngpén-dàyǔ 〈熟〉 downpour; torrential rain/rainfall; cloudburst: 被～淋湿 be drenched by the downpour ‖ 冒着～ brave the pouring rain ‖ 遇上～ be caught in a downpour ‖ ～使河水暴涨。Cataracts of rain swelled the river. ‖ 天渐渐变黑,一场～就要来了。The sky was blackening and making ready to release a deluge. ‖ 下着～。The rain was coming/pouring down in torrents/bucketfuls/sheets. / It was raining cats and dogs. / It was pouring/showering a deluge. / The rain was bucketing/pelting down. / *It was pouring/pelting with rain.*
【倾圮】 qīngpǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 collapse; topple down: ～的城堡 ruined castle ‖ 古庙已经～。The ancient temple has fallen into ruin.
【倾情】 qīngqíng 〈动〉 pour one's feelings; devote all one's *heart; devote heart and soul to*: ～之作 work of heart and soul ‖ ～演唱 sing with all one's emotions
【倾洒】 qīngsǎ 〈动〉 (of snow, tears, etc) pour down/forth: 将一腔热血～在教育事业上 throw one's whole being into the educational career ‖ 天空～着鹅毛大雪。Feathery snowflakes were *falling from the sky*. ‖ 月光～在大地上。The moon was shedding its light on the land. / The moonlight was pouring over the earth.
【倾诉】 qīngsù 〈动〉 pour out/forth (one's heart, troubles, worries, etc): ～烦恼 pour out/forth one's worries; confide one's worries ‖ ～苦楚 cry on sb's shoulder; pour out one's sufferings ‖ ～苦难 pour out one's bitterness and hardship ‖ ～心曲 unbosom oneself to sb; pour out one's secret thoughts ‖ ～怨言 pour out/forth one's complaints (to/before sb) ‖ ～衷肠 reveal one's innermost feelings; pour out one's heart; bare/unburden one's heart ‖ 我能够向谁～我的哀怨和痛苦呢? To whom can I pour out my grievances and sufferings?
【倾塌】 qīngtā 〈动〉 collapse; crumble
【倾谈】 qīngtán 〈动〉 have a good, heart-to-heart talk; get into intimate conversation with
【倾听】 qīngtīng 〈动〉 listen attentively to; lend an attentive ear to; listen with great attention: ～群众的意见 listen to the views of the masses ‖ ～诉说 give/grant sb a hearing ‖ 乐意～ lend/turn a willing ear (to sth) ‖ 他～她诉说悲苦。He inclined his ear to her tale of woe. ‖ 她凝神～他的每一句话。She drank in every word he said. / She listened to whatever he said with rapt attention. ‖ 她同情地～他们的怨诉。She lent a sympathetic ear to their complaints.
【倾吐】 qīngtǔ 〈动〉 say what is on one's mind freely/frankly/without reservation; pour forth/out; unload: ～烦恼 pour out/forth one's troubles; confide one's worries (to sb); unload one's troubles (on sb) ‖ ～感情 pour forth one's feelings; pour oneself out ‖ ～苦水 unburden oneself of one's grievances; pour out/air

one's grievances; give air to one's grievances ‖ ～内心的秘密 confide one's innermost secrets (to sb) ‖ 她向我～了她的伤心事。She talked out her grief to me.

【倾箱倒箧】 qīngxiāng-dǎoqiè 〈熟〉 turn out all one's boxes and suitcases--give away all one has

【倾向】 qīngxiàng ❶〈动〉 tend/incline to/towards; be inclined/prone to; prefer: 他～于你的意见。He is in favour of your point of view. / He is inclined to agree with you. / His opinion trends towards yours. ‖ 他在政治上～于保守主义。He leans politically towards conservatism. ❷〈名〉 tendency; trend; leaning; inclination: 表现出某种～ demonstrate/display/exhibit/show a tendency (of sth); demonstrate/display/exhibit/show an inclination (to do sth) ‖ 抵制错误～ resist erroneous tendencies ‖ 纠正不良～ rectify unhealthy tendency/trend ‖ 抑制某种～ repress tendencies towards sth ‖ 有自杀～ have a suicidal tendency ‖ 制止某种～ check a tendency ‖ 暴力～ predisposition towards violence ‖ 党派～ party leanings ‖ 犯罪～ criminal tendency/bent; tendency towards crime ‖ 思想～ ideological predisposition; cast/trend of thought ‖ 舆论～ current/drift/trend of public opinion ‖ 政治～ political leanings/preference/inclination/tilt ‖ 他在外交政策上有亲美～。He has a pro-American tilt in foreign policy.

〖～性〗 qīngxiàngxìng 〈名〉 tendency; tendentiousness: 表现出某种～ exhibit/show/demonstrate a tendency ‖ 带有～的论文/小说 tendentious thesis/novel ‖ 好的记者在报道中不带～。A good reporter does not angle his story. / A good reporter does not slant the news. ‖ 宣传使他的观点带有～。Propaganda complexioned his views.

【倾销】 qīngxiāo 〈动〉 sell goods at a very low price; dump: ～过剩农产品 dump surplus farm produce ‖ ～货物 dump goods ‖ ～商品 dumped goods ‖ 技术性～ technical dumping ‖ 廉价～ dump sth at a low price ‖ 掠夺性～ predatory dumping ‖ 削价～ dump sth at cut-rate prices

〖～关税〗 qīngxiāo guānshuì 〈名〉 dumping duty

〖～价〗 qīngxiāojià 〈名〉 dumping price

【倾斜】 qīngxié ❶〈形〉 slanting; sloping; inclined: 有些～ be on a slope/tilt; have a slant ‖ 屋顶～ slanting roof ‖ 突然～ lurch; make a lurch (to/towards) ‖ 向南/北～ lean to the south/north; lean in the direction of the south/north ‖ 向一边～ lean to one side; lean sideways ‖ 地面向河边～。The ground slopes down to the river. / The ground falls/sinks towards the river. ‖ 风把船吹得往左舷～。The wind canted the ship to port. ‖ 这路向南边微微～。The road dips a little to the south. ❷〈动〉 lay particular stress (on sth); give preferences (to): 向教育～ favour education ‖ 采取向农业～的政策 pursue a policy favouring agriculture; adopt a preferential policy towards agriculture

〖～度〗 qīngxiédù 〈名〉 gradient: 20 度的～ slope/incline of 20 degrees

〖～断层〗 qīngxié duàncéng 〈名〉[地质] dip fault

〖～计〗 qīngxiéjì 〈名〉 clinometer; inclinometer; tiltmeter

〖～角〗 qīngxiéjiǎo 〈名〉 ❶[航空] bank angle ❷ = 倾角 qīngjiǎo

〖～角度〗 qīngxié jiǎodù 〈名〉 angle of inclination

〖～面〗 qīngxiémiàn 〈名〉 inclined plane; cant

【倾泻】 qīngxiè 〈动〉 come down in torrents; pour down/out: 河水从水坝的缺口～而出。The river poured its waters through the breach in the dam. ‖ 机枪子弹如雨点般～。Bullets of machine guns are spatting down. ‖ 水从屋顶～而下。A flood of water poured down from the roof. ‖ 炸弹～在这座小镇上。The bombs rained down over the little town.

【倾卸】 qīngxiè 〈动〉 tip; dump; empty; pour out: ～一车沙砾 dump a load of gravel ‖ 装载的东西被～在垃圾场上。The load is tipped out at the dumping site.

〖～车〗 qīngxièchē 〈名〉 dump truck; tipper; tipper lorry/truck

【倾心】 qīngxīn 〈动〉 ❶ admire; adore: ～于某人 have a warm corner/spot in one's heart for sb; lose one's heart to sb; fix one's affections on sb; be much enamoured of/with sb ‖ 一见～ fall in love at first sight; lose one's heart to sb at once ❷ pour out one's heart (to sb); bare one's heart (to sb); unbosom oneself: ～交谈 have a heart-to-heart talk

〖～吐胆〗 qīngxīn-tǔdǎn 〈熟〉 pour out one's heart (to sb); unburden oneself of everything that is on one's mind; unbosom oneself (to sb); air one's innermost feelings

【倾轧】 qīngyà 〈动〉 engage in internal strife; jostle against each other; squeeze/edge out people of other parties in one organization: 互相～ jostle with each other ‖ 他们彼此～,勾心斗角。They were at strife, jockeying for position.

【倾注】 qīngzhù 〈动〉 ❶ pour into/down: 一股泉水～到深潭里。A gush of spring water streams into the deep pond. ❷ throw/pour (one's feeling, energy, etc) into: ～爱意 shower affections upon (sb) ‖ ～全力去争取胜利 stretch every nerve to win ‖ 把爱全部～在孩子身上 invest all one's love in one's child ‖ 把感情～在歌中 pour out one's feelings in the song ‖ 为了事业而～全部精力 throw all one's energy into a career ‖ 为了教育孩子～不少心血 devote a lot of care to educating the children

卿 qīng 〈名〉〈古〉 ❶ minister; senior official: ～相 high court officials and chief minister ❷ you [a form of address to a minister by an emperor] ❸〈敬〉 you [a form of address to people in ancient times] ❹ my dear [a term of endearment formerly used between husband and wife]: ⇨～～我我

【卿卿我我】 qīngqīng-wǒwǒ 〈熟〉 (of lovers) whisper sweet nothings to one another; bill and coo

圊 qīng 〈名〉〈书〉 latrine: ～土 night soil

【圊肥】 qīngféi 〈方〉 = 厩肥 jiùféi

清[1] qīng ❶〈形〉 (of liquid or gas) limpid; clear: 一池～水 a pool of clear water ⇨～澈;～泉 ❷〈形〉 clean; spotless; pure: ⇨～白;～洁;冰～玉洁 ❸〈形〉 unmixed; pure; unadulterated: ～咖啡 black/plain coffee ⇨～唱;～醇;～一色 ❹〈动〉 clean up; purify; clear; purge: ～嗓子 clear one's throat ⇨～除;～洗;坚壁～野 ❺〈形〉 distinct; clarified; clear; explicit: 解释不～ hard to explain ‖ 把时间和地点搞～ make sure of the time and place ⇨～楚;澄～ ❻〈动〉 settle; clear up; square up; count: ～人数 count the number of people and see how many there are ‖ ～债 redeem/extinguish/square/discharge a debt; pay off one's debts; clear/settle/liquidate one's debts ‖ 付～房租 clear one's rent ‖ 账已还～。All the accounts have been settled. ⇨～欠;结～ ❼〈形〉 just and honest/upright: ⇨～官;～廉;～正 ❽〈形〉 quiet; silent; still: ⇨～静;冷～

清[2] Qīng 〈名〉 Qing Dynasty (1644-1911): ～光绪二年 in the 2nd year of the reign of Emperor Guangxu of the Qing Dynasty

【清白】 qīngbái 〈形〉 ❶ pure; clean; stainless; spotless: 过～的日子 lead a life free from any blemish; lead/live a clean life ‖ 历史～ have a clean personal record; have a clean slate/record/sheet ‖ ～的良心 clear conscience ‖ ～的名声 stainless/unblemished/unsullied reputation ‖ ～人家 decent family; family of untarnished reputation ‖ ～无暇 perfectly/completely pure; spotless; stainless ‖ ～无邪 be innocent of evil ‖ ～无罪 guiltless; sinless; innocent; with clean hands ‖ ～做人 live purely ‖ 历史不～的人 man with a murky past ‖ 他清清白白地活了一生。He had a clean life. / He led a virtuous life. ❷〈方〉 clear; distinct: 事情很难说～。It's very difficult to explain the matter clearly.

〖～无辜〗 qīngbái-wúgū 〈熟〉 innocent; having clean hands; incorrupt and uncontaminated; upright and guiltless/innocent/flawless: 证明自己～ prove one's innocence ‖ 装出～的样子 put on the appearance of innocence

【清仓】 qīngcāng 〈动〉 make an inventory of a warehouse; give the warehouse a checkup: ～查库 make an inventory of a warehouse; make a checkup of a warehouse ‖ ～甩卖 clearance sale

【清册】 qīngcè 〈名〉 detailed list; inventory: 财产～ detailed list of one's possessions ‖ 固定资产～ inventory of fixed assets

【清茶】 qīngchá 〈名〉 ❶ green tea: 你喝～还是红茶? Which do you want, green tea or black tea? ❷ tea served without refreshments: 这里只有～一杯,请自便。There is nothing here but a cup of tea. You may have it if you'd like.

〖～淡饭〗 qīngchá-dànfàn 〈熟〉 weak tea and simple food; coarse fare—simple life: 这位老人过着～的日子。The old man lives a simple and thrifty life.

【清查】 qīngchá 〈动〉 ❶ check; examine thoroughly: ～仓库 make an inventory/a checkup of a warehouse ‖ ～存货 check a stock ‖ ～户口 check on household occupants; check residence cards ‖ ～账目 audit/check the accounts ❷ comb/ferret out, uncover: ～异己分子 comb dissidents out

【清产核资】 qīngchǎn-hézī 〈动〉 make an inventory of one's

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assets and liabilities

【清偿】 qīngcháng 〈动〉 pay off; clear off; liquidate; extinguish; discharge; pay back in full: ～贷款 pay off a loan ‖ ～抵押借款 pay off a mortgage; lift/liquidate a mortgage ‖ ～国债 liquidate the national debt ‖ ～旧账 pay off old reckoning; clear old debts; meet one's old debts ‖ ～债务 clear/pay off debts; discharge/settle/extinguish a debt

〖～能力〗 qīngcháng nénglì 〈名〉 [经济] liquidity; solvency: ～比率 liquidity ratio

【清场】 qīngchǎng 〈动〉 clear a public place of visitors, audience, etc

【清唱】 qīngchàng 〈动〉 ❶ sing opera arias without makeup ❷ sing without music accompaniment

〖～剧〗 qīngchàngjù 〈名〉 [音乐] oratorio

【清彻】 qīngchè ＝ 清澈 qīngchè

【清澈】 qīngchè 〈形〉 limpid; clear; crystal; lucid: ～的湖泊 crystal lake ‖ ～的小溪 lucid stream ‖ ～的天空 lucid/liquid sky ‖ 湖水～见底。The lake is so clear that one can see to the bottom. / The lake is as clear as crystal. ‖ 这泉水～得出奇。The clarity of the spring water is amazing.

【清尘浊水】 qīngchén-zhuóshuǐ 〈熟〉 be separated from each other like cloud and mud—be cut off from each other and unable to meet again

【清晨】 qīngchén 〈名〉 early morning: ～新鲜的空气 fresh morning air ‖ 冬日的～ early winter morning ‖ 在～ early in the morning; in the early morning; in the fresh/cool of the morning; in the fresh hours of morning ‖ ～的空气凉丝丝的，让人感到神清气爽。There is a little chill in the air of the early morning, which makes one feel refreshing.

【清除】 qīngchú 〈动〉 clear away; clean up; eliminate; get rid of: ～出党 clear sb out of a party; expel sb from a party ‖ ～地毯上的灰尘 sweep the dust from the carpet; vacuum the carpet ‖ ～垃圾 clear/chuck away rubbish ‖ ～炉灰 clear a furnace/stove of ash; clear/clean/remove ash from a furnace/stove ‖ ～路边杂物 clean up the roadside litter ‖ ～叛徒奸细 comb out traitors and spies ‖ ～贪官 root out corrupt officials ‖ ～邪念 cleanse the heart of/from sin; cleanse one's thoughts of sin ‖ ～隐患 remove a hidden danger ‖ ～园子里的杂草 pluck up/out weeds in a garden; weed a garden; clear weeds of a garden ‖ ～障碍 remove barriers ‖ 她竭力从头脑中把这种想法～掉。She tried hard to banish this idea from her mind. / She tried hard to clear/purge her *mind of this idea.*

【清楚】 qīngchu ❶〈形〉 clear; distinct; explicit: 把情况讲～ put the case clearly; make plain the situation ‖ 把意思说～ put over the ideas; make oneself plain/clear (on sth); communicate one's thoughts clearly ‖ 发音～ pronounce clearly/distinctly ‖ 搞/弄～ assure *oneself that*; make *certain*/*sure* of/that; get sth straight; sort sth out ‖ 记不～ have only a dim remembrance of sth; cannot remember clearly ‖ 看～ see clearly; have/get a good view of ‖ 写～ write clearly/legibly ‖ 字迹～ be written in a clear hand ‖ ～的电视图像 sharp TV picture; clear picture (on the screen) ‖ 讲～点，我听不清你的话。Answer *up*. I *cannot* hear what you say. ‖ 我已经把意思说得很～了。I have made my meaning crystal clear. ‖ 这很～，不需要说明。It is too manifest to need comment. ❷〈形〉 clear-headed: 他头脑～。He is a clear-headed man. / He is a clear/lucid thinker. ❸〈动〉 know; be aware of; be clear about: 不～ be unclear about/on sth ‖ 对自己的缺点很～ be very/quite conscious of one's shortcomings ‖ 大家都～他是有罪的。It was apparent to all that he was guilty. ‖ 你～事情的始末吗? Do you know the whole story? ‖ 我不～你的想法。I can't see into your thoughts. ‖ 我非常～这项投资有多大的风险。I am well aware how risky this investment is.

【清纯】 qīngchún 〈形〉 ❶ pretty and innocent: ～的女学生 pretty and pure girl student ❷ fresh and clear/pure: 雨后空气～。The air is fresh and pure after the rain.

【清醇】 qīngchún 〈形〉 (of taste or smell) pure and mellow: 这酒～可口。The wine is pure and mellow to the taste.

【清脆】 qīngcuì 〈形〉 ❶ (of sound, voice, etc) clear and melodious/mellow; ringing; silvery: 歌声～ clear and melodious singing ‖ 嗓音～ voice silvery in tone; clear voice ‖ 笑声～ ringing laughter ‖ 黄莺～的鸣叫声 liquid notes of an oriole ‖ 一记～的耳光 a resounding slap in the face ❷ (of food) crisp: ～的黄瓜 crisp cucumber

【清单】 qīngdān 〈名〉 detailed list/account; inventory: 列一个～ write out a list; draw up/make/compile a (detailed) list ‖ 材料～ bill of materials ‖ 存货～ inventory ‖ 贷项～ credit memo/memorandum (C/M); credit note ‖ 发货～ commercial invoice ‖ 购物～ shopping list ‖ 货物～ cargo book ‖ 借项～ debit note (DN; D/N) ‖ 售货～ account sales; account of sales (A/S) ‖ 物品～ list of articles ‖ 在～上 on/in the list (of)

【清淡】 qīngdàn 〈形〉 ❶ (of colour, smell, etc) light; weak; delicate: ～的荷花香 delicate fragrance of lotus flowers ‖ ～的绿茶 weak green tea ‖ 颜色～的布料 cloth with a colour restful to the eye ❷ (of food) not greasy or strongly flavoured; delicate; light: ～的口味 delicate flavour ‖ ～的食物 light food ‖ ～的汤 light soup ‖ 味道～的菜 lightly seasoned dishes ‖ 医生建议他只吃～饮食。The doctor put him on a plain/bland diet. ❸ (of style) fresh and elegant: ～的艺术风格 fresh and elegant artistic style ❹ (of business) dull; slack: 生意～ dull in business/trade; off season in trade ‖ 冬季生意常常很～。During the winter, business is often stagnant. / Business often slackens in the winter. ‖ 今天上午生意～。Business was quiet/slow/slack/dull this morning.

【清党】 qīngdǎng 〈动〉 purge a political party; carry out a party purge; launch/conduct a party purge

【清道】 qīngdào 〈动〉 ❶ sweep the street ❷ clear the way (for the carriage of the emperor or high officials in ancient times)

〖～夫〗 qīngdàofū 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 street cleaner/sweeper; scavenger ❷〈喻〉 man who clears the way for the progress of sth: 我愿意为这次谈判做～。I would like to clear the way for this negotiation.

〖～工〗 qīngdàogōng ＝ 清道夫 qīngdàofū

【清点】 qīngdiǎn 〈动〉 check; make an inventory of; sort and count: ～财产 make an inventory of an estate ‖ ～存货 check/inventory a stock ‖ ～到场人数 check attendance; count the house ‖ ～名单 check the list ‖ ～人数 count noses/heads ‖ ～物资 make an inventory of equipment and materials

【清炖】 qīngdùn 〈动〉 boil in clear soup (without soy sauce): ～鸡 stewed chicken without soy sauce

【清芬】 qīngfēn 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ delicate fragrance; faint scent ❷ moral integrity; nobility of character; noble virtue

【清风】 qīngfēng 〈名〉 cool/refreshing breeze; brisk wind: ～扑面 cool breeze caressing sb's face ‖ ～徐来 fresh breeze blowing gently

〖～明月〗 qīngfēng-míngyuè 〈熟〉 cool breeze and bright moon—beautiful scenery

【清福】 qīngfú 〈名〉 happy and leisurely life; life of ease and leisure: 享～ enjoy the happiness of a leisurely life

【清辅音】 qīngfǔyīn 〈名〉 [语言] voiceless consonant; unvoiced consonant; sharp consonant

【清高】 qīnggāo 〈形〉 (of character) pure and lofty; virtuous: 保持～ remain chaste in mind and lofty in character ‖ 自视～ think oneself morally superior to others ‖ 他为人品德～，受人尊敬。He is respected for his lofty character.

【清稿】 qīnggǎo ❶〈动〉 make a fair/clean copy ❷〈名〉 fair/clean copy: 写出一份～ write out a fair copy

【清歌妙舞】 qīnggē-miàowǔ 〈熟〉 clear/mellow/dulcet singing and graceful dancing

【清供】 qīnggòng 〈名〉 ❶ simple and elegant/delicate offerings [such as pine sprays, bamboos, plum blossoms, fresh flowers, *joss sticks and candles, or vegetarian food*] ❷ elegant ornaments [such as antiques, potted landscape, etc]: 案头～ desk ornaments

【清官】 qīngguān 〈名〉 honest and upright official; incorrupted and just official

〖～难断家务事〗 *qīngguān nán duàn jiāwùshì* 〈熟〉 *even a just* official finds it hard to settle family quarrels/disputes

【清光】 qīngguāng 〈名〉 ❶ brigh radiance: 月夜漫天～。The sky was radiant with moonlight. ❷ court graceful demeanour; moral integrity

【清规】 qīngguī 〈名〉 monastic rules for Buddhists

〖～戒律〗 qīngguī-jièlǜ 〈熟〉 ❶ regulations, taboos and commandments for Buddhists/Taoists ❷ taboos; restrictions and fetters; rigid rules and regulations: 打破一切～ break down all taboos ‖ 被～束缚住 be fettered by rules and regulations

【清锅冷灶】 qīngguō-lěngzào 〈熟〉 the pot is empty and the stove is cold—(of a house, etc) deserted; unfrequented: 回到家

也是～的，不如和我们一起吃吧。Since there is no one at home to cook for you, why not stay and dine with us? ‖ 屋里一副～的样子，好像很久没人住了。The house was cold and quiet and seemed to have been vacant for a long time.

【清寒】 qīnghán 〈形〉❶ poor; in reduced/straitened circumstances: 家境～ come of/from an impoverished family; be born in a poor family ❷ cold and clear: 月色～ clear, cold moonlight

【清花机】 qīnghuājī 〈名〉[纺织] willow

【清还】 qīnghuán 〈动〉clear up and pay back (debts, etc); pay off: ～欠款 pay off one's debts ‖ ～图书 return books to the library

【清晖】 qīnghuī ＝ 清辉 qīnghuī

【清辉】 qīnghuī 〈名〉clear and bright light (esp moonlight): 月光洒向庭院，～一片。Moonlight spilled over the yard, which was then bathed in silvery brightness.

【清火】 qīnghuǒ 〈动〉[中医] relieve inflammation; relieve internal heat

【清寂】 qīngjì 〈形〉cold and silent: ～的秋夜 cold and quiet autumn night

【清俭】 qīngjiǎn 〈形〉incorrupt and thrifty: 生活～ lead an honest and simple life

【清减】 qīngjiǎn 〈形〉〈婉〉thin; slender; slim; emaciated: 你最近～了许多。You are getting much slimmer recently.

【清健】 qīngjiàn 〈形〉〈书〉(of the old) spry; hale and hearty: 这位老太太身体～，打算周游全国。The spry old lady planned to travel all over the country.

【清剿】 qīngjiǎo 〈动〉clean up; eliminate; suppress; sweep: ～土匪 clean up/out the bandits; suppress bandits ‖ 下令～残敌 order a mop-up ‖ 在全国范围内～罪犯 purify/sweep the country of criminals

【清缴】 qīngjiǎo 〈动〉❶ duly pay (up): ～税款 pay one's taxes ❷ clean and confiscate: ～非法武器 check up and confiscate illegal weapons

【清教】 Qīngjiào 〈名〉Puritanism

〖～徒〗 Qīngjiàotú 〈名〉Puritan

【清洁】 qīngjié 〈形〉clean: 保持～ keep sth clean ‖ 注意～卫生 pay attention to sanitation and hygiene ‖ ～用具 cleaning materials ‖ (医院)～室 clean room ‖ 个人～ personal cleaning/hygiene ‖ 他自己做～工作。He did all the cleaning himself.

〖～袋〗 qīngjiédài 〈名〉rubbish bag

〖～队〗 qīngjiéduì 〈名〉cleaning squad

〖～工〗 qīngjiégōng 〈名〉(street) cleaner; sanitation worker: 街道～ street cleaner/sweeper ‖ 垃圾～ refuse collector; dustman; garbage man/collector ‖ 旅馆～ hotel cleaner ‖ 清洁女工 cleaning woman; cleaner maid

〖～剂〗 qīngjiéjì 〈名〉cleaner; cleanser; detergent: 皮革～ leather cleaner ‖ ～分解油污。A cleaning agent dissolves grease stains.

〖～能源〗 qīngjié néngyuán 〈名〉clean energy

〖～燃料〗 qīngjié ránliào 〈名〉clean fuel

〖～生产〗 qīngjié shēngchǎn 〈名〉environment-friendly production; clean production

【清结】 qīngjié 〈动〉❶ settle/square the accounts; balance the books: ～账目 balance the accounts/books ❷ put an end to sth; settle: ～旧账 settle old accounts

【清介】 qīngjiè 〈形〉〈书〉virtuous and upright; pure and lofty

【清劲风】 qīngjìngfēng 〈名〉[气象] fresh breeze; force 5 wind

【清净】 qīngjìng ❶〈形〉peaceful and quiet; without disturbance: 图～ seek a peaceful and quiet life ‖ 我一个人住在这里，就是想耳根～些。I live here alone so as not to be disturbed by others. ❷〈形〉limpid; clear; crystal: ～的泉水 clear spring water ❸〈名〉[宗教] state of being away/apart from all evils and worries: ⇨～无为

〖～无为〗 qīngjìng-wúwéi 〈熟〉discard all desires and worries from one's mind

【清静】 qīngjìng 〈形〉(of environment, surroundings, etc) quiet; tranquil; serene: 环境～ quiet/peaceful surroundings ‖ ～地读点书 do a little quiet reading ‖ 享受一个小时的～时光 enjoy an hour's quiet ‖ 在乡间过～的生活 lead a quiet life in the country

【清酒】 qīngjiǔ 〈名〉❶〈古〉old wine used as sacrificial offering ❷ pure mellow wine ❸ sake [an alcoholic drink in Japan]: ～曲 koji

【清君侧】 qīng jūncè 〈动〉rid the emperor of "evil" ministers; purge the emperor's court [often used as an excuse for staging a coup d'état or an armed rebellion]

【清俊】 qīngjùn 〈形〉delicate and handsome: 面目～ with delicate and handsome features

【清峻】 qīngjùn 〈形〉(of prose) brief/concise/compact and well-knit

【清客】 qīngkè 〈名〉〈旧〉hanger-on of rich and powerful families

【清口】 qīngkǒu 〈形〉tasty and refreshing: 这个凉拌菜吃着挺～的。The salad is tasty and refreshing.

【清苦】 qīngkǔ 〈形〉poor; badly off: 生活～ live in poverty

【清蜡】 qīnglà 〈名〉[石油] paraffin removal/treatment

【清栏】 qīnglán 〈方〉＝ 起圈 qǐjuàn

【清朗】 qīnglǎng 〈形〉❶ cool and bright: 天气～ cool and bright weather ❷ (of features) clear and bright: 眉目～ have clean-cut features; have shapely brows and bright eyes ❸ (of sound, voice, etc) loud and clear; resounding: 他～的笑声在山谷中回响。His clear laughter resonated in the mountain valley. ❹ (of writing) refreshing and lively: 笔调～ fresh and lucid writing style

【清冷】 qīnglěng 〈形〉❶ chilly; cold: ～的秋夜 chilly autumn night ❷ deserted; desolate; empty: 她独自走在～的街上。She walked on the quiet street by herself.

【清理】 qīnglǐ 〈动〉put in order; check up; clear (up); sort out; straighten out/up: ～仓库 take stock/inventory; make an inventory of warehouse stocks ‖ ～档案 put the archives in order; sort out documents ‖ ～房间 straighten/clean/tidy up one's room; put one's room in order ‖ ～警察队伍 clean up/purify the police ‖ ～垃圾 clear away the rubbish ‖ ～历史遗产 sort out historical legacies ‖ ～三角债 break up debt chains ‖ ～书桌 clear out a desk ‖ ～债务 clear up one's debts ‖ ～账目 straighten out one's accounts ‖ ～整顿 clean up and rectify ‖ 需要好好～一下 need a good sort-out ‖ 公司停业～。The corporation went into liquidation.

【清丽】 qīnglì 〈形〉❶ elegant and beautiful: 景色～ tranquil and beautiful scene ❷ (of writing) lucid and elegant/graceful: ～的散文 chiselled essay

【清廉】 qīnglián 〈形〉honest and upright; incorruptible; free from corruption: 为官～ be fair and square in performing one's government functions; be an incorruptible official

【清凉】 qīngliáng 〈形〉cool and refreshing: ～饮料 cooling beverage; cold drink; cooler; refresher ‖ 喝下这杯冰柠檬水你就会感到～一些。This glass of cool lemonade will refresh you.

〖～油〗 qīngliángyóu 〈名〉cooling ointment; essential balm

【清亮】 qīngliàng 〈形〉clear and resounding; resonant; ringing: 嗓音～ resonant/clear voice

【清亮】 qīngliang 〈形〉❶ crystal; clear; clead limpid: ～的溪水 clear/limpid stream ❷ clear; enlightened: 我心里一下子～了。I became clear about it immediately. / I understood it at once. ❸〈方〉clear; distinct: 石碑上的字迹看不～。The words on the stele are illegible.

【清冽】 qīngliè 〈形〉〈书〉cool; chilly; cold: ～的泉水 cool and fresh springs

【清凌凌】 qīnglínglíng 〈形〉(of water) clear/limpid and rippling: 微风中，湖水～的。The lake is clear and rippling in the light breeze.

【清泠泠】 qīnglínglíng ＝ 清凌凌 qīnglínglíng

【清流】 qīngliú 〈名〉❶〈书〉clear stream ❷ uncontaminated group—scholars who were concerned with politics but held themselves aloof from those in power

【清虑】 qīnglǜ 〈名〉〈敬〉your kind consideration: 有劳～。Thank you for your kind consideration.

【清棉】 qīngmián 〈名〉[纺织] scutching

〖～机〗 qīngmiánjī 〈名〉scutcher; scutch-blade

〖～间〗 qīngmiánjiān 〈名〉blowing room

【清明】 qīngmíng 〈形〉❶ (of political situation) well regulated; well ordered; with a sound legal system: 政治～ have a well-regulated political environment ❷ sober and calm: 神志～ be in one's right mind/senses; be sober-minded ❸ clear and bright: ～的月光 bright moonlight ❹ (Qīngmíng) Pure Brightness [the beginning of the 5th of the 24 solar terms on the 4th, 5th or 6th of April]: ～时节 early April

〖～菜〗 qīngmíngcài 〈名〉[植物] affine cudweed

〖～节〗 Qīngmíngjié 〈名〉Pure Brightness Festival, Tomb

Sweeping Day

【清盘】 qīngpán 〈名〉[经济] liquidation: ～大拍卖 liquidation sale

〖～人〗 qīngpánrén 〈名〉[经济] liquidator

【清喷漆】 qīngpēnqī 〈名〉[化学] clear lacquer

【清贫】 qīngpín 〈形〉 poor; poverty-stricken; badly off: 甘于～ be ready to lead a poor but honest life ‖ 家道～ be a person of scanty means; come of an impoverished family ‖ 生活～ live in poverty

【清平】 qīngpíng 〈形〉 ❶ peaceful; tranquil: ～盛世 times of peace and prosperity; reign of order and prosperity ‖ ～世界 peaceful world; peaceful and tranquil place ❷ calm; tranquil; peaceful: 心境～ have peace of mind

【清漆】 qīngqī 〈名〉 varnish: 涂～ apply varnish; cover with varnish ‖ 透明～ clear varnish

〖～树脂〗 qīngqī shùzhī 〈名〉 varnish gum

【清奇】 qīngqí 〈形〉 delicate/elegant and unique: 骨骼～ be of delicate and peculiar build ‖ 相貌～ have elegant features

【清讫】 qīngqì 〈动〉 payment received; (of accounts) paid off

【清欠】 qīngqiàn 〈动〉 clear up debts; pay off arrears

【清切】 qīngqiè 〈形〉 ❶ clear; distinct: 他说话的声音太低,听不～。His voice is so low that I can't hear him clearly. ❷ plaintive; mournful: 山谷中不时回响起孤雁～的哀鸣声。The valley resounded with the plaintive call/cry of a lonely wild goose at times.

【清秋】 qīngqiū 〈名〉〈书〉 clear autumn air (esp in late autumn)

〖～节〗 Qīngqiūjié 〈书〉 = 重阳 Chóngyáng

【清癯】 qīngqú 〈形〉〈书〉 thin; lean; spare: 面容～ thin/spare face

【清趣】 qīngqù 〈名〉 simple but refined taste

【清泉】 qīngquán 〈名〉 fresh spring; cool spring (water)

【清热】 qīngrè 〈动〉[中医] clear heat; relieve inflammation; relieve internal heat: ～化痰 clear heat and eliminate phlegm ‖ ～解毒 clear heat and detoxicate ‖ ～利尿 reduce fever and cause diuresis ‖ ～平喘 clear heat and relieve dyspnea ‖ ～生津 clear heat and promote saliva ‖ ～泻火药 heat-clearing and fire-clearing drug

〖～法〗 qīngrèfǎ 〈名〉[中医] antipyretic method [using medicines of a cold nature to treat acute febrile diseases]

〖～药〗 qīngrèyào 〈名〉 antipyretic

【清扫】 qīngsǎo 〈动〉 thoroughly clean up; give a thorough clean-up: ～街道 clean/sweep the street ‖ ～客厅 clean the living room ‖ ～垃圾 sweep away rubbish/refuse ‖ ～院子 sweep the yard ‖ ～战场 clean/mop up the battlefield ‖ 警方正对毒品贩子发起一场大～。The police are launching a major attack on drug dealers.

〖～工〗 qīngsǎogōng 〈名〉 street cleaner/sweeper; scavenger

【清瘦】 qīngshòu 〈形〉〈婉〉 thin; lean; spare; emaciated: 体态～ be spare of build; have a spare figure ‖ 面容～ meagre/spare/thin face ‖ 一场大病之后他～了许多。He was much thinner after a serious illness.

【清爽】 qīngshuǎng 〈形〉 ❶ fresh and cool: ～的空气 cool and refreshing air ❷ relieved; relaxed: 作业做完了,真是～! I feel very much relieved now that I have finished my homework! ❸〈方〉 clean and tidy; neat: 只要她在家,屋里总是清清爽爽的。The house is always made tidy and clean as long as she is at home. ❹〈方〉 clear; explicit: 把话讲～ explain it clearly; make youself plain/clear ❺〈方〉 (of taste) light and refreshing; not greasy: 这菜吃起来很～。This dish is quite refreshing.

【清水脸】 qīngshuǐliǎn 〈名〉〈旧〉 woman's face without make-up

【清水墙】 qīngshuǐqiáng 〈名〉[建筑] dry wall

【清水衙门】 qīngshuǐ-yámen 〈熟〉 plain water *yamen*—❶〈旧〉 government office which did not handle money matters and had little or no chance of graft or squeeze ❷ organization with limited funds and welfare facilities: 这里可是～,没什么油水可捞。This is a place wanting in funds and benefits, so getting a squeeze here is out of the question.

【清顺】 qīngshùn 〈形〉 clear and coherent; well-organized and fluent: 文辞～ clear and fluent language

【清算】 qīngsuàn 〈动〉 ❶ clear/settle/square (accounts); liquidate: ～一家公司 liquidate a company ‖ ～账目 settle/clear/square accounts ‖ ～制度 clearing system ‖ 国际汇兑～ foreign exchange clearance ❷ expose and criticize; settle accounts: ～积怨 settle a grievance ‖ ～血债 even up blood debts (with sb) ‖ 他因走私终于受到～。He was eventually brought to book for smuggling. ‖ 我有些旧账要与他～。I had some (old) accounts/scores to settle with him.

〖～标准〗 qīngsuàn biāozhǔn 〈名〉 clearing standard

〖～表〗 qīngsuànbiǎo 〈名〉 liquidation statement

〖～公司〗 qīngsuàn gōngsī 〈名〉 clearing corporation; liquidation company

〖～价格〗 qīngsuàn jiàgé 〈名〉 clearing/settlement price

〖～人〗 qīngsuànrén 〈名〉 liquidator; liquidating partner

〖～日〗 qīngsuànrì 〈名〉[经济] make-up day; settling day; settlement day

〖～损益〗 qīngsuàn sǔnyì 〈名〉 liquidation profit and loss

〖～所〗 qīngsuànsuǒ 〈名〉 clearing house: 国际商品～ International Commodities Clearing House (ICCH) ‖ 香港中央～ Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (HKSCC)

〖～通货〗 qīngsuàn tōnghuò 〈名〉 currency of settlement; clearing currency

〖～协定〗 qīngsuàn xiédìng 〈名〉 clearing agreement

〖～银行〗 qīngsuàn yínháng 〈名〉 clearing bank: 国际～ Bank for International Settlements (BIS)

〖～账户〗 qīngsuàn zhànghù 〈名〉 clearing account

【清谈】 qīngtán 〈名〉 ❶ discussions on impractical matters and pure philosophical theories among intellectuals (esp philosophers in Wei-Jin times) ❷ idle/empty talk: 不尚～ disencourage empty talk ‖ ～无用。It's useless to talk idly/impractically.

【清汤】 qīngtāng 〈名〉 clear/light soup; consommé

〖～寡水〗 qīngtāng-guǎshuǐ 〈熟〉 (of a dish) watery and tasteless; watery: 〈喻〉这种如～般的讲课已经让学生们厌倦了。The students have been tired of the dishwatery lectures.

【清甜】 qīngtián 〈形〉 ❶ refreshing and sweet/luscious: ～的山泉 cool and sweet mountain spring ❷ (of sound, voice, etc) clear and sweet: 歌声婉转～。The singing was sweet and pleasant.

【清通】 qīngtōng 〈形〉 (of writing) clear and coherent; smooth; well-organized and flowing: 文章要写得～,必须下一番苦功。You must work hard to achieve the unity and coherence in a piece of writing.

【清退】 qīngtuì 〈动〉 check up and return: ～查抄 check up and return confiscated properties ‖ ～赃款赃物 check up and return the illicit/stolen money and goods

【清玩】 qīngwán ❶〈名〉 elegant/refined object for enjoyment ❷〈动〉 admire the beauty of sth; delight in; enjoy

【清婉】 qīngwǎn 〈形〉 (of voice) clear and sweet: ～的鸣叫声 clear and sweet notes (of a bird) ‖ 歌声～。The singing was clear and sweet.

【清晰】 qīngxī 〈形〉 distinct; clear; explicit: 发音～ articulate distinctly/clearly; pronounce distinctly ‖ 口齿～ have a clear utterance/articulation ‖ 思路～ lucidity of thought ‖ 思维～ have clearness/clarity of thinking; have got an intellectual clarity ‖ 条理～ be methodical; be well-arranged ‖ 头脑～ have clarity of mind; have a lucid brain; have one's head screwed on the right way ‖ 图像～ sharp image (of sth) ‖ 吐字～ enunciate one's words clearly ‖ ～明了 be clear and distinct ‖ 收音机声音很～。The radio has/gives good reception. ‖ 照片非常～。The picture is in sharp focus. ‖ 这张照片不～。The photograph is not distinct.

〖～度〗 qīngxīdù 〈名〉 (of TV picture/image) clarity; resolution; definition; (of sound) articulation: 破坏画面的～ blur the clearness of a picture ‖ 提高～ promote clearness/lucidity (of) ‖ 增加～ add clearness ‖ 高～电视 high-def(inition)/resolution television

【清洗】 qīngxǐ 〈动〉 ❶ rinse; wash; clean; cleanse: ～口腔 rinse the mouth ‖ ～伤口 bath/cleanse/clean/wash a wound ‖ ～胃 wash out the stomach ‖ 定期～ periodic cleaning ‖ 把衣物放在肥皂水中浸泡 10 分钟,再～干净。Dip the clothes in soapy water for ten minutes and rinse them well. ❷ purge; comb out: ～党内不忠诚分子 purge disloyal members from a party; purge a party of disloyal members ‖ ～政党 purge a party ‖ 进行～ carry out/conduct a purge (of) ‖ 社会/文化/种族～ social/cultural/ethnic cleansing ‖ 政治～ political purge/housecleaning

【清闲】 qīngxián 〈形〉 idle; vacant; leisurely; at leisure: ～自在 be free and easy ‖ 过着舒适～的生活 live a life of ease and idle-

ness‖～时她常常想起过去的好时光。In the quiet and idle hours, she often thought of the good old days. ‖他很快习惯了退休后的～生活。He soon got used to the idle life of retirement. ‖我们难得～。We are seldom at leisure. / We have very little leisure.

【清香】qīngxiāng 〈名〉delicate fragrance; faint scent: 散发出～ give off a delicately sweet odour; smell fresh and sweet ‖～扑人 (of air) be filled with (a kind of) delicate fragrance ‖～扑鼻 be met by a waft of fragrance; sweet scent salutes the nostrils ‖～爽口 be pleasant to the taste; have a delicate flavour ‖空气里飘着一股～。There was a fresh scent on/in the air. / The air was filled with a kind of delicate fragrance.

【清心】qīngxīn ❶〈形〉tranquil; peaceful: 摆脱家务你就可以～了。You will get an easy mind after getting rid of the household burdens. ❷〈动〉clear one's mind of worries; purify one's heart: ～修身 cleanse one's heart and temper one's behaviour ‖～养性 purify one's heart and cultivate one's moral character ⇨～寡欲 ❸〈动〉[中医] relieve/allay internal heat

〖～寡欲〗qīngxīn-guǎyù 〈熟〉purify one's heart/soul/spirit and reduce one's desires; have a pure heart and few worldly desires

【清新】qīngxīn 〈形〉❶ pure and fresh; fresh; refreshing: 空气～ fresh air ‖保持房间清洁和空气～。Keep the room clean and sweet. ‖这场雨使空气变得～。The rain has cleaned/cleared the air. ❷ (of style) original; novel: 文笔～ be written in a refreshingly lucid style ‖这女孩～脱俗。The girl is pure and refined.

【清馨】qīngxīn 〈名〉〈书〉delicate fragrance; faint scent: 满园～。A delicate fragrance pervaded the whole garden.

【清醒】qīngxǐng ❶〈形〉(of mind) clear-headed; sober; sober-minded; sane: 保持头脑～ keep one's head clear/cool; screw one's head on the right way/properly; keep a clear/cool head ‖使头脑～ blow/clear away the cobwebs from one's brain; sober sb up ‖非常～ be (as) sober as a judge ‖对问题做出～的估计 make a sober-minded appraisal of the problem ‖睡一觉使自己～过来 sleep oneself sober; sleep it off ‖对这个问题我们必须有个～的态度。We must have a sober attitude to the problem. ‖母亲的声音使他从幻想中～过来。Mother's voice brought him back to earth. ‖他终于对自己的错误有了～的认识。He finally became fully aware of his mistakes. ‖夜晚的凉风使他那糊涂的头脑～过来。The cold night air cleared his muddled brain/head. ❷〈动〉(of consciousness) regain consciousness; return to one's consciousness; come to (oneself); come (a)round; come to one's senses: 处于半～状态 be in a semiconscious condition ‖神志完全～ be completely/fully/perfectly conscious ‖病人～过来了。The patient has come to. ‖他的神志～了。He awoke to his full mind.

【清秀】qīngxiù 〈形〉pretty and delicate/elegant/refined: 眉目～ have fine, delicate features; have finely chiselled features ‖山水～ beautiful landscape; natural grace and beauty ‖干净～的小伙子 clean-cut young man

【清选机】qīngxuǎnjī 〈名〉[农业] cleaner

【清雅】qīngyǎ 〈形〉❶ fresh and elegant; elegant and refined: 风格～ be elegant in style ‖～的文体 lucid and elegant style of writing ❷ (of a person) pretty and polished/well-mannered: 这时过来一位男子，仪容举止～大方。Then a man came over, handsome and well-mannered.

【清扬】qīngyáng 〈形〉❶ delicately-featured ❷ clear and melodious: 歌声～ melodious singing

【清样】qīngyàng 〈名〉[印刷] final/foundry proof: ～校对人 press reader ‖正式付印前的～ press proof

【清要】qīngyào 〈名〉〈书〉high post with little responsibility: 位居～ hold a high post of little responsibility

【清野】qīngyě ❶〈名〉quiet open country ❷〈动〉clear an area of houses and trees, evacuate people and hide provisions before a battle: ⇨坚壁～

【清夜】qīngyè 〈名〉quiet/still night: ～静思 be deep in thought in the still of night

〖～扪心〗qīngyè-ménxīn 〈熟〉examine one's conscience in the depth(s) of night; make self-examination when all is quiet at night

【清一色】qīngyīsè 〈名〉❶ all of one suit (in playing mahjong); flush (in card games) ❷ all of the same colour, style, etc: ～的看法 identical views ‖穿着～的衣服 be all dressed alike ‖一排排～的房子 rows of uniform houses ‖这个委员会～由女子组成。The committee consists of female members exclusively.

【清议】qīngyì 〈名〉〈旧〉pure talk—discussion about politics and political figures by well-known scholars; political criticism by scholars

【清逸】qīngyì 〈形〉fresh and refined: 文风～ fresh and elegant style of writing

【清音】qīngyīn 〈名〉❶ [曲艺] a type of ballad-singing popular in Sichuan Province ❷〈旧〉band music played at weddings or funerals ❸ [语言] voiceless sound

【清莹】qīngyíng 〈形〉pellucid; clear and glistening; limpid and sparkling: ～的泪珠 glistening tears

【清幽】qīngyōu 〈形〉(of a landscape) quiet and beautiful: ～的山谷 enchanting and secluded valley

【清油】qīngyóu 〈名〉〈方〉❶ ＝ 菜油 càiyóu ❷ tea-seed oil; tea oil ❸ ＝ 素油 sùyóu

【清誉】qīngyù 〈名〉unblemished/unsullied/unsmirched/untarnished reputation: 有损～ be ruinous to one's good/impeachable/spotless reputation

【清越】qīngyuè 〈形〉(of sound) clear and melodious; clear and far-reaching: ～的歌声 clear and ringing singing

【清运】qīngyùn 〈动〉clean up and carry away: ～垃圾 clear and remove the rubbish/refuse/garbage

【清早】qīngzǎo 〈名〉〈口〉early morning: 那天一～就格外晴朗。The morning of that day broke forth most gloriously. ‖他一～就出去了。He went out very early in the morning.

【清湛】qīngzhàn 〈形〉〈书〉limpid; crystal clear: ～的眼睛 clear and bright eyes ‖湖水～。The lake is crystally clear. ‖月光～如水。The moonlight is clear and bright.

【清丈】qīngzhàng 〈动〉measure land carefully; take the dimensions of a field

【清账】qīngzhàng ❶〈动〉square/clear/liquidate an account; settle (up) accounts: 与银行～ balance/square accounts with the bank ‖附上支票一张以～。I enclose a cheque in settlement of your account. ❷〈名〉detailed accounts that have been sorted out

【清障】qīngzhàng 〈动〉remove barriers/obstacles: 疏河～ remove obstacles from a river course

〖～车〗qīngzhàngchē 〈名〉breakdown truck; wrecker

【清真】qīngzhēn ❶〈形〉〈书〉pure and simple/unadorned; plain: ～寡欲 be unsophisticated and have few worldly desires ❷〈名〉Islam; Muslim; Moslem: ～糕点 Muslim cakes ‖～食品 halal food; Moslem food ‖～食堂 Muslim canteen ‖～熟食店 Muslim delicatessen

〖～教〗Qīngzhēnjiào ＝ 伊斯兰教 Yīsīlánjiào

〖～寺〗qīngzhēnsì 〈名〉mosque

【清蒸】qīngzhēng 〈动〉steam in clear soup (without soy sauce): ～鱼 steamed fish

【清正】qīngzhèng 〈形〉❶ incorruptible and upright/just: 为官～ be an honest and upright official; be upright in performing one's official duties ‖～廉洁 honest/upright and clean ❷ clean/pure and upright: 人品～ be of clean and upright character

【清浊】qīngzhuó ❶〈形〉pure and impure; good and bad: ～不分 make no distinction between good and bad; fail to discriminate between good and bad ⇨～同流 ❷〈名〉[语言] voiceless and voiced sounds

〖～同流〗qīng-zhuó tóngliú 〈熟〉the clean and dirty water flow together—the good and the bad are mixed

蜻 qīng

【蜻蜓】qīngtíng 〈名〉dragonfly; mosquito hawk

〖～点水〗qīngtíng-diǎnshuǐ 〈熟〉skim the surface of the water like a dragonfly—just touch on sth lightly without going into it deeply; touch superficially/skindeep; scratch/skim the surface

鲭 qīng 〈名〉[动物] mackerel

⇨zhēng

【鲭鲨】qīngshā 〈名〉[动物] mackerel shark

qíng

勍 qíng 〈形〉〈书〉strong; powerful: ～敌 powerful/strong/formidable enemy

情 qíng 〈名〉❶ feeling; sentiment; emotion: 产生爱慕之～ form an attachment (to/for sb) ‖ 以～动人 emotionalize people ‖ 久别～深。Absence makes the heart grow fonder. ⇨～不自禁;～操 ❷ reason; sense: ⇨～理;常～ ❸ situation; circumstances; context; condition: ⇨～况;～形 ❹ sexual desire/passion; lust: ⇨～欲;春～;催～ ❺ love; passion: ⇨～敌;～侣 ❻ favour; kindness: ⇨～面;讲～ ❼ taste; interest: ⇨～趣;～味

【情爱】 qíng'ài 〈名〉❶ love (esp between man and woman); affection: ～甚笃 be deeply in love with each other ❷ affectionate care for one another: 充满～的集体 community filled with affectionate care for each other

【情报】 qíngbào 〈名〉intelligence; information: 一份～ a bit/piece of information ‖ 传递～ pass on information ‖ 传送～ send information to ‖ 刺探～ pry for information; dig out information ‖ 核查～ check up on the information ‖ 获得～ get/obtain/extract/elicit the information (from); possess oneself of the information ‖ 骗取～ coax information ‖ 窃取秘密～ steal secret information ‖ 收到大量～ receive a great amount of intelligence ‖ 收买军事～ buy military information/intelligence (from) ‖ 搜集～ dig up/collect/find/gather/glean information/intelligence ‖ 提供～ give/furnish/supply/offer information; provide sb with information ‖ 透露～ tip off information ‖ 泄露～ disclose/divulge/leak information ‖ 主动提供～ volunteer information ‖ ～部门 intelligence service ‖ ～官员 intelligence officer ‖ ～机构 intelligence; information-gathering machinery ‖ ～机关 intelligence agency ‖ ～人员 intelligence personnel; intelligence agent ‖ 反～措施 counter-intelligence measures ‖ 工业～ industrial intelligence ‖ 机密～ confidential information ‖ 技术/商业～ technical/commercial information ‖ 假/真～ false/genuine intelligence ‖ 绝密～ highly/strictly confidential information; top-secret information ‖ 科技～ scientific and technological information ‖ 据我们掌握的～,那些间谍打算不久就离开这个国家。Our intelligence is that the spies plan to leave the country soon. ‖ 他是做～工作的。He works in intelligence. / He is in intelligence.

〖～处〗 qíngbàochù 〈名〉intelligence office; information section

〖～检索〗 qíngbào jiǎnsuǒ 〈名〉information retrieval (IR): ～系统 information retrieval system ‖ ～显示器 information retrieval display

〖～局〗 qíngbàojú 〈名〉information/intelligence department/bureau: 美国中央～局 Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

〖～网〗 qíngbàowǎng 〈名〉intelligence network

〖～学〗 qíngbàoxué 〈名〉informatics; information technology/science

〖～员〗 qíngbàoyuán 〈名〉intelligence agent: 潜伏(暂不活动)的～ sleeper; sleeper intelligencer; sleeper agent

【情变】 qíngbiàn 〈名〉emotional breakup; love breakdown: 夫妻间的～ emotional breakup between husband and wife

【情不可却】 qíngbùkěquè 〈熟〉it would be ungracious not to accept (an invitation, etc); be hard to refuse/decline (an invitation, an offer, etc)

【情不自禁】 qíngbùzìjīn 〈熟〉cannot refrain from (doing sth); cannot help (doing sth); be seized with a sudden impulse (to do sth); feel impelled (to do sth); feel an irresistible impulse (to do sth): ～哭了 cannot refrain from tears; give way to a passion of tears ‖ ～笑了起来 cannot check one's smile; laugh in spite of oneself; dissolve in/into laughter; cannot help laughing; cannot refrain from laughing ‖ 激动地～叫起来 shout beside oneself with excitement

【情操】 qíngcāo 〈名〉moral integrity; sentiment: 培养共产主义～ foster communist values ‖ 陶冶人们的～ nourish the human spirit ‖ 提高思想～ elevate the soul ‖ 高尚的～ lofty/noble/elevated sentiments

【情场】 qíngchǎng 〈名〉arena of love; tournament of love: ～得意 be lucky in love ‖ ～失意 be frustrated in love ‖ ～老手 womanizer ‖ 赌场得意,～失意。Lucky at play/cards, unlucky in love.

【情痴】 qíngchī 〈名〉love maniac

【情敌】 qíngdí 〈名〉rival in love

【情调】 qíngdiào 〈名〉sentiment; affective appeal; emotional appeal: 充满哀伤～ be full of pathos ‖ 具有异国～ be of exotic character ‖ 使具有浪漫～ give a romantic touch to (sth) ‖ 要抛弃小资产阶级～。Petty-bourgeois sentiments should be done away with. ‖ 这部影片没有伤感～。This film is free from sentiment.

【情窦初开】 qíngdòu-chūkāi 〈熟〉(esp of a young girl) be in one's first awakening/dawning of love; be in one's first bloom of love

【情分】 qíngfen 〈名〉mutual affection; mutual emotional ties: 看在旧日的～上 for old times' sake ‖ 夫妻～ marital affection ‖ 姐妹～ sisterhood ‖ 朋友～ friendship ‖ 同窗～ fellowship ‖ 兄弟～ fraternity; brotherhood

【情夫】 qíngfū 〈名〉illicit lover of a married woman; lover; fancy man: 她又找了个新～。She's taken a new lover.

【情妇】 qíngfù 〈名〉illicit lover of a married man; mistress; fancy woman; kept woman: 有～ have/keep a mistress; have/keep another woman

【情感】 qínggǎn 〈名〉❶ emotion; feeling: 发泄～ relieve one's feelings; give vent to one's feelings; let off steam ‖ 激发～ stir/evoke/excite emotions ‖ 撇开个人～ set aside one's personal feelings ‖ 抑制住自己的～ dam up one's feelings; repress/stifle/suppress one's emotions ‖ 隐瞒～ mask/hide one's feelings ‖ ～需求 emotional needs ‖ 她的理智和～的反应截然不同。Her mind told her one thing and her heart another. ❷ affection; attachment: 加深相互间的～ deepen the mutual attachment between each other ‖ ～深 be deeply attached to sb ‖ ～上的疏远 alienation/estrangement of affection (from sb)

〖～商品〗 qínggǎn shāngpǐn 〈名〉emotional product

〖～性精神病〗 qínggǎnxìng jīngshénbìng 〈名〉[医学] affective psychosis/disorder

【情歌】 qínggē 〈名〉love song: 一首～ a love song ‖ 唱温柔的～ sing/chant tender love ballads

【情话】 qínghuà 〈名〉❶ lovers' prattle; whispers of love; sweet nothings: ～绵绵 whisper sweet nothings; be occupied with endless whispers of love ‖ 悄悄说～ whisper endearments to sb; breathe words of love into sb's ear; whisper sweet nothings in sb's ear ‖ 在耳边轻声说～ murmur/whisper words of love in sb's ear ❷ 〈书〉intimate words; heart-to-heart talk

【情怀】 qínghuái 〈名〉feelings; sentiments: 抒发～ express one's thoughts and feelings ‖ 具有超出物质享受的高尚～ have a soul above material pleasures

【情急】 qíngjí 〈动〉feel anxious/eager: ～之下 in one's anxiety; in one's eagerness

〖～智生〗 qíngjí-zhìshēng 〈熟〉hit on a good idea in a moment of desperation

【情节】 qíngjié 〈名〉❶ plot; action (of a story/novel): 编排～ weave a plot ‖ 发展～ work on/develop the plot (of) ‖ 构思小说的～ build/construct the plot of a novel; plot a novel ‖ ～错综复杂 intricately woven plot; intricate plot ‖ ～紧凑 tight-knit/well-knit plot ‖ ～离奇 fantastic plot ‖ ～曲折 complicated plot ‖ ～处理 management of the plot ‖ 电影～ movie plot ‖ 故事～的发展 evolution of a story ‖ ～复杂起来。The plot thickens. ‖ ～是如何发展的? How does the plot run? ‖ ～拖沓。The action drags. ‖ 故事～的构思相当巧妙。The plot of the story is ingeniously conceived. ❷ circumstances: 了解事件的详细～ know the ins and outs of an incident; try to find out the details of an incident ‖ 他的错误～严重。His error is of a serious nature.

〖～剧〗 qíngjiéjù 〈名〉melodrama

〖～舞剧〗 qíngjié wǔjù 〈名〉ballet d'action

〖～喜剧〗 qíngjié xǐjù 〈名〉comedy of intrigue

【情结】 qíngjié 〈名〉[心理] complex: 犯罪/过失～ guilt complex ‖ 恋父/恋母～ Electra/Oedipus complex ‖ 自卑～ inferiority complex ‖ 自尊～ superiority complex

〖～心理学〗 qíngjié xīnlǐxué 〈名〉complex psychology

【情景】 qíngjǐng 〈名〉❶ feelings and scenes: ⇨～交融 ❷ scene; sight; circumstances: ～感人 moving sight ‖ 悲惨的～ distressing scenes; heart-rending sight ‖ 悲喜交集的～ half comic, half pathetic sight ‖ 童年时的～ scenes of childhood ‖ 分手时的～仍历历在目。The departure scene is still vivid in my memory. ‖ 那～难以用笔墨形容。The scene baffled all description. /The scene was beyond description. ‖ 这～使在场的每一个人都大为惊异。The scene was astonishing to everyone standing by.

〖～交融〗 qíngjǐng jiāoróng 〈熟〉(of literary works) feeling and setting happily/suitably blended; successful blend of scenery and sentiment

〖～教学法〗 qíngjǐng jiàoxuéfǎ 〈名〉situational teaching method

〖～喜剧〗 qíngjǐng xǐjù 〈名〉situation comedy; sitcom: 现实～

dramedy

【情境】 qíngjìng 〈名〉 circumstances; situation; condition: 在那种～中我无话可说。I had nothing to say under such circumstances.

【情况】 qíngkuàng 〈名〉 ❶ circumstances; situation; condition; state of affairs: 不了解～ be out of the picture ‖ 澄清～ clear up matters ‖ 出现意外～ unforeseen circumstances arise ‖ 防止最坏的～ avert/prevent/ward off the worst ‖ 接近实际～ be a close approximation to the truth ‖ 考虑各种～ take one thing with another into consideration/account ‖ 夸大～ exaggerate/overstate a case ‖ 了解最新～ be acquainted with the latest situation ‖ 摸清～ feel out the situation ‖ 询问～ inquire about sth ‖ 应付紧急～ cope with/handle an emergency; cope with a crisis/critical situation ‖ ～不稳定 be in a shaky condition ‖ ～恶化 (sth) take a critical turn; take a turn for the worse ‖ ～良好 be in desirable conditions; be in a good/healthy condition ‖ ～危急 be in a critical condition ‖ ～介绍/汇报会 briefing meeting/session ‖ 部分～ part of the story ‖ 个别～ individual case ‖ 类似～ like/similar/analogous cases ‖ 两可～ borderline case ‖ 根据具体～ in accordance with specific conditions ‖ 鉴于上述～ with the above situation in view; in (the) light of the above situation; in view of the above situation; with the foregoing circumstances ‖ 在大多数～下 in the great majority of cases ‖ 在目前～下 in/under the present/existing circumstances/conditions; in the present case/instance ‖ 在特定～下 in the given circumstances ‖ 在特殊～下 in particular/peculiar cases ‖ 在通常/一般～下 under ordinary conditions; generally speaking ‖ 照目前的～看 as affairs stand; as the case stands; as things are/go/stand ‖ ～急剧恶化。Matters went rapidly from bad to worse. / Matters were deteriorating drastically. ‖ ～刻不容缓。The situation allows (of) no delay. ‖ ～十分危急。The situation is desperate. ‖ ～正好相反。The exact reverse was the case. ‖ ～正在好转。Things are looking up. / Things are getting/turning better. / The situation is improving. / Things are taking a turn for the better. ‖ 告诉我～如何。Tell me how the situation stands. ‖ 看来～不错。Things look rosy. ‖ 看来～不妙。Things look black/blue. / Things don't look good. ‖ 目前的～就是这样。This is how the situation stands. ‖ 那要看～而定。That depends upon circumstances. / It (all) depends. ‖ 如果～允许的话，我还会来的。If circumstances allow/permit, I will come again. ‖ 事情突然出现了新～。Things suddenly took on a new complexion. ‖ 他的～不同。The case is different with him. ‖ 她的～糟透了。Her affairs were in a terrible plight/state. ‖ 王教授～如何? 我好久没听到他的消息了。What has become of Professor Wang? I've heard nothing of him for ages. ‖ 我的～不妙。Things are bad with me. ‖ 在任何～下都不能背叛祖国。Under no circumstances should one betray his country. ❷ military situation: 一有新～出现，就立即报告总部。Any change in the situation is to be reported immediately to the headquarters.

【情郎】 qíngláng 〈名〉 (girl's) lover; sweetheart

【情理】 qínglǐ 〈名〉 reason; sense: 不合～ be not compatible with reason; be unreasonable; be irrational ‖ 不通～ be impervious to all reason ‖ 合乎～ be sensible/reasonable; stand to reason/sense; make sense ‖ ～不通 be out of all reason; beyond/past all reason; not amenable to reason ‖ ～难容 be incompatible with the accepted code of human conduct; contrary to reason; absurd ‖ ～与常识决不相悖。There can be no opposition between reason and common sense. ‖ 要求他做那种事是不合～的。It is not in reason to ask him to do that. ‖ 这种要求也在～之中。This demand is reasonable. / This demand is within the bounds of reason.

【情侣】 qínglǚ 〈名〉 sweethearts; lovers; courting couple/pair; couple; pair: 很般配的一对～ a well-matched pair of lovers ‖ 这对幸福的～婚礼后将去西班牙。The happy pair is/are going to Spain after their wedding.

【情面】 qíngmiàn 〈名〉 feelings; sensibilities: 碍于～ for the sake of friendship; for fear of hurting sb's feelings ‖ 不顾～ have no consideration for sb's feelings; not spare sb's feelings ‖ 留～ spare sb's feelings ‖ ～难却 cannot refuse sb in civility ‖ 不讲～的老师 inexorable teacher ‖ 商场上是不讲～的。There is no place for sentiment in business affairs. ‖ 咱们总得想一个能顾及到他～的办法。We have to work out a face-saving arrangement for him.

【情趣】 qíngqù 〈名〉 ❶ temperament and interest: ～相同 be in the same vein ‖ ～相投 share the same tastes and interests; have a common interest; be temperamentally compatible/congenial ❷ interest; appeal; taste: 培养良好～ cultivate good taste ‖ 增添～ give a savour ‖ ～不同 be different in taste; there is a disparity of tastes (between) ‖ ～横生 be full of wit and humour; be witty and humorous; sparkle with wit and humour ‖ ～雅致 be elegant in taste ‖ ～高雅的人 people of cultivated/elegant/exquisite/refined tastes ‖ 高雅的艺术～ fine taste in art ‖ 他是个很有～的人。He is a man of (good) taste. ‖ 他喜欢用有趣的例子给文章增添～。He likes to spice his writing with amusing examples.

【情人】 qíngrén 〈名〉 sweetheart; lover: 抛弃～ desert/abandon/forsake one's lover/sweetheart ‖ 与～私奔 elope/decamp with one's lover ‖ 旧～ old flame ‖ 梦中～ dream lover

〖～节〗 Qíngrénjié 〈名〉 (Saint) Valentine's Day (February 14th)

〖～眼里出西施〗 qíngrén yǎnli chū Xīshī 〈熟〉 beauty is in the eye of the beholder; beauty is/lies in the lover's eyes; in the eyes of the lover, his beloved is beautiful; every lover sees a thousand graces in the beloved object; lover sees no fault; love is blind; love blinds a person to imperfection: 老话说～。The old dictum says love is blind.

【情杀】 qíngshā 〈动〉 murder for love: 遭～ be murdered for love

【情商】 qíngshāng 〈名〉 [心理] emotional quotient (EQ): ～测试 EQ test

【情深爱笃】 qíngshēn-àidǔ 〈熟〉 be over head and ears in love; be head over heels in love; love runs deep and true

【情深似海】 qíngshēn-sìhǎi 〈熟〉 one's love is as deep as the sea; very deep friendship/affection

【情深义重】 qíngshēn-yìzhòng 〈熟〉 close ties of friendship; deep affection and feelings

【情深意切】 qíngshēn-yìqiè 〈熟〉 be deeply affectionate (for/towards/to sb)

【情诗】 qíngshī 〈名〉 love/amatory poem

【情势】 qíngshì 〈名〉 situation; circumstances; trend of events; contours of things: 估计～ size/weigh up the situation ‖ 顺应～ be resigned to the situation ‖ ～不佳 things look nasty/black/blue ‖ 为～所迫 be under the force of circumstances ‖ ～恶化。Things are changing for the worse. / Things are worsening/deteriorating. ‖ ～好转。Things are getting better. / Things are taking a turn for the better. / Things are changing for the better. / Things are improving. ‖ ～危急。The situation is critical. ‖ ～所迫，只好如此。Needs must when the devil drives. ‖ 看来～不妙。Things look black/blue. / Things don't look good. ‖ 那要看～而定。That depends upon circumstances. / It (all) depends.

〖～不变〗 qíngshì bùbiàn 〈名〉 [外交] rebus sic stantibus

【情事】 qíngshì 〈名〉 facts; case; phenomenon; situation: 详细询问家乡的～ inquire about one's hometown in great detail

【情书】 qíngshū 〈名〉 love letter: 互通～ carry on an ardent correspondence ‖ 给心上人写～ write an amorous letter to one's sweetheart

【情丝】 qíngsī 〈名〉 ties of love/affection: ～不断 ties of love remain unbroken

【情思】 qíngsī 〈名〉 ❶ tender regards; affection; goodwill: ～绵绵 everlasting affection ❷ state of mind; mood

【情死】 qíngsǐ 〈动〉 die for love

【情素】 qíngsù ＝ 情愫 qíngsù

【情愫】 qíngsù 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ feelings; sentiment: 合作共事增加了他们之间的～。Working together deepened their friendship. / Working together increased their good feeling for each other. ❷ true/innermost feelings: 披露～ reveal one's true feelings

【情随事迁】 qíngsuíshìqiān 〈熟〉 feelings change with the circumstances; as times alter, people's affections change: 她一辞职则一切～。Her resignation puts a different complexion on everything.

【情态】 qíngtài 〈名〉 spirit; mood: 这幅画生动地再现了他的～。The painting vividly reproduced/represented his spirit.

〖～动词〗 qíngtài dòngcí 〈名〉 [语法] modal verb; modal auxiliary (verb)

【情同骨肉】 qíngtóng-gǔròu 〈熟〉 as dear to sb as one's own flesh and blood; as fast and indissoluble as flesh and bone

【情同手足】 qíngtóng-shǒuzú 〈熟〉 feel a kinship with sb, with brotherly love for each other; be bound together by ties of fraternal/brotherly friendship; be close like/as brothers: 他们～。

They have lived like brothers.

【情投意合】 qíngtóu-yìhé 〈熟〉 find each other congenial; find mutual affection and agreement; be in agreement in opinion and feelings; be united in inclinations and affections; suit each other perfectly: ～的伴侣 congenial companion ‖ 她与他～，一见如故。She got on with him like a house on fire. ‖ 我很高兴地发现我们～。I am glad to find that we are in perfect sympathy.

【情网】 qíngwǎng 〈名〉 snares of love; web of love: 堕入～ fall/tumble into love; ensnarl oneself in a love affair ‖ 深坠～ be over head and ears in love; be hopelessly in love

【情味】 qíngwèi 〈名〉 ❶ sentiment; emotional appeal ❷ flavour; interest; overtone: 这篇散文富有十足的中国乡村～。This essay has/describes the full flavour of Chinese country life.

【情文并茂】 qíng-wén bìngmào 〈熟〉(of writing) be excellent in both content and language

【情见乎辞】 qíngxiànhūcí 〈熟〉 one's sincerity shines through the words; one's true feeling is found in one's expressions

【情形】 qíngxing 〈名〉 circumstances; situation; condition; state of affairs: 根据具体～ in accordance with specific conditions ‖ 在目前～下 in/under the present/existing circumstances/conditions; in the present state of affairs ‖ 照目前～看 as affairs stand; as the case stands; as things are/go/stand ‖ 看～要下雨。It looks like rain. ‖ 看来～不妙。Things look black/blue. / Things don't look good. ‖ 现在～完全不同了。Things now are completely different. ‖ 这以后的～你就可想而知了。You can imagine what will happen afterwards.

【情绪】 qíngxù 〈名〉 ❶ mood; morale; feeling; sentiment: 安定～ steady/calm one's nerves ‖ 摆脱悲观～ rid oneself of pessimism; rid oneself of a pessimistic mood ‖ 保持高涨的～ keep one's spirits up ‖ 发泄不满～ give vent to dissatisfaction ‖ 克服/减轻/缓和/掩饰失望～ get over/lighten/soften/hide one's disappointment ‖ 驱散悲伤的～ drive away/dispel sad feeling ‖ 煽动～ stir/whip up/arouse emotions (of); fan/stir the flames (of) ‖ 稳定～ set sb's mind at rest; calm sb down ‖ 影响～ sway the emotion; affect sb's feeling; influence one's moods ‖ 助长不满～ foster discontent ‖ 滋长自满～ breed self-satisfaction ‖ ～不好 not be in a good mood; be out of humour; be in bad spirits; be in a (bad) temper ‖ ～低落 be in low/poor spirits; be down/low in spirits; be in the gloom of despair ‖ ～高涨 feelings/passions run high; morale is high; be in high/great spirits ‖ ～很好 be in fine/high/good/great feather; be in good humour ‖ ～很坏/糟 be in a bad/vile/*foul mood; be in very ill humour* ‖ ～激动 be inflamed/heated with passion; be in a flame; be overpowered with emotion; be excited ‖ ～消沉 get depressed/dampened ‖ ～抑郁 be in a very depressed state ‖ ～阴郁 be in a dark/gloomy mood; be in melancholic/gloomy vein ‖ ～波动 emotional disturbance ‖ ～不稳定 emotional instability ‖ 敌对～ hostile/antagonistic feelings; feelings of enmity/hostility/oppugnance ‖ 公众～ public sentiment ‖ 民族～ national sentiment ‖ 思乡～ nostalgic mood ‖ ～忽高忽低。Emotion swells and subsides. / Mood ebbs and flows. / Feelings fluctuate. ‖ ～激昂。Emotions go high. ‖ 不满～爆发。Disaffection broke out. ‖ 动人的音乐使听众～激荡。The stirring music acted on the emotions of the audience. ‖ 让我们抛开个人～吧。Let's set aside our personal feelings. ‖ 他～不稳。He is liable to abrupt swings in mood. ‖ 他的～时好时坏。His moods alternated between happiness and gloom. ‖ 她的～好起来了。Her spirits/heart rose. ‖ 我的～保持稳定。My mind has retained its balance. ❷ depression; moodiness; sulks: 有点儿～ be rather sulky/moody ‖ 他今天闹～了。He's in a mood today. / He's in one of his moods/sulks today.

【情义】 qíngyì 〈名〉 ties of friendship, comradeship; true and natural feelings between family members, friends, comrades: 有～ be affectionate (towards sb) ‖ 重～ value *friendship* beyond/over sth else ‖ ～两全 love and duty are both satisfied ‖ 夫妻～ true feelings between husband and wife

【情谊】 qíngyì 〈名〉 friendly feelings/sentiment: 怀有友好～ cherish/harbour feelings of friendship (towards sb) ‖ 甘苦与共的～ fellowship in prosperity or adversity ‖ 师生～ affectionate care between teachers and students ‖ 同窗～ school friendship ‖ 兄弟～ brotherly/fraternal affection ‖ 友好～ comradeship ‖ 战斗～ militant bonds of friendship ‖ 会上洋溢着一片友好的～。A feeling of good fellowship prevailed at the meeting.

【情意】 qíngyì 〈名〉 affection; tender/friendly regards; goodwill: 表达友好～ express friendly sentiments ‖ 产生深厚～ form a deep/profound affection for sb ‖ ～缠绵 in tender and lasting love ‖ 朴实的～ simple kindness ‖ 深厚的～ deep affection; profound attachment

〖～绵绵〗 qíngyìmiánmián 〈形〉 full of lingering sentiment; in everlasting love: ～地告别 bid sb a fond farewell; take the most tender leave of sb ‖ ～的恋人 tender lover

【情由】 qíngyóu 〈名〉 hows and whys; ins and outs: 不问～ without asking about the circumstances/causes ‖ 解释～ explain the hows and whys of sth ‖ 你得把事情的整个～告诉我们。You have to tell us the whole story of the event.

【情有独钟】 qíngyǒudúzhōng 〈熟〉 have a singular love for sb/sth; love sth/sb in particular; show special preference/favour to

【情有可原】 qíngyǒukěyuán 〈熟〉 excusable; forgivable; pardonable; there is some excuse; there are extenuating/mitigating circumstances: 犯～的错误 commit an excusable error ‖ 有时～。There are sometimes extenuating circumstances.

【情有所钟】 qíngyǒusuǒzhōng 〈熟〉 have already had a sweetheart in one's heart

【情欲】 qíngyù 〈名〉 sexual passion; lust; carnal/sensual desire: 放纵～ indulge one's passion ‖ 激起～ stir up/arouse/excite sb's passion ‖ 克制～ curb/restrain/subdue one's passion ‖ 控制～ control/govern one's passion; hold the passion in check ‖ 满足～ gratify/satisfy one's passion ‖ ～的冲动 impulse of the flesh

【情缘】 qíngyuán 〈名〉 predestined love; sentimental bond: 他们～未了。*Their love has not run/taken its course.*

【情愿】 qíngyuàn 〈动〉 ❶ be willing/glad (to do sth): 不～做 do sth reluctantly/unwillingly; do sth with a bad/an ill grace; be reluctant/unwilling to do sth ⇨两相～；心甘～；一相～ ❷ prefer: 他～出去吃也不愿意自己做饭。He would rather/sooner eat out than cook for himself. ‖ 我～呆在家里。I'd rather stay at home. / I prefer to stay home.

【情韵】 qíngyùn 〈名〉 charm: 这首小诗颇具～。The little poem has its own charm.

【情真意切】 qíngzhēn-yìqiè 〈熟〉 true love and genuine concern; genuine affection and sincere concern: ～的悔恨 authentic/veritable contrition; sincere repentance

【情知】 qíngzhī 〈动〉 know perfectly well (what is going on); know sth for certain; be fully aware of; be in full knowledge of: ～有危险，他还是坚持要去。He insisted on going even though he was fully aware of the danger involved.

【情致】 qíngzhì 〈名〉 interest; appeal: ～正高 be in high spirits; be keenly interested

【情种】 qíngzhǒng 〈名〉 man of sentiment; person of the sentimental type: 他是个～，极容易堕入爱河。He is a man of the sentimental type; he easily falls in love.

【情状】 qíngzhuàng 〈名〉 state of affairs; situation; condition; circumstances: ～不明。The situation is unclear. ‖ 见此～，他大为光火。He flared up at what he saw. ‖ 这只是大致～。This is roughly the state of things.

晴

qíng 〈形〉 fine; clear; sunny: ～间多云 fine with occasional clouds ‖ ～转多云/小雨/阴 [in weather forecast] fine to cloudy/drizzle/overcast ‖ 不论阴～ (come) rain or shine; in rain or fine ‖ 天又转～了。It's turned out fine again. ‖ 雨过天～。The rain's stopped and the sky cleared up. / The sun shines again after the rain. ⇨～空；～朗；放～

【晴好】 qínghǎo 〈形〉 fine and clear: 天气～ fair weather; fine and beautiful day

【晴和】 qínghé 〈形〉 sunny and bright; warm and fine: 天气～ bright sunny day

【晴空】 qíngkōng 〈名〉 bright/clear/cloudless/fair sky

〖～万里〗 qíngkōng-wànlǐ 〈熟〉 vast clear/cloudless skies; boundless stretch of blue skies

【晴朗】 qínglǎng 〈形〉 fine; sunny; clear; fair: 天空～ sunny/clear skies; cloudless/serene sky; bright heaven ‖ 天气～ sunshining/fair weather; fine sunny weather ‖ ～的秋夜 fine autumn night ‖ ～的早晨 bright/fine morning ‖ 在一个～的午后 on a cloudless afternoon

【晴美】 qíngměi 〈形〉 fine and beautiful: ～的春日 fine and bright spring day

【晴明】 qíngmíng 〈形〉 sunny; fine; clear: 天气～。It's a fine day.

【晴爽】 qíngshuǎng 〈形〉 fine and fresh：～的早上 bright and cool morning

【晴天】 qíngtiān 〈名〉 fine/clear/sunny day；day of sunshine：不论～或雨天 (come) rain or shine；in rain or fine ‖ 今天是个大～。It's a brilliant/glorious sunny day today.

〖～霹雳〗 qíngtiān-pīlì 〈熟〉 a bolt from the blue；a bolt out of the blue；out of a clear/blue sky；thunderclap out of the blue：犹如～ like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky ‖ 噩耗传来，真如～。The bad news hit us like a thunderbolt.

【晴雨表】 qíngyǔbiǎo 〈名〉 ❶ weatherglass；barometer ❷〈喻〉 barometer [sth that shows change or signs of change]：经济发展的～ economic barometer ‖ 舆论的～ barometer of public opinion ‖ 政治～ political barometer ‖ 股市一向是商情的～。The stock market is always a barometer of business conditions.

【晴雨盒】 qíngyǔhé 〈名〉 weather box

【晴雨伞】 qíngyǔsǎn 〈名〉 umbrella for protection from the sun or rain

腈

qíng 〈动〉 ❶〈书〉 receive a reward ❷〈口〉 inherit；take：⇨～受

【腈等】 qíngděng 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ sit and wait (for criticism, punishment, etc) ❷ sit idle and enjoy the fruits of others' work

【腈受】 qíngshòu 〈动〉 inherit；succeed：～财产/遗产 inherit a property/legacy

氰

qíng 〈名〉[化学] cyanogen

【氰醇】 qíngchún 〈名〉[化学] cyanohydrin

【氰氮化物】 qíngdànhuàwù 〈名〉[化学] cyanonitride

【氰钴胺】 qínggǔ'àn 〈名〉[医药] cyanocobalamin；vitamin B_{12}

【氰化】 qínghuà 〈名〉[化学] cyaniding

〖～法〗 qínghuàfǎ 〈名〉[冶金] cyanidation；cyanide process

〖～钾〗 qínghuàjiǎ 〈名〉[化学] potassium cyanide

〖～钠〗 qínghuànà 〈名〉[化学] sodium cyanide

〖～氢〗 qínghuàqīng 〈名〉[化学] hydrogen cyanide；prussic acid

〖～物〗 qínghuàwù 〈名〉[化学] cyanide；prussiate：～中毒 cyanide poisoning

【氰基】 qíngjī 〈名〉[化工] cyan

〖～胍〗 qíngjīguā 〈名〉[化学] cyanoguanidine；dicyandiamide

【氰尿酸】 qíngniàosuān 〈名〉[化学] cyanuric acid

〖～盐〗 qíngniàosuānyán 〈名〉[化学] cyanurate

【氰酸】 qíngsuān 〈名〉[化学] cyanic acid

檠

qíng 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ device for holding/setting a crossbow in position ❷ lamp stand；candlestick ❸ light；lamp：孤～ lonely lamp

擎

qíng 〈动〉 hold/lift/support/prop up：⇨～天柱；众～易举

【擎天一柱】 qíngtiān-yīzhù ＝一柱擎天 yīzhù-qíngtiān

【擎天柱】 qíngtiānzhù 〈名〉〈喻〉 person who shoulders heavy responsibility；mainstay

黥

qíng 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ brand the face (as a kind of punishment in ancient times) ❷ tattoo

qǐng

苘

qǐng

【苘麻】 qǐngmá 〈名〉[植物] Indian mallow

顷[1]

qǐng 〈量〉 *qing* [a unit of area equal to 100 *mu* or 6.6667 hectares, or 16.47 acres, currently called 市顷]

顷[2]

qǐng 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 short while；instant；moment：⇨～刻；俄～；少～ ❷〈副〉 just；just now：～接来信 have just received the letter ❸〈副〉 a little before or after；about：宣统二年～ about the second year of Emperor Xuantong's reign

【顷刻】 qǐngkè 〈名〉 short while；moment；instant：～瓦解 collapse instantly；collapse like a house of cards ‖ ～之间 in no time；in a twinkling；in the twinkling/blink of an eye；for/in a fraction of a second；for one flashing instant ‖ ～间房屋在烈火中化为灰烬。In seconds, the house had gone up in flames.

请

qǐng 〈动〉 ❶ request；ask：～人帮助 ask sb for help；ask a favour of sb ‖ ～人指点 ask sb for advice ‖ ～您予以考虑。May I request your consideration? ⇨～假；～教；申～ ❷ invite；ask；engage：～保姆照看小孩 hire a nurse to take care of the baby ‖ ～不起家庭教师 cannot afford a private teacher ‖ ～律师出庭辩护 engage a lawyer to argue in court；engage a lawyer to sb's case in court ‖ ～人吃饭 entertain/invite/treat sb to dinner；stand sb a meal ‖ ～人看电影 treat sb to movies ‖ ～医生 send/go for a doctor；go and fetch a doctor；call in a doctor ‖ 我讨厌不～自来的人。I hate people who invite themselves. / I hate gate-crashers. ⇨聘～；邀～ ❸〈旧〉 buy (holy sacrificial things such as joss sticks, candles, paper horses or shrine of Buddha)：～灶神 buy a picture of the Kitchen God ❹〈敬〉 please：～帮我拿一下这东西行吗? Would you hold this for me? ‖ ～别客气。Please make yourself at home. ‖ ～到这里来一下，好吗? Just come here a minute, will you? ‖ ～稍候。Please wait a moment. / Just a moment, please. ‖ ～坐。Take a seat, please. / Please be seated. ‖ 此信收到后～告知。Please kindly acknowledge this letter. ‖ 敬～光临。Please oblige me with your presence. ‖ 务～光临。Your presence is requested.

【请安】 qǐng'ān 〈动〉 ❶ pay respects to sb (usu elders)；wish sb good health ❷〈方〉 salute by drooping the right arm in front of oneself and bending the left knee [a traditional way to show respect and obedience, popular in the Qing Dynasty and the time before 1949]：～问好 enquire after and send one's best wishes to sb

【请便】 qǐngbiàn 〈动〉 do as you wish/choose/like；please yourself；please suit yourself：你～吧，不用管我。Please go ahead. Don't worry about me. ‖ 如果你想用电话，～。If you want to use the telephone, by all means do. ‖ 要去要留，～。You may go or stay at your pleasure. / You can suit yourself about going or remaining.

【请春客】 qǐng chūnkè 〈动〉〈旧〉 give a spring party [an old custom of treating one's friends and relatives to a feast shortly after the Spring Festival]

【请调】 qǐngdiào 〈动〉 apply/ask for a transfer (to another place)；ask to be transferred (to another post/job)：她在这里很不快乐，因此～别处。She was so unhappy here that she asked to be tranferred to another place.

〖～报告〗 qǐngdiào bàogào 〈名〉 application for a transfer (to another place)；written request for a transfer：打～ submit an application for a transfer

【请功】 qǐnggōng 〈动〉 ask the authorities to record/recognize sb's accomplishment；ask the authorities to award sb for his achievement/merit/military exploit

【请假】 qǐngjià 〈动〉 ask/apply for leave (of absence)；put in for leave：办理～手续 go through the formalities of asking for leave of absence ‖ 批准～ authorize sb's leave ‖ 请两天假 ask for a two-day leave of absence；ask for two days off；take two days' leave (of absence from school, work, etc) ‖ ～回家 go home on leave ‖ ～缺席 be absent with leave；excused absence ‖ 向学校～ get leave from school ‖ 他到系里请了下午的假。He went to the department and requested the afternoon off. ‖ 我头疼极了，请了一天病假。I've got a bad headache and asked for a day's sick leave.

〖～条〗 qǐngjiàtiáo 〈名〉 written request for leave (of absence)；application for leave

【请柬】 qǐngjiǎn 〈名〉 invitation card；written invitation：发～ send out invitations ‖ 五张～ five invitation cards ‖ 宴会～ dinner invitation ‖ 凭～入场。Admission by invitation card only.

【请见】 qǐngjiàn 〈动〉〈书〉 ask for an interview (with sb)；request an audience (with sb)：有人～。Somebody wants to see you.

【请将不如激将】 qǐngjiàng bùrú jījiàng 〈熟〉 it's better to prod sb to do sth than to implore him to do it

【请教】 qǐngjiào 〈动〉 ask for advice (about/on sth)；consult (sb about/on sth)：～高明 ask the wise for their advice ‖ ～顾问 confer with an adviser ‖ ～专家 consult an expert ‖ 虚心向群众～ learn modestly from the masses；solicit counsel from the masses ‖ 能向你～一个问题吗? May I have your advice on a problem? /

May I ask you a question?

【请君入瓮】 qǐngjūnrùwèng 〈熟〉 kindly step into the vat scorched by burning coal, designed by yourself—have a taste of what you intended for others; give sb a taste/dose of his own medicine

【请客】 qǐngkè 〈动〉 stand treat; invite/ask sb to dinner; entertain sb; give a dinner party (to sb): ～送礼 give lavish dinner parties and gifts to sb ‖ ～做东 act as host to sb; play the host ‖ 下次轮他～了。It is his turn to treat us next time. ‖ 这次我～。This is my treat.

【请命】 qǐngmìng 〈动〉 ❶ plead on sb's behalf: 为民～ plead on behalf of the people ‖ 为失业者～ plead the cause of the unemployed ❷ 〈旧〉 ask (the higher authorities) for instructions

【请求】 qǐngqiú ❶ 〈动〉 ask; request; solicit; petition; sue: ～帮助/避难/宽恕 ask for help/refuge/forgiveness ‖ ～会见 make a request for an interview (with sb) ‖ ～宽大 petition (sb) for clemency ‖ ～援助 request sb's help/assistance ‖ 他～老板再给他一次机会。He entreated his boss for another chance. ‖ 她再三～帮助。She made repeated requests for help. ‖ 我～你收下这件小礼物。I beg your acceptance of this little gift. ❷ 〈名〉 request; petition; solicitation: 表示～ express a request ‖ 答应～ comply with a request; accede to sb's request; grant sb's request; consent to sb's request ‖ 答复～ respond to a request; respond to/answer a plea ‖ 拒绝～ reject/repel sb's request/entreaties; deny/reject a plea; say no to a request; turn down a request; deny a request ‖ 批准～ grant sb's petition; approve sb's request ‖ 提出～ advance a request; make an entreaty; put a request to sb ‖ 应某人的～ at sb's request/solicitation; by/(up) on request (of) ‖ 小小的～ moderate request ‖ 正式/非正式～ formal/informal request

【请赏】 qǐngshǎng 〈动〉 petition the authorities/leadership to bestow a reward on sb for his merit: 为有功人员～ petition for a reward for those who have performed exploits/meritorious deeds

【请神容易送神难】 qǐng shén róngyì sòng shén nán 〈熟〉 it is easier to invite sb in than to send him away

【请示】 qǐngshì 〈动〉 ask for/request instructions (from the authorities): ～工作 ask for instructions on/about one's work ‖ ～汇报 ask for instructions and submit reports ‖ 发急件～上级 write a dispatch to one's superiors asking for instructions ‖ 向上级～ ask the authorities or one's superior for instructions

【请帖】 qǐngtiě 〈名〉 invitation card; written invitation: 发出宴会～ send out invitations to dinner ‖ 婚礼～ wedding card; wedding invitation

【请托】 qǐngtuō 〈动〉 ask sb to do sth; request sb to act on one's behalf; entrust: 我马上要出国,这件事我只好～他人办理。As I am going abroad, I will have to ask somebody else to handle this matter.

【请问】 qǐngwèn 〈动〉 ❶ 〈敬〉 excuse me; please: ～大名? May/Could I know your name, please? ‖ ～几点了? Excuse me, but could you tell me what time it is? ❷ we should like to ask; it may be asked; one may ask: ～,离开人民群众的支持,我们能取得这样大的成绩吗? One may ask, without the support of the people, could we have such great achievements?

【请勿】 qǐngwù 〈动〉 please don't: ～打扰。Do not disturb. ‖ ～动手! Hands off! ‖ ～践踏草地。Please keep off the lawn/grass. ‖ ～乱扔纸屑杂物。Please do not litter. / Don't be a litter lout/litterbug. ‖ ～拍照。No photos. ‖ ～攀折花木。Please don't pick the flowers. ‖ ～平放。Never lay flat. ‖ ～入内。No admittance. ‖ ～随地吐痰。No spitting. ‖ ～吸烟。No smoking. ‖ ～喧哗。Please keep quiet. / Quiet, please! ‖ 参观者～触摸展品。Visitors are requested not to touch the exhibits.

【请降】 qǐngxiáng 〈动〉 beg/offer to surrender

【请缨】 qǐngyīng 〈动〉〈书〉 request a cord from the emperor to bind the enemy—submit a request for a military assignment: ～杀敌 request to be sent to the front; volunteer for battle

【请愿】 qǐngyuàn 〈动〉 make (a) petition; present a petition; petition: 反对/支持～ oppose/support a petition ‖ 答应～要求 grant a petition ‖ 向当局～ address a petition to the authorities ‖ ～权 right of petition

〖～书〗 qǐngyuànshū 〈名〉 petition: 撤回～ withdraw a petition ‖ 呈递/递交～ submit/lodge/present a petition (to sb) ‖ 拒绝接受～ deny/refuse/reject a petition ‖ 提交～ address a petition (to sb) ‖ 在～上签名 sign a petition

【请战】 qǐngzhàn 〈动〉 ask for a battle assignment; request to be sent to the front; ask for permission to go into battle

〖～书〗 qǐngzhànshū 〈名〉 written request for a battle assignment

【请罪】 qǐngzuì 〈动〉 admit one's error and ask for punishment; apologize

庼 qǐng 〈名〉〈书〉 small hall

檾 qǐng →肯檾 kěnqǐng

⇨qǐ

謦 qǐng

【謦欬】 qǐngkài 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ cough ❷ make light conversation

qìng

庆 qìng ❶ 〈动〉 celebrate; congratulate: ～丰收 celebrate a bumper harvest ‖ ～国庆 celebrate the National Day ⇨～典;～功;欢～ ❷ 〈名〉 celebration; occasion for celebration: ⇨国～;校～ ❸ 〈形〉 lucky; happy: ⇨吉～;喜～

【庆大霉素】 qìngdàméisù 〈名〉[医药] gentamicin

【庆典】 qìngdiǎn 〈名〉 celebration; ceremony to celebrate; festivities: 举行/组织～ hold/organize a celebration ‖ 百年～ centenary/centennial celebration ‖ 盛大～ grand/great/pompous/impressive celebration ‖ 正式～ formal/official celebration ‖ 她的歌曲使～达到了高潮。Her song climaxed the celebration.

【庆父不死,鲁难未已】 Qìngfǔ bù sǐ, Lǔ nàn wèi yǐ 〈熟〉 the civil strife in (the state of) Lu will not end until Qingfu is dead—there will always be trouble until the one who causes it is gone/removed; there will always be trouble until its source is rooted out

【庆功】 qìnggōng 〈动〉 celebrate a victory/success

〖～会〗 qìnggōnghuì 〈名〉 victory meeting; celebration for the victory/achievements; meeting to celebrate a victory

〖～酒〗 qìnggōngjiǔ 〈名〉 wine drunk to celebrate a victory

【庆贺】 qìnghè 〈动〉 congratulate; celebrate: ～八十大寿 celebrate sb's 80th birthday ‖ ～某人做出重大贡献 congratulate sb on his valuable contribution (to sth) ‖ ～卫星发射成功 celebrate the successful launching of a satellite ‖ 表示～ express/extend one's congratulations ‖ 前来～ come to offer one's congratulations ‖ 值得～的事 matter/subject for congratulation; matter/subject deserving/worthy of congratulation

【庆幸】 qìngxìng 〈动〉 rejoice; congratulate oneself (on sth); consider oneself lucky (to do sth); thank one's lucky stars: ～自己死里逃生 congratulate oneself on one's narrow escape; consider oneself lucky enough to have had a narrow escape ‖ ～自己脱险 bless oneself from danger ‖ ～自己运气好 congratulate oneself on one's good luck ‖ ～找到一份好工作 felicitate oneself on having found a good job ‖ 值得～的事 matter for rejoicing ‖ ～的是,我们身体还不错。Luckily, we enjoy good health.

【庆祝】 qìngzhù 〈动〉 celebrate; commemorate; mark; observe: ～国庆/新年 celebrate the National Day/the New Year's Day ‖ ～节日 celebrate/observe/keep/commemorate a holiday/festival ‖ ～生日/寿诞 mark the occasion of sb's birthday; celebrate sb's birthday ‖ ～胜利 celebrate a victory ‖ ～中华人民共和国成立 50 周年 celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China ‖ 举行盛大的～活动 hold a high festival; throw a huge festival (celebrating an event) ‖ 值得～ deserve celebration ‖ ～活动一直持续到午夜。The jubilations/festivities went on till midnight. ‖ 此次～活动由官方发起。The celebration is sponsored by the government.

〖～大会〗 qìngzhù dàhuì 〈名〉 celebration meeting/rally

亲 qìng

⇨qīn

【亲家】 qìngjia 〈名〉 ❶ relatives by marriage ❷ parents of one's son-in-law or daughter-in-law; son's or daughter's parents-in-law

〖～公〗 qìngjiagōng 〈名〉 son's or daughter's father-in-law

〖～母〗 qìngjiamǔ 〈名〉son's or daughter's mother-in-law

清 qìng 〈形〉〈书〉cool：冬温夏～ warm in winter and cool in summer

箐 qìng 〈名〉〈方〉bamboo groves in mountain valleys [often used in place names]

磬 qìng 〈名〉❶ chime stone [a percussion instrument in ancient times] ❷ inverted bell [a Buddhist percussion instrument]

罄 qìng 〈书〉❶〈形〉empty；used up：➩ 告～ ❷〈动〉use up；exhaust：～其所有 empty one's purse；offer all one has ‖ 售～ be all sold out ➩～尽；～竹难书

【罄尽】 qìngjìn 〈动〉〈书〉use up；exhaust

【罄竹难书】 qìngzhú-nánshū 〈熟〉one would find it difficult to record all the facts, esp crimes, even if one used up all the bamboo slips—be too many to record/mention/enumerate

qióng

穷 qióng ❶〈形〉having an end/a limit：➩层出不～；日暮途～ ❷〈副〉most；extremely；utterly：➩～奢极欲；～凶极恶 ❸〈副〉thoroughly；exhaustively；completely：➩～究；～追猛打 ❹〈动〉completely look into；thoroughly examine/investigate/enquire：➩～原竟委；追本～源 ❺〈动〉use up；exhaust：➩～兵黩武；黔驴技～ ❻〈形〉in trouble；without any way out：～于应付 be hard put to cope with the situation；be at a loss to cope with the situation ➩～寇 ❼〈形〉poor；poverty-stricken；penniless；destitute；indigent；necessitous：～得丁当响 be extremely poor；be poverty-stricken；be in miserable poverty；as poor as a church mouse ‖ ～国 poor country/nation ‖ ～学生 student with shallow purse；poor/needy student ‖ 他并不那么～。He is not so badly off. ➩～苦；～困 ❽〈副〉〈口〉despite sb's difficult conditions：～大方 show generosity beyond one's means ➩～讲究；～开心 ❾〈形〉difficult to access；remote：➩～乡僻壤

【穷白】 qióngbái 〈形〉poor and blank

【穷棒子】 qióngbàngzi 〈名〉❶〈旧〉〈贬〉poor peasant ❷ poor person with high aspirations

〖～精神〗 qióngbàngzi jīngshén 〈名〉spirit of the hard-working poor peasants—spirit of self-reliance, hard-struggle and adherence to the socialist road under difficult conditions

【穷兵黩武】 qióngbīng-dúwǔ 〈熟〉use all one's armed might to wage wars of aggression；wantonly engage in military ventures；be militaristic and aggressive/bellicose：推行～政策 carry out/practise/adopt/pursue a war/militaristic policy

【穷愁】 qióngchóu 〈形〉poverty-stricken and full of worries；destitute and distressed；poor and woeful：～潦倒 be penniless/destitute/impoverished and frustrated/wretched/dejected

【穷醋大】 qióngcùdà ＝ 穷措大 qióngcuòdà

【穷措大】 qióngcuòdà 〈名〉〈贬〉miserable, impoverished intellectual/scholar

【穷当益坚】 qióngdāngyìjiān 〈熟〉the greater the adversity, the stronger the will；the more hard-pressed, the firmer one's determination/will；the more difficult the circumstances, the firmer the will

【穷乏】 qióngfá 〈形〉poor；needy；destitute；impoverished

【穷根】 qiónggēn 〈名〉roots of poverty：挖掉～ dig up the roots of poverty

【穷根究底】 qiónggēn-jiūdǐ ＝ 追根究底 zhuīgēn-jiūdǐ

【穷骨头】 qiónggǔtou 〈名〉〈贬〉pauper；poor wretch

【穷光蛋】 qióngguāngdàn 〈名〉〈口〉〈贬〉church-mouse；pauper；poor wretch：身无分文的～ poor devil without a penny in pouch

【穷鬼】 qióngguǐ 〈名〉〈贬〉pauper；poor wretch

【穷极无聊】 qióngjí-wúliáo 〈熟〉❶ be utterly bored：她～，很想找人聊天。She was so bored that she wanted badly to have a chat with somebody. ❷ absolutely senseless；disgusting：他到处去散布关于你的谣言，真是～。He is simply disgusting to spread rumours about you everywhere.

【穷家富路】 qióngjiā-fùlù 〈熟〉be frugal at home but well equipped for a journey；practise thrift at home but be amply provided while travelling

【穷讲究】 qióngjiǎngjiu 〈动〉〈口〉be fussy/particular about sth despite difficult conditions；be overly choosy/picky/fussy (about)；fuss with sth

【穷交】 qióngjiāo 〈名〉friend in adversity/need；tested friend

【穷街陋巷】 qióngjiē-lòuxiàng 〈熟〉back streets；slum

【穷竭】 qíngjié 〈动〉〈书〉use up；exhaust

【穷尽】 qióngjìn ❶〈动〉use up；exhaust：群众的智慧是不会～的。The wisdom of the people is inexhaustible. ❷〈名〉limit；end：无～的力量 limitless/endless energy/power ‖ 知识是没有～的。There is no limit to knowledge. / There is no limit to how much you can learn.

【穷究】 qióngjiū 〈动〉make an exhaustive enquiry into sth；probe deeply into sth：～其根 probe the roots of sth ‖ ～其理/其因 probe deeply into sth to find the cause

【穷举】 qióngjǔ 〈名〉[数学] exhaustion：～法 method of exhaustion；exhaustion algorithm

【穷开心】 qióngkāixīn 〈动〉❶ enjoy oneself despite poverty ❷ seek joy amidst misery；try to enjoy oneself despite one's/sb's suffering：你们别拿我～了，我正难过着呢。Don't make fun of me at this moment；I'm feeling bad.

【穷寇】 qióngkòu 〈名〉hard-pressed enemy；beaten enemy；tottering foe

〖～勿追〗 qióngkòu-wùzhuī 〈熟〉do not pursue a beaten enemy；do not press on a desperate foe；do not drive sb into a corner；never corner a defeated enemy

【穷苦】 qióngkǔ 〈形〉poverty-stricken；impoverished；poor and miserable：出身～ come of a poor family ‖ 生活～ live in misery ‖ ～大众 the masses of the poor ‖ ～的人们 those who are poor and needy ‖ 他的父母是正直的～劳动者。His parents were honest working poor.

【穷匮】 qióngkuì 〈动〉〈书〉be short of；lack：财用～ be short of money and goods

【穷困】 qióngkùn 〈形〉poverty-stricken；destitute；impoverished；impecunious；straitened：～不堪 be pinched with poverty ‖ 生活在～中 live in misery and want；live in penury/poverty/privation；be in want ‖ 为～所迫 be pressed with want ‖ 陷入～的境地 be plunged into poverty；sink into poverty；be reduced to poverty/destitution/penury ‖ ～的岁月 penurious times；years of penury

〖～潦倒〗 qióngkùn-liáodǎo 〈熟〉be poor and wretched；be down and out；be penniless/broke and frustrated；be overwhelmed by misfortune and misery；be in a state of utter poverty；be out at (the) elbows；be down on one's luck：到了～的地步 be to the point of beggary ‖ 过着～的生活 lead a dog's life ‖ 他看上去～。He looked down and out.

【穷忙】 qióngmáng 〈动〉❶〈旧〉work hard to eke out a living ❷ be awfully busy：我一天到晚～，也不知在忙些什么。I'm busy all the time without any purpose.

【穷目】 qióngmù 〈动〉look as far as the eye can see：～远望 gaze into the distance

【穷年累月】 qióngnián-lěiyuè 〈熟〉year in, year out；year after year；for years on end；for many years

【穷僻】 qióngpì 〈形〉poor and remote：～的山村 impoverished and out-of-the-way mountain village

【穷期】 qióngqī 〈名〉end；termination：奋斗未有～。The struggle is endless.

【穷人】 qióngrén 〈名〉poor people；the poor/needy；pauper；have-nots：帮助～ help the poor ‖ 扶助～ give support to the poor ‖ 关心～ care for the poor ‖ 救济～ relieve the poor ‖ 城市～ the urban poor ‖ 乡下～ the rural poor ‖ 富人和～ the haves and the have-nots；the rich and the poor ‖ 她同情所有的～。She sympathizes with all those who are poor.

【穷日子】 qióngrìzi 〈名〉days/life of poverty；straitened circumstances：过～ live a hand-to-mouth life；live in reduced circumstances ‖ ～穷过 try to live within limited means；try to go about/live one's life under straitened circumstances

【穷山恶水】 qióngshān-èshuǐ 〈熟〉barren mountains and unruly rivers；barren hills and untamed rivers：治理～ make barren hills fertile and harness turbulent rivers

【穷奢极侈】 qióngshē-jíchǐ ＝ 穷奢极欲 qióngshē-jíyù

【穷奢极欲】 qióngshē-jíyù 〈熟〉 indulge in luxury and extravagance; live a life of wanton extravagance; live in prodigality; live in extreme extravagance; be lapped in luxury: 过着～的生活 wallow in luxury
【穷酸】 qióngsuān 〈形〉 (of a scholar) poor and pedantic: 那时他只是个～的教书先生。At that time he was only an impoverished pedant.
【穷途】 qióngtú 〈名〉 end of the road; extreme poverty; destitution; straitened circumstances: ～之策 any port in a (the) storm
〖～末路〗 qióngtú-mòlù 〈熟〉 be in an impasse; have come to a dead end: 到了～ be at one's last shift(s); be driven into an impasse; be driven into a tight corner; be driven into a dead end; go into a blind alley
【穷乡僻壤】 qióngxiāng-pìrǎng 〈熟〉 remote, backward place/countryside; remote hinterland; poor and remote country; backwater: 昔日的～如今变成了繁华的城市。This once remote and backward place has now become a prosperous city.
【穷相】 qióngxiàng 〈名〉 appearance/manner suggestive of poverty
【穷小子】 qióngxiǎozi 〈名〉〈贬〉 pauper; poor wretch
【穷形尽相】 qióngxíng-jìnxiàng 〈熟〉 ❶ describe in minute, vivid detail ❷ appear in all one's ugliness
【穷凶极恶】 qióngxiōng-jí'è 〈熟〉 extremely ferocious/villainous and wicked; fierce and ruthless: ～的敌人 unscrupulous and vicious enemy; most vicious enemy ‖ 一副～的样子 with the look of a fiendish brute
【穷秀才】 qióngxiùcai 〈名〉〈旧〉 impoverished intellectual/scholar
【穷原竟委】 qióngyuán-jìngwěi 〈熟〉 get to the bottom of the matter; make a thorough enquiry/investigation into sth; make an exhaustive enquiry/investigation into sth; investigate into sth thoroughly; trace to the very source
【穷源溯流】 qióngyuán-sùliú = 穷原竟委 qióngyuán-jìngwěi
【穷则变,变则通】 qióng zé biàn, biàn zé tōng 〈熟〉 when all means are exhausted, changes become necessary; and when changes are made, free courses are obtained
【穷则思变】 qióngzésībiàn 〈熟〉 poverty gives rise to a desire for change; when one comes to a dead end, one thinks of change (to obtain another free course)
【穷追】 qióngzhuī 〈动〉 ❶ go in hot pursuit: ～小偷 be in hot pursuit of a thief ‖ ～紧逼 turn the heat on; vigorously pursue and press hard ❷ search thoroughly
〖～不舍〗 qióngzhuībùshě 〈熟〉 pursue relentlessly; be in hot pursuit of; keep after; press hard upon: 警察～,终于在一个小村庄抓到了他。The police kept after him until they finally captured him in a small village. ‖ 他～,直到我同意跟他约会为止。He chased me until I agreed to date.
〖～猛打〗 qióngzhuī-měngdǎ 〈熟〉 hotly pursue and fiercely attack

茕 qióng 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ lonely; solitary ❷ sad; grieved; depressed; worried
【茕独】 qióngdú 〈形〉〈书〉 all alone; lonely
【茕茕】 qióngqióng 〈形〉〈书〉 all alone
〖～孑立,形影相吊〗 qióngqióng jiélì, xíngyǐng xiāngdiào 〈熟〉 stand all by oneself, body and shadow comforting each other—be solitary

穹 qióng 〈书〉 ❶ 〈形〉 vaulted; domed: ⇨～形 ❷ 〈名〉 sky: ⇨苍～
【穹苍】 qióngcāng 〈名〉〈书〉 vault of heaven; dome of the sky; firmament; sky: 蓝色～ blue dome of the sky ‖ 在茫茫～之下 under the canopy of the heaven
【穹地】 qióngdì 〈名〉[地质] dome
【穹顶】 qióngdǐng 〈名〉[建筑] dome
【穹拱】 qiónggǒng 〈名〉[建筑] arch of vault
【穹隆】 qiónglóng ❶ 〈形〉〈书〉 vaulted; domed ❷ 〈名〉[地质] dome
〖～构造〗 qiónglóng gòuzào 〈名〉[地质] dome structure
【穹庐】 qiónglú 〈名〉〈书〉 tent with domed roof (inhabited by nomadic tribes); yurt
【穹丘】 qióngqiū = 穹地 qióngdì
【穹形】 qióngxíng 〈形〉 vaulted; domed; arched: ～屋顶 vaulted/domed roof
【穹隅】 qióngyú 〈名〉[建筑] pendentive

䓖 qióng → 芎䓖 xiōngqióng

筇 qióng 〈名〉 a kind of bamboo (used to make walking sticks)

琼 qióng 〈名〉 ❶ 〈书〉 fine jade; exquisite thing: ～阁 jewelled palace ⇨～浆 ❷ (Qióng) 〈简称〉 Qiongya or Hainan Island: ～岛 Hainan Island ⇨海南
【琼浆】 qióngjiāng 〈名〉〈书〉 good wine; top-quality wine; nectar
【琼剧】 qióngjù 〈名〉 Hainan opera
【琼楼玉宇】 qiónglóu-yùyǔ 〈熟〉 richly decorated jade palace—magnificent building
【琼脂】 qióngzhī 〈名〉 agar; agar-agar
〖～培养基〗 qióngzhī péiyǎngjī 〈名〉[微生物] agar (medium)
〖～酸〗 qióngzhīsuān 〈名〉[化学] agaric acid
〖～糖〗 qióngzhītáng 〈名〉[生化] agarose
【琼州海峡】 Qióngzhōu Hǎixiá 〈名〉 Qiongzhou Strait [separating Hainan Island from the mainland]

蛩 qióng 〈名〉〈古〉 cricket

跫 qióng
【跫然】 qióngrán 〈拟〉〈书〉 patter: 闻足音～自楼上而下 hear the footsteps pattering down the stairs

銎 qióng 〈名〉〈书〉 hole in an axe for the handle

藑 qióng
【藑茅】 qióngmáo 〈名〉〈古〉 a kind of grass

qiū

丘 qiū ❶ 〈名〉 mound; hillock; knoll: 荒～ barren hillock ‖ 圆～ knoll ⇨～陵; 沙～; 一～之貉 ❷ 〈名〉 grave: ⇨～墓; 坟～ ❸ 〈动〉 place a coffin in a temporary shelter pending burial ❹ 〈量〉〈方〉 (of paddy field, etc) plot: 一～稻田 a plot of paddy field
【丘八】 qiūbā 〈名〉〈旧〉〈贬〉 soldier [derived from the upper and the lower parts of the Chinese character 兵]
【丘比特】 Qiūbǐtè 〈名〉 Cupid [Roman god of love]: 被～之箭射中 be hit by Cupid's arrows—fall in love with sb
【丘壑】 qiūhè 〈名〉 hill and gully
【丘陵】 qiūlíng 〈名〉 hills: 一排～ a range of hills ‖ ～起伏 undulating/rolling hills ‖ ～地带 hilly country; hilly land ‖ 平缓/崎岖的～ gentle/rugged hills
【丘墓】 qiūmù 〈名〉〈书〉 grave; tomb
【丘脑】 qiūnǎo 〈名〉[生理] thalamencephalon; thalamus
【丘墟】 qiūxū 〈名〉 ❶ ruins; wasteland ❷ grave; tomb
【丘鹬】 qiūyù 〈名〉[动物] woodcock
【丘疹】 qiūzhěn 〈名〉[医学] papule; pimple

龟 qiū
⇨guī; jūn
【龟兹】 Qiūcí 〈名〉 Qiuci [name of an ancient state in the Western Territories, in the present-day Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region]

秋[1] qiū 〈名〉 ❶ harvest season: ⇨大～; 麦～ ❷ autumn; fall: ～叶 autumn leave ‖ ～残冬初 end of autumn and beginning of winter ‖ 2001 年～ in the autumn of 2001; in autumn, 2001 ‖ ～去冬来。Winter comes after autumn. ⇨～风; ～高气爽; 晚～ ❸ year: ⇨千～万代; 一日三～ ❹ period of (usu troubled) time: 危急存亡之～ most critical moment (for a nation); most critical juncture of life and death ⇨多事之～ ❺ autumn/fall crops: ⇨护～; 收～

秋[2] qiū = 秋千 qiūqiān

【秋波】 qiūbō 〈名〉 autumn ripples—bright and clear eyes or glances of a beautiful woman：送～ cast/flash/throw amorous glances (at sb)；cast/make (sheep's) eyes (at sb)；give sb the (glad) eyes ‖ ～传情 make (sheep's) eyes (at sb)；give sb loving glances；throw/cast/flash amorous glances (at sb) ‖ 他们隔着桌子互送～。They were making sheep's eyes at each other over the table. ⇨暗送～

【秋播】 qiūbō 〈动〉 sow in autumn：～作物 autumn-sown crops

【秋虫】 qiūchóng 〈名〉 autumn insects (referred mainly to crickets)：～唧唧。The autumn insects chirped.

【秋地】 qiūdì 〈名〉 field for autumn sowing

【秋芳】 qiūfāng 〈名〉 autumn/autumnal flower (such as chrysanthemum)

【秋分】 Qiūfēn 〈名〉 Autumnal Equinox [the beginning of the 16th of the 24 solar terms on the 23rd or 24th of September]

〖～点〗 qiūfēndiǎn 〈名〉 autumnal equinox/point

【秋风】 qiūfēng ❶〈名〉 autumn breeze/wind：～萧瑟。The autumn wind is soughing. ❷ → 打秋风 dǎ qiūfēng

〖～过耳〗 qiūfēng-guò'ěr 〈熟〉 like autumn breeze passing by the ear—go unheeded/unnoticed；take no heed/notice of；give/pay no heed to；turn a deaf ear to：他的忠告犹如～。His advice was like autumn breeze passing by. / His advice went unnoticed/unheeded.

〖～扫落叶〗 qiūfēng sǎo luòyè 〈熟〉 like the autumn wind sweeping away dead/fallen leaves—(of powerful forces) make a clean sweep of things rotten or decayed

【秋高气爽】 qiūgāo-qìshuǎng 〈熟〉 the sky in autumn is high and the air brisk—invigorating autumn climate：现在～，正是旅游的好时节。It is just the season to have a tour enjoying the autumn clear sky and fresh air.

【秋耕】 qiūgēng 〈动〉 plough in autumn

【秋灌】 qiūguàn 〈动〉 irrigate in autumn

【秋海棠】 qiūhǎitáng 〈名〉[植物] begonia

【秋毫】 qiūháo 〈名〉 hair (of birds, animals, etc) newly grown in autumn—tiny, trivial thing；minute detail：⇨明察～

〖～无犯〗 qiūháo-wúfàn 〈熟〉 not commit the slightest offence against the civilians—be highly disciplined；not encroach on the interests of the people to the slightest degree：～的纪律使部队赢得了一场又一场的胜利。The discipline that forbids the slightest violation of the people's interests led the troops from victory to victory.

〖～之末〗 qiūháozhīmò 〈熟〉 tip of an autumn hair—minutest detail

【秋后】 qiūhòu 〈名〉 time after autumn or autumn harvest

〖～的蚂蚱〗 qiūhòude màzha 〈熟〉 grasshopper at the end of autumn—nearing one's end；at one's last gasp：敌人像～，蹦跶不了几天了。The enemies are like grasshoppers in (the) late autumn；their days are numbered.

〖～算账〗 qiūhòu-suànzhàng 〈熟〉 settle/square accounts after the autumn harvest—wait until sth is over to settle accounts with sb；bide one's time to clear the scores with sb；bide one's time to take revenge

【秋季】 qiūjì 〈名〉 autumn；fall：～服装 autumn wardrobe ‖ ～流行款式 autumn fashion ‖ ～商品交易会 autumn commodities fair ‖ 这里～气候干燥。It is dry here in autumn.

〖～作物〗 qiūjì zuòwù 〈名〉 autumn crop

【秋景】 qiūjǐng 〈名〉 ❶ autumn/autumnal scenery：春光～ sights in spring and scenes in autumn ❷ autumn harvest：～好 good autumn harvest ‖ 今年～明显好于去年。The autumn harvest this year is much better than last year.

【秋葵】 qiūkuí 〈名〉[植物] gumbo；okra

【秋老虎】 qiūlǎohǔ 〈名〉 tiger in autumn—a spell of hot weather after the Beginning of Autumn；scorching heat in early autumn

【秋凉】 qiūliáng 〈名〉 cool autumn days：等～后再去南方吧。Don't go to the south until the cool autumn days.

【秋粮】 qiūliáng 〈名〉 autumn grain；autumn-harvested grain：储存～ store up autumn grain

【秋令】 qiūlìng 〈名〉 ❶ autumn；fall：～服装 autumn clothes/clothing ❷ autumn weather：冬行～。The winter weather is like that in autumn.

【秋苗】 qiūmiáo 〈名〉 seedlings of autumn crops

【秋千】 qiūqiān 〈名〉 swing：一副/个～ a swing ‖ 打/荡～ play on the swing ‖ 绑～ set up a swing ‖ 孩子们把绳子系在树上当～玩。The kids tied a rope to the tree and used it as a swing. ‖ 咱们去荡～吧。Let's have a swing. / Let's go on the swings.

【秋日】 qiūrì 〈名〉 ❶ autumn sun ❷ autumn (days)：～阳光 autumnal sunshine ‖ 和煦的～ genial/mild autumn days ‖ 凉爽的～ cool autumn days

【秋色】 qiūsè 〈名〉 autumn scenery；autumnal tints：～宜人 charming/pleasant autumn scenery ‖ 绚丽多姿的～ a rich variety of autumn tints ‖ 满园～。The garden is filled with the beauty/charm of autumn. / The garden overflows with the beauties of autumn. ‖ ～染山，一片火红。The hills are inflamed with autumnal tints. ⇨平分～

【秋扇】 qiūshàn 〈名〉 fan in autumn—woman whose feminine charms have faded

〖～见捐〗 qiūshànjiànjuān 〈熟〉 a fan when useless in autumn is thrown aside—a woman whose beauty has faded is abandoned

【秋声】 qiūshēng 〈名〉 sounds in autumn (such as whistling of wind, chirping of insects, etc)

【秋实】 qiūshí 〈名〉 autumn fruits—cultivation of character and exertion of mind：⇨春华～

【秋事】 qiūshì 〈名〉 autumn harvest：～正忙。Autumn harvesting is in full swing.

【秋试】 qiūshì 〈名〉〈旧〉 imperial examinations held in autumn at the provincial level in the Ming and Qing dynasties

【秋收】 qiūshōu ❶〈动〉 gather in autumn crops；reap autumn harvest：～大忙季节 busy autumn harvest season/time ‖ 农民们都在忙着～。The farmers are all busy with autumn harvest. ❷〈名〉 autumn harvest/crops：我们今年～不错。We reaped a good autumn harvest this year.

【秋熟】 qiūshú 〈动〉 become ripe in autumn：～瓜果 autumn melons and fruits

【秋霜】 qiūshuāng 〈名〉 autumn frost—❶〈喻〉 white hair：染上～ get a touch of grey in one's hair ❷ sternness；severeness

【秋水】 qiūshuǐ 〈名〉 ❶ autumn waters：落霞与孤鹜齐飞，～共长天一色。Sunset clouds fly with the solitary wild duck；autumn waters merge with the vast sky. ❷ clear/limpid eyes (esp of a woman)：⇨望穿～

【秋水仙】 qiūshuǐxiān 〈名〉[植物] meadow saffron；autumn crocus

〖～碱〗 qiūshuǐxiānjiǎn ＝ 秋水仙素 qiūshuǐxiānsù

〖～素〗 qiūshuǐxiānsù 〈名〉[医药] colchicine

【秋思】 qiūsī 〈名〉 melancholy autumn thoughts

【秋天】 qiūtiān 〈名〉 autumn；fall：今年/明年/去年～ this/next/last autumn ‖ 即将来临的～ coming autumn ‖ 凉爽/多雨的～ cool/wet autumn ‖ 1999年～ in the autumn of 1999 ‖ 今天天气颇像～。The weather is quite autumnal today. ‖ ～即将来临。Autumn is coming. ‖ 这是多年来最冷的～。It's been the coldest autumn for years.

【秋闱】 qiūwéi 〈书〉 ＝ 秋试 qiūshì

【秋汛】 qiūxùn 〈名〉 autumn flood

【秋阳】 qiūyáng 〈名〉 scorching/burning/blazing sun：～似火 a scorching/burning/blazing sun beating down

【秋意】 qiūyì 〈名〉 ❶ autumn scene/sight/view：～萧瑟 bleak/desolate autumn scene ❷ slight chill hint of autumn：一丝～ a bit of autumn in the air ‖ 现在已有几分～。There is already a hint of autumn. / Autumn is in the air.

【秋游】 qiūyóu 〈动〉 go on/have an autumn outing；make an autumn excursion：安排/组织～ arrange/organize an autumn outing/excursion

【秋雨】 qiūyǔ 〈名〉 autumn rain：～绵绵。Autumn rain goes on and on. / It rains endlessly in autumn. ‖ 一场～使天气凉快下来。An autumn rain cooled the weather.

【秋月】 qiūyuè 〈名〉 autumn moon

【秋征】 qiūzhēng 〈名〉 collection of agricultural tax in kind after the autumn harvest

【秋种】 qiūzhòng 〈动〉 sow/plant in autumn

【秋庄稼】 qiūzhuāngjia 〈名〉 autumn crops

【秋装】 qiūzhuāng 〈名〉 autumn clothing/clothes

蚯 qiū

【蚯蚓】 qiūyǐn 〈名〉[动物] earthworm

萩 qiū 〈名〉〈古〉 a kind of wormwood

秬 qiū 〈书〉 = 秋 qiū

湫 qiū 〈名〉〈书〉 pond; pool: 山～ mountain pool ⇨ jiǎo

楸 qiū 〈名〉[植物] Chinese catalpa

鹙 qiū 〈名〉〈古〉[动物] bald crane

鳅 qiū →泥鳅 níqiū; 鲯鳅 qíqiū

鞦 qiū ❶ = 鞧 qiū ❷ = 鞦韆 qiūqiān

【鞦韆】 qiūqiān = 秋千 qiūqiān

鞧 qiū ❶ → 后鞧 hòuqiū ❷ 〈动〉〈方〉 contract; shrink: ～眉头 contract the brows

qiú

囚 qiú ❶ 〈动〉 imprison; incarcerate; confine; gaol; jail; hold sb in captivity: 被～ be in jail; be imprisoned/incarcerated; be held in captivity; be kept in prison ⇨～禁 ❷ 〈名〉 prisoner; convict: ⇨阶下～; 死～

【囚车】 qiúchē 〈名〉 prison van; prisoners' van

【囚犯】 qiúfàn 〈名〉 prisoner; convict: 处决～ execute a convict ‖ 改造～ reform prisoners ‖ 审问～ interrogate/try a prisoner/convict ‖ 释放～ let off a prisoner; discharge/free/release/liberate a prisoner; set a prisoner free ‖ 提审～ arraign a prisoner ‖ 押送～ escort a prisoner ‖ 准许保释～ accept an application to be released on bail ‖ 将～处以绞刑 hang a prisoner ‖ 被判长期徒刑的～ long-term convict ‖ 获释的～ released/discharged prisoner ‖ ～逃跑了。The prisoner escaped. ‖ ～越狱了。The prisoner has broken gaol. ‖ 法官已对～判刑。The judge has passed a sentence on the prisoner.

【囚歌】 qiúgē 〈名〉 prisoner's lament

【囚房】 qiúfáng 〈名〉 prison cell

【囚禁】 qiújìn 〈动〉 imprison; incarcerate; gaol; jail; put/throw sb into prison; hold/take sb captive/prisoner; keep/hold sb in captivity: 被～ be held in captivity; be put/thrown into prison; be imprisoned; be incarcerated; be gaoled ‖ 临时～ imprison temporarily ‖ 终身～ imprison for life; imprison permanently ‖ 他因偷窃而被～。He was imprisoned for theft. ‖ 她被～三个月。She was kept/held prisoner/captive for three months.

【囚困】 qiúkùn = 囚禁 qiújìn

【囚牢】 qiúláo 〈名〉〈旧〉 prison; gaol; jail: 被打入～ be thrown/put/cast into prison/gaol

【囚笼】 qiúlóng 〈名〉 prisoner's cage (used in imperial China): 关在～中的犯人 convict kept in a cage; prisoner imprisoned in a cage ‖ 〈喻〉他残废了，房子就成了他的～。Now that he was disabled, his house had become a prison to him.

【囚室】 qiúshì 〈名〉 prison cell

【囚首垢面】 qiúshǒu-gòumiàn 〈熟〉 with unkempt hair and dirty face

【囚徒】 qiútú 〈名〉 prisoner; convict; inmate (of a prison): 过～般的生活 live like a convict

【囚衣】 qiúyī 〈名〉 prisoner's garb; prison uniform/clothes

犰 qiú

【犰狳】 qiúyú 〈名〉[动物] armadillo

求 qiú 〈动〉 ❶ seek; pursue; strive for: ～安逸/幸福 seek comfort/happiness ‖ ～解放 strive for liberation ‖ ～进步 strive for further progress ‖ ～学问/真理 seek knowledge/truth ‖ 不～名，不～利。Seek neither fame nor wealth/gains. ⇨～同存异; ～学; 实事～是 ❷ ask; beg; implore; beseech; request; solicit; supplicate; sue; entreat: ～人怜悯/原谅 beseech sb for mercy/forgiveness ‖ ～您帮个忙，行吗? May I ask you a favour? ‖ 我有事～你。I have a request to make of you. / I beg a favour of you. ⇨～情; ～饶; 央～ ❸ require; demand: 所有动物都有～生存的本能。All animals are endowed with an instinct for survival. ⇨～全责备; 精益～精; 要～ ❹ demand [as opposed to supply]: ～大于供 demand exceeds supply ⇨供不应～; 供～ ❺ [数学] find (out): ～积 find the product by multiplication ‖ 用这一公式很容易～出声音波长。This formula makes it easy to determine the wavelength of sounds. ⇨～根; ～解

【求爱】 qiú'ài 〈动〉 pay court to; court; make advances to: 拒绝～ refuse sb's advances ‖ 向某人～ pay court to sb; make advances to sb

〖～期〗 qiú'àiqī 〈名〉 courtship

〖～者〗 qiú'àizhě 〈名〉 wooer; admirer

【求补程序】 qiúbǔ chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] complementary programming

【求才】 qiúcái 〈动〉 search/scout for talents: ～若渴/心切 eagerly seek after men of ability; thirst/hunger for talents

【求成】 qiúchéng 〈动〉 hope for success

【求大同，存小异】 qiú dàtóng, cún xiǎoyì 〈熟〉 seek common ground on major issues while reserving differences on minor ones

【求告】 qiúgào 〈动〉 beg; solicit; beseech; implore; entreat; supplicate: ～于人 ask sb a favour; ask a favour of sb ‖ 苦苦～ entreat piteously

〖～无门〗 qiúgào-wúmén 〈熟〉 have no one or nowhere to turn to for help

【求根】 qiúgēn 〈动〉[数学] extract a root

【求购】 qiúgòu 〈动〉 ❶ seek to purchase; want to buy: 高价～ offer high price to secure the purchase of sth ❷ seek a buyer for one's goods: ～热线 buyer's hotline

【求官】 qiúguān 〈动〉 seek office: ～心切 seek office eagerly

【求和】 qiúhé 〈动〉 ❶ sue for peace; make/offer proposals of/for peace; hold out the olive branch: 双方政府正在做出～的表示。Both sides of the governments are making overtures of/for peace. ❷ (in ball games or chess) try to equalize the score; try for a draw ❸ [数学] sum up; totalize: ～点 summation junction ‖ ～法 summation ‖ ～公式 summation formula

【求欢】 qiúhuān 〈动〉〈书〉 seek woman's consent for sexual intercourse

【求凰】 qiúhuáng 〈动〉 (of a man) seek a wife

【求婚】 qiúhūn 〈动〉 make an offer of marriage; make a proposal to; propose (marriage): ～成功 prosper in one's suit ‖ ～失败 fail in one's suit ‖ 死乞白赖地～ plead/press/push one's suit ‖ 向一位姑娘～ propose marriage to a girl; pay suit/court to a girl ‖ 主动～ take the initiative in courtship ‖ 他手捧鲜花，跪下向她～。He proposed to her on bended knee with a bunch of flowers in his hands.

〖～者〗 qiúhūnzhě 〈名〉 wooer; suitor

【求积仪】 qiújīyí 〈名〉[数学] planimeter

【求见】 qiújiàn 〈动〉 request an interview (with sb); ask to see (sb); beg for an audience (with sb); seek a meeting (with sb): 登门～ pay a personal call on sb ‖ 未预约而～ seek an interview without a previous appointment ‖ 他有急事～总统。He asked to see the president for something urgent.

【求教】 qiújiào 〈动〉 ask for advice; seek advice: ～心切 seek advice eagerly; be anxious to ask for advice ‖ ～于人 go to sb for advice ‖ 登门～ call on sb for counsel; come to seek advice ‖ 虚心～ listen to advice with an open mind ‖ 不懂就要～。Ask for advice if you don't know. ‖ 你应就此事向他～。You should seek advice from him on this matter.

【求解】 qiújiě 〈动〉 find the solution (of a mathematical problem)

【求借】 qiújiè 〈动〉 beg to borrow (money, etc); ask sb for a loan: ～无门 find nobody that one can borrow anything from ‖ 多方～ seek to borrow by every means

【求救】 qiújiù 〈动〉 ask sb to come to the rescue; cry out for help; ask for help: ～无门 call in vain for help

〖～信号〗 qiújiù xìnhào 〈名〉 SOS (save our souls) signal; distress call/signal: 发出～ send/signal a SOS

【求靠】 qiúkào 〈动〉〈方〉 seek patronage; seek refuge with sb: ～亲友 seek refuge with one's relatives and friends; ask favours from one's relations and friends; go to one's relatives and friends for help

【求名】 qiúmíng 〈动〉 seek fame; itch after fame; have an itch for fame: ～逐利 seek fame and wealth; woo fame and fortune

【求偶】 qiú'ǒu 〈动〉 seek a spouse/mate: ～心切 eagerly seek a

spouse; be eager to find a husband or wife ‖ ～成婚 seek a mate and get married

〖～行为〗 qiú'ǒu xíngwéi 〈名〉[生物] courtship behaviour

【求乞】 qiúqǐ 〈动〉 beg (for food, money, etc): ～度日 earn one's living by begging; beg one's living ‖ 挨户～ go begging from door to door ‖ 沿街～ beg for money or food in the street

【求签】 qiúqiān 〈动〉 seek divine guidance by drawing lots; divine by drawing lots at a temple

〖～问卜〗 qiúqiān-wènbǔ ＝ 求神问卜 qiúshén-wènbǔ

【求亲】 qiúqīn 〈动〉 make an offer of marriage (to another family on behalf of one's son or daughter); seek a marriage alliance

【求亲靠友】 qiúqīn-kàoyǒu 〈熟〉 ask favours of one's relations and friends; seek refuge with one's relatives and friends; go to one's relatives or friends for help

【求情】 qiúqíng 〈动〉 plead; intercede; beg for leniency; entreat/sue sb for mercy; ask for a favour: ～告饶 beg for leniency and mercy ‖ 替人～ beg for sb; plead on sb's behalf ‖ 向人～ plead with sb; sue sb for mercy; beg sb for leniency ‖ 为同事向老板～ intercede with the boss for one's colleague

【求全】 qiúquán 〈动〉 ❶ demand perfection: ～之心 desire for perfection ❷ try to round sth off: ⇨委曲～

〖～责备〗 qiúquán-zébèi 〈熟〉 demand perfection; nit-pick: 对别人不要～。Don't demand perfection of others. / Don't nit-pick at/with others.

【求饶】 qiúráo 〈动〉 beg for mercy; supplicate for mercy/pardon; sue for mercy/pardon; plead (with sb) for pardon/forgiveness; ask for/seek pardon; ask for/seek forgiveness: 屈膝～ beg for mercy on one's knees ‖ 向人～ sue/supplicate/beg sb for mercy

【求人】 qiúrén 〈动〉 ask (sb) for help: ～怜悯 plead with sb for mercy ‖ ～指教 go to sb for advice ‖ 事事～ turn to others for help in all matters

〖～不如求己〗 qiúrén bùrú qiú jǐ 〈熟〉 better rely/depend on oneself than ask for help from others; God helps those who help themselves

【求仁得仁】 qiúrén-dérén 〈熟〉 seek virtue and have it—achieve what one seeks; have one's wish fulfilled

【求荣】 qiúróng 〈动〉 seek personal glory: 卖友～ seek personal glory by betraying one's friend ⇨卖国～

【求神】 qiúshén 〈动〉 ask for blessings from god; seek god's protection; seek god's guidance: ～拜佛 pray to Buddha for help

〖～问卜〗 qiúshén-wènbǔ 〈熟〉 seek divine advice; pray and consult oracle; pray to god and seek to know the future

【求生】 qiúshēng 〈动〉 seek to live on; seek survival: ～训练 survival training ‖ 生物都有～的本能。All living beings are endowed with an instinct to seek survival.

〖～不得,求死不能〗 qiúshēng bùdé, qiúsǐ bùnéng 〈熟〉 can neither live nor die—be in utter misery

〖～之道〗 qiúshēng zhī dào 〈熟〉 path to sue for life: 寻求～ search for a way to survive

【求胜】 qiúshèng 〈动〉 strive for victory: ～心切 be eager to gain victory; be eager to win; have an eager desire for victory

【求实】 qiúshí 〈动〉 be realistic; be practical-minded

〖～精神〗 qiúshí jīngshén 〈名〉 realistic approach/attitude; matter-of-fact approach: 提倡～ promote a down-to-earth approach ‖ 在该问题上,我们应该有～。We must be realistic about this matter.

【求是】 qiúshì 〈动〉 seek truth: ⇨实事～

【求售】 qiúshòu 〈动〉 seek a buyer for one's goods: 低价～ have sth for sale at a reduced price

【求索】 qiúsuǒ 〈动〉 seek; pursue; search after/for: ～新路子 seek new ways/approaches ‖ 上下～ search high and low (for/after sth)

【求田问舍】 qiútián-wènshè 〈熟〉 desire nothing but a homestead—have no higher aspirations in life

【求同存异】 qiútóng-cúnyì 〈熟〉 seek common ground while reserving existing differences; seek common ground and set/leave aside differences: 主张～ advocate seeking common ground while reserving differences ‖ 本着～的精神 in a spirit of seeking common ground while reserving differences

【求仙】 qiúxiān 〈动〉 ❶ seek immortality ❷ seek divine advice

【求贤若渴】 qiúxián-ruòkě 〈熟〉 seek after virtuous talent as if to quench one's thirst—eagerly seek after men of worth and ability; thirst/hunger for talents; seek talents with eagerness

【求降】 qiúxiáng 〈动〉 beg to surrender; hang out the white flag; hoist the white flag

【求新立异】 qiúxīn-lìyì 〈熟〉 be on the lookout for novelty; seek what is new and create what is original: 鼓励～ encourage sb to be on the lookout for novelty and originality

【求学】 qiúxué 〈动〉 ❶ go to school; attend school; pursue one's studies: ～须知 information about attending school: 到国外～ pursue one's studies abroad; go abroad to study ‖ 继续～ continue to study ‖ 同校～ attend the same school ‖ 当时正值他在北大～之际。He was then studying at Beijing University. ‖ ～时,他的家境已经零落。His family was declining when he pursued studies. ❷ seek knowledge: ～不辍 never stop seeking knowledge

【求爷爷告奶奶】 qiú yéye gào nǎinai 〈熟〉 beg the grandpa and entreat the grandma—go about begging for help; beg this one and that one for help; seek help in an abject manner; go bowing and scraping to sb for favour/help

【求医】 qiúyī 〈动〉 see a doctor; seek medical advice; seek a cure: 到国外～ seek a cure in another country

【求雨】 qiúyǔ 〈动〉 pray for rain

【求援】 qiúyuán 〈动〉 ask for help; seek relief/help: 向盟军～ ask for help from one's allies; request reinforcements from one's allies ‖ 向友人～ ask one's friend for help; turn to one's friend for help ‖ 我们可以通过因特网向其他医疗机构～。We may apply to other medical institutions for assistance through the Internet.

【求战】 qiúzhàn 〈动〉 ❶ provoke/seek battle ❷ ask to go into battle: ～心切 be itching for action; be itching to fight

【求证】 qiúzhèng 〈动〉 seek to prove; seek evidence/verification: 多方～ seek evidence in various ways; seek evidence from various sources

【求之不得】 qiúzhī-bùdé 〈熟〉 more than one could wish for; be exceedingly/most welcome: ～的事 just what one wants ‖ 爱是～,不求自来。Follow love, and it will flee; flee love, and it will follow thee. ‖ 您能加入,我们真是～。You are more than welcome to join us. ‖ 派他去出差,他真是～。He is only too glad to be sent on a business trip. ‖ 这真是～的好机会。This is a most welcome opportunity.

【求知】 qiúzhī 〈动〉 seek/pursue knowledge

〖～若渴〗 qiúzhī-ruòkě 〈熟〉 thirst/hunger for knowledge; be eager to learn

〖～心切〗 qiúzhī-xīnqiè 〈熟〉 be eager for knowledge; thirst/hunger for knowledge; be eager to learn: 我们班所有的同学都～。All the students of our class thirst after/for knowledge.

〖～欲〗 qiúzhīyù 〈名〉 thirst/craving for knowledge; desire to know/learn; hunger for knowledge/learning: 强烈的～ voracious appetite for knowledge; strong thirst for knowledge ‖ 他的～很强。He has a strong thirst for knowledge.

【求值】 qiúzhí 〈动〉[数学] evaluate

【求职】 qiúzhí 〈动〉 seek employment; look for a position; seek a position; apply for a post; seek a post; hunt/look for a job: 激烈的～竞争 intense competition for jobs

〖～面试〗 qiúzhí miànshì 〈名〉 job interview

〖～申请书〗 qiúzhí shēnqǐngshū 〈名〉 application for employment; application for a job

〖～者〗 qiúzhízhě 〈名〉 job hunter/applicant; job-seeker: 对～进行面试 interview a job applicant

【求治】 qiúzhì 〈动〉 seek medical treatment; look for a cure; seek a cure

【求助】 qiúzhù 〈动〉 turn to/ask sb for help; call upon sb for help; seek help; appeal for help/aid: ～于人 turn to/ask sb for help; appeal to sb for assistance/help; seek help from sb ‖ 他劝我们向专业人士～。He admonished/advised us to seek professional help. ‖ 他们～公众帮助那些受难的儿童。They appealed to the public to help the distressed children. ‖ 西医没办法治好他的病,他只好～中医。The Western medicine couldn't cure him, so he had to seek help from traditional Chinese medicine.

〖～程序〗 qiúzhù chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] help programme; helper

〖～窗口〗 qiúzhù chuāngkǒu 〈名〉[计算机] help window

〖～命令〗 qiúzhù mìnglìng 〈名〉[计算机] help command

〖～热线〗 qiúzhù rèxiàn 〈名〉 helpline: 拨打～ ring a helpline

〖～选单〗 qiúzhù xuǎndān 〈名〉[计算机] help menu

虬 qiú ❶ = 虬龙 qiúlóng ❷〈形〉〈书〉curly; twisted: ⇨～须

【虬结】 qiújié 〈动〉twist together; intertwine; twine: 青筋～ twisted blue veins ‖ 树根纵横～ spider/twisted roots

【虬龙】 qiúlóng 〈名〉*a kind of legendary small dragon with horns*

【虬曲】 qiúqū 〈形〉curly; twisted: 树干～ twisted tree trunk

【虬髯】 qiúrán 〈名〉〈书〉*curly sideboards/whiskers*: ～客 *man* with curly whiskers

【虬须】 qiúxū 〈名〉〈书〉curly beard/moustache

泅 qiú 〈动〉float on water; swim: ～过河去 swim across the river

【泅渡】 qiúdù 〈动〉swim across: 武装～ swim across fully armed; swim across in battle gear

【泅水】 qiúshuǐ 〈动〉swim

【泅泳】 qiúyǒng 〈动〉*swim*

【泅游】 qiúyóu = 泅泳 qiúyǒng

俅[1] qiú 〈形〉〈书〉respectful and submissive

俅[2] Qiú 〈名〉〈旧〉 = 独龙族 Dúlóngzú

馗 qiú 〈动〉〈书〉coerce; force; compel

酋 qiú 〈名〉❶ chief (of a tribe); chieftain: ⇨～长 ❷ chieftain (of bandits, invaders, etc): 匪～ bandit chief

【酋长】 qiúzhǎng 〈名〉chieftain; emir; sheik(h): 部落～ chief/chieftain of a tribe

〖～国〗 qiúzhǎngguó 〈名〉sheikhdom; emirate: 阿拉伯联合～ United Arab Emirates

逑 qiú 〈名〉〈书〉spouse; lifemate

尿 qiú 〈名〉〈方〉cock; penis

球 qiú 〈名〉❶ any rounded object; ball: 火～ ball of fire/flames ‖ 泥～ ball of clay ⇨煤～; 气～; 雪～ ❷ earth; globe: ⇨半～; 地～; 寰～ ❸ ball [usu used in games]: 玩～ play a ball ‖ 接/踢～ catch/kick a ball ‖ 救～ retrieve a ball ‖ 扣～ smash the ball ‖ 拍～ bounce the ball ‖ 抢～ make a snatch at the ball ‖ 投～ throw/pitch a ball ‖ 低/快～ low/fast ball ‖ ～弹出界外。The ball bounced out of bounds. ‖ 他进了一～。He scored a goal. ‖ 他漏接了一个很好接的～。He dropped an easy catch. ⇨传～; 发～; 弧圈～ ❹ ball game; match: 打～ play ball ‖ 上周末我们看了一场～。We watched a ball game last weekend. ⇨～迷; ～赛 ❺ sphere; globe: ～对称 spherical symmetry ‖ 复/虚～ complex/imaginary sphere ‖ 同调～ homology sphere ⇨～面; ～体; ～心

【球半径】 qiúbànjìng 〈名〉radius of a sphere

【球棒】 qiúbàng 〈名〉club; bat: 板球～ cricket bat ‖ 棒球～ baseball bat ‖ 高尔夫/曲棍球～ golf/hockey club

【球操】 qiúcāo 〈名〉[体育] ball gymnastics/exercise

【球场】 qiúchǎng 〈名〉field/ground (for football, baseball); court (for volleyball, basketball, tennis, badminton); course (for golf): 板球～ cricket field ‖ 棒球～ baseball field; ball park ‖ 高尔夫～ golf course; golf links

【球胆】 qiúdǎn 〈名〉(rubber) bladder (of a ball)

【球蛋白】 qiúdànbái 〈名〉[生化] globulin

【球垫】 qiúdiàn 〈名〉tee (of rugby)

【球洞】 qiúdòng 〈名〉(of golf) hole

〖～区〗 qiúdòngqū 〈名〉(of golf) green

【球队】 qiúduì 〈名〉(ball game) team: 篮/足～ basketball/football team ‖ 学校～ school team

【球阀】 qiúfá 〈名〉[机械] globe/ball valve

【球风】 qiúfēng 〈名〉sportsmanship shown in ball games: ～不正 lack of sportsmanship ‖ ～很好 be very sportsmanlike

【球杆】 qiúgān 〈名〉(of golf) club: 高尔夫～ golf club

〖～车〗 qiúgānchē 〈名〉(of golf) caddie car/cart

【球感】 qiúgǎn 〈名〉feel for the ball: 他的～很好。He has a good feel for the ball.

【球罐】 qiúguàn 〈名〉[石油] sphere

【球果】 qiúguǒ 〈名〉[植物] cone

〖～植物〗 qiúguǒ zhíwù 〈名〉coniferophyte

【球化剂】 qiúhuàjì 〈名〉[冶金] *nodulizer; nodulizing agent*

【球技】 qiújì 〈名〉skill in playing a ball game; ball game skill: 展示高超的～ show/display/demonstrate a superb skill in playing a ball game

【球季】 qiújì 〈名〉season (of a ball game): 棒球～ baseball season

【球茎】 qiújīng 〈名〉[植物] *corm*

〖～甘蓝〗 qiújīng gānlán 〈名〉[植物] kohlrabi

【球径计】 qiújìngjì 〈名〉spherometer

【球菌】 qiújūn 〈名〉[微生物] *coccus*

【球筐】 qiúkuāng 〈名〉(of basketball) basket

【球葵】 qiúkuí 〈名〉[植物] globe mallow

【球篮】 qiúlán 〈名〉(of basketball) basket

【球类运动】 qiúlèi yùndòng 〈名〉ball games

【球龄】 qiúlíng 〈名〉number of years for which one has played *a ball game*: ～长 *have played ball for a long time*

【球路】 qiúlù 〈名〉tactics in ball games: 熟悉对方～ be familiar with the tactics of one's opponent ‖ ～多变 play with a variety of *strokes*

【球门】 qiúmén 〈名〉goal: 守～ keep goal ‖ 把球踢进～ kick a ball into the goal ‖ 误将球踢入己方～ score an own goal ‖ 球未射入～。The ball missed the goal. ‖ 他趁机把球顶入无人把守的～。He headed the ball into an open goal.

〖～口〗 qiúménkǒu 〈名〉goalmouth

〖～球〗 qiúménqiú 〈名〉goal kick

〖～区〗 qiúménqū 〈名〉goal area

〖～线〗 qiúménxiàn 〈名〉goal line

〖～柱〗 qiúménzhù 〈名〉goalpost

【球迷】 qiúmí 〈名〉(ball game) fan/fanatic: 篮球/足球～ basketball/football fan ‖ 老～ confirmed fan ‖ 铁杆～ devoted fan

〖～协会〗 qiúmí xiéhuì 〈名〉association of sports fans/enthusiasts

【球面】 qiúmiàn 〈名〉[数学] sphere; spherical surface

〖～车床〗 qiúmiàn chēchuáng 〈名〉[机械] spherical turning lathe

〖～度〗 qiúmiàndù 〈名〉steradian; sterad

〖～多边形〗 qiúmiàn duōbiānxíng 〈名〉[数学] spherical polygon

〖～几何学〗 qiúmiàn jǐhéxué 〈名〉[数学] spherical geometry; spherics

〖～角〗 qiúmiànjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] spherical angle

〖～镜〗 qiúmiànjìng 〈名〉[物理] spherical mirror

〖～三角形〗 qiúmiàn sānjiǎoxíng 〈名〉[数学] spherical triangle

〖～三角学〗 qiúmiàn sānjiǎoxué 〈名〉[数学] spherical trigonometry; spherics

〖～天文学〗 qiúmiàn tiānwénxué 〈名〉spherical astronomy

〖～投影〗 qiúmiàn tóuyǐng 〈名〉spherical projection

〖～透镜〗 qiúmiàn tòujìng 〈名〉spherical lens

〖～像差〗 qiúmiàn xiàngchā 〈名〉[物理] spherical aberration

〖～应力〗 qiúmiàn yìnglì 〈名〉[物理] spherical stress

〖～坐标〗 qiúmiàn zuòbiāo 〈名〉[数学] spherical coordinate

【球磨床】 qiúmóchuáng 〈名〉[机械] ball grinder

【球磨机】 qiúmójī 〈名〉[机械] ball mill

【球墨铸铁】 qiúmò zhùtiě 〈名〉[冶金] nodular cast iron

【球幕电影】 qiúmù diànyǐng = 全景电影 quánjǐng diànyǐng

【球拍】 qiúpāi 〈名〉racket (in tennis, badminton); bat (in table tennis): 反胶～ sandwich with inward pimpled rubber ‖ 全碳素～ all carbon-graphite racket ‖ 正胶～ sandwich with outward pimpled rubber

〖～套〗 qiúpāitào 〈名〉racket/bat case

〖～子〗 qiúpāizi = 球拍 qiúpāi

【球票】 qiúpiào 〈名〉ball game ticket; ticket for a ball game: 一张～ a ball game ticket ‖ 倒卖～ scalp ball game tickets ‖ ～十分抢手。The tickets for the ball game are in great demand. / The tickets go/sell like hot cakes.

【球儿】 qiúr 〈名〉〈口〉❶ small ball: 线～ thread ball ❷ marble (in children's game)

【球赛】 qiúsài 〈名〉ball game; match: 一场～ a match; a ball game ‖ 打～ play a ball game; play ball ‖ 看～ watch a ball game ‖ 输/赢～ lose/win a match

【球市】 qiúshì 〈名〉ball game market situation

【球手】 qiúshǒu 〈名〉player; ballplayer: 高尔夫～ golf player; golfer ‖ 一流的～ ace player
【球台】 qiútái 〈名〉table (in billiard, table tennis)
【球坛】 qiútán 〈名〉ball-playing circles/world: 退出～ retire from the ball-playing world; retire as a ballplayer ‖ ～老将 veteran ballplayer ‖ ～盛会 grand gathering of ballplayers ‖ ～新秀 new ace player; newcomer to the tournament
【球探】 qiútàn 〈名〉scout; talent scout
【球体】 qiútǐ 〈名〉sphere; spheroid: 地球并不是一个很圆的～。The earth is not a perfect sphere.
【球童】 qiútóng 〈名〉caddie (in golf); ballboy/ballgirl (in tennis)
【球团矿】 qiútuánkuàng 〈名〉[冶金] pellet
【球王】 qiúwáng 〈名〉ball king
【球网】 qiúwǎng 〈名〉net (for a ball game)
【球窝节】 qiúwōjié 〈名〉[机械] ball-and-socket joint
【球鞋】 qiúxié 〈名〉gym/tennis shoes; sneakers: 一双～ a pair of sneakers
【球心】 qiúxīn 〈名〉centre of a sphere
【球星】 qiúxīng 〈名〉(ball-game) star; star player: ～云集 galaxy of ball-game stars ‖ 超级/职业～ super/professional star ‖ 篮球/足球～ basketball/football star
【球形】 qiúxíng 〈名〉sphericity; globosity; globularity: ～阀 globe valve ‖ ～门把手 doorknob
【球艺】 qiúyì 〈名〉skill in playing a ball game; ball game skill: 切磋～ exchange ball-game techniques ‖ 他显示出高超的～。He demonstrated/displayed/showed a brilliant/superb skill in the ball game.
【球银幕电影】 qiúyínmù diànyǐng ＝ 全景电影 quánjǐng diànyǐng
【球员】 qiúyuán 〈名〉ballplayer: 最有价值的～ most valuable player (MVP) ‖ 我们队里有外籍～。We have a couple of foreign ballplayers in the team.
〖～席〗 qiúyuánxí 〈名〉players' bench
【球轴承】 qiúzhóuchéng 〈名〉[机械] ball bearing
【球状】 qiúzhuàng 〈名〉sphericity; globosity; globularity: 地球呈～。The earth is a global mass. ‖ 蛇盘卷成～。The snake coiled itself into a ball.
〖～蛋白质〗 qiúzhuàng dànbáizhì 〈名〉[生化] globular protein
〖～闪电〗 qiúzhuàng shǎndiàn 〈名〉[气象] globe/ball lightning
〖～物〗 qiúzhuàngwù 〈名〉globe; sphere: 巨大的～ immense globe
【球坐标】 qiúzuòbiāo 〈名〉spherical coordinate: ～机器人 spherical coordinate robot
【球座】 qiúzuò 〈名〉(of golf) tee

赇 qiú 〈名〉〈书〉bribe: 受～枉法 accept/take bribes and break the law

铼 qiú 〈名〉〈古〉a kind of chisel

遒 qiú 〈形〉〈书〉strong; powerful; forceful; vigorous
【遒健】 qiújiàn 〈形〉〈书〉powerful; vigorous: 笔画～vigorous/bold strokes in calligraphy ‖ 风格～ vigorous style
【遒劲】 qiújìng 〈形〉〈书〉powerful; vigorous: 笔力～ write in a bold hand; paint with bold strokes ‖ ～的苍松 sturdy green pine

巯 qiú 〈名〉[化学] mercapto; sulphydryl
【巯基】 qiújī 〈名〉[化学] mercapto; sulphydryl

裘 qiú 〈名〉〈书〉fur coat: ⇨狐～; 集腋成～
【裘皮】 qiúpí 〈名〉fur: 穿～ wear furs ‖ ～大衣/帽子 fur coat/hat ‖ ～服装 furs

璆 qiú 〈名〉〈书〉fine jade

蝤 qiú
⇨yóu
【蝤蛴】 qiúqí 〈名〉〈古〉longicorn's larva

鼽 qiú 〈形〉〈书〉having a stuffy nose; suffering from nasal congestion

qiǔ

糗 qiǔ ❶〈名〉〈古〉solid food (prepared for a journey) ❷〈动〉〈方〉(of noodles or porridge) become mush; cake together: 面都煮～了,没法吃了。The noodles had been boiled down into a mush, and were quite uneatable.
【糗粮】 qiǔliáng 〈名〉〈古〉solid food (prepared for a journey)

qū

区 qū ❶〈名〉area; district; region; zone: 布雷～ mined zone ‖ 产煤～ coal-producing region ‖ 端/攻/守～ [体育] end/attacking/defending zone ‖ 干旱～ arid zone ‖ 工厂～ factory/manufacturing quarter ‖ 工业～ industrial area/district/quarter ‖ 交战～ combat/war zone ‖ 金融～ financial district ‖ 禁渔～ no-fishing zone ‖ 免税～ duty-free zone ‖ 农业～ agricultural/farming district ‖ 杀伤～ kill zone ‖ 沙漠～ desert area/region ‖ 危险～ danger zone ‖ 校～ school district/zone ‖ 邮～ postal district/zone ‖ 战～ combat zone ‖ 沼泽～ swampy region ‖ 住宅～ residential quarter; residence/residential district; residential/housing area; residence zone ⇨风景～; 山～; 自然保护～ ❷〈动〉discriminate; classify; subdivide: ⇨～别; ～分 ❸〈名〉district; region [administrative division]: ⇨军～; 特～; 行政～
【区别】 qūbié ❶〈动〉distinguish; differentiate; discriminate; separate; make a distinction between; tell apart: ～善恶 sort out/discriminate/distinguish good from evil; distinguish between good and evil ‖ ～同义词词义 discriminate synonyms ‖ ～正确与错误 distinguish between right and wrong; discriminate/tell right from wrong ‖ 加以～ make/draw a distinction between; make the differentiation ‖ ～对待 deal with each case on its merits; deal with sb/sth in a different way; treat sb/sth differently/discriminately ‖ 把两者～开来 differentiate one from the other ‖ 翅膀和羽毛使鸟类～于其他动物。Wings and feathers discriminate birds from other animals. ‖ 黑色和深绿色在光线昏暗时很难～。Black is hardly distinguishable from deep green when it is dark. ❷〈名〉difference; distinction; differentiation; discrimination: 发现～ find/detect/discern/tell the difference/distinction ‖ 没有～ there is no/little difference (between) ‖ ～很大 considerable/big/great/stupendous difference ‖ 本质/根本～ essential/fundamental distinction/difference ‖ 明显～ evident/sharp difference; obvious/sharp distinction ‖ 细微～ nice/subtle/delicate distinction; slight/subtle/trifling difference ‖ 显著～ marked/notable/noticeable/substantial difference ‖ 主要～ main distinction ‖ 这两个词在意义上有很大～。There is much difference in meaning between the two words.
【区段】 qūduàn 〈名〉zone; section: 铁路～ railway zone/section ‖ 原程序是按自由～格式书写的。The source programme is written in a free field format.
〖～寄存器〗 qūduàn jìcúnqì 〈名〉[计算机] sector register
〖～链接〗 qūduàn liànjiē 〈名〉[计算机] sector chaining
〖～位〗 qūduànwèi 〈名〉[计算机] section bit; zone bit
〖～文件〗 qūduàn wénjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] sectored file
【区分】 qūfēn 〈动〉differentiate; distinguish; discriminate; make a distinction between; tell apart: ～不同情况 distinguish among differing cases ‖ ～两个历史时代 mark off two historical epochs ‖ ～两类不同性质的矛盾 distinguish between the two different types of contradictions ‖ ～善恶 discriminate/distinguish good from evil ‖ ～优劣 distinguish/discriminate good from bad; distinguish between good and bad; make a distinction between good and bad ‖ 不易～ not be easily distinguishable ‖ 明确～ make a clear distinction (between) ‖ 除了父母之外,谁都～不开这对双胞胎。Nobody could tell the twins apart except their parents. / Nobody could distinguish between the twins except their parents. ‖ 你能～英国英语和美国英语吗? Can you tell the difference between British English and American English?
【区号】 qūhào 〈名〉area code: 打长途要有～才行。You need an area code to make a long-distance call.
【区划】 qūhuà 〈名〉division into districts: 行政～ administrative

divisions

【区徽】 qūhuī 〈名〉 regional emblem：设计～ design a regional emblem‖澳门特别行政区的～ emblem of the Macao Special Administrative Region

【区间】 qūjiān 〈名〉 ❶ part/section of a normal route (of a bus, train, etc)：➪～车 ❷ [数学] interval

〖～车〗 qūjiānchē 〈名〉 bus or train travelling only part of a certain transportation route

〖～火车〗 qūjiān huǒchē 〈名〉 local train

〖～快车〗 qūjiān kuàichē 〈名〉 local express

【区块】 qūkuài 〈名〉 block；district：划分～合作 demarcate blocks for cooperation‖～间的横向联系 horizontal association between regions

【区旗】 qūqí 〈名〉 regional flag

【区区】 qūqū ❶ 〈形〉 trifling；trivial：～之数 contemptible/negligible number/amount；petty amount‖～薄礼，不成敬意。Please accept this little gift as a token of my appreciation.‖～小事，何足挂齿。Such a trifling incident is hardly worth mentioning. ❷ 〈代〉〈旧〉 my humble/insignificant self：～之见 my humble opinion‖～之心 my private feelings‖此人非他，正是～。The man (you mentioned) is nobody but me.

【区时】 qūshí 〈名〉 [天文] zone time

【区位】 qūwèi 〈名〉 area；zone；location：～因素 locational factor‖～优势 locational advantage

【区位码】 qūwèimǎ 〈名〉 region-position code

【区域】 qūyù 〈名〉 region；area；district；zone：～安全条约 regional security treaty‖～办事处 district office‖～边界 zone boundary‖～产业结构 regional structure of industry‖～电网 regional power grid‖～定位 zone location‖～发展 regional development‖～分工 regional division of work‖～规划 regional planning‖～合并 region merging‖～会议 regional/local conference‖～间呼叫 inter-zone call‖～开发 regional development‖～贸易 regional trade‖～条约 regional treaty‖～自治 regional autonomy‖封锁～ blockaded zone‖作战～ zone of action

〖～地理学〗 qūyù dìlǐxué 〈名〉 regional geography

〖～地址〗 qūyù dìzhǐ 〈名〉 [计算机] regional address

〖～地质学〗 qūyù dìzhìxué 〈名〉 regional geology

〖～防御〗 qūyù fángyù 〈名〉 [体育] zone defence

〖～防御导弹〗 qūyù fángyù dǎodàn 〈名〉 area defence missile

〖～国际法〗 qūyù guójìfǎ 〈名〉 regional international law

〖～海〗 qūyùhǎi 〈名〉 regional sea

〖～合作〗 qūyù hézuò 〈名〉 regional cooperation：区域(间)合作 inter-regional cooperation

〖～经济〗 qūyù jīngjì 〈名〉 regional economy：～合作 regional economic cooperation‖～系统 regional economic system‖～一体化 integration of regional economies

〖～网〗 qūyùwǎng 〈名〉 local area network (LAN)

【区域性】 qūyùxìng 〈形〉 regional；pertaining to a region：～安排 regional arrangement‖～公约 regional convention‖～国际机构 regional international organ‖～经济一体化 regional economic integration‖～同盟 regional alliance‖～问题 matter of regional significance‖～协会 regional association‖～协议 regional agreement‖～战争 regional war‖～组织 regional organization

〖～裁军〗 qūyùxìng cáijūn 〈名〉 regional disarmament

〖～国际法庭〗 qūyùxìng guójì fǎtíng 〈名〉 regional international tribunal

〖～互助条约〗 qūyùxìng hùzhù tiáoyuē 〈名〉 regional treaty on mutual assistance

【区长】 qūzhǎng 〈名〉 district head

【区政府】 qūzhèngfǔ 〈名〉 district government

曲[1] qū ❶ 〈形〉 bent；curved；crooked；twisted：～管 curved pipe ➪～径；～折；蜷～；弯～ ❷ 〈动〉 bend；curve；bow；flex；twist：～肱而枕 bend the arm for a pillow；bend one's arm and rest the head on it‖因年迈而～背弯腰 crook/stoop from age ❸ 〈形〉 wrong；unjust，➪～解；是非～直；歪～ ❹ 〈名〉 bend (of a river)；curve；turn (in a river)：➪河～ ❺ 〈名〉 remote area：➪乡～

曲[2] qū 〈名〉 leaven；yeast：➪酒～

➪qǔ

【曲笔】 qūbǐ 〈名〉 ❶ (of a historiographer) distortion of facts to hide the truth ❷ deliberate digression in writing

【曲别针】 qūbiézhēn 〈名〉 (paper) clip

【曲柄】 qūbǐng 〈名〉 [机械] crank

〖～机构〗 qūbǐng jīgòu 〈名〉 crank mechanism：曲柄摇杆机构 crank and rocker mechanism

〖～销〗 qūbǐngxiāo 〈名〉 [机械] crankpin

〖～轴〗 qūbǐngzhóu 〈名〉 [机械] crank axle；crankshaft：～箱 crankcase

〖～钻〗 qūbǐngzuàn 〈名〉 [机械] crank brace

【曲尺】 qūchǐ 〈名〉 carpenter's square

【曲度】 qūdù 〈名〉 [数学] curvature

〖～半径〗 qūdù bànjìng 〈名〉 radius of curvature

〖～角〗 qūdùjiǎo 〈名〉 angle of curvature

【曲躬】 qūgōng 〈动〉 bow in respect and submission

【曲拱】 qūgǒng 〈名〉 arch；～石桥 arched stone bridge‖～形屋顶 arch roof

【曲古霉素】 qūgǔméisù 〈名〉 [医药] trichomycin

【曲棍球】 qūgùnqiú 〈名〉 ❶ (field) hockey：～场 hockey field‖～球棒 hockey stick ❷ hockey ball

【曲解】 qūjiě 〈动〉 misinterpret；twist；distort；misrepresent：～词义 twist the meaning of a word‖～动机 distort sb's motive‖～原文 pervert the text‖严重～ grossly misinterpret‖你～了我的意思。You have misrepresented/misconstrued my meaning.‖他关于本段的注释～了作者的原意。His note on this passage misinterprets the author's meaning.‖她～了我的话。She twisted what I said.

【曲尽其妙】 qūjìn-qímiào 〈熟〉 show in one's productions perfect skill or subtle workmanship；bring out (a quality, point, etc) in a subtle and skilful way

【曲颈甑】 qūjǐngzèng 〈名〉 [化学] retort

【曲径】 qūjìng 〈名〉 sinuous/serpentine/winding/zigzag path

〖～通幽〗 qūjìng-tōngyōu 〈熟〉 winding path leading to seclusions

【曲里拐弯】 qūliguǎiwān 〈形〉〈口〉 tortuous；winding；zigzag；twisting and turning：～的胡同 winding lane‖～的小路 tortuous/winding/zigzag/curvy path‖一条小溪～地穿过树林。A stream winds (its way) through the woods. / A stream zigzags/meanders through the woods.‖直说吧，别～地绕弯子。Come straight to the point. Don't be tortuous. / Don't beat about the bush.

【曲流】 qūliú 〈名〉 [地质] meander

【曲率】 qūlǜ 〈名〉 [数学] curvature；flexure

〖～计〗 qūlǜjì 〈名〉 flexometer

【曲霉】 qūméi 〈名〉 [微生物] aspergillus

【曲面】 qūmiàn 〈名〉 curved surface；camber：内/外～ negative/positive camber

【曲曲弯弯】 qūqū-wānwān 〈形〉 winding；tortuous；zigzag；meandering；full of twists and turns：山路～ winding/zigzag/tortuous/curvy mountain road‖～的海岸线 contorted coastline‖～的小溪 twisting/meandering stream/brook‖公路～地穿过群山。The road winds it's way across the hills.‖他骑着自行车～地穿过人群。He twisted/wove/wound his way through the throng, riding a bicycle.

【曲蟮】 qūshàn 〈名〉〈通称〉 earthworm

【曲射】 qūshè 〈名〉 [军事] curved fire

〖～弹道〗 qūshè dàndào 〈名〉 curved trajectory

〖～炮〗 qūshèpào 〈名〉 curved-fire gun

【曲室】 qūshì 〈名〉〈书〉 secret chamber

【曲说】 qūshuō 〈名〉 biased statement；one-sided story：不要为他的～所蒙骗。Don't be fooled by his one-sided story.

【曲突徙薪】 qūtū-xǐxīn 〈熟〉 bend the chimney and remove the fuel (to prevent a possible fire)—take precautions against a possible danger

【曲线】 qūxiàn 〈名〉 ❶ curve；curved line：画一条～ draw a curve‖连续～ continuous curve‖双/折～ hyperbolic/broken curve‖增长～ growth curve‖沿～平稳上升 rise in a steady curve‖标枪在空中沿～运动。The javelin curved through the air.‖人口～已趋平缓。The population curve has slowed down. ❷ contours (of a woman)；curves：～优美的身材 body with beautiful curves‖她很具有～美。She is curvaceous.‖她身着一件紧身裙，把她的身体～衬托得分明别致。She was wearing a tight dress that clearly revealed her curves.

〖～板〗 qūxiànbǎn 〈名〉 curve ruler/board；French curve

〖～绘图仪〗 qūxiàn huìtúyí 〈名〉 curve plotter

〖～角〗 qūxiànjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] curvilinear angle
〖～救国〗 qūxiàn jiùguó 〈动〉 save the nation in a roundabout way [a theory propounded by Chinese collaborators during the War of Resistance against Japan (1937-1945) to justify their capitulation]
〖～球〗 qūxiànqiú 〈名〉(of baseball, softball) curve ball
〖～图〗 qūxiàntú 〈名〉diagram (of curves); curve chart/graph
〖～系统〗 qūxiàn xìtǒng 〈名〉contouring system (CS)
〖～运动〗 qūxiàn yùndòng 〈名〉[物理] curvilinear motion
〖～坐标〗 qūxiàn zuòbiāo 〈名〉[数学] curvilinear coordinate
【曲意逢迎】 qūyì-féngyíng 〈熟〉go out of one's way to curry favour with sb; do everything to fawn on sb
【曲张】 qūzhāng 〈形〉[医学] cirsoid: ⇨静脉～
【曲折】 qūzhé ❶〈形〉tortuous; winding; zigzag; twisting: 道路～ tortuous/winding/zigzag road/path ‖ ～的历程 course of twists and turns ‖ 两国关系经历了一条～的道路。The relations between the two countries have traversed a tortuous path/course. ‖ 汽车在人群中～穿行。The car twisted/threaded its way through the crowd. ‖ 前途是光明的,道路是～的。The road is tortuous, but the prospects are bright. / While the prospects are bright, the road has twists and turns. ‖ 山路迂回～。The mountain road is full of twists and turns. ❷〈形〉complicated: 情节～的小说 novel with a complicated plot ‖ ～变化 with many twists and turns ‖ ～离奇 complicated and eccentric ❸〈名〉complications: 你不知道这事儿里面还有不少～呢。You don't know the many complications in this matter.
〖～迂回〗 qūzhé-yūhuí ＝迂回曲折 yūhuí-qūzhé
【曲直】 qūzhí 〈名〉right and wrong: 不论～ regardless of right or wrong ‖ 分清～ make a distinction between right and wrong; tell right from wrong ‖ ～不分 not distinguishing between right and wrong ‖ ～之别 difference between right and wrong ⇨是非～
【曲轴】 qūzhóu 〈名〉[机械] crankshaft; bent axle
〖～磨床〗 qūzhóu móchuáng 〈名〉crankshaft grinding machine
〖～箱〗 qūzhóuxiāng 〈名〉crankcase

岖 qū →崎岖 qíqū

佉 qū 〈动〉〈书〉expel; drive out

诎 qū 〈动〉❶〈书〉shorten; curtail ❷〈书〉be slow of speech ❸ ＝屈 qū

驱 qū 〈动〉❶ drive (a horse, etc): 扬鞭～马 flourish the whip to urge on the horse ⇨～策 ❷ speed; run quickly: ⇨并驾齐～; 长～直入 ❸ expel; drive out; disperse: ～云防雹 disperse clouds to prevent a hailstorm ⇨～寒; ～散; ～逐 ❹ force; compel; impel; urge: ⇨～迫; ～使 ❺ drive/ride (a vehicle): ⇨～车
【驱策】 qūcè 〈动〉❶ drive; whip on; urge on with a whip ❷ order about/around; force; compel: 任人～ allow oneself to be ordered about; be at sb's beck (and call); be at sb's disposal/service
【驱车】 qūchē 〈动〉drive/ride a vehicle: ～出游 go for/on a drive; have/take a drive ‖ ～返回/进入/离开/外出 drive back/in/away/out ‖ 他们从大门～而入。They drove in through the gateway. ‖ 她～前往机场迎接外宾。She drove to the airport to meet the foreign guests. ‖ 总统在大家的一片欢呼声中～离去。The president drove off amid general shouts of joy.
【驱驰】 qūchí 〈动〉〈书〉❶ gallop a horse ❷ run about busily for others: 供～ be at sb's disposal/service; be at sb's beck (and call)
【驱虫】 qūchóng 〈动〉expel insects: ～治疗 anthelmintic treatment
〖～剂〗 qūchóngjì 〈名〉insect repellent; insectifuge: 喷洒～ spray insect repellent
〖～净〗 qūchóngjìng 〈名〉[医药] tetramisole (hydrochloride)
〖～药〗 qūchóngyào 〈名〉vermifuge; anthelmintic: 吃～ take medicine to expel worms
【驱除】 qūchú 〈动〉drive off/away/out; repel; eliminate; get rid of: ～入侵者 drive out intruders ‖ ～烦恼/恐惧/疑虑 dispel sb's worries/fears/doubts ‖ ～害虫 get rid of insect pests ‖ ～私心杂念 banish selfish ideas and personal considerations ‖ ～蚊蝇 drive away/repel mosquitoes and flies ‖ ～邪念 drive the evil thoughts out of one's mind; eliminate evil thoughts from one's mind ‖ ～妖魔鬼怪 drive away/turn away evil spirits; banish/dispel/exorcize/expel evil spirits ‖ ～忧愁 chase away melancholy
【驱动】 qūdòng 〈动〉❶[机械][计算机] drive: 水力～ be driven by water-power ‖ 吉普车四个轮子一起～。The jeep has four-wheel drive. ‖ 磨是由电/水～的。The mill is driven by electricity/the water. ‖ 引擎～船舶。The engine drives the ship. ❷ drive; motivate; urge; impel: 受消费～的经济 consumer-driven economy ‖ 在暴利的～下 be motivated/driven by sudden excessive profits
〖～程序〗 qūdòng chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] driver
〖～齿轮〗 qūdòng chǐlún 〈名〉driving gear
〖～电流〗 qūdòng diànliú 〈名〉drive current
〖～电路〗 qūdòng diànlù 〈名〉drive circuit
〖～电压〗 qūdòng diànyā 〈名〉driving voltage
〖～功率〗 qūdòng gōnglǜ 〈名〉driving power
〖～力〗 qūdònglì 〈名〉driving force
〖～轮〗 qūdònglún 〈名〉driving wheel
〖～脉冲〗 qūdòng màichōng 〈名〉drive pulse
〖～器〗 qūdòngqì 〈名〉[计算机] drive; driver: 磁盘～ disk drive ‖ 软盘/硬盘～器 soft/hard driver
〖～软件〗 qūdòng ruǎnjiàn 〈名〉driver software
〖～文件〗 qūdòng wénjiàn 〈名〉drive file
〖～源〗 qūdòngyuán 〈名〉drive source
〖～轴〗 qūdòngzhóu 〈名〉[机械] drive shaft; driving axle
〖～装置〗 qūdòng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉drive; driving gear: 这辆车有一套前轮～。This car has a front-wheel drive.
【驱赶】 qūgǎn 〈动〉❶ drive: ～马车 drive a carriage/cart ❷ drive away/out/off; banish: ～苍蝇 brush/shoo away flies; whisk flies off ‖ ～麻雀 shoo away sparrows ‖ 把人群～回去 drive the crowd back
【驱鬼】 qūguǐ 〈动〉exorcize/lay a ghost
〖～者〗 qūguǐzhě 〈名〉exorcist
【驱寒】 qūhán 〈动〉dispel cold: 喝酒～ have a drink to warm oneself up
【驱蛔灵】 qūhuílíng 〈名〉[医药] piperazine (citrate)
【驱魔】 qūmó 〈动〉exorcize; drive out/turn away evil spirits; banish/expel/dispel evil spirits
【驱迫】 qūpò 〈动〉force; compel; urge; drive: 为良心所～ be forced/driven by one's conscience ‖ 饥饿～他去行乞。Hunger drove/impelled/urged him to beg. / The urge of hunger led him to beg.
【驱遣】 qūqiǎn 〈动〉❶ order about/around; drive/force sb to do sth ❷〈书〉drive away; banish; expel: ～人群 drive away/disperse a crowd ❸ dispel; get rid of: ～别情 dispel the sad feeling of parting ‖ ～烦闷 dispel depression
【驱热解毒】 qūrè-jiědú 〈动〉[中医] eliminate fever and detoxicate poison
【驱散】 qūsàn 〈动〉❶ disperse; scatter; break up: ～暴徒 disperse the rioters ‖ ～抗议者 break up the protesters ‖ ～人群 break up/disperse/scatter a crowd ❷ dispel; disperse; dissipate; drive away: ～乌云 dispel/dissipate/disperse dark clouds ‖ 风～了雾气。The wind dispersed/dissipated the fog. ‖ 阳光～了薄雾。The sun dispelled/dissipated the mist. ‖ 她温柔的话语～了他的忧愁。Her sweet words dispersed his melancholy.
【驱使】 qūshǐ 〈动〉❶ order about/around; drive/force sb to do sth ❷ prompt; urge; drive; impel: 受嫉妒心～ be actuated by envy ‖ 为好奇心所～ be prompted by curiosity ‖ 为激情所～ be impelled/urged by passion ‖ 为欲望所～ be motivated by desire ‖ 在同情心的～下 under the impulse of pity ‖ 贫困与饥饿～他去偷窃。Poverty and hunger drove/impelled/urged him to steal. ‖ 在贪婪的～下,人会做任何事情。A man driven/motivated by greed may do anything.
【驱蚊剂】 qūwénjì 〈名〉mosquito repellent; anophelifuge; culicifuge: 喷洒～ spray mosquito repellent ‖ 在胳膊上搽点～吧。Rub some mosquito repellent on your arm.
【驱邪】 qūxié 〈动〉drive out/turn away evil spirits; exorcize/expel/dispel/banish evil spirits: ～降福 expel evil spirits and invoke blessings
【驱逐】 qūzhú 〈动〉drive out; expel; banish; oust: ～侵略者 drive out aggressors; repel invaders ‖ ～外交官 expel a foreign diplomat ‖ ～出境 deport; expel/banish sb from a country ‖ 强行～ forcible expulsion ‖ 裁判把那个不服判决的运动员～出场。The umpire ousted the arguing player from the game. ‖ 农民们被～出

自己的家园。The peasants were expelled/ousted from their villages. ‖ 他因走私毒品被～出境。He was deported for drug traffic.

【～机】 qūzhújī 〈旧〉 = 歼击机 jiānjījī

【～舰】 qūzhújiàn 〈名〉 destroyer

【～令】 qūzhúlìng 〈名〉 deportation ordinance; expulsion order

屈 qū 〈动〉❶ bend; crook; bow; flex: ⇨能～能伸 ❷ cause to bend/crook/bow: ⇨～臂; ～膝投降; ～指可数 ❸ subdue; submit; bend; yield to: 威武不能～ cannot be subdued by force; be unyielding in the face of force ⇨～从; ～服; 不～ ❹ wrong; treat unjustly: ⇨～才; 叫～; 冤～ ❺ be in the wrong: ⇨～心; 理～词穷

【屈臂】 qūbì 〈动〉 bend/crook/flex one's arm

【屈才】 qūcái 〈动〉 underuse sb's talent; not do justice to sb's talents; do work unworthy of one's talents: 让他当部门经理真是太～了。It was really a waste of talent to appoint him only as a department manager.

【屈从】 qūcóng 〈动〉 submit to; yield to; succumb to; bend to; surrender to; bow (down) to; give way to: ～于暴政 bow one's head to tyranny; submit to tyranny ‖ ～他人意志 bend to sb's will ‖ ～命运的摆布 bend/submit to fate ‖ ～于外来压力 yield/bow/surrender/succumb to pressure from outside ‖ 被迫～ be compelled to give in ‖ 拒绝～ refuse compliance ‖ 我们不会～于暴力。We are not going to give way to violence. ‖ 由于经济上不独立,妇女过去一直～于自己的丈夫。Women used to live in subjection to their husbands owing to their economic dependence on them.

【屈打成招】 qūdǎ-chéngzhāo 〈熟〉 confess to false charges under torture: 他是～的。He made a spurious confession under coercion.

【屈伏】 qūfú = 屈服 qūfú

【屈服】 qūfú 〈动〉 yield to; submit to; succumb to; bend to; surrender to; bow (down) to; give way to; give in: ～于武力 yield to force ‖ ～于诱惑 yield/succumb to temptation; give way to temptation ‖ 决不～ never bow down (to sb/sth) ‖ 迫使～ force sb into compliance; bring/force sb to his knees ‖ 向敌人～ bow down/submit to one's enemies; yield before one's enemy ‖ 向警方～ make one's submission to the police; surrender oneself to the police ‖ 在压迫下～ crouch under oppression ‖ 顶住,一旦～就会一无所得。Keep on resisting—you will gain nothing by submission. ‖ 困难并没使他～。Hardships failed to make him submit. ‖ 贫穷没有使他～。Poverty did not bring him to his knees. ‖ 他被吓得～了。He was terrified into compliance. ‖ 她默默地～了。She yielded with quiet submission.

【～点】 qūfúdiǎn 〈名〉[物理] yield point

【～强度】 qūfú qiángdù 〈名〉[物理] yield strength: 应力超过了～。The stress has exceeded the yield strength.

【屈光】 qūguāng 〈形〉[物理] dioptric(al): ～玻璃 dioptric glass ‖ ～影像 dioptric image

【～不正】 qūguāng bùzhèng 〈名〉[医学] ametropia

【～度】 qūguāngdù 〈名〉[物理] dioptre: ～测定器 dioptometer ‖ ～计 dioptometer

【～透镜】 qūguāng tòujìng 〈名〉 dioptric lens

【～学】 qūguāngxué 〈名〉 dioptrics

【屈己】 qūjǐ 〈动〉 deny/inconvenience oneself: ～待人 efface oneself for others; put oneself to inconvenience for others

【屈驾】 qūjià 〈动〉〈套〉 condescend/deign to make the journey; be kind enough to come: 敬请～光临指导。Your presence and advice are cordially requested.

【屈节】 qūjié 〈动〉〈书〉❶ forfeit one's honour/dignity; humble oneself: ～事仇 forfeit one's honour in serving the enemy ❷ stoop; deign; condescend: 卑躬～ act obsequiously/servilely ‖ 我绝不至于～到如此地步去做那件事。I never stoop so low as to do that.

【～辱命】 qūjié-rǔmìng 〈熟〉 lose one's honour and fail in one's mission

【屈就】 qūjiù 〈动〉〈套〉 deign to accept a proffered post; condescend to take a post offered: 如蒙～,不胜荣幸。We will be greatly honoured if you condescend/deign to take this post.

【屈居】 qūjū 〈动〉 be reconciled to a lower position; have to make do/to be coutent with a lower place or position: ～亚军 be forced into the second place; have to settle for being a runner-up ‖ 不甘～人下 be unwilling/reluctant to be placed under others ‖ 他以一分之差～第二。He was forced into second place by only one mark.

【屈理】 qūlǐ 〈形〉 unreasonable; unjustifiable: 污染地球大气在道义上是～的。Poisoning the earth's atmosphere is morally unjustifiable.

【屈情】 qūqíng ❶〈动〉 be forced to change one's mind: ～从命 be forced to comply with sb's orders; yield to sb's orders against one's will ❷〈名〉 grievances: ～无尽 untold grievances

【屈戌儿】 qūqur 〈名〉 metal fastening for a window, door, case, etc; hasp

【屈辱】 qūrǔ 〈名〉 humiliation; mortification; abasement; dishonour: 蒙受～ be humbled in the dust; suffer humiliation ‖ 深感～ feel deeply/profoundly humiliated ‖ 深受～ be deeply mortified ‖ 使他人蒙受～ bring humiliation (up)on sb ‖ 该国因战败而蒙受～。The country was humiliated by defeat. ‖ 他的话使她极感～。His words were most humiliating for her.

【屈氏体】 qūshìtǐ 〈名〉[冶金] troostite

【屈死】 qūsǐ 〈动〉 be wronged and driven to death; be persecuted to death

【～鬼】 qūsǐguǐ 〈名〉〈口〉 one who died a victim of injustice

【屈体】 qūtǐ 〈动〉[体育] pike; jackknife; bend the body: 双腿呈～姿势向前过杠 swing forward over the bar with legs piked

【屈枉】 qūwang 〈动〉 treat unjustly; wrong; maltreat: ～好人 wrong an innocent person

【屈膝】 qūxī 〈动〉❶ kneel; go down on one's knees; bend/bow/flex one's knees: ～求饶 beg for mercy on one's knees ‖ ～下跪 drop to one's knees; go down on one's knees ‖ ～行礼 salute by bowing one's knees ‖ 他个儿高,得弯腰～才能坐进小轿车。He was so tall that he had to crouch to get into the small car. ❷ yield to; bend to; succumb to; surrender to; bow down to: ～请和 bow down to sb and sue for peace ‖ ～求饶 capitulate to sb and beg for mercy ⇨卑躬～

【～礼】 qūxīlǐ 〈名〉 curtsy: 行～ drop/make/bob a curtsy (to sb); curtsy to sb: 这位女士对他的鞠躬回以～。The lady answered/returned his bow with curtsy.

【～投降】 qūxī-tóuxiáng 〈熟〉 go down/fall on one's knees in surrender; knuckle under

【屈心】 qūxīn 〈动〉〈口〉 have a guilty conscience: 做事可别～。Don't act against your conscience. ‖ 这种～事我不干。I won't do a mean thing like that.

【屈戌】 qūxū 〈书〉 = 屈戌儿 qūqur

【屈折】 qūzhé 〈动〉[语言] inflect: 这些词都有词形～变化。These words inflect. / These words are inflectional.

【～语】 qūzhéyǔ 〈名〉[语言] inflectional/inflected/inflecting language

【～语素】 qūzhé yǔsù 〈名〉[语言] inflectional morpheme

【屈肢葬】 qūzhīzàng 〈名〉[考古] flexed burial

【屈指】 qūzhǐ 〈动〉 flex/count on one's fingers: ～算来 reckon/count on one's fingers

【～可数】 qūzhǐ-kěshǔ 〈熟〉 can be counted on one's fingers—very few; scanty: 医生说她的日子～了。The doctor said that her days were numbered.

【屈尊】 qūzūn 〈动〉〈套〉 condescend; deign; stoop: ～就卑 condescend to people lower in position ‖ ～倾听某人的话 bow down one's ear to sb ‖ 那位名人～跟他们握了手。The celebrity condescended to shake hands with them. ‖ 他从我身旁走过,竟未～看我一眼。He walked past me without deigning to look at me.

【～敬贤】 qūzūn-jìngxián 〈熟〉 condescend/deign/stoop to show respect to talents

【～求教】 qūzūn-qiújiào 〈熟〉 condescend/deign to ask for advice

肱 qū 〈书〉❶〈名〉 sides (from waist to armpits) ❷〈动〉 open from the side; pry open: ⇨～箧

【肱箧】 qūqiè 〈动〉 pry open a suitcase—steal

祛 qū 〈动〉 dispel; remove; drive away

【祛病延年】 qūbìng-yánnián 〈熟〉 eliminate disease and prolong life

【祛除】 qūchú 〈动〉 dispel; get rid of; drive away: ～疾病 eradicate diseases ‖ ～紧张心情 relieve tension ‖ ～邪魔 drive away/exorcize/dispel/expel/banish evil spirits ‖ ～疑虑 dispel sb's misgivings/doubts ‖ 这种药可帮助你～感冒。This medicine can help you fight off your cold.

【袪风】 qūfēng 〈动〉[中医] dispel the wind; relieve rheumatic pains, colds, etc: ～去湿 dispel wind and remove rheumatic pains ‖ ～止痒 dispel wind and arrest itching
【袪风湿药】 qūfēngshīyào 〈名〉[中医] medicine for rheumatism
【袪寒】 qūhán 〈动〉[中医] dispel cold
〖～药〗 qūhányào 〈名〉[中医] cold-dispelling drug
【袪热】 qūrè 〈动〉[中医] dispel heat
【袪湿】 qūshī 〈动〉[中医] clear dampness
〖～剂〗 qūshījì 〈名〉[中医] dampness clearing prescription
【袪暑】 qūshǔ 〈动〉[中医] drive away summer heat
〖～清热剂〗 qūshǔ qīngrèjì 〈名〉[中医] summer-heat clearing prescription
【袪痰】 qūtán 〈动〉[中医] reduce/remove/clear phlegm/sputum; promote/facilitate expectoration
〖～剂〗 qūtánjì 〈名〉[中医] expectorant
【袪邪】 qūxié 〈动〉drive away the evil factors; exorcize/dispel/banish/expel evil spirits: ～去恶 disperse depravity and remove evil
【袪疑】 qūyí 〈动〉〈书〉 clear/dispel/remove sb's suspicion; clear up/dismiss/dispel sb's doubts
【袪淤】 qūyū 〈动〉[中医] remove blood stasis
〖～活血〗 qūyū-huóxuè 〈动〉 remove blood stasis and promote blood circulation

袪 qū 〈书〉❶〈名〉 sleeve; cuff of a sleeve ❷ ＝ 袪 qū

蛆 qū 〈名〉 maggot
【蛆虫】 qūchóng 〈名〉❶maggot ❷shameless/base/mean person

躯 qū 〈名〉 human body: ⇨～体;身～;为国捐～
【躯干】 qūgàn 〈名〉 trunk; torso: 凶手的刀刺穿了他的～。The murderer's knife ran through his body.
【躯壳】 qūqiào 〈名〉 body [as opposed to soul]; outer form: 他实际上已经死了,尽管～仍在。He is virtually dead although his body remains.
【躯体】 qūtǐ 〈名〉 body: ～魁梧 be of great stature; be of stout build; be tall and sturdy ‖ 他们可以禁锢他的～,但无法禁锢他的思想。They can jail his body but not his ideas.

焌 qū 〈动〉〈方〉❶ put out/extinguish a burning object: 把香烟在鞋底上～掉 put out/extinguish the cigarette by rubbing it against the sole of one's shoe ❷ burn: 他的手让烟头～了一下。A cigarette end burnt his hand. ‖ 香头在扇子上～了个窟窿。Joss stick stub burnt a hole in the fan. ❸ a) stir-fry after adding condiments to the boiling oil: ～豆芽 stir-fried bean sprouts b) heat oil and then pour it on the cooked food: 给凉拌莴笋上～点香油 pour some heated sesame oil on the lettuce salad
⇨jùn
【焌油】 qūyóu 〈动〉〈方〉 heat oil and then pour it on the cooked food

趋 qū 〈动〉❶ hasten; hurry along ❷ pursue; seek; be after: ～名逐利 seek fame and wealth; woo fame and fortune ⇨～光性;～之若鹜 ❸ cater to; ingratiate oneself with: ⇨～奉;～炎附势 ❹ tend/incline to: 局势～于明朗。The situation is becoming clear. ‖ 双方意见～于一致。The two parties tend to reach unanimity. ‖ 他的病情～于恶化。His condition tends to deteriorate/worsen. ‖ 物价～涨/跌。Prices are tending upwards/downwards. / Prices are inclined to rise/drop. / Prices are on an upward/downward trend. ⇨～势;～向;大势所～
【趋避】 qūbì 〈动〉 dodge; avoid; elude; evade; shun; sidestep: ～路旁 dodge to the roadside; get out of the way
【趋承】 qūchéng ＝ 趋奉 qūfèng
【趋奉】 qūfèng 〈动〉 adulate; toady to; fawn on; curry favour with: 阿谀～ fawn on; toady (to); curry favour with ‖ 他是靠～领导获得提升的。His promotion is the result of toadying (to) the leaders.
【趋附】 qūfù 〈动〉 ingratiate oneself with; fawn on; toady (to); curry favour with: ～权贵 fawn on bigwigs; curry favour with bigwigs; ingratiate oneself with dignitaries
【趋光性】 qūguāngxìng 〈名〉[生物] phototaxis
【趋候】 qūhòu 〈动〉〈旧〉[usu used in correspondence] call on sb to wish him well; go and give one's regards to sb; go and pay one's respects to sb: 疏于～ fail to come/go to pay one's respects to sb
【趋吉避凶】 qūjí-bìxiōng 〈熟〉 pursue fortune and avoid disaster; avoid calamity and bring on good fortune
【趋冷】 qūlěng 〈动〉 tend to cool down
【趋利】 qūlì 〈动〉 go after profit/gain
〖～避害〗 qūlì-bìhài 〈熟〉 seek advantages and avoid disadvantages
【趋热】 qūrè 〈动〉 tend to warm up
【趋热性】 qūrèxìng 〈名〉[生物] thermotaxis
【趋湿性】 qūshīxìng 〈名〉[生物] hygrotaxis
【趋时】 qūshí 〈动〉〈书〉 keep up with the fashion; follow the fashion/vogue; be trendy: 刻意～ try hard to keep up with the fashion ‖ 她衣着～。She is a snappy dresser. / She dresses trendily.
【趋势】 qūshì 〈名〉 tendency; trend; inclination: 呈现一种～ demonstrate/display/exhibit/show a tendency ‖ 了解当前～ keep abreast of the current tendency; track the current tendency; understand the current tendency ‖ 抑制发胖的～ curb/check one's inclination to stoutness; repress a tendency toward stoutness ‖ 综观外语教学的～ give a broad view of the trends in the teaching of foreign languages; make a broad survey of the trends in the teaching of foreign languages ‖ 阻止战争～ stop the drift towards war ‖ 必然～ inexorable/inevitable trend ‖ 城市化～ drift toward urbanization ‖ 当代教育发展～ contemporary trends in education ‖ 经济/政治～ economic/political trend ‖ 社会～ tendency of society ‖ 未来～ future trend ‖ 现代生活的～ trend of modern living ‖ 总～ general trend/tendency/drift ‖ 暴力犯罪的上升是一种令人担忧的新～。The rise in violent crime is a disturbing new trend/tendency. ‖ 那个国家总的～是走下坡路。The nation's general direction is downhill. ‖ 生意呈现出好转的～。Business is showing a tendency to improve. ‖ 物价有上涨/下降～。Prices are on the upward/downward trend. / Prices show a rising/falling tendency. / Prices have an inclination to go up/down. /Prices tend to go up/down.
【趋水性】 qūshuǐxìng 〈名〉[生物] hydrotaxis
【趋同】 qūtóng 〈动〉 tend to converge; tend to be the same: ～现象 tendency towards convergence
〖～论〗 qūtónglùn 〈名〉[经济] convergency theory
〖～消费〗 qūtóng xiāofèi 〈名〉 blind consumption to go with the fad
【趋向】 qūxiàng ❶〈动〉 tend to/towards; incline to/towards: ～极端 go/run to extremes ‖ ～简单 tend towards simplicity ‖ ～完善 tend to reach perfection ‖ 国际形势～缓和。The international situation is becoming more relaxed. ‖ 利润率一直～上升/下降。The profit margins have been tending upward/downward. ‖ 人们越来越～于在家里而不是在办公室里工作。There is a growing tendency for people to work at home instead of in offices. ‖ 他的病情～好转。His condition is taking a favourable turn. / His condition is tending to improve. ‖ 现代企业～合并。Modern industry tends toward consolidation. ❷〈名〉 trend; tendency; direction: 事态的～ trend of events ‖ 总～ general tendency/trend/drift ‖ 人过中年就有发胖的～。People tend to get fat when they pass middle age. ‖ 这是主要～。It is the main trend.
〖～动词〗 qūxiàng dòngcí 〈名〉[语言] directional verb
〖～性〗 qūxiàngxìng 〈名〉[生物] taxis
【趋新】 qūxīn 〈动〉 follow a trend
【趋炎附势】 qūyán-fùshì 〈熟〉 fawn on the rich and powerful; curry favour with the influential; play up to the powerful; be obsequious to the powerful and influential: ～的人 time-server
【趋氧性】 qūyǎngxìng 〈名〉[生物] aerotaxis
【趋药性】 qūyàoxìng 〈名〉[生物] chemotaxis
【趋谒】 qūyè 〈动〉〈书〉 call to pay one's respects (to sb): ～权贵 call to pay one's respects to the powerful and influential
【趋之若鹜】 qūzhī-ruòwù 〈熟〉〈贬〉 go after sth like a flock of ducks—scramble for sth: 有些人对名利～,对工作则敷衍塞责。Some people are grubbing for money and fame but can't be bothered to do their jobs.

蛐 qū
【蛐蛐儿】 qūqur 〈名〉〈方〉 cricket: ～罐儿 cricket pot
【蛐蟮】 qūshàn ＝ 曲蟮 qūshàn

觑 qū 〈动〉squint; screw up (one's eyes); narrow (one's eyes): 她～起眼睛看画。She squinted at the pictures.
⇨qù

【觑觑眼】qūqūyǎn 〈名〉〈方〉myopia; near-sightedness; short-sightedness

黢 qū 〈形〉black; dark: ⇨黑～～

【黢黑】qūhēi 〈形〉pitch-dark; pitch-black: ～一片,我们根本就看不见路。We couldn't see our way at all in the pitch-dark. ‖ 蘸了一手墨,～～的。*My hand is black with ink.*

嚁 qū 〈拟〉whistle; chirp: 裁判～～地吹哨子。The referee blew his whistle. ‖ 蟋蟀在草丛里～～地叫。Crickets are chirping away in the grass.

qú

劬 qú 〈形〉〈书〉❶ fatigued; overworked ❷ hardworking; industrious

【劬劳】qúláo 〈形〉〈书〉fatigued; overworked: 不辞～ spare no *pains/efforts* ‖ ～于野 *toil in the fields*

鸲 qú

【鸲鹆】qúyù〈名〉[动物] crested myna

渠[1] qú ❶〈名〉canal; ditch; channel: 一条～ a canal/ditch/channel ‖ 修～ build/construct a canal ‖ 挖/凿～ dig a canal/ditch; cut a channel ‖ 宽/窄～ broad/narrow canal ‖ 深/浅～ deep/shallow ditch ‖ 开～灌溉沙漠。Canals have been built to irrigate the desert. ⇨暗～;灌溉～;河～ ❷〈形〉〈书〉big; chief: ⇨～魁

渠[2] qú 〈代〉〈方〉he; him

【渠道】qúdào 〈名〉❶ ditch; canal; channel: 开凿～ build/construct/dig a canal; cut a channel ‖ 灌溉～ irrigation channel/canal/ditch ‖ 排水～ escape canal; drainage ditch ‖ ～经常阻塞。The canal is often blocked. ❷ medium of communication; channel; avenue; means: 沟通联系群众的～ open up avenues of communication with the masses ‖ 拓宽利用外资～ widen channels for using foreign capital ‖ 非法～ illegal channel ‖ 合法～ legal/legitimate channel; legal avenue ‖ 民间～ non-governmental channel ‖ 情报～ conduit of information ‖ 商业～ commercial channel ‖ 外交/官方/私人～ diplomatic/official/private channel ‖ 信息～ conduit of information ‖ 通过秘密/正常～ through secret/normal channels ‖ 书籍是获取知识的～。Books are avenues to knowledge.

Q

【渠灌】qúguàn 〈名〉canal irrigation

【渠化】qúhuà 〈动〉canalize; channelize: ～工程 channelized engineering ‖ ～航道 canalized waterway ‖ ～交通 canalized traffic

【渠魁】qúkuí 〈名〉〈旧〉leader/head (esp of a rebellious army)

【渠们】qúmen 〈代〉〈方〉they

【渠首工程】qúshǒu gōngchéng 〈名〉[水利] headwork

【渠帅】qúshuài ＝ 渠魁 qúkuí

【渠水】qúshuǐ 〈名〉canal

蕖 qú → 芙蕖 fúqú

磲 qú → 砗磲 chēqú

璩 qú 〈名〉〈书〉jade earrings: 耳～ jade earrings

鼩 qú

【鼩鼱】qújīng 〈名〉[动物] shrew

蘧 qú 〈书〉❶〈形〉pleasantly surprised ❷ ＝ 蘧 qú

【蘧然】qúrán 〈形〉〈书〉pleasantly surprised; in happy astonishment

欋 qú 〈名〉〈古〉four-toothed rake

氍 qú

【氍毹】qúshū 〈名〉❶ wool carpet ❷ stage: ～场中 on the stage ‖ 红～ stage

籧 qú

【籧篨】qúchú 〈名〉〈书〉coarse bamboo mat

臞 qú 〈书〉＝ 癯 qú

鸜 qú

【鸜鹆】qúyù ＝ 鸲鹆 qúyù

癯 qú 〈形〉〈书〉thin; lean: ⇨清～

蠼 qú

【蠼螋】qúsōu 〈名〉[动物] earwig

衢 qú 〈名〉〈书〉thoroughfare: ⇨通～

蠷 qú

【蠷螋】qúsōu ＝ 蠼螋 qúsōu

qǔ

曲 qǔ 〈名〉❶ *qu* [*a type of verse for singing, which emerged in the Southern Song and Jin dynasties and became popular in the Yuan Dynasty*]: ⇨～牌;散～;元～ ❷ song; tune; melody: 唱～儿 sing a tune ‖ 高歌一～ lustily sing a song ‖ 哼～儿 hum a song/tune/melody ‖ 婚礼～ nuptial song ‖ 名～ well-known tune ‖ 田园～ pastoral song ‖ 主题～ theme song ⇨～调;～子;插～ ❸ music (of a song): ⇨谱～;作～
⇨qū

【曲调】qǔdiào 〈名〉tune (of a song); melody: 哼～ hum a tune/melody ‖ ～欢快 lilting/merry tune ‖ ～优美 beautiful melody; lovely/melodious tune ‖ 那只是不成～的乱哼哼。That's nothing but a tuneless hum.

【曲高和寡】qǔgāo-hèguǎ 〈熟〉highbrow songs find few singers—be so highbrow that few people can enjoy or understand

【曲剧】qǔjù 〈名〉*quju* [opera derived from ballad singing]

【曲目】qǔmù 〈名〉name of a song, melody, or opera; repertoire: 扩大演唱～ extend one's song repertoire ‖ 双簧管～ repertoire of the oboe ‖ 他们有保留～二十多个。They have a repertoire of over 20 songs. ‖ 他们能演奏很多～。They have a wide repertoire.

【曲牌】qǔpái 〈名〉names of the tunes to which *qu* (曲) is composed

【曲谱】qǔpǔ 〈名〉❶ collection of tunes of *qu* (曲) ❷ music score

【曲式】qǔshì 〈名〉musical form

【曲坛】qǔtán 〈名〉circles of *quyi* (曲艺) performers

【曲协】qǔxié 〈名〉〈简称〉Ballad Singers Association ⇨曲艺家协会

【曲艺】qǔyì 〈名〉*quyi* [folk vocal art forms rich in local flavour, including ballad singing, story-telling, comic dialogues, clapper talks, cross talks, etc]

〖～家协会〗qǔyìjiā xiéhuì 〈名〉Ballad Singers Association

【曲终人散】qǔzhōng-rénsàn 〈熟〉the tune ends and the audience disperse—sadness following joyful reunion

【曲终奏雅】qǔzhōng-zòuyǎ 〈熟〉grand finale—brilliant conclusion of an essay or a performance

【曲子】qǔzi 〈名〉tune; song; melody: 一首～ a song/tune/melody ‖ 唱～ sing a tune; chant a melody ‖ 写～ compose/write a tune/song; write a melody ‖ 演奏～ play a *song/tune/melody* ‖ 悲伤/动人的～ pathetic/touching tune ‖ 欢快的～ lively airs; *merry/lilting/lively tune* ‖ 用口哨吹一首流行的～ *whistle a popular tune* ‖ 这是一支优美的～。This is a lovely tune. / This is a melodious song. ‖ 乐队开始演奏一支轻快的～。The band struck up a sprightly air/lilting tune.

苣 qǔ

⇨jù

【苣荬菜】 qǔmaicài 〈名〉[植物] endive; witloof

取 qǔ

〈动〉❶ take; get; fetch; draw; collect: ～报 fetch newspapers ‖ ～汇款 draw one's remittance ‖ ～票 fetch a ticket ‖ ～下眼镜 take off one's glasses ‖ ～行李 get/claim one's luggage ‖ ～邮包 collect a postal parcel ‖ ～邮件 collect the mail ‖ ～回 withdraw; take back ‖ 从银行～钱 withdraw money from a bank; draw out money from a bank ‖ 她从文件夹中～出文件。She drew the document from its folder. ❷ gain; obtain; incur; bring about: ⇨～暖;～信于民;咎由自～ ❸ choose; select; adopt: ～个吉利 for good luck ‖ ～平均数 take the mean ‖ 掐头去尾,只～中段 break off both ends, and keep the middle section ⇨～道;～景;录～

【取保】 qǔbǎo 〈动〉[法律] get sb to go bail for one; ask sb to be guarantor; ask sb to bail one out: ～就医 bail sb out for medical treatment ‖ ～释放 be released on bail; be bailed out; be out on bail

〖～候审〗 qǔbǎo hòushěn 〈动〉[法律] be released upon bail pending trial; obtain a guarantor and await trial out of custody: 对被告人～ allow a defendant to obtain a guarantor and await trial out of custody

【取材】 qǔcái 〈动〉select/draw materials: 就地～ draw on local resources ‖ ～上乘。The material chosen is of high quality. ‖ 该小说～于中国西北部一个小山村的生活。This novel is based on the life of a small mountain village in northwestern China.

【取长补短】 qǔcháng-bǔduǎn 〈熟〉 draw on others' strong points to offset/overcome one's own weaknesses; make up for one's deficiencies by learning from others' strong points; complement each other: ～,共同提高 draw on each other's merits and raise the level together; learn from each other's good points for common progress ‖ 我们应当互相学习,～。We should learn from each other to make up our deficiencies.

【取偿】 qǔcháng 〈动〉get reimbursement/compensation; be compensated (for)

【取代】 qǔdài 〈动〉❶ replace; supersede; supplant; displace; take the place of: ～某人当领导 supplant/replace sb as leader ‖ 用天然气～煤 replace coal with/by natural gas ‖ 超级市场已～了旧时的杂货店。Supermarkets have supplanted the old grocery stores. ‖ 世界上有什么东西能～母亲的爱与关怀吗? Can anything in the world replace a mother's love and care? ‖ 我们不能用个人感情～公司的决定。We should not substitute our personal feeling for the company's decision. ‖ 新的思维方式～旧的思维方式。New ways of thinking superseded old ones. ‖ 在很多领域,机器已经～手工劳动。Machinery has supplanted hand labour in many fields. ‖ 这条规则将～以前所有的规则。This regulation will supersede all previous rules. ❷ [化学] substitute

〖～产物〗 qǔdài chǎnwù 〈名〉[化学] substitution product

〖～反应〗 qǔdài fǎnyìng 〈名〉[化学] substitution reaction

〖～衍生物〗 qǔdài yǎnshēngwù 〈名〉[化学] substitution derivative

【取道】 qǔdào 〈动〉pass through; go by way of: 他们～伦敦去法国。They travelled to France by way of London. ‖ 我将从北京～夏威夷前往洛杉矶。I am going from Beijing to Los Angeles via Hawaii.

【取得】 qǔdé 〈动〉gain; acquire; get; obtain; attain; achieve: ～版权 secure copyright for (a book) ‖ ～长足的进步 make great/considerable/enormous/substantial/immense progress; achieve considerable progress; make great/rapid strides; make much/considerable headway ‖ ～成功 attain/achieve/secure/gain/obtain/win success; score a success; achieve a triumph ‖ ～成就 make achievements; achieve successes ‖ ～奖牌 collect/win a medal ‖ ～进展 make progress; make/gain headway ‖ ～联系 get in touch with sb ‖ ～满分 achieve a perfect score ‖ ～明显效果 produce/achieve visible/notable results ‖ ～某人的同意 obtain/gain/have sb's consent ‖ ～胜利 gain/win a victory; score a victory; achieve a triumph ‖ ～信任 gain/win sb's confidence ‖ ～学位 obtain a degree ‖ ～优势 get the mastery; get the upper hand ‖ ～支持 enlist/win sb's support; secure sb's backing (for); gain support (for); get/receive support (from) ‖ ～主动权 take/gain initiative ‖ 通过实践～经验 gain experience through practice ‖ 用非法/合法手段～情报 obtain/gain/acquire information by illegal/legal means ‖ 那青年仅用了三年时间就～了毕业文凭。The youth won his diploma in only three years. ‖ 双方在很多领域的合作已～巨大进展。Bilateral cooperation in many fields has seen great progress. ‖ 他刚～律师资格。He has just qualified as a lawyer. ‖ 我们已～了政府对这一规划的支持。We've secured government backing for the project. ‖ 也许要经过若干年这家新公司才能在市场上～稳固的立足点。It may be some years before the new company can gain a secure foothold in the market.

【取灯儿】 qǔdēngr 〈名〉〈方〉match

【取缔】 qǔdì 〈动〉ban; outlaw; suppress: ～赌博/迷信 ban gambling/superstition ‖ ～非法交易 outlaw illicit trade ‖ ～非法经营 suppress illegal business operation ‖ ～非法组织 ban illegal organizations ‖ ～黄色书刊 suppress/ban pornographic books and periodicals ‖ ～奸商 suppress profiteering merchants ‖ ～投机倒把 ban speculation and profiteering ‖ ～无证摊贩 ban unlicensed stalls ‖ ～走私 suppress smuggling ‖ 违法的就要～。Anything that violates the law must be suppressed.

【取而代之】 qǔ'érdàizhī 〈熟〉replace; supersede; displace; supplant; take the place of: 他不过是个应名儿领导,他的副手实际上已～。He is leader in name only; his deputy has effectively taken over.

【取法】 qǔfǎ 〈动〉pattern after; follow the example of; take as one's model

〖～乎上,仅得其中〗 qǔ fǎ hū shàng, jǐn dé qí zhōng 〈熟〉even if you pattern after the first-rate as your model, you may only achieve the average

【取给】 qǔjǐ 〈动〉draw (supplies, etc): ～于民 draw supplies from the people

【取经】 qǔjīng 〈动〉❶ [佛教] go on a pilgrimage to India for Buddhist scriptures: 去西天～ go to the West to acquire Buddhist scriptures ❷ learn from sb else's experience: 远道～ travel a long way to learn from the experience of others

【取精用弘】 qǔjīng-yònghóng 〈熟〉select the finest from a vast quantity; select the essence from an abundance of materials

【取景】 qǔjǐng 〈动〉find a scene/view (to shoot, paint, etc): ～方向/角度 viewing direction/angle ‖ 摄影～ find a view to photograph

〖～器〗 qǔjǐngqì 〈名〉[摄影] viewfinder

【取决】 qǔjué 〈动〉depend/hinge (up)on; be decided/determined by: 成功与否～于你的努力和能力。Success depends on your efforts and ability. ‖ 供应～于需求。Supply is conditioned by demand. ‖ 商品的价格主要～于供求关系。The prices of commodities chiefly depend upon the relation between demand and supply. ‖ 一切～于他的决定。Everything hinges on his decision. ‖ 这～于情况的发展。It depends (on) how things go. ‖ 庄稼的收成～于降雨量。The size of the crop is determined by the amount of rainfall.

【取快一时】 qǔkuàiyīshí 〈熟〉derive momentary pleasure

【取款】 qǔkuǎn 〈动〉withdraw/draw money (from a bank, etc): ～额 amount of withdrawal ‖ 储户可以在这家银行的任何分行存款和～。Customers can make deposits or withdrawals in any of the bank's branches.

〖～机〗 qǔkuǎnjī 〈名〉teller/money machine: ⇨自动～

〖～凭条〗 qǔkuǎn píngtiáo 〈名〉withdrawal slip

〖～账户〗 qǔkuǎn zhànghù 〈名〉drawing account

【取乐】 qǔlè 〈动〉seek pleasure; make merry; amuse oneself; find amusement: 开心～ be about one's amusement ‖ 饮酒～ drink and make merry ‖ 在家中消遣～ take one's amusement at home ‖ 别拿我～儿。Don't play jokes on me. / Don't make fun of me.

【取力器】 qǔlìqì 〈名〉power takeoff (of a car)

【取媚】 qǔmèi 〈动〉try to please; try to ingratiate oneself with; make up to; curry favour with; toady to

【取名】 qǔmíng 〈动〉name; give sb a name: 给孩子～ name a child; choose a name for a child; give a child a name ‖ 父母给他～汤姆。His parents named him Tom. ‖ 他的名字是根据爷爷的名字取的。He was named after his grandpa.

【取闹】 qǔnào 〈动〉❶ raise a hue and cry; make trouble; kick up/raise/make a row: ⇨无理～ ❷ make fun of; amuse oneself at sb else's expense; play pranks on: 不应拿身体有残疾的人～。You should not make fun of disabled people.

Q

【取暖】 qǔnuǎn 〈动〉warm oneself (by a fire, etc): 烤火～ get warm by the fire; *warm oneself by the fire* ‖ 用热水袋～ keep warm with a hot-water bag ‖ ～补贴 heating allowance ‖ ～设备 heating installation/facilities

〖～费〗 qǔnuǎnfèi 〈名〉heating cost

〖～器〗 qǔnuǎnqì 〈名〉heater: 红外线～ infrared heater

【取平】 qǔpíng 〈动〉even up; make even

【取齐】 qǔqí 〈动〉❶ make even; even up: 把纸～了后再裁。Even up the edges of the sheets before cutting them. ❷ assemble; gather together: 上午九点在北门口～,一块儿出发。Let's assemble at nine in the morning at the north gate and then set off.

【取其精华】 qǔqí-jīnghuá 〈熟〉absorb what is best; get the cream of: ～,去其糟粕 absorb what is good and reject what is bad; adsorb the essence and discard the dross

【取枪】 qǔqiāng 〈动〉[军事] [word of command] take arms: ～! Take arms!

【取巧】 qǔqiǎo 〈动〉resort to trickery to serve oneself or avoid a difficulty; wangle: ～图便 resort to trickery to gain advantages; choose the easy way for the sake of convenience ⇨投机～

【取人之长,补己之短】 qǔ rén zhī cháng, bǔ jǐ zhī duǎn = 取长补短 qǔcháng-bǔduǎn

【取舍】 qǔshě 〈动〉accept or reject; make one's choice: 决定～ decide which to choose ‖ 有批判地加以～ adopt and discard with a critical eye ‖ ～得当 make an appropriate choice ‖ 难以～ be hard to choose ‖ 对于过去的文化遗产,我们应有～地加以继承。We should take our cultural heritage discriminatingly.

【取胜】 qǔshèng 〈动〉score a success; gain/win a victory; *achieve a triumph; triumph*: 侥幸～ *gain a victory by sheer luck* ‖ 轻易～ win hands down ‖ 以多～ win through numerical superiority ‖ 以智～ win a victory by strategy ‖ 产品要靠质量和良好的售后服务～。The competitiveness of a product is determined *by its quality and excellent after-sale service.* ‖ 这是一场必须～的比赛。It was a must-win game.

【取水口】 qǔshuǐkǒu 〈名〉[水利] water intake

【取向】 qǔxiàng 〈名〉tendency; trend; orientation: 价值观～ orientation of values ‖ 历史发展～ historical trend ‖ 人生～ orientation of life ‖ 事情发展～ trend of affairs

【取消】 qǔxiāo 〈动〉cancel; abolish; annul; call off; rescind; countermand: ～比赛 call off a match; cancel a game/match ‖ ～订单 cancel an order for goods ‖ ～访问 call off/cancel a visit ‖ ～关税 eliminate tariffs ‖ ～航班 cancel a flight (to) ‖ ～合同/协议 cancel a contract/an agreement ‖ ～会谈 call off the talks (with sb) ‖ ～会议 call off/cancel a meeting ‖ ～会员资格 deprive sb of his membership ‖ ～婚约 retract from an engagement ‖ ～计划 write off a plan; annul/overset a plan ‖ ～禁令 lift/cancel a ban ‖ ～决定 rescind/revoke a decision ‖ ～命令 countermand; annul an order ‖ ～权力 remove sb's right (to do sth) ‖ ～休假 cancel sb's leave ‖ ～遗嘱 break a will ‖ ～预订 cancel a reservation ‖ ～约会 cancel an appointment (with sb) ‖ ～制裁 lift/withdraw a sanction ‖ 立即/逐步～ immediate/gradual abolition ‖ 裁判员如遇比赛者犯规,可～其比赛资格。The referee *can disqualify a competitor* in the event of a foul. ‖ 观众太少,演出不得不～。The show had to be taken off because of poor audience. ‖ 国家已经～了对高考考生年龄和婚姻状况的限制。The government has *banned the restrictions on the age and marital status of candidates* for the national college entrance examination. ‖ 运动会因雨～。The sports meet was called off/cancelled because of rain.

〖～主义〗 qǔxiāozhǔyì 〈名〉liquidationism

【取销】 qǔxiāo = 取消 qǔxiāo

【取笑】 qǔxiào 〈动〉laugh at; make fun of; ridicule; poke fun at: 招人～ invite ridicule ‖ 别老～人家生理上的缺陷。Don't often make fun of someone's physical handicap. ‖ 如今他已成为众人～的对象。Now he has become something of a laughing stock.

【取信】 qǔxìn 〈动〉win/gain sb's confidence; establish credibility: ～用户 earn customers' trust ‖ ～于人 establish credibility among others

〖～于民〗 qǔxìnyúmín 〈熟〉win the confidence/trust of the people; win public trust

【取样】 qǔyàng 〈动〉take a sample; sample: ～检查 take a sample to check/inspect ‖ ～检验 take a sample for examination and testing ‖ 取水样 take water samples ‖ 取血样 take one's blood sample ‖ ～办法 sampling method ‖ ～设备 sampling device ‖ ～数据 sampled data ‖ 重复/定期～ duplicate/periodic sampling ‖ 混合～ *composite sampling* ‖ 随机/有意～ *random/purposive sampling* ‖ 统计～ statistic sampling

〖～器〗 qǔyàngqì 〈名〉sampler

〖～勺〗 qǔyàngsháo 〈名〉sample spoon

〖～员〗 qǔyàngyuán 〈名〉sampler

【取悦】 qǔyuè 〈动〉try to please; ingratiate oneself with; curry favour with; toady to: ～读者/观众 cater to the tastes of the readers/audience ‖ ～上司 play up to one's boss; curry favour with one's superior; toady to one's boss; ingratiate oneself with one's boss ‖ ～于世 please the world ‖ 急于～ be eager to please ‖ 难于～ be hard to please ‖ 他显然在设法～老板。He is obviously trying to ingratiate himself with the boss. ‖ 他想用大量礼物～于她。He tried to conciliate her with lavish presents.

【取证】 qǔzhèng 〈动〉collect/gather evidence: 调查～ conduct investigation and obtain evidence ‖ ～充分 gather/have abundant evidence ‖ 广泛～ gather evidence on an extensive basis

【取之不尽,用之不竭】 qǔ zhī bù jìn, yòng zhī bù jié 〈熟〉inexhaustible: ～的能源 inexhaustible energy ‖ 不要以为自然资源～。Don't just think that natural resources can be tapped without limit.

【取之于民,用之于民】 qǔ zhī yú mín, yòng zhī yú mín 〈熟〉what is taken from the people is to be used for the good of the people

娶

娶 qǔ 〈动〉*marry (a woman); take a wife*: 父亲给儿子们都～了媳妇。The father had settled all his sons. ‖ 男人在过去可以～好几个妻子。In old times, men could wed/marry several wives. ‖ 他～了个英国姑娘。He married an English girl.

【娶了媳妇忘了娘】 qǔ le xífù wàng le niáng 〈熟〉once the son is married, the mother is forgotten

【娶妻】 qǔqī 〈动〉take a wife; marry a woman: ～生子 get married and have children ‖ 他娶了一位美丽的姑娘为妻。He took a beautiful woman to wife. ‖ 他尚未～。He is still wifeless.

【娶亲】 qǔqīn 〈动〉❶ take a wife; (of a man) get married ❷ (of a man) go to pick up his bride at her house

龋

龋 qǔ 〈动〉(of teeth) decay

【龋齿】 qǔchǐ 〈名〉❶ dental caries: ～预防 prevention of dental caries ❷ decayed tooth

qù

去[1]

去[1] qù ❶〈动〉leave; depart from: ⇨～世; ～职 ❷〈动〉〈书〉be apart from in space or time: ～今六十余年 more than 60 years ago ‖ 相～不远 not far from each other ‖ 两国相～万里。The two *countries are ten thousand li apart.* ❸〈动〉lose: 光阴一～不复返。Time once lost is never regained. ⇨大势已～ ❹〈动〉get rid of; remove; do away with: ～头屑 get rid of dandruff ‖ ～污渍 remove stains/spots/blots ⇨～粗取精; ～火; 掐头～尾 ❺〈形〉past; previous; last: ～冬今春 last winter and this spring ‖ ～秋 last autumn ⇨～年 ❻〈动〉go to; leave for: ～买东西 go shopping ‖ 从北京～上海 leave Beijing for Shanghai ‖ 别忘了给他～个电话。Don't forget to give him a call/ring. ‖ 他已经～了。He's already gone. ‖ 她以前～过那里。She has been there before. ‖ 我给他～了一封信。I sent/posted him a letter. ‖ 我们将乘下一班飞机～华盛顿。We will leave for Washington by the next plane. ⇨～处; ～向 ❼〈动〉[used after a verbal phrase or prepositional phrase and before another verbal phrase or verb, indicating purpose] go in order to do sth: 拿斧头～砍树 use an axe to cut a tree ‖ 请人～修水管 send for sb to repair the water pipe ‖ 上街～买菜 go to the market to buy some vegetables ‖ 用辩证唯物主义的观点～观察事物 look at things from a dialectical materialist point of view ‖ 他们走到一边～私下交谈。They went aside to have a private conversation. ❽〈动〉a) [used at the end of a sentence after a verb or verbal phrase, indicating purpose] go in order to do sth: 他听讲座～了。He went to the lecture. ‖ 她上图书馆借书～了。She has gone to the library to borrow books. ‖ 咱们踢球～。Let's go to play football. b) [used before a verb] be *going to do sth*: ～看电影 *go to see a film; go to the cinema* ‖ ～散步 go for a walk ‖ 我～打水,你来扫地。You sweep the floor, and I am going to fetch water. ‖ 我～查文件。I will go to check

the file. ‖ 这件事他～办吧。Let him do it. ❾〈动〉a) [used after a verb, indicating motion away from the speaker]: 出～ go out/outside ‖ 回家～ go home ‖ 进～ go in/inside ‖ 上楼/下楼～ go upstairs/downstairs ‖ 朝大门外跑～ run towards the gate ‖ 请把这本书给他捎～。Please take this book to him. b) [used after a verb, indicating that sb/sth is no longer in its original place]: 把这些话删～。Leave out these words. ‖ 他的钱被偷～了。He had his money stolen. ‖ 她的父母相继死～。Her parents died one after the other. c) [used after a verb, indicating the continuation of an action, etc]: 一眼看～ cast a look at ‖ 让他玩～。Let him go on playing. ‖ 随他说～。Let him say whatever he likes. ‖ 他们向前走～。They were walking along. ❿〈副〉〈方〉very; extremely: 操场上的人多了～了。There are quite a lot of people on the playground. ‖ 那山高了～了。That is really a high mountain. ‖ 这几年变化可大了～了。There have been great changes these years. ⓫ ＝去声 qùshēng

去[2] qù 〈动〉play a part/role: 他在那出戏里～曹操。He played Cao Cao in the play.

【去病】 qùbìng 〈动〉wipe out/eradicate/cure a disease
【去病毒】 qù bìngdú 〈动〉[计算机] debug
【去草胺】 qùcǎo'àn 〈名〉[农业] butachlor
【去臭】 qùchòu 〈动〉deodorize
〖～剂〗 qùchòujì 〈名〉deodorizer
【去除】 qùchú 〈动〉get rid of; remove: ～衣服上的油渍 remove grease from one's clothes ‖ 彻底～恶习 make a clean break with one's bad habits ‖ 做饭的味道很难从衣服上～。It is difficult to rid clothes of cooking smells.
【去处】 qùchù 〈名〉❶ place to go; whereabouts: 她的～不明。Her whereabouts are unknown. ❷ place; site; spot: 他在辞职前已经另找了一个～。He had found another job before he quit this one. ‖ 这真是一个避暑的好～。This is really a very nice summer resort.
【去磁】 qùcí 〈动〉[物理] degauss; demagnetize; deperm
〖～力〗 qùcílì 〈名〉demagnetization force
〖～器〗 qùcíqì 〈名〉demagnetizer
【去粗取精】 qùcū-qǔjīng 〈熟〉discard the dross and select the essential; separate the wheat from the chaff: ～,去伪存真,由此及彼,由表及里 discard the dross and select the essential, eliminate the false and retain the true, proceed from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside
【去掉】 qùdiào 〈动〉get rid of; remove; do away with: ～包袱 get rid of a burden ‖ ～不良习惯 get rid of a bad habit ‖ ～墨水渍 remove ink stains/spots ‖ ～思想上的负担 get a load off one's mind
【去钉器】 qùdīngqì 〈名〉staple remover
【去恶从善】 qù'è-cóngshàn 〈熟〉exterminate/shun the evil and follow the good
【去恶务尽】 qù'è-wùjìn 〈熟〉do away with evil completely
【去垢】 qùgòu 〈动〉descale: 给锅炉/水壶～ descale a boiler/kettle
〖～剂〗 qùgòujì 〈名〉detergent
【去骨】 qùgǔ 〈动〉bone: ～鸡/肉 boned chicken/meat ‖ ～沙丁鱼 boneless sardines
〖～刀〗 qùgǔdāo 〈名〉boning knife
【去官】 qùguān 〈动〉leave an official post; quit office; no longer hold an official post
【去国】 qùguó 〈动〉leave one's country or native place: ～千里 be a thousand *li* away from one's native land
【去火】 qùhuǒ 〈动〉[中医] reduce internal heat; relieve inflammation or fever: 化痰～ reduce phlegm and internal heat ‖ 绿豆汤可帮助～。The mung bean soup helps reduce internal heat.
【去就】 qù-jiù 〈动〉hold or not hold a post; quit or stay on the job; resign or remain in office: ～未定 whether to hold the post or not is not yet decided; not be certain whether to quit or stay
【去壳】 qùké 〈动〉skin; shell; decorticate: 给鸡蛋～ peel boiled eggs ‖ ～的坚果 shelled nut
〖～机〗 qùkéjī 〈名〉sheller; decorticator
【去留】 qù-liú 〈动〉go or stay: ～未决 hang between staying and going; whether to go or to stay is yet to be decided ‖ ～自便 be free to go or stay ‖ ～悉听尊便。You are at liberty to go or stay. ‖ ～要速作决定。You have to make a quick decision as to whether to stay or leave. / To stay or leave, you have to make a quick decision.
【去路】 qùlù 〈名〉way along which one is going; outlet: 挡住/拦住～ block sb's way ‖ 给洪水找个～ find an outlet for the flood ‖ 一条河拦住了我们的～。A river blocked our way.
【去沫剂】 qùmòjì 〈名〉defoaming agent; defoamer
【去你的】 qùnǐde 〈动〉〈粗〉go to hell: ～! 我还不至于蠢到那个地步。Go on with you! I know better than that.
【去年】 qùnián 〈名〉last year: ～今日 today a year ago; today last year ‖ ～同期 corresponding period last year ‖ ～夏天 last summer ‖ ～以来 since last year ‖ ～这个时候,我在西安。I was in Xi'an this time last year.
【去耦】 qù'ǒu 〈动〉[电子] decouple
〖～电路〗 qù'ǒu diànlù 〈名〉decoupling circuit
〖～器〗 qù'ǒuqì 〈名〉decoupler
〖～网络〗 qù'ǒu wǎngluò 〈名〉decoupling network
【去皮】 qùpí 〈动〉remove the peel or skin; skin; peel: 把水果～ peel the fruit ‖ ～猪肉 skinless pork ‖ 香蕉去了皮再吃。Peel the banana before you eat it.
〖～机〗 qùpíjī 〈名〉peeler; decorticator: 电动～ electric peeler
〖～器〗 qùpíqì 〈名〉peeler: 土豆～ potato peeler
【去任】 qùrèn 〈动〉no longer hold an official post; leave an official post
【去日】 qùrì 〈名〉〈书〉past/bygone days: ～苦多 suffered a lot in the past
【去肉机】 qùròujī 〈名〉fleshing machine
【去声】 qùshēng 〈名〉[语言] ❶ falling tone [third of the four tones in classical Chinese pronunciation] ❷ falling tone [fourth of the four tones in modern standard Chinese pronunciation]
【去世】 qùshì 〈动〉(of grown-ups) die; pass away: 因病～ die of an illness ‖ 他两年前～。He died two years ago. ‖ 她在睡眠中～。She passed away in her sleep.
【去势】 qùshì 〈动〉[畜牧] geld; castrate; emasculate
〖～器〗 qùshìqì 〈名〉emasculator
【去暑】 qùshǔ 〈动〉drive away/dispel summer heat
【去岁】 qùsuì 〈名〉〈书〉last year
【去痛】 qùtòng 〈动〉kill pain
〖～片〗 qùtòngpiàn 〈名〉painkiller: 服用～ take painkillers
【去伪存真】 qùwěi-cúnzhēn 〈熟〉discard what is false and keep what is genuine; rid the fake and retain the true
【去污】 qùwū 〈动〉clean; decontaminate: ～能力 dirt-removing power
〖～粉〗 qùwūfěn 〈名〉(household) cleanser
〖～剂〗 qùwūjì 〈名〉spot remover; decontaminating agent; detergent; stain removal agent
【去芜存精】 qùwú-cúnjīng 〈熟〉discard the dross and keep the essential
【去雾】 qùwù 〈动〉defog; demist
〖～器〗 qùwùqì 〈名〉defogger; demister: 汽车后窗～ rear window defogger of a car
【去向】 qùxiàng 〈名〉direction in which sb/sth has gone; whereabouts: 不知～ be nowhere to be found; sb's/sth's whereabouts are unknown ‖ 寻找～ trace sb's whereabouts ‖ ～不明 sb's whereabouts are unknown ‖ ～未定 have not decided which way to go
【去邪归正】 qùxié-guīzhèng 〈熟〉depart from the evil and return to the good—turn over a new leaf
【去雄】 qùxióng 〈动〉[植物] emasculate; castrate
【去意】 qùyì 〈名〉intention/will to leave: ～已决 be determined to go/leave
【去油】 qùyóu 〈动〉[化工] deoil
【去杂去劣】 qùzá-qùliè 〈名〉[农业] roguing
【去职】 qùzhí 〈动〉leave one's post; quit office; no longer hold the post: 以病～ resign on the grounds of ill health; quit one's post under the plea of illness

阒 qù 〈形〉〈书〉still; quiet; silent: ～无一人。All was quiet and not a soul was to be seen.

【阒寂】 qùjì 〈形〉quiet; still; silent
【阒静】 qùjìng 〈形〉〈书〉quiet; still; silent
【阒然】 qùrán 〈形〉〈书〉quiet; still: ～无声 very quiet; absolutely still ‖ 花园～。Silence reigned in the garden.

趣 qù ❶〈名〉inclination; bent: 志～ ❷〈名〉interest;

delight：⇨风～；乐～；自讨没～ ❸〈形〉interesting；amusing：⇨～闻

【趣话】 qùhuà 〈名〉amusing/funny remark；joke

【趣剧】 qùjù 〈名〉farce

【趣事】 qùshì 〈名〉funny thing；interesting episode；amusing incident：一件～ an amusing incident ‖ 野餐是件～。Picnics are fun.

【趣谈】 qùtán 〈名〉amusing remarks；funny remarks

【趣味】 qùwèi 〈名〉❶ fun；interest；delight：缺乏～ lack interest ‖ 增添～ add/lend interest (to) ‖ ～无穷 be of infinite interest；afford the greatest delight ‖ 对我的家人来说，体育运动毫无～可言。Sport does not hold much interest for my family at all. ❷ taste；liking；preference：迎合低级～ pander/cater to low tastes ‖ ～高雅 good/refined taste ‖ 这笑话～低级。The joke is in poor taste.

〖～食品〗 qùwèi shípǐn 〈名〉fun food

〖～相投〗 qùwèi-xiāngtóu 〈熟〉be congenial to one's taste；share the same interests in life：他俩～。They share the same tastes and interests.

【趣闻】 qùwén 〈名〉interesting news/anecdote：一则～ an amusing anecdote ‖ 讲述～ relate interesting anecdotes ‖ ～不胫而走 amusing news travels fast

覻 qù 〈动〉〈书〉look/peep at；steal a glance at：冷眼相～ give sb a cold look ⇨面面相～；小～
⇨qū

【覻视】 qùshì 〈动〉〈书〉look

qu

戌 qu →屈戌儿 qūqur
⇨xū

quān

耇 quān 〈名〉〈书〉crossbow

悛 quān 〈动〉〈书〉repent and mend (one's ways)：⇨怙恶不～

圈 quān ❶〈名〉ring；circle；circuit：画个～儿 draw a circle ‖ 绕一个大～ make/take a long circuit ‖ 吐烟～ blow smoke rings ‖ 站/坐成一～ stand/sit in a ring/circle ‖ 钥匙～ key ring ‖ 长跑的时候他把我落了两～。I lagged behind him by two laps in the long-distance run. ‖ 大家手拉着手，围成一个～儿。All joined hands and formed a ring. ‖ 轮盘转了一整～。The wheel has come full circle. ‖ 运动员已经跑了四～。The athletes have completed four circuits. ⇨包围～；花～；救生～ ❷〈名〉circle：金融～ financial circles ‖ 朋友/熟人～ circle of friends/acquaintances ‖ 生活～ circle of life ‖ 文化/艺术/演艺～ cultural/artistic/theatrical circles ‖ 他不是～里人。He does not belong to the inner circle. / He is not on the inside. ‖ 我们刚搬来时，感觉完全像是～外人。We felt like complete outsiders when we first moved here. ❸〈动〉mark with a circle；circle：把这个词～起来 enclose this word with a circle ‖ 把你的选项～出来。Circle your choices. ‖ 老师用红笔把学生的错误～出来。The teacher circled the pupils' mistakes in red ink. ⇨～点；～阅 ❹〈动〉encircle；enclose：用绳子把事故现场～起来 rope off the scene of the accident ‖ 监狱被高墙～住了。The prison is enclosed with high walls. ⇨～地
⇨juān；juàn

【圈闭】 quānbì 〈名〉[石油] trap：背斜/地层～ anticlinal/stratigraphic trap

【圈操】 quāncāo 〈名〉[体操] ring/hoop gymnastics；ring exercise

【圈地】 quāndì 〈动〉enclose land：他们用树篱～。They enclosed the land with hedges.

〖～运动〗 Quāndì Yùndòng 〈名〉〈史〉Enclosure Movement

【圈点】 quāndiǎn 〈动〉❶ punctuate an ancient text with dots or small circles ❷ mark words and phrases for special attention with dots and small circles

【圈定】 quāndìng 〈动〉decide by marking a circle

【圈梁】 quānliáng 〈名〉[建筑] girt strip

【圈拢】 quānlong 〈动〉〈方〉❶ unite；rally ❷ draw sb over to one's side；win sb over；rope sb in

【圈圈】 quānquān 〈名〉❶ circle；ring：一个～ a circle/ring ‖ 画～ draw circles ‖ ～干部 cadre who only draws circles on reports without doing any significant work ❷ circle：多交朋友，不要只局限于自己的～。Make more friends. Don't be confined only to your own circle. ‖ 她乐意呆在自己的小～里，怕交新朋友。She is happy to stay in her own circle, and is afraid to make new friends.

【圈套】 quāntào 〈名〉snare；trap：摆脱～ get out of a trap ‖ 落入～ fall into a trap/snare；get/be trapped；be caught in a trap ‖ 设下～ lay/set a snare；set a trap ‖ 识破～ become aware of a trap set by sb；see through a trick ‖ 中～ be caught in a trap；play into sb's hands ‖ 警察布下了捉拿窃贼的～。The police set a trap to catch the thief. ‖ 名气乃使糊涂人上当的～。Popularity is a snare in which fools are caught. ‖ 士兵们疑有～而撤退了。Suspecting a trap, the soldiers withdrew. ‖ 他的问话中有～。There is a catch in his question.

【圈选】 quānxuǎn 〈动〉circle a choice；choose by drawing a circle around

【圈椅】 quānyǐ 〈名〉round-backed armchair

【圈阅】 quānyuè 〈动〉(of a leader) circle one's name on a document submitted for approval to show one has read it

【圈占】 quānzhàn 〈动〉enclose and occupy；seize possession of sth by enclosing：～公地 enclose common land and claim ownership of it ‖ 为反对～土地而斗争 fight against the enclosure of land

【圈子】 quānzi 〈名〉❶ circle；ring：大家围成一个～。We formed a circle/ring. ⇨兜～；绕～ ❷ circle：加入到朋友的～中去 join/enter the circle of sb's friends ‖ 扩大生活～ extend/enlarge/widen one's circle ‖ 走出家庭～ come out of the family circle ‖ 熟人～ circle of acquaintances ‖ 她的生活～很小。She moves in a very small circle. ‖ 他们已经形成了自己的生活～。They had formed/made a circle of their own. ‖ 我们的活动～有所不同。We move in different circles. ‖ 这消息很快在他们的～里传开了。The news was quickly spread around their circle.

棬 quān 〈名〉〈书〉drinking vessel made of bended wood

quán

权 quán ❶〈名〉〈书〉steelyard weight ❷〈动〉weigh；measure；balance：⇨～衡 ❸〈名〉expediency；adaptability：⇨～变；通～达变 ❹〈副〉temporarily；tentatively；for the time being：～充 act temporarily as；serve as a stopgap for ‖ ～作不知 pretend not to know for the moment ⇨～且 ❺〈名〉power；authority：决策～ decision-making power ‖ 审计监督～ power to supervise through auditing ‖ 行政～ administrative power/authority ‖ ～大于法 power overshadowing the law；power treading on the law ‖ 经理有～解雇职员。The manager has the power to fire an employee. ‖ 他手中掌握着千百万人的生杀大～。He has the power of life and death over millions. ⇨～限；当～；授～；政～ ❻〈名〉right：播映～ televising right (for sth) ‖ 发展～ right of development ‖ 开采～ right of mining ‖ 贸易～ trading right ‖ 言论自由～ right of free speech ‖ 追索～ right of recourse ‖ 自卫～ right of self-defence ‖ 被告人有～保持沉默。The defendant has the right to remain silent. ‖ 你有～拒绝在星期天工作。You are within your rights to refuse to work on Sundays. ‖ 她因出生在英国而有英国公民～。She is British by right of birth. ⇨版～；人～；特～ ❼〈名〉advantageous/favourable position：掌握主动～ have the initiative ⇨霸～；制空～

【权变】 quánbiàn 〈动〉do as the changing circumstances demand；suit one's actions to changing conditions；act according to circumstances：多智谋，善～ be resourceful and flexible

【权标】 quánbiāo 〈名〉fasces

【权柄】 quánbǐng 〈名〉power；authority：掌握～ wield the sceptre—be in power/authority；be in the saddle

【权臣】 quánchén 〈名〉powerful and domineering minister：～当道/用事 domineering ministers are in power/authority

【权当】 quándāng 〈动〉consider; take it as sth temporarily: 死马～活马医 doctor a dead horse tentatively as if it were still alive—not give it up for lost ‖ 你要是不听，就～我没说。If you refuse to listen, forget it.

【权贵】 quánguì 〈名〉influential/powerful officials; bigwigs: 巴结～ fawn on/flatter bigwigs; curry favour with bigwigs; ingratiate oneself with influential officials ‖ 依附～ attach oneself to bigwigs

【权豪】 quánháo 〈名〉influential officials and families: ～势要 important and influential people (such as royal relatives, senior officers, etc); bigwigs

【权衡】 quánhéng ❶〈名〉〈书〉sliding weight and beam of a steelyard ❷〈动〉weigh; measure; balance; consider: ～得失 weigh the gains and losses; count/weigh the costs and the benefits ‖ ～正反两方面的意见 weigh the pros and cons ‖ 仔细～ weigh carefully ‖ 他在脑海中再三～着这些想法。He weighed and balanced the ideas in his mind again and again. ‖ 我们必须把前后事实加以～才能得出结论。We must weigh one fact with the next to arrive at a conclusion.

〖～利弊〗 quánhéng-lìbì 〈熟〉weigh the advantages and disadvantages; weigh the pros and cons

〖～轻重〗 quánhéng-qīngzhòng 〈熟〉weigh the relative/comparative importance (of two or more things); weigh the pros and cons; weigh up one thing against another

【权奸】 quánjiān 〈名〉powerful and treacherous court official

【权力】 quánlì 〈名〉❶ power; authority: 篡夺～ usurp power/authority ‖ 夺取～ seize power ‖ ～中心 power centre ‖ 国家～ state power ⇨ ～机关 ❷ ascendancy [power or authority delegated to sb in a particular office]; jurisdiction: 保留～ reserve the power (to do sth) ‖ 承认～ acknowledge sb's authority ‖ 放弃～ abdicate/resign one's power ‖ 赋予～ lodge power in/with sb; give/grant power (to sb); confer power (upon sb) ‖ 获得～ acquire/attain the power (of) ‖ 具有～ possess authority/power (over) ‖ 控制～ control power ‖ 扩大～ extend one's power ‖ 滥用～ abuse one's power/authority; misuse one's power ‖ 失去～ lose power/authority ‖ 授予～ vest in sb the power (to do sth); confer power (upon sb) ‖ 贪恋～ lust for power ‖ 限制～ curb sb's power ‖ 行使～ exercise/exert/wield authority; use/wield power ‖ 削弱～ cripple sb's power; weaken sb's authority ‖ 移交～ transfer power (to sb) ‖ 运用～ use one's authority; use power ‖ 掌握～ be in power/authority; hold authority/power; assume/take the power (of) ‖ ～过分集中 over-concentration of power; excessive centralization of power ‖ ～减弱 decline in power ‖ 合法～ legitimate authority ‖ 绝对～ absolute power ‖ 特殊～ special power ‖ 行政～ executive power ‖ 至高无上的～ supreme authority/power ‖ 达到～顶峰 be at the meridian of one's power; reach the pinnacle/summit/zenith of one's power ‖ 国会授予总统一切应变～。Congress delegated all the emergency powers to the president. ‖ 我没有～像你所希望的那样去做。I have no power to act as you desire.

〖～斗争〗 quánlì dòuzhēng 〈名〉power struggle

〖～机关〗 quánlì jīguān 〈名〉organ of power/authority: 国家～ organ of state power ‖ 全国人民代表大会是国家的最高～。The National People's Congress is the highest authority in the country.

〖～结构〗 quánlì jiégòu 〈名〉power structure

〖～下放〗 quánlì xiàfàng 〈动〉transfer/delegate/shift power to lower levels: ～到基层 transfer power to the grass roots level

【权利】 quánlì 〈名〉right: 保护～ protect sb's right ‖ 保留～ reserve the right (to do sth) ‖ 保障～ guarantee/safeguard sb's right ‖ 放弃～ give up/abdicate/relinquish/renounce/waive/abandon a right ‖ 赋予～ give/grant sb the right (to do sth) ‖ 获得～ achieve/acquire/gain a right ‖ 坚持自己的～ stand on/assert one's right ‖ 侵犯他人的～ infringe upon the rights of others ‖ 失去～ lose one's right ‖ 维护～ defend/safeguard sb's right ‖ 无视他人～ ignore other people's rights ‖ 享有～ enjoy a right ‖ 要求得到自己的～ claim/demand one's right ‖ 尊重他人的～ respect the rights of others ‖ ～宣言 declaration of rights ‖ 不可剥夺的～ inalienable right ‖ 个人～ individual right ‖ 公民的基本～和义务 fundamental rights and duties of a citizen ‖ 合法～ lawful/legitimate/legal right ‖ 经济/民主/社会/文化～ economic/democratic/social/cultural rights ‖ 劳动的～ right to work ‖ 受教育的～ right to education ‖ 天赋的～ natural right ‖ 为争取平等～而斗争 fight for equal rights ‖ 根据正当～ by rights ‖ 你没有～这样对我。You have no right to treat me like this. ‖ 人们享有生命、自由和人身安全的～。People have rights to life, liberty and security.

〖～法案〗 quánlì fǎ'àn 〈名〉bill of rights

〖～客体〗 quánlì kètǐ 〈名〉[法律] object of right

〖～能力〗 quánlì nénglì 〈名〉[法律] ability to exercise one's rights and honour one's obligations

〖～主体〗 quánlì zhǔtǐ 〈名〉[法律] subject of right

【权略】 quánlüè 〈名〉flexible tactics

【权门】 quánmén 〈名〉families of influential officials: 依附～ attach oneself to families of bigwigs

【权迷心窍】 quánmíxīnqiào 〈熟〉be obsessed with a lust for power; be drunk with power: 他～。He was completely obsessed by the lust for power.

【权谋】 quánmóu 〈名〉flexible tactics: ～多变 be resourceful

【权能】 quánnéng 〈名〉powers and functions: 法院有这些～。The court has these powers and functions.

【权钱交易】 quán-qián jiāoyì 〈名〉power-money deal; power-for-money deal

【权且】 quánqiě 〈副〉tentatively; temporarily; for the time being; for the moment: ～如此吧。Let it be so for the moment. ‖ ～吃几片饼干充饥。Let's have a few biscuits to stay our hunger.

【权时】 quánshí ❶〈形〉temporary ❷〈动〉〈书〉size up the situation

【权势】 quánshì 〈名〉power and influence: 巩固/加强～ consolidate/strengthen one's influence ‖ 扩大～ expand one's power and influence; extend one's power ‖ 滥用～ abuse/misuse one's power ‖ 丧失～ lose one's power and influence ‖ 贪图～ hanker after power and position; lust for power and position ‖ 削弱～ impair sb's influence; cripple sb's power ‖ 炫耀～ flaunt one's influence ‖ 倚仗～ count on one's power and position; rely on one's powerful connections ‖ 很有～的人 person of great influence/power ‖ 他利用自己的～为子女谋得好工作。He used his influence to get his children good jobs.

【权术】 quánshù 〈名〉political finesse/trickery/tricks; shifts in politics: 玩弄～ play politics

【权数】 quánshù 〈名〉〈书〉ability to cope with difficult situations; resourcefulness

【权威】 quánwēi 〈名〉❶ authority; authoritativeness: 嘲弄/怀疑/蔑视/质疑某人的～ ridicule/doubt/defy/question sb's authority ‖ 建立～ establish authority ‖ 失去～ lose authority ‖ 维护～ safeguard the authority (of) ‖ 无视～ disregard/ignore/defy an authority ‖ 显示～ demonstrate/show authority ‖ 拥有至上的～ hold supreme/ultimate authority (over) ‖ 运用～ use/exercise one's authority ‖ ～文献/意见/著作 authoritative literature/opinion/book ‖ 一本好词典是词义方面的～。A good dictionary is an authority on the meanings of words. ❷ (person of) authority: 崇拜/尊重～ worship/respect an authority ‖ 对～提出异议 question/dispute an authority ‖ 电脑/金融～ authority on computer/finance ‖ 国际著名～ distinguished/eminent international/world authority (on) ‖ 军事～ military authority ‖ 学术～ academic authority ‖ 医学～ medical authority; authority on medicine ‖ 公认的～ acknowledged/recognized authority ‖ 无可争辩的～ irrefutable/indisputable authority ‖ 他是一位语法～。He is a grammarian of authority.

〖～人士〗 quánwēi rénshì 〈名〉authoritative person; authoritative sources; authority: 请教～ consult an authority ‖ 研究这个问题的著名～ eminent authority on the subject

【权位】 quánwèi 〈名〉power and position: 谋取～ seek power and position ‖ 贪恋～ lust for power and position

【权限】 quánxiàn 〈名〉limit of authority; jurisdiction; competence; terms of reference: 超越～ exceed one's powers/competence; overstep/overreach/exceed one's authority; go beyond one's terms of reference ‖ 扩大～ extend one's powers ‖ 确定～ define the competence (of); define sb's powers ‖ ～不清 limitation of authority is not distinct ‖ 在～之内 be under/within the jurisdiction/power (of); be within the competence (of) ‖ 在～之外 be above/outside the jurisdiction (of); be beyond the competence (of) ‖ 在法律规定的～内 within the limits of one's authority as prescribed by law ‖ 必须对他的～做出明确规定。His powers must be clearly defined. ‖ 此事不在我的～之内。This matter does not come/fall within my jurisdiction. ‖ 应授予他更大的～。He should be given more authority.

【权要】 quányào 〈名〉 bigwigs; influential officials

【权宜】 quányí 〈形〉 expedient: 应急的～措施 expedient measure to meet an emergency ‖ 他的行为好像只是出于～的考虑。His behaviour seems to be governed solely by expediency.

〖～之计〗 quányízhìjì 〈熟〉 expedient (measure); makeshift (device); stopgap; measure of expediency: 采取～ resort to/adopt an expedient ‖ 这一政策不是～。This policy is not made out of expediency.

【权益】 quányì 〈名〉 rights (and interests): 剥夺～ deprive sb of his rights ‖ 侵犯～ infringe upon sb's rights ‖ 维护妇女与儿童的合法～ defend/safeguard the lawful/legitimate/legal rights and interests of women and children ‖ 享有～ enjoy rights and interests ‖ 共同～ common rights and interests ‖ 经济～ economic rights and interests ‖ 消协是为维护消费者合法～而设立的。The Consumers' Association is intended to safeguard/defend consumers' legal rights and interests.

【权舆】 quányú 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ sprout; shoot forth; bud; germinate ❷ begin; start

【权欲】 quányù 〈名〉 lust/craving/hunger/desire for power: 他有很强的～。He has strong desire for power.

〖～熏心〗 quányù-xūnxīn 〈熟〉 be overcome by a lust for power; be blinded by power

【权责】 quánzé 〈名〉 power and responsibility; rights and duties: ～明确 well-defined power and responsibility

【权诈】 quánzhà 〈形〉 tricky; crafty

【权杖】 quánzhàng 〈名〉 wand (carried as an emblem of authority); staff of authority; crosier: 国王的～ king's sceptre ‖ 元帅的～ marshal's truncheon ‖ 主教的～ bishop's crosier

全 quán ❶〈形〉 complete: 店虽小，东西却很～。The store, though small, has a considerable variety of goods. ‖ 这本书不～。The book is incomplete. ⇨残缺不～；健～ ❷〈动〉 keep intact; make complete: ⇨苟～；两～其美 ❸〈形〉 whole; entire; full; total; all: ～城 entire town ‖ ～党 whole Party; entire Party membership ‖ ～人类 all mankind ‖ ～社会 whole society ‖ ～世界 all the world; whole world ‖ ～中国 the whole of China; all China ‖ 烤～鸭 whole roast duck ‖ ～书共十卷。The book comprises 10 volumes. ‖ 他们演出了～剧。They played it in full. ⇨～部；～国 ❹〈副〉 a) all; without exception: ～走了。All are gone. ‖ 大家～来了吗? *Is everybody here?* ‖ 他的孩子～是女孩。His children are all girls. b) completely; entirely; totally: 你～错了。You're completely/all wrong. ‖ 他～是为了你好才做的。He did it entirely for your good. ‖ 我～糊涂了。I am all in a muddle. ⇨～然；～新

【全般】 quánbān 〈形〉 entire; whole; complete; all: ～工作 entire work

【全豹】 quánbào 〈名〉 whole leopard—whole picture; full view; overall situation: 未窥～ fail to see the whole picture; fail to grasp the overall situation

【全本】 quánběn 〈名〉 ❶ traditional opera with a complete plot; *complete version of a full-length opera*: 他们演出了～《哈姆雷特》。They played *Hamlet* in full. ❷ ＝ 足本 zúběn

【全波段收音机】 quánbōduàn shōuyīnjī 〈名〉 all-wave receiver/radio

【全部】 quánbù 〈形〉 all; whole; entire; total: ～费用 overall cost; total expenditure ‖ ～时间 all one's time ‖ ～收入 total income ‖ 承担～责任 shoulder the total responsibility ‖ 贡献～力量 contribute one's all (to) ‖ 目睹～过程 *see the entire process with* one's own eyes ‖ 赔偿～损失 compensate the loss incurred in full ‖ 设法了解～情况 try to find out about the whole situation ‖ 知道～真相 know the whole truth ‖ 让我把～情况告诉你。Let me tell you the whole story. / Let me tell you everything that has happened. ‖ 手术难度很大，需要这位医生拿出～本领。The difficult operation will require all the doctor's skill. ‖ 我们应把～精力投入到工作中去。We should devote our entire energy to the work. ‖ 这不是～情况。This is not the whole picture.

【全才】 quáncái 〈名〉 versatile person; all-rounder: ～难得 it's hard to secure a man of extensive abilities ‖ 文武～ be versed in both civil and military affairs; be at once a scholar and a worrior

【全长】 quáncháng 〈名〉 overall/whole/full length/span: 新桥的～ overall length of the new bridge

【全场】 quánchǎng 〈名〉 ❶ whole audience; the house; all those present: 博得～喝彩 bring down the house ‖ ～沸腾。The house seethes with enthusiasm. ‖ ～观众给演员们热烈鼓掌。The theatre applauded the actors warmly. ‖ ～欢声雷动。The audience broke out into thunderous cheers. ‖ ～起立。The house rose to their feet. ❷ [体育] full/all court: ～打法 all-court play ‖ ～紧逼 all-court press; full-court press

【全称】 quánchēng 〈名〉 full name; unabbreviated form: 美国的～是美利坚合众国。The full name of America is the United States of America.

【全承包】 quánchéngbāo 〈动〉 turnkey: ～工作 turnkey job ‖ ～合同 turnkey contract

【全程】 quánchéng 〈名〉 whole journey/course/distance: ～马拉松 full/complete Marathon ‖ ～运价 through rate ‖ ～追踪 whole course tracing ‖ 那件事被摄像机～拍摄下来。The incident took place in full view of the television cameras. ‖ 他坚持跑完～。He stuck it out to the whole distance.

【全磁化】 quáncíhuà 〈名〉 [物理] holomagnetization

【全等形】 quánděngxíng 〈名〉 [数学] congruent figures

【全动机翼】 quándòng jīyì 〈名〉 tiltwing; all-moving wing (of an aircraft)

【全都】 quándōu 〈副〉 all; without exception: ～结束了。All is over. ‖ 该节目的内容～是关于吸烟的危害。The programme was all about the dangers of smoking. ‖ 你们～得受罚，一个也不饶。You will all be punished with no exceptions. ‖ 他把蛋糕～吃光了。He ate every bit of the cake.

【全队】 quánduì 〈名〉 full/complete team: ～乐师 full/complete orchestra

【全对称】 quánduìchèn 〈名〉 [数学] pantomorphia

【全额】 quán'é 〈名〉 total *sum*; full *amount*: ～保险 *full insurance* ‖ ～分期付款 instalment in full ‖ ～付讫 pay in full ‖ ～利润分成 share the total/entire profit ‖ ～照收 receipt in full

〖～奖学金〗 quán'é jiǎngxuéjīn 〈名〉 full scholarship

【全反射】 quánfǎnshè 〈名〉 [物理] total reflection

【全方位】 quánfāngwèi 〈名〉 omnidirection; all directions: ～出击 all-round attack ‖ ～开放格局 pattern of all-round opening-up ‖ ～经济合作 all-round economic cooperation ‖ ～外交 omnibearing diplomacy ‖ 中国将更加积极地推进～、多层次、宽领域的对外开放。China will push forward more vigorously the omnidimentional, multi tiered and wide-range opening-up.

【全份】 quánfèn 〈名〉 complete/whole set: ～表册 complete set of lists and forms

【全封闭】 quánfēngbì 〈动〉 enclose totally: ～疗法 be confined for intensive treatment ‖ ～式管理 totally-enclosed management

〖～式电动机〗 quánfēngbìshì diàndòngjī 〈名〉 [电学] totally-enclosed motor; fully-enclosed motor

【全副】 quánfù 〈形〉 complete; full; all: ～精力 all one's energy ‖ 他的～精力都放在工作上了。*He is completely taken up with* his work.

〖～武装〗 quánfù-wǔzhuāng 〈熟〉 be armed to the hilt/teeth; be fully armed; be in full battle array/gear; be panoplied

【全功能数据库】 quángōngnéng shùjùkù 〈名〉 [计算机] full function database

【全功能网络】 quángōngnéng wǎngluò 〈名〉 fully functional network

【全国】 quánguó 〈名〉 whole/entire nation/country: 震撼～ shock the whole/entire nation ‖ 闻名～ be well-known throughout the country ‖ ～鼎沸 the whole country is like a boiling cal*dron* ‖ ～电网 *nationwide integrated power grid* ‖ ～各地 all over the country; throughout the nation/land; all parts of the country ‖ ～冠军 national champion ‖ ～劳动模范 national model worker ‖ ～人口普查 nationwide census ‖ ～人民 entire population/nation; people throughout the country ‖ ～上下 the whole nation from the leadership to the rank and file ‖ ～统一价 national-standardized price; national uniform price ‖ ～委员会 national committee ‖ 居～之首 *lead the nation (in)* ‖ ～人民一致拥护政府的政策。The whole country is unanimous in support of the government's policy. ‖ 那年夏天～都异常闷热。Nationwide, it was an unusually muggy summer. ‖ 他的演说将向～广播。His speech will be broadcast nationally. ‖ 他名噪～。His name is recognized the country over. ‖ 我们已将～的工作重点转移到社会主义现代化建设方面来。We have shifted the focus of the work of the whole nation to socialist modernization. ‖ 制定这个规划是为实现～范围内计算机网络化。The project is developed to imple-

ment a nationwide computer network.
〖～妇联〗 Quánguó Fùlián 〈名〉〈简称〉All-China Women's Federation ⇨全国妇女联合会
〖～妇女联合会〗 Quánguó Fùnǚ Liánhéhuì 〈名〉 All-China Women's Federation
〖～工商业联合会〗 Quánguó Gōngshāngyè Liánhéhuì 〈名〉 All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce
〖～农业发展纲要〗 Quánguó Nóngyè Fāzhǎn Gāngyào 〈名〉 National Programme for Agricultural Development
〖～人大〗 Quánguó Réndà 〈名〉〈简称〉NPC (National People's Congress) ⇨全国人民代表大会
〖～人民代表大会〗 Quánguó Rénmín Dàibiǎo Dàhuì 〈名〉 National People's Congress (NPC)：～常务委员会 Standing Committee of the National People's Congress ‖ ～是国家的最高权力机关。The National People's Congress is the highest authority in the country.
〖～卫生城市〗 quánguó wèishēng chéngshì 〈名〉 national hygienic city
〖～性〗 quánguóxìng 〈形〉 nationwide; countrywide; national：～罢工 nationwide strike ‖ ～报纸 national newspaper; newspaper with a nationwide circulation ‖ ～广播 nationwide broadcast
〖～一盘棋〗 quánguó yīpánqí 〈熟〉 coordinate all the activities of the nation like moves on a chessboard; plan the activities of the nation the same way as in a game of chess; take the whole country into account：树立～的思想 implant the idea of taking into account the overall interests of the whole country
〖～运动会〗 Quánguó Yùndònghuì 〈名〉 National Games
〖～政协〗 Quánguó Zhèngxié 〈名〉〈简称〉 CPPCC (National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference) ⇨中国人民政治协商会议全国委员会
〖～总工会〗 Quánguó Zǒnggōnghuì 〈名〉 All-China Federation of Trade Unions
【全互联网络】 quánhùlián wǎngluò 〈名〉 fully-connected network
【全乎】 quánhu 〈形〉〈口〉 complete：你收集的资料还很～。The materials you collected are quite comprehensive. ‖ 这家店的东西很～。The store has a considerable variety of goods.
【全环食】 quánhuánshí 〈名〉 total-annular eclipse
【全会】 quánhuì 〈名〉〈简称〉 plenary meeting/session; plenum：召开～ summon/convene/hold a plenary session ‖ ～上的讲话 plenary speech ‖ 十一届三中～ Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Party ⇨全体会议
【全集】 quánjí 〈名〉 complete/collected works [usu used in book titles]：《鲁迅～》 *The Complete Works of Lu Xun* ‖ 散文～ complete collection of essays ‖ 《莎士比亚戏剧～》 *A complete Edition of Shakespeare's Plays*
【全家】 quánjiā 〈名〉 whole family：～都患了流感。The whole family caught the flu.
〖～福〗 quánjiāfú 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ photograph of the whole family：照张～ take a picture of the whole family ❷ hotchpotch (as a dish); hodgepodge
【全歼】 quánjiān 〈动〉 wipe out/destroy completely; annihilate：～敌军 wipe out the enemy forces to the last person
【全兼容性】 quánjiānróngxìng 〈名〉 plug-to-plug compatibility
【全景】 quánjǐng 〈名〉 panorama; full/panoramic view; whole scene：公园～ full view of a park
〖～电影〗 quánjǐng diànyǐng 〈名〉 cinerama; cinepanoramic
〖～画〗 quánjǐnghuà 〈名〉 panorama：～家 panoramist
〖～宽银幕电影〗 quánjǐng kuānyínmù diànyǐng ＝ 全景电影 quánjǐng diànyǐng
〖～瞄准镜〗 quánjǐng miáozhǔnjìng 〈名〉[军事] panoramic sight
〖～摄影机〗 quánjǐng shèyǐngjī 〈名〉 panoramic camera
【全局】 quánjú 〈名〉 overall/general situation; situation as a whole：事关～ concern the overall situation; have to do with the overall situation; be of importance to the overall situation ‖ 通观～ take a comprehensive view of the general situation ‖ 胸怀～ have the whole situation in mind ‖ 影响～ affect the overall situation ‖ 以改革总揽～ put reform at the centre of all our undertakings ‖ 树立～观点 adopt an overall point of view ‖ 重视～性问题 attach importance to matters of overall significance ‖ 从～出发 proceed from the situation as a whole; in view of the overall situation
【全军】 quánjūn 〈名〉 entire/whole army：～指战员 officers and men of the whole army ‖ ～都被敌人包围了。The whole army was boxed in by the enemy. ‖ 敌军～溃退。The enemy was in full rout.
〖～覆灭〗 quánjūn-fùmiè ＝ 全军覆没 quánjūn-fùmò
〖～覆没〗 quánjūn-fùmò 〈熟〉 the whole army is wiped out/overwhelmed/destroyed—meet one's Waterloo; all is lost/finished
【全开】 quánkāi 〈名〉[印刷] standard-sized sheet：～招贴画 full-size poster
【全科医生】 quánkē yīshēng 〈名〉 doctor in general practices; general practitioner
【全口托牙】 quánkǒu tuōyá 〈名〉 complete denture; full mouth (denture)
【全劳动力】 quánláodònglì 〈名〉 fully able-bodied farm worker/labourer
【全劳力】 quánláolì ＝ 全劳动力 quánláodònglì
【全力】 quánlì 〈名〉 all one's strength/energies; all possible efforts; every effort：尽/倾～ exert all one's strength; strain every nerve; do one's utmost; go all out (to do sth); spare no effort/pains; do all in one's power; do all one can; throw in one's whole might ‖ 用尽～ exhaust all one's strength/energies ‖ ～进攻 launch a full-out/full-scale attack ‖ ～推进 push with all one's might ‖ ～支持 go all out to support; give/administer all-out support; support with all one's strength ‖ ～追击 hell-for-leather pursuit ‖ 他～投入工作。He threw the whole of himself into work. / He hurled himself into work. ‖ 他～相助，毫无吝啬。He went all out to help me without showing the slightest reluctance. ‖ 我～支持你。You have my full support. ⇨竭尽～
〖～以赴〗 quánlìyǐfù 〈熟〉 spare no effort/pains; go all out; do one's utmost; exert all one's strength; exert every ounce of one's energy; launch an all-out effort; with might and main; put forth one's best efforts; be fully stretched：～地工作 work at full blast/stretch ‖ ～去赢得比赛 go all out to win the game ‖ 这项任务需要我们～。The task demands all our power.
【全麻】 quánmá 〈名〉〈简称〉 general anaesthesia ⇨全身麻醉
【全麦】 quánmài 〈名〉 whole meal/wheat
〖～面包〗 quánmài miànbāo 〈名〉 wholemeal bread
〖～面粉〗 quánmài miànfěn 〈名〉 wholemeal; whole wheat flour
【全貌】 quánmào 〈名〉 complete picture; full view：窥其～ see the whole picture ‖ 弄清问题的～ try to get a complete picture of the problem
【全酶】 quánméi 〈名〉[生化] holoenzyme
【全面】 quánmiàn 〈形〉 overall; general; comprehensive; all-round; omnifaceted：技术～ have comprehensive skills ‖ 经验～ have extensive experience ‖ 知识～ have comprehensive knowledge ‖ ～裁军 general disarmament ‖ ～成本 overall cost ‖ ～调查 full investigation ‖ ～防御 total defence ‖ ～分析 comprehensive analysis (of sth) ‖ ～合作 all-round cooperation; across-the-board cooperation ‖ ～恢复外交关系 resume full diplomatic relations ‖ ～建设小康社会 build a well-off society in an all-round way ‖ ～落实党的政策 implement the Party's policies in an all-round way ‖ ～清算 all-out liquidation ‖ ～深化改革 deepen the reform in an all-round way ‖ ～削减核武器 make an overall reduction of nuclear weapons ‖ ～掌握 have a comprehensive grasp (of) ‖ ～整党 make an all-round consolidation of the Party ‖ ～总结 make a comprehensive summing-up ‖ ～地看问题 view a problem in its entirety/totality ‖ 发动～进攻 launch an all-out/a full-scale attack; assume a full-scale offensive ‖ 给予～指导 give full instructions ‖ 建立～对话的伙伴关系 establish full-dialogue partnership ‖ 进行～检查 conduct an overall checkup ‖ 取得～胜利 achieve an entire success; win a complete victory ‖ 社会～进步 all-round social progress ‖ 提供～服务 provide full service ‖ 制定～规划 draw up/work out a comprehensive/an overall plan (for sth) ‖ 该国经济处于～崩溃状态。The nation's economy was in a state of total collapse. ‖ 他叙述得很～。His account was most comprehensive. ‖ 我们必须～研究这个问题。We must examine the problem in its entirety. / We must make an omnifaceted/a comprehensive study of the problem.
〖～发展〗 quánmiàn fāzhǎn 〈动〉 develop in an all-round way：培养学生～ train the students to become well-rounded ‖ 家庭、学校和社会应当一起确保学生～。Schools, families and society should work together to ensure the comprehensive growth of students. ‖ 他德、智、体、美～。He is well-rounded in moral, intellectual,

physical and aesthetic developments.
〖～禁试〗 quánmiàn jìnshì 〈名〉 comprehensive test ban (CTB): 全面禁止核试验 comprehensive nuclear test ban
〖～战争〗 quánmiàn zhànzhēng 〈名〉 all-out/full-scale war: 发动～ launch a full-scale war ‖ 引起～ bring on a full-scale war
〖～质量管理〗 quánmiàn zhìliàng guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 total quality control (TQC)
【全苗】 quánmiáo 〈名〉 [农业] full stand
【全民】 quánmín 〈名〉 whole/entire nation; people of the country: ～动员 mobilization of the entire nation ‖ ～健身运动 nationwide physical fitness campaign; nationwide body-building campaign ‖ ～文艺 art and literature for all the citizens ‖ ～选举 nationwide election
〖～公决〗 quánmín gōngjué 〈名〉 universal suffrage; referendum: 进行～ hold a referendum
〖～健康计划〗 quánmín jiànkāng jìhuà 〈名〉 nationwide fitness programme
〖～皆兵〗 quánmín-jiēbīng 〈熟〉 an entire nation in arms; every citizen a soldier
〖～所有制〗 quánmín suǒyǒuzhì 〈名〉 ownership by all the people: ～企业 enterprise owned by the whole people
〖～投票〗 quánmín tóupiào 〈名〉 referendum
【全名】 quánmíng 〈名〉 full name: 写～ write one's name in full ‖ 请问你的～? What is your name in full? ‖ 请写下你的～和详细地址。Please write down your full name and address.
【全能】 quánnéng 〈形〉 ❶ omnipotent: 盲目信仰金钱～ have blind faith in the omnipotence of money ‖ ～的上帝 the Omnipotent ⇨全知～ ❷ [体育] all-round: ～体操比赛 combined exercises ‖ ～项目 combined events ‖ 男子个人～ men's individual all-round ⇨十项～运动; 五项～运动
〖～冠军〗 quánnéng guànjūn 〈名〉 all-round champion: 获男子个人～ win the men's individual all-round title
〖～加速器〗 quánnéng jiāsùqì 〈名〉 [物理] omnitron
〖～炉〗 quánnénglú 〈名〉 [冶金] all-case furnace
〖～运动〗 quánnéng yùndòng 〈名〉 composite athletic contest
〖～运动员〗 quánnéng yùndòngyuán 〈名〉 all-round player/sportsman; all-rounder
【全年】 quánnián 〈名〉 whole/entire year: ～产量 annual output/production/yield ‖ ～订阅 annual subscription ‖ ～降雨量 yearly/annual rainfall ‖ ～平均温度 mean annual temperature ‖ ～收入 annual income; full-year earning ‖ ～支出 annual expenditure ‖ ～租金 annual rental ‖ 他～都很努力。He has worked hard all year (round)/all the year.
【全盘】 quánpán 〈形〉 total; whole; overall; wholesale; complete: ～否定 total negation/repudiation ‖ ～改革 wholesale reform ‖ ～规划 overall planning ‖ ～接受 total and uncritical acceptance ‖ ～考虑 overall consideration ‖ 打乱～计划 disrupt an overall plan ‖ 得到～肯定 gain/obtain/win wholesale approval ‖ 反对～西化 oppose the wholesale Westernization (of China)
【全陪】 quánpéi 〈名〉 ❶ [旅游] tour conductor ❷ 〈动〉 guide the whole tour; conduct a tour from beginning to end
【全票】 quánpiào 〈名〉 ❶ full-price/full-fare ticket ❷ all the votes in an election: ～当选 be elected by a unanimous vote
【全频道电视机】 quánpíndào diànshìjī 〈名〉 all-channel TV set
【全勤】 quánqín 〈名〉 full/perfect attendance during a certain period: 出～ have recorded full attendance
〖～奖〗 quánqínjiǎng 〈名〉 reward for full attendance; full attendance bonus: 获～ win a prize for full attendance ‖ 那名工人今年获得1,000元～。The worker was given a bonus of 1,000 *yuan* for full attendance this year.
【全球】 quánqiú 〈名〉 whole world; entire globe: 放眼～ keep the whole world in view ‖ 名震～ be famous all over the world; be world-famous ‖ ～裁军 worldwide disarmament ‖ ～多边贸易体系 global system of multilateral trade ‖ ～金融危机 global financial crisis ‖ ～经济体系 global economic system ‖ ～论坛 global forum ‖ ～气候 global climate ‖ ～战略 global strategy ‖ ～战争 global war ‖ 提供～服务 provide global service ‖ 在～范围内 on a global scale ⇨誉满～
〖～变暖〗 quánqiú biànnuǎn 〈名〉 global warming: 科学家们越来越为～问题而担心。Scientists are becoming increasingly concerned about global warming.
〖～定位系统〗 quánqiú dìngwèi xìtǒng 〈名〉 Global Positioning System (GPS)
〖～化〗 quánqiúhuà 〈名〉 globalization; globalism: 经济～ economic globalization
〖～环境监测系统〗 quánqiú huánjìng jiāncè xìtǒng 〈名〉 Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS)
〖～通〗 quánqiútōng 〈名〉〈简称〉 GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) ⇨全球移动通信系统
〖～通信系统〗 *quánqiú tōngxìn xìtǒng* 〈名〉 Global Communications System; Globecom
〖～性〗 quánqiúxìng 〈形〉 global; world wide: ～发展战略 global development strategy
〖～移动通信系统〗 quánqiú yídòng tōngxìn xìtǒng 〈名〉 Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM)
〖～远程通信系统〗 quánqiú yuǎnchéng tōngxìn xìtǒng 〈名〉 Global Telecommunications System (GTS)
【全权】 quánquán 〈名〉 full/plenary power; full authority; plenipotence: 授予～ invest sb with full authority ‖ ～委托 entrust sb with full responsibility ‖ 你～代表我们处理。We give you full power/carte blanche to act for us.
〖～大使〗 quánquán dàshǐ 〈名〉 ambassador plenipotentiary: ⇨特命～
〖～代表〗 quánquán dàibiǎo 〈名〉 plenipotentiary
〖～代理人〗 quánquán dàilǐrén 〈名〉 universal/authorized agent
〖～公使〗 quánquán gōngshǐ 〈名〉 minister plenipotentiary
〖～证书〗 *quánquán zhèngshū* 〈名〉 full powers
【全然】 quánrán 〈副〉〈书〉 completely; entirely; totally; wholly; utterly: ～不顾个人安危 give no thought to one's own safety ‖ ～不计后果 be in utter disregard of the consequences ‖ ～不知 have not the least idea of; be totally/utterly ignorant of sth; know nothing about sth ‖ 他～不顾交通法规,连闯了好几个红灯。He jumped several red lights in total/utter disregard of the traffic laws. ‖ 他们虽是孪生,相貌却～不同。Although they are twins, they look entirely different. ‖ 我对此事～不知。I was totally ignorant of this matter. / I was in complete ignorance of this matter.
【全日制】 quánrìzhì 〈名〉 full-time system
〖～教育〗 quánrìzhì jiàoyù 〈名〉 full-time schooling
〖～学生〗 quánrìzhì xuésheng 〈名〉 full-time student
〖～学校〗 quánrìzhì xuéxiào 〈名〉 full-time school
【全色】 quánsè 〈名〉 [摄影] full colour; panchromatism
〖～胶片〗 quánsè jiāopiàn 〈名〉 panchromatic film
〖～滤光镜〗 *quánsè lǜguāngjìng* 〈名〉 *panchromatic vision filter*
〖～盲〗 quánsèmáng 〈名〉 [医学] achromatopsia; total colour blindness: ～者 monochromat
〖～片〗 quánsèpiàn ＝ 全色胶片 quánsè jiāopiàn
〖～乳剂〗 quánsè rǔjì 〈名〉 [摄影] panchromatic emulsion
〖～摄影〗 quánsè shèyǐng 〈名〉 holography
〖～素〗 quánsèsù 〈名〉 [生物] holochrome
【全身】 quánshēn 〈名〉 whole body: ～不适 general malaise ‖ ～发抖 shake/shiver/tremble all over; be all of a tremble; tremble from head to foot ‖ ～乏力 feel weak all over ‖ ～湿透 be soaked/drenched to the skin; get soaked through; be wet from top to toe; be wet all over ‖ ～是伤 be covered with cuts and bruises ‖ ～雕塑/肖像/照片 full-length statue/portrait/photo ‖ 接受～检查 receive a general physical checkup ‖ 他～伸展开来躺在沙发上。He was lying full length on the sofa. ‖ 他们在机场不得不接受～搜查。They had to submit to a thorough body search at the airport. ‖ 她～是汗。She was drenched in/with sweat.
〖～麻醉〗 *quánshēn mázuì* 〈名〉 *general anaesthesia*: ～并发症 complication of general anaesthesia ‖ ～药 general anaesthetic
〖～水肿〗 quánshēn shuǐzhǒng 〈名〉 [医学] anasarca
〖～萎缩〗 quánshēn wěisuō 〈名〉 [医学] pantatrophia
〖～像〗 quánshēnxiàng 〈名〉 full-length/full-size picture: 照张～ have a full-length photo/picture taken
【全神贯注】 quánshén-guànzhù 〈熟〉 concentrate/centre/focus all one's attention on; be absorbed/engrossed in; be preoccupied with; be wrapped up in; raptly: ～地工作 be rapt in one's work ‖ ～地看书 be engrossed in reading ‖ ～地听讲 listen with rapt attention; be all ears ‖ ～地研究 concentrate on one's studies; be engrossed in one's studies ‖ 她～地听讲座。She listened to the lecture with all her mind.
【全胜】 quánshèng ❶ 〈名〉 total/complete victory; entire success: 大获～ win/gain a complete/resounding victory ❷ 〈动〉 [体育] win every match; be all-victorious

【全盛】 quánshèng 〈形〉 most flourishing; in full bloom

〖～时期〗 *quánshèng shíqī* 〈名〉 heyday; peak; zenith: 达到～ reach/attain a zenith ‖ 汉唐的～ Han and Tang dynasties in their heyday ‖ 事业的～ zenith/peak of sb's career ‖ 在～ in full flourish/bloom/flower; in the prime ‖ 它的～已经过去了。It has passed its heyday/zenith. ‖ 该国在战前的几年里处于～。The country was in its glory during the years just before the war.

【全食】 quánshí 〈名〉[天文] total eclipse; totality: 日/月～ total solar/lunar eclipse

〖～带〗 quánshídài 〈名〉 path of total eclipse; zone/belt of totality

【全始全终】 quánshǐ-quánzhōng 〈熟〉 carry a matter through; stick to sth to the very end; see sth through

【全视图】 quánshìtú 〈名〉 full/general view; panorama

【全数】 *quánshù* 〈名〉 *total number; whole amount/sum*: ～付讫 have paid the whole amount; have paid in full ‖ 账已～付清。The bill has been paid in full.

【全数码相机】 quánshùmǎ xiàngjī 〈名〉 all-digital camera

【全数字】 quánshùzì 〈形〉 all-digital: ～电视广播 all-digital TV broadcast ‖ ～时代 all-digital age

【全速】 quánsù 〈名〉 full/maximum/top speed: ～奔跑 run all out; run full tilt ‖ ～航行 sail at full speed; go/move full sail ‖ ～驾驶 drive at full speed ‖ ～前进 advance at full/top speed; move full speed; steam ahead ‖ 部队～前进。The troops were marching at top speed. ‖ 机器正在～运转。The machine is running at its full speed. ‖ 汽车以每小时120英里～行驶。The car was running with a top speed of 120 miles an hour.

【全损】 *quánsǔn* 〈名〉[经济] *total loss*

〖～险〗 quánsǔnxiǎn 〈名〉[经济] total loss only (TLO)

【全瘫】 quántān 〈名〉[医学] panplegia

【全唐诗】 Quán Táng Shī 〈名〉 *Quan Tang Shi*; *Complete Collection of Tang Poetry* [compiled by the order of Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty and completed in 1706]

【全唐文】 Quán Táng Wén 〈名〉 *Quan Tang Wen*; *Complete Collection of Tang Prose* [compiled by order of Emperor Jiaqing of the Qing Dynasty and completed in 1814]

【全套】 quántào 〈名〉 whole/complete set: ～炊具 cooking outfit ‖ ～瓷器 whole set of china ‖ ～登山装备 mountain-climber's outfit ‖ ～家具 complete set of furniture ‖ ～设备 complete set of equipment ‖ ～戏剧集 complete set of sb's plays ‖ ～运动装 sports outfit ‖ 我有～的木工工具。I have a complete set of carpenter's tools. / I have a carpenter's outfit.

【全体】 quántǐ 〈名〉 ❶ all; whole; ensemble: ～代表 all the representatives ‖ ～工作人员 whole/entire staff ‖ ～教职员工 entire teaching, administrative and supporting staff ‖ ～演员 entire cast ‖ 遭到～反对 meet unanimous opposition ‖ ～起立默哀。All rose to their feet in silent tribute. ‖ 他的下属～辞职。His subordinates resigned en bloc. ‖ 我荣幸地代表～员工向您赠送这件礼物以表示我们的敬爱之情。On behalf of the entire/whole staff, I have the great pleasure to present you this small gift as a token of our esteem and affection. ❷ whole body: 我被雨淋得～湿透。I was thoroughly soaked/drenched with the rain. / I got soaked through by the rain. / I was drenched/soaked to the skin with the rain. / I was wet all over with rain.

〖～会议〗 quántǐ huìyì 〈名〉 plenary meeting/session; plenum: 召开～ summon/convene/hold a plenary session

【全天】 quántiān 〈名〉 entire/whole day; all day: 为此,我浪费了～的时间。I've wasted an entire day on this. ‖ 他～都在外面。He was out all day.

【全天候】 quántiānhòu 〈形〉 all-weather: ～服务 all-weather service; 24-hour service

〖～地面监视雷达〗 quántiānhòu dìmiàn jiānshì léidá 〈名〉 all-weather ground surveillance radar

〖～飞机〗 quántiānhòu fēijī 〈名〉 all-weather aircraft

〖～公路〗 quántiānhòu gōnglù 〈名〉 all-weather highway/road

〖～制导系统〗 quántiānhòu zhìdǎo xìtǒng 〈名〉 all-weather guidance system

【全通网络】 quántōng wǎngluò 〈名〉[计算机] all-pass network

【全同化】 quántónghuà 〈名〉[语言] total assimilation

【全托】 quántuō 〈名〉 total child-care: 你的孩子是～还是日托? Does your child board at the nursery or go home in the evening?

〖～托儿所〗 quántuō tuō'érsuǒ 〈名〉 boarding nursery

【全微分】 quánwēifēn 〈名〉[数学] complete/total differential

【全维作战】 quánwéi zuòzhàn 〈名〉 full dimensional operations

【全文】 *quánwén* 〈名〉 full/unabridged text: ～发表 be published in full; be published in it's entirety ‖ ～记录 verbatim record ‖ ～翻印的文件 document reproduced in full ‖ 各家报纸都～登载这篇讲话。The speech was reported in full in all the newspapers. ‖ 声明～如下。The statement reads in full as follows. / The following is the full text of the statement. ‖ 这些文章以前从未～发表过。These articles had not found print in their entirety before.

【全无心肝】 quánwúxīngān 〈熟〉 ❶ be shameless; lose all sense of shame ❷ be totally/completely heartless

【全武行】 quánwǔháng 〈名〉 ❶ full-scale battle scene (in traditional opera) ❷ gang fight; free-for-all; violence

【全息】 quánxī 〈名〉 hologram

〖～电影〗 *quánxī diànyǐng* 〈名〉 *holographic movie*

〖～摄影〗 quánxī shèyǐng ＝ 全息照相 quánxī zhàoxiàng

〖～图〗 quánxītú 〈名〉 hologram; holograph

〖～照相〗 quánxī zhàoxiàng 〈名〉 hologram: ～存储器 holographic memory ‖ ～术 holography ‖ 激光～ laser hologram

【全线】 quánxiàn 〈名〉 ❶ all fronts; entire length (of the line): ～撤退 be in full retreat ‖ ～出击 launch an attack on all fronts ‖ 边界～ entire length of the boundary ‖ 敌人已～崩溃。The enemy was put to rout all along the line. ❷ whole line (of a railway or highway): 这条高速公路已～通车。The whole highway has been opened to traffic.

【全向】 quánxiàng 〈名〉 omnidirection

〖～导航〗 quánxiàng dǎoháng 〈名〉 omnirange; omnidirectional range

〖～天线〗 quánxiàng tiānxiàn 〈名〉 omnidirectional antenna

〖～无线电信标〗 quánxiàng wúxiàndiàn xìnbiāo 〈名〉[航空] omnidirectional radio beacon (ORB)

【全心全意】 quánxīn-quányì 〈熟〉 whole-heartedly; heart and soul; with all one's heart: ～为人民服务 serve the people whole-heartedly; serve the people heart and soul ‖ ～地工作 throw one's heart into work; work with one's whole heart

【全新】 quánxīn 〈形〉 brand-new; totally/completely/wholly/entirely new: ～的想法 wholly new idea ‖ 创造～的生活 create a brand-new life ‖ 从～的角度考虑这一问题 consider the problem from an entirely new angle ‖ 这是一个～的科学领域。This is an entirely new dimension in science.

〖～世〗 *Quánxīnshì* 〈名〉[地质] *Recent Epoch; Holocene Epoch*

【全薪】 quánxīn 〈名〉 full pay

【全休】 quánxiū 〈动〉 ❶ have/take a whole-day rest: 我们今天～了一天。We took a whole-day rest today. ❷ take a long-term sick leave: 医生建议～三个月。The doctor prescribed a complete rest of three months.

〖～日〗 quánxiūrì 〈名〉 whole holiday

【全休止符】 quánxiūzhǐfú 〈名〉[音乐] whole rest

【全音】 quányīn 〈名〉[音乐] whole tone/step

〖～符〗 quányīnfú 〈名〉 semibreve; whole note

〖～阶〗 quányīnjiē 〈名〉 diatonic scale

【全营养食品】 quányíngyǎng shípǐn 〈名〉 wholefood: 糙米是～。Brown rice is wholefood.

【全优】 *quányōu* 〈形〉 *all excellent; of all-round excellence*: ～工程 all-excellent project meeting all quality standards ‖ 成绩～学生 straight-A student

【全愈】 quányù ＝ 痊愈 quányù

【全员】 quányuán 〈名〉 entire personnel; whole staff; all members: ～培训 training of the whole staff; all-member training; training programme for all the staff members ‖ ～效率 output per manshift

〖～承包制〗 quányuán chéngbāozhì 〈名〉 all-staff contractual responsibility system

〖～合同制〗 quányuán hétongzhì 〈名〉 all-member contract system

〖～劳动生产率〗 quányuán láodòng shēngchǎnlǜ 〈名〉 overall labour productivity

【全运会】 Quányùnhuì 〈名〉〈简称〉 National Games: 第五届～ Fifth National Games ⇨全国运动会

【全知全能】 quánzhī-quánnéng 〈熟〉 be omniscient and omnipotent

【全脂奶粉】 quánzhī nǎifěn 〈名〉 whole milk powder

【全脂牛奶】 quánzhī niúnǎi 〈名〉 whole milk

【全职】 quánzhí 〈形〉 full-time：～工作 full-time job ‖ ～教师 full-time teacher
【全自动】 quánzìdòng 〈形〉 full-automatic
【～控制】 quánzìdòng kòngzhì 〈名〉 full-automatic control
【～武器】 quánzìdòng wǔqì 〈名〉 full-automatic weapon
【～洗衣机】 quánzìdòng xǐyījī 〈名〉 full-automatic washing machine
【～照相机】 quánzìdòng zhàoxiàngjī 〈名〉 full-automatic camera
【全总】 quánzǒng 〈名〉〈简称〉 All-China Federation of Trade Unions ⇨中华全国总工会

诠 quán 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 explain; expound：⇨～释；～注 ❷〈名〉 reason; truth：真～ truth
【诠次】 quáncì 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 arrange in proper order ❷〈名〉 order ❸〈名〉 arrangement of ideas (in writing or speech)：辞无～ write/speak incoherently
【诠度】 quánduó 〈动〉 weigh; balance
【诠解】 quánjiě ＝ 诠释 quánshì
【诠释】 quánshì 〈动〉〈书〉 explain; expound; interpret; elucidate：～古籍 annotate ancient books ‖ 详加～ explain in detail ‖ 文字很深，颇费～。The writing is too difficult to interpret.
【诠注】 quánzhù 〈动〉 annotate; give explanatory notes and comments; provide notes and commentary

荃 quán 〈名〉〈书〉[植物] aromatic plant mentioned in ancient books

泉 quán 〈名〉 ❶ spring (water)：一眼～ a spring ‖ 甘～ sweet spring water ‖ 小～ springlet ‖ 这～干涸了。The spring has run dry. ‖ 这眼～又活了。The spring has revived. ⇨矿～；喷～ ❷ mouth of a spring; source of underground water：城郊有好几处～。There are several springs on the outskirts of the town. ❸ nether regions/world; world of the dead：⇨～台；～下 ❹〈古〉 coin：⇨～币；～布
【泉币】 quánbì 〈名〉〈古〉 coin; currency
【泉布】 quánbù 〈名〉 coins and cloth [both used in ancient times as money]—currency
【泉华】 quánhuá 〈名〉[地质] sinter
【泉流】 quánliú 〈名〉 spring-fed stream
【泉路】 quánlù 〈名〉 nether world/regions：～非遥 not be faraway from the nether world—be nearing one's death
【泉壤】 quánrǎng 〈名〉〈书〉 place where one is buried after death—nether world/regions
【泉水】 quánshuǐ 〈名〉 spring (water)：～潺潺。The spring gurgles.
【泉台】 quántái 〈名〉〈书〉 nether world/regions
【泉下】 quánxià 〈名〉 nether world/regions; world of the dead：含冤入～ go to the nether world with one's wrongs/grievances unredressed; die uncleared of a false charge
【泉眼】 quányǎn 〈名〉 mouth of a spring; spring
【泉涌】 quányǒng 〈动〉 well out/up; gush out like water from a spring：⇨泪如～
【泉源】 quányuán 〈名〉 ❶ well-head; wellspring; fountainhead; springhead：～已经枯竭。The source has dried up. ❷〈喻〉 source; wellspring; fountainhead; springhead：力量/灵感/智慧的～ source of strength/inspiration/wisdom ‖ 思想的～ springs of thought ‖ 知识的～ source/wellspring of knowledge ‖ 生活是文艺创作的～。Life is the source of literary and artistic creation.

辁 quán 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 spokeless wheel ❷〈形〉 shallow; superficial

拳 quán ❶〈名〉 fist：打一～ land/give a punch ‖ 挥～相向 box each other; get into a fist fight with sb; come to fisticuffs ‖ 握～ clench/double one's fist ⇨～击；赤手空～；摩～擦掌 ❷〈动〉 curl; twist; bend：～着腿 with one's legs tucked/curled up ⇨～曲 ❸〈名〉 Chinese boxing：一套～ a shadow boxing set ‖ 练～ practise shadow boxing ⇨～师；～术
【拳棒】 quánbàng 〈名〉 *wushu*; martial arts
【拳不离手，曲不离口】 quán bù lí shǒu, qǔ bù lí kǒu 〈熟〉 a boxer must keep practising boxing, and a singer singing—practice makes perfect
【拳打脚踢】 quándǎ-jiǎotī 〈熟〉 cuff/box/punch and kick; beat sb up：对人～ give sb bashes and kicks; beat sb up
【拳击】 quánjī 〈名〉 boxing; pugilism：～表演 boxing exhibition ‖ ～等级 boxing weight ‖ ～冠军 boxing champion; champion boxer ‖ ～界 fistiana; boxing circles/world ‖ ～裤 boxer shorts ‖ ～手套 boxing glove/mitten ‖ ～台 boxing ring
【～赛】 quánjīsài 〈名〉 boxing match; bout：一场～ a boxing match; a bout ‖ 看～ watch a boxing match ‖ 职业～ prizefight ‖ 重量级拳击锦标赛 heavyweight title fight
【～手】 quánjīshǒu 〈名〉 boxer; pugilist：职业～ prizefighter ‖ 重量级～ heavyweight boxer
【～运动员】 quánjī yùndòngyuán 〈名〉 boxer; pugilist：职业～ prizefighter
【拳脚】 quánjiǎo 〈名〉 ❶ fists and feet：⇨～相加 ❷ Chinese boxing：学了几下～ learned a few tricks in Chinese boxing
【～相加】 quánjiǎo-xiāngjiā 〈熟〉 beat sb up with fists and kicks; cuff and kick
【拳曲】 quánqū 〈动〉 bend; curl; twist：枝干～ twisted branches and stems ‖ 她的头发天生～。Her hair curled naturally.
【拳拳】 quánquán 〈形〉〈书〉 sincere：～之忱 sincere intention; sincerity ‖ ～之心 sincere heart
【拳赛】 quánsài 〈名〉 boxing match; bout：打一场～ play a boxing match ‖ 职业～ prizefight
【拳师】 quánshī 〈名〉 boxing coach; pugilist; boxing master
【～犬】 quānshīquǎn 〈名〉[动物] boxer
【拳手】 quánshǒu 〈名〉 pugilist; boxer：职业～ prizefighter ‖ 他是业余～。*He is an amateur in boxing.*
【拳术】 quánshù 〈名〉 Chinese boxing
【拳坛】 quántán 〈名〉 fistiana; boxing circles/world：重返～ return to the ring ‖ ～新秀 new star in boxing
【拳套】 quántào 〈名〉 a series of skills and tricks in Chinese boxing
【拳头】 quántou 〈名〉 fist：挨一顿～ be beaten up ‖ 举起～ raise one's fist ‖ 握紧～ clench one's fist ‖ 他怒气冲冲地向我晃晃～。He shook his fist at me in anger.
【～产品】 quántou chǎnpǐn 〈名〉 knockout product; highly competitive product; key product
【拳王】 quánwáng 〈名〉 boxing champion; champion boxer; lord of the ring：赢得～称号 win the boxing title
【～赛】 quánwángsài 〈名〉 title fight

铨 quán 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ weigh; measure ❷ select; choose：考～ examine officials' work or knowledge ⇨～叙
【铨叙】 quánxù 〈动〉〈书〉 examine the records and qualifications of officials in making appointments
【铨选】 quánxuǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 select officials according to their qualifications

痊 quán 〈动〉 fully get over; recover from an illness
【痊可】 quánkě ＝ 痊愈 quányù
【痊愈】 quányù 〈动〉 be fully/completely recovered/cured; fully get over; *recover from an illness; become completely healthy again*：基本～ be almost recovered ‖ 妈妈做过手术后还没～，但已能起床走动。Mom is not yet fully well after the operation, but she is able to be up and about. ‖ 他的病一个月后才～。His cure took a month. ‖ 她已经完全没有～的希望了。She is past/beyond recovery. ‖ 这伤容易～。The wound heals easily. ‖ 祝您早日～。I wish you a speedy recovery. / I hope you will soon recover.

惓 quán
【惓惓】 quánquán ＝ 拳拳 quánquán

筌 quán 〈名〉〈书〉 bamboo fish trap：⇨得鱼忘～

蜷 quán 〈动〉 curl/huddle/roll up：～在床上 curl/huddle/roll up in bed ‖ 孩子～在母亲身边。The child *snuggled up to her* mother. ‖ 他～身睡着。He huddled up asleep. ‖ 一条蛇～在草丛里。A snake was lying coiled in the grass.
【蜷伏】 quánfú 〈动〉 curl/huddle/roll up; crouch：那只狗吓得～在桌子底下。The dog cowered/crouched down under the table with fear.
【蜷局】 quánjú 〈书〉 ＝ 蜷曲 quánqū
【蜷曲】 quánqū 〈动〉 curl/huddle/roll up; coil; twist：～的大蟒 thick coils of a python ‖ 他～而卧，背朝着我们。He was lying

curled up with his back to us. ‖ 她～在炉火前取暖。She curled/huddled up in front of the fire to keep warm.

【蜷缩】 quánsuō 〈动〉 roll/huddle/curl up; coil; cringe: ～在毯子下 huddle under a blanket ‖ 刺猬受到攻击就～成一团。A hedgehog rolls itself into a ball when attacked. ‖ 她～在床上看书。She curled up in bed, reading a book. / She curled up in bed with a book. ‖ 小女孩把身体～起来。The little girl huddled to herself.

【蜷卧】 quánwò 〈动〉 lie curled/huddled/rolled up: 狗～在桌下。The dog curled up under the table. ‖ 小猫～在妈妈身边。The kittens huddled up against their mother.

【蜷作一团】 quánzuò yītuán 〈动〉 curl/huddle/roll up: 那孩子在床上～。The child curled/huddled up in bed. ‖ 他冷得～。He was so cold that he huddled up. / He cringed from the cold.

醛 quán 〈名〉[化学] aldehyde: ⇨甲～;乙～

【醛固酮】 quángùtóng 〈名〉[生化] aldosterone

【醛酸】 quánsuān 〈名〉[化学] aldehydic acid

【醛糖】 quántáng 〈名〉[化学] aldose

【醛酯】 quánzhǐ 〈名〉[化学] aldehydo-ester

鳈 quán 〈名〉 fat minnow [a kind of small edible freshwater fish, indigenous to eastern China]

鬈 quán 〈形〉 ❶〈书〉(of hair) beautiful; nice ❷ (of hair) curly; wavy

【鬈发】 quánfà 〈名〉 curly/wavy hair

【鬈曲】 quánqū 〈动〉[纺织] crimp; crinkle; curl: ～羊毛 crinkled/crimpy wool

颧 quán

【颧弓】 quángōng 〈名〉[解剖] zygomatic arch

【颧骨】 quángǔ 〈名〉[解剖] cheekbone; zygomatic bone: ～突起 have prominent cheekbones

quǎn

犬 quǎn 〈名〉 dog: 养～ keep a dog ‖ 爱～ pet dog ‖ 恶～ vicious dog ‖ 狂～ rabid dog ‖ 鸡鸣～吠 cocks crow and dogs bark ⇨警～;猎～

【犬病】 quǎnbìng 〈名〉 dog disease

【犬齿】 quǎnchǐ 〈名〉 cuspid; canine tooth

【犬科动物】 quǎnkē dòngwù 〈名〉 canine (animal)

【犬类学】 quǎnlèixué 〈名〉 cynology: ～家 cynologist

【犬粮】 quǎnliáng 〈名〉 dog food

【犬马之劳】 quǎnmǎzhīláo 〈熟〉 serve like a dog or a horse—be at sb's disposal; be at sb's beck and call: 效～ be at sb's beck and call; serve sb faithfully

【犬儒】 quǎnrú 〈名〉 cynic

〖～主义〗 quǎnrúzhǔyì 〈名〉 cynicism

【犬舍】 quǎnshè 〈名〉 doghouse; kennel

【犬牙】 quǎnyá 〈名〉 ❶ = 犬齿 quǎnchǐ ❷ fang (of a dog)

〖～交错〗 quǎnyá-jiāocuò 〈熟〉 jigsaw-like; interlocking; jagged: ～的战争 war of jigsaw pattern

【犬子】 quǎnzǐ 〈名〉〈谦〉 my son

畎 quǎn 〈名〉〈书〉 field ditch

【畎亩】 quǎnmǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 farmland; field

绻 quǎn → 缱绻 qiǎnquǎn

quàn

劝 quàn 〈动〉 ❶〈书〉 encourage; exhort (sb to do good): ～人勤俭 exhort sb to diligence and thrift ‖ ～人为善 encourage/exhort people to do good ⇨～导;～善;～学 ❷ try to persuade; induce; advise; urge: 力～ strongly advise; urge ‖ 婉言相～ advise/counsel softly ‖ 他～我放弃了这项计划。He persuaded me out of the plan. ‖ 她～我别买那辆车。She advised me not to buy that car. ‖ 我～他戒赌。I exhorted him to give up gambling. ‖ 这些孩子不愿听老师的好言相～。The children would not listen to their teacher's good counsel. ⇨～告;～说

【劝导】 quàndǎo 〈动〉 try to persuade; advise; exhort: 耐心～ try patiently to talk sb round; patiently induce ‖ 经过妻子反复～,他终于戒烟了。He gave up smoking after repeated exhortations by his wife.

【劝服】 quànfú 〈动〉 persuade; talk sb round/over: 巧妙地～ artfully/tactfully persuade ‖ 起先他不愿来,但我～了他。He wouldn't come at first, but I talked him over. ‖ 是他～我来的。It was he who talked me into coming here.

【劝告】 quàngào ❶〈动〉 advise; counsel; exhort; admonish; urge: 诚挚地～ advise/counsel earnestly ‖ 再三～ advise repeatedly ‖ 她～我不要这么轻易地相信他的解释。She counselled me not to accept his explanation so readily. ‖ 医生～他不要吸烟。The doctor admonished him against smoking. / The doctor advised him not to smoke. ❷〈名〉 advice; counsel; exhortation; admonition: 不顾～ disregard/neglect sb's exhortations ‖ 不听～ refuse/reject sb's advice ‖ 接受～ take/accept sb's advice ‖ 听从～ act on/carry out/follow sb's advice; follow sb's counsel ‖ 予以～ offer/give sb some advice; offer/give/provide counsel ‖ 直言不讳的～ plain-spoken admonition; frank advice ‖ 他欣然接受了我的～。He took my advice cheerfully. ‖ 她根本不愿意听人的～。She is not at all disposed to accept advice.

【劝和】 quànhé 〈动〉 urge reconciliation; mediate; try to make peace between two parties

【劝化】 quànhuà 〈动〉 ❶ [佛教] exhort to do good: 不听～ repel exhortations to do good ❷ = 募化 mùhuà

【劝诲】 quànhuì 〈动〉 exhort; advise

【劝驾】 quànjià 〈动〉 urge sb to accept a post or an invitation

【劝架】 quànjià 〈动〉 mediate between two quarrelling parties; try to reconcile parties in a quarrel

【劝谏】 quànjiàn 〈动〉 admonish; expostulate

【劝教】 quànjiào 〈动〉 admonish and instruct: 接受～ accept the exhortation and guidance (of sb)

【劝解】 quànjiě 〈动〉 ❶ mollify; appease; help sb get over his worries, etc: 经过我耐心～,她的情绪才有所好转。After my patient talks with her, she became a bit more cheerful. ❷ mediate; try to make peace between two quarrelling parties: 我们～争吵的双方重归于好。We reconciled the two quarrelling parties through mediation.

【劝戒】 quànjiè = 劝诫 quànjiè

【劝诫】 quànjiè 〈动〉 admonish; exhort; expostulate: 不听～ repel sb's admonition ‖ 她～丈夫改掉在床上吸烟的习惯。She expostulated with her husband on/about his habit of smoking in bed.

【劝进】 quànjìn 〈动〉 urge a would-be emperor to ascend the throne (in feudal society)

【劝酒】 quànjiǔ 〈动〉 urge sb to drink more (at a banquet)

【劝勉】 quànmiǎn 〈动〉 advise and encourage: 相互～ help and encourage each other ‖ 他～我们要勤奋。He exhorted us to diligence.

【劝募】 quànmù 〈动〉 ask for/solicit contributions by persuasions

【劝善】 quànshàn 〈动〉 exhort/encourage people to do good: ～戒恶 try to persuade sb to do good and dissuade him from doing evil ‖ ～阻恶 encourage people to do good and prevent them from doing evil ⇨惩恶～

【劝说】 quànshuō 〈动〉 persuade; advise; counsel; exhort: 不听～ reject/refuse sb's advice ‖ 稍加～ with a little persuasion ‖ 听从～ follow/take/accept sb's advice; give in to sb's persuasion ‖ 诚恳～ counsel/advise sincerely ‖ 耐心～ patiently induce ‖ 如果～不成,我们就必须使用武力。If persuasion fails, we shall have to use force. ‖ 我尽力～他接受我的建议。I did my best to persuade him into taking my advice.

【劝退】 quàntuì 〈动〉 persuade sb to withdraw from an organization or resign an official position: 学校给他～处分。The school made him quit as a penalty.

【劝慰】 quànwèi 〈动〉 console; soothe; pacify

【劝降】 quànxiáng 〈动〉 induce (the enemy) to surrender/capitulate

【劝学】 quànxué 〈动〉 exhort sb to learn; encourage learning

【劝业场】 quànyèchǎng 〈名〉〈旧〉 bazaar where general merchandise is sold

【劝诱】 quànyòu 〈动〉induce; bring round: ～某人信教 induce sb to religion

【劝止】 quànzhǐ = 劝阻 quànzǔ

【劝阻】 quànzǔ 〈动〉dissuade sb from doing sth; advise sb not to do sth: ～某一行动 dissuade an action ‖ 极力～ try very hard to dissuade sb from doing sth ‖ 尽管我再三～,他仍一意孤行。He went ahead in spite of my exhortations.

券 quàn 〈名〉certificate; ticket; coupon: 百元～ hundred-*yuan* note ‖ 救济粮～ relief grain ticket ‖ 食品～ food coupon ⇨餐～; 国库～; 奖～
⇨xuàn

【券商】 quànshāng 〈名〉broker

quē

炔 quē 〈名〉[化学] alkyne: ⇨乙～

【炔醇】 quēchún 〈名〉[化学] alkynol

【炔雌醇】 quēcíchún 〈名〉[医药] ethinyl estradiol

【炔诺酮】 quēnuòtóng 〈名〉[医药] norethindrone

【炔烃】 quētīng 〈名〉[化学] alkyne

缺 quē ❶〈形〉incomplete; damaged: 保存得完好无～ be kept intact/undamaged ‖ 书的末尾～一页。The book wants a page at the end. ‖ 这件衬衫～一颗扣子。The shirt wants a button. / The shirt has a button missing. ⇨～口; 残～ ❷〈动〉be short of; lack; want: ～时间 be pressed/pushed for time ‖ ～食物/衣服 be short of food/clothing ‖ ～人手 be short of hands; be short-handed ‖ 到目前还不～帮手。There has been no shortage of helpers so far. ‖ 他们什么都不～。They are lacking in nothing. / They are in want of nothing. ‖ 她～钙。She has a calcium deficiency. / She has a deficiency in calcium. / She is deficient in calcium. ‖ 我们～资金。We are short of funds. ‖ 饮食～铁会导致疾病。A diet deficient in iron can lead to illness. / A deficiency of iron in the diet can cause illness. ⇨～德; ～乏 ❸〈形〉imperfect; flawed: ⇨～点; ～憾 ❹〈动〉be absent: 今天大家一个不～,都到齐了。Everyone is here today. Nobody is absent. ⇨～课; ～勤; ～席 ❺〈名〉vacancy; opening; vacant position: ⇨补～; 出～

【缺编】 quēbiān ❶〈动〉be understaffed; be short of staff: 该校～。The school is understaffed. ‖ 目前我们严重～。We're dreadfully short of staff at present. ❷ = 缺额 quē'é

【缺吃少穿】 quēchī-shǎochuān 〈熟〉go short of food and clothes; not have enough food and clothing; suffer from a scarcity/shortage of food and clothing: 过着～的生活 lead a life short of provisions and clothing ‖ 人民将不再～。The people will no longer suffer from want of food or clothing.

【缺档】 quēdàng 〈动〉(of goods) be in short supply; be out of stock

【缺德】 quēdé 〈形〉wicked; unscrupulous; unprincipled: ～少才 have neither virtue nor ability ‖ 做～事 do sth mean; play a mean trick ‖ 你干这事真～。It is wicked of you to have done that. / You have no sense of decency. ‖ 这人多～! What a wicked man he is!

【缺点】 quēdiǎn 〈名〉shortcoming; weakness; defect; fault; failing: 暴露～ reveal a shortcoming; betray/reveal/show one's weakness ‖ 承认～ admit one's weakness/shortcoming ‖ 发现～ discover/find a fault (in sth); find a defect (in sth); detect sb's failings ‖ 改正～ correct one's weakness/shortcoming/defect ‖ 纠正～ remedy/cure/repair/correct a shortcoming; remedy a defect ‖ 克服～ overcome a shortcoming/defect/fault ‖ 认识到～ realize one's shortcomings ‖ 原谅别人的～ excuse/forgive others' failings ‖ 知道自己的～ know one's own faults ‖ 指出～ point out sb's defects/shortcomings/weaknesses ‖ 小～ little weakness ‖ 主要～ chief/principal defect ‖ 爱慕虚荣是她性格上的致命～。Vanity is a fatal defect in her character. ‖ 成本高是惟一～。The high cost is the only weakness. ‖ 每个人都有～。No person is without defects.

【缺额】 quē'é 〈名〉vacancy; opening; vacant position: 该厂按编制还有二十名～。This factory is still 20 people short of its quota of workers. / The factory is understaffed by 20 workers. ‖ 我们学校有一个数学教师的～。Our school has an opening for a math teacher.

【缺乏】 quēfá 〈动〉be/go short of; lack; want; be deficient/wanting/lacking (in): ～材料 be short of materials; lack materials; there was a shortage of materials ‖ ～常识 be wanting in common sense; lack common sense ‖ ～诚意 lack sincerity; be in bad faith ‖ ～蛋白质/维生素 be deficient in protein/vitamins ‖ ～锻炼/能力/毅力 lack exercise/ability/perseverance ‖ ～活力 have no vitality; lack vitality/vigour ‖ ～技巧 be deficient in skill ‖ ～教养 be raised in barn; be ill-bred ‖ ～经验 be short of experience; lack experience; be deficient in experience; be inexperienced ‖ ～劳动力 be short of labour ‖ ～理智 be unreasonable; be devoid of reason ‖ ～力量 be lacking in strength ‖ ～了解 lack the understanding (of) ‖ ～男子气 be a sissy ‖ ～热情 be lacking in warmth; lack enthusiasm ‖ ～睡眠 be short of sleep; lack sleep ‖ ～同情心 lack sympathy; be wanting in sympathy ‖ ～信心 be short of confidence; lack confidence ‖ ～勇气 be lacking/deficient in courage ‖ ～远见 want/lack foresight; be shortsighted ‖ ～战斗力 have poor fighting capacity ‖ ～真实性 be devoid of truth ‖ ～知识 want/lack knowledge; be deficient in knowledge ‖ ～主动性 lack initiative; be wanting in initiative ‖ ～资金 be short of funds; lack funds ‖ ～自信 lack self-confidence; be diffident; lack confidence in oneself ‖ 能源～ energy shortage ‖ 人才～ dearth/shortage of talents ‖ 人员～ deficiency in personnel ‖ 师资～ teacher shortage ‖ 资源～ deficiency in resources ‖ 完全～ utterly lack ‖ 严重～ severe shortage/scarcity ‖ ～训练的部队 undisciplined forces ‖ 双方之间～信任。There is a want of confidence between the two parties. ‖ 他因～休息而感到疲倦。Lack of rest made him tired. ‖ 学生们普遍～兴趣。There was a general lack of interest among the students. ‖ 因～确凿证据而判他无罪。He was acquitted in default of strong evidence of his guilt. ‖ 由于～适当的保护,这些文物都遭到了破坏。These cultural relics were damaged owing to a lack of proper protection. ‖ 最后一场～戏剧效果,令人失望。The final scene was dismayingly lacking in theatrical effect.

【缺钙症】 quēgàizhèng 〈名〉[医学] acalcerosis; calcium deficiency

【缺憾】 quēhàn 〈名〉regrettable imperfection; regret: 没赶上开幕式,实在是个～。It is regrettable that I missed the opening ceremony.

【缺货】 quēhuò 〈动〉be out of stock; be in short supply: 现在买不到这种东西,～。You cannot buy it now; it's out of stock.

【缺斤短两】 quējīn-duǎnliǎng = 缺斤少两 quējīn-shǎoliǎng

【缺斤少两】 quējīn-shǎoliǎng 〈熟〉give short weight/measure: 杜绝～现象 eliminate giving short weight ‖ 肉店老板因～而被揭发。The butcher was reported for giving short weight.

【缺考】 quēkǎo 〈动〉be absent from an exam; miss an exam

【缺刻】 quēkè 〈名〉[植物] incision

〖～叶〗 quēkèyè 〈名〉incised leaf

【缺课】 quēkè 〈动〉be absent from class; miss a class; cut class: 缺了几课 miss a few lessons ‖ 借故～ absent oneself from class on some pretext ‖ 无故～ absent oneself from class without (good) excuse ‖ 因病～ miss classes on account of illness; be absent from school on the grounds of ill health ‖ ～太多就跟不上了。If you are absent too much, you can hardly catch up.

〖～者〗 quēkèzhě 〈名〉absentee from class

【缺口】 quēkǒu 〈名〉❶ breach; gap; opening: 打开～ make/open a breach; open a gap ‖ 封住～ seal off a breach; close a gap ‖ 修补～ repair a breach/an opening ‖ 缸子上有一个～。The mug has a chip in it. ‖ 他从栅栏上的～挤进去。He squeezed in through a breach/an opening/a gap in the fence. ❷ (of funds, materials, etc) shortfall; deficiency; deficit; gap: 填补～ cover/meet/supply a deficit; fill (in/up)/supply/bridge/close a gap ‖ 经费～ shortfall in the funding ‖ 资金～很大。There is a great deficiency of funds.

【缺粮户】 quēliánghù 〈名〉grain-deficient household (in the countryside)

【缺漏】 quēlòu 〈名〉gaps and omissions: 弥缝～ fill (in/up) gaps and supply omissions

【缺略】 quēlüè 〈动〉be incomplete/imperfect: 译文～ incomplete translation ‖ 文章的关键部分～了。The key part of the article was omitted.

【缺门】 quēmén 〈名〉gap (in a branch of learning, etc): 填补～

fill (in/up)/supply/stop/bridge/close a gap ‖ 这一学科在我们这里还是～。We have a gap in this branch of learning.

【缺钱】 quēqián 〈动〉 be short of money; lack money; be hard up; be pressed/pushed for money: 此项计划尚～。Money was lacking for the plan. ‖ 她从不～。She has never been in want of money. ‖ 我现在手头～。I'm rather short now. / I'm hard up now. ‖ 自从父亲去世,家里一直～用。The family has been scanty of money since the father died.

【缺欠】 quēqiàn ❶〈名〉 shortcoming; defect; weakness; fault; flaw; drawback: 这个计划有什么～,希望大家提出来。We hope that you will not hesitate to make us aware of any shortcomings which you may find in this plan. ❷〈动〉 lack; want; be short of; be deficient/wanting (in sth): ～技术 be deficient in skill ‖ ～科技人才 lack qualified scientists and technicians ‖ ～设备 be short of equipment; have a deficiency of equipment ‖ 因～资金,计划只得暂停。The plan has to be suspended for lack/want of funds.

【缺勤】 quēqín 〈动〉 be absent from work/duty: 屡屡～ be repeatedly/frequently absent from work ‖ 因病～ be on sick leave; be off sick; be on the sick list; be absent on account of ill health ‖ 他从不无故～。He has never been absent without (good) excuse.

〖～率〗 quēqínlǜ 〈名〉 absence/absentee rate: 降低～ reduce absence rate

【缺人】 quērén 〈动〉 be short of hands; be short-handed

【缺少】 quēshǎo 〈动〉 lack; want; be short of; be deficient/wanting (in sth): ～训练 lack training ‖ ～教师 be short of teachers; have a teacher shortage ‖ ～时间 be pushed/pressed for time ‖ ～食物 go short of food; lack/want food ‖ ～原料 be in want of raw materials; be short of raw materials ‖ ～证据 want proof; there is an absence of evidence ‖ ～住房 there is a housing shortage/deficiency ‖ 不可～的条件 indispensable conditions ‖ 如果你～什么东西,请告诉我。If you lack/want anything, please let me know. ‖ 我们～中型和大型汽车。We have shortages of intermediate and full-size cars. ‖ 这家人～各种必需品。The family had scarcities of all kinds of necessities.

【缺省值】 quēshěngzhí 〈名〉[计算机] default value

【缺失】 quēshī ❶〈名〉 shortcoming; fault; defect; deficiency: 弥补～ remedy/cure/repair a shortcoming; remedy a defect ❷〈动〉 be short of; lack; miss

【缺市】 quēshì 〈动〉 (of goods) be in short supply; be out of stock

【缺水】 quēshuǐ 〈动〉 be short of water; have a lack/want of water: 处于西部高原的几个省份存在着严重的～现象。A severe water shortage exists in the western plateau provinces. ‖ 这些植物因～而枯死。The plants died for/from want of water. / The plants died due to a lack of water.

【缺损】 quēsǔn 〈动〉 ❶ be incomplete/damaged: 家具～了两件。Two pieces of furniture were damaged. ❷ [医学] be physiologically defective/deficient: 后天～ acquired defect ‖ 先天～ congenital/birth defect

〖～基因〗 quēsǔn jīyīn 〈名〉[医学] defective gene

【缺铁性贫血】 quētiěxìng pínxuè 〈名〉 iron-deficiency anaemia

【缺位】 quēwèi ❶〈动〉 (of a position) fall vacant ❷〈名〉 vacancy; opening; vacant position: 补～ fill the vacancy

【缺席】 quēxí 〈动〉 be absent (from a meeting, etc); not be present; default: ～会议 be absent from a meeting ‖ 长期～ long absence ‖ 故意～ be purposely/deliberately absent ‖ 借故～ be absent on some pretext ‖ 偶尔～ be absent occasionally ‖ 请假～ be absent with leave ‖ 擅自～ be absent without permission; go absent without leave ‖ 无故～ be absent without (good) excuse ‖ 因事～ be absent through being otherwise engaged ‖ ～的委员 absent committee member ‖ 记录学生～情况 mark/note the absence of students ‖ 上次排练时她～了。She defaulted on the last rehearsal. ‖ 他因对方～而胜诉。He won the case by default. ‖ 我今年～三次。I missed three attendances this year.

〖～判决〗 quēxí pànjué 〈名〉 judgement by default: 对被告做出～ issue a default judgement against the defendant ‖ 将做出～。A verdict will be made by default.

〖～审判〗 quēxí shěnpàn 〈名〉 trial by default

〖～投票〗 quēxí tóupiào 〈名〉 ❶ absentee voting: ～者 absentee/absent voter ❷ absentee vote/ballot

〖～者〗 quēxízhě 〈名〉 absentee

【缺陷】 quēxiàn 〈名〉 defect; drawback; flaw; deficiency; shortcoming; weakness; imperfection: 发现～ discover sb's deficiencies ‖ 弥补～ remedy a defect/flaw ‖ 掩饰～ cover up/hide one's deficiencies ‖ 指出～ point out sb's deficiencies/defects ‖ 生理～ physical defect ‖ 视力～ eye defect ‖ 听觉～ hearing defect/deficiency ‖ 先天～ birth/innate defect ‖ 性格～ defect in sb's character ‖ 重大～ grave/glaring defect; great shortcoming ‖ 制度上的～ deficiencies in the system ‖ 智力有～ have a mental/an intellectual defect/deficiency; have a mental weakness; be mentally defective/deficient; be defective in intelligence ‖ 该议案有严重～。The bill contains serious flaws. ‖ 化妆品未必总能掩饰天生的～。Cosmetics do not always cover up the deficiencies of nature. ‖ 这次检查暴露了我们在安全措施方面的严重～。The inspection revealed severe shortcomings in our safety procedures.

〖～心理学〗 quēxiàn xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 defect psychology

【缺心眼儿】 quēxīnyǎnr 〈形〉 ❶ unsophisticated; simple-minded ❷ dull-witted; retarded; mentally defective

【缺氧症】 quēyǎngzhèng 〈名〉[医学] anoxia: 血液～ anoxemia

【缺一不可】 quēyī-bùkě 〈熟〉 not a single one can be omitted; none is dispensable

【缺衣少食】 quēyī-shǎoshí 〈熟〉 not have enough food and clothing; go short of food and clothes; suffer from insufficient food and clothing

【缺医少药】 quēyī-shǎoyào 〈熟〉 have few trained doctors and little medicine; be short of medical services and supplies

【缺阵】 quēzhèn 〈动〉 fail to show up; be absent: 主攻手～,导致球队失利。The absence of the ace striker led to the team's defeat.

【缺嘴】 quēzuǐ 〈方〉 ❶〈名〉 harelip ❷〈动〉 fail to satisfy one's appetite/hunger

阙 quē 〈书〉 ❶ ＝ 缺 quē ❷〈名〉 fault; error; mistake ⇨què

【阙如】 quērú 〈动〉〈书〉 be deficient/wanting/lacking/scarce

【阙文】 quēwén 〈名〉 omissions or missing parts (in a book); hiatus (in a text)

【阙疑】 quēyí 〈动〉 leave a difficult question open

qué

瘸 qué 〈形〉〈口〉 lame; crippled: ～了一条腿 be lame in/of one leg ‖ 走路一～一拐 limp/hobble along; walk with a limp ‖ 他～得厉害。He had a bad limp. ‖ 她的腿因患风湿病而变～了。She was crippled with rheumatism. ‖ 我扭伤了脚踝,不得不一～一拐地走回家。I twisted my ankle and had to hobble home.

【瘸腿】 quétuǐ 〈形〉〈口〉 lame; crippled: ～的人 lame person; cripple

【瘸子】 quézi 〈名〉〈口〉 lame person; cripple: 变成～ go/fall lame ‖ 那个～只能靠一条木制的假腿行走。The cripple can only walk on a wooden leg.

què

却 què ❶〈动〉 draw back; retreat; withdraw: ⇨退～;望而～步 ❷〈动〉〈书〉 drive back; repulse; repel: ⇨～敌 ❸〈动〉 refuse; decline: ～而不受 refuse to accept; reject ⇨盛情难～;推～ ❹〈动〉 remove; do away with; get rid of: ⇨冷～,了～,失～,忘～ ❺〈副〉 but; yet: 简单～有效的解决办法 simple yet effective solution ‖ 他很穷,～很快活。He is poor, but he is happy. ‖ 她喜欢音乐,她丈夫～不喜欢。She likes music, but her husband doesn't. ‖ 这本书很旧～极其有用。This is an old yet immensely useful book.

【却病】 quèbìng 〈动〉〈书〉 prevent/eliminate a disease

〖～延年〗 quèbìng-yánnián 〈熟〉 prevent disease and prolong life

【却步】 quèbù 〈动〉 draw/shrink/hang back: 因恐惧而～ hang back in fear; shrink with fear; shrink in horror ‖ 我们决不因困难而～。We will never shrink back before difficulties. ⇨望而～

【却才】 quècái 〈副〉〈书〉 just now; a moment ago

【却待】 quèdài 〈副〉 about to do sth; on the point of doing sth

【却敌】 quèdí 〈动〉drive back/repel/repulse an enemy
【却好】 quèhǎo 〈副〉〈方〉accidentally; coincidentally; fortunately or unfortunately
【却说】 quèshuō 〈套〉we were telling you that [used by storytellers to resume narration where they left off last time]
【却之不恭】 quèzhī-bùgōng 〈熟〉it would be impolite/disrespectful to decline (your gift, offer, etc): ～,受之有愧。To decline would be disrespectful but to accept is embarrassing.

埆 què 〈形〉〈书〉(of land) infertile; barren; unproductive; sterile

悫 què 〈形〉〈书〉honest and prudent

雀 què 〈名〉(house) sparrow
⇨qiāo;qiǎo
【雀斑】 quèbān 〈名〉freckle: 一张长满～的脸 a freckly/freckled face
【雀鲷】 quèdiāo 〈名〉[动物] damselfish
【雀罗】 quèluó 〈名〉bird net
【雀麦】 quèmài 〈名〉[植物] bromegrass
【雀替】 quètì 〈名〉[建筑] carved angle brace
【雀鹰】 quèyīng 〈名〉[动物] sparrow hawk
【雀跃】 quèyuè 〈动〉caper; jump/leap for joy: 欢呼～ shout and jump for joy ‖ 闻讯～ leap for joy at the news

确 què 〈形〉❶ firm; staunch; resolute: ⇨～保;～认;～守;～信 ❷ true; real; reliable; authentic: 至～ quite true ‖ 其言甚～ what one says is quite true ‖ ～有其人。There is indeed such a person. ‖ ～有其事。It's true. / It's a fact. / It really happened. ‖ 消息不～。The news is not reliable. / There is some doubt about the truth of the news. ⇨～切;明～;千真万～;准～
【确保】 quèbǎo 〈动〉ensure; guarantee; see to it: ～安全生产 ensure safety in production ‖ ～不发生类似事件 ensure against the recurrence of similar incidents ‖ ～财政收入 ensure fiscal/financial revenue ‖ ～产品质量 guarantee product quality ‖ ～成功 ensure/guarantee/assure sb's success; ensure success to sb ‖ ～丰收 ensure a good/bumper harvest ‖ ～公平竞争 ensure fair competition ‖ ～供应 ensure supplies; guarantee the supply (of) ‖ ～和平 ensure peace ‖ ～家庭与社会稳定 ensure family and social stability ‖ ～胜利 ensure victory ‖ 必须采取所有必要措施以～他们的安全。All the necessary steps must be taken to ensure/guarantee their safety/security. ‖ 财富并不能～幸福。Wealth does not guarantee happiness. / Wealth is no guarantee of happiness. ‖ 我们不～学生毕业时能够获得工作。The students are not guaranteed jobs when they graduate. ‖ 这是为～公司未来的成功而作的新投资。This is a new investment to secure the company's future. ‖ 只有一种办法可以～成功。There is only one sure way to succeed.
【确当】 quèdàng 〈形〉fitting; proper; appropriate: 措辞～ appropriate wording; right choice of words ‖ 论题～ appropriate topic ‖ 结论～ fitting conclusion
【确定】 quèdìng ❶〈形〉definite; certain; sure: ～的答复 definite/determinate answer/reply ‖ ～的日期 definite/fixed date ‖ ～的时间 fixed/set time ‖ 你～吗? Are you sure? ❷〈动〉determine; define; fix; ascertain: ～地层年代 ascertain the ages of the strata ‖ ～革命运动的方向和任务 define the direction and tasks of the revolution ‖ ～工作 decide on a job ‖ ～婚期 fix (on) the date for one's wedding; set a wedding day ‖ ～价格 fix/set a price ‖ ～开会的时间和地点 determine/fix the time and place for the meeting ‖ ～两国边界 define the border/boundary between the two nations ‖ ～目标 determine an objective; set an aim/a goal ‖ ～权限 define the competence (of); define sb's powers ‖ ～人选 decide on the candidates ‖ ～任务 set the tasks ‖ ～日期 decide on/set/fix/determine a date (for sth) ‖ ～新纲领 decide on a new programme ‖ ～行动方针 decide on a course of action ‖ ～政策 determine a policy ‖ ～政治路线 determine a political line ‖ ～作战方案 decide on a battle plan ‖ 警察尚不能～凶手的身份。The police are still uncertain of the murderer's identity. ‖ 尚未～决赛日期。No date has been set for the finals. ‖ 我的计划现在已经完全～。My plans are now perfectly defined. ‖ 这次会议～了一系列新的方针和政策。The meeting defined a series of new principles and policies.
〖～无疑〗 quèdìng-wúyí 〈熟〉sure beyond doubt; certain; doubtless; absolutely positive: 有一件事是～的,他不会来。One thing is sure/certain: he won't come. ‖ 这是～的。There is no doubt about it.
【确乎】 quèhū 〈副〉really; indeed: ～有效 really effective
〖～不拔〗 quèhū-bùbá 〈熟〉firm and unshakable; unswerving; unflinching
【确立】 quèlì 〈动〉establish; set up: ～规章制度 set up rules and regulations ‖ ～世界观 form one's world outlook ‖ ～信念 form a conviction ‖ ～信誉 establish one's credit ‖ 他的访问将～中国和日本的新关系。His visit would set the seal on the new relationship between China and Japan. ‖ 他们已经～明显的优势地位。They have already established a clear superiority.
【确论】 quèlùn 〈名〉sound assertion; justified argument
【确切】 quèqiè 〈形〉❶ definite; exact; precise; accurate: ～的含义 precise/exact/strict meaning ‖ ～的说明 precise explanation ‖ 告知～的日期 inform sb of the exact/precise date ‖ 下个～的定义 give a precise/an accurate/an exact definition; define precisely/exactly ‖ 找到～的位置 find the precise location (of sb/sth) ‖ 告诉我她的～地址。Tell me exactly where she lives. / Tell me her precise address. ‖ 航班大约7点钟达到,～地说是晚上7点过5分。The flight arrives at about seven--7:05 pm to be precise/exact. ‖ 请告诉我你的～年龄。Please give me your exact age. ‖ 他用词～。He is exact in his choice of words. ❷ true; real; authentic; reliable: 消息～ authentic information; reliable news ‖ ～的保证 sure guarantee
【确认】 quèrèn 〈动〉affirm; confirm; acknowledge: ～条约/协议 confirm a treaty/an agreement ‖ ～预订 confirm the booking/reservation (of) ‖ 得到～ be definitely/firmly established ‖ 此信是为了～你的任命。This letter is to confirm your appointment. ‖ 谨～,我们双方经过友好协商达成协议如下。We have the honour to confirm that our two sides have, through friendly consultations, reached the following agreement. ‖ 警察～他是小偷。The police identified him as the thief. ‖ 与会各国～下述原则。The participating countries affirmed the following principles.
〖～函〗 quèrènhán 〈名〉letter of confirmation; confirmation letter
〖～书〗 quèrènshū 〈名〉letter of confirmation; confirmation letter
【确实】 quèshí ❶〈形〉true; real; conclusive; reliable; authentic: ～的报道 faithful report ‖ ～无疑 be sure beyond doubt; be undoubtedly/unquestionably true ‖ 他亲眼目睹这场车祸,说得确确实实。Having eyewitnessed the car accident, he gave an authentic account of it. ❷〈副〉really; indeed; certainly; truly: ～非常感谢你。Thank you very much indeed. ‖ 你～爱他吗? Do you really love him? ‖ 他听到这件事,～非常难过。He was very sad indeed hearing about it. ‖ 我～去过,可他不在。I did go, but he wasn't in. ‖ 我们～有不少失误。It is true that we've made a lot of mistakes.
【确守】 quèshǒu 〈动〉strictly abide by; faithfully observe: ～法律 faithfully/strictly observe the law ‖ ～合同 faithfully observe a contract ‖ ～和平共处五项原则 strictly abide by the five principles of peaceful coexistence ‖ ～诺言 be faithful to one's promise ‖ ～信义 act in strict good faith
【确数】 quèshù 〈名〉precise figure/number; exact figure/amount
【确信】 quèxìn ❶〈动〉firmly believe; be convinced/assured (of); be positive/certain/sure (about/of): 警察～她遭到绑架。The police are sure that she was kidnapped. ‖ 她～在哪儿见过这个人。She is positive that she has seen this person somewhere. ‖ 我～你是无辜的。I firmly believe you to be innocent. ‖ 我～她讲的是真话。I am convinced/sure/certain that she is telling the truth. ‖ 我们～他有能力解决这个问题。We are assured of his ability to solve the problem. ‖ 在我看来这似乎是不可能的,然而她对此好像～无疑。It seemed unlikely to me, but she seemed to be absolutely positive about it. ❷〈名〉reliable information; authentic news: 何时来沪,请给我一个～。Please let me know exactly when you are coming to Shanghai. ‖ 一有～,我们就通知你。We'll let you know as soon as we are reliably informed.
【确凿】 quèzáo 〈形〉conclusive; authentic; well-established; irrefutable; undeniable: 事实～ irrefutable/well-established/indisputable fact ‖ 消息～ authentic information/news ‖ 证据～ conclusive/positive/tangible/undeniable/definite/decisive proof;

conclusive/solid/substantial/sure/concrete/hard evidence; positive proof ‖ 证据不～ flimsy evidence ‖ 目前尚未发现～证据。No hard evidence has been found so far.

〖～不移〗 quèzáo-bùyí 〈熟〉 conclusive; authentic; well established and irrefutable; absolutely true and irrefutable

【确诊】 quèzhěn 〈动〉 make a definite diagnosis (of); diagnose definitely: 很难～她到底患的是什么病。Her case defies exact diagnosis. ‖ 他的病已～为癌症。His illness has been diagnosed definitely as cancer.

【确证】 quèzhèng ❶〈动〉 conclusively/positively prove: 事实已经～了这个理论。Facts have positively proved the theory. ❷〈名〉 conclusive/positive/tangible/undeniable/definite/decisive proof; conclusive/solid/substantial/concrete/hard evidence; proof positive: 拿出～ produce/give/offer/present/provide/furnish conclusive proof ‖ 掌握～ hold definite proofs

【确知】 quèzhī 〈动〉 know for sure/certain; know with certainty: 这类问题的答案永远不会为人们所～。Answers to such questions would never be known with certainty.

阕 què ❶〈动〉〈书〉 end: 乐～。The music ended. ❷〈量〉 a) [for songs and *ci* poems]: 一～词 a *ci* poem ‖ 一～歌 a song b) [for divisions of a *ci* poem] stanza: 这首词分为两～。This *ci* poem comprises two stanzas.

鹊 què 〈名〉 magpie: ⇨喜～

【鹊巢鸠占】 quècháo-jiūzhàn 〈熟〉 the turtle-dove occupies the magpie's nest—one person seizes another's place, land, etc

【鹊起】 quèqǐ 〈动〉 ❶〈书〉 *seize an opportunity to act*; take the chance to rise ❷ (of sb's fame) spread/rise quickly: 他声誉～。He quickly rose to fame. / His fame/reputation spread rapidly. ‖ 这本书的出版使她文名～。The publication of the book has *greatly added to her literary fame.*

【鹊桥】 quèqiáo 〈名〉 Magpie Bridge [bridge formed by magpies which the Weaving-girl must cross in order to meet the Herdboy on the 7th evening of the 7th lunar month]: 搭～ build a *magpie bridge—act as a matchmaker* ‖ ～相会 magpie bridge meeting—reunion of husband and wife or lovers after a long separation

〖～会〗 quèqiáohuì 〈名〉 singles party

【鹊鸲】 quèqú 〈名〉 [动物] magpie robin

【鹊雁】 quèyàn 〈名〉 [动物] magpie/pied goose; semi-palmated goose

阙 què 〈名〉 ❶ watchtower on either side of a palace gate; imperial palace: ⇨宫～ ❷ stone carvings erected in front of a shrine or mausoleum
⇨quē

榷[1] què 〈动〉〈书〉 monopolize; exclusively possess the trade in some commodity: ～盐 monopoly on salt ⇨～税

榷[2] què 〈动〉 discuss: ⇨商～

【榷税】 quèshuì 〈名〉 tax levied on monopolized trades

qūn

囷 qūn 〈名〉〈古〉 round granary

逡 qūn 〈动〉〈书〉 draw back; shrink from

【逡巡】 qūnxún 〈动〉〈书〉 hesitate to move forward; hang back: ～不前 hesitate to move forward; hang back

qún

宭 qún 〈动〉〈书〉 live in groups

裙 qún 〈名〉 ❶ skirt: 长/短～ long/short skirt ‖ 裹～ wrap-over skirt ‖ 棉布～ cotton skirt ‖ 丝～ silk skirt ‖ 西服～ skirt suit ‖ 学生～ school dress ‖ 孕妇～ maternity dress ‖ ～式泳装 skirted bathing suit ⇨超短～; 衬～; 喇叭～ ❷ skirt-shaped thing: ⇨墙～; 围～

【裙钗】 qúnchāi 〈名〉 petticoats and hairpins; female attire/clothing/dress—women

【裙撑】 qúnchēng 〈名〉 bustle

【裙带】 qúndài 〈名〉 ❶ belt (as part of a skirt of dress); skirt belt ❷ connection one has with one's female relatives

〖～风〗 qúndàifēng 〈名〉 petticoat influence; nepotism

〖～关系〗 qúndài guānxi 〈名〉 petticoat influence; nepotism: 根除～ eradicate nepotism ‖ 他通过～找到了一份好工作。He found a good job with the help of his female relatives. / He found a good job through petticoat influence.

〖～官〗 qúndàiguān 〈名〉 official who owes his position to petticoat influence

【裙裤】 qúnkù 〈名〉 pantskirt; culottes; divided skirt

【裙子】 qúnzi 〈名〉 skirt: 把～放长/改短 lengthen/shorten a skirt ‖ 开叉的～ slit skirt ‖ ～要改小一些。The skirt needs to be taken in a bit. ‖ 她穿着一条很短的～。She was dressed in a very short skirt.

群 qún ❶〈名〉 crowd; group: 建筑～ groups of buildings ‖ 狼～ packs of wolves ‖ 马～ droves of horses ‖ 牛～ herds of cattle ‖ 羊～ flocks of sheep ‖ 鱼～ schools of fish ⇨成～; 人～ ❷〈形〉 multitudinous; numerous: ⇨～岛; ～山 ❸〈名〉 multitude; mass: ⇨～众; 超～ ❹〈量〉 group; flock; herd: 一～苍蝇/蝗虫/蚊子 a cloud of flies/locusts/mosquitoes ‖ 一～匪徒/强盗 a band of gangsters/robbers ‖ 一～鸽子 a flock of pigeons ‖ 一～孩子 a group of children ‖ 一～狼/猎狗 a pack of wolves/hounds ‖ 一～鹿/牛/象 a herd of deer/cows/elephants ‖ 一～蜜蜂 a cluster/colony/swarm of bees ‖ 一～羊 a flock of sheep ‖ 一～游客 a swarm/group of tourists ‖ 一大～人 a large crowd; a mass of people; a great multitude ‖ 街道上聚集了一～人。A multitude gathered in the street.

【群策群力】 qúncè-qúnlì 〈熟〉 pool all the brains and brawn; pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone; club ideas and exertions; work with collective wisdom and concerted efforts; work with united wisdom and efforts: 全厂工人～, 大搞技术革新。All the workers in the factory devoted their wisdom and energy to technological innovation.

【群唱】 qúnchàng ＝ 群口 qúnkǒu

【群岛】 qúndǎo 〈名〉 archipelago; group of islands: ～海域 archipelagic sea ‖ ～基线 archipelago base line ‖ ～水域 archipelagic waters ‖ 南沙～ Nansha Islands

〖～国〗 qúndǎoguó 〈名〉 archipelagic state

【群雕】 qúndiāo 〈名〉 sculpture consisting of a number of statues: 一组～ a group of sculptures ‖ 这组～将在博物馆里展览。*This group of statues will be exhibited in the museum.*

【群而不党】 qún'ér-bùdǎng 〈熟〉 keep company with all men, yet join no faction

【群芳】 qúnfāng 〈名〉 a multitude of beautiful and fragrant flowers—*a multitude of pretty women*: 技压～ have incomparable skills ‖ 艳压～ queen of beauties ‖ ～之冠 queen of flowers—reigning beauty ‖ ～斗艳。Flowers vie with each other for glamour.

〖～谱〗 qúnfāngpǔ 〈名〉 ❶ botanical treatise ❷ catalogue of all flowers; list of a multitude of flowers

【群防群治】 qúnfáng-qúnzhì (of public security work) prevention and management by the masses themselves

【群峰】 qúnfēng 〈名〉 chain of mountain peaks: ～耸立 mountain peaks towering aloft

【群婚】 qúnhūn 〈名〉 group/communal marriage

【群集】 qúnjí 〈动〉 assemble in large numbers; gather in groups/flocks/crowds/throngs: 抗议的人们～在大使馆前。A multitude of protesters gathered in front of the embassy. ‖ 学生们～在老师周围。The students grouped round their teacher.

【群籍】 qúnjí 〈名〉 all kinds of books; a wide variety of books

【群架】 qúnjià 〈名〉 gang fight; group scuffle: ⇨打～

【群居】 qúnjū 〈动〉 ❶ live in groups/communities; be gregarious/social: ⇨～动物 ❷〈书〉 assemble in large numbers; gather in groups/flocks/crowds/throngs

〖～动物〗 qúnjū dòngwù 〈名〉 gregarious/social animal: 牛和羊是～动物。Cattle and sheep are gregarious animals.

〖～昆虫〗 qúnjū kūnchóng 〈名〉 social insect
〖～穴处〗 qúnjū-xuéchǔ 〈熟〉 live in groups in caves—be crude and ignorant
〖～终日，言不及义〗 qúnjūzhōngrì, yánbùjíyì 〈熟〉 be together all day long and never talk about fundamentals
【群聚】 qúnjù = 群集 qúnjí
【群口】 qúnkǒu 〈名〉 [曲艺] form of performance in which three or more people sing or talk in turn
〖～相声〗 qúnkǒu xiàngsheng 〈名〉 group crosstalk
【群口铄金】 qúnkǒu-shuòjīn 〈熟〉 words from many mouths can melt gold—public opinion has great influence or swaying power
【群龙无首】 qúnlóng-wúshǒu 〈熟〉 a host of dragons without a head—a group/multitude without a leader; a leaderless group
【群论】 qúnlùn 〈名〉 [数学] group theory
【群落】 qúnluò 〈名〉 ❶ [生物] community; colony ❷ group: 建筑～ groups of buildings
〖～交错区〗 qúnluò jiāocuòqū 〈名〉 [生物] ecotone
〖～生态学〗 qúnluò shēngtàixué 〈名〉 community ecology; synecology
【群码】 qúnmǎ 〈名〉 [计算机] group code
【群氓】 qúnméng 〈名〉〈书〉〈贬〉 common herd
【群魔乱舞】 qúnmó-luànwǔ 〈熟〉 a host of demons dancing in riotous revelry—rogues of all kinds running wildly
【群殴】 qún'ōu 〈名〉 gang fight; group scuffle: 一场～ a gang fight
【群起】 qúnqǐ 〈动〉 all rise (to do sth); rally: ～响应 all rise to respond (to a call, etc)
〖～而攻之〗 qúnqǐ ér gōng zhī 〈熟〉 all turn/rise against sb/sth; rally together to attack sb/sth; rise up in struggle against sb/sth
【群青】 qúnqīng 〈名〉 [化学] ultramarine
【群轻折轴】 qúnqīng-zhézhóu 〈熟〉 a load of many light things can break the axle of a cart—minor offences unchecked may bring disaster; minor errors, if not corrected in time, may lead to serious consequences
【群情】 qúnqíng 〈名〉 public sentiment; feelings ofthe masses: ～鼎沸 vast upsurge of public feelings ‖ ～愤激 mounting public indignation; public indignation is aroused ‖ ～激昂。Public feelings/emotions run high. ‖ ～振奋。Everyone is exhilarated.
【群山】 qúnshān 〈名〉 chain of mountains/hills: ～环绕 be surrounded by hills ‖ ～起伏 rolling/undulating mountains ‖ ～被笼罩在雾中。The hills were enshrouded in mist. ‖ 城堡被～环绕，景色如画。The castle stands in a picturesque setting surrounded by hills.
【群生植物】 qúnshēng zhíwù 〈名〉 social plant
【群书】 qúnshū 〈名〉 all kinds of books; a wide variety of books: 博览～ read extensively; be well-read
【群速】 qúnsù 〈名〉 [物理] group velocity
【群体】 qúntǐ 〈名〉 ❶ [生物] colony ❷ group: ～利益 group interest ‖ 低收入～ low-income group ‖ 古建筑～ group of ancient buildings ‖ 民族～ ethnic group ‖ 企业～ group of enterprises ‖ 社会～ social group ‖ 英雄～ group of heroes ‖ 人类只有组合成合作～才能取得进步。Man can only make progress in cooperative groups.
〖～动力学〗 qúntǐ dònglìxué 〈名〉 [心理] group dynamics
〖～取向〗 qúntǐ qǔxiàng 〈名〉 group orientation
〖～认同〗 qúntǐ rèntóng 〈名〉 group identification
〖～生态学〗 qúntǐ shēngtàixué 〈名〉 synecology
〖～心理〗 qúntǐ xīnlǐ 〈名〉 group mind
〖～行为〗 qúntǐ xíngwéi 〈名〉 group behaviour
〖～选择〗 qúntǐ xuǎnzé 〈名〉 group selection
〖～遗传学〗 qúntǐ yíchuánxué 〈名〉 population genetics
〖～用语〗 qúntǐ yòngyǔ 〈名〉 group dialect/language
【群威群胆】 qúnwēi-qúndǎn 〈熟〉 mass heroism and daring spirit; mass power and courage
【群舞】 qúnwǔ 〈名〉 collective dance
【群贤】 qúnxián 〈名〉〈书〉 a host of wise and virtuous people
【群像】 qúnxiàng 〈名〉 [文学] images of a group of people: 在作品中多塑造些劳动者的～ create more images of working people in groups
【群小】 qúnxiǎo 〈名〉〈书〉 group of base/mean people
【群雄】 qúnxióng 〈名〉 feudal lords who hold sway over different regions in turbulent days: ～割据 warlords carving up a country ‖ ～四起 warlords springing up everywhere
〖～逐鹿〗 qúnxióng-zhúlù 〈熟〉 feudal lords vie for the throne
【群言堂】 qúnyántáng 〈名〉 conference hall where everyone is allowed to have his say—rule by the voice of the many: 要搞"～"，反对"一言堂" advocate "letting everyone have his say" and oppose the practice of "what I say goes"
【群蚁附膻】 qúnyǐ-fùshān 〈熟〉 a myriad of ants swarming about a piece of meat that smells—attaching oneself to influential people; swarming after unwholesome things
【群蚁溃堤】 qúnyǐ-kuìdī 〈熟〉 a small ant hole can destroy a dyke—a slight oversight can lead to a serious mistake
【群蚁趋膻】 qúnyǐ-qūshān = 群蚁附膻 qúnyǐ-fùshān
【群英】 qúnyīng 〈名〉 galaxy of talents/heroes: ～欢聚 splendid gathering of accomplished people
〖～会〗 qúnyīnghuì 〈名〉 gathering of heroes; conference of outstanding workers
【群阵】 qúnzhèn 〈名〉 [数学] group-matrix
【群众】 qúnzhòng 〈名〉 ❶ the masses/people: 动员/教育/团结～ mobilize/educate/unite the masses ‖ 密切联系～ maintain close ties/links with the masses ‖ 煽动～ agitate/incite the masses ‖ 脱离～ isolate oneself from the masses ‖ 依靠～ rely on the masses ‖ ～监督 mass supervision; surveillance by the masses ‖ 广大人民～ the broad/great masses of the people ‖ 得到～的拥护和信任 enjoy the support and trust of the masses ‖ 倾听～意见 heed the views of the masses ‖ 深入到～中去 immerse oneself among the masses ‖ 为～谋福利 work for the well-being of the people ‖ 尊重～意愿 respect/value the popular will ‖ ～的心齐了，一切事情都好办。When the people are of one heart, everything becomes easy. ‖ 人民～有无限的创造力。The masses have boundless creative power. ❷ person without political affiliation: 他政治面貌是～。He is a nonpartisan. ❸ member of the rank and file
〖～工作〗 qúnzhòng gōngzuò 〈名〉 mass work
〖～关系〗 qúnzhòng guānxi 〈名〉 relations/ties with the masses: 搞好～ build good relations with the masses
〖～观点〗 qúnzhòng guāndiǎn 〈名〉 mass viewpoint
〖～路线〗 qúnzhòng lùxiàn 〈名〉 mass line: 走～ follow the mass line
〖～团体〗 qúnzhòng tuántǐ 〈名〉 mass/non-government organization
〖～心理〗 qúnzhòng xīnlǐ 〈名〉 mass psychology
〖～性〗 qúnzhòngxìng 〈形〉 of a mass character: ～集会 mass rally/meeting ‖ ～精神文明建设活动 mass activities to promote ideological and ethical progress ‖ ～体育活动 mass sports activities ‖ ～自治组织 self-governing mass organization ‖ 举行～示威游行 have a mass demonstration
〖～运动〗 qúnzhòng yùndòng 〈名〉 mass movement/campaign: 大搞～ unfold mass movement on a large scale ‖ 发动～ launch a mass movement
〖～组织〗 qúnzhòng zǔzhī 〈名〉 mass/non-government organization; people's organization
【群子弹】 qúnzǐdàn = 榴霰弹 liúxiàndàn

麇

麇 qún 〈副〉〈书〉 in groups/flocks; in large numbers ⇨jūn
【麇集】 qúnjí 〈动〉〈书〉 swarm; flock together: ～周围 rally/cluster round sb/sth
【麇至】 qúnzhì 〈动〉〈书〉 arrive in groups/flocks

R

rán

蚺 rán

【蚺蛇】 ránshé = 蟒蛇 mǎngshé

然 rán ❶〈代〉so; like that: 不尽~ not exactly so; not exactly the case ⇨知其~,不知其所以~ ❷〈形〉right; correct: ⇨不以为~ ❸〈连〉〈书〉but; nevertheless; however: ⇨~而 ❹〈后缀〉[used to form an adjective or adverb]: ⇨安~;忽~;茫~;突~

【然而】 rán'ér 〈连〉but; however; yet; nevertheless; nonetheless: 这件工作很辛苦,~很值得。It was hard work, yet it was worthwhile. ‖ 他病了,~他还是去学校参加了考试。He fell ill. He went to school, all the same, and took the examination. ‖ 她死了,~她的精神永存。She died, but her values endure. ‖ 虽然没有消息,~我们仍抱着希望。There was no news; nevertheless, we went on hoping.

【然后】 ránhòu 〈连〉then; after that; afterward(s): 先朝前直走,~向左拐。Go straight forward and then turn left. ‖ 会议进行了一个小时,~有一个宴会。The meeting lasted an hour and afterward(s) there was a banquet. ‖ 我们看了场电影,~回家。We saw a film, then we went home. ‖ 请听我把话说完,~再下结论。Please hear me out before you draw any conclusion. ⇨学~知不足

【然诺】 ránnuò 〈动〉〈书〉make a promise; give a pledge: 不负~ live up to one's promise ‖ 轻~ make promises easily/lightly ‖ 重~ be serious about making and keeping one's promise

【然则】 ránzé 〈连〉〈书〉in that case; then: ~何时而乐耶? When, then, can they enjoy themselves in life?

髯 rán 〈名〉whiskers; beard: 长~ long beard ‖ 美~公 man with well-trimmed beard and moustache

【髯狗】 rángǒu 〈名〉[动物] schnauzer

【髯海豹】 ránhǎibào 〈名〉[动物] bearded seal

【髯鹫】 ránjiù 〈名〉[动物] lammergeier

【髯口】 ránkou 〈名〉[戏曲] false beard and whiskers (worn in traditional opera performance): 挂~ wear a false beard and whiskers

燃 rán 〈动〉❶ burn: 顿时~起一片大火 flames instantly leap up ‖ 酒精易~。Alcohol burns/kindles easily. / Alcohol is easily combustible. ⇨~烧 ❷ ignite; light: ~香 light incense; light a joss stick ‖ ~起火把 light a torch ‖ ~起熊熊大火 light/kindle a big fire ‖ ~起一堆篝火 light a bonfire ‖ 〈喻〉~起新的希望 renew hope ‖ 〈喻〉重新~起愿望 rekindle one's aspiration ⇨~放

【燃爆】 ránbào 〈动〉ignite and explode; cause an explosion by igniting

【燃点】 rándiǎn ❶〈动〉kindle; light; ignite; set fire to: ~蜡烛 light a candle ❷〈名〉[化学] ignition point; burning point; kindling point; kindling temperature; (of a liquid) flash point; point of ignition

【燃放】 ránfàng 〈动〉set/shoot/touch/let off (fireworks, crackers, etc): ~烟火 set/shoot/off fireworks; stage a fireworks display

【燃具】 ránjù 〈名〉gas appliance

【燃料】 ránliào 〈名〉fuel: 储存(过冬)~ stock up on fuel (for the winter) ‖ 节省~ save fuel ‖ 浪费~ waste fuel ‖ 添加~ put on fresh fuel; refuel ‖ 给船/机器加~ fuel a ship/machine ‖ 给炉子加~ fire a furnace ‖ 更有效地使用~ use fuel more efficiently ‖ ~储运 fuel handling ‖ ~短缺 fuel shortage ‖ ~附加费 bunker surcharge ‖ ~管道 fuel line/pipe ‖ ~添加器 fuel feeder ‖ ~消耗 fuel consumption ‖ ~泄漏 fuel leak ‖ 船用~ marine fuel ‖ 低热值~ low calorie fuel ‖ 挥发性~ volatile fuel ‖ 矿物~ fossil fuel ‖ 无烟~ smokeless fuel ⇨固体~;核~

【~泵】 ránliàobèng 〈名〉fuel pump

【~比】 ránliàobǐ 〈名〉[冶金] fuel ratio

【~仓】 ránliàocāng 〈名〉fuel bunker

【~电池】 ránliào diànchí 〈名〉fuel cell: ~燃料 fuel-cell fuel

【~动力工业】 ránliào dònglì gōngyè 〈名〉fuel and power industry

【~工业】 ránliào gōngyè 〈名〉fuel industry

【~加注车】 ránliào jiāzhùchē 〈名〉[航空] jet refueller

【~库】 ránliàokù 〈名〉fuel depot/reservoir/warehouse

【~利用系数】 ránliào lìyòng xìshù 〈名〉factor of fuel utilization

【~喷嘴】 ránliào pēnzuǐ 〈名〉fuel nozzle

【~品级】 ránliào pǐnjí 〈名〉[航空] fuel grade

【~消耗率】 ránliào xiāohàolǜ 〈名〉rate of fuel consumption; fuel rate

【~循环】 ránliào xúnhuán 〈名〉[物理] fuel cycle

【~油】 ránliàoyóu 〈名〉fuel oil

【燃眉之急】 ránméizhījí 〈熟〉as pressing as a fire singeing one's eyebrows—be extremely urgent; matter of great/overwhelming urgency; immediate concern

【燃煤电厂】 ránméi diànchǎng 〈名〉coal-fired power station/plant

【燃气】 ránqì 〈名〉fuel gas

【~发电厂】 ránqì fādiànchǎng 〈名〉gas power plant

【~锅炉】 ránqì guōlú 〈名〉gas-fired burner

【~轮机】 ránqìlúnjī 〈名〉[机械] gas turbine: ~发电厂 gas turbine electric power plant ‖ ~发动机 gas turbine engine

【~热水器】 ránqì rèshuǐqì 〈名〉gas geyser/heater

【~灶】 ránqìzào 〈名〉gas burner/stove

【燃烧】 ránshāo ❶〈动〉burn; kindle; flame: 静静~ burn quietly ‖ 熊熊~ burn brightly/vigorously ‖ 大火很快~起来。The fires quickly grew and spread. ‖ 那场森林大火~了好几天。The forest fire burned for days. ‖ 纸张容易~。Paper burns easily. ‖ 〈喻〉复仇的火焰在他胸中~。A desire for vengeance was burning within him. ❷〈名〉[化学] combustion; inflammation: ~残留物 combustion residue ‖ ~冲程 combustion stroke ‖ ~故障 combustion failure ‖ ~化学 combustion chemistry

【~常数】 ránshāo chángshù 〈名〉burning constant

【~弹】 ránshāodàn 〈名〉fire bomb; incendiary bomb; incendiary; combustion bomb

【~工程】 ránshāo gōngchéng 〈名〉combustion engineering

【~管】 ránshāoguǎn 〈名〉[化学] combustion tube

【~剂】 ránshāojì 〈名〉incendiary agent

【~量】 ránshāoliàng 〈名〉quantity combusted

【~炉】 ránshāolú 〈名〉[化学] combustion furnace

【~瓶】 ránshāopíng 〈名〉Molotov cocktail

【~器】 ránshāoqì 〈名〉burner; combustor

【~热】 ránshāorè 〈名〉combustion heat

【~室】 ránshāoshì 〈名〉[机械] combustion/blast chamber; combustor; burner; firebox (in a steam engine or boiler)

【~手榴弹】 ránshāo shǒuliúdàn 〈名〉[军事] incendiary grenade

【~效率】 ránshāo xiàolǜ 〈名〉combustion efficiency

【~性能】 ránshāo xìngnéng 〈名〉combustibility

【~油】 ránshāoyóu 〈名〉burning oil

【~值】 ránshāozhí 〈名〉fuel value

【燃素】 ránsù 〈名〉[化学] phlogiston

【燃油】 rányóu 〈名〉fuel oil: ~残渣 fuel oil residue ‖ ~锅炉 oil-burning boiler

【~泵】 rányóubèng 〈名〉fuel pump

【～仓】 rányóucāng 〈名〉 oil fuel tank
【～附加税】 rányóu fùjiāshuì 〈名〉 bunker surcharge
【～机】 rányóujī 〈名〉 fuel engine
【～炉】 rányóulú 〈名〉 oil burner
【～箱】 rányóuxiāng 〈名〉 oil fuel tank

rǎn

冉 rǎn
【冉冉】 rǎnrǎn ❶〈副〉〈书〉 slowly; gradually: 五星红旗～升起。The five-star red flag is rising slowly. ‖ 太阳从地平线上～升起。The sun rose above the horizon gradually. ❷〈形〉 (of tree branches, etc) hanging down loosely
【冉弱】 rǎnruò 〈形〉〈书〉 weak; delicate

苒 rǎn →荏苒 rěnrǎn

染 rǎn ❶〈动〉 dye; colour; stain: ～布 dye a piece of cloth ‖ ～指甲 paint one's fingernails ‖ 不好～ dye badly ‖ 好～ dye well ‖ ～成红色/绿色 dye or colour sth red/green ‖ 他的手指因多年吸烟被尼古丁～黄了。His fingers were stained with nicotine from years of smoking. ‖ 他把头发～红了。He dyed/coloured/tinted his hair red. ‖ 他的头发是～的还是本色? Has he coloured his hair, or is that the natural colour? ‖ 落日～红了天空。The sunset tinted the sky red. ‖ 岩石被石油～黑了。The rocks are black with oil. ⇨蜡～; 印～ ❷〈动〉 catch (a disease); acquire/contract (a bad habit, etc.): ～上流感 catch the flu ‖ ～上坏习惯 fall into a bad habit ⇨～病; 传～ ❸〈动〉 soil; contaminate; pollute: 血～红了我的衬衫。Blood soiled/stained my shirt. ⇨污～; 一尘不～ ❹〈名〉 illicit relationship: 两人有～。They have illicit relations.
【染病】 rǎnbìng 〈动〉 catch/contract/develop an illness; be infected with a disease; succumb to a disease; fall ill: 身染重病 be seriously ill; fall gravely ill ‖ 他～在床。He's been in bed with an illness.
【染厂】 rǎnchǎng 〈名〉 dye-works
【染毒】 rǎndú 〈动〉[军事] contaminate: ～区域 contaminated area
【染发】 rǎnfà 〈动〉 dye/colour/tint one's hair; have a tint: 去美发室～ call in at the hairdresser's for a tint
【～剂】 rǎnfàjì 〈名〉 hair-dye; tint; rinse
【染坊】 rǎnfang 〈名〉 dye house; dye-works
【染缸】 rǎngāng 〈名〉 ❶ dye vat; dye jigger ❷ corrupting environment
【染工】 rǎngōng 〈名〉 dyer
【染患】 rǎnhuàn 〈动〉 be infected with a disease; catch/contract a disease
【染疾】 rǎnjí ＝ 染患 rǎnhuàn
【染剂】 rǎnjì 〈名〉[化工] dye: 活体～ vital dye ‖ 碱性～ basic dye; cationic dye ‖ 酸性～ acid dye
【染料】 rǎnliào 〈名〉[化工] dyestuff; dye; dyeware: ～植物 dye-yielding herb ‖ 合成～ synthetic dye ‖ 红/黄/蓝～ red/yellow/blue dyestuff ‖ 化学～ chemical dye ‖ 活性～ reactive dye ‖ 媒～ mordant dye ‖ 碱性～ alkaline/basic dye ‖ 酸性～ acid dye ‖ 植物～ vegetable dye
【～激光器】 rǎnliào jīguāngqì 〈名〉 dye laser
【～敏化】 rǎnliào mǐnhuà 〈名〉 dye sensitization
【～木】 rǎnliàomù 〈名〉[植物] dye wood
【～强度】 rǎnliào qiángdù 〈名〉 dye strength
【～亲和力】 rǎnliào qīnhélì 〈名〉 affinity of dyestuff
【～吸收】 rǎnliào xīshōu 〈名〉 dyeabsorption
【染色】 rǎnsè 〈动〉 ❶ colour; dye; stain; tint: 容易～ take dye well; dye well ‖ ～不足 understained; undercoloured ‖ ～过度 hyperchromasia; overstain ‖ ～特性 dyeing properties ‖ ～性 dyeability ❷ [生物] stain: 给标本～ stain a specimen
【～单体】 rǎnsè dāntǐ 〈名〉[生物] chromatid: ～分离 chromatid segregation ‖ ～转换 chromatid conversion
【～法】 rǎnsèfǎ 〈名〉 staining; staining method
【～工】 rǎnsègōng ＝ 染工 rǎngōng
【～工艺】 rǎnsè gōngyì 〈名〉 dyeing
【～剂】 rǎnsèjì 〈名〉 colouring agent; stain
【～粒】 rǎnsèlì 〈名〉[生物] chromomere; chromatic granule
【～丝】 rǎnsèsī 〈名〉[生物] chromonema
【～体】 rǎnsètǐ 〈名〉[生物] chromosome: ～臂 chromosome arm ‖ ～重叠 chromosome repeat ‖ ～重复 chromosome duplication ‖ ～倒位 chromosome inversion ‖ ～断裂 chromosome breakage/fragmentation ‖ ～断片 chromosome fragment ‖ ～基因 chromosome genetic ‖ ～畸变 chromosome aberration ‖ ～疾病 chromosomal disorder ‖ ～减数 chromosome reduction ‖ ～牵丝 chromosomal fibre ‖ ～嵌合 chromosomal mosaic ‖ ～桥 chromosome bridge ‖ ～缺失 chromosome deficiency ‖ ～群 chromosome complex ‖ ～突变 chromosomal mutation ‖ ～图谱 chromosome map ‖ ～遗传学 chromosome genetics ‖ ～易位 chromosome translocation ‖ ～周期 chromosome cycle ‖ ～组 chromosome set
【～质】 rǎnsèzhì 〈名〉 chromatin: ～核仁 karyosome ‖ ～溶解 chromatolysm ‖ ～消失 chromatin elimination
【～助剂】 rǎnsè zhùjì 〈名〉 dyeing assistant
【染上】 rǎnshàng 〈动〉 ❶ catch/contract (a disease); be addicted (to sth); be/become infected (with a disease): ～艾滋病 contract AIDS ‖ ～病毒 pick up/contract a virus ‖ ～肺结核 be infected with TB ‖ ～肺炎/流感/支气管炎 catch pneumonia/the flu/bronchitis ‖ ～肝病 succumb to liver disease ❷ acquire/contract a bad habit: ～抽烟的习惯 take up the smoking habit ‖ ～恶习 fall/get into a bad habit; contract bad habits; take to bad habits; pick/take up a bad habit; catch a bad habit
【染液】 rǎnyè 〈名〉 dye solution
【染疫】 rǎnyì 〈动〉 be infected with an epidemic; carry an infectious disease
【～船舶】 rǎnyì chuánbó 〈名〉 epidemic boat; boat infected with an epidemic
【～人】 rǎnyìrén 〈名〉 infected person; carrier of an infectious disease
【～嫌疑船舶】 rǎnyì xiányí chuánbó 〈名〉 boat suspected of being infected with an epidemic
【～嫌疑人】 rǎnyì xiányírén 〈名〉 person suspected of carrying an infectious disease
【染印法】 rǎnyìnfǎ 〈名〉[影视] dye transfer process
【染指】 rǎnzhǐ 〈动〉 dip/put one's finger in; have a finger in the pie; encroach on; have a hand in; take a share of what one is not entitled to; reap undeserved profit from: ～别国资源 encroach on other country's resources ‖ ～香港的外汇储备 dip into Hong Kong's foreign reserves ‖ 绝无～之心 have no intention of profiting from sth; have no axe to grind ‖ 这种特权最好不要～! It would be wise not to dip your finger into such privileges!
【～于鼎】 rǎnzhǐyúdǐng 〈熟〉 dip/put one's finger in; have a finger in the pie; encroach on
【～择肥】 rǎnzhǐ-zéféi 〈熟〉 dip one's finger in the pie and claim the lion's share

rāng

嚷 rāng
⇨rǎng
【嚷嚷】 rāngrang 〈动〉〈口〉 ❶ yell; bawl; shout; make a noise/row; make an uproar: 大声～ kick up a row ‖ 不要对我～。Don't shout at me! ‖ 请别大声～。Could you please speak quietly? ❷ make widely known; noise about: 这件事你可别～出去。Don't let this out. / Don't breathe a word about it. / You mustn't tell anyone.

ráng

蘘 ráng
【蘘荷】 ránghé 〈名〉[植物] mioga ginger

禳 ráng 〈动〉〈书〉 avert disaster/evil by prayers or rituals; exorcise: ～灾 perform rituals or pray to gods to ward off calamities
【禳除】 rángchú 〈动〉〈书〉〈迷信〉 perform rituals or pray to

gods to rid (some place from) disasters

【禳解】 rángjiě 〈动〉〈书〉〈迷信〉 ward off/rid disaster or evil by praying to ghosts and gods

穰 ráng ❶〈名〉〈方〉 grain stalks after thrashing：～草 rice or wheat straw ‖ 豆～子 bean stalks after thrashing ❷〈形〉〈书〉 (of harvest) abundant; bumper：～岁 bearing/good year; bumper harvest ❸ = 瓤①② ráng

【穰穰】 rángráng 〈形〉 (of a harvest) rich; abundant：～满家 with stores at home filled with a bumper grain harvest

瓤 ráng ❶〈名〉 pulp; flesh; pith：红～ red (watermelon or yam) pulp ‖ 柑橘～ pith of citrus fruit ‖ 西瓜～ flesh/pulp of watermelon ⇨沙～ ❷〈名〉 interior part of certain things：⇨信～儿 ❸〈形〉〈方〉 weak：病后身体～ be weak after an illness ‖ 她开车的技术真不～。She is an excellent driver. ❹〈形〉〈口〉 (of texture) loose; soft; spongy：这块木头～了，只能当柴烧。This piece of wood has rotted and can only be used as firewood.

【瓤子】 rángzi 〈名〉 ❶ pulp; flesh; pith ❷ = 瓤② ráng

襛 ráng 〈形〉〈旧〉 dirty：衣服～了。The clothes are dirty.

rǎng

壤 rǎng 〈名〉 ❶ soil：沃～ rich soil ⇨～土；红～；土～ ❷ earth：霄～ heaven and earth ⇨天～之别 ❸ area; land; territory：⇨接～；穷乡僻～

【壤界】 rǎngjiè 〈名〉〈书〉 border; boundary

【壤土】 rǎngtǔ 〈名〉 ❶［地质］ loam ❷〈书〉land; territory

攘 rǎng 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ reject; resist; fend off：⇨～外 ❷ seize; grab：⇨～夺 ❸ push/roll up one's sleeves：⇨～臂

【攘臂】 rǎngbì 〈动〉〈书〉 roll up one's sleeves to bare one's arms (in excitement or agitation)：～高呼 raise one's arms and shout

【攘除】 rǎngchú 〈动〉〈书〉 get rid of; cast/weed out; reject; rid：～奸邪 weed out crafty and evil people

【攘夺】 rǎngduó 〈动〉〈书〉 seize; grab; snatch：～王位 usurp the throne

【攘攘】 rǎngrǎng 〈形〉〈书〉 chaotic; helter-skelter; disorderly; hustling and bustling：天下～，皆为利往。All this hustle-bustle in the world is for money.

【攘外】 rǎngwài 〈动〉 fend off/resist external aggression：～安内 resist external aggression and pacify the interior

【攘往熙来】 rǎngwǎng-xīlái 〈熟〉 with streams of people bustling about

嚷 rǎng 〈动〉 ❶ shout; yell; make an uproar; bawl：⇨大～大叫 ❷ make a noise/row; make an uproar; row; bawl：我气得跟他～了一顿。I was furious and had a quarrel with him. / I was infuriated and bawled noisily with him. ❸〈方〉 scold; dress down; bawl sb out; rebuke：这事儿他要知道了，又该～我了。He will give me a dressing-down once he hears of this.
⇨rāng

【嚷叫】 rǎngjiào 〈动〉 shout/yell loudly; make an uproar; bawl

ràng

让 ràng ❶〈动〉 concede; give way/ground; yield (to); surrender：～10 分 concede 10 points (to sb) ‖ ～一个球 concede a goal (to sb) ‖ 见困难就上，见荣誉就～ volunteer to solve difficulties but be ever willing to give up honours to others ‖ 谁都～他三分。Everybody yields to him somewhat. ⇨～步；～利；退～ ❷〈动〉 invite; offer (drinks, tea, etc to guests)：⇨～座 ❸〈动〉 convey; transfer：⇨出～；割～；转～ ❹〈动〉 let; allow：～窗子开着 leave the window open ‖ ～某人失望 let sb down ‖ ～农田闲着 let the fields go fallow ‖ ～汤熬着 leave the soup simmering on ‖ ～车过去。Let the car go by. ‖ ～历史评价。Leave the question to history. / Let history judge it. ‖ ～我安静点。Leave me in peace. ‖ ～一部分人先富起来。Allow some people to become well-to-do ahead of others. ‖ 别～孩子玩火柴。Don't allow your child to play with matches. ‖ 谁～你吃那么多冰淇淋呢！This is what you get for eating such a lot of ice cream! ‖ 谁～你来找我的？Who told you to come to me? ‖ 她不～他进屋。She wouldn't allow him into the room. ‖ 我～她来接电话。I'll put her on the line. / I'll give her the phone. ‖ 自己活，也～别人活。Live and let live. ❺〈动〉 make way (for sb/sth)：请～一～。Excuse me. / Please step aside. ⇨～路 ❻〈介〉〈口〉［used as passive signifier］：我的钱包～人偷了。My wallet was stolen. ‖ 衣服～雨水打湿了。The clothes were wet with rain.

【让步】 ràngbù 〈动〉 compromise; make a concession (to); give in; give way (to sb/sth); yield (to sb/sth)：不肯～ be unwilling to make concessions ‖ 拒绝～ refuse to give any ground ‖ 作出最大限度的～ make the greatest/maximum concessions (to sb) ‖ 向舆论～ yield to public opinion ‖ 向某人的要求～ give way/concede to sb's demand ‖ 在次要问题上～ compromise on lesser questions ‖ 在价格上～ make a concession in price ‖ 在原则问题上不～ not budge on issues of principle; not compromise one's principles ‖ 当局对绑架者的要求丝毫没有～的迹象。The authorities showed no signs of giving in to the kidnapper's demands. ‖ 凡是妨碍国家安全的就要对付，不能～。We must counter any forces that threaten national security, not yield to them. ‖ 要解决争执，双方就要互相～。If the dispute is to be solved, there must be some give and take.

【让车标志】 ràngchē biāozhì 〈名〉［交通］ yield sign

【让车道】 ràngchēdào 〈名〉［交通］ passing bay; passing lane; passing place

【让渡】 ràngdù 〈动〉［法律］ turn over; transfer; alienate; yield; surrender：～财产 execute an estate ‖ ～主权 transfer sovereign power ‖ ～占有权 yield possession ‖ 财产～ alienation of property

〖～人〗 ràngdùrén 〈名〉 transferor

〖～条款〗 ràngdù tiáokuǎn 〈名〉 devolution clause

〖～协定〗 ràngdù xiédìng 〈名〉 devolution agreement

【让给】 rànggěi 〈动〉 turn/hand over to sb; let (sb) have/take it

【让价】 ràngjià 〈动〉 (of a seller) agree to offer reduced prices; make a concession in price; reduce the price

【让开】 ràngkāi 〈动〉 get out of the way; stand clear; step aside; make way

【让利】 rànglì 〈动〉 discount; offer/give a discount; offer advantages; offer soft prices：对企业～ allow enterprises to retain more profits ‖ 向顾客～ give clients discounts ‖ 店内所有货物～出售。The store discounts all its goods for sale. ‖ 该产品降价～。The products have been discounted in price.

〖～促销〗 rànglì cùxiāo 〈动〉 promote sales by cutting prices

〖～销售〗 rànglì xiāoshòu 〈动〉 sell at soft/reduced prices

【让路】 rànglù 〈动〉 make way (for sb/sth); give way (to sb/sth); give (sb) the road; yield：给救护车～ make way for an ambulance ‖ 给汽车～ make way for/give way to the car (to pass) ‖ 给右边来的车辆～ yield to traffic from the right ‖ 〈喻〉经济建设是压倒一切的大事，其他工作都必须为此～。Economic construction is of paramount importance and must be given precedence over everything else.

【让权】 ràngquán 〈动〉 concede power (to sb)

【让位】 ràngwèi 〈动〉 ❶ resign sovereign authority; abdicate; give up one's position (to sb); give way (to sb); make way (for sb); relinquish a post (to sb)：～给年轻人 give/make way to younger persons ‖ 给接班人～ step aside in favour of one's successor ‖ 军队控制了政权并迫使他～。The army took over and forced his abdication. ‖ 老干部应主动～，退居二线。Veteran cadres should retire voluntarily from their leading posts to assume advisory ones. ❷ give up/offer one's seat to sb; give one's place to another ❸ be replaced/superseded by sth; give way/yield to sth：电影业在很大程度上已～给电视。The film industry has largely yielded to television. ‖ 蒸汽火车最终～给电动机车。Steam trains finally gave way to electric trains.

【让贤】 ràngxián 〈动〉 yield one's position to one who is virtuous and talented; resign from one's post to make way for sb better qualified; let the better qualified/abler serve：他～于能人。He stood aside in favour of a talented man.

【让与】 ràngyǔ 〈动〉 cede; relinquish; surrender; transfer; yield; assign：～所有权 yield possession

【让枣推梨】 ràngzǎo-tuīlí 〈熟〉 offer dates and decline pears—show brotherly love and generosity

【让座】 ràngzuò 〈动〉 ❶ give up/offer one's seat to sb：给老人～ give up one's seat to an elderly person ‖ 给孕妇～ offer one's seat to a pregnant woman ❷ invite a guest to take a seat

ráo

荛 ráo 〈名〉〈书〉 faggot；firewood

饶 ráo ❶〈形〉 rich；plentiful；abundant：～有情趣 be full of interest ⇨丰～；富～ ❷〈动〉 give sth extra：⇨～头 ❸〈动〉 let sb off；forgive；pardon；spare：他们把男人都杀了，但～了孩子。They killed all the men but spared the children. ‖ 这次～了你，下次小心点。I'll let you off this time. Don't do that again. ⇨～恕；求～ ❹〈连〉〈方〉 though；even though；despite：～他来晚了，还大发牢骚。Despite the fact that he was late，he complained a lot.

【饶命】 ráomìng 〈动〉 spare sb's life：请求～ beg to be spared ‖ 请饶我一命。Please spare me!

【饶人】 ráorén 〈动〉 forgive sb：得理不～ not forgive when one *is in the right* ‖ 得～处且～ *forgive when you can*

【饶舌】 ráoshé 〈动〉 be talkative/garrulous/loquacious/gossipy

〖～妇〗 ráoshéfù 〈名〉 gossipy woman：她是个～。She is a blabber. / She is very blabby.

〖～者〗 ráoshézhě 〈名〉 gossip；gossipmonger；newsmonger；scandalmonger：他是个令人厌恶的～。He is a dreadful gossip. ‖ ～喜欢议论别人的私事。A gossip enjoys talking about private affairs of other people.

【饶舌头】 ráo shétou 〈动〉 chatter；gossip；tattle：请不要再～啦！Please stop gossiping.

【饶恕】 ráoshù 〈动〉 forgive；pardon；spare；let off：～罪过/错误 pardon an offence/a fault ‖ 不可～ unforgivable ‖ 请求～ ask for forgiveness

【饶头】 ráotou 〈名〉〈口〉 freebie；extra [small item or portion given away free in business transactions]：这是个～，不要钱。I'll let you have an extra one，free of charge. ‖ 画框是～。The picture frame is thrown in.

【饶沃】 ráowò 〈形〉〈书〉 (of soil) fertile；rich

【饶有风趣】 ráoyǒufēngqù 〈熟〉 be humourous/witty；be rich in humour：他的小说～。His stories reveal a rich vein of humour.

【饶裕】 ráoyù 〈形〉〈书〉 affluent；abundant；prosperous；rich；wealthy

娆 ráo ❶ →娇娆 jiāoráo ❷ →妖娆 yāoráo
⇨rǎo

桡 ráo 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ oar ❷ boat：旧～ old boat

【桡尺骨】 ráochǐgǔ 〈名〉 radio-ulna

【桡动脉】 ráodòngmài 〈名〉[生理] radial artery

【桡骨】 ráogǔ 〈名〉[生理] radius：～弯曲 radius curve

【桡楫】 ráojí 〈名〉 oar

【桡客】 ráokè 〈名〉〈书〉 boat passenger

【桡神经】 ráoshénjīng 〈名〉[生理] radial nerve

【桡足类】 ráozúlèi 〈名〉[动物] copepod

rǎo

扰 rǎo ❶〈动〉 disturb；harass；trouble；bother ⇨～乱；打～；干～；庸人自～ ❷〈形〉 confusing；chaotic：⇨纷～ ❸〈动〉〈套〉 trespass on sb's hospitality：⇨叨～；打～

【扰动】 rǎodòng ❶〈动〉 be in turmoil；be turbulent ❷〈名〉[物理] perturbation motion ❸〈名〉[地质] disturbance；slosh

〖～补偿〗 rǎodòng bǔcháng 〈名〉 disturbance compensation

〖～磁场〗 rǎodòng cíchǎng 〈名〉 disturbed magnetic field

〖～函数〗 rǎodòng hánshù 〈名〉 disturbing function；*perturbation function*

〖～气流〗 rǎodòng qìliú 〈名〉[航空] rough air

〖～速度〗 rǎodòng sùdù 〈名〉 disturbance velocity

〖～土〗 rǎodòngtǔ 〈名〉[核物理] disturbed soil

〖～中心〗 rǎodòng zhōngxīn 〈名〉 centre of disturbance

【扰害】 rǎohài 〈动〉 disturb and harm

【扰流器】 rǎoliúqì 〈名〉[航空] *turbulator；vortex generator；* spoiler

【扰乱】 rǎoluàn 〈动〉 harass；disturb；create confusion；upset；disrupt：～工作 disturb sb's work ‖ ～公共秩序 disturb public order ‖ ～国家安定 upset the nation's stability ‖ ～会场 disturb the meeting ‖ ～交通 disturb the traffic ‖ ～军心 undermine the morale of an army ‖ ～民心 sap public confidence；undermine the morale of the people ‖ ～社会秩序 disrupt social order ‖ ～生产进度 upset the tempo of production ‖ ～市场 disrupt/raid/rig the market ‖ ～视线 interfere with sb's view ‖ ～思路 interrupt sb's *train of thought* ‖ ～治安 *disturb the peace；disturb the public* order

〖～法庭秩序罪〗 rǎoluàn fǎtíng zhìxù zuì 〈名〉[法律] offence of disturbing court order

〖～战术〗 rǎoluàn zhànshù 〈名〉[军事] hit-and-run tactics；harassment tactics

〖～罪〗 rǎoluànzuì 〈名〉[法律] offence of disturbing social order

【扰民】 rǎomín 〈动〉 harass/disturb the people：在任何情况下都不可～。It is never allowed to bring extra trouble to people under any circumstances. ‖ 这一带噪声～。The noise troubled peo*ple in this area.*

【扰频器】 rǎopínqì 〈名〉 band-scrambler；scrambler

【扰攘】 rǎorǎng 〈名〉〈书〉 noisy confusion；tumult；hustle and bustle：十年～ ten years' tumult

【扰扰】 rǎorǎo 〈形〉〈书〉 disorderly；confused；chaotic：纷纷～ confusing；chaotic

【扰袭】 rǎoxí 〈动〉 attack and harass

娆 rǎo 〈动〉〈书〉 harass；disturb
⇨ráo

rào

绕 rào 〈动〉 ❶ wind；coil；entwine：～线 wind wire ‖ 把绳子～在树上 pass a rope round a tree ⇨盘～ ❷ move round；circle；*revolve*：～场三周 *go around the track three times* ‖ ～场一周向观众致意 (of winners in sports) run round the arena to honour the spectators；run a lap of honour for the spectators ‖ ～地球 30 圈 circle the earth thirty times ‖ 月亮～着地球转。The moon goes/revolves round the earth. ‖ 地球～地轴自转，就有了昼夜的变化。The spinning of the earth on its own axis causes the change between day and night. ⇨缭～ ❸ make a detour；bypass；detour；go round；round：～过街角 round the street corner ‖ ～开浅水处 steer round the shoals ‖ 这个问题你必须交待清楚，～是～不过去的。You must make a clean breast of your part in the matter. *You can't get round it.* ⇨～道 ❹ *confuse；baffle；befuddle；be*wilder：我让他给～住了。I was confused by him. ❺ make difficult：⇨～口

【绕刨】 ràobào 〈名〉[工具] spokeshave

【绕脖子】 rào bózi ❶〈动〉 beat about the bush：有话直说，别～。Be frank. Don't beat about the bush. ❷〈形〉 involved；knotty；tricky：～的话 involved remarks ‖ 一道～的算术题 a tricky mathematical problem

【绕道】 ràodào 〈动〉 make/take a detour；take the bypass：～而行 make a detour (round sth) ‖ 为了避开大街上的拥挤，我们还是～回家吧。*Let's take the long way home to avoid the heavy traffic in the main roads.*

【绕过】 ràoguò 〈动〉 bypass；detour；go round；round：～法院 bypass the court ‖ ～联合国决议 go around the UN resolution ‖ ～某地 bypass a place ‖ ～某人 bypass sb ‖ ～困难 get round/bypass a difficulty ‖ ～市中心 take a detour to avoid the town centre ‖ ～路障 circumvent the barricade

【绕接】 ràojiē 〈名〉[电工] wire-wrap connection：～插座 wire-wrap socket

【绕口】 ràokǒu 〈形〉 tongue-twisting；hard to articulate

〖～令〗 *ràokǒulìng* 〈名〉 *tongue twister*

【绕梁三日】 ràoliáng-sānrì 〈熟〉 (of beautiful music，etc) reverberate and linger long in the air

【绕路】 ràolù ＝绕道 ràodào

【绕圈子】 rào quānzi 〈动〉❶ circle; take a circuitous route; make a detour: 绕了一千英里的大圈子 make a thousand-mile detour ❷ = 绕弯子 rào wānzi
【绕射】 ràoshè = 衍射 yǎnshè
【绕手】 ràoshǒu 〈形〉〈方〉(of a matter, etc) difficult to manage; knotty; complicated: 他摊上了一件～的事。He got a hot potato of a job.
【绕弯儿】 ràowānr 〈动〉❶〈口〉go for a stroll/walk ❷ = 绕弯子 rào wānzi
【绕弯子】 rào wānzi 〈动〉talk in a roundabout way; beat about the bush: 说话～ talk in a roundabout way ‖ 别～了。Stop beating about the bush.
【绕线筒】 ràoxiàntǒng 〈名〉bobbin; reel
【绕行】 ràoxíng 〈动〉❶ make a detour; bypass: 道路施工,车辆～。Detour. Road works ahead. ‖ 前方请～。Detour ahead. ❷ move round; circle
【绕远儿】 ràoyuǎnr 〈动〉go the long way round
【绕组】 ràozǔ 〈名〉[电工] winding: ～单元/电流/电阻 winding element/current/resistance ‖ ～元件 element of winding ‖ 双线～ bifilar winding
【绕嘴】 ràozuǐ 〈形〉(of a phrase, sentence, etc) difficult to articulate; hard to pronounce; tongue-twisting: 这句话真～! What a mouthful!

rě

若 rě → 般若 bōrě
⇨ruò

喏 rě → 唱喏 chàngrě
⇨nuò

惹 rě 〈动〉❶ ask for/invite/incur/court (sth undesirable): ～乱子 bring trouble ‖ ～麻烦 get into/invite trouble ‖ ～出一连串的灾祸 spark off a whole chain of disasters ‖ 他给我～了不少麻烦。He brought on me a lot of troubles. ⇨～祸;～事;招～ ❷ offend; provoke; tease: ～得起 can afford/dare to offend ‖ 别～那条狗! Don't provoke that dog! ⇨～不起 ❸ attract; cause: ～某人生气 offend/anger sb; ruffle sb's feathers ‖ ～人讨厌 make a nuisance of oneself (to others) ‖ ～人注目 be conspicuous; stick out like a sore thumb; be the focus of attention ‖ ～人注意 attract/arrest attention; be the focus of attention; make oneself conspicuous
【惹不起】 rěbùqǐ 〈动〉❶ can't afford to offend: 我～他。I can't afford to offend him. ❷ be too tough to handle: 他这个人～。He is too tough to handle.
【惹草拈花】 rěcǎo-niānhuā = 拈花惹草 niānhuā-rěcǎo
【惹火】 rěhuǒ 〈动〉anger; make angry: 他被我的话～了。He was greatly angered by my remarks.
【惹火烧身】 rěhuǒshāoshēn 〈熟〉stir up a fire only to burn oneself—court disaster; play with fire; ask for/look for/invite trouble; bring trouble upon oneself; burn one's own fingers: 那样一来你就～了。That way you'll be courting disaster. ‖ 叫他不要～。Tell him not to bring trouble upon himself. ‖ 我才不会～。I would never be so foolish as to invite trouble.
【惹祸】 rěhuò 〈动〉court/invite/cause/spell disaster; induce calamity; put one's hand into a hornet's nest; stir up/get into/start trouble: 不要～。Don't bring trouble on your own head. ‖ 你不该那样跟他说话—这下你可～了。You shouldn't have spoken to him like that—you've really started something now.
【惹乱子】 rě luànzi 〈动〉court/invite disaster; stir up/cause trouble
【惹恼】 rěnǎo 〈动〉annoy; irritate; make sb angry; offend; get in/into sb's hair; get on sb's nerves; provoke: 她的固执～了所有在场的人。Her obstinacy irritated everybody present.
【惹怒】 rěnù = 惹恼 rěnǎo
【惹气】 rěqì 〈动〉make sb angry; get angry; get into a huff: 不要为这种小事～。Don't get into a huff over such a trifle.
【惹事】 rěshì 〈动〉stir up/cause trouble: 别再给我～了。Don't you go and incur trouble for me any more.
【惹是非】 rě shìfēi 〈动〉provoke a dispute; stir up trouble/disharmony: 他长大后成了个怕～的人。He grew up into a timid person who would avoid trouble at all costs.
【惹是生非】 rěshì-shēngfēi 〈熟〉provoke a dispute; stir up trouble; make mischief; rock the boat: 不要～。Let sleeping dogs lie.
【惹是招非】 rěshì-zhāofēi = 惹是生非 rěshì-shēngfēi
【惹眼】 rěyǎn 〈形〉〈口〉conspicuous; eye-catching; showy; glaring; garish; ostentatious

rè

热 rè ❶〈形〉hot: 出了一身～汗 be in a hot sweat ‖ ～菜～饭 hot meal ‖ 大～天 sizzling hot day; sizzler ‖ 忽冷忽～ go hot and cold by turns ‖ 趁～吃。Eat while it's hot. ‖ 我又～又渴。I'm hot and thirsty. ⇨～带;滚～;酷～ ❷〈名〉heat: 生/传～ generate/conduct heat ‖ 吸～ absorb heat ‖ 溶解/凝固～ heat of solution/solidification ‖ 太阳发出光和～。The sun gives off warmth and light. ⇨比～;地～;辐射～ ❸〈动〉heat (up); warm (up): 牛奶在炉子上～着呢。The milk is warming (up) on the stove. ‖ 炉子渐渐～起来。The stove gradually heated up. ‖ 水～得慢。Water heats slowly. ❹〈名〉fever; temperature: 服药退～ take some medicine to bring down one's fever ‖ 低～ low fever ‖ 风湿～ rheumatic fever ⇨发～;清～ ❺〈名〉[中医] heat: ⇨～邪 ❻〈形〉ardent; passionate; warm-hearted: 他是个～心肠。He has a warm heart. / He is warm-hearted. ⇨～爱;～烈;亲～ ❼〈名〉craze; fad; fever: 掀起集邮～ start a stamp-collecting craze ‖ 电脑～ craze/fad for computers; computer fever ‖ 出国～正在降温。The fad of going abroad is abating. ‖ 中国掀起了奥运～。Olympic fever has hit China in a big way. ❽〈形〉envious; eager: ⇨～衷;眼～ ❾〈形〉in great demand; popular: 爵士乐又～起来了。Jazz is getting popular again. ⇨～门;～销 ❿〈形〉(of a scene) bustling: ⇨～闹;～潮 ⓫〈形〉thermal: ⇨～中子
【热爱】 rè'ài 〈动〉love ardently; have an ardent/a deep love for: ～本职工作 be devoted to one's work; be in love with one's profession; be wedded to one's job ‖ ～人民 have a deep love for the people ‖ ～中国文化 love Chinese culture ‖ ～祖国 cherish one's country; have an ardent love for one's country; love one's country ardently ‖ 他～篮球运动。He is passionately fond of basketball.
【热巴】 rèbā 〈名〉*reba* [a type of Tibetan performing art, combining songs, dances, acrobatics and story-telling]
【热拔】 rèbá 〈名〉[机械] hot drawing
【热包装法】 rèbāozhuāngfǎ 〈名〉hot pack method
【热爆炸】 rèbàozhà 〈名〉thermal explosion
【热备份】 rèbèifèn 〈名〉[计算机] hot standby
【热泵】 rèbèng 〈名〉[机械] heat pump
【热币】 rèbì 〈名〉[经济] hot money
【热变形】 rèbiànxíng 〈名〉thermal deformation
【热病】 rèbìng 〈名〉[医学] ❶ pyreticosis; fever; heat disease ❷ calenture
【～学】 rèbìngxué 〈名〉pyretology
【热补】 rèbǔ 〈动〉vulcanize (a tyre, etc); hot patch
【热层】 rècéng 〈名〉[气象] thermosphere
【热插拔】 rèchābá [计算机] ❶〈动〉hot plug ❷〈名〉hot plugging
【热潮】 rècháo 〈名〉mass fervour/enthusiasm; upsurge; campaign; fad; craze: 掀起基本建设的新～ start a new upsurge in capital construction ‖ 炒股～ craze for playing the stock market ‖ 生产～ upsurge in production
【热潮红】 rècháohóng 〈名〉[医学] hot flash/flush
【热忱】 rèchén 〈名〉zeal; zest; enthusiasm; ardour: 激发～ excite the zeal/ardour ‖ 爱国～ zeal of patriotism; patriotic fervour ‖ 革命～ revolutionary zeal ‖ 工作～ devotion to work ⇨满腔～
【热成像】 rèchéngxiàng 〈名〉thermal imaging: ～光导摄像管 pyroelectric vidicon
【热成形】 rèchéngxíng 〈名〉[机械] hot forming; hot shaping; thermoforming
【热诚】 rèchéng 〈形〉warm and sincere; cordial; zealous: 待人～ be cordial to others ‖ 缺乏～ lack warmth ‖ ～的接待/微笑 warm reception/smile ‖ ～欢迎 cordially welcome ‖ ～希望 sincerely/ardently hope ‖ ～邀请您参加晚会。You are cordially

invited to the party.
【热赤道】 rèchìdào 〈名〉thermal/heat equator
【热处理】 rèchǔlǐ 〈名〉[机械] heat/thermal treatment：～金属 heat-treated metal ‖ ～过程 heat treatment process
〖～车间〗 rèchǔlǐ chējiān 〈名〉heat/thermal treatment workshop
〖～钢〗 rèchǔlǐgāng 〈名〉heat-treated steel
〖～炉〗 rèchǔlǐlú 〈名〉heat-treated furnace
〖～作业线〗 rèchǔlǐ zuòyèxiàn 〈名〉heat treatment line
【热传导】 rèchuándǎo 〈名〉[物理] conduction of heat; heat/thermal conduction; heat transfer
【热传递】 rèchuándì 〈名〉[物理] heat transmission/passage
【热传感器】 rèchuángǎnqì 〈名〉thermal sensor
【热磁】 rècí 〈名〉[物理] thermomagnetism
〖～效应〗 rècí xiàoyìng 〈名〉thermomagnetic effect
〖～学〗 rècíxué 〈名〉thermomagnetism
【热脆】 rècuì 〈名〉[冶金] hotshort; red-short
〖～性〗 rècuìxìng 〈名〉hot-shortness; red-shortness
【热带】 rèdài 〈名〉torrid/tropical zone; tropics：～风光 tropical scene
〖～病〗 rèdàibìng 〈名〉tropical disease
〖～草原〗 rèdài cǎoyuán 〈名〉savanna：开发～ exploit/develop the savanna
〖～低气压〗 rèdài dīqìyā 〈名〉tropical depression：丽莎台风已降为～。Typhoon Lisa has downgraded to a tropical depression.
〖～风暴〗 rèdài fēngbào 〈名〉tropical storm
〖～季风〗 rèdài jìfēng 〈名〉tropical monsoon：～区 tropical monsoon area ‖ ～气候 tropical monsoon climate
〖～气候〗 rèdài qìhòu 〈名〉tropical climate
〖～气旋〗 rèdài qìxuán 〈名〉tropical cyclone
〖～医学〗 rèdài yīxué 〈名〉tropical medicine
〖～鱼〗 rèdàiyú 〈名〉tropical fish：～箱 aquarium for tropical fish
〖～雨林〗 rèdài yǔlín 〈名〉tropical rain forest; selva：保护～ protect/conserve the tropical rain forest ‖ 考察～ explore the tropical rain forest ‖ ～气候 tropical rain forest climate
〖～植物〗 rèdài zhíwù 〈名〉tropical plants：研究～ study tropical plants
〖～作物〗 rèdài zuòwù 〈名〉tropical crops：培育～ breed tropical crops
【热单位】 rèdānwèi 〈名〉heat unit
【热当量】 rèdāngliàng 〈名〉[物理] heat equivalent
【热导】 rèdǎo 〈名〉[物理] heat/thermal conductance
〖～系数〗 rèdǎo xìshù 〈名〉[物理] thermal conductivity
【热导管】 rèdǎoguǎn 〈名〉heat pipe
【热导体】 rèdǎotǐ 〈名〉[物理] heat conductor
【热岛】 rèdǎo 〈名〉[气象] heat island
〖～效应〗 rèdǎo xiàoyìng 〈名〉tropical/heat island effect
【热得快】 rèdekuài 〈名〉〈口〉immersion heater
【热点】 rèdiǎn 〈名〉❶ flash point：～地区 flash point area/region ❷ hot spot; attraction：～城市 hot spot cities ‖ 旅游～ tourist hot spot; hot travel spot; booming tourists' attraction/resort; popular spot for tourists ‖ 投资～ hot spot for investment; popular investment spot; region attractive to investors; favoured investment sector ❸ central issue; point at issue; matters of general interest：～问题 hot issue; central issue ‖ ～新闻 hot news ‖ 讨论～ hotly-discussed topic ❹ [物理] hot-spot：～因子 hot-spot factor
【热电】 rèdiàn 〈名〉pyroelectricity; thermoelectricity
〖～厂〗 rèdiànchǎng 〈名〉thermal power plant
〖～堆〗 rèdiànduī 〈名〉[物理] thermopile
〖～计〗 rèdiànjì 〈名〉thermoelectrometer
〖～流〗 rèdiànliú 〈名〉thermocurrent
〖～能〗 rèdiànnéng 〈名〉thermoelectric power
〖～偶〗 rèdiàn'ǒu 〈名〉thermocouple; thermoelectric pair
〖～势〗 rèdiànshì 〈名〉thermoelectric force
〖～体〗 rèdiàntǐ 〈名〉pyroelectrics
〖～温度计〗 rèdiàn wēndùjì 〈名〉thermel
〖～效应〗 rèdiàn xiàoyìng 〈名〉thermoelectric effect
〖～学〗 rèdiànxué 〈名〉pyroelectricity; thermoelectricity
〖～站〗 rèdiànzhàn 〈名〉thermal power station; thermoelectric station
〖～阻〗 rèdiànzǔ 〈名〉thermal resistance
【热电子】 rèdiànzǐ 〈名〉thermal electron; thermoelectron
〖～放射〗 rèdiànzǐ fàngshè 〈名〉thermionic emission
〖～学〗 rèdiànzǐxué 〈名〉thermionics
【热定型】 rèdìngxíng 〈名〉[化工] heat setting; thermosetting
【热动力】 rèdònglì 〈名〉heat power
【热毒】 rèdú 〈名〉[中医] heat toxin
【热毒素】 rèdúsù 〈名〉[医学] thermotoxin
【热度】 rèdù 〈名〉❶ degree of heat; heat：～降低了。The heat has abated. ❷〈口〉fever; temperature：降低～ relieve the fever; bring down the fever/temperature ❸ enthusiasm; fad：三分钟的～ passing fad; momentary enthusiasm
【热断路】 rèduànlù 〈名〉[物理] thermal cut-out
【热对流】 rèduìliú 〈名〉[物理] thermal convection
【热发动机】 rèfādòngjī 〈名〉thermomotor
【热发光】 rèfāguāng 〈名〉[物理] thermoluminescence
【热痱】 rèfèi 〈名〉[医学] heat rash
【热风】 rèfēng 〈名〉hot air; hot wind
〖～干燥器〗 rèfēng gānzàoqì 〈名〉hot-air dryer
〖～机〗 rèfēngjī 〈名〉air-heater
〖～炉〗 rèfēnglú 〈名〉(hot-)blast furnace; hot-air furnace/stove
〖～刷〗 rèfēngshuā 〈名〉warm-air brush
【热封】 rèfēng 〈名〉heat seal
〖～塑膜包装〗 rèfēng sùmó bāozhuāng 〈名〉heat-wrapping
【热敷】 rèfū [医学] ❶〈动〉foment ❷〈名〉fomentation：～布 hot compress/pack; stupe
【热辐射】 rèfúshè 〈名〉[医学] calorific/heat/thermal radiation
【热跟踪导弹】 règēnzōng dǎodàn 〈名〉heat-seeking missile; heat seeker
【热工艺学】 règōngyìxué 〈名〉heat technology
【热功当量】 règōng dāngliàng 〈名〉[物理] Joule's equivalent; mechanical equivalent of heat; work equivalent of heat
【热功率】 règōnglǜ 〈名〉[物理] thermal power
【热狗】 règǒu 〈名〉[食品] hot dog
【热鼓风】 règǔfēng 〈名〉[冶金] hot blast
【热固】 règù 〈形〉[材料] thermoset; thermosetting
〖～材料〗 règù cáiliào 〈名〉thermoset material
〖～树脂〗 règù shùzhī 〈名〉thermoset; thermosetting resin
〖～塑料〗 règù sùliào 〈名〉heat setting/thermosetting plastic; thermoset
【热固着油墨】 règùzhuó yóumò 〈名〉heat-set ink
【热管】 règuǎn 〈名〉heat/heating pipe
【热锅上的蚂蚁】 règuōshangde mǎyǐ 〈熟〉ant on a hot pan—like a cat on hot bricks/a hot tin roof; be restless：考试前他急得像～。He was like a cat on hot bricks before the examination.
【热裹法】 règuǒfǎ 〈名〉[医学] hot pack
【热函】 rèhán 〈名〉[物理] enthalpy; total heat
【热合】 rèhé 〈名〉heat thermofixation; seal
【热合金】 rèhéjīn 〈名〉thermalloy
【热核】 rèhé 〈形〉[物理] thermonuclear
〖～爆炸〗 rèhé bàozhà 〈名〉thermonuclear explosion
〖～材料〗 rèhé cáiliào 〈名〉thermonuclear material
〖～弹〗 rèhédàn 〈名〉thermonuclear bomb; fusion bomb
〖～弹头〗 rèhé dàntóu 〈名〉thermonuclear warhead
〖～导弹〗 rèhé dǎodàn 〈名〉thermonuclear missile
〖～电站〗 rèhé diànzhàn 〈名〉thermonuclear power plant
〖～反应〗 rèhé fǎnyìng 〈名〉thermonuclear reaction：～堆 thermonuclear reactor
〖～技术〗 rèhé jìshù 〈名〉thermonucleonics
〖～武器〗 rèhé wǔqì 〈名〉thermonuclear weapon
〖～战争〗 rèhé zhànzhēng 〈名〉thermonuclear war
〖～装置〗 rèhé zhuāngzhì 〈名〉thermonuclear device
【热烘烘】 rèhōnghōng 〈形〉very warm：暖气使房间里～的。The room was quite warm because of the central heating.
【热红外】 rèhóngwài 〈形〉[物理] thermal infra-red
〖～图像〗 rèhóngwài túxiàng 〈名〉thermography
〖～线〗 rèhóngwàixiàn 〈名〉thermal infra-red rays：～光谱 thermal infra-red spectrum
〖～影像〗 rèhóngwài yǐngxiàng 〈名〉thermal infra-red imagery
【热虹吸管】 rèhóngxīguǎn 〈名〉[机械] thermosiphon
【热乎乎】 rèhūhū 〈形〉warm：～的被窝 warm quilt ‖ ～的饭菜 hot meals ‖ 心里～的 feel warm at heart
【热乎】 rèhu 〈形〉❶ nice and warm：炉火很快使房间～起来。The fire soon warmed the room. ‖ 屋里真～。The room is so

warm and cosy. ❷ chummy; pally; thick: 他们俩最近很～。They have been quite chummy recently.

【热呼呼】 rèhūhū ＝热乎乎 rèhūhū

【热呼】 rèhu ＝热乎 rèhu

【热化学】 rèhuàxué 〈名〉 thermochemistry: ～方程 thermochemical equation

【热回收】 rèhuíshōu 〈名〉 heat recovery

【热火朝天】 rèhuǒ-cháotiān 〈熟〉 be buzzing/bustling/humming with activity; be in full swing: 大家都在～地工作。Everyone was working with great enthusiasm.

【热货】 rèhuò ＝热门货 rèménhuò

【热火】 rèhuo 〈形〉 ❶ exciting; noisy: ～的场面 scene of noisy *hilarity* ❷ ＝热和 *rèhuo*

〖～劲〗 rèhuojìn 〈名〉〈口〉 enthusiasm

【热和】 rèhuo 〈形〉〈口〉 ❶ nice and warm; warm: ～的饭菜 warm dishes ❷ enthusiastic; warm and friendly; pally/chummy/thick (with sb): 谈得很～ have a very friendly chat ‖ 他同她家里人的关系仍然不太～。He is still not quite close with her family.

【热机】 rèjī 〈名〉［机械］ heat engine; thermomotor

〖～效应〗 rèjī xiàoyìng 〈名〉［物理］ thermomechanical effect

【热激发】 rèjīfā 〈名〉［物理］ thermal excitation/activation

【热集装箱】 rèjízhuāngxiāng 〈名〉 thermal container

【热寂】 rèjì 〈名〉［物理］ heat death

【热加工】 rèjiāgōng ［冶金］ ❶〈动〉 hot work ❷〈名〉 hot-working; hot work

【热键】 rèjiàn 〈名〉［计算机］ hotkey; hot key

【热交换】 rèjiāohuàn 〈名〉［机械］ heat exchange

〖～器〗 rèjiāohuànqì 〈名〉 heat exchanger

【热疖】 rèjiē 〈名〉［医学］ heat bump; furuncle

【热结】 rèjié 〈名〉［物理］ thermal junction

【热解】 rèjiě 〈名〉［化学］ thermolysis; pyrolysis

【热绝缘】 rèjuéyuán 〈名〉［物理］ thermal insulation

〖～子〗 rèjuéyuánzǐ 〈名〉［物理］ thermal insulator

【热卡】 rèkǎ 〈名〉 calorie

【热空气】 rèkōngqì 〈名〉 hot air

【热扩散】 rèkuòsàn 〈名〉［物理］ thermal/heat diffusion; thermodiffusion

【热辣辣】 rèlālā 〈形〉 burning hot; scorching; sizzling: 觉得脸上～的 feel one's cheeks burning

【热浪】 rèlàng 〈名〉 heat/hot wave: 遭到～袭击 be hit by a heat wave

【热泪】 rèlèi 〈名〉 hot tears; tears of joy, sorrow or gratitude: ～滚滚 hot tears rolling down one's cheeks

〖～盈眶〗 rèlèi-yíngkuàng 〈熟〉 one's eyes brimming with tears; dissolve in/into tears; be tearful; tears come to one's eyes: 感动得～ be moved to tears ‖ 老兵的故事使孩子们～。The old soldier's story brought tears to the eyes of the children.

【热离子】 rèlízǐ 〈名〉［物理］ thermion

〖～电流〗 rèlízǐ diànliú 〈名〉 thermionic current

〖～放射〗 rèlízǐ fàngshè 〈名〉 thermionic emission

〖～管〗 rèlízǐguǎn 〈名〉 thermionic tube/valve

〖～学〗 rèlízǐxué 〈名〉 thermionics

【热力】 rèlì 〈名〉［机械］ heating power: ～工程 heat engineering

〖～函数〗 *rèlì hánshù* 〈名〉 *thermodynamic function*

〖～喷气发动机〗 rèlì pēnqì fādòngjī 〈名〉 thermojet

〖～势〗 rèlìshì 〈名〉 thermodynamic potential

〖～温标〗 rèlì wēnbiāo 〈名〉 thermodynamic scale

〖～学〗 rèlìxué 〈名〉 thermodynamics

〖～循环〗 rèlì xúnhuán 〈名〉 thermodynamic cycle

【热利用】 rèlìyòng 〈名〉 heat utilization

【热连轧机】 rèliánzhájī 〈名〉 continuous hot-rolling mill

【热恋】 rèliàn 〈动〉 be head over heels in love; be passionately in love: ～的一对 love-struck couple ‖ 他们在～中。They are very much in love (with each other).

【热量】 rèliàng 〈名〉 quantity of heat: 散发/吸收～ radiate/absorb heat ‖ 释放～ give out/release/emit heat ‖ ～分布/平衡/调节 heat distribution/balance/regulation

〖～测定〗 *rèliàng cèdìng* 〈名〉 *calorimetry*

〖～单位〗 rèliàng dānwèi 〈名〉 heat/thermal unit

〖～计〗 rèliàngjì 〈名〉 calorimeter

【热疗法】 rèliáofǎ 〈名〉 thermal therapy

【热烈】 rèliè 〈形〉 warm; enthusiastic; animated: 气氛～ lively atmosphere ‖ ～的欢呼 rousing cheers ‖ ～的讨论 animated/warm/energized/spirited discussion ‖ ～的吻 passionate kiss ‖ ～的掌声 loud/warm applause ‖ ～欢呼/祝贺 warmly hail/congratulate ‖ ～欢送 give sb a warm send-off ‖ 表示～欢迎 give a hearty/warm welcome; receive with open arms; put out the welcome mat ‖ 反应～ respond enthusiastically

【热裂】 rèliè 〈名〉［冶金］ hot tear

【热裂化】 rèlièhuà 〈名〉［石油］ thermal cracking

【热临界点】 rèlínjièdiǎn 〈名〉［物理］ thermal critical point

【热流】 rèliú 〈名〉 ❶ warm current: 一股～在心头涌起 a warm current of emotion rose in one's heart ❷ thermal current; heat current/flow

〖～单位〗 rèliú dānwèi 〈名〉 heat flow unit

【热流体】 rèliútǐ 〈名〉 hot fluid

【热卖】 rèmài 〈动〉 (of a commodity) sell like hot cakes; sell well: 汽车正在～。Cars are selling briskly.

【热门】 rèmén ❶〈形〉 popular; arousing popular interest; in great demand: 最～的旅游胜地 top destination for travellers ❷〈名〉 something that is currently popular: 计算机现在是大学里的～。Computer science is now a hot subject at college.

〖～产品〗 rèmén chǎnpǐn 〈名〉 hot product

〖～股票〗 rèmén gǔpiào 〈名〉 blue chip stock; hot/glamour stock

〖～话题〗 rèmén huàtí 〈名〉 hot topic (for discussion); much-talked-about topic; topical subject: 今年经济是个～。This year the economy is a hot topic.

〖～货〗 rèménhuò 〈名〉 hot commodity/item/number; hot sales item; fast-selling goods; goods in great demand; goods that sell well; popular ware: 手机眼下在中国是～。Mobile phones are now going like hot cakes in China.

〖～专业〗 rèmén zhuānyè 〈名〉 hot field; popular major; much-sought-after major; much-needed specialty: 这几年的～是计算机和管理。Computer science and business management have been the popular specialities in the past several years.

【热敏】 rèmǐn 〈形〉 temperature-thermal sensitive

〖～材料〗 rèmǐn cáiliào 〈名〉 heat-sensitive material

〖～成像法〗 rèmǐn chéngxiàngfǎ 〈名〉 thermography

〖～打印机〗 rèmǐn dǎyìnjī 〈名〉 thermal printer

〖～电阻〗 rèmǐn diànzǔ 〈名〉［电学］ thermal resistor: ～传感器 thermistor sensor ‖ ～器 thermistor

〖～复印法〗 *rèmǐn fùyìnfǎ* 〈名〉 *infra-red copying*

〖～性〗 rèmǐnxìng 〈名〉 heat sensitivity

〖～印刷机〗 rèmǐn yìnshuājī 〈名〉 heat-sensitive printer

〖～元件〗 rèmǐn yuánjiàn 〈名〉 thermal element; temperature-sensing element; heat responsive element

〖～纸〗 rèmǐnzhǐ 〈名〉 thermal paper; heat-responsive paper

【热模压】 rèmóyā 〈名〉 hot moulding

【热闹】 rènao ❶〈形〉 lively; bustling with noise and excitement; full of activity: ～的场面 noisy scene ‖ 早上八点，小镇开始～起来。The town begins to bustle at eight o'clock. ‖ 因为添了许多新商店，这个地方真的～起来了。With lots of new shops, the place is really livening up. ❷〈动〉 liven up; have a jolly time: 明天放假，咱们找个地方～～吧。Tomorrow is a holiday; let's go somewhere and have a jolly time. ‖ 春节时家家都要～一下。*When the Spring Festival comes, every family has a jolly good* time. ❸〈名〉 thrilling sight; excitement: ⇨凑～; 看～

【热能】 rènéng 〈名〉［物理］ heat/thermal/thermic energy; thermopower

〖～变换器〗 rènéng biànhuànqì 〈名〉 thermal energy converter

〖～转换〗 rènéng zhuǎnhuàn 〈名〉 conversion of thermal energy

【热凝固术】 rènínggùshù 〈名〉 thermocoagulation

【热喷喷】 rèpēnpēn 〈形〉 steaming hot

【热膨胀】 rèpéngzhàng 〈名〉［物理］ thermal dilation/expansion; heat expansion

〖～系数〗 rèpéngzhàng xìshù 〈名〉 heat stretch factor; thermal expansion coefficient

【热疲劳】 rèpíláo 〈名〉［物理］ heat/thermal fatigue

【热平衡】 rèpínghéng 〈名〉［物理］ thermal balance/equilibrium; *heat/calorific balance*

【热屏蔽】 rèpíngbì 〈名〉［物理］ heat shield

【热启动】 rèqǐdòng ❶〈名〉［计算机］ reset; warm *boot/start*; hot start: 热态再启动 warm restart ❷〈动〉 start doing sth quickly/kickstart: 贷款消费～ reset the mortgage (loan) consumption

【热气】 rèqì 〈名〉 steam; heat: 冒～ give off steam/hot vapour
〖～腾腾〗 rèqì-téngténg 〈熟〉 ❶ steaming hot: ～的咖啡 steaming coffee ❷ seething with enthusiasm; enthusiasm soaring high; ruled by an atmosphere of vigour and enthusiasm
【热气球】 rèqìqiú 〈名〉 hot-air balloon
【热强度】 rèqiángdù 〈名〉[物理] calorific intensity
【热切】 rèqiè 〈形〉 fervent; eager/earnest (for sth/in doing sth): ～的希望 fervent/earnest hope ‖ 怀着～的心情 in an ardent mood
【热情】 rèqíng ❶〈名〉 enthusiasm; warmth; zeal; zest; ardour: 表现出～display enthusiasm/zeal (for sth) ‖ 怀有～ cherish a passion ‖ 唤起/激发/激起～ awaken/inspire/fire sb's zeal; stir up/arouse/rouse enthusiasm ‖ 抑制～ check sb's enthusiasm ‖ ～高涨 burning with ardour ‖ ～减退/逐渐消失 one's enthusiasm dies down/wanes ‖ 给某人的～泼冷水 throw a wet blanket over/chill/damp/dampen sb's enthusiasm ‖ 爱国～ patriotic enthusiasm ‖ 奔放的～ ebullient/unbridled/wild enthusiasm ‖ 对科学的～ zeal for science ‖ 革命～ revolutionary fervour ‖ 工作～ enthusiasm/zeal for work ‖ 火一般的～ fiery zeal ‖ 极大的～ ardent/fervent/great enthusiasm/zeal ‖ 新的～ renewed enthusiasm ‖ 一阵～ a wave of enthusiasm ‖ 职业～ professional enthusiasm ‖ 宗教～ religious zeal ‖ 凭一时的～ on momentary enthusiasm ‖ 她的讲话缺乏～。Her speech lacked fire. ‖ 我们～有余而计划不足地投入了这一项目。We plunged into the project with more enthusiasm than planning. ❷〈形〉 warm; fervent; enthusiastic; warmhearted: ～奔放 be bubbling with enthusiasm ‖ ～的告别演说 fervent farewell speech ‖ ～的眼光 flaming eyes ‖ ～的支持 passionate support ‖ ～地款待 treat cordially ‖ ～地赞扬 be warm in one's praise (of sb/sth) ‖ ～欢迎 cordial/hearty welcome
〖～洋溢〗 rèqíng-yángyì 〈熟〉 glow/overflow with enthusiasm; be permeated/brimming with warm feelings; be brimful/full of enthusiasm; with great fervour: ～的讲话 speech brimming with warm feelings
【热驱动】 rèqūdòng 〈名〉 thermal drive
【热泉】 rèquán 〈名〉 therme; thermal spring
【热容量】 rèróngliàng 〈名〉 calorific/heat/thermal capacity
【热熔解】 rèróngjiě 〈名〉 thermal fusion
【热熔丝】 rèróngsī 〈名〉 thermofuse
【热身】 rèshēn 〈动〉 warm up: ～运动 warm-up/warming-up exercise ‖ 比赛前先～。Warm up before the game.
〖～赛〗 rèshēnsài 〈名〉 warm-up game/match/competition: 我队第一场～失利。Our team made a poor showing in the first warm-up round.
【热释光】 rèshìguāng 〈名〉[物理] thermoluminscence
【热衰竭】 rèshuāijié 〈名〉[医学] heat exhaustion
【热水】 rèshuǐ 〈名〉 hot water
〖～袋〗 rèshuǐdài 〈名〉(rubber) hot-water bottle/bag
〖～供暖〗 rèshuǐ gōngnuǎn 〈名〉 hot-water heating
〖～井〗 rèshuǐjǐng 〈名〉 hot well
〖～龙头〗 rèshuǐ lóngtóu 〈名〉 hot-water tap
〖～瓶〗 rèshuǐpíng 〈名〉〈口〉 thermos bottle/flask; thermos; vacuum bottle/flask
〖～器〗 rèshuǐqì 〈名〉 water heater; hot water heater; geyser: 电～ electric geyser/heater ‖ 燃气～ gas geyser/heater ‖ 太阳能～ solar water heater
〖～污染〗 rèshuǐ wūrǎn 〈名〉 hot water pollution
〖～浴〗 rèshuǐyù 〈名〉 hot bath
〖～澡〗 rèshuǐzǎo ＝ 热水浴 rèshuǐyù
【热塑性】 rèsùxìng 〈名〉 thermal plasticity; thermoplasticity
〖～塑料〗 rèsùxìng sùliào 〈名〉 thermoplastic
【热损耗】 rèsǔnhào 〈名〉[物理] thermosteresis
【热损失】 rèsǔnshī 〈名〉 thermal losses
【热缩包装】 rèsuō bāozhuāng 〈名〉 shrink wrap
【热缩塑料】 rèsuō sùliào 〈名〉 heat shrinkable plastic
【热腾腾】 rètēngtēng 〈形〉 steaming hot: 一盘～的饺子 a plate of steaming hot *jiaozi*/dumplings
【热梯度】 rètīdù 〈名〉 thermal gradient
【热天】 rètiān 〈名〉 hot day/weather/season: 大～ very hot weather/day; sizzler ‖ 今天真是个大～。Today is a real sizzler.
【热调节】 rètiáojié 〈名〉[生理] heat regulation
【热图像】 rètúxiàng 〈名〉 thermograph
【热土】 rètǔ 〈名〉 ❶ beloved land; native land; homeland ❷ place with great potential for economic development: 投资者的～ hot spot for investors
【热望】 rèwàng ❶〈动〉 fervently hope; ardently wish: ～成为作家 aspire to become an author ❷〈名〉 fervent hope; ardent wish; aspiration
【热吻】 rèwěn 〈名〉 passionate kiss
【热污染】 rèwūrǎn 〈名〉 heat/thermal pollution
【热物理学】 rèwùlǐxué 〈名〉 thermophysics
【热吸收】 rèxīshōu 〈名〉 heat absorption
【热显影法】 rèxiǎnyǐngfǎ 〈名〉 heat development process
【热线】 rèxiàn 〈名〉 ❶ ＝ 红外线 hóngwàixiàn ❷ hot line: 打～phone a hot line ‖ 建立～ establish a hot line (between) ‖ 开通～ open (up) a hot line (between) ‖ 服务～ service hot line ‖ 听众～ listeners' hot line ‖ 投诉～ hot line for complaints ‖ 销售～ sales hot line ‖ 保持～联系 maintain hot-line contact ❸ [电学] hot wire: ～传声器 hot-wire microphone ❹ hot route (for travellers): 开辟新的旅游～ open up/start a new travelling hot route ‖ 新增旅游～ newly-listed tourist hot route
〖～电话〗 rèxiàn diànhuà 〈名〉 hot line: 全国～ national hot line
〖～节目〗 rèxiàn jiémù 〈名〉 call-in programme
【热消毒法】 rèxiāodúfǎ 〈名〉 heat disinfection/sterilization
【热销】 rèxiāo 〈动〉(of goods) sell well; be in great demand; sell like hot cakes; sell hot
〖～产品〗 rèxiāo chǎnpǐn 〈名〉 hot property; hot sale products; hot sales
〖～货〗 rèxiāohuò 〈名〉 hot-sale commodities
〖～商品〗 rèxiāo shāngpǐn 〈名〉 hot-seller; hot-selling goods
【热孝】 rèxiào 〈名〉 in mourning over the recent death of one's grandparents, parents or husband: ～在身 wear mourning
【热效率】 rèxiàolǜ 〈名〉 calorific/heat/thermal efficiency
【热效应】 rèxiàoyìng 〈名〉 calorific/heat/thermal effect
【热邪】 rèxié 〈名〉[中医] heat evil
【热心】 rèxīn 〈形〉 enthusiastic; ardent; earnest; sincere; warm-hearted: ～工作 be enthusiastic in/about (one's) work ‖ ～公益 be public spirited; care for public welfare ‖ ～公众事务 be active in public affairs ‖ ～助人 be forward in helping others ‖ ～世界和平 be dedicated to the cause of world peace ‖ ～于公共卫生 be enthusiastic about/over public health ‖ 对她的建议不太～ show no enthusiasm for her suggestion ‖ 对这个计划不太～ be less than enthusiastic about the plan
〖～肠〗 rèxīncháng 〈名〉 ❶ warm-heartedness; warm heart ❷ warm-hearted and helpful person
【热形变】 rèxíngbiàn 〈名〉 thermal metamorphism
【热型】 rèxíng 〈名〉 pattern of fever; fever type
【热性肥料】 rèxìng féiliào 〈名〉 hot manure
【热学】 rèxué 〈名〉 thermology; calorifics; thermotics; heat: ～分析 thermal analysis
【热血】 rèxuè 〈名〉 ❶ warm blood: ⇨～动物 ❷ ardour: ⇨～青年
〖～动物〗 rèxuè dòngwù 〈名〉 warm-blooded animal; warm blood
〖～沸腾〗 rèxuè-fèiténg 〈熟〉 with heart afire; one's blood boils; boiling over; with righteous indignation: 每当唱起这首歌，他就觉得～。Every time he sang the song, he felt that his blood was at boiling heat.
〖～青年〗 rèxuè qīngnián 〈名〉 ardent youth; youth with strong sense of righteousness
【热压】 rèyā 〈名〉[化工] hot pressing; thermocompression
〖～机〗 rèyājī 〈名〉 hot-press; thermocompresser
〖～灭菌器〗 rèyā mièjūnqì 〈名〉 autoclave sterilizer
【热岩溶】 rèyánróng 〈名〉 thermokarst
【热眼儿】 rèyǎnr 〈形〉 envious: 看～了 watching sth makes one envious
【热药】 rèyào 〈名〉[中医] medicines of a hot or warm nature; tonics and stimulants
【热液】 rèyè 〈形〉 hydrothermal
〖～变质〗 rèyè biànzhì 〈名〉 hydrothermal metamorphism
〖～矿床〗 rèyè kuàngchuáng 〈名〉 hydrothermal ore deposit
〖～作用〗 rèyè zuòyòng 〈名〉 hydrothermalism
【热饮】 rèyǐn 〈名〉 hot drinks
【热应变】 rèyìngbiàn 〈名〉[物理] thermal strain
【热应力】 rèyìnglì 〈名〉[物理] thermal stress
〖～场〗 rèyìnglìchǎng 〈名〉 thermal stress field
【热原】 rèyuán 〈名〉[医学] pyrogen

【热源】 rèyuán 〈名〉 heat source：煤气罐放在～附近很危险。It is dangerous to leave a gas cylinder near the source of heat. ‖ 请远离～。Keep off/away from heat source.
【热轧】 rèzhá ［冶金］ ❶〈动〉 hot-roll ❷〈名〉 hot-rolling (of metals)
〖～钢〗 rèzhágāng 〈名〉 hot-rolled steel
〖～机〗 rèzhájī 〈名〉 hot-rolling mill
【热战】 rèzhàn 〈名〉 hot war [war involving actual combat]
【热胀】 rèzhàng 〈名〉 heat/thermal expansion
〖～冷缩〗 rèzhàng-lěngsuō expand while hot, contract when cold; expand with heat and contract with cold：金属～。Metals expand when heated and contract when cooled.
【热障】 rèzhàng 〈名〉［物理］ heat/thermal barrier
【热症】 rèzhèng 〈名〉 febrile symptoms
【热值】 rèzhí 〈名〉 calorific/heat/thermal value
【热致发光】 rèzhì fāguāng 〈名〉 thermoluminescence
〖～年代测定〗 rèzhì fāguāng niándài cèdìng 〈名〉 thermo-luminescent dating
【热中】 rèzhōng 〈动〉 ❶ hanker after/for; crave for：～名利 hanker after fame and gain ❷ be fond of; be hot/keen on; have a burning passion for; be interested in doing sth; be into sth; be enthusiastic/keen about sth; be hot on sth：～钓鱼 be very fond of angling; be keen on angling ‖ ～足球 be crazy about football ‖ ～古典文学 be full of enthusiasm about classics ‖ ～出风头 hanker for the limelight ‖ ～沽名钓誉 be zealous for fame and angle for praise ‖ ～绘画 be interested in drawing ‖ ～利禄 aspire after wealth and emolument ‖ ～流行音乐 be hot on pop music ‖ ～冒险 be game for adventure; enjoy risk-taking ‖ ～志愿工作 be interested in doing volunteer work ‖ 一些人～写灰色的东西。Some people make a point of writing about pessimistic themes.
【热中枢】 rèzhōngshū 〈名〉［生理］ heat centres
【热中子】 rèzhōngzǐ 〈名〉［物理］ thermal neutron：～反应堆 thermal reactor
【热衷】 rèzhōng ＝ 热中 rèzhōng
【热装料】 rèzhuāngliào 〈名〉［冶金］ hot charging
【热灼伤】 rèzhuóshāng 〈名〉［医学］ thermal burn
【热阻】 rèzǔ 〈名〉 thermal resistance：～损失 heat resistance loss

rén

人 rén 〈名〉 ❶ human; human being; person; people：五口～ five people (in a family) ‖ ～的进化 evolution of humanity ‖ ～畜用水 water supply for humans and livestock ‖ 可怜/乐观/有学问的～ poor/cheery/learned people ‖ ～多好办事。Many hands make light work. ‖ ～皆有一死。All people are mortal. / All people must die. / Death befalls all people alike. ‖ ～死万债休。Death pays/quits all debts. ‖ 他～见～爱。He is kind of a people-pleasing person. / All who see him like him. ⇨成～；普通～ ❷ persons of different kinds：⇨白～；军～；客～ ❸ everybody; each; all：～手一册 one for each; everyone has a copy ‖ ～各有所好。There is no accounting for tastes. ⇨～所共知 ❹ adult human being：长大成～ become of age; reach manhood ❺ someone; somebody; other people; others：待～诚恳 treat others with sincerity ‖ 等～ wait for someone ‖ 屋里有～吗？Is there anyone in? ⇨助～为乐 ❻ [referring to a person's character, reputation, etc]：他为～正直。He is an upright person. ‖ 她～好。She is nice/kind-hearted. ‖ 真急～！It really worries me! ‖ 真丢～！It's really humiliating/a shameful thing/disgrace! ❼ [referring to a person's physical or mental condition]：他～已经不行了。He is dying. / He is not making it. ⇨不省～事 ❽ man power; hand：缺～ be short-handed; be short-staffed; be short of hands ⇨～浮于事
【人本主义】 rénběnzhǔyì 〈名〉 humanism/human-centred thinking
〖～心理学〗 rénběnzhǔyì xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 humanistic psychology
【人不犯我，我不犯人；人若犯我，我必犯人】 rén bù fàn wǒ, wǒ bù fàn rén; rén ruò fàn wǒ, wǒ bì fàn rén 〈熟〉 we will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counterattack
【人不可貌相】 rén bù kě mào xiàng 〈熟〉 don't judge by appearances：～，海水不可斗量。As the sea cannot be measured with a bushel, people cannot be judged by their appearances.
【人不为己，天诛地灭】 rén bù wèi jǐ, tiān zhū dì miè 〈熟〉 unless a man looks out for himself, heaven will destroy him—everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost
【人不知，鬼不觉】 rén bù zhī, guǐ bù jué 〈熟〉 neither known by men nor perceived by ghosts—done in complete secrecy; without anybody knowing it
【人才】 réncái 〈名〉 ❶ person of/with ability; talent; talented person; skilled personnel; gifted/trained people：发现/招募～ discover/recruit people with talent ‖ 开发～ tap intellectual resources ‖ 利用～ employ talented people ‖ 培养/使用～ train/employ talented people ‖ 物色～ look out/hunt for talented people ‖ 吸引～ attract/lure talented people; attract brains ‖ 压制～ stifle/suppress talent ‖ 引进～ import/introduce talent ‖ ～缺乏 be deficient in talents ‖ ～管理 personnel management ‖ ～竞争 scramble for talents ‖ ～浪费 waste of talents ‖ ～培养 personnel training ‖ 高级～ high-level talents; top-grade talents ‖ 高素质～ talents of high quality ‖ 管理～ management/managerial personnel ‖ 计算机～ computer talent ‖ 科技～ qualified scientists and technicians ‖ 科研～ scientific research personnel ‖ 专门～ persons with special expertise ‖ 填补～缺口 fill the talent void ‖ 没有～不行，没有知识不行。We cannot succeed without skilled personnel and knowledge. ‖ 年轻一代中大有～。There are many talents among the younger generation. ❷ attractive/distinguished appearance：⇨一表～
〖～安全〗 réncái ānquán 〈名〉 talent security
〖～辈出〗 réncái-bèichū 〈熟〉 people of talent coming forth/emerging in large numbers; men of talent come out in succession：此地～。There is no lack of talented people here.
〖～出众〗 réncái-chūzhòng 〈熟〉 person of distinguished ability or of remarkable appearance
〖～短缺〗 réncái duǎnquē 〈名〉 shortage of talents
〖～断层〗 réncái duàncéng 〈名〉 break in the supply of trained people; shortage of qualified personnel owing to interrupted training
〖～回流〗 réncái huíliú 〈名〉 return of talents
〖～荟萃〗 réncái-huìcuì 〈熟〉 galaxy of talented persons
〖～济济〗 réncái-jǐjǐ 〈熟〉 abundance of capable people; wealth of talents
〖～交流〗 réncái jiāoliú 〈名〉 talent exchange：～会 job/careers fair ‖ ～中心 job centre; service centre for talent hunting; centre for exchange of talents
〖～交易会〗 réncái jiāoyìhuì 〈名〉 talent fair
〖～结构〗 réncái jiégòu 〈名〉 composition of trained personnel
〖～开发〗 réncái kāifā 〈名〉 development of talents; staff development
〖～库〗 réncáikù 〈名〉 talent pool; talent bank：建立～ establish a talent bank ‖ 中国有一个巨大的海外～。China has a huge overseas talent pool.
〖～流动〗 réncái liúdòng 〈名〉 flow of trained personnel; mobility of talents：促进/鼓励合理的～ promote/encourage the rational flow of trained personnel
〖～流入〗 réncái liúrù 〈名〉 brain gain
〖～流失〗 réncái liúshī 〈名〉 brain drain; outflow of talents：采取一切措施，阻止～。Take all the measures to stop the outflow of talents.
〖～难得〗 réncái-nándé 〈熟〉 first-class men are hard to come by; talent is hard to come by
〖～市场〗 réncái shìchǎng 〈名〉 employment market; job centre
〖～外流〗 réncái wàiliú ＝ 人才流失 réncái liúshī
〖～战〗 réncáizhàn 〈名〉 competition for talented people
【人材】 réncái ＝ 人才 réncái
【人财两空】 rén-cái liǎngkōng 〈熟〉 lose both the person and the money
【人财两旺】 rén-cái liǎngwàng 〈熟〉 be blessed with a large family and a large fortune
【人产】 rénchǎn 〈名〉 per-person production：～粮食 per-person grain yield
【人潮】 réncháo 〈名〉 stream/wave/flood of people; large crowds of people; human tide
【人臣】 rénchén 〈名〉 official in a royal court; minister
【人称】 rénchēng 〈名〉［语言］ person：第三～单数形式 third per-

son singular ‖ 第一/二/三～ the first/second/third person
〖～代词〗 rénchēng dàicí 〈名〉[语言] personal pronoun
【人次】 réncì 〈量〉 person-time：五十～ 50 person-times
【人丛】 réncóng 〈名〉 crowd (of people)
【人存政举】 réncún-zhèngjǔ 〈熟〉 when the man is in power, his policy remains in force
【人大】 Réndà 〈名〉〈简称〉 People's Congress ⇨人民代表大会
〖～常委会〗 Réndà Chángwěihuì 〈名〉 Standing Committee of the People's Congress
〖～代表〗 Réndà dàibiǎo 〈名〉 deputy to the People's Congress
〖～会堂〗 Réndà huìtáng 〈名〉〈简称〉 the Great Hall of the People ⇨人民大会堂
【人代会】 réndàihuì 〈名〉〈简称〉 People's Congress ⇨人民代表大会
【人道】 réndào ❶〈名〉 humanity; human sympathy：以～的名义 in the name of humanity ❷〈形〉 human; humane：不～ inhuman ❸〈动〉[usu used in the negative] have sex：不能～ (of man) be impotent
〖～主义〗 réndàozhǔyì 〈名〉 humanism; humanitarianism：～精神 spirit of humanism ‖ ～团体 humanitarian group/organization ‖ ～危机 humanitarian crisis ‖ ～原则 principle of humanity ‖ ～援助/救助 humanitarian aid/assistance ‖ ～者 humanist
【人地生疏】 rén-dì shēngshū 〈熟〉 be a complete stranger in a place; be unfamiliar with the people and the place
【人丁】 réndīng 〈名〉 population; number of people in a family
〖～兴旺〗 réndīng-xīngwàng have a growing family/flourishing population
【人盯人防守】 réndīngrén fángshǒu 〈名〉[体育] man-to-man/man-for-man defence
【人定胜天】 réndìngshèngtiān 〈熟〉 man is bound to conquer nature; man will triumph over nature; man's will, not heaven, decides
【人堆儿】 rénduīr 〈名〉 crowd
【人盾】 réndùn 〈名〉 human shield
【人多势众】 rénduō-shìzhòng 〈熟〉 overwhelm with numerical strength; dominate by sheer force of numbers; there is safety in numbers; many hands provide great strength
【人多智广】 rénduō-zhìguǎng more people, greater wisdom; two heads are better than one
【人多嘴杂】 rénduō-zuǐzá ❶ many people, many voices; agreement is hard to reach among too many people ❷ it's difficult to keep a secret when many people have already known it
【人而无信，不知其可】 rén ér wú xìn, bù zhī qí kě 〈熟〉 what will become of a person if he is faithless; if a man does not keep his word, what is he good for; a faithless man is not worth a farthing
【人犯】 rénfàn 〈名〉〈旧〉 criminal; offender; culprit
【人贩子】 rénfànzi 〈名〉 human trader/trafficker/smuggler
【人防】 rénfáng 〈名〉〈简称〉 civil defence; civil air defence ⇨人民防空
〖～工程〗 rénfáng gōngchéng 〈名〉 air defence works
〖～教育〗 rénfáng jiàoyù 〈名〉 civil air defence education
【人非草木】 rénfēicǎomù 〈熟〉 man is neither wood nor grass—man is a creature with feelings：～，孰能无情? Human beings are not inanimate things, how can they be free from emotions?
【人非圣贤，孰能无过】 rén fēi shèngxián, shú néng wú guò 〈熟〉 as people are not saints, how can they be free from faults—to err is human
【人非物是】 rénfēi-wùshì ＝ 物是人非 wùshì-rénfēi
【人份】 rénfèn 〈量〉 person-portion; person-share：十万～牛痘疫苗 doses of bovine vaccines for 100,000 people
【人粪尿】 rénfènniào 〈名〉[农业] night soil; human waste; excrement
【人逢喜事精神爽】 rén féng xǐshì jīngshen shuǎng 〈熟〉 happy events do good to one's heart; joyous occasion braces the spirit; joy puts heart into a man
【人浮于事】 rénfúyúshì 〈熟〉 be over-manned; be over-staffed; have more hands than needed; overstaffing：～的行业 overcrowded profession ‖ ～的行政机构 bloated and top-heavy administrative organ ‖ 改变我们机构～的现状 change the current state of overstaffing in our organizations
【人高马大】 réngāo-mǎdà 〈熟〉 be tall and strong
【人格】 réngé 〈名〉 ❶ personality; character; moral quality; individuality：～高尚 have moral integrity; have a noble character; be a man of the highest integrity ‖ 变态/病态～ psychopathic personality ‖ 精神分裂样～ schizoid personality ⇨～分裂；双重～ ❷ human dignity：诋毁～ assassinate/besmirch/slur/smear sb's character ‖ 降低～ stoop beneath one's dignity; cheapen oneself ‖ 侮辱～ insult sb's dignity ‖ 有失～ be/act beneath one's dignity ‖ 有损～ hurt/impair one's dignity ‖ 尊重～ respect one's dignity ‖ 以～担保 on one's honour; upon word of honour ‖ 此事我以～担保。I'm honour-bound to it. / I'm bound by honour to it.
〖～测验〗 réngé cèyàn 〈名〉 personality test
〖～层〗 réngécéng 〈名〉 stratum of personality
〖～冲突〗 réngé chōngtū 〈名〉 personality clash
〖～分裂〗 réngé fēnliè 〈名〉 dissociation of personality; personality split
〖～分析〗 réngé fēnxī 〈名〉 personality analysis
〖～化〗 réngéhuà ❶〈动〉 personify; anthropomorphize ❷〈名〉 personification; anthropomorphism
〖～解体〗 réngé jiětǐ 〈名〉[心理] depersonalization
〖～权〗 réngéquán 〈名〉 right to human dignity
〖～缺陷〗 réngé quēxiàn 〈名〉 character/personality flaw; personality defect：贪婪是他最大的～。Greed was the greatest flaw in his character.
〖～障碍〗 réngé zhàng'ài 〈名〉 personality disorder/disturbance
〖～主义〗 réngézhǔyì 〈名〉[哲学] personalism
〖～转换〗 réngé zhuǎnhuàn 〈名〉 personality transformation
〖～尊严〗 réngé zūnyán 〈名〉 human dignity; personal dignity：侵犯～ infringe on/violate a person's right to dignity
【人各有所好】 rén gè yǒu suǒ hào tastes differ; there is no accounting for tastes
【人各有志】 réngèyǒuzhì 〈熟〉 everyone has his own ambition
【人工】 réngōng 〈名〉 ❶ man-made/artificial work：⇨～繁殖；～湖 ❷ manual work; work done by hand：～打包 hand press-packing ‖ ～电话交换机 manual (telephone) switchboard/exchange ❸ manpower; man-day：完成这项工程一定花了不少～。It must have taken a lot of man-days to complete the project.
〖～瓣膜〗 réngōng bànmó 〈名〉[医学] artificial valve
〖～报警系统〗 réngōng bàojǐng xìtǒng 〈名〉 manual warning system
〖～操作〗 réngōng cāozuò 〈名〉 manual manipulation/operation
〖～岛〗 réngōngdǎo 〈名〉 man-made island
〖～地平仪〗 réngōng dìpíngyí 〈名〉 artificial horizon
〖～定向〗 réngōng dìngxiàng 〈名〉 manual direction-finding/setting
〖～冬眠疗法〗 réngōng dōngmián liáofǎ 〈名〉 artificial hibernation therapy
〖～繁殖〗 réngōng fánzhí 〈名〉 artificial propagation
〖～孵化〗 réngōng fūhuà 〈名〉 artificial incubation
〖～港〗 réngōnggǎng 〈名〉 artificial harbour
〖～合成蛋白质〗 réngōng héchéng dànbáizhì 〈名〉 synthetic protein
〖～合成胰岛素〗 réngōng héchéng yídǎosù 〈名〉[医学] synthetic insulin
〖～合成语言〗 réngōng héchéng yǔyán 〈名〉 synthetic speech
〖～喉〗 réngōnghóu 〈名〉 artificial larynx
〖～呼吸〗 réngōng hūxī 〈名〉 artificial breathing/respiration：做～ give sb artificial respiration ‖ ～器 artificial respirator
〖～湖〗 réngōnghú 〈名〉 man-made lake
〖～降水〗 réngōng jiàngshuǐ 〈名〉 artificial/man-made precipitation
〖～降雨〗 réngōng jiàngyǔ 〈名〉 artificial rainfall; simulate rain
〖～林〗 réngōnglín 〈名〉 planted forest; plantation
〖～流产〗 réngōng liúchǎn 〈名〉 (induced) abortion; artificial miscarriage
〖～免疫〗 réngōng miǎnyì 〈名〉 artificial immunization
〖～脑〗 réngōngnǎo 〈名〉 mechanical brain
〖～配种〗 réngōng pèizhǒng 〈名〉 artificial insemination
〖～皮〗 réngōngpí 〈名〉 artificial skin
〖～气腹〗 réngōng qìfù 〈名〉 artificial pneumoperitoneum
〖～器官〗 réngōng qìguān 〈名〉 artificial organ
〖～气胸〗 réngōng qìxiōng 〈名〉 artificial pneumothorax
〖～取样〗 réngōng qǔyàng 〈名〉 hand sampling
〖～肾〗 réngōngshèn 〈名〉 artificial kidney; kidney machine

〖～生命〗 réngōng shēngmìng 〈名〉artificial life
〖～生态系统〗 réngōng shēngtài xìtǒng 〈名〉artificial ecosystem
〖～受胎〗 réngōng shòutāi ＝人工受孕 réngōng shòuyùn
〖～受孕〗 réngōng shòuyùn 〈名〉artificial insemination/impregnation
〖～授粉〗 réngōng shòufěn 〈名〉artificial pollination
〖～授精〗 réngōng shòujīng 〈名〉artificial insemination：接受～ undergo artificial insemination
〖～喂养〗 réngōng wèiyǎng 〈动〉bring up by hand
〖～心肺机〗 réngōng xīnfèijī 〈名〉artificial heart-lung machine
〖～心脏〗 réngōng xīnzàng 〈名〉artificial heart：～起搏器 artificial cardiac pacemaker
〖～选择〗 réngōng xuǎnzé 〈名〉[生物] artificial selection
〖～引产〗 réngōng yǐnchǎn 〈名〉artificial/induced labour
〖～语言〗 réngōng yǔyán 〈名〉artificial language
〖～照明〗 réngōng zhàomíng 〈名〉artificial lighting
〖～智能〗 réngōng zhìnéng 〈名〉[计算机] artificial intelligence (AI)：～语言 artificial intelligence language (AI language)
【人公里】 réngōnglǐ 〈量〉[交通] passenger-kilometre
【人贵有自知之明】 rén guì yǒu zìzhīzhīmíng 〈熟〉it's important to know one's own limitations
【人海】 rénhǎi 〈名〉❶ sea of faces; oceans of people; huge crowd (of people)：消失在～之中 disappear into the crowd ‖ 茫茫～ vast sea of people; vast human sea ⇨人山～ ❷〈书〉〈喻〉human world; society：～沧桑 vicissitudes of life
〖～战术〗 rénhǎi zhànshù 〈名〉human-wave strategy; huge-crowd strategy
【人和】 rénhé 〈名〉harmony among people; harmonious relations; good interpersonal relations; support of the people：天时、地利、～ favourable climatic, geographical and human conditions ⇨政通～
【人话】 rénhuà 〈名〉talk befitting a decent person; sensible talk：你这还算说了句～。Now you are talking sense.
【人欢马叫】 rénhuān-mǎjiào 〈熟〉people bustling and horses neighing—a busy, prosperous country scene
【人寰】 rénhuán 〈名〉〈书〉human realm/world; world：⇨惨绝～
【人祸】 rénhuò 〈名〉man-made calamity/disaster：⇨天灾～
【人机对话】 rén-jī duìhuà 〈名〉man-machine dialogue/interaction; human-computer dialogue
【人机工程】 rén-jī gōngchéng 〈名〉man-machine engineering
【人机互动】 rén-jī hùdòng ＝人机交互 rén-jī jiāohù
【人机交互】 rén-jī jiāohù 〈名〉human-computer interaction
【人机界面】 rén-jī jièmiàn 〈名〉man-machine interface; user's interface
【人机模拟】 rén-jī mónǐ 〈名〉man-machine simulation
【人机通讯】 rén-jī tōngxùn 〈名〉man-machine communication
【人机系统】 rén-jī xìtǒng 〈名〉[计算机] man-machine system
【人急造反，狗急跳墙】 rén jí zàofǎn, gǒu jí tiàoqiáng 〈熟〉as the desperate dog will jump a wall, so the desperate man will hazard all
【人给家足】 rénjǐ-jiāzú 〈熟〉every household is well-fed and well-clothed
【人际】 rénjì 〈形〉interpersonal; between persons：～交往 interpersonal/human communication ‖ ～交往技巧 people skills
〖～关系〗 rénjì guānxì 〈名〉interpersonal relationships/relations; human relations/relationships：～技巧 interpersonal relations skills ‖ ～学 human relations
【人迹】 rénjì 〈名〉human footprints/footmarks; traces of human presence
〖～罕至〗 rénjì-hǎnzhì 〈熟〉without sign of human presence; be uninhabited/unfrequented; off the beaten track
【人家】 rénjiā 〈名〉❶ household：十户～ ten households ❷ family：富裕～ well-to-do family ❸ family of a girl's betrothed：她已经有～了。She is betrothed. ‖ 你想找个什么～? What sort of family do you want to be married into?
【人家】 rénjia 〈代〉❶ others; everybody else：～都不怕，就你怕。Nobody else but you is afraid. ‖ ～都回家了，就我还在上班。I stayed at work when everyone else had gone home. ‖ 别让～笑话。Don't make a mockery of yourself. ‖ 少管～的闲事。Mind your own business. ❷ he; she; they; him; her; them：别等了，～不会来了。Don't wait any more; she won't come. ‖ 瞧～新买的大奔驰车! Look at the big Mercedes Benz he's just bought! ❸ [often used playfully] I; me：等一会儿，没看见～忙着呢。Wait a minute. Can't you see I am busy? ‖ 别急，听～说嘛。Be patient. Just listen to me.
【人尖儿】 rénjiānr 〈名〉〈口〉outstanding/prominent person; pick/cream of the crop
【人尖子】 rénjiānzi ＝人尖儿 rénjiānr
【人间】 rénjiān 〈名〉(human) world; the earth：饱尝～苦难 taste the bitterness of the world to the full ‖ ～悲剧 human tragedy
〖～沧桑〗 rénjiān-cāngsāng 〈名〉vicissitudes of life; shifts and changes of life
〖～地狱〗 rénjiān-dìyù 〈名〉living hell; hell on earth
〖～乐园〗 rénjiān-lèyuán 〈名〉paradise on earth; earthy paradise
〖～天堂〗 rénjiān-tiāntáng 〈名〉heaven/paradise on earth
【人见人爱】 rénjiànrén'ài 〈熟〉be loved by all; be everybody's darling
【人件】 rénjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] liveware
【人杰】 rénjié 〈名〉〈书〉outstanding/remarkable personality; member of an aristocracy of talent：生为～，死为鬼雄 live and die like a hero
〖～地灵〗 rénjié-dìlíng 〈熟〉the greatness of a man lends glory to a place; a fair place tends to produce outstanding people
【人尽其才】 rénjìnqícái 〈熟〉bring out the best in people; give full play to people's talents; bring everyone's ability/talent into full play; bring into full play all the potentialities of people; put talents to full use：我们必须做到～，物尽其用。We must tap manpower and material resources to the full.
【人精】 rénjīng 〈名〉〈口〉❶ exceptionally shrewd/worldly-wise person ❷ exceedingly clever child
【人居】 rénjū 〈名〉man's residence/dwelling
〖～学〗 rénjūxué 〈名〉ekistics
【人均】 rénjūn 〈形〉per capita; per person; per head：～产量 per capita production ‖ ～产值 per capita output value ‖ ～耕地面积 per capita area of cultivated farmland ‖ ～消费 per capita consumption ‖ ～销售 per capita sales ‖ ～增产 per capita production growth ‖ ～增长 per capita growth ‖ ～住房面积 per capita housing space ‖ ～工资是多少? What is the average salary per capita?
〖～国民生产总值〗 rénjūn guómín shēngchǎn zǒngzhí 〈名〉per capita GNP (gross national product)
〖～国内生产总值〗 rénjūn guónèi shēngchǎn zǒngzhí 〈名〉per capita GDP (gross domestic product)
〖～收入〗 rénjūn shōurù 〈名〉per-capita income：人均纯收入 per capital net income ‖ 人均国民收入 per capita national income ‖ 缩小东西部的～差别 narrow the per capita income gap between the east and the west
【人君】 rénjūn 〈名〉〈书〉king; monarch; sovereign; ruler
【人靠衣裳马靠鞍】 rén kào yīshang mǎ kào ān 〈熟〉clothes make the man; fine feathers make fine birds
【人科动物】 rénkē dòngwù 〈名〉[人类] hominid：～形成于进化链的末期。Hominids appeared late in the evolutionary chain.
【人孔】 rénkǒng 〈名〉[建筑] manhole
〖～盖〗 rénkǒnggài 〈名〉manhole cover
【人控】 rénkòng 〈形〉man-operated; manned：～机器 man-operated machine
【人口】 rénkǒu 〈名〉❶ human population：减少～ reduce/lose/deplete the population ‖ 控制～ control the population growth ‖ 疏散～ disperse/evacuate the population ‖ 有三十万～ have a population of 300,000 ‖ 增加～ increase the population ‖ 登记～ registered population ‖ 非农业～ non-farming/non-agricultural population ‖ 失业～ jobless/unemployed population ‖ ～稠密 be densely populated; be thickly peopled; have/with a dense population ‖ ～稀少 be sparsely populated/thinly peopled; have/with a sparse population ‖ ～众多 have/with a large population ‖ ～急剧下降/减少。The population fell rapidly/dwindled/shrank. ‖ ～增长了 20%。The population grew/mounted/rose by 20%. ‖ 中国～有多少? What's the population of China? ⇨常住～；城市～；流动～；农业～ ❷ family size：我们家～多/少。I have a big/small family. ❸ person; people
〖～爆炸〗 rénkǒu bàozhà 〈名〉population explosion
〖～出生率〗 rénkǒu chūshēnglǜ 〈名〉birth rate
〖～动态统计〗 rénkǒu dòngtài tǒngjì 〈名〉vital statistics
〖～贩子〗 rénkǒu fànzi ＝人贩子 rénfànzi

〖～分布〗 rénkǒu fēnbù 〈名〉 population distribution：人口地区分布 spatial distribution of population
〖～分析〗 rénkǒu fēnxī 〈名〉 demographic analysis
〖～高峰〗 rénkǒu gāofēng 〈名〉 population peak
〖～构成〗 rénkǒu gòuchéng 〈名〉 demographic/population composition
〖～过剩〗 rénkǒu guòshèng 〈名〉 overpopulation；overgrowth of human population
〖～基数〗 rénkǒu jīshù 〈名〉 population base：～减少 shrinking population (base)
〖～结构〗 rénkǒu jiégòu 〈名〉 demographic/population structure
〖～经济学〗 rénkǒu jīngjìxué 〈名〉 population economics
〖～科学〗 rénkǒu kēxué 〈名〉 population science
〖～控制〗 rénkǒu kòngzhì 〈名〉 population control
〖～老龄化〗 rénkǒu lǎolínghuà 〈名〉 ageing/greying of population
〖～零增长〗 rénkǒu língzēngzhǎng 〈名〉 zero population growth
〖～流动〗 rénkǒu liúdòng 〈名〉 population shift；movement of population
〖～密度〗 rénkǒu mìdù 〈名〉 population density
〖～年龄构成〗 rénkǒu niánlíng gòuchéng 〈名〉 population composition by age
〖～年轻化〗 rénkǒu niánqīnghuà 〈名〉 rejuvenation of population
〖～普查〗 rénkǒu pǔchá 〈名〉(demographic/population) census：进行～ carry out/conduct a census；take a census of the population ‖ ～统计资料 census statistics
〖～迁移〗 rénkǒu qiānyí 〈名〉 population migration
〖～死亡率〗 rénkǒu sǐwánglǜ 〈名〉 human mortality
〖～素质〗 rénkǒu sùzhì 〈名〉 population quality：提高～ improve the quality of population
〖～统计〗 rénkǒu tǒngjì 〈名〉 demographic/population statistics；vital demography/statistics；vital demographic/population statistics：～表 census return ‖ ～日期 demographic date ‖ ～学 demography ‖ ～训练 demographic training ‖ ～资料 demographic data
〖～危机〗 rénkǒu wēijī 〈名〉 population crisis
〖～问题〗 rénkǒu wèntí 〈名〉 population problem
〖～性别构成〗 rénkǒu xìngbié gòuchéng 〈名〉 population composition by sex
〖～学〗 rénkǒuxué 〈名〉 demography：～家 demographer
〖～意识〗 rénkǒu yìshi 〈名〉 awareness of the population problem
〖～预测〗 rénkǒu yùcè 〈名〉 population projection
〖～增长〗 rénkǒu zēngzhǎng 〈名〉 population growth：控制～ control/curb the population growth ‖ ～率 rate of population growth ‖ 人口负增长 negative population growth
〖～政策〗 rénkǒu zhèngcè 〈名〉 population policy
〖～质量〗 rénkǒu zhìliàng ＝ 人口素质 rénkǒu sùzhì
〖～转换期〗 rénkǒu zhuǎnhuànqī 〈名〉 period of demographic transition
〖～自然增长率〗 rénkǒu zìrán zēngzhǎnglǜ 〈名〉 natural population growth rate；rate of natural population increase
〖～组成〗 rénkǒu zǔchéng 〈名〉 demographic/population composition
【人困马乏】 rénkùn-mǎfá 〈熟〉 the men weary, their steeds spent—be tired out；be exhausted
【人来疯】 rénláifēng 〈形〉〈方〉 showing off one's liveliness in the presence of visitors
【人来人往】 rénlái-rénwǎng people are coming and going；people are hurrying to and fro
【人老心不老】 rén lǎo xīn bù lǎo 〈熟〉 be young in/at heart though old in age
【人老珠黄】 rénlǎo-zhūhuáng 〈熟〉 in old age, one is like a pearl that is yellowed with age—lose one's looks when old；youth's splendour has faded
【人类】 rénlèi 〈名〉 mankind；humankind；human race；the human species；humanity：解放全～ liberate mankind ‖ 有益于～ benefit humanity ‖ ～的进步 human progress ‖ ～的进化 evolution of man ‖ ～的命运 destiny of mankind ‖ ～的起源 origin of man ‖ ～的生存 human existence ‖ ～灵魂的工程师 architects of the human spirit—teachers ‖ 为～服务 serve humanity ‖ 为了全～的利益 in the interest of all humanity
〖～地理学〗 rénlèi dìlǐxué 〈名〉 human geography
〖～工程学〗 rénlèi gōngchéngxué 〈名〉 ergonomics；human engineering
〖～化石〗 rénlèi huàshí 〈名〉 human fossil
〖～环境〗 rénlèi huánjìng 〈名〉 human environment：～会议 conference on the human environment ‖ ～行动计划 action plan for the human environment
〖～基因图谱〗 rénlèi jīyīn túpǔ 〈名〉 map of the human genome
〖～基因组〗 rénlèi jīyīnzǔ 〈名〉 human genome：～测序技术 human genome sequencing technique ‖ ～工程 human genome project ‖ ～工作草图 working draft of the human genome map ‖ ～计划 human genome programme ‖ ～研究 human genome research
〖～进化〗 rénlèi jìnhuà 〈名〉 human evolution
〖～科学〗 rénlèi kēxué 〈名〉 human science
〖～免疫缺陷病毒〗 rénlèi miǎnyì quēxiàn bìngdú 〈名〉 human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
〖～起源〗 rénlèi qǐyuán 〈名〉 anthropogeny；anthropogenesis
〖～迁徙〗 rénlèi qiānxǐ 〈名〉 human migration
〖～社会学〗 rénlèi shèhuìxué 〈名〉 anthroposociology
〖～生态学〗 rénlèi shēngtàixué 〈名〉 human ecology
〖～文化语言学〗 rénlèi wénhuà yǔyánxué 〈名〉 ethnolinguistics
〖～文明〗 rénlèi wénmíng 〈名〉 human civilization
〖～行为〗 rénlèi xíngwéi 〈名〉 human behaviour：～学 praxeology；anthroponomy
〖～学〗 rénlèixué 〈名〉 anthropology：～家 anthropologist ‖ 文化～ cultural anthropology
〖～遗传学〗 rénlèi yíchuánxué 〈名〉 human genetics
〖～语言学〗 rénlèi yǔyánxué 〈名〉 anthrolinguistics
【人力】 rénlì 〈名〉 manpower：～不足 manpower deficit；shortage of manpower；be short on manpower；be short of hands ‖ 非～所及 be beyond the power of man；beyond human control ‖ 我们将给予你们财力和～上的支持。We will support you with money and people.
〖～车〗 rénlìchē 〈名〉 ❶ man-powered cart ❷〈旧〉 rickshaw：坐～ ride in a rickshaw ‖ ～夫 rickshaw man
〖～调配〗 rénlì diàopèi 〈名〉 manpower scheduling
〖～开发〗 rénlì kāifā 〈名〉 manpower development
〖～投资〗 rénlì tóuzī 〈名〉 investment in human resources
〖～物力〗 rénlì wùlì 〈名〉 manpower and material resources：爱惜～ treasure manpower and material resources ‖ 调动所有～ mobilize all manpower and material resources
〖～资本〗 rénlì zīběn 〈名〉［经济］ human capital
〖～资源〗 rénlì zīyuán 〈名〉 human resources：充分利用～ make full use of human resources ‖ ～部 human resources department ‖ ～管理 human resources management ‖ ～丰富 have rich human resources
【人流】 rénliú 〈名〉 ❶ stream of people：加入～ join in the stream of people ‖ 疏导～ direct the flow of people ‖ 疏散～ evacuate the crowd ❷〈简称〉(induced) abortion；artificial miscarriage：做～ perform an abortion ‖ ～手术 abortion operation ⇨人工流产
〖～如潮〗 rénliúrúcháo endless flow of people like a stream—sea of faces；huge crowds of people
【人龙】 rénlóng 〈名〉 long lines of people；endless flow of people
【人伦】 rénlún 〈名〉 human relations (according to feudal ethics)
【人马】 rénmǎ 〈名〉 ❶ forces；troops：大队～ large force；main force ‖ 全部～ all the troops ❷ staff；set-up：全部～ all the staff members ‖ 原班～ same batch of people；old cast；original team
【人马座】 Rénmǎzuò 〈名〉［天文］ Archer；Sagittarius
【人满为患】 rénmǎnwéihuàn 〈熟〉 be crowded with people；be over-manned/overstaffed：～的地铁 overcrowded subway ‖ 一家～、效率低下的国有企业 a heavily over-manned and inefficient state owned enterprise ‖ 节日里大街上～。On holidays, the streets are overflowing with people.
【人们】 rénmen 〈名〉 people；men；the public：好心的～ kind souls ‖ ～的品味各有不同。People differ from each other in their tastes.
【人面兽心】 rénmiàn-shòuxīn 〈熟〉 the face of a man but the heart of a beast—beast in human form/shape；brute in man's shape/under a human mask
【人面桃花】 rénmiàn-táohuā 〈熟〉 young woman's face and peach blossom—memory of a girl with haunting beauty who

was not met with again; the pinings of a lover

【人民】 rénmín 〈名〉 the people: 安抚～ appease the people ‖ 代表～ represent the people ‖ 接近～ be close to the people ‖ 把～放在第一位 put the people first ‖ 为～服务 serve the people ‖ 劳动～ working people ‖ 世界～ people of the world ‖ 他为～而生,为～而死。He lived and died for the people. ‖ 中国～是一个勤劳的民族。The Chinese are a hardworking people.

〖～币〗 rénmínbì 〈名〉 *Renminbi* (RMB): 保持～稳定 hold the *Renminbi* stable ‖ 使～贬值 devaluate the *Renminbi* ‖ ～汇率 RMB exchange rate ‖ ～结算制度 settlement in RMB ‖ ～旅行支票 *Renminbi* traveller's cheque ‖ ～外汇牌价 listed *Renminbi* rate of exchange ‖ ～债券 bonds issued in *Renminbi* ‖ ～支付凭证 *Renminbi* payment instruments ‖ 第四套～ the fourth issue of *Renminbi* banknotes ‖ 现行/新版～ current/new-edition *Renminbi* ‖ 开办～业务 provide *Renminbi* services (to) ‖ 经营～业务 run *Renminbi* business

〖～大会堂〗 Rénmín Dàhuìtáng 〈名〉 the Great Hall of the People

〖～大众〗 rénmín dàzhòng 〈名〉 the general public

〖～代表〗 rénmín dàibiǎo 〈名〉 ❶ representative of the people ❷ deputy to the People's Congress

〖～代表大会〗 Rénmín Dàibiǎo Dàhuì 〈名〉 People's Congress: ～代表 deputy to the People's Congress ‖ ～制度 system of the People's Congress ‖ 各级～ people's congresses at various levels

〖～法院〗 rénmín fǎyuàn 〈名〉 people's court: ～院长 president of the people's court

〖～防空〗 rénmín fángkōng 〈名〉 civil air defence

〖～公敌〗 rénmín gōngdí 〈名〉 enemy of the people; public enemy

〖～公社〗 rénmín gōngshè 〈名〉 people's commune

〖～检察院〗 rénmín jiǎncháyuàn 〈名〉 people's procuratorate: ～检察长 chief procurator of the people's procuratorate

〖～解放军〗 Rénmín Jiěfàngjūn 〈名〉 People's Liberation Army (PLA)

〖～警察〗 rénmín jǐngchá 〈名〉 people's police

〖～军队〗 rénmín jūnduì 〈名〉 people's army; people's armed forces

〖～来信来访〗 rénmín láixìn láifǎng letters and visits from the masses

〖～民主革命〗 rénmín mínzhǔ gémìng 〈名〉 people's democratic revolution

〖～民主专政〗 rénmín mínzhǔ zhuānzhèng 〈名〉 people's democratic dictatorship

〖～内部矛盾〗 rénmín nèibù máodùn 〈名〉 contradictions among the people: 正确处理～ correctly handle the contradictions among the people

〖～陪审员〗 rénmín péishěnyuán 〈名〉[法律] people's assessor: ～制度 system of people's assessors

〖～勤务员〗 rénmín qínwùyuán 〈名〉 servant of the people

〖～群众〗 rénmín qúnzhòng 〈名〉 the masses

〖～日报〗 Rénmín Rìbào 〈名〉 *Renmin Ribao*; *People's Daily*

〖～入境事务处〗 Rénmín Rùjìng Shìwùchù 〈名〉 (HK) Immigration Department

〖～团体〗 rénmín tuántǐ 〈名〉 mass organization; people's organization

〖～委员会〗 rénmín wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 people's committee

〖～武装〗 rénmín wǔzhuāng 〈名〉 people's armed forces

〖～武装部〗 rénmín wǔzhuāngbù 〈名〉 people's armed forces department

〖～性〗 rénmínxìng 〈名〉 affinity to the masses; popular character

〖～英雄纪念碑〗 Rénmín Yīngxióng Jìniànbēi 〈名〉 the Monument to the People's Heroes

〖～战争〗 rénmín zhànzhēng 〈名〉 people's war: 打一场～ wage a people's war

〖～阵线〗 rénmín zhènxiàn 〈名〉 popular front

〖～政府〗 rénmín zhèngfǔ 〈名〉 the people's government

【人名】 rénmíng 〈名〉 name (of a person)

〖～录〗 rénmínglù 〈名〉 directory; list of names; name list

〖～学〗 rénmíngxué 〈名〉 anthroponymy; study of personal names

【人命】 rénmìng 〈名〉 human life: 夺去两条～ claim/take two (human) lives

〖～案〗 rénmìng'àn 〈名〉 case of homicide/manslaughter: 这是个～。This is a homicide case.

〖～关天〗 rénmìng-guāntiān 〈熟〉 a case involving a human life is a matter of great importance—matter of life-and-death (importance); life-and-death matter

〖～危浅〗 rénmìng-wēiqiǎn 〈熟〉 be at the end of one's life; be dying; one's days are numbered

【人模狗样】 rénmó-gǒuyàng 〈熟〉〈贬〉 look decent or behave decently; pretend to be a person of some worth: 别看他～的,其实一肚子坏水。Despite his decent appearance, he is evil out and out.

【人莫予毒】 rénmòyúdú 〈熟〉 be so confident of his power as to think no one can do harm to him

【人难见,脸难看,事难办】 rén nán jiàn, liǎn nánkàn, shì nánbàn 〈熟〉 be unapproachable, intimidating and hard to get things done with

【人脑】 rénnǎo 〈名〉 human brain

【人年】 rénnián 〈名〉 man-year

【人怕出名猪怕壮】 rén pà chūmíng zhū pà zhuàng 〈熟〉 fame brings a person trouble just as fatness does for pigs—fame can be dangerous

【人品】 rénpǐn 〈名〉 ❶ moral standing/quality; character: ～不佳 person of disreputable character ‖ ～好 person of fine character ‖ 他～出众,才华横溢。He is a man of outstanding character and overflowing brilliance. ❷〈口〉 looks; appearance; bearing

〖～出众〗 rénpǐn-chūzhòng 〈熟〉 be extraordinarily beautiful/handsome

【人平】 rénpíng ＝人均 rénjūn

【人气】 rénqì 〈名〉❶ popularity; public support: ～旺 be popular ‖ 由于政府的态度尚未明朗,市场～看低。Since the government's attitude is unclear, public confidence in the market is waning. ❷〈方〉 character; quality: 村里谁不知道他的～! Who in the village doesn't know his character!

【人强马壮】 rénqiáng-mǎzhuàng 〈熟〉 both men and horses are strong—❶ strong, combat-effective army ❷ strong working force

【人墙】 rénqiáng 〈名〉 ❶ (of football) wall of players: 球打在～上,飞出场外。The ball hit the wall of players and flew out of the field. ❷ human shield: 搭起～ form a human barricade

【人桥】 rénqiáo 〈名〉 human bridge

【人琴俱亡】 rén-qín jùwáng the man and his lute are both dead; the music is gone with the man—grieve/mourn the dead at the sight of his things left

【人勤地不懒】 rén qín dì bù lǎn 〈熟〉 where the tiller is hardworking, the land is productive

【人情】 rénqíng 〈名〉 ❶ human feelings; human nature; sympathy: 不近～ be unsympathetic/unreasonable/heartless ‖ 违背～ be unnatural and abnormal ❷ feelings; sensibilities: 还～ repay an obligation or a favour ‖ 讲/重～ set great store by friendship ‖ 欠～ owe sb a debt of gratitude ❸ favour: 做个～ do sb a favour ‖ 空头～ empty favour/promise; lip service ⇨托～ ❹ courtesy; ceremony; etiquette: 迫于～ out of a sense of obligation ‖ 随～ follow the customary practice ‖ 行/尽～ observe etiquette; exercise courtesy; fulfil an obligation ❺〈方〉 gift; present: 送～ offer/send a gift to sb; make a gift of sth to sb

〖～淡薄〗 rénqíng-dànbó people are indifferent to each other

〖～冷暖〗 rénqíng-lěngnuǎn fickleness of human relationship; social snobbery

〖～礼〗 rénqínglǐ 〈名〉 gift presented to strengthen interpersonal relations

〖～练达〗 rénqíng-liàndá be worldly-wise; be experienced in the ways of the world

〖～世故〗 rénqíng-shìgù 〈熟〉 worldly wisdom; ways of the world: 不懂～ be ignorant of the ways of the world ‖ 懂～ be worldly-wise; know the ways of the world

〖～味〗 rénqíngwèi 〈名〉 human touch/interest; milk of human kindness: 富于～ be full of human interest; have a strong human touch ‖ 没有一点～ be devoid of human kindness; be apathetic ‖ 有～ have human appeal; show empathy ‖ 有～的报道 human-interest story

〖～债〗 rénqíngzhài 〈名〉 debt of gratitude: 还～ repay/requite an obligation or a personal favour; pay back an obligation ‖ 欠～ be under an obligation to sb; owe sb a debt of gratitude ‖ 她的慈

爱使我感到欠了她的～。Her kindness put me under an obligation to her.

〖～纸薄〗 rénqíng-zhǐbáo obligations of friendship are no stronger than a sheet of paper—flimsy human relationship

【人穷志不穷】 rén qióng zhì bù qióng 〈熟〉 though one is poor, one has high aspirations; cherish great ambition despite one's humble position

【人穷志短】 rénqióng-zhìduǎn 〈熟〉 poverty chills/stifles ambition; poverty gives rise to ignoble thoughts

【人去楼空】 rénqù-lóukōng 〈熟〉 the dweller is gone and the building is left empty—old sights recall to mind fond ones who are gone

【人权】 rénquán 〈名〉 rights; human rights; rights of man: 保护/保障～ protect/guarantee human rights ‖ 捍卫/尊重～ defend/respect human rights ‖ 践踏/蔑视～ trample on/defy human rights ‖ 侵犯～ violate human rights; encroach upon human rights; human rights abuses/violations ‖ 充分享有～ enjoy human rights to the fullest extent ‖ ～受害者 human rights victims ‖ 基本～ fundamental human rights

〖～报告〗 rénquán bàogào 〈名〉 human rights report

〖～暴力〗 rénquán bàolì 〈名〉 human rights atrocities

〖～对话〗 rénquán duìhuà 〈名〉 human rights dialogue

〖～法案〗 Rénquán Fǎ'àn 〈名〉 Human Rights Act; (US) Bill of Rights

〖～公约〗 Rénquán Gōngyuē 〈名〉 Human Rights Convention

〖～活动分子〗 rénquán huódòngfènzǐ 〈名〉 human rights activist

〖～记录〗 rénquán jìlù 〈名〉 human rights record

〖～外交〗 rénquán wàijiāo 〈名〉 human rights diplomacy

〖～问题〗 rénquán wèntí 〈名〉 human rights issue

〖～宣言〗 Rénquán Xuānyán 〈名〉 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (of the United Nations, 1948)

〖～运动〗 rénquán yùndòng 〈名〉 human rights movement

〖～状况〗 rénquán zhuàngkuàng 〈名〉 human rights conditions/situation

〖～组织〗 rénquán zǔzhī 〈名〉 human rights group

【人去不中留】 rénqù bùzhōngliú there is no holding someone who has a mind to go

【人群】 rénqún 〈名〉 crowd; throng: 赶走～ drive away the crowd ‖ 驱散～ disperse the crowd ‖ 推开～ push aside the crowd ‖ 引来～ attract crowds of people ‖ ～聚集 crowds of people collect/gather (around sb or a place) ‖ ～散去 the crowd melts away/ebbs/disperses/scatters ‖ ～涌进/涌向 crowds of people flock to/stream into (a place) ‖ 愤怒/欢呼的～ angry/cheering crowds ‖ 骚动的～ riotous crowds ‖ 街上到处是～。Crowds thronged the street. / The streets were filled with crowds of people.

【人儿】 rénr 〈名〉 ❶ small figure; figurine: ⇨蜡～ ❷〈方〉(of a person's) behaviour, manners, etc: 他～挺好的。He is a very nice guy.

【人人】 rénrén 〈名〉 everybody; everyone: ～皆知 be known to all; be universally known ‖ ～有责 everyone bears his share of responsibility (for sth) ‖ ～过关。Everyone must pass a test/go through a grilling. ‖ ～有份。Everyone can have a slice of the pie. ‖ 法律面前～平等。All people are equal in the eyes of the law. / Everyone is equal before/under the law. ‖ ～都有糊涂的时候。Every man has a fool in his sleeve. ‖ ～为我,我为～。All for one and one for all.

〖～自危〗 rénrén-zìwēi 〈熟〉 everyone feels insecure; everyone finds himself in danger

【人日】 rénrì ❶〈量〉 man-day ❷〈名〉〈旧〉 seventh of the first lunar month of the Chinese calendar

【人瑞】 rénruì 〈名〉〈书〉 respected person of venerable age

【人山人海】 rénshān-rénhǎi 〈熟〉 oceans of people; ocean of faces; huge crowds of people

【人蛇】 rénshé 〈名〉〈方〉 illegal immigrant

【人身】 rénshēn 〈名〉 human body; person: 非法搜查～ unlawfully search the body ‖ ～不可侵犯 inviolability of the person

〖～安全〗 rénshēn ānquán 〈名〉 personal safety: 保障～ guarantee personal safety

〖～保险〗 rénshēn bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 life assurance; life insurance: ～单 life insurance policy/certificate ‖ ～合同 contract of life insurance; personal insurance contract

〖～担保〗 rénshēn dānbǎo 〈名〉 personal security

〖～攻击〗 rénshēn gōngjī 〈名〉 personal attack/abuse: 进行～ make personal abuse/attacks/comments (on sb) ‖ 一味进行～ indulge in personalities ‖ 我们在谈话时不要进行～。Let's keep personalities out of our conversation.

〖～迫害〗 rénshēn pòhài 〈名〉 personal persecution

〖～侵犯〗 rénshēn qīnfàn 〈名〉 personal abuse

〖～权〗 rénshēnquán 〈名〉 right of person; personal right

〖～伤害〗 rénshēn shānghài 〈名〉 bodily/personal/physical injury; bodily harm

〖～事故〗 rénshēn shìgù 〈名〉 accident involving casualties

〖～侮辱〗 rénshēn wǔrǔ 〈名〉 personal insult

〖～险〗 rénshēnxiǎn 〈名〉 personal insurance

〖～意外伤害保险〗 rénshēn yìwài shānghài bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 personal accident insurance

〖～自由〗 rénshēn zìyóu 〈名〉 freedom of person; personal freedom/liberty: ～不可侵犯权 inviolability of personal freedom ‖ ～权 right of personal freedom/liberty

〖～尊严〗 rénshēn zūnyán 〈名〉 personal dignity

【人参】 rénshēn 〈名〉 ginseng

〖～酒〗 rénshēnjiǔ 〈名〉 ginseng liquor

【人神共愤】 rén-shén gòngfèn 〈熟〉 (of a great outrage) arouse the great indignation of both man and god

【人生】 rénshēng 〈名〉 life: 享受～ enjoy one's life ‖ 虚度～ pass one's life in vain; idle away one's life ‖ ～几何 life is brief

〖～大事〗 rénshēng dàshì 〈名〉 most important event in one's life

〖～观〗 rénshēngguān 〈名〉 outlook on life; life outlook: 树立正确的～ establish a positive outlook on life

〖～祸福〗 rénshēng huòfú 〈名〉 haps and mishaps of life

〖～历程〗 rénshēng lìchéng 〈名〉 life('s) journey

〖～目标〗 rénshēng mùbiāo 〈名〉 life goal

〖～七十古来稀〗 rénshēng qīshí gǔlái xī 〈熟〉 man has rarely lived to be seventy since ancient times

〖～如寄〗 rénshēng-rújì 〈熟〉 one's life in this world is like a traveller's stay in an inn—life is short

〖～如梦〗 rénshēng-rúmèng 〈熟〉 life is but a dream; life is like a dream

〖～一世,草木一春〗 rénshēng-yīshì, cǎomù-yīchūn 〈熟〉 man has only one life to live and grass one spring to prosper—life is but a short span; you only live once

〖～意义〗 rénshēng yìyì 〈名〉 meaning of life: 探求～ search for the meaning of life

〖～朝露〗 rénshēng-zhāolù 〈熟〉 man's life is like the morning dew; it evaporates when the sun is up—life is nothing but a bubble

〖～哲学〗 rénshēng zhéxué 〈名〉 philosophy of life

【人生地不熟】 rén shēng dì bù shú 〈熟〉 be a complete stranger in a place

【人生长激素】 rénshēngzhǎng jīsù 〈名〉[生化] human growth hormone

【人声】 rénshēng 〈名〉(human) voice

〖～鼎沸〗 rénshēng-dǐngfèi 〈熟〉 hubbub; a hubbub/babel of voices

【人虱】 rénshī 〈名〉 human louse

【人时】 rénshí 〈名〉 man-hour: 节省～ save man-hours ‖ ～产量 output per man-hour

【人士】 rénshì 〈名〉 personage; public figure; personality: 党外～ non-Party personages ‖ 各界～ people of all walks of life ‖ 官方～ official quarters ‖ 权威～ authoritative sources; authority ‖ 文艺界～ people of literary and art circles ‖ 友好～ friendly personages ‖ 知名～ noted/well-known figures; celebrities ⇨爱国～;民主～;消息灵通～

【人氏】 rénshì 〈名〉 people native to a place: 当地～ native-born ‖ 您贵姓? 哪里～? What's your surname? Where do you come from?

【人世】 rénshì 〈名〉 this/the/human world: 不久于～ be dying; be near death ‖ 不在～ be no longer living/alive

〖～沧桑〗 rénshì-cāngsāng 〈熟〉 great changes in this world; world's ups and downs; sea changes in the world's affairs; vicissitudes in the world

〖～间〗 rénshìjiān = 人世 rénshì

【人市】 rénshì 〈名〉 labour market

【人事】 rénshì 〈名〉 ❶ human affairs; occurrences in human life

❷ personnel matters：管～ be in charge of personnel affairs/management ‖ ～安排/调动 arrangement/transfer of personnel ‖ ～变动 change of personnel；personnel changes ‖ ～冻结 personnel freeze ‖ ～更迭 change/reshuffling of personnel ‖ ～调整 changes of personnel ‖ 做～工作 manage people ❸ ways of the world：不懂～ not know the ways of the world ❹ consciousness of the outside world：⇨不省～ ❺ what is humanly possible：尽～ do one's best ❻〈方〉gift：送～ give sb gifts

〖～部门〗 rénshì bùmén 〈名〉personnel department；human resources division

〖～处〗 rénshìchù 〈名〉personnel division/office：～处长 director/head of the personnel division

〖～档案〗 rénshì dàng'àn 〈名〉personal file/dossier

〖～关系〗 rénshì guānxì 〈名〉❶ *organizational affiliation* ❷ human relations；personal connections

〖～管理〗 rénshì guǎnlǐ 〈名〉personnel administration/management；human engineering：～学 science of personnel management

〖～经理〗 rénshì jīnglǐ 〈名〉personnel manager

〖～局〗 rénshìjú 〈名〉personnel bureau；bureau of personnel；office of human resources：～局长 chief of personnel bureau

〖～考核制度〗 rénshì kǎohé zhìdù 〈名〉system of personal performance assessment

〖～科〗 rénshìkē 〈名〉personnel section；personnel department：～科长 chief of personnel department

〖～权〗 rénshìquán 〈名〉control over personnel affairs：掌握～ hold the power over personnel

〖～任免〗 rénshì rènmiǎn 〈名〉personnel appointment and removal

〖～制度〗 rénshì zhìdù 〈名〉personnel system

【人手】 rénshǒu 〈名〉manpower；hand：凑～ make up the number of hands needed ‖ ～不足 be shorthanded；be short of hands；hands are in short supply；be understaffed ‖ 去年我们～不够。We didn't have sufficient hands last year.

【人寿】 rénshòu 〈名〉life；age

〖～保险〗 rénshòu bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉life assurance；life insurance：参加～ take out a policy on one's life ‖ 投保～ buy a life assurance policy ‖ 受益于～ gain from a life assurance policy ‖ ～单 life insurance policy；life policy ‖ ～费 life insurance premiums ‖ ～公司 life insurance company ‖ ～合同 contract of life insurance ‖ ～基金 life insurance fund ‖ 定期～ time/term (life) insurance；endowment insurance

〖～年丰〗 rénshòu-niánfēng 〈熟〉people enjoy longevity and land yields good harvests—people enjoy a happy and peaceful life：good health amid bountiful harvests

〖～险〗 rénshòuxiǎn 〈名〉life insurance：保～ obtain/buy a life insurance

【人属】 rénshǔ 〈名〉[生物] Homo

【人死不能复生】 rén sǐ bùnéng fù shēng once someone has died, he cannot be brought back to life；a dead man cannot be brought back to life

【人死如灯灭】 rén sǐ rú dēng miè 〈熟〉a man dies the way a lamp goes out

【人所共知】 rén suǒ gòng zhī it is common/public knowledge；*be known to all*；*it is well known*；as is known to all；as is well known

【人梯】 réntī 〈名〉❶ human ladder ❷ person who makes sacrifices for the success of others：甘当～ be willing to be a human ladder or stepping stone for others

〖～精神〗 réntī jīngshén 〈名〉willingness to sacrifice oneself for the success/progress of others

【人体】 réntǐ 〈名〉human body：～美 physical beauty of humans ⇨～解剖；～试验

〖～测量学〗 réntǐ cèliángxué 〈名〉*anthropometry*：～家 *anthropometrist*

〖～测量仪〗 réntǐ cèliángyí 〈名〉anthropometer

〖～秤〗 réntǐchèng 〈名〉weighing machine (for weighing people)；bathroom scale

〖～盾牌〗 réntǐ dùnpái 〈名〉human shield

〖～仿生学〗 réntǐ fǎngshēngxué 〈名〉human bionics

〖～工程学〗 réntǐ gōngchéngxué 〈名〉ergonomics

〖～画〗 réntǐhuà 〈名〉nude

〖～健康〗 réntǐ jiànkāng 〈名〉human health：有害于～ be bad/harmful to human health ‖ 有益于～ be good/beneficial to human health

〖～解剖〗 réntǐ jiěpōu 〈名〉human anatomy：～学 anthropotomy

〖～科学〗 réntǐ kēxué 〈名〉human science

〖～克隆〗 réntǐ kèlóng 〈名〉human cloning

〖～冷冻学〗 réntǐ lěngdòngxué 〈名〉cryonics

〖～模特儿〗 réntǐ mótèr 〈名〉(body) model：裸体～ nude model

〖～模型〗 réntǐ móxíng 〈名〉lay figure；tailor's/dressmaker's dummy；manikin (for teaching anatomy, demonstrating surgical operations, etc)；mannequin (for displaying clothes, etc in a shop window)

〖～扫描仪〗 réntǐ sǎomiáoyí 〈名〉body scanner

〖～生理学〗 réntǐ shēnglǐxué 〈名〉human physiology

〖～生物钟〗 réntǐ shēngwùzhōng 〈名〉biological clock (of the human body)

〖～生长激素〗 réntǐ shēngzhǎng jīsù 〈名〉human growth hormone (H. G. H.)

〖～试验〗 réntǐ shìyàn 〈名〉human trials；test in humans：～对象 human test subject

〖～特异功能〗 réntǐ tèyì gōngnéng 〈名〉paranormal ability of the human body；extrasensory perception/function

〖～写生〗 réntǐ xiěshēng 〈名〉life；picture drawn from life：～课 *life class*；*class in life*

〖～炸弹〗 réntǐ zhàdàn 〈名〉human bomb

【人同此心，心同此理】 rén tóng cǐ xīn, xīn tóng cǐ lǐ 〈熟〉people feel alike on this；people feel and reason the same way about this matter；this is the gut feeling and reasoned view shared by all

【人头】 réntóu 〈名〉❶ head of a person ❷ number of people：按～分配 distribute sth according to the number of people；distribute sth equally per head ❸ relations with people：～儿熟 know a lot of people ❹〈方〉*moral character*：他～儿太次。He's a very despicable person.

〖～攒动〗 réntóu-cuándòng 〈熟〉be seething with people：街上～。The streets were seething/throbbing with people.

〖～粮〗 réntóuliáng 〈名〉head-count grain rations

〖～落地〗 réntóu luòdì be killed/beheaded/executed

〖～税〗 réntóushuì 〈名〉poll/head tax；capitation (tax)

【人亡政息】 rénwáng-zhèngxī 〈熟〉when a person in power dies, his administrative measures die with him

【人往高处走，水往低处流】 rén wǎng gāo chù zǒu, shuǐ wǎng dī chù liú 〈熟〉people want to move up as water has to flow down

【人望】 rénwàng 〈名〉〈书〉prestige；popularity；popular expectations

【人微言轻】 rénwēi-yánqīng 〈熟〉the words of the lowly carry little weight；when a man is in a low position, his words go unheeded

【人为】 rénwéi ❶〈动〉do：⇨事在～ ❷〈形〉artificial；man-made：⇨～干扰

〖～变量〗 rénwéi biànliàng 〈名〉artificial variable

〖～地貌〗 rénwéi dìmào 〈名〉[军事] culture features；man-made changes in the terrain

〖～干扰〗 rénwéi gānrǎo 〈名〉[电子] man-made interference；(active) jamming

〖～嬗变〗 rénwéi shànbiàn 〈名〉[物理] artificial transmutation

〖～事件〗 rénwéi shìjiàn 〈名〉contrived incident

〖～误差〗 rénwéi wùchā 〈名〉human error

〖～因素〗 rénwéi yīnsù 〈名〉human factor

〖～原因〗 rénwéi yuányīn 〈名〉man-made factor

〖～障碍〗 rénwéi zhàng'ài 〈名〉artificial barrier/obstacle

【人为刀俎，我为鱼肉】 rén wéi dāozǔ, wǒ wéi yúròu 〈熟〉be meat or fish on sb's chopping board—be at sb's mercy

【人为万物之灵】 rén wéi wànwù zhī líng 〈熟〉of all living creatures *the human being is the one endowed with the highest* intelligence

【人为财死，鸟为食亡】 rén wèi cái sǐ, niǎo wèi shí wáng 〈熟〉men will die for wealth, as birds for food

【人味儿】 rénwèir 〈名〉basic decency；humanness；humanity：没有～ be inhuman；lack human decency

【人文】 rénwén 〈名〉humanities：⇨～科学

〖～奥运〗 rénwén Àoyùn 〈名〉People's Olympics

〖～地理学〗 rénwén dìlǐxué 〈名〉human geography

〖～关怀〗 rénwén guānhuái 〈名〉humanistic care

〖～景观〗 rénwén jǐngguān 〈名〉 human landscape
〖～科学〗 rénwén kēxué 〈名〉 humanities; humane studies
〖～生态学〗 rénwén shēngtàixué 〈名〉 human ecology
〖～心理学〗 rénwén xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 humanistic psychology
〖～学科〗 rénwén xuékē 〈名〉 humanities
〖～主义〗 rénwénzhǔyì 〈名〉 humanism
【人无千日好,花无百日红】 rén wú qiān rì hǎo, huā wú bǎi rì hóng 〈熟〉 no one can retain their youthful charms for a thousand days, nor can flowers be in bloom for a hundred—youth will not last
【人无完人,金无足赤】 rén wú wánrén, jīn wú zúchì 〈熟〉 no man is perfect just as no gold is one hundred per cent pure—nobody is perfect; all people have their weak sides
【人无远虑,必有近忧】 rén wú yuǎn lǜ, bì yǒu jìn yōu 〈熟〉 one who does not think of what is far off will be worried by troubles close at hand without some foresight/forethought, one is bound to run into trouble soon afterwards; unpreparedness spells trouble; inability to see beyond ferments potential trouble beneath
【人五人六】 rénwǔ-rénliù 〈熟〉 be affected/pretentious; be conceited; be stuck-up; strike poses
【人武部】 rénwǔbù 〈名〉〈简称〉 people's armed forces department ⇨人民武装部
【人物】 rénwù 〈名〉 ❶ figure; personage: 传奇～ living legend ‖ 大～ big shot ‖ 关键～ central/key/leading figure ‖ 杰出～ outstanding personage; remarkable personality; prominent person ‖ 历史/神秘～ historical/mystic figure ‖ 头面/英雄/中心～ leading/heroic/central figure ‖ 小～ small potato/fry/people; nobody ‖ 有影响的～ influential figure ‖ 重要～ VIP; important personage ⇨～表;风云～ ❷ person in literature; character: 刻画～ draw/depict a character ‖ 描写～ describe/delineate/portray a character ‖ ～塑造 characterization ‖ 典型/虚构/真实～ typical/fictitious/real character ‖ 栩栩如生的～ life-like character ‖ 银幕上的～ screen character
〖～表〗 rénwùbiǎo 〈名〉 characters; list/cast of characters
〖～画〗 rénwùhuà 〈名〉 figure painting
〖～写生〗 rénwù xiěshēng 〈名〉 portrait from life
【人像】 rénxiàng 〈名〉 portrait; image; figure
〖～靶〗 rénxiàngbǎ 〈名〉 silhouette target
〖～照〗 rénxiàngzhào 〈名〉 portrait; photographic portrait
【人小鬼大】 rénxiǎo-guǐdà (of a child) be wise beyond one's years
【人心】 rénxīn 〈名〉 ❶ popular/public feeling; will of the people: 动摇～ shake popular morale ‖ 收买～ try to buy people over ‖ 稳定～ set the minds of people at rest; reassure the public ‖ 影响～ have an effect/impact on popular morale ‖ ～不满 popular discontent ‖ ～不齐 people are of different minds ⇨大快～;得～;振奋～ ❷ moral nature: ⇨～不古
〖～不古〗 rénxīn-bùgǔ 〈熟〉 people's hearts are not so sincere and honest as in olden times—public morality has degenerated
〖～不足蛇吞象〗 rénxīn bù zú shé tūn xiàng 〈熟〉 a man who rests content with nothing is like a snake trying to swallow an elephant
〖～大快〗 rénxīn dàkuài to the gratification of all: 坏人终于受到惩治,～。 The bad guy was finally brought to justice and everyone was gratified.
〖～隔肚皮〗 rénxīn gé dùpí 〈熟〉 it's hard to read a person's mind; you can never tell what's going on in other people's minds; you never know what the other person is thinking
〖～换～〗 rénxīn huàn rénxīn 〈熟〉 a true/sincere heart will win the trust of others
〖～惶惶〗 rénxīn-huánghuáng 〈熟〉 everyone is jittery; people are in a state of anxiety
〖～莫测〗 rénxīn-mòcè = 人心叵测 rénxīn-pǒcè
〖～叵测〗 rénxīn-pǒcè 〈熟〉 people's minds are unfathomable—people are evil-minded and it's hard to tell what's going on in their minds
〖～齐,泰山移〗 rénxīn qí, Tàishān yí 〈熟〉 people working with one will can move Mount Tai; we can move mountains if we all pull together; when people act with one mind, they can work wonders
〖～如面〗 rénxīn-rúmiàn 〈熟〉 people's hearts are as different as their faces; so many faces, as many hearts
〖～所向〗 rénxīn-suǒxiàng 〈熟〉 accord with people's/public will; direction of popular sentiment/will; feelings of the people; public opinion: 统一祖国是～。 The unification of the country is the people's aspiration.
〖～向背〗 rénxīn-xiàngbèi 〈熟〉 whether the people are for or against; will of the people; lose or win popular support: 战争的胜败取决于～。 Victory or defeat in war depends on who has popular support.
【人心果】 rénxīnguǒ 〈名〉[植物] sapodilla
【人行道】 rénxíngdào 〈名〉 pavement; footpath; sidewalk
【人行地道】 rénxíng dìdào 〈名〉 subway; underpass
【人行横道】 rénxíng héngdào 〈名〉 pedestrian/street crossing; zebra crossing; (pedestrian) crosswalk; pedestrian walkway
【人行隧道】 rénxíng suìdào 〈名〉 pedestrian tunnel
【人行天桥】 rénxíng tiānqiáo 〈名〉 footbridge
【人形】 rénxíng 〈名〉 human shape: 呈～ assume a human shape ‖ 他久病之后瘦得没有～了。 He was so emaciated after long illness that he no longer looked himself.
【人性】 rénxìng 〈名〉 ❶ human nature; humanity: 违反～ against/contrary to humanity; against human nature ‖ 具体/抽象的～ human nature in the concrete/abstract ❷ normal human feelings; reason: 不通～ be unfeeling and unreasonable ‖ 没有～ be less than human ‖ 灭绝～ be utterly inhuman; be most barbarous ‖ ～在善恶之间摇摆不定。 Human nature oscillates between good and evil.
〖～论〗 rénxìnglùn 〈名〉 theory of human nature
〖～学〗 rénxìngxué 〈名〉 humanics
【人熊】 rénxióng 〈名〉[动物] brown bear
【人选】 rénxuǎn 〈名〉 person selected; candidate: 决定～ decide on the person ‖ 物色～ try to find a suitable person (for a job, etc) ‖ 最佳～ the man; the best candidate
【人学】 rénxué 〈名〉 human science; human studies
【人牙子】 rényázi 〈名〉 trader/trafficker in human beings
【人烟】 rényān 〈名〉 sign of human habitation: ～密集/稀少 be densely/sparsely populated ‖ 有～的地方 populated area ⇨荒无～
【人言籍籍】 rényán-jíjí 〈熟〉 quite a hubbub of unfavourable comment; plenty of unfavourable comment; gossip abounded
【人言可畏】 rényán-kěwèi 〈熟〉 gossip is a fearful thing; gossip kills
【人言啧啧】 rényán-zézé = 人言籍籍 rényán-jíjí
【人仰马翻】 rényǎng-mǎfān 〈熟〉 men and horses thrown off their feet; men and horses all overturned—be badly battered; be thrown into confusion; suffer a crushing defeat
【人样】 rényàng 〈名〉 proper character/capability/appearance required of a person: 穿得像个～ dress properly ‖ 活出个～来 make something of oneself; try to be somebody; be successful in life ‖ 活得像个～ live like a decent person; live a decent life
【人妖】 rényāo 〈名〉 transsexual; hermaphrodite
【人要脸,树要皮】 rén yào liǎn, shù yào pí 〈熟〉 face is as important to man as the bark is to the tree—reputation is to man what bark is to tree
【人以群分,物以类聚】 rényǐqúnfēn, wùyǐlèijù = 物以类聚,人以群分 wùyǐlèijù, rényǐqúnfēn
【人意】 rényì 〈名〉 one's will/wish: 不尽～ be not very satisfactory; be not to one's complete satisfaction; be not quite up to one's expectations
【人影儿】 rényǐngr 〈名〉 ❶ human shadow; shadow of a human figure: 黑暗中看见一个模糊的～ make out a figure/discern a shape in the darkness ❷ trace of human presence; figure: 不见～ not a soul is seen ‖ 教室里连个～都没有。 No one is in the classroom. / There's no one in the classroom. / No one can be found in the classroom.
【人有脸,树有皮】 rén yǒu liǎn, shù yǒu pí 〈熟〉 a man has his face just like a tree has its bark—a man has a sense of shame
【人鱼】 rényú 〈名〉〈口〉[动物] dugong; sea cow; manatee
【人欲】 rényù 〈名〉〈书〉 human desires; carnal desires
〖～横流〗 rényù-héngliú 〈熟〉 be overflowing with human desires; unbridled indulgence of lust; universal decadence
【人员】 rényuán 〈名〉 personnel; staff: 裁减～ cut (down on) staff; downsize ‖ 增加～ increase/expand personnel ‖ 招募～ recruit personnel ‖ ～安排 personnel placement ‖ ～安全 personal safety ‖ ～不足 be understaffed; be undermanned ‖ 管理～ administrative/managerial personnel ‖ 机关工作～ office worker ‖ 教学

～ teaching staff ‖ 全体工作～ the entire personnel; the staff ‖ 失业～ jobless/unemployed people ‖ 外交～ diplomatic personnel ‖ 有关～ person(s) concerned ‖ 值班～ men on duty ‖ ～可按需要调动、集中使用。Personnel can be transferred or concentrated based on need. ⇨地勤～;技术～;行政～

〖～编制〗 rényuán biānzhì 〈名〉 manning quota; staff size; staff composition

〖～调动〗 rényuán diàodòng 〈名〉 transfer of personnel

〖～调配〗 rényuán diàopèi 〈名〉 personnel assignment

〖～分配〗 rényuán fēnpèi 〈名〉 personnel allotment

〖～合理流动〗 rényuán hélǐ liúdòng 〈名〉 rational flow of personnel

〖～交流〗 rényuán jiāoliú 〈名〉 personnel exchange; exchange of personnel

〖～配备〗 rényuán pèibèi 〈名〉 manning; staffing

【人缘儿】 rényuánr 〈名〉 relations with people; popularity: 没～ be unpopular; not get along with people ‖ ～好 be very popular; enjoy great popularity

【人猿】 rényuán 〈名〉 anthropoid (ape)

【人云亦云】 rényún-yìyún 〈熟〉 repeat what others say; parrot others' words; echo the views of others; have no views of one's own; me-tooism: 他没有自己的主见,只会～。He had no opinions of his own but simply followed the herd.

【人赃俱获】 rénzāng-jùhuò catch sb with the goods: 警察将他～。The police nailed him with the goods.

【人造】 rénzào 〈形〉 man-made; artificial; synthetic; imitation; ersatz: ～小平原 man-made small plain

〖～宝石〗 rénzào bǎoshí 〈名〉 imitation jewel; manufactured gem; man-made precious stone; paste jewelry

〖～冰〗 rénzàobīng 〈名〉 artificial ice

〖～磁铁〗 rénzào cítiě 〈名〉 artificial magnet

〖～大理石〗 rénzào dàlǐshí 〈名〉 scagliola; imitation marble

〖～地球卫星〗 rénzào dìqiú wèixīng 〈名〉 artificial/man-made earth satellite

〖～肥料〗 rénzào féiliào 〈名〉 synthetic fertilizer

〖～革〗 rénzàogé 〈名〉 imitation/artificial/synthetic leather; leatherette; leatheroid; pegamoid

〖～黄油〗 rénzào huángyóu 〈名〉 margarine; oleomargarine; oleo

〖～基因〗 rénzào jīyīn 〈名〉 artificial gene

〖～景观〗 rénzào jǐngguān 〈名〉 man-made scenery/scenic spot

〖～林〗 rénzàolín = 人工林 réngōnglín

〖～毛〗 rénzàomáo 〈名〉 artificial wool

〖～棉〗 rénzàomián 〈名〉[纺织] artificial cotton; staple rayon

〖～奶油〗 rénzào nǎiyóu =人造黄油 rénzào huángyóu

〖～皮肤〗 rénzào pífū 〈名〉[医学] artificial skin; man-made skin

〖～器官〗 rénzào qìguān 〈名〉 artificial/man-made organ

〖～肉〗 rénzàoròu 〈名〉 meat substitute; textured vegetable protein (TVP)

〖～石油〗 rénzào shíyóu 〈名〉 artificial petroleum

〖～树脂〗 rénzào shùzhī 〈名〉 artificial/synthetic resin

〖～丝〗 rénzàosī 〈名〉 artificial/synthetic silk; rayon

〖～天体〗 rénzào tiāntǐ 〈名〉 artificial heavenly body

〖～土〗 rénzàotǔ 〈名〉 artificial soil

〖～卫星〗 rénzào wèixīng 〈名〉 (man-made/artificial) satellite: ～轨道 artificial satellite orbit

〖～纤维〗 rénzào xiānwéi 〈名〉 man-made/synthetic fibre

〖～橡胶〗 rénzào xiàngjiāo 〈名〉 artificial/synthetic rubber

〖～心脏〗 rénzào xīnzàng 〈名〉[医学] artificial heart

〖～行星〗 rénzào xíngxīng 〈名〉 artificial planet

〖～血〗 rénzàoxuè 〈名〉[医学] artificial blood

〖～羊毛〗 rénzào yángmáo 〈名〉 artificial wool; lanital

〖～胰岛素〗 rénzào yídǎosù 〈名〉[医学] synthetic insulin

〖～雨〗 rénzàoyǔ 〈名〉 artificial rain

〖～语言〗 rénzào yǔyán 〈名〉 artificial/man-made language

〖～珍珠〗 rénzào zhēnzhū 〈名〉 venetian pearl; artificial pearl

〖～珠宝〗 rénzào zhūbǎo 〈名〉 simulated jewels

〖～钻石〗 rénzào zuànshí 〈名〉 rhinestone; synthetic diamonds

【人渣】 rénzhā 〈名〉 dregs; social trash; scum

【人正不怕影子斜】 rén zhèng bùpà yǐngzi xié 〈熟〉 a man of moral integrity fears no slander

【人证】 rénzhèng 〈名〉[法律] eye/living witness; testimony by a witness; personal/witness testimony: ～物证俱全 have both witnesses and material evidence; have both human testimony and material evidence

【人之常情】 rénzhīchángqíng 〈熟〉 human nature; way of the world; normal practice (in human relationships); what is natural for people to do: 这只是～。It's only human nature.

【人之初,性本善】 rén zhī chū, xìng běn shàn 〈熟〉 man's nature at birth is good; man is born good

【人之将死,其言也善】 rén zhī jiāng sǐ, qí yán yě shàn 〈熟〉 the words of a dying man are sincere: 鸟之将死,其鸣也哀;～。Mournful are the cries of a dying bird; good are the words of a dying man.

【人质】 rénzhì 〈名〉 hostage: 交换～ exchange hostages ‖ 释放～ free/release hostages ‖ 扣为～ hold/keep/take (sb) hostage; keep (sb) as a hostage ‖ 挟持～者 hostage-taker ‖ 挟持～罪 crime of hostage taking ‖ 持枪者把三位游客扣为～。The gunman is holding three tourists hostage.

【人治】 rénzhì 〈名〉 rule of man; government by individuals: ～与法治并存。The rule of law and the rule of man exist side by side. ‖ 要搞法治,不搞～。We must follow/observe the rule of law and get rid of the rule of man.

【人中】 rénzhōng 〈名〉[生理] philtrum

〖～沟〗 rénzhōnggōu 〈名〉 philtrum

【人种】 rénzhǒng 〈名〉 race; ethic group: 黑色/黄色/白色～ the black/yellow/white; blacks/yellows/whites ‖ 有色～ coloured people; the coloured

〖～历史学〗 rénzhǒng lìshǐxué 〈名〉 ethnohistory

〖～学〗 rénzhǒngxué 〈名〉 ethnology: ～家 ethnologist

〖～志〗 rénzhǒngzhì 〈名〉 ethnography

【人字撑】 rénzìchēng 〈名〉 herringbone bridging

【人字齿轮】 rénzì chǐlún 〈名〉[机械] herringbone gear

【人字呢】 rénzìní 〈名〉 herringbone (weave)

【人字式拖鞋】 rénzìshì tuōxié 〈名〉 flip-flop(s); flip-flop sandal

【人自为战】 rénzìwéizhàn 〈熟〉 each person fighting by himself

【人字形】 rénzìxíng 〈名〉 herringbone

【人走茶凉】 rénzǒu-cháliáng 〈熟〉 hot tea cools down when the person leaves the table—out of sight, out of mind

壬 rén 〈名〉 ninth of the ten Heavenly Stems (天干)

仁 rén ❶〈形〉 compassionate; kind-hearted; humane; sensitive: ⇨～爱;为富不～ ❷〈名〉 benevolence: ⇨～至义尽 ❸〈形〉 kind [used in polite address for a male friend]: ⇨～弟;～兄 ❹〈名〉 stone; kernel: 核桃～ walnut kernel/meat ⇨杏～ ❺〈名〉 meat from a nutlike shell: ⇨虾～

【仁爱】 rén'ài 〈名〉 kind-heartedness; benevolence; humanity: 出于～ out of kindness

【仁慈】 réncí ❶〈名〉 benevolence; mercy: 出于～ out of benevolence/mercy ‖ 对某人很～ show mercy to sb ❷〈形〉 benevolent; kind; merciful: ～的老人 benevolent old man

【仁德】 réndé 〈名〉 magnanimity; humanity; kindness

【仁弟】 réndì 〈名〉 [address for a younger male friend or former male student] my dear friend

【仁果】 rénguǒ 〈名〉 ❶ pulp fruit ❷〈方〉 peanut

【仁厚】 rénhòu 〈形〉 benevolent and generous: 待人～ treat people with kindness and generosity

【仁人君子】 rénrén-jūnzǐ 〈熟〉 benevolent gentlemen; public-spirited people

【仁人志士】 rénrén-zhìshì 〈熟〉 people with high/lofty ideals; kind and upright persons

【仁兄】 rénxiōng 〈名〉〈书〉 [address for a male friend] my dear friend

【仁义】 rényì ❶〈名〉 benevolence and uprightness; justice and humanity ❷〈形〉 amiable; kind; reasonable

〖～道德〗 rényì-dàodé 〈熟〉 ❶ humanity, justice and virtue ❷ virtue and morality

【仁者见仁,智者见智】 rén zhě jiàn rén, zhì zhě jiàn zhì 〈熟〉 the benevolent see benevolence and the wise see wisdom—different people have different views/opinions of the same thing

【仁政】 rénzhèng 〈名〉 policy of benevolence; benevolent government: 施行～ apply/implement a policy of benevolence

【仁至义尽】 rénzhì-yìjìn 〈熟〉 do everything called for by

humanity and duty; treat sb with the utmost tolerance and kindness; do one's best in helping others; be extremely magnanimous and tolerant

rěn

忍 rěn 〈动〉❶ bear; endure; tolerate; put up with: ～了又～ bear and forbear ⇨～辱负重;～痛 ❷ be hardhearted enough (to do sth); have the heart (to do sth): ⇨～心 ❸ hold back; forbear: ⇨～住

【忍不住】 rěnbùzhù 〈动〉❶ can't bear/stand: ～饿/冷 cannot bear/stand the hunger/cold ‖ 他疼得几乎～了。The pain was almost more than he could stand. ❷ cannot help but do sth; can't help doing sth: ～落泪 give way to tears ‖ ～笑 can't help laughing

【忍耻】 rěnchǐ 〈动〉 bear humiliation; swallow insults

【忍冬】 rěndōng 〈名〉[植物] honeysuckle

【忍饥挨饿】 *rěnjī-ái'è* *endure the torments of hunger*; suffer hunger/starvation

【忍俊不禁】 rěnjùn-bùjīn 〈熟〉 cannot help laughing; cannot suppress a grin; can hardly suppress a smile; simmer with laughter: 使观众～ evoke laughter from the audience

【忍耐】 rěnnài 〈动〉 exercise/keep/practise patience; exercise restraint; restrain oneself; forbear; endure: 无法～ be out of patience; have no patience (with sb/sth); be beyond one's patience ‖ ～不住 tire out one's patience; one's patience is worn out ‖ ～是美德。Patience is a virtue. ‖ ～是有限度的。Patience has its limits. / There are limits to one's patience.

【忍气】 rěnqì 〈动〉 hold in/control/keep one's temper

〖～吞声〗 rěnqì-tūnshēng 〈熟〉 pocket one's pride; put one's pride in one's pocket; stifle one's indignation; submit to humiliation; suffer in silence; swallow an insult in meek submission; bite the bullet; eat dirt

【忍让】 rěnràng 〈动〉 exercise forbearance; be forbearing and *conciliatory*; *show restraint*; be *conciliatory*: 相互～ have forbearance for each other

【忍辱】 rěnrǔ 〈动〉 pocket an insult; put one's pride in one's pocket; pocket/swallow one's pride

〖～负重〗 rěnrǔ-fùzhòng 〈熟〉 endure humiliation in order to carry out an important mission; endure humiliation for the sake of a higher objective

〖～含垢〗 rěnrǔ-hángòu 〈熟〉 swallow insults and suffer indignity

〖～偷生〗 rěnrǔ-tōushēng 〈熟〉 endure humiliation in order to survive

【忍受】 rěnshòu 〈动〉 bear; endure; stand; put up with: ～悲伤 bear grief ‖ ～不幸 bear/endure misfortune; bear up against misfortune ‖ ～耻辱 drain the cup of humiliation ‖ ～艰难困苦 endure hardships ‖ ～侮辱 put up with/bear an insult; swallow (down)/pocket an insult; turn the other cheek ‖ 默默～ quietly endure ‖ 难以～ be unbearable/intolerable; be unable to stand ‖ 无法～ be beyond bearing/one's endurance; cannot stand (sth) ‖ 令人难以～ be past all/beyond bearing ‖ 生活几乎无法～。Life has become close to unbearable. ‖ 在工作中对一些不愉快的事情他只能～。He had to put up with the disagreeable things in work.

【忍痛】 rěntòng 〈动〉 bear pain (to do sth)—do sth very reluctantly: ～削价出售货物 reluctantly sell goods at reduced prices

〖～割爱〗 rěntòng-gē'ài part reluctantly with what one treasures; bear pain to give up sth one cares for very much

【忍无可忍】 rěnwúkěrěn 〈熟〉 be at the end of one's forbearance/patience; be driven beyond (the limits of) forbearance; be *pushed to one's limits*; *come to/reach the end/limit of one's patience*; tax one's patience to the limit; one's patience has been exhausted: 到了～的地步 reach the limit of one's/sb's patience ‖ 你真叫人～! You're really the (absolute) limit! ‖ 他逼得我～。He tried my patience to its limit. / He is streching my patience to its limit. ‖ 我对他～。I can't stand/abide him any further.

【忍心】 rěnxīn 〈形〉 hardhearted: 不～拒绝 not have the heart to decline/refuse ‖ 我不～溺死那个小狗崽儿。I couldn't make myself drown the poor little puppy.

【忍住】 rěnzhù 〈动〉 bear; endure; refrain (from sth): ～哈欠 smother/suppress a yawn ‖ ～火气/脾气 hold in one's anger/temper ‖ ～泪水 choke/fight/hold/keep back one's tears ‖ ～怒火 suppress one's anger ‖ ～笑 hold one's laughter

荏[1] rěn ＝白苏 báisū

荏[2] rěn ❶〈形〉 weak; weak-kneed; cowardly; timid: ⇨～弱;色厉内～ ❷ ＝荏苒 rěnrǎn

【荏苒】 rěnrǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 (of time) elapse/pass quickly or *imperceptibly*; *slip by*: 光阴～ *time slips by quickly*

【荏弱】 rěnruò 〈形〉〈书〉 weak; feeble; delicate

稔 rěn 〈书〉❶〈动〉 (of crops) ripen: ⇨～年 ❷〈名〉 year: 五～ five years ❸〈形〉 familiar (with): ⇨～知;熟～

【稔年】 rěnnián 〈名〉〈书〉 year of bumper harvest; good year

【稔知】 rěnzhī 〈动〉〈书〉 know quite well

rèn

刃 rèn ❶〈名〉 edge of a knife, sword, etc; blade: 双～剑 double-edged sword ⇨刀～;卷～;开～儿 ❷〈名〉 sword; knife: ⇨白～;利～ ❸〈动〉 kill with a sword or knife

【刃创】 rènchuāng 〈名〉〈书〉 stab/knife wound

【刃具】 rènjù 〈名〉[机械] cutlery; cutting tool: ～厂 cutting instrument plant

【刃口】 rènkǒu 〈名〉 sharp cutting edge of a knife, sword, etc

【刃岭】 rènlǐng 〈名〉[地质] arête

认 rèn 〈动〉❶ recognize; know; identify; make out: ～笔迹 identify handwriting ‖ 好/难～ be easy/hard to read; be legible/barely legible ⇨～领;辨～ ❷ admit; recognize; own: ⇨～错;默～ ❸ enter into a certain relationship with; adopt: ～敌为友 take a foe for a friend ‖ ～了个干女儿 adopted a goddaughter ‖ ～师傅 apprentice oneself to sb ❹ offer/undertake to do sth: ⇨～购;～股;～捐 ❺ [followed by 了] accept sth as unavoidable; resign oneself to sth/doing sth: 该我倒霉,我～了。It's my bad luck and I have to resign myself to it.

【认辨】 *rènbiàn* ＝辨认 *biànrèn*

【认不是】 rèn bùshi 〈动〉〈口〉 admit one's fault: 你向他认个不是,就没事了。Things will be all right if you offer an apology to him.

【认出】 rènchū 〈动〉 recognize; make out; identify; spot: ～某人/物 identify sb/sth (as sth); make out/recognize sb/sth; recognize sb/sth ‖ 认不出 be beyond/out of all recognition; cannot make out ‖ 在人群中～某人 pick out/spot sb in a crowd ‖ 你别去,会被～来的。You shouldn't go yourself. You would be recognized. ‖ 你能～这张面孔吗? Can you identify this face? ‖ 受害者～了罪犯。The victims positively identified the criminal. ‖ 小城变得认不出来了。The town has changed beyond recognition.

【认错】 rèncuò 〈动〉❶ acknowledge a mistake; own up to one's mistake; admit a fault; offer/make an apology: 公开/慨然～ admit a fault openly/readily ‖ ～书 letter of apology ‖ 他终于～了。He finally admitted that he was wrong. ❷ mistake (sb/sth for sb/sth): 如果我没～人的话,你一定是李小姐了。If I am not mis*taken, you must be Miss Li.*

【认得】 rènde 〈动〉 know; recognize: ～路 know one's way ‖ ～某人/某地 know sb/some place ‖ 你还～我吗? Can you recognize me? ‖ 你～回家的路吗? Can you find your way home?

【认定】 rèndìng 〈动〉❶ firmly believe; maintain; hold: ～无罪 find (sb) not guilty ‖ ～有罪 find (sb) guilty ‖ 我们～他是无辜的。We firmly believe him to be innocent. ❷ establish; set; set one's mind on: ～目标 set one's goal ‖ ～事实 establish a fact

【认罚】 rènfá 〈动〉 be ready to pay the penalty; accept/take the punishment; admit that one deserves the punishment; be ready to be penalized if found at fault

【认购】 rèngòu 〈动〉 offer/pledge/subscribe to buy; subscribe for: ～公债 subscribe for government bonds ‖ ～股票 subscribe for shares ‖ ～国库券 subscribe for state treasury bonds ‖ ～100股 subscribe for 100 shares

〖～权〗 rèngòuquán 〈名〉 application rights (for sth); subscription rights

〖～人〗 rèngòurén 〈名〉 underwriter: ～回扣 underwriting commission
〖～资本〗 rèngòu zīběn 〈名〉 capital subscription; subscribed capital
【认股】 rèngǔ ❶〈动〉 subscribe for shares ❷〈名〉 subscription
〖～份额〗 rèngǔ fèn'é 〈名〉 subscription quota
〖～权〗 rèngǔquán 〈名〉 stock/subscription right/option: ～证 stock warrant
〖～人〗 rèngǔrén 〈名〉 subscriber
〖～证书〗 rèngǔ zhèngshū 〈名〉 (stock) warrant; certificate of subscription
【认捐】 rènjuān 〈动〉 pledge a donation; offer to donate: ～一万元 pledge a donation of ¥10,000 (to); subscribe ¥10,000 (to) ‖ ～数额 amount pledged as a donation ‖ 就连儿童也向灾区～了一些钱。Even children offered to donate some money to the disaster-stricken areas.
【认可】 rènkě 〈动〉 approve; authorize; confirm; endorse; sanction; ratify; recognize; give approval/an endorsement (to); give sanction (to): 得到～ get/receive approval or recognition; earn the approbation (of sb); be recognized ‖ 赢得～ win acknowledgement ‖ 点头～ nod (in) approval ‖ ～承包商 approved contractor ‖ ～代理人 accredited representative ‖ ～股份 authorized shares/ stock ‖ 公众～ public approbation ‖ 官方/正式～ official approval/endorsement ‖ 一致～ unanimous acceptance ‖ 在某人～下 be under sb's sanction ‖ 这个短语在现代英语中得到普遍～。This expression is commonly sanctioned in modern English usage. ‖ 新政府获得人民的～。The new government secured the approbation of the people.
〖～证书〗 rènkě zhèngshū 〈名〉 certificate of acknowledgement
〖～资产〗 rènkě zīchǎn 〈名〉 admissible assets
【认领】 rènlǐng 〈动〉 acknowledge; claim; put in/enter/make/lodge/file a claim (for sb/sth): ～非婚生子女 adopt a child out of wedlock ‖ ～尸体 identify the body and take it away (to be buried) ‖ ～失物/走失的孩子 claim a lost article/child
【认命】 rènmìng 〈动〉〈迷信〉 accept/concede one's fate; be resigned to one's fate; resign oneself to fate/destiny; call it fate
【认亲】 rènqīn 〈动〉 ❶ (of two families) make reciprocal visits after becoming related by marriage ❷ claim/establish a family or clan connection
【认清】 rènqīng 〈动〉 see clearly; get a clear understanding of: ～是非 make a clear distinction between right and wrong; tell right from wrong ‖ ～他的嘴脸 see him through ‖ ～问题的严重性 fully realize the seriousness of the problem ‖ ～形势 get/have a clear understanding of the situation
【认人】 rènrén 〈动〉 ❶ (of infants) be able to recognize people ❷ get acquainted with people: 不～ not affected by who the person is ❸〈方〉= 认生 rènshēng
【认生】 rènshēng 〈动〉 (of a child) be shy with strangers: 这孩子不～。The child is not shy with strangers.
【认识】 rènshi ❶〈动〉 know; understand; recognize; be/become acquainted with: ～并改造客观世界 know and change the objective world ‖ ～某人 be/become/get acquainted with sb ‖ 他们从小就～。They've known each other since childhood. ‖ 我们～。We know each other. ❷〈名〉 understanding; knowledge; cognition: 加深～ deepen one's understanding ‖ 提高～ enhance/increase one's awareness (about/of sth) ‖ ～来源于实践。Knowledge originates in practice. ‖ 中国妇女已～到这一事实。The women of China have awakened to the fact. ⇨感性～; 理性～
〖～论〗 rènshilùn 〈名〉 theory of knowledge; epistemology: 唯心主义～ idealistic cognition theory
〖～能力〗 rènshi nénglì 〈名〉 cognitive ability
〖～水平〗 rènshi shuǐpíng 〈名〉 level of understanding
【认输】 rènshū 〈动〉 accept/acknowledge/admit defeat; concede/confess defeat; give up the game; give up in defeat; throw in the towel; throw up the sponge/game/one's cards: 我～。I give up/resign.
【认死理】 rèn sǐlǐ 〈动〉 be stubborn/obstinate: 不要～。Don't be so stubborn. ‖ 他可是个～的人。He is a very stubborn person.
【认同】 rèntóng 〈动〉 ❶ approve; endorse: 和谈的几项原则已得到双方政府的～。The principles for the peace talks have been approved by the two governments. ❷ identify
【认头】 rèntóu 〈动〉 resign oneself to a loss; acknowledge reluctantly
【认为】 rènwéi 〈动〉 think; consider; perceive (as); look upon/regard as; hold (the view) that; deem: 大家～是她获胜。She was deemed (to be) the winner. ‖ 他～自己很幸运。He counts himself lucky. ‖ 我～该计划不可行。I hold (the view) that the plan cannot work. ‖ 我～那样做不对。I don't think that's the right thing to do. ‖ 我～她的批评是对我的挑战。I perceived her comment as a challenge. ‖ 我的建议被工程师～是讽刺。My suggestion was looked on as a sarcastic remark by the engineer. ‖ 我～他很蠢。I consider him very silly. / I hold him to be a fool.
【认养】 rènyǎng 〈动〉 ❶ provide a needy child with regular support through a children's foundation: ～一个孤儿 promise to support an orphan ❷ assume the responsibility to raise flowers, trees or animals: ～几棵树 promise to take care of several trees
【认贼作父】 rènzéizuòfù 〈熟〉 take the foe for one's father—regard the enemy as kith and kin
【认账】 rènzhàng 〈动〉 ❶ acknowledge a debt: 他借了我的钱，还不～。He borrowed money from me but totally denies it now. ❷ admit what one has said or done: 说过的话就得～。You can't go back on your word.
【认真】 rènzhēn ❶〈形〉 conscientious; earnest; serious; in real/earnest/all seriousness: ～对待 be careful/earnest about sth; deal seriously with sth; take sth seriously ‖ ～解决问题 earnestly solve a problem ‖ ～的研究 intense/serious study ‖ 做出～而非敷衍的检讨 make genuine, not superficial self-criticisms ‖ 我是～的。I mean business. / I'm serious. ‖ 这件事要～落实。Work on this matter has to be planned carefully and the results verified. ❷〈动〉 be serious; take seriously; take to heart: 对她的话不要太～。Don't take her remarks too much to heart. ‖ 我们是在～地比赛。We're playing the game for real. / We're playing hardball.
【认证】 rènzhèng [法律] ❶〈动〉 certify; identify; legalize; attest; authenticate: ～签名 attest a signature ‖ ～遗嘱 prove a will ❷〈名〉 attestation; authentication: ⇨～费; ～机构
〖～费〗 rènzhèngfèi 〈名〉 certification fee
〖～机构〗 rènzhèng jīgòu 〈名〉 certification body
〖～人〗 rènzhèngrén 〈名〉 authenticator
〖～文本〗 rènzhèng wénběn 〈名〉 authentic text
〖～文件〗 rènzhèng wénjiàn 〈名〉 authenticated document/text
〖～证据〗 rènzhèng zhèngjù 〈名〉 corroborating evidence
【认知】 rènzhī [心理] ❶〈名〉 cognition ❷〈形〉 cognitive: ⇨～科学
〖～法〗 rènzhīfǎ 〈名〉[心理] cognitive approach
〖～科学〗 rènzhī kēxué 〈名〉 cognitive science
〖～能力〗 rènzhī nénglì 〈名〉 cognitive ability
〖～失调〗 rènzhī shītiáo 〈名〉[心理] cognitive dissonance
〖～系统〗 rènzhī xìtǒng 〈名〉 cognitive system
〖～心理学〗 rènzhī xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 cognitive psychology
【认指】 rènzhǐ 〈动〉 identify and point out
【认准】 rènzhǔn 〈动〉 maintain; hold; identify positively; not waver in identifying; set one's mind on; firmly believe (in sth); maintain: 她～了是他偷的钱包。She maintained that he stole her purse.
【认字】 rènzì 〈动〉 know/learn how to read; learn characters; be literate
【认罪】 rènzuì 〈动〉 admit one's guilt; plead guilty; admit/confess one's guilt: 低头～ hang one's head and plead guilty ‖ ～态度 attitude toward one's guilt
〖～书〗 rènzuìshū 〈名〉 statement of confession

仞 rèn 〈量〉 ancient measure of length equal to seven or eight *chi* (尺)

任[1] rèn ❶〈动〉 assign sb to a post; appoint: 被～为校长 be made/appointed principal of a school ⇨～人唯贤 ❷〈动〉 assume; take up; hold: ～社会职务 take a public role ‖ ～系主任 be the department chair ‖ ～总理 serve as Premier ‖ 获选连～总统 be elected to a second presidency ❸〈动〉 undertake; bear: ⇨～劳～怨 ❹〈名〉 official post; office: ⇨～期; 到～; 留～ ❺〈量〉 (the number of terms one served on a post): 做过两～总统 has twice been president; served two terms as president ‖ 第二～妻子 second wife ‖ 我的前～男友/丈夫 my ex-boyfriend/ex-husband; my ex

任[2] rèn ❶〈动〉let; allow; give free reign to: ～君品尝。Sample any food you choose. ⇨～性; ～意; 放～自流 ❷〈连〉no matter (how, what, etc): ～别人怎么说,他也不动摇。He won't shift his ground whatever others say.

【任便】rènbiàn 〈动〉as you like/please; as you see fit: 我今天不想跟你一起去。—哦,那就～吧。—I don't want to go with you today.—Well, do as you please.

【任从】rèncóng 〈动〉let sb do as he pleases

【任达不拘】rèndá-bùjū 〈熟〉be unconventional and unrestrained

【任何】rènhé 〈形〉any; whichever; whatever: ～地点 any place; wherever ‖ ～困难 any difficulty ‖ ～理由 any reason; whatever reason ‖ ～人 anyone; anybody; whoever; either one ‖ ～时间 at any time; at all hours ‖ ～事 anything ‖ ～一方 either party/side ‖ ～人不得凌驾于法律之上。No one should place himself above the law. ‖ ～事都得认真去做。Whatever we do, we must do it carefully.

【任教】rènjiào 〈动〉work as a teacher; hold a teaching post; teach; coach: 他在这村里～已有三十多年。He has been teaching in this village school for more than 30 years.

【任咎】rènjiù 〈动〉〈书〉bear responsibility for a fault

【任课】rènkè 〈动〉teach a course: ～老师 teaching teacher ‖ 这学期你任什么课? What do you teach this term?

【任劳任怨】rènláo-rènyuàn 〈熟〉take hard work and criticism without any complaint; work hard and not be upset by criticism; willingly bear the burden and blames of office: 十年来,她一直～地在我们的办公室里工作。She has been a willing and uncomplaining worker in our office for ten years.

【任满】rènmǎn 〈动〉serve out one's term of office: 五年～serve out one's five-year term of office

【任免】rènmiǎn ❶〈动〉appoint and dismiss/remove: ～领导干部 appoint and remove leading cadres ❷〈名〉appointments and dismissals/removals: ⇨～名单

〖～名单〗rènmiǎn míngdān 〈名〉list of appointments and removals

〖～权〗rènmiǎnquán 〈名〉power of appointment; right to appoint

〖～事项〗rènmiǎn shìxiàng 〈名〉appointments and removals

【任命】rènmìng ❶〈动〉appoint sb (as/to sth); name sb (for/as sth); nominate sb (as); commission: ～某人出任空缺职位 name sb to a vacancy ‖ ～内阁 name one's cabinet ‖ ～他为董事长 name/nominate/appoint him as the chairman of the board of directors ‖ ～外交使节 appoint a diplomatic envoy ‖ 临时～ temporarily appoint ‖ 正式～ officially appoint ‖ 新～的总理 newly appointed/installed premier ‖ 她是第一个被～为将军的妇女。She was the first woman to be commissioned general. ❷〈名〉appointment: 撤消～ withdraw an appointment ‖ 接受～ accept an appointment ‖ 批准～ approve an appointment ‖ 取消～ withdraw/withhold an appointment ‖ 确定～ finalize an appointment ‖ 确认～ confirm an appointment ‖ 谢绝～ decline an appointment ‖ 宣布～ announce an appointment ‖ 作出～ make an appointment

〖～权〗rènmìngquán 〈名〉power of appointment; right to appoint

〖～书〗rènmìngshū 〈名〉certificate of appointment

〖～通知书〗rènmìng tōngzhīshū 〈名〉notification of appointment

〖～状〗rènmìngzhuàng 〈名〉letter of appointment; commission: 领事人员～ consular commission ‖ 外交人员～ diplomatic commission

【任内】rènnèi 〈名〉within/during the term of office

【任聘】rènpìn 〈动〉appoint someone to a position

【任凭】rènpíng ❶〈动〉let/allow sb do as he pleases; let/allow sb be at sb's discretion: ～法院裁定 leave to the discretion of the court ‖ ～你挑选 choose whatever you like ‖ ～某人决定 leave sth entirely to sb's discretion ‖ ～感情支配 give way to one's emotions ❷〈连〉no matter what, how, etc: ～他怎么劝说,她也不听。No matter how hard he tried, she wouldn't listen.

〖～风浪起,稳坐钓鱼船〗rènpíng fēnglàng qǐ, wěnzuò diàoyúchuán 〈熟〉sit tight in the fishing boat despite the rising wind and waves—hold one's ground despite pressure/opposition; remain calm and steady in the face of growing danger

【任期】rènqī 〈名〉term/tenure of office: 任满～ finish one's term; serve out one's term ‖ ～届满 one's term/tenure of office has expired ‖ ～内 during one's term/tenure of office ‖ 第二届…～ one's second term as... ‖ 市长～ mayoralty ‖ 总统～ presidential tenure ‖ ～最长的领导人 the longest-serving leader ‖ 校长的～为五年。The tenure of the presidency is five years. ‖ 明年三月她的～将届满。Her term of office is due to end next March. ‖ 她的总理～到十二月底届满。Her term as Prime Minister runs through December.

〖～目标〗rènqī mùbiāo 〈名〉goals set for one's term of office: ～责任制 system of responsibility for goals set for one's term of office

〖～制〗rènqīzhì 〈名〉system of the set term/tenure of office

【任其泛滥】rènqífànlàn be left unchecked/uncurbed

【任其自流】rènqízìliú let things run their own course; let sth take its natural course; let things drift

【任其自然】rènqízìrán 〈熟〉leave things to natural tendencies; let nature take its own course; let things run their own course

【任情】rènqíng ❶〈副〉to sb's heart's content; as much as one likes; as one pleases ❷〈形〉〈书〉capricious; wayward in one's affections

【任人】rènrén 〈动〉❶ allow people to do things at will: ～参观 be open to all visitors ❷ make appointments: ⇨～唯亲

〖～摆布〗rènrén-bǎibù 〈熟〉put oneself at the mercy of others; allow oneself to be ordered about; submit to being pushed about; place oneself under sb's thumb

〖～唯亲〗rènrén-wéiqīn 〈熟〉make appointments by favouritism; appoint people according to principles of cronyism/nepotism

〖～唯贤〗rènrén-wéixián 〈熟〉make appointments on merit; base one's appointments on moral standards

〖～宰割〗rènrén-zǎigē be trampled upon by others at will; be at the mercy of others; be on sb's chopping block

【任事】rènshì 〈动〉❶ hold office/a post; be employed ❷ take up a task

【任率】rènshuài 〈形〉〈书〉simple and natural: 性情～ have a simple and natural disposition

【任随】rènsuí 〈动〉let (sb do sth); allow (sb to do sth) without interrupting; give free rein to

【任所】rènsuǒ 〈名〉place of office; location of post; posting

【任务】rènwu 〈名〉assignment; mission; task; job: 布置～ give sb a task; task sb (with sth); brief sb on a job ‖ 承担/担负～ accept/take on a task; shoulder/undertake a task; be engaged in a task ‖ 分配～ allot assignments; assign (sb) a mission; assign a task (to sb) ‖ 接受～ accept an assignment/mission/task ‖ 完成～ wrap up/do one's task; accomplish/complete/fulfil an assignment; complete/finish a task; execute/fulfil one's mission ‖ 执行～ carry out/discharge one's mission; be on a mission; carry out/perform/undertake a task ‖ 长期～ long-duration/long-term mission ‖ 工作/学习～ work/study assignments ‖ 艰巨～ arduous/daunting/formidable task; heavy responsibilities ‖ 紧急～ urgent task ‖ 首要～ task of primary importance ‖ 特别～ special assignment ‖ 压倒一切的～ overwhelming task; task taking precedence over all others ‖ 战斗～ combat mission ‖ 主要～ main/primary task

〖～观点〗rènwu guāndiǎn 〈名〉perfunctory/slapdash attitude; get-it-over-and-done-with attitude; view that sth is just another routine job

〖～栏〗rènwulán 〈名〉[计算机] taskbar

【任性】rènxìng 〈形〉wilful; self-willed; wayward; headstrong: ～哭闹 cry with abandon; go into a crying tantrum ‖ ～的孩子 perverse/unruly/headstrong child ‖ ～的行为 headstrong action

【任选】rènxuǎn ❶〈动〉take whichever one likes; freely choose; pick at random: 两者～一个 take either of the two ❷〈形〉optional: ⇨～港

〖～程序〗rènxuǎn chéngxù 〈名〉optional program

〖～港〗rènxuǎngǎng 〈名〉optional port

〖～项〗rènxuǎnxiàng 〈名〉option

【任意】rènyì ❶〈副〉wantonly; arbitrarily; wilfuly; indiscriminately; at will: ～践踏人权 trample upon human rights at will ‖ ～解释 arbitrarily interpret ‖ ～捏造 indulge in pure fabrication ‖ ～欺侮 bully at will ‖ ～歪曲 wilfully distort ‖ ～诬蔑 wantonly vilify/slander ‖ ～涨价 raise prices arbitrarily ‖ 可作～解释的法律

规定 legal provisions open to arbitrary interpretation ❷〈形〉unconditional：～三角形 unconditional triangle
【～按揭】rènyì ànjiē 〈名〉welsh mortgage
【～保险】rènyì bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉optional coverage
【～处罚】rènyì chǔfá 〈名〉arbitrary punishment
【～逮捕】rènyì dàibǔ 〈名〉indiscriminate/summary arrest
【～定义】rènyì dìngyì 〈名〉arbitrary definition
【～共犯】rènyì gòngfàn 〈名〉voluntary cooperation
【～管辖权】rènyì guǎnxiáquán 〈名〉discretionary jurisdiction；facultative jurisdiction
【～过失】rènyì guòshī 〈名〉wanton negligence
【～合同】rènyì hétong 〈名〉contract at discretion
【～羁押】rènyì jīyā 〈名〉arbitrary detention
【～继承】rènyì jìchéng 〈名〉optional succession
【～假定】rènyì jiǎdìng 〈名〉arbitrary assumption
【～拘捕】rènyì jūbǔ 〈名〉arbitrary arrest
【～球】rènyìqiú 〈名〉❶(of football) free kick：发～ take a free kick‖获得～ win a free kick ❷(of handball) free throw
【～性】rènyìxìng 〈名〉arbitrariness
【任用】rènyòng 〈动〉assign (sb) to a post；appoint (sb to sth)；employ sb as...：～贤能 use the wise and employ the capable ‖～合适人选 put the proper person in place
【任职】rènzhí 〈动〉hold office/a position/a post；fill a post；be in office：继续～ continue to hold the post；continue in one's job；hold on to one's position‖～期间 during one's term/tenure of office/one's incumbency；in one's tenure‖～期满 serve a full term；serve/end one's full term；serve out/finish one's term‖～16年 hold the office for 16 years‖～资格 credentials/qualifications for a post/job‖在国务院～ work at the State Council‖在他手下～ serve under him‖在一家公司～ hold a post/be employed in a firm
【任重道远】rènzhòng-dàoyuǎn 〈熟〉the burden is heavy and the road ahead is long；shoulder heavy responsibilities over a long period of time；there is tough work ahead and a long way to go

纫 rèn 〈动〉❶ thread a needle：⇨～针 ❷ sew；stitch：⇨缝～ ❸ feel grateful：⇨～佩
【纫佩】rènpèi 〈动〉〈书〉feel gratefulness and admiration (towards sb)
【纫针】rènzhēn 〈动〉thread a needle

韧 rèn 〈形〉strong yet pliable；tenacious；tough：⇨坚～
【韧带】rèndài 〈名〉ligament；ligamentum：～扭伤 strained ligament‖～撕裂 torn ligament；laceration of ligament
【～病】rèndàibìng 〈名〉desmopathy
【～炎】rèndàiyán 〈名〉desmitis
【韧度】rèndù 〈名〉tenacity
【韧劲】rènjìn 〈名〉tenacity；dauntlessness；resilience；stamina：他有股～。He has a tenacious streak in his character.
【韧皮部】rènpíbù 〈名〉[植物] bast；phloem
【韧皮纤维】rènpí xiānwéi 〈名〉bast fibre
【韧性】rènxìng 〈名〉❶(of objects) toughness；malleability：这块皮子～好。This piece of leather is very tough. ❷(of people) tenacity；toughness；resilience：富有～ possess great tenacity‖缺乏～ lack tenacity

轫 rèn 〈名〉〈书〉log used to stop wheels：⇨发～

饪 rèn 〈动〉cook：⇨烹～

妊 rèn 〈动〉be pregnant：⇨～妇
【妊妇】rènfù 〈名〉pregnant woman
【妊娠】rènshēn 〈名〉gestation；pregnancy：终止～ terminate a pregnancy‖假～ false pregnancy‖足月～ full-term pregnancy‖～呕吐 vomiting of pregnancy
【～毒血症】rènshēn dúxuèzhèng 〈名〉toxaemia of pregnancy
【～高血压综合征】rènshēn gāoxuèyā zōnghézhēng 〈名〉pregnancy-induced hypertension syndrome
【～黄体】rènshēn huángtǐ 〈名〉corpus luteum of pregnancy
【～期】rènshēnqī 〈名〉gestation (period)
【～试验】rènshēn shìyàn 〈名〉pregnancy test
【～水肿】rènshēn shuǐzhǒng 〈名〉gestational edema；cyesedema
【～糖尿病】rènshēn tángniàobìng 〈名〉gestational diabetes mellitus
【～纹】rènshēnwén 〈名〉stria of pregnancy
【～早期】rènshēn zǎoqī 〈名〉early/first trimester of pregnancy
【～中期】rènshēn zhōngqī 〈名〉mid/second trimester of pregnancy
【～中毒】rènshēn zhòngdú 〈名〉pregnancy intoxication；gestosis；gestational toxicosis：～症 toxaemia of pregnancy

纴 rèn 〈动〉〈书〉weave

衽 rèn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ one or two pieces making up the front of a Chinese gown ❷ sleeping mat

葚 rèn →桑葚儿 sāngrènr
⇨shèn

rēng

扔 rēng 〈动〉❶ throw；toss；cast；hurl；fling；pitch：～手榴弹 throw a hand grenade‖～炸弹 drop a bomb‖把毛巾～给我。Throw me the towel.‖你能～多远？How far can you throw? ❷ throw away；cast aside：～进果皮箱 throw (sth) into the litterbin‖纸屑～了一地。Scraps of paper littered the floor.‖〈喻〉英语我已经～了好长时间了。I haven't used English for a long time.
【扔掉】rēngdiào 〈动〉throw away；shake off：～包袱 shake off a burden‖～旧衣服 throw away old clothes‖～幻想 throw away illusions
【扔弃】rēngqì 〈动〉discard；abandon；give up
【扔下】rēngxia 〈动〉abandon；put aside；leave behind：～武器 abandon one's weapon(s)‖他死了，～两个孩子。He died, leaving behind two children.‖她～手里的活儿走了。She dropped her work on hand and left.

réng

仍 réng ❶〈动〉〈书〉remain：⇨～旧 ❷〈形〉〈书〉frequent：⇨频～ ❸〈副〉still；yet：～有希望。There is still hope.‖手术～在进行。The operation is still going on.‖他～不见来。He hasn't come yet.
【仍旧】réngjiù ❶〈动〉remain the same：规矩～。The regulations remain unchanged. ❷＝仍然 réngrán
【仍然】réngrán 〈副〉still；yet：问题～没有解决。The problem still remains. / The issue is yet to be solved.‖这些合同～有效。These contracts remain in force/stand.

礽 réng 〈名〉〈书〉good fortune；blessing

rì

R

日 rì ❶〈名〉sun：～到中天。The sun reached the centre of the sky. ⇨～出；～光；烈～ ❷〈名〉daytime；day：整～整夜 all day and all night ⇨～场；～托 ❸〈名〉day：按～取酬 be paid by the day‖接连数～ for days on end‖去年的今～ this day last year‖事隔多～，想不起来了。That was many days ago and I don't remember it.‖伟业非一～之功。The noble undertaking took long to succeed. / Rome was not built in a day. ⇨改～；今～ ❹〈形〉daily：⇨～报；～成交额；～营业额 ❺〈副〉daily；with each passing day：⇨～渐；蒸蒸～上 ❻〈名〉time：夏～ summertime；summer‖昔～ old days；the past ⇨来～；往～ ❼〈名〉particular day：发薪～ pay day‖集市～ market day‖休息～ off day；holiday；day of rest‖医院探望～ visiting day at a hospital ⇨节～；生～ ❽ (Rì)〈名〉Japan：⇨～语；～元
【日班】rìbān 〈名〉day shift：上～ be on the day shift
【日斑】rìbān ＝太阳黑子 tàiyáng hēizǐ
【日报】rìbào 〈名〉❶ daily；daily newspaper：《人民～》*Renmin Ribao* (*People's Daily*)‖《中国～》*China Daily* ❷ daily report：会计～ daily accounting report‖现金～ daily cash report‖延迟

工作～表 daily delay report ‖ 材料～单 daily material report ‖ 计件工作～ daily piecework report ‖ 工厂设备效能～ daily plant efficiency report
【日本】 Rìběn 〈名〉 Japan
〖～电视广播网公司〗 Rìběn Diànshì Guǎngbōwǎng Gōngsī 〈名〉 Nippon Television Network Corporation (NTV)
〖～广播协会〗 Rìběn Guǎngbō Xiéhuì 〈名〉 Nippon Hoso Kyokai (NHK)
〖～海〗 Rìběnhǎi 〈名〉 Sea of Japan
〖～料理〗 Rìběn liàolǐ 〈名〉 Japanese food
〖～人〗 Rìběnrén 〈名〉 Japanese
〖～语〗 Rìběnyǔ 〈名〉 Japanese
【日薄西山】 rìbóxīshān 〈熟〉 the sun is sinking behind the western hills—decline like the setting sun; be in the evening of one's life; be nearing the end of one's days
【日不暇给】 rìbùxiájǐ 〈熟〉 be fully occupied from morning to night; be fully engaged every day
【日产量】 rìchǎnliàng 〈名〉 daily output
【日长石】 rìchángshí 〈名〉 [矿业] sunstone
【日常】 rìcháng 〈形〉 day-to-day; everyday; daily; routine: ～监督 routine supervision ‖ ～接触 daily contact (with) ‖ ～维护 daily maintenance ‖ ～问题 everyday problem ‖ 我们还是回到～问题上来吧。Let's get back to everyday issues.
〖～费用〗 rìcháng fèiyong 〈名〉 carrying costs; running expenses
〖～工作〗 rìcháng gōngzuò 〈名〉 routine duties/tasks/work; daily round/work; everyday work: 主持～ be in charge of everyday work ‖ 日常行政工作 day-to-day administration ‖ 这也是～，不必大惊小怪。It's all in a day's work, and nothing to get excited over.
〖～管理〗 rìcháng guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 day-to-day management/administration
〖～经营〗 rìcháng jīngyíng 〈名〉 day-to-day running/operation
〖～开支〗 rìcháng kāizhī 〈名〉 daily expenditure; routine/daily expenses; carrying expenses; overheads: 减少～ curtail/cut down/reduce the running expenses
〖～生活〗 rìcháng shēnghuó 〈名〉 day-to-day living; daily/everyday life: 有些知识在～中马上就可以应用。Some knowledge has immediate use in everyday life.
〖～事务〗 rìcháng shìwù 〈名〉 day-to-day affairs/concerns; daily pursuits/round/routine; everyday concerns; routine business; routine: 处理～ handle day-to-day affairs; discharge routine business ‖ 主管～ be in charge of day-to-day affairs
〖～业务〗 rìcháng yèwù 〈名〉 day-to-day business
〖～用品〗 rìcháng yòngpǐn 〈名〉 articles for daily use; daily essentials/necessities/necessaries
〖～用语〗 rìcháng yòngyǔ 〈名〉 everyday words; words and expressions for everyday use
【日场】 rìchǎng 〈名〉 day show; daytime performance; matinée: ～电影 daytime film show
【日成交额】 rìchéngjiāo'é 〈名〉 [经济] daily volume of business; daily turnover
【日程】 rìchéng 〈名〉 programme; schedule; itinerary; agenda: 安排比赛～ lay out/plan/map out a schedule of matches ‖ 制定/草拟～ formulate/draw up a programme ‖ 比赛～ schedule of games/matches ‖ 访问～ itinerary of a visit ‖ 工作～ work schedule ‖ 排得满满的～ crowded/tight schedule ‖ 提到议事～上 put sth on the agenda ‖ 他的～很紧。His schedule is busy/full/heavy/tight. / He has a very busy schedule.
〖～表〗 rìchéngbiǎo 〈名〉 schedule; timetable; agenda; itinerary
【日出】 rìchū 〈名〉 sunrise; sunup: 看～ see/watch the sunrise ‖ 海上～ sunrise on the sea ‖ ～花开。The flowers opened out when the sun rose.
〖～而作，日落而息〗 rìchū ér zuò, rìluò ér xī 〈熟〉 begin work at sunrise and retire at sunset
【日戳】 rìchuō 〈名〉 date stamp; dater; day mark; datemark: 盖上～ stamp the date on; stamp with the date
【日耳曼人】 Rì'ěrmànrén 〈名〉 Germanic people
【日珥】 rì'ěr 〈名〉[天文] solar prominence
【日复一日】 rìfùyīrì 〈熟〉 day after day; day in and day out; day in, day out
【日工】 rìgōng 〈名〉 ● day work ● day labourer
【日光】 rìguāng 〈名〉 ● sunlight; daylight; sunbeam ● [often used in the early vernacular] time
〖～灯〗 rìguāngdēng 〈名〉 fluorescent lamp; daylight lamp
〖～疗法〗 rìguāng liáofǎ 〈名〉 heliotherapy
〖～室〗 rìguāngshì 〈名〉 solarium
〖～浴〗 rìguāngyù 〈名〉 sunbath: 洗～ have a sunbath; sunbathe ‖ ～室 sun lounge; solarium; sun room
【日规】 rìguī 〈名〉 sundial
【日晷】 rìguǐ ＝ 日规 rìguī
【日后】 rìhòu 〈名〉 future; days to come; someday: ～要多加小心。Be more careful from now on. ‖ 我～再报答你的恩情。I'll repay you for your kindness in the days to come. ‖ 这孩子～会成材的。This child will be somebody someday.
【日华】 rìhuá 〈名〉 solar halo
【日环食】 rìhuánshí 〈名〉 [天文] annular eclipse of the sun
【日积月累】 rìjī-yuèlěi 〈熟〉 accumulate day by day and month by month; by gradual accumulation: 学习是～的过程。Learning is a process of accumulation.
【日记】 rìjì 〈名〉 diary: 记～ keep a diary ‖ 工作～ work diary ‖ 旅行～ travel diary
〖～本〗 rìjìběn 〈名〉 diary (book)
〖～账〗 rìjìzhàng 〈名〉 journal; daybook; D. B.; D/B; journal account; journal book
【日间】 rìjiān 〈名〉 daytime; day: ～列车 day train ‖ ～托儿所 day nursery
〖～不做亏心事，夜半不怕鬼敲门〗 rìjiān bù zuò kuīxīnshì, yèbàn bù pà guǐ qiāomén 〈熟〉 he who has not sinned against others by day need not be scared by a knock on the door at night—a clear conscience makes a soft pillow; a quiet conscience sleeps in thunder
【日见】 rìjiàn 〈副〉 with each passing day; day by day: ～好转 be getting better every day
【日渐】 rìjiàn 〈副〉 with each passing day; day by day; gradually: ～消瘦 be getting thinner and thinner ‖ ～进步 make steady progress
【日脚】 rìjiǎo 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ sun; light of the setting sun: ～衔山。The sun was sinking behind the hills. ❷ life; livelihood: 她～过得不错。She is getting by quite well now.
【日界线】 rìjièxiàn 〈名〉〈简称〉 (International) Date Line ⇨日期变更线
【日经指数】 Rìjīng Zhǐshù 〈名〉 [金融] Nikkei Index
【日景】 rìjǐng 〈名〉 daytime scenery
【日久】 rìjiǔ 〈副〉 with the passage of time; in the course of time: ～自明 time will tell
〖～见人心〗 rìjiǔ jiàn rénxīn 〈熟〉 time reveals a person's heart—it takes time to know a person
〖～岁深〗 rìjiǔ-suìshēn 〈熟〉 for a long, long time; after a long time
〖～天长〗 rìjiǔ-tiāncháng 〈熟〉 after a considerable period of time; as time goes by
【日就月将】 rìjiù-yuèjiāng 〈熟〉 accomplish sth every day and make progress every month—many a little makes a mickle
【日居月诸】 rìjū-yuèzhū 〈熟〉 time flies; time runs on
【日均】 rìjūn 〈名〉 daily average
【日来】 rìlái 〈名〉 in the past few days; recently; lately; of late
【日理万机】 rìlǐ-wànjī 〈熟〉 be busy with/be occupied with/be immersed in a myriad of state affairs every day
【日历】 rìlì 〈名〉 calendar: 悬挂～ hang up a calendar ‖ 手表～ date calendar on a watch
〖～年〗 rìlìnián 〈名〉 calendar year
【日利】 rìlì 〈名〉 daily interest
【日轮】 rìlún 〈名〉 sun disk; sun
【日落】 rìluò 〈名〉 sunset; sundown: ～西方，红霞满天。The sunset glows in the west.
【日冕】 rìmiǎn 〈名〉 [天文] (solar) corona
〖～仪〗 rìmiǎnyí 〈名〉 coronagraph
【日暮途穷】 rìmù-túqióng 〈熟〉 the day is nearly over and the road is nearing its end—be on one's last legs; be at the end of one's rope/tether; be drawing close to the end of one's days
【日内】 rìnèi 〈名〉 in a few days; in a couple of days; in a day or two; one of these days: 伤口～就会愈合。The wound will heal in a couple of days.
【日内瓦】 Rìnèiwǎ 〈名〉 Geneva [a city of Switzerland]
〖～公约〗 Rìnèiwǎ Gōngyuē 〈名〉 Geneva Convention

【日偏食】 rìpiānshí 〈名〉[天文] partial solar eclipse; partial eclipse of the sun: 中午发生了～。There was a partial eclipse of the sun at noon.

【日期】 rìqī 〈名〉date; day: 电告～ telegraph a date ‖ 附上～ attach a date (to) ‖ 改变～ change the date ‖ 核实～ verify a date ‖ 决定/确定～ fix/set a date (for sth) ‖ 提前～ advance the date/day ‖ 推迟～ postpone the date ‖ 大概～ probable date ‖ 截止～ closing date ‖ 启程～ date of departure ‖ 确切～ exact/precise/specified date ‖ 生效～ effective date; date sth goes into force ‖ 预定～ predetermined/target/scheduled date

〖～变更线〗 rìqī biàngēngxiàn 〈名〉Date Line: 国际～ International Date Line

【日前】 rìqián 〈名〉❶ the other day ❷ a few days ago

【日趋】 rìqū 〈副〉with each passing day; day by day; gradually; progressively: ～灭亡 be gradually becoming extinct; be verging on destruction; be going to the dogs ‖ ～壮大 be growing steadily ‖ 国家～繁荣。The country is getting more prosperous with each passing day. ‖ 该地区局势～紧张。Tensions are increasing/mounting in the area.

【日全食】 rìquánshí 〈名〉[天文] total solar eclipse; total eclipse of the sun

【日日】 rìrì 〈名〉every day; day after day

〖～夜夜〗 rìrì-yèyè day and night; night and day

【日色】 rìsè 〈名〉〈书〉sunlight: ～不早了，我们快点赶路吧。It is getting dark. We'd better hurry on our way.

【日上三竿】 rìshàng-sāngān 〈熟〉the sun is three poles high—it's quite late in the morning [usu referring to getting up late]

【日烧病】 rìshāobìng 〈名〉[植物] sunscald

【日射】 rìshè 〈名〉[气象] insolation

〖～表〗 rìshèbiǎo 〈名〉actinometer

〖～病〗 rìshèbìng 〈名〉[医学] sunstroke; insolation; heliosis

【日升月恒】 rìshēng-yuègèng 〈熟〉the sun is rising and the moon is waxing—growing prosperity

【日食】 rìshí 〈名〉[天文] solar eclipse

【日食万钱】 rìshíwànqián 〈熟〉lead an extravagant life

【日蚀】 rìshí ＝日食 rìshí

【日霜】 rìshuāng 〈名〉day cream

【日坛】 Rìtán 〈名〉Altar to the Sun (in Beijing)

【日头】 rìtóu 〈名〉[*often used in the early vernacular*] ❶ date ❷ day; daytime: 半个～ half a day

【日头】 rìtou 〈名〉〈方〉sun: ～落山了。The sun has set.

【日托】 rìtuō 〈名〉day care

〖～托儿所〗 rìtuō tuō'érsuǒ 〈名〉day-care centre; day nursery; crèche

【日文】 Rìwén ＝日本语 Rìběnyǔ

【日夕】 rìxī 〈名〉〈书〉❶ day and night ❷ sunset

【日息】 rìxī 〈名〉daily interest; per diem interest

【日下】 rìxià 〈名〉〈书〉❶ present time ❷ sunset ❸ 〈旧〉imperial capital

【日心说】 rìxīnshuō 〈名〉[天文] heliocentric theory

【日心体系】 rìxīn tǐxì 〈名〉[天文] heliocentric system

【日新月异】 rìxīn-yuèyì 〈熟〉change for the better day by day, and month by month—change rapidly: 世界形势～。The world changes every day.

【日薪】 rìxīn 〈名〉daily wage

【日行夜宿】 rìxíng-yèsù 〈熟〉travel during the day and sleep at night

【日夜】 rìyè 〈名〉day and night; night and day; round the clock: ～操劳 toil day in and day out; work round the clock ‖ ～服务 *twenty-four-hour service* ‖ ～兼程 *ride/travel day and night* ‖ ～盼望 long for sth/sb day and night ‖ ～三班倒 work three shifts round the clock ‖ ～营业 be open twenty-four hours/round the clock; 24-hour business operation

〖～商店〗 rìyè shāngdiàn 〈名〉round-the-clock shop; day-and-night-service shop; 24-hour store

【日以继夜】 rìyǐjìyè ＝夜以继日 yèyǐjìrì

【日益】 rìyì 〈副〉increasingly; day by day; more and more: ～繁荣 be prospering with each passing day ‖ ～加剧的紧张局势 mounting tensions ‖ ～壮大 be getting stronger day by day ‖ 局势～恶化。The situation is getting worse/deteriorating/worsening day by day. ‖ 矛盾～尖锐。The contradictions are becoming increasingly intense.

【日营业额】 rìyíngyè'é 〈名〉daily sales/turnover/volume of business

【日用】 rìyòng ❶〈名〉daily expenses: 这些钱给你做～吧。This money is for your daily expenses. ❷〈形〉of daily use: ～必需品 daily necessities/necessaries ‖ ～消费品 goods for everyday consumption ‖ ～小商品 small articles of everyday use

〖～百货〗 rìyòng bǎihuò 〈名〉articles of daily use

〖～品〗 rìyòngpǐn 〈名〉articles of everyday use; daily necessities

〖～杂货〗 rìyòng záhuò 〈名〉various household needs; sundries for everyday use

〖～杂品商店〗 rìyòng zápǐn shāngdiàn 〈名〉general store; sundries store

【日语】 Rìyǔ ＝日本语 Rìběnyǔ

【日元】 rìyuán ＝日圆 rìyuán

【日圆】 rìyuán 〈名〉Japanese yen; yen

【日月】 rìyuè 〈名〉❶ the sun and the moon ❷ life; livelihood: 过去的～ life in the past ‖ 艰苦的～ hard life ❸ time: ⇨～蹉跎

〖～重光〗 rìyuè-chóngguāng 〈熟〉the sun and the moon are shining again—good times are back again; war is over and peace is here again; the tyrant or usurper has been overthrown

〖～蹉跎〗 rìyuè-cuōtuó 〈熟〉time slips by without anything being accomplished; one's life has been wasted

〖～经天，江河行地〗 rìyuè jīng tiān, jiānghé xíng dì 〈熟〉(like) the sun and the moon moving in the sky or the rivers flowing on the earth—be eternal; be the way of the world

〖～如梭〗 rìyuè-rúsuō 〈熟〉the sun and the moon move back and forth like a shuttle—time flies

〖～潭〗 Rìyuètán 〈名〉Riyuetan Lake; Sun Moon Lake [the biggest lake in Taiwan Province]

〖～星辰〗 rìyuè-xīngchén 〈熟〉the sun, the moon and the stars; heavenly bodies

【日晕】 rìyùn 〈名〉[气象] solar halo

【日杂】 rìzá 〈名〉〈简称〉various household needs; sundries for everyday use ⇨日用杂货

〖～店〗 rìzádiàn 〈名〉〈简称〉general store; sundries store ⇨日用杂品商店

【日照】 rìzhào 〈名〉sunshine: ～时间 sunshine time; duration of sunshine ‖ 长～植物 long-day plant ‖ 短～植物 short-day plant

〖～计〗 rìzhàojì 〈名〉sunshine recorder

〖～仪〗 rìzhàoyí 〈名〉heliograph

【日臻】 rìzhēn 〈副〉day by day

【日志】 rìzhì 〈名〉journal; daily record: 工作～ daily record of work ‖ 航海～ logbook; maritime log

【日中】 rìzhōng 〈名〉noon; midday

【日子】 rìzi 〈名〉❶ day; date: 打发～ while away one's time ‖ 定～ fix/set/appoint a day (for sth) ‖ 混～ *muddle along*; scrape by; lounge/potter away one's time ‖ 确定～ name/fix a day (for sth) ‖ 推迟～ put off/postpone the day ‖ 大喜的～ wedding day ‖ 过去的～ days gone by ‖ 好～ lucky/happy day ‖ 美好的～ fine/glorious/happy days ‖ 幸福的～ happy days ‖ 重要的～ big day ❷ time: 过些～你再来。Come again in a few days' time. ‖ 我好些～没见他了。I haven't seen him for quite some time. ❸ life; livelihood: 过～ get on with one's life; get by ‖ 过上好～ live a happy life; live well ‖ ～不好过 have a hard time; have it tough; life is hard ‖ 他靠很少的钱过～。He gets by on very little money. ‖ 他们的～越来越不好过。They are falling on harder and harder times. ‖ 这～怎么过？How can we survive?

róng

戎[1] róng 〈名〉〈书〉❶ weaponry; arms: ⇨兵～相见 ❷ army; military affairs: ⇨～装; 投笔从～

戎[2] Róng 〈名〉Rongs [a generic term for the tribes in the west of ancient China]

【戎行】 rónghóng 〈名〉〈书〉army: 久历～ have served in the army for a long time; have soldiered for many years

【戎机】 róngjī 〈名〉〈书〉❶ military affairs: 通晓～ be well-versed in the art of war ❷ good opportunity for winning a battle

【戎马】 róngmǎ 〈名〉〈书〉army horse: ～一生 serve in the army one's whole life

〖～倥偬〗 róngmǎ-kǒngzǒng 〈熟〉be burdened with pressing military duties; hectic military career
〖～生涯〗 róngmǎ-shēngyá 〈熟〉army/military life
【戎首】 róngshǒu 〈名〉〈书〉warmonger
【戎装】 róngzhuāng 〈名〉〈书〉martial attire; military uniform/clothing; battle dress

茸 róng ❶〈形〉(of grass) fine and soft; downy: ⇨绿～～ ❷〈形〉(of hair) fine, soft and thick; fuzzy: ⇨毛～～ ❸〈名〉young pilose antler: ⇨鹿～
【茸毛】 róngmáo 〈名〉(of plants) fuzz; (of human being or animal) fine hair
【茸茸】 róngróng 〈形〉(of grass, hair, etc) fine, soft and thick; downy: 绿草～ carpet of green grass ‖ 一头～的头发 a head of soft, thick hair

荣 róng 〈形〉❶ thriving; flourishing; luxuriant: 本固枝～ when the root is firm, the branches flourish ⇨～枯 ❷ prosperous: ⇨繁～昌盛 ❸honourable; glorious: 不以为耻，反以为～ take it as an honour rather than as a disgrace ‖ 为人民而死，虽死犹～。It is glorious to die for the people.
【荣达】 róngdá 〈形〉〈书〉illustrious and influential
【荣光】 róngguāng 〈形〉〈书〉glorious: 无上～ most glorious
【荣归】 róngguī 〈动〉return in glory; return honourably
〖～故里〗 róngguī-gùlǐ 〈熟〉return in glory to one's native place; return to one's hometown with honour
【荣华富贵】 rónghuá-fùguì 〈熟〉glory, splendour, wealth and rank—high position and great wealth: 不慕～ have no craving for illustriousness or wealth ‖ 享不尽的～ enjoy/have no end of wealth and honour ‖ 她一生中享尽了～。She enjoyed all the comforts of luxury and high position in her life.
【荣获】 rónghuò 〈动〉have the honour to get/win; get; win: ～大奖 win the grand prize ‖ ～冠军 capture the championship; win the championship; win the honoured title of champion ‖ ～金牌 take/win a gold medal ‖ ～金质奖章 win a gold medal ‖ ～英雄称号 be awarded the honourable title of hero ‖ ～优质产品证书 be awarded a certificate of fine quality ‖ ～最佳女演员奖 win the best actress award
【荣军】 róngjūn 〈名〉〈简称〉disabled soldier (honourably discharged from military service) ⇨荣誉军人
【荣枯】 róngkū 〈名〉〈书〉❶ (of plants) flourishing and withering ❷ (of people) rise and fall; ups and downs; vicissitudes of life
【荣立】 rónglì 〈动〉be cited/honoured for: ～一等功 be cited for meritorious service, first class
【荣任】 róngrèn 〈动〉be honoured with the appointment to a post
【荣辱】 róngrǔ 〈名〉honour or disgrace: 不计～进退 be heedless of personal ups and downs; be heedless of personal highs and lows
〖～与共〗 róngrǔ-yǔgòng 〈熟〉share honour or disgrace; share weal or woe: 肝胆相照，～ be loyal and open-hearted to each other and share weal or woe
【荣升】 róngshēng 〈动〉be honoured with promotion
【荣幸】 róngxìng 〈形〉honoured: 深感～ feel greatly honoured (to do sth) ‖ 非常～ be exceedingly honoured (to do sth) ‖ ～地出席了这次研讨会 have the honour of attending the seminar; have the honour to attend the seminar ‖ 承蒙光临，不胜～。We are greatly honoured by your presence. / You do us a great honour by attending. ‖ 承蒙邀请，十分～。I feel very honoured to be invited. / It is a great honour for me to be invited.
【荣耀】 róngyào 〈形〉honourable; glorious: ～的政治生涯 glorious political career ‖ ～的一生 glorious life ‖ 他被评为劳动模范，非常～。It was the greatest honour to him to be named a model worker.
【荣膺】 róngyīng 〈动〉〈书〉be honoured with: ～战斗英雄称号 be honoured with the title of combat hero
【荣誉】 róngyù 〈名〉honour; credit; glory: 带来～ bring honour to sb/sth ‖ 玷污～ tarnish one's honour ‖ 放弃～ disclaim the credit ‖ 分享～ share an honour with sb ‖ 给予～ accord honour to sb ‖ 恢复～ restore/vindicate the honour of sb/sth ‖ 获得～ achieve/attain/gain honour ‖ 授予～ confer an honour upon sb; award an honour to sb ‖ 维护～ preserve the honour of; vindicate sb's honour ‖ 赢得～ win an honour ‖ 有损～ compromise/blight one's honour ‖ 追求～ seek distinction ‖ ～教授/市民/主席 honourary professor/citizen/chairman ‖ 不朽的～ everlasting/undying glory ‖ 个人～ personal glory ‖ 最高～ highest honour; ultimate accolade ‖ 政治～ political honour ‖ 为祖国的～而战 fight for the honour of one's country
〖～称号〗 róngyù chēnghào 〈名〉honourary title; title of honour
〖～感〗 róngyùgǎn 〈名〉sense of honour: 有集体/民族～ have a sense of collective/national honour
〖～军人〗 róngyù jūnrén 〈名〉disabled soldier (honourably discharged from military service)
〖～学位〗 róngyù xuéwèi 〈名〉honourary degree; degree of Hons
〖～勋章〗 róngyù xūnzhāng 〈名〉medal of honour
〖～证书〗 róngyù zhèngshū 〈名〉certificate of honour
〖～职位〗 róngyù zhíwèi 〈名〉post of honour

狨 róng 〈名〉[动物] marmoset

绒 róng 〈名〉❶ fine hair; down: ⇨鹅～; 驼～; 羽～ ❷ cloth with a nap surface on one or either side: ⇨法兰～; 丝～ ❸ fine floss for embroidery
【绒布】 róngbù 〈名〉flannelette; cotton flannel; lint
【绒花】 rónghuā 〈名〉[工美] velvet flowers, birds, etc
【绒裤】 róngkù 〈名〉sweat pants
【绒毛】 róngmáo 〈名〉❶ fine hair; down; villus ❷ [纺织] nap; pile ❸ lint; floss
〖～猴〗 róngmáohóu 〈名〉[动物] woolly monkey
〖～瘤〗 róngmáoliú 〈名〉[医学] villoma
〖～膜〗 róngmáomó 〈名〉[解剖] chorion; chorionic membrane: ～癌 choriocarcinoma
〖～蜘蛛猴〗 róngmáo zhīzhūhóu 〈名〉[动物] woolly spider monkey
【绒面革】 róngmiàngé 〈名〉suede (leather)
【绒球】 róngqiú 〈名〉pompom; pompon; bobble
【绒毯】 róngtǎn 〈名〉flannette blanket; woollen blanket/rug: 地上铺着～。The ground is covered with a woollen rug.
【绒线】 róngxiàn 〈名〉❶ crewel; floss for embroidery ❷〈方〉knitting wool: 用～织毛衣 knit a sweater with knitting wool ‖ 去商店时请替我买半斤～。Please buy half a *jin* of knitting wool for me when you go to the shop.
〖～刺绣〗 róngxiàn cìxiù 〈名〉crewelwork
〖～帽〗 róngxiànmào 〈名〉tuque; knitted woollen cap
【绒绣】 róngxiù 〈名〉[工美] woollen embroidery; woollen needlepoint tapestry: ～地毯 finished needlepoint carpet
【绒鸭】 róngyā 〈名〉[动物] eider (duck)
【绒衣】 róngyī 〈名〉sweat shirt; warm-up sweater
【绒蚁】 róngyǐ 〈名〉[动物] velvet ant

容[1] róng ❶〈动〉hold; contain: 这个锅能～两加仑水。The pan can hold/contain two gallons of water. ⇨～量; ～器; 内～ ❷〈动〉tolerate: 互不相～ be intolerant of each other; be mutually incompatible ‖ 情理难～ be incompatible with common sense; be contrary to reason ‖ 她～不得别人比她好。She can't stand anybody being better than her. ⇨～忍; 宽～ ❸〈动〉allow; permit: 不～分说 not allow others to explain ‖ ～不得不同意见 cannot stand dissenting views ‖ 请～我解释一下。Please permit me to explain. ‖ 事实不～歪曲。The facts brook no distortion. ⇨～许 ❹〈副〉〈书〉perhaps; probably: ⇨～或

容[2] róng 〈名〉❶ look; facial expression: ⇨病～; 笑～ ❷ appearance; looks: ⇨～貌; 遗～ ❸ appearance; bearing: ⇨军～; 市～
【容错】 róngcuò 〈名〉[计算机] fault-tolerance: ～技术 fault-tolerance technique ‖ ～软件 fault-tolerant software
【容光】 róngguāng 〈名〉glow on the face; radiant facial expression
〖～焕发〗 róngguāng-huànfā 〈熟〉glowing with health; with radiant face
【容华】 rónghuá 〈名〉〈书〉features and bearing; looks: ～绝代 be of unrivalled beauty
【容或】 rónghuò 〈副〉〈书〉perhaps; probably; maybe: ～有之 that may happen; that might be the case

R

【容积】 róngjī 〈名〉volume：这个储藏室的～为100立方米。The storeroom has a volume of 100 cubic metres.
〖～吨〗 róngjīdūn 〈名〉measurement ton
〖～流量〗 róngjī liúliàng 〈名〉volume flow
【容量】 róngliàng 〈名〉capacity：这个罐子的～为四夸脱。The can has a capacity of 4 quarts. ‖ 这个桶～为50升。This barrel holds 50 litres.
【容留】 róngliú 〈动〉allow to stay；take in；shelter：我们绝对不能～一个犯罪分子。We can never give shelter to a criminal. / We should never allow a criminal to stay in our house.
【容貌】 róngmào 〈名〉facial features；looks；appearance：～端庄 have regular/dignified features ‖ ～娇美 look sweet and charming ‖ ～相似 look alike
【容纳】 róngnà 〈动〉❶ hold；accommodate；have a capacity of：可～一万人 have a seating capacity of 10,000 people ‖ 该太空站建成后可～60个人。When completed, the space station will house 60 people. ‖ 新报告厅能～二百人。The new lecture hall seats 200 people. ‖ 这家旅馆能～三百人。This hotel can put up/accommodate 300 people. ❷ tolerate；accept：能～不同意见 can tolerate dissenting views
【容器】 róngqì 〈名〉container；vessel
【容情】 róngqíng 〈动〉[usu used in the negative] show forgiveness/mercy：我们对坏人坏事决不～。We never show any mercy towards evildoers or their doings.
【容让】 róngràng 〈动〉be yielding/lenient/tolerant；give in；make a concession；yield：不肯～一步 won't yield a step；not give an inch ‖ 学会相互～ learn to accommodate to each other
【容人】 róngrén 〈动〉be tolerant of others；be magnanimous to others；be broad-minded：不～ be intolerant (of others)
【容忍】 róngrěn 〈动〉condone；endure；stomach；tolerate；stand；bear；put up with：～某人 show/exhibit tolerance towards sb；endure sb ‖ ～不同意见 be tolerant of different views ‖ ～批评 be tolerant of criticisms ‖ 绝不～恐怖主义 have zero tolerance for terrorism；will not stand terrorism ‖ 无法～这种态度 cannot put up with/stomach/stand/tolerate that kind of attitude ‖ 令人难以～ be beyond/past endurance ‖ 那倒是他们可以～的。That's something they can live with. ‖ 我不能～家中有这种行为。I cannot have such behaviour in my family. ‖ 我不会～你那样对我讲话。I will not tolerate/have you speaking to me like that. ‖ 这种状况再也不能～了。This is intolerable. / This is no longer tolerable.
【容色】 róngsè 〈名〉facial expression；look；appearance：～慌张 look flurried/flustered ‖ ～自若 look calm and composed；keep an easy countenance
【容身】 róngshēn 〈动〉take shelter；shelter oneself；find a living space：无处～ find no place to shelter oneself；find no shelter for oneself
〖～之地〗 róngshēnzhīdì place to stay；shelter；refuge：无～ have no place to shelter oneself/to stay
【容受】 róngshòu 〈动〉tolerate；endure；stand；bear；put up with
【容恕】 róngshù 〈动〉tolerate and forgive；pardon
【容态】 róngtài 〈名〉appearance；looks
【容退】 róngtuì 〈动〉be honourably retired from a post：～军人 disabled soldiers and veterans
【容限】 róngxiàn 〈名〉[物理] tolerance；allowance：光学～ optical tolerance
〖～分析〗 róngxiàn fēnxī 〈名〉tolerance analysis
〖～频率〗 róngxiàn pínlǜ 〈名〉tolerance frequency
【容许】 róngxǔ ❶〈动〉allow；tolerate；permit：～别人发表意见 allow others to voice/air their opinions ‖ ～各种观点并存 tolerate all opinions ‖ ～新闻自由 tolerate a free press ‖ 道德上～ tolerate morally ‖ 法律上～ legally tolerate ‖ 决不～外来干涉 brook no outside interference ‖ ～某种程度的公开批评。Open criticism is tolerated to a point. ‖ 每个乘客只～带一件手提行李。The passengers are allowed only one item of hand luggage each. ‖ 我们以愉快的心情～反对意见的存在。We happily tolerate the existence of opinions contrary to our own. ❷〈副〉〈书〉perhaps；possibly：此类事件十年前～有之。Such things might possibly have happened ten years ago.
〖～负荷〗 róngxǔ fùhè 〈名〉allowable/permissible load
〖～负载〗 róngxǔ fùzǎi ＝ 容许负荷 róngxǔ fùhè
〖～剂量〗 róngxǔ jìliàng 〈名〉permissible dose
〖～浓度〗 róngxǔ nóngdù 〈名〉permissible concentration
〖～误差〗 róngxǔ wùchā 〈名〉admissible/permissible error
【容颜】 róngyán 〈名〉appearance；looks；complexion：～苍老 look old/aged ‖ ～憔悴 look wan and sallow；look haggard
【容易】 róngyì 〈形〉❶ easy：～吃亏的人 easy victim ‖ ～到达的地方 easy-to-reach place ‖ ～受害的人 easy prey ‖ 非常～ as easy as shelling peas ‖ 比较～地学会字母 learn the letters without much effort ‖ 他～接近。He is easy to approach. / He is accessible. ‖ 说起来～做起来难。It's easier said than done. ❷ likely；liable；apt：～变质 deteriorate easily ‖ ～出事故 be apt to meet with accidents；be accident-prone ‖ ～感冒 be apt to catch cold ‖ ～混淆 easily get mixed up ‖ ～紧张 be apt to fidget ‖ ～头痛 be subject to headaches ‖ ～晕船 get seasick easily；be liable to seasickness ‖ 这东西～融化。The stuff melts very easily.
【容止】 róngzhǐ 〈名〉〈书〉bearing；demeanour；mien
【容重】 róngzhòng 〈名〉[水利] unit weight
【容姿】 róngzī 〈名〉〈书〉looks；features

嵘

róng → 峥嵘 zhēngróng

蓉

róng 〈名〉❶ mashed fruit flesh, seeds, etc：⇨豆～；椰～ ❷ → 芙蓉 fúróng ❸ (Róng), another name for Chengdu (成都)

溶

róng 〈动〉dissolve：盐可～于水。Salt dissolves in water.
【溶洞】 róngdòng 〈名〉limestone cave
【溶度】 róngdù 〈名〉[化学] solubility
【溶化】 rónghuà 〈动〉❶ dissolve：把药片～在水中 dissolve the tablet in water ‖ 糖在水中～。Sugar dissolves in water. ❷ ＝ 融化 rónghuà
【溶剂】 róngjì 〈名〉[化学] solvent：液体/油脂～ liquid/grease solvent ‖ 水是最普通的～。Water is the commonest solvent. ‖ 酒精是树脂性物质的～。Alcohol is a solvent of resinous substances.
【溶胶】 róngjiāo 〈名〉[化学] sol
【溶解】 róngjiě 〈动〉dissolve：水能～盐。Water dissolves salt. ‖ 在咖啡中～一块糖。Dissolve a lump of sugar in the coffee.
〖～度〗 róngjiědù 〈名〉solubility
〖～能力〗 róngjiě nénglì 〈名〉solvent power；solvency；solubility
〖～热〗 róngjiěrè 〈名〉heat of solution
〖～物〗 róngjiěwù 〈名〉dissolved matter
〖～作用〗 róngjiě zuòyòng 〈名〉solvent action；dissolution：水的～ dissolving action of water
【溶菌剂】 róngjūnjì 〈名〉bacteriolysant
【溶菌酶】 róngjūnméi 〈名〉lysozyme
【溶菌素】 róngjūnsù 〈名〉[医学] bacteriolysin
【溶媒】 róngméi ＝ 溶剂 róngjì
【溶溶】 róngróng 〈形〉〈书〉broad；vast：～月色 soothing flood of moonlight ‖ 江水～。The broad expanse of the water in the river is flowing gently.
【溶失量】 róngshīliàng 〈名〉loss by solution
【溶蚀】 róngshí 〈动〉[地质] ❶ corrode ❷ erode
【溶体】 róngtǐ 〈名〉[化学] solution；fluid
【溶田】 róngtián 〈动〉[农业] flood and soak paddy field with water (to get it ready for transplanting the seedlings)
【溶性油】 róngxìngyóu 〈名〉[化学] soluble oil
【溶血】 róngxuè 〈名〉[医学] haemolysis：～毒素 haemotoxin；haematoxin ‖ ～时间 haemolysis time ‖ ～实验 haemolytic test
〖～病〗 róngxuèbìng 〈名〉haemolytic disease：新生儿～haemolytic disease of the newborn
〖～性〗 róngxuèxìng 〈形〉haemolytic；haematolytic：～黄疸 haemolytic jaundice ‖ ～贫血 haemolytic anaemia
【溶液】 róngyè 〈名〉solution：澄清～ settle a solution ‖ 稀释～ dilute a solution ‖ 当量～ normal solution ‖ 浓～ strong solution ‖ 浓缩～ concentrated solution ‖ 水～ aqueous solution ‖ 稀～ weak solution ‖ 盐水～ saline solution
〖～栽培〗 róngyè zāipéi 〈名〉[农业] hydroponics；soilless culture
【溶原菌】 róngyuánjūn 〈名〉[微生物] lysogenic bacterium
【溶胀】 róngzhàng 〈名〉swelling
【溶质】 róngzhì 〈名〉[化学] solute；solvend：把食盐溶解于水中时，水是溶剂，食盐是～。When salt is being dissolved in water, water is the solvent and salt is the solute.

榕 róng 〈名〉❶ banyan; banyan tree ❷ (Róng) another name for Fuzhou (福州)

【榕树】 róngshù 〈名〉small-fruited fig; banyan (tree)

熔 róng 〈动〉melt; fuse; smelt: ⇨~焊;~铸

【熔池】 róngchí 〈名〉[冶金] (molten) bath

【熔点】 róngdiǎn 〈名〉[物理] melting/fusing/fusion point

【熔度】 róngdù 〈名〉meltability

【熔断】 róngduàn 〈动〉[电学] blow a fuse; fuse

〖~电流〗 róngduàn diànliú 〈名〉fusing current

〖~器〗 róngduànqì 〈名〉fuse (box)

【熔焊】 rónghàn 〈名〉[机械] fusion/melting welding; fusion soldering

【熔合】 rónghé 〈动〉fuse; merge; alloy: ~两根金属丝 fuse two pieces of wire together ‖ 将锌与铜~成黄铜 fuse zinc and copper to make brass

【熔化】 rónghuà 〈动〉fuse; melt: ~金属 melt down metals ‖ 玻璃在高温下~。Glass melts at a great heat/in high heat.

〖~炉〗 rónghuàlú 〈名〉melting furnace

〖~期〗 rónghuàqī 〈名〉[冶金] melting stage

〖~速率〗 rónghuà sùlǜ 〈名〉[冶金] melting rate

【熔剂】 róngjì 〈名〉[冶金] flux

【熔接】 róngjiē 〈动〉fuse; weld: ~两根金属线 fuse two pieces of wire together

〖~点〗 róngjiēdiǎn 〈名〉weld

〖~头〗 róngjiētóu 〈名〉welded joint

【熔结凝灰岩】 róngjié nínghuīyán 〈名〉[地质] welded tuff

【熔解】 róngjiě 〈动〉[物理] fuse

〖~热〗 róngjiěrè 〈名〉heat of fusion

〖~温度〗 róngjiě wēndù 〈名〉melting temperature

【熔炼】 róngliàn 〈动〉❶ smelt ❷ temper: 在战斗中~自己 temper oneself in combat

〖~炉〗 róngliànlú 〈名〉smelting furnace

【熔炉】 rónglú 〈名〉❶ smelter; furnace: 打开一扇窗户吧。这儿热得像~一样。Let's open a window. It's like a furnace in here. ❷ 〈喻〉crucible; furnace: 在生活的~中得到锻炼 be tempered in the crucible of life ‖ 美国被认为是个民族的大~。America is considered as a melting pot of many races.

【熔模铸造】 róngmó zhùzào 〈名〉[冶金] investment casting

【熔融】 róngróng = 熔化 rónghuà

【熔丝】 róngsī 〈名〉[电工] fuse

〖~断路器〗 róngsī duànlùqì 〈名〉fusible circuit breaker

【熔线】 róngxiàn 〈名〉[电工] fuse wire

〖~盒〗 róngxiànhé 〈名〉[电工] fuse box

【熔岩】 róngyán 〈名〉[地质] lava

〖~洞穴〗 róngyán dòngxué 〈名〉lava cave

【熔盐】 róngyán 〈名〉[化学] fused salt

【熔冶】 róngyě 〈动〉[冶金] smelt

【熔渣】 róngzhā 〈名〉[冶金] slag; dross; sullage

【熔铸】 róngzhù 〈动〉found; cast

〖~工〗 róngzhùgōng 〈名〉smelter

蝾 róng

【蝾螺】 róngluó 〈名〉[动物] turban shell

【蝾螈】 róngyuán 〈名〉[动物] salamander; newt

镕 róng = 熔 róng

融 róng 〈动〉❶ melt; thaw: 春雪易~。Snow melts quickly in spring. ⇨~化 ❷ blend; merge; be in harmony: ~入背景/暮色 merge into the background/twilight ‖ ~入城市社区 integrate oneself with the urban community ‖ 彩虹中各种颜色相互交~。In the rainbow one colour melts into another. ‖ 海天似乎~为一体了。Sea and sky seemed to blend. ‖ 油水不相~。Water does not blend with oil. ⇨~合; 水乳交~ ❸ (of money) circulate: ⇨金~

【融合】 rónghé 〈动〉mix together; fuse; melt; merge; blend: 铜与锡的~ fusion of copper and tin ‖ 种族~ fusion of races; racial integration ‖ 这种装饰完美地~了传统与现代的特色。The décor is a harmonious blend of traditional and modern features.

【融和】 rónghé ❶ 〈形〉pleasantly warm; genial: 气候~ genial climate ‖ 天气~。The weather is pleasantly warm. ❷ (of feelings or atmosphere) harmonious ❸ = 融合 rónghé

【融化】 rónghuà 〈动〉melt; thaw; run: 冰遇热即~。Ice melts with heat. ‖ 积雪~了。The snow has thawed. ‖ 蜡开始~。The wax began to run. ‖ 全球变暖使地球两极的冰层~。Global warming melts the ice in the polar regions.

【融会】 rónghuì 〈动〉mix together; blend harmoniously

〖~贯通〗 rónghuì-guàntōng 〈熟〉gain a thorough understanding of sth; master sth through comprehensive study

【融解】 róngjiě 〈动〉melt; thaw: 冰块在热水中~了。The ice cubes melted in the hot water.

【融洽】 róngqià 〈形〉harmonious; on friendly/good terms: ~干群关系 harmonize relations between the cadres and the masses ‖ 建立~的关系 establish a harmonious relationship ‖ 感情~ harmonize in feeling ‖ 关系~ have harmonious relationships; be in harmony with sb; be on friendly terms with sb; get on like a house on fire ‖ 精神~ be in spiritual harmony ‖ 气氛~cordial/friendly/harmonious atmosphere ‖ ~的交谈 cordial conversation ‖ 他们相处得很~。They are at ease with each other. / They are on good terms with each other.

【融融】 róngróng 〈形〉❶ happy and harmonious: 其乐~ be in a joyous atmosphere ❷ warm; mild: 春光~。Spring fills the air with warmth. ‖ 屋子里暖~的。It was warm and cosy in the room.

【融通】 róngtōng 〈动〉❶ circulate; transfer; accommodate; put capital funds and assets into circulation: ~资金 circulate funds; put capital into circulation; make funds available ❷ gain a thorough understanding: ~古今 gain a thorough understanding of the past and the present ❸ harmonize; communicate

〖~汇票〗 róngtōng huìpiào 〈名〉accommodation bill

〖~物〗 róngtōngwù 〈名〉negotiable/transferable property

【融资】 róngzī 〈动〉finance; put capital funds into circulation; raise funds: 发展市场~ develop market financing ‖ 扩大~规模 expand the scale of capital circulation ‖ 进行~ carry out capital circulation ‖ 横向~ traverse capital circulation ‖ 外部~ external/outside financing ‖ 直接~ direct financing ‖ 为一项工程~ raise funds for a project

〖~公司〗 róngzī gōngsī 〈名〉finance company

〖~机构〗 róngzī jīgòu 〈名〉fund-raising institution; financing institution

〖~渠道〗 róngzī qúdào 〈名〉financing channel

〖~项目〗 róngzī xiàngmù 〈名〉financing project

〖~租赁〗 róngzī zūlìn 〈名〉financial lease

rǒng

冗 rǒng 〈书〉❶ 〈形〉redundant; superfluous; repetitive: ⇨~长;~词;~员 ❷ 〈形〉full of trivial details: ⇨~务;~杂 ❸ 〈名〉busy routine: ⇨拨~

【冗笔】 rǒngbǐ 〈名〉redundancy/superfluity in writing or painting; superfluous words or strokes

【冗长】 rǒngcháng 〈形〉long and tedious; too tediously long; lengthy; long-winded; prolix; verbose: ~的讲话 long and tedious speech; prolix/lengthy/verbose talk ‖ ~的解释 lengthy explanation ‖ ~的说教 long-winded sermon

【冗词】 rǒngcí 〈名〉redundant/superfluous word; pleonasm; tautology

〖~赘句〗 rǒngcí-zhuìjù 〈熟〉redundant words and repetitive expressions; pleonastic/verbose writing

【冗辞】 rǒngcí = 冗词 rǒngcí

【冗繁】 rǒngfán 〈形〉miscellaneous and tedious; full of trivia: ~的琐事 trivial and complicated matters

【冗弱】 rǒngruò 〈形〉〈书〉(of writing) lengthy and pedestrian: 文笔~ write in a lengthy and pedestrian style

【冗散】 rǒngsǎn 〈形〉〈书〉leisurely; relaxed; unhurried and carefree

【冗务】 rǒngwù 〈名〉miscellaneous affairs: ~缠身 be tied up by miscellaneous affairs or routine trivialities

【冗言】 rǒngyán 〈名〉pleonasm; tautology

【冗余】 rǒngyú ❶ 〈名〉redundance; redundancy ❷ 〈形〉redundant; surplus; superfluous

〖~测试〗 rǒngyú cèshì 〈名〉redundancy testing

〖~码〗 rǒngyúmǎ 〈名〉redundant code

〖～数〗 rǒngyúshù 〈名〉redundant digit
〖～位〗 rǒngyúwèi 〈名〉redundancy bit
〖～字符〗 rǒngyú zìfú 〈名〉redundancy character
【冗员】 rǒngyuán 〈名〉redundant personnel; superfluous staff: 裁减～ reduce excessive/redundant personnel; skim/trim away personnel fat; cut redundant staff; downsize
【冗杂】 rǒngzá 〈形〉many and diverse; miscellaneous: ～的事务 miscellaneous affairs; complicated trivial business
【冗赘】 rǒngzhuì 〈形〉verbose; diffuse: ～的文体 diffuse/verbose style ‖ 行文～的作家 diffuse/verbose writer

氄 rǒng 〈形〉(of hair or feathers) fine and soft
【氄毛】 rǒngmáo 〈名〉fine and soft hair or feathers

róu

柔 róu ❶〈形〉soft; flexible; pliant; supple: ⇨～嫩; ～软 ❷〈动〉soften: ～麻 soften jute/hemp ❸〈形〉gentle; mild; tender; yielding: ⇨～顺; 温～ ❹〈动〉make sb docile/meek: ⇨怀～
【柔板】 róubǎn 〈名〉[音乐] adagio
【柔肠】 róucháng 〈名〉tender/soft heart; tender feelings
〖～寸断〗 róucháng-cùnduàn 〈熟〉be heart-broken; be overcome with great sadness
【柔道】 róudào 〈名〉judo
〖～服〗 róudàofú 〈名〉judo suit
〖～家〗 róudàojiā 〈名〉judoist
〖～运动员〗 róudào yùndòngyuán 〈名〉judoka; judoman
【柔和】 róuhé 〈形〉soft; gentle; mild; tender: 手感～ soft to the touch/feel; feel soft ‖ 线条～ soft lines ‖ 性情～ have a mild/gentle disposition ‖ ～的光线 soft light ‖ ～的色调 subdued tone of colour ‖ ～的声音 gentle/mild voice; soft tone
【柔滑】 róuhuá 〈形〉soft and smooth: ～的肌肤 soft skin ‖ ～的皮毛 smooth, soft fur ‖ 手感～ be soft and smooth to the touch/feel; feel soft and smooth
【柔静】 róujìng 〈形〉gentle and peaceful; quiet and mild-mannered
【柔量】 róuliàng 〈名〉[物理] compliance
【柔曼】 róngmàn 〈形〉❶ gentle; soft: ～的歌声 soft and beautiful singing ❷〈书〉(of skin) soft and smooth; (of appearance) delicate; gentle and beautiful
【柔毛】 róumáo 〈名〉down; pubescence; pubes
【柔美】 róuměi 〈形〉soft and graceful: ～的嗓音 soft and sweet voice ‖ 音色～ soft and exquisite tone colour ‖ 舞姿～ graceful dance
【柔媚】 róumèi 〈形〉gentle and charming; lovely: 目光～ eyes sparkling with tenderness and charm
【柔嫩】 róunèn 〈形〉tender; delicate: ～的皮肤 delicate skin ‖ ～的幼芽 tender shoots/sprouts
【柔能克刚】 róunéngkègāng 〈熟〉the soft can overcome the hard; gentleness is the antidote to roughness
【柔腻】 róunì 〈形〉soft and fine-textured; delicate and smooth
【柔懦】 róunuò 〈形〉weak-minded; weak-willed; weak-kneed
【柔情】 róuqíng 〈名〉tender feelings; tenderness
〖～蜜意〗 róuqíng-mìyì 〈熟〉tender affection; tenderness and affection; be deeply in love; be full of sweet feelings
〖～似水〗 róuqíng-sìshuǐ 〈熟〉be as tender and soft as water—be deeply attached
【柔荏】 róurěn 〈形〉〈书〉weak; feeble
【柔韧】 róurèn 〈形〉pliable; pliant; supple: ～的皮革 supple leather
〖～性〗 róurènxìng 〈名〉pliability; pliancy; suppleness: 柳枝的～好。Willow twigs are pliable.
【柔茹刚吐】 róurú-gāngtǔ 〈熟〉bully the weak and dread the strong
【柔软】 róuruǎn 〈形〉soft; lithe; supple: 动作～ lithe movements ‖ 手感～ soft to the touch ‖ ～的四肢 lithe/supple limbs ‖ ～的枕头 soft pillow ‖ ～光滑的头发 soft and silken hair ‖ 使用保湿霜可使肌肤保持～。Using moisturizing cream can keep one's skin supple.
〖～体操〗 róuruǎn tǐcāo 〈名〉callisthenics
〖～杂技演员〗 róuruǎn zájì yǎnyuán 〈名〉contortionist
【柔润】 róurùn 〈形〉tender and smooth: 皮肤～ delicate skin ‖ 嗓音～ soft and mellow voice
【柔弱】 róuruò 〈形〉weak; delicate: 身体～ be delicate/frail/weak in health ‖ 生性～ have a weak character
【柔术】 róushù 〈名〉[体育] jujitsu
【柔顺】 róushùn 〈形〉gentle and agreeable; meek; pliable: 性情～ be of a gentle/pliable disposition; have a yielding personality
〖～剂〗 róushùnjì 〈名〉[化工] softener: 衣物～ fabric softener
【柔荑】 róutí 〈书〉❶〈名〉tender sprout/shoot/bud ❷〈形〉(of a woman's hands) slender and white ❸〈名〉woman's hands
【柔荑花序】 róutí huāxù 〈名〉[植物] catkin; ament
【柔婉】 róuwǎn 〈形〉❶ soft and agreeable: ～的嗓音 soft and pleasing voice ❷ gentle and yielding: 性情～ have a gentle disposition; be soft-tempered
【柔细】 róuxì 〈形〉soft and fine; gentle and thin: ～的柳枝 delicate twigs of willow ‖ ～的嗓音 soft and thready voice
【柔性】 róuxìng ❶〈名〉[物理] flexibility: ～电路 flexible circuit ‖ ～路面 flexible pavement ‖ ～塑料 flexiplast ❷〈形〉flexible; able to make changes: ～处理 handle flexibly
【柔鱼】 róuyú 〈名〉〈书〉squid
【柔中有刚】 róuzhōng-yǒugāng 〈熟〉have a hard core in a mild exterior; have strength as well as grace; gentle but firm

揉 róu ❶〈动〉rub and knead with the hands; massage: ～腿/腰 massage sb's leg/back; give sb's leg/back a massage ‖ ～眼睛 rub one's eyes ❷〈动〉knead; roll: 他把那张纸～成一团。He crumpled the paper (up) into a ball. ⇨～面 ❸〈动〉〈书〉bend; reform ❹〈名〉[中医] kneading
【揉搓】 róucuo 〈动〉❶ rub and knead with hands ❷〈方〉torture; torment: ～人 torment sb
【揉面】 róumiàn 〈动〉knead dough
〖～槽〗 róumiàncáo 〈名〉kneading trough
【揉磨】 róumo 〈动〉〈方〉torture; torment; harass; bother: 不要～你妈了! Stop tormenting your mother!

糅 róu 〈动〉mix; mingle: ⇨杂～
【糅合】 róuhé 〈动〉mix together; blend; form a mixture: ～中西的优点 blend the strengths of the Chinese and Western styles ‖ 他把一些新思想～在他的论文中。He has incorporated some new ideas into his paper.
【糅杂】 róuzá 〈动〉mix; make a hotchpotch

蹂 róu 〈动〉〈书〉stamp; trample
【蹂躏】 róulìn 〈动〉trample on; devastate; ravage; ravish: ～别国主权 trample on the sovereignty of other countries ‖ ～妇女 cruelly abuse/violate a woman ‖ ～人权 grossly violate human rights ‖ ～正义 trample on justice ‖ 饱受战争～的国家 country ravaged by war ‖ 惨遭～ be ruthlessly trampled on ‖ 无辜百姓惨遭～。Many atrocities were committed on innocent people.

鞣 róu 〈动〉tan: ～皮子 tan a hide
【鞣料】 róuliào 〈名〉tanning material
〖～浸膏〗 róuliào jìngāo 〈名〉tanning extract
【鞣皮栎】 róupílì 〈名〉[植物] tanbark oak
【鞣皮制革法】 róupí zhìgéfǎ 〈名〉tanning of leather
【鞣酸】 róusuān 〈名〉[化学] tannic acid
〖～蛋白〗 róusuān dànbái 〈名〉tannalbin; albutannin; albumin tannate
【鞣制】 róuzhì 〈动〉tan (hides)

ròu

肉 ròu ❶〈名〉meat; flesh: 炖～ simmer the meat ‖ 绞/切～ grind/chop meat ‖ 烧～ cook/do the meat ‖ 剔～ pick the meat off a bone ‖ 冻/鲜～ frozen/fresh meat ‖ 狗/马～ dog/horse meat ‖ 生/熟～ raw/cooked meat ‖ 少吃～多吃蔬菜 eat less meat and more vegetables ‖ 一片～ a slice of meat ‖ 这～变质了。The meat has gone bad. ‖ 这～发臭了。The meat smells bad. ‖ 这块排骨上没有多少～。There is not much meat on this piece of spareribs. ⇨烤～; 熏～; 腌～ ❷〈名〉pulp; flesh/meat (of fruit): 桂圆～ longan pulp ‖ 桃子的果～ flesh of a peach ‖ 椰～ coconut meat ❸

〈形〉〈方〉spongy; mushy: 这瓜太～。This melon is too spongy. ❸〈形〉〈方〉slow-moving: 办事～ be slow and phlegmatic in getting things done ‖ 他是个～脾气。He is phlegmatic.
【肉案子】ròu'ànzi〈名〉〈方〉butcher's shop
【肉包子】ròubāozi〈名〉steamed bun with stuffing of minced meat: 煎～ fried meat-stuffed bun
〖～打狗,有去无还〗ròubāozi dǎ gǒu, yǒuqù-wúhuán〈熟〉throw a meat-stuffed bun at a dog—something gone, never to return
【肉饼】ròubǐng〈名〉meat pie; mince pie
【肉搏】ròubó〈动〉fight hand-to-hand
〖～战〗ròubózhàn〈名〉hand-to-hand fight/combat/battle; bayonet fighting/charge: 展开～ engage in hand-to-hand combat
【肉菜】ròucài〈名〉meat dishes
【肉畜】ròuchù〈名〉livestock raised for meat; fat stock; beef cattle
【肉垂】ròuchuí〈名〉[动物] wattle
【肉苁蓉】ròucōngróng〈名〉[中药] saline cistanche
【肉弹】ròudàn〈名〉suicide bomber
【肉刀】ròudāo〈名〉meat/steak knife; chopper
【肉店】ròudiàn〈名〉butcher's (shop)
【肉丁】ròudīng〈名〉diced meat
【肉冻】ròudòng〈名〉meat jelly; aspic
【肉豆蔻】ròudòukòu〈名〉[中药] nutmeg
【肉嘟嘟】ròudūdū〈形〉plump; chubby: ～的脸 chubby face
【肉毒菌】ròudújūn〈名〉botulinum
【肉毒素】ròudúsù〈名〉creotoxin; kreotoxin; creatoxin
【肉毒中毒】ròudú zhòngdú〈名〉botulism: 引起～ cause botulism
【肉墩墩】ròudūndūn〈形〉pudgy; squabby: ～的手 pudgy hands
【肉墩子】ròudūnzi〈名〉chopping block
【肉斧】ròufǔ〈名〉meat axe
【肉感】ròugǎn〈形〉(of a woman) voluptuous and sexy
【肉糕】ròugāo〈名〉meat loaf
【肉鸽】ròugē〈名〉squab
【肉骨粉】ròugǔfěn〈名〉flesh bone dust
【肉骨饲料】ròugǔ sìliào〈名〉meat and bone meal
【肉冠】ròuguān〈名〉[动物] comb
【肉桂】ròuguì〈名〉[植物] (Chinese) cinnamon tree; cassia bark; cassia-bark tree
〖～薄荷〗ròuguì bòhe〈名〉sinnamint
【肉果】ròuguǒ = 肉豆蔻 ròudòukòu
【肉红】ròuhóng〈形〉flesh-coloured red; pale red; pinkish red; pink
【肉乎乎】ròuhūhū〈形〉fat; fleshy
【肉鸡】ròujī〈名〉broiler; chicken; table hen
【肉碱】ròujiǎn〈名〉[生化] carnitine
【肉酱】ròujiàng〈名〉meat pulp; ground/minced meat: 剁成～ chop into meat pulp
【肉卷】ròujuǎn〈名〉mince/minced roll
【肉类】ròulèi〈名〉meats
〖～副产品〗ròulèi fùchǎnpǐn〈名〉meat by-product
〖～加工厂〗ròulèi jiāgōngchǎng〈名〉meat-processing factory
〖～加工业〗ròulèi jiāgōngyè〈名〉meat-packing (industry)
【肉林酒池】ròulín-jiǔchí〈熟〉woods of meat and pools of wine—wining, dining and womanizing; life of extreme extravagance and debauchery
【肉瘤】ròuliú〈名〉sarcoma
〖～病〗ròuliúbìng〈名〉sarcomatosis
【肉麻】ròumá〈形〉sickening; disgusting; nauseating; giving one the creeps: ～的恭维 fulsome compliments
【肉马】ròumǎ〈名〉meat horse
【肉糜】ròumí〈名〉〈方〉meat paste; ground meat
【肉末儿】ròumòr〈名〉ground/minced meat
【肉囊囊】ròunāngnāng〈形〉fleshy; fat
【肉泥】ròuní〈名〉smashed flesh; finely-ground meat
【肉牛】ròuniú〈名〉beef cattle
【肉排】ròupái〈名〉steak
【肉皮】ròupí〈名〉pork skin
〖～冻〗ròupídòng〈名〉pork skin jelly
【肉皮儿】ròupír〈名〉〈方〉human skin; complexion: ～嫩 have delicate skin ‖〈喻〉～薄 be thin-skinned
【肉片】ròupiàn〈名〉sliced meat; meat slice
【肉票】ròupiào〈名〉❶ meat ration coupon ❷ hostage; person kidnapped by bandits: 撕～ (of bandits) kill a hostage
【肉色】ròusè〈名〉flesh colour; yellowish pink: ～长袜 flesh-coloured stockings
【肉身】ròushēn〈名〉[佛教] mortal body; corporeal body
【肉食】ròushí〈形〉carnivorous: ～恐龙 carnivorous dinosaur ⇨～动物
〖～动物〗ròushí dòngwù〈名〉carnivorous/flesh-eating/meat-eating animal; predator; carnivore
【肉食】ròushi〈名〉edible meat: 冷冻/罐装/腌制～ cold/canned/preserved meat ⇨～加工工业
〖～加工工业〗ròushi jiāgōng gōngyè〈名〉meat-processing industry
【肉丝】ròusī〈名〉shredded meat
〖～面〗ròusīmiàn〈名〉noodles with shredded meat
【肉松】ròusōng〈名〉dried meat floss/flakes; minced meat dried by frying
【肉穗花序】ròusuì huāxù〈名〉[植物] spadix
【肉袒】ròutǎn〈动〉〈书〉bare the upper body(when begging forgiveness as if showing willingness to receive a thrashing)—make a humble apology
【肉汤】ròutāng〈名〉meat broth; bouillon
【肉体】ròutǐ〈名〉human body; flesh: 出卖～ sell one's body; practise prostitution ‖ 裸露～ bare one's body ‖ ～的快乐 pleasures of the flesh; carnal/sexual pleasures ‖ 精神支配～。The mind governs the body.
【肉痛】ròutòng〈动〉〈方〉be reluctant to lose sth; feel distressed at sth lost or wasted
【肉头】ròutóu〈形〉〈方〉❶ indecisive and incompetent ❷ foolish; stupid ❸ mean; miserly
【肉头】ròutou〈形〉plump and soft: 这孩子的一双小手,又白又～。The child's little hands are plump and white.
【肉兔】ròutù〈名〉rabbit raised for meat
【肉丸子】ròuwánzi〈名〉meatball
【肉馅儿】ròuxiànr〈名〉minced meat stuffing: 香肠～ sausage meat
【肉星儿】ròuxīngr〈名〉tiny bits of meat: 菜里一点～都没有。There is not even a speck of meat in this dish.
【肉刑】ròuxíng〈名〉corporal punishment
【肉鸭】ròuyā〈名〉duck raised for meat
【肉芽】ròuyá〈名〉[医学] granulation
〖～肿〗ròuyázhǒng〈名〉granuloma: ～病 granulomatosis
【肉眼】ròuyǎn〈名〉❶ naked eye: 细菌用～看不见。Bacteria are invisible to the naked eye. / Germs cannot be seen by the (naked) eye. ❷ vision of a mortal person: ⇨～凡胎
〖～凡胎〗ròuyǎn-fántāi〈熟〉ordinary mortal (without any superhuman abilities); man without vision
【肉眼泡儿】ròuyǎnpāor〈名〉puffy/drooping eyelids
【肉羊】ròuyáng〈名〉sheep raised for meat
【肉叶植物】ròuyè zhíwù〈名〉chylophylla
【肉蝇】ròuyíng〈名〉flesh fly: ～的幼虫 meat maggot
【肉用鸡】ròuyòngjī = 肉鸡 ròujī
【肉用家禽】ròuyòng jiāqín〈名〉table poultry
【肉欲】ròuyù〈名〉animal/bodily/carnal/sensual desire; physical/sensual love; sexual desire/appetite; lust; lechery: 放纵～ indulge in sexual desire ‖ 激起～ excite one's sexual desire ‖ 满足～ gratify one's carnal desire
【肉汁】ròuzhī〈名〉gravy; meat juice
【肉制品】ròuzhìpǐn〈名〉meat products
【肉质叶态】ròuzhì yètài〈名〉chylophylly
【肉质植物】ròuzhì zhíwù〈名〉succulent
【肉中刺】ròuzhōngcì〈名〉thorn in one's flesh/side
【肉猪】ròuzhū〈名〉slaughter pig; porker
【肉赘】ròuzhuì〈名〉wart

rú

如[1] rú ❶〈动〉live/measure up to; comply with: ⇨～期;～愿 ❷〈动〉be like; as; as if: ～我所说 as I have said ‖ 光滑～丝 be as smooth as silk ‖ 数十年～一日地工作 keep working for decades as if it were only one day ‖ 草坪软～柔丝。The lawn is soft like a velvet. ⇨～同;胆小～鼠;犹～ ❸〈动〉[used in the negative] be as good as; can compare with; measure up to: 样样不～人 be inferior to/worse-off than others in every way ‖ 天时不～地利,地利不～人和。Opportune time isn't as important as advantageous terrain, but advantageous terrain isn't as important as harmonious relations with people.

⇨百闻不～一见；牛马不～ ❹〈介〉[introducing the surpassed object]：光景一年强～一年。Life is getting better year by year. ❺〈介〉for instance; such as; as; like：他去过许多国家，～日本、美国、加拿大等。He has been to many countries, such as Japan, the United States, and Canada. ❻〈连〉if; supposing：～不同意，请告诉我。If you disagree, please let me know. ❼〈动〉〈书〉go to：～厕 go to the toilet

如[2] rú 〈后缀〉[used after some adjectives to indicate the state of things or an action]：⇨空空～也；突～其来

【如臂使指】 rúbìshǐzhǐ〈熟〉like the arms using the fingers—be in perfect command of sth

【如常】 rúcháng〈动〉be as usual：一切～ everything is as usual ‖ 健康～ be as healthy as usual; be in one's usual good health

【如出一口】 rúchūyīkǒu〈熟〉unanimously; with one voice

【如出一辙】 rúchūyīzhé〈熟〉be no different from each other; be identical (to/with); coincide with; sound/act exactly the same：他的评论同她的～。His comments echoed those of hers.

【如初】 rúchū〈动〉be as ever; be as before：他们现在又和好～。They've made up with each other. / They are now as close as before.

【如椽笔】 rúchuánbǐ〈名〉powerful writing style; great mastery in wielding the pen

【如此】 rúcǐ〈代〉so; such; this way; like that; thus：～昂贵/高 so expensive/tall ‖ ～小的厨房 such a tiny kitchen; so tiny a kitchen ‖ 事已～ such being the case ‖ 他向来～。He's always been like that.

〖～等等〗 rúcǐ děngděng and so on and so forth; etc, etc

〖～而已〗 rúcǐ'éryǐ〈熟〉that's all; that's what it all adds up to; so that's that, that is all there is to it.

〖～这般〗 rúcǐ zhèbān〈熟〉in this way; thus

【如次】 rúcì〈代〉as follows：全文～。The full text is as follows. / The text follows.

【如刺在背】 rúcìzàibèi ＝ 如芒在背 rúmángzàibèi

【如弟】 rúdì〈名〉〈书〉〈旧〉younger sworn brother

【如堕五里雾中】 rú duò wǔlǐwù zhōng〈俗〉as if lost in a thick fog—be fuddled/utterly bewildered/puzzled/perplexed

【如堕烟海】 rúduòyānhǎi〈熟〉be bewildered; be at a complete loss; be all at sea：你的解释使我～。I am completely at a loss with your explanation.

【如法炮制】 rúfǎ-páozhì〈熟〉prepare herbal medicine by the prescribed method—act after the same fashion; follow a set pattern; follow suit

【如夫人】 rúfūrén〈名〉〈旧〉concubine

【如鲠在喉】 rúgěngzàihóu〈熟〉like having a fishbone stuck in the throat—it is necessary to speak out when one cannot repress one's objections any more

【如故】 rúgù〈动〉❶ be as before：生意兴隆～。The business is brisk as usual. ⇨依然～ ❷ be like old friends：⇨一见～

【如果】 rúguǒ〈连〉if; in case (of); in the event of; provided; providing：～那样的话，我就不去了。In that case/event, I won't go. ‖ ～那样，再谈判又有什么意义？If that's the case, what's the point of continuing the negotiations? ‖ ～为我负担费用，我就同意去。I will agree to go provided/providing (that) my expenses are paid. ‖ ～我迟到了，就别等了。Don't wait for me if I don't show up on time. ‖ ～下雨，我们将在室内比赛。Supposing (that) it rains, we'll play the match indoors. ‖ ～一切顺利，我们将提前完工。If all goes well, we'll be able to complete the project ahead of schedule.

【如何】 rúhé〈代〉how; what; how/what about：～体现社会主义优越性？How can we demonstrate the superiority of socialism? ‖ 你近况～？How are things going with you? ‖ 星期四～？How about Thursday? ‖ 这可～是好？What shall I do then?

【如虎添翼】 rúhǔtiānyì〈熟〉like a tiger which has got wings—with might redoubled

【如花美眷】 rúhuā-měijuàn〈熟〉one's wife as beautiful as a flower; happy marriage

【如花似锦】 rúhuā-sìjǐn〈熟〉❶ (of scenery) be beautiful ❷ (of the future) be bright/promising：～的前程 brilliant prospects; prosperous future ❸ (of decorations, furnishings, etc) luxurious; magnificent

【如花似玉】 rúhuā-sìyù〈熟〉like flowers and jade—(of a woman) be as beautiful as flower and jade; be of exquisite beauty; be delicately beautiful

【如火燎原】 rúhuǒ-liáoyuán〈熟〉spread like a prairie fire—develop rapidly with irresistible force

【如火如荼】 rúhuǒ-rútú〈熟〉like a raging fire/wildfire—grow vigorously; become vigorous; develop with vigour and enthusiasm：改革正～地开展着。Reform is in full swing.

【如获至宝】 rúhuòzhìbǎo〈熟〉as if one had found a most valuable/rare treasure—seize sth as heaven-sent; rejoice over a windfall

【如饥似渴】 rújī-sìkě〈熟〉as if thirsting or hungering for sth—with great eagerness：～地读书 read hungrily ‖ ～地探求真理的人 voracious seeker after the truth

【如胶似漆】 rújiāo-sìqī〈熟〉stick to each other like glue or lacquer—be deeply attached to each other; be inseparable; be fast friends; be deeply in love with each other

【如今】 rújīn〈名〉nowadays; now; these days：～坐飞机是平常事。Air travel is a commonplace nowadays.

【如旧】 rújiù〈动〉be as before/usual：一切～。Everything is as before.

【如来】 Rúlái〈名〉[佛教] Tathagata; Buddha

【如狼牧羊】 rúlángmùyáng〈熟〉like a wolf shepherding sheep—ride roughshod over the people

【如狼似虎】 rúláng-sìhǔ〈熟〉as ferocious as wolves and tigers; like cruel beasts of prey; with beast-like ferocity; act like voracious beasts of prey

【如雷贯耳】 rúléiguàn'ěr〈熟〉like a thunderclap piercing the ear; reverberate like thunder—(of sb's name) resound in one's ears：久闻大名，～。Your exalted name has long resounded in my ears.

【如临大敌】 rúlíndàdí〈熟〉like confronting a formidable or mortal enemy—be on one's guard for/against all possible dangers; be prepared for any eventualities; take every precaution as if anticipating a fierce enemy attack

【如临深渊】 rúlínshēnyuān〈熟〉as if/like standing on the edge of an abyss—be very cautious in doing things; act with utmost caution

【如履薄冰】 rúlǚbóbīng〈熟〉as if treading on thin ice; like walking on thin ice; like walking/treading on eggs—act with great/utmost caution

【如芒在背】 rúmángzàibèi〈熟〉as if having prickles on one's back; feel a thorn in one's side—be on tenterhooks; be nervous and uneasy; be on pins and needles

【如蒙光临，不胜荣幸】 rú méng guānglín, bùshèng róngxìng will you grace the occasion by your presence? / we would be greatly honoured by your coming

【如梦初醒】 rúmèngchūxǐng〈熟〉as if awakening from a dream; like waking from a dream—begin to see the light; feel like Rip Van Winkle waking up

【如命】 rúmìng〈动〉comply with your instruction; do as you say

【如鸟兽散】 rúniǎoshòusàn〈熟〉〈贬〉disperse like birds and beasts—run off helter-skelter; run off in utter disorder

【如牛负重】 rúniúfùzhòng〈熟〉like an ox carrying a heavy load on its back—be overburdened

【如期】 rúqī〈副〉as planned/scheduled; on schedule：～出行 start a trip as planned ‖ ～到达/结束 arrive/end on schedule ‖ ～交货 deliver the goods in time ‖ ～进行/举行/完成 proceed/hold/complete as scheduled ‖ ～开放 open on schedule ‖ 四方会谈将～举行。The four-party talks will go forward as planned.

【如其】 rúqí〈连〉if; provided that

〖～不然〗 rúqíbùrán〈熟〉if that's not the case; if not

【如泣如诉】 rúqì-rúsù〈熟〉(of sound) like weeping out one's grievances—(of music) be plaintive/mournful

【如日方升】 rúrìfāngshēng〈熟〉like the sun rising—(of careers, etc) begin to take off; with boundless propspects

【如日中天】 rúrìzhōngtiān〈熟〉like the sun at high noon—be at the apex/zenith/height of one's power, career, etc：成就～ be in the full flush of success

【如入鲍鱼之肆，久而不闻其臭】 rú rù bàoyú zhī sì, jiǔ'ér bù wén qí chòu〈熟〉it's like staying long in a fish market and getting insensitive to the stink—long exposure to bad company/environment dulls one's sensitivity to evil ways

【如入无人之境】 rú rù wú rén zhī jìng〈熟〉as if entering unpeopled land—march through without encountering significant resistance; smash all resistance

【如入芝兰之室，久而不闻其香】 rú rù zhīlán zhī shì, jiǔ'ér bù wén qí xiāng〈熟〉it's like staying long in a room full of fragrant orchids and getting oblivious of the sweet smell—long-standing association with good/noble company makes one take good ways for granted

【如若】 rúruò = 如果 rúguǒ
【如丧考妣】 rúsàngkǎobǐ 〈熟〉〈贬〉 as if one had lost one's parents; as if bereft of one's own parents—be utterly wretched; be pathetically anxious; be very sorry; wail with mournful abandon: 他的垮台使其追随者～。His downfall left his followers feeling orphaned/like orphans.
【如上】 rúshàng 〈动〉 be as above: ～所述 as stated/mentioned above; as previously stated/mentioned; as forementioned ‖ ～所说 as given above ‖ 报告～ the above is a full account of
【如实】 rúshí 〈副〉 truthfully: ～反映 report accurately; reflect things as they are ‖ ～汇报 give a truthful account of what happened ‖ ～交待 make a clean breast of everything
【如是】 rúshì 〈连〉 as is; such is: ～，请直说无妨。If such is the case, please tell us without hesitation.
〖～我闻〗 rúshìwǒwén 〈熟〉 that's what I heard: ～，信不信由你。Believe it or not, that's what I heard.
【如释重负】 rúshìzhòngfù 〈熟〉 as if relieved of a heavy burden/load—feel a sense of relief; feel greatly/very much relieved; heave a sigh of relief like a load coming off one's mind: 人们～。There is a great sense of relief among people. ‖ 我～，倍感轻松。That's a great weight off my mind.
【如数家珍】 rúshǔjiāzhēn 〈熟〉 as if enumerating one's family treasures with pleasure—be very familiar with and proud of what one is talking about
【如数】 rúshù 〈副〉 to the amount stipulated; according to the agreed amount; in full; exactly the number/amount: ～偿还 pay back the whole amount ‖ ～交纳 pay in full
【如斯】 rúsī 〈代〉〈书〉 such; as; like that: ～而已。That's all. ‖ 逝者～夫。Time passes like the flow of the river water.
【如汤沃雪】 rútāngwòxuě 〈熟〉 like pouring hot water on snow—easily and speedily done
【如同】 rútóng 〈动〉 be like; be the same as: ～白昼 as bright as daylight ‖ ～亲人 like one's kith and kin
【如闻其声，如见其人】 rú wén qí shēng, rú jiàn qí rén 〈熟〉 as if you see and hear the person—(of a description) very vivid and intimate
【如下】 rúxià 〈动〉 as follows: 声明～ issue/make the following statement ‖ 理由/内容～。The reasons/contents are as follows. ‖ 全文～。The full text follows.
【如像】 rúxiàng = 如同 rútóng
【如心】 rúxīn 〈形〉 gratified; satistied; pleased; contented; to one's heart's content: 事事～。Everything went as one had wished.
【如兄】 rúxiōng 〈名〉〈旧〉 sworn elder brother
【如许】 rúxǔ 〈代〉〈书〉 ❶ so much; so many: 枉费～工夫。So much time has been wasted. ❷ so; such: 行路～难。The journey was so difficult.
【如一】 rúyī 〈动〉 be consistent/uniform; in one and the same way; be unchanging: ⇨始终～
【如蚁附膻】 rúyǐfùshān 〈熟〉〈贬〉 like ants clinging to sth strong-smelling—❶ running after unwholesome things ❷ attaching in droves to influential people for personal gain
【如意】 rúyì ❶ 〈动〉 be gratified; be satisfactory (to sb); come one's way: 顺心～ be happy and satisfactory ‖ 祝万事～。May everything come your way. ‖ 事事不如她的意。Everything goes against her wish. ❷ 〈名〉 ornamental sceptre
〖～算盘〗 rúyì-suànpán smug calculation; wishful thinking: 打～ indulge in wishful thinking ‖ 打乱某人的～ upset sb's smug calculation
【如蝇逐臭】 rúyíngzhúchòu 〈熟〉〈贬〉 like flies going after a rank smell
【如影随形】 rúyǐngsuíxíng 〈熟〉 like the shadow following the shape—be closely related to each other; be inseparable
【如鱼得水】 rúyúdéshuǐ 〈熟〉 like fish getting into the water—be in one's element; (take to sth) like a duck to water: 她教起书来～。She has taken to teaching like a duck to water.
【如愿】 rúyuàn 〈动〉 have one's wish fulfilled; have one's wish; get what one wished for; as one wishes
〖～以偿〗 rúyuàn-yǐcháng 〈熟〉 attain one's wishes; get one's wish; have one's wish fulfilled; obtain one's heart's desire; hook/land one's fish
【如云】 rúyún 〈形〉 cloudlike; many; in great number: 美女～ cloudlike groups of beauties
【如织】 rúzhī 〈形〉 numerous; crisscrossing: 公园里游人～。The park was thronged with visitors.
【如醉方醒】 rúzuìfāngxǐng 〈熟〉 like waking from a drunken sleep; as if waking up from drunkeness—sober up; begin to see the light
【如醉如痴】 rúzuì-rúchī 〈熟〉 as if intoxicated and stupefied—be in ecstasies (over sth); be enraptured; be high; be deliciously fascinated (by sth)
【如坐针毡】 rúzuòzhēnzhān 〈熟〉 as if sitting on a bed of needles—like a cat on hot bricks; be on pins and needles; be/sit on thorns; be fidgety; feel extremely uneasy: 接到恐吓电话后，他整日～。After receiving the threatening phone call, he became extremely alarmed and fidgeted all day.

茹 rú 〈动〉〈书〉 eat: ～素 eat no meat; be a vegetarian
【茹苦含辛】 rúkǔ-hánxīn = 含辛茹苦 hánxīn-rúkǔ
【茹毛饮血】 rúmáo-yǐnxuè 〈熟〉 eat uncooked game—live a primitive life

铷 rú 〈名〉[化学] rubidium (Rb)

儒 rú 〈名〉 ❶ Confucianism; Confucianist ❷ 〈旧〉 scholar; learned man: 老～ old scholar ⇨腐～
【儒道】 Rúdào 〈名〉 Confucianism and Taoism
【儒法斗争】 rú-fǎ dòuzhēng 〈名〉 struggle between the Confucianists and the Legalists
【儒艮】 rúgèn 〈名〉[动物] dugong; sea cow; manatee
【儒冠】 rúguān 〈名〉 cap of a Confucian scholar; attire showing status above merchants and working people
【儒家】 Rújiā 〈名〉 Confucianists [a school of thought in the Spring and Autumn Period and Warring States Period (770-221 BC)]; Confucian school: ～经典 classics of Confucius and Mencius; Confucian classics ‖ 新～ neo-Confucianist
〖～思想〗 Rújiā sīxiǎng 〈名〉 Confucianism
〖～学说〗 Rújiā xuéshuō 〈名〉 Confucian doctrine
【儒将】 rújiàng 〈名〉 scholarly general; scholar-general
【儒教】 Rújiào 〈名〉 Confucianism
【儒林】 rúlín 〈名〉 ❶ Confucian scholars ❷ scholars in general; academics; people of learning: 《～外史》*Unofficial History of the Literati*; *The Scholars*
【儒略历】 Rúlüèlì 〈名〉[天文] Julian calendar [established by Julius Caesar in 46 BC]
【儒商】 rúshāng 〈名〉 intellectual businessman; merchant with some background in book-learning
【儒生】 rúshēng 〈名〉 ❶ Confucian scholar ❷ scholar; intellectual; scholar not yet attaining place in officialdom
【儒士】 rúshì 〈名〉 Confucian scholar
【儒术】 rúshù 〈名〉 Confucianism
【儒学】 rúxué 〈名〉 ❶ Confician teachings ❷ government-run Confician schools at county, prefecture or province level during the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties
【儒雅】 rúyǎ 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ erudite ❷ scholarly and refined: ～风度 scholarly bearing
【儒医】 rúyī 〈名〉 scholar-physician (of traditional Chinese medicine)
【儒宗】 rúzōng 〈名〉〈书〉 learned Confucian master

薷 rú →香薷 xiāngrú

嚅 rú
【嚅动】 rúdòng 〈动〉 move one's lips as if to say sth
【嚅嗫】 rúniè 〈书〉 = 嗫嚅 nièrú

濡 rú 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ immerse; moisten: ⇨～笔; 耳～目染 ❷ linger; stay: ⇨～滞
【濡笔】 rúbǐ 〈动〉 dip a writing brush in ink—write
【濡染】 rúrǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 immerse; imbue
【濡湿】 rúshī 〈动〉 soak; make wet; moisten
【濡滞】 rúzhì 〈动〉〈书〉 tarry; linger: 行动～ be slow in action

孺 rú 〈名〉 child: ⇨妇～
【孺人】 rúrén 〈名〉〈书〉〈旧〉 *wife or mother of an official of certain* ranks in the Ming and Qing dynasties
【孺子】 rúzǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 child: 黄口～ mere little kid/child
〖～可教〗 rúzǐ-kějiào 〈熟〉 the boy is intelligent and teachable; the boy is worth teaching
〖～牛〗 rúzǐniú 〈名〉 herdboy's willing ox—servant of the people

襦 rú 〈名〉〈书〉short jacket：布～ *short cloth jacket* ‖ 绣～ short embroidered upper garment

颥 rú → 颞颥 nièrú

蠕 rú 〈动〉wriggle；squirm

【蠕变】 rúbiàn ❶〈动〉change slowly ❷〈名〉[冶金] creep；creepage；creep deformation；after-flow

【蠕虫】 rúchóng 〈名〉worm；helminth

〖～学〗 rúchóngxué 〈名〉helminthology

【蠕动】 rúdòng ❶〈动〉wriggle；squirm：蚯蚓～着钻出小洞。The earthworm wriggled out of a small hole. ❷〈动〉creep：向前～ inch along ❸〈名〉[解剖] peristalsis：～波 peristaltic wave

【蠕螺】 rúluó 〈名〉worm shell

【蠕蠕】 rúrú 〈副〉squirmingly；wrigglingly：～前行 crawl/wriggle along

【蠕蛇】 rúshé 〈名〉worm snake

rǔ

汝 rǔ 〈代〉〈书〉you

【汝辈】 rǔbèi 〈名〉you people；you；people of your kind

乳 rǔ ❶〈动〉〈书〉feed with milk ❷〈名〉breast；mamma；tit；(of livestock) udder：双～ breasts ⇨～罩 ❸〈名〉milk：⇨母～ ❹〈名〉milk-like liquid：⇨～胶；豆～ ❺〈形〉newborn；suckling：⇨～燕；～牙 ❻〈动〉give birth to；multiply

【乳癌】 rǔ'ái 〈名〉breast/mammary cancer

【乳白】 rǔbái 〈形〉milky white；creamy：～玻璃 milk glass；opaline ‖ ～灯泡 opal bulb ‖ ～色的地毯 cream-coloured carpet

【乳钵】 rǔbō 〈名〉mortar (for grinding herbal medicine, etc)

【乳齿】 rǔchǐ ＝ 乳牙 rǔyá

〖～象〗 rǔchǐxiàng 〈名〉[古生物] mastodon

【乳畜】 rǔchù 〈名〉dairy animal

【乳毒病】 rǔdúbìng 〈名〉milk sickness/poisoning

【乳蛾】 rǔ'é 〈名〉[中医] acute tonsillitis

【乳儿】 rǔ'ér 〈名〉suckling；sucking baby；sucker

【乳房】 rǔfáng 〈名〉❶ breast；mamma：丰满的～ full breasts ❷ (of livestock) udder

〖～切除术〗 rǔfáng qiēchúshù 〈名〉mastectomy

【乳峰】 rǔfēng 〈名〉(*women's*) *protuberant breasts*

【乳腐】 rǔfǔ 〈方〉＝ 豆腐乳 dòufurǔ

【乳高】 rǔgāo 〈名〉shoulder to breast measurement

【乳鸽】 rǔgē 〈名〉squab

【乳沟】 rǔgōu 〈名〉cleavage

【乳化】 rǔhuà 〈动〉emulsify

〖～剂〗 rǔhuàjì 〈名〉emulsifying agent；emulsifier

〖～器〗 rǔhuàqì 〈名〉emulsifier

〖～油〗 rǔhuàyóu 〈名〉emulsified oil

【乳黄】 rǔhuáng 〈形〉pale yellow；creamy

【乳剂】 rǔjì 〈名〉[化学] emulsion：感光～ sensitive emulsion

【乳胶】 rǔjiāo 〈名〉[化学] emulsion；emulsoid；latex

〖～漆〗 rǔjiāoqī 〈名〉emulsion paint；latex paint

【乳酒】 rǔjiǔ 〈名〉kumiss；koumiss

【乳疽】 rǔjū 〈名〉[中医] intramammary abscess；mastoscirrhus

【乳距】 rǔjù 〈名〉breast width

【乳酪】 rǔlào 〈名〉cheese

【乳糜】 rǔmí 〈名〉[生物] chyle

〖～管〗 rǔmíguǎn 〈名〉[解剖] chyliferous vessel；lacteal

〖～尿〗 rǔmíniào 〈名〉chyluria

〖～胸〗 rǔmíxiōng 〈名〉chylothorax；chylopleura

〖～泻〗 rǔmíxiè 〈名〉[医学] celiac disease

〖～性腹水〗 rǔmíxìng fùshuǐ 〈名〉chylous ascitesm；chyloperitoneum

【乳名】 rǔmíng 〈名〉infant name；child's pet name

【乳母】 rǔmǔ 〈名〉wet nurse

【乳娘】 rǔniáng 〈名〉wet nurse

【乳牛】 rǔniú 〈名〉dairy cow/cattle；milk/milch cow

〖～场〗 rǔniúchǎng 〈名〉dairy farm

【乳品】 rǔpǐn 〈名〉dairy product

〖～厂〗 rǔpǐnchǎng 〈名〉creamery

〖～店〗 rǔpǐndiàn 〈名〉dairy；creamery

〖～业〗 rǔpǐnyè 〈名〉dairying；dairy industry

【乳清】 rǔqīng 〈名〉whey

【乳酸】 rǔsuān 〈名〉[生化] lactic acid

〖～钙〗 rǔsuāngài 〈名〉calcium lactate

〖～杆菌〗 rǔsuān gǎnjūn 〈名〉lactobacillus

〖～酶〗 rǔsuānméi 〈名〉lactolase

〖～盐〗 rǔsuānyán 〈名〉lactate

【乳糖】 rǔtáng 〈名〉[化学] milk sugar；lactose

〖～酶〗 rǔtángméi 〈名〉[生化] lactase

【乳头】 rǔtóu 〈名〉❶ nipple；teat：～皲裂 cracked nipple ‖ ～内陷 crater nipple；depressed nipple ❷ papilla；mammilla：视神经～ optic papilla

〖～成型术〗 rǔtóu chéngxíngshù 〈名〉mammilliplasty

〖～炎〗 rǔtóuyán 〈名〉[医学] mammillitis；thelitis

〖～状瘤〗 rǔtóuzhuàngliú 〈名〉[医学] papilloma

【乳突】 rǔtū 〈名〉mastoid process

〖～切除术〗 rǔtū qiēchúshù 〈名〉mastoidectomy

〖～炎〗 rǔtūyán 〈名〉mastoiditis；mastoid

【乳腺】 rǔxiàn 〈名〉mammary gland

〖～癌〗 rǔxiàn'ái 〈名〉*breast/mammary cancer*：患～ *develop breast cancer*

〖～病〗 rǔxiànbìng 〈名〉[医学] mastopathy；mastosis

〖～瘤〗 rǔxiànliú 〈名〉[医学] mastadenoma

〖～炎〗 rǔxiànyán 〈名〉[医学] mastitis；mastadenitis

〖～硬化〗 rǔxiàn yìnghuà 〈名〉[医学] mastoscirrhus

〖～增生〗 rǔxiàn zēngshēng 〈名〉[医学] cyclomastopathy

【乳香】 rǔxiāng 〈名〉frankincense；olibanum

【乳臭】 rǔxiù 〈名〉odour/smelling of milk

〖～未干〗 rǔxiù-wèigān 〈熟〉still smell of one's mother's milk—not yet dry behind the ears；be wet behind the ears；still has one's milk teeth；be young and inexperienced

〖～小儿〗 rǔxiù xiǎo'ér 〈名〉still a baby；not out of swaddling clothes

【乳牙】 rǔyá 〈名〉baby/milk/deciduous/primary tooth：这孩子在长～。The child is teething.

【乳燕】 rǔyàn 〈名〉baby swallow；fledgling swallow

【乳液】 rǔyè 〈名〉emulsion

【乳溢】 rǔyì 〈名〉[医学] galactorrhea

【乳婴】 rǔyīng 〈名〉nursling；suckling baby

【乳油】 rǔyóu 〈名〉❶ cream ❷ emulsion

【乳晕】 rǔyùn 〈名〉areola

【乳罩】 rǔzhào 〈名〉brassiere；bra

【乳汁】 rǔzhī 〈名〉milk：～分泌 milk secretion ‖ 甘甜的～ sweet milk

【乳脂】 rǔzhī 〈名〉butterfat；cream

〖～糖〗 rǔzhītáng 〈名〉toffee；toffy；taffy

【乳制品】 rǔzhìpǐn 〈名〉dairy produce/product

【乳猪】 rǔzhū 〈名〉suckling pig；sucking pig

【乳状液】 rǔzhuàngyè 〈名〉emulsion

【乳浊液】 rǔzhuóyè 〈名〉emulsion

辱 rǔ ❶〈名〉disgrace；dishonour；humiliation；mortification：⇨奇耻大～；屈～ ❷〈动〉bring disgrace/humiliation (to sb)；*humiliate；insult*：⇨～骂；凌～；丧权～国 ❸〈动〉bring disgrace on (sb/sth)；disgrace (sb/sth)；insult：不～使命 not disgrace/fail a mission ⇨～没 ❹〈动〉〈书〉be indebted (to sb for a kindness)；be honoured：～承赐教。I am grateful to you for your instruction.

【辱临】 rǔlín 〈动〉〈书〉I am honoured by your presence/coming

【辱骂】 rǔmà 〈动〉abuse；revile；call sb names；hurl abuse/insults at sb；heap abuse on sb；verbally assault

【辱命】 rǔmìng 〈动〉disgrace a mission；fail a mission：幸不～。I am fortunate to have accomplished the mission.

【辱没】 rǔmò 〈动〉bring disgrace on sb/sth；be a disgrace to sb/sth

〖～门楣〗 rǔmò-ménméi 〈熟〉bring disgrace on/to a family；be a disgrace to one's family；disgrace one's family；tarnish the name of one's family

擩 rǔ 〈动〉〈方〉put in；fill in；tuck；thrust：把刀～进草垛里 slip the sword in the haystack

rù

入 rù ❶〈动〉enter; go in/into: 陷～ fall/sink into ‖ 外人莫～。No admittance to outsiders/non-members. ⇨～场; 病从口～; 渐～佳境 ❷〈动〉put in/into: 放～ put into ⇨～库; ～账; 纳～ ❸〈动〉join; enlist in; be admitted to/into: ～中国籍 be naturalized as a Chinese citizen ⇨～伍; 加～ ❹〈名〉income: ⇨～不敷出; 收～; 岁～ ❺〈动〉suit; conform to; agree with: ⇨～时; ～眼 ❻ = 入声 rùshēng

【入不敷出】 rùbùfūchū〈熟〉income falling short of one's expenditure; income cannot cover outlay; cannot make both ends meet; one's expenses/expenditures exceed income; live beyond/above one's income/means; run behind one's expenses: 我经常～。My earnings and spending were often out of whack.

【入仓】 rùcāng〈动〉put in storage: 货物～ store goods in the warehouse

【入场】 rùchǎng〈动〉march into the arena; enter: 运动员～ the athletes march in ‖ 免费～ free admission/entrance; admission/entrance free ‖ 凭票/证～ admission by ticket/card only ‖ 只许成人～ admission to adults only

〖～费〗 rùchǎngfèi〈名〉admission (fees); admission/entry charge; entrance fee: 付两元～ pay two *yuan* admission

〖～权〗 rùchǎngquán〈名〉entree; right of entry: 获得某私人俱乐部的～ obtain the entree to a private club

〖～券〗 rùchǎngquàn〈名〉❶ (admission/entrance) ticket: 搞到一张～ get/obtain an admission ticket (to an exhibition, etc) ‖ 音乐会/比赛～ ticket for a concert/match ❷ qualification (for): 争取奥运会的～ strive to qualify for the Olympic Games

〖～式〗 rùchǎngshì〈名〉march-in ceremony

【入超】 rùchāo〈名〉trade deficit; adverse trade balance; import surplus; unfavourable balance of trade; excess of imports over exports

【入春】 rùchūn〈动〉spring begins: ～以来 since the beginning of spring

【入党】 rùdǎng〈动〉be admitted to a political party; join a political party; become a member of a political party: 要求～ apply for Party membership

〖～申请书〗 rùdǎng shēnqǐngshū〈名〉Party membership application; application for Party membership

〖～宣誓〗 rùdǎng xuānshì〈动〉take an oath on joining a party; take the admission oath

〖～志愿书〗 rùdǎng zhìyuànshū〈名〉application form for Party membership

【入档】 rùdàng〈动〉file; put on file; place material/documents into files: 整理文件～ organize and file papers

【入定】 rùdìng〈动〉[佛教] (of Buddhists) sit in meditation; enter/fall into a state of tranquility in meditation

【入冬】 rùdōng〈动〉winter begins: ～以来 since the beginning of winter

【入肚】 rùdù〈动〉eat; swallow

【入队】 rùduì〈动〉join the Young Pioneers; be admitted to the Young Pioneers

〖～仪式〗 rùduì yíshì〈名〉(of the Young Pioneers) initiation ceremony

【入耳】 rù'ěr〈动〉be pleasant to the ear: 不堪～的话 disgusting/offensive/revolting/unpleasant-sounding words or language

【入伏】 rùfú ❶〈动〉enter the hottest days of the year: 今天～。The hottest days begin today. ❷〈名〉beginning of the hottest days

【入港】 rùgǎng〈动〉❶ arrive at/enter/make/reach a harbour or port; come into port: 船～了。The ship sailed into the port. ‖ 从这里～的船只每天多达一百多艘。More than a hundred vessels enter the port from here daily. ❷ [in early vernacular] converse congenially; be in full agreement; be in perfect harmony: 二人谈得～。The two of them were in deep conversation and in full agreement with each other. ❸ have an affair

〖～报表〗 rùgǎng bàobiǎo〈名〉bill of entry

〖～费〗 rùgǎngfèi〈名〉port/inward charges

〖～手续〗 rùgǎng shǒuxù〈名〉clearance inwards

〖～税〗 rùgǎngshuì〈名〉port/harbour dues; port duties; keelage; inward charges

【入彀】 rùgòu〈动〉〈书〉❶ be trapped or harnessed; play into sb's hands ❷ be absorbed/concentrated ❸ conform to a normal order or standard

【入股】 rùgǔ〈动〉buy shares; become a shareholder

【入骨】 rùgǔ〈动〉to the marrow: ⇨恨之～

【入关】 rùguān〈动〉❶ enter one of the gates of the Great Wall from the outside ❷ be admitted to General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT): ～后，进口商品大幅降价。After the country was admitted to GATT, the price of imported goods was greatly reduced.

【入国问禁】 rùguó-wènjìn〈熟〉on entering a foreign country, enquire about its prohibitions/taboos

【入海口】 rùhǎikǒu〈名〉[地理] estuary

【入户】 rùhù〈动〉❶ enter sb's house ❷ become a member of another's family ❸ obtain a residence permit

【入化】 rùhuà〈动〉reach the acme of perfection; be superb: ⇨出神～

【入画】 rùhuà〈动〉be worth painting; be suitable for a painting; be picturesque

【入会】 rùhuì〈动〉enrol as a member; join a society, association, etc: ～费 admission/initiation fee

【入伙】 rùhuǒ〈动〉❶ join a gang ❷ join an enterprise; join in partnership: 同意某人～ admit sb into partnership ❸ join a mess or a boarding arrangement

【入籍】 rùjí〈动〉be/become naturalized; acquire citizenship: 入美国籍 be naturalized in the United States ‖ 申请入中国籍 apply for naturalization as a Chinese citizen

〖～人〗 rùjírén〈名〉naturalized person

〖～申请〗 rùjí shēnqǐng〈名〉application/petition for naturalization

〖～税〗 rùjíshuì〈名〉assimilated tax

〖～文件〗 rùjí wénjiàn〈名〉naturalization papers

〖～证书〗 rùjí zhèngshū〈名〉certificate of naturalization; naturalization certificate

【入寂】 rùjì〈动〉[佛教] (of Buddhist monks, nuns, etc) pass away; die; achieve nirvana

【入教】 rùjiào〈动〉be converted to a religion; become a believer of a religion

【入静】 rùjìng〈动〉[宗教] sit in meditation and achieve absolute mental tranquility

【入境】 rùjìng〈动〉enter a country

〖～登记〗 rùjìng dēngjì〈名〉entrance registration

〖～地点〗 rùjìng dìdiǎn〈名〉point of entry

〖～护照〗 rùjìng hùzhào〈名〉entry passport

〖～检疫证〗 rùjìng jiǎnyìzhèng〈名〉quarantine certificate for entry

〖～口岸〗 rùjìng kǒu'àn〈名〉port of entry

〖～签证〗 rùjìng qiānzhèng〈名〉entry visa

〖～申报单〗 rùjìng shēnbàodān〈名〉customs declaration made at the time of entry

〖～手续〗 rùjìng shǒuxù〈名〉entry formalities/procedure; immigration procedure: 办理～ go through entry formalities

〖～税〗 rùjìngshuì〈名〉landing tax; entry tax

〖～问俗〗 rùjìng-wènsú〈熟〉upon entering a country, inquire about its customs—when in Rome, do as the Romans do

〖～许可证〗 rùjìng xǔkězhèng〈名〉entrance/entry permit

〖～证〗 rùjìngzhèng〈名〉entry certificate

【入口】 rùkǒu ❶〈动〉enter the mouth: 此食品难于～。This food is unpalatable. ‖ 这种果子不能～。This fruit is inedible. ‖ 不可～! Not to be taken orally! ❷〈动〉be transported into; import: ⇨～检查处; ～结关 ❸〈名〉entry; entrance; inlet; intake; portal: 大厦～ entrance/portal to a building ‖ 海港～ harbour entrance ❹〈名〉[自控] entrance; point of entry

〖～程序〗 rùkǒu chéngxù〈名〉entry program

〖～处理机〗 rùkǒu chǔlǐjī〈名〉gateway processor (GWP)

〖～点〗 rùkǒudiǎn〈名〉entry/access point

〖～检查处〗 rùkǒu jiǎncháchù〈名〉check-in counter

〖～结关〗 rùkǒu jiéguān〈名〉import clearance

〖～数据〗 rùkǒu shùjù〈名〉entry data

〖～载货清单〗 rùkǒu zàihuò qīngdān〈名〉import manifest

〖～指令〗 rùkǒu zhǐlìng〈名〉entry instruction

【入寇】 rùkòu〈动〉〈书〉invade; intrude; make inroads

R

【入库】 rùkù 〈动〉 ❶ be put in storage; be laid up; be warehoused: 产品～ warehouse the products ‖ 粮食～ put the grain in storage ❷ enter data into computer files: 把信息归档～ put data into files

【入理】 rùlǐ 〈形〉 reasonable; sensible: ⇨人情～

【入殓】 rùliàn 〈动〉 lay sb out; put (a corpse) in a coffin; encoffin

【入列】 rùliè 〈动〉 [军事] take one's place in the ranks; fall in

【入流】 rùliú 〈动〉 ❶ (of the feudal official hierarchy) belong to any of the nine grades of officialdom ❷ be qualified; be up to standard: 不～ not qualified

【入垄】 rùlǒng 〈动〉〈方〉 (of conversation) be congenial; be agreeable

【入梅】 rùméi 〈动〉 the rainy season begins

【入寐】 rùmèi 〈动〉 fall asleep; go to sleep: 不能～ cannot go to sleep; become sleepless

【入门】 rùmén ❶ 〈动〉 learn the ABCs/fundamentals/rudiments of sth: ～师傅 master who initiates sb into a certain profession ‖ 他们的学习才刚刚～。 They are only at the ABC of their studies. / Their studies are just off to a start. ‖ 计算机我还没～呢。 I don't even know the rudiments of the computer. ❷ 〈名〉 ABC; elementary course; primer: 地理学/数学～ primer in geography/mathematics ‖ 《汉语语法～》 *The ABC of Chinese Grammar* ‖ 《哲学～》 *An Introduction to Philosophy*

【入梦】 rùmèng 〈动〉 ❶ fall asleep ❷ (of sb) appear in one's dream

【入迷】 rùmí 〈动〉 be fascinated/enchanted/spellbound (by sb/sth); be in/go into/be thrown into ecstasy (over sth); be lost in sth: 读书～ be engrossed in a book; read with rapt attention ‖ 美妙的旋律令我～。 I was enchanted with the sweet melody. ‖ 他们看电影入了迷。 They were lost in the magic of the film. ‖ 我们全都听得入了迷。 We were all spellbound as we listened.

【入眠】 rùmián 〈动〉 ❶ fall asleep; go to sleep ❷ (of silkworms) neither move nor eat

【入灭】 rùmiè 〈名〉 [宗教] death of Buddhist monks or nuns; passing away; nirvana

【入魔】 rùmó 〈动〉 be infatuated/spellbound; be absolutely addicted: 他赌博入了魔。 He is infatuated with gambling. ‖ 他对赛马入了魔。 He has an infatuation for horse racing.

【入木三分】 rùmù-sānfēn 〈熟〉 penetrate well into the wood — ❶ (of calligraphy) having forceful strokes ❷ penetrating; profound; keen: ～的分析 three-dimensional/incisive analysis ‖ ～的洞察力 acute insight ‖ ～的人物刻画 acute characterization

【入暮】 rùmù 〈动〉 be towards evening; be at dusk; be in the gloaming

【入脑】 rùnǎo 〈动〉 inscribe sth in the memory/one's mind

【入侵】 rùqīn 〈动〉 invade; intrude; aggress; make inroads or an incursion: ～邻国 make an incursion into/intrude into a neighbouring country ‖ 大举～ invade a place in full force ‖ 抵抗～ resist an invasion ‖ 发动～ launch an invasion ‖ ～之敌 invaders; aggressors ‖ 大规模～ major invasion ‖ 突然～ sudden incursion ‖ 武装～ armed intrusion

〖～病毒〗 rùqīn bìngdú 〈名〉 intrusive virus

〖～地区〗 rùqīn dìqū 〈名〉 invaded area

〖～军队〗 rùqīn jūnduì 〈名〉 invading forces/troops

〖～者〗 rùqīnzhě 〈名〉 invader

【入寝】 rùqǐn 〈动〉〈书〉 retire to bed; go to bed

【入情入理】 rùqíng-rùlǐ 〈熟〉 be fair and reasonable

【入射】 rùshè 〈名〉 [物理] incidence

〖～波〗 rùshèbō 〈名〉 incident wave: ～束 incident wave beam

〖～点〗 rùshèdiǎn 〈名〉 [物理] incident point

〖～角〗 rùshèjiǎo 〈名〉 [物理] incident angle; angle of incidence

〖～面〗 rùshèmiàn 〈名〉 [物理] plane of incidence

〖～线〗 rùshèxiàn 〈名〉 [物理] incident ray

【入神】 rùshén ❶ 〈动〉 be entranced/enthralled/spellbound/transported: 她听布道入了神。 She was entranced with the sermon. ‖ 我们听着她的故事入了神。 We listened, enthralled by her story. ❷ 〈形〉 superb; exquisite: ～的画 exquisite picture

【入声】 rùshēng 〈名〉 [语言] entering tone [the fourth of the four tones in classical Chinese pronunciation]

【入胜】 rùshèng 〈动〉 be fascinated with: ⇨引人～

【入时】 rùshí 〈形〉 fashionable; modish; stylish; trendy; voguish: 打扮～ be fashionably dressed; be dressed in the latest vogue ‖ ～的款式 modish design

【入世】 rùshì 〈动〉 ❶ enter society; experience the real world: ～不深 lack experience of life; be socially inexperienced; have little experience of the world ❷ enter the World Trade Organization (WTO); access to the WTO: 中国～对世界贸易是件大好事。 China's entry into the World Trade Organization will contribute greatly to global trade.

【入室】 rùshì 〈动〉 ❶ enter sb's house: ～行窃 burgle; burglarize ⇨～操戈; 引狼～ ❷ gain mastery of: ～弟子 well-accomplished student; pupil who has learned much from the master ⇨登堂～

〖～操戈〗 rùshì-cāogē 〈熟〉 attack sb with his own weapon on his own ground; enter sb's house and attack him with his own weapon—turn sb's argument against himself

【入手】 rùshǒu 〈动〉 begin/start with; proceed from: 不知从何～ not know where to begin/start ‖ 搞现代化要从交通、通信上～。 Modernization should start with transport and telecommunications.

【入睡】 rùshuì 〈动〉 fall asleep; fall/sink into sleep; go to sleep

【入土】 rùtǔ 〈动〉 be buried/entombed: ～半截了 have one foot in the grave

【入团】 rùtuán 〈动〉 join the Youth League

【入托】 rùtuō 〈动〉 start going to a nursery; enter a nursery: 把孩子～ put a child in a day care centre; place a child in day care

【入网】 rùwǎng 〈动〉 (of mobile phone, pager, etc) link with a telecommunications network; (of a computer) link with the Internet

〖～费〗 rùwǎngfèi 〈名〉 (network) access fee

【入微】 rùwēi 〈副〉 in every possible detail; in a thorough-going way: 细致～的表演 exquisite performance ⇨体贴～

【入围】 rùwéi 〈动〉 qualify for; make it to the finals; survive the preview; be on the shortlist: 本次锦标赛八强产生，中国有三名选手～。 Three players from China were among the eight qualified for the quarterfinals at the championship.

【入闱】 rùwéi 〈动〉 ❶ 〈旧〉 (of examinees and invigilators) enter the imperial examination place ❷ be selected

【入味儿】 rùwèir ❶ 〈形〉 tasty: 这菜挺～。 The dish is quite tasty. ❷ 〈动〉 be interested/absorbed (in sth): 看得～ be very much absorbed in reading or watching sth

【入伍】 rùwǔ 〈动〉 enlist (in the army/military); enrol oneself in the army; enter the service; join the army; join up: 应征～ be conscripted/drafted into the army; be called up

【入席】 rùxí 〈动〉 take one's seat; be seated (at a banquet, ceremony, etc); sit down to dinner: 请各位～。 Please be seated.

【入乡随俗】 rùxiāng-suísú 〈熟〉 conform to local customs/practices; when in Rome, do as the Romans do; one must howl with the wolves

【入邪】 rùxié 〈动〉 be bewitched; be possessed by evil spirits

【入选】 rùxuǎn 〈动〉 be selected; be chosen; be picked out; be on the list; be a successful candidate

【入学】 rùxué 〈动〉 ❶ start school: 我七岁时～。 I started school at seven. ❷ enter a school/college; matriculate

〖～考试〗 rùxué kǎoshì 〈名〉 entrance examination: 大学～ college entrance examination ‖ 全国～ national matriculation examination

〖～率〗 rùxuélǜ 〈名〉 enrolment rate/ratio

〖～年龄〗 rùxué niánlíng 〈名〉 admission/entry/school age

〖～条件〗 rùxué tiáojiàn 〈名〉 admission requirement; requirements for admission

〖～通知书〗 rùxué tōngzhīshū 〈名〉 notice of admission

〖～注册〗 rùxué zhùcè 〈名〉 school registration

〖～资格〗 rùxué zīgé 〈名〉 admission qualifications

【入眼】 rùyǎn ❶ 〈动〉 come/burst into view ❷ 〈形〉 pleasing/pleasant to the eye; good to look at; to one's liking/taste: 看不～ not to one's liking/taste

〖～货〗 rùyǎnhuò 〈名〉 goods that people like

【入药】 rùyào 〈动〉 be used as medicine: 这种草可～。 This herb can be used as medicine.

【入夜】 rùyè 〈动〉 night falls; night comes; night settles in

【入狱】 rùyù 〈动〉 be put in prison; be put behind bars; be sent to jail; be jailed/imprisoned: ⇨锒铛～

【入院】 rùyuàn 〈动〉 be admitted/taken to hospital; be hospitalized: ～治疗 be hospitalized for treatment ‖ 办理～手续 make arrangements for hospitalization

【入藏】 rùzàng 〈动〉 enter Tibet; go to Tibet
【入账】 rùzhàng 〈动〉 carry to; enter in the ledger; enter an item in an account; enter into the account book; be entered (up) in the account book: ～和冲账报表 charge and discharge statement
〖～依据〗 rùzhàng yījù 〈名〉 recording medium
【入蛰】 rùzhé 〈动〉 go into hibernation
【入主】 rùzhǔ 〈动〉 become the master (of sth): ～白宫 enter and host the White House; be the new master of the White House
〖～出奴〗 rùzhǔ-chūnú 〈熟〉〈喻〉 take sectarian views academically
【入住】 rùzhù 〈动〉 move into: 小区八月竣工，年底～。The residential quarter will be completed in August, and dwellers will be able to move in towards the end of the year.
【入赘】 rùzhuì 〈动〉 (of a man) marry into and live with the bride's family
【入坐】 rùzuò = 入座 rùzuò
【入座】 rùzuò 〈动〉 take one's seat (at a table)

洳 rù → 沮洳 jùrù

溽 rù 〈形〉〈书〉 humid; damp
【溽热】 rùrè 〈形〉 humid and hot; muggy; sultry
【溽暑】 rùshǔ 〈名〉 sweltering summer weather

缛 rù 〈形〉〈书〉 elaborate; cumbersome: ⇨繁文～节

蓐 rù 〈名〉〈书〉 straw mat; mattress: ⇨坐～

褥 rù 〈名〉 cotton-padded mattress: ⇨被～
【褥疮】 rùchuāng 〈名〉［医学］ bedsore; pressure sore; decubitus ulcer
【褥单】 rùdān 〈名〉 bed sheet
【褥套】 rùtào 〈名〉 ❶ bedding sack ❷ mattress cover
【褥子】 rùzi 〈名〉 cotton-padded mattress

ruá

挼 ruá 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶ (of cloth or paper, etc) rumpled; crumpled ❷ (of cloth) worn out; threadbare
⇨ruó

ruǎn

阮 ruǎn
【阮咸】 ruǎnxián 〈名〉［音乐］ four-/three-stringed plucked musical instrument (named after Ruan Xian, a poet of the Western Jin Dynasty)

朊 ruǎn = 蛋白质 dànbáizhì

软 ruǎn 〈形〉 ❶ soft; flexible; supple: ～床 soft bed ‖ ～胶底 flexible rubber soles ‖ ～木料 soft wood ‖ ～皮革 supple leather ⇨～糖; ～席; 松～ ❷ mild; gentle: ⇨～风; ～语 ❸ weak; feeble: 两腿发～ one's legs feel weak ‖ 身子～得坐不起来 be too feeble to sit up ⇨欺～怕硬; 酥～; 瘫～ ❹ not tough; soft: 对某人太～ be too soft on/with sb ‖ 他不是太硬就是太～。He is either too strong or too soft. ⇨吃～不吃硬 ❺ easily influenced; indecisive: 心肠～ have a soft heart; be soft-hearted ⇨耳朵～; 心～ ❻ poor in ability, quality, etc: 工夫～ inadequate/incompetent skill ‖ 货色～ poor-quality goods
【软班子】 ruǎnbānzi 〈名〉 feeble leading group [a timid, weak and ineffectual leadership group]
【软包装】 ruǎnbāozhuāng 〈名〉 ❶ soft package: ～牛奶 soft-packaged milk ‖ ～饮料 drinks in soft packages ❷ soft packaging; soft packing; soft wrapper
【软雹】 ruǎnbáo 〈名〉 soft hail
【软币】 ruǎnbì 〈名〉 ❶ paper money/currency; note ❷ soft/weak currency: ～国家 soft currency country
【软玻璃】 ruǎnbōli 〈名〉［化工］ soft glass
【软材】 ruǎncái 〈名〉 softwood
【软尺】 ruǎnchǐ 〈名〉 tape measure
【软赤字】 ruǎnchìzì 〈名〉 soft deficit
【软磁材料】 ruǎncí cáiliào 〈名〉 soft magnetic material
【软磁盘】 ruǎncípán = 软盘 ruǎnpán
【软贷款】 ruǎndàikuǎn 〈名〉 soft loan; low-interest loan
【软蛋】 ruǎndàn 〈名〉 ❶ soft-shelled egg ❷〈口〉 coward
【软刀子】 ruǎndāozi 〈名〉 soft knife—imperceptible harmful means
【软底鞋】 ruǎndǐxié 〈名〉 soft-soled shoe
【软电缆】 ruǎndiànlǎn 〈名〉 flexible cable
【软雕塑】 ruǎndiāosù 〈名〉 soft sculpture
【软钉子】 ruǎndīngzi 〈名〉 indirect refusal/blame; polite snub: 碰～ be rejected tacitly
【软毒品】 ruǎndúpǐn 〈名〉 soft drug
【软缎】 ruǎnduàn 〈名〉 silk fabric woven like satin but soft and supple
【软对接】 ruǎnduìjiē 〈动〉 soft-dock
【软腭】 ruǎn'è 〈名〉［生理］ soft palate
〖～化〗 ruǎn'èhuà 〈名〉［语言］ velarization
〖～音〗 ruǎn'èyīn 〈名〉［语言］ velar
【软耳朵】 ruǎn'ěrduo 〈名〉 soft ear—credulous, indecisive person; person who is gullible and easily persuaded or influenced
【软肥皂】 ruǎnféizào 〈名〉 soft soap
【软风】 ruǎnfēng 〈名〉 ❶ soft/gentle breeze ❷［气象］ light air; force 1 wind
【软辐射】 ruǎnfúshè 〈名〉 soft radiation
【软腐病】 ruǎnfǔbìng 〈名〉［植物］ soft rot
【软钢】 ruǎngāng 〈名〉［冶金］ mild/soft steel
【软膏】 ruǎngāo 〈名〉 cream; ointment; paste
【软工厂】 ruǎngōngchǎng 〈名〉 soft factory [a factory that relies mainly on software and computers in production]
【软骨】 ruǎngǔ 〈名〉［生理］ cartilage; gristle: ～发育不全 achondroplasia ‖ ～营养不良 chondrodystrophy
〖～癌〗 ruǎngǔ'ái 〈名〉 chondrocarcinoma
〖～病〗 ruǎngǔbìng 〈名〉 chondropathy
〖～胶〗 ruǎngǔjiāo 〈名〉［化学］ chondrin
〖～瘤〗 ruǎngǔliú 〈名〉 chondroma
〖～颅〗 ruǎngǔlú 〈名〉 chondrocranium
〖～肉瘤〗 ruǎngǔ ròuliú 〈名〉 chondrosarcoma
〖～鱼〗 ruǎngǔyú 〈名〉 chondrichthian
【软骨头】 ruǎngǔtou 〈名〉 soft bone—weak-kneed/spineless person; coward
【软管】 ruǎnguǎn 〈名〉 ❶ flexible pipe/tube; hose: ～接头 hose connection/coupler/coupling ❷ straw (for drinking)
【软罐头】 ruǎnguàntou 〈名〉 soft package; food packed in sealed plastic bags
【软广告】 ruǎnguǎnggào 〈名〉 soft advertisement
【软焊】 ruǎnhàn 〈名〉 soft/sweat soldering; soldering
〖～料〗 ruǎnhànliào 〈名〉 soft solder
【软乎乎】 ruǎnhūhū 〈形〉 soft; mushy
【软化】 ruǎnhuà 〈动〉 ❶ soften (up): 使他～ soften him up ‖ 使硬水～ soften hard water ‖ 态度～ one's attitude softens ‖ 这绝不会～我们的立场。This will in no way soften our stand. ❷ persuade by soft tactics ❸ bate (leather)
〖～剂〗 ruǎnhuàjì 〈名〉 softener; softening agent
〖～栽培〗 ruǎnhuà zāipéi 〈名〉 blanching culture
【软话】 ruǎnhuà 〈名〉 conciliatory/ingratiating/placating/appeasing words
【软环境】 ruǎnhuánjìng 〈名〉 soft environment [the social conditions including system of organization, laws, working efficiency, etc]: 大力改善外商投资的～ make great efforts to improve the soft environment for the convenience of foreign investors
【软回车】 ruǎnhuíchē 〈名〉［计算机］ soft return
【软货币】 ruǎnhuòbì = 软币 ruǎnbì
【软和】 ruǎnhuo 〈形〉 ❶ soft: ～的被子 soft quilt ❷ gentle; kind; soft: ～话 kind/soft words
【软技术】 ruǎnjìshù 〈名〉 soft technology [the organizational management of science, technology and economics]
【软甲龟】 ruǎnjiǎguī 〈名〉 softshell turtle
【软件】 ruǎnjiàn 〈名〉 ❶［计算机］ software: 编写/开发～ write/develop software ‖ 安装～ load/install software ‖ 上载/下载～

upload/download software ‖ 修补/更新/修改～ fix/update/correct a software ‖ ～错误 software bug/error ‖ ～盗版 software piracy ‖ ～公司 software company/house ‖ ～程序/产品/培训 software program/product/training ‖ 操作/启动～ operating/booting software ‖ 防病毒/杀病毒～ anti-virus/virus-fighting software ‖ 共享～ shareware ‖ 交互/实用～ interactive/practical software ‖ 抗电脑病毒～ vaccine ‖ 课程～ courseware ‖ 免费～ freeware ‖ 通用/网络/系统～ common/network/system software ‖ 应用～ application software ‖ 游戏～ games software ‖ 正版/盗版～ authentic/pirated software ‖ 组件～ component software; componentware ❷ quality of personnel, management and service, etc
〖～包〗 ruǎnjiànbāo 〈名〉 software kit/package
〖～操作〗 ruǎnjiàn cāozuò 〈名〉 software operation
〖～测试〗 ruǎnjiàn cèshì 〈名〉 software test
〖～工程〗 ruǎnjiàn gōngchéng 〈名〉 software engineering: ～师 software engineer ‖ ～项目 software engineering project
〖～工具〗 ruǎnjiàn gōngjù 〈名〉 software tool
〖～故障〗 ruǎnjiàn gùzhàng 〈名〉 software failure: ～排除 software debugging
〖～管理〗 ruǎnjiàn guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 software management
〖～规格说明〗 ruǎnjiàn guīgé shuōmíng 〈名〉 software specifications
〖～环境〗 ruǎnjiàn huánjìng 〈名〉 software environment
〖～技术〗 ruǎnjiàn jìshù 〈名〉 software technology
〖～加密〗 ruǎnjiàn jiāmì 〈名〉 software cryptography
〖～检验〗 ruǎnjiàn jiǎnyàn 〈名〉 software testing
〖～开发〗 ruǎnjiàn kāifā 〈名〉 software development
〖～库〗 ruǎnjiànkù 〈名〉 software library
〖～模块〗 ruǎnjiàn mókuài 〈名〉 software module
〖～升级〗 ruǎnjiàn shēngjí 〈名〉 software upgrading
〖～数据库〗 ruǎnjiàn shùjùkù 〈名〉 software database
〖～网络〗 ruǎnjiàn wǎngluò 〈名〉 software network
〖～维护〗 ruǎnjiàn wéihù 〈名〉 software maintenance
〖～文件〗 ruǎnjiàn wénjiàn 〈名〉 software document
〖～系统〗 ruǎnjiàn xìtǒng 〈名〉 software system
〖～性能〗 ruǎnjiàn xìngnéng 〈名〉 software performance
〖～应用〗 ruǎnjiàn yìngyòng 〈名〉 software applications
【软焦点】 ruǎnjiāodiǎn 〈名〉 soft focus
【软蚧】 ruǎnjiè 〈名〉 [昆虫] soft scale
【软金属】 ruǎnjīnshǔ 〈名〉 soft metal
【软禁】 ruǎnjìn 〈动〉 put (sb) under house arrest/house confinement: 他被～了。He is under house arrest.
【软镜片】 ruǎnjìngpiàn 〈名〉 soft/contact lens
【软拷贝】 ruǎnkǎobèi 〈名〉 soft copy
【软科学】 ruǎnkēxué 〈名〉 soft science: 心理学被认为是一种～。Psychology is deemed as one of the soft sciences.
【软壳】 ruǎnké 〈名〉 soft shell
〖～蛋〗 ruǎnkédàn 〈名〉 soft-shelled egg
〖～动物〗 ruǎnké dòngwù 〈名〉 softshell
〖～蟹〗 ruǎnkéxiè 〈名〉 soft crab
【软肋】 ruǎnlèi 〈名〉 soft rib—weak side; weakness; weak point: 数学是她的～。She is weak in math.
【软连字符】 ruǎnliánzìfú 〈名〉 [计算机] soft hyphen
【软煤】 ruǎnméi 〈名〉 soft coal
【软锰矿】 ruǎnměngkuàng 〈名〉[矿物] pyrolusite
【软绵绵】 ruǎnmiānmiān 〈形〉 ❶ soft: ～的手套 soft gloves ❷ weak: 她饿得浑身～的。She felt weak all over from/with hunger. ❸ (of music and literature) sentimental and mushy: ～的歌曲 sentimental song
【软面板】 ruǎnmiànbǎn 〈名〉 [计算机] soft front panel
【软磨】 ruǎnmó 〈动〉 use soft tactics; try to wear sb down with procrastination and importunation
〖～硬顶〗 ruǎnmó-yìngdǐng 〈熟〉 stave off carrying out sth by alternately begging off and refusing outright to act
〖～硬泡〗 ruǎnmó-yìngpào 〈熟〉 use polite begging and stubborn pestering by turns—tiresomely pursue sth
【软木】 ruǎnmù 〈名〉 ❶ cork ❷ softwood
〖～雕〗 ruǎnmùdiāo 〈名〉 softwood carving
〖～塞〗 ruǎnmùsāi 〈名〉 cork stopper
【软泥】 ruǎnní 〈名〉 [地质] ooze
【软盘】 ruǎnpán 〈名〉 floppy disk (FD); diskette: 格式化～format a diskette ‖ ～文件目录 diskette file directory
〖～槽〗 ruǎnpáncáo 〈名〉 diskette slot
〖～格式化〗 ruǎnpán géshìhuà 〈名〉 diskette formatting
〖～机〗 ruǎnpánjī 〈名〉 (floppy) disk drive
〖～驱动器〗 ruǎnpán qūdòngqì 〈名〉 diskette drive; (floppy) disk drive
【软片】 ruǎnpiàn 〈名〉 film (in a roll)
【软槭】 ruǎnqì 〈名〉 [植物] soft maple
【软铅笔】 ruǎnqiānbǐ 〈名〉 soft lead pencil
【软钎焊】 ruǎnqiānhàn 〈名〉 soldering
【软驱】 ruǎnqū 〈名〉〈简称〉diskette drive; (floppy) disk drive: ⇨软盘驱动器
【软任务】 ruǎnrènwu 〈名〉 soft task [a task not taken seriously and without a deadline]
【软弱】 ruǎnruò 〈形〉 weak; effete; feeble; ineffective; feckless: 意志～ weak-minded ‖ 生性～ be weak by nature ‖ ～的经理 feeble/incompetent manager ‖ ～的领导层 weak/uninspiring leadership ‖ ～的政府 effete/inefficacious government ‖ 她病后～无力。The illness had left her feeling tired and weak.
〖～可欺〗 ruǎnruò-kěqī 〈熟〉 be weak and open to bullying
〖～无能〗 ruǎnruò-wúnéng 〈熟〉 be weak and incompetent/ineffectual: ～的领导 ineffectual/weak leader ‖ 他是位～的经理。He is a very weak/poor manager.
【软杀伤】 ruǎnshāshāng 〈名〉[军事] soft destruction
【软商品】 ruǎnshāngpǐn 〈名〉 soft product [the products of the service sector or tertiary industry]
【软设备】 ruǎnshèbèi ＝ 软件② ruǎnjiàn
【软食】 ruǎnshí 〈名〉 soft diet/food; pap
【软式飞艇】 ruǎnshì fēitǐng 〈名〉 blimp; non-rigid airship
【软式排球】 ruǎnshì páiqiú 〈名〉 soft volleyball
【软式网球】 ruǎnshì wǎngqiú 〈名〉 soft tennis
【软水】 ruǎnshuǐ 〈名〉 soft water
〖～剂〗 ruǎnshuǐjì 〈名〉 water softener
【软酥酥】 ruǎnsūsū 〈形〉〈口〉 limp; soft; weak
【软瘫】 ruǎntān 〈名〉 flaccid paralysis
【软糖】 ruǎntáng 〈名〉 jelly drops; soft sweets/candy; fudge
【软梯】 ruǎntī 〈名〉 rope ladder; jack/pilot ladder; Jacob's ladder
【软体动物】 ruǎntǐ dòngwù 〈名〉 mollusc
【软铁】 ruǎntiě 〈名〉 [冶金] soft iron
【软通货】 ruǎntōnghuò 〈名〉 soft currency
【软投入】 ruǎntóurù 〈名〉 soft investment [investment in intellectual property, such as management and market research]
【软土】 ruǎntǔ 〈名〉 weak soil; mollisol
【软推销】 ruǎntuīxiāo 〈名〉 soft sell
【软卧】 ruǎnwò 〈名〉[交通] sleeper with cushioned berths; soft sleeper/berth: ～车箱 soft sleeper carriage ‖ ～票 soft sleeper ticket ‖ ～不好买。It's not easy to get a soft sleeper ticket. ‖ 坐～去上海 go to Shanghai by soft sleeper
【软武器】 ruǎnwǔqì 〈名〉 [军事] soft weapon; jammer [electronic jamming device]
【软席】 ruǎnxí 〈名〉 [交通] cushioned/soft seat/berth: ～车厢 soft seat compartment
【软洗剂】 ruǎnxǐjì 〈名〉 soft detergent
【软线】 ruǎnxiàn 〈名〉 [电工] flexible cord
【软心肠】 ruǎnxīncháng 〈名〉 soft heart
【软性】 ruǎnxìng 〈名〉 softness; gentleness; pliability; flexibility
〖～读物〗 ruǎnxìng dúwù 〈名〉 light reading
〖～广告〗 ruǎnxìng guǎnggào ＝ 软广告 ruǎnguǎnggào
〖～推销〗 ruǎnxìng tuīxiāo 〈名〉 soft sell [a way of advertising or selling things that involves gently persuading people to buy sth in a friendly and indirect way]
〖～隐形眼镜〗 ruǎnxìng yǐnxíng yǎnjìng 〈名〉 soft (contact) lens
【软饮料】 ruǎnyǐnliào 〈名〉 soft drinks; pop
【软硬不吃】 ruǎn-yìng bùchī 〈熟〉 yield to neither persuasion nor coercion; be immune to both soft and hard tactics
【软硬兼施】 ruǎn-yìngjiānshī 〈熟〉 use both hard and soft tactics; use both the carrot and the stick; use both cajolery and coercion; couple threats with promises
【软疣】 ruǎnyóu 〈名〉 [医学] molluscum
【软语】 ruǎnyǔ 〈名〉 gentle and sweet words: ～温言 gentle and soft remarks ‖ 吴侬～ dialects of southern Jiangsu/northern Zhejiang
【软玉】 ruǎnyù 〈名〉 [矿物] nephrite; kidney stone

【软玉温香】 ruǎnyù-wēnxiāng 〈熟〉 soft jade and warm fragrance—feminine charm
【软皂】 ruǎnzào 〈名〉 soft soap
【软炸】 ruǎnzhá 〈动〉 soft-fry：～虾仁 soft-fried shrimp meat
【软脂】 ruǎnzhī 〈名〉[化工] palmitin
〖～酸〗 ruǎnzhīsuān 〈名〉[化工] palmitin/palmitic/palmic acid
【软指标】 ruǎnzhǐbiāo 〈名〉 soft target
【软质】 ruǎnzhì 〈形〉 soft；soft-textured；pulpy
〖～路肩〗 ruǎnzhì lùjiān 〈名〉 soft shoulder
〖～纤维板〗 ruǎnzhì xiānwéibǎn 〈名〉 softboard
【软着陆】 ruǎnzhuólù ❶〈动〉 soft-land：在沙漠～ make a soft landing in a desert ❷〈名〉 soft landing；soft touchdown：中国经济已经实现～。The Chinese economy has achieved/made a soft landing.
【软资源】 ruǎnzīyuán 〈名〉 soft resources
【软字体】 ruǎnzìtǐ 〈名〉[计算机] soft font
【软组织】 ruǎnzǔzhī 〈名〉[生理] soft tissue：～损伤 soft tissue injury ‖ ～肿瘤 soft tissue neoplasm
【软座】 ruǎnzuò 〈名〉 soft seat；cushioned seat
〖～车〗 ruǎnzuòchē 〈名〉 soft seater

ruí

蕤 ruí →葳蕤 wēiruí

ruǐ

蕊 ruǐ 〈名〉 stamen；pistil：雌～ pistil ‖ 雄～ stamen

ruì

汭 ruì 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ river bend ❷ place where two rivers converge

枘 ruì 〈名〉〈方〉 tenon
【枘凿】 ruìzáo ＝ 凿枘 záoruì

蚋 ruì 〈名〉 buffalo gnat；blackfly
【蚋鹪鹩】 ruìjiāoliáo 〈名〉[动物] gnatcatcher

锐 ruì ❶〈形〉(of objects) sharp；keen；acute；pointed：⇨～利 ❷〈形〉(of senses) sharp；keen；acute；sensitive；(of persons) energetic；robust；potent；vivacious ⇨～眼；敏～ ❸〈名〉 vigour；vitality；keeness；fighting spirit；strength：⇨～意；养精蓄～ ❹〈副〉 rapidly；suddenly：⇨～减
【锐不可当】 ruìbùkědāng 〈熟〉 be irresistible：以～之势 with irresistible force
【锐减】 ruìjiǎn 〈动〉 decline/drop/fall sharply；reduce dramatically/drastically；plummet
【锐角】 ruìjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] acute angle
〖～三角形〗 ruìjiǎo sānjiǎoxíng 〈名〉[数学] acute triangle
【锐利】 ruìlì 〈形〉 ❶ sharp；sharp-edged；razor-sharp：～的猎刀 razor-sharp hunting knife ‖ ～的爪牙 sharp teeth and claws ❷ penetrating；incisive；sharp；keen：目光～ have a piercing eye ‖ ～的眼睛 keen/sharp eyes
【锐敏】 ruìmǐn ＝ 敏锐 mǐnruì
【锐气】 ruìqì 〈名〉 dash，drive；verve；elan：缺乏～ lack dash ‖ 挫败～ break one's spirit ‖ 挫敌～ humble one's enemies ‖ ～正盛 one's spirit is just at its height
【锐器】 ruìqì 〈名〉 sharp instrument/tool
【锐钛矿】 ruìtàikuàng 〈名〉[矿物] anatase
【锐眼】 ruìyǎn 〈名〉 keen/sharp eyes
【锐意】 ruìyì 〈副〉 firmly；resolutely，vigorously；with vigour and enthusiasm：～改革 be bent on reforms；reform with keen determination；carry out reforms with keen determination ‖ ～进取 be determined to make progress

瑞 ruì 〈形〉 auspicious；lucky：⇨～雪
【瑞典】 Ruìdiǎn 〈名〉 Sweden
〖～人〗 Ruìdiǎnrén 〈名〉 Swede；the Swedish
〖～王国〗 Ruìdiǎn Wángguó 〈名〉 Kingdom of Sweden
〖～语〗 Ruìdiǎnyǔ 〈名〉 Swedish (language)
【瑞脑】 ruìnǎo 〈名〉[化学] borneol；Borneo camphor
【瑞签】 ruìqiān 〈名〉 paper strip bearing auspicious words
【瑞士】 Ruìshì 〈名〉 Switzerland
〖～法郎〗 Ruìshì Fǎláng 〈名〉 Swiss Franc
〖～联邦〗 Ruìshì Liánbāng 〈名〉 Swiss Confederation
〖～人〗 Ruìshìrén 〈名〉 Swiss
【瑞香】 ruìxiāng 〈名〉[植物] winter daphne
【瑞雪】 ruìxuě 〈名〉 timely/auspicious snow：普降～ have an auspicious snowfall over a large area
〖～兆丰年〗 ruìxuě zhào fēngnián 〈熟〉 timely snow augurs a good harvest
【瑞芝】 ruìzhī ＝ 灵芝 língzhī

睿 ruì 〈形〉〈书〉 far-sighted；having foresight；prescient；sagacious
【睿哲】 ruìzhé 〈形〉〈书〉 wise and far-sighted
【睿智】 ruìzhì ❶〈名〉〈书〉 keen intellect ❷〈形〉 wise and prescient/far-sighted

rún

瞤 rún 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ (of eyelids) twitch ❷ (of muscles) twitch

rùn

闰 rùn 〈名〉[天文] intercalation
【闰年】 rùnnián 〈名〉 leap/intercalary year
【闰日】 rùnrì 〈名〉 leap/intercalary day—February 29 in a leap year
【闰月】 rùnyuè 〈名〉 intercalary month in the lunar calendar；leap month

润 rùn ❶〈动〉 moisten；lubricate；dampen；moisturize；humidify：～～喉咙 moisten/lubricate one's throat ⇨～肠 ❷〈形〉 moist：肥～ fertile and moist ⇨～泽；湿～ ❸〈形〉 glossy；sleek；smooth：墨色很～ (be written) in dark full-bodied ink ⇨珠圆玉～ ❹〈动〉 polish；touch up；improve on；embellish：⇨～色 ❺〈名〉 profit；benefit：⇨利～
【润笔】 rùnbǐ ❶〈动〉 dip a writing brush in ink ❷〈名〉 remuneration for a writer，painter or calligrapher；payment for painting/writing
【润肠】 rùncháng 〈动〉[中医] lubricate the intestines—ease constipation
【润唇膏】 rùnchúngāo 〈名〉 chapstick；lipsalve
【润肺】 rùnfèi 〈动〉[中医] moisten the lungs—facilitate expectoration；amelirate dryness of the lungs
【润肤】 rùnfū 〈动〉 moisturize the skin
〖～剂〗 rùnfūjì 〈名〉 emollient；moisturizer
〖～露〗 rùnfūlù 〈名〉 skin lotion/moisturizer
〖～霜〗 rùnfūshuāng 〈名〉 moisturizing cream
【润格】 rùngé 〈名〉〈旧〉 pay rate for the service of a writer，painter or calligrapher
【润喉片】 rùnhóupiàn 〈名〉[医药] throat tablet；lozenge
【润滑】 rùnhuá 〈动〉 lubricate；oil；grease：～轮子 lubricate the wheels
〖～剂〗 rùnhuájì 〈名〉 lubricant
〖～孔〗 rùnhuákǒng 〈名〉 lubricating hole
〖～器〗 rùnhuáqì 〈名〉 lubricator
〖～油〗 rùnhuáyóu 〈名〉 lubricating/lubrication oil；lube (oil)
〖～脂〗 rùnhuázhī 〈名〉 (lubricating) grease
【润例】 rùnlì ＝ 润格 rùngé
【润色】 rùnsè 〈动〉 polish；embellish；lard；retouch；round off；

touch up：～～篇文章 round off/polish/embellish an essay ‖ 作最后的～ give the final polish to
【润湿】 rùnshī ❶〈动〉moisten；dampen；soak；wet：在动手塑造前得把泥～。Wet the clay before you start to mould it. ❷〈形〉moist；damp；wet：～的泥土 moist/damp soil
〖～剂〗 rùnshījì 〈名〉wetting agent
【润饰】 rùnshì ＝润色 rùnsè
【润燥】 rùnzào 〈动〉[中医] moisten the respiratory tract，skin，etc
【润泽】 rùnzé ❶〈形〉moist；smooth；sleek：～的肌肤 smooth skin；well-nourished skin ❷〈动〉moisten；lubricate：～轴承 lubricate the bearing
【润资】 rùnzī ＝润笔② rùnbǐ

ruó

挼 ruó 〈动〉〈书〉rub；knead；massage
⇨ruá
【挼搓】 ruócuo 〈动〉rub；finger
【挼挲】 ruósuō 〈动〉stroke；rub

ruò

若[1] ruò ❶〈动〉〈书〉appear；seem：⇨大智～愚；寥～晨星 ❷〈动〉seem；as if；like [used before verbs]：⇨～无其事；旁～无人 ❸〈连〉〈书〉if：～有问题，请及时与我电话联系。If there are any questions，please don't hesitate to call me.
若[2] ruò 〈代〉〈书〉you；your：～辈 people like you
⇨rě
【若虫】 ruòchóng 〈名〉[动物] nymph
【若非】 ruòfēi 〈连〉if not for；were it not for；but for：～亲眼所见，我是不会相信的。I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes.
【若夫】 ruòfú 〈助〉〈书〉❶[used to introduce a subject] as for ❷ [used to indicate a change of subject] with regard to
【若干】 ruògān ❶〈数〉several；certain number/amount of：～次 several times ‖ ～年 a number of years ‖ ～问题 some questions ‖《关于党内政治生活的～准则》*Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life* ❷〈代〉[used in questions] how many/much：这本词典收词～？How many words does this dictionary include? ‖ 所剩还有～？How much is left?
【若何】 ruòhé 〈代〉how；what：近况～？望告。How have you been recently? Please drop me a line. ‖ 手术结果～，令人担忧。I'm worried about the result of the operation.
【若即若离】 ruòjí-ruòlí 〈熟〉be neither close nor distant；have/maintain a lukewarm relationship with sb；keep sb at arm's length；play fast and loose with sb
【若明若暗】 ruòmíng-ruò'àn 〈熟〉❶ have an indistinct/a blurred picture of (sth)；have a hazy notion about；be dimly perceived ❷ be ambiguous：态度～ have an ambiguous attitude
【若其】 ruòqí 〈连〉〈书〉if；in case
【若是】 ruòshì 〈连〉if：～我，我就不去。If it were me，I wouldn't go.
【若无其事】 ruòwúqíshì 〈熟〉as if nothing had happened—be calm/indifferent/nonchalant：～的态度 attitude of calm indifference，as if nothing were wrong ‖ ～的样子 look as if oblivious of what happened
【若要人不知，除非己莫为】 ruò yào rén bù zhī，chúfēi jǐ mò wéi 〈熟〉don't do it if you don't want others to know—murder will out；what is done by night appears by day
【若隐若现】 ruòyǐn-ruòxiàn 〈熟〉discernible at one moment and gone the next—appear indistinctly；be faintly discernible
【若有所失】 ruòyǒusuǒshī 〈熟〉feel as if something were amiss—feel lost；look distracted
【若有所思】 ruòyǒusuǒsī 〈熟〉as if lost in thought—look pensive：～的神情 thoughtful look

偌 ruò 〈代〉such；so
【偌大】 ruòdà 〈形〉so big：～的宫殿 such a big palace ‖ ～年纪 so old；so advanced in age/years ‖ ～的城市 such a big city

弱 ruò 〈形〉❶ weak；feeble；fragile；enfeebled：身体～ physically weak；feeble in body ‖ 光线～ weak light ‖ 这一带的电视信号很～。The television signals are quite weak in this area. ⇨～脉；～小 ❷ young：⇨老～病残 ❸ inferior：我的能力比她～。I am not as capable as she is. ‖ 她的智力不比谁的～。She ranks below no one intellectually. / She is intellectually inferior to no one. ❹ a little less than：五分之三～ a little less than three-fifths
【弱不禁风】 ruòbùjīnfēng 〈熟〉be too weak to withstand wind—be extremely delicate；be frail physically
【弱不胜衣】 ruòbùshèngyī 〈熟〉(of a woman) be too weak to bear the weight of one's clothes
【弱点】 ruòdiǎn 〈名〉weakness；weak/vulnerable point；failing (of character)；weak/vulnerable spot；one's weak/blind side；shortcoming：暴露/承认/改正～ betray/admit/correct one's weakness ‖ 利用他的～ take advantage of his weakness ‖ 人类的～ human frailty ‖ 致命～ fatal weakness；Achilles' heel ‖ 他的一大～是爱听奉承话。A liking for flattery was one of his frailties.
【弱电】 ruòdiàn 〈名〉[电工] weak/light current
〖～工程〗 ruòdiàn gōngchéng 〈名〉light-current/weak-current engineering
〖～流〗 ruòdiànliú 〈名〉weak/feeble current
【弱辅音】 ruòfǔyīn 〈名〉[语言] lenis consonant
【弱干扰】 ruògānrǎo 〈名〉[无线电] weak jamming
【弱冠】 ruòguàn 〈名〉〈书〉(of a young man) entering adulthood (20 years of age)
【弱化】 ruòhuà 〈动〉❶ [语言] weaken ❷ weaken：～乡土观念 weaken provincialism ‖ 强化宏观调控，～微观管理 strengthen macro-adjustment and control and weaken micro-management
【弱碱】 ruòjiǎn 〈名〉[化学] weak base
【弱旅】 ruòlǚ 〈名〉weak team
【弱脉】 ruòmài 〈名〉[中医] weak/low pulse
【弱能】 ruònéng 〈名〉mentally or physically handicapped person
【弱拍】 ruòpāi 〈名〉[音乐] weak/unaccented beat
【弱肉强食】 ruòròu-qiángshí 〈熟〉the weak are the prey of the strong—law of the jungle
【弱势】 ruòshì 〈名〉❶ in a comparatively weak position；on a losing：改变～ turn around the losing trend ❷ the disadvantaged；the underprivileged
〖～群体〗 ruòshì qúntǐ 〈名〉disadvantaged group
【弱视】 ruòshì 〈名〉amblyopia；weak sight
〖～镜〗 ruòshìjìng 〈名〉amblyscope
【弱手】 ruòshǒu 〈名〉incompetent person；weak hand (at)
【弱酸】 ruòsuān 〈名〉[化学] weak acid
【弱项】 ruòxiàng 〈名〉weak event；weak area；weak spot；weak point
【弱小】 ruòxiǎo 〈形〉small and weak：～民族 small and weak nation
【弱音器】 ruòyīnqì 〈名〉[音乐] mute；sordine
【弱者】 ruòzhě 〈名〉the weak：不能控制自己感情的人永远是～。The man who does not rein in his passions will always be weak. ‖ 女人，你的名字不是～。Woman，your name is not frailty.
【弱支配】 ruòzhīpèi 〈名〉[逻辑] weak government
【弱质】 ruòzhì 〈名〉low quality；low profitability
【弱智】 ruòzhì 〈形〉feeble-minded；mentally-deficient；retarded
〖～儿童〗 ruòzhì értóng 〈名〉retarded child
〖～教育〗 ruòzhì jiàoyù 〈名〉education for the retarded
〖～者〗 ruòzhìzhě 〈名〉retardate；retardee

箬 ruò
【箬帽】 ruòmào 〈名〉broad-rimmed bamboo hat with conical crown
【箬竹】 ruòzhú 〈名〉indocalamus [a kind of bamboo with broad leaves]

S

sā

仨 sā 〈数〉〈口〉[not used with measure words] three: ～馒头 three rolls of steamed bread ‖ 姐儿～ three sisters ‖ ～一堆俩一伙 in threes and twos ‖ 他们～是一个单位的。The three of them belong to the same unit. ⇨～瓜俩枣

【仨瓜俩枣】 sāguā-liǎzǎo 〈熟〉 three melons and two dates—mere trifles; trivialities

挲 sā → 摩挲 māsa
⇨shā; suō

撒[1] sā 〈动〉❶ cast; let go; release: ～开绳子 let the rope go; let go of the rope ‖ ～开手 let go one's hold ‖ 别～开缰绳,不然马会脱缰的。Don't slacken the rein or the horse will bolt. ⇨～手;～腿;～网 ❷〈口〉 excrete (urine); leak: ⇨～尿;～气 ❸ throw off all restraints; let oneself go; run wild: ⇨～娇;～酒疯

撒[2] Sā = 撒拉族 Sālāzú
⇨sǎ

【撒巴掌】 sā bāzhang 〈方〉 = 撒手 sāshǒu

【撒村】 sācūn 〈动〉〈方〉 hurl coarse/salacious language

〖～骂街〗 sācūn-màjiē 〈熟〉〈方〉 shout/hurl abuse in the street

【撒旦】 Sādàn 〈名〉[基督教] Satan [the Devil]

【撒刁】 sādiāo 〈动〉 act in a slick and shameless way: 别～,没人吃你那一套。Don't be so slick and shameless. Nobody will submit to it. ‖ 他经常在这种情况下～。He often resorts to cunning tricks under such circumstances.

【撒疯】 sāfēng 〈动〉❶ act wickedly/atrociously; run wild: ⇨撒酒疯 ❷ vent one's anger/spite: 随便～ *give free vent to one's anger* ‖ 谁竟敢在这儿～? Who is it that has the nerve to make a scene here?

【撒哈拉沙漠】 Sāhālā Shāmò 〈名〉 Sahara (Desert)

【撒欢儿】 sāhuānr 〈动〉〈方〉 gambol; frisk; frolic (around/about/over): 小羊羔在草地上～。The lambs are gamboling/frolicking about in the meadow. ‖ 一群孩子在海滩上～。A group of children are frisking on the beach.

【撒谎】 sāhuǎng 〈动〉〈口〉 tell a lie; lie: 存心/故意～ intentionally/knowingly lie (to sb) ‖ 当面～ tell a bare-faced lie; lie in one's teeth/throat ‖ 撒弥天大谎 tell a whopping lie ‖ 靠～骗得一份好工作 lie one's way into a good job ‖ 你对我撒了谎。You lied to me. ‖ 他惯于～。He is always telling lies. / He's given to lying.

【撒娇】 sājiāo 〈动〉 act spoiled; play the pampered child: 快点走,别～了。Come on. Don't act in such a spoiled way. ‖ 她经常在男朋友面前～。She often acts like a spoiled child in front of *her boyfriend*.

〖～卖俏〗 sājiāo-màiqiào 〈熟〉 act like a spoiled child and show off one's charm

〖～撒痴〗 sājiāo-sāchī 〈熟〉 act like a spoiled child; pout and flounce

【撒酒疯】 sā jiǔfēng 〈动〉 be drunk and act crazy; be roaring drunk; have a drunken frolic; be drunk and disorderly; be drunk and incapable of controlling oneself: 他一端起杯子就～。He will get roaring drunk as soon as his lips touch wine.

【撒拉族】 Sālāzú 〈名〉 Salar ethnic group; the Salars [inhabiting Qinghai and Gansu provinces in Northwest China]

【撒赖】 sālài 〈动〉 kick up a row; act shamelessly; make a scene; raise hell/the roof; be perverse: 她又哭又闹,躺在地上～。She cried and swore. Then she lay on the ground and wouldn't *get up*.

【撒尿】 sāniào 〈动〉〈口〉 have/take/go for a leak; piss; pee; urinate; pass water

【撒泼】 sāpō 〈动〉 have/throw a tantrum; act unreasonably and perversly; make a scene and refuse to be reconciled: 在公共场合这样～十分可耻。It's disgraceful making such a scene in public.

〖～打滚〗 sāpō-dǎgǔn 〈熟〉 have/throw a tantrum and roll on the ground; act hysterically and refuse to listen to reason

〖～放刁〗 sāpō-fàngdiāo 〈熟〉 act in a rascally manner; act in an unreasonably perverse way: 她正在～,别理她。She is making a scene. Just ignore her.

【撒气】 sāqì 〈动〉❶ (of a ball, tyre, etc) leak; go soft; get a flat: 气球正在～。Air is leaking out of the balloon. ‖ 车带～了。The tyre has got a puncture. / I've got a flat tyre. ❷ let out/vent one's anger: 拿朋友～ vent one's anger on/against a friend ‖ 你不高兴,也别拿孩子～。Don't take it out on the kid when you are unhappy. ‖ 他今天是怎么啦? 老拿我～。What's the matter with him today? He is always getting angry with me for no reason at all.

【撒手】 sāshǒu 〈动〉 release/relinquish/loosen/lose one's hold (of); leave hold (of): 你拿好,我～了。*Hold it tight. I'm going* to let go. ‖ 千万别～。Never leave hold of it. ‖ 一～,风筝就飞上去了。The kite flies upward as soon as it is released. ‖ 抓住那根栏杆,别～。Grab catch of that rail and hang on tight.

〖～不干〗 sāshǒu-bùgàn 〈熟〉 chuck in/up one's job; stop one's work irresponsibly; let it go at that

〖～不管〗 sāshǒu-bùguǎn 〈熟〉 wash one's hands of the matter; refuse to have anything more to do with the matter; neglect one's responsibility: 不能～ can't wash one's hands of the business

〖～尘寰〗 sāshǒu-chénhuán 〈熟〉 pass away; leave this mortal world; depart this life

〖～归西〗 sāshǒu-guīxī 〈熟〉 go west; go to heaven; pass away

〖～锏〗 sāshǒujiǎn 〈名〉 unexpected thrust with a mace to subdue the antagonist—one's best/strongest/trump card; one's speciality: 使出～ play/produce one's trump card

〖～人世〗 sāshǒu-rénshì 〈熟〉 die; pass away; depart this life

【撒腿】 sātuǐ 〈动〉 take to one's heels; scamper off: ～往家里跑 make straight for home ‖ 歹徒看到警察,～就跑。The bandits took to their heels/broke into a run at the sight of policemen.

【撒网】 sāwǎng 〈动〉❶ cast/throw a net; pay out a net: ～捕鱼 cast for fish ‖〈喻〉～捉犯人 net for criminals ‖ 在河里～ shoot a net in the river ‖ 渔夫把鱼网远远地撒到湖中心。The fisherman *made a long cast into the middle of the lake.* ❷〈旧〉 *invite relatives and friends to weddings, funerals, etc in order to collect presents*

【撒丫子】 sā yāzi 〈动〉〈方〉 take to one's heels; beat it: ～奔向电话 beat it to the telephone ‖ ～就跑 beat it double-quick

【撒鸭子】 sā yāzi = 撒丫子 sā yāzi

【撒野】 sāyě 〈动〉 act rudely/wildly; behave hysterically/atrociously: 对人～ be rude to sb ‖ 当她听到要受惩处时便撒起野来。She went (off) into hysterics when she heard that she would be punished.

【撒呓挣】 sā yìzheng 〈动〉〈口〉 talk/move in one's sleep

sǎ

洒 sǎ 〈动〉❶ shed; spray; sprinkle: ～农药 spray pesticide ‖ ～香水 sprinkle perfume (on/over); spray sb with perfume ‖

~洒祭神 scatter some wine (on the floor) to honour the gods‖为革命事业抛头颅、~热血 shed one's blood for the revolutionary cause‖在面包上~糖霜 glaze the bread‖〈喻〉把欢乐~向人间 shed happiness toward the human world‖别把汤~了。Don't spill the soup. ‖孩子们把沙子~在地板上。The children scattered the floor with sand. ⇨~泪;~扫;~水 ❸ spill; shed; scatter: 油漆~了一身 dab oneself with paint‖阳光~满大地。Sunlight spills down all over the earth. / The land is bathed in sunshine. ‖月光透过树叶~下来。Moonlight dripped through the leaves. ‖他滑了一下,酒~了一地。He slipped and the wine spilled all over the floor.

【洒家】 sǎjiā 〈名〉〈旧〉[a term from a northern dialect that a man used to refer to himself in the early vernacular] I; me: 店小二,给~拿酒来。Waiter, bring me some wine.

【洒泪】 sǎlèi 〈动〉 shed/weep/drop tears: ~如雨 shed tears profusely‖洒了几滴/许多眼泪 shed a few/copious tears‖洒下高兴的眼泪 weep glad tears‖为过去的事~ shed tears over the past‖我们怀着沉重的心情和他~而别。With a heavy heart, we took a tearful leave of him.

【洒落】 sǎluò ❶〈动〉 drip/trickle/streak down: 汗珠大滴大滴地从他的脸上~下来。Sweat dripped down/rolled off in thick drops from his face. ‖盐从盒子的小孔中~出来。Salt trickled from a hole in the box. ‖遮篷上的水~在我们头上。The awning dripped water onto our heads. ❷ = 洒脱 sǎtuo

【洒洒】 sǎsǎ 〈形〉(of writing) voluminous: ~万言 speak at great length; make a lengthy speech ⇨洋洋~

【洒扫】 sǎsǎo 〈动〉 sprinkle the floor with water, then sweep it— sweep: ~庭院 sweep the court yard

【洒水】 sǎshuǐ 〈动〉 sprinkle water: 给花上洒些水 sprinkle some water on/over the flowers‖在街道上~ water the street; sprinkle the street with water‖自动~装置 automatic sprinkler

〖~车〗 sǎshuǐchē 〈名〉 sprinkler; watering/spraying/sprinkling car

〖~管〗 sǎshuǐguǎn 〈名〉 sprinkler pipe

〖~壶〗 sǎshuǐhú 〈名〉 watering/sprinkling can

〖~器〗 sǎshuǐqì 〈名〉 water sprayer; sprinkler

【洒脱】 sǎtuo 〈形〉(of one's speech, deportment, etc) free and easy; natural and unrestrained: 举止~ have a free and easy manner; look bright and breezy‖~的步态 free gait‖她很~。She is a free spirit. / She has a free and open manner. ‖他谈吐~,举止优雅。He is easy in conversation and graceful in manner.

靸 sǎ 〈动〉〈方〉 wear one's cloth shoes with the back part of the uppers trodden down; slip on (slippers): 别~着拖鞋往外面跑。Don't go outside in your slippers.

【靸鞋】 sǎxié 〈名〉 ❶ slippers: 她穿了双~。She wears a pair of slippers. ❷ cloth clog

撒 sǎ 〈动〉 ❶ scatter; sprinkle; spread; strew: ~肥料 distribute fertilizer‖~沙子 sprinkle sand‖~种子 scatter/spread seeds‖~谷喂鸡 scatter corn for the chickens‖把骨灰~入大海 scatter sb's ashes over a sea‖给蛋糕上~些糖 dust some sugar over a cake; sprinkle a cake with some sugar‖往汤里~些胡椒粉 pepper the soup‖往衬衫上~香水 sprinkle perfume on the shirt; perfume the shirt‖飞机给庄稼~农药。The airplane dusted some insecticide on/onto/over the crops. / The airplane dusted the crops with an insecticide. ‖卡车上的货物~得公路上到处都是。The load from the lorry was scattered over the road. ‖小径上~满了花。The path was strewn with flowers. / Flowers strewed the path. ❷ spill; drop: 盐~了一地。Salt spilled all over the floor.‖水~了出来。The water has spilt out.
⇨sā

【撒播】 sǎbō 〈动〉 broadcast (seeds); strew: ~装置 spreading gear‖在田里~种子 scatter/broadcast seeds in the field; scatter/sow the field with seeds

〖~机〗 sǎbōjī 〈名〉 broadcast seeder/sower; broadcaster

〖~器〗 sǎbōqì 〈名〉 dispenser

【撒肥机】 sǎféijī 〈名〉[农业] fertilizer distributor/broadcaster; manure spreader

【撒粉】 sǎfěn 〈动〉[农业] dust

〖~器〗 sǎfěnqì 〈名〉 duster

【撒施】 sǎshī 〈动〉[农业] scatter/spread fertilizer over the fields; broadcast fertilizer

【撒种】 sǎzhǒng 〈动〉 scatter/spread seeds evenly in the field

sà

卅 sà 〈数〉〈书〉 thirty: ~载 thirty years ⇨五~运动

挲 sà 〈动〉 attack from the side
⇨shā

飒 sà ❶〈拟〉〈书〉[sound of wind or rain] whistling; soughing: ⇨~然 ❷〈形〉 heroic and vigorous; valiant: ⇨英姿~爽 ❸〈形〉 withered

【飒然】 sàrán 〈形〉〈书〉 soughing; whistling: 风~而至。A soughing wind sprang up.

【飒飒】 sàsà 〈拟〉 sough; rustle: ~雨声 rustling of rain‖风~吹过。The wind whistled past. ‖秋风~。The autumn wind was soughing through the trees. ‖树叶在微风中~作声。The leaves rustled in the breeze. ‖一阵寒风吹过,刮得树叶~作响。A sweep of chilly air passed by, rustling all the leaves.

【飒爽】 sàshuǎng 〈形〉〈书〉 heroic and vigorous; valiant: ~英姿 be of martial bearing

脎 sà 〈名〉[化学] osazone

萨 Sà

【萨尔瓦多】 Sà'ěrwǎduō 〈名〉 El Salvador

〖~人〗 Sà'ěrwǎduōrén 〈名〉 Salvadoran; Salvadorian

【萨克斯管】 sàkèsīguǎn 〈名〉[音乐] saxophone: 吹~ play the saxophone‖~吹奏者 saxophonist

【萨克斯号】 sàkèsīhào 〈名〉[音乐] saxhorn

【萨拉热窝】 Sàlārèwō 〈名〉 Sarajevo [capital of Bosnia-Herzegovena]

【萨满】 sàmǎn 〈名〉 shaman [male witch of shamanism, a primitive religion practised in northern Asia]

〖~教〗 Sàmǎnjiào 〈名〉 shamanism

【萨摩亚】 Sàmóyà 〈名〉 Samoa

〖~人〗 Sàmóyàrén 〈名〉 Samoan [the people]

〖~语〗 Sàmóyàyǔ 〈名〉 Samoan [the language]

【萨那】 Sànà 〈名〉 Sana'a [capital of Yemen]

【萨其马】 sàqímǎ 〈名〉 *saqima* [a kind of Manchu candied fritter]

sāi

思 sāi → 于思 yúsāi
⇨sī

揌 sāi =塞 ①② sāi

毢 sāi →毰毢 péisāi

腮 sāi 〈名〉 cheek: 两~红润 with rosy cheeks‖双手托~ with one's cheeks in one's hands‖她两~泛红。A blush came into her cheeks. ‖他泪流满~。His cheeks were streaked with tears. ⇨~帮子;尖嘴猴~

【腮帮子】 sāibāngzi 〈名〉〈口〉 cheek: 鼓起~ puff up/out one's cheeks

【腮红】 sāihóng 〈名〉 rouge; blush

【腮颊】 sāijiá 〈名〉 cheek

【腮托】 sāituō 〈名〉[乐器] chin rest (of a violin or viola)

【腮腺】 sāixiàn 〈名〉[生理] parotid; parotid gland: ~导管 parotid duct

〖~切除术〗 sāixiàn qiēchúshù 〈名〉 parotidectomy

〖~炎〗 sāixiànyán 〈名〉 parotitis; parotiditis: ~疫苗 mumps vaccine‖流行型~ epidemic parotitis; mumps

塞 sāi ❶〈动〉 stop (up), close (up); bar; obstruct; plug; block: ~老鼠洞 stop up a mouse hole‖~住瓶口 cork (up) a bot-

tle‖用废纸～住漏洞 stop the leak with waste paper‖用棉花球～住耳朵 plug one's ears with cotton wool‖管子～住了。The pipe is stopped up.‖我的鼻子～住了. My nose has been blocked up.‖这条路完全被大卡车～住了。The road was completely blocked by the trunk. ❷〈动〉fill/squeeze in; stuff; pack; cram: ～饱肚子 gorge one's stomach‖把书～进书架里 squeeze the book into the shelf‖把文件～进抽屉里 cram papers into a drawer‖把衣服～进包里 force/jam/ram/intrude clothes into a bag‖把硬币～进口袋里 stuff the coins into one's pocket‖他嘴里～满了面包。His mouth is cram-full of bread. ❸〈名〉stopper; plug: 暖瓶～ thermos-bottle stopper‖压～机 corking machine ⇨耳～;活～
⇨sài; sè

【塞车】 sāichē 〈动〉be caught/stuck in a traffic jam: 塞了一个小时的车 be stuck in heavy traffic for an hour; be held up by a traffic jam for an hour‖我因～而迟到了。I was delayed by a traffic jam.

【塞尺】 sāichǐ ＝ 厚薄规 hòubóguī

【塞规】 sāiguī 〈名〉plug gauge

【塞焊】 sāihàn 〈名〉[冶金] plug welding

【塞套】 sāitào 〈名〉plug sleeve

【塞条】 sāitiáo 〈名〉[医学] tent

【塞牙】 sāiyá 〈动〉(of food) get stuck between the teeth

【塞子】 sāizi 〈名〉stopper; plug; cork: 拔掉～ pull (out) the plug; uncork‖塞上～ put a plug; cork‖用～封住瓶子 cork a bottle

噻 sāi

【噻吩】 sāifēn 〈名〉[化学] thiophene

【噻唑】 sāizuò 〈名〉[化学] thiazole

鳃 sāi 〈名〉gill; branchia: 鱼～ gill of a fish

【鳃瓣】 sāibàn 〈名〉gill lamella

【鳃盖】 sāigài 〈名〉gill cover

【鳃弓】 sāigōng 〈名〉gill arch

【鳃裂】 sāiliè 〈名〉gill cleft/slit

【鳃囊】 sāináng 〈名〉gill pouch

【鳃小瓣】 sāixiǎobàn 〈名〉lamella

【鳃足类】 sāizúlèi 〈名〉branchiopod

sài

塞 sài 〈名〉stronghold of strategic importance: ⇨～翁失马; 边～; 要～
⇨sāi; sè

【塞北】 Sàiběi 〈名〉area north of the Great Wall: ～江南 lush southern-type fields north of the Great Wall

【塞尔维亚】 Sài'ěrwéiyà 〈名〉Serbia

〖～克罗地亚语〗 Sài'ěrwéiyà Kèluódìyàyǔ 〈名〉Serbo-Croatian

〖～人〗 Sài'ěrwéiyàrén 〈名〉Serb

【塞拉利昂】 Sàilālì'áng 〈名〉Sierra Leone

〖～人〗 Sàilālì'ángrén 〈名〉Sierra Leonian

【塞曼效应】 Sàimàn xiàoyìng 〈名〉[物理] Zeeman effect

【塞纳河】 Sàinàhé 〈名〉Seine [a river in northern France flowing about 772 km generally northwest to the Bay of Seine, an inlet of the English Channel]

【塞内加尔】 Sàinèijiā'ěr 〈名〉Senegal

〖～共和国〗 Sàinèijiā'ěr Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Senegal

〖～人〗 Sàinèijiā'ěrrén 〈名〉Senegalese

【塞浦路斯】 Sàipǔlùsī 〈名〉Cyprus

〖～人〗 Sàipǔlùsīrén 〈名〉Cypriot

【塞舌尔】 Sàishé'ěr 〈名〉Seychelles

〖～共和国〗 Sàishé'ěr Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Seychellois

〖～人〗 Sàishé'ěrrén 〈名〉Seychellois

【塞外】 Sàiwài 〈名〉area beyond the Great Wall: ～风光 northern frontier scenery

【塞翁失马】 sàiwēng shī mǎ 〈熟〉old frontiersman losing his horse—a blessing in disguise

〖～,焉知非福〗 sàiwēng shī mǎ, yān zhī fēi fú 〈熟〉just like the old frontiersman losing his horse, who knows but that this may be a blessing in disguise—misfortune might be a blessing in disguise; a loss sometimes spells a gain; a loss may turn out to be a gain

S

赛[1] sài ❶〈动〉have a competition/contest; compete; match: ～篮球 have a basketball match‖～出水平,～出风格 give the best account of oneself and display fine sportsmanship‖妇女在智力上是能够与男子～一～的。Women can compete with men on the intellectual plane.‖如果你愿意,我来和你～一～。I will play against you, if you like. ⇨～场; 比～; 竞～ ❷〈动〉be comparable to; be as good as: 这些小伙子干活一个～过一个。These young men are equally competent in their work. ❸〈名〉match; race; competition; game; contest; tournament: 大奖～ prize contest‖公开～ open competition‖世界杯～ World Cup tournament‖加时～ play-off match‖奥运～况 Olympic action‖我们队轻松地赢得了这次演讲～。Our team walked away in the speech contest.‖英国队和法国队将于明天举行足球～。England are playing France at football tomorrow. ⇨决～; 联～; 越野～

赛[2] sài 〈动〉〈旧〉offer sacrifice to gods

【赛场】 sàichǎng 〈名〉competition arena; site of contest: ～秩序 order at the competition‖～内外 both in and out of the arena‖足球～ venue for a football match‖运动员进入～。The athletes march into the arena.

【赛车】 sàichē 〈名〉[体育] ❶ automobile/motor/car race; cycle racing: 以～为职业 race cars professionally ❷ racing vehicle/bicycle; race car/bike

〖～运动员〗 sàichē yùndòngyuán 〈名〉car racer

【赛程】 sàichéng 〈名〉[体育] ❶ distance (of racing) ❷ competition agenda/schedule: 安排～ work out an agenda for the competition‖～过半 be halfway through the games

【赛船】 sàichuán 〈名〉[体育] ❶ boat race ❷ racing boat

【赛次】 sàicì 〈名〉[体育] heat: 这次比赛将分几个～进行。The race will be held in several heats.

【赛点】 sàidiǎn 〈名〉[体育] match point

【赛风】 sàifēng 〈名〉sportsmanship: 强调良好的～ emphasize fine/good sportsmanship

【赛狗】 sàigǒu 〈名〉dog race

【赛过】 sàiguò 〈动〉surpass; exceed; be better than; overtake: 在技术/力量/速度上～对手 surpass one's rivals in skill/strength/speed‖论起外交手段,他远远赛不过她。She is more than his match in diplomatic shrewdness.‖这姑娘干活～小伙子。This girl is more efficient at work than a young man.

【赛会】 sàihuì 〈名〉〈旧〉religious procession (in ancient times)

【赛季】 sàijì 〈名〉[体育] season: 常规～排名 regular season standings‖新～下周开始。The new season begins next week.

〖～冠军〗 sàijì guànjūn 〈名〉season's champion

【赛力散】 sàilìsǎn 〈名〉[农业] phenylmercuric acetate (PMA)

【赛龙舟】 sàilóngzhōu 〈名〉dragon boat race

【赛璐玢】 sàilùfēn 〈名〉[化学] cellophane

【赛璐珞】 sàilùluò 〈名〉[化学] celluloid

【赛纶】 sàilún 〈名〉[化工] saran

【赛马】 sàimǎ 〈名〉❶ horse race; 赌～ bet on horse races; play the races‖去看～ go to the races; attend the races‖他赌～把钱输个精光。He raced all his money away. ❷ racehorse

〖～场〗 sàimǎchǎng 〈名〉racecourse; racetrack

〖～大会〗 sàimǎ dàhuì 〈名〉race meeting (in Britain): ～的常客 racegoer‖你打算参加下周的～吗? Are you going to race your horse next week?

〖～总会〗 sàimǎ zǒnghuì 〈名〉jockey club

【赛跑】 sàipǎo 〈动〉run a race; race: 参加～ run a race‖〈喻〉与时间～ race against/with time; be in a race against time‖在～中见高低 compete in a race‖长/短距离～ long-distance/short-distance race‖六小时的耐力～ six-hour endurance race‖马拉松～ Marathon (race)‖越野～ cross-country race‖他在～中得了第三名。He came third in the race.

【赛区】 sàiqū 〈名〉(of sports and other competitions) venue: 上海～ Shanghai venue‖这次邀请赛共有五个～。The invitational tournament is to be held in five venues.

【赛事】 sàishì 〈名〉sports competition; match; game: 国内外～ matches both at home and abroad; national and international competitions‖体育～ sports action/event‖奥运会是世界上收视率最高的体育～。The Olympic Games are the most watched sports event in the world.‖他们最近～繁忙。They are heavily scheduled for competitions recently.

【赛艇】 sàitǐng 〈名〉[体育] ❶ rowing：剑桥大学～队 Cambridge crew ❷ racing/rowing boat；shell：单人～ single ‖ 单人双桨～ scull ‖ 双人双桨～ pair-oared shell ‖ 四人双桨～ quadruple scull shell ‖ ～竞发。The yachts set out on an exciting race.

〖～俱乐部〗 sàitǐng jùlèbù 〈名〉 yacht club：昨天～举行了一场比赛。The yacht club had a race yesterday.

【赛钟】 sàizhōng 〈名〉 timer；chess clock

sān

三 sān 〈数〉 ❶ three；third：～把伞/头牛/匹马 three umbrellas/cattle/horses ‖ ～班 class 3 ‖ ～倍剂量的药 triple dose of medicine ‖ ～层楼的公寓 triplex apartment ‖ ～车道公路 three-lane road ‖ ～件套的衣服 three-piece suit ‖ ～脚凳 three-legged stool ‖ ～类邮件 third-class mail ‖ ～联合同 tripartite indenture ‖ ～路攻击 three-pronged attack ‖ ～人舞 threesome dance ‖ ～位数 three digits ‖ ～星级宾馆 three-star hotel ‖ ～星将军 three-star general ‖ ～个～个地到来 arrive in threes ‖ 增加～倍 increase by threefold ‖ ～～得九。Three times three is nine. ‖ 将本表格填写一式～份。Fill in the form in triplicate. ‖ 瑞士是一个使用～种语言的国家。Switzerland is a trilingual country. ‖ 他敲了～次。He knocked thrice. ‖ 我们每～个月团聚一次。We have trimonthly reunions. ‖ 油箱满到四分之～。The tank is three-quarters full. ⇨～角形；～棱镜；第～者 ❷ more than two；several；many：⇨～令五申；～心二意 ❸ few：⇨～～两两；～言两语

【三八妇女节】 Sān-Bā Fùnǚjié 〈名〉 International Working Women's Day (March 8)

【三八红旗手】 sān-bā hóngqíshǒu 〈名〉 "March 8th" red banner winner—woman pace-setter：荣获～称号 be awarded the title of March 8th Red-Banner Pace-setter

【三八式】 sānbāshì ❶〈名〉 38-rifle [a Japanese rifle made in the 38th year of Showa (昭和)]：两支～ two 38-rifles ❷〈形〉 thirty-eighter [of a person who joined the revolution around the year of 1938]：他的父亲是个～干部。His father is a thirty-eighter.

【三八线】 sānbāxiàn 〈名〉 38th parallel [38° north latitude on the Korean Peninsula, which serves as the military demarcation line between north and south Korea]

【三百六十行】 sānbǎi liùshí háng 〈名〉 all walks of life；all trades and professions

〖～，行行出状元〗 sānbǎi liùshí háng, háng háng chū zhuàngyuán 〈熟〉 each and every profession produces its top experts

【三拜九叩】 sānbài-jiǔkòu 〈熟〉 three-fold genuflection with nine kowtows；genuflect three times and kowtow nine times

【三班倒】 sānbāndǎo 〈动〉 work in three shifts：工厂里通常机器不停歇，工人则实行～。In factories, machines are kept running all the time while the workers work in three shifts.

【三板】 sānbǎn ＝ 舢板 shānbǎn

【三包】 sānbāo 〈名〉 ❶ three-guarantee service [i.e. guarantee for repair, refund and change of goods sold to customers]：厂家应对自己售出的产品实行～。Producers should provide the three-guarantee service to their sold products. ❷ three-fold responsibility (for keeping the area in front of one's door/shop sanitary and green and free of lawlessness)

【三胞胎】 sānbāotāi 〈名〉 triplets；trillings

【三宝】 sānbǎo 〈名〉 ❶ three treasures：中国东北地区有～：人参、貂皮和乌拉草。There are three treasures in north-east China：ginseng, marten and sedge. ❷ Triratna [i. e. the Buddha, the dharma, and the sangha in Buddhism；Tao, scriptures and masters in Taoism]

【三北地区】 Sānběi dìqū 〈名〉 China's three northern areas [i. e. the northeast, the central north and the northwest]；northern China

【三北防护林】 Sānběi fánghùlín 〈名〉 shelter-forests in northern China

【三倍体】 sānbèitǐ 〈名〉[生物] triploid

【三边】 sānbiān 〈名〉 trilaterality：～会谈 trilateral talk ‖ ～协定 trilateral agreement

〖～测量〗 sānbiān cèliáng 〈名〉[测量] trilateration

〖～形〗 sānbiānxíng ＝ 三角形 sānjiǎoxíng

〖～主义〗 sānbiānzhǔyì 〈名〉 trilateralism

【三不管】 sānbùguǎn 〈名〉 unattended area/event；area/event that comes within nobody's jurisdiction：咱干的这事是个～，没人过问。What we are doing here is something that comes under nobody's jurisdiction. No one cares about it. ‖ 你这地方是个～地区。Yours is an area that is left unattended.

【三不知】 sānbùzhī 〈熟〉 know nothing about the beginning, middle and end of a thing—know nothing at all：一问～ unable to give any answer to the question

【三步并做两步】 sān bù bìng zuò liǎng bù 〈熟〉 go in a hurry

【三步一岗，五步一哨】 sān bù yī gǎng, wǔ bù yī shào 〈熟〉 with sentries posted every few yards—be heavily sentried/guarded

【三部曲】 sānbùqǔ 〈名〉 trilogy：～的第一/二/三部 first/second/third part of a trilogy ‖ 他以描写工人阶级生活的～而闻名。He is best known for his trilogy on working-class life.

【三彩】 sāncǎi 〈名〉 three-colour glazed pottery (esp of the Tang Dynasty, 618-907)：⇨唐～

【三曹对案】 sāncáoduì'àn ＝ 三头对案 sāntóu-duì'àn

【三槽出钢】 sāncáo chūgāng 〈名〉[冶金] three-trough steel tapping technique

【三叉戟】 sānchājǐ 〈名〉 three-pronged spear；trident：～导弹核潜艇 Trident nuclear missile submarine ‖ ～飞机 Trident

【三叉神经】 sānchā shénjīng 〈名〉[解剖] trigeminal nerve：～痛〈名〉 trigeminal neuralgia

【三岔路口】 sānchà lùkǒu 〈名〉 fork (in the road)；junction of three roads

【三长两短】 sāncháng-liǎngduǎn 〈熟〉 unexpected misfortune/calamity；something untoward；mishap；unforeseen disaster/accident：万一他有个～ if anything untoward should happen to/become of him；in case he should die

【三朝元老】 sāncháoyuánlǎo 〈熟〉 ❶ minister to three emperors—an official who stays in power under three successive regimes ❷ senior with rich experience

【三重】 sānchóng 〈形〉 triple；threefold：～保暖服 threefold winter/warm clothes ‖ ～压迫 threefold oppression ‖ 他以副校长、英语系系主任和捐赠人的～身份出席。He was present in his triple role of vice president, dean of the English department and donor.

〖～唱〗 sānchóngchàng 〈名〉 (vocal) trio：这首歌排成～。This song is arranged for singing by three voices.

〖～曲〗 sānchóngqǔ 〈名〉 trio：他们演奏了一支莫扎特的～。They played a trio by Mozart.

〖～协奏曲〗 sānchóng xiézòuqǔ 〈名〉 triple concerto

〖～奏〗 sānchóngzòu 〈名〉 (instrumental) trio

〖～奏鸣曲〗 sānchóng zòumíngqǔ 〈名〉 trio sonata

【三春】 sānchūn 〈名〉〈书〉 three spring months

【三次方程】 sāncì fāngchéng 〈名〉[数学] cubic equation

【三从四德】 sāncóng-sìdé 〈熟〉 three obediences [i. e. obedience to one's father before marriage, to one's husband after marriage, and to one's son after one's husband's death] and four virtues [i. e. morality, proper speech, modest manner, and diligent work] for a woman according to Confucian ethics

【三寸不烂之舌】 sāncùn bù làn zhī shé 〈熟〉 little lithe tongue—eloquent/facile/glib/ready/silver tongue：凭着～ with (the aid of) the facile tongue

【三寸金莲】 sāncùn jīnlián 〈名〉〈旧〉 three-*cun* lily feet [formerly men's laudatory term for women's bound feet]

【三寸之舌】 sāncùnzhīshé ＝ 三寸不烂之舌 sāncùn bù làn zhī shé

【三大差别】 sān dà chābié 〈名〉 three major distinctions (between town and country, industry and agriculture, physical and mental labour)

【三大殿】 Sāndàdiàn 〈名〉 Three Great Halls [three audience halls in the Imperial Palace：the Hall of Supreme Harmony (太和殿), the Hall of Middle Harmony (中和殿) and the Hall of Protecting Harmony (保和殿)]

【三大法宝】 sān dà fǎbǎo 〈名〉 three magic weapons (of the Chinese Communist Party for defeating the enemy in the New Democratic Revolution) [namely, the united front, armed struggle and Party building]

【三大纪律，八项注意】 sān dà jìlǜ, bā xiàng zhùyì 〈名〉 Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention (of the Chinese People's Liberation Army) [The Three Main Rules of Discipline are：1. Obey orders in all your actions. 2. Don't take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses. 3. Turn in

everything captured. The Eight Points for Attention are: 1. Speak politely. 2. Pay fairly for what you buy. 3. Return everything you borrow. 4. Pay for anything you damage. 5. Don't hit or swear at people. 6. Don't damage crops. 7. Don't take liberties with women. 8. Don't ill-treat captives.]

【三大民主】 sān dà mínzhǔ 〈名〉 democracy in the three main fields [i.e. political, economic and military democracy, practised at the company level in the People's Liberation Army]

【三大球】 sāndàqiú 〈名〉 three big balls [football, basketball and volleyball]

【三大战役】 sān dà zhànyì 〈名〉 three major campaigns [the three biggest campaigns during the Liberation War launched by the People's Liberation Army against the KMT troops, i. e. the Liaoshen Campaign, the Huaihai Campaign and the Pingjin Campaign]: 反映～的小说 novel on the three major campaigns

【三大作风】 sān dà zuòfēng 〈名〉 three important styles of work of the Party [i. e. integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practising self-criticism]

【三代】 sāndài 〈名〉 ❶ three generations [i. e. father, son, and grandson]: ～同堂的聚会 family party at which all three generations are present ‖ 他家～都是教师。The three generations in his family are all teachers. ❷ (Sāndài) three earliest dynasties [namely Xia (夏), Shang (商) and Zhou (周) dynasties] ❸ three generations in the Qing Dynasty [namely Kangxi (康熙), Yongzheng (雍正) and Qianlong (乾隆)]

【三等】 sānděng 〈形〉 third-class; third-rate: ～客车 third-class coach ‖ ～旅馆 third-rate hotel ‖ 乘～车旅行 travel third-class

〖～兵〗 sānděngbīng 〈名〉 basic private (in US Army); apprentice seaman (in US Navy); airman third class (in US Air Force)

〖～舱〗 sānděngcāng 〈名〉 third class: 他们乘～去上海旅行。They travelled to Shanghai in third class.

〖～秘书〗 sānděng mìshū 〈名〉 [外交] third secretary

〖～品〗 sānděngpǐn 〈名〉 third grade product; third class

【三等分】 sānděngfēn 〈名〉 [数学] trisection; trisector: ～法则 middle-third rule ‖ ～角 trisection of an angle

【三点式】 sāndiǎnshì 〈名〉 bikini (bathing suit); trikini: 身穿～ wear a trikini

【三叠纪】 Sāndiéjì 〈名〉 [地质] Triassic Period; Trias

【三叠系】 Sāndiéxì 〈名〉 [地质] Triassic System; Trias

【三定】 sāndìng 〈名〉 three fixed quotas (for production, purchase and marketing of grain)

【三冬】 sāndōng 〈名〉 ❶ three years/winters ❷ winter; third month of winter

【三度】 sāndù 〈形〉 three-dimensional; third-degree

〖～结构〗 sāndù jiégòu 〈名〉 three-dimensional structure

〖～空间〗 sāndù kōngjiān 〈名〉 three-dimensional space; three-space

〖～灼伤〗 sāndù zhuóshāng 〈名〉 third-degree burn

【三段论】 sānduànlùn 〈名〉 [逻辑] syllogism

【三段式】 sānduànshì 〈名〉 [音乐] ternary form

【三对六面】 sānduì-liùmiàn 〈熟〉 presence of the two interested parties plus a third disinterested party as a witness—all coming face to face

【三法】 sānfǎ 〈名〉 [中药] three therapeutic methods of traditional Chinese medicine [i. e. diaphoresis, emetic measures, purgation and diuresis]

【三番两次】 sānfān-liǎngcì = 三番五次 sānfān-wǔcì

【三番五次】 sānfān-wǔcì 〈熟〉 again and again; time and again; over and over again; repeatedly: ～地强调 emphasize repeatedly ‖ 他～地看这部影片。He saw the movie over and over again. ‖ 我已～告诫过你不要迟到。Again and again I've warned you not to arrive late.

【三反运动】 Sānfǎn Yùndòng 〈名〉 Three Antis [the movement against the three evils, i. e. corruption, waste and bureaucracy within the Party, the government, the army and mass organizations, which lasted from 1951 to 1952]

【三方】 sānfāng 〈名〉 tripartite; three sides: ～关系 three-way relationship ‖ ～会谈/协议 trilateral talk/agreement; tripartite talk/agreement ‖ (比赛)结果是～打成平局。The result was a three-way tie.

【三废】 sānfèi 〈名〉 three wastes [i. e. waste gas, water, and industrial residue] in industrial production: 回收～ recycle the three wastes ‖ 治理～ bring under control the three wastes ‖ 变～为三宝 make the three wastes into three treasures

【三分】 sānfēn ❶ 〈数〉 30%—a little; somewhat: 怕他～ be a little afraid of him ‖ 让他～ make some concession to him; let him have his way ⇨～长相,七分打扮; 入木～ ❷ 〈动〉 be divided into three parts; be split into three: ～天下 divide the country into three parts

〖～吃药,七分靠养〗 sānfēn chī yào, qīfēn kào yǎng 〈熟〉 good rest is a better cure than medicine

〖～话〗 sānfēnhuà 〈名〉 words that only/barely hint at what the speaker really thinks: 他只说了～。He didn't say clearly what he really thought.

〖～球〗 sānfēnqiú 〈名〉 (of basketball) three pointer: 投中～ make a three pointer ‖ 压哨～ three pointer at buzzer

〖～区〗 sānfēnqū 〈名〉 (of basketball) three point range

〖～人材,七分打扮〗 sānfēn réncái, qīfēn dǎban 〈熟〉 three-tenths natural figure and seven-tenths clothing and makeup; 30% natural beauty and 70% clothing and makeup — clothing and makeup are of great importance to one's appearance

〖～像人,七分像鬼〗 sānfēn xiàng rén, qīfēn xiàng guǐ 〈熟〉 look more like a ghost than a human being

〖～长相,七分打扮〗 sānfēn zhǎngxiàng, qīfēn dǎban = 三分人材,七分打扮 sānfēn réncái, qīfēn dǎban

【三坟五典】 sānfén-wǔdiǎn 〈熟〉 oldest books in China according to legends

【三伏】 sānfú 〈名〉 ❶ three *fu* [three hottest ten-day periods of the hot season] ❷ third *fu* [third ten-day period of the hot season]

〖～天〗 sānfútiān 〈名〉 dog days

【三副】 sānfù 〈名〉 [航海] third mate/officer

【三纲五常】 sāngāng-wǔcháng 〈熟〉 three cardinal guides [i. e. ruler guides subject, father guides son, and husband guides wife] and five constant virtues [i. e. benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom and fidelity] as specified in the Confucian ethical code

【三高农业】 sāngāo nóngyè 〈名〉 "three highs" agriculture [i. e. high yield, high quality and high efficiency]

【三个代表】 sānge dàibiǎo 〈名〉 "Three Represents" [the CPC represents the development trend of advanced productive forces, the orientation of advanced culture, and the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the people in China]

【三个臭皮匠,顶个诸葛亮】 sānge chòupíjiàng, dǐnggè Zhūgě Liàng 〈熟〉 three cobblers, with their wits combined, surpass Zhuge Liang, the mastermind—the wisdom of the masses exceeds that of the wisest individual

【三个和尚没水吃】 sānge héshang méi shuǐ chī 〈熟〉 when three monks live together, they will have no water to use—everybody's business is nobody's business; too many cooks spoil the broth/soup; two's company, three's a crowd

【三个世界理论】 sāngè shìjiè lǐlùn 〈名〉 [政治] theory of the three worlds; three-world theory [a theory put forward by Mao Zedong which divides the world into three categories—the first world, the second world and the third world]

【三更】 sāngēng 〈名〉 midnight: 正值～时刻。It was just midnight.

〖～半夜〗 sāngēng-bànyè 〈熟〉 midnight—deep into the night; in the dead/depth of night; in the stillness of the night: ～的,谁在敲门呀? Who could it be knocking in the dead of night?

【三宫六院】 sāngōng-liùyuàn 〈熟〉 three palaces and six chambers—imperial harem

【三姑六婆】 sāngū-liùpó 〈熟〉 three kinds of nuns [i. e. nuns (尼姑), Taoist nuns (道姑), nun fortunetellers (卦姑)] and six kinds of old women [i. e. women traffickers (牙婆), woman match makers (媒婆), witches (师婆), procuresses (虔婆), women who are believed to have magic powers and the ability to cure people of diseases (药婆) and midwives (稳婆)]—women of dubious character making a living by dishonest means

【三顾茅庐】 sāngù-máolú 〈熟〉 make three calls at the thatched cottage—repeatedly request sb to take up a post: ～,老先生才答应做我们的学术顾问。Only at our earnest and repeated requests did the old scholar agree to be our academic councillor.

【三光】 sānguāng 〈名〉〈书〉 three luminaries — the sun, the moon, and the stars

【三光政策】 sānguāng zhèngcè 〈名〉 policy of "burn all, kill all, loot all" [pursued by the Japanese invaders in China]
【三跪九叩】 sānguì-jiǔkòu 〈熟〉 thrice kneeling and nine times kowtowing [prostrating oneself three times, and knocking one's head on the ground thrice at each prostration]—a sign of respect that was made to the emperor in old times
【三国】 Sānguó 〈名〉 Three Kingdoms (220-265) [i. e. Wei (魏 220-265), Shu (蜀 221-263), and Wu (吴 222-280):《～演义》*The Romance of the Three Kingdoms* [by Luo Guanzhong of the Ming Dynasty] ‖《～志》*History of the Three Kingdoms* [by Chen Shou of the Western Jin Dynasty]
【三国协约】 Sānguó Xiéyuē 〈名〉 Triple Entente [an alliance between France, Great Britain and Russia concluded in 1907]
【三过其门而不入】 sān guò qí mén ér bù rù 〈熟〉 pass by one's home thrice without going into it—be too busy to go home, not even while getting very close to one's own house
【三好学生】 sānhǎo xuésheng 〈名〉 "three good" student; merit student [an honorable title for outstanding students who are good in study, morality, and health]: 被评为～ be chosen as a "three good" student
【三合板】 sānhébǎn 〈名〉 three-ply (board): 一张～ sheet of three-ply board
【三合房】 sānhéfáng 〈名〉courtyard with houses on three sides
【三合会】 Sānhéhuì 〈名〉 Triad Society [a secret anti-Manchu society during the early Qing Dynasty]
【三合土】 sānhétǔ 〈名〉[建筑] *lime-sand-clay mixture* [a mixture of lime, clay, and sand to which water is added, often used in road construction and foundation laying for buildings]
【三合星】 sānhéxīng 〈名〉[天文] triple star
【三合一】 sānhéyī 〈形〉 three-in-one: ～洗发精 three-in-one shampoo
【三合院儿】 sānhéyuànr = 三合房 sānhéfáng
【三和弦】 sānhéxián 〈名〉[乐器] triad
【三核苷酸】 sānhégānsuān 〈名〉[生化] trinucleotide
【三花脸】 sānhuāliǎn 〈名〉 clown; comedian [comic role in Chinese opera, presumably from the outline of the white patch on the face]
【三化螟】 sānhuàmíng 〈名〉[农业] yellow rice borer
【三皇五帝】 Sānhuáng-Wǔdì 〈熟〉 Three Sovereigns [Fuxi (伏羲/天皇), Suiren (燧人/地皇)and Shennong (神农/人皇)] and Five Emperors [Huangdi (黄帝), Zhuanxu(颛顼), Di Ku (帝喾), Tang Yao (唐尧), and Yu Shun (虞舜)]—legendary rulers of China in remote antiquity
【三级泵】 sānjíbèng 〈名〉 triplex
【三级风】 sānjífēng 〈名〉 force 3 wind—gentle breeze
【三级火箭】 sānjí huǒjiàn 〈名〉 three-stage rocket
【三级跳远】 sānjí tiàoyuǎn 〈名〉 triple jump/jumping
【三极】 sānjí 〈形〉 three-pole; triple-pole; three-stage; tripolar: ～世界 tripolar world
〖～电子管〗 sānjí diànzǐguǎn 〈名〉 radiotron
〖～管〗 sānjíguǎn 〈名〉 radio triode: 充气～ gas-filled triode ‖ 晶体～ transistor
〖～开关〗 sānjí kāiguān 〈名〉 triple-pole switch; three-pole switch
【三季稻】 sānjìdào 〈名〉 triple cropping of rice
【三家村】 sānjiācūn 〈名〉 three-family village—very small village in a remote area
【三价】 sānjià 〈名〉[化学] trivalence: ～元素 triad
【三驾马车】 sānjià mǎchē 〈名〉 ❶ carriage drawn by a team of three horses; troika ❷ troika; triumvirate
【三尖瓣】 sānjiānbàn 〈名〉[生理] tricuspid (valve)
〖～闭锁〗 sānjiānbàn bìsuǒ 〈名〉 tricuspid atresia
〖～狭窄〗 sānjiānbàn xiázhǎi 〈名〉 *tricuspid stenosis*
〖～杂音〗 sānjiānbàn záyīn 〈名〉 tricuspid murmur
【三缄其口】 sānjiān-qíkǒu 〈熟〉 with one's lips sealed thrice—be overcautious in speech
【三件套】 sānjiàntào 〈名〉 three-piece suit
【三键】 sānjiàn 〈名〉[化学] triple bond
【三焦】 sānjiāo 〈名〉[中药] three visceral cavities housing the internal organs: ～辨证 analyzing and differentiating diseases according to the pathological changes in the three visceral cavities
【三角】 sānjiǎo ❶〈名〉〈简称〉[数学] trigonometry ⇨三角学 ❷〈形〉 triangular: ～插头 three-pin plug ‖ ～锉 three-square file ‖ ～刀 V-shaped gouge ❸〈名〉[数学] trigonometry: ～方程/级数/曲线 trigonometric equation/series/curve
〖～板〗 sānjiǎobǎn 〈名〉 set square
〖～测量〗 sānjiǎo cèliáng 〈名〉 triangulation; trigonometric survey/measurement
〖～带〗 sānjiǎodài 〈名〉V-belt; vee belt
〖～帆〗 sānjiǎofān 〈名〉[航海] lateen
〖～鲂〗 sānjiǎofáng 〈名〉[动物] triangular bream
〖～枫〗 sānjiǎofēng 〈名〉[植物] trident maple
〖～关系〗 sānjiǎo guānxi 〈名〉 triangular relationship: 一个女孩与两名男子的～ triangular relationship between a girl and two men
〖～函数〗 sānjiǎo hánshù 〈名〉 trigonometric function
〖～肌〗 sānjiǎojī 〈名〉[生理] deltoid (muscle)
〖～架〗 sānjiǎojià 〈名〉 frame (of a bike)
〖～巾〗 sānjiǎojīn 〈名〉 sling
〖～裤〗 sānjiǎokù 〈名〉 panties; briefs; knickers
〖～恋爱〗 sānjiǎo liàn'ài 〈名〉 love/eternal triangle; triangular love affair
〖～贸易〗 sānjiǎo màoyì 〈名〉 triangular trade
〖～帽〗 sānjiǎomào 〈名〉 three-cornered hat; tricorne: 戴着一顶～ wear a tricorne
〖～皮带〗 sānjiǎo pídài 〈名〉[机械] triangle belt: ～轮 V-belt pulley
〖～旗〗 sānjiǎoqí 〈名〉 pennant; pennon
〖～区〗 sānjiǎoqū 〈名〉[解剖] trigonum
〖～兽〗 sānjiǎoshòu 〈名〉 tricorne
〖～铁〗 sānjiǎotiě 〈名〉 ❶[乐器] triangle: 演奏～ play the triangle ❷ angle iron; L-iron
〖～湾〗 sānjiǎowān 〈名〉 estuary
〖～形〗 sānjiǎoxíng 〈名〉 triangle: 画/制作～ draw/make a triangle ‖ 不等边/等边/等腰～ scalene/equilateral/isosceles triangle ‖ 钝角～ obtuse triangle ‖ 锐角～ acute triangle ‖ 直角～ right-angled triangle ‖ 力的～ triangle of force ‖ 球面/全等～ spherical/congruent triangle ‖ ～内角之和为 180 度。The angles of a triangle total 180.
〖～学〗 sānjiǎoxué 〈名〉[数学] trigonometry
〖～翼〗 sānjiǎoyì 〈名〉[航空] delta wing
〖～债〗 sānjiǎozhài 〈名〉 inter-enterprises/intercompany debt; debt chain; chain debt: 清理～ break up/clear the debt chain
〖～洲〗 sānjiǎozhōu 〈名〉 delta: ～地区 deltaic area ‖ 长江～ Yangtze River Delta
〖～桩〗 sānjiǎozhuāng 〈名〉[建筑] triangular concrete pile
【三脚架】 sānjiǎojià 〈名〉 tripod: 照相机～ camera tripod ‖ 把望远镜装在～上。Seat the telescope on the tripod.
【三教九流】 *sānjiào-jiǔliú* 〈熟〉 ❶ three religions [i. e. Confucianism (儒教), Taoism (道教)and Buddhism (佛教)] and nine schools of thought [i. e. the Confucians (儒家), the Taoists (道家), the *Yin-Yang* (阴阳家), the Legalists (法家), the Logicians (名家), the Mohists (墨家), the Political Strategists (纵横家), the Eclectics (杂家) and the Agriculturists (农家)] ❷〈贬〉 various religious sects and academic schools ❸〈贬〉 people in various trades; people of all sorts: 他和～的人都有来往。He has dealings with people of every sort.
【三街六巷】 sānjiē-liùxiàng 〈熟〉 three streets and six lanes nearby—every street and lane; all over the city
【三节】 sānjié 〈名〉 three festivals [i. e. the Dragon Boat Festival, the Mid-Autumn Festival and the Spring Festival—three traditional festivals in China]
【三节棍】 sānjiégùn 〈名〉[体育] three-section cudgel
【三结合】 sānjiéhé 〈名〉 three-in-one combination: 老中青～的教学队伍/领导班子/科研小组 teaching staff/leading body/research group composed of the old, the middle-aged and the young
【三进制】 sānjìnzhì 〈名〉[数学] ternary: ～运算 ternary arithmetic
【三九】 sānjiǔ 〈名〉 third nine-day period after the winter solstice—coldest days of winter; depth of winter: ～天气 *bitterly/*extremely cold weather ‖ 夏练三伏,冬练～ intensify your exercise in the hottest days of summer and in the coldest days of winter—practice in the hardest condition yields the best results
〖～天〗 sānjiǔtiān = 三九 sānjiǔ
【三句半】 sānjùbàn 〈名〉 three-sentence-and-a-half ballad

【三句话不离本行】 sān jù huà bù lí běnháng 〈熟〉 can hardly open one's mouth without talking shop; talk shop all the time: 那位商人～,句句都是生意经。That businessman never opens his mouth without talking shop.

【三军】 sānjūn 〈名〉 ❶ three services [i. e. ground force, air force and navy] ❷ 〈旧〉 military forces; army: 犒赏～ reward the army

〖～仪仗队〗 sānjūn yízhàngduì 〈名〉 tri-service guard of honour

【三K党】 Sānkèidǎng 〈名〉 Ku-Klux-Klan

【三垒】 sānlěi 〈名〉[体育] third base

〖～手〗 sānlěishǒu 〈名〉 third baseman

【三棱尺】 sānléngchǐ 〈名〉 three-square ruler; triangular scale

【三棱镜】 sānléngjìng 〈名〉[物理] (triangular) prism

【三棱锥】 sānléngzhuī 〈名〉 triangular pyramid

【三连音符】 sānlián yīnfú 〈名〉[音乐] triplet

【三联单】 sānliándān 〈名〉 triplicate form

【三联疫苗】 sānlián yìmiáo 〈名〉 triple vaccine

【三令五申】 sānlìng-wǔshēn 〈熟〉 warn and order repeatedly; issue an order time and (time) again: 政府～,要杜绝党内一切腐败现象。The government has repeatedly warned against all kinds of corruptions within the party.

【三流】 sānliú 〈形〉 third-rate: ～演员 third-rate actor

〖～货色〗 sānliú huòsè 〈名〉〈口〉(of people) third rater

【三六九等】 sān-liù-jiǔděng 〈熟〉 various grades and ranks: 鸡蛋从小到大分成了～。Eggs are graded from small to large. ‖ 人不能分为～,大家都是平等的。Human beings cannot be divided into different categories. They are all equal.

【三轮车】 sānlúnchē 〈名〉 trishaw; tricycle; three-wheeler; pedicab: 骑～的人 tricyclist ‖ 手摇～ hand tricycle [used by the disabled]

【三轮摩托车】 sānlún mótuōchē 〈名〉 motor tricycle

【三轮汽车】 sānlún qìchē 〈名〉 three-wheeled automobile; three-wheel car

【三轮儿】 sānlúnr 〈口〉 = 三轮车 sānlúnchē

【三麦】 sānmài 〈名〉 wheat, barley and highland barley

【三媒六证】 sānméi-liùzhèng 〈熟〉〈旧〉 several match-makers acting as witness to an arranged marriage; proper procedure for marriage; match made in style

【三昧】 sānmèi 〈名〉 ❶ [佛教] samadhi ❷ secret; knack: 深得其中～ master the secrets of an art

【三门峡】 Sānménxiá 〈名〉 Sanmen Gorge [a gorge in the middle reaches of the Yellow River, located between Henan (河南) and Shanxi (山西) provinces]

【三秒区】 sānmiǎoqū 〈名〉(of basketball) 3-second-area/zone; foul lane

【三秒违例】 sānmiǎo wéilì 〈名〉(of basketball) 3-second-rule violation

【三民主义】 sānmínzhǔyì 〈名〉 Three Principles of the People [i. e. Nationalism, Democracy and the People's Livelihood, put forward by Dr Sun Yat-sen]

【三明治】 sānmíngzhì 〈名〉 sandwich: 吃/做～ eat/make sandwiches ‖ 单片～ open(-face) sandwich ‖ 番茄加生菜～ tomato-and-lettuce sandwich ‖ 火腿/乳酪/果酱～ ham/cheese/jam sandwich ‖ 双层夹肉～ double-deck(er) sandwich ‖ 用奶油把蛋糕夹在一起做成～ sandwich the cakes together with cream

【三拇指】 sānmǔzhǐ 〈名〉〈方〉 middle finger

【三目显微镜】 sānmù xiǎnwēijìng 〈名〉 trinocular microscope

【三年五载】 sānnián-wǔzǎi 〈熟〉 from three to five years — in a few years; in a couple of years

【三陪】 sānpéi 〈动〉 keep a customer intimate company; provide intimate escort services: 加大力度,打击～活动 reinforce the momentum to crack down on escort services

〖～女〗 sānpéinǚ 〈名〉 bar girl; call girl

〖～小姐〗 sānpéi xiǎojiě = 三陪女 sānpéinǚ

【三朋四友】 sānpéng-sìyǒu 〈熟〉 a lot of friends; many friends

【三七】 sānqī 〈名〉[中药] pseudo-ginseng

【三七开】 sān-qīkāi 〈名〉 seventy-thirty ratio: 盈利～开 divide the profit according to a seventy-thirty ratio

【三栖明星】 sānqī míngxīng 〈名〉 multi-facetted star [stars of screen, video and vocal music]

【三亲六故】 sānqīn-liùgù 〈熟〉 relatives, friends and acquaintances

【三秋】 sānqiū 〈名〉[农业] ❶ three autumn jobs (of harvesting, ploughing and sowing): 日夜奋战抢～ work around the clock to harvest, plough and sow ‖ 驻军部队支援～。The troops stationed in the area helped the local peasants with their autumn harvesting, ploughing and sowing. ❷ 〈书〉 third month of autumn [i. e. the ninth month in the lunar calendar] ❸ three autumn months ❹ three years: ⇨一日不见,如隔～

【三权分立】 sānquán fēnlì 〈名〉 separation of powers [i.e. the legislative, executive and judicial powers]

【三全音】 sānquányīn 〈名〉[音乐] tritone

【三拳两脚】 sānquán-liǎngjiǎo 〈熟〉 few cuffs and kicks: 他～就把小偷打倒在地。He knocked the thief to the ground with a few cuffs and kicks.

【三人成虎】 sānrén-chénghǔ 〈熟〉 if three people give testimony of a tiger, it will sound true; the testimony of three men creates a tiger in the market — repeated false reports will sound convincing

【三人行,必有我师】 sān rén xíng, bì yǒu wǒ shī 〈熟〉 where there are three men walking together, one of them must be qualified to be my teacher

【三日赛】 sānrìsài 〈名〉 three-day event (in horse racing)

【三三两两】 sānsān-liǎngliǎng 〈熟〉 by/in twos and threes; in knots: 他们～地出去了。They went out by twos and threes. ‖ ～的人在酒店外面争论着。People are arguing outside the pub in knots.

【三色版】 sānsèbǎn 〈名〉[印刷] three-colour halftone/block: ～印刷 trichromatic printing; three-colour printing

【三色堇】 sānsèjǐn 〈名〉[植物] pansy

【三色照相机】 sānsè zhàoxiàngjī 〈名〉 tricolour camera

【三生】 sānshēng 〈名〉[佛教] three lives — present life, previous life and next life

〖～有幸〗 sānshēng-yǒuxìng 〈熟〉 be lucky enough; be most fortunate (as to make sb's acquaintance, etc): 能与这些成功人士交往,他感到～。He considered himself most fortunate to have been able to rub shoulders with these successful people.

【三牲】 sānshēng 〈名〉 three domestic animals [i. e. cattle, sheep and pigs, formerly used as sacrificial offerings]

【三十而立】 sānshí-érlì 〈熟〉 a man should be independent/steadfast at the age of thirty; at thirty, a man should be able to think for himself

【三十二开】 sānshí'èrkāi 〈名〉[印刷] thirty-two mo; 32 mo: ～纸 32 mo paper

【三十二分音符】 sānshí'èrfēn yīnfú 〈名〉[音乐] demisemiquaver; thirty-second note

【三十六行,行行出状元】 sānshíliù háng, háng háng chū zhuàngyuán 〈熟〉 every profession produces its own leading authority; every trade has its master

【三十六计,走为上计】 sānshíliù jì, zǒu wéi shàngjì 〈熟〉 of the thirty-six stratagems, the best is running away — the best thing to do now is to quit

【三十年河东,三十年河西】 sānshí nián hé dōng, sānshí nián hé xī 〈熟〉 for thirty years, people east of the river prosper, then for another thirty years those on the west prosper — life full of ups and downs; chequered career; vicissitudes of life

【三熟制】 sānshúzhì 〈名〉[农业] triple-cropping system

【三思】 sānsī 〈动〉 think thrice — think carefully; ponder over: 这事很重要,你可得～啊! This is very important. You must think it over.

〖～而后行〗 sānsī'érhòuxíng = 三思而行 sānsī'érxíng

〖～而行〗 sānsī'érxíng 〈熟〉 think thrice before you act — don't act hastily or rashly; look before you leap; second thoughts are best

【三天打鱼,两天晒网】 sān tiān dǎ yú, liǎng tiān shài wǎng 〈熟〉 go fishing for three days and dry the nets for two — work in fits and starts; lack perseverance; play fast and loose: 他～,怎么能把学习搞好? Playing truant from time to time, how can he learn well?

【三天两头】 sāntiān-liǎngtóu 〈熟〉 every other day; almost every day: ～光顾酒吧 frequent bars ‖ 这孩子～闹病。The child is always getting ill. ‖ 近来～下雨。It rains a lot these days. ‖ 他～来找她。He comes for her almost every day.

【三通】 sāntōng 〈名〉 ❶ [机械] tee (joint); three-way: ～阀门/管道/龙头 three-way valve/pipe/tap ❷ three direct links [across the Taiwan Straits, namely, the links of trade, travel and

post]：实现～ realize the three direct links of trade, travel and post

【三头对案】 sāntóu-duì'àn 〈熟〉 confrontation of the three parties [i. e. the plaintiff, the defendant and the witness] in court

【三头肌】 sāntóujī 〈名〉[解剖] triceps muscle

【三头六臂】 sāntóu-liùbì 〈熟〉(with) three heads and six arms—(those who have) supreme powers：这件事要不是集体的力量，纵有～，也难以办成。Without the effort of the collective, even a superman wouldn't be able to do it.

【三推六问】 sāntuī-liùwèn 〈熟〉 many interrogations (of criminals in court)

【三围】 sānwéi 〈名〉 body measurements; vital statistics [i. e. chest, waist and seat/hip measurements of a woman]

【三维】 sānwéi 〈形〉 three-dimensional (3-D)：～动画片 three-dimensional animation

〖～电影〗 sānwéi diànyǐng 〈名〉 three-dimensional film/movie; film in 3-D

〖～空间〗 sānwéi kōngjiān 〈名〉 three-dimensional space

【三位一体】 sānwèi-yītǐ 〈名〉❶ [基督教] Trinity ❷ three-in-one; trinity：同贫穷、文盲、疾病这邪恶的～进行斗争 carry out a war against the unholy trinity of poverty, illiteracy, and disease ‖ 抗战、团结、进步，这是～的方针。This policy is a trinity of anti-Japanese invasion, unity and progress.

【三味线】 sānwèixiàn 〈名〉[音乐] samisen

【三无产品】 sānwú chǎnpǐn 〈名〉 unbranded and dateless product by a nameless factory

【三五成群】 sānwǔ-chéngqún 〈熟〉 in threes and fours; in knots：人们～地聊天。People stood around in small huddles, chatting merrily.

【三峡】 Sānxiá 〈名〉 Three Gorges：～大坝 Three Gorges Dam ‖ ～工程 Three Gorges Project

【三下五除二】 sān xià wǔ chú èr 〈熟〉be orderly and quick; be deft：警察～就制伏了劫匪。The policeman subdued the robber with a few swift cuffs and kicks. ‖ 她～就把零乱的房子收拾得干净整齐。She made the messy room clean and tidy instantly.

【三夏】 sānxià 〈名〉❶ three summer jobs (of harvesting, planting and field management)：支援～ help peasants in the three summer jobs—harvesting, planting and field management ❷〈书〉 three summer months [April, May and June in the lunar calendar]

【三鲜】 sānxiān 〈名〉 three delicacies [a combination of delicacies such as sea slug, squid, shrimp, and chicken, used as ingredients of a dish]：炒～ stir-fried three delicacies

〖～汤〗 sānxiāntāng 〈名〉 soup with three delicacies

【三弦】 sānxián 〈名〉 *sanxian* [a three-stringed plucked instrument]

【三线】 sānxiàn 〈名〉[军事] third line area; strategic area (in national defence)

【三线坐标】 sānxiàn zuòbiāo 〈名〉[数学] trilinear coordinates

【三项全能】 sānxiàng quánnéng 〈名〉[体育] triathlon

【三相】 sānxiàng 〈名〉[电力] three-phase：～电炉 three-phase electric furnace ‖ ～发电机 three-phase generator

〖～变压器〗 sānxiàng biànyāqì 〈名〉 three-phase transformer

〖～电流〗 sānxiàng diànliú 〈名〉 three-phase current

【三硝基甲苯】 sānxiāojījiǎběn 〈名〉[化学] trinitrotoluene (TNT)

【三心二意】 sānxīn-èryì 〈熟〉 flit from one thing to another; be half-hearted; with half a heart; shilly-shally：别再～，就这样去办吧。Stop dilly-dallying. Go ahead and do it. ‖ 他做事总是～。He is always of two minds. / He is always undecided.

〖～，永不成器〗 sānxīn-èryì, yǒng bù chéngqì 〈熟〉 one can never be successful if one just flits from one thing to another

【三星】 sānxīng 〈名〉❶ Orion's belt [three bright stars across orion] ❷ Gods of happiness, wealth and longevity in Chinese folklore

【三省】 sānxǐng 〈动〉〈书〉 engage in self-examination/soul-searching：吾日～吾身。I make self-examination three times every day.

【三言两语】 sānyán-liǎngyǔ 〈熟〉 in a few words; in one or two words：他无法用～表达自己的感情。He couldn't put his feelings into a few words.

【三阳开泰】 sānyáng-kāitài 〈熟〉 with the advent of spring begins prosperity [used on New Year's Eve to wish a good year to come]—the New Year heralds prosperity

【三氧化物】 sānyǎnghuàwù 〈名〉[化学] trioxide

【三叶虫】 sānyèchóng 〈名〉[生物] trilobite

【三叶星云】 sānyè xīngyún 〈名〉[天文] Trifid Nebula

【三元】 sānyuán 〈名〉[under the former imperial examination system] academic titles conferred on the three candidates who came out first at examinations held at three levels [*Jieyuan* (解元) for the winner at the provincial level, *Huiyuan* (会元) for the winner at the national level, and *Zhuangyuan* (状元) for the winner at the Imperial Palace level] ⇨连中～

〖～及第〗 sānyuán-jídì 〈熟〉 come out first at all the three levels of the imperial examinations held at the provincial capital, national capital and the palace

【三月】 sānyuè 〈名〉❶ March：～五日举行 be held on March 5th ‖ 今年/明年/去年～ this/next/last March ❷ third month of the lunar year; third moon

【三灾八难】 sānzāi-bānàn 〈熟〉 various adversities and calamities

【三藏】 Sānzàng 〈名〉[佛教] Tripitaka; Threefold Canon [the three categories of the Buddhist classics: doctrinal records, writings on discipline, and writings on metaphysics]

【三朝】 sānzhāo 〈名〉❶ third day of marriage [on which the bride goes back to her parents' home for a visit] ❷ third day of a newborn baby, on which it is given its second bath

【三只手】 sānzhīshǒu 〈名〉〈方〉 pickpocket

【三趾鹑】 sānzhǐchún 〈名〉[动物] button quail

【三资企业】 sānzī qǐyè 〈名〉 three kinds of foreign-invested enterprises [i. e. Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign co-operative enterprises and exclusively foreign-funded enterprises]

【三足鼎立】 sānzú-dǐnglì 〈熟〉 stand on three legs like a tripod—tripartite confrontation; triangular balance of power; three-cornered confrontation

【三座大山】 sānzuòdàshān 〈名〉 three big mountains [imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, which weighed down on the backs of the Chinese people before 1949]

弎 sān ＝ 三 sān

叁 sān 〈名〉 three [used for the numeral 三 on cheques to avoid mistakes or alterations]

毵 sān

【毵毵】 sānsān 〈形〉〈书〉(of hair, twigs, etc) thin and long

sǎn

伞 sǎn 〈名〉❶ umbrella：一把～ an umbrella ‖ 撑～ open/put up/unfold/unfurl/spread an umbrella ‖ 打/买～ hold/buy an umbrella ‖ 收～ close/fold/furl/shut an umbrella ‖ ～形屋顶 umbrella-type roof ‖ ～形帐篷 umbrella tent ‖ 带把～，以防下雨。Take an umbrella with you in case it rains. ‖ 对不起，我错拿了你的～。Sorry, I mistook your umbrella for mine. / Sorry, I took your umbrella by mistake. ‖ 风把～吹得翻过去了。The wind turned the umbrella wrong side out. ⇨保护～；雨～；折叠～ ❷ umbrella-shaped thing：⇨降落～；跳～

【伞包】 sǎnbāo 〈名〉[军事] pack (assembly); parachute pack

【伞兵】 sǎnbīng 〈名〉 paratrooper; parachuter; parachutist

〖～部队〗 sǎnbīng bùduì 〈名〉 parachute troops; paratroops

〖～服〗 sǎnbīngfú 〈名〉 parasuit

〖～师〗 sǎnbīngshī 〈名〉 parachute division

【伞草】 sǎncǎo 〈名〉[植物] umbrella plant

【伞齿轮】 sǎnchǐlún 〈名〉[机械] bevel gear

【伞伐】 sǎnfá 〈名〉[林业] shelterwood cutting

【伞房花序】 sǎnfáng huāxù 〈名〉[植物] corymb

【伞骨】 sǎngǔ 〈名〉 rib

【伞架】 sǎnjià 〈名〉 umbrella stand

【伞降】 sǎnjiàng 〈名〉 parachuting; chuting：～训练任务 training programme in parachuting

【伞菌】 sǎnjùn 〈名〉[植物] agaric

【伞螺】 sǎnluó 〈名〉[动物] umbrella shell

S

【伞面儿】 sǎnmiànr 〈名〉canopy
【伞鸟】 sǎnniǎo 〈名〉[动物] umbrella bird
【伞松】 sǎnsōng 〈名〉[植物] umbrella pine
【伞投】 sǎntóu 〈动〉drop by parachute; parachute: ～炸弹 parachute bomb; parabomb ‖ ～照明弹 parachute flare ‖ 救援物资已～到震区。Relief supplies have been parachuted into the earthquake zone. ‖ 他们给驻防部队～了一些供应物资。They have air-lifted some supplies to the garrison.
【伞形公司】 sǎnxíng gōngsī 〈名〉umbrella companies
【伞形花序】 sǎnxíng huāxù 〈名〉[植物] umbel
【伞形科】 sǎnxíngkē 〈名〉[植物] Apiaceae; carrot family
【伞形桥】 sǎnxíngqiáo 〈名〉umbrella bridge
【伞形天线】 sǎnxíng tiānxiàn 〈名〉[无线电] disc/umbrella antenna
【伞衣】 sǎnyī 〈名〉(of parachute) canopy
【伞藻】 sǎnzǎo 〈名〉[植物] acetabularia
【伞棕】 sǎnzōng 〈名〉[植物] umbrella palm

散 sǎn ❶〈形〉loose; unrestricted; free: ⇨～漫; 松～; 一盘～沙 ❷〈形〉scattered; loose: 住/坐得很～ live/sit rather far apart from one another ⇨～居; ～页; ～装 ❸〈名〉[中药] medicine in powder form; medicinal powder: 中药有汤、～、丸等不同剂型。Traditional Chinese medicine may be in liquid, powder or pill form. ⇨～剂 ❹〈动〉become loose; fall apart: 背包～了。The blanket roll has come loose. ‖ 那本旧书～了。The old book fell apart.
⇨sàn
【散包】 sǎnbāo 〈动〉(of a bale) break
【散兵】 sǎnbīng 〈名〉[军事] skirmisher
〖～壕〗 sǎnbīngháo 〈名〉fire trench
〖～坑〗 sǎnbīngkēng 〈名〉foxhole; pit
〖～线〗 sǎnbīngxiàn 〈名〉skirmish line
〖～游勇〗 sǎnbīng-yóuyǒng 〈熟〉stragglers and disbanded soldiers—people who belong to no organization and act on their own
【散打】 sǎndǎ 〈名〉[体育] *sanda* [free-style grappling or confrontational boxing]; kickboxing
【散工】 sǎngōng ＝ 零工 línggōng
⇨sàngōng
【散股】 sǎngǔ 〈名〉[经济] odd-lot stock
【散光】 sǎnguāng 〈名〉astigmia; astigmatism: ～远视 hypermetropic astigmatism
〖～眼镜〗 sǎnguāng yǎnjìng 〈名〉astigmatic glasses
【散户】 sǎnhù 〈名〉[经济] individual/private investor: 股市～ individual investor in the stock market; odd-lotter
【散货】 sǎnhuò 〈名〉bulk cargo: ～集装箱 solid bulk container
〖～船〗 sǎnhuòchuán 〈名〉bulk freighter
【散记】 sǎnjì 〈名〉random notes; sketches; sidelights: 旅行～ travel sketch
【散剂】 sǎnjì 〈名〉[中药] powdered medicine; medicinal powder
【散架】 sǎnjià 〈动〉❶ fall apart; fall into pieces: 马车被撞得散了架。The carriage was smashed to pieces. ‖ 房子～了。The house fell apart. ‖〈喻〉她浑身酸疼，骨头像散了架似的。Aching all over, she felt as if all her limbs were out of joint. ❷ dissolve; disband; collapse: 这个小组要不是你们撑着，早就～了。This group would have broken up long ago had it not been for your support.
【散件】 sǎnjiàn 〈名〉part; piece; component
【散居】 sǎnjū 〈动〉live scattered: 一些学生～在附近的村子里。Some students live scattered in the nearby villages.
【散客】 sǎnkè 〈名〉walk-in customer/tourist; individual customer/tourist
【散乱】 sǎnluàn 〈形〉straggly; messy; scattered and disorderly: ～的头发 straggly hair; hair in disorder ‖ 布局～的村子 straggling village ‖ 有许多～的东西要清理。There's a lot of mess to clear up.
【散漫】 sǎnmàn 〈形〉❶ undisciplined; slack; lax in discipline: ～的行为 lax behaviour ‖ 你工作不要～。Don't get slack at your work. ‖ 他越来越～，出了些荒谬的错误。He's been getting slack and making silly mistakes. ❷ scattered; unorganized; loose: 这篇文章写得～芜杂。This article is loosely organized and lacking in order.
【散曲】 sǎnqǔ 〈名〉*sanqu*; non-dramatic songs [a type of song/tune popular in the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties]
【散射】 sǎnshè 〈形〉[物理] scattering; scattered
〖～粒子〗 sǎnshè lìzǐ 〈名〉scattering particles
〖～通信〗 sǎnshè tōngxìn 〈名〉scatter communication
〖～线〗 sǎnshèxiàn 〈名〉scattered rays
【散套】 sǎntào 〈名〉sequence of *sanqu* (散曲) within a particular musical mode
【散体】 sǎntǐ 〈名〉prose style free from parallelism; simple, direct prose style
【散文】 sǎnwén 〈名〉❶ literary writings not observing the rules of rhyming [common in ancient China] ❷ prose: 简洁明快的～ clear and simple prose ‖ 叙事体～ descriptive prose ‖ 用～体写作 write in prose ‖ 他既写诗，又写～。He works both in poetry and prose. ‖ 她的～写得很优美。She writes beautiful prose. ‖ 这篇～充满诗意。This essay brims with poetic sentiment.
〖～诗〗 sǎnwénshī 〈名〉prose poem
【散页】 sǎnyè 〈名〉loose page: ～纸 loose sheets (of paper)
【散装】 sǎnzhuāng 〈动〉be loose; be in bulk: ～饼干/咖啡/香烟 loose cookies/coffee/cigarettes ‖ ～货物 bulk cargo/freight/goods ‖ ～汽油 petrol in bulk ‖ ～水泥 bulk/loose cement ‖ 把谷物～入船 load grain in bulk ‖ 我买的这些糖果是～的。I bought these sweets loose. ‖ 在附近的市场上可以买到～的新鲜水果。In the markets nearby you can buy fresh fruit in bulk.
〖～运输〗 sǎnzhuāng yùnshū 〈名〉bulk shipment: 从～到集装箱化 from bulk shipment to containerization
【散座】 sǎnzuò 〈名〉❶〈旧〉orchestra seat (in theatre) ❷〈旧〉non-regular rickshaw customer ❸ seats for individual customers (in a restaurant)

糁 sǎn 〈名〉〈口〉grains of cooked rice
⇨shēn

馓 sǎn
【馓子】 sǎnzi 〈名〉〈方〉deep-fried dough twist

sàn

散 sàn 〈动〉❶ break up; dispel; disperse; scatter: ～会。The meeting is over. ‖ 放学后，孩子们四～回家。After school, the children dispersed to their homes. ‖ 风起云～。Clouds were scattered by the wind. ‖ 乌云已经～去。Dark clouds dispersed from the sky. ⇨～伙; 解～; 烟消云～ ❷ distribute; disseminate; give out: ～传单 give out/disperse handbills; distribute leaflets/pamphlets ⇨～布; ～发; 天女～花 ❸ get rid of; remove; get over: ⇨～闷; ～心
⇨sǎn
【散播】 sànbō 〈动〉❶ [农业] broadcast (sowing): ～种子 broadcast seeds ‖ ～机 broadcast seeder/sower ❷ disseminate; spread: ～小道消息 disseminate grapevine information ‖ ～谣言 spread rumours
【散布】 sànbù 〈动〉spread; disseminate; distribute: ～假消息 put out false information ‖ ～流言蜚语 spread gossip ‖ ～信息 disseminate information ‖ 羊群～在山坡上吃草。A flock of sheep are grazing here and there on the hillside. ‖ 犹太人～在世界各地。The Jews are widely dispersed in the world.
【散步】 sànbù 〈动〉take/have a walk; stroll; go for a walk/stroll; take a stroll: 去～ go for a walk ‖ 户外～ outdoor walk ‖ 在草坪上～ stroll on the lawn ‖ 你想和我一起散散步吗? Would you like to come for a little stroll with me? / Would you like to join me for a stroll? ‖ 沿海岸有几处宜人的～场所。There are several pleasant walks along the coast.
【散场】 sànchǎng 〈动〉(of a film, performance, etc) be over: 电影～了。The movie is over. ‖ 球赛要到九点才能～。The match wouldn't be over until nine.
【散发】 sànfā 〈动〉distribute; give out: ～救济品/文件 distribute relief materials/papers ‖ ～出大量水气。A great deal of moisture is given off. ‖ 孩子们在人群中～传单。Children went through the crowd distributing leaflets. ‖ 花儿～着阵阵清香。The flowers give out spells of fragrant smell. / Flowers shed perfume. / The flowers smell sweet.

【散工】 sàngōng = 放工 fànggōng
⇨sǎngōng

【散会】 sànhuì 〈动〉(of a meeting) be over; break up: 快～了。The meeting is ending. ‖ 十点钟才～。The meeting did not end until 10 o'clock. ‖ 现在～。The meeting is over.

【散伙】 sànhuǒ 〈动〉❶ (of a group, body or organization) dissolve; disband: 公司～了。The company is dissolved. ‖ 他和他的代理人～了。He and his agent have parted company. / He has parted company with his agent. ❷ (of lovers, husband and wife, partners, etc) break up; part company: 他们俩口子～已经好几年了。They have been divorced for several years. ‖ 夫妻俩经常吵架，早晚要～。The couple quarrel frequently. They will break up sooner or later.

【散开】 sànkāi 〈动〉disperse; scatter; break up: 向两边～给车队让路 part (right and left) to make way for motorcade ‖ 警察在田野里～进行搜查。The police spread out to search the fields. ‖ 人群惊慌地～了。The crowd broke up/dispersed in panic. ‖ 士兵迅速～，消失在树林中。The soldiers rapidly dispersed and vanished into the wood.

【散落】 sànluò 〈动〉❶ fall scattered: 捡起～在地上的东西 pick up the things lying round loose ‖ 把～在地上的叶子耙在一起 rake up the loose leaves ❷ be far apart; be scattered: 草原上～着数不清的牛羊。Countless cattle and sheep were scattered over the grassland. ‖ 只有几户人家～在山坡上。Only a few families live here and there on the slope of the hill. ❸ lose touch/contact after being scattered

【散闷】 sànmèn 〈动〉divert oneself from loneliness or boredom: 看电视～ escape from boredom by watching TV; watch TV as an escape from boredom ‖ 老太太看孙子～。The old lady tries to get rid of her loneliness by looking after her grandson.

【散热】 sànrè 〈动〉❶ dissipate heat ❷ radiate heat

〖～管〗 sànrèguǎn 〈名〉cooling tube; radiating pipe

〖～片〗 sànrèpiàn 〈名〉cooling fin; radiating fin/rib

〖～器〗 sànrèqì 〈名〉radiator: 管式～ tubular radiator

【散失】 sànshī 〈动〉❶ scatter and disappear; be lost; be missing: 她和家人在战争中～了。She lost her family in the war. ‖ 有些书稿在战乱中～了。Some manuscript of the book was lost in the war. ❷ (of heat, moisture, etc) be lost; vaporise; dissipate: 防止热量的～ prevent the dissipation of heat ‖ 水分在夏天～得很快。Moisture dissipates quickly in summer.

【散水】 sànshuǐ 〈名〉[建筑] apron

【散摊儿】 sàntānr = 散摊子 sàn tānzi

【散摊子】 sàn tānzi 〈动〉〈口〉dissolve; disband: 他俩过不到一块儿最后只好～。Unable to get along well with each other, they had to divorce in the end. ‖ 一场争吵之后，这个组织就～了。The organization was disbanded after the quarrel. ‖ 这家工厂一时还散不了摊子。The factory won't go bankrupt at the moment.

【散瞳剂】 sàntóngjì 〈名〉mydriatic

【散席】 sànxí 〈动〉(of a dinner party or banquet) end; be over: ～了吗? Has the banquet ended? ‖ 席还没散。The dinner party is not over yet.

【散戏】 sànxì 〈动〉(of a show, play, opera, etc) be over: 他没等～就走了。He left before the play ended. ‖ 戏一散，街上可热闹了。The street becomes noisy and crowded when a show ends.

【散心】 sànxīn 〈动〉divert oneself from boredom; relieve boredom: 听音乐～ relieve boredom by listening to music ‖ 她走了走亲戚，散了散心。She visited some of her relatives and diverted herself from boredom.

【散学】 sànxué 〈动〉〈方〉(of a school) be over: ～回家 go home after school

sāng

丧 sāng 〈名〉funeral; mourning: 国～ national mourning ‖ 服～一年 be in mourning for a year ⇨～事；～钟；吊～
⇨sàng

【丧服】 sāngfú 〈名〉mourning (apparel); funeral garments: 穿～ in deep/full mourning ‖ 她身穿黑色～。She was dressed in funeral black.

【丧家】 sāngjiā 〈名〉family in mourning; family of the deceased: 去～吊唁 go to the family of the deceased to offer one's condolences

【丧假】 sāngjià 〈名〉bereavement/compassionate leave: 请～ ask for a bereavement leave

【丧礼】 sānglǐ 〈名〉obsequies; funeral: 参加/简化/举行/主持～ attend/simplify/hold/conduct a funeral ‖ 庄严的～ solemn obsequies

【丧乱】 sāngluàn 〈名〉〈书〉disturbance and bloodshed; tragic disaster; calamity

【丧门星】 sāngménxīng 〈名〉❶ woman who brings bad luck to her husband's family ❷ anyone who brings bad luck

【丧事】 sāngshì 〈名〉funeral affairs: 料理～ attend to/conduct/undertake the funeral affairs ‖ 他家有～。He has a death in his family.

【丧帖】 sāngtiě 〈名〉obituary notice [sent to relatives and friends by the family of the deceased]

【丧仪】 sāngyí 〈名〉funeral and burial ceremonies

【丧乐】 sāngyuè 〈名〉funereal music

【丧葬】 sāngzàng 〈动〉conduct/undertake funeral affairs: ～仪式花了两天时间。The funerary ceremonies occupied two days.

〖～承办者〗 sāngzàng chéngbànzhě 〈名〉funeral director

〖～费〗 sāngzàngfèi 〈名〉funeral expenses: 减少/支付～ reduce/cover the funeral expenses

【丧钟】 sāngzhōng 〈名〉funeral bell; death knell/bell; toll: 敲～ toll the death knell (for sb) ‖ 〈喻〉敲响旧时代的～ ring the knell for the old era ‖ ～庄严地响起来了。The funeral bell tolled solemnly.

〖～声〗 sāngzhōngshēng 〈名〉knell

桑 sāng 〈名〉white mulberry; mulberry (tree)

【桑巴】 sāngbā 〈名〉samba [a fast dance from Brazil, or the type of music played for this dance]

〖～舞〗 sāngbāwǔ 〈名〉samba: 跳～ dance the samba

【桑白皮】 sāngbáipí 〈名〉[中药] white mulberry root bark

【桑蚕】 sāngcán 〈名〉silkworm (moth): ～丝 mulberry silk

【桑寄生】 sāngjìshēng 〈名〉[中药] parasitic loranthus

【桑拿浴】 sāngnáyù = 桑那浴 sāngnàyù

【桑那】 sāngnà 〈名〉sauna: 洗～ have/take a sauna ‖ 我每周洗～并按摩一次。I have a sauna and massage every week.

〖～浴〗 sāngnàyù 〈名〉sauna; Turkish bath: ～室 sauna; Turkish bath

【桑皮纸】 sāngpízhǐ 〈名〉mulberry (bark) paper

【桑螵蛸】 sāngpiāoxiāo 〈名〉[中药] mantis egg-case

【桑葚儿】 sāngrènr 〈口〉= 桑葚 sāngshèn

【桑葚】 sāngshèn 〈名〉mulberry [the fruit]: ～汁 mulberry juice

〖～子〗 sāngshènzi = 桑葚 sāngshèn

【桑树】 sāngshù 〈名〉white mulberry; mulberry (tree)

【桑叶】 sāngyè 〈名〉mulberry leaf

【桑榆】 sāngyú 〈名〉〈书〉❶ mulberry and elm tree ❷ waning day; evening ❸ west (where the sun sets) ❹ evening of one's life; old age

〖～暮景〗 sāngyú-mùjǐng 〈熟〉evening of one's life; old age: 他父亲已到～之年。Her father has come to the evening of his life.

〖～晚景〗 sāngyú-wǎnjǐng = 桑榆暮景 sāngyú-mùjǐng

【桑园】 sāngyuán 〈名〉mulberry field

【桑梓】 sāngzǐ 〈名〉〈书〉native place: 服务～ serve one's native place

sǎng

搡 sǎng 〈动〉〈方〉push violently: 把他～个跟头 push him over

嗓 sǎng 〈名〉❶ throat; larynx: ⇨～音；～子；气～ ❷ voice: 尖/小/哑～儿 shrill/low/hoarse voice ‖ 学习运～ study voice

【嗓门儿】 sǎngménr 〈名〉voice: 提高～ raise one's voice ‖ 压低～ lower/sink/drop one's voice ‖ 扯起～喊 shout at the top of one's voice ‖ 大～ loud voice; loud-mouthed

【嗓音】 sǎngyīn 〈名〉voice: ～颤抖 one's voice quivers/shakes/trembles ‖ ～改变 one's voice changes ‖ ～好 have a good voice ‖ ～圆润 have a mellow voice ‖ 刺耳/嘶哑的～ metallic/hoarse voice ‖ 动听/清脆/柔和的～ musical/clear/gentle voice ‖ 尖～ high

(pitched) voice ‖ 雷鸣般的～ thundering voice ‖ 沙哑刺耳的～ sandpapery voice ‖ 深沉的～ deep rich voice ‖ 悦耳的～ sweet/pleasant voice ‖ 他～洪亮。He has a resonant voice. / His voice carries well. ‖ 他的～不够低沉，唱不了这首歌。His voice was not low enough for the song.

【嗓子】 sǎngzi 〈名〉❶ throat; larynx: 清～ clear one's throat. ‖ ～疼 have a sore throat ❷ voice: 吊～ sing scales ‖ 练～ cultivate one's voice ‖ ～不好 be out of one's voice ‖ 放开～唱 sing lustily ‖ 他今天～哑了。He has no voice today. / He's lost his voice today. ‖ 她～喊哑了。She shouted herself hoarse. / She was hoarse from shouting. ‖ 这位歌手有着甜美的～。The singer has got a lovely voice.

〖～眼儿〗 sǎngziyǎnr 〈名〉throat: 饱到～ be full up to the throat

磉 sǎng 〈名〉base of a pillar; pedestal: 石～ stone pedestal

颡 sǎng 〈名〉〈书〉forehead

sàng

丧 sàng 〈动〉❶ lose: ⇨～家之犬；～尽天良；玩物～志 ❷ die; lose one's life: ～妻 be bereaved of one's wife ‖ ～子之痛 deep grief at one's son's death ‖ 孩子们因～父而成了孤儿。The children were bereaved by the death of their father. ‖ 她因新近～亲而没有出席宴会。Owing to a recent bereavement, she did not attend the dinner party. ⇨～命；～亡 ❸ be disappointed: ⇨懊～；沮～

⇨sāng

【丧胆】 sàngdǎn 〈动〉lose courage; be terror-stricken; be smitten with fear: ⇨闻风～

【丧魂落魄】 sànghún-luòpò ＝ 失魂落魄 shīhún-luòpò

【丧家之犬】 sàngjiāzhīquǎn 〈熟〉homeless dog; stray cur: 惶惶如～ as scared as a stray cur; as pitiful as a lost pup ‖ 被追捕的罪犯到处逃窜，成了～。Like a homeless dog, the hunted criminal fled from one place to another.

【丧尽天良】 sàngjìn-tiānliáng 〈熟〉be conscienceless; be heartless; be utterly devoid of conscience: 这种人～，无恶不作。This kind of person is conscienceless and stops at no evil.

【丧命】 sàngmìng 〈动〉get killed; lose one's life; meet one's end/death; suffer death: 差点儿～ come within an inch of one's life; come very near to losing one's life ‖ 三人在这起车祸中～。Three persons died in the car accident. ‖ 他因驾车不慎而～。He forfeited his life by careless driving.

【丧偶】 sàng'ǒu 〈动〉〈书〉be bereaved of one's spouse; lose one's spouse: 中年～ lose one's spouse in middle age ‖ 他上周不幸～。His wife died last week.

【丧气】 sàngqì 〈动〉be disheartened; get discouraged/crestfallen; lose heart: 可别半道上丧了气。Don't lose heart midway. ‖ 目前的结果令人～。The results so far encountered have been discouraging. ‖ 他的话使我们感到很～。We were greatly discouraged by his words. ‖ 他们没得上奖，感到很～。The loss of reward discouraged them. ⇨垂头～；灰心～

【丧气】 sàngqi 〈形〉〈口〉unlucky; unfortunate: 不能走，真～! We're not allowed to leave, worse luck!

〖～话〗 sàngqihuà 〈名〉demoralizing words; discouraging remarks: 他净说些～。What he said was very discouraging.

【丧权辱国】 sàngquán-rǔguó 〈熟〉humiliate the nation and forfeit its sovereignty; surrender a country's sovereign rights under humiliating terms: ～的条约 treaty of national betrayal and humiliation

【丧生】 sàngshēng 〈动〉get killed; lose one's life: 寒冷的天气使许多人～。The cold snap claimed many lives. ‖ 部队无人～。The troop has suffered no loss of life.

【丧失】 sàngshī 〈动〉lose; forfeit: ～公民权/选举权 forfeit one's civil/voting right ‖ ～机会/领土/信心 lose opportunity/territory/confidence ‖ ～健康/幸福 forfeit one's health/happiness ‖ ～警惕 be off/drop one's guard; rest on one's oars ‖ ～劳动能力 lose the ability to work; be incapacitated ‖ ～理智 be bereft of reason ‖ ～人心 lose the popular support ‖ ～专利权 forfeit the right to a patent ‖ 活力/士气/自由的～ loss of vigour/morale/liberty ‖ 记忆力的～ memory loss ‖ 对中国的制裁将使美国人～许多工作机会。Sanctions against China will cost many Americans their jobs.

【丧亡】 sàngwáng 〈动〉meet one's end/death: 他外出打猎时～。He met his death while out hunting.

【丧心病狂】 sàngxīn-bìngkuáng 〈熟〉frenzied; frantic; perverse; unscrupulous: ～地进行破坏活动 carry on frenzied wrecking activities ‖ ～的攻击 frenzied attack

【丧志】 sàngzhì 〈动〉lose one's ambition/determination

sāo

搔 sāo 〈动〉scratch: ～脚心 tickle the soles of the feet ‖ ～皮疹 scratch the skin rash ‖ 尽量别去～蚊子叮咬处。Try not to scratch those mosquito bites. ⇨～首弄姿；隔靴～痒

【搔到痒处】 sāodào-yǎngchù 〈熟〉scratch where it itches — hit the nail on the head: 他对我说的一番话，正好～。What he said to me hit the nail right on the head.

【搔首】 sāoshǒu 〈熟〉scratch one's head

〖～踟蹰〗 sāoshǒu-chíchú 〈熟〉scratch one's head in perplexity

〖～弄姿〗 sāoshǒu-nòngzī 〈熟〉(of a woman) stroke her hair in coquetry; be coquettish: 她在公众场合～，实在令人作呕。She was coquettish in public, which was indeed nauseating.

【搔头】 sāotóu ❶〈动〉scratch one's head (in perplexity): 为难地～ scratch one's head as if in a dilemma ‖ 最后一道题真让我们搔了一阵头。The last question really had us scratching our heads. ❷〈名〉〈旧〉hairpin; hair clasp

【搔痒】 sāoyǎng 〈动〉scratch oneself to relieve itching; scratch where it itches: 别再～了。Stop scratching (yourself). ‖ 猫在～。The cat's having a scratch. ‖ 那狗痛痛快快地搔了一回痒。The dog gave itself a good scratch.

骚[1] sāo 〈动〉disturb; upset: ⇨～动；～乱；～扰

骚[2] sāo ❶〈名〉*Li Sao* [the short form of *Li Sao* (《离骚》), a long poem by Qu Yuan (屈原), a poet and statesman in the 4th century BC]: ⇨～体 ❷〈名〉poetry (in general): ⇨～客；～人墨客 ❸〈形〉coquettish: 那个女人真～。What a tart she is! ⇨～货；风～ ❹〈形〉(of some domestic animals) male: ～驴/马 male donkey/horse ❺〈形〉smelly; stinky

【骚动】 sāodòng 〈动〉❶ disturb; cause a commotion/tumult: 引起～ ferment trouble; arouse/cause/excite a commotion; stir up a tempest ‖ 大规模的～ immense tumult ‖ 短暂的～ passing disturbance ‖ 破坏性的～ destructive agitation ‖ ～稍稍平静了一些。The commotion subsided a bit. ‖ 这消息在群众中引起了很大的～。The news created quite a disturbance among the crowd. ❷ be in a tumult; become restless: ～的人群 riotous crowd ‖ 人群～起来。The crowd was in a tumult.

【骚货】 sāohuò 〈名〉〈贬〉tart; sexpot; slapper

【骚客】 sāokè 〈名〉〈书〉poet: 文人～ man of letters

【骚乱】 sāoluàn 〈动〉be in turmoil; have a riot: 发动～ stage a riot ‖ 平息～ quiet a disturbance; pacify/quell a tumult ‖ 煽动～ ferment/incite/instigate/provoke disturbances ‖ 镇压～ crush/put down/quash/repress/suppress a riot ‖ 街头/民众～ street/mass riot ‖ 校园～ campus disorder ‖ 政治/宗派～ political/factional turmoil ‖ 这个国家的～是由总统遇刺触发的。The disorders of the country were touched off by the assassination of the president. ‖ 那里爆发了～。Riots erupted there. ‖ 那个城市一片～。The city is in complete turmoil.

【骚扰】 sāorǎo 〈动〉harass; molest: ～敌人 make a nuisance raid on the enemy; harass the enemy ‖ 不断受到恐怖分子的～ be constantly harassed by terrorists ‖ 海盗不时～沿海村庄。Pirates harassed the villagers along the coast from time to time. ‖ 那妇女在公园里遭到了～。The woman was molested in the park. ‖ 他不停地～我。He continually disturbed me. ⇨性～

〖～电话〗 sāorǎo diànhuà 〈名〉nuisance call: 打～ make a nuisance call

【骚人墨客】 sāorén-mòkè 〈熟〉literary men; men of letters

【骚体】 sāotǐ 〈名〉*Sao* style [i. e. the style of *Li Sao* (《离骚》), characterized by the use of six-syllable couplets, the two lines of each couplet being connected by a meaningless syllable *xi* (兮)]

缫 sāo 〈动〉reel silk from cocoons; reel

【缫丝】 sāosī 〈动〉reel silk from cocoons; reel

〖～厂〗 sāosīchǎng 〈名〉reeling mill; filature

臊 sāo 〈形〉smelly; stinky: 屋子里有股～味。There is a smell of urine in the room. ⇨～气;狐～;腥～

⇨sào

【臊气】 sāoqì 〈名〉foul smell; stink:尿～ foul smell of urine ‖ 一身～ have foul smell all over; one's whole body stinks

⇨sàoqi

sǎo

扫 sǎo ❶〈动〉sweep: ～地板/烟囱/院子 sweep the floor/chimney/yard ‖ ～去垃圾 sweep away the rubbish ‖ 把尘土～进簸箕 sweep the dirt into a dustpan ‖ 把地板～干净 sweep the floor clean ‖ 把门前的雪～一～ sweep away the snow in front of the house ‖ 地～过了吗? Have you swept the floor? ‖ 他～去院子里的所有树叶。He swept all the dead leaves off the yard. ⇨～地;打～;祭～ ❷〈动〉eliminate; get rid of; clear away: 秋风～落叶 autumn wind sweeping away fallen leaves ⇨～雷;～盲;～兴 ❸〈形〉all; total: ⇨～数 ❹〈动〉move quickly right and left: 向听众～了一眼 sweep one's eyes over the audience ‖ 他匆匆～了人群一眼。He took a quick look/stole a glance at the crowd. ‖ 探照灯～过夜空。The searchlights swept across the night sky.

⇨sào

【扫边】 sǎobiān 〈名〉minor role (in Beijing opera)

【扫除】 sǎochú 〈动〉❶ clean (up): ～枯叶 sweep up dead leaves ‖ ～垃圾 sweep away rubbish ‖ ～积雪 shift the snow that has accumulated ‖ ～污物 sweep the dirt off ‖ ～屋内的尘垢 sweep the house clear of dirt ‖ 大～ cleaning up; thorough cleaning ‖ 教室要天天～。The classroom must be cleaned every day. ❷ remove; wipe out; eradicate; eliminate: ～前进路上的障碍 remove/sweep obstacles from one's path ‖ ～文盲 wipe out/eradicate illiteracy ‖ ～一切害人虫 sweep away all pests ‖ ～愚昧和贫困 stamp out ignorance and poverty

【扫荡】 sǎodàng 〈动〉❶ mop up; launch a mop-up operation: 粉碎敌人的～ smash the enemy's mopping-up operations ‖ 进行～ carry out/engage in a mopping-up operation ❷ wipe out; clear up; eliminate: ～歪风邪气 combat evil trends and unhealthy practices

〖～战〗 sǎodàngzhàn 〈名〉clean-up campaign

〖～者〗 sǎodàngzhě 〈名〉exterminator

【扫地】 sǎodì 〈动〉❶ sweep the floor: ～抹桌 sweep the floor and clean the tables ❷ (of honour, credibility, etc) reach rock bottom; reach an all-time low; be dragged in the dust: 名誉～ be thoroughly discredited ‖ 威信～ lose all prestige ⇨斯文～ ❸ be deprived of all one's property: ⇨～出门

〖～出门〗 sǎodì-chūmén 〈熟〉sweep the garbage out — be deprived of one's belongings and driven out; be expelled; be swept out like rubbish: 他被爸爸～。He was expelled from home by his father. / He was swept out like rubbish by his father.

〖～以尽〗 sǎodìyǐjìn 〈熟〉be swept clean—be swept out: 他的体面威风～。Every bit of his dignity and prestige was swept into dust.

【扫坟】 sǎofén = 扫墓 sǎomù

【扫黄】 sǎohuáng 〈动〉eliminate pornography; launch a crackdown on pornography: ～打非 crack down on pornography and illegal publications ‖ ～人员 anti-pornography watchdog

【扫祭】 sǎojì 〈动〉clean up and offer sacrifices at a tomb

【扫雷】 sǎoléi 〈动〉demine; clear/remove/sweep mines

〖～舰〗 sǎoléijiàn 〈名〉minesweeper

〖～器〗 sǎoléiqì 〈名〉mine-sweeping apparatus

〖～艇〗 sǎoléitǐng = 扫雷舰 sǎoléijiàn

【扫路机】 sǎolùjī 〈名〉road/street sweeper: 小型～ mini-road-sweeper

【扫掠】 sǎolüè 〈动〉sweep; scan: 雷达～天空寻找敌机。The radar scanned the sky for enemy planes.

【扫盲】 sǎománg 〈动〉wipe out/eradicate illiteracy: ～计划 literacy programme ‖ ～运动 literacy campaign; illiteracy-elimination campaign ‖ ～识字 wipe out illiteracy by learning to read ‖ 国际～日 International Literacy Day ‖ 这个村子扫过盲了。Illiteracy has been wiped out in this village.

【扫描】 sǎomiáo 〈动〉❶ scan: ～检查脑瘤 scan the brain for tumours ‖ 用雷达～洋面 scan the oceans with radar ‖ ～跟踪 track-white-scan ‖ ～照相机 streak camera ‖ 飞点～ flying-spot scanning ‖ 行～ line scanning ‖ 该空域由雷达～寻找敌机。The area was scanned for signs of enemy aircraft. ‖ 雷达的第二次～确定了那条船的位置。The next scan of the radar confirmed the ship's location. ❷ cast a quick glance; sweep

〖～激光器〗 sǎomiáo jīguāngqì 〈名〉scanner laser

〖～检查〗 sǎomiáo jiǎnchá 〈名〉scan: 接受～ have/undergo a scan ‖ 解释～的结果 interpret a scan ‖ 做～ do/perform a scan ‖ 肺部/骨骼/心脏～ lung/bone/heart scan ‖ 人体～ body scan ‖ 在机场所有行李必须接受～。All luggage has to be scanned at the airport. ‖ 医生给他做了大脑超声波～。The doctors gave him an ultrasonic brain scan.

〖～盘〗 sǎomiáopán 〈名〉scan disc

〖～器〗 sǎomiáoqì 〈名〉[电子] scanner: 条形码～ bar code scanner

〖～图〗 sǎomiáotú 〈名〉scan: ～表明婴儿一切正常。The scan showed the baby was quite normal. ‖ 脑侧面～显示有一肿瘤。A sideview brain scan reveals a brain tumour.

〖～线〗 sǎomiáoxiàn 〈名〉scanning line

〖～仪〗 sǎomiáoyí 〈名〉scanner: 彩色～ colour scanner ‖ 电子～ electronic scanner

〖～影像〗 sǎomiáo yǐngxiàng 〈名〉scannogram

〖～造影术〗 sǎomiáo zàoyǐngshù 〈名〉scanography

【扫灭】 sǎomiè 〈动〉wipe out; mop up: ～蝗虫 exterminate locusts ‖ 〈喻〉～残敌 mop up/wipe out remnant enemy

【扫墓】 sǎomù 〈动〉sweep a grave—pay tribute to a dead person at his tomb: ～活动 grave-sweeping activity ‖ 去烈士陵园～ go to the revolutionary martyrs' cemetery to pay one's tribute

【扫平】 sǎopíng 〈动〉put down; crush; suppress: ～叛乱 put down a rebellion

【扫清】 sǎoqīng 〈动〉clear away; get rid of: ～港湾里的水雷 clear a harbour of mines ‖ 〈喻〉～官僚主义作风 do away with bureaucracy ‖ ～前进道路上的一切绊脚石 clear all the obstacles on the way of progress

〖～道路〗 sǎoqīng dàolù 〈动〉clear the road/way (for); smooth/pave the way (for): 为目击者作证～ clear the way for the witnesses to give testimony ‖ 为现代化建设～ pave the way for the modernization drive

【扫射】 sǎoshè 〈动〉❶ strafe; spray bullets: 架起机枪～ set up the machine-guns and strafe ‖ 敌人疯狂地向房子里～。The enemy strafed the house wildly. ❷ scan; sweep: 探照灯在夜空～。The spotlights swept/scanned the night sky.

【扫视】 sǎoshì 〈动〉(of one's eyes or glance) sweep: ～一张名单 pass one's eyes over a list of names ‖ 用双筒望远镜～天空 sweep the sky with binoculars ‖ 他用尖锐的目光～着房间。His keen eyes swept the room. ‖ 我从左到右～了一下。My eyes swept from left to right. ‖ 演讲者用目光慢慢～听众。The lecturer swept the audience slowly with his eyes.

【扫数】 sǎoshù 〈副〉entirely; totally: ～还清。The debt was paid off/in full. ‖ ～入库。All was put in storage.

【扫榻】 sǎotà 〈动〉〈书〉sweep the bed clean

〖～以待〗 sǎotà-yǐdài 〈熟〉sweep the bed clean and wait for a visitor—look forward to sb's visit: 我们～,期望能早日见到你们。We are looking forward to your visit and wish to see you as soon as possible.

【扫堂腿】 sǎotángtuǐ 〈名〉[武术] way to topple an opponent by a vigorous sweeping movement of the leg

【扫听】 sǎoting 〈动〉〈方〉enquire; find out in a roundabout way

【扫腿】 sǎotuǐ = 扫堂腿 sǎotángtuǐ

【扫尾】 sǎowěi 〈动〉wind up; round off: ～工程 final phase of a project ‖ 由我～。I'll duly wind up the work.

【扫兴】 sǎoxìng 〈动〉spoil the fun; damp one's spirit; throw a damper over; impair one's interest; cloud/spoil/dampen one's pleasure; throw a wet blanket (on): 使人～ rain on sb's parade ‖ 使人～的人 wet blanket; damper ‖ 别扫了大家的兴。Don't spoil the pleasure of everyone. ‖ 公众的冷漠使他很～。His zeal was dampened by the apathy of the public. ‖ 真叫人～! How disappointing!

【扫雪车】 sǎoxuěchē 〈名〉snow plough

嫂 sǎo 〈名〉❶ elder brother's wife; sister-in-law: ⇨表～ ❷ [a form of address for a married woman about one's own age] sister: 大～ elder sister; madam ‖ 王～ Sister Wang

【嫂夫人】 sǎofūren 〈名〉〈尊称〉[a form of address for a friend's wife] your wife: ～好吗? How's your wife? ‖ 请代问～好。Please extend my regards to your wife.

【嫂嫂】 sǎosao 〈名〉〈方〉❶ elder brother's wife; sister-in-law ❷ [a form of address for a married woman about one's own age] sister

【嫂子】 sǎozi 〈名〉❶〈口〉elder brother's wife; sister-in-law ❷〈套〉wife of one's friend

sào

扫 sào ＝扫 sǎo [only used in words like '扫帚' and '扫把']
⇨sǎo

【扫把】 sàobǎ 〈方〉＝扫帚 sàozhou

【扫帚】 sàozhou 〈名〉(bamboo) broom: 一把～ a broom ‖ 用～扫院子 sweep the yard with a broom ‖ 用～把路上的树叶扫干净! Use a broom to sweep the leaves off the path!

〖～菜〗 sàozhoucài 〈名〉〈通称〉summer cypress

〖～眉〗 sàozhouméi 〈名〉bushy eyebrows

〖～星〗 sàozhouxīng 〈名〉❶〈通称〉comet ❷〈粗〉person (esp a woman) who brings bad luck; jinx

瘙 sào 〈名〉scabies: ⇨～痒

【瘙痒】 sàoyǎng 〈动〉itch: ～难熬 unbearable itch ‖ 老年～ senile pruritus ‖ 后背～。The scabies on the back itch.

臊 sào 〈动〉❶ feel shy/bashful/diffident: ～得慌 be extremely shy ‖ ～得脸通红 blush scarlet; blush to the ears ‖ 没羞没～ be shameless ‖ 有点～ be a bit shy ⇨扯～; 害～ ❷ humiliate; embarrass: 当众把她～一～ embarrass her in public ‖ 你怎能当着大伙的面～我? How could you humiliate me in front of so many friends?
⇨sāo

【臊脸】 sàoliǎn 〈名〉〈方〉lose face; be put to shame

【臊气】 sàoqì 〈动〉〈方〉have bad luck; be out of luck; be down on one's luck
⇨sāoqì

【臊子】 sàozi 〈名〉〈方〉minced/diced meat (cooked) to be added to noodles or other food before serving: 羊肉～面 noodles with a layer of minced/diced mutton

sè

色 sè 〈名〉❶ countenance; expression; look: 喜怒不形于～ not show one's feelings ⇨～厉内荏; 察言观～; 面不改～ ❷ scene; scenery; view: ⇨湖光山～; 景～; 暮～ ❸ kind; sort; description: ⇨花～; 货～ ❹ colour: 反衬～ contrast colour ‖ 有～人种 coloured race ‖ 中国烹饪讲求～、香、味、形俱佳。Chinese cuisine demands that the colour, smell, taste and appearance of every dish be superb. ⇨冷～; 上～; 退～ ❺ feminine charms; woman's good looks: ⇨国～; 姿～ ❻ quality (of precious metals, goods, etc): ⇨成～; 音～ ❼ sexual desire/drive; carnal pleasure: ⇨好～; 贪～; 桃～
⇨shǎi

【色氨酸】 sè'ānsuān 〈名〉[生化] tryptophan

【色饱和度】 sèbǎohédù 〈名〉colour saturation

【色标】 sèbiāo 〈名〉colour code; shade-guide

【色不迷人人自迷】 sè bù mí rén rén zì mí 〈熟〉lust doesn't blind, one blinds oneself; good looks do not bewitch one, one bewitches oneself

【色彩】 sècǎi 〈名〉❶ colour; hue: 增添～ add colour/luster (to) ‖ ～斑斓 be kaleidoscopic; be bright-coloured ‖ ～柔和 in mellow/soft colour ‖ ～鲜艳 bright colours; startling colouring ‖ ～协调 matching in colour ‖ ～的浓淡 shades of colour ‖ 华丽的～ gorgeous hue ‖ 晦暗的～ dull colour ‖ 虹的各种～ all the hues of the rainbow ‖ 它们的～各不相同。They vary in colour. ‖ 她喜欢穿～鲜艳的服装。She likes to wear colours. ‖ 这幅画的～不足。There isn't enough colour in the picture. ‖ 这些花给房间增添了一点鲜艳的～。These flowers bring a splash of colour into the room. ❷〈喻〉certain thought tendency or certain sentiment: 富于时代～ be rich in the colour of the times ‖ 具有神秘～ be tinged with mystery; have an air of mystery ‖ 地方～ local colour/flavour ‖ 东方～ flavour of the Orient ‖ 感情～ emotional colouring ‖ 浪漫～ romantic flavour ‖ 文学～ literary flavour/colour ‖ 修辞～ rhetoric flavour ‖ 故事的伦理～ ethical colouring of a story ‖ 外国文学的～无法充分翻译出来。The full flavour of foreign letters cannot be fully translated. ‖ 这部电影带有极强的感情～。The movie is very sentimental in tone.

〖～层次〗 sècǎi céngcì 〈名〉gradation

〖～角〗 sècǎijiǎo 〈名〉hue angle

〖～亮度〗 sècǎi liàngdù 〈名〉chroma-luminance

〖～疗法〗 sècǎi liáofǎ 〈名〉colour therapy

〖～设计〗 sècǎi shèjì 〈名〉colour scheme; colourway

〖～失真〗 sècǎi shīzhēn 〈名〉[摄影] chromatic distortion

〖～学〗 sècǎixué 〈名〉chromatics; chromatology: ～家 chromatist

〖～音乐〗 sècǎi yīnyuè 〈名〉colour music

【色层分析】 sècéng fēnxī 〈名〉chromatographic analysis

【色层谱】 sècéngpǔ 〈名〉[物理] chromatogram

【色差】 sèchā 〈名〉❶ [物理] chromatic aberration; chromatism ❷ [纺织] off colour/shade

【色带】 sèdài 〈名〉colour bar; ribbon: 换～ change a ribbon ‖ 打字机～ typewriter ribbon; ink/copying ribbon

〖～盒〗 sèdàihé 〈名〉ribbon carriage/cartridge

〖～滑架〗 sèdài huájià 〈名〉ribbon carriage

〖～卷〗 sèdàijuǎn 〈名〉ink donor roll; ribbon spool

【色胆】 sèdǎn 〈名〉boldness in erotic adventure

〖～包天〗 sèdǎn-bāotiān 〈熟〉one's lewd passion is as boundless as the sky—be unscrupulous in seeking carnal pleasure; be utterly reckless in sex; go to any lengths for sex: 他这个人可是～。He is a man who will go to any lengths for sex.

【色淀】 sèdiàn 〈名〉[纺织] (colour) lake: ～染料 lake colours ‖ 绯红～ crimson lake

【色调】 sèdiào 〈名〉❶ hue; tone: 冷/暖～ cool/warm tone/hue ‖ 使画面～明亮/柔和 tone up/down a picture ‖ 明快的～ bright tones ‖ 深/浅～ dark/light tone ‖ 中间～ neutral tone ‖ 主～ dominant hue ‖ 最暗/最亮的～ lowest/highest tone ‖ 暖～照片 photograph in warm tones ‖ 整幅画采用的是蓝～。The entire painting was in tones of blue. ❷ sentiment: 这篇散文～明快。The prose is lively in tone.

〖～差〗 sèdiàochā 〈名〉hue difference

〖～含量〗 sèdiào hánliàng 〈名〉tonal content

〖～控制〗 sèdiào kòngzhì 〈名〉hue/pitch/tint control

〖～亮度〗 sèdiào liàngdù 〈名〉tonal brightness

〖～失真〗 sèdiào shīzhēn 〈名〉tonal distortion

〖～选择〗 sèdiào xuǎnzé 〈名〉hue selection

【色度】 sèdù 〈名〉❶ [物理] chrominance; chromaticity ❷ shade of colour

〖～常数〗 sèdù chángshù 〈名〉colour constant

〖～计〗 sèdùjì 〈名〉[物理] colorimeter: 光电～ photoelectric colorimeter

〖～术〗 sèdùshù 〈名〉colorimetry

〖～图〗 sèdùtú 〈名〉chromaticity diagram

〖～轴〗 sèdùzhóu 〈名〉chrominance axis

【色对称】 sèduìchèn 〈名〉colour symmetry

【色光】 sèguāng 〈名〉chromatic/coloured light

【色鬼】 sèguǐ 〈名〉〈贬〉lecher; sex maniac/fanatic; satyr; rake; sexaholic: 老～ dirty/lecherous old man

【色基】 sèjī 〈名〉[化学] colour base

【色觉】 sèjué 〈名〉colour sense; chromatic vision: ～测验 colour vision test ‖ ～理论 theory of colours

〖～检查表〗 sèjué jiǎncháblǎo 〈名〉colour test cards

【色拉】 sèlā 〈名〉salad: 拌～ dress/mix/prepare a salad ‖ 要一份生菜～ order a green salad ‖ ～叉 salad fork ‖ ～碟/碗 salad plate/bowl ‖ ～搅拌器 salad shaker ‖ ～调味品 salad dressing ‖ 水果～ fruit salad

〖～酱〗 sèlājiàng 〈名〉salad cream

〖～油〗 sèlāyóu 〈名〉salad oil
【色狼】 sèláng 〈名〉lecher; sex maniac; wolf
【色厉内荏】 sèlì-nèirěn 〈熟〉fierce of mien but faint of heart; fierce of visage but frail of heart; appear severe, but weak inside; strong looking outside but brittle within: ～的人 an ass in a lion's skin ‖ 他～。His rudeness is just a front for his shyness.
【色盲】 sèmáng 〈名〉achromatopsia; colour amblyopia/blindness: 先天性～ congenital achromatopsia; daltonism ‖ 他是个～。He is colour-blind.
〖～检查镜〗 sèmáng jiǎnchájìng 〈名〉anomaloscope
〖～检查图〗 sèmáng jiǎnchátú 〈名〉colour test chart
【色迷迷】 sèmímí 〈形〉erotic; lecherous: 那个色狼～地看着她。That wolf looked at her, his eyes becoming hazy with lust.
【色目人】 Sèmùrén 〈名〉one of the classes into which China's population was divided during the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368), which included Central Asian allies of the Mongols, mostly Uighurs and other Turks [placed next to the Mongols and above the Han Chinese]
【色品】 sèpǐn 〈名〉[物理] chroma; chromaticity
【色谱】 sèpǔ 〈名〉[物理] chromatogram; colour spectrum: ～分析/功能 chromatographic analysis/function
〖～法〗 sèpǔfǎ 〈名〉chromatography
〖～级〗 sèpǔjí 〈名〉chromatographic grade
〖～图〗 sèpǔtú 〈名〉chromatogram
〖～学〗 sèpǔxué 〈名〉chromatography
〖～仪〗 sèpǔyí 〈名〉chromatograph
【色情】 sèqíng 〈名〉pornography; sex: ～场景 bedroom/erotic scene ‖ ～电影 blue/sexy/pornographic film; erotic/blue/sexy movie ‖ ～故事/笑话/言语 fruity story/joke/remark ‖ ～刊物/题材 pornographic magazine/subject ‖ ～小说 sexy/erotic novel ‖ 提供～服务 provide sex
〖～狂〗 sèqíngkuáng 〈名〉❶ [医学][心理] erotomania; hypersexuality ❷ erotomaniac; sex maniac
〖～文学〗 sèqíng wénxué 〈名〉erotica
〖～业〗 sèqíngyè 〈名〉sex industry/business
〖～作品〗 sèqíng zuòpǐn 〈名〉pornography
【色球】 sèqiú 〈名〉[天文] chromosphere
【色弱】 sèruò 〈名〉slight achromatopsia; colour weakness; chromatelopsia: ～患者 tritanope
【色散】 sèsàn 〈名〉[物理] chromatic dispersion
〖～度〗 sèsàndù 〈名〉dispersity
〖～关系〗 sèsàn guānxì 〈名〉dispersion relation
〖～角〗 sèsànjiǎo 〈名〉dispersion angle
〖～器〗 sèsànqì 〈名〉dispersor
〖～曲线〗 sèsàn qūxiàn 〈名〉dispersion curve
〖～现象〗 sèsàn xiànxiàng 〈名〉[摄影] chromatic dispersion
【色色】 sèsè 〈名〉every kind: ⇨形形～
〖～俱全〗 sèsè-jùquán 〈熟〉all sorts of things are kept in stock; have all sorts of (sth)
【色授魂与】 sèshòu-húnyǔ 〈熟〉beauty yields and passion quickens — mutual affection/attachment
【色衰爱驰】 sèshuāi-àichí 〈熟〉passion cools as beauty fades; love goes as beauty withers
【色素】 sèsù 〈名〉pigment: 皮肤的～ pigment of the skin ‖ 人造～ artificial colouring ‖ 不含人造～ colouring-free
〖～斑〗 sèsùbān 〈名〉stain
〖～沉着〗 sèsù chénzhuó 〈名〉[医学] pigmentation
〖～细胞〗 sèsù xìbāo 〈名〉pigment cell
〖～痣〗 sèsùzhì 〈名〉pigmented mole
【色图】 sètú 〈名〉chromatic graph; colour figure
【色温】 sèwēn 〈名〉colour temperature
【色相】 sèxiàng 〈名〉❶ [佛教] outward appearance of things ❷ sexual appeal; feminine charm: 出卖/牺牲～ sell/sacrifice one's charms ❸ colour phase
【色心】 sèxīn 〈名〉colour centre
〖～激光器〗 sèxīn jīguāngqì 〈名〉colour centre laser
【色艺】 sèyì 〈名〉look and skill (of a female entertainer): ～绝伦 be unparalleled both in beauty and art; unparalleled both in looks and skills
【色釉】 sèyòu 〈名〉coloured glaze
【色欲】 sèyù 〈名〉lust; sexual urge/desire/passion/drive
【色泽】 sèzé 〈名〉colour and luster: 选择～良好的烟草 choose better coloured tobacco leaves ‖ ～鲜亮 bright and lustrous ‖ 金属的～ luster of metals ‖ ～和谐。The colour matches well. ‖ ～俱佳。Both colour and luster are excellent.
【色纸】 sèzhǐ 〈名〉coloured paper
【色指数】 sèzhǐshù 〈名〉[天文] colour index
【色质镜】 sèzhìjìng 〈名〉[物理] chromascope
【色痣】 sèzhì 〈名〉pigmented mole/nevus

涩 sè 〈形〉❶ unsmooth; rough; hard-going: 摸着发～ not feel smooth ‖ 粗～ coarse and unsmooth ‖ 轮轴太～，该上油了。The wheel axle does not work smoothly. It needs oiling. ⇨干～；枯～；滞～ ❷ astringent; puckery: 这些柿子特别～。The persimmons are very puckery. ⇨苦～ ❸ hard to understand; obscure: ⇨晦～；艰～；生～
【涩脉】 sèmài 〈名〉[中医] weak, thready, uneven pulse
【涩滞】 sèzhì 〈形〉(of writing) not smooth; rough going: 他文笔～。His rough writing reads awkward.

啬 sè 〈形〉stingy; mean; miserly: 他太～了，不愿捐钱行善。He is too stingy to give money to charity. ⇨吝～
【啬刻】 sèke 〈形〉〈方〉miserly; stingy: ～的习性 miserly habit ‖ ～鬼 miser ‖ 他花钱～。He is stingy with his money.
【啬皮】 sèpí 〈形〉〈方〉mean; stingy: 他～出了名。He is notorious for his stinginess.

铯 sè 〈名〉[化学] cesium (Cs)
【铯电子管】 sèdiànzǐguǎn 〈名〉cesium beam tube; cesium electrontube
【铯发动机】 sèfādòngjī 〈名〉cesium engine
【铯光电池】 sèguāngdiànchí 〈名〉cesium photocell
【铯源装置】 sèyuán zhuāngzhì 〈名〉cesium unit
【铯钟】 sèzhōng 〈名〉cesium clock

塞 sè 〈动〉block up: ⇨闭～；茅～顿开；堵～ ⇨sāi; sài
【塞擦音】 sècāyīn 〈名〉[语言] affricate [i. e. z, c, zh, ch, j, q]
【塞音】 sèyīn 〈名〉[语言] plosive; stop [i. e. b, p, d, t, g, k]
【塞责】 sèzé 〈动〉perform one's duties perfunctorily; go through the motions; not do one's job carefully: 心不在焉地敷衍～ perform duties in a perfunctory and absent-minded way

瑟 sè 〈名〉[乐器] *se* [a twenty-five-stringed or sixteen-stringed plucked instrument, similar to the zither]: 鼓～ play the *se* ⇨胶柱鼓～
【瑟瑟】 sèsè ❶〈拟〉(of the wind) rustle: 微风～ rustle of breeze ❷〈形〉(of a person) trembling: 一想起要见他的老板，他就～发抖。He trembled at the thought of seeing his boss.
【瑟缩】 sèsuō 〈动〉curl up and shiver with cold; cower: 那个人～在墙角。That man curled up at the corner. / That man cowered in a corner.

濇 sè ＝涩 sè

穑 sè →稼穑 jiàsè

sēn

森 sēn 〈形〉❶ full of trees: 松柏～～ dense pine and cypress trees ⇨～林 ❷〈书〉multitudinous; in multitudes/profusion: ⇨～罗万象 ❸ dark; gloomy and horrendous: ⇨～然；阴～ ❹ strict: ⇨～严
【森冷】 sēnlěng 〈形〉dark and cold: ～的目光 dark and chilly eyes
【森林】 sēnlín 〈名〉forest: 一片～ an expanse of forest; a mass of trees ‖ 保护～ conserve/preserve/protect the forests ‖ 穿过～ walk through a forest ‖ 毁坏/滥伐/危害～ destroy/denude/jeopardize a forest ‖ 砍伐～ fell a forest ‖ 茂密的～ thick forest ‖ 绵延千里的～ forest stretching for miles and miles ‖ 热带～ tropical forest ‖ 人迹未至的～ unfooted woods ‖ 原始～ primeval forests ‖ 在～深处 in the thick/depths of the forest ‖ 他在～里迷了路。He got lost in the forest.
〖～保护〗 sēnlín bǎohù 〈名〉forest conservation: ～队 forest

rangers ‖ ～法 forest conservation law ‖ ～区 forestry reserve; forest beat/sanctuary
【～保险】 sēnlín bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 forest insurance
【～动物学】 sēnlín dòngwùxué 〈名〉 forest zoology
【～法】 sēnlínfǎ 〈名〉 forest law
【～防火】 sēnlín fánghuǒ 〈名〉 forest fire control
【～覆盖率】 sēnlín fùgàilǜ 〈名〉 forest coverage; percentage of forest cover
【～覆盖面积】 sēnlín fùgài miànjī 〈名〉 forest-covered area; tree-covered area
【～更新】 sēnlín gēngxīn 〈名〉 reforestation
【～公园】 sēnlín gōngyuán 〈名〉 forest park: 国家～ national forest park
【～管理】 sēnlín guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 forest administration/management
【～航空测量】 sēnlín hángkōng cèliáng 〈名〉 forest aero-surveying
【～火灾】 sēnlín huǒzāi 〈名〉 forest fire: 扑救～ battle forest fires ‖ 扑灭～ extinguish a forest fire
【～警察】 sēnlín jǐngchá 〈名〉 forest ranger; forest policeman
【～看守员】 sēnlín kānshǒuyuán 〈名〉 forest ranger
【～昆虫学】 sēnlín kūnchóngxué 〈名〉 forest entomology
【～生态学】 sēnlín shēngtàixué 〈名〉 forest ecology
【～学】 sēnlínxué 〈名〉 forestry
【～灾害】 sēnlín zāihài 〈名〉 forest calamity
【～植物】 sēnlín zhíwù 〈名〉 forest plants: ～学 tree botany
【～资源】 sēnlín zīyuán 〈名〉 forest reserves/resources: ～保护 forest conservation
【森罗殿】 sēnluódiàn 〈名〉〈迷信〉 palace of the King of Hell; Hall of Darkness
【森罗万象】 sēnluó-wànxiàng 〈熟〉 all-embracing; all-inclusive; myriads of things: 这个博物馆里展出的东西～,令人目不暇接。In this museum a myriad of things are exhibited. They are too much for the eye to take in.
【森然】 sēnrán 〈形〉 ❶ (of tall trees) dense; thick: 那个公园林木～。The park is thickly wooded with tall trees. ❷ awesome; awe-inspiring: ～可怖 awesome and terrifying
【森森】 sēnsēn 〈形〉 ❶ *(of trees) dense; thick; luxuriant*: 松柏～ dense pine and cypress trees ❷ dark; gloomy; ghastly: ⇨阴～
【森严】 sēnyán 〈形〉 forbidding; stern; strict: 等级～ be rigidly stratified; form a strict hierarchy ‖ 法纪～ have strict laws and discipline ‖ 戒备～ be heavily guarded ‖ 门禁～ with the entrance carefully guarded
【～壁垒】 sēnyán-bìlěi 〈熟〉 be closely guarded; be strongly fortified—be well on guard; (of schools of thought) be sharply divided
【森郁】 sēnyù 〈形〉 thickly overgrown: 这个自然保护区内林木～。The nature reserve is thickly overgrown with trees and bushes.

sēng

僧 sēng 〈名〉 (Buddhist) monk: 大唐高～ eminent Tang monk ⇨～人;落发为～
【僧道】 sēng-dào 〈名〉 Buddhists and Taoists; Buddhist monks and Taoist priests
【僧多粥少】 sēngduō-zhōushǎo = 粥少僧多 zhōushǎo-sēngduō
【僧服】 sēngfú = 僧衣 sēngyī
【僧腊】 sēnglà 〈名〉 length of time as a monk; monk standing; length of monkhood
【僧龄】 sēnglíng = 僧腊 sēnglà
【僧侣】 sēnglǚ 〈名〉 monks and priests; clergy; monkhood: ～生活 monkhood ‖ ～体文字 hieratic script
【～政治】 sēnglǚ zhèngzhì 〈名〉 hierocracy; theocracy
【～主义】 sēnglǚzhǔyì 〈名〉[哲学] fideism: ～者 fideist
【僧尼】 sēng-ní 〈名〉 Buddhist monks and nuns
【僧伽】 sēngqié 〈名〉[佛教] sangha
【僧伽罗语】 Sēngqiéluóyǔ 〈名〉 Sinhalese; Singhalese
【僧人】 sēngrén 〈名〉 Buddhist monk
【僧俗】 sēng-sú 〈名〉 *clergy and laity; monks and laymen*; clerical and secular people
【僧徒】 sēngtú 〈名〉 Buddhist monks; monkhood
【僧衣】 sēngyī 〈名〉 monastic habit
【僧院】 sēngyuàn 〈名〉 Buddhist temple/monastery: 一座～ a Buddhist monastery
【僧众】 sēngzhòng 〈名〉 Buddhist monks; monkhood

shā

杀 shā ❶〈动〉 butcher; kill; slaughter: ～虫 kill insects ‖ ～猪 butcher/kill a pig ‖ ～光 kill off ⇨他～;误～;自～ ❷〈动〉 fight; go into the battle: ～出一条血路 carve out a way through the enemy ‖ ～几盘棋 play a few games of chess ‖ 双方～得难分难解。The two sides are locked in fierce fighting. ⇨冲～;刺～ ❸〈动〉 abate; deflate; reduce; weaken: 你最好～～他的威风。You'd better try to deflate his arrogance. ‖ 这场雨可以大～暑气。This rain can reduce summer heat greatly. ⇨～价;～气 ❹〈动〉 destroy; impair; mar; spoil: ⇨～风景 ❺〈助〉[*used after a verb or an adjective to indicate intensity*]: 气～ hopping mad; be terribly angry ‖ 这出有趣的戏笑～我了。The funny play nearly killed *me.* ❻ = 煞① shā ❼〈动〉〈方〉 smart: 伤口用酒精消毒～得很。Alcohol smarts when it is used to sterilize a cut.
【杀虫剂】 shāchóngjì 〈名〉 disinfectant; insecticide; pesticide
【杀虫药】 shāchóngyào 〈名〉 insecticide; pesticide: 杀螨虫药 ascaricide ‖ 杀寄生虫药 parasiticide
【杀出重围】 shāchū-chóngwéi 〈熟〉 fight/hew one's way out of a heavy encirclement
【杀敌】 shādí 〈动〉 engage in battle; fight the enemy: ～本领 combat skills ‖ 为国～ fight for one's country ‖ 他们在战场上英勇～。They fought the enemy heroically on the battlefield.
【～致果】 shādí-zhìguǒ 〈熟〉 (of a soldier) fight gallantly to win glory on the battlefield; serve with distinction in war; slay one's enemy and show the utmost boldness
【杀毒】 shādú 〈动〉[计算机] kill/destroy a computer virus: 计算机～工具 scan and kill virus tools ‖ 此病毒已经杀掉。The virus has been killed/removed.
【～软件】 shādú ruǎnjiàn 〈名〉 antivirus software; KILL software: 安装～ set up/install an antivirus software ‖ 升级/运行～ upgrade/run an antivirus software
【杀风景】 shā fēngjǐng 〈动〉 dampen/spoil the fun/show; spoil the pleasure; be a wet blanket: 大～ utterly spoil the fun ‖ 不要做～的人。Don't be a killjoy. / Don't be a wet blanket.
【杀富济贫】 *shāfù-jìpín* 〈熟〉 *kill the rich and help the poor*
【杀害】 shāhài 〈动〉 kill; murder; slay; slaughter; massacre: ～无辜平民 slaughter innocent civilians ‖ ～野生动物 kill wild animals ‖ 残忍地～ fiendishly murder ‖ 惨无人道地～ inhumanly murder ‖ 惨遭～ be brutally killed/slain; be barbarously murdered ‖ 他残忍地～了对手。He murdered his rival in cold blood. ‖ 许多女人和孩子在这次袭击中被～。Many women and children were massacred in the attack.
【杀回马枪】 shā huímǎqiāng 〈熟〉 make a sudden backward thrust at one's pursuer; wheel around and hit back
【杀机】 shājī 〈名〉 murderous intention; intent to kill: 他心怀～。He harbours some murderous intentions.
【杀鸡给猴看】 shā jī gěi hóu kàn = 杀鸡吓猴 shājī-xiàhóu
【杀鸡取卵】 shājī-qǔluǎn 〈熟〉 kill the hen to get the eggs—kill the goose that lays golden eggs; be after only immediate interests: 滥伐林木,无异于～。Denudation of forests is tantamount to killing the goose that lays golden eggs.
【杀鸡吓猴】 shājī-xiàhóu 〈熟〉 kill the chicken to scare the monkey—punish someone as a warning/deterrent to others
【杀鸡焉用宰牛刀】 shājī yān yòng zǎiniúdāo 〈熟〉 why kill a chicken with an ox-cleaver—you don't have to crush a fly on the wheel; you don't have to shoot sparrows with artillery; you don't have to break a butterfly on the wheel
【杀价】 shājià 〈动〉 force down the price; slash the price: 他们很会～。They are good at slashing prices. ‖ 这辆汽车他要价 400 英镑,但是我们～杀到 350 英镑。*He was asking 400 pounds for the* car, but we cut/beat him down to 350 pounds.
【杀戒】 shājiè 〈名〉 prohibition against taking life [one of the ten Buddhist prohibitions]: 大开～ kill people *cruelly in large* numbers; butcher/massacre unscrupulously
【杀菌】 shājūn 〈动〉 kill/destroy bacteria: ～肥皂 germicidal

soap‖～血清/作用 bactericidal serum/action
〖～剂〗 shājūnjì 〈名〉germicide; bactericide
〖～作用〗 shājūn zuòyòng 〈名〉sterilization
【杀戮】 shālù 〈动〉massacre; slaughter; slay:～无辜 slaughter innocent people‖惨遭～ be massacred in cold blood‖胡乱～ random killing
【杀卵剂】 shāluǎnjì 〈名〉[农业] ovicide
【杀掠】 shālüè 〈动〉massacre and plunder: 任意～ massacre and plunder at will
【杀螨剂】 shāmǎnjì 〈名〉[农业] acaricide; miticide
【杀气】 shāqì ❶〈名〉aura of death; murderous look: 满脸～ with murder in one's face‖～冲天。Death was in the air. ❷〈动〉vent one's anger: 不要拿别人～。Don't vent your anger on others.‖你不能老拿太太孩子～。You can't always blow steam off at your wife and kids.
〖～腾腾〗 shāqì-téngténg 〈熟〉bellicose; murderous; sabre-rattling
【杀亲】 shāqīn ❶〈动〉kill one's parent ❷〈名〉parenticide: ～罪 parenticide
【杀青】 shāqīng ❶〈动〉heat the green bamboo strips to prepare them for writing ❷〈动〉complete a book/film; finalize a manuscript: 她的处女作现已～。She has already finished her maiden work.‖这部影片将于明年～。The movie will be completed next year. ❸〈名〉heat-process; baking process (of green tea)
【杀人】 shārén ❶〈动〉kill a person: ～偿命 pay with one's life for a murder ❷〈名〉[法律] homicide: 有～的倾向 have homicidal tendencies‖故意～ intentional homicide; wilful murder; murder in the second degree‖过失～ involuntary manslaughter; murder in the third degree
〖～案〗 shārén'àn 〈名〉homicide case
〖～不见血〗 shārén bù jiàn xiě 〈熟〉kill without spilling blood—kill by subtle means; harm a person by underhand means
〖～不眨眼〗 shārén bù zhǎyǎn 〈熟〉kill a person without batting an eyelid; commit murder without blinking an eye—bloodthirsty; ruthless: ～的杀人犯 ruthless murderer
〖～偿命,欠债还钱〗 shārén chángmìng, qiànzhài huánqián 〈熟〉a debtor must pay with money, and a murderer with life
〖～犯〗 shārénfàn 〈名〉homicide; manslayer; murderer; murder convict: 一帮～ a gang of murderers‖处决～ execute a murderer‖女～ murderess‖少年～ child/juvenile murderer‖系列～ serial killer/murderer‖～被拘捕并处以死刑。The murderer was apprehended and put to death.
〖～放火〗 shārén-fànghuǒ 〈熟〉kill and burn; commit murder and arson; slaughter people and set fire to houses: ～犯 homicide arsonist‖他们～,无恶不作。They commit murder, arson and every crime imaginable.
〖～狂〗 shārénkuáng 〈名〉homicidal maniac; spree killer: 心理变态的～ psychopatic killer
〖～灭口〗 shārén-mièkǒu 〈熟〉kill an eyewitness or accomplice; kill sb to keep his mouth shut; murder a man to prevent divulgence of one's secret/crime
〖～如麻〗 shārén-rúmá 〈熟〉cut men down as one cuts hemp stalks—commit innumerable murders; kill people like flies
〖～嫌疑犯〗 shārén xiányífàn 〈名〉murder suspect
〖～越货〗 shārén-yuèhuò 〈熟〉kill a person and seize his goods; kill and loot; rob and kill; murder sb for his property
〖～罪〗 shārénzuì 〈名〉bloodguilt; homicide; murder: 被控犯有～ be accused of homicide
【杀伤】 shāshāng 〈动〉kill and wound; inflict casualties (on): ～大批敌军 inflict heavy casualties on the enemy troops‖对野生动物有～性的影响 have a damaging effect on wildlife
〖～半径〗 shāshāng bànjìng 〈名〉[军事] lethal radius
〖～弹〗 shāshāngdàn 〈名〉[军事] antipersonnel/fragmentation bomb
〖～距离〗 shāshāng jùlí 〈名〉[军事] killing range
〖～力〗 shāshānglì 〈名〉[军事] power of destruction; lethality: ～大的步枪 high-powered rifle‖大规模～武器 weapon of mass destruction
〖～率〗 shāshānglǜ 〈名〉[军事] kill rate/ratio
〖～面积〗 shāshāng miànjī 〈名〉[军事] lethal/killing area
〖～区〗 shāshāngqū 〈名〉[军事] killing area
〖～武器〗 shāshāng wǔqì 〈名〉[军事] anti-personnel weapon
〖～细胞〗 shāshāng xìbāo 〈名〉[生物] killer cell
【杀身】 shāshēn 〈动〉be killed; lose one's life
〖～成仁〗 shāshēn-chéngrén 〈熟〉die for a just cause; die a martyr; die a hero's death
〖～之祸〗 shāshēnzhīhuò 〈熟〉fatal disaster; lethal misfortune: 遭～ meet with a fatal disaster‖招来～ court one's own destruction
【杀生】 shāshēng 〈动〉[佛教] take animal life: 不～。Do not kill living things.
【杀手】 shāshǒu 〈名〉❶ killer; murderer: 一个/名职业～ a professional killer‖雇佣～ employ a hit man; contract a killer‖～已被抓住。The murderer has been caught. ❷[体育] formidable/vigorous player; steely fingered player: 她是中国队最具威力的锋线～。She is the most powerful forward in the Chinese Team. ❸〈喻〉things that kill: 心脏病是美国的头号～。Heart attack is America's number one killer disease.
【杀手锏】 shāshǒujiǎn = 撒手锏 sāshǒujiǎn
【杀鼠剂】 shāshǔjì 〈名〉rat poison; raticide; rodenticide
【杀头】 shātóu 〈动〉behead; decapitate: 他因叛国罪被～。He was beheaded for high treason.
【杀退】 shātuì 〈动〉put to flight/rout; rout: ～敌人 put the enemy to flight; rout the enemy
【杀威棒】 shāwēibàng 〈名〉〈旧〉softening-up flogging: 打～ flog a culprit severely for the purpose of cowing him
【杀一儆百】 shāyī-jǐngbǎi 〈熟〉execute one as a warning/deterrent to a hundred; kill one to deter/warn a hundred; punish one as a deterrent to others

杉 shā 〈名〉China fir
⇨shān
【杉杆子】 shāgānzi 〈名〉straight and slender fir timber (for building scaffolds and makeshift shelter)
【杉蒿】 shāhāo 〈名〉fir pole: 一根～ a fir pole
【杉木】 shāmù 〈名〉fir wood

沙[1] shā 〈名〉❶ sand; grit: 铲～ shovel sand‖撒～ sprinkle/scatter/spread sand‖运～ carry sand‖粗/细～ coarse/fine sand‖干/湿～ dry/damp sand‖黄～ yellow sand‖坑～ pit sand‖航道被～淤塞。The channel sanded up. ⇨流～;泥～ ❷ sth resembling sand; sth granular or powdery: ⇨蚕～;豆～ ❸ utensils made of sand or pottery clay: ⇨～罐;～锅

沙[2] shā 〈形〉(of voice) hoarse; husky: 把嗓子都喊～了 shout oneself hoarse ⇨～哑
⇨shà
【沙坝】 shābà 〈名〉sandbank; sandbar
【沙包】 shābāo 〈名〉❶ sand dune ❷ sandbag
【沙暴】 shābào 〈名〉sandstorm
【沙蚕】 shācán 〈名〉sandworm; clamworm
【沙草】 shācǎo 〈名〉sand grass
【沙场】 shāchǎng 〈名〉battlefield; battleground: 驰骋～ gallop about on the battlefield‖久经～ be a seasoned soldier—be experienced‖他战死～。He died on the battlefield. / He was killed in battle.
【沙尘】 shāchén 〈名〉dust and sand; yellow dust: 一厚层～ a very thick layer of dust‖～飞扬。A cloud of dust filled the air.
〖～暴〗 shāchénbào 〈名〉sandstorm: ～警报/线路 sandstorm warning/route‖～使一些地区的能见度不到 100 米。The sandstorm lowered the visibility in some district to less than 100 metres.‖这次～席卷了中国的北部地区。The sandstorm has swept across North China.
【沙城堡】 shāchéngbǎo 〈名〉sandcastle: 堆～ build a sandcastle
【沙池】 shāchí 〈名〉sandpit; sandbox
【沙船】 shāchuán 〈名〉large flat-bottomed junk
【沙袋】 shādài 〈名〉❶ sandbag: 在河堤上堆置～以防洪水泛滥 sandbag the riverbanks to prevent flooding ❷[体育] punchbag; punching bag: 击打～ strike a punchbag
【沙丁鱼】 shādīngyú 〈名〉sardine
【沙堆】 shāduī 〈名〉sand heap
【沙俄】 Shā-É 〈名〉tsarist/czarist Russia
【沙发】 shāfā 〈名〉sofa; settee; armchair: 一对～ a pair of armchairs‖一套～ a sofa set; a suite of sofas‖一只～ a sofa‖坐在～上 sit on the sofa‖单人～ (upholstered) armchair‖两用～

sofa bed ‖ 三件套～ three-piece suite ‖ 三人～ three-seater settee ‖ 组合～ sectional sofa

〖～布〗 shāfābù 〈名〉 sofa fabric; sofa terrycloth

〖～厂〗 shāfāchǎng 〈名〉 sofa factory

〖～床〗 shāfāchuáng 〈名〉 sleeper sofa; sofa bed

〖～套〗 shāfātào 〈名〉 sofa cover

【沙番】 *shāfān* 〈名〉[动物] *cony*

【沙蜂】 shāfēng 〈名〉 sand wasp

【沙岗】 shāgǎng 〈名〉 sand hill/bank

【沙锅】 shāguō 〈名〉 earthenware pot; casserole: ～豆腐 bean-curd stewed in earthenware pot ‖ ～鸡 chicken casserole

〖～浅儿〗 shāguōqiǎnr = 沙浅儿 shāqiǎnr

【沙果】 shāguǒ 〈名〉 Chinese pear-leaved crabapple

【沙海】 shāhǎi 〈名〉 sand sea

【沙害】 shāhài 〈名〉 disastrous sandstorm

【沙狐】 shāhú 〈名〉 corsac (fox); sand fox

【沙化】 shāhuà 〈名〉 desertification: ～土壤 sanded soil

【沙画】 shāhuà 〈名〉 sand painting

【沙獾】 shāhuān 〈名〉[动物] sand badger

【沙荒】 shāhuāng 〈名〉 sandy wasteland/waste: 改造～ transform the sandy wasteland ‖ 治理～ control the sandy wasteland

【沙皇】 shāhuáng 〈名〉 tsar; czar: ～政权 czarist regime

【沙鸡】 shājī 〈名〉 sand grouse

【沙棘】 *shājí* 〈名〉 *sea buckthorn*

【沙浆】 shājiāng = 砂浆 shājiāng

【沙巾】 shājīn 〈名〉 gauze headscarf

【沙金】 shājīn 〈名〉 placer gold; alluvial gold

【沙卷风】 shājuǎnfēng 〈名〉 sand devil

【沙坑】 shākēng 〈名〉 ❶ (of golf) bunker; sand trap ❷ [体育] jumping pit; sand pit

【沙拉】 shālā = 色拉 sèlā

【沙梨】 shālí 〈名〉[植物] sand pear

【沙里淘金】 shālǐ-táojīn 〈熟〉 sift out gold from sand—pick the best from the vast majority; get small returns for the gigantic effort expended: 本次竞选是采用～的办法从两千多人中挑出来的。This election comes from scanning over two thousand people by the method of extracting/sifting grains of gold from sand.

【沙丽】 shālì = 莎丽 shālì

【沙砾】 shālì 〈名〉 gravel; grit; pebbles

【沙粒】 shālì 〈名〉 grains/particles of sand: 潮湿的～会粘在一起。Particles of wet sand cohere.

【沙疗】 shāliáo 〈名〉 sand bath treatment

【沙龙】 shālóng 〈名〉 salon: 社交/文学～ social/literary salon ‖ 他过去常参加英语～。He used to attend the English salon.

【沙漏】 shālòu 〈名〉 hourglass; sandglass: ～计时 use an hourglass for marking the time

〖～线〗 shālòuxiàn 〈名〉[数学] hourglass curve

【沙罗周期】 shāluó zhōuqī 〈名〉[天文] saros

【沙鳗鱼】 shāmányú 〈名〉 sand eel

【沙矛鱼】 shāmáoyú 〈名〉 sand lance

【沙门】 shāmén 〈名〉[佛教] Buddhist monk

【沙弥】 shāmí 〈名〉 Buddhist novice

【沙漠】 shāmò 〈名〉 desert: 一大片～ a vast expanse of desert ‖ 改造～ reclaim a desert ‖ 浏览～风光 sample the desert landscape ‖ 阻止～扩展 prevent desert encroachment ‖ 变～为绿洲 transform/turn a desert into green land ‖ ～草地 desert grassland ‖ ～动物/植物 desert animal/plant ‖ ～景观 desert feature ‖ ～中的绿洲 oasis in the desert ‖ 干旱/炎热的～ arid/burning desert ‖ 荒凉的～ barren/bleak desert ‖ 茫茫～ vast desert ‖ 人迹全无的～ trackless desert ‖ 〈喻〉文化～ cultural desert ‖ 一望无际的～ limitless desert ‖ 很多动物能够在～中生活。Many animals can get along in the desert.

〖～带〗 shāmòdài 〈名〉 desert belt; desert zone

〖～风〗 shāmòfēng 〈名〉 desert wind

〖～化〗 shāmòhuà 〈名〉 desertification

〖～气候〗 shāmò qìhòu 〈名〉 desert/desertic climate

〖～学〗 shāmòxué 〈名〉 eremology

〖～之舟〗 shāmòzhīzhōu 〈名〉 boat of the desert—camel

〖～植被〗 shāmò zhíbèi 〈名〉 desert vegetation

【沙鸥】 shā'ōu 〈名〉[动物] sandpiper; shorebird

【沙盘】 shāpán 〈名〉[军事] sand table: 制作～ make a sand table ‖ ～作业 sand table exercise

【沙坡】 shāpō 〈名〉[地质] sand wave

【沙碛】 shāqì 〈名〉〈书〉 desert

【沙浅儿】 shāqiǎnr 〈名〉 shallow earthen pot

【沙丘】 shāqiū 〈名〉 (sand) dune: ～土壤 dune soil ‖ 流动～ moving dune

【沙瓤儿】 shāróngr 〈名〉 mushy pulp/meat (of watermelon): ～西瓜 mushy watermelon

【沙壤土】 *shārǎngtǔ* = *砂壤土 shārǎngtǔ*

【沙沙】 shāshā 〈拟〉 rustle: ～的雨声 pattering of rain ‖ ～作响的丝绸/叶子 rustling silk/leaves ‖ 树林中微风～作响。A breeze murmured in the trees. ‖ 树叶在微风中发出～声。Leaves rustled in the breeze.

【沙鲨】 shāshā 〈名〉 sand shark

【沙山】 shāshān 〈名〉 sand mountain

【沙参】 shāshēn 〈名〉[中医] straight ladybell root

【沙鼠】 shāshǔ 〈名〉[动物] gerbil; sand rat

【沙汰】 shātài 〈动〉〈书〉 eliminate through selection/competition

【沙滩】 shātān 〈名〉 sandy/sand beach; sands: 侵蚀～ eat away the beach ‖ 金色的～ golden sands ‖ 在～上玩 play on the sands ‖ 船在～上搁浅。The ship struck the sands. ‖ 我们躺在～上享受日光浴。We lay on the sands and sunbathed.

〖～车〗 shātānchē 〈名〉 beach buggy

〖～港〗 shātāngǎng 〈名〉 bar port

〖～排球〗 *shātān páiqiú* 〈名〉 *beach volleyball*

〖～椅〗 shātānyǐ 〈名〉 beach/sand chair

【沙糖】 shātáng = 砂糖 shātáng

【沙特阿拉伯】 Shātè Ālābó 〈名〉 Saudi Arabia

〖～人〗 *Shātè Ālābórén* 〈名〉 Saudi Arabian

〖～王国〗 Shātè Ālābó Wángguó 〈名〉 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

【沙田】 shātián 〈名〉 farmland reclaimed from sand flats; sandy land

【沙土】 shātǔ 〈名〉 sandy soil: ～淤积于麦田上。Sandy soil silted over the wheat fields.

〖～植物〗 shātǔ zhíwù 〈名〉 silicicole

【沙坨】 shātuó 〈名〉 sand hill/dune

〖～子〗 shātuózi = 沙坨 shātuó

【沙文主义】 Shāwénzhǔyì 〈名〉 chauvinism: 反对大国～ oppose big-power chauvinism

【沙哑】 shāyǎ 〈形〉 hoarse; husky; raucous: 声音～ have a husky voice ‖ ～的笑声 raucous laugh ‖ 把嗓子喊/哭～ shout/cry oneself hoarse ‖ 他唱了一小时后嗓子都～了。He became hoarse after singing for an hour. ‖ 他最近得过感冒,声音还有些～。He is still a bit husky after his recent cold.

【沙岩】 shāyán 〈名〉[地质] sandstone

【沙眼】 shāyǎn 〈名〉 trachoma; *granular lid*: 患～ *be infected* with trachoma ‖ ～病毒 trachoma virus

〖～性结膜炎〗 shāyǎnxìng jiémóyán 〈名〉[医学] trachomatous conjunctivitis

【沙鱼】 shāyú 〈名〉 ❶ sandfish ❷ shark

【沙浴】 shāyù 〈名〉 sand bath

〖～疗法〗 shāyù liáofǎ 〈名〉 arenation; sand treatment

【沙原】 shāyuán 〈名〉[地质] sand plain

【沙灾】 shāzāi 〈名〉 sandstorm disaster: 植树造林可以预防～。Afforestation can prevent sandstorm disasters.

【沙枣】 shāzǎo 〈名〉 narrow-leaved oleaster

〖～树〗 shāzǎoshù 〈名〉 desert date

【沙蚤】 shāzǎo 〈名〉[动物] sand hopper/flea

【沙洲】 shāzhōu 〈名〉 sandbank; sandbar; shoal

【沙蠋】 shāzhú 〈名〉[动物] lugworm

【沙柱】 shāzhù 〈名〉 sand column; dust devil

【沙锥】 shāzhuī 〈名〉[动物] snipe

【沙子】 *shāzi* 〈名〉 ❶ *grit; sand*: 一把～ *a handful of sand* ‖ 一粒～ a grain of sand; a piece of grit ‖ 给结冰的路面撒～ spread grit/sand on an icy road ‖ 我的鞋里进了～。I've got some grit in my shoes. ‖ 他眼里容不下一粒～。He cannot put up with a mote in his eyes. ❷ pellets; small grains: 铁～ iron pellets; shot

〖～清除器〗 shāzi qīngchúqì 〈名〉 stoner

【沙嘴】 shāzuǐ 〈名〉[地质] sandspit; spit (of sand): ～台地 spit platform

纱 shā 〈名〉 ❶ gauze; sheer; thin fabric of cotton or silk: ⇨～窗;～门 ❷ textile/fabric products: ⇨泡泡～;乔其～;羽～ ❸ yarn: 一束～ a skein of yarn ‖ 一团～ a ball of yarn ‖ 浣～ wash

cotton ‖ 粗支/细支～ low/fine count yarn ‖ 32 支～ 32-count yarn ‖ 他们把棉花纺成～。They spin cotton into yarns. ⇨～厂;纺～;棉～ ❷ gauze-like products: 尼龙～ nylon sheer ‖ 塑料～ plastic gauze ⇨铁～

【纱包电缆】 shābāo diànlǎn 〈名〉cotton-covered cable

【纱包线】 shābāoxiàn 〈名〉cotton-covered wire: 纱包绝缘线 cotton insulated wire ‖ 纱包铜线 cotton-covered copper wire

【纱布】 shābù 〈名〉gauze (patch): 一卷～ a roll of gauze ‖ 一块～ a piece of gauze ‖ ～绷带 gauze bandage ‖ ～条 ribbon gauze ‖ 棉～ cotton gauze ‖ 消毒～ sterilized gauze

【纱厂】 shāchǎng 〈名〉cotton mill

【纱橱】 shāchú 〈名〉screen cupboard

【纱窗】 shāchuāng 〈名〉(window) screen: 安装～ screen a window

【纱灯】 shādēng 〈名〉gauze lantern: 一只/盏～ a gauze lantern

【纱锭】 shādìng 〈名〉[纺织] spindle

【纱巾】 shājīn 〈名〉gauze kerchief/scarf

【纱帘】 shālián 〈名〉gauze curtain

【纱笼】 shālóng 〈名〉sarong

【纱罗】 shāluó 〈名〉[纺织] gauze: ～裙 gauze skirt

【纱帽】 shāmào 〈名〉❶ gauze hat worn by officials in feudal society — public office: 丢了～ be relieved from office ⇨乌～ ❷ gauze hat worn in summer

【纱门】 shāmén 〈名〉screen door: 安装～ have screen doors fitted ‖ 单扇/双扇～ single/double leaf screen door

【纱线】 shāxiàn 〈名〉yarn: ～支数 count of yarn

【纱罩】 shāzhào 〈名〉❶ gauze/screen covering (over food) ❷ mantle (of a gas lamp)

刹 shā

〈动〉brake; check; stop: ～住不正之风 put a brake on malpractice ‖ ～住车 brake/stop a car ‖ ～住铺张浪费之风 put a stop/an end to extravagance and waste ‖ ～歪风 check the unhealthy tendencies ‖ 制动器～住了车轮。The brakes locked the wheels. ⇨～车;～闸

⇨chà

【刹把】 shābà 〈名〉❶ [机械] brake crank ❷ handbrake

【刹车】 shāchē ❶〈名〉brake: 测试～ test the brakes ‖ 检查～ check the brake ‖ 猛推～ jam on the brake; jam the brakes on ‖ 使用紧急～ put on/apply the emergency brake ‖ ～马力 brake horsepower ‖ ～片 brakeshoe ‖ 松开～ release the brake ‖ 脚～ foot brake ‖ 手～ hand/grip brake ‖ 圆盘式～ disc brake ‖ ～失灵了。The brakes failed. / The brakes jammed. / The brakes wouldn't act/hold. ‖ 他猛踩～,可就是刹不住车。He stepped hard on the brake, but the car just refused to stop. ❷〈动〉apply the brakes; put on the brakes; brake; step on the brake: 遇上红灯时～ apply the brakes at a red light ‖ 她紧急～,避免了一场交通事故。She braked suddenly/sharply and avoided a traffic accident. ❸〈动〉stop a machine by cutting off the power; turn off a machine ❹〈动〉put the brakes on sth; bring to a halt: 对中央严厉禁止的事要立即～。We must put an immediate stop to things that are strictly forbidden by the Central Government.

〖～灯〗 shāchēdēng 〈名〉brake light

〖～伞〗 shāchēsǎn 〈名〉drag parachute

〖～踏板〗 shāchē tàbǎn 〈名〉brake pedal

砂 shā

〈名〉❶ sand; grit: ～斗 sand hopper ⇨～轮;翻～ ❷ sth like tiny pieces of stone: ⇨～糖;矿～

【砂泵】 shābèng 〈名〉sand pump

【砂布】 shābù 〈名〉abrasive/emery cloth; sandcloth: ～用于抛光金属。Emery cloth is used in polishing metal.

【砂尘】 shāchén ＝ 沙尘 shāchén

【砂带】 shādài 〈名〉abrasive cloth; emery cloth

〖～磨削〗 shādài móxiāo 〈名〉abrasive belt grinding

〖～研磨〗 shādài yánmó 〈名〉belt-sanding

【砂浆】 shājiāng 〈名〉[建筑] mortar: 石灰/水泥～ lime/cement mortar

〖～板〗 shājiāngbǎn 〈名〉mortar board

〖～拌和器〗 shājiāng bànhuòqì 〈名〉mortar mill

【砂礓】 shājiāng 〈名〉[地质] conglomerate; gravel

【砂礁】 shājiāo 〈名〉[地质] cay

【砂金】 shājīn 〈名〉alluvial gold; gold dust; placer gold

〖～石〗 shājīnshí 〈名〉aventurine

【砂晶】 shājīng 〈名〉sand crystal

【砂矿】 shākuàng 〈名〉placer (deposit): ～开采 placer mining; placering

〖～床〗 shākuàngchuáng 〈名〉placer

〖～工作面〗 shākuàng gōngzuòmiàn 〈名〉gravel face

【砂砾】 shālì ＝ 沙砾 shālì

【砂轮】 shālún 〈名〉[机械] abrasive/emery/grinding wheel: ～电机 grinding wheel drive motor ‖ ～切割机 abrasive wheel cutting machine ‖ ～整形 emery wheel dressing/truing ‖ ～转速/装置 grinding wheel speed/unit ‖ 电动～ sander; sanding machine

〖～机〗 shālúnjī 〈名〉grinder

【砂磨】 shāmó 〈名〉sand mill: ～轮 abrasive wheel

【砂囊】 shānáng 〈名〉[动物] gizzard (of a bird)

【砂皮】 shāpí 〈名〉〈方〉emery cloth

【砂壤土】 shārǎngtǔ 〈名〉sandy loam

【砂仁】 shārén 〈名〉[中药] villous amomum fruit; cocklebur-like amomis fruit

【砂糖】 shātáng 〈名〉granulated sugar

【砂田】 shātián ＝ 沙田 shātián

【砂土】 shātǔ 〈名〉sand; sandy soil: 大量～ a lot of sand

【砂洗】 shāxǐ 〈动〉sand wash: ～布 sand-washed cloth ‖ ～绸 sand-washed silk fabric ‖ ～牛仔裤 iced/frosted jeans

【砂箱】 shāxiāng 〈名〉[冶金] moulding box; sandbox: ～铸造 flask casting

【砂屑岩】 shāxièyán 〈名〉[地质] arenite

【砂型】 shāxíng 〈名〉[冶金] sand mould

〖～铸造〗 shāxíng zhùzào 〈名〉sand casting

【砂岩】 shāyán 〈名〉[地质] sandstone; malmstone

【砂眼】 shāyǎn 〈名〉[冶金] blowhole; sand blister/hole

【砂样】 shāyàng 〈名〉[石油] drilling; mud cutting

【砂纸】 shāzhǐ 〈名〉abrasive paper; coated abrasive; sand paper: 一张～ a piece of sand paper ‖ ～打磨 sand papering ‖ 玻璃～ glass paper ‖ 金刚～ emery paper ‖ 先用～把门磨光再上漆。Sandpaper the door before you paint it.

【砂质土】 shāzhìtǔ 〈名〉sand soil

【砂质岩】 shāzhìyán 〈名〉[地质] arenaceous rock

莎 shā

⇨suō

【莎鸡】 shājī 〈名〉[动物] long-horned grasshopper; katydid

【莎丽】 shālì 〈名〉sari [an outer garment worn chiefly by women in India and Pakistan]

挲 shā

〈动〉〈书〉mix; mingle; blend

⇨sà

铩 shā

❶〈名〉ancient spear ❷〈动〉〈书〉destroy; injure; wound: ⇨～羽

【铩羽】 shāyǔ 〈动〉〈书〉having had one's wings clipped — be frustrated; be defeated; be disheartened: ～而归 come back crestfallen; return with one's wings clipped ‖ ～之鸟 bird with injured wings

挲 shā

→挓挲 zhāsha

⇨sā; suō

痧 shā

〈名〉[中医] acute diseases such as cholera and sunstroke

【痧子】 shāzi 〈名〉〈方〉measles: 出～ have measles

煞 shā

〈动〉❶ check; bring to a close: ⇨～尾;～账 ❷ fasten; tighten; bind: ～一～腰带 tighten one's belt ❸ halt; stop: 他开始发言,但又忽然～住了。He began to speak, but suddenly stopped. ❹ ＝ 杀③ ⑤shā

⇨shà

【煞笔】 shābǐ ❶〈动〉come to a conclusion; write the final line: 到此还不能～。I can't very well end here. ❷〈名〉concluding remarks of an article; ending of a piece of writing: 这篇散文的～很精彩。The concluding remarks of this prose are wonderful.

【煞车】 shāchē 〈动〉❶ firmly fasten a load (on a vehicle); lash down ❷ ＝ 刹车 shāchē

【煞风景】 shā fēngjǐng ＝ 杀风景 shā fēngjǐng

【煞尾】 shāwěi ❶〈动〉finish/round off; wind up: 事情不多了,马上就可以～了。There isn't much left. We'll soon be winding

S

up. ‖ 这部电影以一首歌～。The film was rounded off with a song. ❸〈名〉final stage; ending: ～部分需要重写。The ending needs rewriting. ‖ 这出戏的～不够有力。The ending of this play is not forceful enough. ❹〈名〉last of a sequence of songs in traditional northern drama

【煞账】 shāzhàng 〈动〉close accounts

裟 shā →袈裟 jiāshā

鲨 shā 〈名〉shark: 食人～ man-eating shark

【鲨鱼】 shāyú 〈名〉shark: 一条～ a shark

shá

啥 shá 〈代〉〈方〉what: 到～地方去? Where are you going? ‖ 那有～关系? What does it matter? ‖ 你～时候回来? When will you come back? ‖ 你来有～事? Why are you here? / What do you come here for? ‖ 我真是～事都蠢。I'm really stupid at everything.

【啥子】 sházi 〈代〉〈方〉what: 你说～? What did you say?

shǎ

傻 shǎ 〈形〉❶ muddle-headed; stupid: 干～事 act/play the fool; commit stupidity; make a fool of oneself ‖ 睡～了 be stupid with sleep ‖ 吓～了 be dumbfounded/stunned ‖ ～老爷们儿 rustic fellow; simple-minded man ‖ ～小子/丫头 silly boy/girl ‖ 他一点也不～。He is by no means stupid. ‖ 她把那份工作推了,真是太～了。It was stupid of her to turn the job down. ‖ 我没看出那个圈套,多么～呀。*What a fool I was not to see the trap.* ⇨犯～; 装～ ❷ having a one-track mind; inflexible: 别一个劲儿～干,讲究一点方法。Don't just keep slogging away. Pick out a better way.

【傻不愣登】 shǎbulēngdēng 〈形〉foolish; stupid: 这个孩子看起来～的。The child looks foolish/stupid.

【傻瓜】 shǎguā 〈名〉blockhead; fool; idiot; simpleton: 大～ big/jolly fool ‖ 地地道道的～ downright fool ‖ 十足的～ fool in grain; perfect/utter fool ‖ 天生的～ born/natural fool ‖ 小～ young fool ‖ 把某人当～看 take sb for a fool ‖ 我不是～,不会上你的当的。I'm no fool. I will not be taken in by you.

【～相机】 shǎguā xiàngjī 〈名〉foolproof/automatic camera; point-and-shoot (camera): 一台～ a foolproof camera

【傻呵呵】 shǎhēhē 〈形〉simple-minded; naive; unsophisticated: 别看他～的,心里可有数。Maybe he doesn't look very smart, but he knows what's what. ‖ 他～地笑了笑,一句话也没说。He smiled naively without saying a word.

【傻乎乎】 shǎhūhū 〈形〉muddle-headed; silly; simple-minded: 不要这样～的。Don't be so foolish. ‖ 那个～的男孩是班上的尖子。That foolish-looking boy is at the top of his class.

【傻话】 shǎhuà 〈名〉foolish remarks; stupid talk; nonsense: 别讲～。Don't talk rubbish.

【傻劲儿】 shǎjìnr 〈名〉❶ stupidity; foolishness: 他有一股子～。There was a kind of stupidity in him. ❷ sheer enthusiasm; doggedness: 光靠～蛮干是不行的,要学会巧干。Enthusiasm alone won't do. You'll have to work skilfully.

【傻乐】 shǎlè 〈动〉〈方〉laugh foolishly; giggle; smirk: 你们在～什么呢? What are you giggling at?

【傻里呱唧】 shǎliguājī 〈形〉〈方〉foolish; stupid: 在我听来那句话～的。That remark sounds stupid to me.

【傻帽儿】 shǎmàor ❶〈名〉blockhead; fool; idiot: 他真是个～,什么也不懂。What an idiot he is! He doesn't know anything. ❷〈形〉unsophisticated; naive: 你真～,为什么不阻止他? Why didn't you stop him, you blockhead?

【傻气】 shǎqì 〈形〉dumb-looking; silly: 你也太～了! How silly you are! ‖ 他有点～。He looks a little bit naive.

【傻人有傻福】 shǎ rén yǒu shǎ fú 〈熟〉god sends fortune to fools; fools have fortune; fortune favours fools

【傻事】 shǎshì 〈名〉silly thing; folly: 我昨晚喝醉了,但愿没干什么～。I was very drunk last night—I hope I didn't do anything stupid.

【傻头傻脑】 shǎtóu-shǎnǎo 〈熟〉foolish-looking; muddle-headed: 他还～的。He's still soft in the head. / He's a simpleton.

【傻小子】 shǎxiǎozi 〈名〉〈诙〉silly lad/boy: 你这个～! You silly boy!

【傻笑】 shǎxiào 〈动〉simper; smirk: 一阵～ a fit of giggling ‖ 孩子们,别～,这是件严肃的事。Stop giggling, children; this is a serious matter. ‖ 别那么～了! *Wipe that smirk off your face!*

【傻眼】 shǎyǎn 〈动〉〈口〉be dumbfounded/stunned: 得知面试没通过,她～了。She was dumfounded when she knew that she had failed the interview. ‖ 这下他可～了。*He got a real nasty shock this time.*

【傻样】 shǎyàng 〈名〉〈口〉foolish look: 瞧他那～,还想学艺术! He is so dumb-looking. How can he learn art?

【傻子】 shǎzi 〈名〉fool; idiot; moron; blockhead; simpleton: 一生下来就是个～ be born an idiot/a fool ‖ ～都能看出这副画是假的。Any fool can see that the painting is a fake.

shà

沙 shà 〈动〉〈方〉sift; sieve; screen: 把米里的沙子～一～ sift the rice and sort out the sand
⇨shā

唓 shà ❶ = 唼 shà ❷ = 歃 shà
⇨dié

唼 shà 〈拟〉(of water birds, fish, etc.) eat or suck noisily

【唼血】 shàxuè = 歃血 shàxuè

【唼喋】 shàzhá 〈拟〉〈书〉sound of a school of fish or a flock of water birds feeding

厦 shà 〈名〉❶ *mansion; tall building*: 广～ tall buildings ⇨高楼大～ ❷ back veranda; porch: 前廊后～ front and back verandas
⇨xià

嗄 shà 〈形〉〈书〉hoarse: 号而不～ yelled but did not get hoarse
⇨á

歃 shà 〈动〉〈书〉suck

【歃血】 shàxuè 〈动〉smear the blood of a sacrifice on the mouth [an ancient form of swearing an oath]

【～为盟】 shàxuè-wéiméng 〈熟〉swear an oath of alliance by smearing the mouth with the blood of a sacrifice; smear one's mouth with blood in an oath of alliance

煞 shà ❶〈名〉evil spirit; goblin; malignant deity: ⇨凶神恶～ ❷〈副〉extremely; very: ～是好看 very nice indeed ⇨～费苦心
⇨shā

【煞白】 shàbái 〈形〉deathly pale; ghastly pale; pallid: 脸色～ look deathly pale ‖ 她吓得脸色～。He turned pale with fright.

【煞费苦心】 shàfèi-kǔxīn 〈熟〉cudgel one's brains; make painstaking effort; spare no effort; take great pains: 他～平息裁员的谣言。He was at great pains to deny the rumour of redundancies. ‖ 他们～,讨好老板。They were falling over backwards to please the boss. ‖ 她～寻找如意郎君。She took great pains in finding a good husband.

【煞气】 shàqì ❶〈名〉fierce/ominous look ❷〈名〉〈迷信〉evil spirit ❸〈动〉have a flat tyre; leak: 车带～了。The tyre is leaking.

【煞神】 shàshén 〈名〉demon; fiend

【煞有介事】 shàyǒujièshì 〈熟〉act as if it were the case; act as if sth were really the matter; act in all apparent seriousness; pretend to be serious about sth

箑 shà 〈名〉〈书〉fan

霎 shà 〈名〉moment; instant: ⇨～时; 一～

【霎时】 shàshí = 霎时间 shàshíjiān

【霎时间】 shàshíjiān 〈名〉very short time; instant; moment: 观

众的情绪～发生了变化。The mood of the crowd changed in the twinkling of an eye. ‖ 它～不见了。It disappeared in a split second. ‖ ～,乌云密布,大雨倾盆。Black clouds blotted out the sky instantly and it soon poured down.

【霎眼】 shàyǎn 〈名〉 twinkle; very short time; wink: ～夏天又来了。In the twinkling of an eye it is summer again.

shāi

筛[1] shāi ❶〈名〉 screen; sieve; sifter; riddle: 粗/细～ coarse/fine sieve ‖ 煤～ coal screen ‖ 面粉～ flour sifter ❷〈动〉 riddle; sift; sieve; screen: ～麦壳 sift the wheat from the chaff ‖ ～煤 screen coal ‖ ～煤渣 sift cinders ‖ ～米 sift rice ‖ ～面粉 sieve/sift flour ‖ ～石灰 screen lime ❸〈动〉 pour (wine) into glass/bowl: 小二,给洒家～一碗酒。Waiter, pour a bowl of wine for me. ❹〈动〉 warm up wine over a fire: 把酒～一～再喝。Warm the wine before drinking.

筛[2] shāi 〈动〉〈方〉 beat (the gong): 打鼓～锣 beat drums and strike gongs

【筛板】 shāibǎn 〈名〉[化学] sieve plate

【筛布】 shāibù 〈名〉 bolting cloth

【筛查】 shāichá 〈名〉[医学] screening

【筛法】 shāifǎ 〈名〉[数学] sieve method

【筛分】 shāifēn 〈动〉 screen; sieve; sift

〖～比〗 shāifēnbǐ 〈名〉 sieve ratio

〖～机〗 shāifēnjī 〈名〉 screening/sieving/sifting machine

【筛骨】 shāigǔ 〈名〉[解剖] ethmoid bone

【筛管】 shāiguǎn 〈名〉[植物] sieve tube

【筛号】 shāihào 〈名〉 mesh number; screen mesh/size

【筛糠】 shāikāng 〈动〉〈口〉 shiver from fear/cold—shudder: 冷得全身～ shiver all over with cold ‖ 吓得～ shake in one's shoes; shiver with fright

【筛析】 shāixī 〈名〉 sieve analysis

【筛选】 shāixuǎn 〈动〉 ❶ = 筛分 shāifēn ❷ sieve; select; sift: ～出几名候选人 sieve out a few candidates ‖ ～出最好的学生 sift out the best students ‖ 对申请者进行审查～ examine applicants for elimination ‖ 经过严格～ go through strict screening ‖ 他们是从许多应聘者中间～出来的。They were selected from among many applicants.

〖～比率〗 shāixuǎn bǐlǜ 〈名〉 selection rate

〖～程序〗 shāixuǎn chéngxù 〈名〉 screening sequence

〖～法〗 shāixuǎnfǎ 〈名〉 screening method

〖～规格〗 shāixuǎn guīgé 〈名〉 screening specification

〖～机〗 shāixuǎnjī 〈名〉 screening machine

〖～器〗 shāixuǎnqì 〈名〉 screener

【筛子】 shāizi 〈名〉 riddle; sieve; sifter; screen: 粗/细～ coarse/fine sieve ‖ 煤～ coal screen ‖ 面粉～ flour sifter ‖ 用～筛面粉 pass/shake flour through a sieve

shǎi

色 shǎi 〈名〉 ❶〈口〉 = 色 sè ❷ dice: ⇨～子
⇨sè

【色酒】 shǎijiǔ 〈名〉〈方〉 wine; champagne

【色毛】 shǎimáo 〈名〉 lecher; lecherous man

【色子】 shǎizi 〈名〉 dice: 一对～ a pair of dice ‖ 一颗/枚～ a dice ‖ 摇/掷～ shake/throw dice

shài

晒 shài 〈动〉 ❶ (of the sun) shine upon: 这几天～得要命。There is too much sun these days. ⇨风吹日～ ❷ bask; dry in the sun; sun: ～被子 air a quilt ‖ ～粮食 dry grain in the sun ‖ ～黑了 be sunburnt; be suntanned ‖ ～草要趁太阳好。Make hay while the sun shines. ‖ 土地已～干了。The soil was already sun-baked. ‖ 太阳把他的脸～成了古铜色。The sun bronzed his face. ‖ 阳光～得窗帘褪了色。The sun has faded the curtain. ⇨～太阳 ❸〈方〉 ignore; give the cold shoulder to: 你不应该把他们～到那儿。You shouldn't have given the cold shoulder to them.

【晒斑】 shàibān 〈名〉[医学] sunburn

【晒版】 shàibǎn 〈名〉[印刷] plate burning; printing down

〖～机〗 shàibǎnjī 〈名〉 printing-down frame

【晒场】 shàichǎng 〈名〉 drying yard; sunning ground

【晒地】 shàidì 〈动〉〈方〉[农业] plough up the field and sun it (in order to improve the soil)

【晒垡】 shàifá 〈动〉[农业] sun the upturned soil

【晒干】 shàigān 〈动〉 dry in the sun: 那些衣服已经～了。The clothes have been dried in the sun. ‖ 太阳很快就会把道路～的。The sun will soon dry up the road.

【晒暖儿】 shàinuǎnr 〈动〉〈方〉 bask in the sun; sun oneself

【晒坪】 shàipíng 〈名〉〈方〉 sunning ground

【晒台】 shàitái 〈名〉 flat roof (for drying clothes); terrace; balcony

【晒太阳】 shài tàiyáng 〈动〉 bask/bathe in the sun; sun oneself; sunbathe; take the sun: 他一整天都在海滩～。He spent the whole day sunning himself on the beach. ‖ 我喜欢在假日里多～。I like lots of sun on holiday. / I like enjoying lots of sunshine on holiday.

【晒田】 shàitián 〈名〉[农业] drain and sun the paddy fields (to help the growth of paddy roots)

【晒图】 shàitú ❶〈动〉 make a blueprint ❷〈名〉 blueprint

〖～灯〗 shàitúdēng 〈名〉 printing lamp

〖～机〗 shàitújī 〈名〉 blueprint machine

〖～设备〗 shàitú shèbèi 〈名〉 blueprint apparatus

〖～员〗 shàitúyuán 〈名〉 blueprinter

〖～纸〗 shàitúzhǐ 〈名〉 blueprint paper

【晒烟】 shàiyān 〈名〉 sun-cured tobacco

【晒盐】 shàiyán 〈动〉 sun brine to obtain salt; evaporate brine to get salt

〖～场〗 shàiyánchǎng 〈名〉 salt field

〖～池〗 shàiyánchí 〈名〉 saltpan

shān

山 shān 〈名〉 ❶ hill; mountain: 登～ climb/scale a mountain ‖ 上～ ascend a mountain; go up a hill ‖ 下～ descend a mountain; go down a hill ‖ 翻过一座～ cross/trek/go over a hill ‖ 占领一座～ occupy a hill ‖ 大/高～ huge/high mountain ‖ 陡峭的～ steep mountain ‖ 光秃秃的～ bare mountain ‖ 荒/石～ bleak/rocky mountain ‖ 雄伟的～ imposing mountain ‖ 群～之间 amid the mountains ‖ 在～的那一边 beyond the mountain ‖ ～上长满了树木。The mountain is forested/forest-clad. ⇨～城; ～庄; 火～ ❷ mountainous area: ⇨～货; ～珍海味 ❸ anything resembling a mountain: ⇨冰～; 文～会海 ❹ bunch of straw in which silkworms spin cocoons: 蚕上～了。The silkworms have gone into the straw bundles to spin their cocoons. ❺ gable: 房～ gable of a house

【山隘】 shān'ài 〈名〉 mountain pass

【山坳】 shān'ào 〈名〉 col: 这座电厂建在一个～里。The power plant was built in a col.

【山包】 shānbāo 〈名〉〈方〉 small hill; hillock

【山背】 shānbèi 〈名〉[气象] yamase

【山崩】 shānbēng 〈名〉 landslide; landslip

〖～地裂〗 shānbēng-dìliè 〈熟〉 mountains collapse and the earth cracks—deafening noise

【山不在高,有仙则灵】 shān bù zài gāo, yǒu xiān zé líng 〈熟〉 any mountain, high or low, can be given spirit by god: ～;水不在深,有龙则灵。Any mountain, high or low, can be given spirit by god; any waters, deep or shallow, can be given spirit by a dragon.

【山不转水转】 shān bù zhuàn shuǐ zhuàn 〈熟〉 if the mountain doesn't move, the water does—some change is bound to happen

【山苍子】 shāncāngzǐ 〈名〉[中医] fruit of a cubeb litsea tree

【山茶】 shānchá 〈名〉[植物] camellia

〖～花〗 shāncháhuā 〈名〉 camellia

【山城】 shānchéng 〈名〉 hilly/mountain city: 重庆是一座美丽的～。Chongqing is a beautiful mountain city in China.

【山齿鹑】 shānchǐchún 〈名〉[动物] bobwhite

【山冲】 shānchōng 〈名〉〈方〉 flatland in a hilly/mountainous area

【山重水复】 shānchóng-shuǐfù 〈熟〉(of a place) surrounded by mountain ranges and girdled by winding rivers: ~疑无路,柳暗花明又一村 where the path seemed to end, barred by hills and streams, another village came in view, with shady willows and bright flowers—an abrupt turn to a new hopeful prospect; have a sudden glimpse of hope in the dark mist of bewilderment

【山川】 shānchuān 〈名〉 mountains and rivers—land; landscape: ~壮丽 splendid and beautiful landscape

【山鹑】 shānchún 〈名〉[动物] partridge

【山慈姑】 shāncígu 〈名〉[植物] edible tulip; Indian Iphigenia bulb

【山丛】 shāncóng 〈名〉 mountain chain

【山村】 shāncūn 〈名〉 mountain village: 一个遥远的小~ a remote small mountain village ‖ 他出生在一个偏僻的~里。He was born in an out-of-the-way mountain village.

【山大王】 shāndàiwang 〈名〉 head/chief of a group of outlaws operating from a mountain stronghold

【山丹】 shāndān 〈名〉[植物] morningstar lily

【山道】 shāndào 〈名〉 mountain path

〖~年〗 shāndàonián 〈名〉[药学] santonin

【山地】 shāndì 〈名〉 ❶ hilly area/country; mountainous region: 光秃秃的~ bare hilly area ‖ 树木繁多的~ heavily timbered *mountainous region* ❷ *hillside field*: ~草原 *upland meadow* ‖ ~植物 mountain plant

〖~车〗 shāndìchē 〈名〉 mountain bike

〖~林〗 shāndìlín 〈名〉 mountain forest

〖~气候〗 shāndì qìhòu 〈名〉 mountain climate

〖~水文学〗 shāndì shuǐwénxué 〈名〉 orohydrography

〖~土壤〗 shāndì tǔrǎng 〈名〉 mountain soil

〖~战〗 shāndìzhàn 〈名〉 mountain operation/warfare

【山巅】 shāndiān 〈名〉 hilltop; mountaintop; summit (of a mountain): 雾深深地罩住~。The fog hung heavily on the mountains.

【山顶】 shāndǐng 〈名〉 ❶ summit/top of a mountain; hilltop; mountaintop: 到达~ reach the hilltop; scale the peak of a mountain ‖ 登上~ crest the hill ‖ 从高高的~上我们可以看到周围几公里之远。From the top of the high hill we could see for kilometres about. ❷ [解剖] culmen

〖~洞人〗 Shāndǐngdòngrén 〈名〉[考古] Upper Cave Man [a type of primitive man who lived ten to twenty thousand years ago and whose fossil remains were found in 1933 at Zhoukoudian near Beijing]

【山东】 Shāndōng 〈名〉 Shandong (Province)

〖~半岛〗 Shāndōng Bàndǎo 〈名〉 Shandong Peninsula

〖~梆子〗 Shāndōng bāngzi 〈名〉 Shandong clapper opera

〖~快书〗 *Shāndōng kuàishū* 〈名〉 *Shandong clapper ballad*

【山洞】 shāndòng 〈名〉 cave; cavern

【山豆根】 shāndòugēn 〈名〉[植物] Vietnamese sophora root

【山矾】 shānfán 〈名〉[植物] periwinkle; Vinca rosea

【山风】 shānfēng 〈名〉[气象] mountain breeze/wind

【山峰】 shānfēng 〈名〉(mountain) peak: 攀登~ ascend/climb a mountain peak ‖ 白雪皑皑的~ snowy peak ‖ 陡峭/险峻的~ perilous/abrupt peak ‖ 光秃秃的~ barren peak ‖ 他是第一个登上这座~的人。He was the first to top the mountain peak. ‖ 这座~高耸于群峰之上。This peak towers above all the others.

【山腹】 shānfù 〈名〉 halfway up a mountain

【山旮旯儿】 shāngālár 〈名〉〈方〉 faraway hilly area; out-of-the-way place in the mountains; remote mountain area

【山冈】 shāngāng 〈名〉 hillock; low hill: 一道~ a low hill ‖ 高高的~ high hill ‖ 矿产丰富的~ richly mineralized hill ‖ 树木茂密/杂草丛生的~ wooded/grassy hill ‖ 太阳正从~上升起。The sun was rising over the hills.

【山岗子】 shāngǎngzi 〈名〉 hillock; mound

【山高高不过太阳】 shān gāo gāo bù guò tàiyáng 〈熟〉 a mountain can never be higher than the sun — falsehood can never overcome truth

【山高皇帝远】 shān gāo huángdì yuǎn 〈熟〉 the mountain is high and the emperor far away—remote areas where laws and decrees are not strictly enforced; places beyond the reach of the government

【山高水长】 shāngāo-shuǐcháng 〈熟〉(of sb's moral integrity or the friendship between people or nations, etc) as high as *mountains* and as long as rivers

【山高水低】 shāngāo-shuǐdī 〈熟〉 untoward/unexpected misfortune; things might turn out badly: 如果他有个~ if anything untoward becomes of him

【山高水远】 shāngāo-shuǐyuǎn 〈熟〉 ❶ high mountains and long rivers—long way off; far away ❷ = 山高水低 shāngāo-shuǐdī

【山歌】 shāngē 〈名〉 folk song [sung while working in the fields or in the mountains]: 唱支~ sing a folk song

【山根】 shāngēn 〈名〉〈口〉 foot of a hill/mountain: 在~下 at the foot of a mountain

【山沟】 shāngōu 〈名〉 ❶ gully; ravine: 泉水从~里流出去。A spring flows out from the gully. ‖ 汽车突然转向掉进~里,导致 21 人死亡。Twenty-one were killed as the bus swerved into a ravine. ❷ (mountain) valley ❸ remote mountain area: 我生长在一个穷~里。I was born and brought up in a poor and remote mountain area.

【山谷】 shāngǔ 〈名〉 mountain valley; ravine: 陡峭/荒凉的~ precipitous/bleak mountain ‖ 风景如画的~ picturesque valley ‖ 树木茂密的~ richly-wooded valley ‖ 住在~里 live down the valley ‖ 那座城镇掩映在~中。The town nestles in a valley. ‖ 在~里喊话有回音。The valley echoes your shouts.

【山国】 shānguó 〈名〉 ❶ mountainous country: 尼泊尔是一个~。Nepal is a mountainous country. ❷ hilly region; mountainous area

【山海关】 Shānhǎiguān 〈名〉 Shanhai Pass [the strategic pass at the eastern terminus of the Great Wall]

【山河】 shānhé 〈名〉 ❶ great mountains and rivers ❷ land/territory of a country: 锦绣~ beautiful land

【山核桃】 shānhétao 〈名〉 ❶ [植物] hickory ❷ hickory nut

【山洪】 shānhóng 〈名〉 mountain torrents: ~暴发。Torrents of water rushed down the mountain. / A flood was unleashed from the mountains all of a sudden. ‖ ~来势凶猛。Mountain torrents rushed down with a terrifying force.

【山户】 shānhù 〈名〉 person/household living in the mountains; mountain household

【山花】 shānhuā 〈名〉 mountain flower: 待到~烂漫时,她在丛中笑。When the mountain flowers are in full blossom, she will be smiling in the midst of them.

【山环水抱】 shānhuán-shuǐbào 〈熟〉(of a resort) surrounded by hills and girdled by water

【山回路转】 shānhuí-lùzhuǎn 〈熟〉 winding paths along mountain ridges

【山火】 shānhuǒ 〈名〉 mountain fire; bush fire

【山货】 shānhuò 〈名〉 ❶ *mountain produce (such as haws,* chestnuts and walnuts): 采办~ purchase mountain produce ❷ household utensils made of wood, bamboo, clay, etc: ~铺 store *selling rustic utensils*

【山鸡】 shānjī 〈名〉〈方〉 pheasant

【山鸡椒】 shānjījiāo 〈名〉[植物] cubeb litsea tree

【山积】 shānjī 〈动〉〈书〉 be piled mountain high

【山脊】 shānjǐ 〈名〉 mountain ridge: 一道~ a mountain ridge

【山涧】 shānjiàn 〈名〉 ravine/gully with a brook; mountain brook/stream: 一条~ a moutain creek/stream

【山椒鸟】 shānjiāoniǎo 〈名〉 minivet

【山脚】 shānjiǎo 〈名〉 foot of a hill/mountain: ~的小溪 piedmont stream ‖ 在~下 at the foot of the mountain

【山轿】 shānjiào 〈名〉 sedan chair

【山景】 shānjǐng 〈名〉 mountain scenery: 观赏/观看~ admire/see the mountain scenery

【山径】 shānjìng 〈名〉 mountain path

【山居】 shānjū 〈动〉〈旧〉 live in a mountain; lead the life of a hermit

【山口】 shānkǒu 〈名〉(mountain) pass

【山岚】 shānlán 〈名〉〈书〉 mountain mists/haze: ~瘴气 mountain haze and miasma

【山狸】 shānlí 〈名〉[动物] mountain beaver

【山梨】 *shānlí* 〈名〉[植物] *sorb*

【山里人】 shānlǐrén 〈名〉 mountain/mountainy man; mountaineer; hillman

【山里红】 *shānlihóng* 〈名〉[植物] *hill haw; large-fruited Chi*nese hawthorn

【山理学】 shānlǐxué 〈名〉[地质] orology

【山梁】 shānliáng 〈名〉mountain ridge：一道～ a mountain ridge
【山林】 shānlín 〈名〉❶ mountain forest ❷ wooded mountain [usu a place where a hermit lives]：～文学 literature of recluses
【山陵】 shānlíng 〈名〉❶〈书〉*lofty mountain* ❷〈旧〉*imperial* tomb；royal mausoleum
【山羚】 shānlíng 〈名〉[动物] klipspringer
【山岭】 shānlǐng 〈名〉mountain range/ridge：～起伏 mountain ranges rising and falling
【山路】 shānlù 〈名〉mountain path：崎岖的～ rough/zigzag mountain path
【山麓】 shānlù 〈名〉〈书〉foot of a mountain；piedmont：～冲积平原 bajada ‖ ～丘陵 foothill
【山峦】 shānluán 〈名〉chain of mountains；multipeaked mountain：～重叠 range upon range of mountains ‖ ～起伏 rolling hills；undulating hills
【山脉】 shānmài 〈名〉mountain range/chain：落基～ Rocky Mountains ‖ 秦岭～ Qinling Mountains ‖ 喜马拉雅～ Himalayas
【山猫】 shānmāo 〈名〉[动物] leopard cat；lynx
【山毛榉】 shānmáojǔ 〈名〉[植物] beech
【山峁】 shānmǎo 〈名〉loess hill
【山帽云】 shānmàoyún 〈名〉cap cloud
【山门】 shānmén 〈名〉❶ *gate of a Buddhist temple* ❷ Buddhist temple/monastery ❸ Buddhism
【山盟海誓】 shānméng-hǎishì 〈熟〉oaths as high as the mountains and vows as deep as the oceans—solemn pledge of love：立下～ swear eternal love；swear an oath of enduring faithfulness/fidelity；make a solemn pledge of love
【山民】 shānmín 〈名〉mountain man/inhabitant，hillman；mountainy man
【山明水秀】 shānmíng-shuǐxiù ＝ 山清水秀 shānqīng-shuǐxiù
【山鸣谷应】 shānmíng-gǔyìng 〈熟〉a sound produced at the mountaintop echoes in the deep valley—(of people) find each other very congenial
【山姆大叔】 Shānmǔ Dàshū 〈名〉Uncle Sam [popular name for US or its government]
【山南海北】 shānnán-hǎiběi 〈熟〉❶ remote/far-away places：祖国的～，到处都有勘探人员的足迹。The explorers have left their footprints all over the country. ❷ chat aimlessly：他们～地聊了半天。They talked about everything under the sun for a long time.
【山炮】 shānpào 〈名〉mountain canon/gun：一门～ a mountain gun ‖ ～部队 mountain artillery ‖ ～连 mountain battery
【山坪】 shānpíng 〈名〉level ground in mountainous regions
【山坡】 shānpō 〈名〉hillside；mountainside；mountain slope；hillslope：陡峭/平缓的～ steep/gentle hill ‖ 荒凉/崎岖的～ desolate/rugged hillside ‖ 树木葱茏的～ woody/wooded hillside ‖ ～筑成了梯田。The hillside has been terraced. ‖ 那个房子坐落在～上。The house is on the side of a hill. ‖ 这个～很难爬上去。It is difficult to walk up the slope of the hill.
【山葡萄】 shānpútao 〈名〉[中药] Amur Ampelopsis stem
【山气】 shānqì 〈名〉〈书〉mountain mists/air
【山墙】 shānqiáng 〈名〉gable：一面～ a gable ‖ 有～的房子 gabled house
【山清水秀】 shānqīng-shuǐxiù 〈熟〉bright mountains and limpid waters；green hills and clear waters—picturesque scenery
【山穷水尽】 shānqióng-shuǐjìn 〈熟〉where the mountains and the rivers end—come to the end of one's resources/rope/tether；reach the limit of one's resources；be in predicament：他花完了积蓄，而且债台高筑，已经到了～的地步了。With all his savings gone and bills piling up，he was at the end of his rope.
【山丘】 shānqiū 〈名〉❶ hillock：多石的～ rocky/stony hill ‖ 荒芜的～ barren hill ❷〈书〉tomb；grave
【山区】 shānqū 〈名〉mountainous district/area/region：建设/开发/支援～ develop/explore/support the mountainous areas ‖ ～城市 hilly city ‖ ～道路/航道 *mountainous road/waterway* ‖ ～风光 mountain scenery ‖ ～急流 hill-torrent ‖ ～居民 mountain man ‖ ～牧场 mountainy farm ‖ ～治理 mountainous treatment ‖ 中国内陆的～ mountainous areas in China's interland ‖ ～行车须谨慎小心。We must be careful when driving in the mountainous area.
【山泉】 shānquán 〈名〉mountain spring：一道/股清澈的～ a limpid mountain spring
【山雀】 shānquè 〈名〉tit
【山人】 shānrén 〈名〉mountain man—I [usu used by a hermit or recluse]
【山色】 shānsè 〈名〉mountain scene：～秀丽 beautiful mountain scene ⇨湖光～
【山上无大树，毛草招大风】 shān shàng wú dà shù，máo cǎo zhāo dà fēng 〈熟〉when there are no trees on a mountain，the grass have to bear the brunt of the storm—without the protection of powerful people，the weak ones will surely suffer
【山神】 shānshén 〈名〉mountain deity：～庙 mountain deity temple
【山狮】 shānshī 〈名〉mountain lion
【山势】 shānshì 〈名〉mountain features
【山水】 shānshuǐ 〈名〉❶ water from a mountain：引～灌溉农田 channel the water from a mountain to irrigate the farmland ❷ mountains and rivers；scenery with hills and waters：热爱家乡的～ love the mountains and rivers in one's hometown ‖ 桂林～甲天下，阳朔～甲桂林。The scenery of Guilin is the best under heaven while the scenery of Yangshuo is better than that of Guilin. ❸ traditional Chinese painting of mountains and waters；Chinese landscape painting；landscape：泼墨～ splashed-ink landscape
〖～笔〗 shānshuǐbǐ 〈名〉brush used for painting landscape
〖～画〗 shānshuǐhuà 〈名〉Chinese landscape painting；landscape：一幅～ a landscape painting ‖ 他擅长～。He is an expert in Chinese landscape painting.
〖～画家〗 shānshuǐ huàjiā 〈名〉landscape painter
〖～记〗 shānshuǐjì 〈名〉landscape essay
〖～诗〗 shānshuǐshī 〈名〉scenic poem
〖～相连〗 shānshuǐ-xiānglián 〈熟〉be linked by common *mountains and rivers；with common mountain ranges and wa*terways
【山桃】 shāntáo 〈名〉mountain peach
【山田】 shāntián 〈名〉hillside plot
【山桐子】 shāntóngzǐ 〈名〉[植物] idesia
【山头】 shāntóu 〈名〉❶ hilltop；mountaintop：一座～ a mountaintop ‖ 攻克～ capture a mountain ‖ 占领～ occupy a hill ❷ mountain stronghold—faction：拉～ form a faction ‖ 另立～ form another faction ‖ 拉～反对某人 gang up on/against sb
〖～主义〗 shāntóuzhǔyì 〈名〉factionalism
【山兔】 shāntù 〈名〉Mongolian hare
【山洼】 shānwā 〈名〉mountain valley
【山外有山，天外有天】 shān wài yǒu shān，tiān wài yǒu tiān 〈熟〉beyond the mountain there's a bigger mountain；above the sky，there's always still higher sky—there's always something better；one should be always modest
【山窝】 shānwō 〈名〉out-of-the-way mountainous area；remote mountainous area：到一个穷～蹲点 go and work in a remote poor *mountainous area*
〖～窝〗 shānwōwo ＝ 山窝 shānwō
【山坞】 shānwù 〈名〉flatland in the mountains；col/nook in the hills
【山西】 Shānxī 〈名〉Shanxi (Province)
〖～梆子〗 Shānxī bāngzi 〈名〉Shanxi clapper opera
【山溪】 shānxī 〈名〉mountain stream
【山系】 shānxì 〈名〉mountain range/system：喜马拉雅～ Himalayan Range
【山峡】 shānxiá 〈名〉gorge
【山险】 shānxiǎn 〈名〉strategically-located mountain pass：扼守～ hold a narrow mountain pass ‖ 扼制～ control a narrow mountain pass
【山乡】 shānxiāng 〈名〉mountainous area；mountain village：～新貌 new look of a mountainous area ‖ 边远的～ remote mountain village
【山响】 shānxiǎng ❶〈形〉deafening；thunderous：把鞭子甩得～ crack a whip loud ‖ 把鼓敲得～ beat the drums thunderously ‖ 北风刮得门窗乒乓～。The doors and windows are *rattling* noisily in the north wind. ❷〈名〉echo produced in the mountain
【山魈】 shānxiāo 〈名〉❶ [动物] mandrill：一只～ a mandrill ❷ legendary mountain elf/spirit
【山鸦】 shānyā 〈名〉chough
【山崖】 shānyá 〈名〉cliff；crag
【山阳】 shānyáng 〈名〉southern/sunny side of a mountain
【山羊】 shānyáng 〈名〉❶ goat：一头/只～ *a goat* ‖ ～皮帽 *suede* cap ❷ [体育] buck

〖～胡子〗 shānyáng húzi 〈名〉 goatee
〖～绒〗 shānyángróng 〈名〉 cashmere
〖～鱼〗 shānyángyú 〈名〉 goat fish
〖～座〗 Shānyángzuò 〈名〉［天文］Goat
【山杨】 shānyáng 〈名〉［植物］mountain poplar
【山腰】 shānyāo 〈名〉 mountainside; hillside; midway/halfway up the mountain: 半～ halfway up the mountain ‖ 士兵们在～上呈扇形散开。The soldiers fanned out on the hillside.
【山肴野蔌】 shānyáo-yěsù 〈熟〉〈书〉 mountain game and edible wild herbs—local dish
【山摇地动】 shānyáo-dìdòng 〈熟〉 mountains shaking and earth quaking; earthshaking—come with great force and momentum
【山药】 shānyao 〈名〉 ❶［植物］Chinese yam ❷〈方〉 sweet potato
〖～蛋〗 shānyaodàn 〈名〉〈方〉 potato
【山野】 shānyě 〈名〉 ❶ mountains and fields ❷ countryside: ～之民 rustic countryman; hillbilly
【山阴】 shānyīn 〈名〉 northern/shady side of a mountain
【山雨欲来风满楼】 shānyǔ yù lái fēng mǎn lóu 〈熟〉 a turbulent wind precedes a mountain storm; a stong wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains; the rising wind forebodes/foretells a coming storm—an omen indicating that something will happen: ～。该国目前正处在这样的局势。A gale is raging and a storm is about to burst—that is the situation in which the country finds itself today.
【山芋】 shānyù 〈名〉〈方〉 sweet potato
【山鹬】 shānyù 〈名〉［动物］woodcock
【山猿】 shānyuán 〈名〉［动物］oreopithecus
【山月桂】 shānyuèguì 〈名〉［植物］kalmia
【山岳】 shānyuè 〈名〉 lofty mountain: ～冰川 mountain/alpine glacier
【山泽】 shānzé 〈名〉 mountain forests, rivers and lakes
【山查】 shānzhā ＝ 山楂 shānzhā
【山楂】 shānzhā 〈名〉 ❶ (Chinese) hawthorn (tree) ❷ haw: ～露/酒 haw syrup/wine
〖～糕〗 shānzhāgāo 〈名〉 haw jelly cake
〖～酱〗 shānzhājiàng 〈名〉 haw jelly/jam
〖～片儿〗 shānzhāpiànr 〈名〉 haw flake
〖～丸〗 shānzhāwán 〈名〉［中药］hawthorn bolus
【山寨】 shānzhài 〈名〉 ❶ *mountain fastness/stronghold/fortress*; fortified mountain village: 一座～ a mountain stronghold ❷ mountain village: 一座苗家～ a Miao mountain village
【山珍海味】 shānzhēn-hǎiwèi 〈熟〉 delicacies from land and sea—*dainties of every kind, sumptuous repast*
【山中无老虎,猴子称大王】 shānzhōng wú lǎohǔ, hóuzi chēng dàiwang 〈熟〉 when the tiger is absent from the mountain, the monkey proclaims itself king—in the kingdom of the blind, the one-eyed man is the king; when the cat's away, the mice will play
【山茱萸】 shānzhūyú 〈名〉 ❶［植物］cornel ❷［中药］fruit of medicinal cornel
【山庄】 shānzhuāng 〈名〉 ❶ mountain village ❷ mountain villa: 避暑～ mountain summer retreat/resort
【山子】 shānzi 〈名〉〈方〉 rockery
〖～石儿〗 shānzishír ＝ 山子 shānzi
【山嘴】 shānzuǐ 〈名〉［地质］spur

芟 shān

〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ cut down (grass); mow ❷ eliminate; exterminate; weed out: ⇨～除; ～荑
【芟除】 shānchú 〈动〉 ❶ cut down; mow; weed: ～杂草 kill weeds; take out weeds ‖ 他一直忙着在花园里～杂草。He's been busy weeding the garden. ❷ delete; eliminate; eradicate; exterminate; weed out: ～错误 eliminate errors ‖ ～冗词赘句 delete reduntant words and sentences; eliminate redundancies ‖ ～寇贼 wipe out the aggressors ‖ 彻底～ be exterminated root and branch
【芟刀】 shāndāo 〈名〉 sickle
【芟秋】 shānqiū 〈动〉 weed a field of crops and loosen the soil after the Beginning of Autumn for better crops
【芟荑】 shānyí 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ uproot wild grass; weed ❷ eliminate; exterminate: ～叛乱 exterminate a rebellion
【芟夷】 shānyí ＝ 芟荑 shānyí

杉 shān

〈名〉 China fir: ⇨红～; 冷～; 云～
⇨shā
【杉科】 shānkē 〈名〉 Taxodiaceae
【杉树】 *shānshù* 〈名〉 *China fir*

删 shān

〈动〉 delete; leave out: ～一个字 delete a word ‖ ～去文章中的无关细节 cut out the irrelevant details from an essay; prune an essay *of the irrelevant details* ‖ ～去一段 *delete a paragraph* ‖ 从档案中～去 delete sth from a dossier ‖ 从目录中～一项 omit an item from a list ‖ 编辑把一整段全～掉了。The editor struck out the whole paragraph. ‖ 他的名字被从名单上～掉了。His name was deleted from the list. ‖ 这部戏至少有一两幕要被～掉。At least one or two scenes have to be left out of the play. ‖ 这一段可以～去。This paragraph can be crossed out. ⇨～繁就简; ～改
【删补】 shānbǔ 〈动〉 *rid superfluities and fill inadequacies*
【删除】 shānchú 〈动〉 cross/cut out; remove; delete: ～程序/文件 delete a program/file ‖ ～粗话 expurgate rude language ‖ ～错字 cross out a wrong word ‖ ～多余的内容 strike off/delete anything superfluous ‖ 他～了他不想要的词。He blacked out words he didn't want.
〖～符号〗 shānchú fúhào 〈名〉［计算机］cancellation/deletion mark; delete/erase character
〖～记录〗 shānchú jìlù 〈名〉［计算机］deletion record
〖～键〗 shānchújiàn 〈名〉［计算机］delete key
〖～命令〗 shānchú mìnglìng 〈名〉 delete command
〖～文件〗 shānchú wénjiàn 〈名〉［计算机］deleted file
【删定】 shāndìng 〈动〉 revise and finalize: ～文稿 revise and finalize a manuscript; prune a manuscript
【删繁就简】 shānfán-jiùjiǎn 〈熟〉 simplify sth by cutting out the superfluous
【删改】 shāngǎi 〈动〉 delete and change; revise: 大加～ make numerous/radical changes ‖ 稿子几经～才定下来。The draft had been revised several times before it was finalized. ‖ 他应出版商的要求对小说进行～。He's pruning down his novel at the publisher's request.
〖～记录〗 shāngǎi jìlù 〈名〉 deletion record
【删减】 shānjiǎn 〈动〉 cut (down): ～文章 cut an essay ‖ ～预算 cut a budget
【删节】 shānjié 〈动〉 abridge; abbreviate: 略有～ be slightly abridged ‖ 做一些～ make a few retrenchments ‖ 它由原著～而成。It was abridged from the original work.
〖～本〗 shānjiéběn 〈名〉 abridged edition/version; abbreviated version
〖～号〗 shānjiéhào 〈名〉 ellipsis; suspension points; ellipsis dots
【删略】 shānlüè 〈动〉 leave out; delete; omit
【删秋】 shānqiū ＝ 芟秋 shānqiū
【删润】 shānrùn 〈动〉 revise and polish: ～论文 revise and polish a thesis
【删汰】 shāntài 〈动〉 eliminate; delete: ～冗词赘句 eliminate redundancies
【删削】 shānxuē 〈动〉 cut; delete; erase; make cuts: ～不重要的细节 cut out unimportant details

苫 shān

〈名〉 ❶ straw cover: 草～子 straw cover ❷ straw mat
⇨shàn

钐 shān

〈名〉［化学］samarium (Sm)
⇨shàn
【钐中毒】 shānzhòngdú 〈名〉 samarium poisoning

衫 shān

〈名〉 ❶ unlined upper garment: ⇨衬～; 羊毛～ ❷ clothes in general: ⇨衣～

姗 shān

【姗姗】 shānshān 〈形〉 leisurely; slow (in walking, coming, etc): ～而入 walk into a place in a leisurely fashion
〖～来迟〗 shānshān-láichí 〈熟〉 be late; be slow in coming: 今年春天～。Spring is backward this year. ‖ 他不太守时,开会总是～。He is not a punctual person. He is always late for meetings.

珊 shān

【珊瑚】 shānhú 〈名〉coral：～戒指 coral ring‖～盆景 coral potted landscape‖～项链 coral necklace

〖～虫〗 shānhúchóng 〈名〉coral polyp；coral worm

〖～岛〗 shānhúdǎo 〈名〉coral island：一座～ a coral island

〖～礁〗 shānhújiāo 〈名〉coral reef

〖～蕨〗 shānhújué 〈名〉[植物] coral fern

〖～菌〗 shānhújūn 〈名〉coral fungus

〖～兰〗 shānhúlán 〈名〉[植物] coralroot (orchid)

〖～泥〗 shānhúní 〈名〉coral mud

〖～树〗 shānhúshù 〈名〉coral tree

〖～钟〗 shānhúzhōng 〈名〉[植物] coralbells

埏 shān 〈动〉〈书〉mix earth with water

栅 shān

⇨zhà

【栅极】 shānjí 〈名〉[电子] grid (electrode)

【栅宽】 shānkuān 〈名〉[电子] grid width

【栅漏】 shānlòu 〈名〉[电子] grid leak

【栅屏】 shānpíng 〈名〉[电子] grid screen

舢 shān

【舢板】 shānbǎn 〈名〉sampan；ferry(boat)

痁 shān 〈名〉〈古〉malaria

扇 shān 〈动〉❶ fan；wave a fan：～火 fan a fire/blaze‖～炉子 fan a stove‖把苍蝇从西瓜上～走 fan the flies away from the watermelon‖把炭火～旺 fan the coal into a blaze‖给自己～扇子 fan oneself‖他用书给脸上～凉。He fanned his face with a book. ❷ ＝煽② shān ❸ ＝搧 shān

⇨shàn

【扇动】 shāndòng 〈动〉❶ fan；flap：～翅膀 flap the wings ❷ ＝煽动 shāndòng

【扇风点火】 shānfēng-diǎnhuǒ ＝煽风点火 shānfēng-diǎnhuǒ

【扇风耳】 shānfēng'ěr 〈名〉protruding/flappy ears

【扇风机】 shānfēngjī 〈名〉ventilating fan

跚 shān → 蹒跚 pánshān

搧 shān 〈动〉slap；box；give sb a box on the ears：他～了那个人一记耳光。He slapped the man on the face.

煽 shān 〈动〉❶ fan (a fire) ❷ incite；instigate；stir up；agitate：⇨～动；～惑

【煽动】 shāndòng 〈动〉instigate；provoke；stir up；incite；whip up：～罢工 instigate a strike‖～暴力 incite violence‖～暴乱 whip up a riot；incite a rebellion‖～民族仇恨 fan national hatred‖～排外情绪 fan anti-foreign sentiment‖～派性 whip up factionalism‖～叛乱 foment rebellion；whip up/incite a rebellion‖～群众闹事 stir up trouble among the masses‖～骚乱 provoke a riot‖～无政府主义 incite anarchism‖～舆论 condition public opinion‖进行～ practise demagoguery‖这场暴乱是在一些别有用心的人的～下发生的。The riot broke out at the instigation of some people who had ulterior motives.

〖～性〗 shāndòngxìng 〈形〉demagogic；seditious；incendiary；inflammatory：～的演说/言论 inflammatory remarks；incendiary speech‖～宣传 demagogic/seditious propaganda

【煽风点火】 shānfēng-diǎnhuǒ 〈熟〉fan the flames；agitate people；stir up trouble；whip up a row：乘机～ seize the opportunity to whip up a row‖到处～ stir up trouble everywhere‖～，制造不和 foment discord‖他极力挑拨离间，～，以扩大事态。He did his utmost to sow dissension and incite troubles so as to aggravate the situation.

【煽惑】 shānhuò 〈动〉agitate；incite；mislead：～人心 agitate people by demagogy‖不受～ reject an instigation‖他的谣言～了我。His lies misled me.

【煽情】 shānqíng ❶〈动〉arouse sb's enthusiasm/fervor；incite emotions：他的讲座太～了，没有一人中途退场。His lecture aroused the audience's enthusiasm so much that no one left in the middle. ❷〈形〉moving；touching：这部电影很～，赢得了不少观众的眼泪。The film was so moving that a number of people shed tears.

【煽阴风，点鬼火】 shān yīnfēng，diǎn guǐhuǒ 〈熟〉fan the winds of evil and spread the fires of turmoil—foment trouble；stir up evil winds

【煽诱】 shānyòu ＝煽惑 shānhuò

潸 shān 〈形〉〈书〉tearful；weeping

【潸然】 shānrán 〈形〉〈书〉full of tears；tearful：～泪下 cannot hold back one's tears；tears trickle/run/rain/rush/stream down one's cheeks‖她看到叔父的惨状不禁～。She wept copiously at the sight of his uncle's misery.

【潸潸】 shānshān 〈形〉〈书〉❶ full of tears；copiously tearful：不禁～ can't help shedding tears‖热泪～ tears stream down one's cheeks ❷ (of rain) unceasing：大雨～。It was raining unceasingly.

膻 shān 〈形〉having the smell of mutton：～羊肉 mutton with a strong smell‖这羊肉太～。The mutton has got a strong smell. ⇨如蚁附～；腥～

【膻气】 shānqì 〈名〉smell of mutton

【膻味】 shānwèi 〈名〉smell of mutton

羴 shān ＝膻 shān

shǎn

闪 shǎn ❶〈动〉dodge；get out of the way；move quickly to avoid being hit/seen：～到一边 make a dodge aside；move quickly aside ⇨～开；躲～ ❷〈动〉appear suddenly：黑暗里突然～出一个人来。Someone suddenly darted out of darkness.‖他脑子里～过一个念头。An idea flashed across/into/through/upon his mind. / An idea flashed upon him.‖她脸上～过一丝微笑。A faint smile flickered across her face. ❸〈名〉lightning：⇨～电；打～ ❹〈动〉(of the body) sway dramatically：汽车一个急刹车，～了我一个跟头。The bus stopped/braked suddenly，throwing me to the floor.‖他身子～了一下，像是要跌到。She swayed slightly，as if about to fall. ❺〈动〉sprain；strain；twist：～了腰 sprained/strained one's back ❻〈动〉flash；sparkle；shine：～金光 emit golden rays‖灯一～就灭了。The light flashed and went out.‖钻石在阳光下～～发光。A diamond sparkles in the sunshine. ❼〈动〉〈方〉leave behind：周六咱们一起去，绝对～不下你。We will go together this Saturday. We will never leave you behind.‖父母都死了，～下两个可怜的孩子没人管。Their parents died，leaving the two poor children unattended.

【闪避】 shǎnbì 〈动〉dodge quickly；sidestep：～目光 avoid sb's eyes‖～事实 blink the fact‖～不及 be too late to dodge‖他灵活地～车子。He moved quickly aside and dodged the car.

【闪长岩】 shǎnchángyán 〈名〉[地质] diorite

【闪存】 shǎncún 〈名〉[计算机] flash memory

〖～盘〗 shǎncúnpán 〈名〉flash memory disk

【闪挫】 shǎncuò 〈名〉[中医] sudden strain/contusion/bruise of a muscle；sprain

【闪点】 shǎndiǎn 〈名〉[化学] flash point：～温度 flash point temperature

【闪电】 shǎndiàn 〈名〉lightning：一道～ a flash of lightning‖叉状/带状/链状～ forked/ribbon/chain lightning‖被～击伤 be struck by lightning‖以～般的速度 at/with lightning speed‖～过后，远处雷声隆隆。The lightning flashed and distant thunder rolled.‖他～般地消失在拐角处。He disappeared round the corner like a streak of lightning.‖一道～照亮了天空。A flash of lightning lit the sky.

〖～式罢工〗 shǎndiànshì bàgōng 〈名〉lightning strike：举行～ stage a lightning strike

〖～式访问〗 shǎndiànshì fǎngwèn 〈名〉flying/fleeting visit：进行～ make a lightning visit

〖～式进攻〗 shǎndiànshì jìngōng 〈名〉lightning attack：发动～ make/launch a lightning attack

〖～式恋爱〗 shǎndiànshì liàn'ài 〈名〉whirlwind romance：一场～ a whirlwind romance

〖～式入侵〗 shǎndiànshì rùqīn 〈名〉blitz invasion

S

〖～战〗 shǎndiànzhàn 〈名〉 blitz; blitzkrieg; lightning war: 发动一场～ stage a blitz (on a country)
【闪动】 shǎndòng 〈动〉 flash; flicker; twinkle: 操场上有个人影在～。The shadow of a person flickered on the playground. ‖ 灯光～。Lights flashed. ‖ 群星～。Stars twinkled. ‖ 他的眼里～着兴奋的光芒。His eyes glistened with excitement.
【闪躲】 shǎnduǒ 〈动〉 dodge; evade: ～某人的拳头 dodge sb's blows ‖ ～到一旁 make a dodge aside ‖ 有意～我的目光 avoid my eyes deliberately
【闪光】 shǎnguāng ❶〈名〉 flash of light/lightning: 流星像一道～,划过夜空。With a flash, the meteor shot across the night sky. ❷〈动〉 gleam; glisten; glitter:〈喻〉～的事迹/行为 exemplary deeds/behaviour ‖〈喻〉～的语言 illuminating remarks
〖～绸〗 shǎnguāngchóu 〈名〉 shot cloth; shot/glace silk
〖～灯〗 shǎnguāngdēng 〈名〉 ❶[摄影] flash; flashgun; flashlight: 卸下～ remove a flashgun ‖ 给相机安上～ mount a flashgun *to a camera* ‖ 电子～ *electronic flash* ‖ 方形～ *flash cube* ‖ 内置～ build-in flash ‖ 这里太暗了,我得用～。It's very dark here. I'll have to use flash. ❷ flashlight [used for signals]
〖～灯泡〗 shǎnguāng dēngpào 〈名〉 flashbulb
〖～电弧〗 shǎnguāng diànhú 〈名〉 flash arc
〖～管〗 shǎnguāngguǎn 〈名〉 flashtube
〖～光谱〗 shǎnguāng guāngpǔ 〈名〉 flash spectrum
〖～焊〗 shǎnguānghàn 〈名〉 flashing welding
〖～继电器〗 shǎnguāng jìdiànqì 〈名〉 flicker relay
〖～交通灯〗 shǎnguāng jiāotōngdēng 〈名〉 blinker
〖～谱〗 shǎnguāngpǔ 〈名〉 flash spectrum
〖～器〗 shǎnguāngqì 〈名〉 flasher
〖～摄影术〗 shǎnguāng shèyǐngshù 〈名〉 flash photography
〖～同步〗 shǎnguāng tóngbù 〈名〉[摄影] flash synchronization
〖～信号〗 shǎnguāng xìnhào 〈名〉 blinking signal: ～灯 blinker lamp
〖～鱼〗 shǎnguāngyú 〈名〉 flashlight fish
〖～织物〗 shǎnguāng zhīwù 〈名〉 glittering/sparkling fabric
〖～装置〗 shǎnguāng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 flasher
【闪击】 shǎnjī 〈动〉 concentrate troops to launch/make a surprise attack; blitz: 进行～ launch/make a surprise attack (on the enemy) ‖ 遭到～ come under a surprise attack
〖～战〗 shǎnjīzhàn ＝ 闪电战 shǎndiànzhàn
【闪开】 shǎnkāi 〈动〉 dodge; *get out of the way*; jump aside: ～一击 dodge a blow ‖ 人们纷纷向两边～。People quickly stepped aside.
【闪亮】 shǎnliàng 〈形〉 glistening; glittering; sparkling: ～的灯光 *flashing lights* ‖ ～的露珠 *glistening dewdrops*
【闪络】 shǎnluò 〈名〉[电学] flashover
〖～电压〗 shǎnluò diànyā 〈名〉 flashover voltage
〖～继电器〗 shǎnluò jìdiànqì 〈名〉 flashover relay
〖～接地电源〗 shǎnluò jiēdì diànyuán 〈名〉 flashover ground current
〖～接地继电器〗 shǎnluò jiēdì jìdiànqì 〈名〉 flashover ground relay
【闪念】 shǎnniàn 〈动〉 (of an idea) flash through/across one's mind: 脑子一～ a thought flits through one's mind; an idea flashes across one's mind
【闪燃点】 shǎnrándiǎn 〈名〉[物理] flash point
【闪闪】 shǎnshǎn 〈形〉 glistening; glittering; sparkling: ～的红星 sparkling red star ‖ 金子在阳光下～发亮。The gold glitters in the sun. ‖ 他把自己的皮鞋擦得～发亮。He shone his shoes up till they gleamed. ‖ 他额头上的汗水～发光。His forehead glistened with sweat. ‖ 钻石～发光。The diamond shines brightly.
【闪射】 shǎnshè 〈动〉 blaze; glitter; radiate; shine: 他的眼睛～出智慧的光芒。His eyes sparkled with wisdom.
【闪身】 shǎnshēn 〈动〉 ❶ dodge: ～躲到树后 dodge behind a tree ‖ ～躲进屋里 dodge into a room ‖ 他要打我,我一～,他没打着。He tried to hit me. I dodged and he missed. ❷ walk sideways: ～进门 walk sideways through the door ‖ 请～让他过去。Please turn *sideways and let him pass.*
【闪失】 shǎnshī 〈名〉 accident; mishap: 万一有个～,后悔就晚了。If anything goes wrong, it will be too late to regret. ‖ 这事决不会有～的。There won't be anything wrong with the matter.
【闪石】 shǎnshí 〈名〉[矿物] amphibole
【闪烁】 shǎnshuò 〈动〉 ❶ glimmer; glisten; twinkle: 眼睛里～着泪花 eyes glistening with tears ‖ 灯光～不定。The light flickered. ‖ 湖水在月光下～。The lake glistens in the moonlight. ‖ 她的眼睛里～着激动的光芒。Her eyes were sparkling with excitement. / Her eyes shone with excitement. ‖ 星星在天空中～。The sky is twinkling with stars. ❷ be evasive about; hesitate in speech; speak evasively: 他对所提问题闪闪烁烁,不做正面回答。He hummed and hawed, giving no direct reply to the question. ⇨～其词
〖～材料〗 shǎnshuò cáiliào 〈名〉 scintillating material
〖～继电器〗 shǎnshuò jìdiànqì 〈名〉 flashing relay
〖～技术〗 shǎnshuò jìshù 〈名〉 scintillation technique
〖～计数器〗 shǎnshuò jìshùqì 〈名〉 scintillation counter
〖～其词〗 shǎnshuò-qící 〈熟〉 dodge; equivocate; hedge; speak evasively/vaguely: ～的答复 evasive answer ‖ 对新合同～ be evasive about the new contract ‖ 别～,给我们一个明确的答复。Don't hedge. Give us a clear/definite answer.
〖～扫描〗 shǎnshuò sǎomiáo 〈名〉 scintiscan; scintiscanning: ～仪 scintillation scanner; scintiscanner
〖～探测器〗 shǎnshuò tàncèqì 〈名〉 scintillation detector
〖～照相机〗 shǎnshuò zhàoxiàngjī 〈名〉 scintillation camera
【闪现】 shǎnxiàn 〈动〉 flash; appear in a flash; come into mind/*view suddenly*: 她的心中～出一线希望。*A slender hope flickered* within her. ‖ 他的眼睛里～出轻蔑的神情。His eyes glistened with contempt. ‖ 一个荒唐的念头在他脑海里～。An absurd idea suddenly flashed across/into/upon/through his mind. ‖ 英雄的形象～在我的眼前。An image of the hero flashed before my eyes.
【闪耀】 shǎnyào 〈动〉 glitter; radiate; scintillate; shine: 今夜繁星～。The stars are glittering/twinkling tonight.
【闪熠】 shǎnyì 〈动〉〈书〉 glitter; shine; radiate: 远处灯火～。The lights glittered in the distance.
【闪音】 shǎnyīn 〈名〉[语言] flap
【闪蒸】 shǎnzhēng 〈名〉[化工] flash vaporization

陕 Shǎn 〈名〉〈简称〉 Shaanxi: ～甘宁边区 Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region ‖ 川～公路 Sichuan-Shaanxi Highway ⇨陕西
【陕西】 Shǎnxī 〈名〉 Shaanxi (Province)
〖～梆子〗 Shǎnxī bāngzi ＝ 秦腔 qínqiāng

掺 shǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 grasp; hold: ～手 shake hands ⇨càn; chān

睒 shǎn 〈动〉 blink; wink: 一～眼就不见了 disappear in the blink of an eye ‖ 一～眼的功夫 in a wink ‖ 别～眼睛。Do not *blink.*

shàn

讪 shàn ❶〈动〉 mock; ridicule; deride: ⇨～笑; 搭～ ❷〈形〉 embarrassed; awkward; shamefaced: 脸上发～ look embarrassed ‖ ～～地走开 walk away in embarrassment
【讪谤】 shànbàng 〈动〉〈书〉 slander; malign; calumniate
【讪脸】 shànliǎn 〈动〉〈方〉 (of children in the presence of adults) grin mischievously; grin and grimace (with sb): 不准在大人面前～。Don't play the rogue before adults.
【讪讪】 shànshàn 〈形〉 embarrassed; awkward; shamefaced: 他～地走开了。He walked away, looking embarrassed.
【讪笑】 shànxiào 〈动〉 deride; mock; ridicule: 继续努力,不要怕别人～。Try hard. Never mind people mocking at you. ‖ 他的预言遭到大家的～。His prophecy was greeted with a good deal of ridicule.

汕 Shàn 〈名〉〈简称〉 Shantou ⇨汕头
【汕头】 Shàntóu 〈名〉 Shantou [a city in Guangdong Province, one of China's special economic zones]

苫 shàn 〈动〉 cover (with a straw mat, tarpaulin, etc): 用席把麦子～上 cover the wheat with straw mats ‖ 房顶～了一块油布。The roof was covered with a tarpaulin. ⇨shān
【苫背】 shànbèi 〈动〉 cover straw or mats with plaster to lay the foundation for the roof

【苫壁藤】 shànbìténg 〈名〉[植物] woodbine
【苫布】 shànbù 〈名〉tarpaulin：卡车上的货物盖着～。Goods on the lorry is covered by a tarpaulin.
【苫席】 shànxí 〈名〉mat cover

钐 shàn ❶〈名〉big sickle with a long handle; scythe ❷〈动〉cut with a sickle/scythe：～草 cut grass with a scythe ‖ ～麦子 cut wheat with a big sickle
⇨shān
【钐刀】 shàndāo ＝ 钐镰 shànlián
【钐镰】 shànlián 〈名〉big sickle with a long handle; scythe

疝 shàn 〈名〉hernia：腹股沟～ inguinal hernia ‖ 脐～ umbilical hernia ⇨～气
【疝带】 shàndài 〈名〉[医学] truss
【疝气】 shànqì 〈名〉[医学] hernia

扇 shàn ❶〈名〉fan：⇨芭蕉～；折～ ❷〈名〉leaf：四～屏风 four-leaf screen ⇨隔～；门～；磨～ ❸〈量〉leaf [for doors, windows, etc]：一～门 a door leaf ‖ 他打开了一～窗户。He opened a window leaf. ❹〈名〉a piece of electrical equipment resembling a fan in function：排气～ ventilation fan ‖ 台～ table fan ⇨电～；吊～；落地～
⇨shān
【扇贝】 shànbèi 〈名〉[动物] scallop; fan shell
【扇柄】 shànbǐng 〈名〉fan handle
【扇车】 shànchē 〈名〉winnowing machine; winnower
【扇骨】 shàngǔ 〈名〉framework/ribs/mount of a folding fan
〖～子〗 shàngǔzi ＝ 扇骨 shàngǔ
【扇面儿】 shànmiànr 〈名〉covering of a fan
【扇区】 shànqū 〈名〉[计算机] sector：～是磁盘上的最小物理存储单位。A sector is the smallest physical storage unit on a disc.
【扇尾鹟】 shànwěiwēng 〈名〉[动物] fantail
【扇形】 shànxíng 〈名〉❶ form of a fan：把牌展成～，然后抽一张。Fan the cards out, then pick one. ‖ 孔雀把尾羽展成～。The peacock fanned its tail. ‖ 士兵们在山腰上呈～散开。The soldiers fanned out on the hillside. ❷ [数学] sector：圆的～ sector of a circle
〖～齿轮〗 shànxíng chǐlún 〈名〉[机械] gear sector/segment
〖～带〗 shànxíngdài 〈名〉fan-shaped zone
〖～风〗 shànxíngfēng 〈名〉[气象] sector wind
〖～区〗 shànxíngqū 〈名〉[物理] fan section
〖～三角洲〗 shànxíng sānjiǎozhōu 〈名〉[地质] fan-shaped delta
〖～天线〗 shànxíng tiānxiàn 〈名〉fan/harp antenna
〖～图〗 shànxíngtú 〈名〉[数学] fan diagram
〖～仪表〗 shànxíng yíbiǎo 〈名〉sector pattern instrument
【扇叶】 shànyè 〈名〉[动物] flabellum
【扇轴儿】 shànzhóur 〈名〉fan rivet
【扇状】 shànzhuàng 〈名〉form/shape of a fan：～分布 fan-like distribution
〖～构造〗 shànzhuàng gòuzào 〈名〉[地质] fan structure
〖～褶曲〗 shànzhuàng zhěqū 〈名〉[地质] fan fold
【扇坠】 shànzhuì 〈名〉fan pendant
【扇子】 shànzi 〈名〉fan：一把～ a fan ‖ 打开/玩弄/折拢～ unfurl/flirt/furl a fan ‖ 天太热了，我得不停地扇～。It was so hot that I had to keep on fanning myself.

墠 shàn 〈名〉place for sacrifice

掸 Shàn 〈名〉❶ Shans [reference in Chinese annals to the Dai nationality (傣族)] ❷ Shans [a nationality in Myanmar]
⇨dǎn

善 shàn ❶〈形〉good：～策 wise policy ⇨改～；完～ ❷〈形〉kind：相～ be kind to each other ⇨慈～；和～；面～ ❸〈形〉benevolent; philanthropic：⇨～举；罚恶扬～；行～ ❹〈形〉friendly：⇨亲～；友～ ❺〈动〉make a success of; do well：⇨～后；～始～终 ❻〈动〉be good at; be expert/adept in：～于交际 be a good mixer ⇨能歌～舞；循循～诱 ❼〈动〉be apt to; be likely to：⇨～变；多愁～感 ❽〈副〉well：⇨～罢甘休；～自保重
【善罢甘休】 shànbà-gānxiū 〈熟〉[usu used in the negative] give up easily; leave the matter at that; let it go at that; let the matter drop; take it lying down：我想他不会～。I fancy we haven't finished with him yet.
【善报】 shànbào 〈名〉good recompense; good retribution：⇨善有～，恶有恶报
【善本】 shànběn 〈名〉(of ancient books) best edition; excellent/reliable text：～书 rare book
【善变】 shànbiàn 〈动〉be apt to change; be changeable; be capricious; be fickle
【善处】 shànchǔ 〈动〉〈书〉deal discreetly/properly (with)
【善待】 shàndài 〈动〉treat sb well/kindly; take good care of sb：她～员工。She is good toward her employees. ‖ 全社会都应当～老人。The whole society should take good care of the senior citizens.
【善恶】 shàn'è 〈名〉good and evil; virtue and vice：～不分 unable to tell good from evil
【善感】 shàngǎn 〈形〉(of a person) sensitive; sentimental：⇨多愁～
【善果】 shànguǒ 〈名〉good fruit—reward for good deeds：行善事，结～。Good deeds bear good fruit. / Receive good results by doing good deeds.
【善后】 shànhòu 〈动〉properly handle the remaining problems (of an accident, war, etc)：～物资 relief goods and materials for dealing with problems arising from an accident ‖ 这场火灾损失惨重，要做好～工作。The fire has caused heavy losses, and we must properly handle the aftermath.
【善举】 shànjǔ 〈名〉〈书〉benevolent action; philanthropic/charitable act：希望工程是一大～。The Hope Project is a charitable activity. ‖ 他的～使许多穷孩子能够上大学。His benevolence made it possible for many poor children to attend college.
【善类】 shànlèi 〈名〉〈书〉[usu used in the negative] good people：此人面目凶恶，定非～。He looks ferocious and cannot possibly be a good man.
【善良】 shànliáng 〈形〉good and honest; kind-hearted：本性～ be kind by nature ‖ ～的人们 good and honest people; people of goodwill ‖ ～的愿望 good intention/will; best of intention ‖ 她心地非常～。She is very kind-hearted.
【善邻】 shànlín 〈动〉〈书〉have/maintain friendly relations with one's neighbours or neighbouring countries：～政策 good-neighbour policy
【善男信女】 shànnán-xìnnǚ 〈熟〉Buddhist devotees/believers; devout men and women：这座佛寺每天都有许多～来上香。Everyday many devout believers make their pilgrimages to this Buddhist temple.
【善人】 shànrén 〈名〉philanthropist; charitable person
【善始善终】 shànshǐ-shànzhōng 〈熟〉begin/start well and end well; do well from start to finish; persevere to the end; see sth through：善始未必善终。Something that begins well doesn't necessarily end well. ‖ 我们无论干什么事情都要～。Whatever we do, we should do it well from start to finish.
【善事】 shànshì 〈名〉charitable work; good deed; philanthropic act：做一件～ perform an act of mercy ‖ 建学校是件～。Building a school is charitable work.
【善忘】 shànwàng 〈动〉be forgetful; have a short memory; be prone to forget：他很～。He is forgetful of things.
【善为说辞】 shànwéishuōcí 〈熟〉intercede for sb; put in a good word (for sb)
【善心】 shànxīn 〈名〉benevolence; mercy：发～ show mercy
【善行】 shànxíng 〈名〉good conduct; kind deed
【善意】 shànyì 〈名〉goodwill, good intention：出于～ out of goodwill ‖ ～的嘲弄 good-natured ridicule ‖ ～的谎言 white lie ‖ ～的批评 kindly criticism ‖ ～的忠告 well-meaning advice ‖ 他的评论是～的，只是稍欠技巧。His comments were well-meant but a little tactless.
【善有善报，恶有恶报】 shàn yǒu shànbào, è yǒu èbào 〈熟〉good is rewarded with good, and evil with evil; virtue will have a good reward, vice will have an evil recompence：～；不是不报，时候未到。Good will be rewarded with good sooner or later, and the same is true of evil.
【善于】 shànyú 〈动〉be adept in; be good at：～辞令 have a ready tongue; be gifted with a silver tongue ‖ ～计算 be ready at reckoning; be good at figures ‖ ～交际 be skilful at socializing ‖ ～经营 be good at management ‖ ～演说 be adept in public speaking ‖ ～应变 be good at meeting an emergency ‖ ～用兵 be well versed in the art of war ‖ ～用人 know how to choose the right

person for the right job; know how to make proper use of personnel ‖ ～运筹 be efficient at planning and management ‖ 我妹妹很～照料孩子。My sister is awfully good at looking after children.

【善战】 shànzhàn 〈动〉 be adept/good at fighting; be skilful in battle: 勇敢～ be brave and good at fighting

【善者不来,来者不善】 shànzhě bù lái, láizhě bù shàn 〈熟〉 if your enemy comes to your door, it is advisable to prepare for the worst

【善终】 shànzhōng 〈动〉 ❶ die a natural death; die in one's bed; die of old age ❷ end well: ⇨善始～

【善自为谋】 shànzìwéimóu 〈熟〉 know how to plan/shift for oneself

【善自珍重】 shànzìzhēnzhòng 〈熟〉 take good care of oneself: 学会～ learn how to take good care of oneself

禅 shàn 〈动〉 abdicate the throne in favour of another person: 受～ accept the abdicated throne ⇨～让;～位
⇨chán

【禅让】 shànràng 〈动〉 abdicate the crown to another person: ～制 system of abdication

【禅位】 shànwèi 〈动〉 abdicate the throne

骟 shàn 〈动〉 castrate (an animal); geld (a male animal); spay (a female animal): ～马 castrate a stud; geld a horse ‖ ～羊 castrate a ram

墡 shàn 〈名〉〈书〉 white clay

缮 shàn 〈动〉 ❶ fix; mend; repair: ～甲兵 repair armours and weapons ⇨修～ ❷ copy; write out: ～清 make a fair copy ⇨～发;～写

【缮发】 shànfā 〈动〉 copy and send out: ～文件 make a fair copy of a document and send it out

【缮校】 shànjiào 〈动〉 copy and check against authoritative text

【缮写】 shànxiě 〈动〉 write out; copy

〖～员〗 shànxiěyuán 〈名〉 copyist

擅 shàn 〈动〉 ❶ arrogate (sth) to oneself; monopolize: ⇨～权 ❷ do sth without the approval or prior knowledge of one's superior; do sth on one's own authority: ～作主张 make a decision without authorization ⇨～离职守 ❸ be good at; be expert in; be versed in: ～于辞令 be refined in speech; be good at speech ⇨～长

【擅便】 shànbiàn 〈动〉〈书〉 act on one's own authority

【擅长】 shàncháng 〈动〉 be good at; be expert in: ～刺绣 be adept at embroidery ‖ ～代数 be great at algebra ‖ ～花样滑冰 be an expert at figure skating ‖ ～化学 be strong in chemistry ‖ ～书画 be good at painting and calligraphy ‖ ～网球 shine at tennis ‖ ～外交 be an old hand at diplomacy ‖ ～物理 excel in physics ‖ ～修理 be skilful at repairing things

【擅场】 shàngchǎng 〈动〉〈书〉 dominate the scene—be the supreme arbiter; surpass all others in skill; stand out in a crowd: ～之作 outstanding work

【擅离职守】 shànlí-zhíshǒu 〈熟〉take an unauthorized departure from office; be absent without leave(AWOL); desert/forsake one's post: ～20分钟 be AWOL for 20 minutes

【擅美】 shànměi 〈动〉〈书〉 claim all credit for oneself; get all the credit

【擅权】 shànquán 〈动〉 have the sole power; monopolize power

【擅自】 shànzì 〈动〉 act without authorization; act without prior consent: ～决定 make arbitrary decisions ‖ ～拿取 help oneself to sth without asking permission ‖ ～挪用公款 misappropriate the public funds without authorization ‖ ～缺席 be absent without (asking for) leave ‖ ～抬价 raise prices without authorization ‖ ～行动 act presumptuously ‖ ～修改合同 unilaterally modify the contract; take liberties with the contract ‖ 不得～改变操作规程。The operation rules mustn't be changed without permission. ‖ 你不可～做决定。You mustn't take upon yourself the right to make decisions.

【擅作威福】 shànzuò-wēifú = 作威作福 zuòwēi-zuòfú

膳 shàn 〈名〉 meals; board: 进/用～ take/eat one's meal ‖ 晚～ supper ⇨～食;御～

【膳费】 shànfèi 〈名〉 board expenses: 每月支付500元～ pay 500 *yuan* a month for board ‖ ～自理 pay for one's own board expenses; make one's own board arrangements

【膳食】 shànshí 〈名〉 food; board; meals: 不提供～ give no board ‖ 改善学校～ improve school meals ‖ 流质～ liquid diet ‖ 合理的～结构 proper diet structure ‖ 那家饭店供应上好的～。That hotel provides good meals. ‖ 你要我出多少～费? How much will you board me for?

〖～津贴〗 shànshí jīntiē 〈名〉 alimentary allowance

【膳宿】 shànsù 〈名〉 board and lodging; accommodation: 安排～ arrange board and lodging; fix up one's accommodation ‖ 提供～ offer/provide board and lodging; provide accommodation

嬗 shàn 〈动〉〈书〉 transform; transmute: ⇨～变

【嬗变】 shànbiàn ❶〈动〉〈书〉 change; evolute: 研究中国书法的～ study the evolution of Chinese calligraphy ❷〈名〉[物理] transmutation: 感应/人为/自然～ induced/artificial/natural transmutation

【嬗替】 shàntì 〈动〉〈书〉 change and be replaced; evolve

赡 shàn ❶〈形〉〈书〉 abundant; sufficient ❷〈动〉 support; keep; provide for: ⇨～养

【赡恤】 shànxù 〈动〉 contribute money to charity

【赡养】 shànyǎng 〈动〉 provide for; support: ～父母 support one's parents ‖ ～三口人 provide for three persons ‖ ～义务 duty of maintenance; duty to support

〖～费〗 shànyǎngfèi 〈名〉 support payments (for one's parents)

蟮 shàn → 曲蟮 qūshan

鳝 shàn

【鳝鱼】 shànyú 〈名〉 (finless) eel

shāng

伤 shāng ❶〈名〉 injury; wound: 治～ treat a wound ‖ 刺～ punctured/stab wound ‖ 剑～ sword wound ‖ 新～ fresh wound ‖ 眼～ eye injury ‖ 重～ serious/severe wound ‖ 老太太跌～了胳膊。The old lady had a fall and injured her arm. ‖ 她的头部受了轻～。She received a slight/minor injury to her head. ⇨暗～;工～;养～ ❷〈动〉 hurt; injure: 〈喻〉～感情 hurt sb's feelings ‖ 〈喻〉～面子 hurt sb's feelings/sensibilities ‖ ～身体 impair health ‖ 〈喻〉别让此事～了和气。Don't let this hurt our friendship. ‖ 他～了腿。He injured himself in the leg. ‖ 〈喻〉你～了他的自尊心。You've injured his self-esteem. ❸〈动〉 be distressed: ⇨～怀;悲～ ❹〈动〉 develop an illness: ⇨～风;～寒 ❺〈动〉 get sick of sth; develop an aversion to sth: 喝酒喝～了 get sick from drinking too much; sicken of drinking ❻〈动〉 be harmful to; hinder: 无～大雅 not matter much; not affect things as a whole

【伤疤】 shāngbā 〈名〉 ❶ scar: 一道/块～ a scar ‖ 留下～ leave a scar ‖ 旧～ scar from an old wound ‖ 好了～忘了疼。Forget the pain when the wound has healed. ‖ 他手臂上有块～。He has a scar on his arm. ❷〈喻〉 past mistake/humiliation; unmentionable past: 揭他的～是不对的。It is wrong to rake up the muck about his past.

【伤悲】 shāngbēi 〈形〉 sad; sorrowful: 感到～ feel sorrowful ⇨少壮不努力,老大徒～

【伤兵】 shāngbīng 〈名〉 invalid/wounded soldier

【伤病】 shāngbìng 〈名〉 injury and sickness: 由于～太多,我们输了这场比赛。We lost the match because quite a number of players in our team were injured or sick.

〖～员〗 shāngbìngyuán 〈名〉 the sick and the wounded; noneffectives: 护理/抢救～ nurse/rescue the sick and the wounded ‖ 接送～ pick up and send off the sick and the wounded ‖ ～待遇 treatment of sick and wounded soldiers

【伤财】 shāngcái 〈动〉 lose money; waste money: ⇨劳民～

【伤残】 shāngcán ❶〈动〉 (of a person) be disabled/handicapped; (of things) be damaged/defective: 终身～ be permanently disabled ‖ 他是在一次车祸中～的。He was disabled in a traffic accident. ❷〈名〉 handicap (of a person); damage/defect

S

(of things)：身体有～ be physically disabled ‖ 这几件家具有～。These articles of furniture are defective. ❷〈动〉injure；kill：～人命 kill a person in cold blood

〖～保险〗 shāngcán bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉disability insurance

〖～人〗 shāngcánrén 〈名〉handicapped person；crippled/disabled person：满足～的需要 meet the needs of the handicapped

【伤悼】 shāngdào 〈动〉mourn sorrowfully (for sb's death)

【伤风】 shāngfēng ❶〈名〉cold：患～ catch/have/get a cold ‖ 治愈～ shake off/cure a cold ‖ ～的疗法 cure for colds ‖ ～时宜吃，发热时宜饿。Feed a cold and starve a fever. ❷〈动〉catch (a) cold；have a cold：她～头痛。She has a cold in the head. ‖ 我今天老流鼻涕，大概～了。I have a running nose today. Maybe I've got a cold.

【伤风败俗】 shāngfēng-bàisú 〈熟〉corrupt public morals；offend public decency：～的小说 corrupt novel ‖ 卖淫活动～，应坚决制止。Prostitution corrupts public morals and should be strictly banned.

【伤俘】 shāngfú 〈名〉the wounded and the captured；wounded POWs

【伤感】 shānggǎn 〈形〉sick at heart；sentimental：～的歌曲/音乐 sentimental song/music ‖ 我挺喜欢这部电影，但结尾过于～。I enjoyed the movie but the ending was too sentimental.

【伤害】 shānghài 〈动〉harm；hurt；injure：～感情 injure/hurt/wound sb's feeling ‖ ～双边贸易关系 harm the bilateral trade relations ‖ ～他人身体 do an injury to sb ‖ ～自尊心 wound sb's pride/self-esteem ‖ 免受～ escape injury ‖ 受到～ be injured ‖ 不可弥补的～ irreversible harm ‖ 轻微/重大～ minor/major injury ‖ 酗酒～身体。Excessive drinking is harmful to health. ‖ 这个事件极大地～了中国人民的感情。This incident has greatly lacerated the national feeling of the Chinese people.

〖～保险〗 shānghài bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉injury insurance

〖～罪〗 shānghàizuì 〈名〉[法律] crime of inflicting bodily injury

【伤寒】 shānghán 〈名〉❶ [医学] typhoid (fever)：～杆菌 typhoid bacillus ‖ 副～ paratyphoid ❷ [中医] diseases caused by harmful cold factors；febrile diseases；fevers

【伤号】 shānghào 〈名〉[usu used in the army] wounded soldier：照顾～ take care of a wounded soldier

【伤耗】 shānghao 〈动〉damage：运输中的～ damage in transit

【伤痕】 shānghén 〈名〉bruise；scar：一道/条～ a scar ‖ 留下～ leave a scar ‖ 满身～ be covered all over with cuts and bruises ‖ 心灵上的～很难愈合。A psychological scar/trauma is difficult to heal.

〖～文学〗 shānghén wénxué 〈名〉scar/trauma literature [literature represented by the short story *Scar*, depicting the tragic experiences and spiritual wounds brought to people by the Cultural Revolution]

【伤怀】 shānghuái 〈形〉〈书〉grieved；distressed；sorrowful

【伤筋动骨】 shāngjīn-dònggǔ 〈熟〉be injured in the tendons or bones；have a fracture：他摔了一跤，但并未～。He tripped and fell，but had no bones broken.

〖～一百天〗 shāngjīn dònggǔ yī bǎi tiān 〈熟〉it usually takes about 100 days to recover from a bone fracture/injury

【伤口】 shāngkǒu 〈名〉cut；wound：一处/道～ a wound ‖ 一道又长又深的～ a gash；a long and deep cut ‖ 包扎～ bind up/dress a wound ‖ 缝合～ sew up/stitch/suture a wound ‖ 清洗～ bathe/clean/wash/swab a wound ‖ 使～愈合 cicatrize a wound ‖ 为～消毒 disinfect/sterilize a wound ‖ 用绷带包扎～ bandage a wound ‖ 红肿疼痛的～ angry/red/painful wound ‖ 溃烂的～ ragged wound ‖ 裂开的～ gaping wound ‖ ～发炎了。The wound has become inflamed. ‖ ～还在流血。The wound is still bleeding. ‖ ～受到细菌的感染。The wound was infected with germs. ‖ ～愈合了。The wound healed. ‖ ～已经化脓。The wound has festered. ‖ 碘酒使他的～灼痛。The iodine burnt his wound.

【伤脑筋】 shāng nǎojīn 〈动〉cause one enough headaches—be brainracking；be knotty/thorny/troublesome：为某事～ trouble one's mind about sth ‖ ～的问题 knotty problem ‖ 这事使他大伤脑筋。This troubles him greatly.

【伤气】 shāngqì 〈动〉❶〈书〉feel disheartened/frustrated ❷ undermine one's constitution；sap one's vitality

【伤情】 shāngqíng ❶〈名〉condition of an injury/a wound：查看～ check on sb's wound ❷〈动〉be sick at heart；be sentimental：他们的女儿死去已一年多了，但他们现在还很～。Their daughter died over a year ago, but they are still grieving.

【伤人】 shāngrén 〈动〉❶ hurt sb's feelings：～的话 injurious remarks ❷ inflict injuries：我们可以和他们论理，但绝对不许～。We can reason with them, but can never injure anyone. ❸ harm/injure health：生气很～。Anger can wear you out.

〖～不伤脸，揭人不揭短〗 shāng rén bù shāng liǎn, jiē rén bù jiēduǎn 〈熟〉if you hit a person, don't hit him on the face；if you curse a person, don't rub him on the raw

【伤折】 shāngshé 〈名〉[中医] traumatic fracture

【伤神】 shāngshén 〈动〉❶ overtax one's nerves；cause great mental strain；be nerve-racking：他的父母为他上学很～。His parents worried a lot about his schooling. ‖ 老开夜车会～。Always working late into the night can be nerve-racking. ❷〈书〉grieve；feel sad：挚友去世，他倍感～。He grieved over the death of his bosom friend.

【伤生】 shāngshēng 〈动〉❶ destroy life：～害命 take the life of animals；kill living things ❷ impair/sap one's vitality：积劳成疾，久郁～。One falls ill through constant overwork；prolonged melancholy undermines his constitution.

【伤食】 shāngshí 〈名〉[中医] dyspepsia caused by excessive eating or improper diet

【伤势】 shāngshì 〈名〉condition of an injury/wound：—～如何？—不要紧，只擦破点皮。—How is your wound? —Nothing serious. It's only a scratch. ‖ 他头部的～很重，必须马上送医院。He has suffered a severe injury to the head and must be rushed to hospital immediately.

【伤逝】 shāngshì 〈动〉❶ mourn the death of sb；grieve over the deceased ❷ remember the past with grief

【伤天害理】 shāngtiān-hàilǐ 〈熟〉do things that are against reason and nature；be extremely cruel and inhuman；be ruthless and devoid of human feelings：他岂敢做出如此～的事来？How could he have the nerve to perform such an inhuman act?

【伤停补时】 shāngtíng bǔshí 〈名〉[体育] (of football) injury time

【伤痛】 shāngtòng 〈名〉❶ grief；sorrow：我们忍住～，安慰死者家属。We controlled our grief and tried to comfort the family of the deceased. ❷ pain of an injury/a wound：身体的～ bodily hurt

【伤亡】 shāngwáng ❶〈动〉be killed/injured；cause injuries and deaths：～惨重 pay a heavy price in casualties；suffer/incur heavy casualties ‖ 火灾造成47人～。The fire cost/caused 47 casualties. / The fire claimed 47 lives. ‖ 战斗～惨重。The battle has taken a heavy toll of lives. ❷〈名〉casualties；injuries and deaths：减少不必要的～ reduce avoidable casualties ‖ 使敌人遭到重大～ inflict great losses on the enemy ‖ ～报告 report of losses；casualty report ‖ ～人数 casualty toll/figure ‖ ～人员名单 casualty list；list of casualties ‖ 交通事故～ traffic casualties ‖ 巨大的人员～ tremendous loss of lives ‖ 无一人～ without the loss of a single life ‖ 暴力造成了人员～。The violence took a deadly toll. ‖ 本月已发生好几起严重～事故。Several accidents with casualties have happened/occurred this month. ‖ 双方都有～。There were casualties on both sides.

【伤心】 shāngxīn 〈动〉grieve；feel/be broken-hearted：极度～ grieve to death ‖ 无比～ devour one's heart；eat one's heart out ‖ ～而死 die of a broken heart ‖ ～落泪 shed sad tears；weep in grief ‖ 触到～处 hit/touch a nerve ‖ 伤透了心 be grieved to the heart；be heart-broken ‖ 他～过度。His sorrow overcame him. ‖ 他的劣行使父母深感～。His bad behaviour grieved his parents deeply/greatly. ‖ 她的冷漠使他很～。Her indifference has broken his heart. ‖ 他那些无情的话伤透了她的心。His cruel remarks cut her deeply.

〖～惨目〗 shāngxīn-cǎnmù 〈熟〉too ghastly/horrible to look at；tragic scene：这种景象使她母亲感到～。The sight of this broke her mother's heart.

〖～事〗 shāngxīnshì 〈名〉painful memory；old sore：不要提他的～。Do not touch his sore spot. ‖ 她也有自己的～。She's had her share of heart-breaks.

【伤血】 shāngxuè 〈名〉[中医] blood trouble；disorder of blood

【伤阳】 shāngyáng 〈名〉[中医] impairment of *Yang*

【伤员】 shāngyuán 〈名〉[usu used among army personnel] wounded soldier/personnel：一个/名/位～ a wounded person/soldier ‖ 抢救～ give emergency treatment to the wounded；rescue the wounded ‖ 慰问～ comfort the wounded

【伤志】 shāngzhì 〈名〉[中医] impairment of mentality

汤 shāng
⇨tāng
【汤汤】 shāngshāng 〈形〉〈书〉(of water) vast and torrential: 浩浩～,横无际涯 torrential and boundless

殇 shāng ❶〈动〉〈书〉die young ❷〈名〉a person who dies in fighting (esp for his country): ⇨国～

商[1] shāng 〈名〉❶(Shāng) Shang Dynasty (1600-1046BC) ❷ businessman; dealer; merchant; trader: 富～ opulent dealer ‖ 古董～ dealer in antiques ‖ 酒～ wine merchant ‖ 盐～ salt dealer ‖ 杂货～ grocer; grocery merchant ⇨奸～; 客～; 外～ ❸ business; commerce; trade: 弃～ give up business ‖ ～用电脑/汽车 commercial computer/vehicle ⇨～场; 经～; 通～ ❹ Heart Constellation of the 28 constellations in ancient astronomy

商[2] shāng 〈动〉consult; discuss: 有要事相～ have matters of importance to discuss ⇨～谈; 磋～; 协～

商[3] shāng 〈名〉[音乐] note of the ancient Chinese five-tone scale, corresponding to 2 in numbered musical notation

商[4] shāng [数学] ❶〈名〉quotient: 10 除以 2 的～是 5。The quotient is five if ten is divided by two. ⇨情～; 智～ ❷〈动〉use a number as a quotient: 10 除以 2～5。Two into ten goes five times. / Ten divided by two yields five.

【商标】 shāngbiāo 〈名〉*brand (name)*; *trademark*: 著名～ famous trademark ‖ 盗用～ usurp/appropriate a trademark ‖ 侵犯/设计～ infringe/design a trademark ‖ 注册～ register a trademark ‖ 用名字做～ name the brand after oneself ‖ 假冒～ fake trademark ‖ 名牌～ well-known brand
〖～标识〗 shāngbiāo biāozhì 〈名〉trademark label
〖～法〗 shāngbiāofǎ 〈名〉trademark law: 商标登记法 trademark registration law
〖～管理〗 shāngbiāo guǎnlǐ 〈名〉trademark management/administration
〖～竞争〗 shāngbiāo jìngzhēng 〈名〉brand competition
〖～名称〗 shāngbiāo míngchēng 〈名〉brand/trade name
〖～侵权〗 shāngbiāo qīnquán 〈名〉infringement of trademarks; trademark infringement
〖～权〗 *shāngbiāoquán* 〈名〉*trademark rights*
〖～所有权〗 shāngbiāo suǒyǒuquán 〈名〉trademark ownership
〖～特权〗 shāngbiāo tèquán 〈名〉trademark privilege
〖～图案〗 shāngbiāo tú'àn 〈名〉trademark design
〖～异议〗 shāngbiāo yìyì 〈名〉trademark opposition: ～书 application for trademark opposition
〖～有效期〗 shāngbiāo yǒuxiàoqī 〈名〉*life of trademark*
〖～知名度〗 *shāngbiāo zhīmíngdù* 〈名〉*trademark popularity*
〖～注册〗 shāngbiāo zhùcè 〈名〉trademark registration: ～费 trademark registration fee ‖ ～人 trademark registrant ‖ ～申请人 trademark registration applicant ‖ ～申请书 application for trademark registration
〖～专用权〗 shāngbiāo zhuānyòngquán 〈名〉right to exclusive use of a trademark; sole right to a trademark
〖～转让〗 shāngbiāo zhuǎnràng 〈名〉trademark transfer; assignment of trademark: ～合同 trademark assignment contract
【商埠】 shāngbù 〈名〉〈旧〉commercial/trading port
【商场】 shāngchǎng 〈名〉❶ market; mall; bazaar ❷ department store: 一家灯火辉煌的大～ a monster emporium ablaze with lights ‖ 综合～ comprehensive store ‖ 相对而言,大～的东西要贵一些。*Things in large department stores are comparatively expensive.* ⇨百货～ ❸ business circles/world: ～如战场。The business world is just a battlefield. / Competition in market place is as intense as that in war.
【商朝】 Shāngcháo 〈名〉Shang Dynasty (1600-1046 BC)
【商潮】 shāngcháo 〈名〉business wave [the phenomenon of a great number of people taking up commercial businesses]
【商城】 shāngchéng 〈名〉*shopping centre*; *plaza*; *mall*; hypermarket
【商筹】 shāngchóu 〈动〉discuss; consult
【商船】 shāngchuán 〈名〉merchant ship: ～航线 shipping route
〖～队〗 shāngchuánduì 〈名〉commercial/mercantile marine; merchant fleet
【商店】 shāngdiàn 〈名〉*shop*; *store*: 关闭～ *close down a shop* ‖ 经营～ *manage/run a shop* ‖ 开办～ set up a shop ‖ 保健食品～ health-food shop ‖ 儿童用品～ children's goods shop ‖ 礼品/特产～ gift/specialty shop ‖ 日夜～ day-and-night shop; 24-hour shop; all-night shop ‖ 自助～ self-service shop ‖ 在一家～工作 work at/in a shop ‖ 他在西安开了一家小～。He keeps a shop/runs a small business in Xi'an. ‖ 这家～八点半打烊。The shop closes at 8:30.
〖～橱窗〗 *shāngdiàn chúchuāng* 〈名〉*shopwindow*
〖～营业时间〗 shāngdiàn *yíngyè shíjiān* 〈名〉shop hours
〖～招牌〗 shāngdiàn zhāopai 〈名〉shop sign
【商调】 shāngdiào 〈动〉negotiate the transfer (of sb): 从其他院校～两名教授参与此项科研 negotiate the transfer of two professors from other universities for the research project
〖～函〗 shāngdiàohán 〈名〉letter requesting transfer of personnel
【商定】 *shāngdìng* 〈动〉agree; decide through consultation: ～婚期 name the day through consultation ‖ ～金额 agreed-upon sum ‖ ～限额 negotiated limit ‖ ～原则 agreed principle ‖ 经～ it has been decided through consultation ‖ 两国～建立大使级的外交关系。The two countries have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.
【商队】 shāngduì 〈名〉company of travelling merchants; *trade caravan*
【商兑】 shāngduì 〈动〉〈书〉consult and consider; discuss and deliberate
【商法】 shāngfǎ 〈名〉[法律] commercial/mercantile law
【商贩】 shāngfàn 〈名〉pedlar; small retailer: 不法～ law-breaking pedlar ‖ 个体～ self-employed vendor ‖ 路边～ street trader ‖ 小～ petty/small dealer ‖ ～不得进入校园。Entrance to the campus is forbidden *to pedlars.* / Pedlars are forbidden *to enter the campus.*
【商港】 shānggǎng 〈名〉commercial port
【商贾】 shānggǔ 〈名〉〈书〉businessman; merchant: 此地～云集。Merchants converge in this place.
【商海】 shānghǎi 〈名〉commercial sea: 在～中拼搏 struggle in the commercial sea
【商函】 shānghán 〈名〉〈简称〉business correspondence ⇨商业信函
【商行】 shāngháng 〈名〉commercial firm; trading company: 一家～ a commercial firm ‖ 加入～ enter a firm ‖ 接管～ take over a business ‖ 开办～ start a firm; establish/launch a business ‖ 转让～ cede a business
【商号】 shānghào 〈名〉business entity/establishment; shop; store: 兼并～ absorb a business ‖ 卖掉～ sell a business ‖ ～合并 *firm merger* ‖ 历史悠久的～ *firm of long standing* ‖ 他已把～交给儿子经营。He has handed over his business to his son.
【商会】 shānghuì 〈名〉board/chamber of commerce: 建立～ set up a chamber of commerce ‖ ～会长 chairman of the chamber of commerce
【商机】 shāngjī 〈名〉business opportunity: 提供巨大～ offer huge commercial opportunities ‖ ～无限 limitless business opportunities ‖ 不要贻误～。*Don't bungle a business opportunity.*
【商计】 shāngjì 〈动〉have discussions/consultations: ～要事 discuss an important matter ‖ 决定再做～ decide to have further discussions
【商检】 shāngjiǎn 〈名〉〈简称〉commodity inspection: ～部门 commodity inspection department ‖ ～工作 commodity inspection (work) ‖ ～人员 commodity inspector ⇨商品检验
〖～局〗 shāngjiǎnjú 〈名〉*commodity inspection bureau*
〖～证〗 shāngjiǎnzhèng 〈名〉commodity inspection certificate
【商界】 shāngjiè 〈名〉business/trade circles; commercial world: 步入～ enter the business circles ‖ 立足～ establish oneself in business ‖ ～巨子 tycoon in the commercial world
【商籁体】 shānglàitǐ ＝十四行诗 shísìhángshī
【商量】 shāngliang 〈动〉consult; counsel; discuss; talk over: ～对策 work out some counter *measures through discussion* ‖ ～问题 *talk over a problem* ‖ 共同～ *take counsel together* ‖ 与某人～ hold/take counsel with sb; consult/confer with sb ‖ 遇事多～ talk it over with others if something crops up ‖ 他被请来～此事。He was called in for consultation over this matter. ‖ 我们和委员会成员～后做出这个决定。We made the decision in consultation

with the committee members. ‖ 我有事要和你～。I have something to discuss with you. ‖ 这事好～。This can be settled through discussion.
【商路】 shānglù 〈名〉 trade route
【商旅】 shānglǚ 〈名〉 travelling merchants
【商贸】 shāngmào 〈名〉 business and trade：～机构 commercial and trading setups ‖ ～集团 commercial conglomerate ‖ ～企业 business and trading enterprise
【商品】 shāngpǐn 〈名〉 commodity；goods；merchandise：一个～ an article ‖ 一件～ a piece of goods ‖ 陈列/出售/生产～ display/sell/produce goods ‖ 处理积压～ sell old stock at reduced prices ‖ 抵制外国～ boycott foreign merchandise ‖ 调换破损～ exchange damaged goods ‖ 兜售/检验/清理～ hawk/examine/liquidate merchandise ‖ 购买廉价～ buy bargain goods ‖ 各种各样的～ goods of every description；large variety of goods；wide range of goods ‖ 进口/出口～ import/export goods ‖ 拒绝假冒伪劣～ reject fake and inferior goods ‖ 给～估价 assess merchandise ‖ ～供应充足 abundant supply of commodities ‖ ～紧缺 commodity shortage ‖ ～奇缺 goods famine ‖ 对路～ marketable commodities ‖ 劣质～ faulty goods；shoddy merchandise ‖ 内销～ commodities for the home market ‖ 清仓处理～ clearance goods ‖ 试用～ goods on trial ‖ 优质～ premium/quality merchandise ‖ 滞销～ slow-selling goods ‖ 这些～物美价廉。These commodities are reasonable in price and good in quality.
【～包装】 shāngpǐn bāozhuāng 〈名〉 commodity package
【～保险】 shāngpǐn bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 merchandise insurance
【～本位】 shāngpǐn běnwèi 〈名〉 commodity standard
【～比价】 shāngpǐn bǐjià 〈名〉 parity rate of commodity
【～仓库】 shāngpǐn cāngkù 〈名〉 commodity warehouse
【～差价】 shāngpǐn chājià 〈名〉 product price differential
【～产量】 shāngpǐn chǎnliàng 〈名〉 commodity output
【～成本】 shāngpǐn chéngběn 〈名〉 merchandise cost
【～出口】 shāngpǐn chūkǒu 〈名〉 merchandise export：～总值 total merchandise exports
【～储备】 shāngpǐn chǔbèi 〈名〉 commodity reserve
【～等级】 shāngpǐn děngjí 〈名〉 market grade
【～范围】 shāngpǐn fànwéi 〈名〉 commodity coverage
【～房】 shāngpǐnfáng 〈名〉 commodity house；commercial housing；购买～ buy a commodity house ‖ 建设～ build commercial housing；construct commercial buildings ‖ 开发～ develop commercial buildings
【～供给】 shāngpǐn gōngjǐ 〈名〉 commodity supply
【～过剩】 shāngpǐn guòshèng 〈名〉 overproduction of goods；commodity surplus
【～化】 shāngpǐnhuà 〈动〉 commercialize；commodify；commoditize：加速科研成果～ accelerate the commercialization of scientific and technological achievements ‖ 住房～ commercialize housing ‖ 她的新唱片太～了。Her new record is much too commercial.
【～货币】 shāngpǐn huòbì 〈名〉 commodity money
【～价格】 shāngpǐn jiàgé 〈名〉 commodity price
【～价值】 shāngpǐn jiàzhí 〈名〉 commodity value
【～检验】 shāngpǐn jiǎnyàn 〈名〉 commodity inspection：～法 Commodity Inspection Law ‖ ～局 commodity inspection and testing bureau
【～交易】 shāngpǐn jiāoyì 〈名〉 commodity transaction：举办～会 hold/stage a trade fair ‖ ～所 commodity exchange
【～结构】 shāngpǐn jiégòu 〈名〉 commodity composition/mix/structure
【～经济】 shāngpǐn jīngjì 〈名〉 commodity/cash economy：发展～ develop commodity economy
【～粮】 shāngpǐnliáng 〈名〉 commodity/marketable grain：～基地 commodity grain base ‖ ～中心 marketable grain centre ‖ 向城镇居民供应～ supply commodity grain to urban residents
【～流通】 shāngpǐn liútōng 〈名〉 commodity circulation：搞活～ invigorate commodity circulation ‖ ～渠道 commodity circulation channel ‖ 减少～领域的中间环节 reduce intermediate links in the chain of commodity circulation
【～率】 shāngpǐnlǜ 〈名〉 commodity rate
【～贸易】 shāngpǐn màoyì 〈名〉 commodity trade
【～目录】 shāngpǐn mùlù 〈名〉 catalogue/inventory of commodities
【～农业】 shāngpǐn nóngyè 〈名〉 commodity farming
【～期权】 shāngpǐn qīquán 〈名〉 commodity option
【～生产】 shāngpǐn shēngchǎn 〈名〉 commodity production：～基地 base for the production of commodity ‖ ～者 commodity producer
【～市场】 shāngpǐn shìchǎng 〈名〉 commodity market
【～输出】 shāngpǐn shūchū 〈名〉 commodity export
【～税】 shāngpǐnshuì 〈名〉 commodity tax
【～损耗】 shāngpǐn sǔnhào 〈名〉 commodity wastage：～率 rate of damage to goods
【～条码】 shāngpǐn tiáomǎ 〈名〉 bar code；universal product code (UPC)
【～销售市场】 shāngpǐn xiāoshòu shìchǎng 〈名〉 outlet for goods；market
【～宣传】 shāngpǐn xuānchuán 〈名〉 sales talk；commodity publicity
【～学】 shāngpǐnxué 〈名〉 merchandising
【～展销会】 shāngpǐn zhǎnxiāohuì 〈名〉 commodity/trade show
【～展销室】 shāngpǐn zhǎnxiāoshì 〈名〉 salesroom
【～住宅】 shāngpǐn zhùzhái 〈名〉 commercial residential building/apartment：开发～ develop commercial residential buildings ‖ ～楼 commercial residential buildings；condominium；condo
【～装潢】 shāngpǐn zhuānghuáng 〈名〉 commodity decoration；wrapping of goods
【～资本】 shāngpǐn zīběn 〈名〉 commodity capital
【商洽】 shāngqià 〈动〉 consult and discuss；take up (a matter) with sb：具体业务请与对口单位～。For specific business, please discuss with your counterparts.
【商情】 shāngqíng 〈名〉 market conditions：～不稳 unsteady business conditions ‖ ～通报 circular on the market conditions ‖ ～预测 business forecasting
【～晴雨表】 shāngqíng qíngyǔbiǎo 〈名〉 business barometer
【商榷】 shāngquè 〈动〉 deliberate；discuss：这篇文章的有些论点值得～。Some viewpoints in this essay are open to question. ‖ 这个问题如何处理，有待～。How to solve this problem remains to be discussed.
【商群】 shāngqún 〈名〉［数学］quotient group
【商人】 shāngrén 〈名〉 businessperson；merchant；trader：他将成为一个优秀的～。He will be a good businessman.
【商厦】 shāngshà 〈名〉 business plaza
【商社】 shāngshè 〈名〉 commercial company：外国～ foreign company
【商数】 shāngshù 〈名〉［数学］quotient：智力～ intelligence quotient (IQ)
【商摊】 shāngtān 〈名〉 vendor's stand/booth/stall：取缔无照～ ban unlicensed vendors' stands
【商谈】 shāngtán 〈动〉 discuss；exchange views；confer；negotiate：～国家大事 talk about state affairs ‖ ～交接事宜 discuss matters relating to the handover ‖ ～一笔生意 negotiate a business deal ‖ 与某人～ be in conference with sb；hold a consultation with sb；negotiate with sb
【商讨】 shāngtǎo 〈动〉 confer；deliberate (over)；discuss：～共同关心的问题 confer upon matters of mutual concern ‖ ～合同 discuss a contract (with) ‖ 世贸组织将花多长时间～这个问题？How long will the WTO negotiate over this question? ‖ 我们愿意～。We are ready for discussions.
【商亭】 shāngtíng 〈名〉 vendor's kiosk
【商务】 shāngwù 〈名〉 business/commercial affairs：洽谈～ negotiate business affairs ‖ ～报告 business report ‖ ～活动 commercial activity ‖ ～条约 commercial treaty
【～参赞】 shāngwù cānzàn 〈名〉 commercial attaché/counsellor：～处 commercial counsellor's office
【～代办】 shāngwù dàibàn 〈名〉 commercial agent
【～代表】 shāngwù dàibiǎo 〈名〉 business/commercial/trade representative：～处 trade representative's office；trade delegation's office
【～公司】 shāngwù gōngsī 〈名〉 commercial company
【～规则】 shāngwù guīzé 〈名〉 commercial regulations
【～回执单】 shāngwù huízhídān 〈名〉 business reply card
【～会谈】 shāngwù huìtán 〈名〉 business talk
【～旅游】 shāngwù lǚyóu 〈名〉 business travel/trip
【～秘书】 shāngwù mìshū 〈名〉 commercial secretary
【～谈判】 shāngwù tánpàn 〈名〉 business negotiation
【～中心】 shāngwù zhōngxīn 〈名〉 business/commercial centre

【～仲裁】 shāngwù zhòngcái 〈名〉 *commercial arbitration*
【～专员】 shāngwù zhuānyuán 〈名〉 commercial attaché
【～总管】 shāngwù zǒngguǎn 〈名〉 commercial agent
【商学院】 shāngxuéyuàn 〈名〉 commercial college; business school
【商业】 shāngyè 〈名〉 business; commerce; trade: 发展～ expand/develop trade ‖ ～不景气 commercial depression ‖ ～对手 business rival/opponent ‖ ～发射/飞行 commercial launching/flight ‖ ～贿赂 business/commercial bribery ‖ ～情报/信息 business intelligence/information ‖ ～社会/时代 commercial community/age ‖ ～往来 commercial exchange ‖ ～卫星 commercial satellite ‖ ～繁荣。Business is booming. ‖ ～正在复苏。Business is reviving. ‖ ～萧条。Commerce is stagnating. ‖ ～已经国际化了。The business has become international.
【～报价】 shāngyè bàojià 〈名〉 commercial offer
【～部】 shāngyèbù 〈名〉 ministry of commerce; (US) Department of Commerce: ～长 minister of commerce; (US) Secretary of Commerce
【～部门】 shāngyè bùmén 〈名〉 commercial department; business sector
【～炒作】 shāngyè chǎozuò 〈名〉 commercial speculation
【～贷款】 shāngyè dàikuǎn 〈名〉 commercial/business loan
【～道德】 shāngyè dàodé 〈名〉 commercial/business ethics
【～法】 shāngyèfǎ 〈名〉 business/commercial law
【～风险】 shāngyè fēngxiǎn 〈名〉 commercial risk
【～管理】 shāngyè guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 commercial/business administration
【～广播】 shāngyè guǎngbō 〈名〉 commercial broadcasting
【～广告】 shāngyè guǎnggào 〈名〉 business advertising; *commercials*; *commerial ads*: 电视～ TV *commercials*
【～行情】 shāngyè hángqíng 〈名〉 business conditions
【～合同】 shāngyè hétong 〈名〉 commercial contract
【～化】 shāngyèhuà 〈动〉 commercialize: 现在圣诞节已经非常～了。Christmas has become very much commercialized nowadays.
【～环境】 shāngyè huánjìng 〈名〉 business climate
【～汇票】 shāngyè huìpiào 〈名〉 commercial bill
【～价值】 shāngyè jiàzhí 〈名〉 commercial/business value: 在陕北发现了大量有商业开采价值的石油。Petroleum has been found in commercial quantities in Northern Shaanxi. ‖ 这一发现有～。This discovery is of great commercial value.
【～间谍】 shāngyè jiàndié 〈名〉 commercial/corporate spy: ～活动 *corporate spying*
【～交易法】 shāngyè jiāoyìfǎ 〈名〉 law of commercial transactions
【～街】 shāngyèjiē 〈名〉 commercial/shopping/business street
【～禁运】 shāngyè jìnyùn 〈名〉 commercial embargo
【～经济】 shāngyè jīngjì 〈名〉 business economy: ～学 business economics; economics of commerce
【～竞争】 shāngyè jìngzhēng 〈名〉 trade/business competition: 缓和/加剧～ ease/intensify the competition in business ‖ 激烈的～ keen/fierce business competition
【～礼节】 shāngyè lǐjié 〈名〉 business propriety/courtesy/protocol
【～利润】 shāngyè lìrùn 〈名〉 business/commercial gain
【～美术】 shāngyè měishù 〈名〉 commercial art: ～家 commercial artist ‖ ～设计 commercial art and design
【～秘密】 shāngyè mìmì 〈名〉 business/trade secret: 侵犯～ *infringe trade secrets*
【～片】 shāngyèpiàn 〈名〉 commercial film
【～票据】 shāngyè piàojù 〈名〉 commercial paper
【～前景】 shāngyè qiánjǐng 〈名〉 commercial prospect
【～区】 shāngyèqū 〈名〉 business quarter/zone; commercial district/area; business park: 建立～ establish a business quarter; establish a commercial district ‖ 城市的～ shopping section of a city ‖ 去～购物 go downtown shopping
【～投资】 shāngyè tóuzī 〈名〉 business/commercial venture; commercial investment
【～网】 shāngyèwǎng 〈名〉 commercial/business network: 扩大～ extend commercial/commodity network ‖ ～点 commercial network; network of trading establishments ‖ ～站 business website
【～危机】 shāngyè wēijī 〈名〉 commercial crisis
【～信贷】 shāngyè xìndài 〈名〉 business/commercial credit: 提供～ give/grant commercial credit
【～信函】 shāngyè xìnhán 〈名〉 commercial correspondence
【～信用】 shāngyè xìnyòng 〈名〉 business/commercial credibility
【～行为】 shāngyè xíngwéi 〈名〉 business operation; commercial activity: 不正当的～ improper business practice
【～学校】 shāngyè xuéxiào 〈名〉 business school
【～银行】 shāngyè yínháng 〈名〉 commercial bank
【～用语】 shāngyè yòngyǔ 〈名〉 business/commercial terms; commercialese
【～中心】 shāngyè zhōngxīn 〈名〉 business/commercial centre; metropolis/hub of commerce
【～周期】 shāngyè zhōuqī 〈名〉 business/trade cycle: 形成～ *form the business/trade cycle*
【～资本】 shāngyè zīběn 〈名〉 commercial/merchant capital: 积累～ accumulate commercial/merchant capital
【商议】 shāngyì 〈动〉 confer; discuss: ～评分标准 discuss the criterion for grading ‖ ～重大问题 confer (with sb) on a weighty issue ‖ 陪审团在裁决前～了四个小时。The jury deliberated four hours before bringing in a verdict. ‖ 我们下周再～此事。We will talk about this matter next week.
【商誉】 shāngyù 〈名〉 business reputation/prestige
【商约】 shāngyuē 〈名〉 commercial treaty
【商栈】 shāngzhàn 〈名〉 caravansary; inn
【商战】 shāngzhàn 〈名〉 trade war; commercial competition
【商住楼】 shāngzhùlóu 〈名〉 office building
【商酌】 shāngzhuó 〈动〉 *deliberate over*; *discuss and consider*: 这个计划有待进一步～。This plan needs further discussion and consideration.

觞 shāng 〈名〉 drinking vessel; wine cup: 举～称贺 raise one's wine cup to present compliments to sb ⇨～咏
【觞咏】 shāngyǒng 〈动〉 compose a poem while drinking: 曲江池在唐代曾经是文人墨客泛舟～之地。In the Tang Dynasty, the Qujiang Pool was a place where men of letters went boating and composed poems while drinking.

墒 shāng 〈名〉[农业] moisture in the soil: ⇨～情;保～
【墒情】 shāngqíng 〈名〉 soil moisture content: 查看～ check/examine the soil moisture ‖ 这场雨后,～很好。There is adequate moisture in the soil after this rainfall.
【墒土】 shāngtǔ 〈名〉 newly-tilled moist soil

熵 shāng 〈名〉[物理] entropy; thermal charge
【熵产生】 shāngchǎnshēng 〈名〉 entropy production
【熵常数】 shāngchángshù 〈名〉 entropy constant
【熵功率】 shānggōnglǜ 〈名〉 entropy power
【熵污染】 shāngwūrǎn 〈名〉 entropy pollution

shǎng

上 shǎng
⇨shàng; shang
【上声】 shǎngshēng = 上声 shàngshēng

垧 shǎng 〈量〉 *shang* [*a land measure equal to fifteen mu in most parts of northeast China and three or five mu in northwest China*]

晌 shǎng 〈名〉 ❶ part of a day: 后半～儿 afternoon ‖ 前半～儿 morning ‖ 过了半～儿,他才苏醒过来。After a long while, he came round. ❷〈方〉 noon: 歇～ take a midday nap
【晌饭】 shǎngfàn 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ lunch: 吃～ take/have lunch ‖ 咱们～吃点啥? What shall we have for lunch? ❷ extra meal in the daytime during the busy farming season
【晌觉】 shǎngjiào 〈名〉〈方〉 afternoon nap: 睡～ take an afternoon nap
【晌午】 shǎngwu 〈名〉〈口〉 midday; noon: 都～了,该吃饭了。It's already twelve. It's time for lunch.
【～饭】 shǎngwufàn = 晌饭 shǎngfàn
【～觉】 shǎngwujiào = 晌觉 shǎngjiào

赏 shǎng ❶〈动〉award; bestow/grant a reward: ~一件礼物 reward sb with a gift ‖ ~一千元 award sb 1,000 *yuan* ⇨~罚分明;奖~;论功行~ ❷〈名〉reward; award: 领~ receive an award ‖ 有~有罚 mete out rewards or punishments as the case demands ‖ 提供银行抢劫案线索者有~。Rewards are given to anyone who offers information about the bank robbery. ⇨悬~;重~ ❸〈动〉appreciate; recognize: ⇨称~;赞~ ❹〈动〉delight in viewing; feast one's eyes on; view and admire: ~花赋诗 enjoy flowers and write poems ‖ 尽~美景 feast one's eyes on beautiful scenes ⇨观~;欣~;雅俗共~ ❺〈动〉honour sb with one's presence: ⇨~光;~脸

【赏赐】shǎngcì ❶〈动〉award; grant/bestow a reward: ~一大笔钱 give sb a large sum of money ‖ ~一匹马 award sb a horse ❷〈名〉reward; award: 得到很多~ receive a handsome reward; be given a handsome reward

【赏罚】shǎngfá 〈动〉reward and punish: 得到应有的~ get one's just deserves ‖ ~不明 be indiscriminating in one's rewards and punishments

〖~分明〗shǎngfá-fēnmíng 〈熟〉be strict and fair in meting out rewards and punishments; be discriminating in one's rewards and punishments

【赏封】shǎngfēng 〈名〉gift money in a red packet (given to children or servants on festive occasions): 准备~ prepare gift money in red packets ‖ 这是舅舅给我的~。I got this red packet with gift money from my uncle.

【赏格】shǎnggé 〈名〉reward offered; size of a reward: 警方悬出10万元~捉拿罪犯。The police are offering a reward of 100,000 *yuan* for the capture of the criminal.

【赏功罚罪】shǎnggōng-fázuì 〈熟〉reward those who have rendered outstanding services and punish those who have committed crimes

【赏光】shǎngguāng 〈动〉〈套〉please accept my invitation; honour sb with one's presence: 承蒙诸位~,不胜荣幸。It's my greatest honour to have your presence. ‖ 敬请~。We request the pleasure of your presence. / We request your honour of company.

【赏花】shǎnghuā 〈动〉enjoy flowers: ~宜对佳人。One should appreciate flowers in the company of a beauty.

【赏鉴】shǎngjiàn 〈动〉appreciate and evaluate (a work of art): ~字画 appreciate and evaluate works of calligraphy and painting

【赏金】shǎngjīn 〈名〉money/pecuniary reward: 一笔~ a money reward ‖ 给予~ give/grant a reward ‖ 领取~ collect/claim a reward ‖ 提供大笔~ hold out a substantial pecuniary reward ‖ 丰厚的~ handsome reward

【赏赉】shǎnglài 〈动〉〈书〉bestow/grant a reward

【赏脸】shǎngliǎn 〈动〉〈套〉❶ please accept my invitation; honour sb with one's presence: 感谢诸位~光临! Thanks for your presence. ‖ 可否~与我一起吃饭? Will you do me the honour of dining with me? ❷ please accept my present: 小礼物一件,请~笑纳。Will you please kindly accept this small gift?

【赏钱】shǎngqian 〈名〉money/pecuniary reward: 一笔丰厚的~ a handsome reward ‖ 给~ give/grant a reward ‖ 领~ receive a reward

【赏识】shǎngshí 〈动〉appreciate; recognize the worth (of); praise: ~某人的才能 appreciate sb's abilities; have appreciation of sb's abilities ‖ 博得公众的~ command the recognition of the public ‖ 得到~ gain recognition ‖ 为某人所~ be/stand high in sb's favour/opinion; be in sb's graces; come into sb's favour ‖ 教授非常~这篇博士论文。The professor thinks highly of the doctoral dissertation.

【赏玩】shǎngwán 〈动〉admire the beauty of sth; delight in; enjoy: ~古董 delight in appreciating antiques ‖ ~山景 enjoy mountain scenery

【赏析】shǎngxī 〈动〉make appreciative comments (on literary works, etc): 名篇~ make appreciative comments on some classical works

【赏心乐事】shǎngxīn-lèshì 〈熟〉happy moods and pleasurable things; happy event

【赏心悦目】shǎngxīn-yuèmù 〈熟〉be pleasing to both the eye and the mind; gladden the heart and please the eye: ~的比赛 entertaining match ‖ ~的好画 a feast of good paintings ‖ ~的景物 feast for the eyes ‖ 桂林山水令人~。The landscape of Guilin is a perfect delight to both the eye and the mind.

【赏雪】shǎngxuě 〈动〉enjoy a beautiful snow scene: ~宜对高人。One should appreciate snow in the company of a high-minded person.

【赏月】shǎngyuè 〈动〉enjoy a bright full moon: 中秋~ enjoy the full bright moon on the Mid-Autumn Festival ‖ ~宜对韵人。One should appreciate the bright moon in the company of an elegant person.

【赏阅】shǎngyuè 〈动〉read for enjoyment/pleasure/appreciation: ~一篇散文 read a prose for pleasure

shàng

上[1] shàng ❶〈名〉high place; higher position: ~部 upper part ‖ 往~看 look up (at sth) ⇨~有老,下有小;高高在~ ❷〈形〉higher in position: ⇨~层;~端;~游 ❸〈名〉emperor: ⇨~谕;皇~ ❹〈名〉superior; senior: ⇨~行下效;犯~作乱 ❺〈形〉preceding; previous: ~次 last time ‖ ~卷 first volume ‖ ~周 last week ‖ 今年~半年 first half of this year ⇨~集;~届;~联 ❻〈名〉person of higher rank; thing of higher quality/level: ⇨~等;~级;~将 ❼〈动〉ascend; go up; get on; mount; board: ~船/飞机/火车 board a ship/an aircraft/a train ‖ ~公共汽车 get on a bus ‖ ~楼 come/go upstairs ‖ 请各位~车/船/飞机。All aboard, please. ⇨~马;~山 ❽〈动〉advance; forge/go ahead: ~篮 go to the basket ‖ ~项目 launch/start a project ‖ 见困难就~ advance where there are difficulties to overcome; face up to difficulties ‖ 水电大项目~来了,能顶事。If a major hydro-electric project is built here, it would be a great help. ⇨~前;~升;扶摇直~ ❾〈动〉present; report (to a higher level); submit: ⇨~供;~书;~交;~缴 ❿〈副〉upward: ⇨~进;~涨 ⓫〈动〉go to; leave for (a place): ~厕所 go to the toilet; use the bathroom ‖ ~火线 enter/go upon active service ‖ ~哨 go on sentry ‖ 你~哪儿去? Where are you going? / Where are you heading for? ‖ 我明天~北京。I'm leaving for Beijing tomorrow. ⇨~岸;~街 ⓬〈动〉be as many/much as; be up to; reach (a certain amount or degree): ~百人乘上了这艘船。Up to a hundred people were on board the ship. ‖ 这场比赛吸引观众~万人。The match attracted over 10,000 spectators. ⇨~档次;~年纪;日~三竿 ⓭〈动〉(of stage directions) appear on the stage; (of sports) enter the court/field: 换人! 10号下,8号~。Substitution: Player No 8 for No 10. ‖ 前半场你们五人先~。The five of you will play in the first half. ⇨~场;~演;~阵 ⓮〈动〉add; fill; replenish; supply: ⇨~粪;~货;~水 ⓯〈动〉be put on record; be carried (in a publication); be published; register: 他的名字~了光荣榜。His name appeared on the honour roll. ‖ 一本新书~了书摊。A new book hit book stands. ‖ 这个故事~了晚间新闻。The story has been given coverage in the evening news. ‖ 这一纪录已经~了《吉尼斯世界纪录大全》。This record has got into the *Guinness Book of Records*. ⇨~报;~账 ⓰〈动〉fit; fix; install; place in suitable position: ~刺刀 fix a bayonet ‖ ~螺丝 fix a screw; drive in a screw ⓱〈动〉screw; tighten; twist; wind: ~发条 tighten a spring ‖ 表该~了。The watch needs winding. ‖ 螺丝没有~紧。The screw hasn't been tightened. ⓲〈动〉apply; be coated with; put on: ~粉 powder one's face ‖ ~药 apply medicinal liquid ‖ ~妆 apply makeup ‖ 给机器~油 grease/oil the machine; smear the machine with grease ‖ 给家具~漆 paint the furniture ⓳〈动〉begin to do sth at a fixed/committed time: ~晚班 be on night shift; do/work the night shift ‖ ~英语课 have an English class ⇨~学 ⓴〈动〉come across; meet: ⇨~当;~圈套 ㉑〈动〉lay food on the table; serve: ~汤 serve/soup ‖ 你们要的菜全~齐了。All the dishes you ordered have been served. ㉒〈动〉[used after a verb indicating upward movement] move upward: 登~山顶 reach the peak ‖ 飞~蓝天 soar into the sky ‖ 跟~时代步伐 keep up/pace with the time ‖ 爬~屋顶 climb up to the roof ‖ 收入的增加跟不~物价的上涨。Increases in income did not match increases in commodity prices. ㉓〈动〉[used after a verb indicating the attainment of an objective]: 当~人大代表 be elected as a deputy to the National People's Congress ‖ 接~关系 get into contact/touch with ‖ 考~大学 be admitted to a university ‖ 锁~门 lock the door ‖ 他来晚了,没吃~早饭。He was too late for breakfast. ㉔〈动〉[used after a verb indicating the beginning and continua-

S

tion of an action]：她爱～了一位足球运动员。She has fallen in love with a football player. ‖ 他冻得哆嗦～了。He began shivering with cold. ‖ 院子里种～了树。Trees have been planted in the courtyard. ❸〈动〉[used after a verb indicating an amount, value or extent reached or to be reached]：多呆～几天 stay a few more days ‖ 下～几盘象棋 have a few games of chess ❾〈名〉[语言] fall-rising tone [one of the four tones in classical Chinese pronunciation and the third tone in modern standard Chinese pronunciation]

上[2] shàng 〈名〉[音乐] a note of the scale in *gongchepu* (工尺谱), corresponding to 1 in the numbered musical notation ⇨shǎng; shang

【上岸】 shàng'àn 〈动〉go ashore; land：在上海港～ land at the Shanghai port

〖～费〗 shàng'ànfèi 〈名〉landing charge

〖～证〗 shàng'ànzhèng 〈名〉landing permit

【上班】 shàngbān 〈动〉be on duty; go to work; start work：～时间 work/office hours ‖ 下午不～。We'll take the afternoon off. / No work this afternoon. ‖ 他～去了。He has gone to work. ‖ 他今天没～。He is absent from duty today. ‖ 他通常上夜班儿。He usually works the night shift. ‖ 早上八点～。Work starts at eight in the morning.

〖～族〗 shàngbānzú 〈名〉wage earners

【上板儿】 shàngbǎnr 〈动〉〈方〉(of a shop) put up the shutters—close up; stop doing business

【上半场】 shàngbànchǎng 〈名〉first half (of a game, concert, etc)：～的最后一个节目 last item of the first half of the programme ‖ ～比分多少？What was the score at half time? ‖ ～该队以 7 分领先。The team won by seven points in the first half.

【上半年】 shàngbànnián 〈名〉first half of a year：去年～ first half of last year ‖ 他今年～赚了一大笔钱。He made a large sum of money in the first half of this year.

【上半晌】 shàngbànshǎng 〈名〉〈方〉morning; forenoon：今天～你在哪儿？Where were you this morning?

【上半身】 shàngbànshēn 〈名〉upper part of the body; part of the body above the waist

【上半时】 shàngbànshí ＝上半场 shàngbànchǎng

【上半天】 shàngbàntiān 〈名〉morning：经理在～有时间。The manager will be free in the morning.

【上半夜】 shàngbànyè 〈名〉time before midnight; first half of the night：外面很吵闹，我～没睡着。I was kept awake by the noise outside before midnight.

【上绑】 shàngbǎng 〈动〉truss up：他们给他上了绑。They bound the man up with a rope.

【上报】 shàngbào 〈动〉❶ submit a report：～国务院 report to the State Council ‖ ～中央批准 report to the Central Committee for approval ‖ 将计划～审批 submit the plan for approval ‖ 有情况及时～。Report immediately if any problem crops up. ❷ appear in the newspapers：将文章～ publish an article in the newspaper ‖ 不将此事～ keep the matter out of the newspapers ‖ 他的事迹～了。The newspapers carried an article story about his deeds.

【上辈儿】 shàngbèir 〈名〉❶ ancestors：我们的～到这里定居，已经三百多年了。It is over three hundred years since our ancestors settled here. ❷ older generation [of one's family]; elders

【上辈子】 shàngbèizi 〈名〉❶ ancestors; forefathers：我们家～在明末从山西迁到陕西。My ancestors moved from Shanxi to Shaanxi in the late Ming Dynasty. ❷〈迷信〉previous life：～造孽，下辈子遭报应。If one does evil, one will suffer a retribution in the next life.

【上臂】 shàngbì 〈名〉upper arm

【上边】 shàngbian 〈名〉❶ higher place：洗脸池～有一面镜子。There is a mirror above the wash basin. ❷ higher level; higher authority：～派人来调查这次事故。Someone is sent from above to investigate this accident. ‖ 这是～的命令。This is an order from the higher authorities.

【上膘】 shàngbiāo 〈动〉(of animals) fatten; get fat：精心饲养，牲畜就会～。Livestock will become fat if they are carefully raised.

【上表】 shàngbiǎo 〈动〉❶ wind (up) a clock/watch：我忘了～。I forgot to wind my watch. ❷〈旧〉submit a memorial to the emperor

【上宾】 shàngbīn ❶〈名〉*distinguished guest; guest of honour*：待为～ treat/receive sb as a distinguished guest ‖ 敬为～ regard sb as a distinguished guest ❷〈动〉*(of an emperor) die*

【上不封顶，下不保底】 shàng bù fēngdǐng, xià bù bǎodǐ 〈动〉impose "no ceiling or lower limit"; *neither impose a ceiling nor fix* a floor (on prices, bonuses, etc)：对员工的奖金～ impose "no ceiling or lower limit" for bonuses; *neither impose a ceiling nor* fix a floor on bonuses to the employees

【上不着天，下不着地】 shàng bù zháo tiān, xià bù zháo dì 〈熟〉touch neither the sky nor the ground—be suspended in midair

【上菜】 shàngcài 〈动〉serve the dishes/food：已经上了十二道菜。Twelve courses have been served.

【上苍】 shàngcāng 〈名〉Heaven; God：感谢万能的～。Thank God Almighty. ‖ 愿～救助他。May God help him.

【上操】 shàngcāo 〈动〉be drilling; do exercises; go out to drill：上早操 do morning exercises

【上策】 shàngcè 〈名〉best policy; best thing to do; best way out：这绝非～。This is absolutely not the best policy.

【上层】 shàngcéng 〈名〉❶ upper levels; upper strata：～管理人员 major executive; top manager ‖ ～领导 leadership at the upper levels ❷ upper deck (on a ship); top deck (on a bus); higher floor (of a building)：我们的船舱在～。Our cabin is on the upper deck. ‖ 孩子们在乘双层车时喜欢坐～。The kids love riding on the top deck. ‖ 我们的办公室在最～。Our office is on the top floor.

〖～舱〗 shàngcéngcāng 〈名〉upper deck

〖～浮游生物〗 shàngcéng fúyóu shēngwù 〈名〉epiplankton

〖～建筑〗 shàngcéng jiànzhù 〈名〉superstructure：～领域 realm of superstructure ‖ 经济基础决定～。Economic basis determines superstructure.

〖～路线〗 shàngcéng lùxiàn 〈名〉upper-level line：走～ take the upper-level line—get things done through the influence of one's higher connections; manage things through the personal influence of the higher-ups

〖～人士〗 shàngcéng rénshì 〈名〉upper circles

〖～社会〗 shàngcéng shèhuì 〈名〉upper-class society; upper strata of society; upper social strata

【上谄下渎】 shàngchǎn-xiàdú ＝上谄下骄 shàngchǎn-xiàjiāo

【上谄下骄】 shàngchǎn-xiàjiāo 〈熟〉be obsequious/servile to one's superiors and arrogant to one's inferiors

【上场】 shàngchǎng 〈动〉❶[戏剧] appear on the stage; enter：演出结束后全体演员都～谢幕。The cast appeared on the stage to take curtain calls after the performance. ❷[体育] enter the court/field; join in a contest：今天轮你～。It is your turn to play the game today. ‖ 运动员都已～。All the players have entered the court.

〖～门〗 shàngchǎngmén 〈名〉entrance (of a stage)

〖～阵容〗 shàngchǎng zhènróng 〈名〉first team/string; starting line-up

【上朝】 shàngcháo 〈动〉〈旧〉❶ (of officials in feudal times) go to court ❷ (of the sovereign) hold court

【上乘】 shàngchéng 〈名〉❶[佛教] ＝大乘 dàchéng ❷ literary/artistic work of high order：～之作 first-class work ‖ 质量～ first-class quality; high/premium quality

【上床】 shàngchuáng 〈动〉❶ go to bed：安顿孩子们～睡觉 put the children to bed ‖ 我要～睡觉了。I'm going to bed. ❷ go to bed (with sb)：他绝对不会与妻子以外的女人～。He will never go to bed with women other than his wife.

【上簇】 shàngcù 〈动〉(of silkworm) begin to spin cocoons over straw bundles

【上窜下跳】 shàngcuàn-xiàtiào 〈熟〉❶ (of animals) run and jump all over the place：猴子在假山里～。Monkeys are jumping up and down in the rockery. ❷〈贬〉run around on sinister errands：他～，到处煽风点火。He ran about and stirred up trouble everywhere. ‖ 那个候选人～，四处游说。The candidate rushed here and there to peddle his scheme.

【上达】 shàngdá 〈动〉reach the higher authorities：下情～ inform the higher authorities of the situation at lower levels ‖ 意见～ report the opinions to the higher levels

【上代】 shàngdài 〈名〉previous/former generation

【上当】 shàngdàng 〈动〉be deceived/duped/fooled; be taken in：上大当 be badly duped/fooled ‖ 上坏人的当 be fooled/tricked by evil people ‖ 容易～ be easy to take in; be taken in easily ‖ 我～

受骗,以为他爱我。I was fooled into thinking that he loved me.

【上灯】 shàngdēng 〈动〉light the lamp; light up: ～时分 dusk; lighting-up time

【上等】 shàngděng 〈形〉first-class; first-rate; superior: ～产品 choice product ‖ ～货 first-class goods; quality goods ‖ ～家具 quality furniture ‖ ～牛肉 superior beef ‖ ～人才 people of top-notch quality ‖ ～水果 choice fruit ‖ ～质量 top/first quality

〖～兵〗 shàngděngbīng 〈名〉❶ [陆军] private, first class ❷ [海军] seaman, first class ❸ [空军] airman, first class

【上低音号】 shàngdīyīnhào 〈名〉[音乐] baritone

【上帝】 Shàngdì 〈名〉❶ Lord on High [a deity who watches over human society and regulates the working of the universe] ❷ God (in Christianity) ❸ god [a person to whom much importance or respect is to be given]: 顾客就是～。Customers are our gods.

【上第】 shàngdì ❶〈形〉〈书〉first-class; first-rate; superior ❷〈动〉〈旧〉pass an imperial examination: 科举考试～ be among the best of the successful candidates in the highest imperial examination

【上吊】 shàngdiào 〈动〉hang oneself: 她一时悔恨竟～自杀了。She hanged herself in a fit of remorse.

【上调】 shàngdiào 〈动〉❶ be transferred to a higher post; be promoted: 从车间～到办公室 be transferred from a workshop to an office ‖ 从省委～到中央 be transferred from a provincial government to the central government ❷ transfer goods, funds, etc to a unit at a higher level: 这些物资将被～。These materials will be transferred to superior units.
⇨shàngtiáo

【上冻】 shàngdòng 〈动〉freeze (up); ice up: ～前完工 finish the work before a freeze sets in ‖ 在～前打好地基 finish the foundations before the ground freezes ‖ 河已经～了。The river has frozen over. ‖ 路～了。The roads are iced up.

【上颚】 shàng'è 〈名〉❶ mandible (of certain arthropods) ❷ maxilla (of vertebrates); upper jaw

【上方宝剑】 shàngfāng bǎojiàn 〈名〉emperor's sword [a symbol of delegated power, investing the bearer with discretionary powers]—discretionary powers granted by the leading body: 领导给了他～,所以他在关键时刻处理问题能当机立断。With the discretionary powers granted by the leaders, he could act promptly and deal with problems at critical junctures.

【上房】 shàngfáng 〈名〉❶ main room [usu facing south, within a courtyard]: 一间～ a main room ❷ wife [as distinguished from concubine in former times]

【上访】 shàngfǎng 〈动〉visit a higher authority to voice one's grievances and ask for help; apply for an audience with the higher authority to appeal for help: 到省里～ visit the provincial authorities to voice one's grievances and ask for help ‖ ～人员 visitors appealing for help from a higher anthority

〖～接待室〗 shàngfǎng jiēdàishì 〈名〉complaint office: ～主任 director of the complaint office

【上坟】 shàngfén 〈动〉visit a grave (to honour the memory of the dead)

【上粪】 shàngfèn 〈动〉apply manure to the fields; manure the fields

【上风】 shàngfēng 〈名〉❶ windward: 烟的～头 windward of the smoke ‖ 站在～头 stand on the windward side ❷ advantage; superior position; upper hand: 上半时中国队占～。The Chinese team got the upper hand in the first half.

【上峰】 shàngfēng 〈名〉〈旧〉boss; higher-up; superior: 接到～的命令 receive an order from one's superior

【上浮】 shàngfú 〈动〉(of price, wages, etc) go up; increase: 工资～一级。Wages floated upward by one notch. ‖ 物价～。The price has gone up.

【上纲】 shànggāng 〈动〉elevate an issue to the level of principle: ～上线 elevate matters to the level of principle and ideology ‖ 这个问题上不了纲。This is not a matter of principle.

【上岗】 shànggǎng 〈动〉❶ go on guard: 交警～指挥交通。The policeman is at his post, directing traffic. ❷ go to one's post; take up a job: ～人员 staff actually working at their posts ‖ 竞争～ compete for job posts ‖ 择优～ choose/select the best for the post ‖ 售货员～时不许扎堆聊天。Shop assistants are not allowed to chat in groups while at work. ‖ 导游人员应当持证～。Tour guides should go to work with their certificates.

〖～证〗 shànggǎngzhèng 〈名〉certificate (of qualification); credentials; work pass: 会计～ accountant's certificate

【上告】 shànggào 〈动〉❶ complain to the higher authorities; appeal to a higher court: ～到中央 appeal to the Central Government ❷ report to a higher body: ～卫生部 report to the Ministry of Public Health

【上工】 shànggōng 〈动〉❶ go to work: 今天有两个人～迟到了。Two persons were late for work today. ‖ 他们到地里～去了。They have gone to work in the fields. ‖ 她患了重感冒今天上不了工。She cannot go to work today because she has a bad cold. ❷ start work (on the first day of one's employment): 新雇的工人下周一～。The new worker will start work next Monday.

【上供】 shànggòng 〈动〉❶ lay offerings on the altar; offer up a sacrifice: 给祖先～ offer up a sacrifice to one's ancestors ‖ 烧香～ burn incense and lay offerings on the altar ❷ grease sb's palm: 不～是办不成事的。Nothing gets done unless a palm is greased.

【上钩】 shànggōu 〈动〉❶ (of a fish) rise to the bait; take the hook: 鱼～了。A fish has taken the hook. ❷ swallow the bait; rise to a bait; get hooked: 引～ bring sb to the lure ‖ 他没有～。He didn't rise to/take/swallow the bait.

【上钩拳】 shànggōuquán 〈名〉[体育] uppercut

【上古】 shànggǔ 〈名〉early ancient times; remote past: ～时代 ancient times

〖～史〗 shànggǔshǐ 〈名〉early ancient history

【上官】 shàngguān 〈名〉high official; higher-ups

【上馆子】 shàng guǎnzi 〈动〉eat in a restaurant; eat/dine out: 轻易不～ rarely dine out

【上光】 shàngguāng ❶〈动〉polish ❷〈动〉[摄影] ferrotype ❸〈名〉[纺织] lustring

〖～机〗 shàngguāngjī 〈名〉glazer; glazing machine

〖～蜡〗 shàngguānglà 〈名〉wax polish

【上轨道】 shàng guǐdào 〈动〉get on the right track; proceed smoothly: 经济改革已～。Economic reform has got on the right track. ‖ 生产已～。Production is proceeding smoothly.

【上海】 Shànghǎi 〈名〉Shanghai

〖～公报〗 Shànghǎi Gōngbào 〈名〉Shanghai Communiqué; Sino-US Joint Communiqué [concluded in Shanghai on Feb 28, 1972]

〖～股市〗 Shànghǎi gǔshì 〈名〉Shanghai stock market; stock market in Shanghai

〖～证券交易所〗 Shànghǎi Zhèngquàn Jiāoyìsuǒ 〈名〉Shanghai Stock Exchange

【上好】 shànghǎo 〈形〉first-class; best-quality; tip-top: ～的茶叶 first-class tea ‖ ～的钢材 top-notch steel ‖ ～的木材 premium quality timber

【上颌骨】 shànghégǔ 〈名〉[生理] upper jaw(bone); maxilla

【上呼吸道】 shànghūxīdào 〈名〉upper respiratory tract

〖～感染〗 shànghūxīdào gǎnrǎn 〈名〉[医学] infection of the upper respiratory tract

【上环】 shànghuán 〈动〉install an IUD [intrauterine device]

【上浣】 shànghuàn 〈名〉〈书〉first ten-day period of a month

【上回】 shànghuí 〈名〉〈口〉last time: ～我来的时候没见到你。I didn't see you last time I came here.

【上火】 shànghuǒ 〈动〉❶ [中医] suffer from excessive internal heat: 他鼻子流血,准是～了。His nose is bleeding. He must be suffering from excessive internal heat. ❷〈方〉get angry: 他要是上了火,谁劝也不行。No one can bring him round if he flares up. ‖ 他又～了。He got angry again.

【上货】 shànghuò 〈动〉❶ replenish stocks for sale ❷ display/put goods on shelves: ～要及时。Goods must be put on shelves in time.

【上机】 shàngjī 〈动〉❶ work on a machine ❷ operate a computer: ～时间 computer operation time

〖～费〗 shàngjīfèi 〈名〉computer operation fee

【上级】 shàngjí 〈名〉❶ higher level: ⇨～法院; ～组织 ❷ higher authority; superior: 报告～ report to the higher authority ‖ 服从～ be subordinate to the higher level ‖ 讨好～ curry favour with one's superior ‖ 根据～命令 on orders from above ‖ 他的辞职得到了～的批准。His resignation has been approved by his superior. ‖ 他遭到了～的训斥。He was reprimanded by his superior.

〖～党委〗 shàngjí dǎngwěi 〈名〉Party committee of a higher level

〖～法院〗 shàngjí fǎyuàn 〈名〉higher court: 上诉到～ appeal to

a higher court
〖～机关〗 shàngjí jīguān 〈名〉 higher authority/body
〖～领导〗 shàngjí lǐngdǎo 〈名〉 leading body at a higher level
〖～组织〗 shàngjí zǔzhī 〈名〉 superior/overhead organization
【上集】 shàngjí 〈名〉 first part/volume：电视剧/电影的～ first part of a TV series/a movie
【上家】 shàngjiā 〈名〉 person who precedes one in playing cards/mahjong；preceding player
【上睑】 shàngjiǎn 〈名〉［生理］ upper eyelid；palpebra superior
【上江】 Shàngjiāng 〈名〉 ❶ upper reaches of the Yangtze River ❷ Anhui Province in the Ming and Qing dynasties
【上浆】 shàngjiāng 〈动〉 dress (of yarn, fabrics, etc)；size；starch：～布 filled cloth ‖ ～材料 sizing agent ‖ ～刷 dressing brush ‖ ～织物 starched fabric ‖ 这块布料要～。This cloth needs starching.
【上将】 shàngjiàng 〈名〉 ❶［陆军］ general：美国陆军五星～ general of the Army ‖ 四星～ four-star general ‖ 中国陆军一级～ general First class ❷［海军］ admiral：美国海军五星～ fleet Admiral ‖ 中国海军一级～ admiral, first class ❸［空军］ general［PRC & US］；air chief marshal［UK］：美国空军五星～ General of the Air Force ‖ 中国空军一级～ General First class
【上交】 shàngjiāo 〈动〉 ❶ hand in；submit；turn over to the higher authority：～报告 hand in a report to the higher authority ‖ ～矛盾 pass on contradictions/difficulties to the higher authority ❷〈书〉〈旧〉 seek contact/acquaintance/connection with persons in high places
【上胶】 shàngjiāo 〈动〉［造纸］ size：～机 gluing machine；glue applicator
【上焦】 shàngjiāo 〈名〉［中医］ upper burner［part of the body cavity above the diaphragm housing the heart and lungs］
【上缴】 shàngjiǎo 〈动〉 turn over (revenues, profits, surplus, materials, etc) to the higher authority：～战利品 hand in the spoils of war/victory ‖ ～国库 hand in to the exchequer ‖ 向国家～利税 turn profit and tax over to the state；tax payments and profit turnovers to the state
〖～利润〗 shàngjiǎo lìrùn ❶〈动〉 turn over profits ❷〈名〉 part of profits turned over to the state
【上街】 shàngjiē 〈动〉 ❶ go shopping；go downtown：他～去了。He has gone shopping. ❷ take to the streets：～示威 demonstrate in the streets；take to the streets
【上届】 shàngjiè 〈名〉 previous term or session：～毕业生 last year's graduate ‖ ～乒乓球冠军 defending ping-pong champion ‖ ～人大代表 deputy to the last National People's Congress ‖ ～总统 former president
【上界】 shàngjiè 〈名〉〈迷信〉 world above；abode of the gods；heavenly abode
【上紧】 shàngjǐn 〈动〉〈方〉 hasten；lose no time (in doing sth)；speed up：快期末考试了，得～复习功课了。As the final examination is approaching, we shall lose no time in revising our lessons.
【上进】 shàngjìn 〈动〉 go forward；make progress：不求～ have no desire to make progress；have no urge for improvement ‖ 力求～ strive to make progress；do one's best to advance
〖～心〗 shàngjìnxīn 〈名〉 desire to advance；urge for improvement：没有～ have no desire to advance；be lacking in drive ‖ ～很强 have a strong desire to advance
【上劲儿】 shàngjìnr 〈动〉 do sth energetically/with gusto/with great vigour；go to great lengths：越干越～ work with increasing vigour/gusto ‖ 越说越～ get more and more excited as one talks ‖ 他工作比别人都～。He works more energetically than others.
【上镜】 shàngjìng 〈动〉［影视］ be photogenic：～的女演员 photogenic actress ‖ 她很～。She photographs well.
【上捐】 shàngjuān 〈动〉 pay taxes
【上客】 shàngkè 〈名〉 distinguished guest；guest of honour
【上课】 shàngkè 〈动〉 (of students) attend a class；go to class；(of teachers) conduct a class；give a lesson/lecture；teach a class：上地理课 take a geography class ‖ 上示范课 hold a demonstration class ‖ ～时间 school hours ‖ 用英语～ conduct a lesson in English；instruct in English ‖ 正在～ be in class ‖ ～不许说话！No talking in class! ‖ 大学里每节课上 50 分钟。Classes meet for 50 minutes at universities. ‖ 老师病了，明天早上不能来～。The teacher is ill. He can't meet his classes tomorrow morning. ‖ 学校八点开始～。Classes begin at eight./The school takes up at eight. ‖ 我一周要上 12 节课。I have twelve periods a week.
【上空】 shàngkōng 〈名〉 air/sky above a certain place：飞过太平洋～ fly across the Pacific Ocean ‖ 五彩缤纷的气球漂浮在广场～。Multi-coloured balloons are floating above the square. ‖ 直升飞机在体育场～盘旋。The helicopter was hovering above/over the stadium.
【上口】 shàngkǒu 〈动〉 ❶ be able to read aloud fluently：他们都能把这首唐诗念得琅琅～。They can all recite the Tang poem very fluently. ❷ be easy to read；read smoothly：这篇文章很～。This article makes very smooth reading. ‖ 这首诗不易～。The poem doesn't lend itself to reading aloud.
【上口字】 shàngkǒuzì 〈名〉 conventionally-pronounced characters (in Beijing opera)
【上款儿】 shàngkuǎnr 〈名〉 name of the recipient［inscribed on a painting or a calligraphic scroll presented as a gift］
【上蜡】 shànglà 〈动〉［纺织］ wax：地板需要～。The floor needs waxing.
〖～机〗 shànglàjī 〈名〉 waxing machine；wax-coating machine
【上来】 shànglái 〈动〉 ❶ begin；start：一～就有劲 get very energetic at the beginning ‖ ～先少说话。Don't talk too much at the beginning. ❷〈书〉 sum up；summarize：～所言 to sum up ❸ come up：这山太高了，我爬了两个多钟头才～。This mountain is too high. It took me more than two hours to come to the top. ‖ 他在楼下看书，半天没～。He had been reading a book downstairs and didn't come upstairs for quite a while. ❹ come up to a place/state regarded as higher or above：这些干部刚从基层～。These cadres have just come from grass-roots units.
【上来】 shànglai 〈动〉 ❶［used after a verb, indicating a movement either upward or from afar］：端上饭来 serve the meal ‖ 部队从两路增援～。The troop reinforcements came from two routes. ❷［used after a verb, indicating success in doing sth］：这个问题你一定答得～。I'm sure you can answer this question. ‖ 这首诗他只读了两遍就背～了。He could recite the poem from memory after reading it only twice. ❸〈方〉［used after adjectives indicating intensification］：秋天到了，天气慢慢凉～。It's getting cooler and cooler in autumn.
【上联儿】 shàngliánr 〈名〉 first line of a couplet：一幅～ first line of a couplet ‖ 我出～，你对下联。I'll propose the first line of the couplet and you give the second.
【上脸】 shàngliǎn 〈动〉 flush from drinking：他酒量不大，喝几口就～。He can't carry more than a few sips of liquor without flushing.
【上梁】 shàngliáng ❶〈名〉(of bicycles) cross bar；top tube ❷〈动〉 put the beams in place (in building a wooden house) ❸〈名〉(of buildings) upper beam
〖～不正下梁歪〗 shàngliáng bù zhèng xiàliáng wāi 〈熟〉 if the upper beam is not straight, the lower ones will go aslant—when those above behave unworthily, those below will follow suit：～，他的所作所为把孩子引上了邪路。A wicked father begets a wicked son；it was his bad example that led his son astray.
【上列】 shàngliè 〈名〉 previous list；the above-mentioned：～各项 above-listed items ‖ ～原因 above reasons ‖ 在～例句中 in the examples listed above ‖ ～人员都要参加明天的会议。All the above are asked to attend tomorrow's meeting.
【上流】 shàngliú ❶〈名〉 upper reaches (of a river)：黄河～ upper reaches of the Yellow River ❷〈形〉 upper-class；upper-society：～人物 people from high society
〖～社会〗 shàngliú shèhuì 〈名〉 high/polite society；upper classes：与～交往 mix in good society
【上楼】 shànglóu 〈动〉 go upstairs：急忙～ go upstairs in a hurry；hurry upstairs
【上路】 shànglù 〈动〉 ❶ set out on a journey；begin a journey；start out：你几点～的？When did you start out? ‖ 休息半小时后我们又～了。After half an hour's rest, we were on our way again. ‖ 短暂的参观之后，他们又～。After a short visit, they took to the road again. ❷ get on the right track：她英语学习还没有～。She hasn't found her way to learn English.
【上马】 shàngmǎ 〈动〉 ❶ mount a horse ❷ start (a project)：这项工程即将～。The project will start soon. ‖ 三峡工程于 1997 年～。The Three Gorges Project was launched in 1997.
【上门】 shàngmén 〈动〉 ❶ call (at sb)；drop in；visit：～服务

provide service at sb's home; provide home service ‖ ～看病 (of a doctor) make a house call ‖ 免费送货～ make free home delivery ❷ bolt/shut the door: 睡觉前别忘了～。Don't forget to lock up the door before you go to bed. ❸ (of a shop) close up; put up the shutters for the night ❹ marry into the bride's family: ⇨～女婿

〖～的买卖好做〗 shàngmén de mǎimai hǎo zuò 〈熟〉 business is always easier when someone else initiates it

〖～女婿〗 shàngmén nǚxu 〈名〉 living-in son-in-law

〖～推销员〗 shàngmén tuīxiāoyuán 〈名〉 knocker; door-to-door salesman

【上面】 shàngmian 〈名〉 ❶ upper/higher place: 飞机在云层～飞行。The plane is flying above the clouds. ‖ 那本书就在我的课桌～。The book is on my desk. ‖ 护城河～有一座吊桥。There is a drawbridge across the city moat. ‖ 水已经漫到我们膝盖～了。The water is already above our knees. ❷ the above-mentioned; the aforesaid; the foregoing: ～列举的几个实例 above-mentioned examples ‖ 由于～原因 for the above reasons ‖ 财产属于～所说的王先生。The property belongs to the aforesaid Mr Wang. ❸ surface of an object: 墙～贴着一些画。There are some pictures on the wall. ❹ aspect; respect: 在学习～他下了很多功夫。He has taken great pains with his studies. ‖ 在这～,他比我强。He is better than me in this respect. ❺ higher authority; superior: ～的指示 instructions from above ‖ ～要来人检查我们的工作。Some people from above are coming to inspect our work. ‖ ～有人在帮他。Someone in the higher-ups is trying to help him. ‖ 搞得好坏都是～负责。The upper levels will be held responsible for the success or failure. ❻ elder generation (of one's family); elders

【上命】 shàngmìng 〈名〉 order/instructions from one's superior

【上年】 shàngnián 〈名〉 last/past year

【上年纪】 shàng niánji 〈动〉 be advanced in age/years; be getting on in years: 虽然上了年纪,他腿脚还相当灵便。Though advanced in years, he is quite surefooted.

【上盘】 shàngpán 〈名〉[矿业] hanging wall

【上皮】 shàngpí 〈名〉[生理] epithelium

〖～癌〗 shàngpí'ái 〈名〉 epithelial cancer; epithelioma

〖～瘤〗 shàngpíliú 〈名〉 epithelioma

〖～炎〗 shàngpíyán 〈名〉 epithelitis

〖～组织〗 shàngpí zǔzhī 〈名〉 epithelial tissue

【上品】 shàngpǐn 〈名〉 highest grade/quality: ～名瓷 top-grade porcelain ‖ 龙井是茶中～。*Longjing* is a top-grade tea.

【上坡】 shàngpō ❶ 〈名〉 upslope; uphill ❷ 〈动〉 move upslope/uphill

〖～风〗 shàngpōfēng 〈名〉[气象] upslope wind

〖～路〗 shàngpōlù 〈名〉 ❶ uphill/upslope road; upward road: 走～ walk upslope ‖ ～是很累人的。It is tiring to walk uphill. ❷ 〈喻〉 steady progress; upward trend: 生产走～。Production is on the increase.

〖～气流〗 shàngpō qìliú 〈名〉[气象] upslope flow

〖～雾〗 shàngpōwù 〈名〉[气象] upslope fog

【上铺】 shàngpù 〈名〉 upper berth: 她订了一张从西安到北京的～票。She has booked an upper berth on the train from Xi'an to Beijing. ‖ 我睡这张双层床的～。I sleep on the upper bed in this bunk.

【上漆】 shàngqī 〈动〉 lacquer; paint: 给家具上清漆 paint varnish on a piece of furniture; varnish a piece of furniture

【上气不接下气】 shàngqì bù jiē xiàqì 〈熟〉 be out of breath; gasp for breath/air: 跑得～ be out of breath from running

【上情】 shàngqíng 〈名〉 state of affairs and views of the high-ups: 下达～ transmit the views of the high-ups to the lower levels; make wishes of higher authorities known to those below

【上丘脑】 shàngqiūnǎo 〈名〉[生理] epithalamus

【上去】 shàngqu 〈动〉 ❶ go up: 登着梯子～ go up on a ladder ‖ 这楼太高了,没有电梯怎么～? This is a very tall building. How can we get to the top without a lift? ❷ [used with an object, indicating appearance]: ～两个人帮他提行李。Two of you go and help him with the luggage. ❸ [used with a noun in the middle, indicating the direction sb has gone or is going]: 孩子们已经上学去了。The children have gone to school. ‖ 你上哪儿去? Where are you going?

【上去】 shàngqu 〈动〉 ❶ [used after a verb, indicating upward movement]: 屋顶上有漏洞,需要～修理。There is a leak in the roof. We need to go up there and fix it. ❷ [used after a verb, indicating outward or forward direction]: 走～和客人一一握手 walk up and shake hands with each of the guests ‖ 大家连忙迎～。We rushed up to greet them. ‖ 快跟～。Hurry and catch up. ‖ 他把书落在这里了,快赶～把书给他。He has left his book here. Quick, run after him and give it to him. ❸ [used after a verb, indicating a rise in level]: 顺着楼梯爬～ climb to the top by the stairway ‖ 把工人的意见反映～ forward the workers' opinion to the higher authority ‖ 把生产搞～ increase/expand the production ❹ [used after a verb, indicating addition or adhesion]: 请帮我把这颗螺丝拧～。Please help me drive in this screw. ‖ 在这个计划上我们把所有的力量都使～了。We have exerted ourselves on this project.

【上圈套】 shàng quāntào 〈动〉 fall into a trap; rise to a bait: 上了人家的圈套 fall into sb's snare ‖ 敌人终于上我们的圈套了。The enemy fell into our trap at last. ‖ 他太聪明了,不会上这种圈套。He was too clever for such a trap.

【上阕】 shàngquè 〈名〉 upper stanza (of a poem)

【上人】 shàngrén 〈名〉〈旧〉〈尊〉 monk

【上人儿】 shàngrénr 〈名〉〈方〉 (of a restaurant, theatre, etc) receive patrons

【上人】 shàngren 〈名〉〈方〉 one's parents/grand-parents

【上任】 shàngrèn ❶ 〈动〉 assume an official post; take office: 新厂长～不久厂子便破产了。The new director had not been in the saddle long when the factory went bankrupt. ‖ 新官～三把火。A new broom sweeps clean. ⇨走马～ ❷ 〈名〉 predecessor: ～总统 former president ‖ 他的～任职 40 年后退休。His predecessor retired after 40 years in office.

【上色】 shàngsè 〈名〉 best-quality; top-notch: ～家具 quality furniture ‖ ～水果 choice fruits

【上色】 shàngshǎi 〈动〉 colour; paint: 把门上成红色。Paint this door red. ‖ 他先画了一头大象,然后给它上了色。He drew an elephant and coloured it.

【上山】 shàngshān 〈动〉 ❶ go uphill; go to the mountains: ～植树 go to the mountains to plant trees ‖ 她上到半山腰就再也走不动了。She couldn't walk any more when she was halfway up the hill. ❷ 〈方〉 (of silkworm) go up small straw bundles (to spin cocoons) ❸ 〈方〉〈婉〉 pass away; die and be buried

〖～下乡〗 shàngshān-xiàxiāng 〈熟〉 (of educated urban youth) go and work in the countryside or mountain areas (during the Cutural Revolution): ～知识青年 educated urban youth working in the countryside or mountain areas

【上上】 shàngshàng 〈形〉 ❶ very best: ～策 best plan ‖ ～签 best bamboo slip that has the best divinations inscribed on it ❷ before last: ～星期 the week before last

【上上下下】 shàngshàng-xiàxià 〈熟〉 high and low; old and young; everybody: 她的举止使～都喜欢她。Her manners recommend her to high and low alike.

【上哨】 shàngshào 〈动〉 stand sentry

【上身】 shàngshēn ❶ 〈名〉 upper part of the body: 光着～ be stripped to the waist ‖ 他～穿着白衬衣。He is wearing a white shirt. ❷ 〈名〉 blouse; jacket; shirt; upper outer garment: 她穿着白～,花裙子。She is wearing a white blouse and a bright-coloured skirt. ❸ 〈动〉 start wearing: 天气暖了,裙子该～了。It's getting warmer. We should start wearing skirts. ‖ 这件衣服刚～。I'm wearing this suit for the first time.

【上升】 shàngshēng 〈动〉 ❶ move upward: 没有风,烟笔直地～。The smoke rose straight up in the still air. ‖ 烟在空中袅袅～。The smoke ascends slowly to the sky. ❷ ascend; be on the rise; get up (to); rise (to a higher point, degree, rank, etc): ～0.18% be up/rise 0.18% ‖ 比上周～2.5% be 2.5% higher than last week ‖ 持续～ rise steadily ‖ 跳越式～ go up by leaps and bounds ‖ 把会谈～为部长级 upgrade a talk to the ministerial level ‖ 湖泊水位继续～。The level of the lake continues to rise. ‖ 气温在～。The temperature is going up. ‖ 十位数～到百位数。Tens ascend to hundreds. ‖ 这首歌在排行榜～了一位。The song rises one place on the chart.

〖～角〗 shàngshēngjiǎo 〈名〉[航空] angle of climb/ascent

〖～气流〗 shàngshēng qìliú 〈名〉 ascending air; up current

〖～失速〗 shàngshēng shīsù 〈名〉[航空] advanced stall

〖～时间〗 shàngshēng shíjiān 〈名〉[航空] rise time

〖～转弯〗 shàngshēng zhuǎnwān 〈名〉[航空] pull-up turn

【上声】 shàngshēng 〈名〉[语言] ❶ rising tone [the second of the four tones in classical Chinese pronunciation] ❷ falling-

rising tone [the third of the four tones in modern standard Chinese pronunciation]

【上士】 shàngshì 〈名〉❶ [陆军] sergeant, first class [PRC]; staff sergeant [US & UK] ❷ [海军] petty officer, first class [PRC & US]; chief petty officer [UK] ❸ [空军] technical sergeant [PRC & US]; flight sergeant [UK]

【上市】 shàngshì 〈动〉❶ appear/go on the market: 西瓜～了。Watermelons have appeared on the market. ‖ 下星期鲜黄瓜将～。Fresh cucumbers will be available on the market next week. ‖ 现在有不少非处方药品～。There are quite a number of over-the-counter drugs on the market. ❷ go shopping: 他一大早就～买菜去了。He went to the vegetable market early this morning. ❸ [经济] list: 允许～ allow a listing ‖ ～费 listing fee ‖ ～规则 listing regulations/rules ‖ ～流通 be traded on the market ‖ ～商品 listed brand ‖ ～要求 listing requirement ‖ 在纽约～ be listed on New York market

〖～公司〗 shàngshì gōngsī 〈名〉 listed company

〖～股票〗 shàngshì gǔpiào 〈名〉 listed stock

〖～证券〗 shàngshì zhèngquàn 〈名〉 listed security

【上世】 shàngshì 〈名〉 last generation

【上视图】 shàngshìtú 〈名〉 [机械] top view

【上手】 shàngshǒu ❶ 〈名〉 left-hand seat; seat of honour ❷ ＝上家 shàngjiā ❸ 〈动〉〈方〉 get to work; start work: 这事我一个人处理就行了，你们不用～了。I can handle the matter all by myself. You don't have to join in. ❹ 〈动〉 get started: 这场球一～就打得很顺利。Everything went on smoothly from the beginning of the match.

【上首】 shàngshǒu 〈名〉 seat of honour: 我父亲坐在～。My father took his place at the head of the table.

【上书】 shàngshū 〈动〉❶ send in a memorial; submit a written statement (to a higher authority): ～中央 present a memorial to the Central Government ❷ 〈旧〉 (of an old-style private tutor) teach a new lesson

【上疏】 shàngshū 〈动〉 submit an appeal/memorial to the emperor: ～言事 submit a memorial on government policy

【上述】 shàngshù 〈名〉 the above-mentioned; the aforesaid; the afore-mentioned: ～规定 regulations mentioned above ‖ ～目标 afore-mentioned objectives ‖ 严格遵守～原则 strictly abide by the above-mentioned principle ‖ ～情况属实。The aforesaid proved to be true.

【上闩】 shàngshuān 〈动〉 fasten with a latch/bolt; bolt: 门上了闩了。The door was latched/bolted.

【上水】 shàngshuǐ ❶ 〈名〉 upper reaches (of a river) ❷ 〈动〉 sail upstream: 这艘船在～而行。This ship is sailing upstream. ❸ 〈动〉 feed water to a steam engine, radiator (of an automobile), etc: 给水箱～ fill the tank with water

〖～道〗 shàngshuǐdào 〈名〉 water-supply line

【上水】 shàngshui 〈名〉〈方〉 heart, liver, lungs of an animal [used as food]

【上税】 shàngshuì 〈动〉 pay taxes: 烟酒要～。Cigarettes and wines are taxed.

【上司】 shàngsi 〈名〉 boss; superior: 巴结～ fawn on one's superior ‖ 讨好～ please one's superior ‖ 顶头～ one's immediate superior/chief ‖ 看～的眼色行事 take cues from one's boss ‖ 他被～开除了。His boss fired him. ‖ 她跟～闹翻了。She's fallen out with her boss.

【上诉】 shàngsù 〈动〉 [法律] appeal (to a higher court): 驳回～ turn down/reject/dismiss an appeal ‖ 提出～ lodge/make/file an appeal ‖ 通知～ give notice of appeal ‖ 不服判决而～ appeal against/from a judgement/ruling/conviction ‖ 向上一级法院～ appeal to a higher court ‖ 被告方将向最高法院～。The defence will appeal the case to the Supreme Court. ‖ 我打算对判决提出～。I intend to appeal that judgement. ‖ 这一案件正在～中，法官的裁令暂停执行。The case is on appeal, with the judge's order temporarily suspended.

〖～裁决书〗 shàngsù cáijuéshū 〈名〉 award on appeal

〖～程序〗 shàngsù chéngxù 〈名〉 appeal/appellate procedure; procedure for appeal

〖～法院〗 shàngsù fǎyuàn 〈名〉 court of appeal; appellate court

〖～费用〗 shàngsù fèiyong 〈名〉 cost of appeal

〖～理由〗 shàngsùlǐyóu 〈名〉 appellant reason

〖～判决〗 shàngsù pànjué 〈名〉 appellate decision

〖～期限〗 shàngsù qīxiàn 〈名〉 appellant period; time for appeal

〖～权〗 shàngsùquán 〈名〉 right of appeal

〖～人〗 shàngsùrén 〈名〉 appellant; appellor

〖～书〗 shàngsùshū 〈名〉 instrument of appeal

〖～委员会〗 shàngsù wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 board of review; appellate committee

〖～要件〗 shàngsù yàojiàn 〈名〉 important conditions of appeal

〖～状〗 shàngsùzhuàng 〈名〉 petition for appeal: ～副本 copy of appeal

【上溯】 shàngsù 〈动〉❶ go/sail upstream: 从宜昌乘船～到重庆 sail upstream from Yichang to Chongqing ❷ date/trace back to: 有文字可考的中国历史可～到五千多年以前。China's written history can be traced back to over five thousand years ago. ‖ 这一石头工具可～到新石器时代。This stone tool dates back to the Neolithic Age.

【上算】 shàngsuàn 〈形〉 paying; worthwhile: 钱花得～ get one's money's worth ‖ 诚实是～的。It pays to be honest. ‖ 烧煤气比烧煤～。It's more economical to use gas than coal.

【上岁数】 shàng suìshu 〈动〉〈口〉 be getting on; be advanced in years: 人上了岁数，身体一年不如一年了。When one becomes advanced in years, his health gradually deteriorates. ‖ 我们俩现在都～了。We're both getting on now.

【上锁】 shàngsuǒ 〈动〉 lock: 门上了锁。The door was locked. ‖ 这房间的门从不～。The door to this room is never locked.

【上台】 shàngtái 〈动〉❶ appear on the stage; mount/take the platform: ～表演 go up onto the platform and perform ‖ ～即兴演讲 mount the platform to make an impromptu speech ❷ assume power; come/rise to power; get into power: 重新～ return to power ‖ ～执政 assume office ‖ 谁将～领导国家? Who will assume power and lead the nation?

【上台阶】 shàng táijiē 〈动〉 reach a new level; reach a higher stage of development; make a new round of progress: 上新台阶 reach a new level; reach a higher stage of development ‖ 农业生产又上新台阶。The agricultural production again rose to a new height.

【上堂】 shàngtáng 〈动〉❶ 〈旧〉 go to law court; present at the court: ～受审 go to the court and stand trial ❷ 〈方〉 (of a teacher) give a lesson/lecture; (of a student) attend a class; go to class: 今天早上我要上两堂英语课。I have two periods/a double period of English this morning.

【上膛】 shàngtáng ❶ 〈动〉 [军事] load a gun: 一支上了膛的枪 a loaded gun ‖ 子弹～了。The gun is loaded. ❷ 〈名〉〈通称〉 [生理] palate

【上套】 shàngtào 〈动〉❶ harness a draught animal (to a cart, etc) ❷ fall into a trap: 我相信他这次会～的。I believed that he would fall into the trap this time.

【上体】 shàngtǐ 〈名〉 upper part of the body

【上天】 shàngtiān ❶ 〈动〉 fly sky-high; go up to the sky: 气球～不久就破了。The balloon broke soon after it went up to the sky. ‖ 无人宇宙飞船～了。The unmanned spacecraft was launched. ❷ 〈动〉〈婉〉 go to Heaven—die: 一颗子弹送他上了天。A bullet ended him. ❸ 〈名〉 Heaven; Providence: ～不容 Heaven forbid

〖～入地〗 shàngtiān-rùdì 〈熟〉 go up to heaven and enter the earth—be extremely able/capable: 你就是有～的本领，这个任务你一个人也无法完成。No matter how capable you are, you won't be able to accomplish this task on your own.

〖～无路，入地无门〗 shàngtiān wú lù, rù dì wú mén 〈熟〉 there is neither road to heaven nor door into the earth—have no way of escape; be in a desperate situation; be in dire straits

【上调】 shàngtiáo 〈动〉 raise: 原油价格已～了。The price of crude oil has been raised. ‖ 我们的工资已经～了。Our salaries have been raised.

⇨shàngdiào

【上头】 shàngtóu 〈动〉❶ 〈旧〉 (of a girl on her wedding day) start wearing her hair in a bun ❷ (of alcohol) go to one's head: 这酒一喝就～。A sip of this wine went straight to my head.

【上头】 shàngtou 〈名〉❶ higher authority: ～批准了这个计划。The higher authority has approved this project. ‖ 这是～的主意。This is the idea of the higher authority. ❷ higher/upper place: 我们的办公室就在餐馆～。Our office is above the restaurant.

【上吐下泻】 shàngtù-xiàxiè 〈熟〉 throw up on top and purge down below—suffer from both vomiting and diarrhoea

【上推下卸】 shàngtuī-xiàxiè 〈熟〉 shift blame to higher-ups or

one's subordinates

【上网】 shàngwǎng 〈动〉 access the Internet; get onto the Internet; be/go on-line: 免费～ have free access to the Internet ‖ 可以～的计算机 Internet-equipped computer ‖ 他正在～。He's surfing the net. ‖ 我已经～了。I'm already a member of the Internet.

〖～费〗 shàngwǎngfèi 〈名〉 charge for access to the Internet: 免收～ *free access to the Internet*

【上味】 shàngwèi 〈名〉 delicacy; delicious food

【上尉】 shàngwèi 〈名〉 ❶ [陆军] captain ❷ [海军] lieutenant ❸ [空军] captain [PRC & US]; flight lieutenant [UK]

【上文】 shàngwén 〈名〉 foregoing/preceding paragraphs; preceding context/passage: 见～ see above

【上屋】 shàngwū 〈名〉〈方〉 main rooms [usu facing south within a courtyard]

【上无片瓦,下无立锥之地】 shàng wú piàn wǎ, xià wú lì zhuī zhī dì 〈熟〉 have neither a tile above one's head nor an inch of land *to stick an awl into*—be utterly destitute

【上午】 shàngwǔ 〈名〉 morning; forenoon; ante meridiem (am): ～六点 six o'clock in the morning ‖ 第二天～ following/next morning ‖ 今天/昨天～ this/yesterday morning ‖ 明天～ tomorrow morning ‖ 博物馆只在～开放。The museums are open only in the mornings. ‖ 她只是在星期五～上街购物。She goes shopping only on Friday mornings.

【上西天】 shàng xītiān 〈动〉 go west—die: 他去年就～了。He died last year.

【上下】 shàngxià ❶〈名〉 all people within a certain range: 举国～ whole nation ‖ 全军～ whole army, officers and men alike ‖ 她考上了名牌大学,全家～都为她感到骄傲。All members of her family, old and young, are very proud that she has been admitted *to a famous university.* ❷〈名〉 *upper and lower; up and down*: ～打量 look sb up and down; size sb up; scrutinize sb from head to foot ‖ 这座楼～全部木制结构,一根铁钉也没用。The entire building, from top to bottom, is a wooden structure, built without a single nail. ‖ 他浑身～都是血。He was covered all over with blood. ❸〈名〉 (of level/degree) relative superiority/inferiority: 这两个球队难分～。It is hard to tell which team is the stronger of the two. ⇨不相～ ❹〈名〉 [used after a numeral or numeral-measure word to indicate a rough number]: 此人五十～。This man is about fifty years old. ‖ 今天的气温有二十摄氏度～。*The temperature today is 20°C or so.* ❺〈动〉 go up and down: 楼梯太窄了,～很不方便。It's inconvenient to go up and down the narrow stairs.

〖～其手〗 shàngxiàqíshǒu 〈熟〉 league together for evil purpose; distort facts to suit one's private ends

〖～文〗 shàngxiàwén 〈名〉 context: 取决于～ depend on the context ‖ 根据～确定词义 tell the meaning of a word from its context ‖ 完全脱离了～ be completely out of context; be placed in no context at all ‖ 联系～看,他的话有一定的意思。Taken in context, his remarks make some sense.

〖～一心〗 shàngxià-yīxīn 〈熟〉 people at all levels are of one mind

【上弦】 shàngxián ❶〈动〉 tighten the spring; wind (up) a clock/watch: 我的钟该～了。*My clock needs winding.* ❷〈名〉 [气象] first quarter (of the moon)

〖～月〗 shàngxiányuè 〈名〉 moon at the first quarter; new crescent moon

【上限】 shàngxiàn 〈名〉 upper/top limit; maximum; ceiling: 奖金的～ maximum of bonus

【上线】 shàngxiàn 〈动〉 ❶ raise to the higher plane of struggle over the political line ❷ get the passing grade/mark; be above the admission score: 今年他们班的同学高考全都～了。Everyone in his class got the passing grade in this year's national college entrance examination.

【上香】 shàngxiāng 〈动〉 burn joss sticks (before an idol or a spirit tablet); burn incense and worship: 每年春季来这儿～的人很多。*Every spring many people come here to burn incense and* worship.

【上相】 shàngxiàng 〈动〉 be photogenic; photograph well: 不～ photograph badly

【上校】 shàngxiào 〈名〉 ❶ [陆军] colonel ❷ [海军] captain ❸ [空军] colonel [PRC & US]; group captain [UK]

【上鞋】 shàngxié ＝ 绱鞋 shàngxié

【上心】 shàngxīn 〈动〉 ❶〈方〉 be careful/diligent: 他无论干什么事都很～。He takes great care in whatever he does. ‖ 他学习很～。He studies diligently. ❷ bear/keep sth in mind: 这件事一定要～。Do keep this in mind.

【上新世】 Shàngxīnshì 〈名〉[地质] Pliocene Epoch/Period

【上刑】 shàngxíng 〈动〉 put to torture; torture: 敌人残酷地对革命者～拷问。The enemy tortured the revolutionaries.

【上行】 *shàngxíng* 〈动〉 ❶ (of trains) go up to the capital from any part of the country: ～列车 up train ❷ (of boats) go upstream; sail upriver: ～船 upstream boat ❸ (of documents) be submitted/sent to higher authorities: ～公文 documents to be sent to the upper levels

【上行下效】 shàngxíng-xiàxiào 〈熟〉 subordinates follow the example of their superiors; those below follow the (usu bad) example of those above

【上旋】 shàngxuán 〈名〉[体育] topspin

〖～球〗 shàngxuánqiú 〈名〉 topspin ball: 发～ serve a topspin ball; topspin service

【上选】 shàngxuǎn 〈名〉 best choice; best select: ～苹果 choice apples

【上学】 shàngxué 〈动〉 ❶ go to school; attend school; be at school: 讨厌～ hate school ‖ 开车送孩子～ drive the kid to school ‖ 谁供他～? Who is paying for his schooling? ‖ 他没上过多少学。He did not get much schooling. ‖ 她今天没～。She's not at school today. ‖ 我想继续～。I want to continue my schooling. ❷ begin/start school: 中国儿童通常六岁开始～。Chinese children usually start school at the age of six.

【上旬】 shàngxún 〈名〉 first ten-day period of a month: 在五月～ in the first ten-day period of May; in early May

【上压力】 shàngyālì 〈名〉[物理] upward pressure

【上演】 *shàngyǎn* 〈动〉 *put on the stage; stage*: ～一出戏 stage a play ‖ 本地戏院有新戏要～。A new play is coming on at the local theatre. ‖ 今晚～什么节目? What's on tonight?

【上扬】 shàngyáng 〈动〉 go up; surge; soar: 股票价格今日～。Share prices went up today. ‖ 上海股市在低迷了几周之后今天～了将近三个百分点。The Shanghai stock market surged by nearly three per cent after being moribund for several weeks.

【上夜】 shàngyè 〈动〉〈旧〉 be on night duty

【上衣】 shàngyī 〈名〉 jacket; upper outer garment: 花呢～ tweed jacket ‖ 拉链～ zip-up coat ‖ 做工极好的～ coat of excellent make

【上义词】 shàngyìcí 〈名〉[语言] superordinate

【上议院】 shàngyìyuàn 〈名〉 upper house; House of Lords (of Britain): ～议员 Lords

【上瘾】 shàngyǐn 〈动〉 be addicted (to sth); get into the habit (of doing sth); be hooked on: 打牌～ develop a yen for playing cards ‖ 喝酒～ addict oneself to drinking ‖ 喝咖啡～ get into the habit of drinking coffee ‖ 玩电脑游戏～ be addicted to computer games; be crazy about computer games ‖ 吸毒～ be hooked on drugs; be addicted to drugs ‖ 久服镇静剂会～。Tranquillisers are habit-forming. ‖ 吸烟使人～。Smoking is addictive.

【上映】 shàngyìng 〈动〉 screen; show (a film): 国庆节期间将～几部国产影片。Several Chinese films will be shown during the *National Day holidays.* ‖ 他的新影片下月起将在全国～。His new movie will be screened nationwide from next month.

【上游】 shàngyóu 〈名〉 ❶ upper reaches (of a river): ～国家 upstream country ‖ 黄河～ upper reaches of the Yellow River ‖ ～能捕到好多鱼。There is good fishing upstream. ‖ 船在向～行进。The ship was making its way upstream. ‖ 桥在～两英里处。The bridge is two miles above. ❷ advanced position: ⇨力争～

〖～产品〗 shàngyóu chǎnpǐn 〈名〉 fundamental produce; raw material: 中国的～资源非常丰富。China is abundant in fundamental produces.

〖～勘探〗 shàngyóu kāntàn 〈名〉[石油] upstream exploration

〖～企业〗 shàngyóu qǐyè 〈名〉 upper reaches enterprise; raw material processing enterprise; elementary/extensive processing *enterprise*

【上有老,下有小】 shàng yǒu lǎo, xià yǒu xiǎo 〈熟〉 have both parents and young children to support and take care of

【上有天堂,下有苏杭】 shàng yǒu tiāntáng, xià yǒu Sū-Háng 〈熟〉 up above there is paradise, down here there are Suzhou and Hangzhou; just as there is paradise in heaven, there are Suzhou and Hangzhou on earth

【上有政策,下有对策】 shàng yǒu zhèngcè, xià yǒu duìcè 〈熟〉

while the higher authorities have policies, the localities have their counter-measures—attempt of those below to get around the policies of their superiors

【上谕】 shàngyù 〈名〉〈书〉 imperial edict

【上元节】 Shàngyuánjié = 元宵节 Yuánxiāojié

【上源】 shàngyuán 〈名〉(of rivers) place close to the source/origin

【上载】 shàngzài 〈动〉[计算机] upload

【上灶】 shàngzào 〈动〉❶ cook; do the cooking: 他在学校食堂～。He works as a cook at the school canteen. ❷ board at the canteen: 我们在单位食堂～。We board at the canteen of our unit.

【上涨】 shàngzhǎng 〈动〉 go up; rise; run up: ～5% rise by 5% ‖ ～24点 gain 24 points ‖ ～到124点 be up to 124 points ‖ ～股票 shares advanced; advancer ‖ ～行情 bull/rising market ‖ ～趋势 rising trend; upward tendency ‖ 预计行情会～ anticipate a rise in the market ‖ 地皮价格急剧～。The land appreciated rapidly. ‖ 股票价格不断/略有/正在～。Share prices are rising steadily/are slightly higher/are on the advance. ‖ 河水/行情正在～。The river/market is rising. ‖ 物价大幅度～。Prices have had a tremendous run-up. ‖ 物价～太快。Prices have gone up very rapidly.

【上账】 shàngzhàng 〈动〉 make an entry in an account book; enter sth in an account

【上照】 shàngzhào 〈方〉=上相 shàngxiàng

【上阵】 shàngzhèn 〈动〉❶ go into battle: ～杀敌 go to the front to fight the enemy ❷ take part in a match; pitch into the work: 他们一起～,工作很快就完成了。They all pitched in and soon finished the job. ‖ 今天下午的比赛你要～。You are going to play in this afternoon's match.

【上肢】 shàngzhī 〈名〉 upper limbs: 我的～有点麻木。I felt a little numb in my upper limbs.

【上中农】 shàngzhōngnóng 〈名〉〈旧〉 upper-middle peasants

【上装】 shàngzhuāng ❶〈动〉 make up (for a theatrical performance): 演员们正在后台～。The actors and actresses are making up backstage. ❷〈名〉 jacket; upper outer garment: 身穿白色～ wear a white jacket ‖ 她的～与裙子不配。Her upper outer garment does not go with her skirt. / Her top doesn't match her skirt.

【上奏】 shàngzòu 〈动〉〈旧〉 make an oral presentation to the emperor; present a memorial to the emperor

【上座】 shàngzuò 〈名〉 seat of honour: 在～就坐 take the top of the table ‖ 请座～。Please take the seat of honour.

【上座率】 shàngzuòlǜ 〈名〉 box-office rate: 提高～ increase the number of bums on seats ‖ 这部电影～创了新高。This movie is a box-office hit/smash.

【上座儿】 shàngzuòr 〈动〉❶ (of restaurants) draw customers; (of theatres) draw an audience: 戏园子里～不到五成。Less than fifty per cent of the seats of the theatre have been booked. ❷ be a draw; be a box-office success: 那部电影不～。That movie does badly at the box office. ‖ 这部电影很～。This film is a box-office success. / This film does well at the box office.

尚[1] shàng ❶〈形〉 lofty; noble: ⇨高～ ❷〈动〉 esteem; value; set great store by: ～贤使能 esteem the virtuous persons and employ the able ones ⇨～武;崇～ ❸〈名〉 prevailing custom: ⇨风～;时～

尚[2] shàng 〈副〉❶〈书〉 still; yet: ～待解决的问题 problem to be solved ‖ 事实～待证明。The fact remains to be proved. ‖ 他参军年纪～小。He is still too young to join the army. ‖ 我们现在～不能离开。We can't leave just yet. ‖ 现在下结论为时～早。It's still too early to draw a conclusion at the moment. ❷ even: 庸人～且羞之,况于将相乎? Even a commoner would be ashamed of such a thing, let alone ministers and generals.

【尚方宝剑】 shàngfāng bǎojiàn = 上方宝剑 shàngfāng bǎojiàn

【尚且】 shàngqiě 〈连〉 even: 女生都不能进屋,～是男生呢? Even girls are not allowed to enter the room, to say nothing of boys. ‖ 我们～不行,更何况他了。We cannot even manage it, let alone him.

【尚书】 shàngshū 〈名〉〈古〉 minister [in the Ming and Qing dynasties]: ～省 Department of State Affairs ‖ 吏部～ Minister of the Ministry of Personnel

【尚未】 shàngwèi 〈副〉 not yet; still not: ～完成的任务 unfinished task ‖ ～获得正式批准。Official sanction has not yet been given. ‖ 革命～成功,同志仍须努力。As the revolution has not yet succeeded, comrades need to work harder. ‖ 这个问题～解决。The problem is still not resolved.

【尚武】 shàngwǔ 〈动〉 attach importance to military affairs/martial arts; encourage a military/martial spirit: 斯巴达是～的民族。The Spartans were a warlike people.

[～精神] shàngwǔ jīngshén 〈名〉 military/martial spirit

绱 shàng 〈动〉 sole a shoe; stitch the sole to the upper: ⇨～鞋

【绱鞋】 shàngxié 〈动〉 sole a shoe; stitch the sole to the upper: 她正忙着～。She is busy soling a pair of shoes.

shang

上[1] shang 〈动〉❶ [used after a verb, indicating an upward movement]: 飞～蓝天 fly up to the blue sky ‖ 爬～山顶 climb up a mountain ❷ [used after a verb, indicating an amount]: 喝～一口水 drink some water ‖ 好好睡～一觉 have a good sleep ❸ [used after a verb, indicating a result]: 爱～ fall into love (with sb) ‖ 窗子关～了。The window has been closed. ❹ [used after a verb, indicating the beginning and continuation of an action]: 下课后,同学们又聊～了。The students continued their chat after the class.

上[2] shang 〈名〉❶ [used after a noun, indicating position]: 脸～ on one's face ‖ 墙～ on the wall ‖ 桌子～ on the table ❷ [used after a noun, indicating place]: 报纸～ in the newspaper ‖ 会～ at the meeting ‖ 课堂～ in class ‖ 书～ in the book ❸ [used after a noun, indicating certain aspect]: 事实～ in fact; actually ‖ 思想～ in thought; ideologically ‖ 在事业～取得成功 succeed in one's career ‖ 在数量～占优势 excel in numbers ❹ [used after words denoting age, indicating time]: 他十岁～上学。He went to school at the age of ten.

⇨shǎng;shàng

裳 shang → 衣裳 yīshang

⇨cháng

shāo

烧 shāo ❶〈动〉 burn: ～旧信 burn an old letter ‖ ～煤/天然气 burn coal/natural gas ‖ ～麦秆/玉米秆 burn wheat straws/cornstalks ‖ 把木头～成木炭 burn wood for charcoal ‖ 把沙发～了个洞 burn a hole in the sofa ‖ 干柴好～。Dry wood burns easily. ‖ 火～得正旺。The fire is burning briskly. ‖ 木房子很快就～起来了。The wooden house was quickly ablaze. ‖ 市镇全给～光了。The town is completely burnt out. ‖ 这只炉子是～油的。This stove is an oil-burner. ⇨～荒 ❷〈动〉 heat: ～木炭 make charcoal ‖ ～水 heat up water ‖ ～砖 bake/fire bricks ‖ 水～开了。The water is boiling. ‖ 陶器是用文火焙～的。Pottery is burnt at a moderate heat. ❸〈动〉burn [cause destructive change owing to contact with some chemical substance]: 硫酸～坏了他的手。His hands were burnt by sulphur. ❹〈动〉 damage/injure by excessive/improper use of fertilizer: 施肥过多会～坏庄稼。The crops will be damaged by excessive application of fertilizer. ‖ 上肥太多,把根儿都～坏了。Overfertilization burned the roots. ❺〈动〉 a) cook: ～一道菜 prepare a dish ‖ ～这肉一定不能少于一小时。Make sure this meat cooks for at least an hour. ‖ 饭～好了没有? Is the dinner ready? ‖ 他～一手地道的中国菜。He cooks very typical Chinese dishes. / He cooks Chinese dishes well. ‖ 我把饭又～焦了。I've burnt the rice again. b) stew after frying; fry after stewing: ～春菇 stewed spring mushrooms ‖ ～茄子 stewed eggplant c) roast; braise: ～鹅 roast goose ‖ ～土豆 braised potato ‖ ～羊肉 braised mutton in brown soy sauce ‖ 肉～得恰到好处。The meat is roasted to a turn. ❻〈动〉 run a fever; have a temperature: ～到39°C run a fever of 39°C ‖ 觉得～得很厉害 feel burning with fever ‖ 他现在～得很厉害。He is running a high fever. / He is burning up. ❼〈名〉 fever: ～正在退。The

fever is abating. ❸〈形〉〈口〉swollen-headed：被胜利～得忘乎所以 be carried away by victory ‖ 钱使她～得慌。Her money is *burning a hole in her pocket.* ‖ 他买彩票中了个头彩就～得不知怎么好了。He's forgetting himself because he has hit the jackpot.

【烧包】 shāobāo 〈动〉〈方〉have a swollen head because of one's wealth or power：发了一笔小财，他就～了。He made a small fortune and started parading his wealth.

【烧爆】 shāobào 〈动〉[冶金] decrepitate

【烧杯】 shāobēi 〈名〉beaker [used in the laboratory]

【烧饼】 shāobing 〈名〉sesame seed cake

【烧断】 shāoduàn 〈动〉blow a fuse：保险丝～了。The fuse blew out.

【烧饭】 shāofàn 〈动〉〈方〉*cook food；do the cooking；*prepare a meal：在煤气灶上～。Cook the meals on a gas ring. ‖ 你们家谁～？Who does the cooking in your family?

【烧高香】 shāo gāoxiāng 〈熟〉burn joss sticks in worship before Buddha to pray for blessings or express thanks—be blessed/granted a favour；be grateful：你只要出去不惹是生非，我就～了。I'll thank God if you don't go out and make trouble.

【烧锅】 shāoguō 〈名〉glazed steel cooking pot

【烧锅】 shāoguo 〈名〉(liquor) distillery

【烧化】 shāohuà 〈动〉❶ cremate ❷ burn (paper made to re*semble money, etc as an offering to the dead*)

【烧画】 shāohuà 〈名〉poker-picture

【烧坏】 shāohuài 〈动〉burn out：厨房的灯～了，父亲装了一只新的。The light bulb in the kitchen burned out and Father put in a new one. ‖ 引擎～了。The engine is/has burnt out.

【烧荒】 shāohuāng 〈动〉burn wild grass and bushes for reclamation：先～后翻地。Burn wild grass and bushes before turning up the soil. ‖ 这起山火是由～引起的。The mountain fire resulted from burning grass and bushes.

【烧毁】 shāohuǐ 〈动〉burn down/out/up；destroy by burning/fire：～秘密文件 burn up the *secret documents* ‖ 他的房子被大火完全～了。His house was a complete loss to the fire. / His house was burnt to the ground. ‖ 流星通常在到达地球前就～在大气层里。Meteorites often burn up in the atmosphere before they reach the earth.

【烧火】 shāohuǒ 〈动〉light/make a fire；tend the kitchen fire：～做饭 light a fire to cook the food/rice

【烧鸡】 shāojī 〈名〉roast chicken

【烧碱】 shāojiǎn 〈名〉[化学] caustic soda；sodium hydroxide

【烧焦】 shāojiāo 〈动〉burn；char；scorch：～的尸体 charred remains ‖ 饭～了。The rice is burning. ‖ 牛奶容易～。Milk scorches easily. ‖ 蔬菜被～了。The vegetables were badly burnt.

【烧结】 shāojié 〈动〉[冶金] sinter：～玻璃/磁铁/坩埚 sintered glass/magnet/crucible ‖ ～车间 sintering furnace department ‖ ～速度/温度 sintering rate/temperature

〔～厂〕 shāojiéchǎng 〈名〉sintering plant

〔～法〕 shāojiéfǎ 〈名〉[冶金] sintering process

〔～剂〕 shāojiéjì 〈名〉[化学] agglutinant

〔～炉〕 shāojiélú 〈名〉sintering furnace

〔～箱〕 shāojiéxiāng 〈名〉sinter box

【烧酒】 shāojiǔ 〈名〉spirit；liquor：喝～取暖 keep warm on liquor

【烧烤】 shāokǎo ❶〈动〉barbecue：羊肉～ barbecued lamb ‖ ～食品有害健康。Barbecued food is harmful to your health. ❷〈名〉barbecue；bar-b-q；barbie：取缔街头～ ban the street barbecue stands ‖ ～调味汁 barbecue sauce ‖ 韩国～ Korean barbecue ‖ 在海滩上举行～野餐 have a barbecue on the beach

〔～架〕 shāokǎojià 〈名〉barbecue grill/rack；barbecue

【烧蓝】 shāolán 〈名〉[工美] enameling；blueing

【烧料】 shāoliào 〈名〉imitation frosted glass

【烧卖】 shāomai 〈名〉*shaomai*；sumai [steamed dumpling with the dough gathered at the top]

〔～皮儿〕 shāomaipír 〈名〉wrapper for *Shaomai*

〔～馅〕 shāomaixiàn 〈名〉stuffing for *Shaomai*

【烧瓶】 shāopíng 〈名〉flask (used in the laboratory)：～不能直接接触火焰。The flame cannnot touch the flask directly.

【烧伤】 shāoshāng ❶〈动〉burn：被～ get/receive burn ‖ 施肥过量会～植物。Overfertilization may burn the plant. ‖ 他全身都被～了。He received burns all over his body. ‖ 我～了手。I've burnt my hand. ‖ 小女孩玩火把自己～了。The little girl burnt herself while playing with fire. ❷〈名〉burn：包扎/治愈～ dress/cure a burn ‖ 死于严重～ die of severe/terrible burns ‖ 表皮/轻度/中度～ superficial/minor/moderate burn ‖ 大面积～ extensive burns ‖ 化学品～ chemical burns ‖ 胸部～ chest burns ‖ 一度/二度/三度～ first-degree/second-degree/third-degree burns ‖ 她的手指严重～。Her fingers were badly burnt.

【烧死】 shāosǐ 〈动〉burn sb to death：被活活～ be burned to death

【烧香】 shāoxiāng 〈动〉❶ burn joss sticks (before an idol)：～拜佛 burn incense and pray before Buddha ‖ ～许愿 burn incense and make a vow ‖ 在庙里～ burn incense in a temple ❷〈喻〉present a gift when asking sb for a favour；bribe：给上司～ bribe one's superior

【烧心】 shāoxīn 〈动〉❶ upset the stomach；have a heartburn：柿饼吃多了～。Excessive consumption of dried persimmons will cause a stomach upset. ❷〈方〉(of cabbages, radishes, etc) turn yellow at the heart：萝卜～了。The radish has turned yellow at the heart.

〔～壶〕 shāoxīnhú 〈名〉〈方〉teapot；tea kettle

【烧夷弹】 shāoyídàn 〈名〉incendiary bomb

【烧纸】 shāozhǐ ❶〈动〉〈迷信〉burn paper money for the dead ❷〈名〉paper money burnt as an offering to the dead

【烧灼】 shāozhuó 〈动〉burn；scorch；singe：她的手上有～的疤痕。There are scars on her hands from burning.

捎

捎 shāo 〈动〉bring to sb；take sth to/for sb：～个口信 take a message to sb；*take sb a message* ‖ ～一程 *give sb a lift/ride* ‖ 请把这把伞～给我儿子。Take this umbrella to my son, please. ‖ 请替我给大家～个好。Please give my regards to everybody. ‖ 这些苹果是我从老家～来的。I've brought these apples from my hometown. ‖ 你能把我～到火车站吗？Can I hitch a lift with you as far as the railway station?
⇨shào

【捎带】 shāodài 〈动〉do sth incidentally；do sth in passing：你去文具店时请～给我买瓶墨水。Please buy a bottle of ink for me when you go to the stationer's. ‖ 如果你去教室请～把我的书拿来。*If you happen to go to the classroom, please bring my book to me.*

〔～脚儿〕 shāodàijiǎor 〈动〉make no extra effort；do sth in passing

【捎话】 shāohuà 〈动〉take/deliver a message to sb：请给你父亲捎个话，说他要的票我买到了。Will you take a message to your father? I have got the ticket he wants.

【捎脚】 shāojiǎo 〈动〉give sb a ride/lift：要求～ thumb a lift；hitch a ride ‖ 你能捎个脚儿吗？Could you give me a lift?

梢

梢 shāo 〈名〉❶ thin end of a twig：⇨树～ ❷ thin end of a long narrow thing：鞭～ whiplash ‖ 辫～ end of a plait ⇨眉～

【梢公】 shāogōng ＝艄公 shāogōng

【梢条】 *shāotiáo* 〈名〉*branch；twig*

【梢头】 shāotóu 〈名〉❶ tip of a branch：月到柳～。The moon rose to the top of the willow tree. ❷ [林业] top log

稍

稍 shāo 〈副〉a little/bit/trifle；slightly：～暗 a little dark ‖ ～长 a bit long ‖ ～等片刻 wait a moment ‖ ～加考虑 on a moment's consideration ‖ ～事休息 take a brief rest ‖ 路很滑，～不留神，就会摔倒。The road is very slippery. Make the slightest stumble and you'll fall. ‖ 你至少应该～有节制。You should at least use some moderation. ‖ 学校大门～南一点是个银行。Slightly to the south of the school gate is a bank.
⇨shào

【稍稍】 shāoshāo 〈副〉a bit/little/trifle；slightly：～休息一下 take a brief rest；have/take a breather

【稍胜一筹】 shāoshèng-yīchóu ＝略胜一筹 lüèshèng-yīchóu

【稍微】 shāowēi 〈副〉a little/bit/trifle；slightly：～不同 be slightly different ‖ 声音再～大一些讲 speak a little bit louder ‖ 地板～有些倾斜。The floor is on a slight slope. ‖ 他～有点头痛。He had a slight headache. ‖ 这篇文章～修改一下即可发表。This article can be published after a few minor alterations.

【稍为】 shāowéi ＝稍微 shāowēi

【稍许】 shāoxǔ ＝稍微 shāowēi

【稍纵即逝】 shāozòng-jíshì 〈熟〉fleeting；transient：这种机会～，可不要错过了。This is a fleeting opportunity. Don't let it go by.

蛸 shāo →蟏蛸 xiāoshāo
⇨xiāo

筲 shāo ❶〈名〉pail made of bamboo strips/wood; bucket: 水～ pail; bucket ❷〈量〉pailful; bucketful: 两～水 two pails/buckets of water

【筲箕】 shāojī 〈名〉bamboo basin [kitchen utensil for washing rice or vegetables]

艄 shāo 〈名〉❶ stern: ⇨船～ ❷ rudder; helm: 掌～ be at the helm; take the helm

【艄公】 shāogōng 〈名〉helmsman; boatman: 一个/名/位～ a helmsman

鞘 shāo 〈名〉whiplash: 鞭～ whiplash
⇨qiào

sháo

勺 sháo ❶〈名〉spoon; ladle: 一把～儿 a ladle; a dipper ‖ 不锈钢～ *stainless spoon* ‖ 长柄～ *dipper; ladle* ‖ 木～ wooden spoon ‖ 水～ water ladle ‖ 小～儿 little spoon ⇨漏～; 汤～; 掌～儿 ❷〈名〉objects resembling ladles: ⇨后脑～儿 ❸〈量〉*shao* [a traditional unit of capacity]

【勺口儿】 sháokour 〈名〉〈方〉taste of dishes prepared by a cook: 请尝尝这位师傅的～怎么样。Let's see what the chef's dishes taste like.

【勺状软骨】 sháozhuàng ruǎngǔ 〈名〉[生理] triquetral cartilage

【勺子】 sháozi 〈名〉ladle; scoop: 用～舀糖 take out sugar with a scoop

芍 sháo

【芍药】 sháoyao 〈名〉❶ [植物] Chinese herbaceous peony: 院子里种了几株～。Some Chinese herbaceous peonys are planted in the yard. ❷ flower of Chinese herbaceous peony

苕 sháo 〈名〉〈方〉sweet potato: ⇨红～
⇨tiáo

韶 sháo 〈形〉〈书〉splendid; beautiful: ⇨～光; ～秀

【韶光】 sháoguāng 〈名〉〈书〉❶ beautiful time; beautiful springtime ❷ time: ～荏苒,转瞬已是寒冬。Time flies and winter is coming on. ❸〈喻〉glorious youth: ～易逝。Youth passes quickly.

【韶华】 sháohuá 〈名〉〈书〉❶ springtime ❷ youth: 虚度～ idle away one's youth

【韶山】 Sháoshān 〈名〉Shaoshan [a county town in Hunan Province, noted as the birthplace of Mao Zedong]

【韶秀】 sháoxiù 〈形〉〈书〉delicate and pretty: 这个小姑娘聪颖～。This little girl is intelligent and pretty.

shǎo

少 shǎo ❶〈形〉few; little; scanty; meagre: ～吃多餐 have many meals but little food at each ‖ ～花钱多办事 get more done on less money ‖ ～说多干 work more and talk less ‖ 我们得到的消息很～。The information we have is very sketchy. ‖ 早饭吃好、午饭吃饱、晚饭吃～。A good meal for breakfast, a heavy meal for lunch, and a light meal for supper. ‖ 这个地方有艺术天才的人太～了。Artistic people are in tiny minority in this place. ‖ 五月以来,雨愈来愈～了。Rain has been tapering off since May. ❷〈动〉be short of; lack; be not enough: ～个好门将 need a good goalkeeper ‖ 人手～ be short-handed/short-staffed; be short of hands ‖ 缺医～药 be short of doctors and medicine ‖ 这本字典～了五页。This dictionary is five pages short. ❸〈动〉owe: 还～十元。There are still ten dollars owing. ‖ 我还～你三个月的房租。I still owe you three months' rent. ❹〈动〉be missing; lose: 我钱包里～了五十元。Fifty *yuan* is missing from my wallet. ‖ 什么都在,就～了钥匙。Everything is here except the keys. ❺〈副〉a short/little while; a moment: 请～候。Wait a moment, please. / Just a minute. ⇨～安毋躁 ❻〈动〉stop; cut out: ～跟我谈他! Don't talk about him to me! ‖ 课堂上～废话! Don't talk rubbish in class!
⇨shào

【少安毋躁】 shǎo'ān-wúzào 〈熟〉don't be impatient, wait a while; calm down and wait a short while: 请诸位～,晚会很快就要开始了。The evening party will start soon. Will you please wait a little while?

【少报】 shǎobào 〈动〉under-report; understate: ～、虚报都是不正之风。Underreporting and making false reports are both malpractices.

【少不得】 shǎobudé 〈动〉can't do without; be indispensable; can't dispense with: 生命～空气。Air is indispensable to life. ‖ 日后～要向你讨教。I may have to ask for your advice later on.

【少不了】 shǎobuliǎo 〈动〉❶ be indispensable; can't do without; can't dispense with: 办这件事可～你。We can't handle the matter without you. ❷ be bound to; be unavoidable: 初学者～犯错误。Beginners are bound to make some mistakes. ❸ there can't be only a few or only a little; there must be a lot: 眼前的困难看来～。It appears that there will be a lot of difficulties.

【少待】 shǎodài 〈动〉wait a short/little while

【少得了】 shǎodeliǎo 〈动〉[used *in rhetorical questions*] can do without; can dispense with: 我们做生意～电话吗? Can we do without a telephone in our business?

【少而精】 shǎo'érjīng 〈形〉less/fewer but better; smaller in quantity but better in quality: 办事机构要～。There should be fewer but more efficient executive organs.

【少汗症】 shǎohànzhèng 〈名〉[医学] hypohidrosis

【少会】 shǎohuì 〈动〉〈套〉[a form of greetings] I haven't seen you for ages; it's a rare pleasure to see you

【少见】 shǎojiàn ❶〈动〉〈套〉[*a form of greetings*] I haven't seen you for ages ❷〈形〉infrequent; uncommon; rare; scarce 当时,职业妇女很～。Career women were rare then. ‖ 这种树种越来越～。This species of tree is becoming increasingly rare.

[～多怪] shǎojiàn-duōguài 〈熟〉be easily surprised because of ignorance; the less one has seen, the more one marvels: 用不着～。There is nothing to be surprised at.

【少刻】 shǎokè 〈副〉after a little while; a moment later

【少劳少得】 shǎoláo-shǎodé 〈熟〉less pay for less work; less work, less pay

【少礼】 shǎolǐ 〈动〉〈套〉❶ dispense with formalities; please don't stand on ceremony ❷ excuse oneself for *the lack of manners*: 恕我～。Please excuse me for the lack of manners.

【少量】 shǎoliàng 〈形〉a little; a few; a small amount of: ～现金 a modicum of cash ‖ ～盐 a pinch of salt ‖ ～氧气 a little oxygen ‖ ～杂质 minute traces of impurities ‖ 吃～食物 have a light meal; have little food

【少尿症】 shǎoniàozhèng 〈名〉[医学] oliguria

【少陪】 shǎopéi 〈动〉〈套〉[used to excuse oneself for parting company] I am afraid I must be going now: 对不起,我～了。I'm sorry. I must be leaving now.

【少顷】 shǎoqǐng 〈名〉〈书〉short while; moment: ～他就回来了。After a little while, he came back.

【少生优生】 shǎoshēng-yōushēng 〈熟〉(of family planning) have fewer but healthier babies

【少时】 shǎoshí 〈名〉little while; moment: ～雨过天晴。It soon cleared up.

【少数】 shǎoshù 〈名〉few; small number; minority: 占极～ be very much in the minority ‖ 在～情况下 in a minority of cases ‖ ～服从多数。The minority is subordinate to the majority. / The minority yields to the majority. ‖ 只有～人出席了这次会议。We have got a poor attendance for the meeting.

[～党] shǎoshùdǎng 〈名〉minority party; minority: ～席位 minority party seats

[～股东] shǎoshù gǔdōng 〈名〉minority share holders

[～股份] shǎoshù gǔfèn 〈名〉*minority share*

[～股权] shǎoshù gǔquán 〈名〉minority interest

[～民族] shǎoshù mínzú 〈名〉ethnic/national minority; minority nationality: 保护～ protect the minorities ‖ ～地区 ethnic region; minority nationality area ‖ ～地区自治 regional autonomy of minority nationality ‖ ～干部 cadres from the minority

groups; minority nationality cadres ‖ ～教育/语言 education/languages of minority nationalities ‖ ～舞蹈 national minority dances ‖ 要注意搞好汉族和～的关系。Attention must be paid to fostering good relations between the Han nationality and the minority nationalities.

〖～派〗 shǎoshùpài 〈名〉 minority: ～意见 minority opinion ‖ 政治上的～ political minority

〖～票〗 shǎoshùpiào 〈名〉 minority vote

【少说】 shǎoshuō 〈动〉 say the least: 这块石头～也有两吨重。This stone weighs two tons at the very less. ‖ 他～也有四十岁了。He is forty years old at least.

〖～为妙〗 shǎoshuō-wéimiào 〈熟〉 least said, soonest mended; the less said, the better

【少许】 shǎoxǔ 〈形〉〈书〉 a little; a bit/modicum of: ～胡椒面 a dash of pepper ‖ 喝～水 drink a little water ‖ 加入～调味品 season the food to impart a subtle flavour

【少言寡语】 shǎoyán-guǎyǔ 〈熟〉 scarcely speak; be reticent/taciturn: 她天生～,即使跟好朋友在一起也是如此。She is naturally reticent, even with some of her closest friends.

【少有】 shǎoyǒu 〈形〉 rare; few and far between: ～的拜访 infrequent visits ‖ 就业机会现在真是～。Job opportunities are few and far between at the moment.

【少云】 shǎoyún 〈形〉 [气象] partly cloudy

shào

少 shào ❶〈形〉 young: 长得～相 look younger for one's age ‖ 他比我年～。He is my junior. ⇨～年;～壮;男女老～ ❷〈名〉 son of a rich family; young master: 恶～ young ruffian ‖ 阔～ son of a rich family
⇨shǎo

【少艾】 shào'ài 〈书〉 ❶〈形〉 young and handsome ❷〈名〉 young and beautiful girl; pretty girl

【少白头】 shàobáitóu ❶〈动〉 be prematurely grey ❷〈名〉 young person with greying hair; grey-haired youngster

【少不更事】 shàobùgēngshì 〈熟〉 young and inexperienced; green: ～者 greenhorn ‖ 年轻人～,要多向老同志学习。On account of their inexperience, young people should learn from the old comrades in many aspects.

【少东家】 shàodōngjia 〈名〉〈旧〉 young master

【少儿】 shào'ér 〈名〉〈简称〉 children: ～读物 children's book ‖ ～不宜 not fit for children ⇨少年儿童

【少妇】 shàofù 〈名〉 young married woman

【少管所】 shàoguǎnsuǒ 〈名〉〈简称〉 reformatory for juvenile delinquents; reform school; correction institution for juveniles; juvenile penitentiary ⇨少年犯管教所

【少将】 shàojiàng 〈名〉 ❶ [陆军] major general ❷ [空军] rear admiral ❸ [空军] major general [PRC & US]; air vice marshal [UK]

【少教所】 shàojiàosuǒ ＝ 少管所 shàoguǎnsuǒ

【少林拳】 shàolínquán 〈名〉 Shaolin boxing [a school of Chinese boxing with a series of movements similar to some of the *Taijiquan* movements, supposedly developed in the Shaolin Monastery]

【少林寺】 Shàolínsì 〈名〉 Shaolin Monastery [in Mount Song of Henan Province where Shaolin boxing was developed]

【少奶奶】 shàonǎinai 〈名〉 ❶ young mistress (of the house) ❷〈旧〉〈尊〉 your or sb else's daughter-in-law

【少男少女】 shàonán-shàonǚ 〈名〉 teenagers

【少年】 shàonián 〈名〉 ❶ early youth (from about ten to sixteen years old); childhood: 打从～时代他就想当一名篮球国手。It was his boyhood ambition to be on the national basketball team. ❷ juvenile; boy/girl in early teens; teenager: ～男子/女子单打冠军 boy's/girl's singles champion ‖ ～运动员 juvenile player/athlete ❸ young man; lad: 翩翩～ elegant young man

〖～班〗 shàoniánbān 〈名〉 juvenile college class [class for exceptionally bright minors in a college or university]

〖～读物〗 shàonián dúwù 〈名〉 children's books; juvenile books

〖～儿童〗 shàonián értóng 〈名〉 children: ～出版社 children's publishing house

〖～法庭〗 shàonián fǎtíng 〈名〉 juvenile court

〖～犯〗 shàoniánfàn 〈名〉 juvenile delinquent; juvenile offender: ～管教所 reformatory for juvenile delinquents; reform school; correction institution for juveniles; juvenile penitentiary

〖～犯罪〗 shàonián fànzuì 〈名〉 juvenile crime/delinquency: 解决～问题 solve the problem of juvenile delinquency

〖～夫妻老来伴〗 shàonián fūqī lǎo lái bàn 〈熟〉 a man and his wife are lovers when they are young, companions when they are old

〖～宫〗 shàoniángōng 〈名〉 children's palace: 一个/座～ a children's palace

〖～剧〗 shàoniánjù 〈名〉 juvenile drama

〖～老成〗 shàonián-lǎochéng 〈熟〉 ❶ have an old head on young shoulders ❷ young person lacking in vigour and drive; old young person

〖～先锋队〗 Shàonián Xiānfēngduì 〈名〉 Young Pioneers

【少女】 shàonǚ 〈名〉 teenage/young girl: ～时期 in one's girlhood; maidenly years ‖ 摩登～ modern young girl

【少帅】 shàoshuài 〈名〉 young commander-in-chief

【少尉】 shàowèi 〈名〉 ❶ [陆军] second lieutenant ❷ [海军] ensign [PRC & US]; acting sub-lieutenant [UK] ❸ [空军] second lieutenant [PRC & US]; pilot officer [UK]

【少先队】 shàoxiānduì 〈名〉〈简称〉 Young Pioneers ⇨少年先锋队

〖～员〗 shàoxiān duìyuán 〈名〉 Young Pioneer

【少相】 shàoxiang 〈形〉 young-looking: 他长得很～。He carries his age well. / He looks young for his age.

【少校】 shàoxiào 〈名〉 ❶ [陆军] major ❷ [海军] lieutenant commander ❸ [空军] major [PRC & US]; squadron leader [UK]

【少爷】 shàoye 〈名〉 ❶ young master [a form of address formerly used by servants to the master's son]: 活像个～ look very much like a spoiled young man ❷〈旧〉〈尊〉 your son or sb else's son

〖～脾气〗 shàoye píqi 〈名〉 behaviour of a pampered/spoilt boy: 他冲我耍～。He behaves like a spoiled young master to me.

【少长】 shàozhǎng 〈名〉 the young and the old; the youthful and the elderly

【少壮】 shàozhuàng 〈形〉 young and vigorous/robust

〖～不努力,老大徒伤悲〗 shàozhuàng bù nǔlì, lǎodà tú shāngbēi 〈熟〉 if one does not exert oneself in youth, he will regret it in his old age—laziness in youth spells regret in old age; reckless youth makes rueful age; an idle youth, a needy age

〖～派〗 shàozhuàngpài 〈名〉 younger faction/group (in political parties or other organizations); powerful rising stars; the up-and-coming

卲 shào ＝劭② shào

劭 shào 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 advise and encourage; urge; exhort: 先帝～农。The late emperor encouraged farming. ❷〈形〉 (of moral character) excellent; admirable: 年高德～ be of venerable age and eminent virtue

绍[1] shào 〈动〉 ❶〈书〉 carry on/forward; inherit; continue ❷ introduce: ⇨介～

绍[2] Shào 〈名〉 Shaoxing in Zhejiang Province: ⇨～剧; ～酒

【绍介】 shàojiè 〈动〉 introduce

【绍酒】 shàojiǔ ＝ 绍兴酒 shàoxīngjiǔ

【绍剧】 shàojù 〈名〉 Shaoxing opera [a local opera popular in Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province]

【绍兴酒】 shàoxīngjiǔ 〈名〉 Shaoxing rice wine

捎 shào 〈动〉 ❶ (of mules, horses, etc) draw back a step or two; move backward ❷ fade: ⇨～色
⇨shāo

【捎马子】 shàomǎzi 〈名〉〈方〉 saddlebag

【捎色】 shàoshǎi 〈动〉 fade (in colour): ～的牛仔裤 faded jeans ‖ 衣服在强烈的阳光下会～。Clothes will fade when exposed to strong sunlight.

哨[1] shào ❶〈动〉 patrol: ⇨～探;巡～ ❷〈名〉 sentry post; post: 观察～ observation post ‖ 换～ relieve a sentry ‖ 上～ go on

S

sentry ‖ 退～ come off sentry ⇨～兵；放～

哨[2] shào ❶〈动〉(of birds) warble; chirp: 那鸟～得真好听。That bird is chirping/warbling/singing pleasantly. ❷〈名〉whistle: 吹～儿 blow a whistle ‖ 用～声呼唤 call by whistle ‖ 裁判鸣～宣布比赛结束。The referee whistled for the end of the match.

【哨兵】 shàobīng 〈名〉guard; sentry; sentinel: 活捉～ carry off a sentry ‖ 走进大门的人被～查问。People approaching the gate were challenged by the sentry. ‖ 入口处有～把守。The entrance was guarded by sentries.

【哨笛】 shàodí 〈名〉[乐器] flageolet

【哨岗】 shàogǎng 〈名〉sentry post: 在营地周围设立～ post sentries round the camp

【哨马】 shàomǎ 〈名〉mounted scout

【哨卡】 shàoqiǎ 〈名〉frontier/strategic sentry post; checkpoint: 一道～ a sentry post ‖ 设～ establish a checkpoint ‖ 通过～ pass a checkpoint ‖ 边防～ border sentry post

【哨所】 shàosuǒ 〈名〉(sentry) post: 一处/个～ a sentry post ‖ 边防～ frontier guard post ‖ 前沿～ forward post; outpost

【哨位】 shàowèi 〈名〉(sentry) post

【哨鸭】 shàoyā 〈名〉whistling duck

【哨子】 shàozi 〈名〉whistle: 吹～ blow a whistle ‖ 裁判吹响了～，比赛结束。The referee whistled and the game was over.

睄 shào 〈动〉〈方〉cast/throw a glance

稍 shào

⇨shāo

【稍息】 shàoxī 〈动〉stand at ease: ～! [word of command] At ease!

潲[1] shào 〈动〉❶ (of rain) fall slantwise; slant in: 窗帘已经被～湿了。The curtains have got wet by the rain water. ‖ 快关窗户，别让雨水～进来。Close the windows quickly lest the raindrops should slant in. ❷〈口〉sprinkle; spray: 往花上～水 sprinkle flowers with water ‖ 扫地前先～点儿水。Please sprinkle some water on the ground before you sweep it.

潲[2] shào 〈名〉〈方〉slops; swill: 猪～ hogwash

【潲缸】 shàogāng 〈名〉hogwash vat

【潲水】 shàoshuǐ 〈名〉〈方〉hogwash; slops; swill: 收～养猪 collect swill/pigswill to raise pigs ‖ 我们用～喂猪。We feed the slops to the pigs.

【潲桶】 shàotǒng 〈名〉〈方〉bucket for hogwash

【潲雨】 shàoyǔ ❶〈名〉rain slanted by the wind ❷〈动〉get wet by the slanting rain

shē

畲 Shē = 畬 Shē

奢 shē 〈形〉❶ extravagant; luxurious; wasteful: 由～入俭难。It's difficult to change from a luxurious life to a simple one. ⇨～侈；～华；穷～极欲 ❷ excessive; inordinate: ⇨～求；～望；～想

【奢侈】 shēchǐ 〈形〉extravagant; luxurious; wasteful: 反对～和铺张 object to luxury and ostentation ‖ ～无度 indulge in high life ‖ 生活～ live in luxury; live high; live a high life ‖ ～的人有～的嗜好和习惯。An extravagant person has extravagant tastes and habits. ‖ 对我来说那是一种～。It is a luxury to me. ‖ 他们昨天的晚餐吃得很～。They spent lavishly on dinner yesterday.

〖～品〗 shēchǐpǐn 〈名〉extravagance; luxuries; luxury goods/items; articles of luxury: 出售～ sell luxury goods ‖ 放弃/购买～ give up/buy luxuries ‖ 很少有人买得起这种～。Few people could afford this kind of luxuries. ‖ 他挣钱少，很少买～。His salary is low and he gets few luxuries.

【奢华】 shēhuá 〈形〉luxurious; sumptuous; extravagant: 陈设～ be luxuriously furnished ‖ 衣着～ be extravagant in dress ‖ ～的生活 extravagant/high life ‖ ～的宴会 sumptuous feast ‖ 住在～的饭店里 live in a luxurious hotel ‖ 他是在～的环境中长大的。He grew up in luxury. ‖ 我们曾一度过着极其～的生活。We lived for a time in great luxury.

【奢糜】 shēmí = 奢靡 shēmí

【奢靡】 shēmí 〈形〉extravagant and wasteful

【奢念】 shēniàn 〈名〉excessive expectations

【奢求】 shēqiú 〈动〉demand excessively/unreasonably: 无所～ have no extravagant demands

【奢谈】 shētán 〈动〉talk in an exaggerated but irresponsible way: ～人权 talk about human rights in an irresponsible way

【奢望】 shēwàng 〈名〉extravagant hopes; wild wishes: 我对此不抱～。I entertain no high hopes in this regard.

【奢想】 shēxiǎng 〈名〉extravagant hopes; wild wishes: 对此不要有什么～。Don't entertain any extravagant hopes for this.

赊 shē 〈动〉buy or sell on credit: ～些必需品 buy some essentials on credit ⇨～购；～销

【赊购】 shēgòu 〈动〉buy/purchase on credit; buy/purchase on trust: ～货物 purchase goods on credit ‖ 拒绝/允许～ refuse/grant sb credit ‖ ～商店 tally shop ‖ 你如果不能付现金，可以～。If you can't afford to pay in cash, buy it on credit.

【赊欠】 shēqiàn 〈动〉buy on credit/trust/tick; sell on credit/trust/tick: 允许～ allow/give/grant credit ‖ 给老顾客～ extend credit to regular customers ‖ 靠～度日 live on credit ‖ 本店概不～。No credit is given at this shop.

〖～期〗 shēqiànqī 〈名〉credit: 无息～ interest-free credit

〖～限额〗 shēqiàn xiàn'é 〈名〉credit limit

〖～协议〗 shēqiàn xiéyì 〈名〉credit agreement

【赊售】 shēshòu 〈动〉sell on credit: ～交易/协议 credit-sale transaction/agreement

【赊销】 shēxiāo 〈动〉sell on credit: 在饥荒时期～谷物 sell grain on credit during times of famine ‖ 我们不～。We don't sell on credit.

〖～发票〗 shēxiāo fāpiào 〈名〉credit sale invoice

〖～账项〗 shēxiāo zhàngxiàng 〈名〉credit/charge account

〖～制〗 shēxiāozhì 〈名〉tally system

【赊账】 shēzhàng ❶〈动〉buy or sell on credit; have outstanding bills: ～交易 credit transaction; transaction on credit ‖ ～买卖 deal on credit ‖ 靠～度日 live upon tick; live on credit ‖ 允许～六个月 allow customers six months' credit ‖ 恕不～。No selling on credit. / No credit is given. ❷〈名〉outstanding bills/accounts: 还有几笔～未清。There are some bills still unpaid.

〖～价格〗 shēzhàng jiàgé 〈名〉credit price

〖～金额〗 shēzhàng jīn'é 〈名〉credit amount

〖～期限〗 shēzhàng qīxiàn 〈名〉credit period

猞 shē

【猞猁】 shēlì 〈名〉[动物] lynx

畲 Shē

【畲族】 Shēzú 〈名〉She ethnic group; the Shes [inhabiting Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi and Guangdong provinces]

畬 shē 〈动〉[农业] slash and burn [burn grass and wood in the field and use the ash as fertilizer]

⇨yú

shé

舌 shé 〈名〉❶ tongue: ～非刀剑，但能伤人。The tongue is not steel, yet it cuts. ⇨～苔；～头 ❷ tongue-shaped object: 鞋～ tongue of a shoe ⇨喉～；火～ ❸ tongue of a bell; clapper

【舌癌】 shé'ái 〈名〉tongue cancer

【舌背】 shébèi 〈名〉dorsum of the tongue

〖～音〗 shébèiyīn 〈名〉[语言] dorsal

【舌敝唇焦】 shébì-chúnjiāo 〈熟〉talk till one's tongue and lips are parched—talk too much; talk oneself hoarse

【舌敝耳聋】 shébì-ěrlóng 〈熟〉the discussion is so heated that the speakers' tongues are parched and the listeners' ears are deafened—talk oneself hoarse and deafen the hearers

【舌扁桃体】 shébiǎntáotǐ 〈名〉lingual tonsil

【舌病】 shébìng 〈名〉glossopathy

【舌齿】 shéchǐ 〈名〉hyoid tooth

〖～音〗 shéchǐyīn 〈名〉[语言] linguo-dental

【舌疮】 shéchuāng 〈名〉[中医] tongue sore
【舌根】 shégēn 〈名〉root of the tongue
〖～音〗 shégēnyīn 〈名〉[语言] velar [such as g, k, h in standard Chinese pronunciation]
【舌耕】 shégēng 〈动〉〈书〉make a living by teaching
【舌弓】 shégōng 〈名〉hyoid/lingual arch
【舌沟】 shégōu 〈名〉lingual groove
【舌骨】 shégǔ 〈名〉tongue bone; hyoid
【舌簧】 shéhuáng 〈名〉tongue; reed
【舌肌】 shéjī 〈名〉lingualis
【舌尖】 shéjiān 〈名〉tongue tip; tip/apex of the tongue
〖～后音〗 shéjiānhòuyīn 〈名〉[语言] blade-palatal [such as zh, ch, sh in standard Chinese pronunciation]
〖～前音〗 shéjiānqiányīn 〈名〉[语言] dental [such as z, c, s in standard Chinese pronunciation]
〖～音〗 shéjiānyīn 〈名〉[语言] apical
〖～中音〗 shéjiānzhōngyīn 〈名〉[语言] blade-alveolar [such as d, t, n, l in standard Chinese pronunciation]
【舌剑唇枪】 shéjiàn-chúnqiāng = 唇枪舌剑 chúnqiāng-shéjiàn
【舌裂】 shéliè 〈名〉split tongue
【舌麻痹】 shémábì 〈名〉glossolysis
【舌面】 shémiàn 〈名〉front of the tongue
〖～后音〗 shémiànhòuyīn = 舌根音 shégēnyīn
〖～前音〗 shémiànqiányīn 〈名〉[语言] coronal; dorsal [such as j, q, x in standard Chinese pronunciation]
【舌黏膜】 shéniánmó 〈名〉periglottis
【舌巧如簧】 shéqiǎo-rúhuáng = 巧舌如簧 qiǎoshé-rúhuáng
【舌切除术】 shéqiēchúshù 〈名〉[医学] glossectomy
【舌人】 shérén 〈名〉〈古〉official serving as an interpreter
【舌伤】 shéshāng 〈名〉hurt by public opinion
【舌鳎】 shétǎ 〈名〉[动物] tonguefish; tongue sole
【舌苔】 shétāi 〈名〉tongue coating/fur: ～厚 furred tongue ‖ 我长～了。My tongue is coated.
【舌头】 shétou 〈名〉❶ tongue: 一条～ a tongue ‖ 嚼～ wag one's tongue; gossip ‖ 伸/吐～ put/stick out one's tongue ‖ 咬/咂～ bite/click one's tongue ‖ 长～ be fond of gossip; be long-tongued ❷ enemy soldier captured to extract information: 抓～ capture/take an enemy soldier to get information
【舌位图】 shéwèitú 〈名〉linguagram
【舌下神经】 shéxià shénjīng 〈名〉lingual/hypoglossal nerve
【舌下腺】 shéxiàxiàn 〈名〉sublingual gland
【舌咽神经】 shéyān shénjīng 〈名〉glossopharyngeal nerve
【舌炎】 shéyán 〈名〉glossitis
【舌叶】 shéyè 〈名〉tongue blade
【舌蝇】 shéyíng 〈名〉[动物] tsetse/tzetze (fly); glossina
【舌战】 shézhàn 〈动〉argue heatedly/vehemently; have a verbal battle: ～群儒 have a heated dispute with a group of scholars ‖ 进行～ engage in a verbal battle ‖ 展开～ have a battle of words ‖ 激烈的～ heated dispute
【舌诊】 shézhěn 〈名〉[中医] tongue diagnosis
【舌状花】 shézhuànghuā 〈名〉[植物] lingulate flower

折 shé 〈动〉❶ break; snap: 树枝～了。The branch was broken. /The branch snapped. ❷ lose money (in business); lose one's capital: 他把老本都～光了。He has lost his capital altogether. ⇨～本; ～耗
⇨zhē; zhé
【折本】 shéběn 〈动〉lose money in business: 我们卖那些货折了本。We made a loss on those goods.
〖～买卖〗 shéběn mǎimai 〈名〉losing business; bad bargain: 没有人愿意做这种～。No one is willing to do such a losing business. ‖ 这可真是一笔～。This is really a bad bargain.
【折秤】 shéchèng 〈动〉(of vegetables, fruits, etc) lose weight in the course of reweighing: 水果一般都会～。Fruits usually lose weight in reweighing.
【折耗】 shéhào 〈名〉damage and loss (to goods during transit, storage, etc): 我们这笔生意～很大，只能赚一点点钱。With so much damage and loss, we can only make a little money in this business.
【折钱】 shéqián 〈动〉〈方〉suffer losses in business transactions; lose money in business

蛇 shé 〈名〉snake; serpent: 捕～ trap a snake ‖ 弄～人 snake charmer ‖ ～冬眠/爬行/盘绕/蜕皮。Snakes hibernate/crawl/coil/moult. ‖ ～嘶嘶作声。Snakes hiss. ‖ 那条～游走了。The snake slithered/wriggled away. ⇨打草惊～; 地头～; 眼镜～
⇨yí
【蛇草】 shécǎo 〈名〉[植物] snakeweed
【蛇船】 shéchuán 〈名〉〈方〉ship for smuggling; runner
【蛇胆】 shédǎn 〈名〉snake gallbladder
【蛇豆】 shédòu = 蛇瓜 shéguā
【蛇毒】 shédú 〈名〉snake venom
〖～素〗 shédúsù 〈名〉[生化] venin
【蛇根草】 shégēncǎo 〈名〉devilpepper
【蛇瓜】 shéguā 〈名〉[植物] snake gourd
【蛇馆】 shéguǎn 〈名〉serpentarium
【蛇管】 shéguǎn 〈名〉[机械] hosepipe; coiler
【蛇客】 shékè 〈名〉〈方〉immigrant smuggler
【蛇麻】 shémá 〈名〉[植物] hops
【蛇鳗】 shémán 〈名〉[动物] snake eel
【蛇莓】 shéméi 〈名〉[植物] mockstrawberry; snake berry
【蛇皮】 shépí 〈名〉snakeskin: ～钱包 snakeskin purse
〖～管〗 shépíguǎn 〈名〉[电工] flexible metal conduit
〖～癣〗 shépíxuǎn 〈名〉[医学] ichthyosis
【蛇丘】 shéqiū 〈名〉[地质] esker
【蛇拳】 shéquán 〈名〉snake boxing [a style of Chinese boxing]
【蛇伤】 shéshāng 〈名〉snake wound/bite
【蛇头】 shétóu 〈名〉❶ snake head ❷ ringleader of organized illegal immigration: 警察逮捕了～，但释放了其他人。Police arrested the ringleaders but let the others go free.
【蛇蜕】 shétuì 〈名〉[中医] snake slough
【蛇纹石】 shéwénshí 〈名〉[矿物] serpentine
【蛇无头不行】 shé wú tóu bù xíng 〈熟〉a snake cannot move without its head—nothing can be accomplished without a leader: ～，我们先得选出个头来。Nothing can be accomplished without a leader, so we must choose one first.
【蛇蝎】 shéxiē 〈名〉snakes and scorpions —vicious people; vipers: 毒如～ as vicious as a viper
〖～心肠〗 shéxiē-xīncháng 〈熟〉as venomous as snakes and scorpions: 这个人～，你最好离他远点。This person is very vicious. You'd better stay away from him.
【蛇行】 shéxíng 〈动〉❶ move with the body on the ground; crawl: 他们匍匐～，迅速穿越了敌人的封锁线。They crawled across the enemy blockade very quickly. ❷ move in a twisting way; snake: 火车在山间～前进。The train snaked its way through the mountains.
【蛇形】 shéxíng 〈形〉snakelike; S-shaped; snaky: ～队形 S formation ‖ ～航线 zigzag course ‖ ～栅栏 snake fence
〖～棒〗 shéxíngbàng 〈名〉[冶金] snake
〖～管〗 shéxíngguǎn 〈名〉coiled pipe: ～冷却器 serpentine cooler
〖～线〗 shéxíngxiàn 〈名〉[数学] serpentine curve
【蛇药】 shéyào 〈名〉Chinese drug for snake bite; antidote for snakebite
【蛇医】 shéyī 〈名〉snake doctor [doctor treating snake bite/wound]
【蛇油】 shéyóu 〈名〉snake oil
【蛇足】 shézú 〈名〉feet added to a snake by an ignorant artist—superfluity

阇 shé
⇨dū
【阇梨】 shélí 〈名〉[佛教] monk

shě

舍 shě 〈动〉❶ abandon; give up: ⇨～弃; 割～; 锲而不～ ❷ give alms; dispense charity: ～药 dole off medicine ⇨施～
⇨shè
【舍本求末】 shěběn-qiúmò = 舍本逐末 shěběn-zhúmò
【舍本逐末】 shěběn-zhúmò 〈熟〉attend to trifles and neglect essentials; sacrifice the substance for the shadow; dwell on side issues: 恐怕我们到目前为止一直在做一些～的事情。I am afraid we have been running after the less important things so far.

【舍不得】shěbude〈动〉loathe to part with; grudge; begrudge: ～花钱 begrudge money (for); be loath to spend one's money ‖ ～离开父母 be loath to part with one's parents ‖ 她连一分钱也～给乞丐。She would grudge even a penny to a beggar. ‖ 她～穿那件新裙子。She begrudged wearing her new skirt. ‖ 他～乱花一分钱。He hates to waste a single cent.

【舍得】shěde〈动〉be willing to part with; not grudge/begrudge: 练字必须～下功夫。To acquire good handwriting one mustn't begrudge time spent on practice. ‖ 你～把这本书送给别人吗? Are you willing to give the book to somebody else?

【舍得一身剐,敢把皇帝拉下马】shěde yīshēn guǎ, gǎn bǎ huángdì lāxià mǎ〈熟〉he who fears not being cut to pieces dares to unhorse the emperor

【舍己救人】shějǐ-jiùrén〈熟〉sacrifice oneself to save sb else; save sb else's life at the risk of one's own

【舍己为公】shějǐ-wèigōng〈熟〉sacrifice one's own interests for the sake of the public: 在抗洪中,他是～的英雄。He is the selfless hero who distinguished himself during the fight against the flood.

【舍己为人】shějǐ-wèirén〈熟〉sacrifice one's own interests for the sake of others: ～的精神 spirit of sacrificing one's own interests for the sake of others ‖ 他大公无私,处处～。He was selfless and always sacrificed his own interests for the sake of others.

【舍近求远】shějìn-qiúyuǎn〈熟〉seek from afar what lies close at hand; forgo what is close at hand and seek what is far afield; ignore sth right under one's eyes, yet try to seek what is far away: 原料不必～进口,国产的就足够了。We needn't take the trouble to import material. We have enough in our country.

【舍近图远】shějìn-túyuǎn = 舍近求远 shějìn-qiúyuǎn

【舍车保帅】shějū-bǎoshuài〈熟〉give up a chariot to save the marshal (in Chinese chess)—make minor sacrifices to safeguard major interests: 目前我们只能～了。We have no choice but to make minor sacrifices to safeguard our major interests at present.

【舍利取义】shělì-qǔyì〈熟〉sacrifice profit to justice

【舍脸】shěliǎn〈动〉〈方〉lower one's dignity (to do sth): ～求助他人 swallow one's pride to turn to sb for help

【舍命】shěmìng〈动〉risk one's life; sacrifice oneself: ～救人 save sb at the cost of one's own life ‖ 他～不舍财。He would rather part with his life than his money.

〖～陪君子〗shěmìng péi jūnzǐ〈熟〉〈诙〉make sacrifices for the sake of keeping company with sb: 今天我～,陪你走一趟。I'll go with you at the risk of my life just to please you.

【舍弃】shěqì〈动〉abandon; give up; forgo: ～财产 abandon one's estate ‖ ～生命 sacrifice oneself; lay down/give one's life ‖ ～幸福 forgo one's happiness ‖ 他能～自己的一切,但不能～人民。He can give up all that he has but not the people.

【舍入】shěrù〈动〉[数学] round off

〖～常数〗shěrù chángshù〈名〉round-off constant

〖～法〗shěrùfǎ〈名〉rounding-off method

〖～数〗shěrùshù〈名〉round-off number

〖～误差〗shěrù wùchā〈名〉rounding error; round-off error

〖～指令〗shěrù zhǐlìng〈名〉round-off order/instruction

【舍身】shěshēn〈动〉lay down/give one's life; sacrifice oneself: ～救人 sacrifice oneself to save others; save sb else's life at the risk of one's own ‖ ～为国 sacrifice oneself for the country

〖～求法〗shěshēn-qiúfǎ〈熟〉brave death to seek the truth

【舍生取义】shěshēng-qǔyì〈熟〉lay down one's life for a just cause; die for principle; die for a noble cause: 为了中国革命的成功,无数革命党人～,英勇献身。Numerous revolutionists sacrificed themselves for the success of the Chinese revolution.

【舍生忘死】shěshēng-wàngsǐ = 舍死忘生 shěsǐ-wàngshēng

【舍死忘生】shěsǐ-wàngshēng〈熟〉disregard one's own safety; risk one's life: 为掩护伤员安全撤退,他们～与敌人周旋。To help the wounded withdraw safely, they fought with the enemy at the risk of their own lives.

【舍我其谁】shěwǒqíshuí〈熟〉if I cannot do it, who can?

【舍项】shěxiàng〈名〉[数学] truncation

〖～法〗shěxiàngfǎ〈名〉method of truncation

〖～误差〗shěxiàng wùchā〈名〉truncation error

S

shè

厍 shè〈名〉〈方〉[usu used in place names] village

设 shè ❶〈动〉place; set: ～岗哨 place a sentry; post/station a sentinel ‖ ～圈套 set/lay a trap ‖ ～盛宴 serve a handsome banquet ‖ 总部～在莫斯科。The headquarters is based in Moscow. ⇨安～;陈～;架～ ❷〈动〉set up; establish; found: ～四年制课程 offer a four-year course ‖ 新～机构 newly-founded institution ‖ 本市下～六个区。This city is divided into six districts. ⇨～立;建～;开～ ❸〈动〉work out: ⇨～法;～计 ❹〈动〉suppose; assume; presume: ～长方形的宽是 x 米。Suppose the width of a rectangle is x metres. ⇨～想;假～ ❺〈连〉〈书〉supposing; if; provided: ～有困难,当尽力相助。You can count on me to help in case of difficulty.

【设备】shèbèi ❶〈动〉install; equip ❷〈名〉equipment; installation; facilities: 安装新～ erect/install/fit new equipment ‖ 改善/增加运输～ improve/increase transport facilities ‖ 购买/销售～ buy/sell equipment ‖ 提供/制造～ supply/manufacture equipment ‖ 办公/家用～ office/household equipment ‖ 必需/全套/主要～ necessary/complete/main equipment ‖ 发电～ power generating equipment ‖ 辅助/自动～ auxiliary/automatic equipment ‖ 供暖～ heating installation ‖ 通风/维修～ drought/maintenance equipment ‖ 机械/采矿～ mechanical/mining equipment ‖ 生产～ production facilities ‖ 通讯～ communication facilities/gear ‖ 卫生～ sanitary/washing facilities ‖ 消防～ fire-fighting equipment ‖ 筑路～ equipment for road construction ‖ 专门～ special-purpose equipment ‖ 这家旅馆～齐全。The hotel is well-appointed/well-equipped.

〖～费〗shèbèifèi〈名〉equipment cost

〖～更新〗shèbèi gēngxīn〈名〉equipment renewal/updating

〖～管理〗shèbèi guǎnlǐ〈名〉equipment management

〖～科〗shèbèikē〈名〉equipment division

〖～利用率〗shèbèi lìyònglǜ〈名〉equipment availability

〖～寿命〗shèbèi shòumìng〈名〉equipment life

〖～维修〗shèbèi wéixiū〈名〉equipment maintenance

〖～性能〗shèbèi xìngnéng〈名〉equipment characteristics: ～表 equipment performance log

【设定】shèdìng〈动〉set: ～制造过程的时间 time a manufacturing process ‖ 把闹钟～在六点 set the alarm for six

〖～寄存器〗shèdìng jìcúnqì〈名〉set-up register

〖～值〗shèdìngzhí〈名〉set value

【设法】shèfǎ〈动〉do what one can; manage; try: ～改善形象 try to sanitize one's image ‖ ～结识某人 seek the acquaintance of sb ‖ ～克服困难 manage to overcome difficulties ‖ 首先你得～找份工作。You have to try to find a job first. ‖ 我们正在～解决这一问题。We are trying to find a solution to the problem. ⇨想方～

【设防】shèfáng〈动〉set up defences; fortify; garrison: 层层～ set up defences in depth ‖ ～的城市 fortified/embattled city ‖ ～地带 fortified zone

【设伏】shèfú〈动〉〈书〉set up/lay an ambush: 在山口～ lay an ambush at a mountain pass

【设岗】shègǎng〈动〉place/post a sentry; station/post a sentinel: 在门口～ post a sentry at the gate

【设或】shèhuò〈连〉〈书〉if; supposing; provided

【设计】shèjì〈动〉❶ design; devise; plan: ～版面 lay out a printed page ‖ ～草图 sketch a design ‖ ～发型 style hair ‖ ～花园 set out a garden ‖ ～一种新型录音机 contrive a new kind of tape recorder ‖ ～一座纪念碑 make designs for a monument ‖ 苦心～情节 hammer together a plot ‖ ～才能 ability to design (sth) ‖ ～潮流 trends in design ‖ ～方法 design method ‖ 服装/建筑/课程～ dress/architectural/course design ‖ 合理/完整的～ intelligent/integral design ‖ 结构/内部/艺术～ structural/internal/art design ‖ 自动化～ automated design; computer-aided design ‖ 最佳～ best design ‖ 这些大楼是照他的～建造的。These buildings are after his designs. ‖ 那件女装～得不好。The dress is not well designed. ‖ 这座大楼是仿效一家酒店～的。This building was designed on the model of a hotel. ❷ work out a plot; hatch (out) a plot: ～陷害 plot a frame-up; frame a case

〖～标准〗shèjì biāozhǔn〈名〉design criterion/norm/standard

【～参数】 shèjì cānshù 〈名〉design parameter
【～草图】 shèjì cǎotú 〈名〉conceptual design; design draft
【～常数】 shèjì chángshù 〈名〉design constant
【～程序】 shèjì chéngxù 〈名〉layout procedure
【～方案】 shèjì fāng'àn 〈名〉design plan/proposal/scheme: 制定～ work out a design plan
【～工艺】 shèjì gōngyì 〈名〉design technique
【～规格】 shèjì guīgé 〈名〉design specifications
【～精度】 shèjì jīngdù 〈名〉design accuracy
【～目标】 shèjì mùbiāo 〈名〉design objective
【～能力】 shèjì nénglì 〈名〉designed capacity
【～师】 shèjìshī 〈名〉designer; architect: 房屋内部装饰～ interior designer ‖ 服装～ fashion designer ‖ 剧院布景～ theatre set designer ‖ 总～ chief designer/architect ‖ 她在一家著名的商店当～。She designed for a famous shop.
【～图】 shèjìtú 〈名〉design drawing/chart/diagram; layout (map)
【～系数】 shèjì xìshù 〈名〉design ratio
【～学】 shèjìxué 〈名〉design science
【～要求】 shèjì yāoqiú 〈名〉design specification
【～原理】 shèjì yuánlǐ 〈名〉design philosophy/principle
【～院】 shèjìyuàn 〈名〉designing institute
【～者】 shèjìzhě 〈名〉designer: 博物馆的～ designer of the museum ‖ 自己命运的～ architect of one's own fortunes
【设立】 shèlì 〈动〉establish; set up; form; found: ～常委会 set up a standing committee ‖ ～基金/医院 set up a fund/hospital ‖ ～使馆 open an embassy ‖ 在山顶上～一个气象站 set up a meteorological station at the top of a hill ‖ 这是一个新～的研究机构。This is a newly-established research institute.
【设若】 shèruò 〈连〉〈书〉if; supposing; provided
【设色】 shèsè 〈动〉fill in colours on a sketch; lay paint on canvas; colour: ～柔和 be painted in quiet colours
【设身处地】 shèshēn-chǔdì 〈熟〉put oneself in sb else's place/position: 请您～地为我想一想。Please put yourself in my shoes. ‖ 生产单位要经常～地为用户着想。Producers should constantly imagine themselves to be in their consumers' position.
【设施】 shèshī 〈名〉installation; facilities: ～齐全 complete facilities ‖ 安全/公共/机场～ safety/public/airport facilities ‖ 防洪～ flood control installations ‖ 过时/失修/闲置的～ outmoded/run-down/idle facilities ‖ 交通/运输～ traffic/transportation facilities ‖ 教育/军事/医疗～ educational/military/medical facilities ‖ 体育～ athletic/sports facilities ‖ 娱乐～ recreational/amusement facilities ‖ 这家旅馆具备各种现代化～。This hotel is equipped with every modern amenity. ⇨基础～
【设使】 shèshǐ 〈连〉if; supposing; in case: ～能解决这个问题,我们就成功了。If we can solve this problem, we will surely succeed.
【设问】 shèwèn 〈名〉[语言] rhetorical question
【设想】 shèxiǎng 〈动〉❶ assume; conceive; envisage; imagine: 大胆地～ imagine daringly; make a bold assumption ‖ 初步～ tentative plan ‖ 和平统一的～ conception of the peaceful reunification ‖ 他们的工程耗资比原先～的要多。Their project is more costly than they had envisaged. ‖ 真难以～会发生这样的事。It seemed inconceivable that such a thing should happen. ‖ 只要漏出一点风声,后果将不堪～。It would be most disastrous if anything should leak out. ❷ have consideration for: 处处替国家～ have consideration for the state in every respect ‖ 为群众/学生～ take the interests of the masses/students into consideration
【设宴】 shèyàn 〈动〉give a banquet (to); hold/serve a banquet; fete: ～欢迎 give a welcome banquet to sb ‖ ～饯行 give a farewell party in honour of sb ‖ ～接风 prepare a feast to welcome sb home; spread a banquet in honour of sb's safe arrival ‖ ～招待客人 host a dinner party in honour of the guests; fete the guests ‖ 设国宴 serve a state banquet ‖ 设寿宴/喜宴 give a birthday/wedding feast (to) ‖ 设晚宴/午宴 give an evening/a midday banquet (to)
【设营】 shèyíng 〈动〉[军事] quarter; encamp
【设置】 shèzhì ❶〈动〉set up; establish: ～布景 set up a scenery ‖ ～警卫 mount sentries ‖ ～骗局 lay/set a trap ‖ ～专门机构 set up a special organization ‖ 严禁在公路上～非法收费亭。Halt the erection of illegal toll booths on roads. ❷〈动〉put up; install: ～路障 barricade the road; set up blocks on the road ‖ ～障碍 erect barriers; set up barricades ‖ 教室里～了扩音器。The classroom is installed with megaphone. ❸〈名〉[计算机] configuration; set-up
【设座】 shèzuò 〈动〉choose a place to give a banquet

社

社 shè 〈名〉❶ god of land; sacrifices to the god or alters for such sacrifices: 春～ spring sacrifice ⇨～稷 ❷〈旧〉local administrative unit at the grass-roots level: ⇨～仓;～学 ❸ society; association: ⇨～团;合作～;结～ ❹ agency; service: ⇨报～;出版～;旅～
【社会】 shèhuì 〈名〉society; community: 遍及全～ run through the whole society ‖ 服务～ serve the society ‖ 改造/建设～ remodel/build society ‖ 适应/接触～ adapt to/touch society ‖ 有益于～ benefit society ‖ ～不平等 social inequality ‖ ～动乱/问题/正义 social unrest/problem/justice ‖ 当今/古代/现代～ present-day/ancient/modern society ‖ 封建/文明～ feudal/civilized society ‖ 国际～ international community ‖ 阶级/民主～ class/democratic society ‖ 人类/上流～ human/high society ‖ 社会主义/资本主义/西方～ socialist/capitalist/Western society ‖ 秩序井然的～ well-organized society ‖ 妇女在～上应该享有平等的地位。Women must have equal status in society. ‖ 人是～性动物。Man is a social creature/being.
【～办学】 shèhuì bànxué 〈名〉all sectors of society giving support to school education: 鼓励～ encourage all social sectors to run educational institutions
【～保险】 shèhuì bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉social insurance
【～保障】 shèhuì bǎozhàng 〈名〉social security: ～措施 social security measures ‖ ～局 social security bureau ‖ ～制度 social security system
【～必要劳动】 shèhuì bìyào láodòng 〈名〉socially necessary labour: ～时间 socially necessary labour-time
【～弊病】 shèhuì bìbìng 〈名〉social evils/illness: 革除～ get rid of social evils
【～变革】 shèhuì biàngé 〈名〉social changes
【～财富】 shèhuì cáifù 〈名〉wealth of society
【～存在】 shèhuì cúnzài 〈名〉social being
【～党】 shèhuìdǎng 〈名〉socialist party: ～人 socialist
【～地位】 shèhuì dìwèi 〈名〉social position/status: ～高/低 have high/low social status ‖ ～不如/高于自己的人 one's social inferior/superior
【～调查】 shèhuì diàochá 〈名〉social inquiry/investigation/survey: 搞～ conduct a social survey ‖ ～报告 social inquiry report
【～发展史】 shèhuì fāzhǎnshǐ 〈名〉history of social development
【～分工】 shèhuì fēngōng 〈名〉social division of labour
【～风气】 shèhuì fēngqì 〈名〉mood of society; social morals: 实现～的根本好转 make a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct
【～福利】 shèhuì fúlì 〈名〉social welfare: ～彩票 social welfare lottery ticket ‖ ～工作 social work/service ‖ ～机构 social welfare agency ‖ ～事业 social/public welfare services
【～各界】 shèhuì gèjiè 〈名〉all sectors of society: ～人士 people from all sectors of society
【～公德】 shèhuì gōngdé 〈名〉social morals/ethics; public morality
【～购买力】 shèhuì gòumǎilì 〈名〉society's purchasing power
【～关系】 shèhuì guānxi 〈名〉❶ social relations/ties ❷ one's social connections; one's relatives and friends
【～化】 shèhuìhuà 〈动〉socialize: ～大生产 large-scale socialized production ‖ ～服务体系 socialized service system ‖ 劳动～ socialization of labour
【～环境】 shèhuì huánjìng 〈名〉social environment: 创造/保持稳定的～ create/ensure a stable social environment
【～活动】 shèhuì huódòng 〈名〉social/public activities: 参加各种各样的～ take part in various kinds of social activities
【～基础】 shèhuì jīchǔ 〈名〉social basis
【～集团购买力】 shèhuì jítuán gòumǎilì 〈名〉institutional purchasing power
【～监督】 shèhuì jiāndū 〈名〉social supervision
【～教育】 shèhuì jiàoyù 〈名〉social education
【～阶梯】 shèhuì jiētī 〈名〉social ladder
【～进步】 shèhuì jìnbù 〈名〉social advancement/progress
【～经济制度】 shèhuì jīngjì zhìdù 〈名〉socioeconomic system
【～科学】 shèhuì kēxué 〈名〉social science: ～家 social scientist ‖ ～研究 social studies

【～科学院】 Shèhuì Kēxuéyuàn 〈名〉 Academy of Social Sciences
【～垃圾】 shèhuì lājī = 社会渣滓 shèhuì zhāzi
【～力量】 shèhuì lìliang 〈名〉 social sectors：～办学为发展教育事业做出了很大贡献。The running of schools by nongovernmental sectors contributed greatly to the development of education.
【～民主党】 shèhuì mínzhǔdǎng 〈名〉 social democratic party：～人 social democrat
【～民主主义】 shèhuì mínzhǔzhǔyì 〈名〉 social democracy
【～名流】 shèhuì míngliú 〈名〉 eminent person；elite of society；socialite
【～青年】 shèhuì qīngnián 〈名〉 unemployed youth：给～提供更多的就业机会 provide more job opportunities for unemployed youth
【～趋势】 shèhuì qūshì 〈名〉 social trend
【～人】 shèhuìrén 〈名〉［哲学］home sociologicus
【～人类学】 shèhuì rénlèixué 〈名〉 social anthropology
【～沙文主义】 shèhuì shāwénzhǔyì 〈名〉 social chauvinism：～者 social chauvinist
【～生态学】 shèhuì shēngtàixué 〈名〉 social ecology；socioecology
【～实践】 shèhuì shíjiàn 〈名〉 social practice：参加～活动 take part in social practice activities ‖ 从事～ engage in social practice
【～势力】 shèhuì shìli 〈名〉 social forces
【～危机】 shèhuì wēijī 〈名〉 social crisis
【～效益】 shèhuì xiàoyì 〈名〉 social benefits/effects：正确处理经济效益和～的关系 correctly handle the relationship between economic returns and social effects
【～心理学】 shèhuì xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 social psychology
【～形态】 shèhuì xíngtài 〈名〉 social form
【～需求】 shèhuì xūqiú 〈名〉 social needs：不断增加的～ increasing social needs
【～学】 shèhuìxué 〈名〉 sociology：～家 sociologist
【～压力】 shèhuì yālì 〈名〉 social stress/pressure：减小/增加～ reduce/increase social stress
【～一体化】 shèhuì yītǐhuà 〈名〉 social integration
【～意识】 shèhuì yìshi 〈名〉 social awareness
【～营销】 shèhuì yíngxiāo 〈名〉 social marketing
【～舆论】 shèhuì yúlùn 〈名〉 public opinion：诉诸～ appeal to public opinion
【～语言学】 shèhuì yǔyánxué 〈名〉 sociolinguistics
【～渣滓】 shèhuì zhāzi 〈名〉 dregs of society
【～治安】 shèhuì zhì'ān 〈名〉 public order：扰乱/维持/维护～ disrupt/maintain/preserve public order ‖ ～管理条例 regulations on maintenance of public order ‖ ～情况 public security situation
【～制度】 shèhuì zhìdù 〈名〉 social system：建立/完善～ establish/perfect a social system ‖ 消灭一切不合理的～ abolish all unreasonable social systems
【～秩序】 shèhuì zhìxù 〈名〉 social order：扰乱/维护/整顿～ disturb/preserve/improve social order
【～资源】 shèhuì zīyuán 〈名〉 social resources
【～总产值】 shèhuì zǒngchǎnzhí 〈名〉 aggregate social product
【社会主义】 shèhuìzhǔyì 〈名〉 socialism：建设/提倡～ build/advocate socialism ‖ ～初级阶段 primary/initial stage of socialism ‖ 国家/科学/空想～ state/scientific/utopian socialism
【～道路】 shèhuìzhǔyì dàolù 〈名〉 socialist road：走～ follow/take the socialist road
【～法制】 shèhuìzhǔyì fǎzhì 〈名〉 socialist legal system；socialist legality：健全～ improve/perfect socialist legal system
【～改造】 shèhuìzhǔyì gǎizào 〈名〉 socialist transformation：进行～ carry out socialist transformation
【～革命】 shèhuìzhǔyì gémìng 〈名〉 socialist revolution
【～公有制】 shèhuìzhǔyì gōngyǒuzhì 〈名〉 socialist public ownership
【～集体所有制】 shèhuìzhǔyì jítǐ suǒyǒuzhì 〈名〉 socialist collective ownership
【～建设】 shèhuìzhǔyì jiànshè 〈名〉 socialist construction：～总路线 general line for socialist construction
【～教育运动】 Shèhuìzhǔyì Jiàoyù Yùndòng 〈名〉 Socialist Education Movement (1963-1966)
【～经济】 shèhuìzhǔyì jīngjì 〈名〉 socialist economy：发展～ develop socialist economy ‖ ～一体化 socialist economic integration
【～精神文明】 shèhuìzhǔyì jīngshén wénmíng 〈名〉 socialist spiritual civilization；socialist culture and ideology：建设～ build a socialist society that is culturally and ideologically advanced
【～觉悟】 shèhuìzhǔyì juéwù 〈名〉 socialist consciousness/awareness：提高～ heighten one's socialist consciousness；raise one's socialist awareness
【～劳动竞赛】 shèhuìzhǔyì láodòng jìngsài 〈名〉 socialist labour emulation：开展～ launch socialist labour emulation
【～市场经济】 shèhuìzhǔyì shìchǎng jīngjì 〈名〉 socialist market economy：建立/完善～ establish/perfect the socialist market economy
【～所有制】 shèhuìzhǔyì suǒyǒuzhì 〈名〉 socialist ownership
【～物质文明】 shèhuìzhǔyì wùzhì wénmíng 〈名〉 socialist material civilization
【～现代化】 shèhuìzhǔyì xiàndàihuà 〈名〉 socialist modernization
【～制度】 shèhuìzhǔyì zhìdù 〈名〉 socialist system：坚持～ adhere to the socialist system ‖ 生活在～下 live under socialism
【社火】 shèhuǒ 〈名〉 traditional festivities (such as lion dance, dragon lantern dance, "land boat" dance, etc in China)：玩～ hold traditional merry-making activities
【社稷】 shèjì 〈名〉 gods of earth and grain—state；country
【～之臣】 shèjìzhīchén 〈熟〉 bulwark/pillar of the state
【社交】 shèjiāo 〈名〉 social intercourse/contact：～活动/宴会/约会 social activities/party/engagement ‖ ～礼节/礼服/套语 social etiquette/dress/formula ‖ ～秘书 social secretary ‖ 给自己留一些～活动时间 leave oneself some time for socializing ‖ 她～活动频繁。She lives a busy social life. / She is very busy with her social activities. ‖ 这件衣服不适合在～场合穿。That's not a good dress for social functions.
【～界】 shèjiāojiè 〈名〉 society：出入～ live/mix in society ‖ ～名人 socialite in society ‖ 她在～很出风头。She shines in society.
【社教】 Shèjiào 〈名〉〈简称〉 Socialist Education Movement (1963-1966) ⇨社会主义教育运动
【社科院】 Shèkēyuàn 〈名〉〈简称〉 Academy of Social Sciences ⇨社会科学院
【社论】 shèlùn 〈名〉 editorial；leading article；leader：发表～ carry an editorial；release a leading article ‖ 撰写～ write an editorial ‖ 措辞强硬/很有分量的～ strong/weighty editorial ‖ 短篇～ leaderette；short editorial ‖ 今天报纸上有关于教育的一篇～。There was an editorial on education in today's newspaper. ‖ 所有当地的报纸都对这一问题发表～。All the local papers carried editorials on the subject.
【社评】 shèpíng 〈名〉 editorial
【社情】 shèqíng 〈名〉 social conditions：了解～民意 get to know the social conditions and public opinions
【社区】 shèqū 〈名〉 community：～发展/计划 community development/planning ‖ ～服务 community service ‖ ～福利基金 community chest/fund ‖ ～活动中心 community centre ‖ ～学校/医院/幼儿园 community school/hospital/kindergarten ‖ 华人～ Chinese community
【社鼠城狐】 shèshǔ-chénghú = 城狐社鼠 chénghú-shèshǔ
【社团】 shètuán 〈名〉 mass organization：～主义 corporatism ‖ 组织～ form a mass organization ‖ 退休人员～ community of retired persons
【社戏】 shèxì 〈名〉〈旧〉 village theatrical performance (given on religious festivals)
【社学】 shèxué 〈名〉〈旧〉 village school (in the Ming and Qing dynasties)
【社员】 shèyuán 〈名〉 ❶ member (of a society, club, etc) ❷〈旧〉 member of a people's commune；commune member：召开全体～大会 hold a general meeting of commune members
【社长】 shèzhǎng 〈名〉 ❶ chairman of the board ❷〈旧〉 leader of a people's commune ❸ president of a press

舍 shè ❶〈名〉 house：⇨旅～；宿～；校～ ❷〈量〉 *she* [an ancient unit of distance, equal to 30 *li*]：⇨退避三～ ❸〈名〉〈谦〉 my place：敝～ my place ⇨～间；～下；寒～ ❹〈形〉〈谦〉[used before relatives younger than or junior to oneself] my：～弟/妹 my younger brother/sister ‖ ～侄 my nephew ❺〈名〉 fold；pen；sty：狗～ doghouse ⇨鸡～；猪～
⇨shě
【舍间】 shèjiān 〈名〉〈谦〉 my humble abode；my house/place：请到～一叙。Would you please come to my place for a chat?
【舍监】 shèjiān 〈名〉〈旧〉 warden (of a school dormitory)；house master

【舍利】 shèlì 〈名〉[佛教] sarira [relics left after the cremation of the Buddha or a saintly monk deposited in a stupa for worship]
〖～塔〗 shèlìtǎ 〈名〉dagoba; stupa
〖～子〗 shèlìzǐ ＝ 舍利 shèlì
【舍亲】 shèqīn 〈名〉〈谦〉my relative
【舍下】 shèxià ＝ 舍间 shèjiān
【舍营】 shèyíng 〈名〉[军事] billeting

拾 shè 〈动〉〈书〉ascend in light steps: ⇨shí
【拾级】 shèjí 〈动〉go up/ascend a flight of steps

射 shè 〈动〉❶ shoot; fire: ～中靶心 (of shots) hit the bull's eye ‖ 未～中 miss the target ‖ 在距球门三十米外～进一球 make/score/shoot a goal 30 metres out ‖ 箭～中了目标。The arrow finds its mark. ‖ 这支手枪～不远。This pistol does not carry/reach far. ‖ 鱼雷～向目标。The torpedo homed in on its target. ⇨～箭; ～门; 扫～ ❷ discharge in a jet; jet; spout: ⇨喷～; 注～ ❸ allude to; insinuate; refer to: ⇨暗～; 影～ ❹ give forth; send out; emit: 太阳透过雾层～出光芒。The sun shoots its beams through the mist. ⇨～线; 辐～; 照～
【射波】 shèbō 〈名〉radio wave: ～器 wave launcher
【射程】 shèchéng 〈名〉range (of fire); firing range: 进入～之内 come within range ‖ 确定～ find the range ‖ 导弹～ missile firing range ‖ 手枪～ pistol-shot ‖ 有效～ effective range ‖ 远～的炮 gun with a good field of fire ‖ 在大炮的～之内/外 within/beyond the range of cannons ‖ 敌机飞出我军炮火～之外。The enemy plane flew out of the range of our guns.
〖～表〗 shèchéngbiǎo 〈名〉range table
〖～计算仪〗 shèchéng jìsuànyí 〈名〉range keeper
〖～刻度盘〗 shèchéng kèdùpán 〈名〉range disc
〖～误差〗 shèchéng wùchā 〈名〉error in range
【射弹】 shèdàn 〈名〉projectile
【射电】 shèdiàn 〈名〉radio: ～辐射 radio emission
〖～干涉仪〗 shèdiàn gānshèyí 〈名〉radio interferometer
〖～谱〗 shèdiànpǔ 〈名〉radio spectrum
〖～天文学〗 shèdiàn tiānwénxué 〈名〉radio astronomy: ～家 radio astronomer
〖～望远镜〗 shèdiàn wàngyuǎnjìng 〈名〉radio telescope
〖～星〗 shèdiànxīng 〈名〉[天文] radio star: ～系 radio galaxy
〖～源〗 shèdiànyuán 〈名〉[天文] radio source
【射干】 shègān 〈名〉[植物] blackberry lily
【射击】 shèjī ❶〈动〉shoot; fire: 进行～ carry out shooting ‖ 停止～ hold one's fire; stop shooting ‖ 不停地～ keep up a steady fire ‖ 短/近距离～ shoot at short/close range ‖ 胡乱～ shoot at random ‖ 实弹～ shoot live ammunition ‖ 向敌人～ fire at the enemy; take/fire a shot at the enemy ‖ 向空中～ shoot into the air ‖ 用手枪～ fire off one's pistol ❷〈名〉[体育] shooting: ～比赛 shooting match ‖ ～冠军 shooting champion ‖ 飞碟～ claypigeon shooting
〖～场〗 shèjīchǎng 〈名〉shooting range
〖～程序〗 shèjī chéngxù 〈名〉sequence of fire
〖～地境〗 shèjī dìjìng 〈名〉sector of fire
〖～精度〗 shèjī jīngdù 〈名〉fire accuracy
〖～孔〗 shèjīkǒng 〈名〉embrasure
〖～目标〗 shèjī mùbiāo 〈名〉shooting target
〖～位置〗 shèjī wèizhì 〈名〉firing point
【射极】 shèjí 〈名〉[物理] emitter: ～电流电阻 emitter current/resistance ‖ ～脉冲/引线 emitter pulse/terminal
【射箭】 shèjiàn ❶〈动〉shoot an arrow ❷〈名〉[体育] archery: 滑雪/野地～ ski/field archery ‖ 室内/室外～ indoor/outdoor archery
〖～场〗 shèjiànchǎng 〈名〉archery range
〖～手〗 shèjiànshǒu 〈名〉archer
【射角】 shèjiǎo 〈名〉angle of fire
【射界】 shèjiè 〈名〉area/field of fire; firing area
【射精】 shèjīng 〈动〉[生理] ejaculate
〖～管〗 shèjīngguǎn 〈名〉ejaculatory duct
【射孔】 shèkǒng 〈名〉[石油] perforation
【射猎】 shèliè 〈动〉hunt with bow and arrow; hunt with firearms: ～高手 excellent hunter
【射流】 shèliú 〈名〉[物理] efflux; fluidic; jet: ～电路 fluidic circuit ‖ ～装置 fluidic device; fluidizing system
〖～管〗 shèliúguǎn 〈名〉[物理] jet pipe
【射门】 shèmén 〈动〉shoot (at the goal); attempt (a goal): ～得分 score a goal ‖ 跳起/鱼跃～ jump/dive shot ‖ 转身～ pivot shot; turn-around shot ‖ 他的～偏右了。His shot went to the right of the goal.
【射频】 shèpín 〈名〉[电子] radio frequency (RF): ～变压器/放大器 radio frequency transformer/amplifier ‖ ～电流 radio frequency current ‖ ～频谱 radio spectrum ‖ ～信号/装置 radio frequency signal/unit
【射人先射马，擒贼先擒王】 shè rén xiān shè mǎ, qín zéi xiān qín wáng 〈熟〉when shooting a man, first shoot his horse; when catching robbers, first catch their leader
【射杀】 shèshā 〈动〉shoot and kill: 严禁～野生动物。It is strictly forbidden to shoot wild animals.
【射手】 shèshǒu 〈名〉❶ shooter; marksman; archer: 机枪～ machine gunner ‖ 神～ sharpshooter ❷ [体育] goal getter; scorer; shooter: 本赛季最佳～ best shooter of the season ‖ 命中率极高的～ profile goal-scorer ❸ [体育] archer; shooter
〖～榜〗 shèshǒubǎng 〈名〉list of best shooters
【射束】 shèshù 〈名〉[电子] beam: ～点/管 beam spot/tube ‖ ～校正 beam alignment
【射水鱼】 shèshuǐyú 〈名〉[动物] archerfish
【射速】 shèsù 〈名〉firing rate
【射线】 shèxiàn 〈名〉ray: ～速度 ray velocity ‖ 伽马/伦琴～ gamma/Roentgen ray ‖ X 光～ X-ray ‖ 阳极/阴极～ anode/cathode ray ‖ 宇宙～ cosmic ray
〖～病〗 shèxiànbìng 〈名〉radiation sickness
〖～胶片〗 shèxiàn jiāopiàn 〈名〉radiographic film
〖～疗法〗 shèxiàn liáofǎ 〈名〉radiotherapy
〖～束〗 shèxiànshù 〈名〉bundle of rays
〖～探测仪〗 shèxiàn tàncèyí 〈名〉radiometer
〖～透镜〗 shèxiàn tòujìng 〈名〉radioscope
〖～照相〗 shèxiàn zhàoxiàng 〈名〉radiograph
【射向】 shèxiàng 〈名〉direction of shooting
【射影】 shèyǐng 〈名〉[数学] projecting: ～法 projective method ‖ ～函数 mapping function ‖ ～几何 projective geometry ‖ ～空间/平面 projective space/plane ‖ ～中心/轴 centre/axis of projection ‖ ～坐标 projective coordinates

涉 shè 〈动〉❶ ford; wade: ～过沼泽地 wade through the marshland ⇨跋山～水; 远～重洋 ❷ experience; undergo; go through: ⇨～世; ～险 ❸ involve; implicate: ⇨～及; 牵～ ❹ be related: ⇨～外
【涉案】 shè'àn 〈动〉be involved in a case: ～人员 people involved in a case
【涉笔】 shèbǐ 〈动〉start writing/painting; write with a brush/pen
〖～成趣〗 shèbǐ-chéngqù 〈熟〉(of a writer/painter) produce good work as soon as the brush touches paper; produce sth interesting whenever one takes up the pen/brush
【涉及】 shèjí 〈动〉concern; involve; relate to; touch (up)on: ～很多问题 cover a wide range of issues ‖ ～许多人的利益 affect/touch the interests of many people ‖ ～政治形势 concern the political situation ‖ 所～的问题 issues involved ‖ 他的研究～范围极广。His researches covered a wide field. ‖ 遗传工程～的学科和技术面都很广。Genetic engineering deals with a wide range of disciplines and technologies. ‖ 这～各个领域。This involves every domain. ‖ 这个问题～到你们每一个人。The problem concerns you all. ‖ 这篇论文～超导体问题。The thesis touches on the subject of superconductors.
【涉猎】 shèliè 〈动〉dabble (in/at); do desultory reading; read cursorily: ～文学 dabble in literature ‖ ～政治 dip into politics ‖ 上大学期间，他广泛～了文学作品。He read extensively literary works when he was studying in university.
【涉禽】 shèqín 〈名〉[动物] wading bird; wader
【涉世】 shèshì 〈动〉experience life; gain life experience
〖～不深〗 shèshì bùshēn 〈熟〉be inexperienced in social life; go little into society; have little experience of life; have seen little of the world: 他～，简直还是一个小孩子。He is little more than a boy in worldly experience.
【涉水】 shèshuǐ 〈动〉wade into water: ～过河 wade a stream; ford a river ‖ 我们～过去吧。Let's wade across this water.
〖～靴〗 shèshuǐxuē 〈名〉wading boot

【涉讼】 shèsòng 〈动〉 be involved in a lawsuit
〖～人〗 shèsòngrén 〈名〉 person involved in a lawsuit
【涉外】 shèwài 〈形〉 foreign-related; concerning foreign affairs or foreign nationals: ～活动 activities involving foreign countries/nationals ‖ ～税收 taxation concerning foreigners ‖ ～问题 foreign-related matters ‖ ～专利代理机构 foreign-related patent agency
〖～案件〗 shèwài ànjiàn 〈名〉 foreign-related case
〖～宾馆〗 shèwài bīnguǎn 〈名〉 foreign-related hotel
〖～单位〗 shèwài dānwèi 〈名〉 foreign affairs unit; foreign-related establishment
〖～合同〗 shèwài hétong 〈名〉 contract involving foreign interests: 涉外经济合同 foreign-related economic contract
〖～婚姻〗 shèwài hūnyīn 〈名〉 international marriage; Chinese marriage with foreigners
〖～经济纠纷〗 shèwài jīngjì jiūfēn 〈名〉 economic dispute involving foreign entities
〖～劳务合作〗 shèwài láowù hézuò 〈名〉 foreign service cooperation
〖～刑事案件〗 shèwài xíngshì ànjiàn 〈名〉 criminal case involving foreign elements
〖～行政诉讼〗 shèwài xíngzhèng sùsòng 〈名〉 administrative procedure involving foreign elements
【涉嫌】 shèxián 〈动〉 be suspected of being involved/implicated; be a suspect: ～合谋 be suspected of complicity ‖ ～受贿 be suspected of taking bribes ‖ ～人犯 suspect; suspected criminal ‖ 因～此案被传讯 be cited for suspected involvement in this law case ‖ 他～参与了那次抢劫。He was suspected of attending that robbery.
【涉险】 shèxiǎn 〈动〉 go through dangers/risks: ～过关 have a narrow pass; be within a whisker of failure
【涉足】 shèzú 〈动〉〈书〉 enter; set foot in: ～经济/政界/社会 set foot in economics/politics/society

赦 shè 〈动〉 absolve; pardon; remit (a punishment): ⇨～免;大～;十恶不～
【赦令】 shèlìng 〈名〉 order of pardon/amnesty: 颁布一系列～ proclaim a series of amnesties ‖ 他们是根据大～而获释的。They were released under an amnesty.
【赦免】 shèmiǎn 〈动〉 remit (a punishment); pardon; absolve: ～罪犯 grant criminals a pardon; give/grant/offer an amnesty to criminals ‖ 要求部分/全部～ demand a partial/total amnesty (for) ‖ 无条件～ unconditional pardon ‖ 政治～ political amnesty ‖ 他在服刑五年后被～。He was pardoned after serving five years of his sentence.
〖～令〗 shèmiǎnlìng 〈名〉 pardon
〖～权〗 shèmiǎnquán 〈名〉 power of absolution
【赦书】 shèshū 〈名〉(written) order of pardon/amnesty
【赦宥】 shèyòu 〈动〉〈书〉 remit (a punishment); pardon
【赦罪】 shèzuì 〈动〉 give/grant absolution; absolve sb from guilt; pardon

摄[1] shè 〈动〉 act for: ⇨～理;～政
摄[2] shè 〈动〉 ❶ absorb; assimilate: ⇨～取;～食 ❷ take a photograph/picture of; shoot: ⇨～制;拍～
摄[3] shè 〈动〉〈书〉 conserve (one's health); keep fit: ⇨～生;珍～
【摄动】 shèdòng 〈名〉[天文] perturbation: ～理论 perturbation theory
【摄魂钩魄】 shèhún-gōupò 〈熟〉 hold sb spellbound
【摄理】 shèlǐ 〈动〉 hold an office in an acting capacity
【摄录机】 shèlùjī 〈名〉 video camera recorder (VCR)
【摄谱仪】 shèpǔyí 〈名〉[物理] spectrograph
【摄取】 shèqǔ 〈动〉 ❶ absorb; assimilate; take in: ～食物 take in food ‖ ～信息 assimilate information ‖ ～营养 absorb nourishment ❷ take a photograph/picture of; shoot: ～几个镜头 take several shots
【摄生】 shèshēng 〈动〉〈书〉 conserve one's health; keep fit: ～之道 way to keep fit
【摄食】 shèshí 〈动〉(of animals) feed; take food: ～行为 feeding behaviour
【摄氏度】 Shèshìdù 〈名〉 Celsius; degree centigrade (°C): 三十～ 30°C
【摄氏温标】 Shèshì wēnbiāo 〈名〉 Celsius/centigrade temperature scale
【摄氏温度】 Shèshì wēndù 〈名〉 centigrade/Celsius degree (°C)
〖～计〗 Shèshì wēndùjì 〈名〉 centigrade/Celsius thermometer
【摄卫】 shèwèi 〈动〉 conserve life energy or health
【摄像】 shèxiàng 〈动〉 make a video recording (with a video or TV camera)
〖～机〗 shèxiàngjī 〈名〉 video/television camera: 电视～ television/TV camera ‖ 电影～ film/movie camera; cinematograph ‖ 医用～ medical video camera
【摄行】 shèxíng 〈动〉〈书〉 act in some capacity
【摄影】 shèyǐng 〈动〉 ❶ take a photograph/picture (of): ～留念 take a picture as a souvenir ‖ ～比例尺 photographic scale ‖ ～比赛 photographic competition ‖ ～测量 photographic surveying ‖ 航空～ aerial photography ‖ 静物/图片/新闻～ still-life/pictorial/reportage photography ‖ 一分钟～ while-you-wait photography ❷ shoot a film; film: 内景/全景/外景～ interior/panoramic/exterior shooting
〖～场〗 shèyǐngchǎng 〈名〉 studio
〖～带〗 shèyǐngdài 〈名〉 photographic tape
〖～底片〗 shèyǐng dǐpiàn 〈名〉 photographic plate
〖～机〗 shèyǐngjī 〈名〉 ❶ camera ❷〈简称〉 film/movie camera ⇨电影摄影机
〖～记者〗 shèyǐng jìzhě 〈名〉 press photographer; cameraman
〖～棚〗 shèyǐngpéng 〈名〉 film studio
〖～平面〗 shèyǐng píngmiàn 〈名〉 photographic plane
〖～升降机〗 shèyǐng shēngjiàngjī 〈名〉 camera crane
〖～师〗 shèyǐngshī 〈名〉 photographer; cameraman
〖～室〗 shèyǐngshì 〈名〉 photographic/photo studio
〖～术〗 shèyǐngshù 〈名〉 photography
〖～展览〗 shèyǐng zhǎnlǎn 〈名〉 photographic/photo exhibition; photo/picture show
〖～侦察〗 shèyǐng zhēnchá 〈名〉[军事] photoreconnaissance: ～导弹 photo-recon missile ‖ ～卫星 photoreconnaissance satellite
〖～支架〗 shèyǐng zhījià 〈名〉 camera support
【摄政】 shèzhèng 〈动〉 act as regent: 王后～ queen regent
〖～王〗 shèzhèngwáng 〈名〉 prince regent; acting king
【摄制】 shèzhì 〈动〉 produce: ～电影 produce a film
〖～组〗 shèzhìzǔ 〈名〉 production unit; camera crew: 电影～ film production unit

慑 shè 〈动〉〈书〉 fear; awe: 从山顶看到的景色～人魂魄。The view from the summit was awe-inspiring. ⇨威～
【慑服】 shèfú 〈动〉 ❶ submit in fear; succumb ❷ cow sb into submission

麝 shè 〈名〉 ❶ musk deer ❷〈简称〉 musk ⇨麝香
【麝龟】 shèguī 〈名〉 musk turtle
【麝囊】 shènáng 〈名〉 musk bag/gland
【麝牛】 shèniú 〈名〉 musk ox: 雄/母～ musk cow
【麝鼠】 shèshǔ 〈名〉 muskrat; musquash
【麝腺】 shèxiàn = 麝囊 shènáng
【麝香】 shèxiāng 〈名〉 musk
〖～兰〗 shèxiānglán 〈名〉[植物] musk orchid; grape hyacinth
〖～蔷薇〗 shèxiāng qiángwēi 〈名〉[植物] musk rose
【麝鼹】 shèyǎn 〈名〉[动物] desman
【麝雉】 shèzhì 〈名〉 hoatzin

shéi

谁 shéi 〈代〉 ❶ [used as an interrogative pronoun] who: ～打破了杯子? Who broke the cup? ‖ 你还见到了～? Who else did you see? ‖ 你找～? Who are you looking for? ‖ 这是～的书? Whose book is this? ❷ [used in a supposition to indicate someone] somebody; someone: 是不是有～来过这儿? Has someone been here before? ❸ [used to indicate no exception within a given scope] anybody; anyone; everybody; everyone: ～来都欢迎。Whoever comes is welcome. ‖ ～准备好～发言。Anyone may take the floor when ready. ‖ 不论～都得出席这个会。Everyone

must show up at the meeting. ❸ [used in rhetorical questions to indicate no one] nobody; no one: ～能比得上你呀! Nobody can be compared with you! ‖ ～都不怀疑他的能力。Nobody will doubt his ability.

【谁边】 shéibiān 〈代〉 where: 知向～ where have they gone?

【谁个】 shéigè 〈代〉〈方〉 who: 此事～不知,～不晓。This matter is known to all.

【谁人】 shéirén 〈代〉 who: ～不知,他是这方面的专家。Everybody knows that he is an expert in this field.

【谁谁】 shéishéi 〈代〉 [dual interrogative pronoun to indicate people whose names need not be mentioned]: 大家纷纷谈论着～已在本届奥运会上夺得了冠军。Everyone was talking about who had won gold medals in this Olympic Games.

【谁笑到最后才笑得最好】 shéi xiào dào zuìhòu cái xiàode zuìhǎo 〈熟〉 he who laughs last laughs best

shēn

申[1] shēn 〈动〉 ❶ extend; expand ❷ explain; explicate; set forth; state: 重～我们的立场 reaffirm our stand ⇨ ～辩; ～明; 三令五～

申[2] Shēn 〈名〉 Shen [another name for Shanghai (上海)]

申[3] shēn 〈名〉 ninth of the twelve Earthly Branches (地支)

【申办】 shēnbàn 〈动〉 bid: ～奥运会 bid for the Olympic Games; bid to host the Olympic Games

〖～报告〗 shēnbàn bàogào 〈名〉 bid/bidding report

〖～城市〗 shēnbàn chéngshì 〈名〉 bid/bidding city; candidate city

〖～程序〗 shēnbàn chéngxù 〈名〉 bidding procedure

〖～委员会〗 shēnbàn wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 bid committee

【申报】 shēnbào 〈动〉 ❶ report to a higher body: ～财产 submit a report on one's property ‖ ～户口 apply for residence registration ❷ declare (sth to the customs); file (tax returns): ～关税 make a customs declaration ‖ ～货物 declare goods ‖ ～收入 declare one's income; make one's declaration of income ‖ ～价值 declared value ‖ ～金额 amount declared ‖ 你有什么要～的吗? Have you anything to declare? / Do you have anything to declare?

〖～表〗 shēnbàobiǎo 〈名〉 declaration form

【申辩】 shēnbiàn 〈动〉 defend/explain oneself; plead/argue one's case: 允许～ allow sb to argue his case ‖ 获得公平的～机会 be given a fair hearing ‖ 有～的权利 have the right to defend oneself ‖ 被告未做～。The accused made no defence. ‖ 她挺身为继母在法庭上～。She stepped forward for the defence of her stepmother in court.

【申斥】 shēnchì 〈动〉 rebuke; reprimand; censure; reprove: 予以～ administer/deliver/give a rebuke ‖ 他因失职受到上司的严厉～。He received a stern rebuke from his superiors for a breach of duty. / He was harshly rebuked by his superiors for a breach of duty.

【申饬】 shēnchì 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ admonish; warn: ～下级谨慎行事 warn one's subordinates to act with caution ❷ = 申斥 shēnchì

【申敕】 shēnchì = 申饬① shēnchì

【申购】 shēngòu 〈动〉 apply for the purchase of: ～新股 apply for the purchase of new stocks

【申令】 shēnlìng 〈动〉 decree; issue orders; order: ～全国 issue orders to all parts of the country

【申明】 shēnmíng 〈动〉 declare; set forth; state; avow: ～观点 state one's opinion/view ‖ ～理由 give one's reasons ‖ ～立场 declare one's stand (on sth); state one's position (on sth) ‖ ～某人无罪 exculpate sb from a charge ‖ ～意图 make public one's intentions ‖ 公开～ openly avow ‖ 我已～自己在这个问题上的立场。I have stated my position on this question.

【申请】 shēnqǐng 〈动〉 apply/ask for; file an application: ～补缺 put in for a vacant position; apply for a vacant post ‖ ～调动 apply for a transfer ‖ ～护照/签证/执照 apply for a passport/visa/licence ‖ ～加入俱乐部 apply for admission to a club ‖ ～奖学金 apply for a scholarship ‖ ～破产 file for bankruptcy ‖ ～入党 apply for Party membership ‖ 撤回～ withdraw one's application ‖ 递交～ submit an application ‖ 拒绝/同意～ refuse/grant an application ‖ 批准～ approve/sanction an application ‖ 提出～ make/lodge an application ‖ 贷款～ application for a loan ‖ 求职～ application for employment; application for a job ‖ 入学～ application for enrolment in a school ‖ 请及早～。Early application is advised. ‖ 他的律师提出了保释～。His lawyer made an application for bail. ‖ 她已提出离婚～。She has filed a petition for divorce.

〖～表〗 shēnqǐngbiǎo 〈名〉 application form: 填写～ complete an application form; fill in an application form; fill out an application (form)

〖～国〗 shēnqǐngguó 〈名〉 applicant country

〖～人〗 shēnqǐngrén 〈名〉 applicant

〖～书〗 shēnqǐngshū 〈名〉 (written) application; petition: 递交～ hand/send/put in a written application; submit an application ‖ 填写～ fill out an application ‖ 写～ write an application ‖ 签证～ visa application ‖ 求职～ application for a job/position

【申曲】 shēnqǔ = 沪剧 hùjù

【申时】 shēnshí 〈名〉 period of the day from 3 pm to 5 pm

【申述】 shēnshù 〈动〉 state; explain in detail: ～观点 expound one's views ‖ ～立场 state one's position ‖ ～意见 express/state one's opinion ‖ 请你对发生的事情做出详细的～。Please give a detailed account of what has happened.

【申说】 shēnshuō 〈动〉 state (reasons); explain: ～迟到的原因 explain why one was late ‖ 这件事我昨天向老板～过了。I explained it to my boss yesterday.

【申诉】 shēnsù 〈动〉 ❶ appeal for justice; file a complaint with: ～冤屈 complain of a wrong/an injustice against oneself ‖ 驳回～ ignore a complaint ‖ 提出～ lodge/make/lay a complaint; put in one's complaint ‖ 向当局～ file a complaint with the authorities ❷ [法律] present one's case in a law court; appeal: 向上级法庭提出～ appeal to a higher court ‖ ～权 right of appeal ‖ 法院驳回其～。The court rejected his appeal. ‖ 他们不服判决,决定～。Not satisfied with the verdict, they decided to make an appeal.

【申讨】 shēntǎo 〈动〉 openly condemn; denounce: ～敌人的罪行 denounce the crimes of the enemy

【申谢】 shēnxiè 〈动〉 acknowledge one's indebtedness; express one's gratitude

【申雪】 shēnxuě 〈动〉 redress/right a wrong; redress an injustice

【申冤】 shēnyuān 〈动〉 ❶ redress an injustice; right a wrong: 给某人～ redress the wrong done to sb ❷ appeal for redress of a wrong

〖～报仇〗 shēnyuān-bàochóu 〈熟〉 redress an injustice and avenge oneself on sb; revenge a wrong: 我们会替你～的。We will revenge the wrong for you.

〖～雪耻〗 shēnyuān-xuěchǐ 〈熟〉 redress a grievance and wipe out a disgrace: 为战争中遭受迫害的人～ redress the grievance and wipe out the disgrace for people persecuted during the war

【申状】 shēnzhuàng 〈名〉〈书〉 document submitted to a superior; memorial; petition

【申奏】 shēnzòu 〈动〉 submit a memorial to the emperor

屾 shēn 〈名〉〈书〉 two mountains standing side by side

伸 shēn 〈动〉 ❶ stretch; extend: ～长脖子 stretch one's neck out ‖ ～出手臂 stretch out one's arm ‖ ～出援助的手 stretch out a helping hand ‖ ～舌头 stick out one's tongue ‖ 把头～出窗外 put/stick one's head out of the window ‖ 把腿～直 keep your legs straight ‖ 两臂～平 extend/spread/stretch one's arms horizontally ‖ 果树从农场围墙上～出来。Fruit trees extended out over the farm fence. ⇨ ～手; 延～ ❷ report: ⇨ ～冤

【伸大拇哥】 shēn dàmugē 〈动〉 raise one's thumb (in praise)

【伸肌】 shēnjī 〈名〉 [解剖] extensor

【伸懒腰】 shēn lǎnyāo 〈动〉 give a stretch; stretch oneself: 她下床痛痛快快地伸了个懒腰。She got out of bed and gave a long stretch. ‖ 他坐起身来,伸了个懒腰,打了个哈欠。He sat up with a stretch and with a yawn.

【伸手】 shēnshǒu 〈动〉 ❶ stretch/hold out one's hand: 你～能够到那本书吗? Can you reach for the book? ‖ 他突然一～拿走了我的书。He suddenly stretched out his hand and took my book. ⇨ ～不见五指 ❷ ask for money, assistance, honour, etc from others or from the state: 不要一有困难就～向国家要钱。Don't ask

for money help from the state whenever you run into some difficulty. ❸ have a hand in; poke one's nose into; meddle in: 你的手伸得太长了吧。I'm afraid you have overextended yourself.

〖～不见五指〗 shēnshǒu bùjiàn wǔzhǐ 〈熟〉 so dark that you can't see your hand in front of you; pitch-dark: 外面很黑，～。It was so dark outside that you couldn't see your hand before your face.

【伸缩】 shēnsuō 〈动〉 ❶ expand and contract; lengthen and shorten; stretch out and draw back: 一些照相机的镜头可以～。Some cameras have collapsable lens. ‖ 有些动物的触角～自如。Some animals can stretch out or draw back their feelers freely. ❷ be flexible/elastic: 留有～的余地 leave some latitude ‖ 没有～的余地 be allowed no latitude; leave no latitude

〖～缝〗 shēnsuōfèng 〈名〉[建筑] expansion joint

〖～管〗 shēnsuōguǎn 〈名〉 telescopic tube: ～连接 telescopic joint

〖～架〗 shēnsuōjià 〈名〉 expansion bracket

〖～三脚架〗 shēnsuō sānjiǎojià 〈名〉 extension tripod

〖～性〗 shēnsuōxìng 〈名〉 flexibility; elasticity

【伸头探脑】 shēntóu-tànnǎo ＝ 探头探脑 tàntóu-tànnǎo

【伸腿】 shēntuǐ 〈动〉 ❶ stretch one's legs ❷ step in (to gain an advantage) ❸ 〈口〉〈谑〉 kick the bucket; turn up one's toes

【伸雪】 shēnxuě ＝ 申雪 shēnxuě

【伸延】 shēnyán 〈动〉 extend; elongate; stretch

【伸腰】 shēnyāo 〈动〉 straighten one's back; straighten oneself up

【伸冤】 shēnyuān ＝ 申冤① shēnyuān

【伸展】 shēnzhǎn 〈动〉 spread; extend; stretch: 向远方～ stretch into the distance ‖ 他～着身子躺在草地上睡着了。He fell *asleep stretched out on the lawn.*

【伸展紫杉】 shēnzhǎn zǐshān 〈名〉[植物] spreading yew

【伸张】 shēnzhāng 〈动〉 ❶ uphold; promote: ～真理 raise the voice of truth ‖ ～正气 promote healthy tendencies ‖ 正义必然会得到～。Justice will assert itself. ❷ expand; stretch: ⇨～力

〖～力〗 shēnzhānglì 〈名〉 expansion force

〖～器〗 shēnzhāngqì 〈名〉 stretcher

〖～强度〗 *shēnzhāng qiángdù* 〈名〉 *tensile strength*

〖～正义〗 shēnzhāngzhèngyì 〈熟〉 uphold justice; let justice prevail: 在关键时刻站出来～ step forward to uphold justice at the critical moment

【伸直】 shēnzhí 〈动〉 straighten; stretch (out): 把腰～ straighten one's back ‖ 锻炼有助于把伤臂～。Exercises help to straighten the injured arm. ‖ 〈喻〉 给他申雪后，他终于能够～腰做人了。He could stand up straight at last after the wrong done to him had been redressed.

身 shēn ❶ 〈名〉 body: ～患重病 be seriously ill ‖ ～着便装 be dressed in civilian clothing ‖ 转过～去 turn around ‖ 站起～来 rise; stand up ‖ 他在岩洞里栖～。He lived in the cave. ‖ 他背了一～债。He is head and ears in debt. ⇨～体；强～；挺～而出 ❷ 〈名〉 main part of a structure: ⇨车～；船～ ❸ 〈名〉 oneself; (in) person: ～兼数职 work several jobs; wear several hats ‖ ～居高位 hold a high office ⇨～临其境；以～作则 ❹ 〈名〉 life: ⇨奋不顾～；舍～；献～ ❺ 〈名〉 all one's life: ⇨～后；终～ ❻ 〈名〉 one's moral character and conduct: ⇨洁～自好；立～处世；修～ ❼ 〈名〉 social position; status: ⇨～败名裂；～份；出～ ❽ 〈量〉 (of clothes) suit: 一～新衣裳 a new suit

【身败名裂】 shēnbài-míngliè 〈熟〉 be utterly discredited; bring disgrace and ruin upon oneself; end up in shame and ruin; lose all standing and reputation; have one's name lying in the dust: 政治上～ be finished in politics

【身板】 shēnbǎn 〈名〉〈方〉 body; constitution: ～结实 be of strong build; be sturdily built ‖ ～硬朗 be hale and hearty

【身边】 shēnbiān 〈名〉 ❶ one's side/vicinity: 把所有的人都叫到～ summon everyone to one's side ‖ 公路上汽车从我们～嗖嗖而过。Cars sizzled past us on the highway. ‖ 你年纪大了，～没人可不行。You are too old to live alone. ‖ 入伍不久她就被派到将军～工作。She was sent to work for the general soon after she joined the army. ‖ 他对～的一切漠不关心。He was totally indifferent to what was going on near him. ❷ (have sth) on/with one; (keep sth) with one: 我～没钱。I have no money with me.

【身不由己】 shēnbùyóujǐ 〈熟〉 involuntarily; not of one's own accord; not of one's free will; in spite of oneself; lose control over oneself; have no command over oneself: 老头子一见酒就～了。The old man just couldn't control himself as soon as he saw liquor. ‖ 他太累了，～地倒在地上。He was so tired that he fell on the ground in spite of himself. ‖ 她每天的活动都由秘书安排，真有点～。She had little control over her daily schedule; it was all arranged/managed by her secretary.

【身不由主】 shēnbùyóuzhǔ ＝ 身不由己 shēnbùyóujǐ

【身材】 shēncái 〈名〉 stature; figure: ～矮小 of low and small stature ‖ ～高大 of tall and large stature ‖ ～魁梧 of massive frame; have a stalwart figure ‖ ～瘦长 of lanky figure ‖ 短小/瘦削/细长/匀称的～ small/lean/slim/shapely figure ‖ 五短～ of short stature ‖ 中等～ of average/mean/medium stature ‖ 她～苗条。She has a slender/slim figure.

【身残志坚】 shēncán-zhìjiān 〈熟〉 disabled in body but firm in spirit

【身长】 shēncháng 〈名〉 ❶ height (of a person) ❷ length (of a garment from shoulder to hemline)

【身段】 shēnduàn 〈名〉 (woman's) figure; (dancer's) posture: ～苗条 slender/slim figure ‖ 姑娘的～在青春期变得丰满起来。The figure of a girl fills out at puberty. ‖ 那件裙子显出了她优美的～。The skirt showed off her lovely figure. ‖ 她的～很好。She possesses a good figure.

【身分】 shēnfen ＝ 身份 shēnfen

〖～证〗 shēnfenzhèng ＝ 身份证 shēnfenzhèng

【身份】 shēnfen 〈名〉 ❶ status; capacity; identity: 暴露～ betray/reveal one's identity ‖ 不合～ be incompatible with one's status ‖ 符合～ conform with one's capacity ‖ 怀疑某人的～ question sb's identity ‖ 确定死者～ identify a dead body ‖ 透露/掩盖/隐瞒～ disclose/veil/conceal one's identity ‖ 证明～ establish/prove one's identity ‖ ～不明 of unknown identity ‖ 双重～ dual capacity ‖ 以顾问～工作 work in an advisory capacity ‖ 他因从事与其～不符的活动而被驱逐出境。He was deported for carrying out activities incompatible with his official capacity. ‖ 她的～泄露了。Her identity has leaked out. ‖ 特务暴露了～。The agent's cover had been broken/blown. ❷ honourable position; dignity: 显赫的～ distinguished position ‖ ～高的人 person of high standing ‖ 有～的人 person of position ‖ 这样的行为有失你的～。Such an act would be below/beneath your dignity.

〖～证〗 shēnfenzhèng 〈名〉 identity/identification card; ID (card): ～号码 ID number ‖ 外出旅行时必须随身携带～。You must take your ID with you when you go travelling. ‖ 请出示～! Please show/produce your ID card!

【身负重任】 shēnfù-zhòngrèn 〈熟〉 be charged with important *tasks/heavy responsibilities*

【身高】 shēngāo 〈名〉 height (of a person): 量～ take sb's height ‖ 他～两米。He is two metres in height. / He stands two metres tall. ‖ 他～只有3英尺。He is only three feet high. / He is only three feet in height.

〖～尺〗 shēngāochǐ 〈名〉 height gauge

【身故】 shēngù 〈动〉 (of a person) die: 他祖父去年～。*His grandfather died last year.*

【身后】 shēnhòu 〈名〉 ❶ after one's death; posthumous: ～事 funeral affairs ‖ 他～留下妻子和两个孩子。He died, leaving his wife and two children behind. ❷ place behind sb: 他在我～站着。He is standing behind me.

【身怀六甲】 shēnhuái-liùjiǎ 〈熟〉 be with child; be pregnant; be in the family way: 她现在～，不能再干重活。She is pregnant and *can't do heavy work any more.*

【身家】 shēnjiā 〈名〉 ❶ oneself and one's family: ～性命 one's personal safety and that of one's family ❷ 〈旧〉 family background; pedigree: 他～尊贵。He comes from a respectable family.

【身价】 shēnjià 〈名〉 ❶ selling price of a person: ～很高的选手 high-priced player ❷ prestige; social status: 他的～正在提高。His social prestige is rising.

〖～百倍〗 shēnjià-bǎibèi 〈熟〉 have a meteoric rise in social status; receive a tremendous boost in one's social position and prestige

【身教】 shēnjiào 〈动〉 teach others by one's own example

〖～胜于言教〗 shēnjiào shèngyú yánjiào 〈熟〉 example is better than precept: 教育孩子，～。Example is better than precept in educating children.

【身经百战】 shēnjīngbǎizhàn 〈熟〉 have fought a hundred bat-

tles—have gone through numerous battles; be battle-seasoned; be a veteran of many battles: ～的老战士 seasoned veteran ‖ 老将军～，无所畏惧。The old general is battle-seasoned, so he fears nothing.

【身历】 shēnlì 〈动〉 experience personally: ～第二次世界大战 experience World War II personally ‖ 若不是～其境，你很难想像那时的日子有多艰苦。If you didn't experience it personally, you could never imagine how difficult life was at that time.

〖～声〗 shēnlìshēng 〈名〉〈方〉 stereophony; stereo

【身量】 shēnliang 〈名〉 height (of a person); stature: 他～不高，但很帅。He is not tall but very handsome.

【身临其境】 shēnlínqíjìng 〈熟〉 be personally on the scene—experience personally: 只有～，才能了解事实真相。You can get the facts only by investigating on the scene.

【身强力壮】 shēnqiáng-lìzhuàng 〈熟〉 have a strong constitution; be healthy and strong; be of strong build: 你现在还～，应该找个工作自食其力才对。Now that you are still in the prime of your life, you should try to find a job and live an independent life.

【身轻言微】 shēnqīng-yánwēi 〈熟〉 when one's position is low, one's words carry little weight: 鄙人～，他们不会听的。In my humble position, my words don't carry much weight; so they won't listen to me anyway.

【身躯】 shēnqū 〈名〉 body; stature: ～矮小/高大 be short/tall in stature ‖ 健壮的～ strong body ‖ 伟大的灵魂常寓于矮小的～。A little body often harbours a great soul.

【身上】 shēnshang 〈名〉 ❶ on one's body: 每个人～都有优点和缺点。Everyone has his merits and demerits. ‖ 他～穿着一件白衬衣。He wears a white shirt. ‖ 我～不舒服。I'm not feeling well. ‖ 我们把希望都寄托在你～。Our hopes are placed/pinned on you. ❷ (have sth) on one; (carry sth) with one: 你～有钢笔吗? Do you have a pen with you? ‖ 我～没零钱。I haven't got any changes on me.

【身世】 shēnshì 〈名〉 one's (unfortunate) lot; one's (unfortunate) life experience: 滔滔不绝地诉说自己的～ reel off the story of one's life ‖ 他痛苦地讲述着自己的悲惨～。He groaned out the sad story about himself. ‖ 这个人～很凄凉。This person has had a miserable life.

【身手】 shēnshǒu 〈名〉 dexterity; skill; talent: 大显～ fully display one's ability; give full display to one's talent ‖ 试～ try one's hand at sth ‖ 一显～ make a show of one's skill ‖ ～不凡 display consummate skill; be of no ordinary talent

【身首异处】 shēn-shǒuyìchù 〈熟〉 be beheaded: 历史上许多犯人在这儿～。Many criminals were beheaded here in history.

【身受】 shēnshòu 〈动〉 experience personally: ～其害 suffer a lot from sth

【身体】 shēntǐ 〈名〉 ❶ body: 裸露/弯曲/滋补～ bare/bend/nourish the body ‖ 检查～ have a physical check-up ‖ 肌肉发达的～ muscular body ‖ 健康的～ healthy body ❷ health: ～不好 be in bad/poor health; be out of health ‖ ～极好 be in the best of health; enjoy perfect/excellent health; be as fit/fine as a fiddle ‖ ～健康 be healthy ‖ ～强壮 be in vigorous health; be as hard as nails ‖ ～纤弱 be in frail/delicate health ‖ ～虚弱 be down in health; be out of health ‖ ～每况愈下 be in waning/declining health ‖ 他在海边养～。He is seeking health at the seaside. ‖ 由于过度劳累，她的整个～垮了。Due to overwork, her health completely broke down.

〖～素质〗 shēntǐ sùzhì 〈名〉 physique; constitution: 增强～ build up one's body

【身体力行】 shēntǐ-lìxíng 〈熟〉 earnestly practise what one advocates/preaches; put what one preaches into practice; live by what one advocates/preaches: 领导干部必须在工作中～，才能赢得群众的支持。Leading cadres must take an active part in work so as to win the support of the people.

【身条儿】 shēntiáor 〈名〉 stature; figure

【身外之物】 shēnwàizhīwù 〈熟〉 external things; material wealth; worldly possessions: 富贵功名乃～，不可看得过重。Fortune, rank, success and fame are external things, and one must not attach too much importance to them.

【身亡】 shēnwáng 〈动〉 die: 遇刺～ be assassinated ‖ 自杀～ commit suicide ‖ 我叔叔在一次空难中～。My uncle was killed in a plane crash.

【身无长物】 shēnwúchángwù 〈熟〉 have nothing but the necessities of living; have only bare necessities at home

【身无分文】 shēnwúfēnwén 〈熟〉 not have a penny left on one; be flat/stone broke; be penniless: 他一夜之间变得～，真让他无法接受。He couldn't accept the fact that he had become penniless overnight.

【身先士卒】 shēnxiānshìzú 〈熟〉 lead one's men in a charge; charge at the head of one's men—take the lead in doing sth: 领导干部要～，做好抗洪救灾工作。Leading cadres should take the lead in fighting flood and helping the victims.

【身陷囹圄】 shēnxiànlíngyǔ 〈熟〉 be behind the bars; be thrown into prison

【身心】 shēnxīn 〈名〉 body and mind: ～不健全 be in poor condition of body and mind ‖ ～健康 be sound in body and mind; be physically and mentally healthy ‖ ～愉快 feel well both physically and mentally ‖ ～修养 culture of mind and body ‖ 他依然～健康。He is still in mental and physical health and vigour.

〖～二元论〗 shēnxīn èryuánlùn 〈名〉[哲学] mind-body dualism

〖～交瘁〗 shēnxīn-jiāocuì 〈熟〉 be worn out both physically and mentally: 这次失败使他～。The failure broke him up.

〖～交感论〗 shēnxīn jiāogǎnlùn 〈名〉[哲学] psychosomatic interaction theory

【身形】 shēnxíng 〈名〉 body; figure

【身影】 shēnyǐng 〈名〉 silhouette (of a person); form; figure: 她的～被黑暗吞没了。Her figure was swallowed up in the darkness. ‖ 我看见靠墙有一个高大的～。I saw a tall figure against the wall.

【身孕】 shēnyùn 〈名〉 pregnancy: 她的～已开始显露出来。Her pregnancy is beginning to show. ‖ 她怀有五个月的～。She is five months pregnant. ‖ 她有～了。She is pregnant. / She is in the family way. / She is expecting.

【身在曹营心在汉】 shēn zài Cáoyíng xīn zài Hàn 〈熟〉 be physically in the Cao camp but one's mind is in the Han camp—❶ keep one's integrity and remain loyal to one's old master ❷ be half-hearted

【身在福中不知福】 shēn zài fú zhōng bù zhī fú 〈熟〉 not appreciate the happy life one enjoys; brought up in happiness, one often fails to appreciate what happiness really means

【身正不怕影子斜】 shēn zhèng bùpà yǐngzi xié 〈熟〉 a person standing straight doesn't worry about his shadow slanting—an upright person fears no gossip; an upright person is above gossip

【身姿】 shēnzī 〈名〉 demeanour; carriage

【身子】 shēnzi 〈名〉 ❶ body: 光着～ be naked ‖ ～不大舒服 not feel well ‖ 他～长腿短。He has a long trunk with short legs. ❷ pregnancy: 有了三个月的～ be three months pregnant

【身子骨儿】 shēnzigǔr 〈名〉〈方〉 one's health; physique: 爷爷的～还挺结实。Grandpa is still enjoying good health.

呻 shēn

〈动〉 ❶ 〈书〉 recite/chant/intone (a verse) ❷ groan; moan: ⇨～吟

【呻吟】 shēnyín 〈动〉 groan; moan: 发出绝望的～ give/emit/heave/utter a groan of despair ‖ ～着回答 groan out a reply ‖ 痛苦地～ groan bitterly/agonizingly/painfully; groan with pain ‖ 病人～不止。The patient moaned ceaselessly. ⇨无病～

侁 shēn

【侁侁】 shēnshēn 〈形〉〈书〉 multitude of; numerous; many

诜 shēn

〈形〉〈书〉 numerous; many

【诜诜】 shēnshēn 〈形〉〈书〉 many; numerous

参[1] shēn

〈名〉 one of the twenty-eight constellations into which the celestial sphere was divided in ancient Chinese astronomy

参[2] shēn

〈名〉 ❶ ginseng ❷ [动物] trepang; sea cucumber; sea slug

⇨cān; cēn

【参商】 shēnshāng 〈名〉〈书〉 *shen* and *shang* [two stars that never appear in the sky at the same time]—two friends/relatives who are separated and can never meet again or who have become estranged and irreconcilable

S

绅 shēn 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ sash; girdle (worn by ancient officials and literary men) ❷ gentry; gentleman: 富～ wealthy gentleman ‖ 劣～ evil gentry ⇨豪～;乡～

【绅商】 shēnshāng 〈名〉gentleman and businessman

【绅士】 shēnshì 〈名〉gentleman; gentry: 当地～ local gentry ‖ 守旧派～ gentleman of the old school ‖ ～是不会说这种话的。A gentleman wouldn't use such a word.

〖～协定〗 shēnshì xiédìng ＝ 君子协定 jūnzǐ xiédìng

珅 shēn 〈名〉〈书〉a kind of jade

駪 shēn

【駪駪】 shēnshēn 〈形〉〈书〉numerous; many

莘 shēn

【莘莘】 shēnshēn 〈形〉〈书〉numerous: ～学子 a great number of disciples; a large number of students; students in large numbers

砷 shēn 〈名〉[化学] arsenic (As)

【砷化物】 shēnhuàwù 〈名〉arsenide

【砷黄铁矿】 shēnhuáng tiěkuàng 〈名〉arsenopyrite (FeAsS)

【砷铝石】 shēnlǚshí 〈名〉mansfieldite

【砷镍矿】 shēnnièkuàng 〈名〉maucherite

【砷铅石】 shēnqiānshí 〈名〉mimetite

【砷酸】 shēnsuān 〈名〉arsenic acid

【砷铜矿】 shēntóngkuàng 〈名〉domeykite

【砷中毒】 shēnzhòngdú 〈名〉arsenic poisoning

甡 shēn

【甡甡】 shēnshēn 〈形〉〈书〉numerous; great many

娠 shēn 〈动〉be pregnant; be in the family way: ⇨妊～

深 shēn ❶〈形〉deep: ～埋 bury sth deep ‖ ～挖 dig deep into the earth ‖ ～～地鞠了一躬 make a deep/low bow (to sb) ‖ ～呼吸/水塘 deep breath/pool ‖ 别到海水太～的地方去。Don't go out of your depth in the sea. ‖ 那一海域并不很～。The sea is not very deep there. ‖ 这湖～不见底。The depth of the lake was so great that we could not see the bottom. ⇨～层;～海;水～火热 ❷〈名〉depth: 测量水～ sound/plumb the depth of the water ‖ 二十米～的井 well of 20 metres deep ‖ 他踩在齐踝～的雪中。He is standing in ankle-deep snow. ‖ 这口井有多～? What is the depth of the well? ⇨进～;纵～ ❸〈形〉abstruse; difficult: 这本书对他来说太～了。The book is rather abstruse to him. ⇨～入浅出 ❹〈形〉penetrating; thorough; in-depth: 想得很～ think deeply about sth ⇨～刻;～思熟虑;发人～省 ❺〈形〉(of relations or feelings) close; intimate: 他俩的关系已经很～了。The two of them are already quite intimate with each other. ⇨一往情～ ❻〈形〉(of colour) dark; deep; rich: ～红 dark/deep red; crimson ‖ ～蓝/绿 dark blue/green ‖ 水越深,颜色也就越～。The colour of water deepens with its depth. ❼〈形〉far on in the day, night, season, etc; late: 夜～了。It was deep into the night. ⇨～更半夜;～秋 ❽〈副〉very; greatly; deeply: ～表同情 show deep/profound sympathy ‖ ～感不安 be greatly disturbed; be very much worried ‖ ～感失望 be very much disappointed ‖ ～受感动 be deeply moved; be greatly touched ‖ ～受观众喜爱 be greatly favoured by the audience ‖ ～为感激/遗憾 be profoundly grateful/regretful ‖ ～陷债务 be deep in debt ‖ ～有同感 share similar feelings; feel very much the same ‖ 他～陷爱河。He is head over heels in love. ‖ 这部电影～受欢迎。The film is going over big with audiences. ⇨～恶痛绝;～信

【深奥】 shēn'ào 〈形〉abstract; profound; recondite: ～的道理 profound truth ‖ ～的科技著作 deep scientific work ‖ ～的理论 unfathomable/profound theory ‖ ～的学识 recondite knowledge ‖ ～的哲理 abstruse philosophy ‖ 他的著作太～,我看不懂。His writings go over my head. ‖ 哲学对我来说太～了。Philosophy is too deep for me. / Philosophy is beyond my depth.

【深闭固拒】 shēnbì-gùjù 〈熟〉shut tight and turn down firmly—seclude oneself and obstinately reject things from the outside world

【深播】 shēnbō 〈名〉[农业] deep sowing

【深不可测】 shēnbùkěcè 〈熟〉unfathomable; enigmatic: ～的海洋 fathomless ocean ‖ 此人～。He is an enigmatic person.

【深藏若虚】 shēncáng-ruòxū 〈熟〉hide what one has and act as if one had nothing—be very modest about one's talent/ability/learning; not be given to boasting or showing off

【深槽】 shēncáo 〈名〉deep slot/groove: ～电动机 deep slot motor

【深层】 shēncéng ❶〈名〉depth: 水渗到了土壤的～。The water has sunk to the depth of the soil. ❷〈形〉deep-going; thorough: ～分析 in-depth analysis ‖ ～感觉 deeper sensation ‖ ～含义 deeper implications ‖ ～结构 deep structure ‖ ～矛盾 deep-seated contradictions

〖～带〗 shēncéngdài 〈名〉[地理] bathypelagic zone

【深长】 shēncháng 〈形〉(of meaning, intention, etc) profound: 寓意～ be full of profundity ‖ 文章虽短而意义～。Short as it is, the article is quite profound in meaning.

【深彻】 shēnchè 〈形〉profound and thorough: 对美国文学有着～的研究 have a profound and thorough knowledge of American literature

【深沉】 shēnchén 〈形〉❶ deep: ～的哀悼 deep grief ‖ ～的爱 deep love ‖ 暮色～。The dusk is deepening. ❷ (of sound/voice) low-pitched; deep: ～的声音/音调 deep voice/tone ❸ impenetrable; reserved; undemonstrative: ～的人 person of great depth ‖ ～的微笑 significant smile ‖ 这人很～。He is very deep. / He is impenetrable. ❹ (of a matter) serious; complicated: 这事里头可真～呢! This matter is so complicated!

【深成岩】 shēnchéngyán 〈名〉[地质] plutonic rock; plutonite

〖～体〗 shēnchéngyántǐ 〈名〉pluton

【深成油】 shēnchéngyóu 〈名〉[石油] deep oil

【深仇大恨】 shēnchóu-dàhèn 〈熟〉profound/intense/violent hatred; deep-rooted/profound enmity: 怀有～ habour/have/nurse a ferocious hatred (of/for) ‖ 他们对侵略者怀有～。They had a deep-seated hatred for the aggressors.

【深处】 shēnchù 〈名〉depth; recesses: 大海～ profound depth of the sea ‖ 〈喻〉灵魂～ recesses of the psyche ‖ 森林～ deep in the woods/forest ‖ 〈喻〉在心灵～ in the abyss of one's mind; in the depth of one's soul ‖ 在密林～迷了路 get lost in the depths of the forest ‖ 金子往往埋藏在地层～。Gold is often found deep in the ground. ‖ 〈喻〉他在内心～仍然爱着她。Deep down, he still loves her. ‖ 我们走进丛林～。We went deep into the jungle.

【深得民心】 shēndémínxīn 〈熟〉be well-received; be very popular: 政府～。The government enjoys strong popular support.

【深度】 shēndù ❶〈名〉depth: 测量～ measure the depth ‖ 这条河的～为五十米。The river is 50 metres in depth. ❷〈名〉profundity; depth; thoroughness: 没有/缺乏～ lack depth ‖ ～报道 in-depth report ‖ 她的论文很有～。Her thesis has remarkable depth. ‖ 这部小说的情节不错,但毫无～。The novel has a good plot but it has no depth at all. ❸〈名〉advanced stage of development: 改革的广度和～ breadth and depth of the reform ‖ 向生产的～和广度进军 boost production both in depth and in breadth ❹〈形〉(of degree) deep; extreme: ～昏迷 deep coma ‖ ～近视 extremely myopic/near-sighted

〖～计〗 shēndùjì 〈名〉depth gauge

【深孚众望】 shēnfú-zhòngwàng 〈熟〉enjoy high prestige among the people; be very popular; have strong popular support: 我们需要一个～的人来主持工作。We need a leader who enjoys great popularity. ‖ 这次当选的人都～。All those elected this time enjoy high prestige.

【深更半夜】 shēngēng-bànyè 〈熟〉midnight hours; deep into the night: 他们一直工作到～。They worked till midnight. / They worked deep into the night. ‖ ～的,你在干什么呀? What are you doing there at such a late hour?

【深耕】 shēngēng 〈名〉[农业] deep ploughing/tillage/culture

〖～细作〗 shēngēng-xìzuò 〈熟〉deep ploughing and intensive cultivation

【深沟高垒】 shēngōu-gāolěi 〈熟〉deep trenches and high ramparts—strong defence

【深谷】 shēngǔ 〈名〉deep and secluded valley

【深广】 shēnguǎng 〈形〉deep and wide: 见识～ have wide experience and deep knowledge ‖ 影响～ be of wide and profound influence

【深闺】 shēnguī 〈名〉〈旧〉boudoir; woman's bedroom: 独处～

live in the seclusion of one's boudoir

【深海】 shēnhǎi 〈名〉 deep sea: ～采矿/捕鱼/钻探 deep-sea mining/fishing/drilling ‖ ～动物 abyssal fauna ‖ ～沟 abyssal gap; deep-sea trench ‖ ～平原/丘陵 abyssal plain/hill ‖ ～鱼 deep-sea fish ‖ ～渔业/资源 deep-sea fishery/resources ‖ 有些动物生活在～。Some animals live in deep sea.

〖～测量〗 shēnhǎi cèliáng 〈名〉 bathymetry

〖～带〗 shēnhǎidài 〈名〉 abyssal zone

〖～潜水艇〗 shēnhǎi qiánshuǐtǐng 〈名〉 bathyscaphe

〖～潜望镜〗 shēnhǎi qiánwàngjìng 〈名〉 bathyscope

〖～区〗 shēnhǎiqū 〈名〉 abyssal region

〖～生物〗 shēnhǎi shēngwù 〈名〉 hypobenthos

〖～探测仪〗 shēnhǎi tàncèyí 〈名〉 bathymeter; bathometer

〖～遥控潜艇〗 shēnhǎi yáokòng qiántǐng 〈名〉 deep unmanned submersible (DUMS)

〖～作业船〗 shēnhǎi zuòyèchuán 〈名〉 deep-ocean work boat (DOWB)

【深厚】 shēnhòu 〈形〉 ❶ deep; profound: ～的感情 deep/profound feelings ‖ 我们在多年的工作中结下了～的友谊。We have established profound friendship through the years of working together. ❷ solid; deep-seated: 基础～ have a solid foundation

【深呼吸】 shēnhūxī 〈名〉 deep breathing; deep respiration; deep breath

【深化】 shēnhuà 〈动〉 deepen; go deeper: ～改革,扩大开放 further reforms and open wider to the outside world ‖ ～矛盾 deepen/intensify contradictions ‖ 认识～ deepening of cognition; deepening of one's understanding (of sth)

【深加工】 shēnjiāgōng 〈名〉 deep/further processing: ～产品 deep-processed products

【深涧】 shēnjiàn 〈名〉 deep gully/ravine

【深交】 shēnjiāo ❶ 〈名〉 deep/intimate friendship; close friends: ～甚少 have few close friends ❷ 〈动〉 have close contact; have an intimate association: 此人不可～。He is not a friend worthy of trust. ‖ 不要和他～。Don't get too close to him.

【深井】 shēnjǐng 〈名〉 deep well

〖～泵〗 shēnjǐngbèng 〈名〉 deep-well pump

【深究】 shēnjiū 〈动〉 delve into; get to the bottom of (a matter); go into (a matter) seriously: 不要在细枝末节上～。Don't go into these trifles seriously. ‖ 他对每件事都要～。He wants to get to the bottom of everything.

【深居简出】 shēnjū-jiǎnchū 〈熟〉 lead/live a secluded life; live in the seclusion of one's own home; retreat from the world; keep oneself to oneself: 他现在过着～的生活,几乎和外界没有什么接触。He is now leading a secluded life, with little contact with the outside world.

【深刻】 shēnkè 〈形〉 deep; profound: ～的变化/教训 profound changes/lessons ‖ ～的批评 penetrating criticism ‖ ～的思想家 deep thinker ‖ 对问题有～的理解 have a profound understanding of the problem ‖ 他知识渊博,给听众留下了～的印象。He impressed his audience by the profundity of his knowledge. / His erudition left a deep impression on the audience. ‖ 我们都钦佩他～的理解力。We all admired his depth of understanding.

【深空】 shēnkōng 〈名〉 [天文学] deep space: ～跟踪网 deep-space network ‖ ～火箭 deep-space rocket ‖ ～激光通信 deep-space laser communication

【深孔】 shēnkǒng 〈名〉 deep hole: ～爆破 deep-hole blasting ‖ ～拉刀 broach for deep hole ‖ ～内圆磨床 deep-hole grinder ‖ ～钻床 deep-hole drilling machine ‖ ～钻 deep-hole drill

【深拉】 shēnlā 〈名〉 [机械] deep drawing; cupping: ～薄板 deep-drawing sheet ‖ ～钢 deep-drawing steel ‖ ～试验 deep-drawing/cup-drawing/cupping test ‖ ～压力机 drawing/cupping press; cupping machine

【深冷】 shēnlěng 〈名〉 deep/copious cooling: ～设备 deep freezing unit ‖ ～装置 cryogenic system

〖～泵〗 shēnlěngbèng 〈名〉 cryogenic pump; cryopump

〖～电缆〗 shēnlěng diànlǎn 〈名〉 cryogenic cable

〖～温度计〗 shēnlěng wēndùjì 〈名〉 frigorimeter

〖～致冷器〗 shēnlěng zhìlěngqì 〈名〉 cryogenerator

【深明大义】 shēnmíng-dàyì 〈熟〉 be clear on matters of principle; know clearly what is right and proper

【深谋远虑】 shēnmóu-yuǎnlǜ 〈熟〉 be circumspect and far-sighted; have forethought and foresight; think deeply and plan carefully: 这次失败是因为我们缺乏～而造成的。The failure is the result of our lack of foresight.

【深潜】 shēnqián 〈动〉 dive deep

〖～船〗 shēnqiánchuán 〈名〉 deep-diving vessel/submersible

〖～潜望镜〗 shēnqián qiánwàngjìng 〈名〉 deep submergence periscope

〖～球〗 shēnqiánqiú 〈名〉 bathysphere

【深浅】 shēnqiǎn 〈名〉 ❶ depth: 小溪的～ depth of a stream ‖ 你不了解这湖的～,就不要下去游泳了。Since you don't know how deep the lake is, you'd better not go swimming in it. ❷ shade (of colour); hue: 颜色～不同 be of different shades of colour ❸ 〈喻〉 proper limits (for speech or action); sense of propriety: 说话没～ speak without thought and propriety; speak thoughtlessly

【深切】 shēnqiè 〈形〉 ❶ keen; penetrating; thorough: ～理解 understand thoroughly ‖ ～地感受到事态的严重性 keenly realize the seriousness of the situation ‖ ～体会 profound experience ‖ 一想到别人不再信任他,他就感到有一种～的悲哀。It saddened him greatly to think that other people no longer trusted him. ❷ deep; profound: 表达～的谢意 extend one's profound thanks (to) ‖ 表示～的关怀 show one's deep concern (over) ‖ 对灾区人民表示～的同情 have deep sympathy with people in the disaster-stricken area ‖ 他具有～的正义感。He has a deep sense of justice. ‖ 他们～怀念在空难中丧生的亲人。They deeply cherish the memory of their dear ones killed in the air crash.

【深情】 shēnqíng ❶ 〈名〉 deep feeling/love/affection: 她非常珍惜丈夫的一片～。She cherishes her husband's deep affection for her. ❷ 〈形〉 affectionate: ～地接吻 exchange affectionate kisses

〖～厚谊〗 shēnqíng-hòuyì 〈熟〉 profound sentiments of friendship; profound friendship

【深秋】 shēnqiū 〈名〉 late autumn/fall

【深入】 shēnrù ❶ 〈动〉 go deep into; penetrate/probe into: ～国境线 be deep behind the frontier ‖ ～基层 go down to the grass roots ‖ ～群众 go among the masses; immerse oneself among the masses ‖ ～生活 plunge into the thick of life ‖ 她看到的不止是事物的表面,而是～到事物的内部。She did not merely see the surface, but penetrated beneath. ❷ 〈形〉 thorough; in-depth: ～开展一项运动 intensively launch a movement ‖ ～讨论 have a deep discussion ‖ ～宣传 carry on intensive publicity (on sth) ‖ ～研究事物本质 probe into the essence of things ‖ 做～调查 carry out an in-depth investigation; make a thorough investigation ‖ 做～分析 make an in-depth analysis

〖～浅出〗 shēnrù-qiǎnchū 〈熟〉 deep-going but easy to understand—explain the profound in simple terms; treat a difficult matter in a simple and explicit way

〖～人心〗 shēnrù-rénxīn 〈熟〉 strike/take root in the hearts of the people; be deeply implanted in the hearts of the people; strike a deep chord in the hearts of the people: 和平统一～。Peaceful reunification has taken root in the hearts of the people. ‖ 新思想逐渐～。New ideas are slowly filtering into people's minds. ‖ 中国的改革开放政策～。The Chinese reform and open policies have won popular support.

【深山】 shēnshān 〈名〉 remote mountains: 住在～里 live deep in the mountains

〖～老林〗 shēnshān-lǎolín 〈熟〉 remote mountains and virgin forests—remote, thickly forested mountains

【深深】 shēnshēn 〈副〉 deep; keenly; profoundly: ～鞠躬 make a deep bow ‖ 船～地沉入海底。The ship sank deep into the sea. ‖ 她～地爱上了他。She is head over heels in love with him. / She is deep in love with him.

【深水】 shēnshuǐ 〈名〉 deep water

〖～操作人员〗 shēnshuǐ cāozuò rényuán 〈名〉 aquanaut; oceanaut

〖～港〗 shēnshuǐgǎng 〈名〉 deepwater harbour

〖～光度计〗 shēnshuǐ guāngdùjì 〈名〉 bathyphotometer

〖～码头〗 shēnshuǐ mǎtou 〈名〉 deepwater wharf

〖～探海艇〗 shēnshuǐ tànhǎitǐng 〈名〉 bathyscaphe

〖～探视仪〗 shēnshuǐ tànshìyí 〈名〉 hydroscope

〖～炸弹〗 shēnshuǐ zhàdàn 〈名〉 depth bomb

【深思】 shēnsī 〈动〉 be deep in thought; reflect deeply; think deeply (about); ponder on/over: 值得～ be worth thinking deeply about; be worth pondering over; call for deep thought; deserve careful thought ‖ 做出决定前要～。You must think the

matter over before deciding. ‖ 这个问题值得我们～。This matter gives us much food for thought.

〖～熟虑〗 shēnsī-shúlǜ 〈熟〉 carefully deliberate; ponder deeply; think and contemplate thoroughly: ～的计划/判断 mature scheme/judgement ‖ 做出～的决定 make a deliberate decision ‖ 所采取的措施绝非权宜之计，而是～的结果。The step taken is by no means an improvisation, but was a result of ripe deliberation. ‖ 我在～后，决定马上采取行动。After deep deliberation, I have decided to take action at once.

【深邃】 shēnsuì 〈形〉 ❶ deep: ～的山谷 deep valley ❷ profound; abstruse; recondite: 寓意～ carry a profound message ‖ 这种思想过于～，难以言传。The thought is too deep for words.

【深谈】 shēntán 〈动〉 have a deep conversation; discuss thoroughly; have an in-depth discussion: 这件事我已经和他～过一次。I have already had an in-depth discussion with him over this matter.

【深通】 shēntōng 〈动〉 have a thorough understanding of; be thoroughly versed in: ～文学理论 be well-versed in literary theories ‖ 他～三门外语。He has a good command of three foreign languages. ‖ 她～人情世故。She was well versed in the ways of the world.

【深透】 shēntòu 〈形〉 deep and thorough; profound: 老师把课文分析得很～。The teacher has made a deep and thorough analysis of the text. ‖ 只有～理解原文，才能翻出忠实的译文。Only when one thoroughly understands the original text can he produce a faithful translation.

【深望】 shēnwàng 〈动〉〈书〉 sincerely wish; earnestly hope: ～诸位通力合作。We have a sincere hope for your cooperation.

【深文周纳】 shēnwén-zhōunà 〈熟〉 apply the law with the utmost severity to pronounce sb guilty; convict sb by deliberately stretching/misinterpreting the law

【深恶痛绝】 shēnwù-tòngjué 〈熟〉 feel a profound aversion to; abhor; detest; have an implacable hatred for; hate bitterly: 对腐败现象～ regard corruption with great aversion; hate corruption bitterly ‖ 他对这种行为～。He had an intense/a violent hatred of such conduct.

【深悉】 shēnxī 〈动〉 know very well; understand thoroughly: ～其中的奥妙 clearly know what is behind it

【深信】 shēnxìn 〈动〉 be deeply convinced; firmly believe; have deep faith in: 她～自己将来能够成功。She profoundly believes in her future success. ‖ 我～，正义最终将战胜邪恶。It's my conviction that justice will eventually triumph over evil.

〖～不疑〗 shēnxìn-bùyí 〈熟〉 believe without a shadow of doubt; have a deep-seated faith (in): 对此我～。I have no doubt over this point. ‖ 他对自己的能力～。He is quite confident of his own ability.

【深省】 shēnxǐng 〈动〉 wake up to a sharp awareness of the truth; come to fully realize: ⇨发人～

【深醒】 shēnxǐng ＝ 深省 shēnxǐng

【深夜】 shēnyè 〈名〉 late night; small hours of the morning: 工作/谈话到～ work/talk deep/late into the night ‖ ～新闻 late-night/late-late news ‖ 在～ in the deep night; in the depth of night; late at night ‖ 会议一直开到～。The meeting continued deep into the night.

【深意】 shēnyì 〈名〉 profound meaning; deep implications

【深渊】 shēnyuān 〈名〉 abyss; bottomless pit: 掉进～ fall into the abyss ‖ 推下～ push down the bottomless pit ‖ 陷入罪恶的～ sink into the depth of vice ‖ 在绝望的～ in the abyss of hopelessness; in the depths/toils of despair ‖ 在苦难/罪恶的～ in the depth of misery/vice ‖ 这个消息使他堕入了痛苦的～。He fell into the chasm of distress at the news.

【深源地震】 shēnyuán dìzhèn 〈名〉 bathyseism

【深远】 shēnyuǎn 〈形〉 profound and lasting; far-reaching: 影响～ have far-reaching influence ‖ 具有～的历史意义 have far-reaching historic significance

【深造】 shēnzào 〈动〉 pursue advanced studies: 继续～ continue one's study; further one's education ‖ 去英国～ go to Britain for further/advanced studies

【深宅大院】 shēnzhái-dàyuàn 〈熟〉 imposing dwellings with spacious courtyards; big mansion

【深湛】 shēnzhàn 〈形〉 profound and thorough; superb; consummate: 功夫～ consummate skill

【深挚】 shēnzhì 〈形〉 deep and sincere: ～的友情 deep and sincere friendship; intimate friendship

【深重】 shēnzhòng 〈形〉 very grave; extremely serious: 罪孽～ be guilty of various evils; be guilty of heinous sins ‖ 1949年，灾难～的中华民族终于站起来了。In 1949, the long-suffering Chinese nation finally stood up.

莘 shēn

【莘莘】 shēnshēn 〈形〉〈书〉 lush and luxuriant

糁 shēn

〈名〉 crushed grain: 玉米～儿 crushed corn

⇨sǎn

鲹 shēn

〈名〉 carangid (including scads, jacks, etc)

燊 shēn

〈形〉〈书〉 flaming ablaze; flourishing

shén

什 shén

⇨shí

【什么】 shénme 〈代〉 ❶ a) [used before a noun or by itself to indicate who or what]: 你找～? What are you looking for? ‖ ～人? Who is it? ‖ ～时候啦? What time is it? ‖ 你在读～书? What book are you reading? ‖ 我们～时候出发? When shall we start off? b) [used to refer to anything indefinite] something; anything: 我想吃点～。I want to have something to eat. ‖ 他们仿佛在谈论～。It seems that they are talking about something. ‖ 你还有～要说? Do you have anything to add? ‖ 有～事要我帮忙吗? Is there anything I can do for you? ‖ 你在北京有～亲戚吗? Do you have any relative in Beijing? c) [used before 也 or 都 to indicate there is no exception within the limits mentioned] any; every: 他～也不怕。He is afraid of nothing. / He fears nothing. ‖ 学习比～都重要。Nothing is more important than study. d) [used correlatively with another 什么 to indicate that the first one determines the other] whatever: 我想～就说～。I'll say whatever is in my mind. ❷ [used to express anger, surprise, censure or negation]: ～! 都九点了! What! It's already nine o'clock! ‖ 客气～! Don't stand on ceremony! ‖ 你装～哑巴! Stop playing dumb. ‖ 你知道～! What the hell do you know? ❸ [used to express disapproval or disagreement]: 给你添麻烦了! —麻烦～。—Sorry to trouble you so much! —My pleasure. ❹ [used to indicate an incomplete list] things like; such as; and so on; and what not: ～送个信呀，跑个腿儿啦，他都干得了。He can do things like delivering letters, running errands and so on.

〖～的〗 shénmede 〈代〉 [used after a series of items] things like that; and so on; and what not: 修个机器，换个零件～，他都能对付。Repairing a machine or replacing a part—he can cope with things like that all right.

神 shén

❶ 〈名〉 god; deity; divinity: ～鬼 gods and ghosts ⇨～灵; 财～ ❷ 〈形〉 supernatural; marvellous; magical; mysterious; mystical: ⇨～奇; ～医; 出～入化 ❸ 〈名〉 spirit; mind; energy: ⇨～往; 愣～儿 ❹ 〈名〉 countenance; expression: ⇨～采; 眼～

【神奥】 shén'ào 〈形〉 mysterious; profound and subtle

【神兵天降】 shénbīng-tiānjiàng 〈熟〉 descend like heavenly soldiers

【神不守舍】 shénbùshǒushè 〈熟〉 be distracted/perturbed; be out of one's wits; one's fancy runs wild

【神不知，鬼不觉】 shén bù zhī, guǐ bù jué 〈熟〉 unknown to god or ghost—without anybody knowing it; without anybody being aware of; with great secrecy: 他已～地赢得了她的爱情。He has insidiously wormed his way into her heart.

【神采】 shéncǎi 〈名〉 expression; look; mien: 这女人有一种贵族的～。The woman has an aristocratic mien.

〖～飞扬〗 shéncǎi-fēiyáng 〈熟〉 be in fine/good fettle; be in high spirits: 大街上人人欢天喜地，个个～。Filled with joy, everyone in the street was in high spirits.

〖～焕发〗 shéncǎi-huànfā 〈熟〉 radiate with health

〖～奕奕〗 shéncǎi-yìyì 〈熟〉 brim with energy and vitality; glow with health and radiating vigour; be in buoyant/excellent/high spirits: 他身着浅色新装，显得～。Dressed in a light new suit, he

looked smart and healthy.
【神差鬼使】 shénchāi-guǐshǐ = 鬼使神差 guǐshǐ-shénchāi
【神驰】 shénchí 〈动〉(of one's thoughts) fly to; range in fancy
【神出鬼没】 shénchū-guǐmò 〈熟〉appear and disappear mysteriously; come and go like a ghost/shadow: 他～,不知一天都在干什么。He is a mysterious person; no one really knows what he is doing from day to day. ‖ 游击队～,搞得敌人晕头转向。The guerrillas came and went mysteriously, driving the enemy out of their wits.
【神道】 shéndào 〈名〉❶〈迷信〉way of the gods [superstitious belief in ghosts and gods, fortune and misfortune] ❷〈口〉god; deity; divinity ❸ path/way leading to a grave; tomb passage: 筑～ build a tomb passage ❹ (Shéndào) Shinto [native religion of Japan]: ～教 Shintoism
〖～碑〗 shéndàobēi 〈名〉❶ stone tablet that guards a tomb passage and on which are engraved the deeds of the deceased ❷ inscription on such a stone tablet
〖～设教〗 shéndào-shèjiào 〈名〉(of feudal rulers) educate people with divine doctrine; fool people with superstitious beliefs in gods and ghosts
【神父】 shénfù = 神甫 shénfu
【神甫】 shénfu 〈名〉father [a title of respect for a Roman Catholic or Orthodox Eastern Church priest]
【神工鬼斧】 shéngōng-guǐfǔ = 鬼斧神工 guǐfǔ-shéngōng
【神怪】 shénguài 〈名〉gods and spirits: ～故事 teratology
【神汉】 shénhàn 〈名〉sorcerer
【神乎其神】 shénhūqíshén 〈熟〉fantastic; marvellous; miraculous; wonderful: 吹得～ laud sb/sth to the skies ‖ 不要把它看得～。Don't look upon it as something miraculous.
【神乎】 shénhu 〈形〉miraculous; fantastic; bizarre: 我看他也说得太～了。His story sounds a bit too bizarre to me.
【神户】 Shénhù 〈名〉Kobe [of Japan]
【神化】 shénhuà 〈动〉deify: ～国王 deify a king
【神话】 shénhuà 〈名〉❶ mythology: ～文学 mythological literature ‖ 古代～ ancient mythology ‖ 希腊～ Greek mythology ❷ myth; fairy tale: 创造～ accomplish/create/perform a miracle ‖ 戳穿～ debunk/dispel/explode a myth ‖ 古典～ classical myths ‖ 讲～故事 narrate a myth/fairy tale
【神魂】 shénhún 〈名〉state of mind; mind
〖～不定〗 shénhún-bùdìng 〈熟〉be distraught; be deeply perturbed: 他被这些事弄得～。He was distracted at these occurrences.
〖～颠倒〗 shénhún-diāndǎo 〈熟〉be infatuated; be in a confused state of mind: 爱得～ be driven to distraction by love; be completely infatuated ‖ 她为他～。She is crazy about him. / She's lost her head over him.
【神机妙算】 shénjī-miàosuàn 〈熟〉brilliant intelligence; miraculous/superb strategy; miraculous foresight: 诸葛亮以其～而著称。Zhuge Liang is well-known for his brilliant strategy.
【神交】 shénjiāo ❶〈名〉friends with mutual understanding and admiration ❷〈动〉admire (sb) out of mutual understanding and trust without prior meeting: 他们虽未谋面,但～已久。Though they never meet, they have had mutual understanding and trust for a long time.
【神经】 shénjīng 〈名〉❶ nerve: 损伤～ damage a nerve ‖ ～紧张 be nervous; be all nerves ‖ ～失常 have a nervous breakdown ‖ ～紊乱 have a nerve disorder ‖ 副/脑～ accessory/cranial nerve ‖ 感觉/视觉/听觉～ sensory/optical/auditory nerve ‖ ～处于紧张状态 be in a state of nerves ‖ 每次考试前他都～紧张。He gets nervous before every examination. ‖ 音乐可抚慰受重创的～。Music can calm shattered nerves. ‖ 这孩子再这样哭下去,我的～要受不了。My nerves will crack if the baby cries much longer. ❷ mental disorder: 她有点～。She is a bit out of her senses.
〖～病〗 shénjīngbìng 〈名〉❶ neuropathy ❷ mental disorder; neurosis; psychosis: 他有～。He is not quite right in the head. ‖ 她为省电把家里的灯都关了,真是～。She is neurotic about switching all lights off at home to save electricity.
〖～错乱〗 shénjīng cuòluàn 〈名〉nervous/mental disorder: 他～了。He is quite out of his mind. / He is mentally deranged. / He suffers from mental disorder.
〖～递质〗 shénjīng dìzhì 〈名〉[生化] neurotransmitter
〖～毒气〗 shénjīng dúqì 〈名〉nerve gas
〖～毒素〗 shénjīng dúsù 〈名〉[生化] neurotoxin
〖～仿生学〗 shénjīng fǎngshēngxué 〈名〉[生物] neurobionics
〖～放射学〗 shénjīng fàngshèxué 〈名〉[医学] neuroradiology
〖～分泌细胞〗 shénjīng fēnmì xìbāo 〈名〉neurosecretory
〖～干〗 shénjīnggàn 〈名〉[生理] nerve cord
〖～工程学〗 shénjīng gōngchéngxué 〈名〉[生物] neuro-engineering
〖～官能症〗 shénjīng guānnéngzhèng 〈名〉neurosis
〖～过敏〗 shénjīng guòmǐn ❶〈名〉neuroticism ❷〈形〉neurotic; touchy; oversensitive; hypersensitive: 他为自己个子矮小而～,以后可别再提了。He is very sensitive about being short, so don't mention it later on.
〖～化学〗 shénjīng huàxué 〈名〉neurochemistry
〖～激素〗 shénjīng jīsù 〈名〉neurohormone
〖～嵴〗 shénjīngjí 〈名〉[生物] neural crest
〖～间质炎〗 shénjīng jiānzhìyán 〈名〉mesoneuritis
〖～胶质瘤〗 shénjīng jiāozhìliú 〈名〉glioma
〖～接点〗 shénjīng jiēdiǎn 〈名〉neuronal junction
〖～节〗 shénjīngjié 〈名〉[生理] ganglion
〖～解剖学〗 shénjīng jiěpōuxué 〈名〉neuroanatomy
〖～科学〗 shénjīng kēxué 〈名〉neuroscience
〖～末梢〗 shénjīng mòshāo 〈名〉nerve ending
〖～内分泌学〗 shénjīng nèifēnmìxué 〈名〉neuroendocrinology
〖～生理学〗 shénjīng shēnglǐxué 〈名〉neurophysiology
〖～生物学〗 shénjīng shēngwùxué 〈名〉neurobiology
〖～衰弱〗 shénjīng shuāiruò 〈名〉neurosism; neurasthenia
〖～索〗 shénjīngsuǒ 〈名〉[生理] nerve cord
〖～调节质〗 shénjīng tiáojiézhì 〈名〉[生化] neuroregulator
〖～痛〗 shénjīngtòng 〈名〉[生理] neuralgia
〖～外科〗 shénjīng wàikē 〈名〉neurosurgery
〖～网络〗 shénjīng wǎngluò 〈名〉[生理] neural network
〖～兮兮〗 shénjīng-xīxī 〈形〉〈方〉neurotic: 他～的,自以为了不起。He has a bee in his bonnet, thinking himself terrific.
〖～细胞〗 shénjīng xìbāo 〈名〉neuro; nerve cell
〖～系统〗 shénjīng xìtǒng 〈名〉nervous system: 大脑是人体～的一部分。The brain is a part of the nervous system of the human body.
〖～纤维〗 shénjīng xiānwéi 〈名〉nerve fibre
〖～性皮炎〗 shénjīngxìng píyán 〈名〉neurodermatitis
〖～性厌食症〗 shénjīngxìng yànshízhèng 〈名〉anorexia nervosa
〖～学〗 shénjīngxué 〈名〉neurology
〖～炎〗 shénjīngyán 〈名〉neuritis
〖～语言学〗 shénjīng yǔyánxué 〈名〉neurolinguistics
〖～元〗 shénjīngyuán 〈名〉neuron: ～性关节病 neurogenic arthropathy
〖～战〗 shénjīngzhàn 〈名〉war of nerves
〖～质〗 shénjīngzhì 〈名〉nervousness; nervous temperament: ～的老太太 nervous old lady ‖ 他有点～。She has a nervous temperament.
〖～中枢〗 shénjīng zhōngshū 〈名〉nerve centre: 大脑是人体的～。The brain is the nerve centre of human body. ‖〈喻〉华尔街是美国金融的～。The Wall Street is the financial nerve centre of America.
〖～组织〗 shénjīng zǔzhī 〈名〉nerve tissue
【神龛】 shénkān 〈名〉shrine for ancestral tablets; shrine sacred to a god
【神来之笔】 shénláizhībǐ 〈熟〉inspired writing; stroke of genius/inspiration
【神力】 shénlì 〈名〉superhuman strength; extraordinary prowess
【神聊】 shénliáo 〈动〉engage in chitchat: 他没事就找人～。He likes to have a chitchat with someone when he is free.
【神灵】 shénlíng 〈名〉gods; deities; divinities: 祈求～的帮助 pray to gods for help ‖ 他们祈求～保佑自己平安无事。They prayed to gods that they would be safe.
【神秘】 shénmì 〈形〉mysterious; mystical: ～的幻象/宇宙 mysterious illusion/universe ‖ ～电话 crank telephone; mysterious phone call ‖ ～故事 mystery story ‖ ～行为 mystic conduct ‖ 为晚会增添～色彩 lend mystery to the party ‖ 对我来说,他仍然是个～人物。He is still a mystery to me.
〖～化〗 shénmìhuà 〈动〉make a mystery of sth; mystify; mysticize: 使寓言的解释～ mystify an interpretation of a prophecy ‖ 使自然现象～ mysticize a natural phenomenon ‖ 他没有把自己的发明～。He did not make a mystery of his invention.

S

〖～莫测〗 shénmì-mòcè 〈熟〉 be unfathomable/unpredictable/inscrutable; be wrapped/shrouded/veiled in mystery: ～的面庞 unreadable face ‖ ～的现象 inexplicable phenomenon ‖ 他～,没有人知道他整天在干什么。He is a mysterious person; no one really knows what he is doing everyday. ‖ 这一案件～。The case is shrouded in mystery.

〖～主义〗 shénmìzhǔyì 〈名〉 mysticism

【神妙】 shénmiào 〈形〉 ingenious; marvellous; wonderful; wondrous; superb: ～的笔法 ingenious brushwork; wonderful style of writing ‖ ～的表演 superb performance ‖ ～的技艺 marvellous skill

【神明】 shénmíng 〈名〉 ❶ gods; deities; divinities: 奉若～ worship sb as deity/god; put sb on a pedestal ❷ mental state; spirit: ～开朗 have a cheerful personality

【神女】 shénnǚ 〈名〉 ❶ *goddess* ❷ 〈旧〉 *prostitute; whore*

【神牌】 shénpái = 神位 shénwèi

【神炮手】 shénpàoshǒu 〈名〉 crack gunner

【神品】 shénpǐn 〈名〉 (of painting, calligraphy, etc) sublime work; work of genius; masterpiece

【神婆】 shénpó 〈名〉 〈口〉 sorceress; witch; enchantress

【神奇】 shénqí 〈形〉 magical; miraculous; mystical: ～的效果 miraculous effect

【神祇】 *shénqí 〈名〉 〈书〉 gods; deities; divinities*

【神气】 shénqì ❶ 〈名〉 expression; air; manner: 他说话的～很严肃。He is very serious in the way he speaks. ‖ 她脸上老带着不悦的～。She has a persistently sour expression. ❷ 〈形〉 spirited; vigorous: 看起来很～ look quite impressive ‖ 戴这顶帽子使人显得更加～。The hat gives the wearer a much smarter appearance. ‖ 孩子们个个一身新衣服,可～了。All the children were in high spirits in their new suits. ❸ 〈形〉 putting on airs; cocky; overweening: 呵! 他倒～起来了。Humph! What airs he gives himself! ‖ 你别～。Don't give yourself airs! ‖ 你有什么可～的呢? You've got nothing to be cocky about. ‖ 她获奖后就～起来了。She became high-and-mighty when she won the prize.

〖～活现〗 shénqì-huóxiàn 〈熟〉 cocky; as proud as a peacock; high-and-mighty; highty-tighty: 他～,似乎不屑和咱们一般人打交道。He acts as if he's too good to associate with us ordinary folks.

〖～十足〗 shénqì-shízú 〈熟〉 looking very dignified; looking triumphant; putting on grand airs

【神器】 shénqì 〈名〉 〈书〉 ❶ throne—imperial power ❷ magical *weapon/implement*

【神枪手】 shénqiāngshǒu 〈名〉 crack/dead shot; expert marksman; sharpshooter: 百发百中的～ unerring shooter ‖ 难得的～ rare sharpshooter

【神情】 shénqíng 〈名〉 expression; look; air: ～不安/尴尬/愉快 look worried/embarrassed/happy ‖ ～忧郁 have a melancholy air ‖ 哀伤/傲慢/冷淡的～ sad/haughty/cold air ‖ 关切/惊恐/迷茫的～ concerned/startled/puzzled expression ‖ 他脸上掠过一丝羞耻的～。A look of shame crossed his face. ‖ 他眼中流露出恍惚的～。He has a far-away look in his eyes. ‖ 她听到这消息时～严肃。She looked pensive when she heard the news.

〖～恍惚〗 shénqíng-huǎnghū 〈熟〉 have a roving/wandering eye: 他目光呆滞～地坐着。He sat in a glassy-eyed stupor.

【神曲】 shénqū 〈名〉 [中药] medicated leaven

【神权】 shénquán 〈名〉 ❶ religious authority; theocracy ❷ divine right

【神人】 shénrén 〈名〉 ❶ spiritual being; Taoist immortal ❷ person of dignified countenance

【神入】 shénrù 〈名〉 [心理] empathy

【神色】 shénsè 〈名〉 expression; look; countenance: 面带鄙夷的～ wear a disdainful expression ‖ ～慌张 look flustered ‖ 经此一问,他～突变。At this question, he suddenly lost his countenance.

〖～自若〗 shénsè-zìruò 〈熟〉 be perfectly calm and collected; be self-assured; remain self-composed; show composure and presence of mind: 面对危难,他依然～。He remained unperturbed/unruffled in the face of danger.

【神伤】 *shénshāng 〈形〉 〈书〉 dejected; dispirited: 黯然～ feel* depressed/dejected

【神社】 shénshè 〈名〉 ❶ shrine; altar ❷ Shinto shrine; Jinja [in Japan]

【神神叨叨】 shénshen-dāodāo = 神神道道 shénshen-dāodāo

【神神道道】 shénshen-dāodāo 〈形〉 odd; fantastic; bizarre: 他这个人有时候～的。He is very odd sometimes.

【神圣】 shénshèng 〈形〉 divine; holy; sacred; consecrated: ～的领土/权利/使命 sacred territory/right/mission ‖ ～的誓言 solemn vow ‖ ～之地 holy place ‖ ～不可侵犯 be sacred and inviolable ‖ 保卫祖国是每个公民～的职责。It's every citizen's sacred duty to defend the motherland.

〖～罗马帝国〗 Shénshèng Luómǎ Dìguó 〈名〉 [历史] Holy Roman Empire (962-1806)

〖～同盟〗 Shénshèng Tóngméng 〈名〉 [历史] Holy Alliance (1815-1830)

【神使鬼差】 shénshǐ-guǐchāi = 鬼使神差 guǐshǐ-shénchāi

【神思】 shénsī 〈名〉 state of mind; mental state: ～不定 be distracted

〖～恍惚〗 *shénsī-huǎnghū 〈熟〉 be distracted/distraught; be in a* trance

【神似】 shénsì 〈动〉 be alike/similar in spirit; be an excellent likeness: 好的译文不仅要形似,而且要～。A good translation should be similar to the original text not only in form but also in spirit. ‖ 他画的鸟极其～。The birds he paints are extremely lifelike.

【神速】 shénsù 〈形〉 marvellously quick; with amazing speed: 进展～ *make speedy progress* ‖ 收效～ *obtain instant results;* yield marvellously quick results

【神算】 shénsuàn 〈名〉 ❶ accurate prediction ❷ marvellous stratagem

【神态】 shéntài 〈名〉 expression; manner; bearing; mien: ～傲慢 wear a proud mien ‖ ～悠闲 look perfectly relaxed ‖ 她～倦怠。She has a weary expression.

【神通】 shéntōng 〈名〉 magic power; remarkable ability: ⇨大显～

〖～广大〗 shéntōng-guǎngdà 〈熟〉 have vast magic powers; possess unusual powers; be infinitely resourceful: 孙悟空～。*Sun Wukong had vast magic powers.* ‖ 他～,肯定能办此事。Being extremely resourceful, he could definitely handle this matter.

【神童】 shéntóng 〈名〉 wonder child/kid; child wonder/prodigy

【神往】 shénwǎng 〈动〉 be carried away; be charmed/fascinated: 美丽壮观的景色令我～。I was charmed with the beauty and grandeur of the scenery. ‖ 美妙的音乐令她～。The splendid music carried her away.

【神威】 shénwēi 〈名〉 martial prowess; invincible might: 子弟兵大显～。*The people's army fully demonstrated its martial prowess.*

【神位】 shénwèi 〈名〉 spirit/memorial tablet

【神巫】 shénwū 〈名〉 wizard; sorcerer

【神武】 shénwǔ 〈形〉 〈书〉 (of an emperor or a great general) divine and mighty

【神物】 shénwù 〈名〉 〈书〉 ❶ wonder; prodigy; phenomenon ❷ supernatural being; deity: 非洲许多部落把蛇视为～。In Africa, *snake is still sacred with many tribes.*

【神悟】 shénwù 〈名〉 〈书〉 divine intelligence

【神仙】 shénxiān 〈名〉 ❶ supernatural/celestial being; immortal: 下凡的～ heavenly visitant ❷ clairvoyant ❸ person free from worldly cares: 赛过活～ live a better life than an immortal ‖ 你这真是～过的日子。What a comfortable life you are living!

〖～葫芦〗 shénxiān húlu 〈名〉 [机械] chain block

〖～会〗 shénxiānhuì 〈名〉 meeting of immortals—meeting at which participants can express their ideas freely

〖～美眷〗 shénxiān-měijuàn 〈熟〉 happily married couple

〖～鱼〗 shénxiānyú 〈名〉 angelfish

【神像】 shénxiàng 〈名〉 picture/statue of a god; picture/statue of a Buddha

【神效】 shénxiào 〈名〉 magical/miraculous effect: 这药有～。This medicine has a magical effect.

【神学】 shénxué 〈名〉 theology: 天主教～ Catholic theology

〖～博士〗 shénxué bóshì 〈名〉 Doctor of Divinity (D. D.)

〖～家〗 shénxuéjiā 〈名〉 theologian; theologist

〖～理论〗 shénxué lǐlùn 〈名〉 theology

〖～院〗 *shénxuéyuàn 〈名〉 theologic college; theological seminary*; ～学生 theologic student

【神医】 shényī 〈名〉 highly skilled doctor; miracle-working doctor

【神异】 shényì ❶ 〈名〉 gods and spirits ❷ 〈形〉 magical; mysti-

cal; miraculous
【神鹰】 shényīng 〈名〉[动物] condor
【神勇】 shényǒng 〈形〉extraordinarily/superhumanly brave: 在战斗中表现～ be extraordinarily brave in action
【神游】 shényóu 〈动〉〈书〉make a spiritual tour: 他闭上眼睛,～故土,倒也得到些安慰。He closed his eyes and made a mental tour to his homeland, feeling somewhat comforted.
【神游症】 shényóuzhèng 〈名〉fugue
【神宇】 shényǔ 〈名〉〈书〉mien; bearing; air
【神韵】 shényùn 〈名〉romantic charm (in literature and art): 文学翻译中,保持原文的～是非常重要的。It is of great importance to maintain the romantic charm of the original work in literary translation.
【神职人员】 shénzhí rényuán 〈名〉clergy; clergymen
【神志】 shénzhì 〈名〉sensorium; consciousness; senses; mind: 恢复～ come to one's senses; regain consciousness ‖ ～不清 be in a coma ‖ ～昏迷 have lost one's consciousness; be in a state of delirium ‖ ～清醒 be in one's sound/right mind; awake to one's full mind ‖ 高热使病人～混乱。The patient's high fever made him delirious. ‖ 老人直到临终时,～一直很清楚。The old man was conscious to the last.
【神智】 shénzhì 〈名〉mind; intellect: ～不清 be clouded in the mind; be muddle-headed ‖ ～十分清醒 be in full possession of one's senses
【神州】 Shénzhōu 〈名〉Divine Land [a poetic name for China]
【神主】 shénzhǔ 〈名〉ancestral tablet

shěn

沈 shěn 〈名〉❶〈书〉juice; fluid; liquid ❷ (Shěn)〈简称〉Shen [another name for Shenyang (沈阳)]
【沈阳】 Shěnyáng 〈名〉Shenyang [capital city of Liaoning Province]

审[1] shěn ❶〈动〉examine; go over: ～稿 go over a manuscript/draft ⇨～查;政～ ❷〈形〉careful; meticulous: ⇨～慎;～视 ❸〈动〉interrogate; try: ～案 hold a court trial; try a case ‖ 他申请重～。He applied for a fresh trial. ⇨～判;提～

审[2] shěn 〈副〉〈书〉indeed; really: ～如其言 what he says is indeed true
【审办】 shěnbàn 〈动〉investigate and handle: 负责～大案 be responsible for the investigation and trial of major cases
【审查】 shěnchá 〈动〉censor; examine; go into; check; investigate: ～报刊/新闻/影片 censor press/news/film ‖ ～干部 examine the cadres' personal histories ‖ ～候选人 vet candidates ‖ ～经费使用情况 audit the funds; check up on the funds ‖ ～账册/账目 audit the account books/accounts ‖ ～证据 sift evidence ‖ 接受～ undergo examination ‖ 提交上级～ be submitted to higher authorities for examination ‖ 通过～ pass the censors/examinations ‖ 年度～ annual review ‖ ～属实。The fact was established after investigation. ‖ 该案件正在～之中。The case is under investigation. ‖ 这一问题仍在～之中。The issue is still under review.
〖～制度〗 shěnchá zhìdù 〈名〉censorship: 建立/取消/实行/执行～ establish/remove/introduce/enforce censorship ‖ 新闻～ press censorship
【审察】 shěnchá 〈动〉❶ closely observe/examine: ～气候变化 closely observe climate changes ❷ investigate; examine; scrutinize: ～各种年度报表 examine various annual reports
【审处】 shěnchǔ 〈动〉❶ try and punish: 交高级法院～ hand over to the supreme court for trial ❷ deliberate and decide: 这件事将由主管部门～。This matter will be dealt with by the authorities concerned.
【审订】 shěndìng 〈动〉examine and revise; revise: ～教材 revise teaching material ‖ 负责～ be in charge of the revision ‖ 这本字典已经全部～过了。The dictionary has been completely revised.
〖～版〗 shěndìngbǎn 〈名〉revised edition
【审定】 shěndìng 〈动〉examine and approve; finalize: ～文件 finalize a document ‖ ～预算 examine and approve the budget ‖ 交上级～ submit to a higher body for examination and approval
【审读】 shěndú ＝ 审阅 shěnyuè
【审改】 shěngǎi 〈动〉examine and revise (a manuscript); revise: ～文稿 revise a manuscript/draft
〖～本〗 shěngǎiběn 〈名〉draft for examination and revision (before printing)
【审核】 shěnhé 〈动〉examine and verify; check: ～产量/预算 verify the output/budget ‖ ～存货清单 check an inventory list ‖ ～统计数字 check statistics ‖ ～账目 audit accounts ‖ ～手续 screening process ‖ 行政～ administrative audit ‖ 警察正在～有关他的情况。The police are checking up on him.
【审计】 shěnjì 〈动〉audit: ～程序/方案/监督 auditing procedure/approach/supervision ‖ ～范围 scope of auditing ‖ ～年度 audit year ‖ ～权限 competence of an auditor ‖ 财务～ financial audit ‖ 年终～ year-end audit
〖～报告〗 shěnjì bàogào 〈名〉audit report
〖～处〗 shěnjìchù 〈名〉auditing division/department
〖～法〗 shěnjìfǎ 〈名〉auditing law
〖～机构〗 shěnjì jīgòu 〈名〉auditing body
〖～机关〗 shěnjì jīguān 〈名〉auditing organ
〖～局〗 shěnjìjú 〈名〉auditing office: 该公司已要求～对其账目进行审查。The company had asked the auditing office to audit its accounts.
〖～期〗 shěnjìqī 〈名〉audit period
〖～师〗 shěnjìshī 〈名〉auditor
〖～署〗 shěnjìshǔ 〈名〉auditing administration
〖～委员会〗 shěnjì wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉audit committee
〖～员〗 shěnjìyuán 〈名〉auditor
〖～长〗 shěnjìzhǎng 〈名〉chief auditor
〖～制度〗 shěnjì zhìdù 〈名〉auditing system
〖～准则〗 shěnjì zhǔnzé 〈名〉auditing standards
【审校】 shěnjiào ❶〈动〉check and revise ❷〈名〉reviser
【审结】 shěnjié 〈动〉try and close (a case): ～刑事案件 try and close a criminal case
【审理】 shěnlǐ 〈动〉hear; try: ～案件 hear/try a case ‖ ～谋杀案 judge a murder case ‖ ～诉讼案 adjudicate a litigation ‖ 安排～ arrange for a case ‖ 在～中 be under trial/adjudication ‖ 该案即将～。The case will be prosecuted soon. / The case will be put on trial soon. ‖ 一位年轻法官将～此案。The young judge is going to try this case. ‖ 她的离婚案下月～。Her divorce case comes up next month.
【审美】 shěnměi 〈动〉appreciate the beautiful: ～标准 aesthetic standards ‖ ～教育/情趣 aesthetic education/sentiment ‖ ～能力 aesthetic faculties/judgement ‖ 他具有～眼光。He has an eye for beauty.
〖～观〗 shěnměiguān 〈名〉aesthetic conception/notion
〖～距离〗 shěnměi jùlí 〈名〉[美学] aesthetic distance
〖～学家〗 shěnměi xuéjiā 〈名〉aesthetician
【审判】 shěnpàn 〈动〉bring to trial; try: ～经济案件 try an economic case ‖ ～嫌疑犯 put suspects on trial ‖ 得到公正的～ get a fair trial ‖ 接受/结束～ receive/conclude a trial ‖ 进行～ conduct/hold a trial ‖ 开始～ commence/open a trial ‖ 受到～ stand/undergo one's trial; be put on trial ‖ 主持～ preside at a trial ‖ 法庭～ court trial ‖ 即决/刑事～ summary/criminal trial ‖ 模拟～ sham/mock trial ‖ 军事法庭～ be court-martialled ‖ ～结束。The trial has concluded. ‖ 他因杀人正等候～。He is awaiting trial for murder.
〖～程序〗 shěnpàn chéngxù 〈名〉judicial procedure; judiciary/court proceedings
〖～机关〗 shěnpàn jīguān 〈名〉judicial organ
〖～监督〗 shěnpàn jiāndū 〈名〉jurisdiction supervision
〖～权〗 shěnpànquán 〈名〉juridical authority; jurisdiction
〖～厅〗 shěnpàntīng 〈名〉court of law
〖～员〗 shěnpànyuán 〈名〉judge; judicial officer
〖～长〗 shěnpànzhǎng 〈名〉chief/presiding judge
【审批】 shěnpī 〈动〉examine and approve; examine and give instructions: 报上级～ submit to the higher level for examination and approval ‖ 严格的～程序 strict approval procedure ‖ 请你～。This is subject to your examination and approval.
【审慎】 shěnshèn 〈形〉cautious; careful; circumspect; prudent: ～处理 handle/tackle with circumspection ‖ ～考虑 consider cautiously ‖ ～的决定 prudent/deliberative decision ‖ 处理这个问题必须～。The matter has to be handled with circumspection.
【审时度势】 shěnshí-duóshì 〈熟〉judge the hour and size up the situation; make a correct assessment of the situation: 善于～ be

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good at reading the signs of the times ‖ 要～，适时修订计划。Timely revisions of the plan must be made according to the changed circumstances.
【审视】 shěnshì 〈动〉 look closely at; examine closely: ～一幅画 contemplate a painting ‖ ～片刻 look at sth carefully for a while ‖ 再三～ examine time and time again ‖ 警察看看档案，～了他一会儿。The policeman looked in the file and scrutinized his face for a moment.
【审题】 shěntí 〈动〉 examine/consider carefully the question to be answered or the subject to write on: 仔细～ comprehend the question carefully ‖ 作文～不准 inaccurate understanding of the subject of the composition
【审问】 shěnwèn 〈动〉 interrogate; question: ～犯人 bring a prisoner up for trial; interrogate a prisoner ‖ 受到警察的～ be questioned by the police ‖ ～技巧 interrogation techniques
【审讯】 shěnxùn 〈动〉 interrogate; hear; try: ～囚犯 conduct an interrogation on a prisoner; interrogate a prisoner ‖ 受到～ be subjected to interrogation; be under interrogation; be tried ‖ 不公开/公开的～ closed/open trial ‖ 递交军事法庭～ hand over to the military tribunal for interrogation ‖ 在～期间 during the trail ‖ ～将移至后天。The hearing will be adjourned till the day after tomorrow. ‖ ～以宣判被告无罪而告终。The trial ended in acquittal for the defendant. ‖ 经过～，他被判有罪。He was tried and found guilty.
【审验】 shěnyàn 〈动〉 inspect; examine; check: ～驾驶证 check sb's driving licence
【审议】 shěnyì 〈动〉 review; deliberate: ～工作报告 consider the work report ‖ ～议案 hear a bill ‖ ～预算 deliberate a budget ‖ 提交全国人民代表大会～ submit sth to the National People's Congress for review ‖ 那些提议仍在～中。The proposals are still under consideration. ‖ 我们将请代表们～这一提案。We will submit the proposal to the deputies for deliberation.
〖～机构〗 shěnyì jīgòu 〈名〉 deliberative body
〖～委员会〗 shěnyì wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 review committee
【审阅】 shěnyuè 〈动〉 read over/through; examine carefully and critically: ～稿件 go over a manuscript/draft ‖ ～提议 examine a proposal ‖ 在～中 under review ‖ 未经作者～，不得再版。Not to be reprinted without the author's check.

哂 shěn 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ smile: ⇨～纳 ❷ sneer at; ridicule; mock: ⇨～笑
【哂纳】 shěnnà 〈动〉〈套〉 kindly accept
【哂笑】 shěnxiào 〈动〉〈书〉 laugh/sneer at; ridicule: 被行家所～ be ridiculed by experts
【哂正】 shěnzhèng 〈动〉〈书〉〈谦〉 comment and revise: 敬请～。You are kindly invited to make comments and revisions.

矧 shěn 〈连〉〈书〉 besides; moreover; in addition

谂 shěn 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ know; be aware of: ⇨～悉 ❷ advise; urge
【谂熟】 shěnshú 〈动〉 know well; be familiar with; have an intimate knowledge of
【谂悉】 shěnxī 〈动〉 know; be aware of

婶 shěn 〈名〉 ❶ aunt [wife of one's father's younger brother] ❷ aunt; auntie [a form of address for a woman about one's mother's age]
【婶母】 shěnmǔ 〈名〉 aunt [wife of one's father's younger brother]
【婶娘】 shěnniáng 〈方〉 = 婶母 shěnmǔ
【婶婆】 shěnpó 〈名〉 husband's aunt
【婶婶】 shěnshen 〈口〉 = 婶母 shěnmǔ
【婶子】 shěnzi 〈口〉 = 婶母 shěnmǔ

瞫 shěn 〈动〉〈书〉 look deep into

shèn

肾 shèn 〈名〉 ❶ [生理] kidney: ～动脉 renal artery ‖ 人工～ kidney machine; artificial kidney ❷ [中医] testis; testicle
【肾癌】 shèn'ái 〈名〉 renal carcinoma
【肾包膜】 shènbāomó 〈名〉 renal capsule
【肾病】 shènbìng 〈名〉 nephrosis; nephropathy
〖～学〗 shènbìngxué 〈名〉 nephrology
〖～综合征〗 shènbìng zōnghézhēng 〈名〉 nephrotic syndrome
【肾单位】 shèndānwèi 〈名〉 [解剖] nephron
【肾功能】 shèngōngnéng 〈名〉 kidney function
〖～试验〗 shèngōngnéng shìyàn 〈名〉 kidney function test
〖～衰竭〗 shèngōngnéng shuāijié 〈名〉 renal/kidney failure
【肾管】 shènguǎn 〈名〉 [解剖] nephritic duct
【肾积水】 shènjīshuǐ 〈名〉 [医学] hydronephrosis
【肾绞痛】 shènjiǎotòng 〈名〉 [医学] nephric colic
【肾结核】 shènjiéhé 〈名〉 [医学] nephritic tuberculosis
【肾结石】 shènjiéshí 〈名〉 [医学] renal calculus/stone
【肾亏】 shènkuī 〈名〉 [中医] renal weakness
【肾瘤】 shènliú 〈名〉 [医学] nephroma; nephroncus
【肾囊】 shènnáng 〈名〉 [解剖] capsulae renis
【肾囊肿】 shènnángzhǒng 〈名〉 renal cyst
【肾气】 shènqì 〈名〉 [中医] kidney *qi*: ～虚 kidney-*qi* deficiency
【肾切除术】 shènqiēchúshù 〈名〉 [医学] nephrectomy
【肾上腺】 shènshàngxiàn 〈名〉 [生理] adrenal (gland)
〖～素〗 shèngshàngxiànsù 〈名〉 adrenaline
〖～炎〗 shèngshàngxiànyán 〈名〉 [医学] hypernephritis
【肾石】 shènshí 〈名〉 kidney stone
【肾衰竭】 shènshuāijié 〈名〉 [医学] kidney/renal failure
【肾素】 shènsù 〈名〉 [医学] renin
【肾透析】 shèntòuxī 〈名〉 [医学] renal dialysis
【肾细胞癌】 shènxìbāo'ái 〈名〉 [医学] renal-cell carcinoma; clear-cell carcinoma
【肾下垂】 shènxiàchuí 〈名〉 [医学] nephroptosis
【肾小体】 shènxiǎotǐ 〈名〉 [解剖] renal corpuscle
【肾性血尿】 shènxìngxuèniào 〈名〉 [医学] renal haematuria
【肾炎】 shènyán 〈名〉 nephritis
【肾移植】 shènyízhí 〈名〉 kidney/renal transplantation; kidney graft
【肾硬化】 shènyìnghuà 〈名〉 [医学] nephrosclerosis
【肾盂】 shènyú 〈名〉 [生理] renal pelvis
〖～积水〗 shènyú jīshuǐ 〈名〉 hydronephrosis
〖～肾炎〗 shènyú shènyán 〈名〉 pyelonephritis
〖～炎〗 shènyúyán 〈名〉 pyelitis
【肾脏】 shènzàng 〈名〉 kidney
【肾周炎】 shènzhōuyán 〈名〉 [医学] paranephritis
【肾锥体】 shènzhuītǐ 〈名〉 [解剖] renal pyramid

甚[1] shèn ❶ 〈形〉〈书〉 big; huge ❷ 〈形〉 serious: ⇨欺人太～ ❸ 〈副〉 very; extremely: 反映～佳 receive very positive comments ‖ 来宾～多。A lot of people came. ‖ 知者～少。Very few people knew about it. ❹ 〈动〉 exceed: 旱情日～一日。The draught is getting worse with each passing day. ‖ 他关心别人比关心自己更～。He cares more for others than for himself.

甚[2] shèn 〈代〉〈口〉 what; whatever: 那是～? What's that? ‖ 你想要～? What do you want? ‖ 他姓～名谁? What's his name? ‖ 痛快点，有～说～。Be frank and say what's in your mind.
【甚低频】 shèndīpín 〈名〉 [通信] very low frequency (VLF)
〖～接收天线〗 shèndīpín jiēshōu tiānxiàn 〈名〉 VLF receiving antenna
〖～视频信号〗 shèndīpín shìpín xìnhào 〈名〉 very low frequency video signal
【甚短波】 shènduǎnbō 〈名〉 very short wave
【甚而】 shèn'ér 〈连〉 even; so much so that; (go) so far as to: 有些人说他是傻子，～说他是疯子。Some people say he is a fool; some even say he is insane.
〖～至于〗 shèn'érzhìyú = 甚至 shènzhì
【甚高频】 shèngāopín 〈名〉 [通信] very high frequency (VHF)
〖～传播〗 shèngāopín chuánbō 〈名〉 VHF propagation: ～线路 very high frequency link
〖～电路〗 shèngāopín diànlù 〈名〉 VHF circuit
〖～电视〗 shèngāopín diànshì 〈名〉 VHF television: ～接收机 VHF television receiver ‖ ～频道选择器 VHF television tuner
〖～频道〗 shèngāopín píndào 〈名〉 VHF channel

【～调谐器】 shèngāopín tiáoxiéqì 〈名〉 VHF tuner
【甚或】 shènhuò 〈书〉 = 甚至 shènzhì
【甚为】 shènwéi 〈副〉 very; extremely: ～不安 be most concerned ‖ ～得意 be very much pleased with oneself ‖ ～高兴/恼火 be very happy/angry ‖ ～亲密 be quite intimate
【甚嚣尘上】 shènxiāo-chénshàng 〈熟〉 raise a riotous clamour; be very much talked about
【甚至】 shènzhì 〈连〉 even; so much so that; even to the extent that: 他～没说再见就走了。He left without even saying goodbye. ‖ 他病得～卧床不起。He is ill, so much so that he can't get out of bed.
【～于】 shènzhìyú = 甚至 shènzhì

畲 shèn 〈书〉 = 慎 shèn [often used in person's names]

胂 shèn 〈名〉[化学] arsine

渗 shèn 〈动〉 ooze; seep: 水从裂缝中～进来。Water seeped in through a crack.
【渗出】 shènchū 〈动〉 exude; seep: 泉水从岩石中～。The spring oozes out of the rocks. ‖ 松树～树脂。The pines exude pitch. ‖ 血不停地从伤口～。Blood was oozing from the wound.
【～物】 shènchūwù 〈名〉[医学] exudate; effusion
【～液】 shènchūyè 〈名〉[医学] exudate; transudate; diffusate
【渗氮】 shèndàn 〈名〉[冶金] nitriding: ～钢 nitrided steel ‖ ～炉 nitriding furnace
【渗铬】 shèngè 〈名〉[冶金] chromizing: ～钢 chromized steel
【渗沟】 shèngōu 〈名〉 sewer
【渗井】 shènjǐng = 渗坑 shènkēng
【渗坑】 shènkēng 〈名〉 seepage pit
【渗流】 shènliú 〈动〉 ooze; seep
【渗漏】 shènlòu 〈动〉 seep; percolate; leak
【～接缝】 shènlòu jiēfèng 〈名〉 leaky joint
【～水】 shènlòushuǐ 〈名〉 percolating water
【～损失】 shènlòu sǔnshī 〈名〉[水利] seepage loss
【渗铝】 shènlǚ 〈名〉[冶金] aluminizing; calorization
【～法】 shènlǚfǎ 〈名〉 calorizing
【～钢】 shènlǚgāng 〈名〉 aluminized/calorized steel
【渗滤】 shènlǜ 〈名〉[化学] percolation filtration; percolation
【～白土】 shènlǜ báitǔ 〈名〉[石油] percolation clay
【～器】 shènlǜqì 〈名〉 percolator
【渗硼】 shènpéng 〈名〉[冶金] boriding
【渗入】 shènrù 〈动〉 ❶ permeate; seep into: ～地下 permeate the ground; seep into the ground ‖ 雨水～地下。The rain permeated the ground. ❷ 〈贬〉 (of influence, etc) penetrate; infiltrate: 防止恐怖分子～我国 be on guard against infiltration of terrorists into our country
【渗色】 shènsè 〈名〉[纺织] bleeding
【渗水试验】 shènshuǐ shìyàn 〈名〉 infiltration test
【渗碳】 shèntàn 〈名〉[冶金] carburization; cementation
【～层】 shèntàncéng 〈名〉[冶金] carburized layer
【～法】 shèntànfǎ 〈名〉[冶金] cementation
【～钢】 shèntàngāng 〈名〉[冶金] cemented/carburized steel
【～剂】 shèntànjì 〈名〉[冶金] carburization material; carburizer
【～炉】 shèntànlú 〈名〉[冶金] carburizing furnace
【～体】 shèntàntǐ 〈名〉[冶金] cementite
【渗透】 shèntòu ❶〈名〉[物理] osmosis ❷〈动〉 permeate; seep: ～到泥土中 permeate through the soil ‖ ～到皮肤 penetrate to the skin ‖ 水很容易把棉衣～。Water will easily permeate a cotton dress. ❸〈动〉〈喻〉 infiltrate; penetrate; pervade: ～敌人阵线 infiltrate enemy lines ‖ ～部队 infiltration force ‖ 经济/商业/市场～ economic/commercial/market penetration ‖ 思想/文化/政治～ ideological/cultural/political infiltration ‖ ～与反～ infiltration and counter-infiltration ‖ 恐怖分子已～进该国的警察队伍。Terrorist elements have penetrated into the police force of that country.
【～剂】 shèntòujì 〈名〉 penetrant; penetrating agent
【～率】 shèntòulǜ 〈名〉[物理] permeability
【～水】 shèntòushuǐ 〈名〉 seepage water
【～速度】 shèntòu sùdù 〈名〉 seepage speed/velocity
【～调节】 shèntòu tiáojié 〈名〉 osmoregulation
【～系数】 shèntòu xìshù 〈名〉 osmotic/permeability coefficient
【～性】 shèntòuxìng 〈名〉 permeability
【～压力】 shèntòu yālì 〈名〉 osmotic pressure: ～测定法 osmometry ‖ ～计 osmometer
【～液】 shèntòuyè 〈名〉[医学] transudate
【～印花】 shèntòu yìnhuā 〈名〉[纺织] through printing
【～战术】 shèntòu zhànshù 〈名〉[军事] infiltration tactics
【～作用】 shèntòu zuòyòng 〈名〉 osmosis
【渗析】 shènxī 〈名〉[化学] dialysis
【～器】 shènxīqì 〈名〉 dialyser
【～液】 shènxīyè 〈名〉 dialysate
【渗锡】 shènxī 〈名〉[冶金] stannizing
【渗血】 shènxuè 〈名〉[医学] haemorrhage; staxis

葚 shèn →桑葚 sāngshèn
⇨rèn

椹 shèn = 葚 shèn
⇨zhēn

蜃 shèn 〈名〉[动物] (big) clam
【蜃景】 shènjǐng 〈名〉 mirage

瘆 shèn 〈形〉 frightening; fearful: 夜里走山路真～得慌。It's really frightening to travel along a mountain road at night. ‖ 那个鬼地方可～了! That damned place can really make your hair stand on end!

慎 shèn 〈形〉 careful; cautious; prudent; scrupulous: 不～ not careful; inadvertent ⇨～重; 谨～; 审～
【慎独】 shèndú 〈动〉 be careful of oneself when alone; exercise caution about one's conduct when alone: 君子必慎其独。A gentleman is sure to be careful about his conduct when alone.
【慎密】 shènmì 〈形〉 cautious and meticulous
【慎言慎行】 shènyán-shènxíng 〈熟〉 be cautious in speech and conduct; exercise caution in speech and conduct
【慎之又慎】 shènzhīyòushèn 〈熟〉 exercise maximum caution: 在处理国际关系时,要～。One cannot be too careful in dealing with international relations.
【慎重】 shènzhòng 〈形〉 cautious; careful; prudent; discreet: ～处理 handle with care ‖ ～从事 go about/proceed with discretion ‖ ～行事 act with caution/discretion; take no risks ‖ 态度～ take a cautious/studied attitude ‖ 择友不～ be indiscriminate in one's choice of friends ‖ 在金钱问题上要～ be careful in money matters ‖ 我们应该采取～的态度。We should adopt a prudent policy.
【～其事】 shènzhòng-qíshì 〈熟〉 do sth in a serious manner; take careful precautions

shēng

升[1] shēng 〈动〉 ❶ ascend; go up; hoist; rise: ～帆 hoist the sails ‖ ～得越来越高 ascend higher and higher ‖ 从第三名～至第二名 rise from the third to the second place ‖ 气球缓缓～上天空。The balloon rose up slowly into the air. ‖ 水灾造成的死亡人数本周已～至 900 人以上。The death toll from floods has risen to over 900 this week. ⇨～旗; 上～ ❷ promote; elevate: 被～为上校 be advanced to colonel ‖ 把学生～入二年级 promote a pupil into the second-year class ‖ 从差役～至总经理 rise from an errand boy to president ‖ 他已～为销售经理。He has been upgraded to the post of sales director. ⇨～级; 提～

升[2] shēng ❶ 〈名〉 *sheng* [instrument for measuring grains]: 过去人们用～来量粮食。People used to weigh grain with *sheng*. ❷ 〈量〉 *sheng* [a traditional unit of capacity, equal to 0.1 *dou* (斗)]: 五～黄豆 five *sheng* of soy bean ⇨市～ ❸ 〈量〉 litre: 两～啤酒 two litres of beer
【升班】 shēngbān 〈动〉〈口〉 go up one grade in school; promote to a higher grade
【升船机】 shēngchuánjī 〈名〉 ship lift
【升调】 shēngdiào 〈名〉[语言] rising tune/tone
【升斗小民】 shēngdǒu-xiǎomín 〈熟〉 poor people; peck-and-hamper people
【升幅】 shēngfú 〈名〉 extent of increase: ～较大 rise by a big

margin ‖ 价格～ rate of increase in prices
【升高】 shēnggāo 〈动〉 rise; go up; ascend: ～一级 be promoted to the next grade ‖ 犯罪率～ increase in crime rate ‖ 费用～ lift in cost ‖ 血压～ *rise in blood pressure* ‖ 利率快速～。The interest rate is surging. ‖ 气温～到零度以上。The temperature went up to well above the freezing point. ‖ 中国的国际威望不断～。*China's international prestige is continually rising.*
【升格】 shēnggé 〈动〉 raise; promote; upgrade: 该领事馆已经～为大使馆。The consulate has been upgraded to embassy status.
【升汞】 shēnggǒng 〈名〉[化学] *mercuric chloride*
【升官】 shēngguān 〈动〉 be promoted to an official post; move up (the official ladder): 他已经～了。He has been promoted already. / *He has already got a promotion.*
〖～发财〗 shēngguān-fācái 〈熟〉 win promotion and get rich
【升号】 shēnghào 〈名〉[音乐] sharp (#)
【升华】 shēnghuá 〈动〉 ❶ [物理] *sublimate; sublime*: 使硫～ sublimate sulphur ❷ raise things to a higher level; distillate; sublimate; sublime: 艺术是现实生活的～。Art is the distillation of life.
〖～干燥〗 shēnghuá gānzào 〈名〉 lyophilization
〖～冷却〗 shēnghuá lěngquè 〈名〉 sublimation cooling
〖～能〗 shēnghuánéng 〈名〉 sublimation energy
〖～热〗 shēnghuárè 〈名〉 heat of sublimation
〖～设备〗 shēnghuá shèbèi 〈名〉 sublimation apparatus
〖～温度〗 shēnghuá wēndù 〈名〉 sublimation temperature
〖～物〗 shēnghuáwù 〈名〉 sublimate
〖～作用〗 shēnghuá zuòyòng 〈名〉 sublimation
【升级】 shēngjí 〈动〉 ❶ go up one grade (in school); promote/advance to a higher grade; upgrade: ～考试 examination for promotion ‖ 考试及格的学生将～。Pupils who pass this test will be promoted to the next grade. ‖ 该软件需要不断～。This software needs to be upgraded constantly. ‖ 她升了级，加了薪。She was given a promotion and a rise. ‖ 他已经～为将军。He has been promoted to general. ❷ escalate: 使战斗～ escalate the fighting ‖ 暴力行动的～ escalation of violence ‖ 不断～的紧张关系 escalating/mounting tension ‖ 阻止战争的～ prevent the escalation of war
〖～换代〗 shēngjí-huàndài 〈动〉 update and upgrade: 产品的～ updating and upgrading of products
【升降】 shēng-jiàng 〈动〉 go up and down; rise and fall: 自动～ go up and down automatically
〖～车〗 shēngjiàngchē 〈名〉 lift truck
〖～电动机〗 shēngjiàng diàndòngjī 〈名〉 elevator motor
〖～副翼〗 shēngjiàng fùyì 〈名〉[航空] elevon; elevator aileron
〖～机〗 shēngjiàngjī 〈名〉 lift; elevator: ～控制装置 lift control unit ‖ ～水平调整 elevator levelling control
〖～奖惩〗 shēng-jiàng-jiǎng-chéng 〈名〉 promotion and demotion, reward and punishment
〖～桥〗 shēngjiàngqiáo 〈名〉 lift bridge
〖～输送机〗 shēngjiàng shūsòngjī 〈名〉 lift and conveyer
〖～塔〗 shēngjiàngtǎ 〈名〉 lift tower
〖～台〗 shēngjiàngtái 〈名〉 elevating platform
〖～梯〗 shēngjiàngtī 〈名〉 elevator; lift
【升结肠】 shēngjiécháng 〈名〉[生理] colon ascendens
【升空】 shēngkōng 〈动〉 rise to the sky; blast/lift off: ～入轨 lift off into orbit
【升力】 shēnglì 〈名〉[航空] lift (force); elevating force
〖～机翼〗 shēnglì jīyì 〈名〉 lifting wing
【升幂】 shēngmì 〈名〉[数学] ascending/increasing power
〖～级数〗 shēngmì jíshù 〈名〉 ascending power series
【升平】 shēngpíng 〈名〉 peace: ～气象 peaceful life; peaceful atmosphere ‖ 生活在～时代的人真幸运。Those who live in time of peace are quite lucky. ⇨歌舞～
【升旗】 shēngqí 〈动〉 hoist/raise/fly a flag: ～仪式 flag-raising ceremony ‖ 升国旗，奏国歌 fly the national flag and play the national anthem ‖ 船上升起了一面旗。A flag was hoisted on the ship.
【升起】 shēngqǐ 〈动〉 rise; take off; uprise: 正在～的明星 rising star ‖ 房顶上～一股黑烟。A pillar of black smoke rose over the building. ‖ 太阳从东方～。The sun rises in the east.
【升迁】 shēngqiān 〈动〉 be transferred and promoted: 谋求～ seek promotion ‖ 放弃～的机会 give/pass up the chance for promotion
【升任】 shēngrèn 〈动〉 be promoted to the post of: ～市长 be promoted to mayor
【升水】 shēngshuǐ 〈名〉[经济] premium
〖～率〗 shēngshuǐlǜ 〈名〉 premium rate
【升堂】 shēngtáng 〈动〉〈旧〉 hold court trial
【升堂入室】 shēngtáng-rùshì 〈熟〉 pass through the hall into the *inner chamber—attain profound scholarship*; become highly proficient (in); gain/obtain the mastery (of): 学徒在老师傅的指导及自己的努力下，工作上已经～了。With the instruction of the *master and his own effort, the apprentice* has become highly proficient in his work.
【升腾】 shēngténg 〈动〉 (of flames, gas, etc) leap up; rise: 火焰～。*Flames leapt up.* ‖ 山谷里雾气～。*Fog rose in the valley.*
【升天】 shēngtiān 〈动〉 ❶ 〈迷信〉 go to heaven—die: 他昨晚～了。He died last night. ❷ go up into the sky; rise to the sky: 卫星～了。*The satellite has risen to the sky.*
【升位】 shēngwèi 〈动〉 add another digit to telephone numbers: 电话号码～ expand telephone numbering system
【升温】 shēngwēn 〈动〉 rise in temperature; heat up: 两国之间的舌战～。War of words between the two countries heated up.
【升限】 shēngxiàn 〈名〉[航空] ceiling
【升学】 shēngxué 〈动〉 go to a school of a higher grade; enter a higher school: ～备考 prepare for entrance examination ‖ ～考试 entrance examination ‖ 不能～，就业也好。If you can't enter a higher school, it isn't bad to find a job.
〖～率〗 shēngxuélǜ 〈名〉 proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade; rate of admission into higher schools: 过分强调～ unduly emphasize the proportion of students admitted to schools of a higher level; place undue emphasis on the proportion of students admitted to schools of a higher level
【升压】 shēngyā 〈动〉[电学] step up; boost
〖～泵〗 shēngyābèng 〈名〉 booster pump
〖～变压器〗 shēngyā biànyāqì 〈名〉 booster/step-up *transformer*
〖～电路〗 shēngyā diànlù 〈名〉 boost-up circuit
〖～机〗 *shēngyājī* 〈名〉 *booster*
〖～继电器〗 shēngyā jìdiànqì 〈名〉 booster relay
〖～器〗 shēngyāqì 〈名〉 booster
【升涨】 shēngzhǎng 〈动〉 rise; grow
【升帐】 shēngzhàng 〈动〉〈旧〉 (of military commanders) call the officers together and give orders (in a military tent)
【升值】 shēngzhí 〈动〉[经济] revalue; appreciate: 压一个国家货币～是不明智的。It is unwise to pressure a country to appreciate its currency. ‖ 日元已～到历史最高水平。The yen has hit a record high. ‖ 地皮急剧～。The land has rapidly appreciated. ‖ 这幅画～了。The painting gained in value.

生 shēng ❶ 〈动〉 grow: 这块地只～野草，不长庄稼。No crops but grass can grow on this piece of land. ‖ 这种植物～在寒带。This plant grows in frigid zone. ⇨～长；野～ ❷ 〈动〉 give birth to; bear; produce: ～孩子 give birth to a baby; have a baby ‖ 他们～了两个孩子。Two children were born to them. ‖ 她给他～了好几个孩子。She has borne him several children. ⇨～儿育女；亲～ ❸ 〈动〉 be born; come into being/existence: ～于贫困的家庭 be born into a poor family ‖ 他～在美国，长在中国。He was born in America and bred up in China. ⇨～老病死；诞～；降～ ❹ 〈名〉 intellectual; scholar: ⇨儒～；书～ ❺ 〈名〉 pupil; student: ⇨考～；招～ ❻ 〈名〉 *sheng* [a male role in traditional Chinese opera, one of the four main roles]: ⇨～旦净丑；武～；小～ ❼ 〈名〉 people taking up certain jobs as their occupation: ⇨学～；医～ ❽ 〈动〉 breed; bear; beget; create; cause: 一闲～百邪。An idle brain is the devil's workshop. ⇨～效；急中～智 ❾ 〈动〉 light (a fire): ～炉子 light a stove ⇨～火 ❿ 〈动〉 live; exist: ⇨～还；起死回～ ⓫ 〈名〉 life: ⇨轻～；丧～ ⓬ 〈形〉 alive; living: ⇨～龙活虎；～物 ⓭ 〈名〉 (all) one's life; life time: ⇨今～；终～ ⓮ 〈名〉 *means to* maintain life; (means of) livelihood: 以打鱼为～ depend on fishery for one's livelihood ‖ 以绘画为～ paint for a livelihood ‖ 他以写作为～。He found a living in writting. / *He made a living by* writing. ⇨谋～；营～ ⓯ 〈形〉 green; unripe; raw; uncooked: ～鸡蛋 uncooked egg ‖ ～蜜 virgin honey ‖ ～苹果 green apple ‖ 地里的西瓜还～着呢。*The watermelon in the field is not ripe yet.* ‖ 黄瓜可以～吃。Cucumbers can be eaten raw. ⇨夹～饭 ⓰ 〈形〉

crude; unprocessed; unrefined: ⇨～漆;～铁 ❸〈形〉strange; unfamiliar; unacquainted: 刚到这里，工作很～。I'm new here, so I'm not familiar with the work. ⇨～僻;陌～ ❹〈名〉stranger: ⇨欺～;认～ ❺〈形〉stiff; mechanical: ⇨～搬硬套;～硬 ❻〈副〉〈口〉just; simply; actually: 好好的一对，～让第三者给拆散了。They had been a good couple, but were simply separated by the third person.‖事情～是让他们搅和坏了。They had actually messed it up. ❼〈副〉[used before certain words indicating feeling or perception] very; much: ～痛 ache terribly/awfully ⇨～怕

【生搬硬套】 shēngbān-yìngtào 〈熟〉apply blindly; copy indiscriminatingly/mechanically: 学习国外东西时，要切忌～。When we learn things from the foreign nations, we can never copy blindly/mechanically.

【生变】 shēngbiàn 〈动〉trouble arises: 急则～。Haste makes trouble.‖日久～。Delay means trouble.

【生病】 shēngbìng 〈动〉*fall ill/sick; be taken ill; get a complaint*: 接二连三地～ have one illness after another‖因睡眠不足～ be ill from want/lack of sleep‖他生了一场重病。A serious illness befell him.‖我因为～不能去上班。I could not go to work on account of illness.

【生不逢辰】 shēngbùféngchén ＝生不逢时 shēngbùféngshí

【生不逢时】 shēngbùféngshí 〈熟〉be born out of one's time; be born at the wrong/unlucky time; be untimely born; be born under a bad star: 他～。He was born under an unlucky star.

【生财】 shēngcái ❶〈动〉make money; generate fortune: ⇨和气～ ❷〈名〉〈方〉furniture and miscellaneous articles used in a shop

【～有道】 shēngcái-yǒudào 〈熟〉know how to make money; have the knack of making money: 他真是～，不到两年家里的房子就盖起来了。He knew how to make money and built a house for his family within two years.

【～之道】 shēngcáizhīdào 〈熟〉means to make money; means of livelihood; way to get rich

【生菜】 shēngcài 〈名〉❶[植物] *romaine (lettuce); cos lettuce* ❷ lettuce leaves ❸ raw vegetable

【生产】 shēngchǎn 〈动〉❶ manufacture; produce; make; turn out: ～钢铁 produce steel‖～林产品 turn out/yield forest products‖～橡胶/小麦 produce rubber/wheat‖刺激/减少/阻碍～ stimulate/decrease/hamper production‖从事～ be engaged in production‖加速～ step/speed up production; accelerate production‖扩大～ expand/enlarge/augment production‖投入～ go into operation‖推动农业～ activate/promote agricultural production‖削减军工～ curtail/shrink war production‖增加工业品～ increase/boost/raise the production of manufactured goods‖指导农作物～ guide crop production‖大规模～ produce on a large scale‖粮食/棉花～ grain/cotton production‖批量～ mass *production*‖加拿大～优质小麦。*Canada produces high-quality* wheat. ❷ (of a woman) give birth to a baby; bear: 她快～了。She's going to give birth to a baby very soon.

【～成本】 shēngchǎn chéngběn 〈名〉cost of production; manufacturing cost: 降低～ lower/diminish the cost of production‖增加～ push up production cost

【～大队】 shēngchǎn dàduì 〈名〉〈旧〉production brigade (under a people's commune)

【～单位】 shēngchǎn dānwèi 〈名〉production unit

【～队】 shēngchǎnduì 〈名〉production team

【～方式】 shēngchǎn fāngshì 〈名〉mode of production: 转变～ change the mode of production‖先进的～ advanced mode of production

【～工具】 shēngchǎn gōngjù 〈名〉*tool of production*

【～关系】 shēngchǎn guānxì 〈名〉production relations; relations of production

【～规模】 shēngchǎn guīmó 〈名〉production scale: 通过合作及合并扩大～ increase production scale through cooperation and merging

【～过剩】 shēngchǎn guòshèng 〈名〉overproduction: 避免～ avoid overproduction‖～引起的经济危机 economic crisis caused by overproduction

【～合作社】 shēngchǎn hézuòshè 〈名〉〈旧〉producers' cooperative

【～基金】 shēngchǎn jījīn 〈名〉production fund

【～建设兵团】 shēngchǎn jiànshè bīngtuán 〈名〉production and construction corps

【～劳动】 shēngchǎn láodòng 〈名〉productive labour: 参加各种各样的～ take part in various kinds of productive labour

【～力】 shēngchǎnlì 〈名〉productive forces; productivity: 提高～ increase the productivity of labour‖安装这种机器使该厂的～提高了一倍。The installation of this machinery has doubled the productivity of the factory.

【～率】 shēngchǎnlǜ 〈名〉❶ ＝劳动生产率 láodòng shēngchǎnlǜ ❷ productivity (of production facilities): 工业～的增长 increases in industrial productivity

【～能力】 shēngchǎn nénglì 〈名〉production capacity: ～过剩 overcapacity

【～商】 shēngchǎnshāng 〈名〉producer; manufacturer

【～设备】 shēngchǎn shèbèi 〈名〉production facilities: 现代化的～ modern production facilities

【～社会化】 shēngchǎn shèhuìhuà 〈名〉socialized production

【～手段】 *shēngchǎn shǒuduàn* 〈名〉*means of production*: 先进的～ advanced means of production

【～线】 shēngchǎnxiàn 〈名〉production line: ～布置 layout of the production line‖～平衡/职能 line balancing/function‖计算机～ computer production line‖医疗器械～ production line for medical apparatus and instruments

【～销售一体化】 shēngchǎn xiāoshòu yītǐhuà 〈名〉integration of production and marketing

【～效率】 shēngchǎn xiàolǜ 〈名〉production efficiency; efficiency in production: 降低/提高～ decrease/increase efficiency of production

【～要素】 shēngchǎn yàosù 〈名〉essential factors of production: ～市场 market for essentials of production; market for production factors

【～责任制】 shēngchǎn zérènzhì 〈名〉production responsibility system: 实行～ implement the production responsibility system

【～指标】 shēngchǎn zhǐbiāo 〈名〉production quota/target

【～资料】 shēngchǎn zīliào 〈名〉means of production: ～供应 supply of the means of production‖必要的～ necessary means of production

【～自救】 shēngchǎn zìjiù 〈动〉[usu used after a natural disaster] restore production and make a living with one's own hands; support oneself through work relief

【～总值】 shēngchǎn zǒngzhí 〈名〉total output value: ～翻两番 double the total output value

【生辰】 shēngchén 〈名〉birthday

【～八字】 shēngchén-bāzì 〈名〉Eight-Charaters used in fortune telling, etc

【生成】 shēngchéng 〈动〉❶ come/bring into being; generate; produce: 自然～ spontaneous generation‖雨的～需要一定的湿度。A certain amount of moisture is essetial in the formation of *rain*. ❷ be born/gifted/endowed with: 他～一双巧手。He was born with dexterous hands.

【～程序】 shēngchéng chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] generator; generating program

【～文件】 shēngchéng wénjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] generation/spanned file

【～物】 shēngchéngwù 〈名〉[化学] product; resultant

【～系统】 shēngchéng xìtǒng 〈名〉[计算机] generating system

【～语法】 shēngchéng yǔfǎ 〈名〉[语言] generative grammar

【～语义学】 shēngchéng yǔyìxué 〈名〉[语言] generative semantics

【生齿】 shēngchǐ 〈名〉〈书〉population; members of a family: ～日繁。Population is growing day by day.

【生词】 shēngcí 〈名〉new word: 记～ learn new words by heart‖在词典中查～ look up a new word in a dictionary‖课文中～太多。There are too many new words in the text.

【～表】 shēngcíbiǎo 〈名〉list of new words (attached to a textbook)

【生祠】 *shēngcí* 〈名〉*temple to a living person*

【生凑】 shēngcòu 〈动〉mechanically put together (disconnected words and phrases); arbitrarily dish up (unrelated facts)

【生存】 shēngcún 〈动〉subsist; survive; *live*: 适者～ *survival of* the fittest‖为～而斗争 fight for survival‖在商界～ survive in business‖没有空气我们不能～。We cannot survive without air.

【～本能】 shēngcún běnnéng 〈名〉survival instinct

【～斗争】 shēngcún dòuzhēng 〈名〉struggle for survival

【～环境】 shēngcún huánjìng 〈名〉living environment

〔～机会〕 shēngcún jīhuì 〈名〉 chance of survival
〔～竞争〕 shēngcún jìngzhēng 〈名〉 struggle for survival
〔～空间〕 shēngcún kōngjiān 〈名〉 living space: 缺乏～ lack living space
〔～能力〕 shēngcún nénglì 〈名〉 viability
〔～农业〕 shēngcún nóngyè 〈名〉 subsistence/life agriculture
〔～权〕 shēngcúnquán 〈名〉 right of existence; right to subsistence/life: 维护～ defend the right of existence
〔～训练〕 shēngcún xùnliàn 〈名〉 survival training
〔～资料〕 shēngcún zīliào 〈名〉 means of subsistence
【生旦净丑】 shēng-dàn-jìng-chǒu 〈名〉 *sheng*, *dan*, *jing* and *chou* [the four main roles in Chinese traditional opera, i. e. the male role, the female role, the painted-face role, and the comic role]
【生地】 shēngdì 〈名〉 ❶ strange/alien land ❷ virgin soil; uncultivated land ❸ [中药] dried rhizome of rehmannia
〔～黄〕 shēngdìhuáng = 生地③ shēngdì
【生动】 shēngdòng 〈形〉 lively; graphic; life-like; vivid: ～的报道 graphic account ‖ ～的解释/描写 vivid explanation/description ‖ ～的例子 *telling example* ‖ 文笔～ *picturesque style* ‖ 语言～ colourful language ‖ 精美的插图使文章显得～有力。Elegant illustrations lend the articles graphic force.
〔～活泼〕 shēngdòng-huópo 〈熟〉 lively; vivid and vigorous: ～的语言 vivid language ‖ 这场晚会开得～。It was a lively evening party.
【生端】 shēngduān 〈动〉〈书〉 stir up trouble; create a disturbance: 借故～ find an excuse to make trouble; avail oneself of a pretext to stir up trouble
【生儿育女】 shēng'ér-yùnǚ 〈熟〉 give birth to babies and bring them up
【生而知之】 shēng'érzhīzhī 〈熟〉 be born wise; be born with knowledge; be born with innate wisdom; have innate knowledge: 人非～者,孰能无惑? No person is born in the possession of knowledge. Who could have no questions?
【生发】 shēngfā 〈动〉 develop; grow
【生法】 shēngfǎ 〈动〉〈方〉 think of a way (to do sth); try; do what one can: ～给我找一间房子 try to find a room for me
【生发剂】 shēngfàjì 〈名〉 [医药] hair-restorer; hair regrowth liniment
【生番】 shēngfān 〈名〉〈贬〉 aboriginal savage tribe
【生分】 shēngfen 〈形〉 estranged; *not as close as before*: 一场争吵使他和朋友～了。A quarrel has estranged him from his friends. ‖ 我们之间有些～了。We are not as close as before.
【生俘】 shēngfú 〈动〉 capture (alive): ～叛军头目 capture the rebel leader
【生父】 shēngfù 〈名〉 biological/birth/real/natural father
【生根】 shēnggēn 〈动〉 root; take/grow/strike root: 这种植物～很快。The plant roots quickly.
【生光】 shēngguāng 〈名〉 [天文] third contact (of a total solar or lunar eclipse)
【生花妙笔】 shēnghuā-miàobǐ 〈熟〉 ability for exquisite writing; brilliant pen; brilliant style of writing; admirable writing style
【生花之笔】 shēnghuāzhībǐ = 生花妙笔 shēnghuā-miàobǐ
【生化】 shēnghuà 〈名〉〈简称〉 biochemistry: ～制品 biochemical product ⇨生物化学
〔～武器〕 shēnghuà wǔqì 〈名〉 biochemical weapons
【生还】 shēnghuán 〈动〉 come back/return alive; survive: ～无望 with no hope of survival ‖ 此次海难中无一～。No one survived the shipwreck.
〔～者〕 shēnghuánzhě 〈名〉 survivor: 空难的～ survivor of the aircrash ‖ 放弃找到～的希望 abandon the hope of finding any survivors ‖ 他是这起事故中惟一的～。He was the only survivor of the accident.
【生荒】 shēnghuāng = 生荒地 shēnghuāngdì
〔～地〕 shēnghuāngdì 〈名〉 [农业] virgin soil; uncultivated land: ～里的庄稼长不好。Crops can't grow very well in virgin soil.
【生活】 shēnghuó ❶〈名〉 life; livelihood: 摆脱贫困～ leave/quit a life of poverty ‖ 保证普通工人的基本～ guarantee basic livelihood of ordinary workers ‖ 创造～ create a life ‖ 丰富/改善～ enrich/ameliorate life ‖ 过单身～ live singly ‖ 过温饱～ secure a life with enough food and clothing ‖ 过小康～ lead a fairly comfortable life ‖ 过着奢侈/舒适的～ live a luxurious/comfortable life ‖ 简化/美化～ simplify/beautify life ‖ 热爱/体验/享受～ love/experience/enjoy life ‖ ～规律 live a regular life ‖ ～简朴 lead a thrifty and simple life; live a frugal existence; live very simply ‖ ～宽裕/困难 be well/badly off ‖ 靠工资～ live on one's wages/salary ‖ 靠正当劳动～ live by honest labour ‖ 城市/乡村～ urban/rural life ‖ 校园/婚姻/文化～ campus/married/cultural life ‖ 动荡的～ stormy/turbulent life ‖ 丰富多彩的～ colourful life ‖ 孤独的～ lonely/solitary life ‖ 他去世后,她觉得～变得毫无意义。She had nothing to live for after his death. ⇨夫妻～;家庭～ ❷〈动〉 exist; live: 一个人脱离了社会就无法～。One cannot live when cut off from society. ‖ 自那以后,他们～得很幸福。They lived very happily ever after. ❸〈名〉〈方〉 work (of workers, peasants or handicraftsmen): 做～ do one's work ‖ ～忙 be busy with one's work
〔～必需品〕 shēnghuó bìxūpǐn 〈名〉 necessities/necessaries of life; daily necessities
〔～补助〕 shēnghuó bǔzhù 〈名〉 allowance/subsidy for living expenses
〔～待遇〕 shēnghuó dàiyù 〈名〉 material benefits
〔～方式〕 shēnghuó fāngshì 〈名〉 life style; way of life: 改变～ change one's life style ‖ 坚持传统的～ cling to one's traditional way of life
〔～费〕 shēnghuófèi 〈名〉 living expenses; allowance
〔～费用〕 shēnghuó fèiyong 〈名〉 cost of *living*; living expenses: ～的上涨 rise in the cost of living
〔～福利〕 shēnghuó fúlì 〈名〉 welfare (benefits)
〔～关〕 shēnghuóguān 〈名〉 test/ordeal of one's moral conduct; temptation of sensual life: 过好～ survive the test of one's moral conduct
〔～环境〕 shēnghuó huánjìng 〈名〉 surroundings; environment: 不卫生的～ insanitary living conditions
〔～经验〕 shēnghuó jīngyàn 〈名〉 life experience; experience of life: 总结～ sum up the experience of life ‖ ～丰富 know much of the world; have rich experience of life
〔～垃圾〕 shēnghuó lājī 〈名〉 consumer waste
〔～来源〕 shēnghuó láiyuán 〈名〉 source of income
〔～能力〕 shēnghuó nénglì 〈名〉 [生物] viability
〔～水平〕 shēnghuó shuǐpíng 〈名〉 living standard; standard of living: 提高～ boost living standard
〔～条件〕 shēnghuó tiáojiàn 〈名〉 living conditions: 改善～ improve living conditions
〔～问题〕 shēnghuó wèntí 〈名〉 bread-and-butter issue
〔～污水〕 shēnghuó wūshuǐ 〈名〉 domestic sewage
〔～习惯〕 shēnghuó xíguàn 〈名〉 habits and customs: 改变不良的～ *change the bad habits and customs*
〔～细节〕 shēnghuó xìjié 〈名〉 trifling matters of everyday life; domestic trivia: 注意～ pay attention to the trifling matters of daily life
〔～用品〕 shēnghuó yòngpǐn 〈名〉 articles for daily use; household goods: 商店里～琳琅满目。Household goods in shops are in abundance.
〔～用水〕 shēnghuó yòngshuǐ 〈名〉 domestic water: 节约～ save domestic water ‖ ～越来越少。Domestic water is getting less and less.
〔～质量〕 shēnghuó zhìliàng 〈名〉 quality of life: 提高～ improve the quality of one's life
〔～周期〕 shēnghuó zhōuqī 〈名〉 [生物] life cycle
〔～资料〕 shēnghuó zīliào 〈名〉 means of livelihood/subsistence
〔～作风〕 shēnghuó zuòfēng 〈名〉 behaviour; conduct: ～有问题 live/lead a dissipated life
【生火】 shēnghuǒ ❶〈动〉 make/light a fire: ～取暖 make a fire to warm oneself ‖ ～做饭 light a fire to cook ❷〈名〉 stoker (on a ship)
【生货】 shēnghuò 〈名〉 unprocessed goods; raw material
【生机】 shēngjī 〈名〉 ❶ hope of life: 一线～ a slim chance of survival; *a gleam of hope* ‖ 这次度假给了我新的～。*The vacation* has given me a new lease of/on life. ❷ life; vigour; vitality: 恢复～ regain one's vitality ‖ 整个自然界似乎充满～。All nature seems to be full of life.
〔～盎然〕 shēngjī-àngrán 〈熟〉 full of life; overflowing with vigour; exuberant; brimming over with vigour and vitality
〔～勃勃〕 shēngjī-bóbó = 生气勃勃 shēngqì-bóbó
【生计】 shēngjì 〈名〉 (means of) livelihood; living: 另谋～ try to

find some other means of livelihood ‖ 失去～ lose one's livelihood ‖ 维持～ make a living; make both ends meet ‖ 给失业者提供～ afford a livelihood to the unemployed ‖ 工厂的倒闭夺走了数千人的～。The bankruptcy of the factory took away the livelihood of thousands.

【生忌】 shēngjì 〈名〉 birthday of a deceased person

【生姜】 shēngjiāng 〈名〉〈口〉 ginger

【生胶】 shēngjiāo 〈名〉 raw rubber; caoutchouc

【生津】 shēngjīn 〈动〉［中药］ promote the secretion of saliva or body fluid: ～止渴 promote the secretion of saliva and quench thirst

【生境】 shēngjìng 〈名〉［生物］ habitat; biotope

【生就】 shēngjiù 〈动〉 be born/gifted with: 他～一张利嘴。He has the gift of the gab.

【生角】 shēngjué 〈名〉［戏曲］ role of *sheng* ［usu refer to *Laosheng* in traditional Chinese opera］

【生客】 shēngkè 〈名〉 new/unfamiliar guest: 今晚我们有几位～来吃饭。We are having some new guests for dinner tonight. ‖ 晚会上我看到几位～。I saw several strangers at the party. ‖ 在这儿我可不是～。I am no stranger here.

【生恐】 shēngkǒng 〈动〉 be very much afraid; be very apprehensive; fear greatly: ～再遭失败 be apprehensive of further failures ‖ 他～自己干的坏事会败露。He had a lurking fear of discovery of his wrong doings.

【生圹】 shēngkuàng 〈名〉 grave built before sb's death

【生拉硬扯】 shēnglā-yìngchě ＝ 生拉硬拽 shēnglā-yìngzhuài

【生拉硬拽】 shēnglā-yìngzhuài 〈熟〉 ❶ drag sb along against his will: 把他～向外拖 drag him outside by main force ❷ stretch the meaning; make a far-fetched comparison

【生来】 shēnglái 〈动〉 be born/gifted/endowed with: ～记性好 be born with a good memory ‖ ～双目失明/体弱 be blind/delicate from birth ‖ 我～就不是那种人。I'm not built that way. ‖ 这些孩子～喜欢恶作剧。They are children with an inborn love of mischief.

【生老病死】 shēng-lǎo-bìng-sǐ 〈熟〉 birth, old age, sickness and death lot of man: 社会福利制度应使人们的～都有所依靠。Social welfare system should guarantee the care during child birth, old age and illness as well as burial arrangements for people.

【生冷】 shēnglěng 〈名〉 raw or cold food: 忌食～ avoid eating anything raw or cold

【生离死别】 shēnglí-sǐbié 〈熟〉 be parted in life or separated by death part never to meet again; part forever

【生理】 shēnglǐ 〈名〉 physiology: ～变化 physiological change ‖ ～缺陷 physical defect ‖ ～现象 physiological phenomenon ‖ ～性贫血 physiological anaemia ‖ 妊娠～ physiology of pregnancy

〖～反应〗 shēnglǐ fǎnyìng 〈名〉 physiological reaction

〖～机能〗 shēnglǐ jīnéng 〈名〉 physiology: ～测验 physiometry

〖～心理学〗 shēnglǐ xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 physiological psychology

〖～学〗 shēnglǐxué 〈名〉 physiology

〖～盐水〗 shēnglǐ yánshuǐ 〈名〉 physiological saline (solution); physiological salt solution

【生力军】 shēnglìjūn 〈名〉 ❶ fresh and combat-worthy troops ❷ fresh activists; new force: 二十一世纪的～ vital force for the 21th century ‖ 他们是电信领域的一支～。They are a vital new force in the field of telecommunications.

【生料】 shēngliào 〈名〉 raw material

【生灵】 shēnglíng 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ common people: ⇨～涂炭 ❷ life; living thing: 可爱的小～ lovely little creature ‖ 他珍视一切～。He has great respect for all living things.

〖～涂炭〗 shēnglíng-tútàn 〈熟〉 the people are plunged into an abyss of misery—living souls are in mire and fire

【生龙活虎】 shēnglóng-huóhǔ 〈熟〉 doughty as a dragon and lively as a tiger—brimming/bursting with energy; full of vim and vigour; full of vitality: 这些年轻的大学生干起活来真是～。The young college students work with furious energy.

【生路】 shēnglù 〈名〉 ❶ means of livelihood; way out: 杀出一条～ fight one's way out ‖ 自谋～ seek a living for oneself ‖ 你应该给他留一条～。You should have left him a way out. ‖ 我不得不另谋～。I cannot but try to find another job. ❷ unfamiliar/strange road

【生猛】 shēngměng 〈形〉 ❶ (of fish, shrimp, etc) live; alive; fresh from the sea ❷ action-packed; full of vigour and life: ～的武打动作 action-packed fighting movements

〖～海鲜〗 shēngměng hǎixiān 〈名〉〈方〉 live jumping seafood; fresh seafood

【生米煮成熟饭】 shēngmǐ zhǔchéng shúfàn 〈熟〉 the rice is cooked—what's done can't be undone; the die is cast: ～了，我还有什么好说的! The rice is cooked! What else could I say?

【生命】 shēngmìng 〈名〉 life: 结束～ end one's life ‖ 浪费/失去/危及/珍惜～ waste/lose/endanger/value one's life ‖ 热爱～ have ardent love for life ‖ 挽救～ save sb's life ‖ 献出～ lay down/sacrifice/give one's life ‖ 延长～ lengthen/prolong one's life ‖ ～垂危 hang between life and death; be nearing one's end ‖ 冒～危险 gamble/risk one's life ‖ ～现象 biological phenomenon ‖ 政治～ political career ‖ 病人的～危在旦夕。The patient's life hangs on a thread. ‖ 食物太少，难以维持～。There was too little food to support life. ‖ 我又重新获得了～。I was given my life back.

〖～保险〗 shēngmìng bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 life insurance

〖～保障系统〗 shēngmìng bǎozhàng xìtǒng 〈名〉 life-support system

〖～传感器〗 shēngmìng chuángǎnqì 〈名〉 biosensor

〖～机能〗 shēngmìng jīnéng 〈名〉 vital function

〖～科学〗 shēngmìng kēxué 〈名〉 life science

〖～力〗 shēngmìnglì 〈名〉 life force; vitality: 富有～ be full of vital power ‖ 她的～并未因病痛而减弱。Her vitality was not lessened by illness.

〖～率〗 shēngmìnglǜ 〈名〉 vital rates

〖～权〗 shēngmìngquán 〈名〉 right to life

〖～现象〗 shēngmìng xiànxiàng 〈名〉 biological phenomenon

〖～线〗 shēngmìngxiàn 〈名〉 lifeline; lifeblood: 交通干线是经济繁荣的～。The main communications arteries are a lifeline to prosperous economy.

〖～学〗 shēngmìngxué 〈名〉 biotics

〖～周期〗 shēngmìng zhōuqī 〈名〉 life cycle

【生母】 shēngmǔ 〈名〉 birth/biological/real/natural mother

【生男育女】 shēngnán-yùnǚ ＝ 生儿育女 shēng'ér-yùnǚ

【生怕】 shēngpà 〈副〉 for fear that; so as not to; lest: ～伤害别人的感情 be afraid of hurting other people's feelings ‖ 我们轻轻地走进屋子，～吵醒妈妈。We went into the room quietly for fear of waking up Mom.

【生皮】 shēngpí 〈名〉 rawhide; (untanned) hide; undressed leather

【生啤】 shēngpí 〈名〉 draught beer

【生僻】 shēngpì 〈形〉 (of words, expressions, etc) uncommon; rare: ～的典故 obscure allusion ‖ ～的字眼 rarely used word

【生平】 shēngpíng 〈名〉 ❶ all one's life: 作者～简介 brief account of the author's life ❷ throughout one's life: ～大志 great wish of one's lifetime ‖ ～第一次 first time in one's life ‖ ～心愿 ambition of a lifetime ‖ ～不做亏心事，夜半不怕鬼敲门。If you have had a clear conscience all your life, you need not fear a knock at the door at midnight.

【生漆】 shēngqī 〈名〉 crude/raw lacquer

【生气】 shēngqì ❶ 〈动〉 take offence; get angry/cross/irritated: 生闷气 rage inwardly; sulk ‖ 生自己的气 be angry with oneself ‖ 容易～ be easily offended/irritated ‖ 无缘无故地～ get angry over nothing ‖ 越发～ grow doubly angry ‖ 什么事让你这么～? What's biting you? ‖ 她动不动就～。She is quick to take offence. ‖ 他～时别去惹他。Don't mess with him when he is angry. ❷ 〈名〉 liveliness; vitality: 毫无～ be lethargic ‖ 休息后恢复～ freshen up after a rest ‖ 有～ be energetic/dynamic ‖ 他充满～。He has an exuberant vitality. / He is full of vitality.

〖～勃勃〗 shēngqì-bóbó 〈熟〉 dynamic; vigorous; full of vitality; full of vim and vigour: ～的城市/孩子 dynamic city/children ‖ ～的政治改革 dynamic political reform ‖ 这支部队～。The army is bursting with vitality.

【生前】 shēngqián 〈名〉 time before one's death; during one's lifetime; while one is alive: ～愿望 unrealized/unfulfilled wish ‖ 这棵树是爸爸～种的。This tree was planted by our father before his death.

【生擒】 shēngqín 〈动〉 capture alive: 这次战役～了敌人的一员大将。A general of the enemy force was captured alive in the battle.

〖～活捉〗 shēngqín-huózhuō 〈熟〉 capture alive; take prisoner alive

【生趣】 shēngqù 〈名〉 joy/pleasures of life: 富有～ be full of pleasures of life ‖ 孩子们给我的生活带来了不少～。The children

have brought a lot of joy to my life.

【生人】 shēngrén ❶〈动〉(of a person) be born：他是北平～。He was born in Peking. ‖ 您是哪年～？In which year were you born? ❷〈名〉stranger：别让～进来。Don't let strangers in. ‖ 她脸皮薄，见不得～。She is shy of strangers. ‖ 这孩子害怕～。The child is afraid of strangers.

【生日】 shēngri 〈名〉birthday：过～ keep/observe a birthday ‖ 庆祝～ celebrate one's birthday ‖ 他的～是5月10号。His birthday occurs on May 10. ‖ 我的～快到了。My birthday is approaching! ‖ 祝你～快乐！Happy birthday to you! ‖ 七月一日是中国共产党的～。July 1 is the birthday of the Communist Party of China.

〖～蛋糕〗 shēngri dàngāo 〈名〉birthday cake

〖～贺卡〗 shēngri hèkǎ 〈名〉birthday card：寄一张～ send a birthday card

〖～礼物〗 shēngri lǐwù 〈名〉birthday gift/present：买～ buy sb a birthday present; buy/get a birthday present for sb ‖ 收到～ receive birthday presents

〖～晚会〗 shēngri wǎnhuì 〈名〉birthday party：举办～ hold a birthday party

【生荣死哀】 shēngróng-sǐ'āi 〈熟〉be honoured while living and mourned when dead：其生也荣，其死也哀。While he lived, he was glorious; when he died, he was bitterly lamented.

【生色】 shēngsè 〈动〉add colour/lustre to：他的精彩表演给晚会～不少。His excellent performance made the evening party more enjoyable.

【生涩】 shēngsè 〈形〉(of language) jerky; choppy; not smooth：文字～ jerky style of writing ‖ 言语～ choppy language

【生杀予夺】 shēngshā-yǔduó 〈熟〉hold power of sb's life and death—have sb completely in one's power; wield/have absolute power (over)

【生身】 shēngshēn 〈动〉give birth to

〖～父母〗 shēngshēn fùmǔ 〈名〉biological/birth/real/natural parents

【生生不息】 shēngshēng-bùxī 〈熟〉multiply in an endless succession

【生生世世】 shēngshēng-shìshì 〈熟〉generation after generation; for generations：～永不忘 keep/bear sth in mind for generations

【生石膏】 shēngshígāo 〈名〉plaster stone

【生石灰】 shēngshíhuī 〈名〉quicklime; unslacked lime

【生事】 shēngshì 〈动〉make trouble; create a disturbance; give rise to disturbance：跟邻居～ make trouble for one's neighbours ‖ 他脾气很坏，容易～。He has a bad temper and often makes trouble. ‖ 注意出去别～。Take care not to make trouble outside.

【生手】 shēngshǒu 〈名〉beginner; green hand; novice：～难免出错。Novices are likely to make mistakes. ‖ 他在业务上还是个～。He is still green at his job. ‖ 这批～很快就掌握了技术。These beginners mastered the skill quickly.

【生疏】 shēngshū 〈形〉❶ strange; unfamiliar：人地～ be a stranger to the surroundings ‖ 业务～ be unfamiliar with one's profession; not know the ropes ‖ 他对这工作很～。He is strange to the work. ‖ 我在这里很～。I'm a stranger here. ❷ out of practice; rusty; unskilled：他的棋艺有点～了。He's a little rusty in chess. ❸ not as close as before：她与家人的关系～了。She's grown distant from the family. ‖ 由于久不联系，他们变得很～了。They are not as close as before for lack of contact.

【生水】 shēngshuǐ 〈名〉unboiled water：别喝～。Don't drink unboiled water.

【生丝】 shēngsī 〈名〉raw silk

【生死】 shēngsǐ 〈动〉❶ live and die：⇨同～，共患难 ❷ share weal and woe; go through thick and thin together：⇨～之交

〖～存亡〗 shēngsǐ-cúnwáng 〈熟〉life and death; survival or destruction：～的关头 point where one's very existence is at stake ‖ 会议是在～的关键时刻召开的。The meeting was held at the critical moment of life and death. ‖ 执政党的党风关系到党的～。A good work style is vital to the very existence of a party in power.

〖～关头〗 shēngsǐ-guāntóu 〈熟〉juncture when one's life is at stake; moment when one's fate hangs in the balance—critical juncture

〖～未卜〗 shēngsǐ-wèibǔ 〈熟〉hang between life and death

〖～攸关〗 shēngsǐ-yōuguān 〈熟〉be of life and death; be of vital importance：～的问题 vital question; matter of life and death

〖～与共〗 shēngsǐ-yǔgòng 〈熟〉hold together in life and death; go through thick and thin together; share a common destiny：～的朋友 friends through thick and thin ‖ ～，休戚相关 share weal and woe and hold together in life and death

〖～之交〗 shēngsǐzhījiāo 〈熟〉friends that are ready to die for each other; sworn friends：他俩是～。They are sworn friends.

【生态】 shēngtài 〈名〉ecology：～保护运动 ecology movement ‖ ～恶化/失调 ecological deterioration/disturbance

〖～变异〗 shēngtài biànyì 〈名〉ecocline

〖～标志〗 shēngtài biāozhì 〈名〉ecological label; environmental label

〖～分布〗 shēngtài fēnbù 〈名〉ecological distribution

〖～工程〗 shēngtài gōngchéng 〈名〉ecoengineering; ecological engineering

〖～环境〗 shēngtài huánjìng 〈名〉ecoenvironment; ecological environment：保护和改善～ protect and improve ecological environment

〖～监测〗 shēngtài jiāncè 〈名〉ecological monitoring

〖～建筑〗 shēngtài jiànzhù 〈名〉ecotecture; ecological architecture

〖～旅游〗 shēngtài lǚyóu 〈名〉ecotourism

〖～灭绝〗 shēngtài mièjué 〈名〉ecocide

〖～难民〗 shēngtài nànmín 〈名〉ecological refugee

〖～农业〗 shēngtài nóngyè 〈名〉ecological agriculture; ecoagriculture

〖～平衡〗 shēngtài pínghéng 〈名〉ecological balance：保持～ keep/maintain the ecological balance ‖ 破坏～ destroy the ecological balance

〖～屏障〗 shēngtài píngzhàng 〈名〉ecological protective screen

〖～气候〗 shēngtài qìhòu 〈名〉ecoclimate

〖～汽车〗 shēngtài qìchē 〈名〉ecocar

〖～圈〗 shēngtàiquān 〈名〉ecosphere

〖～危机〗 shēngtài wēijī 〈名〉ecocrisis

〖～系统〗 shēngtài xìtǒng 〈名〉ecosystem

〖～效益〗 shēngtài xiàoyì 〈名〉ecological benefits/results

〖～效应〗 shēngtài xiàoyìng 〈名〉ecological effect

〖～型〗 shēngtàixíng 〈名〉ecotype

〖～学〗 shēngtàixué 〈名〉ecology; bionomics：～家 ecologist

〖～意识〗 shēngtài yìshi 〈名〉ecological awareness：提高～ raise sb's ecological awareness

〖～灾难〗 shēngtài zāinàn 〈名〉ecocatastrophe

〖～政策〗 shēngtài zhèngcè 〈名〉ecopolicy

【生铁】 shēngtiě ＝铸铁 zhùtiě

【生铜】 shēngtóng 〈名〉pig copper

【生土】 shēngtǔ 〈名〉[农业] immature soil：～里不宜种庄稼。Crops can't grow well in immature soil.

【生吞活剥】 shēngtūn-huóbō 〈熟〉swallow sth raw and whole—accept sth uncritically; copy mechanically：～地照搬外国经验 take over the experience of foreign countries uncritically

【生物】 shēngwù 〈名〉organism; living thing/being：超显微镜～ ultramicroscopic organism ‖ 海洋～ marine life ‖ 寄生～ parasite ‖ 保护～的多样性 protect biological diversity ⇨浮游～，微～

〖～玻璃〗 shēngwù bōli 〈名〉[医学] bioglass

〖～材料〗 shēngwù cáiliào 〈名〉biomaterial

〖～舱〗 shēngwùcāng 〈名〉[航天] biopak

〖～测定〗 shēngwù cèdìng 〈名〉bioassay：～系统 biometric system ‖ 对样品做～ do a bioassay on the sample

〖～层〗 shēngwùcéng 〈名〉[地理] biostrome

〖～催化剂〗 shēngwù cuīhuàjì 〈名〉biocatalyst

〖～带〗 shēngwùdài 〈名〉biozone

〖～地层学〗 shēngwù dìcéngxué 〈名〉biostratigraphy

〖～地理学〗 shēngwù dìlǐxué 〈名〉biogeography

〖～电〗 shēngwùdiàn 〈名〉bioelectricity

〖～电池〗 shēngwù diànchí 〈名〉biobattery; biocell

〖～电流〗 shēngwù diànliú 〈名〉[生理] bioelectric current

〖～电子学〗 shēngwù diànzǐxué 〈名〉bioelectronics

〖～动力学〗 shēngwù dònglìxué 〈名〉biodynamics

〖～多元化〗 shēngwù duōyuánhuà 〈名〉biodiversity

〖～发生律〗 shēngwù fāshēnglǜ 〈名〉biogenetic law

〖～反馈〗 shēngwù fǎnkuì 〈名〉biofeedback：～训练 biofeedback training

【～防治】 shēngwù fángzhì 〈名〉［农业］biological control
【～感测器】 shēngwù gǎncèqì 〈名〉biosensor
【～工程】 shēngwù gōngchéng 〈名〉biological engineering; bioengineering
【～工艺学】 shēngwù gōngyìxué 〈名〉biotechnology
【～固氮】 shēngwù gùdàn 〈名〉biological nitrogen fixation
【～光】 shēngwùguāng 〈名〉bioluminescence
【～海洋学】 shēngwù hǎiyángxué 〈名〉biological oceanography
【～航天学】 shēngwù hángtiānxué 〈名〉bioastronautics
【～合成】 shēngwù héchéng 〈名〉biosynthesis
【～化学】 shēngwù huàxué 〈名〉biochemistry
【～环】 shēngwùhuán 〈名〉biocycle
【～环境】 shēngwù huánjìng 〈名〉biotic environment
【～机制】 shēngwù jīzhì 〈名〉biomechanism
【～计算机】 shēngwù jìsuànjī 〈名〉bio-computer
【～技术】 shēngwù jìshù 〈名〉biotechnology
【～架】 shēngwùjià 〈名〉［航天］biorack
【～碱】 shēngwùjiǎn 〈名〉［化学］alkaloid
【～检测】 shēngwù jiǎncè 〈名〉bioinstrumentation
【～鉴定】 shēngwù jiàndìng 〈名〉bioassay
【～礁】 shēngwùjiāo 〈名〉bioherm
【～节律】 shēngwù jiélǜ 〈名〉biological rhythm
【～进化】 shēngwù jìnhuà 〈名〉organic evolution：～史 biogenesis
【～科学】 shēngwù kēxué 〈名〉biologic science; bioscience
【～恐怖主义】 shēngwù kǒngbùzhǔyì 〈名〉bioterrorism
【～控制论】 shēngwù kòngzhìlùn 〈名〉biocybernetics
【～力学】 shēngwù lìxué 〈名〉biomechanics
【～量】 shēngwùliàng 〈名〉biomass
【～疗法】 shēngwù liáofǎ 〈名〉biotherapy
【～膜】 shēngwùmó 〈名〉biomembrane
【～能】 shēngwùnéng 〈名〉bioenergy
【～气体】 shēngwù qìtǐ 〈名〉biogas
【～气象学】 shēngwù qìxiàngxué 〈名〉biometeorology
【～潜能】 shēngwù qiánnéng 〈名〉biotic potential
【～区】 shēngwùqū 〈名〉biota; biotic district
【～圈】 shēngwùquān 〈名〉biosphere：生物保护圈 biosphere reserve
【～群落】 shēngwù qúnluò 〈名〉biocommunity; biotic community; biocoenosis：～学 biocoenology
【～群系】 shēngwù qúnxì 〈名〉biome
【～燃料】 shēngwù ránliào 〈名〉biofuel
【～色素】 shēngwù sèsù 〈名〉biochrome
【～社会学】 shēngwù shèhuìxué 〈名〉biosociology
【～声呐】 shēngwù shēngnà 〈名〉［生物］biosonar
【～生态学】 shēngwù shēngtàixué 〈名〉bioecology
【～素】 shēngwùsù 〈名〉biotin
【～体】 shēngwùtǐ 〈名〉organism; biont
【～卫星】 shēngwù wèixīng 〈名〉biosatellite
【～武器】 shēngwù wǔqì 〈名〉biological weapons：～攻击 biological attack
【～物理学】 shēngwù wùlǐxué 〈名〉biophysics
【～系统学】 shēngwù xìtǒngxué 〈名〉biosystematics
【～效应】 shēngwù xiàoyìng 〈名〉biological effect
【～芯片】 shēngwù xīnpiàn 〈名〉biological chip
【～学】 shēngwùxué 〈名〉biology：～家 biologist ‖ ～实验室 biologic laboratory ‖ ～研究 bioresearch
【～岩】 shēngwùyán 〈名〉biogenic rock; biolith
【～遥测器】 shēngwù yáocèqì 〈名〉biotelemeter
【～医学】 shēngwù yīxué 〈名〉biomedicine
【～语言学】 shēngwù yǔyánxué 〈名〉biolinguistics
【～域】 shēngwùyù 〈名〉［生物］biochore
【～战】 shēngwùzhàn 〈名〉biological warfare
【～制品】 shēngwù zhìpǐn 〈名〉［医学］biological products
【～制药学】 shēngwù zhìyàoxué 〈名〉biopharmaceutics
【～钟】 shēngwùzhōng 〈名〉biological/living clock; biochronometer：打乱/调节～ upset/regulate one's biological clock
【～种群】 shēngwù zhǒngqún 〈名〉biological population
【～周期】 shēngwù zhōuqī 〈名〉biological periodicity
【生息】 shēngxī 〈动〉❶ bear interest：～资本 interest-bearing capital ‖ 这种债券能～15%。This bond can yield 15% of interest. ❷ live; exist：我们的祖先在这块土地上劳动～过。Our ancestors have laboured and lived on this land. ❸〈书〉multiply; procreate：⇨休养～ ❹ cause to grow：～力量 strengthen oneself
【生相】 shēngxiàng 〈名〉looks; features; appearance：他～好。He is good-looking.
【生橡胶】 shēngxiàngjiāo 〈名〉raw rubber; caoutchouc
【生肖】 shēngxiào 〈名〉any of the 12 symbolic animals associated with a 12-year cycle, often used to denote the year of a person's birth［the 12 animals are：rat, ox, tiger, hare, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, cock, dog, and hog］：他～属鼠。He was born in the year of rat.
【生效】 shēngxiào 〈动〉become effective; go/come into force/effect; take effect：立即～ come into force immediately ‖ ～日期 effective date ‖ 从四月份起～ with effect from April ‖ 自签字之日起～ go into effect from the date of signing ‖ 一项禁令即将～。A ban is within reach.
【生性】 shēngxìng 〈名〉one's nature; natural disposition：～爱吵架 have a quarrelsome disposition ‖ ～多疑 have a suspicious mind ‖ ～谨慎 be of a reserved disposition ‖ ～冷酷 have a hard heart ‖ ～争强好胜 have a competitive personality ‖ 她～活泼。She is lively in disposition. ‖ 我～爱好运动。I have an instinctive love for sports. ‖ 这孩子～有点固执。This child has a stubborn streak.
【生锈】 shēngxiù 〈动〉get rusty; rust; go to rust：防止～ prevent rust ‖ 容易～ get rusty easily; gather rust easily ‖ 因闲置不用而～ rust from disuse ‖ 雨水使工具～了。The rain rusted the tools.
【生涯】 shēngyá 〈名〉career; life：放弃记者～ give up/abandon one's career as a reporter ‖ 结束写作～ close one's career as a writer ‖ 开始新的～ enter upon/begin/start/launch a new career ‖ 投身创作～ embrace the creative life of a writer ‖ 外交/政治～ diplomatic/political career ‖ 革命/戎马～ revolutionary/military career ‖ 教学～ teaching career ‖ 文学/舞台～ literature/stage career ‖ 银幕～ film/movie/picture/screen career
【生养】 shēngyǎng 〈动〉〈口〉give birth to; bear (children)：～两个女儿 give birth to two daughters ‖ 她难道不能～? Can't she bear children?
【生药】 shēngyào 〈名〉dried medicinal herbs
【～学】 shēngyàoxué 〈名〉pharmacognosy
【生业】 shēngyè 〈名〉occupation; profession：各安～ each being content with his occupation
【生疑】 shēngyí 〈动〉become suspicious：使人～ arouse suspicion ‖ 他～了。Doubt has arisen in him.
【生意】 shēngyì 〈名〉life; vigour; vitality：春回大地，～蓬勃。With the arrival of spring, the earth is filled with vitality.
【生意】 shēngyi 〈名〉❶ business; trade：促成～ boost business ‖ 带来更多～ bring in more business ‖ 妨碍/减少/影响～ hamper/curtail/affect one's business ‖ 放弃～ leave/quit the business ‖ 搞砸～ louse up a deal ‖ 经营～ conduct/operate a business ‖ 洽谈～ negotiate a business ‖ 做～ be engaged in business ‖ ～清淡 trade/business is dull ‖ ～兴隆 business is growing/thriving ‖ ～诀窍 trick of trade ‖ 大～ large trade ‖ 风险大的～ perilous/risky business ‖ 公平/亏本/赚钱的～ fair/bad/good bargain ‖ 违法～ illicit business ‖ 一揽子～ package deal ‖ ～不景气。Business is depressing/lagging. ‖ ～似乎已经开始好转了。Sales seem to have begun to pick up. ‖ ～兴旺起来了。Business is becoming brisk. / Business is booming. / Trade is brisk. ❷〈方〉occupation; job; work
【～经】 shēngyijīng 〈名〉knack of doing business; shrewd business sense
【～人】 shēngyirén 〈名〉〈口〉businessman
【生硬】 shēngyìng 〈形〉❶ unnatural; awkward; not smooth：措辞～ awkward wording ❷ stiff; blunt; rigid：态度～ be stiff in manner ‖ ～的回答 gruff reply ‖ 他言谈～。He is blunt in his speech. ‖ 他的动作～。His action is stiff.
【生油】 shēngyóu 〈名〉❶ unboiled oil ❷〈口〉peanut oil
【～层】 shēngyóucéng 〈名〉［石油］petroleum source rock
【生鱼片】 shēngyúpiàn 〈名〉sashimi
【生育】 shēngyù 〈动〉give birth to; bear; produce：～第一胎 bear child for the first time ‖ 不能～ be steril; be unable to have/produce children ‖ ～保健 reproductive health care ‖ ～低谷/高峰 baby bust/boom ‖ 无～能力 reproductive incapacity ‖ 她已～了两个孩子。She has borne two children. ⇨ 计划～
【～观念】 shēngyù guānniàn 〈名〉outlook on childbirth
【～力】 shēngyùlì 〈名〉fertility
【～率】 shēngyùlǜ 〈名〉fertility rate

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〖～年龄〗 shēngyù niánlíng 〈名〉 child-bearing age
〖～期〗 shēngyùqī 〈名〉 child-bearing period
【生员】 shēngyuán 〈名〉〈旧〉 one who passed the imperial examination at the county level (in the Ming and Qing dynasties)
【生源】 shēngyuán 〈名〉 source/supply of students：扩大～ expand the source of students ‖ 挖掘～ open up new sources of students ‖ 我们学校～不足/充足。There is a short/an ample supply of students in our school.
【生源说】 shēngyuánshuō 〈名〉［生物］ biogenesis
【生造】 shēngzào 〈动〉 coin (words and expressions)
〖～词〗 shēngzàocí 〈名〉 coinage
【生长】 shēngzhǎng 〈动〉 ❶ grow：加速～ accelerate growth ‖ 阻碍～ retard/stunt growth ‖ ～在田地里 grow in the field ‖ 畸形～ grow abnormally ‖ 茂盛/密集/茁壮地～ grow densely/abundantly/vigorously ‖ 花园里～着许多玫瑰花。In the garden rose grew in abundance. ‖ 兰花在南美的丛林中～得极其繁茂。Orchids grow wild in the jungles of South America. ❷ be born and brought up；grow up：他～在这座城市。He was born and brought up in this city.
〖～点〗 shēngzhǎngdiǎn 〈名〉［植物］ growing point
〖～激素〗 shēngzhǎng jīsù 〈名〉［生理］ somatotropin；growth hormone
〖～率〗 shēngzhǎnglǜ 〈名〉 growth rate
〖～轮〗 shēngzhǎnglún 〈名〉［植物］ growth ring
〖～期〗 shēngzhǎngqī 〈名〉 growth/growing period：延长～ lengthen the growing period
〖～区〗 shēngzhǎngqū 〈名〉 growing area/zone
〖～素〗 shēngzhǎngsù 〈名〉［农业］ auxin：生长调节素 growth regulator
【生殖】 shēngzhí 〈动〉 reproduce：分裂/分枝/芽胞～ reproduce by division/ramification/gemmae ‖ 无性/有性～ asexual/sexual reproduction ‖ 营养体～ vegetative reproduction
〖～本能〗 shēngzhí běnnéng 〈名〉 reproductive instinct
〖～洄游〗 shēngzhí huíyóu 〈名〉［动物］ breeding migration
〖～季节〗 shēngzhí jìjié 〈名〉 propagative period
〖～孔〗 shēngzhíkǒng 〈名〉 gonopore (of insects, earthworm, etc)
〖～率〗 shēngzhílǜ 〈名〉 reproduction rate
〖～泌尿系统〗 shēngzhí mìniào xìtǒng 〈名〉 urogenital/genitourinary system
〖～能力〗 shēngzhí nénglì 〈名〉 reproductive capacity
〖～器〗 shēngzhíqì 〈名〉 reproductive organs；genitals：～发育不全 agenosomia ‖ ～发育过度 hypergenitalism ‖ ～发育障碍 dysgenitalism ‖ ～机能障碍 dysgonesis ‖ ～疱疹 herpes genitalis ‖ ～炎 edeitis
〖～系统〗 shēngzhí xìtǒng 〈名〉 reproductive system
〖～细胞〗 shēngzhí xìbāo 〈名〉 germ cell：～突变 germinal mutation
〖～腺〗 shēngzhíxiàn 〈名〉 gonad；germen；genital gland
〖～行为〗 shēngzhí xíngwéi 〈名〉 reproductive behaviour
〖～学〗 shēngzhíxué 〈名〉 genesiology
〖～周期〗 shēngzhí zhōuqī 〈名〉 reproductive cycle
【生猪】 shēngzhū 〈名〉 pig；hog：繁殖/饲养～ breed/raise pigs
【生字】 shēngzì 〈名〉 new word/character：记～ learn new words by heart

声 shēng ❶〈名〉 sound；voice：粗/厉/尖～ rough/stern/shrill voice ‖ 呼救～ cry for help ‖ 脚步/雨～ sound of footsteps/rain ‖ 高～叫喊 shout at the top of one's voice ‖ 小～说话 speak in a low voice ‖ 他伤心得语不成～。His voice cracked with grief. ⇨歌～；异口同～ ❷〈动〉 make a sound；declare；state：⇨～称；～讨 ❸〈名〉 message；news：⇨无～无息；销～匿迹 ❹〈名〉 reputation；fame：⇨～望；名～ ❺〈名〉 initial of a Chinese syllable：⇨～母 ❻〈名〉 tone：汉语有四～。Mandarin Chinese has four tones. ⇨平～；上～ ❼〈量〉［used for sounds］：大喝一～ shout loudly ‖ 听到一～枪响 hear a shot ‖ 他喊了我两～。He called to me twice. ⇨一～不吭
【声辩】 shēngbiàn 〈动〉 argue；explain；justify oneself：不容～ leave no room for argument ‖ 为被告～ plead for the accused ‖ 为自己的行为～ justify oneself for one's conduct
【声波】 shēngbō 〈名〉［物理］ sound/acoustic wave：～测距定位 sound ranging location ‖ ～系统 sound wave system
〖～导航〗 shēngbō dǎoháng 〈名〉 sonar/sonic navigation
〖～定位器〗 shēngbō dìngwèiqì 〈名〉 audiolocator；sonic detector；sound locator
〖～记录仪〗 shēngbō jìlùyí 〈名〉 voice printer
〖～雷达〗 shēngbō léidá 〈名〉 sound radar
〖～探测器〗 shēngbō tàncèqì 〈名〉 acoustical detector
〖～图〗 shēngbōtú 〈名〉 audiogram
〖～显示器〗 shēngbō xiǎnshìqì 〈名〉 phonodeik
〖～照相法〗 shēngbō zhàoxiàngfǎ 〈名〉 phonophotography
【声部】 shēngbù 〈名〉［音乐］ part (in concerted music)
【声场】 shēngchǎng 〈名〉 acoustic/sound field
【声称】 shēngchēng 〈动〉 allege；claim；profess：～对爆炸/谋杀负责 claim responsibility for the explosion/assassination ‖ ～与某人有亲属/血缘关系 claim kindred/kinship with sb ‖ 大胆地～ make a bold claim ‖ 一再～ allege repeatedly ‖ 两党都～取得了胜利。Both parties claimed victory. ‖ 他～自己是一个足球爱好者。He professed himself a lover of football. ‖ 他在法庭上～自己无罪。He alleged his innocence before the court.
【声传输】 shēngchuánshū 〈名〉［物理］ sound transmission；transmission of sound
【声达】 shēngdá 〈名〉［通信］ sodar
【声带】 shēngdài 〈名〉 ❶［生理］ vocal cords：～麻痹/振动 paralysis/vibration of vocal cords ❷ (of a film) soundtrack；sound stripe
【声道】 shēngdào 〈名〉 acoustic/sound/tone/voice channel：～倒换 channel reversal ‖ 单/双～ single/double sound track
【声调】 shēngdiào 〈名〉 ❶ note；tone：提高～ lift/raise one's voice ‖ ～低沉 in a low, sad voice ‖ ～激昂 in an impassioned tone ‖ 亲密/询问的～ confidential/questioning tone ‖ 模仿某人的～讲话 imitate the pitch of voice of sb ❷ tone (of a Chinese character)：汉语的～对外国人来说很难掌握。It is hard for foreigners to master the tones in Chinese. ‖ 这两个词的～不一样。These two words are different in tones.
【声东击西】 shēngdōng-jīxī 〈熟〉 make a feint to the east and attack in the west—aim at a pigeon and shoot at a crow；look one way and row another
【声共振】 shēnggòngzhèn 〈名〉［物理］ acoustic resonance
【声光】 shēngguāng 〈名〉 ❶ reputation；fame；prestige ❷ sound and light：～表演 sound-and-light show
〖～摄影术〗 shēngguāng shèyǐngshù 〈名〉 sonophotography
〖～学〗 shēngguāngxué 〈名〉 acoustooptics
【声华】 shēnghuá 〈名〉〈书〉 good reputation
【声迹】 shēngjì 〈名〉 soundtrack
【声价】 shēngjià 〈名〉 reputation；fame：～甚高 be held in high esteem
〖～百倍〗 shēngjià-bǎibèi ＝ 声价十倍 shēngjià-shíbèi
〖～十倍〗 shēngjià-shíbèi 〈熟〉 one's prestige increases ten fold—be held in high esteem；be highly regarded
【声卡】 shēngkǎ 〈名〉［计算机］ sound card
【声控】 shēngkòng 〈形〉 sound-activated；sound-controlled：～灯 sound-controlled lights
〖～机器人〗 shēngkòng jīqìrén 〈名〉 televox
〖～技术〗 shēngkòng jìshù 〈名〉 sound control technique
〖～监听器〗 shēngkòng jiāntīngqì 〈名〉 audio control monitor
〖～遥测系统〗 shēngkòng yáocè xìtǒng 〈名〉 acoustic control and telemetry system
〖～装置〗 shēngkòng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 sound-controlled apparatus
【声口】 shēngkǒu 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ accent ❷ tone；note
【声浪】 shēnglàng 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 ＝ 声波 shēngbō ❷ clamour；uproar：喝彩/抗议的～ wave of clamour/protest
【声泪俱下】 shēnglèi-jùxià 〈熟〉 shed tears while speaking；in a tearful voice：～地诉说自己的不幸遭遇 tell one's misfortunes in a tearful voice
【声门】 shēngmén 〈名〉［生理］ glottis
【声名】 shēngmíng 〈名〉 fame；reputation；prestige：～鹊起 quickly rise to fame ‖ ～显赫 be of great renown ‖ ～远扬 gain far-flung fame ‖ 他的～大受损害。His reputation suffered a great deal.
〖～狼藉〗 shēngmíng-lángjí 〈熟〉 fall into discredit/disrepute；be in bad odour；be infamous：～的人 person of ill fame；person of notorious character ‖ 他已～了。He has had a general bankruptcy of reputation. ‖ 经理因受贿把自己弄得～。The manager made an evil/a bad reputation for himself because of bribery.
【声明】 shēngmíng ❶〈动〉 state；declare；announce：～反对战争 declare against war；declare one's opposition to the war ‖ ～废除协定 denounce an agreement ‖ ～自己与此事无关 state that one has nothing to do with this matter ‖ 断然/一致～ declare positively/unanimously ‖ 公开/事先～ state openly/beforehand ‖ 明确～ state definitely/explicitly/positively ‖ 首相在讲话中～了他的意图。The prime minister declared his intention in the speech. ❷〈名〉 declaration；manifesto；statement：驳斥/订正～ contradict/rectify a statement ‖

发表～ make/issue/publish/release a manifesto/statement ‖ 废除～ abolish a claim ‖ 宣读～ read out a statement ‖ 公开/联合/正式～ public/joint/official statement ‖ 竞选～ election manifesto ‖ 口头/书面～ verbal/written statement ‖ 协议/转让～ declaration of agreement/assignment ‖ 信仰～ confession of faith ‖ 政策～ policy statement

【声母】 shēngmǔ 〈名〉[语言] initial of a Chinese syllable [usu a consonant]

【声呐】 shēngnà 〈名〉[物理] sonar (sound navigation and ranging): 沉船残骸的位置可用～探测。The wreck of a sunken ship can be located by sonar.

[～操作员] shēngnà cāozuòyuán 〈名〉 sonarman

[～发射器] shēngnà fāshèqì 〈名〉 sonar projector

[～浮标] shēngnà fúbiāo 〈名〉[军事] sonobuoy

[～接收机] shēngnà jiēshōujī 〈名〉 sonar receiver

【声囊】 shēngnáng 〈名〉[动物] vocal sac

【声能】 shēngnéng 〈名〉[物理] acoustic energy; sound energy

[～学] shēngnéngxué 〈名〉[物理] sonics

【声旁】 shēngpáng 〈名〉[语言] phonetic element of a Chinese picto-phonetic character [eg 青 in 清, 情 and 箐]

【声频】 shēngpín 〈名〉[物理] acoustic/sonic/audio frequency: ～变压器 audio-frequency transformer; audioformer; audio transformer ‖ ～终端装置 audio-frequency terminating set

[～电报] shēngpín diànbào 〈名〉[通信] acoustic telegraphy

[～放大器] shēngpín fàngdàqì 〈名〉 audio amplifier

[～功率] shēngpín gōnglǜ 〈名〉 audio power: ～放大器 audio power amplifier; audio-frequency power amplifier

[～接收] shēngpín jiēshōu 〈名〉 audio reception; audio-frequency reception

[～控制] shēngpín kòngzhì 〈名〉 audio control: ～放大器 audio control amplifier

[～输出] shēngpín shūchū 〈名〉 audio output

[～图像] shēngpín túxiàng 〈名〉 audio image

[～信号] shēngpín xìnhào 〈名〉 audio signal

[～振荡器] shēngpín zhèndàngqì 〈名〉 audio oscillator

[～指示器] shēngpín zhǐshìqì 〈名〉 audio indicator

【声谱】 shēngpǔ 〈名〉[物理] sound spectrum

[～仪] shēngpǔyí 〈名〉 sound spectrograph

【声气】 shēngqì 〈名〉 ❶ information; message: 互通～ exchange information ❷ 〈口〉 voice; tone: 听他说话的～像是很不高兴。He sounded quite unhappy.

【声腔】 shēngqiāng 〈名〉[戏曲] operatic tune

【声强】 shēngqiáng 〈名〉[物理] sound intensity

[～计] shēngqiángjì 〈名〉 phonometer

【声情】 shēngqíng 〈名〉 voice and emotions

[～并茂] shēngqíng-bìngmào 〈熟〉 (of a singer/speaker) be remarkable for both voice and expression: ～的表演 performance remarkable for both voice and expression

【声请】 shēngqǐng 〈动〉 apply; make an application

【声区】 shēngqū 〈名〉[音乐] register: 喉～ throat register ‖ 男～ masculine register

【声色】 shēngsè 〈名〉 ❶ voice and countenance: ⇨～俱厉; 不动～ ❷ (of art, performance, etc) style; colour: 他的演出别具～。He performed with a style of his own. ❸ vigour; vitality; energy: 新上任的领导给我们学院增添了不少～。The new leader added much spirit to our institute. ❹ 〈书〉 music and women—sensual pleasures: 沉溺于～ wallow/indulge in sensual pleasures; abandon oneself to sensual pleasures

[～俱厉] shēngsè-jùlì 〈熟〉 stern in voice and countenance

[～犬马] shēngsè-quǎnmǎ 〈熟〉 music and women, keeping dogs and riding horses—sensual pleasures

【声势】 shēngshì 〈名〉 power; influence; momentum: 扩大～ extend one's power ‖ 他～煊赫。His influence is majestic and powerful. ⇨虚张～

[～浩大] shēngshì-hàodà 〈熟〉 great in strength and momentum—powerful and dynamic: ～的游行 huge and grand parade

【声嘶力竭】 shēngsī-lìjié 〈熟〉 shout oneself hoarse; shout oneself blue in the face

【声速】 shēngsù 〈名〉[物理] speed/velocity of sound

【声讨】 shēngtǎo 〈动〉 denounce; condemn: ～罪行 denounce the crimes (of sb)

[～会] shēngtǎohuì 〈名〉 denunciation meeting

【声望】 shēngwàng 〈名〉 fame; popularity; prestige; reputation: 贬低～ cheapen/lower sb's reputation ‖ 失去～ lose one's popularity/fame ‖ 树立～ build up a reputation ‖ 提高～ add to sb's reputation; enhance one's fame ‖ 赢得～ win fame; acquire a reputation ‖ 影响～ affect sb's fame/reputation ‖ 国际～ international fame ‖ 巨大的～ enormous/immense fame ‖ 学术～ academic fame/reputation ‖ 那家人在城里颇有～。That family enjoys quite a bit of prestige in the town. ‖ 他的～在提高/下降。His reputation is growing/declining.

【声威】 shēngwēi 〈名〉 ❶ renown; prestige; fame: ～大震 gain great fame and high prestige ❷ momentum; power

【声息】 shēngxī 〈名〉 ❶ [usu used in the negative] sound; noise: 没有一点儿～ not a sound is heard ❷ information; message: ～相通 keep in touch with each other

【声响】 shēngxiǎng 〈名〉 sound; noise: 发出～ make a sound/noise ‖ 楼下有～。There's noise downstairs.

【声像】 shēngxiàng 〈名〉[物理] sound image

【声学】 shēngxué 〈名〉 acoustics; phonics: 几何/建筑～ geometrical/architectural acoustics

[～工程] shēngxué gōngchéng 〈名〉 acoustic engineering

[～家] shēngxuéjiā 〈名〉 acoustician

【声讯】 shēngxùn 〈名〉 telephone information service: ～台 telephone information station

【声言】 shēngyán 〈动〉 profess; claim; state; declare: 证人～他以前从未见过那个女人。The witness stated that he had never seen the woman before.

【声扬】 shēnyáng 〈动〉 make public/known; disclose

【声音】 shēngyīn 〈名〉 sound; voice: 产生/传播～ produce/transmit sound ‖ 发出～ emit/make/utter a sound ‖ 降低～ sink/lower one's voice ‖ 模仿～ imitate the voice (of sb) ‖ 提高～ lift/pitch/raise one's voice ‖ 悲切/欢快的～ mournful/joyful voice ‖ 刺耳的～ ear-splitting sound ‖ 低沉/洪亮的～ deep/sonorous voice ‖ 美妙/迷人的～ harmonious/charming voice ‖ 震耳欲聋的～ ear-deafening/ear-splitting sound ‖ 那人的～很高。That man has a high-pitched voice. ‖ 他激动得～颤抖。His voice quaked/quivered/shook with emotion. ‖ 一个嘹亮的～打破了沉默。A loud sound broke the silence.

[～传输] shēngyīn chuánshū 〈名〉 sound transmission

[～放大器] shēngyīn fàngdàqì 〈名〉 sound intensifier

[～清晰度] shēngyīn qīngxīdù 〈名〉 sound articulation

[～调协] shēngyīn tiáoxié 〈名〉 sound tuning

【声域】 shēngyù 〈名〉 vocal range; voice register

【声誉】 shēngyù 〈名〉 reputation; fame; prestige: 保持～ keep up/maintain a reputation ‖ 贬低～ cheapen/lower sb's reputation ‖ 玷污/影响～ blacken/affect one's/sb's reputation ‖ 获得～ acquire/earn/gain/obtain/win a reputation ‖ 破坏～ destroy/tarnish a reputation; shatter/undermine sb's prestige ‖ 失去/树立～ lose/establish a reputation; lose fame ‖ 提高～ enhance sb's reputation ‖ 享有/赢得国际～ enjoy/gain international/worldwide reputation ‖ 维护国家的～ defend the honour of one's country ‖ 严重损害学校的～ do incalculable harm to the school's reputation ‖ 以优质的产品创造良好的～ build up reputations with quality products ‖ ～扫地 fall into discredit; come to dishonour ‖ ～下降 decline in reputation ‖ 不好/极好/很高的～ bad/excellent/high reputation ‖ 他的行为为其赢得了～。His behaviour secured prestige for him. ‖ 他是个～极好的商人。He has a good reputation as a businessman.

[～鹊起] shēngyù-quèqǐ 〈熟〉 gain mushroom popularity; rise to fame quickly

【声冤】 shēngyuān 〈动〉 complain and call for redress; redress/voice grievances

【声援】 shēngyuán 〈动〉 support; express verbal sympathy; plead the cause: ～正义战争 give/lend one's voice for a just war ‖ 给予道义上的～ administer moral support

【声源】 shēngyuán 〈名〉 sound source: ～定位 localization of sound source ‖ ～方位 sound bearing

【声乐】 shēngyuè 〈名〉[音乐] vocal music: ～音乐会 vocal concert

[～家] shēngyuèjiā 〈名〉 vocalist; singer

【声韵学】 shēngyùnxué = 音韵学 yīnyùnxué

【声张】 shēngzhāng 〈动〉 announce; disclose; make known/public/publicized: 不得～ can't be disclosed ‖ 这件事不要～出去。Don't let the matter out. / Don't breathe a word of the matter to anyone.

【声障】 shēngzhàng 〈名〉[物理] sound/sonic barrier

【声子】 shēngzǐ 〈名〉[物理] phonon

【声阻】 shēngzǔ 〈名〉[物理] acoustic resistance

狌 shēng 〈书〉= 鼪 shēng

牲 shēng 〈名〉❶ animal sacrifice：献～ offer animal sacrifice ⇨三～ ❷ domestic animal：⇨～畜；～口

【牲畜】 shēngchù 〈名〉livestock；domestic animals：饲养/繁殖～ raise/breed livestock ‖ 屠宰～ kill animals；slaughter beasts ‖ 良种～ well-bred beast ‖ 你们农场里有多少头～？ How many heads of livestock do you have on your farm?

【牲粉】 shēngfěn 〈名〉[化学] animal starch；glycogen

【牲口】 shēngkou 〈名〉draught animal；beast of burden：养～ keep draught animals

〖～贩子〗 shēngkou fànzi 〈名〉cattle dealer

〖～棚〗 shēngkoupéng 〈名〉stock barn；livestock shed

胜 shēng ＝肽 tài

⇨shèng

笙 shēng 〈名〉[音乐] *sheng* [a reed pipe wind instrument]

【笙歌】 shēnggē 〈名〉〈书〉music and singing

【笙磬同音】 shēngqìng-tóngyīn 〈熟〉work together in perfect harmony；be on intimate terms

【笙珊瑚】 shēngshānhú 〈名〉organ-pipe coral

甥 shēng 〈名〉nephew；sister's son：⇨外～

【甥女】 shēngnǚ 〈名〉niece；sister's daughter

鼪 shēng 〈名〉〈书〉[动物] yellow weasel

shéng

绳 shéng ❶〈名〉rope；cord；string：棉纱～ cotton rope ‖ 用～隔开/捆牢 rope off/up ⇨缰～；跳～ ❷〈名〉carpenter's line marker：⇨～墨 ❸〈名〉criterion；gauge；law；rule：⇨准～ ❹〈动〉restrict；restrain：⇨～之以法 ❺〈动〉〈书〉continue；carry on：～其祖武 follow in the steps of one's forefathers

【绳鞭技】 shéngbiānjì 〈名〉[杂技] tricks done with a whip；feats performed with a whip

【绳操】 shéngcāo 〈名〉[体操] cord dance

【绳伎】 shéngjì 〈名〉❶ ＝ 绳技 shéngjì ❷〈旧〉female tightrope walker

【绳技】 shéngjì 〈名〉[杂技] tightrope walking

【绳锯木断】 shéngjù-mùduàn 〈熟〉a rope can cut through a log—little strokes fell great oaks；constant effort brings success

【绳捆索绑】 shéngkǔn-suǒbǎng 〈熟〉tie/truss sb up with a rope：将犯人～ tie a criminal up

【绳墨】 shéngmò 〈名〉❶ carpenter's line marker ❷〈书〉rules and regulations：拘守～ stick to the rules

【绳趋尺步】 shéngqū-chǐbù 〈熟〉behave according to decorums；conform to every rule and regulation

【绳索】 shéngsuǒ 〈名〉rope；cord：搓/绞～ strand a rope ‖ 剪断～ cut through a cord ‖ 解开～ undo/untie a rope ‖ 拉紧～ strain/tighten a rope ‖ 松开～ let go of a rope ‖ 抓住～ grasp a rope ‖ 金属/尼龙～ metal/nylon rope

〖～传动〗 shéngsuǒ chuándòng 〈名〉rope driving/working

【绳套】 shéngtào 〈名〉❶ cord loop ❷ lasso

【绳梯】 shéngtī 〈名〉rope ladder

【绳之以法】 shéngzhīyǐfǎ 〈熟〉bring sb to justice；punish sb according to law；be subject to law：劫机犯被～。The hijacker was prosecuted according to the law. ‖ 罪犯终于被～。The criminal was brought to justice at last.

【绳子】 shéngzi 〈名〉cord；rope；string：一段/根～ a length/piece of rope ‖ 解开～ undo/untie a rope ‖ 卷起～ coil up a rope ‖ 拉紧～ tighten/strain a rope ‖ 松开～ let go of a rope ‖ 三股的～ three-ply rope ‖ 用～捆扎箱子 rope a trunk ‖ 警察用～围住入口阻挡人群。The police cordoned/roped off the entrance to keep the crowd back.

shěng

省[1] shěng 〈动〉❶ omit；leave out：那将给我们～去许多麻烦。That will save us a lot of trouble. ‖ 这些字不能～。These words cannot be omitted. ⇨～略 ❷ economize；save：～时间 save time ‖ ～着用 use sparingly ‖ 既～工又～料 economize on labour as well as materials ‖ ～点劲儿，明天还要苦干一场呢。Save your energy for tomorrow's hard work. ‖ 我们不能～暖气费，因为孩子们需要暖和的房子。We can't economize on the central heating because the children need a warm house. ⇨～吃俭用；节～ ❸ abbreviate

省[2] shěng 〈名〉❶ province：～代表队 provincial team ‖ ～级干部 province-level cadre ‖ ～属院校 province-managed colleges and universities ‖ 东北三～ three provinces in the northeastern part of China ‖ 河北～ Hebei Province ‖ ～里来人了。Officials from the provincial government have come. ⇨～会；～长 ❷ provincial capital：抵～ arrive in the provincial capital ‖ 去～里开会 go to the provincial capital for a meeting

⇨xǐng

【省便】 shěngbiàn 〈形〉convenient；timesaving；laboursaving：怎么～就怎么做吧。Just take the easiest way to do it. / Just do it in the easiest way. ‖ 这是我目前发现的最～的方法。This is the most convenient way I found so far.

【省城】 shěngchéng 〈名〉〈口〉provincial capital：在～集合 gather/assemble at the provincial capital ‖ 这条公路直通～。This road leads straight to the provincial capital.

【省吃俭用】 shěngchī-jiǎnyòng 〈熟〉live frugally；practise austerity/frugality；scrap and screw；stint oneself：为送孩子上学，他们不得不～。They had to live a frugal life in order to afford their child's tuition.

【省得】 shěngde 〈连〉lest；so as to avoid；save：我把它带过来，～邮寄了。I'll bring it round to save the trouble of putting it through the post.

【省份】 shěngfèn 〈名〉province：受灾～ disaster-stricken province ‖ 你是哪个～的人？ Which province are you from?

【省会】 shěnghuì 〈名〉provincial capital：～城市 city of a provincial capital

【省俭】 shěngjiǎn 〈动〉〈方〉be frugal/thrifty

【省界】 shěngjiè 〈名〉provincial boundaries

【省劲】 shěngjìn ＝ 省力 shěnglì

【省力】 shěnglì 〈动〉save effort/energy/labour：得想一个～的办法。We have to find a way that saves us efforts. / We have to find a better way for this job. ‖ 干这活儿一点都不～。This job is not easy at all. ‖ 计算机很～。Computers save us much labour.

【省略】 shěnglüè 〈动〉leave out；delete；omit (on purpose)：第一段完全可以～。The first paragraph may well be left out. ‖ 这个句子里～了一个词。There was an ellipsis of one word in this sentence. / One word was omitted in this sentence.

〖～号〗 shěnglüèhào 〈名〉ellipsis (dots)；suspension points

〖～句〗 shěnglüèjù 〈名〉elliptical sentence

〖～值〗 shěnglüèzhí 〈名〉omtited/default value

【省免】 shěngmiǎn 〈动〉do without；dispense with：～劳力/形式 dispense with labour/formalities ‖ ～义务 dispense sb from an obligation

【省钱】 shěngqián 〈动〉be economical；save money：他在生活上挺～。He is quite economical in life. ‖ 在这里生活很～。It's quite cheap to live here. ‖ 我设法～，但就是省不下。I tried to save money；but I just couldn't.

【省却】 shěngquè 〈动〉❶ save；economize：～时间 save time ❷ remove；rid sb of sth：～繁文缛节 dispense with formalities ‖ 这个新机器为我～了不少麻烦。The new machine saved much trouble for me.

【省事】 shěngshì 〈动〉facilitate/simplify matters；save trouble：看起来～，其实很费事。It looks easy, but is quite troublesome in fact. ‖ 在工作中你不能图～。You should never try to take things easy in work. ‖ 在食堂吃饭～。It's more convenient to eat in the canteen. ‖ 这样可以省很多事。We can make it much simpler this way.

【省委】 shěngwěi 〈名〉provincial Party committee

〖～书记〗 shěngwěi shūjì 〈名〉secretary of a provincial Party committee

〖～委员〗 shěngwěi wěiyuán 〈名〉member of a provincial Party committee

【省心】 shěngxīn 〈动〉save cares/worries：孩子听话，家长～。Well-behaved children can save their parents a lot of worries. ‖ 家里的事我可一点儿都省不了心。I can never free myself from all the worries at home.

【省优】 shěngyōu 〈名〉superior quality product of a province：获得

～称号 be awarded the title of provincial superior goods

【省油灯】 shěngyóudēng 〈名〉lamp that saves oil—person who doesn't make trouble：他可不是省油的灯。He is a typical troublemaker.

【省油器】 shěngyóuqì 〈名〉oil economizer

【省垣】 shěngyuán 〈名〉〈书〉provincial capital

【省长】 shěngzhǎng 〈名〉governor of a province

【省治】 shěngzhì 〈名〉〈旧〉provincial capital

眚 shěng 〈名〉〈书〉❶ cataract ❷ error; fault：不以一～掩大德。Don't allow one error to obscure great merits. ❸ disaster; calamity

shèng

圣 shèng ❶〈形〉capable and virtuous; lofty; noble：⇨～明；～人 ❷〈名〉saint; sage：⇨～贤；～哲；超凡人～ ❸〈名〉greatest master of a certain art or skill：画/乐～ master of painting/music ⇨棋～；诗～ ❹〈形〉holy; sacred：⇨～地；～歌；神～ ❺〈名〉emperor：⇨～驾；～旨 ❻〈名〉[宗教] [a form of address for the respected]：⇨～经；～灵；～母

【圣保罗】 Shèngbǎoluó 〈名〉Sao Paulo [the largest city in Brazil]

【圣杯】 shèngbēi 〈名〉[宗教] chalice; Holy Grail

【圣餐】 shèngcān 〈名〉[宗教] Lord's Supper; Holy Communion; Eucharist：领～ take/receive Holy Communion; receive the Eucharist ‖ 施～ give the Eucharist

【圣代】 shèngdài 〈名〉[食品] sundae：草莓/巧克力～ strawberry/chocolate sundae

【圣诞】 shèngdàn 〈名〉❶〈旧〉birthday of Confucius ❷ [宗教] Christmas; birthday of Jesus Christ：～花环/前夜 Christmas garland/Eve ‖ ～大减价 Christmas/Xmas sale ‖ ～快乐，恭贺新禧。Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

〖～节〗 Shèngdànjié 〈名〉Christmas (Day) [on Dec 25]：庆祝～ keep/observe/celebrate Christmas ‖ ～时人们互赠贺卡和礼物。At Christmas people give each other cards and presents.

〖～卡〗 shèngdànkǎ 〈名〉Christmas/Xmas card

〖～老人〗 Shèngdàn Lǎorén 〈名〉Father Christmas; Santa Claus

〖～树〗 shèngdànshù 〈名〉Christmas tree：买/装饰～ buy/decorate a Christmas tree

〖～颂歌〗 shèngdàn sònggē 〈名〉Christmas carol

【圣地】 shèngdì 〈名〉❶ [宗教] Holy Land：耶路撒冷是基督教徒的～。Jerusalem is the Holy Land for Christians. ❷ sacred place; shrine：莎士比亚的诞生地常被人们当作～游览。Shakespeare's birthplace is often visited as a shrine. ‖ 延安是中国革命的～。Yan'an is a sacred place of the Chinese revolution.

【圣地亚哥】 Shèngdìyàgē 〈名〉Santiago [capital of Chile]

【圣多美】 Shèngduōměi 〈名〉Sao Tome [capital of Sao Tome and Principe]

【圣多美和普林西比】 Shèngduōměi Hé Pǔlínxībǐ 〈名〉Sao Tome and Principe [an African island state]

【圣多明各】 Shèngduōmínggè 〈名〉Santo Domingo [capital of Dominican Republic]

【圣父】 Shèngfù 〈名〉❶ [基督教] Holy Father—God ❷ Holy Father [a title of the Pope]

【圣公会】 Shènggōnghuì 〈名〉[基督教] Anglican/Episcopal Church; Church of England

【圣公宗】 Shènggōngzōng 〈名〉[基督教] Anglicanism; Anglican Church

【圣躬】 shènggōng 〈名〉〈旧〉Emperor's health; His Majesty's health

【圣何塞】 Shènghésài 〈名〉San Jose [capital of Costa Rica]

【圣胡安】 Shènghú'ān 〈名〉San Juan [capital of Puerto Rico]

【圣火】 shènghuǒ 〈名〉holy fire：⇨奥运～

【圣基茨和尼维斯联邦】 Shèngjīcí Hé Níwéisī Liánbāng 〈名〉Federation of St Kitts and Nevis [a Latin-American island state]

【圣洁】 shèngjié 〈形〉holy and pure：～的爱情 holy and pure love ‖ 过～的生活 live a holy life

【圣经】 Shèngjīng 〈名〉[基督教] Holy Bible/Writ; the Bible; (Holy) Scriptures：～引语 biblical quotations

〖～会〗 Shèngjīnghuì 〈名〉[基督教] Bible Society

【圣经贤传】 shèngjīng-xiánzhuàn 〈熟〉〈旧〉Confucian classics

【圣灵】 Shènglíng 〈名〉[基督教] Holy Spirit/Ghost

〖～节〗 Shènglíngjié 〈名〉[基督教] Whitsunday; Pentecost

【圣卢西亚】 Shènglúxīyà 〈名〉Saint Lucia

【圣马力诺】 Shèngmǎlìnuò 〈名〉San Marino

〖～人〗 Shèngmǎlìnuòrén 〈名〉San Marinese

【圣庙】 shèngmiào 〈名〉Confucian temple; shrine for Confucius

【圣明】 shèngmíng 〈形〉(of an emperor) capable and virtuous

【圣母】 shèngmǔ 〈名〉❶〈迷信〉female deity; goddess ❷ (Shèngmǔ) [基督教] Blessed Mother; Madonna：祈求～帮助 pray to the Virgin Mary for help

〖～堂〗 Shèngmǔtáng 〈名〉Lady chapel

〖～像〗 Shèngmǔxiàng 〈名〉Madonna

【圣女果】 shèngnǚguǒ 〈名〉cherry tomato

【圣牌】 shèngpái 〈名〉metal medals with pictures of Jesus, Mary, etc on them (worn by Catholics)

【圣品】 shèngpǐn 〈名〉excellent works; best writing

【圣乔治】 Shèngqiáozhì 〈名〉St George's [capital of Grenada]

【圣人】 shèngrén 〈名〉❶ sage; saint; wise man：～无常师。Sages have no constant teachers. / A sage has more than one teacher. ❷ [way to address a monarch by his officials in feudal China] Your Majesty

【圣萨尔瓦多】 Shèngsà'ěrwǎduō 〈名〉San Salvador [capital of El Salvador]

【圣上】 shèngshàng 〈名〉Your Majesty; His Majesty

【圣诗班】 shèngshībān 〈名〉choir

【圣手】 shèngshǒu 〈名〉master (of a certain skill)

【圣水】 shèngshuǐ 〈名〉❶〈迷信〉sacred water credited with curative or exorcising power ❷ holy water (for religious use)

【圣所】 shèngsuǒ 〈名〉Holy place; sanctuary

【圣坛】 shèngtán 〈名〉chancel

【圣体】 shèngtǐ 〈名〉❶ ＝圣躬 shènggōng ❷ [基督教] Holy Communion Sacrament; Eucharist

【圣徒】 shèngtú 〈名〉[基督教] saint

【圣文森特和格林纳丁斯】 Shèngwénsēntè Hé Gélínnàdīngsī 〈名〉St Vincent and the Grenadines [an island state in Latin America]

【圣贤】 shèngxián 〈名〉sages and men of virtue; saint：古代～ sages of antiquity ‖ 人非～，孰能无过？Men are not saints, so how can they be free from faults?

【圣训】 shèngxùn 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ imperial decree ❷ admonitions of a sage

【圣药】 shèngyào 〈名〉〈迷信〉efficacious medicine

【圣谕】 shèngyù 〈名〉imperial decree/edict

【圣战】 shèngzhàn 〈名〉holy war; crusade; jihad

【圣职】 shèngzhí 〈名〉holy post：任大主教～ be consecrated Archbishop ‖ 他就任～。He takes holy orders.

【圣旨】 shèngzhǐ 〈名〉imperial edict

【圣子】 Shèngzǐ 〈名〉[基督教] Holy Son—Jesus Christ

胜 shèng ❶〈动〉be competent; be equal to：⇨～任；不～枚举；数不～数 ❷〈副〉all; completely; entirely; totally; wholly：⇨美不～收 ❸〈动〉win：大/全～ resounding/sweeping victory ‖ 三战三～ have three wins and no defeats ‖ 这场比赛他们～了。They won the match. ⇨百战百～；决～；险～ ❹〈动〉defeat; triumph over：以少～多 use a small force to defeat a large one ‖ 他在选举中～了对手。He defeated his opponent in the election. ⇨战～；制～ ❺〈动〉[often followed by 于, etc] be superior to; excel; get the better of; surpass：比先辈们更～一筹 go beyond/surpass one's predecessors ‖ 人类在智力方面明显～于动物。Human beings possess a decided intellectual superiority over animals. ❻〈形〉superb; wonderful; lovely：⇨～地；～景 ❼〈名〉place of natural beauty; scenic spot：⇨名～ ⇨shēng

【胜败】 shèng-bài 〈名〉victory or defeat; success or failure：不计～ regardless of success or failure ‖ 决定战役的～ decide the issue of the battle ‖ ～未卜。Victory or defeat cannot be predicted. / Victory hangs in the balance. ‖ 战争的～很难预测。The outcome of the war is hard to predict.

〖～乃兵家常事〗 shèng-bài nǎi bīngjiā chángshì 〈熟〉for a military commander, winning or losing a battle is a common occurrence—a temporary setback means nothing in war

【胜不骄，败不馁】 shèng bù jiāo, bài bù něi 〈熟〉neither made dizzy with success, nor discouraged by failure

【胜朝】 shèngcháo 〈名〉〈书〉preceding dynasty

【胜出】 shèngchū 〈动〉beat the rival; outplay an opponent in a

match or competition：在比赛中以 2 比 0～ win a game 2：0

【胜地】 shèngdì 〈名〉famous scenic spot；place of natural beauty：避暑/度假～ summer/holiday resort ‖ 风景/海滨/疗养～ scenic/seaside/health resort ‖ 旅游～ tourist mecca

【胜负】 shèng-fù 〈名〉victory or defeat；success or failure：～未定的比赛 open game ‖ 比赛～难分。The race is too close to call. ‖ ～未定。Victory hangs in the balance. / Victory is not yet decided.

【胜过】 shèngguò 〈动〉be better than；be superior to；excel；prevail over；surpass：～对手 overstride one's opponent ‖ ～原作 outshine the original ‖ 盟军在数量上～敌军。The allies were superior in number to their enemies. / The allies outnumbered their enemies. ‖ 该公司在产品质量上～其他公司。This company excels its opponents in the quality of its products.

【胜会】 shènghuì 〈名〉〈书〉distinguished/grand gathering；great festive occasion

【胜机】 shèngjī 〈名〉chance of winning；winning chance：把握～ seize the chance to win ‖ 痛失～ lose the winning chance with regret

【胜迹】 shèngjì 〈名〉famous historical site：名山～ famous mountains and historical sites

【胜绩】 shèngjì 〈名〉win；victory（in sports competition）：到目前为止，主队尚无～。The host team has had no wins so far.

【胜景】 shèngjǐng 〈名〉beautiful scenery/landscape；scenic beauty：浏览几处～ sample/tour several resorts

【胜境】 shèngjìng 〈名〉❶ scenic spot；beautiful place ❷（of literary works）beautiful conception

【胜局】 shèngjú 〈名〉success；victory：我们～已定。Victory is a foregone conclusion for us.

【胜利】 shènglì 〈动〉❶ be victorious；triumph（over）；win（in a competition）：歌颂～ hail the victory ‖ 欢庆～ rejoice over victory ‖ 获得～ achieve/gain/win a triumph/victory ‖ 庆祝～ celebrate a victory/win ‖ 确保～ ensure victory ‖ 赢得一个又一个的～ gain/win a succession of victories ‖ 不光彩的～ inglorious victory ‖ 辉煌的～ brilliant/splendid victory ‖ 巨大的～ sensational/signal victory ‖ 决定性的～ decisive victory ‖ 连续/全面/伟大的～ successive/outright/great victory ‖ 轻而易举的～ easy victory ‖ 暂时的～ momentary triumph ‖ 最后的～ final/ultimate success/victory ‖ ～在望。Victory is in view/sight. ‖ 我们的斗争获得～。Our struggle is crowned with victory. ‖ 真理终究会获得～。Truth will ultimately prevail. ❷（of a task, conference, etc）attain the goal as planned：～完成任务 successfully carry out the task ‖ 大会～闭幕。The conference has concluded successfully.

〖～果实〗 shènglì guǒshí 〈名〉fruits of victory：保卫/篡夺/摘取～ defend/appropriate/pluck the fruits of victory

〖～者〗 shènglìzhě 〈名〉victor；winner

【胜率】 shènglǜ 〈名〉❶ winning chance；winning probability ❷ winning rate

【胜券】 shèngquàn 〈名〉confidence in victory：～在握 guaranteed victory；success is within one's grasp ⇨稳操～

【胜任】 shèngrèn 〈动〉be competent at/in sth；be qualified for sth；be equal to：～工作 be adequate to a job；be competent at/in one's work；be equal/up to a job ‖ ～职务 be fit for the role（of）‖ 基本/完全～ basically/perfectly competent ‖ 就品格和学识而言，他完全～那个职务。He is well-fitted for the post by character and attainments. ‖ 他不能～这项工作。He is inadequate for the task. ‖ 他很～教学工作。He is very competent at/for/in teaching. ‖ 我怀疑他能否～这个职务。I doubt his competence for such a job.

〖～愉快〗 shèngrèn-yúkuài 〈熟〉be fully competent；prove more than equal to the task

【胜似】 shèngsì 〈动〉be better than；surpass：～春光 surpass the splendour of spring ‖ ～亲人 be dearer than one's own family members

【胜诉】 shèngsù 〈动〉win a lawsuit；win a court case：如果这次不能～，我将上诉。If I couldn't win this time, I would appeal.

〖～方〗 shèngsùfāng 〈名〉winner；winning party

【胜算】 shèngsuàn 〈名〉〈书〉stratagem which ensures success：操～ be sure of success ‖ 无～ be out of running ‖ 有～ be in the running

【胜游】 shèngyóu 〈动〉pleasure trip

【胜友】 shèngyǒu 〈名〉〈书〉good/bosom friend

【胜仗】 shèngzhàng 〈名〉victorious battle；victory；triumph：打～ win a battle；score a victory

【胜者王侯败者寇】 shèng zhě wánghóu bài zhě kòu 〈熟〉those who win will be nobles while those who are defeated will be bandits—nothing succeeds like success

晟 shèng 〈形〉〈书〉❶ bright ❷ flourishing；prosperous

乘 shèng 〈书〉❶〈量〉war chariot drawn by four horses：兵车二百～ two hundred war chariots ‖ 千～之国 state of a thousand chariots ❷〈名〉historical records；annals：⇨史～
⇨chéng

盛 shèng 〈形〉❶ exuberant；flourishing；prosperous：由～转衰 change from prosperity to decline ‖ 樱花开得很～。The cherry trees are in full bloom. ‖ 这里蔬菜长势很～。This area is exuberant in the growth of vegetables. ⇨～开；繁～；兴～ ❷ abundant；plentiful：⇨～产；～馔；丰～ ❸ great；huge：⇨～名；～怒 ❹ magnificent；grand：⇨～大；～会；～况 ❺ popular；common；widespread：⇨～传；～行 ❻ sparing no effort：～夸 praise highly/profusely；laud to the skies ⇨～赞 ❼ deep；profound：⇨～情；～意 ❽ vigorous；energetic：年轻气～ young and aggressive ‖ 火势很～。The fire is raging. ‖ 恐怕你的牢骚太～了。I am afraid you have got too many complaints.
⇨chéng

【盛产】 shèngchǎn 〈动〉abound in；be rich in；teem with：～煤铁 abound in coal and iron ‖ ～石油 be rich in oil ‖ ～鱼蟹 teem with fish and crabs ‖ ～西瓜的季节 watermelon season ‖ 这个国家～水果。This country abounds with fruits.

【盛传】 shèngchuán 〈动〉be widely known/rumoured；spread far and wide；be on everyone's lips：～的谣言 flying rumours ‖ 这个地区～着他的英雄事迹。His heroic deeds are widely known in this area.

【盛大】 shèngdà 〈形〉grand；magnificent；majestic：～的婚礼 big wedding ‖ ～的节日 grand festival ‖ ～的庆祝活动 huge celebration ‖ ～的宴会 grand banquet ‖ ～的游行 mammoth parade ‖ ～的招待会 gala/grand reception

【盛典】 shèngdiǎn 〈名〉grand ceremony/occasion：举行～ hold/perform a grand ceremony

【盛服】 shèngfú 〈名〉〈书〉full/rich dress；splendid attire：身穿节日～的女孩 girls in festive dress；girls in gala dress

【盛会】 shènghuì 〈名〉distinguished gathering；grand meeting；magnificent assembly：参加～ attend a huge gathering ‖ 组织～ organize a grand meeting ‖ 体育～ magnificent sports meet ‖ 团结的～ grand gathering of unity ‖ 婚礼是一个～。The wedding is quite an occasion.

【盛极一时】 shèngjí-yīshí 〈熟〉be in fashion/vogue for a time；be all the rage at the moment；prevail for a time：这本书当时～。The book had a great vogue then. / The book was all the rage then.

【盛季】 shèngjì 〈名〉peak period/season；busy season：浪漫主义的～ bloom of Romanticism ‖ 旅馆在～时收费较贵。Hotel costs more in season.

【盛景】 shèngjǐng 〈名〉great/grand occasion；spectacular scene

【盛举】 shèngjǔ 〈名〉great deeds/undertaking；worthy project：让我们共襄～。Let's cooperate in this great project.

【盛开】 shèngkāi 〈动〉（of flowers）be in full bloom；flourish：～的玫瑰 roses in full blossom ‖ 花园里繁花～。The garden is blazing with flowers. ‖ 玫瑰花已经～。The roses have come to bloom.

【盛况】 shèngkuàng 〈名〉grand occasion；spectacular event：国庆节的～引起了全世界的关注。The spectacular events of the National Day drew international attention.

〖～空前〗 shèngkuàng kōngqián 〈熟〉exceptionally/unprecedentedly grand occasion；unprecedented grandeur

【盛名】 shèngmíng 〈名〉glorious name；great/high reputation：不负～ live up to one's reputation ‖ 享有～ have a great/high reputation ‖ 在战争中英勇献身的人们赢得了永久的～。Those who died bravely in the war earned an everlasting glory.

〖～之下，其实难副〗 shèngmíng zhī xià, qí shí nán fù 〈熟〉a high reputation is hard to live up to；it is hard to live up to a great reputation

【盛年】 shèngnián 〈名〉robust years of one's life；prime of life：正值～ in one's prime ‖ 他在～时期去世。He died in the prime of his life. / He died in his prime.

【盛怒】 shèngnù 〈动〉be very angry；be furious；be in a rage：～之下 in a fury/passion ‖ 他们的罪行激起了人民的～。By their sins they provoked the wrath of the people.

【盛期】 shèngqī 〈名〉high season；peak period

【盛气凌人】 shèngqì-língrén 〈熟〉domineering；arrogant and aggressive；pushy and overbearing；high and mighty：不要这么～！Don't be so arrogant and aggressive! ‖ 他早在童年时就～。He was

domineering as a little boy.

【盛情】 shèngqíng 〈名〉great kindness; boundless hospitality: 受到～款待 be accorded lavish hospitality; be entertained in a lavish style ‖ 谢谢你的～款待。Thank you for your hospitality. / Many thanks for the hospitality you showed me.

〖～难却〗 shèngqíng-nánquè 〈熟〉would be ungracious not to accept a kind offer; not-to-be-refused hospitality: 实在是～。It's hard to turn down the offer made with such warm-heartedness.

【盛秋】 shèngqiū 〈名〉full/high autumn

【盛世】 shèngshì 〈名〉prosperous age/period; flourishing age; time of prosperity: 他生于太平～。He was born in times of peace and prosperity.

【盛事】 shèngshì 〈名〉grand occasion; great event; occasion of great festivity: 皇室婚礼是喜庆的～。The royal wedding was an occasion of great festivity.

【盛暑】 shèngshǔ 〈名〉sweltering summer heat; very hot weather; dog days

【盛衰】 shèng-shuāi 〈名〉prosperity and decline; ebb and flow; wax and wane; rise and fall; ups and downs

〖～荣辱〗 shèngshuāi-róngrǔ 〈熟〉prosperity and decline, glory and humiliation—rise and fall; ups and downs; vicissitudes of life: 中国历代的～ prosperity and decline, glory and humiliation of the dynasties in ancient China

【盛夏】 shèngxià 〈名〉full/high summer: ～时节 height of summer

【盛行】 shèngxíng 〈动〉be current/prevalent; be in vogue/fashion; flourish: 开始～起来 come into fashion; start to flourish ‖ 极为～ be exceedingly prevalent ‖ 去年以来,这首歌～不衰。The song has retained its vogue ever since last year.

〖～风〗 shèngxíngfēng 〈名〉[气象] prevailing wind

〖～一时〗 shèngxíng-yīshí 〈熟〉be in vogue for a time; have a brief vogue; prevail for a time; be prevalent for a time: 那些插图曾经使那本书～。Those illustrations gave popularity to the book.

【盛宴】 shèngyàn 〈名〉gala/square meal; grand banquet; luxurious feast: 设～招待客人 hold a grand banquet in honour of the guests

【盛意】 shèngyì 〈名〉great kindness; generosity

【盛誉】 shèngyù 〈名〉great fame; high reputation: 满载～ cover with glory ‖ 赢得国际～ attain/gain/obtain/win international reputation ‖ 享有～的学校 school with excellent/fine/enviable reputation

【盛赞】 shèngzàn 〈动〉extol; highly praise; speak of in glowing terms; be full of praise for: ～美德/功绩 extol sb's virtues/merits ‖ ～中国的经济发展 heap praises on China's economic development

【盛馔】 shèngzhuàn 〈名〉grand banquet; sumptuous dinner

【盛装】 shèngzhuāng 〈名〉gala/rich dress; splendid attire: 穿上节日～ be dressed in one's holiday best ‖ 国庆前夕,整个国家披上了节日～。The whole country was in its festival dress on the eve of the National Day.

剩 shèng 〈动〉be left over; remain: ～菜～饭 leftovers ‖ ～货 surplus goods ‖ 十减七～三。Seven from ten leaves three. ‖ 屋里只～他们俩。Only two of them were left in the room. ‖ 我们把钱花得一分没～。We have spent all the money. ⇨～余;过～

【剩磁】 shèngcí 〈名〉[物理] residual magnetism

【剩下】 shèngxia 〈动〉be left (over); remain: ～多少? How much is left? ‖ 大家都走了,只～他一个人。They have all gone. He is the only one left. ‖ 那天在～的时间里我们到处观光。We spent the remainder of the day sightseeing.

【剩余】 shèngyú 〈动〉be left (over); remain: ～库存 residue stock ‖ ～粮食 food surplus; surplus grain ‖ ～作战物资 war surpluses ‖ 巴西有很多～咖啡。Brazil has a big surplus of coffee.

〖～产品〗 shèngyú chǎnpǐn 〈名〉surplus product

〖～价值〗 shèngyú jiàzhí 〈名〉[经济] surplus value: 创造～ produce surplus value

〖～劳动〗 shèngyú láodòng 〈名〉surplus labour

〖～劳动力〗 shèngyú láodònglì 〈名〉surplus work force

〖～物资〗 shèngyú wùzī 〈名〉surplus material

shī

尸 shī ❶〈名〉〈古〉person sitting behind the altar of a memorial ceremony, acting as the deceased during the performance of sacrificial rites ❷〈动〉〈书〉hold/occupy a position without doing one's duty: ⇨～位素餐 ❸〈名〉dead body; corpse; remains: 认～ identify a corpse; identify a dead body ‖ 干～ mummified corpse ‖ 兽～ carcass ⇨～首;毁～灭迹;僵～

【尸斑】 shībān 〈名〉[医学] cadaveric ecchymoses; postmortem lividity; livor (mortis)

【尸袋】 shīdài 〈名〉body bag

【尸骨】 shīgǔ 〈名〉❶ bones of the dead; skeleton: 挖出～ dig up the skeleton ‖ 掩埋～ bury the bones ❷ corpse; remains; dead body: ⇨～未寒

〖～未寒〗 shīgǔ-wèihán 〈熟〉be hardly cold in one's grave; when the body was still warm; when sb has just passed away

【尸骸】 shīhái ＝ 尸骨 shīgǔ

【尸横遍野】 shīhéngbiànyě 〈熟〉be literally littered/strewn with corpses

【尸检】 shījiǎn 〈名〉[医学] autopsy; necropsy

【尸碱】 shījiǎn 〈名〉[化学] animal alkaloid; ptomaine

〖～中毒〗 shījiǎn zhòngdú 〈名〉[化学] ptomaine poisoning

【尸居余气】 shījū-yúqì 〈熟〉❶ be as good as dead; be at one's last gasp; be at the point of death; be dying ❷ be a living corpse; be lifeless

【尸蜡】 shīlà 〈名〉❶ well-preserved corpse ❷[医学] grave wax; adipocere

【尸身】 shīshēn ＝ 尸体 shītǐ

【尸首】 shīshou 〈名〉dead body (of a human being); corpse

【尸体】 shītǐ 〈名〉corpse; dead body; cadaver; carcass: 一具～ a corpse ‖ 安葬～ entomb a body ‖ 辨认～ identify a corpse ‖ 焚化～ cremate the body ‖ 掩埋/埋葬～ bury a dead body ‖ ～内部检查 internal postmortem examination

〖～腐烂〗 shītǐ fǔlàn 〈名〉postmortem putrefaction

〖～火化〗 shītǐ huǒhuà 〈名〉cremation

〖～检验〗 shītǐ jiǎnyàn 〈名〉necropsy; autopsy

〖～鉴定〗 shītǐ jiàndìng 〈名〉identification of the dead

〖～解剖〗 shītǐ jiěpōu 〈名〉autopsy; cadaver dissection: ～室 autopsy room

〖～冷藏〗 shītǐ lěngcáng 〈名〉cryonics

〖～剖检〗 shītǐ pōujiǎn 〈名〉ptomatopsia; ptomatopsy

【尸位】 shīwèi 〈动〉〈书〉hold a post without doing any work

〖～素餐〗 shīwèi-sùcān 〈熟〉neglect the duties of an office while taking the pay; hold an office without doing a stroke of work

〖～误国〗 shīwèi-wùguó 〈熟〉neglect the duties of an office to the detriment of national interest; be remiss in one's duties and harm the national interest

失 shī ❶〈动〉lose: ～民心 lose the support of the people ‖ ～体面 lose face ‖ 得大于～。Gains outweigh losses. ‖ 有～才有得。You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs. ⇨～败; 损～ ❷〈动〉cannot find: ⇨～踪;迷～ ❸〈动〉lose control of: ⇨～手;～足 ❹〈动〉become unusual or abnormal: ⇨～神;～态 ❺〈动〉fail to achieve one's end: ⇨～望;～意 ❻〈动〉violate: ⇨～礼;～约 ❼〈名〉mistake; slip; error; mishap: ～于繁琐 have the effect of being too detailed ⇨～误;过～

【失败】 shībài 〈动〉❶ be defeated; lose (a war, etc): 承认～ admit/acknowledge/confess/concede defeat ‖ 屡遭～ suffer defeat after defeat; suffer repeated defeats ‖ 遭到～ meet with/encounter a defeat ‖ 遭受～ suffer/undergo a defeat ‖ 招致～ bring defeat upon oneself; invite/court defeat ‖ 必然的～ sure defeat ‖ 惨重的～ crushing/disastrous/overwhelming defeat ‖ 彻底的～ complete defeat ‖ 接连～ successive defeats ‖ 外交上的～ diplomatic defeat ‖ 他虽～但仍保持了尊严。He remained dignified in defeat. ❷ fail: 导致～ lead to failure ‖ 防止/加速/造成～ prevent/accelerate/cause failure ‖ 遭受/正视～ experience/face failure ‖ 招致～ court/invite failure ‖ 注定～ be bound/doomed to fail ‖ 部分～ partial flop/failure ‖ 彻底～ complete/abysmal/utter failure ‖ 从～中解脱出来 survive failure ‖ 不要害怕～。Don't be afraid of failures. ‖ 两国间的和谈～了。Peace talks between the two countries have failed.

〖～情绪〗 shībài qíngxù 〈名〉defeatist emotions/sentiments

〖～是成功之母〗 shībài shì chénggōng zhī mǔ 〈熟〉failure is the mother of success; failure teaches success; defeat is the mother of victory

〖～者〗 shībàizhě 〈名〉loser

〖～主义〗 shībàizhǔyì 〈名〉defeatism

【失步】 shībù 〈动〉[机械] be out of step; step out

S

〖~操作〗 shībù cāozuò 〈名〉out-of-step operation
〖~运行〗 shībù yùnxíng 〈名〉out-of-step operation
【失策】 shīcè ❶〈动〉be unwise (in devising tactics, etc): 计划/指挥~ be unwise in planning/directing ‖ 他提议调停是~。He is off the track with his offer of mediation. ‖ 这样做非常~。It was a very unwise move. ❷〈名〉error (in tactics, etc): 觉察到自己的~ perceive one's error
【失察】 shīchá 〈动〉neglect one's supervisory duties: 一时~ commit a momentary oversight ‖ 对下属~ fail to supervise one's subordinates
【失常】 shīcháng 〈动〉be abnormal/odd: 精神~ be distraught; be mentally deranged; not be in one's right mind ‖ 举止~ act oddly
【失宠】 shīchǒng 〈动〉〈贬〉fall from favour/grace (with sb); fall into disfavour/disgrace; be out of favour; be in disgrace: ~于领导 fall out of favour with the leadership ‖ ~官员 out-of-favour official
【失传】 shīchuán 〈动〉be lost; no longer exist: ~的药方 lost prescription ‖ ~的艺术 lost art ‖ 这种技艺已~了。The art was lost to the world.
【失磁】 shīcí 〈名〉[物理] loss of excitation/field
〖~继电器〗 shīcí jìdiànqì 〈名〉excitation-loss/field-loss relay
【失聪】 shīcōng 〈动〉become deaf; have a hearing loss: 双耳~ become deaf in both ears ‖ 一耳~ be deaf in one ear ‖ 右耳/左耳~ be deaf in the right/left ear ‖ 他患过耳疾,曾一度~。He had an ear infection that made him deaf for some time.
【失措】 shīcuò 〈动〉be at a loss as to what to do; lose one's presence of mind; lose one's head; become panic-stricken: 茫然~ be at a total loss as to what to do ‖ 一声爆炸使全镇的人惊慌~。An explosion threw the entire town into disarray.
【失单】 shīdān 〈名〉list of lost/stolen articles/property: 向警方提供~ provide a list of the lost property for the police
【失当】 shīdàng 〈形〉not suitable; inappropriate; improper: 处理~ be improperly handled ‖ 举止~ behave inappropriately ‖ 言语~ make inappropriate remarks
【失盗】 shīdào = 失窃 shīqiè
【失道寡助】 shīdào-guǎzhù 〈熟〉an unjust cause finds meagre/little/scant support; those who do not have justice on their side will get little help: 他们~,日子很不好过。Lacking popular support for their unjust cause, they found the going very tough. ⇨ 得道多助,~
【失地】 shīdì ❶〈动〉lose territory: ~千里 lose a broad/large/vast expanse of land ❷〈名〉lost territory: 收复~ regain/recover lost territory
【失掉】 shīdiào 〈动〉❶ lose; forfeit: ~磁性 lose magnetism ‖ ~联络 lose contact; be out of touch with sb ❷ miss; let slip: ~机会 lose/miss a chance/an opportunity ‖ ~目标 miss one's mark ‖ ~战机 fail to grasp a good opportunity to win the battle
【失读症】 shīdúzhèng 〈名〉[医学] alexia: 患~ suffer from alexia
【失而复得】 shī'érfùdé 〈熟〉regain what is lost
【失范】 shīfàn 〈动〉be irregular; not obey the accepted legal or moral rules: 严重的市场~ serious non-standard market operations
【失分】 shīfēn 〈动〉lose points (in a game, test, etc): 我在翻译题上~最多。I lost most of my points in the translation part.
【失和】 shīhé 〈动〉be/become estranged from each other; fail to keep on good terms: 彻底~ be completely estranged ‖ 与父母~ become estranged from one's parents
【失衡】 shīhéng 〈动〉lose balance: 比例~ be disproportionate ‖ 供求~ imbalance between supply and demand ‖ 预算~ budget imbalance ‖ 社会和经济发展~ imbalance of social and economic development ‖ 该国的经济发展一度~。The economic development in the country remained unbalanced for some time.
【失怙】 shīhù 〈动〉〈书〉be bereaved of one's father; have lost one's father
【失欢】 shīhuān 〈动〉lose favour with sb; fall/be out of favour with sb; fall into disfavour
【失悔】 shīhuǐ 〈动〉regret; repent: ~发了脾气 regret losing one's temper ‖ 深感~ deeply/bitterly regret ‖ 他~自己没有上过大学。He regrets that he never went to college.
【失婚】 shīhūn 〈动〉❶ lose one's spouse to death ❷ divorce and remain unmarried
【失魂落魄】 shīhún-luòpò 〈熟〉be driven to distraction; be panic-stricken; be scared out of one's wits; be hopeless and despondent: 吓得~ be scared/frightened out of one's wits/life
【失火】 shīhuǒ 〈动〉catch fire; be on fire: ~地点 fire scene/spot ‖ ~原因 cause of the fire ‖ 仓库~了! The store house is on fire! ‖ 他家~了。A fire took place/occurred in his house.
【失计】 shījì = 失策 shīcè
【失记】 shījì 〈动〉〈书〉forget; fail to remember: 年远~。I've forgotten all about it as it happened a long time ago.
【失检】 shījiǎn 〈动〉be indiscreet/imprudent: 容忍客人的~ endure the imprudence of one's guests ‖ 行为~ be indiscreet in one's action ‖ 言语~ commit a grave indiscretion in one's speech; be indiscreet with one's tongue; make indiscreet remarks
【失脚】 shījiǎo 〈动〉lose one's footing; miss one's step; slip: ~跌倒 lose one's footing/balance and fall
【失节】 shījié 〈动〉❶ lose one's integrity; be disloyal ❷ (of a woman) lose one's chastity/virginity: 宽恕妻子的~ condone the disloyalty of one's wife
【失禁】 shījìn 〈动〉[医学] be unable to restrain one's natural discharges; suffer from incontinence: 大小便~ suffer from incontinence of faeces and urine; be doubly incontinent
【失惊】 shījīng 〈动〉be startled/shocked; be taken aback: 举座~ shock all those present ‖ 容易~ be easily startled ‖ 那匹马~脱缰而逃。The horse bolted in terror.
【失敬】 shījìng 〈动〉〈套〉sorry I didn't recognize you; excuse me for my lack of manners: 没能去机场接您,~,~。Sorry for being unable to meet you at the airport.
【失控】 shīkòng 〈动〉lose control of; get out of control/hand: 物价~ runaway increase in prices ‖ 局势~。The situation got/was out of control. ‖ 汽车~了。The car went out of control. ‖ 足球迷们已经完全~了。The football fans have got completely out of hand.
【失口】 shīkǒu = 失言 shīyán
【失礼】 shīlǐ 〈动〉❶ commit a breach of etiquette: 举止完全~ behave with complete indiscretion ‖ 说话~ be disrespectful in one's speech ‖ 对顾客~ be impolite to customers ‖ 他生气时有些~。He's rather curt when he is angry. ❷〈套〉excuse me for my impropriety, lack of manners, etc: 对不起,~了。Pardon me for my lack of manners.
【失利】 shīlì 〈动〉suffer a defeat/setback; be defeated: 票房~ fail big at the box office ‖ 谈判~ suffer a setback in negotiation ‖ 在第一场比赛中~ lose the first game ‖ 在越野赛中~ suffer a defeat in the cross-country race ‖ 军事上的~ military reverse
【失恋】 shīliàn 〈动〉be lovelorn/jilted; be broken-hearted in love; be disappointed in love: ~的情人 jilted lover ‖ ~的痛苦 bitter taste of disappointed love ‖ 他~了。He suffered a failure in love.
【失灵】 shīlíng 〈动〉(of a machine, instrument, etc) not work (properly); be out of order; malfunction: 计算机/听觉~ computer/hearing malfunction ‖ 开关~。The switch is out of order. ‖ 刹车~了。The brakes failed. ‖ 制导设备~,致使火箭发射失败了。A guidance malfunction resulted in the failure of the rocket launch.
【失落】 shīluò 〈动〉❶ lose; drop: 不慎~ lose sth through carelessness ‖ 他上午把一块新手表~了。He lost his new watch this morning. ❷ (of a person) feel lost: ~的一代 lost generation
〖~感〗 shīluògǎn 〈名〉sense of loss; feeling of being lost: 下岗后,他有一种强烈的~。He had a very strong sense of loss after he was laid off.
【失迷】 shīmí 〈动〉lose one's direction/way/bearings; get lost
【失密】 shīmì 〈动〉leak out a secret; give away confidential secrets/information: 谨防~ guard against leakage of secrets ‖ 怎么~的? How did the secret leak out?
【失眠】 shīmián 〈动〉suffer from insomnia: ~一整夜 be restless for the whole night; lie awake all night; have a white night ‖ 老是~ be plagued by insomnia ‖ 昨晚他~了。He was sleepless last night.
〖~患者〗 shīmián huànzhě 〈名〉insomniac
〖~症〗 shīmiánzhèng 〈名〉insomnia: 患~的老人 insomniac old man ‖ 他患有~。He suffers from insomnia. / He has insomnia.
【失明】 shīmíng 〈动〉lose one's eyesight; go/become blind: 双目~ be blind in both eyes ‖ 右眼/左眼~ be blind in the right/left eye ‖ 先天性~ congenital blindness ‖ 他在一场意外中~。He

was blinded in an accident.
【失陪】 shīpéi 〈动〉〈套〉excuse me (when one wants to leave)：对不起，～了，我还要参加一个重要会议。Excuse me, I have to leave for an important meeting.
【失窃】 shīqiè 〈动〉be burglarized; have things stolen; suffer loss by theft：～的珠宝 lost jewels ‖ ～款项 stolen money ‖ ～事件 robbery; burglary ‖ 警察追回了～的手表。The police recovered the stolen watch. ‖ 我出差的时候，家中～了。When I was out on business, my house was burgled.
〖～物〗 shīqièwù 〈名〉pilferage
【失去】 shīqù 〈动〉lose：～国籍 forfeit one's citizenship ‖ ～机会 miss a chance/an opportunity ‖ ～警觉 relax one's vigilance ‖ ～控制 lose one's grip (of); lose control(of); get out of hand/control ‖ ～理智 lose one's senses; be bereft of reason ‖ ～联系 lose touch/contact (with); be out of touch (with sb) ‖ ～民心 lose popular support ‖ ～耐心 lose/exhaust one's patience; get impatient ‖ ～权力 be stripped of power ‖ ～声望 lose one's popularity ‖ ～时效 be no longer effective/valid; cease to be in force ‖ ～威信 be discredited ‖ ～希望 lose hope; be bereft of hope ‖ ～信心/意义 lose confidence/meaning ‖ ～知觉 lay insensible; lose consciousness; fall into a coma ‖ 她～了美貌。She has lost her good looks. ‖ 他终于～了耐心。Her patience finally gave out. ‖ 好东西～了，我们才知道它的珍贵。We don't know a good thing till we've lost it. ‖ 这橡皮已～弹性。This rubber has lost its tone.
【失却】 shīquè 〈动〉〈书〉lose; be bereft of
【失群】 shīqún 〈动〉stray from one's flock：迷途～ be lost and left behind ‖ 一只～的大雁 a lost wild goose
【失认症】 shīrènzhèng 〈名〉agnosia; agnea：患有～ suffer from agnosia/agnea
【失散】 shīsàn 〈动〉be scattered; stray apart; be separated from and lose touch (with)：～多年 have had no news (of sb) for years ‖ 与同伴～ stray from one's companions
【失色】 shīsè 〈动〉❶ discolour; lose colour; fade (in clour)：年久～ be discoloured with the passage of time ‖ 窗帘被强烈的阳光晒得失了色。Strong sunlight has faded the curtain. ‖ 丝绸容易～。Silk discolours easily. ❷ turn pale; lose countenance：惊慌～ turn pale with fright/panic
【失闪】 shīshan 〈名〉mishap; accident：要是有个～，可不是闹着玩的。There would be serious consequences if anything went wrong.
【失墒】 shīshāng 〈动〉(of soil) lose moisture
【失身】 shīshēn 〈动〉(of a woman) lose one's virginity/chastity
【失神】 shīshén 〈动〉❶ be inattentive/absent-minded：上课～ be absent-minded in class ‖ 工作中他从不～。He's unfailingly attentive in work. ❷ be dejected; be out of sorts; be in low spirits：惘然～ be frustrated and in low spirits ‖ 她～地坐在那里，望着远方。She sat there in low spirits, staring into the distance.
【失慎】 shīshèn 〈动〉❶ be inadvertent/inattentive/heedless/indiscreet：我一时～打翻了架上的花瓶。I inadvertently upset a vase on the shelf. ‖ 如果不是一时～，他就不会把护照丢了。If he had not been so careless, he would not have lost his passport. ❷〈书〉catch fire; be on fire
【失声】 shīshēng 〈动〉❶ ejaculate (involuntarily); burst out：～大笑 burst out laughing; burst into laughter ‖ ～喊叫 exclaim outright ‖ 她～叫了起来。She cried out involuntarily. ❷ lose one's voice：痛哭～ be choked with tears; cry oneself hoarse
〖～痛哭〗 shīshēng-tòngkū 〈熟〉break/burst into tears; lose control and cry out loud：听到这个消息，她～起来。She broke into tears at the news.
【失时】 shīshí 〈动〉miss the season; let slip the opportunity：播种不能～。Don't miss the sowing season.
【失时效】 shīshíxiào 〈形〉[法律] stale：～的债务 stale debt
【失实】 shīshí 〈动〉be inconsistent with the facts; be inaccurate/unfounded/groundless：～的说法 false statement ‖ ～的消息 incorrect information ‖ 报道～。The report was inaccurate. ‖ 传闻～。The rumour was unfounded.
【失势】 shīshì 〈动〉lose power and influence; be out of power：～隐退 hide one's diminished head ‖ 暂时～ temporary loss of power
【失事】 shīshì 〈动〉be wrecked; have an accident：轮船在非洲海岸～了。The ship was wrecked off the coast of Africa. ‖ 一百多人在这次飞机～中丧生。More than 100 people were killed in the plane crash.
〖～地点〗 shīshì dìdiǎn 〈名〉crash/wreckage site; site of the crash
【失恃】 shīshì 〈动〉〈书〉lose one's mother in childhood; be bereaved of one's mother in childhood
【失收】 shīshōu 〈动〉❶ (of crops) fail：今年夏季作物因干旱～。The summer crops failed this year due to the drought. ❷ not be included：～的文章 uncollected/unanthologized article
【失手】 shīshǒu 〈动〉❶ make a slip of one's hand; accidentally drop sth/hurt sb：～打碎了茶杯 accidentally drop the cup and break it ‖ 一怒之下，他～打了他的老板。In a fit of rage, he struck his boss accidentally. ❷ lose (a game) unexpectedly; be defeated unexpectedly
【失守】 shīshǒu 〈动〉(of a fortress, castle, city, etc) fall; be captured：这座城市在遭受一阵猛烈的炮击之后～。This city fell after heavy bombardment.
【失水】 shīshuǐ 〈名〉[医学] dehydration
【失溲】 shīsōu 〈名〉[中医] incontinence of urine
【失速】 shīsù 〈动〉[航空] stall; burble：进入～下降状态 go into a stall ‖ 脱离～下降状态 get out of a stall
〖～滑翔〗 shīsù huáxiáng 〈名〉stalled glide
〖～角〗 shīsùjiǎo 〈名〉burble angle
〖～指示器〗 shīsù zhǐshìqì 〈名〉stall indicator
〖～状态〗 shīsù zhuàngtài 〈名〉stall conditions
【失算】 shīsuàn 〈动〉miscalculate; misjudge; be injudicious：有点～ make a little miscalculation (about) ‖ 严重～ bad/glaring/serious miscalculation ‖ 政治上～ political miscalculation ‖ 在女儿的婚姻上，夫妇俩～了。The couple took their mark amiss over their daughter's marriage. ‖ 这一次他可～了。He miscalculated/misjudged this time.
【失所】 shīsuǒ 〈动〉be homeless; be displaced：～农民/平民 displaced farmers/civillians ⇨流离～
【失态】 shītài 〈动〉lose control of oneself; not be one's usual self; forget oneself：酒后～ forget oneself in one's cups ‖ 他没有意识到自己已～。He didn't realize what a gaffe he'd made.
【失调】 shītiáo ❶〈动〉lose balance/proportion：比例～ disproportion ‖ 经济～ economic dislocation ‖ 贸易～ trade imbalance ‖ 人口比例～ population imbalance ‖ 生产与消费～ maladjustment in production and consumption ‖ 雨水～ abnormal rainfall ‖ 供求严重～。There is a serious/substantial imbalance between supply and demand. ❷〈动〉be lacking in proper care：产后～ lack proper care after childbirth ‖ 先天不足，后天～ be born weak and ill cared for after birth ❸〈名〉[电子] maladjustment; detuning
〖～电流〗 shītiáo diànliú 〈名〉offset current
〖～电容器〗 shītiáo diànróngqì 〈名〉detuning capacitor/condenser
〖～电压〗 shītiáo diànyā 〈名〉offset voltage
〖～指数〗 shītiáo zhǐshù 〈名〉index of detuning
【失望】 shīwàng ❶〈动〉lose hope/heart/confidence：从不～ never give up hope ‖ 别～！Don't lose hope/heart! ❷〈形〉disappointed; frustrated：表示～ express one's disappointment ‖ 感到～ be disappointed ‖ 令人～ be disappointing ‖ 对工作～ feel disappointed in one's job ‖ 对孩子～ feel frustrated with one's children ‖ 极其～ be greatly/extremely disappointed ‖ 不要使我～。Don't let me down.
【失物】 shīwù 〈名〉lost property/article：归还～ return lost property to its owner ‖ 认领～ claim one's lost property ‖ 寻找～ look for lost articles ‖ ～招领 advertise for the owner of a lost article ‖ ～登记 lost goods registration
〖～招领处〗 shīwù zhāolǐngchù 〈名〉lost property office; lost-and-found (office)
【失误】 shīwù 〈动〉err or make a mistake(out of negligence, imcompetence,etc)：发球～ commit a service error ‖ 工作～ make a mistake in one's work ‖ 接球～ muff/fumble/miss a ball ‖ 判断～ lapse/error/mistake in judgement; misjudgement ‖ 外交～ diplomatic mistake ‖ 重大～ serious mistake; blunder ‖ 工作中难免会有～。It is hard to avoid mistakes in one's work. ‖ 他击中三次，～两次。He scored three hits and two misses.
〖～概率〗 shīwù gàilǜ 〈名〉miss probability
【失陷】 shīxiàn 〈动〉(of cities, fortresses, territory, etc) fall; fall into enemy hands; be captured：小镇最终～，落入敌人手中。The town finally fell to the enemy.
【失笑】 shīxiào 〈动〉cannot refrain from laughing; cannot help laughing：⇨哑然～

【失效】 shīxiào 〈动〉lose efficacy/effectiveness; cease to be effective; be no longer in force; become invalid: 自动～ automatically cease to be in force ‖ 这药已经～。The medicine no longer has any effect. / This medicine has lost its strength. ‖ 超过期限，专利权就会～。Beyond the time limit, patent rights will lose their efficiency. ‖ 他的保险单已～。His insurance policy has lapsed.
〖～产权〗 shīxiào chǎnquán 〈名〉bad title
〖～磁道〗 shīxiào cídào 〈名〉[计算机] dead track
〖～法律〗 shīxiào fǎlǜ 〈名〉expired law
〖～日期〗 shīxiào rìqī 〈名〉expiry date; date of expiration
〖～寿命〗 shīxiào shòumìng 〈名〉burn-out life
〖～弹簧〗 shīxiào tánhuáng 〈名〉dead spring
〖～条款〗 shīxiào tiáokuǎn 〈名〉invalid clause
〖～条约〗 shīxiào tiáoyuē 〈名〉void treaty
〖～支票〗 shīxiào zhīpiào 〈名〉stale cheque
【失谐】 shīxié 〈名〉[无线电] mismatching; detuning
〖～电路〗 shīxié diànlù 〈名〉detuned circuit
〖～式〗 shīxiéshì 〈名〉off-tune type: ～鉴频器 off-tune type discriminator
〖～天线〗 shīxié tiānxiàn 〈名〉dumb antenna
【失写症】 shīxiězhèng [医学] anorthography
【失信】 shīxìn 〈动〉break one's promise; go back on one's word: ～于民 (of a government) lose the confidence of the people ‖ ～容易再得难。It's easier to lose faith than to find it again. / It's easier to lose your friend's confidence than to gain it again.
【失修】 shīxiū 〈动〉(of houses, etc) be in bad repair; fall into disrepair: 年久～ have long been out of repair; have been neglected for years ‖ ～的学校 poorly-maintained school ‖ 这台机器～。The machine is out of repair.
【失序】 shīxù 〈动〉lose order; go out of order
【失学】 shīxué 〈动〉be denied the opportunity of education; be deprived of schooling; drop out of school: 她十岁就～了。She was deprived of schooling at the age of ten. / She dropped out of school at the age of ten.
〖～儿童〗 shīxué'értóng 〈名〉(school) dropout: 希望工程使无数～重返校园。Project Hope has sent numerous school dropouts back to school again.
【失血】 shīxuè 〈动〉lose blood: ～过多 excessive loss of blood
〖～后贫血〗 shīxuèhòu pínxuè 〈名〉[医学] post-haemorrhagic anaemia
【失言】 shīyán 〈动〉make an indiscreet remark; have a lapse/slip of the tongue: 酒后～ make an indiscreet remark under the influence of alcohol ‖ 人有时难免会～。A few slips of the tongue are inevitable. ‖ 那不过是一时～。That's just a slip of the tongue.
【失业】 shīyè 〈动〉lose one's job; be unemployed/jobless; be out of work: 减少/面临/控制～ alleviate/face/curb unemployment ‖ ～工人 unemployed/jobless worker ‖ 变相～ disguised unemployment ‖ 长期～ chronic unemployment ‖ 大量～ mass unemployment ‖ 季节性/结构性/全国性～ seasonal/structural/nationwide unemployment ‖ 那家工厂的倒闭使许多人～。The bankruptcy of that factory put many people out of work. / The bankruptcy of that factory took away the jobs of many people.
〖～保险〗 shīyè bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉unemployment insurance
〖～补助〗 shīyè bǔzhù 〈名〉unemployment compensation
〖～大军〗 shīyè dàjūn 〈名〉army of the unemployed: 许多人加入了～。Many people joined the ranks of the unemployed.
〖～救济金〗 shīyè jiùjìjīn 〈名〉dole; unemployment relief/pension; out-of-work benefit: 接受～ be on the dole
〖～率〗 shīyèlǜ 〈名〉jobless rate; unemployment rate; rate of unemployment: 控制～ check unemployment ‖ ～逐渐/急剧上升 increasing/surging joblessness ‖ 高/低～ high/low unemployment ‖ ～达到百分之十。Unemployment hit 10%.
〖～赔偿〗 shīyè péicháng 〈名〉unemployment compensation
〖～人口〗 shīyè rénkǒu 〈名〉jobless population
〖～者〗 shīyèzhě 〈名〉the jobless/unemployed; person out of work: 帮助～再就业 help the unemployed find work again ‖ ～寻求政府的帮助。The unemployed seek help from the government.
〖～专用基金〗 shīyè zhuānyòng jījīn 〈名〉unemployment accommodation fund

【失仪】 shīyí 〈动〉forget one's manners; commit a breach of etiquette
【失宜】 shīyí 〈形〉〈书〉inappropriate; improper: 处置～ handle improperly
【失意】 shīyì 〈动〉have one's aspirations, plans, etc thwarted; be frustrated/disappointed: 克服～情绪 get over one's disappointment ‖ 掩饰～ hide one's disappointment ‖ 情场～ be frustrated/disappointed in love
【失迎】 shīyíng 〈动〉〈套〉be sorry for failing to meet a guest: ～！～！Excuse me for not meeting you (at the gate).
【失语】 shīyǔ 〈动〉❶〈书〉＝失言 shīyán ❷ be unable to speak; have difficulty in speech
〖～症〗 shīyǔzhèng 〈名〉[医学] aphasia
【失约】 shīyuē 〈动〉fail to keep an appointment: 第一次和朋友约会你可不能～。You must not miss your very first appointment with your new friend.
【失责】 shīzé 〈动〉fail to do one's duty; be derelict in one's duty
【失着】 shīzhāo 〈动〉make a careless/an unwise move
【失真】 shīzhēn ❶〈动〉(of voice, images, etc) lack fidelity; not be true to the original: 这部电影的情节～。The plot of the movie lacks fidelity. ❷〈名〉[电子] distortion; infidelity: ～的收音机 distorted radio ‖ 频率～ frequency distortion
〖～测量〗 shīzhēn cèliáng 〈名〉distortion measurement
〖～电路〗 shīzhēn diànlù 〈名〉distortion circuit
〖～图像〗 shīzhēn túxiàng 〈名〉distorted image
【失之东隅，收之桑榆】 shī zhī dōngyú, shōu zhī sāngyú 〈熟〉lose in the east and gain in the west—make up on the roundabouts what one loses on the swings
【失之过宽】 shīzhīguòkuān 〈熟〉err on the side of leniency
【失之过严】 shīzhīguòyán 〈熟〉err on the side of severity
【失之毫厘，谬以千里】 shī zhī háolí, miù yǐ qiānlǐ 〈熟〉an error the breadth of a single hair can lead you a thousand *li*—a small discrepancy leads to a great error
【失之交臂】 shīzhī-jiāobì 〈熟〉lose sb/sth by a narrow margin; just miss the person/opportunity; fail to meet sb by a narrow chance; let slip a good chance close at hand
【失职】 shīzhí 〈动〉fail in one's duty; fail to do one's job; neglect one's duty; be derelict in one's duty: 如果我不警告你的行为有危险，我便～了。I would be failing in my duty if I didn't warn you of the dangers of your action.
〖～罪〗 shīzhízuì 〈名〉offence of misconduct in office: 犯～ be guilty of a dereliction/breach of duty
【失重】 shīzhòng 〈动〉[物理] be weightless: 宇宙飞船中的～状态 weightlessness in a spacecraft
【失主】 shīzhǔ 〈名〉owner/possessor of lost property: 将失物归还～ return the lost property to its owner ‖ 这个包的～一定很着急。The owner of this lost bag must be extremely worried.
【失踪】 shīzōng 〈动〉disappear; go/become missing; cannot be found: ～船只/士兵 missing ship/soldier ‖ 空难中～的飞行员 pilot missing in the air crash ‖ 在这次地震中，有两百多人～。In the earthquake, more than 200 people are missing.
〖～案〗 shīzōng'àn 〈名〉missing person case
【失足】 shīzú 〈动〉❶ lose one's footing; miss one's step; slip: ～落水 slip and fall into the water ‖ 在泥泞的路上～滑倒 one's foot slips on a muddy road ‖ 猎人～掉下悬崖。The hunter missed his step and fell down the cliff. ‖ 她～滚下楼梯。She tripped and tumbled down the stairs. ❷ take a wrong step in life; make a stumble; take a false step: ⇨～青年
〖～青年〗 shīzú qīngnián 〈名〉young offender; juvenile delinquent: 改造～ reform juvenile delinquents

师 shī ❶〈名〉〈书〉people; everyone ❷〈名〉[军事] division: 步兵/骑兵～ infantry/cavalry division ‖ 空降～ parachute division ‖ 坦克/装甲～ tank/armoured division ‖ 一二五～ Division 125 ⇨～部；～长 ❸〈名〉troops; army: 雄～ mighty army ‖ 正义之～ army dedicated to a just cause ⇨班～；出～不利；挥～ ❹〈名〉tutor; master; teacher: 尊～爱生 respect teachers and cherish students ‖ ～者，所以传道受业解惑也。It's the teacher's responsibility to transmit wisdom, impart knowledge, and resolve doubts. ‖ 严～出高徒。An outstanding student comes from a strict teacher. ⇨～长；教～；良～益友 ❺〈动〉〈书〉learn; imitate: ～从张大千 study painting under Zhang Daqian ⇨～承；～

法 ❸〈名〉model; example: ⇨前世不忘,后世之~ ❹〈名〉person skilled in a certain profession: ⇨厨~; 工程~; 律~ ❺〈名〉〈尊〉[for a Buddhist monk] master: ⇨禅~; 法~ ❻〈名〉[a form of address derived from the relationship between teachers and students or between masters and apprentices]: ⇨~母; ~兄

【师表】 shībiǎo 〈名〉〈书〉person of exemplary virtue: 堪称~ may be called a model of virtue and learning ⇨为人~

【师部】 shībù 〈名〉[军事] division headquarters

【师承】 shīchéng 〈书〉❶〈动〉study under (a teacher, usu with reference to a particular school of thought or learning); be a disciple (of) ❷〈名〉transmission from master to disciple: 这些艺人各有自己的~。These artists have each inherited the traditions of their respective masters.

【师出无名】 shīchū-wúmíng 〈熟〉dispatch troops without a just/righteous cause—carry out a campaign without justifiable reason; do sth without a proper reason

【师出有名】 shīchū-yǒumíng 〈熟〉dispatch troops with a just cause—carry out a campaign with a justifiable reason; do sth with a proper reason

【师道】 shīdào 〈名〉❶ transmission of teachings from masters to disciples ❷ principles that a master abides by ❸ status and respectful role of a teacher

〖~尊严〗 shīdào-zūnyán 〈熟〉dignity of the teaching profession

【师德】 shīdé 〈名〉teacher's/teaching ethics: ~高尚 be an ethical teacher ‖ ~规范 code of teachers' professional ethics

【师弟】 shīdì 〈名〉❶ junior male fellow apprentice/student ❷ son of one's master/tutor (younger than oneself) ❸ father's (male) apprentice/student (younger than oneself) ❹ teacher and student

【师法】 shīfǎ 〈书〉❶〈动〉model oneself (after a great master); imitate: ~古人 imitate the ancients; model oneself after the ancients ‖ ~前辈 follow the example of the older generation ❷〈名〉knowledge/skill passed down by one's master: 不失~ not forget the skill taught by one's master

【师范】 shīfàn 〈名〉❶〈简称〉teacher-training school; normal school: 幼儿~ school for teachers of preschool children ⇨~学校 ❷〈书〉model; example

〖~大学〗 shīfàn dàxué 〈名〉normal/teacher's university

〖~教育〗 shīfàn jiàoyù 〈名〉teacher-training; normal education

〖~学校〗 shīfàn xuéxiào 〈名〉teacher-training school; normal school

〖~学院〗 shīfàn xuéyuàn 〈名〉teacher's/normal college

〖~专科学校〗 shīfàn zhuānkē xuéxiào 〈名〉teacher-training school; normal school

【师父】 shīfu 〈名〉❶ = 师傅 shīfu ❷〈尊〉[for a Buddhist monk or nun or Taoist priest] master

【师傅】 shīfu 〈名〉❶ master worker; mentor [a qualified worker as distinct from an apprentice]: 他是我在厂里的~。He was my mentor when I was a worker in the factory. ❷〈尊〉master: 工人~ master workman ‖ 木匠~ carpenter

〖~领进门,修行在个人〗 shīfu lǐngjìn mén, xiūxíng zài gèrén 〈熟〉the master initiates the apprentices, but their skill depends on their own efforts; the master teaches the trade, but the apprentice's skill is self-made

【师公】 shīgōng 〈名〉❶ master's master ❷ sorcerer; wizard

【师姑】 shīgū 〈名〉Buddhist nun

【师姐】 shījiě 〈名〉❶ senior female fellow apprentice/student ❷ daughter of one's master/tutor (older than oneself) ❸ father's female apprentice/student (older than oneself)

【师妹】 shīmèi 〈名〉❶ junior female fellow apprentice/student ❷ daughter of one's master/tutor (younger than oneself) ❸ father's female apprentice/student (younger than oneself)

【师母】 shīmǔ 〈名〉wife of one's teacher/master

【师娘】 shīniáng 〈口〉= 师母 shīmǔ

【师婆】 shīpó 〈名〉witch; sorceress

【师生】 shīshēng 〈名〉teacher and student: ~比例 ratio of teachers to students ‖ ~关系 relationship between teachers and students; teacher-student relationship ‖ ~员工 teachers, students, administrative personnel and workers

【师事】 shīshì 〈动〉〈书〉acknowledge sb as one's teacher/master

【师徒】 shītú 〈名〉master and apprentice; teacher and student: ~合同 indentures ‖ ~关系 master-apprentice/teacher-student *relationship*

【师团】 shītuán 〈名〉[军事] division

【师心自用】 *shīxīn-zìyòng* 〈熟〉stubbornly adhere to one's opinions and consider oneself always in the right; not be willing to *listen to advice; show overconfidence in oneself*

【师兄】 shīxiōng 〈名〉❶ senior male fellow apprentice/student ❷ *son of one's master/tutor* (older than oneself) ❸ father's male apprentice/student (older than oneself)

〖~弟〗 *shīxiōngdì* 〈名〉❶ fellow apprentices; male apprentices of the same master ❷ fellow (male) students

【师训】 *shīxùn* 〈名〉*teacher's/master's instructions*: 遵循~ follow the teacher's instructions

【师训班】 shīxùnbān 〈名〉〈简称〉teacher-training class ⇨师资培训班

【师爷】 *shīye* 〈名〉〈旧〉〈俗称〉private assistant attending to legal, fiscal or secretarial duties in a local *yamen*; private adviser: 钱粮~ *private assistant* attending to economic and financial affairs ‖ 刑名~ private adviser on legal matters

【师友】 *shīyǒu* 〈名〉teachers and friends

【师院】 *shīyuàn* 〈名〉〈简称〉teacher's college ⇨师范学院

【师长】 *shīzhǎng* 〈名〉❶〈尊〉teacher: 尊敬~ have respect for teachers ❷ [军事] division commander

【师直为壮】 *shīzhí-wéizhuàng* 〈熟〉an army fighting for a just cause has high morale; it is the goodness of its cause which *makes an army strong*

【师专】 *shīzhuān* 〈名〉〈简称〉teacher-training school; normal *school* ⇨师范专科学校

【师资】 shīzī 〈名〉teachers; teaching staff; faculty: 培训~ *train teachers* ‖ ~不足 *be short of teachers* ‖ ~建设 *faculty* building ‖ ~质量 quality of the faculty; professional competence of the *faculty* ‖ 计算机专业的~力量 *faculty of computer science*

〖~培训班〗 shīzī péixùnbān 〈名〉teacher-training class

诗

诗 shī 〈名〉poetry; poem; verse: 唱~ sing a poem ‖ 给~配曲 set a poem to music ‖ 朗诵/熟记~ recite/*memorize a poem* ‖ 润色/欣赏~ touch up/appreciate a poem ‖ 作~ compose/make/write a poem ‖ 讽刺/抒情/叙事~ satiric/*lyric/narrative poetry* ‖ 古体~ classical poetry ⇨~人; 打油~; 古~

【诗才】 shīcái 〈名〉poetic genius/faculty

【诗风】 shīfēng 〈名〉style of poetry; poetic style

【诗歌】 shīgē 〈名〉poems; poetry; verse: 背熟/朗诵/欣赏~ memorize/recite/appreciate poems ‖ ~集 collection/anthology of poems ‖ ~语言 poetic diction ‖ 汉语/英语~ Chinese/English verse ‖ 优美的~ beautiful poems ‖ 莎士比亚和弥尔顿是英国~的艺术大师。Shakespeare and Milton were masters of English poetry.

〖~朗诵〗 shīgē lǎngsòng 〈名〉recitation of poems; poetry readings: ~比赛 poetry recitation competition ‖ ~会 poetry recital

【诗话】 shīhuà 〈名〉❶ poetry criticism ❷ vernacular stories interspersed with poems

【诗集】 shījí 〈名〉poetry anthology; collection of poems: 一本~ a collection of poetry ‖ 出版~ publish an anthology of verse ‖ 《郭沫若~》*Collection/Anthology of Guo Moruo's Poems*; *Collected Poems of Guo Moruo* ‖ 现代英语~ collection of modern English verse

【诗节】 shījié 〈名〉stanza; verse: 第二~ second stanza ‖ 5 个~的诗 poem of 5 verses ‖ 他的诗歌里充满瑰丽的~。His poems abound in passages of great beauty.

【诗句】 shījù 〈名〉verse; line: 引用~ quote verses (from) ‖ 清新的~ fresh verse ‖ 莎士比亚的~ lines of Shakespeare

【诗剧】 shījù 〈名〉poetic/verse drama: 现代~ modern verse drama

【诗礼之家】 shīlǐzhījiā 〈名〉highly cultured household/family; family of scholars

【诗律】 shīlǜ 〈名〉prosody

【诗谜】 shīmí 〈名〉riddle in verse form

【诗篇】 shīpiān 〈名〉❶ poems; poetry: 朗诵~ recite poetry ‖ 爱情~ love poems ❷ inspirational piece of writing; epic: 光辉/壮丽的~ glorious/magnificent epic ‖ 时代的~ epic of the era ‖ 英雄的~ heroic epic

【诗情画意】 shīqíng-huàyì 〈熟〉charming mood of poetry or painting; poetic/picturesque charm: 富有~的景色 idyllic scene; picturesque scenery

【诗人】 shīrén 〈名〉poet: 一位~ a poet ‖ 当代~ poet of the age

‖宫廷/桂冠～ court/laureate poet‖浪漫主义/现实主义～ romantic/realistic poet‖历代大～ great poets through the ages‖女～ woman poet‖田园～ pastoral poet‖童谣～ poet of nursery rhymes‖最受读者欢迎的～ best-read poet
【诗社】 shīshè 〈名〉poets' club：成立/解散～ establish/disband a poets' club‖加入～ join a poets' club
【诗圣】 shīshèng 〈名〉poet-sage [an epithet for Du Fu (杜甫) of the Tang Dynasty]
【诗史】 shīshǐ 〈名〉❶ history of poetry：研究～ study poetic history‖中国～ history of Chinese poetry ❷ poems that mirror the times in which they were written
【诗书】 shīshū 〈名〉Confucian classics：出身～名门 come from a family of Confucian scholars
【诗坛】 shītán 〈名〉circles of poets; poetic circles：～领袖 dean of poets‖～新秀 new poetic star
【诗仙】 shīxiān 〈名〉poet-immortal [an epithet for Li Bai (李白) of the Tang Dynasty]
【诗兴】 shīxìng 〈名〉urge for poetic creation; poetic inspiration/mood：～大发 feel a strong urge to write poetry; be in an exalted, poetic mood‖～全无 not be in a poetic mood
【诗选】 shīxuǎn 〈名〉selected poems
【诗意】 shīyì 〈名〉poetic sentiment：富有～ be highly/passionately poetic; be rich in poetic flavour‖理解/破坏～ understand/spoil the poetry (of)‖～盎然 be brimming with poetic sentiment‖给文章增添～ add poetry to an article‖过着充满～的生活 live a quite poetic life‖大自然的～ poetry in nature‖浓郁的～ rich poetry‖他的画富有～。There is poetry in his paintings.
【诗余】 shīyú 〈名〉[another name for *ci* (词)] rhymed verse based on five-character or seven-character lines and folk rhymes
【诗韵】 shīyùn 〈名〉❶ rhyme (in poetry)：自然的～ natural rhyme ❷ rhyming dictionary
〖～学〗 shīyùnxué 〈名〉metrics
【诗章】 shīzhāng 〈名〉poems; poetry
【诗中有画，画中有诗】 shī zhōng yǒu huà, huà zhōng yǒu shī there are pictures in poetry and poetry in pictures—a poem that evokes pictorial imagination and a painting that evokes poetic imagination; a picturesque poem and a poetic painting
【诗宗】 shīzōng 〈名〉poet of poets; dean of poets：一代～ greatest poet of the times
【诗作】 shīzuò 〈名〉poems; poetry; poetical works

鸤 shī
【鸤鸠】 shījiū 〈名〉〈古〉cuckoo

虱 shī 〈名〉louse
【虱病】 shībìng 〈名〉[医学] phthiriasis; pediculosis
【虱多不痒，债多不愁】 shī duō bù yǎng, zhài duō bù chóu 〈熟〉when one is covered with lice, one stops itching; when one is up to one's ears in debt, one stops worrying
【虱蝇】 shīyíng 〈名〉louse fly
【虱子】 shīzi 〈名〉louse：捻死～ crush a louse‖抓/捉～ delouse‖头上有～ have lice in the hair‖生满～的头发 hair infested with lice

絁 shī 〈名〉〈书〉a kind of coarse silk

䴓 shī 〈名〉〈动物〉nuthatch

狮 shī 〈名〉lion：驯～ tame a lion‖母～ lioness; female lion‖睡～ sleeping lion‖雄～ lion‖～吼。A lion roars.
【狮虎】 shīhǔ 〈名〉liger
【狮身人面像】 shīshēn-rénmiànxiàng 〈名〉sphinx
【狮头鹅】 shītóu'é 〈名〉lion-headed goose
【狮子】 shīzi 〈名〉lion：一头～ a lion‖驯～ tame a lion‖把～关进笼子 cage a lion‖～在丛林中吼叫。Lions roar in the jungle.
〖～鼻〗 shīzibí 〈名〉snub/pug nose：长着～ grow/have a snub/pug nose
〖～搏兔〗 shīzi-bótù 〈熟〉(like a) lion pouncing on a hare—do one's best even when performing a minor task
〖～大开口〗 shīzi dà kāikǒu 〈熟〉make an excessive demand; demand an exorbitant price：她可真是～。She's demanding a sky-high price.
〖～狗〗 shīzigǒu 〈名〉pug-dog
〖～头〗 shīzitóu 〈名〉[食品] large meatballs [usu deep-fried before being braised with vegetables]：红烧～ large meatballs braised in soy sauce
〖～舞〗 shīziwǔ 〈名〉lion dance：表演～ perform/present a lion dance
〖～鱼〗 shīziyú 〈名〉snailfish; sea snail
〖～座〗 Shīzizuò 〈名〉[天文] Leo

施 shī 〈动〉❶ bestow; grant; hand out：～魔法 bestow bad luck (on sb) ⇨～恩；～加；～礼 ❷ give alms：⇨～药；～主；乐善好～ ❸ use; add; apply：～底肥 apply fertilizer to the subsoil‖～脂粉 use/apply cosmetics; wear/apply makeup ⇨～肥 ❹ bring/put into effect; execute; carry out：略～小计 play a little trick on sb‖他们一计不成，又～一计。Their first ruse having failed, they tried another. ⇨～行；措～；软硬兼～
【施暴】 shībào 〈动〉❶ take violent actions; resort to/use violence ❷ rape
【施恩】 shī'ēn 〈动〉bestow favours on; grant favours：～于人 bestow favours on others
【施放】 shīfàng 〈动〉discharge; fire; let off：～催泪弹 fire tear-gas shells‖～毒气 discharge poisonous gas‖～烟幕 lay a smokescreen
【施肥】 shīféi 〈动〉apply fertilizer (to the soil); spread manure/fertilizer; treat the crops with fertilizer：给花园～ fertilize the garden with manure‖用牛粪～ use cow dung as fertilizer‖合理～ adequate fertilization‖～过量会烧伤植物。Overfertilization may burn the plant.
【施工】 shīgōng 〈动〉construct; carry out a construction project：承担～ undertake the construction (of)‖加紧～ speed up the construction (of)‖监督～ supervise the construction (of)‖道路～，车辆绕行。Detour. Road under repair.‖校园里在～。A building project is going on on campus.
〖～步骤〗 shīgōng bùzhòu 〈名〉construction procedure
〖～单位〗 shīgōng dānwèi 〈名〉unit undertaking the construction (of)
〖～吊车〗 shīgōng diàochē 〈名〉construction hoist
〖～方案〗 shīgōng fāng'àn 〈名〉working plan
〖～费用〗 shīgōng fèiyong 〈名〉project cost
〖～缝〗 shīgōngfèng 〈名〉[建筑] construction joint：检查～ check the construction joints‖～出现了裂缝 cracks appear at/in the construction joints
〖～工地〗 shīgōng gōngdì 〈名〉construction site
〖～进度〗 shīgōng jìndù 〈名〉progress of construction
〖～期〗 shīgōngqī 〈名〉construction period
〖～日程表〗 shīgōng rìchéngbiǎo 〈名〉construction calendar
〖～手册〗 shīgōng shǒucè 〈名〉construction manual
〖～图〗 shīgōngtú 〈名〉working/project drawing：绘～ do/make a working/project drawing‖看～ read project drawings
【施惠】 shīhuì 〈动〉bestow favours (on/upon); grant favours
【施加】 shījiā 〈动〉exert (on); inflict (on); impose (on)：～压力 exert/put pressure (on); bring pressure to‖～影响 exert/exercise one's influence (on)
【施教】 shījiào 〈动〉teach; educate; instruct：⇨因材～
【施救】 shījiù 〈动〉rescue; carry out/make a rescue：紧急～ carry out an emergency rescue
【施礼】 shīlǐ 〈动〉bow; make a bow; salute; give a salute; greet sb by salute：互相～ exchange bows/salutes‖弯腰～ bow from the waist
【施力】 shīlì 〈名〉[物理] application of force
〖～点〗 shīlìdiǎn 〈名〉[物理] point of application
【施虐狂】 shīnüèkuáng 〈名〉❶ [心理] sadism ❷ sadist
【施舍】 shīshě 〈动〉give alms (to); give sth in charity：～食品 give food in charity‖接受～ accept charity‖恳求～ solicit alms‖乞求～ plead for charity; beg (for) alms‖对乞丐～ give alms to a beggar‖没有人愿意靠别人～生活。No one would care to live on charity. / No one would care to survive on handouts.
〖～物〗 shīshěwù 〈名〉hand-out; dole
【施事】 shīshì 〈名〉[语法] doer of the action in a sentence; agent
【施威】 shīwēi 〈动〉exercise/use one's power; display one's might/force/strength：向百姓～ exercise one's power over the common people
【施洗】 shīxǐ 〈名〉[基督教] baptize; administer baptism：给基督

徒～ baptize a Christian
【施刑】 shīxíng 〈动〉❶ mete out a sentence; impose a penalty ❷ torture: ～逼供 use torture to extract confession ‖ 禁止对犯人～。No torture to prisoners is allowed.
【施行】 shīxíng 〈动〉❶ put in force; enforce; implement; carry out: ～新制度 enforce new rules ‖ 开始～ go into effect ‖ 本条例自公布之日起～。These regulations come into force upon proclamation. ❷ perform; administer; apply: ～急救 administer/apply first aid ‖ ～骗术 perpetrate a hoax ‖ ～手术 perform a surgical operation
【施药】 shīyào 〈动〉give free medicine to the poor
【施医】 shīyī 〈动〉give free medical treatment/service to the poor
【施用】 shīyòng 〈动〉use; employ: ～化肥/农家肥 apply fertilizer/farmyard manure ‖ ～药物 administer a drug
【施与】 shīyǔ 〈动〉grant; bestow (on): ～钱财 grant sb some money ‖ ～乞丐几件衣服 bestow some clothes on a beggar ‖ 慷慨～ grant liberally
【施斋】 shīzhāi 〈动〉provide monks with free food
【施展】 shīzhǎn 〈动〉put to good use; give free/full play to; display: ～本领/才能 put one's ability/talent to good use; demonstrate/display/exhibit one's ability/talent ‖ ～各种伎俩 resort to all kinds of tactics; give full play to one's tactics ‖ ～阴谋诡计 carry out plots and schemes; use underhand methods ‖ 充分～ allow/give full play (to) ‖ 他找不到～才干的地方。He can't find a market for his skill.
【施诊】 shīzhěn 〈动〉provide free medical service for the poor
【施政】 shīzhèng 〈动〉manage government affairs: 加强～ consolidate administration
〖～方针〗 shīzhèng fāngzhēn 〈名〉principles for running an institution or government
〖～纲领〗 shīzhèng gānglǐng 〈名〉administrative programme
〖～演说〗 shīzhèng yǎnshuō 〈名〉policy speech
【施粥】 shīzhōu 〈动〉provide free porridge for the poor
【施主】 shīzhǔ 〈名〉❶ [a form of address used by Buddhist monks and Taoist priests] patron: 女～ lady patron ❷ [物理] donor: ～分子/能级/杂质 donor molecule/level/impurity

葹 shī 〈名〉〈古〉[植物] Siberian cocklebur

湿 shī ❶〈形〉wet; moist; damp; humid: 把海棉蘸～ wet a sponge ‖ 把抹布弄～ damp the cloth ‖ ～毛巾 damp towel ‖ ～衣服 wet clothes ‖ 草叶被露水沾～了。The grass was moist with dew. ‖ 地面因昨晚下了暴雨还是～的。The ground is still wet from last night's storm. ‖ 那双袜子还～着呢,没法穿。Those socks are still damp. You can't wear them yet. ⇨～度; ～润; 加～器 ❷〈名〉[中医] humidity [one of the six external factors which cause diseases, namely, wind, cold, summer heat, humidity, dryness and fire]: ⇨风～
【湿版】 shībǎn 〈名〉[摄影] wet plate
【湿闭】 shībì 〈名〉[中医] damp block
【湿痹】 shībì 〈名〉[中医] damp impediment/arthralgia
【湿病】 shībìng 〈名〉[中医] dampness-induced disease
【湿材】 shīcái 〈名〉[林业] green lumber
【湿疮】 shīchuāng 〈名〉[中医] damp sore; subacute eczema
【湿答答】 shīdādā 〈形〉dripping wet: 衣服还～的。The clothes are still dripping wet.
【湿地】 shīdì 〈名〉wetland: 保护～ preserve wetland
【湿电池】 shīdiànchí 〈名〉wet cell
【湿毒】 shīdú 〈名〉[中医] damp toxin: ～疮 damp toxin sore
【湿度】 shīdù 〈名〉humidity; moisture content: 测量～ measure humidity ‖ 减少/增加空气～ decrease/increase air humidity ‖ ～下降 humidity declines ‖ ～低/高 low/high humidity ‖ 绝对/相对～ absolute/relative humidity ‖ 土壤～ soil moisture ‖ 这儿～很大。There is much moisture here.
〖～比〗 shīdùbǐ 〈名〉psychrometric ratio
〖～表〗 shīdùbiǎo 〈名〉humidometer; hygrometer; hygrograph; moisture meter
〖～测定〗 shīdù cèdìng 〈名〉humidity test
〖～测量术〗 shīdù cèliángshù 〈名〉hygrometry
〖～记录器〗 shīdù jìlùqì 〈名〉hygrograph
〖～调节器〗 shīdù tiáojiéqì 〈名〉humidistat; humidity controller/regulator
〖～图〗 shīdùtú 〈名〉hygrogram
〖～学〗 shīdùxué 〈名〉hygrology
〖～仪〗 shīdùyí 〈名〉hygronom
〖～指数〗 shīdù zhǐshù 〈名〉humidity index
【湿法】 shīfǎ 〈名〉wet method/process
〖～抛光〗 shīfǎ pāoguāng 〈名〉wet polishing
〖～冶金〗 shīfǎ yějīn 〈名〉hydrometallurgy: ～处理 wet metallurgical processing
【湿纺】 shīfǎng 〈名〉[纺织] wet spinning
【湿敷】 shīfū 〈名〉[医学] wet packing/dressing
【湿乎乎】 shīhūhū 〈形〉damp; moist; humid: ～的草坪 damp lawn
【湿呼呼】 shīhūhū ＝ 湿乎乎 shīhūhū
【湿货】 shīhuò 〈名〉wet goods
【湿季】 shījì 〈名〉wet/damp season
【湿季风】 shījìfēng 〈名〉[气象] wet monsoon
【湿剂】 shījì 〈名〉[中医] moist formula
【湿津津】 shījīnjīn 〈形〉moist with sweat; sweaty: ～的衬衣 sweaty shirt
【湿冷】 shīlěng 〈名〉damp and chilly; dank; clammy: ～的天气 cold and damp weather
【湿淋淋】 shīlīnlīn 〈形〉dripping/soaking wet; sopping; drenched: 浑身～的 be drenched through; get dripping wet; be soaked to the skin ‖ ～的衣服 sopping wet clothes
【湿渌渌】 shīlùlù ＝ 湿漉漉 shīlùlù
【湿漉漉】 shīlùlù 〈形〉wet; moist; damp: ～的台阶 wet steps ‖ ～的衣服 damp/wet clothes ‖ 床单摸上去还～的。The sheet still feels damp.
【湿蒙蒙】 shīméngméng 〈形〉damp; moist: ～的空气 moist air ‖ ～的田野 damp fields
【湿气】 shīqì 〈名〉❶ [中医] damp *qi*; eczema; fungus infection of hand or foot ❷ moisture; dampness; humidity: 空气中的～ moisture in the air
【湿强度】 shīqiángdù 〈名〉(of paper, etc) wet strength
【湿球】 shīqiú 〈名〉[气象] wet bulb
〖～温度计〗 shīqiú wēndùjì 〈名〉wet-bulb thermometer
【湿热】 shīrè 〈形〉hot and humid: ～的气候 hot and humid climate ‖ ～的天气 sticky weather
【湿润】 shīrùn 〈形〉moist; damp; humid: ～的海风 moist breeze from the sea ‖ ～的空气 moist/humid air ‖ ～的泥土/土壤 moist earth/soil ‖ 她的眼睛～了。Her eyes were moist with tears. / Her eyes moistened with tears. ‖ 他不停地用舌头～嘴唇。He kept moistening his lips with his tougue.
〖～剂〗 shīrùnjì 〈名〉wetting agent
〖～器〗 shīrùnqì 〈名〉humidifier
【湿砂】 shīshā 〈名〉green sand
〖～型〗 shīshāxíng 〈名〉greensand mould
〖～造型〗 shīshā zàoxíng 〈名〉greensand moulding
〖～铸法〗 shīshā zhùfǎ 〈名〉greensand casting
【湿水货】 shīshuǐhuò 〈名〉water-damaged goods
【湿痰】 shītán 〈名〉[中医] damp phlegm
【湿透】 shītòu 〈形〉wet through; thoroughly drenched/soaked: 浑身～ be/get drenched to the skin; be wet through ‖ ～的衣服 soggy clothes ‖ 汗水把他全身～了。Sweat drenched his body. ‖ 我的上衣～了。My coat is wet through. ‖ 这孩子的衣服被雨水～了。The boy's clothing was sodden/soaked with rain.
【湿温】 shīwēn 〈名〉[中医] damp warmth
【湿洗】 shīxǐ 〈名〉wet cleaning
【湿选】 shīxuǎn 〈名〉[冶金] wet separation
【湿疣】 shīyóu 〈名〉moist wart: 尖锐～ pointed wart
【湿疹】 shīzhěn 〈名〉eczema
〖～病〗 shīzhěnbìng 〈名〉eczematosis; eczematous disease
【湿租】 shīzū 〈动〉wet-lease: ～汽车 wet-lease cars

蓍 shī 〈名〉[植物] common yarrow

酾[1] shī 〈动〉〈书〉❶ filter (wine); filtrate (wine) ❷ pour (wine)

酾[2] shī 〈动〉〈书〉dredge (rivers and canals)

嘘 shī 〈叹〉[used to stop sb from doing sth, or to drive sb or sth away] hush; shh: ～,小点声! Sh! /Hush! Keep quiet.

S

⇨xū

鰤 shī 〈名〉amberjack; yellowtail

鲺 shī 〈名〉carp/fish louse

shí

十 shí ❶〈数〉ten: ～大新闻 top ten news stories ‖ ～点～分 ten past ten ‖ 有～成把握 be one hundred per cent sure ‖ 九加一是～。Nine plus one is ten. ⇨～倍; ～进位制 ❷〈形〉topmost: ⇨～分; ～足

【十八般武艺】 shíbā bān wǔyì 〈熟〉skill in wielding the 18 kinds of weapons (in traditional Chinese armoury)—skill in various fields of work; versatile: ～,样样精通 skilful in using each and every one of the 18 weapons—versatile; all-rounder

【十八层地狱】 shíbā céng dìyù 〈熟〉the eighteenth hell—bottom/depths of hell

【十八开金】 shíbā kāijīn 〈名〉18-carat gold

【十八罗汉】 shíbā luóhàn 〈名〉[佛教] eighteen arhats: ～的塑像 statues of the eighteen arhats

【十倍】 shíbèi 〈名〉decuple; tenfold; ten times

〖～体〗 shíbèitǐ 〈名〉decaploid

【十边形】 shíbiānxíng 〈名〉decagon

【十病九痛】 shíbìng-jiǔtòng 〈熟〉get all kinds of aches and ailments; be weak and ailing

【十步芳草】 shíbù-fāngcǎo ＝ 十步之内,必有芳草 shíbù zhīnèi, bìyǒu fāngcǎo

【十不闲儿】 shíbùxiánr ＝ 什不闲儿 shíbùxiánr

【十步之内,必有芳草】 shíbù zhīnèi, bìyǒu fāngcǎo 〈熟〉fragrant grass can always be found within a distance of ten steps—talent can be found everywhere

【十大功劳】 shídàgōngláo 〈名〉[中药] Chinese mahonia

【十冬腊月】 shídōng-làyuè 〈熟〉tenth, eleventh and twelfth *months of the lunar year—coldest months of the year*

【十恶不赦】 shí'è-bùshè 〈熟〉be guilty beyond forgiveness: ～的人 atrocious person ‖ ～的罪犯/罪行 heinous criminal/crime

【十二分】 shí'èrfēn 〈副〉extremely; exceedingly: 感到～满意 be more than satisfied ‖ 我有～把握。I am more than 100 per cent sure.

【十二宫】 shí'èrgōng 〈名〉[天文] twelve constellations of the zodiac

【十二黄】 shí'èrhuáng 〈名〉[动物] waxwing

【十二级风】 shí'èrjífēng 〈名〉[气象] hurricane; force 12 wind

【十二进制】 shí'èrjìnzhì 〈名〉[数学] duodecimal number system

【十二码球】 shí'èrmǎqiú ＝ 点球 diǎnqiú

【十二门徒】 shí'èr méntú 〈名〉[基督教] twelve apostles of Jesus Christ

【十二生肖】 shí'èr shēngxiào 〈名〉twelve symbolic animals associated with a 12-year cycle [namely, rat, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, rooster, dog and pig]

【十二月】 shí'èryuè 〈名〉❶ December ❷ twelfth month of the lunar year; twelfth moon

【十二指肠】 shí'èrzhǐcháng 〈名〉[生理] duodenum: ～癌 cancer of the duodenum ‖ ～溃疡 duodenitis; duodenal ulcer ‖ ～炎 duodenitis

【十番】 shífān 〈名〉〈简称〉music played by a band with ten traditional percussion instruments ⇨十番乐

〖～锣鼓〗 shífān luógǔ 〈通称〉＝ 十番乐 shífānyuè

〖～乐〗 shífānyuè 〈名〉music played by a band with the ten traditional percussion instruments

【十方】 shífāng 〈名〉[佛教] ten directions [namely, east, west, south, north, southeast, southwest, northeast, northwest, above and below]

【十分】 shífēn 〈副〉very; most; fully; extremely: ～爱惜人力物力 use manpower and material resources most sparingly ‖ ～宝贵 most valuable ‖ ～高兴 be very pleased; be elated ‖ ～害怕 be mortally afraid (of) ‖ ～肯定 be absolutely sure ‖ ～难过 feel very sorry ‖ ～小心 be more than careful/prudent ‖ ～有害 be extremely harmful ‖ ～重视 attach great importance (to) ‖ ～注意 pay close attention to; follow closely ‖ 坚持社会主义对我们～重要。It is crucial for us to adhere to socialism. ‖ 你的好意令我～不安。Your kindness has quite disconcerted me.

【十风五雨】 shífēng-wǔyǔ 〈熟〉a breeze blowing every ten days, and a rain coming every five days—favourable weather; good weather for the crops

【十个指头有长短】 shígè zhǐtou yǒu chángduǎn 〈熟〉ten fingers are different in length—you can't expect everybody to be all the same

【十行俱下】 shíháng-jùxià 〈熟〉*take in ten lines at a glance*—read rapidly

【十环】 shíhuán 〈名〉bull's-eye: 击中～ hit the bull's eye

【十级风】 shíjífēng 〈名〉[气象] force 10 wind; whole gale

【十佳】 shíjiā 〈名〉ten best: ～运动员 top ten athletes

【十戒】 shíjiè 〈名〉[佛教] Ten Prohibitions

【十诫】 shíjiè 〈名〉[宗教] Ten Commandments; Decalogue

【十锦】 shíjǐn ＝ 什锦 shíjǐn

【十进币制】 shíjìn bìzhì 〈名〉[经济] decimal coinage/currency

【十进对数】 shíjìn duìshù 〈名〉[数学] decimal logarithm

【十进法】 shíjìnfǎ 〈名〉[数学] decimal numeration

【十进分数】 shíjìn fēnshù 〈名〉[数学] decimal fraction

【十进位】 shíjìnwèi 〈形〉[数学] decimal

〖～货币〗 shíjìnwèi huòbì 〈名〉decimal coinage; decimal currency system

〖～记数法〗 shíjìnwèi jìshùfǎ 〈名〉algorism

〖～数〗 shíjìnwèishù 〈名〉decimal number

【十进制】 shíjìnzhì 〈名〉[数学] decimal system/scale

〖～小数〗 shíjìnzhì xiǎoshù 〈名〉decimal number

【十六分音符】 shíliùfēn yīnfú 〈名〉[音乐] semiquaver; sixteenth note

【十六进制】 shíliùjìnzhì 〈名〉sexadecimal number system/scale

【十六开】 shíliùkāi 〈名〉[印刷] sixteenmo; sextodecimo; 16 mo

【十目所视,十手所指】 shí mù suǒ shì, shí shǒu suǒ zhǐ 〈熟〉with many eyes watching and many fingers pointing—one cannot do wrong without being seen

【十拿九稳】 shíná-jiǔwěn 〈熟〉ninety per cent sure; practically certain: 这匹马～会在比赛中获胜。It is a dead certainty that the horse will win the race. ‖ 这事～能成。A hundred to one, it will be a success.

【十年动乱】 shínián dòngluàn 〈名〉ten-year upheaval; decade of turmoil [referring to the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution]

【十年寒窗】 shínián hánchuāng 〈熟〉ten years' study at a cold window—long years of perseverance in one's studies in spite of hardships

【十年浩劫】 shínián hàojié 〈名〉ten-year catastrophe [referring to the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution]

【十年九不遇】 shí nián jiǔ bù yù 〈熟〉not occur once in ten years—be seldom seen; be very rare

【十年九涝】 shínián-jiǔlào 〈熟〉suffer from waterlogging nine out of ten years

【十年内战】 shínián nèizhàn 〈名〉Ten-Year Civil War [referring to the Second Revolutionary Civil War, 1927-1937]

【十年树木,百年树人】 shí nián shù mù, bǎi nián shù rén 〈熟〉it takes ten years for a tree to grow to its full height, but a hundred for qualified personnel to mature—it takes long years to cultivate people

【十全】 shíquán 〈形〉perfect: 近乎～的技巧 almost perfect technique

〖～十美〗 shíquán-shíměi 〈熟〉be perfect in every way/respect; be the acme/pink of perfection; leave nothing to be desired: ～的产品 defect-free product ‖ 他绝非～。He is far from perfect.

【十三道辙】 shísāndàozhé ＝ 十三辙 shísānzhé

【十三点】 shísāndiǎn 〈方〉❶〈形〉foolish; muddle-headed; nutty ❷〈名〉dunce; nitwit

【十三经】 Shísānjīng 〈名〉Thirteen Classics of Confucianism [namely, *The Book of Changes* 《易经》, *The Book of History* 《书经》, *The Book of Songs* 《诗经》, *The Ritual of Zhou* 《周礼》, *The Book of Etiquette* 《仪礼》, *The Book of Rites* 《礼记》, *The Zuo Commentary* 《左传》, *The Gongyang Commentary* 《公羊传》, *The Guliang Commentary* 《谷梁传》, *The Classic of Filial Piety* 《孝经》, *The Analects* 《论语》, *The Book of Mencius* 《孟子》 and *Er Ya* 《尔雅》]

【十三辙】 shísānzhé 〈名〉thirteen rhyme schemes (used in traditional opera)

【十事九成】 shíshì-jiǔchéng 〈熟〉 nine out of ten matters succeed—be almost bound to succeed
【十室九空】 shíshì-jiǔkōng 〈熟〉 nine out of ten houses are deserted—scene of desolation after war or a plague
【十四行诗】 shísìhángshī 〈名〉 sonnet：莎士比亚的～ Shakespearean sonnet
【十万八千里】 shíwàn bāqiān lǐ 〈熟〉 distance of one hundred and eight thousand *li*—poles apart；as far as can be：离题～ be miles away from the subject；be completely off the point ‖ 相隔～ be poles apart
【十万火急】 shíwàn-huǒjí 〈熟〉 very urgent；in great haste；posthaste：～的电报 telegram of utmost emergency
【十项全能运动】 shíxiàng quánnéng yùndòng 〈名〉 decathlon：～员 decathlete
【十羊九牧】 shíyáng-jiǔmù 〈熟〉 nine shepherds tending ten sheep—❶ too many government officials；bloated bureaucracy ❷ with too many government officials, the orders vary and one is at loss as to what to do
【十一】 Shí-Yī 〈名〉 October 1, National Day of the People's Republic of China
【十一级风】 shíyījífēng 〈名〉［气象］ force 11 wind；storm
【十一月】 shíyīyuè 〈名〉 ❶ November ❷ eleventh month of the lunar year；eleventh moon
【十有八九】 shíyǒubājiǔ ＝ 十之八九 shízhībājiǔ
【十月】 shíyuè 〈名〉 ❶ October ❷ tenth month of the lunar year；tenth moon
〖～革命〗 Shíyuè Gémìng 〈名〉 October Revolution［which occurred in Russia in 1917］
【十之八九】 shízhībājiǔ 〈熟〉 nine in ten；eight or nine cases/chances out of ten；in all human probability；most likely；in all likelihood：～明天会下雪。Ten to one it will snow tomorrow. ‖ ～他会迟到。It is ten to one that he will arrive late.
【十指连心】 shízhǐ-liánxīn 〈熟〉 the ten fingers are linked to the heart—what happens to children is of great concern to their parents
【十姊妹】 shízǐmèi 〈名〉［植物］ multiflora rose
【十字】 shízì 〈名〉 cross：⇨红～会
〖～阀〗 shízìfá 〈名〉 crossvalve
〖～镐〗 shízìgǎo 〈名〉 pick；pickaxe；mattock
〖～花〗 shízìhuā 〈名〉［植物］ cruciate flower：～科 Cruciferae；mustard family
〖～架〗 shízìjià 〈名〉 cross；crucifix：背～ take up/bear/carry one's cross ‖ 钉死在～上 die on the Cross ‖ 木～ wooden cross ‖ 她脖子上带着一个小小的金～。She wore a tiny gold cross around her neck.
〖～接头〗 shízì jiētóu 〈名〉 cross connector/joint；X-conn
〖～街头〗 shízì-jiētóu 〈名〉 crisscross streets；busy city streets
〖～军〗 Shízìjūn 〈名〉 ❶ Crusades［eight expeditions by European Christians to recover Jerusalem from Moslems, 1096-1270］ ❷ crusades：～战士 crusader
〖～开关〗 shízì kāiguān 〈名〉 cross-bar switch
〖～路口〗 shízì lùkǒu 〈名〉 crossroads；intersections：处于～ be at a crossroads ‖ 徘徊于～ hesitate at the crossroads ‖ 位于～ stand at the crossroads ‖ 人迹罕至的～ lonely crossroads ‖ 在第一个～ at the first crossroads；at the first street intersections ‖ 我们一直向前，走到～。We went straight on till we reached the crossroads. ‖〈喻〉这是我人生的一个～。It was a crossroads in my life.
〖～头〗 shízìtóu 〈名〉 crosshead；joint cross：～轴承 crosshead bearing
〖～形〗 shízìxíng 〈名〉 cross：～界标 boundary cross ‖ ～图案 crisscross pattern ‖ ～螺丝刀 plus driver
〖～轴〗 shízìzhóu 〈名〉 cross axle
【十足】 shízú 〈形〉 ❶ pure：～的黄金 pure/solid gold ❷ out-and-out；sheer；downright；full：干劲/信心～ be full of energy/confidence ‖ 经验～ be very experienced ‖ 派头～ give oneself airs ‖ 威风～ have an imperious bearing ‖ ～的笨蛋 perfect fool ‖ ～的恶棍 right-down scoundrel ‖ ～的坏蛋 deep-dyed villain ‖ ～的谎言 thoroughgoing lie ‖ ～的流氓 thorough rascal ‖ ～的骗子 regular swindler；out-and-out swindler ‖ ～的强盗逻辑 downright gangster logic ‖ ～的强权政治 naked power politics ‖ ～的书呆子 one hundred per cent bookworm ‖ ～的唯心主义 sheer idealism ‖ 他看上去像个～的绅士。He looks every inch a gentleman.
【十足目】 shízúmù 〈名〉［动物］ Decapoda

什 shí ❶〈数〉〈书〉［used in fractions/multiples］ ten：～一 one tenth ‖ ～百 tenfold；hundredfold ❷〈形〉 assorted；varied；miscellaneous：⇨～锦 ❸〈名〉 sundries：⇨家～
⇨shén
【什不闲儿】 shíbùxiánr 〈名〉 *shibuxianr*［a kind of ballad-singing, accompanied by gong, drum, cymbals, etc］
【什件儿】 shíjiànr 〈名〉 ❶ giblets：炒～ fried giblets ❷〈方〉 metal accessories fixed on trunks, carriages, swords, etc：黄铜～ brass accessories
【什锦】 shíjǐn 〈形〉 assorted；mixed：～饼干/蜜饯 assorted biscuits/preserves ‖ ～冷盘 mixed cold dish ‖ ～巧克力 assorted chocolates ‖ ～色拉 combination salad ‖ ～糖 assorted/mixed candies
〖～锉〗 shíjǐncuò 〈名〉 set of various types of files
【什器】 shíqì 〈名〉 household utensils
【什物】 shíwù 〈名〉 articles for daily use；odds and ends；sundries：家用～ household sundries
【什袭而藏】 shíxí'ércáng 〈熟〉 be carefully packed and kept as sth precious
【什叶派】 Shíyèpài 〈名〉［伊斯兰教］ Shiah；Shiites
【什一税】 shíyīshuì 〈名〉 tithe

石 shí 〈名〉 ❶ stone；rock：一～击二鸟 kill two birds with one stone ‖ 小～可翻大车。A little stone may upset a large cart. ⇨～雕；矿～；水落～出 ❷ stone inscription：⇨金～ ❸ medicinal minerals：药～罔效。All medical treatment has failed. ❹ stone needles［for acupuncture］
⇨dàn
【石斑鱼】 shíbānyú 〈名〉 grouper
【石板】 shíbǎn 〈名〉［建筑］ ❶ slabstone；flagstone：一块～ a slab of stone ❷ slate (for writing on)：记事～ slate for memos
〖～灰〗 shíbǎnhuī 〈名〉 slate grey
〖～蓝〗 shíbǎnlán 〈名〉 slate blue
〖～路〗 shíbǎnlù 〈名〉 flagging；flagstones
〖～面〗 shíbǎnmiàn 〈名〉 slab top
〖～桥〗 shíbǎnqiáo 〈名〉 flagstone bridge；stone-plank bridge
〖～色〗 shíbǎnsè 〈名〉 slate colour
〖～瓦〗 shíbǎnwǎ 〈名〉 roofing slate：～屋顶 slate roof ‖ 用～盖屋面 slate a roof/house
【石版】 shíbǎn 〈名〉［印刷］ stone plate
〖～画〗 shíbǎnhuà 〈名〉 lithograph
〖～石〗 shíbǎnshí 〈名〉 lithographic stone
【石碑】 shíbēi 〈名〉 stone tablet；stele：一块～ a stone tablet ‖ 立～ erect a stone tablet
【石笔】 shíbǐ 〈名〉 slate pencil
【石壁】 shíbì 〈名〉 cliff；precipice
【石鳖】 shíbiē 〈名〉［动物］ chiton
【石材】 shícái 〈名〉 stone material
〖～加工厂〗 shícái jiāgōngchǎng 〈名〉 stoneworks；stoneyard
【石菖蒲】 shíchāngpú 〈名〉［植物］ grass-leaf sweetflag
【石沉大海】 shíchéndàhǎi 〈熟〉 like a stone/rock dropped into the sea—disappear for ever；never to be seen or heard of again
【石担】 shídàn 〈名〉［体育］ stone barbell
【石堤】 shídī 〈名〉 bank of stone：修筑～ construct a bank of stone
【石刁柏】 shídiāobǎi 〈名〉［植物］ asparagus
【石雕】 shídiāo 〈名〉 ❶ stone carving/sculpture ❷ carved stone
〖～品〗 shídiāopǐn 〈名〉 stonework：一件～ a piece of stonework
【石碓】 shíduì 〈名〉 treadle-operated tilt hammer for hulling rice
【石墩】 shídūn 〈名〉 block of stone used as a seat
【石蛾】 shí'é 〈名〉［动物］ caddis fly
【石耳】 shí'ěr 〈名〉［植物］ rock tripe
【石方】 shífāng 〈名〉 cubic metre of stonework：三千～ three thousand cubic metres of stonework
【石坊】 shífāng 〈名〉 stone memorial archway/gateway
【石舫】 shífǎng 〈名〉 stone boat［stone boat-shaped pavilion in Chinese gardens］
【石膏】 shígāo 〈名〉 gypsum；plaster stone：～矿床 gypsum deposit ‖ 腿上上了～ have a plaster cast on one's leg ‖ 他的左膝盖上了半年的～。His left knee was in plaster for six months.

〖～绷带〗 shígāo bēngdài 〈名〉 plaster bandage
〖～雕刻〗 shígāo diāokè 〈名〉 gypsography
〖～粉〗 shígāofěn 〈名〉 gesso
〖～夹板〗 shígāo jiābǎn 〈名〉 plaster splint
〖～模型〗 shígāo móxíng 〈名〉 plaster cast：面部～ cast of face made in plaster
〖～纱布〗 shígāo shābù 〈名〉 gypsum gauze
〖～像〗 shígāoxiàng 〈名〉 plaster statue/figure
【石工】 shígōng 〈名〉 ❶ masonry；stonework ❷ stonemason；mason；stonecutter
【石拱桥】 shígǒngqiáo 〈名〉 stone arch bridge
【石鼓文】 shígǔwén 〈名〉［考古］ ❶ inscriptions on drum-shaped stone blocks from the Warring States Period (475-221 BC) ❷ script used for such inscriptions
【石棺】 shíguān 〈名〉 sarcophagus
【石磙】 shígǔn ＝碌碡 liùzhou
【石海】 shíhǎi 〈名〉［地质］ felsenmeer
【石斛】 shíhú 〈名〉 ❶［植物］ dendrobium ❷［中药］ stem of dendrobium
【石花菜】 shíhuācài 〈名〉［植物］ agar-agar；agar
【石化产品】 shíhuà chǎnpǐn 〈名〉 petrochemicals
【石化厂】 shíhuàchǎng 〈名〉〈简称〉 petrochemical works ⇨石油化工厂
【石化公司】 shíhuà gōngsī 〈名〉 petrochemical company
【石化作用】 shíhuà zuòyòng 〈名〉［地质］ petrifaction
【石灰】 shíhuī 〈名〉 lime：煅烧～ lime-burning ‖ 风化～ air slaked lime ⇨生～；熟～
〖～玻璃〗 shíhuī bōli 〈名〉 lime glass
〖～槽〗 shíhuīcáo 〈名〉 liming tank
〖～厂〗 shíhuīchǎng 〈名〉 limeworks
〖～池〗 shíhuīchí 〈名〉 lime pit
〖～光〗 shíhuīguāng 〈名〉 limelight；calcium light
〖～华〗 shíhuīhuá 〈名〉［地质］ travertine；tufa
〖～混凝土〗 *shíhuī hùnníngtǔ 〈名〉 lime concrete*
〖～浆〗 shíhuījiāng 〈名〉 lime mortar
〖～石〗 shíhuīshí 〈名〉 limestone；limerock：风化的～ weathered limestone
〖～水〗 shíhuīshuǐ 〈名〉［医学］ lime water
〖～酸〗 shíhuīsuān 〈名〉 phenol/carbolic acid
〖～性土壤〗 shíhuīxìng tǔrǎng 〈名〉 lime soil
〖～岩〗 shíhuīyán 〈名〉 limestone；limerock
〖～窑〗 shíhuīyáo 〈名〉 lime klin
〖～皂〗 shíhuīzào 〈名〉 lime soap
〖～渣〗 shíhuīzhā 〈名〉 lime slag
〖～质砂岩〗 shíhuīzhì shāyán 〈名〉 calcareous sandstone
〖～柱〗 shíhuīzhù 〈名〉 lime pile
【石基】 shíjī 〈名〉 groundmass
【石鸡】 shíjī 〈名〉［动物］ chukar
【石级】 shíjí 〈名〉 stone steps/stairs：一段～ a flight of stone steps
【石家庄】 Shíjiāzhuāng 〈名〉 Shijiazhuang［capital city of Hebei Province］
【石匠】 shíjiang ＝石工 ② shígōng
【石蜐】 shíjié ＝龟足 guīzú
【石经】 shíjīng 〈名〉 ❶ Confucian classics engraved on stone tablets ❷ Buddhist sutras engraved on stone tablets
【石决明】 shíjuémíng 〈名〉［中药］ shell of abalone or sea-ear
【石坎】 shíkǎn 〈名〉 ❶ stone dam (used for flood control) ❷ steps carved into rocky mountains
【石刻】 shíkè 〈名〉 ❶ carved stone；stone engraving ❷ stone inscription
【石窟】 shíkū 〈名〉 rock cave；grotto：龙门～ Longmen Grottoes［in Luoyang, Henan Province］
〖～寺〗 shíkūsì 〈名〉［考古］ cave/grotto temple
【石块】 shíkuài 〈名〉 stone block；rock：～切割机 stone-cutter ‖ *一群示威者向市政厅扔～。A crowd of demonstrators stoned the town hall.*
【石砬子】 shílázi 〈名〉〈方〉 projecting rock；crag；boulder
【石蜡】 shílà 〈名〉［材料］ paraffin：在表面涂一层～ coat the surface with paraffin ‖ 粗～ paraffin scale
〖～煤〗 shílàméi 〈名〉［地质］ paraffin coal
〖～油〗 shílàyóu 〈名〉 paraffin oil
〖～油膏〗 shílà yóugāo 〈名〉［材料］ paraffin jelly
【石栗】 shílì 〈名〉［植物］ candlenut (tree)
【石料】 *shíliào 〈名〉 stone material：加工～ work the stone*
〖～加工厂〗 shíliào jiāgōngchǎng 〈名〉 stoneyard；stoneworks
【石林】 shílín 〈名〉 stone forest
【石流】 shíliú 〈名〉［地质］ rock stream
【石硫合剂】 shíliú héjì 〈名〉［农业］ lime sulphur
【石榴】 shíliu 〈名〉 pomegranate
〖～红〗 shíliuhóng 〈名〉 garnet (colour)
〖～裙〗 shíliuqún 〈名〉 pomegranate-red skirt—woman：拜倒在～下 prostrate oneself before a pomegranate-red skirt—be infatuated with a woman
〖～石〗 shíliushí 〈名〉［矿物］ garnet
【石龙子】 shílóngzǐ 〈名〉［动物］ skink
【石绿】 shílǜ 〈名〉 malachite green［a green pigment made of malachite, often used in traditional Chinese painting］
【石煤】 shíméi 〈名〉 bone coal
【石棉】 shímián 〈名〉 asbestos：～垫/垫圈 asbestos pad/washer ‖ ～绝缘 asbestos insulation ‖ ～制品 asbestos product
〖～癌〗 shímián'ái 〈名〉［医学］ asbestos cancer
〖～板〗 shímiánbǎn 〈名〉［建筑］ asbestos board
〖～布〗 shímiánbù 〈名〉 asbestos cloth
〖～衬里〗 shímián chènlǐ 〈名〉［机械］ asbestos lining
〖～肺〗 shímiánfèi 〈名〉［医学］ asbestosis
〖～水泥〗 shímián shuǐní 〈名〉 asbestos cement：～管 asbestos cement pipe
〖～瓦〗 shímiánwǎ 〈名〉［建筑］ fibrotile；asbestos shingle/tile
〖～纤维〗 shímián xiānwéi 〈名〉 asbestos fibre
〖～硬胶板〗 *shímián yìngjiāobǎn 〈名〉 asbestos sheet with insertion rubber*
〖～毡〗 shímiánzhān 〈名〉 asbestos felt
【石墨】 shímò 〈名〉 graphite：*～脆化 graphite embrittlement* ‖ ～块/片/球 graphite block/flake/pebble
〖～电极〗 shímò diànjí 〈名〉 graphite electrode
〖～电刷〗 shímò diànshuā 〈名〉 graphite brush
〖～电阻器〗 shímò diànzǔqì 〈名〉 graphite resistor
〖～粉〗 shímòfěn 〈名〉 graphite dust；powdered graphite
〖～坩埚〗 shímò gānguō 〈名〉 graphite crucible；black-lead crucible
〖～润滑剂〗 shímò rùnhuájì 〈名〉 graphite lubricant
〖～碳〗 shímòtàn 〈名〉［冶金］ graphitic carbon
〖～纤维〗 shímò xiānwéi 〈名〉 graphite fibre
〖～铀堆〗 shímòyóuduī 〈名〉［物理］ graphite-uranium pile
【石磨】 shímò 〈名〉 millstone
【石楠】 shínán 〈名〉［植物］ photinia
【石脑油】 shínǎoyóu 〈名〉 naphtha
【石女】 shínǚ 〈名〉 woman with a hypoplastic vagina
【石破天惊】 shípò-tiānjīng 〈熟〉 heaven-shaking and earth-shattering—remarkably original and forceful
【石器】 shíqì 〈名〉 stone implement/artifact/vessel
〖～时代〗 shíqì shídài 〈名〉 Stone Age：旧～ Paleolithic Period/Age；Old Stone Age ‖ 新～ Neolithic Period/Age；New Stone Age ‖ 中～ Mesolithic Period/Age
【石墙】 shíqiáng 〈名〉 stone wall：造一面～ make a wall of stones
【石琴】 shíqín 〈名〉 lithophone
【石青】 shíqīng 〈名〉 azurite blue［a blue pigment made of azurite, often used in traditional Chinese painting］
【石蕊】 shíruǐ 〈名〉 ❶［植物］ reindeer lichen/moss ❷［化学］ litmus
〖～试纸〗 *shíruǐ shìzhǐ 〈名〉［化学］ litmus paper*
【石首鱼】 shíshǒuyú 〈名〉［动物］ drum；sciaenoid
【石蒜】 shísuàn 〈名〉［植物］ stone garlic；short-tube lycoris
【石笋】 *shísǔn 〈名〉［地质］ stalagmite*
【石锁】 shísuǒ 〈名〉［体育］ stone dumbbell carved in the form of an old-fashioned padlock
【石胎】 shítāi 〈名〉［医学］ lithopedion
【石炭】 shítàn 〈名〉〈旧〉 coal
〖～纪〗 Shítànjì 〈名〉［地质］ Carboniferous Period
〖～酸〗 shítànsuān 〈名〉 carbolic acid；phenol
〖～系〗 Shítànxì 〈名〉［地质］ Carboniferous System
【石头】 shítou 〈名〉 stone；rock：一堆～ a pile of stones ‖ 一块～ a stone；a piece of stone ‖ 凿～ cut stone ‖ 感觉好像一块～落了地 feel as though a load has been taken off one's mind ‖ 像～一样坚

硬 be as hard as stone‖上古时代人们用～制造工具。In ancient times, men made tools out of stone.
〖～砬子〗 shítou lázi ＝石砬子 shílázi
〖～子儿〗 shítouzǐr 〈名〉〈口〉cobble; pebble: ～铺的路 cobbled path
【石硪】 shíwò 〈名〉circular stone rammer with ropes attached at the sides
【石盐】 shíyán 〈名〉halite; rock salt
【石羊】 shíyáng 〈名〉[动物] bharal; blue sheep
【石印】 shíyìn 〈名〉lithographic printing; lithography
〖～机〗 shíyìnjī 〈名〉lithographic press
〖～石〗 shíyìnshí 〈名〉lithographic stone
〖～术〗 shíyìnshù 〈名〉lithography
〖～油画〗 shíyìn yóuhuà 〈名〉oleograph
〖～纸〗 shíyìnzhǐ 〈名〉lithographic paper
【石英】 shíyīng 〈名〉quartz: 乳/紫～ milk/violet quartz
〖～表〗 shíyīngbiǎo 〈名〉quartz watch
〖～玻璃〗 shíyīng bōli 〈名〉quartz glass
〖～灯〗 shíyīngdēng 〈名〉quartz lamp
〖～电子表〗 shíyīng diànzǐ biǎo ＝石英表 shíyīngbiǎo
〖～电子钟〗 shíyīng diànzǐzhōng ＝石英钟 shíyīngzhōng
〖～坩埚〗 shíyīng gānguō 〈名〉quartz crucible
〖～管〗 shíyīngguǎn 〈名〉quartz tube/capsule
〖～加热器〗 shíyīng jiārèqì 〈名〉quartz heater
〖～晶体〗 shíyīng jīngtǐ 〈名〉[电子] quartz crystal
〖～棱镜〗 shíyīng léngjìng 〈名〉quartz prism
〖～砂〗 shíyīngshā 〈名〉quartz sand; arenaceous quartz
〖～温度计〗 shíyīng wēndùjì 〈名〉[地质] quartz thermometer
〖～岩〗 shíyīngyán 〈名〉quartzite
〖～振荡器〗 shíyīng zhèndàngqì 〈名〉quartz oscillator
〖～钟〗 shíyīngzhōng 〈名〉quartz clock: ～机芯 quartz movement
【石蝇】 shíyíng 〈名〉[动物] stonefly
【石油】 shíyóu 〈名〉petroleum; oil: 开采～ tap oil‖勘探～ prospect for oil‖生产～ produce oil‖提炼～ refine petroleum‖钻探～ drill for oil‖～外泄 leak of oil‖～消耗 consumption of petroleum‖国产～ domestic oil‖海上～ offshore oil‖精炼～ refined petroleum
〖～产品〗 shíyóu chǎnpǐn 〈名〉petroleum product: 各种～ various petroleum products
〖～储量〗 shíyóu chǔliàng 〈名〉oil reserves/deposits
〖～大王〗 shíyóu dàwáng 〈名〉oil baron/magnate
〖～地质学〗 shíyóu dìzhìxué 〈名〉petroleum geology
〖～工业〗 shíyóu gōngyè 〈名〉oil/petroleum industry
〖～管路〗 shíyóu guǎnlù 〈名〉petroleum pipeline
〖～化工厂〗 shíyóu huàgōngchǎng 〈名〉petrochemical works
〖～化学〗 shíyóu huàxué 〈名〉petrochemistry: ～产品 petrochemical products‖～工业 petrochemical industry
〖～加工〗 shíyóu jiāgōng 〈名〉petroleum processing
〖～勘探〗 shíyóu kāntàn 〈名〉petroleum prospecting
〖～蜡〗 shíyóulà 〈名〉petroleum wax
〖～沥青〗 shíyóu lìqīng 〈名〉petroleum pitch
〖～气〗 shíyóuqì 〈名〉petroleum gas
〖～输出国〗 shíyóu shūchūguó 〈名〉petroleum exporting countries
〖～输出国组织〗 Shíyóu Shūchūguó Zǔzhī 〈名〉Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
〖～危机〗 shíyóu wēijī 〈名〉oil crisis
〖～冶炼厂〗 shíyóu yěliànchǎng 〈名〉oil refinery
〖～钻探权〗 shíyóu zuāntànquán 〈名〉concession to drill for oil
〖～钻井〗 shíyóu zuànjǐng 〈名〉oil drilling well
〖～钻台〗 shíyóu zuàntái 〈名〉derrick floor
【石鱼】 shíyú 〈名〉[动物] stonefish
【石质扇形地】 shízhì shànxíngdì 〈名〉rock fan
【石钟】 shízhōng 〈名〉stone chimes
〖～乳〗 shízhōngrǔ ＝钟乳石 zhōngrǔshí
【石竹】 shízhú 〈名〉[植物] China pink
〖～科〗 shízhúkē 〈名〉Caryophyllaceae
〖～目〗 shízhúmù 〈名〉Caryophyllales
【石柱】 shízhù 〈名〉❶[地质] stone pillar ❷ stele
【石子儿】 shízǐr 〈名〉cobble; pebble: 孩子们把～扔进池塘。The boys threw stones in the pond.
〖～路〗 shízǐrlù 〈名〉cobblestone/cobbled road

时

时 shí ❶〈名〉season: ⇨～令; 农～; 应～ ❷〈名〉time; years: 等候多～ have waited for a long time/quite some time ⇨～不我待; ～差; ～过境迁 ❸〈名〉a period of time: 在空闲～ at one's leisure‖在黎明～ at the crack of dawn; at daybreak‖～近黄昏。The day is declining. ⇨平～ ❹〈名〉fixed time: 准～到达 arrive on time ⇨按～; 及～; 届～ ❺〈名〉〈旧〉[one of the twelve two-hour periods into which the day was divided in China before the introduction of western chronology, each being given the name of one of the 12 Earthly Branches (地支)]: ⇨丑～; 寅～ ❻〈名〉hour [one of the twenty-four hours of the day]: 上午九～ nine o'clock in the morning‖下午六～十分 ten past six in the afternoon ⇨～速; ～钟 ❼〈形〉current; present: ⇨～事; ～务; ～下 ❽〈形〉momentary: 他一～糊涂偷了钱。He stole the money in a moment of aberration. ⇨～机; ～运; ～装 ❾〈名〉opportunity; chance: ⇨～来运转; 背～; 失～ ❿〈副〉[used to show frequency] a) frequently; now and then; from time to time: 学而～习之。Review what you have learned from time to time. ⇨～～ b) [used reduplicatively] sometimes; occasionally: ～悲～喜 alternate between joy and grief‖～进～出 be in and out, out and in‖～起～伏 have ups and downs; now rise, now fall‖～醒～睡 sleep off and on‖～隐～现 be now hidden and now appearing‖雨～下～停。It rained off and on.‖他的身体～好～坏。He has been ill off and on. ⓫〈名〉[语法] tense: 过去/将来/现在～ past/future/present tense
【时弊】 shíbì 〈名〉ills of the times; social evils of the day: 抨击～ lash out at the social evils
【时变】 shíbiàn 〈名〉❶ change of seasons ❷ changing situation
【时标】 shíbiāo 〈名〉time scale/mark; clock
【时病】 shíbìng 〈名〉❶ ills of the times ❷ seasonal disease
【时不可失】 shíbùkěshī 〈熟〉must not let slip an opportunity; make hay while the sun shines
【时不时】 shíbùshí 〈副〉〈方〉often; from time to time; every now and then: 他～来看我。He often came to see me.
【时不我待】 shíbùwǒdài 〈熟〉time and tide wait for no man
【时不宜迟】 shíbùyíchí 〈熟〉there is no time to lose
【时不再来】 shíbùzàilái 〈熟〉opportunity may never come again; time will not come twice
【时差】 shíchā 〈名〉❶ time difference: 东西海岸的～ time difference between the east and west coasts‖我把～还没有倒过来。I haven't yet got over my jet lag. ❷[天文] equation of time
〖～反应〗 shíchā fǎnyìng 〈名〉jet lag/fatigue
【时常】 shícháng 〈副〉often; frequently: ～发生 occur frequently‖我～去那儿。I often go there.‖与其～恐惧,不如面对危险。Better face danger than be always in fear.‖这儿～下雨。It rains frequently here.
【时辰】 shíchen 〈名〉❶ double-hour [one of the 12 two-hour periods into which the day was divided in the past before the introduction of western chronology, each being given the name of one of the 12 Earthly Branches (地支)]: 约莫半个～ about an hour ❷(right) time for sth: ～到了。The time has come.‖～未到。It is not yet time.
【时代】 shídài 〈名〉❶ times; age; era; epoch: 跟不上～ be out of step with the times‖跟上～ keep abreast of the times; keep up with the times‖进入～ enter an era‖开创新～ usher in a new era‖适应～ adapt oneself to the times‖迎来一个～ bring/usher in an era‖反映～面貌 reflect the features of our age‖～的需要 needs of the times‖电脑/原子能～ computer/atomic age‖电子～ era of electronics‖封建/殖民～ feudal/colonial times‖黄金～ golden age‖历史～ historical epoch‖瞬息万变的～ fast-moving age‖信息～ information era‖原始/远古～ primitive/remote times‖划～事件 epoch-making event‖～不同,风气不同。Other times, other manners.‖这本书由于经常修订,一直能跟上～。The book stays au courant by constant revision. ❷ period in one's life: 儿童～ childhood‖青年～ youth‖学生～ school days; one's time as a student‖从青少年～起 from adolescence upward‖早在幼年～ early in one's childhood
〖～潮流〗 shídài cháoliú 〈名〉trend/current of the times; tendency of the day; tidal current of the day: 符合～ conform to the trend of the times‖跟上～ move with the times; follow the trend of the times; keep abreast with the times‖顺应～ adapt oneself to the times
〖～感〗 shídàigǎn 〈名〉sense of the times: 强烈的～ strong

sense of the times
〖～精神〗 shídài jīngshén 〈名〉 spirit of the times：体现～ embody the spirit of the times
〖～脉搏〗 shídài màibó 〈名〉 pulse of the times
〖～气息〗 shídài qìxī 〈名〉 spirit of the times：富有～ be full of the spirit of the times
〖～主题〗 shídài zhǔtí 〈名〉 theme of the times：反映～ reflect the theme of the times
【时点】 shídiǎn 〈名〉 point of time
【时调】 shídiào 〈名〉 popular tunes in a particular locality：天津～ Tianjin tunes
【时段】 shíduàn 〈名〉 period of time：黄金～ prime period ‖ 欢迎大家在明天同一～收看我们的节目。*Please tune in to our programme at the same time tomorrow.*
【时而】 shí'ér 〈副〉 ❶ sometimes；*from time to time*；now and then：～停下来环顾四周 stop from time to time to look around ‖ ～外出购物 *go shopping sometimes* ‖ 天空～飘过几朵薄薄的白云。Every now and then fleecy clouds floated across the sky. ❷ [*used reduplicatively*] *now... now...*；*sometimes... sometimes...*：～好，～坏 be good one moment and bad the next ‖ 天气变化无常，～晴天，～下雨。*What changeable weather, fine one moment, raining the next.*
【时分】 shífēn 〈名〉 time：黄昏～ *at dusk*；*at twilight* ‖ 黎明～ *at the crack of dawn*；at daybreak ‖ 三更～ at the third watch ‖ 深夜～ *in the dead of night* ‖ 正午～ *at noon/midday*；*at the meridian hour*
【时乖命蹇】 shíguāi-mìngjiǎn ＝时乖运蹇 shíguāi-yùnjiǎn
【时乖运蹇】 shíguāi-yùnjiǎn 〈熟〉 be born under an unlucky star；have *the hand of fate against one*；fall on bad times
【时光】 shíguāng 〈名〉 ❶ time：浪费～ waste one's time ‖ 弥补失去的～ *make up the lost time* ‖ 虚度～ *pass one's time idly*；*idle away* one's time ‖ ～老人 Father Time ‖ 幸福的～ happy time ‖ ～流逝。Time flies/elapses. ‖ ～飞逝，大学四年一晃就过去了。How time flies! Without my knowing it, four years of my college life have passed. ❷ ＝时期 shíqī ❸ times；years；days：度过一段欢乐～ have a jolly time ‖ 过上好～ lead a good life ‖ 一生中最美好的～ best years of one's life；prime of one's life ‖ 我童年的～是在延安度过的。I passed/spent my childhood in Yan'an.
【时过境迁】 shíguò-jìngqiān 〈熟〉 *the time is over and the circumstances are different*；the time and the situation have both changed；things have changed with the lapse/passage of time
【时号】 shíhào 〈名〉 time signal
【时好】 shíhào 〈名〉 fashion；fad；craze
【时候】 shíhou 〈名〉 ❶ (duration of) time：农忙～ busy farming season ‖ 你来了多少～了？How long have you been here? ‖ 干这活儿得多少～？How much time will this job take? ❷ (a point in) time；moment：每天这个～ at this time every day ‖ 在任何～ at all hours；at any moment ‖ 正要出发的～ at/on the point of starting off ‖ ～不早了。It's getting late. ‖ 是采取行动的～了。The time has come for action/to take action. / Now is the time to act. ‖ 他来得不是～。He arrived at an inconvenient time. ‖ 午饭～到了。It's time for lunch. ‖ 现在什么～啦？What time is it? / What is the time?
【时会】 shíhuì 〈名〉 particular circumstances of the time：迫于～ be forced by the circumstances
【时或】 shíhuò 〈副〉 sometimes；now and then；at times
【时机】 shíjī 〈名〉 opportunity；opportune moment：创造～ make the opportunity ‖ 错过～ miss an opportunity；miss the boat/bus；let slip an opportunity ‖ 等待～ wait for an opportunity；bide one's time ‖ 选择～ choose the right moment；choose one's moment ‖ 一有～ at the first opportunity ‖ 抓住～ seize/take the opportunity ‖ ～一到 when the opportunity arises；at the opportune moment ‖ 有利～ favourable opportunity ‖ 最佳～ golden opportunity ‖ ～不成熟。Conditions are not yet ripe. / The time is not yet ripe. ‖ 采取行动的～已经成熟。The time is ripe for action.
【时基】 shíjī 〈名〉[电子] time base：～电路 time-base circuit ‖ ～发生器 time-base generator ‖ ～振荡器 time-base generator
【时计】 shíjì 〈名〉 clock；chronometer；timepiece；watch
【时际】 shíjì 〈名〉 time；occasion：节日～ festive occasion
【时价】 shíjià 〈名〉 current price；current/market value：高于～ be higher than the current prices
【时间】 shíjiān 〈名〉 ❶ (concept of) time：～与空间 time and space ❷ (duration of) time：一段～ a period of time ‖ 一小时～ an hour's time ‖ 抽～ spare some time ‖ 赶～ be/run against time ‖ 花费～ consume time；spend time (*doing sth*)；*take time (to do sth)* ‖ 节省/节约～ save time ‖ 浪费～ throw away/waste *one's time* ‖ 缩短～ *reduce the hours* ‖ 腾出～ *make time* ‖ 拖延～ let the clock run out；spin out time ‖ 消磨～ pass one's time in idleness；kill time；idle away one's time ‖ 延长～ *extend the* hours/time ‖ 占用～ take time ‖ 珍惜～ value time ‖ 自由支配～ *spend one's time as one pleases* ‖ 把～补回来 *make up the lost* time ‖ 办公～ office hours ‖ 宝贵/充分的～ precious/ample time ‖ 长/短～ long/short time ‖ 工作～ *working time/hours* ‖ 固定的～ fixed/set time/hour ‖ 黄金～ golden hours/time ‖ 交通高峰～ *rush hour* ‖ 空闲～ *idle/leisure time* ‖ 零碎～ *odd moments/times* ‖ 商店营业～ shop hours ‖ 经受～考验 stand the test of time ‖ 抓紧～完成工作 *race against time to finish the work* ‖ 上课～ school hours ‖ 业余～ spare time ‖ ～不多了。Time is running out. ‖ ～不足。*Time is in short supply.* ‖ ～紧迫。*Time presses.* /We are pressed for time. ‖ ～就是生命，浪费时间就是浪费生命。Time is *life*；*wasting time means wasting life.* ‖ ～可以创造奇迹。Time works wonders. ‖ ～是最好的医生。Time cures all things. ‖ ～使记忆淡漠。*Time softens memories.* ‖ ～有限。*Time is limited.* ‖ 到那儿去要花不少～。It takes a lot of time to get there. ❸ (*a point in*) time：安排/确定～ arrange/fix a time (*for*) ‖ 北京/格林尼治～ Beijing/Greenwich time ‖ 出发/到达～ departure/arrival *time* ‖ 当地～ *local time* ‖ 截止～ *closing time* ‖ ～到了。Time is up. ‖ ～是七点十分。The time was ten past seven.
〖～编码〗 shíjiān biānmǎ 〈名〉 time coding：～器 clock coder
〖～表〗 shíjiānbiǎo 〈名〉 timetable；schedule：落后于～ lag *behind the timetable* ‖ 无弹性的～ *inelastic timetable*
〖～差〗 shíjiānchā 〈名〉 ❶ [体育] time difference：打了个～ *attack with a time difference* ❷ *time difference between two matters*：南北水果成熟期的～ north-south difference in the fruit's *ripening time*
〖～常数〗 shíjiān chángshù 〈名〉 time constant
〖～词〗 shíjiāncí 〈名〉[语言] *temporal word*
〖～单位〗 shíjiān dānwèi 〈名〉 unit of time
〖～校验〗 shíjiān jiàoyàn 〈名〉 time check
〖～密集〗 shíjiān mìjí 〈名〉[经济] time intensive
〖～性〗 shíjiānxìng 〈名〉 *seasonality*；*timeliness*：这项任务～很强。This task must be fulfilled on time.
〖～序列〗 shíjiān xùliè 〈名〉 *time queue/series*
〖～意识〗 shíjiān yìshí 〈名〉 time sense；sense of time：没有～ *have no sense of time*
〖～知觉〗 shíjiān zhījué 〈名〉[心理] time perception
【时艰】 shíjiān 〈名〉〈书〉 *critical situation (as for a nation)*；*difficult/hard times*：共济～ pull together in times of trouble
【时角】 shíjiǎo 〈名〉[天文] *hour angle*
【时节】 shíjié 〈名〉 ❶ season [marked by certain weather conditions, activities, etc]：春耕～ *season for spring sowing* ‖ 金秋～ golden autumn season ‖ 秋收～ harvest time ❷ particular time；*occasion*：那～他还是个孩子。*He was a little kid then.*
【时局】 shíjú 〈名〉 current political situation：扭转～ reverse the *course of events*；*bring about a change in the current situation* ‖ ～动荡不安。The situation was volatile.
【时刻】 shíkè ❶〈名〉 hour；moment：处在重要的历史～ *be at a critical historical juncture* ‖ 非常幸福的～ moment of great happiness ‖ 欢乐的～ *time of rejoicing* ‖ 在此关键～ *at this crucial hour* ❷〈副〉 constantly；always：～保持清醒的头脑 always keep a cool head ‖ ～准备保卫祖国 be ready to defend the country *at any moment* ‖ 他～关注着广大人民的利益和愿望。He was constantly *concerned with the interests and wishes of the masses of the people.*
〖～表〗 shíkèbiǎo 〈名〉 timetable；schedule：列车/火车～ railway timetable；train schedule ‖ 夏令～ summer timetable/schedule ‖ 作息～ daily schedule
【时空】 shíkōng 〈名〉 space and time
【时控】 shíkòng 〈名〉 time control
〖～系统〗 shíkòng xìtǒng 〈名〉 time-controlled system
〖～装置〗 shíkòng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 timed unit
【时来运转】 shílái-yùnzhuǎn 〈熟〉 one's luck turns in the fullness of time；one's luck improves；*the luck has turned in one's favour*：～，我们赢了。Fortune turned the tables and we won.
【时令】 shílìng 〈名〉 season：～不正 unseasonable weather ‖ 草

莓～期 strawberry season ‖ 春播～ spring-sowing season ‖ 苹果正当～。Apples are in season now. ‖ ～已是初春。It is already early spring.
〖～病〗 shílìngbìng 〈名〉 seasonal disease
〖～河〗 shílìnghé 〈名〉 seasonal river
【时令】 shílìng 〈名〉〈方〉 seasonal disease：这阵子正闹～。At this time of year, seasonal diseases are rampant.
【时髦】 shímáo 〈形〉 fashionable；stylish：成为～ come into fashion；become a fad ‖ 赶～ keep up with the fashion；follow the fashion ‖ 追求～ run after the fashion ‖ 穿着～ be fashionably dressed ‖ 不再～ be out of the fashion；lose vogue；be no longer in vogue ‖ 又～起来 be back in fashion again ‖ ～服装 fashionable clothes ‖ ～商品 fashion goods ‖ ～式样 high style ‖ ～小姐 fashionable young lady ‖ 那种款式现在仍然很～。That style is still in fashion/vogue now.
〖～词〗 shímáocí 〈名〉 vogue/cult word；buzzword
【时评】 shípíng 〈名〉 news commentary；editorial
【时期】 shíqī 〈名〉 period：度过困难～ tide over a difficult period ‖ 结束过渡～ end/conclude a transitional period ‖ 缩短/延长～ shorten/extend a period ‖ 昌盛/混乱～ flourishing/chaotic period ‖ 关键～ critical/crucial period ‖ 国际局势紧张～ period of international tension ‖ 和平～ period of peace ‖ 开拓～ pioneer/pioneering period ‖ 社会主义建设～ period of socialist construction ‖ 史前～ prehistoric times ‖ 你研究哪个历史～？Which period of history are you studying?
【时气】 shíqi 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ stroke of luck；momentary luck ❷ seasonal disease
【时穷节乃见】 shí qióng jié nǎi xiàn 〈熟〉 integrity/loyalty shines out in time of adversity
【时区】 shíqū 〈名〉 time zone：标准～ standard time zone ‖ 地球被分为二十四个～。The earth is divided into 24 time zones.
【时人】 shírén 〈名〉 contemporaries：～有诗为证。There is a poem by a contemporary poet which testifies to this.
【时日】 shírì 〈名〉 ❶ time；date：没有多少～ have little time ‖ 延误～ miss the dealine ❷ relatively long period of time：尚需～ require more time ‖ 我们仍需一些～才能完成这项工程。We need some more time yet before we can finish the project.
【时尚】 shíshàng 〈名〉 fashion；fad；vogue：成为～ grow into vogue ‖ 合于～ be in the fashion ‖ 开创新～ create/set/start a trend；create a new vogue ‖ 落后于～ fall behind the vogue ‖ 迎合～ pursue the new fad ‖ ～行业 fashion industry ‖ 流行音乐的新～ new fad in the pop music ‖ 女装～ new trend in women's clothes ‖ 眼下的～ current vogue；vogue at the moment ‖ 今年似乎有穿短裙的～。There seems to be a vogue for short skirts this year.
【时时】 shíshí 〈副〉 always；constantly：～处处严格要求自己 be strict with oneself in all matters ‖ ～都要有两手准备 always have two strings to your bow
〖～刻刻〗 shíshí-kèkè 〈熟〉 hour by hour；(at) every moment：～为人民利益着想 always keep the people's interests in mind
【时世】 shíshì 〈名〉 ❶ times；age：艰难～ hard times ❷ present-day society
【时式】 shíshì 〈名〉 up-to-date style (of clothes, etc)；latest fashion：～领带 tie of the latest fashion
【时势】 shíshì 〈名〉 current situation；trend of the times；way things are going：认清～ understand the sign of the times
〖～造英雄〗 shíshì zào yīngxióng 〈熟〉 circumstances create heroes；times produce their heroes：是～，而非英雄造时势。It is the times that produce their heroes, not the heroes who usher in the times.
【时事】 shíshì 〈名〉 current events/affairs：关心～ show concern for current affairs ‖ 了解～ keep track of current events ‖ 做～报告 give a talk on current events ‖ ～评论 news commentaries ‖ ～述评 current events survey ‖ ～学习 study of current affairs
【时蔬】 shíshū 〈名〉 seasonal vegetable，vegetable in season
【时俗】 shísú 〈名〉 prevalent custom of the time
【时速】 shísù 〈名〉 speed per hour：～限制 speed limit ‖ ～80 公里 80 kilometres per hour ‖ 他开车～高达 300 公里。He drove at a top speed of 300 km per hour.
【时态】 shítài 〈名〉［语言］ tense：过去/将来/进行～ past/future/continuous tense
【时文】 shíwén 〈名〉〈旧〉 prescribed essay form for the civil service examinations
【时务】 shíwù 〈名〉 current affairs；current situation；trend of the times：⇨不识～；识～者为俊杰
【时下】 shíxià 〈名〉 present time；now：～正是旅游旺季。Now is the busiest tourist season.
【时鲜】 shíxiān 〈名〉 vegetables, fruits, fishes, etc in season：～果品 fresh fruits and nuts ‖ ～蔬菜 vegetables in season
【时贤】 shíxián 〈名〉〈书〉 contemporary worthies/scholars
【时限】 shíxiàn 〈名〉 time limit；deadline：定出～ set time limits；set the deadline ‖ 在规定～内 within the prescribed time
【时宪书】 shíxiànshū 〈名〉〈旧〉 almanac
【时相】 shíxiàng 〈名〉［医学］ phase
【时效】 shíxiào 〈名〉 ❶ effectiveness for a given period of time：失去～ be no longer effective；cease to be in force ‖ 药品～ expiry dates of medicines ❷［法律］ prescrption；limitation：诉讼～ limitation of actions ❸［冶金］ ageing：～钢 aged steel ‖ ～硬化 age-hardening
【时新】 shíxīn 〈形〉 stylish；trendy：～货物 fashion goods ‖ ～式样 up-to-date style ‖ 他穿着最～的衣服。He wears clothes that are right up to date.
【时兴】 shíxīng ❶〈动〉 be in fashion/vogue：现在不～留长发了。Long hair is out of fashion now. ‖ 这种式样已经不再～了。This design/style is no longer in vogue. ❷〈形〉 fashionable；popular：滑板运动是目前最～的玩意儿。Skateboarding is the latest craze.
【时行】 shíxíng ＝时兴 shíxīng
【时序】 shíxù 〈名〉 time/timing sequence
〖～电路〗 shíxù diànlù 〈名〉 sequence/sequential circuit
〖～计算机〗 shíxù jìsuànjī 〈名〉 sequence computer
〖～继电器〗 shíxù jìdiànqì 〈名〉 sequence relay
〖～控制〗 shíxù kòngzhì 〈名〉 sequential control
【时样】 shíyàng latest fashion
【时宜】 shíyí 〈名〉 what is appropriate to the occasion；what suits the occasion：不合/切合～ be inappropriate/appropriate ‖ 不合～的话 mistimed remarks
【时移俗易】 shíyí-súyì 〈熟〉 customs change with the times
【时移物换】 shíyí-wùhuàn 〈熟〉 time passes and all things change
【时疫】 shíyì 〈名〉 epidemic
【时域】 shíyù 〈名〉 time domain
【时运】 shíyùn 〈名〉 luck；fortune：～不济 have bad luck；be down on one's luck ‖ ～倒转 suffer a reversal of fortune
【时针】 shízhēn 〈名〉 ❶ hands of a clock/watch ❷ hour hand (of a clock/watch)
【时政】 shízhèng 〈名〉 political situation of the time；current political affairs：～教育 education on current political affairs
【时值】 shízhí 〈名〉 ❶［音乐］ duration；value ❷［医学］ chronaxy
【时滞】 shízhì 〈名〉 time lag：快门～ shutter time lag
【时钟】 shízhōng 〈名〉 clock：重调～ reset a clock ‖ 把～拨快/慢一小时 set/turn a clock ahead/back by one hour ‖ ～盘面/指针 face/hands of a clock ‖ 数字～ digital clock
〖～开关〗 shízhōng kāiguān 〈名〉 clock switch
〖～脉冲〗 shízhōng màichōng 〈名〉 clock pulse
〖～收音机〗 shízhōng shōuyīnjī 〈名〉 clock radio
【时装】 shízhuāng 〈名〉 ❶ fashionable dress；latest fashion：～动态 fashion dynamics ‖ ～界 fashion world ‖ ～业 fashion industry ‖ ～杂志 fashion magazine ‖ 春季～ spring fashions ‖ 夏季流行～ hot fashions for summer ‖ 最新～ latest fashion ❷ contemporary costume［as opposed to ancient costume (古装)］
〖～表演〗 shízhuāng biǎoyǎn 〈名〉 fashion show；dress parade；modelling：参加～ take part in a fashion show ‖ 观看～ watch a fashion show ‖ ～队 modelling team ‖ 街头～ street fashion show
〖～店〗 shízhuāngdiàn 〈名〉 fashion house：妇女～ boutique
〖～模特儿〗 shízhuāng mótèr 〈名〉 fashion model
〖～设计师〗 shízhuāng shèjìshī 〈名〉 fashion designer：几位～正在纽约举行服装展览。Several fashion designers are showing in New York now.
〖～样本〗 shízhuāng yàngběn 〈名〉 fashion sample book
〖～展览〗 shízhuāng zhǎnlǎn 〈名〉 fashion exhibition；fashion show
〖～展销〗 shízhuāng zhǎnxiāo 〈名〉 fashion fair/collection：春季～ spring fashion collection

识 shí ❶〈动〉 have a sense of：⇨～趣；～羞 ❷〈动〉 know；

recognize：～水性 be good at swimming ‖ 一字不～ not know a single character—be absolutely illiterate ⇨～别；素不相～ ❸〈名〉knowledge：⇨才～；胆～
⇨zhì

【识拔】 shíbá 〈动〉recognize the ability of and promote (a person)：～人才 pick out people of talent

【识辨】 shíbiàn 〈动〉distinguish；discern：～能力 power of discernment

【识别】 shíbié 〈动〉identify：～人才 identify talented people ‖ ～骗子 spot a swindler ‖ ～善恶 discern good from evil ‖ ～伪装的敌人 see through enemies in disguise ‖ ～颜色 judge colours ‖ 进行～ make an identification ‖ 善于～真伪 know how to distinguish true from false；know how to distinguish between genuine and sham

〖～标记〗 *shíbié biāojì* 〈名〉*identification mark/sign*

〖～标签〗 shíbié biāoqiān 〈名〉identification tag

〖～程序〗 shíbié chéngxù 〈名〉recognizer；recognition program

〖～力〗 shíbiélì 〈名〉discernment：培养～ cultivate one's discrimination

〖～系统〗 shíbié xìtǒng 〈名〉recognition system

〖～信号〗 shíbié xìnhào 〈名〉identification signal

〖～因子〗 shíbié yīnzǐ 〈名〉[医学] recognition factor

〖～装置〗 shíbié zhuāngzhì 〈名〉recognition device

【识大体，顾大局】 shí dàtǐ, gù dàjú 〈熟〉have the cardinal principles in mind and take the overall situation into account

【识货】 shíhuò 〈动〉*be able to tell good from bad*；know what's what

【识家】 shíjiā 〈名〉knowledgeable customer

【识见】 shíjiàn 〈名〉〈书〉knowledge and experience

【识荆】 shíjīng 〈动〉〈书〉〈敬〉have the honour of making your acquaintance

【识破】 shípò 〈动〉see through；penetrate：～诡计 get on to the trick；see through the trick ‖ ～秘密 penetrate (into) a secret ‖ ～某人的动机 see into sb's motives ‖ ～骗局 see through a fraud ‖ 没有几个人能～他的伪装。Not many people managed to penetrate his disguise.

【识谱】 *shípǔ* 〈动〉*read music (notes)*

【识趣】 shíqù 〈动〉know how to behave in a delicate situation；be sensible/tactful

【识时务者为俊杰】 shí shíwù zhě wéi jùnjié 〈熟〉he who understands the times is a wise man；a wise man submits to circumstances

【识途老马】 shítú-lǎomǎ 〈熟〉old horse that knows the way—person of rich experience；wise old bird

【识文断字】 shíwén-duànzì 〈熟〉be able to read and write；be literate；can read and write

【识相】 shíxiàng 〈动〉〈方〉be sensible/tactful；show good sense：他这个人不～，自讨没趣。He was tactless and got the snub that he deserved.

【识羞】 shíxiū 〈动〉[usu used in the negative] have a sense of shame；feel ashamed：不～ have no sense of shame

【识者】 shízhě 〈名〉〈书〉the knowledgeable/discerning；those in the know

【识字】 shízì 〈动〉learn to read；become literate：不～ be illiterate ‖ 读书～ read and write ‖ ～知礼 recognize characters and be acquainted with rules of etiquette ‖ 他还识几个字。He can read a little.

〖～班〗 shízìbān 〈名〉literacy class

〖～课本〗 *shízì kèběn* 〈名〉*reading primer；elementary reader*

峕 shí 〈书〉＝时 shí

实 shí ❶〈形〉solid；full：把窟窿填～ fill in/up a hole ‖ 里面是～的。It's solid inside. ⇨充～；厚～；坚～ ❷〈形〉rich；wealthy；well-off：丰～ be well-off ⇨殷～ ❸〈形〉concrete；substantial；⇨～词；～惠；～力；～效 ❹〈形〉true；sincere：寻找不～的借口 look for a phony excuse ‖ ～利 *actual/tangible benefits* ⇨～事求是；诚～ ❺〈名〉reality；fact：⇨名副其～；如～；事～ ❻〈副〉really；truly；in fact：⇨～不相瞒 ❼〈动〉load；fill：⇨荷枪～弹 ❽〈名〉fruit；seed：开花结～ blossom and bear fruit ⇨子～

【实报实销】 shíbào-shíxiāo 〈熟〉reimburse the amount actually spent；be reimbursed for what one has actually spent：出差费用～。All the expenses incurred during the business trip can be reimbursed.

【实逼处此】 shíbī-chǔcǐ 〈熟〉be compelled/forced by circumstances to do so；there is no alternative under the circumstances

【实变】 *shíbiàn* 〈名〉[医学] *consolidation*

〖～体征〗 shíbiàn tǐzhēng 〈名〉[医学] signs of consolidation

【实变量】 shíbiànliàng 〈名〉real variable

【实不相瞒】 shíbùxiāngmán 〈熟〉I'm telling you the truth；to be frank with you；to tell you the truth：～，我从来没有和他说过一句话。To tell you the truth, I have never spoken a single word to him. ‖ ～，你这次考试又没及格。To be frank with you, you failed the exam again this time.

【实测】 shícè 〈动〉measure/survey with instruments

〖～功率〗 shícè gōnglǜ 〈名〉measured power

〖～值〗 shícèzhí 〈名〉measured value

【实诚】 shícheng 〈形〉〈口〉honest；frank：～话 honest words ‖ ～人 honest person

【实处】 shíchù 〈名〉crucial point；where it really counts：把措施落到～ put the measure into practice ‖ 把钱花到～ spend your money on what you really need

【实词】 shící 〈名〉[语言] notional word

【实打实】 shídǎshí 〈形〉〈口〉real；true；honest；genuine：～的生意人 hard-nosed businessman ‖ 掌握～的本领 grasp real/genuine skills ‖ ～地说 to be frank/blunt；to tell the truth；honestly ‖ 他干活～。He is an honest worker.

【实弹】 shídàn ❶〈名〉live shell/ammunition：～射击 live shell shooting；combat firing；firing/range practice ‖ ～演习 live fire war game；exercises with live ammunition ❷〈动〉(of a gun or cannon) be loaded：⇨荷枪～

【实得】 shídé 〈动〉actually get：～报酬 net earnings ‖ ～工资 take-home pay ‖ 除去上税，他～稿费 3,000 元。He got a remuneration of 3,000 *yuan* after taxation.

【实地】 shídì 〈副〉❶ on the spot；on site：～了解施工情况 learn on the spot how the construction is proceeding ❷ practically：～去做 *do sth in a practical/down-to-earth manner*

〖～调查〗 shídì diàochá 〈动〉make a site inspection；make a field investigation/survey

〖～勘测〗 shídì kāncè 〈动〉make an on-the-spot survey；make a field survey

〖～考察〗 shídì kǎochá 〈动〉make an on-the-spot investigation

〖～试验〗 shídì shìyàn 〈动〉conduct a field test/trial

【实繁有徒】 shífányǒutú 〈熟〉〈贬〉there is no lack of people of that ilk；there are a large number of such people

【实感】 shígǎn 〈名〉true/genuine feelings

【实干】 shígàn 〈动〉do solid work：现在我们必须开始埋头～。*We must start doing solid work now.*

〖～家〗 shígànjiā 〈名〉man of action

〖～精神〗 shígàn jīngshén 〈名〉spirit of doing solid work

【实话】 shíhuà 〈名〉truth：说～ speak/tell/utter the truth；speak truthfully；talk straight ‖ ～告诉你，你不应该那样做。To tell you the truth, you shouldn't have done that. ‖ 他说的没有一句是～。There is not a particle of truth in what he said.

〖～实说〗 shíhuà-shíshuō 〈熟〉speak the plain truth；tell the truth；talk straight；speak frankly；call a spade a spade；talk turkey：你不用绕弯子，尽管～好了。You needn't beat about the bush. Just talk straight.

【实惠】 *shíhuì* ❶〈名〉*material benefit*：得到～ *get real benefit* (from)；receive material benefits ‖ 没有一点～ receive no material benefits ❷〈形〉substantial；solid；practical：经济～ economical and practical；inexpensive but substantial

【实际】 shíjì ❶〈名〉reality；practice：符合～ correspond to reality；accord with reality ‖ 切合～ suit the conditions ‖ 脱离～ be out of touch with reality；be divorced from reality ‖ 客观/社会～ objective/social reality ‖ 理论联系～ integrate theory with practice ‖ 从～出发 proceed from actual conditions；be realistic ‖ 咱们从～出发来谈谈这个问题吧。Let's talk about the problem from a practical point of view. ❷〈形〉practical；realistic：～工作/问题/应用 *practical work/question/application* ‖ ～经验 hands-on experience ‖ 不～的计划/想法 impractical plan/idea ‖ 面临～的财政困难 face practical difficulties of finance ‖ 谋生是个～问题。Earning a living is a practical matter. ‖ 他对公司有～的控制权。He has practical control over the company. ❸〈形〉real；actual；concrete：～尺寸 real size ‖ ～高度 true height ‖ ～价格 real/actual price ‖ ～价值 actual value ‖ ～年龄 physical age ‖ ～损失 actu-

al loss ‖ ～重量 actual weight ‖ ～状况 actual state ‖ 体验～的人生 experience real life
〖～测量〗 shíjì cèliáng 〈名〉actual measurement
〖～产量〗 shíjì chǎnliàng 〈名〉effective output
〖～成本〗 shíjì chéngběn 〈名〉actual/real cost
〖～负载〗 shíjì fùzài 〈名〉actual loading
〖～工资〗 shíjì gōngzī 〈名〉real wages
〖～功率〗 shíjì gōnglǜ 〈名〉actual power
〖～汇价〗 shíjì huìjià 〈名〉effective exchange rate
〖～控制线〗 shíjì kòngzhìxiàn 〈名〉[军事] line of actual control
〖～利率〗 shíjì lìlǜ 〈名〉true/actual rate of interest
〖～利润〗 shíjì lìrùn 〈名〉real profit
〖～情况〗 shíjì qíngkuàng 〈名〉actual situation: 合乎～ conform to the actual/specific conditions ‖ 了解到一点～ get a glimpse of the actual situation
〖～伤害〗 shíjì shānghài 〈名〉[法律] real injury; actual harm
〖～上〗 shíjìshàng 〈副〉as a matter of fact; in fact/reality; actually; really: 这～已确定无疑。It is a practical certainty. ‖ 这个问题～从来没有讨论过。The question was never discussed in substance. ‖ 中国～还是一个发展中国家。In fact, China is still a developing country.
〖～收入〗 shíjì shōurù 〈名〉actual/real income
〖～误差〗 shíjì wùchā 〈名〉actual error
〖～消费〗 shíjì xiāofèi 〈名〉actual consumption
〖～载荷试验〗 shíjì zàihè shìyàn 〈名〉actual loading test
〖～增长率〗 shíjì zēngzhǎnglǜ 〈名〉real growth rate
〖～债务〗 shíjì zhàiwù 〈名〉actual debts
〖～资本〗 shíjì zīběn 〈名〉actual capital
【实寄封】 shíjìfēng 〈名〉envelop of a posted letter (in philately)
【实绩】 shíjì 〈名〉tangible achievements; concrete results: 他为官多年,无～可言。He had nothing tangible to show for his years of office.
【实价】 shíjià 〈名〉intrinsic value; actual/net/real price: ～五元 at five *yuan* net ‖ ～多少? May I know the actual price?
【实践】 shíjiàn ❶〈动〉put into practice; carry out; implement: ～诺言 keep one's word/promise; make good one's promise ‖ ～自己的主张 put one's ideas into practice ❷〈名〉practice: 把理论付诸于～ put theory into practice ‖ 把理论和～相结合 combine/integrate/link theory with practice ‖ ～是检验真理的唯一标准。Practice is the sole criterion for testing/judging truth. ‖ 他很想把所学的一些东西用到～中去。He was keen to put into practice some of the things he had learned. ‖ 这在～中毫无用处。It was quite useless in practice.
〖～出真知〗 shíjiàn chū zhēnzhī 〈熟〉genuine knowledge comes from practice; one learns by doing; the proof of the pudding is in the eating
〖～经验〗 shíjiàn jīngyàn 〈名〉practical experience: 富有～ be rich in practical experience ‖ 缺乏～ lack practical experience ‖ 他们没有一点～。They have no practical experience at all.
〖～性〗 shíjiànxìng 〈名〉practicality; practicalness
【实景】 shíjǐng 〈名〉realistic view (as distinguished from 'setting')
【实据】 shíjù 〈名〉substantial evidence/proof: 披露～ disclose valid evidence ‖ 提供～ produce factual evidence ‖ 为审判收集～ collect factual evidence for a trial ‖ 真凭～ ironclad evidence ⇨查无～
【实况】 shíkuàng 〈名〉what is actually happening: 转播节目/表演/演讲的～ broadcast a programme/show/speech live (from) ‖ 从收音机里听演讲的～ hear the speech live on the radio ‖ 奥运会～报道 live coverage of the Olympic Games ‖ 听证～由电视直播。The hearing was televised live.
〖～录像〗 shíkuàng lùxiàng 〈名〉live videotaping
〖～录音〗 shíkuàng lùyīn 〈名〉live recording; on-the-spot recording
〖～转播〗 shíkuàng zhuǎnbō 〈名〉outside/location broadcasting; live transmission/broadcast/telecast; field pick-up: ～车 outside broadcast (OB) van/vehicle ‖ ～时间 live time ‖ 我们看了电视～的那场足球赛。We watched the football match live on television.
【实力】 shílì 〈名〉(actual) strength: 恢复～ recover one's strength ‖ 加强军事～ increase the military strength ‖ 增强～ build up/better one's strength ‖ ～相当 match each other in strength; be well matched in strength ‖ 国防～ national defence capabilities ‖ 政治～ political strength ‖ 他低估了敌人的～。He underestimated the enemy's strength. ‖ 一个国家的生存有赖于其经济～。A country's survival hinges on its economic power. /A country's survival hinges on its financial strength.
【实录】 shílù ❶〈名〉〈书〉faithful record ❷〈名〉veritable records [a type of annalistic history narrating the events of an emperor's reign] ❸〈动〉record facts
【实落】 shíluo 〈形〉〈方〉❶ honest: 他待人～。He is honest and true to people. ❷ (of state of mind) free from anxiety: 得知他安然无恙,我心里才感到～。After knowing that he is safe and sound in the accident, I felt relieved. ❸ precise; exact: 你哪天结婚,请告诉我个～的日子。Let me know exactly the day of your wedding. ❹ firm; solid
【实脉】 shímài 〈名〉[中医] forceful pulse
【实名】 shímíng 〈名〉real name: ⇨～制
〖～制〗 shímíngzhì 〈名〉real-name system (for personal bank account): 存款～ real-name savings deposit system
【实模铸造法】 shímú zhùzàofǎ 〈名〉[冶金] cavityless casting
【实情】 shíqíng 〈名〉true state of affairs; actual situation; truth: 道出～ tell the truth; break the news (to sb) ‖ 了解～ find out the true state of affairs ‖ 说明～ clear up the truth ‖ 掩盖～ cover/hide the true facts ‖ 我们已经掌握了这里的～。We have found out the actual situation here.
〖～实理〗 shíqíng-shílǐ 〈名〉actual situation and real reason: 他说的都是～。What he says is perfectly true.
【实权】 shíquán 〈名〉real power: 他没有～。He has no real power.
【实生】 shíshēng 〈形〉(of nursery stock, etc) raised directly from planted seeds
〖～苗〗 shíshēngmiáo 〈名〉seedling
【实施】 shíshī 〈动〉put into effect; implement; enforce; carry out: ～程序 implement procedures ‖ ～法律/规定 enforce law/regulations ‖ ～方案 carry out a project ‖ ～改革 initiate/introduce a reform ‖ ～合同 carry out/execute/fulfil a contract ‖ ～计划 act/carry out a plan; execute/implement a plan; set a plan on foot ‖ ～战略/政策 implement a strategy/policy ‖ 付诸～ put sth into effect ‖ 监督宪法的～ supervise the enforcement of the constitution ‖ 检查政策的～情况 check up on the implementation of the policy ‖ 暂不～这项规定 suspend this regulation ‖ 命令于七月一日～。The order comes into force on July 1.
〖～机构〗 shíshī jīgòu 〈名〉enforcement body
〖～阶段〗 shíshī jiēduàn 〈名〉implementation phase
〖～令〗 shíshīlìng 〈名〉enforcement ordinance
〖～日期〗 shíshī rìqī 〈名〉date of enforcement
〖～条例〗 shíshī tiáolì 〈名〉enforcement regulations
〖～细则〗 shíshī xìzé 〈名〉enforcement regulations; rules for implementation
〖～者〗 shíshīzhě 〈名〉executor
【实时】 shíshí 〈名〉real time
〖～操作〗 shíshí cāozuò 〈名〉true-time operation
〖～分析仪〗 shíshí fēnxīyí 〈名〉real-time analyser
〖～计时器〗 shíshí jìshíqì 〈名〉real-time clock
〖～计算机〗 shíshí jìsuànjī 〈名〉real-time computer
〖～控制器〗 shíshí kòngzhìqì 〈名〉real-time controller
〖～输出〗 shíshí shūchū 〈名〉real-time output
〖～通道〗 shíshí tōngdào 〈名〉real-time channel
【实实在在】 shíshízàizài 〈熟〉down-to-earth; honest; true: ～的好处 tangible benefits ‖ 给予～的评价 give an objective appraisal ‖ 有～的本事 have some real ability ‖ 他虽然说话不多,但是个～干活的人。He doesn't speak much, but he's a good worker.
【实事】 shíshì 〈名〉❶ actual thing; fact ❷ practical things/work; actual deeds: 多做～ perform more actual deeds ‖ 做～ perform real services; do practical things ‖ 只说空话,不干～ indulge in empty talk and do nothing practical
〖～求是〗 shíshì-qiúshì 〈熟〉base oneself on facts; seek truth from facts; be practical and realistic; be true to facts: 采取～的态度 take a realistic approach ‖ ～的工作作风 practical and realistic style of work ‖ 毛泽东思想的精髓是～。The essence of Mao Zedong Thought is seeking truth from facts.
【实收款项】 shíshōu kuǎnxiàng 〈名〉proceeds of sale
【实数】 shíshù 〈名〉❶ actual amount/number ❷ [数学] real number
【实说】 shíshuō 〈动〉tell the truth; speak frankly; talk straight: ～了吧,我根本不喜欢那份工作。To be frank, I don't

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like the job at all. ‖ 这件事你就给我们～吧。Just tell us the truth of the matter. ⇨实话～

【实体】 shítǐ 〈名〉 ❶ [哲学] substance: ～形式 substantial form ❷ entity: 个人～ personal entity ‖ 经济/商业/政治～ economic/business/political entity

〖～裁定〗 shítǐ cáidìng 〈名〉 [法律] substantive verdict

〖～法〗 shítǐfǎ 〈名〉 [法律] *substantive law*

〖～经济〗 shítǐ jīngjì 〈名〉 real economy

〖～梁〗 shítǐliáng 〈名〉 [建筑] solid beam

〖～权利〗 shítǐ quánlì 〈名〉 [法律] substantive right

〖～审理〗 shítǐ shěnlǐ 〈名〉 [法律] substantive hearing/determination; trial on the merits

〖～主义〗 shítǐzhǔyì 〈名〉 [哲学] substantialism: ～者 substantialist

【实物】 shíwù 〈名〉 ❶ material/real object: 展出许多～ display many objects ❷ goods instead of money: ～津贴/捐献 allowance/contribution in kind ❸ [物理] matter

〖～地租〗 *shíwù dìzū* 〈名〉 *rent in kind*

〖～工资〗 shíwù gōngzī 〈名〉 wages in kind: ～制 truck system (in British history)

〖～股利〗 shíwù gǔlì 〈名〉 dividend in kind

〖～幻灯机〗 shíwù huàndēngjī 〈名〉 epidiascope

〖～交割〗 shíwù jiāogē 〈名〉 delivery settlement

〖～交易〗 shíwù jiāoyì 〈名〉 barter (trade); trade in kind

〖～模型〗 shíwù móxíng 〈名〉 mock-up

〖～赔偿〗 shíwù péicháng 〈名〉 *reparations in kind*

〖～税〗 shíwùshuì 〈名〉 tax paid in kind

〖～投入〗 shíwù tóurù 〈名〉 input in kind

〖～债券〗 shíwù zhàiquàn 〈名〉 bearer/unregistered bonds

〖～证据〗 shíwù zhèngjù 〈名〉 tangible evidence

〖～支付〗 shíwù zhīfù 〈名〉 payment in kind

〖～资本〗 shíwù zīběn 〈名〉 material capital

〖～资产〗 shíwù zīchǎn 〈名〉 material assets

【实习】 shíxí 〈动〉 (of students, trainees, etc) practise (what has been taught in class); exercise one's skill (in); do fieldwork: 毕业～ graduation fieldwork ‖ 教学～ do practice teaching; *practise teaching* ‖ 临床～ *do clinical practice* ‖ 去农村～ go on a field trip to the countryside

〖～法庭〗 shíxí fǎtíng 〈名〉 moot court

〖～工厂〗 shíxí gōngchǎng 〈名〉 factory for training purposes

〖～护士〗 shíxí hùshi 〈名〉 probationer (nurse)

〖～记者〗 shíxí jìzhě 〈名〉 student journalist

〖～教师〗 shíxí jiàoshī 〈名〉 student/trainee/practice teacher

〖～领事〗 shíxí lǐngshì 〈名〉 student consul

〖～律师〗 shíxí lǜshī 〈名〉 *lawyer in practice*

〖～期〗 shíxíqī 〈名〉 internship; period of probation

〖～生〗 shíxíshēng 〈名〉 trainee

〖～研究员〗 *shíxí yánjiūyuán* 〈名〉 research apprentice

〖～医生〗 shíxí yīshēng 〈名〉 intern

【实现】 shíxiàn 〈动〉 realize; achieve; fulfil; bring about: ～抱负/愿望/希望 realize one's ambitions/wishes/hopes ‖ ～共同富裕 attain/realize common prosperity ‖ ～和平统一 bring about peaceful reunification ‖ ～零的突破 fulfil the zero breakthrough (in the winning of gold medals, etc) ‖ ～目标 achieve one's objective; realize one's aim; materialize one's goals ‖ ～诺言/雄心壮志 fulfil one's *promises/aspirations* ‖ ～夙愿 realize one's long-cherished wish ‖ ～现代化 achieve/accomplish modernization ‖ ～小康 attain a fairly comfortable level of life ‖ ～中华民族的伟大复兴 bring about a great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation ‖ ～自我 realize oneself ‖ ～祖国统一 reunify the motherland ‖ 他的期望未能～。His expectation has failed to materialize. ‖ 我们的希望是不大可能～的。Our hopes are hardly realizable.

【实线】 shíxiàn 〈名〉 actual/real line

【实像】 shíxiàng 〈名〉 [物理] *real image*

【实效】 shíxiào 〈名〉 actual effect; substantial results: 产生～ bring about effects ‖ 讲求～ strive for substantial results ‖ 确有～ *prove to be effective* ‖ 注重～ emphasize practical results

〖～规则〗 shíxiào guīzé 〈名〉 rule of effectiveness

【实心】 shíxīn 〈形〉 ❶ sincere; honest: ～话 words spoken from one's heart ❷ solid: ～轮胎 solid tyre ‖ 板球是～的, 里面没有空气。A cricket ball is solid. It has no air in it.

〖～导线〗 shíxīn dǎoxiàn 〈名〉 solid conductor

〖～电阻器〗 shíxīn diànzǔqì 〈名〉 solid composition resistor

〖～接线柱〗 shíxīn jiēxiànzhù 〈名〉 solid post

〖～球〗 shíxīnqiú 〈名〉 [体育] medicine ball

〖～实意〗 shíxīn-shíyì = 真心实意 zhēnxīn-shíyì

〖～眼儿〗 shíxīnyǎnr ❶ 〈形〉 honest and serious-minded ❷ 〈名〉 honest person: 他是个～, 不会撒谎。He is an honest person and is unlikely to tell lies.

〖～轴〗 *shíxīnzhóu* 〈名〉 *solid shaft*

〖～砖〗 shíxīnzhuān 〈名〉 solid brick

【实行】 shíxíng 〈动〉 put into practice; carry out; practise; implement: ～按劳分配原则 apply the principle of distribution to each according to his work ‖ ～封锁 enforce a blockade ‖ ～改革开放政策 implement/pursue the policies of reform and opening up ‖ ～集体领导 exercise collective leadership ‖ ～经济制裁 invoke economic sanctions ‖ ～贸易禁运 impose a trade embargo *(on)* ‖ ～民主 *practise democracy* ‖ ～五天工作制 *institute a five-*day working week ‖ ～宵禁 impose a curfew ‖ ～专政 exercise dictatorship (over)

【实性人】 shíxìngrén 〈名〉 honest and sincere person

【实学】 shíxué 〈名〉 real learning; sound scholarship: 有虚名而无～ have a false reputation and no real learning ⇨真才～

【实言】 shíyán 〈名〉 truth: ～相告 tell the truth; speak frankly

【实验】 shíyàn ❶ 〈动〉 experiment; test: ～新配方 experiment with a new formula ‖ ～新型飞机 *test a new aircraft* ‖ 用动物～ experiment on animals ❷ 〈名〉 experiment; test: 做～ conduct/make/do an experiment; make a test ‖ ～失败 fail in an experi*ment* ‖ 定时/科学～ time/scientific experiment ‖ 化学/物理～ chemical/physical experiment ‖ 现场～ field experiment

〖～步骤〗 shíyàn bùzhòu 〈名〉 experimental procedures

〖～动物〗 shíyàn dòngwù 〈名〉 experimental animal: 饲养～ breed experimental animals

〖～结果〗 shíyàn jiéguǒ 〈名〉 experimental result

〖～器材〗 shíyàn qìcái 〈名〉 experimental apparatus

〖～室〗 shíyànshì 〈名〉 laboratory; lab: 建造～ build a labora*tory* ‖ 化学/语言～ *chemistry/language laboratory* ‖ ～试验 laboratory test ‖ ～仪表 laboratory instrument ‖ 为～配备仪器 equip a laboratory

〖～数据〗 shíyàn shùjù 〈名〉 experimental data

〖～台〗 shíyàntái 〈名〉 bench

〖～心理学〗 shíyàn xīnlǐxué 〈名〉 experimental psychology

〖～学校〗 shíyàn xuéxiào 〈名〉 experimental school: 创办～ set up/establish/found an experimental school

〖～医学〗 shíyàn yīxué 〈名〉 [医学] *experimental medicine*

〖～员〗 shíyànyuán 〈名〉 laboratory technician

〖～者〗 shíyànzhě 〈名〉 experimenter

〖～主义〗 shíyànzhǔyì 〈名〉 experimentalism

【实验式】 shíyànshì 〈名〉chemical equation

【实业】 shíyè 〈名〉 industry and commerce; enterprise; business

〖～公司〗 shíyè gōngsī 〈名〉 industrial corporation

〖～家〗 shíyèjiā 〈名〉 industrialist; big businessman

〖～界〗 shíyèjiè 〈名〉 business circles/community/world

〖～银行〗 shíyè yínháng 〈名〉 industrial bank

【实益】 *shíyì* 〈名〉 *real benefit*

【实意】 shíyì 〈名〉 sincerity: 实心～为人民服务 serve the people sincerely

【实蝇】 shíyíng 〈名〉 fruit fly

【实用】 shíyòng ❶ 〈动〉 use/apply (sth) in practice ❷ 〈形〉 practical; pragmatic; applied; functional: ～的发明 practical invention ‖ 既美观, 又～ be both beautiful and practical ‖ 这一理论已被证实并不～。The theory has been proved impractical in practice.

〖～标准〗 shíyòng biāozhǔn 〈名〉 practical standard

〖～程序〗 shíyòng chéngxù 〈名〉 utility program/routine

〖～法学〗 shíyòng fǎxué 〈名〉 pragmatic jurisprudence

〖～化学〗 shíyòng huàxué 〈名〉 practical chemistry

〖～建筑〗 shíyòng jiànzhù 〈名〉 functional architecture

〖～美术〗 shíyòng měishù 〈名〉 applied fine arts

〖～文〗 shíyòngwén 〈名〉〈旧〉 practical writing: 学习～ *learn to* do practical writing

〖～性〗 shíyòngxìng 〈名〉 practicability

〖～学〗 shíyòngxué 〈名〉 pragmatics

〖～主义〗 *shíyòngzhǔyì* 〈名〉 pragmatism; ～者 pragmatist

【实在】 shízài ❶ 〈形〉 true; real; down-to-earth: 说话～ talk

straight ‖ 心眼～ be trustworthy/honest ‖ 内容～。The content is substantial. ❷〈副〉indeed; really: ～太好了 very good indeed ‖ ～为难 be in a genuine dilemma ‖ 我～不能干那件事。I can't bring myself to do it. ❸〈副〉actually; in fact/reality; as a matter of fact ❹〈名〉[哲学] reality: 客观/主观～ objective/subjective reality

〖～法〗 shízàifǎ 〈名〉positive law: ～学 positive jurisprudence; science of positive law

〖～论〗 shízàilùn 〈名〉[哲学] realism

〖～原则〗 shízài yuánzé 〈名〉reality principle

【实在】 shízai 〈形〉〈方〉(of work) well-done; done carefully: 工作做得～。The work is well-done.

【实则】 shízé 〈副〉actually; in fact/reality; as a matter of fact

【实战】 shízhàn 〈名〉actual fight/combat: ～训练 exercise under battle conditions ‖ 从～需要出发 proceed from the needs of actual combat

〖～演习〗 shízhàn yǎnxí 〈名〉war game with action and live ammunition; combat exercise with live ammunition

【实证】 shízhèng 〈名〉[法律] authentic proof; substantial/concrete evidence: 缺乏～ lack concrete evidence

〖～论〗 shízhènglùn 〈名〉positivism: ～者 positivist

〖～学派〗 shízhèng xuépài 〈名〉school of experimentation

〖～哲学〗 shízhèng zhéxué 〈名〉positive philosophy

〖～主义〗 shízhèngzhǔyì 〈名〉[哲学] positivism: ～法学 positive jurisprudence ‖ ～者 positivist

【实症】 shízhèng 〈名〉[中医] excess/substantial syndrome: ～为主，兼有虚症 excess syndrome complicated with deficiency symptoms

【实职】 shízhí 〈名〉position with actual power and responsibility; solid position

【实至名归】 shízhì-míngguī 〈熟〉fame follows merit

【实质】 shízhì 〈名〉essence: 触及～ touch the heart (of) ‖ 注重～ focus on substance ‖ 抓住～ get to the heart (of); seize the essence (of) ‖ ～部分 substantive part ‖ ～错误 material error ‖ ～问题 issue of substance ‖ 问题的～ crux of a matter; essence of a problem ‖ 协议的～ nature of the agreement ‖ ～上 in substance/essence; essentially; virtually

〖～财产〗 shízhì cáichǎn 〈名〉substantial property

〖～管辖〗 shízhì guǎnxiá 〈名〉substantial jurisdiction

〖～性〗 shízhìxìng 〈名〉materiality: 取得～进展 make concrete/substantial progress ‖ ～陈述/解释 material representation/interpretation ‖ ～对话/谈判 substantial dialogue/negotiation ‖ ～条款 substantive provision ‖ ～违反 material breach ‖ ～问题 substantial issue; problem of substance ‖ ～证据 material/substantive evidence ‖ 没有发布关于会谈的～消息。No substantive information has been released about the talks. ‖ 条约已做了～修改。The treaty underwent substantial modification.

【实轴】 shízhóu 〈名〉real axis

【实字】 shízì 〈名〉[语言] notional word

【实足】 shízú 〈形〉full; solid: ～两个小时 two solid hours ‖ 这袋麦子～100 斤。This sack of wheat is a full 100 *jin*.

〖～年龄〗 shízú niánlíng 〈名〉exact age [i. e. age in completed years]

拾[1] shí 〈动〉❶ pick up (from the ground); collect: ～柴火 collect firewood ‖ ～麦穗 glean wheat ‖ ～破烂儿 search a garbage heap for odds and ends ‖ 在街上～到一个钱包 pick up a purse on the street ⇨～取; 路不～遗 ❷ tidy up; put in order: ⇨～掇; 收～

拾[2] shí 〈数〉ten [used for the numeral 十 on cheques, bank notes, etc to avoid mistakes or alterations]
⇨shè

【拾波】 shíbō 〈名〉[物理] pick-up

〖～电路〗 shíbō diànlù 〈名〉pick-up circuit

〖～器〗 shíbōqì 〈名〉adapter

〖～线圈〗 shíbō xiànquān 〈名〉pick-up coil

【拾掇】 shíduo 〈动〉❶ tidy up; put in order: ～屋子 tidy up a room ❷ repair; mend; fix: ～洗衣机 fix a washing machine ❸〈口〉settle with; punish: 把流氓狠狠地～了一顿 give the rascals a good beating

【拾荒】 shíhuāng 〈动〉glean and collect scraps (to eke out an existence)

【拾金不昧】 shíjīn-bùmèi 〈熟〉not pocket the money one picks up

【拾零】 shílíng 〈动〉[usu used in headlines] collect bits and pieces of sth: 赛场～ titbits about the competition; sidelights from the competitive arena

【拾取】 shíqǔ 〈动〉pick up; collect: 在麦田里～麦穗 pick up wheat heads in the field

【拾趣】 shíqù 〈动〉[usu used in titles] collect titbits

【拾人涕唾】 shíréntìtuò 〈熟〉pick up sb else's spittle; pick up what others say/write; plagiarize: 学术研究不可～。Academic research allows no plagiarism.

【拾人牙慧】 shírényáhuì 〈熟〉pick up phrases from sb and pass them off as one's own; appropriate other people's ideas as one's own

【拾物】 shíwù 〈名〉lost article found (by other people): ～招领 lost and found

〖～招领处〗 shíwù zhāolǐngchù 〈名〉lost and found office; lost property office

【拾遗】 shíyí 〈动〉❶ appropriate lost property; pocket lost article: ⇨路不～ ❷ [usu used in book titles] make good omissions; make up for omissions: ⇨～补阙

〖～补阙〗 shíyí-bǔquē 〈熟〉make good omissions and deficiencies

【拾音】 shíyīn 〈名〉adapterization; pick-up: ～元件 pick-up element

〖～放大器〗 shíyīn fàngdàqì 〈名〉pick-up amplifier

〖～话筒〗 shíyīn huàtǒng 〈名〉pick-up transmitter

〖～器〗 shíyīnqì 〈名〉(sound) pick-up: ～灵敏度 pick-up sensitivity

〖～头〗 shíyīntóu 〈名〉pick-up/sound head

食 shí ❶〈名〉food: ⇨～量; 丰衣足～; 面～ ❷〈名〉food for animals; feed: 觅～ hunt/look for food ‖ 喂～ feed ‖ 狗/猫～ dog/cat food ‖ 鸡/鸭～ chicken/duck feed ❸〈动〉eat: ～素 take a vegetarian diet ‖ ～少事烦 eat little and do much ‖ 多～蔬菜 eat lots of vegetable ⇨蚕～; 吞～ ❹〈动〉eclipse: ⇨日～; 月～ ❺〈动〉have a meal: 少～多餐 have more meals but less food at each ⇨～堂; 废寝忘～; 绝～ ❻〈名〉sth used for cooking; sth edible: ⇨～物; ～盐; ～油
⇨sì

【食变星】 shíbiànxīng 〈名〉[天文] eclipsing variable

【食补】 shíbǔ 〈动〉eat nutritious food

【食不甘味】 shíbùgānwèi 〈熟〉eat without relish; have no appetite for food

【食不果腹，衣不蔽体】 shí bù guǒfù, yī bù bìtǐ 〈熟〉have not enough to eat and wear

【食不下咽】 shíbùxiàyàn 〈熟〉unable to eat or swallow (food)—be heavy-hearted

【食不厌精，脍不厌细】 shí bù yàn jīng, kuài bù yàn xì 〈熟〉eat no rice but is of the finest quality, nor meat but is finely minced—be very particular about one's food

【食草动物】 shícǎo dòngwù 〈名〉herbivore; herbivorous animal

【食虫动物】 shíchóng dòngwù 〈名〉insectivore; insectivorous animal

【食虫虻】 shíchóngméng 〈名〉robber fly

【食虫目】 shíchóngmù 〈名〉insectivora

【食虫植物】 shíchóng zhíwù 〈名〉insectivorous plant; insectivore

【食道】 shídào = 食管 shíguǎn

【食而不化】 shí'érbùhuà 〈熟〉eat without digesting—read without understanding

【食而不知其味】 shí ér bù zhī qí wèi 〈熟〉eat without knowing the taste of what one is eating—read without understanding

【食饵】 shí'ěr 〈名〉(fish) bait

【食分】 shífēn 〈名〉[天文] magnitude of eclipse; degree of obscuration

【食粪动物】 shífèn dòngwù 〈名〉coprophagous animal

【食粪鱼】 shífènyú 〈名〉scat

【食腐动物】 shífǔ dòngwù 〈名〉scavenger; saprophagous animal; saprovore

【食腐鹰】 shífǔyīng 〈名〉carrion hawk

【食古不化】 shígǔ-bùhuà 〈熟〉swallow ancient learning without digesting it—be pedantic

【食管】 shíguǎn 〈名〉[生理] esophagus; gullet
〖～癌〗 shíguǎn'ái 〈名〉carcinoma of esophagus
〖～痉挛〗 shíguǎn jìngluán 〈名〉esophagismus
〖～镜〗 shíguǎnjìng 〈名〉[医学] esophagoscope: ～检查 esophagoscopy
〖～扩张〗 shíguǎn kuòzhāng 〈名〉[医学] esophagectasia
〖～狭窄〗 shíguǎn xiázhǎi 〈名〉[医学] esophagostenosis
〖～炎〗 shíguǎnyán 〈名〉esophagitis
【食蝗鼠】 shíhuángshǔ 〈名〉grasshopper mouse
【食火鸡】 shíhuǒjī 〈名〉cassowary
【食积】 shíjī 〈名〉[中医] dyspepsia; indigestion
【食既】 shíjì 〈名〉[天文] second contact of a total eclipse
【食径】 shíjìng 〈名〉[天文] eclipse path
【食具】 shíjù 〈名〉tableware; dinner service: 一套～ a dinner set; a set of tableware ‖ 消毒～ sterilized tableware
【食客】 shíkè 〈名〉❶〈旧〉person sponging on an aristocrat; hanger-on of an aristocrat ❷ customer of a restaurant
【食口】 shíkǒu 〈名〉mouths to feed (in a family); number of people in a family to provide for
【食粮】 shíliáng 〈名〉food grain; food: ～供应 food supplies ‖ 精神～ spiritual/mental food ‖ 书籍是精神～。Books are nourishment for the mind.
【食量】 shíliàng 〈名〉capacity for eating; appetite: ～大 have a big appetite; be a big/heavy eater ‖ ～小 have a small appetite; be a light eater ‖ 手术后他的～有所增加。His appetite increased after the operation.
【食疗】 shíliáo ❶〈动〉treat with food therapy; treat with dietotherapy ❷〈名〉food therapy
【食料】 shíliào 〈名〉forage
【食毛践土】 shímáo-jiàntǔ 〈熟〉live on the land and eat what it produces
【食糜】 shímí 〈名〉[生理] chyme
【食品】 shípǐn 〈名〉foodstuff; food; provisions: ～卫生检查 food hygiene inspection ‖ ～质量管理 quality control of food ‖ 保健/绿色/益寿～ health/green/macrobiotic food ‖ 代用～ substitute food ‖ 方便～ convenience food ‖ 罐头～ tinned/canned food ‖ 糊状/冷冻/压缩～ pulpy/frozen/concentrated food ‖ 精美/早餐～ fine/breakfast food ‖ 美味～ delicious/tasty food ‖ 婴儿～ baby food ‖ 速冻～ fast-frozen food ‖ 母乳是婴儿的天然～。Mother's milk is the natural food for young babies. ‖ 这个国家缺一亿吨～。The country has 100 million tons of food deficit.
〖～安全〗 shípǐn ānquán 〈名〉food safety
〖～厂〗 shípǐnchǎng 〈名〉food products factory; bakery and confectionery
〖～储藏〗 shípǐn chǔcáng 〈名〉food preservation
〖～店〗 shípǐndiàn 〈名〉food store
〖～防腐剂〗 shípǐn fángfǔjì 〈名〉food preservative/antiseptic
〖～工业〗 shípǐn gōngyè 〈名〉food industry
〖～供应〗 shípǐn gōngyìng 〈名〉food supply
〖～柜〗 shípǐnguì 〈名〉cupboard
〖～加工〗 shípǐn jiāgōng 〈名〉food processing: ～机 food processor
〖～结构〗 shípǐn jiégòu 〈名〉composition of diet
〖～科学〗 shípǐn kēxué 〈名〉food science
〖～添加剂〗 shípǐn tiānjiājì 〈名〉food additive
〖～污染〗 shípǐn wūrǎn 〈名〉[医学] food contamination
〖～杂货店〗 shípǐn záhuòdiàn 〈名〉grocery
〖～中毒〗 shípǐn zhòngdú 〈名〉bromatoxism; food-poisoning
【食谱】 shípǔ 〈名〉❶ cookbook; recipe: 大众/家常～ popular/everyday recipe ‖ 减肥～ fat depletion diet ‖ 按照新的～做菜 cook with a new recipe ❷ menu: 一周～ menu of the week
【食前方丈】 shíqián-fāngzhàng 〈熟〉food spreads before one over a hundred square feet—lead a luxurious life; live in luxury
【食亲财黑】 shíqīn-cáihēi 〈熟〉be selfish and greedy; be avaricious
【食人鲨】 shírénshā 〈名〉man-eater shark
【食人俗】 shírénsú 〈名〉cannibalism
【食肉动物】 shíròu dòngwù 〈名〉carnivore; meat-eating/carnivorous animals
【食肉目】 shíròumù 〈名〉Carnivora
【食肉寝皮】 shíròu-qǐnpí 〈熟〉(want to) eat sb's flesh and sleep on his skin—(want to) see the person one hates destroyed
【食肉植物】 shíròu zhíwù 〈名〉carnivorous/insectivorous plant; insectivore
【食乳鸟】 shírǔniǎo 〈名〉goatsucker
【食甚】 shíshèn 〈名〉[天文] maximum/middle phase of an eclipse
【食双星】 shíshuāngxīng 〈名〉[天文] eclipsing binary
【食宿】 shísù 〈名〉board and lodging: 安排～ arrange for board and lodging ‖ 提供～ provide board and lodging ‖ 找到～ find food and shelter ‖ ～自理 pay one's own board and lodging expenses; make one's own board and lodging arrangements
〖～费〗 shísùfèi 〈名〉room and board charges
【食堂】 shítáng 〈名〉dining room/hall; mess hall; canteen: 员工～ staff canteen
【食糖】 shítáng 〈名〉sugar
【食团】 shítuán 〈名〉bolus
【食蚊鱼】 shíwényú 〈名〉gambusia; mosquito fish
【食物】 shíwù 〈名〉food; foodstuff: 储藏/供应～ preserve/supply food ‖ 咀嚼～ chew food ‖ 标准/代用/冷冻～ standard/substitute/frozen food ‖ 高纤维～ food high in fibre ‖ 营养丰富的～ nourishing food ‖ ～治疗比药物治疗更有效。Diet cures more than pills.
〖～储藏〗 shíwù chǔcáng 〈名〉food preservation
〖～化学〗 shíwù huàxué 〈名〉food chemistry
〖～搅拌器〗 shíwù jiǎobànqì 〈名〉food mixer
〖～链〗 shíwùliàn 〈名〉food chain
〖～摄入〗 shíwù shèrù 〈名〉food intake
〖～污染〗 shíwù wūrǎn 〈名〉food pollution
〖～中毒〗 shíwù zhòngdú 〈名〉food poisoning; sitotoxism; bromatoxism
【食相】 shíxiàng 〈名〉[天文] phases of an eclipse: 日全食/月全食时,有五个～:初亏、食既、食甚、生光、复圆。A total solar/lunar eclipse goes through five phases: the first contact, the second contact, the middle/maximum phase, the third contact, and the fourth contact.
【食性】 shíxìng 〈名〉❶[动物] feeding habits; eating patterns ❷ one's preference for food
【食血动物】 shíxuè dòngwù 〈名〉sanguivorous/haematophagous animal
【食蚜蝇】 shíyáyíng 〈名〉hoverfly
【食言】 shíyán 〈动〉break one's promise; go back on one's word; fall down on one's promise; back away from one's promise: 绝不～ never go back on one's word; be as good as one's word
〖～而肥〗 shíyán'érféi 〈熟〉break faith with sb; fail to keep one's word for one's selfish ends
【食盐】 shíyán 〈名〉(table/common) salt: 烹饪用～ cooking salt
【食蚁兽】 shíyǐshòu 〈名〉anteater
【食蝇】 shíyíng 〈名〉food fly
【食用】 shíyòng 〈动〉❶ eat; consume: 适合～ be fit for consumption ‖ ～玉米比饲料玉米的味道好。Eating corn is sweeter than field corn. ❷ be edible: ～蛙 table frog ‖ ～鱼 food fish
〖～碱〗 shíyòngjiǎn 〈名〉baking soda
〖～酵母〗 shíyòng jiàomǔ 〈名〉food yeast
〖～菌〗 shíyòngjūn 〈名〉edible/domestic fungus
〖～色素〗 shíyòng sèsù 〈名〉food colouring
〖～油〗 shíyòngyóu 〈名〉edible/cooking oil
【食油】 shíyóu = 食用油 shíyòngyóu
【食欲】 shíyù 〈名〉appetite: 刺激/满足～ whet/appease sb's appetite ‖ ～不振 lose one's appetite; have a poor/dull appetite ‖ ～旺盛 have a good appetite
〖～缺乏症〗 shíyù quēfázhèng 〈名〉[医学] anorexia
〖～障碍〗 shíyù zhàng'ài 〈名〉[医学] dysorexia
【食玉炊桂】 shíyù-chuīguì 〈熟〉food as expensive as jade and fuel as expensive as cassia—extremely high cost of living
【食之无味,弃之可惜】 shí zhī wúwèi, qì zhī kěxī 〈熟〉the food is not palatable enough, but one would hesitate to throw it away
【食指】 shízhǐ 〈名〉❶ index finger; forefinger ❷〈书〉mouths to feed (in a family): ～众多 have many mouths to feed; have a large family to support
【食茱萸】 shízhūyú 〈名〉[植物] ailanthus prickly ash
【食籽雀】 shízǐquè 〈名〉seedeater

蚀 shí 〈动〉❶ lose: ⇨～本; 亏～; 偷鸡不成～把米 ❷ (of moths, etc) eat into: ⇨蛀～ ❸ erode; corrode: 锈能～铁。Rust

corrodes iron. ⇨腐～；侵～；锈～ ❹ = 食④ shí

【蚀本】 shíběn 〈动〉lose one's capital; lose money in business: ～出售 sell at a loss ‖ ～生意 unprofitable venture; losing business

【蚀财】 shícái 〈动〉lose money/property

【蚀耗】 shíhào 〈动〉lose; wear out: ～了老本 lose one's capital

【蚀刻】 shíkè 〈动〉etch: ～玻璃 etched glass ‖ ～试验 etching test ‖ ～艺术 art of etching ‖ 铜板～ etching on copper sheet

〖～版〗 shíkèbǎn 〈名〉etching plate

〖～法〗 shíkèfǎ 〈名〉etching

〖～机〗 shíkèjī 〈名〉etching machine

〖～剂〗 shíkèjì 〈名〉etcher; etchant

〖～抛光〗 shíkè pāoguāng 〈名〉etch-polish

〖～印刷〗 shíkè yìnshuā 〈名〉etch printing

〖～针〗 shíkèzhēn 〈名〉etching needle

【蚀损】 shísǔn 〈动〉lose; depreciate

炻 shí

【炻器】 shíqì 〈名〉stoneware

祏 shí 〈名〉〈旧〉stone casket

埘 shí 〈名〉〈书〉chicken roost built into a wall

莳 shí

⇨shì

【莳萝】 shíluó 〈名〉[植物] dill

湜 shí 〈形〉〈书〉(of water) clear; transparent; limpid

寔 shí 〈书〉❶〈动〉place; lay ❷ = 实 shí ❸〈代〉this

鲥 shí

【鲥鱼】 shíyú 〈名〉hilsa herring; reeves shad

鼫 shí 〈名〉〈古〉flying squirrel

shǐ

史 shǐ 〈名〉❶ history: 个案～ case history ‖ 工业/医学～ industrial/medical annals ‖ 社会发展～ history of social development ‖ 世界～ world history ⇨～无前例；病～；家～ ❷〈古〉official historian: ⇨～官

【史不绝书】 shǐbùjuéshū 〈熟〉history is full of such instances

【史部】 shǐbù 〈名〉history as the second of the four divisions of ancient Chinese library collection

【史册】 shǐcè 〈名〉history; annals; historical annals/records: 他的业绩将被载入～。His achievements will go down in history. ‖ 这项发现值得载入医学～。This discovery makes medical history.

【史抄】 shǐchāo 〈名〉extracts from history

【史官】 shǐguān 〈名〉(in ancient China) official historian; historiographer

【史馆】 shǐguǎn 〈名〉(in ancient China) historiographers' office

【史话】 shǐhuà 〈名〉historical account/narrative; stories about historical events: 辞书～ A Narrative History of Dictionaries

【史籍】 shǐjí 〈名〉historical records; history

【史迹】 shǐjì 〈名〉historical site; historical relics

【史剧】 shǐjù 〈名〉historical play/drama

【史料】 shǐliào 〈名〉historical data/materials: 收集～ collect historical data ‖ 记录在这一时期的～中 keep records on the historical data of this period

【史略】 shǐlüè 〈名〉outline of history; brief history: 《中国小说～》 *A Brief History of Chinese Fiction*

【史论】 shǐlùn 〈名〉essays on history; historical essays

【史评】 shǐpíng 〈名〉commentary on historical events and records; historical criticism

【史前】 shǐqián 〈名〉prehistory: ～动物 prehistoric animal ‖ ～墓葬地 prehistoric burial ground ‖ ～文明 prehistoric civilization

〖～考古学〗 shǐqián kǎogǔxué 〈名〉prehistoric archaeology

〖～人〗 shǐqiánrén 〈名〉prehistoric man

〖～时代〗 shǐqián shídài 〈名〉prehistoric age/times

〖～学〗 shǐqiánxué 〈名〉[考古] prehistory

【史乘】 shǐshèng 〈名〉〈书〉history; annals

【史诗】 shǐshī 〈名〉epic: 荷马～《伊利亚特》 Homer's epic *Iliad* ‖ 活的～题材 living epic ‖ 这是一部伟大的影片，是电影中的～。It is a great film, an epic in pictures.

【史实】 shǐshí 〈名〉historical facts: 该书内容与～不符。The book is historically inaccurate.

【史事】 shǐshì 〈名〉historical fact/event

【史书】 shǐshū 〈名〉historical records; history: 博览～ read history extensively ‖ 据～记载 according to historical records

【史无前例】 shǐwúqiánlì 〈熟〉without precedent in history; unprecedented in history: ～的壮举 unprecedented feat

【史学】 shǐxué 〈名〉science of history; historical science; historiography: ～研究 study of historiography

〖～家〗 shǐxuéjiā 〈名〉historian; historiographer

矢[1] shǐ 〈名〉arrow: 飞～ flying arrow ⇨流～；无的放～

矢[2] shǐ 〈动〉vow; swear: ⇨～口否认；～志不移

矢[3] shǐ 〈名〉faeces; excrement: ⇨遗～

【矢车菊】 shǐchējú 〈名〉[植物] cornflower

〖～属〗 shǐchējúshǔ 〈名〉[植物] Centaurea

【矢口】 shǐkǒu 〈动〉state categorically; insist emphatically; assert positively: ～抵赖 categorically deny (one's errors, guilt, etc)

〖～否认〗 shǐkǒu-fǒurèn 〈熟〉flatly deny; make a complete/flat denial: 别人说他错了，他～。They said he was wrong, but he argued otherwise.

【矢量】 shǐliàng 〈名〉[数学][物理] vector: 风～ wind vector ‖ 切变～ shear vector

〖～比〗 shǐliàngbǐ 〈名〉vector ratio

〖～场〗 shǐliàngchǎng 〈名〉vector field

〖～电流〗 shǐliàng diànliú 〈名〉vector current

〖～方程〗 shǐliàng fāngchéng 〈名〉vector equation

〖～分析〗 shǐliàng fēnxī 〈名〉vector analysis

〖～和〗 shǐliànghé 〈名〉vector sum

〖～图〗 shǐliàngtú 〈名〉vectogram; vectograph

【矢石】 shǐshí 〈名〉arrows and stones (used as weapons in ancient times): 亲冒～ brave the arrows and stones in battle ‖ ～如雨 rain of arrows and stones

【矢志】 shǐzhì 〈动〉pledge one's devotion (to a cause): ～于医学 pledge to devote one's life to the advancement of medicine

〖～不移〗 shǐzhì-bùyí = 矢志不渝 shǐzhì-bùyú

〖～不渝〗 shǐzhì-bùyú 〈熟〉vow to adhere to one's chosen course; be unswerving: ～的共产主义者 committed Communist

【矢忠】 shǐzhōng 〈动〉〈书〉swear to be loyal to

【矢状窦】 shǐzhuàngdòu 〈名〉[医学] sagittal sinus

叓 shǐ 〈书〉 = 史 shǐ

豕 shǐ 〈名〉〈书〉pig; hog; swine

【豕突狼奔】 shǐtū-lángbēn = 狼奔豕突 lángbēn-shǐtū

使 shǐ ❶〈动〉send; have (sb do sth): ～人去打听消息 send sb to make enquiries ⇨～唤；鬼～神差；支～ ❷〈动〉make; cause; enable: ～人落泪 draw tears from sb's eyes ‖ ～选举程序更加透明 render the selection process more transparent ‖ 逆境～人成才。Adversity makes men. ‖ 运动～肌肉更加强壮。Exercises develop muscles. ‖ 这只会～事情更糟。This will only make things worse. ❸〈连〉〈书〉if; supposing; provided: ⇨假～ ❹〈动〉use; employ; apply: 说大话，～小钱。Great boast, small roast. ‖ 这支笔很好～。This pen writes well. ⇨～劲 ❺〈动〉be sent abroad for official missions: ⇨出～ ❻〈名〉envoy; messenger: ⇨～馆；大～；特～

【使绊儿】 shǐbànr 〈动〉❶ trip sb up in wrestling ❷ injure sb by underhand means: 背后给人～ give sb a stab in the back

【使绊子】 shǐ bànzi = 使绊儿 shǐbànr

【使臂使指】 shǐbì-shǐzhǐ 〈熟〉like the body controlling the arms and the arms the fingers—handle very skilfully; have a perfect

command of

【使不得】 shǐbude 〈动〉❶ cannot be used; be useless/unserviceable: 这只手表～了。The watch can't be used any more. ❷ be impermissible/undesirable; must not be done: 明天要考试，今晚看电影可～。There's an exam tomorrow and we mustn't go to the movie tonight.

【使不惯】 shǐbuguàn 〈动〉be not used/accustomed to using: 外国人大多～筷子。Most foreigners are not used to eating their food with chopsticks.

【使不了】 shǐbuliǎo 〈动〉cannot use; unable to use: 孩子还小，～计算器。The child is still too young to use a calculator.

【使臣】 shǐchén 〈名〉(diplomatic) envoy

【使出】 shǐchū 〈动〉use; exert: ～浑身解数 use all one's skill; do all that one is capable (of); exert oneself to the utmost ‖ ～全副本领 use all one's resources ‖ ～最后一点力气 expend one's last bit of strength

【使得】 shǐde 〈动〉❶ can be used; be usable: 这台电脑～使不得? Does this computer work all right? ❷ be workable; be feasible; will do: 你不去如何～? It won't do if you don't go. ‖ 我拟的计划～吗? Is my plan workable? ❸ make; cause; render: ～家喻户晓 make known to everyone

【使乖弄巧】 shǐguāi-nòngqiǎo 〈熟〉play clever tricks

【使馆】 shǐguǎn 〈名〉diplomatic mission; embassy: ～工作人员 staff of a diplomatic mission; embassy personnel ‖ ～馆舍 premises of a diplomatic mission ⇨大～; 公～

〖～馆长〗 shǐguǎn guǎnzhǎng 〈名〉head of a diplomatic mission

〖～区〗 shǐguǎnqū 〈名〉diplomatic quarters

〖～随员〗 shǐguǎn suíyuán 〈名〉attaché

【使坏】 shǐhuài 〈动〉play dirty; do the dirty on; be up to mischief: 这孩子又～了。The child was up to mischief again.

【使唤】 shǐhuan 〈动〉❶ order about/around: 听人～ be at sb's beck and call ‖ 爱～人 be bossy; be in the habit of ordering people about ❷〈口〉use; handle: ～耕牛 use farm cattle ‖ 新工具～起来方便吗? Are the new tools easy to handle?

〖～丫头〗 shǐhuan yātou 〈名〉〈旧〉servant girl; young maidservant

【使假】 shǐjiǎ 〈动〉practise fraudulence

【使节】 shǐjié 〈名〉(diplomatic) envoy: 接待友好～ receive a goodwill envoy (from) ‖ 宴请～ entertain the diplomatic envoys at a banquet ‖ 各国驻华～ diplomatic envoys to China ‖ 和平～ peace envoy ‖ 特别～ envoy extraordinary ‖ 外交/文化～ diplomatic/cultural envoy ‖ 中国派往伦敦的～ Chinese envoy to London

〖～权〗 shǐjiéquán 〈名〉right of legation

〖～团〗 shǐjiétuán 〈名〉mission

【使劲】 shǐjìn 〈动〉exert all one's strength: ～蹬车 pedal a bicycle furiously ‖ ～干活 work hard; work at the top of one's ability ‖ ～喊 shout at the top of one's voice ‖ ～拉 give a strong pull (at sth) ‖ ～跑 run at a furious pace ‖ ～游 swim with all one's might ‖ 有使不完的劲 have inexhaustible energy ‖ 再使把劲 put in more effort; put on another spurt

【使君子】 shǐjūnzǐ 〈名〉[中医] fruit of Rangoon creeper

【使力】 shǐlì 〈动〉exert all one's strength: 大家都～，任务就能早日完成。If everyone works hard, the task can be completed earlier.

【使领馆】 shǐ-lǐngguǎn 〈名〉diplomatic and consular missions; embassies and consulates

【使命】 shǐmìng 〈名〉mission: 承担～ shoulder/undertake a mission ‖ 身负特别～ be on a special mission ‖ 完成～ fulfil a mission ‖ 执行～ carry out a mission; perform a mission ‖ 艰巨的历史～ arduous historical mission ‖ 秘密/外交～ secret/diplomatic mission ‖ 代表团成功的完成了～。The delegation completed its mission successfully. ‖ 他们肩负着亲善～出了国。They went abroad on a goodwill mission.

〖～感〗 shǐmìnggǎn 〈名〉sense of mission/calling: 培养～ develop a sense of calling

【使女】 shǐnǚ 〈名〉maidservant; housemaid; chambermaid; maid

【使气】 shǐqì 〈动〉lose one's temper; get angry: 别拿孩子～。Don't vent your anger on the children.

【使钱】 shǐqián 〈动〉spend/use money: ～买关子 get round the laws/rules by bribery ‖ 很会～ spend/use one's money wisely; turn one's money to good account ‖ 有使不完的钱 have money to burn; be rolling in money ‖ 他～很仔细。He is very careful with his money.

【使然】 shǐrán 〈动〉make it so

【使徒】 shǐtú 〈名〉[宗教] apostle

【使团】 shǐtuán 〈名〉diplomatic mission/corps: ～团长 dean of the diplomatic corps; doyen of the diplomatic mission

【使心用心，反害自身】 shǐ xīn yòngxīn, fǎn hài zìshēn 〈熟〉only injure oneself in the end for all one's tricks

【使性】 shǐxìng 〈动〉get angry; lose one's temper; throw a tantrum: 无缘无故～ lose one's temper for no reason

〖～子〗 shǐ xìngzi ＝使性 shǐxìng

【使眼色】 shǐ yǎnsè 〈动〉tip sb the wink; wink: 给同伴～ wink at one's companion

【使役】 shǐyì 〈动〉work (an animal): ～牲口不能过度。Don't overwork a draught animal.

【使用】 shǐyòng 〈动〉use; employ; apply; make use of: ～暴力 resort to violence ‖ ～化名 be under an alias; go under a false name ‖ ～假币 pass counterfeit money ‖ ～武力 use force ‖ ～种种手段 resort to every possible means ‖ 不再～ be no longer in use; be out of use ‖ 开始～ come into use ‖ 反复/偶尔/普遍～ repeated/occasional/universal use ‖ 广泛～ be in wide/general use ‖ 过度/有效～ excessive/efficient use ‖ 禁止～兴奋剂 ban/forbid the use of dope ‖ 学习～新机器 learn to use a new machine ‖ 这个机场仅供紧急～。This airport is for emergency use only. ‖ 这本字典～起来很方便。This dictionary is very easy to use.

〖～额〗 shǐyòng'é 〈名〉amount of disbursement: 国民收入～ volume of disbursement of the national income

〖～价值〗 shǐyòng jiàzhí 〈名〉[经济] use value

〖～率〗 shǐyònglǜ 〈名〉rate of utilization

〖～面积〗 shǐyòng miànjī 〈名〉usable floor area: 人均～ usable area per dweller

〖～年限〗 shǐyòng niánxiàn 〈名〉service life

〖～期〗 shǐyòngqī 〈名〉effective date; term of service

〖～权〗 shǐyòngquán 〈名〉right of use; right to use sth

〖～人〗 shǐyòngrén 〈名〉(beneficial) user

〖～手册〗 shǐyòng shǒucè 〈名〉user's manual

〖～寿命〗 shǐyòng shòumìng 〈名〉service life

〖～数据〗 shǐyòng shùjù 〈名〉service data

〖～说明书〗 shǐyòng shuōmíngshū 〈名〉instructions for use; operation instructions; user's manual

〖～须知〗 shǐyòng xūzhī 〈名〉notice in application

【使者】 shǐzhě 〈名〉emissary; envoy; messenger: 接待～ receive a messenger ‖ 派遣～ dispatch an envoy ‖ 和平～ peace envoy; ambassador of peace ‖ 友好～ messenger of friendship ‖ 他作为总统的～被派往中东。He was sent to the Middle East as the president's envoy.

始 shǐ ❶〈名〉beginning; start: 有～就该有终。If you start something, finish it. ⇨～末; ～终如一; 自～至终 ❷〈动〉begin; start: 不知～于何时 not know exactly when this came into being ⇨周而复～ ❸〈副〉only then; not... until: 晚上 10 点以后，出租车～能通过广场。Taxis are not allowed to pass through the square until 10 pm. ‖ 坚持学习，～能不断进步。Steady progress can only be the result of persistent study. / Only persistent study yields steady progress.

【始创】 shǐchuàng 〈动〉initiate; originate; found; pioneer: ～阶段 initial stage

【始点】 shǐdiǎn 〈名〉initial/starting point; origin

〖～迁移〗 shǐdiǎn qiānyí 〈名〉zero shift

【始而】 shǐ'ér 〈副〉at first; first

【始发港】 shǐfāgǎng 〈名〉port of departure

【始发期】 shǐfāqī 〈名〉initial phase: 疾病的～ initial phase of a disease

【始发站】 shǐfāzhàn 〈名〉departure station; terminal

【始料不及】 shǐliào-bùjí 〈熟〉unexpected; unforeseen: ～的事情 things out of one's expectations; unexpected things

【始料所及】 shǐliào-suǒjí 〈熟〉within one's expectation; as has been expected: 非～ be out of one's expectation

【始乱终弃】 shǐluàn-zhōngqì 〈熟〉(of a man) desert a girl after seducing her; dally with a woman and then abandon her

【始末】 shǐ-mò 〈名〉beginning and end; start to finish; whole story: 事情的～ whole story ‖ 请详述事故的～。Please tell us the ins and outs of the accident.

【始新世】 Shǐxīnshì 〈名〉[地质] Eocene Epoch

【始业】 shǐyè 〈名〉beginning of a school year
【始值】 shǐzhí 〈名〉starting value
【始终】 shǐzhōng 〈副〉always; from beginning to end; from start to finish; all along; throughout: 会谈～在友好的气氛中进行。The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end. ‖ 我将～支持你。I'll back you all the way.
〖～不懈〗 shǐzhōng-bùxiè 〈熟〉unremitting; untiring: ～的努力 unremitting effort
〖～不渝〗 shǐzhōng-bùyú 〈熟〉unswerving; consistent; steadfast: ～地支援各国人民的正义斗争 steadfastly support and aid the just struggles of the people of all countries ‖ 对共产主义～ be steadyfast to communism ‖ 对正义事业～的奉献 steady-going service to the cause of justice ‖ 他们的友谊～。Their friendship was of lasting consistency.
〖～如一〗 shǐzhōng-rúyī 〈熟〉constant; consistent; unchanging: ～的关怀/关注 unremitting care/attention ‖ 他～地支持我的工作。He's always been supportive of my work.
【始祖】 shǐzǔ 〈名〉❶ first/earliest ancestor: 人类的～ first ancestor of mankind ❷ founder/originator (of a school of thought, etc)
〖～马〗 shǐzǔmǎ 〈名〉eohippus; dawn horse
〖～鸟〗 shǐzǔniǎo 〈名〉archaeopteryx
【始作俑者】 shǐzuòyǒngzhě 〈熟〉person who first made tomb figures creator of a bad precedent

驶 shǐ 〈动〉❶ (of a vehicle, horse, etc) speed; go rapidly: 救护车飞速～往医院。The ambulance sped to the hospital. ‖ 一辆火车呼啸～过。An express train hurtled past. ⇨疾～ ❷ sail; drive: 迎面～来的一辆汽车 an oncoming car ‖ ～进交叉路口时要减速。Slack off/up as you approach the junction. ‖ 船～进了港口。The ship sailed into the port. ‖ 列车～出车站。The train pulled out of the station. ⇨驾～; 行～

屎 shǐ 〈名〉❶ excrement; faeces; dung; stool; droppings: 拉～ empty the bowels; shit ‖ ～尿 stool and urine ‖ 鸡～ chicken droppings ‖ 牛～ cow dung ❷ secretion (of the eye, ear, etc): ⇨耳～; 眼～
【屎壳郎】 shǐkelàng 〈名〉〈方〉dung beetle
【屎坑】 shǐkēng 〈名〉dung pit
【屎盆子】 shǐpénzi 〈名〉〈方〉bad reputation; evildoing: 别把～往我身上扣。Don't try to shift the blame onto me.

shì

士 shì 〈名〉❶〈古〉bachelor; unmarried man: ⇨～女 ❷〈古〉social stratum between senior officials (大夫) and the common people (庶民) ❸ scholar: ～农工商 scholars, peasants, workers and businessmen ⇨寒～; 名～ ❹ (commendable) person: ⇨烈～; 有识之～; 壮～ ❺ person trained in a certain field: ⇨护～; 院～; 助产～ ❻ soldier: ⇨～兵; ～气; 将～ ❼ noncommissioned officer: ⇨上～; 下～; 中～ ❽ guard [one of the pieces in Chinese chess]
【士别三日，刮目相看】 shì bié sān rì, guā mù xiāng kàn 〈熟〉after three days of absence, the scholar has to be looked at with new eyes
【士兵】 shìbīng 〈名〉rank-and-file (soldier); private: 挑选/训练～ pick/train soldiers ‖ 全副武装的～ armed soldiers ‖ 应征/雇佣的～ enlisted/hired soldiers ‖ 出口处均由～把守。All the exits were guarded by soldiers. ‖ 我们的～将保卫我国的领土完整。Our soldiers will defend our territorial integrity.
【士大夫】 shìdàfū 〈名〉scholar-officials (in feudal China)
【士官】 shìguān 〈名〉warrant officer: ～的军衔分为三等六级。Warrant officers are classified into three grades and six classes.
【士可杀，不可辱】 shì kě shā, bùkě rǔ 〈熟〉a scholar would rather die than be humiliated; a true scholar prefers death to humiliation; a gentleman can be killed but cannot be insulted
【士林】 shìlín 〈名〉〈书〉scholars as a class
【士女】 shìnǚ 〈名〉❶〈旧〉young men and women ❷ ＝仕女② shìnǚ
【士气】 shìqì 〈名〉morale: 保持旺盛的～ keep up a high morale; maintain a high morale ‖ 动摇～ shake/undermine sb's morale ‖ 鼓舞/提高/增强～ boost/raise/stiffen sb's morale ‖ 瓦解～ demoralize ‖ 影响～ affect sb's morale ‖ 振作～ bring up the morale ‖ ～低落 low/sagging morale ‖ 敌军～消沉。The morale of the enemy troops is low. ‖ 这一消息鼓舞了～。The news was a boost to morale.
【士人】 shìrén 〈名〉〈旧〉scholar
【士绅】 shìshēn 〈名〉gentry
【士为知己者死，女为悦己者容】 shì wèi zhījǐzhě sǐ, nǚ wèi yuè jǐ zhě róng 〈熟〉a true gentleman dies for an understanding friend, as a woman beautifies herself for one who dotes on her
【士卒】 shìzú 〈名〉soldiers; privates: ⇨身先～
【士族】 shìzú 〈名〉influential and privileged family of scholar-officials (which came into being during the Eastern Han, Wei, Jin, and Northern and Southern Dynasties)

氏 shì 〈名〉❶ surname; family name: 王～兄弟 Wang brothers ❷ née: 张王～ Mrs Zhang, née Wang ❸ [used after famous persons such as scientists, inventors, etc]: 李～定理 Li Siguang's theorem ❹〈书〉one's kinsfolk: 舅～ (maternal) uncle ⇨zhī
【氏族】 shìzú 〈名〉clan: ～社会/制度 clan society/system ‖ 父系/母系～ patrilineal/matrilineal clan
〖～公社〗 shìzú gōngshè 〈名〉clan commune/community

示 shì 〈动〉show; notify; instruct: 如表一所～ as noted/shown/indicated in table 1 ‖ 盼速～知。I hope you will notify me soon. ⇨～范; 启～; 请～; 展～
【示爱】 shì'ài 〈动〉show one's love: 以山歌～ sing folk songs to express love to one's sweetheart
【示波】 shìbō 〈名〉[电学] oscillography
〖～管〗 shìbōguǎn 〈名〉oscilloscope tube
〖～计〗 shìbōjì 〈名〉oscillometer
〖～器〗 shìbōqì 〈名〉oscilloscope; oscillograph: ～记录 oscilloscope record ‖ ～校准 oscilloscope calibration
〖～图〗 shìbōtú 〈名〉oscillogram; oscillograph/oscilloscope trace
〖～仪〗 shìbōyí 〈名〉oscillograph; oscilloscope
【示范】 shìfàn 〈动〉set an example; demonstrate; show: ～计算机的操作 demonstrate how the computer works ‖ ～正确包扎伤口的方法 demonstrate the correct way to bandage a wound ‖ 进行～表演 put on a demonstration ‖ 做～ demonstrate; give a demonstration ‖ ～飞行 demonstration flight ‖ ～工厂/农场 demonstration plant/farm ‖ ～户 model household ‖ ～讲课 demonstrative lecture ‖ 要不要我给你～一下? Would you like me to give you a demonstration? ‖ 我先给大家～一下。I will first show you how to do it.
〖～法〗 shìfànfǎ 〈名〉method of demonstration
〖～合同〗 shìfàn hétong 〈名〉model contract
〖～田〗 shìfàntián 〈名〉model field
〖～效应〗 shìfàn xiàoyìng 〈名〉demonstration effect
〖～章程〗 shìfàn zhāngchéng 〈名〉model bylaws/regulations
【示复】 shìfù 〈动〉〈套〉[used in formal correspondence] give instructions in reply: 希即～。I am waiting for an early reply.
【示功器】 shìgōngqì 〈名〉[机械] indicator
【示功图】 shìgōngtú 〈名〉[机械] indicator card/diagram
【示寂】 shìjì 〈动〉[宗教] (of a Buddhist monk) die; pass away
【示警】 shìjǐng 〈动〉give a warning; warn: 鸣锣～ give a warning by beating a gong; beat an alarm on a gong ‖ 鸣枪～ fire a warning shot
【示例】 shìlì 〈动〉give typical examples; give a demonstration
【示流器】 shìliúqì 〈名〉[机械] current indicator
【示人】 shìrén 〈动〉show sth to others; let others have a look at sth: 此物珍藏多年，但从不轻易～。I have kept this for many years but I rarely show it to others.
【示弱】 shìruò 〈动〉give the impression of weakness; take sth lying down [usu used in the negative]: 不甘～ be unwilling to be outdone ‖ 在这件事上我决不～。I will never give in on this matter.
【示威】 shìwēi 〈动〉❶ put on a show of force; display one's prowess ❷ demonstrate; hold a demonstration: 筹划/组织～ plan/organize a demonstration ‖ 举行～ hold/stage a demonstration (against sth/sb) ‖ 引起群众性～ spark a mass demonstration ‖ 支持/阻挠～ support/thwart a demonstration ‖ ～群众 demon-

strators ‖ 反战～ demonstrate against war ‖ 会后举行了大规模的游行～。A vast demonstration was held after the meeting.

〖～游行〗 shìwēi yóuxíng 〈动〉 demonstration; march: 参加和平～ take part in peaceful marches ‖ 举行～ stage a demonstration; hold a rally ‖ 反战～ anti-war demonstration ‖ 工人/学生～ labour/student demonstration ‖ 街头～ street demonstration ‖ 群众性～ mass demonstration ‖ 有组织/自发的～ organized/spontaneous demonstration ‖ 约二十万人参加了这次爱国～。About 200,000 people took part in the patriotic demonstration.

〖～者〗 shìwēizhě 〈名〉 demonstrator: 驱散/关押游行～ disperse/imprison demonstrators

【示位器】 shìwèiqì 〈名〉 navascope

【示意】 shìyì 〈动〉 give a signal; signal; motion; gesture; sign: ～某人出去 motion to sb to go out ‖ 以目～ wink at sb; give sb a hint with a wink ‖ 警察～我停下。The police signed me to stop. ‖ 老师～我就坐。The teacher motioned me to the seat. ‖ 他招手～我坐在他旁边。He beckoned to me to sit beside him. ‖ 主席朝我点点头～我继续往下说。The chairman nodded me to continue.

〖～图〗 shìyìtú 〈名〉 ❶ sketch map: 发动机～ diagram of an engine ‖ 气象～ weather sketch map ‖ 水利工程～ sketch map of a water conservancy project ❷ [机械] schematic diagram/drawing

【示振器】 shìzhènqì 〈名〉 [工程] vibrograph

【示众】 shìzhòng 〈动〉 publicly expose; put/exhibit to the public; parade sb before the public: 游街～ parade sb through the streets ‖ 斩首～ behead sb in the public

【示踪】 shìzōng 〈名〉 [物理] trace; tracing

〖～测定〗 shìzōng cèdìng 〈名〉 tracer determination

〖～试验〗 shìzōng shìyàn 〈名〉 [化学] tracer test

〖～物〗 shìzōngwù 〈名〉 tracer

〖～元素〗 shìzōng yuánsù 〈名〉 [化学] tracer element

〖～原子〗 shìzōng yuánzǐ 〈名〉 [化学] tracer (atom); labelled/tagged atom

世 shì 〈名〉 ❶ generation: 第十～后裔 10th generation descendants ⇨ ～代相传 ❷ from generation to generation; through generations: ～爵 hereditary rank of nobility ⇨～仇; ～传; ～袭 ❸ [a form of address used among old family friends]: ～伯 uncle [friend of one's father] ❹ lifetime; life: 一～ all one's life ‖ 在～期间 during one's life time ⇨今～; 来～; 永～ ❺ age; era: 当今之～ at present ‖ 盛～ flourishing age ⇨近～ ❻ world; society: 俗～ earthly world ‖ 不久于人～ will die soon ‖ ～上没有十全十美的事。There is no rose without a thorn. ⇨～间; 举～闻名; 问～ ❼ [地质] epoch: ⇨全新～

【世弊】 shìbì 〈名〉 maladies of the present world or society; social evils

【世变】 shìbiàn 〈名〉 changes in life/society; vicissitudes: ～人亦变。Society has changed and so have the people.

【世博会】 Shìbóhuì 〈名〉〈简称〉 World Expo; World's/World Fair ⇨世界博览会

【世仇】 shìchóu 〈名〉 ❶ feud: 部落/家族～ tribal/family feud ❷ hereditary enemy

【世传】 shìchuán 〈动〉 be handed down through generations: ～秘方 secret recipe handed down from generation to generation

【世代】 shìdài 〈名〉 ❶ many, many years; long period of time ❷ for generations; from generation to generation; generation after generation: ～时间/周期 generation time/cycle ‖ ～书香门第 family of scholars for generations

〖～交替〗 shìdài jiāotì 〈名〉 [生物] alternation of generations

〖～相传〗 shìdài-xiāngchuán 〈熟〉 hand down/pass on from generation to generation: 优良的传统应～。Fine traditions should be passed on from generation to generation.

【世道】 shìdào 〈名〉 manners and morals of the time; ways of the world: ～凌夷。The practice of the world is declining.

〖～人心〗 shìdào-rénxīn 〈熟〉 ways of the world and public sentiments

〖～日衰〗 shìdào-rìshuāi 〈熟〉 public morals and mores are getting worse day by day; social practice is deteriorating/declining day by day

【世风】 shìfēng 〈名〉〈书〉 public morals and mores; common practice of the society: ～浇薄。There are scarcely any public morals to speak of these days.

〖～不古〗 shìfēng-bùgǔ 〈熟〉 public morals and mores are no longer what they were in the good old days; society practices have deteriorated

〖～日下〗 shìfēng-rìxià 〈熟〉 moral degeneration of the world is getting worse day by day; public morals are declining day by day

【世故】 shìgù 〈名〉 ways of the world: 人情～ worldly wisdom/knowledge

【世故】 shìgu 〈形〉 worldly-wise; sophisticated: 想不到他年纪轻轻的却这么～。It is beyond my expectations that such a young man should be so sophisticated. ‖ 这个人过于～,很难打交道。He is too sophisticated to get along with.

【世行】 Shìháng 〈名〉〈简称〉 World Bank: ～贷款 World Bank loan ⇨世界银行

【世纪】 shìjì 〈名〉 century: 一个～ one century ‖ 跨～ span centuries ‖ 迎接新～ usher in a new century ‖ ～初 early part of a century ‖ ～之交 at the turn of the century ‖ 20～40 年代 forties of the 20th century; 1940's ‖ 8 世纪初期/后期 early/late 8th century ‖ 上个～ last/preceding/previous century ‖ 下个～ next century ‖ 他被认为是本～最杰出的艺术家。He is considered the foremost artist of this century.

〖～末〗 shìjìmò 〈名〉 ❶ end of a century ❷ declining stage of a society

〖～年〗 shìjìnián 〈名〉 centurial year

〖～树〗 shìjìshù 〈名〉 century plant

〖～婴儿〗 shìjì yīng'ér 〈名〉 centennial baby

〖～运动〗 shìjì yùndòng 〈名〉 century movement

【世家】 shìjiā 〈名〉 ❶ aristocratic family; family holding high offices for generations: 名门～ highly respectable family ❷ family in which a special skill has been handed down from generation to generation: 出身于演员～ come from a long line of actors ‖ 音乐～ family of musicians ‖ 中医～ family of traditional Chinese medicine

〖～子弟〗 shìjiā zǐdì 〈名〉 descendants of an aristocratic family

【世间】 shìjiān 〈名〉 world; earth; society: ～未必还能找到一本这样的奇书。It's unlikely that another rare book like this can be found in the whole wide world.

【世交】 shìjiāo 〈名〉 ❶ old family friends: 两家是～。The two families are old friends. ❷ hereditary friendship; long-standing friendship between two families

【世界】 shìjiè 〈名〉 ❶ world: 创造新～ create a new world ‖ 改造～ reform/transform the world ‖ 震惊～ astonish/astound/electrify/shake the world ‖ 征服/拯救/主宰～ conquer/redeem/dominate the world ‖ ～闻名 be world-famous; be known worldwide ‖ ～瞩目 attract world attention ‖ ～头号强国 dominant power in the world ‖ ～一流的律师/选手 world-class lawyer/player ‖ 西方～ Western world ‖ 全～人民热爱和平。People all over the world love peace. ‖ 他是～上最不爱交际的人。He was the most retiring man in the world. ❷ [佛教] universe: ⇨大千～ ❸ places all over the world; all parts of the world: 周游～ travel around the world; tour the world ‖ ～各地 all corners of the globe; all parts of the world; throughout the world; all over the world ‖ 他们的产品经销～各地。Their products are sold worldwide. ‖ 英语在～各国都通用。English is spoken from pole to pole. ❹ manners, morals, or mores of the world ❺ field; domain; realm; world: 儿童～ world of children ‖ 精神～ mental world ‖ 科学～ scientific world ‖ 客观/主观～ objective/subjective world ‖ 内心～ inner world ‖ 未来/未知～ tomorrow's/unknown world ‖ 物质～ material/physical world ‖ 现实～ real world ‖ 海洋是鱼类的～。The sea is the fishes' world.

〖～霸权〗 shìjiè bàquán 〈名〉 world domination/supremacy/hegemony: 反对～ fight against world domination ‖ 争夺～ struggle for world supremacy

〖～版权公约〗 Shìjiè Bǎnquán Gōngyuē 〈名〉 Universal Copyright Convention (1952)

〖～杯〗 Shìjièbēi 〈名〉 World Cup: 赢得～ win the World Cup ‖ ～冠军赛 World Cup title match ‖ 国际足联～ FIFA World Cup

〖～博览会〗 Shìjiè Bólǎnhuì 〈名〉 World Exposition; World's/World Fair

〖～产业工人联盟〗 Shìjiè Chǎnyègōngrén Liánméng 〈名〉 Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)

〖～潮流〗 shìjiè cháoliú 〈名〉 world tendency

〖～大战〗 shìjiè dàzhàn 〈名〉 world war; global warfare: 第一/二次～ First/Second World War; World War I/II

〖～工会联合会〗 Shìjiè Gōnghuì Liánhéhuì 〈名〉 World Federa-

tion of Trade Unions
〖～观〗 shìjièguān 〈名〉 world ideology/outlook/view：改造～reform/remake/remould/transform one's world outlook ‖ ～、人生观和价值观 outlooks on the world, life and values ‖ 各人有各人的经历，因此人与人的～各不相同。Each individual has his own experiences, thus his world view differs from that of others.
〖～冠军〗 shìjiè guànjūn 〈名〉 world champion：成为～ become a world champion
〖～和平〗 shìjiè hépíng 〈名〉 world peace：维护～ safeguard/maintain world peace
〖～基督教协进会〗 Shìjiè Jīdūjiào Xiéjìnhuì 〈名〉 World Council of Churches (WCC)
〖～纪录〗 shìjiè jìlù 〈名〉 world record：保持～ keep/maintain a world record ‖ 创～ set a world record ‖ 打破～ break/shatter/smash a world record ‖ ～保持者 world record holder
〖～劳工联合会〗 Shìjiè Láogōng Liánhéhuì 〈名〉 World Confederation of Labour (WCL)
〖～粮食计划署〗 Shìjiè Liángshi Jìhuàshǔ 〈名〉 World Food Programme (WFP)
〖～贸易〗 shìjiè màoyì 〈名〉 world commerce/trade
〖～贸易组织〗 Shìjiè Màoyì Zǔzhī 〈名〉 World Trade Organization (WTO)：加入～ join/enter the WTO
〖～名著〗 shìjiè míngzhù 〈名〉 world classics
〖～末日〗 shìjiè mòrì 〈名〉 end of the world; doomsday; Day of Judgement
〖～气象组织〗 Shìjiè Qìxiàng Zǔzhī 〈名〉 World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
〖～人权宣言〗 Shìjiè Rénquán Xuānyán 〈名〉 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
〖～时〗 shìjièshí 〈名〉[天文] universal time
〖～市场〗 shìjiè shìchǎng 〈名〉 world/global market：打入～ break into the world market ‖ 进入～ enter the world market
〖～水平〗 shìjiè shuǐpíng 〈名〉 world standard/level
〖～卫生组织〗 Shìjiè Wèishēng Zǔzhī 〈名〉 World Health Organization (WHO)
〖～屋脊〗 shìjiè wūjǐ 〈名〉 Roof of the World; World's Roof—Qinghai-Tibet Plateau
〖～舞台〗 shìjiè wǔtái 〈名〉 world arena
〖～银行〗 Shìjiè Yínháng 〈名〉 World Bank
〖～舆论〗 shìjiè yúlùn 〈名〉 world opinion
〖～语〗 Shìjièyǔ 〈名〉 Esperanto：～大会 Esperanto congress ‖ ～广播讲座 Esperanto lessons over the radio; Esperanto by radio ‖ ～协会 Esperanto association/society ‖ ～学 Esperantology ‖ ～学者 Esperantologist
〖～知识产权组织〗 Shìjiè Zhīshi Chǎnquán Zǔzhī 〈名〉 World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
〖～主义〗 shìjièzhǔyì 〈名〉 cosmopolitanism
【世局】 shìjú 〈名〉 world/international situation
【世路】 shìlù 〈名〉 ways of the world
【世论】 shìlùn 〈名〉 general opinion (of the time); public opinion
【世贸组织】 Shìmào Zǔzhī 〈名〉〈简称〉 WTO (World Trade Organization)：加入～ join/enter the WTO ‖ ～成员 WTO member ‖ ～总干事 WTO Director-General ⇨世界贸易组织
【世面】 shìmiàn 〈名〉 various aspects of society; society; world; life：见过～ have seen the world; have experienced life ‖ 这次旅游使他见了不少～。He saw much of the world in this trip.
【世情】 shìqíng 〈名〉 ways of the world：不懂～ be unsophisticated
【世人】 shìrén 〈名〉 common people; people at large：仍在～记忆中 stay within living memory ‖ 使～眼花缭乱 dazzle the world ‖ 为～所知 be in the public eye ‖ 在～眼中 in the eyes of the world ‖ ～都崇拜成功。The world worships success.
〖～耳目〗 shìrén'ěrmù 〈名〉 eyes and ears of the public; public opinion：掩～ deceive the public; hoodwink people
【世上】 shìshàng 〈名〉 in the world; on earth
〖～没有不透风的墙〗 shìshàng méiyǒu bù tòufēng de qiáng 〈熟〉 there isn't a wall in the world which blocks all information—walls have ears; there is nothing like an absolute secret
〖～无难事，只怕有心人〗 shìshàng wú nánshì, zhǐ pà yǒuxīnrén 〈熟〉 nothing in the world is difficult for one who sets his mind on it; nothing is impossible to a willing mind; where there is a will, there is a way
【世事】 shìshì 〈名〉 mundane/worldly affairs; affairs of the world：饱经～ have experienced many vicissitudes of life ‖ 不谙～ be unhackneyed and unpractised in the ways of the world ‖ ～让三分，天宽地阔。Give in a little, the world will become bigger for you. / Be tolerant, and you will have a friendlier world.
〖～沧桑〗 shìshì cāngsāng 〈熟〉 worldly affairs are like the changing of seas into mulberry fields—the world is changing all the time; the affairs of human life are ever-changing
【世世代代】 shìshì-dàidài 〈熟〉 age after age; for generations; from generation to generation; generation after generation：中日人民应当～友好下去。The Chinese and Japenese people should keep on friendly terms for all generations.
【世俗】 shìsú 〈名〉 ❶ common customs and traditions; social conventions：～文学 profane literature ‖ ～之见 common views ‖ ～之人 man of the world ❷ [宗教] anything secular/worldly：～教育 secular education
〖～法律〗 shìsú fǎlǜ 〈名〉 secular law
〖～法庭〗 shìsú fǎtíng 〈名〉 secular court
〖～社会〗 shìsú shèhuì 〈名〉 secular society
【世态】 shìtài 〈名〉 ways of the world：～人情 ways of the world ‖ ～喜剧 comedy of manners
〖～炎凉〗 shìtài-yánliáng 〈熟〉 people are warm or cold, depending on whether one is successful or not; snobbish ways of the world; fickleness/inconsistency of human relationships
【世外桃源】 shìwài-táoyuán 〈熟〉 Land of Peach Blossoms—fictitious land of peace, away from the turmoil of the world; beautiful retreat; haven of peace and happiness; Shangri-La
【世务】 shìwù 〈名〉 current affairs; trends of the times：～缠身 be entangled by worldly affairs ‖ 不达～ show no understanding of the times
【世袭】 shìxí 〈动〉 be hereditary：～财产 hereditary property; patrimony ‖ ～继承 hereditary succession ‖ ～爵位 hereditary title of nobility ‖ ～领地 free hold estate ‖ ～权力 hereditary right ‖ ～统治者/君主 hereditary ruler/monarch ‖ ～王朝 hereditary monarchy/dynasty
〖～制〗 shìxízhì 〈名〉 hereditary system
【世系】 shìxì 〈名〉 pedigree; genealogy
〖～群〗 shìxìqún 〈名〉 lineage
〖～图〗 shìxìtú 〈名〉 genealogical tree; pedigree chart
【世兄】 shìxiōng 〈名〉〈旧〉 term of address for student of one's father or son of one's teacher
【世医】 shìyī 〈名〉 doctor of traditional Chinese medicine whose family has practised the trade for generations
【世谊】 shìyì 〈名〉〈书〉 friendship spanning generations
【世子】 shìzǐ 〈名〉 crown prince; eldest son of a feudal prince by his princess
【世族】 shìzú 〈名〉 (in feudal society) influential family of many generations

仕 shì 〈动〉 be an official; fill an office：⇨～途；出～
【仕宦】 shìhuàn 〈动〉〈书〉 be an official; be in government service：～之家 official's family ‖ ～子弟 sons of an official's family
【仕进】 shìjìn 〈动〉〈书〉 pursue an official career：不求～ give up one's thought of pursuing an official career
【仕路】 shìlù 〈名〉〈书〉 official career
【仕女】 shìnǚ 〈名〉 ❶ maid in an imperial palace; maid of honour ❷ traditional Chinese painting of beautiful women
〖～图〗 shìnǚtú 〈名〉 painting of the figures of ladies
【仕途】 shìtú 〈名〉〈书〉 official career：～沉浮 ups and downs of an official career ‖ ～多蹇 official career fraught with difficulty and danger ‖ ～捷径 short cut to officialdom ‖ ～偃蹇 be unfortunate in one's official career; not do well in one's official career; be stranded in one's official career

市 shì ❶〈名〉 market：金～ gold market ‖ 米～ rice market ⇨～场；门庭若～；夜～ ❷〈动〉〈书〉 buy or sell; trade; deal in：～马 deal in horses ⇨～恩；～惠 ❸〈名〉 market price：⇨行～ ❹〈名〉 city; metropolis：⇨～民；～容；城～ ❺〈名〉 municipality：北京～ Beijing Municipality ⇨～长；～政 ❻〈名〉 pertaining to the traditional Chinese system of weights and measures：⇨～尺；～斤；～亩
【市布】 shìbù 〈名〉 unbleached plain cotton cloth; calico
【市曹】 shìcáo 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ downtown area ❷ official in charge

of shops and stores ❸ place for public execution

【市廛】 shìchán 〈名〉〈书〉 stores in a market or street; market

【市场】 shìchǎng 〈名〉 market; marketplace; bazaar: 被挤出～ be squeezed out of the market ‖ 操纵～ manipulate/rig the market ‖ 打开新～ open up new markets ‖ 调查国内外～ study domestic and foreign markets ‖ 搞活～ activate/enliven/invigorate the market ‖ 巩固～ consolidate the market ‖ 关闭～ close a market ‖ 获得新～ acquire new markets ‖ 建立开放而有秩序的～ establish an orderly and open market ‖ 进入～ enter the market ‖ 开辟～ open up a market ‖ 控制～ control/dominate the market ‖ 扩大～ enlarge/extend a market ‖ 垄断～ monopolize/corner the market ‖ 失去～ lose a market ‖ 投放～ put on the market; launch ‖ 稳定～ stabilize the market ‖ 影响～ affect/influence the market ‖ 占领～ capture a market ‖ 争夺～ contend for a market ‖ ～饱和 market saturation; saturated market ‖ ～波动 market fluctuation ‖ ～复苏 market revival; revival of the market ‖ 初级～ primary market ‖ 繁荣的～prosperous market ‖ 股票/证券/资本～ stock/securities/capital market ‖ 活跃的～ brisk/active market ‖ 金融～ money market ‖ 就业～ employment/job market ‖ 粮食/棉花～ grain/cotton market ‖ 露天～ open-air market ‖ 目标～ target market ‖ 农贸～ free market selling farm produce ‖ 疲软的～ weak/soft market ‖ 商品/人才～ commodity/talent market ‖ 投资/信贷～ investment/credit market ‖ ～萧条/繁荣。The market is drooping/booming. ‖ ～陷于停顿。The market ground to a standstill. ⇨超级～; 跳蚤～

〖～部〗 shìchǎngbù 〈名〉 marketing (department)

〖～调查〗 shìchǎng diàochá 〈名〉 market investigation

〖～调研〗 shìchǎng diàoyán 〈名〉 market research/investigation

〖～动态〗 shìchǎng dòngtài 〈名〉 market trend

〖～分析〗 shìchǎng fēnxī 〈名〉 market analysis

〖～份额〗 shìchǎng fèn'é 〈名〉 market share: 获得～ gain market share ‖ 提高～ boost market share ‖ 增加～ increase one's market share

〖～供给〗 shìchǎng gōngjǐ 〈名〉 market supply

〖～供求〗 shìchǎng gōngqiú 〈名〉 market supply and demand

〖～管理〗 shìchǎng guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 market control/management

〖～规模〗 shìchǎng guīmó 〈名〉 market size

〖～行情〗 shìchǎng hángqíng 〈名〉 market condition/quotation/action: 了解股票～ watch the stock market

〖～机制〗 shìchǎng jīzhì 〈名〉 market mechanism: 建立～ establish the market mechanism ‖ 把～引入生产和流通 introduce the market mechanism into production and circulation

〖～价格〗 shìchǎng jiàgé 〈名〉 market price/rate

〖～监测〗 shìchǎng jiāncè 〈名〉 market monitoring

〖～结构〗 shìchǎng jiégòu 〈名〉 market structure

〖～经济〗 shìchǎng jīngjì 〈名〉 market/market-oriented economy: 发展/实行～ develop/practise market economy

〖～竞争〗 shìchǎng jìngzhēng 〈名〉 market competition: 经受住了～ have survived market competition

〖～利率〗 shìchǎng lìlǜ 〈名〉 market rate of interest

〖～前景〗 shìchǎng qiánjǐng 〈名〉 market outlook

〖～潜力〗 shìchǎng qiánlì 〈名〉 market potential

〖～情报〗 shìchǎng qíngbào 〈名〉 marketing intelligence

〖～调节〗 shìchǎng tiáojié 〈名〉 market readjustment: ～价 market-adjusted/market-regulated price ‖ 发挥～作用 give full play to market readjustment

〖～销售〗 shìchǎng xiāoshòu 〈名〉 marketing: ～管理 marketing management

〖～信息〗 shìchǎng xìnxī 〈名〉 market information

〖～行为〗 shìchǎng xíngwéi 〈名〉 market behaviour

〖～需求〗 shìchǎng xūqiú 〈名〉 market demand: ～曲线 market demand curve ‖ ～不旺。Demand in the market is feeble.

〖～学〗 shìchǎngxué 〈名〉 marketing

〖～因素〗 shìchǎng yīnsù 〈名〉 market factors

〖～预测〗 shìchǎng yùcè 〈名〉 market forcast/forecasting

〖～展望〗 shìchǎng zhǎnwàng 〈名〉 market prospect

〖～战略〗 shìchǎng zhànlüè 〈名〉 market strategy: 调整～ readjust one's market strategy

〖～占有率〗 shìchǎng zhànyǒulǜ 〈名〉 market share

〖～秩序〗 shìchǎng zhìxù 〈名〉 market order: 整顿～ install market order

〖～准入〗 shìchǎng zhǔnrù 〈名〉 market access

【市秤】 shìchèng 〈名〉 traditional Chinese scale of weights

【市尺】 shìchǐ 〈量〉 *chi* [a traditional unit of length, equivalent to 0.333 metre (米) or 1.094 feet (英尺)]

【市寸】 shìcùn 〈量〉 *cun* [a traditional unit of length, equal to 0.1 *chi* (市尺), 3.333 centimetres (厘米) or 1.312 inches (英寸)]

【市撮】 shìcuō 〈量〉 *cuo* [a traditional unit of capacity, equal to 0.001 *sheng* (市升), 1 millilitre (毫升) or 0.002 pint (品脱)]

【市石】 shìdàn 〈量〉 *dan* [a traditional unit of capacity (esp for grain), equal to 100 *sheng* (市升), 100 litres (升) or 176 pints (品脱)]

【市担】 shìdàn 〈量〉 *dan* [a traditional unit of weight, equal to 100 jin (市斤), 50 kilograms (公斤) or 110.25 pounds (磅)]

【市电】 shìdiàn 〈名〉 electricity supplied mainly for city dwellers' lighting

【市斗】 shìdǒu 〈量〉 *dou* [a traditional unit of capacity, equal to 10 *sheng* (市升), 10 litres (升), or 17.6 pints (品脱) or 2.2 gallons (加仑)]

【市恩】 shì'ēn 〈动〉〈书〉 try to win favour; ingratiate oneself with sb

【市房】 shìfáng 〈名〉〈方〉 houses for shops

【市分】 shìfēn 〈量〉 ❶ *fen* [a traditional unit of length, equal to 0.01 *chi* (市尺), 0.333 centimetre (厘米) or 0.131 inch (英寸)] ❷ *fen* [a traditional unit of weight, equal to 0.001 *jin* (市斤), 0.5 gram (克) or 0.176 ounce (盎司)] ❸ *fen* [a traditional unit of area, equal to 0.1 *mu* (市亩), 0.667 arc (公亩) or 79.73 square yards (平方码)]

【市府】 shìfǔ 〈名〉〈简称〉 municipal government ⇨市政府

【市合】 shìgě 〈量〉 *ge* [a traditional unit of capacity, equal to 0.1 *sheng* (市升), 0.1 litre (升) or 0.176 pint (品脱)]

【市毫】 shìháo 〈量〉 ❶ *hao* [a traditional unit of length, equal to 0.0001 *chi* (市尺), 0.0333 millimetre (毫米) or 0.0013 inch (英寸)] ❷ *hao* [a traditional unit of weight, equal to 0.00001 *jin* (市斤) or 5 milligrams (毫克)]

【市花】 shìhuā 〈名〉 city flower: 西安市的～是石榴花。The city flower of Xi'an is pomegranate flower.

【市话】 shìhuà 〈名〉〈简称〉 local phone call; local telephone service ⇨市内电话

【市徽】 shìhuī 〈名〉 city emblem

【市惠】 shìhuì 〈动〉〈书〉 curry favour with; ingratiate oneself with: ～于人 curry favour with other people

【市级】 shìjí 〈名〉 municipal level: ～以上干部 officials above the municipal level

【市集】 shìjí 〈名〉 ❶ fair market; marketplace ❷ small town

【市际】 shìjì 〈形〉 interurban; intercity: ～交通/运输 intercity traffic/transport

【市价】 shìjià 〈名〉 market price: 高于/低于～ above/below the market price ‖ 按～出售 sell at the market price ‖ 旱灾使谷物～上涨。The drought created a high market for corn. ‖ ～暴跌。Market prices plummeted. ‖ ～暴涨。Market prices shot up/skyrocketed. ‖ ～平稳。Market prices remain stable.

【市郊】 shìjiāo 〈名〉 suburb; outskirts: 位于～ be located in the suburbs ‖ 住在～ live on the outskirts of a town; live in a suburban area ‖ ～旅客运输 suburban passenger traffic ‖ 在～ in the suburbs (of)

【市斤】 shìjīn 〈量〉 *jin* [a traditional unit of weight, equivalent to 0.5 kilogram (公斤) or 1.102 pounds (磅)]

【市井】 shìjǐng 〈名〉 marketplace; town

〖～小人〗 shìjǐngxiǎorén ＝ 市井之徒 shìjǐngzhītú

〖～之臣〗 shìjǐngzhīchén 〈熟〉 subjects of the marketplace; ordinary townspeople

〖～之徒〗 shìjǐngzhītú 〈熟〉〈贬〉 philistine

【市侩】 shìkuài 〈名〉 sordid merchant: ～习气 sordid merchants' ways; philistinism ‖ ～哲学 philistinism; philistine philosophy

【市况】 shìkuàng 〈名〉 business situation: 水果～趋好。Fresh fruit trade is getting better.

【市厘】 shìlí 〈量〉 ❶ *li* [a traditional unit of length, equal to 0.001 *chi* (市尺), 0.333 millimetre (毫米) or 0.013 inch (英寸)] ❷ *li* [a traditional unit of weight, equal to 0.0001 *jin* (市斤) or 5 centigrams (厘克)] ❸ *li* [a traditional unit of area, equal to 0.01 *mu* (市亩), 0.667 square metre (平方米) or 0.797 square yard (平方码)]

【市里】 shìlǐ 〈量〉 *li* [a traditional unit of length, equal to 150 *zhang* (市丈), 0.5 kilometre (公里) or 0.311 mile (英里)]

【市立】 shìlì 〈名〉 municipal: ～学校/医院 municipal school/hos-

pital

【市两】 shìliǎng 〈量〉 *liang* [a traditional unit of weight, equal to 0.1 *jin* (市斤), 50 grams (克) or 1.764 ounces (盎司)]

【市面】 shìmiàn 〈名〉 ❶ market: 这种东西在～上买不到。We can't get this on the market. ❷ market conditions; state of trade; business situation: ～繁荣。Trade is flourishing. / Business is brisk. / The market is brisk. ‖ ～萧条。The market is flat/dull. / Business is slack.

【市民】 shìmín 〈名〉 city residents/dwellers; townspeople; urban inhabitants: ～骚乱 civil disorder

〖～大会〗 shìmín dàhuì 〈名〉 city assembly

〖～社会学〗 shìmín shèhuìxué 〈名〉 demogenic sociology

〖～文化〗 shìmín wénhuà 〈名〉 civic culture

【市亩】 shìmǔ 〈量〉 *mu* [a traditional unit of area, equal to 60 square *zhang* (平方丈), to 6.667 ares (公亩) or 0.165 acre (英亩)]

【市内电话】 shìnèi diànhuà 〈名〉 local telephone service; local phone call: ～局 local telephone office ‖ ～网 local telephone network

【市钱】 shìqián 〈量〉 *qian* [a traditional unit of weight, equal to 0.01 *jin* (市斤), to 5 grams (克) or 1.76 ounce (盎司)]

【市顷】 shìqǐng 〈量〉 *qing* [a traditional unit of area, equal to 100 *mu* (市亩), to 6.667 hectares (公顷) or 16.474 acres (英亩)]

【市区】 shìqū 〈名〉 city proper; urban district

〖～重建〗 shìqū chóngjiàn 〈名〉 urban renewal

〖～建设〗 shìqū jiànshè 〈名〉 urban construction

〖～交通〗 shìqū jiāotōng 〈名〉 urban traffic

〖～月票〗 shìqū yuèpiào 〈名〉 intracity commuter's monthly ticket

【市容】 shìróng 〈名〉 appearance of a city: 保持～整洁 keep the city clean and tidy ‖ 浏览～ go on a sightseeing tour round the city

〖～规划〗 shìróng guīhuà 〈名〉 townscape planning

【市勺】 shìsháo 〈量〉 *shao* [a traditional unit of capacity, equal to 0.01 *sheng* (市升), to 1 centilitre (厘升) or 0.018 pint (品脱)]

【市升】 shìshēng 〈量〉 *sheng* [a traditional unit of capacity, equivalent to 1 litre (升) or 1.76 pints (品脱) or 0.22 gallon (加仑)]

【市声】 shìshēng 〈名〉 street noise

【市树】 shìshù 〈名〉 city tree

【市丝】 shìsī 〈量〉 ❶ *si* [a traditional unit of length, equal to 0.00001 *chi* (市尺), to 3.333 microns (微米)] ❷ *si* [a traditional unit of weight, equal to 0.000001 *jin* (市斤) or 0.5 milligram (毫克)]

【市肆】 shìsì 〈名〉〈书〉 shop; store

【市委】 shìwěi 〈名〉 municipal Party committee: ～机关 municipal Party organizations/agencies ‖ ～书记 secretary of the municipal Party committee

【市引】 shìyǐn 〈名〉 *yin* [a unit of length, equal to 33.3333 metres]

【市盈率】 shìyínglǜ 〈名〉[金融] price/earning ratio; P/E ratio

【市用制】 shìyòngzhì ＝ 市制 shìzhì

【市长】 shìzhǎng 〈名〉 mayor: 竞选～ run for mayor ‖ 选～ elect a mayor ‖ 宣誓就任～ swear in as mayor ‖ ～会议 mayor conference ‖ 履行～义务 carry out one's mayoral duties

【市丈】 shìzhàng 〈量〉 *zhang* [a traditional unit of length, equal to 10 *chi* (市尺), to 3.333 metres (米) or 3.65 yards (码)]

【市招】 shìzhāo 〈名〉 signboard; shop sign

【市镇】 shìzhèn 〈名〉 small town; town

【市政】 shìzhèng 〈名〉 municipal administration: ～当局 municipal authorities

〖～法令〗 shìzhèng fǎlìng 〈名〉 municipal ordinance

〖～工程〗 shìzhèng gōngchéng 〈名〉 municipal engineering; public works: ～局 bureau of public works

〖～管理〗 shìzhèng guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 municipal administration: ～图 administrative map

〖～建设〗 shìzhèng jiànshè 〈名〉 public works construction

〖～局〗 shìzhèngjú 〈名〉 urban council

〖～厅〗 shìzhèngtīng 〈名〉 city hall

〖～预算〗 shìzhèng yùsuàn 〈名〉 municipal budget

〖～债券〗 shìzhèng zhàiquàn 〈名〉 municipal bond

【市政府】 shìzhèngfǔ 〈名〉 municipal government: 受～监督 be supervised by the city government ‖ 与～毗邻 be adjacent to the city hall

【市值】 shìzhí 〈名〉 market value: 他个人股票的～ the market value of his personal shares

【市制】 shìzhì 〈名〉 traditional Chinese system of weights and measures [with *chi* (市尺) as its basic unit of length, *jin* (市斤) as its basic unit of weight, and *sheng* (市升) as its basic unit of capacity]

【市中心】 shìzhōngxīn 〈名〉 downtown (area); city centre

式 shì 〈名〉 ❶ standards; norms: ⇨程～; 格～ ❷ type; style; pattern; form: ⇨老～; 形～; 中～ ❸ ceremony; ritual: ⇨闭幕～; 仪～; 阅兵～ ❹ formula: ⇨方程～ ❺ [语言] mood; mode: 命令～ imperative mood ‖ 虚拟～ subjunctive mood

【式量】 shìliàng 〈名〉[化学] (chemical) formula weight

【式微】 shìwēi 〈形〉〈书〉 (of a family or dynasty) declining

【式样】 shìyàng 〈名〉 style; type; model: 保持老～ maintain the old style ‖ 创造时新～ create a fashion ‖ 改变～ alter the style ‖ 设计新～ design a new model ‖ ～新颖 novel style ‖ 传统/流行～ conventional/prevailing fashion ‖ 最新～ latest/up-to-date style ‖ 我不喜欢他那套衣服的～。I don't like the cut of his new suit.

【式子】 shìzi 〈名〉 ❶ posture ❷ formula: 给算术题列～ put down the formula for the algebraic problem

似 shì
⇨sì

【似的】 shìde 〈助〉 seem to be; just like/as: 白得像雪～ as white as snow ‖ 看上去很伤心～ seem to be very sad ‖ 像个孩子～可爱 just as lovely as a child

事 shì ❶〈名〉 matter; affair; thing; business: 打听别人的～ pry into other people's affairs ‖ 判断一件～ judge a matter ‖ 做大～ do great things ‖ 这～不容易办。This is no easy job. ‖ ～到头来总有救。In the end things will mend. ‖ ～已如此，后悔也没用。Things being what they are, it's no use crying over spilt milk. ‖ 大家～大家管。Public business is everybody's business. ‖ 跟你说件～。I have something to tell you. ‖ 今日～今日了。Today must borrow nothing of tomorrow. / Never put off till tomorrow what we can do today. ‖ 那是另一回～了。That's another cup of tea. ‖ 宁叫人赶～，不叫～赶人。Drive your business; don't let your business drive you. ‖ 什么～? What's up? / What's the matter? ⇨公～; 国～; 好人好～ ❷〈名〉 job; work; occupation: 谋个～儿 look for a job ‖ 做～ work; do work ⇨差～ ❸〈名〉 accident; trouble: 惹～ make trouble ‖ 平安无～。All is well. ⇨出～ ❹〈动〉〈书〉 wait upon; serve: ～父母 wait upon one's parents ‖ 善～主人 serve one's master's needs well ❺〈动〉 be engaged in; go in for: 不～生产 lead an idle life ‖ 大～宣传 launch a vigorous propaganda campaign ⇨无所～事 ❻〈名〉 responsibility; involvement: 靠交罚金了～ go off easy with a fine ‖ 不关我的～。It's none of my business. / It has nothing to do with me. ‖ 没你的～，别担心。Don't worry. It has nothing to do with you.

【事半功倍】 shìbàn-gōngbèi 〈熟〉 get twice the result with half the effort

【事倍功半】 shìbèi-gōngbàn 〈熟〉 get half the result with twice the effort—labour hard to little avail

【事必躬亲】 shìbìgōngqīn 〈熟〉 see/attend to everything oneself; take care of every single thing personally

【事变】 shìbiàn 〈名〉 ❶ incident: 七七～ July 7th incident of 1937 ❷ emergency; exigency: 应付突然～ cope with an emergency ‖ 突发～ unexpected emergencies ❸ course of events; events: 研究周围～的联系 look into the relations of events occurring around one

【事不关己】 shìbùguānjǐ 〈熟〉 the matter does not concern one; the things aren't one's concern; it's sb else's business

〖～，高高挂起〗 shì bù guān jǐ, gāogāo guàqǐ 〈熟〉 adopt a nonchalant attitude towards things of no personal interest; let things drift if they do not affect one personally; stand aloof from things of no concern to oneself

【事不过三】 shìbùguòsān 〈熟〉 one shouldn't make the same mistake more than three times

【事不师古】 shìbù-shīgǔ 〈熟〉 not follow the ancients' ways of doing things; not make the ancients one's masters in handling one's affairs

【事不宜迟】 shìbùyíchí 〈熟〉 the matter brooks/allows no delay;

the matter demands immediate attention; one must be quick about it; one must lose no time in doing it; there's no time to be lost

【事出有因】 shìchū-yǒuyīn 〈熟〉 there is good reason/cause for it; it is by no means a mere accident; every bullet has its billet; everything has its seed; it is by no means accidental; nothing comes out of the sack but what was in it; there is no smoke without fire

【事到临头】 shìdàolíntóu 〈熟〉 when things come to a head; when the situation becomes critical; at the last moment

【事典】 shìdiǎn 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 encyclopedia (of precedents, events, institutions and laws) ❷ reference book (on special subjects)

【事端】 shìduān 〈名〉 *disturbance; incident; trouble*: 挑起～ stir up troubles; provoke incidents ‖ 制造～ create disturbances ‖ 家规再严,～难免。Accidents will happen in the best regulated families.

【事非经过不知难】 shì fēi jīngguò bù zhī nán 〈熟〉 you never know how hard a task is until you have done it yourself

【事功】 shìgōng 〈名〉〈书〉 achievement: 急于～ be desirous of achievement ‖ 特殊～ remarkable achievements

【事故】 shìgù 〈名〉 accident; mishap: 调查～ look into an accident; investigate an accident ‖ 防止发生～ avert/prevent accidents ‖ 减少交通～ cut down traffic accidents; reduce traffic accidents ‖ 死于突然～ be killed *in a sudden accident* ‖ 遭遇意外～ meet with an accident ‖ 造成～ bring about/cause an accident ‖ 工伤～ work-related accident ‖ 海上～ marine accident ‖ 重大～ major malfunction ‖ 对～负责 answer for an accident ‖ 为～辩解 excuse an accident ‖ ～是由于疏忽造成的。The accident was due to negligence. ‖ ～原因正在调查之中。The cause of the accident is still under investigation. ‖ 他碰上了一次严重～。He has met with a bad accident. ‖ 这就是～现场。This is the place where the accident happened.

〖～保险〗 shìgù bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 insurance against accident

〖～报告书〗 shìgù bàogàoshū 〈名〉 accident report

〖～查定人〗 shìgù chádìngrén 〈名〉 average agent/commissioner

〖～多发区〗 shìgù duōfāqū 〈名〉 accident-prone area; black spot

〖～率〗 shìgùlǜ 〈名〉 accident rate

〖～申报书〗 shìgù shēnbàoshū 〈名〉 declaration of an accident

〖～性质〗 shìgù xìngzhì 〈名〉 character of an accident

〖～责任〗 shìgù zérèn 〈名〉 liability for an accident

【事关重大】 shìguānzhòngdà 〈熟〉 it's most important; the matter is of great/vital importance: 这件事～,你必须小心一点。This is of great importance. You have to be careful.

【事过境迁】 shìguò-jìngqiān 〈熟〉 events have passed and times have changed; the matter is over and the situation has changed; the incident is over and the circumstances are different; there are no birds of this year in last year's nest; the shoe is on the other foot

【事后】 shìhòu 〈名〉 afterwards; after the event; later: ～聪明 *after-wit; hindsight*; be wise *after the event* ‖ ～调查/确认/追认 subsequent investigation/confirmation/ratification ‖ ～监督 supervision afterwards ‖ ～评价 ex post facto evaluation ‖ ～的想法 afterthought ‖ ～劝告犹如人死用药。Advice after mischief is like medicine after death.

〖～诸葛亮〗 shìhòu Zhūgě Liàng 〈熟〉 be a wise man only after an unpleasant happening—wise after the event; second guesser; Monday morning quarterback; Mr Second-Guess

【事机】 shìjī 〈名〉 ❶ secret/confidential matter; secret: ～败露 betray a secret ❷ opportunity; opportune moment: 延误～ miss an opportunity because of a delay

【事迹】 shìjì 〈名〉 deed; achievement: 歌颂某人的～ extol sb's good deeds ‖ 英雄～ heroic deeds/exploits ‖ 英勇～ brave/daring/heroic deeds ‖ 优秀～ good deeds ‖ 先进～报告会 public lectures on exemplary deeds

【事假】 shìjià 〈名〉 leave of absence (to attend to private matters): 请几天～ ask for a few days' leave of absence

【事件】 shìjiàn 〈名〉 incident; event: 避免流血～ avoid a bloody incident ‖ 平息～ put the matter to rest ‖ 议论～ talk about an event ‖ 应付非常～ deal with an emergency ‖ 遭遇突发～ be overtaken by unforeseen events ‖ 追踪整个～ follow the whole event; run the whole show ‖ ～的受害者 victims of the accident ‖ ～的真相 facts of an incident ‖ 不幸～ unfortunate happening; untoward incident ‖ 非常/意外～ extraordinary/unexpected event ‖ 历史/政治～ historical/political event ‖ 一切可能发生的～ all possible *contingencies* ‖ 当心意外的～。*Look out for the unexpected.* ‖ 去年以来意外～死亡率降低了。The rate of accidental death has decreased since last year.

【事理】 shìlǐ 〈名〉 reason; logic: 不合～ be unreasonable ‖ 不明～ lack common sense ‖ 他是个明～的人,你应该和他谈谈这事。He is a reasonable man, so you should talk it over with him.

【事例】 shìlì 〈名〉 example; instance: 列举～ cite an example; give an instance ‖ 提供～ afford/furnish/give/offer/provide an instance ‖ 大量～ copious examples ‖ 典型～ classic/typical example ‖ 具体～ concrete example

【事略】 shìlüè 〈名〉 biographical sketch/notes; short biographical *account*

【事前】 shìqián 〈名〉 before the event; in advance; beforehand: ～从犯 accessory before the fact ‖ ～防卫 defence before the fact ‖ ～你应该向我说一声。You should have told me about it beforehand. ‖ ～我一无所知。I was kept ignorant before the event. ‖ ～应该做好一切准备。All preparations should be made beforehand.

【事情】 shìqing 〈名〉 ❶ affair; matter: 解决～ settle an affair ‖ 讨论～ discuss a matter ‖ ～的真相 truth of the matter; facts of the case ‖ 严肃的～ serious matter ‖ ～的经过是这样的。This is what happened. ‖ ～做了就做了。What's done is done. ‖ 那件～搁浅了。The *matter has come to a deadlock.* ‖ 她有许多～要办。She has many things to do. / She has many calls on her time. / She has much business in hand. ❷ work; job: 假期我想找个～做。I want to find a job during the vacation. ‖ 这里没有多少～要做,你可以早点回家了。There is not much work to do here. You can go home earlier. ❸ mistake; accident: 他工作中从来没有出过什么～。He never made a mistake in his work.

【事权】 shìquán 〈名〉 power; authority

【事实】 shìshí 〈名〉 fact; reality: 悖离～ be wide of the truth; be away from the truth ‖ 承认/讲出～ admit/tell the truth ‖ 核对/混淆～ check/confound facts ‖ 接受/面对～ accept/face the facts ‖ 夸大～ overstate the case, exaggerate ‖ 歪曲～ distort/pervert facts ‖ 渲染～ colour the facts ‖ 既成～ accomplished facts ‖ 千真万确/触目惊心的～ solid/startling facts ‖ 揭开～真相 get to the root of the facts ‖ 没有～依据 have no factual basis ‖ ～不是那样。That is not the case. / That is not true. ‖ ～恰恰相反。Quite the reverse is the case. ‖ 这是～。It's the truth.

〖～上〗 shìshíshàng 〈副〉 in fact/reality; as a matter of fact; actually: ～的承认 de facto recognition ‖ ～的平等 equality in fact ‖ 名义上和～ both in name and reality

〖～胜于雄辩〗 shìshí shèngyú xióngbiàn 〈熟〉 facts speak for themselves; facts speak louder than words; a single fact is worth a shipload of arguments

【事势】 shìshì 〈名〉 state of affairs; situation; trends

【事事】 shìshì ❶〈名〉 everything: ～带头 take the lead in every kind of work ‖ ～顾全大局 take the public interests into account in whatever one does ‖ ～如意 everything comes off satisfactorily; everything goes well; be in smooth water ‖ ～挑剔 cavil at everything; be picky about everything ❷〈动〉〈书〉 be engaged; be occupied: ⇨无所～

【事态】 shìtài 〈名〉 state of affairs; situation: 控制～的发展 control the development of the situation ‖ 注意～的发展 watch the development of affairs ‖ ～对我不利,对他有利。Things look shaky for me and positive for him. ‖ ～非常严重。The situation is very serious. ‖ ～在恶化。The situation is deteriorating. ‖ ～在转变中。Affairs are reshaping.

【事体】 shìtǐ 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ accident; mishap ❷ work; job

【事无巨细】 *shìwú-jùxì* 〈熟〉 *all matters, big or small; all matters whether important or trivial*: ～,他都很认真。He does everything, big or small in real earnest. ‖ 我可不能～地都揽下来。I can't take charge of everything.

【事无三不成】 shì wú sān bùchéng 〈熟〉 success cannot be won without making repeated efforts: ～,我想你应该再试一次。As success cannot be won without repeated efforts, I think you should have another try.

【事务】 shìwù 〈名〉 ❶ routine; work; affairs: 管理～ administer/run the affairs (of) ‖ 料理～ attend to the affairs ‖ ～繁忙 have a lot of work to do; be tied up with work ‖ ～性访问 business *visit/call* ‖ ～性工作 *routine work; daily routine* ‖ 国际～ *in-*

ternational affairs ‖ 日常～ day-to-day affairs; daily routine ‖ 私人～ private affairs ‖ 行政～ administrative work; administration ❷ general affairs: ⇨～科; ～员

〖～科〗 shìwùkē 〈名〉 general affairs section

〖～所〗 shìwùsuǒ 〈名〉 office: 律师～ law office ‖ 纽约～ New York office

〖～员〗 shìwùyuán 〈名〉 office clerk

〖～主义〗 shìwùzhǔyì 〈名〉 routinism: ～者 person bogged down in routine matters

【事物】 shìwù 〈名〉 thing; object: 客观～ objective reality ‖ 新生～ newly emerging things ‖ 新～必然战胜旧～。Antiquity surrenders, defeated by new things. ‖ ～都有两个方面。Everything has two sides.

【事先】 shìxiān 〈名〉 in advance; beforehand; prior to: ～警告 forewarn ‖ ～商量 prior/preliminary consultations ‖ ～通知 notify in advance; give prior/advance notice ‖ ～知道 have prior knowledge (of) ‖ ～做好准备。Get everything ready beforehand. ‖ 你本该～告诉我的。You ought to have told me in advance. ‖ 未经他们～同意不要再发表公开声明。Stop making public statements without their prior approval.

【事项】 shìxiàng 〈名〉 item; matter: 安全～ safety matters ‖ 保密～ security regulations ‖ 补充～ additional points ‖ 有关～ relevant issues ‖ 注意～ matters needing attention; points for attention ‖ 至于其他～,我们以后再讨论。As to the other matters, we'll discuss them later.

【事业】 shìyè 〈名〉 ❶ cause; undertaking; career: 把～推向前进 urge the cause along ‖ 开创一项～ launch a career ‖ 完成大～ accomplish a great undertaking ‖ 献身于～ devote/dedicate oneself to a cause ‖ 拥有～ have a career ‖ ～有成 get ahead with one's career ‖ 党的～ cause of the Party ‖ 革命～ revolutionary cause ‖ 共产主义～ cause of communism ‖ 文化教育～ cultural and educational undertakings ‖ 兴旺的～ prosperous cause ‖ 这是他曾为之慷慨捐助的～。This is a cause to which he has subscribed generously. ❷ institution: ～性收费 institutional charging ‖ 慈善～ charity institutions ‖ 公用～ public utilities ‖ 集体福利～ collective welfare services

〖～单位〗 shìyè dānwèi 〈名〉 (public) institution

〖～心〗 shìyèxīn 〈名〉 dedication/devotion to one's work: ～强 devote/commit oneself to one's work; follow one's work with a strong interest

【事宜】 shìyí 〈名〉 matters concerned; relevant matters: 商谈有关～ discuss relevant matters ‖ 讨论春耕～ discuss problems about the spring ploughing

【事由】 shìyóu 〈名〉 ❶ origin of an incident; particulars of a matter: 把～讲明白 give all the particulars about the incident ‖ 问清～ gain a clear idea of the whole story; know the whys and wherefores of the matter ❷ [used in official documents] main content; gist ❸ excuse; pretext: 找个～离开 make an excuse for leaving ❹ 〈方〉 job; work: 找个～干 look for a job

【事与愿违】 shìyǔyuànwéi 〈熟〉 the outcome runs counter to the purpose; events do not happen as one wishes; fail to obtain the desired result; things run counter to one's wishes/desires: 我们的生活中有不少～的情况。Many events in our lives go by contraries.

【事在人为】 shìzàirénwéi 〈熟〉 everything depends on human effort; human effort is the decisive factor; man is the determining factor

【事主】 shìzhǔ 〈名〉 ❶ victim of a crime: ～要求索赔损失。The injured party asked for compensation for the loss. ❷ 〈旧〉 family holding funeral or marriage ceremonies

势

shì 〈名〉 ❶ power; force; strength; influence: ⇨权～; 失～; 仗～欺人 ❷ momentum: 以排山倒海之～ with the momentum of an avalanche ⇨～如破竹; 气～; 声～ ❸ outward appearance of a natural object: 山～ mountain range ⇨地～ ❹ posture; carriage: ⇨架～; 装腔作～; 姿～ ❺ situation; state of affairs; circumstances: ⇨局～; 时～; 形～ ❻ male genitals: ⇨去～

【势必】 shìbì 〈副〉 certainly will; be bound to: 敌人～要失败。The enemy is bound to fail. ‖ 他路过这里时～要来拜访你。He will certainly come to visit you when he passes by.

【势不可挡】 shìbùkědǎng 〈熟〉 cannot be blocked/quenched; irresistible; overwhelming; sweeping

【势不两立】 shìbùliǎnglì 〈熟〉 be extremely antagonistic; be irreconcilable; be with daggers drawn; be at sword's point; be completely incompatible; be implacably hostile to each other

【势成骑虎】 shìchéngqíhǔ ＝ 骑虎难下 qíhú-nánxià

【势单力薄】 shìdān-lìbó 〈熟〉 small in number and meagre in strength; not have enough manpower and resources

【势家】 shìjiā 〈名〉〈旧〉 influential family

【势均力敌】 shìjūn-lìdí 〈熟〉 match each other in strength; be evenly balanced in power/strength; be a match for each other: ～的比赛 close/level/tight/crucial match; neck-and-neck race; finely balanced match ‖ ～的对手 close rival ‖ ～的竞争 close contest

【势垒】 shìlěi 〈名〉[物理] barrier potential; potential barrier; barrier: ～层 barrier layer ‖ ～场 barrier field

【势力】 shìli 〈名〉 force; power; influence: 摧毁敌人的～ destroy the enemy's influence ‖ 代表一种～ represent a force ‖ 抵制某种～ resist an influence ‖ 发展进步～ develop the progressive forces ‖ 很有～ have great influence; have long hands ‖ 扩大～ extend one's power; expand one's influence ‖ 利用外部～ use outside influence ‖ 削弱对手的～ cripple/weaken/reduce the power of one's rivals; impair/lessen the influence of one's rivals ‖ 壮大～ expand one's forces ‖ 保守/敌对/对抗～ conservative/adverse/contrary influence ‖ 社会～ social forces ‖ 外来～ alien influence

〖～范围〗 shìli fànwéi 〈名〉 sphere of influence: 划分～ carve out spheres of influence ‖ ～之内 within sb's sphere of influence

【势利】 shìli 〈形〉 snobbish: ～话 snobbish remarks ‖ ～行为 snobberies ‖ 她太～,不与邻居交往。She is too snobbish to mix with her neighbours.

〖～小人〗 shìli-xiǎorén 〈名〉 snob; snobbish person: 头号～ snob of the first water

〖～眼〗 shìliyǎn 〈名〉 ❶ snobbish attitude; snobbishness ❷ snob: 他是个十足的～。He is too much of a snob.

【势流】 shìliú 〈名〉 potential flow; potential motion of a fluid

〖～分析器〗 shìliú fēnxīqì 〈名〉 potential flow analyser

【势能】 shìnéng 〈名〉[物理] potential energy

〖～场〗 shìnéngchǎng 〈名〉 potential energy field

〖～函数〗 shìnéng hánshù 〈名〉 potential energy function

〖～曲线〗 shìnéng qūxiàn 〈名〉 potential energy curve

〖～图〗 shìnéngtú 〈名〉 potential energy diagram

【势派】 shìpai 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ imposing manner; dignified air ❷ situation; circumstances

【势穷力竭】 shìqióng-lìjié 〈熟〉 the game is as good as lost and the strength has been exhausted—be in a deplorable plight and powerless

【势曲线】 shìqūxiàn 〈名〉 power curve

【势如摧枯】 shìrúcuīkū 〈熟〉 like breaking rotten wood—invincible

【势如累卵】 shìrúlěiluǎn 〈熟〉 like a pile of eggs ready to fall at any moment; hazardous/precarious like a pile of eggs—in a very perilous position

【势如燎原】 shìrúliáoyuán 〈熟〉 spreading like wildfire

【势如破竹】 shìrúpòzhú 〈熟〉 like splitting a bamboo; like a hot knife cutting through butter—with crushing/irresistible force

【势如水火】 shìrúshuǐhuǒ 〈熟〉 like fire and water—incompatible with each other; mutually antagonistic to each other

【势所必然】 shìsuǒbìrán 〈熟〉 inevitably; as a matter of course

【势态】 shìtài 〈名〉 posture; situation: 把握～的发展 control the development of the situation

【势头】 shìtou 〈名〉 ❶ momentum; tendency; impetus: 保持强劲的～ keep/maintain a strong momentum ‖ 维持目前的～ maintain the present momentum ‖ 改革的～ momentum of reform ‖ 合作的良好～ good momentum for co-operation ‖ 物价上涨的～ upward tendency in prices ‖ 风的～越来越大。The wind is gaining strength. ‖ 胜利的～似乎不可逆转。The momentum towards victory seems irreversible. ‖ 运动的～开始减弱/增大。The campaign began to lose/gather momentum. ❷ 〈口〉 look of things; tendency: 见～不对 find the situation unfavourable to oneself ❸ [物理] potential head

【势焰】 shìyàn 〈名〉〈贬〉 influence/arrogance and power: ～万丈 aggressively powerful

〖～熏天〗 shìyàn-xūntiān 〈熟〉 one's power dominates the world like a flame reddening the sky

【势要】 shìyào 〈书〉 ❶ 〈动〉 hold an important position; have

power and influence ❷〈名〉bigwigs; important and influential persons; those in power

【势在必行】shìzàibìxíng〈熟〉be imperative (under the circumstances): 改革～。The reform must be enforced.

【势子】shìzi〈名〉〈方〉gesture; posture; stance

【势族】shìzú〈名〉influential and powerful clan

侍 shì〈动〉wait on/upon; attend on/upon; serve: ⇨服～

【侍从】shìcóng〈名〉〈旧〉attendant; servant

〖～副官〗shìcóng fùguān〈名〉aide-de-camp (ADC); aide

【侍儿】shì'ér〈名〉〈书〉maid; maidservant; servant girl

【侍奉】shìfèng〈动〉support and wait upon (one's elders): ～父母 look after one's parents ‖ ～箕帚 perform the duties of a wife ‖ ～衽席 become a wife/concubine to a man

【侍候】shìhòu〈动〉wait on/upon; serve; look after; attend: ～病人 look after a patient ‖ ～进餐 wait at table ‖ ～老人 look after one's aged parents ‖ ～得很周到 take good care (of) ‖ 难～ be hard to please

【侍郎】shìláng〈名〉vice-president of one of the Six Boards (六部) (in Ming and Qing dynasties)

【侍立】shìlì〈动〉stand in attendance: ～两旁 stand on either side in attendance

【侍弄】shìnòng〈动〉❶ tend with care: ～一盆金鱼 feed a basin of gold fish ‖ ～庄稼 attend one's crops ❷ repair; fix: ～收音机 fix a radio set

【侍女】shìnǚ〈名〉maid; maidservant

【侍卫】shìwèi〈名〉❶ guard ❷ imperial bodyguard

【侍养】shìyǎng〈动〉support and wait upon: ～老人 support and wait upon one's elders

【侍役】shìyì〈名〉〈旧〉attendant; servant

【侍应生】shìyìngshēng〈名〉〈旧〉young attendant/odd-jobber

【侍者】shìzhě〈名〉〈书〉attendant; servant; waiter

饰 shì ❶〈动〉adorn; decorate; ornament: 油～门窗 paint and decorate doors and windows ⇨修～; 装～ ❷〈名〉decorations; ornaments: 窗～ window decorations ⇨服～; 首～ ❸〈动〉cover up; gloss over: ⇨文过～非; 掩～ ❹〈动〉play the role of; act (the part of): 在剧中～主角 play the major role in the opera ⇨～演 ❺〈动〉(of a piece of writing) polish: ⇨润～; 藻～

【饰板】shìbǎn〈名〉plaque

【饰边】shìbiān〈名〉frill

【饰变】shìbiàn〈名〉[生物] variety; modification

【饰菜】shìcài〈名〉garnish

【饰词】shìcí〈名〉excuse; pretext: ～诬告 invent a story and accuse falsely

【饰面板】shìmiànbǎn〈名〉veneer

【饰面砖】shìmiànzhuān〈名〉face/tapestry brick

【饰品】shìpǐn〈名〉ornaments; jewels: 黄金/钻石～ gold/diamond ornaments

【饰物】shìwù〈名〉❶ ornaments; jewelry: 她穿着朴素，不戴任何～。She was dressed simply, with no ornamentation. ❷ adornments; ornaments; decorations: 华丽的～ gay decorations ‖ 衣服上的～ dress ornaments

【饰演】shìyǎn〈动〉play the role/part of; act the part of; play; act: ～坏蛋 play a villain ‖ 在本部电影中她～了一个大学生。She played the part of a college student in this film.

【饰针】shìzhēn〈名〉stickpin

试 shì〈动〉❶ try; test: ～帽子/衣服 try on a hat/dress ‖ ～炮 prove a gun ‖ ～身手 try one's hand (at) ‖ ～投票 test vote ‖ ～一～ have a try/crack; give sth a try ‖ 那值得一～吗? Is that worth a try? ‖ 你要一～吗? Do you want to make a try? ‖ 请再～一次吧。Try again, if you please. ‖ 让我～一下。Let me have a try at/for it. ‖ 他～过，可没有成功。He tried but didn't succeed. ‖ 我好歹要～一～。I'll try it, kill or cure. ⇨～点; ～验; ～用 ❷ test; examine: ⇨～题; 复～; 口～; 应～

【试办】shìbàn〈动〉run (an enterprise, etc) experimentally; run on a trial basis; run a pilot scheme: ～工厂 run a pilot plant

【试棒】shìbàng〈名〉test bar

【试笔】shìbǐ〈动〉try one's hand at writing or painting; attempt writing or painting: ～之作 one's virgin piece of writing/painting

【试表】shìbiǎo〈动〉take sb's temperature: 给病人～ take the patient's temperature

【试播】shìbō〈动〉pilot (a radio/TV programme); trial-broadcast; trial-telecast

【试产】shìchǎn〈动〉trial-produce; trial-manufacture; put into trial production

【试场】shìchǎng〈名〉examination hall/room

【试车】shìchē〈动〉test-drive; run in; have a test/trial run: 开机～ put the machine to a trial run ‖ 我去试一下新车。I'm going to try out the new car. / I'm going to run the new car in.

〖～台〗shìchētái〈名〉test stand

【试穿】shìchuān〈动〉try on: 这件外套你最好～一下再买。You'd better try on the coat before you buy it.

【试点】shìdiǎn ❶〈动〉make/conduct an experiment at selected points; launch a pilot project: 搞～ make pilot studies (on a specific problem); conduct experiments (in) ‖ ～单位 test unit ‖ ～改革/研究 pilot reform/study ‖ ～计划 pilot project/scheme ‖ ～企业 pilot enterprise ‖ ～项目 pilot project/programme ❷〈名〉experimental unit: ～学校 experimental school

【试电笔】shìdiànbǐ〈名〉[电工] test pencil

【试读】shìdú〈动〉(of a student) be admitted on a probational basis: 允许进入学校～ be admitted to school on probation

〖～生〗shìdúshēng〈名〉student on probation

【试飞】shìfēi〈动〉test-fly: ～新飞机 test-fly new planes ‖ 进行～ carry out a trial flight

〖～员〗shìfēiyuán〈名〉test pilot

【试岗】shìgǎng〈动〉work on probation [testing of a person's on-the-job ability]

【试工】shìgōng〈动〉(of a worker/servant) be hired or engaged on a probational basis; be on probation: 通过～ pass one's probation ‖ ～半年 be on a six-month probation

〖～期〗shìgōngqī〈名〉probation/trial period: ～三个月 be on a three-month probation

【试管】shìguǎn〈名〉test tube

〖～动物〗shìguǎn dòngwù〈名〉test-tube animal

〖～架〗shìguǎnjià〈名〉test-tube stand/rack/support

〖～培养〗shìguǎn péiyǎng〈名〉tube culture

〖～实验〗shìguǎn shíyàn〈名〉test-tube experiment

〖～受精〗shìguǎn shòujīng〈名〉in vitro fertilization (IVF)

〖～受孕〗shìguǎn shòuyùn〈名〉test-tube conception

〖～婴儿〗shìguǎn yīng'ér〈名〉test-tube baby

〖～植物〗shìguǎn zhíwù〈名〉test-tube plant

【试航】shìháng〈动〉shake down a ship or plane: 船舶～ trial voyage; shakedown cruise

【试婚】shìhūn〈动〉marry on a trial basis

【试剂】shìjì〈名〉reagent: 化学～ reagent chemicals

【试讲】shìjiǎng〈动〉give a trial lecture

【试金】shìjīn〈名〉assaying

〖～法〗shìjīnfǎ〈名〉assaying

〖～炉〗shìjīnlú〈名〉assay furnace

〖～石〗shìjīnshí〈名〉❶ basanite; touchstone: 找到～ find the touchstone ❷ touchstone: 友谊的～ the touchstone of friendship

〖～条〗shìjīntiáo〈名〉assay bar

【试镜】shìjìng〈动〉(of an actor or actress) be screen-tested: 让演员～ screen-test an actor/actress

【试举】shìjǔ〈动〉[体育] have an attempt/a trial: 第一次～ first attempt

【试卷】shìjuàn〈名〉test/examination paper: 一份～ an examination paper ‖ 出～ set a test paper ‖ 打印～ print a test paper ‖ 交～ hand in an examination paper ‖ 批改～ grade/mark papers ‖ 审阅～ look through a test paper ‖ 在～上作答 answer on the examination paper ‖ 地理/历史～ geography/history paper

【试刊】shìkān〈名〉pilot/trial issue

【试看】shìkàn〈动〉❶ try and see how it works: ～电视 try out a TV set ❷ just see: ～哪个队能夺冠? Let's wait and see which team will win the championship.

【试射】shìshè〈动〉[军事] test-fire: ～一枚中程导弹 test-fire a mid-range missile

【试生产】shì shēngchǎn〈名〉trial production

【试手】shìshǒu〈动〉❶ be hired/engaged on a probational basis; be on probation ❷ have/make a try; give it a try

【试探】shìtàn〈动〉probe; explore: ～水的深浅 fathom the depth of the water

〖～法〗shìtànfǎ〈名〉[教育] method of trial; heuristics

〖～粒子〗 shìtàn lìzǐ 〈名〉[核物理] probe particle
〖～气球〗 shìtàn qìqiú 〈名〉trial balloon
〖～性〗 shìtànxìng 〈形〉trial; exploratory; probing: ～攻击 probing/feeler attacks ‖ ～谈判 exploratory talks
【试探】 shìtan 〈动〉sound sb out (about/on sth); feel out: ～反应 fly one's kite ‖ ～公众舆论 feel the pulse of the public ‖ ～民意 sound out public opinion ‖ ～一番 take sounding ‖ 做～ put/throw out feelers ‖ 这封信是～他对这件事的反应的。The letter was a feeler to get his reaction on the matter.
【试题】 shìtí 〈名〉examination/test questions: 出～ set examination questions ‖ 答完全部～ answer all the test questions ‖ 勾掉部分～ cross out some of the examination questions ‖ 完成～ complete the test ‖ 我只会答部分～。I knew the answers to only some of the examination questions.
【试跳】 shìtiào 〈动〉❶[田径] give a trial jump ❷[跳水] give a trial dive
【试听放大器】 shìtīng fàngdàqì 〈名〉audition amplifier
【试图】 shìtú 〈动〉try; attempt: ～逃跑 attempt to escape; make an attempt at escaping ‖ ～偷袭 attempt a surprise attack ‖ ～与某人搭讪 try to come on to sb ‖ ～找到答案 try to find the answer ‖ 别～游过这条河。Don't try to swim across this river. ‖ 我再次～解释，但没有用。I tried again to explain but it was of no use.
【试位法】 shìwèifǎ 〈名〉[数学] method of false position
【试问】 shìwèn 〈动〉we should like to ask; it may well be asked; may we ask: ～谁为这件事负责？May we ask who is responsible for it?
【试想】 shìxiǎng 〈动〉〈婉〉just think/imagine: ～，还有谁能干这件事？Just think who else can do this?
【试销】 shìxiāo 〈动〉place (goods) on trial sale: ～新产品 test-market new products
〖～产品〗 shìxiāo chǎnpǐn 〈名〉trial-sale product; goods on trial sale
〖～商品〗 shìxiāo shāngpǐn 〈名〉commodities for trial marketing; commodities on trial sale
〖～专柜〗 shìxiāo zhuānguì 〈名〉trial-sale counter
【试行】 shìxíng 〈动〉try out: ～计划 tentative plan ‖ ～生产 trial production ‖ ～条例 proposed regulations ‖ 先～，再推广 first try out, then popularize ‖ 由上级批准～ be ratified by the higher authorities for trial implementation
【试选样品】 shìxuǎnyàngpǐn 〈名〉[机械] pilot model
【试压】 shìyā 〈名〉pressure test
【试演】 shìyǎn 〈动〉(of an actor or actress) audition (for a role); give a trial performance; give a preview; have a trial run: ～新角色 audition for a new role/part ‖ 她将在导演面前～。She's going to have her audition in front of the director.
【试验】 shìyàn ❶〈动〉test; experiment; try out: ～新机器 try out a new machine ‖ 禁止/停止～ ban/cease a testing ‖ 进行～ carry out/do/conduct/make an experiment ‖ 做皮肤～ do a skin test (for) ‖ 在自己身上做～ try experiments upon oneself ‖ ～程序 test routine/program; testing program/sequence ‖ ～成本 experimentation cost ‖ ～费用 testing expenses ‖ ～规范 testing specification ‖ ～间隔时间 test interval ‖ 初步～ preliminary test ‖ 飞行～ air trial; flight test ‖ 科学～ scientific experiment ‖ 耐力/强度/性能～ endurance/strength/service test ‖ 在～阶段 in the *experimental/testing stage* ‖ ～成功/失败了。The experiment succeeded/failed. ‖ ～进行得很顺利。The experiment worked well. ‖ 对新型飞机进行了一系列～。Tests were carried out on the new aircraft. ❷〈名〉〈旧〉examination; test
〖～报告〗 shìyàn bàogào 〈名〉test report
〖～场〗 shìyànchǎng 〈名〉proving/testing ground; test site/range: 抵达～ arrive at the proving/testing ground ‖ 导弹～ missile test site
〖～导弹〗 shìyàn dǎodàn 〈名〉experimental missile
〖～堆〗 shìyànduī 〈名〉[核物理] test reactor
〖～架〗 shìyànjià 〈名〉test stand/rack
〖～结果〗 shìyàn jiéguǒ 〈名〉test result
〖～模型〗 shìyàn móxíng 〈名〉experimental/pilot model
〖～农场〗 shìyàn nóngchǎng 〈名〉*experimental/pilot farm*
〖～品〗 shìyànpǐn 〈名〉experimental article
〖～区〗 shìyànqū 〈名〉test area
〖～设备〗 shìyàn shèbèi 〈名〉test equipment
〖～数据〗 shìyàn shùjù 〈名〉test data
〖～台〗 shìyàntái 〈名〉test bed; bedstand
〖～田〗 shìyàntián 〈名〉❶[农业] experimental plot/field ❷〈喻〉experimental unit; experiment
〖～误差〗 shìyàn wùchā 〈名〉test/experimental error
〖～性〗 shìyànxìng 〈形〉pilot: ～飞弹 experimental missile ‖ ～工厂 pilot plant
〖～药品〗 shìyàn yàopǐn 〈名〉experimental drug
〖～仪器〗 shìyàn yíqì 〈名〉test apparatus
〖～站〗 shìyànzhàn 〈名〉experimental station
〖～指标〗 shìyàn zhǐbiāo 〈名〉test index
〖～周期〗 shìyàn zhōuqī 〈名〉test period
【试样】 shìyàng ❶〈名〉sample: ～材料 sample material ‖ ～检验 test check ‖ ～品位 sampled grade ❷〈动〉try on a partly finished garment
【试药】 shìyào ＝ 试剂 shìjì
【试液】 shìyè 〈名〉test solution
【试衣室】 shìyīshì 〈名〉fitting room: 她正在～里试装。She is in the fitting room for a try-on.
【试营业】 shì yíngyè 〈动〉(of a shop) be in trial operation: 本店～期间 during the trial operation of the shop
【试映】 shìyìng 〈动〉preview (a film, etc); give a preview (of a film, etc)
【试用】 shìyòng 〈动〉*try out; be on probation*: ～机器 *give the* machine a trial; try out the machine ‖ ～汽车 try out a car ‖ ～人员 person on probation; probationer ‖ 早期～ early stage trial ‖ 你～过那种牙膏吗？Have you tried that toothpaste? ‖ 如果你想要这份工作，我准备～你。If you want the job, I'm prepared to give you a trial. ‖ 我将～你的儿子，看看他干得怎么样。I'll give your boy a trial and see how he gets on.
〖～本〗 shìyòngběn 〈名〉edition put out to solicit comments; trial edition
〖～标准〗 shìyòng biāozhǔn 〈名〉tentative standard
〖～教师〗 shìyòng jiàoshī 〈名〉probationary teacher
〖～品〗 shìyòngpǐn 〈名〉trial product: 赠送～ give away sample products
〖～期〗 shìyòngqī 〈名〉*probationary/probation period*: 通过～ pass one's probation period ‖ 在～内被解雇 be fired during the probation ‖ 这个新职员在～内被发现不合格。The new clerk on trial was found to be incompetent.
【试院】 shìyuàn 〈名〉〈旧〉imperial examination hall
【试运行】 shìyùnxíng 〈动〉operate on a trial basis
【试运转】 shìyùnzhuǎn 〈动〉[机械] test-run; trial-run; run in
【试纸】 shìzhǐ 〈名〉[化学] test paper: 姜黄～ turmeric test paper
【试制】 shìzhì 〈动〉trial-produce; trial-manufacture: ～新产品 *trial-manufacture new products* ‖ ～费 expenses in the trial manufacture ‖ ～小组 trial-production group
〖～品〗 shìzhìpǐn 〈名〉trial produce: ～试验 development test
【试种】 shìzhòng 〈动〉plant experimentally: ～水稻 grow rice on a trial basis

视

视 shì 〈动〉❶ look at: ⇨～力; 虎～眈眈; 注～ ❷ inspect; watch: ⇨～察; 审～; 巡～ ❸ regard; look upon as: 他～世间的功名成就如粪土。Worldly success was dust to him. ‖ 哲学家～逆境为精神财富。The philosopher coins adversity into spiritual riches. ⇨～死如归; 仇～; 重～
【视财如命】 shìcái-rúmìng ＝ 爱财如命 àicái-rúmìng
【视差】 shìchā 〈名〉❶ visual error ❷[天文] parallax
〖～尺〗 shìchāchǐ 〈名〉*triquetra*
〖～角〗 shìchājiǎo 〈名〉angle of parallax
〖～位移〗 shìchā wèiyí 〈名〉parallactic displacement/shift
〖～误差〗 shìchā wùchā 〈名〉parallactic error
【视察】 shìchá 〈动〉❶ inspect; make an inspection tour: ～工厂 inspect a factory ‖ ～工作 inspect sb's work ‖ ～基层 inspect grass-roots units ‖ ～学校 inspect a school; make an inspection of a school ‖ 每周～两次 carry out two inspections a week ‖ ～委员会 visiting committee ‖ ～小组 inspection team ‖ 去外地～ be away on an inspection tour ‖ 昨天一些将军来～了军队。Some generals came to inspect the troops yesterday. ❷ watch; observe; examine: ～地形 survey the terrain/topography ‖ ～现场 inspect the scene ‖ ～实情 tour/investigate the afflicted areas; *make an investigation of the stricken areas*
〖～团〗 shìchátuán 〈名〉inspection team; inspectorate

〖～员〗 shìcháyuán 〈名〉 inspector
【视场】 shìchǎng 〈名〉 field of vision/view
〖～角〗 shìchǎngjiǎo 〈名〉 angle of vision
【视唱】 shìchàng 〈名〉 sight-singing
〖～练耳〗 shìchàng liàn'ěr 〈名〉 solfeggio
【视程】 shìchéng 〈名〉[气象] visual range
〖～障碍〗 shìchéng zhàng'ài 〈名〉 obstruction of vision
【视窗操作系统】 shìchuāng cāozuò xìtǒng 〈名〉[信息] Windows
【视导员】 shìdǎoyuán 〈名〉 inspector; supervisor
【视点】 shìdiǎn 〈名〉 point for observation or analysis; perspective
【视地平】 shìdìpíng 〈名〉[天文] apparent horizon
〖～俯角〗 shìdìpíng fǔjiǎo 〈名〉 apparent depression of the horizon
【视而不见】 shì'érbùjiàn 〈熟〉 look but not see; look without seeing; see sth/sb but take no notice; turn a blind eye to sb/sth; shut one's eyes to sth: 对腐败～ turn a blind eye to corruption ‖ 那位列车员对坐车不掏钱的人～。The train conductor winked at people who hopped trains. ‖ 她双眼盯着电话,其他一律～。Her eyes were taking in nothing but the telephone.
〖～,听而不闻〗 shì'érbùjiàn, tīng'érbùwén 〈熟〉 look but not see, listen but not hear; turn a blind eye or deaf ear to; simply pay no notice of
【视方向】 shìfāngxiàng 〈名〉 apparent direction
【视风】 shìfēng 〈名〉 apparent wind
【视高度】 shìgāodù 〈名〉 apparent altitude
【视轨道】 shìguǐdào 〈名〉[天文] apparent orbit
【视级】 shìjí 〈名〉 scale of visibility
【视角】 shìjiǎo 〈名〉 ❶ angle of view; visual/optic angle ❷ perspective; angle; approach
【视界】 shìjiè 〈名〉 field of vision; visual field
【视景】 shìjǐng 〈名〉 vista
【视距】 shìjù 〈名〉 visibility range; range of visibility; distance of sight; stadia: ～测高 stadia levelling
〖～测量〗 shìjù cèliáng 〈名〉 tachymetering: ～法 tacheometry; tachymetry; tacheometric survey
【视觉】 shìjué 〈名〉 visual sense; sense of sight; vision: ～敏锐 have an acute sense of sight; have a keen eyesight
〖～壁〗 shìjuébì 〈名〉 visual cliff
〖～传感器〗 shìjué chuángǎnqì 〈名〉 vision sensor
〖～刺激〗 shìjué cìjī 〈名〉 visual stimulus
〖～反馈〗 shìjué fǎnkuì 〈名〉 visual feedback
〖～分辨〗 shìjué fēnbiàn 〈名〉 visual discrimination: ～力 visual resolving power ‖ ～率 vision addressability
〖～记忆〗 shìjué jìyì 〈名〉 visual memory
〖～灵敏度〗 shìjué língmǐndù 〈名〉 visual sensitivity
〖～器官〗 shìjué qìguān 〈名〉 visual organ
〖～缺失〗 shìjué quēshī 〈名〉 ablepsia; blindness
〖～丧失〗 shìjué sàngshī 〈名〉 visual deprivation
〖～神经〗 shìjué shénjīng 〈名〉 optic nerve
〖～调节〗 shìjué tiáojié 〈名〉 visual accommodation: ～反射 accommodation reflex
〖～误差〗 shìjué wùchā 〈名〉 collimating error
〖～系统〗 shìjué xìtǒng 〈名〉 vision system
〖～像〗 shìjuéxiàng 〈名〉[心理] visual image
〖～效果〗 shìjué xiàoguǒ 〈名〉 visual effect
〖～信号〗 shìjué xìnhào 〈名〉 video/visual/vision signal
〖～信息〗 shìjué xìnxī 〈名〉 visual information
〖～性〗 shìjuéxìng 〈形〉 visual: ～发作 visual seizure ‖ ～失语 visual aphasia
〖～异常〗 shìjué yìcháng 〈名〉 heteroptics; paropsis
〖～印象〗 shìjué yìnxiàng 〈名〉[心理] eye/visual impressions
〖～暂留〗 shìjué zànliú 〈名〉 persistence of vision
〖～障碍〗 shìjué zhàng'ài 〈名〉 vision disorder; paropsis; dysopia
【视力】 shìlì 〈名〉 sight; vision; eyesight: 保护/毁坏～ protect/destroy one's eyesight ‖ 恢复～ restore sight ‖ 检查～ check one's sight; have one's sight tested ‖ 矫正/丧失～ adjust/lose one's sight ‖ 影响/损坏～ affect/impair vision ‖ ～差/好 have poor/good eyesight ‖ ～检查 eye test ‖ 健全的～ sane vision ‖ 微弱的～ feeble sight ‖ ～差对学生来说是一个障碍。Poor eyesight is a handicap to a student. ‖ 你的～已减退到 0.7。You have a loss of sight to 0.7. / Your vision has dropped to 0.7. ‖ 他左眼的～很弱。He has very little vision in the left eye.
〖～表〗 shìlìbiǎo 〈名〉 visual/test chart; eye-chart; sight-chart
〖～不清〗 shìlì bùqīng 〈名〉 caligation; caligo
〖～测验〗 shìlì cèyàn 〈名〉 eyesight test; test of vision
〖～计〗 shìlìjì 〈名〉 optometer
〖～疲劳〗 shìlì píláo 〈名〉 asthenopia; eyestrain
〖～再生〗 shìlì zàishēng 〈名〉 second sight
【视亮度】 shìliàngdù 〈名〉[天文] apparent brightness/luminance
【视面】 shìmiàn 〈名〉[天文] visual magnitude
【视盘】 shìpán 〈名〉[简称] video compact disc (VCD) ⇨视频光盘
〖～机〗 shìpánjī 〈名〉 VCD player; disc player: 数字～ digital disc player; DVD player
【视频】 shìpín 〈名〉[物理] video frequency
〖～变换器〗 shìpín biànhuànqì 〈名〉 video converter
〖～点播〗 shìpín diǎnbō 〈名〉 video on demand
〖～发射机〗 shìpín fāshèjī 〈名〉 video transmitter
〖～放大器〗 shìpín fàngdàqì 〈名〉 video amplifier
〖～光盘〗 shìpín guāngpán 〈名〉 video compact disc (VCD)
〖～输出〗 shìpín shūchū 〈名〉 video output
〖～输入〗 shìpín shūrù 〈名〉 video input
〖～显示器〗 shìpín xiǎnshìqì 〈名〉 visual display unit
〖～信号〗 shìpín xìnhào 〈名〉 video/vision signal: ～接收 video reception ‖ ～周期 video interval
【视如敝屣】 shìrú-bìxǐ 〈熟〉 regard as worn-out shoes—regard as of no importance; cast aside as worthless
【视如草芥】 shìrú-cǎojiè = 视如土芥 shìrú-tǔjiè
【视如粪土】 shìrú-fèntǔ 〈熟〉 look upon as filth and dirt—consider as beneath contempt
【视如己出】 shìrú-jǐchū 〈熟〉 regard sb as one's own child
【视如土芥】 shìrú-tǔjiè 〈熟〉 treat like dirt—have the greatest contempt for; regard as worthless
【视若寇仇】 shìruò-kòuchóu 〈熟〉 look upon sb as an enemy; regard sb as an enemy
【视若路人】 shìruò-lùrén = 视同路人 shìtóng-lùrén
【视若无睹】 shìruòwúdǔ 〈熟〉 shut one's eyes to; take no notice of what one sees; turn a blind eye to
【视弱】 shìruò 〈形〉 (of eyesight) congenitally weak
【视色素】 shìsèsù 〈名〉[生理] visual pigment
【视色素质】 shìsèsùzhì 〈名〉[生理] chromophane
【视神经】 shìshénjīng 〈名〉[生理] optic nerve: ～疾病 optic nerve disease
〖～管〗 shìshénjīngguǎn 〈名〉 canalis opticus
〖～萎缩〗 shìshénjīng wěisuō 〈名〉 optic atrophy
〖～炎〗 shìshénjīngyán 〈名〉 optic neuritis
【视事】 shìshì 〈动〉 (of officials) attend to one's duties after assuming office; assume office
【视死如归】 shìsǐrúguī 〈熟〉 face death without fear; meet one's death like a hero; face death with equanimity; face death without flinching
【视听】 shì-tīng 〈名〉 seeing and hearing; what is seen and heard: 混淆～ throw dust in people's eyes; confuse the public ‖ 以正～ so that the public may know the facts; so as to clarify matters to the public
〖～传播媒介〗 shì-tīng chuánbō méijiè 〈名〉 audio-visual media
〖～电话〗 shì-tīng diànhuà 〈名〉 video telephone; videophone
〖～教材〗 shì-tīng jiàocái 〈名〉 audio-visuals; audio-visual teaching materials
〖～教具〗 shì-tīng jiàojù 〈名〉 audio-visual aids
〖～教学〗 shì-tīng jiàoxué 〈名〉 audio-visual instruction
〖～教育〗 shì-tīng jiàoyù 〈名〉 audio-visual education
〖～器〗 shì-tīngqì 〈名〉 audio-visuals; audio-visual aids
〖～系统〗 shì-tīng xìtǒng 〈名〉 audio-visual system
〖～信息〗 shì-tīng xìnxī 〈名〉 audio-visual information
〖～证据〗 shì-tīng zhèngjù 〈名〉 audio-visual evidence
〖～中心〗 shì-tīng zhōngxīn 〈名〉 audio-visual centre
【视同等闲】 shìtóng-děngxián 〈熟〉 regard as unimportant; treat lightly
【视同儿戏】 shìtóng-érxì 〈熟〉 treat a serious matter as a trifle; consider sth as mere child's play; not take sth seriously; trifle with sth; regard sth as a trifling/laughing matter
【视同路人】 shìtóng-lùrén 〈熟〉 regard as a stranger; treat like a stranger: 你不应该把他们～。You shouldn't have treated them

like strangers.
【视图】 shìtú 〈名〉[机械] view：放大～ enlarged view ‖ ～数据 view data ‖ 侧/前～ side/front view ‖ 上/下～ top/bottom view
【视网膜】 shìwǎngmó 〈名〉[生理] retina：～移植 retina transplant
〖～镜〗 shìwǎngmójìng 〈名〉[医学] retinoscope
〖～脱离〗 shìwǎngmó tuōlí 〈名〉[医学] detached retina；detachment of retina
〖～炎〗 shìwǎngmóyán 〈名〉[医学] retinitis
【视为】 shìwéi 〈动〉 regard as：～当然 take for granted ‖ ～例外 make an exception of ‖ ～莫大的荣誉 regard as a great honour
〖～禁脔〗 shìwéi-jìnluán 〈熟〉 regard as one's exclusive domain
〖～具文〗 shìwéi-jùwén 〈熟〉 regard sth as a mere scrap of paper
〖～畏途〗 shìwéi-wèitú 〈熟〉 regard as a dangerous road to take；be afraid to undertake；keep away from
〖～知己〗 shìwéi-zhījǐ 〈熟〉 treat sb as a bosom friend；treat sb as an intimate companion
【视细胞】 shìxìbāo 〈名〉[医学] visual cell
【视线】 shìxiàn 〈名〉❶ line of vision/sight：挡住～ obstruct the view；block sb's view ‖ 扰乱～ interfere with sb's view ‖ ～接触 eye contact ‖ ～距离 line-of-sight distance；optical range ‖ 在～内 within one's view ❷ attention：转移人们的～ divert people's attention
【视像】 shìxiàng 〈名〉 video：～传播 video on demand ‖ ～会议 video conferencing
【视旋转】 shìxuánzhuǎn 〈名〉 apparent rotation
〖～势〗 shìxuánzhuǎnshì 〈名〉 apparent rotational potential
【视学】 shìxué 〈名〉〈旧〉 educational inspector
【视野】 shìyě 〈名〉 field of vision：进入～ come into view ‖ 开阔～ broaden/enlarge one's view ‖ 扩大～ extend one's eyes ‖ ～宽广 have a wide sphere/field of vision ‖ ～狭窄 have a narrow/tunnel vision ‖ ～清晰 clear view ‖ 望远镜的～ field of a telescope
〖～计〗 shìyějì 〈名〉[医学] perimeter
〖～检查〗 shìyě jiǎnchá 〈名〉 perimetry
〖～缺损〗 shìyě quēsǔn 〈名〉 visual-field defect
〖～深度〗 shìyě shēndù 〈名〉 pentrution
〖～缩小〗 shìyě suōxiǎo 〈名〉[医学] contraction of visual field
【视影】 shìyǐng 〈名〉 seeing image
【视域】 shìyù ＝视阈 ② shìyù
【视阈】 shìyù 〈名〉❶[生理] visual threshold：～测量 measurement of visual area ❷ field of vision：挡住～ obstruct the view
【视运动】 shìyùndòng 〈名〉 apparent motion
【视中枢】 shìzhōngshū 〈名〉[医学] visual centre
【视紫质】 shìzǐzhì 〈名〉[生理] visual purple；rhodopsin
〖～生成〗 shìzǐzhì shēngchéng 〈名〉[医学] rhodogenesis

贳 shì 〈动〉❶ hire out；let ❷〈书〉 buy on credit：～酒 buy wine on credit ❸〈书〉 pardon：对犯法者不稍～ show no mercy to offenders/lawbreakers
【贳器店】 shìqìdiàn 〈名〉〈方〉 shop with utensils for hire

柹 shì 〈名〉 persimmon
【柿饼】 shìbǐng 〈名〉 dried persimmon
【柿蒂】 shìdì 〈名〉[中药] calyx and receptacle of a persimmon；Kaki calyx
【柿霜】 shìshuāng 〈名〉[中药] powder on the surface of dried persimmons；persimmon frost
【柿子】 shìzi 〈名〉❶ persimmon (tree) ❷ persimmon (fruit)：涩～ puckery persimmon
〖～椒〗 shìzijiāo 〈名〉 sweet/bell pepper

拭 shì 〈动〉 wipe (away)：～泪 wipe away tears ⇨～目以待；擦～；揩～
【拭目以待】 shìmùyǐdài 〈熟〉 wait and see；wait expectantly for sth to happen；adopt a wait-and-see attitude

是 shì ❶〈代〉〈书〉 a) this；that：～日 that day ‖ 如～ like this ⇨～可忍，孰不可忍？ b) [when the object stands before its verb for emphasis，是 is often used to introduce the verb]：⇨唯利～图；唯命～从 ❷〈动〉 a) [used to connect the subject of the sentence to its complement] be：他～工人，我～学生。He is a worker and I am a student. b) [used with 的 at the end of the sentence，to indicate category，characteristic，etc]：她～教书的。She is a teacher. c) [used after nouns denoting place or position to express existence]：屋子里全～人。The room is full of people. ❸〈动〉[used between two words that are repetitious of each other] a) [in two similar patterns to indicate distinction]：⇨丁～丁，卯～卯 b) [together with 就 or 总 to indicate actuality]：事实总～事实，谁也否认不了。Facts are facts，and no one can deny them. c) [to indicate concession]：东西好～好，就是太贵。It is good，but it is too expensive. ‖ 他在～在，就是不肯见任何人。He was in，but he didn't want to meet anybody. ❹〈动〉[used before a noun to indicate suitability]：你来得正～时候。You came at the right time. ‖ 这衣柜放得不～地方。This is not the place for a clothes cabinet. ❺〈动〉[used before a noun to indicate each and every one of the kind]：～学生就得好好学习。So long as you are a student，you have to study hard. / Each student should study hard. ❻〈动〉[used to indicate certainty，usu stressed]：这屋子当教室～太小了。This room is really too small for a classroom. ‖ 昨天我～病了，不是借口。I was indeed ill yesterday. It was not an excuse. ❼〈动〉[used at the beginning of a sentence to stress the word after it]：～父母把我们养育大的。It is our parents who brought us up. ‖ ～我。It's me. ❽〈动〉[used in an alternative or a negative question]：你～喝咖啡还～喝茶？What would you like to drink，coffee or tea? ‖ 他不～来了吗？He's come，hasn't he? ❾〈形〉 correct；right：你说得～。You're right. ‖ 你应该来早一点才～。You should have come a little bit earlier. ⇨似～而非；一无～处；自以为～ ❿〈名〉 correct judgement；truth：⇨各行其～；实事求～ ⓫〈动〉〈书〉 be certain：⇨～古非今 ⓬〈动〉[used to indicate promise]：～，我马上就去。OK，I'll go at once. ‖ ～，我明白了。Yes，I've got it.
【是的】 shìde ＝似的 shìde
【是凡】 shìfán ＝凡是 fánshì
【是非】 shìfēi 〈名〉❶ right and wrong：不明～ have no sense of right and wrong；be unable to tell right from wrong ‖ 颠倒/混淆～ confound/confuse right with wrong ‖ 明辨～ tell right from wrong ‖ ～问题 matter of right and wrong ❷ quarrel；dispute：搬弄/挑拨～ tell tales；sow/foment discord；stir up trouble ‖ 惹～ stir up trouble
〖～题〗 shìfēití 〈名〉 true or false question
〖～曲直〗 shìfēi-qūzhí 〈熟〉 rights and wrongs；merits and demerits；truth and falsehood：每个事件将根据其～做出决定。Each case will be decided on its merits.
〖～窝〗 shìfēiwō ＝是非之地 shìfēizhīdì
〖～之地〗 shìfēizhīdì 〈熟〉 place where one is apt to get into trouble
〖～自有公论〗 shìfēi zìyǒu gōnglùn 〈熟〉 the public will judge the rights and wrongs of the case；public opinion is the best judge；public opinion will know who is wrong
【是否】 shìfǒu 〈副〉 whether or not；whether；if：～属实 whether or not it is true ‖ 很难说他～会来。It is doubtful if he is coming. ‖ 她～愿意，我还不清楚。I am not yet clear whether she is willing or not. ‖ 我不知道～应该告诉你。I wonder if I ought to tell you. ‖ 我想知道我们～需要它。I want to know whether we need it.
【是个儿】 shìgèr 〈动〉 match；equal：下象棋，你不是他的个儿。You are no match for him in Chinese chess.
【是古非今】 shìgǔ-fēijīn 〈熟〉 consider the past right and the present wrong；denounce the present and praise antiquity；praise the past and condemn the present
【是可忍，孰不可忍】 shì kě rěn，shú bùkě rěn 〈熟〉 if this can be tolerated，what cannot；how can this be tolerated；if all these can be tolerated，there is nothing that cannot be tolerated；if one can bear this，what can one not bear?
【是味儿】 shìwèir 〈动〉〈口〉❶ (of food) have the right flavour；taste good：这饭做的真～。The dinner is really very delicious. ❷ (of a person) feel good：这场电影看得很～。It was really a treat to watch this film.
【是样儿】 shìyàngr 〈动〉〈口〉 look right or good

适[1] shì 〈动〉〈书〉❶ go；arrive；reach：离京～沪 leave Beijing for Shanghai ⇨～可而止 ❷ (of a girl) get married；marry：⇨～人

适[2] shì ❶〈动〉 fit；suit：⇨～龄；～用；削足～履 ❷〈副〉 just；right：～因此故 just for this reason ‖ ～逢"五一节"放假。It

happened to be the Labour Day holiday. ⇨～得其反；～逢其会 ❸ 〈形〉comfortable：感到不～ not feel well；feel bad/poorly ⇨舒～；闲～

【适才】 shìcái 〈副〉〈旧〉just now：～还想去看你。I thought of paying you a visit only a moment ago.

【适当】 shìdàng 〈形〉suitable；proper；appropriate；right：～的安排/报酬/处罚 proper arrangement/remuneration/punishment ‖～的补偿/赔偿 adequate compensation/reparation ‖～的活动/价钱 moderate exercise/price ‖～的考虑 due consideration/reflection ‖～的批评 reasonable criticism ‖～的权限 due authority ‖～的人选 suitable candidate ‖～的调整 appropriate readjustment ‖～的限制 necessary restriction ‖～的休息 adequate rest ‖采取～的措施 take adequate measures ‖做出～的反应 make an appropriate response ‖以～形式 in due form ‖在～的时候 in due course of time；in due time；at an appropriate time；at the right moment ‖在～的条件下 under the right conditions

【适得其反】 shìdé-qífǎn 〈熟〉accomplish just the reverse/opposite；be exactly contrary to what one wished；have an opposite effect；produce exactly the opposite result；run counter to one's desire；be counter productive：本想说服他，结果～。The attempts to persuade him seem to be backfiring. ‖节食过度会～。Excessive dieting will be counter-productive. ‖他的威胁产生了～的结果。His threat has facefired.

【适度】 shìdù 〈形〉moderate；proper；appropriate：长短～ be of the right length ‖批评～ be temperate in one's criticism ‖需求～ be moderate in one's demands ‖～的睡眠 right amount of sleep ‖～的体育活动 moderate amount of physical exercise ‖～的营养 proper nutrition ‖发展要～。Keep development to an appropriate pace.

【适逢】 shìféng 〈动〉concur with：他毕业典礼的日子～他的生日。His graduation day concurred with his birthday.

〖～其会〗 shìféng-qíhuì 〈熟〉happen to be present at the right moment；happen to be present on the occasion；in the nick of time；come just at the right time：～，我参加了这次聚会。I chanced to be present at the gathering.

【适航】 shìháng 〈动〉(of a ship) be seaworthy；(of an aircraft) be airworthy：～要求 seaworthiness/airworthiness requirement ‖～证书 certificate of airworthiness/seaworthiness

【适合】 shìhé 〈动〉suit；fit；befit：～时代潮流 be in tune with the times ‖～实际情况 be suited to actual conditions ‖～新的历史时期的需要 conform to the needs of the new historical period ‖～做这项工作 be fit/suitable for the job ‖～儿童阅读的书籍 books suitable for children ‖他～当教师。He was cut out to be a teacher. ‖我觉得这工作特别～我。I find this job particularly congenial. ‖这部小说很～拍成电视剧。The novel lends itself well to dramatization for television. ‖这工作～他的性格。The work is congruous to his character. ‖这气候对我不～。The climate doesn't agree with me.

【适婚】 shìhūn 〈动〉be of marriageable age：～青年 youth of marriageable age

【适间】 shìjiān 〈副〉just now；a moment ago

【适可而止】 shìkě'érzhǐ 〈熟〉go just as far as propitiousness/propriety requires；keep within proper bounds/limit；know how far to go；stop before going too far；know when or where to stop；not overdo a thing；play it just right；bind a sack before it is too full

【适口】 shìkǒu 〈形〉agreeable to the taste；palatable

【适量】 shìliàng 〈形〉right amount：尽情吃饭，～饮酒。Eat at pleasure, drink by measure.

【适龄】 shìlíng 〈形〉of the right age：～青年 young people of the right age ‖～选举人 eligible voters

〖～儿童〗 shìlíng értóng 〈名〉children of school age：～入学率 enrolment rate for children of school age

【适路】 shìlù 〈动〉suit/meet the needs：大专院校里开设了～对口的新专业。In the universities and colleges new disciplines geared to practical needs have been introduced.

【适人】 shìrén 〈动〉〈书〉(of a girl) marry；get married

【适如】 shìrú 〈副〉just as/like：事情～我所预料的那样。Things turned out just as I had imagined.

【适时】 shìshí 〈形〉timely；at the opportune moment：～播种 begin sowing in good time ‖～召开经验交流会 call timely meetings to exchange experience ‖～的劝告 timely advice

【适体】 shìtǐ 〈动〉(of clothes) fit：这条裙子很～。The dress fits very well.

【适销】 shìxiāo 〈动〉have a ready market；be marketable/salable：～商品 salable/marketable goods

〖～对路〗 shìxiāo duìlù 〈熟〉(of goods) salable and in good demand；marketable：保证产品～ ensure the real marketability of the products ‖～产品 readily/highly marketable products

【适宜】 shìyí 〈形〉suitable；proper；fit；appropriate：～成批生产 be suited for batch production ‖～搞教学工作 be suitable for teaching ‖穿戴～ be properly dressed；be in proper attire ‖剪裁～ (of a garment) well cut out；well-tailored ‖气候～ favourable climate ‖条件～ suitable conditions ‖行为～ act rightly ‖对男女都～ be suitable for both sexes ‖寒冷的气候～于种小麦。A cold climate suits wheat. ‖那里的气候对他的健康更～。The climate there is more suited to his health. ‖这种食物老人不～吃。This food is not suitable for old people.

【适意】 shìyì 〈形〉agreeable；enjoyable；comfortable：～的环境 congenial environment

【适应】 shìyìng 〈动〉adjust/adapt/conform to；be suited to：～当地条件 adapt to the local conditions ‖～时代要求 keep abreast of the times ‖～市场经济 adapt to the market economy ‖～新的生活方式 reconcile oneself to the new mode of living ‖～新环境 adjust/adapt to the new environment；fit in with the new surroundings；become conditioned to the new environment ‖～形势 be adapted to the situation ‖～需要 meet/suit the needs (of) ‖使自己～新的情况 accommodate/adapt oneself to new conditions ‖他在新的学校里～得很好。He has made good adaptation at the new school. ‖她是个能够～环境的人。She is an adaptable person. ‖这孩子很能～大城市的生活。The child has adapted well to life in the big city.

〖～力〗 shìyìnglì 〈名〉adaptability：年轻人对新环境的～强。Youth's adaptability to new surroundings is high.

〖～能力〗 shìyìng nénglì 〈名〉[医学] adaptive capacity

〖～性〗 shìyìngxìng 〈名〉adaptability：表现出极好的～ show great adaptability ‖～测验 adaptability test

〖～症〗 shìyìngzhèng 〈名〉[医学] indication

【适用】 shìyòng 〈动〉suit；be applicable：～于每个人 apply to everyone ‖～于一切情况 apply in all cases ‖普遍～ be universally applicable ‖仍然～ still hold good ‖该国经验～于我国吗？Is this country's experience applicable to our country?

〖～法〗 shìyòngfǎ 〈名〉law of application；applicable law

〖～范围〗 shìyòng fànwéi 〈名〉scope/sphere of application

〖～规则〗 shìyòng guīzé 〈名〉rules of application

〖～性〗 shìyòngxìng 〈名〉applicability

【适者生存】 shìzhěshēngcún 〈熟〉survival of the fittest

【适值】 shìzhí 〈副〉〈书〉just when；as it happens：～收获季节 just during the harvest season

【适中】 shìzhōng 〈形〉❶ moderate；proper；appropriate：长短/大小～ be of moderate length/size ‖高低～ be of middle/average height ‖价格/雨量～ moderate price/rainfall ‖～的发展速度 moderate pace of development ❷ well situated/located：地点～ be well situated

恃 shì ❶〈动〉rely/depend/count on：凭～ on the strength of ⇨～财傲物；有～无恐 ❷〈名〉〈书〉mother：⇨怙～；失～

【恃才傲物】 shìcái-àowù 〈熟〉be inordinately proud of one's ability；be conceited and contemptuous of others

【恃德者昌，恃力者亡】 shìdézhě chāng, shìlìzhě wáng 〈熟〉those who rely on virtue will prosper, those who rely on force will perish；those who rule by virtue will thrive, those who rule by force will perish

【恃强凌弱】 shìqiáng-língruò 〈熟〉play the bully；use one's strength to bully the weak

【恃势欺人】 shìshì-qīrén 〈熟〉use one's power to bully people

室 shì 〈名〉❶ room：会客～ reception room ‖307～ Room 307 ⇨～内；教～；卧～ ❷ thirteenth of the twenty-eight constellations into which the celestial sphere was divided in ancient Chinese astronomy ❸ family；clan：⇨皇～；王～；宗～ ❹ family member or wife：⇨继～；家～；妻～ ❺ cavity：⇨脑～；心～ ❻ administrative/working unit：⇨办公～；收发～；资料～

【室壁效应】 shìbì xiàoyìng 〈名〉wall effect

【室迩人遐】 shì'ěr-rénxiá 〈熟〉the house is near there, but the man is far away—❶ (of lovers) think of each other but cannot

see each other ❷ miss one's dear ones who are far away or dead
【室迩人远】 shì'ěr-rényuǎn ＝ 室迩人遐 shì'ěr-rénxiá
【室管膜】 shìguǎnmó 〈名〉[生理] ependyma
〖～病〗 shìguǎnmóbìng 〈名〉 ependopathy
〖～瘤〗 shìguǎnmóliú 〈名〉 ependymoma; medulloepithelioma
〖～细胞〗 shìguǎnmó xìbāo 〈名〉 ependymocyte
〖～炎〗 shìguǎnmóyán 〈名〉 ependymitis
【室间隔】 shìjiàngé 〈名〉[生理] interventricular/ventricular septum
〖～缺损〗 shìjiàngé quēsǔn 〈名〉[医学] ventricular septal defect
【室内】 shìnèi 〈名〉 inside of a building; interior: ～电话系统 house telephone system ‖ ～空调设备 room conditioning ‖ ～温度 indoor temperature ‖ ～娱乐中心 indoor entertainment centre ‖ 他搞～布景极为出色。He does the most divine interiors.
〖～靶场〗 shìnèi bǎchǎng 〈名〉(shooting) gallery
〖～布线〗 shìnèi bùxiàn 〈名〉 indoor wiring
〖～场地〗 shìnèi chǎngdì 〈名〉 indoor sports ground
〖～给水〗 shìnèi jǐshuǐ 〈名〉 indoor water supply: ～设备 indoor water-supply facilities
〖～镜头〗 shìnèi jìngtóu 〈名〉 interior shot
〖～开关〗 shìnèi kāiguān 〈名〉 cubicle switch
〖～溜冰场〗 shìnèi liūbīngchǎng 〈名〉 indoor skating rink
〖～排水〗 shìnèi páishuǐ 〈名〉 indoor drainage: ～设备 indoor drainage facilities
〖～射击场〗 shìnèi shèjīchǎng ＝ 室内靶场 shìnèi bǎchǎng
〖～设计〗 shìnèi shèjì 〈名〉 interior design
〖～天线〗 shìnèi tiānxiàn 〈名〉 indoor aerial/antenna
〖～田径运动会〗 shìnèi tiánjìng yùndònghuì 〈名〉 indoor track meet
〖～网球〗 shìnèi wǎngqiú 〈名〉 court tennis: ～场 indoor tennis court
〖～养殖〗 shìnèi yǎngzhí 〈名〉 indoor culture
〖～游泳池〗 shìnèi yóuyǒngchí 〈名〉 indoor swimming pool
〖～乐〗 shìnèiyuè 〈名〉 chamber music: ～队 chamber orchestra
〖～运动〗 shìnèi yùndòng 〈名〉 indoor sports
〖～栽培〗 shìnèi zāipéi 〈名〉 indoor cultivation/culture
〖～照明〗 shìnèi zhàomíng 〈名〉 indoor/interior illumination/lighting
〖～植物〗 shìnèi zhíwù 〈名〉 house plant
〖～装饰〗 shìnèi zhuāngshì 〈名〉 interior/home decoration
〖～装修〗 shìnèi zhuāngxiū 〈名〉 interior/home decoration
〖～作业〗 shìnèi zuòyè 〈名〉 indoor operation
【室女】 shìnǚ 〈名〉〈旧〉 unmarried girl; virgin
〖～座〗 Shìnǚzuò 〈名〉[天文] Virgo
【室外】 shìwài 〈名〉 outside of a building; outside: 到～去 walk outdoors ‖ ～电缆 external/outside cable ‖ ～活动 outdoor activities ‖ ～设备/温度 outdoor facility/temperature
〖～避雷器〗 shìwài bìléiqì 〈名〉 outdoor/exterior lightning arrester
〖～配电箱〗 shìwài pèidiànxiāng 〈名〉 outdoor distributing box
〖～天线〗 shìwài tiānxiàn 〈名〉 exterior/outdoor aerial
〖～停车场〗 shìwài tíngchēchǎng 〈名〉 motor pool
〖～游泳池〗 shìwài yóuyǒngchí 〈名〉 open-air swimming pool
〖～运动〗 shìwài yùndòng 〈名〉 outdoor sports
〖～照明〗 shìwài zhàomíng 〈名〉 outdoor illumination/lighting
〖～装修〗 shìwài zhuāngxiū 〈名〉 exterior decoration
【室温】 shìwēn 〈名〉 room temperature: 标准～ normal room temperature ‖ ～保持在 20 至 25 摄氏度 maintain a room temperature between 20℃ and 25℃ ‖ 在～下保存 keep at room temperature ‖ 在～下进行实验 conduct an experiment at room temperature
【室友】 shìyǒu 〈名〉 roommate: 与～和睦相处 live in peace with one's roommates

莳 shì 〈动〉 ❶〈书〉 plant; cultivate: 播～五谷 grow food crops ⇨～花 ❷〈方〉 transplant: ～秧 transplant rice seedlings ⇨shí
【莳花】 shìhuā 〈动〉 cultivate/grow flowers

栻 shì 〈名〉 instrument for divination in ancient China

轼 shì 〈名〉 horizontal bar in the front of a carriage used as an armrest (in ancient times)

逝 shì 〈动〉 ❶ pass: 时光易～。Time flies. ⇨流～; 消～ ❷ die; pass away: ⇨～世; 病～; 长～
【逝世】 shìshì 〈动〉 pass away; die: 为某人的～而悲伤 lament over the death of sb ‖ 举世哀悼他的～。The whole world mourned his death.

铈 shì 〈名〉[化学] cerium (Ce)

舐 shì 〈动〉〈书〉 lick
【舐犊情深】 shìdú-qíngshēn 〈熟〉 the cow fondly licking her calf—parental love
【舐痔】 shìzhì 〈动〉〈书〉 lick piles (of VIPs)—be obsequious; show sycophancy; lick sb's boots

弑 shì 〈动〉〈书〉 murder (one's sovereign or parent): ～母 murder one's mother ⇨～君
【弑君】 shìjūn 〈动〉 murder one's sovereign

释[1] shì 〈动〉 ❶〈书〉 let go; be relieved of ❷ release (a prisoner, etc); set free: 得到开～ win an acquittal ❸ clear up; dispel; remove: ⇨～怀; ～然 ❹ explain; expound; elucidate: ⇨～文; 解～; 注～ ❺ lay down: ⇨爱不～手

释[2] Shì 〈名〉 ❶ Sakyamuni [founder of Buddhism] ❷ Buddhism: ⇨～典; ～教
【释典】 shìdiǎn 〈名〉 Buddhist Scripture
【释读】 shìdú 〈动〉 conduct research on and explain the texts of ancient writings
【释放】 shìfàng 〈动〉 ❶ release; set free; discharge: ～囚犯 release a prisoner ‖ ～人质 free the hostages ‖ ～无罪者 acquit the innocent ‖ ～战俘 release/free/discharge war prisoners ‖ 取保～ be released on bail; be bailed out ‖ 提前～ be released before the sentence expires ‖ 刑满～ be released upon completion of a sentence ‖ ～出狱 release sb from prison ‖ ～的犯人 returned/released convict ‖ 判决于她有利，她被～了。The judgement was in her favour and she was released. ❷ [物理] release; let out: ～能量 release energy ‖ ～气球中的空气 let the air out of the balloon ‖ ～水分以降低皮肤的温度 release water to cool the skin
〖～裁定书〗 shìfàng cáidìngshū 〈名〉 rulings of acquittal
〖～程序〗 shìfàng chéngxù 〈名〉 release procedure
〖～出狱令〗 shìfàng chūyùlìng 〈名〉 order of release
〖～证书〗 shìfàng zhèngshū 〈名〉 release certificate
【释怀】 shìhuái 〈动〉 dispel from one's bosom; dismiss from one's mind: 那件往事让我久久不能～。I kept recalling that past event.
【释迦牟尼】 Shìjiāmóuní 〈名〉 Sakyamuni [founder of Buddhism (565-486BC)]
【释教】 Shìjiào 〈名〉 Buddhism
【释卷】 shìjuàn 〈动〉 put a book aside; leave off reading ⇨手不～
【释老】 Shì-Lǎo 〈名〉 Buddhism and Taoism
【释怒】 shìnù 〈动〉 turn away wrath
【释然】 shìrán 〈形〉〈书〉 no longer worried; relieved
【释手】 shìshǒu 〈动〉 loosen one's grip; let go: ⇨爱不～
【释俗】 shìsú 〈动〉 explain in plain/simple language
【释文】 shìwén ❶〈动〉 transcribe the text of ancient writings ❷〈名〉[usu used in book titles] annotations; explanations
【释疑】 shìyí 〈动〉 remove doubts; dispel suspicion: ～解难 explain difficult points
【释义】 shìyì 〈动〉 paraphrase; explain the meaning
〖～条款〗 shìyì tiáokuǎn 〈名〉 interpretation clause
【释藏】 Shìzàng 〈名〉 Tripitaka; Buddhist canon
【释子】 shìzǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 monk; Buddhist follower

谥 shì ❶〈名〉 posthumous title [formerly bestowed on a ruler, a nobleman, or an eminent official after his death for his achievements] ❷〈动〉 call; name: ～之为保守主义 call it conservatism

嗜 shì 〈动〉 have a liking for; be addicted to: ～烟 be addicted to smoking ‖ ～赌成性的人 compulsive gambler ⇨～好; ～酒; ～杀成性

【嗜好】 shìhào 〈名〉hobby; habit; addiction; indulgence: 沉溺于一种～ indulge in a hobby ‖ 戒掉～ abandon a habit; get rid of a hobby ‖ 染上～ fall/get into the habit (of); take up the habit (of) ‖ 有～ have the habit (of); be in the habit (of) ‖ 抽烟的～ habit of smoking ‖ 惟一的～ only indulgence ‖ 他这吸烟的～就是改不掉。He just couldn't get rid of the habit of smoking. ‖ 我没有什么～。I have no hobby.
【嗜痂成癖】 shìjiā-chéngpǐ ＝ 嗜痂有癖 shìjiā-yǒupǐ
【嗜痂有癖】 shìjiā-yǒupǐ 〈熟〉acquire a strange addiction (to)
【嗜酒】 shìjiǔ 〈动〉be addicted to alcohol
〖～狂〗 shìjiǔkuáng 〈名〉alcoholic
【嗜眠症】 shìmiánzhèng 〈名〉[医学] lethargy; somnolence
【嗜杀成性】 shìshā-chéngxìng 〈熟〉bloodthirsty; sanguinary; bloodsucking; butchery: ～的匪徒 bloodthirsty gangsters
【嗜酸细胞】 shìsuān xìbāo 〈名〉[医学] acidophil
【嗜血】 shìxuè 〈动〉be bloodthirsty/bloodsucking
〖～成性〗 shìxuè-chéngxìng 〈熟〉be blood-thirsty; kill without batting an eyelid: ～的暴君 bloody tyrant
【嗜欲】 shìyù 〈名〉desire for the satisfaction of the senses (of *sight, hearing, smell, taste, etc*): 满足～ *satisfy/gratify one's* sensual desires

筮 shì 〈动〉〈书〉practise divination by means of the milfoil: ⇨卜～

誓 shì ❶〈动〉swear; vow; pledge; take an oath: ～报此仇 swear vengeance ‖ ～守秘密 vow to keep it secret; be pledged to the secrecy ⇨～不两立; ～师; ～言 ❷〈名〉oath; vow: 发过～ be under oath ⇨立～; 起～; 信～旦旦; 宣～
【誓不罢休】 shìbùbàxiū 〈熟〉swear not to stop/rest; swear not to give up; swear to fight to the finish; swear not to let the matter drop: 不达目的,～。We'll *never stop until* we reach our goal.
【誓不甘休】 shìbùgānxiū ＝ 誓不罢休 shìbùbàxiū
【誓不两立】 shìbùliǎnglì 〈熟〉swear not to coexist with sb; resolve to destroy sb or die in the attempt; be irreconcilable
【誓词】 shìcí 〈名〉oath; vow; pledge: 立下～ take a vow; swear an oath; make a pledge ‖ 宣读～ read out an oath
【誓师】 shìshī 〈动〉❶ rally to pledge resolution ❷ take a mass pledge
〖～出征〗 shìshī chūzhēng 〈动〉harangue the troops and set out on an expedition
〖～大会〗 shìshī dàhuì 〈名〉meeting to pledge mass effort; oath-taking rally
【誓死】 shìsǐ 〈动〉pledge one's life; vow to die: ～保卫祖国 pledge to fight to the death in defending one's country; be ready to die in defence of one's country
〖～不二〗 shìsǐ-bù'èr 〈熟〉pledge to be true to death; pledge to remain firm in one's determination to one's last day; swear to be loyal forever
〖～不屈〗 shìsǐ-bùqū 〈熟〉swear to die rather than submit
【誓同生死】 shìtóng-shēngsǐ 〈熟〉pledge to live and die together
【誓言】 shìyán 〈名〉oath; pledge: 立下～ take a vow; swear an oath; make a pledge ‖ 履行～ carry out a pledge; fulfil a pledge ‖ 实践～ honour/redeem one's pledge ‖ 违背～ break/violate one's pledge; go back on one's pledge ‖ 信守～ keep one's pledge ‖ 竞选～ campaign pledge ‖ 神圣的～ solemn vow; sacred pledge
【誓愿】 shìyuàn 〈名〉vow; pledge: 许下～ make a pledge
【誓约】 shìyuē 〈名〉vow; pledge; solemn promise: 履行～ carry out a pledge; fulfil a pledge; discharge a vow ‖ 签下～ sign a pledge ‖ 取消～ abrogate one's vow ‖ 庄严的～ holy pledge

奭 shì 〈形〉〈书〉grand; magnificent

噬 shì 〈动〉〈书〉bite: ⇨～脐莫及; 反～; 吞～
【噬菌体】 shìjūntǐ 〈名〉[生物] bacteriophage; phage: ～突变 bacteriophage mutation ‖ ～形态 morphology of phages
【噬脐何及】 shìqí-héjí ＝ 噬脐莫及 shìqí-mòjí
【噬脐莫及】 shìqí-mòjí 〈熟〉it is impossible for one to bite his own navel—it is too late to repent
【噬人鲨】 shìrénshā 〈名〉white shark
【噬细胞】 shìxìbāo 〈名〉[生物] phagocyte
【噬鱼蛇】 shìyúshé 〈名〉moccasin
【噬脂】 shìzhī 〈名〉lipophagia; lipophagy
〖～细胞〗 shìzhī xìbāo 〈名〉lipophage

澨 shì 〈名〉〈书〉water margin

螫 shì 〈动〉〈书〉sting
【螫针】 shìzhēn 〈名〉stinger; sting (of a bee, etc)

襫 shì → 袯襫 bóshì

shi

匙 shi → 钥匙 yàoshi
⇨chí

殖 shi → 骨殖 gǔshi
⇨zhí

shōu

收 shōu 〈动〉❶ arrest; take into custody; detain: ⇨～监; ～审; ～押 ❷ get sth together; put sth away; take sth in: 把耳机～起来 replace the earphone ‖ 把玩具～起来 put the toys away ‖ 把晒洗的衣服～进来 get the washing in ⇨～藏; ～集; ～拾 ❸ gain: ⇨～入; ～益; 坐～渔利 ❹ harvest, reap, gather in: ～麦子 harvest wheat ‖ ～庄稼 gather in crops ⇨～成; 抢～; 秋～ ❺ collect; charge (fees): ～电费 collect electricity bills ‖ ～作业 collect homework ‖ 航空公司对学生～半价。The airlines charged half price for students. ‖ 这部词典的第二版扩大了～词量。There's an enlargement/extension of vocabulary in the second edition of the dictionary. ⇨～费; ～税 ❻ receive; accept: ～几名房客 take a few lodgers in ‖ ～礼物 accept a gift ‖ ～信 receive a letter ‖ 他拒绝～我为徒弟。He refused to accept me as his apprentice. ⇨～礼; ～留; ～养 ❼ restrain; control: ～住脚步 stop walking ⇨～敛; ～心 ❽ bring to an end; conclude; stop: 警察及时赶来,争吵才～了场。The immediate arrival of the police brought the quarrel to an end. ⇨～兵; ～盘; ～尾
【收报】 shōubào 〈动〉receive telegraphic messages; receive a telegram
〖～机〗 shōubàojī 〈名〉[无线电] telegraphic/radiotelegraphic receiver
〖～员〗 shōubàoyuán 〈名〉telegrapher
【收编】 shōubiān 〈动〉incorporate into one's own force: ～地方部队 incorporate local armed forces ‖ ～起义军队 incorporate insurrectionary troops
【收兵】 shōubīng 〈动〉❶ withdraw/recall troops; call off a battle: 不获全胜,决不～。We will not withdraw our forces till a complete victory is assured. ⇨鸣金～ ❷〈喻〉finish up: 草率～ declare the matter closed before it is thoroughly settled; wind up a matter hastily
【收藏】 shōucáng 〈动〉collect; store (up): ～古董/邮票 collect antiques/stamps ‖ ～军火 store up munitions ‖ ～文物 collect cultural/historical relics ‖ 入夏前把大衣～起来 store away the overcoat before summer sets in ‖ ～的录像带 video tape collection ‖ ～的艺术珍品 collection of art curiosities ‖ 图书馆里～着大批书籍。The library has a large collection of books.
〖～家〗 shōucángjiā 〈名〉collector (of books, antiques, etc): 艺术～ art collector
〖～癖〗 shōucángpǐ 〈名〉collectomania
〖～品〗 shōucángpǐn 〈名〉collection: 充实～ enrich one's collection ‖ 我的～增多了。My collection has grown.
〖～热〗 shōucángrè 〈名〉collecting craze: 一股～ a collecting craze
【收操】 shōucāo 〈动〉bring the drill to an end; end the drill
〖～号〗 shōucāohào 〈名〉bugle call to dismiss; recall: 吹～ sound the recall
【收场】 shōuchǎng ❶〈名〉end; ending; dénouement: 不会有好～ will come to no good end ‖ 出乎意料的～ unexpected dénouement ❷〈动〉wind/end up; stop: 草草～ wind up a matter hastily/perfunctorily ‖ 比赛以平局～。The game ended in a

S

draw. ‖ 吵闹至此～。Here the quarrelling comes to an end. ‖ 这事该如何～? How should we end it all?

【收车】 shōuchē 〈动〉 return the vehicle to the garage/terminal/station, etc and knock off (at the end of a workday): 时间太晚了,公共汽车肯定～了。There won't be any buses running at this time of day.

【收尘】 shōuchén 〈动〉 arrest/collect dust

〖～器〗 shōuchénqì 〈名〉 dust collector; dust-precipitator

〖～室〗 shōuchénshì 〈名〉 dust chamber

【收成】 shōucheng 〈名〉 harvest; crop; yield: ～不好 have a poor harvest ‖ ～好 reap/have a good/bumper harvest ‖ ～一般 have an average harvest ‖ 连续的好～ a succession of good harvests ‖ 今年小麦～将创新记录。This year's wheat crop will set a new record. ‖ 葡萄园获得了多年来最好的～。The vineyard has had its best yield for many years. ‖ 去年苹果～不好。We had a poor crop of apples last year. ‖ 这块土地～好。This land yields good crops. / This land crops well.

〖～指数〗 shōucheng zhǐshù 〈名〉 [农业] crop/harvest index

【收存】 shōucún 〈动〉 receive and keep: 把谷物～起来留作种子 keep grain for seed ‖ 把那幅油画～在博物馆里 keep that oil painting in the museum

【收到】 shōudào 〈动〉 receive; get; achieve: ～请帖 receive an invitation ‖ ～消息 receive news ‖ ～预期效果 achieve expected results ‖ 他～一份礼物但没接受。He received a present but did not accept it. ‖ 兹～寰宇公司电视广告费 6,000 元整。This is to acknowledge the receipt of the payment for a commercial of 6,000 *yuan* from the Huanyu Company.

〖～日期〗 shōudào rìqī 〈名〉 date received

【收发】 shōufā ❶〈动〉 receive and dispatch: ～电报 receive and transmit telegrams ‖ ～文件/信件 receive and dispatch documents/letters ‖ ～开关 transmit-receive switch; TR switch ‖ ～设备 transceiver ‖ ～元件 transmit-receive cell ‖ ～装置 transmitter-receiver set; R-T unit ❷〈名〉 dispatcher

〖～报机〗 shōufābàojī 〈名〉 transceiver; transmitter-receiver

〖～室〗 shōufāshì 〈名〉 mail room; message centre: ～工作人员 dispatcher

【收方】 shōufāng 〈名〉 debit (side): 把钱记入～ put money on the debit side

【收放】 shōufàng 〈动〉 receive and keep; keep: 请把这些文件～在抽屉里。Please keep these documents in the drawer.

【收费】 shōufèi 〈动〉 collect fees; charge: 取消一切不合理～ abolish all unreasonable charges ‖ ～不高 moderate charges ‖ ～过高 excessive charges ‖ ～比例 scale of charges ‖ ～标准 charging standards ‖ ～道路/隧道 toll road/tunnel ‖ 不～ (there is) no charge for; be free of charge ‖ 额外～ extra/additional charge ‖ 合理～ fair/reasonable charge ‖ 请问带卫生间的单间～是多少? How much do you charge for a single room with a private bath?

〖～厕所〗 shōufèi cèsuǒ 〈名〉 pay toilet

〖～处〗 shōufèichù 〈名〉 tollhouse; tollgate

〖～电话〗 shōufèi diànhuà 〈名〉 pay phone

〖～电视〗 shōufèi diànshì 〈名〉 pay-TV; toll-TV

〖～公厕〗 shōufèi gōngcè 〈名〉 charging public toilet

〖～公路〗 shōufèi gōnglù 〈名〉 toll-paying road; toll road; tollway

〖～机〗 shōufèijī 〈名〉 toll collector

〖～桥〗 shōufèiqiáo 〈名〉 tollbridge

〖～区〗 shōufèiqū 〈名〉 toll plaza

〖～人〗 shōufèirén 〈名〉 toll/fee collector

〖～条款〗 shōufèi tiáokuǎn 〈名〉 charging clause

〖～亭〗 shōufèitíng 〈名〉 tollbooth; tollhouse

〖～邮件〗 shōufèi yóujiàn 〈名〉 metered mail

〖～员〗 shōufèiyuán 〈名〉 tollkeeper; toll collector; tollgatherer

〖～站〗 shōufèizhàn 〈名〉 toll station

【收风】 shōufēng 〈动〉 call prisoners in after letting them out for exercise

【收蜂箱】 shōufēngxiāng 〈名〉 swarm box

【收伏】 shōufú ＝收服 shōufú

【收服】 shōufú 〈动〉 subdue (and win the allegiance of sb); reduce to submission; bring under control: ～叛乱分子/敌人 subdue the rebels/enemies ‖ 被完全～ be under absolute control

【收抚】 shōufǔ 〈动〉 ❶ take in and comfort: ～难民 take in the refugees and comfort them ❷ take in and bring up: ～孤儿 adopt an orphan ‖ ～烈士遗孤 foster the martyrs' children

【收付】 shōufù 〈动〉 receive and pay

〖～出纳员〗 shōufù chūnàyuán 〈名〉 paying and receiving teller

【收复】 shōufù 〈动〉 recover; recapture; resume; regain: ～城市/阵地 recapture a city/position ‖ ～失地 recover/resume lost territory ‖ 他们～了落入敌手的小镇。They regained the town lost to the enemy.

【收港】 shōugǎng 〈动〉 (of ships) return to harbour

【收割】 shōugē 〈动〉 reap; harvest; gather in: ～水稻 gather in/harvest/reap rice ‖ ～田里的大麦 reap a field of barley ‖ 帮助～ help with the harvest ‖ ～装置 reaping apparatus ‖ 小麦已经～。The wheat has been cut.

〖～打捆机〗 shōugē dǎkǔnjī 〈名〉 sheaf-binding reaping machine

〖～机〗 shōugējī 〈名〉 harvester; reaping machine; reaper: 联合～ combine harvester

〖～期〗 shōugēqī 〈名〉 harvest time

〖～切碎机〗 shōugē qiēsuìjī 〈名〉 reaper-chopper

〖～脱粒机〗 shōugē tuōlìjī 〈名〉 harvester-thresher

【收工】 shōugōng 〈动〉 knock off; stop work for the day; pack/wrap up: 按时～ stop work on time ‖ 我们早点～去看电影吧。Let's knock off early and go to the cinema. ‖ 由于人手少,他们迟迟不能～。They could not pack up on time due to the lack of hands.

【收购】 shōugòu 〈动〉 purchase; buy; procure: ～半成品 purchase semi-finished products ‖ ～二手设备 purchase second-hand equipment ‖ ～旧家具 buy used furniture ‖ ～农副产品 purchase farm produce and sideline products ‖ 他们决定～这家公司。They decided to buy out this company.

〖～额〗 shōugòu'é 〈名〉 value of purchase

〖～价〗 shōugòujià 〈名〉 purchase price: 以～出售 sell at purchasing/procurement price

〖～站〗 shōugòuzhàn 〈名〉 purchasing station/centre

【收归】 shōuguī 〈动〉 reclaim; take back: ～国有 nationalize; be taken over by the government

【收话机】 shōuhuàjī 〈名〉 receiver

【收回】 shōuhuí 〈动〉 ❶ take back; call in; regain; recall; recover: ～贷款 recall/recover a loan ‖ ～房产 recover premises ‖ ～货物 repossess goods ‖ ～礼物 resume a gift ‖ ～投资 recoup one's investment ‖ ～主权 regain sovereignty ‖ 把破烂的钞票～停用 retire worn or torn bills from use ❷ withdraw; countermand; retract; rescind: ～报价 revoke/withdraw an offer ‖ ～承诺 take back one's promise ‖ ～提议 withdraw one's suggestion/proposal ‖ 你不能～你说过的话。You can't retract what you have said.

〖～成命〗 shōuhuí-chéngmìng 〈熟〉 countermand/retract/recall/withdraw/rescind/revoke an order; revoke a command

【收活】 shōuhuó 〈动〉 ❶ accept orders for repairs or processing: 我们已经不～了。We have stopped accepting orders. ❷〈方〉 stop work for the day; knock off; pack up: 他们早早就～回家了。They packed up early and went home.

【收货】 shōuhuò 〈动〉 take delivery (of goods); take over goods: ～迅速 take delivery promptly ‖ 这辆汽车你何时～? When can you take delivery of the car?

〖～费用〗 shōuhuò fèiyong 〈名〉 receiving expenses

〖～凭单〗 shōuhuò píngdān 〈名〉 consignment sheet

〖～人〗 shōuhuòrén 〈名〉 consignee; (cargo) receiver: ～地址 consignee's address

〖～员〗 shōuhuòyuán 〈名〉 receiving clerk

【收获】 shōuhuò ❶〈动〉 harvest; reap; gather in: ～机具 harvesting machinery ‖ ～季节 harvest season/time ‖ ～面积 harvest area ‖ 春天播种,秋天～ sow in spring and reap in autumn ‖ ～每年都有,但并非每天都有。Harvest comes not every day, though it comes every year. ‖ ～期间这里下雨了。It rained here during the harvest. ‖ ～时节天气变了。The weather changed at the harvest. ❷〈名〉〈喻〉 results; gains; rewards: 毫无～ get nowhere; get no results ‖ 很有～ yield good results ‖ 很有～的访问 most rewarding visit ‖ 不下苦功,便无～。No pains, no gains. ‖ 我们的访问很有～。Our visit was duly rewarded.

〖～堆垛机〗 shōuhuò duīduǒjī 〈名〉 harvester stacker

〖～量〗 shōuhuòliàng 〈名〉 harvest yield; crop

〖～率〗 shōuhuòlǜ 〈名〉 yield rate

〖～蚁〗 shōuhuòyǐ 〈名〉 harvest ant

【收集】 shōují 〈动〉 collect; gather: ～标本 collect specimens ‖ ～民歌 collect folk songs ‖ ～钱币/邮票 collect coins/stamps ‖ ～

情报 gather information; collect intelligence ‖ ～资料 collect/gather data/materials ‖ ～字画 collect calligraphy works and paintings ‖ 从日常生活中～故事 collect stories from daily life ‖ 多方面～信息 *collect/gather information from many sources* ‖ 本卷～了他的代表性作品。This volume provides a sampling of his works.

〖～电势〗 shōují diànshì 〈名〉[电子] collecting potential

〖～器〗 shōujíqì 〈名〉[环保] collector

〖～系统〗 shōují xìtǒng 〈名〉[石油] gathering system

〖～效率〗 shōují xiàolǜ 〈名〉collection efficiency

【收监】 shōujiān 〈动〉put in prison; imprison; put behind bars: ～候审 take into custody to await trial

〖～令〗 shōujiānlìng 〈名〉order of committal; warrant of commitment

〖～执行令〗 shōujiān zhíxínglìng 〈名〉warrant for commitment to custody

【收检】 shōujiǎn 〈动〉check and put in order

【收件人】 shōujiànrén 〈名〉addressee; consignee

【收缴】 shōujiǎo 〈动〉❶ take over; capture; confiscate: ～敌人的武器 take over the enemy's arms ‖ ～毒品 take over drugs ‖ ～非法收入 confiscate illegal gains ‖ ～私藏的枪支弹药 collect illegally-held guns and ammunition ❷ levy; collect; impose: ～税款 *collect/levy taxes*

【收紧】 shōujǐn 〈动〉tighten up: ～缰绳 draw in the reins ‖ 我们对基本建设的投资已经～了一点。We have slightly reduced our investment in capital construction.

【收旧利废】 shōujiù-lìfèi 〈熟〉recycle; reuse waste products

【收据】 shōujù 〈名〉receipt: 给～ give a receipt ‖ 开～ make out a receipt; write (out) a receipt ‖ 拿到～ get a receipt ‖ 要～ ask for a receipt ‖ 在～上签字 sign a receipt ‖ 领货～ receipt for freight ‖ 装货～ shipping receipt ‖ 随信寄上正式～,敬请查收。We now have the pleasure to enclose our formal receipt, which we trust you will find in order.

〖～簿〗 shōujùbù 〈名〉receipt book

【收看】 shōukàn 〈动〉watch TV; look in; tune in to: ～电视 watch television ‖ 欢迎～我们的节目。Welcome to our programme. ‖ 请继续～。Please stay with us. / Please stay tuned.

〖～率〗 shōukànlǜ ＝ 收视率 shōushìlǜ

【收口】 shōukǒu 〈动〉❶ [in knitting] cast/bind off ❷ (of a wound) close up; heal: 他胳膊上的伤已～了。The wound in his arm has begun to close up.

〖～伞〗 shōukǒusǎn 〈名〉reefed parachute

【收款】 shōukuǎn 〈动〉collect money: 请问在哪儿～? Where do I pay? / Where do I check out?

〖～处〗 shōukuǎnchù 〈名〉cashier's (desk)

〖～单〗 shōukuǎndān 〈名〉receiving voucher; collecting note

〖～方〗 shōukuǎnfāng 〈名〉payee

〖～机〗 shōukuǎnjī 〈名〉cash register

〖～明细单〗 shōukuǎn míngxìdān 〈名〉collection schedule

〖～人〗 shōukuǎnrén 〈名〉remittee; payee

〖～台〗 shōukuǎntái 〈名〉cashier's booth/counter

〖～通知书〗 shōukuǎn tōngzhīshū 〈名〉advice of collection

〖～银行〗 shōukuǎn yínháng 〈名〉recipient bank

〖～员〗 shōukuǎnyuán 〈名〉receiving teller; cashier: 公司～ collector for a company

〖～证明书〗 shōukuǎn zhèngmíngshū 〈名〉charge certificate

【收揽】 shōulǎn 〈动〉❶〈贬〉draw over to one's side; buy/win over: ～人心 buy/win over people's support; buy/win popular support ❷〈书〉keep in one's grasp; have within control

【收礼】 shōulǐ 〈动〉accept a gift/present: 拒绝～ refuse to accept gifts ‖ 概不～。No gifts accepted.

【收镰】 shōulián 〈动〉finish the harvest

【收敛】 shōuliǎn ❶〈动〉disappear; weaken: 他～了笑容。His smile disappeared/vanished. ❷〈动〉restrain oneself; pull back: ～行为 restrain one's behaviour ‖ 有所～ pull in one's horns a little bit ❸〈名〉[数学] convergence: ～半径 convergence radius; radius of convergence ‖ ～差异 convergent/crossed disparity ‖ ～矩阵 convergent matrix ❹〈动〉[医学] astringe: ～膏 astringent cream ‖ ～洗液 astringent lotion ‖ ～止血 astringing to arrest bleeding; astringency and hemostasis ‖ ～作用 astriction; astringency

〖～药〗 shōuliǎnyào 〈名〉[医学] astringent

【收殓】 shōuliàn 〈动〉encoffin; lay a body in a coffin: ～人葬 place a corpse in a coffin and bury it

【收留】 shōuliú 〈动〉take sb in; have sb in one's care: ～孤儿 take in an orphan ‖ 五岁时,一位老太太～了他。At the age of five, he was taken in by an old woman.

【收拢】 shōulǒng 〈动〉❶ gather together; draw in: 把雨伞～ reef in an umbrella ‖ 把网～ draw the net in ❷〈贬〉win over; draw over to one's side: ～人心 win over people's support; buy popular support

【收录】 shōulù 〈动〉❶ employ; recruit: ～职员 recruit office workers ‖ 为教育系统～教师 recuit teachers for a school system ‖ 公司今年～了许多大学毕业生。The company has employed many college graduates this year. ❷ include: ～作品 include works (in) ‖ 字典的修订版～了许多新术语。Terms in various sciences have been included in the new edition of the dictionary. ‖ 这本书～了他的全部作品。This book incorporates all his works. ❸ receive in and record: ～广播音乐会 make a recording of a radio concert ‖ ～英语节目 record an English-language programme

〖～机〗 shōulùjī 〈名〉radio-recorder; radio-tape recorder; radio-cassette recorder: 双卡～ double-cassette radio-recorder

〖～两用机〗 shōu-lù liǎngyòngjī ＝ 收录机 shōulùjī

【收罗】 shōuluó 〈动〉collect; gather; recruit: ～材料/资料 collect materials/data ‖ ～门徒 assemble a coterie of disciples ‖ ～人才 *recruit qualified personnel* ‖ ～信徒 *assemble disciples*

【收买】 shōumǎi 〈动〉❶ purchase; buy: ～股票 buy stocks ‖ ～旧电视 buy a used TV set ❷ bribe; buy off/over/up; grease sb's palm/hand: ～警察 buy off the police ‖ ～政府官员 bribe government officials ‖ ～证人 tamper with a witness ‖ 敌人企图～他。The enemy tried to buy him over.

〖～人心〗 shōumǎi-rénxīn 〈熟〉buy sb over; buy popular support; try to win popularity

【收锚索】 shōumáosuǒ 〈名〉ring rope

【收没】 shōumò 〈动〉confiscate: ～财产 confiscate sb's property ‖ ～非法所得 confiscate sb's illegal gains

【收纳】 shōunà 〈动〉receive; take in; accept: 如数～ receive in full

【收盘】 shōupán 〈动〉[经济] close; give the closing quotation: 以当天最高价～(of stocks) *close at the best levels of the day* ‖ 以661点～ be closed at 661 points; close at 661 points; finish the day at 661 points ‖ ～时增长了6.2个点 close 6.2 points higher ‖ 创下～最高纪录 record closing high

〖～出价〗 shōupán chūjià 〈名〉closing bid

〖～行市〗 shōupán hángshi 〈名〉closing quotation

〖～汇率〗 shōupán huìlǜ 〈名〉closing rate

〖～价〗 shōupánjià 〈名〉closing quotation/price (in the stock exchange)

【收篷】 shōupéng 〈动〉〈方〉shorten sail; haul in sail; finish; conclude

【收票员】 shōupiàoyuán 〈名〉ticket collector; conductor; conductress

【收起】 shōuqǐ 〈动〉❶ pack/pick up: ～翅膀 fold wings ❷ cut out; stop: ～谎言 stop lying ‖ ～你的鬼把戏。None of your tricks! ‖ ～你那一套骗人的把戏。No more of your cheating!

【收讫】 shōuqì 〈动〉[as on invoices, etc] be duly received: 全部付款～ received in full ‖ 费用～。Expenses paid.

〖～章〗 shōuqìzhāng 〈名〉receipt stamp

【收清】 shōuqīng 〈动〉receive in full

【收秋】 shōuqiū 〈动〉get/gather in the autumn crops: 是～的时间了。It is time to gather in the autumn crops.

【收取】 shōuqǔ 〈动〉charge; collect: ～附加费 impose a surcharge ‖ ～劳务费 charge service fees ‖ ～利息/现金/债款 collect interest/cash/debts ‖ ～手续费 charge commission; collect service charges ‖ ～象征性费用 charge a nominal fee

【收权】 shōuquán 〈动〉retake the power

【收容】 shōuróng 〈动〉take in; accept; house: ～流亡者/难民 house fugitives/refugees ‖ ～弃婴/伤员/无家可归的人 take in a deserted baby/wounded soldiers/homeless people ‖ ～照顾老人 accommodate and care for old people

〖～所〗 shōuróngsuǒ 〈名〉collecting post; temporary shelter (for refugees, etc): 难民～ DP (displaced person) camp; refugee *camp*

【收入】 shōurù ❶〈动〉take in; include ❷〈名〉income; revenue; receipts; earnings; proceeds: 一笔/份～ an income ‖ 减少～ curtail earnings ‖ 增加～ enhance earnings; increase income ‖ 挣

一份～ earn an income ‖ ～不稳定 earn a precarious income ‖ ～低/高 earn a small/large income ‖ ～可观 have a good income; earn a handsome income ‖ ～差距 income differential/gap ‖ ～额 amount of income ‖ ～来源 source of income ‖ ～水平 income level ‖ 不正当～ immoral earnings ‖ 纯/总～ net/gross income ‖ 个人/集体～ personal/collective income ‖ 票房～ box-office receipts ‖ 实际～ actual income ‖ 需纳税～ taxable income ‖ 月/周/年～ monthly/weekly/yearly revenue ‖ 他们的～有四位数。Their earnings are in four digits. / They have a four-figure income. ‖ 沿海地区和中西部地区的个人～差距在扩大。The income gap is widening between the coastal areas and the central and western parts of the country. ‖ 这次活动的所有～将作为奖学金。All the proceeds from this activity will go toward the scholarship fund.

〖～不均〗 shōurù bùjūn 〈名〉 income inequality

〖～分配〗 shōurù fēnpèi 〈名〉 income distribution: ～结构 income-distribution structure

〖～税〗 shōurùshuì 〈名〉 income/receipts tax

〖～调节税〗 shōurù tiáojiéshuì 〈名〉 regulatory income tax; regulatory tax on income

〖～效应〗 shōurù xiàoyìng 〈名〉 income/revenue effect

〖～账户〗 shōurù zhànghù 〈名〉 account of receipts

【收涩】 shōusè 〈名〉 [中医] astringent/styptic treatment: ～止血 hemostasis with astringent

【收梢】 shōushāo 〈动〉 wind/end up; stop: 我已说了很多,该～了。I have talked a lot and it is time to stop.

【收审】 shōushěn 〈动〉 detain for interrogation; put sb in detention: 犯罪嫌疑人已被公安机关～。The suspect has been detained by the public security agency.

【收生】 shōushēng 〈动〉 deliver a child; practise midwifery

〖～婆〗 shōushēngpó 〈名〉 midwife

【收尸】 shōushī 〈动〉 identify and bury the dead

【收湿性】 shōushīxìng 〈名〉 [化学] hygroscopicity

【收市】 shōushì 〈动〉 (of markets or stores) close for the day: ～后的交易 after hours trading ‖ 大部分股票～较低。Most stocks ended/closed lower.

〖～报价〗 shōushì bàojià 〈名〉 closing quotation

〖～行情〗 shōushì hángqíng 〈名〉 closing quotations

〖～价〗 shōushìjià 〈名〉 closing price

【收视】 shōushì 〈动〉 watch: ～效果 viewing effect

〖～率〗 shōushìlǜ 〈名〉 audience rating; television viewing rating: 电视节目的～ (audience) rating of a TV programme ‖ 这个节目的～相当高。This programme has very high audience ratings. ‖ 该节目自从一位明星离去～就下降了。The programme's ratings have declined since one of the stars left.

【收拾】 shōushi 〈动〉 ❶ put in order; tidy/gather up; clear away; get ready: ～床铺 make the bed ‖ ～碗筷 clear away bowls and chopsticks ‖ ～屋子 tidy up a room ‖ ～行李 pack one's luggage ‖ ～衣物 pack up one's clothes ‖ 他们开始～房间。They started to put the house in order. ‖ 他们～好行李出发了。They gathered their belongings together and set off. ❷ repair; mend; fix: ～鞋子 mend shoes ‖ ～自行车 repair the bicycle ❸〈口〉 settle with; punish: ～那个流氓 fix the rascal ‖ 明天我再～你。I'll deal with you tomorrow. ❹〈口〉 wipe out; kill: 敌人全让我们给～了。We have killed/wiped out all the enemies.

〖～残局〗 shōushi-cánjú save the situation; clear up a messy situation; settle a disturbed situation: 没有人能够收拾这个残局。No one can save such a messy situation.

【收受】 shōushòu 〈动〉 receive; accept: ～贿赂 accept/take a bribe

〖～人〗 shōushòurén 〈名〉 recipient

【收税】 shōushuì 〈动〉 collect taxes

〖～单〗 shōushuìdān 〈名〉 duty paid certificate

〖～官〗 shōushuìguān 〈名〉 tax/toll collector

【收缩】 shōusuō 〈动〉 ❶ contract; shrink: ～肌肉 contract a muscle ‖ ～变形 contraction distortion ‖ ～不足 under-shrinking ‖ ～过度 hypersystole ‖ 因热/冷/潮湿而～ contract with heat/cold/moisture ‖ 金属遇冷则～。Metals contract as they get cooler. ❷ draw back; tighten up: ～部队 concentrate the troops ‖ ～开支 cut expenditures

〖～比〗 shōusuōbǐ 〈名〉 contraction/shrinkage ratio

〖～尺〗 shōusuōchǐ 〈名〉 contraction gauge

〖～度〗 shōusuōdù 〈名〉 degree of shrinkage

〖～肌〗 shōusuōjī 〈名〉 [解剖] contracting muscle; contractor

〖～力〗 shōusuōlì 〈名〉 contractile force

〖～量〗 shōusuōliàng 〈名〉 shrinkage; amount of contraction

〖～率〗 shōusuōlǜ 〈名〉 shrinkage

〖～系数〗 shōusuō xìshù 〈名〉 coefficient of contraction

〖～性〗 shōusuōxìng 〈名〉 contractibility

〖～压〗 shōusuōyā 〈名〉 [生理] systolic pressure

〖～应力〗 shōusuō yìnglì 〈名〉 [物理] shrinkage/contraction stress

【收摊儿】 shōutānr 〈动〉 pack up the stall; wind/wrap up business for the day

【收条】 shōutiáo 〈名〉 receipt: 打个～ make/write out a receipt ‖ 拿到～ get a receipt ‖ 在～上签名 sign a receipt

【收听】 shōutīng 〈动〉 tune in to; listen in to: ～短波 listen to broadcasts on short wave ‖ ～广播 listen to broadcasts ‖ ～天气预报 listen in to the weather forecast ‖ ～音乐 listen to music ‖ 请～我们的节目。Please tune in to our programmes. ‖ 今天上午我们～了一些很有意思的节目。We listened in to some very interesting programmes this morning. ‖ 请继续～。Please stay tuned.

〖～率〗 shōutīnglǜ 〈名〉 (of radio programmes, etc) rating: 电台节目～ rating of a radio programme

〖～系统〗 shōutīng xìtǒng 〈名〉 listening system

〖～站〗 shōutīngzhàn 〈名〉 listening station

【收尾】 shōuwěi ❶〈动〉 bring to a conclusion; wind/wrap up; end: 做～工作 wind up the job ‖ 这项水利工程接近～。The water conservancy project is approaching its completion. ❷〈名〉 ending: 这本书的～很有趣。The ending of the book is very interesting.

【收文】 shōuwén 〈名〉 incoming dispatch

〖～簿〗 shōuwénbù 〈名〉 register of incoming dispatches

〖～篮〗 shōuwénlán 〈名〉 in-basket; in-tray: 我～里的文件总算全部处理完了。My in-basket is empty at last.

【收悉】 shōuxī 〈动〉 be received and read

【收夏】 shōuxià 〈动〉 harvest summer crops; reap summer harvest

【收降】 shōuxiáng 〈动〉 receive/accept surrender

【收效】 shōuxiào 〈动〉 get/gain/yield results; produce effects; bear fruit: ～快 get quick returns ‖ ～甚微 bring few results; bear little fruit ‖ ～显著 bring notable results ‖ 投资少,～大 make small investments that return good profits ‖ 这项计划有～。This plan is bearing fruit. ‖ 双边会谈没有～。Talks between the two sides yielded no results.

【收心】 shōuxīn 〈动〉 get into the frame of mind for work/study; concentrate on more serious things: 你得让孩子们～。You must restrain the children of their playfulness. ‖ 这孩子现在玩野了,收不住心了。The child can't get his mind off play now.

【收信人】 shōuxìnrén 〈名〉 recipient of a letter; addressee: 寄信前请在信封上写上～的姓名和地址。Please address your letters before you send them.

【收押】 shōuyā 〈动〉 take into custody; detain: ～嫌疑犯 detain a suspect

〖～所〗 shōuyāsuǒ 〈名〉 detention house

【收养】 shōuyǎng 〈动〉 adopt; take in and bring up: ～孤儿 adopt an orphan ‖ ～关系 adoptive relationship ‖ ～的子女 adopted children ‖ 合法～ be legally adopted ‖ 那个小女孩去年被这家人～了。The little girl was adopted into that family last year. ‖ 许多没有儿女的夫妇～孩子。Many childless couples adopt children.

〖～程序〗 shōuyǎng chéngxù 〈名〉 adoption procedures/proceedings

〖～担保〗 shōuyǎng dānbǎo 〈名〉 adoption warranty

〖～法〗 shōuyǎngfǎ 〈名〉 adoption act/law

〖～公证〗 shōuyǎng gōngzhèng 〈名〉 notarization of child adoption

〖～继承人〗 shōuyǎng jìchéngrén 〈名〉 heir by adoption

〖～请求〗 shōuyǎng qǐngqiú 〈名〉 adoption petition

〖～人〗 shōuyǎngrén 〈名〉 adopter

〖～协议〗 shōuyǎng xiéyì 〈名〉 adoption convention

【收益】 shōuyì 〈名〉 income; profit; earnings; proceeds; returns: 产生～ yield an income ‖ 分享～ share in the profits ‖ 获得～ make a profit (from) ‖ 增加～ increase the income ‖ ～递减 diminishing returns; decreasing profits ‖ ～递增 increasing returns

‖～可观 handsome profit ‖ 总～ gross earnings ‖ ～与亏损相抵消。The gains are balanced by the losses. ‖ ～大于开支。The receipts exceeded the expenditure. ‖ 这项投资的～将日益增长。This investment will bring (in) an increasing yield. ‖ 自去年起～增加。The receipts have increased since last year.

〖～报告〗 shōuyì bàogào 〈名〉 earnings report

〖～表〗 shōuyìbiǎo 〈名〉 earnings statement

〖～分配〗 shōuyì fēnpèi 〈名〉 distribution of income

〖～股票〗 shōuyì gǔpiào 〈名〉 income stock

〖～率〗 shōuyìlǜ 〈名〉 earning/yield rate; rate of returns

〖～曲线〗 shōuyì qūxiàn 〈名〉 yield curve

〖～税〗 shōuyìshuì 〈名〉 gain/income tax

〖～账户〗 shōuyì zhànghù 〈名〉 income account

【收音】 shōuyīn 〈动〉 ❶ (of an auditorium, etc) have good acoustics: 这座剧场不～。This theatre has bad acoustics. ❷ (of radio) receive radio waves: ～附件 receiver attachment ‖ ～接线 receiver connection ‖ ～噪声 receiver noise ‖ 极佳的～效果 excellent reception

〖～电唱两用机〗 shōuyīn diànchàng liǎngyòngjī 〈名〉 radio-gramophone; radiogram

〖～机〗 shōuyīnjī 〈名〉 radio/wireless (set): 一台/架/个～ a radio ‖ 便携式～ portable radio ‖ 短波～ shortwave receiver ‖ 调频～ FM receiver

【收银】 shōuyín 〈动〉 collect money

〖～机〗 shōuyínjī 〈名〉 cash register

〖～台〗 shōuyíntái 〈名〉 cashier's (desk)

〖～员〗 shōuyínyuán 〈名〉 cashier

【收引】 shōuyǐn 〈名〉 [中医] spasm; involuntary muscular contraction

【收摘】 shōuzhāi 〈动〉 pick (fruit, etc): ～棉花/苹果 pick cotton/apples

【收债】 shōuzhài 〈动〉 collect debts: 他的主要工作是～。The main part of his work was collecting debts.

〖～人〗 shōuzhàirén 〈名〉 debt collector

【收账】 shōuzhàng 〈动〉 ❶ enter into accounts; charge to accounts ❷ collect debts

〖～员〗 shōuzhàngyuán 〈名〉 (bill) collector

【收针】 shōuzhēn 〈动〉 [in knitting] decrease stitches; bind off; cast off

【收支】 shōu-zhī 〈名〉 revenue and expenditure; income and expenses: ～不平衡 unbalanced revenue and expenditure ‖ ～包干 (of an enterprise) be responsible for one's own revenue and expenditure; be responsible for balancing one's budget ‖ ～平衡 balance between income and expenditure ‖ 财政～ budgetary revenues and expenditures ‖ ～两抵。Income and expenditure balance each other. / The account balances out. ‖ 账上～完全平衡。The books balanced exactly.

〖～逆差〗 shōu-zhī nìchā 〈名〉 balance of payments deficit: 国际～ unfavourable balance of international payments

〖～顺差〗 shōu-zhī shùnchā 〈名〉 balance of payments surplus

〖～调整〗 shōu-zhī tiáozhěng 〈名〉 payments adjustments

〖～预算〗 shōu-zhī yùsuàn 〈名〉 budget for revenue and expenditure

【收执】 shōuzhí ❶ 〈动〉 receive and keep (a receipt, etc): 交有关人员～ be given to the person concerned for safekeeping ❷ 〈名〉 receipt (issued by a government agency)

【收治】 shōuzhì 〈动〉 (of a hospital) accept and treat (a patient)

S

shóu

熟 shóu 〈形〉〈口〉 cooked; done: 饭～了。The food is done.
⇨shú

shǒu

手 shǒu ❶ 〈名〉 hand: 一只～ a hand ‖ 一双～ two hands ‖ ～持刀/枪/棍棒 have a knife/gun/stick in one's hand ‖ ～捧鲜花/奖品 hold fresh flowers/the prize in one's hand(s) ‖ 伸出～ stretch out one's hand(s) ‖ 抓住～ grab/grasp/take sb's hand ‖ ～拉～ hand in hand ‖ 一～交钱，一～交货 cash on delivery ⇨～忙脚乱；赤～空拳；招～ ❷ 〈动〉 hold/have in one's hand ❸ 〈形〉 handy; portable: ～镜 hand-mirror ⇨～册；～炉；～枪 ❹ 〈形〉 hand-written: ⇨～笔；～稿；～令 ❺ 〈副〉 personally: ⇨～书；～植 ❻ 〈名〉 means; skill: ⇨妙～回春；心灵～巧；眼高～低 ❼ 〈名〉 person skilled in sth; person good at sth: ⇨多面～；歌～；选～ ❽ 〈名〉 person engaging in a certain activity; person performing a certain action: ⇨帮～；打～；扒～ ❾ 〈量〉 [for skill or proficiency]: 烧得一～好菜 be good at preparing dishes; prepare appetizing/delicious dishes ‖ 写一～好字 write a fine hand ‖ 有两～ have real skill; know one's stuff ⇨留一～；露一～ ❿ 〈量〉 [used in firsthand, secondhand, etc]: 一～资料 firsthand data ‖ 二～货 secondhand goods ⓫ 〈量〉 smallest tradable unit (of stocks): 一～股票 one trading unit ‖ 买一～股票 trade a unit (of stocks)

【手巴掌】 shǒubāzhang 〈名〉 ❶ palm ❷ 〈方〉 glove

【手把手】 shǒubǎshǒu 〈动〉 instruct in person; pass on knowledge or skills in person: 他～地教我。He taught me personally.

【手把】 shǒubà ＝ 手柄 shǒubǐng

【手板】 shǒubǎn 〈名〉 ❶ 〈方〉 palm ❷ ＝ 手版 shǒubǎn

【手板儿】 shǒubǎnr 〈名〉 ferule: 打～ punish a child with a ferule

【手版】 shǒubǎn ❶ 〈旧〉 tablet held before the breast by officials when having an audience with the emperor ❷ ＝ 手本① shǒuběn

【手包】 shǒubāo 〈名〉 handbag; small leather bag

【手刨】 shǒubào 〈名〉 hand plane

【手背】 shǒubèi 〈名〉 back of a hand

【手本】 shǒuběn 〈名〉 ❶ handwritten calling card (used by sb when he visited his teacher or superior in the Ming and Qing dynasties) ❷ ＝ 手册 shǒucè

【手泵】 shǒubèng 〈名〉 hand pump

【手笔】 shǒubǐ 〈名〉 ❶ writing, calligraphy or painting of a famous person; personal style of writing: 出自某人的～ come from the hand of (some well-known scholar) ‖ 鲁迅先生的～ writing style of Lu Xun ❷ literary/artistic skill: 大～ be worthy of a well-known writer ❸ style of handling affairs or spending money: 阔～ be liberal with money

【手臂】 shǒubì 〈名〉 ❶ arm: 扭伤/折断～ sprain/break one's arm ‖ 弯曲右/左～ bend one's right/left arm ‖ 挽着～ hold sb's arm ‖ 抓住～ take sb by the arm ‖ ～上挎着一个篮子 have a basket on one's arm ‖ 他～受了伤。He was wounded in the arm. ❷ 〈喻〉 reliable helper/assistant: 得力～ reliable helper; right-hand man

【手边】 shǒubiān 〈名〉 (on/at) hand: ～备些钱 keep some money handy ‖ ～备有参考书 have reference books near at hand ‖ 把词典放在～ keep a dictionary to hand ‖ 使用～最容易得到的材料。Use the material close at hand. ‖ 我时常查阅放在～的词典。I often consult the dictionaries that lie to hand.

【手表】 shǒubiǎo 〈名〉 (wrist) watch: 一块 17 钻的～ a watch with 17 jewels ‖ 把～拨慢一小时 set the watch back an hour ‖ 戴～ wear a watch ‖ 看～ check one's watch ‖ 调～ adjust/regulate a watch ‖ 防水～ water-resistant watch ‖ 防震～ shockproof watch ‖ 数字显示式石英～ digital quartz watch

〖～指针〗 shǒubiǎo zhǐzhēn 〈名〉 watch hand

【手柄】 shǒubǐng 〈名〉 hand lever/shank: 旋转～ turn the hand lever ‖ ～断了。The handle has broken off. ‖ 这只～扳不动了。This lever won't move.

【手播】 shǒubō 〈动〉 sow by hand

【手脖子】 shǒubózi 〈名〉〈书〉 wrist

【手不释卷】 shǒubùshìjuàn 〈熟〉 always have a book in one's hand—be a diligent/studious reader; be diligent/studious in one's studies; be very studious

【手不稳】 shǒubùwěn 〈动〉〈方〉 have itchy/light fingers; be light-fingered

【手册】 shǒucè 〈名〉 ❶ handbook; manual; guide: 一本～ a handbook/manual ‖ 安装～ installation guide/manual ‖ 参考～ reference manual ‖ 教师～ teacher's manual ‖ 旅游～ tourist guide ‖ 实用保健～ practical guide to healthy living ‖ 速记～ shorthand manual ‖ 维护～ maintenance operation manual ‖ 学生参考～ manual for students ‖ 《英语语法～》 *A Handbook of*

English Grammar ‖ 园艺～ gardening guide ‖ 综合性～ comprehensive manual ‖ 我们需要一本家庭维修～。We need a manual of home repairs. ❸ record book; workbook: 一本～ a workbook ‖ 工作～ workbook ‖ 劳动～ worker's book

【手长】 shǒucháng ❶〈形〉pushing; grasping ❷〈形〉avid for power/money ❸〈名〉hand length

【手抄】 shǒuchāo 〈动〉copy by hand

〖～本〗 shǒuchāoběn 〈名〉handwritten copy; manuscript

〖～体〗 shǒuchāotǐ 〈名〉manuscript writing

【手车】 shǒuchē 〈名〉handcart; wheelbarrow; pushcart; barrow: 一辆～ a handcart

【手成形术】 shǒuchéngxíngshù 〈名〉chiroplasty; cheiroplasty

【手持式焊工面罩】 shǒuchíshì hàngōng miànzhào 〈名〉handshield; handscreen

【手锄】 shǒuchú 〈名〉hand hoe

【手钏】 shǒuchuàn 〈名〉〈方〉bracelet

【手锤】 shǒuchuí 〈名〉light hammer

【手戳】 shǒuchuō 〈名〉〈口〉private seal; signet: 盖～ apply a private seal to

【手刺】 shǒucì 〈名〉〈旧〉handwritten visiting card

【手锉】 shǒucuò 〈名〉[机械] hand file/rasp

【手搭凉棚】 shǒudā-liángpéng 〈熟〉shade the eye from the sun by lifting a hand and holding it horizontally against the forehead

【手大】 shǒudà 〈形〉careless about money: 他这个人～。He always spends more than necessary.

【手袋】 shǒudài 〈形〉handbag; purse

【手到病除】 shǒudào-bìngchú 〈熟〉illness departs/retires at a touch of the hand—❶ (of a doctor) have a wonderful medical skill ❷ (of a trouble shooter) solve problems quickly

【手到擒来】 shǒudào-qínlái 〈熟〉just stretch out your hand and you'll get what you want; be a snap/walkover

【手倒立】 shǒudàolì 〈名〉[体育] handstand: 做～ stand on one's hands; do a handstand

【手底下】 shǒudǐxia ＝手下 shǒuxià

【手电】 shǒudiàn ＝手电筒 shǒudiàntǒng

〖～筒〗 shǒudiàntǒng 〈名〉flashlight; electric torch

【手动】 shǒudòng 〈形〉[机械] manual; hand-operated

〖～变速箱〗 shǒudòng biànsùxiāng 〈名〉manual gearbox

〖～阀〗 shǒudòngfá 〈名〉hand operated valve

〖～装置〗 shǒudòng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉[机械] hand-gear

【手短】 shǒuduǎn 〈形〉unable to remain impartial after accepting gifts or bribes: 拿人的～。One can hardly be impartial after taking a bribe.

【手段】 shǒuduàn 〈名〉❶ means; method; measure: 采取专横～ take the high hand ‖ 使用一切～ use every instrumentality ‖ ～高明 play one's cards well ‖ 卑劣～ underhanded method/means ‖ 必要～ necessary actions ‖ 法律～ legal means ‖ 非法～ illegal means ‖ 高压～ strong hand; high-handed measure ‖ 强硬～ hard hand ‖ 通讯～ medium of communication ‖ 支付～ means of payment ‖ 拙劣～ hanky-panky tactics ⇨不择～ ❷ skill; finesse: 师傅比我们～高明多了。Our mentor is much more skilful than we are. ❸〈贬〉trick; artifice: 采用种种～ resort to all sorts of tricks; use every artifice ‖ 耍～ play tricks

【手法】 shǒufǎ 〈名〉❶ skill; technique: ～独特 unique technique ‖ 写作～ method of writing ‖ 艺术表现～ means of artistic expression ❷ trick; gimmick; artifice: 使用卑劣的～ use dirty tricks ‖ ～笨拙 play a poor/wretched game ‖ ～高明 play a good game ‖ 惯用～ habitual practice; same old trick ‖ 巧妙的～ sleight of hand

【手纺车】 shǒufǎngchē 〈名〉charkas; charkha

【手纺纱】 shǒufǎngshā 〈名〉home-spun yarn

【手风琴】 shǒufēngqín 〈名〉accordion: 弹奏～ play on an accordion ‖ 六角～ concertina

【手扶割草机】 shǒufú gēcǎojī 〈名〉walk-type mower

【手扶拖拉机】 shǒufú tuōlājī 〈名〉walking tractor

【手斧】 shǒufǔ 〈名〉hand-axe; hatchet; adze

【手感】 shǒugǎn 〈名〉feel; touch; handle: ～好/柔软 have a nice/soft feel ‖ ～平滑的布料 cloth smooth to the feel/touch ‖ 天鹅绒～柔和。Velvets are soft to the feel/touch.

【手高手低】 shǒugāo-shǒudī 〈熟〉allowing for slight differences (when dividing things by hand)

【手镐】 shǒugǎo 〈名〉pick

【手稿】 shǒugǎo 〈名〉original/holograph manuscript: 编辑～ edit manuscripts ‖ 查阅～ consult a manuscript ‖ 提交～ submit one's manuscript ‖ 将～送交编辑 submit manuscripts to an editor ‖ 伪造的～ spurious manuscript

【手工】 shǒugōng ❶〈名〉handwork: 做～ do handwork ❷〈形〉hand-operated; manual: ～操作 do by hand; manual operation ‖ ～排版 hand composition ‖ ～制造 hand-made ‖ ～装卸 manual loading and unloading ‖ ～编织的毛衣 hand-knitted sweater ‖ 这鞋子是～做的。These shoes are hand-made. ❸〈名〉〈口〉charge for a piece of handwork: 你这件外套～多少? How much did you pay for the tailoring of this overcoat?

〖～费〗 shǒugōngfèi 〈名〉payment for a piece of handwork

〖～工具〗 shǒugōng gōngjù 〈名〉hand tool

〖～活〗 shǒugōnghuó 〈名〉handwork

〖～劳动〗 shǒugōng láodòng 〈名〉manual/hand labour

〖～生产者〗 shǒugōng shēngchǎnzhě 〈名〉hand producer

〖～业〗 shǒugōngyè 〈名〉artisan/handicraft industry; handicraft: ～生产 handicraft production ‖ ～时代 handicraft stage ‖ ～者 handicraftsman ‖ ～主 master handicraftsman ‖ ～作坊 handicraft workshop

〖～艺〗 shǒugōngyì 〈名〉handicraft (art): ～工人 craftsman; artisan ‖ ～品 handcraft items/articles/products; handicraft

【手鼓】 shǒugǔ 〈名〉tabor; hand drum

【手函】 shǒuhán 〈名〉handwritten letter

【手翰】 shǒuhàn 〈名〉〈书〉handwritten letter

【手黑】 shǒuhēi 〈形〉〈口〉vicious; wicked: 心狠～ be cruel and vicious; be merciless and wicked

【手机】 shǒujī 〈名〉mobile/cellular phone: ～入网费 mobile access fee; initiation charges for mobile phones

【手疾眼快】 shǒují-yǎnkuài 〈熟〉quick of eye and deft of hand; nimble-fingered and lynx-eyed; quick and sharp

【手记】 shǒujì ❶〈动〉take notes: 我自己～了一些会议要点。I have taken notes on some of the important points of the meeting myself. ❷〈名〉notes made by sb: 你可以看看我的～。You can have a look at my notes.

【手技】 shǒujì 〈名〉❶ handicraft; craftsmanship ❷ [杂技] juggling; jugglery

【手迹】 shǒujì 〈名〉original handwriting or painting

【手简】 shǒujiǎn 〈名〉〈书〉handwritten letter/note

【手脚】 shǒujiǎo 〈名〉❶ hands and feet: ～麻木 numb hands and feet ❷ movements of hands or feet; motion: ～利落 agile; nimble; nimble-handed and fleet-footed ‖〈喻〉放不开～ be restrained ❸〈贬〉underhand method; devious device; trick: 肯定有人从中做了～。Someone must have juggled things.

〖～不干净〗 shǒujiǎo bù gānjìng 〈熟〉light-fingered; sticky-fingered: 他～。He is light-fingered/sticky-fingered.

【手巾】 shǒujīn 〈名〉❶ towel: 一块/条～ a towel ❷〈方〉handkerchief: 一块～ a handkerchief

〖～架〗 shǒujīnjià 〈名〉towel rack

【手紧】 shǒujǐn 〈形〉❶ close-fisted; tight-fisted: 对孩子还是～点好。It is good to be tight-fisted with children. ‖ 我们的钱不多了,得～点。Since we haven't much money left, we must try to be close-fisted a little. ❷ be short of money; be hard up: 他这个月有些～。He is a bit hard up this month.

【手劲儿】 shǒujìnr 〈名〉strength of the hand; grip

【手锯】 shǒujù 〈名〉handsaw

〖～条〗 shǒujùtiáo 〈名〉handsaw blade

【手卷】 shǒujuàn 〈名〉[美术] hand scroll

【手绢】 shǒujuàn 〈名〉handkerchief: 用～捂住嘴 put a handkerchief over one's mouth

【手铐】 shǒukào 〈名〉cuffs; handcuffs; manacles: 被铐上～ be handcuffed ‖ 戴～ wear handcuffs ‖ 取下～ remove handcuffs ‖ 警察把一副～铐在他的手腕上。The policeman put handcuffs on his wrists.

【手控】 shǒukòng 〈动〉control manually; control by hand: ～方式 manual mode ‖ ～开关 manual switch ‖ ～微调 manual fine tuning

【手快】 shǒukuài 〈形〉deft of hand: 他这个人～。He is quick with his hands. ⇨眼疾～

【手拉葫芦】 shǒulā húlu 〈名〉[机械] chain block

【手拉手】 shǒulāshǒu 〈动〉hold hands: 他们～围成一圈跳舞。They held hands and started dancing in a circle. ‖ 她俩～走了进来。They two came in hand in hand.

【手拉锁】 shǒulāsuǒ 〈名〉drawback lock

【手拉弹簧秤】 shǒulā tánhuángchèng 〈名〉hand spring scale
【手辣】 shǒulà 〈形〉vicious: ⇨心狠~
【手雷】 shǒuléi 〈名〉[军事] antitank grenade
【手力千斤顶】 shǒulì qiānjīndǐng 〈名〉[机械] hand jack
【手链】 shǒuliàn 〈名〉bracelet
【手令】 shǒulìng 〈名〉handwritten order/decree
【手榴弹】 shǒuliúdàn 〈名〉❶ [军事] grenade: 一颗/枚/个~ a grenade ‖ ~信管 bouchon ‖ 眩目~ flash grenade ❷ [体育] hand grenade
【手笼】 shǒulóng 〈名〉muff
【手炉】 shǒulú 〈名〉handwarmer
【手轮】 shǒulún 〈名〉[机械] handwheel: ~柄 handwheel handle
【手锣】 shǒuluó 〈名〉small gong
【手慢】 shǒumàn 〈形〉slow (with one's hands); slow in movements: slow-moving
【手忙脚乱】 shǒumáng-jiǎoluàn 〈熟〉be in a rush/flurry; be flustered; be thrown into confusion; be in a frantic rush; be in a great bustle/hurry: 最后期限的变更使大家都~。The changing of the deadline threw all of us into confusion.
【手面】 shǒumiàn 〈名〉〈方〉extent of one's spending; way a person handles his money: 他~很大。He spends money very freely.
【手民】 shǒumín 〈名〉〈旧〉typesetter
〖~之误〗 shǒumínzhīwù 〈熟〉〈旧〉misprint; typographical error
【手模】 shǒumó 〈名〉fingerprint
【手黏】 shǒunián 〈形〉sticky-fingered; light-fingered; thievish
【手帕】 shǒupà = 手绢 shǒujuàn
【手蹼】 shǒupǔ 〈名〉webbed gloves
【手旗】 shǒuqí 〈名〉[军事] hand/semaphore flag
【手气】 shǒuqì 〈名〉luck at gambling, card playing, etc: ~正好 be on a winning streak ‖ 你昨天打牌的~如何? How was your luck at cards yesterday?
【手钳】 shǒuqián 〈名〉hand vice; pliers
【手枪】 shǒuqiāng 〈名〉pistol; handgun: 一把~ a pistol ‖ 拔出/携带~ draw/carry a pistol ‖ 把子弹装进~ load a pistol ‖ 可装六发子弹的~ six-shooter ‖ 玩具~ toy pistol ‖ 自动~ automatic pistol ‖ 左轮~ revolver ‖ ~卡壳了。The pistol jammed. ‖ 这种~射不远。This pistol does not carry/reach far.
〖~射程〗 shǒuqiāng shèchéng 〈名〉pistol shot: 在~之内 within pistol shot
〖~射击场〗 shǒuqiāng shèjīchǎng 〈名〉pistol range/course
〖~速射〗 shǒuqiāng sùshè 〈名〉[体育] rapid-fire pistol
〖~套〗 shǒuqiāngtào 〈名〉holster
【手巧】 shǒuqiǎo 〈形〉skilful; nimble-fingered; deft; dexterous: ⇨心灵~
【手勤】 shǒuqín 〈形〉diligent; industrious; hardworking: ~手快 be keen and quick in one's work
【手轻】 shǒuqīng 〈形〉gentle in handling sth: 护士给病人换药时必须~一些。Nurses must have gentle hands when they dress a patient's wounds. ‖ 这东西不结实, ~点。This article breaks easily. Please handle with care.
【手球】 shǒuqiú 〈名〉[体育] ❶ handball: 打~ play handball ❷ [a foul in sports] handball
〖~场〗 shǒuqiúchǎng 〈名〉handball field
〖~运动员〗 shǒuqiú yùndòngyuán 〈名〉handball player
【手软】 shǒuruǎn 〈形〉soft-handed; soft-hearted: 在这件事上我们不能~。We cannot be soft in this matter. ⇨心慈~
【手刹车】 shǒushāchē 〈名〉hand brake
【手勺】 shǒusháo 〈名〉hand ladle
〖~取样〗 shǒusháo qǔyàng 〈名〉[冶金] spoon test
【手生】 shǒushēng 〈形〉lacking in practice and skill; out of practice
【手势】 shǒushì 〈名〉sign; (hand) gesture: 打/做~ make a gesture; gesture; sign ‖ 我看见他向我们做~。I saw him making signs at us.
〖~语〗 shǒushìyǔ 〈名〉sign language; kinetic/manual speech: ~学 pasimology ‖ ~研究 kinemics
【手书】 shǒushū ❶〈动〉write in one's own hand ❷〈名〉personal letter: 顷接~。I have just received your letter.
【手术】 shǒushù 〈名〉(surgical) operation; surgery: 动/做~ perform an operation/a surgery; operate on (sb) ‖ 接受~ undergo/have an operation ‖ ~口罩 surgical mask ‖ ~疗法 operative treatment ‖ ~器械 surgical instrument ‖ ~衣 operating coat ‖ 大/小~ major/minor operation ‖ 胃部~ operation on the stomach ‖ 无痛~ painless surgery ‖ 整形~ plastic/cosmetic surgery ‖ 他必须动一次~。He has to submit to an operation. ‖ 医生将为他施行肺癌切除~。The surgeon will perform an operation on him for cancer of the lung.
〖~包〗 shǒushùbāo 〈名〉surgical kit
〖~单〗 shǒushùdān 〈名〉surgical drape
〖~刀〗 shǒushùdāo 〈名〉scalpel; surgeon's knife: ~片 knife blade ‖ 激光~ laser scalpel
〖~灯〗 shǒushùdēng 〈名〉operating lamp
〖~监护器〗 shǒushù jiānhùqì 〈名〉operation monitor
〖~剪〗 shǒushùjiǎn 〈名〉surgical scissors
〖~镊〗 shǒushùniè 〈名〉surgical forceps
〖~室〗 shǒushùshì 〈名〉operating room: 病人被推进了~。The patient was wheeled into the operating room.
〖~死亡率〗 shǒushù sǐwánglǜ 〈名〉operative mortality rate
〖~台〗 shǒushùtái 〈名〉operation table: 综合~ multi-purpose/universal operation table
〖~显微镜〗 shǒushù xiǎnwēijìng 〈名〉surgical operation microscope
〖~椅〗 shǒushùyǐ 〈名〉operating chair
【手松】 shǒusōng 〈形〉freehanded; liberal; free with money: 他~。He is free with his money. / He always spends freely.
【手谈】 shǒután 〈动〉〈书〉play *weiqi*
【手套】 shǒutào 〈名〉gloves; mittens: 一副/双~ a pair of gloves ‖ 一只~ a glove ‖ 拉上/拉下~ pull one's gloves on/off ‖ 脱下~ take/get off gloves ‖ 棒球~ baseball gloves; mitts ‖ 单只~ odd/single glove ‖ 工作~ work gloves ‖ 皮/橡皮/羊毛~ leather/rubber/woollen gloves ‖ 拳击~ boxing gloves ‖ 无指~ mittens
【手提】 shǒutí 〈动〉carry with one's hand: ~打字机 portable typewriter ‖ ~摄影机 hand-held camera
〖~包〗 shǒutíbāo 〈名〉handbag: 一只~ a handbag
〖~步话机〗 shǒutí bùhuàjī 〈名〉walkie-talkie; handie-talkie
〖~电话〗 shǒutí diànhuà 〈名〉cellular/mobile phone
〖~接收机〗 shǒutí jiēshōujī 〈名〉portable receiver
〖~摄像机〗 shǒutí shèxiàngjī 〈名〉walkie-lookie
〖~箱〗 shǒutíxiāng 〈名〉suitcase: 把衣服塞进~ ram the clothes into the suitcase ‖ 装得满满的~ tight suitcase
〖~行李〗 shǒutí xíngli 〈名〉hand luggage; hand baggade
【手帖】 shǒutiě 〈名〉handwritten note
【手头】 shǒutóu 〈名〉❶ place within one's reach: ~的工作 work on/at hand ‖ ~的证据 evidence at hand ‖ ~的资料 available materials ‖ 他~有很多现金。He has much cash in hand. ‖ 我们~有足够的资料。We have enough data in hand. ❷ financial situation: ~拮据 be hard pressed for money; be hard up for money ‖ ~宽裕 be in easy circumstances; be quite well off at the moment ‖ 他最近~儿有点紧。He is in a bit of a jam about money recently. / He has been a bit hard up recently. ❸ ability in writing and handling things: ~利落 be dexterous/deft
〖~儿紧〗 shǒutóurjǐn = 手紧 shǒujǐn
〖~字〗 shǒutóuzì 〈名〉〈旧〉simplified Chinese character
【手推车】 shǒutuīchē = 手车 shǒuchē
【手推磨】 shǒutuīmò 〈名〉quern
【手推婴儿车】 shǒutuī yīng'érchē 〈名〉push-chair; stroller; pram; light baby carriage
【手腕】 shǒuwàn 〈名〉❶ wrist: 掰~ have hand wrestling ‖ 扭伤~ sprain one's wrist ‖ 将某人的~反铐在背后 handcuff sb's wrists behind him ❷ artifice; stratagem; finesse: 耍~ play tricks; use artifices ‖ 铁~ iron hand ‖ 政治~ political stratagem/artifice ‖ 他很有外交~。He is well-versed in diplomatic skills.
〖~子〗 shǒuwànzi 〈名〉wrist
【手纹】 shǒuwén 〈名〉lines of the palm; handprint
〖~检查法〗 shǒuwén jiǎncháfǎ 〈名〉chiroscopy
〖~鉴定〗 shǒuwén jiàndìng 〈名〉verification of handprint
【手无寸铁】 shǒuwúcùntiě 〈熟〉bare-handed; empty-handed; totally unarmed: ~之人 unarmed person
【手无缚鸡之力】 shǒu wú fù jī zhī lì 〈熟〉lack the strength to truss up a chicken—be very weak physically; feeble
【手舞足蹈】 shǒuwǔ-zúdǎo 〈熟〉dance for joy—gesticulate merrily; be in raptures; be beside oneself with joy; leap for joy: 你

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真该看看他听到自己获奖时～的样子。You should have seen him prance about when he heard of the award.
【手下】 shǒuxià ❶〈名〉under the leadership/direction of：我们在他的～工作。We work under him. ⇨强将～无弱兵 ❷ ＝手头① shǒutóu ❸ ＝手头② shǒutóu ❹〈动〉take action；hit：⇨～留情
〖～败将〗 shǒuxià-bàijiàng 〈熟〉one's vanquished foe；one's defeated opponent
〖～留情〗 shǒuxià-liúqíng 〈熟〉hold one's hand；show mercy/leniency；be lenient
〖～人〗 shǒuxiarén 〈名〉❶ subordinates ❷ servants
【手相】 shǒuxiàng 〈名〉palmistry：看～ read sb's palm
〖～术〗 shǒuxiàngshù 〈名〉chiromancy；palmistry
【手写】 shǒuxiě 〈动〉write by hand；handwrite；write in one's own hand
〖～识别〗 shǒuxiě shíbié 〈名〉handwriting recognition
〖～输入〗 shǒuxiě shūrù 〈名〉hand input
〖～体〗 shǒuxiětǐ 〈名〉handwritten form；script
【手心】 shǒuxīn 〈名〉❶ (centre of the) palm：把东西握在～里 hold sth in one's palm ‖ 他把钱放在她的～里。He placed the money in her palm. ❷ control：落入敌人的～ fall into the enemy's power ‖ 敌人逃不出我们的～。The enemy cannot escape from our control. ‖ 这事全捏在他的～里。He's got the matter in the palm of his hand.
【手续】 shǒuxù 〈名〉procedure；formality：办～ go through formalities/procedures ‖ 简化不必要的～ simplify the unnecessary procedures ‖ 履行～ perform formalities；follow procedures ‖ 通过正式～ go through due formalities ‖ ～不完备 have not completed the formalities ‖ ～繁琐 overelaborate/over-complex procedures ‖ ～齐全(with) all formalities gone through ‖ 法律～ legal formalities ‖ 海关～ customs formalities ‖ 正规～ regular procedures ‖ 入境前你必须履行一些～。There are a few formalities to go through before you enter a country.
〖～费〗 shǒuxùfèi 〈名〉commission；service charge/fee：～标准 commission rates ‖ 统一～ flat commission
【手癣】 shǒuxuǎn 〈名〉[医学] tinea manuum；fungal infection of the hand
【手眼】 shǒuyǎn ＝手段③ shǒuduàn
〖～通天〗 shǒuyǎn-tōngtiān 〈熟〉especially/exceptionally adept in/at trickery；be adept in securing personal gains；be good at currying favour with sb in authority
【手痒】 shǒuyǎng 〈形〉itchy to do sth：如果你～难耐，不妨试一试。If you have an itch to do it, you can have a try.
【手摇】 shǒuyáo 〈动〉be operated/motivated by hand
〖～泵〗 shǒuyáobèng 〈名〉hand pump
〖～发电机〗 shǒuyáo fādiànjī 〈名〉hand generator
〖～铃〗 shǒuyáolíng 〈名〉handbell
〖～破碎机〗 shǒuyáo pòsuìjī 〈名〉hand-crusher
〖～起重机〗 shǒuyáo qǐzhòngjī 〈名〉hand travelling crane
〖～钻〗 shǒuyáozuàn 〈名〉hand drill
【手艺】 shǒuyì 〈名〉craftsmanship；workmanship；trade：学～ learn/acquire a trade ‖ 掌握一门～ master a craft ‖ ～粗糙 crude craftsmanship ‖ ～高 be highly skilled ‖ 漆器～ craft of lacquer ‖ 他把～传给了儿子。He taught the craft to his son. ‖ 她～超群。Her handicraft is above average.
〖～人〗 shǒuyìrén 〈名〉craftsman：有经验的～ experienced craftsman
【手淫】 shǒuyín 〈动〉masturbate；abuse oneself
【手印】 shǒuyìn 〈名〉❶ handprint ❷ thumbprint；fingerprint：按～ put one's thumbprint (on a document, etc)
〖～鉴定〗 shǒuyìn jiàndìng 〈名〉handprint identification
【手语】 shǒuyǔ 〈名〉sign language；dactylology：用～表达 talk with one's hands ‖ 他能看懂～。He is able to read sign language.
【手谕】 shǒuyù 〈名〉〈书〉handwritten directive
【手泽】 shǒuzé 〈名〉〈书〉handwriting or articles left by one's forefathers/ancestors
【手札】 shǒuzhá 〈名〉〈书〉personal letter
【手闸】 shǒuzhá 〈名〉handbrake
【手章】 shǒuzhāng 〈名〉private seal；signet
【手掌】 shǒuzhǎng 〈名〉palm：搓～ rub one's palms ‖ 老太太一只～挡在耳后以便听得更清楚些。The old lady cupped a hand behind one ear to hear better.
〖～心〗 shǒuzhǎngxīn 〈名〉〈口〉❶ centre of the palm ❷ control：在某人的～ be under one's control
【手杖】 shǒuzhàng 〈名〉(walking) stick；cane：他给父亲做了根～。He made/fashioned a walking stick for his father.
【手诏】 shǒuzhào 〈名〉imperial edict written by the emperor himself
【手折】 shǒuzhé 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ memo presented to one's superior, usu in accordion form ❷ account book in accordion form
【手植】 shǒuzhí 〈动〉personally plant (a tree, etc)
【手纸】 shǒuzhǐ 〈名〉〈口〉toilet paper；tissue：一卷～ a roll of toilet paper
【手指】 shǒuzhǐ 〈名〉finger：一根～ a finger ‖ 夹伤～ jam a finger ‖ 烧伤～ burn one's fingers ‖ 伸出～ thrust out one's fingers ‖ 张开～ spread one's fingers ‖ ～笨拙 be all (fingers and) thumbs ‖ 冰冷/麻木的～ icy/numb fingers ‖ 我的～都冻麻了。My fingers were numb with cold.
〖～甲〗 shǒuzhǐjia 〈名〉fingernail
〖～头〗 shǒuzhǐtou 〈名〉〈口〉finger：～肚儿 finger cushion
〖～字母〗 shǒuzhǐ zìmǔ 〈名〉dactylology；manual alphabet
【手重】 shǒuzhòng 〈形〉heavy-handed
【手镯】 shǒuzhuó 〈名〉bracelet；bangle：一对/付～ a pair of bracelets ‖ 一个/只～ a bracelet ‖ 钻石～ diamond bracelet
【手足】 shǒuzú 〈名〉❶ hands and feet ❷ brothers：亲如～ dear to each other like brothers ⇨情同～
〖～重茧〗 shǒuzú-chóngjiǎn 〈熟〉there are thick calluses on sb's hands and feet—be tired/fatigued after long period of travelling or hard work
〖～无措〗 shǒuzú-wúcuò 〈熟〉not know where to put one's hands and feet—be all in a fluster；be at a loss as to what to do；be bewildered；be thrown into a panic
〖～之情〗 shǒuzúzhīqíng 〈熟〉brotherhood；brotherly affection；fraternal feelings/love；fraternity：我和他有～。I cherish fraternal feelings towards him.
【手钻】 shǒuzuàn 〈名〉hand drill

守 shǒu 〈动〉❶ keep things as they are；maintain：～秘密 keep a secret ⇨～成；～旧；保～ ❷ observe；abide by：～规矩 play by the rules；behave well ‖ ～纪律 abide by the discipline ‖ ～信用 keep one's promise ⇨～法；～信 ❸ guard；defend：～边疆 guard the frontier ‖ ～城门 guard a city gate ‖ ～球门 keep goal；be in goal ‖ ～队抵挡住了对方的攻势。The defensive team equipoised the opposing team's offence. ⇨～卫；保～；镇～ ❹ keep watch：～着病人 watch over/look after the patient ‖ 两只虎形石兽为他～墓。His tomb is watched by two tiger-like stone statues. ⇨～护；～株待兔；看～ ❺ be close to；be near：～着炉子取暖 get warm by a stove ‖ ～着水的地方 place close to water
【守备】 shǒubèi 〈动〉be on garrison duty；perform garrison duty；garrison：加强～ strengthen the garrison ‖ ～任务 garrison duty
〖～部队〗 shǒubèi bùduì 〈名〉garrison (force)：派驻～ station a garrison
【守兵】 shǒubīng 〈名〉garrison force/troops
【守财奴】 shǒucáinú 〈名〉money grubber；miser；skinflint：～聚财，越多越高兴。Addition is the miser's sum of happiness.
【守常不变】 shǒuchángbùbiàn 〈熟〉be conservative and opposed to change；hold to existing customs
【守场员】 shǒuchǎngyuán 〈名〉[体育] fielder
【守车】 shǒuchē 〈名〉[铁路] guard's van；caboose：～车长 vanguard
【守成】 shǒuchéng ＝守业 shǒuyè
【守敌】 shǒudí 〈名〉enemy troops guarding/garrisoning a place
【守法】 shǒufǎ 〈动〉observe/obey the law；abide by the law；be law-abiding：奉公～ carry out official duties and observe laws ‖ 学法～ acquaint oneself with the law and abide by the law ‖ ～公民 law-abiding citizen ‖ ～意识 awareness of the necessity to abide by the law
〖～户〗 shǒufǎhù 〈名〉law-abiding firm
【守分安常】 shǒufèn-ānchǎng 〈熟〉abide by the law and conventions；behave oneself
【守服】 shǒufú 〈动〉observe mourning for one's parent
【守宫】 shǒugōng 〈旧〉＝壁虎 bìhǔ
【守寡】 shǒuguǎ 〈动〉remain a widow；live in widowhood：丈夫死后，她一直～。She has remained a widow ever since her husband died. ‖ 这个女人守了大半辈子寡。The woman remained a

widow for most of her life.

【守恒】 shǒuhéng 〈名〉[物理] conservation: 能量～ conservation of energy

〖～定律〗 shǒuhéng dìnglǜ 〈名〉 laws of conservation; conservation law

〖～方程〗 shǒuhéng fāngchéng 〈名〉 conservation equation

〖～力〗 shǒuhénglì 〈名〉 conservative force

〖～系统〗 shǒuhéng xìtǒng 〈名〉 conservative system

【守候】 shǒuhòu 〈动〉 ❶ wait for; await; expect: 满怀信心地～ wait confidently (for) ❷ keep watch: ～病人 watch over a patient ‖ ～在床边 keep watch by sb's bedside ‖ 牧羊人～着羊群。The shepherds were keeping watch over their flock.

【守护】 shǒuhù 〈动〉 guard; defend

〖～船〗 shǒuhùchuán 〈名〉 standby vessel

〖～灵〗 shǒuhùlíng 〈名〉 guardian spirit

〖～神〗 shǒuhùshén 〈名〉[宗教] guardian/tutelary spirit; patron saint

【守活寡】 shǒu huóguǎ 〈熟〉 be a grass widow

【守家】 shǒujiā 〈动〉 ❶ look after/mind the house ❷ guard family property

【守节】 shǒujié 〈动〉〈旧〉 ❶ (of a subject, etc) remain loyal; preserve one's integrity ❷ (of a woman) remain unmarried (after the death of her husband or her betrothed); preserve chastity (after death of her husband or betrothed)

【守经达权】 shǒujīng-dáquán 〈熟〉 be mindful of principles but act according to circumstances; consider expediency as well as principle; maintain principles with flexibility

【守旧】 shǒujiù ❶ 〈动〉 adhere to past practices; stick to old ways; be conservative: 在婚姻问题上思想～ be conservative about marriage ‖ ～观点 hidebound view ‖ ～官僚 hidebound bureaucrats ❷ 〈名〉 backdrop; backcloth [curtain hanging over the stage to partition the front from the back]

〖～派〗 shǒujiùpài 〈名〉 old-liner; old fogey

【守军】 shǒujūn 〈名〉 defenders; defending force/troops

【守空房】 shǒu kōngfáng 〈动〉 (of a married woman) be left alone at home by the husband

【守口如瓶】 shǒukǒu-rúpíng 〈熟〉 keep the mouth shut like a bottle; keep one's mouth tightly shut; be close-mouthed; be tight-mouthed; be tight-lipped; breathe not a single word; seal one's lips: 对自己的事～ be close about one's own affairs ‖ 他对此～。He kept a tight lip about this. ‖ 他要我们～。He asked us to keep our mouths shut.

【守垒员】 shǒulěiyuán 〈名〉[体育] baseman

【守林人】 shǒulínrén 〈名〉 forest guard

【守灵】 shǒulíng 〈动〉 stand guard at the bier; keep vigil beside the coffin

【守门】 shǒumén 〈动〉 ❶ [体育] keep goal ❷ be on duty at the door; guard the gate/door: ～人 gate/door keeper

〖～员〗 shǒuményuán 〈名〉[体育] goalkeeper; goalie: 当～ be a goalkeeper

【守如处女，出如脱兔】 shǒu rú chǔnǚ, chū rú tuōtù 〈熟〉 guarded as a virgin, swift as a hare—defend stably and attack swiftly

【守丧】 shǒusāng ＝ 守灵 shǒulíng

【守身】 shǒushēn 〈动〉 keep oneself flawless

〖～如玉〗 shǒushēn-rúyù 〈熟〉 keep oneself as pure as jade—preserve one's honour or integrity

【守时】 shǒushí 〈动〉 be on time; be punctual: 养成～的习惯 make a practice of being punctual ‖ ～的人 punctual person ‖ 这次你可得～。You must be punctual this time.

【守势】 shǒushì 〈名〉 defensive: 采取～ be/stand/act on the defensive ‖ 敌军被迫采取～。The enemy troops are put on the defensive.

【守岁】 shǒusuì 〈动〉 stay up late or all night on New Year's Eve: ～迎新 usher/ring in the New Year

【守土】 shǒutǔ 〈动〉〈书〉 defend one's homeland; defend the territory of one's country

【守望】 shǒuwàng 〈动〉 keep watch

〖～台〗 shǒuwàngtái 〈名〉 watchtower

〖～相助〗 shǒuwàng-xiāngzhù 〈熟〉 (of neighbouring villages) keep watch for and help defend each other

【守卫】 shǒuwèi 〈动〉 guard; defend: ～该地区 guard the area ‖ ～国旗 stand guard over the national flag ‖ ～祖国边疆 keep guard over one's territorial boundaries; guard the frontiers of one's country

【守孝】 shǒuxiào 〈动〉 observe a period of mourning for one's deceased parent

【守信】 shǒuxìn 〈动〉 keep one's word/promise; be true to one's promise

【守业】 shǒuyè 〈动〉 safeguard one's heritage: 创业难，～更难。If it is difficult (for a man) to set up a business, it is even more so (for his heirs) to keep it up.

【守夜】 shǒuyè 〈动〉 keep watch at night: ～防盗 keep vigil against thieves at night ‖ 通宵～ keep up a vigil throughout the night ‖ 辛勤地～ keep one's onerous vigil ‖ 今晚我～。I'll keep watch tonight.

〖～人〗 shǒuyèrén 〈名〉 night-watchman

【守御】 shǒuyù 〈动〉 defend; guard

【守约】 shǒuyuē 〈动〉 ❶ abide by an agreement; keep a promise ❷ keep an appointment

〖～方〗 shǒuyuēfāng 〈名〉 observant party

【守则】 shǒuzé 〈名〉 rules; regulations: 颁布～ issue regulations ‖ 违反～ break/infringe/violate regulations ‖ 制定～ lay down/establish regulations ‖ 遵守～ observe/obey the regulations ‖ 工作～ work regulations ‖ 学生～ rules and regulations for students ‖ 维修～ service manual ‖ 卫生/学校～ sanitary/school regulations

【守正不阿】 shǒuzhèng-bù'ē 〈熟〉 be strictly just and impartial: 该法官以～闻名。This judge has a reputation for being just and impartial.

【守职】 shǒuzhí 〈动〉 stand fast at one's post; be faithful in the discharge of one's duties

【守制】 shǒuzhì 〈动〉 observe the prescribed period of mourning (usu 27 months) for one's deceased parent (in feudal times)

【守株待兔】 shǒuzhū-dàitù 〈熟〉 stand by a tree stump waiting for a hare to come and dash itself against it—wait foolishly for a most unlikely windfall; trust foolishly to chance and luck; wait for gain without pain; await a windfall

首 shǒu ❶ 〈名〉 head: 昂～挺胸 hold one's head high and back straight ⇨～饰;叩～;斩～ ❷ 〈名〉 leader; head; chief: 匪～ bandit chieftain ⇨～长;群龙无～;罪魁祸～ ❸ 〈名〉 beginning: 篇～ beginning of an article ⇨岁～ ❹ 〈副〉 first; initially: ⇨～创;～屈一指 ❺ 〈数〉 first: ～批 first batch ⇨～次;～届 ❻ 〈形〉 highest; supreme: ⇨～都;～席 ❼ 〈动〉 come forward to confess a crime or denounce sb as a criminal; bring charges against sb: ⇨出～;自～ ❽ 〈后缀〉 [used after words of direction or locality]: ⇨上～;左～ ❾ 〈量〉 [for poems or songs]: 两～诗 two poems ‖ 五～歌 five songs ‖ 一～乐曲 a musical composition; a piece of music

【首播】 shǒubō 〈动〉 broadcast/telecast for the first time

【首倡】 shǒuchàng 〈动〉 initiate; start; begin; be the first to advocate: ～新的教学方法 initiate a new teaching method

〖～者〗 shǒuchàngzhě 〈名〉 initiator

【首车】 shǒuchē 〈名〉 first bus (of a regular bus service): ～时间为上午六时。The first bus departs at six o'clock in the morning.

【首创】 shǒuchuàng 〈动〉 originate; initiate; pioneer: ～学说 initiate a doctrine ‖ 癌症的～治疗法 pioneer treatment for cancer ‖ 这个项目是全国～。The programme was a first in the country.

〖～精神〗 shǒuchuàng jīngshén 〈名〉 creative initiative; pioneering spirit

【首词】 shǒucí 〈名〉[法律] head-word

【首次】 shǒucì 〈名〉 first time: ～亮相 make one's debut; make one's first public appearance ‖ ～报价/抵押/供货 first bid/mortgage/delivery ‖ ～访问 maiden call/tour; ground-breaking visit ‖ ～公演 first performance; premiere ‖ ～公映 first show; premiere ‖ ～航行 first/maiden voyage ‖ ～会议 opening meeting ‖ ～演说 maiden speech ‖ 这份杂志定于明春～出版。The magazine is scheduled to premiere next spring. ‖ 这家报纸的许多报道都是～见报。A lot of stories in the paper were firsts.

【首当其冲】 shǒudāng-qíchōng 〈熟〉 bear the brunt; stand in the breach/gap; be the first to be affected (by a disaster, etc): 在战斗中～ bear the brunt of the battle ‖ 他们村在那次水灾中～。Their village was first hit by the flood waters.

【首都】 shǒudū 〈名〉 capital (of a country): ～辖区 capital territory ‖ 临时～ provisional capital ‖ 战时～ wartime capital

【首恶】 shǒu'è 〈名〉arch-criminal; chief criminal; principal culprit: ～必办。The chief criminals shall be punished without fail. ‖ ～必须依法严惩。The chief criminal must be severely punished according to law.
【首发】 shǒufā 〈动〉❶ publish for the first time; release: 百科全书的～仪式 the ceremony to release the Encyclopaedia ❷ dispatch the first bus ❸ distribute/issue for the first time ❹ [体育] start (a ball game): ～阵容 start list; start line-up
〖～式〗 shǒufāshì 〈名〉launching ceremony (for a publication)
【首犯】 shǒufàn 〈名〉chief criminal; arch-criminal; principal culprit: ～和从犯 principal and accessory
【首府】 shǒufǔ 〈名〉❶〈旧〉prefecture ❷ capital city (of a province, etc)
【首富】 shǒufù 〈名〉richest person/family (of a district, etc): 被列为～ be ranked the richest person
【首告】 shǒugào 〈动〉report (an offender); inform against (an offender)
【首功】 shǒugōng 〈名〉first-class merit
【首航】 shǒuháng 〈动〉make a maiden/first voyage; make a maiden/first flight
〖～式〗 shǒuhángshì 〈名〉launching ceremony (of a ship or flight)
【首户】 shǒuhù 〈名〉wealthiest family in the locality
【首级】 shǒují 〈名〉chopped-off head (in battle, etc)
【首季】 shǒujì 〈名〉first quarter (of the year)
【首届】 shǒujiè 〈名〉first occasion/term/session: ～大学生运动会 First College Students' Sports Meet
【首肯】 shǒukěn 〈动〉nod approval/assent; approve; consent: ～同意 nod one's head in approval
【首领】 shǒulǐng 〈名〉❶〈书〉head and neck: ～难保 be difficult to keep one's life ❷ chieftain; leader; head: 工会～ trade union chieftain ‖ 叛乱～ ringleader of a revolt
【首轮】 shǒulún 〈名〉(of elections, talks, etc) first/preliminary round: ～谈判 first round of talks ‖ ～投票 first round of polls/balloting
【首难】 shǒunàn 〈动〉〈书〉be the first to rise in revolt
【首脑】 shǒunǎo 〈名〉head; leader: 会见政府～ meet the head of the government ‖ ～人物 leading figure ‖ 公司～ person at the helm of a company ‖ 挂名～ figurehead ‖ 行政～ executive head
〖～会晤〗 shǒunǎo huìwù 〈名〉summit meeting/talk: 举行新一轮～ hold a new round of summit talks
【首批】 shǒupī 〈名〉first batch/group: ～货物/难民 first batch of goods/refugees ‖ ～救济物资已经运往灾区。The first batch of relief material has been transported to the disaster-stricken area.
【首七】 shǒuqī 〈名〉〈旧〉seventh day after a person's death
【首屈一指】 shǒuqū-yīzhǐ 〈熟〉come first on the list; be second to none; head the list; come out first; take a backseat to none: 他的古玩收藏堪称～。His collection of curios can claim first excellence. ‖ 作为文化城市，它～。As a city of culture, it is second to none.
【首任】 shǒurèn 〈名〉first appointee to an office; first to be appointed to an office: ～大使 first ambassador ‖ ～中国驻联合国代表 first permanent representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations
【首日戳】 shǒurìchuō 〈名〉first-day issue postmark
【首日封】 shǒurìfēng 〈名〉first-day cover
【首善之区】 shǒushànzhīqū 〈名〉best of all places—capital of a country
【首饰】 shǒushi 〈名〉❶ head ornaments ❷ jewels; jewellery; finery: 戴～ wear jewels
〖～店〗 shǒushidiàn 〈名〉jewellery store
〖～盒〗 shǒushihé 〈名〉jewellery case; casket
〖～匠〗 shǒushijiàng 〈名〉jeweller
【首鼠两端】 shǒushǔ-liǎngduān 〈熟〉cannot decide which way to follow; be in two minds; shilly-shally; be undecided about one's course of action; waver in determination; remain undecided
【首途】 shǒutú 〈动〉〈书〉set out on a journey; embark upon a journey; start a journey
【首陀罗】 Shǒutuóluó 〈名〉Suhdra [Hindu of the lowest caste]
【首尾】 shǒuwěi 〈名〉❶ head and tail; beginning and end: ～夹攻 attack in front and in rear ‖ ～不能相顾。The vanguard is cut off from the rear. ❷ period from beginning to end: 装修～花了一个多月。The decoration lasted more than a month.
〖～相应〗 shǒuwěi-xiāngyìng 〈熟〉❶ (of an essay) the beginning and the ending correspond to each other ❷ (of troops) the vanguard and the rear are in concert with each other
〖～一贯〗 shǒuwěiyīguàn 〈熟〉be always consistent: 观点～ have consistent views
【首位】 shǒuwèi 〈名〉first place; first/top priority: 放在～ put in the first place; place before everything else; give first priority ‖ 居～ rank first; be at the head (of) ‖ 黄金和钻石生产居世界～ lead the world in the production of gold and diamonds ‖ 他始终把事业放在～。He always put his career first. ‖ 我们应该把国家利益放在～。We should put national interest above everything else. ‖ 政府把农业放在～。The government placed agriculture high on its agenda. / The government gave priority to agriculture.
【首乌】 shǒuwū 〈名〉[中医] tuber of multiflower knotweed
〖～藤〗 shǒuwūténg 〈名〉[中医] vine of multiflower knotweed
【首席】 shǒuxí ❶〈名〉top table; seat of honour; head of the table: 坐～ be seated at the head of the table ❷〈形〉chief
〖～大法官〗 shǒuxí dàfǎguān 〈名〉chief justice
〖～代表〗 shǒuxí dàibiǎo 〈名〉chief delegate/representative
〖～法官〗 shǒuxí fǎguān 〈名〉chief judge/justice
〖～顾问〗 shǒuxí gùwèn 〈名〉chief adviser
〖～馆员〗 shǒuxí guǎnyuán 〈名〉No 2 in a diplomatic mission; senior member of the diplomatic staff (next to head of a mission)
〖～记者〗 shǒuxí jìzhě 〈名〉chief correspondent
〖～检察官〗 shǒuxí jiǎncháguān 〈名〉chief inspector/procurator; chief public procurator; chief prosecutor
〖～领事〗 shǒuxí lǐngshì 〈名〉head of consular post
〖～律师〗 shǒuxí lǜshī 〈名〉principal solicitor
〖～秘书〗 shǒuxí mìshū 〈名〉principal secretary
〖～小提琴手〗 shǒuxí xiǎotíqínshǒu 〈名〉concert master; first violinist: 担任～ play first fiddle
〖～行政长官〗 shǒuxí xíngzhèng zhǎngguān 〈名〉commissioner
〖～执行官〗 shǒuxí zhíxíngguān 〈名〉chief executive officer (CEO)
〖～仲裁员〗 shǒuxí zhòngcáiyuán 〈名〉chief arbitrator
〖～专员〗 shǒuxí zhuānyuán 〈名〉commissioner-general
【首先】 shǒuxiān ❶〈副〉first; before all others: ～发难 cast the first stone ‖ ～发言 be the first to speak ‖ ～要讲质量 put quality above everything else ❷〈连〉in the first place; first of all: ～，你必须坦诚。First of all, you must be frank. ‖ ～，我们的路子对头。To start with, we are on the right track.
【首相】 shǒuxiàng 〈名〉prime minister; premier: ～职位 premiership
〖～府〗 shǒuxiàngfǔ 〈名〉residence of the prime minister
【首选】 shǒuxuǎn 〈动〉be the first chosen/selected: ～职业 first preference as a profession
【首演】 shǒuyǎn 〈动〉give the first/opening performance
【首要】 shǒuyào ❶〈形〉key; prime; chief; of first importance: ～规则 cardinal rule ‖ ～任务 most important task ‖ ～条件 prime condition ‖ ～条款 paramount clause ‖ ～威胁 overriding challenge ‖ ～问题 front-burner issue; number one problem; question of questions ‖ ～原因 first cause ‖ ～战犯 chief war criminal ‖ ～职责 first duty ‖ ～的事先办。First things first. ❷ ＝首脑 shǒunǎo
〖～分子〗 shǒuyàofènzǐ 〈名〉[法律] ringleader
【首义】 shǒuyì 〈动〉〈书〉be the first to rise in revolt
【首音】 shǒuyīn 〈名〉[语言] initial
【首映】 shǒuyìng 〈动〉(of a film) run for the first time; have its première; première: 电影的～ movie première ‖ 这部影片在巴黎举行国际性～。The film had its world première at Paris.
〖～片〗 shǒuyìngpiàn 〈名〉first-run film
〖～式〗 shǒuyìngshì 〈名〉première (of a film)
【首战】 shǒuzhàn 〈动〉fight the first battle or play the first game
〖～告捷〗 shǒuzhàn-gàojié 〈熟〉win the very first battle; score a victory in the first game
【首长】 shǒuzhǎng 〈名〉leading cadre; senior officer/official: 老～ old chief ‖ 团～ commanders/senior officers of a regiment
〖～席〗 shǒuzhǎngxí 〈名〉VIP seats/box

【首字母】 shǒuzìmǔ 〈名〉 initial letter; initial
〖～缩略词〗 shǒuzìmǔ suōlüècí 〈名〉 acronym
【首坐】 shǒuzuò ＝首座 shǒuzuò
【首座】 shǒuzuò 〈名〉 ❶ seat of honour (at a banquet) ❷ abbot

艏 shǒu 〈名〉(of a ship) bows; stem

shòu

寿 shòu ❶〈形〉(of life) long: ⇨～星;人～年丰 ❷〈名〉life; age: 祝您长～! Wishing you a long life! ⇨～比南山;～命;长～ ❸〈名〉(usu of elderly people) birthday: 做～ celebrate the birthday; hold a birthday party ⇨～礼;～面;祝～ ❹〈形〉〈婉〉funerary; for burial: ⇨～材;～衣
【寿斑】 shòubān 〈名〉 age spot/pigment; senile plaque
【寿比南山】 shòubǐ-nánshān 〈熟〉 may you live as long as the Southern Mountains; many, many happy returns of the day
【寿材】 shòucái 〈名〉 coffin (prepared before one's death)
【寿辰】 shòuchén 〈名〉(usu of elderly people) birthday: 恭贺～ congratulations on sb's birthday ‖ 九十～ ninetieth birthday
【寿诞】 shòudàn ＝寿辰 shòuchén
【寿酒】 shòujiǔ 〈名〉 birthday wine/feast: 喝～ attend sb's birthday feast
【寿考】 shòukǎo 〈名〉〈书〉 long life; longevity: 富贵～ wealth, high rank, and longevity
【寿礼】 shòulǐ 〈名〉 birthday present (for an elderly person)
【寿联】 shòulián 〈名〉 birthday couplets/scrolls
【寿面】 shòumiàn 〈名〉 birthday/longevity noodles
【寿命】 shòumìng 〈名〉 life; lifespan: 缩短～ decrease sb's life ‖ 延长～ prolong sb's life; extend/lengthen the lifespan; increase longevity ‖ ～长/短 have a long/short life ‖ 平均～ average lifespan; life expectancy ‖ 汽车～ useful life of a car ‖ 设计～ designed years of service ‖ 使用～ service life (of a machine, etc) ‖ 正常～ natural lifespan ‖ 中值～ median life ‖ 中子～ neutron lifetime
〖～曲线〗 shòumìng qūxiàn 〈名〉 life curve
〖～性能〗 shòumìng xìngnéng 〈名〉 life performance
〖～周期〗 shòumìng zhōuqī 〈名〉 life cycle
【寿木】 shòumù ＝寿材 shòucái
【寿山福海】 shòushān-fúhǎi 〈熟〉 longevity endures as the mountain; happiness is as deep as the sea
【寿山石】 shòushānshí 〈名〉 *Shoushan* stone [translucent stone found at Shoushan, Fujian Province, prized as a most precious material for seals]
【寿数】 shòushu 〈名〉〈迷信〉(predestined) age: ～已尽 one's days are drawing to a close
【寿司】 shòusī 〈名〉 sushi [a Japanese dish of rolls of cold rice flavoured and garnished]
【寿算】 shòusuàn 〈名〉〈书〉 destined lifespan of a person; predestined age
【寿堂】 shòutáng 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 mourning hall ❷〈书〉 grave prepared before one's death ❸ longevity hall (for birthday celebrations)
【寿桃】 shòutáo 〈名〉 ❶ birthday peach (offered as a birthday present) ❷ peach-shaped birthday cake
【寿险】 shòuxiǎn 〈名〉 life/endowment insurance
〖～单〗 shòuxiǎndān 〈名〉 life/endowment insurance policy
【寿限】 shòuxiàn 〈名〉 life expectancy
【寿星】 shòuxing 〈名〉 ❶ god of longevity ❷ (elderly) person whose birthay is being celebrated
【寿穴】 shòuxué 〈名〉 grave prepared before one's death
【寿筵】 shòuyán 〈名〉 birthday feast/banquet
【寿衣】 shòuyī 〈名〉 shroud; grave clothes; last garments
【寿幛】 shòuzhàng 〈名〉 birthday banner
【寿终】 shòuzhōng 〈动〉 die of old age
〖～正寝〗 shòuzhōng-zhèngqǐn 〈熟〉 die of natural causes; pass away peacefully; die in one's bed of a ripe old age; die a natural death

受 shòu 〈动〉 ❶ receive; accept: ～表彰 be crowned with honours ‖ ～欢迎 be favourably received ‖ ～教育 receive education ‖ ～礼 accept gifts ‖ ～赞扬 win/enjoy praise ‖ 我不愿～人指挥。I will not be dictated to. ❷ suffer; sustain; be subjected to: ～嘲笑 provoke derision ‖ ～处罚 bear/receive punishment ‖ ～打击 suffer a blow ‖ ～法律制裁 be punished by law ‖ ～攻击 come under attack ‖ ～冷遇 be in disfavour; get a cold reception; be coldly received ‖ ～损害 come to harm; be harmed ‖ ～委屈 be upset by some unkindness; be wronged ‖ ～窝囊气 be subjected to petty annoyances; endure frustration ‖ ～限制/折磨 be subjected to restrictions/torture ‖ 把钱交出来，要不够你～的。Hand over the money or else. ⇨～苦;～罪;自作自～ ❸ stand; bear; endure: ～疼痛 endure the pain ‖ 我～够了。I've had enough of it. / I'm fed up with it. / Enough is enough. ⇨～不了;～苦～累 ❹〈口〉 suit; be pleasant to: ⇨～看;～听;～用
【受保人】 shòubǎorén 〈名〉 insurant
【受病】 shòubìng 〈动〉 catch/contract a disease; fall ill; become sick
【受不了】 shòubuliǎo 〈动〉 be unable to endure; cannot stand/bear: 冷/热/疼得～ can't stand the cold/heat/pain; be unbearably cold/hot/painful ‖ 一连下了三星期的大雨，真叫人～。Three weeks of heavy rain is a bit too thick.
【受不起】 shòubuqǐ 〈动〉 not deserve; dare not accept: 我可～如此厚礼。I don't deserve such expensive gifts from you.
【受潮】 shòucháo 〈动〉 be affected with/by damp: 容易～ be easy to become damp ‖ 切勿～! Keep from moisture!
【受宠】 shòuchǒng 〈动〉 be in sb's favour; receive favour from sb: ～于某人 find favour in sb's eyes
〖～若惊〗 shòuchǒng-ruòjīng 〈熟〉 be astonished by an unexpected favour; feel extremely/immensely flattered; be overwhelmed by unexpected favour/flatter/honour
【受挫】 shòucuò 〈动〉 suffer a setback; be foiled/frustrated/thwarted; be badly adrift; take a beating: 企图～ be foiled in an attempt ‖ 严重～ suffer a severe setback ‖ 在事业上～ have a setback in one's career ‖ 计划～。The plan has been set back. ‖ 和平进程～，但未失败。The peace process has been set back but not lost.
【受到】 shòudào 〈动〉 be subjected to: ～广泛注意 receive wide attention ‖ ～热烈欢迎 receive a hearty welcome; be warmly welcomed ‖ ～热情接待 get a warm reception; be warmly received; meet with a warm reception ‖ ～严厉批评 come in for severe criticism ‖ ～应有的赏罚 get one's just deserts ‖ ～直接攻击 come under direct attacks ‖ 得胜的球队在家乡～隆重欢迎。The winning team got a wonderful reception in their hometown.
【受得了】 shòudeliǎo 〈动〉 can stand/endure: 你怎能～这样的羞辱? How could you stand such humiliation?
【受敌】 shòudí 〈动〉 be attacked by the enemy; come under enemy attack: 四面～ be attacked by the enemy on all sides
【受冻挨饿】 shòudòng-ái'è go cold and hungry; suffer from cold and hunger
【受罚】 shòufá 〈动〉 be punished: 甘愿～ be willing to be punished ‖ 司机因违反交通规则而～。The driver was fined for the violation of traffic rules.
【受粉】 shòufěn 〈动〉[植物] be pollinated: 大多数植物由昆虫或风～。Insects or wind pollinate the majority of plants.
【受雇】 shòugù 〈动〉 be employed: ～于人 be a hired hand/labourer; be in the hire of sb; hire oneself (out) to sb
〖～人〗 shòugùrén 〈名〉 employee
【受管制空域】 shòuguǎnzhì kōngyù 〈名〉 controlled airspace
【受过】 shòuguò 〈动〉 bear the blame (due to sb else): 代人～ take the blame of others
【受害】 shòuhài 〈动〉 fall victim to; be victimized/affected: ～不浅 suffer a lot; suffer much ‖ ～最大 be hardest hit ‖ ～地区 affected areas ‖ 首先～的是欧洲。Europe bore the brunt of it.
〖～方〗 shòuhàifāng 〈名〉 aggrieved party
〖～国〗 shòuhàiguó 〈名〉 victimized country
〖～人〗 shòuhàirén 〈名〉 aggrieved party
〖～行为学〗 shòuhài xíngwéixué 〈名〉 victimology
〖～者〗 shòuhàizhě 〈名〉 sufferer; victim: 成为～ fall victim to ‖ ～家属 family of the victim ‖ 战争～ victim of war ‖ 他们是一项阴谋的～。They were victims of a frame-up.
【受寒】 shòuhán 〈动〉 take a chill; catch a cold
【受旱】 shòuhàn 〈动〉 suffer from drought; be drought-stricken: ～区域 drought-stricken area

【受话】 shòuhuà 〈动〉 receive a call
〖～号码〗 shòuhuà hàomǎ 〈名〉 called number
〖～器〗 shòuhuàqì 〈名〉 (telephone) receiver：～灵敏度 sensitivity of a receiver
〖～人〗 shòuhuàrén 〈名〉 callee
【受贿】 shòuhuì 〈动〉 take/accept bribes：不敢～ dare not take bribes ‖ 坚拒～ fight against graft ‖ 被指控～ be charged with taking bribes
〖～行为〗 shòuhuìxíngwéi 〈名〉 act of accepting bribes
〖～者〗 shòuhuìzhě 〈名〉 bribee；receiver of bribes；bribe taker
【受惠】 shòuhuì 〈动〉 receive benefits
〖～国〗 shòuhuìguó 〈名〉［外交］ beneficiary (country)
【受夹板气】 shòu jiābǎnqì 〈动〉 be blamed by both parties；be caught in cross fire：婆媳不和，儿子在中间～。When the mother quarrelled with the daughter-in-law, the son was caught between two fires.
【受奖】 shòujiǎng 〈动〉 be rewarded；be given/granted an award
〖～台〗 shòujiǎngtái 〈名〉 winner's platform；victory rostrum
【受教】 shòujiào 〈动〉 receive instruction；learn from sb；study under sb
【受戒】 shòujiè 〈动〉［佛教］ be initiated into monkhood/nunhood
【受尽】 shòujìn 〈动〉 suffer enough from；suffer all kinds of；have one's fill of：～煎熬 be subjected to all kinds of sufferings；have had all torments ‖ ～苦难 go through hell；have one's fill of sufferings ‖ ～压迫 suffer enough from oppression ‖ ～折磨 suffer all kinds of tortures
【受惊】 shòujīng 〈动〉 take fright (at sth)；be frightened/startled：～的小鸟 frightened bird ‖ 孩子～了，夜里睡不实。The child was frightened and couldn't sleep well at night. ‖ 这匹马容易～。The horse startles easily.
【受精】 shòujīng 〈动〉 be fertilized/impregnated：人工～ artificial fertilization ‖ 体内/体外～ *internal/external fertilization* ‖ 异体～ cross-fertilization ‖ 自体～ self-fertilization
〖～龄〗 shòujīnglíng 〈名〉 fertilization age
〖～卵〗 shòujīngluǎn 〈名〉 cytula；zygote；fertilized ovum；spermatovum
〖～膜〗 shòujīngmó 〈名〉 fertilization membrane
〖～囊〗 shòujīngnáng 〈名〉 spermatheca；seminal receptacle
〖～能力〗 shòujīng nénglì 〈名〉 fertility；fertilization ability
〖～素〗 shòujīngsù 〈名〉 fertilizin
〖～体〗 shòujīngtǐ 〈名〉 receptive body
【受窘】 shòujiǒng 〈动〉 be embarrassed；be in an awkward position：我的坦率使他～。He was embarrassed by my frankness. / My frankness embarrassed him.
【受看】 shòukàn 〈动〉 ❶ be pleasant to the eye；be pleasant to look at；be good-looking ❷ be honourable/creditable
【受控】 shòukòng 〈动〉 be *controlled*：～变量 *controlled variable* ‖ ～发送器 controlled sender ‖ ～公司 controlled corporation ‖ ～检错程序 controlled post-mortem program ‖ ～条件 controlled condition ‖ ～系统 controlled system ‖ ～装置 controlled device ‖ ～状态 slave mode
【受苦】 shòukǔ 〈动〉 suffer (hardships)；be under the harrow：对不起，让你～了。I am sorry you have suffered.
〖～受难〗 shòukǔ-shòunàn 〈熟〉 be downtrodden；be in a difficult and bitter plight；live in misery；suffer untold hardships；have one's fill of sufferings：帮助～的人 help the suffering
【受累】 shòulěi 〈动〉 get involved (on account of sb else)；get dragged in：他也在这起案子中～了。He was also dragged in the case.
【受累】 shòulèi 〈动〉 be put to much trouble：叫您～了。I'm sorry to have put you to so much trouble. ‖ 这件事他可没少～。*He was troubled a lot by this matter.*
【受冷】 shòulěng 〈动〉 catch cold：当心别～。Be careful not to catch cold.
【受礼】 shòulǐ 〈动〉 ❶ accept a gift：他一生中从不～。He never accepted a gift in his lifetime. ❷ receive salutation
【受理】 shòulǐ 〈动〉 ❶ accept and attend to：～电报业务 handle telegrams ‖ ～托运业务 handle consignments of goods ❷ (of the court) take the case；accept and hear a case：～案件 accept and hear a case ‖ ～控诉 accept a complaint ‖ ～请愿书 hear/receive a petition ‖ ～申诉 hear a claim ‖ ～诉状 hear a complaint；receive a petition ‖ 法庭不会～这个案子。The court will not hear/try this case.
【受凉】 shòuliáng 〈动〉 catch (a) cold
【受料槽】 shòuliàocáo 〈名〉 blow tank
【受领】 shòulǐng 〈动〉 accept；receive；take：～任务 accept an assignment/a task
〖～地〗 shòulǐngdì 〈名〉 place of acceptance
〖～人〗 *shòulǐngrén* 〈名〉 *recipient*
【受卵体】 shòuluǎntǐ 〈名〉 egg-receptor
【受命】 shòumìng 〈动〉 receive instructions or assignments：～于危难之际 be commissioned at a critical moment；be commissioned at a time of great difficulties ‖ 他～找到可望获利最多的投资。His mandate was to find the best available investment.
【受难】 shòunàn 〈动〉 suffer calamities/disasters；be in distress
〖～者〗 shòunànzhě 〈名〉 disaster victim：战争～ war victim
【受虐狂】 shòunüèkuáng 〈名〉 masochist
【受盘】 shòupán 〈动〉 (of industrialists and merchants) buy up a business (including all its assets such as buildings, machines, stocks, etc)
【受骗】 shòupiàn 〈动〉 be deceived/cheated；be taken in：故意～并非上当。He is not deceived who is knowingly deceived.
〖～上当〗 shòupiànshàngdàng 〈熟〉 be fooled/tricked/deceived；be taken in；be put upon
【受聘】 shòupìn 〈动〉 ❶ (of a girl) accept betrothal gifts ❷ accept an appointment (to a post)；accept a job offer
【受气】 shòuqì 〈动〉 be bullied；suffer wrong：他总是～。He was bullied all the time.
〖～包〗 shòuqìbāo 〈名〉〈口〉 whipping boy
【受穷】 shòuqióng 〈动〉 suffer from poverty；live in poverty；be poor：一辈子～ have been poor all one's life
【受屈】 shòuqū 〈动〉〈口〉 be wronged；suffer an injustice
【受权】 shòuquán 〈动〉 be authorized：～使用武力 be authorized to use force ‖ ～宣布 announce upon authorization
〖～人〗 *shòuquánrén* 〈名〉 *authorized person*
〖～证书〗 shòuquán zhèngshū 〈名〉 written authority
【受让国】 shòuràngguó 〈名〉 ceded state
【受让人】 shòuràngrén 〈名〉［法律］ assignee
【受热】 shòurè 〈动〉 ❶ be heated；be exposed to heat：切勿～！Keep cool! ❷ have heatstroke/sunstroke
〖～面〗 shòurèmiàn 〈名〉 heating surface
〖～器〗 shòurèqì 〈名〉 thermoreceptor；thermium
【受人一饭，听人使唤】 shòu rén yī fàn, tīng rén shǐhuan 〈熟〉 accept a meal and you must accept orders；there is no free meal
【受人之托】 shòu rén zhī tuō receive a request to do sth
【受任国】 shòurènguó 〈名〉 mandatory power/state
【受辱】 shòurǔ 〈动〉 be humiliated；be subjected to humiliation：当众～ suffer public humiliation
【受伤】 shòushāng 〈动〉 be injured/wounded：颈部/膝部/胸部～ *have a neck/knee/chest injury；suffer an injury in the neck/*knee/chest ‖ 头部～ suffer injuries to the head；suffer head injuries ‖ ～的双臂 wounded arms ‖ ～者名单 injured list ‖ ～致死 be wounded to death ‖ 容易～ be prone to injury ‖ 在火灾中～ be injured in a fire ‖ 在战斗中～ receive wounds in battle
【受赏】 shòushǎng 〈动〉 be rewarded/cited：立功～ be cited for one's merits
【受审】 shòushěn 〈动〉 be tried；be put on trial；be in the dock；stand (on) trial；face the court；be brought to trial：因谋杀罪～ be on trial for murder ‖ 在法庭～ take one's trial at a court
〖～期〗 shòushěnqī 〈名〉 trial period
〖～人〗 shòushěnrén 〈名〉 person on trial
【受事】 shòushì 〈名〉［语法］ object
【受试人】 shòushìrén 〈名〉 examinee；testee
【受暑】 shòushǔ 〈动〉 suffer from heatstroke/sunstroke
【受损】 shòusǔn 〈动〉 be damaged；suffer a loss：～程度 extent of damage ‖ 严重～be badly/severely damaged
【受胎】 shòutāi 〈动〉 be impregnated；become pregnant；conceive
〖～率〗 shòutāilǜ 〈名〉［畜牧］ conception rate
【受体】 shòutǐ 〈名〉 receptor：～位点 *acceptor site* ‖ ～原子 acceptor atom
【受天之命】 shòutiānzhīmìng 〈熟〉 receive a divine appointment
【受听】 shòutīng 〈动〉 be pleasant to the ear；be good to hear
【受托】 shòutuō 〈动〉 be commissioned/entrusted (with a task)：～照顾孩子 be entrusted with the care of a child ‖ ～程序 trusted

S

program ‖ ～监队 fiduciary guardian
〖～国〗 shòutuōguó 〈名〉[外交] mandatory power
〖～人〗 shòutuōrén 〈名〉[法律] trustee; mandatary; fiduciary; bailee: ～地位 fiduciary position ‖ ～条款 trustee clause ‖ ～资格 fiduciary capacity
〖～银行〗 shòutuō yínháng 〈名〉consigned banker of collection; trustee bank
【受洗】 shòuxǐ 〈动〉[基督教] be baptized; receive baptism
【受限】 shòuxiàn 〈动〉[法律] be bounded/constrained: 权力～ be constrained in (the use of) one's power
【受降】 shòuxiáng 〈动〉accept a surrender
【受刑】 shòuxíng 〈动〉be tortured/tormented/racked
【受训】 shòuxùn 〈动〉receive/undergo training; be trained: 严格～ be under perfect discipline
〖～者〗 shòuxùnzhě 〈名〉trainee
【受押人】 shòuyārén 〈名〉mortgagee
【受业】 shòuyè ❶〈动〉〈书〉receive instruction; learn from a teacher ❷〈名〉〈尊〉[a form of self-address used by a student when speaking to the teacher] I, your pupil
【受遗赠人】 shòuyízèngrén 〈名〉devisee; legatee
【受益】 shòuyì 〈动〉benefit from; earn/gain profit (from): ～匪浅 benefit a great deal (from sth) ‖ ～于某人的忠告 profit from sb's advice ‖ 从中～ benefit from sth ‖ 为人诚实终～。It pays to be honest.
〖～方〗 shòuyìfāng 〈名〉benefited party
〖～继承人〗 shòuyì jìchéngrén 〈名〉heir beneficiary
〖～权〗 shòuyìquán 〈名〉usufruct; entitlement to benefit: ～人 beneficial owner; user; beneficiary
〖～人〗 shòuyìrén 〈名〉beneficiary: ～利益 beneficial interest ‖ 最终～ ultimate beneficiary
〖～税〗 shòuyìshuì 〈名〉benefit tax
【受用】 shòuyòng 〈动〉enjoy; benefit from: 终身～ benefit from sth all one's life ‖ 使几代人～ benefit several generations
〖～不尽〗 shòuyòng-bùjìn 〈熟〉benefit from sth all one's life; enjoy a benefit forever: 养成良好的习惯,一生将～。If you have a good habit, you will benefit from it all your life.
【受用】 shòuyong 〈形〉feel good; be comfortable: 我今天身体不～。I don't feel well today.
【受援】 shòuyuán 〈动〉get/obtain/receive/secure help/aid (from sb)
〖～国〗 shòuyuánguó 〈名〉recipient country
〖～者〗 shòuyuánzhě 〈名〉aided/assisted person; recipient
【受约人】 shòuyuērén 〈名〉promisee
【受孕】 shòuyùn ＝受胎 shòutāi
〖～率〗 shòuyùnlǜ 〈名〉pregnancy rate
【受灾】 shòuzāi 〈动〉suffer disaster; be hit by a natural calamity/disaster: ～地区 disaster area; disaster-affected area; disaster-stricken area ‖ ～群众 people afflicted by a natural disaster ‖ ～人口 disaster-striken population ‖ ～最重的地区 hardest-hit areas; most affected area
【受者】 shòuzhě 〈名〉receptor
【受之无愧】 shòuzhī-wúkuì 〈熟〉deserve; be worthy of: ～的奖励 well-deserved reward ‖ ～的诺贝尔奖获得者 worthy winner of the Nobel Prize ‖ 他得到这一切的确是～的。He richly deserved all that happened to him. ‖ 英雄称号他～。He fully deserved the title of a hero.
【受之有愧】 shòuzhī-yǒukuì 〈熟〉hardly/rarely deserve sth; be unworthy of sth: 我～。I am not worthy of it. / I don't deserve it.
【受制】 shòuzhì 〈动〉❶ be controlled; be under control: ～于人 be under sb's control ❷ endure hardships/tortures; suffer
〖～合同〗 shòuzhì hétong 〈名〉restricted contract
〖～所有权〗 shòuzhì suǒyǒuquán 〈名〉restricted ownership
【受众】 shòuzhòng 〈名〉readership and audience; audience
【受主】 shòuzhǔ 〈名〉[电子] acceptor: ～密度 acceptor density ‖ ～能级 acceptor level ‖ ～浓度 acceptor concentration
【受阻】 shòuzǔ 〈动〉be barred/blocked/checked/hindered; meet with obstruction: 经济发展～。Economic development was hindered. ‖ 救援物资进城～。Relief supply has been blocked from entering the city. ‖ 施工因天气恶劣而～。The construction was halted/obstructed because of bad weather.
【受罪】 shòuzuì 〈动〉❶ endure hardships/tortures; endure rough conditions; have a hard time ❷ meet sth unpleasant: 和他在一起真～。It's most unpleasant to be with him.

狩 shòu 〈动〉〈书〉❶ hunt (esp in winter): ⇨～猎 ❷ make an inspection tour: 巡～ go on an inspection tour
【狩猎】 shòuliè 〈动〉hunt: ～动物 hunt animals ‖ ～工具 hunting tool ‖ ～专业队 professional hunting team
〖～场〗 shòulièchǎng 〈名〉hunting ground; game land
〖～区〗 shòulièqū 〈名〉hunting ground
【狩月】 shòuyuè 〈名〉[天文] hunter's moon

授 shòu 〈动〉❶ award; confer; give; grant: ～学位 grant sb a degree; confer a degree on sb ‖ 给劳模～奖章 confer medals on model workers ⇨～奖; ～衔; ～意 ❷ teach; instruct: ⇨～课; 函～; 讲～
【授粉】 shòufěn 〈动〉[植物] pollinate; pollenize: ～袋 pollination bag ‖ 人工～ artificial pollination ‖ 异花～ cross-pollination ‖ 自花～ self-pollination
〖～媒介〗 shòufěn méijiè 〈名〉pollinator
〖～器〗 shòufěnqì 〈名〉pollenator
【授计】 shòujì 〈动〉confide a stratagem to sb; tell sb the plan of action
【授奖】 shòujiǎng 〈动〉grant an award to sb; award sb a prize: 授一等奖 award the top prize
〖～仪式〗 shòujiǎng yíshì 〈名〉prize-giving/award ceremony
【授课】 shòukè 〈动〉deliver/give a lecture; give lessons (to sb): 教授每周给学生～两次。The professor lectures to his students twice a week.
【授命】 shòumìng 〈动〉❶ give orders; authorize: 总统～总理组阁。The President authorized the Premier to form a cabinet. ❷〈书〉give/offer one's life; lay down one's life: 临危～ give up one's life in time of danger
【授权】 shòuquán 〈动〉empower; authorize; endorse authority (to); give sb a mandate: 得到政府～ be governmentally authorized (to do sth) ‖ ～发表声明 authorize sb to make a statement ‖ ～代理人 authorized agent ‖ ～法官 commissioned judge
〖～代表〗 shòuquán dàibiǎo 〈名〉authorized representative
〖～代理〗 shòuquán dàilǐ 〈名〉devolution
〖～法案〗 shòuquán fǎ'àn 〈名〉authorization bill
〖～法规〗 shòuquán fǎguī 〈名〉enabling statute
〖～范围〗 shòuquán fànwéi 〈名〉scope of authority
〖～机构〗 shòuquán jīgòu 〈名〉authorized agency
〖～立法〗 shòuquán lìfǎ 〈名〉delegated legislation
〖～令〗 shòuquánlìng 〈名〉warrant
〖～书〗 shòuquánshū 〈名〉letter of authority; letter/power of attorney
〖～文件〗 shòuquán wénjiàn 〈名〉authorization file
〖～银行〗 shòuquán yínháng 〈名〉authorized bank
〖～者〗 shòuquánzhě 〈名〉investor
〖～证书〗 shòuquán zhèngshū 〈名〉certificate of authority; vesting instrument
【授人一鱼,一日有鱼;授人以渔,一生有鱼】 shòu rén yī yú, yī rì yǒu yú; shòu rén yǐ yú, yīshēng yǒu yú 〈熟〉give a man a fish and you feed him for a day; teach him how to fish and you feed him for life
【授人以柄】 shòurényǐbǐng 〈熟〉give sb a handle against oneself
【授时】 shòushí ❶〈名〉[天文] time service ❷〈动〉〈旧〉issue the official calendar
〖～信号〗 shòushí xìnhào 〈名〉time signal
【授室】 shòushì 〈动〉〈书〉marry a woman; take a wife
【授首】 shòushǒu 〈动〉〈书〉(of a tyrant, traitor, etc) be beheaded
【授受】 shòushòu 〈动〉give and accept: 私相～ give and accept in private; illegally pass things between individuals
〖～不亲〗 shòushòu-bùqīn 〈熟〉(of men and women in feudal society) not allow their hands to touch in giving or receiving things—no direct contact is allowed between men and women
【授衔】 shòuxián 〈动〉bestow/confer a title/rank (on sb); give sb a title (of): 授军衔 confer a military rank on sb
【授勋】 shòuxūn 〈动〉confer an order, a medal or a decoration on sb
【授艺】 shòuyì 〈动〉teach sb a trade; pass on skills (to sb)
【授意】 shòuyì 〈动〉incite; inspire; instigate; give sb the idea (to do sth): 由某人～散布的谣言 rumour inspired by sb ‖ 那封信

是在小王的～下写的。That letter was written at Xiao Wang's suggestion.

【授与】 shòuyǔ 〈动〉 award; confer; endow; give; bestow; grant: 一等奖～了班里年龄最小的学生。The first prize went to the youngest child in the class.

【授予】 shòuyǔ 〈动〉 confer; grant; award; give: ～奖学金 grant a scholarship (to a student) ‖ ～权利/特权 grant a right/franchise ‖ ～学位 confer a degree (on/upon sb); grant sb a degree ‖ ～研究奖 award a prize for research ‖ ～专利权 grant a patent right ‖ 被～劳模称号 be given the title of model worker ‖ 他将被～一项特别奖。A special award will be conferred on him. ‖ 他被多次嘉奖，～英勇勋章。He was given commendations and bravery ribbons.

〖～人〗 shòuyǔrén 〈名〉 grantor

售

售 shòu 〈动〉 ❶ sell: ～完 be sold out ‖ 按捆出～ sell by the bundle ‖ 那些货物是按原价～出的。These goods were sold under prime cost. ⇨～货；零～；销～ ❷〈书〉 make sth work; carry out (intrigues): ⇨以～其奸

【售后服务】 shòuhòu fúwù 〈名〉 after/after-sale/post-sale service: 提供全面的～ offer a comprehensive after-sale service

【售后质量保证】 shòuhòu zhìliàng bǎozhèng 〈名〉 post-sale quality guarantee

【售货】 shòuhuò 〈动〉 sell goods: ～报价 (selling) offer ‖ ～经理 sales manager

〖～单〗 shòuhuòdān 〈名〉 sales slip

〖～合同〗 shòuhuò hétong 〈名〉 sales contract

〖～机〗 shòuhuòjī 〈名〉 vending machine

〖～亭〗 shòuhuòtíng 〈名〉 kiosk; stall; stand

〖～员〗 shòuhuòyuán 〈名〉 shop assistant; salesman; saleswoman; salesclerk; salesperson

【售价】 shòujià 〈名〉 (selling) price: ～昂贵 be sold very expensive

【售卖】 shòumài 〈动〉 sell: 那个小店～邮票。That shop sells stamps.

【售票】 shòupiào 〈动〉 sell tickets: ～设备 ticket issuing equipment

〖～处〗 shòupiàochù 〈名〉 ticket/booking/box office: 代理～ ticket agency

〖～口〗 shòupiàokǒu 〈名〉 ticket window

〖～厅〗 shòupiàotīng 〈名〉 booking hall; ticket lobby

〖～员〗 shòupiàoyuán 〈名〉 ticket seller; (of a bus) conductor; (of a railway station) booking-office clerk; ticket clerk; (of a theatre) box-office clerk

兽

兽 shòu ❶〈名〉 animal; beast: 驯～ tame wild animals ⇨～医；飞禽走～；野～ ❷〈形〉 brutal; bestial: ⇨～性

【兽环】 shòuhuán 〈名〉 door-knocker (in the shape of an animal head with a ring held between the teeth)

【兽聚鸟散】 shòujù-niǎosàn 〈熟〉 get together and disperse like animals and birds

【兽类】 shòulèi 〈名〉 beasts; animals

〖～学〗 shòulèixué 〈名〉 mammalogy; therology

【兽力车】 shòulìchē 〈名〉 animal-drawn cart

【兽皮】 shòupí 〈名〉 (animal) hide

【兽尸】 shòushī 〈名〉 carcass

【兽炭】 shòutàn 〈名〉〈旧〉 animal charcoal

【兽王】 shòuwáng 〈名〉 king of beasts—lion

【兽行】 shòuxíng 〈名〉 ❶ brutal act; brutality; cruelty; savagery ❷ act of lust

【兽性】 shòuxìng 〈名〉 brutish nature; barbarity; savage cruelty

【兽医】 shòuyī 〈名〉 veterinarian; veterinary surgeon; vet: ～检查 veterinary inspection ‖ ～卫生检验 veterinary sanitary inspection

〖～学〗 shòuyīxué 〈名〉 veterinary medicine/science

〖～院〗 shòuyīyuàn 〈名〉 veterinary hospital

〖～站〗 shòuyīzhàn 〈名〉 veterinary station

〖～治疗学〗 shòuyī zhìliáoxué 〈名〉 zootherapy

【兽疫】 shòuyì 〈名〉 epizootic disease; epizootic

〖～学〗 shòuyìxué 〈名〉 epizootiology

【兽欲】 shòuyù 〈名〉 animal/bestial desire: 发泄～ gratify one's animal desires

【兽中之王】 shòuzhōngzhīwáng ＝ 兽王 shòuwáng

绶

绶 shòu 〈名〉 silk ribbon attached to an official seal or a medal

【绶带】 shòudài 〈名〉 ribbon (attached to an official seal or a medal); cordon: 佩带～ wear the ribbon

〖～鸟〗 shòudàiniǎo 〈名〉 paradise flycatcher

瘦

瘦 shòu 〈形〉 ❶ thin; emaciated: 脸～ have a thin face ‖ 又高又～ tall and skinny ‖ 他～了。He has lost weight. ‖ 他老是发愁，人都～得皮包骨头了。He was worrying himself into a skeleton. ‖ 她因长期生病而消～。Her long illness leaned her body. / She was emaciated by long illness. ‖ 这匹马～得可怜。The poor horse looked all skin and bone(s). ⇨骨～如柴；面黄肌～ ❷ (of strokes in Chinese handwriting) thin: 字体～硬 characters with thin but powerful strokes ❸ (of meat) lean: ⇨～肉；挑肥拣～ ❹ (of clothes) tight: 她的新裙子有点～。Her new dress is a bit tight. ‖ 这鞋我穿着肥～正合适。These shoes fit me well. They are neither too loose nor too tight. ❺ (of land) poor; barren; sterile; unproductive: ～田 poor/barren/sterile/unproductive land

【瘦瘪】 shòubiě 〈形〉 thin and hollow

【瘦长】 shòucháng 〈形〉 long/tall and thin: 脸型～ have a thin and long face ‖ 身材～ tall and slender figure

【瘦高挑儿】 shòugāotiāor 〈名〉〈方〉 tall and slender figure/person

【瘦骨嶙峋】 shòugǔ-línxún 〈熟〉 skinny; bony; a walking skeleton; a bag of bones; all skin and bones: ～的手 skeleton hand ‖ 那时他～。He was like a bag of bones at that time.

【瘦骨伶仃】 shòugǔ-língdīng 〈熟〉 gaunt; skinny and scrawny; thin and weak

【瘦果】 shòuguǒ 〈名〉[植物] achene

【瘦瘠】 shòují 〈形〉 ❶ (of a person) thin and weak ❷ (of land) barren; poor; sterile; infertile: ～的土壤 sterile soil

【瘦金体】 shòujīntǐ 〈名〉 style of Chinese calligraphy originated by Emperor Huizong Zhao Ji (赵佶) of the Song Dynasty, featuring thin and sturdy strokes

【瘦鲸】 shòujīng 〈名〉 scrag; scrag whale

【瘦溜】 shòuliu 〈形〉〈方〉 slim; slender; thin

【瘦煤】 shòuméi 〈名〉 lean/meagre coal

【瘦肉】 shòuròu 〈名〉 lean meat

〖～量〗 shòuròuliàng 〈名〉 cutability

〖～型〗 shòuròuxíng 〈名〉 animals bred for lean meat

【瘦弱】 shòuruò 〈形〉 emaciated; thin and weak: 身体～ weak health

【瘦身】 shòushēn ＝ 减肥 jiǎnféi

【瘦死的骆驼比马大】 shòusǐde luòtuo bǐ mǎ dà 〈熟〉 a starved camel is bigger than a horse—when the mighty fall, they still command more respect than the man in the street

【瘦土】 shòutǔ 〈名〉 infertile/barren/sterile soil

【瘦小】 shòuxiǎo 〈形〉 thin and small: 身材～ be slight of figure ‖ ～的男子汉 man of spare frame

【瘦型体质】 shòuxíng tǐzhì 〈名〉 ectomorph

【瘦削】 shòuxuē 〈形〉 bony; skinny; gaunt: 面孔～ haggard/emaciated face ‖ 身体～ spare figure ‖ 他愈来愈～而苍白了。He grew gaunt and pallid. ‖ 这孩子饿得面颊～。Hunger thinned the boy's cheeks.

【瘦子】 shòuzi 〈名〉 thin/skinny person

shū

殳

殳 shū 〈名〉 ancient weapon made of bamboo

书

书 shū ❶〈动〉 write: ⇨～写；罄竹难～ ❷〈名〉 style of calligraphy; script: ⇨草～；隶～ ❸〈名〉 book: 查禁/审查～ ban/censor a book ‖ 重印/修订/改写～ reprint/revise/rewrite a book ‖ 评论/翻译/写～ review/translate/write a book ‖ 为～编目 catalogue a book ‖ 地理/历史/语法～ book of geography/history/grammar ‖ ～已出版。The book is in print. ‖ 他藏～很多。He is well-off in books. ‖ 这～已绝版。The book went out of print. ❹〈名〉 document: ⇨申请～；说明～；证～ ❺〈名〉 letter: ⇨～信；家～

【书案】 shū'àn 〈名〉〈书〉writing desk
【书包】 shūbāo 〈名〉schoolbag; satchel: 小学生～ schoolboy's satchel
〖～带〗 shūbāodài 〈名〉book strap [used by school children]
【书报】 shūbào 〈名〉books, newspapers, and periodicals: ～订户 subscribers of newspapers and magazines
〖～费〗 shūbàofèi 〈名〉allowance for buying books and periodicals
【书背】 shūbèi 〈名〉spine (of a book); back of a bound book
【书本】 shūběn 〈名〉book: 啃～ hit one's books ‖ ～知识 book learning/knowledge ‖ ～散架了。The book fell apart.
【书不尽言】 shūbùjìnyán 〈熟〉[an expression often used to end a letter] what I write is not all I want to say; more might be said, but I must stop here
【书册】 shūcè 〈名〉(bound) book
【书场】 shūchǎng 〈名〉public gathering place where professional entertainers perform storytelling, cross talk, etc
【书呈】 shūchéng 〈名〉〈旧〉letter submitted to one's superior
【书痴】 shūchī 〈名〉〈书〉pedant; bookworm
【书橱】 shūchú 〈名〉bookcase
【书呆子】 shūdāizi 〈名〉pedant; bookworm
【书丹】 shūdān 〈动〉write an epitaph
【书单】 shūdān 〈名〉book list
【书挡】 shūdǎng 〈名〉bookend
【书到用时方恨少】 shū dào yòng shí fāng hèn shǎo 〈熟〉a book is known in time of need: ～,事非经过不知难。Having a chance to use our book learning, we regret that it is meagre; having accomplished a task, we begin to appreciate its difficulty.
【书店】 shūdiàn 〈名〉bookshop; bookstore: 开～ open a bookshop
【书牍】 shūdú 〈名〉〈书〉letters; correspondence: 商业～ commercial correspondence
【书蠹】 shūdù 〈名〉❶ bookworm ❷〈喻〉pedant; bookworm
【书段】 shūduàn 〈名〉(of professional storytelling) episode
【书法】 shūfǎ 〈名〉penmanship; calligraphy; handwriting: 教～ train (sb) in handwriting ‖ 练/学～ practise/learn calligraphy ‖ ～技巧 skill in calligraphy ‖ ～练习 drills to improve one's handwriting ‖ 石碑上的～ calligraphy on stone tablets
〖～家〗 shūfǎjiā 〈名〉calligrapher; calligraphist; chirographer; penman
【书坊】 shūfāng 〈名〉〈旧〉bookshop with a printing workshop
【书房】 shūfáng 〈名〉study
【书扉】 shūfēi 〈名〉title page (of a book): 在～处签名 sign (one's) name on the title page ‖ ～上有作者亲笔题字。The title page is autographed by the author.
【书稿】 shūgǎo 〈名〉literary manuscript: 编辑～ edit a manuscript ‖ 校对～ proofread a manuscript ‖ 录用～ accept a manuscript ‖ 退还～ reject a manuscript ‖ 修改～ revise a manuscript ‖ 打印/手写～ typewritten/handwritten manuscript ‖ 真迹～ authentic/original manuscript ‖ 这部著作的～已经完成。The work has been completed in manuscript.
【书贾】 shūgǔ 〈名〉〈书〉bookseller
【书鼓】 shūgǔ 〈名〉*shugu* [small drum played in *dagu* performances]
【书馆】 shūguǎn 〈名〉❶〈旧〉private school ❷〈方〉teahouse featuring storytelling
【书柜】 shūguì 〈名〉book cabinet; bookcase
【书函】 shūhán 〈名〉❶ ＝ 书套 shūtào ❷ letters; correspondence: 定期～ regular letters ‖ 商业～ commercial letters ‖ 索赔～ claim letter
【书翰】 shūhàn 〈名〉❶ ＝ 书法 shūfǎ ❷ letters; correspondence
【书号】 shūhào 〈名〉book number: 国际标准～ International Standard Book Number (ISBN)
【书后】 shūhòu 〈名〉postscript (PS)
【书画】 shūhuà 〈名〉painting and calligraphy: 喜欢中国～ be fond of Chinese painting and calligraphy
〖～大师〗 shūhuà dàshī 〈名〉master of painting and calligraphy
〖～展〗 shūhuàzhǎn 〈名〉exhibition of painting and calligraphy: 举办～ give an exhibition on paintings and calligraphy
【书会】 shūhuì 〈名〉assembling/gathering of calligraphers
【书籍】 shūjí 〈名〉books; works; literature: 收集～ collect books ‖ 将～编目 catalogue books ‖ 数学～ mathmetical literature ‖ 文学～ books of literature ‖ 淫秽～ dirty/foul/indecent/lewd books
【书脊】 shūjǐ 〈名〉spine of a book: ～文字 words on the spine of a book
【书记】 shūji 〈名〉❶ secretary: 党委～ secretary of the Party committee ‖ 副～ deputy secretary ‖ 市委～ secretary of the City Party Committee ‖ 县委第一～ first secretary of the County Party Committee ‖ 总～ general secretary ❷ clerk
〖～处〗 shūjichù 〈名〉secretariat: 联合国～ United Nations Secretariat
〖～员〗 shūjiyuán 〈名〉clerk: 法庭～ court clerk
【书家】 shūjiā 〈名〉calligrapher; calligraphist
【书架】 shūjià 〈名〉bookshelf; bookcase; book-stack; bookstand: 固定式～ built-in bookcase ‖ 双面～ double-faced bookshelf
【书柬】 shūjiǎn ＝ 书简 shūjiǎn
【书简】 shūjiǎn 〈名〉letters; correspondence: 机密～ confidential letters ‖ 匿名～ anonymous letters ‖ 商务～ business/commercial letter ‖ 正式～ standard/formal letter
【书局】 shūjú 〈名〉press; publishing house; book company
【书卷】 shūjuàn 〈名〉〈书〉book
〖～气〗 shūjuànqì 〈名〉bookishness; scholarliness
【书刊】 shūkān 〈名〉books and periodicals: 黄色～ pornographic books and periodicals
〖～审查制度〗 shūkān shěnchá zhìdù 〈名〉publication censorship
〖～租赁处〗 shūkān zūlìnchù 〈名〉lending library
【书口】 shūkǒu 〈名〉fore edge
【书库】 shūkù 〈名〉stack room; stacks
【书立】 shūlì 〈名〉bookend
【书吏】 shūlì 〈名〉〈旧〉government clerk
【书林】 shūlín 〈名〉〈书〉forest of books—treasury of books
【书录】 shūlù 〈名〉bibliography
【书簏】 shūlù 〈名〉❶ bamboo bookcase ❷〈书〉bookish person; pedant
【书眉】 shūméi 〈名〉top of a page; top margin
【书迷】 shūmí 〈名〉❶ bookworm; book fiend ❷ professional storytelling fan
【书面】 shūmiàn 〈形〉written: ～报价 paper bid ‖ ～备忘录 memorandum in writing ‖ ～材料 written material ‖ ～抗议 written protest ‖ ～凭证 written confirmation ‖ ～契据 written memorandum ‖ ～请愿 written petition ‖ ～委托 written commission ‖ ～协定 written agreement ‖ ～意见 opinion in writing ‖ ～英语 written English ‖ 你必须注意提高你的～表达能力。You must pay attention to and try to improve your written expression.
〖～保证〗 shūmiàn bǎozhèng 〈名〉written guarantee: 给某人～ give sb assurance in black and white
〖～报告〗 shūmiàn bàogào 〈名〉written report
〖～裁决〗 shūmiàn cáijué 〈名〉written decision/verdict: 法官的～将于明晨公布。The written decision of the judge will be issued tomorrow morning.
〖～答复〗 shūmiàn dáfù 〈名〉written reply: 得到/给予～ get/give a written reply ‖ 请做～。Please give us a written reply.
〖～合同〗 shūmiàn hétong 〈名〉written contract; contract in writing
〖～鉴定〗 shūmiàn jiàndìng 〈名〉written expert testimony
〖～警告〗 shūmiàn jǐnggào 〈名〉written warning
〖～申请〗 shūmiàn shēnqǐng 〈名〉written application: 申请人应提出～。Applicants should apply in writing.
〖～声明〗 shūmiàn shēngmíng 〈名〉written statement: 发表～ issue a written statement
〖～体〗 shūmiàntǐ 〈名〉literary style
〖～通知〗 shūmiàn tōngzhī 〈名〉written notice: 对某人发出～ serve written notice to sb
〖～形式〗 shūmiàn xíngshì 〈名〉written form: 以～ in written form
〖～语〗 shūmiànyǔ 〈名〉written/literary language: 用～表达 express in book language
〖～预审〗 shūmiàn yùshěn 〈名〉written preliminary hearing
〖～证据〗 shūmiàn zhèngjù 〈名〉documentary evidence; evidence in writing; literal proof; written evidence
〖～证明〗 shūmiàn zhèngmíng 〈名〉written proof/certificate
【书名】 shūmíng 〈名〉title (of a book)
〖～号〗 shūmínghào 〈名〉book title mark 《》
〖～页〗 shūmíngyè 〈名〉title page
【书目】 shūmù 〈名〉booklist; title catalogue: 参考～ list of reference books; bibliography

〖～分类法〗 shūmù fēnlèifǎ 〈名〉 bibliographic classification
【书脑】 shūnǎo 〈名〉 headband (of a hard-cover book)
【书皮】 shūpí 〈名〉 ❶ book cover: 设计～ design the cover (of a book) ‖ 缎面～ satin book cover ❷ dust cover: 包～ wrap a book *in dust cover*
〖～纸〗 shūpízhǐ 〈名〉 paper book/dust cover
【书评】 shūpíng 〈名〉 book review: 写～ do/write a book review ‖ ～专页 book page [in newspapers]
〖～撰稿人〗 shūpíng zhuàngǎorén 〈名〉 book reviewer
【书契】 shūqì 〈名〉〈书〉 characters; script
【书签】 shūqiān 〈名〉 ❶ bookmark ❷ title label on the cover of an ancient Chinese book
【书券】 shūquàn 〈名〉 book token
【书商】 shūshāng 〈名〉 bookseller; bookmaker: 旧书～ bookseller of secondhand books
【书社】 shūshè 〈名〉 ❶ 〈旧〉 literary club: 成立～ form a literary club ‖ 解散～ break up/disband a literary club ‖ 组织～ organize *a literary club* ❷ *publishing house*: 岳麓～ Yuelu Publishing House
【书生】 shūshēng 〈名〉 intellectual; scholar; pedant: 白面～ fair-complexioned scholar; inexperienced young scholar ‖ 文弱～ frail scholar
〖～气〗 shūshēngqì 〈名〉 bookishness; scholarliness; bookish air; bookish cast of mind: ～十足 behave like a bookish scholar; be bookish and naive ‖ 他刚出校门，还未脱～。 Fresh from school, he's still quite bookish.
〖～之见〗 shūshēngzhījiàn 〈名〉 bookish approach; pedantic view
【书市】 shūshì 〈名〉 book fair: 举办～ hold a book fair ‖ 特价～ discounted book fair
【书手】 shūshǒu 〈名〉〈旧〉 scribe; copyist
【书塾】 shūshú 〈名〉〈旧〉 private school: 上～ attend/enter a private school; go to a private school
【书肆】 shūsì 〈名〉〈书〉 bookshop; bookstore: 经营～ run/manage/operate a bookstore
【书摊】 shūtān 〈名〉 bookstall; bookstand; newsstand
【书坛】 shūtán 〈名〉 ❶ calligraphers' circles: ～新秀 promising calligrapher ❷ storytellers' circles: ～奇才 storytelling talent
【书套】 shūtào 〈名〉 book jacket; slipcover (for a book): 装入～ mount in the slipcase ‖ 皮～ leather slipcase
【书体】 shūtǐ 〈名〉 calligraphic style; style of calligraphy: 斜～ italicized chirography
【书亭】 shūtíng 〈名〉 book-kiosk; bookstall
【书童】 shūtóng 〈名〉〈旧〉 page boy
【书屋】 shūwū 〈名〉 ❶ 〈旧〉 study ❷ bookstore; bookshop
【书香】 shūxiāng 〈名〉 intellectual/literary family: ～世家 eminent family of intellectuals ‖ ～子弟 *children of an intellectual* family ‖ 她家世代～。 She comes from a long line of scholars.
〖～门第〗 shūxiāng-méndì 〈熟〉 literary/intellectual family; family of scholars
【书写】 shūxiě 〈动〉 write: ～仓促 write hastily ‖ ～清晰 legible writing ‖ ～自如 write with facility ‖ 用铅笔～ write with a pencil ‖ 在纸的正反两面～ write on both sides of the paper ‖ ～错误 clerical error/mistake ‖ 这钢笔～流畅。 The pen writes smoothly/well.
〖～格式〗 shūxiě géshi 〈名〉 form of a certain type of writing
〖～纸〗 shūxiězhǐ 〈名〉 writing paper
【书心】 shūxīn 〈名〉 type/printing area
【书信】 shūxìn 〈名〉 letter; written message; correspondence: 一封～ a letter ‖ 保持～往来 keep up correspondence (with) ‖ 断绝～往来 break off correspondence (with) ‖ 恢复/终止～往来 renew/drop correspondence (with) ‖ ～不断 be in constant correspondence (with) ‖ 私人～ *personal letter*
〖～电报〗 shūxìn diànbào 〈名〉 letter telegram (LT)
〖～格式〗 shūxìn géshi 〈名〉 form of a letter
〖～集〗 shūxìnjí 〈名〉 collected letters
〖～体〗 shūxìntǐ 〈名〉 epistolary style: ～诗歌 epistolary poem
〖～炸弹〗 shūxìn zhàdàn 〈名〉 letter bomb
【书页】 shūyè 〈名〉 (book) page; printed page: 散～ loose page ‖ 折角的～ dog-eared page
【书影】 shūyǐng 〈名〉 sample pages (of a book or magazine)
【书友会】 shūyǒuhuì 〈名〉 book club
【书院】 shūyuàn 〈名〉〈旧〉 academy of classical learning
【书札】 shūzhá 〈名〉〈书〉 letters; correspondence: 一捆～ a bundle of letters
【书斋】 shūzhāi 〈名〉 study
【书展】 shūzhǎn 〈名〉 ❶ book exhibition/fair: 参加～ attend a book fair ‖ 举办～ run/hold/have/give a book exhibition; have/hold a book fair ‖ 国际～ international book exhibition ‖ 少儿～ exhibition of children's books ❷ calligraphy exhibition: 个人～ one-man calligraphy exhibition
【书证】 shūzhèng 〈名〉 [法律] documentary evidence; written instrument
【书桌】 shūzhuō 〈名〉 (writing) desk; secretaire: 一张～ a desk ‖ 收拾～ clear up one's desk

抒 shū 〈动〉 ❶ express; give expression to; convey: ⇨～怀; ～情; 各～己见 ❷ ＝纾③ shū
【抒发】 shūfā 〈动〉 express; give expression to; voice: ～感情 express one's sentiments/feelings ‖ ～建设者们的壮志豪情 convey *the determination and lofty ideals of the builders*
【抒怀】 shūhuái 〈动〉 pour out one's heart; unburden one's heart
【抒情】 shūqíng 〈动〉 express/convey one's emotions
〖～歌曲〗 shūqíng gēqǔ 〈名〉 lyric song
〖～散文〗 shūqíng sǎnwén 〈名〉 lyric prose
〖～诗〗 shūqíngshī 〈名〉 lyric (poetry)
【抒写】 shūxiě 〈动〉 express in writing; write of; describe: 这本书～了他在中国的所见所闻。 The book describes what he saw and heard in China.

纾 shū ❶ 〈形〉〈书〉 comfortably off, well-to-do: 岁丰人～ people are comfortably off in a bumper harvest year ❷ 〈动〉 make sb better-off; make circumstances easier ❸ 〈动〉〈书〉 relieve; remove; alleviate: ⇨～祸; ～难 ❹ 〈动〉〈书〉 procrastinate; delay
【纾祸】 shūhuò 〈动〉 *rid calamities*
【纾难】 shūnàn 〈动〉 relieve the distress of sb: 毁家～ sell family property to relieve the distress of the people

枢 shū 〈名〉 ❶ pivot; hub: ⇨流水不腐，户～不蠹 ❷ centre: ⇨～纽 ❸ 〈旧〉 key government department; important position: ⇨～要
【枢杆】 shūgān 〈名〉 hinged arm
【枢机】 shūjī 〈名〉 ❶ 〈旧〉 key government post/office ❷ 〈书〉 key to the problem; crux/heart of the matter
〖～主教〗 shūjī zhǔjiào 〈名〉 cardinal (of the Roman Catholic Church)
【枢接】 shūjiē 〈名〉 hinge/pin joint
【枢密院】 Shūmìyuàn 〈名〉 *Privy Council* [UK]: ～颁发令 order in Council ‖ ～官员 privy councillor ‖ ～令 orders of the Council ‖ ～上诉委员会 Committee on Appeals of the Privy Council ‖ ～司法委员会 Judicial Committee of the Privy Council ‖ ～议长 (Lord) President of the Council
【枢纽】 shūniǔ 〈名〉 pivot; hub; axis; key position: ～水利工程 key water-control project ‖ ～作用 pivotal role ‖ 交通～ traffic hub ‖ 水利～ key water-control project; hydro-junction
〖～工程〗 shūniǔ gōngchéng 〈名〉 key project; pivotal project
【枢要】 shūyào 〈名〉〈书〉 central administration: ～部门 department of the central administration
【枢轴】 shūzhóu 〈名〉 pivot; stud
〖～继电器〗 shūzhóu jìdiànqì 〈名〉 pivoted relay

叔 shū 〈名〉 ❶ 〈书〉 third among brothers: ⇨伯仲～季 ❷ husband's younger brother: ～嫂 brother-in-law and sister-in-law ⇨小～子 ❸ *father's younger brother; uncle*: ～侄 *uncle and* nephew ‖ 小～ father's youngest brother ⇨～父 ❹ [used as a form of address for a male relative of one's father's generation but younger than one's father] uncle ❺ [used as a general form of address for a man of one's father's generation but younger than one's father] uncle: 张～ Uncle Zhang
【叔胺】 shū'àn 〈名〉 [化学] tertiary amine
【叔伯】 shūbai 〈名〉 cousins of the same grandfather or great-grandfather: 他们是～兄弟。 They are cousins of the same grandfather.
【叔父】 shūfù 〈名〉 uncle, father's younger brother

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【叔公】 shūgōng 〈名〉❶ husband's uncle ❷〈方〉(paternal) granduncle; great-uncle
【叔母】 shūmǔ 〈名〉aunt; wife of father's brother
【叔婆】 shūpó 〈名〉❶ husband's uncle's wife ❷〈方〉(paternal) grandaunt; great-aunt
【叔叔】 shūshu 〈名〉❶ uncle; father's younger brother ❷ uncle [child's address for any young man]: 警察～ uncle policeman ‖ 李～ Uncle Li
【叔子】 shūzi 〈名〉husband's younger brother; brother-in-law: ⇨小～
【叔祖】 shūzǔ 〈名〉granduncle; great-uncle; (paternal) grandfather's younger brother
【叔祖母】 shūzǔmǔ 〈名〉grandaunt; great-aunt; wife of (paternal) grandfather's younger brother

姝 shū 〈书〉❶〈形〉(of a lady) pretty; lovely: 容色～丽 be extremely pretty ❷〈名〉beauty: 绝代之～ lady of unparalleled beauty ‖ 天下名～ well-known beauty under heaven

殊 shū ❶〈动〉die: ⇨～死 ❷〈形〉different: ⇨～途同归; 悬～ ❸〈形〉outstanding; special; remarkable: ～誉 special honour ⇨～勋; ～遇; 特～ ❹〈副〉〈书〉very much; extremely: ～觉歉然 feel very regretful ‖ ～难相信 very difficult to believe; most unbelievable ❺〈动〉〈书〉cut off; sever
【殊不知】 shūbùzhī 〈动〉❶ [used to quote others' words for correction] who knows that... ❷ little imagine; hardly realize: 我以为她没考上大学，～她都要大学毕业了。I thought she had failed in the college entrance exam. I never dreamed that she was about to graduate from college.
【殊功】 shūgōng 〈名〉outstanding contribution; special achievement; distinguished service: 立下～ render outstanding service
【殊绩】 shūjì = 殊功 shūgōng
【殊荣】 shūróng 〈名〉special honour: 获得～ be granted a special honour
【殊深轸念】 shūshēn-zhěnniàn 〈熟〉express deep solicitude for; feel deeply concerned about
【殊死】 shūsǐ ❶〈形〉desperate; life-and-death: ～较量 contest desperately ‖ ～战斗 life-and-death battle ❷〈名〉〈古〉penalty of decapitation
【殊途同归】 shūtú-tóngguī 〈熟〉reach the same goal by different routes/means; all roads lead to Rome
【殊效】 shūxiào 〈名〉〈书〉special effect; remarkable efficacy
【殊勋】 shūxūn 〈名〉〈书〉outstanding merit; distinguished service: 屡建～ render a series of distinguished services
【殊异】 shūyì 〈形〉❶ different; divergent: 意见～ divergent opinions ‖ 历史和境况～的国家 countries different in history and circumstances ❷ extraordinary; exceptional; unusual
【殊遇】 shūyù 〈名〉special treatment/kindness: 受到～ receive/get special treatment

倏 shū 〈副〉〈书〉swiftly; quickly: ⇨～尔; ～忽; ～然
【倏地】 shūdì 〈副〉suddenly; quickly: 车～停了下来。The car stopped suddenly.
【倏尔】 shū'ěr 〈副〉〈书〉suddenly; quickly: ～不见 suddenly disappear ‖ ～改变计划 suddenly change the plan
【倏忽】 shūhū 〈副〉suddenly; quickly: ～涨落的价格 price that suddenly rises or falls
【倏然】 shūrán 〈副〉〈书〉❶ suddenly; abruptly: ～消失 disappear abruptly ❷ swiftly; quickly

菽 shū 〈名〉〈书〉beans: 不辨～麦 be unable to tell beans from wheat—be ignorant of common things ‖ ～稷 beans and grain ‖ 稻～ rice and beans
【菽麻】 shūmá 〈名〉sunn (hemp)
【菽粟】 shūsù 〈名〉beans and crops: 布帛～ cloth, silk, beans and crops; cloth and grain

梳 shū ❶〈名〉comb: ⇨～篦; ～子 ❷〈动〉comb one's hair: 你的头发得～一～了。Your hair needs combing. ‖ 小女孩把头发～成辫子。The little girl wears her hair in plaits. ⇨～洗; ～妆
【梳篦】 shūbì 〈名〉thick and fine-toothed comb
【梳辫子】 shū biànzi 〈动〉braid one's hair—sort sth out
【梳理】 shūlǐ 〈动〉❶ [纺织] card: 将羊毛～成毛线 card wool into thread ❷ comb (one's hair): 〈喻〉～思路 organize one's ideas ‖ 细心地～头发 comb out one's hair carefully
【梳拢】 shūlǒng 〈动〉❶ comb (one's hair) ❷〈旧〉(of a prostitute) receive a patron for the first time
【梳麻器】 shūmáqì 〈名〉[农业] hemp comb
【梳毛机】 shūmáojī 〈名〉wool card; carding machine
【梳棉】 shūmián 〈动〉[纺织] comb and parallel cotton fibers prior to spinning; card
〖～机〗 shūmiánjī 〈名〉[纺织] carding machine
【梳头】 shūtóu 〈动〉comb one's hair: 早晚～，有益健康。It's good for your health to comb your hair both in the morning and in the evening.
【梳洗】 shūxǐ 〈动〉wash and dress
〖～用具〗 shūxǐ yòngjù 〈名〉toilet articles
【梳妆】 shūzhuāng 〈动〉dress and make up
〖～打扮〗 shūzhuāng-dǎban 〈熟〉deck oneself out; be dressed up; get dressed and made up; dress smartly: 她正在～，准备参加宴会。She is dressing up for a dinner party.
〖～袋〗 shūzhuāngdài 〈名〉washbag
〖～盒〗 shūzhuānghé 〈名〉vanity case
〖～镜〗 shūzhuāngjìng 〈名〉dressing mirror
〖～台〗 shūzhuāngtái 〈名〉dressing table
【梳子】 shūzi 〈名〉comb: 一把～ a comb ‖ 我们用～梳理头发。We use a comb to tidy our hair.

淑 shū 〈形〉(of a woman) fair; pretty: ⇨～静; ～女; 贤～
【淑德】 shūdé 〈名〉female virtue: 基本～ cardinal virtues
【淑静】 shūjìng 〈形〉(of a woman) refined and gentle: ～的女子 refined and gentle woman
【淑美】 shūměi 〈形〉virtuous/refined and beautiful
【淑女】 shūnǚ 〈名〉fair/virtuous maiden; noble lady: 塑造～形象 create an image of a fair maiden

舒 shū ❶〈动〉stretch; unfold; spread; smooth out: ～了一口气 give a sign of relief ⇨～筋活络; ～眉展眼 ❷〈形〉〈书〉slow; unhurried: ⇨～缓 ❸〈形〉leisurely; easy: ⇨～服; ～适; ～坦
【舒畅】 shūchàng 〈形〉happy; entirely free from worry: 身心～ feel happy both in body and mind ‖ 心情～ have ease of mind; feel happy
【舒服】 shūfu ❶〈形〉comfortable: ～的椅子 comfortable chair ‖ 钻进被窝里～极了。It was so nice and cosy tucked up in bed. ❷〈动〉be/feel well: 感觉不～ feel very bad ‖ 今天我有点不～。I don't feel well today. / I am not myself today.
【舒缓】 shūhuǎn 〈形〉❶ slow and unhurried; leisurely: 节奏～ slow rhythm ❷ relaxed; mild: 语气～ be mild in tone ❸ (of a slope) gentle; gradual: ～的山坡 gentle slope
【舒筋活络】 shūjīn-huóluò 〈动〉[中医] stimulate blood circulation and relax muscles and joints
【舒筋活血】 shūjīn-huóxuè 〈动〉[中医] soothe the sinew and quicken the blood
【舒卷】 shūjuǎn 〈动〉〈书〉(of clouds or smoke) curl and uncurl; roll and unroll; roll back and forth: ～自如 roll and unroll freely
【舒快】 shūkuài 〈形〉comfortable and relaxed; refreshed: 觉得～ feel refreshed ‖ 大热天冲淋浴总使我感到～。A shower always refreshes me on hot days.
【舒眉展眼】 shūméi-zhǎnyǎn 〈熟〉unknit the brows and stretch the eyes—beam with joy; be cheerful; be very happy: 成功使她～。Success brought her a beaming face.
【舒散】 shūsàn 〈动〉❶ stretch/flex/relax oneself: ～筋骨 stretch one's limbs; relax one's muscles ‖ ～四肢 stretch one's limbs ❷ shake off one's fatigue or displeasure: ～心中的郁闷 voice/express one's displeasure
【舒声】 shūshēng 〈名〉[语言] (of classical Chinese) level tone, falling-rising tone and falling tone
【舒适】 shūshì 〈形〉comfortable; cosy; snug: 感到极其～ feel very comfortable; feel as snug as a bug in a rug ‖ ～的房间 cosy/snug room ‖ ～的感觉 cosy feeling ‖ ～的生活 comfortable life
〖～带〗 shūshìdài 〈名〉comfort zone [range of temperature considered comfortable for most people, generally 20°C－24°C]
【舒松】 shūsōng 〈形〉relieved and relaxed: 大脑～ relax one's mind
【舒坦】 shūtan 〈形〉comfortable; at ease; carefree: 浑身～ feel all comfortable

【舒心】 shūxīn 〈形〉〈方〉 happy; cheerful; contented: ～一笑 smile cheerfully ‖ 工作～ work going smoothly

【舒徐】 shūxú 〈形〉 leisurely; unhurried: 那条蛇～爬进地洞。The snake crawled sluggishly into a hole.

【舒展】 shūzhǎn 〈动〉 ❶ unfold; extend; smooth out: ～眉头 unknit one's eyebrows ‖ 我们的眼前～着一望无际的平原。The plains extend far and wide in front of us. ❷ limber up; stretch: ～筋骨 limber up one's muscles and joints ‖ ～腰身 stretch one's waist ‖ 在沙发上～一下身子 stretch out on the sofa

【舒张】 shūzhāng 〈名〉[生理] diastole

〖～期〗 shūzhāngqī 〈名〉[医学] diastole

〖～压〗 shūzhāngyā 〈名〉[医学] diastolic pressure

疏[1] shū ❶〈动〉 dredge (a river, etc): ⇨～导;～浚;～通 ❷〈名〉 annotation: ⇨注～

疏[2] shū ❶〈动〉 scatter; thin out; disperse: ～财 give out money to help the poor and the sick ⇨～剪;～散 ❷〈形〉 thin; sparse; scattered: ～林 thin/sparse woods; open forest ‖ ～星 scattered/sparse stars ⇨～密 ❸〈形〉 (of family or social relations) distant; not familiar: 别久情～。Long absent, soon forgotten. ⇨～远;亲～ ❹〈形〉 unfamiliar; unskilful: ⇨荒～;生～ ❺〈形〉 hollow; void: ⇨才～学浅;空～;志大才～ ❻〈形〉 careless; negligent: ～于照顾 be ill cared for ‖ ～于职守 neglect one's duties ⇨～忽;～漏 ❼〈名〉〈旧〉 memorial to the emperor: ⇨上～

【疏不间亲】 shūbùjiànqīn 〈熟〉 casual acquaintances should not come between near relatives; blood is thicker than water

【疏财仗义】 shūcái-zhàngyì ＝ 仗义疏财 zhàngyì-shūcái

【疏淡】 shūdàn ❶〈形〉 sparse; thin: ～的眉毛 thin eyebrows ❷〈动〉 become distant/estranged; drift apart: 他们原是密友,但现在关系～了。They used to be close friends, but now they've drifted apart.

【疏导】 shūdǎo 〈动〉 ❶ dredge: ～河道 dredge a channel ❷ direct; guide: ～交通 clear the road of traffic jams; relieve traffic congestions ‖ 在某人～下 under sb's guidance

【疏放】 shūfàng 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ unbridled; wanton: ～的言语 unbridled speech ❷ (of writing) unrestrained to conventional style, form, etc: 他的诗歌风格～。His poem has an unconventional style.

【疏港】 shūgǎng 〈动〉 regulate the flow of ships and cargoes in a port

【疏果】 shūguǒ 〈名〉[农业] fruit thinning

【疏忽】 shūhu 〈动〉 be careless; neglect; overlook: 完全～ totally neglect (sth) ‖ 无意～ unintentional oversight ‖ 严重～ gross negligence ‖ ～必失。Business neglected is business lost. ‖ 那一点我～了。That point slipped my attention. ‖ 事故是由于～而造成的。The accident was due to negligence/oversight. ‖ 我一时～用了这个词。I used this word from carelessness.

〖～保险单〗 shūhu bǎoxiǎndān 〈名〉 negligence policy

〖～大意〗 shūhu-dàyì 〈熟〉 be careless; neglect; relax one's vigilance

〖～驾驶〗 shūhu jiàshǐ 〈名〉 negligent driving

〖～条款〗 shūhu tiáokuǎn 〈名〉 negligence clause

〖～行为〗 shūhu xíngwéi 〈名〉 negligent act

【疏花】 shūhuā 〈名〉[农业] flower thinning

【疏剪】 shūjiǎn 〈动〉 prune (trees, branches, etc): ～树枝 prune the twigs off; prune away/down/off branches

【疏解】 shūjiě 〈动〉 ❶ mediate; arbitrate; intervene: ～劳资纠纷 mediate in an industrial dispute ❷ relieve; alleviate: ～忧虑 relieve anxiety

【疏浚】 shūjùn 〈动〉 dredge: ～河流 dredge rivers ‖ ～工程 dredging work

【疏狂】 shūkuáng 〈形〉〈书〉 unrestrained; unbridled; wanton: 举止～ wanton behaviour ‖ 生性～ unbridled nature

【疏阔】 shūkuò 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ rough; not well-conceived: 立论～ loosely-conceived argument ❷ unrealistic; impracticable: ～之言 unrealistic talk ❸ long separated: ～数年 be separated for years ❹ estranged; distant: 交往～ have a casual association with sb

【疏懒】 shūlǎn 〈形〉 careless and lazy; indolent: 生性～ be naturally/inherently indolent ‖ 对工作～ be indolent about one's work

【疏朗】 shūlǎng 〈形〉 ❶ thin and clear: 须眉～ thin beard and eyebrows ❷ sanguine; cheerful

【疏离】 shūlí 〈动〉 be estranged and keep apart

【疏漏】 shūlòu 〈名〉 careless omission; slip; oversight: 发现～ discover/find a careless omission ‖ 减少～ try to make fewer slips; reduce slips ‖ 纠正～之处 correct/rectify a careless omission ‖ 弥补～ supply an omission ‖ 指出～ point out an omission ‖ 明显～ glaring omission ‖ 书写～ slip of the pen ‖ 严重的～ grave/serious omission ‖ 有意的～ voluntary omission ‖ 语言～ slip of the tongue/lip ‖ 本书在编写过程中难免有～之处。In writing this book the author cannot hope to have escaped the sin of omission.

【疏略】 shūlüè 〈书〉 ❶〈形〉 rough; sketchy: 画出～的草图 draw a rough picture; sketch out a picture ❷〈动〉 be inaccurate/mistaken: ～之处甚多 have quite a few inaccuracies

【疏落】 shūluò 〈形〉 sparse; scattered: ～的晨星 sparse stars at dawn ‖ 广场上到处坐着疏疏落落的人群。There were people sitting in loose groups all around the square.

【疏密】 shūmì 〈名〉 density; spacing: 行距的～ spacing between the lines ‖ 森林的～ density of a forest

【疏苗】 shūmiáo 〈名〉[农业] seedling thinning

【疏浅】 shūqiǎn 〈形〉 ❶ crude and superficial: 头脑～ superficial mind ‖ ～的议论 superficial argument ❷ distant: 关系～ have a distant association (with sb)

【疏散】 shūsàn ❶〈形〉 sparse; scattered; dispersed: ～的村庄 scattered villages ‖ ～的人群 dispersed crowds ❷〈动〉 evacuate; disperse: ～舰队 disperse the fleet ‖ ～居民 evacuate inhabitants ‖ 被～人员 evacuee ‖ 警察要求人们～。People were asked to disperse by the police. ‖ 战争期间他们的学校～到乡下去了。During the war, their school had been evacuated to the country.

〖～区〗 shūsànqū 〈名〉 dispersed area

【疏失】 shūshī 〈名〉 careless mistake; remissness: 他工作一直～大意。He has always been remiss in his work.

【疏水】 shūshuǐ 〈名〉 drain

〖～扩容箱〗 shūshuǐ kuòróngxiāng 〈名〉 drain flash tank

〖～冷却器〗 shūshuǐ lěngquèqì 〈名〉 drain cooler

〖～器〗 shūshuǐqì 〈名〉 drainer; condensation/drain/moisture trap

〖～箱〗 shūshuǐxiāng 〈名〉 drain tank

【疏松】 shūsōng ❶〈形〉 loose: ～的土壤 loose earth ❷〈动〉 loosen: ～沙地 loosen the sand

【疏通】 shūtōng 〈动〉 ❶ dredge: ～港口 dredge a harbour ‖ ～航道 dredge the waterways ❷ mediate between two parties: 通过朋友的～,他们现在相处融洽。Through the mediation of their friends, they get along very well now.

【疏挖】 shūwā 〈动〉 dredge: ～河道 dredge the channels

【疏懈】 shūxiè 〈形〉 careless; negligent: 工作～ be negligent in one's work; be negligent of one's duties

【疏虞】 shūyú 〈动〉〈书〉 be careless; neglect; overlook

【疏远】 shūyuǎn 〈动〉 alienate; become estranged from; drift apart; distance oneself from: 导致彻底的～ lead to a complete estrangement ‖ 互相～ be estranged from each other ‖ 使两国关系～ chill the relationship between the two countries ‖ 家庭关系～了。Family ties loosed.

摅 shū 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ express; vent: ～怀 express one's feelings ‖ 略～己意 offer a few of one's humble opinions; pass a remark ❷ gallop; prance

输 shū 〈动〉 ❶ transport; convey: ⇨～出;～送;灌～ ❷〈书〉 donate/contribute (money): ～财助战 donate money for the war ⇨～将 ❸ (in a match, game, etc) lose; be beaten/defeated: ～了一个球 concede a goal ‖ ～不起 cannot afford to lose ‖ A～给了B。A lost to B. ‖ 我打牌总是～。I always lose at cards. ⇨～家;认～

【输诚】 shūchéng 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ express one's sincerity: ～结交 make friends in all sincerity ❷ surrender: 无条件～ surrender unconditionally ‖ 向警方～ surrender guns to the police

【输出】 shūchū 〈动〉 ❶ send out ❷ export: 禁止高科技产品～ lay an embargo on the exportation of high-tech products ‖ ～口岸 loading port ‖ ～限额 export quota ‖ 劳务～ export of labour services ‖ 资本～ export of capital ❸ [电学][计算机] give off; emit; output: ～插孔 output jack ‖ ～程序 output program/routine ‖ ～电路 output circuit ‖ ～电压 output voltage ‖ ～功率 output power ‖ ～数据 data-out ‖ ～系统 output system ‖ ～信号 out-

put/outlet signal ‖ ～装置 output device
〖～比〗 shūchūbǐ 〈名〉output ratio
〖～变压器〗 shūchū biànyāqì 〈名〉output transformer
〖～端〗 shūchūduān 〈名〉output terminal; output
〖～端子〗 shūchūduānzi 〈名〉output terminal; output
〖～港〗 shūchūgǎng 〈名〉port of export
〖～记录器〗 shūchū jìlùqì 〈名〉outscriber
〖～监视器〗 shūchū jiānshìqì 〈名〉output/actual monitor
〖～调节器〗 shūchū tiáojiéqì 〈名〉output regulator
〖～许可证〗 shūchū xǔkězhèng 〈名〉export permit/licence
〖～轴〗 shūchūzhóu 〈名〉output shaft
【输电】 shūdiàn 〈动〉transmit electricity: 靠金属～ transmit electricity with metals ‖ 长距离～与配电 long-distance transmission and distribution of electricity
〖～量〗 shūdiànliàng 〈名〉transmission capacity
〖～塔〗 shūdiàntǎ 〈名〉power transmission tower
〖～网〗 shūdiànwǎng 〈名〉power transmission network; grid system: 建造～ construct power transmission network ‖ 扩大～ extend grid system
〖～系统〗 shūdiàn xìtǒng 〈名〉transmission system: ～损失 losses on the transmission system
〖～线路〗 shūdiàn xiànlù 〈名〉transmission line: ～故障 failure of transmission line
〖～效率〗 shūdiàn xiàolǜ 〈名〉efficiency of transmission
【输家】 shūjiā 〈名〉loser: 嘲笑～ jeer at a loser ‖ 同情～ sympathize with a loser
【输将】 shūjiāng 〈动〉〈书〉contribute; donate: 慷慨～ make liberal/generous contributions
【输精管】 shūjīngguǎn 〈名〉ductus deferens; spermatic/seminal duct
〖～结扎术〗 *shūjīngguǎn jiézāshù 〈名〉vasoligation*
〖～切除术〗 shūjīngguǎn qiēchúshù 〈名〉deferentectomy; vasectomy
〖～炎〗 shūjīngguǎnyán 〈名〉deferentitis; spermatitis
【输捐】 shūjuān 〈动〉contribute; donate: 为基金会慷慨～ contribute generously/liberally to the fund ‖ 向灾民～衣物 contribute clothing for the victims
【输理】 shūlǐ 〈动〉be in the wrong
【输卵管】 shūluǎnguǎn 〈名〉oviduct; fallopian tube
〖～结扎术〗 shūluǎnguǎn jiézāshù 〈名〉tubal ligation
〖～绝育〗 shūluǎnguǎn juéyù 〈名〉[医学] tubal sterilization
〖～切除术〗 shūluǎnguǎn qiēchúshù 〈名〉deferentectomy; vasectomy
〖～炎〗 shūluǎnguǎnyán 〈名〉salpingitis
【输尿管】 shūniàoguǎn 〈名〉ureter
〖～囊肿〗 shūniàoguǎn nángzhǒng 〈名〉ureterocele
〖～炎〗 shūniàoguǎnyán 〈名〉ureteritis
【输钱】 shūqián 〈动〉lose money in gambling: 赌博中～比赢钱要容易。In gambling it's much easier to lose money than to win money.
【输入】 shūrù 〈动〉❶ bring in: 把血液～病人体内 transfuse blood to a patient ‖ ～管道 inlet pipe ‖ 能量～ input of energy ‖ 〈喻〉我们需要不时～新鲜血液。We need an infusion of new/fresh blood from time to time. ❷ import; introduce: ～税 import duty ‖ ～限额 import quota ‖ 劳力～ importation of labour ❸ [电学] [计算机] input: 用键盘～ key sth in ‖ ～程序 input/loading routine ‖ ～电量 electrical input ‖ ～电路 input circuit ‖ ～电压 input voltage ‖ ～功率 input power ‖ ～设备 input device ‖ ～损耗 input loss ‖ ～文件 input file ‖ ～信号 input signal ‖ ～装置 input device ‖ 他们把所有的词～并作分类处理。They inputted all the words for sorting.
〖～变压器〗 shūrù biànyāqì 〈名〉input transformer
〖～窗口〗 shūrù chuāngkǒu 〈名〉input window
〖～存储器〗 shūrù cúnchǔqì 〈名〉input storage
〖～端〗 shūrùduān 〈名〉carry-in terminal; input
〖～端子〗 shūrùduānzǐ 〈名〉input terminal; input: AV～ AV input
〖～港〗 shūrùgǎng 〈名〉port of import/entry
〖～缓冲器〗 shūrù huǎnchōngqì 〈名〉input buffer
〖～灵敏度〗 shūrù língmǐndù 〈名〉input sensitivity
〖～申请书〗 shūrù shēnqǐngshū 〈名〉inward entry
〖～许可证〗 shūrù xǔkězhèng 〈名〉import licence
〖～专利〗 shūrù zhuānlì 〈名〉patent of importation
【输沙率】 shūshālǜ 〈名〉[水利] silt discharge; discharge of silt
【输送】 shūsòng 〈动〉convey; transport; carry: ～技术工人 provide (a place) with technical personnel ‖ ～煤气 transport gas ‖ ～热水 convey hot water ‖ 〈喻〉～新鲜血液 infuse new/fresh blood ‖ 通过导线～电 transmit electricity by means of wires
〖～泵〗 shūsòngbèng 〈名〉delivery pump
〖～带〗 shūsòngdài 〈名〉conveyor belt; conveyor
〖～管〗 shūsòngguǎn 〈名〉delivery pipe
〖～机〗 shūsòngjī 〈名〉conveyor; conveying machine: 螺旋～ auger/worm conveyor ‖ 悬挂式～ overhead chain conveyor
〖～器〗 shūsòngqì 〈名〉conveyor; transporter; forwarder
〖～系统〗 shūsòng xìtǒng 〈名〉delivery system
【输血】 shūxuè 〈动〉transfuse blood: 给某人～ give sb a blood transfusion ‖ ～挽救了他的生命。The blood transfusion saved his life. ‖ 他昨天输了一次血。He had a blood transfusion yesterday.
〖～泵〗 shūxuèbèng 〈名〉blood transfusion pump
〖～管〗 shūxuèguǎn 〈名〉blood transfusion tube
〖～器〗 shūxuèqì 〈名〉blood transfusion device; transfusion apparatus
〖～者〗 shūxuèzhě 〈名〉blood donor
【输氧】 shūyǎng 〈动〉treat by oxygen therapy
【输液】 shūyè 〈动〉give/have an infusion: 静脉～ intravenous infusion ‖ 盐水～ saline infusion
〖～管〗 shūyèguǎn 〈名〉infusion/drip tube
〖～架〗 *shūyèjià 〈名〉infusion support*
〖～瓶〗 shūyèpíng 〈名〉drip/infusion bottle
【输赢】 shūyíng 〈名〉❶ victory or defeat: 不计～ disregard winnings and losses ‖ 我们有输有赢。We win some and lose some. ❷ (of gambling) gains and losses
【输油】 shūyóu 〈动〉*transport oil: ～设备 oil transporting appliance*
〖～泵〗 shūyóubèng 〈名〉fuel delivery pump
〖～管〗 shūyóuguǎn 〈名〉petroleum/oil pipeline: 在道路下面铺设～ lay oil pipelines under the road ‖ 爆裂/破裂的～ burst/broken pipeline ‖ 堵塞的～ blocked oil pipeline
〖～软管〗 shūyóu ruǎnguǎn 〈名〉oil hose

毹 shū → 氍毹 qúshū

蔬 shū 〈名〉vegetables
【蔬菜】 shūcài 〈名〉vegetables; greens; green-stuff: 卖～ sell vegetables ‖ 种～ grow vegetables ‖ 多叶/绿叶～ leafy/green vegetables ‖ 新鲜～ fresh vegetables
〖～工厂〗 shūcài gōngchǎng 〈名〉vegetable factory
〖～加工〗 shūcài jiāgōng 〈名〉vegetable processing
〖～农场〗 shūcài nóngchǎng 〈名〉market gardon; truck farm
〖～学〗 shūcàixué 〈名〉olericulture
〖～园〗 shūcàiyuán 〈名〉herbary
〖～栽培〗 shūcài zāipéi 〈名〉olericulture; vegetable growing/farming
〖～作物〗 shūcài zuòwù 〈名〉vegetable crop
【蔬果】 shūguǒ 〈名〉vegetables and fruits: 多食～有益健康。It's good for one's health to eat more vegetables and fruits.

儵 shū 〈书〉＝倏 shū

shú

秫 shú 〈名〉sorghum; *kaoliang*
【秫秸】 shújiē 〈名〉sorghum stalk; *kaoliang* stalk
【秫米】 shúmǐ 〈名〉husked sorghum
【秫秫】 shúshú 〈名〉〈方〉sorghum; *kaoliang*

孰 shú 〈代〉〈书〉❶ what; who: ⇨人非圣贤，～能无过 ❷ who; which: 吾与徐公～美？Who is more handsome, Master Xu or I?

赎 shú 〈动〉❶ redeem; ransom: 还没有出钱去～，他就被警察救了出来。He was rescued by the police before the ransom was

paid. ‖ 他被绑票待～。He was kidnapped for ransom. ⇨～当；～金；～身 ❷ atone for (a crime)：⇨～罪；将功～罪
【赎当】 shúdàng 〈动〉 take sth out of pawn; redeem sth pawned：～首饰 take jewellry out of pawn
【赎回】 shúhuí 〈动〉 ransom; redeem：～被绑架的男孩 ransom the kidnapped boy ‖ ～抵押品 redeem a mortgage ‖ 从当铺～戒指 redeem one's ring from the pawnshop ‖ ～合同 contract of ransom ‖ 出示这张当票，你就能～手表。Present this pawn ticket and you'll be able to redeem your watch.
〖～价〗 shúhuíjià 〈名〉 redemption price
〖～票据〗 shúhuí piàojù 〈名〉 redeemed bill
〖～权〗 shúhuíquán 〈名〉 power/right of redemption; redeemable right
〖～债券〗 shúhuí zhàiquàn 〈名〉 debt redemption
〖～者〗 shúhuízhě 〈名〉 redeemer
〖～证书〗 shúhuí zhèngshū 〈名〉 ransom bill
【赎价】 shújià 〈名〉 ransom (price)：～太高。The ransom is too high.
【赎金】 shújīn 〈名〉 ransom (money)：一大笔～ a large ransom ‖ 交付～ pay the ransom ‖ 索要～ demand a ransom ‖ 绑匪要他交付两百万～。The kidnappers demanded of him a ransom of two million dollars.
【赎款】 shúkuǎn ＝ 赎金 shújīn
【赎买】 shúmǎi 〈动〉 redeem; buy out/back：～抵押财产 redeem a mortgage
〖～政策〗 shúmǎi zhèngcè 〈名〉 policy for redemption; buying-out policy
【赎身】 shúshēn 〈动〉 (of slaves, prostitutes, etc) redeem/ransom oneself; buy back one's freedom：为奴隶～ buy back the freedom of slaves
【赎刑】 shúxíng 〈动〉 redeem sb from punishment by paying a ransom：他想付赎金为儿子～。He wanted to pay a ransom to redeem his son from punishment.
【赎罪】 shúzuì 〈动〉 atone for one's crime; expiate an offence：立功～ perform meritorious services to atone for one's crime ‖ 以苦行～ do penance for one's crime
〖～金〗 shúzuìjīn 〈名〉 blood/sin money; atonement payment
〖～券〗 shúzuìquàn 〈名〉 indulgence [a practice of medieval Roman Catholic Church]：出售～ sell indulgences
〖～日〗 Shúzuìrì 〈名〉 [宗教] Yom Kippur; Day of Atonement
〖～者〗 shúzuìzhě 〈名〉 expiator

塾 shú 〈名〉〈旧〉 private or family school：⇨私～
【塾师】 shúshī 〈名〉 private tutor

熟 shú 〈形〉 ❶ cooked; done：～得慢 cook slowly ‖ ～过了 be overcooked ‖ 不够～ not be cooked enough/thoroughly ‖ ～肉 cooked meat ‖ 肉～了。The meat is done. ‖ 这种米比那种米容易～。This kind of rice cooks more quickly than that kind. ‖ 马铃薯还没～。The potatoes aren't properly cooked. ⇨～食；生米煮成～饭 ❷ (of fruit, rice, wheat, etc) ripe; mature：～果 mature fruit ‖ 菜园子里的番茄已～了。The kitchen garden is ripe with tomatoes. ⇨成～；瓜～蒂落；早～ ❸ processed：⇨～料；～铁；～橡胶 ❹ familiar; well acquainted：我跟他不～。I'm not personally acquainted with him. ‖ 这地方我最～。I know this place very well. ⇨～人；～视无睹；耳～ ❺ skilled; experienced; practised：⇨～练；～能生巧 ❻ deep; thorough：睡得～ sleep soundly ⇨～睡；深思～虑
⇨shóu
【熟谙】 shú'ān 〈动〉〈书〉 be familiar with; be well acquainted with：～民间小调 be familiar with folk tunes ‖ ～时事 be well acquainted with the current events ‖ ～天象 be well acquainted with astronomical phenomena
【熟菜】 shúcài 〈名〉 cooked/prepared food
【熟道】 shúdào ＝ 熟路 shúlù
【熟地】 shúdì 〈名〉 ❶ cultivated/tilled land ❷ ＝ 熟地黄 shúdìhuáng
〖～黄〗 shúdìhuáng 〈名〉 [中药] prepared rhizome of rehmannia
【熟番】 shúfān 〈名〉 border tribes who were assimilated to the Han Chinese
【熟化】 shúhuà 〈动〉 ❶ [农业] cultivate; till：～过的地 cultivated land ❷ ripen
【熟荒】 shúhuāng 〈名〉 [农业] once cultivated land; abandoned cultivated land
〖～地〗 shúhuāngdì ＝ 熟荒 shúhuāng
【熟记】 shújì 〈动〉 learn by heart/rote; memorize; commit to memory：～台词 memorize the lines; learn one's lines by rote ‖ ～这首诗 memorize the poem ‖ 很快～ memorize sth quickly
【熟见】 shújiàn 〈动〉 (of things) be often seen：～的植物 commonly seen plant
【熟客】 shúkè 〈名〉 frequent visitor：一家饭店的～ frequent customer of a restaurant
【熟练】 shúliàn 〈形〉 skilled; practised; proficient：保持～程度 keep one's hand in
〖～工〗 shúliàngōng 〈名〉 skilled worker; journeyman
〖～劳动〗 shúliàn láodòng 〈名〉 skilled labour
【熟料】 shúliào 〈名〉 fired refractory material; grog; clinker
【熟路】 shúlù 〈名〉 beaten track; familiar road/route
【熟门熟路】 shúmén-shúlù 〈熟〉 familiar door and familiar road—things that one knows well
【熟能生巧】 shúnéngshēngqiǎo 〈熟〉 practice makes perfect; skill comes from practice; dexterity comes by experience
【熟年】 shúnián 〈名〉 bumper/good year
【熟皮】 shúpí ❶ 〈动〉 tan/process hides ❷ 〈名〉 processed leather; tanned hide
【熟漆】 shúqī 〈名〉 lacquer
【熟人】 shúrén 〈名〉 acquaintance：老～ old acquaintance ‖ 一般的～ speaking acquaintance ‖ 在我的～圈子中，没有人会做这种事。No one I know would do such a thing.
【熟稔】 shúrěn 〈动〉〈书〉 be quite familiar with; be conversant with：～现代音乐 be thoroughly familiar with modern music
【熟石膏】 shúshígāo 〈名〉 plaster of Paris; plaster
【熟石灰】 shíshíhuī 〈名〉 slaked lime
【熟食】 shúshí 〈名〉 prepared/cooked food
〖～店〗 shúshídiàn 〈名〉 delicatessen
【熟视无睹】 shúshì-wúdǔ 〈熟〉 turn a blind eye to (what one sees everyday); pay no attention/heed to a familiar sight; ignore
【熟识】 shúshi 〈动〉 know well; be well acquainted with：彼此～ be intimately acquainted with each other
【熟手】 shúshǒu 〈名〉 old/practised hand：木雕～ old hand at woodcarving ‖ 做点心的～ practised hand at making pastries
【熟睡】 shúshuì 〈动〉 sleep soundly/deadly/deeply/heavily; be fast/sound asleep：兴奋很久之后，孩子们～了。The children fell into a sound sleep after all the excitement.
【熟丝】 shúsī 〈名〉 [纺织] boiled silk
【熟思】 shúsī 〈动〉 ponder deeply; consider carefully; deliberate：未经～ without fully deliberating the question
【熟铁】 shútiě 〈名〉 wrought iron：打造～ strike wrought iron ‖ ～管 wrought iron pipe
【熟铜】 shútóng 〈名〉 wrought copper
【熟土】 shútǔ 〈名〉 [农业] mellow soil
【熟悉】 shúxī 〈动〉 know well; be familiar with; have an intimate knowledge of：～材料 acquaint oneself with the facts ‖ ～当地情况 familiarize oneself with the local conditions ‖ ～工作 be not new to the task; get to know one's work ‖ ～内情 be familiar with the inner workings (of) ‖ ～生产 be familiar with the production process ‖ 不太～ not be familiar enough (with sth) ‖ 非常～ be well acquainted (with sth) ‖ ～的面孔 familiar face ‖ 他们彼此很～。They know each other very well.
【熟习】 shúxí 〈动〉 be skilful at; be familiar with; acquire the knack of; be practised in：～业务 be practised in one's business
【熟橡胶】 shúxiàngjiāo 〈名〉 vulcanized rubber
【熟语】 shúyǔ 〈名〉 idiom; idiomatic phrase：掌握～用法 master the usage of idioms
【熟知】 shúzhī 〈动〉 know very well; know intimately
【熟字】 shúzì 〈名〉 word already learned; familiar word

shǔ

暑 shǔ ❶ 〈形〉 hot：⇨～气；～天 ❷ 〈名〉 hot weather; heat; summer：⇨～假；寒来～往 ❸ 〈名〉 [中医] summer heat [one of the six external factors which cause diseases—wind, cold, sum-

mer heat, humidity, dryness and fire]

【暑假】 shǔjià 〈名〉summer vacation/holiday: 难忘的～ memorable/never-to-be-forgotten summer holiday ‖ ～期间 during the summer holidays ‖ 你打算在哪儿过～? Where are you going to spend your summer vacation?

【暑期】 shǔqī 〈名〉summer (vacation/holiday): ～学校 summer school ‖ 参加～训练班 attend a summer course

【暑气】 shǔqì 〈名〉summer heat

【暑热】 shǔrè 〈名〉hot summer; summer heat: 经受住～ withstand summer heat ‖ ～难耐 unbearable hot summer

【暑天】 shǔtiān 〈名〉hot summer; dog days: 炎热的～ sweltering summer days

【暑瘟】 shǔwēn 〈名〉[中医] febrile diseases in summer [including encephalitis B, dysentery, malignant malaria, etc]

黍 shǔ 〈名〉broomcorn millet

【黍鲱】 shǔfēi 〈名〉bristling

【黍类】 shǔlèi 〈名〉millet

【黍子】 shǔzi 〈名〉broomcorn millet

属 shǔ ❶〈动〉〈书〉join; combine; follow ❷〈动〉be under; be subordinate to: 我们学校～教育部直接领导。Our university is under the direct leadership of the Ministry of Education. ⇨附～;直～ ❸〈动〉belong to: ～某一类 come under/within a category ‖ 历史～社会科学类。History comes under the heading of social science. ‖ 这开支～办公费项下。This item of expenditure comes under the heading of office expenses. ❹〈动〉be: 此事纯～虚构。This is a sheer/pure fabrication. ⇨～实 ❺〈动〉be born in the year of (one of the twelve symbolic animals associated with a 12-year cycle): ～马/虎 be born in the year of the horse/tiger ❻〈名〉category: ⇨金～ ❼〈名〉family members; dependants: ⇨家～;烈～;亲～ ❽〈名〉[生物] genus: 种～ species and genuses
⇨zhǔ

【属岛】 shǔdǎo 〈名〉insular possession

【属地】 shǔdì 〈名〉possession; dependency; dependent territory

〖～法〗 shǔdìfǎ 〈名〉territorial law

〖～法院〗 shǔdì fǎyuàn 〈名〉territorial court

〖～管辖权〗 shǔdì guǎnxiáquán 〈名〉territorial jurisdiction

〖～优越权〗 shǔdì yōuyuèquán 〈名〉territorial supremacy

【属国】 shǔguó 〈名〉vassal/dependent state; subject country

【属吏】 shǔlì 〈名〉〈旧〉subordinate official

【属僚】 shǔliáo 〈名〉subordinate

【属实】 shǔshí 〈动〉be true: 查明～ prove to be true

【属下】 shǔxià 〈名〉subordinate

【属相】 shǔxiang ＝ 生肖 shēngxiào

【属性】 shǔxìng 〈名〉attribute; property; quality: 具有所有～ possess all attributes ‖ 识别～ distinguish an attribute ‖ 显示出某一～ manifest an attribute ‖ 不可改变的～ unalterable attribute ‖ 耐久～ lasting quality ‖ 鲜明的～ striking attribute ‖ 药用/物理～ medicinal/physical property ‖ 遗传～ hereditary attribute ‖ 自然～ natural properties ‖ 铁的～之一是坚硬。One quality of iron is hardness.

〖～表〗 shǔxìngbiǎo 〈名〉attribute list/table

〖～字节〗 shǔxìng zìjié 〈名〉attribute byte

【属于】 shǔyú 〈动〉belong to; be part of: ～某人的经营范围 lie/be/fall within one's business scope; be/fall within the scope of one's business/trade activities ‖ ～同一范畴 fall into the same category ‖ 我们～同一个世界。We belong to the same world.

【属员】 shǔyuán 〈名〉〈旧〉staff (member): 裁减～ cut down the staff ‖ 增加～ augment the staff ‖ 全体～ all staff members

署[1] shǔ ❶〈动〉make arrangements for; arrange: ⇨部～ ❷〈名〉(government) office: ⇨公～;官～;行～ ❸〈动〉handle by proxy; act as deputy: ⇨～理

署[2] shǔ 〈动〉sign; put one's signature to: 在稿件的末尾～上笔名 write one's pen name at the bottom of the manuscript ⇨～名;签～

【署理】 shǔlǐ 〈动〉handle by proxy; act as deputy

【署名】 shǔmíng 〈动〉sign; put one's signature to: 鉴别/伪造～ identify/forge a signature ‖ 拒绝～ withhold one's signature ‖ 有本人～ carry/bear one's own signature ‖ 在文件上～ sign one's name on a document; affix one's name to a document ‖ 经某人～ over/under sb's signature ‖ ～评论 signed commentary ‖ 潦草的～ scribbled signature ‖ 难以辨认的～ indecipherable signature ‖ 亲笔～ authentic/genuine signature

〖～人〗 shǔmíngrén 〈名〉the undersigned; addresser

〖～文章〗 shǔmíng wénzhāng 〈名〉signed article

〖～信〗 shǔmíngxìn 〈名〉signed letter

蜀 Shǔ 〈名〉❶ Shu [a state in the Zhou Dynasty, occupying the Chengdu area of Sichuan] ❷〈简称〉Kingdom of Shu Han (221-263) ⇨蜀汉 ❸ Shu [another name for Sichuan Province (四川)] ⇨～锦;～绣

【蜀道之难,难于上青天】 Shǔdào zhī nán, nán yú shàng qīngtiān 〈熟〉getting to Sichuan is harder than ascending to heaven; travelling on the narrow paths of Sichuan is as difficult as climbing up to heaven

【蜀汉】 Shǔ Hàn 〈名〉Kingdom of Shu Han [(221-263), one of the Three Kingdoms]

【蜀锦】 shǔjǐn 〈名〉Sichuan brocade

【蜀葵】 shǔkuí 〈名〉[植物] hollyhock

【蜀犬吠日】 Shǔquǎn-fèirì 〈熟〉a Sichuan dog barking at the sun (because it is a rare sight in that misty region)—an ignorant person making a fuss about sth which he alone finds strange

【蜀黍】 shǔshǔ 〈名〉sorghum; *kaoliang*

【蜀绣】 shǔxiù 〈名〉Sichuan embroidery

鼠 shǔ 〈名〉mouse; rat

【鼠辈】 shǔbèi 〈名〉mean creature; scoundrel

【鼠标】 shǔbiāo 〈名〉[计算机] mouse

〖～器〗 shǔbiāoqì ＝ 鼠标 shǔbiāo

【鼠疮】 shǔchuāng 〈名〉[中医] scrofula

【鼠窜】 shǔcuàn 〈动〉scamper off like a rat; scurry away like a frightened rat

〖～狼奔〗 shǔcuàn-lángbēn 〈熟〉run hither and thither like rats and wolves—run away in all directions

【鼠胆】 shǔdǎn 〈形〉cowardly; chicken-hearted

【鼠肚鸡肠】 shǔdù-jīcháng ＝ 小肚鸡肠 xiǎodù-jīcháng

【鼠海豚】 shǔhǎitún 〈名〉porpoise

【鼠害】 shǔhài 〈名〉plague of rats; damage by rats

【鼠耗】 shǔhào 〈名〉wastage of grain by rats

【鼠夹】 shǔjiā 〈名〉mousetrap

【鼠科动物】 shǔkē dòngwù 〈名〉murid

【鼠笼】 shǔlóng 〈名〉squirrel cage

〖～式电动机〗 shǔlóngshì diàndòngjī 〈名〉squirrel-cage motor

〖～转子〗 shǔlóng zhuànzǐ 〈名〉squirrel-cage rotor

【鼠鹿】 shǔlù 〈名〉mouse deer

【鼠目寸光】 shǔmù-cùnguāng 〈熟〉a mouse can see only an inch ahead—cannot see beyond the length of one's nose; be short-sighted; see only what is under one's nose

【鼠鸟】 shǔniǎo 〈名〉coly; mousebird

【鼠窃狗盗】 shǔqiè-gǒudào 〈熟〉filch like rats and snatch like dogs—petit/petty larceny; petty theft; play petty tricks on the sly

【鼠曲草】 shǔqūcǎo 〈名〉affine cudweed

【鼠蛇】 shǔshé 〈名〉rat snake

【鼠兔】 shǔtù 〈名〉pika; mousehare; whistling/piping hare

【鼠尾草】 shǔwěicǎo 〈名〉sage: ～植物 salvia

【鼠尾蝠】 shǔwěifú 〈名〉mouse-tailed bat

【鼠蹊】 shǔxī 〈名〉[生理] groin

【鼠咬热】 shǔyǎorè 〈名〉rat-bite fever

【鼠疫】 shǔyì 〈名〉pestis; plague

〖～杆菌〗 shǔyì gǎnjūn 〈名〉[医学] Bacterium pestis

〖～菌苗〗 shǔyì jūnmiáo 〈名〉[医学] plague vaccine

【鼠鱼】 shǔyú 〈名〉ratfish

数 shǔ 〈动〉❶ count: ～零钱 count the change ‖ ～页数 count the pages ‖ ～不过来 innumerable; too many/numerous to be counted ‖ ～了几次 count several times; have several counts ‖ ～一～ make/take a count ‖ 逐个～东西 count sth out ‖ 从一～到十 count from one to ten ‖ 他扳起手指大声～了起来。He began to count out loud on his fingers. ‖ 我可能在～的过程中少～了一两个。I may have missed one or two in the count. ‖ 谁能～清星星? Who can number the stars? ❷ be reckoned as: ～他年龄最小。

He is the youngest. ⇨～得着；～一～二 ❸ enumerate; list: ⇨～不胜～ ❹ scold; rebuke: ⇨～落；～说
⇨shù; shuò

【数不胜数】 shǔbùshèngshǔ 〈熟〉 innumerable; incalculable; countless; be out of count; be beyond count: 那本书中错误～。There are countless mistakes in the book.

【数不上】 shǔbushàng 〈动〉 not number among (usu the best of a particular group); not count as outstanding or important: 要说足球明星，现在他还～。He is not numbered among the football stars yet. / He can't be counted as a football star yet.

【数不着】 shǔbuzháo ＝ 数不上 shǔbushàng

【数叨】 shǔdao 〈动〉〈方〉 nag; scold

【数得上】 shǔdeshàng 〈动〉 number among (usu the best of a particular group); be reckoned as outstanding or important: 他可～是个有名的画家。He could really be reckoned as an outstanding painter. / He numbers among the famous painters.

【数得着】 shǔdezháo 〈动〉 be numbered/reckoned among/as

【数典忘祖】 shǔdiǎn-wàngzǔ 〈熟〉 count the records but forget the ancestors—forget one's own origins; be ignorant of the history of one's own country

【数伏】 shǔfú 〈动〉 begin to be reckoned as the dog days [the three hottest ten-day periods of the year]

【数黑论黄】 shǔhēi-lùnhuáng ＝ 说黑道白 shuōhēi-dàobái

【数葫芦，道茄子】 shǔ húlu, dào qiézi 〈熟〉 rattle on; talk endlessly

【数九】 shǔjiǔ 〈动〉 begin to be reckoned as the coldest days [the nine nine-day periods following the Winter Solstice]

〖～寒天〗 shǔjiǔ-hántiān 〈熟〉 coldest days of the year; midwinter

【数来宝】 shǔláibǎo 〈名〉[曲艺] rhythmic storytelling to the accompaniment of clappers

【数落】 shǔluo 〈动〉 ❶ rebuke; reprove; reprimand; reproach: ～某人失职 rebuke sb for neglect of duty ‖ ～年轻人的铺张浪费 reproach young men with their extravagance ‖ 当面～ reprove sb to his face ‖ 狠狠地～ sharply reprove (sb) ‖ 她老是～自己的丈夫。She goes on at her husband continually. ❷ list; enumerate

【数脉】 shǔmài 〈名〉[医学] pulse counting

【数米而炊】 shǔmǐ'érchuī 〈熟〉 count the grains of rice before cooking them—❶ fuss over small things ❷ be extremely poor/impoverished ❸ be extremely stingy/miserly

【数秒】 shǔmiǎo 〈动〉 count down the seconds

【数数儿】 shǔshùr 〈动〉 count; reckon: 会～ can count ‖ 学～ learn how to count ‖ 扳着手指～ count on one's fingers ‖ 用英语～ count in English ‖ 用珠子～ count with beads ‖ 这孩子～能从一数到一百。The child can count from one to a hundred.

【数往知来】 shǔwǎng-zhīlái 〈熟〉 draw inference about the future from the past

【数一数二】 shǔyī-shǔ'èr 〈熟〉 count among the best; reckon/number as (one of) the best; rank very high (among); count at the top: 在当代作家中～ rank high among the contemporary writers ‖ 工人们认为他是～的焊工。The workers reckon him as the best welder. ‖ 他被认为是本世纪～的舞蹈家之一。He is usually counted/numbered among the greatest dancers of the century.

薯 shǔ 〈名〉 general designation of such crops as potato and yam: ⇨白～；甘～

【薯莨】 shǔliáng 〈名〉[植物] ❶ dye yam ❷ tuber of this plant

〖～绸〗 shǔliángchóu 〈名〉[纺织] gambiered Guangdong gauze

【薯芋类作物】 shǔyùlèi zuòwù 〈名〉 tuber crops

【薯蓣】 shǔyù 〈名〉[植物] (Chinese) yam

〖～豆〗 shǔyùdòu 〈名〉 yam bean

〖～科〗 shǔyùkē 〈名〉 Dioscoreaceae

曙 shǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 daybreak; dawn: ⇨～光；～色

【曙光】 shǔguāng 〈名〉 dawn sunshine: 〈喻〉见到胜利的～ see the dawn of victory ‖ ～初照 dawn breaks; at the crack of dawn; at the faint glimmering of dawn ‖ 〈喻〉新时代的～ dawn of a new age ‖ ～映红天空。The aurora flushed into the sky.

【曙红】 shǔhóng 〈名〉[化工] eosin

【曙色】 shǔsè 〈名〉 light of early dawn

癙 shǔ 〈动〉〈书〉 fall ill from worry and distress

shù

术 shù 〈名〉 ❶ method; tactics: ⇨权～；战～ ❷ art; skill; technique: ⇨不学无～；剑～；医～
⇨zhú

【术科】 shùkē 〈名〉 technical courses offered in military or physical training

【术士】 shùshì 〈名〉 ❶ Confucian scholar ❷ alchemist

【术语】 shùyǔ 〈名〉 (technical) term; terminology: ～标准化 standardization of terminology ‖ ～误差 terminological inexactitude ‖ 法律～ legal parlance/terminology ‖ 军事/贸易～ military/trade term ‖ 天文学～ astronomical term ‖ 统一～ uniform terminology ‖ 医学～ medical terminology

〖～汇编〗 shùyǔ huìbiān 〈名〉 glossary of terms

戍 shù 〈动〉 defend; garrison: ⇨～守；卫～

【戍楼】 shùlóu 〈名〉 garrison watchtower

【戍守】 shùshǒu 〈动〉 defend; garrison: 加强～ strengthen the garrison

【戍卒】 shùzú 〈名〉 garrison soldier (at the frontiers)

束 shù ❶〈动〉 bind; tie: ～发 bind (up) one's hair ‖ ～皮带 wear a belt (round one's waist) ⇨～手待毙；～之高阁 ❷〈名〉 beam: ⇨电子～；光～ ❸〈量〉 bundle; bunch; sheaf: 一～花 a bunch/sheaf of flowers ‖ 一～箭 a bundle of arrows ❹〈动〉 control; restrain: ⇨管～；拘～；约～

【束腹裤】 shùfùkù 〈名〉 panty girdles

【束缚】 shùfù ❶〈动〉 bind up; tie; fetter; shackle: ～生产力 fetter the productive force ‖ ～手脚 bind/tie sb hand and foot ‖ 被～在土地上 be tied to the land ‖ 被家务事～ be tied up to household chores ‖ 受传统的～ be fettered by tradition ‖ 受家庭～ have home ties ‖ 我受到工作～。I am cramped by the limitations of my job. ❷〈名〉 tie; shackles: 冲破旧思想的～ smash the trammels of old ideas

〖～电荷〗 shùfù diànhè 〈名〉[物理] bound charge

〖～电子〗 shùfù diànzǐ 〈名〉[物理] bound electron

〖～原子〗 shùfù yuánzǐ 〈名〉[物理] bound atom

【束射】 shùshè 〈名〉 beam

〖～管〗 shùshèguǎn 〈名〉 beam tube

【束身】 shùshēn 〈动〉 ❶ restrain/control oneself ❷ bind oneself

〖～藏拙〗 shùshēn-cángzhuō 〈熟〉 hide one's inadequacy by keeping quiet

〖～待罪〗 shùshēn-dàizuì 〈熟〉 kneel in chains before sb

〖～自爱〗 shùshēn-zì'ài 〈熟〉 have scruples and not lower oneself

【束矢难折】 shùshǐ-nánzhé 〈熟〉 a bundle of arrows is difficult to break—unity is strength

【束手】 shùshǒu 〈动〉 have one's hands tied/bound

〖～待毙〗 shùshǒu-dàibì 〈熟〉 wait for one's doom with tied hands—resign oneself to extinction/death/defeat; helplessly wait for death/end; meet death/defeat/failure with resignation

〖～就擒〗 shùshǒu-jiùqín 〈熟〉 have the hands tied and offer no resistance—allow oneself to be arrested/seized without offering any resistance; fold one's hands for capture

〖～束脚〗 shùshǒu-shùjiǎo ＝ 缩手缩脚 suōshǒu-suōjiǎo

〖～无策〗 shùshǒu-wúcè 〈熟〉 fold one's hands without knowing what to do—be at a loss what to do; feel quite helpless; be at one's wit's end; be baffled/lost/stranded; wring one's hands in dismay: 她丈夫离开了她，孩子们又不听管教，难怪她～。Her husband has left her and the kids are running wild. It's not surprising that she can't cope.

【束胸】 shùxiōng 〈名〉〈旧〉 woman's girdle for flattening the breasts

【束腰】 shùyāo ❶〈动〉 girdle the waist ❷〈名〉 girdle

〖～衣〗 shùyāoyī 〈名〉 tunic

【束之高阁】 shùzhīgāogé 〈熟〉 tie sth up and place it on the top shelf—put off doing sth; lay aside and neglect; shelve a matter; put/lay/cast on the shelf; put sth away unheeded: 这个问题被～了。The question was put on the shelf.

【束装】 shùzhuāng 〈动〉〈书〉 pack up (for a journey)

述 shù 〈动〉state; narrate; relate: 略～一二 give a brief account (of sth) ⇨～说;口～;叙～

【述而不作】 shù'érbùzuò 〈熟〉expound the works of one's predecessors without adding anything new to it

【述怀】 shùhuái 〈动〉pour out one's feelings; unburden one's heart

【述评】 shùpíng ❶〈名〉review; commentary: 时事～ news commentaries ‖ 新华社记者～ commentary by a Xinhua correspondent ‖ 一场足球赛的广播～ radio commentary on a football match ‖《中国日报》～ *China Daily* commentary ❷〈动〉make a commentary; review

【述说】 shùshuō 〈动〉state; recount; narrate; give an account (of): ～经历 recount one's experiences; state the story of one's life ‖ 他向法官～那天下午发生的事情。He narrated the events of the afternoon to the judge. ‖ 证人把事实～得很明白。The witness stated the facts very plainly.

【述职】 shùzhí 〈动〉report on one's work (to the authorities concerned): 回国～ return (to one's country) for consultations

〖～报告〗 shùzhí bàogào 〈名〉duty/progress report

树 shù ❶〈动〉plant; cultivate: ⇨十年～木,百年～人 ❷〈动〉set up; establish; uphold: ～雄心 have lofty ambitions; aim high ‖ ～正气 uphold/foster healthy tendencies ⇨～碑立传;独～一帜;建～ ❸〈名〉tree: 一棵～ a tree ‖ 伐～ cut down a tree; fell a tree ‖ 爬～ climb a tree ‖ 把～连根拔起 uproot a tree ‖ 从～上掉下来 fall off a tree ‖ 枯～ dead tree ‖ 苹果～ apple tree ‖ ～上的叶子全掉了。The trees were left naked of leaves. ‖ 什么～结什么果。As the tree is, so is the fruit. ‖ 这些～长得很快。The trees have shot up very quickly. ⇨～林;松～;植～ ❹〈量〉〈书〉tree: 一～红梅 a tree of plum

【树碑立传】 shùbēi-lìzhuàn 〈熟〉glorify sb by erecting a monument for him and writing his biography—place sb on the pedestal; glorify sb (in a permanent way)

【树杈】 shùchà 〈名〉crotch (of a tree)

【树丛】 shùcóng 〈名〉grove; thicket: 穿过一片茂密的～ make one's way through a dense grove ‖ 常绿～ grove of evergreens ‖ 在～中 among the trees

【树大根深】 shùdà-gēnshēn 〈熟〉a big tree with deep roots—(of a powerful person or organization) influential and firmly entrenched

【树大招风】 shùdà-zhāofēng 〈熟〉a tall tree catches/invites/inspires the wind—a person in a high position/with great reputation is liable to be attacked; detraction pursues the great

【树袋熊】 shùdàixióng 〈名〉[动物] koala

【树倒猢狲散】 shù dǎo húsūn sàn 〈熟〉all the monkeys scatter when the tree falls—when an influential person falls from power, his hangers-on disperse; rats leave a sinking ship

【树敌】 shùdí 〈动〉make an enemy (of sb); set others against oneself; arouse hostility; antagonize: ～太多 create/make too many enemies

【树墩】 shùdūn 〈名〉(tree) stump

〖～子〗 shùdūnzi ＝ 树墩 shùdūn

【树蜂】 shùfēng 〈名〉wood wasp

【树干】 shùgàn 〈名〉tree trunk

【树高千丈,叶落归根】 shù gāo qiānzhàng, yè luò guī gēn 〈熟〉a tree may grow thousands of metres high, but its leaves fall back to the roots—a person residing away from home eventually returns to his native soil

【树根】 shùgēn 〈名〉root of a tree; tree root

【树挂】 shùguà 〈通称〉＝ 雾凇 wùsōng

【树冠】 shùguān 〈名〉crown (of a tree)

【树行子】 shùhàngzi 〈名〉rows of trees; woods

【树胶】 shùjiāo 〈名〉(tree) gum

〖～肿〗 shùjiāozhǒng 〈名〉[医学] gumma

【树懒】 shùlǎn 〈名〉[动物] sloth

【树篱】 shùlí 〈名〉brush hurdle; quick-set hedge

【树立】 shùlì 〈动〉establish; set up: ～榜样 set an example ‖ ～标兵 set sb up as a pacemaker ‖ ～典型 set up a typical example ‖ ～良好的企业形象 foster a good company image ‖ ～雄心壮志 aim high and have lofty ambitions ‖ ～远大理想 foster a lofty ideal ‖ ～正气 uphold healthy tendencies ‖ ～正确的世界观 acquire a correct world outlook ‖ ～尊老爱幼的社会风尚 establish the social practice of respecting the old and loving the young

【树凉儿】 shùliángr 〈名〉shade of a tree

【树林】 shùlín 〈名〉woods; grove: 春天使～弥漫着芳香。Spring embalms the woods.

〖～子〗 shùlínzi ＝ 树林 shùlín

【树龄】 shùlíng 〈名〉age of a tree; tree age

【树码】 shùmǎ 〈名〉〈方〉scion; twigs used for grafting

〖～子〗 shùmǎzi ＝ 树码 shùmǎ

【树棉】 shùmián 〈名〉tree cotton

【树苗】 shùmiáo 〈名〉sapling: 一棵/株～ a sapling ‖ 培育～ grow/raise saplings ‖ 移植～ transplant saplings

【树杪】 shùmiǎo 〈名〉〈书〉tip of a tree; treetop

【树木】 shùmù 〈名〉trees: 保护～ protect trees ‖ 嫁接～ graft a tree ‖ 修剪～ prune/trim a tree ‖ ～正在长大。The trees are growing up.

〖～年代学〗 shùmù niándàixué 〈名〉dendrochronology

〖～学〗 shùmùxué 〈名〉dendrology

〖～栽培〗 shùmù zāipéi 〈名〉arboriculture

〖～整形术〗 shùmù zhěngxíngshù 〈名〉topiary

【树皮】 shùpí 〈名〉bark: 剥～ take the bark off a tree

〖～布〗 shùpíbù 〈名〉bark cloth

〖～画〗 shùpíhuà 〈名〉bark painting/picture

【树鼩】 shùqú 〈名〉[动物] tree shrew

【树人】 shùrén 〈动〉[书] nurture men of ability; educate the young; cultivate the young

【树梢】 shùshāo 〈名〉tip of a tree; treetop

【树蛇】 shùshé 〈名〉tree snake

【树身】 shùshēn 〈名〉(tree) trunk

【树薯】 shùshǔ ＝ 木薯 mùshǔ

【树趟子】 shùtàngzi ＝ 树行子 shùhàngzi

【树蛙】 shùwā 〈名〉tree frog

【树藓】 shùxiǎn 〈名〉tree moss

【树形】 shùxíng 〈名〉tree shape/form

〖～电路〗 shùxíng diànlù 〈名〉tree circuit

〖～图〗 shùxíngtú 〈名〉dendrogram; arborescence; tree derivation

〖～网络〗 shùxíng wǎngluò 〈名〉tree (network)

【树熊】 shùxióng 〈名〉tree bear

【树熊猴】 shùxiónghóu 〈名〉potto; bush/tree bear

【树丫】 shùyā 〈名〉whistling/tree crotch

【树桠】 shùyā ＝ 树丫 shùyā

【树鸭】 shùyā 〈名〉tree duck

【树眼镜蛇】 shùyǎnjìngshé 〈名〉mamba

【树叶】 shùyè 〈名〉tree leaf: 一片～ a leaf ‖ ～枯萎 leaves wither ‖ 把路上的～扫干净 sweep the leaves off the path

【树液】 shùyè 〈名〉sap

【树艺】 shùyì 〈名〉arboriculture

【树阴】 shùyīn 〈名〉shade of a tree: 坐在～下 sit under/in the shade of a tree ‖ 在～下休息 take a rest in the shade of a tree

〖～凉儿〗 shùyīnliángr ＝ 树凉儿 shùliángr

【树罂粟】 shùyīngsù 〈名〉tree poppy

【树雨燕】 shùyǔyàn 〈名〉tree swift

【树欲静而风不止】 shù yù jìng ér fēng bù zhǐ 〈熟〉the tree desires stillness but the wind will not cease—things don't occur as people wish; things take their own course regardless of one's will

【树葬】 shùzàng 〈名〉arbour burial

【树枝】 shùzhī 〈名〉branch; twig: 嫁接～ graft a branch (onto) ‖ 砍～ hack at a branch ‖ 交错的～ interlacing branches ‖ 弯曲的～ crooked branch ‖ 低垂的～挂果多。The boughs that bear most hang lowest.

【树脂】 shùzhī 〈名〉resin; (tree) juice: 吸出～ suck juice out of the tree ‖ ～再生 resin regeneration ‖ 醇酸～ alkyd resin ‖ 合成～ synthetic resin ‖ 环氧～ epoxy resin ‖ 中性～ resinene

〖～封装〗 shùzhī fēngzhuāng 〈名〉resin package

〖～胶合板〗 shùzhī jiāohébǎn 〈名〉compo board

〖～漆〗 shùzhīqī 〈名〉lacquer-type organic coating

〖～酸〗 shùzhīsuān 〈名〉resinic acid

〖～涂料〗 shùzhī túliào 〈名〉resinous varnish

〖～粘合剂〗 shùzhī zhānhéjì 〈名〉resin binder/bond

〖～整理〗 shùzhī zhěnglǐ 〈名〉[纺织] resin finishing

【树种】 shùzhǒng 〈名〉❶ kind of trees: ～落叶 deciduous trees ‖ 针叶～ coniferous trees ❷ seed of trees: 采集～ gather the

seeds of trees
【树桩】 shùzhuāng 〈名〉(tree) stump
【树籽】 shùzǐ 〈名〉seed of trees

竖 shù ❶〈动〉erect; set upright; stand: ～电线杆 erect a (wire) pole ‖ 把梯子靠墙～着 stand a ladder upright against a wall ⇨～立 ❷〈形〉[as opposed to horizontal 横] vertical; upright; perpendicular: ⇨～井;～琴 ❸〈形〉vertical: ～线 vertical line ‖ 这片居民楼横着数有三排,～着数有六排。There are three rows and six lines of buildings in this residential area. ❹〈名〉[in Chinese characters] vertical stroke: 两横一～ one vertical and two horizontal strokes
【竖臣】 shùchén 〈名〉small palace attendant
【竖笛】 shùdí 〈名〉recorder; clarinet
【竖管】 shùguǎn 〈名〉standing pipe
【竖肌】 shùjī 〈名〉arrector
【竖脊肌】 shùjǐjī 〈名〉[解剖] erector spinae
【竖井】 shùjǐng 〈名〉[矿业] shaft; vertical/rising shaft: ～矿 shaft mine
【竖立】 shùlì 〈动〉erect; set upright; stand: 人民英雄纪念碑～在天安门广场上。The Monument to the People's Heroes stands on the Tian'anmen Square. ‖ 一根根天线高高～在屋顶上。Aerials stuck up above the roofs.
【竖毛】 shùmáo 〈名〉piloerection
【竖起】 shùqǐ 〈动〉erect; set upright; stick up: ～大拇指 hold up one's thumb in approval; thumb up ‖ ～电视天线 erect a television antenna ‖ ～耳朵 prick up one's/its ears ‖ ～一块广告牌 erect a billboard
【竖琴】 shùqín 〈名〉harp: 弹～ play the harp
〖～海豹〗 shùqín hǎibào 〈名〉harp seal
〖～演奏者〗 shùqín yǎnzòuzhě 〈名〉harper; harpist
【竖蜻蜓】 shù qīngtíng 〈方〉= 倒立② dàolì
【竖式吹炉】 shùshì chuīlú 〈名〉upright converter
【竖向】 shùxiàng 〈形〉vertical: ～百叶窗 vertical blind ‖ ～变形 vertical deformation
【竖穴墓】 shùxuémù 〈名〉shaft graves
【竖子】 shùzǐ 〈名〉〈书〉❶ boy; lad ❷ mean fellow: ～不足与谋。A mean fellow is not worth having dealings with. / That fellow is not worthy to be taken into our confidence.

钵 shù 〈名〉〈书〉long needle

恕 shù 〈动〉❶ have/show consideration for others; be understanding; be considerate/thoughtful towards others ❷ forgive; pardon; excuse: ⇨～罪;宽～;饶～ ❸〈套〉excuse me; beg your pardon: ～我直言。Excuse me for speaking bluntly. ⇨～不奉陪
【恕不奉陪】 shùbùfèngpéi 〈熟〉excuse me for not keeping you company
【恕难从命】 shùnáncóngmìng 〈熟〉I regret that I cannot comply with your wishes
【恕宥】 shùyòu 〈动〉〈书〉forgive; pardon
【恕罪】 shùzuì 〈动〉pardon an offence; forgive a sin

庶 shù ❶〈形〉multitudinous; numerous: ⇨～务;富～ ❷〈名〉〈书〉common people: ⇨～民;黎～ ❸〈名〉〈旧〉[as distinguished from children born of/to the wife] children born of/to a concubine: ⇨～子 ❹〈副〉〈书〉if only; may be: ～免于难 if only one could avoid dangers
【庶出】 shùchū 〈动〉be born of/to a concubine
【庶乎】 shùhū 〈书〉= 庶几 shùjī
【庶几】 shùjī 〈连〉so that; so as to; thereby
【庶民】 shùmín 〈名〉〈书〉common people; the multitude; man in the street; plebeian
【庶母】 shùmǔ 〈名〉[term of address for a concubine of one's father] aunt
【庶人】 shùrén 〈名〉〈书〉common people
【庶室】 shùshì 〈名〉〈书〉concubine
【庶务】 shùwù 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ general affairs; business matters ❷ person in charge of business matters or general affairs
【庶政】 shùzhèng 〈名〉affairs of the government; administrative affairs
【庶子】 shùzǐ 〈名〉son of a concubine

裋 shù
【裋褐】 shùhè 〈名〉〈书〉coarse cloth clothes

腧 shù
【腧穴】 shùxué 〈名〉[中医] acupuncture point; acupoint

数 shù ❶〈名〉number; figure: 两位～ double-digit figure; double figure ‖ 顾客/学生～ number of customers/students ‖ 四位～薪水 four-digit salary ‖ 用 5 乘那个～ multiply that number by five ‖ 你要多少,说个～? Tell us how many you want. ‖ 我班的男生～是 20。The number of boys in our class is twenty. ⇨～目;～字;岁～ ❷〈数〉a few; several: ～次 several times ‖ ～人 a few people ‖ ～十年 a few decades; several decades ‖ ～小时后他回家了。He returned home several hours later. ❸〈数〉〈口〉[used after numbers or measures] about; around: 百～来斤 about a hundred *jin* ‖ 个～来月 about a month ❹〈名〉fate; destiny: ⇨定～;气～;天～ ❺〈名〉[数学] number: ⇨小～;有理～;整～ ❻〈名〉[语法] number: ⇨单～;复～
⇨shǔ; shuò
【数表】 shùbiǎo 〈名〉mathematical chart/table
【数词】 shùcí 〈名〉[语法] numeral
【数额】 shù'é 〈名〉number; amount; quotient: 超出～ exceed the number fixed ‖ ～不大 be small in number ‖ 规定～ required amount ‖ 巨大的～ very large amount
【数积】 shùjī 〈名〉[数学] scalar/dot product
【数据】 shùjù 〈名〉data: 编辑～ compile data ‖ 传送～ transfer a data ‖ 分析～ analyze data ‖ 获得～ obtain data ‖ 检索～ retrieve data ‖ 累积～ accumulate data ‖ 使用～ use data ‖ 收集～ collect/gather data ‖ 输入～ input data ‖ 提供～ provide data ‖ ～传输 data transmission ‖ ～存取 data access ‖ ～误差 data error ‖ ～压缩 data compression ‖ ～转换 data conversion ‖ ～自动化 data automation ‖ 补充～ supplementary data ‖ 科学～ scientific data ‖ 详细～ detailed data ‖ 原始～ primary/raw data ‖ 准确～ accurate/exact data
〖～保护〗 shùjùbǎohù 〈名〉data protection
〖～表〗 shùjùbiǎo 〈名〉[计算机] data list/sheet
〖～处理〗 shùjù chǔlǐ 〈名〉data processing
〖～窗〗 shùjùchuāng 〈名〉data window
〖～存储系统〗 shùjù cúnchǔ xìtǒng 〈名〉data-storage system
〖～代码〗 shùjù dàimǎ 〈名〉data code
〖～档案〗 shùjù dàng'àn 〈名〉data file
〖～分析〗 shùjù fēnxī 〈名〉data analysis
〖～管理系统〗 shùjù guǎnlǐ xìtǒng 〈名〉data management system
〖～加密〗 shùjù jiāmì 〈名〉data encryption
〖～库〗 shùjùkù 〈名〉database; data bank: ～处理机 database machine ‖ ～管理系统 database management system
〖～块〗 shùjùkuài 〈名〉[计算机] (data) block
〖～链〗 shùjùliàn 〈名〉[计算机] data chain
〖～输入〗 shùjù shūrù 〈名〉data input; data entry
〖～通道〗 shùjù tōngdào 〈名〉[计算机] data channel
〖～通信〗 shùjù tōngxìn 〈名〉data communication
〖～通信网络〗 shùjù tōngxìn wǎngluò 〈名〉data communication network
〖～通信系统〗 shùjù tōngxìn xìtǒng 〈名〉data communication system (DCS)
〖～站〗 shùjùzhàn 〈名〉[计算机] data station
〖～终端〗 shùjù zhōngduān 〈名〉data terminal
【数控】 shùkòng 〈名〉〈简称〉numerical/digital control (NC) ⇨数字控制
【数理理论】 shùlǐ lǐlùn 〈名〉mathematical theory
【数理逻辑】 shùlǐ luójí 〈名〉mathematical logic
【数理主义】 shùlǐzhǔyì 〈名〉[哲学] mathematicism
【数量】 shùliàng 〈名〉quantity; amount: ～差异 quantity variance ‖ ～规格 quantitative characteristics ‖ ～控制 quantity control ‖ ～限制 quantitative limitation/restriction ‖ ～折扣 quantity rebate ‖ 相当大的～ considerable quantity
〖～词〗 shùliàngcí 〈名〉[语言] numeral-classifier compound
〖～级〗 shùliàngjí 〈名〉[物理] order of magnitude
【数列】 shùliè 〈名〉[数学] ordered series of numbers
【数论】 shùlùn 〈名〉[数学] number theory
【数码】 shùmǎ 〈名〉❶ numeral ❷ number; amount: 今天销售的

~比昨天多。We have sold more today than yesterday. ❸ digital
〖~电视机〗 shùmǎ diànshìjī 〈名〉 digital television set (DTV)
〖~激光视盘〗 shùmǎ jīguāng shìpán 〈名〉 digital video disc (DVD): ~机 digital video disc player; DVD player
〖~技术〗 *shùmǎ jìshù* 〈名〉 *digital technology*
〖~时代〗 shùmǎ shídài 〈名〉 digital age
〖~相机〗 shùmǎ xiàngjī 〈名〉 digital camera
【数目】 shùmù 〈名〉 number; amount: ~不详。The number is unknown.
〖~字〗 *shùmùzì* = 数字 shùzì
【数位】 shùwèi 〈名〉[数学] digit
【数系】 shùxì 〈名〉[数学] number system
【数学】 shùxué 〈名〉 mathematics: ~分析 mathematical analysis ‖ ~基础 foundations of mathematics ‖ ~题 mathematical problem ‖ 纯~ pure mathematics ‖ 高等~ higher mathematics ‖ 理论~ abstract methematics ‖ 应用~ applied mathematics ‖ 有~头脑 have a mathematical mind
〖~符号〗 shùxué fúhào 〈名〉 mathematical sign/symbol
〖~公式〗 shùxué gōngshì 〈名〉 mathematical formula
〖~归纳法〗 shùxué guīnàfǎ 〈名〉 mathematical induction
〖~家〗 shùxuéjiā 〈名〉 mathematician
〖~模型〗 shùxué móxíng 〈名〉 *mathematical model*
〖~运算〗 shùxué yùnsuàn 〈名〉 mathematical calculation
〖~哲学〗 shùxué zhéxué 〈名〉 philosophy of mathematics
【数值】 shùzhí 〈名〉[数学] numerical value
〖~分类学〗 shùzhí fēnlèixué 〈名〉 numerical taxonomy
〖~天气预报〗 *shùzhí tiānqì yùbào* 〈名〉 *numerical weather forecast*
【数制】 shùzhì 〈名〉 number representation system; system of computation
【数轴】 shùzhóu 〈名〉[数学] number axis
【数珠】 shùzhū 〈名〉[佛教] beads
【数字】 shùzì 〈名〉 ❶ characters that denote amounts ❷ numeral; figure; digit: 窜改~ cook the figures ‖ 核对/涂改~ check/alter figures ‖ 人口统计~ population figures ‖ 五/六位数~ five/six figure number ‖ 根据官方~ according to official figures ‖ 他拿起电话拨了七个~。*He picked up the telephone and dialed seven digits.* ❸ quantity; amount
〖~编号〗 shùzì biānhào 〈名〉 numerical symbols
〖~编码〗 shùzì biānmǎ 〈名〉 digital coding; numeric coding
〖~城市〗 shùzì chéngshì 〈名〉 digital city
〖~地球〗 shùzì dìqiú 〈名〉 digital earth
〖~电路〗 shùzì diànlù 〈名〉 digital circuit
〖~电视〗 shùzì diànshì 〈名〉 digital TV
〖~蜂窝〗 shùzì fēngwō 〈名〉 digital cellular
〖~鸿沟〗 shùzì hónggōu 〈名〉 digital divide
〖~化〗 shùzìhuà 〈动〉 digitize: ~战场 digital battlefield
〖~技术〗 shùzì jìshù 〈名〉 digital technology
〖~计算机〗 shùzì jìsuànjī 〈名〉 digital computer
〖~控制〗 shùzì kòngzhì 〈名〉 digital/numeral control (NC): ~系统 numerical/digital control system ‖ ~装置 numerical control device
〖~立体声〗 shùzì lìtǐshēng 〈名〉 digital stereo
〖~录音〗 *shùzì lùyīn* 〈名〉 *digital sound recording*
〖~逻辑门〗 shùzì luójímén 〈名〉 digital logic gate: 电子~ digital electronic logic gate
〖~排列〗 shùzì páiliè 〈名〉 digital array
〖~签名〗 shùzì qiānmíng 〈名〉 digital signature
〖~通信〗 *shùzì tōngxìn* 〈名〉 *digital communication*: ~系统 digital communication system
〖~显示〗 shùzì xiǎnshì 〈名〉 digital display; digital presentation
〖~相机〗 shùzì xiàngjī = 数码相机 shùmǎ xiàngjī
〖~移动电话〗 shùzì yídòng diànhuà 〈名〉 digital mobile telephone
〖~运算〗 shùzì yùnsuàn 〈名〉 digital operation
【数罪并罚】 shùzuì bìngfá 〈动〉 mete out combined punishment/sentences for more than one crime

墅 shù 〈名〉 villa: ⇨别~

漱 shù 〈动〉 rinse (the mouth); gargle: ⇨~口
【漱口】 shùkǒu 〈动〉 gargle: 用盐水~ have a gargle with salt water
〖~杯〗 shùkǒubēi 〈名〉 tooth glass; mug
〖~剂〗 shùkǒujì 〈名〉 mouthwash; gargle
〖~液〗 shùkǒuyè 〈名〉 gargle

澍 shù 〈名〉〈书〉 timely rain: ⇨~雨
【澍雨】 shùyǔ 〈名〉 timely rain

shuā

刷[1] shuā ❶ 〈名〉 brush: 瓶/衣/鞋~ bottle/clothes/shoe brush ‖ 油漆~ paintbrush ⇨牙~ ❷ 〈动〉 paint, daub, paste up, *etc with a brush*: ~标语 *paste up slogans; write slogans on a wall with a brush* ‖ ~房子/墙 whitewash a room/wall ‖ ~油漆 apply paint to; daub paint (on); paint ❸ 〈动〉 clean with a brush; brush; scrub: ~地板 brush/scrub the floor ‖ ~掉外衣上的污点 brush the stain off the coat ‖ ~锅 scour the pots ‖ ~鞋/衣服 brush one's shoes/clothes ‖ 用力~地毯 give the carpet a hard brush ‖ 她刚刚把大衣~干净。She has just brushed her coat clean. ⇨~牙 ❹ 〈动〉〈口〉 eliminate; remove: 他在第一轮比赛中就被~下来了。He was eliminated in the first round of the game.

刷[2] shuā 〈拟〉 swish; rustle: ~~的雨声 spatter of rain ‖ 树叶在风中~~作响。The tree leaves were rustling in the wind. ⇨shuà
【刷卡】 shuākǎ 〈动〉 swipe/punch a card: ~上班/下班 punch in/out; swipe one's card to clock in/out; punch the clock
〖~机〗 shuākǎjī 〈名〉 debit card reader
〖~族〗 shuākǎzú 〈名〉 card users; cardholders
【刷拉】 shuālā 〈拟〉 swish; rustle: 风吹杨柳刷拉拉。The willow twigs went swish in the wind.
【刷洗】 shuāxǐ 〈动〉 scrub; scour: ~地板 scrub the floor
【刷新】 shuāxīn 〈动〉 ❶ renovate; refurbish: 〈喻〉 ~记忆 refresh one's memory ‖ *~家具 repaint the furniture* ❷ outdo; surpass: ~纪录 break/better/surpass a record; set a new record ❸ [计算机] refresh: ~率 refresh rate ‖ ~页面 refresh (the display of) a page
【刷牙】 shuāyá 〈动〉 brush/clean one's teeth: 早晚~一次。*Brush your teeth both in the morning and in the evening.*
【刷子】 shuāzi 〈名〉 brush: 一把~ a brush ‖ 衣服~ clothes brush ‖ 硬~ scrubbing-brush

shuǎ

耍 shuǎ 〈动〉 ❶ play: ~恶作剧 play a practical joke ‖ 让孩子们到外面~去。*Tell the children to go and play outside.* ⇨玩~ ❷ play (tricks): 我被人~了。I've been fooled. ⇨~弄; ~笑 ❸ play with; flourish: ~刀弄棒 flourish a sword and wield a stick ‖ ~剑 flourish a sword ‖ ~狮子 give a performance of lion-play ❹ 〈贬〉 display; show off: ⇨~笔杆; ~滑; ~手段
【耍把戏】 *shuǎ bǎxì* 〈动〉 ❶ *give an acrobatic performance;* perform juggling feats ❷ 〈方〉〈喻〉 play tricks
【耍笔杆】 shuǎ bǐgǎn 〈动〉〈贬〉 wield a pen—be skilled in literary tricks
【耍逗】 shuǎdòu 〈动〉 play with; tease: ~孩子 tease children
【耍骨头】 *shuǎ gǔtou* 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ play tricks ❷ deliberately make trouble
【耍横】 shuǎhèng 〈动〉〈方〉 be rude and unreasonable; be arbitrary
【耍猴儿】 shuǎhóur 〈动〉 ❶ put on a monkey show ❷ make fun of sb; tease; kid: 别拿我~玩了，事情的真相我全部知道了。Don't treat me as a fool. I know all the facts.
【耍花腔】 shuǎ huāqiāng 〈动〉 cheat by glib talk; speak guilefully; sweet-talk: 别在我面前~。Don't try to cheat me with your glib tongue. / Don't try to sweet-talk me.
【耍花样】 shuǎ huāyàng 〈动〉 play tricks
【耍花招】 shuǎ huāzhāo 〈动〉 play/pull tricks; get up to tricks;

be up to one's tricks; have a few tricks up one's sleeve: 他对其他记者也耍了同样的花招。He pulled similar stunts with other journalists. ‖ 她总～，没人相信她。Nobody trusts her, as she's always up to one trick or another.

【耍滑】 shuǎhuá 〈动〉act in a slick way; shirk work or responsibility

【耍滑头】 shuǎ huátóu = 耍滑 shuǎhuá

【耍奸】 shuǎjiān = 耍滑 shuǎhuá

【耍赖】 shuǎlài 〈动〉act shamelessly; be perverse: ～撒泼 act shamelessly; be unreasonable and make a scene; be perverse and raise hell ‖ 输了就输了，别～！Take your defeat as it is; don't act shamelessly! / Concede your defeat boldly. Don't try to deny it.

【耍赖皮】 shuǎ làipí = 耍赖 shuǎlài

【耍流氓】 shuǎ liúmáng 〈动〉behave like a hoodlum; act indecently; take liberties with women

【耍闹】 shuǎnào 〈动〉gambol; skylark; indulge in horseplay

【耍弄】 shuǎnòng 〈动〉❶ resort to: ～花招 play tricks ❷ make fun of sb; make a fool of sb; deceive: 你是不是在～我? Are you trying to make a fool of me? / Are you pulling my leg?

【耍盘子】 shuǎ pánzi 〈动〉[杂技] do plate-spinning; do disc-spinning

【耍脾气】 shuǎ píqi 〈动〉put on a show of bad temper; get into a huff: 他爱～。He gets into a huff easily. / He flares up easily.

【耍贫嘴】 shuǎ pínzuǐ 〈动〉〈方〉be garrulous: 别再～了，咱们开始干活吧。No more of your glib talk. Let's begin our work.

【耍钱】 shuǎqián 〈动〉〈方〉gamble: 他～把家产输光了。He gambled away all his family property. / He lost his family property in gambling.

【耍人】 shuǎrén 〈动〉make fun of sb; make a fool of sb; poke fun at others: 他经常～。He often plays tricks on others.

【耍手段】 shuǎ shǒuduàn = 耍手腕 shuǎ shǒuwàn

【耍手腕】 shuǎ shǒuwàn 〈动〉use artifices; play tricks: 他为卖掉那批货耍了些手腕。He used a certain amount of craft to make the sale.

【耍手艺】 shuǎ shǒuyì 〈动〉make a living as a craftsman

【耍死狗】 shuǎ sǐgǒu 〈动〉〈方〉act shamelessly

【耍态度】 shuǎ tàidu 〈动〉lose one's temper; get into a huff; fly into a temper

【耍坛子】 shuǎ tánzi 〈动〉[杂技] do a jar balancing act

【耍威风】 shuǎ wēifēng 〈动〉make a show of authority; be overbearing; throw one's weight about

【耍无赖】 shuǎ wúlài = 耍赖 shuǎlài

【耍笑】 shuǎxiào 〈动〉❶ laugh and joke; have fun ❷ make fun of; play a joke on

【耍心眼儿】 shuǎ xīnyǎnr 〈动〉pull a smart trick; be calculating; exercise one's wits for personal gain; resort to one's petty cleverness

【耍子】 shuǎzi 〈动〉〈方〉have fun; enjoy onself; have a good time

【耍嘴皮子】 shuǎ zuǐpízi 〈动〉❶〈贬〉talk glibly; be a slick talker ❷ pay lip service; engage in empty talk: 不要尽～，应该做点实事了。Stop your empty talk. Try and get something done.

shuà

刷 shuà 〈动〉〈方〉select; pick
⇨shuā

【刷白】 shuàbái 〈形〉pale; white: 他脸色吓得～。He was pale with fear.

shuāi

衰 shuāi 〈动〉decline; wane: 老人病体日～。The old man was fading fast. ‖ 他听力日～。His hearing sensitivity is declining. ◇～败; ～弱; 未老先～
⇨cuī

【衰败】 shuāibài 〈动〉decline; go/run to seed; be at a low ebb

【衰惫】 shuāibèi 〈形〉〈书〉feeble and exhausted

【衰敝】 shuāibì 〈形〉weak and feeble: 国力～ decline of national strength ‖ 体力～ (one's strength) be sapped ‖ 生产～。Production is at a low ebb.

【衰变】 shuāibiàn 〈动〉[物理] decay: 核～ nuclear decay

〖～常数〗 shuāibiàn chángshù 〈名〉decay constant

〖～方式〗 shuāibiàn fāngshì 〈名〉mode of decay

〖～期〗 shuāibiànqī 〈名〉decay period

【衰草】 shuāicǎo 〈名〉withering grass: ～败叶 wilted grass and withered leaves

【衰减】 shuāijiǎn 〈动〉❶ weaken; worsen; diminish: 我的体力日渐～。I'm getting weaker physically. ❷ [物理] attenuate; decay; degenerate: ～失真 attenuation distortion ‖ ～时间 decay time ‖ ～因数 attenuation factor

〖～测量计〗 shuāijiǎn cèliángjì 〈名〉decremeter

〖～量〗 shuāijiǎnliàng 〈名〉decrement; attenuation

〖～律〗 shuāijiǎnlǜ 〈名〉decay law

〖～器〗 shuāijiǎnqì 〈名〉attenuator

【衰竭】 shuāijié ❶〈动〉be prostrated: 心力～ be prostrated with illness; have a heart failure ❷〈名〉[医学] exhaustion; prostration: 呼吸～ prostration of breathing

〖～综合征〗 shuāijié zōnghézhēng 〈名〉[医学] exhaustion syndrome

【衰老】 shuāilǎo ❶〈形〉senile; effete; aged; old and feeble: 几年不见，他显得～多了。He has obviously aged and weakened since I last saw him a few years ago. ❷〈名〉[医学] senescence; senility

【衰落】 shuāiluò 〈动〉decline; go downhill; be on the wane: ～的文化 effete civilization ‖ 罗马帝国的～ decline of the Roman Empire ‖ 这个昔日的世界强国已经～。The nation has declined as a world power.

【衰迈】 shuāimài 〈形〉senile; decrepit

【衰弱】 shuāiruò ❶〈形〉feeble; weak; run-down: ～的体质 weak health ‖ 久病后身体～ be emaciated after a long illness ‖ 心脏～ have a weak heart ⇨神经～ ❷〈动〉flag; decline in vigour: 敌军攻势已经～。The enemy offensive is petering out. ❸〈名〉[医学] asthenia: ⇨神经～

【衰替】 shuāitì 〈动〉〈书〉decline; be on the wane

【衰颓】 shuāituí 〈形〉(of body, spirit, etc) weak and degenerate

【衰退】 shuāituì 〈动〉fall; decline: 引起～ bring about a decline; cause a decline ‖ 记忆力～ get rusty in memory; be losing one's memory ‖ 经济～ economic recession ‖ 严重～ severe decline ‖ 正在～ be on the decline ‖ 他的视力在～。His eyesight is failing.

【衰亡】 shuāiwáng 〈动〉wither/fade away; become feeble and die; decline and fall: 罗马帝国的～ decline and fall of the Roman Empire

【衰微】 shuāiwēi 〈动〉〈书〉(of a country, a nation, etc) decline; wane

【衰萎】 shuāiwěi 〈动〉wither; shrivel

【衰歇】 shuāixiē 〈动〉decline and come to an end

【衰谢】 shuāixiè 〈动〉wither; fade: ～的花朵 withered flowers

【衰朽】 shuāixiǔ 〈形〉〈书〉feeble and decaying: ～残年 declining years; be feeble from age and illness

摔 shuāi 〈动〉❶ cast; throw; fling: 把书～到桌上 fling/throw a book on the table ❷ hurtle down; plunge: 从梯子上～下来 fall off the ladder ‖ 马将骑手～了下来。The horse tossed his rider. ‖ 他从 40 米高空～下后，被立即送往医院。He was rushed to hospital after a 40-metre fall. ❸ cause to fall and break; break: 盘子掉在地上～碎了。The plate fell to the ground and broke to pieces. / The plate smashed on the floor. ❹ fall; tumble; lose one's balance: ～一跤 take/have a fall ‖ ～倒在地 fall to the ground ‖ ～得不轻 have a nasty/hard/severe fall ‖ 他在冰上滑倒了，～断了腿。He slipped on the ice and broke his leg. ‖ 她在楼梯上～倒了。She took a tumble on the stairs. ❺ = 摔打 ① shuāida

【摔打】 shuāida 〈动〉❶ beat; knock: 把鞋底上的泥～掉。Beat the dirt off the sole of your shoes. ❷ temper oneself: 青年人应该到艰苦的环境中去～。Young people should temper themselves in difficult circumstances.

【摔跟头】 shuāi gēntou 〈动〉❶ tumble; trip and fall ❷〈喻〉trip

up; come a cropper; make a blunder: 他没有经验，~不可避免。Inexperienced as he is, a few tumbles are inevitable.

【摔跤】shuāijiāo ❶〈动〉tumble; trip and fall: 重重地摔了一跤 have a nasty fall ‖ 来时路太滑，摔了我一跤。The road was so slippery that I tumbled on my way here. ❷〈动〉〈喻〉trip up; come a cropper; make a blunder ❸〈名〉[体育] wrestling: 进行~比赛 wrestle a match ‖ 练习~ practise wrestling ‖ ~比赛中把对手摔倒 tumble one's opponent in wrestling ‖ 业余/职业~ amateur/professional wrestling ‖ 自由式~ free-style wrestling

〔~服〕shuāijiāofú〈名〉wrestling leotard

〔~鞋〕shuāijiāoxié〈名〉wrestling shoe

〔~运动员〕shuāijiāo yùndòngyuán〈名〉wrestler: 那位~以三局两胜获胜。The wrestler won two falls out of three.

shuǎi

甩 shuǎi〈动〉❶ swing: ~胳膊 swing the arms ‖ 把鞭子一~ crack a whip ‖ 狮子的尾巴~来~去。The lion's tail lashed to and fro. ❷ throw; fling; toss: ~石子 throw stones ‖ ~手榴弹 throw hand grenades ❸ leave sb behind; throw off: ~掉跟踪者 fling off a pursuer ‖ 她的男朋友把她~了。Her boyfriend dumped her. / Her boyfriend gave her the brush-off. ‖ 她一会儿就把别的运动员~在后面了。She soon left all the other runners behind.

【甩包袱】shuǎi bāofu〈动〉cast off burden; get a load off one's back

【甩车】shuǎichē〈动〉[铁路] uncouple (some or all the railway coach or coaches from the locomotive)

【甩掉】shuǎidiào〈动〉get rid of; cast/shake/throw off: ~包袱 cast off a burden; get a load off one's back ‖ ~尾巴 shake/throw off a tail

【甩发】shuǎifà〈动〉[戏剧] (of an actor) swing his long, hanging wig to show anxiety

【甩开膀子】shuǎikāi bǎngzi〈熟〉go all out; go full steam ahead: ~大干 go full steam ahead with one's work

【甩脸子】shuǎi liǎnzi〈动〉〈方〉pull a long face

【甩卖】shuǎimài ❶〈动〉sell at reduced prices; have a markdown sale; sell at a loss; dump: 清仓大~ clearance/rummage sale ❷〈名〉markdown/reduction sale

【甩腔】shuǎiqiāng〈名〉dragged tune

【甩手】shuǎishǒu〈动〉❶ swing one's arms ❷〈喻〉wash one's hands of: 这事你可不能~不管! You can't wash your hands of this!

〔~掌柜〕shuǎishǒu zhǎngguì〈名〉❶ hands-off husband [caring little about housekeeping] ❷ hands-off leader: 戒除~的作风 get rid of the hands-off style of administration/management

【甩线】shuǎixiàn ❶〈动〉throw fishing line (in fishing) ❷〈名〉fishing line

【甩袖子】shuǎi xiùzi〈动〉[戏剧] fling out one's sleeves (to display emotion or show anger)

【甩站】shuǎizhàn〈动〉(of a public bus) miss a stop; not to pull up at a stop; refuse to pick up passengers

S

shuài

帅[1] shuài〈名〉[军事] commander-in-chief: ⇨统~; 元~

帅[2] shuài〈形〉〈口〉handsome; graceful; smart: 字写得~ write a beautiful hand | 这小伙子真~。The young man is really handsome. ⇨~气

【帅才】shuàicái〈名〉born commander

【帅哥】shuàigē〈名〉handsome boy/lad

【帅旗】shuàiqí〈名〉flag of a commander-in-chief

【帅气】shuàiqì〈形〉handsome; smart; dashing

【帅印】shuàiyìn〈名〉seal of a commander-in-chief

率[1] shuài ❶〈动〉lead; command; head: ~部起义 lead one's troops in revolt ⇨~领; 统~ ❷〈动〉〈书〉follow; obey: ⇨~由旧章 ❸〈名〉example; model: ⇨表~

率[2] shuài ❶〈形〉rash; hasty: ⇨草~; 轻~ ❷〈形〉frank; straightforward: ⇨坦~; 直~ ❸〈副〉〈书〉generally; usually: 大~如此。This is usually the case.

⇨lü

【率尔】shuài'ěr〈形〉〈书〉rash; hasty

〔~操觚〕shuài'ěr-cāogū〈熟〉write carelessly; take up one's pen hastily

【率领】shuàilǐng〈动〉lead; head; command: ~代表团 lead/head a delegation ‖ ~部队攻打敌人 lead troops against the enemy

【率马以骥】shuàimǎyǐjì〈熟〉lead horses with a fine steed—let able/talented people take the lead

【率然】shuàirán〈副〉hastily; rashly

【率兽食人】shuàishòu-shírén〈熟〉lead beasts on to devour men cruel ways of a tyrant

【率先】shuàixiān〈副〉first; take the initiative; take the lead: ~采取行动禁止核武器 take the initiative in banning nuclear weapons

【率由旧章】shuàiyóujiùzhāng〈熟〉act in accordance with set/established rules; conform to conventions; follow the beaten path/track; follow the established pattern

【率真】shuàizhēn〈形〉frank and sincere: 讲话~ speak in a forthright manner

【率直】shuàizhí〈形〉straightforward; unreserved; blunt; frank and open: 说话~ speak frankly

蟀 shuài → 蟋蟀 xīshuài

shuān

闩 shuān ❶〈名〉(door) bolt; latch: 上~ fasten with a bolt/latch ⇨门~ ❷〈动〉fasten with a bolt/latch: 把门~上 bolt/bar the door

拴 shuān〈动〉fasten; tie: 把狗~在篱笆上 tie a dog to a fence ‖ 把两条绳子~到一起 hitch two ropes together ‖ 用绳把船~在树上 fasten a boat to a tree with a rope ‖ 在两棵树上~根绳子晒被子 put up a rope between two trees to air the quilt ‖〈喻〉我们被一大堆工作给~住了。We were bogged down with work.

【拴绑】shuānbǎng〈动〉bind/tie up

【拴缚】shuānfù〈动〉bind/tie up

【拴马桩】shuānmǎzhuāng〈名〉hitching post

【拴系点】shuānxìdiǎn〈名〉tie-down point

栓 shuān〈名〉❶ bolt; plug: ⇨枪~; 消火~ ❷ stopper; cork: ⇨~剂; 血~

【栓钉】shuāndīng〈名〉pin

【栓剂】shuānjì〈名〉[医药] suppository

【栓皮】shuānpí〈名〉[林业] cork

〔~栎〕shuānpílì〈名〉oriental oak

【栓塞】shuānsè〈名〉[医药] embolism: 肺~ pulmonary embolism ‖ 静脉~ venous embolism ‖ 脑~ cerebral embolism

【栓子】shuānzǐ〈名〉[医药] embolus

shuàn

涮 shuàn〈动〉❶ rinse; clean; wash: ~盘子 rinse a plate ‖ 把瓶子~一下 rinse (out) a bottle ‖ 把桶好好~一下 give the bucket a good swill ❷ scald thin slices of meat in boiling water; instant-boil: ⇨~锅子; ~羊肉 ❸〈口〉deceive; fool: 别想~我。Don't try to fool me. ‖ 他叫人给~了。He has been made a fool of.

【涮锅】shuànguō〈动〉eat/have fondues; eat/have instant-boil slices of meat and vegetables in a chafing dish

【涮羊肉】shuànyángròu ❶〈动〉eat/have mutton fondue; instant-boil slices of mutton in a chafing dish ❷〈名〉mutton

fondue; instant-boiled mutton; Mongolian fire/hot pot

shuāng

双 shuāng ❶〈形〉two; dual; both; double: ～脚 two/both feet ‖ ～膝跪倒 fall on one's knees ‖ 闭紧～唇 compress one's lips ‖ 获得粮食、棉花～丰收 reap bumper harvests of both grain and cotton ‖ 眯起～眼 narrow one's eyes ⇨～边;～方;～职工 ❷〈形〉even: ⇨～号;～日 ❸〈形〉double; twofold: 付～薪 pay double ⇨～倍;～层;～重 ❹〈量〉pair: 三～手套/袜子/鞋 three pairs of gloves/socks/shoes ‖ 一～筷子 a pair of chopsticks ‖ 一～手/眼睛 a pair of hands/eyes

【双棒儿】 shuāngbàngr 〈方〉= 双胞胎 shuāngbāotāi

【双胞胎】 shuāngbāotāi 〈名〉twins: 生一对～ give birth to twins ‖ ～姐妹/兄弟 twin sisters/brothers ‖ 龙凤～ a pigeon pair

【双倍】 shuāngbèi 〈名〉double: 付～的钱 pay double (for sth) ‖ ～偿还 pay in twice the amount ‖ ～收费 make a double charge ‖ ～的钱 double amount of money

〖～体〗 shuāngbèitǐ 〈名〉[生物] amphiploid

【双臂】 shuāngbì 〈名〉arms: 挥动～ wave one's arms

【双边】 shuāngbiān 〈形〉bilateral: ～经贸技术合作 bilateral economic, trade and technical co-operation

〖～代理〗 shuāngbiān dàilǐ 〈名〉bilateral agency

〖～公约〗 shuāngbiān gōngyuē 〈名〉bilateral convention

〖～关系〗 shuāngbiān guānxi 〈名〉bilateral relations/ties: 改善/加强～ improve/strengthen bilateral relations/ties

〖～会谈〗 shuāngbiān huìtán 〈名〉bilateral talk: 举行～ hold bilateral talks

〖～贸易〗 shuāngbiān màoyì 〈名〉bilateral trade: 发展～ develop bilateral trade ‖ ～关系 bilateral commercial relations ‖ ～协定 bilateral trade agreement

〖～谈判〗 shuāngbiān tánpàn 〈名〉bilateral negotiation

〖～条约〗 shuāngbiān tiáoyuē 〈名〉bilateral treaty

〖～协定〗 shuāngbiān xiédìng 〈名〉bilateral agreement: 签订～ sign a bilateral agreement

〖～协约〗 shuāngbiān xiéyuē 〈名〉bilateral convention

〖～主义〗 shuāngbiānzhǔyì 〈名〉bilateralism

【双宾语】 shuāngbīnyǔ 〈名〉[语法] double object

【双层】 shuāngcéng 〈形〉double-decker: ～玻璃窗 double window; double-glazed window ‖ ～车库 double-deck garage ‖ ～胶合板 two-ply board ‖ ～桥 double-decker bridge

〖～床〗 shuāngcéngchuáng 〈名〉bunk beds

〖～公共汽车〗 shuāngcéng gōnggòng qìchē 〈名〉double-decker

〖～列车〗 shuāngcéng lièchē 〈名〉double-decker train; double train

【双程票】 shuāngchéngpiào 〈名〉round-trip ticket; return ticket

【双重】 shuāngchóng 〈形〉double; dual; twofold: ～打击 double blow ‖ ～公民身份 dual citizenship ‖ ～间谍 double agent ‖ ～可能性 dual possibility ‖ ～任务 double/dual task ‖ ～用途 double use/duty

〖～保险〗 shuāngchóng bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉double insurance

〖～标准〗 shuāngchóng biāozhǔn 〈名〉double standards: 使用～ use double standards

〖～代表权〗 shuāngchóng dàibiǎoquán 〈名〉[外交] dual representation

〖～否定〗 shuāngchóng fǒudìng 〈名〉double negative/negation

〖～关税〗 shuāngchóng guānshuì 〈名〉dual tariff

〖～管辖〗 shuāngchóng guǎnxiá 〈名〉dual control: ～权 dual jurisdiction

〖～国籍〗 shuāngchóng guójí 〈名〉binationality; dual nationality/citizenship; double citizenship: 取得～ acquire dual nationality

〖～汇率〗 shuāngchóng huìlǜ 〈名〉dual exchange rate; dual rate; two-tier exchange rate: ～制度 dual-rate system

〖～领导〗 shuāngchóng lǐngdǎo 〈名〉dual leadership: 接受～ accept dual leadership ‖ 受～ be under dual leadership

〖～人格〗 shuāngchóng réngé 〈名〉〈贬〉double/dual personality: 具有～ have a double personality

〖～征税〗 shuāngchóng zhēngshuì 〈名〉double taxation: ～减免 double taxation relief ‖ ～协定 double taxation agreement

〖～主权〗 shuāngchóng zhǔquán 〈名〉dual sovereignty

【双唇音】 shuāngchúnyīn 〈名〉[语言] bilabial [i. e. p, b, m in Chinese]

【双打】 shuāngdǎ 〈名〉[体育] doubles: ～比赛 doubles match ‖ 男女混合～ mixed doubles ‖ 男子/女子～ men's/women's doubles

〖～运动员〗 shuāngdǎ yùndòngyuán 〈名〉doubles player

【双方】 shuāngfāng 〈名〉both parties/sides; two parties/sides: ～代表 representatives from both sides ‖ ～当事人 both litigants ‖ ～利益 interests of both sides ‖ ～协议 bilateral agreement ‖ 缔约～ both contracting parties ‖ 交战～ both belligerents ‖ 劳资～ both labour and capital ‖ 男女～ both the female and male sides ‖ ～各执一词。Each side persisted in its own views. ‖ ～互不相让。Neither side was willing to give in. / Each side held its own ground. ‖ 合作对～有利。Co-operation benefits both sides.

【双飞】 shuāngfēi 〈名〉round trip flight

【双峰热】 shuāngfēngrè 〈名〉[医学] double quotidian fever

【双峰驼】 shuāngfēngtuó 〈名〉two-humped camel; Bactrian camel

【双幅】 shuāngfú 〈名〉double width: ～布料 cloth of double width

【双缸洗衣机】 shuānggāng xǐyījī 〈名〉two-tub washing machine; twin-tub washer

【双杠】 shuānggàng 〈名〉[体育] parallel bars

【双钩】 shuānggōu 〈名〉[工美] tracing the contour of the strokes of a character

【双关】 shuāngguān 〈动〉play with words; have a double meaning: ⇨～语

〖～语〗 shuāngguānyǔ 〈名〉pun; quibble; wordplay

【双管】 shuāngguǎn 〈名〉double barrels: ～猎枪 double-barrelled shotgun

〖～齐下〗 shuāngguǎn-qíxià 〈熟〉paint a picture with a brush in each hand at the same time—work along two lines at the same time: 控制人口增长和提高人口素质要～。We should control population growth and at the same time promote population quality.

【双规】 shuāngguī 〈名〉the prescribed time and place

【双轨】 shuāngguǐ 〈名〉dual-track; double-track: ～铁路 double-track railway

〖～制〗 shuāngguǐzhì 〈名〉dual-track system; double-track system: 实行价格～ practise double-track pricing system

【双号】 shuānghào 〈名〉(of tickets, seats, etc) even number

【双簧】 shuānghuáng 〈名〉two-man act; two-man comic show [with one acting in pantomime and another hiding behind him doing all the speaking or singing]: ⇨演～

【双簧管】 shuānghuángguǎn 〈名〉[音乐] oboe

【双季稻】 shuāngjìdào 〈名〉double-crop rice; double-harvest rice

【双肩挑】 shuāngjiāntiāo 〈动〉bear/shoulder/assume the responsibility for both professional work and administrative work; do double duty: ～干部 cadres assuming administrative as well as professional responsibilities

【双卡录音机】 shuāngkǎ lùyīnjī 〈名〉double cassette tape recorder

【双款】 shuāngkuǎn 〈名〉upper and lower inscriptions [both dedication and signature] for a painting, etc

【双联单】 shuāngliándān 〈名〉duplicate form: ～汇票 drafts in duplicate

【双料】 shuāngliào 〈名〉reinforced material—extra quality: 〈喻〉～冠军 champion with two first prizes ‖ ～脸盆 special quality basin

【双轮】 shuānglún 〈名〉❶[体育] double round ❷ two wheels: ～马车 two-wheeled cab; hansom

〖～车〗 shuānglúnchē 〈名〉two-wheeler

〖～双铧犁〗 shuānglún shuānghuálí 〈名〉two-wheeled double-shared plough

【双密盘】 shuāngmìpán 〈名〉[计算机] double-density diskette

【双面儿】 shuāngmiànr 〈形〉two-sided; double-faced: ～唱片 double-faced phonograph record ‖ ～刀片 double-edged razor blade ‖ ～夹克 reversible jacket ‖ ～书架 double-faced bookshelf

〖～绣〗 shuāngmiànrxiù 〈名〉double-faced embroidery

〖～摇纱机〗 shuāngmiànr yáoshājī 〈名〉double reeling frame

〖～印刷机〗 shuāngmiànr yìnshuājī 〈名〉perfecting press; perfector

〖～织物〗 shuāngmiànr zhīwù 〈名〉reversible cloth

S

【双目】 shuāngmù ❶〈名〉(both) eyes: ～失明 be blind in both eyes ❷〈形〉binocular: ～镜 binocular ‖ ～显微镜 binocular microscope

【双抢】 shuāngqiǎng 〈动〉rush through harvesting and planting: ～季节 rush-harvesting and rush-planting season

【双亲】 shuāngqīn 〈名〉(both) parents; father and mother

【双球菌】 shuāngqiújūn 〈名〉[生物] diplococcus: ～素 diplococcin

【双曲面】 shuāngqūmiàn 〈名〉[数学] hyperboloid

【双曲线】 shuāngqūxiàn 〈名〉[数学] hyperbola

【双曲坐标】 shuāngqū zuòbiāo 〈名〉[数学] hyperbolic coordinates

【双全】 shuāngquán 〈动〉have both; be complete in both respects: 父母～。Both parents are alive. ⇨才貌～;文武～;智勇～

【双人舱】 shuāngréncāng 〈名〉double cabin

【双人床】 shuāngrénchuáng 〈名〉double/twin bed

【双人房】 shuāngrénfáng 〈名〉double room

【双人滑】 shuāngrénhuá 〈名〉[体育] pair skating

【双人舞】 shuāngrénwǔ 〈名〉dance duet; couple dance; pas de deux

【双刃剑】 shuāngrènjiàn 〈名〉double-edged sword

【双日】 shuāngrì 〈名〉even-numbered day (of the month)

【双身子】 shuāngshēnzi 〈名〉〈口〉pregnant woman

【双生】 shuāngshēng 〈名〉twins: ～姐妹 twin sisters ‖ ～兄弟 twin brothers ‖ ～子 twins

【双声】 shuāngshēng 〈名〉[语言] alliterative compound [phrase consisting of two or more characters with the same initial consonant]

【双声道】 shuāngshēngdào 〈名〉dual track; double track

【双手】 shuāngshǒu 〈名〉both hands: 反绑～ tie sb's hands on the back ‖ ～抱头 bury one's head in one's hands ‖ ～拱让 give sth away (to sb) with both hands ‖ ～合十 put one's palms together ‖ ～灵巧 have light hands ‖ ～捧上 offer with both hands ‖ ～沾满鲜血 both hands covered/stained with blood ‖ 举～赞成 be all for it

【双输】 shuāngshū 〈动〉both sides concerned lose; lose-lose

【双数】 shuāngshù 〈名〉even number: ～日 even-numbered day

【双双】 shuāngshuāng 〈形〉both; in pairs: 兄弟俩～获奖。Both brothers won a prize.

〖～对对〗 shuāngshuāng-duìduì 〈熟〉in pairs: ～的青年男女 young men and young women in pairs

【双宿双飞】 shuāngsù-shuāngfēi 〈熟〉a pair of birds perch together and fly side by side—devoted/inseparable couple

【双糖】 shuāngtáng 〈名〉[化学] disaccharide

【双体船】 shuāngtǐchuán 〈名〉catamaran

【双瞳剪水】 shuāngtóng-jiǎnshuǐ 〈熟〉clear and bright eyes of a pretty girl

【双筒望远镜】 shuāngtǒng wàngyuǎnjìng 〈名〉binoculars; field glasses: 一副～ a pair of binoculars

【双文制】 shuāngwénzhì 〈名〉(of characters and *Pinyin*) two-script system; digraphia

【双喜】 shuāngxǐ 〈名〉double blessing/happiness

〖～临门〗 shuāngxǐ-línmén 〈熟〉two/double blessings have descended upon the house—have two strokes of luck; two happy events come together; double happiness has blessed the house

【双下巴】 shuāngxiàba 〈名〉double chin

【双响】 shuāngxiǎng 〈名〉double-bang firecracker

【双向】 shuāngxiàng 〈形〉two-way; bidirectional; bilateral: ～交通 two-way traffic ‖ ～贸易与投资 two-way trade and investment

〖～飞碟射击〗 shuāngxiàng fēidié shèjī 〈名〉[体育] skeet shooting

〖～开关〗 shuāngxiàng kāiguān 〈名〉two-way switch

〖～收费〗 shuāngxiàng shōufèi 〈名〉dual-way charging: 移动通讯的～ dual-way charging over mobile communications

〖～选择〗 shuāngxiàng xuǎnzé 〈名〉two-way/mutual selection/choice (in job market): 完善～机制 improve the two-way selection system

【双效】 shuāngxiào 〈名〉economic benefits and social benefits

【双薪】 shuāngxīn 〈名〉double pay/salary/wage: 发～ pay double salary

【双星】 shuāngxīng 〈名〉❶[天文] binary/double star ❷ Altair and Vega

【双休日】 shuāngxiūrì 〈名〉two-day weekend

【双选】 shuāngxuǎn 〈名〉two-way selection

【双学位】 shuāngxuéwèi 〈名〉dual (academic) degree; double degree

【双眼皮儿】 shuāngyǎnpír 〈名〉double-fold eyelid: 割～ undergo a double-fold eyelid operation

〖～手术〗 shuāngyǎnpír shǒushù 〈名〉eyelid slicing operation; eyelid surgery

【双氧】 shuāngyǎng 〈名〉dioxygen

【双氧水】 shuāngyǎngshuǐ 〈名〉[医药] hydrogen peroxide solution

【双翼机】 shuāngyìjī 〈名〉biplane

【双音节词】 shuāngyīnjiécí 〈名〉[语言] disyllabic word; disyllable

【双引号】 shuāngyǐnhào 〈名〉double quotation mark (“”)

【双赢】 shuāngyíng 〈动〉have a victory for both sides (concerned); win-win: ～技巧 win-win skill/approach ‖ ～局面 win-win situation

【双拥】 shuāngyōng 〈动〉〈简称〉support the army and give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs, and support the government and cherish the people ⇨拥军优属;拥政爱民

【双鱼座】 Shuāngyúzuò 〈名〉[天文] Pisces

【双语】 shuāngyǔ 〈形〉bilingual: ～词典 bilingual dictionary ‖ ～教学 bilingual education

〖～制〗 shuāngyǔzhì 〈名〉bilingualism

【双元音】 shuāngyuányīn 〈名〉[语言] diphthong

【双月刊】 shuāngyuèkān 〈名〉bimonthly magazine/periodical; bimonthly

【双职工】 shuāngzhígōng 〈名〉working couple; double wage earners: ～家庭 two-earner family; two-career family; double-income family

【双绉】 shuāngzhòu 〈名〉[纺织] crêpe de Chine

【双子座】 Shuāngzǐzuò 〈名〉[天文] Gemini

骕 shuāng → 骕骦 sùshuāng

鹔 shuāng → 鹔鹴 sùshuāng

霜 shuāng

❶〈名〉frost: 厚～ heavy frost ‖ 晚/早～ late/early frost ‖ 结～的地面 frosty ground ‖ 下过～了。Frost fell/occurred. ‖ 严寒使窗子结了～。The cold has frosted the windows. ⇨～冻;～降;冰～;除～ ❷〈形〉〈书〉white; hoary: 两鬓微～ with a touch of grey at the temples ⇨～鬓 ❸〈名〉frostlike powder: ⇨柿～;糖～;盐～

【霜鬓】 shuāngbìn 〈名〉grey/hoary/white hair on the temples

【霜晨】 shuāngchén 〈名〉frosty morning

【霜点】 shuāngdiǎn 〈名〉frost point

【霜冻】 shuāngdòng 〈名〉frost: ～地带 frost belt ‖ 严重～ heavy frost ‖ 今晚可能有～。There may be frost tonight.

【霜害】 shuānghài 〈名〉[气象] frost (damage); frostbite: 遭受～的农作物 frost-bitten crops

【霜花】 shuānghuā 〈名〉frostwork: 结着～的窗户 windows covered with frost ‖ 夜晚的严寒使树木结上了一层～。The cold night frosted over the trees.

【霜降】 shuāngjiàng 〈名〉Frost's Descent [the beginning of the 18th of the 24 solar terms on the 23rd or 24th of October]

【霜霉病】 shuāngméibìng 〈名〉[农业] downy mildew

【霜期】 shuāngqī 〈名〉[气象] frost season/spell

【霜天】 shuāngtiān 〈名〉frosty sky; frosty/cold weather: 万类～竞自由。Under freezing skies a million creatures contend in freedom.

【霜条】 shuāngtiáo 〈名〉〈书〉ice-lolly; popsicle; ice-sucker; frozen sucker

【霜叶】 shuāngyè 〈名〉autumn maple leaves; red leaves

孀 shuāng

❶〈名〉widow: ⇨～妇;遗～ ❷〈动〉live in widowhood: ⇨～居

【孀妇】 shuāngfù 〈名〉〈书〉widow: 孤苦伶仃的～ lonely and helpless widow

【孀居】 shuāngjū 〈动〉〈书〉live as a widow; live in widowhood: ～多年 be widowed for years

骦 shuāng → 骕骦 sùshuāng

鹴 shuāng → 鹔鹴 sùshuāng

shuǎng

爽[1] shuǎng 〈形〉❶ bright; clear; crisp: ⇨清~;秋高气~ ❷ (of character) frank; straightforward; open-hearted: ⇨~快;豪~;直~ ❸ feeling well; comfortable: 身体不~ not feeling well ⇨人逢喜事精神~

爽[2] shuǎng 〈动〉deviate: ⇨~约;屡试不~

【爽畅】 shuǎngchàng 〈形〉comfortable and happy

【爽脆】 shuǎngcuì 〈形〉❶ (of sounds or voices) sharp and clear: 她说话~。She speaks clearly and melodiously. ❷ (of character) frank; open; straightforward; (of action) quick; brisk: 他干活向来~。He always works with enthusiasm. ❸ (of food) crisp and tasty: 新鲜的苹果吃起来很~。Fresh apples are crisp and nice to eat.

【爽当】 shuǎngdang 〈形〉〈口〉quick and neat

【爽健】 shuǎngjiàn 〈形〉healthy and strong: 他六十多岁,看上去仍硬朗~。In spite of his sixty-odd years, he's still full of vim and vigour.

【爽口】 shuǎngkǒu 〈形〉tasty and refreshing: 这种饮料喝着很~。This kind of drink is very refreshing.

【爽快】 shuǎngkuai ❶〈形〉refreshed; comfortable: 心里~ be delighted ‖ 使人~的气候 invigorating climate ‖ 他洗完澡感觉~多了。He felt much refreshed after a bath. ❷〈形〉frank; straightforward; outright: 说话~ be outspoken ‖ 为人~ be frank and straightforward ‖ 他人很~。He is open-hearted. ❸〈副〉with alacrity; readily: 办事~ work readily and briskly ‖ ~地答应要求 agree to sb's request with alacrity ‖ ~地接受了任务 readily accept the task

【爽朗】 shuǎnglǎng 〈形〉❶ bright and clear: 天空~。The sky is bright and clear. ❷ hearty; candid; frank and open: 性格~ have a frank and open personality ‖ ~的笑声 bubbling/hearty laughter

【爽利】 shuǎnglì 〈形〉brisk and neat; efficient and able: 办事~ be efficient in one's work ‖ 动作~ be agile in one's movements

【爽亮】 shuǎngliàng 〈形〉❶ clear and loud: 嗓音~ have loud and clear voice ❷ cheerful; sanguine; optimistic: 听了老师的一番话,她心里~多了。What the teacher said broadened her horizon.

【爽目】 shuǎngmù 〈形〉pleasing/pleasant to the eye: 清晰~ clear and pleasant to the eye

【爽气】 shuǎngqì ❶〈名〉〈书〉cool and refreshing air ❷〈形〉frank; straightforward: 他为人~。He's a straightforward man.

【爽然】 shuǎngrán 〈形〉〈书〉confused; perplexed

〖~若失〗 shuǎngrán-ruòshī 〈熟〉be at a loss; have no idea what to do; not know what to do

【爽身粉】 shuǎngshēnfěn 〈名〉talcum powder

【爽失】 shuǎngshī 〈名〉〈书〉error; mistake

【爽适】 shuǎngshì 〈形〉(of air, etc) fresh and comfortable; cool and refreshing: ~的凉风 cool refreshing breeze

【爽心悦目】 shuǎngxīn-yuèmù 〈熟〉refreshing to the mind and pleasing to the eye: 山中美景~。The beautiful scenery in the mountains is a refreshing and heartening sight.

【爽信】 shuǎngxìn 〈动〉〈书〉fail to keep one's promise; break one's promise; go back on one's word

【爽性】 shuǎngxìng 〈副〉may just as well: 太晚了,咱们~别去了。It's too late. We might just as well not go.

【爽约】 shuǎngyuē 〈动〉fail to keep an appointment; break an appointment: ~于人 fail to keep an appointment with sb

【爽直】 shuǎngzhí 〈形〉frank; straightforward; candid: ~不羁 be frank and uninhibited ‖ 生性~ frank and straightforward by nature ‖ ~一点说 to put it bluntly

塽 shuǎng 〈名〉〈书〉high place facing the sun

shuí

谁 shuí = 谁 shéi

shuǐ

水[1] shuǐ ❶〈名〉water: 一杯/碗~ a cup/bowl of water ‖ 打~ fetch water ‖ 喝~ drink water ‖ 生活在~里 live in water ‖ 跳入~中 dive into the water ‖ 在路上洒~ water a road ‖ 在牛奶中掺~ water the milk ‖ 酸性~ acid water ‖ 温~ lukewarm/tepid water ‖ 脏~ dirty/filthy water ‖ 我只喝~。Water is the only drink for me. ‖ 血浓于~。Blood is thicker than water. ⇨~质;淡~;海~ ❷〈名〉river: 渭~ Weihe River ❸〈名〉area of water; waters: 三面环~ be surrounded by water on three sides ‖ 四面环~ be waterlocked ⇨~域;爬山涉~ ❹〈名〉flood (disaster); inundation: 这个地方去年发了~。A great flood fell upon this area last year. / A big flood struck this area last year. ❺〈名〉liquid; water: 泥~ muddy water ⇨花露~;酒~;药~ ❻〈动〉〈口〉swim: 你会~吗? Can you swim? ⇨~性 ❼〈名〉extra charge/income: ⇨升~;贴~;外~ ❽〈名〉body fluid: ⇨口~;羊~ ❾〈量〉washing: 洗过几~就会褪色。After several washings the colour will fade.

水[2] Shuǐ → 水族 Shuǐzú

【水按摩】 shuǐ'ànmó 〈名〉[医学] hydromassage

【水吧】 shuǐbā 〈名〉water bar

【水坝】 shuǐbà 〈名〉dam; pen: 在河上修筑~ build a dam across a river

【水斑】 shuǐbān 〈名〉[摄影] water spot

【水半球】 shuǐbànqiú 〈名〉[地理] water hemisphere

【水保护】 shuǐbǎohù 〈名〉[生态] water conservation

【水泵】 shuǐbèng 〈名〉(compressed) water pump: 手摇~ manual pump

〖~房〗 shuǐbèngfáng 〈名〉(water) pump house

〖~机组〗 shuǐbèng jīzǔ 〈名〉pumping unit

〖~扬程〗 shuǐbèng yángchéng 〈名〉pump lift/head

〖~站〗 shuǐbèngzhàn 〈名〉pumping station

【水笔】 shuǐbǐ 〈名〉❶ stiff-haired writing brush ❷ watercolour paintbrush ❸〈方〉(fountain) pen: 一支~ a pen

【水边】 shuǐbiān 〈名〉water's edge; waterside

【水标】 shuǐbiāo 〈名〉watermark; water gauge

〖~尺〗 shuǐbiāochǐ 〈名〉river/stream gauge

【水表】 shuǐbiǎo 〈名〉water meter; flow gauge; water flowmeter

【水鳖】 shuǐbiē 〈名〉[植物] frogbit

〖~目〗 shuǐbiēmù 〈名〉[植物] Hydrocharitales

〖~子〗 shuǐbiēzi 〈名〉〈口〉[动物] apus; tadpole shrimp

【水滨】 shuǐbīn 〈名〉waterside; water front; shore: ~旅馆 waterside hotel

【水冰】 shuǐbīng 〈名〉water ice

【水兵】 shuǐbīng 〈名〉blue jacket

【水波】 shuǐbō 〈名〉water wave; ripple

【水玻璃】 shuǐbōli 〈名〉[化工] water/soluble glass; sodium/soluble silicate: ~混凝土 sodium silicate concrete ‖ ~漆 water-glass paint ‖ ~搪瓷/颜料 water-glass enamel/colour

【水播法】 shuǐbōfǎ 〈名〉[农业] water sowing

【水布植物】 shuǐbù zhíwù 〈名〉hydrochore

【水采】 shuǐcǎi 〈名〉[矿业] hydraulic mining

【水彩】 shuǐcǎi 〈名〉watercolour

〖~画〗 shuǐcǎihuà 〈名〉watercolour (painting); painting in watercolour; picture painted with watercolours: 画~ paint in watercolour ‖ ~家 watercolourist

〖~颜料〗 shuǐcǎi yánliào 〈名〉watercolours

〖~纸〗 shuǐcǎizhǐ 〈名〉watercolour paper

【水仓】 shuǐcāng 〈名〉[矿业] sump

【水槽】 shuǐcáo 〈名〉water channel/slide; trough

【水草】 shuǐcǎo 〈名〉❶ water and grass: ~丰茂 have plenty of water and lush grass ❷ aquatic plants/weeds; waterweeds; water plants; marshy weeds

【水涔涔】 shuǐcéncén 〈形〉❶ (of eyes) bright and intelligent ❷ soaking wet
【水层】 shuǐcéng 〈名〉 water/aqueous layer
〖～带〗 shuǐcéngdài 〈名〉 pelagic zone
【水虿】 shuǐchài 〈名〉[动物] nymph of the dragonfly, etc
【水产】 shuǐchǎn 〈名〉 aquatic products
〖～品〗 shuǐchǎnpǐn 〈名〉 aquatic/marine product
〖～养殖〗 *shuǐchǎn yǎngzhí 〈名〉 aquaculture; aquatic farming: ～场 aquafarm* ‖ ～业 aquariculture
〖～业〗 shuǐchǎnyè 〈名〉 aquaculture; aquatic industry
〖～资源〗 shuǐchǎn zīyuán 〈名〉 aquatic/fishery resources
【水车】 shuǐchē 〈名〉❶〈旧〉 waterwheel: 电力～ electric waterwheel ‖ 手摇～ manual waterwheel ❷ water cart/wagon ❸〈方〉 fire engine
【水成沉积】 shuǐchéngchénjī 〈名〉[地质] aqueous deposit
【水成论】 shuǐchénglùn 〈名〉[地质] neptunism; neptunianism; neptunian theory
【水成岩】 shuǐchéngyán 〈名〉[地质] aqueous/hydrogenic rock
【水城】 shuǐchéng 〈名〉 waterside town/city
【水程】 shuǐchéng 〈名〉 voyage; boat journey: 船行了六七里～就靠了岸。The ship reached the bank after six or seven miles' voyage.
【水秤】 shuǐchèng 〈名〉 hydrostatic balance
【水池】 shuǐchí 〈名〉 pond; pool; cistern
〖～草〗 shuǐchícǎo 〈名〉 pondweed
〖～子〗 shuǐchízi = 水池 shuǐchí
【水尺】 shuǐchǐ 〈名〉[水利] water gauge
【水处理】 shuǐchǔlǐ 〈名〉 water process/treatment/curing: ～厂/设备 water treatment plant/facilities
【水床】 shuǐchuáng 〈名〉 waterbed
【水锤】 shuǐchuí 〈名〉[力学] water hammer
〖～泵〗 shuǐchuíbèng 〈名〉[机械] water/hydraulic ram
【水蝽】 shuǐchūn 〈名〉[动物] water bug/treader
【水次】 shuǐcì 〈名〉〈书〉 waterside
【水淬】 shuǐcuì 〈名〉 water quenching/hardening
〖～钢〗 shuǐcuìgāng 〈名〉 water-hardened steel
〖～硬化〗 shuǐcuì yìnghuà 〈名〉 water-hardening
【水袋】 shuǐdài 〈名〉 water bag
【水弹】 shuǐdàn 〈名〉 water bomb
【水当量】 shuǐdāngliàng 〈名〉[气象] water equivalent
【水荡】 *shuǐdàng 〈名〉❶ shallow lake ❷ pool; puddle*
【水到渠成】 shuǐdào-qúchéng 〈熟〉 the channel is readily formed just as the water comes success is assured when conditions are ripe
【水道】 shuǐdào 〈名〉❶[水文] watercourse; stream ❷[航海] (water) channel ❸[建筑] waterway; water route ❹[地理] canal ❺[体育] lane ❻[航空] water lane
〖～测量〗 shuǐdào cèliáng 〈名〉 hydrographic surveying: ～术 hydrography ‖ ～图 hydrographic chart
〖～图〗 shuǐdàotú 〈名〉 hydrography
【水稻】 shuǐdào 〈名〉 paddy (rice); rice: 种～ grow rice ‖ ～丰收 have a fine crop of rice ‖ ～害虫 rice (insect) pest
〖～拔秧机〗 shuǐdào báyāngjī 〈名〉 nursery planter puller; rice seedling puller
〖～插秧机〗 *shuǐdào chāyāngjī 〈名〉 rice/paddy (seedling) planter/transplanter;* rice/paddy transplanting machine
〖～花叶病〗 shuǐdào huāyèbìng 〈名〉 rice mosaic
〖～土〗 shuǐdàotǔ 〈名〉 rice/paddy soil
【水滴】 shuǐdī 〈名〉 drip; dribble; water droplet
〖～石穿〗 shuǐdī-shíchuān 〈熟〉 despite weak power, unremitting efforts will lead to success
【水底】 shuǐdǐ 〈名〉 bottom of water; benthal
〖～电缆〗 shuǐdǐ diànlǎn 〈名〉 submarine/underwater/subaqueous cable: 铺设～ build/lay a submarine cable
〖～生物〗 shuǐdǐ shēngwù 〈名〉 benthon; benthos: ～带 benthos belt
〖～隧道〗 shuǐdǐ suìdào 〈名〉 subaqueous tunnel
〖～植物〗 shuǐdǐ zhíwù 〈名〉 phytobenthon; benthophytes
【水地】 shuǐdì 〈名〉❶ = 水浇地 shuǐjiāodì ❷ paddy/rice field
【水电】 shuǐdiàn 〈名〉❶ water and electricity: ～供应 water and electricity supply ❷ hydroelectricity; hydropower: ～资源 hydroelectric resource
〖～部〗 shuǐdiànbù 〈名〉 ministry of hydroelectricity
〖～费〗 shuǐdiànfèi 〈名〉 charges for water and electricity
〖～站〗 shuǐdiànzhàn 〈名〉 hydroelectrical power station; hydropower station
【水电池】 shuǐdiànchí 〈名〉 water battery
【水貂】 shuǐdiāo 〈名〉 mink: ～皮 mink fur
【水动力学】 shuǐdònglìxué 〈名〉 hydrodynamics
【水洞】 shuǐdòng 〈名〉❶ water hole ❷[航空] water tunnel: ～*试验 water tunnel test*
【水痘】 shuǐdòu 〈名〉[医学] chickenpox; varicella
〖～病毒〗 shuǐdòu bìngdú 〈名〉 vaccinia/chickenpox virus
〖～接种〗 shuǐdòu jiēzhòng 〈名〉 varicellation; varicellization
【水碓】 shuǐduì 〈名〉 water powered trip-hammer (for husking rice)
【水遁】 shuǐdùn 〈动〉 escape/flee by water
【水法】 shuǐfǎ 〈名〉 water law
【水飞蓟】 shuǐfēijì 〈名〉[植物] milk thistle
【水肥】 shuǐféi 〈名〉 liquid manure [manure of fermented night-soil mixed with water]
【水费】 shuǐfèi 〈名〉 water rate/rent
【水粉】 shuǐfěn 〈名〉❶ soaked bean noodle ❷ liquid powder
〖～画〗 shuǐfěnhuà 〈名〉 gouache
〖～涂料〗 *shuǐfěn túliào 〈名〉 water paint*
【水分】 shuǐfèn 〈名〉❶ moisture/water content; moisture: 不含～ contain no moisture ‖ 从土壤中吸收～ absorb moisture from the soil ‖ ～充足 abundant water ‖ ～状况 water regimen ❷ exaggeration; overstatement: 他的话有很大～。There is much juice in what he said. ❸[气象] moisture
〖～耗损〗 shuǐfèn hàosǔn 〈名〉[植物] water consumption
〖～平衡〗 shuǐfèn pínghéng 〈名〉[气象] water balance/equilibrium
〖～渗透〗 shuǐfèn shèntòu 〈名〉 penetration of dampness
〖～损失〗 shuǐfèn sǔnshī 〈名〉 moisture loss
〖～循环〗 shuǐfèn xúnhuán 〈名〉[气象] hydrologic cycle
〖～张力〗 shuǐfèn zhānglì 〈名〉 moisture tension
【水封】 shuǐfēng 〈名〉❶[工程] water seal/closing; liquid seal ❷[石油] water block
【水浮莲】 shuǐfúlián 〈名〉[植物] water lettuce/cabbage
【水腐】 shuǐfǔ 〈名〉 water rot
【水缸】 shuǐgāng 〈名〉 water vat
【水阁】 shuǐgé 〈名〉 waterside pavilion
【水耕法】 shuǐgēngfǎ 〈名〉[农业] water culture
【水沟】 shuǐgōu 〈名〉 ditch; drain; gutter: 跳过一条小～ jump a small ditch
【水垢】 shuǐgòu = 水碱 shuǐjiǎn
〖～净化器〗 shuǐgòu jìnghuàqì 〈名〉 scaler
【水鸪鸪】 shuǐgūgū 〈口〉= 鹁鸪 bógū
【水臌】 shuǐgǔ 〈名〉[中医] ascites
【水管】 shuǐguǎn 〈名〉❶ water pipe/conduit/carrier ❷[解剖] aqueduct; siphon
【水罐】 shuǐguàn 〈名〉 water pot/jug/tank
【水龟】 shuǐguī 〈名〉 terrapin
〖～虫〗 shuǐguīchóng 〈名〉 hydrophilid; water scavenger beetle
【水柜】 shuǐguì 〈名〉 water tank
〖～梯〗 shuǐguìtī 〈名〉 tank ladder
【水辊】 *shuǐgǔn 〈名〉[印刷] dampening roller*
【水果】 shuǐguǒ 〈名〉 fruit: ～加工 fruit processing ‖ 冷冻～ frozen fruit ‖ 热带～ tropical fruit ‖ 上等～ choice fruit ‖ 新鲜～ fresh fruit
〖～刀〗 shuǐguǒdāo 〈名〉 fruit knife
〖～冻〗 shuǐguǒdòng 〈名〉 fruit jelly
〖～分级器〗 shuǐguǒ fēnjíqì 〈名〉 fruit grader/sorter
〖～罐头〗 shuǐguǒ guàntou 〈名〉 canned/tinned fruit; fruit can
〖～去皮机〗 shuǐguǒ qùpíjī 〈名〉 fruit peeler
〖～沙拉〗 shuǐguǒ shālā 〈名〉 fruit salad
〖～糖〗 shuǐguǒtáng 〈名〉 fruit drops
〖～榨汁机〗 shuǐguǒ zhàzhījī 〈名〉 fruit press
【水害】 shuǐhài 〈名〉 flood (disaster)
【水旱】 shuǐ-hàn 〈名〉❶ flood and drought ❷ water and land
【水合】 shuǐhé 〈名〉[化学] hydration; aquation
〖～电子〗 shuǐhé diànzǐ 〈名〉[化学] hydrated/aqueous electron
〖～结晶〗 shuǐhé jiéjīng 〈名〉 crystal hydrate
〖～热〗 shuǐhérè 〈名〉 hydration heat; heat of hydration
〖～水〗 shuǐhéshuǐ 〈名〉 hydrate water; water of hydration

〖～物〗 shuǐhéwù 〈名〉[化学] hydrate
〖～颜料〗 shuǐhé yánliào 〈名〉[化学] watercolour pigment
〖～作用〗 shuǐhé zuòyòng 〈名〉[化学] hydration; aquation
【水鹤】 shuǐhè 〈名〉 water crane [a kind of railroad device used for water supply]
【水红】 shuǐhóng 〈形〉 bright pink; cerise
【水壶】 shuǐhú 〈名〉 ❶ kettle ❷ canteen; water bottle/bag ❸ watering pot/can
【水葫芦】 shuǐhúlu 〈名〉[植物] water hyacinth
【水花】 shuǐhuā 〈名〉 ❶ spray: ～飞溅 a spray of water ‖ 被～打湿 get/be wet with the spray; be drenched by spray ‖ 喷泉向天空喷射出银色的～。The fountain throws its silvery spray into the air. ❷〈方〉 chicken pox; water pox
【水华】 shuǐhuá 〈名〉 water bloom; algal bloom
【水化】 shuǐhuà ＝ 水合 shuǐhé
〖～酶〗 shuǐhuàméi 〈名〉[化学] hydrase
〖～物〗 shuǐhuàwù ＝ 水合物 shuǐhéwù
〖～作用〗 shuǐhuà zuòyòng 〈名〉 hydration
【水桦】 shuǐhuà 〈名〉 river/water birch; red birch
【水环境】 shuǐhuánjìng 〈名〉 water environment
【水患】 shuǐhuàn 〈名〉 flood; inundation: ～意识 awareness of the risk of serious floods in the future
【水荒】 shuǐhuāng 〈名〉(serious/acute) water shortage: 去年这里闹～。There was a water shortage here last year.
【水回收】 shuǐhuíshōu 〈名〉 water recovery: ～设备 water-recovery apparatus
【水毁】 shuǐhuǐ 〈动〉 be destroyed by flood: ～铁路 flood-destroyed railway line
【水火】 shuǐhuǒ 〈名〉 ❶ fire and water—opposites; two things incompatible to each other: 势如～ be incompatible (to each other) ❷ extreme misery: 生活在～之中 live in misery ❸ [usu in early vernacular] stool and urine
〖～不容〗 shuǐhuǒ-bùróng ＝ 水火不相容 shuǐhuǒ bù xiāng róng
〖～不相容〗 shuǐhuǒ bù xiāng róng 〈熟〉 be utterly incompatible (as fire and water): 那两个人～。Those two people are incompatible.
〖～无情〗 shuǐhuǒ-wúqíng 〈熟〉 flood and fire have no mercy for anybody
【水货】 shuǐhuò 〈名〉 smuggled/contraband goods
【水鸡】 shuǐjī 〈名〉 water hen/fowl
【水迹线】 shuǐjìxiàn 〈名〉 waterline
【水碱】 shuǐjiǎn 〈名〉 scale; incrustation; thermonatrite: 锅炉～ boiler scale
【水交换】 shuǐjiāohuàn 〈名〉[海洋] water exchange
【水浇地】 shuǐjiāodì 〈名〉 irrigated land/field
【水饺】 shuǐjiǎo 〈名〉 boiled *jiaozi*; boiled dumpling
【水脚】 shuǐjiǎo 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ sweaty foot ❷ charges for water transport
【水窖】 shuǐjiào 〈名〉 water cellar/pit
【水解】 shuǐjiě 〈动〉[化学] hydrolyze
〖～产物〗 shuǐjiě chǎnwù 〈名〉 hydrolysate
〖～蛋白〗 shuǐjiě dànbái 〈名〉 protein hydrolysate
〖～剂〗 shuǐjiějì 〈名〉 hydrolytic reagent
〖～酶〗 shuǐjiěméi 〈名〉[生化] hydrolase; hydrolytic enzyme
〖～器〗 shuǐjiěqì 〈名〉 hydrolyzer
〖～质〗 shuǐjiězhì 〈名〉 hydrolyte
〖～作用〗 shuǐjiě zuòyòng 〈名〉 hydrolysis; hydrolytic decomposition
【水介质】 shuǐjièzhì 〈名〉[化学] aqueous medium
【水津津】 shuǐjīnjīn 〈形〉 soaking wet; damp with perspiration or moisture
【水晶】 shuǐjīng 〈名〉(rock/mountain/quartz) crystal; pebble: ～酒杯 crystal wine glass ‖ ～项链 necklace of crystals
〖～包〗 shuǐjīngbāo 〈名〉 steamed dumpling stuffed with lard and sugar
〖～玻璃〗 shuǐjīng bōli 〈名〉 crystal (glass)
〖～宫〗 shuǐjīnggōng 〈名〉 Crystal Palace (of the Dragon King in ancient Chinese mythology)
〖～棺〗 shuǐjīngguān 〈名〉 crystal sarcophagus; glass coffin
〖～婚〗 shuǐjīnghūn 〈名〉 crystal wedding/anniversary [the 15th anniversary of a wedding]
〖～体〗 shuǐjīngtǐ 〈名〉[解剖] crystalline lens
〖～盐〗 shuǐjīngyán 〈名〉 natural salt crystals
【水井】 shuǐjǐng 〈名〉(water) well: 从～抽水 pump water from a well ‖ 一口很深的～ a very deep well ‖ 这口～在炎热的夏天就会干涸。The well dries up in hot summers.
【水景】 shuǐjǐng 〈名〉 waterscape
【水警】 shuǐjǐng 〈名〉 water police/policeman; coast guard
【水韭】 shuǐjiǔ 〈名〉[植物] quillwort
【水酒】 shuǐjiǔ 〈名〉〈谦〉 watery wine: 请吃杯～。Please have a cup of spirits/wine.
【水军】 shuǐjūn 〈名〉〈旧〉 navy
【水科学】 shuǐkēxué 〈名〉 hydroscience
【水客】 shuǐkè 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ boatman ❷ itinerant trader ❸ smuggler
【水坑】 shuǐkēng 〈名〉 puddle; water hole: 雨后花园里到处是小～。After the rain, there were little pools of water in the garden.
【水孔】 shuǐkǒng 〈名〉 ❶ [植物] water stoma ❷ [动物] hydrospore
【水口】 shuǐkǒu 〈名〉[地质] water gap
【水库】 shuǐkù 〈名〉 reservoir: 一座～ a reservoir ‖ 修建～ build/construct a reservoir ‖ 把～里的水排光 exhaust a reservoir ‖ 人工/天然～ artificial/natural reservoir ‖ 这个～供应全市的用水。The reservoir supplies the entire city.
〖～容量〗 shuǐkù róngliàng 〈名〉 reservoir capacity
【水牢】 shuǐláo 〈名〉 water dungeon/cell
【水老鸦】 shuǐlǎoyā 〈名〉[动物] cormorant
【水涝】 shuǐlào 〈动〉 waterlog
〖～地〗 shuǐlàodì 〈名〉 waterlogged land
【水雷】 shuǐléi 〈名〉[军事] submarine mine; underwater mine: 沉底～ ground mine ‖ 漂流～ floating/drifting mine ‖ 船触～沉没了。The ship struck a mine and sank.
〖～区〗 shuǐléiqū 〈名〉 submarine mine zone
【水冷】 shuǐlěng 〈形〉 hydrocooling; water cooling; water-cooled
〖～变压器〗 shuǐlěng biànyāqì 〈名〉 water-cooled transformer
〖～电阻〗 shuǐlěng diànzǔ 〈名〉 water-cooled resistance
〖～发动机〗 shuǐlěng fādòngjī 〈名〉 water-cooled engine
〖～坩埚〗 shuǐlěng gānguō 〈名〉 water-cooled crucible; water-crucible
〖～密封〗 shuǐlěng mìfēng 〈名〉 water-cooled seal
〖～室〗 shuǐlěngshì 〈名〉 water-cooling chamber
【水力】 shuǐlì 〈名〉 water-power; hydraulic power: 利用～ harness/utilize/use the water-power (of) ‖ ～驱动 be driven by water-power ‖ ～爆破/采矿 hydraulic blasting/mining
〖～泵〗 shuǐlìbèng 〈名〉 hydraulic pump
〖～发电〗 shuǐlì fādiàn 〈名〉 hydraulic power generation; hydropower generation: ～厂 hydraullic power plant; hydropower plant; water power plant ‖ ～机 hydroelectric generator ‖ ～站 hydroelectric power station; hydropower station
〖～发动机〗 shuǐlì fādòngjī 〈名〉 water engine/motor
〖～工程学〗 shuǐlì gōngchéngxué 〈名〉 hydrotechnics
〖～计〗 shuǐlìjì 〈名〉 potamometer
〖～学〗 shuǐlìxué 〈名〉 hydraulics: ～家 hydrolician
〖～资源〗 shuǐlì zīyuán 〈名〉 hydroelectric resources/potential; waterpower resources
【水利】 shuǐlì 〈名〉 ❶ water conservancy: ～设施 water conservancy facilities ❷ water conservancy project; irrigation works: 兴修～ build water conservancy projects; build irrigation works
〖～工程〗 shuǐlì gōngchéng 〈名〉 water (conservancy) project/works; irrigation/hydraulic works: ～学 hydraulic engineering
〖～灌溉网〗 shuǐlì guàngàiwǎng 〈名〉 irrigation network
〖～机械化〗 shuǐlì jīxièhuà 〈名〉 hydromechanization
〖～枢纽〗 shuǐlì shūniǔ 〈名〉 key water control project; hydro-junction: ～工程 water-control project
〖～资源〗 shuǐlì zīyuán 〈名〉 water resources; hydro-power resources
【水量】 shuǐliàng 〈名〉 flow/volume of water
【水疗】 shuǐliáo 〈名〉[医学] hydrotherapy
〖～法〗 shuǐliáofǎ 〈名〉 hydropathy; hydrotherapy
〖～疗养院〗 shuǐliáo liáoyǎngyuàn 〈名〉 hydropathic (establishment)
【水淋淋】 shuǐlínlín 〈形〉 dripping wet; watery: 他爬上岸来，浑身～的。He climbed on the bank and was dripping wet.

【水灵】 shuǐling 〈形〉❶（of foods, esp fruits）fresh and juicy：这种桃儿很～。Such a peach is fresh and juicy. ❷ beautiful and bright；radiant and vivacious：一双～的大眼睛 a pair of bright and beautiful eyes
【水流】 shuǐliú 〈名〉❶ general term for rivers and streams ❷（water）current；flow：～湍急（of rivers）have a rapid flow；have rushing current ‖ 河道经过疏浚，～畅通。The current has become smooth again after the watercourse was dredged up.
〖～量〗 shuǐliúliàng 〈名〉discharge of water
【水溜】 shuǐliù 〈名〉［建筑］eaves gutter
【水龙】 shuǐlóng 〈名〉❶［植物］Jussiaea repens ❷ hose：消防～ fire hose
〖～带〗 shuǐlóngdài 〈名〉hose：卷～ reel a hose
【水龙骨】 shuǐlónggǔ 〈名〉［植物］wall fern；golden locks
【水龙卷】 shuǐlóngjuǎn 〈名〉［气象］waterspout
【水龙头】 shuǐlóngtóu 〈名〉（water）faucet；tap；bibcock：打开/关上～ turn on/off the tap
【水芦】 shuǐlú 〈名〉water reed
【水陆】 shuǐ-lù 〈名〉❶ waterway and land：～交通 land and water transportation ❷ delicacies from land and sea：～俱陈 have all kinds of delicacies
〖～联运〗 shuǐ-lù liányùn 〈名〉（coordinated）water-land transshipment/transport：～码头 dock for joint land and water transportation service
〖～两用〗 shuǐ-lù liǎngyòng 〈形〉amphibious：～车 amphibious vehicle ‖ ～船 alligator ‖ ～飞机 amphibious aircraft ‖ ～吉普车 sea jeep；seep
〖～码头〗 shuǐ-lù mǎtou 〈名〉ferry terminal
〖～汽车〗 shuǐ-lù qìchē 〈名〉amphibious automobile；amphicar
〖～坦克〗 shuǐ-lù tǎnkè 〈名〉［军事］amphibious tank
〖～运输〗 shuǐ-lù yùnshū 〈名〉water and land transportation
【水鹿】 shuǐlù 〈名〉［动物］sambar
【水渌渌】 shuǐlùlù ＝ 水漉漉 shuǐlùlù
【水路】 shuǐlù 〈名〉waterway：走～ go by water ‖ ～运输 water transportation ‖ 内河～ inland waterway
〖～图〗 shuǐlùtú 〈名〉hydrographic chart
【水漉漉】 shuǐlùlù 〈形〉dripping wet；watery：全身～的 be wet from top to toe
【水绿】 shuǐlù 〈名〉light/watery green；aquamarine
〖～色〗 shuǐlùsè ＝ 水绿 shuǐlù
【水滤器】 shuǐlùqì 〈名〉water filter
【水轮】 shuǐlún 〈名〉waterwheel
〖～泵〗 shuǐlúnbèng 〈名〉turbine/water pump：～站 turbine/water pumping station
〖～发电机〗 shuǐlún fādiànjī 〈名〉hydrogenerator；hydaulic generator；waterwheel generator
〖～机〗 shuǐlúnjī 〈名〉water turbine；hydraulic turbine
【水落】 shuǐluò 〈方〉＝ 水溜 shuǐliù
〖～管〗 shuǐluòguǎn 〈名〉［建筑］downpipe；downspout；fallpipe
【水落归槽】 shuǐluò-guīcáo 〈熟〉the overflowing flood falls back into the river—a burden on one's mind has been removed
【水落石出】 shuǐluò-shíchū 〈熟〉stones will appear as the water ebbs—the whole thing comes to be obvious；everything comes to light
【水幔】 shuǐmàn 〈名〉screen of water
【水蟒】 shuǐmǎng 〈名〉［动物］anaconda
【水煤气】 shuǐméiqì 〈名〉［化学］water gas
【水霉】 shuǐméi 〈名〉water mould
〖～菌〗 shuǐméijūn 〈名〉saprolegnia
【水门】 shuǐmén 〈名〉❶ water valve/gate；sluice：开～ open/loose a sluice ❷〈方〉＝ 水闸 shuǐzhá
【水门汀】 shuǐméntīng 〈名〉〈方〉❶ cement ❷ concrete；beton
【水虻】 shuǐméng 〈名〉［动物］soldier fly
【水锰矿】 shuǐměngkuàng 〈名〉［矿业］manganite；grey manganese
【水米无交】 shuǐmǐ-wújiāo 〈熟〉❶ have no contact/dealings with each other；not get involved in sth ❷（of government officials）be incorrupt；be honest and clean
【水密】 shuǐmì 〈形〉watertight：～封口/接缝 watertight seal/joint
〖～盖〗 shuǐmìgài 〈名〉watertight cover
〖～门〗 shuǐmìmén 〈名〉watertight door
〖～室〗 shuǐmìshì 〈名〉watertight compartment
〖～性〗 shuǐmìxìng 〈名〉watertightness；water impermeability：～混凝土 watertight concrete
【水蜜桃】 shuǐmìtáo 〈名〉honey peach
【水绵】 shuǐmián 〈名〉［植物］pond scum；spirogyra
【水面】 shuǐmiàn 〈名〉❶ water surface：浮出～ surface ‖ 在～下游泳 swim below the water ‖ ～上漂着片片花瓣。Pieces of flowers are floating on（the surface of）water. ‖ 鲸鱼突然露出～。The whale suddenly surfaced. ❷ area of a body of water
〖～航行〗 shuǐmiàn hángxíng 〈名〉［航海］surface navigation
〖～侦察雷达〗 shuǐmiàn zhēnchá léidá 〈名〉［军事］anti-surface-vessel radar
【水膜】 shuǐmó 〈名〉water film/envelope；moisture film
【水磨】 shuǐmó 〈动〉polish with waterstone：～块 terrazzo panel ⇨shuǐmò
〖～功夫〗 shuǐmó gōngfu 〈熟〉patient and precise work；painstaking work
〖～石〗 shuǐmóshí 〈名〉terrazzo（concrete）：～地面 terrazzo floor
【水墨画】 shuǐmòhuà 〈名〉wash painting；ink and wash
【水磨】 shuǐmò 〈名〉watermill ⇨shuǐmó
【水母】 shuǐmǔ 〈名〉［动物］jellyfish；medusa
【水木清华】 shuǐmù-qīnghuá 〈熟〉tranquil and beautiful scenery of ponds and woods
【水幕】 shuǐmù 〈名〉❶［矿业］water curtain：～系统 water curtain system ❷ water screen
【水难】 shuǐnàn 〈名〉shipwreck
【水囊瘤】 shuǐnángliú 〈名〉［医学］hygroma
【水囊肿】 shuǐnángzhǒng 〈名〉［医学］hydrocele
【水能】 shuǐnéng 〈名〉waterpower；hydroenergy
〖～动力学〗 shuǐnéng dònglìxué 〈名〉hydrodynamics
【水能载舟，亦能覆舟】 shuǐ néng zài zhōu，yì néng fù zhōu 〈熟〉waters can carry a boat and may also overturn it—people can consolidate a government and can overthrow it as well；popular support is of overriding importance to a government
【水泥】 shuǐní 〈名〉cement：搅拌～ mix cement ‖ 涂/铺～ lay/spread cement ‖ 给地面涂上一层～ coat the floor with cement ‖ ～地面 cement（mortar）flooring ‖ 这种～凝固得很快。This cement sets quickly.
〖～板〗 shuǐníbǎn 〈名〉cement plate/board
〖～泵〗 shuǐníbèng 〈名〉［机械］cement pump
〖～标号〗 shuǐní biāohào 〈名〉cement grade/mark；grade/strength of cement
〖～仓〗 shuǐnícāng 〈名〉cement bin/bunker
〖～厂〗 shuǐníchǎng 〈名〉cement plant/works
〖～钉〗 shuǐnídīng 〈名〉masonry/cement nail
〖～管〗 shuǐníguǎn 〈名〉cement pipe
〖～灌浆〗 shuǐní guànjiāng 〈名〉［建筑］（cement）grouting：～泵 grout pump
〖～花砖〗 shuǐní huāzhuān 〈名〉cement tile
〖～浆〗 shuǐníjiāng 〈名〉cement slurry/paste/grout：～涂料 cement paint；cement-water paint ‖ ～刷面 cement wash
〖～搅拌机〗 shuǐní jiǎobànjī 〈名〉cement mixer
〖～喷枪〗 shuǐní pēnqiāng 〈名〉cement gun/blower/jet
〖～砂浆〗 shuǐní shājiāng 〈名〉cement mortar
〖～瓦〗 shuǐníwǎ 〈名〉cement tile
〖～岩〗 shuǐníyán 〈名〉cement rock
〖～研磨机〗 shuǐní yánmójī 〈名〉cement mill
〖～制品〗 shuǐní zhìpǐn 〈名〉cement product/manufacture
〖～砖〗 shuǐnízhuān 〈名〉cement brick
【水碾】 shuǐniǎn 〈名〉water-powered roller（for grinding grain）
【水鸟】 shuǐniǎo 〈名〉［动物］aquatic bird；water bird
【水牛】 shuǐniú 〈名〉water buffalo；（Asian）buffalo
【水牛儿】 shuǐniúr 〈名〉〈方〉snail
【水暖】 shuǐnuǎn 〈名〉❶ hot water central heating system：～系统 water-heating system ❷ water supply and heating：～设备 water supply and heating installations
〖～工〗 shuǐnuǎngōng 〈名〉plumber；pipe fitter
【水沤】 shuǐ'ōu 〈名〉bubbles on the surface of water
【水牌】 shuǐpái 〈名〉lacquered board for erasable writing；notice board
【水泡】 shuǐpào 〈名〉bubble（in water）：沙地里冒出～。Water bubbled up through the sand.
【水疱】 shuǐpào 〈名〉（water）blister；phlycten：手上出了～ get

blisters on one's hands ‖ 新鞋子把我的脚后跟磨出了～。My new shoes made blisters on my heels.
〖～病〗 shuǐpàobìng 〈名〉[医学] hydroa
〖～疹〗 shuǐpàozhěn 〈名〉vesicular exanthema
【水皮儿】 shuǐpír 〈方〉= 水面 ① shuǐmiàn
【水漂儿】 shuǐpiāor 〈名〉ducks and drakes: ⇨打～
【水平】 shuǐpíng ❶〈名〉level; standard: 保持同等～ keep level (with) ‖ 处于最高～ be on the upmost level ‖ 达到世界先进～ attain/reach the advanced world level; be up to the advanced world level ‖ 赶超先进～ catch up with and surpass the advanced level ‖ 高于/低于一般～ be above/below the ordinary/general level ‖ 提高生活～ improve the standard of living ‖ ～不够 fall short of standard ‖ ～参差不齐 be varied in standard/competence ‖ 道德/营养～ moral/nutrition level ‖ 低/高～ low/high level ‖ 平均/普通～ average/ordinary level ‖ 文化～ cultural level; level of education ‖ 专业～ professional level ‖ 最高/最低～ highest/lowest level; maximum/minimum standard ‖ 我们必须提高生产～。We must increase production levels. ‖ 学生的总体～不高。The general level of the students was not high. ‖ 这两个学生的数学～差不多。The two students are about level in mathematics. / The two students are on a level in mathematics. ❷〈形〉horizontal; level: ～方向 horizontal direction ‖ ～距离 horizontal distance
〖～摆〗 shuǐpíngbǎi 〈名〉[力学] horizontal pendulum
〖～测量〗 shuǐpíng cèliáng 〈名〉level survey
〖～测试〗 shuǐpíng cèshì 〈名〉❶[工业] horizontal checkout ❷[教育] proficiency test
〖～阀〗 shuǐpíngfá 〈名〉horizontal valve
〖～飞行〗 shuǐpíng fēixíng 〈名〉[航空] horizontal/level flight
〖～分布〗 shuǐpíng fēnbù 〈名〉horizontal distribution
〖～轰炸〗 shuǐpíng hōngzhà 〈名〉[军事] horizontal/level bombing
〖～角〗 shuǐpíngjiǎo 〈名〉horizontal angle
〖～力〗 shuǐpínglì 〈名〉horizontal force
〖～面〗 shuǐpíngmiàn 〈名〉❶ water level ❷ horizontal plane; level surface
〖～剖面〗 shuǐpíng pōumiàn 〈名〉horizontal section: ～图 horizontal profile
〖～起飞〗 shuǐpíng qǐfēi 〈名〉[航空] horizontal take-off
〖～扫描〗 shuǐpíng sǎomiáo 〈名〉❶[工程] horizontal scanning: ～仪 horizontal scanner ❷[电子] horizontal sweep
〖～射程〗 shuǐpíng shèchéng 〈名〉[军事] horizontal range
〖～射击〗 shuǐpíng shèjī 〈名〉terrestrial fire
〖～误差〗 shuǐpíng wùchā 〈名〉[军事] horizontal error
〖～线〗 shuǐpíngxiàn 〈名〉horizontal/level line
〖～仪〗 shuǐpíngyí 〈名〉(spirit) level; levelling instrument
〖～轴〗 shuǐpíngzhóu 〈名〉[测量] horizontal axis/shaft
〖～着陆〗 shuǐpíng zhuólù 〈名〉[航空] level landing
【水苹】 shuǐpíng = 浮萍 fúpíng
【水汽】 shuǐqì 〈名〉vapour; steam; moisture: 擦掉窗玻璃上的～ wipe off the moisture from the panes
〖～圈〗 shuǐqìquān 〈名〉[气象] water atmosphere
【水枪】 shuǐqiāng 〈名〉❶ water gun/pistol; squirt gun ❷[矿业] hydraulic monitor/nozzle
【水橇】 shuǐqiāo 〈名〉water ski
〖～运动〗 shuǐqiāo yùndòng 〈名〉waterskiing
【水芹】 shuǐqín 〈名〉[植物] water parsnip
【水禽】 shuǐqín = 水鸟 shuǐniǎo
【水青冈】 shuǐqīnggāng = 山毛榉 shānmáojǔ
【水情】 shuǐqíng 〈名〉[水利] regimen (of water); hydrological condition
【水球】 shuǐqiú 〈名〉[体育] (water) polo
【水曲柳】 shuǐqūliǔ 〈名〉[植物] Manchurian ash; northeast China ash
【水渠】 shuǐqú 〈名〉ditch; canal; aqueduct: 开凿～,灌溉沙漠 build/construct canals to irrigate the desert
【水圈】 shuǐquān 〈名〉[水文] hydrosphere
【水溶胶】 shuǐróngjiāo 〈名〉hydrosol
【水溶性】 shuǐróngxìng 〈名〉water-solubility
〖～防腐剂〗 shuǐróngxìng fángfǔjì 〈名〉water-soluble preservative
〖～涂料〗 shuǐróngxìng túliào 〈名〉water solube paint
〖～油〗 shuǐróngxìngyóu 〈名〉water-soluble oil
【水溶液】 shuǐróngyè 〈名〉[化学] aqueous solution
【水乳交融】 shuǐrǔ-jiāoróng 〈熟〉be in complete harmony; get along swimmingly with each other
【水杉】 shuǐshān 〈名〉[植物] dawn redwood
【水上】 shuǐshàng 〈形〉over/above/on the water
〖～芭蕾〗 shuǐshàng bālěi 〈名〉[体育] water ballet; rhythmic/synchronized swimming
〖～表演〗 shuǐshàng biǎoyǎn 〈名〉water show
〖～城市〗 shuǐshàng chéngshì 〈名〉water town; aquatic city
〖～飞机〗 shuǐshàng fēijī 〈名〉seaplane; hydroplane
〖～飞行〗 shuǐshàng fēixíng 〈名〉overwater flight
〖～滑翔机〗 shuǐshàng huáxiángjī 〈名〉hydroglider
〖～机场〗 shuǐshàng jīchǎng 〈名〉[航空] seadrome
〖～交通〗 shuǐshàng jiāotōng 〈名〉waterborne traffic
〖～警察〗 shuǐshàng jǐngchá 〈名〉harbour/marine/water police
〖～居民〗 shuǐshàng jūmín 〈名〉boat dweller
〖～运动〗 shuǐshàng yùndòng 〈名〉aquatic/water sports; aquatic(s): 游泳和划船都是～。Swimming and rowing are both aquatic sports.
〖～运输〗 shuǐshàng yùnshū 〈名〉water transport
〖～侦察机〗 shuǐshàng zhēnchájī 〈名〉scouting seaplane; espionage/spy hydroaeroplane
【水筲】 shuǐshāo 〈名〉〈方〉(wooden or bamboo) water bucket
【水蛇】 shuǐshé 〈名〉water snake
〖～腰〗 shuǐshéyāo 〈名〉wasp's waist; very slender/slim waist
【水深火热】 shuǐshēn-huǒrè 〈熟〉deep water and scorching fire—abyss of suffering; extreme misery: 处在～之中 be plunged into an abyss of suffering
【水深计】 shuǐshēnjì 〈名〉fathometer
【水深图】 shuǐshēntú 〈名〉bathygram
【水神】 shuǐshén 〈名〉water deity
【水生】 shuǐshēng 〈形〉aquatic; hydric
〖～薄荷〗 shuǐshēng bòhe 〈名〉water mint
〖～动物〗 shuǐshēng dòngwù 〈名〉aquatic (animal)
〖～根〗 shuǐshēnggēn 〈名〉aquatic/water root
〖～生物〗 shuǐshēng shēngwù 〈名〉aquatic life: ～学 hydrobiology
〖～学〗 shuǐshēngxué 〈名〉hydrobiology
〖～植物〗 shuǐshēng zhíwù 〈名〉hydrophyte; aquatic/water plant: ～群落 aquatic formation/vegetation
【水声】 shuǐshēng 〈名〉underwater sound
〖～学〗 shuǐshēngxué 〈名〉[物理] hydroacoustics; marine/underwater acoustics
【水师】 shuǐshī 〈名〉〈旧〉navy
【水虱】 shuǐshī 〈名〉beach louse
【水蚀】 shuǐshí 〈名〉water erosion
【水势】 shuǐshì 〈名〉❶ flow/force of water; rise and fall of floodwater: ～湍急 rapid flow; rushing current ❷ water potential
【水手】 shuǐshǒu 〈名〉seaman; sailor; mariner
〖～长〗 shuǐshǒuzhǎng 〈名〉boatswain
【水鼠】 shuǐshǔ 〈名〉water rat/vole
【水刷石】 shuǐshuāshí 〈名〉[建筑] granitic plaster; washed granolithic plaster; scrubbed gronolithic finish
【水松】 shuǐsōng 〈名〉[植物] China cypress
【水损】 shuǐsǔn 〈名〉damage by water
【水塔】 shuǐtǎ 〈名〉water tower
【水獭】 shuǐtǎ 〈名〉[动物] otter
【水潭】 shuǐtán 〈名〉pool; puddle
【水塘】 shuǐtáng 〈名〉pool; pond: 平静的～ tranquil pond ‖ 浅/深～ shallow/deep pool
【水体】 shuǐtǐ 〈名〉waterbody; waters
【水天一色】 shuǐtiān-yīsè 〈熟〉the water and the sky blend into one colour (said of vast expanse of water)
【水田】 shuǐtián 〈名〉paddy field/land; irrigated/marshy field/land
〖～耙〗 shuǐtiánbà 〈名〉paddy field harrow
〖～除草器〗 shuǐtián chúcǎoqì 〈名〉paddy field weeder
〖～芥〗 shuǐtiánjiè 〈名〉water cress
〖～犁〗 shuǐtiánlí 〈名〉paddy field plough
【水汀】 shuǐtīng 〈方〉= 暖气 nuǎnqì
【水头】 shuǐtóu 〈名〉[水利] ❶ head (of water); waterhead ❷ flood/flow peak ❸ oncoming force of water

【水土】 shuǐtǔ 〈名〉❶ natural environment (and climate): ⇨～不服 ❷ water and soil: 保持～ conserve water and soil
〖～保持〗 shuǐtǔ bǎochí 〈名〉[农业] conservation of water and soil; water and soil conservancy
〖～不服〗 shuǐtǔ-bùfú 〈熟〉 be unaccustomed to the situation or type of weather of a new place; be unacclimatized (to)
〖～流失〗 shuǐtǔ liúshī 〈名〉 soil erosion; water loss and soil erosion: 植树以防止～ plant trees to prevent soil erosion
【水团】 shuǐtuán 〈名〉[海洋] water mass
【水豚】 shuǐtún 〈名〉[动物] capybara; water hog
【水汪汪】 shuǐwāngwāng 〈形〉❶ (of land, field, etc) watery; full of water: 下过雨后,地里～的。The fields were under water after the rain. ❷ (of eyes) watery: ～的大眼睛 big watery eyes
【水网】 shuǐwǎng 〈名〉 network of rivers (and lakes): ～遍布 crisscrossed with rivers, rivulets, lakes and ponds
【水位】 shuǐwèi 〈名〉❶ water level; waterline; stage (of a river): ～的升降 rise and fall of water level ‖ 河水已经超出正常～。The river has risen above the normal level. ❷ water table: ⇨地下～
〖～差〗 shuǐwèichā 〈名〉 hydraulic gradient
〖～计〗 shuǐwèijì 〈名〉 fluviograph; level/water/hydrological gauge; nilometer
〖～指示器〗 shuǐwèi zhǐshìqì 〈名〉[工程] water level indicator
【水温】 shuǐwēn 〈名〉 water temperature
〖～表〗 shuǐwēnbiǎo 〈名〉 water temperature gauge; water thermormeter
【水文】 shuǐwén 〈名〉 hydrology: ～观测 hydrologic observation and survey ‖ ～调查/分析/预报 hydrologic survey/analysis/forecast ‖ ～资料 hydrographic/hydrological data
〖～地理学〗 shuǐwén dìlǐxué 〈名〉 hydrography
〖～地质〗 shuǐwén dìzhì 〈名〉 hydrographical geology; hydrogeology: ～勘探 hydrogeologic prospecting ‖ ～图 hydrogeologic map ‖ ～学 hydrogeology; geohydrology
〖～队〗 shuǐwénduì 〈名〉 hydrological team
〖～工作者〗 shuǐwén gōngzuòzhě 〈名〉 hydrologist
〖～化学〗 shuǐwén huàxué 〈名〉 hydrochemistry
〖～年〗 shuǐwénnián 〈名〉 water year
〖～年鉴〗 shuǐwén niánjiàn 〈名〉 hydrologic yearbook
〖～气候〗 shuǐwén qìhòu 〈名〉 hydroclimate
〖～气象学〗 shuǐwén qìxiàngxué 〈名〉 hydrometeorology
〖～气象站〗 shuǐwén qìxiàngzhàn 〈名〉 hydrometeorological station; hydrographic and meteorological station
〖～曲线〗 shuǐwén qūxiàn 〈名〉 hydrographic curve
〖～图〗 shuǐwéntú 〈名〉 hydrograph; hydrographic chart/map; hydrochart
〖～物理学〗 shuǐwén wùlǐxué 〈名〉 hydrophysics
〖～学〗 shuǐwénxué 〈名〉 hydrography; hydrology: ～家 hydrologist; hydrographer
〖～循环〗 shuǐwén xúnhuán 〈名〉 hydrologic cycle; hydrographic circulation
〖～预报〗 shuǐwén yùbào 〈名〉 hydrologic forecast
〖～站〗 shuǐwénzhàn 〈名〉 hydrologic/hydrographic station
【水纹】 shuǐwén 〈名〉[工程] water wave
【水瓮】 shuǐwèng 〈名〉 water jar
【水污染】 shuǐwūrǎn 〈名〉 water pollution/contamination: 防止～ avoid/prevent contamination of water ‖ ～控制 water pollution control
【水雾】 shuǐwù 〈名〉 water fume/fog
【水螅】 shuǐxī 〈名〉[动物] hydra; hydroid
〖～虫〗 shuǐxīchóng 〈名〉 hydrozoan
〖～群体〗 shuǐxī qúntǐ 〈名〉 hydrosome; hydrosoma
〖～珊瑚〗 shuǐxī shānhú 〈名〉 hydrocoral
【水洗】 shuǐxǐ 〈名〉❶ water scrubbing; rinsing ❷ [摄影] wash
〖～布〗 shuǐxǐbù 〈名〉 washed cloth/denim
【水系】 shuǐxì 〈名〉 water/river system; hydrographic net: 长江～ water system of the Yangtze River; Yangtze River System
【水下】 shuǐxià 〈形〉 underwater; subsurface; submarine: ～作业 works under water
〖～爆破〗 shuǐxià bàopò 〈名〉❶ [军事] underwater demolition: ～队 underwater demolition team ❷ [工程] submarine blasting/explosion
〖～电缆〗 shuǐxià diànlǎn 〈名〉[通信] submarine/underwater cable
〖～浮标〗 shuǐxià fúbiāo 〈名〉[工程] subsurface float
〖～管道〗 shuǐxià guǎndào 〈名〉[工程] submarine pipeline
〖～焊接〗 shuǐxià hànjiē 〈名〉[工程] underwater welding
〖～呼吸器〗 shuǐxià hūxīqì 〈名〉 rebreather
〖～切割〗 shuǐxià qiēgē 〈名〉[工程] underwater cutting
〖～摄影〗 shuǐxià shèyǐng 〈名〉 underwater shooting/photography
〖～实验室〗 shuǐxià shíyànshì 〈名〉 hydrolab
〖～隧道〗 shuǐxià suìdào 〈名〉 subqueous/underwater tunnel
〖～油井〗 shuǐxià yóujǐng 〈名〉[石油] underwater well
〖～照明〗 shuǐxià zhàomíng 〈名〉 underwater illumination/lighting
〖～作业〗 shuǐxià zuòyè 〈名〉 underwater operation
【水仙】 shuǐxiān 〈名〉❶ narcissus [the plant] ❷ narcissus [the flower]
【水险】 shuǐxiǎn 〈名〉[经济] marine insurance
【水藓】 shuǐxiǎn 〈名〉 water moss; fountain moss
【水苋菜】 shuǐxiàncài 〈名〉[植物] alligator weed
【水线】 shuǐxiàn 〈名〉 waterline (of a ship)
【水乡】 shuǐxiāng 〈名〉 region of rivers and lakes
【水箱】 shuǐxiāng 〈名〉 water tank
【水蝎】 shuǐxiē 〈名〉 water scorpion
【水泻】 shuǐxiè 〈名〉[医学] watery diarrhoea
〖～剂〗 shuǐxièjì 〈名〉[医学] hydragogue
【水泄不通】 shuǐxiè-bùtōng 〈熟〉 be densely packed/surrounded; (of a room) be packed to walls; be overcrowded: 围得～ be densely surrounded ‖ 参加音乐会的人把大厅挤得～。The hall was overcrowded with those who came to the concert. ‖ 乘客把整列火车挤得～。The train was crowded to its full capacity.
【水榭】 shuǐxiè 〈名〉 waterside pavillion/house
【水星】 Shuǐxīng 〈名〉[天文] Mercury
【水性】 shuǐxìng 〈名〉❶ watermanship; swimming ability: 识～ swim like a duck ‖ 他～很好,能游过长江。He is a good swimmer and can swim over/across the Yangtze River. ❷ regimen (of a body of water): 熟悉长江～ know the characteristics of the Yangtze River
【水性涂料】 shuǐxìng túliào 〈名〉[材料] water-based paint; water-thinned paint; water-dilutable paint
【水性杨花】 shuǐxìng-yánghuā 〈熟〉(of a woman) have easy virtue; fickle and lascivious; wanton: ～的女人 light/wanton woman; woman of easy virtue; woman of loose morals
【水胸】 shuǐxiōng 〈名〉[医学] hydrothorax
【水袖】 shuǐxiù 〈名〉 long white silver sleeves (of the costumes of traditional Chinese operas and dances)
【水锈】 shuǐxiù 〈名〉❶ = 水碱 shuǐjiǎn ❷ watermark (in water vessels); water stain
【水循环】 shuǐxúnhuán 〈名〉❶ water/hydrologic cycle ❷ water circulation: ～泵/管 water-circulating bump/pipe
【水压】 shuǐyā 〈名〉 hydraulic/water pressure
〖～泵〗 shuǐyābèng 〈名〉 hydraulic pump
〖～阀〗 shuǐyāfá 〈名〉 hydraulic valve
〖～机〗 shuǐyājī 〈名〉 hydraulic press; hydropress
〖～计〗 shuǐyājì 〈名〉 hydraulic gauge
【水鸭】 shuǐyā 〈名〉 teal
【水涯】 shuǐyá 〈名〉 waterside
【水烟】 shuǐyān 〈名〉 shredded tobacco for water pipes: 抽～ smoke a water pipe
〖～袋〗 shuǐyāndài 〈名〉 narghile; hookah; water pipe
〖～筒〗 shuǐyāntǒng = 水烟袋 shuǐyāndài
【水眼】 shuǐyǎn 〈名〉 mouth of a spring
【水杨柳】 shuǐyángliǔ 〈名〉[植物] bigcatkin willow
【水杨酸】 shuǐyángsuān 〈名〉[化学] salicylic acid
〖～钠〗 shuǐyángsuānnà 〈名〉 sodium salicylate
【水样】 shuǐyàng 〈名〉 water sample
【水妖】 shuǐyāo 〈名〉 water sprite
【水舀子】 shuǐyǎozi 〈名〉 dipper; ladle
【水翼】 shuǐyì 〈名〉[造船] hydrovane; hydrofoil
〖～船〗 shuǐyìchuán = 水翼艇 shuǐyìtǐng
〖～艇〗 shuǐyìtǐng 〈名〉 hydrofoil boat/ship
【水银】 shuǐyín 〈名〉[化学] mercury; quicksilver
〖～灯〗 shuǐyíndēng 〈名〉 mercury lamp; mercury-vapour lamp
〖～温度计〗 shuǐyín wēndùjì 〈名〉[气象] mercury thermometer
〖～压力计〗 shuǐyín yālìjì 〈名〉 mercury manometer

〖～中毒〗 shuǐyín zhòngdú 〈名〉 hydrargyrism; mercurialism; mercurial poisoning
〖～柱〗 shuǐyínzhù 〈名〉 mercury column
【水印】 shuǐyìn 〈名〉 ❶［美术］watercolour block printing ❷ watermark：钞票上的～是为了防伪。Banknotes have watermarks to prevent forgery. ❸ water stain ❹〈旧〉〈方〉formal seal or stamp (used in a shop)
〖～检验器〗 shuǐyìn jiǎnyànqì 〈名〉 watermark detector
【水有源,树有根】 shuǐ yǒu yuán, shù yǒu gēn 〈熟〉 as every river has its source, so every tree has its roots—everything has its origin
【水芋】 shuǐyù 〈名〉［植物］water arum
【水育秧】 shuǐyùyāng 〈名〉［农业］water cultivation of rice seedling
【水浴】 shuǐyù 〈名〉［医学］water bath
〖～疗法〗 shuǐyù liáofǎ 〈名〉［医学］hydrotherapy
【水域】 shuǐyù 〈名〉 waters; water area; body of water：国际～ international waters
【水源】 shuǐyuán 〈名〉 ❶ (of rivers) waterhead; headwaters; headspring ❷ source of water; water source：寻找新的～ seek new sources of water
【水螈】 shuǐyuán 〈名〉［动物］newt
【水云】 shuǐyún 〈名〉［气象］water cloud
【水运】 shuǐyùn 〈动〉 transport by water：～物资 transport supplies by water
〖～码头〗 shuǐyùn mǎtou 〈名〉 dock/wharf for cargo
【水灾】 shuǐzāi 〈名〉 overflow/flood disaster; inundation：遭～ be hit by a flood
【水葬】 shuǐzàng 〈名〉 water burial
【水蚤】 shuǐzǎo 〈名〉 water flea
【水藻】 shuǐzǎo 〈名〉 algae
【水泽】 shuǐzé 〈名〉 region of rivers, lakes, marshes, etc
【水闸】 shuǐzhá 〈名〉 watergate; sluice：打开～ open/free/lift the sluices; let loose the sluices
〖～门〗 shuǐzhámén 〈名〉 sluice gate/valve
【水战】 shuǐzhàn 〈名〉 battle on the water
【水涨船高】 shuǐzhǎng-chuángāo 〈熟〉 when the river rises the boat goes up—particular things improve with the improvement of the general situation
【水蒸馏】 shuǐzhēngliú 〈名〉 hydrodistillation
【水蒸气】 shuǐzhēngqì 〈名〉 water vapour; steam：～含量 water vapour content
【水至清则无鱼】 shuǐ zhì qīng zé wú yú 〈熟〉 when the water is too clear there are no fish—one should not demand absolute purity
【水质】 shuǐzhì 〈名〉 water quality
〖～保护〗 shuǐzhì bǎohù 〈名〉 water quality protection
〖～标准〗 shuǐzhì biāozhǔn 〈名〉 water (quality) standard
〖～分析〗 shuǐzhì fēnxī 〈名〉 water analysis
〖～监测〗 shuǐzhì jiāncè 〈名〉 water quality monitoring：～器 water monitor
〖～检查〗 shuǐzhì jiǎnchá 〈名〉 examination of water
【水蛭】 shuǐzhì 〈名〉［动物］leech
〖～病〗 shuǐzhìbìng 〈名〉［医学］hirudiniasis
〖～素〗 shuǐzhìsù 〈名〉［生化］hirudin
【水中捞月】 shuǐzhōng-lāoyuè ＝ 海底捞月 hǎidǐ-lāoyuè
【水肿】 shuǐzhǒng 〈名〉［医学］oedema; dropsy：膝关节～ water on the knee
【水珠】 shuǐzhū 〈名〉 drop of water
〖～子〗 shuǐzhūzi 〈口〉 ＝ 水珠 shuǐzhū
【水柱】 shuǐzhù 〈名〉 water column/sprout
【水准】 shuǐzhǔn 〈名〉 ❶ horizontal plane; level surface; water level ❷ level; standard：保持某～ maintain a level ‖ 保持同等～ keep level (with) ‖ 处于最高～ be on the upmost level ‖ 达到世界～ touch/attain/reach the world level ‖ 降低～ lower the level/standard; level down ‖ 提高～ raise/lift/increase the level/standard (of) ‖ 按照国际～ on the international level ‖ 你的工作～不符合要求。The level of your work is not satisfactory.
〖～标尺〗 shuǐzhǔn biāochǐ 〈名〉 level pole/rod
〖～测量〗 shuǐzhǔn cèliáng 〈名〉 differential levelling
〖～点〗 shuǐzhǔndiǎn 〈名〉 bench mark
〖～管〗 shuǐzhǔnguǎn 〈名〉 tubular level
〖～面〗 shuǐzhǔnmiàn 〈名〉 level surface/plane; water level
〖～器〗 shuǐzhǔnqì 〈名〉［测量］spirit level
〖～网〗 shuǐzhǔnwǎng 〈名〉 levelling network
〖～线〗 shuǐzhǔnxiàn 〈名〉 line of level
〖～仪〗 shuǐzhǔnyí 〈名〉［工程］level
【水渍】 shuǐzì 〈名〉 water damage
〖～货〗 shuǐzìhuò 〈名〉 water-damaged cargo
〖～险〗 shuǐzìxiǎn 〈名〉［经济］water damage insurance
【水族】 Shuǐzú 〈名〉 Shui ethnic group [distributed in Guizhou Province]
【水族】 shuǐzú 〈名〉 aquatic animals：～生态体系 aquatic ecosystem
〖～池〗 shuǐzúchí 〈名〉 aquarium
〖～馆〗 shuǐzúguǎn 〈名〉 aquarium
【水钻】 shuǐzuàn 〈名〉 artificial diamond

shuì

说 shuì 〈动〉 persuade; lobby：⇨游～
⇨shuō; yuè
【说客】 shuìkè 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ persuasive talker ❷ lobbyist; persuader
⇨shuōkè

帨 shuì 〈名〉〈古〉 scarf [resembling today's handkerchief]

税 shuì 〈名〉 tax; duty, revenue：补～ pay an overdue tax ‖ 查～ inspect tax payment ‖ 减～ lower/reduce taxes; have a tax cut; reduce/remit taxation ‖ 缴～ pay tax (on sth) ‖ 欠～ default a tax ‖ 逃～漏～ evade paying taxes; defraud the revenue ‖ ～后收入 income after tax; after-tax income ‖ ～前利润 pre-tax profit ‖ ～前收入 income/earning before tax ‖ 财产～ property tax ‖ 间接/直接～ indirect/direct taxation ‖ 生产～ production tax ‖ 消费～ consumption tax ‖ 他被免了～。He was exempt from tax. ⇨关～; 纳～; 收～
【税册】 shuìcè 〈名〉 tax roll
【税单】 shuìdān 〈名〉 tax receipt; duty memo
【税额】 shuì'é 〈名〉 amount of tax
【税法】 shuìfǎ 〈名〉 tax/tariff law; law of tax
【税负】 shuìfù 〈名〉 tax burden：减轻～ ease tax burden
【税改】 shuìgǎi 〈名〉 reform of tax systems
【税号】 shuìhào 〈名〉 tax file number
【税基】 shuìjī 〈名〉 tax base
【税金】 shuìjīn 〈名〉 tax payment/money; taxation; tax due：交纳100元～ pay 100 *yuan* in taxes
【税捐】 shuìjuān 〈名〉 tax; duty; tax and levy
【税款】 shuìkuǎn 〈名〉 tax payment/money; taxation; tax due：交纳/免除～ render/remit a tax
【税利】 shuìlì 〈名〉 taxes and profits (paid to the departments concerned by an enterprise)：～分流 separate taxes from profits
【税率】 shuìlǜ 〈名〉 tax/tariff rate; tax ratio; rate of tax/taxation：比例/累进～ proportional/progressive tax rate ‖ 双重～ dual tariff
〖～表〗 shuìlǜbiǎo 〈名〉 tariff scale
〖～等级〗 shuìlǜ děngjí 〈名〉 grade of tax rate
【税目】 shuìmù 〈名〉 tax/taxable item; tax category
【税票】 shuìpiào 〈名〉 tax receipt
【税卡】 shuìqiǎ 〈名〉〈旧〉 checkpoint for tax collection
【税收】 shuìshōu 〈名〉 revenue (from tax)：加强～ tighten tax collection ‖ 国内～ inland/internal revenue
〖～抵免〗 shuìshōu dǐmiǎn 〈名〉 tax credit
〖～分享〗 shuìshōu fēnxiǎng 〈名〉 tax sharing
〖～管理〗 shuìshōu guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 tax administration
〖～管辖权〗 shuìshōu guǎnxiáquán 〈名〉 tax jurisdiction
〖～漏洞〗 shuìshōu lòudòng 〈名〉 tax loophole
〖～饶让〗 shuìshōu ráoràng 〈名〉 tax sparing
〖～政策〗 shuìshōu zhèngcè 〈名〉 tax policy
〖～制度〗 shuìshōu zhìdù 〈名〉 tax system：～改革 reform of tax systems
【税务】 shuìwù 〈名〉 taxation affairs; tax administration：加强～管理 reinforce tax management ‖ ～支付 revenue payment

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〖～庇护〗 shuìwù bìhù 〈名〉tax shelter
〖～机关〗 shuìwù jīguān 〈名〉tax authorities
〖～稽查员〗 shuìwù jīcháyuán 〈名〉inspector of taxes; tax inspector
〖～局〗 shuìwùjú 〈名〉tax bureau
〖～会计〗 shuìwù kuàijì 〈名〉tax accounting
〖～员〗 shuìwùyuán 〈名〉taxman; tax collector/gatherer
【税源】 shuìyuán 〈名〉tax source; source of tax: 开发新～ tap new sources of taxes
【税则】 shuìzé 〈名〉tax regulations; tariff schedule
【税制】 shuìzhì 〈名〉tax system; taxation: ～复合 compound tax system ‖ ～累进 progressive taxation ‖ 单一～ unitary tax system
〖～改革〗 shuìzhì gǎigé 〈名〉taxation reform: 我国正在进行～。The tax system in our country is being reformed.
【税种】 shuìzhǒng 〈名〉items of taxation; categories of taxes

睡 shuì 〈动〉❶ sleep; retire for the night: ～地板 sleep on the floor ‖ ～午觉 take an afternoon nap; take a nap after lunch ‖ ～不安宁 have an unquiet sleep ‖ ～不踏实 sleep fitfully; have a fitful/broken sleep ‖ ～得好 sleep well; have/get a good sleep ‖ ～得很熟 have a deep sleep; sleep heavily/soundly; be sound asleep; sleep like a log ‖ ～得很晚 stay up very late; retire very late ‖ ～掉一个下午 sleep an afternoon away ‖ ～过头 oversleep; sleep late; sleep in ‖ ～很长时间 have a long sleep ‖ ～一会儿 have/get a (short) sleep ‖ ～一整天 sleep round the clock ‖ 侧着身～ sleep on one's side ‖ 躺着～ sleep on one's back ‖ 没～多久 not have much sleep; sleep little ‖ 上课从头～到尾 sleep through a lecture ‖ 早～早起 early to bed and early to rise ‖ 你一般～多长时间? How many hours do you sleep? ‖ 她～得很少。She slept little. ⇨～衣; ～意; 酣～ ❷ sleep; lie: 这个屋子～四个人没问题。The room can sleep four easily. ‖ 这张床～不下三个人。The bed is not big enough for three people.
【睡袋】 shuìdài 〈名〉sleeping bag
【睡觉】 shuìjiào 〈动〉sleep; retire for the night: ～晚 stay/be up late; retire late ‖ 穿睡衣～ sleep in pyjamas ‖ 上床～ go to bed ‖ 躺着/侧身～ sleep on one's back/side ‖ 值班时～ sleep at one's post ‖ 好好睡一觉 have a good/sweet sleep ‖ 哄孩子～ lull a child to sleep ‖ 睡不着觉 lose sleep (over sth) ‖ 睡一个安稳觉 have a peaceful/good sleep ‖ 该～了。It's time to go to bed.
【睡裤】 shuìkù 〈名〉pyjama trousers; bottoms
【睡懒觉】 shuì lǎnjiào 〈动〉sleep late/in: 明天休假,你可以～了。It's a holiday tomorrow, so you can sleep in. ‖ 星期天我通常～。I usually sleep late on Sundays.
【睡莲】 shuìlián 〈名〉[植物] water/pond lily
【睡帽】 shuìmào 〈名〉nightcap
【睡美人】 shuìměirén 〈名〉sleeping beauty
【睡梦】 shuìmèng 〈名〉sleep; dream; slumber: 从～中醒来 awake/wake from sleep; wake out of a dream ‖ 把某人从～中惊醒 startle sb out of his sleep ‖ 她常常在～中惊醒。She frequently starts in her sleep. / She often wakes with a start in her sleep. ‖ 一阵门铃声将他从～中惊醒。He was waken from deep sleep by a ring at the door.
【睡眠】 shuìmián 〈名〉sleep: 减少/缩短～ curtail sleep; cut down sleep ‖ 断断续续的～ broken sleep ‖ 从～中醒来 wake from sleep ‖ 你打搅了我的～。You disturbed my sleep. ‖ 他～不足。He did not have/get enough sleep.
〖～病〗 shuìmiánbìng 〈名〉sleeping disease
〖～倒错〗 shuìmián dàocuò 〈名〉perversion of sleep
〖～呼吸暂停综合征〗 shuìmián hūxī zàntíng zōnghézhēng 〈名〉[医学] sleep apnea syndrome
〖～疗法〗 shuìmián liáofǎ 〈名〉[医学] sleep therapy
〖～性麻痹〗 shuìmiánxìng mábì 〈名〉[医学] sleep paralysis
〖～障碍〗 shuìmián zhàng'ài 〈名〉somnipathy; sleep disorder
【睡魔】 shuìmó 〈名〉extreme sleepiness; strong/compulsive desire to sleep
【睡袍】 shuìpáo 〈名〉pyjamas; nightgown
【睡鼠】 shuìshǔ 〈名〉[动物] dormouse
【睡乡】 shuìxiāng 〈名〉dreamland; land of dreams: 进入～ fall into sleep/slumber
【睡相】 shuìxiàng 〈名〉posture in sleep
【睡醒】 shuìxǐng 〈动〉wake (up): 七点钟～ wake up at seven o'clock
【睡眼】 shuìyǎn 〈名〉sleepy/drowsy eyes: 揉揉惺忪的～ rub one's sleepy eyes
〖～惺忪〗 shuìyǎn-xīngsōng 〈熟〉have a drowsy look; have eyes heavy with sleep; be sleepy-eyed/bleary-eyed
【睡衣】 shuìyī 〈名〉nightclothes; (woman's) nightgown; pyjamas
【睡椅】 shuìyǐ 〈名〉deck/reclining chair: 躺在～上 recline on a deck chair
【睡意】 shuìyì 〈名〉sleep; sleepiness; drowsiness: 毫无～ without sleep; not a bit sleepy ‖ ～正浓 be dead with sleep ‖ 眼中有几分～ have a little bit of sleep in one's eyes
【睡着】 shuìzháo 〈动〉fall asleep; fall into sleep: 看书时～了 sleep over one's book ‖ 哭着～了 cry oneself into sleep ‖ 上课～了 go to sleep while having a lesson ‖ 躺在床上睡不着 lie sleepless on the bed ‖ 当时我～了。I had fallen asleep at that time. / I was asleep at that time. ‖ 我睡不着。I could get no sleep.

shǔn

吮 shǔn 〈动〉suck: ～手指 suck one's fingers
【吮乳】 shǔnrǔ 〈动〉suckle/take the breast
【吮吸】 shǔnxī 〈动〉suck: 〈喻〉～雇员的血汗 bleed the employees white ‖ ～拇指 suck one's thumb ‖ 用吸管～ suck with a straw ‖ 婴儿正在～母亲的乳汁。The baby was suckling at its mother's breast.
【吮痈舐痔】 shǔnyōng-shìzhì 〈熟〉suck the ulcers and piles of another person—play up (to sb); lick sb's boots; fawn (on); play the bootlick: 对老板～ fawn on one's boss; suck up to one's boss

楯 shǔn 〈名〉〈书〉railings; banisters; balustrade: ⇨栏～ ⇨dùn

shùn

顺 shùn ❶〈动〉obey; submit/yield to: 别什么事都～着孩子。Don't always humour your children the way they want. ⇨归～; 孝～ ❷〈形〉along with; in the same direction as: ～水船 downstream boat ⇨～风; ～时针 ❸〈动〉follow: ～流而下 go downstream; sail down a river; drop down with the tide ‖ ～着这些标志走,就可以看见那个酒店了。Follow these signs, and you will see the hotel. ❹〈形〉fluent; well-arranged: 文字通～ have a smooth style of writing ‖ 她英语讲得很～。She speaks very fluent English. ❺〈动〉put in order; rearrange; order: 用手～一～头发 give one's hair a smoothing; smooth down one's hair ‖ 他把书架上的书～了～。He rearranged the books on the shelf. ❻〈动〉turn round/about (sth) (so as to put it in correct order): 把车～过来 turn about/round a car ❼〈形〉smooth; lucky; without a hitch; without any trouble: 爱情上不～ be unlucky in love ‖ 气不～ be upset; be under the weather ‖ 日子过得挺～ live/lead an uneventful/restful life; lead a smooth existence ‖ 今天我的牌来得很～。The run of the cards favoured me today. ‖ 一切都很～。Everything went off without a hitch. ⇨～当; 一～百～ ❽〈形〉harmonious: ⇨风调雨～ ❾〈动〉be fit/suitable (for); be agreeable (to); suit: 不～他的心 not to his liking; not fall in with his wishes ❿〈介〉along: ～着岸边划船 row close alongshore ‖ ～着河边走 walk along a river ‖ ～着走廊走过来 come along the corridor
【顺坝】 shùnbà 〈名〉[水利] longitudinal dike
【顺变】 shùnbiàn 〈动〉〈书〉be accommodated to a change/misfortune; accept a change/misfortune: ～达权之人 *accommodating person* ⇨节哀～
【顺便】 shùnbiàn 〈副〉conveniently; in passing; incidentally; at one's own convenience: ～来喝茶 drop in to tea ‖ ～去一趟商店 drop in at a shop ‖ ～说一下 by the way ‖ ～说说 remark casually/incidentally ‖ ～提到 *mention (sth/sb) in passing* ‖ ～提几条建议 drop a few suggestions; make a few suggestions in passing ‖ 我妈妈昨天～来看我。My mother dropped round/around/in

yesterday. ‖ 我们只是在访问之余～看看朋友。Friends are only incidental to the main purpose of our visit.
【顺差】 shùnchā 〈名〉 favourable/active balance; surplus: 贸易～ favourable/active balance of trade; trade surplus ‖ 变逆差为～ turn deficit to surplus
〖～国家〗 shùnchā guójiā 〈名〉 surplus country
【顺产】 shùnchǎn 〈名〉[医学] eutocia; spontaneous labour/delivery; natural labour; normal childbirth
【顺畅】 shùnchàng 〈形〉 smooth; unhindered: 文笔～ smooth style of writing ‖ 这条小溪水流～。This is a smooth, calm brook.
【顺潮】 shùncháo 〈名〉[航海] fair tide
【顺磁】 shùncí 〈名〉[物理] paramagnetic
〖～材料〗 shùncí cáiliào 〈名〉 paramagnetic material
〖～共振〗 shùncí gòngzhèn 〈名〉 paramagnetic resonance
〖～体〗 shùncítǐ 〈名〉 paramagnet
〖～物质〗 shùncí wùzhì 〈名〉 paramagnetic substance
〖～效应〗 shùncí xiàoyìng 〈名〉 paramagnetic effect
〖～性〗 shùncíxìng 〈名〉 paramagnetism
【顺次】 shùncì 〈副〉 in order/succession; in proper sequence: ～进入教室 go into the classroom in order
【顺从】 shùncóng 〈动〉 submit/yield to; obey; comply with; conform to: ～父亲的意见 submit oneself to one's father's wishes ‖ 表示～ render obedience (to sb) ‖ 劝其～ reason sb into compliance
【顺带】 shùndài 〈口〉 = 顺便 shùnbiàn
【顺当】 shùndang 〈形〉 favourable; smooth; successful; without a hitch; without any trouble: 日子过得顺顺当当 live/lead an uneventful/restful life; lead a smooth existence ‖ 她事事不～。Everything goes amiss/awry with her.
【顺导】 shùndǎo 〈动〉 instruct/guide sth along a proper way
【顺道】 shùndào 〈副〉 on the/one's way: ～看望老朋友 visit an old friend on one's way
【顺耳】 shùn'ěr 〈形〉 pleasing/sweet to the ear: 听起来不～ offend the ear; be harsh to the ear; not be pleasing to the ear ‖ 听起来～ be pleasing to the ear; delight the ear ‖ 粗俗的话文人听着不～。Corrupted words offend the scholarly ear.
【顺风】 shùnfēng ❶〈名〉[气象] tailwind; following wind ❷〈动〉[航空][航海] go with the wind; follow the wind: ～航行 sail before/with the wind; sail large ‖ ～疾驶的船 ship running before the wind ‖ 祝你一路～! Wish you a pleasant journey! / Bon voyage!
〖～潮〗 shùnfēngcháo 〈名〉 leeward tidal current; lee/leeward tide
〖～吹火〗 shùnfēng-chuīhuǒ 〈熟〉 blow the fire with the wind—can be done easily; can be done without much effort; walk over the course
〖～耳〗 shùnfēng'ěr 〈名〉 ❶ clairaudient ❷ well-informed person ❸ hearing horn/trumpet
〖～转舵〗 shùnfēng-zhuǎnduò 〈熟〉 trim one's sails; tack with the wind; take one's cue from changing conditions
【顺服】 shùnfú 〈动〉 submit/yield to: ～的孩子 docile child ‖ 人心～。People submit.
【顺竿儿爬】 shùngānrpá 〈熟〉 ❶ follow one's cue ❷ chime in with sb (in order to please him); ride on sb's coattails
【顺光】 shùnguāng 〈名〉[摄影] frontlighting: 人们通常～拍照片。People often use frontlighting in taking pictures. ‖ 这张照片是～拍的。The subject of this photo is frontlit.
【顺和】 shùnhe 〈形〉 (of speech, attitude, etc) peaceable; gentle; affable; genial: 态度～的老人 genial old man ‖ 语气～ speak in a peaceable tone
【顺价】 shùnjià 〈名〉 favourable price: 实行粮食～销售 sell grain at favourable prices
【顺脚】 shùnjiǎo 〈副〉 ❶ conveniently; in passing; on the way: ～捎回来一些菜 bring back some vegetables as convenient ❷ = 顺路 shùnlù
【顺境】 shùnjìng 〈名〉 favourable circumstances: 他逐渐进入～。The circumstances began to favour him.
【顺口】 shùnkǒu ❶〈形〉 easy to read; light reading; smoothly-written: 经他一改，读起来～多了。It is much easier to read after his revision. ❷〈形〉〈口〉 agreeable to one's taste: 这道菜真～。The dish is agreeable to the taste. ❸〈副〉 (speak or sing) offhandedly/casually/thoughtlessly; (speak or sing) without much thinking: ～答应 say 'yes' without much thinking
〖～搭音〗 shùnkǒu-dāyīn 〈熟〉 chime in with others; echo what others say
〖～溜〗 shùnkǒuliū 〈名〉 doggerel; jingle
【顺理成章】 shùnlǐ-chéngzhāng 〈熟〉 ❶ write/do with good arrangement/presentation ❷ follow as a matter of course: 他们认为她父亲来帮忙是～的事情。They take her father's help as a matter of course.
【顺利】 shùnlì 〈形〉 favourable; smooth; successful: ～进行 proceed with smooth progress; go/fare well ‖ ～通过考试 sail through one's exams ‖ 一切～。Everything goes smoothly. ‖ 找房子不很～吧? Did you have much trouble in finding this house? ‖ 我很～地找到了他。I found him without a hitch/without much trouble.
【顺溜】 shùnliu 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶ well-ordered; well-arranged: 文章写得很～。This essay is well-arranged. ❷ well-behaved; obedient; gentle: 孩子今天很～。The child is rather well-behaved today. ❸ smooth; without a hitch; without any trouble: 日子过得挺～ live an uneventful/restful life
【顺路】 shùnlù ❶〈副〉 on the way: 回家时～给儿子买个玩具 buy a toy for one's son on one's way home ❷〈形〉 (of a way to somewhere) direct; shortest; not roundabout: 这么走太绕远儿，不～。This is a roundabout way, not the shortest.
【顺民】 shùnmín 〈名〉〈贬〉 obedient person; docile subject
【顺气】 shùnqì 〈形〉〈口〉 happy; free from worry
【顺气流】 shùnqìliú 〈名〉[航空] favourable current
【顺时针】 shùnshízhēn 〈名〉 clockwise direction: ～拧紧盖子 screw the lid on clockwise ‖ ～旋转 clockwise rotation
【顺市】 shùnshì 〈名〉 favourable market tendency
【顺势】 shùnshì 〈副〉 ❶ seize/take an opportunity; take the advantage of an opportunity: ～离开办公室 take the opportunity to leave the office ❷ conveniently; in passing; incidentally: ～批评他几句 criticise him in passing
【顺手】 shùnshǒu ❶〈形〉 smooth; easy; without any trouble; without a hitch: 第一次试验不太～是很自然的。It is natural that the first experiment was not smoothly done. ❷〈副〉 without any extra effort: ～从树上摘下一个苹果 reach up and easily pick an apple off the branch ‖ 我喜欢把字典放在～的地方。I like to have my dictionaries within my easy reach. ❸〈副〉 conveniently; in passing; incidentally; at one's own convenience: 找钥匙时～拿起一支烟 pick up a cigarette in passing while looking for one's keys ‖ 请～关门。Close the door after you.
〖～牵羊〗 shùnshǒu-qiānyáng 〈熟〉 make off with (sth in passing): ～的小偷 sneak thief ‖ 那个贼～拿走了放在桌上的一块金表。The thief made off with a gold watch on a table.
【顺水】 shùnshuǐ ❶〈动〉 go downstream; go down a river; be with the stream: ～而下的小船 boat drifting downstream ❷〈副〉 effortless; without any difficulty/trouble; without a hitch: ⇨～人情
〖～风〗 shùnshuǐfēng 〈名〉[气象] following wind
〖～人情〗 shùnshuǐ-rénqíng 〈熟〉 favour done/offered at little cost
〖～推舟〗 shùnshuǐ-tuīzhōu 〈熟〉 push a boat downstream—pursue one's end at an available opportunity; take the favourable opportunity to do sth/to gain one's end; swim with the tide
【顺遂】 shùnsuì 〈形〉 smooth; satisfactory: 处境～ be well circumstanced ‖ 她生活～。Her life runs smoothly.
【顺藤摸瓜】 shùnténg-mōguā 〈熟〉 follow the vine to get the melon—track sb/sth down by following some clues: 他们～，终于找到了罪犯的下落。They tracked the criminal down by following clues on his whereabouts.
【顺心】 shùnxīn 〈形〉 satisfactory: 事事～。All things are satisfactory. ‖ 她事事不～。Everything goes amiss with her. ‖ 一旦有什么事不～，他就大发脾气。He throws tantrums when things don't go his way.
【顺行】 shùnxíng 〈名〉[天文] direct motion
【顺序】 shùnxù ❶〈名〉 sequence; order: 颠倒～ reverse the order/sequence ‖ 排列～ arrange the order ‖ ～颠倒 be in reverse order ‖ ～紊乱 be in improper/imperfect order ‖ ～错误 sequence error ‖ ～符号 sequence symbol ‖ 逻辑～ logic sequence ‖ 按编号～ in numerical order; in order of numbers ‖ 按递增/递减～ in ascending/descending order ‖ 按时间～ in time/chronological order; in order of time ‖ 按正确的～ in exact/proper/right order ‖ 按字母～ in alphabetical sequence/place/order ‖ 按从易到难的～

提问题 raise questions in an ascending/increasing order of difficulty‖按大小～排列 be arranged according to size; position for size‖按到达的先后～面试 be interviewed in order of arrival‖按座位～,该轮到你了。In the order of sitting, it's your turn now. ❷〈副〉in (proper) order/sequence; in turn: ～退场 exit in turn

〖～操作〗 shùnxù cāozuò 〈名〉[计算机] sequential operation

〖～查找〗 shùnxù cházhǎo 〈名〉[计算机] sequential search

〖～处理〗 shùnxù chǔlǐ 〈名〉[计算机] sequential processing

〖～传输〗 shùnxù chuánshū 〈名〉[通信] sequential transmission

〖～检索〗 shùnxù jiǎnsuǒ 〈名〉[计算机] sequence search

〖～控制〗 shùnxù kòngzhì 〈名〉[计算机] sequential control: ～器 sequential controller

〖～文件〗 shùnxù wénjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] sequential file

【顺延】 shùnyán 〈动〉postpone: ～三天 be postponed three days‖遇雨～ postpone on account of rain

【顺眼】 shùnyǎn 〈形〉pleasing to the eye; pleasant to look at: 看着不～ be offensive to the eye; be an eyesore‖他总是看我不～。He always looks with disfavour on me. ‖洗衣机放在客厅不～。A washer doesn't fit in a living room.

【顺意】 shùnyì 〈形〉agreeable; pleasant: 我们的新房子不～。The new house didn't live up to our expectations. ‖我们做什么事都得顺他的意。Everything we did must be agreeable to him.

【顺应】 shùnyìng 〈动〉conform to; be conformable to; comply with: ～历史潮流 conform to historical trends‖～民意 be conformable to/comply with the will of the people

【顺证】 shùnzhèng 〈名〉[中医] favourable pathocondition

【顺之者昌,逆之者亡】 shùn zhī zhě chāng, nì zhī zhě wáng 〈熟〉❶ those who obey (a ruler, etc) survive and those do not perish ❷ those who comply with (a trend, etc) prosper and those who do not are doomed to fail

【顺嘴】 shùnzuǐ ＝ 顺口①③ shùnkǒu

瞬 shùn ❶〈动〉wink; blink: ⇨～时;转～ ❷〈名〉〈书〉wink; twinkle; twinkling: ～将结束 will end in no time‖转～即逝 vanish/disappear in a twinkling of an eye

【瞬间】 shùnjiān 〈名〉blink; twinkling; instant; moment; split second: ～消失 vanish in an instant‖～反应 instantaneous response‖～停顿 momentary pause‖～的决定 split-second decision‖转～ in a twinkle/twinkling; for an instant; for one fleeting moment; in a breath‖在跨过门槛的一～ in the instant of crossing the threshold‖景色在一～变了。In a twinkling the scene has changed.

【瞬时】 shùnshí 〈名〉instant; moment; twinkling/blink of an eye; batting of an eyelid: ～即逝 vanish/disappear in a twinkling of an eye

〖～电流〗 shùnshí diànliú 〈名〉[电学] instantaneous current

〖～电压〗 shùnshí diànyā 〈名〉[电学] instantaneous voltage

〖～功率〗 shùnshí gōnglǜ 〈名〉[物理] instantaneous power

〖～记忆〗 shùnshí jìyì 〈名〉immediate memory

〖～强度〗 shùnshí qiángdù 〈名〉instantaneous strength

〖～速度〗 shùnshí sùdù 〈名〉instantaneous velocity

〖～性〗 shùnshíxìng 〈名〉instantaneity

〖～压力〗 shùnshí yālì 〈名〉[物理] transient/instantaneous pressure

〖～值〗 shùnshízhí 〈名〉[物理] instantaneous value

【瞬态】 shùntài 〈名〉[物理] transient state

【瞬息】 shùnxī 〈名〉twinkle; twinkling: ～之间 in the twinkling of an eye; in the batting of an eyelid; in a twinkle/twinkling; for an instant; for one fleeting moment; in a flash

〖～万变〗 shùnxī-wànbiàn 〈熟〉change rapidly; undergo drastic change in the twinkling of an eye

【瞬心】 shùnxīn 〈名〉[力学] instantaneous/instant centre

【瞬子】 shùnzǐ 〈名〉[物理] instanton

shuō

说 shuō ❶〈动〉speak; talk; say: ～坏话 speak ill/evil/badly of sb; speak/talk against sb‖～实话 tell the truth; speak truthfully; to be frank‖～英语 speak English‖～错了 speak falsely‖开玩笑地～ speak in jest‖认真地～ speak in earnest‖准确地～ speak accurately‖总的～来 generally speaking‖～得太多,做得不够。There's too much talk and not enough work being done. ‖大家～她是个好老师。She was spoken of as a good teacher. ‖光～无济于事。Mere words won't help. ‖他一个字也不～。Not a word fell from his lips. ‖我不知道该怎么～。I don't know how to put it. ⇨～说 ❷〈动〉explain: 把道理～明白 explain the reason‖你现在就得把话～清楚。You must make it clear now. ❸〈名〉theory; teachings; doctrine: ⇨邪～;学～ ❹〈动〉criticize; scold: 挨～了 be scolded‖他又迟到了,你得～～他。He was late again, and it's time you spoke to him. ❺〈动〉try to influence sb to do sth: ⇨～媒;～情 ❻〈动〉mean; refer to; indicate: 你们在～谁? Who are you talking about? ‖你是在～我吗? Do you mean me? ❼〈动〉perform: ～相声 perform a comic dialogue ⇨shuì; yuè

【说白】 shuōbái 〈名〉[戏剧] spoken parts

【说白道黑】 shuōbái-dàohēi 〈熟〉tell lies about this and that; practise groundless criticism

【说白了】 shuōbáile 〈动〉〈口〉talk straight; put it bluntly

【说部】 shuōbù 〈名〉〈旧〉stories and anecdotes

【说不得】 shuōbude 〈动〉❶ be scandalous; be difficult to speak of ❷ not bear repeating; be unspeakable; be unmentionable: 他骂得太难听了,～。His vile curses won't bear repeating. ❸〈方〉have nothing to say: 她执意要走,我也～。She insisted on going and I had to agree.

【说不定】 shuōbudìng 〈副〉perhaps; maybe: 别说她了,～她就在隔壁。Stop talking about her; perhaps she is in the next room. ‖～还是你对呢。Maybe you were right after all.

【说不过去】 shuōbuguòqù 〈动〉be unable to be justified or explain away: 那也太～了。That is too much. ‖让你星期天还上班,太～了。It is unreasonable to ask you to work on Sunday.

【说不来】 shuōbulái 〈动〉❶ not be able to get along with; have no common language: 我发现我和他一点也～。I have always found it hard to get along with him. ❷〈方〉be unable to explain/express oneself

【说不上】 shuōbushàng 〈动〉❶ be unable to say/tell: 她也～去书店的路怎么走。She can't tell how to get to the bookstore either. ❷ can not be reckoned to be of certain worth; be not worth mentioning: 这些伪制品～有什么收藏价值。These fakes will not help to enrich your collection.

【说曹操,曹操就到】 shuō Cáo Cāo, Cáo Cāo jiù dào 〈熟〉talk of Cao Cao and he's sure to appear—speak/talk of the devil and he will appear; mention the wolf's name is to see the wolf; speak of angels and you will hear their wings

【说长道短】 shuōcháng-dàoduǎn 〈熟〉gossip (about); make captious comments: 对别人的私事～ gossip about others' personal affairs‖她喜欢对邻居～。She loves to gossip about her neighbours.

【说唱】 shuōchàng 〈名〉❶ talking and singing (as in an entertainment, such as tom-tom, comic dialogue, etc) ❷ rap: ～歌手 rap singer

〖～文学〗 shuōchàng wénxué 〈名〉prosimetric literature

【说穿】 shuōchuān 〈动〉tell what sth really is; reveal; disclose: ～某人的心思 speak sb else's mind; expose sb's mind

【说辞】 shuōcí 〈名〉excuse, pretext, alibi: 颇有～ have a lot of excuses

【说大话】 shuō dàhuà 〈动〉brag; talk big; be boastful; talk tall: 一味～ indulge in tall/big talk

【说到做到】 shuōdào-zuòdào 〈熟〉do what one says; live up to one's word; match one's deeds to one's words

【说道】 shuōdào 〈动〉say; tell: 技术员～:"只有那么办了。" "That's the only way out," said the technician.

【说道】 shuōdao 〈方〉❶〈动〉say; tell: 你把刚才讲的在会上～～,让大家讨论讨论。Tell us what was said at the meeting, and let's discuss it. ❷〈动〉talk over; discuss over: 这件事我们得～～。We have to talk over this matter. ❸〈名〉reason: 她为什么突然改变主意,这里头肯定有～。There must be some reason why she changed her mind so suddenly.

【说得过去】 shuōdeguòqù 〈动〉be justifiable/passable; be able to pass; be able to get by: 你的工作还～,但你还得改进。Your work will get by, but you have to improve it. ‖她的英语马马虎虎,还～。She speaks passable English.

【说得来】 shuōdelái 〈动〉❶ have common language; be on good terms (with); be able to get along (with): 他跟所有的邻居都～。He gets along well with all his neighbours. ❷〈方〉have a

gift of gab; be glib
【说定】 shuōdìng 〈动〉 agree on/upon; settle: 价钱你们～了吗? Have you agreed on the price yet?
【说东道西】 shuōdōng-dàoxī 〈熟〉 chat of everything under the sun; discourse on a variety of topics
【说短论长】 shuōduǎn-lùncháng ＝ 说长道短 shuōcháng-dàoduǎn
【说法】 shuōfǎ 〈动〉 expound Buddhist doctrine
【说法】 shuōfa 〈名〉 ❶ wording; way of saying things; parlance: 按照普通的～ in common parlance ‖ 换一个～ in other words ‖ 这个意思可以有两种～。This meaning can be expressed in two ways. ❷ statement; idea; argument; version; story: 关于她的死有各种～。There are different versions of her death. ‖ 这种～现在已经没人相信了。No one buys such a story now. / This story is not accepted now. ❸ explanation; conclusion: 讨个～ demand an explanation ‖ 这种～不能成立。The argument does not hold water.
【说服】 shuōfú 〈动〉 persuade; convince; bring round; talk sb over/around/round: ～某人 reason sb down ‖ ～我接受他的建议 persuade me to accept his proposal; reason/talk me into accepting his proposal; talk me over/round to his proposal ‖ ～丈夫不再抽烟 talk/argue one's husband out of smoking; convince one's husband to give up smoking ‖ 她容易被～。She is easily persuaded.
〖～教育〗 shuōfú jiàoyù 〈动〉 persuade and educate: 用～的方法帮助少年犯 help juvenile delinquents by the method of persuasion and education
〖～力〗 shuōfúlì 〈名〉 persuasion; persuasiveness; conviction: 缺乏～ lack persuasion ‖ 有～ carry conviction; be persuasive/convincing/telling ‖ 她的论据很有～。Her arguments are quite persuasive/convincing.
【说古道今】 shuōgǔ-dàojīn 〈熟〉 talk about the past and the present
【说好】 shuōhǎo 〈动〉 come to/reach an agreement: 我们已经～了。We have come to an agreement already.
【说合】 shuōhe 〈动〉 ❶ bring (two or more parties) together: ～亲事 act as a matchmaker ⇨～人 ❷ talk over; discuss: 这件事得～～。We have to talk it over. ❸ ＝说和 shuōhe
〖～人〗 shuōherén 〈名〉 go-between; middleman; mediator; intermediary
【说和】 shuōhe 〈动〉 compound/heal/settle a quarrel; mediate (in) a quarrel: 在吵架的双方中间～ mediate (in) a quarrel
【说黑道白】 shuōhēi-dàobái ＝ 说白道黑 shuōbái-dàohēi
【说话】 shuōhuà ❶〈动〉say; speak; talk: 爱～ be talkative ‖ 不爱～ be quiet/taciturn ‖ 说坏话 speak ill/badly/evil of sb; speak/talk against sb ‖ ～不着边际 talk from the point ‖ ～带刺 have a bite to one's words; have a sting in one's words ‖ ～太随便 be free in one's talk; have a loose tongue ‖ ～有把握 speak confidently ‖ 激动得说不出话来 be too excited to speak; be unable to speak for excitement ‖ 她吓得说不出话来。Fear robbed her of her speech. ❷〈动〉chat; gossip: 说了一晚上话儿 talk the night away ‖ 上班时间禁止～。No chatting over work. ❸〈动〉scold; censure; blame: 要按时到，否则人家要～了。You'd better come on time, or you will be blamed. ❹〈名〉storytelling [a form of folk art popular in Tang and Song dynasties] ❺〈名〉〈方〉in a minute; right away; at once: 你稍等一等，我～就来。Wait a minute. I'll come right away. ❻〈名〉〈方〉words
【说黄道黑】 shuōhuáng-dàohēi ＝ 说白道黑 shuōbái-dàohēi
【说谎】 shuōhuǎng 〈动〉 tell a lie; lie: ～说得天花乱坠 lie prodigiously ‖ 一味～ indulge in telling lies ‖ ～专家 prince of liars
【说教】 shuōjiào 〈动〉 ❶ [宗教] preach (a sermon); sermonize: 巡回～ preach itinerantly ❷ lecture; preach; sermonize: 别对我～了。Stop preaching at me. / Stop lecturing me.
【说开】 shuōkāi 〈动〉 ❶ make clear; explain clearly: 把话～ make sth clear; explain the reasons to sb ❷ (of a word) become popular; come into popular use: 这个词儿在年轻人中间已经～了。This word is now a vogue one among the youngsters.
【说客】 shuōkè 〈名〉 ❶ eloquent speaker; persuasive talker ❷〈贬〉lobbyist; persuader
⇨shuìkè
【说口】 shuōkou 〈名〉 spoken prologue to song-and-dance duet (二人转), ballad singing, etc.
【说来话长】 shuōlái-huàcháng 〈熟〉 it's a long story: 此事～。It's a long story to tell.
【说来说去】 shuōlái-shuōqù 〈熟〉 after all is said; after so much talk: ～你是不想跟我去? You mean you won't go with me even after so much explanation?
【说理】 shuōlǐ 〈动〉 ❶ argue; reason: 找他～去 go and reason things out with him ‖ 同你无理可说。There is no reasoning with you. ❷ be reasonable; listen to reason: 你怎么不～? How can you be so unreasonable?
【说漏嘴】 shuōlòuzuǐ 〈动〉 blurt out (the truth/secret); let slip (the truth/secret): 他只是～了，你不应该责怪他。This was only a slip of tongue. You shouldn't have blamed him.
【说媒】 shuōméi 〈动〉 act as a matchmaker; act as a go-between
【说梦话】 shuō mènghuà 〈动〉 ❶ talk/speak in one's sleep ❷〈喻〉put forward impractical ideas; spin daydream
【说明】 shuōmíng ❶〈动〉 explain; illustrate; account for: ～理由 give reasons ‖ ～缺席原因 account for one's absence ‖ ～事实 give the facts ‖ ～自己的想法 explain one's ideas ‖ 加以～ make an explanation ‖ 扼要～ explain briefly ‖ 举例～ illustrate by examples ‖ 用图表～ illustrate by charts and diagrams ‖ 请允许我～一下。Please allow me to offer an explanation. ❷〈名〉 explanation; declaration; illustration; instruction: 提供～ furnish an explanation ‖ 保养～ maintenance instructions ‖ 附加/口头～ additional/verbal explanation ‖ 用法～ directions; instructions ‖ 我认为那不足以～问题。I cannot accept it as an adequate explanation. ❸〈动〉 show; prove: 事实～我们是正确的。The fact shows/proves that we are right.
〖～书〗 shuōmíngshū 〈名〉 (book of) directions/instructions; (technical) manual; specification sheet: 技术～ technical manual ‖ 使用～ instructions for use; user's guide
〖～图〗 shuōmíngtú 〈名〉 explanatory drawing
〖～文〗 shuōmíngwén 〈名〉 expository writing; exposition
【说破】 shuōpò 〈动〉 expose a myth/secret/treachery; reveal; lay bare: ～了他们之间的关系 reveal their relationships
【说亲】 shuōqīn ＝说媒 shuōméi
【说情】 shuōqíng 〈动〉 intercede for; speak for; put in/say a (good) word (for): 在主任面前为某人～ speak for sb to the director; intercede with the director for sb/on sb's behalf
【说三道四】 shuōsān-dàosì 〈熟〉 gossip (about); make irresponsible comments/remarks: 这不关你的事，你无权在这儿～。It's none of your business; what are you gossiping about here?
【说上话】 shuōshànghuà 〈动〉 have/gain/win sb's ear: 她能跟校长～。She has the President's ear.
【说时迟，那时快】 shuō shí chí, nàshí kuài 〈熟〉 at a snap of the fingers; quicker than words can tell; in the twinkling of an eye
【说书】 shuōshū 〈动〉 tell a story: 听～ listen to storytelling ‖ ～的人 story-teller
〖～场〗 shuōshūchǎng 〈名〉 storytelling salon
【说头儿】 shuōtour 〈名〉 ❶ something to talk about: 关于谁错谁对的问题已经没什么～了。There is no point in talking about who was wrong. ‖ 那件事还有个～。That needs to be discussed. ❷ excuse; pretext; alibi: 他每次迟到总有～。He always has his excuse to offer for coming late.
【说妥】 shuōtuǒ 〈动〉 agree on; come to an agreement: 发货日期你们～了吗? Have you agreed on the date of delivery?
【说戏】 shuōxì 〈动〉 (of a director) explain a play to an actor/actress
【说闲话】 shuō xiánhuà 〈动〉 ❶ chat (away); talk idly; tattle: 和某人～ have a chat with sb ‖ 说几句闲话 exchange a bit of gossip ‖ 一边喝酒，一边～ chat over the wine cup ❷ complain; gossip: 爱～ be fond of gossip; love to gossip (about) ‖ 我不愿别人说我的闲话。I don't want to be talked about.
【说项】 shuōxiàng 〈动〉 intercede/speak for sb; put in/say a (good) word (for sb)
【说笑】 shuōxiào 〈动〉 talk and laugh: 又说又笑 chat and laugh
【说笑话】 shuō xiàohua 〈动〉 joke; crack a joke: 我只是跟她～。I was only joking with her.
【说一不二】 shuōyī-bù'èr 〈熟〉 mean what one says; stand by one's words: 在这件事上我是～的。I mean what I say on this matter.
【说着玩儿】 shuōzhewánr 〈动〉 say sth for/in fun; say sth in joke: 我这话是～的。I am saying it just for fun.
【说嘴】 shuōzuǐ 〈动〉 ❶ brag; boast: 那没什么可～的。That's nothing to boast of. ❷〈方〉 argue; debate: 和他没什么可～的。

There is no arguing with him.

shuò

妁 shuò → 媒妁 méishuò

烁 shuò 〈形〉 bright; shining: ⇨闪～

【烁亮】 shuòliàng 〈形〉 bright; shining; brilliant

【烁烁】 shuòshuò 〈形〉 glittering; sparkling: 繁星～。The stars are twinkling.

铄 shuò 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ melt: ⇨～石流金;众口～金 ❷ weaken; cripple ❸ ＝烁 shuò

【铄石流金】 shuòshí-liújīn ＝流金铄石 liújīn-shuòshí

朔 shuò 〈名〉 ❶ phase of the moon on the first day of each lunar month ❷〈书〉 first day of each lunar month: ⇨～望 ❸ north: ⇨～方;～风

【朔方】 shuòfāng 〈名〉〈书〉 north

【朔风】 shuòfēng 〈名〉〈书〉 north wind: ～凛冽 chill and cold north wind

【朔日】 shuòrì 〈名〉 first days of each lunar month

【朔望】 shuòwàng 〈名〉 ❶ first and fifteenth days of each lunar month ❷ [天文] syzygy; new moon and full moon

【～月】 shuòwàngyuè 〈名〉[天文] lunation; lunar/synodic month

【朔月】 shuòyuè 〈名〉 new moon

硕 shuò 〈形〉 big; huge; large: ⇨丰～

【硕大】 shuòdà 〈形〉 big; huge; large: ～的身躯 huge body

【～无比】 shuòdà-wúbǐ ＝硕大无朋 shuòdà-wúpéng

【～无朋】 shuòdà-wúpéng 〈熟〉 gigantic; great: 我们可以把地球想像成一个～的磁铁。We can imagine the earth as a gigantic magnet.

【硕导】 shuòdǎo 〈名〉〈简〉 academic adviser to MA candidates

【硕果】 shuòguǒ 〈名〉 great achievements; rich fruits: 结～ bear/produce rich fruits

【～仅存】 shuòguǒ-jǐncún 〈熟〉 one of the few still left; sole/rare survival

【～累累】 shuòguǒ-léiléi 〈熟〉 be heavy with fruit—achieve great success: 科研上～ voluminous/impressive accomplishments in academic research ‖ ～,树枝都压弯了。The fruit was so heavy that it weighed the branches down.

【硕士】 shuòshì 〈名〉 master: 公共管理～ Master of Public Administration (MPA) ‖ 工商管理～ Master of Business Administration (MBA) ‖ 理学～ Master of Science (MSc) ‖ 文学～ Master of Arts (MA) ‖ 医学～ Master of Medical Science (MSc Med)

【～学位】 shuòshì xuéwèi 〈名〉 master's degree: 攻读～ study for/work toward a master's degree ‖ 获得～ attain/earn/get a master's degree ‖ 授予～ award a master's degree (to sb) ‖ 有～ bear/hold/have a master's degree

【～研究生】 shuòshì yánjiūshēng 〈名〉 postgraduate (student); graduate

【～研究生导师】 shuòshì yánjiūshēng dǎoshī 〈名〉 academic adviser to MA candidates

【硕学通儒】 shuòxué-tōngrú 〈名〉 wise and learned scholar

【硕壮】 shuòzhuàng 〈形〉 big and strong; robust: 身体～ be of strong build; have a robust constitution

矟 shuò 〈书〉 ＝槊 shuò

搠 shuò 〈动〉[usu used in early vernacular] thrust; stab: 用剑～敌人胸膛 thrust one's sword through an enemy's chest

蒴 shuò

【蒴果】 shuòguǒ 〈名〉[植物] capsule

数 shuò 〈副〉〈书〉 frequently; repeatedly: ⇨频～

⇨shǔ;shù

【数见不鲜】 shuòjiàn-bùxiān 〈熟〉 be no rare sight; very common; be a frequent sight

【数脉】 shuòmài 〈名〉[中医] rapid pulse

槊 shuò 〈名〉 ancient spear

sī

厶 sī 〈书〉 ＝私 sī

司 sī ❶〈动〉 manage; run; operate; take charge (of): 各～其职 each discharges/attends to his own duties ⇨～机;～令 ❷〈名〉 department (under a ministry): 人事～ department of personnel ⇨～长

【司泵员】 sībèngyuán 〈名〉 pumper; pump man

【司晨】 sīchén 〈动〉〈书〉 herald the dawn

【司铎】 sīduó ＝神甫 shénfu

【司舵】 sīduò ❶〈动〉 steer a boat/ship; be at the helm ❷〈名〉 helmsman; steersman

【司法】 sīfǎ 〈名〉 judicature; judicatory; administration of justice: 妨碍～ obstruct justice ‖ ～人员 judicial member ‖ ～原则 judicial principle

【～保护】 sīfǎ bǎohù 〈名〉 judicial protection

【～部】 sīfǎbù 〈名〉 ministry of justice; department of justice: ～长 Minister of Justice [China]; Attorney General [US]

【～部门】 sīfǎ bùmén 〈名〉 judiciary; judicial department

【～裁决】 sīfǎ cáijué 〈名〉 judicial decision/award

【～程序】 sīfǎ chéngxù 〈名〉 judicial process/procedure

【～调查】 sīfǎ diàochá 〈名〉 judicial investigation/enquiry

【～独立】 sīfǎ dúlì 〈名〉 judicial independence

【～干预】 sīfǎ gānyù 〈名〉 judicial intervention

【～惯例】 sīfǎ guànlì 〈名〉 judicial practice;convention of justice

【～机关】 sīfǎ jīguān 〈名〉 judicial organ

【～鉴定】 sīfǎ jiàndìng 〈名〉 appraisal of justice; expert testimony/evidence

【～界】 sīfǎjiè 〈名〉 judicial circles/world

【～救助】 sīfǎjiùzhù 〈名〉 judicial aid

【～权】 sīfǎquán 〈名〉 jurisdiction; judicial powers: 无审理该案的～ have no jurisdiction to hear this case ‖ 对外国人的～ jurisdiction over foreigners

【～审查】 sīfǎ shěnchá 〈名〉 judicial review/inspection: ～权 right of judicial review

【～诉讼程序】 sīfǎ sùsòng chéngxù 〈名〉 judicial proceedings

【～系统】 sīfǎ xìtǒng 〈名〉 judicatory; judicature

【～行为】 sīfǎ xíngwéi 〈名〉 judicial act

【～职能】 sīfǎ zhínéng 〈名〉 judicial function

【～制度】 sīfǎ zhìdù 〈名〉 judiciary; judicial system

【～仲裁】 sīfǎ zhòngcái 〈名〉 judicial arbitration

【司号】 sīhào ❶〈动〉 bugle; blow the bugle ❷〈名〉 bugler; trumpeter

【～员】 sīhàoyuán 〈名〉 bugler; trumpeter

【司机】 sījī 〈名〉 driver; chauffeur: 雇佣～ employ/hire a driver ‖ 出租车～ taxi driver ‖ 电车/地铁～ motorman ‖ 公共汽车～ bus driver ‖ 熟练的～ skilled driver

【～室】 sījīshì 〈名〉 driver's cab (of a tractor, a truck, etc)

【司考】 sīkǎo 〈名〉 national judicial examination

【司空见惯】 sīkōng-jiànguàn 〈熟〉 be too common to surprise people; be a commonplace; be a common sight/occurrence: ～的现象 matter of common sight/occurrence

【司库】 sīkù 〈名〉 treasurer

【司令】 sīlìng 〈名〉 commander; commanding officer; commandant

【～部】 sīlìngbù 〈名〉 command; headquarters

【～员】 sīlìngyuán 〈名〉 commander; commanding officer; commandant

【司炉】 sīlú 〈名〉 stoker; fireman

【司马昭之心,路人皆知】 Sīmǎ Zhāo zhī xīn, lùrén jiē zhī 〈熟〉 Sima Zhao's ill intent is known to all—the villain's ambition is obvious

【司南】 sīnán 〈名〉〈旧〉 compass [in ancient China]

【司旗员】 sīqíyuán 〈名〉[工程] flagman
【司售人员】 sī shòu rényuán 〈名〉 driver and conductor(s) of a bus; bus crew
【司务】 sīwù 〈名〉 clerk/official handling general affairs
〖～长〗 sīwùzhǎng 〈名〉[军队] company quartermaster
【司线员】 sīxiànyuán 〈名〉[体育] linesman
【司药】 sīyào 〈名〉 pharmacist; druggist; chemist
【司仪】 sīyí 〈名〉 master of ceremony (MC); emcee: 在婚礼上做～ officiate at a wedding
【司长】 sīzhǎng 〈名〉 director general of a department (in a ministry)
【司职】 sīzhí 〈动〉 take up a position or responsibility: ～前锋 play forward in a game

丝 sī ❶〈名〉(natural) silk: 制～厂 silk mill; filature ⇨～线;～织品;蚕～ ❷〈名〉 anything threadlike; filament; fibre: 土豆～ shreded potato ‖ 蜘蛛～ silk of spiders ⇨钢～;铁～;钨～ ❸〈量〉 *si* [a unit of weight/length, equal to *qian/cun*] ❹〈量〉 tiny bit; trace; tincture; tinge; whisker: 一～光线 a thread of light ‖ 一～微笑 a ghost/trace of smile ‖ 脸上露出一～惊讶的神色 show a slight tincture of surprise on one's face ‖ 声音中有一～悲哀 have a tinge of sadness in one's voice ‖ 悲伤的回忆给他们的欢乐蒙上一～阴云。Sad memories tinged their present joy. ‖ 他身上没有一～浪漫情调。There's not one atom of romance in him. ❺〈名〉 stringed instruments
【丝氨酸】 sī'ānsuān 〈名〉[化学] serine
【丝包线】 sībāoxiàn 〈名〉[电工] silk covered wire
【丝虫】 sīchóng 〈名〉[动物] filaria
〖～病〗 sīchóngbìng 〈名〉 filariasis
【丝绸】 sīchóu 〈名〉 silk (cloth): ～厂 silk mill; filature ‖ ～衣服 silk; silken garments
〖～之路〗 sīchóu zhī lù 〈名〉 Silk Road
【丝带】 sīdài 〈名〉 silk ribbon/lace/braid/sash
【丝带木】 sīdàimù 〈名〉 ribbon tree
【丝杠】 sīgàng 〈名〉[机械] guide/leading/lead screw
〖～车床〗 sīgàng chēchuáng 〈名〉 leading screw lathe
【丝糕】 sīgāo 〈名〉 steamed corn cake
【丝瓜】 sīguā 〈名〉 towel/dishcloth gourd; vegetable sponge; loofah
〖～络〗 sīguāluò 〈名〉 loofah; vegetable sponge
【丝光】 sīguāng 〈名〉 mercerization: ～棉/纱线/羊毛 mercerized cotton/yarn/wool
〖～机〗 sīguāngjī 〈名〉 mercerizer; mercerizing range
〖～木棉〗 sīguāng mùmián 〈名〉 silk cotton
【丝毫】 sīháo 〈名〉 slightest amount/degree; a bit; a particle; least bit; a vestige: 没有～证据 not have a vestige of evidence ‖ ～不变 not change by an/one iota ‖ ～不能放松警惕 must not relax one's vigilance in the least ‖ ～没有头脑 not have a particle of sense ‖ ～都不真实。There is not a vestige/a particle/an iota of truth in it. ‖ 我对你的研究没有～的兴趣。Your study holds not a vestige of glamour for me.
【丝婚】 sīhūn 〈名〉 silk wedding anniversary [the 12th wedding aniversary]
【丝极】 sījí 〈名〉[电学] filament
【丝萝】 sīluó 〈名〉〈书〉 bond of marriage: 永结～ seal an everlasting bond of marriage
【丝米】 sīmǐ 〈量〉 decimillimetre (dmm)
【丝绵】 sīmián 〈名〉 silk floss; floss silk
〖～被〗 sīmiánbèi 〈名〉 silk-floss wadded quilt
【丝膜】 sīmó 〈名〉[植物] cortina
【丝切砖】 sīqiēzhuān 〈名〉[材料] wire-cut brick
【丝绒】 sīróng 〈名〉 velour; velvet: ～窗帘 velure/velvet curtain ‖ ～帽 hat made of velour ‖ 那草坪看上去宛如一块绿色的～。The lawn looked like a green velvet.
〖～海棉〗 sīróng hǎimián 〈名〉 velvet sponge
〖～纸〗 sīróngzhǐ 〈名〉 velour paper
【丝丝入扣】 sīsī-rùkòu 〈熟〉 (be done) with meticulous care and flawless artistry
【丝丝拉拉】 sīsi-lālā 〈形〉 off and on; on and off; from time to time; intermittent: ～地下了三天雨 rain off and on for three days
【丝体】 sītǐ 〈名〉[植物] filament
【丝袜】 sīwà 〈名〉 silk stockings/socks
【丝网】 sīwǎng 〈名〉[印刷] silk screen
〖～印刷〗 sīwǎng yìnshuā 〈名〉 silk-screen printing; screen printing: ～机 screen process press
【丝弦】 sīxián 〈名〉 ❶ silk string ❷ *sixian* opera [a regional opera in Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province]
【丝线】 sīxiàn 〈名〉 silk thread/yarn
【丝腺】 sīxiàn 〈名〉[动物] silk gland
【丝鱼】 sīyú 〈名〉[动物] stickleback
【丝织画】 sīzhīhuà 〈名〉 stevengraph
【丝织品】 sīzhīpǐn 〈名〉 ❶ silk fabric; silk ❷ silk knitted product
【丝纸】 sīzhǐ 〈名〉[造纸] silk paper
【丝竹】 sīzhú 〈名〉 traditional Chinese stringed and woodwind instruments
【丝状】 sīzhuàng 〈形〉 filiform; filamentous; threadlike
〖～病毒〗 sīzhuàng bìngdú 〈名〉 filamentous virus
〖～细胞〗 sīzhuàng xìbāo 〈名〉 filiform cell
〖～细菌〗 sīzhuàng xìjūn 〈名〉 filamentous bacterium
【丝锥】 sīzhuī 〈名〉 (screw or thread) tap
〖～扳手〗 sīzhuī bānshou 〈名〉 tap wrench

私 sī ❶〈形〉 private; personal: ⇨～生活; ～事;～交 ❷〈名〉 personal/individual (affairs, property, etc); sth personal/private: ⇨公～兼顾;公而忘～ ❸〈形〉 selfish; self-centred: ⇨～心;自～ ❹〈名〉 private/selfish interest; personal interest; selfish motive/idea; selfishness: ⇨铁面无～;假公济～ ❺〈形〉 secret; illicit; illegal: 公款～用 illegitimate use of public funds ⇨～娼;～货 ❻〈副〉 secretly; privately: ⇨～奔;～了 ❼〈名〉 contraband; smuggled/contrabanded goods: ⇨走～;贩～
【私奔】 sībēn 〈动〉 elope; make one's elopement: ～的情侣 runaway lovers ‖ 她跟情人～了。She eloped with her lover.
【私弊】 sībì 〈名〉 corrupt practice: 杜绝～ put an end to corrupt practices
【私藏】 sīcáng 〈动〉 ❶ privately possess ❷ illegally keep/own/store: ～枪支弹药 illegally store guns and ammunition
【私产】 sīchǎn 〈名〉 private/personal property
【私娼】 sīchāng 〈名〉 unlicensed/unregistered prostitute
【私车】 sīchē 〈名〉 private car
【私仇】 sīchóu 〈名〉 personal enmity/grudge: 报～ settle personal scores; satisfy a personal grudge
【私处】 sīchù 〈名〉 private parts
【私党】 sīdǎng 〈名〉 ❶ clique; faction ❷ member of a clique
【私德】 sīdé 〈名〉 personal morality: ～失检 be on the loose
【私邸】 sīdǐ 〈名〉 private abode/residence
【私底下】 sīdǐxia 〈副〉 in private/secret/confidence; privately; secretly: 在～说坏话 speak ill of sb behind his back
【私第】 sīdì 〈名〉 private residence/abode
【私法】 sīfǎ 〈名〉[法律] private law
【私方】 sīfāng 〈名〉 private side (of a joint public-private enterprise)
【私访】 sīfǎng 〈动〉〈旧〉 (of an official) make a tour of inspection incognito; inspect in disguise
【私房】 sīfáng 〈名〉 private house
【私房】 sīfang 〈形〉 ❶ private: ⇨～钱 ❷ secret; confidential: ⇨～话
〖～话〗 sīfanghuà 〈名〉 confidence: 互相说～ exchange/share confidences
〖～钱〗 sīfangqián 〈名〉 private savings (of a family member)
【私分】 sīfēn 〈动〉 divide privately/secretly: ～公款 divide public fund in secret
【私愤】 sīfèn 〈名〉 personal spite: 泄～ vent/satisfy personal spite ‖ 出于～ out of personal spite; from personal spite
【私股】 sīgǔ 〈名〉 private share (in a joint state-private enterprise)
【私馆】 sīguǎn 〈名〉〈旧〉 private school
【私话】 sīhuà 〈名〉 confidence: 这是咱们俩的～,你可别往外说。This is just between you and me; don't tell anybody else about it.
【私会】 sīhuì 〈动〉 (of lovers) meet secretly: ～地点 tryst
【私活】 sīhuó 〈名〉 (of a civil servant) personal job/task/business: 上班时间干～ do one's personal business at office hours ‖ 揽～ canvass extraofficial business
【私货】 sīhuò 〈名〉 contraband; smuggled goods: 偷运～ smuggle goods
【私家】 sījiā 〈形〉 of one's own; personal; private
〖～车〗 sījiāchē 〈名〉 private car
【私见】 sījiàn 〈名〉 ❶ personal bias/prejudice: 不存～ have no personal bias ‖ 克服～ get over/overcome one's own prejudice ❷ person-

al/individual opinion：以上～，仅供参考。This is my personal opinion. It's for your reference only.

【私交】 sījiāo 〈名〉personal friendship：素无～ have no personal friendship at all ‖ 两人～很好。They two have very good personal friendship.

【私立】 sīlì ❶〈动〉establish and run (a school, hospital, etc) privately ❷〈形〉privately-run; private：～学校 private/pay school ‖ ～医院 private hospital

【私利】 sīlì 〈名〉private/personal interest; personal gain：谋～ seek one's own interest; pursue one's personal gain ‖ 为了一己～ for one's own private interest

【私了】 sīliǎo 〈动〉settle out of court; settle privately：～还是公了？Would you prefer to settle the matter in court or out of court?

【私密】 sīmì ❶〈形〉private and personal：该设计讲求卧室的～性。The design of the bedroom is private and personal. ❷〈名〉privacy：窥探他人～ nose into sb's privacy

【私囊】 sīnáng 〈名〉private pocket/purse：中饱～ enrich one's own purse/pocket

【私念】 sīniàn 〈名〉egoistic/selfish motive：摒除～ get rid of one's selfish motives ‖ 没有任何～ have no selfish motives what so ever ‖ 他仍然心存～。He still harbours/nourishes selfish motives.

【私企】 sīqǐ 〈名〉〈简〉private enterprise

【私情】 sīqíng 〈名〉❶ personal relationship：不徇～ not be swayed by personal considerations ❷ (immoral) love affairs

【私人】 sīrén ❶〈形〉private; personal：～财产 private property ‖ ～借款 private loan ‖ ～信件 private letter; personal correspondence ❷〈形〉person-to-person; interpersonal：～感情/关系 interpersonal emotions/relationships ❸〈名〉one's own man：滥用～ abuse one's power by filling a post with one's own man; practise nepotism

〖～代表〗 sīrén dàibiǎo 〈名〉personal representative

〖～访问〗 sīrén fǎngwèn 〈名〉private visit：进行～ pay a private visit

〖～公司〗 sīrén gōngsī 〈名〉private company

〖～股〗 sīréngǔ 〈名〉private capital

〖～经济〗 sīrén jīngjì 〈名〉private sector of the economy

〖～劳动〗 sīrén láodòng 〈名〉[经济] individual labour

〖～老板〗 sīrén lǎobǎn 〈名〉owner of a private enterprise

〖～秘书〗 sīrén mìshū 〈名〉private secretary

〖～企业〗 sīrén qǐyè 〈名〉private enterprise

〖～医院〗 sīrén yīyuàn 〈名〉private hospital

〖～侦探〗 sīrén zhēntàn 〈名〉private detective/eye/investigator; enquiry agent：雇用～ hire a private detective

〖～诊所〗 sīrén zhěnsuǒ 〈名〉private dispensary

〖～住宅〗 sīrén zhùzhái 〈名〉private house

〖～资本〗 sīrén zīběn 〈名〉private capital

【私商】 sīshāng 〈名〉❶ private store/shop ❷ businessman; trader; merchant

【私设公堂】 sīshè gōngtáng 〈动〉set up a kangaroo court

【私生活】 sīshēnghuó 〈名〉private/intimate life; privacy：打探/干扰别人的～ snoop/disturb others' private life ‖ 名人的～ private life of a famous person ‖ 一个人总该有点自己的～。A person should have some privacy.

【私生子】 sīshēngzǐ 〈名〉illegitimate child; child born out of wedlock; lovechild

【私事】 sīshì 〈名〉personal/private affair; private concern/business：这是我的～，与你无关。This is my private business; it has nothing to do with you.

【私淑】 sīshū 〈动〉〈书〉regard an academically accomplished person as one's teacher though one has never studied under him

〖～弟子〗 sīshū dìzǐ 〈名〉〈书〉self-styled disciple (of a master one never studied under)

【私塾】 sīshú 〈名〉〈旧〉private school [run by a family, a church, or a teacher]：读～ study at private school ‖ ～先生 private tutor

【私通】 sītōng 〈动〉❶ secretly contact (with); have secret communication (with)：～敌寇 secretly contact with the enemy ❷ commit adultery：与人～ commit adultery (with sb)

【私图】 sītú 〈名〉〈书〉〈贬〉selfish scheme/motives

【私吞】 sītūn 〈动〉embezzle; misappropriate：～公司资金 embezzle company fund

【私窝子】 sīwōzi 〈名〉〈旧〉unlicensed/illegal prostitute/whorehouse

【私下】 sīxià 〈副〉❶ in private/secret/confidence; privately; secretly：～调解 mediate in private ‖ 那是别人～告诉我的。I was told about that matter in secret. ‖ 我想和他～谈谈。I wish to talk with him privately. ❷ without appropriate procedure：～调解 intercede unofficially; mediate in private

〖～里〗 sīxiàlǐ ＝ 私下 sīxià

【私相授受】 sīxiāngshòushòu 〈熟〉give and accept in private—make an illicit transfer; have underhand dealings

【私枭】 sīxiāo 〈名〉❶〈旧〉salt smuggler ❷ smuggler ❸ drug dealer/trafficker

【私心】 sīxīn 〈名〉❶ inner world; innermost being ❷ selfish motive/idea; selfishness：有～ have interested motives ‖ ～太重 be too selfish

〖～杂念〗 sīxīn-zániàn 〈熟〉selfish ideas and personal considerations; selfish motives：排除一切～ get rid of all selfish ideas and personal considerations

【私刑】 sīxíng 〈名〉lynching; illegal punishment (by a kangaroo court)

【私蓄】 sīxù 〈名〉private/personal savings：动用～ employ/use private savings

【私学】 sīxué 〈名〉private school

【私营】 sīyíng 〈动〉privately operate/own/run：～商店 privately-owned shop; private shop

〖～工商业〗 sīyíng gōngshāngyè 〈名〉privately-owned industrial and commercial enterprise

〖～经济〗 sīyíng jīngjì 〈名〉private sector of the economy

〖～企业〗 sīyíng qǐyè 〈名〉privately-owned enterprise; private enterprise：～主 owner of a private enterprise

【私有】 sīyǒu 〈动〉hold/possess as private; privately own：～观念 private ownership mentality

〖～财产〗 sīyǒu cáichǎn 〈名〉private/separate property

〖～化〗 sīyǒuhuà 〈动〉denationalize; privatize

〖～制〗 sīyǒuzhì 〈名〉private ownership

【私语】 sīyǔ ❶〈动〉whisper; speak in a low voice：通宵～ spend the whole night sharing confidences ⇨窃窃～ ❷〈名〉confidence

【私欲】 sīyù 〈名〉selfish desire：控制/满足～ curb/gratify one's selfish desire ‖ ～膨胀 be swayed by one's selfish desire

【私怨】 sīyuàn 〈名〉personal grudge：了结～ settle a personal grudge

【私运】 sīyùn 〈动〉smuggle：～枪支弹药 smuggle firearms and ammunition

【私章】 sīzhāng 〈名〉personal seal; signet

【私衷】 sīzhōng 〈名〉〈书〉real/innermost thought

【私自】 sīzì 〈副〉privately; secretly; without permission/authorization：～放走犯人 release a criminal without official permission ‖ ～挪用公款 illegitimately use public funds ‖ 会议记录已经被人～改动。The records of the meeting have been tampered with.

咝 sī 〈拟〉whistle; hiss：炉子上的水壶发出～～的声音。The kettle was whistling on the stove.

思 sī ❶〈动〉think; consider; deliberate：⇨～考；沉～；构～ ❷〈动〉miss; think of; long for; be concerned (with/about)：⇨～乡；～念；相～ ❸〈名〉state of mind; feeling：⇨愁～；哀～ ❹〈名〉train of thought; thinking：⇨文～ ❺〈动〉hope; wish：～归 wish to return ⇨穷则～变

【思辨】 sībiàn ❶〈动〉speculate; analyse：～能力 ability to analyse ❷〈名〉[哲学] speculate; reason

〖～语法〗 sībiàn yǔfǎ 〈名〉[语言] speculative grammar

【思辩】 sībiàn ＝ 思辨 ①sībiàn

【思潮】 sīcháo 〈名〉❶ trend of thoughts; ideological trend：文艺～ literary trend of thoughts ‖ 当代科学～ modern scientific thought ❷ train of thought; thoughts：⇨～起伏

〖～澎湃〗 sīcháo-péngpài 〈熟〉thoughts surging in one's mind

〖～起伏〗 sīcháo-qǐfú ＝思潮澎湃 sīcháo-péngpài

【思春】 sīchūn 〈动〉(of a young girl) yearn for amorous love; have thoughts of love

【思忖】 sīcǔn 〈书〉＝ 思量 ①sīliang

【思凡】 sīfán 〈动〉(of an immortal, a monk or a nun) yearn for worldly/mundane life

【思古】 sīgǔ 〈动〉recall the past; muse over the past; be nostalgic

【思过】 sīguò 〈动〉reflect on one's fault; ponder over one's

fault; repent

【思旧】 sījiù 〈动〉❶ recall antiquity; recall the past; meditate on the past; be nostalgic ❷ think of an acquaintance; think of an old friend

【思考】 sīkǎo 〈动〉think; consider; ponder: 不加～ without due consideration ‖ 长期反复～ ponder long and deeply (over/upon) ‖ 独立～ think one's own thoughts; think independently ‖ 经过认真～ after serious thought ‖ 稍加～ on a moment's consideration ‖ 严肃地～人生 think seriously about life ‖ 多年来我一直在～这个问题。This question has occupied my thoughts for years. ‖ 你必须仔细～下一步该怎么做。You should reflect/deliberate on what to do next. ‖ 他～了一会儿,然后做了回答。He was thoughtful for a while and then answered.

【思恋】 sīliàn 〈动〉miss; long for: ～故乡 yearn for one's home town

【思量】 sīliang 〈动〉❶ ponder (upon/on/over); reflect (upon/on); deliberate (upon/over/about): 这件事我已经～了好几个月。I have been reflecting on it for months. ❷〈方〉miss; keep thinking of; yearn towards: ～某人 miss sb

【思路】 sīlù 〈名〉train/stream of thoughts; thinking: 打断～ interrupt sb's train of thoughts ‖ 整理～ put one's ideas together ‖ ～清晰 think clearly ‖ 我刚才在顺着自己的～想问题。I was following a train of thought of my own.

【思虑】 sīlǜ 〈动〉consider; contemplate; deliberate: 她～周到。she considers everything carefully.

【思摸】 sīmo 〈动〉〈口〉think (over/about); ponder (on/upon/over); reflect(on/upon); deliberate (upon/over/about): 我～着买一辆新车。I am thinking about buying a new car.

【思谋】 sīmóu 〈动〉think (over/on/upon); consider; deliberate: 昨晚我将他的话反复～了好久。I turned his remarks over in my mind for a long time last night.

【思慕】 sīmù 〈动〉yearn for (sb one admires); admire; cherish: ～某人 feel a yearning toward sb ‖ 难以抑制对他的～之情 be hard to repress the yearnings toward him

【思念】 sīniàn 〈动〉think of; miss; long for: ～故土 long for one's homeland; feel homesick ‖ ～家人 miss one's family; sigh for one's family ‖ ～亲人 miss one's nearest and dearest

【思前想后】 sīqián-xiǎnghòu 〈熟〉turn sth over in one's mind; ponder (over) deeply: 这个问题我～也没想出办法。I have tried in vain to figure out a solution though I turned the problem over in my mind.

【思如泉涌】 sīrúquányǒng 〈熟〉be brimming with ideas

【思索】 sīsuǒ 〈动〉ponder; reflect; deliberate: ～问题 reflect on a question; ponder a problem ‖ 不假～ without much thinking ‖ 长时间苦苦地～ think long and deeply ‖ 他久久地～她的论据。He reflected long over her argument. ‖ 她苦苦地～生活的意义。She pondered bitterly upon the meaning of life.

【思惟】 sīwéi ＝ 思维 sīwéi

【思维】 sīwéi ❶〈名〉thought; thinking: ～方式 way of thinking ‖ ～模式 thought pattern ‖ ～规律 law of thinking ❷〈动〉think; consider: ～再三 think over and over again

【思贤如渴】 sīxián-rúkě 〈熟〉thirst/long/crave for talented people

【思乡】 sīxiāng 〈动〉be homesick; long for one's home

【思想】 sīxiǎng ❶〈名〉thought; ideology; thinking: 表达～ convey/express thoughts ‖ 搞通～ straighten out one's thinking ‖ 集中～ collect one's thoughts ‖ 交流～ communicate/interchange ideas ‖ 解除～顾虑 free one's mind of misgivings ‖ 吸收先进～ imbibe advanced ideas ‖ 有～准备 be mentally prepared ‖ ～成熟 be mature in mind ‖ ～跟不上 lag behind in one's understanding ‖ ～僵化 mental stagnation ‖ ～解放 ideological emancipation ‖ 法学～ legal ideology ‖ 共产主义～ Communist ideology/thought ‖ 激进/陈腐/庸俗的～ radical/outworn/vulgar idea ‖ 进步～ progressive thought ‖ 科学/宗教～ scientific/religious thought ‖ 民主～ democratic ideology/thinking ‖ 儒家～ Confucian ideas ‖ 现代教育～ modern thought in education ‖ 指导～ guiding idea/ideology ‖ 主导～ dominant thought ‖ 这篇文章的中心～是什么? What is the central/main idea of the essay? ❷〈名〉idea; intention; thought: 我根本没有出国的～。I have no thought of going abroad. ❸ ＝ 思量 sīliang

〖～包袱〗 sīxiǎng bāofu 〈名〉burden on one's mind; mental burden

〖～传递〗 sīxiǎng chuándì 〈名〉[心理] thought transference

〖～道德〗 sīxiǎng dàodé 〈名〉ideology and morality: ～建设 construction of ideology and morality

〖～动向〗 sīxiǎng dòngxiàng 〈名〉ideological trend

〖～斗争〗 sīxiǎng dòuzhēng 〈名〉❶ ideological struggle ❷ mental conflict/struggle: 经过一番～,他做出了正确的选择。Having weighed the alternatives in his mind, he made the right choice.

〖～方法〗 sīxiǎng fāngfǎ 〈名〉ideological method; method/way of thinking; thoughtway: 科学的～ scientific thoughtway

〖～负担〗 sīxiǎng fùdān 〈名〉mental burden; weight on one'e mind

〖～改造〗 sīxiǎng gǎizào 〈名〉thought reform; ideological remoulding

〖～疙瘩〗 sīxiǎng gēda 〈名〉knots in one's mind

〖～工作〗 sīxiǎng gōngzuò 〈名〉mental/ideological work

〖～家〗 sīxiǎngjiā 〈名〉thinker

〖～建设〗 sīxiǎng jiànshè ideological building

〖～交锋〗 sīxiǎng jiāofēng 〈名〉confrontation of ideas; ideological confrontation

〖～教育〗 sīxiǎng jiàoyù 〈名〉ideological education

〖～界〗 sīxiǎngjiè 〈名〉realm of ideology

〖～禁区〗 sīxiǎng jìnqū 〈名〉ideological forbidden zone

〖～境界〗 sīxiǎng jìngjiè 〈名〉ideological level

〖～觉悟〗 sīxiǎng juéwù 〈名〉political consciousness/awareness

〖～控制〗 sīxiǎng kòngzhì 〈名〉thought control

〖～烙印〗 sīxiǎng làoyìn 〈名〉ideological imprint/brand

〖～理论家〗 sīxiǎng lǐlùnjiā 〈名〉ideologist

〖～路线〗 sīxiǎng lùxiàn 〈名〉ideological line

〖～模型〗 sīxiǎng móxíng 〈名〉thought model

〖～认识〗 sīxiǎng rènshi 〈名〉ideological understanding

〖～史〗 sīxiǎngshǐ 〈名〉history of thought: 社会主义～ history of socialist thought

〖～世界〗 sīxiǎng shìjiè 〈名〉thought world

〖～水平〗 sīxiǎng shuǐpíng 〈名〉ideological level

〖～体系〗 sīxiǎng tǐxì 〈名〉ideology; ideological system: 马克思主义～ Marxist ideology

〖～问题〗 sīxiǎng wèntí 〈名〉ideological problem

〖～性〗 sīxiǎngxìng 〈名〉ideological content/level

〖～修养〗 sīxiǎng xiūyǎng 〈名〉ideological cultivation

〖～意识〗 sīxiǎng yìshi 〈名〉ideology

〖～作风〗 sīxiǎng zuòfēng 〈名〉ideological style

【思绪】 sīxù 〈名〉❶ train/stream of thoughts; thinking: 整理～ marshal one's thoughts ‖ ～万千 be lost in a myriad of thoughts ❷ feelings: ～不宁 inquietude of feelings; one's mind is in turmoil

【思议】 sīyì 〈动〉conceive; imagine and understand: ⇨不可～

鸶 sī →鹭鸶 lùsī

偲 sī

⇨cāi

【偲偲】 sīsī 〈动〉〈书〉encourage each other; help each other forward: 朋友们切切～。The friends encouraged each other.

斯 sī 〈代〉〈书〉this; such: ～人 this (kind of) person ‖ ～时 (at) this moment/time ‖ 生于～,长于～ be born and brought up here

【斯德哥尔摩】 Sīdégē'ěrmó 〈名〉Stockholm [capital of Sweden]

【斯芬克斯】 Sīfēnkèsī 〈名〉Sphinx [an ancient Egyptian image of a lion with a human head]

【斯堪的纳维亚半岛】 Sīkāndìnàwéiyà Bàndǎo 〈名〉Scandinavian Peninsula

【斯拉夫】 Sīlāfū 〈名〉Slav

〖～民族〗 Sīlāfū mínzú 〈名〉Slavdom; Slavs

〖～人〗 Sīlāfūrén 〈名〉Slav

〖～语〗 Sīlāfūyǔ 〈名〉Slavic (language); Slavonic

〖～字母〗 Sīlāfū zìmǔ 〈名〉Cyrillic alphabet

【斯里兰卡】 Sīlǐlánkǎ 〈名〉Sri Lanka

〖～民主社会主义共和国〗 Sīlǐlánkǎ Mínzhǔ Shèhuìzhǔyì Gònghéguó 〈名〉Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

〖～人〗 Sīlǐlánkǎrén 〈名〉Sri Lankan

【斯洛伐克】 Sīluòfákè 〈名〉Slovakia

〖～共和国〗 Sīluòfákè Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Slovakia

〖～人〗 Sīluòfákèrén 〈名〉Slovak; Slovakian

〖～语〗 Sīluòfákèyǔ 〈名〉Slovak (language)
【斯洛文尼亚】 Sīluòwénníyà 〈名〉Slovenia
〖～共和国〗 Sīluòwénníyà Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Slovenia
〖～人〗 Sīluòwénníyàrén 〈名〉Slovene
【斯诺克】 sīnuòkè 〈名〉[体育] snooker (pool)
【斯瓦希里语】 Sīwǎxīlǐyǔ 〈名〉Swahili (language)
【斯威士兰】 Sīwēishìlán 〈名〉Swaziland [a country of southeast Africa]
〖～人〗 Sīwēishìlánrén 〈名〉Swazi
【斯文】 sīwén 〈名〉〈书〉❶ scholar; literati; man of letters: 敬重～ hold literati in high regard ❷ culture; learning: ⇨～扫地
〖～扫地〗 sīwén-sǎodì 〈熟〉❶ disgrace one's scholarly dignity; one's scholarly dignity is blown down ❷ hold culture in contempt
【斯文】 sīwen 〈形〉〈书〉refined; gentle: 举止～ be refined in manner ‖ 假～ shabby gentility ‖ ～的年轻人 refined young man

蛳 sī → 螺蛳 luósī

缌 sī 〈名〉〈书〉fine flax [mainly used for sables]

飔 sī 〈名〉〈书〉cool breeze

厮[1] sī 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ male servant: 小～ boy servant ❷〈贬〉fellow; guy: 这/那～ this/that guy

厮[2] sī 〈副〉(with) each other: ⇨～打;～混
【厮打】 sīdǎ 〈动〉come to fisticuffs; come to blows; exchange blows: 相互～ tear into each other
【厮混】 sīhùn 〈动〉❶〈贬〉live together; fool around/about (with); gang up with; mix in company: 跟有夫之妇～ fool/knock about with a married woman ‖ 在一起～ knock together ‖ 这个姑娘和一帮坏人～。The girl was mixing with a bad set. ❷ mix
【厮杀】 sīshā 〈动〉fight at close quarters (with weapons): 跟敌人～ fight the enemy at close quarters ‖ ～声 sounds of battle

锶 sī 〈名〉[化学] strontium (Sr)
【锶单位】 sīdānwèi 〈名〉[物理] strontium unit
【锶龄】 sīlíng 〈名〉[地质] strontium age

凘 sī 〈名〉〈书〉floating ice; ice floe

撕 sī 〈动〉tear; rip; pull apart: ～成碎片 tear/rip sth into shreds/pieces ‖ ～掉书皮 rip the cover of a book off ‖ ～开包裹 rip a parcel open ‖ ～下副券 tear off a coupon ‖ ～招贴 tear down a poster ‖〈喻〉～下假面具 tear the mask from sb; rip off the mask of sb; unmask sb ‖ 把一张纸～成两半 tear a sheet of paper in two/half ‖ 从日历上～下一页 tear/detach a leaf from a calendar
【撕扯】 sīchě 〈动〉tear; rip: 互相～头发 tear at eath other's hair ‖ 把信～成两半 tear/rip a letter across
【撕毁】 sīhuǐ 〈动〉rip/tear up; tear into shreds; tear into small pieces: ～合同 tear/rip up a contract ‖ ～协议 tear up an agreement
【撕裂】 sīliè 〈动〉tear/rip (up); pull apart: ～肌肉 tear a muscle
〖～伤〗 sīlièshāng 〈名〉lacerated wound
【撕票】 sīpiào 〈动〉(of a kidnapper) kill a kidnapped person; kill a hostage
【撕破】 sīpò 〈动〉tear/rip (up); pull apart: 大风～了风帆。A sudden wind ripped/tore the sail apart.
〖～脸〗 sīpòliǎn 〈动〉put aside all considerations of face; not spare sb's sensibilities; quarrel openly
【撕碎】 sīsuì 〈动〉tear into pieces; tear up: 把信～ tear up a letter

嘶 sī ❶〈动〉〈书〉(of a horse) neigh: ⇨～鸣 ❷〈形〉hoarse; husky: ⇨～哑;声～力竭 ❸ ＝ 咝 sī
【嘶喊】 sīhǎn 〈动〉yell; shout
【嘶叫】 sījiào 〈动〉❶ scream; shout; yell: 吓得～起来 scream with fright ❷ ＝ 嘶鸣 sīmíng
【嘶鸣】 sīmíng 〈动〉(of a horse) neigh; (of a donkey) bray: 马由于害怕～起来。The horse neighed with fear.
【嘶哑】 sīyǎ 〈形〉hoarse; croaking; rusty: 把嗓子喊～了 shout oneself hoarse ‖ ～的声音 croaking/rusty voice

箴 sī
【箴篣竹】 sīláozhú 〈名〉a kind of bamboo [can be used for making furniture]

澌 sī 〈动〉〈书〉empty; finish; be extinct: ⇨～灭
【澌灭】 sīmiè 〈动〉extinguish; totally disappear

sǐ

死 sǐ ❶〈动〉die; be dead: 冻～ die of cold; be frozen to death ‖ 怕～ fear death ‖ ～得很惨 die miserably; die the death of a dog; die a cruel death ‖ ～于心脏病 die from heart attack ‖ ～于狱中 die in prison; end one's days in prison ‖ ～在某人的手里 receive death at sb's hand ‖ 被人打/踢～ be beaten/kicked to death ‖ 幸免于～ narrowly/barely escape death ‖ 酗酒致～ drink oneself to death ‖ 安详/痛苦地～去 die a peaceful/painful death ‖ 人皆有一～。Death comes to all men. ‖ 太阳已晒～了大部分庄稼。The sun had killed most of the crops. ‖ 他们一～便一了百了。Death relieved them of their troubles. ‖ 他～后留下一子一女。He died leaving behind a son and a daughter. ⇨～尸;～讯;病～;找～ ❷〈动〉do sth to the death; do sth desperately: ～战 fight to the death; carry on a desperate fight ⇨～守 ❸〈形〉unyielding; stubborn: ～不放手 hold/hang on like grim death ⇨～不悔改;～心踏地 ❹〈形〉fixed; rigid; inflexible; unalterable: 把日期定～ fix a precise date ‖ 关于这一点我们很难说～。It is hard for us to speak decisively on it. ⇨～火山 ❺〈形〉irreconcilable; implacable; deadly: ⇨～敌;～对头 ❻〈形〉impassable; closed: ⇨～胡同;～水 ❼〈形〉rigid; inflexible; dogmatic: ～规定 rigid rules ⇨～脑筋;～心眼儿 ❽〈形〉extreme; unusual; terrible: ～要面子 save one's face at all costs ‖ 饿/累得半～ be half dead with hunger/fatigue ‖ 烦得要～ be thoroughly up; bore sb to death ‖ 渴得要～ be nearly dead from thirst; be dead thirsty ‖ 吓得要～ be frightened to death ‖ 高兴～了 be tickled to death ‖ 笑～我啦! I'm dying of laughing! ‖ 她戴那顶帽子～难看。In that hat she looks a perfect sight. ‖ 我头痛得要～。I have a beastly headache.
【死板】 sǐbǎn 〈形〉rigid; stiff; inflexible: ～的安排 inflexible arrangement ‖ ～的规定 rigid rules ‖ ～地打招呼 greet sb in a mechanical way ‖ ～的数学公式 stereotyped maths formula ‖ ～的老传统渐渐解体。Rigid traditions melted away. ‖ 他这个人又～,又守旧。He is very rigid and old fashioned.
【死不悔改】 sǐbùhuǐgǎi 〈熟〉incorrigible; absolutely unrepentant; remain unrepentant to the end
【死不瞑目】 sǐbùmíngmù 〈熟〉die with one's eyes open—die with one's wishes unfulfilled; die with grudge unsatisfied; die discontent
【死不足惜】 sǐbùzúxī 〈熟〉sb's death is not to be regretted
【死产】 sǐchǎn 〈名〉[医学] stillbirth; dead birth
〖～率〗 sǐchǎnlǜ 〈名〉stillbirth rate
【死党】 sǐdǎng 〈名〉❶ sworn supporter; diehard follower ❷ diehard reactionary clique
【死到临头】 sǐdàolíntóu 〈熟〉be faced with imminent death; be on one's deathbed
【死得其所】 sǐdéqísuǒ 〈熟〉die a worthy death; die worthily: 我们为人民而死,就是～。When we die for the people, it is a worthy death.
【死敌】 sǐdí 〈名〉implacable/deadly/sworn enemy; bitter foe: 所有的卖国贼都是人民的～。All traitors are the enemies of the people.
【死地】 sǐdì 〈名〉deathtrap; dead end: 置之～而后快 be satisfied with nothing but sb's death
【死点】 sǐdiǎn 〈名〉❶ [机械] dead centre ❷ [生物] dead point ❸ [电学] dead spot
【死对头】 sǐduìtou 〈名〉implacable/deadly enemy; sworn ene-

my：他是我的～，我们无法共事。He is my sworn enemy, so we can't work together.
【死而后已】 sǐ'érhòuyǐ 〈熟〉 until one's death; to the end of one's days：⇨鞠躬尽瘁，～
【死而无悔】 sǐ'érwúhuǐ 〈熟〉 die without regret/remorse
【死而无怨】 sǐ'érwúyuàn 〈熟〉 die without a grudge; not regret one's death
【死鬼】 sǐguǐ 〈名〉 ❶ devil：你这个～！怎么能这样做呢？You devil! How can you do such a thing? ❷〈旧〉 dead person
【死海】 Sǐhǎi 〈名〉 Dead Sea
【死耗】 sǐhào 〈名〉 news of sb's death
【死胡同】 sǐhútòng 〈名〉 dead end; blind lead/alley：一条～ a dead end ‖ 走进～ come to/reach a dead end; be at a dead end ‖〈喻〉他的理论使他进了～。His theory led him to a dead end.
【死缓】 sǐhuǎn 〈名〉［法律］ two-year probation under a suspended death sentence; two-year reprieve from a death sentence; stay of execution：他被判了～。He was sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve.
【死灰】 sǐhuī 〈名〉 cold/dead ashes; burnt-out cinders：心如～ be completely disheartened
〖～复燃〗 sǐhuī-fùrán 〈熟〉〈贬〉 dying embers blaze up again—revive; resurge：防止纳粹主义～ prevent Nazism from resurging
【死活】 sǐhuó ❶〈名〉 life and death; fate：从来不顾人民的～ couldn't care less about the well-being of the people ❷〈副〉 in any case; at any rate; at all events：经理～不答应我们的要求。The manager simply refused to agree to our request. ‖ 他～要我留下来吃午饭。He insisted on my staying for dinner.
【死火山】 sǐhuǒshān 〈名〉 extinct volcano
【死机】 sǐjī 〈动〉［计算机］(of a computer) crash：计算机系统今早九点～，因此我们什么也没干成。The computer system crashed at nine this morning, so we haven't been able to do anything. / The computer system went down at nine this morning, so we haven't been able to do anything.
【死记】 sǐjì 〈动〉 memorize mechanically, memorize without understanding; learn by rote
〖～硬背〗 sǐjì-yìngbèi 〈熟〉 memorize mechanically; memorize without understanding; learn by rote：反对～的学习方法 be against mere rote learning ‖ 如果你～，就没法学好。You can't learn well if you just memorize things mechanically.
【死忌】 sǐjì 〈名〉 anniversary of sb's death
【死寂】 sǐjì 〈形〉 deadly silent; deathly still：四下里一片～。A dead silence reigned everywhere.
【死角】 sǐjiǎo 〈名〉 ❶［军事］ dead angle/space ❷ spot as yet untouched, physically or ideologically
【死校】 sǐjiào 〈名〉 rigid proofreading
【死节】 sǐjié 〈动〉 die a martyr's death; die for honour
【死结】 sǐjié 〈名〉 fast knot：在绳子的末梢打个～ tie/make a fast knot at the end of the rope ‖〈喻〉没有人能够打开她心里的那个～。No one can untie the tight/fast knot in her heart.
【死劲儿】 sǐjìnr ❶〈名〉 all one's strength/might：请大家用～。Please bring all your strength into play. ❷〈动〉 bring all one's strength into play; muster (up)/summon all one's strength; do with all one's might/strength：～盯住某人 stare at sb; fix/fasten one's eyes on sb ‖ ～推卡车 push a truck with all one's might
【死局】 sǐjú 〈名〉 lost game (of chess)
【死扣儿】 sǐkòur 〈口〉 ＝ 死结 sǐjié
【死牢】 sǐláo 〈名〉 death cell/house
【死劳动】 sǐláodòng ＝ 物化劳动 wùhuà láodòng
【死老虎】 sǐlǎohǔ 〈名〉〈贬〉 dead tiger—person who has lost his power/influence
【死里逃生】 sǐlǐ-táoshēng 〈熟〉 narrowly/barely escape with one's death; escape by the skin of one's teeth; have a narrow escape
【死力】 sǐlì ❶〈名〉 all one's strength/might：出～ exert one's utmost effort ❷〈动〉 bring all one's strength into play; muster (up)/summon all one's strength; do with all one's might/strength; do with might and main：～战斗 fight to the death; carry on a desperate fight
【死路】 sǐlù 〈名〉 ❶ dead end; blind lead/alley ❷ road to ruin/destruction：这样做你只有～一条。It will bring you sure death. / This will be your destruction.
【死马当做活马医】 sǐmǎ dàngzuò huómǎ yī 〈熟〉 doctor a dead horse as if it were still alive—not give it up for lost; try last resort to save a hopeless situation
【死面】 sǐmiàn 〈名〉 unleavened dough
【死灭】 sǐmiè 〈动〉 die (out); be destroyed
【死命】 sǐmìng ❶〈名〉 doom; death：制敌于～ send the enemy to his doom ❷〈副〉 desperately; recklessly：～挣扎 struggle desperately ‖ ～抓住一根树枝 hold on to a branch for dear life
【死难】 sǐnàn 〈动〉 die in an accident/incident：～烈士 martyr
【死脑筋】 sǐnǎojīn 〈名〉 ❶ stereotype; fixed view/idea ❷ one-track mind
【死皮赖脸】 sǐpí-làiliǎn 〈熟〉 brazen-faced; brazen and unreasonable; hang on without any sense of shame; shamelessly pester
【死期】 sǐqī 〈名〉 date of death/doom
【死棋】 sǐqí 〈名〉 ❶ dead piece (in chess playing) ❷ hopeless case; lost game
【死乞白赖】 sǐqǐbáilài 〈熟〉 pester sb endlessly; importunate
【死气沉沉】 sǐqì-chénchén 〈熟〉 lifeless; spiritless; stagnant：这支足球队～的。The football team is a dead bag.
【死气白赖】 sǐqìbáilài ＝ 死乞白赖 sǐqǐbáilài
【死契】 sǐqì 〈名〉 irrevocable title deed/contract
【死钱】 sǐqián 〈名〉 ❶ money that does not yield interest ❷ regular income of fixed amount
【死囚】 sǐqiú 〈名〉 convict under a death sentence; condemned prisoner
〖～牢房〗 sǐqiú láofáng 〈名〉 condemned cell; death cell/row
【死球】 sǐqiú 〈名〉［体育］ dead ball
【死去活来】 sǐqù-huólái 〈熟〉 hover between life and death—be extremely painful/grieved：哭得～ cry one's heart/eyes out ‖ 被打得～ be beaten half dead; be beaten/thrashed within an inch of one's life
【死人】 sǐrén 〈名〉 ❶ dead body; corpse ❷〈诙〉 devil
【死伤】 sǐshāng 〈动〉 be hurt or killed：那次事故中～五十人。The accident caused 50 casualties.
【死神】 sǐshén 〈名〉 death：笑迎～ face death with a smile ‖ 向～挑战 challenge death ‖ ～夺去了他的爱妻。Death bereft him of his wife. ‖ ～随时都可能降临。Death may come at any hour.
【死尸】 sǐshī 〈名〉 dead body; corpse; cadaver：火化/掩埋～ cremate/bury a dead body
【死守】 sǐshǒu 〈动〉 ❶ defend to the death/last; make a last-ditch defence：～要塞 defend the fortress to the last ❷ cling to; stick fast to：～传统 cling to traditions
【死水】 sǐshuǐ 〈名〉 stagnant/unfree water：一潭～ a stagnant pool of water
【死锁】 sǐsuǒ 〈名〉［计算机］ deadlock
【死胎】 sǐtāi 〈名〉 stillborn fetus; stillbirth
【死土】 sǐtǔ 〈名〉［农业］ dead soil
【死亡】 sǐwáng 〈动〉 die：加速～ hasten/quicken sb's death ‖ 勇敢地面对～ face death with a smile; look death calmly in the face ‖ 招致～ incur/occasion death ‖ 走向～ march to one's doom ‖ 突然～ die a sudden death ‖ 意外事故造成的～ death by misadventure ‖ 因病～ die from an illness ‖ 正常～ die a natural death ‖ 那次地震造成 1,000 人～。The earthquake caused/brought one thousand deaths.
〖～保险〗 sǐwáng bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 death insurance
〖～鉴定〗 sǐwáng jiàndìng 〈名〉 verification of death
〖～教育〗 sǐwáng jiàoyù 〈名〉 death education
〖～率〗 sǐwánglǜ 〈名〉 death rate, mortality (rate)：～上升 mortality increases/ascends ‖ 降低婴儿～ lower/reduce infant mortality ‖ 减少肺结核的～ reduce deaths from tuberculosis ‖ 高～ high death/mortality rate
〖～人数〗 sǐwáng rénshù 〈名〉 death toll
〖～线〗 sǐwángxiàn 〈名〉 verge of death; jaws of death：把病人从～上救了回来 save a patient from the jaws of death ‖ 在～上挣扎 struggle for existence on the verge of death
〖～学〗 sǐwángxué 〈名〉 thanatology
〖～证明〗 sǐwáng zhèngmíng 〈名〉 proof of death, ～书 death certificate; certificate of death
【死无对证】 sǐwúduìzhèng 〈熟〉 the dead cannot bear witness—be not verifiable by facts; the witness, if any, is dead
【死无葬身之地】 sǐ wú zàngshēn zhī dì 〈熟〉 die without a place for burial—die miserably; die the death of a dog; die a cruel death
【死心】 sǐxīn 〈动〉 give up hope/idea：不～ not give up hope ‖ 你

还是死了这条心吧。You'd better give up hope for it.
【死心塌地】 sǐxīn-tādì 〈熟〉 be dead set; be absolutely determined (to do sth): ~地跟某人走 be dead set on following sb ‖ ~的追随者 diehard follower
【死心眼儿】 sǐxīnyǎnr ❶〈形〉 stubborn: 她这个人太~。She is rather stubborn. ❷〈名〉 person with a one-track mind
【死信】 sǐxìn 〈名〉❶ dead letter ❷ news of sb's death
【死刑】 sǐxíng 〈名〉 death sentence/penalty; capital punishment: 废除~ abolish death penalty ‖ 宣判~ pronounce a sentence of death (on sb) ‖ 执行~ carry out/execute a death sentence ‖ 被判处~,缓期两年执行 be sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve ‖ 将囚犯的~减为无期徒刑 commute the prisoner's death sentence to life imprisonment ‖ 因绑架罪被判处~ be sentenced to death for kidnapping ‖ 预计最高人民法院将维持~原判。The Supreme Court is expected to uphold the death sentence.
〖~案件〗 sǐxíng ànjiàn 〈名〉 capital case; death penalty case
〖~犯〗 sǐxíngfàn 〈名〉 condemned criminal/prisoner; prisoner under sentence of death
【死讯】 sǐxùn 〈名〉 news of sb's death
【死牙】 sǐyá 〈名〉[医学] non-vital tooth
【死因】 sǐyīn 〈名〉 cause of death: 查明~ find out the cause of sb's death
【死硬】 sǐyìng 〈形〉❶ stiff; inflexible ❷ obstinate; stubborn; headstrong
〖~分子〗 sǐyìngfènzǐ 〈名〉 diehard
【死有余辜】 sǐyǒuyúgū 〈熟〉 the crime calls for more than death—even death would not expiate sb's crimes
【死于非命】 sǐyú-fēimìng 〈熟〉 die a violent death
【死战】 sǐzhàn ❶〈名〉 life-and-death fight/battle: ⇨决一~ ❷〈动〉 fight to death: ~到底 fight to the last drop of one's blood; fight to the bitter end
【死仗】 sǐzhàng 〈名〉 tough battle; hard-fought battle
【死账】 sǐzhàng 〈名〉 dead loan/account
【死者】 sǐzhě 〈名〉 the dead/deceased/departed: ~家属 family members of the deceased ‖ 无名~ the nameless dead
【死症】 sǐzhèng 〈名〉 incurable disease/illness; fatal disease/illness: 他得了~。He's got a fatal disease. / He is terminally ill.
【死罪】 sǐzuì 〈名〉❶ capital crime/offence ❷〈套〉 extremely serious blunder

sì

巳 sì 〈名〉 sixth of the 12 Earthly Branches (地支)
【巳时】 sìshí 〈名〉〈旧〉 period of the day from 9 am to 11 am

四[1] sì 〈数〉 four: ~班 class four ‖ ~分之一 one fourth; a quarter ‖ ~名学生 four students ‖ ~路公共汽车 Bus No 4 ‖ 第~次 fourth time ‖ 第~章 chapter four; fourth chapter ‖ 三加一等于~。Three plus one is four.

四[2] sì 〈名〉[音乐] note of the scale in *gongchepu* (工尺谱), corresponding to 6 in numbered musical notation
【四胞胎】 sìbāotāi 〈名〉 quadruplet
【四倍体】 sìbèitǐ 〈名〉[生物] tetraploid
【四边】 sìbiān 〈名〉 four sides; all sides: ~围着墙 be enclosed (on all sides) by walls
〖~形〗 sìbiānxíng 〈名〉 tetragon; quadrangle; quadrilateral
【四不像】 sìbùxiàng 〈名〉❶ = 麋鹿 mílù ❷ nondescript; neither fish nor fowl
【四部】 sìbù 〈名〉 four bibliographic categories [the four traditional divisions of a Chinese library, including Confucian classics (经), history (史), philosophy and arts and sciences (子), and collected literary works (集)]
【四重唱】 sìchóngchàng 〈名〉(vocal) quartet
【四重奏】 sìchóngzòu 〈名〉(instrumental) quartet
【四出】 sìchū 〈动〉 go around; go from place to place: ~乞讨 go round begging
【四处】 sìchù 〈名〉 all directions; every direction; everywhere; all round: ~奔忙 be rushed on one's feet ‖ ~漂泊 drift/shift about ‖ ~搜寻 search high and low; search here and there ‖ ~逃窜 flee in all directions ‖ ~张望 look about/around
〖~奔走〗 sìchù-bēnzǒu 〈熟〉 go all places; run hither and thither
〖~碰壁〗 sìchù-pèngbì 〈熟〉 be driven from pillar to post; get into trouble on all sides
〖~张扬〗 sìchù-zhāngyáng 〈熟〉 spread (a story) all over the place; publicize everywhere: 你不应该~这条消息。You shouldn't have spread the news all over the place.
【四川】 Sìchuān 〈名〉 Sichuan (Province): 说话带有~口音 speak with Sichuan accent ‖ 他是~人。He is from Sichuan Province.
〖~盆地〗 Sìchuān Péndì 〈名〉 Sichuan Basin
〖~清音〗 Sìchuān qīngyīn 〈名〉 Sichuan ballad-singing
【四大发明】 sì dà fāmíng 〈名〉 four great inventions (in ancient China) [i. e. the compass, gunpowder, paper-making and printing]
【四大皆空】 sìdà-jiēkōng 〈熟〉[佛教] the physical world is illusory; all physical existence is vanity
【四大金刚】 Sì Dà Jīngāng 〈俗称〉= 四大天王 Sì Dà Tiānwáng
【四大天王】 Sì Dà Tiānwáng 〈名〉 Four Heavenly Kings [the four heavenly guardians standing inside the entrance of Buddhist temples, two on each side]
【四谛】 sìdì 〈名〉[佛教] Four Noble Truths [i. e. suffering (苦), the cause of suffering (集), the extinction of suffering (灭) and the way leading to the extinction of suffering (道)]
【四叠体】 sìdiétǐ 〈名〉[解剖] copora quadrigemina
【四方】 sìfāng ❶〈名〉 four directions [i. e. east, west, south, and north]—all directions/sides/quarters: ~响应 response comes from every quarter ‖ 好男儿志在~。A good man should have lofty aspirations. ❷〈形〉 cubic; square: ~木块 wooden cube ‖ 四四方方的大脸 big broad face
【四方步】 sìfāngbù 〈名〉 leisurely and measured pace
【四分五裂】 sìfēn-wǔliè 〈熟〉 disintegrate; fall apart; be all split up: 那个党已经~了。The party split up into groups.
【四分音符】 sìfēn yīnfú 〈名〉[音乐] quarter note/step
【四分之一决赛】 sìfēnzhīyī juésài 〈名〉 quarterfinals; quarter-final match: 进入~ advance to the quarterfinals
【四伏】 sìfú 〈动〉 lurk everywhere: ⇨危机~
【四个现代化】 sìgè xiàndàihuà 〈名〉 Four Modernizations [i. e. the modernizations of industry, agriculture, defence, and science and technology]
【四顾】 sìgù 〈动〉 look around/about/round
【四国】 Sìguó 〈名〉 Shikoku [one of the four main islands of Japan]
【四海】 sìhǎi 〈名〉 four seas—whole country; whole world: 畅游~ travel around the world
〖~鼎沸〗 sìhǎi-dǐngfèi 〈熟〉 the four seas are boiling/rising—there's chaos in every corner of the country/world
〖~升平〗 sìhǎi-shēngpíng 〈熟〉 peace reigns in the country/world
〖~为家〗 sìhǎi-wéijiā 〈熟〉 make one's home wherever one is; lead a wandering life
〖~晏然〗 sìhǎi-yànrán 〈熟〉 quiet reigns within the four seas—peace in the country/world
〖~之内皆兄弟〗 sìhǎi zhī nèi jiē xiōngdì 〈熟〉 all men are brothers within the four seas; all the people in the world are brothers
【四害】 sìhài 〈名〉 four pests [i. e. rats, bedbugs, flies, and mosquitoes]: 灭~ wipe out the four pests
【四合房】 sìhéfáng = 四合院儿 sìhéyuànr
【四合星】 sìhéxīng 〈名〉[天文] quadruple star
【四合院儿】 sìhéyuànr 〈名〉 courtyard/quadrangle dwelling [traditional residential compound in north China]
【四呼】 sìhū 〈名〉 four classes of syllables, set up according to the form of the final of a syllable [i. e. 开口呼 kāikǒuhū (such as 肝 gān, the final of the syllable an without i, u, ü), 齐齿呼 qíchǐhū (such as 坚 jiān, the final of the syllable ian starts with i), 合口呼 hékǒuhū (such as 关 guān, the final of the syllable uan starts with u), and 撮口呼 cuōkǒuhū (such as 捐 juān, the final of the syllable starts with ü)]
【四胡】 sìhú 〈名〉[音乐] *sihu* [four-stringed bowed musical instrument]
【四化】 sìhuà 〈名〉〈简称〉 Four Modernizations [i. e. the modernizations of industry, agriculture, defence, and science and technology] ⇨四个现代化

【四环素】 sìhuánsù 〈名〉[药学] tetracycline
【四级风】 sìjífēng 〈名〉force four wind; moderate breeze
【四极管】 sìjíguǎn 〈名〉[电子] tetrode
【四季】 sìjì 〈名〉four seasons [spring, summer, autumn and winter]: ～如春 be like spring all the year round ‖ ～宜人 be pleasant in all seasons ⇨一年～
〖～豆〗 sìjìdòu 〈名〉kidney bean; snap bean
〖～海棠〗 sìjì hǎitáng 〈名〉[植物] four-season flowering crab apple
〖～青〗 sìjìqīng 〈名〉[植物] Chinese holly leaf
【四郊】 sìjiāo 〈名〉suburbs; outskirts
【四角号码】 sìjiǎo hàomǎ 〈名〉four-corner system [a system of coding Chinese characters in dictionaries]
【四脚八叉】 sìjiǎobāchā 〈熟〉lie on one's back with arms and legs stretched out
【四脚朝天】 sìjiǎo-cháotiān 〈熟〉fall backwards with one's arms and legs in the air: ～躺在地上 lie in a sprawl on the ground ‖ 把某人摔了个～ send sb sprawling ‖ 雨后路滑,孩子摔了个～。Because the road was so slippery after the rain, the child fell flat on his back.
【四脚动物】 sìjiǎo dòngwù 〈名〉tetrapot; quadruped
【四脚蛇】 sìjiǎoshé 〈名〉〈口〉lizard
【四近】 sìjìn 〈名〉surrounding area; neighbourhood; vicinity: ～里静悄悄的,一个人影都没有。It was very quiet all round with nobody in sight.
【四聚物】 sìjùwù 〈名〉[化学] tetramer
【四开】 sìkāi 〈名〉[印刷] quarto
〖～本〗 sìkāiběn 〈名〉[印刷] quarto
〖～纸〗 sìkāizhǐ 〈名〉quarto paper
【四库】 sìkù ＝ 四部 sìbù
【四棱刀】 sìléngdāo 〈名〉four square tool
【四棱柱】 sìléngzhù 〈名〉quadrangular
【四棱锥】 sìléngzhuī 〈名〉rectangular pyramid
【四联单】 sìliándān 〈名〉quadruplicate form
【四邻】 sìlín 〈名〉one's near neighbours: 搅得～不安 set the whole neighbourhood by the ears ⇨街坊～
〖～八舍〗 sìlín-bāshè 〈熟〉all the neighbouring households; whole neighbourhood
【四六风】 sìliùfēng 〈名〉[医学] umbilical tetanus of newborn babies
【四六体】 sìliùtǐ 〈名〉[文学] four-six style [a style of parallel prose, usually with four-character or six-character lines]
【四六文】 sìliùwén 〈名〉Four-Six Prose [a type of parallel prose]
【四轮车】 sìlúnchē 〈名〉quadricycle
【四轮滑板】 sìlún huábǎn 〈名〉skateboard: 喜欢玩儿～ love skateboarding
【四轮驱动】 sìlún qūdòng 〈名〉four-wheel drive (4WD)
【四面】 sìmiàn 〈名〉four sides; all sides: ～环山 be hemmed in by mountains ‖ ～环水 be waterlocked; be surrounded by waters; be hedged in by waters ‖ ～夹攻 attack on all/four sides ‖ 这所房子～受风。The house is exposed to the winds from all directions.
〖～八方〗 sìmiàn-bāfāng 〈熟〉all directions/sides/quarters: 从～奔赴现场 rush/hasten to the spot from every direction ‖ 批评从～蜂涌而至。Complaints poured in from all quarters.
〖～出击〗 sìmiàn-chūjī 〈熟〉hit out in all directions
〖～楚歌〗 sìmiàn-Chǔgē 〈熟〉be besieged/embattled on all sides; find oneself under attack from all quarters
〖～受敌〗 sìmiàn-shòudí 〈熟〉lay exposed/open to attacks on all sides
〖～体〗 sìmiàntǐ 〈名〉tetrahedron
【四拇指】 sìmuzhǐ 〈名〉〈方〉ring/third finger
【四拍子】 sìpāizi 〈名〉[音乐] quadruple time
【四旁】 sìpáng 〈名〉back and front, left and right; place around sth; all sides: ～一个人也没有。There is not a single person in sight.
【四平八稳】 sìpíng-bāwěn 〈熟〉well-balanced; steady and sure; overcautious and lacking in initiative; play safe: 他办事～。He is always on the safe side in doing things. ‖ 这篇文章写得～。The essay is well-organized.
【四起】 sìqǐ 〈动〉rise from all directions: 烽烟～。News of war poured in from all directions.
【四驱车】 sìqūchē 〈名〉4WD vehicle
【四散】 sìsàn 〈动〉scatter/disperse in all directions: 惶然～逃窜 scatter in alarm
【四舍五入】 sìshě-wǔrù 〈名〉[数学] rounding off
〖～法〗 sìshěwǔrùfǎ 〈名〉rounding-off method
【四声】 sìshēng 〈名〉[语言] ❶ four tones in classical Chinese pronunciation [i. e. level tone (平声), rising tone (上声), falling tone (去声) and entering tone (入声)] ❷ four tones in modern standard Chinese pronunciation [i. e. high and level tone (阴平), rising tone (阳平), falling-rising tone (上声) and falling tone (去声)]: 汉语有～。Mandarin Chinese has four phonetic tones. ❸ tones (in aborad sense)
【四时】 sìshí ＝ 四季 sìjì
〖～八节〗 sìshí-bājié 〈熟〉four seasons [spring, summer, autumn and winter] and eight solar terms [Beginning of Spring (立春), Vernal Equinox (春分), Beginning of Summer (立夏), Summer Solstice (夏至), Beginning of Autumn (立秋), Autumnal Equinox (秋分), Beginning of Winter (立冬), and Winter Solstice (冬至)]—all the solar terms
【四书】 Sìshū 〈名〉Four Books [i. e. *The Great Learning* (《大学》), *The Doctrine of the Mean* (《中庸》), *The Analects of Confucius* (《论语》) and *Mencius* (《孟子》)]
〖～五经〗 Sìshū WǔJīng 〈名〉Four Books and Five Classics Confucian classics
【四体】 sìtǐ 〈名〉❶〈书〉four limbs; arms and legs ❷ ＝ 四体书 sìtǐshū
〖～不勤,五谷不分〗 sìtǐ bù qín, wǔgǔ bù fēn 〈熟〉can neither plough the land nor tell the five cereals apart; can neither do physical work nor distinguish rice from wheat
〖～书〗 sìtǐshū 〈名〉four scripts [i. e. regular script (正书), cursive script (草书), official script (隶书), and seal script (篆书)]
【四通八达】 sìtōng-bādá 〈熟〉provide easy access from all directions; extend in all directions; with great facilities of communication: 这个国家的公路～。The highways reach everywhere in this country.
【四外】 sìwài 〈名〉all directions/sides (esp in the open air): ～无人 not a single soul in sight
【四围】 sìwéi 〈名〉all sides; surrounding area: 在花园～修围墙 enclose a garden with walls ‖ 蚊子在他～嗡嗡叫。The mosquitoes drummed around him. ‖ 这个池塘～都是树。The pond was surrounded/encircled/enclosed by trees.
【四维】 sìwéi 〈名〉❶ four dimensions: ⇨～空间 ❷ [中医] four limbs; arms and legs
〖～空间〗 sìwéi kōngjiān 〈名〉[物理] four-dimensional space
【四下】 sìxià ＝ 四下里 sìxiàli
〖～里〗 sìxiàli 〈名〉surrounding area: ～看看 look around/round/about
【四仙桌】 sìxiānzhuō 〈名〉small square table for four people
【四乡】 sìxiāng 〈名〉countryside around a city/town
【四项基本原则】 sìxiàng jīběn yuánzé 〈名〉Four Cardinal Principles [i. e. adherence to the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the leadership of the Communist Party, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought]
【四小龙】 sìxiǎolóng 〈名〉four little economic dragons [referring to Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea]
【四言诗】 sìyánshī 〈名〉four-character verse [the earliest verse form in Chinese, with four characters to each line]
【四眼鱼】 sìyǎnyú 〈名〉[动物] four-eyed fish
【四仰八叉】 sìyǎng-bāchā ＝ 四脚八叉 sìjiǎo-bāchā
【四野】 sìyě 〈名〉vast expanse of open countryside: ～一片寂静。It was deathly still on the vast expanse of the open ground.
【四月】 sìyuè 〈名〉❶ April: ～十日 on April 10th ‖ 今年/去年/明年～ this/last/next April ‖ 2002 年～ in April 2002 ❷ fourth month of the Chinese lunar year; fourth moon
【四则】 sìzé 〈名〉four fundamental arithmetic operations [i. e. addition, subtraction, multiplication and division]: ～运算 arithmetic calculation
【四诊】 sìzhěn 〈名〉[中医] four methods of diagnosis [i. e. observation (望), auscultation and olfaction (闻), interrogation (问), and pulse feeling and palpation (切)]
【四肢】 sìzhī 〈名〉four limbs; arms and legs: 伸展～ stretch one's limbs ‖ ～发达 be strong-limbed ‖ ～发抖 tremble in every limb ‖ 粗壮/健全的～ stout/sound limbs ‖ 他个儿很高,～修长。He

was very tall with long limbs.

【四至】 sìzhì 〈名〉 four boundaries (of a piece of land or a construction site)

【四周】 sìzhōu 〈名〉 all sides/directions/quarters：～都是树 be enclosed/environed by trees

【四周围】 sìzhōuwéi ＝ 四周 sìzhōu

【四足动物】 sìzú dòngwù 〈名〉 quadruped；tetrapod

【四座】 sìzuò 〈名〉 all the people present：～哗然。The people present burst into an uproar.

饤 sì 〈书〉＝ 饲 sì

寺 sì 〈名〉 ❶ [佛教] temple：⇨～庙；少林～ ❷ [伊斯兰教] mosque：⇨清真～ ❸ 〈旧〉 ministry：大理～ Imperial Court of Justice

【寺观】 sìguàn 〈名〉 ❶ Buddhist and Taoist temples ❷ temple in general

【寺庙】 sìmiào 〈名〉 temple；monastery

【寺院】 sìyuàn 〈名〉 temple；monastery：一座～ a temple ‖ 建造～ build/erect a temple ‖ 佛教～ Buddhist temple

似 sì ❶ 〈动〉 be like/similar；resemble：晚霞恰～一幅彩绸。The afterglow is just like a piece of coloured silk. ⇨酷～；如花～玉；类～ ❷ 〈副〉 seemingly；apparently：你的观点～欠妥当。I'm afraid your point of view is not right. ⇨～曾相识 ❸ 〈介〉 [used after adjectives such as 好 or 强 to introduce an object in contrast]：我的身体一天胜～一天。I'm getting better every day/day by day.
⇨shì

【似曾相识】 sìcéngxiāngshí 〈熟〉 (of two people) seem to have met before

【似懂非懂】 sìdǒng-fēidǒng 〈熟〉 not fully/thoroughly understand；vaguely understand；have only a hazy notion

【似乎】 sìhū 〈副〉 seemingly；apparently；as if；as though：～要下雨了。It looks like rain. / It looks as if/though it might rain. ‖ 我～感冒了。I seem to have caught a cold. ‖ 这种解释～太离谱了。This interpretation seems wide of the mark.

【似是而非】 sìshì'érfēi 〈熟〉 seeming (to be) right/reasonable but not so in fact；plausible；specious：～的说法 specious statement

【似水流年】 sìshuǐliúnián 〈熟〉 time passes swiftly like flowing water；time flies；youth slips away like flowing water

【似笑非笑】 sìxiào-fēixiào 〈熟〉 wear a faint/slight smile；smile faintly；with a wry/forced/bitter smile

兕 sì 〈名〉〈旧〉 female rhinoceros

伺 sì 〈动〉 ❶ spy (on/upon/into)；keep watch：⇨窥～ ❷ wait (for)；await；expect；watch：⇨～机
⇨cì

【伺服】 sìfú 〈名〉 [电学] servo：～定位 servo-positioning

〖～泵〗 sìfúbèng 〈名〉 servopump

〖～电动机〗 sìfú diàndòngjī 〈名〉 servo；servomotor

〖～阀〗 sìfúfá 〈名〉 servo-valve

〖～机构〗 sìfú jīgòu 〈名〉 servomechanism

〖～控制〗 sìfú kòngzhì 〈名〉 servocontrol

〖～千斤顶〗 sìfú qiānjīndǐng 〈名〉 servo jack

〖～系统〗 sìfú xìtǒng 〈名〉 servo system

〖～制动器〗 sìfú zhìdòngqì 〈名〉 servobrake

【伺机】 sìjī 〈动〉 watch/wait for a chance/an opportunity：～而动 wait for an opportune moment to go into action ‖ ～反扑 wait for an opportune moment to stage a comeback

【伺隙】 sìxì 〈动〉 watch/wait for a chance/an opportunity：～逃跑 wait for an opportunity to escape

祀 sì 〈动〉 offer sacrifices：～祖 offer sacrifices to one's ancestors

姒 sì 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ elder sister ❷ wife of husband's elder brother

饲 sì 〈动〉 feed/raise/keep/rear (an animal)：⇨～料；～养

【饲槽】 sìcáo 〈名〉 feeding trough；bunk；manger

【饲草】 sìcǎo 〈名〉 forage grass

【饲料】 sìliào 〈名〉 fodder；feed；forage；feeding stuff：加工～ process feed ‖ 鸡/家畜/猪～ chicken/livestock/pig feed ‖ 精～ fine fodder；fodder concentrate ‖ 颗粒～ granulated feed

〖～粉碎机〗 sìliào fěnsuìjī 〈名〉 feed grinder/crusher

〖～混合机〗 sìliào hùnhéjī 〈名〉 feed mixing machine；feed mixer

〖～干燥机〗 sìliào gānzàojī 〈名〉 forage drier

〖～配方〗 sìliào pèifāng 〈名〉 feed formula

〖～作物〗 sìliào zuòwù 〈名〉 grass/feed crop

【饲喂】 sìwèi 〈动〉 feed/raise/keep/rear (an animal)

【饲养】 sìyǎng 〈动〉 raise/keep/rear (an animal)：～家畜 raise livestock ‖ ～牛 rear/keep cattle

〖～场〗 sìyǎngchǎng 〈名〉 feed/dry lot；(animal) farm

〖～业〗 sìyǎngyè 〈名〉 livestock/poultry farming

〖～员〗 sìyǎngyuán 〈名〉 feeder；breeder；raiser；stockman

【饲育】 sìyù 〈动〉 feed；raise；keep

泗 sì 〈名〉〈书〉 nasal mucus

【泗州戏】 sìzhōuxì 〈名〉 Sizhou opera [a kind of local opera in Anhui Province]

驷 sì 〈名〉 ❶ 〈旧〉 team of four horses (for a carriage) ❷ 〈书〉 horse

【驷不及舌】 sìbùjíshé 〈熟〉 a word spoken goes faster than a team of four horses—what has been said cannot be unsaid

【驷马】 sìmǎ 〈名〉〈书〉 team of four horses (for a carriage)：⇨君子一言，～难追

俟 sì 〈动〉〈书〉 wait：⇨～机

【俟河之清，人寿几何】 sìhézhīqīng, rénshòu jǐhé 〈熟〉 how long must a man live to see the Yellow River run clear?

【俟机】 sìjī 〈动〉 wait for an opportunity

食 sì 〈动〉〈书〉 feed；offer food to
⇨shí

覗 sì 〈动〉〈书〉 peep (at)

涘 sì 〈名〉〈书〉 water front/margin

耜 sì 〈名〉 spade-shaped farm tool used in ancient China

笥 sì 〈名〉〈书〉 square bamboo-plaited utensil

肆[1] sì 〈动〉 wanton；unbridle oneself：⇨～无忌惮；放～

肆[2] sì 〈名〉〈书〉 shop；store：⇨酒～；市～

肆[3] sì 〈数〉 four [used for the numeral 四 on cheques, etc to avoid mistakes or alterations]

【肆口】 sìkǒu 〈动〉 talk without restraint

〖～大骂〗 〈熟〉 sìkǒu-dàmà pour out/let loose a torrent of abuse (on sb)；pelt sb with hailstones of abuse；hurl abuse (at sb)：她对他～。She poured out a torrent of abuse on him.

【肆力】 sìlì 〈动〉〈书〉 devote all one's efforts (to)；do one's best：～农事 devote oneself to farming

【肆虐】 sìnüè 〈动〉 indulge in wanton killing/persecution；wreak havoc (on)

【肆扰】 sìrǎo 〈动〉 wantonly harass；wilfully disturb：～市民 wantonly harass people in the city

【肆无忌惮】 sìwújìdàn 〈熟〉 be audacious and unprincipled；be unscrupulous；be reckless and unbridled；stop/scruple at nothing；have no scruples at all；run riot：～的侵略行为 act of wanton aggression

【肆行】 sìxíng 〈动〉 be wanton；be unbridled：～无忌 act in a reckless way

【肆意】 sìyì 〈副〉 recklessly；wantonly；unscrupulously：～攻击 make unbridled attack ‖ ～挥霍公款 freely squander public funds ‖ ～践踏别国主权 wilfully trample upon other country's sovereignty ‖ ～歪曲事实 wantonly distort facts ‖ ～侮辱 resort to

wanton insults

嗣 sì ❶〈动〉〈书〉inherit; succeed; continue: ⇨～位 ❷〈名〉heir; descendant; offspring: 无～ heirless; without issue

【嗣后】 sìhòu 〈副〉hereafter; thereafter; afterwards; subsequently

【嗣位】 sìwèi 〈动〉succeed to the throne

【嗣子】 sìzi 〈名〉son of a wife [as compared with the son of a concubine]

禩 sì 〈书〉= 祀 sì

sōng

忪 sōng →惺忪 xīngsōng
⇨zhōng

松[1] sōng〈名〉pine; pine tree

松[2] sōng ❶〈形〉loose; slack; lax: 抖～头发 fluff one's hair ‖ 拍～枕头 fluff up a pillow ‖对学生管得太～ be too lax with the students ‖你的鞋穿穿会～的。Your shoes will loose up with wear. ‖ 绳子～了。The rope loosened up. / The rope slackened. ‖ 鞋带～了。The shoelace came loose. ⇨～～垮垮;～弛;～懈 ❷〈形〉light (and flaky/fluffy); soft: 这种饼子又～又脆。This cake is light and crisp. ❸〈动〉loosen; slacken; relax: ～一口气 heave a sigh of relief; breath a sigh ‖ 听说你已安全抵达,我们大大～了一口气。We were enormously relieved to hear that you had arrived safely. ⇨～劲 ❹〈动〉untie; unfasten; loosen: ～一～螺丝 loosen a screw ⇨～绑;～手 ❺〈形〉not hard up; not pinched for money: 手头～了一点 not be so pinched for money ❻〈名〉dried minced meat: ⇨肉～;鱼～

【松绑】 sōngbǎng 〈动〉❶ untie (a person) ❷〈喻〉free sb or an organization from some unnecessary restrictions; give sb (a) free rein: 给国有企业～ relax control of the state-owned enterprises

【松冰】 sōngbīng 〈名〉[海洋] rubber ice

【松饼】 sōngbǐng 〈名〉[食品] muffin

【松弛】 sōngchí 〈形〉❶ limp; flabby; slack; drooping: ～的皮肤 slack skin ‖ 心情～ be relaxed ‖ 缺乏运动,肌肉变得～了。The muscles have got soft through lack of exercise. ❷ lax: 纪律～ lax/remiss discipline ‖ ～的安全措施 lax security

【松貂】 sōngdiāo 〈名〉[动物] pine marten

【松动】 sōngdòng ❶〈动〉come/work loose: ～的纽扣 loose button ‖ 设法使钉子～ try to work the nail loose ‖ 他有一颗牙齿～了。He has got a loose tooth. ‖ 一块地板～了。A piece of floorboard has come loose. ❷〈形〉become less crowded; have more space: 下去一些乘客后,车厢里～多了。The bus became less crowded after some passengers got off. ❸〈动〉〈喻〉become flexible: 口气有所～ speak in a less resolute tone ❹〈形〉not hard up; not pinched for money: 这个月我们手头稍微有些～。We are not so pinched for money this month.

【松糕鞋】 sōnggāoxié 〈名〉platforms; platform shoes

【松果】 sōngguǒ 〈名〉pinecone/nut

〖～体〗 sōngguǒtǐ 〈名〉[生理] pineal body/gland

〖～腺〗 sōngguǒxiàn = 松果体 sōngguǒtǐ

〖～眼〗 sōngguǒyǎn 〈名〉[动物] pineal eye

【松粉】 sōngfěn 〈名〉loose powder

【松虎】 sōnghǔ 〈名〉〈方〉pine moth

【松花蛋】 sōnghuādàn 〈名〉preserved egg

【松花江】 Sōnghuājiāng 〈名〉Songhua River; Sungari River [in northeast China]

【松缓】 sōnghuǎn 〈动〉relax; calm down

【松鸡】 sōngjī 〈名〉[动物] grouse; capercaillie

【松焦油】 sōngjiāoyóu 〈名〉[化工] pine tar

【松节油】 sōngjiéyóu 〈名〉[化工] turpentine (oil); oil of turpentine

【松金翅】 sōngjīnchì 〈名〉[动物] pine siskin

【松紧】 sōngjǐn 〈名〉❶ degree of tightness ❷ elastic (cord)

〖～带〗 sōngjǐndài 〈名〉elastic (cord/band): 用～绑在一起 fasten together with an elastic band

【松劲】 sōngjìn 〈动〉slacken one's efforts; slack off: 在学习中不能～ can not relax in one's efforts at study ‖ 尽管我们赢了也不能～。We mustn't let up even though we're winning.

【松开】 sōngkāi 〈动〉let go; release/relinquish hold (of); loosen/lose one's grip (of): ～车闸 release the brakes ‖ ～狗 let a dog loose ‖ ～绳子 let the rope go; let go of the rope ‖ ～螺丝 loose a screw ‖ 孩子抓住妈妈的胳膊不肯～。The child caught her mother's arm and would not let loose. ‖ 警察～了小偷的胳膊。The policeman loosened his grip on the thief's arm. ‖ 他没有～领带。He didn't loose his tie. ‖ 他握枪的手～了。His grip on the gun loosened.

【松科】 sōngkē 〈名〉[植物] Pinaceae

【松口】 sōngkǒu 〈动〉❶ relax one's bite ❷ become less intransigent; relent: 不管我说什么,他就是不～。In spite all that I said, he remained intransigent. ‖ 她终于松了口,让我跟她去。She finally relented and let me go with her.

【松快】 sōngkuai 〈形〉❶ relieved: 在周末我感到～多了。I felt much relieved at weekend. ❷ relaxed: 工作一天后,在游泳池～～。After a day's work, relax in the swimming pool. ‖ 舒舒服服洗个热水澡应该能使你～下来。A nice hot bath should help to relax you. ❸ less crowded

【松林】 sōnglín 〈名〉pinery; pinewood

【松毛虫】 sōngmáochóng 〈名〉pine caterpillar

【松明】 sōngmíng 〈名〉pine torches

【松木】 sōngmù 〈名〉pine; pinewood: ～箱子 pine chest

【松墙】 sōngqiáng 〈名〉fence/hedge of Chinese juniper, cypress, etc

〖～子〗 sōngqiángzi = 松墙 sōngqiáng

【松球】 sōngqiú 〈名〉[植物] pinecone

【松仁】 sōngrén 〈名〉pine nut kernel

【松软】 sōngruǎn 〈形〉❶ fluffy; spongy; soft; loose: ～的面包 fluffy bread ‖ ～的泥土 soft soil ‖ 你做的的蛋糕总是很～。Your cakes are always so light. ‖ 雨后地面变得～些了。The ground has softened up after the rain. ❷ weak; feeble: 我病好了,但还觉得有点～。I am well now, but I still feel a bit weak.

〖～地层〗 sōngruǎn dìcéng 〈名〉[矿业] loose/broken ground

【松散】 sōngsǎn 〈形〉❶ (of structure) loosely organized; incompact: ～的国际财团 loose consortium ‖ 大会的组织工作相当～。The organization of the conference was rather slack. ‖ 这篇文章结构～。The essay is loose-jointed. ❷ inattentive; absent-minded

【松散】 sōngsan 〈动〉relax: 出去～～ go out for some fresh air

【松手】 sōngshǒu 〈动〉❶ let go; release/relinquish hold (of); loosen/lose one's grip (of): 千万别～! Never leave hold of it! ‖ 他抓住我的胳膊不肯～。He caught my arm and would not let loose. ❷ slack up; relax in one's efforts

【松鼠】 sōngshǔ 〈名〉squirrel

【松树】 sōngshù 〈名〉pine(tree)

〖～林〗 sōngshùlín 〈名〉pinewood

【松松垮垮】 sōngsong-kuǎkuǎ 〈形〉❶ loose: ～的网 loose-knit net ‖ 她的衣服～地穿在身上。Her dress bagged shapelessly about her. ‖ 这辆自行车～的。The body-work of the bike hardly holds together. ❷ slack; sluggish; perfunctory: 工作别～的。Don't get slack at your work.

【松塔儿】 sōngtǎr 〈名〉❶〈方〉= 松球 sōngqiú ❷ [中医] cone of lacebark pine

【松涛】 sōngtāo 〈名〉soughing/whistling of wind in the pines

【松土】 sōngtǔ 〈动〉loosen/scarify the soil

〖～机〗 sōngtǔjī 〈名〉loosener; scarifier

【松脱】 sōngtuō 〈动〉get loose: 有几页～了。Some of the pages have come loose.

【松香】 sōngxiāng 〈名〉rosin; colophony

〖～精〗 sōngxiāngjīng 〈名〉rosin essence

〖～素〗 sōngxiāngsù 〈名〉[材料] abietine

〖～酸〗 sōngxiāngsuān 〈名〉[化学] abietic/colophonic acid

〖～油〗 sōngxiāngyóu 〈名〉[材料] rosin oil; retinol

【松懈】 sōngxiè ❶〈动〉slack (off); be lax/slack: ～的保安工作 slack/lax security ‖ 工作～ be slack at one's work ‖ 他在思想上一刻也没有～过。His mind never let up for an instant. ❷〈形〉undisciplined; weak-willed: 纪律～ loose discipline ❸〈形〉not well-organized; loose; uncoordinated: ～的组织 loose organization

【松心】 sōngxīn 〈动〉feel relaxed/relieved: 孩子们结婚后,父母

～多了。The parents felt much relieved after their children got married.
【松蕈】 sōngxùn 〈名〉 pine mushroom
【松鸦】 sōngyā 〈名〉 jaybird
【松烟】 sōngyān 〈名〉 pine soot
〖～墨〗 sōngyānmò 〈名〉 pine-soot ink (stick)
【松叶】 sōngyè 〈名〉 pine needle
【松夜蛾】 sōngyè'é 〈名〉 pine beauty (moth)
【松油】 sōngyóu 〈名〉 pine oil
【松园】 sōngyuán 〈名〉 pinetum
【松针】 sōngzhēn 〈名〉 pine needle
【松脂】 sōngzhī 〈名〉 rosin; pine gum
【松子】 sōngzǐ 〈名〉 ❶ pine nut ❷ 〈方〉 = 松仁 sōngrén
【松嘴】 sōngzuǐ 〈口〉 = 松口 sōngkǒu

凇 sōng 〈名〉 rime: ➪雾～; 雨～

菘 sōng 〈名〉〈古〉 Chinese cabbage
【菘菜】 sōngcài 〈名〉〈方〉 Chinese cabbage

嵩 sōng ❶ 〈形〉〈书〉 (of mountains) lofty; high ❷ 〈名〉 high mountain
【嵩峦】 sōngluán 〈名〉 high hills/mountains
【嵩山】 Sōngshān 〈名〉 Mount Song; Songshan Mountain [the Central Sacred Mountain in Henan Province]

sóng

㞞 sóng 〈口〉 ❶ 〈名〉 seminal fluid; semen ❷ 〈形〉〈贬〉 (of a person) weak/incompetent by nature: 那家伙真～。He's really a coward. / He's a real coward.
【㞞包】 sóngbāo 〈名〉〈贬〉 coward; good-for-nothing

sǒng

㧐 sǒng 〈动〉 ❶ 〈书〉 stand upright/firm; straighten ❷ 〈方〉 push: ～他出了门。He was pushed out of the door.

怂 sǒng
【怂恿】 sǒngyǒng 〈动〉 incite; instigate; egg sb on: ～某人反对某人/某事 incite sb against sb/sth ‖ ～某人抢银行 instigate sb to rob a bank; egg sb on to rob a bank ‖ 在某人的～下 at sb's instigation

耸[1] sǒng 〈动〉 alarm; frighten; horrify; terrify: ➪～人听闻; 危言～听

耸[2] sǒng 〈动〉 ❶ tower aloft; soar high: ➪～立; 高～人云 ❷ shrug/raise (one's shoulders, etc): ➪～肩
【耸动】 sǒngdòng 〈动〉 ❶ shrug/raise (one's shoulders, etc) ❷ create a sensation; sensationalize
〖～视听〗 sǒngdòng-shìtīng 〈熟〉 create a sensation; shock the public
【耸肩】 sǒngjiān 〈动〉 shrug one's shoulders: ～作答 answer sb's questions with a shrug ‖ 他不以为然地/无奈地耸了耸肩。He gave a shrug of disbelief/helplessness. ‖ 听到这个建议后,主任只是耸了耸肩。The dean merely shrugged at the suggestion.
【耸立】 sǒnglì 〈动〉 tower (aloft); rise high: 群山巍巍～。Mountains tower up grandly. ‖ 雕塑高高～在港口。The statue towers (high) above the harbour.
【耸人听闻】 sǒngréntīngwén 〈熟〉 (be) sensational; make a sensation: ～的报道/新闻/标题 sensational report/news/heading
【耸入云霄】 sǒngrù-yúnxiāo 〈熟〉 shoot up in the sky; tower up into the sky; soar to heaven: ～的山 towering mountain
【耸身】 sǒngshēn 〈动〉 leap; jump: ～一跳 jump up; jump into the air
【耸听】 sǒngtīng 〈动〉 create a sensation; sensationalize: ➪危言～
【耸峙】 sǒngzhì 〈动〉 stand towering; tower aloft

悚 sǒng 〈形〉〈书〉 fearful; dreadful; terrified; horrified: ➪～惧; ～然
【悚惧】 sǒngjù 〈形〉 dreadful; terrifying; horrible
【悚然】 sǒngrán 〈形〉 horrified; terrified: ～而立 stand up terrified ➪毛骨～

竦 sǒng ❶ 〈形〉〈书〉 respectful: ➪～慕 ❷ = 悚 sǒng ❸ = 耸 sǒng
【竦慕】 sǒngmù 〈动〉 respect and admire
【竦然起敬】 sǒngrán qǐjìng = 肃然起敬 sùrán-qǐjìng
【竦然肃立】 sǒngrán-sùlì 〈熟〉 stand in respect

sòng

讼 sòng 〈动〉 ❶ 〈书〉 argue; debate; dispute; contend: ➪～案 ❷ bring to court; take into court; go to court/law: ➪～词; 诉～
【讼案】 sòng'àn 〈名〉 lawsuit; law case
【讼词】 sòngcí 〈名〉 legal case
【讼棍】 sònggùn 〈名〉〈旧〉 legal pettifogger; shyster
【讼师】 sòngshī 〈名〉〈旧〉 legal counsel
【讼事】 sòngshì 〈名〉 lawsuit; litigation

宋 Sòng ❶ 〈名〉 Song [name of a state in the Zhou Dynasty] ❷ 〈名〉 Song Dynasty [420-479, one of the Southern dynasties] ❸ 〈名〉 Song Dynasty [960-1279] ❹ 〈量〉 sone [a unit of subjective loudness]: 1～等于 1,000 毫宋。One sone equals to 1,000 millisones.
【宋词】 sòngcí 〈名〉 *Song ci* [poetry of the Song Dynasty]
【宋江起义】 Sòng Jiāng Qǐyì 〈名〉 Song Jiang Uprising (1110－1121) [peasant uprising led by Song Jiang in the late Northern Song Dynasty]
【宋体字】 sòngtǐzì 〈名〉 Song typeface [a standard typeface started in the middle of the Ming Dynasty]

送 sòng 〈动〉 ❶ accompany sb to his destination; see sb off/out: ～孩子上学 take/put a child to school ‖ ～某人回家 see sb back/home ‖ ～朋友上火车 see sb aboard/into the train ‖ 把客人～到门口 see/accompany a guest to the door ‖ 让我～你一程。Let me walk a little way with you. ➪～别; 护～; 押～ ❷ give (as a gift); present: ～生日礼物 give sb a birthday gift ‖ 把书～给图书馆 give one's books to the library ➪～礼; 陪～ ❸ send; deliver: ～报/奶/信 deliver newspaper/milk/letters ‖ ～孩子出国学习 send one's child abroad to study ‖ 被～进医院 be sent to hospital ‖ 请把我的早餐～上来。Send my breakfast up, please. ➪～货 ❹ lose; waste: ➪～命; ～死; 断～; 葬～
【送别】 sòngbié 〈动〉 ❶ see/send sb off: ～晚会 farewell party ❷ pay one's last respects (to the dead)
【送殡】 sòngbìn 〈名〉 attend a funeral; take part in a funeral procession
【送弹手】 sòngdànshǒu 〈名〉 [军事] ammunition carrier
【送风】 sòngfēng 〈名〉 [冶金] blowing-in
〖～机〗 sòngfēngjī 〈名〉 (forced draught) blower
【送佛送到西天】 sòng fó sòng dào xītiān 〈熟〉 not stop half way in doing a good deed
【送话器】 sònghuàqì 〈名〉 telephone transmitter; microphone
【送还】 sònghuán 〈动〉 give back; return: 把书～图书馆 return a book to the library
【送货】 sònghuò 〈动〉 deliver goods: ～上门 provide home delivery (service); deliver goods to the doorstep of customers ‖ 免费～ free delivery ‖ 我们保证及时～。We guarantee prompt delivery of goods.
〖～车〗 sònghuòchē 〈名〉 delivery car
〖～回单〗 sònghuò huídān 〈名〉 delivery receipt
〖～人〗 sònghuòrén 〈名〉 delivery man
【送交】 sòngjiāo 〈动〉 hand over; deliver over/up: ～法庭 hand over to the tribunal ‖ ～警方 hand/deliver over to the police; deliver into the hand of the police ‖ 将案件～法院审判 send a case to the court

【送君千里,终有一别】 sòng jūn qiānlǐ, zhōng yǒu yī bié 〈熟〉 although you escort a guest a thousand *li*, yet the parting must come at last
【送客】 sòngkè 〈动〉 see a visitor out: ～到车站 see a guest off at the railway station/bus stop
【送礼】 sònglǐ 〈动〉 give sb a gift/present; present a gift (to sb) 请客～ give dinners or send gifts
【送料】 sòngliào 〈动〉 feed
〖～槽〗 sòngliàocáo 〈名〉 feed chute; chute feeder
〖～带〗 sòngliàodài 〈名〉 feeding belt
〖～道〗 sòngliàodào 〈名〉 feed channel
〖～斗〗 sòngliàodǒu 〈名〉 hopper
〖～器〗 sòngliàoqì 〈名〉 feeder
〖～系统〗 sòng liào xìtǒng 〈名〉 feed system
【送命】 sòngmìng 〈动〉 lose one's life; get killed; meet/find one's fate: 白白～ get killed for nothing; lose one's life meaninglessly
【送气】 sòngqì 〈动〉 aspirate; give a puff of breath
〖～音〗 sòngqìyīn 〈名〉[语言] aspirated sound; aspirate
【送亲】 sòngqīn 〈动〉 (of a bride's kinsfolk) accompany/escort a bride to the bridegroom's home or the wedding party
【送情】 sòngqíng 〈动〉 ❶ express amorous feelings: 眉目～ flash amorous glances; make eyes at sb ❷ 〈方〉 give sb a gift/present; present a gift/present (to sb)
【送人】 sòngrén 〈动〉 give away: 他把自己的大部分钱财都～了。He gave away most of his fortune.
【送人情】 sòng rénqíng 〈动〉 ❶ ingratiate oneself with sb by doing favours ❷ 〈方〉 = 送礼 sònglǐ
【送丧】 sòngsāng = 送殡 sòngbìn
【送上门】 sòngshàngmén 〈动〉 deliver sth to the doorsteps: 您的定货我们～! We deliver your order to your door. ‖ 〈喻〉没有～的好事。Things just don't happen to you. / The world doesn't owe you a living. / You can't just sit here and expect business to come to you.
【送上西天】 sòngshàng-xītiān 〈熟〉 send sb to heaven—send sb to his death
【送审】 sòngshěn 〈动〉 submit (to a superior) for revision/approval/examination
【送死】 sòngsǐ 〈动〉〈口〉 court/invite death; seek one's doom: 这样做就等于～。To do so is simply to court death.
【送往迎来】 sòngwǎng-yínglái 〈熟〉 see off those who depart and welcome those who arrive; meet and send off
【送温暖】 sòng wēnnuǎn 〈动〉 offer help/subsidies to the needy: ～工程 heart-warming project
【送信儿】 sòngxìnr 〈动〉〈口〉 go and tell; send word; convey a message: 给经理送个信儿,说客人八点到。Go and tell the manager that the guests will arrive at eight.
【送行】 sòngxíng 〈动〉 ❶ see sb off; wish sb bon voyage: 去火车站为某人～ go to the railway station to see/send sb off ❷ give a send-off party
【送葬】 sòngzàng 〈动〉 take part in a funeral procession; attend a funeral
【送站】 sòngzhàn 〈动〉 go to a (railway) station to see/send sb off; see sb off at a station
【送终】 sòngzhōng 〈动〉 ❶ attend upon a dying senior member of one's family ❷ bury a senior member of one's family

诵 sòng 〈动〉 ❶ read aloud; chant: ⇨～读;朗～ ❷ state; recount; narrate: ⇨称～;传～ ❸ recite: ⇨背～;过目成～
【诵读】 sòngdú 〈动〉 read aloud; chant
【诵习】 sòngxí 〈动〉〈书〉 chant and study

哢 sòng 〈量〉 sone [a unit of subjective loudness]

颂 sòng ❶ 〈动〉 eulogize; praise; extol; laud; glorify: ⇨～词;～扬;传～;歌～ ❷ 〈名〉 song of praise; laud; ode; paean: 《西风～》 *Ode to the West Wind* ❸ 〈动〉 wish; hope: 敬～近安! All the best! ❹ 〈名〉 one of the three sections of *The Book of Songs* (《诗经》), consisting of sacrificial songs
【颂词】 sòngcí 〈名〉 ❶ eulogy; panegyric; laudation; laudatory speech/writing: 大唱～ bestow a discriminate eulogy (on sb) ❷ [外交] speech delivered by an ambassador on presentation of his credentials
【颂歌】 sònggē 〈名〉 song of praise; laud; ode: 唱～ sing the praise (of)
【颂扬】 sòngyáng 〈动〉 sing/chant praises; eulogize; laud; extol; glorify: ～某人的功绩 extol sb's merits ‖ ～英雄人物 chant the eulogy of heroes; bestow a eulogy on heroes
【颂赞】 sòngzàn = 颂扬 sòngyáng

sōu

搜 sōu 〈动〉 ❶ search; hunt; seek: ～腰 search sb's pockets ‖ 到处～ search high and low; search from top to bottom ‖ 全身上下被～了个遍 be searched all over ‖ 警察将所有的屋子～了又～,却一无所获。The police searched all the rooms again and again, but to no avail. ⇨～身;～捕 ❷ look for; seek; explore: ⇨～集;～寻
【搜捕】 sōubǔ 〈动〉 apprehend; search for and arrest/seize: 无证～ unwarranted search and seizure ‖ 警方开始～罪犯。The police began a search for a criminal.
【搜查】 sōuchá 〈动〉 search; seek; ransack; rummage: 进行～ prosecute/make/conduct a search (for) ‖ 逃过警察的～ escape police searches ‖ 在屋子里～违禁品 rummage/ransack a room for contraband ‖ 挨家挨户～ house-to-house search ‖ 彻底～ search thoroughly; conduct a thorough/an exhaustive search ‖ 秘密～ hole-and-corner search
〖～令〗 sōuchálìng 〈名〉 search warrant; writ of search
〖～权〗 sōucháquán 〈名〉 power of search
〖～证〗 sōucházhèng 〈名〉 document of search; search warrant
【搜肠刮肚】 sōucháng-guādù 〈熟〉 search one's mind/memory; rack one's brains
【搜刮】 sōuguā 〈动〉 extort; plunder; fleece; expropriate/capture: ～钱财 extort money (from)
【搜集】 sōují 〈动〉 collect; gather (up): ～标本 collect specimens ‖ ～情报 collect information ‖ ～意见 gather opinions ‖ ～大量第一手资料 gather up a great amount of firsthand data
【搜剿】 sōujiǎo 〈动〉 track down and wipe out; search and exterminate: ～残敌 search for and exterminate the remnants of the enemy troops
【搜缴】 sōujiǎo 〈动〉 search for and confiscate/expropriate/capture: ～非法出版物 search for and confiscate illegal publications
【搜括】 sōukuò = 搜刮 sōuguā
【搜罗】 sōuluó 〈动〉 seek and collect/gather; recruit; round up: ～人才 recruit talents; scout (for) talents ‖ ～史料 collect historical data
【搜拿】 sōuná 〈动〉 search for and arrest/seize
【搜求】 sōuqiú 〈动〉 seek; search for
【搜身】 sōushēn 〈动〉 frisk; make a body search; search sb: 被强行～ be subjected to a coercive body search ‖ 他们被搜了身。They were searched.
【搜索】 sōusuǒ 〈动〉 look for; search (for); seek; hunt; scout: 四处～ have a scout around/about (for); scout around/about (for) ‖ 展开全市范围的～ launch a city-wide search
〖～范围〗 sōusuǒ fànwéi 〈名〉 hunting zone
〖～飞行〗 sōusuǒ fēixíng 〈名〉 scouting flight
〖～激光器〗 sōusuǒ jīguāngqì 〈名〉 acquisition laser
〖～枯肠〗 sōusuǒ-kūcháng 〈熟〉 search one's mind/memory desperately (in writing); rack one's brains (in writing); think hard
〖～雷达〗 sōusuǒ léidá 〈名〉 search radar
〖～区〗 sōusuǒqū 〈名〉 field of search
〖～引擎〗 sōusuǒ yǐnqíng 〈名〉 search engine
【搜寻】 sōuxún 〈动〉 look for; search (for); seek; hunt; scout: ～嫌疑犯/幸存者 search for suspects/survivors ‖ ～证据 search for evidence ‖ 放弃～ abandon one's search (for) ‖ 进行～ conduct a search (for)
【搜章摘句】 sōuzhāng-zhāijù 〈熟〉 plagiarize

嗖 sōu 〈拟〉 whiz; hiss; whistle; whoosh: 公路上汽车从我们身边～～驶过。Cars sizzled past us on the highway. ‖ 子弹从我们耳边～～飞过。Bullets hissed/whistled past our ears.

馊 sōu ❶ 〈动〉 sour; turn sour/tart; smell; go rotten: 牛奶

S

不冷藏会～的。Milk spoils if not refrigerated. ❷〈形〉〈口〉(of an idea, etc) lousy; stupid: ⇨～主意

【馊点子】sōudiǎnzi　＝ 馊主意 sōuzhǔyi

【馊味儿】sōuwèir　〈名〉sour smell: 有股～ have a sour odour

【馊主意】sōuzhǔyi　〈名〉bum advice; lousy/rotten idea; stupid suggestion: 出个～ give sb bum advice

廋 sōu　〈动〉〈书〉hide; conceal

溲 sōu　〈动〉〈书〉urinate: ～便 excrete stools and urine

飕 sōu　❶〈拟〉〈书〉(of wind) whiz; hiss; whistle: 风在他们耳边～～地吹。The wind whistled round them. ❷〈动〉〈方〉air-dry; dry by airing: 风把衣服～干了。The wind blew the clothes dry.

锼 sōu　〈动〉〈方〉engrave; carve: 在钢笔上～上名字 carve/engrave one's name on a pen

【锼弓子】sōugōngzi　〈名〉〈方〉fretsaw; scroll saw

螋 sōu　→ 蠼螋 qúsōu

艘 sōu　〈量〉[used for a boat or ship]: 一～大船 a ship of great bulk ‖ 一～小船/油轮 a boat/tanker

sǒu

叟 sǒu　〈名〉〈书〉old man; male senior citizen: ⇨童～无欺

瞍 sǒu　〈书〉❶〈形〉pupilless ❷〈名〉blind person

嗾 sǒu　❶〈拟〉whistling sound as a signal to a dog ❷〈动〉〈书〉whistle a dog ❸〈动〉instigate: ⇨～使

【嗾使】sǒushǐ　〈动〉instigate: ～某人犯罪 instigate sb to commit a crime; abet sb in a crime

擞 sǒu　→ 抖擞 dǒusǒu
⇨sòu

薮 sǒu　〈名〉〈书〉❶ lake/marsh overgrown with wild plants ❷ gathering place of people/things; den; haunt: ⇨渊～

【薮泽】sǒuzé　〈名〉〈书〉marsh; swamp

sòu

嗽 sòu　〈动〉cough: 干～一声 give a dry cough ‖ ～了～嗓子 clear one's throat

擞 sòu　〈动〉〈方〉poke/rake the ashes off a stove fire: ～火 poke the fire up ‖ 把炉子～一～ give the stove a poking/raking
⇨sǒu

sū

苏[1] sū　〈名〉[植物] perilla: ⇨白～; 紫～

苏[2] sū　〈名〉tassel; fringe: ⇨流～

苏[3] sū　〈动〉revive; regain consciousness; come to: ⇨～醒; 复～

苏[4] Sū　〈名〉〈简称〉❶ Suzhou [in Jiangsu Province]: ⇨～绣 ❷ Jiangsu Province: ⇨～剧

苏[5] Sū　〈名〉former Soviet Union: 美～ the United States and the Soviet Union ‖ 留～学生 Chinese student who studied in the former Soviet Union ⇨～联

苏[6] sū　→ 噜苏 lūsu

【苏氨酸】sū'ānsuān　〈名〉[生化] threonine

【苏白】sūbái　〈名〉❶ Suzhou dialect ❷ spoken part in Suzhou dialect in Beijing opera or *kunqu*

【苏必利尔湖】Sūbìlì'ěrhú　〈名〉Lake Superior [one of the five Great Lakes of North America]

【苏打】sūdá　〈名〉soda: ～饼干 soda biscuit/cracker ‖ ～面包 soda bread ‖ 小～ baking soda

〖～灰〗sūdáhuī　〈名〉[化学] soda ash

〖～碱土〗sūdá jiǎntǔ　〈名〉soda solonetz

〖～石〗sūdáshí　〈名〉[地质] nahcolite

〖～水〗sūdáshuǐ　〈名〉soda (water): 冰淇淋～ ice-cream soda ‖ 威士忌加～ add some soda to the whisky; whisky and soda

〖～盐土〗sūdá yántǔ　〈名〉soda-saline soil

【苏丹】sūdān　〈名〉❶ sultan ❷ (Sūdān) the Sudan

〖～共和国〗Sūdān Gònghéguó　〈名〉Republic of the Sudan

〖～人〗Sūdānrén　〈名〉Sudanese

〖～语〗Sūdānyǔ　〈名〉Sudanic

【苏俄】Sū-É　〈名〉Soviet Russia

【苏格兰】Sūgélán　〈名〉Scotland: ～威士忌 Scotch whisky

〖～人〗Sūgélánrén　〈名〉Scot; Scottish

【苏剧】sūjù　〈名〉Suzhou opera [one of the local operas in Jiangsu Province]

【苏黎世】Sūlíshì　〈名〉Zurich [a city in Northeast Switzerland]

〖～湖〗Sūlíshìhú　〈名〉Lake of Zurich

【苏里南】Sūlǐnán　〈名〉Surinam

〖～人〗Sūlǐnánrén　〈名〉Surinamese

【苏联】Sūlián　〈名〉Soviet Union; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) [1922-1991]: ～人 Soviet citizen; Soviet

【苏门答腊】Sūméndálà　〈名〉Sumatra [an island of western Indonesia, south of the Malay Peninsula]

〖～岛〗Sūméndálàdǎo　＝ 苏门答腊 Sūméndálà

〖～人〗Sūméndálàrén　〈名〉Sumatran

【苏门羚】sūménlíng　〈名〉[动物] serow

【苏区】sūqū　〈名〉Chinese Soviet Area [established in China during the Second Revolutionary Civil War]

【苏生】sūshēng　〈动〉come back to life; revive

【苏铁】sūtiě　〈名〉[植物] sago palm; cycas

【苏瓦】Sūwǎ　〈名〉Suva [capital of Fiji, also a commercial and shipping centre]

【苏维埃】sūwéi'āi　〈名〉Soviet: ～政府 Soviet government

【苏醒】sūxǐng　〈动〉regain consciousness; come round; revive: 突然～过来 come suddenly to life ‖ 他在喃喃而语，似乎～了。He was muttering, and seemed to be coming round.

〖～剂〗sūxǐngjì　〈名〉[医学] analeptic

【苏绣】sūxiù　〈名〉Suzhou embroidery

【苏伊士运河】Sūyīshì Yùnhé　〈名〉Suez Canal

【苏州码子】Sūzhōu mǎzi　〈名〉Suzhou numerals [Chinese traditional numerals used in business]

【苏子】sūzǐ　〈名〉perilla seed

〖～油〗sūzǐyóu　〈名〉perilla oil

酥 sū　❶〈名〉〈旧〉butter ❷〈名〉shortbread; short pastry ❸〈形〉flaky and crispy; spongy; loose: ～饼 flaky pastry ‖ 这饼子很～。The cake is rather crispy. ❹〈形〉weak; feeble; limp: 累得浑身都～了 be tired out

【酥脆】sūcuì　〈形〉flaky and crispy; crunchy: ～的饼干 crispy crackers

【酥麻】sūmá　〈形〉limp and numb: 感觉腰有点～ feel a bit limp and numb in one's waist

【酥软】sūruǎn　〈形〉limp; spongy; soft; languid: 两腿～ feel languid in one's legs

【酥松】sūsōng　〈形〉(of soil) loose; soft: ～的泥土 soft soil

【酥糖】sūtáng　〈名〉crunchy candy

【酥胸】sūxiōng　〈名〉soft and fair-skinned breast (of a woman)

【酥油】sūyóu　〈名〉butter

〖～茶〗sūyóuchá　〈名〉buttered tea: ～壶 butter-tea pot

〖～花〗sūyóuhuā　〈名〉coloured butter figures, trees, flowers,

animals, etc [a kind of Tibetan artifact]

稣 sū ❶ = 苏³ sū ❷ → 耶稣 Yēsū

窣 sū → 窸窣 xīsū

sú

俗 sú ❶〈名〉custom; convention: ⇨民～; 习～; 移风易～ ❷〈形〉vulgar: 房子布置得很～。The house is furnished in poor/bad/vulgar taste. ‖ 她衣着不～。She shows good taste in her clothes. / She dresses in good taste. ⇨～气; 庸～ ❸〈形〉popular; common; current: ⇨～语; 通～ ❹〈名〉mortal life; mundane world; laity; layman: ⇨还～

【俗不可耐】 súbùkěnài 〈熟〉be unbearably vulgar; be in extremely poor taste

【俗称】 súchēng ❶〈动〉be colloquially named/called: "脚气"～"香港脚"。"Beriberi" is colloquially called "Hong Kong foot". ❷ = 俗名② súmíng

【俗话】 súhuà 〈名〉〈口〉proverb; common saying: ～说 as the saying/proverb goes

【俗家】 sújiā 〈名〉❶ [used by a Buddhist or Taoist monk/nun] my parents' home/family ❷ layman; secular [as opposed to monks/nuns]: 佛教的～弟子 layman of Buddhism

【俗讲】 sújiǎng 〈名〉Tang-dynasty Buddhist ballad-singing

【俗名】 súmíng 〈名〉❶ colloquial/popular/local name: 氯化钠～食盐。Sodium chloride is colloquially known as salt. ❷ secular name (of a Buddhist monk/nun or Taoist priest)

【俗气】 súqi 〈形〉vulgar; tawdry: 打扮～ show poor taste in one's dress; dress in poor taste

【俗曲】 súqǔ 〈名〉〈旧〉folksong

【俗人】 súrén 〈名〉❶ vulgar person; philistine; vulgarian ❷ layman; laity [as distinguished from monks/nuns]

【俗尚】 súshàng 〈名〉convention; conventional practice; current fashion: 拘于～ be constrained/confined by conventionality

【俗套】 sútào 〈名〉❶ boring convention/custom ❷ conventional pattern/style; set practice: 过时的～ antique manners ⇨不落～

〖～子〗 sútàozi 〈口〉= 俗套 sútào

【俗体字】 sútǐzì 〈名〉nonstandard forms of Chinese characters

【俗文学】 súwénxué 〈名〉popular literature in ancient China

【俗务】 súwù 〈名〉routine business; daily routine: ～缠身 be tied up with daily routines

【俗物】 súwù 〈名〉vulgar/uncouth person or thing

【俗语】 súyǔ 〈名〉common saying; folk adage: ～说 as the saying/proverb goes/runs

【俗子】 súzǐ 〈名〉layman; laity [as distinguished from monks and nuns]: ⇨ 凡夫～

【俗字】 súzì = 俗体字 sútǐzì

sù

夙 sù ❶〈名〉〈书〉morning: ⇨～夜 ❷〈形〉old; long-time; long-standing; long-running: ⇨～敌; ～愿

【夙仇】 sùchóu 〈名〉❶ feud ❷ long-time (personal) enemy/foe

【夙敌】 sùdí 〈名〉long-time enemy/foe/adversary; long-standing enemy/foe/adversary

【夙诺】 sùnuò 〈名〉promise made earlier; old/past promise

【夙世】 sùshì 〈名〉[佛教] previous incarnation/existence: ～冤家 predestined enemy

【夙嫌】 sùxián = 夙怨 sùyuàn

【夙兴夜寐】 sùxīng-yèmèi 〈熟〉rise early and retire late—be hardworking/industrious

【夙夜】 sùyè 〈名〉day and night: ～不寐 not sleep a wink day and night ‖ ～忧国 be always concerned with one's country

〖～匪懈〗 sùyè-fěixiè 〈熟〉work diligently day and night; never slack off

【夙怨】 sùyuàn 〈名〉old grudge/grievance/hatred; hereditary feud: 重提～ rip/rake up old grievances ‖ 结下～ incur lasting hatred ‖ 了结～ solve a bitter feud; settle old scores ‖ 我们之间有一些～。There are some old scores between us.

【夙愿】 sùyuàn 〈名〉long-cherished dream/hope/wish: 实现～ realize one's long-cherished dream

诉 sù 〈动〉❶ tell; relate; inform: ⇨告～ ❷ pour out; speak out one's mind; complain: 互～衷情 open hearts to each other ⇨～苦; 倾～ ❸ accuse; indict; charge: ⇨～讼; 上～

【诉辩】 sùbiàn 〈名〉[法律] pleading

【诉告】 sùgào 〈动〉air one's complaint; complain of (one's hardships, sufferings, etc)

【诉苦】 sùkǔ 〈动〉vent one's grievances; pour out one's grievances/woes; air one's sufferings: ～叫冤 air one's grievances; complain of injustice; complain of ill-treatment ‖ 无处～ have nowhere to vent one's grievances

【诉求】 sùqiú 〈动〉❶ recount and request; petition: 这位律师耐心地倾听老人的～。The lawyer listened to the old man's account and request with patience. ❷ pursue; demand

【诉权】 sùquán 〈名〉right of action; right to file a suit; right to sue

【诉述】 sùshù = 诉说 sùshuō

【诉说】 sùshuō 〈动〉complain (of); tell; relate; recount: ～苦衷 pour out one's woes/worries ‖ ～事情的经过 describe how sth happened; give an account of sth ‖ ～遭遇 describe/relate/recount one's bitter experience ‖ ～自己的不幸 relate/recount one's misfortune

【诉讼】 sùsòng 〈名〉[法律] lawsuit; litigation; accusation: 撤回～ drop a case; withdraw an accusation ‖ 放弃～ renounce/abandon an action ‖ 提出离婚～ file a suit for divorce; take/start divorce proceedings ‖ (对某人)提起～ file/bring/enter a lawsuit (against sb); take legal proceedings (against sb); go to law (against sb) ‖ 版权～ copyright action/proceedings ‖ 国际～ international litigation ‖ 民事～ civil suit ‖ 刑事～ criminal suit/procedure/proceedings

〖～案件〗 sùsòng ànjiàn 〈名〉law/court case; lawsuit

〖～保险〗 sùsòng bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉insurance against litigation

〖～程序〗 sùsòng chéngxù 〈名〉judicial/legal proceedings; litigation procedure; legal process

〖～代理〗 sùsòng dàilǐ 〈名〉agent ad litem: ～权 right of process attorney ‖ ～人 process attorney; law-agent; legal representative

〖～当事人〗 sùsòng dāngshìrén 〈名〉party in a lawsuit; litigant

〖～登记〗 sùsòng dēngjì 〈名〉register of actions

〖～法〗 sùsòngfǎ 〈名〉procedural law; law of procedure

〖～费〗 sùsòngfèi 〈名〉cost/expense of a lawsuit; court cost; litigation expense: 承担～ bear the litigation expenses

〖～豁免〗 sùsòng huòmiǎn 〈名〉immunity from suit

〖～离婚〗 sùsòng líhūn 〈名〉divorce by litigation

〖～权〗 sùsòngquán 〈名〉right of action

〖～时效〗 sùsòng shíxiào 〈名〉limitation/prescription of action

〖～条例〗 sùsòng tiáolì 〈名〉rules of procedure

〖～心理学〗 sùsòng xīnlǐxué 〈名〉litigious psychology

【诉因】 sùyīn 〈名〉[法律] cause of lawsuit/action

【诉冤】 sùyuān 〈动〉air/express one's grievances; file/lodge a complaint of injustice

【诉愿】 sùyuàn 〈动〉lodge a disciplinary complaint

【诉诸暴力】 sùzhū-bàolì 〈动〉appeal to force; resort to violence; commit acts of violence; have recourse to force/violence

【诉诸法律】 sùzhū-fǎlǜ 〈动〉have recourse to law/proceedings; bring to court; go to law; resort/appeal to law

【诉诸武力】 sùzhū-wǔlì 〈动〉appeal to force; resort to arms

【诉状】 sùzhuàng 〈名〉plaint; statement of claim; petition; indictment: 代写～ write out a statement of complaint (for sb) ‖ 向法院递交～ file a complaint at the court

肃 sù ❶〈形〉respectful: ⇨～立; ～然起敬 ❷〈形〉solemn; serious: ⇨～穆; ～静 ❸〈动〉rectify; tighten; strengthen (out): 整～军纪 tighten military discipline ❹〈动〉clear/mop up; eliminate; get rid of: ⇨～清; ～反

【肃反】 sùfǎn 〈动〉suppress/purge counterrevolutionaries

〖～运动〗 sùfǎn yùndòng 〈名〉campaign/crackdown on counterrevolutionaries

【肃静】 sùjìng 〈形〉 solemnly still; silent; quiet: ～无声 be solemnly still/silent ‖ 请保持～! Please keep quiet!
【肃立】 sùlì 〈动〉 stand in solemn silence: ～致敬 stand in salute
【肃穆】 sùmù 〈形〉 ❶ solemnly still/silent/quiet: 神情～ look solemn ‖ ～的气氛 air of solemnity ❷ solemnly harmonious
【肃清】 sùqīng 〈动〉 clear/mop up; eliminate; get rid of: ～反革命分子 eliminate counterrevolutionaries ‖ ～封建思想 eradicate feudal ideas ‖ ～流毒 eliminate poisonous influences (of) ‖ ～贪官污吏 get rid of corrupt officials
【肃然】 sùrán 〈形〉 respectful
〖～起敬〗 sùrán-qǐjìng 〈熟〉 be filled with deep veneration; feel deep reverence (for): 令人～ call forth a feeling of profound respect; command respect
【肃杀】 sùshā 〈形〉〈书〉 (of autumn/winter) cold and lifeless

素

sù ❶〈名〉 white silk; natural-coloured silk ❷〈形〉 white; natural-coloured: ⇨～白;～服 ❸〈形〉 plain; simple; quiet: ⇨～净;～雅 ❹〈形〉 native; unprocessed: ⇨～材;～质 ❺〈名〉 basic element/constituent: ⇨色～;要～;元～ ❻〈副〉 usually; always; ordinarily; habitually: 昆明～称"春城"。Kunming is usually named "Spring City". ⇨～不相识;～常;～来 ❼〈名〉 vegetarian food: 吃～ be a vegetarian; be on vegetarian diet ‖ 每餐一荤两～ one meat dish and two vegetable dishes for each meal
【素白】 sùbái 〈形〉 plain and white: ～裙子 plain and white skirt
【素不相识】 sùbùxiāngshí 〈熟〉 have never met before; be strangers to each other: 我与他～。He is a perfect stranger to me.
【素材】 sùcái 〈名〉 source material (for artistic composition or literature): 收集小说～ gather/collect material for a story ‖ 整理～ sort out the materials collected ‖ 写作～ material for a book
【素菜】 sùcài 〈名〉 vegetarian/vegetable dish: ～馆 vegetarian restaurant
【素餐】 sùcān ❶〈名〉 vegetarian meal: ～餐馆 vegetarian restaurant ❷〈动〉 be a vegetarian; be on a vegetarian diet ❸〈动〉〈书〉 eat the bread of idleness: ⇨尸位～
【素常】 sùcháng 〈名〉 usually; always; ordinarily; habitually: 比～更卖力 work harder than usual ‖ 和～一样 as usual ‖ ～起床很早 usually get up very early in the morning
【素车白马】 sùchē-báimǎ 〈熟〉 plain carriage and white horse (formerly used in a funeral procession)—funeral; burial
【素淡】 sùdàn 〈形〉 (of colour) quiet: 穿着～ dress in quiet colours; be quietly/plainly dressed
【素服】 sùfú 〈名〉 white (mourning) clothes
【素交】 sùjiāo 〈名〉 old friend; friendship of long standing
【素洁】 sùjié 〈形〉 white and plain: ～的莲花 plain white lily
【素净】 sùjìng 〈形〉 plain and neat: 衣着～ be dressed quietly and neatly ‖ 花色～ be quiet in colour
【素酒】 sùjiǔ 〈名〉 ❶ spirits served at a vegetarian feast ❷〈方〉 vegetarian feast
【素来】 sùlái 〈副〉 usually; ordinarily; habitually: 他～很严肃。He is always serious.
【素昧平生】 sùmèi-píngshēng 〈熟〉 have never met before; be strangers to each other
【素面】 sùmiàn 〈名〉 ❶ vegetarian/plain noodles ❷ one's natural feature (without adornment or disguise)
〖～朝天〗 sùmiàn-cháotiān 〈熟〉 (of a woman) present oneself to the emperor without make-up—appear as what one really is; wear no cosmetics
【素描】 sùmiáo 〈名〉 ❶ sketch; line/lineal drawing: ～景色 make a sketch of a scene ‖ 钢笔～ pen-and-ink sketch ‖ 黑白～ sketch in black and white ‖ 水彩～ sketch in water colour ❷ literary sketch; plain sketch
〖～簿〗 sùmiáobù 〈名〉 sketchbook; sketchblock
【素坯】 sùpī 〈名〉 biscuit; fired unglazed pottery
【素朴】 sùpǔ 〈形〉 ❶ simple and unadorned; fair and simple: ～的风格 beautiful simplicity of style ❷ undeveloped; rudimentary: ～唯物主义 naive materialism
【素日】 sùrì 〈名〉 most of the time; most occasions; usually; ordinarily; habitually: 他～不大爱讲话。He is a man of few words. / He is usually taciturn.
【素什锦】 sùshíjǐn 〈名〉 assorted vegetable dish
【素食】 sùshí ❶〈名〉 vegetarian meal: 改吃～ switch to a vegetarian diet ‖ 他现在只吃～。He is on a vegetarian diet. ❷〈动〉 be a vegetarian; be on a vegetarian diet: 他一向～,不沾荤腥。He is a vegetarian and never touches meat or fish.
〖～者〗 sùshízhě 〈名〉 vegetarian
〖～主义〗 sùshí-zhǔyì 〈名〉 vegetarianism
【素手】 sùshǒu 〈名〉 fair and soft hand
【素数】 sùshù 〈名〉[数学] prime number
【素昔】 sùxī 〈副〉 usually; ordinarily; habitually: 我们～没有过多的往来。We seldom see each other.
【素席】 sùxí 〈名〉 vegetarian feast
【素心】 sùxīn ❶〈名〉 real intention; true will: 与～相违 go against one's will ❷〈形〉 pure in heart: ～人 honest person
【素馨】 sùxīn 〈名〉[植物] jasmine
〖～木〗 sùxīnmù 〈名〉 jasmine wood
〖～油〗 sùxīnyóu 〈名〉 jasmine oil
【素性】 sùxìng 〈名〉 true disposition/temperament: ～开朗 have a cheerful disposition ‖ ～善良 be kind by nature
【素雅】 sùyǎ 〈形〉 simple but elegant; unadorned but in good taste: 衣着～ dress in quiet good taste; be dressed quietly ‖ 房间布置得～。The house is furnished in tasteful simplicity of style.
【素养】 sùyǎng 〈名〉 accomplishment/attainment in self-cultivation: 很有音乐～ be well versed in music ‖ 文学～ literary attainments ‖ 有～的人 cultured mind
【素因子】 sùyīnzǐ 〈名〉[数学] prime factor/divisor
【素油】 sùyóu 〈名〉 vegetable oil
【素友】 sùyǒu 〈名〉 true and honest friend
【素愿】 sùyuàn 〈名〉 long-cherished wish: 他～得偿。His long-cherished wish was met at last.
【素月】 sùyuè 〈名〉 silver moon
【素志】 sùzhì 〈名〉〈书〉 long-cherished ambition: ～不改 keep to one's life-long ambition
【素质】 sùzhì 〈名〉 ❶ nature; true disposition ❷ quality; makings: 提高干部队伍的～ enhance the quality of cadres of all ranks ‖ 提高军事～ enhance the military quality of armed forces ‖ 提高全民族的思想道德、科学文化～ raise the ideological, ethical, scientific and cultural quality of the entire nation ‖ 她具备当一位好律师的～。She has the makings of a good lawyer. ❸[医学] diathesis
〖～教育〗 sùzhì jiàoyù 〈名〉 quality-oriented education; education for all-round development: 注重学生的～ attach great importance to the education for students' all-round development ‖ 由应试教育向～转变 shift from examination-oriented education to quality-oriented one
【素装】 sùzhuāng 〈名〉 ❶ white dress ❷ plain/quiet dress

速[1]

sù ❶〈形〉 fast; quick; rapid; speedy: ～去～回 go and return rapidly ⇨～效;迅～ ❷〈名〉 speed; rapidity; velocity: 因超～被罚款 be fined for speeding ⇨风～;语～

速[2]

sù 〈动〉〈书〉 invite; court: ⇨不～之客;～祸
【速比】 sùbǐ 〈名〉[机械] velocity ratio
【速成】 sùchéng 〈动〉 accelerate (an educational programme): ～职业培训 accelerated vocational training
〖～班〗 sùchéngbān 〈名〉 accelerated/quick/rapid/crash course: 报名参加～ sign up/on for a quick and concentrated course ‖ 汉语～ crash course in Chinese
【速递】 sùdì 〈名〉 ❶ express delivery: ～公司 express delivery service ❷ express mail service
【速冻】 sùdòng 〈动〉 quick-freeze; snap-freeze; deep-freeze: ～饺子/鱼 quick-frozen *jiaozi*/fish ‖ ～水果 deep-frozen fruit
〖～食品〗 sùdòng shípǐn 〈名〉 quick-frozen food
【速度】 sùdù 〈名〉 ❶[物理] velocity: 初～ initial velocity ‖ 恒定～ constant speed ‖ 落体的～ velocity of a falling body ‖ 匀～ uniform velocity ⇨加～ ❷ speed; pace; rate; tempo: 保持～ maintain a speed/rate (of) ‖ 放慢～ slow down the tempo; slacken the pace ‖ 改变～ change pace ‖ 加快～ speed up; increase speed ‖ 降低～ reduce/slacken speed; speed down ‖ 调整～ regulate speed ‖ ～渐渐提高 pick up/gather speed ‖ 经济增长～ rate of economic growth ‖ 平均/正常～ average/normal speed ‖ 最低～ minimum speed ‖ 最高～ maximum/extreme speed ‖ 以每小时 60 英里的～ at a speed of 60 mph ‖ 她能以每分钟 200 个单词的～阅读。She can read at the speed of 200 words a minute.
〖～滑冰〗 sùdù huábīng 〈名〉[体育] speed skating
〖～计〗 sùdùjì 〈名〉 speed indicator; speedometer; velocimeter

〖～记录器〗 sùdù jìlùqì 〈名〉tachograph
〖～势〗 sùdùshì 〈名〉[物理] velocity potential
【速滑】 sùhuá 〈名〉〈简称〉[体育] speed skating：短道～ short-track speed skating ⇨速度滑冰
〖～运动员〗 sùhuá yùndòngyuán 〈名〉speed skater
【速记】 sùjì 〈动〉write down in shorthand/stenography：会～ know shorthand ‖ ～笔记 shorthand notes ‖ 我看不懂～。I can't read shorthand.
〖～打字机〗 sùjì dǎzìjī 〈名〉stenograph
〖～法〗 sùjìfǎ 〈名〉shorthand；stenography
〖～员〗 sùjìyuán 〈名〉stenographer；shorthand clerk
【速决】 sùjué 〈动〉quickly decide
〖～战〗 sùjuézhàn 〈名〉quick and decisive war/battle
【速率】 sùlǜ 〈名〉speed；rate；velocity：定出～ set the pace ‖ 感光～ exposure speed ‖ 平稳的～ steady rate
〖～计〗 sùlǜjì 〈名〉ratemeter
〖～实验〗 sùlǜ shíyàn 〈名〉speed trial
〖～调节器〗 sùlǜ tiáojiéqì 〈名〉speed regulator
【速溶】 sùróng 〈动〉dissolve instantly：～咖啡 instant coffee ‖ ～奶粉 instant milk powder
【速射】 sùshè 〈名〉[军事] rapid/quick fire
〖～炮〗 sùshèpào 〈名〉quick-firing gun；quick-firer
【速食面】 sùshímiàn 〈方〉 ＝ 方便面 fāngbiànmiàn
【速算】 sùsuàn 〈动〉calculate quickly
【速逃星】 sùtáoxīng 〈名〉[天文] runaway star
【速效】 sùxiào 〈名〉instantaneous effect；quick/prompt result
〖～肥〗 sùxiàoféi 〈名〉quick-acting fertilizer
〖～剂〗 sùxiàojì 〈名〉quick-acting agent
〖～药〗 sùxiàoyào 〈名〉active drug；quick-acting drug/medicine
【速写】 sùxiě ❶〈动〉make a sketch；sketch：～人像 sketch a portrait ❷〈名〉literary sketch
〖～簿〗 sùxiěbù 〈名〉sketchblock；sketchbook；sketchpad
【速战速决】 sùzhàn-sùjué 〈熟〉❶ fight a battle of quick decision ❷ do sth very quickly

悚 sù 〈名〉〈书〉food in a tripod

宿 sù ❶〈动〉pass/spend a night；stay overnight：借～一晚 ask for a night's lodging ⇨～舍；住～ ❷〈形〉long-standing；long-running；long-time：⇨～疾；～愿；～志 ❸〈形〉〈书〉old；experienced；veteran：⇨～将；～儒 ❹〈名〉〈书〉famous/eminent person；celebrity；noble：⇨名～
⇨xiǔ；xiù
【宿弊】 sùbì 〈名〉〈书〉long-standing abuse；age-old malady：～一清。The long-standing abuses are eradicated for good.
【宿逋】 sùbū 〈名〉〈书〉long-standing debt
【宿娼】 sùchāng 〈动〉visit prostitutes；go whoring
【宿仇】 sùchóu 〈名〉❶ (blood) feud ❷ long-time (personal) enemy
【宿敌】 sùdí ＝ 夙敌 sùdí
【宿根】 sùgēn 〈名〉[植物] perennial/biennial root：～植物 perennial plant
【宿憾】 sùhàn 〈名〉long-standing regret
【宿疾】 sùjí 〈名〉inveterate disease；long-standing disease；chronic disease
【宿将】 sùjiàng 〈名〉veteran general
【宿命论】 sùmìnglùn 〈名〉fatalism：～者 fatalist
【宿诺】 sùnuò ＝ 夙诺 sùnuò
【宿儒】 sùrú 〈名〉experienced and learned scholar
【宿舍】 sùshè 〈名〉dormitory：单身职工～ living quarters for unmarried staff ‖ 学生～ students' dormitory ‖ 职工～ quarters for the staff
【宿世】 sùshì 〈名〉[佛教] previous incarnation/existence
【宿土】 sùtǔ 〈名〉earth on the root of a plant (when it is transplanted)
【宿昔】 sùxī ❶〈形〉〈书〉always；habitual：～之憾 long time regret ❷〈名〉〈书〉very short time：～成名 become famous overnight ‖ ～之间 in a very short time
【宿夜】 sùyè 〈动〉stay overnight；stay for the night
【宿因】 sùyīn ＝ 宿缘 sùyuán
【宿营】 sùyíng 〈动〉(of troops) camp (out)；bivouac：露天～ camp overnight in the open ‖ 在山中～ camp out in the mountains
〖～地〗 sùyíngdì 〈名〉camp site；bivouac
【宿雨】 sùyǔ 〈名〉last night's rain
【宿缘】 sùyuán 〈名〉[佛教] predestined cause/causation：前世～ cause going back to the previous incarnation
【宿怨】 sùyuàn ＝ 夙怨 sùyuàn
【宿愿】 sùyuàn ＝ 夙愿 sùyuàn
【宿债】 sùzhài 〈名〉❶ old debt；long-standing debt：偿还～ pay an old debt ❷ [佛教] sin going back to the previous incarnation；original sin
【宿志】 sùzhì 〈名〉〈书〉long-cherished dream/aspiration/ambition：～未酬 not realize one's long-cherished dream
【宿主】 sùzhǔ 〈名〉[生物] host：中间/终～ intermediate/final host
〖～细胞〗 sùzhǔ xìbāo 〈名〉host cell

骕 sù
【骕骦】 sùshuāng 〈名〉〈旧〉fine horse
【骕骡】 sùshuāng ＝ 骕骦 sùshuāng

粟 sù 〈名〉millet
【粟米】 sùmǐ 〈名〉〈方〉maize；corn
【粟子】 sùzi 〈名〉〈方〉millet

谡 sù 〈动〉〈书〉stand up；rise
【谡谡】 sùsù 〈形〉tall and straight：～白杨 tall, straight poplar

嗉 sù → 嗉子① sùzi
【嗉囊】 sùnáng ＝ 嗉子① sùzi
【嗉子】 sùzi 〈名〉❶ (of a bird) crop；jowl：鸡～ crop of a hen/chicken ❷ wine jar/flask made of tin or porcelain

塑 sù ❶〈动〉mould；model：用泥～人像 mould/model a figure out of clay ‖ 他同他父亲像是一副模子里～成的。He seemed cast in the same mould as his father. ⇨～像；～造；可～性 ❷〈名〉plastic：⇨～胶；～料
【塑封】 sùfēng 〈形〉plastic-coated：～卡片 plasticized card；plastic-filmed card；plastic-coated card
【塑钢】 sùgāng 〈名〉plastic and steel frame
【塑胶】 sùjiāo 〈名〉plastic cement：～跑道 plastic cement (race) track
【塑炼】 sùliàn 〈动〉plasticate
〖～机〗 sùliànjī 〈名〉plasticator
【塑料】 sùliào 〈名〉plastic：～泡沫 plastic foam ‖ ～玩具 plastic toy ‖ 工程～ engineering plastic ‖ 通用～ general-purpose plastics
〖～板〗 sùliàobǎn 〈名〉plastic plate：塑料装饰板 plastic decorative board
〖～薄膜〗 sùliào bómó 〈名〉plastic film；plastic sheeting
〖～袋〗 sùliàodài 〈名〉plastic bag；polybag
〖～工业〗 sùliào gōngyè 〈名〉plastic industry
〖～胶布带〗 sùliào jiāobùdài 〈名〉plastic adhesive tape
〖～绝缘体〗 sùliào juéyuántǐ 〈名〉plastic insulation
〖～面〗 sùliàomiàn 〈名〉plastic cover
〖～热合机〗 sùliào rèhéjī 〈名〉plastic welder
〖～贴面板〗 sùliào tiēmiànbǎn 〈名〉plastic veneer
〖～涂料〗 sùliào túliào 〈名〉plastic paint
〖～印版〗 sùliào yìnbǎn 〈名〉plastic (printing) plate
〖～雨衣〗 sùliào yǔyī 〈名〉plastic raincoat
〖～制品〗 sùliào zhìpǐn 〈名〉plastic product/ware；plastics
〖～子弹〗 sùliào zǐdàn 〈名〉plastic bullet
【塑身】 sùshēn 〈动〉get into shape
【塑像】 sùxiàng ❶〈动〉mould/model a figure/statue ❷〈名〉statue：为～揭幕 unveil a statue ‖ 立一座～ raise a statue (for sb) ‖ 半身～ half-length statue ‖ 真人大小的～ life-size/life-sized statue；statue of life-size
【塑性】 sùxìng 〈名〉plasticity：～黏土 plastic clay/soil
〖～变形〗 sùxìng biànxíng 〈名〉[物理] plastic deformation
〖～力学〗 sùxìng lìxué 〈名〉plastic mechanics
〖～青铜〗 sùxìng qīngtóng 〈名〉[冶金] plastic bronze
【塑造】 sùzào 〈动〉❶ mould；model：～孔子像 mould/model a statue of Confucius ‖ 〈喻〉～性格 build sb's character ❷ portray：～人物 portray/create characters ‖ 成功地～英雄形象 successfully portray the image of a hero

溯 sù 〈动〉❶〈书〉go against the stream; go upstream: ～江行舟 row against the stream ❷ trace back; recall: ⇨回～;上～;追～

【溯源】 sùyuán 〈动〉trace to the source/origin; trace the source (of sth): 追根～ trace sth to its source/origin

愫 sù 〈名〉〈书〉true/sincere feelings; innermost feelings; sincerity: ⇨情～

鹔 sù

【鹔鹴】 sùshuāng 〈名〉〈古〉a kind of bird mentioned in ancient books

【鹔鹩】 = 鹔鹴 sùshuāng

蔌 sù 〈名〉〈书〉vegetable: 野～ wild vegetables

傈 sù → 傈僳族 Lìsùzú

觫 sù → 觳觫 húsù

愬 sù 〈书〉= 诉 sù

缩 sù

⇨suō

【缩砂蜜】 sùshāmì〈名〉[植物] cocklebur-like amomum

簌 sù

【簌簌】 sùsù ❶〈拟〉rustle: 树叶在微风中～作响。Leaves rustled in the breeze. ❷〈形〉(of tears) *streaming/coursing down* profusely: 泪水从她的脸上～滚下。Tears streamed/coursed down her face. ❸〈形〉trembling; shivery

〖～泪下〗 sùsù-lèixià 〈熟〉start weeping: 他看着父亲的遗嘱,不觉～。Reading his father's will, he couldn't hold back his profuse tears.

蹜 sù

【蹜蹜】 sùsù 〈形〉〈书〉(of a walk) brisk

suān

狻 suān

【狻猊】 suānní 〈名〉a kind of fierce animal in legend

痠 suān 〈形〉(of muscles) aching and painful; sore: 浑身～痛 be aching all over

酸 suān ❶〈形〉sour; tart: ～苹果/草莓 sour apple/strawberry ‖ ～樱桃 tart cherries ‖ 李子味是～的。Plums taste sour. ‖ 天气太热,牛奶变～了。The hot weather has soured/curdled the milk. / The hot weather has turned the milk (sour). ⇨～菜;～枣 ❷〈形〉*distressed; grieved; sad; sick at heart*: 心里发～ feel sick at heart ⇨～楚;悲～;辛～ ❸〈形〉aching; tingling: 两腿发～ have a tingle in one's legs ⇨腰～腿疼 ❹〈形〉hidebound; pedantic; priggish; dogmatic: ～秀才 hidebound pedant ⇨寒～;穷～ ❺〈名〉acid: ～与碱会起化学反应生成盐。An acid can react with a base to form a salt. ⇨～性;～雨;硫～

【酸败】 suānbài 〈动〉turn sour/rancid; sour

【酸泵】 suānbèng 〈名〉[化工] acid pump

【酸比重计】 suānbǐzhòngjì 〈名〉acidimeter

【酸不唧儿】 suānbujīr 〈形〉❶ (a little bit) sour: 这些李子吃起来～的。These plums taste a little sour. ❷ exhausted; tired: 走了这么长的路,两条腿有点～的。My legs became weary after such a long walk.

【酸不溜丢】 suānbuliūdiū 〈形〉〈方〉unpleasantly sour

【酸菜】 suāncài 〈名〉Chinese sauerkraut; pickled vegetables: 腌～ make pickles ‖ ～汤 Chinese sauerkraut soup

【酸槽】 suāncáo 〈名〉[化工] acid tank

【酸潮】 suāncháo 〈名〉[生理] acid tide

【酸沉降】 suānchénjiàng 〈名〉acid deposition

【酸橙】 suānchéng 〈名〉sour/bitter orange; lime

【酸处理】 suānchǔlǐ 〈名〉[化工] acid treatment; acidation

【酸楚】 suānchǔ 〈形〉grieved; distressed; misery: 没人能理解他的～。No one can understand his grievances. ‖ 他没有被提升,心里甚感～。He has a deep sense of grievance at not being promoted.

【酸醇】 suānchún 〈名〉[化学] acid alcohol

【酸度】 suāndù 〈名〉acidity

【酸反应】 suānfǎnyìng 〈名〉[化学] acid reaction

【酸封】 suānfēng 〈名〉[化学] acid seal

【酸腐】 suānfǔ 〈形〉❶ (of smell) rotten and sour: ～变质 go bad/sour ❷ pedantic; antediluvian: 他是个十足的～书生。He is *every inch a pedantic scholar.*

〖～病〗 suānfǔbìng 〈名〉sour rot

【酸腐蚀】 suānfǔshí 〈名〉acid corrosion

【酸酐】 suāngān 〈名〉[化学] acid anhydride

【酸根】 suāngēn 〈名〉[化学] acid radical

【酸化】 suānhuà 〈动〉acidify; acidulate

〖～处理〗 suānhuà chǔlǐ 〈名〉acidizing

〖～剂〗 suānhuàjì 〈名〉[化学] acidulant; acidifier; acidulating agent

〖～器〗 suānhuàqì 〈名〉[化学] acidifier

【酸基】 suānjī 〈名〉[化学] acidic group

【酸碱度】 suānjiǎndù 〈名〉pH value

【酸碱工业】 suānjiǎn gōngyè 〈名〉acid-base industry

【酸碱平衡】 suānjiǎn pínghéng 〈名〉acid-base equilibrium/balance

【酸碱中和】 suānjiǎn zhōnghé 〈名〉acid-base neutralization

【酸解】 suānjiě 〈名〉[化学] acidolysis

【酸浸】 suānjìn 〈名〉[化学] acid dipping/etching

【酸苦】 suānkǔ 〈形〉misery; bitter: 倍尝～ suffer untold hardships

【酸困】 suānkùn 〈形〉tired/exhausted and aching: 浑身～ be tired and aching all over

【酸懒】 suānlǎn 〈形〉〈方〉aching and limp: 浑身～ feel aching all over and overcome with fatigue

【酸溜溜】 suānliūliū 〈形〉❶ sourish: 这菜吃起来～的,挺好吃。The dish tastes pleasantly sourish. ❷ aching (and limp): 网球比赛后,我感觉两臂～的。My arms ached after the tennis match. ❸ slightly sad; sadly envious/jealous: 看到别人成功心里～的 be a *bit envious of sb's success* ❹ *pedantic; priggish; bookish*: 他作了一场～的讲演。He made a bookish speech.

【酸梅】 suānméi 〈名〉smoked/dark plum

〖～汤〗 suānméitāng 〈名〉sweet-sour plum juice

【酸奶】 suānnǎi = 酸牛奶 suānniúnǎi

【酸尿】 suānniào 〈名〉[医学] aciduria

【酸凝乳】 suānníngrǔ 〈名〉cottage cheese

【酸牛奶】 suānniúnǎi 〈名〉yoghurt; yogurt: 用吸管吸～ suck yogurt with a straw

【酸溶液】 suānróngyè 〈名〉acid solution

【酸软】 suānruǎn 〈形〉aching and limp: 四肢～ have aching and limp limbs

【酸疼】 suānténg 〈动〉ache; be sore: 周身～ have aches and pains all over ‖ 我的两腿～。My legs are really sore.

【酸甜】 *suāntián* 〈形〉sour-sweet: ～味 sour-sweet taste; sour sweetness

【酸甜苦辣】 suān-tián-kǔ-là 〈熟〉sour, sweet, bitter, and hot joys and sorrows; sweets and bitters (of life, career, etc): 饱尝人生的～ take the sweets and the bitters of life; drink the cup of life to the bottom

【酸痛】 suāntòng 〈形〉aching; sore: 我累得浑身～。My whole body aches with weariness.

【酸味】 suānwèi 〈名〉sour odour; tart flavour

【酸污染】 suānwūrǎn 〈名〉acid pollution

【酸雾】 suānwù 〈名〉acid mist

【酸洗】 suānxǐ 〈名〉[冶金] (acid) pickling

〖～机〗 suānxǐjī 〈名〉pickling machine

〖～剂〗 suānxǐjì 〈名〉mordant

〖～液〗 *suānxǐyè* 〈名〉pickle

〖～油〗 suānxǐyóu 〈名〉acid-treated oil

【酸心】 suānxīn 〈动〉❶ feel sad; be grieved: 她生活放荡,让她的朋友们～。Her wild living was a grief to her friends. ❷ sour the

stomach; suffer from heartburn：这种水果吃多了～。Eating too much of this fruit sours the stomach.
【酸辛】 suānxīn ＝ 辛酸 xīnsuān
【酸性】 suānxìng 〈名〉acidity; acidness; acid property
〖～反应〗 suānxìng fǎnyìng 〈名〉acid reaction
〖～分解〗 suānxìng fēnjiě 〈名〉acid decomposition
〖～培养基〗 suānxìng péiyǎngjī 〈名〉［农业］acid medium
〖～气体〗 suānxìng qìtǐ 〈名〉acid gas
〖～熔剂〗 suānxìng róngjì 〈名〉［化工］acid flux
〖～试验〗 suānxìng shìyàn 〈名〉acid test
〖～土〗 suānxìngtǔ 〈名〉acid soil
〖～岩〗 suānxìngyán 〈名〉acid rock
〖～油〗 suānxìngyóu 〈名〉acid-stage oil
【酸血】 suānxuè ＝ 酸血症 suānxuèzhèng
〖～症〗 suānxuèzhèng 〈名〉［医学］acidaemia
【酸雨】 suānyǔ 〈名〉acid rain/fallout/precipitation：～控制区 acid rain control district
【酸浴】 suānyù 〈名〉［化工］acid bath
【酸枣】 suānzǎo 〈名〉wild jujube：～树 wild jujube tree
【酸渣】 suānzhā 〈名〉［化工］acid sludge
【酸值】 suānzhí 〈名〉［化学］acid value/number
【酸酯】 suānzhǐ 〈名〉［化学］acid ester
【酸中毒】 suānzhòngdú 〈名〉［医学］acidosis

suàn

蒜 suàn 〈名〉garlic：一瓣～ a clove of garlic‖一辫/挂～ a braid/string of garlic‖一头～ a head of garlic‖捣～ pound garlic‖他满口大～味儿。His breath stank of garlic. ⇨大～；糖～
【蒜瓣儿】 suànbànr 〈名〉garlic clove/bulblet
【蒜毫】 suànháo ＝ 蒜薹 suàntái
【蒜黄】 suànhuáng 〈名〉blanched garlic leaf
【蒜臼子】 suànjiùzi 〈名〉mortar：用～捣蒜 pound garlic with a mortar
【蒜苗】 suànmiáo 〈名〉〈方〉❶ garlic pedicel ❷ garlic sprout
【蒜泥】 suànní 〈名〉mashed garlic; garlic spread：捣～ mash/crush/pound garlic
〖～钳〗 suànníqián 〈名〉garlic press［tool used to crush garlic］
【蒜皮】 suànpí 〈名〉garlic skin：剥～ skin a garlic
【蒜素】 suànsù 〈名〉［化学］allicin
【蒜薹】 suàntái 〈名〉garlic pedicel
【蒜头】 suàntóu 〈名〉garlic bulb; head of garlic

算 suàn ❶〈动〉calculate; compute; figure; reckon：～出一道数学题 work/figure out a mathematical problem‖～总数 figure up a total‖～错了 calculate wrongly‖扳着指头～ reckon on one's fingers‖～一～你一共有多少钱，看够不够。Reckon up your money and see if you have enough.‖按阴历～，他今年十一岁。He is eleven according to Chinese reckoning.‖生产成本一定得～准确。The cost of production must be precisely calculated. ⇨～账；结～；预～ ❷〈动〉plan; project; programme：⇨～计；打～；盘～ ❸〈动〉guess; reckon; suppose：我～她今天会来。I think she will come today. ❹〈动〉include; count/reckon in：～在总数内 reckon into the total‖你把邮费～在内了吗? Have you reckoned in the cost of postage?‖我也～一个。Please count me in. ❺〈动〉consider; count/regard as：从年龄看，我的身体还～好。My health is good for my age.‖她才四十五岁，根本～不上老。She's only forty-five, and that's no age these days.‖他根本～不上一个诗人。He is nothing of a poet.‖他认为那些印刷错误不～什么。He thinks nothing of those printing mistakes.‖他～是个好人。He numbers among good men. ❻〈动〉let it be/pass/go：～了，我们走吧。That's enough! Let's go.‖我们就这样～了吗? Shall we let it go at that? ❼〈动〉carry weight; count：我的损失跟你的相比根本～不了什么。My losses are nothing to yours.‖这里我说了不～。My words don't count here. ❽〈副〉finally; at (long) last; in the end：到月底才～有了结果。The result didn't come out until the end of the month.‖我儿子总～回来啦! My son is home at (long) last.
【算草】 suàncǎo 〈名〉rough formula in doing mathematical calculations：列～ list a rough calculation formula
【算尺】 suànchǐ 〈名〉slide rule
【算得】 suàndé 〈动〉consider; reckon among/as; count/regard as; number as：他们俩真～上是一对好夫妻。They are really a nice couple.
【算法】 suànfǎ 〈名〉❶［数学］algorithm：～分析 algorithm analysis‖～理论 theory of algorithm ❷ way of solving a mathematical problem：简便～ simple calculation‖这道题有两种～。There are two ways in solving this problem.
〖～语言〗 suànfǎ yǔyán 〈名〉［计算机］algorithmic language (ALGOL)
【算卦】 suànguà 〈动〉read/tell sb's fortune; read sb's horoscope：她昨天给我算了一卦。She read my fortune yesterday.‖我上周算了一卦。I had my fortune read/told last week.
【算计】 suànji 〈动〉❶ calculate; compute; figure; reckon：无法～ be beyond computation‖我～了一下，一共二十个。I reckoned 20 of them. ❷ plan; consider; think over：让我先～～，然后再给你答复。Let me think it over before I give you an answer.‖他～着买一辆新车。He is planning to buy a new car. ❸ guess; reckon：我～他不会来了。I guess he won't come. / By/On my reckoning he won't come. ❹ scheme; plot：～某人 scheme against sb
【算计儿】 suànjìr 〈名〉〈方〉plan：每个人都有自己的～。Each has a plan of his own.
【算旧账】 suàn jiùzhàng 〈动〉settle an old account/score; clear (off) a score; pay/wipe off old scores：跟某人～ settle old scores with sb; settle/square accounts with sb
【算命】 suànmìng 〈动〉read/tell sb's fortune; read sb's horoscope：给人～ read/tell sb's fortune
〖～先生〗 suànmìng xiānsheng 〈名〉fortune-teller
【算盘】 suànpan 〈名〉❶ abacus：打～ perform a calculation on an abacus; calculate on an abacus ❷ plan; calculation; scheme：心里有自己的～ have an axe to grind‖这次他打错了～。This time he miscalculated. ⇨如意～
〖～子儿〗 suànpanzǐr 〈名〉bead (on an abacus)：拨动～ manipulate/move the beads
【算式】 suànshì 〈名〉mathematical formula; equation：列～ write out an equation
【算是】 suànshì 〈副〉at last; finally：他在床上翻来覆去，后来～睡着了。He tossed himself about on the bed, and finally went to sleep.
【算术】 suànshù 〈名〉arithmetic：教/学～ teach/learn arithmetic‖做～ do sums‖他～很好。He is good at sums.
〖～和〗 suànshùhé 〈名〉［数学］arithmetic sum
〖～级数〗 suànshù jíshù 〈名〉［数学］arithmetic progression/series
〖～平均值〗 suànshù píngjūnzhí 〈名〉［数学］arithmetic mean; average
〖～题〗 suànshùtí 〈名〉problem in arithmetic; arithmetic problem：做～ do sums
〖～运算〗 suànshù yùnsuàn 〈名〉arithmetic operation
〖～中项〗 suànshù zhōngxiàng 〈名〉［数学］arithmetic mean
【算数】 suànshù 〈动〉count; hold; stand：初试不～。The first trial won't count.‖我们说话～。We mean what we say. / We keep our word. / What we say goes/counts. / We mean business. / We say it in good faith.‖他说话总是～的。He always lives up to his promise.
【算题】 suàntí 〈名〉mathematical exercise; arithmetic problem
【算无遗策】 suànwúyícè 〈熟〉plan matters accurately without fail
【算学】 suànxué 〈名〉❶ mathematics ❷ arithmetic
【算账】 suànzhàng 〈动〉❶ reckon/cast accounts; balance accounts (with); make out bills：～算得好 be good at accounts‖服务员算错了账。The waiter got his arithmetic wrong.‖我们赚了多少，算了账才知道。We cannot be sure of the profit until the accounts are worked out. ❷ square/settle accounts with sb; get even with sb; reckon with sb：算总账 square the whole accounts (with sb)‖你回来我再跟你～。I'll reckon with you when you get home.
【算子】 suànzǐ 〈名〉［数学］operator：微分～ differential operator

suī

尿 suī 〈名〉〈口〉wee; urine; wee-wee：孩子又尿了一泡～。

The baby had/did a wee-wee again./ The baby had pissed again.
另见 niào

【尿泡】 suīpao = 尿脬 suīpao

【尿脬】 suīpao 〈方〉 = 膀胱 pángguāng

虽 suī 〈连〉 ❶ despite the fact that; though; although; even if/though: 他～穷,却活得很快活。Though he is poor, he is quite happy. ❷ even; even if/though: ～败犹荣 be a glorious defeat ⇨～死犹生

【虽然】 suīrán 〈连〉 though; although: ～他只有五岁,但他经常帮妈妈做家务。Although he is only five, he often helps his mother with housework. ‖ ～他知道自己错了,但他还在争辩。He still argues though he knows he's wrong.

【虽说】 suīshuō 〈连〉〈口〉 though; although: 我的车～旧点,但却很好开。My car is old, but it runs well.

【虽死犹生】 suīsǐ-yóushēng 〈熟〉 even if one dies, his name will be immortal; even if one dies, he still lives in the hearts of the people

【虽则】 suīzé 〈连〉 though; although: 她～在笑,但实际上生气了。Though she was smiling, she was angry.

荽 suī ➝芫荽 yánsui

眭 suī 〈动〉〈书〉 gaze thoughtfully (at)

睢 suī ➝恣睢 zìsuī

suí

绥 suí 〈书〉 ❶ 〈动〉 placate; pacify; appease: ⇨～靖; ～抚 ❷ 〈形〉 peaceful; fine: 时～

【绥靖】 suíjìng 〈动〉 placate; pacify; appease: ～政策 policy of appeasement/pacification

〖～主义〗 suíjìngzhǔyì 〈名〉 doctrine of appeasement

隋 Suí 〈名〉 Sui Dynasty (581-618)

随 suí ❶ 〈动〉 follow; go with: 紧～其后 follow close upon (sb/sth) ⇨～从; ～后; 尾～ ❷ 〈介〉 [used in introducing the causal conditions of an action] with: ～风飘扬 fly with wind ⇨～机应变; ～声附和 ❸ 〈介〉 along with; in passing: ～手关门。Close the door after you. ❹ 〈动〉 comply with; adapt to: 不管你说什么,我都～你。I will comply with whatever you say. ⇨～顺; 客～主便; 入乡～俗 ❺ 〈动〉 let sb do as he likes: ～你说什么,我都要去。Whatever you say, I will go. ‖ 干不干～你。It's up to you to decide whether to do it or not. ⇨～便; ～意 ❻ 〈动〉〈口〉 look like; resemble; take after: 她长得～她爸。She takes after her father. / She resembles her father. ❼ 〈副〉 [used before two verbs or verbal phrases to indicate that the first action is immediately followed by the latter]: 雪～下～化。The snow melts as it falls.

【随笔】 suíbǐ 〈名〉 ❶ informal essay; sketch: 旅行～ travel sketch ❷ jottings; short notes

【随便】 suíbiàn ❶ 〈动〉 do as one pleases: 随你的便。Do as you like, please. / Have it your own way. ‖ 卖还是不卖,随你的便。Hold or sell, as you consider best. ❷ 〈形〉 casual; informal; random: ～打开一本书 open a book at random ‖ ～说几句 make a casual comment ‖ 不～发表意见 not offer opinions casually ‖ ～一些,这不是正式场合。Loose up, this isn't a formal occasion. ‖ 不要～回答,先想一想。Don't answer at random; think first. ‖ 请～吃吧! Help yourself! ‖ 说话不要随随便便。Be careful what you say. ‖ 他穿得很～。He was casually dressed. ‖ 他讲话很～。He doesn't give much thought to what he says. ‖ 这个问题不是～考虑一下就行了。The subject deserves more than passing consideration. ❸ 〈连〉 no matter (what, when, how, etc); anyhow: ～别人在背后说什么,他都不在乎。He doesn't care at all what others say behind his back. ‖ ～多远,我去定了。I don't care how far it is; I'll have to go. ‖ ～什么都行。Anything will do.

【随波逐流】 suíbō-zhúliú 〈熟〉 drift with the tide/current; follow the herd/crowd; drift along: 在这件事上,你绝对不能～。You can never follow others blindly in this matter.

【随常】 suícháng 〈形〉 ordinary; common; everyday: ～的饭菜 ordinary meal

【随处】 suíchù 〈副〉 anywhere; everywhere: ～可见 can be seen anywhere; be very common

【随从】 suícóng ❶ 〈动〉 accompany (one's superior); attend: ～部长访问日本 accompany the minister on a visit to Japan ❷ 〈名〉 retinue; suite; entourage: 带着十名～旅行 travel with a suite of 10 ‖ 有大批～陪同 be accompanied by a large retinue

【随大流】 suí dàliú = 随大溜 suí dàliù

【随大溜】 suí dàliù 〈动〉 conform to the general trend; follow the general trend; follow the herd/crowd; go/swim/drift with the tide; follow others blindly: 我爱干啥就干啥,从不～。I do what I like and never follow the crowd.

【随带】 suídài 〈动〉 ❶ go along with; accompany: 信外～磁带一盒。Accompanying the letter is a tape. ❷ take sth with oneself; take along: ～雨伞一把 carry an umbrella with oneself

【随地】 suídì 〈副〉 anywhere; everywhere: ～核查 inspect anywhere one wishes ‖ 请勿～吐痰。No spitting.

【随方就圆】 suífāng-jiùyuán 〈熟〉 go with the trend; be pliant; rise to the occasion

【随访】 suífǎng 〈动〉 ❶ visit as a member of an entourage: ～记者 accompanying journalist ❷ (of a doctor) pay a follow-up visit (to his patients after treatment): 对出院病人给予～治疗 provide follow-up care for a discharged hospital patient

【随份子】 suí fènzi 〈动〉 ❶ chip in to buy a gift ❷ present a gift of money for a wedding/funeral

【随风倒】 suífēngdǎo 〈动〉 bend with wind— be easily swayed by the more powerful/influential; be a weathercock

【随风转舵】 suífēng-zhuǎnduò = 顺风转舵 shùnfēng-zhuǎnduò

【随感】 suígǎn 〈名〉 random thoughts; jottings

【随行就市】 suíháng-jiùshì 〈熟〉 fix prices according to market demand and price fluctuations; sell at the market price

【随和】 suíhe 〈形〉 amiable; easy-going: 性情～ have an amiable/easy disposition

【随后】 suíhòu 〈副〉 soon/immediately afterwards: ～你必须做那件事。You must do that the next thing. ‖ 你先走,我们～就到。You go first, and we'll follow on. / You go ahead, and we'll be there shortly.

【随机】 suíjī 〈动〉 ❶ [统计] happen or choose at random: ～抽样 random sampling ❷ [数学] be stochastic: ～变量 stochastic variable

〖～存取〗 suíjī cúnqǔ 〈名〉 [计算机] random/direct access: ～存储器 random-access memory (RAM) ‖ ～文件 random access file

〖～分组法〗 suíjī fēnzǔfǎ 〈名〉 randomized block

〖～函数〗 suíjī hánshù 〈名〉 [数学] random function

〖～化〗 suíjīhuà 〈名〉 [计算机] randomization

〖～积分〗 suíjī jīfēn 〈名〉 [数学] stochastic integral

〖～实验〗 suíjī shíyàn 〈名〉 [统计] random experiment

〖～事件〗 suíjī shìjiàn 〈名〉 random event/occurrence

〖～文件〗 suíjī wénjiàn 〈名〉 random file

〖～现象〗 suíjī xiànxiàng 〈名〉 chance phenomenon

〖～选择〗 suíjī xuǎnzé 〈名〉 random select

【随机应变】 suíjī-yìngbiàn 〈熟〉 rise to the occasion; be ready-witted; agile footwork; act according to the changing situation: 他很机智完全可以～。He is resourceful enough to rise to the occasion.

【随即】 suíjí 〈副〉 immediately (after); presently: 一阵大风过后,～就是一场大雨。A gale was immediately followed by a heavy rain. ‖ 主席～又提出另外一个建议。The president immediately followed up with yet another proposal.

【随记】 suíjì 〈名〉 random notes [often used as title]: 参观～ random notes on the visit

【随叫随到】 suíjiào suídào 〈熟〉 be on call at any hour; be available at any time; be available on hand; be at beck and call

【随军】 suíjūn 〈动〉 be with an army; follow an army: ～家属 camp family

〖～记者〗 suíjūn jìzhě 〈名〉 correspondent with an army; war correspondent

【随口】 suíkǒu 〈副〉 (say or answer) bluntly; casually; without much thinking: ～作答 make a casual reply; blabber out a reply

【随群儿】 suíqúnr 〈动〉 go with the flow/stream; follow the herd/crowd: 他性格古怪,从不～。He is eccentric and never fol-

lows the crowd.

【随人俯仰】 suírén-fǔyǎng 〈熟〉 be twisted under sb's fingers; live under the thumb of others

【随身】 suíshēn 〈动〉 have/take/bring sth with oneself: ～带着行李 take one's luggage with oneself ‖ ～物品 personal belongings ‖ ～用品 personal necessities ‖ 他总是～带着身份证。He carries his identification card with him all the time.

〖～听〗 suíshēntīng 〈名〉 portable player; walkman: CD～ discman ‖ MD～ MD player ‖ MP3～ MP3 player

〖～行李〗 suíshēn xíngli 〈名〉 hand luggage

【随声附和】 suíshēng-fùhè 〈熟〉 chime in with others; echo what others say; follow in the cry: 他在会上只是～。He only echoed others at the meeting.

【随时】 suíshí 〈副〉 ❶ at any time; at all times: ～准备粉碎敌人的进攻 be ready at all times to smash the enemy's attacks ‖ ～准备为国捐躯 be always ready to lay down one's life for one's country ‖ 你～都可以离开。You are free to leave at any time. ‖ 汽车～都会来。The bus may come at any moment. ‖ 请你～到我家来吃饭。There is always a place for you at our table. ‖ 死亡～都可能降临到她头上。Death lay in wait for her at every turn. ❷ whenever necessary; as occasion demands: 该表扬的就应～给予表扬。Give credit where it is due.

〖～随地〗 suíshí-suídì 〈熟〉 anywhere and anytime; at all times and in all places; at any time and in any place: 这种事～都可能发生。Such a thing may take place at any time and in any place.

【随侍】 suíshì 〈书〉 ❶ 〈动〉 attend/wait upon one's elders and betters ❷ 〈名〉 personal attendant

【随手】 suíshǒu 〈副〉 conveniently; without any extra effort: 请～关门。Please close the door after/behind you.

【随顺】 suíshùn 〈动〉 obey; yield to; comply with: 他没多加思考就～朋友的建议。He complied with his friend's proposal without much thinking.

【随俗】 suísú 〈动〉 comply with convention; go native; follow the customs: ⇨入乡～

【随体】 suítǐ 〈名〉 [生物] satellite

〖～带〗 suítǐdài 〈名〉 [化学] satellite band

【随同】 suítóng 〈动〉 accompany; be in company with: ～朋友散步 accompany a friend on a walk ‖ ～总统访问 accompany the president on a visit

【随喜】 suíxǐ 〈动〉 ❶ [佛教] join in charitable/pious deeds ❷ be willing to join others in entertainment or in presenting a gift ❸ 〈旧〉 visit a temple

【随乡入乡】 suíxiāng-rùxiāng 〈俗〉 when in Rome do as the Romans do

【随想】 suíxiǎng 〈名〉 random thought

〖～曲〗 suíxiǎngqǔ 〈名〉 [音乐] capriccio; caprice

【随心】 suíxīn 〈动〉 ❶ follow one's own inclinations: ⇨～所欲 ❷ find sth satisfactory; be gratified/satisfied: ～如意 be perfectly satisfied ‖ 这套房子不随他的心。The house doesn't live up to his expectations. / The house is not to his liking.

〖～所欲〗 suíxīnsuǒyù 〈熟〉 follow one's own inclinations; do as one likes/pleases; have one's own way; be whimsical: 他们～,想来就来,想去就去。They come and go at their own sweet time.

【随行】 suíxíng ❶ 〈动〉 go with sb on a trip; accompany sb on a trip ❷ 〈名〉 entourage; suite; party

〖～人员〗 suíxíng rényuán 〈名〉 suite; entourage; retinue; party; train: 总理及其所有～ Premier and all his entourage

【随意】 suíyì 〈动〉 behave at will; choose at random; do as one pleases: ～停下来 stop at sb's own convenience ‖ ～走动 walk around at one's will ‖ 很～地朝椅子上一躺 flop into a chair with careless ease ‖ 让某人～使用某物 make sb free of sth; put sth at sb's disposal

〖～肌〗 suíyìjī 〈名〉 [生理] voluntary muscle

【随遇而安】 suíyù'ér'ān 〈熟〉 adapt/accommodate oneself to different circumstances; fit in anywhere; feel at home wherever one is

【随遇平衡】 suíyù pínghéng 〈名〉 [物理] indifferent equilibrium

【随员】 suíyuán 〈名〉 ❶ suite; entourage; retinue; party: 由助手和翻译组成的大批～ large retinue of aides and interpreters ‖ 总统由大批～陪同到达。The president arrived, heavily retinued. ❷ [外交] attaché

【随葬】 suízàng 〈动〉 be buried with the dead

〖～品〗 suízàngpǐn 〈名〉 funerary object; burial article

〖～物〗 suízàngwù = 随葬品 suízàngpǐn

【随着】 suízhe 〈动〉 happen along with/in the wake of/in pace with: ～时间的推移 as time goes on; with the lapse of time ‖ ～季节的更替而改变 change with the seasons ‖ ～温度的变化而变化 vary with the temperature ‖ 人的体力～年龄的增长而衰退。Man's strength wanes with age. ‖ ～秋天的到来,树叶变黄了。The leaves were turning brown with the approach of autumn.

遂 suí →半身不遂 bànshēn-bùsuí

⇨suì

suǐ

髓 suǐ 〈名〉 ❶ marrow: ⇨骨～ ❷ [解剖] marrow: ⇨脑～;石～ ❸ [植物] pith ❹ 〈喻〉 marrow; pith; quintessence: ⇨精～

【髓腔】 suǐqiāng 〈名〉 marrow cavity

【髓细胞】 suǐxìbāo 〈名〉 [医学] myelocyte

【髓质】 suǐzhì 〈名〉 medullary substance

suì

岁 suì ❶ 〈名〉 year: 今～ this year ‖ ～末 end of a year ‖ 明天～终。The year will expire tomorrow. ⇨～月;守～ ❷ 〈量〉 year (of age): 超过/不到 50～ be on the wrong/right side of 50 ‖ 40～的男子 man of 40 (years of age) ‖ 长某人一～ be one year sb's senior; be one year older than sb; be older by one year than sb ‖ 他似乎年轻了 10～。He seemed to have lost 10 years. ⇨虚～;周～ ❸ 〈名〉〈书〉 year (for crops): 丰～ fat/good/bumper year ‖ 歉～ lean year ❹ 〈名〉〈书〉 time: ～不我与。Time and tide wait for no man.

【岁差】 suìchā 〈名〉 [天文] precession of the equinoxes

【岁出】 suìchū 〈名〉 annual expenditure (of a country)

【岁初】 suìchū 〈名〉 beginning of a year

【岁除】 suìchú 〈名〉〈书〉 New Year's Eve; last day of the year

【岁寒三友】 suìhán-sānyǒu 〈熟〉 three companions/friends in winter—pine, bamboo and plum (which do not wither in winter)

【岁寒松柏】 suìhán-sōngbǎi = 岁寒知松柏 suìhán zhī sōngbǎi

【岁寒知松柏】 suìhán zhī sōngbǎi 〈熟〉 only when the year grows very cold do people see the qualities of pine and cypress-adversity reveals virtue

【岁口】 suìkǒu 〈名〉 age of draught animals

【岁阑】 suìlán 〈名〉〈书〉 end of the year

【岁杪】 suìmiǎo 〈名〉〈书〉 end of the year

【岁暮】 suìmù 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ close of the year ❷ 〈喻〉 advanced/venerable age; senility: ～之人 person of an advanced age

【岁入】 suìrù 〈名〉 annual income/revenue (of a country): 增加～ increase revenues

【岁收】 suìshōu = 岁入 suìrù

【岁首】 suìshǒu 〈名〉〈书〉 beginning of a year

【岁数】 suìshu 〈名〉〈口〉 age; year: 上了～ get on in years; be well along in years ‖ 您多大～? How old are you?

【岁星】 suìxīng 〈名〉〈旧〉 planet Jupiter

【岁修】 suìxiū 〈名〉 [建筑] annual repairs

【岁序】 suìxù 〈名〉〈书〉 sequence of years: ～更新 change of years

【岁夜】 suìyè 〈名〉〈书〉 New Year's Eve; last day of the year

【岁月】 suìyuè 〈名〉 years: 艰难～ hard/locust years ‖ 难忘的～ unforgettable years ‖ 贫穷的～ impoverished years ‖ ～流逝。The years flew/ran on.

〖～不待人〗 suìyuè bù dài rén 〈熟〉 time and tide wait for no man

〖～既往,不可复追〗 suìyuè jì wǎng, bùkě fù zhuī 〈熟〉 lost time is never found again

谇 suì 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ scold; berate ❷ counsel a sovereign against a royal decision

祟 suì 〈名〉 ❶ 〈迷信〉 disaster brought by spirits ❷ secre-

tive behaviour：⇨鬼～；作～

遂 suì ❶〈动〉complete；succeed：所谋不～ fail in one's attempt ⇨功成名～；未～ ❷〈动〉satisfy；gratify；fulfil：⇨～心如意；～愿；顺～ ❸〈副〉〈书〉then；thereupon
⇨suí

【遂心】suìxīn〈动〉have one's heart's desire；have one's wish/desire fulfilled；be after one's own heart：他诸事～。Everything goes his way.
〖～如意〗suìxīn-rúyì〈熟〉be perfectly satisfied
〖～所欲〗suìxīn-suǒyù〈熟〉do as one pleases/likes
【遂意】suìyì ＝ 遂心 suìxīn
【遂愿】suìyuàn〈动〉have one's heart's desire；have one's wish/desire fulfilled；be satisfied/gratified：她事事不～。Everything goes against her will.

碎 suì ❶〈动〉break/smash into pieces：〈喻〉为孩子把心都操～了 worry oneself too much about one's children ‖ 杯子掉到地板上～了。The cup dropped on the floor and smashed/broke into little pieces. ‖〈喻〉知道了事情真相后，她的心都～了。Her heart broke when she learned the truth of the matter. / The truth of the matter tore at her heart. ⇨打～；破～；摔～ ❷〈形〉broken；fragmentary：～玻璃 bits of broken glass ‖ ～肉 scraps of meat ‖ ～纸片 bits/shreds of paper ‖ 切～的白菜 shredded cabbage ❸〈形〉long-winded；garrulous：⇨闲言～语

【碎波】suìbō〈名〉［海洋］breaker
【碎布】suìbù〈名〉cloth waste；rag
【碎步儿】suìbùr〈名〉quick short step
【碎步子】suìbùzi ＝ 碎步儿 suìbùr
【碎花】suìhuā〈名〉dense flower pattern (on cloth)：～布 cloth with dense flower pattern
【碎块】suìkuài〈名〉fragment；bit：弄成～ reduce to fragments
【碎矿机】suìkuàngjī〈名〉ore crusher
【碎料】suìliào〈名〉scrap
【碎裂】suìliè〈动〉break into pieces；crackle
〖～岩〗suìlièyán〈名〉［地质］cataclasite
【碎煤机】suìméijī〈名〉coal breaker
【碎片】suìpiàn〈名〉fragment；bit；scrap；piece：砸/打成～ break/smash sth into pieces
〖～云〗suìpiànyún〈名〉［气象］pannus
【碎尸】suìshī ❶〈动〉dismember a body ❷〈名〉dismembered body
〖～案〗suìshī'àn〈名〉case of a dismembered body
〖～万段〗suìshī-wànduàn〈熟〉dismember sb into pieces；tear sb limb from limb
【碎石】suìshí ❶〈名〉crushed/broken stone ❷〈名〉［地质］spall ❸〈动〉［医学］pulverize kidney stones or gallstones ❹〈动〉crush stones
〖～混凝土〗suìshí hùnníngtǔ〈名〉crushed stone concrete
〖～机〗suìshíjī〈名〉stone crusher；knapper
〖～路〗suìshílù〈名〉gravel/macadam road；macadamized road
〖～器〗suìshíqì〈名〉［医学］lithotripter；lithotriptor
〖～术〗suìshíshù〈名〉［医学］lithotrity；lithotripsy
【碎胎术】suìtāishù〈名〉［医学］embryotomy
【碎屑】suìxiè〈名〉scrap；piece：面包～ scraps of bread
〖～岩〗suìxièyán〈名〉［地质］clastic rock
【碎音】suìyīn〈名〉［音乐］acciaccatura
【碎云】suìyún〈名〉［气象］fractus
【碎渣机】suìzhājī〈名〉ash crusher；cinder mill；slag breaker
【碎纸机】suìzhǐjī〈名〉shredder
【碎嘴子】suìzuǐzi〈名〉〈方〉❶ chatter；prate：别犯～！Stop your chatter! ❷ chatterbox；chatterer；chatty person；prater

隧 suì〈名〉tunnel；subway：⇨～道；～洞

【隧道】suìdào〈名〉tunnel：飞速穿过～ shoot a tunnel ‖ 打通～ open up a tunnel ‖ 挖掘～ bore/construct/drive/excavate a tunnel ‖ 在岩石中/悬崖上挖～ tunnel (through/into) the rock/cliff ‖ 凿山开～ tunnel a hill ‖ 地下/海底/铁路～ underground/undersea/railway tunnel ‖ 英吉利海底～ Channel Tunnel；Channel ‖ 火车通过～。The train went through a tunnel. ‖ 那条～塌陷了。The tunnel caved in. ‖ 他们挖通了穿山～。They hollowed out a tunnel through the mountain.
〖～病〗suìdàobìng〈名〉tunnel disease
〖～测量〗suìdào cèliáng〈名〉tunnel survey
〖～管〗suìdàoguǎn〈名〉［电子］tunneltron
〖～掘进机〗suìdào juéjìnjī〈名〉tunnel borer；tunneller
〖～效应〗suìdào xiàoyìng〈名〉［电子］tunnel effect
【隧洞】suìdòng ＝ 隧道 suìdào

燧 suì〈名〉❶ flint：⇨～石 ❷〈古〉beacon fire during the day：⇨烽～

【燧石】suìshí〈名〉flint；firestone；silex
〖～玻璃〗suìshí bōli〈名〉［材料］flint glass
〖～斧〗suìshífǔ〈名〉flint axe

穗[1] suì〈名〉❶ ear of grain；spike；tassel：玉米正在抽～。The corn is tasselling. ⇨麦～ ❷ tassel；fringe：灯笼～ tassel of a lantern

穗[2] Suì〈名〉another name for Guangzhou (广州)

【穗花油】suìhuāyóu〈名〉spike oil
【穗选】suìxuǎn〈名〉［农业］ear selection
【穗状花序】suìzhuàng huāxù〈名〉［植物］spike
【穗子】suìzi〈名〉❶ ear of grain；spike；tassel ❷ tassel；fringe

邃 suì〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of time/space) remote：⇨～古 ❷ (of theory/learning) profound；deep；penetrating：⇨精～

【邃古】suìgǔ〈名〉remote antiquity
【邃密】suìmì〈形〉❶ deep ❷ profound；penetrating：～的哲学理论 profound philosophical theory

sūn

孙 sūn〈名〉❶ grandchild；grandkid：⇨～女；子～ ❷ relative of one's grandchildren's generation：⇨外～；侄～ ❸ generations below that of one's grandchildren：⇨曾～；重～ ❹ second growth of plants：⇨～竹

【孙女】sūnnǚ〈名〉granddaughter
〖～婿〗sūnnǚxu〈名〉grandson-in-law
【孙媳妇】sūnxífu〈名〉granddaughter-in-law
【孙竹】sūnzhú〈名〉new shoots of bamboo from the old stump
【孙子】sūnzi〈名〉grandson：他已经抱～了。He has got a grandson already.

荪 sūn〈名〉〈书〉［植物］aromatic plant mentioned in ancient Chinese books

狲 sūn → 猢狲 húsūn

飧 sūn〈名〉〈书〉supper

sǔn

损 sǔn ❶〈动〉decrease；lose：⇨～兵折将；～失；亏～ ❷〈动〉harm；injure：⇨～公肥私；～人利己 ❸〈动〉〈口〉mock；satirize：～某人 hold sb up to mockery；make a mockery of sb ❹〈形〉sarcastic；caustic；bitter；scathing：说话太～ be sarcastic in speaking；make caustic remarks ‖ 他说话很～。His words carry a sting. ‖ 他这一招够～的。That was really a nasty stroke of his. ❺〈动〉spoil；damage；undermine：有～于双方的相互信任 undermine the trust between two parties ⇨～坏；残～；破～

【损兵折将】sǔnbīng-zhéjiàng〈熟〉suffer heavy/serious casualties；take a heavy toll
【损公肥私】sǔngōng-féisī〈熟〉injure the public interests to benefit one's private interests；feather one's nest at public expense；line one's pocket at the expense of the public
【损害】sǔnhài〈动〉harm；injure；spoil；damage；impair：～公共利益 work against the public interests ‖ ～国家声誉 wound/

harm/hurt the national honour ‖ ～健康 injure/damage/undermine one's health; be harmful to one's health ‖ ～某人的名声 harm/mar/spoil sb's reputation ‖ ～视力 impair one's vision; harm one's eyes ‖ ～双边关系 harm/damage/undermine the bilateral relations ‖ ～人民的利益 jeopardize/damage the interests of the people ‖ 遭受～ suffer injuries; receive damages ‖ 造成～ produce/cause damage ‖ 严重～ badly/seriously/severely injure ‖ 给国家经济的发展造成～ hurt the country's economic growth ‖ 两国的关系会受到～。The relationship between the two countries will suffer. ‖ 忧虑～了她的健康。Care preyed upon her health. ‖ 这种药剂量过大会～肝脏。Excessive dosage of this drug can result in injury to the liver.

〖～保险〗 sǔnhài bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 insurance of damage

〖～赔偿〗 sǔnhài péicháng 〈名〉 compensation for damage: ～金 damages ‖ ～诉讼 damage suit

【损耗】 sǔnhào ❶〈动〉cause loss; cause wear and tear: 降低摩擦～ reduce friction loss ‖ 能量～ energy loss ‖ 正常～ fair wear and tear ❷〈名〉[商业] wastage; spoilage

〖～费〗 sǔnhàofèi 〈名〉 cost of wear and tear

〖～概率〗 sǔnhào gàilǜ 〈名〉 loss probability

〖～率〗 sǔnhàolǜ 〈名〉[商业] proportion of goods damaged

【损坏】 sǔnhuài 〈动〉 harm; injure; damage; spoil; tarnish: ～形象 hurt/tarnish the image ‖ ～声誉 tarnish sb's reputation ‖ 船的龙骨严重～。The steamer sustained/suffered great damage to her keel. ‖ 汽车在事故中受到严重～。The accident did great damage to the car. / The car was severely damaged in the accident.

【损毁】 sǔnhuǐ 〈动〉 damage; destroy

【损人】 sǔnrén 〈动〉❶〈口〉 hurt sb with words; deride; ridicule: 他总爱～。He is given to using sarcasm. ❷ cause damage to others

〖～利己〗 sǔnrén-lìjǐ 〈熟〉 harm others to benefit oneself; benefit oneself at the expense of others

【损伤】 sǔnshāng ❶〈动〉 hurt; harm; injure; damage: ～眼睛 hurt/injure one's eyes ‖ 衣服用热水洗会受到～。Clothes damage if washed in hot water. ‖ 硬场地会～运动员的身体。Hard court does physical harm to the players. ❷〈名〉[医学] trauma: 脑部～ brain damage ‖ 致命的～ lethal injury ‖ 心脏及神经～ heart and nerve tissue damage ‖ ～性流产 traumatic abortion ❸〈名〉 loss: 敌人兵力～很大。The enemy forces suffered heavy losses.

【损失】 sǔnshī ❶〈动〉 lose; damage: ～大量外汇 suffer heavy losses in foreign exchange ‖ ～钱财 lose money and property ‖ ～一员大将 lose a general (in a battle/war) ‖ 经济～严重。The economic toll is heavy. ‖ 这场火灾～惨重。The fire has caused a heavy loss. ❷〈名〉 loss; damage: 避免经济～ avert economic losses ‖ 补偿～ compensate for a loss; remedy a loss ‖ 承担～ bear a loss ‖ 分担～ split a loss (with) ‖ 估计～ assess damage (at) ‖ 屡遭～ suffer loss after loss ‖ 弥补～ repair a loss/damage; make up (for) a loss ‖ 赔偿～ recompense/recoup/recover a loss; redress for damage ‖ 挽回～ recover the losses ‖ 遭受重大～ suffer/sustain heavy losses ‖ 造成毁灭性～ cause a ruinous loss ‖ 不可估量/不可挽回的～ immeasurable/irredeemable loss ‖ 火灾～ fire loss; damage by/from a fire ‖ 意外～ windfall loss; accidental damage ‖ 战争～ war/wartime damage ‖ ～数百万元。The loss is in millions. ‖ 估计～有多大? What is the estimated loss? ‖ 他的逝世是我们事业的一个重大～。His death is a great loss to our cause.

〖～额〗 sǔnshī'é 〈名〉 amount of loss

〖～赔偿金〗 sǔnshī péichángjīn 〈名〉 indemnification for loss

【损益】 sǔnyì ❶〈动〉 increase and decrease ❷〈名〉 profit and loss; gains and losses: ～相抵。The gains are balanced by the losses.

〖～比率〗 sǔnyì bǐlǜ 〈名〉[经济] profit and loss ratio

〖～表〗 sǔnyìbiǎo 〈名〉[经济] profit and loss statement; income statement

〖～账〗 sǔnyìzhàng 〈名〉[经济] profit and loss account

笋 sǔn ❶〈名〉 bamboo shoot: ⇨春～; 竹～ ❷〈形〉 young; tender; delicate: ⇨～鸡

【笋鞭】 sǔnbiān 〈名〉 subterranean stem of bamboo

【笋干儿】 sǔngānr 〈名〉 dried bamboo shoots

【笋瓜】 sǔnguā 〈名〉[植物] winter squash

【笋鸡】 sǔnjī 〈名〉 young/spring chicken; broiler

【笋尖】 sǔnjiān 〈名〉 (tender) tips of bamboo shoots

【笋子】 sǔnzi 〈名〉〈方〉 bamboo shoot

隼 sǔn 〈名〉[动物] falcon: 雏～ falcon-gentle

榫 sǔn 〈名〉 tenon

【榫刨】 sǔnbào 〈名〉 dovetailing plane

【榫规】 sǔnguī 〈名〉 mortise gauge

【榫接】 sǔnjiē 〈名〉 joggle; mortise joint

【榫锯】 sǔnjù 〈名〉 tenon saw

【榫舌】 sǔnshé 〈名〉 joint tongue

【榫头】 sǔntou 〈名〉 tenon; rabbet

【榫眼】 sǔnyǎn 〈名〉 mortise (hole)

【榫凿】 sǔnzáo 〈名〉 mortise/socket chisel

【榫子】 sǔnzi 〈名〉 tenon

簨 sǔn 〈名〉〈旧〉 rack on which bells or drums are suspended

suō

莎 suō

⇨shā

【莎草】 suōcǎo 〈名〉[植物] nutgrass flatsedge

【莎笼】 suōlóng 〈名〉[纺织] sarong

唆 suō 〈动〉 instigate; abet: ⇨～使; 教～

【唆弄】 suōnong 〈动〉 incite; foment; sow: ～是非 foment discord

【唆使】 suōshǐ 〈动〉 instigate; abet: ～犯罪 abet sb in crime ‖ ～谋杀 instigate a murder ‖ ～抢银行 abet sb in robbing a bank; goad sb into robbing a bank ‖ ～做坏事 instigate sb to evil deeds

娑 suō

【娑罗树】 suōluóshù 〈名〉[植物] sala; sal tree

【娑罗子】 suōluózǐ 〈名〉[植物] buckeye

桫 suō

【桫椤】 suōluó 〈名〉[植物] spinulose tree fern

梭 suō 〈名〉 shuttle: 无～织机 shuttleless loom ‖ 我的日子过得像飞～一样。My days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle. ⇨穿～; 日月如～

【梭镖】 suōbiāo 〈名〉 spear: 扔～ throw a spear

【梭梭】 suōsuō 〈名〉[植物] sacsaoul

【梭箱】 suōxiāng 〈名〉[纺织] shuttle box

【梭心】 suōxīn 〈名〉[纺织] cop latch

【梭巡】 suōxún 〈动〉〈书〉 move around to guard; patrol to and fro

【梭鱼】 suōyú 〈名〉 red-eye mullet

【梭子】 suōzi ❶〈名〉 (weaver's) shuttle ❷〈名〉 cartridge clip: 给～装上子弹 load the cartridge clip ❸〈量〉 clip: 一～子弹 a clip of bullets

【梭子蟹】 suōzixiè 〈名〉 swimming crab

【梭子鱼】 suōziyú 〈名〉 barracuda; pike

挲 suō → 摩挲 mósuō

⇨sā; shā

睃 suō 〈动〉〈方〉 look askance/obliquely at: ～了某人一眼 give sb an oblique look

蓑 suō

【蓑草】 suōcǎo 〈名〉〈方〉[植物] Chinese alpine rush

【蓑笠】 suōlì 〈名〉 large straw or palm-bark rain hat

【蓑衣】 suōyī 〈名〉 straw or palm-bark raincoat

〖～草〗 suōyīcǎo ＝ 蓑草 suōcǎo

嗦 suō → 哆嗦 duōsuo; 啰嗦 luōsuo

嗍 suō 〈动〉〈口〉 suck: ～奶头 suck/take the breast ‖ ～手指

头 suck one's fingers

羧 suō 〈名〉[化学] carboxyl

【羧化酶】 suōhuàméi 〈名〉[化学] carboxylase

【羧基】 suōjī 〈名〉[化学] carboxyl

【羧酶】 suōméi 〈名〉[化学] carboxylase

【羧酸】 suōsuān 〈名〉[化学] carboxylic acid

【羧肽酶】 suōtàiméi 〈名〉[化学] carboxypeptidase

缩 suō 〈动〉❶ contract; shrink: 那套西服~得走样了。The suit has shrunk out of shape. ⇨~小;收~ ❷ shrink; recoil; withdraw; draw back; retire: ~到一个角落里 withdraw/shrink into a corner ‖ 吓得~作一团 shrink into oneself with fear ‖ 把手~了回去 draw/pull back one's hand; withdraw one's hand ‖ 由于害怕而~在里面 stay inside for fear ⇨龟~;畏~不前 ❸ contract; economize; cut down/reduce (the expense): ⇨~编;节衣~食;紧~;压~
⇨sù

【缩氨酸】 suō'ānsuān 〈名〉[生化] peptide

【缩编】 suōbiān 〈动〉❶ reduce the size of the staff: ~武装部队 streamline the armed forces ‖ ~政府机构 streamline the government ❷ reduce the length (of a piece of writing, programmes, etc): ~稿子 condense a manuscript

【缩脖子】 suō bózi 〈动〉❶ draw back one's neck: 他一冷就~。He always draws back his neck whenever he feels cold. ❷ shrink/draw back: 在困难面前~ recoil before difficulties

【缩尺】 suōchǐ 〈名〉contraction/shrinkage/shrink scale

〖~模型〗 suōchǐ móxíng 〈名〉scale model

〖~图〗 suōchǐtú 〈名〉scale drawing

〖~效应〗 suōchǐ xiàoyìng 〈名〉scale effect

【缩短】 suōduǎn 〈动〉cut down; shorten; curtail; contract: ~工作时间 cut down/reduce/curtail the working hours ‖ ~假期 curtail a holiday ‖ ~距离 reduce the distance; narrow the gap ‖ ~战线 contract the front; shorten the battle line ‖ 把报告~一半 cut a report down by half ‖ 把发言~到二十分钟 curtail a speech to 20 minutes ‖ 她把裙子~了一英寸。She shortened the skirt by an inch.

【缩放仪】 suōfàngyí 〈名〉pantograph

【缩合】 suōhé 〈名〉[化学] condensation

〖~反应〗 suōhé fǎnyìng 〈名〉condensation reaction

〖~剂〗 suōhéjì 〈名〉condensating agent

〖~物〗 suōhéwù 〈名〉polycondensate; condensation compound

【缩减】 suōjiǎn 〈动〉cut back; reduce; decrease: ~产量 cut back production ‖ ~费用 keep down the cost; reduce/cut the cost ‖ ~借贷 curtail public lending ‖ ~开支 cut/hold/keep down the expenses ‖ ~劳动力 shrink workforce ‖ ~招生人数 reduce the enrolment of students

【缩聚】 suōjù 〈名〉[化学] condensation polymerization

〖~物〗 suōjùwù 〈名〉condensation polymer

【缩裂】 suōliè 〈名〉shrinkage crack

【缩略词】 suōlüècí 〈名〉abbreviation; abbreviated word

【缩略语】 suōlüèyǔ 〈名〉abbreviation; abbreviated expression: ~词典 abbreviation dictionary

【缩绒】 suōróng 〈名〉[纺织] fulling

〖~机〗 jiūróngjī 〈名〉fulling machine

【缩手】 suōshǒu 〈动〉❶ draw back one's hand ❷ shrink from doing sth

〖~缩脚〗 suōshǒu-suōjiǎo 〈熟〉❶ shrink from cold; be pinched with cold: 冻得~ be huddled up with cold ❷ be timidly/overly cautious; be overcautious: 干事总是~ be overcautious in doing things

【缩水】 suōshuǐ 〈动〉(of cloth) shrink: 由于~,这件衬衣小得不能穿了。As a result of shrinkage, the shirt is now too small to wear. ‖ 这种布洗后会~。This cloth shrinks in the wash.

〖~剂〗 suōshuǐjì 〈名〉shrinker

〖~率〗 suōshuǐlǜ 〈名〉shrinkage

【缩瞳】 suōtóng 〈名〉[医学] miosis; myosis

〖~药〗 suōtóngyào 〈名〉miotic; myotic

【缩头缩脑】 suōtóu-suōnǎo 〈熟〉❶ be faint-hearted; recoil in fear: 在困难面前~ recoil from difficulties; shrink from doing sth difficult ❷ shrink from responsibility

【缩图】 suōtú 〈名〉contracted drawing; minimized chart

【缩微】 suōwēi 〈动〉micrify; miniaturize

〖~本〗 suōwēiběn 〈名〉microcopy: ~的制作 production of microcopies

〖~档案〗 suōwēi dàng'àn 〈名〉microfile

〖~复印〗 suōwēi fùyìn 〈名〉microcopy

〖~复制品〗 suōwēi fùzhìpǐn 〈名〉microform; microimage

〖~技术〗 suōwēi jìshù 〈名〉micrographics; micrography

〖~胶卷〗 suōwēi jiāojuǎn 〈名〉microfilm: ~阅读器 microfilm reader ‖ 拍摄在~上的文件 microfilmed document

〖~文本〗 suōwēi wénběn 〈名〉microtext

〖~文献〗 suōwēi wénxiàn 〈名〉microdocument

〖~印刷品〗 suōwēi yìnshuāpǐn 〈名〉microform; microprint

〖~照片〗 suōwēi zhàopiàn 〈名〉microphotograph

〖~资料〗 suōwēi zīliào 〈名〉information in microform

【缩位拨号】 suōwèi bōhào 〈名〉abbreviated dialling

【缩小】 suōxiǎo 〈动〉reduce; narrow/cut down; shrink: ~包围圈 tighten up the ring of encirclement ‖ ~队伍规模 cut down a team to size ‖ ~范围 narrow the range; reduce the scope ‖ ~贫富差距 narrow down/reduce the gap between the rich and the poor ‖ 拖延会~选择范围。A delay will narrow the options.

〖~比〗 suōxiǎobǐ 〈名〉[工业] drawdown ratio

〖~率〗 suōxiǎolǜ 〈名〉minification

【缩写】 suōxiě ❶〈动〉abbreviate; abridge; condense: ~小说 condense a novel ‖ 由原著~而成 be abridged from the original work ❷〈名〉abbreviation; condensation: OPEC 是石油输出国组织的~。OPEC is abbreviated from Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

〖~本〗 suōxiěběn 〈名〉abridged edition/version; abridgement: 一部小说的~ condensed version of a novel

〖~词〗 suōxiěcí 〈名〉abbreviation

【缩叶病】 suōyèbìng 〈名〉[植物] leaf curl

【缩衣节食】 suōyī-jiéshí = 节衣缩食 jiéyī-suōshí

【缩印】 suōyìn 〈动〉reprint/photocopy in reduced size

〖~本〗 suōyìnběn 〈名〉edition in reduced size

〖~机〗 suōyìnjī 〈名〉reduction printer

【缩影】 suōyǐng 〈名〉epitome; microcosm; miniature: 一天是一生的~。A day miniatures a life. / A day is a life in miniature. ‖ 这男孩子是他父亲的~。The boy is a miniature of his father. ‖ 作品主人公的遭遇是当时农民生活的~。The experiences of the protagonist reveal the lives of the farmers at that time.

〖~件〗 suōyǐngjiàn 〈名〉photographic reproduction in reduced size

〖~片〗 suōyǐngpiàn 〈名〉spot film

〖~仪〗 suōyǐngyí 〈名〉reducing apparatus

【缩语】 suōyǔ 〈名〉abbreviation; abbreviated expression

【缩约词】 suōyuēcí 〈名〉[语言] contraction: 缩约名词 contract noun

suǒ

所 suǒ ❶〈名〉place; location: ⇨处~;哨~ ❷〈助〉[used before a verb to form a noun phrase]: 非人力~能及 beyond the sweep of human power ‖ 他~读的书 books he read ‖ 我们~面临的困难 difficulties we are facing ‖ 他~说的与事实不符。His story did not tie in with facts. ‖ 他们~关心的是结果,而不是过程。What they care about is the result rather than the process. ‖ 我~需要的只不过是有个地方住而已。All I need is a roof over my head. ❸〈助〉[used in the construction 为…所… to indicate passive voice]: 不为困难~吓倒 not retreat/recoil from difficulties; face out one's difficulties ‖ 为表面现象~迷惑 be misled by the outward phenomenon ‖ 为人~笑 be laughed at ‖ 为实践~证明 be proved by practice ❹〈量〉a) [used for buildings]: 一~楼房 a building b) [used for school, college, hospital, etc]: 三~大学 three universities ‖ 一~医院 a hospital ❺〈名〉office; institution; bureau: ⇨派出~;税务~;研究~

【所部】 suǒbù 〈名〉troops under one's command

【所长】 suǒcháng 〈名〉forte; strong points: 各有~ each has his strong points ‖ 烹饪是她~。Cooking is her forte.
⇨suǒzhǎng

【所得】 suǒdé 〈名〉earnings; gains; income: 非法~ illicit gains/earnings; ill-gotten gains ‖ 劳动~ earned income

〖～税〗 suǒdéshuì 〈名〉 income tax：交纳/收取～ pay/collect income tax ‖ 个人～ individual/personal income tax；tax from individuals

【所见即所得】 suǒjiàn jí suǒdé 〈名〉〈计算机〉 WYSIWYG（what you see is what you get）

【所见所闻】 suǒjiàn-suǒwén 〈名〉 what one sees and hears

【所罗门群岛】 Suǒluómén Qúndǎo 〈名〉 Solomon Islands

【所属】 suǒshǔ 〈名〉 ❶ the subordinated；those under one's control/command：总公司～各连锁点 each chain store affiliated with the general company ‖ 沈阳军区～某部 PLA unit under the command of Shenyang Military Region ❷ what one belongs to or is affiliated with：在～医院登记 register oneself with his own hospital

【所谓】 suǒwèi 〈形〉 ❶ what is called；what is known as：～语言学是指对语言的科学研究。By linguistics we mean the scientific study of language. ❷ so-called：～的自由主义者 so-called liberal ‖ 被～的朋友所欺骗 be deceived by one's so-called friend ‖ 他们邀请的～的专家其实只是个学生。The so-called expert they invited turned out to be a student.

【所向披靡】 suǒxiàng-pīmǐ 〈熟〉 carry/sweep all before one；be invincible：在足球联赛中～ sweep a football series

【所向无敌】 suǒxiàng-wúdí 〈熟〉（of an army，etc） be all-conquering；be irresistible/invincible；break down all resistance

【所向无前】 suǒxiàng-wúqián ＝ 所向无敌 suǒxiàng-wúdí

【所学非所用】 suǒ xué fēi suǒ yòng 〈熟〉 be employed in a job *not in one's line*

【所以】 suǒyǐ ❶〈连〉 a)［used to introduce a clause of result，preceded by a clause of reason/cause，often in the structure 因为…所以…］so；therefore；as a result：他是一个恐怖分子，～，遭到所有人的谴责。He is a terrorist；therefore，he is condemned by all. ‖ 因为找不到你，～我走了。I couldn't find you so I left. b)［used between the subject and the predicate of a clause of result，followed by a clause of reason/cause introduced by 是因为/由于］the reason why：我今天上班～迟到，是因为我的表今早停了。The reason why I was late for work today was that my watch stopped this morning. c)［used in the pattern 是…所以…的原因，preceded by a clause of reason/cause］that's why：他在美国呆了四年，这就是他～英语讲得如此流利的原因。He stayed in America for four years. That's why he spoke English so fluently. d)〈口〉［used together with such words as 呀 and 嘛，indicating the reason/cause］that's just the reason；that's just the point：～呀，要不我就不请你啦。That's just the point. Otherwise I would have not invited you. ❷〈名〉 real/true situation；real/true reason：⇨不知～；忘乎～

〖～然〗 suǒyǐrán 〈名〉 reason；the whys and the wherefores：看不出个～ not be able to see the whys and wherefores (of) ‖ 知其然不知其～ know the how but not the why；know what it is but not know why it is so ‖ 他滔滔不绝地讲了几个小时，但对主题也没说出个～来。He burbled on for hours but made you none the wiser about the topic.

【所有】 suǒyǒu ❶〈动〉 possess；own：那所房子现归一位老太太～。That house is now in the possession of an old lady. ‖ 这块土地依法归国家～。The land belongs legally to the state. ❷〈名〉 possessions；belongings：⇨倾其～；一无～ ❸〈形〉 all：～的朋友/时间/精力 all one's friends/time/energy ‖ 回答～的问题 answer all the questions ‖ 为祖国贡献自己～的力量 devote one's all to the country ‖ 他个子比其他～人都高。*He dominates everyone else by* his height.

〖～格〗 suǒyǒugé 〈名〉［语法］ possessive case：～代词/形容词 possessive pronoun/adjective

〖～权〗 suǒyǒuquán 〈名〉 possession；ownership；title：放弃～ give up/relinquish possession ‖ 获得/维持～ gain/preserve possession ‖ 重新获得～ recover possession ‖ 土地～ possessory title to land；land ownership ‖ 他们对这片土地没有～。They have no title to the land.

〖～人〗 suǒyǒurén 〈名〉 owner：房屋的～ owner of the house

〖～制〗 suǒyǒuzhì 〈名〉 ownership：家庭～ home ownership ‖ 个体～ individual ownership ‖ 集体～ collective ownership ‖ 全民～ ownership by the whole people ‖ 私人～ private ownership

【所在】 suǒzài 〈名〉 ❶ place；location：寻找舒适的～居住 look for a comfortable place to live in ❷ place where sth exists：病因～ cause of the disease ‖ 这就是要害～。Here lies the point.

〖～地〗 suǒzàidì 〈名〉 site；location；seat：博物馆/学校的～ site of a museum/school

【所长】 suǒzhǎng 〈名〉 director；leader；head：研究所～ director of a research institute ‖ 派出所～ head of a police station ⇨suǒcháng

【所致】 suǒzhì 〈动〉 be caused by；be the result of：由疏忽～ caused by negligence ‖ 企业的不景气是管理不善～。Depression of the enterprise is the result of bad/poor management.

【所作所为】 suǒzuò-suǒwéi 〈熟〉 one's behaviour/conduct：他的～有损军人的形象。His conduct has injured the reputation of a soldier.

索[1]

suǒ 〈名〉（thick） rope：草/麻～ straw/hemp rope ⇨绞～；绳～；铁～

索[2]

suǒ 〈动〉 ❶ look for；search；seek (after)：⇨上下求～；搜～ ❷ investigate；probe；explore；seek (for)；find out：⇨摸～；思～ ❸ ask (for)；demand：⇨～賄；勒～

索[3]

suǒ 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ alone；lonely；solitary；lonesome：⇨离群～居 ❷ dull；insipid；uninteresting：⇨～然寡味；兴味～然

【索偿】 suǒcháng 〈动〉 claim reimbursement；demand compensation：向保险公司～ claim damages from an insurance company

【索道】 suǒdào 〈名〉 cableway；ropeway：在河上架～ construct/build/stretch a cableway across a river

【索尔兹伯里】 Suǒ'ěrzībólǐ 〈名〉 Salisbury［capital of Zimbabwe］

【索非亚】 Suǒfēiyà 〈名〉 Sofia［capital of Bulgaria］

【索贿】 suǒhuì 〈动〉 solicit/demand a bribe：～受贿 100 万元 ask for and take one million *yuan* in bribes

【索价】 suǒjià 〈动〉 charge (a price)；ask a price：～低/高 charge low/high ‖ ～过高 overcharge；demand an unreasonable price ‖ 每吨煤～80 元 charge coal at 80 *yuan* a ton

【索解】 suǒjiě 〈动〉 seek an answer/explanation：～答案 seek the answer (to)

【索居】 suǒjū 〈动〉 live alone

【索马里】 Suǒmǎlǐ 〈名〉 Somalia

〖～共和国〗 Suǒmǎlǐ Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Somali Republic

〖～人〗 Suǒmǎlǐrén 〈名〉 Somali

〖～语〗 Suǒmǎlǐyǔ 〈名〉 Somali；Somali language

【索寞】 suǒmò 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ depressed；dejected；dispirited：精神～ depressed in mind/spirit ❷ desolate：洪水过后，这个国家一片～的景象。The flood left a desolate landscape in the country.

【索赔】 suǒpéi 〈动〉 claim compensation against；lodge a claim (for compensation) against；make a claim (for compensation)：～精神损失费 demand compensation for emotional loss ‖ ～十万元 demand compensation of 100,000 *yuan*；claim compensation on 100,000 *yuan* ‖ 驳回～ dismiss a claim ‖ 受理～ entertain a claim ‖ 提出巨额～ claim/extort a huge indemnity ‖ 保险/贸易/运输～ insurance/trade/transportation claim ‖ 损害～ claim for damage ‖ 向保险公司～ claim on an insurance company

〖～权〗 suǒpéiquán 〈名〉 right of claim

〖～时限〗 suǒpéi shíxiàn 〈名〉 time limit for filing claims

〖～手续〗 suǒpéi shǒuxù 〈名〉 claim procedure

〖～要求〗 suǒpéi yāoqiú 〈名〉 claim：满足～ meet a claim ‖ 私下解决～ settle a claim out of court ‖ 合法的～ lawful claim

〖～证件〗 suǒpéi zhèngjiàn 〈名〉 claims document；document for *claims*

【索桥】 suǒqiáo 〈名〉 chain/cable bridge

【索求】 suǒqiú 〈动〉 demand；claim

【索取】 suǒqǔ 〈动〉 ask for；demand；claim；extort：～赔偿 lodge/make a claim for compensation ‖ ～钱财 extract money (from sb) ‖ ～高额报酬 extort high payment ‖ ～1,000 元赔偿费 claim 1,000 *yuan* as compensation ‖ 你可以向厂家写信～说明书。You could write to the company for a manual.

【索然】 suǒrán 〈形〉 dull；dry；insipid：～无味的谈话 insipid conversation

〖～寡味〗 suǒrán-guǎwèi 〈熟〉 insipid；dry；meaningless：～的笑话 pointless joke

【索索】 suǒsuǒ ❶〈拟〉 rustle：把报纸弄得～响 rustle the newspaper ‖ 微风中树枝发出的～声 rustle of branches in the breeze ❷〈形〉〈喻〉 trembling：孩子们看见警察吓得～发抖。The children trembled with fear when they saw the policeman.

【索性】 suǒxìng 〈副〉 simply；might (just) as well：既然你赢不

了，～退出比赛算了。Since you can't win the game, you might (just) as well quit. ‖ 既然已经做了，～就把它做完。Since we've already started it, we'd better finish it.

【索要】 suǒyào 〈动〉 ask for; demand; claim: ～金钱 ask for/demand money ‖ ～收据 ask for/demand a receipt ‖ 这种日历可以免费～。The calendar is free.

【索引】 suǒyǐn 〈名〉 index: 编～ compile/make an index ‖ 标题～ subject index ‖ 语词～ concordance ‖ 卡片/书名/作者～ card/title/author index ‖ 书的～ index to a book ‖ 那本书的～编得很好。That book is well indexed. ‖ 所有的人名都将编入～。All the personal names will be indexed.

〖～表〗 suǒyǐnbiǎo 〈名〉 indexical list

【索子】 suǒzi 〈名〉〈方〉 rope; chain

唢 suǒ

【唢呐】 suǒna 〈名〉 *suona* horn [a Chinese brass trumpet-like wind instrument]

琐 suǒ

〈形〉 ❶ trivial; petty; trifling; fiddling: ⇨～事; 繁～ ❷ petty and low; humble: ⇨猥～

【琐事】 suǒshì 〈名〉 trifling/trivial matter; trivia; triviality: ～萦身 be preoccupied with trivialities ‖ 鸡毛蒜皮的～ trifling nothings ‖ 为～生气 get angry over trivial matters ‖ 不要用这些～来烦我。Don't bother me with little things like that.

【琐碎】 suǒsuì 〈形〉 trivial; petty; trifling: ～的细节 fiddling/inconsequential little details

〖～事〗 suǒsuìshì 〈名〉 trifling/trivial matter; trifle; trivia; triviality

【琐琐树】 suǒsuǒshù 〈名〉[植物] saxaul

【琐闻】 suǒwén 〈名〉 bits of news; scraps of information

【琐细】 suǒxì ＝ 琐碎 suǒsuì

【琐屑】 suǒxiè 〈形〉〈书〉 trivial; trifling; petty: ～事务 trivialities

【琐议】 suǒyì 〈名〉[often used in the title] trivial comments

【琐杂】 suǒzá 〈形〉 trifling; trivial

锁 suǒ

❶ 〈名〉 lock: 扭～ wrench off a lock ‖ 撬～ pick a lock ‖ 砸开一把～ break open a lock ‖ 防盗报警～ burglar-alarm lock ‖ 横杆～ bar lock ‖ 链条～ ring lock ‖ 环形～ chain lock ‖ 弹簧～ spring lock; Yale lock ‖ 制～厂/工人 lockmaker ‖ 这把钥匙能开这把～吗? Does the key fit the lock? ‖ 这把～锁不上。The lock won't catch. ❷ 〈动〉 lock (up); fasten: ～门 lock (up) a door ‖ 把房子～好 lock up a house ‖ 把珠宝～在柜子里 lock the jewels (up) in a cupboard ‖ 从里面～上 be locked from/on the inside ‖ 这门不好～。The door doesn't lock easily. ‖ 这门～不上。The door won't lock. ❸ 〈名〉 anything shaped like an old-fashioned padlock: ⇨长命～; 石～ ❹ 〈名〉 chain: ⇨～链; 拉～ ❺ 〈动〉 lockstitch: ～扣眼 buttonhole ⇨～边

【锁边儿】 suǒbiānr 〈动〉 lockstitch

〖～机〗 suǒbiānrjī 〈名〉 lockstitching machine

【锁匙】 suǒchí 〈方〉 ＝ 钥匙 yàoshi

【锁定】 suǒdìng ❶ 〈名〉[电子] locking; lock-in ❷ 〈动〉 lock up; log/hold on (to): ～利率 have the interest rates locked up ‖ ～体育频道 log on to the sports channel ❸ 〈动〉 keep to: 只要有 NBA 比赛，他就会～电视体育频道。Whenever there is an NBA match, he keeps to the TV sports channel. ❹ 〈动〉 finally decide: 终场前主队前锋打进一球，把比分～在 1 比 0 上。A goal by the host team's forward at the buzz sealed the match score at 1 : 0.

〖～放大器〗 suǒdìng fàngdàqì 〈名〉[电子] lock-in amplifier

〖～线〗 suǒdìngxiàn 〈名〉[通信] locked-in line

〖～信号〗 suǒdìng xìnhào 〈名〉 locking signal

【锁骨】 suǒgǔ 〈名〉[解剖] collarbone; clavicle

【锁国】 suǒguó 〈动〉 close the country to the outside world: ～政策 closed-door policy ⇨ 闭关～

【锁环】 suǒhuán 〈名〉 check/clamping ring; lock loop

【锁簧】 suǒhuáng 〈名〉[机械] locking spring

【锁键】 suǒjiàn 〈名〉 holding-down latch

【锁匠】 suǒjiang 〈名〉 locksmith

【锁具】 suǒjù 〈名〉 lockset

【锁孔】 suǒkǒng 〈名〉 keyhole; lockhole: 从～偷听 listen at the keyhole ‖ 从～偷看 spy through the keyhole

【锁链】 suǒliàn 〈名〉 shackles; fetters; chains: 戴上～ be tied in chains ‖ 〈喻〉 砸碎封建制度的～ break the chains of feudalism

【锁舌】 suǒshé 〈名〉 bolt

【锁相】 suǒxiàng 〈名〉[电子] phase lock

【锁销】 suǒxiāo 〈名〉 lockpin; locking pin; cotterel

【锁眼】 suǒyǎn ＝ 锁孔 suǒkǒng

【锁阳】 suǒyáng 〈名〉[中医] Chinese cynomorium

【锁钥】 suǒyuè 〈名〉 ❶ key; crux; hinge: 有规律的饮食和睡眠是身体健康的～。Regular diet and sleep are keys to good health. ❷ strategic (military) place/point/thoroughfare

瑣 suǒ

〈书〉 ＝ 琐 suǒ

鏁 suǒ

〈书〉 ＝ 锁 suǒ

T

tā

他 tā 〈代〉❶〈书〉a) other; another; some other: ～乡之客 guest from another place ‖ 别无～求/图 have no other request/intention ‖ 另有～指 refer to sth/sb else ‖ 留作～用 reserve for other uses ‖ 此人已去～处。He has gone elsewhere. ‖ 我除了接受，别无～法。I had no alternative but to accept. ⇨～人；～日；～乡 b) other things; another thing: ⇨其～ ❷ a) he; him; his: ～父母 *his parents* ‖ ～家 *his family/home*; he and his family ‖ ～俩 the two of them ‖ ～自己 himself ‖ ～是我兄弟。He is my brother. ‖ 别理～。Take no notice of him. / Ignore him. ‖ 非～莫属。No one else is fit for that but him. ‖ 给～一本书。Give him a book. ‖ 这笔是～的，不是我的。The pen is his, not mine. b) [used for sb whose sender is either unknown or unimportant]: 从发式上很难看出～是男是女。You can't tell if that person is a man or woman from the hair style. ‖ 每个人都有～的长处和短处。Everyone has his own merits and demerits. ‖ 你若有疑问，可以问问医生，～会向你作进一步的说明。If in doubt, ask your doctor, who'll give you further information. ‖ 一个人要是不努力，～就将一事无成。Nobody can achieve anything of real significance if he does not exert himself. c) [used in apposition to the subject or a sentence for emphasis]: 我哥哥～今天一大早就走了。My brother left early this morning. ‖ 小马～可是个实在人。Xiao Ma is an honest and trustworthy man. ❸ [used in the pattern "你也…，他也…" to express the idea of everybody]: 你也喊，～也叫，教室里一片混乱。With everyone crying and yelling, the classroom was in a state of chaos. ❹ [used after a verb as a meaningless mock object]: 查～个一清二楚 investigate thoroughly; make a thorough investigation (of sth) ‖ 好好吃～一顿 have a good meal; eat to one's heart's content ‖ 既然我们俩都觉得这场网球打得痛快，明天就再打～一场。Since we both enjoyed this tennis game, let's have another one tomorrow. ‖ 他一高兴，就想喝～几杯。Whenever he felt happy, he'd treat himself to a few drinks. ‖ 再试～一次。Let's have another go/try.

【他动】 tādòng 〈动〉be propelled by an external force

〖～轴〗 tādòngzhóu 〈名〉driven shaft

【他动词】 tādòngcí ＝ 及物动词 jíwù dòngcí

【他方】 tāfāng 〈名〉another place; elsewhere: ～谋生 make a living in an alien country/in a strange land ‖ 远走～ leave for a faraway place

【他故】 tāgù 〈名〉other reasons; another reason: 别无～ have no other reasons ‖ 另有～ have other reasons

【他加禄人】 Tājiālùrén 〈名〉Tagalog

【他加禄语】 Tājiālùyǔ 〈名〉Tagalog language

【他律】 tālǜ 〈名〉heteronomy

【他们】 tāmen 〈代〉❶ [referring to male people] they; them: ～家离学校不远。Their home is not far from the school. ‖ ～是双胞胎兄弟。They are twin brothers. ‖ 这车是～的。The car is theirs. ❷ [referring to people in general] they; them: ～都说一种新电脑马上就要上市。They all say a new type of computer is coming on the market soon. ❸ [used before or after a noun or nouns for emphasis]: ～俩/仨 the two/three of them ‖ ～西方人认为问人家年龄很不礼貌。Westerners consider it implite to ask people about their age. ‖ 老张、老李～都同意。Both Lao Zhang and Lao Li agreed. ‖ 主任和副主任～都不在家。Neither the director nor the deputy director is at home. ❹ [used after the subject that refers to a person to express the idea "he and his company"]: 老王～不愿意去。Lao Wang and his friends/fellow workers would rather not go. ‖ 校长～已经在主席台就座了。The *President and others have taken their seats on the platform.*

【他年】 tānián 〈名〉❶ some year/day in the future: ～我一定会回来的。I'm sure to return some day. ❷〈书〉the past

【他权人】 tāquánrén 〈名〉[法律] alieni juris

【他人】 tārén 〈代〉another person; other people; others: 关心～ be concerned about others ‖ 别管～怎么说，只要你认为自己是对的就干下去。Never mind what others say. Go on with it so long as you think you are right. ‖ 各人自扫门前雪，莫管～瓦上霜。*Everybody sweeps the snow from his own doorsteps and does not* bother about the frost on his neighbour's roof. — Each is concerned only about himself. ‖ 他事必躬亲，从不假手～。He attends to everything personally and never makes anybody else do it. ‖ 尊重～就等于尊重自己。To respect others is to respect oneself.

〖～暗示〗 tārén ànshì 〈名〉[心理] heterosuggestion

【他日】 tārì 〈名〉〈书〉❶ some other time/day; some day: ～你会成功的。You'll succeed some day. ‖ ～再谈吧。Let's talk about it some other time. ❷ some time in the past: 我们国力之强盛远非～可比。Our country is much more powerful now than ever before.

【他杀】 tāshā 〈名〉[法律] homicide: 这是一起～事件。It's a case of homicide. ‖ 自卫性～不属犯罪。Homicide is not criminal when committed in self-defence.

〖～伤〗 tāshāshāng 〈名〉homicidal wound

〖～死〗 tāshāsǐ 〈名〉homicide death

【他山攻错】 tāshān-gōngcuò 〈熟〉there are other hills whose stones are good for working jade—advice from others may help *one overcome his shortcomings*

【他山之石，可以攻玉】 tā shān zhī shí, kěyǐ gōng yù ＝ 他山攻错 tāshān-gōngcuò

【他伤】 tāshāng 〈名〉trauma/injury caused by other people

【他生】 tāshēng 〈名〉next life/world; afterlife; the hereafter; the world to come: ～报答某人的恩情 requite/repay sb's kindness or benefaction in the next world ‖ 让我们～再结良缘。May we be man and wife once again in the next life.

【他物权】 tāwùquán 〈名〉[法律] iura in realie; right over the property of another

【他乡】 tāxiāng 〈名〉alien/foreign/strange land; place other than one's own hometown: 作客～ sojourn in a strange land ⇨流落～

〖～遇故知〗 tāxiāng yù gùzhī 〈熟〉come upon/run into an old friend in a distant/foreign land

【他意】 tāyì 〈名〉other intentions: 别无～ have no other intentions ‖ 另有～ have other intentions

【他志】 tāzhì 〈名〉〈书〉other ambition (as a sign of disloyalty or infidelity): 顿萌～ have other disloyal ideas all of a sudden

它 tā 〈代〉❶ [referring to a thing or an animal] it: 当心别把～弄丢了。Mind you don't lose it. ‖ 狗咬了～自己。The dog bit itself. ❷ [used as a meaningless mock object]: 喝～几盅 have a few drinks ‖ 好好睡～一觉 have a good sleep ‖ 时间还早，让我们玩～一会儿。It's early yet, and let's have some fun for a while.

【它们】 tāmen 〈代〉[plural of 它] they; them: 农场有五百多头猪，～都是同一品种。There are over 500 pigs on the farm and they are of the same breed.

她 tā 〈代〉❶ she; her: ～儿子/丈夫 her son/husband ‖ ～是学校校长。She is the principal/*headmistress of the school.* ‖ 他教～学英语。He teaches her English. ❷ [referring to motherland, national flag, etc to show respect and love]: 孩子们受到教育，要热爱祖国，长大后全心全意地为～服务，使～更加富强。Their children are taught to love their motherland and, when they grow up, *to work whole-heartedly to make her still stronger and*

even more prosperous.

【她们】 tāmen 〈代〉[referring to female humans] they; them: 他有两个姐姐，~都是医生。He's got two sisters. They are both doctors.

趿 tā

【趿拉】 tāla 〈动〉wear shoes as slippers with the backs trodden down: 他~着拖鞋走过来。Here he comes in slippers. ‖ 我伤了左脚拇指，只得~着鞋挪动。I got my left toe injured and had to shuffle around with the back of the shoe trodden down.

【趿拉板儿】 tālabǎnr 〈名〉〈方〉wooden slippers; clogs

【趿拉儿】 tālar 〈名〉〈方〉slippers

【趿鞋】 tāxié 〈名〉a kind of cloth shoes, with cloth soles, used by labourers

铊 tā

〈名〉[化学] thallium (Tl): ~合金 thallium alloy ‖ ~离子 thallium ion

⇨tuó

【铊化物】 tāhuàwù 〈名〉[化学] thallide

【铊中毒】 tāzhòngdú 〈名〉[医学] thallium poisoning; thallotoxicosis

塌 tā

〈动〉❶ (of buildings, dams, etc) collapse; crumple; fall down; cave in; give way: 地震时屋顶~了。The roof caved in during the earthquake. ‖ 房子失火时天花板~了。The ceiling gave way when the house was on fire. ‖ 梯子给他的重量压~了。The ladder gave way under his weight. ‖ 墙~了。The wall fell in. / The wall collapsed. ‖ 如果他以辞职相威胁，让他走好了。天不会~下来。Let him go if he threatens to resign. The sky won't fall down. ‖ 正在建的那座楼因质量问题而~了。The building under construction collapsed due to poor quality. ⇨~方；~陷；倒~ ❷ sink; subside: ~鼻子 flat nose ‖ 今天的馒头蒸~了。The steamed buns are sunken today. ‖ 他头上的肿块已经~了。The bump on his head has subsided. ‖ 她瘦得两腮都~下去了。She is so thin that her cheeks have sunk in. ❸ droop; hang down: 庄稼给晒~了秧。The crops drooped/were wilted in the hot sun. ❹ be calm; be free from anxiety, worry, etc; have peace of mind: ~下心来工作/学习 settle down to one's work/studies; concentrate on one's work/studies ‖ 我最近心老~不下来。I can't set my mind at ease recently. ⇨死心~地

【塌车】 tāchē 〈名〉〈方〉large handcart

【塌方】 tāfāng 〈动〉cave in; collapse: 堤坝~。The dam has caved in. ‖ 铁路隧道~。The railway tunnel collapsed. ‖ 火车因~受阻。The train was held up by a landslide.

【塌架】 tājià 〈动〉❶ (of buildings, etc) collapse; fall/topple down; give way: 黄瓜架被风刮~了。The cucumber trellis toppled down in the wind. ‖ 木桥在卡车的重压下~了。The wooden bridge gave way/collapsed under the heavy load of the truck. ❷ 〈喻〉fall from power: 那个恶霸终于~了，再也不能横行乡里了。That local tyrant fell from power at last and could no longer bully folks.

【塌棵菜】 tākēcài 〈名〉〈方〉[植物] broadleafed mustard

【塌落】 tāluò 〈动〉collapse; topple/fall down; cave in: 房顶~。The roof has caved in. ‖ 顶棚~了，砸在他们身上。The roof toppled over them.

【塌实】 tāshi 〈形〉❶ steady; solid; reliable: 工作~ be a steady worker; be steadfast in one's work ‖ ~的学生 steady student ‖ 他是个很~的人。He is a solid type of person. ❷ free from anxiety; having peace of mind; feeling at ease: 睡得~ have a good, sound sleep ‖ 得知考试及格，我心里就~了。I felt very much relieved when I heard I had passed the exam. ‖ 你回来了，我心里就~了。I can feel at ease now that you are home. / I can put my mind at rest now that you are home. ‖ 她担心女儿发高烧，昨晚没有睡~。She was anxious about her daughter's fever and did not sleep well last night. ‖ 我们准备得很好，心里很~。We are well-prepared, and therefore confident.

【塌塌米】 tātāmǐ = 榻榻米 tàtàmǐ

【塌台】 tātái 〈动〉fall from power; collapse: 他因性丑闻而~。He was dismissed from office because of a sexual scandal.

【塌陷】 tāxiàn 〈动〉sink; subside; cave in; settle: 面颊~ with sunken/hollow cheeks; one's cheeks sunk in ‖ 地窖~了。The cellar caved in. ‖ 这座楼的地基~了。The foundations of the building have sunk/subsided. ‖ 墙壁上的裂缝是由地面~引起的。The crack in the wall was caused by the ground settling.

【塌心】 tāxīn 〈动〉〈方〉have peace of mind; settle down; set one's mind at ease/rest: ~工作/学习 settle down to work/studies ‖ 任务不完成，我不~。I cannot set my mind at ease until the task is accomplished. ‖ 他今天塌不下心来做任何事。He can't settle down to anything today. ‖ 问题一解决，就~了。I was relieved as soon as the matter was settled.

【塌秧】 tāyāng 〈方〉❶〈动〉(of vegetables, plants, etc) droop; hang down: 园子里的蔬菜在烈日下都~了。The vegetables in our garden have drooped in the sweltering sun. ❷〈形〉dejected; downcast; crestfallen; spiritless: 想到考试不及格，他就~了。He became dejected thinking about the failure of the exam. ‖ 这两天你看上去有些~。You seem to have been in low spirits these days.

遢 tā

→邋遢 lāta

溻 tā

〈动〉〈方〉(of clothes, beddings, etc) become soaked/drenched with sweat: 比赛持续了两个多小时，运动员的汗衫全~了。The game lasted for more than two hours and the sweaters of the players were all drenched/soaked with sweat.

緆 tā

〈动〉〈书〉fasten/bind with a rope

踏 tā

⇨tà

【踏实】 tāshi = 塌实 tāshi

褟 tā

〈方〉❶〈名〉undershirt ❷〈动〉hem (with lace or ribbons): 给衬衣领口~上花边 edge the collar of a shirt with lace

嚃 tā

〈动〉〈书〉drink

tǎ

塔[1] tǎ

〈名〉❶ pagoda: 佛~ Buddhist pagoda ‖ 舍利~ dagoba; stupa ⇨~林；宝~ ❷ tower: 伦敦~ Tower of London ⇨灯~；电视~；水~ ❸ [化学] column; tower: 氧化~ oxidizing column/tower ‖ 蒸馏~ distillation column/tower

塔[2] Tǎ

〈名〉❶ →塔吉克族 Tǎjíkèzú ❷ →塔塔尔族 Tǎtǎ'ěrzú

⇨da

【塔板】 tǎbǎn 〈名〉[化学] column plate

【塔车】 tǎchē 〈名〉[电工] tower wagon

【塔吊】 tǎdiào 〈名〉[机械] tower crane/hoist

【塔夫绸】 tǎfūchóu 〈名〉[纺织] taffeta; taffety

【塔灰】 tǎhuī 〈名〉〈方〉cob-webs and dirt accumulated on walls or under ceilings

【塔吉克人】 Tǎjíkèrén 〈名〉Tajik

【塔吉克斯坦】 Tǎjíkèsītǎn 〈名〉Tajikistan; Tadzhikistan

〖~人〗 Tǎjíkèsītǎnrén 〈名〉Tajik; Tadzhik

〖~语〗 Tǎjíkèsītǎnyǔ 〈名〉Tajik

【塔吉克语】 Tǎjíkèyǔ 〈名〉Tajik

【塔吉克族】 Tǎjíkèzú 〈名〉Tajik ethnic group; the Tajiks [inhabiting China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region]

【塔克拉玛干沙漠】 Tǎkèlāmǎgān Shāmò 〈名〉Taklimakan Desert; Takla Makan [China's largest desert, located in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region]

【塔里木河】 Tǎlǐmùhé 〈名〉Tarim River [China's longest inland river, located in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region]

【塔里木盆地】 Tǎlǐmù Péndì 〈名〉Tarim Basin [China's largest inland basin, located in China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region]

【塔林】 tǎlín 〈名〉forest of pagodas (under which Buddhist abbots were buried)

【塔楼】 tǎlóu 〈名〉❶ (tower) block ❷ turret

【塔轮】 tǎlún 〈名〉[机械] cone/stepped pulley: ~装置 stepped wheel gear

〖~车床〗 tǎlún chēchuáng 〈名〉cone-pulley lathe

【塔庙】 tǎmiào 〈名〉Buddhist temple

【塔桥】 Tǎqiáo 〈名〉 Tower Bridge (in London)
【塔什干】 Tǎshígān 〈名〉 Tashkent [capital of Uzbekistan]
【塔式】 tǎshì 〈名〉 tower-type; step grate: ～建筑 tower (building)
〖～发射架〗 tǎshì fāshèjià 〈名〉[军事] (vertical) tower launcher
〖～锅炉〗 tǎshì guōlú 〈名〉 updraft boiler; tower-type boiler
〖～炉〗 tǎshìlú 〈名〉[冶金] tower furnace
〖～起重机〗 tǎshì qǐzhòngjī ＝ 塔吊 tǎdiào
〖～天线〗 tǎshì tiānxiàn 〈名〉 tower-type antenna
〖～蒸馏器〗 tǎshì zhēngliúqì 〈名〉[化学] tower still
【塔斯社】 Tǎsīshè 〈名〉 TASS [official news agency of the former Soviet Union]
【塔塔尔族】 Tǎtǎ'ěrzú 〈名〉 Tatar ethnic group; the Tatars [inhabiting China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region]
【塔塔尔语】 Tǎtǎ'ěryǔ 〈名〉 Tatar
【塔台】 tǎtái 〈名〉[航空] control tower: ～指挥人员命令飞机在跑道上滑行全程。The tower ordered the plane to taxi the full length of the runway.
〖～调度员〗 tǎtái diàodùyuán 〈名〉 towerman
【塔希提岛】 Tǎxītídǎo 〈名〉 Tahiti [located in the South Pacific Ocean]
【塔钟】 tǎzhōng 〈名〉 turret/tower clock

獭 tǎ ❶ ＝ 水獭 shuǐtǎ ❷ ＝ 旱獭 hàntǎ ❸ ＝ 海獭 hǎitǎ
【獭祭】 tǎjì 〈动〉〈书〉 an otter spreads about the fish it has caught along the river—writer's empty parade of allusions and phrases passing for literary composition

鳎 tǎ 〈名〉[动物] sole
【鳎目鱼】 tǎmùyú 〈名〉〈通称〉 sole

tà

拓 tà 〈动〉 make rubbings from inscriptions, pictures, etc on stone tablets or bronze vessels: ～碑文 make rubbings from inscriptions on a stone tablet ⇨～本;～片
⇨tuò
【拓本】 tàběn 〈名〉 book of rubbings
【拓片】 tàpiàn 〈名〉 rubbing (from a stone tablet or bronze vessel)
【拓印】 tàyìn 〈名〉[印刷] rubbing

沓 tà 〈形〉❶〈书〉 numerous; crowded and repeated; disorderly: ⇨纷至～来;杂～ ❷ sluggish; slack: ⇨拖～
⇨dá
【沓乱】 tàluàn 〈形〉 numerous and disorderly; cluttered: ～的脚步声 clatter of footsteps

挞 tà 〈动〉〈书〉 flog; whip: ⇨鞭～
【挞伐】 tàfá 〈动〉〈书〉❶ send troops to suppress; send a punitive expedition against: 朝廷出兵～叛军。The imperial government sent troops to attack rebelling forces. ⇨大张～ ❷ criticize; attack (with words)

闼 tà 〈名〉〈书〉 (small) door: 禁～ palace gate ⇨排～直入

汏 tà 〈形〉〈书〉 slippery; smooth

嗒 tà
⇨dā
【嗒然】 tàrán 〈形〉〈书〉 dejected; depressed; despondent: ～而归 return dejected/disappointed
〖～若丧〗 tàrán-ruòsāng 〈熟〉 be mournful and dejected; be so deeply despondent as if in mourning
【嗒丧】 tàsàng 〈形〉 dejected; despondent: ～而返 come away disappointed; return dejected ‖ ～着脸 wear a sad look; put on/pull/wear a long face

遢 tà → 杂遢 zátà

阘 tà
⇨dá
【阘懦】 tànuò 〈形〉〈书〉 mean and cowardly
【阘茸】 tàróng 〈形〉〈书〉 mean and low: 为人～ be mean and low

榻 tà 〈名〉 long, narrow and low bed; couch: 藤～ cane/rattan couch ‖ 竹～ bamboo couch ⇨病～;卧～;下～
【榻车】 tàchē ＝ 塌车 tāchē
【榻榻米】 tàtàmǐ ❶〈名〉(Japanese) tatami (mat) ❷〈量〉 measure of living space used in Japan equal to about 18 square feet

踏 tà 〈动〉❶ step on; tread; stamp: ～遍祖国的山山水水 have traversed the length and breadth of the land ‖ ～灭烟头 tread out a burning cigarette butt ‖ ～平敌营 destroy the enemy camp ‖ ～入新阶段 step into a new stage ‖ ～上故土 set foot on one's native land ‖ ～上人生的道路 embark on the path of life ‖ ～上社会 enter upon life ‖ ～上新的工作岗位 take up a new job ‖ ～上征程 embark upon a journey ‖ ～在脚下 tread sth under foot ‖ 你现在走了,就别再～进这个门。Don't ever set foot in this house again if you choose to go now. ‖ 牛群～出了一条通往池塘的小径。The cattle had trodden a path to the pond. ‖ 他没看见那个水坑,一脚～了进去。He didn't notice the puddle and stepped/trod in it. ‖ 我使劲地～她的脚,让她闭嘴。I stamped heavily on her feet to make her shut up. ⇨～步;～青 ❷ go to the spot/scene (to make an investigation or survey): ⇨～访;～看
⇨tā
【踏板】 tàbǎn 〈名〉❶ gangplank; footboard ❷ footstool (in front of a bed) ❸[体育] springboard; take-off board: 跳远～ long jump take-off board ❹ treadle; pedal; footboard: 踩～ step on a pedal; depress a pedal ‖ 车床～ treadle of a lathe ‖ 风琴～ organ pedal ‖ 缝纫机～ treadle/pedal of a sewing machine ‖ 钢琴的强音/弱音～ loud/soft pedal on a piano ‖ 加速器～ accelerator pedal ‖ 离合器～ clutch pedal ‖ 刹车～ brake pedal ‖ 自行车上的一个～掉了。One of the pedals has come off the bicycle.
〖～车〗 tàbǎnchē 〈名〉 scooter
【踏步】 tàbù ❶〈动〉[军事] mark time; march in place: ～不前 mark time and make no headway ‖ 大～前进 stride forward; march with big steps ‖ 战士们在原地～。The soldiers are marking time. ❷〈动〉〈喻〉 cease to advance; make no headway; wait until further progress becomes possible: 和谈仍在原地～。The peace talks were making no progress/were being stalled. ❸〈名〉〈方〉 steps leading up to a house, etc
【踏春】 tàchūn 〈动〉 go for a spring outing/hiking; go hiking on a spring day
【踏凳】 tàdèng 〈名〉〈方〉 footstool
【踏访】 tàfǎng 〈动〉 make an on-the-spot investigation: ～古迹 pay a visit to historic sites
【踏歌】 tàgē 〈名〉 singing accompanied by stamping of feet or rhythmic dancing [peculiar to the Miao and Yao nationalities]
【踏脚石】 tàjiǎoshí 〈名〉 stepping stone
【踏勘】 tàkān 〈动〉❶ conduct/make a field survey (of a railway line, construction site, etc): ～油田 survey an oilfield ❷ make an on-the-spot investigation: ～现场 make an investigation on the scene
【踏看】 tàkàn 〈动〉 make an on-the-spot investigation; conduct a field survey: ～地形 survey the terrain
【踏空】 tàkōng 〈动〉 miss one's step: 他下地窖时一脚～跌了下去。He missed his step and fell when he went down into the cellar.
【踏破门槛】 tàpò-ménkǎn 〈熟〉 have worn out sb's doorstep—visit sb much too frequently
【踏破铁鞋】 tàpò-tiěxié 〈熟〉 have worn out iron shoes—spare no efforts in searching for sth
〖～无觅处,得来全不费功夫〗 tà pò tiěxié wú mì chù, dé lái quán bù fèi gōngfu 〈熟〉 you can wear out iron shoes in fruitless search for sth, and yet by a lucky chance you may find it without even looking for it—find sth by chance after looking for it high and low
【踏青】 tàqīng 〈动〉 tread the green grass—go on a spring outing; go hiking on a spring day

【踏踏】 tàtà 〈拟〉[used for the sound of a horse's hoofs, etc] clatter: 马蹄～ clip-clop of horse hoofs
【踏雪】 tàxuě 〈动〉walk in the snow
【踏月】 tàyuè 〈动〉take a walk in the moonlight: 结伴～ join sb for a walk in the moonlight
【踏足】 tàzú 〈动〉set foot (in/on): ～其间 set foot in the midst of sth ‖ ～商界 set foot in business
【踏钻】 tàzuàn 〈名〉foot drill

艕 tà 〈名〉〈书〉large ship

蹋 tà 〈动〉❶ tread; stamp ⇨糟～ ❷〈书〉kick: ～鞠 kick the ball

tāi

苔 tāi →舌苔 shétai
⇨tái

胎[1] tāi 〈名〉❶ foetus; embryo: 怀～ be/become pregnant ‖ 掉～ have a miscarriage ⇨～儿; ～教; 堕～ ❷ birth: 一～十只小猪 a litter/farrow of ten piglets; ten piglets at a litter/one farrow ‖ 一～下六个仔 deliver six young at a birth ‖ 我家的猫一～生了五只小猫。Our cat gave birth to five kitties at a litter/in one litter. ⇨头～ ❸ source; root: ⇨祸～ ❹ roughcast (in the making of clayware): ⇨～具; 泥～ ❺ padding; wadding; stuffing: ⇨棉花～ ❻ womb carrying a foetus: ⇨娘～; 投～

胎[2] tāi 〈名〉tyre: ～漏气了 have a flat tyre ‖ 备用～ auxiliary/spare tyre ‖ 我的车在来的路上爆～了。One of my car's tyres blew out/burst on the way here. ‖ 自行车～气不足。The tyres of the bicycle don't have enough air in them. ⇨车～; 轮～

【胎垫】 tāidiàn 〈名〉tyre cushion
【胎动】 tāidòng 〈名〉[医学] foetal movement
〖～不安〗 tāidòng bù'ān 〈名〉[中医] movement of the foetus causing pain in the lower abdomen—sign of impending miscarriage
【胎毒】 tāidú 〈名〉[中医] skin infections of newborn infants [such as boils, blisters, eczema, etc considered to be caused by febrile toxin transmitted from the mother]
【胎儿】 tāi'ér 〈名〉foetus; embryo: ～产间死亡 intrapartum foetal death ‖ ～产前死亡 antepartum foetal death ‖ ～心音 foetal heart sound ‖ ～营养不良 foetal malnutrition
〖～镜〗 tāi'érjìng 〈名〉[医学] fetoscope
〖～缺氧〗 tāi'ér quēyǎng 〈名〉foetal hypoxia
〖～心搏率〗 tāi'ér xīnbólǜ 〈名〉foetal heart rate (FHR)
〖～学〗 tāi'érxué 〈名〉fetology: ～家 fetologist
〖～窒息〗 tāi'ér zhìxī 〈名〉foetal asphyxia
【胎发】 tāifà 〈名〉lanugo hair; lanugo
【胎记】 tāijì 〈名〉birthmark: 他背上有块黑色～。He has a black birthmark on his back.
【胎教】 tāijiào 〈动〉conduct antenatal training [influencing the development of the foetus by maternal impressions]
【胎具】 tāijù 〈名〉❶ model ❷ mould; pattern; matrix
【胎里素】 tāilǐsù 〈名〉born vegetarian
【胎毛】 tāimáo 〈名〉lanugo hair; lanugo
【胎膜】 tāimó 〈名〉[医学] foetal membrane; embryolemma
【胎模】 tāimú ＝ 胎具 tāijù
【胎内胎】 tāinèitāi 〈名〉foetal inclusion; endadelphos
【胎盘】 tāipán 〈名〉[医学] placenta: ～反应 placental reaction ‖ ～呼吸 placental respiration
〖～结构〗 tāipán jiégòu 〈名〉placentation
〖～瘤〗 tāipánliú 〈名〉placentoma
〖～前置〗 tāipán qiánzhì 〈名〉[医学] placenta praevia
〖～学〗 tāipánxué 〈名〉placentology
〖～血〗 tāipánxuè 〈名〉placental blood
〖～炎〗 tāipányán 〈名〉placentitis
〖～早剥〗 tāipán zǎobō 〈名〉placental abruption
〖～粘连〗 tāipán zhānlián 〈名〉adherent placenta
〖～滞留〗 tāipán zhìliú 〈名〉retained placenta
【胎气】 tāiqì 〈名〉[中医] ❶ nausea, vomiting and oedema of legs during pregnancy ❷ nourishing ether for the foetus: 动～ disturb the foetus
【胎球蛋白】 tāiqiúdànbái 〈名〉[生化] fetuin
【胎生】 tāishēng 〈形〉[动物] viviparous
〖～动物〗 tāishēng dòngwù 〈名〉vivipara; viviparous animal
〖～生殖〗 tāishēng shēngzhí 〈名〉viviparism
【胎死腹中】 tāisǐfùzhōng 〈熟〉a foetus dies in the womb—a plan/plot/scheme is aborted/nipped in the bud
【胎位】 tāiwèi 〈名〉[医学] foetal position; position of a foetus: 矫正～ correct the foetal position ‖ ～不正 foetal version; abnormal foetal position ‖ ～正常 normal position ‖ ～异常会引起难产。Abnormal foetal positions can cause difficult labour.
【胎心律】 tāixīnlǜ 〈名〉foetal heart rhythm
【胎心率】 tāixīnlǜ 〈名〉foetal heart rate: ～监测 foetal heart rate monitoring
【胎样心音】 tāiyàng xīnyīn 〈名〉[医学] embryocardia
【胎衣】 tāiyī ＝ 胞衣 bāoyī
【胎移位】 tāiyíwèi 〈名〉[医学] foetal displacement
【胎源性难产】 tāiyuánxìng nánchǎn 〈名〉[医学] foetal dystocia
【胎痣】 tāizhì 〈名〉birthmark: 这小姑娘眉心有一颗红色的～。The little girl has a red birthmark between her eyebrows.
【胎座】 tāizuò 〈名〉[植物] placenta

tái

台[1] tái ❶〈名〉raised large building or structure; terrace; tower: ⇨～榭; 近水楼～ ❷〈名〉stand; support: 火箭发射～ missile launching pad/stand ⇨灯～; 蜡～; 炮～ ❸〈名〉platform; rostrum; stage: 登～演讲 mount the platform and deliver a speech ‖ ～上只有一个演员。There was only one actor on the stage. ⇨讲～; 舞～; 主席～ ❹〈名〉erected structure; anything shaped like a platform: ⇨窗～; 锅～ ❺〈名〉platform-shaped furniture or instrument; table: 诊察～ examining table ⇨柜～; 梳妆～ ❻〈名〉station; service: 国际～ international (broadcasting) service ⇨查号～; 气象～ ❼〈名〉power or official post: 在上次大选中，工党上了～，保守党下了～。In the last general election, the Labour got in and the Conservatives went out. ⇨倒～; 垮～ ❽〈名〉〈书〉〈敬〉you; your: ⇨～端; ～驾; ～鉴 ❾〈量〉a whole set of items performed on a single occasion: 一～文艺晚会 a theatrical performance ‖ 一～戏 an opera; a play; a performance ‖ 两～歌舞 two song and dance performances ❿ (Tái)〈名〉〈简称〉Taiwan: 港～地区 Hong Kong and Taiwan regions ⇨～胞; ～盟; ～属

台[2] tái →台风 táifēng

台[3] tái 〈量〉[used for certain machinery, apparatus, etc]: 一～车床 a lathe ‖ 一～计算机 a computer ‖ 一～联合收割机 a combine harvester ‖ 两～发电机 two power generators ‖ 三～缝纫机/洗衣机 three sewing/washing machines ‖ 我们的厨房有～冰箱。We have a refrigerator in our kitchen.

【台办】 Táibàn 〈名〉〈简称〉Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council ⇨国务院台湾事务办公室
【台胞】 Táibāo 〈名〉Taiwan compatriots; compatriots from Taiwan
【台刨】 táibào 〈名〉[机械] bench plane
【台北】 Táiběi 〈名〉Taipei; Taibei [capital city of China's Taiwan Province]
【台本】 táiběn 〈名〉playscript with stage directions
【台笔】 táibǐ 〈名〉desk pen
【台标】 táibiāo 〈名〉logo of a TV station
【台布】 táibù 〈名〉tablecloth: 铺～ spread the cloth on a table ‖ 塑料～ plastic tablecloth
【台步】 táibù 〈名〉[戏剧] theatrical stage walk: 练习走～ practise stage walk ‖ ～轻盈 graceful stage walk
【台秤】 táichèng 〈名〉❶ platform scale/balance ❷〈方〉counter scale
【台词】 táicí 〈名〉actor's lines: 背～ learn/recite one's lines ‖ 提～ feed lines (on an actor/actress); prompt actor's lines ‖ 他的表演糟透了，好几次忘掉～。He was awful on the stage, forgotting his lines several times. ‖ 她的～不多。She had just a few lines. ‖ 我已经把～记熟了。I've learned my lines. ⇨潜～

【台灯】 táidēng 〈名〉desk/table lamp; reading lamp
【台地】 táidì 〈名〉[地质] *platform; tableland; mesa*
【台独】 Táidú 〈名〉Taiwan independence [separatist movement that pushes for Taiwan's secession from China]: ～分子 advocates/separatists of Taiwan's independence ‖ ～势力 forces that advocate Taiwan independence
【台端】 táiduān 〈名〉〈旧〉〈敬〉[*a formal form of address usu* used in business letters] you
【台风】 táifēng 〈名〉[气象] typhoon: ～动向 typhoon movement ‖ ～警报 typhoon warning ‖ ～警戒线 typhoon detective line ‖ ～路径 typhoon track ‖ ～中心 eye of a typhoon ‖ 强～ violent typhoon ‖ 十二级～ force 12 *typhoon* (*on the Beaufort scale*)
【台风儿】 táifēngr 〈名〉stage demeanour/manners: ～稳健 calm and steady stage demeanour ‖ 那位年轻演员的～相当潇洒。That young actor's stage demeanour is rather graceful.
【台甫】 táifǔ 〈名〉〈旧〉〈敬〉[used in asking the name of the person spoken to] your name: 请教～? May I have your name?
【台海】 Táihǎi 〈名〉〈简称〉Taiwan Straits ⇨台湾海峡
【台虎钳】 táihǔqián 〈名〉[机械] bench vice
【台基】 táijī 〈名〉base of a structure above ground
【台驾】 táijià 〈名〉〈旧〉〈敬〉you: ～能光临寒舍,不胜荣幸。We shall be greatly honoured to have you at our humble abode. ‖ 恭候～光临。I will wait respectfully for your visit.
【台鉴】 táijiàn 〈动〉〈旧〉〈套〉[used in an old-fashioned letter right after the name of the addressee in the salutation] please read my letter: 张先生～ Attention of Mr Zhang
【台铰】 táijiǎo 〈名〉[机械] *table-hinges*
【台阶】 táijiē 〈名〉❶ steps; staircase: 一段～ a flight of steps; a stair ‖ 上～ go up/ascend the steps ‖ 下～ go down/descend the steps ‖ 水泥～ concrete steps ‖ 〈喻〉该厂采取先进技术后,生产跃上新的～。Thanks to the advanced technology, the output of the factory has mounted a new step. ‖ 下楼时当心～。Mind the steps when you go downstairs. ❷ opportunity to extricate oneself from an awkward position (during negotiations, etc): 给他们一个～下。Give them an out. ‖ 他万分尴尬,却找不到～下。He felt very embarrassed and yet had no idea how to extricate himself from the situation. / Though extremely embarrassed by the situation, he couldn't find a face-saving way out. ⇨下～ ❸ [矿业] bench: ～爆破 bench blasting ‖ ～熔岩 bench lava
【台锯】 táijù 〈名〉[机械] bench saw
【台览】 táilǎn ＝ 台鉴 táijiàn
【台历】 táilì 〈名〉desk calendar
【台联】 Táilián 〈名〉〈简称〉All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots ⇨台湾同胞联谊会
【台盟】 Táiméng 〈名〉〈简称〉Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League ⇨台湾民主自治同盟
【台面】 táimiàn 〈名〉❶〈方〉table top: 说些～儿话 make polite remarks ‖ 我们把事情拿到～上来说。Let's put it on the table. / Let's put it above board. ❷〈方〉all the money on a gambling table ❸ [电子] mesa
〖～二极管〗 táimiàn èrjíguǎn 〈名〉[电子] mesa diode
〖～型晶体管〗 táimiànxíng jīngtǐguǎn 〈名〉[电子] mesa transistor
【台盘】 táipán 〈名〉〈方〉❶ tabletop: 这是宴席,家常菜上不了～。This is a banquet. Homely dishes are not fit to be served on the table. ❷ social/public occasions
【台钳】 táiqián ＝ 老虎钳① lǎohǔqián
【台球】 táiqiú 〈名〉❶ billiards: 打～ play billiards ‖ ～是我最喜欢的游戏。Billiards is my favourite game. ❷ billiard ball ❸〈方〉table tennis; ping-pong
〖～杆〗 táiqiúgān 〈名〉cue
〖～计分器〗 táiqiú jìfēnqì 〈名〉*billiard marker*
〖～计分员〗 táiqiú jìfēnyuán 〈名〉billiard marker
〖～室〗 táiqiúshì 〈名〉billiard room/saloon
〖～台〗 táiqiútái 〈名〉billiard table
【台扇】 táishàn 〈名〉table fan
【台商】 táishāng 〈名〉Taiwan businessman
【台式】 táishì 〈形〉table-top; desktop; table-type; desk-type
〖～刨床〗 táishì bàochuáng 〈名〉bench shaper
〖～车床〗 táishì chēchuáng 〈名〉bench lathe
〖～电风扇〗 táishì diànfēngshàn 〈名〉desk fan
〖～电话〗 táishì diànhuà 〈名〉desk telephone
〖～计算机〗 táishì jìsuànjī 〈名〉desktop computer
〖～磨床〗 táishì móchuáng 〈名〉bench grinder; bench grinding *machine*
〖～配电盘〗 táishì pèidiànpán 〈名〉[电学] benchboard
〖～镗床〗 táishì tángchuáng 〈名〉table-type boring machine
【台属】 Táishǔ 〈名〉relatives of Taiwan compatriots [especially those living in the mainland]
【台田】 táitián 〈名〉[农业] *raised/platform fields*
【台湾】 Táiwān 〈名〉Taiwan (Province of China): ～同胞 Taiwan compatriots ‖ ～是中国神圣领土不可分割的一部分。Taiwan is an inalienable part of the inviolable territory of China.
〖～海峡〗 Táiwān Hǎixiá 〈名〉Taiwan Straits
〖～民主自治同盟〗 *Táiwān Mínzhǔ Zìzhì Tóngméng* 〈名〉Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League
〖～同胞联谊会〗 Táiwān Tóngbāo Liányìhuì 〈名〉All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots
【台榭】 táixiè 〈名〉pavilion/house on a terrace
【台砧】 táizhēn 〈名〉*bench anvil*
【台钟】 táizhōng 〈名〉〈方〉desk/table clock
【台柱】 táizhù 〈名〉❶ star or leading member (of a theatrical troupe) ❷〈喻〉backbone; mainstay; pillar (of an organization): 他是我们篮球队的～。He is the backbone of our basketball team.
〖～子〗 *táizhùzi* ＝ 台柱 *táizhù*
【台资】 táizī 〈名〉capital/investment from Taiwan: ～企业 Taiwanese-funded enterprise
【台子】 táizi 〈名〉❶ table (for playing table tennis, billiard, etc); tennis/billiard table ❷〈方〉table; desk ❸ platform; *stage*: 搭～ *build a platform; set up a stage* ‖ 窗～ *window sill*; window ledge ‖ 戏～ stage
【台钻】 táizuàn 〈名〉[机械] bench drill

抬 tái ❶〈动〉lift; raise: ～胳膊/腿 lift (up)/raise one's arm/leg ‖ ～起双眼 lift (up)/raise one's eyes ‖ 〈喻〉～物价 raise/lift prices ‖ 〈喻〉自～身价 put higher value on oneself ‖ 把你的脚～一～,你踩着我的裙边了。Lift your foot up; you are standing on the hem of my dress. ‖ 请～一下你的椅子。Please lift up your chair a bit. ⇨～价;高～贵手 ❷〈动〉(of two or more persons) carry; move: ～病人/伤员 carry the patient/wounded ‖ ～担架 carry/bear a stretcher ‖ 把它～出去。Lift it out. ‖ 咱们把钢琴～到楼上去。Let's move the piano upstairs. ⇨～轿子 ❸〈动〉〈口〉argue; bicker; wrangle: ⇨～杠 ① ❹〈量〉[used for things carried by two persons]: 八～妆奁 eight boxes of dowry
【抬爱】 tái'ài 〈动〉favour: 多蒙～ have enjoyed many favours from you
【抬秤】 táichèng 〈名〉huge steelyard [usu worked by three persons, with two lifting the steelyard on a shoulder pole and the third adjusting the weight]
【抬杠】 táigàng 〈动〉❶〈口〉wrangle; bicker; argue for the sake of arguing: 别在意,他是故意和你～。You mustn't take offence. He's just trying to pick a quarrel with you. ‖ 他们闲得无聊,又抬起杠来了。They found nothing better to do and once again started arguing for the sake of arguing. ‖ 先别和我～,回去好好想想。Think it over before you come and quarrel with me. ❷〈旧〉(of four or more persons) carry a coffin on stout poles
〖～子〗 tái gàngzi 〈方〉＝ 抬杠① táigàng
【抬高】 táigāo 〈动〉raise; lift; elevate; heighten: ～身价 enhance sb's social status/position ‖ ～声望 raise/enhance sb's reputation; boost sb's prestige ‖ ～收购价格 lift/raise purchasing prices ‖ ～物价 force up/raise/lift prices ‖ ～租金 push up/raise the rent ‖ 打击别人,～自己 attack others so as to build oneself up ‖ 他～嗓门好让大家都听见。He lifted/raised his voice so that everyone could hear. ‖ 这次胜利～了他的身价,使他超过了其他运动员。This victory lifted him above other athletes.
【抬盒】 táihé 〈名〉〈旧〉multi-layered wooden box carried by two persons for holding gifts
【抬价】 táijià 〈动〉force up/raise prices of goods; lift prices of commodities: ～出售 sell sth at raised prices
【抬肩】 táijian 〈名〉half the circumference of the sleeve where it joins the shoulder
【抬轿子】 tái jiàozi 〈动〉carry sb in a sedan chair — ❶〈贬〉flatter (wealthy and influential people); sing the praises of; lavish praises on ⇨吹喇叭,～ ❷〈诙〉gang up on sb in playing a game, esp mah-jong
【抬举】 táiju 〈动〉praise or promote sb to show favour: ～人 do

sb a favour by praising/promoting him ‖ 多谢您的～。Thank you very much for your kindness/nice words/generosity. ‖ 会议主席～了他几句。The chairman said a few words in praise of him. ‖ 这是在～我。I'm flattered. / You are flattering me. ⇨不识～

【抬裉】 táikèn 〈方〉 = 抬肩 táijiān

【抬升】 táishēng 〈动〉 ❶ (of terrain, air currents, etc) rise ❷ raise; rise: 物价逐步～。Prices are rising steadily.

【抬手】 táishǒu 〈动〉 ❶ lift (up)/raise one's hand: 他～从树上摘下一个苹果。He reached up and picked an apple from the tree. ‖ 她轻轻地一～,把他打发走了。With a slight lift of her hand, she dismissed him. ❷ be magnanimous; not be too hard on sb: 我知道你们通常不这样做,但这次就抬抬手,放过我吧。I know you don't usually do this, but please stretch a point in my case this time.

【抬头】 táitóu ❶ 〈动〉 lift up/raise one's head: ～看 look up; raise/lift one's eyes ‖ ～挺胸 with one's chin up and chest out ‖ 他从书本上抬起头,冲我笑了一下。He lifted his eyes from the book and smiled at me. ‖ 我～一看,他就站在那儿。When I raised my head and looked, there he stood. ‖ 小男孩不敢～看老师。The little boy feared looking up at his teacher. ❷ 〈动〉 gain ground; look up; rise: 村霸已除,村民重新～。The village bully having been done away with, peace and quiet reigned in the village again. ‖ 她自杀未遂后,觉得在朋友中间再也抬不起头来。Ever since her attempted suicide, she felt doomed to an inferior status among her friends. ‖ 〈喻〉我们绝不能让资产阶级思想重新～。We will not allow bourgeois ideology to gain ground again. ❸ 〈动〉〈旧〉 begin a new line as a sign of respect when mentioning the addressee in letters, formal documents, etc. ❹ 〈名〉 space on receipts, bills, etc for names of the buyer or payee: 收据～写谁? Whose name shall I put on the receipt as the payee? ‖ 这张支票～写谁? Who is this cheque payable to? / To whom is this cheque payable? ‖ 写信请用印有学校～的信纸。When corresponding, please use the school letterhead.

〖～不见低头见〗 táitóu bùjiàn dītóu jiàn 〈熟〉 see each other frequently; be bound to run into each other

〖～纹〗 táitóuwén 〈名〉 wrinkles/lines on one's forehead

苔 tái 〈名〉[植物] liverwort
⇨tāi

【苔藓】 táixiǎn 〈名〉 moss; lichen

〖～虫〗 táixiǎnchóng 〈名〉 bryozoan

〖～植物〗 táixiǎnzhíwù 〈名〉 bryophyte

【苔癣】 táixuǎn 〈名〉[医学] lichen: 毛发～ lichen pilaris ‖ 荨麻疹性～ lichen urticatus

【苔原】 táiyuán 〈名〉[地理] tundra

骀 tái 〈名〉〈书〉 inferior horse; broken-down nag
⇨dài

炱 tái 〈名〉 soot: 松～ pine soot ⇨煤～

跆 tái 〈动〉〈书〉 tread; stamp

【跆拳道】 táiquándào 〈名〉[体育] tae kwon do; kickboxing

鲐 tái 〈名〉[动物] chub mackerel

儓 tái 〈名〉〈旧〉 servant in former government offices

薹[1] tái 〈名〉[植物] sedge: ～笠 rain hat made of sedge

薹[2] tái 〈名〉 bolt of garlic, rape, etc [edible when tender]: 韭～ stalks of Chinese chives ⇨蒜～

tǎi

呔 tǎi 〈形〉〈方〉 speaking with a non-local accent: 老～ person who speaks with a heavy non-local accent
⇨dāi

tài

太 tài ❶ 〈形〉 highest; greatest: ⇨～空; ～学 ❷ 〈形〉 senior (in generational hierarchy); great-grand: ～老伯 grand uncle; great-uncle ‖ ～老师 father of one's teacher; teacher of one's father ‖ ～奶奶 great-grandmother ⇨～夫人; ～公; ～上皇 ❸ 〈形〉 remotest: ⇨～古 ❹ 〈副〉 a) [used to express admiration or exclamation] excessively; too; over: 菜～好吃了。The dish was just too delicious. ‖ 那场篮球赛～吸引人了。That basketball match was spectacular. ‖ 你来了,真是～好了。It was too/so nice of you to come. ‖ 他的英语～地道了。His English is perfectly idiomatic. ‖ 他和他爸爸的性格～像了。His temperament is identical with his father's. / His temperament is very like his father's. ‖ 她对我们～热情了。She went out of her way in treating us. ‖ 这个小女婴真是～可爱了。This baby girl is adorable indeed. b) [used to express dissatisfaction] excessively; too; over: ～糟糕了。That's too bad. ‖ 不要～担心了。Don't be overanxious about it. ‖ 盒子～重,结果我把它掉在地上。The box was so heavy that I dropped it. ‖ 你～自信了。You are too sure of yourself. ‖ 您不要～疲劳了。You shouldn't overwork yourself. / Don't get yourself too exhausted. ‖ 他～差劲了。He was too disappointing. ‖ 这次你～过分了。This time you've gone too far. ‖ 这件衬衣我穿～短,你穿～长。This shirt is rather too short for me and rather too long for you. c) [used after 不 to soften the tone of negation] quite; excessively; too; over: 妈妈不～愿意。Mom is not quite willing. ‖ 他今天感觉不～好。He is not feeling too well today. ‖ 她和她妈妈长得不～像。She doesn't look very like her mother. ‖ 这事我干得不～好。I didn't do it over well. d) [used before 不 to emphasize negation] too; over: 你～不仔细了。You have been too careless. ‖ 他也～不够朋友了。He is simply not friendly/generous enough. ‖ 这～不像话了。This is totally outrageous! / This is absolutely absurd! / This is beyond all limits. ‖ 这事故发生得～不是时候了。The timing of the event was pretty awkward.

【太白星】 Tàibáixīng 〈古〉 = 金星 Jīnxīng

【太半】 tàibàn 〈名〉〈书〉 more than half; most: 兵马折损～。More than half of the troops and horses had been lost. ‖ 敌军死伤～。The majority of the enemy troops were either killed or wounded.

【太仓一粟】 tàicāng-yīsù 〈熟〉 a grain of millet in a granary—a drop in the bucket/ocean

【太阿倒持】 Tài'ē-dàochí 〈熟〉 hold the sword by the blade—surrender one's power to another at one's own peril

【太妃】 tàifēi 〈名〉 imperial concubine of the late emperor

【太夫人】 tàifūrén 〈名〉〈尊〉 your mother

【太公】 tàigōng 〈名〉 ❶ 〈方〉 great-grandfather ❷ grandfather ❸ 〈旧〉〈尊〉 father; your father ❹ 〈尊〉 old man

【太公钓鱼,愿者上钩】 Tàigōng diàoyú, yuànzhě shànggōu 〈熟〉 like the fish rising to Jiang Taigong's hookless and baitless line—walk into a trap with one's eyes wide open; be a willing victim; fall into the snare willingly

【太古】 tàigǔ 〈名〉 remote antiquity

〖～代〗 Tàigǔdài 〈名〉[地质] Archean (Era); Archaeozoic Era

〖～界〗 Tàigǔjiè 〈名〉[地质] Archean Erathem

【太古菜】 tàigǔcài = 塌棵菜 tākēcài

【太行山】 Tàihángshān 〈名〉 Taihang Mountains

【太和殿】 Tàihédiàn 〈名〉 Hall of Supreme Harmony (in the Palace Museum of Beijing)

【太后】 tàihòu 〈名〉 emperor's mother; empress dowager; queen mother

【太湖】 Tàihú 〈名〉 Taihu; Tai Lake

〖～石〗 tàihúshí 〈名〉 Taihu rocks [porous boulders found on the edge of the Taihu, ideal material for building rock gardens]

【太极】 tàijí 〈名〉 *taiji*; Supreme/Great Ultimate; the Absolute [presented as the primary source of all created things]

〖～拳〗 tàijíquán 〈名〉[体育] *tai chi*; *tai chi chuan*; shadow boxing [system of physical exercises consisting of slow balanced circular movements, chiefly for attaining bodily or mental control and also for self-defence]: 他每天早上都打～。He does *tai chi chuan* every morning.

〖～图〗 tàijítú 〈名〉 Diagram of the Supreme/Great Ultimate;

Taiji symbol [consisting of a double curved line bisecting a circle, one half of which is white and the other black, a symbol of Taoism and a motif in art]

【太监】 tàijiān 〈名〉(court) eunuch

【太君】 tàijūn 〈名〉❶ *Taijun* [title granted to the mother of a feudal official] ❷〈尊〉your mother

【太空】 tàikōng 〈名〉(outer) space; firmament: ～奥秘 space mysteries ‖ ～计划/研究/探索 space programme/research/exploration ‖ ～探险 venture into space ‖ ～行走 space walk ‖ 向～发射火箭 launch a rocket into space ‖ 据说人类在～旅行将来会成为很普通的事。They say it will be common some day for man to travel through space. ‖ 宇宙存在于～之中。The universe exists in space.

〖～病〗 tàikōngbìng 〈名〉space sickness

〖～船〗 tàikōngchuán 〈名〉spaceship

〖～法〗 tàikōngfǎ 〈名〉[法律] space law

〖～飞行器〗 tàikōng fēixíngqì 〈名〉spacecraft; space vehicle/shuttle

〖～服〗 tàikōngfú 〈名〉spacesuit

〖～馆〗 tàikōngguǎn 〈名〉spacearium

〖～垃圾〗 tàikōng lājī 〈名〉space junk/trash

〖～模拟器〗 tàikōng mónǐqì 〈名〉space simulator

〖～人〗 tàikōngrén 〈名〉❶ spaceman; astronaut; cosmonaut; taikonaut ❷ extraterrestrial being (ET) ❸〈谑〉man left at home while his wife is abroad

〖～时代〗 tàikōng shídài 〈名〉space age

〖～实验室〗 tàikōng shíyànshì 〈名〉spacelab

〖～梭〗 tàikōngsuō 〈名〉space shuttle

〖～探测器〗 tàikōng tàncèqì 〈名〉space probe

〖～天文台〗 tàikōng tiānwéntái 〈名〉space observatory

〖～望远镜〗 tàikōng wàngyuǎnjìng 〈名〉space telescope

〖～卫星〗 tàikōng wèixīng 〈名〉spaceborne satellite

〖～衣〗 tàikōngyī 〈方〉= 太空服 tàikōngfú

〖～战〗 tàikōngzhàn 〈名〉space war

〖～站〗 tàikōngzhàn 〈名〉space station/platform

【太庙】 tàimiào 〈名〉Imperial Ancestral Temple

【太平】 tàipíng 〈形〉❶ peaceful and tranquil: 劳苦大众终于过上了～日子。The toiling masses began eventually to live in peace and tranquility. ‖ 天下并不～。The world is far from being tranquil. ⇨粉饰～ ❷ for the purpose of safety: ⇨～门; ～梯

〖～斧〗 tàipíngfǔ 〈名〉hydrant hatchet [long-handled axe that is kept ready for use in case of fire or emergency]

〖～间〗 tàipíngjiān 〈名〉mortuary; morgue; reposing room

〖～经〗 Tàipíngjīng 〈名〉*Book of the Great Peace* [Taoist classics]

〖～龙头〗 tàipíng lóngtóu 〈名〉fire hydrant/plug

〖～门〗 tàipíngmén 〈名〉(emergency) exit (of a theatre, cinema, etc); emergency door; fire door

〖～盛世〗 tàipíng-shèngshì 〈熟〉times of peace and prosperity; reign of order and prosperity

〖～水缸〗 tàipíng shuǐgāng 〈名〉〈旧〉fire vat [vat filled with water for use in case of fire]

〖～梯〗 tàipíngtī 〈名〉fire escape

〖～天国〗 Tàipíng Tiānguó 〈名〉[历史] Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace (1851-1864) [established by Hong Xiuquan (洪秀全) leader of the Taiping Revolution, the largest of peasant uprisings in China's history]

〖～无事〗 tàipíng-wúshì 〈熟〉all is well; everything is all right; the world is at peace

【太平鼓】 tàipínggǔ 〈名〉❶ drum with sheepskin membranes stretched over its ends and iron rings attached to its handle, beaten with a long thin drumstick ❷ folk dance in which women beat the drum while dancing

【太平花】 tàipínghuā 〈名〉[植物] Beijing mock orange

【太平鸟】 tàipíngniǎo 〈名〉waxwing

【太平洋】 Tàipíngyáng 〈名〉Pacific (Ocean): ～海岸 Pacific coast

〖～战争〗 Tàipíngyáng Zhànzhēng 〈名〉War of the Pacific

【太婆】 tàipó 〈名〉〈方〉great-grandmother

【太清】 tàiqīng 〈名〉〈书〉〈旧〉❶ nature ❷ heaven; sky

【太上】 tàishàng 〈名〉❶ reigning emperor or reigning emperor's father ❷ remote antiquity

〖～皇〗 tàishànghuáng 〈名〉❶ title assumed by the reigning emperor's father who abdicated in favour of his son ❷〈喻〉overlord; backstage ruler; supersovereign

〖～老君〗 Tàishàng Lǎojūn 〈名〉〈尊〉Most Exalted Lord Lao [title for *Laozi* 老子 conferred on him by Taoists]

【太甚】 tàishèn 〈形〉too far; to the extreme: ⇨欺人～

【太师椅】 tàishīyǐ 〈名〉old-fashioned wooden armchair

【太守】 tàishǒu 〈名〉〈旧〉prefect

【太岁】 tàisuì 〈名〉❶ *Taisui* Master of the Year [ancient name for Jupiter 木星] ❷ Taisui God of the Year [legendary god supposed to change his dwelling on earth every year and to allow no construction work where he happens to dwell and presides]: ⇨～头上动土 ❸〈贬〉local tyrant/bully: 花花～ King of Lechers ‖ 镇山～ Lord of the Mountain brigand chief

〖～头上动土〗 tàisuì tóushang dòng tǔ 〈熟〉break gound where Taisui, the God of the Year, presides defy/provoke sb far superior in power or strength; beard the lion in his den

【太孙】 tàisūn 〈名〉eldest grandson of the emperor

【太太】 tàitai 〈名〉❶〈旧〉wife (of an official or officer in old times): 军官～ wife of an officer ‖ 市长～ wife of the mayor ❷〈旧〉mistress of a household; madam; lady: "是,～。"女佣答道。"Yes, madam," said the maid. ❸〈尊〉Mrs; madame: 王/张～ Mrs Wang/Zhang; Madame Wang/Zhang ❹ wife [usu preceded by a personal pronoun]: 你～我见过。I've met your wife. ‖ 我～可能不会喜欢这个。I'm afraid my wife won't like that. ❺〈尊〉[a form of address for a woman senior to oneself] lady; woman: 老～ old lady/woman ❻〈方〉great-grandparent; great-grandmother or great-grandfather

【太瓦】 tàiwǎ 〈名〉terawatt (TW)

【太尉】 tàiwèi 〈名〉〈旧〉supreme government official in charge of military affairs (in feudal China)

【太翁】 tàiwēng 〈名〉❶ great-grandfather ❷ grandfather

【太息】 tàixī 〈动〉〈书〉let out/heave/sigh a deep sigh; sigh deeply/heavily: 仰天～ look up to heaven and heave a deep sigh

【太虚】 tàixū 〈名〉❶ great void: ～幻境 world of vision and emptiness ‖ ～梦境 world of dreams ❷ heaven; sky: ～寥廓 vast sky

【太学】 tàixué 〈名〉〈旧〉Imperial College (in feudal China)

【太阳】 tàiyáng 〈名〉❶ sun: 灿烂/耀眼的～ bright/dazzling sun ‖ 火辣辣的～ burning/blazing sun ‖ 西沉的～ declining/setting sun ‖ ～从东方升起,在西方落下。The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. ❷ sunshine; sunlight; sun's rays: 晒～ bask in the sun; sunbathe; soak up/take the sun ‖ ～火辣辣地照在他们身上。The sun blazed/beat down on them. ‖ 今天～真好。It's a lovely sunny day. ‖ 他们坐着晒～。They sat in the sun roasting themselves. ‖ 他坐在～照不到的地方看书。He sat out of the sun reading a book. ‖ 真糟糕,今天没有～。Too bad, it's not sunny today. ❸ [解剖] temple

〖～常数〗 tàiyáng chángshù 〈名〉[天文] solar constant

〖～潮〗 tàiyángcháo 〈名〉[海洋] solar tide

〖～崇拜〗 tàiyáng chóngbài 〈名〉sun worship; heliolatry

〖～大气〗 tàiyáng dàqì 〈名〉solar atmosphere

〖～灯〗 tàiyángdēng 〈名〉[医学] sun lamp; sunlight lamp

〖～地儿〗 tàiyángdìr 〈名〉〈方〉sunny spot: 坐在～里取暖 sit in the sun to keep warm; bask oneself in the sun ‖ 她在～里看书。She sat in the sun reading.

〖～电池〗 tàiyáng diànchí 〈名〉solar cell: ～板 solar panel

〖～风〗 tàiyángfēng 〈名〉[物理] solar wind

〖～风暴〗 tàiyáng fēngbào 〈名〉solar storm

〖～辐射〗 tàiyáng fúshè 〈名〉[物理] solar radiation

〖～光〗 tàiyángguāng 〈名〉sun; sunlight; sunshine; sunbeam

〖～光谱〗 tàiyáng guāngpǔ 〈名〉[物理] solar spectrum

〖～黑子〗 tàiyáng hēizǐ 〈名〉[天文] sunspot: ～活动 sunspot activity

〖～活动〗 tàiyáng huódòng 〈名〉[天文] solar activity: ～周 solar activity cycle

〖～镜〗 tàiyángjìng 〈名〉sunglasses: 一副～ a pair of sunglasses

〖～历〗 tàiyánglì = 阳历① yánglì

〖～粒子〗 tàiyáng lìzǐ 〈名〉solar particle

〖～炉〗 tàiyánglú 〈名〉solar furnace

〖～帽〗 tàiyángmào 〈名〉sun hat; sun helmet; topee; topi

〖～目视镜〗 tàiyáng mùshìjìng 〈名〉[天文] helioscope

〖～能〗 tàiyángnéng 〈名〉solar energy/power: 利用～ harness the solar energy ‖ ～电池 solar cell/battery ‖ ～发电厂 solar pow-

er plant ‖ ～发电机/发动机 solar generator/engine ‖ ～加热 solar heating ‖ ～热水器 solar water heater ‖ ～收集器 solar collector ‖ ～是一种新型能源。Solar energy is a new kind of source of energy.

〖～年〗 tàiyángnián ＝ 回归年 huíguīnián

〖～鸟〗 tàiyángniǎo 〈名〉 sunbird

〖～裙〗 tàiyángqún 〈名〉 sundress

〖～日〗 tàiyángrì 〈名〉［天文］ solar day

〖～神〗 tàiyángshén 〈名〉 sun god [such as Apollo, Sol, etc]

〖～时〗 tàiyángshí 〈名〉［天文］ solar hour

〖～物理学〗 tàiyáng wùlǐxué 〈名〉 solar physics

〖～系〗 tàiyángxì 〈名〉［天文］ solar system

〖～学〗 tàiyángxué 〈名〉 heliology

〖～雨〗 tàiyángyǔ 〈名〉 sun shower

〖～月〗 tàiyángyuè 〈名〉［天文］ solar month

〖～灶〗 tàiyángzào 〈名〉 solar (energy) stove; solar cooker

〖～质子〗 tàiyáng zhìzǐ 〈名〉 solar proton

〖～中心说〗 tàiyáng zhōngxīnshuō 〈名〉 heliocentricism; heliocentric theory

〖～周〗 tàiyángzhōu 〈名〉［天文］ solar cycle

【太阳窝】 tàiyángwō 〈方〉 ＝ 太阳穴 tàiyángxué

【太阳穴】 tàiyángxué 〈名〉［解剖］ temple: 他一拳打在对手的～上。He punched his opponent on the temple.

【太爷】 tàiyé 〈名〉 ❶〈方〉 great-grandfather ❷ grandfather ❸〈旧〉 county magistrate: 县～ county magistrate

【太医】 tàiyī 〈名〉 ❶ imperial physician ❷〈方〉 doctor

〖～署〗 tàiyīshǔ 〈名〉 Imperial Academy of Medical Science [earliest academy of medical science in China, established in the Sui Dynasty]

【太阴】 tàiyīn 〈名〉 ❶〈方〉 moon ❷ ＝ 太岁① tàishuì

〖～历〗 tàiyīnlì ＝ 阴历 yīnlì

〖～年〗 tàiyīnnián 〈名〉［天文］ lunar year

〖～日〗 tàiyīnrì 〈名〉［天文］ lunar day

〖～月〗 tàiyīnyuè 〈名〉［天文］ lunar month; lunation

〖～周〗 tàiyīnzhōu 〈名〉［天文］ lunar cycle

【太原】 Tàiyuán 〈名〉 Taiyuan [capital city of Shanxi Province]

【太子】 tàizǐ 〈名〉 crown prince: 立/废～ designate/depose the crown prince ⇨皇～

【太子港】 Tàizǐgǎng 〈名〉 Port-au-Prince [capital of Haiti]

【太尊】 tàizūn 〈名〉 ❶ remote ancestor (in ancient times) ❷ a form or address for the prefect in the Qing dynasty

汰

tài 〈动〉 discard; eliminate; remove: ⇨裁～；淘～

态

tài 〈名〉 ❶ appearance; form; shape; state: ⇨～度；闲～ ❷［语法］ voice: 被动/主动～ passive/active voice ⇨语～

【态度】 tàidu 〈名〉 ❶ manner; bearing; demeanour: ～傲慢 have a haughty bearing; be pompous in manner ‖ ～粗鲁 have crude/coarse/uncouth manners ‖ ～恶劣 behave badly ‖ ～和蔼可亲 be amiable; be kind; have a kind manner; have a kindly bearing ‖ ～宽容/谦逊 have a tolerant/modest demeanour ‖ ～冷漠 be indifferent/cold/remote ‖ ～生硬/温和 have a stiff/mild manner ‖ ～专横 have an imperious/overbearing manner ‖ 刚才他不过是耍耍～而已。That was just a little show of bad temper. ‖ 他的声音和～突然变了。His voice and manner changed suddenly. ‖ 她热切真诚的～给我们留下了很深的印象。We were all impressed by her earnest and sincere manner. ‖ 我被他漫不经心的～激怒了。I was angered by his casual/offhand manner. ❷ attitude (to/towards); approach; position: 保持良好的工作～ keep/maintain one's/sb's good work attitude ‖ 表明～ make one's attitude clear ‖ 采取科学的～ take a scientific approach ‖ 采取合作的～ adopt a cooperative posture ‖ 持否定/肯定的～ assume a negative/positive attitude ‖ 持观望～ take a wait-and-see attitude ‖ 端正学习～ take a correct attitude towards study ‖ 改变～ change one's attitude (towards sb/sth); shift one's position (on a matter) ‖ ～暧昧 assume/adopt an ambiguous attitude; be on the hedge ‖ ～坚决 firm/resolute/determined attitude ‖ 劳动～ attitude towards labour ‖ 他明确地重申了中国在人权问题上的～。He explicitly reiterated China's stance on the human rights issues. ‖ 她的工作～不好。Her work attitude is poor. ‖ 现在各家银行的服务～都很好。Nowadays, service is good at every bank. ‖ 在原则问题上他～坚决。He stands firm on matters of principle. / He takes a firm stand on matters of principle.

【态势】 tàishì 〈名〉 state; situation; circumstances; posture: 分析～ size up/analyse a situation ‖ 扭转被动～ put an end to the passive state of affairs ‖ ～恶化 the situation worsens ‖ 军事～ military posture ‖ 战略～ strategic situation/posture ‖ 从目前的～看，很难预料会发生什么。In the present posture of affairs, it is difficult to predict what will happen.

〖～图〗 tàishìtú 〈名〉［军事］ situation map

肽

tài 〈名〉［化学］ peptide

【肽键】 tàijiàn 〈名〉［化学］ peptide bond/linkage

【肽链】 tàiliàn 〈名〉［化学］ peptide chain

【肽酶】 tàiméi 〈名〉［生化］ peptidase

钛

tài 〈名〉［化学］ titanium (Ti): ～箔 titanium foil ‖ ～粉 titanium powder ‖ ～化合物 titanium compound ‖ ～离子 titanium ion

【钛白】 tàibái 〈名〉［化学］ titanium dioxide/white

〖～粉〗 tàibáifěn ＝ 钛白 tàibái

【钛磁铁矿】 tàicítiěkuàng 〈名〉 titanomagnetite; titanic magnetite

【钛钢】 tàigāng 〈名〉［冶金］ titanium steel

【钛合金】 tàihéjīn 〈名〉 titanium alloy

【钛铁】 tàitiě 〈名〉［冶金］ ferrotitanium

〖～矿〗 tàitiěkuàng 〈名〉 ilmenite; titanic iron ore

【钛铀矿】 tàiyóukuàng 〈名〉 brannerite

泰¹

tài 〈形〉 safe; stable and peaceful: ⇨～然自若；国～民安

泰²

tài 〈书〉 ❶〈形〉 extreme; most: ⇨～古；～西 ❷〈副〉 excessively; too; over: 简略～甚 too concise (to be good)

泰³

Tài 〈名〉〈简称〉 Thailand ⇨泰国 Tàiguó

【泰半】 ＝ 太半 tàibàn

【泰斗】 tàidǒu 〈名〉〈简称〉 Mount Tai and the North Star—leading/eminent authority/scholar/artist, etc to whom all look up; person of distinction: 京剧～ foremost actor of Beijing opera ‖ 文坛～ lord of the literary world ‖ 艺坛～ prince of the arts ⇨泰山北斗

【泰阿倒持】 Tài'ē-dàochí ＝ 太阿倒持 Tai'ē-dàochí

【泰古】 tàigǔ ＝ 太古 tàigǔ

【泰国】 Tàiguó 〈名〉 Thailand

〖～人〗 Tàiguórén 〈名〉 Thai; Thailander

〖～湾〗 Tàiguówān 〈名〉 Gulf of Thailand

【泰和】 tàihé 〈形〉 ❶ peaceful; tranquil ❷ harmonious

【泰姬陵】 Tàijīlíng 〈名〉 Taj Mahal [a white marble mausoleum built at Agra, India in 1632-1648, by the Mogul emperor Shah Jahan for his favourite wife]

【泰拳】 tàiquán 〈名〉 Thai boxing: 打一场～ play a Thai boxing match

【泰然】 tàirán 〈形〉 calm; poised; self-possessed; composed: 神情～ with composure; with self-possession

〖～处之〗 tàirán-chǔzhī 〈熟〉 take sth calmly; bear sth with equanimity; act with composure: 他知道他要死了，但却～。He knew he was dying, but he was composed. ‖ 遇到复杂情况他总是能～。When confronted with complicated problems, he always remains cool and collected.

〖～自若〗 tàirán-zìruò 〈熟〉 be calm; be composed; be as poised as ever; be self-possessed; act with great composure: 当时我虽表面上还～，心里却很焦急。Calm as I appeared, I was very anxious at the time. ‖ 他～，好像从未困窘过。He had perfect poise and never seemed embarrassed. ‖ 她临危不惧，～。She showed great poise in the face of danger.

【泰山】 Tàishān 〈名〉 ❶ Mount Tai [in China's Shandong Province]—symbol of great weight or importance: 死或重于～，或轻于鸿毛。Death could either be of great importance or without any significance. ⇨有眼不识～ ❷ father-in-law [another name for wife's father (岳父)]

〖～北斗〗 Tàishān-Běidǒu 〈熟〉 Mount Tai and the North Star—leading/eminent authority/scholar/artist, etc to whom all look up; person of distinction: 现代艺术之～ pioneer of modern art ‖ 中国科学界之～ foremost scientist in China

〖～压顶〗 Tàishān-yādǐng 〈熟〉 bear down on sb with the weight of Mount Tai—produce an overwhelming pressure: ～腰不弯 not

bend one's head even under the weight of Mount Tai—not yield to any pressure/difficulty

【泰水】 tàishuǐ 〈名〉 mother-in-law [another name for wife's mother (岳母)]

【泰晤士报】 Tàiwùshìbào 〈名〉 *The Times* [UK]

【泰晤士河】 Tàiwùshìhé 〈名〉 Thames [in UK]

【泰西】 Tàixī 〈名〉〈旧〉 the West (chiefly Europe); the Occident: ～各国 Western countries; European countries

【泰语】 Tàiyǔ 〈名〉 Thai (language)

【泰铢】 tàizhū 〈量〉 Baht (B) [unit of currency in Thailand]

酞 tài 〈名〉[化学] phthalein

【酞醇】 tàichún 〈名〉 phthalyl alcohol

【酞基】 tàijī 〈名〉 phthalidyl

【酞类】 tàilèi 〈名〉 phthalein

【酞酸】 tàisuān 〈名〉 phthalic acid

〖～盐〗 tàisuānyán 〈名〉 phthalate

tān

坍 tān 〈动〉 collapse; fall; crumple; give way; cave in; tumble: 地震将一些建筑物震～了。The earthquake crumbled some buildings. ‖ 房屋～了。The house collapsed/tumbled. ‖ 墙随时会～。The wall is likely to fall/topple at any time. ‖ 床突然～了。The bed suddenly gave way. ⇨～塌;～陷

【坍方】 tānfāng ＝ 塌方 tāfāng

【坍架】 tānjià ＝ 塌架 tājià

【坍圮】 tānpǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 collapse; fall; cave in; give way; crumple; tumble

【坍缩】 tānsuō 〈动〉 (of a celestial body) shrink

〖～星〗 tānsuōxīng ＝ 黑洞 hēidòng

【坍塌】 tāntā 〈动〉 collapse; fall; crumple; give way; cave in; tumble: ～的屋顶 caved-in roof ‖ 大桥被山洪冲得～了。The bridge gave way/collapsed by the mountain torrents. ‖ 堤岸～。The embankment collapsed. ‖ 窑顶～了。The kiln caved in.

【坍台】 tāntái 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ (of enterprises, etc) collapse; fold up: 没有名演员，剧团就要～。The troupe is likely to go out of business without eminent actors or actresses. ‖ 如果不是他，公司很快就会～。If it had not been for him, the company would have folded up/gone bankrupt. ❷ fall into disgrace; lose face: 当众～ make a fool/spectacle/show of oneself before others; be disgraced in public; be publicly humiliated; cut a sorry figure before the public

【坍陷】 tānxiàn 〈动〉 sink; subside; cave in; settle: 地基～了。The foundations have sunk/subsided. ‖ 隧道～了。The tunnel caved in.

贪 tān 〈动〉 ❶ seek; hanker after/for; itch after/for; covet (after/for): ～安逸 seek ease and comfort ‖ ～大求洋 crave for things big and foreign; go after what is big and foreign ‖ ～小利 covet small advantages; hanker after petty gains ⇨～财;～恋;～生怕死 ❷ embezzle; practise graft; be corrupt: 倡廉肃～ promote honest and clean government and eliminate corruption ⇨～官污吏;～污 ❸ have an insatiable desire (for sth): ～女色 be fond of women; be a womanizer ⇨～得无厌;～婪

【贪杯】 tānbēi 〈动〉 be excessively fond of drinking: 好酒～ indulge in drinking/wine; take to drink

【贪鄙】 tānbǐ 〈形〉〈书〉 greedy and mean

【贪财】 tāncái 〈动〉 covet (after) riches/wealth; be greedy for money; be a money-grubber; have an itching palm for money: ～丧生 perish from love of wealth; lose one's life in an attempt to grab wealth

【贪吃】 tānchī 〈动〉 have a voracious/rapacious appetite; eat like a hog; make a hog of oneself; be greedy/gluttonous/voracious: ～懒做 be greedy for food but averse to work; be a lazy glutton ‖ ～的孩子 greedy child ‖ 别那么～，给别人留点儿蛋糕。Don't be so greedy—leave some of the cake for others. ‖ 他很～。He is a voracious eater. / He is a glutton.

【贪大求全】 tāndà-qiúquán 〈熟〉 go in for grandiose projects

【贪得无厌】 tāndé-wúyàn 〈熟〉 be insatiably avaricious; be never satisfied with what one has got; have insatiable greed: 你越迁就他，他越～。The more you yield, the more greedy he will be. ‖ 你这个～的家伙！ You greedy pig!

【贪多必失】 tānduō-bìshī 〈熟〉 grasp all, lose all; all covet, all lose; too much water drowned the miller; dogs that put up many hares kill none

【贪多嚼不烂】 tānduō jiáo bù làn 〈熟〉 bite off more than one can chew

【贪多务得】 tānduō-wùdé 〈熟〉 be greedy and acquisitive

【贪官】 tānguān 〈名〉 corrupt/venal official

〖～污吏〗 tānguān-wūlì 〈熟〉 corrupt/venal officials: 肃清～ cleanse out political corruption; clean up political corruption ‖ 严惩～ mete out/administer severe punishment to corrupt officials

【贪狠】 tānhěn 〈形〉 greedy and ruthless: ～的商人 rapacious businessman

【贪贿】 tānhuì 〈动〉 be greedy for gains; covet (after) riches/wealth

〖～无艺〗 tānhuì-wúyì 〈熟〉 be infinitely greedy for gains; be inordinately rapacious

【贪婪】 tānlán 〈形〉 ❶〈贬〉 avaricious; greedy; rapacious: ～无厌 be insatiably avaricious; sb's avarice knows no bounds ‖ ～的目光 greedy/voracious eyes ‖ ～地掠夺别国的资源 rapaciously plunder the resources of other countries ‖ ～使富人想要更富。Avarice makes rich people want to become even richer. ‖ 他心里充满了～和嫉妒。He was consumed with greed and envy. ❷ greedy; avid; insatiable: ～地汲取知识 be greedy for knowledge; be insatiable in learning ‖ ～的读者 voracious/gluttonous reader

【贪恋】 tānliàn 〈动〉 feel reluctant to part with; hate to leave; cling to: ～功名利禄 be greedy for honour, fame, wealth and rank ‖ ～女色 be fond of women; be a womanizer ‖ ～舒适的生活 be reluctant to give up a life of comfort

【贪墨】 tānmò 〈动〉〈书〉 embezzle; practise graft; be corrupt

〖～成风〗 tānmò-chéngfēng 〈熟〉 corruption has become a common practice

【贪念】 tānniàn 〈名〉 covetous thoughts: 对别人的钱财起了～ be covetous of the wealth of others

【贪便宜】 tān piányi 〈动〉 be eager to get things on the cheap; be keen on gaining petty advantages: 贪小便宜 covet small advantages; be keen on gaining petty advantages ‖ 贪小便宜吃大亏 gain petty advantages only to suffer heavy losses

【贪青】 tānqīng 〈动〉 (of crops) remain green (when it is time to turn yellow)

【贪求】 tānqiú 〈动〉 covet (after/for); hanker after/for; seek: ～安逸 seek ease and comfort ‖ ～富贵 covet wealth and power ‖ ～名望 covet popularity/fame; hanker after/for fame; be greedy for fame; itch after fame ‖ ～无度 be insatiably avaricious/greedy

【贪权】 tānquán 〈动〉 covet power; be greedy/insatiable for power; have an itch for power; be power-mad

【贪色】 tānsè 〈动〉 be fond of women; be a womanizer

【贪生怕死】 tānshēng-pàsǐ 〈熟〉 cravenly cling to life instead of braving death; care for nothing but saving one's skin; be mortally afraid of death; be a coward; live dishonourably in fear of death

【贪食症】 tānshízhèng 〈名〉[医学] bulimia

【贪天之功】 tāntiānzhīgōng 〈熟〉 claim credit for other people's achievements; arrogate to oneself the merits of others; lay claim to what one has done nothing to deserve

【贪图】 tāntú 〈动〉 hanker after/for; covet (after/for); seek: ～安逸 seek ease and comfort ‖ ～钱财 hanker after wealth; seek wealth; be greedy for money ‖ ～权力 be greedy/insatiable for power; covet power; have an itch for power ‖ ～享乐 seek a life of pleasure ‖ ～小利 covet small advantages; hanker after petty gains ‖ ～数量，忽视质量 seek only quantity and neglect quality ‖ 有些人会～财富而丧失尊严。Some people would rather barter away their dignity for wealth.

【贪玩】 tānwán 〈动〉 be excessively fond of play; love too much to play

【贪污】 tānwū 〈动〉 embezzle; practise graft; be corrupt: ～公款 embezzle public funds ‖ ～数百万元 embezzle several million *yuan* ‖ 反～ combat/fight corruption ‖ ～盗窃 engage in graft and theft ‖ ～受贿 embezzle money and take/accept bribes ‖ ～行贿 take graft and commit bribery ‖ 采取反～措施 take anti-graft

measures‖通过反～法 pass an anti-graft law‖～和浪费是极大的犯罪。Corruption and waste are serious crimes.
〖～犯〗 tānwūfàn 〈名〉embezzler; grafter
〖～分子〗 tānwūfènzǐ 〈名〉person guilty of corruption; embezzler
〖～腐化〗 tānwū-fǔhuà 〈熟〉corruption; corruption and degeneration
【贪小】 tānxiǎo 〈动〉covet small advantages; hanker after/seek petty gains
〖～失大〗 tānxiǎo-shīdà 〈熟〉covet a little and lose a lot; seek small gains but incur big losses; penny wise but pound foolish
【贪心】 tānxīn ❶〈名〉greed; avarice; rapacity ❷〈形〉greedy; avaricious; insatiable; voracious; rapacious
〖～不足〗 tānxīn-bùzú 〈熟〉be insatiably avaricious/greedy; one's/sb's avarice knows no bounds
【贪欲】 tānyù 〈名〉greed; avarice; rapacity
【贪赃】 tānzāng 〈动〉take bribes; practise graft; one's fingers itch to take bribes
〖～枉法〗 tānzāng-wǎngfǎ 〈熟〉take bribes and bend/strain/stretch/twist the law; pervert justice for a bribe
【贪占】 tānzhàn 〈动〉embezzle: ～公款 embezzle public funds
【贪嘴】 tānzuǐ 〈动〉have a voracious/rapacious appetite; be greedy for food; be gluttonous/voracious

憳 tān 〈代〉〈方〉〈敬〉he

啴 tān
⇨chǎn
【啴啴】 tāntān 〈形〉〈书〉(of livestock) gasping/panting for breath

猭 tān 〈名〉a kind of legendary animal

摊 tān ❶〈动〉spread out; unfold; unroll: ～地图 spread out/unfold/unroll a map‖禁止在公路上～晒麦子。It is forbidden to spread wheat out to dry on highways.‖他的工具～了一地。His tools were strewn all over the floor.‖她把书～得到处都是。She's left her books spread all over the place. ⇨～场;～牌 ❷〈动〉share; take a share (in): 领导分～了责任。The leadership shared the responsibility.‖每村需～十个工日。Each village will have to contribute 10 workdays.‖我们～了饭钱。We shared/split the cost of the meal. ⇨～派;分～;均～ ❸〈动〉(of unpleasant things) befall; happen; fall upon: 也真是,倒霉事又让他～着了。Poor man, misfortune befell him again.‖这么倒霉的事怎么～到我们头上了! Why did such an unpleasant thing happen to us! ❹〈名〉vendor's stand; booth; stall: 花～ flower stall‖肉～ butcher's stall‖水果～ fruit stall/stand‖修鞋～ cobbler's stall; shoe mender's stall‖烟～ cigarette booth‖鱼～ fish stall‖街道两旁摆满了卖各种各样东西的小～儿。The street is lined with stalls selling various kinds of articles. ⇨摆～儿;地～儿 ❺〈动〉fry batter in a thin layer: ～煎饼 make batter-cake ⇨～鸡蛋 ❻〈量〉[for paste or thick liquid]: 一～水/血 a pool of water/blood‖一～泥 a mud puddle
【摊场】 tāncháng 〈动〉spread on a threshing ground grain that has just been gathered in
【摊档】 tāndàng 〈名〉〈方〉vendor's stand; booth; stall: 报刊～ newspaper stall‖私人～ private stall
【摊点】 tāndiǎn 〈名〉vendor's stand; stall; booth: 设～ set up a stand/stall‖流动～ mobile stall‖个体～ private stall‖夜市～ night market stand/stall‖广场上不准摆设～。No stalls are allowed on the square.
【摊贩】 tānfàn 〈名〉street pedlar/vendor; stall keeper; open-air merchant: 街头～ street pedlar/vendor‖零售～ retail vendor‖流动～ mobile street vendor‖蔬菜/水果～ vegetable/fruit vendor‖无证～ unlicensed street pedlar
【摊还】 tānhuán [金融] ❶〈动〉amortize: 将借款分三个月～ spread out the repayment of a loan over three months ❷〈名〉amortization
【摊鸡蛋】 tānjīdàn ❶〈动〉make omelettes ❷〈名〉omelette
【摊开】 tānkāi 〈动〉spread out; unfold; unroll: ～报纸 unfold a newspaper‖～图纸 spread out the blueprint‖把问题～来谈 discuss the matter on the table; discuss the matter above board‖在桌子上～地图 spread out/unfold/unroll a map on the table‖那本书～放在书桌上。The book lay open on the desk.‖他～四肢躺在草地上。He spread himself/lay sprawled on the lawn.
【摊牌】 tānpái 〈动〉❶ lay/put one's cards on the table ❷ show one's cards/hand; have a showdown: 迫使对方～ force one's opponent to show his hand; force a showdown‖末了,他们只得～。In the end, they had to lay their cards on the table/to have a showdown.
【摊派】 tānpài 〈动〉apportion (expenses, work, etc): ～费用 apportion expenses‖～任务 apportion duties/tasks (to sb)
【摊棚】 tānpéng 〈名〉canopy for a vendor's stall
【摊晒机】 tānshàijī 〈名〉[农业] tedder
【摊商】 tānshāng 〈名〉street pedlar/vendor; stall keeper; open-air merchant
【摊市】 tānshì 〈名〉bazaar; open-air market; vendors' street
【摊手】 tānshǒu 〈动〉loosen one's grip; let go
【摊售】 tānshòu 〈动〉(of a vendor) sell goods; set up a stall/stand
【摊位】 tānwèi 〈名〉vendor's stand; stall; booth: 设～ set up a stall/stand‖集市～ market stall/stand‖在～上出售各种货物 sell various articles at a stall‖书展上有很多～。There were many stands at the book fair.
【摊销】 tānxiāo ＝摊还 tānhuán
【摊主】 tānzhǔ 〈名〉stall vendor; stall keeper
【摊子】 tānzi 〈名〉❶ vendor's stand; stall; booth: 摆/设～ set up a stand/stall‖旧书～ secondhand bookstand/bookstall‖蔬菜～ vegetable stall/stand‖他靠在集市上摆～过活。He made a living by running a stand/stall at the bazaar.‖我的～还没开张。My stall hasn't opened yet. ❷ structure (of an organization, etc); set-up: 他们的错误是把～铺得过大。Their mistake was that they tried to go about it on too large a scale. ⇨烂～

滩 tān 〈名〉❶ shoal: ～多水急 with many shoals and rapids‖急流险～ rapids and shoals ❷ beach; sands: ⇨～地;海～;沙～
【滩地】 tāndì 〈名〉beachland; floodland
【滩簧】 tānhuáng 〈名〉*tanhuang* [a kind of storytelling in rhymes popular in southern Jiangsu and northern Zhejiang provinces]
【滩头】 tāntóu 〈名〉beach; sands
〖～堡〗 tāntóubǎo 〈名〉[军事] beachhead
〖～阵地〗 tāntóu zhèndì 〈名〉[军事] beachhead position
【滩涂】 tāntú 〈名〉tidal land
【滩羊】 tānyáng 〈名〉a kind of sheep known for its fine pelt

瘫 tān 〈动〉❶ be physically paralysed; be paralytic: 他完全～了。He was completely paralysed. ⇨截～;偏～ ❷ become weak/feeble: 吓～了 be paralysed with terror/fright‖他累得一回家就～在床上。He was so tired that he threw himself in bed as soon as he returned home. ⇨～软
【瘫痪】 tānhuàn 〈动〉❶ be physically paralysed; be paralytic: ～病人 paralytic‖面部～ facial paralysis‖双腿～ be paralysed in both legs‖局部～ be partially paralysed; partial paralysis‖完全～ be completely paralysed; complete/total paralysis‖全身～ general paralysis‖终身～ be permanently paralysed; permanent paralysis‖他下肢～。He is paralysed from the waist down. / He suffers from paralysis of the lower limbs.‖中风使他～。A stroke paralysed him. ❷ (of systems, transportation, etc) become paralysed; break down; come to a standstill: 大雪使铁路和公路处于～。Snow paralysed railways and roads.‖工厂因罢工而陷入～。The factory was paralysed by the strike.‖交通陷于～。Traffic had come to a standstill.‖装配线因断电而～。The assembly line broke down due to power failure.
【瘫软】 tānruǎn 〈动〉(of limbs, etc) become weak and limp: 浑身～ feel weak all over‖两腿～ feel weak in one's legs‖母亲看到儿子出了事,一下子就～了。The mother collapsed on seeing what had happened to her son.
【瘫子】 tānzi 〈名〉paralytic

tán

坛¹ tán 〈名〉❶ altar (for sacrificial purposes, etc): ⇨祭～;天～ ❷ raised plot of land for planting flowers, etc: ⇨花～ ❸ circles; world; arena: ⇨棋～;体～;文～ ❹ forum; platform;

⇨讲～；论～ ❸ organization set up by a secret society to worship gods in a rally

坛[2] tán 〈名〉earthen jar; jug: 酒～ wine jug ‖ 两～蜂蜜 two jars of honey ‖ 一～泡菜 a jar of pickles

【坛囊】tánnáng 〈名〉[动物] ampulla

【坛坛罐罐】tántán-guànguàn 〈熟〉pots and pans—personal belongings: 不怕打烂～ not be afraid of having one's pots and pans smashed—not fear to sacrifice personal possessions for a just war ‖ 老太太橱柜里塞满了各式各样的～。The old lady's cupboards are stacked with all sorts of pots and pans.

【坛子】tánzi 〈名〉earthen jar; jug: 盖子是这个～上的。The lid belongs to this jar. ⇨醋～

昙[1] tán 〈名〉〈书〉thick/dense clouds: ～～ overcast with clouds

昙[2] tán →昙花 tánhuā

【昙花】tánhuā 〈名〉[植物] broad-leaved epiphyllum

〖～一现〗tánhuā-yīxiàn 〈熟〉last as briefly as the broad-leaved epiphyllum; be a flash in the pan: ～的人物 transient figure; person of ephemeral importance

倓 tán 〈形〉〈书〉quiet; tranquil; peaceful

谈 tán ❶〈动〉talk/chat/converse (about sth with sb); speak (about); discuss (with sb): ～看法 talk about one's views/opinions ‖ ～往事 talk about the old times; have a chat over the old days ‖ ～正事 talk business/turkey ‖ 爸爸和我的老师～了很久。Father had a long conversation with my teacher. ‖ 部长在讲话中～到了国际形势。The minister touched on the current international affairs in his speech. ‖ 老朋友们彻夜长～。The old friends chatted deep into the night. ‖ 他跟我～过此事。He spoke of this matter to me. ‖ 她没机会和他～这件事。She had no opportunity to discuss it with him. ‖ 我想和你～～。I want to talk to you. ‖ 咱们边喝茶边～。Let's talk over a cup of tea. ⇨～话；～判；会～ ❷〈名〉remark; utterance; talk: ⇨街～巷议；奇～；笑～

【谈柄】tánbǐng 〈名〉❶ butt of jokes; laughing stock; object of ridicule/derision: 传为～ become a standing joke; become a laughing stock ❷〈古〉horsetail whisk one holds while talking

【谈不到】tánbudào 〈动〉be out of the question: 离开了稳定，就～改革开放。Without stability, reform and opening up would be out of the question. ‖ 没有经济上的独立，就～政治上的平等。Without economic independence, political equality is out of the question. ‖ 若果真如此，其它一切都～了。If so, what's the point of talking about anything else? ‖ 现在根本～他的晋升问题。His promotion is out of the question right now. ‖ 像他这样的人～有德行。A person like him does not have any moral integrity to speak of.

【谈不来】tánbulái 〈动〉not get along well (with sb); not be on good terms (with sb); not hit it off (with sb): 那次争吵后，我们更～了。After the argument, we were not on speaking terms.

【谈不拢】tánbulǒng 〈动〉not agree with each other; not see eye to eye with sb: 双方～。The two parties could not reach an agreement.

【谈不上】tánbushàng = 谈不到 tánbudào

【谈得到】tándedào 〈动〉can talk about; can take into consideration: 有了强健的体魄，我们才能～为人民服务。We can talk about serving the people well only when we are physically fit.

【谈得来】tándelái 〈动〉get along well (with sb); be on good terms (with sb); hit it off (with sb): 我们一开始就～。We hit it off from the first.

【谈得上】tándeshàng = 谈得到 tándedào

【谈锋】tánfēng 〈名〉volubility; eloquence: ～甚健 be a good talker; talk volubly; have the gift of the gab; talk with much gusto

【谈古论今】tángǔ-lùnjīn 〈熟〉talk about the past and present; discourse at random on things past and present

【谈何容易】tánhé-róngyì 〈熟〉it is easier said than done; it is by no means easy; not be so easy as it sounds

【谈虎色变】tánhǔ-sèbiàn 〈熟〉turn pale at the mere mention of a tiger—get anxious at the mention of sth terrifying

【谈话】tánhuà ❶〈动〉talk/chat/converse (about sth with sb): 打断～ interrupt a conversation ‖ 开始～ strike up/begin/start a conversation (with sb) ‖ 继续～ continue/resume a conversation/talk ‖ 结束/停止～ close/drop a conversation ‖ 窃听～ bug/tap a conversation ‖ 中止～ break off a conversation/talk ‖ ～轻松自如 free and easy conversation ‖ ～热烈 animated/lively conversation ‖ ～愉快 pleasant conversation; delightful/nice/pleasant chat ‖ 简短的～ brief/short conversation ‖ 私人～ private talk/conversation ‖ 进行亲切友好的～ have a cordial and friendly conversation/talk ‖ 当时我正好经过，无意中听到了他们的～。I was walking past when I overheard their talk. ‖ 老师要找你～。The teacher wants to talk to you. ❷〈名〉statement: 发表书面～ make a written statement ‖ 外交部发言人就中美关系发表了～。The spokesperson of the Foreign Ministry issued a statement on Sino-American relations.

【谈家常】tán jiācháng 〈动〉talk/chat about everyday matters (with sb); engage in small talk; have a chit-chat (with sb)

【谈恋爱】tán liàn'ài 〈动〉talk love; court; have a courtship (with sb): 公园里有几对～的男女。There were several courting couples in the park. ‖ 你们俩在～吗? Are you going steady? ‖ 虽然他们～已有两年，但仍未决定是否结婚。Although they have been going round for two years now, they haven't decided whether to marry or not. ‖ 他俩谈了四年恋爱才决定结婚。They had been dating for four years before they decided to get married.

【谈论】tánlùn 〈动〉discuss; talk about: ～古今 talk about past and present ‖ ～国家大事 discuss state affairs ‖ ～时势 discuss the current situation ‖ ～往事 talk about the old times; have a chat over the old days ‖ ～文学 talk about/discuss literature ‖ ～问题 discuss a question ‖ ～相关事宜 discuss matters concerned ‖ ～政治 talk/speak about politics; discuss politics ‖ 继续～ resume a discussion ‖ 老人们坐在树阴下，～着天气。Old people sat in the shade of a tree, chatting away about the weather.

【谈判】tánpàn 〈动〉negotiate/parley/bargain (with sb); hold talks/parleys: 恢复～ reopen/resume talks; resume parleys ‖ 继续～ resume talks; continue negotiations ‖ 结束～ terminate negotiations ‖ 举行～ hold talks; conduct a negotiation; hold a parley ‖ 开始～ enter into/open negotiations ‖ 停止～ cease negotiations ‖ 中止～ break off talks/negotiations ‖ ～中断/暂停 talks/negotiations break down/adjourn ‖ ～的筹码 bargaining chip ‖ ～的结果 product/result of talks ‖ 裁军～ talks on disarmament ‖ 高级～ high-level negotiations ‖ 贸易～ trade negotiations/talks ‖ 秘密～ secret/backstage negotiations ‖ 商务～ commercial negotiations ‖ 停火～ ceasefire parleys/talks ‖ 外交～ diplomatic negotiations ‖ ～进展顺利。Negotiations were going smoothly. ‖ ～破裂/失败。The negotiations broke down/failed. ‖ 工会与雇主～，要求增加工资，改善工作条件。Trade unions bargained/negotiated with employers for higher pay and better working conditions. ‖ 经过马拉松式的～后，问题终于得到解决。A settlement was reached after a marathon negotiation. ‖ 两国就边界问题通过～达成正式协议。The two nations negotiated a formal agreement on the boundary question. ⇨和平～

〖～桌〗tánpànzhuō 〈名〉conference/bargaining/negotiating table

【谈情说爱】tánqíng-shuō'ài 〈熟〉talk love; court: 这是年轻人～的地方。This is a love corner for young people.

【谈天】tántiān 〈动〉chat; shoot the breeze; engage in idle talk; talk casually

〖～说地〗tántiān-shuōdì 〈熟〉talk of anything under the sun; talk randomly; shoot the breeze: 我们坐在茶馆里，～。We sat around in the teahouse, shooting the breeze.

【谈吐】tántǔ 〈名〉address; conversational manner; style of conversation: ～不俗 talk in good taste; have an elegant style of conversation ‖ ～从容 be easy in conversation ‖ ～粗俗 be vulgar in speech ‖ ～风趣 talk with a sense of humour ‖ ～优雅 have a refined way of talking ‖ 他～文雅。He is a man of pleasant address. ‖ 她的～说明她是个受过良好教育的人。Her mannerism indicates that she is a well-educated woman. ‖ 阅读好书使你～高雅。Reading good books helps to refine one's speech.

【谈闲天】tán xiántiān = 谈天 tántiān

【谈笑】tánxiào 〈动〉talk/chat and laugh

〖～风生〗tánxiào-fēngshēng 〈熟〉talk and laugh cheerfully/merrily

〖～自如〗tánxiào-zìrú = 谈笑自若 tánxiào-zìruò

〖～自若〗 tánxiào-zìruò 〈熟〉 keep talking and laughing as if nothing had happened—be composed esp when in face of danger, horror, etc: 沉着镇静,～ go on talking and laughing without turning a hair ‖ 临危不惧,～ talk and laugh imperturbably in face of danger

【谈心】 tánxīn 〈动〉 have a heart-to-heart talk; have a *tête-à-tête* conversation: 促膝～ sit side by side and talk intimately; have a heart-to-heart talk

【谈兴】 tánxìng 〈名〉 mood for conversation: ～正浓 talk with great zest; be engaged in an animated conversation

【谈言微中】 tányán-wēizhòng 〈熟〉 speak tactfully but to the point; make one's point through hints

【谈助】 tánzhù 〈名〉〈书〉 topic of conversation: 足资～ serve as a good topic of conversation

【谈资】 tánzī 〈名〉 topic of conversaiton

弹 tán 〈动〉 ❶ shoot (as with a catapult, etc); catapult; send forth: 用弹弓～石子 shoot pebbles with a catapult ‖ 盒子～开了。The box sprang open. ‖ 他啪的一声把刀刃～出。He flicked the knife open. ⇨～射 ❷ flick; flip: ～烟灰 flick ash off/from a cigarette ‖ 他～掉袖子上的土。He flicked the dust from/off his sleeve. ⇨～冠 ❸ play (a musical instrument); pluck: ～钢琴 play the piano ‖ ～琵琶 pluck the *pipa* ‖ ～曲子 play a tune/melody; play a piece of music ⇨～奏; 对牛～琴 ❹ accuse; impeach: ⇨～劾; 抨～ ❺ be elastic: ⇨～簧; ～力; ～性 ❻ fluff; tease: ～棉花 fluff/tease cotton (with a bow) ❼ spring; bounce; leap: 球～过墙去了。The ball bounced over the wall. ‖ 树枝～回来打在我脸上。The branch sprang back and hit me in the face. ‖ 他听到闹钟响,一下子从床上～起来。He sprang out of bed when he heard the alarm. ⇨～跳 ❽ shed (tears): ⇨～泪
⇨dàn

【弹拨】 tánbō 〈动〉 play (a stringed musical instrument); pluck

〖～乐器〗 tánbō yuèqì 〈名〉 plucked (stringed) instrument

【弹唱】 tánchàng 〈动〉 sing while playing (a stringed instrument)

【弹词】 táncí 〈名〉[曲艺] ❶ *tanci* [storytelling (esp in the Suzhou dialect) to the *accompaniment of stringed instruments* and drums] ❷ script for *tanci*

【弹冠】 tánguān 〈动〉〈旧〉 flick the dust off one's hat—be ready to assume office

〖～相庆〗 tánguān-xiāngqìng 〈熟〉 congratulate each other in anticipation of fat jobs (upon hearing of a mutual friend's appointment to a high post); congratulate each other on the prospect of getting good appointments

【弹劾】 tánhé 〈动〉 ❶ (of a supervisory official in a monarchy) report on the crimes of officials; censure ❷ impeach: 国会成功地～了总统。The Congress successfully impeached the President.

〖～权〗 tánhéquán 〈名〉 impeachment power

【弹花】 tánhuā 〈动〉 fluff cotton

〖～机〗 tánhuājī 〈名〉 cotton fluffer

【弹簧】 tánhuáng 〈名〉 spring: ～垫圈 spring washer ‖ ～元件 spring element ‖ 保险～ relief spring ‖ 回动～ return spring ‖ 拉杆～ pull-rod spring ‖ 别在床上乱跳—你会把～弄断的。Don't bounce on the bed—you'll break the springs.

〖～秤〗 tánhuángchèng 〈名〉 spring balance/scale

〖～床〗 tánhuángchuáng 〈名〉 spring bed: ～垫 spring/sprung mattress

〖～刀〗 tánhuángdāo 〈名〉 flick-knife; switchblade; springblade knife

〖～钢〗 tánhuánggāng 〈名〉[冶金] spring steel

〖～夹〗 tánhuángjiā 〈名〉 spring clip/clamp; pinch-cock

〖～减震器〗 tánhuáng jiǎnzhènqì 〈名〉 spring bumper/buffer

〖～绞链〗 tánhuáng jiǎoliàn 〈名〉 spring hinge

〖～离合器〗 tánhuáng líhéqì 〈名〉 spring clutch

〖～门〗 tánhuángmén 〈名〉 swing door

〖～圈〗 tánhuángquān 〈名〉 spring coil

〖～闩〗 tánhuángshuān 〈名〉 spring bolt

〖～锁〗 tánhuángsuǒ 〈名〉 spring lock

【弹击】 tánjī 〈动〉 censure; impeach

【弹泪】 tánlèi 〈动〉 shed/weep tears

【弹力】 tánlì 〈名〉 elasticity; elastic force; spring; resilience: 这根橡皮筋已失去～。The stretch has gone out of the rubber band. / This is a perished rubber band.

〖～绷带〗 tánlì bēngdài 〈名〉 elastic bandage

〖～测定法〗 tánlì cèdìngfǎ 〈名〉 elastometry

〖～计〗 tánlìjì 〈名〉 elastometer

〖～裤〗 tánlìkù 〈名〉 stretch pants

〖～尼龙〗 tánlì nílóng 〈名〉 stretch/elastic nylon

〖～纱〗 tánlìshā 〈名〉 stretch yarn

〖～衫〗 tánlìshān 〈名〉 stretch shirt

〖～袜〗 tánlìwà 〈名〉 stretch sock

〖～纤维〗 tánlì xiānwéi 〈名〉 elastic fibre

【弹琴】 tánqín 〈动〉 play stringed musical instruments: ⇨对牛～

【弹球】 tánqiú ❶〈动〉 play marbles ❷〈名〉 marbles

〖～机〗 tánqiújī 〈名〉 pinball machine

〖～戏〗 tánqiúxì 〈名〉 pinball (game)

【弹射】 tánshè 〈动〉 ❶ eject; shoot off; catapult: ～力 ejective force ❷〈书〉 find fault with; criticize; censure: ～时弊 criticize the present-day social evils and malpractices

〖～轨迹〗 tánshè guǐjì 〈名〉[航空] ejection trajectory

〖～器〗 tánshèqì 〈名〉[航空] ejector; catapult

〖～塔〗 tánshètǎ 〈名〉[航空] ejection tower

〖～座舱〗 tánshè zuòcāng 〈名〉[航空] ejection capsule

〖～座椅〗 tánshè zuòyǐ 〈名〉[航空] ejector seat; ejection seat: 被敌机击中后,飞行员只得使用～逃生。The pilot had to use his ejector seat when his plane was hit by the enemy plane.

【弹升】 tánshēng 〈动〉 (of price, etc) bounce back; rebound; rise again: 股价猛烈～。The stock market saw a sharp rebound in price.

【弹塑性】 tánsùxìng 〈名〉[物理] elastoplasticity

【弹跳】 tántiào 〈动〉 bounce; spring

〖～板〗 tántiàobǎn 〈名〉[体育] springboard

〖～力〗 tántiàolì 〈名〉 jumping/springing capacity

【弹涂鱼】 tántúyú 〈名〉[动物] mudskipper

【弹性】 tánxìng 〈名〉 ❶ elasticity; spring; resilience; stretch; give: 测量～ measure the elasticity (of sth) ‖ ～绷带 elastic bandage ‖ ～材料 materials with elastic properties ‖ ～好的跳板 *springboard with a lot of give* ‖ 富有～的床/毛线 *springy bed/wool* ‖ 这个球的～不好。The ball does not bounce well. ‖ 石头没有～。Stones have no spring/resilience/give. ‖ 现在他老了,肌肉也不大有～了。Now that he was old, there was not much spring in his muscles. ‖ 橡胶已失去～。The rubber has lost its spring. ‖ 橡皮筋有～。A rubber band has elasticity. ‖ 这些轮胎～很好。The tyres provide luxurious resilience. ❷〈喻〉 elesticity; flexibility: ～工资 flexible pay ‖ ～时间表 elastic schedule/timetable ‖ 你的办法在实际应用中缺乏～。Your methods lacked elasticity as to their practital application. ‖ 这些标准～太大,操作有困难。These criteria are too elastic to handle. ‖ 这些规定/政策是有～的。These regulations/policies are flexible/elastic.

〖～波〗 tánxìngbō 〈名〉[物理] elastic wave

〖～测定法〗 tánxìng cèdìngfǎ 〈名〉 elastometry

〖～蛋白〗 tánxìng dànbái 〈名〉[生化] elastin: ～酶 elastase

〖～极限〗 tánxìng jíxiàn 〈名〉 elastic limit

〖～计〗 tánxìngjì 〈名〉 elastometer

〖～抗〗 tánxìngkàng 〈名〉[物理] elastic reactance

〖～碰撞〗 tánxìng pèngzhuàng 〈名〉[物理] elastic collision

〖～生产〗 tánxìng shēngchǎn 〈名〉 flexible manufacturing

〖～塑料〗 tánxìng sùliào 〈名〉 elastoplastic; resilient plastic

〖～体〗 tánxìngtǐ 〈名〉[物理] elastomer; elastic body

〖～条文〗 tánxìng tiáowén 〈名〉[法律] elastic clause

〖～外交〗 tánxìng wàijiāo 〈名〉 flexible/elastic diplomacy

〖～系数〗 *tánxìng xìshù* 〈名〉[数学] *elastic coefficient*; elasticity factor

〖～纤维〗 tánxìng xiānwéi 〈名〉 elastic fibre

〖～形变〗 tánxìng xíngbiàn 〈名〉[物理] elastic deformation

〖～组织〗 tánxìng zǔzhī 〈名〉[解剖] elastic tissue: ～瘤 elastoma

【弹压】 tányā 〈动〉 quell; suppress by force; put down

【弹指】 tánzhǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 snap one's fingers—(of time) pass quickly: ～光阴 time zipping by

〖～之间〗 tánzhǐzhījiān 〈熟〉 during the snapping of the fingers—in a flash; in an instant; in the twinkling of an eye

【弹奏】 tánzòu 〈动〉 ❶ play; pluck: ～钢琴 play the piano ‖ ～琵琶 pluck the *pipa* ‖ ～一支曲子 play a tune/melody; play a piece

of music ❷〈书〉impeach (an official)

覃 tán 〈形〉〈书〉deep; profound: ～思 be deep in thought

锴 tán 〈名〉〈方〉[usu used in place names] pond; pool

锬 tán 〈名〉〈书〉long spear; lance

痰 tán 〈名〉phlegm; sputum: 咳～ cough out phlegm; expectorate ‖ ～中带血 with blood in the sputum ⇨吐～

【痰喘】 tánchuǎn 〈名〉[中医] phlegmatic asthma

【痰盒】 tánhé ＝ 痰盂 tányú

【痰厥】 tánjué 〈名〉[中医] coma due to blockage of respiratory system by profuse phlegm

【痰迷心窍】 tánmíxīnqiào 〈名〉❶[中医] heart attacked by phlegm; mental disorder due to stagnation of phlegm ❷〈喻〉blinded judgement

【痰气】 tánqì 〈名〉〈方〉❶ mental disorder ❷ apoplexy

【痰桶】 tántǒng 〈名〉〈口〉spittoon [usu in the shape of a bucket]

【痰盂】 tányú 〈名〉spittoon; cuspidor

【痰郁】 tányù 〈名〉[中医] phlegm stasis in the body

谭 tán ＝ 谈 tán

潭 tán 〈名〉❶ deep pool; pond: 碧～ blue pond ‖ 深～ deep pond ⇨沉～; 龙～虎穴; 水～ ❷〈方〉pit; depression: ⇨泥～

【潭第】 tándì 〈名〉〈书〉〈尊〉your house

【潭府】 tánfǔ 〈名〉〈书〉❶ deep pool ❷〈尊〉your house

燂 tán 〈动〉〈方〉heat sth on a fire

檀 tán 〈名〉❶[植物] wingceltis ⇨紫～ ❷ pale red: ⇨～口 ❸[佛教] alms; dana

【檀板】 tánbǎn 〈名〉hardwood clappers (used for keeping rhythm in Chinese operas)

【檀口】 tánkǒu 〈名〉reddish lips (of a woman): ～樱唇 cherry lips (of a woman)

【檀香】 tánxiāng 〈名〉[植物] (white) sandalwood

〖～木〗 tánxiāngmù 〈名〉sandalwood

〖～扇〗 tánxiāngshàn 〈名〉sandalwood fan

〖～油〗 tánxiāngyóu 〈名〉sandalwood oil

〖～皂〗 tánxiāngzào 〈名〉sandalwood soap

【檀香山】 Tánxiāngshān 〈名〉Honolulu [capital of the state of Hawaii of the US]

【檀越】 tányuè 〈名〉[佛教] [used by a Buddhist monk or nun to address a lay person] patron; benefactor; almsgiver

醰 tán 〈形〉〈书〉(of wine) rich; mellow

tǎn

忐 tǎn

【忐忑】 tǎntè 〈形〉mentally disturbed; perturbed; fidgety

〖～不安〗 tǎntè-bù'ān 〈熟〉uneasy; restless; fidgety

坦 tǎn 〈形〉❶ wide and smooth; broad and level: ⇨～途; 平～ ❷ calm; self-possessed; unperturbed; composed: ⇨～然; 舒～ ❸ open; frank; straightforward; candid: ⇨～白; ～率

【坦白】 tǎnbái ❶〈形〉frank; straightforward; candid; outspoken: ～的答复 frank reply ‖ 让我～地告诉你 let me tell you frankly; to be frank/candid with you; to tell you the truth ❷〈动〉confess; make a confession; own up (to): ～交代罪行 confess one's crime; make a confession of one's guilt; make a clean breast of one's crime ‖ ～自首 surrender and confess (one's crime); give oneself up (to the police) ‖ ～从宽,抗拒从严 leniency to those who confess/acknowledge their crimes and severity to those who refuse to

【坦陈】 tǎnchén 〈动〉state frankly: ～自己的观点 state one's views frankly

【坦承】 tǎnchéng 〈动〉admit/acknowledge frankly; own to: 他～对这项计划没有把握。He admitted to being uncertain about the plan. ‖ 她～自己想结婚了。She was frank about her wish to be married.

【坦诚】 tǎnchéng 〈形〉frank; open and sincere; candid: ～相见 deal with sb in all sincerity; treat sb with frankness; come into the open with sb ‖ ～的话语 candid remarks ‖ ～的回答 candid reply; straightforward and sincere reply ‖ ～的面孔/笑容 frank face/smile ‖ 让我们～相见吧。Let's be open with each other. ‖ 他为人～。He is a man of sincerity. / He is frank with people. ‖ 我对你一直都很～。I've been frank with you.

【坦荡】 tǎndàng 〈形〉❶ (of a road, etc) broad and level; wide and smooth: ～的马路 wide and level/smooth road ❷ magnanimous; big-hearted: 胸怀～ be open-hearted and above board; have largeness of mind; be magnanimous ‖ 君子坦荡荡,小人长戚戚。The gentleman is easy of mind, while the petty man is always full of anxiety.

【坦腹东床】 tǎnfù-dōngchuáng 〈熟〉your son-in-law

【坦噶尼喀湖】 Tǎngánìkāhú 〈名〉Lake Tanganyika [in Africa]

【坦怀】 tǎnhuái 〈形〉sincere; frank; candid: ～相待 treat sb with frankness; deal with sb in all sincerity; be straightforward with sb

【坦缓】 tǎnhuǎn 〈形〉(of land) level; smooth

【坦克】 tǎnkè 〈名〉tank: 高射～ anti-aircraft tank ‖ 两栖～ amphibious tank ‖ 轻型/中型/重型～ light/medium/heavy tank ‖ 作战～ battle tank

〖～兵〗 tǎnkèbīng 〈名〉❶ tank crew ❷ ＝ 装甲兵 zhuāngjiǎbīng

〖～车〗 tǎnkèchē ＝ 坦克 tǎnkè

〖～手〗 tǎnkèshǒu 〈名〉tankman; tanker

【坦阔】 tǎnkuò 〈形〉broad and level; wide and smooth: ～的平原 broad/wide and level plain

【坦平】 tǎnpíng 〈形〉level; flat; even

【坦然】 tǎnrán 〈形〉calm; unperturbed; having no misgivings: ～无惧 calm and fearless

〖～自若〗 tǎnrán-zìruò 〈熟〉calm and at ease; completely at ease

【坦桑尼亚】 Tǎnsāngníyà 〈名〉Tanzania

〖～人〗 Tǎnsāngníyàrén 〈名〉Tanzanian

【坦实】 tǎnshí 〈形〉frank and honest; open and sincere

【坦述】 tǎnshù 〈动〉speak with frankness; tell forthright: ～己见 be outspoken/candid about one's views/opinions ‖ ～批评 be blunt/outspoken in one's criticism ‖ 他～自己犯错的原因。He gave a straightforward explanation for his mistake.

【坦率】 tǎnshuài 〈形〉frank; candid; open; straightforward; blunt: ～的答复 frank/straightforward reply ‖ ～的批评 blunt/candid/outspoken criticism ‖ ～地说 to put it plainly/bluntly; to be candid/frank (with you) ‖ 他说话很～。He is rather blunt in speech. ‖ 她是个～的人。She is a frank person. ‖ 他对朋友一向很～。He has always been candid with his friends.

【坦途】 tǎntú 〈名〉level/smooth road; highway: 〈喻〉人生无～。No one's life is without twists and turns. ‖ 〈喻〉学无～。There is no royal road to learning.

【坦言】 tǎnyán 〈动〉speak with frankness; speak candidly: 他～是他的错。He was candid enough to admit his mistake.

【坦直】 tǎnzhí 〈形〉❶ frank; candid; straightforward; outspoken: 为人～ be a frank/outspoken person ❷ (of a road) smooth and straight

【坦挚】 tǎnzhì 〈形〉candid and sincere; frank and open

钽 tǎn 〈名〉[化学] tantalum (Ta)

【钽丝灯】 tǎnsīdēng 〈名〉[电学] tantalum lamp

【钽酸盐】 tǎnsuānyán 〈名〉[化学] tantalate

【钽铁矿】 tǎntiěkuàng 〈名〉[矿业] tantalite

袒 tǎn 〈动〉❶ bare; leave (the upper part of the body) uncovered; be stripped to the waist; have one's shirt unbuttoned: ⇨～露; ～胸露背 ❷ give unprincipled protection (to); be *partial* (to); shield; shelter: ⇨～护; 偏～

【袒护】 tǎnhù 〈动〉be partial (to); give unprincipled protection (to); have a bias/prejudice in favour of; shield: 不要～那些有过失的人。Don't make excuses for those who are in the wrong. ‖ 家长的～对孩子没有任何好处。Parental partiality does no good to

children. ‖ 老师～他。The teacher was partial to him. ‖ 如果自己的孩子错了，～他是不对的。It is wrong to protect your own child if he is at fault. ‖ 他竟公开～违纪者。He openly shielded the offender.

【袒露】 tǎnlù 〈动〉 expose; lay bare; leave uncovered: ～上身 be stripped to the waist ‖ 〈喻〉 ～心声 reveal one's inner thoughts/world ‖ 他解开衬衫扣子，～着胸脯。He unbuttoned his shirt and bared his chest.

【袒裼裸裎】 tǎnxī-luǒchéng 〈熟〉 be stark naked; not have a stitch on one's body--be vulgar/unrefined

【袒胸露背】 tǎnxiōng-lùbèi 〈熟〉 (of a woman) expose/bare one's neck and shoulders; be décolleté

菼 tǎn 〈名〉〈书〉[植物] young reed

毯 tǎn 〈名〉 blanket; rug; carpet: 飞～ flying carpet ‖ 魔～ magic carpet ‖ 军用～ army blanket ⇨壁～; 地～; 毛～

【毯子】 tǎnzi 〈名〉 blanket; rug; carpet: 一床～ a blanket ‖ 一块方～ a square carpet ‖ 铺/织～ lay/weave a carpet ‖ 地板上铺着～。The floor is covered with a carpet. ‖ 他蜷缩在暖和的～里。He cuddled up under a warm blanket. ‖ 她掀开～上床去了。She turned down the blankets and climbed into bed.

tàn

叹 tàn 〈动〉 ❶ sigh in lamentation: ～一声 let out/heave/utter/give a sigh ‖ 自～不如 admit with regret that one is not as good ⇨～气; 哀～ ❷ recite with a cadence; chant: ⇨咏～ ❸ exclaim in admiration; acclaim; praise: ～为奇观 acclaim sth as a wonder ⇨～服; 赞～

【叹词】 tàncí 〈名〉[语法] interjection; exclamation: "啊"在汉语口语中是常用～。"Oh" is a common exclamation in standard spoken Chinese.

【叹服】 tànfú 〈动〉 gasp in/with admiration; express admiration (for): 令人～ command/compel admiration

【叹观止矣】 tànguānzhǐyǐ 〈熟〉 acclaim sth as the acme of perfection; acclaim sth to be the best

【叹号】 tànhào 〈名〉[语法] exclamation mark/point

【叹绝】 tànjué 〈动〉 acclaim sth as the acme of perfection; acclaim sth to be the best

【叹气】 tànqì 〈动〉 sigh; let out/heave/utter/give a sigh: 深深地叹一口气 let out/heave/utter/give/sigh a deep sigh; sigh deeply/profoundly ‖ 他伤心地叹了一口气，转身走了。With a sigh of sadness, he turned and left. ⇨唉声～

【叹赏】 tànshǎng 〈动〉 admire; express admiration (for): ～不绝 express profuse admiration (for); praise profusely ⇨击节～

【叹惋】 tànwǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 sigh with regret

【叹为观止】 tànwéi-guānzhǐ ＝ 叹观止矣 tànguānzhǐyǐ

【叹息】 tànxī 〈动〉 sigh; let out/heave/utter/give a sigh: 为自己的不幸/失败而～ sigh about/over one's misfortune/failure ‖ 轻声～ sigh softly

【叹惜】 tànxī 〈动〉 sigh with regret; moan in regret: 他为自己失去的大好机会而～。He sighed with regret for the good lost opportunities.

【叹羡】 tànxiàn 〈动〉〈书〉 admire; sigh with admiration

炭 tàn 〈名〉 ❶ charcoal: ⇨木～ ❷ charcoal fire—misery; calamity: ⇨生灵涂～ ❸ 〈方〉 coal: ⇨焦～; 煤～; 石～ ❹ coal-like substance: 山楂～ hawthorn charcoal

【炭棒】 tànbàng 〈名〉 carbon (rod)

【炭笔】 tànbǐ 〈名〉 charcoal pencil/crayon: ～素描 charcoal sketch

【炭肺】 tànfèi 〈名〉[医学] anthracosis

【炭黑】 tànhēi 〈名〉[化工] (carbon) black

【炭化】 tànhuà 〈动〉 carbonize

【炭画】 tànhuà 〈名〉[美术] charcoal drawing; charcoal: ～铅笔 carbon pencil

【炭火】 tànhuǒ 〈名〉 charcoal fire

【炭精】 tànjīng 〈名〉 ❶ charcoal products ❷ 〈方〉 artificial charcoal and graphite

〖～棒〗 tànjīngbàng 〈名〉 carbon rod

〖～灯〗 tànjīngdēng 〈名〉 arc lamp/light

【炭疽】 tànjū 〈名〉[医学] anthrax: 牛～ anthrax of cattle ‖ 皮肤～ cutaneous anthrax

〖～病〗 tànjūbìng 〈名〉[农业] anthracnose

〖～杆菌〗 tànjū gǎnjūn 〈名〉 anthrax bacillus; Bacillus anthracis

〖～热〗 tànjūrè 〈名〉 anthrax

〖～疫〗 tànjūyì 〈名〉 anthracolemus; anthracopestis

【炭墨沉着病】 tànmò chéngzhuóbìng 〈名〉 anthracosis

【炭盆】 tànpén 〈名〉 charcoal brazier

【炭窑】 tànyáo 〈名〉 charcoal kiln

探 tàn ❶ 〈动〉 dip one's hand into sth: 把手～进提包摸钥匙 fish (around) in the bag for the keys ‖ 他把手～进口袋，摸出一把糖来。He dipped his hand into his pocket and fished out a handful of sweets. ⇨～囊取物 ❷ 〈动〉 try to find out; explore; sound; prospect (for): ⇨～测; 钻～ ❸ 〈动〉 spy on/into; pry about/into; scout: ～秘密 pry/spy into sb's secrets ‖ ～情况 try to find out about the situation ⇨刺～; 窥～ ❹ 〈名〉 detective; spy; scout: ⇨暗～; 敌～; 密～ ❺ 〈动〉 visit; pay a call on sb: ⇨～病; ～监; ～亲 ❻ 〈动〉 stretch forward: ⇨～身; ～头～脑 ❼ 〈动〉 〈方〉 concern oneself with; take an interest in: ～闲事 poke one's nose into other people's affairs

【探案】 tàn'àn 〈动〉 investigate a case: ～小说 detective story

【探宝】 tànbǎo 〈动〉 ❶ prospect for mineral deposits: 海底～ explore deep sea resources ‖ 在深山老林～ prospect in the mountains and forests ❷ hunt for treasures

【探本穷源】 tànběn-qióngyuán 〈熟〉 trace to the source; get to the root of the matter

【探本溯源】 tànběn-sùyuán ＝ 探本穷源 tànběn-qióngyuán

【探病】 tànbìng 〈动〉 visit a patient; visit a sick person

【探测】 tàncè 〈动〉 survey; probe; sound: ～地雷 detect a mine ‖ ～高度 gauge/measure the height (of) ‖ ～石油储量 survey for petroleum deposits ‖ ～海深 fathom the depth of the ocean; sound a sea ‖ ～距离 measure a distance; range ‖ 〈喻〉 ～某人内心深处 sound into the depths of sb's nature ‖ 〈喻〉 ～某人的想法 probe sb's mind ‖ ～太空 explore space ‖ 进行～ make a survey (of); conduct an exploration ‖ 大气～ air sounding ‖ 地形～ topographical survey ‖ 高空～ aerial/air survey ‖ 他谨慎地～，看前方是否埋有地雷。He probed cautiously ahead of him for mines.

〖～器〗 tàncèqì 〈名〉 detector; sounder; probe: 空间～ space probe ‖ 月球～ lunar (survey) probe ‖ 激光～ laser detector ‖ 电子～ electronic detector ‖ 故障～ fault detector

【探查】 tànchá 〈动〉 probe; examine; scout; reconnoitre: ～敌情 gather intelligence about the enemy ‖ ～伤口 probe the wound/cut ‖ ～事故原因 look into the accident ‖ 医生正在～他腿上的子弹。The doctor was probing for the bullet in his leg.

〖～器〗 tàncháqì 〈名〉[医学] explorer

【探察】 tànchá 〈动〉 survey; reconnoitre; observe; inspect: ～地形 survey the terrain/topography ‖ ～现场 inspect the scene ‖ 实地～ make an on-the-spot investigation; make a field survey ‖ 他们一到这座小镇就出外～周围情况。As soon as they arrived at the small town, they went out to explore the neighbourhood.

【探访】 tànfǎng 〈动〉 ❶ seek by inquiry or search: ～丢失孩子的下落 inquire into the whereabouts of the lost child ‖ ～新闻 seek news ❷ visit; call on: ～亲友 visit one's relatives and friends

【探风】 tànfēng 〈动〉 fish for information; make inquiries about sth/sb

【探戈】 tàngē 〈名〉[舞蹈] tango

【探花】 tànhuā 〈名〉 *tanhua* 〈旧〉 [title conferred on the third-place winner in the highest imperial examination in the Ming and Qing dynasties]

【探家】 tànjiā 〈动〉 go home to join one's family (for a specific period of time); make a brief trip home

【探监】 tànjiān 〈动〉 visit a prisoner

〖～室〗 tànjiānshì 〈名〉 room for seeing a prisoner

【探井】 tànjǐng 〈名〉 ❶ [矿业] prospect/test pit; exploring/exploratory shaft ❷ [石油] test/exploratory well

【探究】 tànjiū 〈动〉 make a thorough inquiry; probe into; explore: ～秘密 dive into/explore the mysteries (of) ‖ ～原因 look into/explore the causes ‖ ～战争根源 probe the roots of war

【探勘】 tànkān ＝ 勘探 kāntàn

【探看】 tànkàn 〈动〉 ❶ visit; pay a visit to; call on: ～病人 visit a patient; visit a sick person ❷ look; watch: 四处～ look about/

around

【探空】 tànkōng 〈名〉[气象] sounding

〖～火箭〗 tànkōng huǒjiàn 〈名〉sounding rocket

〖～气球〗 tànkōng qìqiú 〈名〉sounding balloon

〖～仪〗 tànkōngyí 〈名〉[气象] sonde：臭氧～ ozone sonde‖雷达～ radar sonde

【探口风】 tàn kǒufēng ＝ 探口气 tàn kǒuqì

【探口气】 tàn kǒuqì 〈动〉sound sb out (about/on sth); find out/ascertain sb's opinions/feelings：别太当真，她在探你的口气。Don't take it too seriously; she is just flying her kite.‖关于放假的问题，我要去探探经理的口气。I'll try to sound out the manager on the question of holidays.‖让我们先探探他的口气。Let's first find out what he thinks about it. / Let's sound him out first.

【探矿】 tànkuàng 〈动〉prospect; go prospecting (for); conduct a mineral exploration：探金矿 prospect for gold

【探雷】 tànléi 〈动〉detect/locate a mine

〖～器〗 tànléiqì 〈名〉mine detector

〖～犬〗 tànléiquǎn 〈名〉mine detection dog

【探骊得珠】 tànlí-dézhū 〈熟〉(of writing) bring out the important points from a mass of facts; grasp the theme

【探路】 tànlù 〈动〉explore the way

【探马】 tànmǎ 〈名〉[often used in the early vernacular] mounted scout

【探秘】 tànmì 〈动〉probe the secrets; explore the mysteries：太空～ exploration of space mysteries

【探明】 tànmíng 〈动〉❶ find out：～敌人的虚实 find out the true situation of the enemy‖～真实意图 find out sb's real intention‖他想～她的想法。He tried to probe her mind to find out what she was thinking about. ❷ ascertain; verify：～煤/油储量 ascertain the coal/oil deposits‖已～陕北有丰富的天然气储量。Rich gas reserves have been verified in Northern Shaanxi.

〖～储量〗 tànmíng chǔliàng 〈名〉proved/known reserves; proved/verified deposits

【探摸】 tànmō 〈动〉fumble; grope

【探囊取物】 tànnáng-qǔwù 〈熟〉be like delving into one's pocket to fish out sth—as easy as shooting fish in a barrel; as easy as winking; as easy as falling off a log

【探亲】 tànqīn 〈动〉go home to join one's family/relatives; go home to see one's folks：回乡～访友 go home and visit one's relatives and friends‖获假～ be given leave to join one's family

〖～假〗 tànqīnjià 〈名〉home/family leave：休一个月的～ take a month's home leave‖他正在休～。He is on home leave.

【探求】 tànqiú 〈动〉seek; pursue; search for/after; probe for：～答案 probe for answers‖～人生真谛 grope after the true meaning of life‖～事物的本质 probe into the nature/essence of things‖～学问/知识 seek knowledge‖～宇宙奥秘 explore/probe the secrets of the universe‖～真理 seek truth‖他们去欧洲～真正的马列主义。They went to Europe in search of genuine Marxism.

【探丧】 tànsāng 〈动〉〈方〉visit the bereaved to offer one's condolences; pay a condolence call

【探伤】 tànshāng 〈动〉[冶金] detect a flaw/fault/crack：无损～ non-destructive testing

〖～法〗 tànshāngfǎ 〈名〉[冶金] defectoscopy

〖～仪〗 tànshāngyí 〈名〉[冶金] defectoscope; flaw detector

【探身】 tànshēn 〈动〉lean forward; bend over：～窗外 lean out of the window‖她～和坐在前面的人说了几句话。She leant forward and spoke to the man sitting in front of her.

【探胜】 tànshèng 〈动〉go on an excursion to scenic spots

【探视】 tànshì 〈动〉❶ visit; pay a visit to; call on/at：～病房 call at a hospital ward‖～病人 visit a patient (in a hospital); visit a sick person‖～伤病员 visit the sick and wounded ❷ look; watch：向窗外～ look out of the window

〖～时间〗 tànshì shíjiān 〈名〉visiting hours (in a hospital)

【探试】 tànshì ＝ 试探 shìtàn

【探索】 tànsuǒ 〈动〉explore; probe; seek：～大自然的奥秘 probe/explore the secrets/mysteries of nature‖～改革途径 explore ways of reforming‖～究竟 try to find out the whys and the wherefores‖～人生的意义 grope after the meaning of life‖～事物的本质 probe into the nature/essence of things‖～学问 seek knowledge‖～宇宙 explore the universe‖～真理 seek truth‖～性医学试验 exploratory medical tests‖太空/星际～ space/interplanetary exploration‖作进一步～ make further explorations‖他们在～解决问题的新办法。They are groping for a new solution to the problem.‖我们已经～了各种途径。We have explored every avenue.

【探讨】 tàntǎo 〈动〉probe into; inquire into; explore：～原理 probe into the principles (of)‖从不同角度～问题 approach a subject from different angles‖我们～了几种解决该问题的方法。We explored several solutions to the problem.‖这一领域中有许多问题还没有人～过。Much of this field is still unexplored.‖专家们～了细胞坏死的机理。The experts discussed the mechanism of cytonecrosis.

【探条】 tàntiáo 〈名〉[医学] bougie

【探听】 tàntīng 〈动〉sound sb out (on/about sth); try to find out or make enquiries in a reserved or cautious way：～动静 try to find out sb's movements‖～军情 spy out/collect military secrets; gather military intelligence; spy on the movements of enemy troops‖～秘密/隐私 pry/spy into sb's secrets/privacy‖～下落 enquire about the whereabouts (of sb/sth)‖～消息 fish/probe for information; enquire about‖～虚实 try to ascertain the strength (of the enemy); try to find out about (an opponent, enemy, etc)‖你～出什么结果来了？What results have your soundings turned up?‖你该不是来～我对你晋升一事的意见吧？You are not sounding me out on your promotion, are you?‖他试图～出他们的真实意图。He tried to sound them out as to their real intention.‖我去～～一下。I'll go and take soundings.

【探头】 tàntóu ❶〈动〉pop one's head in; crane one's neck/head：～张望 crane one's neck and look around‖每个窗口都有人探出头来看。From every window heads were craning for a view of it.‖他从窗户把头探进来。He popped his head in at the window.‖她～四处张望，寻找人群中熟悉的面孔。She craned her head around looking for familiar faces in the crowd. ❷〈名〉[电子] probe：感应式～ inductive probe‖球形～ spherical probe

〖～缩脑〗 tàntóu-suōnǎo ＝ 探头探脑 tàntóu-tànnǎo

〖～探脑〗 tàntóu-tànnǎo 〈熟〉〈贬〉pop one's head in and look about; crane one's neck and peer in

【探望】 tànwàng 〈动〉❶ look in order to find out：四处～ look about/around‖他不时向窗外～。He looked out of the window every now and then. ❷ call on; visit; see：～住院病人 visit the sick in hospital‖回乡～亲友 return home and visit one's relatives and friends; go back home and see one's relatives and friends‖我上次出差到北京，～了我从前的老师。I called on my former teachers while I was on my last business trip to Beijing.‖这时候去～他不合适。This is the wrong time to visit him.

〖～权〗 tànwàngquán 〈名〉[法] right of visiting

【探问】 tànwèn 〈动〉❶ sound sb out (on/about sth); make cautious enquiries (about sb/sth)：～下落 enquire about the whereabouts (of sb/sth)‖～消息 fish/probe for information; make cautious enquiries (about sb/sth)‖～意图 sound sb out about his intention‖你去～一下看他是否可能接受这些条件。You go and try to sound him out on the possibilities of accepting these terms.‖他们设法～他对该问题的态度。They tried to sound out his opinion on the matter. / They tried to sound him out on the matter. ❷ enquire after; visit; call on：～病人 visit a patient; visit a sick person

【探析】 tànxī 〈动〉probe into/explore and analyse：～难题 explore and analyse a difficult problem

【探悉】 tànxī 〈动〉learn about; find out; ascertain：～真相 learn the truth‖从有关方面～ learn from those concerned

【探险】 tànxiǎn 〈动〉explore; make explorations; venture into the unknown：到北极去～ explore the Arctic regions‖海洋～ adventure on unknown seas‖南极～ Antarctic exploration

〖～队〗 tànxiǎnduì 〈名〉exploring/exploration party; expedition：他曾是南极～队员。He was a member of the Antarctic Polar Expedition.

〖～家〗 tànxiǎnjiā 〈名〉explorer

【探向器】 tànxiàngqì 〈名〉direction finder

【探信】 tànxìn 〈动〉fish/probe for information; make inquiries (about sb/sth); inquire about

【探寻】 tànxún 〈动〉seek; search after/for; pursue; probe for：～宝藏 hunt for treasures‖～矿藏 prospect for mineral deposits‖～人生真谛 grope after the true meaning of life‖～胜境 search/look for scenic spots‖～事物的本质 probe into the nature/essence of things‖～太空奥秘 explore/probe space mysteries‖～真理 seek truth

【探询】 tànxún ＝探问 tànwèn
【探幽】 tànyōu 〈动〉〈书〉❶ probe/delve into the abstruse ❷ look/search for scenic spots
【探源】 tànyuán 〈动〉 trace to the source; get to the root of the matter
【探赜索隐】 tànzé-suǒyǐn 〈熟〉 delve into the abstruse; unravel mysteries
【探照灯】 tànzhàodēng 〈名〉 searchlight: ～灯光 searchlight beam
【探针】 tànzhēn 〈名〉 probe; probing pin; explorer: 离子～ ion probe
【探知】 tànzhī 〈动〉 learn; find out; get to know: ～事实真相 learn the truth
【探子】 tànzi 〈名〉 ❶ [used in the early vernacular] scout ❷ thin tube used to extract samples of food grains, etc ❸ [医学] probe; radiolus

碳 tàn 〈名〉[化学] carbon (C): ～粉 carbon dust ‖ ～含量 carbon content ‖ ～化合物 carbon compound ‖ ～同位素 carbon isotope ‖ ～原子 carbon atom ‖ 动物通过呼吸排出～，而植物却吸收～。Animals lose carbon by respiration, whereas plants gain carbon.
【碳电极】 tàndiànjí 〈名〉[电学] carbon electrode
【碳电阻】 tàndiànzǔ 〈名〉[电学] carbon resistance
【碳酐】 tàngān ＝二氧化碳 èryǎnghuàtàn
【碳钢】 tàngāng ＝碳素钢 tànsùgāng
【碳黑】 tànhēi 〈名〉[化学] carbon black
【碳弧】 tànhú 〈名〉[电学] carbon arc: ～切割 carbon arc cutting
〖～灯〗 tànhúdēng 〈名〉 carbon arc lamp
〖～放映机〗 tànhú fàngyìngjī 〈名〉 carbon arc film projector
【碳化】 tànhuà 〈动〉 carbonize
〖～钙〗 tànhuàgài 〈名〉 calcium carbide
〖～硅〗 tànhuàguī 〈名〉 silicon carbide; carborundum: ～管 carborundum tube ‖ ～纤维 silicon carbide fibre
〖～氢〗 tànhuàqīng 〈名〉 carburetted hydrogen
〖～物〗 tànhuàwù 〈名〉 carbide; carbonide; carburet
〖～作用〗 tànhuà zuòyòng 〈名〉 carbonization
【碳极】 tànjí 〈名〉 carbon electrode
【碳精】 tànjīng 〈名〉[电学] pure carbon
〖～棒〗 tànjīngbàng 〈名〉 carbon stick/rod
〖～电极〗 tànjīng diànjí 〈名〉 carbon electrode
【碳霉素】 tànméisù 〈名〉[生化] carbomycin
【碳氢化合物】 tànqīng huàhéwù [化学] hydrocarbon
【碳三植物】 tàn-sān zhíwù 〈名〉 C_3 plant
【碳14断代法】 tàn-shísì duàndàifǎ 〈名〉[考古] carbon-14 dating; carbon dating
【碳刷】 tànshuā 〈名〉[电学] carbon brush
【碳水化合物】 tànshuǐ huàhéwù [化学] carbohydrate: ～代谢 carbohydrate metabolism
【碳丝】 tànsī 〈名〉[电学] carbon filament
〖～灯〗 tànsīdēng 〈名〉 carbon lamp
【碳四植物】 tàn-sì zhíwù 〈名〉 C_4 plant
【碳素钢】 tànsùgāng 〈名〉[冶金] carbon steel
【碳素墨水】 tànsù mòshuǐ 〈名〉 high carbonic ink
【碳酸】 tànsuān 〈名〉[化学] carbonic acid
〖～钙〗 tànsuāngài 〈名〉 calcium carbonate
〖～镁〗 tànsuānměi 〈名〉 magnesium carbonate
〖～钠〗 tànsuānnà 〈名〉 sodium carbonate; soda
〖～气〗 tànsuānqì ＝二氧化碳 èryǎnghuàtàn
〖～氢氨〗 tànsuānqīng'ān 〈名〉 ammonium hydrogen carbonate
〖～氢钙〗 tànsuānqīnggài 〈名〉 calcium bicarbonate
〖～氢钠〗 tànsuānqīngnà 〈名〉 sodium bicarbonate; baking soda
〖～氢盐〗 tànsuānqīngyán 〈名〉 bicarbonate
〖～盐〗 tànsuānyán 〈名〉 carbonate
【碳酰基】 tànxiānjī [化学] carbonyl (group)
【碳纤维】 tànxiānwéi 〈名〉 carbon fibre
【碳星】 tànxīng 〈名〉[天文] carbon star
【碳族】 tànzú 〈名〉 carbon family
〖～化合物〗 tànzú huàhéwù 〈名〉 carbon group compound
〖～元素〗 tànzú yuánsù 〈名〉 carbon group element

tāng

汤 tāng 〈名〉❶ hot water; boiling water: ⇨～池; ～锅; 赴～蹈火; 固若金～ ❷ decoction of Chinese medicine; liquid preparation of medicinal herbs: 当归补血～ Chinese angelica decoction for replenishing blood ⇨～剂; 换～不换药 ❸ soup; broth; stock: 一碗～ a bowl of soup ‖ 喝～ drink/eat soup ‖ 做～ make soup ‖ 冷/热～ cold/hot soup ‖ 牛肉～ beef broth ‖ 浓～ thick soup ‖ 蔬菜～ vegetable soup ‖ 酸辣～ soup seasoned with vinegar and pepper; sour and spicy soup ‖ ～凉了，我帮你热一下。The soup is cold. Let me heat it up for you. ‖ 今天晚饭四菜一～。There are soup and four other dishes for dinner today. ‖ 你先来点儿～好吗? Would you like some soup first? ⇨菜～; 高～ ❹ water in which sth has been boiled: 饺子～ *jiaozi* water ⇨面～ ❺ 〈口〉 liquid from rotten vegetables ❻ [usu used in place names] hot spring: ～峪 Tangyu [little town near Xi'an, famous for its hot springs] ⇨～泉
【汤包】 tāngbāo 〈名〉 steamed dumplings filled with juicy meat and gravy
【汤饼】 tāngbǐng 〈名〉 noodle soup
〖～会〗 tāngbǐnghuì ＝汤饼筵 tāngbǐngyán
〖～筵〗 tāngbǐngyán 〈名〉 noodle soup feast held to celebrate the third day, the first full month or the first full year after a child's birth
【汤池】 tāngchí 〈名〉 ❶ city moat ❷ hot water bathing pool (in a public bath-house) ❸ hot spring
【汤匙】 tāngchí 〈名〉 soupspoon; tablespoon: 这是你的药，用量是每四小时吃两～。Here is your medicine—the dose is two spoonfuls every four hours.
【汤罐】 tāngguàn 〈名〉〈旧〉 pot/pitcher/jug (fitted in an old-style kitchen range) used for heating up water
【汤锅】 tāngguō 〈名〉 ❶ butcher's cauldron in a slaughterhouse ❷ slaughter-house
【汤壶】 tānghú 〈名〉 metal, earthenware or plastic hot-water bottle for warming up a bed
【汤镬】 tānghuò 〈名〉 punishment of throwing sb into a cauldron filled with boiling water in ancient China
【汤剂】 tāngjì 〈名〉[中医] decoction of herbal medicine
【汤加】 Tāngjiā 〈名〉 Tonga
〖～群岛〗 Tāngjiā Qúndǎo 〈名〉 Tonga Islands
〖～人〗 Tāngjiārén 〈名〉 Tongan
〖～语〗 Tāngjiāyǔ 〈名〉 Tongan
【汤料】 tāngliào 〈名〉 soup stock: 固体～ soup cubes ‖ 浓缩～ concentrated soup
【汤面】 tāngmiàn 〈名〉 noodles in soup
【汤婆子】 tāngpózi 〈方〉 ＝汤壶 tānghú
【汤泉】 tāngquán 〈名〉〈古〉 hot spring
【汤色】 tāngsè 〈名〉 colour of the tea (water) [as a factor for the appraisal of the quality of the tea leaves]
【汤勺】 tāngsháo 〈名〉 soup ladle
【汤水】 tāngshuǐ 〈名〉 ❶ soup; broth ❷ 〈方〉 hot water; boiling water ❸ profit; pickings: 这差事～不大。It's not a profitable job.
【汤头】 tāngtóu 〈名〉[中药] prescription for a medical decoction: ～歌诀 prescriptions in rhyme
【汤团】 tāngtuán 〈名〉〈方〉 stuffed dumplings made of glutinous rice flour served in soup
【汤丸】 tāngwán 〈方〉 ＝汤团 tāngtuán
【汤碗】 tāngwǎn 〈名〉 soup bowl
【汤药】 tāngyào 〈名〉[中药] decoction of medicinal ingredients: 服～ take a decoction of Chinese medicinal herbs
【汤圆】 tāngyuán 〈名〉 (usu stuffed) dumplings made of glutinous rice flour served in soup

铴 tāng
【铴锣】 tāngluó 〈名〉 small brass gong

耥 tāng 〈动〉 weed and loosen the soil (in a paddy field): 把地～平 rake the soil smooth
【耥耙】 tāngbà 〈名〉 paddy-field harrow

【耥地】 tāngdì 〈动〉 weed and loosen the soil with a harrow (in a paddy field)

嘡 tāng 〈拟〉 [used for the loud ringing sound of a gong, etc] clang: ~~敲钟 clang a bell

趟 tāng 〈动〉 ❶ wade; ford: ~水过河 wade across a river; ford a stream ‖ 在草地上~出一条路 have trodden a path on the grass ‖ 牲畜~出一条通往水塘的路。The cattle had trodden a path to the pond. ❷ turn the soil and dig up weeds (with a plough, etc): ~地 turn the soil and weed
⇨tàng

羰 tāng 〈名〉 [化学] carbonyl (group)
【羰化物】 tānghuàwù 〈名〉 carbonylate
【羰基】 tāngjī 〈名〉 carbonyl (group); carboxide
〖~键〗 tāngjījiàn 〈名〉 carbonyl bond/link

镗 tāng = 嘡 tāng
⇨táng

蹚 tāng = 趟 tāng
【蹚道】 tāngdào 〈动〉〈方〉 explore the way—try to find out about the situation
【蹚浑水】 tāng húnshuǐ 〈动〉〈方〉 tread in muddy water—follow sb's example in doing evil
【蹚路】 tānglù = 蹚道 tāngdào

táng

饧 táng 〈书〉 = 糖 táng
⇨xíng

唐[1] táng 〈形〉 ❶ exaggerative; boastful; bombastic: ⇨荒~ ❷〈书〉 for nothing; in vain; to no avail: ⇨~捐; ~肆

唐[2] Táng 〈名〉 ❶ dynasty established by Emperor Yao 尧 in the legendary period in Chinese history: ~虞之世 time of Emperor Yao (唐帝尧, 2357-2258 BC) and Emperor Shun (虞帝舜, 2255-2208 BC) ❷ Tang Dynasty (618-907 AD) [established by Li Yuan (李渊) and his son Li Shimin (李世民)]: ⇨~三彩 ❸ Later Tang Dynasty [established by Li Cunxu (李存勖, 923-936 AD), one of the Five Dynasties]
【唐餐】 tángcān 〈名〉 Chinese cuisine/food
【唐菖蒲】 tángchāngpú 〈名〉 [植物] gladiolus
【唐棣】 tángdì = 棠棣② tángdì
【唐古拉山】 Tánggǔlāshān 〈名〉 Tanggula Shan; T'ang-ku-la Mountains
【唐花】 tánghuā 〈名〉 hothouse flowers; flowers grown in a greenhouse
【唐捐】 tángjuān 〈动〉〈书〉 come to nothing; be in vain: 功不~。All the efforts were not made for nothing. / All the efforts were not in vain.
【唐宁街】 Tángníngjiē 〈名〉 Downing Street
【唐人】 Tángrén 〈名〉 ❶ people in the Tang Dynasty ❷ Chinese
〖~街〗 Tángrénjiē 〈名〉 Chinatown
【唐三彩】 tángsāncǎi 〈名〉 [考古] Tang tri-colour [tri-coloured glazed pottery of the Tang Dynasty]
【唐诗】 tángshī 〈名〉 Tang poetry: ~三百首 three hundred poems of the Tang Dynasty ‖ ~是我国宝贵的文化遗产。Tang poetry is a precious cultural legacy of our nation.
【唐肆】 tángsì 〈名〉 deserted market
【唐宋八大家】 Táng-Sòng bādàjiā 〈名〉 eight prose masters of the Tang-Song period [i. e. Han Yu (韩愈), Liu Zongyuan (柳宗元), Ouyang Xiu (欧阳修), Su Xun(苏洵), Su Shi (苏轼), Su Zhe (苏辙), Zeng Gong (曾巩), and Wang Anshi (王安石)]
【唐突】 tángtū 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ dash about ❷ offend; blaspheme; profane: ~圣人 profane a sage ‖ 行为~ presumptuous act ‖ 言语~ make blunt remarks ‖ 恕我~。Excuse me if I'm blunt/rude. ‖ 他的~无礼为他树敌不少。His brusqueness made him many enemies.
【唐土】 tángtǔ 〈名〉 China [term used by overseas Chinese]
【唐装】 tángzhuāng 〈名〉 attire of traditional Chinese style

堂 táng ❶〈名〉 main room of a house; house: ⇨~屋; 欢聚一~ ❷〈名〉〈旧〉 courtroom in a *yamen*; court of justice/law: ⇨公~; 过~ ❸〈名〉 hall/room for a specific purpose: ⇨祠~; 教~; 食~ ❹〈名〉 [usu used in the name of a hall or clan] hall or clan: 三松~ Hall of Three Pines ❺〈名〉 relationship between cousins, etc of the same paternal grandfather or great-grandfather: ~兄弟/姐妹 (male/female) cousins on the paternal side; cousins ❻〈量〉 a) [used for furniture] set; suite: 一~家具 a set/suite of furniture b) [used for classes] period: 上两~课 have two classes ‖ 下~课我们做练习。In the next period, we'll do the exercises. c) 〈旧〉 [used for court sessions]: 过了两~ have been tried in court twice; have gone through two sessions (of a trial) d) [used for scenes, murals, etc]: 两~壁画 two murals ‖ 三~内景 three indoor scenes ❼〈名〉 [usu used in the name of a shop, esp a pharmacy] hall: 同仁~ Tongrentang Pharmacy ❽〈名〉 mother: ⇨高~; 令~ ❾ →堂堂 tángtáng
【堂奥】 táng'ào 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ innermost recess of a house ❷ interior of a country; hinterland ❸ depth of thought or knowledge; profundities
【堂而皇之】 táng'érhuángzhī 〈熟〉 ❶ openly; publicly ❷ in a grand style; in an imposing manner
【堂房】 tángfáng 〈名〉 relationship between cousins, etc of the same paternal grandfather or great-grandfather: ~弟兄/姐妹 (male/female) cousins on the paternal side; cousins
【堂鼓】 tánggǔ 〈名〉 barrel-shaped drum used in traditional opera
【堂官】 tángguān 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ *yamen* official in the Ming and Qing dynasties ❷ = 堂倌 tángguān
【堂倌】 tángguān 〈名〉〈旧〉 waiter
【堂号】 tánghào 〈名〉〈旧〉 name of a hall, household or clan
【堂花】 tánghuā = 唐花 tánghuā
【堂皇】 tánghuáng 〈形〉 ❶ magnificent; imposing; grand; stately: ~的建筑 imposing/magnificent/stately buildings ⇨富丽~ ❷ high-sounding; highfalutin: ~的理由 high-sounding reason ⇨冠冕~
【堂会】 tánghuì 〈名〉〈旧〉 performance for home celebrations; family entertainment party
【堂客】 tángkè 〈名〉 ❶ lady guest ❷〈方〉 woman ❸〈方〉 wife
【堂上】 tángshàng 〈名〉 ❶ parents ❷〈旧〉 [term of address to a magistrate or judge] Your Honour ❸〈旧〉 courtroom; courthouse; court of law
【堂堂】 tángtáng 〈形〉 ❶ (of sb's appearance) dignified; impressive; imposing: 相貌~ be dignified in appearance; be impressive-looking ⇨仪表~ ❷ ambitious and daring: ~男子汉 ambitious and daring man ‖ ~中华儿女 sons and daughters of the Chinese nation with high aspirations and boldness of vision ❸ impossing; awe-inspiring; formidable: ~大国 great power; powerful nation ‖ ~军威 formidable prestige of an army ‖ ~之阵 imposing array of troops; awe-inspiring military strength
〖~正正〗 tángtáng-zhèngzhèng 〈熟〉 ❶ magnificent; imposing; stately: ~的宫殿 magnificent palace ❷ open and aboveboard: ~做人 be an upright man ‖ 我的话~,不在乎有人听。What I'm saying is open and aboveboard. I don't care who may be listening. ❸ (of sb's appearance) dignified; impressive; imposing: 相貌~ be impressive-looking; be dignified in appearance
【堂屋】 tángwū 〈名〉 ❶ central room (of a one-storey traditional Chinese house consisting of several rooms in a row) ❷ principal rooms (in a courtyard, usu facing south)
【堂戏】 tángxì 〈名〉 ❶ performance by hired actors and actresses at home celebrations ❷ Tang opera [a local opera in Hubei Province]
【堂子】 tángzi 〈名〉 ❶ imperial sacrificial temple (in the Qing Dynasty) ❷ public baths; bathhouse: 去~里洗个澡 go to the bathhouse ❸〈方〉〈旧〉 brothel

棠 táng 〈名〉 [植物] birchleaf pear
【棠棣】 tángdì 〈名〉 [植物] ❶ Chinese bush cherry ❷ a kind of white poplar mentioned in ancient books ❸〈书〉〈喻〉 brother
【棠梨】 tánglí 〈名〉 [植物] birchleaf pear

塘 táng 〈名〉❶ pond; pool: ➪池～;鱼～ ❷ embankment; dyke: ➪～堰;海～;河～ ❸ pit-shaped thing: 火～ pit in a room where faggots are burned to keep it warm ➪澡～
【塘坳】 táng'ào 〈名〉pond; pool
【塘坝】 tángbà ＝ 塘堰 tángyàn
【塘肥】 tángféi 〈名〉pond sludge used as manure
【塘鳢】 tánglǐ 〈名〉[动物] sleeper
【塘泥】 tángní 〈名〉pond sludge/silt
【塘堰】 tángyàn 〈名〉small reservoir in a hilly area
【塘鱼】 tángyú 〈名〉pond fish

搪[1] táng 〈动〉❶ block; ward off; keep out; fend off: ～风 shelter sth from the wind; keep out the wind ‖ ～寒 keep out the cold ‖ ～饥饿 allay one's hunger ‖ ～开一击 fend off/ward off/parry a blow ‖ ～雨 shelter one from the rain; keep out the rain ❷ evade; do sth perfunctorily: ～差事 perform one's duty perfunctorily; do one's work perfunctorily ‖ ～账 evade payment of a debt; put/stall off a creditor ‖ 再～几天 delay for a few more days ➪～塞

搪[2] táng 〈动〉spread (clay, paint, etc) over; daub: ～炉子 line a stove with clay ‖ 以泥～墙 daub the walls with clay ➪～瓷

搪[3] táng ＝ 镗 táng
【搪瓷】 tángcí 〈名〉enamel: ～缸子/脸盆 enamel mug/basin ‖ 盆上的～有些已经脱落。Some of the enamel on this basin is chipped off.
〖～钢板〗 tángcí gāngbǎn 〈名〉[建筑] enamelled pressed steel
〖～器皿〗 tángcí qìmǐn 〈名〉enamelware
〖～釉〗 tángcíyòu 〈名〉porcelain enamel
【搪塞】 tángsè 〈动〉do sth perfunctorily; fob off; prevaricate; stall sb off: ～差事 perform one's duty perfunctorily ‖ 用借口～某人 fob/stall sb off with an excuse ‖ 别～我—我要一个直截了当的回答。Don't equivocate with me—I want a straight answer. ‖ 老板用根本不打算遵守的诺言～她。The boss stalled her off with promises that he never intended to keep. ‖ 他～了我几句。He stalled me off with an evasive answer. ‖ 她转换话题想把我的询问～过去。She guided the conversation into another subject to fob off my enquiry.

饄 táng ＝ 糖 táng

溏 táng 〈形〉half congealed; viscous; semifluid
【溏便】 tángbiàn 〈名〉[中医] semiliquid/unformed stool
【溏心】 tángxīn 〈形〉(of eggs) with a soft yolk: ～儿鸡蛋 soft-boiled/soft-fried egg ‖ ～儿松花蛋 preserved egg with a jelly-like yolk

瑭 táng 〈名〉〈书〉a kind of jade

樘 táng ❶〈名〉frame (of a door or window): 窗/门～ window/door frame ❷〈量〉[used for a door or window and its frame]: 两～门 two doors ‖ 四～窗 four windows

膛 táng 〈名〉❶ chest; thorax: ➪开～;胸～ ❷ enclosed cavity; chamber: 子弹上了～。The gun is loaded. ➪炉～;枪～ ❸ face: ➪脸～儿
【膛径】 tángjìng 〈名〉bore
【膛口】 tángkǒu 〈名〉muzzle of a gun
【膛线】 tángxiàn 〈名〉[军事] rifling

螗 táng 〈名〉[动物] a smaller kind of cicada

镗 táng 〈动〉[机械] bore
➪tāng
【镗床】 tángchuáng 〈名〉[机械] boring machine/lathe; borer: 坐标～ jig boring machine ‖ 卧式～ horizontal boring machine
【镗刀】 tángdāo 〈名〉[机械] boring cutter/tool
【镗孔】 tángkǒng 〈名〉[机械] bore

糖 táng 〈名〉❶ sugar: 一匙～ a spoonful of sugar ‖ 精炼～ refine sugar ‖ 从甘蔗里提取～ extract sugar from canes ‖ ～罐儿 sugar bowl ‖ 无～口香糖 sugarless chewing gum ‖ ～是最普通的甜味剂。Sugar is the most common sweetening. ‖ ～在热茶中很快就会溶化。Sugar dissolves quickly in hot tea. ‖ 你要放～吗? Do you take sugar? ‖ 他在粥里撒了些～。He sprinkled sugar over his porridge. ‖ 她喝咖啡喜欢放～。She likes her coffee sweet. ‖ 我喝茶不要～。I prefer tea without sugar. ➪白～;冰～ ❷ sweet; candy: 一袋～ a packet/bag of sweets ‖ 一盒～ a box of sweets ‖ 一颗/块～ a sweet; a piece of candy ‖ 两斤～ two *jin* of sweets ‖ 巧克力～ chocolate candy ‖ 什锦～ assorted/mixed candy ‖ 酥～ crunchy candy ‖ 椰子～ coconut candy ‖ 硬～ boiled sweets; hard candy ‖ 吃～对牙齿有害。Eating sweets is bad for your teeth. ➪棉花～;奶～ ❸ [化学] sugar; carbohydrate: 大多数植物都能制造～。Most plants manufacture sugar. ➪单～;多～;双～
【糖包】 tángbāo 〈名〉steamed bun stuffed with sugar
【糖厂】 tángchǎng 〈名〉sugar refinery; sugarworks
【糖炒栗子】 tángchǎolìzi 〈名〉chestnuts roasted in sand with sugar
【糖匙】 tángchí 〈名〉sugar spoon
【糖醋】 tángcù 〈形〉sweet-and-sour: ～排骨 sweet-and-sour spareribs ‖ ～鱼 fish in sweet-and-sour sauce ‖ ～汁 sweet-and-sour sauce
【糖甙】 tángdài 〈名〉[生化] glycoside
【糖弹】 tángdàn 〈名〉〈简称〉sugar-coated bullet—ways and means to corrupt or win over sb or implicate sb in a crime ➪糖衣炮弹
【糖蛋白】 tángdànbái 〈名〉[生化] glycoprotein
〖～酶〗 tángdànbáiméi 〈名〉glucoproteinase
【糖房】 tángfáng 〈名〉〈旧〉sugar mill
【糖苷】 tánggān 〈名〉[生化] glycoside
〖～酶〗 tánggānméi 〈名〉[生化] glycosidase
【糖膏】 tánggāo 〈名〉massecuite; fillmass
【糖瓜】 tángguā 〈名〉[食品] melon-shaped maltose
【糖果】 tángguǒ 〈名〉sweets; candy: 一盒～ a box of sweets ‖ 一颗/块～ a sweet; a piece of candy ‖ 吃～ eat sweets ‖ 他的口袋里塞满了～。His pocket was bulging with sweets.
〖～店〗 tángguǒdiàn 〈名〉sweet shop; candy store; confectionery
【糖葫芦】 tánghúlu 〈名〉sugar-coated haws on a stick
【糖化】 tánghuà 〈名〉[化学] saccharification
〖～饲料〗 tánghuà sìliào 〈名〉saccharified pig feed; fermented feed; malting feed
〖～物〗 tánghuàwù 〈名〉[化学] saccharide
【糖基】 tángjī 〈名〉[生化] glycosyl
〖～化〗 tángjīhuà 〈名〉[生化] glycosylation
【糖姜】 tángjiāng 〈名〉sugared/sweetened ginger; ginger in syrup
【糖浆】 tángjiāng 〈名〉❶ medicinal syrup: 止咳～ cough syrup ❷ syrup (for making sweets, etc)
【糖酵解】 tángjiàojiě 〈名〉[生化] glycolysis
【糖精】 tángjīng 〈名〉saccharin
【糖类】 tánglèi 〈名〉[化学] carbohydrate
【糖量计】 tángliàngjì 〈名〉[化学] saccharometer; saccharimeter
【糖寮】 tángliáo 〈方〉＝ 糖房 tángfáng
【糖萝卜】 tángluóbo 〈名〉❶〈通称〉beet; sugar beet ❷〈方〉preserved carrot
【糖酶】 tángméi 〈名〉[生化] saccharidase; carbohydrase
【糖蜜】 tángmì 〈名〉molasses
【糖尿】 tángniào 〈名〉[医学] glycosuria; glucosuria; saccharorrhea
〖～病〗 tángniàobìng 〈名〉[医学] diabetes: ～患者 diabetic ‖ ～皮肤病变 diabetic derm(at)opathy ‖ ～肾病 diabetic renopathy ‖ ～视网膜病 diabetic retinopathy ‖ ～性神经炎 diabetic neuritis ‖ ～专家 diabetologist
【糖槭】 tángqì 〈名〉[植物] sugar maple
【糖球】 tángqiú 〈名〉drop; beadlike sweet
【糖人】 tángrén 〈名〉sugar figurine
【糖色】 tángshǎi 〈名〉❶ half-burnt brown sugar used to colour meat: 给肉上～ colour meat with half-burnt brown sugar ❷ brown sugar colour
【糖生成】 tángshēngchéng 〈名〉[生化] glycogenesis
【糖食】 tángshí 〈名〉sweet food; sweets; sweetmeats
【糖霜】 tángshuāng 〈名〉❶ icing; frosting ❷〈方〉white sugar

【糖水】 tángshuǐ 〈名〉syrup: ～梨/桃 pears/peaches in syrup
【糖蒜】 tángsuàn 〈名〉garlic in syrup; sweetened garlic
【糖稀】 tángxī 〈名〉malt sugar; maltose
【糖血症】 tángxuèzhèng 〈名〉[医学] glyc(a)emia
【糖衣】 tángyī 〈名〉sugar-coating
〖～炮弹〗 tángyī pàodàn 〈熟〉sugar-coated bullet
〖～片〗 tángyīpiàn 〈名〉sugar-coated tablet
〖～丸〗 tángyīwán 〈名〉dragee; sugar-coated pill
【糖元】 tángyuán = 糖原 tángyuán
【糖原】 tángyuán 〈名〉[生化] glycogen
〖～病〗 tángyuánbìng 〈名〉[医学] glycogenosis
〖～沉着〗 tángyuán chénzhuó 〈名〉[生化] glycogen deposition
〖～分解〗 tángyuán fēnjiě 〈名〉[生化] glycogenolysis
〖～合成酶〗 tángyuán héchéngméi 〈名〉glycogen synthase
〖～酵解〗 tángyuán jiàojiě 〈名〉[生化] glycolysis
〖～酶〗 tángyuánméi 〈名〉[生化] glycogenase
〖～生成〗 tángyuán shēngchéng 〈名〉[生化] glycogenesis
〖～异生〗 tángyuán yìshēng 〈名〉[生化] glyconeogenesis
【糖脂】 tángzhī 〈名〉[生化] glycolipid
【糖纸】 tángzhǐ 〈名〉sweet wrapper

糖 táng 〈形〉(of sb's complexion) red: 紫～脸 purple brown face/complexion

螳 táng 〈名〉mantis
【螳臂当车】 tángbì-dāngchē 〈熟〉a mantis trying to stop a cart from advancing—overestimate oneself and try to hold back an overwhelmingly superior force; overestimate one's own strength
【螳臂挡车】 tángbì-dǎngchē = 螳臂当车 tángbì-dāngchē
【螳螂】 tángláng 〈名〉[动物] mantis
〖～捕蝉,黄雀在后〗 tángláng bǔ chán, huángquè zài hòu 〈熟〉the mantis stalks the cicada, not knowing that the oriole is lurking behind—covet gains ahead, unaware of danger behind

tǎng

帑 tǎng 〈名〉〈书〉state treasury; funds in the state treasury: 公～ public funds ‖ 国～ funds in the state treasury

倘 tǎng 〈连〉if; supposing; in case: ～能如此 if this can be done ‖ ～是事实 if it be true ‖ ～有不测 in case of accidents; if anything untoward should happen
⇨cháng
【倘或】 tǎnghuò 〈连〉if; supposing; in case: ～发生意外,要保持镇静。Keep calm in case of an accident.
【倘来之物】 tǎnglái-zhīwù 〈熟〉unexpected or undeserved gain; windfall
【倘若】 tǎngruò 〈连〉if; supposing; in case: ～出了问题,你怎么办? Supposing something should go wrong, what would you do? ‖ ～那嫌疑犯开枪,就当场击毙他。Should the suspect open fire, shoot him dead right away. ‖ ～你不愿意,就别来。You don't have to come if you are unwilling to. ‖ ～她来,告诉我一声。In case she comes, let me know. ‖ ～下起雨来,我们又没处避雨怎么办? What if it rains and there's no shelter? ‖ 你～不信,就亲自去看看。Go and look if you don't believe me.
【倘使】 tǎngshǐ 〈连〉if; supposing; in case: ～失败,也不要灰心。Don't be dejected in case you fail.

淌 tǎng 〈动〉drip; shed; trickle: ～汗 be dripping/streaming with sweat ‖ ～口水 let saliva dribble from the mouth; slaver; slobber ‖ ～眼泪 shed tears; tears run down ‖ 工人们～着汗干活。The workers were all dripping wet while at work. ‖ 每年此时河水～得很慢。The river runs very slowly at this time of the year. ‖ 泪水从她眼中～下。Tears trickled from her eyes. ‖ 一个老太太被撞倒了,额头～着血。An old woman was knocked over and blood was trickling from the wound in her forehead. ⇨流～

傥 tǎng ❶ = 倘 tǎng ❷ →倜傥 tìtǎng
【傥荡】 tǎngdàng 〈形〉〈书〉unconventional and unrestrained
【傥来之物】 tǎnglái-zhīwù = 倘来之物 tǎnglái-zhīwù

镋 tǎng 〈名〉fork-shaped weapon used in ancient times

躺 tǎng 〈动〉lie; repose: ～在床上 lie in bed ‖ ～在过去的功劳簿上 rest/sit on one's laurels; rest content with one's past achievements ‖ ～在血泊中 lie in a pool of blood ‖ ～着不动 lie still/motionless ‖ 他～在外面晒太阳。He lay out in the sun. ‖ 他踢掉拖鞋,～倒在床上。He kicked his slippers off and dropped onto the bed. ‖ 她懒洋洋地～在沙发上。She was reclining/reposing lazily on a sofa. ‖ 我可从来没有在病床上～过这么多日子。I've never been confined to bed for so many days. ‖ 我觉得需要去～一会儿。I'm afraid I have to go and lie down for a little while.
【躺倒不干】 tǎngdǎo-bùgàn 〈熟〉lie in bed doing nothing—refuse to shoulder responsibilities any longer; shirk one's obligations
【躺柜】 tǎngguì 〈名〉chest
【躺椅】 tǎngyǐ 〈名〉deck/sling chair: 她坐在帆布～上晒太阳。She sat in a deck chair sunning herself.

tàng

烫 tàng ❶〈动〉scald; burn: ～了一个泡 get a blister from a burn ‖ 当心,别让开水～着了! Be careful! Don't get yourself scalded by the boiling water. ‖ 我喝热茶时～了舌头。I scalded my tongue on/with the hot tea. ⇨～伤 ❷〈动〉heat up (in hot water); warm: ～个澡 take a hot bath ‖ ～牛奶 scald milk ‖ ～衣服 iron/press clothes ‖ 用热水～脚 bathe one's feet in hot water ‖ 擦干碟子前先用开水把它们～一下。Scald the plates before drying them. ‖ 西红柿～一下再去皮就容易多了。It is much easier to peel a tomato after it's been scalded. ❸〈动〉perm; have one's hair permed; give/have a permanent wave: ⇨电～;冷～ ❹〈形〉boiling hot; scalding: 这汤太～不能喝。This soup is too hot to drink. ⇨滚～
【烫发】 tàngfà 〈动〉marcel; perm; have one's hair permed; give/have a permanent wave: 她才烫过发。She's just got her hair permed. ‖ 现今不少男孩子也～。Nowadays many boys wear permanent waves.
〖～钳〗 tàngfàqián 〈名〉curling irons
【烫花】 tànghuā 〈名〉pyrograph; branded flowers
【烫金】 tàngjīn 〈动〉[印刷] gild; bronze: ～封面 gilt cover ‖ ～牌匾 gilded plate
〖～机〗 tàngjīnjī 〈名〉[印刷] gilding press; bronzing machine
〖～字〗 tàngjīnzì 〈名〉gold-stamped characters; characters stamped in gold
【烫酒】 tàngjiǔ 〈动〉heat wine (by putting the container in hot water)
【烫蜡】 tànglà 〈动〉polish a surface with melted wax; wax (a floor, etc)
【烫面】 tàngmiàn 〈名〉dough kneaded with boiling water: ～卷儿 steamed rolls (made of dough kneaded with boiling water)
【烫伤】 tàngshāng ❶〈动〉scald: 被严重～ get severely scalded ❷〈名〉scald; scalding: 造成深度～ produce a deep scald ‖ 蒸汽～ scald from steam ‖ ～往往可以用冷水治疗。Scalds can often be treated with cold water. ‖ 她手上的～是揭锅盖时不小心造成的。The scald on her hand came from lifting a pot cover carelessly.
【烫手】 tàngshǒu ❶〈动〉scald/burn the hand: 当心,那些馒头～。Mind that the buns are scalding/piping hot. ‖ 她被沸水烫了手。She scalded her hand with boiling water. ❷〈形〉〈喻〉thorny/troublesome/knotty: 这事很～。The issue is pretty troublesome/complicated. / This is a sticky business/hard nut to crack.
【烫头】 tàngtóu = 烫发 tàngfà
【烫洗】 tàngxǐ 〈动〉scald: ～碗碟 scald bowls and dishes ‖ 把奶瓶放入沸水中～十分钟。Scald the milk bottle in boiling water for ten minutes.
〖～工〗 tàngxǐgōng 〈名〉scalder
〖～机〗 tàngxǐjī 〈名〉scalder
【烫袖板】 tàngxiùbǎn 〈名〉sleeve board
【烫衣板】 tàngyībǎn 〈名〉ironing board
【烫印机】 tàngyìnjī 〈名〉[印刷] thermoprinting machine

趟[1] tàng ❶〈名〉sth that is proceeding: 他们年轻人学得快,

我老了，跟不上～。The young fellows pick up things easily. At my age, I can't hope to keep up with them. ❸〈量〉〈方〉[used for a street or things arranged in a row]：半～街 half way up the street‖几～汉字 a few lines of Chinese characters‖两～椅子 two rows of chairs

趟[2] tàng 〈量〉❶[used for a round trip]：他那里我去过一～。I have been to his place once.‖她今天去了邮局好几～。She has made several trips to the post office today.‖我往广州白跑了一～。I made a futile trip to Guangzhou. ❷[used for a set of *wushu* movements, etc]：玩一～剑 do a set of exercises of swordplay ❸[used for bus or train service]：从这里到北京每天有两～火车。There are two trains running from here to Beijing everyday.‖我错过了最后一～长途汽车。I missed the last long-distance bus.‖这～列车开往西安。This train is bound for Xi'an. ⇨tāng

【趟马】 tàngmǎ 〈名〉[戏剧] a set of stage motions symbolizing trotting or galloping

tāo

叨 tāo 〈动〉get the benefit of; be favoured with：⇨～光 ⇨dāo; dáo

【叨光】 tāoguāng 〈动〉〈套〉be much obliged to you：我今晚～坐你的车回家。I am much obliged to you for the lift home tonight.

【叨教】 tāojiào 〈动〉〈套〉have the benefit of your instruction/advice; thank you for your advice：～了。Thank you very much for your advice.

【叨扰】 tāorǎo 〈动〉〈套〉thank you for your hospitality：～了。Thank you ever so much.

涛 tāo 〈名〉❶ huge waves; billows：⇨波～；惊～骇浪 ❷ sound like that made by sea waves：⇨林～；松～

绦 tāo 〈名〉silk ribbon/braid：丝～ silk ribbon/braid

【绦虫】 tāochóng 〈名〉tapeworm; taenia：～感染 tapeworm infection‖驱～药 taeniafuge‖杀～药 taeniacide

〖～病〗 tāochóngbìng 〈名〉[医学] taeniasis; cestodiasis; tapeworm disease

【绦带】 tāodài 〈名〉silk ribbon/braid

【绦子】 tāozi 〈名〉silk ribbon/braid

掏 tāo 〈动〉❶ dig (a hole, etc); hollow/scoop out：～地道 dig a tunnel‖给电缆在墙上～个洞。Make a hole in the wall for the cable.‖孩子喜欢在沙中～洞。Children enjoy scooping out holes in the sands. ❷ take/draw/pull/fish out：～鼻孔/耳朵 pick one's nose/ears‖～出怀表 pull out/draw out/produce one's pocket watch‖～出钱包 draw out one's purse‖〈喻〉～出真情 get the truth out of sb‖～鸟窝 take young birds or eggs out of a nest; go bird's-nesting‖～钱买票 take out money and buy tickets‖～手枪 draw a pistol‖从口袋里～出手绢 fish out a handkerchief from one's pocket‖在手提包里～钥匙 fish in one's hangbag for keys‖他～出一把枪。He pulled out a gun.‖她的钱包在汽车上被～了。Her purse was picked/stolen on the bus.‖这次请客我～钱。This is my treat.

【掏槽】 tāocáo 〈名〉[矿业] cutting

【掏底】 tāodǐ 〈名〉try to find out the real intention or situation; sound sb out (on/about sth)

【掏窟窿】 tāo kūlong 〈动〉〈方〉get/fall/run into debt：他月月钱不够花，时常～。He can't make ends meet every month and runs into debt now and then.

【掏摸】 tāomō 〈动〉❶ draw/fish/pull/take out：在口袋里～钥匙 fish in one's pocket for keys ❷ steal; obtain with underhand means：～几个钱来 steal some money

【掏心】 tāoxīn 〈动〉be from the bottom of one's heart：说句～的话，你真不该告诉她。To be frank, you shouldn't have told her that.

【掏心窝子】 tāo xīnwōzi 〈熟〉repose full confidence in sb; confide in sb

【掏腰包】 tāo yāobāo 〈动〉❶ pay out of one's own pocket; foot a bill：今天这顿饭轮到谁～? Whose turn is it to foot the bill for the meal today? ❷ pick sb's pocket：有人掏了我的腰包！My wallet has been stolen!

滔 tāo 〈形〉inundant; flooding

【滔滔】 tāotāo 〈形〉❶ torrential; surging：白浪～ whitecaps surging ❷ keeping up a constant flow of words

〖～不绝〗 tāotāo-bùjué 〈熟〉pour out words in a steady flow; speak unceasingly; talk a horse's hind leg off; talk nineteen to the dozen

【滔天】 tāotiān 〈形〉❶ (of waves, etc) dashing to the skies：大浪～ billows running high‖小船被～巨浪卷走了。The small boat was washed away by huge waves. ❷ heinous; monstrous：罪恶～ be guilty of the most heinous crimes; have committed monstrous crimes

〖～罪行〗 tāotiān-zuìxíng 〈熟〉heinous/monstrous/towering crime：犯下～ have committed heinous/monstrous/towering crimes

韬 tāo ❶〈名〉〈书〉sheath; bow case ❷〈动〉hide; conceal：⇨～晦 ❸〈名〉military strategy; art of war：⇨～略

【韬光养晦】 tāoguāng-yǎnghuì 〈熟〉hide one's capacities and bide one's time

【韬晦】 tāohuì 〈动〉〈书〉lie low; conceal one's true features or intentions; refrain from revealing one's ambitions and put others off the track：～待时 lie low and bide one's time

〖～之计〗 tāohuì-zhījì 〈熟〉ruse of concealing one's true features/intentions

【韬略】 tāolüè 〈名〉military strategy

饕 tāo 〈动〉〈书〉be greedy; be gluttonous; be voracious：⇨老～

【饕餮】 tāotiè 〈名〉❶ *taotie* [name of a ferocious legendary animal]：⇨～纹 ❷ fierce and greedy person ❸ voracious eater; glutton; gourmand

〖～纹〗 tāotièwén 〈名〉[考古] *taotie* design [design of *taotie*'s head on ancient brassware, prevalent in the late Shang and early Western Zhou dynasties]

〖～之徒〗 tāotiè-zhītú 〈熟〉voracious eater; glutton; gourmand

táo

匋 táo 〈古〉＝ 陶[1]① táo

咷 táo → 号咷 háotáo

逃 táo 〈动〉❶ run away; flee; escape; take to one's heels：～出虎口 flee from the jaws of death‖～出监狱 escape from prison‖～进丛林 take to the jungle‖那个夏天酷热难耐，我们都～到海边避暑。That was an extremely hot summer. We all fled to the seashore to escape the heat.‖我们从地道～了出去。We made our escape through the tunnel. ⇨～犯；～跑；～亡 ❷ dodge; evade; avoid; shirk; escape：儿子身上的变化没有～过她的注意。The change in her son did not escape her.‖法网难～。It's hard to escape the dragnet of the law.‖什么事都～不过他的眼睛。Nothing escaped his eyes.‖他企图～过海关的检查。He attempted to evade the customs inspection. ⇨～避；～税

【逃奔】 táobèn 〈动〉run away to (another place); flee to (another place)：～别处 run away to another place‖～他乡 flee to an alien land‖仓皇～ flee in panic/confusion; flee helter-skelter‖敌人四处～。The enemy fled in all directions.

【逃避】 táobì 〈动〉escape; evade; elude; dodge; shirk; shun：～惩罚 escape/evade/elude punishment‖～斗争 evade struggle‖～法律制裁 evade/elude law/justice‖～工作 play truant from work‖～困难 avoid/dodge a difficulty‖～现实 refuse to face reality; try to escape/shun reality‖～义务 weasel out of one's obligations‖～责任 shirk/evade one's duty/responsibility; flee/escape responsibility‖他喝酒以～现实。He drank as an escape from reality.‖她想～这件讨厌的工作。She tried to shirk the unpleasant task.‖我们不应该～生活的责任。We must not flinch from the responsibilities of life.‖一名逃犯正在～警方的追缉。An escaped criminal is on the run from the police.

〔～机制〕 táobì jīzhì 〈名〉[心理] escape mechanism
【逃兵】 táobīng 〈名〉❶(army) deserter; fugitive soldier ❷ one who flinches from his job/duty in face of difficulty: 登山队的向导第一天夜里就当了～。The local guides deserted the mountaineering team the very first night.
【逃窜】 táocuàn 〈动〉(of bandits, rebel forces, etc) flee in disorder; run away: 狼狈～ flee pell-mell; flee helter-skelter; flee hurry-scurry ‖ 四处～ flee in all directions ‖ 叛匪仓皇～。The rebels fled helter-skelter.
【逃遁】 táodùn 〈动〉flee; escape; evade: 仓皇～ flee in panic/confusion; flee helter-skelter; flee hurry-scurry ‖ 罪犯无处～。The criminal could find no refuge.
【逃反】 táofǎn 〈动〉flee from the scourge of war or banditry
【逃犯】 táofàn 〈名〉escaped criminal/convict/prisoner; criminal on the run/loose; criminal at large; fugitive: 缉查～ search for/hunt an escaped prisoner ‖ 缉拿～ hunt down an escaped prisoner/criminal; capture a criminal at large ‖ 通缉～ order the arrest of a criminal at large ‖ 窝藏～ harbour/shelter an escaped prisoner; harbour a fugitive ‖ 追踪～ trail an excaped prisoner
【逃荒】 táohuāng 〈动〉flee from famine; get away from a famine-stricken area
【逃汇】 táohuì 〈动〉evade foreign exchange
【逃婚】 táohūn 〈动〉run away/escape from one's marriage: 要她嫁给一个老头，她～了。She escaped from her marriage to an old man.
【逃课】 táokè 〈动〉cut class; cut school; play truant; run away from school; shirk school: 逃两节课 cut two classes ‖ 他表现不好的一个例子是～。An instance of his bad behaviour is that he ran away from school. ‖ 我有一次～是去医院看我妈妈。I was truant once when I went to the hospital to see my mother.
【逃离】 táolí 〈动〉flee; escape; run/get away: ～本国 flee one's country ‖ ～家园 flee (from) one's home ‖ ～危险 run/flee from danger ‖ 安全～ get off scot-free; escape scot-free
【逃路】 táolù 〈名〉escape; escapeway: 截断敌人的～ cut off the enemy's escape ‖ 没有～ there is no escape
【逃命】 táomìng 〈动〉flee/fly/run for one's life; escape with life: ～他乡 flee to an alien land
【逃难】 táonàn 〈动〉seek refuge/safety in flight; flee from a calamity: 战争年代，他们到海外亲戚处去～。During the war, they took refuge with their overseas relatives.
【逃匿】 táonì 〈动〉escape and hide; go into hiding: ～山林 hide away in forests and mountains
【逃跑】 táopǎo 〈动〉make one's getaway/escape; run away; flee; escape; take flight; take to one's heels: 越狱～ break free/escape from prison; make one's escape from prison ‖ ～成功 make good one's escape ‖ ～路线 escape route ‖ 仓皇～ flee in panic/confusion; flee pell-mell; flee helter-skelter; flee hurry-scurry ‖ 挫败～计划 thwart/foil an escape ‖ 计划/组织～行动 plan/organize one's escape ‖ 三名人质～了。Three of the hostages got/ran away. ‖ 他们匆忙收拾行李准备～。They packed in a hurry to make their getaway/escape. ‖ 她一看有危险就～了。She fled away at the first sign of danger.
【逃票】 táopiào 〈动〉steal a ride/trip; stow away; sneak through without a ticket: 乘火车～ steal a ride on the train
【逃散】 táosàn 〈动〉become separated in flight
【逃生】 táoshēng 〈动〉flee/run/fly for one's life; escape with life: ⇨死里～
【逃世】 táoshì 〈动〉escape/shun reality; live in seclusion: ～深山 flee to mountains trying to escape reality
【逃税】 táoshuì 〈动〉evade/dodge/escape a tax; elude taxation; defraud the revenue: ～案 tax evasion case ‖ ～伎俩 tax dodges ‖ ～漏税 tax evasion ‖ 你如果～就会有坐牢的危险。If you try to evade paying your taxes, you risk going to prison.
〔～者〕 táoshuìzhě 〈名〉tax evader/dodger
【逃脱】 táotuō 〈动〉❶ run away; make good one's escape; succeed in escaping; get clear of: ～虎口 flee from the jaws of death ‖ 安然～ escape unscathed; escape without a scratch ‖ 半路～ make one's escape on the way ‖ 临阵～ flee from the field of battle ‖ 顺利/幸运～ clean/lucky escape ‖ 狐狸～了猎人的追捕。The fox succeeded in eluding the hunters. ‖ 囚犯从看守手中～了。The prisoner broke away from his guards. ❷ evade; escape; elude; flee; shirk: ～惩罚 escape the penalties; escape without punishment; escape with impunity; get off/get away/escape scot-free ‖ ～困境 weasel out of a hard situation; weasel one's way out of a predicament ‖ ～责任 succeed in evading/escaping responsibility ‖ ～债务 evade paying one's debt; put off/stall off/dodge/avoid a creditor ‖ ～罪责 shake off/escape one's responsibility for an offence/a crime ‖ 他孤立无援，无法～敌人的控制。He was isolated and cut off from help, and unable to escape from the claws of the enemy. ‖ 他企图～一切责任。He attempted to divest himself of all responsibility.
【逃亡】 táowáng 〈动〉become a fugitive; go into exile; flee from home: ～国外 decamp/flee to a foreign country ‖ ～地主 runaway/fugitive landlord ‖ 前统治者在邻国～多年。The ex-ruler lived in exile in a neighbouring country for many years. ‖ 他过了十年的～生活。He spent 10 years in exile.
〔～者〕 táowángzhě 〈名〉fugitive; exile
【逃席】 táoxí 〈动〉take French leave during a banquet: 为了不喝我们敬的酒，他借故～。He excused himself from the table to ward off our offers of more drink.
【逃学】 táoxué 〈动〉play truant; cut school; cut class; run away from school; shirk school: 孩子们经常装病～。Children often dodge going to school by pretending to be ill. ‖ 他多次～使父母深感烦恼。His many truancies troubled his parents. ‖ 她因～而受罚。She was punished for playing truant.
【逃夜】 táoyè 〈动〉(of teenagers) stay outside for the night without parents' permission
【逃逸】 táoyì 〈动〉〈书〉run away; escape; flee; abscond; decamp: 仓皇～ flee in panic/confusion; flee helter-skelter; flee hurry-scurry ‖ 畏罪～ abscond to avoid punishment ‖ 肇事司机～了。The hit-and-runner fled.
【逃债】 táozhài 〈动〉evade paying one's debt; put off/stall off/dodge/avoid a creditor
【逃之夭夭】 táozhīyāoyāo 〈熟〉〈诙〉decamp; make one's getaway; take to one's heels; slip away; make a run of it; show a clean pair of heels
【逃走】 táozǒu 〈动〉run away; flee; escape; take flight; take to one's heels: 犯人看到牢门开着就～了。Noticing the door was open, the prisoner ran away. ‖ 他跳上一辆车～了。He jumped into a car and made his escape/getaway. ‖ 她趁着夜色～了。She fled by night. ‖ 昨晚一个囚犯～了。A prisoner got out last night.
【逃罪】 táozuì 〈动〉escape responsibility for an offence/a crime; get away with it

洮 Táo 〈名〉Taohe River [in Gansu Province]

【洮砚】 táoyàn 〈名〉precious inkstones made of stone from the Taohe River

桃 táo 〈名〉❶ [植物] peach (tree) ❷ peach [the fruit]: 罐头～ tinned peaches ⇨蟠～；水蜜～；投～报李 ❸ walnut ❹ peach-shaped thing: ⇨棉～

【桃符】 táofú 〈名〉〈迷信〉❶ peachwood charms (with the picture of door-god against evil, hung on the door of a house in ancient times) ❷ Spring Festival couplets (posted on the door)
【桃脯】 táofǔ 〈名〉preserved peach
【桃红】 táohóng 〈名〉peach blossom pink/red; pink: ～衬衣 pink shirt
〔～柳绿〕 táohóng-liǔlǜ 〈熟〉red peach blossoms and green willows—beautiful spring scene
【桃花】 táohuā 〈名〉peach blossom
〔～水〕 táohuāshuǐ ＝ 桃花汛 táohuāxùn
〔～潭水〕 táohuā-tánshuǐ 〈熟〉profound friendship
〔～雪〕 táohuāxuě 〈名〉spring snow
〔～汛〕 táohuāxùn 〈名〉spring flood
〔～源〕 táohuāyuán ＝ 世外桃源 shìwài-táoyuán
〔～运〕 táohuāyùn 〈名〉(of a man) luck in love affairs: 走～ be lucky in love affairs
【桃花心木】 táohuāxīnmù 〈名〉mahogany
【桃花鱼】 táohuāyú 〈名〉minnow
【桃李】 táolǐ 〈名〉peaches and plums—one's pupils or disciples: ～盈门 (of a master or teacher) have numerous pupils/disciples
〔～不言，下自成蹊〕 táolǐ bù yán, xià zì chéng xī 〈熟〉peaches and plums do not speak, yet a path is worn beneath them—men of true worth need not speak, yet they will win admiration
〔～满天下〕 táolǐ mǎn tiānxià 〈熟〉(of a master or teacher)

have pupils/disciples everywhere
【桃仁】 táorén 〈名〉❶［中药］peach kernel ❷ walnut meat; *shelled walnut*
【桃腮杏眼】 táosāi-xìngyǎn 〈熟〉(said of a beautiful woman) peach-like cheeks and almond-shaped eyes
【桃色】 táosè 〈名〉❶ peach-blossom pink; pink ❷ illicit love and sex: ～案件 legal case involving love and sex ‖ ～事件 love affair
〖～新闻〗 táosè xīnwén 〈名〉news of illicit love affairs; sex scandal
【桃树】 táoshù 〈名〉peach (tree)
【桃汛】 táoxùn ＝ 桃花汛 táohuāxùn
【桃园】 táoyuán 〈名〉peach garden: ～三结义 sworn brotherhood of the three heroes in the Peach Garden [i. e. Liu Bei (刘备), Guan Yu (关羽), and Zhang Fei (张飞)]
【桃源】 táoyuán ＝ 世外桃源 shìwài-táoyuán
【桃子】 táozi 〈名〉❶ peach [the fruit] ❷ peach-shaped thing

陶[1] táo ❶〈名〉pottery; earthenware: ～罐/壶 earthen jug/pot ‖ ～瓦 pottery tile ‖ ～制器皿 earthenware vessel/utensil ⇨～瓷；～器；彩～；黑～ ❷〈动〉make pottery ❸〈动〉cultivate; mould; educate: ⇨～冶 ②；熏～

陶[2] táo 〈形〉contented; happy; joyful: ⇨～然；～醉
【陶瓷】 táocí 〈名〉pottery and porcelain; ceramics: ～器皿 porcelain ware
〖～厂〗 táocíchǎng 〈名〉pottery; potter's workshop
〖～工〗 táocígōng 〈名〉potter
〖～片〗 táocípiàn 〈名〉[考古] potsherd; shard
〖～学〗 táocíxué 〈名〉ceramics
〖～业〗 táocíyè 〈名〉ceramics; ceramic industry
〖～艺术家〗 táocí yìshùjiā 〈名〉ceramist
【陶雕】 táodiāo 〈名〉pottery sculpture
【陶工】 táogōng 〈名〉potter
【陶管】 táoguǎn 〈名〉[建筑] earthenware pipe
【陶匠】 táojiàng 〈名〉potter
【陶钧】 táojūn 〈书〉❶〈名〉potter's wheel ❷〈动〉train talents
【陶粒】 táolì 〈名〉[建筑] ceramsite: ～混凝土 ceramsite concrete
【陶轮】 táolún 〈名〉potter's wheel
【陶坯】 táopī 〈名〉green pottery
【陶器】 táoqì 〈名〉pottery; earthenware; crockery
【陶然】 táorán 〈形〉happy and carefree: ～亭 Pavilion of Happiness and Ease [in Beijing]
〖～自得〗 táorán-zìdé 〈熟〉be happy and content
【陶塑】 táosù 〈名〉pottery figure
【陶陶】 táotáo 〈形〉happy; joyful; cheerful
【陶土】 táotǔ 〈名〉potter's clay/earth; pottery clay; kaolin
【陶文】 táowén 〈名〉[考古] inscription on pottery
【陶冶】 táoyě 〈动〉❶ make pottery and smelt metal ❷ exert a *favourable influence on* (a person's character, etc); shape or mould (a person's character, etc): ～情操 refine one's sentiment ‖ ～性情 mould one's character/temperament; cultivate the mind
【陶艺】 táoyì 〈名〉ceramics; pottery-making art
【陶俑】 táoyǒng 〈名〉[考古] pottery/terra-cotta figurine/figure
【陶铸】 táozhù 〈动〉〈书〉❶ mould; cast ❷ train (talent): ～贤才 train talent
【陶醉】 táozuì 〈动〉be intoxicated (with happiness, etc); be enchanted; be carried away; revel in: ～于成功 revel in one's success; be intoxicated by one's success ‖ 他的表演使我们～了。We were carried away/enchanted by his performance. ‖ 我们不能～于已取得的成绩。We must not let success go to our heads. / We must not be carried away by our success. ‖ 夏天傍晚，花香令人～。On summer evenings the flowers gave forth an intoxicating scent. ⇨自我～

萄 táo 〈名〉grape: ⇨葡～
【萄糖】 táotáng ＝ 葡萄糖 pútaotáng
【萄酒】 táojiǔ ＝ 葡萄酒 pútaojiǔ

梼 táo
【梼昧】 táomèi 〈形〉〈书〉〈谦〉ignorant; benighted: 自惭～ have a sense of inferiority
【梼杌】 táowù 〈名〉〈喻〉legendary beast of prey—fierce person

啕 táo →号啕 háotáo

秫 táo
【秫黍】 táoshǔ 〈名〉〈方〉Chinese sorghum

淘[1] táo 〈动〉❶ wash in a pan or basket to get rid of gravel, sand, etc: ～米 wash rice ⇨～金；～汰 ❷〈书〉wash away; scour: 大浪～沙 huge waves wash away the sand

淘[2] táo 〈动〉dredge; clean out: ～井 dredge a well ‖ ～下水道 clean out a sewer

淘[3] táo ❶〈动〉tax (sb's energy): ⇨～神 ❷〈形〉naughty; *mischievous*: 你太～了。*That's very naughty of you.* ‖ 这孩子可真～。This child is naughty/mischievous.
【淘河】 táohé 〈名〉[动物] pelican
【淘换】 táohuàn 〈动〉search for; try to get: 这本书好不容易才给你～来。I've just managed to get a copy of this book for you. ‖ 他在旧书店～这本奇书，已有多年。For years he's been searching secondhand bookstores for this rare volume.
【淘金】 táojīn 〈动〉❶［矿业］pan; wash (sand) for gold ❷ try to make high profits
〖～热〗 táojīnrè 〈名〉gold rush
【淘矿机】 táokuàngjī 〈名〉[矿业] vanner; vanning machine
【淘箩】 táoluó 〈名〉basket for washing rice in
【淘气】 táoqì ❶〈形〉naughty; mischievous: 这～的孩子经常玩鬼把戏捉弄人。The mischievous child often plays pranks on others. ‖ 他眼中流露出～的神情。He had mischief in his eyes. ‖ 这些孩子爱～。These children are fond of mischief. ❷〈动〉〈方〉become angry: 不值得为这点小事儿～。It's senseless to get angry over such a trifle.
〖～鬼〗 táoqìguǐ 〈名〉imp; little mischief: 十足的～ regular mischief ‖ 你这个～把我的眼镜藏哪儿去了？Where have you hidden my glasses, you little mischief? ‖ 他在学校里是个～。He is a mischief in school.
【淘神】 táoshén 〈动〉〈口〉be trying/bothersome: 再别为那孩子～了。Don't let that child bother you any more.
【淘汰】 táotài 〈动〉❶［体育］eliminate sb from a competition; knock out: 该队已经被～出局了。This team was ousted from the event. ‖ 甲队将乙队～出世界杯。Team A knocked Team B out of the World Cup. ‖ 那三名种子选手在第一轮比赛中便被～了。The three seeded players were knocked out/eliminated in the first round of the competition. ‖ 我们如果再输一场比赛，就会被～出局。If we lose another game, we'll be out. ‖ 这次锦标赛应采取～制。The championship should be run on a knockout system. ❷ fall into disuse; be obsolete: ～候选人 eliminate candidates ‖ ～陈旧设备 eliminate obsolete equipment ‖ 社会～ social selection ‖ 你这种表早已～了。*Watches like yours are already obsolete.* ‖ 我们已经把那台 21 英寸的电视机～了。We've discarded that 21-inch TV set. ‖ 在市场经济中，质量低劣的产品就会遭～。In a market economy, any product of inferior quality will be eliminated.
〖～赛〗 táotàisài 〈名〉[体育] elimination series; knockout tournament; elimination game/match
【淘析】 táoxī 〈动〉[化学] elutriate
〖～器〗 táoxīqì 〈名〉elutriator
【淘选】 táoxuǎn 〈动〉elutriate; levigate; pan
〖～铲〗 táoxuǎnchǎn 〈名〉[矿业] van

绹 táo ❶〈名〉〈书〉rope ❷〈动〉〈方〉bind/tie with a rope

酶 táo →酕酶 máotáo

鼗 táo 〈名〉〈书〉drum-shaped rattle (used by pedlars or as a toy); rattle-drum

tǎo

讨[1] tǎo 〈动〉❶〈书〉rule; govern; administer: ～治 govern

❷ send armed forces to quell/suppress; send a punitive expedition against: ➪～伐;征～ ❸ denounce; condemn: ➪申～;声～ ❹ discuss; study: ➪～论;研～

讨[2] tǎo 〈动〉❶ ask/beg for; demand: ～些吃的 beg for some food ➪～饭;～债 ❷ marry (a woman): ～老婆 take a wife; get married ➪～亲 ❸ incur; invite; court: 他是个调皮但～人喜欢的孩子。He is a mischievous but lovable/likable child. ➪～厌;自～苦吃

【讨保】 tǎobǎo 〈动〉get sb to go bail for one; ask sb to bail one out: ～出狱 be released on bail; be bailed out; be out on bail

【讨底】 tǎodǐ 〈动〉try to find out the real intention or situation; sound sb out (about/on sth)

【讨伐】 tǎofá 〈动〉send troops to suppress/quell/crush; send a punitive expedition against: ～叛乱 put down a rebellion; suppress a revolt

【讨饭】 tǎofàn 〈动〉beg for food; be a beggar: ～为生 subsist/live by begging; beg for a living ‖ 挨家挨户～ beg one's bread from door to door ‖ 四处～ go around begging; go begging from place to place ‖ 1930年那次大水逼使许多农民～。The 1930 flood reduced many peasants to beggary.

【讨好】 tǎohǎo 〈动〉❶ curry favour with; ingratiate oneself with; fawn on; toady to; play the sycophant: ～上司 curry favour with one's boss; toady to one's boss; ingratiate oneself with one's superior ‖ ～的表情/举动 fawning looks/behaviour ‖ 说些～的话 make flattering/adulatory remarks ‖ 他给护士送玫瑰花来～她。He tried to ingratiate himself with the nurse by sending her roses. ‖ 为了～她,我任何事情都做了。I did what I could to please her. ❷ [used in the negative] be rewarded with a fruitful result; have one's labour rewarded: 明知讨不到好儿,也得去干。Although I was fully aware that it was a thankless job, I had to do it. ➪吃力不～

【讨还】 tǎohuán 〈动〉get sth back; demand the return of sth: ～血债 demand payment of a blood debt; make sb pay for his bloody crimes

【讨价】 tǎojià 〈动〉ask/demand/name a price: 店主～太高。The shop owner priced the item much too high.

〖～还价〗 tǎojià-huánjià 〈熟〉bargain; haggle over/about the price; higgle-haggle: 拒绝～ refuse to bargain over the price ‖ ～的筹码 bargaining chips ‖ 经过长时间的～,他们终于达成了协议。They came to terms after long bargaining. ‖ 她很精明地和货商～。She was bargaining/haggling shrewdly with the dealer about the price. ‖ 为几块钱～真不值。It's not worth haggling over a few dollars. ‖ 〈喻〉这是分配给你的任务,～也没用。This is an assignment for you and it's no use haggling about it.

【讨教】 tǎojiào 〈动〉ask for advice; consult: 当面～ ask sb face to face for advice ‖ 他愿意向任何懂行的人～。He is ready to go to any knowledgeable and experienced person for advice.

【讨究】 tǎojiū 〈动〉observe and study; investigate: ～人生真谛 deliberate (up)on the true meaning of life

【讨脸】 tǎoliǎn 〈动〉ingratiate oneself with; curry favour with; fawn on; toady to

【讨论】 tǎolùn 〈动〉discuss; talk over: ～计划/问题 discuss a plan/problem ‖ ～时局 discuss the current political situation ‖ ～事态 deliberate (up)on the state of affairs ‖ ～通过 be adopted after deliberation ‖ ～文学/政治 discuss literature/politics ‖ ～行动方针 deliberate (up)on the future course of conduct ‖ ～优缺点 discuss about merits and demerits ‖ 参加/加入～ take part in/join in a discussion ‖ 结束～ close a discussion ‖ 进行～ have/hold discussions ‖ 引起～ arouse/create/cause discussion ‖ 中止～ break off a discussion ‖ ～激烈 discuss keenly/violently ‖ 公开～ open/public discussions ‖ 课堂/学术～ class/academic discussion ‖ 小组～ panel discussion ‖ 自由～ discuss freely; free discussion ‖ 畅所欲言/广泛地～ discuss unreservedly/extensively ‖ 激烈的～ heated/stormy discussion ‖ 董事会一直在～职位任命的问题。The board of directors have been deliberating upon the question of the appointments. ‖ 经过充分～,达成了协议。After much discussion, an agreement was reached. ‖ 双方进行了心平气和的～。The two sides had a peaceful/quiet discussion. ‖ 他们开始就该问题进行热烈的～。They fell into a lively/animated/brisk/spirited discussion of the question. ‖ 我们必须把这件事～一下。We must talk it over. ‖ 学生们～了战争与和平的问题。The students debated on the subject of war and peace. ‖ 这与正在～的问题不无关系。It is not irrelevant to the question under discussion.

〖～会〗 tǎolùnhuì 〈名〉discussion; symposium; seminar: 参加～ take part in a discussion ‖ 科学～ science symposium ‖ 中外经济合作问题～ symposium on China's economic cooperation with foreign countries

【讨没趣】 tǎo méiqù 〈动〉ask for a snub; court a rebuff; invite a cold shoulder

【讨便宜】 tǎo piányi 〈动〉seek undue advantage; look for a cheap bargain; try to gain sth at the expense of others; try to take advantage of sth/sb

【讨平】 tǎopíng 〈动〉send troops to suppress/quell (rebels, etc): ～叛乱 put down a rebellion ‖ 率军～ lead troops to suppress/quell ‖ 骚乱很快被～了。The disturbance/riot was soon suppressed.

【讨乞】 tǎoqǐ 〈动〉beg (alms): 挨家挨户～ go begging from door to door ‖ 四处～ go around begging; go begging from place to place

【讨巧】 tǎoqiǎo 〈动〉try to get sth for nothing; get the best for oneself at the least expense; achieve success by a short cut; choose the easy way out

【讨俏】 tǎoqiào 〈动〉try to be witty or humorous

【讨亲】 tǎoqīn 〈动〉〈方〉take a wife; get married

【讨情】 tǎoqíng 〈动〉〈方〉plead for sb; entreat/sue sb for mercy; ask for a favour; beg sb off: ～告饶 plead for leniency; beg for pardon ‖ 他原来答应要去,可后来又～不去。He promised to go, but then begged off.

【讨饶】 tǎoráo 〈动〉beg/supplicate for mercy; sue for mercy/pardon; ask for forgiveness/pardon: 下跪～ go down on one's knees and beg for pardon

【讨扰】 tǎorǎo 〈动〉〈套〉thank you for your hospitality; many thanks for your entertainment; sorry to have put you to so much trouble: ～了。Thank you ever so much.

【讨生活】 tǎo shēnghuó 〈动〉❶ seek livelihood; seek a living ❷ drift along aimlessly; loaf around

【讨嫌】 tǎoxián 〈形〉disagreeable; annoying: 你再这样下去,就讨人嫌了。If you go on like that, you'll get yourself disliked. ‖ 她真～,整天说东家道西家。She is a sheer nuisance, gossiping all day long. ‖ 有些电视广告真讨人嫌。Some of the TV commercials are really annoying.

【讨厌】 tǎoyàn ❶〈形〉disagreeable; hateful; disgusting; repugnant; repulsive; nasty: ～的气味/味道 nasty/repulsive smell/taste ‖ ～的人 nasty/hateful/repulsive person ‖ ～的食物/天气 abominable food/weather ‖ 多～的家伙! What a loathsome creature! / What a nasty man! ‖ 挖鼻孔的习惯很～。Picking your nose is a detestable/disgusting/repulsive/nasty habit. ‖ 这孩子多～! What a nuisance that boy is! ❷〈形〉troublesome; sticky; hard to handle: ～的问题 hard nut to crack; knotty/thorny/sticky problem; awkward/tricky/sticky question ‖ 这事真～。This is really a hard nut to crack. / This is a sticky business. / This is a tough proposition. ❸〈动〉dislike; hate; loathe; be disgusted with/by/at: ～某种气味 loathe the smell (of) ‖ ～早起 have an aversion to getting up early; detest having to get up early ‖ 老板～人发牢骚。The boss detests people complaining. ‖ 他～煎炸食品。He hates fried food. ‖ 她性情温和,～暴力。Violence is abhorrent to her gentle nature. ‖ 我非常～这种潮湿的天气。I'm heartily sick of this wet weather. ‖ 吸烟让我特别～。Smoking is one of my pet aversions. ‖ 不知为什么,我一见他就十分～。I don't know why, but the sight of him is repulsive to me.

【讨债】 tǎozhài 〈动〉demand the payment of a debt/loan; dun

〖～公司〗 tǎozhài gōngsī 〈名〉debt-collecting company; debt-recovery firm

〖～鬼〗 tǎozhàiguǐ 〈名〉❶ child who dies young ❷ dunner; nuisance ❸ prodigal; spendthrift

【讨账】 tǎozhàng 〈动〉❶ ＝ 讨债 tǎozhài ❷〈方〉ask for payment for goods/services

tào

套 tào ❶〈名〉case; sheath; cover: 给家具罩个～儿 slipcover

a piece of furniture; put a cover over the furniture ‖ 沙发～ slip-cover for a sofa; sofa cover ‖ 眼镜～ spectacles/glasses pouch ‖ 椅垫～ cushion cover ⇨笔～;手～;枕～ ❷〈动〉cover with; encase in; slip over: ～床罩 cover the bed with the bedspread ‖ ～上工装裤/罩衣 put on an overall/a dustcoat ‖ ～枕套 put the pillow in the pillowcase ‖ 今天早上很冷,你最好～上一件毛衣。It's cold this morning. You'd better slip on a sweater. ⇨～裤;～袖 ❸〈动〉overlap; interlink: 一环～一环 one ring linked with another; closely linked rings ⇨～间;～色;～种 ❹〈动〉cut the thread (of a screw) with a die or tap ❺〈名〉cotton padding/wadding; batting: 袄～ padded lining of a jacket of traditional Chinese style ⇨被～ ❻〈动〉〈方〉pad a quilt or jacket with cotton or silk floss ❼〈名〉set; suite; series: 两件～泳衣 two-piece bathing suit ‖ 整～家具 whole set/suite of furniture ‖ 这上衣和裤子不配～。The jacket and trousers do not go together/do not match. ⇨～装;成～;全～ ❽〈名〉convention; formula: ⇨～话;客～;俗～ ❾〈动〉model/pattern sth on sth; copy: ～公式 apply a formula ‖ ～这封信的格式再写一封。Write another letter in the same form (as this one). ⇨～用;生搬硬～ ❿〈量〉[used for books, furniture, rooms, methods, etc] set; suit; suite: 另搞一～ do otherwise than expected; act differently from what is usually done; act defiantly against one's superior ‖ 两～衣服 two suits of clothes ‖ 一～瓷器/唱片/邮票 a set of china/phonograph records/stamps ‖ 一～房间 a suite of rooms; a flat; an apartment ‖ 一～工具 a tool-kit ‖ 一～规章制度 a set of rules and regulations ‖ 一～急救用品 a first-aid kit ‖ 一～课本 a set of textbooks ‖ 一～盔甲 a suit of armour ‖ 少来这一～。Let's have no more of that stuff of yours. / Don't start that stuff with me. ‖ 你又来老一～了。You are up to your old tricks again. ‖ 他做事自有一～办法。He has his own special way of doing things. ‖ 她给孩子教英语蛮有一～。She is quite skilled in teaching English to children. ‖ 我不会再信你那一～。I won't believe any more of your nonsense. / Now I see through your little game. ⓫〈名〉knot; loop; noose: 挽个～儿 make a loop; tie a knot ‖ 活～儿 slipknot; slipnoose; running knot/noose ‖ 死～儿 fast knot ⇨绳～ ⓬〈名〉harness; traces: 雇～ hire a draught animal and a plough ‖ 牲口～ harness for a draught animal ⇨～绳;拉～ ⓭〈动〉harness (a draught animal); hitch up (a draught animal to a cart/plough); lasso: ～马 lasso a horse ‖ ～牲口 harness a draught animal ‖ ～住一只狼 catch a wolf with a lasso ‖ 把钥匙～在钥匙环上。Put the keys on a ring. ‖ 他把绳索～在牛脖子上。He put a loop of rope around the cow's neck. ‖〈喻〉我的钱大部分都～在股票市场上了。Most of my money is tied up in the stock market. ⇨～车 ⓮〈动〉try to win (sb's friendship, favour, etc): ⇨～交情;～近乎 ⓯〈动〉coax (a secret) out of/from sb; trap/trick sb into (telling the truth); pump sb about sth: ～口供违法吗? Does it violate the law to trick the accused into confession? ‖ 别来～我的话。Don't try to coax the secret out of me. / Don't trick me into telling you the truth. ‖ 你得用好话～出他掌握的情况。You have to coax the information out of him. ⓰〈名〉trick; trap; ruse: 落入～中 fall into a trap ‖ 下个～ set a trap ⇨圈～ ⓱〈动〉fraudulently purchase; buy up illegally: ⇨～购;～汇 ⓲〈名〉[often used in place names] bend of a river or curve in a mountain range: ⇨河～

【套版】 tàobǎn [印刷] ❶〈动〉arrange process plates on a printing machine; register ❷〈名〉process plate; colourplate

【套包】 tàobāo 〈名〉collar (for a horse, mule, donkey, etc)

〖～子〗 tàobāozi = 套包 tàobāo

【套裁】 tàocái 〈动〉cut (two or more pieces) out of one piece of cloth so as to make the best use of the material

【套餐】 tàocān 〈名〉❶ set meal; table d'hôte ❷ package product/service

【套层】 tàocéng 〈名〉mantle layer

【套车】 tàochē 〈动〉harness a draught animal to a cart

【套瓷】 tàocí 〈动〉〈方〉cotton up (to): 公事公办,少来～。Business is business. Don't try to cotton up to me.

【套阀】 tàofá 〈名〉[机械] sleeving valve

【套房】 tàofáng 〈名〉❶ small room off a larger one; inner room: 一个小～ a small inner room ❷ suite; flat; apartment: 饭店/旅馆～ suite of rooms at a hotel ‖ 蜜月/新婚～ honeymoon/bridal suite ‖ 商务/行政/总统～ business/executive/presidential suite ‖ 我们租了二楼的一套～。We're renting a flat on the first floor.

【套服】 tàofú = 套装 tàozhuāng

【套改】 tàogǎi 〈动〉reform in accordance with corresponding regulations

【套耕】 tàogēng 〈动〉make deep furrows by tilling the land with two ploughs, one following the other

【套购】 tàogòu 〈动〉fraudulently purchase (state-controlled commodities); illegally buy up: ～棉花 illegally buy up cotton ‖ ～统购统销物资 illegally buy up goods for which there is a state monopoly of purchase and marketing ‖ ～外汇 buy foreign exchanges by illegal means

【套管】 tàoguǎn 〈名〉casing (pipe); drivepipe; bush; bushing: 绝缘～ insulating bush

〖～测井〗 tàoguǎn cèjǐng 〈名〉[石油] casing log

〖～齿轮〗 tàoguǎn chǐlún 〈名〉[机械] quill gear

〖～传动〗 tàoguǎn chuándòng 〈名〉[机械] quill drive

〖～式电容器〗 tàoguǎnshì diànróngqì 〈名〉[石油] bushing type condenser

〖～天线〗 tàoguǎn tiānxiàn 〈名〉sleeve antenna

〖～针〗 tàoguǎnzhēn 〈名〉[医学] (puncture) trocar: ～穿刺术 trocar puncture

【套红】 tàohóng 〈动〉[印刷] chromatograph part of a page red (to make it striking to the eye): ～标题 news headline in red

【套话】 tàohuà ❶〈动〉coax a secret out of/from sb; trick sb into telling the truth: 我们来设法套他的话。Let's try to draw/coax the secret out of him. ❷〈名〉polite formula; conventionalism: 说几句～ make a few conventional remarks ❸〈名〉stereotyped expressions: 说话时要开门见山,不要那些～、空话。Come straight to the point when you speak. All the clichés and empty words should be done away with.

【套环】 tàohuán 〈名〉[机械] lantern ring

【套换】 tàohuàn 〈动〉get/buy illegally: ～外汇 get foreign currency by illegal means

【套汇】 tàohuì 〈动〉❶ buy foreign exchange by illegal means ❷ [经济] engage in arbitrage of foreign exchange; arbitrage: ～汇率 arbitrage rate ‖ ～交易 arbitrage transaction

〖～商〗 tàohuìshāng 〈名〉arbitrageur

〖～账户〗 tàohuì zhànghù 〈名〉arbitrage account

【套间】 tàojiān 〈名〉small room opening off another; inner room: 一个小～ a small inner room

【套交情】 tào jiāoqing 〈动〉try to get in good with sb; try to establish friendship with sb

【套近乎】 tào jìnhu 〈动〉〈贬〉try to be friendly with; try to chum/pal up with; cotton up to: 他跟人～真有两下子。He is really smart in chumming up with people. ‖ 我得跟老板套套近乎,我想涨工资呢! I have to keep my boss in a good humour because I need to ask for a rise. ‖ 咱们按原则办事,别想～。We must adhere to the principle. Don't try to cotton up to me.

【套裤】 tàokù 〈名〉trouser legs worn over one's trousers; leggings

【套牢】 tàoláo 〈动〉[经济] hung up

【套犁】 tàolí = 套耕 tàogēng

【套利】 tàolì 〈名〉[经济] arbitrage: ～公司 arbitrage house ‖ 股票～ arbitrage of stocks

【套耧】 tàolóu 〈动〉sow between lines of seeds for close planting

【套路】 tàolù 〈名〉❶ established series of skills and tricks in *wushu* ❷ systemized ways/methods

【套马杆】 tàomǎgān 〈名〉lasso pole

〖～子〗 tàomǎgānzi = 套马杆 tàomǎgān

【套马索】 tàomǎsuǒ 〈名〉lasso; noose; lariat

【套囊】 tàonáng 〈名〉[医学] cuff

【套曲】 tàoqǔ 〈名〉❶ = 套数 ① tàoshù ❷ [音乐] divertimento: ～形式 cyclical/cycle form

【套圈】 tàoquān 〈名〉ring; hoop

〖～游戏〗 tàoquān yóuxì 〈名〉hoopla; ringtoss: ～摊 hoopla stall

【套裙】 tàoqún 〈名〉woman's suit (of a jacket and skirt)

【套色】 tàosè 〈名〉[印刷] chromatography; colour process

〖～版〗 tàosèbǎn 〈名〉process plate; colourplate

〖～木刻〗 tàosè mùkè 〈名〉coloured woodcut

【套衫】 tàoshān 〈名〉pullover; slipover (sweater); slip-on; jumper: 女士紧身～ jersey

【套绳】 tàoshéng 〈名〉lasso; noose; lariat

【套书】 tàoshū 〈名〉 book series
【套数】 tàoshù 〈名〉 ❶ [戏剧] a sequence of songs, dramatic (戏曲) or non-dramatic (散曲), with one rhyme and a common set of melodies ❷ established series of skills and tricks in *wushu*, boxing, etc ❸ ＝ 套子 ③ tàozi
【套索】 tàosuǒ 〈名〉 lasso; noose; lariat
【套套】 tàotao 〈名〉〈方〉 ways; tricks: 老～ same old stuff/ways ‖ 我们需要一个～多的人去对付他们。We need somebody resourceful to deal with them.
【套筒】 tàotǒng 〈名〉[机械] sleeve (piece); jacket; muff; bushing: ～接头 sleeve joint ‖ 汽缸～ cylinder sleeve/jacket ‖ 绕组～ coil sleeve
〖～扳手〗 tàotǒng bānshou 〈名〉 box spanner/wrench; socket wrench
〖～阀〗 tàotǒngfá 〈名〉 sleeve valve
〖～联轴节〗 tàotǒng liánzhóujié 〈名〉 sleeve/muff coupling
〖～轴承〗 tàotǒng zhóuchéng 〈名〉 sleeve bearing
【套头毛衣】 tàotóu máoyī 〈名〉 pullover (sweater); jumper: 你的～里外穿反了。You've turned your pullover inside out.
【套头衫】 tàotóushān ＝ 套衫 tàoshān
【套问】 tàowèn 〈动〉 find out by asking seemingly casual questions; tactfully sound sb out (on/about sth); trick sb into telling the truth
【套鞋】 tàoxié 〈名〉 overshoes; rubbers; galoshes: 她在前门脱下～。She removed her overshoes at the front door.
【套袖】 tàoxiù 〈名〉 oversleeve
【套印】 tàoyìn ❶〈名〉 nest of seals (with one inside another) [originated in the Eastern Han Dynasty] ❷〈动〉[印刷] chromatograph: 彩色～ process printing
〖～本〗 tàoyìnběn 〈名〉 chromatograph edition
【套用】 tàoyòng 〈动〉 apply mechanically; use indiscriminately: 胡乱～公式 apply a formula indiscriminately ‖ 我们不可不加区别地～别人的经验。We cannot copy other people's experience indiscriminately.
【套语】 tàoyǔ 〈名〉 ❶ polite formula; conventionalism ❷ stereotyped expressions: ～滥调 hackneyed and stereotyped words/phrases/expressions; clichés; platitudes
【套种】 tàozhòng 〈动〉[农业] interplant: 实行间作～ adopt intercropping and interplanting ‖ 棉花地里～红薯 interplant sweet potatoes with cotton
【套轴】 tàozhóu 〈名〉[机械] sleeve
【套装】 tàozhuāng 〈名〉 suit (of clothes): 便服/休闲～ leisure suit ‖ 长裤～ trouser-suit ‖ 两件/三件式～ two-piece/three-piece suit ‖ 西服～ western-style suit ‖ 婴儿～ toddler suit
〖～衣料〗 tàozhuāng yīliào 〈名〉 suiting: 哔叽～ serge suiting
【套准】 tàozhǔn 〈动〉[印刷] register: 红色部分套得准/不准。The red parts are in/out of register.
【套子】 tàozi 〈名〉 ❶ case; sheath; sleeve; cover: 唱片～ (record) sleeve; (record) jacket ‖ 光盘～ disc sleeve ‖ 计算器/照相机～ calculator/camera case ‖ 枪～ holster ‖ 沙发～ slipcover for a sofa; sofa cover ‖ 书～ book jacket; slipcover for a book ❷〈方〉 cotton padding/wadding; batting: 棉花～ cotton padding ❸ conventional/stereotyped remarks; conventionality: 老～ same old stuff/story ‖ 俗～ social conventions; conventional routines ❹ trap; snare: 下～ set a trap/snare ‖ 陷进～ fall into a trap
【套作】 tàozuò ＝ 套种 tàozhòng

tè

忑 tè →忐忑 tǎntè

忒 tè 〈名〉〈书〉 mistake; error
⇨tēi; tuī

特 tè ❶〈形〉〈书〉 single; alone: ～舟 single boat ❷〈形〉 special; particular; unusual; exceptional: ⇨～别; ～权; 奇～ ❸〈副〉 a) for a particular purpose; specially: 她～为你而来。She's come specially for you. ‖ 这些房子是～为老年人设计的。These houses are specifically designed for old people. ⇨～此; ～地; ～意 b)〈口〉 very; especially; particularly: 今天～冷。It's terribly/particularly cold today. ‖ 他起得～早。He got up very early. ‖ 她～能干。She is exceptionally/especially capable. ‖ 这孩子的模仿能力～强。This child is extremely good at imitating. ❹〈名〉 secret agent; spy: ⇨～工; ～务; 敌～ ❺〈副〉〈书〉 only; but: 此～匹夫之勇耳。This is nothing but an act of sheer mindlessness/foolhardiness.
【特奥会】 Tè'àohuì 〈名〉 Special Olympics
【特别】 tèbié ❶〈形〉 special; unusual; exceptional; peculiar; out of the ordinary: 接受～训练 receive special training ‖ 受到～关怀 receive special care/attention ‖ 爱好/兴趣～ special interests ‖ 式样～ *unique style* ‖ 他的脾气很～。He *has a peculiar temperament*. ‖ 他们随便聊聊，没谈什么～的事。They chatted about nothing in particular. ‖ 他做这事算是～照顾。He did it as a special favour. ‖ 有什么～之处吗？Is there anything special about it? ❷〈副〉 especially; particularly; in particular: ～小心 take particular/special care (of sth/to do sth) ‖ ～值得一提 be worthy of special mention ‖ ～注意 pay special attention (to sth); take particular notice of ‖ ～有趣/重要的事 matter of especial interest/particular importance ‖ 去年夏天～热。It was particularly hot last summer. ‖ 她今天～激动。She is especially excited today. ❸〈副〉 for a particular purpose; specially: ～提到 with particular reference to ‖ 他们打算为他的归来而～举行一次晚会。They *intend to throw a party especially in honour of his homecoming*. ‖ 这是～为你准备的。This is especially for you. ❹〈副〉 all the more; especially; particularly; in particular: 他喜欢体育，～是足球。He likes sports, particularly football. ‖ 我喜爱乡村，～是春天的乡村。I love the country, especially in spring. ‖ 医生～关照他不要吃多脂肪的食物。The doctor told him specifically not to eat fatty food. ‖ 整顿饭都很好，～是葡萄酒更好。The whole meal was good, and the wine in particular was excellent.
〖～裁决〗 tèbié cáijué 〈名〉 special verdict
〖～法〗 tèbiéfǎ 〈名〉[法律] special law/act
〖～法庭〗 tèbié fǎtíng 〈名〉 special tribunal/court: 特别军事法庭 special court-martial
〖～观察员〗 *tèbié guāncháyuán* 〈名〉 ad hoc observer
〖～护士〗 tèbié hùshi 〈名〉 special-duty nurse
〖～会议〗 tèbié huìyì 〈名〉 special meeting/session
〖～监护病房〗 tèbié jiānhù bìngfáng 〈名〉 intensive care unit (ICU)
〖～节目〗 tèbié jiémù 〈名〉 special: 黄金时段～ prime-time special
〖～快车〗 tèbié kuàichē 〈名〉 express train; (special) express
〖～联大〗 tèbié liándà 〈名〉 special session of the UN General Assembly
〖～留置权〗 tèbié liúzhìquán 〈名〉[法律] particular lien
〖～陪审团〗 tèbié péishěntuán 〈名〉[法律] special jury
〖～提款权〗 tèbié tíkuǎnquán 〈名〉[经济] special drawing rights (SDR)
〖～条款〗 tèbié tiáokuǎn 〈名〉 special clause
〖～委员会〗 tèbié wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 ad hoc committee
〖～行政区〗 tèbié xíngzhèngqū 〈名〉 special administrative region (SAR): ～首席执行官 chief executive (of Hong Kong or Macao Special Administrative Region) ‖ 澳门～ Macao Special Administrative Region (MSAR) ‖ 香港～ Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR)
〖～许可证〗 tèbié xǔkězhèng 〈名〉 special licence
【特菜】 tècài 〈名〉 uncommon/special kinds of vegetable: 确保～供应 ensure a continuous supply of uncommon vegetables
【特产】 *tèchǎn* 〈名〉 *speciality; specialty; unique/special local* product: 地方～ local speciality; unique/special local products ‖ 贝雕是该村的～。Shell carvings are a speciality of the village. ‖ 这种水果是热带地区的～。This fruit is particular to the tropics.
【特长】 tècháng 〈名〉 strong point; speciality; specialty: 充分发挥～ bring one's special skill into full play; give full play to one's speciality ‖ 你有什么～？What are you skilled in? ‖ 烹饪是她的～。Cooking is her speciality. ‖ 英语语法不是他的～。English grammar is not his strong point.
〖～生〗 tèchángshēng 〈名〉 student exceptionally skilled in sth; student with special skills: 他是作为体育～被录取的。He was admitted to the school because he was especially good at sports.
【特称】 *tèchēng* 〈形〉[逻辑] *particular*
〖～命题〗 tèchēng mìngtí 〈名〉[逻辑] particular proposition
【特出】 tèchū 〈形〉 outstanding; prominent; extraordinary: 发挥～的作用 play a prominent role ‖ 培养～的人才 train extraordi-

nary talents ‖ 做出～的成绩 make outstanding/remarkable achievements

【特此】 tècǐ 〈副〉[used in documents or formal letters] hereby: ～通告 notice is hereby given (that) ‖ ～证明 in testimony/witness whereof ‖ 兹订于明天下午三点在礼堂放映电影，～通知。It is hereby announced that there will be a film show in the auditorium at 3, tomorrow afternoon.

【特大】 tèdà 〈形〉 exceptionally/especially big; extra large: ～丰收 exceptional bumper harvest ‖ ～号服装 outsize garment; extra large size (XL) ‖ ～洪水 catastrophic flood ‖ ～气田 giant gas field ‖ ～喜讯 most welcome news; excellent news ‖ ～自然灾害 extraordinarily serious natural calamities

〖～城市〗 tèdà chéngshì 〈名〉 megalopolis

【特等】 tèděng 〈形〉 special-grade; special-class; top-grade: ～劳模 special-class model worker ‖ ～射手 crack shot; expert marksman ‖ ～战斗英雄 special-class combat hero

〖～舱〗 tèděngcāng 〈名〉 stateroom; de luxe cabin

〖～奖〗 tèděngjiǎng 〈名〉 special award

【特地】 tèdì 〈副〉 specially; for a particular purpose: ～来致谢 come specially to thank sb ‖ 他来之前～打了电话。He rang up specially before he came. ‖ 我～来这里向你请教一个问题。I came here specially to seek your advice.

【特点】 tèdiǎn 〈名〉 characteristic; peculiarity; trait; (distinguishing/distinctive/special) feature: 保持/丧失某种～ preserve/lose a characteristic ‖ 基本～ essential feature/attribute; fundamental trait ‖ 生理～ physiological characteristic ‖ 时代～ characteristic of the times; peculiar feature of the epoch ‖ 显著～ notable/noteworthy/prominent feature; marked trait; striking/marked peculiarity ‖ 性格～ character/personality trait ‖ 主要～ chief/key/main feature; chief/dominant characteristic; chief attribute ‖ 多雨是六月天气的～。Rainy days are characteristic of June. ‖ 改革是我们这个时代的～。Reform characterizes our time. ‖ 强节奏是爵士乐的～。Heavily accented rhythm is a characteristic of jazz music. ‖ 这只猫的～之一是两只眼睛的颜色不同。One of the cat's peculiarities is that its two eyes are not of the same colour.

【特定】 tèdìng 〈形〉 ❶ specially designated/appointed: 职位～的人选 person specially designated for a post ‖ 他们要求～医院出示的健康证明。They require a health certificate issued by a designated hospital. ‖ 他是～的候选人。He was the specially appointed candidate. ❷ specific; specified; given: ～场合 specific occasion ‖ ～阶段 particular period ‖ ～目标 specific goal ‖ 在～的地点/时间 at a given/specific place/time ‖ 在～的条件下 under given/specified conditions ‖ 钢中碳的含量在很大程度上决定了钢的～用途。The carbon content of steel largely determines its usefulness for specific applications. ‖ 这笔钱有～用途。The money is to be used for a specific purpose.

【特氟隆】 tèfúlóng 〈名〉[化工] teflon

【特高频】 tègāopín 〈名〉[电子] extremely high frequency

【特工】 tègōng 〈名〉 ❶ secret service: ～人员 special/secret agent; secret service personnel ‖ ～组织 secret service; spy organization ❷ secret/special agent; spy: 潜伏～ sleeper agent; mole ‖ 受过特别训练的联邦调查局～ specially trained FBI agent

【特供】 tègōng 〈形〉 specially supplied: ～商品 specially supplied commodity/goods

【特古西加尔巴】 Tègǔxījiā'ěrbā 〈名〉 Tegucigalpa [capital of Honduras]

【特挂】 tèguà 〈名〉 specially registered post

【特护】 tèhù ❶〈动〉 give special nursing (to): 医院给重危病人以～。Intensive care is given to the seriously ill. ❷〈名〉〈简称〉 special duty nurse: 请～ hire a special duty nurse ⇨特别护士

〖～病房〗 tèhù bìngfáng 〈名〉〈简称〉 intensive care unit (ICU) ⇨特别监护病房

【特化】 tèhuà 〈动〉[生物] specialize

〖～作用〗 tèhuà zuòyòng 〈名〉 specialization

【特惠】 tèhuì 〈形〉[经济] specially preferential: ～价 specially preferential prices ‖ ～客房 hotel room at specially preferential prices ‖ ～条款 preferential clause

〖～待遇〗 tèhuì dàiyù 〈名〉 preferential treatment

〖～关税〗 tèhuì guānshuì 〈名〉 preferential tariff

〖～制〗 tèhuìzhì 〈名〉 preferentialism

【特混舰队】 tèhùn jiànduì 〈名〉(naval) task force

【特级】 tèjí 〈形〉 superfine; special-grade; special-class: ～大师 grand master ‖ ～教师 teacher of a special classification ‖ ～劳模 special-class model worker ‖ ～绿茶 superfine green tea ‖ ～战斗英雄 special-class combat hero

【特急】 tèjí 〈形〉 extra urgent: ～电报 extra urgent telegram; flash message

【特辑】 tèjí 〈名〉 ❶ special number/issue of a periodical/journal ❷ special collection of short films

【特技】 tèjì 〈名〉 ❶ stunt; trick: 飞行～ flying stunt ‖ 马术～ trick riding ‖ 视觉～ visual stunt ‖ 自行车～ trick-cycling ‖ 飞机着陆前做了几个～动作。The plane did a few stunts before landing. ‖ 他经常在电影里表演驾车～。He often stunt-drives in films. ❷[电影] special effects: ⇨～镜头

〖～飞行〗 tèjì fēixíng 〈名〉[军事] stunt flying; aerobatics: 表演～ do/perform stunts with an aeroplane ‖ 驾机做～ stunt an aeroplane

〖～镜头〗 tèjì jìngtóu 〈名〉 trick shot

〖～摄影〗 tèjì shèyǐng 〈名〉 trick photography: ～师 trick cameraman

〖～跳伞〗 tèjì tiàosǎn 〈名〉 trick parachuting; skydiving

〖～演员〗 tèjì yǎnyuán 〈名〉 stuntman; stunt woman

【特价】 tèjià 〈名〉 special offer; special; bargain price; sale: ～出售 sell at a bargain price ‖ ～商品 bargain goods; goods on special offer ‖ ～书 discounted/remaindered book; remainder ‖ 本周啤酒～。Beer is on special this week. / There's a special on beer this week. ‖ 他有买～票的权利。He has the privilege of buying tickets at special rates.

【特警】 tèjǐng 〈名〉 special (police): 已增派～协助正规警察部队。Specials have been brought in to help the regular police force.

【特刊】 tèkān 〈名〉 special issue/number (of a journal, etc); special: 元旦～ New Year's Day special

【特快】 tèkuài ❶〈形〉 express: ～货运 send goods by express ‖ ～邮费 express charges ‖ ～邮件 express post/letter ⇨～列车 ❷〈名〉〈简称〉 express train; (special) express ⇨特别快车

〖～列车〗 tèkuài lièchē 〈名〉 express train; (special) express

〖～专递〗 tèkuài zhuāndì 〈名〉 express/special delivery: 邮政～ Express Mail Service (EMS) ‖ 他用～把这封信发走。He sent the letter express. ‖ 我让姐姐把我的身份证用～寄给我。I asked my sister to express my ID card to me. ‖ 要让这封信明天到，就得用～。If you want the letter to arrive tomorrow, send it (by) special delivery.

【特困】 tèkùn 〈形〉 destitute; poverty-stricken

〖～户〗 tèkùnhù 〈名〉 destitute household/family; poverty-stricken family

〖～生〗 tèkùnshēng 〈名〉 destitute/poverty-stricken student

【特立独行】 tèlì-dúxíng 〈熟〉 be independent in mind and action; not follow the crowd; not drift with the tide

【特立尼达和多巴哥】 Tèlìnídá Hé Duōbāgē 〈名〉 Trinidad and Tobago

【特例】 tèlì 〈名〉 special case

【特洛伊】 Tèluòyī 〈名〉 Troy: ～木马 Trojan horse

〖～战争〗 Tèluòyī Zhànzhēng 〈名〉 Trojan War

【特卖】 tèmài 〈名〉 special sales: 空调～ a special sale for air conditioners

【特命全权大使】 tèmìng quánquán dàshǐ 〈名〉 ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary

【特命全权公使】 tèmìng quánquán gōngshǐ 〈名〉 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary

【特派】 tèpài 〈动〉 specially appoint/dispatch (sb): ～专人调查此案 specially appoint sb to investigate the case

〖～记者〗 tèpài jìzhě 〈名〉 special correspondent; accredited journalist: 报社往往派遣～到有重大事件发生的现场采访。Newspapers often send special correspondents to places where important events take place.

〖～联络员〗 tèpài liánluòyuán 〈名〉 special liaison agent; accredited liaison person

〖～员〗 tèpàiyuán 〈名〉 commissioner: ～公署 commissioner's office

【特批】 tèpī 〈动〉 specially approve

【特聘】 tèpìn 〈动〉 specially hire: ～教授 specially hired professor

【特遣部队】 tèqiǎn bùduì 〈名〉 task force

【特区】 tèqū 〈名〉 special zone/district: 贸易～ special trade zone ⇨经济～

〖～行政长官〗 tèqū xíngzhèng zhǎngguān 〈名〉 chief executive of a special administrative region

【特权】 tèquán 〈名〉 privilege; prerogative: 赋予～ accord/award sb a privilege ‖ 滥用/中止～ abuse/suspend a privilege ‖ 谋取/消灭～ seek/destroy a privilege ‖ 侵犯～ breach sb's privilege ‖ 取消～ revoke/withdraw a privilege; withdraw a franchise ‖ 使用/行使～ use/exercise one's prerogative ‖ 授予～ confer a privilege (up)on sb; grant sb the privilege (of doing sth) ‖ 享受～ enjoy a privilege/prerogative ‖ 要求～ claim a privilege ‖ 掌握～ hold the prerogative (of doing sth) ‖ 不把职权变～ not use one's power to seek privileges ‖ ～地位 privileged position/status ‖ ～阶层 privileged stratum ‖ 封建～ feudal privilege ‖ 个人/君主～ personal/royal prerogative ‖ 阶级～ class privilege ‖ 外交～ diplomatic privilege ‖ 政治～ political prerogative ‖ 选举权是成年公民的～。Voting is a prerogative of adult citizens. ‖ 在某些国家，受教育仍是一种～。In some countries, education remains a privilege.

〖～阶级〗 tèquán jiējí 〈名〉 privileged class

〖～思想〗 tèquán sīxiǎng 〈名〉 "special privilege" mentality; idea that prerogatives and privileges go with position

【特任】 tèrèn 〈名〉 highest rank in civil service in China before 1949

【特色】 tèsè 〈名〉 characteristic; distinguishing quality; special/distinguishing/distinctive/characteristic feature: 民族～ distinctive national feature ‖ 艺术～ artistic feature/characteristic ‖ 建设有中国～的社会主义 build socialism with Chinese characteristics ‖ 表演各有～。Each performance has its own distinguishing characteristic. ‖ 那些家具没什么～。The furniture was without character. ‖ 你这篇文章没有什么显著～。Your essay does not present any marked features. ‖ 如果把这些老房子拆掉，这座古城的～就荡然无存了。If these old houses are pulled down, the whole character of this ancient city will be changed. ‖ 这座大楼的建筑风格颇具～。The building possesses unusual architectural features.

〖～菜〗 tèsècài 〈名〉 speciality; specialty; special: 烹制～ cook a speciality ‖ 法国/意大利～ French/Italian specialities ‖ 今天的～是羊排。Today's special is lamb chops. ‖ 我们餐馆的～是烤鸭。Roast duck is a speciality of our restaurant.

〖～商店〗 tèsè shāngdiàn 〈名〉 speciality shop

【特设】 tèshè 〈动〉 specially set up; specially appoint

〖～委员会〗 tèshè wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 ad hoc committee

【特赦】 tèshè 〈动〉 grant a special pardon/amnesty: ～战犯 grant a special amnesty to war criminals ‖ 获得～ be under an amnesty ‖ 宣布～ declare/announce a special amnesty (for sb)

〖～令〗 tèshèlìng 〈名〉 decree/writ of special pardon/amnesty

〖～权〗 tèshèquán 〈名〉[法律] prerogative of mercy

【特使】 tèshǐ 〈名〉 special envoy: 联合国～ UN emissary ‖ 外交～ diplomatic envoy ‖ 总统～ presidential envoy

【特首】 tèshǒu 〈名〉〈简称〉 chief executive (of Hong Kong or Macao Special Administrative Region) ⇨特别行政区首席执行官

【特殊】 tèshū 〈形〉 special; particular; peculiar; unusual; exceptional; distinctive: 表现～才能 show/demonstrate/display exceptional ability ‖ 承担～任务 undertake a special task/job ‖ 给予～照顾 give special care/attention/treatment (to sb/sth) ‖ 没有～原因 for no particular reason ‖ 享受～待遇 enjoy privileges; receive special/preferential treatment ‖ ～材料/性能 special material/property ‖ ～风格 distinctive/unique style ‖ ～目的 special/particular purpose ‖ ～朋友 particular/special friend ‖ ～情况 exceptional case; exceptional/special circumstances ‖ ～权利 exclusive right; privilege; prerogative ‖ ～问题 special problem ‖ 工作的～要求 particular demands of a job ‖ 从～到普遍 from the particular to the universal ‖ 我们找不到致病的～原因。We could not find the specific cause of the disease. ‖ 这种花散发出一种～的气味。This flower gives forth a distinctive smell.

〖～辩解〗 tèshū biànjiě 〈名〉[法律] special pleading

〖～答辩〗 tèshū dábiàn 〈名〉[法律] special plea

〖～化〗 tèshūhuà 〈动〉〈贬〉 (of leading cadres) become privileged: 反对/消灭～ oppose/destroy privileges ‖ 搞～ use one's power to seek privileges ‖ 职务高的人容易搞～。People in high positions are apt to become privileged.

〖～教育〗 tèshū jiàoyù 〈名〉 special education (for the disabled and mentally retarded)

〖～星系〗 tèshū xīngxì 〈名〉[天文] peculiar galaxy

〖～性〗 tèshūxìng 〈名〉 peculiarity; particularity; specific characteristic: 矛盾的～ particularity of contradiction ‖ 这工作有它的～。The job has its specific characteristics.

〖～学校〗 tèshū xuéxiào 〈名〉 special school (for the disabled and mentally retarded)

【特斯拉】 tèsīlā 〈名〉[物理] tesla [SI unit of magnetic flux density]

【特体】 tètǐ 〈形〉 (of human body) unusual in size: 加工～服装 make garments of special sizes

【特为】 tèwèi 〈副〉 for a particular purpose; specially: 我～感谢你而来。I've come specially to thank you.

【特务】 tèwù 〈名〉[军事] special task/duties

〖～营〗 tèwùyíng 〈名〉 special task battalion

【特务】 tèwu 〈名〉 special/secret agent; spy: 派～监视某人 set a spy on sb ‖ 老牌～ old hand at espionage; experienced special/secret agent ‖ 潜伏～ sleeper agent; mole

〖～活动〗 tèwu huódòng 〈名〉 espionage

〖～机关〗 tèwu jīguān 〈名〉 secret service; espionage/spy agency

〖～头子〗 tèwu tóuzi 〈名〉 master spy

【特嫌】 tèxián 〈名〉 ❶ suspicion of being a spy: 有～ be suspected of being a spy ‖ ～分子 person suspected of being a spy ❷ person suspected of being a spy

【特效】 tèxiào 〈名〉 specially good effect; special efficacy: ～疗法 specific/high-impact treatment

〖～药〗 tèxiàoyào 〈名〉 specific (drug/medicine/remedy); effective cure: 感冒～ sovereign remedy for colds ‖ 痢疾～ specific for/against dysentery ‖ 艾滋病无～。There is no specific for AIDS.

【特写】 tèxiě 〈名〉 ❶ feature article/story; feature: 连续登载～ run a feature (on sth) ‖ 人物～ feature article on a person ‖ 新闻～ news feature ‖ 杂志～文章 magazine feature ❷ [影视] close-up: 面部～ face close-up ⇨～镜头 ❸ [音乐] character piece

〖～画面〗 tèxiě huàmiàn 〈名〉 close-up picture

〖～镜头〗 tèxiě jìngtóu 〈名〉 close-up (shot)

【特型】 tèxíng 〈名〉 ❶ special model/type: ～钢材 special types of steels ❷ special kind: ⇨～演员

〖～演员〗 tèxíng yǎnyuán 〈名〉 typecast actor: 演毛泽东的～ impersonator of Mao Zedong

【特性】 tèxìng 〈名〉 special/specific/particular property/quality; characteristic; trait; peculiarity: 具有某种～ bear/possess the characteristic (of) ‖ 显示某种～ display/exhibit the characteristic (of) ‖ ～显著 with striking features/characteristics ‖ 民族～ national characteristics/qualities/traits ‖ 植物的～ particular properties of a plant ‖ 长寿是一种可遗传的～。Longevity is an inheritable characteristic. ‖ 谦虚是中华民族的～。Modesty is a characteristic of the Chinese nation. ‖ 石蜡具有溶解油脂的～。Paraffin has the property of dissolving grease. ‖ 物质是根据其～进行描述的。Matter is described in terms of its properties.

【特需】 tèxū 〈形〉 specially needed: ～供应 specially needed commodity supply ‖ ～商品 specially needed commodity

【特许】 tèxǔ 〈动〉 specially permit; franchise: ～设立银行 charter a bank ‖ 获得～ receive special permission ‖ 他～我用他的电脑。He gave me the privilege of using his computer. ‖ 要和外国人结婚，必须经过～。To marry a foreigner, special permission has to be obtained.

〖～公司〗 tèxǔ gōngsī 〈名〉 chartered company

〖～经销权〗 tèxǔ jīngxiāoquán 〈名〉 franchise: 撤销/获得～ withdraw/acquire a franchise ‖ 拥有～ have/hold a franchise ‖ 农用设备的～ farm equipment franchise; franchise for farm equipment

〖～经销商〗 tèxǔ jīngxiāoshāng 〈名〉 franchised dealer; franchisee

〖～权〗 tèxǔquán 〈名〉 chartered right; franchise: 撤销～ withdraw a franchise ‖ 获得/享有在该地区建厂的～ acquire/enjoy a franchise to run a factory in this region ‖ 拥有～ have/hold a franchise

〖～税〗 tèxǔshuì 〈名〉 franchise tax

〖～银行〗 tèxǔ yínháng 〈名〉 chartered bank

〖～证书〗 tèxǔ zhèngshū 〈名〉 special permit; letters patent

〖～状〗 tèxǔzhuàng 〈名〉 charter: 获得～ obtain a charter

【特压】 tèyā 〈名〉[化工] extreme pressure: ～添加剂 extreme pressure additive

【特邀】 tèyāo 〈动〉 specially invite: ～代表 specially invited rep-

resentative ‖ ～嘉宾 specially invited guest of honour ‖ ～演员 guest actor/actress

【特艺】 tèyì 〈名〉〈简称〉special arts and crafts; special handicraft products

【特异】 tèyì 〈形〉❶ exceptionally good; excellent; superfine: 成绩～ excellent record/performance; extraordinary results; outstanding achievements ❷ peculiar; distinctive; special: 风格～ distinctive style

〖～功能〗 tèyì gōngnéng 〈名〉extrasensory perception (ESP)

〖～体质〗 tèyì tǐzhì ＝ 特异质 tèyìzhì

〖～性〗 tèyìxìng 〈名〉[生物] specificity: ～免疫 specific immunity ‖ ～自动免疫 specific active immunity

〖～质〗 tèyìzhì 〈名〉[医学] idiosyncrasy: ～反应 idiosyncratic reaction

【特意】 tèyì 〈副〉for a particular purpose; specially: 我是～来看你的。I've come here specially to see you. ‖ 这蛋糕是她～为庆祝你的生日做的。She made this cake specially for your birthday.

【特有】 tèyǒu 〈形〉peculiar (to); characteristic (of): 本地～的物种 species peculiar to this place ‖ 他说话带着南方～的口音。He speaks with an accent peculiar to the South. ‖ 羽毛是鸟类～的。Feathers are a feature specific to birds. ‖ 语言是人类～的。Language is peculiar to mankind. ‖ 这是回民～的习惯。This is a custom characteristic of the Hui nationality.

【特约】 tèyuē 〈动〉engage by special arrangement

〖～稿〗 tèyuēgǎo 〈名〉special contribution (to a publication); special

〖～记者〗 tèyuē jìzhě 〈名〉special reporter/correspondent

〖～经销商〗 tèyuē jīngxiāoshāng 〈名〉franchised dealer

〖～评论员〗 tèyuē pínglùnyuán 〈名〉special commentator: 本报～ special commentator of this newspaper

〖～通讯员〗 tèyuē tōngxùnyuán 〈名〉special reporter/correspondent

〖～维修店〗 tèyuē wéixiūdiàn 〈名〉special repair shop; factory-authorized repair shop

〖～演员〗 tèyuē yǎnyuán 〈名〉guest actor/actress

〖～撰稿人〗 tèyuē zhuàngǎorén 〈名〉special contributor

【特招生】 tèzhāoshēng 〈名〉specially enrolled student

【特诊室】 tèzhěnshì 〈名〉special examination room

【特征】 tèzhēng 〈名〉characteristic; feature; trait; attribute: 保持/失去一种～ preserve/lose a characteristic ‖ 显示一种～ manifest an attribute ‖ ～鲜明 with striking features/attributes ‖ 地理/地质～ geographical/geological feature ‖ 典型～ characteristic/typical feature ‖ 基本～ fundamental trait; essential attribute/feature ‖ 家庭～ family characteristic/trait ‖ 面部～ facial characteristic ‖ 民族～ national trait/characteristic ‖ 身体～ bodily/physical feature; physical characteristic ‖ 生理～ physiological feature ‖ 时代～ characteristics of the times; peculiar features of the epoch ‖ 显著～ notable/noteworthy/salient/prominent feature; marked trait ‖ 心理～ psychic characteristic ‖ 性格～ character/personality trait ‖ 遗传～ inherited/hereditary trait ‖ 遗传性～ genetic trait ‖ 艺术～ artistic feature ‖ 主要～ chief/key/main feature; chief/dominant characteristic; chief attribute ‖ 长颈鹿以其长颈为～。The giraffe is characterized by its long neck. ‖ 思维能力是人类的明显～。The capacity to think is the distinctive characteristic of humankind.

【特指】 tèzhǐ 〈动〉refer in particular to: 人们用"超级大国"～美国。By "super power" people refer specifically to the United States of America.

【特制】 tèzhì 〈动〉be specially made; be manufactured for a specific purpose or by a specific process: 他吸的香烟是～的。The cigarettes he smoked were specially made. ‖ 他们穿～的潜水服潜水。They dive in special suits.

【特质】 tèzhì 〈名〉(of people) special quality; distinguishing/distinctive character

【特种】 tèzhǒng 〈形〉special; particular

〖～兵〗 tèzhǒngbīng 〈名〉special technical troops

〖～部队〗 tèzhǒng bùduì 〈名〉special troops/forces; special armed units: 美国陆军～ US Army Special Forces; Green Berets ‖ 特种技术部队 special technical units

〖～出版物〗 tèzhǒng chūbǎnwù 〈名〉special publications (SP)

〖～工艺品〗 tèzhǒng gōngyìpǐn 〈名〉special arts and crafts; special handicraft products

〖～邮票〗 tèzhǒng yóupiào 〈名〉special stamp

〖～债券〗 tèzhǒng zhàiquàn 〈名〉special bond

〖～战争〗 tèzhǒng zhànzhēng 〈名〉special warfare

铽 tè 〈名〉[化学] terbium (Tb): ～合金 terbium alloy

慝 tè 〈名〉〈书〉evil; wickedness

螣 tè 〈名〉〈古〉pest destroying rice seedlings or young sprouts

te

脦 te →肋脦 lēte

tēi

忒 tēi

⇨tè; tuī

【忒儿】 tēir 〈拟〉〈方〉(of wings) flap: 小鸟～一声就飞了。With a flap of its wings, the little bird flew away.

tēng

熥 tēng 〈动〉heat up (cooked food) by steaming: ～馒头 heat up steamed buns

鼟 tēng 〈拟〉[sound of drumbeat] thump: 鼓声～～ thumping drumbeats

téng

疼 téng 〈动〉❶ ache; pain; hurt: 止～ stop/kill/relieve pain ‖ ～得厉害 hurt badly/seriously/bitterly; pain badly ‖ ～得难忍 ache intolerably ‖ 背部/胸部～ have an ache/a pain in the back/chest; have a back/chest pain ‖ 关节～ have an ache in one's joints; have joint pains ‖ 全身～ ache all over; have aches and pains all over ‖ 嗓子～ have a sore throat ‖ 胃～ have a stomachache; feel an ache in one's stomach; suffer from gastralgia ‖ 牙～ have a toothache ‖ 灼～ burning pain ‖ 发炎的伤口很～。The inflamed wound hurts me a lot. ‖ 看书看得他眼睛～。His eyes hurt/ached from reading. ‖ 他累得浑身～。He was aching all over with fatigue. ‖ 我的脚～极了。My foot hurts like hell. / My feet are killing me. ⇨头～ ❷ love dearly; be fond of; dote (up)on: 妈妈最～小儿子。Mother dotes on her youngest son. ‖ 这孩子招人～。The child is lovable/likable. ⇨～爱

【疼爱】 téng'ài 〈动〉love dearly; be fond of; dote (up)on; idolize: ～孩子 love one's children dearly ‖ 她丈夫十分～她。Her husband absolutely adored her. ‖ 爷爷最～小孙女。Grandpa dotes upon the granddaughter. ‖ 这个小女孩真惹人～。This little girl is really adorable.

【疼痛】 téngtòng 〈动〉ache; pain; hurt: 一阵阵～ spells of pain ‖ 感到一阵～ feel a pang of pain ‖ 减轻～ relieve/allay/alleviate/dull/ease/soothe pain ‖ 忍受～ stand an ache; bear/take/endure/stand pain ‖ 引起～ cause pain ‖ 浑身～ ache all over; have aches and pains all over ‖ 周期性地～ ache periodically ‖ ～出现 pain appears ‖ ～消失 pain wears off/disappears ‖ ～再次发作 pain recurs ‖ 持续的～ continual/steady ache; persistent/stubborn pain ‖ 间歇性～ intermittent ache ‖ 剧烈/轻微的～ intense/slight pain ‖ 难以忍受的～ unbearable ache/pain ‖ 肉体的～ bodily/physical pain ‖ ～减轻了。The ache abated/diminished. / The pain eased. ‖ 剧烈运动后会肌肉～。Muscular aches follow hard exercise. ‖ 天气潮湿时,我的膝部就会～。My knee pains me on damp days. / My knee acts up on damp days. ‖ 我感到肩部隐隐～。I felt a dull ache in my shoulder.

【疼惜】 téngxī 〈动〉love tenderly; have tender affection (for sb)

腾 téng 〈动〉❶ rise; soar; move upward: ➪～空;～云驾雾;升～ ❷ gallop; jump; prance: ～身跃过 jump/leap over sth ➪～越;奔～;欢～ ❸ turn over: ➪翻～;沸～ ❹〈方〉[used after certain verbs to indicate repeated actions]: ➪倒～;闹～;折～ ❺ vacate; make room; clear out: ～地方 make room/space (for sb/sth) ‖ ～房子给客人住 vacate one's own room to put up a visitor ‖ 他们必须说服老干部～位子。They have to persuade the older cadres to give/vacate up their positions/posts. ‖ 她每天～时间给孩子辅导英语。She sets aside some time every day to coach her child on his English. ‖ 他处理完紧急事务后会～出时间考虑你的建议的。He'll get round to your suggestion after he's dealt with some urgent business on hand.

【腾达】 téngdá 〈动〉〈书〉❶ rise; soar ❷ make rapid advance in one's career; rise to power and position: ➪飞黄～

【腾飞】 téngfēi 〈动〉❶ fly swiftly upward; soar: 壁画里有～的龙。There are flying dragons in the mural paintings. ❷ make rapid progress; make a great leap forward; develop rapidly: 中国的经济在～。China's economy is developing rapidly. / China's economy has taken off.

【腾格里沙漠】 Ténggélǐ Shāmò 〈名〉 Tengger Desert

【腾贵】 ténggui 〈动〉(of prices) soar; shoot up; skyrocket: 百物～ prices are shooting up

【腾空】 téngkōng 〈动〉 soar; shoot up; rise to the skies; rise high into the air: 成千上万五彩缤纷的气球～而起。Thousands upon thousands of colourful balloons shot up into the sky. ‖ 烈焰～。Raging flames shot up into the air. ‖ 又一枚火箭～而起。Another missile soared into the sky.

【腾挪】 téngnuó 〈动〉❶ transfer (funds, etc) to other use: 专款专用,不得任意～。Funds earmarked for specific purposes are not to be transferred to other use without due authorization. ❷ move sth to make room (for sth else): 他为摆放新书,把架子上的东西～了一下。He moved the things on the shelf to make room for his new books.

【腾让】 téngràng 〈动〉 make room (for sth); vacate: ～地方 make room/space (for sth)

【腾闪】 téngshǎn 〈动〉 dodge; evade; avoid: ～不及 be too late to dodge

【腾腾】 téngténg 〈形〉 steaming; seething: 烈焰～ raging flames ‖ 烟雾～ hazy with smoke; smoke-laden ➪热气～;杀气～

【腾退】 téngtuì 〈动〉 vacate and return: ～所占土地 vacate the occupied land and return it to its rightful owner

【腾跃】 téngyuè 〈动〉❶ prance; gallop; jump: 万马～ horses are prancing/galloping about ❷〈书〉(of prices) shoot up; soar; skyrocket: 近来油价～。The prices of oil are skyrocketing.

【腾越】 téngyuè 〈动〉 jump/leap over: ～障碍物 jump over an obstacle

【腾云驾雾】 téngyún-jiàwù 〈熟〉❶ (of mythical beings) mount the clouds and ride the mist ❷ feel giddy/dizzy: 过山车让他们感到犹如～。The roller coaster made them feel giddy. ‖ 他喝了威士忌感到～一般。The whisky made his head swim.

誊 téng 〈动〉 transcribe (by hand); copy out: 照底稿～一遍 make a clean/fair copy of the draft ‖ 她在～书稿。She is recopying out the manuscript of the book.

【誊本】 téngběn 〈名〉 transcript; copy

【誊抄】 téngchāo 〈动〉 transcribe (by hand); copy out: ～全文 copy out the text in full

【誊录】 ténglù 〈动〉 transcribe (by hand); copy out: ～文稿 copy out a manuscript ‖ 我们～了他的讲话全文。We have transcribed his speech in full.

【誊清】 téngqīng 〈动〉 make a fair/clean copy (of): ～稿 clean/fair copy ‖ 这是底稿,还没有～呢! This is the draft and it hasn't been transcribed yet.

【誊写】 téngxiě 〈动〉 transcribe (by hand); copy out: ～讲课笔记 transcribe lecture notes

〖～板〗 téngxiěbǎn 〈名〉[印刷] stencil

〖～钢板〗 téngxiě gāngbǎn ＝ 誊写钢版 téngxiě gāngbǎn

〖～钢版〗 téngxiě gāngbǎn 〈名〉 steel plate for cutting stencils

〖～蜡纸〗 téngxiě làzhǐ 〈名〉 stencil paper

〖～油墨〗 téngxiě yóumò 〈名〉 stencil ink

【誊印社】 téngyìnshè 〈名〉 mimeograph service

【誊正】 téngzhèng 〈名〉 make a fair/clean copy (of)

滕 téng 〈名〉 *teng* [name of a vassal state of the Zhou Dynasty, in what is now Shandong Province]

螣 téng

【螣蛇】 téngshé 〈名〉〈古〉 legendary flying snake

縢 téng 〈书〉❶〈动〉 seal off; restrain ❷〈名〉 rope; cord

藤 téng 〈名〉❶ vine: 葡萄/西瓜～ grape/watermelon vine ➪顺～摸瓜 ❷ cane; rattan: ～盔 rattan helmet ‖ ～制品 cane/rattan work ➪～椅

【藤本植物】 téngběn zhíwù 〈名〉[植物] liana; liane; vine

【藤编】 téngbiān 〈名〉 cane/rattan work; rattan plaited articles

【藤壶】 ténghú 〈名〉[动物] barnacle

【藤黄】 ténghuáng 〈名〉[植物] ❶ garcinia ❷ gamboge

【藤萝】 téngluó 〈名〉〈通称〉[植物] Chinese wistaria

【藤牌】 téngpái 〈名〉 cane/rattan shield

【藤器】 téngqì 〈名〉 cane/rattan work

【藤球】 téngqiú 〈名〉[体育] sepak takraw

【藤圈】 téngquān 〈名〉 rattan hoop

〖～操〗 téngquāncāo 〈名〉 hoop exercises/gymnastics

【藤条】 téngtiáo 〈名〉 cane; rattan

【藤蔓】 téngwàn 〈名〉 vine: 黄瓜的～爬满了架。Cucumber vines are climbing all over the trellis.

【藤椅】 téngyǐ 〈名〉 cane/rattan chair

〖～编制工〗 téngyǐ biānzhìgōng 〈名〉 caner

【藤杖】 téngzhàng 〈名〉 cane; rattan

【藤子】 téngzi 〈名〉〈口〉❶ vine ❷ cane; rattan

䲢 téng 〈名〉[动物] stargazer

tī

体 tī

➪tǐ

【体己】 tīji ＝ 梯己 tīji

剔 tī ❶〈动〉 pick meat from bones: ～排骨上的肉 pick meat from the ribs ‖ 把骨头～净 pick a bone clean ❷〈动〉 clean with a pointed instrument; pick: ～牙 pick one's teeth ‖ ～指甲 clean the fingernails ❸〈动〉 pick out and discard; reject: 把残次品～出来 pick out the inferior/defective goods ‖ 把烂苹果～出去 pick out the rotten apples ➪～除;挑～ ❹〈名〉 rising stroke (in Chinese characters)

【剔除】 tīchú 〈动〉 eliminate; reject; get rid of: 吸取精华,～糟粕 absorb the essence and reject the dross ‖ 他因生理缺陷而被从队中～。He was rejected by the team for physical defects.

【剔灯】 tīdēng 〈动〉 pick the wick

【剔骨肉】 tīgǔròu 〈名〉 meat with bones removed

【剔红】 tīhóng 〈名〉 carved lacquerware

【剔透】 tītòu 〈形〉 bright and limpid; transparent: ➪玲珑～

【剔庄货】 tīzhuānghuò 〈名〉 goods (usu general merchandise or clothing) sold at reduced prices; shopworn/substandard goods

梯 tī 〈名〉❶ ladder; steps; stairs: 伸缩～ extension ladder ➪电～;阶～ ❷ sth shaped like a ladder or staircase: ➪～队;～田

【梯次】 tīcì 〈名〉[军事] echelon

〖～队形〗 tīcì duìxíng 〈名〉 echelon formation

【梯度】 tīdù 〈名〉[物理] gradient

【梯队】 tīduì 〈名〉❶ [军事] echelon (formation): 成～飞行 fly in echelon (formation) ‖ ～阵列 echelon ❷ group of persons of one level or grade in an organization, kept for use when needed: 形成人才～ form an echelon of qualified personnel

【梯恩梯】 tī'ēntī 〈名〉[化学] trinitrotoluene (TNT)

〖～当量〗 tī'ēntī dāngliàng 〈名〉[军事] TNT equivalent

【梯河】 tīhé 〈名〉 river with dams built on it at various stages of its course

【梯级】 tījí 〈名〉❶ rung of a ladder; stair; step ❷ terraced water conservancy project; system of irrigation dams

【梯己】 tīji ❶〈形〉intimate; close; confidential: ~话 confidential talk; words spoken in confidence ‖ ~人 person one can confide in; bosom friend ❷〈名〉private savings (of a family member): 攒~钱 scrape up private savings ‖ 这家每个成员都有自己的~。Each member of the family has his or her own private savings.

【梯田】 tītián 〈名〉[农业] terraced fields; terrace: 修~ build terraced fields; terrace mountain slopes ‖ ~耕作 terrace cultivation ‖ 水稻~ rice terraces

【梯形】 tīxíng ❶〈名〉[数学] trapezium; trapezoid ❷〈形〉ladder-shaped

〖~图〗 tīxíngtú 〈名〉ladder diagram

〖~翼〗 tīxíngyì 〈名〉[航空] trapezoidal wing; tapered airfoil

【梯子】 tīzi 〈名〉ladder; stepladder: 架~ put/set up a ladder ‖ 爬~ go up/ascend/climb/mount a ladder ‖ 把~放稳/扶住 steady/hold a ladder ‖ 把~靠在墙上 lean/place/rest a ladder against a wall ‖ 从~上下来 come down/descend a ladder ‖ 这~有很多级。The ladder has many steps.

〖~车〗 tīzichē 〈名〉mobile passenger stairs

锑 tī 〈名〉[化学] antimony; stibium (Sb): ~合金 antimony alloy ‖ ~同位素 antimony isotope

【锑化物】 tīhuàwù 〈名〉[化学] antimonide; stibnide; stibide

【锑矿】 tīkuàng 〈名〉antimony ore

【锑酸】 tīsuān 〈名〉[化学] antimonic acid

〖~盐〗 tīsuānyán 〈名〉[化学] antimonate; stibate; stibnate

【锑中毒】 tīzhòngdú 〈名〉[医学] antimony poisoning; stibialism

踢 tī 〈动〉kick: ~掉鞋子 kick off one's shoes ‖ ~毽子 kick a shuttlecock ‖ ~进一个好球 kick/score a great goal ‖ ~开绊脚石 kick away a stumbling block ‖ ~足球 play football; kick a football ‖ 把门~开 kick the door open ‖ 一脚把门~上 shut the door with a kick ‖ 当心,这马会~人。Be careful; this horse will kick out at you. ‖ 球员把球~进球网。The footballer kicked the ball into the net. ‖ 他~中锋。He plays centre forward. ‖〈喻〉她被公司~出了门。She was kicked out of the company.

【踢跶】 tīdā 〈拟〉[sound of footsteps] tap; patter: 她~~地在地板上走过。She tapped across the floor.

【踢跶】 tīda 〈动〉❶ kick at random ❷ spend extravagantly/freely; squander

【踢蹬】 tīdeng 〈动〉❶ kick at random: 多数婴儿尿湿了就乱~。Most babies will kick when they are wet. ‖ 孩子仰面躺在那里,双腿不停地向上~。The baby was lying on its back, kicking its legs in the air. ‖ 他被警察逮住时,又是乱~,又是乱吼叫。He kicked and shouted when the police arrested him. ❷ spend extravagantly/freely; squander: 他已经把这个月的工资~完了。He has spent all his monthly salary. ‖ 这个纨绔子弟很快就把家产~光了。The prodigal son squandered the family fortune in no time. ❸ handle; deal with; dispose of: 我花了整整一星期才把搬家后那些家务~完。It took me a whole week to dispose of the chores resulting from the move.

【踢脚板】 tījiǎobǎn 〈名〉[建筑] skirting board; skirtboard; baseboard

【踢脚线】 tījiǎoxiàn = 踢脚板 tījiǎobǎn

【踢皮球】 tī píqiú 〈动〉❶ kick a ball; play children's football ❷ kick sth back and forth like a ball; pass the buck; shift responsibility onto each other: 互相~ pass the buck to each other

【踢球】 tīqiú 〈动〉play football; kick a ball: 踢进开赛后的第一球 score the first goal of the match ‖ 孩子们在~。The children were kicking a ball about. ‖ 他球踢得很好。He is good at football.

【踢踏舞】 tītàwǔ 〈名〉tap dance: 表演~ perform a tap dance ‖ 跳~ tap-dance

【踢腾】 tīteng = 踢蹬 tīdeng

鹈 tī →鹈鹕 pítī

擿 tī 〈动〉〈书〉expose; unmask; bring to light: 发奸~伏 expose sb's evildoing without any reserve; uncover hidden iniquities

⇨zhì

tí

荑 tí 〈名〉〈书〉❶ sprout; shoot: 新~ tender bud ⇨柔~ ❷ tare

⇨yí

绨 tí 〈名〉〈书〉thick silk: ~袍 silk gown

⇨tì

提 tí ❶〈动〉carry (in one's hand with the arm hanging down): ~行李 carry one's luggage in one's hand ‖ 手里~着文件夹 carry a file folder in one's hand ‖ 我去~水。I'll go fetch water. ⇨~心吊胆 ❷〈动〉lift; raise; promote: ~薪 raise sb's salary ‖ 从井里~一桶水上来 draw a bucket of water from a well ‖ 将某人~到领导岗位上来 promote sb to a position of leadership ‖ 他抓住孩子的胳膊,将他~了起来。He lifted the child by the arm. ⇨~拔;~高;~升 ❸〈动〉put forward; present; raise: ~方案 put forward/present/propose a plan; put forward a proposal ‖ ~建议 put forward/offer/make a suggestion; put forward/forth a proposal; advance/present/make a proposal ‖ ~抗议 lodge/file/tender a protest ‖ ~条件 put forward conditions/terms ‖ ~问题 raise/pose/ask a question ‖ ~要求 make/present one's demands ‖ ~意见 make a criticism/comment; make/offer a suggestion ‖ 把某事~到议事日程上 put sth on the agenda ‖ 你向经理~了什么建议? What did you suggest to the manager? ⇨~名;~示;~醒 ❹〈动〉mention; bring up; refer to: 不值一~ not worth mentioning; not worthy of mention; nothing to speak of ‖ 旧事重~ rake up the old story; bring up a matter of the past ‖ 我们别再~那事了。Let's not bring that up again. / Let's say nothing more about it. ⇨只字不~ ❺〈名〉dipper; ladle: ⇨酒~;油~ ❻〈动〉move up a date; advance; shift to an earlier time: ⇨~前;~早 ❼〈名〉rising stroke (in Chinese characters) ❽〈动〉draw/take out; extract: 从银行~现金 withdraw cash from a bank; make a cash withdrawal from the bank ‖ 我要去邮局~包裹。I'm going to collect a parcel at the post office. ⇨~成;~货;~炼 ❾〈动〉summon (a prisoner) for interrogation: ~犯人 fetch a prisoner for interrogation ⇨~审;~讯

⇨dī

【提案】 tí'àn 〈名〉motion; proposal; draft resolution: 采纳/接受~ adopt/accept a proposal/motion ‖ 撤回~ withdraw a proposal/motion ‖ 反对~ oppose a proposal ‖ 否决~ turn down/decline/reject/refuse/veto/kill a proposal; turn down/reject a motion ‖ 介绍~ introduce a draft resolution ‖ 考虑~ consider/entertain a proposal ‖ 批准~ approve/sanction a proposal ‖ 讨论~ discuss a proposal ‖ 提出~ put forward/put forth/advance/present/make a proposal; put forward/propose a motion ‖ 提交~ submit/present a proposal ‖ 通过~ pass a motion ‖ 同意~ agree to a proposal ‖ 赞成~ second a proposal/motion ‖ 支持~ back/support a proposal; support a motion ‖ 立法~ legislative proposal ‖ 折中~ compromise proposal ‖ ~获一致通过。The proposal was carried/passed unanimously. / There was a solid vote in favour of the proposal. ‖ 全体成员对~进行了表决。The membership voted on the proposition/motion.

〖~国〗 tí'ànguó 〈名〉sponsor country (of a resolution); sponsor

〖~审查委员会〗 tí'àn shěnchá wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉motions examination committee

【提拔】 tíba 〈动〉promote; elevate; exalt: ~政府官员 promote government officials ‖ 得到~ attain/gain/get/obtain/receive/secure/win promotion ‖ ~到领导岗位 promote/elevate/exalt sb to a position of leadership ‖ 应该得到~ merit/deserve promotion/elevation ‖ 他从一个上尉被~为少校。He was promoted/elevated/advanced from captain to major. ‖ 他自从当上我们厂的领导就~了很多亲友。He has exalted many of his relatives and friends since he became one of our factory's directors.

【提包】 tíbāo 〈名〉handbag; purse; (shopping) bag; valise: 拎~ carry a handbag in one's hand ‖ 皮质~ leather handbag

【提笔】 tíbǐ 〈动〉take up one's pen—start writing: ~写字 set pen to paper

【提拨】 tíbo 〈动〉〈方〉remind; warn; call attention to

【提倡】 tíchàng 〈动〉advocate; promote; encourage; recom-

mend：～奉献精神 encourage the spirit of self-devotion ‖ ～计划生育 advocate family planning ‖ ～经济改革 advocate economic reforms ‖ ～勤俭节约 advocate thrift and frugality ‖ ～说普通话 promote the use of *putonghua* ‖ ～团体旅游 encourage group travel ‖ ～晚婚晚育 advocate late marriage and late birth ‖ 这种学习外语的方法值得～。This way of learning a foreign language deserves recommendation.

【提成】 tíchéng 〈动〉draw/deduct a percentage (from a sum of money, etc)：每人有百分之二十五的红利～。Each will take 25% of the dividend.

【提出】 tíchū 〈动〉put forward; advance; present; propose; raise; pose：～辞职 send in/submit one's resignation ‖ ～动议 put forward/propose/make a motion ‖ ～计划 put forward/present/propose a plan/suggestion ‖ ～建议 put forward/put forth/advance/present/make a proposal; put forward/offer/make/present a suggestion ‖ ～警告 give/issue a warning ‖ ～看法 present one's views ‖ ～抗议 lodge/file/tender a protest ‖ ～理由 bring forward/put forth a reason; furnish/advance a reason ‖ ～论据 put forward an argument ‖ ～入团申请 put in/submit an application to join the Youth League; apply for Youth League membership ‖ ～上诉 lodge an appeal ‖ ～挑战 present/mount a challenge (to sb) ‖ ～问题 present sb with a problem; raise/pose a question ‖ ～新理论 advance a new theory ‖ ～要求 make/present one's demands ‖ ～一系列整顿措施 formulate a series of rectification measures ‖ ～意见 advance an opinion; make a criticism; make/offer a suggestion ‖ ～折衷方案 suggest a compromise ‖ ～政治体制改革的任务 define the task of reforming the political structure ‖ ～指控 lodge charges (against sb) ‖ 正式～ formally present ‖ 两国～改善关系。Both countries made overtures for better relations between them. ‖ 她～新的证据。She brought forth new evidence. ‖ 现在～任何异议已为时太晚。It's too late to lodge/raise any objections. ‖ 有一点我想～来。There's one point I'd like to raise. ‖ 中国的对外开放政策是邓小平～来的。It was Deng Xiaoping who proposed China's economic policy of opening to the outside world.

【提纯】 tíchún 〈动〉purify; refine：～金属 refine metals ‖ ～酒精 purify alcohol ‖ ～蔗糖 refine cane sugar ‖ 这种盐已被～供医药上使用。This salt has been purified for use in medicine.

〖～复壮〗 tíchún fùzhuàng 〈名〉[农业] purification and rejuvenation

〖～剂〗 tíchúnjì 〈名〉purificant

〖～器〗 tíchúnqì 〈名〉purifier

〖～水〗 tíchúnshuǐ 〈名〉purified water

【提词】 tící 〈动〉[戏剧] prompt：给演员～ prompt an actor/actress ‖ 你能记住你的台词还是要我来给你～? Can you remember your lines/parts or shall I prompt you? ‖ 我来～。I'll be the prompter.

〖～板〗 tícíbǎn 〈名〉idiot board/card

【提单】 tídān 〈名〉bill of lading (B/L)：～副本/正本 duplicate/original bill of lading ‖ 不可转让～ non-negotiable bill of lading ‖ 联运～ through bill of lading ‖ 直达～ direct bill of lading

【提灯】 tídēng ❶〈动〉carry a lantern in one's hand ❷〈名〉(hand) lantern：一盏～ a lantern ‖ 点～ light a lantern ‖ 煤油～ kerosene/paraffin lantern

【提调】 tídiào ❶〈动〉supervise; dispatch (trains, buses, etc)：他的工作就是～这个车站所有的车辆。His job is to supervise all the vehicles in this depot. ❷〈名〉supervisor：舞台～ stage manager ‖ 总～ supervisor general

〖～员〗 tídiàoyuán 〈名〉dispatcher：仓库～ dispatcher of a storehouse

【提兜】 tídōu 〈名〉handbag; (shopping) bag; valise：拎着～去购物 go shopping with a bag

【提督】 tídū 〈名〉provincial military commander in imperial China

【提法】 tífǎ 〈名〉the way sth is put; formulation; wording：～不妥 improper wording ‖ 报道中有多处～不妥。There are quite a few inappropriate remarks in the reportage. ‖ 我不能同意你的～。I'm afraid I can't agree the way you put it. ‖ 这不过是个～问题而已。This is nothing but a matter of wording.

【提干】 tígàn 〈动〉❶ promote a cadre to a higher position ❷ promote sb a cadre：他参军不到两年就～了。Having served in the army for less than two years, he was promoted to cadre.

【提纲】 tígāng 〈名〉outline：草拟/起草～ draw up/draft an outline ‖ 分析/构思/准备～ analyse/conceive/prepare an outline ‖ 提交～ submit an outline (to sb) ‖ 粗略/详细的～ rough/detailed outline ‖ 发言/讨论～ outline for a speech/discussion ‖ 我已经准备好了我的发言～。I have prepared my speech in outline. ‖ 写作文前先拟～。Outline a composition before trying to write it. / Make an outline before trying to write a composition.

〖～挈领〗 tígāng-qièlǐng 〈熟〉take a net by the headrope or a coat by the collar—bring out the essentials; concentrate on the main points：他在发言中只～地谈及他的计划。He touched upon only the essentials of his plan in his speech.

【提高】 tígāo 〈动〉raise; heighten; enhance; elevate; improve; upgrade：～产量 increase/boost/raise production; step up/increase output ‖ ～产品和服务质量 improve/upgrade the quality of products and services ‖ ～地位 enhance/upgrade one's/sb's status ‖ ～技术水平 upgrade the technical level (of) ‖ ～警惕 enhance/heighten/sharpen one's vigilance ‖ ～利率 raise interest rates ‖ ～能力 improve one's/sb's ability/capability ‖ ～认识 deepen/better one's understanding (of sth) ‖ ～嗓门 lift/raise/elevate one's voice ‖ ～生产率 raise productivity ‖ ～生活水平 raise/upgrade/elevate standards of living ‖ ～生活质量 better/improve the quality of life ‖ ～声誉 enhance one's reputation ‖ ～士气 boost sb's morale ‖ ～物价 boost/raise/advance prices ‖ ～效率 improve/increase/raise efficiency ‖ ～业务水平 improve one's professional skill ‖ ～战斗力 increase the combat effectiveness (of the troops) ‖ ～政治觉悟 heighten one's political consciousness ‖ 显著～ improve markedly ‖ 读好书能够～人的思想修养。Reading good books elevates people's mind. ‖ 你的英语有待进一步～。There is room for further improvement in your English. ‖ 我们必须～教师的工资和地位。We must upgrade the pay and status of teachers. ‖ 政府～了农产品的收购价格。The government has increased the procurement prices for farm produce.

【提供】 tígōng 〈动〉provide; supply; furnish; offer; present：～帮助 provide support/help ‖ ～贷款 offer a loan; accommodate sb with a loan ‖ ～服务 tender one's services (to sb); lend one's services; render/provide a service ‖ ～工作 offer/give sb a job ‖ ～广阔前景 offer broad prospects (for) ‖ ～机会 present/offer sb an opportunity; give sb a chance ‖ ～奖品 furnish prizes ‖ ～奖学金 grant/offer a scholarship ‖ ～日常生活必需品 supply daily necessities ‖ ～食宿 provide board and lodging ‖ ～新的发展机会 present fresh opportunities for development ‖ ～信息 provide information for sb; furnish sb with information ‖ ～优惠政策 offer preferential policies ‖ ～援助 provide/render assistance; provide/give aid (to sb) ‖ ～证据 provide/offer/give/present/produce evidence ‖ ～住宿 accommodate sb with lodging; provide lodging (for sb) ‖ ～资金和技术 accommodate funds and technology ‖ ～最佳服务 deliver the best service ‖ 大量/及时～ abundantly/duly provide ‖ 为工业～动力 supply industry with power ‖ 免费～样品。Samples are presented free. ‖ 他们向灾民～食品和住宿。They provide food and shelter for disaster victims. / They provide disaster victims with food and shelter.

【提灌】 tíguàn 〈动〉pump water for irrigation

【提行】 tíháng 〈动〉begin a new line (in writing or printing)

【提盒】 tíhé 〈名〉tiered lunchbox with a handle and several compartments one above the other

【提花】 tíhuā 〈名〉[纺织] jacquard weave：～浴巾 jacquard bath towel ‖ ～枕巾 jacquard pillow cover

〖～机〗 tíhuājī 〈名〉jacquard

〖～织机〗 tíhuā zhījī 〈名〉jacquard loom

〖～织物〗 tíhuā zhīwù 〈名〉jacquard

【提婚】 tíhūn ＝ 提亲 tíqīn

【提货】 tíhuò 〈动〉take delivery of goods/cargo; pick up goods：～通知 cargo delivery notice ‖ 请于三日内来车站～。Please take delivery of the goods at the station within three days.

〖～单〗 tíhuòdān ＝ 提单 tídān

【提肌】 tíjī 〈名〉[解剖] elevator

【提及】 tíjí 〈动〉mention; refer to; speak of; talk about：～某事 refer to/mention a matter ‖ 没有～ omit any mention ‖ 顺便～ incidentally mention ‖ 特别～ make special mention (of sth) ‖ 我再见他的时候没有～这件事。I made no mention of/didn't refer to the matter when I saw him again.

【提级】 tíjí 〈动〉promote; elevate; exalt; upgrade：他这几天真走运，又加薪又～。He has been in luck these past few days, receiving a rise not only in salary but in position as well.

【提价】 tíjià 〈动〉boost/raise prices：我们～后失去了许多生意。We've lost a lot of custom since our prices went up.

【提交】 tíjiāo 〈动〉submit (a problem, etc) to; refer to：～报告 turn in/submit a report ‖ ～辞呈 hand/give/send in one's resignation; offer/submit/tender one's resignation (to sb) ‖ ～请愿书 submit/present a petition (to) ‖ ～上诉书 submit an appeal ‖ ～申请书 put in/submit/file an application ‖ ～提案 submit/present a proposal ‖ ～仲裁 submit to arbitration ‖ 把决议草案～大会讨论 submit the draft resolution to the congress for discussion ‖ 向导师～论文 submit an essay to one's tutor ‖ 向委员会～计划呈请批准 submit a plan to the committee for approval ‖ 他被～给军事法庭审判。He was handed over to the military tribunal for trial. / He was turned over to be court-martialled. ‖ 问题被～到董事会处理。The problem was referred to the board of directors.

【提款】 tíkuǎn 〈动〉draw/withdraw money from a bank：～权 drawing rights ‖ ～通知 advice of drawing ‖ 储户可以在这家银行的任何分行存款和～。Customers can make deposits or withdrawals in any of the bank's branches.

【提篮】 tílán 〈名〉hand basket

【提炼】 tíliàn 〈动〉extract and purify; refine; abstract：～油 extract oil (from sth) ‖ ～蔗糖 refine cane sugar ‖ 从芬香植物中～香精 abstract flavouring essence from fragrant plants ‖ 从谷物中～酒精 *distil alcohol from grain* ‖ 从矿石中～金属 extract/abstract metal from ore ‖ 将生活素材～加工 (of literary writing) refine raw material gathered from life ‖ ～过程 refining process ‖ 铁是从铁矿中～出来的。Iron is extracted from iron ore.

【提梁】 tíliáng 〈名〉handle (of a basket, kettle, etc); straps (of a handbag, etc); loop handle

〖～卣〗 tíliángyǒu 〈名〉[考古] ewer with a loop handle

【提留】 tíliú 〈动〉keep/retain part of a sum; deduct a part from the whole

【提名】 tímíng 〈动〉nominate (sb for a position); propose (sb for/as sth); put sb forward (for sth)：获得～ *win a nomination* ‖ 接受/拒绝接受～ accept/reject nomination ‖ ～为候选人 place/put sb in nomination ‖ 民主/一致～ nominate democratically/unanimously ‖ 获奥斯卡～的作曲家 composer nominated for the Oscar ‖ 大家～他为总裁候选人。We proposed him as a candidate for the presidency. / We proposed that he be the president. ‖ 获得百花奖～的有三部电影。Three films have clenched the nomination for the Hundred Flowers Prize. ‖ 他被～为下届工会主席。He has been nominated for the next chairmanship of the Union. / He has been nominated to be the next union president. ‖ 我～她当经理。I put her (name) forward for manager. ‖ 这部影片已获～。The film has been nominated for the prize.

〖～奖〗 tímíngjiǎng 〈名〉nomination：奥斯卡～ nomination for an Oscar

〖～人〗 tímíngrén 〈名〉nominator

〖～委员会〗 tímíng wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉nomination committee

【提起】 tíqǐ 〈动〉❶ mention; speak of：～诗人的早逝没有一个人不惋惜的。No one ever mentioned the untimely death of the poet without regret. ‖ 你不该当她的面～她的亡夫。You should not have spoken of her late husband in her presence. ‖ 一～这个话题，他就愁容满面。At the mere mention of the subject, his face clouded. ❷ arouse; brace up; raise：～精神 brace oneself up; refresh one's mind; raise one's spirits ‖ ～注意力 call/arouse sb's attention ❸ put forward; present; raise：～诉讼 sue; prosecute; bring/take an action (against sb); institute/bring/file a suit (against sb); bring/file a case (against sb); bring/conduct/institute/lodge a prosecution against sb; start/institute/conduct/initiate legal proceedings (against sb)

【提前】 tíqián 〈动〉shift to an earlier date; move up a date; advance; do sth ahead of time; do sth in advance：～筹划 plan ahead ‖ ～获释 be set free/released ahead of time ‖ ～开会 hold the meeting before the due date ‖ ～两个月通知 give a two months' notice ‖ ～完成任务 complete the task ahead of schedule/time ‖ 会议日期从星期五～到星期四。The date of the meeting was advanced from Friday to Thursday. ‖ 如有变化，请～通知我们。If there is any change, please notify us in advance. ‖ 她总是～付房租。She is always beforehand with the rent. ‖ 他们的婚期～了。Their wedding date has been moved up. ‖ 我们将行期～了一周。We have put forward (the date of) our departure by one week. ‖ 由于健康原因，他申请～退休。He applied for an early retirement for health reasons. ‖ 他们决定将下次会议的日期～。They decided to bring forward the date of the next meeting.

〖～量〗 tíqiánliàng 〈名〉[军事] lead

【提挈】 tíqiè 〈动〉❶ lead; take with one; marshal：～全军 marshal all one's (military) forces ❷ guide and support; give guidance and help (to sb)：～后辈 guide and help younger people ‖ 承蒙～，我才有今日。I owe everything to your patronage.

【提亲】 tíqīn 〈动〉propose a marriage alliance; bring up a proposal of marriage on behalf of a boy's or a girl's family

【提琴】 tíqín 〈名〉[乐器] violin family：⇨大～；小～；中～

【提请】 tíqǐng 〈动〉submit/present to; refer to：～大会讨论 submit/present sth to the congress for discussion ‖ ～董事会考虑 submit/present sth to the board of directors for consideration ‖ ～各位注意 call everyone's attention (to) ‖ ～中央委员会审批 submit to the central committee for deliberation and approval ‖ ～仲裁 submit to arbitration

【提取】 tíqǔ 〈动〉❶ draw; pick up; collect：～银行存款 withdraw bank deposits ‖ 从机场～行李 pick up/check out/collect one's luggage at the airport ‖ 行李～厅 baggage claim area ❷ extract; abstract; recover：从垃圾中～有用物质 recover useful materials from rubbish ‖ 从水中～能量 extract energy from water ‖ 从油页岩中～石油 extract oil from oil shale ‖ ～蒸馏 extractive distillation

〖～器〗 tíqǔqì 〈名〉extractor

〖～塔〗 tíqǔtǎ 〈名〉extraction column

〖～物〗 tíqǔwù 〈名〉extract

【提任】 tírèn 〈动〉promote (to a certain position)

【提神】 tíshén 〈动〉refresh; give a lift; stimulate：～健脑 refresh oneself and invigorate the function of the brain ‖ 喝杯咖啡来～ refresh oneself with a cup of coffee ‖ 酽茶帮你～。Strong tea helps stimulate you.

〖～剂〗 tíshénjì 〈名〉mental stimulant

【提审】 tíshěn 〈动〉❶ bring (sb in custody) to trial; bring (a *prisoner) to court; fetch (a detainee) for interrogation*：～犯人 bring a prisoner before the court ‖ 他因盗窃罪被～。He was brought to court for theft. ❷ review (a case tried by a lower court)：～悬案 review an unsettled law case

【提升】 tíshēng 〈动〉❶ promote; elevate; exalt; advance：～雇员 promote/upgrade an employee ‖ ～军官 promote an officer ‖ 得到～ attain/gain/get/obtain/receive/secure/win promotion ‖ 应该得到～ merit/deserve promotion/elevation ‖ 阻碍某人～ block sb's promotion ‖ 他被～为这所大学的校长。He was promoted/exalted to the presidency of the university. ‖ 他被～为上校。*He was advanced to the rank of colonel. / He was promoted* colonel. ❷ hoist; elevate

〖～机〗 tíshēngjī 〈名〉hoist; elevator：斗式～ bucket elevator

【提示】 tíshì 〈动〉point out; give a cue; prompt：给学生～课文要点 point out the gist of the text for the students ‖ 如果我忘记了台词，请你～我一下好吗？Will you prompt me if I forget my lines? ‖ 在他回答问题时，不要给他～。Don't give him any hints when he answers a question.

【提手】 tíshǒu ＝ 提梁 tíliáng

【提速】 tísù 〈动〉accelerate the speed; speed up：火车～ accelerate the speed of trains

【提头儿】 títóur 〈动〉start a conversation/discussion

【提味】 tíwèi 〈动〉render sth palatable (by adding condiments); flavour; season：在汤里放味精～ flavour the soup with MSG ‖ 食物中加糖可以～。Adding sugar to food improves the flavour.

【提问】 tíwèn ❶〈动〉ask/raise a question; put a question to; quiz：老师就课文～，但全班没有一个人能够回答。The teacher put a number of questions about the text to the class, but no one knew the answers. ‖ 英语老师今天在课堂上～我两次。The English teacher quizzed me twice in today's class. ❷〈名〉question raised/asked：学生们的～得到了满意的解答。The students got satisfactory answers to their questions.

【提现】 tíxiàn 〈动〉draw/withdraw cash (from a bank)

【提线木偶】 tíxiàn mù'ǒu 〈名〉stringed puppets; marionette

【提箱】 tíxiāng 〈名〉suitcase

【提携】 tíxié 〈动〉❶ lead (a child) by the hand ❷ guide and *support; give guidance and help (esp to younger people)*：多蒙～。I'm grateful to you for your guidance. ‖ 我并非一个指望他～的无名小卒。I am not an unknown trying to ride/hang/climb on his coattails. ❸〈书〉join hands; cooperate：他们在生意中互相～。

They helped each other in business.

【提心】 tíxīn 〈动〉 worry; feel anxious; be concerned

〖～吊胆〗 tíxīn-diàodǎn 〈熟〉 have one's heart in one's mouth; be on tenterhooks; be in great suspense and agitation: 每次飞机着陆,她都～。She has her heart in her boots every time the plane lands.

【提醒】 tíxǐng 〈动〉 remind; call attention to: ～我回复那封信。Remind me to answer that letter. ‖ 多亏你～,不然我还真把开会的事儿给忘了。If you hadn't reminded me of the meeting, I would have clean forgotten it. ‖ 请你～我饭前吃药。Please remind me to take the medicine before each meal. ‖ 有一点我想～你。I'd like to call your attention to one thing/point. ‖ 我将～他注意此事。I'll call his attention to the matter. ‖ 这下你可～我了。Now you've reminded me of it.

【提选】 tíxuǎn 〈动〉 select; choose; pick: 我们一致～他当主席。We unanimously chose him to be the chairman.

【提讯】 tíxùn 〈动〉 bring (sb in custody) to trial; bring (a prisoner) to court; fetch (a detainee) for interrogation: 犯人被～。The prisoner was brought to court for trial.

【提要】 tíyào ❶〈动〉 synopsize; summarize the essentials: ⇨～钩玄 ❷〈名〉 precis; abstract; summary; synopsis: 起草～ make/prepare a synopsis ‖ 写～ write a precis/summary; write an abstract ‖ 本章～ synopsis of the chapter ‖ 论文～ abstract of a thesis ‖ 新闻～ news headlines ‖ 《英语语法～》 *The Essentials of English Grammar*

〖～钩玄〗 tíyào-gōuxuán 〈熟〉 pick out essentials and extract the essence (when reading a book)

【提掖】 tíyè 〈动〉〈书〉 promote; guide and support

【提议】 tíyì ❶〈动〉 propose; suggest; move: 爸爸～带孩子们去动物园。The father suggested taking the children to the zoo. ‖ 姐姐～我们乘火车去。My sister made the suggestion/suggested that we (should) go by train. ‖ 他～我们出去散步。He proposed that we should go for a walk. ‖ 她～由张先生任主席。She proposed that Mr Zhang be chairman. ‖ 我～为新郎新娘的幸福干杯。I should like to propose a toast to the happiness of the bride and bridegroom. ‖ 我～现在休会。I move the meeting be adjourned. ❷〈名〉 proposal; motion; suggestion; proposition: 采纳/接受～ adopt/accept a proposal/motion ‖ 撤回～ withdraw a proposal/motion ‖ 反对～ oppose a proposal ‖ 拒绝接受～ turn down/decline/reject/refuse a proposal; reject/decline/refuse an offer ‖ 考虑～ consider a proposal/a proposition/an offer ‖ 批准～ approve a proposal ‖ 讨论～ discuss a proposal ‖ 提出～ put forward/advance a proposal ‖ 同意～ agree to a proposal/an offer ‖ 欣然接受～ jump at sb's offer ‖ 支持～ back/support a proposal; support a motion ‖ 口头～ oral proposal ‖ 根据会议主席的～ on the motion of the chairman of the meeting ‖ 他的～以多数票通过。His proposal was adopted by a majority. ‖ 她公开反对我的～。She was openly adverse to my proposal. ‖ 我的～遭到强烈反对。My motion met with vehement opposition.

〖～人〗 tíyìrén 〈名〉 proposer

【提早】 tízǎo 〈动〉 shift to an earlier time; be earlier than planned/expected; do sth ahead of time; do sth in advance: ～出发 set off/out earlier than planned ‖ ～通知 notify in advance; give advance notice ‖ ～完成任务 complete the task ahead of schedule/time ‖ 公共汽车～到达。The bus arrived earlier than planned.

【提制】 tízhì 〈动〉 obtain through refining; extract; distil: 麻黄素是从麻黄中～的。Ephedrine is extracted from ephedra.

【提子】 tízi 〈名〉〈方〉 dipper; ladle

啼 tí

〈动〉❶ (of certain birds and animals) crow; caw: 鸡～。Cocks crow. ‖ 月落乌～。The crows caw when the moon goes down. ❷ cry; weep aloud: ⇨～哭;～笑皆非

【啼号】 tíháo 〈动〉 cry loudly; wail

【啼饥号寒】 tíjī-háohán 〈熟〉 cry out from hunger and cold; wail with hunger and cold

【啼哭】 tíkū 〈动〉 cry; wail: 大声～ weep aloud

【啼鸣】 tímíng 〈动〉 (of birds) crow; caw

【啼泣】 tíqì 〈动〉 cry; wail

【啼笑皆非】 tíxiào-jiēfēi 〈熟〉 not know whether to laugh or cry; find sth both funny and annoying; be in an awkward/embarrassing situation (in which laughing and crying are both out of place): 你这事办得让人～。About what you did, I don't know whether I should feel angry or pleased.

鹈 tí

【鹈鹕】 tíhú 〈名〉[动物] pelican

缇 tí

〈形〉〈书〉 orange red

鶗 tí

【鶗鴂】 tíjué 〈名〉〈书〉[动物] cuckoo

题 tí

❶〈名〉 subject; title; topic; theme: 讨论～ topic/theme for discussion ‖ 作文～ topic of a composition ⇨～目;标～;文不对～ ❷〈名〉 question; problem: 三道算术～ three mathematical problems ⇨出～;试～;习～ ❸〈动〉 inscribe; sign: 在墓碑上～诗 inscribe verses on a tombstone; inscribe a tombstone with verses ⇨～名

【题跋】 tíbá 〈名〉❶ preface and postscript ❷ remarks/comments on a scroll of calligraphy or painting; colophon

【题壁】 tíbì ❶〈动〉 write on the wall ❷〈名〉 inscriptions on a wall: 洞里有历代文人墨客的～。On the walls of the cave, there are inscriptions by literary men from various dynasties.

【题材】 tícái 〈名〉 subject matter; theme: ～陈腐 hackneyed/threadbare theme ‖ ～新颖 novel subject matter ‖ 历史～ historical theme ‖ 喜剧～ comic theme ‖ 重大～ weighty subject ‖ 尽管～枯燥,但他的幽默表达使大家很感兴趣。Although the subject matter of his talk was rather dull, his witty delivery kept the audience interested. ‖ 它提供了一个感人的电影～。It furnished a good theme for a motion picture. ‖ 这是写小说的好～。This is good material for a novel.

【题词】 tící ❶〈动〉 write words of commemoration, encouragement or appreciation: ～留作纪念 write an inscription for commemoration ❷〈名〉 inscription; dedication; words written for commemoration, encouragement or appreciation: 这本书的～是"献给亲爱的父亲"。The book's dedication reads "To my dear father." ❸〈名〉 foreword

【题额】 tí'é 〈动〉 write inscriptions on a horizontal board

【题花】 tíhuā 〈名〉 title design

【题记】 tíjì 〈名〉 notes preceding the text of a book or following the title of an article

【题解】 tíjiě 〈名〉❶ explanatory notes on the title or background of a book ❷ key to exercises or problems: 《平面几何～》 *Key to Exercises in Plane Geometry*

【题库】 tíkù 〈名〉 examination question bank; test item bank; examination archive: 建～ establish an examination question bank

【题名】 tímíng ❶〈动〉 inscribe one's name; autograph: 请～留念。Please give your autograph as a memento. ❷〈名〉 autograph

【题目】 tímù 〈名〉❶ subject; title; theme; topic: 挑选～ select a title (for sth) ‖ ～贴切 apposite title ‖ 讨论/辩论～ subject/topic for discussion or a debate ‖ 吸引人的～ attractive title/theme ‖ 作文～ composition subject ‖ 这篇文章～为《论教育》。The article is entitled "*On Education.*" ❷ exercise problem; examination question

【题签】 tíqiān ❶〈动〉 write a book title on a label to be stuck on the cover ❷〈名〉 label with the book title on it

【题外话】 tíwàihuà 〈名〉 digression: 说句～,你们看过这本书吗? By the way, have you read the book?

【题写】 tíxiě 〈动〉 inscribe; write

【题旨】 tízhǐ 〈名〉❶ meaning of the title of an article ❷ theme of a literary work: ～深远的书 book with a profound theme

【题字】 tízì ❶〈动〉 write; inscribe: 请来宾在纪念册上～。The visitors are invited to sign in the autograph book/guest-book/visitors' book. ❷〈名〉 inscription; autograph: 书上有作者的亲笔～。The book is autographed by the author.

醍 tí

【醍醐】 tíhú 〈名〉〈书〉❶ finest cream ❷ [佛教] supreme truth

〖～灌顶〗 tíhú-guàndǐng 〈熟〉 be filled with wisdom; be enlightened; feel suddenly refreshed: 老者一席话如同～,让我们懂得了生

活的种种艰辛。What the old man said enlightened us on the hardships of life.

蹄 tí 〈名〉hoof; trotter: 牛有四个～儿。A cow has four hoofs. ⇨马不停～; 猪～

【蹄筋】 tíjīn 〈名〉tendons of beef, mutton or pork: 红烧～ tendons stewed in soy sauce

【蹄髈】 típǎng 〈名〉〈方〉upper part of a leg of pork

【蹄子】 tízi 〈名〉❶ hoof ❷〈方〉upper part of a leg of pork ❸〈旧〉〈粗〉bitch: 小～ little bitch

鳀 tí 〈名〉[动物] anchovy

tǐ

体 tǐ ❶〈名〉(of human or animal) body: ～长 body height ‖ 她看起来～弱多病。She looks unhealthy. ⇨～检; ～重; 身～ ❷〈名〉part of the body: ⇨五～投地; 肢～ ❸〈名〉body; mass (considered as a totality): ⇨～积; 集～; 整～ ❹〈名〉shape or state of a substance: ⇨固～; 气～; 液～ ❺〈名〉[语法] aspect of a verb: 进行～ progressive aspect ‖ 完成～ perfect aspect ❻〈名〉system: ⇨～例; ～系; 政～ ❼〈名〉style; form: ⇨～裁; 草～; 文～ ❽〈动〉experience/do sth personally: ⇨～会; ～验 ❾〈动〉put oneself in other's position: ⇨～谅; ～贴; ～恤
⇨tī

【体壁】 tǐbì 〈名〉[动物] body wall

【体表】 tǐbiǎo 〈名〉body surface: ～面积 body surface area ‖ ～温度 body surface temperature

【体裁】 tǐcái 〈名〉literary form/style/genre; style/type of literature

【体彩】 tǐcǎi 〈名〉〈简称〉sports lottery ⇨体育彩票

【体操】 tǐcāo 〈名〉gym; gymnastics: 表演/练习～ perform/practise gymnastics ‖ 做～ do gymnastics ‖ 竞技～ competitive gymnastics ‖ 器械～ gymnastics on/with apparatus ‖ 韵律～ rhythmic gymnastics ‖ 我们做了一小时的～。We did an hour of gym. ⇨艺术～; 自由～

〖～表演〗 tǐcāo biǎoyǎn 〈名〉gymnastic exhibition/display

〖～服〗 tǐcāofú 〈名〉gym outfit/suit/clothes

〖～馆〗 tǐcāoguǎn 〈名〉gym(nasium); gymnastic hall

〖～器械〗 tǐcāo qìxiè 〈名〉gymnastic apparatus

〖～鞋〗 tǐcāoxié 〈名〉gym shoes

〖～选手〗 tǐcāo xuǎnshǒu 〈名〉gymnast

〖～运动员〗 tǐcāo yùndòngyuán 〈名〉gymnast

【体察】 tǐchá 〈动〉examine/investigate with intensive personal attention; experience and observe: ～民情 try to find out and understand how the common people feel ‖ ～下情 try to find out what is going on at the lower levels ‖ 虚心～情况 be ready to look into the matter with an open mind; not be prejudiced in sizing up a situation

【体肠腔】 tǐchángqiāng 〈名〉[动物] coelenteron

【体尝】 tǐcháng 〈动〉experience; sample; savour: ～到成功/失败的滋味 have a taste of success/defeat; experience/taste success/failure ‖ ～人生的辛酸 taste the bitterness of life ‖ 很多人都～过贫穷的滋味。Many people have known what it is to be poor. ‖ 他在工作中～到了乐趣。He found enjoyment in his work.

【体词】 tǐcí 〈名〉[语法] (in Chinese grammar) general term for nouns, pronouns, numerals and measure words; substantive

【体大思精】 tǐdà-sījīng 〈熟〉(of a voluminous book) extensive in scope and brilliant in conception

【体罚】 tǐfá 〈动〉mete out corporal/physical punishment (to sb): 废除～ eliminate corporal punishment ‖ 老师不该～学生。A teacher should not punish his students by beating.

【体访】 tǐfǎng 〈动〉go around and make enquiries; investigate personally

【体改】 tǐgǎi 〈名〉〈简称〉structural/institutional reform ⇨体制改革

〖～委〗 tǐgǎiwěi 〈名〉〈简称〉commission for structural reforms ⇨体制改革委员会

【体格】 tǐgé 〈名〉❶ physique; build; constitution; physical make-up: 锻炼强壮的～ build up a powerful physique ‖ ～强健 be physically strong; have a strong/powerful/muscular/burly physique; have a strong/vigorous constitution; be of sturdy/powerful build; be healthily/well built ‖ ～锻炼 physical training ‖ 干这样的重活他那～不行。He does not have the physique for such heavy work. ‖ 他生就一副强壮的～。Nature favoured him with an iron/a cast-iron constitution. ❷ bodily form; build: ～粗壮/瘦小/匀称 be of heavy/slight/proportional build ‖ 我俩～差不多。We're similar in build. ‖ 这两种动物的～大小一样。The two animals are of the same build.

〖～检查〗 tǐgé jiǎnchá 〈名〉physical examination; health/physical checkup; somatosocopy: 做定期～ have regular physical checkup

【体会】 tǐhuì ❶〈动〉learn/know from experience; realize: 参观了这个展览会，使我～到现代技术的威力。My visit to the exhibition enlightened me on the power of modern technology. ‖ 你一旦～到乡村生活的乐趣，就不想住在城里了。Once you've sampled/savoured the pleasures of country life, you won't want to live in the city any more. ‖ 只有深入群众，才能～他们的真实思想感情。You won't be able to understand the true thoughts and feelings of the masses unless you go deep among them. ❷〈名〉understanding; knowledge: 深有～ have an intimate knowledge (of sth) ‖ 个人～ personal experience/understanding ‖ 切身～ first-hand/personal understanding; first-hand/intimate knowledge ‖ 读了这本书你有什么～? What have you learned from the book? ‖ 让我谈谈我个人的～。I'd like to say a few words about how I feel about it.

【体绘】 tǐhuì 〈名〉body painting

【体积】 tǐjī 〈名〉volume; bulk; cubical measure: ～大 be bulky; be large in size ‖ 原子～ atomic volume ‖ 这些箱子难搬，倒不是因为重而是～太大。It's not their weight but their bulk that makes these boxes hard to carry.

〖～吨〗 tǐjīdūn 〈名〉measurement ton/tonnage

〖～密度〗 tǐjī mìdù 〈名〉volume density

〖～膨胀〗 tǐjī péngzhàng 〈名〉[物理] volume expansion

【体检】 tǐjiǎn 〈名〉〈简称〉physical examination; health/physical checkup; somatosocopy: 定期～ have a regular health check-up ‖ 全面～ general/overall physical examination ⇨体格检查

〖～表〗 tǐjiǎnbiǎo 〈名〉physical examination chart

【体节】 tǐjié 〈名〉[动物] body segment

【体力】 tǐlì 〈名〉physical strength/power; bodily strength; constitutional vigour: 保存/节省～ reserve/save one's strength ‖ 恢复～ recover/regain/recoup/renew one's strength; regain one's vigour ‖ 积蓄～ store up one's strength ‖ 消耗～ consume/sap one's (physical) strength; be a drain on one's (physical) strength ‖ 增强～ build up/develop one's (physical) strength ‖ ～不支 feel run down; feel weak; one's strength gives out ‖ ～充沛 be full of physical/bodily strength ‖ 长途旅行会消耗你太多的～。To travel a long way would be too much of a tax on your stength. ‖ 人的～随着年龄的增长而衰退。Man's strength wanes with age. ‖ 他～好，耐力强。He is strong and has remarkable endurance.

〖～劳动〗 tǐlì láodòng 〈名〉physical/manual labour; manual/physical/muscle work: 参加～ take part in physical/manual labour ‖ 从事～ do physical labour ‖ ～者 physical/manual labourer/worker

【体例】 tǐlì 〈名〉stylistic rules and layout; style: ～要求 style requirement ‖ 印刷～ style sheet; stylebook

【体谅】 tǐliang 〈动〉show sympathetic understanding of; give sympathetic consideration to; make allowances for; have feeling for: ～别人 be considerate of others ‖ ～雇员 be considerate towards one's employees ‖ 你一点儿不～别人的痛苦。You have no feeling for the sufferings of others. ‖ 你应充分～人家的难处。You should make full allowances for their difficulties. ‖ 他～地冲我一笑。He gave me an understanding smile. ‖ 她得讲点理，可你也得尽量～她。She should be more reasonable but by the same token you should try to understand her better. ‖ 她心肠好，能～人。She is kind-hearted and quite understanding. ‖ 我们必须～他人的感情。We must consider the feelings of other people. / You must be considerate of other people's feelings.

【体疗】 tǐliáo 〈名〉〈简称〉physical exercise therapy ⇨体育疗法

〖～室〗 tǐliáoshì 〈名〉therapeutic gymnastic room

【体毛】 tǐmáo 〈名〉pilus

【体貌】 tǐmào 〈名〉(of a person) figure and (facial) features—general physical appearance: ～相似 resemble each other in car-

riage and looks ‖ ～特征 physical features

【体面】 tǐmian ❶〈名〉dignity; face: 维持～ keep up appearances ‖ 有失～ lose face; be beneath one's dignity ‖ ～扫地 completely lose face ‖ 他在被解雇之前做了一件保全自己～的事——他辞职了。Rather than get fired, he resigned, to save face. ❷〈形〉honourable; creditable: 行为不～ disgraceful/disreputable conduct ‖ 好吃懒做是不～的事。Being gluttonous and lazy is disgraceful. ❸〈形〉good-looking; handsome: 穿着～ be decently dressed ‖ 长得～ be handsome; be good-looking ‖ ～的礼物/衣服 presentable gift/clothes

【体内】 tǐnèi 〈形〉intracorporeal; internal

〖～寄生虫〗 tǐnèi jìshēngchóng 〈名〉endoparasite

〖～平衡〗 tǐnèi pínghéng 〈名〉homeostasis

〖～受精〗 tǐnèi shòujīng 〈名〉internal fertilization

【体能】 tǐnéng 〈名〉(physical) stamina; physical strength: ～锻炼 body-building exercises

〖～测试〗 tǐnéng cèshì 〈名〉test of stamina

【体念】 tǐniàn 〈动〉give sympathetic consideration to; show understanding and sympathy for; make allowances for: ～他人难处 make allowances for others' difficulties

【体魄】 tǐpò 〈名〉physique; physical health: 锻炼～ go in for physical training ‖ ～健壮 have vigorous health; be physically strong; have a strong/powerful/muscular/burly physique ‖ 他有一副强健的～。He has a strong healthy body.

【体气】 tǐqì 〈名〉〈书〉literary style

【体腔】 tǐqiāng 〈名〉[动物] body/coelomic cavity; coelom

〖～动物〗 tǐqiāng dòngwù 〈名〉coelomate

〖～管〗 tǐqiāngguǎn 〈名〉coelomoduct

〖～镜〗 tǐqiāngjìng 〈名〉[医学] coelioscope: ～检查 celioscopy

〖～腺〗 tǐqiāngxiàn 〈名〉coelomic gland

〖～液〗 tǐqiāngyè 〈名〉coelomic fluid

〖～造影术〗 tǐqiāng zàoyǐngshù 〈名〉[医学] endoradiography

【体热】 tǐrè 〈名〉body heat

【体虱】 tǐshī 〈名〉body louse; clothes louse

【体式】 tǐshì 〈名〉❶ form of characters and letters: 拼音字母有印刷和手写两种～。Phonetic letters can be in block or script. ❷〈书〉type/form of literary works; literary style

【体视】 tǐshì 〈名〉[物理] stereo; stereoscopic vision

〖～光学〗 tǐshì guāngxué 〈名〉stereoptics

〖～镜〗 tǐshìjìng 〈名〉stereoscope

〖～摄影〗 tǐshì shèyǐng 〈名〉stereophotography: ～机 stereo camera

〖～图〗 tǐshìtú 〈名〉stereogram

〖～望远镜〗 tǐshì wàngyuǎnjìng 〈名〉stereotelescope; stereoscopic telescope

〖～显微镜〗 tǐshì xiǎnwēijìng 〈名〉stereomicroscope

〖～学〗 tǐshìxué 〈名〉stereology

【体态】 tǐtài 〈名〉posture; carriage; bearing: ～轻盈 have a lithe and graceful carriage/bearing ‖ 她～优美。She carries herself well.

【体坛】 tǐtán 〈名〉sports circles; sports/sporting world; world of sport: ～明星 sports star ‖ ～盛会 grand sports meet; grand gymnastic show ‖ ～新秀 new sports star ‖ 国际～ international sports circles

【体贴】 tǐtiē 〈动〉be considerate/thoughtful; show consideration for; give every care to: ～的人 considerate person ‖ 他很～他年迈的母亲。He's very considerate to his aged mother. ‖ 他对妻子不太～。He does not show much consideration for his wife's needs. ‖ 她对那可怜的姑娘很～。She treated the poor girl with great tenderness. ‖ 我工作忙的时候你做家务，真是～。It was very considerate/thoughtful of you to take up the household chores while I was busy with my work.

〖～入微〗 tǐtiē-rùwēi 〈熟〉look after with meticulous care; be extremely considerate/thoughtful; care for with great solicitude; show every possible considertation for

【体统】 tǐtǒng 〈名〉decorum; propriety; decency: 有失～ be disgraceful/scandalous ‖ 成何～! How disgraceful/unseemly! / What impropriety! ⇨不成～

【体外】 tǐwài 〈形〉extracorporeal; external

〖～发育〗 tǐwài fāyù 〈名〉ectogenesis

〖～寄生虫〗 tǐwài jìshēngchóng 〈名〉ectoparasite

〖～抗原〗 tǐwài kàngyuán 〈名〉ecto-antigen

〖～式心脏起搏器〗 tǐwàishì xīnzàng qǐbóqì 〈名〉external pacemaker

〖～受精〗 tǐwài shòujīng 〈名〉external fertilization

〖～碎石术〗 tǐwài suìshíshù 〈名〉extracorporeal shock-wave lithotripsy (ESWL)

〖～循环〗 tǐwài xúnhuán 〈名〉extracorporeal circulation: ～心脏手术 open-heart surgery

【体委】 tǐwěi 〈名〉〈简称〉commission for physical culture and sports; sports commission ⇨体育运动委员会

【体位】 tǐwèi 〈名〉posture; position

〖～性低血压〗 tǐwèixìng dīxuèyā 〈名〉[医学] postural/orthostatic hypotension

【体味】 tǐwèi ❶〈动〉appreciate; savour: ～成功的快乐 savour/taste the joy of success/accomplishment ‖ ～人生苦乐 savour the joy and sorrow of life ❷〈名〉body odour (BO): 除～剂 body odour deodorant

【体温】 tǐwēn 〈名〉(body) temperature: 保存/失去～ preserve/lose body heat ‖ 量～ take sb's temperature ‖ 调节～ regulate the body temperature ‖ ～低 low body heat ‖ ～下降 one's temperature goes down/falls/drops ‖ ～测量 measurement of body temperature ‖ ～曲线 body temperature curve ‖ 他的～在升高。His temperature is going up. ‖ 人的正常～为 37 摄氏度左右。The normal temperature of the human body is about 37℃.

〖～表〗 tǐwēnbiǎo = 体温计 tǐwēnjì

〖～过低〗 tǐwēn guòdī 〈名〉[医学] hypothermia

〖～过高〗 tǐwēn guògāo 〈名〉[医学] hyperthermia

〖～恒定〗 tǐwēn héngdìng 〈名〉[医学] monothermia

〖～计〗 tǐwēnjì 〈名〉(clinical) thermometer: 华氏～ Fahrenheit thermometer ‖ 摄氏～ Celsius/centigrade thermometer ‖ 医生把～放进我嘴里，看我是否发烧。The doctor put a thermometer in my mouth to see if I had a fever.

〖～正常〗 tǐwēn zhèngcháng 〈名〉[医学] normothermia

【体无完肤】 tǐwúwánfū 〈熟〉❶ have cuts and bruises all over the body; be a mass of bruises: 被打得～ be beaten black and blue ❷ be thoroughly refuted/exposed; be refuted to the last point; be scathingly criticized; be torn to pieces/shreds: 他的学说被驳得～。His doctrine was refuted down to the last point. ‖ 他们把他的论点驳得～。They tore his argument to tatters/pieces.

【体悟】 tǐwù 〈动〉know/learn from experience; have a thorough apprehension of

【体惜】 tǐxī 〈动〉understand and sympathize with; show sympathetic understanding of

【体系】 tǐxì 〈名〉system; setup: 创建/改革～ create/reform a system ‖ 防御～ defence system/structure/setup ‖ 新/旧～ new/old system ‖ 哲学～ philosophical system; system of philosophy ⇨工业～; 思想～

〖～建筑〗 tǐxì jiànzhù 〈名〉[建筑] system building

【体细胞】 tǐxìbāo 〈名〉[生物] soma; somatoplasm; somatic/body cell: ～重组 somatic recombination ‖ ～分离 somatic segregation ‖ ～分裂 somatic cell division ‖ ～基因治疗 somatic cell gene therapy ‖ ～克隆变异 somaclonal variation ‖ ～突变 somatic mutation

〖～胚〗 tǐxìbāopēi 〈名〉somatic embryo

〖～染色体〗 tǐxìbāo rǎnsètǐ 〈名〉somatochrome; somatic chromosome

〖～遗传学〗 tǐxìbāo yíchuánxué 〈名〉somatic genetics

【体现】 tǐxiàn 〈动〉embody; incarnate; reflect; give expression to: 充分～ adequately embody ‖ 该项法律真正～"一国两制"的构想。This law truly embodies the concept of "one country, two systems." ‖ 时代精神～在年轻人身上。In young people the spirit of the times is incarnated. ‖ 他的新小说是他热爱生活的生动～。His new novel is a vivid expression of his love for life. ‖ 她的行动～了她的行为准则。Her principles were embodied in her behaviour. ‖ 这本书～了作者的观点。The book reflected the author's views.

【体相】 tǐxiàng 〈名〉physiognomy

【体校】 tǐxiào 〈名〉〈简称〉sports/gymnastic school ⇨体育运动学校

【体协】 tǐxié 〈名〉〈简称〉sports association ⇨体育协会

【体刑】 tǐxíng 〈名〉corporeal/physical punishment

【体形】 tǐxíng 〈名〉❶ bodily form; physical shape; build; figure: ～好/差 have a good/poor figure ‖ 他有一副精瘦的运动员～。He possessed a lean, athletic build. ‖ 我们俩～一样。The two of

us are of the same build. ‖ 新来的女教师～还不错呢! The new teacher has some build! ❸ shape (of a machine, etc): 机器～美观。The machine is nice in shape. / The machine is beautifully made.

【体型】 tǐxíng 〈名〉 body type; somatotype: ～不同 be of different types of build ‖ ～苗条 have a slender/slim figure ‖ 成年人和儿童在～上有显著的区别。Adults and children are quite different in build. ‖ 他有那种万里挑一的完全适于跳芭蕾舞的～。He has that one-in-a-million body type that is perfect for ballet.

〖～学〗 tǐxíngxué 〈名〉 somatotypology; biotypology

【体恤】 tǐxù 〈动〉 understand and sympathize with; show solicitude for: ～部下 be considerate of one's subordinates ‖ ～孤寡老人 show solicitude for the orphaned and widowed, the lonely and aged

【体癣】 tǐxuǎn 〈名〉[医学] ringworm of the body

【体循环】 tǐxúnhuán 〈名〉[生理] systemic circulation; greater circulation

【体验】 tǐyàn ❶〈动〉 learn through practice; learn through personal experience; experience; taste: ～到死亡的恐惧 taste the fear of death ‖ ～快乐/痛苦/艰辛 experience pleasure/pain/hardships ‖ 他现在深深地～到这种工作的艰辛。He now thoroughly understands the hardships involved in the work. ‖ 她初次～到大城市的生活。She had the first taste of life in a big city. ‖ 我～到了读书的乐趣。I savoured the pleasure of reading. ‖ 作家到群众中去～生活。Writers go into the masses to observe and learn from real life. ❷〈名〉 experience; knowledge from personal experience: 切身～ personal experience; first-hand experience

【体液】 tǐyè 〈名〉 body fluid; humour

〖～病理学〗 tǐyè bìnglǐxué 〈名〉 humoral pathology

〖～免疫〗 tǐyè miǎnyì 〈名〉 humoral immunity

〖～平衡〗 tǐyè pínghéng 〈名〉 fluid balance/equilibrium

【体育】 tǐyù 〈名〉 ❶ physical education (PE); physical culture: 教～ teach athletics ‖ 上～ have PE lessons ‖ ～锻炼 physical exercise/*training* ‖ 我们下午有两节～课。*We have two hours of PE* this afternoon. ❷ sports; athletics: ～版 sports/sporting page (in a newspaper) ‖ ～比赛解说员 sports commentator ‖ ～节目 sports programme ‖ ～俱乐部 sporting club ‖ ～明星 athletic star ‖ ～器械 sports apparatus ‖ ～项目 sports/sporting events ‖ ～杂志 sports/sporting magazine ‖ ～专栏 sports section (in a newspaper) ‖ 群众性～活动 mass sports/sporting activities ‖ 世界～ world sports ‖ 参加～竞赛 compete in athletics ‖ 招募～人才 re*cruit athletic talents*

〖～彩票〗 tǐyù cǎipiào 〈名〉 sports lottery

〖～场〗 tǐyùchǎng 〈名〉 ❶ sports field/ground; athletic field ❷ stadium: 奥林匹克～ Olympic Stadium ‖ 北京工人～ Beijing Workers' Stadium ‖ 现代化～ modern stadium ‖ 球迷们挤满了～。Football fans crowded/filled/jammed/packed the stadium.

〖～道德〗 tǐyù dàodé 〈名〉 sportsmanship

〖～馆〗 tǐyùguǎn 〈名〉 gymnasium; gym: ～有运动设备。There *is sports apparatus in the gym.*

〖～界〗 tǐyùjiè 〈名〉 sports/sporting world; sports circles: ～知名人士 famous people in the sports world

〖～疗法〗 tǐyù liáofǎ 〈名〉 physical exercise therapy

〖～人口〗 tǐyù rénkǒu 〈名〉 sports population

〖～卫生〗 tǐyù wèishēng 〈名〉 sports hygiene; hygiene of physical education

〖～协会〗 tǐyù xiéhuì 〈名〉 sports association

〖～新闻〗 tǐyù xīnwén 〈名〉 sports news: ～报道 sports coverage ‖ ～编辑 sports editor ‖ ～记者 sportswriter

〖～学院〗 tǐyù xuéyuàn 〈名〉 sports institute/college

〖～用品〗 tǐyù yòngpǐn 〈名〉 sports goods/requisites: ～部 sports goods department ‖ ～商店 sports store

〖～运动〗 tǐyù yùndòng 〈名〉 (athletic) sports; athletics: 爱好～ favour athletics ‖ 参加～ take part in sports; go in for athletics ‖ 从事～ be engaged in athletics ‖ 促进/发展/鼓励～ promote/develop/encourage athletics ‖ 擅长～ be good at athletics/sports ‖ ～有益健康。Athletic sports are good to the health.

〖～运动会〗 tǐyù yùndònghuì 〈名〉 sports/athletic meet/meeting

〖～运动委员会〗 tǐyù yùndòng wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 commission for physical culture and sports; sports commission

〖～运动学校〗 tǐyù yùndòng xuéxiào 〈名〉 sports/gymnastic school

【体院】 tǐyuàn 〈名〉〈简称〉 sports institute/college ⇨体育学院

【体针】 tǐzhēn 〈名〉[中医] acupuncture needle applied to the body

〖～疗法〗 tǐzhēn liáofǎ 〈名〉[中医] body acupuncture therapy

【体征】 tǐzhēng 〈名〉[医学] pathological/bodily sign

【体制】 tǐzhì 〈名〉 ❶ *system (of an organization); structure;* setup: 多边贸易～ multilateral trading system ‖ 管理～ managerial system ‖ 国家～ state system ‖ 教育/经济～ educational/economic system ‖ 政治～ political setup ❷ form/style of literary writing: 五言诗的～在汉代就形成了。The style of poems with five characters to a line appeared as early as in the Han Dynasty.

〖～改革〗 tǐzhì gǎigé 〈名〉 structural/institutional reform

〖～改革委员会〗 *tǐzhì gǎigé wěiyuánhuì* 〈名〉 *commission for* structural reforms

【体质】 tǐzhì 〈名〉 constitution: 恢复～ rebuild a constitution ‖ 适合某人～ agree with/suit sb's constitution ‖ 损害～ undermine/shatter sb's constitution; harm sb's physique ‖ 削弱～ weaken sb's constitution/physique ‖ 增强～ improve/strengthen sb's physique; build up a strong constitution; build up/strengthen one's body ‖ ～好 have a vigorous/robust constitution ‖ ～虚弱 have a weak/frail/feeble constitution ‖ 发展体育运动,增强人民～ develop physical education and build up the people's health ‖ 各人的～不同,对疾病的抵抗力也不同。People's constitutions differ, so does their resistance to disease. ‖ 经过锻炼,我的～增强了。My physique has improved through exercises. ‖ 你需要更多的蛋白质来增强～。You need more protein to build you up. ‖ 她天生～虚弱。She was born with a poor constitution.

【体重】 tǐzhòng 〈名〉(body) weight: 称/量～ take one's/sb's weight; weigh oneself/sb ‖ 减轻～ lose/reduce weight ‖ 控制～ control sb's/one's weight ‖ 增加～ put on/gain weight ‖ ～不足 underweight ‖ ～过重 overweight ‖ 她～比以前轻。She weighs less than she used to. ‖ 我每天跑步,一个星期～减轻了五斤。I sweated off five *jin* in a week by running/jogging every day. ‖ 这屋顶承受不了你的～。*The roof won't bear your weight.*

〖～计〗 tǐzhòngjì 〈名〉 weighing machine

tì

屉 tì 〈名〉 ❶ drawer: 三～桌 three-drawer desk ❷ food *steamer of several trays; steamer tray*: ～帽 *lid*/cover of a steamer ‖ 一～馒头 a trayful of steamed buns ❸ removable part of a bed or chair usu made of rattan, wire, etc

【屉子】 tìzi 〈名〉 ❶ food steamer of several trays ❷ removable part of a bed or chair usu made of rattan, wire, etc ❸〈方〉 drawer

剃 tì 〈动〉 shave: ～发 shave/cut off the hair ‖ ～胡子 shave one's beard; have a shave; shave oneself ‖ 他～了个平头。His hair was shaved in a crew cut. ‖ 她经常～腿上的毛。She often shaves her legs.

【剃刀】 tìdāo 〈名〉 razor: 电动～ shaver; electric razor ‖ 锋利的～ sharp razor

【剃刀鲸】 tìdāojīng ＝ 蓝鲸 *lánjīng*

【剃度】 tìdù 〈动〉[佛教] tonsure—become a Buddhist monk or nun; shave/cut off the hair: ～出家 be tonsured ‖ ～为尼/僧 take the tonsure and become a Buddhist nun/monk ‖ ～修行 have one's hair cut and become a Buddhist or Taoist monk/nun

【剃光头】 tì guāngtóu 〈动〉 have one's head shaved clean—score no points in a game; everyone fails in an examination: 去年这个中学在全国高考中被剃了光头。Not a single student from this *middle school passed the national college entrance examination* last year.

【剃头】 tìtóu 〈动〉 ❶ have a hair cut; have one's hair cut; shave one's head: 他们的头都剃了。Their heads were shaven. ❷ [佛教] tonsure

〖～刀〗 tìtóudāo 〈名〉 razor

〖～店〗 tìtóudiàn 〈名〉 barbershop; barber's

〖～匠〗 tìtóujiàng 〈名〉 barber

〖～铺〗 tìtóupù ＝ 剃头店 *tìtóudiàn*

【剃须】 tìxū 〈动〉 shave one's beard; have a shave: 剃胡须 shave off one's beard ‖ 在理发店～修面 have a shave at the

barber's
〖～刀〗 tìxūdāo 〈名〉razor：电动～ shaver；electric razor
〖～膏〗 tìxūgāo 〈名〉shaving cream/foam
〖～皂〗 tìxūzào 〈名〉shaving soap
【剃枝虫】 tìzhīchóng 〈名〉〈方〉[动物] armyworm

洟 tì ＝涕② tì

俶 tì ＝倜 tì
⇨chù
【俶傥】 tìtǎng ＝倜傥 tìtǎng

倜 tì
【倜然】 tìrán 〈形〉〈书〉❶ aloof；detached；outstanding ❷ estranged
【倜傥】 tìtǎng 〈形〉〈书〉(of manner) free and easy；unconstrained；unconventional：风流～ unconventional and romantic
〖～不羁〗 tìtǎng-bùjī 〈熟〉unconventional and unconstrained

逖 tì 〈形〉〈书〉distant；faraway

涕 tì 〈名〉❶〈书〉tear：⇨破～为笑；痛哭流～ ❷ mucus of the nose：⇨鼻～
【涕泪】 tìlèi 〈名〉❶ tears ❷ tears and snivel：～俱下 shed tears and mucus；tears and snivel stream down—crying piteously
【涕零】 tìlíng 〈动〉shed tears；weep：⇨感激～
〖～如雨〗 tìlíng-rúyǔ 〈熟〉tears streaming/flowing/rolling down like rain
【涕泣】 tìqì 〈动〉〈书〉cry；weep；sob：～沾襟 tears wet the front of one's jacket
【涕泗】 tìsì 〈名〉tears and snivel
〖～交流〗 tìsì-jiāoliú 〈熟〉tears and mucus streaming/running down—crying piteously
〖～滂沱〗 tìsì-pāngtuó 〈熟〉be drenched with tears and snivel

悌 tì 〈动〉〈书〉have love and respect for one's elder brother：⇨孝～

绨 tì 〈名〉silk and cotton fabric
⇨tí

惕 tì 〈形〉〈书〉alert；watchful；cautious：⇨警～
【惕厉】 tìlì 〈形〉watchful and frightened
【惕励】 tìlì ＝惕厉 tìlì

替[1] tì 〈形〉〈书〉declining；waning：⇨衰～；兴～

替[2] tì ❶〈动〉replace；take the place of；substitute for；stand/fill in for：今天的会议你～我出席好吗？Will you stand in for me at today's meeting? ‖ 你愿意让我～你开一会儿车吗？Would you like me to take over the driving for a while? ‖ 让他～那个生病的工人。Let him fill in for/substitute for the worker who is ill. ‖ 他今天不来了，你～他吧。He isn't coming today. Will you take his place? ‖ 我～你洗衣服。Let me replace you doing the laundry. ⇨～班；交～；接～ ❷〈介〉for：别～我担心。Don't worry about me. ‖ 大家～他高兴。Everybody feels happy for him. ‖ 如果你先到图书馆，～我占个座位。Save a seat for me if you reach the library first. ‖ 同学们～他送行。His classmates saw him off. ‖ 我～她预订了旅馆房间。I've reserved a room for her at the hotel.
【替班】 tìbān 〈动〉take sb else's place (in a work shift)：他今天请病假，我们得找个人～。He is on sick leave today. We have to find somebody to take his place. / He's on sick leave today. We need to find a substitute.
【替补】 tìbǔ ❶〈动〉substitute for；replace ❷〈名〉substitute；replacement；understudy：他病了，我们必须在队里找个～。As he is ill, we must find/get a replacement/substitute for him in the team.
〖～队员〗 tìbǔ duìyuán 〈名〉substitute/reserve player；bench warmer；alternate：每个队都有几名～。There are several substitutes on each team.
【替代】 tìdài 〈动〉replace；take the place of；substitute for；supersede；stand/fill in for：用天然气～煤作燃料 replace coal with natural gas；substitute natural gas for coal ‖ ～材料 substitute material ‖ 不可～ irreplaceable ‖ 他的合伙人本周休假，由他暂时～。His partner is on holiday this week. He is filling in (for him). ‖ 他外出时他的助手将～他处理事务。His assistant will stand in for him while he is away. ‖ 用塑料制品～金属。Plastic products are used in place of metal.
〖～疗法〗 tìdài liáofǎ 〈名〉substitution therapy
〖～能源〗 tìdài néngyuán 〈名〉alternate sources of energy
〖～品〗 tìdàipǐn 〈名〉substitute：临时～ fill-in
〖～药〗 tìdàiyào 〈名〉substitute
〖～者〗 tìdàizhě 〈名〉substitute；replacement；stand-in：临时～ fill-in
【替工】 tìgōng ❶〈动〉work as a temporary substitute；fill in for：我明天有事，请你给我替一下工。I have an appointment tomorrow. Would you please replace me for the day? ❷〈名〉temporary substitute (worker)；fill-in：找个～ get a substitute/replacement；find a fill-in
【替换】 tìhuan 〈动〉replace；displace；substitute for；take the place of：～请病假的教员 substitute for the teacher on sick leave ‖ 教练让8号运动员～下10号。The coach replaced Player No 10 with No 8. ‖ 你去～他，让他休息一下好吗？Would you please take his place and let him have a rest? ‖ 她带了一些～的衣服。She has taken some changes of clothing with her.
【替角儿】 tìjuér 〈名〉understudy：他病了，他的～得替他演出。As he was ill, his understudy had to take his part.
【替身】 tìshēn 〈名〉❶ scapegoat ❷ substitute；replacement；stand-in；double：有几个～ have a few doubles ‖ 找～ find/get a substitute/stand-in ‖ 拍摄危险场景时，这位大明星有个～。Another man stands in for the big star in the dangerous scenes.
〖～演员〗 tìshēn yǎnyuán 〈名〉stunt man/woman；stand-in；stunt double
【替手】 tìshǒu ❶〈动〉take the place of；replace；substitute for ❷〈名〉substitute；replacement
【替死鬼】 tìsǐguǐ 〈名〉〈口〉scapegoat；fall guy
【替天行道】 tìtiān-xíngdào 〈熟〉enforce justice on behalf of Heaven；right wrongs in accordance with Heaven's decree
【替续器】 tìxùqì ＝继电器 jìdiànqì
【替罪羊】 tìzuìyáng 〈名〉scapegoat；fall guy

殢 tì 〈动〉〈书〉❶ be tired；be ill ❷ be held up ❸ be perplexed and pestered

裼 tì 〈名〉〈书〉swaddling clothes
⇨xī

薙 tì 〈动〉〈书〉❶ remove weeds ❷ ＝剃 tì

嚏 tì
【嚏喷】 tìpen ＝喷嚏 pēntì

趯 tì 〈动〉〈书〉jump；leap

tiān

天 tiān ❶〈名〉sky；heaven；firmament：一片蓝～ a patch of blue sky ‖ 明朗的～ clear/serene/sunny sky；bright heaven ‖ 高高的蓝～上飘着朵朵小白云。There were little white clouds high in the blue sky. ‖ 火箭上～。The rocket shot up into the sky. ‖ 太阳一出满～红。The sky is aglow with the rising sun. ⇨～昏地暗；苍～ ❷〈名〉God；Heaven：～哪！My God! / Good heavens! ⇨～机；～意 ❸〈名〉heaven；paradise：⇨～国；～堂 ❹〈名〉nature：⇨～灾人祸；人定胜～ ❺〈形〉natural；inborn；innate：⇨～赋；～堑；～性 ❻〈名〉weather；skies：雨～ wet/rainy days；rainy weather ‖ ～放晴了。The sky/weather cleared up. ‖ ～热起来了。It's become hot. ‖ ～有点阴——可能有雨。It's a bit overcast—it might rain. ‖ ～越来越冷。It's getting colder and colder. ‖ 报纸预报明天～晴。The papers forecast clear skies tomorrow. ⇨晴～；阴～ ❼〈名〉season：冷～ cold days；cold season ‖ 三伏～ dog days ⇨～寒地冻；春～ ❽〈名〉day；day time：过两三～ in two or three days ‖ 第二～ second day ‖ 每～ every day

‖ 八月有三十一～。There are thirty-one days in August. ‖ 夏天～长夜短。In summer, days are long and nights short. ⇨今～;昨～ ❹〈名〉a period of time in a day: 五更～ around four o'clock in the morning ‖ ～还早呢。It's still early. ❺〈形〉overhead: ⇨～窗;～桥;～线

【天安门】Tiān'ānmén 〈名〉Tian An Men; Gate of Heavenly Peace: ～城楼 Tian'anmen gate tower; rostrum of Tian'anmen

〖～广场〗Tiān'ānmén Guǎngchǎng 〈名〉Tian'anmen Square

【天半】tiānbàn 〈名〉midair: 悬在～ hang in midair; hang in the air

【天崩地坼】tiānbēng-dìchè = 天崩地裂 tiānbēng-dìliè

【天崩地裂】tiānbēng-dìliè 〈熟〉heaven falling and the earth cracking—violent political or social upheaval

【天边】tiānbiān 〈名〉❶ remotest places; ends of the earth: ⇨远在～,近在眼前 ❷ horizon; skyline

【天兵】tiānbīng 〈名〉❶ (in legends) troops from heaven—invincible troops: ⇨～天将 ❷ imperial troops (in feudal times) ❸ natural weapons of animals (such as teeth, claws, horns, etc)

〖～天将〗tiānbīng-tiānjiàng 〈熟〉divine troops descending from Heaven

【天禀】tiānbǐng 〈名〉〈书〉natural endowments; natural gift; talent: ～聪颖 be bright and talented; be endowed with intelligence

【天波】tiānbō 〈名〉[无线电] sky wave

【天不变,道亦不变】tiān bùbiàn, dào yì bùbiàn 〈熟〉Heaven changeth not; likewise, the Way changeth not

【天不负人】tiānbùfùrén 〈熟〉Heaven never fails the faithful; Heaven always rewards the faithful

【天不假年】tiānbùjiǎnián 〈熟〉Heaven does not give one a long enough life; one's life is cut short

【天不绝人】tiānbùjuérén 〈熟〉Heaven would not fail a man; *Heaven would not drive a man to the wall*

【天不怕,地不怕】tiān bù pà, dì bù pà 〈熟〉fear neither Heaven nor Earth; fear nothing on earth; be dauntless

【天不作美】tiānbùzuòměi 〈熟〉Heaven is not cooperative; weather is not cooperative: 偏偏～,一连下了三天雨。It so happened that the weather was against us. It rained for three days in a row.

【天才】tiāncái 〈名〉❶ genius; (natural) talent/aptitude; (natural/inborn) gift: 发现～ discover genius/talent ‖ 具有某种～ have a genius/talent/flair/gift (for sth) ‖ 显露出～ demonstrate/display/show genius/talent ‖ ～的发明家/科学家/音乐家 inventive/scientific/musical genius ‖ ～领袖 gifted leader ‖ ～之作 works of genius; works of great gift ‖ 大家公认他有艺术～。Everyone recognizes his artistic genius/talent. ‖ 她有语言～。She has a gift/talent/flair/genius for languages. / She has linguistic talent/genius. ❷ genius; prodigy: ～库 pool of talents ‖ 非凡的～ extraordinary prodigy ‖ 罕见/真正的～ rare/real genius/talent ‖ 军事/数学/艺术/音乐～ military/mathematical/artistic/musical genius ‖ 莎士比亚是位伟大的文学～。Shakespeare was a great genius in/at literature. / Shakespeare was a great literary genius. ‖ 他是个数学～。He was a mathematical prodigy.

〖～儿童〗tiāncái értóng 〈名〉child prodigy; gifted child; infant genius

〖～教育〗tiāncái jiàoyù 〈名〉genius education

〖～论〗tiāncáilùn 〈名〉theory of innate genius [according to which history is not made by the people but by heroes born with knowledge]

【天蚕】tiāncán 〈名〉[动物] giant/wild silkworm

〖～蛾〗tiāncán'é 〈名〉giant silkworm moth

【天差地远】tiānchā-dìyuǎn 〈熟〉be poles apart; differ in thousands of ways; be vastly different

【天长地久】tiāncháng-dìjiǔ 〈熟〉as long-lasting as the heaven and the earth—everlasting and unchanging: 愿我们的友谊～。May our friendship last forever.

【天长日久】tiāncháng-rìjiǔ 〈熟〉after a considerable period of time; as time goes by: 起初,她不喜欢这里这么潮湿。～,也就习惯了。At the beginning, she didn't like the humidity here, but got used to it as time went by.

【天朝】Tiāncháo 〈名〉❶ Celestial Empire ❷ Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace [established by Hong Xiuquan (洪秀全), leader of the Taiping Revolution, the largest of peasant uprisings in China's history]

【天车】tiānchē 〈名〉[机械] overhead travelling crane; shop traveller: ～滑道 crane runway

【天成】tiānchéng 〈动〉be made by nature: 佳偶～ good match as if made by heaven; heaven-made fine couple ‖ 美丽～ endowed by nature with beauty ‖ 妙趣～ be filled with wit and humour as if created by nature

【天秤座】Tiānchèngzuò 〈名〉[天文] Libra; the Balance

【天池】tiānchí 〈名〉Heavenly Pond, name of any of the lakes on top of the Tianshan (天山) in Xinjiang, the Baitou Mountains (白头山) in Jilin, or the Guancen Mountains (管涔山) in Shanxi

【天窗】tiānchuāng 〈名〉❶ [建筑] skylight; dormer window: 打开～说亮话。Let's be frank. / Let's call a spade a spade. ❷ blank left in a newspaper after sth has been deleted: ⇨开～

【天赐】tiāncì 〈动〉be bestowed by heaven; be naturally endowed: ～良机 god-sent/heaven-sent chance/opportunity ‖ ～良缘 god-sent/heaven-sent marriage ‖ ～之物 gift from God; godsend ‖ ～我也! This is indeed a godsend! ‖ 这真是～良缘啊! This match is indeed a godsend.

【天从人愿】tiāncóngrényuàn 〈熟〉God grants man's wishes; Heaven accords with human wishes; by the grace of God

【天打雷轰】tiāndǎ-léihōng 〈熟〉[usu used in swearing] be struck by lightning and thunder; be punished by God

【天打雷击】tiāndǎ-léijī = 天打雷轰 tiāndǎ-léihōng

【天打雷劈】tiāndǎ-léipī = 天打雷轰 tiāndǎ-léihōng

【天打五雷轰】tiāndǎ wǔléihōng = 天打雷轰 tiāndǎ-léihōng

【天大】tiāndà 〈形〉as big as the heavens; extremely big: ～的笑话 colossal absurdity ‖ ～的事,你也得等到人家会议结束。However grave the matter is, you have to wait until their meeting is over. ‖ 你就是有～的本事,也难把他教育过来。However capable you are, you can't make him mend his ways.

【天道】tiāndào 〈名〉❶〈古〉[哲学] Way of Heaven—natural law: ～难知。Inscrutable are the ways of Heaven. ❷〈方〉weather

【天敌】tiāndí 〈名〉natural enemy

【天底】tiāndǐ 〈名〉[天文] nadir

【天底下】tiāndǐxia 〈名〉〈口〉in the world; under heaven; under the sun; on earth: ～没人比你活得更好了。Nobody under the sun lives better than you do. ‖ ～哪有这种道理! How preposterous! ‖ ～谁会干出这种事? Who under heaven would have done such a thing? ‖ 我们过去一聊便是数小时,～的事无所不谈。We used to chat for hours about everything under the sun. ‖ 我是～最幸福的人。I am the happiest man on earth.

【天地】tiāndì 〈名〉❶ heaven and earth; world; universe: ～间 in the world; under the sun; on earth ‖ ～万物 all creatures under heaven; everything in the world ‖ 炮声震动～。The earth shook with the roar of cannons. ❷ field of activity; scope; world: 广阔～ vast field of activity ‖ 开辟合作的新～ open up a new field for collaboration/cooperation ‖ 另有一番～ have a different world ❸〈方〉wretched situation; plight: 不料走错一步,竟落到这般～。An erroneous move has reduced one to this deplorable state.

〖～不容〗tiāndì-bùróng 〈熟〉neither god nor man can forgive; Heaven forbids

〖～良心〗tiāndì-liángxīn 〈熟〉in all honesty/fairness: ～,她和这事一点关系都没有。In all fairness, I have to make it clear that she has nothing to do with the matter. ‖ ～,我可没有见到过他一分钱。I can say in all honesty that he has never paid me a penny.

〖～难容〗tiāndì-nánróng = 天地不容 tiāndì-bùróng

【天地头】tiāndìtóu 〈名〉[印刷] top and bottom margins of a page

【天帝】tiāndì 〈名〉〈古〉Celestial Ruler; God of Heaven

【天电】tiāndiàn 〈名〉[电学] atmospherics; static: ～干扰 static disturbances; atmospheric interference

【天顶】tiāndǐng 〈名〉❶ sky; heavens: 飞机在～盘旋。An aeroplane circled in the sky. ❷ [天文] zenith

〖～角〗tiāndǐngjiǎo 〈名〉[天文] zenith angle

【天鹅】tiān'é 〈名〉swan: ～绒毛 swansdown ‖ 小～ cygnet

〖～绒〗tiān'éróng 〈名〉[纺织] velvet: ～织物 velvet stuff

〖～座〗Tiān'ézuò 〈名〉[天文] Cygnus

【天蛾】tiān'é 〈名〉hawkmoth; sphinx

【天翻地覆】tiānfān-dìfù 〈熟〉heaven and earth turning upside

down—❶ tremendous/earth-shaking changes：这几年，村里起了～的变化。In recent years tremendous changes have taken place in the village. / The village has witnessed tremendous changes over the years. ❷ total disorder or confusion；social or political upheaval：虎踞龙盘今胜昔，～慨而慷。The city, a tiger crouching, a dragon curling, outshines its ancient glories；In heroic triumph, heaven and earth have been overturned. ‖ 他们闹得～，四邻不安。They almost turned the house upside down, creating great disturbance in the neighbourhood.

【天方】 Tiānfāng 〈名〉〈旧〉Arab countries in the Middle East：～国 Arab countries

〖～夜谭〗 Tiānfāng-yètán 〈名〉❶ *The Arabian Nights；The Thousand and One Nights* ❷ cock-and-bull story；most fantastic tale

【天分】 tiānfèn 〈名〉(natural/inborn) talent/gift；flair；endowments：有某种～ have a talent/gift/flair for sth ‖ ～高 be highly talented/gifted；be richly endowed by nature ‖ 他很有音乐～。He has a great musical ability. / He has a flair/gift/talent for music.

【天府之国】 tiānfǔzhīguó 〈熟〉[usu referring to Sichuan Province] Nature's storehouse—land of abundance/plenty

【天赋】 tiānfù ❶〈动〉be endowed by nature；be inborn；be innate；be natural ❷〈名〉(natural/inborn) talent/gift；endowments；flair：有语言～ possess the gift of tongues；have a gift/talent/flair for languages ‖ ～聪颖 be well endowed by nature with intelligence ‖ ～甚高 be highly talented/gifted；be richly endowed by nature ‖ 那家人都有音乐～。A gift for music runs in that family. ‖ 他有很高的艺术～。He is highly endowed by nature with artistic talent. ‖ 我姐姐有唱歌的～。My sister has a (natural/inborn) talent for singing.

〖～人权〗 tiānfù rénquán 〈名〉natural right：～论 theory of natural rights

【天干】 tiāngān 〈名〉Ten Celestial/Heavenly Stems [used as serial numbers and also in combination with the Twelve Earthly Branches to designate years, months, days and hours]

〖～地支〗 tiāngān-dìzhī 〈名〉Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches

【天罡】 Tiāngāng 〈名〉[天文] ❶ Big Dipper；Plough ❷ handle of the Big Dipper

〖～星〗 Tiāngāngxīng 〈名〉[天文] Big Dipper

【天高地厚】 tiāngāo-dìhòu 〈熟〉as high as the heavens and as deep as the earth—❶ (of kindness, etc) profound；deep ❷ immensity of the universe；complexity of things：⇨不知～

【天高皇帝远】 tiān gāo huángdì yuǎn 〈熟〉the sky is high and the emperor far away—❶ justice is tardy ❷ when the cat's away, the mice will play；beyond the reach of the government

【天高气爽】 tiāngāo-qìshuǎng 〈熟〉the sky is high and the air is crisp—fine autumn weather

【天鸽座】 Tiāngēzuò 〈名〉[天文] Columba

【天各一方】 tiāngèyīfāng 〈熟〉(of relatives or friends) live far apart from each other；each live in a different corner of the world

【天工】 tiāngōng 〈名〉❶ work of nature：⇨巧夺～ ❷ function of God

【天公】 tiāngōng 〈名〉ruler of heaven；God

〖～不作美〗 tiāngōng bù zuòměi ＝ 天不作美 tiānbùzuòměi

【天公地道】 tiāngōng-dìdào 〈熟〉absolutely fair；fair and just；fair and reasonable：多劳多得，是～的事儿。More pay for more work is absolutely fair.

【天宫】 tiāngōng 〈名〉heavenly palace；abode of the gods (in mythology)：孙悟空大闹～ the Monkey King wreaking havoc in the Heavenly Palace

〖～图〗 tiāngōngtú 〈名〉horoscope (used by fortune-tellers)

【天沟】 tiāngōu 〈名〉[建筑] gutter

【天光】 tiānguāng 〈名〉❶ daylight；time of the day：～不早了。It's getting late. ‖ ～还早。It's still early. ❷ light；sunlight：～渐渐隐去。The sunlight gradually faded out. ❸〈方〉morning

〖～滤光片〗 tiānguāng lǜguāngpiàn 〈名〉[摄影] skylight filter

【天癸】 tiānguǐ 〈名〉[中医] menses；menstruation；period

【天国】 tiānguó 〈名〉❶ [基督教] Heaven；Paradise：死后进～ go to Heaven/Paradise after death ‖ 愿他的灵魂在～安息。May his soul rest in Heaven. ❷ utopia；paradise；人间～ paradise on earth；earthly/terrestrial paradise ❸〈简称〉Taiping Tianguo；Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace [established by Hong Xiuquan (洪秀全), leader of the Taiping Revolution, the largest of peasant uprisings in China's history] ⇨太平天国

【天寒地冻】 tiānhán-dìdòng 〈熟〉the weather is cold and the ground is frozen；it is so cold that the earth is frozen hard/solid

【天汉】 Tiānhàn 〈书〉＝ 天河 Tiānhé

【天河】 Tiānhé 〈名〉[天文] Milky Way；Galaxy

【天黑】 tiānhēi 〈名〉deepening dusk；dark：你一定要在～前回来。You must be back before dark.

【天候】 tiānhòu 〈名〉[气象] weather：⇨全～

〖～信号器〗 tiānhòu xìnhàoqì 〈名〉aerolinoscope

【天花】 tiānhuā 〈名〉❶ [医学] smallpox；variola ❷ [植物] stamen of corn

〖～病毒〗 tiānhuā bìngdú 〈名〉variola virus

〖～疫苗〗 tiānhuā yìmiáo 〈名〉anti-smallpox vaccine；glycerinated vaccine virus

【天花板】 tiānhuābǎn 〈名〉ceiling (of a room)：铺～ board a ceiling ‖ 这灯吊在～上。The lamp was suspended from the ceiling.

【天花粉】 tiānhuāfěn 〈名〉[中医] root of Chinese trichosanthes

【天花乱坠】 tiānhuā-luànzhuì 〈熟〉flowers cascading from the sky—wild boast about sth；extravagant account of sth：吹得～ laud/extol sb/sth to the skies；give an extravagant account of sb/sth；make a wild boast about sb/sth

【天荒地老】 tiānhuāng-dìlǎo 〈熟〉till the end of the world；for all eternity

【天皇】 tiānhuáng 〈名〉❶ Son of Heaven—emperor ❷ emperor of Japan；mikado；tenno

【天昏地暗】 tiānhūn-dì'àn 〈熟〉❶ murky sky over a dark earth；dark all around：一阵狂风刮得～。A gust of wind darkened the sky and obscured everything. ❷ in a state of chaos and darkness：军阀混战，闹得全国～。The fighting among the warlords plunged the country into a complete chaos. ❸ to an extreme degree；like hell：她母亲去世时，她哭了个～。She cried her eyes/heart out when her mother passed away.

【天昏地黑】 tiānhūn-dìhēi ＝ 天昏地暗 tiānhūn-dì'àn

【天火】 tiānhuǒ 〈名〉fire caused by lightning or other natural phenomena

【天机】 tiānjī 〈名〉❶〈迷信〉God's design ❷ nature's mystery—important secret：泄漏～ give away a secret ‖ 一语道破～ lay bare the secret with one remark ‖ 你可不能泄漏～。You may not give away the secret.

〖～不可泄漏〗 tiānjī bùkě xièlòu 〈熟〉God's design must not be revealed to mortal ears；Heaven's secrets must not be divulged；don't say a word about it to a soul

【天极】 tiānjí 〈名〉❶ [天文] celestial pole ❷〈书〉horizon

【天际】 tiānjì 〈名〉horizon；skyline：在遥远的～ on the distant horizon

【天假良缘】 tiānjiǎliángyuán 〈熟〉heaven-sent opportunity；chance of a lifetime

【天价】 tiānjià 〈名〉exorbitant price；extremely high price；sky-high price

【天骄】 tiānjiāo 〈名〉God's favoured son [first referring to *chanyu* (单于), monarch of Xiongnu (匈奴) Nationality in the Han Dynasty in Chinese history and later to rulers of minority tribes in Chinese history]：一代～成吉思汗 Genghis Khan, proud son of Heaven of his time

【天芥菜】 tiānjiècài 〈名〉[植物] garden heliotrope

〖～属〗 tiānjiècàishǔ 〈名〉[植物] heliotrope

【天津】 Tiānjīn 〈名〉Tianjin, major city in North China and one of the four municipalities directly under the State Council

【天经地义】 tiānjīng-dìyì 〈熟〉(in line with) the principles of heaven and earth—right and proper；perfectly justified；unalterable truth：杀人偿命，～。It is only right and proper that murder is punished by death.

【天井】 tiānjǐng 〈名〉❶ courtyard；small yard ❷ skylight ❸ [矿业] raise：通风～ air raise ❹ [建筑] sunk panel；caisson ceiling (in ancient times)

【天空】 tiānkōng 〈名〉sky；heavens；firmament：仰望～ look into the sky ‖ 用望远镜观测～ scan the heavens through the telescope ‖ ～景色 skyscape ‖ 晴朗的～ clear/serene/cloudless/sunny sky ‖ 星光灿烂的～ starry sky ‖ 阴沉的～ dull/sullen/gloomy sky ‖ ～乌云密布。The sky clouded over/up. / The sky was heavily

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overcast. ‖ 流星划过～。A meteor shot across the sky. ‖ 雄鹰在～翱翔。An eagle is hovering in the sky. ‖ 这一周～都是灰蒙蒙的。We had grey skies throughout this week.

〖～滤光片〗 tiānkōng lǜguāngpiàn 〈名〉[摄影] sky filter

【天籁】 tiānlài 〈名〉〈书〉 sounds of nature [such as whistling of *winds, flowing of waters, calling of birds, etc*]

【天蓝】 tiānlán 〈名〉 sky blue; azure

【天狼星】 Tiānlángxīng 〈名〉[天文] Sirius

【天朗气清】 tiānlǎng-qìqīng 〈熟〉 the sky is clear and the air is crisp

【天老儿】 tiānlǎor 〈名〉(human) albino

【天老爷】 tiānlǎoye 〈名〉 God; Heaven(s)

【天理】 tiānlǐ 〈名〉 ❶ heavenly principles [feudal ethics as propounded by the Confucianists in the Song Dynasty]: 存～,灭人欲 [ethical slogan of the Song Confucianists] maintain the heavenly principles and eradicate human desires ❷ justice: 有违～ be incompatible with justice

〖～教〗 Tiānlǐjiào 〈名〉 Heavenly Principles Society; Eight Diagrams Religion

〖～难容〗 *tiānlǐ-nánróng* 〈熟〉 justice would not tolerate; heaven forbids: 毋伤其子,～。It is against nature for a mother to hurt her child.

〖～昭彰〗 *tiānlǐ-zhāozhāng* 〈熟〉 God's laws are fully manifest; the law of Heaven always prevails

【天良】 tiānliáng 〈名〉 conscience: 丧尽～ have no conscience whatsoever; utterly devoid of conscience; be entirely conscienceless ‖ ～发现 be stung by conscience; be conscience-stricken

【天亮】 tiānliàng 〈名〉 daybreak; dawn: ～以前 before daybreak/dawn ‖ 我一觉睡到～。I did not wake up until daybreak.

【天灵盖】 tiānlínggài 〈名〉 top of the skull; crown of the head

【天龙座】 Tiānlóngzuò 〈名〉[天文] Draco; Dragon

【天炉座】 Tiānlúzuò 〈名〉[天文] Fornax

【天伦】 *tiānlún* 〈名〉 natural bonds and ethical relationships between family members

〖～之乐〗 tiānlúnzhīlè 〈熟〉 family happiness: 共叙～ enjoy family happiness together

【天罗地网】 tiānluó-dìwǎng 〈熟〉 nets above and snares below—tight encirclement: 布下～ spread a dragnet from which there is no escape; cast an escape-proof net ‖ 难逃～ difficult to break through the encirclement; impossible to escape

【天麻】 tiānmá 〈名〉[植物] rhizoma gastrodiae; gastrodia tuber

【天马】 tiānmǎ 〈名〉 steed (in ancient times)

〖～行空〗 tiānmǎ-xíngkōng 〈熟〉 like a heavenly steed soaring across the skies—(of writing, calligraphy, etc) powerful and unconstrained in style: ～,笔意纵横 write in a free and powerful style

【天门】 tiānmén 〈名〉 ❶ 〈旧〉 gate to the Heavenly Palace ❷ gate to an imperial palace ❸ centre of the forehead ❹ [道教] heart; mind

【天门冬】 *tiānméndōng* 〈名〉[中医] *lucid asparagus*

【天明】 tiānmíng 〈名〉 daybreak; dawn

【天命】 tiānmìng 〈名〉 ❶ 〈迷信〉 God's will; mandate of heaven; fate; destiny: 相信～ trust in divine providence ‖ ～难逃。It's difficult to change/escape from one's fate. ❷ 〈书〉 natural law

【天幕】 tiānmù 〈名〉 ❶ canopy of the heavens; sky; firmament ❷ [戏剧] sky cloth; backdrop (of a stage)

【天南地北】 tiānnán-dìběi 〈熟〉 ❶ far apart; poles apart: ～,各在一方 be/live far apart ❷ from different places/areas; all over the country: 来自～ come from different parts of the country; come from all over the country ❸ about a wide range of things; discursive; rambling: 两个人～地说了半天。The two of them talked about everything under the sun for a long time.

【天南海北】 tiānnán-hǎiběi = 天南地北 tiānnán-dìběi

【天年】 *tiānnián* 〈名〉 ❶ *natural span of life; one's allotted* span: 终其～ live one's full span; die a natural death ‖ 我母亲享尽～而逝。My mother died full of years. ❷ 〈方〉 the year's harvest: 今年～不好。We had a poor harvest this year. ❸ 〈方〉 times; age; era: 过去那种打仗的～,谁家的日子都不好过。During those years of war, every household had a hard time.

〖～不测〗 tiānnián-bùcè 〈熟〉 meet with an accident

〖～不齐〗 tiānnián-bùqí 〈熟〉 year of bad luck; unlucky year

【天牛】 tiānniú 〈名〉[动物] long-horned beetle; longicorn

【天怒人怨】 tiānnù-rényuàn 〈熟〉 wrath of Heaven and anger of man—widespread indignation and discontent

【天女】 tiānnǚ 〈名〉 heavenly maid

〖～散花〗 tiānnǚ-sànhuā 〈熟〉 heavenly maids strewing flowers

【天疱疮】 tiānpàochuāng 〈名〉[医学] pemphigus

【天棚】 tiānpéng 〈名〉 ❶ [建筑] ceiling: ～灯 ceiling lamp ❷ sun-shading awning or canopy (usu made of reed matting and bamboo poles)

【天平】 *tiānpíng* 〈名〉 *balance; scales*: 比重～ *hydrostatic balance* ‖ 分析～ analytical balance

【天平动】 tiānpíngdòng 〈名〉[天文] libration: ～点 libration point ‖ ～轨道 libration orbit

【天气】 tiānqì 〈名〉 ❶ weather; skies: 预报～ forecast/predict weather ‖ ～恶劣 harsh/bad weather ‖ ～干燥 dry weather ‖ ～暖和/寒冷 warm/cold weather ‖ ～晴朗 serene/clear weather; sunny skies ‖ ～宜人 agreeable/comfortable weather ‖ 风暴～ stormy skies ‖ 刮风/下雨～ windy/rainy weather ‖ 好～ fine weather ‖ 坏～ bad/foul weather ‖ 阴晴不定的～ broken weather ‖ ～变得寒冷而多风。The weather has turned cold and windy. ‖ ～放晴了。The weather has cleared up. / It has cleared up. ‖ 到傍晚,～转凉了。Towards evening, it became cooler. ‖ 今天～很好。It is a fine day today. ‖ 我们等到～好些再说。We are waiting until the weather picks up a bit. ‖ 这正是打羽毛球的好～。It's pretty good badminton weather. ❷ time (of the day): ～不早了,快回家吧! It's getting late and we'd better hurry home. ‖ 现在是三更～。It's midnight now.

〖～图〗 tiānqìtú 〈名〉 weather map/chart; synoptic chart

〖～形势预报〗 tiānqì xíngshì yùbào 〈名〉 weather prognostics

〖～学〗 tiānqìxué 〈名〉 synoptic meteorology

〖～预报〗 tiānqì yùbào 〈名〉 weather forecast: ～员 weathercaster; weatherperson ‖ 数值～ numerical weather forecast

〖～预测家〗 tiānqì yùcèjiā 〈名〉 weatherprophet

【天堑】 tiānqiàn 〈名〉 natural moat; chasm: ～变通途 *turn a deep chasm into a thoroughfare* ‖ ～屏障 *natural barriers* ⇨长江～

【天桥】 tiānqiáo 〈名〉 ❶ platform/overline/crossover bridge; *overpass; overhead walkway* ❷ [体育] *bridge*

【天琴座】 Tiānqínzuò 〈名〉[天文] Lyra

【天青】 tiānqīng 〈形〉 reddish black

〖～石〗 tiānqīngshí 〈名〉 celestine; celestite

【天穹】 tiānqióng 〈名〉 vault of heaven; firmament

【天球】 tiānqiú 〈名〉[天文] celestial/heavenly sphere

〖～赤道〗 tiānqiú chìdào 〈名〉[天文] celestial equator

〖～地平圈〗 tiānqiú dìpíngquān 〈名〉[天文] celestial horizon

〖～仪〗 tiānqiúyí 〈名〉[天文] celestial globe

〖～子午圈〗 tiānqiú zǐwǔquān 〈名〉[天文] celestial meridian

〖～坐标〗 tiānqiú zuòbiāo 〈名〉[天文] celestial coordinates

【天区】 tiānqū 〈名〉[天文] area of the celestial sphere

【天趣】 tiānqù 〈名〉 natural charm/appeal (of writings, paintings, etc): ～盎然 instinct with a natural charm

【天阙】 *tiānquè* 〈名〉 ❶ *heavenly palace* ❷ *imperial palace/court/capital*

【天然】 tiānrán 〈形〉 natural: ～财富 natural wealth/resources ‖ ～大草原 natural prairie ‖ ～景色 natural scenery ‖ ～屏障 natural/topographical barrier ‖ ～珍珠 natural pearl

〖～冰〗 tiānránbīng 〈名〉 natural ice

〖～磁铁〗 tiānrán cítiě 〈名〉 natural magnet

〖～堤〗 tiānrándī 〈名〉 natural levee

〖～港〗 tiānrángǎng 〈名〉 natural harbour

〖～更新〗 tiānrán gēngxīn 〈名〉[林业] natural regeneration

〖～碱〗 tiānránjiǎn 〈名〉 trona

〖～抗体〗 tiānrán kàngtǐ 〈名〉 natural antibody

〖～矿床〗 tiānrán kuàngchuáng 〈名〉 natural deposit

〖～免疫〗 tiānrán miǎnyì 〈名〉[医学] native/innate/natural im*munity*

〖～牧场〗 tiānrán mùchǎng 〈名〉 natural pasture

〖～气〗 tiānránqì 〈名〉 natural gas: ～回注 gas injection ‖ ～井 gas well; gasser ‖ ～净化 natural gas purification ‖ ～田 gas field ‖ 干～ dry/poor gas ‖ 湿～ wet/rich gas ‖ 液化～ liquefied natural gas

〖～汽油〗 tiānrán qìyóu 〈名〉 natural gasoline

〖～色〗 tiānránsè 〈名〉 natural colouring/colour

〖～食品〗 tiānrán shípǐn 〈名〉 natural food

〖～丝〗 tiānránsī 〈名〉natural silk
〖～橡胶〗 tiānrán xiàngjiāo 〈名〉natural rubber
〖～铀〗 tiānrányóu 〈名〉[矿物] native/natural uranium：～反应堆 natural uranium reactor
〖～资源〗 tiānrán zīyuán 〈名〉natural resources
【天壤】 tiānrǎng 〈名〉〈书〉❶ heaven and earth：～间 between heaven and earth ❷ high heaven and deep sea—poles apart
〖～之别〗 tiānrǎngzhībié 〈熟〉as far apart as heaven and earth; poles/worlds apart; a world of difference：兄弟二人一个勤奋，一个懒惰，真有～。One of the brothers is diligent and the other is *lazy—there is really a world of difference between them.*
【天人】 tiānrén 〈名〉❶ Heaven and man ❷ talent; beauty：他初见她，便惊为～。At the first sight of her, he was amazed by her celestial beauty.
【天日】 tiānrì 〈名〉sky and sun—light; justice：⇨暗无～；重见～
【天若有情天亦老】 tiān ruò yǒu qíng tiān yì lǎo 〈熟〉if Heaven had feeling, Heaven too would become aged
【天色】 tiānsè 〈名〉colour of the sky; time of the day as shown by the colour of the sky; weather：～阴沉 gloomy/sullen/dull sky ‖ ～还早，你再睡一会儿。It's still early, and you can lie in for a little while more. / It's still early, you can snooze a while. ‖ ～已晚。It's getting dark/late. ‖ ～骤变。The weather changed abruptly. ‖ 看～怕要下雪。It looks like snow.
【天上】 tiānshàng 〈名〉sky; heaven：～地下 heaven and earth—vast difference ‖ 鸟在～飞。Birds were flying in the sky.
〖～人间〗 *tiānshàng-rénjiān* 〈熟〉*heaven and earth—a world of* difference
【天神】 tiānshén 〈名〉god; deity
【天生】 tiānshēng 〈形〉natural/inborn; innate; inherent; native：～的一对 god-made couple ‖ ～丽质 be endowed with dazzling beauty; be born a beauty ‖ 爸爸～是个乐天派。Dad is an optimist by nature. / Dad is a natural optimist. ‖ 本事不是～的。Ability is not innate. ‖ 妹妹～有音乐才能。My younger sister has a native musical talent. / My younger sister has an inborn talent for music. ‖ 他～是个老实人，要想假装也不会。He was one of Nature's innocents. He couldn't dissemble if he tried. ‖ 他是～胖不起来的那种人。He is one of those who are genetically lean. ‖ 她～胆小。She is naturally timid. ‖ 我哥哥是个～的运动员。My elder brother is a born/natural athlete. / My elder brother is an athlete by birth. ‖ 鸭子～会游水。It is natural for ducks to swim.
〖～桥〗 tiānshēngqiáo 〈名〉[地质] natural bridge
【天生我才必有用】 tiānshēng wǒ cái bì yǒuyòng 〈熟〉Heaven has bestowed genius on us, He will also find its use some day
【天师】 tiānshī 〈名〉〈尊〉Heavenly Master [title used by Taoists for the head of Taoism]
【天时】 tiānshí 〈名〉❶ timeliness; opportunity：～、地利、人和 favourable timing, geographical and human conditions ❷ season; climate：～转暖。It's getting warmer. ‖ 农耕必须趁～，早不得，晚不得。Farming should be done in season, neither too early nor too late. ❸ time; time of the day：～尚早，我去散会儿步。It's still early and I'd love to take a walk. ‖ ～已晚。It's getting late.
【天使】 tiānshǐ 〈名〉❶ [宗教] angel：复仇～ avenging angel ❷ envoy sent by the emperor or god; imperial or heavenly envoy
【天寿】 *tiānshòu* 〈名〉*natural span of life*：安享～ *live one's full* span; die a natural death
【天授】 tiānshòu 〈动〉be endowed by nature; be bestowed by heaven
【天书】 tiānshū 〈名〉❶ book/letter from heaven—abstruse or illegible writing ❷ imperial edict
【天数】 tiānshù 〈名〉〈迷信〉predestination; fate; destiny：～已尽 be nearing one's fated end ‖ ～难逃。There is no escape from fate. / One can hardly escape his destiny.
【天随人愿】 tiānsuí-rényuàn ＝ 天从人愿 tiāncóng-rényuàn
【天塌地陷】 tiāntā-dìxiàn 〈熟〉both heaven and earth collapse—serious; grave; critical
【天台乌药】 tiāntái wūyào ＝ 乌药 wūyào
【天坛】 Tiāntán 〈名〉Temple of Heaven (in Beijing)
【天堂】 tiāntáng 〈名〉❶ heaven; paradise：～地狱 heaven and hell ❷ [place of extreme delight, happiness, etc] paradise：人间～ paradise on earth; earthly/terrestrial paradise ‖ 这里是购物者的～。This place is a shopper's paradise.
【天梯】 tiāntī 〈名〉tall ladder on high buildings or structures
【天体】 tiāntǐ 〈名〉[天文] celestial/heavenly body
〖～测量学〗 tiāntǐ cèliángxué 〈名〉astrometry
〖～测量仪〗 tiāntǐ cèliángyí 〈名〉astrometer
〖～崇拜〗 tiāntǐ chóngbài 〈名〉astrolatry：～者 astrolater
〖～地质学〗 tiāntǐ dìzhìxué 〈名〉astrogeology
〖～动力学〗 tiāntǐ dònglìxué 〈名〉astrodynamics
〖～光度计〗 tiāntǐ guāngdùjì 〈名〉astrophotometer
〖～光谱学〗 tiāntǐ guāngpǔxué 〈名〉astrospectroscopy; astronomical spectroscopy
〖～化学〗 tiāntǐ huàxué 〈名〉cosmochemistry; astrochemistry
〖～力学〗 tiāntǐ lìxué 〈名〉celestial mechanics
〖～起源学〗 tiāntǐ qǐyuánxué ＝ 天体演变学 tiāntǐ yǎnbiànxué
〖～气象学〗 tiāntǐ qìxiàngxué 〈名〉astrometeorology
〖～摄影〗 tiāntǐ shèyǐng 〈名〉astrophotography; astronomical photography
〖～生物学〗 tiāntǐ shēngwùxué 〈名〉astrobiology
〖～图〗 tiāntǐtú 〈名〉celestial map
〖～物理学〗 tiāntǐ wùlǐxué 〈名〉astrophysics
〖～学〗 tiāntǐxué 〈名〉uranography; uranology
〖～演变学〗 tiāntǐ yǎnbiànxué 〈名〉cosmogony
〖～照相仪〗 tiāntǐ zhàoxiàngyí 〈名〉astrograph
〖～植物学〗 tiāntǐ zhíwùxué 〈名〉astrobotany
〖～制图学〗 tiāntǐ zhìtúxué 〈名〉astrography
【天天】 tiāntiān 〈名〉every/each day：好好学习，～向上。*Study hard and make progress every day.* ‖ 妻子去世后，他～喝酒。He drank from day to day after his wife died. ‖ 他不得不～打发那些单调的公务。He has to deal with the monotonous routine day in, day out.
【天条】 tiāntiáo 〈名〉❶〈迷信〉Heaven's commandments：触犯～ violate Heaven's commandments ❷ prohibition decrees of the Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace (太平天国 1851-1864)
【天庭】 tiāntíng 〈名〉❶ middle of the forehead：～饱满/宽阔 full/broad forehead ❷ court of the Lord of Heaven ❸ imperial court
【天头】 tiāntóu 〈名〉top/upper margin of a page
【天外】 tiānwài ❶〈名〉space beyond the earth; in the outer space—remotest place ❷〈形〉accidental; unexpected：事出～。It came out of a clear sky. / It is totally unexpected.
〖～来客〗 tiānwài láikè 〈名〉visitor from the outer space—*extraterrestrial being; unidentified flying object (UFO)*
〖～有天〗 tiānwài-yǒutiān 〈熟〉there is no limit to the universe—there is no limit to knowledge, etc：不论你多博学，但总是～。However learned you are, there is always someone more learned.
【天王】 tiānwáng 〈名〉Heavenly King—❶ emperor ❷ title assumed by Hong Xiuquan (洪秀全), founder of the Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace (太平天国) ❸ name for certain deities
〖～老子〗 tiānwáng lǎozi 〈熟〉〈口〉father of the Heavenly King—person of supreme power
【天王星】 Tiānwángxīng 〈名〉[天文] Uranus
【天网恢恢】 tiānwǎng-huīhuī 〈熟〉the net of Heaven is so large that it is impossible for the guilty to escape—God's justice is inescapable
〖～，疏而不漏〗 tiānwǎng-huīhuī, shū ér bù lòu 〈熟〉the net of *Heaven has large meshes, but it lets nothing through—justice* has a long arm; the guilty can never escape Heaven's justice; God's justice is inescapable
【天威】 tiānwēi 〈名〉〈书〉❶ prestige/dignity of Heaven or the emperor ❷ magical might/power
【天文】 tiānwén 〈名〉astronomy：～测量 astronomical surveying ‖ ～测时 astronomical time determination ‖ ～观测 astronomical observation ‖ ～经度/纬度 astronomical longitude/latitude ‖ ～距离 astronomical distance ‖ ～摄影 astronomical photography
〖～表〗 tiānwénbiǎo 〈名〉pocket chronometer; box chronometer
〖～常数〗 tiānwén chángshù 〈名〉astronomical constant
〖～单位〗 tiānwén dānwèi 〈名〉astronomical unit
〖～导航〗 tiānwén dǎoháng 〈名〉astronavigation; celestial navigation
〖～地震学〗 *tiānwén dìzhènxué* 〈名〉*astronomical seismology*
〖～地质学〗 tiānwén dìzhìxué 〈名〉astrogeology
〖～馆〗 tiānwénguǎn 〈名〉planetarium

〖～光学〗 tiānwén guāngxué 〈名〉astronomical optics
〖～罗盘〗 tiānwén luópán 〈名〉astrocompass
〖～年〗 tiānwénnián 〈名〉[天文] natural year：～历 astronomical yearbook/almanac
〖～年代学〗 tiānwén niándàixué 〈名〉astrochronology：～家 astrochronologist
〖～气象学〗 tiānwén qìxiàngxué 〈名〉astrometeorology
〖～日〗 tiānwénrì 〈名〉astronomical day
〖～时〗 tiānwénshí 〈名〉astronomical time
〖～数字〗 tiānwén shùzì 〈名〉astronomical figure—enormous figure
〖～台〗 tiānwéntái 〈名〉(astronomical) observatory
〖～望远镜〗 tiānwén wàngyuǎnjìng 〈名〉astronomical/space telescope
〖～卫星〗 tiānwén wèixīng 〈名〉astronomical satellite
〖～学〗 tiānwénxué 〈名〉astronomy：～家 astronomer ‖ 航海～ nautical astronomy ‖ 恒星～ stellar astronomy ‖ 空间～ space astronomy ‖ 球面～ spherical astronomy ‖ 射电～ radio astronomy
〖～仪〗 tiānwényí 〈名〉astroscope
〖～照相术〗 tiānwén zhàoxiàngshù 〈名〉astrophotography
〖～制导〗 tiānwén zhìdǎo 〈名〉celestial guidance
〖～钟〗 tiānwénzhōng 〈名〉chronometer；astronomical clock
【天无二日，民无二主】 tiānwú'èrrì, mínwú'èrzhǔ 〈熟〉there cannot be two kings for the people just as there cannot be two suns in the sky
【天无绝人之路】 tiān wú jué rén zhī lù 〈熟〉Heaven never seals off all the exits—there is always a way out
【天无宁日】 tiānwúníngrì 〈熟〉not have a day of peace
【天物】 tiānwù 〈名〉products of nature：⇨暴殄～
【天下】 tiānxià 〈名〉❶ land under heaven—the world or the whole country：～为家 make one's home everywhere ⇨～太平 ❷ state power：打～ conquer the country；seize the state power ‖ 统一～ unify the whole country ‖ 坐～ rule the country ‖ 新中国是人民的～。The people are the masters of new China.
〖～本无事，庸人自扰之〗 tiānxià běn wú shì, yōngrén zì rǎo zhī 〈熟〉there is nothing wrong with the world, and, if there is trouble, it is because some foolish people look for it；though peace reigns over the land, stupid people create trouble for themselves
〖～大乱〗 tiānxià-dàluàn 〈熟〉great disorder/confusion under heaven—world in chaos
〖～大治〗 tiānxià-dàzhì 〈熟〉great order under heaven—well-ordered world
〖～第一〗 tiānxià-dìyī 〈熟〉number one under heaven—unequalled；unparalleled；unrivalled；unmatched；matchless；peerless
〖～独步〗 tiānxià-dúbù 〈熟〉there is none under heaven to match/equal sb—be unequalled/unparalleled/matchless
〖～奇闻〗 tiānxià-qíwén 〈名〉most fantastic tale；very strange story；most absurd thing in the world
〖～太平〗 tiānxià-tàipíng 〈熟〉peace reigns/prevails under heaven—the world/country is at peace
〖～为公〗 tiānxià-wéigōng 〈熟〉the whole world as one community
〖～闻名〗 tiānxià-wénmíng 〈熟〉be famous throughout the world；be world-famous
〖～乌鸦一般黑〗 tiānxià wūyā yībān hēi 〈熟〉all crows under the sun are black；crows are black the world over—evil people are bad all over the world
〖～无不散的筵席〗 tiānxià wú bù sàn de yánxí 〈熟〉all feasts must break up in the end—all good things must come to an end
〖～无敌〗 tiānxià-wúdí 〈熟〉invincible；ever-victorious；all-conquering
〖～无难事，只怕有心人〗 tiānxià wú nánshì, zhǐpà yǒuxīnrén 〈熟〉nothing in the world is difficult for one who sets his heart on it；where there is a will, there is a way
〖～无双〗 tiānxià-wúshuāng 〈熟〉unparalleled in the world；unequalled；matchless；unrivalled；peerless；without an equal；without a peer/parallel
〖～兴亡，匹夫有责〗 tiānxià xīngwáng, pǐfū yǒu zé 〈熟〉everyone is responsible for the fate of his country；every person has a duty to his country
〖～衙门朝南开，有理没钱莫进来〗 tiānxià yámen cháo nán kāi, yǒulǐ méiqián mò jìnlai 〈熟〉all *yamens* have their gates opening to the south, and all of them favour not justice but wealth
【天仙】 tiānxiān 〈名〉❶ celestial/supernatural being (in fairy tales) ❷ fairy maiden；goddess—beautiful woman；beauty：貌似～ be as beautiful as a goddess
【天仙子】 tiānxiānzǐ 〈名〉[中药] henbane
【天险】 tiānxiǎn 〈名〉impregnable natural barrier/obstacle：乌江～ natural barrier of the Wujiang River
【天线】 tiānxiàn 〈名〉aerial；antenna：架设～ put up an aerial ‖ 定向～ beam/directional aerial ‖ 发射～ transmitting aerial ‖ 接收～ receiving aerial ‖ 拉杆～ telescopic aerial ‖ 室内/室外～ indoor/outdoor aerial ‖ 屋顶～ rooftop aerial
【天香国色】 tiānxiāng-guósè 〈熟〉(of the peony or a woman of matchless beauty) celestial fragrance and ethereal colour
【天象】 tiānxiàng 〈名〉❶ astronomical/celestial phenomenon：观测～ observe the celestial/heavenly bodies ❷ meteorological phenomenon：劳动人民常根据～预测天气的变化。The working people often foretell weather changes based on their observations of meteorological phenomena.
〖～馆〗 tiānxiàngguǎn 〈名〉planetarium
〖～仪〗 tiānxiàngyí 〈名〉planetarium
【天晓得】 tiānxiǎode ＝ 天知道 tiānzhīdao
【天蝎座】 Tiānxiēzuò 〈名〉[天文] Scorpio；Scorpius
【天心】 tiānxīn 〈名〉❶ meridian position of the sky ❷ will of Heaven or an emperor ❸ balance staff (of a balance wheel)
【天行赤目】 tiānxíng chìmù 〈名〉[中医] conjunctivitis；red and swollen eyes
【天幸】 tiānxìng 〈名〉providential/narrow escape；narrow/close shave；close call
【天性】 tiānxìng 〈名〉natural instinct；nature：～乖戾 be perverse by nature ‖ ～善良 be kind-hearted；have a kindly nature ‖ ～温厚 be good-natured ‖ 母亲的～ maternal instinct ‖ 他～不爱说话。He is silent/quiet by nature. ‖ 她～开朗，是个脾气很好的孩子。She has a happy nature；she is a good-natured girl. ‖ 习惯是第二～。Custom is second nature. ‖ 喜新厌旧是人的～。It's only human nature to love the new and loathe the old.
【天悬地隔】 tiānxuán-dìgé ＝ 天差地远 tiānchā-dìyuǎn
【天旋地转】 tiānxuán-dìzhuǎn 〈熟〉the sky and the earth spinning round—❶ fundamental changes ❷ dizzy；giddy；the sky and the earth swimming before one's eyes：昏沉沉，只觉得～ feel faint and dizzy as if the sky and the earth were spinning round ❸ kick up a fierce row：他们吵了个～。They quarrelled like anything. / They had a hell of a row.
【天涯】 tiānyá 〈名〉end of the world；remotest corner of the earth：浪迹～ rove all over the world ‖ 远在～，近在咫尺 seemingly so far away as if in the remotest corner of the earth, but actually so close as if just a few feet away ⇨海内存知己，～若比邻
〖～比邻〗 tiānyá-bǐlín 〈熟〉a bosom friend, though far away, is as near as one's neighbour—profound friendship
〖～地角〗 tiānyá-dìjiǎo ＝ 天涯海角 tiānyáhǎijiǎo
〖～海角〗 tiānyá-hǎijiǎo 〈熟〉far away places；remotest corners of the world；ends of the earth：我要跟随你到～。I shall follow you to the ends of the earth.
〖～知己〗 tiānyá zhījǐ 〈熟〉bosom friend
【天阉】 tiānyān 〈名〉(of man) natural impotency
【天颜】 tiānyán 〈名〉appearance of an emperor：触怒～ offend the emperor
【天演】 tiānyǎn 〈名〉biological evolution
〖～论〗 Tiānyǎnlùn 〈名〉*Theory of Evolution*
【天摇地动】 tiānyáo-dìdòng 〈熟〉heaven and earth shaking
【天衣无缝】 tiānyī-wúfèng 〈熟〉seamless heavenly robe worn by fairies—perfect；flawless
【天意】 tiānyì 〈名〉〈迷信〉God's will；will of Heaven：～如此。Destiny has willed it so. ‖ 事在人为，不存在～。There is no such thing as the will of Heaven. It is man that decides everything. ‖ 这是～。It is Heaven's will.
【天鹰座】 Tiānyīngzuò 〈名〉[天文] Aquila
【天有不测风云】 tiān yǒu bùcè fēngyún 〈熟〉a storm may arise from a clear sky—sth unexpected may happen any time
〖～，人有旦夕祸福〗 tiān yǒu bùcè fēngyún, rén yǒu dànxī huòfú 〈熟〉storms gather without warning and misfortune befalls men overnight；in nature there are unexpected storms and in life unpredictable vicissitudes

【天宇】 tiānyǔ 〈名〉❶ sky; heavens: 歌声响彻～ singing fills the air ❷〈书〉land under heaven—world; country

【天渊】 tiānyuān 〈名〉〈书〉high heaven and deep sea; poles apart

〖～之别〗 tiānyuānzhībié = 天壤之别 tiānrǎngzhībié

【天缘】 tiānyuán 〈名〉heavenly opportunity; happy coincidence

【天运】 tiānyùn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ mandate of heaven; destiny; fate ❷ movement of celestial bodies

【天灾】 tiānzāi 〈名〉natural disaster/calamity: 躲避/遭受～ avert/suffer a natural calamity ‖ ～降临 a natural calamity happens to/befalls sb ‖ ～横祸 unforeseen calamities

〖～人祸〗 tiānzāi-rénhuò 〈熟〉natural and man-made calamities; calamities of nature and misforunes imposed by other people

【天葬】 tiānzàng 〈名〉celestial burial (by which bodies are exposed to birds of prey)

【天造地设】 tiānzào-dìshè 〈熟〉be created by nature—heavenly; ideal: 他们真是～的一对好夫妻。They are an ideal couple. / They make a perfect match. ‖ 这里物产丰富,山水秀丽,四季如春,真是～的好地方。This is a really good place, with rich natural resources, beautiful scenery and spring-like climate all the year round.

【天择】 tiānzé 〈名〉natural selection: 物竞～ biological competition and natural selection

【天真】 tiānzhēn 〈形〉❶ innocent; artless; simple and unaffected: ～可爱的女孩子 sweet innocent girl ‖ 别对我假装～。Don't try to act naive with me. ‖ 孩子长大就不再～。Children lose innocence when they grow older. ❷〈贬〉simple-minded; naive: 你也太～了,竟然相信他。It's really naive of you to have believed him. ‖ 这种想法过于～。This is absolutely too naive an idea.

〖～烂漫〗 tiānzhēn-lànmàn 〈熟〉(usu of children) innocent and artless; simple and unaffected

〖～无邪〗 tiānzhēn-wúxié 〈熟〉(usu of children) innocent: ～的孩子 innocent children

【天之骄子】 tiānzhījiāozǐ 〈熟〉God's favoured one—unusually lucky person

【天知道】 tiānzhīdao 〈熟〉Heaven/God knows; who knows: ～他要干什么! God/Heaven knows what he's trying to do!

【天职】 tiānzhí 〈名〉bounden duty; vocation: 服从命令是军人的～。It is a soldier's sworn/bounden duty to obey orders.

【天轴】 tiānzhóu 〈名〉❶ [机械] line shaft ❷ [天文] celestial axis

【天诛地灭】 tiānzhū-dìmiè 〈熟〉[usu used in cursing or taking vows] be executed by heaven and destroyed by earth; be damned/destroyed by heaven and earth; stand condemned by God; may God strike one dead

【天竹】 tiānzhú = 南天竹 nántiānzhú

【天竺】 Tiānzhú 〈名〉〈古〉India

【天竺鲷】 tiānzhúdiāo 〈名〉[动物] cardinal fish

【天竺葵】 tiānzhúkuí 〈名〉[植物] pelargonium

【天竺鼠】 tiānzhúshǔ 〈名〉[动物] guinea pig; cavy

【天主】 Tiānzhǔ 〈名〉[天主教] God

〖～教〗 Tiānzhǔjiào 〈名〉Catholicism: ～堂 Catholic church/chapel ‖ ～徒 Catholic ‖ 罗马～会 Roman Catholic Church

〖～堂〗 tiānzhǔtáng 〈名〉Catholic church/chapel

【天助】 tiānzhù 〈名〉God's help/blessing; unexpected luck: 有如～ like a blessing from Heaven

【天姿】 tiānzī 〈名〉natural appearance; (good) looks

〖～国色〗 tiānzī-guósè 〈熟〉reigning/exceptional beauty; woman of matchless beauty

【天资】 tiānzī 〈名〉(natural/inborn) talent/gift; natural endowments: ～聪颖 be bright and talented; be well endowed with intelligence ‖ ～非凡 have a remarkable talent/gift (for sth) ‖ ～高 be of great endowments

【天子】 tiānzǐ 〈名〉Son of Heaven—the emperor: 朝见～ have an audience with the emperor; be presented at court ⇨一朝～一朝臣

【天字第一号】 tiānzì-dì-yī hào 〈名〉number one; A-one; A1

【天足】 tiānzú 〈名〉〈旧〉(of women) unbound natural feet

【天尊】 tiānzūn 〈名〉〈尊〉❶ [道教] god; deity ❷ [佛教] Buddha

【天作孽,犹可违;自作孽,不可活】 tiān zuòniè, yóu kě wéi; zì zuònniè, bù kě huó 〈熟〉if Heaven sends down calamities, there is hope of weathering them; but if man brings them upon himself, there is no hope of escape

【天作之合】 tiānzuòzhīhé 〈熟〉heaven-made match [usu used in congratulations on marriage]: 真乃～。It's a union made by heaven.

添 tiān

〈动〉❶ add; increase: ～几件家具 buy a few pieces of furniture ‖ ～水 add water (to); put more water (in) ‖ ～碗饭 have one more bowl of rice ‖ ～衣服 put on more clothes ‖ 别忘了把我的名字～到名单上。Don't forget to add my name to the list. ‖ 对不起,给你～麻烦了。Sorry to have troubled/bothered you. ‖ 我们厂～了三十台机器。We had 30 additional machines installed in our factory. ⇨～砖加瓦;锦上～花;如虎～翼 ❷〈口〉give birth to (a baby); have (a baby): 他盼着～个小孙子。He is looking forward to having a grandson.

【添办】 tiānbàn 〈动〉add to one's possessions; acquire

【添补】 tiānbu 〈动〉add (to one's possessions); replenish; get more: ～夏装 add to/replenish one's summer wardrobe; buy more summer clothes

【添彩】 tiāncǎi 〈动〉add honour/glory to; do credit to: 中国奥运健儿为祖国添了彩。The Chinese Olympic athletes brought honour to their motherland.

【添仓】 tiāncāng = 填仓 tiáncāng

【添丁】 tiāndīng 〈动〉〈旧〉have a baby (esp a boy) born into the family

【添堵】 tiāndǔ 〈动〉〈方〉vex a person; be vexatious; be a bother

【添坟】 tiānfén 〈动〉add earth to the grave when paying one's respects to the deceased

【添加】 tiānjiā 〈动〉add; increase

〖～法〗 tiānjiāfǎ 〈名〉additive process

〖～剂〗 tiānjiājì 〈名〉[化学] additive (agent): 食品～ food additive

【添乱】 tiānluàn 〈动〉add to the trouble; give sb more trouble: 别～了。Don't add to the confusion/trouble any more. ‖ 人家这是在谈正事,别在一旁～了。We are talking business and don't you make trouble here!

【添设】 tiānshè 〈动〉set up more; increase: ～部门 set up a new department

【添箱】 tiānxiāng 〈旧〉❶〈动〉give wedding presents to a bride ❷〈名〉wedding presents given to a bride

【添油加醋】 tiānyóu-jiācù = 添枝加叶 tiānzhī-jiāyè

【添枝加叶】 tiānzhī-jiāyè 〈熟〉add branches and leaves to (a tree)—add colour and emphasis to (a narration); add highly coloured details to (a story); embellish (a story): 把事实～ embellish/embroider (the) facts ‖ 把发生的事情照实告诉她,可别～。Tell her exactly what has happened and don't embroider it.

【添置】 tiānzhì 〈动〉add to one's possessions; acquire; make additional purchase of sth: ～家具 buy more furniture ‖ ～衣服 add to/replenish one's wardrobe; buy more clothes ‖ 她在巴黎～了全部的新衣服。She bought a complete new wardrobe in Paris.

【添砖加瓦】 tiānzhuān-jiāwǎ 〈熟〉add bricks and tiles to (a building, etc)—do one's bit; do what little one can to help: 我们要为国家的经济建设～。We should do our bit to help develop our country's economy.

黇 tiān

【黇鹿】 tiānlù 〈名〉fallow deer

tián

田[1] tián

〈名〉❶ field; farmland; cropland; cultivated land: 麦～ wheat fields; fields of wheat ‖ 在～里劳动 work in the fields ⇨～野;种～ ❷ open area abundant in mineral resources; field: ⇨煤～;气～;油～

田[2] tián

= 畋 ① tián

【田鳖】 tiánbiē 〈名〉giant water bug; fish killer

【田产】 tiánchǎn 〈名〉(real) estate; land property: 变卖～ sell one's estate ‖ 购置～ buy an estate

【田塍】 tiánchéng 〈名〉〈方〉ridge between fields; low bank of earth between fields

【田畴】 tiánchóu 〈名〉〈书〉farmland; cropland; cultivated land;

field

【田地】 tiándì 〈名〉❶ farmland; cropland; field; cultivated land: 耕种～ till/cultivate the fields ❷ wretched situation; plight: 事情弄到这步～是什么原因造成的? What has led to this unhappy state of affairs? ‖ 想不到他会落到这步～! I never dreamed he could come to such a pass/get into such a situation/plight!

【田畈】 tiánfàn 〈名〉〈方〉farmland; cropland; field

【田凫】 tiánfú 〈名〉[动物] lapwing

【田父】 tiánfǔ 〈名〉〈书〉aged farmer/peasant

【田赋】 tiánfù 〈名〉land tax (in feudal China): 征收～ collect land tax

【田格本儿】 tiángéběnr 〈名〉Chinese character exercise book

【田埂】 tiángěng 〈名〉ridge between fields; low bank of earth between fields

【田户】 tiánhù 〈名〉farming family/household; household engaged in farming

【田鸡】 tiánjī 〈名〉❶ [动物] sora (rail) ❷ 〈通称〉frog

【田家】 tiánjiā 〈名〉farming family/household; household engaged in farming: ～情趣 countryside charm

【田间】 tiánjiān 〈名〉❶ field; farm: ～地头 everywhere on the farm; everywhere in the fields ‖ ～小道 footpath in the fields ‖ 在～干活 work in the fields ❷ countryside: 来自～ come from the countryside/country

〖～持水量〗 tiánjiān chíshuǐliàng 〈名〉[农业] field (moisture) capacity

〖～管理〗 tiánjiān guǎnlǐ 〈名〉field management

〖～劳动〗 tiánjiān láodòng 〈名〉farm work; field labour

【田菁】 tiánjīng 〈名〉[植物] sesbania

【田径】 tiánjìng 〈名〉[体育] track and field; athletics: ～选手 track-and-field competitor/contestant ‖ 我喜欢观看～比赛。I like watching field and track events.

〖～队〗 tiánjìngduì 〈名〉track and field team

〖～赛〗 tiánjìngsài 〈名〉track and field meet

〖～项目〗 tiánjìng xiàngmù 〈名〉track and field event

〖～运动〗 tiánjìng yùndòng 〈名〉track and field sports; athletics: ～会 track and field meet ‖ ～员 athlete

【田坎】 tiánkǎn 〈名〉ridge between fields; low bank of earth between fields

【田猎】 tiánliè 〈动〉〈书〉go hunting

【田鹨】 tiánliù 〈名〉[动物] paddy-field pipit

【田垄】 tiánlǒng 〈名〉❶ ridge between fields; low bank of earth between fields ❷ raised strip of land for planting crops

【田庐】 tiánlú 〈名〉fields and farmhouses; farm

【田螺】 tiánluó 〈名〉[动物] river snail

【田陌】 tiánmò 〈名〉path between fields

【田亩】 tiánmǔ 〈名〉field; farmland; cropland

【田纳西河】 Tiánnàxīhé 〈名〉Tennessee River

【田纳西州】 Tiánnàxīzhōu 〈名〉Tennessee [a US state]

【田七】 tiánqī ＝ 三七 sānqī

【田契】 tiánqì 〈名〉land deed; title deed for land

【田赛】 tiánsài 〈名〉[体育] field event: ～项目 field event

〖～场〗 tiánsàichǎng 〈名〉field

【田舍】 tiánshè 〈名〉〈书〉❶ farm; field and houses ❷ farmhouse ❸ farming family; farmer's household

〖～郎〗 tiánshèláng 〈名〉〈书〉young farmer; country boy

〖～翁〗 tiánshèwēng 〈名〉〈书〉〈旧〉countryman/farmer

【田鼠】 tiánshǔ 〈名〉vole; field mouse

【田坛】 tiántán 〈名〉world of track and field; track and field circles: 退出～ retire from the world of track and field

【田田】 tiántián 〈形〉〈书〉(of lotus leaves floating on water) graceful

【田头】 tiántóu 〈名〉❶ field; farm ❷ edge of the field

【田野】 tiányě 〈名〉fields; open country: 广阔的～ vast fields; vast expanse of farmland ‖ 我们沿着小路穿过～。We walked along the path across the field.

〖～工作〗 tiányě gōngzuò 〈名〉fieldwork

【田园】 tiányuán 〈名〉fields and gardens; countryside: ～风光 rural/idyllic scenery ‖ ～生活 idyll life ‖ ～之乐 idyllic pleasure ‖ 贝多芬的《～交响曲》*Pastoral Symphony* by Beethoven

〖～曲〗 tiányuánqǔ 〈名〉[音乐] pastorale

〖～诗〗 tiányuánshī 〈名〉idyll; pastoral poetry: ～人 pastoral poet; idyllist

【田庄】 tiánzhuāng 〈名〉❶ country estate ❷ 〈方〉farming household; countryside: ～人家 people from the country; country folks

【田字草】 tiánzìcǎo 〈名〉[植物] clover fern

【田租】 tiánzū 〈名〉farm rent

佃 tián 〈动〉〈书〉❶ till/cultivate (the land) ❷ ＝ 畋 ① tián

⇨diàn

【佃作】 tiánzuò 〈动〉till; cultivate

畋 tián 〈动〉〈书〉❶ hunt ❷ till/cultivate (the land)

【畋猎】 tiánliè 〈动〉go hunting

恬 tián 〈形〉❶ quiet; tranquil; peaceful: ⇨～静; ～适 ❷ 〈书〉indifferent to fame or wealth; not seeking fame or gain: ⇨～淡 ❸ not caring at all; indifferent: ⇨～不知耻

【恬不为怪】 tiánbùwéiguài 〈熟〉not wonder in the least; not be surprised at all

【恬不知耻】 tiánbùzhīchǐ 〈熟〉be devoid of all sense of shame; not feel ashamed; be shameless

【恬淡】 tiándàn 〈形〉❶ indifferent to fame or gain: 心怀～ be quiet in mind with few desires ❷ quiet; peaceful; tranquil: ～的生活 tranquil/peaceful life

〖～寡欲〗 tiándànguǎyù 〈熟〉be contented and indifferent to worldly gain

〖～无欲〗 tiándànwúyù ＝ 恬淡寡欲 tiándànguǎyù

【恬静】 tiánjìng 〈形〉quiet; peaceful; tranquil: 环境幽雅～ quiet and peaceful environment ‖ ～的生活 tranquil/undisturbed life

【恬美】 tiánměi 〈形〉quiet and nice/charming

【恬谧】 tiánmì 〈形〉〈书〉quiet; peaceful; tranquil

【恬然】 tiánrán 〈形〉unperturbed; not caring in the least: 处之～ remain unruffled/unperturbed ‖ ～自若 calm and at ease; nonchalant and composed ‖ 别人出言不逊, 他～不以为怪。He took no offence at others' insolent remarks.

【恬适】 tiánshì 〈形〉〈书〉quiet and comfortable

钿 tián 〈名〉〈方〉❶ coin: ⇨铜～ ❷ money: 几～? How much (is it)? ❸ fund; sum: 车～ bus/train/taxi fare

⇨diàn

菾 tián

【菾菜】 tiáncài ＝ 甜菜 tiáncài

甜 tián 〈形〉❶ sweet; honeyed: 这西瓜真～。This watermelon is really sweet. ⇨～食; ～滋滋; 甘～ ❷ happy; pleasant: 话说得很～ utter sweet words ‖ 日子过得～ lead a happy life ‖ 嗓音～ have a sweet voice ‖ 她笑得多～! What a sweet smile she has! ❸ (of sleep) sound; fast: 他睡得真～。He had a sound/fast sleep./He was fast asleep. ❹ 〈方〉with little salt; sweet: 尝尝这菜的～咸。Have a taste of the dish to see whether it is salty enough.

【甜不唧】 tiánbujī 〈形〉slightly sweet; sweetish

【甜菜】 tiáncài 〈名〉❶ beet; sugar beet ❷ [root of the plant] beetroot; beet

〖～苷〗 tiáncàigān 〈名〉[生化] betanin

〖～糖〗 tiáncàitáng 〈名〉beet sugar

【甜橙】 tiánchéng 〈名〉sweet orange

【甜点】 tiándiǎn 〈名〉sweet; sweet pastry; dessert: 餐后～ sweet; dessert

【甜度】 tiándù 〈名〉sweetness

【甜高粱】 tiángāoliang 〈名〉sorgo; sorgho

【甜瓜】 tiánguā 〈名〉muskmelon; sweet melon

【甜活儿】 tiánhuór 〈名〉〈口〉cushy job; job offering easy money: 他以为股市上有～, 到头来却赔了个精光。He thought there would be easy money in the stock market, but lost everything.

【甜酱】 tiánjiàng 〈方〉＝ 甜面酱 tiánmiànjiàng

【甜椒】 tiánjiāo 〈名〉sweet pepper; pimiento

【甜津津】 tiánjīnjīn 〈形〉pleasantly sweet

【甜酒】 tiánjiǔ 〈名〉sweet wine

【甜美】 tiánměi 〈形〉❶ sweet; luscious: 味道～ taste sweet; have a sweet taste ‖ 这种橙子多汁而～。These oranges are juicy

and sweet. ❷ happy; pleasant; refreshing: 生活～ lead a sweet/happy life ‖ 音色～ have a sweet voice ‖ ～的爱情 sweet love ‖ ～地睡一觉 have a sound/fast sleep

【甜蜜】 tiánmì 〈形〉 sweet; happy: ～的梦/笑 sweet dream/smile ‖ ～的生活 sweet/happy life ‖ 孩子们笑得那么～。How merrily the children laughed! ‖ 他们的日子过得甜甜蜜蜜。They are leading a very happy life.

【甜面酱】 tiánmiànjiàng 〈名〉 sweet sauce made of fermented flour

【甜品】 tiánpǐn 〈名〉 sweetmeats; dessert

【甜润】 tiánrùn 〈形〉 sweet and pleasant: 嗓音～ have a sweet voice ‖ 清凉～的空气 cool and refreshing/sweet air

【甜食】 tiánshí 〈名〉 sweet food; sweets; sweetmeats: 爱吃～ have a sweet tooth ‖ 她最喜欢吃的～是巧克力蛋糕。Chocolate cakes are her favourite sweets.

【甜水】 tiánshuǐ 〈名〉 ❶ fresh/sweet water: ～井 fresh water well ❷ sugar water—happiness; comfort: 像你这样在～里长大的人是不会了解我的遭遇的。A man like you who grew up in happiness will not understand what I have experienced.

【甜丝丝】 tiánsīsī 〈形〉 ❶ pleasantly sweet: 这种菜～的,很好吃。This vegetable is kind of sweet, very nice to eat. ❷ happy; gratified; quite pleased: 心里感到～的 feel happy/quite pleased ‖ 她想到孩子们都长大成人,能为祖国尽力,心里～儿的。She felt quite pleased at the thought that all her children had grown up and could do their bit for the country.

【甜酸苦辣】 tián-suān-kǔ-là ＝ 酸甜苦辣 suān-tián-kǔ-là

【甜酸儿】 tiánsuānr 〈形〉 (of food) sweet and sour

【甜头】 tiántou 〈名〉 ❶ sweet taste; pleasant flavour ❷ good; benefit (as an inducement): 尝到～ come to know the good (of sth); become aware of the benefits (of sth) ‖ 给点～吃 throw sb a few sops ‖ 吃过苦头,方知～。He knows best what good is that has endured evil.

【甜味】 tiánwèi 〈名〉 sweet taste: 这饼干有～。The biscuits taste sweet. / The biscuits have a sweet taste.

【甜言蜜语】 tiányán-mìyǔ 〈熟〉 sweet words and honeyed phrases; sweet talk: 满口～ wag a honeyed tongue ‖ 他被她的～哄得溜溜转。With her honeyed words, she made him obediently do as he was told.

【甜玉米】 tiányùmǐ 〈名〉 sweet corn

【甜滋滋】 tiánzīzī ＝ 甜丝丝 tiánsīsī

【甜嘴蜜舌】 tiánzuǐ-mìshé 〈熟〉 sweet mouth and honeyed tongue—be honey-mouthed; have a honeyed tongue

湉 tián

【湉湉】 tiántián 〈形〉〈书〉 (of the flow of water) calm

填 tián 〈动〉 ❶ fill; stuff: ～饱肚子 fill the stomach ‖ ～坑 fill up a hole/pit (in the ground) ‖ ～枕芯 stuff a pillow ‖ 用土～洞 fill a hole with earth ⇨～方;欲壑难～ ❷ fill (a vacancy); make up (a deficiency): ⇨～补;～充 ❸ write; fill in/out: ～申请 fill out an application ‖ ～张表 fill (in/out) a form ⇨～报;～表;～写

【填报】 tiánbào 〈动〉 fill in a form and submit it (to the authorities): 每周～工程进度 make a weekly progress report on the project

【填表】 tiánbiǎo 〈动〉 fill (in/out) a form

【填补】 tiánbǔ 〈动〉 fill (a vacancy, gap, etc): ～精神上的空虚 fill/remedy one's sense of spiritual barrenness ‖ ～空缺 fill (up) a vacancy; fill a vacant position ‖ ～亏空 make up a deficit ‖ ～缺额 fill a vacancy; make/fill up a deficiency ‖ 他的发现～了科学技术领域的一项空白。His discovery filled in a gap in the fields of science and technology.

【填仓】 tiáncāng 〈动〉 add a little grain to the barn as a good luck/wish (for a bumper harvest)

【填充】 tiánchōng 〈动〉 ❶ fill up; stuff: 用羽毛～靠垫/枕头 stuff a cushion/pillow with feathers; stuff feathers into a cushion/pillow ❷ fill in the blanks (as in a test paper): ～测试 cloze test ⇨～题

〖～塔〗 tiánchōngtǎ 〈名〉［石油］ packed tower/column

〖～题〗 tiánchōngtí 〈名〉 cloze test

〖～物〗 tiánchōngwù 〈名〉 stuffing; filler

【填词】 tiáncí 〈动〉 fill in words to fit a given tune; compose a *ci* (词) to a given tune

【填堵】 tiándǔ 〈动〉 stop/block up

【填发】 tiánfā 〈动〉 fill in and issue (a certificate, etc)

【填方】 tiánfāng 〈名〉［建筑］ fill: ～断面 fill section

【填房】 tiánfáng 〈动〉 (of a woman) marry a widower

【填房】 tiánfang 〈名〉 second wife a widower takes after the first wife's death

【填海造地】 tiánhǎi-zàodì 〈动〉 reclaim land from the sea

【填空】 tiánkòng 〈动〉 ❶ fill (up) a vacancy; fill a vacant position: ～补缺 fill in what is needed ❷ ＝ 填充 ② tiánchōng

〖～题〗 tiánkòngtí ＝ 填充题 tiánchōngtí

【填窟窿】 tián kūlong 〈熟〉 fill up a hole—make up a deficit

【填料】 tiánliào 〈名〉 filler; filling; stuffing; packing: ～金属 filler metal ‖ 火鸡～ turkey dressing ‖ 塑料～ plastic packing/filling ‖ 我们不仅吃了鸭子还吃了～。We ate not only the duck but the stuffing as well.

〖～函〗 tiánliàohán 〈名〉［机械］ stuffing/gland box

【填密】 tiánmì 〈名〉［机械］ packing: 液压～ hydraulic packing

〖～函〗 tiánmìhán 〈名〉 packing box

【填平】 tiánpíng 〈动〉 fill and level up: 把沟～ fill up a gully

〖～补齐〗 tiánpíng-bǔqí 〈熟〉 fill up the gaps

【填塞】 tiánsè 〈动〉 stuff; stop/block up: ～洞隙 stop up holes

【填石】 tiánshí 〈名〉 rockfill

〖～坝〗 tiánshíbà 〈名〉［建筑］ rockfill dam

【填写】 tiánxiě 〈动〉 fill in/up/out; write: ～表格 fill in/out a form ‖ ～汇款单 fill in a money order ‖ ～履历表 write a curriculum vitae ‖ ～申请书 fill out an application ‖ ～死亡证明书 fill out a death certificate ‖ 警察～了一份事故报告。The policeman filled out a report of the accident. ‖ 申请人得～几种表格。The applicants have to fill in several forms.

【填鸭】 tiányā ❶〈动〉 force-feed a duck; stuff a duck ❷〈名〉 force-fed duck

〖～式教学法〗 tiányāshì jiàoxuéfǎ 〈名〉 cramming method of teaching; force-feeding method of teaching

【填字游戏】 tiánzì yóuxì 〈名〉 crossword puzzle

阗 tián 〈动〉〈书〉 be filled with; be full of: 宾客～门。The house is full of guests.

tiǎn

忝 tiǎn 〈副〉〈书〉〈谦〉 unworthily: ～列门墙 have the honour to be a student of sb's/yours ‖ ～蒙教诲。I have unworthily received your instructions.

殄 tiǎn 〈动〉 extirpate; exterminate; destroy utterly: 武～暴逆 get rid of the rebels by force ⇨暴～天物

【殄灭】 tiǎnmiè 〈动〉〈书〉 wipe out; eliminate: ～匪徒 wipe out the bandits

恬 tiǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 bait; seduce

淟 tiǎn 〈形〉〈书〉 dirty; filthy

惧 tiǎn 〈形〉〈书〉 ashamed

覥 tiǎn 〈动〉 ❶〈书〉 be ashamed: ⇨～颜 ❷〈口〉 brazen: ～着脸 brazen it out

【覥颜】 tiǎnyán 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ be shamefaced ❷ be brazenfaced; be shameless: ～借命 barter honour for life; save one's life at the cost of one's honour

〖～人世〗 tiǎnyán-rénshì 〈熟〉 live in the world brazenly

腆[1] tiǎn 〈形〉〈书〉 (of food) rich; sumptuous

腆[2] tiǎn 〈动〉〈口〉 protrude; bulge; thrust out: ～着肚子 bulge one's belly ‖ ～着胸脯 stick out one's chest

靦 tiǎn 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ facial ❷ ＝ 覥 ① tiǎn ⇨miǎn

舔 tiǎn 〈动〉 lick; lap: ～去伤口的血 lick blood from a cut ‖ ～嘴唇 moisten one's lips with the tongue ‖ 把盘子～净 lick a

dish clean ‖ 猫在～爪子。The cat is licking its paw. ‖ 她～了一下冰淇淋。She gave the ice cream a lick. ‖ 往信封上贴邮票的时候～下就可以了。Lick the stamp before you stick it to the envelope.

【舔屁股】 tiǎn pìgu 〈熟〉〈粗〉 lick sb's ass—lick sb's boot

【舔食】 tiǎnshí 〈动〉 lap up: 狗～碗里的水。The dog lapped the water from a bowl.

tiàn

掭 tiàn 〈动〉 ❶ dip a writing brush in ink and work it on an ink stone ❷ 〈方〉 poke: ～灯心 raise the wick of an oil lamp

tiāo

佻 tiāo 〈形〉 frivolous; skittish; giddy: ⇨～薄;轻～

【佻薄】 tiāobó 〈形〉〈书〉 frivolous; skittish; flippant; giddy: 举止～ behave in a frivolous manner

【佻巧】 tiāoqiǎo 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ frivolous and cunning ❷ (of writing) flowery and flippant: 文辞～ flowery and flippant language

【佻㒓】 tiāotà 〈形〉〈书〉 frivolous; given to philandering: 心性～ have a frivolous disposition

挑[1] tiāo ❶ 〈动〉 carry things on either end of a shoulder pole; shoulder: ～担 carry a load with a shoulder pole ‖ ～两筐土 carry two baskets of earth ‖ ～两桶水 carry two buckets of water on a shoulder pole ⇨～担子 ❷ 〈名〉 shoulder pole with its load: 挑～儿 carry a load on a shoulder pole ⇨～子 ❸ 〈量〉 load carried on a shoulder pole: 两～菜 two baskets of vegetables carried on a shoulder pole

挑[2] tiāo 〈动〉 ❶ choose; select; pick: ～个好日子成亲 choose a propitious day for the wedding ‖ 把坏苹果～出去，留下好的。Pick out the bad apples and keep the good ones. ‖ 那件衬衣没～好。The shirt was ill chosen. ‖ 请帮我～一顶帽子。Please pick/choose a hat for me. ‖ 我们得～几个身强力壮的小伙子干这活。We must select a few strong young men for the job. ‖ 这些书随你～。Take your piece of these books. / Have your pick of the books. ⇨～肥拣瘦;～选 ❷ nit-pick (at); be captious; be fastidious; be hypercritical; be particular; be fussy; be choosy/choosey; be picky: 她老～孩子们的毛病。She's always carping at her children. ‖ 只要是我提的建议他们就～毛病。They pick holes in everything I suggest. ⇨～刺儿; ～剔 ⇨tiǎo

【挑刺儿】 tiāocìr 〈动〉〈方〉 find fault (with); pick holes (in sth); nit-pick (at); cavil (at); be captious; be hypercritical: 故意～ find fault/pick holes deliberately ‖ 他这人就爱挑别人的刺儿。He is always finding fault with people. / He is captious.

【挑错】 tiāocuò 〈动〉 find fault (with)

【挑担子】 tiāo dànzi 〈动〉 carry a load on a shoulder pole—assume responsibilities: 勇于～ be bold enough to shoulder responsibilities

【挑肥拣瘦】 tiāoféi-jiǎnshòu 〈熟〉 pick the fat or choose the lean—choose whatever is to one's own advantage: 她对分派的工作总是～。She is always very choosy/picky about work assignments.

【挑夫】 tiāofū 〈名〉〈旧〉 porter (carrying luggage on a shoulder pole)

【挑拣】 tiāojiǎn 〈动〉 pick; pick and choose: 多数女人买东西时总喜欢挑挑拣拣。Most women are fastidious about their shopping. ‖ 我们的每一件产品都是高质量的，你用不着～。Every product of ours is of high quality and you don't need to pick and choose.

【挑脚】 tiāojiǎo 〈动〉〈旧〉 carry luggage on a shoulder pole (for others for a fee); work as a porter

【挑礼】 tiāolǐ 〈动〉 be fastidious/fussy about etiquette; reproach sb with a faux pas

【挑毛拣刺】 tiāomáo-jiǎncì 〈熟〉 find fault deliberately; pick holes (in); nit-pick (at); be captious; be hypercritical: 可别～，她能给你送份生日礼物已经不寻常了。You shouldn't look a gift horse in the mouth; she had gone out of her way to give you the birthday present.

【挑三拣四】 tiāosān-jiǎnsì 〈熟〉 pick and choose; be fastidious; be particular; be choosy/choosey; be hypercritical; be picky: 他对工作从不～。He is never choosy about his job.

【挑食】 tiāoshí 〈动〉 be fussy/choosy/particular about one's food; be very particular about what one eats; have a delicate palate: 别那么～。Don't be so fussy about your food. ‖ 我不～。I am not fussy about what I eat. / I don't mind what I eat.

【挑剔】 tiāoti 〈动〉 nit-pick (at); be fastidious; be hypercritical; be particular; be fussy; be choosy/choosey; be picky: 过分～ be fastidiously particular ‖ 他吃东西很～。He is choice of his food. / He is fussy/particular about his food. ‖ 她过于～，跟谁也合不来。She is so fastidious that she can hardly get along well with anybody.

【挑选】 tiāoxuǎn 〈动〉 choose; select; pick (out): ～出人才 pick out the talents ‖ ～候选人 select a candidate ‖ 从中～ make a choice among; choose from ‖ 精心/任意～ exquisitely/arbitrarily select ‖ 随意～ pick at random ‖ 细心～ carefully select/choose ‖ 她～一条裙子花了好长时间。Her selection of a dress took a long time. ‖ 我们只～最好的。We select/pick the best only. ‖ 小分队的成员都是经过严格～的。Each and every one of the squad has gone through a strict screening/selection. ‖ 这家商店有品种繁多的货物可供～。The store has a wide choice of goods.

【挑眼】 tiāoyǎn 〈动〉〈方〉 find fault (with); be fastidious/fussy (about etiquette, etc)

【挑字眼儿】 tiāo zìyǎnr 〈动〉 find fault with wording; be fastidious about the choice of words

【挑子】 tiāozi 〈名〉 ❶ carrying pole with its load ❷ 〈喻〉 responsibility: 撂～ shirk one's responsibility; refuse to take one's responsibility

【挑嘴】 tiāozuǐ = 挑食 tiāoshí

祧 tiāo 〈书〉 ❶ 〈名〉 ancestral temple for remote ancestors ❷ 〈动〉 move an ancestor's memorial tablet to the memorial temple for remote ancestors: ⇨不～之祖 ❸ 〈动〉 be/become heir to: ⇨承～;兼～

tiáo

条[1] tiáo ❶ 〈名〉 twig: ⇨柳～;枝～ ❷ 〈名〉 long, narrow piece; slip; strip: 把布撕成～儿 tear a piece of cloth into strips ‖ 他这会儿不在家，你可以给他留个～儿。He is not in at the moment, but you can leave him a note. ⇨便～;金～;链～;面～ ❸ 〈名〉 long and narrow in pattern or shape; stripe: 花～布 striped cloth ⇨～案;～幅;～纹 ❹ 〈量〉 a) [for sth long, narrow or thin]: 两～腿 two legs ‖ 三～鱼 three fish ‖ 四～黄瓜 four cucumbers ‖ 五～船 five ships/boats ‖ 一～床单 a bed sheet ‖ 一～河/街/路 a river/street/road ‖ 一～裤子 a pair of trousers ‖ 一～毛巾 a towel ‖ 一～线 a piece of thread b) [for bar-shaped objects]: 两～肥皂 two bars of soap ‖ 一～烟 a carton of cigarettes c) [for people]: 三～人命 three human lives ‖ 五～汉子 five brave men ‖ 一～好嗓子 a good voice ‖ 父子俩两～心，各有打算。The father and the son were not of one mind, each having his own consideration. ⇨一～心

条[2] tiáo ❶ 〈名〉 order: ⇨井井有～;有～不紊 ❷ 〈名〉 item; article: 第一～ Article One ⇨～陈;～款;～目;逐～ ❸ 〈量〉 [for sth that can be listed item by item]: 几～理由 several reasons ‖ 两～措施/建议 two measures/proposals ‖ 三～新闻 three pieces/items of news; three news items ‖ 一～妙计 an excellent plan; a brilliant scheme

【条案】 tiáo'àn 〈名〉 long, narrow table

【条播】 tiáobō 〈名〉 [农业] drilling: ～法 drilling method ‖ ～行距 drill spacing ‖ ～栽培 drill culture

〖～机〗 tiáobōjī 〈名〉 (seed) drill

〖～开沟犁〗 tiáobō kāigōulí 〈名〉 drill furrow opener

【条材】 tiáocái 〈名〉 [冶金] bar stock

【条畅】 tiáochàng 〈形〉〈书〉 (of writing) smooth and well-organized: 文笔～ write in a clear and smooth style

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【条陈】 tiáochén ❶〈动〉present item by item; state point by point ❷〈名〉〈旧〉itemized memorandum (to one's superior): 上～ submit an itemized memorandum

【条凳】 tiáodèng 〈名〉bench

【条分缕析】 tiáofēn-lǚxī 〈熟〉analyse point by point; make a clear and detailed analysis

【条幅】 tiáofú 〈名〉❶ vertically-hung scroll of calligraphy or painting; wall scroll: 一轴绘画/书法～ a scroll of painting/calligraphy ❷ vertically-hung streamer with slogans or advertisements

【条钢】 tiáogāng 〈名〉bar iron

【条贯】 tiáoguàn 〈名〉〈书〉orderliness; systematicness; proper arrangement or presentation

【条规】 tiáoguī 〈名〉rules; regulations

【条痕】 tiáohén 〈名〉[矿业] streak; roping; snailing

【条几】 tiáojī ＝ 条案 tiáo'àn

【条件】 tiáojiàn 〈名〉❶ condition; factor: 创造～ create conditions ‖ 气候/自然～ weather/natural conditions ‖ 利用有利～ make use of the favourable factors; take advantage of the favourable conditions ‖ 如果～允许，我周末出发。If conditions permit/allow, I'll set out this weekend. ❷ requirement; prerequisite; qualification; condition; term: 一个/项～ a requirement/prerequisite/condition ‖ 符合～ satisfy/meet the conditions; answer/meet/satisfy the requirements ‖ 规定～ lay down/set/state/stipulate conditions; set/state/stipulate terms; set/establish requirements ‖ 坚持～ insist on the terms ‖ 讲～ negotiate the terms ‖ 接受～ accept the conditions/terms ‖ 拒绝～ reject sb's conditions/terms ‖ 履行规定的～ fulfil the conditions laid down ‖ 满足～ meet/satisfy the conditions/requirements ‖ 迫使接受～ impose conditions (on sb for sth); bring sb to terms ‖ 受～限制 be hedged with qualifications ‖ 提出～ propose a condition; put forward the requirements; list the prerequisites ‖ 提供有/无～的援助 provide conditional/unconditional aid ‖ 增加附带～ add a proviso ‖ 遵守付款～ comply with the terms of payment ‖ 工作/居住～ working/living conditions ‖ 基本～ essential condition ‖ 入学～ admission/entrance requirements ‖ 停火～ ceasefire terms ‖ 投降～ terms of surrender ‖ 先决～ prerequisite; precondition; qualification; preliminary condition ‖ 信贷～ credit terms ‖ 学历～ educational qualifications ‖ 优惠～ favourable terms ‖ 注册～ registration requirement ‖ 在对等的～下 on a reciprocal basis; on condition of reciprocity ‖ 在同等的～下 under equal/identical conditions ‖ 对她这种情况，我们可以不考虑限定～。We can waive the qualifications in her case. ‖ 和约对战败国提出的～非常苛刻。The terms of the peace treaty were very hard for the defeated nation. ‖ 你可以借我的自行车，～是用完马上归还。You may borrow my bicycle on condition that you return it as soon as you finish with it. ‖ 食物和空气是生命的必备～。Food and air are requisites for life. ‖ 他的～太高，我无法答应。His terms are so hard that I find it impossible to satisfy him. ‖ 他们的～难以照办。Their conditions are not easily complied. ‖ 她同意帮忙，但提出几个～。She agreed to help, but with a few stipulations/provisos. ‖ 有相关领域的工作经验是从事这项工作的必要～。Work experience in a related field is a requirement/requisite/prerequisite for the job. ‖ 做这项工作需要具备什么～? What qualifications do you need for the job? ❸ conditions; situation; circumstances: 改善～ improve/better the conditions ‖ ～落后 backward conditions ‖ 工作/生活～ working/living conditions ‖ 经济～ economic conditions; financial circumstances ‖ 卫生/住房～ sanitary/housing conditions ‖ 人的愿望和行动受到他的身体和经济～的制约。Man's desires and actions are conditioned by his physical constitution and economical circumstances. ‖ 他的身体～很好。He is in good physical condition. ‖ 她生活～不好。She lived in difficult/trying circumstances. ‖ 这个工厂的～很好，既有训练有素的工人，又有先进的设备。This factory has very good conditions, with well-trained workers and advanced equipment.

〖～刺激〗 tiáojiàn cìjī 〈名〉[生理] conditioned stimulus (CS)

〖～从句〗 tiáojiàn cóngjù 〈名〉[语法] conditional clause

〖～反射〗 tiáojiàn fǎnshè 〈名〉[心理] conditioned reflex (CR); conditioned response

〖～反应〗 tiáojiàn fǎnyìng 〈名〉[心理] conditioned response (CP)

〖～方程〗 tiáojiàn fāngchéng 〈名〉[数学] conditional equation

〖～概率〗 tiáojiàn gàilǜ 〈名〉[数学][统计] conditional probability

〖～句〗 tiáojiànjù 〈名〉[语法] conditional sentence

〖～期望〗 tiáojiàn qīwàng 〈名〉[数学] conditional expectation: ～值 conditional expectation

〖～性〗 tiáojiànxìng 〈名〉conditionality

【条举】 tiáojǔ 〈动〉list item by item; itemize: ～罪状 itemize sb's crimes

【条块】 tiáokuài 〈名〉vertical and horizontal lines of management, leadership, control, or coordination; management of departments at different levels and of regions at the same level

〖～分割〗 tiáokuài fēngē 〈名〉create barriers between central ministries and local governments; cut up links between departments and regions

〖～结合〗 tiáokuài jiéhé 〈名〉integration of leadership by central ministries with leadership by local government; integration of departments and regions at different levels

【条款】 tiáokuǎn 〈名〉clause; article; provision; stipulation; term: 一项～ a clause/provision/stipulation/term; an article ‖ 变更/删除/增加～ alter/erase/add a clause ‖ 坚持协议～ adhere to the articles/terms/provisions of the agreement ‖ 接受～ accept terms ‖ 拟定～ draw up a term; frame a clause ‖ 违反～ violate a clause/provision/stipulation ‖ 执行～ carry out the terms/provisions/stipulations (of) ‖ 逐条讨论～ discuss the articles seriatim ‖ 补充～ supplementary provision ‖ 惩罚～ punitive provision ‖ 法规～ term of a statute ‖ 法律～ provision of law; legal provision ‖ 附加～ additional clause ‖ 合同～ contract clause/stipulation; term/provision of a contract ‖ 条约～ provision/stipulation of a treaty ‖ 刑法～ penal provision ‖ 仲裁～ clause of arbitration ‖ 最惠国～ most-favoured-nation clause ‖ 根据协议～ according to the terms/provisions of the agreement; by the terms of the agreement; in accordance with the provisions of the agreement ‖ 该～规定双方应履行各自的义务。The clause stipulated that the two sides should carry out their commitments.

【条理】 tiáolǐ 〈名〉proper arrangement/presentation; orderliness; method; system: ～分明 be properly arranged; be well-organized ‖ ～井然 be in good order ‖ 你的生活安排得很有～。Your life is well organized. ‖ 他做一切事情都很有～。He is very systematic in all he does. ‖ 她工作很有～。She is a methodical worker. / She works with system. ‖ 她做事毫无～。She has an upside-down way of doing things. ‖ 这篇论文～清楚。The paper is well organized.

【条例】 tiáolì 〈名〉regulation; rule; ordinance: 一项～ a regulation/rule; an ordinance ‖ 颁布～ issue a regulation/an ordinance ‖ 废除～ repeal/rescind/revoke an ordinance; abolish a regulation ‖ 实施～ apply/enforce/enact/a regulation/rule; apply/enforce an ordinance ‖ 通过～ adopt/pass a regulation/an ordinance ‖ 违反～ break/infringe/violate a regulation ‖ 制定～ lay down/work out/establish/frame/formulate rules; lay down/establish regulations ‖ 遵守～ obey/observe an ordinance; obey a rule/regulation ‖ ～草案 draft regulations ‖ 安全～ security regulations ‖ 关税～ customs regulations ‖ 奖惩～ regulations regarding rewards and penalties ‖ 交通管理～ traffic ordinance ‖ 劳保～ labour insurance regulations ‖ 税收～ tax regulations ‖ 卫生～ health/sanitary regulations ‖ 现行～ existing regulations ‖ 暂行～ provisional/interim regulations ‖ 政府～ government regulations ‖ 治安～ police regulations ‖ 治安管理～ public security codes ‖ 组织～ organizational rules

【条令】 tiáolìng 〈名〉[军事] regulation: 一项～ a regulation ‖ 纪律～ disciplinary regulations ‖ 内务～ routine service regulations (for barracks)

【条列】 tiáoliè 〈动〉list item by item; itemize

【条码】 tiáomǎ ＝ 条形码 tiáoxíngmǎ

【条目】 tiáomù 〈名〉❶ clauses and sub-clauses (in a formal document) ❷ entry (in a dictionary)

【条屏】 tiáopíng ＝ 屏条 píngtiáo

【条绒】 tiáoróng ＝ 灯心绒 dēngxīnróng

【条石】 tiáoshí 〈名〉rectangular stone slab

【条鳎】 tiáotǎ 〈名〉[动物] striped sole

【条条】 tiáotiáo ❶〈名〉vertical lines of leadership or management at different levels ❷〈名〉article (in laws or regulations) ❸〈名〉main points (of a theory, etc); essentials: 抓住～ grasp the main points ❹〈量〉[for some nouns] each; every: ～措施要落实。Each and every measure must be carried out.

〖～大路通罗马〗 tiáotiáo dàlù tōng Luómǎ 〈熟〉 all roads lead to Rome

〖～块块〗 tiáotiao-kuàikuai 〈名〉 vertical and horizontal lines of leadership or management; management of departments at different levels and of regions at the same level

〖～框框〗 tiáotiao-kuàngkuang 〈名〉〈贬〉 rules and regulations; regulations and restrictions; conventions and taboos: 打破～ shake off all restrictions; free oneself from conventions and taboos ‖ 受～的束缚 be hedged in with rules and regulations ‖ 思想上的～ trammels of conventional/outmoded ideas

【条文】 tiáowén 〈名〉 clause; article; provision: ～范例 standard clause

【条纹】 tiáowén 〈名〉 stripe; streak: 一条有蓝白～的床单 a blue and white striped bed sheet; a bed sheet with stripes of white and blue ‖ 老虎身上有～。A tiger has stripes. ‖ 衣服上的竖～使人显得苗条。Vertical stripes on clothes are slenderizing.

〖～布〗 tiáowénbù 〈名〉 striped cloth; stripe

【条形码】 tiáoxíngmǎ 〈名〉 bar code; Universal Product Code (UPC): 识别/扫描～ scan the bar code ‖ ～标记 bar code label ‖ 印有～的商品 bar-coded commodity

〖～读出器〗 tiáoxíngmǎ dúchūqì 〈名〉 bar-code reader

〖～扫描器〗 tiáoxíngmǎ sǎomiáoqì 〈名〉 bar-code scanner

【条形图】 tiáoxíngtú 〈名〉〔统计〕 bar chart/graph

【条锈病】 tiáoxiùbìng 〈名〉〔农业〕 stripe/yellow rust

【条约】 tiáoyuē 〈名〉 treaty; pact: 一个/项～ a treaty/pact ‖ 缔结～ conclude a treaty/pact (with sb); enter into a treaty (with sb) ‖ 废除～ annul a treaty ‖ 履行～义务 fulfil treaty obligations ‖ 起草～ draw up/draft a treaty ‖ 签署～ sign a treaty/pact ‖ 商定～ agree on a treaty ‖ 谈判订立～ negotiate a treaty ‖ 违反～ violate a pact; break/violate a treaty ‖ 遵守～ observe a treaty; abide by a pact ‖ 不平等～ unequal treaty ‖ 多边/双边～ multilateral/bilateral treaty ‖ 防御～ defence/defensive pact ‖ 互不侵犯～ non-aggression treaty/pact ‖ 互助～ mutual-assistance pact ‖ 和平～ peace treaty ‖ 军事～ military pact ‖ 商务～ commercial treaty ‖ 停战～ armistice treaty ‖ 两国签署了裁减军备～。The two nations signed a treaty to reduce their armaments.

【条子】 tiáozi 〈名〉 ❶ strip; slip: 布～ strip of cloth ‖ 纸～ narrow strip of paper; slip of paper ❷ short informal note: 递～ pass sb a note ❸ receipt in the form of a slip of paper: ⇨白～ ❹ 〈旧〉 prostitute ❺ stripe; streak: ～布 striped cloth; stripe ❻ 〈方〉 gold bar; bullion

苕 tiáo

＝ 凌霄花 língxiāohuā

⇨sháo

岧 tiáo

【岧岧】 tiáotiáo 〈形〉〈书〉 high; towering; lofty

【岧峣】 tiáoyáo 〈形〉〈书〉 (of mountains) high; towering; lofty: 山势～ towering mountains

迢 tiáo

【迢迢】 tiáotiáo 〈形〉 faraway; distant; remote: ⇨千里～

【迢远】 tiáoyuǎn 〈形〉 faraway; distant; remote: 路途～ long distance

调[1] tiáo

❶〈形〉 harmonious; fit: ⇨风～雨顺; 失～; 协～ ❷〈动〉 mix; blend; adjust: ～房子 change accommodations (usu to improve conditions) ‖ ～工资 adjust wages ‖ ～颜色 mix/blend colours ‖ 给咖啡里加点糖～一下。Mix the coffee with some sugar. ‖ 蓝色和黄色相～就变成绿色。Blue turns to green when it is mixed/blended with yellow. ‖ 你的汽车发动机得～一～了。Your car needs a tune-up. ‖ 他把电视机的音量～低。He turned down the volume on the TV. / He turned the TV down. ‖ 我们把手表～成当地时间。We adjusted our watches to local time. ‖ 这台收音机总是～不好。This radio can hardly be tuned in properly. ⇨～节; ～味; 烹～; 众口难～ ❸〈动〉 mediate; reconcile: ⇨～处; ～解; ～停

调[2] tiáo

〈动〉 ❶ tease; provoke; tantalize: ⇨～戏; ～笑 ❷ incite; instigate: ⇨～词架讼; ～唆

⇨diào

【调拨】 tiáobō ＝ 挑拨 tiǎobō

⇨diàobō

【调处】 tiáochǔ 〈动〉 mediate; arbitrate: ～争端 arbitrate/mediate a dispute; act as mediator

【调词架讼】 tiáocí-jiàsòng 〈熟〉 incite sb to take legal proceedings against sb else; abet sb in instituting/bringing an action (against sb)

【调挡】 tiáodǎng 〈名〉〔机械〕 gear shift

【调服】 tiáofú 〈动〉〔中医〕 take (the medicine) after it is mixed with liquid

【调幅】 tiáofú 〈名〉〔无线电〕 amplitude modulation (AM): ～干扰 AM jamming

〖～变压器〗 tiáofú biànyāqì 〈名〉 amplitude-modulation transformer; modulation transformer

〖～波〗 tiáofúbō 〈名〉 amplitude-modulated wave; AM wave

〖～发射机〗 tiáofú fāshèjī 〈名〉 amplitude-modulated transmitter

〖～广播〗 tiáofú guǎngbō 〈名〉 AM broadcast: ～信道 AM broadcast channel

〖～检波器〗 tiáofú jiǎnbōqì 〈名〉 amplitude-modulation detector

〖～器〗 tiáofúqì 〈名〉 amplitude modulator

〖～收音机〗 tiáofú shōuyīnjī 〈名〉 AM receiver

〖～指示器〗 tiáofú zhǐshìqì 〈名〉 amplitude-modulated indicator

【调羹】 tiáogēng 〈名〉 spoon

【调和】 tiáohé ❶〈形〉 harmonious; proportional: 色彩～。The colours are in harmony. / The colours blend well/harmonize. ‖ 雨水～。Rainfall is well distributed. ❷〈动〉 mediate; reconcile: 从中～ mediate; act as mediator ❸〈动〉〔usu used in the negative〕 compromise; reconcile; make concessions: ～宗教与科学 reconcile religion and science ‖ 不可～的矛盾 irreconcilable conflicts ‖ 他认为在像这样的原则问题上没有～的余地。He does not think there is room for compromise/concession in a question of principle like this one. ❹〈形〉〔数学〕 harmonic

〖～比〗 tiáohébǐ 〈名〉〔数学〕 harmonic ratio

〖～方程〗 tiáohé fāngchéng 〈名〉〔数学〕 harmonic equation

〖～分析〗 tiáohé fēnxī 〈名〉〔数学〕 harmonic analysis

〖～函数〗 tiáohé hánshù 〈名〉〔数学〕 harmonic function

〖～级数〗 tiáohé jíshù 〈名〉〔数学〕 harmonic progression/series

〖～漆〗 tiáohéqī 〈名〉 ready-mixed paint

【调护】 tiáohù 〈动〉 take care of a patient (during convalescence); nurse: ～伤员 nurse the wounded ‖ 精心～病人 give intensive care to a patient

【调级】 tiáojí 〈动〉 adjust a wage scale or a rank of position (usu upwards)

【调剂】 tiáojì 〈动〉 ❶ make up/fill a prescription; prepare drugs according to the prescription ❷ adjust; regulate: ～劳动力 redistribute labour power ‖ ～身心 provide physical and mental relaxation ‖ ～物资 redistribute materials ‖ ～余缺 regulate supply and demand ‖ 听听音乐，以～生活。Listening to music will help to enliven one's life/to break the monotony of life. ‖ 娱乐可以～精神。Recreational activities can readjust ourselves mentally.

〖～员〗 tiáojìyuán 〈名〉 pharmacist

【调价】 tiáojià 〈动〉 readjust/modify prices; make adjustments in prices: 季节性～ seasonal price adjustment

【调减】 tiáojiǎn 〈动〉 adjust and reduce

【调浆】 tiáojiāng 〈名〉〔纺织〕 size mixing: ～设备 size mixing equipment

〖～机〗 tiáojiāngjī 〈名〉 size mixer

【调焦】 tiáojiāo 〈动〉〔摄影〕 focus; adjust the focus: 如果你想拍好照片，就要准确～。Focus the object properly if you want a good picture.

〖～镜头〗 tiáojiāo jìngtóu 〈名〉 focusing lens

〖～毛玻璃〗 tiáojiāo máobōli 〈名〉 focusing screen

【调教】 tiáojiào 〈动〉 ❶ look after and guide (children); discipline: 不服～ refuse to heed/follow the guidance ❷ feed and train (domestic animals): ～烈马 tame a fierce horse ‖ ～鹦鹉 teach/train a parrot

【调节】 tiáojié 〈动〉 regulate; adjust; control; modulate: ～电视机的音量 modulate/regulate the volume on the TV ‖ ～室温 regulate the room temperature ‖ ～水流 regulate/modulate the flow of water ‖ 对货币流通进行～ adjust the amount of money in circulation ‖ 自动～ regulate automatically; self-adjustment ‖ 经过水库的～，航运条件大为改善。Thanks to the regulation of the reservoir, navigation is greatly improved. ‖ 水能～动物的体温。

Water can regulate the body temperature of animals.
〖～器〗 tiáojiéqì 〈名〉 regulator; adjuster; conditioner: ⇨空气～
〖～税〗 tiáojiéshuì 〈名〉 regulatory tax
【调解】 tiáojiě 〈动〉 mediate; reconcile; make peace: ～分歧 reconcile/mediate differences ‖ ～纠纷 mediate/reconcile a quarrel/dispute; intervene in a dispute; act as mediator ‖ ～争端 accommodate/mediate/reconcile a dispute; act as mediator in a dispute ‖ 着手进行～ go to mediation ‖ 在劳资之间进行～ mediate between labour and management ‖ 双方都不欢迎她的～。Her intervention was not welcomed by either side. ‖ 通过朋友们的～,他俩和好了。They've made up through their friends' intervention. ‖ 原告主动提出进行～。The plaintiff offered mediation.
〖～法庭〗 tiáojiě fǎtíng 〈名〉 court of conciliation
〖～人〗 tiáojiěrén 〈名〉 mediator; peacemaker: 任命～ appoint a mediator ‖ 官方/政府的～ official/government mediator ‖ 孩子们吵架时总是爸爸作～。Father was always the mediator when the children quarrelled.
〖～委员会〗 tiáojiě wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 conciliation/mediation board/committee
【调经】 tiáojīng 〈动〉［中医］ regulate the menstrual function
【调侃】 tiáokǎn 〈动〉 ridicule; deride; mock; jeer at: ～某人 hold/have sb in derision ‖ ～某人怕猫 deride sb for his fear of a cat
【调控】 tiáokòng 〈动〉 regulate and control: ～地下水的水位 regulate and control the underground water level ‖ ～装置 controlling apparatus ‖ 宏观～ macro-control ‖ 经济～失灵。The economic readjustment failed to work.
【调理】 tiáolǐ 〈动〉 ❶ nurse one's impaired health; recuperate: 精心～ nurse with great care ‖ 病刚好,要注意～。You should take good care of yourself since you have just recovered (from an illness). ❷ take care of; look after: ～伙食 adjust nutritional intake; be careful with what one eats ‖ ～牲口 look after livestock ‖ ～自己 look after/tend oneself ❸ discipline: 这些男孩子真难～。These boys are beyond control. / The boys are unruly. ❹〈方〉 make fun of; tease; play tricks on ❺［医学］ opsonize
〖～素〗 tiáolǐsù 〈名〉［医学］ tropine; opsonin: ～反应 opsonic reaction
〖～指数〗 tiáolǐ zhǐshù 〈名〉［医学］ opsonic index
〖～作用〗 tiáolǐ zuòyòng 〈名〉［医学］ opsonization; opsonic action
【调料】 tiáoliào 〈名〉 seasoning; flavouring; condiment; spice: 胡椒、姜和肉豆蔻都是～。Pepper, ginger and nutmeg are spices. ‖ 有三种色拉～可供你挑选。You have your choice of three kinds of salad dressing. ‖ 这菜～放得太多。There is too much flavouring in this dish.
〖～瓶〗 tiáoliàopíng 〈名〉 cruet; castor: ～架 cruet-stand; castor
【调弄】 tiáonòng 〈动〉 ❶ make fun of; tease: ～妇女 flirt/dally with a woman ❷ arrange; adjust: ～琴弦 tune a stringed instrument ❸ instigate; stir up: ～是非 stir up trouble; sow discord
【调配】 tiáopèi 〈动〉 mix; blend: ～颜色 mix colours ‖ 照药方～药剂 make up/fill a prescription ‖ 他给病人～一些药。He mixed some medicine for the patient.
⇨diàopèi
【调皮】 tiáopí 〈形〉 ❶ naughty; mischievous: 爱～ be fond of mischief ‖ ～的孩子 naughty child ‖ 健康的孩子有时～是正常的。One expects healthy children to be mischievous at times. ❷ unruly; tricky; recalcitrant: ～的牲口 recalcitrant cattle ❸ tricky; smart-alecky
〖～捣蛋〗 tiáopí-dǎodàn 〈熟〉 be/get up to mischief; be mischievous/troublesome/naughty: 告诉孩子们不要～。Tell the children to keep out of mischief. ‖ 孩子都～。Children are always getting into mischief.
〖～鬼〗 tiáopíguǐ 〈名〉 mischievous imp; mischief: 你真是个～。What a mischief you are!
【调频】 tiáopín ［电学］ ❶〈动〉 adjust/modulate frequency ❷〈名〉 frequency modulation (FM): ～干扰 FM jamming
〖～电台〗 tiáopín diàntái 〈名〉 FM radio station
〖～发射机〗 tiáopín fāshèjī 〈名〉 FM transmitter
〖～管〗 tiáopínguǎn 〈名〉 frequency-modulated tube
〖～广播〗 tiáopín guǎngbō 〈名〉 FM broadcast: ～波段 FM broadcast band
〖～检波器〗 tiáopín jiǎnbōqì 〈名〉 frequency-modulation detector
〖～雷达〗 tiáopín léidá 〈名〉 frequency-modulated radar
〖～立体声〗 tiáopín lìtǐshēng 〈名〉 FM stereo
〖～器〗 tiáopínqì 〈名〉 frequency regulator
〖～声呐〗 tiáopín shēngnà 〈名〉 frequency-modulated sonar
〖～式载波电话〗 tiáopínshì zàibō diànhuà 〈名〉 frequency-modulated carrier telephone
〖～收音机〗 tiáopín shōuyīnjī 〈名〉 FM receiver
【调情】 tiáoqíng 〈动〉 flirt (with); carry on/have a flirtation (with); dally (with): ～作乐 amuse oneself by flirting ‖ 他在和一个漂亮姑娘～。He was flirting/dallying with a pretty girl.
【调人】 tiáorén 〈名〉 mediator; peacemaker
【调三窝四】 tiáosān-wōsì 〈熟〉 sow discord; foment dissension; incite one against another
【调三斡四】 tiáosān-wòsì ＝ 调三窝四 tiáosān-wōsì
【调色板】 tiáosèbǎn 〈名〉 painter's palette
【调色刀】 tiáosèdāo 〈名〉 palette/painting knife
【调色碟】 tiáosèdié 〈名〉 colour mixing tray/dish
【调色】 tiáoshǎi 〈动〉 mix colours
〖～剂〗 tiáoshǎijì 〈名〉 toner
【调摄】 tiáoshè 〈动〉〈书〉 take good care of oneself (as in poor health or after an illness); build up one's health by rest and by taking nourishing food; be nursed back to health
【调适】 tiáoshì 〈动〉 modulate; fine-tune; adjust to adapt: 学会自我心理～ learn how to adjust one's own psychology
【调试】 tiáoshì 〈动〉 ❶ put to a preliminary test; have a trial run: 对新产品进行初步～ put new products to a preliminary test ‖ 机床装好后经过～才能投入生产。The lathe cannot be put into operation until it is well installed and debugged. ❷［计算机］ debug
〖～程序包〗 tiáoshì chéngxùbāo 〈名〉［计算机］ debugging package
【调速】 tiáosù 〈动〉 regulate/control the speed: ～系统 governing system
〖～杆〗 tiáosùgǎn 〈名〉 speed control rod; speeder rod
〖～器〗 tiáosùqì 〈名〉［机械］ governor; speed controller
【调唆】 tiáosuō 〈动〉 incite; instigate; abet; sow discord: ～是非 stir up trouble; sow discord; foment dissension
【调停】 tiáotíng 〈动〉 ❶ mediate; arbitrate; intervene; act as mediator/peacemaker: ～争端 compose/reconcile/mediate a dispute; intervene/arbitrate in a dispute ‖ 居中～ act as mediator/peacemaker/arbitrator ‖ 他们通过～解决了劳资纠纷。They mediated a settlement between labour and management. ❷ (in early vernacular) take care; look after; arrange
〖～人〗 tiáotíngrén 〈名〉 mediator; arbitrator; peacemaker; intermediary
【调味】 tiáowèi 〈动〉 flavour; season; dress: 花椒、八角都可以～。Both Chinese prickly ash and anise can add flavour to food. ‖ 她给牛肉加了胡椒～。She seasoned/flavoured the beef with pepper.
〖～品〗 tiáowèipǐn 〈名〉 seasoning; condiment; flavouring; spice: 人造～ artificial flavour ‖ 胡椒粉是一种～。Pepper is a spice. ‖ 辛辣的～使食物更有滋味。Hot condiments give flavour to food. ‖ 有些～没什么营养价值。Some flavourings have little food value.
〖～瓶〗 tiáowèipíng 〈名〉 castor; cruet; spice shaker
【调温】 tiáowēn 〈动〉 regulate the temperature (of): ～型电熨斗 temperature-regulated iron
【调戏】 tiáoxì 〈动〉 take liberties with (a woman); assail (a woman) with obscenities; dally/flirt (with): ～妇女 flirt with a woman
【调弦】 tiáoxián 〈动〉 tune a stringed instrument
【调相】 tiáoxiàng 〈名〉［电学］ phase modulation (PM): ～干扰 PM jamming
〖～常数〗 tiáoxiàng chángshù 〈名〉 phase modulation constant; PM constant
〖～接收机〗 tiáoxiàng jiēshōujī 〈名〉 PM receiver
〖～器〗 tiáoxiàngqì 〈名〉 phase converter
【调笑】 tiáoxiào 〈动〉 make fun of; poke fun at; ridicule; tease: ～为乐 take pleasure in jeering (at sb)
【调协】 tiáoxié 〈动〉 harmonize; coordinate; bring into line: 不相～ be not agreeable; be not in harmony

【调谐】 tiáoxié ❶〈形〉harmonious: 色彩～ be harmonious in colour ❷〈动〉[电学] resonate; tune; syntonize: ～范围 tuning range ‖ ～旋钮 tuning knob
〖～变压器〗 tiáoxié biànyāqì 〈名〉tuned transformer
〖～电路〗 tiáoxié diànlù 〈名〉tuned circuit
〖～器〗 tiáoxiéqì 〈名〉[电学] tuner; tuning unit
〖～音〗 tiáoxiéyīn 〈名〉[电学] tuning note
【调谑】 tiáoxuè 〈动〉poke fun at; make fun of; ridicule; tease
【调压】 tiáoyā 〈动〉adjust/regulate pressure; regulate voltage
〖～变压器〗 tiáoyā biànyāqì 〈名〉regulating transformer
〖～阀〗 tiáoyāfá 〈名〉pressure regulating valve
〖～器〗 tiáoyāqì 〈名〉pressure/voltage regulator
【调养】 tiáoyǎng 〈动〉take good care of oneself (as in poor health or after an illness); build up one's health by rest and by taking nourishing food; be nursed back to health
【调音】 tiáoyīn 〈动〉[音乐] tune
〖～台〗 tiáoyīntái 〈名〉sound console; sound-control desk
〖～员〗 tiáoyīnyuán 〈名〉sound mixer
【调引】 tiáoyǐn 〈动〉dally with and seduce (a woman)
【调匀】 tiáoyún 〈形〉mixed/blended evenly; balanced: 饮食～ balanced diet ‖ 雨水～ well-distributed rainfall
【调帧器】 tiáozhēnqì 〈名〉[电子] framer
【调整】 tiáozhěng 〈动〉adjust; regulate; revise; modify: ～工资 adjust sb's wage/salary (usu upwards) ‖ ～供求关系 regulate/readjust supply and demand ‖ ～黄金价格 make adjustments in gold prices ‖ ～计划 make rectification in the plan; revise a plan ‖ ～人力 make adjustments in the use of manpower ‖ ～望远镜 rectify a telescope ‖ ～物价 readjust/modify prices ‖ ～作息时间 adjust the work timetable/schedule ‖ 进行～ make an adjustment/adaptation ‖ 逐步～ adjust gradually ‖ 我们必须重新～对外政策。We must readjust our foreign policy.
〖～杆〗 tiáozhěnggǎn 〈名〉[机械] adjusting rod
〖～器〗 tiáozhěngqì 〈名〉[机械] adjuster: 自动松紧～ automatic slack adjuster
【调治】 tiáozhì 〈动〉recuperate under medical treatment: ～痼疾 nurse a chronic illness ‖ 细心～ take good care of one's health; nurse with great care
【调制】 tiáozhì ❶〈名〉[电子] modulation: ～间隙 modulation gap ‖ 脉冲～ pulse modulation ‖ 音频～ audio modulation ‖ 振幅～ amplitude modulation ❷〈动〉mix; blend: ～鸡尾酒 mix cocktails ‖ 她为客人～了一盘色拉。She mixed her guests a salad.
〖～解调器〗 tiáozhì jiětiáoqì 〈名〉modulator-demodulator unit; MODEM
〖～器〗 tiáozhìqì 〈名〉modulator
【调资】 tiáozī 〈动〉adjust the wage/salary (usu upward): 评级～ make adjustment in rank and salary
【调嘴弄舌】 tiáozuǐ-nòngshé = 调嘴学舌 tiáozuǐ-xuéshé
【调嘴学舌】 tiáozuǐ-xuéshé 〈熟〉gossip; tittle-tattle; tell tales

铫 tiáo 〈名〉spear [an ancient weapon]
⇨diào; yáo

笤 tiáo
【笤帚】 tiáozhou 〈名〉whisk broom; small broom

龆 tiáo 〈动〉〈书〉(of children) shed baby/milk teeth; grow permanent teeth: ⇨～龀; ～年
【龆龀】 tiáochèn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ child ❷ childhood
【龆年】 tiáonián 〈名〉〈书〉childhood

蜩 tiáo 〈名〉〈书〉[昆虫] cicada

髫 tiáo 〈名〉〈书〉child's hanging hair: ⇨～龄; 垂～
【髫龄】 tiáolíng 〈名〉〈书〉childhood
【髫年】 tiáonián 〈名〉〈书〉childhood

鲦 tiáo
【鲦鱼】 tiáoyú 〈名〉Hemiculter leucisculus

tiǎo

挑 tiǎo ❶〈动〉poke; pick: ～刺 pick out a splinter ‖ ～灯心 raise the wick of a lamp ‖ ～火 poke a fire ‖ ～水疱 prick a blister with a needle ❷〈动〉bring into the open; make public: 咱们把问题～开来说。Let's put all the cards on the table. ⇨～明 ❸〈动〉provoke; incite; stir up; instigate: ～是非 stir up trouble; sow discord ‖ 我俩吵了一架，都是他～的。He instigated a quarrel between us. ⇨～逗; ～衅; ～战 ❹〈动〉raise: ～眉毛 raise one's brows ⇨～大拇哥 ❺〈名〉rising stroke (in Chinese characters) ❻〈动〉hold sth up with a pole/stick; lift up/raise with a pole/stick: ～灯笼 hang a lantern (from a pole) ‖ 把帘子～起来 raise the curtain ⇨～灯夜战 ❼〈动〉[刺绣] cross-stitch: ⇨～花
⇨tiāo
【挑拨】 tiǎobō 〈动〉instigate; incite; sow discord; foment dissension: ～民族关系 sow dissension/discord among nationalities ‖ ～是非 stir up/foment trouble; sow discord
〖～离间〗 tiǎobō-líjiàn 〈熟〉sow discord (among); foment disunity and dissension; incite one against the other; drive a wedge between: ～,兴风作浪 foment dissension and stir up trouble ‖ 他老是在自己的朋友中间～。He always sowed discord among his friends.
【挑大梁】 tiǎo dàliáng 〈动〉❶ play the leading role (in a play, etc) ❷ play an important part/role; shoulder a heavy responsibility/demanding task: 小字辈～ the younger generation is shouldering up heavy responsibilities
【挑大拇指】 tiǎo dàmǔzhǐ 〈熟〉hold up one's thumb (in praise of sb): 他见义勇为,大家都向他～。Everyone held up his thumb at his heroism.
【挑灯】 tiǎodēng 〈动〉❶ raise the wick of an oil lamp ❷ hang up a lantern: ～读书 study deep into the night
〖～夜战〗 tiǎodēngyèzhàn 〈动〉fight by torchlight (in ancient times); continue working by lamplight; burn the midnight oil
【挑动】 tiǎodòng 〈动〉❶ arouse; lead to; touch off: ～好奇心 arouse one's curiosity ‖ ～是非 give rise to a dispute; touch off a dispute ❷ instigate; incite; provoke; foment: ～罢工 instigate a strike ‖ ～军事政变 foment a military coup d'état ‖ ～民众暴乱 incite the populace to riot ‖ ～叛乱 instigate a rebellion ‖ ～战争 provoke a war ‖ 那个坏家伙试图～他们打架。The bad guy was trying to provoke them into fighting. ‖ 他～人们起来反对政府。He incited people to rise up against the government.
【挑逗】 tiǎodòu 〈动〉provoke; tease; tantalize: ～妇女 dally/flirt with a woman; take liberties with a woman ‖ ～寻衅 pick a quarrel (with sb) ‖ 他这人～不得。You'd better not provoke him.
【挑花】 tiǎohuā 〈名〉[刺绣] cross-stitch work
【挑明】 tiǎomíng 〈动〉bring into the open; lay bare; no longer keep it back: 把事情～ bring sth into the open ‖ ～说吧,我一个子儿也不会借给你的。To be frank with you, I won't lend you any money.
【挑弄】 tiǎonòng 〈动〉❶ instigate; stir up; incite; sow discord: ～是非 stir up/foment trouble; sow discord; incite one side against the other; arouse ill will between two parties ❷ make fun of; tease; kid
【挑起】 tiǎoqǐ 〈动〉provoke; stir up; instigate; incite; foment: ～罢工 instigate a strike ‖ ～暴乱 incite a riot ‖ ～冲突 provoke a clash/conflict ‖ ～内战 provoke a civil war ‖ ～事端 provoke incidents; stir up/foment trouble ‖ ～是非 sow discord; foment dissension/trouble
【挑唆】 tiǎosuo 〈动〉incite; abet; instigate; foment; sow discord: ～俩人不和 drive a wedge between the two people; sow discord/dissension between the two people ‖ ～某人干坏事 instigate sb to some evil deed ‖ ～闹事 incite/instigate a riot ‖ ～青少年犯罪 abet teenagers in a crime ‖ ～是非 stir up/foment trouble; incite one side against the other; arouse ill will between two parties ‖ 暗中/背后～ stir up trouble behind the scene ‖ 他俩不和,一定有人在～。They two do not get on well and there must be someone sowing discord between them. ‖ 他在朋友的～下偷了钱。He stole the money at the instigation of his friends.
【挑头】 tiǎotóu 〈动〉take the lead; be the first (to do sth): 他～给领导提意见。He took the lead in criticizing the leadership. ‖ 要是有谁出来挑个头,事情就好办了。Things would become easier if somebody could take the lead.
【挑衅】 tiǎoxìn 〈动〉provoke: 进行军事/武装～ carry out military/armed provocation ‖ 受到～ be under provocation ‖ ～行动/行为 provocative activity/act ‖ 公然～ flagrant provocation ‖ 故意

～ calculatingly/deliberately provoke ‖ 严重～ gross/severe provocation ‖ 向敌人～ make provocation against the enemy

【挑战】 tiǎozhàn 〈动〉 ❶ challenge to battle; cast/fling/throw down the gauntlet; 接受～ take up the gauntlet; accept a challenge ❷ challenge (to a contest); dare: 接受～ respond to a challenge; take up a challenge; accept a challenge ‖ 提出～ issue/give/send a challenge (to) ‖ 迎接～ face/meet a challenge; rise to a challenge ‖ ～与机遇并存。There exist challenges as well as opportunities. ‖ 今天的中国企业受到外国竞争者的～。China's enterprises are challenged by overseas competitors.

〖～书〗 tiǎozhànshū 〈名〉 letter of challenge; challenge: 发出/收到～ issue/receive a challenge

朓

tiǎo 〈动〉〈书〉(of the moon) appear in the west at the end of a lunar month

窕

tiǎo → 窈窕 yǎotiǎo

斢

tiǎo 〈动〉〈方〉 exchange; change; swap

tiào

眺

tiào 〈动〉 look into the distance from a high place: ⇨远～

【眺望】 tiàowàng 〈动〉 look into the distance from a high place: 凭栏～ enjoy a distant view while leaning against the railings ‖ 站在山顶～ gaze into the distance from a hilltop

粜

tiào 〈动〉 sell (grain): ～米 sell rice

跳

tiào 〈动〉 ❶ jump; leap; bound; skip; hop; spring: ～出来 leap/spring out ‖ ～到地上 jump onto the ground ‖ ～过墙/篱笆 jump/leap/spring over a wall/fence ‖ ～过壕沟 leap/hop a ditch ‖ ～进游泳池 dive/jump into the swimming pool ‖ ～起来 jump/leap into the air ‖ ～起身来 jump/spring to one's feet ‖ ～上车 jump into a car; jump onto a bus ‖ ～上台阶 jump/leap/bound up the stairs ‖ ～下床 jump/spring out of bed ‖ 向前/后～ jump/leap forward/backward ‖ ～来～去 leap/skip/hop about ‖ ～上～下 jump/skip up and down ‖ 从墙上～下 jump off the wall ‖ 孩子们想到多一天假日，高兴地直～。The children are jumping for/with joy at the thought of an extra day's holiday. ‖ 妹妹连蹦带～地跑进来。My little sister came bouncing in. ‖ 那只小鸟一～一～地穿过草坪。The bird crossed the lawn in a series of hops. ‖ 砰的一声巨响把我吓了一～。The loud bang made me jump. ‖ 他能～两米。He can jump two metres. ‖ 他一下～过了篱笆。He went over the fence in one jump. / In one bound, he jumped the fence. ‖ 她一蹦一～就没影了。With a hop and skip, she was gone. ‖ 我拍他肩膀时，他吓了一～。He gave a jump/start when I tapped him on the shoulder. ‖ 小女孩从椅子上～起来迎接父亲。The little girl sprang/bounced out of the chair to greet her father. ‖ 小偷～窗逃走。The thief leapt/jumped through the window and escaped. / The thief escaped through the window. ⇨～高；～伞 ❷ bounce: 手榴弹在地上～了两下后爆炸了。The grenade bounced twice and exploded. ‖ 新皮球～得高。A new ball bounces high. ❸ move up and down; beat; throb; pulsate: 比赛后他的心～得很快。His heart beat fast after the match. ‖ 她吓得心怦怦直～。Her heart thumped/bounded with fear. ‖ 我眼皮直～。My eyes kept twitching. ⇨心～；眼～ ❹ skip (over); jump; make omissions: ～过两页 skip two pages ‖ ～至第三章 skip over to Chapter 3 ‖ 从一个话题～到另一个话题 jump/leap/skip from one topic/subject to another ‖ 那电影从二十年代发生的事突然～到三十年代。The movie suddenly jumped from the events of the 1920s to those of the 1930s. ‖ 她～过了书中很多章节。She skipped (over)/jumped quite a few chapters in the book. ‖ 我喜欢～着看书，只看我感兴趣的部分。I like to skip through a book, reading only the parts which interest me. ⇨～行；～级

【跳班】 tiàobān = 跳级 tiàojí ①

【跳板】 tiàobǎn 〈名〉 ❶ gangplank ❷ diving board; springboard: 一米/三米～ one-metre/three-metre springboard ❸ traditional game of see-saw (of the Korean nationality)

〖～跳水〗 tiàobǎn tiàoshuǐ 〈名〉〔体育〕 springboard diving

【跳背游戏】 tiàobèi yóuxì 〈名〉 leapfrog [a game]

【跳布扎】 tiào bùzhá 〈名〉〔喇嘛教〕 dance performed by lamas at religious festivals to exorcize demons

【跳槽】 tiàocáo 〈动〉 ❶ (of stable-kept livestock) leave its own manger/trough to eat at another ❷ job-hop; hop from job to job; jump from one job to another; jump to another employment; throw up one job and take on another: ～下海 quit one's job and go into business

〖～者〗 tiàocáozhě 〈名〉 job-hopper

【跳虫】 tiàochóng 〈名〉〔昆虫〕 springtail; snow flea

【跳弹】 tiàodàn 〈名〉〔军事〕 ricochet: ～轰炸 ricochet/skip bombing

【跳荡】 tiàodàng 〈动〉 move up and down; beat; throb; pulsate: ～的火苗 leaping flames ‖ 我的心在欢快地～。My heart is beating/throbbing merrily.

【跳动】 tiàodòng 〈动〉 move up and down; beat; palpitate; pulsate: 他的心脏停止～。His heart stopped beating. ‖ 她的脉搏～正常。Her pulse was of normal frequency. ‖ 只要我的心还在～，我就不会停止工作。I'll never stop working as long as my heart still beats.

【跳发球】 tiàofāqiú 〈名〉〔体育〕 jump-service

【跳房子】 tiào fángzi 〈名〉 hopscotch [a children's game]: 玩～的游戏 play hopscotch

【跳高】 tiàogāo 〈名〉〔体育〕 high jump: 背越式～ back style; Fosbury flop ‖ 俯卧式～ straddle jump; straddle ‖ 滚式～ Western layout ‖ 剪式～ Eastern layout

〖～架〗 tiàogāojià 〈名〉 jumping standard

〖～运动员〗 tiàogāo yùndòngyuán 〈名〉 high jumper

【跳行】 tiàoháng 〈动〉 ❶ skip a line (in reading or transcribing): 她跳着行看完了这本书。She skipped through the book. ❷ start a new paragraph ❸ change one's profession/occupation/trade; jump from one profession to another

【跳级】 tiàojí 〈动〉 ❶ (of a pupil) skip a year/grade; jump a grade: ～生 accelerated student/pupil ‖ 她跳过了二年级。She jumped the second grade in school. ❷ promote more than one rank (in position) or one scale (in salary); jump a rank

【跳加官】 tiào jiāguān 〈名〉〈旧〉〔戏剧〕 additional programme that opens a performance or is performed upon the arrival of dignitaries invoking blessings for the audience

【跳间】 tiàojiān = 跳房子 tiào fángzi

【跳脚】 tiàojiǎo 〈动〉 stamp one's feet (with rage or anxiety): 气得～ stamp with rage

【跳进黄河洗不清】 tiàojìn Huánghé xǐbuqīng 〈熟〉 be unable to cleanse oneself even if one plunges into the Yellow River—find it hard to clear oneself (of a charge); it is impossible to prove oneself innocent

【跳井】 tiàojǐng 〈动〉 commit suicide by jumping into a well

【跳栏】 tiàolán 〈名〉 ❶ hurdle ❷ hurdle race; hurdles

【跳雷】 tiàoléi 〈名〉〔军事〕 bounding mine

【跳梁】 tiàoliáng 〈动〉 ❶ hop and skip; leap about; jump up and down ❷ be domineering

〖～小丑〗 tiàoliáng-xiǎochǒu 〈熟〉 buffoon; clown; contemptible scoundrel

【跳踉】 tiàoliáng = 跳梁 tiàoliáng

【跳羚】 tiàolíng 〈名〉〔动物〕 springbok

【跳楼】 tiàolóu 〈名〉 commit suicide by jumping off a building

〖～货〗 tiàolóuhuò 〈名〉 distress merchandise/goods

〖～价〗 tiàolóujià 〈名〉 distress price

【跳马】 tiàomǎ 〈名〉〔体育〕 ❶ vaulting horse ❷ horse-vaulting

【跳蝻】 tiàonǎn = 蝗蝻 huángnǎn

【跳皮筋儿】 tiào píjīnr 〈名〉 rubber band skipping [a Children's game]

【跳频】 tiàopín 〈名〉〔电子〕 frequency hopping

【跳棋】 tiàoqí 〈名〉 Chinese checkers/draughts: 西洋～ draughts; checkers

【跳球】 tiàoqiú 〈名〉 ❶〔篮球〕 jump ball: 中锋～ centre jump ❷〔台球〕 jump shot

【跳伞】 tiàosǎn ❶〈动〉 parachute; bail out: ～训练 parachuting training ❷〈名〉〔体育〕 parachute jumping/jump

〖～区〗 tiàosǎnqū 〈名〉 parachute drop zone

〖～塔〗 tiàosǎntǎ 〈名〉 parachute tower

〖～靴〗 tiàosǎnxuē 〈名〉 jump boot

〖～运动员〗 tiàosǎn yùndòngyuán 〈名〉 parachutist; parachuter

【跳神】 tiàoshén 〈名〉❶ sorcerer's dance in a trance ❷ = 跳布扎 tiào bùzhá
【跳绳】 tiàoshéng ❶〈动〉skip rope; jump rope ❷〈名〉[the game] rope skipping ❸〈名〉skipping rope; jump rope
【跳虱】 tiàoshī 〈方〉= 跳蚤 tiàozao
【跳鼠】 tiàoshǔ 〈名〉[动物] jerboa
【跳水】 tiàoshuǐ ❶〈名〉[体育] diving; dive: ～表演 diving exhibition ‖ ～设备 diving installations ‖ 臂立～ armstand dive ‖ 反身～ reverse dive ‖ 花样～ fancy dive ‖ 屈体～ pike dive; jackknife ‖ 向后～ back dive ‖ 向前～ front dive ‖ 向内～ inward dive ‖ 燕式～ swallow/swan dive ‖ 转体～ twist dive ⇨跳板～;跳台～ ❷〈动〉commit suicide by jumping into the water
〖～池〗 tiàoshuǐchí 〈名〉diving pool
〖～运动员〗 tiàoshuǐ yùndòngyuán 〈名〉diver
【跳台】 tiàotái 〈名〉[体育] diving tower/platform: 五米/十米～ five-metre/ten-metre platform
〖～滑雪〗 tiàotái huáxuě 〈名〉ski jump/jumping
〖～跳水〗 tiàotái tiàoshuǐ 〈名〉platform diving: 低难度～ plain high diving ‖ 高难度～ variety high diving
【跳汰】 tiàotài 〈名〉[矿业] jigging: ～选煤 coal jigging
〖～机〗 tiàotàijī 〈名〉jig; jigger
〖～选矿法〗 tiàotài xuǎnkuàngfǎ 〈名〉jigging
【跳腾】 tiàoteng 〈动〉❶ jump; hop; beat ❷ be on the hop; bustle about
【跳跳鼠】 tiàotiàoshǔ 〈名〉pogo stick
【跳痛】 tiàotòng 〈名〉[医学] jumping pain
【跳投】 tiàotóu 〈名〉[篮球] jump shot
【跳舞】 tiàowǔ 〈动〉❶ dance (as a performance): 跳一曲舞 have a dance ‖ 她的舞跳得好极了。Her dancing is superb. ‖ 能否赏光与我～? Can you honour me with a dance? ❷ go to the ball: 这个周末去～吗? Are you going to the dance this weekend?
〖～毯〗 tiàowǔtǎn 〈名〉dancing rug/mat
〖～厅〗 tiàowǔtīng 〈名〉dancing hall
【跳箱】 tiàoxiāng 〈名〉[体育] ❶ vaulting box; box horse ❷ box vaulting
【跳鞋】 tiàoxié 〈名〉spiked jumping shoes
【跳远】 tiàoyuǎn 〈名〉[体育] long/broad jump: 他参加了～比赛。He has put himself in for the long jump. ⇨三级～
【跳月】 tiàoyuè 〈名〉moon dance [a folk dance popular among the young people of Miao and Yi nationalities]
【跳跃】 tiàoyuè 〈动〉jump; leap; bound; hop; skip: ～前进 leap/bound forward ‖ ～运动 saltatorial/leaping exercise ‖ 这匹马～了所有的障碍物。The horse cleared all the jumps.
〖～器〗 tiàoyuèqì 〈名〉[体育] buck
〖～着陆〗 tiàoyuè zhuólù 〈名〉[军事] rebound landing
【跳蚤】 tiàozao 〈名〉flea: 被～咬了 have a fleabite
〖～市场〗 tiàozao shìchǎng 〈名〉flea market
【跳闸】 tiàozhá 〈动〉[电学] trip (switch): 电压过高～ overvoltage trip ‖ 过载～ overload trip ‖ 自动～ automatic tripping
〖～开关〗 tiàozhá kāiguān 〈名〉trip switch
〖～装置〗 tiàozhá zhuāngzhì 〈名〉trip gear
【跳针】 tiàozhēn 〈动〉drop a stitch (in knitting); (of a needle) jump: 唱针在这张唱片上～。The needle jumps on this record.
【跳字】 tiàozì 〈名〉[印刷] rising type/space

tiē

帖 tiē ❶〈形〉well-settled; well-placed: ⇨妥～ ❷〈动〉be submissive; be obedient: ⇨服～;俯首～耳
⇨tiě;tiè
【帖服】 tiēfú 〈动〉〈书〉be docile; be submissive; be obedient

怗 tiē 〈动〉〈书〉put down (a rebellion, etc); suppress

贴[1] tiē ❶〈动〉paste; stick; attach; glue: ～布告 put up a bulletin/notice ‖ ～膏药 apply a (medicated) plaster (to) ‖ ～邮票 stick on a stamp; affix a stamp ‖ 把宣传画～在墙上 stick a poster on a wall ‖ 给瓶子～上标签 affix a label to a bottle ‖ 墙上～满了广告。The wall was covered with advertisements. ‖ 我们在给客厅～壁纸。We're papering the sitting-room walls. ⇨剪～;张～ ❷〈动〉keep close to; nestle closely to: ～着墙走 walk along the wall ‖ 把鼻子～在窗户上 press one's nose against the window ‖ 把耳朵～着门 lay an ear to the door ‖ 孩子紧～着妈妈。The child snuggled up to its mother ‖ 他的衬衣湿得～到了身上。His wet shirt clung to his body. ⇨～身;～心 ❸〈动〉subsidize; help (out) financially: 哥哥每月～他零用钱。His elder brother helps him out with some pocket money on a monthly basis. / His elder brother gives him a monthly allowance. ⇨～补;倒～ ❹〈名〉allowance; subsidy: 房～ lodging/housing subsidies ‖ 米～ food allowance ⇨补～;津～ ❺〈量〉[for medicated plaster] piece: 一～膏药 a piece of medicated plaster

贴[2] tiē = 帖 ① tiē
【贴边】 tiēbiān ❶〈动〉be close to; be relevant/pertinent; have sth to do with: 别问我,我可与这事不～。Don't ask me. I have nothing to do with this. / I was not involved in it and know nothing about it. ‖ 你说的话和事实贴不上边。What you said is nothing close to the fact. ❷〈名〉hem (of a garment)
【贴标签】 tiē biāoqiān 〈动〉tag; label: 给你的行李贴上标签。Put labels on your luggage. ‖ 店里的每件东西都贴有标签。Each object in the store has a tag. ‖〈喻〉坏人脸上又没有～,谁能一眼认出来? Bad guys have no labels on their faces. How can one recognize them at first sight?
〖～机〗 tiēbiāoqiānjī 〈名〉labeller; labelling machine
【贴饼子】 tiēbǐngzi ❶〈动〉bake corn/millet cakes in a pan ❷〈名〉corn/millet cakes baked in a pan
【贴补】 tiēbu 〈动〉❶ subsidize (one's relatives or friends); help (out) financially: ～家用 help out with the daily expenses of one's family ‖ 他假期打些零工～家用。He does some odd jobs during his holidays to augment his family income. /He helped support the family by doing odd jobs during his holidays. ‖ 他每月～弟弟一些钱。He helps his younger brother out by giving him some money each month. ❷ eke out by drawing on one's savings; use what has been saved or stored to cover present needs: 他们还有去年存的粮食～着吃,现在还不会饿肚子。They can make do with the grain left over from last year and will not go hungry for the moment.
【贴兜】 tiēdōu 〈名〉patch pocket
【贴合】 tiēhé 〈动〉link closely; integrate
【贴花】 tiēhuā 〈名〉[纺织] appliqué
【贴画】 tiēhuà 〈名〉❶ pin-up picture; picture poster: 百寿图～ picture of longevity ❷ matchbox picture
【贴换】 tiēhuan 〈动〉trade sth (esp old) in (for sth esp new)
【贴黄】 tiēhuáng 〈动〉〈旧〉stick a piece of yellow paper on the imperial edict for changes made in it
【贴己】 tiējǐ ❶〈形〉intimate; close; confidential: 互相说～话 share confidences ‖ 有个可以说～话的人 have sb one can confide in ‖ 当成～的人 take sb into one's confidence ‖ ～话 words spoken in confidence; confidential talk ‖ ～朋友 bosom friend; friend one can confide in ‖ 她对大娘表现出～的样子。She seemed to be very friendly with the old lady. ‖ 我真是糊涂,把他当成了～的人。It was silly of me to have mistaken him for a bosom friend. ❷〈名〉〈方〉private savings of a family member: ～钱 private savings ‖ 她把～首饰卖了,贴补家用。She sold her own jewelry to help out with the family expenses.
【贴金】 tiējīn 〈动〉cover with gold leaf/foil—prettify; touch up: 给佛像～ cover the statue of Buddha with gold foil ‖ 别给自己脸上～。Don't blow your own trumpet. / Don't put feathers in your own cap.
〖～漆〗 tiējīnqī 〈名〉gold size
【贴近】 tiējìn ❶〈动〉keep/press close to; nestle up against: ～生活 close to life ‖ ～耳朵低语 whisper in sb's ears ❷〈形〉intimate; close: 找～的人说说心里话 find sb intimate and utter one's innermost feelings ‖ 他们俩一直是很～的朋友。They have always been intimate friends.
【贴邻】 tiēlín 〈名〉close neighbour; next-door neighbour
【贴面】 tiēmiàn 〈名〉face; facing: ～胶合板 faced plywood ‖ 塑料～ formica ‖ 大理石～圆柱 marble-faced column ‖ 浴室用瓷砖做～。The bathroom is faced with tiles.
〖～舞〗 tiēmiànwǔ 〈名〉cheek-to-cheek dancing/dance: 跳～ dance cheek to cheek
〖～砖〗 tiēmiànzhuān 〈名〉face tile; furring brick
【贴谱】 tiēpǔ 〈形〉proper; appropriate; sound: 话说得不～ having made some inappropriate/irrelevant remarks ‖ 你的分析很～。

Your analysis is quite sound.
【贴钱】 tiēqián 〈动〉 pay out of one's own pocket
【贴切】 tiēqiè 〈形〉 (of words) apt; proper; suitable; appropriate: 表达～ apt/appropriate expression ‖ 措辞～ be aptly worded; be well-put ‖ 比喻要用得～，通俗易懂。The use of metaphors *should be appropriate and easy to understand.* ‖ 恐怕这样说不够～。I'm afraid that's not the right word for it.
【贴身】 tiēshēn 〈形〉 ❶ next to the skin: ～衣服 underwear; underclothes; underclothing ❷ fitting well/nicely: 这件衣服穿着～。The dress fits nicely. ❸ constantly accompanying/escorting: ～丫鬟 maidservant who constantly accompanies her mistress; personal maid
〖～保镖〗 tiēshēn bǎobiāo 〈名〉 personal/private bodyguard
【贴水】 tiēshuǐ [金融] ❶ 〈动〉 pay an agio ❷ 〈名〉 agio
〖～率〗 tiēshuǐlǜ 〈名〉 agio
【贴题】 tiētí 〈形〉 relevant; pertinent; to the point: 着墨不多，但是十分～ brief but very much to the point ‖ 他的发言不太～。His speech bore little relevance. / His speech was beside the point.
【贴体】 tiētǐ 〈动〉 (of clothes) fit nicely
【贴息】 tiēxī [金融] ❶ 〈动〉 pay interest in the form of a deduction when selling a bill of exchange, etc ❷ 〈名〉 interest so deducted; discount
【贴现】 tiēxiàn 〈动〉 [金融] discount: 把支票提交银行～ lodge a note in a bank for discount ‖ ～行情 discount quotation ‖ ～掮客 discount broker ‖ 银行～ bank discount
〖～公司〗 tiēxiàn gōngsī 〈名〉 discount company
〖～利息〗 tiēxiàn lìxī 〈名〉 discount interest
〖～率〗 tiēxiànlǜ 〈名〉 discount rate
〖～市场〗 tiēxiàn shìchǎng 〈名〉 discount market
〖～银行〗 tiēxiàn yínháng 〈名〉 discount bank
【贴心】 tiēxīn 〈形〉 intimate; close: 当成～人 take sb into one's *confidence* ‖ ～的朋友 *close/bosom friend; buddy* ‖ ～话 words spoken in confidence ‖ ～人 close/intimate/bosom friend; confidant

萜 tiē 〈名〉 [化学] terpene

tiě

帖 tiě ❶ 〈名〉 official document ❷ 〈名〉 (written) invitation: ⇨请～；喜～；下～ ❸ 〈名〉 card on which are written the name, age, birthplace, etc of a person: ⇨庚～ ❹ 〈名〉 brief note: ⇨谢～；字～儿 ❺ 〈量〉 [for herbal medicine] dose: 一～药 a dose/draught of herbal medicine
⇨tiē; tiè
【帖子】 tiězi ＝ 帖 ②③④tiě

铁 tiě ❶ 〈名〉 [化学] iron; ferrum (Fe): ～会生锈。Iron rusts. ⇨趁热打～；废～ ❷ 〈名〉 arms; weapon: 动～为凶 resort to arms ⇨手无寸～ ❸ 〈形〉 ironclad; unalterable: ～的纪律 iron discipline ‖ ～的事实 hard fact; irrefutable/ironclad evidence ⇨～案如山；～证 ❹ 〈形〉 hard/strong/rigid/unyielding as iron: 他有着～一般的意志。He is a man of iron will. ⇨～拳；～人；～腕 ❺ 〈形〉 cruel; merciless; ruthless: ⇨～面无私；～石心肠；～蹄
【铁案如山】 tiě'àn-rúshān 〈熟〉 case borne out by ironclad/irrefutable evidence; ironclad case
【铁板】 tiěbǎn ❶ 〈名〉 iron plate; sheet iron ❷ 〈动〉 put on/wear a stern look: 他～着个脸，没有一丝笑容。He wore a stern expression/look and there was no trace of smile on his face.
〖～钉钉〗 tiěbǎn-dìngdīng 〈熟〉 ❶ that clinches it; that's final; no two ways about it ❷ firm; unyielding; resolute
〖～一块〗 tiěbǎn-yīkuài 〈熟〉 monolithic bloc: 不要以为敌人是～，他们是可以分化的。Don't think the enemy is monolithic—it can be split up.
【铁棒】 tiěbàng 〈名〉 iron bar
【铁笔】 tiěbǐ 〈名〉 ❶ cutting tool used in carving seals, etc ❷ stencil pen; stylus for cutting stencils
【铁箅子】 tiěbìzi 〈名〉 ❶ grate (of a stove, etc) ❷ grill; gridiron
【铁壁铜墙】 tiěbì-tóngqiáng ＝ 铜墙铁壁 tóngqiáng-tiěbì
【铁饼】 tiěbǐng 〈名〉 [体育] ❶ discus throw ❷ discus: 扔～ throw a discus
【铁驳】 tiěbó 〈名〉 iron barge
【铁蚕豆】 tiěcándòu 〈名〉 roasted broad bean
【铁尘肺】 tiěchénfèi 〈名〉 [医学] pulmonary siderosis
【铁杵磨成针】 tiěchǔ móchéng zhēn 〈熟〉 an iron pestle can be ground down *to a needle*—steady/persevering efforts can work miracles; perseverance will prevail: 只要功夫深，～。So long as you work hard enough (at it), even an iron pestle can be ground down to a needle. / Persistence means victory.
【铁窗】 tiěchuāng 〈名〉 window with iron grating—prison bars; prison: ～生活 prison life; life behind bars ‖ 受～之苦 lead a hard life in prison ‖ 五年的～生活使他改变了很多。Five years behind bars/in prison changed him dramatically.
〖～风味〗 tiěchuāng-fēngwèi 〈熟〉 prison life; life behind bars
【铁磁共振】 tiěcí gòngzhèn 〈名〉 [物理] ferromagnetic resonance
【铁磁体】 tiěcítǐ 〈名〉 [物理] ferromagnet
【铁磁性】 tiěcíxìng 〈名〉 [物理] ferromagnetism
【铁搭】 tiědā 〈名〉 〈方〉 iron rake with three to six teeth
【铁锴】 tiědā ＝ 铁搭 tiědā
【铁打】 tiědǎ 〈形〉 iron-forged—unshakable; unyielding: ～的汉子 unyielding man; man of iron/steel; man of iron will ‖ ～的江山 unshakable state power
【铁蛋白】 tiědànbái 〈名〉 [生化] ferritin; ferroprotein
【铁道】 tiědào 〈名〉 railway; railroad: 地下～ underground (railway); tube; metro; subway ‖ 高架～ sky/aerial/elevated railway
〖～兵〗 tiědàobīng 〈名〉 railway engineering corps: 中国人民解放军～ the PLA railway engineering corps
〖～部〗 tiědàobù 〈名〉 ministry of railways
〖～炮兵〗 tiědào pàobīng 〈名〉 railway artillery
【铁电陶瓷】 tiědiàn táocí 〈名〉 [电学] ferroelectric ceramics
【铁电现象】 tiědiàn xiànxiàng 〈名〉 [物理] ferroelectricity
【铁钉】 tiědīng 〈名〉 iron nail
【铁定】 tiědìng 〈形〉 ironclad; fixed; unalterable: ～的局面 unalterable/irrevocable situation ‖ ～的事实 hard/ironclad/irrefutable/indisputable fact; ironclad/irrefutable evidence
【铁矾矿】 tiěfánkuàng 〈名〉 nolanite
【铁饭碗】 tiěfànwǎn 〈名〉 iron rice bowl—secure job; stable, life-long job: 打破～ break the iron rice bowl—abolish the system *of lifetime employment* ‖ 端着～ *hold an iron rice bowl*—have a lifelong job
【铁肺】 tiěfèi 〈名〉 iron lung
【铁粉】 tiěfěn 〈名〉 ferrous/iron powder; iron dust; powdered iron
【铁杆】 tiěgǎn 〈形〉 ❶ loyal and reliable: ～足球迷 zealous and loyal football fans ‖ ～卫队 loyal squad of guards ❷ diehard: ～分子 diehard (element) ‖ ～汉奸 out-and-out traitor
【铁哥们儿】 tiěgēmenr 〈名〉 〈口〉 sworn friend; faithful pal/buddy
【铁工】 tiěgōng 〈名〉 ❶ ironwork ❷ ironworker; blacksmith
〖～厂〗 tiěgōngchǎng 〈名〉 ironworks
【铁公鸡】 tiěgōngjī 〈名〉 iron cock—miser; stingy/miserly person
〖～，一毛不拔〗 tiěgōngjī, yī máo bùbá 〈熟〉 iron cock, from which not a single feather can be plucked—miser; stingy/miserly person
【铁箍】 tiěgū 〈名〉 iron hoop
【铁骨铮铮】 tiěgǔ-zhēngzhēng 〈熟〉 firm and unyielding
【铁观音】 tiěguānyīn 〈名〉 *Tieguanyin*, a variety of oolong tea (乌龙茶)
【铁管】 tiěguǎn 〈名〉 iron pipe/tube
【铁轨】 tiěguǐ ＝ 钢轨 gāngguǐ
【铁柜】 tiěguì 〈名〉 strongbox; safe
【铁锅】 tiěguō 〈名〉 iron wok
【铁汉】 tiěhàn 〈名〉 man of iron/steel; man of iron will; strong determined person; unyielding man
〖～子〗 tiěhànzi ＝ 铁汉 tiěhàn
【铁合金】 tiěhéjīn 〈名〉 [冶金] ferroalloy; iron alloy
【铁黑】 tiěhēi 〈名〉 [化工] ❶ iron oxide black ❷ iron black
【铁红】 tiěhóng 〈名〉 [化工] iron oxide red
【铁花】 tiěhuā ＝ 铁画 ② tiěhuà
【铁画】 tiěhuà 〈名〉 ❶ vigorous/forceful strokes (in calligra-

phy)：⇨～银钩 ❷［工美］picture of iron openwork
〖～银钩〗tiěhuà-yíngōu 〈熟〉vigorous/forceful and fascinating strokes/flourishes (in calligraphy)
【铁环】tiěhuán 〈名〉iron hoop：滚～ trundle a hoop；play with a hoop
【铁黄】tiěhuáng 〈名〉［化工］iron oxide yellow
【铁灰】tiěhuī 〈名〉iron-grey
【铁活】tiěhuó 〈名〉❶ ironwork ❷ work of making or repairing ironwork
【铁蒺藜】tiějílí 〈名〉［军事］caltrop
【铁甲】tiějiǎ 〈名〉❶ armour；mail：一件～ a coat of mail ‖ 一套～ a suit of armour ‖ ～骑兵 armoured cavalry ❷ armour for vessels, vehicles, etc
〖～车〗tiějiǎchē ＝ 装甲车 zhuāngjiǎchē
〖～舰〗tiějiǎjiàn ＝ 装甲舰 zhuāngjiǎjiàn
【铁将军】tiějiāngjūn 〈名〉〈戏谑〉door lock
〖～把门〗tiějiāngjūn bǎmén 〈熟〉the door is padlocked
【铁匠】tiějiang 〈名〉ironsmith；blacksmith
〖～铺〗tiějiangpù 〈名〉smithy；blacksmith's shop
【铁交椅】tiějiāoyǐ 〈名〉iron armchair—unshakable leading position
【铁脚板】tiějiǎobǎn 〈名〉iron soles—toughened feet；person with toughened feet
【铁军】tiějūn 〈名〉iron army—invincible army
【铁铠】tiěkǎi ＝ 铁甲 ① tiějiǎ
【铁矿】tiěkuàng 〈名〉❶ iron ore：经营～ mine iron ❷ iron mine：开采～ work an iron mine
〖～石〗tiěkuàngshí 〈名〉iron ore；ironstone
【铁力木】tiělìmù 〈名〉［植物］ferreous mesua
【铁链】tiěliàn 〈名〉iron chain；shackles
【铁路】tiělù 〈名〉railway；railroad：铺设～ place an iron railway ‖ 抢修～ recover a railway ‖ 修建～复线 double-track a railway ‖ 在～上工作 work on the railways ‖ ～部门 railway department ‖ ～货物周转量 goods moved by rail；volume of railway freight ‖ ～警察 railway police ‖ ～路轨 railway line/track ‖ ～旅客周转量 volume of railway passenger transportation ‖ ～运输 railway transportation；railway transport；shipping by rail；railage ‖ ～专用线 special purpose railway ‖ 地下～ underground (railway)；tube；subway ‖ 电气化～ electric railway ‖ 高架～ sky/aerial/elevated railway ‖ 军用～ military railway ‖ 宽轨/窄轨～ broad-gauge/narrow-gauge railway ‖ ～把两个城市连接起来。The two cities are linked by a railway. ‖ 节日期间～增开专车。On holidays the railways put on special trains. ‖ 我们的～系统庞大。We have a large system of railways.
〖～道钉〗tiělù dàodīng 〈名〉railway spike
〖～电气化〗tiělù diànqìhuà 〈名〉railway electrification
〖～干线〗tiělù gànxiàn 〈名〉trunk railway
〖～公路两用桥〗tiělù gōnglù liǎngyòngqiáo 〈名〉(railway and highway) combined bridge；road and rail bridge
〖～路基〗tiělù lùjī 〈名〉railway bed
〖～桥〗tiělùqiáo 〈名〉railway bridge
〖～枢纽〗tiělù shūniǔ 〈名〉railway terminal
〖～网〗tiělùwǎng 〈名〉railway network
〖～线〗tiělùxiàn 〈名〉railway line
〖～油槽车〗tiělù yóucáochē 〈名〉rail tank car；rail tanker
〖～职工〗tiělù zhígōng 〈名〉railman；railwayman；railroad man
【铁马】tiěmǎ 〈名〉❶ armoured/ironclad horses—strong mounted forces：⇨金戈～ ❷ tinkling pieces of metal hanging from the eaves of pagodas, temples, etc
【铁门】tiěmén 〈名〉❶ iron gate ❷ grille
【铁闷子】tiěmènzi 〈名〉boxcar
〖～车〗tiěmènzichē ＝ 铁闷子 tiěmènzi
【铁面】tiěmiàn 〈名〉❶ iron mask used in battle in ancient times ❷ iron face—embodiment of impartiality
〖～无私〗tiěmiàn-wúsī 〈熟〉impartial and incorruptible；strictly impartial
【铁木】tiěmù 〈名〉［植物］ironwood
【铁幕】tiěmù 〈名〉Iron Curtain
【铁娘子】tiěniángzi 〈名〉iron lady
【铁鸟】tiěniǎo 〈名〉iron bird—aircraft；plane；aeroplane；airplane
【铁牛】tiěniú 〈名〉iron ox—tractor
【铁皮】tiěpí 〈名〉iron sheet：白～ tin plate；galvanized iron sheet ‖ 黑～ black sheet (iron)
【铁骑】tiěqí 〈名〉〈书〉strong cavalry
【铁器】tiěqì 〈名〉ironware
〖～时代〗tiěqì shídài 〈名〉［考古］Iron Age
【铁锹】tiěqiāo 〈名〉spade；shovel：一把～ a spade/shovel
【铁青】tiěqīng 〈形〉ashen；livid；ghastly pale：气得脸色～ turn livid with rage
【铁拳】tiěquán 〈名〉iron fist—powerful striking force
〖～头〗tiěquántou ＝ 铁拳 tiěquán
【铁人】tiěrén 〈名〉iron man—person of exceptional physical and moral strength
〖～三项〗tiěrén sānxiàng 〈名〉［体育］iron man triathlon
【铁纱】tiěshā 〈名〉wire gauze/cloth：～网 wire gauze screen
【铁砂】tiěshā 〈名〉❶［矿业］iron sand ❷ shot (in a shotgun cartridge)；pellet
【铁杉】tiěshān 〈名〉［植物］Chinese hemlock
【铁石心肠】tiěshí-xīncháng 〈熟〉be ironhearted；be hard-hearted；be heartless；have a heart of stone/iron/granite
【铁树】tiěshù 〈名〉〈通称〉［植物］sago cycas
〖～开花〗tiěshù-kāihuā 〈熟〉iron tree in blossom—sth rarely seen or hardly possible
【铁水】tiěshuǐ 〈名〉［冶金］molten/liquid iron
【铁丝】tiěsī 〈名〉iron wire
〖～网〗tiěsīwǎng 〈名〉❶ wire netting/meshes ❷ wire entanglement：有刺～ barbed wire entanglement
【铁素体】tiěsùtǐ 〈名〉［冶金］ferrite
【铁酸盐】tiěsuānyán 〈名〉［化学］ferrite
【铁算盘】tiěsuànpán 〈名〉iron abacus—❶ careful calculation and strict budgeting ❷ astute businessman；financial wizard
【铁索】tiěsuǒ 〈名〉iron chain；cable：～吊车 cable car
〖～桥〗tiěsuǒqiáo 〈名〉chain bridge
【铁塔】tiětǎ 〈名〉❶ iron tower/pagoda：埃菲尔～ Eiffel Tower ❷［电学］transmission tower；pylon
〖～天线〗tiětǎ tiānxiàn 〈名〉pylon/mast/tower antenna
【铁蹄】tiětí 〈名〉iron heel—cruel oppression of the people；tyrannical rule
【铁桶】tiětǒng 〈名〉metal pail/bucket/drum：围得像～一样 be tightly encircled/besieged
【铁腕】tiěwàn 〈名〉❶ iron hand：～人物 ironhanded/tyrannical/despotic person；strongman ❷ strong rule (over a country)：～统治 rule by an iron hand；high-handed rule ‖ ～统治者 ironhanded ruler ‖ ～政府 strongman government
【铁锨】tiěxiān 〈名〉shovel；spade
【铁线草】tiěxiàncǎo ＝ 铁线蕨 tiěxiànjué
【铁线订书机】tiěxiàn dìngshūjī 〈名〉wire stitcher；wire stitching machine
【铁线蕨】tiěxiànjué 〈名〉［植物］Venus' hair
【铁线莲】tiěxiànlián 〈名〉［植物］clematis
【铁屑】tiěxiè 〈名〉iron filings；iron chippings and shavings
【铁心】tiěxīn ❶〈动〉cling to one's determination；be unshakable in one's determination；be immovably determined；have firm determination；be resolute：～经商 be determined to go in for business ‖ 这回他可是铁了心啦。He is unshakable in his determination this time. ❷〈形〉heart of iron/stone/granite—ironhearted；hard-hearted；heartless：～人 heartless person ❸〈名〉［电学］(iron) core：～线圈 iron core/magnet coil
【铁锈】tiěxiù 〈名〉(iron) rust：擦掉～ rub/scour off rust ‖ 除去～ clean rust ‖ 铁器长期不用会长～。Iron tools will corrode with rust if never used. ‖ 刀生了～。The knife has gone rusty.
【铁血】tiěxuè ❶〈名〉arms and blood—war：遭受～之祸 suffer from war；be war victims ❷〈形〉having strong will and readiness to sacrifice：～男儿 strong-willed and valiant man ‖ ～青年 courageous and upright youth
【铁盐】tiěyán 〈名〉［矿物］molysite；malysite；ferric salt
【铁砚】tiěyàn 〈名〉iron inkslab
〖～磨穿〗tiěyàn-móchuān ＝ 磨穿铁砚 móchuān-tiěyàn
【铁衣】tiěyī 〈名〉armour；mail：一件～ a coat of mail
【铁陨石】tiěyǔnshí 〈名〉iron meteorite
【铁则】tiězé 〈名〉iron/ironclad rule；inviolable rule
【铁砧】tiězhēn 〈名〉anvil
【铁铮铮】tiězhēngzhēng 〈形〉firm；staunch；steadfast：～的汉子 man of iron/steel；man of iron will；unyielding man
【铁证】tiězhèng 〈名〉ironclad/hard/irrefutable/conclusive evi-

dence; ironclad/undeniable proof
【～如山】 tiězhèng-rúshān 〈熟〉 mass of irrefutable facts/ironclad evidence; conclusive evidence; ironclad/undeniable proof
【铁制品】 tiězhìpǐn 〈名〉 ironwork
【铁中铮铮】 tiězhōng-zhēngzhēng 〈熟〉 the finest of metals — outstanding person
【铁嘴】 tiězuǐ 〈名〉 ❶ glib/eloquent tongue: ～钢牙 iron lips and steel teeth—having a ready and eloquent tongue ❷ precise in one's inference or judgement ❸ holding on to one's own views and refusing to change

tiè

帖 tiè 〈名〉 ❶ book containing models of calligraphy or painting for learners to copy; calligraphy model (book): 临～ practise calligraphy/painting after a model ⇨碑～;画～;字～ ❷ couplets (written on scrolls, etc): ⇨春～
⇨tiē;tiě

餮 tiè 〈形〉〈书〉 greedy for food; gluttonous: ⇨饕～

tīng

厅 tīng 〈名〉 ❶ government office in ancient times ❷ government department: 民政～ department of civil administration ‖ 省教育～ provincial department of education ⇨办公～;财政～ ❸ hall (for holding meetings, concerts, receiving guests, etc): 会议～ conference/assembly hall ‖ 休息～ lounge (in a hotel, theatre, etc); foyer ‖ 演讲/展览～ lecture/exhibition hall ‖ 三室一～ three bedrooms and a sitting room ‖ 我们家的～不是很大。Our sitting room is not very big. ⇨餐～;客～
【厅房】 tīngfáng 〈名〉〈方〉 hall
【厅事】 tīngshì ＝ 听事 ② tīngshì
【厅堂】 tīngtáng 〈名〉 hall

汀 tīng 〈名〉〈书〉 low, level land along a river; spit of land
【汀线】 tīngxiàn 〈名〉 line track
【汀洲】 tīngzhōu 〈名〉 islet in a stream; sand bar

听[1] tīng 〈动〉 ❶ listen to; hear: ～故事 listen to a story ‖ ～广播 listen to the radio ‖ ～讲座 attend a lecture ‖ ～新闻 listen to the news ‖ ～音乐 listen to music ‖ 去～音乐会 go to (hear) a concert ‖ 耐心/专心地～ listen patiently/intently ‖ 仔细～ listen carefully/closely ‖ 别～他的,他总是说些蠢话。Ignore him—he's always saying stupid things. ‖ 大家先别闹,～我讲话。Be serious for a minute and listen to me. ‖ 今天做什么,我想～～大家有何建议。I want suggestions about what to do today. ‖ 老师说得那么快,我没～懂。The teacher spoke so fast that I could not understand/follow him. ‖ 你那些高论我已经～腻了。I have had enough of your cute remarks. ‖ 他～到这消息心情万分激动。His heart leapt with excitement at the news. ‖ 她的名字～起来耳熟,也许我们在什么地方见过面。Her name rings a bell; perhaps we've met somewhere. ‖ 我出去的时候请你留心～着有没有电话来。Please listen out for the phone when I'm out. ‖ 我知道是你,我～出了你的脚步声。I knew it was you—I recognized your steps. ‖ 我知道你不信我的话,但是请～我把话说完。I know you don't believe me but please hear me out. ‖ 爷爷耳朵有点聋,总是竖着耳朵～别人讲话。My grandpa is hard of hearing and listens with strained ears. ‖ 这主意～起来不错。The idea sounds a good one. ❷ obey; comply with; heed; listen to: ～劝告 follow/take sb's advice ‖ 不～道理 refuse to listen to reason ‖ 一切行动～指挥 act on every order ‖ 他～不进批评意见。He turns a deaf ear to criticism. ‖ 她从来不～我的话。She never listens to me. ‖ 我劝他,但他不～。I tried to persuade him, but he wouldn't listen. ⇨言～计从 ❸ allow; let: ⇨～其自然;～任;悉～尊便 ❹ administer (state affairs, etc); hear (a case): ⇨～讼;～证;～政

听[2] tīng 〈名〉〈方〉 tin; can: 两～啤酒 two tins of beer ‖ 三～咖啡 three tins of coffee ‖ 一～香烟 one tin of cigarettes ⇨～装;～子
【听壁脚】 tīng bìjiǎo 〈动〉〈方〉 eavesdrop
【听便】 tīngbiàn 〈动〉 do as one pleases; do whatever one likes: 去留～。It's at your option to stay or leave. / You're at liberty to stay or leave. /It's up to you to go or stay. / You may go or stay as you please.
【听残】 tīngcán 〈名〉 hearing impairment: ～儿童 child suffering from hearing impairment
【听差】 tīngchāi ❶〈动〉 run errands: 他曾在衙门～。He used to run errands in the *yamen.* ❷〈名〉〈旧〉 man servant; office/errand boy; office attendant
【听从】 tīngcóng 〈动〉 obey; follow; heed; listen to; comply with: ～吩咐 be at sb's beck and call; be at sb's service/disposal; do sb's bidding ‖ ～建议 follow/take sb's suggestion ‖ ～教导 follow sb's teachings ‖ ～教诲 heed sb's admonition/instruction ‖ ～命令 obey/follow sb's order ‖ ～命运摆布 be reconciled to one's lot; reconcile/resign oneself to one's fate ‖ ～劝告 listen to sb's advice; follow/take/accept sb's advice ‖ ～指挥 obey sb's order; submit oneself to sb's command; be at sb's command ‖ 乐于～指点 willingly comply with sb's instructions ‖ 他后悔没有～我的劝告。He wished he had followed my advice. ‖ 她～了我们的劝说。She gave in to our persuasion.
【听到风就是雨】 tīng dào fēng jiùshì yǔ ＝ 听风是雨 tīngfēng-shìyǔ
【听道】 tīngdào 〈名〉[生理] auditory canal
【听而不闻】 tīng'érbùwén 〈熟〉 listen but hear not—turn a deaf ear to; take no notice of; be indifferent to: 对别人的批评,她总是～。She always turns a deaf ear to other people's criticism.
【听房】 tīngfáng 〈动〉 eavesdrop outside the bridal chamber
【听风是雨】 tīngfēng-shìyǔ 〈熟〉 hear the wind and mistake it for the rain—speak or act on hearsay; be credulous
【听骨】 tīnggǔ 〈名〉[生理] ear bones
【听喝】 tīnghē 〈动〉〈口〉 be at sb's beck and call; be at sb's service/disposal; do sb's bidding: 你说怎么干就怎么干,听你喝。We'll do whatever you tell us to. ‖ 我们只～干活儿,别的事一概不管。We are at your beck and call to get the work done and care for nothing else.
【听候】 tīnghòu 〈动〉 wait for (a decision, settlement, etc from higher authorities); await: ～差遣 await assignment/dispatch ‖ ～处理 await to be punished/disciplined ‖ ～分配/派遣 wait for *orders of dispatch/assignment; be ready to do one's bidding* ‖ ～吩咐 be at sb's service/disposal; do sb's bidding ‖ ～命令 wait for orders ‖ ～上级指示 pending further instructions/orders from higher authorities ‖ ～通知 wait for sb's notification ‖ 我～您的差遣/发落。I'm at your (complete) disposal.
【听话】 tīnghuà 〈动〉 ❶ listen to; hear: 他耳朵有点聋,～有困难。He is a bit deaf and doesn't hear very well. ‖ 可以听见我说的话吗? Can you hear me? ❷ be obedient/docile; listen to/heed what an elder or superior says: ～的学生 docile/tractable pupil ‖ ～,快去睡觉。Be good and go to bed now. ‖ 听我的话,错不了。Take my advice and you won't go wrong. ‖ 儿子不～。The son disobeys. ‖ 你不～,是不是? You won't listen, will you? ‖ 他把手下不～的人都辞退了。He fired all those who did not obey his orders. / He kicked out all those who did not listen to him. ‖ 他是个不～的孩子。He's a contrary child. / He won't do as he is told. / He doesn't behave himself. ‖ 这孩子还算～。The child is somewhat obedient.
【听话儿】 tīnghuàr 〈动〉 wait for a reply: 过两天～吧。You'll be informed of our reply in a couple of days.
【听话听音儿】 tīnghuà-tīngyīnr 〈熟〉 when you hear people talk, listen to their tone—listen for the meaning behind sb's words
【听会】 tīnghuì 〈动〉 be a visitor at a meeting: 今天来～的人很多。There was a large audience at the meeting today. / The turnout was good at today's meeting.
【听见】 tīngjiàn 〈动〉 hear: ～消息 hear the news ‖ 隐约～ hear dimly/vaguely/faintly ‖ 观众静得连根针落地的声音都能～。The audience was so quiet you could have heard a pin drop. ‖ 请大点儿声,我们几乎听不见。Could you speak a little louder? We can hardly hear you. ‖ 他睡着了,没有～我们进来。He did not hear us come in as he was asleep. ‖ 她说话声音小得几乎听不见。She spoke in a scarcely audible voice. / Her voice was beyond hearing. ‖ 我～有人在隔壁房间说话。I heard someone talking in the next room. ‖ 我听了一会,但什么也没有～。I listened for a while,

but heard nothing. ‖ 现在我们的谈话不会被～了。We are out of hearing now.

〖～风就是雨〗 tīng jiàn fēng jiùshì yǔ ＝ 听风是雨 tīngfēng-shìyǔ

【听讲】 tīngjiǎng 〈动〉❶ attend a lecture; listen to a talk/speech: 专心～ listen to a talk intently; listen attentively to a lecture ‖ 一面～,一面记笔记 take notes while listening to a lecture ‖ 她上课～有点困难。She had a little trouble following the lectures. ❷〈方〉hear about/of

【听觉】 tīngjué 〈名〉(sense of) hearing; auditory sense; audition: ～不好 be hard of hearing; cannot hear very well; have a poor hearing ‖ ～灵敏 be quick of hearing; have a sharp/an acute/a keen hearing; have sharp ears; be sharp-eared; one's faculty of hearing is acute ‖ ～受损 impaired hearing; one's hearing is impaired ‖ ～有问题 have a hearing problem ‖ ～器官 auditory organ ‖ ～训练 auditory training ‖ 爷爷的～越来越差了。My grandpa's hearing is getting worse.

〖～迟钝〗 tīngjué chídùn 〈名〉[医学] bradyacusia

〖～倒错〗 tīngjué dàocuò 〈名〉[医学] paracousis

〖～过敏〗 tīngjué guòmǐn 〈名〉[医学] hyperacusis; hyperacousia

〖～减退〗 tīngjué jiǎntuì 〈名〉[医学] hypacusis; hypacusia

〖～疲劳〗 tīngjué píláo 〈名〉[医学] auditory fatigue

〖～缺失〗 tīngjué quēshī 〈名〉[医学] anacusis; anacousia

〖～生理学〗 tīngjué shēnglǐxué 〈名〉[医学] physiology of hearing

〖～失认症〗 tīngjué shīrènzhèng acoustic/auditory agnosia

〖～失语症〗 tīngjué shīyǔzhèng 〈名〉[医学] auditory aphasia

〖～调整器〗 tīngjué tiáozhěngqì 〈名〉[医学] auditory adjusting apparatus

〖～修复术〗 tīngjué xiūfùshù 〈名〉[医学] auditory prosthesis

【听课】 tīngkè 〈动〉❶ attend a lecture: 专心～ be attentive in class; listen intently in class ❷ visit a class; sit in on a class: 我听过他的课,的确讲得很好。I once sat in on his class and found he was really a good lecturer. ‖ 我可以听你的课吗? May I sit in on your class?

【听力】 tīnglì 〈名〉❶ hearing (ability); audition: 保护/提高～ protect/improve one's hearing ‖ 恢复/丧失～ regain/lose one's hearing ‖ ～检查 hearing test ‖ 她的～不太好。She doesn't/can't hear very well. / She's hard of hearing. ‖ 我的一只耳朵～很差。I hear badly in one ear. ❷ aural/listening comprehension (in language teaching): ～测验 aural/listening comprehension test ‖ 他在英语学习中～有困难。He has trouble with his listening comprehension in learning English.

〖～测定法〗 tīnglì cèdìngfǎ 〈名〉audiometry

〖～测定仪〗 tīnglì cèdìngyí 〈名〉audiometer

〖～级〗 tīnglìjí 〈名〉hearing level (HL)

〖～计〗 tīnglìjì 〈名〉audiometer; acoumeter

〖～图〗 tīnglìtú 〈名〉[物理] audiogram

〖～学〗 tīnglìxué 〈名〉audiology: ～家 audiologist

【听命】 tīngmìng 〈动〉❶ ＝ 听天由命 tīngtiān-yóumìng ❷ take/follow/obey orders; be at sb's command: ～于人 be at sb's beck and call; be at sb's command ‖ 你不应该要别人～于你。You shouldn't expect others to dance to your pipe. ‖ 她希望每个人都对她俯首～。She expected everyone to bow and scrape to her.

【听凭】 tīngpíng 〈动〉allow; let (sb do as he/she pleases): ～命运摆布 be reconciled to one's lot; be at the mercy of fate; reconcile/resign oneself to one's fate ‖ ～他人摆布 be at the mercy of others; submit oneself to the manipulations of others ‖ 去留～她决定。It's at her option to stay or leave. ‖ 在沦陷期间,我们不得不～侵略者的摆布。During the occupation, we had to live in total submission to the invaders.

【听其言而观其行】 tīng qí yán ér guān qí xíng 〈熟〉listen to what a person says and watch what he does; listen to a person's words and watch his deeds; judge a person by his deeds, not just by his words

【听其自然】 tīngqízìrán 〈熟〉let things take their own course; let nature take its course; let matters slide; leave sth as it is: 这位癌症病人已决定～,不再服药。The patient has decided not to take any more medicine for his cancer but just to let nature take its course.

【听墙根】 tīng qiánggēn 〈动〉〈方〉eavesdrop

【听取】 tīngqǔ 〈动〉listen to; attend to: ～汇报 hear reports (from below); debrief ‖ ～证词 hear the evidence ‖ 愿意～ have/keep an open mind about/on sth ‖ 虚心～群众的意见 heed with an open mind the opinions of the masses ‖ 大会～了常务委员会的工作报告。The congress heard the work report of the standing committee. ‖ 他的意见值得认真～。His opinions deserved respectful attention. ‖ 总理～了他们对国家企业改革所提的意见。The premier listened to their suggestions for the reform of state firms.

【听任】 tīngrèn 〈动〉〈书〉allow; let (sb do as he pleases): ～调遣 be at sb's command; be at the beck and call of sb; be at sb's service/disposal ‖ ～命运摆布 be reconciled to one's lot; be at the mercy of fate; reconcile/resign oneself to one's fate ‖ ～他人摆布 be at the mercy of others; submit oneself to the manipulations of others ‖ ～宰割 place oneself at sb's mercy ‖ ～自流 let matters drift/slide; let things take their own course ‖ 不能～黄色书刊毒害我们的下一代。We cannot allow pornographic literature to harm our younger generation. ‖ 我们不能～他自行其事。We cannot let him have his own way.

【听神经】 tīngshénjīng 〈名〉[生理] auditory/acoustic nerve

【听审】 tīngshěn 〈动〉[法律] ❶ wait for a trial ❷ be a visitor at a trial

【听事】 tīngshì 〈书〉❶〈动〉(of a monarch or regent) hold court; administer state affairs ❷〈名〉hall (in a government office)

【听说】 tīngshuō ❶〈动〉listen and speak [skills in language learning]: 提高～能力 improve one's listening and speaking skills ❷〈动〉hear/learn of/about; be told: ～那是部好电影。I've heard/I've been told that it's a good film. ‖ ～你病了我很难过。I'm sorry to learn/hear of/about your illness. ‖ ～你唱得好极了。You sing very well, I hear. ‖ ～她已经结婚了。It's said she is married. ‖ 我常听人说起这类事情。I often hear people talk of such things. ‖ 我从来没～过你会弹钢琴。I've never heard that you could play the piano. ‖ 我从来没有～过她的名字。I have never learned of her name. ‖ 这只不过是～而已。This is only hearsay. / It's nothing but hearsay. ❸〈形〉〈方〉obedient; docile: 这孩子很～。The child is quite obedient.

【听讼】 tīngsòng 〈动〉〈书〉[法律] try/hear a case

【听随】 tīngsuí 〈动〉allow; let (sb do as he/she pleases)

【听天由命】 tīngtiān-yóumìng 〈熟〉submit to the will of Heaven; be reconciled to one's lot; be left at the mercy of fate; resign/reconcile oneself to one's fate; trust to luck; come to terms with one's fate; meet one's fate with resignation; bow to the inevitable; leave things to chance: 到了这一步,你只好～。When you've come to such a pass, there's nothing you can do but resign to your fate.

【听筒】 tīngtǒng 〈名〉❶ (telephone) receiver: 拿起～ pick up the receiver ❷ ＝ 耳机 ěrjī ❸ ＝ 听诊器 tīngzhěnqì

【听头儿】 tīngtour 〈名〉sth worth listening to; appeal: 这首歌没什么～。The song is not worth listening to. / The song is not at all interesting. / The song has little appeal.

【听闻】 tīngwén 〈名〉hearing; what one hears: 以广～ in order to widen one's knowledge ⇨骇人～

【听戏】 tīngxì 〈动〉go to a traditional opera

【听写】 tīngxiě 〈动〉dictate: ～十个单词/一篇短文 dictate 10 words/a passage ‖ ～练习 dictation exercise ‖ ～速度 dictation speed ‖ 老师给我们～了一首诗。The teacher dictated a poem to us. ‖ 她讨厌～。She hates taking dictation. ‖ 现在让我们来～。Let's have a dictation now.

【听信】 tīngxìn 〈动〉❶ wait for news/information: 录取与否,回去～吧。Go home and wait for our notification as to whether you are admitted or not. ‖ 我们将就这事做出决定,你～吧。We'll make a decision on the matter and will let you know the result. ❷ believe what one hears (usu sth incorrect or one-sided); believe: ～谎言 believe a lie ‖ ～谣言 believe rumours ‖ ～一面之词 listen to/believe one of the parties only; believe the one-sided story/statement ‖ 别～这类谗言。Don't believe such slanders. ‖ 我从不～推销员的话。I never believe what salespersons tell me.

【听用】 tīngyòng 〈动〉be at sb's beck and call; do sb's bidding: 随时～ be ready to do sb's bidding at any time; be at sb's complete disposal

【听阈】 tīngyù 〈名〉[物理] threshold of audibility; auditory threshold

【听者】 tīngzhě 〈名〉listener; audience: ～甚众。There was a large audience.

【听诊】 tīngzhěn 〈动〉[医学] auscultate

〖~法〗 tīngzhěnfǎ 〈名〉stethoscopy
〖~器〗 tīngzhěnqì 〈名〉stethoscope：~检查 stethoscopy
【听证】 tīngzhèng 〈动〉hear the evidence；hear a witness
〖~会〗 tīngzhènghuì 〈名〉hearing：举行~ conduct/hold a hearing (on sth) ‖ 法庭/行政~ judicial/administrative hearing
【听政】 tīngzhèng 〈动〉(of a monarch or regent) hold court；administer state affairs：⇨垂帘~
【听之任之】 tīngzhī-rènzhī 〈熟〉let sth (undesirable, evil, etc) go unchecked；take a laissez-faire attitude；let sb have his own way；let things drift/slide：对违法行为，我们不能~。We cannot shut our eyes to illegal acts.
【听众】 tīngzhòng 〈名〉listener；audience：一名~ a listener ‖ 广播~ radio listener ‖ 老~ regular listener ‖ 冗长的报告使~感到很乏味。The long-winded report bored the listeners/audience. ‖ 这位演讲者打动了~。The speaker had struck a chord in his audience.
〖~热线节目〗 tīngzhòng rèxiàn jiémù 〈名〉phone-in programme/show；call-in programme/show
【听装】 tīngzhuāng 〈形〉tinned；canned：~饼干 tinned biscuits ‖ ~奶粉 tinned milk powder ‖ 他从不吃~食品。He never eats out of a tin.
【听子】 tīngzi 〈名〉〈方〉tin；can：香烟~ cigarette tin

烃 tīng 〈名〉[化学] hydrocarbon：~转化 hydrocarbon conversion ‖ 闭链/开链~ closed/open chain hydrocarbon ‖ 长链~ long chain hydrocarbon ‖ 芳~ aromatic hydrocarbon
【烃基】 tīngjī 〈名〉[化学] hydrocarbon radical
〖~醇〗 tīngjīchún 〈名〉[化学] hydrocarbon alcohol
【烃聚合油】 tīngjùhéyóu 〈名〉[化学] hydrocarbon polymer oil
【烃类转化炉】 tīnglèi zhuǎnhuàlú 〈名〉[化工] hydrocarbon performer furnace
【烃气】 tīngqì 〈名〉[化学] hydrocarbon gas

桯 tīng 〈名〉❶ shaft of an awl ❷ small bedside table used in ancient China
〖~子〗 tīngzi 〈名〉❶ shaft of an awl：锥~ shaft of an awl ❷ floral axis of a vegetable

鞓 tīng 〈名〉〈书〉leather waist belt

tíng

廷 tíng 〈名〉❶ imperial court：⇨朝~；宫~ ❷ monarchical government：清~ Qing government
【廷布】 Tíngbù 〈名〉Thimphu (capital of Bhutan)
【廷对】 tíngduì ❶〈动〉answer questions openly at court ❷〈名〉palace examination [final imperial examination, presided over by the emperor]
【廷试】 tíngshì ＝廷对 ② tíngduì
【廷杖】 tíngzhàng 〈动〉flog with a big stick at court (as a punishment in feudal China)

莛 tíng 〈名〉stem of a herb, etc：麦~ wheat stem

亭[1] tíng 〈名〉❶ pavilion：八角~ octagonal pavilion ❷ kiosk；stall；booth；stand：报刊~ newspaper kiosk ‖ 售票~ ticket kiosk/booth ⇨电话~；岗~；书~

亭[2] tíng 〈形〉〈书〉well-balanced；even：⇨~午；~匀
【亭台楼阁】 tíngtái-lóugé 〈名〉pavilions, terraces and towers
【亭亭】 tíngtíng 〈形〉〈书〉❶ high；towering：⇨~如盖 ❷ ＝婷婷 tíngtíng
〖~如盖〗 tíngtíng-rúgài 〈熟〉(of a tree) standing tall and straight with a canopy of leaves
〖~玉立〗 tíngtíng-yùlì 〈熟〉❶ (of a girl) tall, slim and graceful ❷ (of a tree, etc) tall and straight
【亭午】 tíngwǔ 〈名〉〈书〉midday；noon
【亭匀】 tíngyún ＝停匀 tíngyún
【亭子】 tíngzi 〈名〉pavilion
【亭子间】 tíngzijiān 〈名〉〈方〉poky, dark back room facing a landing；garret

庭 tíng 〈名〉❶ hall：⇨大~广众 ❷ front courtyard/yard：前~后院 front yard and back garden ⇨~院；门~若市 ❸ law court；court of law：⇨~长；出~；开~ ❹ [中医] middle of the forehead：⇨天~
【庭除】 tíngchú 〈名〉〈书〉courtyard：黎明即起，洒扫~ rise at dawn and sweep the courtyard
【庭审】 tíngshěn 〈动〉(of a law court) try/hear a case：~日 court day
【庭外和解】 tíngwài héjiě 〈名〉[法律] out-of-court settlement
【庭闱】 tíngwéi 〈名〉bedroom for one's parents—one's parents：眷恋~ be sentimentally attached to one's parents
【庭训】 tíngxùn 〈名〉〈书〉parental instructions and admonitions；family education
【庭宇】 tíngyǔ 〈名〉houses and courtyards
【庭园】 tíngyuán 〈名〉❶ grounds：官员的~ grounds of an official's abode ❷ garden (esp one attached to a house)
【庭院】 tíngyuàn 〈名〉(front) courtyard：~绿化 courtyard greening
〖~经济〗 tíngyuàn jīngjì 〈名〉courtyard economy
【庭长】 tíngzhǎng 〈名〉president of a law court；presiding judge

停[1] tíng ❶〈动〉stop；cease；halt；pause：~下脚步 stop walking ‖ ~下来喘口气 pause for breath ‖ ~下来吃午饭 stop for lunch ‖ ~下来休息 halt for a rest ‖ ~发工资是这家公司处罚方式之一。Stoppage of pay is one of the company's punishments. ‖ 把你手头的事~一下，听我说。Stop what you are doing and listen to me. ‖ 他们不~地干活。They kept on working. / They worked on without cease. ‖ 她~了一会儿，又接着讲下去。She paused a little before going on with the story. ‖ 雨~了。The rain has stopped. ⇨~电；~顿；~火；~止 ❷〈动〉stop over；stay：列车在小站只~了两分钟。The train stopped at the station for only two minutes. ‖ 我在杭州~了三天，才去上海。I'd stopped over at Hangzhou for three days before I went on to Shanghai. ❸〈动〉park (a car)；berth (a ship)；place (a dead body or coffin)：车~在大门前。A car is parked in front of the gate. ‖ 船~在江心，没有靠岸。The ship anchored in the middle of the river and did not pull in to the bank. ‖ 这条船在港口~了好几天了。The ship has been lying at anchor in the harbour for quite a few days. ⇨~泊；~放；~灵 ❹〈形〉settled；ready：⇨~当；~妥

停[2] tíng 〈量〉part (of a total)；portion：三~儿去了两~儿，还剩一~儿。When two thirds are taken away, there is only one third left. ‖ 五~儿苹果有三~儿是坏的。Three out of five apples are rotten. / Three-fifths of the apples are rotten.
【停摆】 tíngbǎi 〈动〉❶ (of a pendulum) stop；come to a standstill：钟~了。The clock's stopped. ❷〈喻〉come to a standstill：劳资纠纷使美国篮球协会~。A labour dispute brought the NBA to a standstill. ‖ 因原料跟不上，生产已~了两天。The production has been held up for two days for lack of raw materials.
【停版】 tíngbǎn 〈动〉stop publication (of a book, magazine, etc)：这家报纸因卷入一桩丑闻而~了。The newspaper was closed down for its involvement in a scandal.
【停办】 tíngbàn 〈动〉stop a business；close/shut down：一些小型国营企业已经~。Some small state-owned firms have been closed down.
【停闭】 tíngbì 〈动〉close a business；close/shut down；go out of business
【停表】 tíngbiǎo ＝马表 mǎbiǎo
【停泊】 tíngbó 〈动〉anchor；berth；moor：船只可以在这个码头安全~。Ships find safe anchorage at this wharf. ‖ 各国船只经常在该海港~。The port gets frequent calls of vessels from different countries. ‖ 那里~着很多渔船。Many fishing boats were lying at anchor over there. ‖ 这一码头可以~远洋巨轮。This harbour can berth ocean-going ships.
〖~处〗 tíngbóchù 〈名〉berth；anchorage；mooring；roads；roadstead：私人~ private moorings
〖~费〗 tíngbófèi 〈名〉berthage；groundage
〖~港〗 tíngbógǎng 〈名〉port of call
〖~权〗 tíngbóquán 〈名〉right of anchorage
【停产】 tíngchǎn 〈动〉stop/halt production：~期 idling period

‖～整顿 halt production for reorganization; suspend operation pending consolidation ‖ 暂时～ suspend production ‖ 这次罢工造成～一周。The strike tied up production for a week.

【停车】 tíngchē 〈动〉❶ stop (a car); pull up: 遇红灯～。Pull up at the red light. ‖ 我们在下一站～十分钟。We'll stop for 10 minutes at the next station. ❷ park (a car): ～区 parking zone ‖ ～指示灯 parking light ‖ 违章～罚款单 parking ticket ‖ 此处禁止～! No parking! ❸ (of a machine) stop working/running; stall: ～保养 shutdown maintenance ‖ 我们车间～维修。Our workshop has stopped working to undergo repairs. ‖ 怎么搞的,两个发动机都～了? How come both of the engines stopped running?

〖～场〗 tíngchēchǎng 〈名〉 car park/yard; parking ground/area/lot: ～服务人员 car park attendant ‖ 多层～ multi-storey car park

〖～费〗 tíngchēfèi 〈名〉 charge for parking; parking fee

〖～计时器〗 tíngchē jìshíqì 〈名〉 parking meter

【停当】 tíngdang 〈形〉 ready; settled: 一切～。Everything is ready. / All set.

【停电】 tíngdiàn ❶〈动〉 cut off the electricity/power; have a power failure: 暂时～ temporary shut-off of electricity ‖ 又～了! Power is out again. ❷〈名〉 power failure/cut; blackout

【停顿】 tíngdùn ❶〈动〉 stop; halt; pause; be at a halt/standstill: ～不前 be at a standstill; stagnate ‖ 完全～ complete standstill; total halt ‖ 罢工使生产～。Production was brought to a halt by the strike. ‖ 工作陷于～。The work was at a standstill. ‖ 交通陷于～。The traffic had come to a standstill. ‖ 尽管该国贸易逆差很大,其经济并不会陷入～。Despite its huge trade deficit, the country's economy was unlikely to stall. ❷〈动〉 pause (in speaking): 稍作～之后说道 say after a moment's pause ‖ 她～了好长时间才接着把信读下去。She took a long pause before going on reading the rest of the letter. ❸〈名〉 pause: 两句话之间要有一个～。There should be a pause between two sentences.

【停放】 tíngfàng 〈动〉 place (a coffin, etc); park (a car, etc): 棺材～在大厅中央。The coffin was placed in the middle of the hall. ‖ 一辆自行车～在他家门道。A bicycle was parked at the doorway of his house. ‖ 这里不许～车辆。No parking. / Parking is forbidden here.

【停飞】 tíngfēi 〈动〉 ground (pilots, aircraft, etc): 大雾使飞机～。Heavy fog grounded the planes.

【停工】 tínggōng 〈动〉 shut/close down; stop work: 永久/暂时性～ permanent/temporary shutdown ‖ 经济萧条期间,许多工厂～了。Many factories were shut down during the recession. ‖ 他们～待料。They were held up for lack of materials.

【停航】 tíngháng 〈动〉 suspend air or shipping service: 班机因气候恶劣～。The scheduled flight was suspended due to bad weather.

【停火】 tínghuǒ 〈动〉 cease fire: 签订～协定 sign a truce ‖ 实行～ establish a ceasefire ‖ 宣布～ declare a ceasefire ‖ ～线 ceasefire line ‖ ～协议 ceasefire agreement ‖ ～谈判正在进行。The ceasefire talks/negotiations are underway.

【停机】 tíngjī 〈动〉❶ finish shooting (a film, TV programme, etc) ❷ park (a plane, etc): ⇨～坪 ❸ shut off/stop a machine: 该机器可自动～。The machine shuts off automatically.

〖～坪〗 tíngjīpíng 〈名〉 aircraft parking area; parking apron

【停建】 tíngjiàn 〈动〉 stop/suspend construction (of a building, etc): 这个项目已经～。The project has been suspended.

【停经】 tíngjīng 〈名〉［医学］ menolipsis; suppressed menstruation

【停刊】 tíngkān 〈动〉 stop publication (of a newspaper, magazine, etc): 暂时～ suspend publication ‖ 杂志～了。The magazine suspended.

【停靠】 tíngkào 〈动〉 (of a train) stop; (of a ship) berth: 北京方向来的快车～二站台。The express (train) coming from Beijing will stop at Platform 2. ‖ 一艘货轮～在码头。A freighter berthed at the dock. ‖ 这次开往广州的列车中途只～两个车站。The train goes to Guangzhou with only two stops.

〖～港〗 tíngkàogǎng 〈名〉 port of call

【停课】 tíngkè 〈动〉 suspend classes: 学校明天～开运动会。Classes are to be suspended tomorrow for the school sports meet. ‖ 由于担心时疫蔓延,学校暂时～。School classes were suspended for fear of spread of the epidemic.

【停灵】 tínglíng 〈动〉 rest/place a coffin/casket in a place temporarily before burial or cremation

【停留】 tíngliú 〈动〉❶ stay for some time; stop over: 作短暂～ make a brief stop/halt/stopover ‖ 代表团在北京～了一周。The delegation stopped over in Beijing for a week. ‖ 他们去纽约的途中在东京～了一下。They went to New York with a stopover in Tokyo. / They stopped over in Tokyo on their way to New York. ‖ 她的目光～在婴儿身上。Her eyes settled on the baby. ‖ 我们径直去了那里,途中未作～。We went straight there; we didn't make any stops on the way. ❷ remain; not make progress: 我们不能～在目前的水平上。We should not remain at the present level.

〖～时间〗 tíngliú shíjiān 〈名〉［环保］ retention period

【停牌】 tíngpái 〈动〉 suspend trading (of certain shares)

【停赛】 tíngsài 〈动〉 suspend a contestant from playing; disqualify an athlete temporarily: ～两场 two-match suspension ‖ 他因膝伤而～一个月。He was sidelined for a month because of a knee injury. ‖ 她因药检呈阳性而被～两年。She was suspended for two years for testing positive.

【停尸】 tíngshī 〈动〉 keep a corpse in a temporary shelter before burial or cremation

〖～房〗 tíngshīfáng 〈名〉 mortuary; morgue; deadhouse; reposing room

【停食】 tíngshí 〈动〉［中医］ have indigestion; suffer from gastric disorder

【停市】 tíngshì 〈动〉〈方〉 close business; stop doing business

【停手】 tíngshǒu 〈动〉 stop what one is doing

【停水】 tíngshuǐ 〈动〉 cut off the water (supply)

【停妥】 tíngtuǒ 〈形〉 well-arranged; ready; in (good) order: 收拾～。Everything is in good order. ‖ 一切准备～。Everything is ready. / All set.

【停息】 tíngxī 〈动〉 stop; cease: 暴风雨～了。The storm has subsided/abated. ‖ 江水奔流,永无～。The river flows ceaselessly/continuously. ‖ 雨一～,我们就立即赶路。We'll hurry on with our journey as soon as the rain stops.

【停闲】 tíngxián 〈动〉［usu used in the negative］ stop; cease: 手脚一刻不～ never let up with hands or feet ‖ 我们一连工作好几天不～。We worked on for quite a few days without cease.

【停歇】 tíngxiē 〈动〉❶ close business; go out of business; close/shut down: 小店因亏本而～。The small store lost money and went out of business. ❷ stop; cease: 大风直到天亮才～。The wind did not stop until dawn. ❸ stop for a rest: 队伍～在小树林里。The troops stopped in a grove for a rest.

【停薪】 tíngxīn 〈动〉 stop/suspend payment to an employee

〖～留职〗 tíngxīn-liúzhí 〈动〉 retain one's post with salaries suspended during a long leave of absence; be on leave with pay suspension

【停学】 tíngxué 〈动〉 stop going to school; drop out of school; give up schooling; quit school: 勒令～ suspend a student/pupil from school ‖ 因病～ drop out of school on account of illness ‖ 他因品行不良被勒令～。He was suspended from school for bad conduct.

【停演】 tíngyǎn 〈动〉 (of a theatre, etc) stop putting on shows, performances, etc

【停业】 tíngyè 〈动〉❶ stop doing business temporarily; close business temporarily: ～盘点 closed for stocktaking ‖ ～整顿 suspend business to bring up to standard ‖ 罢工期间很多公司都～了。Many companies halted operations during the strike. ‖ 夏天我们一般十点钟～。In summer we usually close business at 10 o'clock. ❷ go out of business; shut/close down; close business: ～甩卖 closing sale ‖ 餐馆～,大家都失业了。The restaurant has shut down and we are all unemployed.

【停匀】 tíngyún 〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of the human figure) well-balanced; well-proportioned ❷ (of the rhythm of a melody) regular; balanced

【停战】 tíngzhàn 〈动〉 cease fire; stop fighting; suspend hostilities: ～谈判 truce/armistice talks/negotiations ‖ ～协议 armistice; truce agreement ‖ 全面～ general armistice ‖ 只有先～,才有解决问题的可能。Settlement is not possible before the fighting stops.

【停诊】 tíngzhěn 〈动〉 (of hospitals and clinics) stop receiving outpatients: 节日～,急诊例外。During holidays, emergency cases only. / Outpatient calls with the exception of emergency cases are suspended during holidays.

【停职】 tíngzhí 〈动〉 suspend sb from office/duty; relieve sb from office: ～反省 be temporarily relieved of one's post for self

examination (as a disciplinary measure) ‖ ～检查 be suspended from work and make a self-criticism ‖ ～停薪 suspend sb from his duties and stop his pay ‖ ～工人 suspended worker ‖ 他被暂令～。He was suspended from office. ‖ 与此事有牵连的人已被～。People involved in the incident have been suspended from their duties.

【停止】 tíngzhǐ 〈动〉❶ stop; cease; halt; end; suspend: ～贷款 suspend loans (to sb) ‖ ～敌对行动 suspend/cease hostilities ‖ ～工作 stop working ‖ ～供电供水 cut off the power and water (supply) ‖ ～广播 stop broadcasting; go off the air ‖ ～核武器实验 halt/suspend testing of nuclear weapons ‖ ～经济援助 halt economic aid ‖ ～谈话 stop/cease talking ‖ ～营业 close business; business is suspended ‖ ～运营 halt operations ‖ 突然～ sudden stop/halt ‖ 完全～ dead stop; complete stop/halt ‖ ～前进! Halt! ‖ 垂危的病人很快就～了呼吸。The dying patient soon ceased to breathe/soon stopped breathing. ‖ 将军命令～进攻。The general called a halt to attacks. ‖ 他被送到医院时心脏已～了跳动。His heart had stopped beating when he was rushed to the hospital. ‖ 我们六点～营业。We close business at six. ❷ remain; not make progress: 我们的认识不能总～在目前的水平上。Our knowledge should never remain at the present level.

【停滞】 tíngzhì 〈动〉 stagnate; be at a standstill; bog down; be held up: 生产～ production has been held up ‖ ～的经济 stalled/dormant/stagnant economy ‖ 传统会因为缺乏新因素而～,及至最后消失。Without new elements, tradition will stagnate and eventually disappear.

〖～不前〗 tíngzhì-bùqián 〈熟〉 remain stagnant; come to/reach a stalemate; be at a standstill: 会谈～。The negotiations have bogged down/reached a stalemate. ‖ 经济～。Economy remains stagnant.

【停潴】 tíngzhū 〈动〉 (of water) stagnate; be blocked: 污水～ stagnation of waste water

葶 tíng

【葶苈】 tínglì 〈名〉[植物] Roripa montana

蜓 tíng → 蜻蜓 qīngtíng

渟 tíng 〈动〉〈书〉 (of water) stagnate; be blocked

婷 tíng

【婷婷】 tíngtíng 〈形〉〈书〉 graceful and erect: ～玉立 delicate and graceful

霆 tíng 〈名〉 thunderbolt: ⇨雷～

tǐng

町 tǐng 〈名〉〈书〉❶ raised path between farm fields ❷ farmland; field

侹 tǐng 〈形〉〈书〉 smooth and straight

挺 tǐng ❶〈形〉 erect; straight; upright: ⇨～立; 笔～ ❷〈动〉 stick out; protrude; straighten up (physically): ～胸 stick/throw out one's chest; square one's shoulders ‖ ～着脖子 hold one's neck straight; with one's neck stiffened ‖ ～起腰板来 straighten one's back; straighten up ‖ 抬头～胸 with one's chin up and chest out ❸〈动〉 endure; stand; hold out: 他发着烧还～着上课。He's come to class in spite of his fever. ‖ 他再也～不住啦。He cannot stand/bear any more. ‖ 她这场病还是给～过来了。She succeeded in pulling through the illness. ‖ 我困得～不住了。I was too sleepy to hold out any longer. ⇨硬～ ❹〈形〉 outstanding; prominent; extraordinary: ⇨～拔; ～秀; 英～ ❺〈量〉 [for machine guns]: 二十～机关枪 20 machine guns ❻〈副〉〈口〉 very; rather; pretty; quite: ～好 pretty/quite good ‖ ～难 quite/rather difficult ‖ 他学习～努力。He studies rather hard. ‖ 老师～严。The teacher is quite strict. ‖ 这花～香。This flower has a very sweet smell.

【挺拔】 tǐngbá 〈形〉❶ tall and straight; erect; towering: 峰峦～ towering mountain ridges and peaks ‖ 青松～ tall and straight pine trees; erect pine trees ❷ forceful; vigorous: 笔力～ forceful/vigorous strokes in handwriting/drawing ❸〈书〉 outstanding; extraordinary; prominent: ～不群 surpass all one's fellows; be above the rank and file; cap all; outshine/outstrip all others

【挺杆】 tǐnggǎn 〈名〉[机械] tappet: ～扳手 tappet wrench ‖ ～间隙 tappet clearance ‖ 阀门～ valve tappet

【挺括】 tǐngguā 〈形〉〈方〉❶ (of cloth, paper, etc) stiff and smooth: ～的钞票 crisp bank notes ❷ (of clothes) well-pressed; trim; neat; crisp: ～的制服 neat/trim/crisp uniform

【挺进】 tǐngjìn 〈动〉 (of troops) press onward; push forward; boldly drive on: 部队马不停蹄地向前～。The troops pressed onward without a rest.

【挺劲】 tǐngjìng 〈形〉❶ tall and straight; erect; towering ❷ forceful; vigorous

【挺举】 tǐngjǔ 〈动〉[体育] clean and jerk; jerk

【挺立】 tǐnglì 〈动〉 stand upright/erect/straight/firm: ～如松 stand erect and majestic as a green pine ‖ 昂首～ stand erect with one's chin up ‖ 迎风～ stand upright against the wind ‖ 两棵松树～在山坡上。Two pine trees stand erect on the hillside.

【挺身】 tǐngshēn 〈动〉 straighten one's back; throw oneself forward; stand up: ～反抗 rise in resistance; stand up and fight; stand up to (an enemy, etc)

〖～而出〗 tǐngshēn'érchū 〈熟〉 step forward bravely/courageously; come out boldly: 他～。He came forward boldly.

【挺尸】 tǐngshī 〈动〉〈粗〉 lie sleeping like a corpse

【挺实】 tǐngshí 〈形〉 strong; sturdy; tough: 腰板儿～ be of a sturdy build

【挺脱】 tǐngtuō 〈形〉〈方〉❶ vigorous; strong; forceful: 文字～ forceful writing; vigorous language ‖ 这匹马真～。This is a very strong horse. ❷ (of clothes) well-pressed; neat; trim; crisp

【挺胸凸肚】 tǐngxiōng-tūdù 〈熟〉 throw out one's chest and belly—be arrogant and corpulent

【挺秀】 tǐngxiù 〈形〉 tall and graceful: 字体～ write an elegant hand

【挺直】 tǐngzhí ❶〈形〉 erect; straight; upright: ～的鼻梁 straight nose ‖ ～的肩膀 straight shoulders ‖ 他～地站在那里。He stood there straight/upright/erect. ❷〈动〉 straighten up (physically); hold erect: 把背～ straighten one's back ‖ 把身子～ hold one's body erect; erect oneself to full height; keep one's back straight

珽 tǐng 〈名〉〈书〉 jade tablet [held in the hand of an emperor on ceremonial occasions as a sign of power]

梃 tǐng 〈名〉❶〈方〉 stem (of a plant); pedicel; stalk of a flower: 独～儿 single stem ‖ 花～ pedicel; stalk of a flower ‖ ～折了。The stem is broken. ❷〈书〉 club; cudgel; bludgeon: ～击 beat with a club ❸ frame (of a door/window): 窗/门～ window/door frame
⇨tìng

【梃子】 tǐngzi 〈名〉 frame (of a door or window)

脡 tǐng 〈书〉❶〈名〉 a long, narrow piece of dried meat ❷〈形〉 straight: 直脡～ long and straight legs

铤 tǐng 〈形〉〈书〉 quick (in running/walking)
⇨dìng

【铤而走险】 tǐng'érzǒuxiǎn 〈熟〉 take a risk in desperation; risk danger (when) in desperation; make a reckless move; rush headlong into danger

颋 tǐng 〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of the neck) stiff ❷〈喻〉 upright; honest

艇 tǐng 〈名〉❶ light boat: ⇨救生～; 汽～; 游～ ❷ naval vessel: ⇨炮～; 潜水～

【艇子】 tǐngzi 〈名〉〈方〉 light boat; skiff

tìng

梃 tìng ❶〈动〉 poke an iron rod into the leg skin and the

flesh of a slaughtered pig in order to separate them and pump up the skin for cleansing ❷〈名〉iron rod

tōng

恫 tōng 〈名〉〈书〉sickness; disease; pain ⇨dòng

【恫瘝在抱】 tōngguān-zàibào 〈熟〉be concerned about the weal and woe of the people; have the well-being of the people at heart

通 tōng ❶〈动〉lead to; go to: 直～北京 lead directly to Beijing ‖ 条条大路～罗马。All roads lead to Rome. ‖ 这个门～经理办公室。This door leads into the manager's office. ‖ 这条小道从山脚～到山顶。This path leads from the foot of the mountain to the top. ⇨四～八达 ❷〈形〉through; open: 此路不～! Not a through road! / No through road! / No thoroughfare! / This road is blocked. / Dead end. ‖ 电话～了。The (telephone) line is through now. ‖ 他患了感冒,鼻子不～。He had a cold and was very congested. ‖ 她的思想还是不～。She hasn't quite turned round yet. ‖ 山洞快要打～了。The tunnel is about to be bored through. ⇨～行;畅～ ❸〈动〉know; understand: ～百艺而专一长 know something of everything and everything of something ‖ ～多种外语 know several foreign languages ‖ 不～人情 be unreasonable ⇨～情达理;精～;无师自～ ❹〈名〉authority; expert: 美国～ expert on the US ‖ 中国～ old China hand; Sinologue ⇨万事～ ❺〈形〉(of writing, etc) well-constructed; logical; coherent: 文理不～ be illogical and ungrammatical; be ungrammatical and incoherent ‖ 这个句子不～。The sentence is ungrammatical and incoherent. ⇨～顺 ❻〈形〉general; common: ⇨～病;～常;～则 ❼〈形〉whole; all; entire: ⇨～盘;～宵 ❽〈量〉〈书〉[for letters, telegrams, etc]: 两～电报 two telegrams ‖ 手书一～ a personal letter ‖ 一～电话 a phone call ‖ 一～文书 one document ❾〈动〉open up or clear out by poking or jabbing: ～炉子 poke a fire ‖ ～下水道 clear out/unblock/dredge a sewer; jab a cleaning rod into a sewer pipe ⇨疏～ ❿〈动〉connect; link; communicate: ～火车 be connected by railway ‖ 互～信息 exchange information ‖ 这两间房是～着的。The two rooms are connected. / The two rooms open into each other. ⇨～商;串～;沟～ ⓫〈动〉notify; tell; inform: ～个电话 phone/ring/call sb ⇨～报;～知 ⇨tòng

【通报】 tōngbào ❶〈动〉circulate a notice/dispatch: ～表扬/批评 circulate a notice of commendation/criticism ❷〈名〉circular; public notice: 关于台湾问题的～ circular on the Taiwan issue ❸〈名〉bulletin; journal: 《经济～》*Economic Journal* ‖ 《物理～》*Physics Bulletin* ❹〈动〉notify; inform; report to: 随时～ keep sb closely informed (of sth) ‖ 请～总经理一声,门外有人求见。Please report to the general manager that someone here requests to see him. ❺〈动〉tell/give (one's name); introduce (oneself): 请～各自的姓名。Everyone, please tell us your name.

〖～会〗 tōngbàohuì 〈名〉briefing: ～后,大家心里亮堂多了。We felt better informed of the matter/situation after the briefing.

【通便】 tōngbiàn 〈动〉[医学] purge; ease constipation; relax the bowels; free the movement of the bowels

〖～剂〗 tōngbiànjì 〈名〉[医药] laxative; cathartic

【通禀】 tōngbǐng 〈动〉report (to one's superior or senior)

【通病】 tōngbìng 〈名〉common fault/defect/failing: 语言学习的～ common errors in language learning ‖ 政府机关的～ failings common to government offices ‖ 娇气可以说是独生子女的～。Squeamishness is deemed a common fault of those who are the only child of the family.

【通才】 tōngcái 〈名〉all-round person; versatile person; universal genius: 她是个～。She is versatile. / She is capable of doing everything. ‖ 我们现在要的是～。What we need today is people with wide knowledge.

〖～教育〗 tōngcái jiàoyù 〈名〉liberal/general education

【通草】 tōngcǎo 〈名〉[中药] stem pith of the rice-paper plant

【通常】 tōngcháng ❶〈形〉usual; general; common; normal: ～的方法 usual way/manner/method ‖ 在～情况下 under/in normal conditions/circumstances ❷〈副〉normally; ordinarily; usually; as a rule: ～,是男士伸出手来邀请女士跳舞。As a rule, it's the gentleman that holds out his hand to invite a lady to dance. ‖ 他～六点起床。He usually gets up at six. ‖ 我们～认为空气无重量。Ordinarily we don't consider air as having weight.

【通畅】 tōngchàng 〈形〉❶ unobstructed; clear: 保持交通～ keep traffic going ‖ 血液循环～ free blood circulation ‖ 道路～。The road is clear. ‖ 水流～。The water has free passage. / The water flows smoothly. ❷ (of writing, etc) easy and smooth: 他文笔～。He writes in an easy and smooth style. / He writes with ease and grace.

【通车】 tōngchē 〈动〉❶ (of a railway, highway, etc) be open to traffic: ～典礼 opening ceremony (of a new road, bridge, etc) ‖ 我们期望这条铁路早日建成～。We hope that the railway will be built and put into use as early as possible. ‖ 由于交通事故,只有一条车道～。Only one lane is open because of an accident. ‖ 这条公路国庆前～。This highway will be open to traffic by the National Day. ❷ have transport service: 我的老家在山区,现在也通了车。Transport service is now available even in my home town, a small mountain village.

【通彻】 tōngchè 〈动〉have a thorough knowledge (of sth); understand thoroughly; be well versed (in sth)

【通称】 tōngchēng ❶〈动〉be generally called; be generally known as: 汞～水银。Mercury is generally known as quicksilver. ❷〈名〉general/common term; popular name: 水银是汞的～。Quicksilver is the popular name for mercury.

【通诚】 tōngchéng 〈动〉confess (before God, Buddha, etc)

【通达】 tōngdá ❶〈形〉unobstructed; clear ❷〈形〉reasonable; sensible: 见解～ hold sensible views; show good sense ‖ 老头子一点儿也不～。The old man just wouldn't listen to reason. ‖ 他为人～。He is a very sensible person. ❸〈动〉know; understand; be aware of: ～人情 be understanding and considerate ‖ ～事理 understand the ways of the world ❹〈动〉lead to; have transport service: 这个乡村村都有汽车～。There is bus service to every village in this township. ‖ 这条路～省城。This road leads to the capital city of the province.

【通带】 tōngdài 〈名〉[电子] passband; transmission band

【通道】 tōngdào 〈名〉❶ thoroughfare; passageway; passage: 切断供应～ cut the supply corridor ‖ 挖～ tunnel a passage; dig a tunnel ‖ 地下～ underground passage ‖ 绿色～ green passage ‖ 垃圾～ rubbish shaft ‖ 秘密～ secret passageway ‖ 苏伊士运河是当时东西方的主要贸易～。The Suez Canal was the main trade channel between the East and the West. ❷ [自控] channel: ～程序 channel program ‖ ～传输能力 channel capacity ‖ ～干扰 interference between channels ‖ ～同步器 channel synchronizer

【通敌】 tōngdí 〈动〉collaborate/collude with the enemy; have illicit relations with the enemy

【通电】 tōngdiàn ❶〈动〉set up an electric circuit; electrify; energize; make electric connection: 给电冰箱～ plug in the refrigerator ‖ 已完成村村～。Electricity has reached every village. ❷〈动〉publish an open telegram: ～全国 publish an open telegram to the whole nation ❸〈名〉circular; open telegram: 发出～ publish/issue/send an open telegram ‖ 大会～ circular telegram of the conference

【通牒】 tōngdié 〈名〉diplomatic note: ⇨最后～

【通都大邑】 tōngdū-dàyì 〈熟〉metropolis; metropolitan/large city

【通读】 tōngdú 〈动〉❶ read through/over: ～课文 read the text through ❷ understand what one reads; have a good knowledge/grasp (of)

【通匪】 tōngfěi 〈动〉collaborate/collude with bandits; have illicit relations with bandits

【通分】 tōngfēn 〈名〉[数学] reduction of fractions to a common denominator

【通风】 tōngfēng ❶〈动〉ventilate; air (out); aerate; let air/wind through: ～设备 ventilation installation; ventilation/ventilating equipment ‖ ～系统 ventilation/ventilating system ‖ 把窗子打开,通通风。Open the windows to let in some fresh air. / Open the windows to ventilate the room. / Open the windows and air the room (out). ❷〈动〉send/divulge/furnish/disclose information; tip sb off; ⇨～报信 ❸〈形〉well-ventilated: 坐在～处 sit in a draught ‖ 火炉～不好。The stove does not draw well. ‖ 这房子不～。This room is poorly ventilated.

〖～报信〗 tōngfēng-bàoxìn 〈熟〉send/furnish/divulge secret information/message; let out/give away a secret; tip sb off: 要不

是他～,我们还蒙在鼓里呢。Had he not furnished us with the information, we would have still been in the dark.

〖～舱〗 tōngfēngcāng 〈名〉 ventilated compartment

〖～管〗 tōngfēngguǎn 〈名〉 ventilating duct; air flue

〖～会〗 tōngfēnghuì 〈名〉 briefing: 举行～ hold a briefing

〖～机〗 tōngfēngjī 〈名〉 ventilation machine; ventilator; fanner

〖～井〗 tōngfēngjǐng 〈名〉 ventilation/air shaft; air-well

〖～口〗 tōngfēngkǒu 〈名〉 air vent; vent

【通告】 tōnggào ❶〈动〉give public notice; announce: 谨此～ it is hereby announced that ❷〈名〉public notice; announcement; circular: 发布有关防火的～ issue a circular on fire prevention ‖ 广播一则～ broadcast an announcement ‖ 张贴～ put up a notice ‖ 官方～ official announcement ‖ 布告栏里贴着一张～。There is a notice on the bulletin/notice board. ‖ 门上的～说图书馆已关闭。The notice on the door said that the library was closed.

【通共】 tōnggòng 〈副〉altogether; in all: ～有八个队参加比赛。There are altogether eight teams participating in the tournament. ‖ 他～才有四本词典。All told, he has only four dictionaries.

【通古斯人】 Tōnggǔsīrén 〈名〉Tungus

【通古斯语】 Tōnggǔsīyǔ 〈名〉Tungus

【通关】 tōngguān 〈动〉❶ → 打通关 dǎ tōngguān ❷ clear sth through customs: ～口 customs clearance post

【通关节】 tōng guānjié 〈动〉circumvent rules/laws by bribery; offer bribes to facilitate one's operations: 他的车被拖走了,可他靠～又给弄回来了。His car was towed away, but he got it back by buying off the policeman.

【通观】 tōngguān 〈动〉take an overall view (of sth); take sth as a whole: ～全局 take a comprehensive view of the situation; take the overall situation into consideration/account; take sth as a whole

【通国】 tōngguó 〈名〉whole country; entire nation: ～上下 all over the country; throughout the nation

【通过】 tōngguò ❶〈动〉go through; pass (through); cross; traverse: ～边境 pass the frontier; cross the border ‖ ～敌人的封锁线 get through the enemy blockage ‖ ～障碍物 break the barriers ‖ 电流～导线。Electricity passes through the wires. ‖ 队伍～了沙漠。The troops crossed the desert. ‖ 仅几分钟我们就～了海关。It took us only a few minutes to get through the Customs. ‖ 路太窄,汽车不能～。The road is too narrow for motor vehicles to pass through. ❷〈动〉(of a motion, bill, etc) pass; adopt; carry: ～法律 pass/adopt a law ‖ ～决议 carry/pass/adopt a resolution ‖ ～考试 pass an examination/a test ‖ 获鼓掌～ be carried with acclamation ‖ 举手～ pass (a resolution, etc) by a show of hands ‖ 产品～检验。The products passed inspection. ‖ 他的发明～了专家/技术鉴定。His invention has passed the experts' appraisal/technical tests. ‖ 提案获一致通过。The proposal was carried/passed unanimously. / There was a solid vote in favour of the proposal. ‖ 议案终于～。The bill at last went through. ❸〈介〉through; by; by means of; by way of: ～对话解决争端 settle a dispute through dialogues ‖ ～译员进行谈话 have conversation through an interpreter ‖ ～实践检验真理 verify truth through practice ‖ ～外交途径 through diplomatic channels ‖ ～正当手段 by fair means ‖ ～我父亲的一位相识,我才认识了她。I got to know her through an acquaintance of my father's. ‖ 钱是我～一位朋友送去的。I sent the money by the hands of a friend. ❹〈动〉ask the consent/approval (of sb): ～领导 be approved by the authorities/leadership ‖ 任何问题都要～群众,才能作出决定。No decision should be made until the masses have been consulted.

【通航】 tōngháng 〈动〉be open to navigation or air traffic: ～河道 navigable channel/riverway ‖ ～水域 navigable waters ‖ ～隧道 navigable tunnel ‖ 与中国～ operate air/sea routes to China ‖ 直接～ direct air/sea service ‖ 许多海外爱国华侨都希望大陆和台湾之间不久就能～。Many overseas Chinese patriots hope that direct air and sea services can soon be available between the mainland of China and Taiwan.

【通好】 tōnghǎo 〈动〉〈书〉(of nations) have friendly relations

【通红】 tōnghóng 〈形〉very red; red through and through: 脸颊～ burning/flushed cheeks ‖ 那战士的脸和手都给冻得～。The soldier's face and hands were bright red from the cold. ‖ 他气得满脸～。His face flamed with anger. / His face turned/went red with anger. / He flushed with anger. ‖ 她跑得满脸～。Running flushed her cheeks. ‖ 夕阳把天空映得～。The sky is aglow in the evening sunlight. ‖ 一提到她和那男孩子约会,她就不好意思得满脸～。She blushed scarlet at the mention of her dating the boy.

【通话】 tōnghuà 〈动〉❶ communicate by telephone: ～人 telephone user ‖ ～时间 talk time ‖ 她正在与妈妈～。She is on the phone with her mother. ‖ 我刚才打长途同朋友通了话。I just made a long-distance call to my friend. ❷ converse; communicate: 他和那个法国人用英语～。He conversed with the Frenchman in English.

〖～计时器〗 tōnghuà jìshíqì 〈名〉telephonometer; peg count meter

〖～计数器〗 tōnghuà jìshùqì 〈名〉phonemeter; message register

【通婚】 tōnghūn 〈动〉be related by marriage; intermarry: 异族～ transracial marriage

【通货】 tōnghuò 〈名〉[经济] currency; current money: ～贬值 depreciation/devaluation of currency ‖ ～回笼 recall of currency ‖ ～升值 appreciation of currency ‖ ～稳定 currency stabilization ‖ 硬/软～ hard/soft currency ‖ 自由～ convertible currency

〖～紧缩〗 tōnghuò jǐnsuō 〈名〉deflation: ～政策 deflation policy

〖～膨胀〗 tōnghuò péngzhàng 〈名〉inflation: 遏制～ curb/check/dampen inflation ‖ ～率 inflation rate; rate of inflation ‖ ～压力 inflation pressure ‖ 把～率再降一个百分点 bring the inflation rate down by another percentage point

〖～再膨胀〗 tōnghuò zàipéngzhàng 〈名〉reflation

【通缉】 tōngjī 〈动〉order the arrest of a criminal at large; list sb as wanted; put sb on the wanted list: ～在案 listed as wanted; be at large under a wanted notice

〖～犯〗 tōngjīfàn 〈名〉criminal wanted by the police

〖～令〗 tōngjīlìng 〈名〉order/circular for the arrest of a criminal at large: 下～ issue a wanted circular; issue an arrest warrant

【通家】 tōngjiā 〈名〉❶〈书〉families of profound friendship: ～之谊 long established friendship/good relations between two families ❷ relation by marriage ❸ expert; virtuoso

〖～之好〗 tōngjiāzhīhǎo 〈熟〉intimate relationship between two families

【通假】 tōngjiǎ 〈名〉interchangeability of Chinese characters

【通奸】 tōngjiān 〈动〉commit adultery; fornicate; have illicit sexual intercourse: ～行为 adultery

〖～者〗 tōngjiānzhě 〈名〉fornicator; adulterer; adulteress

〖～罪〗 tōngjiānzuì 〈名〉crime of adultery

【通解】 tōngjiě ❶〈动〉〈书〉understand thoroughly; have a good knowledge of; be well versed in ❷〈名〉[数学] general solution

【通今博古】 tōngjīn-bógǔ ＝ 博古通今 bógǔ-tōngjīn

【通经】 tōngjīng 〈动〉❶ be well versed in Confucian classics ❷ [中医] promote/stimulate/restore menstrual flow (by emmenagogue or acupuncture): ～止痛 induce menstruation to relieve menalgia ❸ [中医] clear and activate the channels: ～活络 clear and activate the main and collateral channels

〖～药〗 tōngjīngyào 〈名〉emmenagogue

【通栏】 tōnglán 〈名〉layout of a page of a book/newspaper without columns: ～标题 banner/streamer headline; banner

【通览】 tōnglǎn 〈动〉take an overall view of (a situation, etc); take sth as a whole: ～全局 take an overall view of the situation

【通礼】 tōnglǐ 〈名〉established etiquette: ～宜尊。Current customs are to be respected.

【通力】 tōnglì 〈动〉make a concerted/united effort; pitch in for sth together; act with united strength

〖～合作〗 tōnglì-hézuò 〈熟〉make a concerted/united effort; give full cooperation to; everybody pitching in for the common work/task; combine/join forces with; pull together: 只有～,才能成功。Only through joint efforts, can we be successful. / We can't succeed unless we unite our strength.

【通例】 tōnglì 〈名〉❶ general rule; common/usual practice: 星期日休息是机关的～。It is a general rule that offices are closed on Sundays. ❷〈书〉universal law

【通连】 tōnglián 〈动〉be connected with; lead to: 跟接待室～的还有一间小屋子。There is a small room leading to the reception room.

【通亮】 tōngliàng 〈形〉well-illuminated; brightly-lit; well-lit: 灯火把广场照得～。The square was ablaze with lights. ‖ 照明弹照得满天～。Star shells lit up the sky.

【通量】 tōngliàng 〈名〉[物理] flux: ～畸变 flux distortion ‖ ～线 line of flux ‖ 磁～ magnetic flux

〖～计〗 tōngliàngjì 〈名〉 fluxmeter

〖～计数器〗 tōngliàng jìshùqì 〈名〉 flux counter

【通令】 tōnglìng ❶〈动〉 issue a circular/general order: ～嘉奖/批评 issue an order of commendation/criticism ‖ ～全国 issue a general order to the whole nation ❷〈名〉 circular/general order: 发布～ issue a circular/general order

【通路】 tōnglù 〈名〉❶ thoroughfare; passage; route: 在人群中挤出一条～ force one's way through the crowd ❷ channel; way: 电流的～ circuit of electricity

【通路子】 tōng lùzi 〈动〉 gain one's end through a pull

【通论】 tōnglùn 〈名〉❶ well-rounded argument ❷ general survey/introduction [often used in book titles]: 《史学～》 *A General Introduction to History* ‖ 《化学～》 *General Chemistry*

【通脉】 tōngmài 〈动〉[中医] ❶ promote blood circulation by invigorating vital energy; promote circulation of *qi* ❷ promote lactation

【通名】 tōngmíng ❶〈动〉 introduce oneself; announce one's name: ～报姓 tell/give one's name; introduce oneself ❷〈名〉 general/common term/name

【通明】 tōngmíng 〈形〉 well-illuminated; brightly-lit: 灯火～ be brightly lit; be ablaze with lights ‖ 灯火彻夜～。The lights were ablaze the whole night. ‖ 月光照着雪地,四处～。It was bright all round in the moon-lit snow field.

【通盘】 tōngpán 〈形〉 overall; all-round; comprehensive: ～安排 make an overall arrangement ‖ ～接受 accept totally and uncritically ‖ ～考虑 take the overall situation into consideration/account; give overall consideration to sth; take sth as a whole ‖ 打乱～计划 disrupt an overall plan

【通票】 tōngpiào 〈名〉 through ticket

【通铺】 tōngpù 〈名〉 wide bed for several people (as in hostels and barracks)

【通气】 tōngqì 〈动〉❶ ventilate; air (out); aerate; let in air: 使房间～ ventilate/air a room ❷ be in touch/communication with each other; keep each other informed: 他们商议好今后经常相互～。They agreed that they would always be in touch with each other from now on. / They agreed that from now on they would keep each other updated. ‖ 上下不～,工作很难开展。It is hard to get the work done when there is a lack of communications between the leaders and the led. ‖ 这件事你得跟他通个气。You should let him know about it. / You should inform him of it.

〖～孔〗 tōngqìkǒng 〈名〉 air vent; vent

【通窍】 tōngqiào 〈动〉 understand things; be sensible/reasonable: 聪明人稍加指点就能～。One word is enough to the wise. ‖ 他是个榆木脑袋,不～。He is a dumb-bell and doesn't understand a thing.

【通勤】 tōngqín 〈名〉 commuter/shuttle service (for the staff)

〖～车〗 tōngqínchē 〈名〉 commuter train (for the staff)

〖～票〗 tōngqínpiào 〈名〉 commuter's ticket

【通情】 tōngqíng ❶〈形〉 understanding and considerate; reasonable; sensible ❷〈动〉 understand the affection/love between a man and a woman

〖～达理〗 tōngqíng-dálǐ 〈熟〉 show/have good sense; be understanding and reasonable; be sensible: 为人～ be an understanding person ‖ 行事～ act with the most perfect sense ‖ 不要害怕跟老师说话,她很～。Don't be afraid to talk to the teacher. She is very reasonable.

【通衢】 tōngqú 〈名〉〈书〉 thoroughfare: 南北～ highway running from north to south

【通权达变】 tōngquán-dábiàn 〈熟〉 act as the occasion requires; be adaptable to changing circumstances; follow a flexible course of action; be flexible

【通人】 tōngrén 〈名〉〈书〉 person of wide knowledge and sound scholarship; erudite person

【通融】 tōngróng 〈动〉❶ stretch/bend the rules; get around regulations to accommodate sb; make an exception in sb's favour: 请某人～ ask sb to stretch/bend the rules ‖ 互相～ mutual accommodation ‖ 他态度坚决,我没法使他～。He was firm about it; I couldn't bend him. ‖ 这事我们可以～。We can make an exception in this case. ❷ accommodate sb with a short-term loan: 我想跟你～三百块钱,本周内还你。I wonder if you could lend me 300 *yuan*. I'll pay you back within the week.

【通儒】 tōngrú 〈名〉〈旧〉 erudite/learned scholar; person of prodigious learning

〖～硕学〗 tōngrú shuòxué ＝ 硕学通儒 shuòxué-tōngrú

【通商】 tōngshāng 〈动〉 (of nations, etc) have trade/commercial relations: 订立～条约 conclude/sign a trade/commercial treaty; conclude/sign a treaty of commerce ‖ ～协定 agreement on commerce ‖ ～自由 freedom of commerce/trade ‖ 与世界各国～ carry on commerce with all countries around the world

〖～口岸〗 tōngshāng kǒu'àn 〈名〉 open/trading port

【通身】 tōngshēn 〈名〉 whole/entire body: ～不适 general malaise ‖ ～发抖 shake/shiver/tremble all over ‖ ～乏力 feel weak all over ‖ ～湿透 be soaked/drenched to the skin; get soaked through; be wet from top to toe; be wet all over (the body) ‖ ～是伤 be covered with cuts and bruises ‖ 她～是汗。She was drenched in/with sweat. ‖ 我～都在痛。I am aching all over.

【通史】 tōngshǐ 〈名〉 general/comprehensive history: 中国～ general history of China

【通市】 tōngshì ＝ 通商 tōngshāng

【通式】 tōngshì 〈名〉[化学] general formula

【通事】 tōngshì 〈名〉〈旧〉 translator; interpreter

【通书】 tōngshū 〈名〉❶ almanac ❷〈旧〉 notice from the bridegroom's family to the bride's on the wedding date

【通顺】 tōngshùn 〈形〉 (of writing) clear and coherent; fluent; smooth: 这篇短文写得很～。This essay is coherent. / This essay reads smoothly.

【通俗】 tōngsú 〈形〉 popular; common: ～刊物 popular press/publications ‖ ～文化 popular/pop culture ‖ ～文体 popular style ‖ 用～的语言来说明深刻的道理 expound a profound truth in simple language ‖ 用一句～的话来讲 use a common expression

〖～读物〗 tōngsú dúwù 〈名〉 popular literature/reader; books for mass consumption

〖～歌曲〗 tōngsú gēqǔ 〈名〉 popular/pop song: 一首/支～ a popular/pop song

〖～歌星〗 tōngsú gēxīng 〈名〉 pop star

〖～化〗 tōngsúhuà 〈名〉 popularization

〖～文学〗 tōngsú wénxué 〈名〉 popular literature

〖～易懂〗 tōngsú-yìdǒng 〈熟〉 easy to understand

【通缩】 tōngsuō 〈名〉〈简称〉 deflation ⇨通货紧缩

【通泰】 tōngtài 〈形〉 refreshed; relieved

【通体】 tōngtǐ 〈名〉❶ whole; entire body/mass: 这块钻石～透明。The diamond is entirely transparent. ❷ (of a person) whole/entire body: ～湿透 be soaked/drenched to the skin; get soaked through; be wet from top to toe; be wet all over (the body)

【通天】 tōngtiān 〈动〉❶ tower into the sky—exceedingly high/great: 罪恶～ monstrous/towering crime ‖ ～的本领 exceptional/extraordinary ability; superhuman skill ‖ 山顶的高塔～。The tall tower on the mountaintop reached the sky. ❷ have direct access to the highest authorities: ～人物 person who has friends in high places; person with connections to high-ranking leaders

【通条】 tōngtiáo 〈名〉❶ (stove) poker ❷ cleaning rod (for a gun)

【通通】 tōngtōng 〈副〉 all; altogether; entirely; completely; wholly; totally: ～讲出来 make a clean breast of it ‖ ～都没听见吗? Did anybody hear anything at all? ‖ ～拿去吧! Take them all! ‖ 我们～卖完了。We've sold out.

【通同】 tōngtóng 〈动〉 gang up (with sb); collude (with sb); conspire (with sb); be in collusion/complicity (with sb): ～舞弊 act fraudulently in collusion (with sb); gang up to cheat; join together in practising fraud ‖ 在这件事上,分明是你和他～作弊。I'm certain that you must have plotted with him in the case.

〖～一气〗 tōngtóng-yīqì ＝ 串通一气 chuàntōng-yīqì

【通统】 tōngtǒng 〈副〉 all; entirely; completely; wholly; totally

【通透】 tōngtòu 〈形〉 penetrating; thorough: 道理讲得很～。The argument was thoroughly explained.

【通途】 tōngtú 〈名〉〈书〉 thoroughfare: 一桥飞架南北,天堑变～。A bridge will fly to span the north and south, turning a deep chasm into a thoroughfare.

【通侻】 tōngtuō ＝ 通脱 tōngtuō

【通脱】 tōngtuō 〈形〉〈书〉 unconventional; not punctilious; not bothering about trifles: ～之才 person of unconventional talent

〖～不拘〗 tōngtuō-bùjū 〈熟〉 be flexible and unrestrained

〖～木〗 tōngtuōmù 〈名〉[植物] rice-paper plant

【通显】 tōngxiǎn 〈动〉〈旧〉hold high office
【通项】 tōngxiàng 〈名〉[数学] general term
【通宵】 tōngxiāo 〈名〉whole night; all night: ～未眠 not sleep a wink; lie awake all night; have a white/wakeful night; have not slept all night; sit up all night ‖ ～电影院 all-night cinema ‖ ～服务 all-night service ‖ ～晚会 all-night party ‖ ～作乐 make a night of it ‖ 护士～守在病人身旁。The nurse sat by the patient all night long. ‖ 机器开足马力，工作了一个～。The machine was going full blast all night. ‖ 这两个好朋友谈了一～。The two good friends talked all night (long).
〖～达旦〗 tōngxiāo-dádàn 〈熟〉all night (long); all through the night; whole night: ～工作/学习 work/study all night
【通晓】 tōngxiǎo 〈动〉understand thoroughly; be well versed in; be proficient in; have a good command/knowledge of; be at home in: ～多种文字 have a good command of several languages; be at home in several languages ‖ ～化学 be completely at home in chemistry ‖ ～世故 be perfectly familiar with the ways of the world; be sophisticated ‖ ～世界史 have a good knowledge of world history; be well versed in world history ‖ ～事理 understand the reason thoroughly ‖ ～英国文学 have a familiar acquaintance with the British literature
【通心粉】 tōngxīnfěn 〈名〉macaroni
【通信】 tōngxìn ❶〈动〉correspond; communicate by letter; be in correspondence (with sb): 保持～ hold/keep up correspondence (with sb) ‖ 开始～ enter into correspondence (with sb) ‖ ～地址 postal/mailing address ‖ 我们几年前曾经通过信。We once corresponded a few years ago. ❷〈动〉transmit/convey message; pass on/convey information: ～兵 ❸〈名〉communication: ～电缆 communication cable ‖ ～工程 communication engineering
〖～保密〗 tōngxìn bǎomì 〈名〉[军事] communication/traffic security
〖～兵〗 tōngxìnbīng 〈名〉❶ signal corps/unit/troops ❷ signalman
〖～鸽〗 tōngxìngē 〈名〉homing/carrier pigeon
〖～连〗 tōngxìnlián 〈名〉signal company
〖～联络〗 tōngxìn liánluò 〈名〉[军事] signal communication; communications and liaison
〖～犬〗 tōngxìnquǎn 〈名〉messenger dog
〖～枢纽〗 tōngxìn shūniǔ 〈名〉signal/communication centre
〖～卫星〗 tōngxìn wèixīng 〈名〉communications satellite; telecommunication satellite
〖～员〗 tōngxìnyuán 〈名〉messenger; orderly
〖～中继站〗 tōngxìn zhōngjìzhàn 〈名〉communication relay station
【通行】 tōngxíng 〈动〉❶ pass/go through; be open to traffic: 自由～ pass freely; have free passage ‖ 不准～! No passage! ‖ 公路翻修，禁止～。The highway is closed to traffic for repairs. ‖ 禁止机动车辆～。The passage of motor vehicles is forbidden. ‖ 前方施工，停止～。Road works ahead. Closed to traffic. ‖ 铁路信号显示火车可以～。The railway signal showed that the train could pass. ❷ be in common use: 这些粮食票证已不再～。These grain coupons are no longer in use. ‖ 这是全国各处～的办法。This is the current practice throughout the country.
〖～费〗 tōngxíngfèi 〈名〉toll: 每辆小车～为十元。A toll of 10 *yuan* is required for each car.
〖～能力〗 tōngxíng nénglì 〈名〉traffic capacity
〖～权〗 tōngxíngquán 〈名〉right of way: 无害～ right of innocuous passage
〖～税〗 tōngxíngshuì 〈名〉transit duty; toll on transit
〖～证〗 tōngxíngzhèng 〈名〉pass; permit; laissez-passer; safe conduct: 出示～ show/present/produce one's pass ‖ 签发～ sign and issue a permit ‖ 边境～ border pass ‖ 军事～ military pass ‖ 临时～ provisional pass ‖ 没有特别～，任何人不得进入这一军事基地。Nobody is allowed to enter the military base without a special permit/pass.
【通性】 tōngxìng 〈名〉general character; generality
【通宿】 tōngxiǔ 〈名〉all night; whole night
【通讯】 tōngxùn 〈名〉❶ ＝通信③ tōngxìn ‖ ～设备 communication apparatus/equipment ‖ ～线路 communication line ‖ 海底～ submarine cable communication ‖ 红外线～ infrared ray communication ‖ 激光～ laser communication ‖ 密码～ cipher communication ‖ 数字～ digital communication ‖ 微波～ microwave communication ‖ 无线电～ radio/wireless communication ❷ news report/dispatch; correspondence; newsletter: ～报道 news report/story/dispatch ‖ ～文学 reportage ‖ 新华社～ Xinhua dispatch
〖～录〗 tōngxùnlù 〈名〉address book
〖～社〗 tōngxùnshè 〈名〉news/press agency/service: 外国～ foreign press; foreign news agency ‖ 新华～ Xinhua News Agency
〖～网〗 tōngxùnwǎng 〈名〉communication network: 建立～ set up/establish a communication network
〖～员〗 tōngxùnyuán 〈名〉reporter; (press) correspondent: 特约～ special reporter/correspondent ‖ 业余～ amateur correspondent ‖ 战地～ war correspondent
【通夜】 tōngyè 〈名〉whole night; all night: ～未眠 not sleep a wink; lie awake all night; have a white/wakeful night; have not slept all night; sit up all night ‖ 妈妈～守在女儿床边。Mother sat by her daughter's bed all night long.
【通译】 tōngyì ❶〈动〉〈旧〉interpret ❷〈动〉translate the whole book/passage ❸〈名〉〈旧〉interpreter
【通用】 tōngyòng 〈动〉❶ be in common use; be commonly used: 全国～教材 national textbook ‖ 公制世界～。The metric system is commonly used all over the world. ❷ be interchangeable: 这两个词可以～。These two words are interchangeable.
〖～程序〗 tōngyòng chéngxù 〈名〉general programme/routine
〖～化〗 tōngyònghuà 〈动〉universalize
〖～货币〗 tōngyòng huòbì 〈名〉current money: ～单位 current money unit
〖～机车〗 tōngyòng jīchē 〈名〉general-purpose locomotive
〖～机床〗 tōngyòng jīchuáng 〈名〉universal machine tool
〖～机械〗 tōngyòng jīxiè 〈名〉universal machine/machinery: ～厂 general machine works
〖～计算机〗 tōngyòng jìsuànjī 〈名〉general-purpose computer; all-purpose computer
〖～汽油〗 tōngyòng qìyóu 〈名〉all-purpose gasoline
〖～软件〗 tōngyòng ruǎnjiàn 〈名〉common software
〖～设备〗 tōngyòng shèbèi 〈名〉general-purpose equipment
〖～移动电信业务〗 tōngyòng yídòng diànxìn yèwù 〈名〉universal mobile telecoms service (UMTS)
〖～语言〗 tōngyòng yǔyán 〈名〉language in common use; commonly used language: 使用当地民族的～ use the common language of the local minorities ‖ 国际会议的～ languages used at international conferences; lingua franca of international conferences
〖～月票〗 tōngyòng yuèpiào 〈名〉monthly ticket for all urban and suburban lines
〖～指令〗 tōngyòng zhǐlìng 〈名〉[计算机] universal command
【通邮】 tōngyóu 〈动〉be accessible by postal communication
【通则】 tōngzé 〈名〉general rule: 民法～ general rules of civil law
【通胀】 tōngzhàng 〈名〉〈简称〉inflation ⇨通货膨胀
【通知】 tōngzhī ❶〈动〉notify (sb of sth); inform (sb of sth); apprise (sb of sth); advise (sb of sth); give notice; let sb know: 等候～ wait for sb's notification ‖ 另行～ notify/inform later; give a separate notice ‖ 预先～ give sb advance notice; notify/inform in advance ‖ 博物馆现已闭馆，开馆时间另行～。The museum is closed until further notice. ‖ 规格若有变更，恕不另行～。Specifications are subject to change without notice. ‖ 货物发出后请～我们。Please advise us of the dispatch of the goods. ‖ 请～他开会时间。Please inform/notify him of the time of the meeting. ‖ 若地址有变，请～我。Please let me know if there is any change of address. ‖ 一到家就～我。Send me word as soon as you get home. ‖ 因装修暂停营业，何时复业，另行～。Notice is hereby given that owing to renovation, our shop will not be open until further notice. ❷〈名〉notification; notice; circular: 发出～ send out/dispatch/issue a notice ‖ 收到～ receive a notice ‖ 张贴～ put up a notice ‖ 发货～ shipping advice ‖ 解雇～ notice of dismissal/discharge; marching orders; walking papers; pink slip ‖ 口头～ oral/verbal notice ‖ 书面～ notice in writing; written notice/message ‖ 邮政汇款～ postal remittance notice ‖ 国务院关于国有企业改造的～ circular on the reform of state enterprises by the State Council ‖ 医生一接到～马上就来了。The doctor came at short notice.
〖～存款〗 tōngzhī cúnkuǎn 〈名〉deposit at call/notice; call/no-

tice deposit
〖～贷款〗 tōngzhī dàikuǎn 〈名〉 call/notice loan
〖～单〗 tōngzhīdān 〈名〉 advice note; letter of advice
〖～书〗 tōngzhīshū 〈名〉 ❶ notice: 录取～ admission notice; enrolment notification ‖ 终止条约～ notice of termination of a treaty; notice of denunciation ❷ [商业] advice note; letter of advice
〖～银行〗 tōngzhī yínháng 〈名〉 advising/notifying bank

嗵 tōng 〈拟〉 flop; thump; thud: 考试将要开始,我的心～～直跳。My heart went pit-a-pat when the exam was about to begin. ‖ 他～的一声跪在地上。He flopped down on his knees. ‖ 一只青蛙～的一声跳进池塘。A frog splashed into the pond. / A frog jumped into the pond with a splash.

tóng

仝 tóng ＝ 同 tóng

同 tóng ❶ 〈动〉 be alike/similar/identical; be the same: 条件不～ under different conditions ‖ 他们是～一种族。They are of *the same race.* ‖ 我们社区的所有儿童都就读于～一所学校。All the children in our community go to the same school. ⇨～类;～样;大～小异 ❷ 〈动〉 be the same as: "贰"～"二"。"贰" is the same as "二". ⇨～上 ❸ 〈副〉 together; in common: ～乘一架飞机 be on the same flight ‖ ～吃～住 live under the same roof and eat at the same table; eat and live together ⇨～甘共苦;～学;会～;陪～ ❹ 〈介〉 a) with: ～父母住在一起 live with one's parents ‖ ～某人谈话 have a talk with sb; talk with sb ‖ 她～他一起去看电影了。She went to the cinema with him. ‖ 这事～我没有任何关系。This has nothing to do with me. b) [used to show comparison, etc] as…as; as; like: ～去年相比,我国国民生产总值增长了百分之八。The gross national product (GNP) of our country has increased by 8% over last year. ‖ 今年的气候～往年差不多。The weather this year is more or less the same as it used to be. ‖ 他～哥哥一样喜欢篮球。Like his elder brother, he is also fond of basketball. ‖ 他待大娘～亲妈妈一样。He treats the elderly lady like his own mother. ❺ 〈连〉 and: 当时屋里只有他～我两个人。Only he and I were in the room at that time. ‖ 老师～学生都参加了新年晚会。Teachers as well as students took part in the New Year's party. ‖ 你～他都答对了。Both you and he gave the correct answer. ‖ 我～他是朋友。He and I are friends. ❻ 〈介〉〈方〉 for: ～我好好保管这本书。Please take good care of the book for me. ⇨tòng

【同案犯】 tóng'ànfàn 〈名〉 companion/fellow/associate in a crime; (criminal) accomplice; confederate: ～证词 testimony of an accomplice
【同班】 tóngbān ❶ 〈动〉 be in the same class; be in the same squad: ～同学 classmate ‖ ～战友 comrade-in-arms from the same squad ❷ 〈名〉 classmate: 他是我～同学。He is my classmate.
【同伴】 tóngbàn 〈名〉 companion: ～关系 companionship ‖ 志趣相投的～ congenial companion
【同胞】 tóngbāo 〈名〉 ❶ sibling: ～兄弟/姐妹 full brothers/sisters ❷ compatriot; fellow countryman: 造福于自己的～ benefit one's own countrymen ‖ 港澳～ compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao ‖ 海外～ overseas compatriots ‖ 告全国～书 announcement to the fellow countrymen of the nation
【同辈】 tóngbèi ❶ 〈动〉 be of the same generation: 他俩同岁但不～。They two are of the same age but of different generations. ❷ 〈名〉 people of the same generation; peer: 超过～ pass/surpass one's fellows ‖ ～人 contemporary ‖ 我们是～。We are of the same generation.
【同比】 tóngbǐ 〈副〉 compared to the same period of the previous year
【同病相怜】 *tóngbìng-xiānglián* 〈熟〉 *those who have the same* illness sympathize with each other—fellow sufferers have mutual sympathy: 我对他的遭遇,不只是一般的同情,还有一种深切的～的感触。I felt more than ordinary human sympathy for him in his misfortune. I was deeply moved as a fellow sufferer.
【同步】 tóngbù 〈动〉 ❶ [物理] synchronize: ～操作 synchronous operation ‖ ～传输 synchronous transmission ‖ ～辐射 synchrotron radiation ‖ ～振动 synchronous vibrations ‖ 载波～ carrier synchronization ❷ keep step/pace with; synchronize: 使产值、利润和财政收入～ keep output value, profit and revenue in pace ‖ 与经济增长～ keep pace/up with economic growth ‖ 画面与声音不～。The image does not synchronize with the sound.
〖～变流机〗 *tóngbù biànliújī* 〈名〉 [电学] *synchronous converter*
〖～电动机〗 tóngbù diàndòngjī 〈名〉 synchronous motor
〖～电机〗 tóngbù diànjī 〈名〉 synchronous machine
〖～电路〗 tóngbù diànlù 〈名〉 synchronous circuit
〖～电压〗 tóngbù diànyā 〈名〉 synchronous voltage
〖～发电机〗 tóngbù fādiànjī 〈名〉 synchro generator; synchronous dynamo
〖～放大器〗 tóngbù fàngdàqì 〈名〉 synchronizing amplifier
〖～放映机〗 tóngbù fàngyìngjī 〈名〉 synchronized film projector
〖～轨道〗 tóngbù guǐdào 〈名〉 synchronous/geostationary orbit
〖～化〗 *tóngbùhuà* 〈动〉 *synchronize*
〖～回旋加速器〗 tóngbù huíxuán jiāsùqì 〈名〉 [物理] synchrocyclotron
〖～加速器〗 tóngbù jiāsùqì 〈名〉 synchrotron/synchronous accelerator
〖～示波器〗 tóngbù shìbōqì 〈名〉 synchroscope; synchronoscope
〖～速度〗 tóngbù sùdù 〈名〉 synchronous speed
〖～通信卫星〗 tóngbù tōngxìn wèixīng 〈名〉 synchronous communications satellite (SYNCOM)
〖～卫星〗 tóngbù wèixīng 〈名〉〈简称〉 geosynchronous/geostationary satellite ⇨地球同步卫星
〖～信号〗 tóngbù xìnhào 〈名〉 synchronizing signal
〖～性〗 tóngbùxìng 〈名〉 synchronism
【同侪】 tóngchái 〈名〉〈书〉 people of the same generation/kind; peer
【同仇敌忾】 tóngchóu-díkài 〈熟〉 share a bitter hatred of the enemy; bear common hatred for the enemy; be united as one *against the common enemy*: ～,共御外侮 *share a bitter hatred* and rise in a united resistance against the foreign aggressors
【同窗】 tóngchuāng ❶ 〈动〉 study in the same class or school: ～三载 study in the same school for three years ‖ ～好友 intimate schoolmate ❷ 〈名〉 schoolmate; classmate: ～相聚 alumni gathering; class reunion ‖ 他是我旧日的～。He is an old schoolmate of mine.
【同床共枕】 tóngchuáng-gòngzhěn ＝ 同衾共枕 tóngqīn-gòngzhěn
【同床异梦】 tóngchuáng-yìmèng 〈熟〉 share the same bed but dream different dreams—be strange bedfellows; hide different purposes behind the semblance of accord: ～,各怀鬼胎 strange bedfellows, each harbouring his own sinister design
【同党】 tóngdǎng ❶ 〈动〉 belong to the same political party/faction ❷ 〈名〉 fellow member of a political party/faction ❸ 〈名〉 confederate; accomplice: 银行抢劫犯被打死,其～被抓获。The bank robber was killed and his confederates were arrested.
【同道】 tóngdào ❶ 〈名〉 people cherishing the same ideals; *people having a common goal; people engaged in the same pursuit* ❷ 〈名〉 people of the same trade/occupation: 新闻界的～ fellow journalist ❸ 〈动〉 take/follow the same path/road: ～南下 go down to the south together
【同等】 tóngděng 〈形〉 equal; of the same class/rank/status; on an equal footing/basis: ～对待 put on an equal footing; give equal treatment ‖ ～重要 be of equal importance ‖ 享受～待遇 enjoy the same treatment; enjoy equal treatment ‖ 这两份文件具有～效力。These two documents are equally valid.
〖～学力〗 tóngděng xuélì 〈名〉 same educational level: 具有～ have the same educational level (as graduated or a certain grade of students) ‖ ～考试 equivalency examination ‖ 具有～者 holder of general equivalency diploma (GED); GED holder
【同调】 tóngdiào 〈名〉 people having the same aspiration and interest; people having the same ideas/opinions: 引为～ regard sb as sharing one's opinions/ideas
【同恶相济】 tóng'è-xiāngjì 〈熟〉 evildoers collude with each other; the wicked help the wicked
【同恶相求】 tóng'è-xiāngqiú 〈熟〉 evildoers collude with each other
【同犯】 tóngfàn 〈名〉 accomplice; confederate; associate/fellow/companion in a crime
【同房】 tóngfáng 〈动〉 ❶ share a room; live in the same room ❷ 〈婉〉 (of husband and wife) have sexual intercourse; sleep

together ❸ be of the same branch of an extended family
【同分异构】 tóngfēn-yìgòu 〈名〉[化学] isomerization
〖～酶〗 tóngfēn-yìgòuméi 〈名〉 isomerase
〖～体〗 tóngfēn-yìgòutǐ 〈名〉 isomer
【同父异母】 tóngfù-yìmǔ 〈动〉(of children) be born of the same father but a different mother: ～姐妹 stepsister; half sister ‖ ～兄弟 stepbrother; half brother
【同甘共苦】 tónggān-gòngkǔ 〈熟〉 share weal and woe; share comforts and hardships; share joys and sorrows; go through thick and thin together: ～的战友 comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe; fellow fighters through thick and thin
【同甘苦,共患难】 tóng gānkǔ, gòng huànnàn = 同甘共苦 tónggān-gòngkǔ
【同感】 tónggǎn 〈动〉 have the same feeling/impression: 颇有～ feel very much the same ‖ 他认为这部电影里的人物刻画得十分好,我也有～。He thinks that the characters in the film are very well portrayed. And so do I. / And I feel the same. ‖ —我对你恨之入骨。—没错,我也有～。—I hate your guts. —Well, the feeling's mutual.
【同根】 tónggēn 〈动〉 have the same root—be born of the same parents
【同庚】 tónggēng 〈动〉 be of the same age: 咱俩～,只是我小你两个月。We are of the same age. And I'm only two months younger than you are.
【同工酶】 tónggōngméi = 同功酶 tónggōngméi
【同工同酬】 tónggōng-tóngchóu 〈熟〉 equal pay for equal work; equal remuneration for work of equal value: 法律规定男女必须～。The law stipulates that men and women must be paid equally for performing the same job/for performing the work of equal value. / The law states that equal pay should be given to men and women for equal work.
【同工异曲】 tónggōng-yìqǔ = 异曲同工 yìqǔ-tónggōng
【同功酶】 tónggōngméi 〈名〉[生化] isoenzyme
【同归】 tóngguī 〈动〉 reach the same goal
〖～殊途〗 tóngguī-shūtú = 殊途同归 shūtú-tóngguī
〖～于尽〗 tóngguīyújìn 〈熟〉 perish together; end up in common ruin; be doomed to the same fate
【同行】 tóngháng ❶〈动〉 engage in the same trade/occupation: 他俩～,都是学医的。Both of them are of the same profession—medicine. ❷〈名〉 people of the same trade/occupation: ～是冤家。Two of a trade can never agree. / People of the same trade are enemies. ‖ 他们是～。They are in the same profession. ‖ 我在路上碰到一个～,聊了几句。On my way here, I ran into someone of my profession and chatted for a while. ‖ 这个话题可能只有～才会感兴趣。This topic is only likely to be of interest to the trade.
⇨tóngxíng
〖～相嫉〗 tóngháng-xiāngjí 〈熟〉 two of a trade are jealous of each other
【同好】 tónghào 〈名〉 people having similar interest/tastes: ⇨公诸～
【同呼吸,共命运】 tóng hūxī, gòng mìngyùn 〈熟〉 share a common fate/lot; throw in one's lot with sb
【同化】 tónghuà 〈动〉 ❶ assimilate: ～民族 assimilate national minorities ‖ ～现象 assimilatory phenomenon ‖ ～效应 assimilation effect ‖ 长期接触才产生～。Assimilation occurs only after a long contact. ‖ 这两个种族不易～。These two races do not readily assimilate. ❷ [语言] assimilate
〖～率〗 tónghuàlǜ 〈名〉 assimilability
〖～政策〗 tónghuà zhèngcè 〈名〉 policy of national assimilation
〖～组织〗 tónghuà zǔzhī 〈名〉[生物] assimilating tissue
〖～作用〗 tónghuà zuòyòng 〈名〉[生物] assimilation
【同伙】 tónghuǒ ❶〈动〉 collude/collaborate (in doing evil); work in partnership ❷〈名〉 confederate; accomplice; partner: 供出～ give (out) the name of one's confederate ‖ 小偷被逮住了,但他的～却逃之夭夭。The thief was caught but his confederate escaped.
【同居】 tóngjū 〈动〉 ❶ live together: 父母死后,他和奶奶～。He lived with his grandma after his parents died. ❷ cohabit: 他们～一年之后才结婚。They lived together for one year before they got married. ‖ 这女孩和一个外国人认识没多久就跟他～了。The girl cohabited with a foreign man not long after they got to know each other.
【同类】 tónglèi ❶〈动〉 be of the same kind/type; be similar: ～案件 cases of similar nature ‖ ～产品 similar/like product ❷〈名〉 people/things of the same kind/type: 爱～ love one's kind ‖ ～相残 kill one's own kind ‖ ～相从 birds of a feather flock together ‖ ～不相残。Hawks will not pick hawk's eyes out. / Dog does not eat dog. ‖ 他们是～。They are of the same kind/type.
〖～群〗 tónglèiqún 〈名〉[生物] deme
〖～色〗 tónglèisè 〈名〉 similar colours
〖～项〗 tónglèixiàng 〈名〉[数学] like/similar terms
【同僚】 tóngliáo 〈名〉〈旧〉 colleague; fellow official
【同龄】 tónglíng 〈动〉 be of/about the same age: 我和新中国～。I was born in the same year when the new China was founded. / I am a contemporary of the new China.
〖～人〗 tónglíngrén 〈名〉 contemporary; person of the same age
【同流合污】 tóngliú-héwū 〈熟〉 wallow in the mire with sb; associate with an evil person; go along with sb in his evil deeds; join sb in his/her evildoing: 别跟他们～。Don't go along with them in their evil deeds.
【同路】 tónglù 〈动〉 go/take the same way: 你俩和他～,跟他走吧。You two can go along with him. He's going that way, too.
〖～人〗 tónglùrén 〈名〉 fellow traveller
【同伦】 tónglún 〈名〉[数学] homotopy
【同门】 tóngmén 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 study under the same master/teacher ❷〈名〉 fellow disciple; pupil of the same master
【同盟】 tóngméng ❶〈动〉 ally; form an alliance (with sb): ⇨～国 ❷〈名〉 alliance; league: 结成～ enter into/form an alliance (with sb) ‖ 军事～ military alliance ‖ 秘密～ secret alliance ‖ 民主～ democratic league ‖ 政治～ political alliance ‖ 两国结成～。The two countries made an alliance. ⇨攻守～
〖～罢工〗 tóngméng bàgōng 〈名〉 joint strike
〖～国〗 tóngméngguó 〈名〉 ❶ ally; allied nation ❷ the Central Powers (during World War I) ❸ the Allies (during World War II)
〖～会〗 Tóngménghuì 〈名〉〈简称〉 United League of China [founded by Sun Yat-sen in 1905] ⇨中国同盟会
〖～军〗 tóngméngjūn 〈名〉 allied forces; allies
〖～条约〗 tóngméng tiáoyuē 〈名〉 treaty of alliance
【同名】 tóngmíng 〈动〉 have the same name/title: ～异姓 have the same given name but a different family name ‖ 他和我～。He is my namesake. ‖ 这部电影是根据～小说改编的。This film is based on a novel of the same title.
【同谋】 tóngmóu ❶〈动〉 plan together ❷〈动〉 conspire (with sb): ～作案 conspire (with sb) to commit a crime ‖ 罪犯们～抢劫银行。The criminals conspired to rob a bank. ❸〈名〉 confederate; accomplice: 供出～ give away one's confederate ‖ 秘密～ secret accomplice
〖～犯〗 tóngmóufàn 〈名〉[法律] accessory; accessory criminal/offender: 事前/事后～ accessory before/after the fact ‖ 在场～ accessory during the fact ‖ 他被指控为作案～。He was accused as accessory to the crime.
【同母异父】 tóngmǔ-yìfù 〈动〉(of children) be born of the same mother but a different father: ～姐妹 stepsister; half sister ‖ ～兄弟 stepbrother; half brother
【同年】 tóngnián ❶〈名〉 same year: 新火车站～十月建成。The new railway station was completed in October of that same year. ❷〈动〉〈方〉 be of the same age: 我俩～。We are of the same age. ❸〈名〉〈旧〉 candidates who passed the imperial examination in the same year
【同袍】 tóngpáo 〈名〉 ❶ = 袍泽 páozé ❷ intimate/bosom friend
〖～同泽〗 tóngpáo-tóngzé 〈熟〉 ❶ deep friendship among soldiers ❷ intimate/bosom friend
【同期】 tóngqī 〈名〉 ❶ corresponding/same period: 与去年～相比 compared with the same/corresponding period last year ‖ 产量超过历史～最高水平。The output reached a new high for the same period. ❷ same (school) term/year: ～毕业 graduate in the same year
〖～复孕〗 tóngqī fùyùn 〈名〉[生理] superfecundation
〖～录音〗 tóngqī lùyīn 〈名〉[影视] synchronization
【同气连枝】 tóngqì-liánzhī 〈熟〉 full brothers and sisters; siblings
【同气相求】 tóngqì-xiāngqiú 〈熟〉 like attracts like
【同衾共枕】 tóngqīn-gòngzhěn 〈熟〉 share the same quilt and pil-

low sleep together

【同情】 tóngqíng 〈动〉❶ sympathize with; pity; show sympathy for; commiserate with; feel compassion for: ～受害者及其家属 feel for the victims and their families ‖ ～无依无靠的人 be compassionate to the helpless ‖ 表示～ show/display sympathy for; show pity for; show/demonstrate/display compassion for ‖ 博得～ command/capture/win sympathy; get sb's pity ‖ 唤起～ arouse sb's pity/sympathy/compassion ‖ 激起～ stir up sb's sympathy/pity; excite sb's compassion ‖ 深表～ feel great pity for; sympathize deeply ‖ 寻求～ seek sb's sympathy ‖ 深切的～ deep/profound compassion/sympathy ‖ 他出于～给了那乞丐一些钱。He gave the beggar some money out of pity. ‖ 她母亲去世了,我很～她。I really felt for her when her mother died. ‖ 我很～你,我自己也有过类似的不幸遭遇。I sympathize with you; I've had a similar unhappy experience myself. ❷ sympathize with; approve: ～反殖民主义事业 sympathize with the anti-colonial cause ‖ 我们～你们的正义事业。We offer our sympathy to your just cause.

〖～罢工〗 tóngqíng bàgōng 〈名〉 sympathy/sympathetic strike

〖～心〗 tóngqíngxīn 〈名〉 sympathy; compassion; pity; fellow feeling: 唤起～ arouse sb's pity/sympathy/compassion ‖ 激起～ stir up sb's sympathy/pity; excite sb's compassion ‖ 缺乏～ lack sympathy; be wanting in sympathy ‖ 富于～的人 person of wide sympathies ‖ 你难道没有一点儿～? Have you no heart? ‖ 她很有～。She is very feeling. / She is a very feeling person.

【同人】 tóngrén 〈名〉 colleague; co-worker; workmate

【同仁】 tóngrén = 同人 tóngrén

【同日而语】 tóngrì'éryǔ 〈熟〉[usu used in the negative] be mentioned in the same breath: 这座城市的今昔不可～。The past and the present of this city cannot be mentioned in the same breath.

【同上】 tóngshàng 〈动〉 be the same as the above: 出处～ ibidem; ibid; ib; ditto; idem

【同生共死】 tóngshēng-gòngsǐ 〈熟〉 live and die together; live and die with sb

【同生死,共患难】 tóng shēngsǐ, gòng huànnàn 〈熟〉 share weal and woe with; come together through thick and thin; go through hardships and tribulations together

【同生同死】 tóngshēng-tóngsǐ = 同生共死 tóngshēng-gòngsǐ

【同声】 tóngshēng 〈动〉 speak/say in chorus/unison: ～呼喊 shout in chorus/unison ‖ ～赞扬 praise in unison; acclaim universally

〖～传译〗 tóngshēng chuányì 〈名〉 simultaneous interpretation: ～设备 facilities for simultaneous interpretation

〖～相应,同气相求〗 tóngshēng xiāngyìng, tóngqì xiāngqiú 〈熟〉 like attracts like; people of an inclination fall into the same group

〖～译员〗 tóngshēng yìyuán 〈名〉 simultaneous interpreter

【同时】 tóngshí ❶〈名〉 same time: ～并举 develop simultaneously; go hand in hand with ‖ ～发生 happen at the same time; coincide; concur ‖ 你不可能～在两个地方出现。It's impossible for you to be in two places at once. ‖ 他们是～复员的。They were demobilized at the same time. ‖ 我们不能指望～完成两件工作。We should not try to accomplish two tasks at once. ‖ 在教授学生专业的～,我们必须指导他们扩大知识面。While teaching our students their majors, we should advise them to widen their scope of knowledge. ❷〈连〉 moreover; in addition; furthermore; besides: 骑自行车是项很好的运动,～也不污染空气。Bicycling is a good exercise; moreover, it doesn't pollute the air. ‖ 这任务非常重要,～也非常艰巨。It is a task of great importance. Besides, it is an arduous one.

〖～性〗 tóngshíxìng 〈名〉 synchroneity

【同事】 tóngshì ❶〈动〉 work together; work in the same place; work for the same employer: 我们～已经多年。We have been working together for many years. ❷〈名〉 colleague; co-worker; workmate; fellow worker: 老～ former colleague ‖ 与～关系融洽 get along/on well with one's colleagues

【同视机】 tóngshìjī 〈名〉 synoptophore

【同室操戈】 tóngshì-cāogē 〈熟〉 family members drawing swords on each other—internal/fratricidal strife; internecine feud

【同素异形】 tóngsù-yìxíng 〈名〉[化学] allotropy; allotropism: ～变化 allotropic change

〖～体〗 tóngsù-yìxíngtǐ 〈名〉 allotrope; allotropic substance

【同岁】 tóngsuì 〈动〉 be of the same age: 他俩～。They are of the same age.

【同榻】 tóngtà 〈动〉〈书〉 share a bed; sleep in the same bed

【同体】 tóngtǐ 〈名〉 homobody

【同位角】 tóngwèijiǎo 〈名〉[数学] corresponding angle

【同位数】 tóngwèishù 〈名〉[数学] isotopic number

【同位素】 tóngwèisù 〈名〉[化学] isotope: ～分离 isotope separation ‖ ～检查 isotope examination ‖ ～示踪 isotope tracing ‖ ～污染 isotope contamination ‖ ～效应 isotope effect ‖ ～应用 isotope application ‖ 放射性～ radioisotope ‖ 放射性～治疗 radioisotope treatment

〖～分析器〗 tóngwèisù fēnxīqì 〈名〉 isotron

〖～量〗 tóngwèisùliàng 〈名〉 isotopic mass

〖～扫描器〗 tóngwèisù sǎomiáoqì 〈名〉 radioisotope scanner

〖～生产堆〗 tóngwèisù shēngchǎnduī 〈名〉 isotope production reactor

〖～学〗 tóngwèisùxué 〈名〉 isotopology

【同位通信卫星】 tóngwèi tōngxìn wèixīng 〈名〉 geosynchronous communications satellite

【同位语】 tóngwèiyǔ 〈名〉[语言] appositive: ～从句 appositive clause

【同位元素】 tóngwèi yuánsù 〈名〉 isotopic element

【同温层】 tóngwēncéng 〈名〉〈旧〉 = 平流层 píngliúcéng

【同屋】 tóngwū ❶〈动〉 share a room ❷〈名〉 roommate

【同喜】 tóngxǐ 〈动〉〈套〉 thank you for your congratulations

【同系】 tóngxì 〈名〉[化学] homology

〖～对〗 tóngxìduì 〈名〉 homologous pair

〖～物〗 tóngxìwù 〈名〉 homologue

【同乡】 tóngxiāng 〈名〉 person from the same village/town/province; fellow villager/townsman/provincial

〖～会〗 tóngxiānghuì 〈名〉 association of fellow provincials/townsmen

【同相】 tóngxiàng 〈名〉[物理] homophase; inphase: ～电流 inphase current ‖ ～信号 inphase signal

【同心】 tóngxīn 〈动〉❶ be of one heart/mind: ⇨戮力～ ❷ be concentric; be homocentric

〖～度〗 tóngxīndù 〈名〉[机械] concentricity

〖～结〗 tóngxīnjié 〈名〉 love/lovers' knot

〖～锁〗 tóngxīnsuǒ 〈名〉 lovers' lock

〖～同德〗 tóngxīn-tóngdé 〈熟〉 be of one heart and one mind; dedicate oneself heart and soul to the same cause

〖～协力〗 tóngxīn-xiélì 〈熟〉 work in full cooperation and with unity of purpose; work together with one heart; make concerted efforts; pull together

〖～圆〗 tóngxīnyuán 〈名〉[数学] concentric circles

【同行】 tóngxíng 〈动〉 travel together: ～伙伴 fellow traveller; travel companion/partner ‖ 与他～的还有两位同学。Travelling with him, there were two classmates of his.
⇨tóngháng

【同型】 tóngxíng 〈名〉[生物] homotype

〖～染色体〗 tóngxíng rǎnsètǐ 〈名〉 homomorphic chromosome

〖～生殖〗 tóngxíng shēngzhí 〈名〉 homogenesis

【同性】 tóngxìng 〈形〉❶ of the same sex/gender: ⇨～恋 ❷〈名〉 things of the same nature/property/character: ～电 like electricity ‖ ～极 like pole ‖ 异性的电互相吸引,～的电互相排斥。Unlike electric charges attract (each other) but two like electric charges repel (each other).

〖～恋〗 tóngxìngliàn 〈名〉 homosexuality: ～婚姻 gay marriage; same sex marriage ‖ ～男子 gay ‖ ～女子 lesbian ‖ ～者 homosexual

〖～恋爱〗 tóngxìng liàn'ài = 同性恋 tóngxìngliàn

【同姓】 tóngxìng 〈动〉 have the same surname

【同学】 tóngxué ❶〈动〉 study/be in the same school; be a schoolmate of sb: 他和她～五年。He and she studied in the same school for five years. ‖ 我们自幼～。We studied in the same school when we were young. ❷〈名〉 schoolmate; classmate; fellow student: 老/新～ former/new schoolmate ‖ 同班～ classmate ‖ 她和我在大学里是～。She and I were classmates at college. ❸〈名〉 form of address when speaking to a student: ～,请问去博物馆怎么走? Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the museum?

〖～录〗 tóngxuélù 〈名〉 schoolmates' address book

【同砚】 tóngyàn 〈名〉〈旧〉 schoolmate; classmate; fellow student
【同样】 tóngyàng 〈形〉 same; equal; similar; alike: ～大小 be of the same size ‖ ～美丽 be equally beautiful ‖ 作～处理 treat in the same way ‖ 在～情况下 under similar circumstances ‖ 你必须为旅行带上足够的食品，～，你也要带上暖和的衣服。You must pack plenty of food for the journey. Likewise, you'll need warm clothes, so pack them too. ‖ 如果工作成功，那要归功于你。～，如果失败，也归过于你。If the work is done successfully, the credit goes to you, and similarly, if it fails, you'll bear the blame. ‖ 他们做～的工作。They do similar work. ‖ 她的英语说得和汉语～流利。She speaks English as fluently as she does Chinese.
【同业】 tóngyè 〈名〉 ❶ same trade/business/profession ❷ person of the same trade/business/profession
〖～公会〗 tóngyè gōnghuì 〈名〉〈旧〉 guild; trade council/association
【同一】 tóngyī ❶〈形〉 same; identical: ～目标 same goal ‖ ～形式 same form ‖ 他们都朝～方向奔去。They all ran in one direction. ❷〈名〉 identity; unity: ～与差异 identity and difference
〖～律〗 tóngyīlǜ 〈名〉[逻辑] law of identity
〖～性〗 tóngyīxìng 〈名〉[哲学] identity
【同义】 tóngyì 〈动〉[语言] be synonymous (with); be equivalent in meaning: 这两个词～。These two words are synonymous.
〖～词〗 tóngyìcí 〈名〉 synonym: 这两个词是～。These two words are synonyms.
〖～复合词〗 tóngyì fùhécí 〈名〉 synonym-compound
【同意】 tóngyì 〈动〉 agree (with/to); consent (to); concur (with); approve (of): ～提议 agree to a proposal ‖ ～意见 concur with sb's opinion ‖ 表示～ give approval (to sth); express one's agreement ‖ 征得～ ask sb's consent ‖ 一致～ agree unanimously; achieve unanimity (on sth) ‖ 无保留地～ agree unreservedly ‖ 经双方～，他的合同终止。His contract ends by mutual consent. ‖ 您的意见我不能～。I don't share your opinion. ‖ 上级已经～我们的计划。The higher authorities have approved our plan. ‖ 他～这个观点。He echoed the view. ‖ 她不～。She disagrees. / She doesn't agree. / She refuses to give her consent. ‖ 我点头表示～。I nodded my agreement/approval/yes. ‖ 有人～，有人不～。Some say yes and some say no. ‖ 在那一点上我无法～你的观点。I can't go along with you on that point.
【同音】 tóngyīn 〈动〉[语言] be homonymous
〖～词〗 tóngyīncí 〈名〉 homophone; homonym: ～词典 dictionary of homonyms
〖～异义词〗 tóngyīn yìyìcí 〈名〉 homonym
【同寅】 tóngyín ❶ ＝ 同僚 tóngliáo ❷〈动〉 be of the same age
【同余】 tóngyú 〈名〉[数学] congruence
〖～数〗 tóngyúshù 〈名〉 congruent numbers
【同源】 tóngyuán ❶〈动〉 be of the same origin: ～词 cognate words ❷〈名〉[生物] isogeny; homology
〖～蛋白质〗 tóngyuán dànbáizhì 〈名〉 homologous protein
〖～多倍体〗 tóngyuán duōbèitǐ 〈名〉[生物] autopolyploid
〖～染色体〗 tóngyuán rǎnsètǐ 〈名〉 homologous chromosomes
【同志】 tóngzhì 〈名〉 comrade: ～关系 comradeship ‖ 老～ old comrade ‖ 女～ woman comrade ‖ 张～ Comrade Zhang ‖ 致以～的问候 with comradely greetings
【同种】 tóngzhǒng 〈动〉 be of the same race
〖～毒素〗 tóngzhǒng dúsù 〈名〉 isotoxin
〖～抗体〗 tóngzhǒng kàngtǐ 〈名〉[医学] alloantibody; isoantibody
〖～抗原〗 tóngzhǒng kàngyuán 〈名〉[医学] isoantigen; alloantigen
〖～免疫〗 tóngzhǒng miǎnyì 〈名〉[医学] isoimmunization
【同舟共济】 tóngzhōu-gòngjì 〈熟〉 cross a river in the same boat; pull together in times of trouble: 在困难面前，我们要～。We must join hands in face of difficulties. ‖ 在这种情况下，我们只有～才能胜利。Under the given situation, only with joint efforts can we succeed.
【同轴】 tóngzhóu 〈动〉[电学] be coaxial: ～传输 coaxial transmission ‖ ～驱动 coaxial drive
〖～电缆〗 tóngzhóu diànlǎn 〈名〉 coaxial cable
〖～加速器〗 tóngzhóu jiāsùqì 〈名〉 coaxial accelerator
〖～扬声器〗 tóngzhóu yángshēngqì 〈名〉 coaxial speaker
【同桌】 tóngzhuō ❶〈动〉 share a desk/table: ～吃饭 eat at the same table ‖ 我们曾～三年。We were deskmates for three years. ❷〈名〉 deskmate
【同宗】 tóngzōng 〈动〉 be of the same clan; have common ancestry: 他们俩同姓不～。They two are of the same surname but of different clans.
【同族】 tóngzú 〈动〉 be of the same clan; have common ancestry: ～结婚 endogamy
〖～免疫〗 tóngzú miǎnyì 〈名〉 isoimmunization
〖～元素〗 tóngzú yuánsù 〈名〉[化学] homotope

彤 tóng 〈形〉〈书〉 red: ⇨红～～
【彤云】 tóngyún 〈名〉 ❶ red clouds ❷ dark clouds: ～密布。The sky is overcast.

侗 tóng 〈形〉〈书〉 ignorant; childish
⇨Dòng; tǒng

茼 tóng
【茼蒿】 tónghāo 〈名〉[植物] crowndaisy

桐 tóng 〈名〉[植物] ❶ paulownia ❷ Chinese parasol (tree); phoenix tree ❸ tung oil tree; tung tree
【桐油】 tóngyóu 〈名〉 tung oil
〖～树〗 tóngyóushù 〈名〉 tung oil tree; tung tree

砼 tóng 〈名〉 concrete

铜 tóng 〈名〉 copper; cuprum (Cu): ～化合物 copper compound ‖ ～扣子 brass button ‖ ～的电阻很小。Copper offers very little resistance. ‖ ～具有良好的导电性。Copper possesses good conductivity. ⇨黄～; 青～
【铜氨】 tóng'ān 〈名〉[化学] cuprammonium
〖～人造丝〗 tóng'ān rénzàosī 〈名〉[纺织] cuprammonium rayon
〖～液〗 tóng'ānyè 〈名〉[化学] cuprammonia
【铜铵】 tóng'ǎn ＝ 铜氨 tóng'ān
【铜板】 tóngbǎn 〈名〉 ❶〈方〉 copper coin; copper ❷ copper clappers [a kind of percussion instrument used in cross talk] ❸ copper sheet
【铜版】 tóngbǎn 〈名〉[印刷] copperplate
〖～画〗 tóngbǎnhuà 〈名〉 copperplate engraving/etching; copperplate
〖～印刷〗 tóngbǎn yìnshuā 〈名〉 copperplate printing: ～机 copperplate/etching press
〖～纸〗 tóngbǎnzhǐ 〈名〉 art (printing) paper
【铜币】 tóngbì 〈名〉 copper (coin)
【铜钹】 tóngbó 〈名〉 brass cymbals
【铜锭】 tóngdìng 〈名〉 copper ingot
【铜钢】 tónggāng 〈名〉[冶金] copper steel
【铜鼓】 tónggǔ 〈名〉 bronze drum
【铜管乐】 tóngguǎnyuè 〈名〉 music by brasswind instruments
〖～队〗 tóngguǎn yuèduì 〈名〉 brass band
〖～器〗 tóngguǎn yuèqì 〈名〉 brasswind/brass instrument; brasswind
【铜硅合金】 tóngguī héjīn 〈名〉[冶金] cuprosilicon
【铜号】 tónghào 〈名〉 brass trumpet
【铜合金】 tónghéjīn 〈名〉[冶金] copper alloy
【铜壶滴漏】 tónghú dīlòu 〈名〉[考古] copper clepsydra
【铜婚】 tónghūn 〈名〉 copper wedding [7th anniversary]
【铜活】 tónghuó 〈名〉 ❶ copper/brass fittings, accessories, etc ❷ work in copper; coppersmithing
【铜匠】 tóngjiang 〈名〉 coppersmith
【铜筋铁骨】 tóngjīn-tiěgǔ 〈熟〉 copper muscles and iron bones—strong and solid body
【铜镜】 tóngjìng 〈名〉[考古] bronze mirror
【铜矿】 tóngkuàng 〈名〉 ❶ copper mine ❷ copper ore
【铜蓝】 tónglán 〈名〉[矿业] covellite; indigo copper
【铜绿】 tónglǜ 〈名〉[化学] verdigris
【铜锣】 tóngluó 〈名〉 bronze gong
【铜锰合金】 tóngměng héjīn 〈名〉[冶金] cupromanganese
【铜模】 tóngmú ＝ 字模 zìmú
〖～雕刻机〗 tóngmú diāokèjī 〈名〉 matrix cutting machine
【铜牌】 tóngpái 〈名〉 bronze (medal): ～得主 bronze medallist;

bronze medal winner
【铜器】 tóngqì 〈名〉 bronze/copper ware; brass(ware)
〖～时代〗 tóngqì shídài 〈名〉[考古] Bronze Age
【铜钱】 tóngqián 〈名〉 copper cash/coin
【铜墙铁壁】 tóngqiáng-tiěbì 〈熟〉 bastion of iron—impregnable fortress ‖ 我们的政权是牢不可破的～。Our political power is truly impregnable bastion of iron.
【铜丝】 tóngsī 〈名〉 copper wire
【铜钿】 tóngtián 〈名〉 ❶〈方〉 copper coin ❷ money
【铜头铁额】 tóngtóu-tiě'é 〈熟〉 have a head of iron—be extremely courageous
【铜像】 tóngxiàng 〈名〉 bronze statue
【铜臭】 tóngxiù 〈名〉 stink of money: ～熏天 filled with filthy commercial air ‖ 满身～ be stinking/filthy with money; be filthily rich
【铜锈】 tóngxiù ＝ 铜绿 tónglǜ
【铜元】 tóngyuán ＝ 铜圆 tóngyuán
【铜圆】 tóngyuán 〈名〉 copper (coin)
【铜子儿】 tóngzǐr 〈方〉 ＝ 铜圆 tóngyuán

童 tóng ❶〈名〉 boy servant: ⇨～仆; 书～ ❷〈名〉 child: ～裤/帽/鞋 children's trousers/cap/shoes ⇨～年; 儿～; 牧～; 神～ ❸〈形〉 virgin: ⇨～男; ～女; ～贞 ❹〈形〉 bare; bald; barren: ⇨～山
【童便】 tóngbiàn 〈名〉[中药] urine of boys under 12 years of age regarded as having medicinal property
【童车】 tóngchē 〈名〉 ❶ children's bicycle/bike ❷ pram
【童工】 tónggōng 〈名〉 child labourer/labour
【童话】 tónghuà 〈名〉 fairy tale/story; children's story: 女儿总是让我给她讲～故事。My daughter always asks me to tell her fairy stories.
【童婚】 tónghūn 〈名〉 child marriage
【童伶】 tónglíng 〈名〉 child actor/actress
【童蒙】 tóngméng 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ childish ignorance ❷ innocent and ignorant child
【童男】 tóngnán 〈名〉 ❶ virgin boy ❷ boy
【童年】 tóngnián 〈名〉 childhood: ～时代 childhood days ‖ 这张照片使她回忆起自己的～。The photo carried her back to her childhood.
【童女】 tóngnǚ 〈名〉 ❶ virgin girl; maiden ❷ girl
【童仆】 tóngpú 〈名〉〈书〉 child servant; houseboy; manservant; servant
【童趣】 tóngqù 〈名〉 child's interest; childish delight
【童山】 tóngshān 〈名〉 bare/barren hill: ～秃岭 bare/barren hills and mountains
〖～濯濯〗 tóngshān-zhuózhuó 〈熟〉 bare and barren hills; hills bare/denuded of vegetation
【童身】 tóngshēn 〈名〉 virginhood; maidenhood
【童生】 tóngshēng 〈名〉 scholar without a *xiucai* title [in the Ming and Qing dynasties]
【童声】 tóngshēng 〈名〉 child's voice: ～合唱 children's chorus
【童叟】 tóngsǒu 〈名〉 children and old men; the old and the young
〖～无欺〗 tóngsǒu-wúqī 〈熟〉 (in shop advertisement) cheat neither the old nor the young; be equally honest with aged and young customers; deal honestly with customers, old or young
【童心】 tóngxīn 〈名〉 child's heart; childlike innocence
〖～未泯〗 tóngxīn-wèimǐn 〈熟〉 (of grown-ups) still preserve traces of childlike innocence; still retain one's childlike innocence
【童星】 tóngxīng 〈名〉 child (film/sports) star: 著名～ famous child star
【童言无忌】 tóngyán-wújì 〈熟〉 take no offence at child's babble; a child says what he thinks
【童颜鹤发】 tóngyán-hèfà ＝ 鹤发童颜 hèfà-tóngyán
【童养媳】 tóngyǎngxí 〈名〉〈旧〉 child bride; child daughter-in-law raised in the family of her future husband
【童谣】 tóngyáo 〈名〉 (children's) folk rhyme; nursery rhyme
【童贞】 tóngzhēn 〈名〉 (esp of a woman) virginity; chastity
【童真】 tóngzhēn 〈名〉 (childlike) naivety; naiveness; children's simplicity/innocence: 歌中充满了～的感情。The song is full of children's simplicity.
【童稚】 tóngzhì ❶〈名〉 child ❷〈形〉 naive; innocent
【童装】 tóngzhuāng 〈名〉 children's wear/clothing/garments
【童子】 tóngzǐ 〈名〉 boy; lad
〖～军〗 tóngzǐjūn 〈名〉 boy scout: 女～ girl guide/scout
〖～痨〗 tóngzǐláo 〈名〉[中医] ❶ children's tuberculosis ❷ general debility caused by chronic diseases
【童子鸡】 tóngzǐjī 〈名〉〈方〉 young chicken; broiler chicken; broiler; cockerel

酮 tóng 〈名〉[化学] ketone
【酮胺】 tóng'àn 〈名〉 ketoamine
【酮醇】 tóngchún 〈名〉 keto-alcohol; ketol
【酮化】 tónghuà 〈动〉 ketonize
【酮酶】 tóngméi 〈名〉 ketolase
【酮醛】 tóngquán 〈名〉 keto-aldehyde
【酮酸】 tóngsuān 〈名〉 ketonic/keto acid
【酮糖】 tóngtáng 〈名〉[生化] ketose
【酮体】 tóngtǐ 〈名〉[生化] acetone/ketone body

橦 tóng 〈名〉〈古〉 silk cotton tree; kapok tree

曈 tóng
【曈昽】 tónglóng 〈形〉〈书〉 (of the rising sun) turning bright: 旭日～ twilight of daybreak
【曈曈】 tóngtóng 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ (of the rising sun) bright ❷ (of eyes) shining; glistening; bright

朣 tóng
【朣朦】 tóngméng 〈形〉〈书〉 dim

瞳 tóng 〈名〉 pupil (of the eye)
【瞳孔】 tóngkǒng 〈名〉 pupil (of the eye): ～放大 have one's pupils dilated
〖～计〗 tóngkǒngjì 〈名〉 pupillometer
〖～扩大〗 tóngkǒng kuòdà 〈名〉[医学] platycoria; mydriasis: ～剂 mydriatics
〖～缩小〗 tóngkǒng suōxiǎo 〈名〉[医学] myosis; miosis: ～剂 myotics
【瞳人】 tóngrén 〈名〉〈通称〉 pupil (of the eye)
【瞳仁】 tóngrén ＝ 瞳人 tóngrén

tǒng

侗 tǒng →优侗 lǒngtǒng
⇨Dòng; tóng

统[1] tǒng ❶〈动〉〈书〉 put the threads of silk in order ❷〈动〉 gather into one; unite: ⇨～筹; ～购 ❸〈动〉 administer; control; command: ～兵 command troops ‖ 上级主管部门不要对企业～得过死。Higher authorities should not exercise rigid and excessive control over the enterprises. ⇨～辖; ～治 ❹〈名〉 continuum of interrelated things; interconnected system: ⇨传～; 系～ ❺〈名〉[地质] series ❻〈副〉 all; altogether; entirely; wholly: ⇨～～

统[2] tǒng 〈名〉 tube-shaped part of an article of clothing, etc: ⇨长～靴
【统编】 tǒngbiān 〈动〉 unify the compilation (of a textbook, etc)
【统舱】 tǒngcāng 〈名〉 steerage [passenger accommodation]: 坐～ travel steerage ‖ ～旅客 steerage passenger
【统称】 tǒngchēng ❶〈动〉 be called by a joint name: 绘画、雕塑、建筑等～为造型艺术。Painting, sculpture and architecture are collectively called the plastic arts. ‖ 陶器和瓷器～为陶瓷。Pottery and porcelain are generally referred to as ceramics. ❷〈名〉 general term/name: 陶瓷是陶器和瓷器的～。Ceramics is a general term/name for pottery and porcelain.
【统筹】 tǒngchóu 〈动〉 plan as a whole; make overall plans: ～全局 take the whole situation into account and plan accordingly ‖ ～安排 make an overall arrangement ‖ ～规划 plan as a whole; overall planning
〖～方法〗 tǒngchóu fāngfǎ 〈名〉 method of overall planning
〖～兼顾〗 tǒngchóu-jiāngù 〈熟〉 unified planning with due con-

sideration for all concerned; making overall plans and taking all factors into consideration; overall planning and all-round consideration

【统带】 tǒngdài ❶〈动〉command ❷〈名〉regiment commander (in the Qing Dynasty)

【统共】 tǒnggòng 〈副〉altogether; in all; all in all: 这所大学～有八个学院。There are altogether eight schools in the university.

【统购】 tǒnggòu 〈动〉(of the state) monopolize the purchase (of grain, cotton, etc)

〖～统销〗 tǒnggòu tǒngxiāo 〈熟〉(of the state) monopolize the purchase and marketing (of grain, cotton, etc)

【统管】 tǒngguǎn 〈动〉manage/administer in an overall manner: 学校的行政和教学工作都由校长～。Both the administrative work and teaching affairs are in the charge of the headmaster.

【统货】 tǒnghuò 〈名〉gradeless and uniformly-priced goods

【统计】 tǒngjì ❶〈动〉add up; count: ～人数 count heads ‖ ～选票 count the votes ‖ 请把今天的出席人数～一下。Please count the number of people present (at the meeting) today. ❷〈名〉statistics; statistical data: ～方法 statistical method ‖ ～分析 statistical analysis ‖ ～结果 statistical result ‖ ～准确度 statistical accuracy ‖ 官方～ official statistics ‖ 离婚～ divorce statistics ‖ 人口～ census; population statistics ‖ 据不完全～ according to incomplete statistics/figures

〖～参数〗 tǒngjì cānshù 〈名〉statistical parameter

〖～常数〗 tǒngjì chángshù 〈名〉statistical constant

〖～地图〗 tǒngjì dìtú 〈名〉statistical map

〖～经济学〗 tǒngjì jīngjìxué 〈名〉statistical economics

〖～局〗 tǒngjìjú 〈名〉statistics bureau

〖～力学〗 tǒngjì lìxué 〈名〉statistical mechanics

〖～数字〗 tǒngjì shùzì 〈名〉statistical figures; statistics: 官方～ official statistics ‖ 精确的～ exact statistics ‖ 最新～ latest statistics ‖ ～可以说明部分问题。Statistics may tell part of the story.

〖～图表〗 tǒngjì túbiǎo 〈名〉statistical graph/table/chart

〖～推断〗 tǒngjì tuīduàn 〈名〉[数学] statistical inference

〖～学〗 tǒngjìxué 〈名〉statistics: 教授/学习～ teach/study statistics ‖ ～家 statistician

〖～语言学〗 tǒngjì yǔyánxué 〈名〉statistical linguistics

〖～员〗 tǒngjìyuán 〈名〉statistician

〖～资料〗 tǒngjì zīliào 〈名〉statistics; statistical data: 查阅～ consult statistics ‖ 将～分类 classify statistics ‖ 收集～ collect/gather statistics ‖ 人口～ census; population statistics ‖ 据最近的～ according to recent statistics

【统考】 tǒngkǎo 〈名〉〈简称〉unified/uniform/standardized examination: 全国～ nationwide uniform examination ‖ 英语～ unified/uniform examination in English; unified/uniform English examination ‖ 在全区数学～中，她取得了较好的成绩。She did pretty well in the district's unified maths exam. ⇨统一考试

【统括】 tǒngkuò 〈动〉❶ sum up; summarize ❷ include altogether

【统揽】 tǒnglǎn 〈动〉assume overall responsibility; be in overall charge: ～全厂工作 take full charge of the factory

【统领】 tǒnglǐng ❶〈动〉command; lead: ～全军 command the whole army ❷〈名〉commander; leader

【统配】 tǒngpèi 〈动〉(of the state) monopolize the distribution (of sth): ～包销 state monopoly of distribution and marketing ‖ ～煤矿 coal mine whose output is under unified state distribution ‖ ～物资 materials earmarked for unified distribution

【统摄】 tǒngshè 〈动〉〈书〉have under one's command; exercise control over; govern: ～三军 command the armed services

【统属】 tǒngshǔ 〈动〉be subordinate: ～关系 subordinate relations ‖ 彼此不相～。Neither is subordinate to the other.

【统帅】 tǒngshuài ❶〈名〉commander-in-chief; commander: 三军～ commander of the armed forces ‖ 最高～ supreme commander ❷ ＝ 统率 tǒngshuài

〖～部〗 tǒngshuàibù 〈名〉supreme command

【统率】 tǒngshuài 〈动〉command: ～全军 command the armed forces

【统体】 tǒngtǐ whole body; the whole

【统统】 tǒngtǒng ＝ 通通 tōngtōng

【统辖】 tǒngxiá 〈动〉have under one's command; have jurisdiction over; exercise control over: 这个团归司令部直接～。This regiment is under the direct command of the headquarters.

【统销】 tǒngxiāo 〈动〉(of the state) monopolize the marketing (of grain, cotton, etc): ⇨统购～

【统一】 tǒngyī ❶〈动〉unify; unite; integrate: ～步调 take a concerted/united action ‖ ～度量衡 standardize the system of weights and measures ‖ ～国家 unify the country ‖ ～计划 unified planning ‖ ～口径 prepare a uniform/unified statement (on a question/problem) ‖ ～认识/思想 reach a common understanding; seek unity of thinking; unify the thinking (of); seek unity ideologically; achieve unanimity ‖ ～行动 seek unity of action; act in unison ‖ ～制度 unify the system ‖ ～祖国，振兴中华 reunify the motherland and rejuvenate China ‖ 把理论同实践～起来 integrate/unite theory with practice ‖ 保持～ preserve uniformity ‖ 促进～ promote reunification ‖ 实现～ bring about/achieve unification ‖ 致力于国家的～ work for the unification of the country ‖ 经济～ economic unification ‖ 内容与形式的～ unity of content and form ‖ 他们在这个问题上意见不～。Their views differ on the matter. ‖ 纸张大小必须～。The papers must be of uniform size. ❷〈形〉unified; united; unitary; uniform: ～标准 uniform standard ‖ ～的国家 unified nation ‖ ～价格 unified price ‖ ～指挥 central command ‖ 在～领导下 under the unified leadership

〖～考试〗 tǒngyī kǎoshì 〈名〉uniform/standardized examination

〖～税〗 tǒngyīshuì 〈名〉flat/consolidated tax

〖～体〗 tǒngyītǐ 〈名〉[哲学] entity; unity

〖～性〗 tǒngyīxìng 〈名〉[哲学] unity

〖～战线〗 tǒngyī zhànxiàn 〈名〉united front: 建立国际～ form the international united front ‖ 爱国～ patriotic united front

【统驭】 tǒngyù ＝ 统御 tǒngyù

【统御】 tǒngyù 〈动〉〈书〉control; rule

【统战】 tǒngzhàn 〈名〉〈简称〉united front: ～政策 united front policy ⇨统一战线

〖～部〗 tǒngzhànbù 〈名〉Department of United Front Work (China)

【统制】 tǒngzhì 〈动〉control: ～军用物资 exercise control over military supplies ‖ 经济～ economic control

【统治】 tǒngzhì 〈动〉❶ rule; govern; reign (over): ～臣民 reign over one's subjects ‖ ～国家 rule a country; reign over a country ‖ 反抗～ revolt against sb's rule ‖ 加强～ consolidate one's rule ‖ 建立～ establish one's rule ‖ 扩大～ extend one's rule ‖ 推翻～ overthrow sb's rule/reign ‖ 维持～ maintain one's rule ‖ 暴民～ mob rule ‖ 残酷～ brutal rule ‖ 独裁～ dictatorial rule/reign ‖ 多数人/少数人～ majority/minority rule ‖ 反动～ reactionary rule ‖ 封建～ feudal rule ‖ 贵族～ aristocratic rule ‖ 极权～ totalitarian rule ‖ 外国～ foreign rule ‖ 血腥～ sanguinary/bloodstained rule ‖ 用武力～ rule by the sword ‖ 殖民～ colonial rule ‖ 专制～ despotic rule ‖ 在某人的～下 under the rule/reign of sb ‖ 国家是阶级～的机器。The state is an organ of class domination. ‖ 他～着一个大帝国。He ruled over a great empire. ❷ dominate: ～文坛 dominate the literary circle ‖ 在全世界把英语作为外语的教学中，似乎美国英语要占～地位。It seems that American English is to prevail all over the world in teaching English as a foreign language.

〖～阶级〗 tǒngzhì jiējí 〈名〉ruling class

〖～者〗 tǒngzhìzhě 〈名〉ruler: 暴虐的～ despotic ruler ‖ 贤明的～ wise/sage ruler ‖ 严厉的～ stern ruler

捅 tǒng 〈动〉❶ poke; jab; stick; stab; thrust: ～火炉 poke the fire in a stove ‖ ～死 thrust/stab sb to death ‖ 用匕首～人 stab/thrust sb with a dagger ‖ 他把窗户纸～了一个大洞。He poked a big hole in the window paper. ❷ touch; nudge; dig; jab; poke: 别用胳膊肘～我。Stop jabbing me with your elbow. ‖ 他睡着了，～他一下。He's falling asleep—give him a dig/nudge. ‖ 我～了～他的腰。I dug/jabbed him in the ribs. / I gave him a poke in the ribs. ❸ lay bare; disclose; let out; give away: 你不该把这个秘密～出去。You shouldn't have let out the secret.

【捅咕】 tǒnggu 〈动〉〈口〉❶ touch: 他从小就喜欢～闹钟、收音机之类的东西。He was fond of tampering with things like alarm clocks and radios ever since he was a little boy. ❷ instigate; incite; goad; egg sb on: 我决不会做这种事，你别瞎～。I'll never do a thing like that. Don't egg me on.

【捅娄子】 tǒng lóuzi 〈熟〉get into trouble; invite trouble; make a blunder; make a mess of sth: 看，这回～了吧。Look, you did it wrong and will surely be punished. ‖ 他～了。He brought trouble on himself.

【捅漏子】 tǒng lòuzi ＝ 捅娄子 tǒng lóuzi

【捅马蜂窝】 tǒng mǎfēngwō 〈熟〉stir up a hornet's nest; bring

a hornet's nest about one's ears

桶 tǒng ❶〈名〉tub; pail; bucket; barrel; keg: 一只～ a pail/bucket/barrel ‖ ～装啤酒 draught/barrelled beer ‖ 冰～ ice pail ‖ 牛奶～ milk pail ‖ 汽油～ petrol drum/tank; gas drum/tank ‖ 消防～ firefighting bucket ⇨饭～; 垃圾～; 马～; 水～ ❷〈量〉pailful; bucketful: 三～大米 three bucketful of rice ‖ 一～漆 a pail of paint ‖ 一～汽油/油 a drum/tank of petrol/oil ‖ 一～水 a pail/bucket of water ❸〈量〉[for petroleum] barrel [one barrel equals 42 gallons and 7.3 barrels equals a ton]

【桶匠】tǒngjiang 〈名〉cooper

筒 tǒng 〈名〉❶ section of thick bamboo: ⇨竹～ ❷ thick tube-shaped object: ⇨笔～; 茶叶～; 手电～; 烟～; 邮～ ❸ tube-shaped part of an article or clothing, etc: 高～靴 top/high boots; high leg boots ⇨裤～; 袖～

【筒管】tǒngguǎn 〈名〉[纺织] bobbin

【筒裤】tǒngkù 〈名〉straight-legged trousers

【筒裙】tǒngqún 〈名〉straight skirt

【筒瓦】tǒngwǎ 〈名〉arched/semicircular tile

【筒形】tǒngxíng 〈形〉tube-type; barrel-type; cylindrical: ～齿轮 tube gear ‖ ～锅炉 barrel/cylindrical boiler ‖ ～压缩机 barrel-type compressor

【筒状花】tǒngzhuànghuā 〈名〉[植物] tubular flower

【筒子】tǒngzi 〈名〉tube; tube-shaped object: 枪～ barrel of a gun ‖ 靴～ leg of a boot

〖～楼〗tǒngzilóu 〈名〉storied apartment building with rooms on either side of the hallway, without private kitchens or water closets

tòng

同 tòng → 胡同 hútòng

⇨tóng

恸 tòng 〈动〉〈书〉❶ feel deep sorrow/grief: ⇨悲～ ❷ weep/cry bitterly; wail: 大～ weep/cry bitterly; wail; bawl; bewail

通 tòng 〈量〉[for a complete course of activity]: 挨一～骂 be given/get a dressing-down; be given/get a tongue-lashing ‖ 打一～电话 give sb a call/ring; call/ring sb (up) ‖ 发一～牢骚 utter a torrent of grumbles ‖ 胡闹一～ kick up a row ‖ 说了一～ give sb a talking-to; tell sb off; scold sb; give sb a good scolding

⇨tōng

【通红】tònghóng ＝ 通红 tōnghóng

痛 tòng ❶〈动〉pain; ache; hurt; pang; throe; twinge: 阵阵的～ spells of pain; a spasm of pain ‖ 止～ stop/kill/relieve pain ‖ ～得厉害 hurt badly/seriously/bitterly; pain badly ‖ 背部/胸部～ have an ache/a pain in the back/chest; have a back/chest pain ‖ 肚子～ have a stomachache ‖ 关节～ have an ache in one's joints; have joint pains ‖ 全身～ ache all over; have aches and pains all over ‖ 嗓子～ have a sore throat ‖ 产～ labour pain ‖ 钝～ dull/obtuse pain ‖ 剧～ acute/burning/cutting/poignant/sharp/smarting/violent pain ‖ 灼～ burning pain ‖ 伤口～不～? Does the wound hurt? ‖ 鞋子太紧，脚就会～。Tight shoes can hurt your feet. ⇨酸～; 头～; 胃～; 牙～ ❷〈动〉be grieved/sorrowful/sad: ⇨哀～; 悲～ ❸〈副〉deeply; bitterly; extremely: ⇨～打; ～哭; ～饮

【痛痹】tòngbì ＝ 寒痹 hánbì

【痛不欲生】tòngbùyùshēng 〈熟〉be so grieved as to wish one were dead; be so overwhelmed with grief that one hardly wishes to live; grieve to the extent of wishing to die

【痛陈】tòngchén 〈动〉state/present in strong terms

【痛斥】tòngchì 〈动〉bitterly/scathingly denounce; bitterly attack/rebuke: ～卖国贼 bitterly denounce the traitor ‖ 受一顿～ get a good dressing-down; get a tongue-lashing ‖ 他～那些歪理邪说。He lashed out at the fallacies and false reasoning.

【痛楚】tòngchǔ 〈形〉painful; anguished; distressing

【痛处】tòngchù 〈名〉sore/tender spot: 触及～ touch sb on a sore spot/tender place; touch sb to the quick; touch/catch/get/rub/sting sb on the raw; touch/hit home; touch/strike a nerve ‖ 一句话触到他的～。The remarks touched his sore spot. / One word touched him on the raw.

【痛打】tòngdǎ 〈动〉give sb a good/sound beating/thrashing; beat soundly; beat/knock the hell out of sb; rain blows down on sb: ～落水狗 relentlessly beat a drowning dog—be merciless with bad people even if they are down ‖ ～一顿 give sb a good/sound thrashing/beating ‖ 他给了那窃贼一顿～。He gave the burglar a proper/good hiding.

【痛悼】tòngdào 〈动〉deeply/profoundly condole; mourn with deep grief; express profound condolences: ～烈士 mourn deeply over the martyrs

【痛定思痛】tòngdìng-sītòng 〈熟〉recall a painful experience; draw a lesson from a bitter experience; bring home a lesson painfully learned

【痛风】tòngfēng 〈名〉[医学] gout

〖～性关节炎〗tòngfēngxìng guānjiéyán 〈名〉gouty arthritis

〖～性肾病〗tòngfēngxìng shènbìng 〈名〉gouty nephropathy

【痛改前非】tònggǎi-qiánfēi 〈熟〉sincerely mend one's ways; thoroughly rectify one's errors; reform earnestly one's misdeeds; repent thoroughly of one's misdeeds and turn a new leaf; make a clean break with one's past errors: ～，重新做人 sincerely mend one's ways and turn over a new leaf; repair the past and start a new life again

【痛感】tònggǎn ❶〈动〉feel strongly/keenly; be keenly aware of: ～力不从心 feel keenly that one's ability falls short of one's wishes; be keenly aware that one is unable to do what one would like to ‖ 他～自己知识贫乏。He keenly feels his lack of knowledge. ❷〈名〉sense of pain: 有～吗? Does it hurt you (here)? ‖ 针灸时有轻微的～。Acupuncture hurts slightly.

【痛恨】tònghèn 〈动〉hate/detest bitterly; hate implacably; hate like poison: ～吸烟 detest smoking

【痛悔】tònghuǐ 〈动〉bitterly repent; deeply regret; be filled with remorse: 为自己的劣迹感到～ feel remorse for one's bad deeds

【痛击】tòngjī 〈动〉deal/deliver a hard/heavy/severe/telling blow: 迎头～ deal head-on blows; strike at sb head-on

【痛歼】tòngjiān 〈动〉wipe out; annihilate

【痛经】tòngjīng 〈名〉[医学] dysmenorrhoea; menorrhalgia

【痛疚】tòngjiù 〈动〉have a guilty conscience; be stung by remorse: ～不安 have a guilty conscience

【痛觉】tòngjué 〈名〉[生理] algesthesia; algesia; sense of pain: ～神经 pain nerve

〖～测定法〗tòngjué cèdìngfǎ 〈名〉algesimetry

〖～迟钝〗tòngjué chídùn 〈名〉[医学] hypalgesia; hypaesthesia

〖～过敏〗tòngjué guòmǐn 〈名〉[医学] hyperalgesia

〖～计〗tòngjuéjì 〈名〉algesimeter; odynometer

〖～缺失〗tòngjué quēshī 〈名〉[医学] analgesia; analgia

【痛哭】tòngkū 〈动〉cry/weep bitterly; wail; sob/weep one's eyes/heart out: ～一场 have a good cry; cry a bitter cry ‖ 放声～ cry loudly and bitterly; wail in grief

〖～流涕〗tòngkū-liútì 〈熟〉cry one's heart out; cry bitterly; cry/weep bitter tears; break down in tears; cry and shed bitter tears: 他悔恨地～，表示愿意改邪归正。He wept bitter tears of remorse, saying he would mend his ways. ‖ 她～。She cried buckets.

【痛苦】tòngkǔ 〈形〉painful; anguished; distressing; agonizing; torturous: ～的表情/目光/样子 pained expression/glance/look ‖ ～的回忆 painful reminiscence/memory ‖ ～的叫喊/心情 anguished cries/heart ‖ ～的经历 painful experience ‖ ～的生活 miserable life ‖ 精神上的～ mental agony/suffering ‖ 肉体上的～ physical suffering ‖ 给某人带来～ inflict pain on sb ‖ 减轻～ relieve/allay/alleviate/dull/ease/soothe pain ‖ 忍受～ bear affliction; bear/take/endure/stand pain ‖ 造成～ cause suffering/pain ‖ ～不堪 be racked with pain ‖ 马拉松比赛接近终点时，她显出很～的样子。Towards the end of the marathon she showed signs of distress. ‖ 他已经忍受了种种难言的～。He has already gone through unutterable agonies.

【痛快】tòngkuai 〈形〉❶ happy; joyful; delighted: ～一时 indulge in momentary pleasure ‖ 人家没邀请他，他很不～。He was upset at not being invited. ‖ 他们撇下她走了，她很不～。She was

annoyed to find they had left without her. ‖ 一切都按时完成了，我感到很～。Having everything done on time, I feel delighted. ❷ to one's heart's content; to one's great satisfaction: 吃个～ eat one's fill ‖ 喝个～ drink one's fill; drink to one's heart's content ‖ 哭个～ weep one's fill ‖ 玩个～ have a wonderful/heavenly time ‖ 笑个～ have a good laugh ‖ 痛痛快快地喝下去 drink/gulp it straight down ‖ 我们在游乐场玩得很～。We had a whale of a time at the pleasure ground. ❸ forthright; straightforward; candid: 说话～ not mince one's words ‖ 做事～ get things done simply and quickly ‖ ～地答应 readily agree ‖ 和～人打交道，我不玩虚的。When I deal with someone straight, I'm always fair and square. ‖ 你～点好不好？Will you please be more explicit? ‖ 这人很～，心里有什么就说什么。This man is forthright and simple. He says whatever is on his mind.

〖～淋漓〗 tòngkuai-línlí 〈熟〉 hearty and unreserved; impassioned and forceful: 骂得～ give sb a good dressing-down; give sb a tongue lashing

【痛骂】 tòngmà 〈动〉 scold severely; curse roundly; give a sound scolding; give a sound telling-off; bitterly denounce; bitterly revile

【痛切】 tòngqiè 〈形〉 most sorrowful; with great agony: ～地认识自己的错误 come to see one's own mistake with feelings of deep remorse

【痛入骨髓】 tòngrùgǔsuǐ 〈熟〉 hurt sb to the very marrow of his bones; be hurt to the bones

【痛失】 tòngshī 〈动〉 lose remorsefully/regretfully: ～良机 be so sorry to have lost/missed a good/golden opportunity/chance

【痛诉】 tòngsù 〈动〉 give a bitter account

【痛恶】 tòngwù 〈动〉 hate bitterly; bitterly detest; abhor; loathe: 人民～官僚主义。Bureaucracy is detested by the people. ‖ 在分配工作中对女性的歧视令人～。Discrimination against women in job assignments is really disgusting.

【痛惜】 tòngxī 〈动〉 deeply regret; deplore: ～这一巨大损失 lament (over) this great loss ‖ 诗人英年早逝，令人～。It is regrettable that the talented poet died in the flower of his age.

【痛心】 tòngxīn 〈动〉 be pained/distressed/grieved: 深感～ be deeply grieved; feel deep regret ‖ 失去夺金牌的机会真叫人～。It was deplorable to have missed the chance to win the gold medal. ‖ 这样浪费时间令人～。It is distressing to see time being wasted like this. ‖ 做出这种事，真令人～。What a shame to have done something like this.

〖～疾首〗 tòngxīn-jíshǒu 〈熟〉 with bitter hatred/resentment; with deep hatred and resentment; resent/hate deeply; deplore greatly

【痛痒】 tòngyǎng 〈名〉 ❶ sufferings; difficulties; hardships: 关心群众的～ be concerned about the weal and woe of the masses; be concerned about the well-being of the masses ❷ importance; consequence: 无关～ be of no importance/consequence; be of little account

〖～相关〗 tòngyǎng-xiāngguān 〈熟〉 care for one another's comfort and happiness—share a common lot: 这事跟他～，他怎能不着急？His interest is closely involved in it. How can he be so indifferent?

【痛饮】 tòngyǐn 〈动〉 drink one's fill; drink to one's heart's content; drink as much as one wants: 开怀～ drink to one's heart's content

【痛阈】 tòngyù 〈名〉［医学］ threshold of pain

【痛责】 tòngzé 〈动〉 severely rebuke; denounce bitterly/scathingly

tōu

偷[1] tōu 〈动〉 loaf around; drift along: ⇨～安

偷[2] tōu ❶ 〈动〉 steal; pilfer; filch; purloin; make off with: ～东西是违法的。It's illegal to steal. / Stealing is illegal. ‖ 我的钱包被～走了。My purse was stolen/taken. ‖ 有人把我的雨伞～走了。Someone has made off with my umbrella. ❷ 〈名〉 thief; pilferer; burglar; housebreaker; pickpocket; second-stor(e)y man; larcener: ⇨惯～；小～ ❸ 〈副〉 stealthily, secretly; covertly; on the sly: ～吃 take food on the sly ⇨～看；～听；～运 ❹ 〈动〉 find (time): ⇨～空；忙里～闲

【偷安】 tōu'ān 〈动〉 seek temporary ease: ⇨苟且～

〖～旦夕〗 tōu'āndànxī 〈熟〉 seek only temporary ease and comfort

【偷吃不肥，做贼不富】 tōu chī bù féi, zuò zéi bù fù 〈熟〉 no one grows fat or becomes rich by stealing

【偷馋抹嘴】 tōuchán-mǒzuǐ 〈熟〉 take food on the sly

【偷盗】 tōudào 〈动〉 steal; pilfer; filch; purloin: ～财物 steal sb's property ‖ 他因～而坐牢。He is imprisoned for stealing.

【偷渡】 tōudù 〈动〉 slip out of a blockade in a water area; run a blockade: ～国境 steal across the national border; cross the border illegally ‖ ～出境 steal out of a country ‖ ～入境 steal into another country; enter a country illegally

【偷惰】 tōuduò 〈动〉〈书〉 loaf on the job; be idle/indolent

【偷儿】 tōu'r 〈名〉〈方〉 petty chief; pickpocket; pilferer

【偷工减料】 tōugōng-jiǎnliào 〈熟〉 do shoddy work and use inferior material; cheat in work and cut down material; scamp work and stint material; cheat on labour and materials; jerry-build: ～建成的房子 jerry-built houses

【偷汉】 tōuhàn ＝ 偷汉子 tōu hànzi

〖～子〗 tōu hànzi 〈动〉(of a married woman) commit adultery; have illicit relations with a man; carry on a clandestine love affair with a man

【偷换】 tōuhuàn 〈动〉 substitute/replace one thing for another surreptitiously: ～概念 replace/substitute a concept stealthily; disguised replacement of a concept

【偷鸡不着蚀把米】 tōu jī bùzháo shí bǎ mǐ 〈熟〉 try to steal a chicken only to end up losing the rice—go for wool and come home shorn

【偷鸡摸狗】 tōujī-mōgǒu 〈熟〉 steal chickens and dogs— ❶ do pilfering ❷ (of a man) have illicit relations with women

【偷奸取巧】 tōujiān-qǔqiǎo 〈熟〉 be opportunistic; try to gain advantages by trickery; resort to chicanery to serve oneself

【偷看】 tōukàn 〈动〉 steal a glance/look (at); peek; peep; take a furtive glance

【偷空】 tōukòng 〈动〉 take time off (from work to do sth else); snatch a moment: ～打个盹儿 catch a nap; snatch a doze; grab a little sleep ‖ ～干私活 take time off from work for private affairs; snatch a moment to manage one's own business ‖ ～休息一下 snatch a rest; snatch a brief repose ‖ 我前两天曾～去看过他一次。I took time off work to visit him just the other day.

【偷懒】 tōulǎn 〈动〉 loaf on the job; be idle/lazy/indolent: ～不会出成绩。Laziness brings no achievements. ‖ 他爱～。He inclines to laziness. ‖ 她不～。She does not spare herself.

【偷老婆】 tōu lǎopo 〈动〉(of a man) commit adultery; have an affair with sb else's wife; have illicit relations with a married woman

【偷垒】 tōulěi 〈动〉［体育］ steal a base; steal

【偷梁换柱】 tōuliáng-huànzhù 〈熟〉 steal the beams and change the pillars—perpetrate a fraud; substitute the fake for the genuine

【偷猎】 tōuliè 〈动〉 poach

〖～者〗 tōulièzhě 〈名〉 poacher

【偷漏】 tōulòu 〈动〉 evade/dodge (taxes): ～税款 evade taxes; defraud the revenue

【偷摸】 tōumō 〈动〉 steal; filch; pilfer: ～行为 petty theft

【偷拍】 tōupāi 〈动〉 take a photo without permission; take a candid photograph

【偷跑】 tōupǎo 〈动〉［体育］ jump/beat the gun

【偷期】 tōuqī 〈动〉〈书〉(of lovers) make a secret rendezvous

【偷巧】 tōuqiǎo 〈动〉 resort to trickery to serve oneself or avoid a difficulty

【偷窃】 tōuqiè 〈动〉 steal; pilfer: ～情报 steal information ‖ ～行为 stealing; theft ‖ 我们必须帮助他改掉～的恶习。We must help to cure him of stealing.

〖～癖〗 tōuqièpǐ 〈名〉［心理］ kleptomania

〖～罪〗 tōuqièzuì 〈名〉 larceny; crime of theft

【偷情】 tōuqíng 〈动〉 have illicit relations with (a man/woman); carry on a clandestine love affair

【偷人】 tōurén 〈动〉(of a married woman) commit adultery; have illicit relations with a man; carry on a clandestine love affair with a man

【偷生】 tōushēng 〈动〉 drag out an ignoble existence: ～苟安 be

content with temporary ease and comfort ‖ ～怕死 cling to life and be scared of death; live dishonourably for fear of death ‖ 忍辱～ pocket insults and remain alive; live in humiliation ⇨苟且～

【偷手】 tōushǒu 〈动〉 hold back a trick or two

【偷税】 tōushuì 〈动〉 evade/dodge taxes; evade *payment of a* tax: ～者 tax evader/dodger/cheat

〖～漏税〗 tōushuì-lòushuì 〈动〉 evade taxes; defraud the revenue

【偷天换日】 tōutiān-huànrì 〈熟〉 steal the sky and change the sun—perpetrate a gigantic fraud

【偷听】 tōutīng 〈动〉 eavesdrop; listen in on/to: ～私房话 eavesdrop on a private conversation; listen in on a private conversation ‖ 她在门外～。She was eavesdropping outside the door.

【偷偷】 tōutōu 〈副〉 stealthily; secretly; covertly; surreptitiously: ～逼近某人 steal on sb; sneak up upon sb ‖ ～出售 sell under the counter ‖ ～瞥一眼 take/cast a furtive/covert glance; steal a glance/look (at) ‖ 趁人没注意，他～地溜走了。He *sneaked/slipped away while nobody was watching.* ‖ 她～溜出房间。She stole/slipped out of the room. ‖ 他小时候曾～地抽烟。He used to smoke on the sly when he was a little boy. ‖ 我～塞给他一张纸条。I slipped him a note.

〖～摸摸〗 tōutōu-mōmō 〈形〉 furtive; covert; surreptitious; on the sly

【偷袭】 tōuxí 〈动〉 make a surprise/sneak attack; make a sneak raid: ～敌营 make *a surprise attack on an enemy camp*; make/conduct/stage a sneak raid on the enemy camp; raid an enemy camp; attack an enemy camp by surprise ‖ 试图～ attempt a surprise (attack)

【偷暇】 tōuxiá 〈动〉 snatch a moment of leisure; take time off

【偷闲】 tōuxián 〈动〉 ❶ snatch a moment of leisure; take time off; spare a few minutes from work (to do sth else): 忙里～ steal/snatch a moment of leisure ❷ 〈方〉 loaf on the job; be idle/lazy

【偷香窃玉】 tōuxiāng-qièyù 〈熟〉 (of a man) commit illicit sexual relations with women; fool around with women; philander; womanize

【偷眼】 tōuyǎn 〈动〉 *peep; take a furtive/covert glance; steal a* glance/look (at): 她～看了一下母亲的神色。She stole a glance at her mother's face.

【偷营】 tōuyíng 〈动〉 make a surprise attack on an enemy camp; make/conduct/stage a sneak raid on the enemy camp; raid an enemy camp; attack an enemy camp by surprise

【偷越】 tōuyuè 〈动〉 cross (a border, etc) stealthily/illegally; slip through: ～边境/国界 *illegally cross the border; steal/sneak* across the border ‖ ～封锁线 run a blockade; slip through a cordon

【偷运】 tōuyùn 〈动〉 transport steathilly/illegally; run: ～私酒 run liquor ‖ ～武器过境 run arms across the border

【偷嘴】 tōuzuǐ 〈动〉 take food on the sly

tóu

头 tóu ❶ 〈名〉 head: 点～ nod one's head ‖ 摇～ shake one's head ‖ 一～浓发 a thick head of hair ‖ 球打在他～上了。The ball hit him on the head. ‖ 小心碰～。Mind your head. ‖ 他比弟弟高一～。He is taller than his younger brother by a head. ‖ 她把～转了过去。She turned away her head. ⇨～痛；～重脚轻；光～；砍～；抬～ ❷ 〈名〉 hair; hair style: 把～剃光 shave one's head clean ‖ 学生～ *student's haircut* ⇨寸～；梳～；洗～ ❸ 〈名〉 chief; head; leader; chieftain; boss: ⇨～领；～目；～羊；工～ ❹ 〈数〉 first: ～班车 first bus ‖ 在进攻中打～阵 spearhead the offensive ⇨～版；～等；～号；～胎 ❺ 〈形〉 [used before a numeral] first: ～半个月 first half of the month ‖ ～几天 first few days ‖ ～十名 top ten ‖ ～一次 first time ❻ 〈形〉 〈方〉 [used before 年 or 天] previous; last: ～两天 last two days ‖ ～几年 last few years ⇨～年；～天 ❼ 〈介〉 〈方〉 before; prior to: ～进考场，他把书又看了一遍。He leafed through the book once again before entering the examination room. ‖ ～睡觉，要刷牙。You must brush your teeth before going to bed. ‖ 他每天～七点就到。He comes before seven o'clock every day. ❽ 〈名〉 end; top: 火柴～ match head ‖ 一根绳子有两个～儿。A rope has two ends. ⇨案～；地～；桥～；山～；源～ ❾ 〈名〉 beginning or end: 一年到～ *all the year round* ‖ 妈妈一旦起个～儿，小姑娘就能把故事讲下来。The little girl is able to retell the whole story once her mother makes a start for her. ⇨从～ ❿ 〈名〉 remnant; end: 蜡烛～ candle end/stump ‖ 铅笔～ pencil stub/stump ⇨布～；烟～ ⓫ 〈名〉 side; aspect: 分～寻找 search in *different directions* ‖ 两～讨好 *try to please both sides/parties* ‖ 只顾一～ pay attention to only one aspect of the matter ‖ 他们俩是一～的。The two of them are on the same side/team. ⇨两～落空 ⓬ 〈量〉 a) [for certain domestic animals]: 二十～牛 thirty heads of cattle ‖ 三～驴 three donkeys ‖ 五～猪 five pigs b) [for garlic, etc]: 两～蒜 two bulbs of garlic ‖ 一～洋葱 an onion c) [for a marriage]: 那一～亲事怎么样了? What about the marriage?

⇨tou

【头版】 tóubǎn 〈名〉 front page (of a newspaper): ～社论 lead editorial ‖ ～新闻 front-page news ‖ 这条新闻刊登在～。The newspaper report was on the front page.

〖～头条〗 tóubǎn-tóutiáo 〈名〉 headline news on the front page; front-page headline; banner (headline)

【头半天】 tóubàntiān 〈名〉 forenoon; morning

【头孢氨苄】 tóubāo'ānbiàn 〈名〉 [医药] cefalexin; cephalexin

【头孢菌素】 tóubāojūnsù 〈名〉 [医药] cephalosporin

【头孢霉素】 tóubāoméisù 〈名〉 [医药] cephalothin

【头部】 tóubù 〈名〉 cephalosome; head: ～中弹 be shot in the head

【头彩】 tóucǎi 〈名〉 first prize in a lottery: 中～ win first prize in a lottery

【头筹】 tóuchóu 〈名〉 first; first place/prize: 在百米赛中拔取～ come out first in the 100-metre dash

【头寸】 tóucùn 〈名〉 [金融] ❶ money market/supply; position: ～紧/松。Money is tight/easy. ❷ cash: ～缺 be out of cash

【头大】 tóudà 〈形〉 〈方〉 having a headache: 英语总是让他～。English always gives him a headache.

【头灯】 tóudēng 〈名〉 headlight; [矿业] headlamp: 夜晚行车不开～是违法的。It is illegal to drive without headlights on at night.

【头等】 tóuděng 〈形〉 first-class; first-rate: ～品 first-rate *goods; top-quality goods* ‖ ～厢 *first-class carriage* ‖ ～重要任务 task of prime importance

〖～舱〗 tóuděngcāng 〈名〉 first-class cabin: 坐～ travel first class

〖～大事〗 tóuděng dàshì 〈名〉 matter of prime importance; major event; cardinal task: 降低失业率应是政府经济政策中的～。Reduction of unemployment should be paramount in the government's economic policy.

【头顶】 tóudǐng 〈名〉 vertex; top/crown of the head

〖～长疮，脚底流脓—坏透了〗 tóudǐng zhǎng chuāng, jiǎodǐ liú nóng—huàitòu le 〈熟〉 with boils on the head and feet running with pus—be rotten from head to foot; be rotten to the core; be bad in the extreme

【头发】 tóufa 〈名〉 hair (on the human head): 一绺～ a lock/tuft/wisp/strand of hair ‖ 一头好～ a good head of hair ‖ 把～染黑 dye one's hair black ‖ 把～扎/盘起来 do up/bind one's hair ‖ 剪～ cut sb's hair; have one's hair cut ‖ 留长～ wear one's hair long ‖ 束起～ tie/put/turn up one's hair ‖ 梳理～ arrange one's hair; dress one's hair ‖ 剃光～ shave off one's hair ‖ 洗～ wash/shampoo one's hair; have a shampoo ‖ 整理～ adjust one's hair ‖ 做～ *style one's hair* ‖ ～凌乱 *with hair dishevelled* ‖ ～脱落 lose one's hair ‖ ～夹子 hairpin ‖ 干/湿～ dry/wet hair ‖ 被风吹乱的～ wind-swept hair ‖ 他的～天生拳曲。His hair is naturally wavy. ‖ 她的～迎风飘动着。Her hair streamed (out) in the wind. ‖ 我的～越来越少。I'm losing my hair.

〖～菜〗 tóufacài ＝ 发菜 fàcài

【头缝儿】 tóufèngr 〈名〉 parting/part (of combed hair): 她的～在左边。She wore her hair parted on the left.

【头伏】 tóufú ＝ 初伏 chūfú

【头盖】 tóugài 〈名〉 ❶ cranium; skull ❷ red kerchief for a bride

〖～骨〗 tóugàigǔ 〈名〉 [生理] cranium; skull

【头功】 tóugōng 〈名〉 *highest merit; greatest service*: 立～ render the greatest service

【头骨】 tóugǔ 〈名〉 [生理] cranium; skull

【头号】 tóuhào 〈形〉 ❶ number one; size one: ～敌人 number one enemy; archenemy ‖ ～问题 number one problem ‖ ～政敌 top political rival ‖ ～种子选手 top seed; top seeded player/

athlete ‖ ～字 size one type ❸ best; first-class; top-quality: ～棉花 top-quality cotton

【头花】 tóuhuā 〈名〉[工美] headdress flower

【头回生,二回熟】 tóu huí shēng, èr huí shóu 〈熟〉 strangers the first time, friends the second; strangers once met soon become friends

【头昏】 tóuhūn 〈形〉 dizzy; giddy; light-headed; vertiginous: 我～。I feel dizzy/giddy. / My head reels/swims.

〖～目眩〗 tóuhūn-mùxuàn ＝ 头晕目眩 tóuyūn-mùxuàn

〖～脑胀〗 tóuhūn-nǎozhàng 〈熟〉 feel dizzy/giddy; feel one's head swimming/reeling: 我今早起床时觉得～。I felt rather fuddle-headed when I got up this morning.

〖～眼花〗 tóuhūn-yǎnhuā 〈熟〉 feel one's head swimming/reeling and one's vision blurred; feel dizzy/giddy: 饿得～ be faint with hunger ‖ 觉得～ feel light in the head ‖ 这种复杂的计算搞得我～。My brain swam at the complexity of the calculations.

【头髻】 tóujì 〈名〉 bun; coil; hair worn in a bun/coil

【头家】 tóujiā 〈名〉 ❶ organizer of a gambling party who takes a percentage/cut of the winnings ❷ banker in a gambling party ❸ player whose turn comes just before (in *mahjong*, card games, etc) ❹〈方〉 shopkeeper; proprietor

【头奖】 tóujiǎng 〈名〉 first prize: 轻而易举地赢得四个～ run away with four first prizes ‖ 他中了～。He got/won the first prize.

【头角】 tóujiǎo 〈名〉 talent/brilliance (of a young person): ⇨崭露～

〖～峥嵘〗 tóujiǎo-zhēngróng 〈熟〉 (of a young person) brilliant; outstanding; prominent; very promising

【头巾】 tóujīn 〈名〉 ❶ head-covering (for men in ancient clothes) ❷ scarf; kerchief; headcloth; headdress

〖～气〗 tóujīnqì 〈名〉 pedantry; bookishness

【头颈】 tóujǐng 〈名〉〈方〉 neck

【头壳】 tóuké 〈名〉〈方〉 head

【头可断,血可流】 tóu kě duàn, xuè kě liú 〈熟〉 not afraid of death or shedding one's blood

【头口】 tóukǒu 〈名〉〈方〉 draught animal; beast of burden

【头盔】 tóukuī 〈名〉 (steel) helmet; headpiece: 防撞～ crash helmet

【头佬】 tóulǎo 〈名〉〈方〉 foreman; overseer

【头里】 tóuli 〈名〉 ❶ ahead; in front: 您～走,我马上就来。Please go ahead, and I won't be long. ‖ 她在学习和工作中都走在～。She takes the lead in work as well as in study. ❷ beforehand; in advance: 让我们把话说在～,可别事后反悔。Let's make it clear in advance so that neither of us would regret afterwards. ❸〈方〉 before; ago: 十年～这歌很流行。The song used to be very popular ten years ago.

【头脸】 tóuliǎn 〈名〉 ❶ face; features; facial appearance: 走到跟前,我才看清他的～。I didn't see him clearly until I came close. ❷ prestige; dignity; reputation: 他在地方上是个有～的人物。He is somebody in his community. / He is quite a prominent figure in his territory.

【头领】 tóulǐng 〈名〉 chieftain; leader; head

【头颅】 tóulú 〈名〉 head skull; head: ⇨抛～,洒热血

【头鲈鱼】 tóulúyú 〈名〉 silver-spotted grunt

【头路】 tóulù ❶〈形〉 first-class; first-rate; top-quality: ～货 first-class/top-quality goods ❷〈名〉〈方〉 parting/part (of combed hair) ❸〈名〉〈方〉 main threads (of a complicated affair): 摸不着～ make neither head nor tail of it ❹〈名〉〈方〉 job; social connections: 在这里找～可难啦。It's hard to find a job here.

【头马】 tóumǎ 〈名〉 lead/head horse

【头面人物】 tóumiàn rénwù 〈名〉 prominent/leading figure; big shot; wig; bigwig

【头面】 tóumian 〈名〉 woman's head ornaments

【头名】 tóumíng 〈名〉 first place (in a contest, etc)

【头目】 tóumù 〈名〉〈贬〉 head of a gang; chieftain; ringleader

〖～人〗 tóumùrén 〈名〉〈方〉 leader; head

【头脑】 tóunǎo 〈名〉 ❶ head; brains; mind: 用知识充实～ fill one's head with knowledge ‖ 有科学～ have a scientific mind ‖ 有商业/政治～ be commercially/politically minded ‖ 有数学～ have a head for mathematics ‖ ～闭塞僵化 have a closed mind ‖ ～迟钝 be slow-minded; be weak of brain; have slow wits; obtuse; dull-witted ‖ ～聪明 have a brilliant mind ‖ ～发昏 feel giddy/dizzy; one's head swims/reels ‖ ～发热 become hot-headed ‖ ～复杂/幼稚 have a complex/childish mind ‖ ～简单 be simple-minded; see things too simply ‖ ～空空 have an empty skull; have a vacant mind ‖ ～冷静 be sober-minded/level-headed/cool-headed; have a cool head ‖ ～灵活 have quick/ready/nimble wits; have an active brain ‖ ～敏捷 have a quick/sharp/nimble/keen mind ‖ ～清醒 keep a clear/cool head; be sober-minded/clear-headed ‖ ～正常 be in one's right mind/head ‖ 读书充实～。Reading enriches the mind. ‖ 驾车时保持～清醒。Keep your wits about you when you are driving. ‖ 那些赞扬的确冲昏了他的～。All that praise has really gone to his head. ‖ 他的～好像空空如也。His head seems completely empty/vacant. ❷ main threads; clue: 我对这说明书摸不着～。I cannot make head or tail of these instructions. ❸〈口〉 chieftain; head; leader

【头年】 tóunián 〈名〉 ❶ first year: 三年看～。The first year is the most important one of the three years. ❷ previous/last year: ～春节 last Spring Festival ‖ ～他曾回过家。He had been home the previous year.

【头牛】 tóuniú 〈名〉 lead cattle

【头帕】 tóupà 〈名〉〈方〉 scarf; kerchief

【头牌】 tóupái 〈名〉[戏曲] plate with the name of a star actor/actress (in traditional opera)

【头皮】 tóupí 〈名〉 ❶ scalp: 挠/搔～ scratch one's head ‖ 他挠着～想主意。He scratches his head for ideas. ⇨硬着～ ❷ dandruff; scurf: 去～ get rid of dandruff/scurf ‖ 他的外衣肩上落着一层～。The shoulders of his coat are scattered with flecks of dandruff.

〖～屑〗 tóupíxiè 〈名〉 dandruff; scurf

〖～癣〗 tóupíxuǎn 〈名〉 ringworm of scalp

〖～针〗 tóupízhēn 〈名〉 scalp acupuncture

【头破血流】 tóupò-xuèliú 〈熟〉 with one's head broken and bleeding—be badly battered; be thoroughly beaten; be crushed

【头七】 tóuqī 〈名〉 first seventh-day memorial ceremony after sb's death

【头前】 tóuqián 〈名〉 ❶ in front; ahead: 他在～引路。He walked in front to show us the way. ❷ before; previously

【头钱】 tóuqián 〈名〉 commission taken from the winnings of a gambling party

【头球】 tóuqiú 〈名〉[体育] header: ～得分 score by heading the ball into the goal ‖ ～破门 head the ball into the goal

【头儿】 tóur 〈名〉〈口〉 head; chief; leader; boss: 谁是你们的～? Who is your boss?

【头人】 tóurén 〈名〉 tribal chief; chieftain; headman

【头纱】 tóushā 〈名〉 gauze headscarf

【头晌】 tóushǎng 〈名〉〈方〉 morning; forenoon

【头生】 tóushēng ❶〈动〉 (of a woman) give birth for the first time: 她这是～,不免有些紧张。This is her first time to give birth to a child and it is only natural for her to be a little nervous. ❷〈形〉 firstborn: ～的孩子 firstborn child ❸〈名〉 firstborn child/baby; firstborn

【头绳】 tóushéng 〈名〉 ❶ string for binding hair into a plait, bun, etc: 在辫子上扎一根红～ tie one's plait with a piece of red yarn ❷〈方〉 knitting wool

【头虱】 tóushī 〈名〉 head louse

【头式】 tóushì 〈名〉 hairstyle; haircut; hairdo; coiffure: 新～ new hairstyle/haircut/hairdo ‖ 从～上很难看出那个人是男是女。You can't tell if that person is a man or woman from the hairstyle

【头饰】 tóushì 〈名〉 head ornament; headdress; headgear

【头势】 tóushi 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ momentum ❷ tendency; look of things

【头水】 tóushuǐ ❶〈形〉 (of goods) top-quality; first-rate: ～货 first-rate/top-quality goods ❷〈名〉 first irrigation: 浇～ be irrigated for the first time ❸〈名〉 (of clothes, etc) first washing: 洗～ be washed for the first time

【头胎】 tóutāi 〈名〉 firstborn child/baby; firstborn; first baby: 她～生了双胞胎。She had twins at her first birth.

【头套】 tóutào 〈名〉[戏曲] actor's headgear; wig

【头疼】 tóuténg 〈口〉 ＝ 头痛 tóutòng

〖～脑热〗 tóuténg-nǎorè 〈熟〉 headache and slight fever—slight illness; ailment; indisposition

【头天】 tóutiān 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ yesterday; previous day ❷ first day

【头挑】 tóutiāo 〈形〉 choicest: ～水果 choicest fruit

【头条新闻】 tóutiáo xīnwén 〈名〉 front-page headline; headline news; top/lead story: 成为报纸的～ grab/hit/make the headlines; be the top story of the paper
【头童齿豁】 tóutóng-chǐhuō 〈熟〉 hair gone and teeth falling off—decrepit; senile
【头痛】 tóutòng ❶〈动〉 have a headache: 患～ suffer from a headache ‖ 减轻～ relieve sb's headache ‖ ～得厉害 have a bad/terrible headache; have a bad/rotten head ‖ ～欲裂 one's head is splitting; have a splitting/racking headache ‖ 我～。I've got a headache. / My head aches. / I have a pain in my head. ‖ 这种药治疗～很有效。The medicine is an effective cure for a headache. ❷〈形〉 troublesome; knotty; thorny: 她闻见这味就～。The smell gives her headaches. ‖ 这孩子真让他父亲～。The child is a real headache to his father.
〖～医头,脚痛医脚〗 tóutòng yī tóu, jiǎotòng yī jiǎo 〈熟〉 treat the head when the head aches; treat the foot when the foot hurts—treat the symptoms but not the disease; take stopgap measures; apply palliative remedies
【头头脑脑】 tóutóu-nǎonǎo 〈名〉〈口〉 big shot; bigwig
【头头是道】 tóutóu-shìdào 〈熟〉 clear and logical; systematic and orderly; closely reasoned and well argued; coherent and cogent: 他说得真是～,可做起来根本不是那么回事。What he said was clear and logical, but what he did wasn't like it at all.
【头头儿】 tóutour 〈名〉〈口〉 head; leader; chief; boss: 他是一家庞大企业的～。He is head of a huge enterprise.
【头陀】 tóutuó 〈名〉[佛教] mendicant Buddhist monk
【头晚】 tóuwǎn 〈名〉 previous/last night
【头尾】 tóuwěi 〈名〉 ❶ head and tail ❷ beginning and end ❸ main threads; clue: 理不出个～来 be unable to get things into shape; cannot straighten things out
【头午】 tóuwǔ 〈名〉〈方〉 about noon
【头衔】 tóuxián 〈名〉 title: 授～ bestow/confer a title on sb ‖ 学术/专业～ academic/professional title ‖ 自封的～ self-assumed title ‖ 他有数不清的～。He has been the recipient of countless titles.
【头像】 tóuxiàng 〈名〉 head portrait/sculpture: 铜制～ bronze head
【头屑】 tóuxiè 〈名〉 dandruff; scurf: 去～ get rid of and cure dandruff/scurf
【头囟儿】 tóuxìnr 〈名〉〈方〉 fontanel
【头型】 tóuxíng 〈名〉 hairstyle; haircut; hairdo; coiffure: 新～ new hairstyle/haircut/hairdo ‖ 你的～真不错。What a nice haircut you've got!
【头胸部】 tóuxiōngbù 〈名〉[动物] cephalothorax
【头绪】 tóuxù 〈名〉 main threads; clue: 理不出个～来 be unable to get things into shape; cannot straighten things out ‖ 茫无～ make neither head nor tail of it ‖ ～纷繁 have too many things to attend to; have too many irons in/on the fire ‖ 事情逐渐有了～。Things are getting/settling into shape.
【头悬梁,锥刺股】 tóu xuán liáng, zhuī cì gǔ 〈熟〉 tie one's hair on the house beam and prick one's thigh with an awl to keep oneself awake—painstaking in one's study
【头癣】 tóuxuǎn 〈名〉 favus of the scalp
【头雁】 tóuyàn 〈名〉 lead wild goose
【头羊】 tóuyáng 〈名〉 bellwether; lead sheep/goat
【头由】 tóuyóu 〈名〉 pretext
【头油】 tóuyóu 〈名〉 hair oil; pomade
【头晕】 tóuyūn 〈形〉 dizzy; giddy
〖～目眩〗 tóuyūn-mùxuàn 〈熟〉 feel dizzy/giddy; feel one's head swimming/reeling: 他喝了酒感到～。The wine made his head swim. ‖ 我从高楼的窗户朝外看时顿觉～。I felt dizzy when I looked out of a high window.
〖～眼花〗 tóuyūn-yǎnhuā ＝ 头昏眼花 tóuhūn-yǎnhuā
【头针疗法】 tóuzhēn liáofǎ 〈名〉[中医] head-acupuncture therapy
【头重脚轻】 tóuzhòng-jiǎoqīng 〈熟〉 be top-heavy; have an unstable foundation
【头状花序】 tóuzhuàng huāxù 〈名〉[植物] capitulum; head
【头子】 tóuzi 〈名〉〈贬〉 chieftain; chief; boss; ringleader: 黑社会～ gangleader ‖ 土匪～ bandit chief

投[1] tóu 〈动〉 ❶ cast; throw; fling; toss; hurl; pitch: ～标枪 throw the javelin ‖ 把球～进篮筐 throw the ball into the basket ‖ 他被～进监狱。He was thrown/cast/put into prison. ⇨～笔从戎; ～掷 ❷ plunge into; throw oneself into (a river, well, etc to commit suicide): ⇨～河; 自～罗网 ❸ put in; drop: ⇨～放; ～票; ～资 ❹ fit in with; agree with; cater to: ⇨～缘; 情～意合 ❺ send; deliver: ⇨～递; ～稿 ❻ project; cast: ～下影子 cast/throw/produce a shadow ‖ ～以爱慕的眼光 give sb an adoring look ‖ 把目光～向远方 cast one's eyes into the distance ‖ 落日～下长长的影子。The setting sun cast long shadows. ‖ 树影～在窗户上。The tree cast its shadow on the window. ⇨～影 ❼ go to; join: ⇨～奔; ～宿; 弃暗～明

投[2] tóu 〈动〉〈口〉 rinse: 把衣服～干净。Rinse the laundry out. ‖ ～掉衣服上的肥皂。Rinse the soap out of washed clothes. ‖ 先用清水～一～,再打肥皂。Dip it into water before applying soap.
【投案】 tóu'àn 〈动〉 give oneself up to the police; surrender oneself to the police; turn oneself in to the police; report to court: ～自首 surrender oneself to the judicial department; turn oneself in to the police
【投保】 tóubǎo 〈动〉 insure; cover; buy insurance; take out an insurance policy: ～财产 have one's property insured ‖ ～人寿 buy life insurance ‖ ～二十万元的人寿险 insure oneself/one's life for 200,000 *yuan* ‖ ～范围 coverage; scope of cover ‖ ～价值 insured value ‖ ～金额 amount insured; insured amount ‖ ～品 goods insured
〖～单〗 tóubǎodān 〈名〉 insurance slip
〖～方〗 tóubǎofāng 〈名〉 policy-holder
〖～人〗 tóubǎorén 〈名〉 policy-holder
【投奔】 tóubèn 〈动〉 go to (a friend or a place) for shelter/help: ～亲戚 seek refuge with one's relatives; go to one's relatives for help ‖ ～革命 join in the revolution ‖ ～自由 escape to freedom ‖ 无处～ have nowhere to turn to for help ‖ 危难时刻好在有朋友可以～。In times of crisis, it's good to have a friend to turn to.
【投笔从戎】 tóubǐ-cóngróng 〈熟〉 cast aside the pen and join the army—forsake the pen for the sword; give up intellectual pursuits for a military career
【投币式公用电话】 tóubìshì gōngyòng diànhuà 〈名〉 payphone
【投畀豺虎】 tóubì-cháihǔ 〈熟〉 throw (the evildoers) to the jackals and tigers—feel strong indignation (against the evildoers)
【投鞭断流】 tóubiān-duànliú 〈熟〉 if the cavalrymen threw their whips into the river, it would be enough to stem the current—(of an army) mighty and strong
【投标】 tóubiāo 〈动〉 tender/bid (for sth); submit/make a tender (for sth); enter a bid: ～建桥 tender for the construction of a bridge; submit a tender for the construction of a bridge ‖ 参加～ put in/make/submit a tender (for sth) ‖ 接受～ accept the tender ‖ ～价格 tender price; price tendered ‖ ～结果 tender result ‖ ～最高价/最低价 highest/lowest tender ‖ 公开～ open/public tender ‖ 竞价～ competitive tender ‖ 协议～ negotiated tender
〖～人〗 tóubiāorén 〈名〉 tenderer; bidder
〖～商〗 tóubiāoshāng 〈名〉 tenderer; bidder
〖～书〗 tóubiāoshū 〈名〉 tender; bid
【投产】 tóuchǎn 〈动〉 (of a factory) go into operation; put into production: 化肥厂去年建成～。The chemical fertilizer plant went into production last year. ‖ 这个水电站计划明年～。The hydraulic power station is due to come on stream next year.
【投诚】 tóuchéng 〈动〉 (of enemy troops, rebels, bandits, etc) surrender; cross over; switch loyalty to: 缴械～ lay down one's arms and surrender ‖ 主动～ surrender of one's own accord ‖ 敌军纷纷起义～。Many enemy soldiers revolted and came over to our side.
【投弹】 tóudàn 〈动〉 ❶ drop a bomb; bomb ❷ throw a hand grenade: ～训练 train in grenade-throwing
〖～高度〗 tóudàn gāodù 〈名〉[军事] release altitude
〖～角〗 tóudànjiǎo 〈名〉[军事] dropping angle
〖～器〗 tóudànqì 〈名〉[军事] bomb rack control; bomb release mechanism
〖～手〗 tóudànshǒu 〈名〉[军事] bombardier; grenadier
【投档】 tóudàng 〈动〉 submit students' files
【投敌】 tóudí 〈动〉 go over to the enemy; defect/surrender to the enemy: 叛国～ commit treason and defect to the enemy
【投递】 tóudì 〈动〉 deliver: ～报纸 deliver newspapers ‖ ～信件 deliver letters; deliver the post/mail ‖ 无法～的信件 dead letter

‖ 无法～，退回原处。Undeliverable, returned to sender.
〖～袋〗 tóudìdài 〈名〉 postbag; mailbag; mail pouch
〖～员〗 tóudìyuán 〈名〉 postman; mailman; letter/mail carrier
【投店】 tóudiàn 〈动〉 put up at an inn for the night
【投毒】 tóudú 〈动〉 apply poison; poison: 在井里～ put poison into a well; poison a well
【投放】 tóufàng 〈动〉 ❶ throw/put in: ～鱼饵 throw in the bait ❷ put (money, labour, etc) into circulation: ～资金 invest ‖ 为兴修水利，～了大量劳力。Much labour has been put into water conservancy projects. ❸ put (goods) on the market; launch: 将新产品～市场 *launch a new product* ‖ 夏令商品已～市场。Summer goods are already on the market. ‖ 新型轿车已～市场。The new passenger car has been launched.
【投分】 tóufèn 〈动〉〈书〉 be alike in temperament; be congenial
【投稿】 tóugǎo 〈动〉 contribute (to a newspaper or magazine); submit a piece of writing for publication: 向杂志～ send/submit a contribution to a magazine ‖ 她已经给文学刊物投了好几篇诗稿。She has contributed several poems to literary magazines.
〖～人〗 tóugǎorén 〈名〉 contributor
【投工】 tóugōng 〈动〉 put labour in; put workdays in: 修这个水库需要投多少工? How many workdays are needed to build the reservoir?
【投函】 tóuhán ＝ 投书 tóushū
【投合】 tóuhé 〈动〉 ❶ agree; get along: 他俩性情很～。The two of them are quite congenial. ❷ cater to: ～公众的爱好 cater to the public taste ‖ ～顾客的口味 cater to the taste of the customers
【投河】 tóuhé 〈动〉 jump into a river to drown oneself; drown oneself in a river
【投壶】 tóuhú 〈名〉 *pitch-pot game (in ancient time played at a* feast in which the winner was decided by the number of arrows thrown into a distant pot)
【投缳】 tóuhuán 〈动〉〈书〉 hang oneself: ～自缢 hang oneself (by the neck)
【投簧】 tóuhuáng 〈动〉 ❶ (of a key) fit into a locking spring ❷ (of a method, etc) be practical and effective; work well: 这药总算～了。This drug proved effective at last.
【投机】 tóujī 〈动〉 ❶ congenial; agreeable: 话不～ disagreeable conversation; dissidence of opinion in talks; can't see eye to eye with each other ‖ 谈得～ have an agreeable chat; talk congenially ‖ 他们越谈越～。The more they talked, the more they felt attracted towards each other. ‖ 我们一路上谈得很～。We had agreeable conversations all the way. / We hit it off well as we chatted along the way. ⇨话不～半句多 ❷ speculate; be opportunistic; seize a chance to seek private gains: ～革命 join the revolution to seek personal gains ‖ ～交易 speculative trade/transaction/operation ‖ ～诈骗 speculation and swindling ‖ ～钻营 speculate and secure personal gains ‖ 在股票交易市场上～ play the stock market; *speculate on stocks*
〖～倒把〗 tóujī-dǎobǎ 〈熟〉 play the market; engage in speculation and profiteering: 取缔～ ban speculation and profiteering
〖～分子〗 tóujīfènzǐ 〈名〉 opportunist; political speculator
〖～取巧〗 tóujī-qǔqiǎo 〈熟〉 seize every chance to gain advantage by trickery; be opportunistic; play opportunist
〖～商〗 tóujīshāng 〈名〉 speculator; profiteer: 股票～ stock speculator
【投寄】 tóujì 〈动〉 post; mail; send/deliver by post/mail: ～包裹 send a parcel by post ‖ ～信件 post/send/mail a letter
【投井】 tóujǐng 〈动〉 jump into a well to drown oneself; drown oneself in a well
〖～下石〗 tóujǐng-xiàshí ＝ 落井下石 luòjǐng-xiàshí
【投军】 tóujūn 〈动〉〈旧〉 go into/join/enter the army; enlist (in the army); join up
【投考】 tóukǎo 〈动〉 sign up for an examination: ～大学 sign up for a college entrance examination
【投靠】 tóukào 〈动〉 go and seek refuge (with sb): ～敌对派 cross over to the opposition ‖ ～亲友 go and seek refuge with *one's relatives and friends* ‖ ～有权势的人 seek the patronage of those in power ⇨卖身～
【投篮】 tóulán 〈动〉 shoot (a basket); make/sink a shot: 练习～ *practise shooting; do practice in shooting* ‖ 跃起～ *take a jump* shot; jump/spring up and shoot ‖ ～不中 miss the basket; miss a shot ‖ ～不准 inaccurate shooting ‖ ～得分 score by sinking a shot ‖ ～命中 make a basket; drop the ball through the basket ‖ 单手～ one-hand shot ‖ 勾手～ hook shot ‖ 近距离/远距离～ close-in/long(-distance) shot
【投料】 tóuliào 〈名〉 feeding
〖～器〗 tóuliàoqì 〈名〉 feeding apparatus
【投拍】 tóupāi 〈动〉 start to shoot (a film, etc); start shooting
【投票】 tóupiào 〈动〉 vote; ballot; cast a vote/ballot: ～表决 decide/vote by ballot ‖ ～反对 vote/ballot *against* ‖ ～选举 *elect* by ballot ‖ ～赞成 vote/ballot for; vote in favour of ‖ ～支持 vote in support of ‖ 进行公民～ take a referendum vote (on sth) ‖ 举行第二轮～ *hold a second round of balloting/voting* ‖ ～结果 result of the voting/balloting ‖ ～中心 voting centre ‖ 记名～ open vote; vote by open ballot ‖ 无记名～ secret vote; vote by secret ballot ‖ 一致～ vote unanimously ‖ 邮寄～ postal vote ‖ 他们就此事进行～。They voted on this matter. ‖ ～晚上9点结束。Polls close at 9 p.m. ⇨缺席～
〖～权〗 tóupiàoquán 〈名〉 right to vote; suffrage
〖～人〗 tóupiàorén 〈名〉 voter: 无党派～ floating voter ‖ 意向不明的～ marginal/undecided voter
〖～日〗 tóupiàorì 〈名〉 polling/voting/election day
〖～箱〗 tóupiàoxiāng 〈名〉 ballot box
〖～站〗 tóupiàozhàn 〈名〉 polling station; polling booth
【投其所好】 tóuqísuǒhào 〈熟〉 cater to sb's likes/tastes
【投契】 tóuqì 〈形〉〈书〉 congenial; agreeable
【投洽】 tóuqià 〈形〉 congenial; agreeable: 谈得～ have an agreeable chat; talk congenially
【投枪】 tóuqiāng 〈名〉 javelin; (throwing) spear
【投亲】 tóuqīn 〈动〉 go and live with one's relatives; seek refuge with one's relatives: ～靠友 seek refuge with one's relatives *and friends*
【投球】 tóuqiú 〈动〉[体育] pitch
【投入】 tóurù 〈动〉 ❶ put/throw into: ～工作 fling/throw/hurl oneself into work ‖ ～生产 be put into production; go into operation ‖ ～使用 go into service; be put/brought into use ‖ ～战斗 plunge into battle/war; go into battle ‖ 她～他的怀抱。She rushed into his arms. ‖ 这条铁路下月～使用。The railway will go into service next month. ‖ 这位老人全身心地～工作。The old man was completely absorbed in his work. ❷ concentrate on; be absorbed in; be engrossed in: 她干什么事都很～。She concentrates on whatever she does. ❸ invest; put in (money): 增加地方对教育的～ increase local funding for education ‖ 各级政府应增加农业～。Governments at different levels should increase their input in agriculture. ‖ 外商在这一地区～很大。Foreign businessmen have poured enormous capital into this region.
【投射】 tóushè 〈动〉 ❶ throw; cast; fling; hurl: 紧握标枪用力～ grasp the javelin tight and throw it with one's might ❷ project; cast: 光通过镜头～到照相机的胶卷上。The light reaches the film in a camera through the lens. ‖ 太阳从云海中升起，金色的光芒～在平静的海面上。The sun rises from a mass of clouds, casting its golden rays on the calm waters.
【投身】 tóushēn 〈动〉 devote/dedicate oneself to; throw/hurl *oneself into*: ～革命 *join in the revolution; join the revolutionary ranks* ‖ ～国防事业 dedicate oneself to national defence ‖ ～政界 enter upon a political career; go in for politics
【投生】 tóushēng ＝ 投胎 tóutāi
【投师】 tóushī 〈动〉 seek instruction from a master/teacher; sit at sb's feet; be a disciple of a master/teacher: ～访友 learn from a master and call on friends to exchange knowledge/skills ‖ ～学艺 learn a trade from a master
【投石器】 tóushíqì 〈名〉 sling
【投石问路】 tóushí-wènlù 〈熟〉 cast a stone to find out whether one should proceed; send out a trial balloon; sound out
【投手】 tóushǒu 〈名〉[体育] pitcher: ～犯规 balk
〖～岗〗 tóushǒugǎng 〈名〉[体育] pitcher's mound
【投售】 tóushòu 〈动〉 sell on the market: ～新产品 launch a new product
【投书】 tóushū 〈动〉 write/send a letter: ～报社 write to a newspaper
【投鼠忌器】 tóushǔ-jìqì 〈熟〉 hesitate to pelt a rat for fear of smashing the dishes—hold back from taking action against an evildoer for fear of involving/harming good people
【投诉】 tóusù 〈动〉 complain: ～法院 appeal to a court ‖ 撤回～ withdraw one's complaint ‖ 提出～ bring/file/lay/lodge/make a

complaint (against) ‖ ～无门 there's nowhere to direct one's complaint; nobody pays/gives heed to the appeal ‖ 我们的洗衣机又坏了，我要向厂家～。Our washing machine broke down again. I shall complain to the maker.
〖～电话〗 tóusù diànhuà 〈名〉 complaint phone call
〖～热线〗 tóusù rèxiàn 〈名〉 complaint hotline
〖～信〗 tóusùxìn 〈名〉 letter of complaint
【投宿】 tóusù 〈动〉 put up for the night; stop over for the night; seek temporary lodging: ～旅店 put up at an inn/hotel for the night ‖ 到朋友处～数日 put up at a friend's place for a few nights
【投胎】 tóutāi 〈动〉〈迷信〉 be reincarnated in a new body; be reborn
【投桃报李】 tóutáo-bàolǐ 〈熟〉 give a plum in return for a peach—exchange gifts/favours; return present for present
【投纬】 tóuwěi 〈名〉[纺织] picking: 每分钟～数 picks per minute
【投物伞】 tóuwùsǎn 〈名〉 cargo chute/parachute
【投降】 tóuxiáng 〈动〉 surrender; capitulate; throw up one's hands; haul down one's flag/colours: 缴械～ lay down one's arms and surrender ‖ 彻底～ total surrender ‖ 无条件～ unconditional surrender ‖ 别开枪，我～。Don't shoot—I surrender. ‖ 军队受到攻击便～。The army yielded when it was attacked.
〖～派〗 tóuxiángpài 〈名〉 capitulator; capitulationist
〖～书〗 tóuxiángshū 〈名〉 instrument of surrender/capitulation
〖～主义〗 tóuxiángzhǔyì 〈名〉 capitulationism
【投向】 tóuxiàng 〈名〉 orientation for (funds, etc.): 优化贷款～ optimize the loan orientation
【投效】 tóuxiào 〈动〉〈书〉 go and offer one's services (to sb): ～无门 can find no way to render one's service ‖ ～祖国 serve one's motherland
【投药】 tóuyào 〈动〉 ❶ medicate; offer medicine ❷ apply poison
【投医】 tóuyī 〈动〉 go to/see/consult a doctor; seek medical advice: ～求药 seek a cure; seek medical treatment ‖ 病急乱～。When a man is mortally ill, he will try any remedy.
【投影】 tóuyǐng ❶〈动〉 project: 极～ polar projection ‖ 墨卡托地图～ Mercator (map) projection ❷〈名〉 shadow
〖～电视〗 tóuyǐng diànshì 〈名〉 projection television
〖～机〗 tóuyǐngjī 〈名〉 (overhead) projector
〖～几何学〗 tóuyǐng jǐhéxué 〈名〉[数学] projective geometry
〖～角〗 tóuyǐngjiǎo 〈名〉[物理] projected angle
〖～图〗 tóuyǐngtú 〈名〉[机械] projection drawing
〖～仪〗 tóuyǐngyí 〈名〉 projector
【投映】 tóuyìng 〈动〉 reflect; mirror; cast a reflection: 他们凝视着自己～在平静的湖面上的身影。They stared at their reflections in the still lake water.
【投邮】 tóuyóu 〈动〉 post; mail; send/deliver by post/mail
【投缘】 tóuyuán 〈形〉 congenial; agreeable: 他们俩一见面就很～。The two of them hit it off well as soon as they met. ‖ 他们越谈越～。As they talked on, they found themselves agreeable with each other all the more.
【投运】 tóuyùn 〈动〉 go into operation
【投掷】 tóuzhì 〈动〉 throw; fling; hurl; toss; pitch: ～标枪/手榴弹/铁饼 throw a javelin/hand grenade/discus ‖ ～硬币 toss a coin
【投注】 tóuzhù ❶〈动〉 throw/pour (one's energy, etc) into: 把全副精力～到工作里 throw all one's energies into work; throw one's whole being into one's work ❷〈动〉 lay down a stake (in gambling) ❸〈名〉 money pured into lottery: 本期体彩～总额为九千余万元。The total sum of this sport lottery is over 90 million *yuan*.
【投资】 tóuzī ❶〈动〉 invest; put in money: ～企业 invest in an enterprise ‖ ～一百万元 invest a million *yuan*; make an investment of 1,000,000 *yuan* ‖ ～保证 investment guarantee ‖ ～承诺 investment commitment ‖ ～分析 investment analysis ‖ ～机会 investment opportunity ‖ ～热 investment craze ‖ ～热点 hot spot for investment ‖ ～项目 investment project ‖ ～意向 investment intention ‖ 教育是一个国家对未来～的最好方式。Education is the best way for a nation to invest for the future. ❷〈名〉 money invested; investment: 撤回～ withdraw investment ‖ 收回～ recoup investment ‖ 停止～ put a halt to investment ‖ 吸引～ attract investment ‖ ～需求 demand for investment ‖ ～总额 gross investment ‖ 国家～ state investment ‖ 海外～ overseas investment ‖ 智力～ investment in intellectual resources; intellectual investment
〖～场所〗 tóuzī chǎngsuǒ 〈名〉 outlet for investment; investment outlet
〖～成本〗 tóuzī chéngběn 〈名〉 cost of investment
〖～额〗 tóuzī'é 〈名〉 amount of investment; amount invested
〖～法〗 tóuzīfǎ 〈名〉 investment law/act
〖～风险〗 tóuzī fēngxiǎn 〈名〉 investment risk
〖～公司〗 tóuzī gōngsī 〈名〉 investment company/firm
〖～股权〗 tóuzī gǔquán 〈名〉 investment interests
〖～顾问〗 tóuzī gùwèn 〈名〉 investment adviser/counsellor
〖～规模〗 tóuzī guīmó 〈名〉 scale of investment
〖～环境〗 tóuzī huánjìng 〈名〉 investment climate/environment
〖～回报〗 tóuzī huíbào 〈名〉 investment returns
〖～基金〗 tóuzī jījīn 〈名〉 investment fund
〖～票据〗 tóuzī piàojù 〈名〉 investment bills
〖～人〗 tóuzīrén 〈名〉 investor
〖～市场〗 tóuzī shìchǎng 〈名〉 investment market
〖～税〗 tóuzīshuì 〈名〉 investment tax
〖～信托公司〗 tóuzī xìntuō gōngsī 〈名〉 investment trust company
〖～信贷〗 tóuzī xìndài 〈名〉 investment credit
〖～银行〗 tóuzī yínháng 〈名〉 investment bank: ～家 investment banker
〖～债券〗 tóuzī zhàiquàn 〈名〉 investment bond
〖～者〗 tóuzīzhě 〈名〉 investor
〖～政策〗 tóuzī zhèngcè 〈名〉 investment policy
〖～证券〗 tóuzī zhèngquàn 〈名〉 investment securities
〖～资产〗 tóuzī zīchǎn 〈名〉 investment assets
〖～周转率〗 tóuzī zhōuzhuǎnlǜ 〈名〉 investment turnover; turnover of investment

骰 tóu
【骰子】 tóuzi 〈方〉 = 色子 shǎizi

tòu

透 tòu ❶〈动〉 pass/seep/ooze/osmose through; penetrate: ～过现象看本质 see through the appearance to get to the essence; look at the nature of things ‖ 扎～ pierce through ‖ 玻璃能～光。Glass is pervious to light. ‖ 从他的眼中～出贪婪。His greed looked through his eyes. ‖ 那扇小窗只能～进一点光线。The small window admitted very little light. ‖ 他～过厚厚的镜片盯着我看。He peered at me through thick glasses. ❷〈形〉 clear; thorough: 把道理讲～ explain clearly/thoroughly one's reasons; drive the point home ‖ 看～ see through ‖ 她已学会把他看～了。She had learned to see through him. ‖ 谁也猜不～她的心事。Nobody is able to make out what is in her mind. ‖ 我把他的脾气摸～了。I know his temper inside out. ❸〈形〉 full; thorough; complete; utter: 恨～了 be full of hatred; hate bitterly ‖ 糟～了 be extremely bad ‖ 他被雨水淋～了。He was soaked/drenched with rain. ‖ 他浑身湿～了。He was wet through. ‖ 天已黑～了。It was completely dark. ‖ 下了一场～雨。It was a real good soaker. ‖ 庄稼熟～了。The crops are quite ripe. ❹〈动〉 let out; give away; divulge; reveal: ～秘密 let out/give away/divulge a secret ‖ ～信儿 leak out news; disclose information; tell sb news on the quiet; breathe a word of sth ‖ 有关两位领导的会谈，一点情况也没有～出来。Little was revealed about the talks between the two leaders. ❺〈动〉 show; look; appear: 白里～红 white touched with red ‖ 他身上～着一股英雄气概。He shows a heroic spirit. ‖ 她脸上～着调皮。A mischievous look appeared on her face. ‖ 这孩子～着机灵。This child looks intelligent/smart/clever.
【透彻】 tòuchè 〈形〉 thorough; penetrating; incisive: 老师把课文讲得很～。The teacher made a penetrating explanation of the text. ‖ 他把整件事情解释得很～。He explained the whole thing from way back. ‖ 她对形势有～的了解。She has a thorough understanding of the situation. ‖ 演讲者把他的观点讲得很～。The speaker drove his point home.
【透翅蛾】 tòuchì'é 〈名〉 clearwing (moth)
【透底】 tòudǐ 〈动〉 reveal the ins and outs of the matter; disclose the inside story; reveal the bottom line: 他完全信任我，才给

我透了个底。He had perfect trust in me and told me everything.
【透雕】 tòudiāo 〈名〉[工美] fretwork
【透顶】 tòudǐng 〈副〉〈贬〉 thoroughly; downright; extremely; through and through; out-and-out: 反动～ be downright/out-and-out reactionary ‖ 腐败～ be thoroughly corrupt; be rotten to the core ‖ 荒唐～ be absolutely ridiculous; be absurd in the extreme ‖ 我竟然做出这等事情,真是糊涂～! How stupid of me to have done such a thing.
【透风】 tòufēng 〈动〉❶ let in air; ventilate; air: 门缝～儿。Wind blows in through the cracks in the door. ‖ 这里不～。No air goes through here. / It's airtight/stuffy here. / It's not ventilated here. ❷ air; dry in the air: 你应该隔一段时间把箱子打开,让里面的衣服透透风。You should open the trunk and air the clothes in it from time to time. ❸ divulge a secret; leak; tip off: 他嘴很紧,不肯透一点儿风。He was close-mouthed and didn't drop a hint. ‖ 这件事,他给我透了一点儿风。He gave me a tip (off) about it. / He tipped me off about it.
【透骨】 tòugǔ 〈形〉❶ (of cold air) chilling/cutting one to the bone; piercing: 冷得～ be chilled/frozen to the bone/marrow; be bitingly/freezingly/piercingly cold ‖ 寒风～。The biting/cold/icy wind chills/cuts one to the bone. / The wind is piercingly cold. ❷ deep; profound; penetrating
【透汗】 tòuhàn 〈名〉 good sweat; copious perspiration: 出一身～ break into a sweat; have a good sweat; sweat/perspire all over; sweat heavily
【透话】 tòuhuà 〈动〉 drop/give a hint; hint; tip off: 他～想与你和好。He hinted that he would like to make up with you. ‖ 她～说他要辞职不干了。She let on that he wanted to quit his job.
【透镜】 tòujìng 〈名〉[物理] lens: 等焦～ equivalent lens ‖ 分光～ beam-splitting lens ‖ 复合～ compound lens ⇨凹～;凸～
【透亮】 tòuliàng 〈形〉❶ bright: 新建的办公楼既～又宽敞。The newly-built office buildings are bright and spacious. ❷ perfectly clear: 经你这么一解释,我心里就～了。Thanks to your elaboration, it's perfectly clear to me now. ‖ 通报会后,大家心里～多了。We felt better informed of the matter/situation after the briefing.
〖～儿〗 tòuliàngr 〈动〉 allow light to pass through; be pervious to light: 玻璃窗～。The window pane is pervious to light.
【透漏】 tòulòu 〈动〉 divulge; leak; disclose; reveal; let out: ～消息 leak out the news
【透露】 tòulù 〈动〉 divulge; leak; disclose; reveal; let out; tip off: ～风声 leak/disclose information ‖ ～秘密 break/give away/let out/divulge a secret ‖ ～身份 reveal one's/sb's identity ‖ ～详情 release details ‖ ～真相 reveal the truth ‖ 我给他～过这一打算。I let him in on my plan. ‖ 这份报告～的数字使人震惊。The figures revealed by the report are astounding. ‖ 真相～出来了。The truth has come to light.
【透明】 tòumíng 〈形〉❶ transparent; see-through; diaphanous: 不～ opaque ‖ 半～ translucent; diaphanous ‖ 玻璃是一种～材料。Glass is a transparent material. ‖ 这件睡衣简直是～的。The nightgown is practically see-through. ❷ open
〖～度〗 tòumíngdù 〈名〉❶ transparency; diaphaneity; pellucidity: 增加～ increase the transparency ❷ openness (in politics, etc): 新闻～ media openness/transparency ‖ 政策的～ openness of policies
〖～计〗 tòumíngjì 〈名〉 diaphanometer
〖～胶带〗 tòumíng jiāodài 〈名〉 sellotape; cellotape; scotch tape; transparent adhesive tape
〖～漆〗 tòumíngqī 〈名〉 celluloid paint; clear lacquer
〖～石膏〗 tòumíng shígāo 〈名〉[矿物] selenite
〖～体〗 tòumíngtǐ 〈名〉[物理] transparent body
〖～纸〗 tòumíngzhǐ 〈名〉 cellophane (paper); glassine
【透辟】 tòupì 〈形〉 sharp; penetrating; incisive; thorough: 讲解得～ explain thoroughly ‖ ～的分析 penetrating analysis ‖ 他就该题目的演讲很～。His lecture on the topic was penetrating.
【透平机】 tòupíngjī ＝ 涡轮机 wōlúnjī
【透气】 tòuqì 〈动〉❶ let in air; ventilate: 我有点头晕,开窗透点气好吗? I'm a bit dizzy. Shall we open the windows and let in some fresh air? ❷ breathe freely: 透一口气 gather/catch a breath ‖ 他被卡住脖子,透不过气来。He was suffocated when he was strangled. ❸ leak/disclose information; tip off; drop a hint: 你得把你的决定事先向家里人透透气。You should inform your family of this decision in advance. ‖ 上下不～,工作很难开展。The work is hard to be done because of lack of communications between the leaders and the led.
〖～性〗 tòuqìxìng 〈名〉[纺织] (air) permeability
【透热疗法】 tòurè liáofǎ 〈名〉[医学] diathermic therapy
【透热性】 tòurèxìng 〈名〉[物理] diathermancy; diathermaneity
【透闪石】 tòushǎnshí 〈名〉[地质] tremolite
【透墒】 tòushāng 〈动〉 (of soil) have sufficient moisture
【透射】 tòushè ❶ 〈动〉 (of light) pass through; penetrate ❷ 〈名〉[物理] transmission: 定向～ regular transmission
〖～比〗 tòushèbǐ 〈名〉[物理] transmittance
〖～率〗 tòushèlǜ 〈名〉[物理] transmissivity
【透视】 tòushì ❶ 〈名〉 perspective: ～错觉 perspective illusion ‖ ～投影 perspective projection ❷ 〈名〉[医学] fluoroscopy; roentgenoscopy: X 光～ X-ray examination ❸ 〈动〉 see clearly
〖～镜〗 tòushìjìng 〈名〉 photoscope
〖～图〗 tòushìtú 〈名〉 scenograph; perspective drawing/view
【透熟】 tòushú 〈动〉 know thoroughly; be familiar with; have sth at one's fingertips: 对数据～ have the data at one's fingertips ‖ 这本书的内容,他～。He is very familiar with what is in this book.
【透水层】 tòushuǐcéng 〈名〉[地质] pervious bed; permeable stratum
【透析】 tòuxī ❶ 〈名〉[医学] dialysis: 肾～ renal dialysis ❷ 〈动〉 analyse thoroughly; make a thorough analysis: 本月国际形势～ penetrating analysis of the international affairs in this month
〖～结晶〗 tòuxī jiéjīng 〈名〉[化学] percrystallization
〖～疗法〗 tòuxī liáofǎ 〈名〉 dialytic medication
〖～器〗 tòuxīqì 〈名〉 dialyzer
〖～室〗 tòuxīshì 〈名〉 haemodialysis room
〖～液〗 tòuxīyè 〈名〉 dialysate
【透心儿凉】 tòuxīnrliáng 〈形〉❶ chilling/cutting one to the bone/marrow; be cold to the marrow: 寒风吹得我～。The cold/biting/icy wind chills/cuts me to the bone. / The wind is piercingly cold. ❷ be bitterly disappointed
【透信】 tòuxìn 〈动〉 leak information/news; disclose information; tip off; drop/give a hint: 如果有变化,请马上给我透个信儿。Should there be any change, please let me know right away. ‖ 我给你透个信儿,要派我去英国工作了。I'd like to let you into the secret that I'm to be sent to the UK to work. ‖ 一个没有透露姓名的人就谋杀案向警方透了信。An anonymous informer tipped off the police about the murder.
【透雨】 tòuyǔ 〈名〉 saturating/soaking rain; soaker
【透支】 tòuzhī 〈动〉❶ [金融] overdraw; make an overdraft: ～利息 overdraft interest ‖ ～账户 overdrawn account ‖ 国库～ treasury overdraft ‖ 银行～ bank overdraft ‖ 你的账户～了。Your account became overdrawn. ❷ overspend; have a deficit; expenditure exceeds revenue: 他月月～。His expenditure exceeds his income every month. / He overspends his income every month. ❸ 〈旧〉 draw one's salary in advance

tou

头 tou 〈后缀〉❶ [added to a noun]: ⇨锄～;骨～;木～;石～ ❷ [added to a word of location]: ⇨后～;里～;上～;下～ ❸ [added to a verb to form a noun]: ⇨看～;盼～;听～儿 ❹ [added to an adjective to form a noun]: ⇨苦～;甜～;准～
⇨tóu

tū

凸 tū 〈形〉 protruding; raised; bulgy; prominent: ⇨凹～不平
【凸岸】 tū'àn 〈名〉[地质] convex bank
【凸版】 tūbǎn 〈名〉[印刷] relief printing plate
〖～胶印〗 tūbǎn jiāoyìn 〈名〉 letterset: ～机 letterset printing machine
〖～轮转机〗 tūbǎn lúnzhuànjī 〈名〉 rotary letterpress machine
〖～印刷〗 tūbǎn yìnshuā 〈名〉 letterpress; typographic/relief printing: ～机 letterpress
〖～纸〗 tūbǎnzhǐ 〈名〉 typographic/relief printing paper

【凸窗】 tūchuāng 〈名〉bay window
【凸度】 tūdù 〈名〉[物理] camber; protuberance
【凸额】 tū'é 〈名〉prominent forehead
【凸角】 tūjiǎo 〈名〉[物理] convex angle/corner
【凸镜】 tūjìng = 凸面镜 tūmiànjìng
【凸轮】 tūlún 〈名〉[机械] cam: ～传动 cam drive ‖ ～轴 cam shaft ‖ ～装置 cam unit ‖ 急升～ quick lift cam ‖ 推动～ actuating cam
【凸面镜】 tūmiànjìng 〈名〉[物理] convex mirror
【凸透镜】 tūtòujìng 〈名〉[物理] convex lens
【凸显】 tūxiǎn 〈动〉❶ show clearly/distinctly; present clearly ❷ make apparent
【凸现】 tūxiàn 〈动〉appear clearly/distinctly
【凸缘】 tūyuán 〈名〉[机械] flange: 管～ pipe flange ‖ 环状～ collar flange ‖ 接头～ joint flange
〖～管〗 tūyuánguǎn 〈名〉flanged tube/pipe

秃 tū 〈形〉❶ bald; hairless: 他的头有点～了。He's getting bald. / He's going baldish. ⇨～鹫;～头 ❷ bare; naked; barren: ～树 naked/leafless/defoliated tree; tree bare of leaves ⇨～山 ❸ blunt; dull; not sharp: 手钻磨～了。This hand drill becomes blunt. ‖ 这支铅笔～了。This pencil is not sharp any more. ❹ (of writing) incomplete; unsatisfactory: 这剧本结尾有点～。The play ends rather abruptly/lamely.
【秃笔】 tūbǐ 〈名〉bald writing brush—poor writing ability; low skill at composition: 我这支～不行,不能胜任。I'm no good at writing and I cannot do it.
【秃疮】 tūchuāng 〈方〉 = 黄癣 huángxuǎn
【秃顶】 tūdǐng ❶〈动〉go bald; bald; bald on top; bald on the head: 他四十刚出头就开始～了。He started to bald in his early forties. ❷〈名〉bald head ❸〈名〉bald-headed person; baldhead; baldy ❹〈名〉bare hilltop/mountaintop
【秃发病】 tūfàbìng 〈名〉[医学] alopecia; phalacrosis
【秃鹫】 tūjiù 〈名〉(cinereous) vulture
【秃噜】 tūlu 〈动〉〈方〉❶ come loose/undone: 你的发辫～了。Your hair braids have come loose. ❷ (of feather, hair, etc) come off; moult: 老母鸡～了。The old hen has moulted. ❸ droop; drag; hang down: 她的大衣太长,后摆～在地上。Her coat was so long that it dragged on the ground at the back. ❹ make a slip of the tongue; make an indiscreet remark: 对不起,我说～了。我是想说"cucumber",可说成了"concubine"。Sorry, "concubine" was a tongue slip. I meant "cucumber." ❺ go beyond the limit: 钱花～了 overspend one's money
【秃瓢】 tūpiáo 〈名〉〈方〉bald/shaven head: 那小男孩剃了个～。The boy has a clean-shaven head.
【秃山】 tūshān 〈名〉bare/barren hill/mountain
【秃头】 tūtóu ❶〈动〉not have a hat on: 他在冬天也秃着头。He wears no hat in winter. ❷〈名〉bald/shaven head: ～的老人 bald old man ❸〈名〉bald-headed person; baldhead; baldy: 你见过那个～吗? Have you seen that bald-headed man?
【秃子】 tūzi 〈名〉❶ bald-headed person; baldhead; baldy ❷〈方〉favus of the scalp
〖～头上的虱子—明摆着〗 tūzi tóushàngde shīzi—míngbǎizhe 〈熟〉like a louse on a baldhead—it goes without saying; it is perfectly clear

突[1] tū ❶〈动〉〈书〉(of a dog) dash out of a cave ❷〈副〉abruptly; suddenly; unexpectedly: ⇨～变;～然;唐～;异军～起 ❸〈动〉dash forward; charge: ⇨～击;～破;狼奔豕～

突[2] tū ❶〈动〉stick out; protrude; project; jut out: 礁石～出水面。The reef sticks out of water. ❷〈名〉〈书〉chimney: ⇨曲～徙薪

突[3] tū 〈拟〉❶ [sound of a running engine] chug: 我听见拖拉机爬坡时～～的响声。I heard the chug-chug of the tractor as it struggled up the hill. ❷ [sound of heart beating] pit-a-pat; pitapat: 他的心脏～～地直跳。His heart went pit-a-pat.
【突变】 tūbiàn ❶〈动〉suddenly change; change all of a sudden: 神色/天气～ sudden change of the look/weather ‖ 形势～ unexpected change of the situation; unexpected turn of events ‖ 政策～ sudden shift in policy ❷〈动〉[哲学] leap ❸〈动〉[生物] mutate ❹〈名〉[生物] mutation: 细胞～ mutation of cells ‖ 隐性～ recessive mutation ‖ 自发～ spontaneous mutation
〖～基因〗 tūbiàn jīyīn 〈名〉[生物] mutant gene
〖～体〗 tūbiàntǐ 〈名〉[生物] mutant
〖～子〗 tūbiànzǐ 〈名〉[生物] muton
【突出】 tūchū ❶〈动〉break through; rush out: ～重围 break through a tight encirclement; get through the close siege ❷〈形〉prominent; protruding; projecting; sticking out: 颧骨～ prominent cheekbones ‖ 悬崖～ overhanging/projecting cliff ‖ 眼球～ bug-eyed; prominent eyes ‖ 太阳穴处的青筋～。The veins stood out at the temples. ❸〈形〉outstanding; prominent; remarkable: 成绩～ outstanding/remarkable achievements ‖ 位置～ prominent position ‖ ～贡献 outstanding/prominent contributions ‖ 他的作品比别人～。His work stands out from those of others. ❹〈动〉stress; highlight; give prominence: ～重点 place/lay stress/emphasis on the key points ‖ ～重要性 highlight the importance (of) ‖ ～主题 bring the main theme into bold relief ‖ 他从不～自己。He never pushes himself forward. / He never places himself in the spotlight.
〖～部〗 tūchūbù 〈名〉[军事] salient
【突发】 tūfā 〈动〉erupt; burst/break out: ～消息 breaking news ‖ 心脏病～ have/suffer a sudden heart attack; have a cardiac/heart seizure
〖～事件〗 tūfā shìjiàn 〈名〉unexpected accident/incident/event; emergency: 准备应付一切～ be prepared for all emergencies
〖～奇想〗 tūfā-qíxiǎng 〈熟〉hit upon a strange idea; have a brainwave/brainstorm
【突飞猛进】 tūfēi-měngjìn 〈熟〉advance by leaps and bounds; advance with seven-league strides; develop rapidly; make great/rapid strides; make great/remarkable progress: 该国经济发展～。The nation's economy has developed by leaps and bounds. ‖ 来这儿以后,她的英语～。Her English has improved enormously since she came.
【突击】 tūjī 〈动〉❶ assault; carry out/make a sudden attack; make a raid: 我们向敌人左翼发起～。We made a sudden charge on the enemy's left wing. ⇨～队 ❷ do a crash/rush job; make a concentrated effort to finish a job quickly: ～检查 make an inspection without prior notice; make an unannounced/a surprise inspection ‖ ～任务 crash/rush job; shock work ‖ 他为考试在～英语。He's boning up on English for the upcoming examination. ‖ 我每晚熬夜以～完成书稿。I made a rush on finishing the manuscript by staying up every night.
〖～部队〗 tūjī bùduì 〈名〉shock troops
〖～测验〗 tūjī cèyàn 〈名〉pop test/quiz
〖～点〗 tūjīdiǎn 〈名〉[军事] point of assault
〖～队〗 tūjīduì 〈名〉shock brigade; commando
〖～手〗 tūjīshǒu 〈名〉shock worker
〖～战术〗 tūjī zhànshù 〈名〉shock tactics
【突厥】 Tūjué 〈名〉Tujue; Turk [a nationality in ancient China]
〖～人〗 Tūjuérén 〈名〉Turk; Turki
〖～语〗 Tūjuéyǔ 〈名〉Turki
【突尼斯】 Tūnísī 〈名〉❶ Tunisia ❷ Tunis [capital of Tunisia]
〖～人〗 Tūnísīrén 〈名〉Tunisian
【突破】 tūpò 〈动〉❶ break through; make/effect a breakthrough; penetrate: ～防线 break through a defence line; penetrate the defence ‖ 敌人的防线很坚固,但仍为我军所～。The enemy's defences were strong but our soldiers broke through. ❷ surmount; break; top: ～陈规 break (down) old conventions ‖ ～定额 overfulfil a quota ‖ ～难关 overcome a tough job ‖ 在动物克隆方面取得～ make a breakthrough in animal cloning ‖ 技术～ technological breakthrough ❸ [体育] break through the opponent's defence
〖～地区〗 tūpò dìqū 〈名〉[军事] area of penetration/breakthrough
〖～点〗 tūpòdiǎn 〈名〉[军事] breakthrough point; point of penetration
〖～口〗 tūpòkǒu 〈名〉[军事] breach; gap
【突起】 tūqǐ ❶〈动〉break out; appear suddenly: 狂风～。A fierce gale sprang up. ⇨异军～ ❷〈动〉rise high; tower ❸〈名〉protuberance; swelling
【突然】 tūrán ❶〈形〉sudden; abrupt; unexpected; unanticipated; unlooked-for: ～死亡 sudden/unexpected death ‖ 她听到这消息感到很～。The news took her by surprise. ❷〈副〉suddenly;

abruptly; unexpectedly; all of a sudden: ～奔跑起来 break into a run ‖ ～结束/停止 come to an abrupt end/stop ‖ ～提问 pop a question ‖ ～一声响，吓了我一跳。The sudden noise made me jump. /The sudden noise gave me a big scare. ‖ 很抱歉～向你提出这件事。I hate to spring this on you at such short notice. ‖ 录音机～停止工作。The recorder ceased to operate all of a sudden. ‖ 我～起了疑心。Doubts have begun to spring up in my mind.

〖～间〗 tūránjiān 〈副〉 suddenly; abruptly; unexpectedly; all of a sudden

〖～死亡法〗 tūránsǐwáng fǎ 〈名〉[体育] sudden death

〖～袭击〗 *tūrán-xíjī* 〈熟〉 *surprise attack; sudden onslaught*: 向敌人发起～ launch a sudden attack on the enemy; come plump upon the enemy

【突如其来】 tūrúqílái 〈熟〉 arise unexpectedly/suddenly; come all of a sudden; appear out of nowhere; come out of a clear (blue) sky: ～的变化 sudden change ‖ 他～地宣布要辞掉工作去参军。He announced out of a clear sky that he was going to quit the job and join the army.

【突审】 tūshěn 〈动〉 interrogate a suspect by surprise: ～犯罪嫌疑人 bring a suspect under a sudden trial

【突突】 tūtū 〈拟〉 ❶ [sound of a running engine] chug: 发动机～地发动起来了。*The engine started, chugging.* ❷ [sound of heart beating] pit-a-pat: 我听到那消息心～直跳。My heart jumped when I heard the news. / My heart went pit-a-pat at the news.

【突围】 tūwéi 〈动〉 break through an encirclement; make sortie; sally: ～成功 make a successful sally

【突兀】 tūwù 〈形〉 ❶ towering; lofty: 山石～ towering crags ❷ abrupt; sudden; unexpected: 事情来得如此～，他简直不知所措了。It all happened so suddenly that he had no idea what to do. / The unexpected event caught him unawares.

【突袭】 tūxí 〈动〉[军事] attack/take by surprise; launch a surprise *attack on*; make *a raid on*; make *a swoop*: 警察～了他们的藏身之处。The police raided their hide-out/their hiding place.

【突显】 tūxiǎn 〈动〉 protrude conspicuously

【突现】 tūxiàn 〈动〉 ❶ appear suddenly/unexpectedly ❷ show/appear distinctly

葖 tū → 蓇葖 gūtū

tú

图 tú

❶〈名〉 picture; drawing; map; chart; graph: 一张～ a picture/drawing/map/chart ⇨～画；插～ ❷〈动〉 draw; paint: 绘影～形 sketch the shadow and draw the shape ❸〈动〉 scheme; plan; *attempt*: ⇨～谋；企～；妄～ ❹〈名〉 plan; attempt; intention; intent: 别无他～ have no other intention ⇨宏～；良～；意～ ❺〈动〉 seek; pursue; strive for: ～安逸 seek ease and comfort ‖ ～一时苟安，贻百年之大患 one moment's false security can bring a century's calamities ‖ ～一时痛快 seek momentary pleasure ‖ 不～名，不～利。Seek neither fame nor wealth. / Strive for neither fame nor gain. ⇨力～；贪～；惟利是～

【图案】 tú'àn 〈名〉 pattern; design: 构想～ conceive a design ‖ 修饰～ embellish a design ‖ ～设计 pattern design ‖ 花卉～ floral design ‖ 几何～ geometrical pattern ‖ 装饰～ decorative pattern; ornamental design

〖～操〗 tú'àncāo 〈名〉[体育] callisthenic performance forming patterns

【图板】 túbǎn 〈名〉 drawing board

【图版】 túbǎn 〈名〉[印刷] plate (for printing photos, maps, illustrations, etc)

〖～纸〗 túbǎnzhǐ 〈名〉 enamelled paper

【图报】 túbào 〈动〉 seek ways to return sb's kindness

【图表】 túbiǎo 〈名〉 chart; diagram; graph: 绘制～ draw a chart ‖ ～记录 chart recording ‖ ～语言 diagram language ‖ 统计～ statistical chart

【图财害命】 túcái-hàimìng ＝ 谋财害命 móucái-hàimìng

【图谶】 túchèn 〈名〉〈书〉 book of prophecy/omen

【图存】 túcún 〈动〉 strive for survival

【图钉】 túdīng 〈名〉 drawing pin; thumbtack; tack: 我们可以用～把纸固定在木板或墙上。We can use drawing pins to fasten paper to a board or wall.

【图画】 túhuà 〈名〉 drawing; picture; painting: 画～ draw a picture ‖ ～课 drawing class/lesson

〖～文字〗 túhuà wénzì 〈名〉[语言] pictography; picture writing

〖～纸〗 túhuàzhǐ 〈名〉 drawing paper

【图籍】 tújí 〈名〉〈书〉 maps of territory and census registers

【图记】 tújì 〈名〉 ❶ seal; stamp ❷ mark; sign; symbol

【图鉴】 tújiàn 〈名〉[usu used in book titles] illustrated/pictorial handbook: 《鸟类动物～》 *Illustrated Handbook of Birds* ‖ 《中草药～》 *Pictorial Handbook of Chinese Medicinal Herbs*

【图解】 tújiě 〈名〉 ❶ diagram; graph; figure: 用～说明 explain through a diagram ❷ [数学] graphic solution: ～法 graphic method ‖ ～代数 graphic algebra ❸ illustration

【图景】 tújǐng 〈名〉 ❶ scene/view in a picture/painting ❷ view; prospect: 展现一幅壮丽的～ open up a magnificent prospect ‖ 新的工作为他展现出光明的～。The new job presents a bright prospect for him.

【图卷】 tújuàn 〈名〉 picture scroll

【图利】 túlì 〈动〉 seek personal gains; try to make a profit

【图例】 túlì 〈名〉 legend (of a map, etc); key

【图谋】 túmóu ❶〈动〉 plot; conspire; scheme; contrive: ～报仇 *nurse thoughts of revenge* ‖ ～夺权 *contrive a plot to seize power* ‖ ～反叛 conspire to rebel ‖ ～私利 seek personal gains ❷〈名〉 plot; conspiracy; scheme: 粉碎敌对势力的～ smash the conspiracy of hostile forces ‖ 另有～ have other plans

〖～不轨〗 túmóu-bùguǐ 〈熟〉 plot sth unlawful; hatch a sinister plot; engage in conspiratorial activities

【图片】 túpiàn 〈名〉 picture; photograph: ～说明 caption ‖ ～展 photo/picture exhibition ‖ ～社 picture service

【图谱】 túpǔ 〈名〉 collection of illustrative plates; atlas

【图穷匕首见】 tú qióng bǐshǒu xiàn 〈熟〉 when the map was spread out, the dagger was revealed—hidden intentions are exposed *in the end*

【图穷匕现】 túqióngbǐxiàn ＝ 图穷匕首见 tú qióng bǐshǒu xiàn

【图书】 túshū 〈名〉 books: ～行业 book industry ‖ ～交易会 book fair ‖ ～贸易 book trade ‖ ～目录 library catalogue ‖ ～资料 books and reference materials ‖ 科技～ science books ‖ 社科～ books on social science ‖ 外文～ books in foreign languages; foreign language books ‖ 珍藏～ rare books ‖ 中文～ books in Chinese

〖～馆〗 túshūguǎn 〈名〉 library: ～学 library science ‖ ～长 curator ‖ 国家/公共～ national/public library ‖ 流动～ mobile library; bookmobile

〖～管理员〗 túshū guǎnlǐyuán 〈名〉 librarian

【图书】 *túshu* 〈名〉 *seal; stamp*

【图说】 túshuō 〈名〉 illustrated/pictorial handbook

【图腾】 túténg 〈名〉 totem

〖～崇拜〗 túténg chóngbài 〈名〉 totem worship; totemism

〖～柱〗 túténgzhù 〈名〉 totem pole

【图瓦卢】 Túwǎlú 〈名〉 Tuvalu [an island state in the southwest Pacific]

【图文并茂】 túwén-bìngmào 〈熟〉 (of a book, magazine, etc) be excellent in both pictures/illustrations and texts: ～的书 well-written book interspersed with nice pictures

【图文传真】 túwén chuánzhēn 〈名〉 fax; fascimile transmission

【图文电视】 *túwén diànshì* 〈名〉 *teletext*

【图像】 túxiàng 〈名〉 picture; image: 立体～ stereopicture ‖ 视觉～ visual image

〖～处理〗 túxiàng chǔlǐ 〈名〉 image/picture processing

〖～传输〗 túxiàng chuánshū 〈名〉 image transmission

〖～存储〗 túxiàng cúnchǔ 〈名〉 image/picture storage

〖～分析〗 túxiàng fēnxī 〈名〉 image/picture analysis: ～仪 image analyser

〖～识别〗 túxiàng shíbié 〈名〉[电子] pattern recognition

〖～信号发生器〗 túxiàng xìnhào fāshēngqì 〈名〉 image signal generator

〖～语言〗 *túxiàng yǔyán* 〈名〉 *graphic language*

【图形】 túxíng 〈名〉 ❶ graph; figure: 绘制～ draw a graph ❷ 〈简称〉 geometric figure ⇨几何图形

【图样】 túyàng 〈名〉 pattern; design; draft; drawing: 车床～ draft for a lathe ‖ 实比的～ full-scale design

【图章】 túzhāng 〈名〉 seal; stamp; chop: 加盖～ affix a seal; seal; stamp ‖ 刻制～ engrave a seal ‖ ～戒指 signet ring ‖ 橡皮～ rubber stamp

【图纸】 túzhǐ 〈名〉 blueprint; drawing: 看技术～ read technical drawings ‖ 建筑～ construction blueprint ‖ 施工～ working drawing; blueprint

荼 tú ❶〈名〉〈古〉bitter edible plant ❷〈动〉torment ❸〈名〉white flowers of reeds, etc: ⇨如火如～

【荼毒】 túdú 〈动〉〈书〉afflict with great suffering; torment

〖～生灵〗 túdú-shēnglíng 〈熟〉plunge the people into the depth of suffering; plunge the people into the abyss of misery

【荼蘼】 túmí 〈名〉[植物] roseleaf raspberry

徒 tú ❶〈动〉be on foot: ⇨～步 ❷〈名〉foot soldier; infantry; infantryman: 车～ war chariots and foot soldiers ❸〈名〉disciple; pupil; apprentice: 尊师爱～ respect teachers and love students ⇨～弟;～工;门～;学～ ❹〈名〉〈贬〉person; fellow: 赌～;匪～;叛～ ❺〈名〉believer/follower of a religion: ⇨教～;信～ ❻〈形〉empty; bare: ⇨～手 ❼〈副〉a) merely; only: ⇨～有虚名;家～四壁 b) in vain; to no avail; of no avail; for nothing: ～费心机 waste one's contrivances; scheme to no avail; rack one's brains in vain ⇨～费唇舌;～劳 ❽〈名〉〈书〉prison sentence; imprisonment: ⇨～刑

【徒步】 túbù 〈动〉be on foot: ～旅行 travel on foot; hike; go on a hike; perform a journey on foot ‖ ～旅行者 hiker ‖ ～探险 expedition on foot

【徒弟】 túdì 〈名〉apprentice; disciple; pupil: 收～ take an apprentice

【徒费唇舌】 túfèi-chúnshé 〈熟〉waste one's breath

【徒工】 túgōng ＝ 学徒工 xuétúgōng

【徒唤奈何】 túhuàn-nàihé 〈熟〉cry in vain; utter unavailing cries of despair

【徒劳】 túláo 〈动〉make a futile effort; work fruitlessly; be of no avail; work to no avail: ～之举 futile effort ‖ 要想阻止历史潮流是～的。It is always futile to try to hold back the progress of history.

〖～往返〗 túláo-wǎngfǎn 〈熟〉hurry back and forth for nothing; make a trip in vain; make a futile journey

〖～无功〗 túláo-wúgōng 〈熟〉make a futile effort; work fruitlessly; work to no avail; come to naught; beat the air; shoe the goose

〖～无益〗 túláo-wúyì ＝ 徒劳无功 túláo-wúgōng

【徒然】 túrán 〈副〉❶ in vain; for nothing; to no avail: ～耗费精力 waste one's effort/energy ❷ merely; only

【徒涉】 túshè 〈动〉〈书〉wade through; ford

【徒手】 túshǒu 〈形〉barehanded; unarmed: ～格斗 fight with bare fists; fight barehanded ‖ ～起家 make a fortune starting from scratch

〖～操〗 túshǒucāo 〈名〉free-standing exercises

【徒托空言】 tútuō-kōngyán 〈熟〉make empty promises; pay lip service to: 相信我,我绝不是～。Trust me. I'm not making empty promises.

【徒刑】 túxíng 〈名〉[法律] imprisonment; prison/gaol sentence/term: 判两年～,缓期两年执行 sentence sb to two years' imprisonment suspended for two years ‖ 他服了六年的～。He served a 6-year prison sentence. ⇨有期～;无期～

【徒有其表】 túyǒu-qíbiǎo 〈熟〉(of a person) have a good appearance only

【徒有其名】 túyǒu-qímíng ＝ 徒有虚名 túyǒu-xūmíng

【徒有形式】 túyǒu-xíngshì 〈熟〉be a mere formality

【徒有虚名】 túyǒu-xūmíng 〈熟〉have a false name; have an undeserved/unearned reputation; not live up to one's name: 民主变得～。Democracy has become a name.

【徒长】 túzhǎng 〈名〉[农业] (of branches, leaves, etc) excessive growth; spindling: ～会影响产量。Excessive growth will result in poor harvest.

【徒众】 túzhòng 〈名〉disciples and followers

【徒子徒孙】 túzǐ-túsūn 〈名〉❶ disciples and followers ❷ hangers-on and their spawn

途 tú 〈名〉road; way; route: ⇨长～;前～

【途程】 túchéng 〈名〉road; way; course: 革命～ course of revolution ‖ 人类进化的～ evolution of human species

【途次】 túcì 〈名〉〈书〉stopover; travellers' lodging

【途经】 tújīng 〈动〉pass by/through: ～香港到达广州 arrived in Guangzhou via Hong Kong ‖ 他曾好几次乘火车～杭州,可从未停留欣赏那儿的风景。He passed Hangzhou several times by train but never stopped (over) for the beautiful scenery of the place.

【途径】 tújìng 〈名〉way; channel; avenue; path: 开辟新的研究～ open up new avenues of research ‖ 考虑吸引外资的其他～ consider other channels/avenues to attract foreign investment ‖ 探索新～ explore a new path ‖ 通过私人～ through personal connections ‖ 寻求解决问题的～ find a solution to the problem ‖ 成功的～ way/avenue to success ‖ 外交～ diplomatic channel

【途路】 túlù 〈名〉〈书〉journey; distance travelled; way: ～艰险 hard/difficult/dangerous journey ‖ ～遥远 be a long journey; be a long way to go; be far away

【途中】 túzhōng 〈名〉journey; way: 在～ during the journey; on one's way (to)

涂 tú ❶〈名〉〈书〉mud: ⇨～炭 ❷〈动〉apply; smear; spread on: ～漆 apply a coat of paint; paint ‖ ～药膏 apply some ointment ‖ 在表面～上胶水 apply glue/gum to the surface ‖ 医生在伤口上～药。The doctor applied some medicine to the wound. ⇨～饰;～脂抹粉 ❸〈动〉blot/cross out; obliterate: 把写错的字～掉 cross/blot out wrong words/characters ⇨～改 ❹〈动〉scribble; scrawl: 不要在文物上乱～。Don't scribble on the relics. ‖ 这书～得乱七八糟。The book was scrawled all over. ⇨～鸦 ❺〈名〉shoal: ⇨海～;滩～

【涂层】 túcéng 〈名〉coat; coating: ～材料 coating; enamel ‖ 反雷达～ antiradar coating ‖ 减磨～ friction coat

【涂改】 túgǎi 〈动〉alter; change: ～账目 cook the books; tamper with/falsify/doctor/cook accounts ‖ ～无效 invalid if altered

〖～液〗 túgǎiyè 〈名〉correction fluid

【涂画】 túhuà 〈动〉scribble; scrawl; daub

【涂料】 túliào 〈名〉coating; paint: 防腐～ anticorrosive paint ‖ 耐火～ refractory coating

【涂抹】 túmǒ 〈动〉❶ apply; paint; smear; daub: ～药膏 apply some ointment ❷ scribble; scrawl; doodle: 信笔～ doodle

【涂片】 túpiàn 〈名〉[医学] smear: 做～ do/take a smear ‖ 血～ blood smear

【涂饰】 túshì 〈动〉❶ cover with paint, lacquer, colour wash, etc: ～家具 paint furniture ❷ daub (plaster) on a wall; whitewash: ～墙壁 whitewash a wall

【涂刷】 túshuā 〈动〉brush

【涂炭】 tútàn ❶〈名〉〈书〉mud and ashes—utter misery; great affliction; severe suffering: ⇨生灵～ ❷〈动〉make (people) suffer hardships; trample on: ～百姓 wreak havoc among people

【涂写】 túxiě 〈动〉scribble; scrawl; doodle: 禁止～! No scribbling! ‖ 男孩用红铅笔胡乱～。The boy doodled with a red pencil. ‖ 他们把标语～在墙上。They scribbled/scrawled their slogans on the walls.

【涂鸦】 túyā 〈名〉〈谦〉poor handwriting/calligraphy; scrawl; chicken tracks: 信笔～ write at random

【涂乙】 túyǐ 〈动〉〈书〉prune (an essay, etc); delete and alter (a piece of writing)

【涂泽】 túzé 〈动〉〈书〉gloss over; whitewash

【涂脂抹粉】 túzhī-mǒfěn 〈熟〉apply powder and paint—prettify; whitewash: 别为自己～。Don't try to prettify yourself.

菟 tú → 於菟 wūtú
⇨tù

屠 tú 〈动〉❶ slaughter (animals for food); butcher: ～狗 butcher a dog ⇨～夫;～宰 ❷ massacre; slaughter; butcher: ⇨～城;～戮;～杀

【屠场】 túchǎng 〈名〉slaughterhouse

【屠城】 túchéng 〈动〉massacre the inhabitants/residents of a conquered city

【屠刀】 túdāo 〈名〉butcher's knife

【屠夫】 túfū 〈名〉❶ butcher ❷ ruthless ruler

【屠户】 túhù 〈名〉〈旧〉butcher

【屠龙之技】 túlóngzhījì 〈熟〉skill of butchering the dragon—superb skill but of little value

【屠戮】 túlù 〈动〉〈书〉massacre; butcher; slaughter

【屠门大嚼】 túmén-dàjué ＝ 过屠门而大嚼 guò túmén ér dàjué

【屠杀】 túshā 〈动〉massacre; slaughter; butcher: 叛军～了该城

无数无辜居民。The rebel troops massacred numerous innocent residents of the city.

【屠苏】 túsū 〈名〉〈古〉*tusu* [an ancient wine, usu drunk on the lunar New Year's Day]

【屠宰】 túzǎi 〈动〉 butcher; slaughter: ～牲畜 slaughter animals; butcher fat stock

〖～场〗 túzǎichǎng 〈名〉 slaughterhouse; abattoir; shambles; butchery

〖～加工场〗 túzǎijiāgōngchǎng 〈名〉 packinghouse

〖～率〗 túzǎilǜ 〈名〉 dressing percentage

〖～税〗 túzǎishuì 〈名〉 tax on slaughtering animals

腯 tú 〈形〉〈书〉(of a pig) fat; (of a person) obese; fat

瘏 tú 〈动〉〈书〉 be sick/ill

酴 tú 〈名〉〈书〉 distiller's yeast

【酴醾】 túmí 〈名〉❶〈古〉 double-fermented wine ❷ = 荼蘼 túmí

tǔ

土[1] tǔ ❶〈名〉 earth; soil; dirt: 一层～ a layer of soil/earth ‖ ～包 mound; hillock ‖ ～墙 earthen wall ‖ 瘠～ lean/poor soil; barren/infertile land ‖ 桌面上积了一层～。Dust collected on the table top. ⇨～坯; 黏～; 沃～ ❷〈名〉 land; ground; territory: ⇨～地; 国～ ❸〈名〉 native land; hometown: 热～难离 it's hard to depart from one's hometown ⇨本～; 故～ ❹〈形〉 local; native; indigenous: ⇨～产; ～著 ❺〈形〉 unrefined; rustic; unenlightened: ⇨～包子 ❻〈形〉 homemade; indigenous: ～设备 homemade equipment/facilities ⇨～布 ❼〈名〉 crude opium: ⇨烟～

土[2] Tǔ 〈名〉❶ → 土家族 Tǔjiāzú ❷ → 土族 Tǔzú

【土坝】 tǔbà 〈名〉 earth-filled dam; earth dam

【土霸王】 tǔbàwáng = 土皇帝 tǔhuángdì

【土邦】 tǔbāng 〈名〉 native state

【土包子】 tǔbāozi 〈名〉〈贬〉 clodhopper; (country) bumpkin; rustic

【土豹】 tǔbào 〈名〉 lynx

【土崩瓦解】 tǔbēng-wǎjiě 〈熟〉 disintegrate; crumble; fall apart/asunder; collapse: 一个泱泱大国一夜之间～。A once great power was disintegrated overnight.

【土鳖】 tǔbiē 〈名〉〈通称〉 ground beetle

【土拨鼠】 tǔbōshǔ 〈名〉 marmot; groundhog; woodchuck

【土布】 tǔbù 〈名〉 handwoven/handloomed/homespun cloth

【土蚕】 tǔcán 〈名〉〈方〉❶ larva of a noctuid ❷ grub

【土产】 tǔchǎn ❶〈动〉 be produced locally: ～品 local/native produce/product ❷〈名〉 native/local produce/product: 经销～ deal in/sell local products ‖ ～店 local produce store

【土地】 tǔdì 〈名〉❶ land; soil; field: 耕耘～ till/plough/plow the land ‖ 丈量～ measure (a piece of) land; take the dimensions of a field ‖ 征用～ expropriate land ‖ ～肥沃 fertile land/soil ‖ ～贫瘠 lean/poor soil; barren/infertile/poor land ‖ ～改良 soil improvement/amelioration ‖ ～开发 land development ‖ ～契约 lease of land ‖ ～使用权 land use right ‖ ～所有权 land ownership ‖ ～资源 land resources ‖ ～租用费 land lease fee/charge ❷ territory: ～广阔,物产丰富 vast territory with abundant resources

〖～报酬递减律〗 tǔdì bàochou dìjiǎnlǜ 〈名〉 law of diminishing returns on land

〖～承包制〗 tǔdì chéngbāozhì 〈名〉 land contract system

〖～法〗 tǔdìfǎ 〈名〉 land/agrarian law

〖～分红〗 tǔdì fēnhóng 〈名〉 dividend on land shares

〖～改革〗 tǔdì gǎigé 〈名〉 land/agrarian reform

〖～革命战争〗 Tǔdì Gémìng Zhànzhēng 〈名〉 Agrarian Revolutionary War (1927-1937)

〖～税〗 tǔdìshuì 〈名〉 land tax

〖～证〗 tǔdìzhèng 〈名〉 land certificate/deed

〖～制度〗 tǔdì zhìdù 〈名〉 land system

【土地】 tǔdi 〈名〉 local god of the land; village god

〖～老〗 tǔdilǎo = 土地 tǔdi

〖～庙〗 tǔdimiào 〈名〉 temple housing the village god

〖～堂〗 tǔditáng = 土地庙 tǔdimiào

〖～爷〗 tǔdiyé = 土地 tǔdi

【土电影】 tǔdiànyǐng 〈名〉〈方〉 slide show

【土豆】 tǔdòu 〈名〉〈方〉 patato: 削～皮 peel a potato ‖ 连皮煮～ boil/cook potatoes in their jackets ‖ ～泥 mashed potato ‖ ～皮 potato skin ‖ 烘～ baked potato; jacket potato ‖ 炸～条 potato chips; French fries

【土耳其】 Tǔ'ěrqí 〈名〉 Turkey

〖～人〗 Tǔ'ěrqírén 〈名〉 Turk

〖～语〗 Tǔ'ěrqíyǔ 〈名〉 Turkish (language)

〖～浴〗 tǔ'ěrqíyù 〈名〉 Turkish bath

【土法】 tǔfǎ 〈名〉 indigenous/local/native method: ～打井 dig/sink a well with indigenous methods ‖ ～炼油 extract oil by traditional methods ‖ ～上马 start with indigenous methods; get on the job with local methods

【土方】 tǔfāng 〈名〉❶ cubic metre of earth ❷〈简称〉 earthwork ⇨土方工程 ❸ [中医] folk recipe; home remedy

〖～工程〗 tǔfāng gōngchéng 〈名〉 earthwork

〖～子〗 tǔfāngzi = 土方③ tǔfāng

【土房】 tǔfáng 〈名〉 adobe house

【土肥】 tǔféi 〈名〉 farmyard manure (general term for the earth from walls, *kangs* and kitchen ranges that is used as fertilizer]

【土匪】 tǔfěi 〈名〉 bandit; brigand

【土粉子】 tǔfěnzi 〈名〉〈方〉 chalk (used to whitewash walls)

【土风】 tǔfēng 〈名〉❶ folk song ❷ local custom

〖～舞〗 tǔfēngwǔ 〈旧〉 = 民间舞蹈 mínjiān wǔdǎo

【土蜂】 tǔfēng 〈名〉 scoliid

【土改】 tǔgǎi 〈名〉〈简称〉 land/agrarian reform ⇨土地改革

【土岗】 tǔgǎng 〈名〉 mound; hillock

〖～子〗 tǔgǎngzi = 土岗 tǔgǎng

【土埂】 tǔgěng 〈名〉 bank of earth between fields; earth ridge

【土工学】 tǔgōngxué 〈名〉[建筑] geotechnics

【土狗子】 tǔgǒuzi 〈名〉〈方〉 mole cricket

【土棍】 tǔgùn 〈名〉 local/village bully; local rascal; ruffian; scoundrel

【土豪】 tǔháo 〈名〉 local tyrant/despot

〖～劣绅〗 tǔháo-lièshēn 〈熟〉 local tyrants/bullies and evil gentry

【土话】 tǔhuà 〈名〉 local dialect

【土皇帝】 tǔhuángdì 〈名〉 local despot/tyrant

【土皇上】 tǔhuángshang = 土皇帝 tǔhuángdì

【土黄】 tǔhuáng 〈名〉 colour of loess; yellowish brown

【土货】 tǔhuò 〈名〉 local/native product/produce

【土鸡瓦犬】 tǔjī-wǎquǎn 〈熟〉 clay chicken and pottery dog—thing of little use

【土墼】 tǔjī 〈名〉〈方〉 sun-dried mud brick; adobe

【土籍】 tǔjí 〈名〉 native place of one's ancestors

【土家族】 Tǔjiāzú 〈名〉 Tujia/Tuchia ethnic group; the Tujias/Tuchias [inhabiting Hunan, Hubei and Sichuan provinces]

【土建】 tǔjiàn 〈名〉 civil engineering: ～工程 civil engineering project

【土芥】 tǔjiè 〈名〉〈书〉 dirt and grass—trifling thing; trifle: 视如～ regard as worthless/insignificant; treat like dirt

【土炕】 tǔkàng 〈名〉 heatable adobe sleeping platform; adobe *kang*: 实心～ solid adobe *kang*

【土坷垃】 tǔkēla 〈名〉〈方〉 lump of earth; clod

【土库曼斯坦】 Tǔkùmànsītǎn 〈名〉 Turkmenistan

〖～人〗 Tǔkùmànsītǎnrén 〈名〉 Turkoman; Turkman

〖～语〗 Tǔkùmànsītǎnyǔ 〈名〉 Turkoman (language)

【土牢】 tǔláo 〈名〉 dungeon

【土老财】 tǔlǎocái 〈名〉 countrified moneybags

【土老冒】 tǔlǎomào = 土老帽 tǔlǎomào

【土老帽】 tǔlǎomào 〈名〉〈口〉 clodhopper; clod; (country) bumpkin; rustic

【土老儿】 tǔlǎor 〈名〉〈旧〉 clodhopper; clod; (country) bumpkin; rustic

【土礼】 tǔlǐ 〈名〉 gift of local produce

【土沥青】 tǔlìqīng 〈名〉 natural asphalt/bitumen

【土粒】 tǔlì 〈名〉[农业] soil grain/particle

【土里土气】 tǔlitǔqì 〈熟〉 rustic; uncouth; cloddish; countrified: 在省城里打了几年零工,她竟觉得她的爹娘～。Having been a casual labourer in the provincial capital for a few years, she now finds her own parents cloddish.

【土楼】 tǔlóu 〈名〉tamped earth circular building (in Fujian Province)
【土路】 tǔlù 〈名〉dirt road
【土冒儿】 tǔmàor ＝ 土老帽 tǔlǎomào
【土霉素】 tǔméisù 〈名〉[医药] oxytetracycline
【土名】 tǔmíng 〈名〉local/popular name
【土木】 tǔmù 〈名〉building; construction: 大兴～ go in for large-scale building/construction
〖～工程〗 tǔmù gōngchéng 〈名〉civil engineering: ～师 civil engineer
【土牛】 tǔniú 〈名〉mound [pile of earth on a dyke prepared for emergency repairs, known as 'earth ox' because, from a distance, it looks like a reclining ox]
【土牛木马】 tǔniú-mùmǎ 〈熟〉clay ox and wooden horse—thing/person of no value; shape without soul
【土偶】 tǔ'ǒu 〈名〉clay idol
【土坯】 tǔpī 〈名〉sun-dried mud brick; adobe
【土气】 tǔqì ❶〈名〉rustic style ❷〈形〉rustic; uncouth; countrified
【土丘】 tǔqiū 〈名〉mound; hillock
【土壤】 tǔrǎng 〈名〉soil: ～肥沃 fertile soil ‖ ～贫瘠 lean/poor soil ‖ ～改良 soil improvement/amelioration ‖ ～结构 soil structure ‖ ～渗透性 soil permeability ‖ ～湿度 soil moisture ‖ ～通气性 soil aeration ‖ ～质地 soil texture ‖ 多腐殖质的～ humus-rich soil ‖ 含磷的～ phosphorous soil
〖～保持〗 tǔrǎng bǎochí 〈名〉soil conservation
〖～地理学〗 tǔrǎng dìlǐxué 〈名〉pedogeography; soil geography
〖～化学〗 tǔrǎng huàxué 〈名〉soil chemistry
〖～力学〗 tǔrǎng lìxué 〈名〉soil mechanics
〖～生态学〗 tǔrǎng shēngtàixué 〈名〉edaphology
〖～微生物学〗 tǔrǎng wēishēngwùxué 〈名〉soil microbiology
〖～污染〗 tǔrǎng wūrǎn 〈名〉soil pollution/contamination
〖～学〗 tǔrǎngxué 〈名〉soil science; pedology: ～家 pedologist
【土人】 tǔrén 〈名〉native: 澳大利亚～ aborigine
【土色】 tǔsè 〈形〉ashen; pale: 面如～ turn deadly/ghastly pale
【土生土长】 tǔshēng-tǔzhǎng 〈熟〉be locally born and bred; be born and brought up locally
【土石方】 tǔshífāng 〈名〉cubic metre of earth and stone
【土司】 tǔsī 〈名〉❶ system of appointing national minority hereditary chieftain/headman by the central government in the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties ❷ chieftain/headman thus appointed
【土俗】 tǔsú ❶〈名〉local/native custom: ～淳朴 simple native custom ❷〈形〉vulgar; coarse: ～的语言 vulgar language
【土特产】 tǔtèchǎn 〈名〉〈简称〉local speciality; native special produce/products
【土头土脑】 tǔtóu-tǔnǎo 〈熟〉rustic; uncouth; countrified
【土豚】 tǔtún 〈名〉[动物] earth pig
【土围子】 tǔwéizi 〈名〉fortified village
【土卫】 Tǔwèi 〈名〉[天文] satellite of Saturn; Saturnian satellite
【土温】 tǔwēn 〈名〉[农业] soil temperature
【土物】 tǔwù 〈名〉local/native product/produce
【土戏】 tǔxì 〈名〉❶ Tujia opera [popular in part of Hubei Province] ❷ Zhuang opera [popular in part of Yunan Zhuang Autonomous Region]
【土星】 Tǔxīng 〈名〉[天文] Saturn: ～光环 Saturn's rings
【土腥气】 tǔxīngqì 〈名〉smell of soil
【土腥味儿】 tǔxīngwèir ＝ 土腥气 tǔxīngqì
【土性】 tǔxìng 〈名〉soil property (of supplying nutrients and moisture for plants)
【土燕】 tǔyàn 〈名〉〈通称〉pratincole; swallow plover
【土洋并举】 tǔ-yáng bìngjǔ 〈熟〉use both indigenous and foreign methods; use both traditional and modern methods
【土洋结合】 tǔ-yáng jiéhé 〈熟〉combine indigenous and foreign methods; combine traditional and modern methods
【土仪】 tǔyí 〈名〉〈书〉gift of local product/produce
【土音】 tǔyīn 〈名〉local accent
【土语】 tǔyǔ ＝ 土话 tǔhuà
【土葬】 tǔzàng 〈动〉bury (the dead) in the ground
【土造】 tǔzào 〈动〉make with local methods
【土政策】 tǔzhèngcè 〈名〉local policy; policy formulated by a certain institution
【土纸】 tǔzhǐ 〈名〉handmade paper
【土制炸弹】 tǔzhì zhàdàn 〈名〉home-made bomb
【土质】 tǔzhì 〈名〉quality and composition of the soil; soil texture: ～肥沃 fertile soil
【土冢】 tǔzhǒng 〈名〉grave mound
【土著】 tǔzhù 〈名〉aborigine; aboriginal; original inhabitant: 澳大利亚～ aborigines in Australia ‖ 印第安～部落 native Indian tribe
【土专家】 tǔzhuānjiā 〈名〉local/self-taught expert
【土族】 Tǔzú 〈名〉Tu ethnic group; the Tus [mainly inhabiting Qinghai Province]

吐

吐 tǔ 〈动〉❶ spit (out): ～瓜子皮 spit out the shells of sunflower seeds ‖ ～舌头 stick out one's tongue ‖ ～唾沫 spit out saliva ‖ ～烟圈 puff/blow smoke rings ⇨～痰 ❷ say; tell; pour out: ～出一肚子苦水 pour out all one's grievances ‖ ～怨气 vent one's grievances ⇨～露; 谈～ ❸ send out; put forth: 蚕～丝。Silkworms spin out silk. ⇨～穗; ～絮
⇨tù
【吐蕃】 Tǔbō 〈名〉Tubo [minority nationality in ancient China inhabiting the Qinghai-Tibetan plateau]
【吐翠】 tǔcuì 〈动〉〈书〉look fresh and green
【吐胆倾心】 tǔdǎn-qīngxīn ＝ 倾心吐胆 qīngxīn-tǔdǎn
【吐刚茹柔】 tǔgāng-rúróu 〈熟〉bully the weak and fear the strong
【吐根】 tǔgēn 〈名〉[植物] ipecac
〖～碱〗 tǔgēnjiǎn 〈名〉[医药] emetine
【吐故纳新】 tǔgù-nàxīn 〈熟〉exhale the old and inhale the new; get rid of the stale and take in the fresh
【吐话】 tǔhuà 〈动〉give permission; give the go-ahead: 经理一～,我们马上开始。We'll start as soon as we get our manager's permission.
【吐口】 tǔkǒu 〈动〉❶ tell (truth): 问了半天,他就是不～。He refused to utter a word after repeated questioning. ❷ say in approval ❸ put forward a claim; make a demand
【吐苦水】 tǔ kǔshuǐ 〈动〉pour out one's grievances/bitterness
【吐露】 tǔlù 〈动〉❶ reveal; tell: ～内心深处的想法 unlock one's innermost thoughts ‖ ～心事 uncover one's heart (to sb) ‖ 她是个文静的姑娘,不向人～自己的内心思想。She is a quiet girl and doesn't share her thoughts with others. ❷ send out; put forth: 树木正在～新芽。The trees are shooting their buds. / The trees are sprouting.
〖～真情〗 tǔlù-zhēnqíng 〈熟〉unbosom oneself; come out with the truth; reveal one's true feelings
【吐气】 tǔqì 〈动〉❶ feel elated after unburdening oneself of resentment; feel elated and exultant: ⇨扬眉～ ❷ ＝ 送气 sòngqì
【吐弃】 tǔqì 〈动〉cast aside; reject; spurn
【吐绶鸡】 tǔshòujī ＝ 火鸡 huǒjī
【吐属】 tǔshǔ 〈名〉〈书〉style of conversation: ～大方 talk with easy grace; talk naturally
【吐司】 tǔsī 〈名〉toast
【吐诉】 tǔsù 〈动〉pour out/forth (one's heart, troubles, worries, etc): ～烦恼 pour out/forth one's worries (to sb); confide one's worries (to sb)
【吐穗】 tǔsuì 〈动〉[农业] (of cereal plants) put forth ears; ear (up); come into ears; head (up): 玉米和小米正在～。The maize and millet are in the ear.
【吐痰】 tǔtán 〈动〉spit; expectorate: 随地～ spit freely at any place ‖ 不准随地～! No spitting!
【吐絮】 tǔxù 〈动〉[农业] (of bolls) open
【吐谷浑】 Tǔyùhún 〈名〉Kokonor [ethnic minority group of ancient times that lived in present-day Gansu and Qinghai provinces, and that established political power during the Sui and Tang dynasties]
【吐字】 tǔzì 〈动〉enunciate; articulate; pronounce: ～清楚 articulate/enunciate/pronounce clearly ‖ 他～准确。He enunciated the words very precisely.

钍

钍 tǔ 〈名〉[化学] thorium (Th)

tù

吐

吐 tù 〈动〉❶ vomit; spew; throw up: 恶心得想～ feel sick;

feel like throwing up/vomiting ⇨～血；呕～ ❸〈喻〉give up unwillingly; disgorge: ⇨～赃
⇨tǔ
【吐酒石】 tùjiǔshí 〈名〉[医药] tartar emetic
【吐沫】 tùmo 〈名〉saliva; spittle; spit
【吐血】 tùxiě 〈动〉spit blood; have haematemesis
【吐泻】 tù-xiè 〈动〉suffer from vomiting and diarrhoea
〖～药〗 tù-xièyào 〈名〉emetocathartic
【吐赃】 tùzāng 〈动〉disgorge ill-gotten gains

兔 tù 〈名〉rabbit; hare: ⇨家～；野～
【兔唇】 tùchún ＝ 唇裂 chúnliè
【兔毫】 tùháo 〈名〉writing brush made of rabbit's hair
【兔起鹘落】 tùqǐ-húluò 〈熟〉the moment a hare starts out, the falcon swoops down—❶ rapid action ❷ rapid, flowing style (of a writer, painter, etc)
【兔儿爷】 tùryé 〈名〉❶ clay figurine with the head of a rabbit [a toy for the Mid-Autumn Festival] ❷ pederast
【兔死狗烹】 tùsǐ-gǒupēng 〈熟〉the hounds are killed for food once the hares are bagged—trusted aids are eliminated when they have outlived their usefulness
【兔死狐悲】 tùsǐ-húbēi 〈熟〉the fox mourns the death of the hare—like feels for like
【兔狲】 tùsūn 〈名〉[动物] steppe cat
【兔脱】 tùtuō 〈动〉〈书〉run away like a hare; flee
【兔眼】 tùyǎn 〈名〉[医学] lagophthalmos; lagophthalmus
〖～性角膜炎〗 tùyǎnxìng jiǎomóyán 〈名〉lagophthalmic keratitis
【兔崽子】 tùzǎizi 〈名〉〈粗〉brat; bastard
【兔子】 tùzi 〈名〉〈通称〉hare; rabbit
〖～不吃窝边草〗 tùzi bù chī wōbiān cǎo 〈熟〉a rabbit doesn't eat the grass near its own hole—even a villain doesn't harm the next door neighbours
〖～尾巴长不了〗 tùzi wěiba chángbuliǎo 〈熟〉〈贬〉the tail of a rabbit can't be long—sth won't last long

堍 tù 〈名〉ramp of a bridge

菟 tù
⇨tú
【菟丝】 tùsī ＝ 菟丝子 tùsīzǐ
〖～子〗 tùsīzǐ 〈名〉[中药] seed of Chinese dodder

tuān

湍 tuān ❶〈名〉〈书〉rapids; torrent; rushing waters: ⇨急～ ❷〈形〉(of a current) rapid; torrential; swift: ⇨～急
【湍急】 tuānjí 〈形〉(of a current) rapid; torrential; swift: 水流～。The current is swift.
【湍流】 tuānliú 〈名〉❶〈书〉torrent; rapids; rushing waters; swift/turbulent current ❷[物理] turbulent flow; turbulence
〖～层〗 tuānliúcéng 〈名〉[气象] turbosphere

tuán

团 tuán ❶〈形〉round; circular: ～城 round city ‖ ～脸 round/moon face ⇨～扇 ❷〈动〉roll sth into a ball; roll: ～饭团 make rice balls ‖ ～煤球儿 make egg-shaped briquet(te)s ‖ ～药丸儿 roll pills ‖ ～纸球儿 roll the paper into a ball ❸〈动〉assemble; gather; rally; conglomerate: ⇨～结；～聚；～圆 ❹〈名〉[军事] regiment ❺〈名〉mass: 三五成～ cluster in threes and fours ⇨疑～；云～ ❻〈名〉body; group; society; organization: 考察～ investigation/observation group ‖ 旅游～ tourist group/party; tour group ⇨财～；剧～ ❼〈名〉Communist Youth League of China; League: ～中央 Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China ⇨～员；入～ ❽〈名〉sth shaped like a ball: 缩成一～ curl up into a ball ‖ 线～ ball of threads ⇨蒲～ ❾〈名〉stuffed dumpling made of glutinous rice flour: ⇨汤～ ❿〈量〉[for sth in the shape of a ball]: 一～废纸 a roll/ball of waste paper ‖ 一～火 a ball of fire ‖ 一～冷空气 a body of cold air ‖ 一～乱麻 a knot of entangled hemp; 〈喻〉a knotty situation/problem ‖ 一～毛线 a ball of knitting wool ‖ 一～面 a lump of dough ‖ 一～乌云 a mass of black clouds ⇨乱作一～；漆黑一～
【团拜】 tuánbài 〈动〉gather together to exchange greetings (on New Year's Day, etc)
【团部】 tuánbù 〈名〉[军事] regiment headquarters
【团丁】 tuándīng 〈名〉〈旧〉local militiaman
【团队】 tuánduì 〈名〉group; team: ～协作 teamwork ‖ 体育～ sports team
〖～精神〗 tuánduì jīngshén 〈名〉team spirit; esprit de corps
【团费】 tuánfèi 〈名〉League membership dues
【团粉】 tuánfěn 〈名〉cooking starch
【团徽】 tuánhuī 〈名〉League badge
【团伙】 tuánhuǒ 〈名〉gang; ring; clique: 加入～ join a gang/clique ‖ 破获贩毒～ break/round up a drug ring/gang ‖ ～犯罪 gang crime ‖ ～抢劫 gang robbery ‖ 犯罪～ criminal clique; gang of criminals ‖ 贩毒～ drug gang ‖ 流氓～ gang of hooligans/hoodlums ‖ 青少年～ youth gang ‖ 武装～ armed gang ‖ 走私～ gang/ring of smugglers
【团籍】 tuánjí 〈名〉League membership
【团结】 tuánjié ❶〈动〉unite; rally; solidify: ～朋友，打击敌人 unite (with) one's friends to oppose the enemy ‖ ～一切爱国人士 unite all patriots ‖ 破坏～ destroy/shatter unity; undermine cohesion ‖ ～一致 hold/hang/stick together; unite as one ‖ 紧密～ be closely united ‖ 精诚～ unite together with utmost sincerity ‖ 内部～ internal unity ‖ ～就是力量。Solidarity/Union/Unity is strength. ‖ 在热爱祖国的旗帜下，～一切可以～的力量。Unite (with) all the forces that can be united under the flag of loving the motherland. ❷〈形〉friendly; harmonious: 大家很～。Everybody is very friendly (to one another).
【团聚】 tuánjù 〈动〉❶ reunite; have a reunion: 夫妻～ reunion of husband and wife ‖ 家庭～ family reunion ‖ 快乐的～ joyous reunion ‖ 与亲人～ reunite with one's family and relatives; reunite with one's dear ones ❷ unite; gather; assemble: ～千千万万的民众 gather thousands upon thousands of masses
【团课】 tuánkè 〈名〉League class/lecture
【团矿】 tuánkuàng 〈名〉[冶金] nodulizing; briquetting
【团粒】 tuánlì 〈名〉[农业] granule: ～结构 granular structure
【团练】 tuánliàn 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ local militia organized by the landlords to suppress peasant rebellions ❷ head of such local militia
【团栾】 tuánluán ＝ 团圞 tuánluán
【团圞】 tuánluán ❶〈形〉(of the moon) round: ～明月 bright full moon ❷〈动〉have a reunion; reunite: 合家～ family reunion
【团年】 tuánnián 〈名〉family reunion during the Spring Festival
【团弄】 tuánnong 〈动〉〈方〉❶ roll sth into a ball with palms ❷ manipulate; swindle; control: ～乡下人 deceive the country folks
【团脐】 tuánqí 〈名〉❶ round abdomen of a female crab ❷ female crab: 人们喜欢～胜过尖脐。People prefer female crabs to male ones.
【团旗】 tuánqí 〈名〉League flag
【团日】 tuánrì 〈名〉League day (on which League members hold activities)
【团扇】 tuánshàn 〈名〉round fan
【团体】 tuántǐ 〈名〉organization; group; team: 创建非盈利性～ initiate a nonprofit organization ‖ 加入～ join an organization ‖ 解散～ disband/dissolve an organization ‖ 控制～ dominate an organization ‖ 赞助～ sponsor an organization ‖ 秘密～ underground/secret organization ‖ 民间～ non-governmental/private organization ‖ 群众～ mass organization ‖ 社会～ social organization ‖ 学生/青年/妇女～ student/youth/women's organization ‖ 学术～ academic society/association ‖ 宗教～ religious organization
〖～操〗 tuántǐcāo 〈名〉group callisthenics: ～表演 group callisthenics performance
〖～分〗 tuántǐfēn 〈名〉team score
〖～冠军〗 tuántǐ guànjūn 〈名〉team title
〖～旅游〗 tuántǐ lǚyóu 〈名〉group/party tour
〖～票〗 tuántǐpiào 〈名〉group ticket
〖～赛〗 tuántǐsài 〈名〉team competition
〖～项目〗 tuántǐ xiàngmù 〈名〉team event
【团团】 tuántuán 〈形〉❶ round: ～的小脸 roundish little face ❷

round and round; all round: 被～围住 be surrounded completely; be encircled; be hemmed about

〖～转〗 tuántuánzhuàn 〈形〉 round and round: 急得～ pace up and down in agitation; be so agitated that one is like an ant on a hot pan ‖ 忙得～ run round in circles; be up to one's ears in work; run hither and thither

【团险】 tuánxiǎn 〈名〉 group insurance

【团鱼】 tuányú ＝ 鳖 biē

【团员】 tuányuán 〈名〉 ❶ member of a group: 代表团～ member of a delegation ‖ 文工团～ member of an art troupe ❷ member of the Communist Youth League of China; League member: 共青～ (Communist Youth) League member

【团圆】 tuányuán ❶〈动〉 have a reunion; reunite: ～饭 family reunion dinner ‖ 夫妻～ reunion of husband and wife ‖ 骨肉/全家～ family reunion ‖ 让战争中失散的家庭重新～ reunite the families separated during the war ‖ 作者设计了一个大～的结局。The writer contrived a happy ending. ❷〈形〉 round: 这个人～脸，大眼睛。This man has a moon/round face and two large eyes.

〖～节〗 Tuányuánjié 〈名〉 Mid-Autumn Festival

【团藻】 tuánzǎo 〈名〉 [植物] volvox

【团章】 tuánzhāng 〈名〉 constitution of the Communist Youth League

【团长】 tuánzhǎng 〈名〉 ❶ [军事] regimental commander ❷ head/chief of a delegation/troupe: 代表团～ chief of the delegation

【团支部】 tuánzhībù 〈名〉 Communist Youth League branch

【团子】 tuánzi 〈名〉 dumpling: 菜～ cornmeal dumpling with vegetable stuffing ‖ 饭～ rice ball ‖ 糯米～ dumpling made of glutinous rice

【团总支】 tuánzǒngzhī 〈名〉 general branch of the Communist Youth League

【团组织】 tuánzǔzhī 〈名〉 organization of the Communist Youth League

【团坐】 tuánzuò 〈动〉 sit in a circle

抟 tuán 〈动〉 ❶ spiral; circle ❷ ＝ 团② tuán

【抟弄】 tuánnong ＝ 团弄 tuánnong

漙 tuán 〈形〉〈书〉 dewy; with a lot of dew

tuǎn

疃 tuǎn 〈名〉 village [usu used in village names]: 走村串～ wander from village to village ‖ 贾～ Jia Village

tuàn

彖 tuàn 〈动〉〈书〉 infer; judge: ～吉凶 judge ill or good luck

【彖辞】 tuàncí 〈名〉 hexagram statement; writings on divinatory symbols in *The Book of Changes*

tuī

忒 tuī 〈副〉〈方〉 too; very: 那件裙子～贵。That dress is too expensive. ‖ 你骑车骑得～慢。You are riding the bicycle so slowly.

⇨tè

推 tuī 〈动〉 ❶ push; shove; thrust: ～车 push a cart ‖ ～开人群 push aside the crowd ‖ ～门 push/shove a door ‖ ～碾子 push a grindstone ‖ ～铅球 put the shot ‖ 把子弹～上膛 ram a cartridge into the rifle chamber ‖ 从后面～一把 give sb a push from behind; push sb at the back ‖ 请把那本书给我～过来一点。Will you push that book nearer to me? ‖ 他用力一～，门就开了。He gave the door a mighty push and it opened. ⇨～倒；顺水～舟 ❷ cut; pare: ～草坪 mow the lawn ‖ ～光地板 plane and polish the floor ‖ 用刨子把桌面～平 make the table top smooth with a plane ⇨～头 ❸ turn a mill/grindstone; grind: ～点儿白面 grind some wheat into flour ❹ push forward; promote; advance: ～向极端 push to the extreme ‖ 把反贪污运动～向高潮 push the anti-corruption drive to a climax ⇨～动；～广；～销 ❺ postpone; delay; put off: ～后几天 postpone for a few days ‖ ～至下周 postpone till next week ‖ 今天能做的事绝不要～到明天。Never put off till tomorrow what we can do today. ⇨～迟；～延 ❻ elect; recommend; choose: ～为首领 choose sb to be the leader; elect sb leader ⇨～荐；～举 ❼ praise highly; hold in esteem: ⇨～崇；～许；～重 ❽ infer; deduce: ⇨～测；～论；类～ ❾ decline; reject: ⇨～辞；～让 ❿ refuse on a certain pretext: ～病不去 refuse to go on the pretext of illness ‖ ～来～去 make all sorts of excuses; give the runaround

【推本穷源】 tuīběn-qióngyuán ＝ 推本溯源 tuīběn-sùyuán

【推本溯源】 tuīběn-sùyuán 〈熟〉 trace the origin; ascertain the cause

【推波助澜】 tuībō-zhùlán 〈熟〉 make a stormy sea stormier; add fuel to the flames

【推测】 tuīcè 〈动〉 infer; conjecture; guess; speculate: 证实～ confirm the conjecture ‖ 根据～ by inference/speculation

【推车】 tuīchē 〈名〉 hand trolley

【推陈出新】 tuīchén-chūxīn 〈熟〉 weed through the old to bring forth the new

【推诚相见】 tuīchéng-xiāngjiàn 〈熟〉 deal with sb in good faith; treat sb with sincerity; be sincere in dealing with sb; open one's heart to sb; open one's mind to sb

【推迟】 tuīchí 〈动〉 delay; put off; postpone; defer; respite: ～答复 delay a reply ‖ ～行期 defer one's departure to a later date ‖ ～选举 delay the election ‖ 此事～至下次会议解决。The matter was held over until the next meeting. ‖ 会议因大雪而～了。The meeting was postponed due to the heavy snow. / The heavy snow delayed the meeting. ‖ 洪水～了我们的度假计划。The flood stalled our holiday plan.

【推斥】 tuīchì 〈名〉 [物理] repulsion

〖～力〗 tuīchìlì 〈名〉 repulsion; repulsive force

【推崇】 tuīchóng 〈动〉 praise highly; hold in high esteem: 大家都十分～他的教学方法。Everybody holds him in high esteem for his teaching method.

〖～备至〗 tuīchóng-bèizhì 〈熟〉 laud/praise sb to the skies; praise sky-high; extol; have the greatest esteem for sb

【推出】 tuīchū 〈动〉 introduce; put out; present; release: ～新产品 put out/launch a new product ‖ 隆重～ promote in a grand way ‖ 新近～的电影 recently released film

【推辞】 tuīcí 〈动〉 decline; refuse; reject; turn down: 婉言～ turn down politely ‖ 别～了，来给我们做个报告吧。Don't say no; please come and give us a talk.

【推戴】 tuīdài 〈动〉〈书〉 support sb in assuming leadership; acclaim sb leader: 竭诚～ support sb heartily/whole-heartedly

【推挡】 tuīdǎng 〈名〉 [体育] half volley (with push)

【推宕】 tuīdàng 〈动〉 put off; delay; procrastinate

【推导】 tuīdǎo 〈动〉 derive; deduce: 你的方程式～有毛病。There are flaws in your derivation of the equations. ‖ 这个方程式是由上面那些方程式～出来的。This equation is derived from those above.

【推倒】 tuīdǎo 〈动〉 ❶ push over/down; overturn: ～土墙 push down an earthen wall ‖ ～在地 shove/push sb/sth to the ground ❷ reverse; repudiate; cancel: ～前人的学说 reverse the previous theory ‖ 这个结论看来是推不倒的。It seems unlikely that this conclusion is refutable.

【推定】 tuīdìng 〈动〉 ❶ elect; choose: 大家～他为下次会议主席。He was elected chairman of the next meeting. ❷ infer; deduce; presume: ～某人无罪/有罪 presume sb innocent/guilty ‖ 无罪/有罪～ presumption of innocence/guilt ‖ 我们还难以～他变卦的原因。It's hard for us to tell why he's changed his mind.

【推动】 tuīdòng 〈动〉 drive; push forward; advance; give impetus to; promote; propel: ～和平事业 advance/further the cause of peace ‖ ～经济增长和社会的全面进步 promote/propel economic growth and all-round social progress ‖ ～历史进步 advance the progress of history ‖ ～全面开放 push forward overall opening-up ‖ 科学技术～生产力的发展。Science and technology propel productivity forward.

〖～力〗 tuīdònglì 〈名〉 driving/motive force: 人民是历史的～。

People are the driving force of history.

【推断】 tuīduàn 〈动〉infer; deduce: 作出草率～ make rushed inferences ‖ 科学～ scientific deduction ‖ 根据～ by inference ‖ 从前因～后果 deduce from cause to effect ‖ 只有经过周密的调查和分析才能作出正确的～。Correct inferences can be drawn only from careful investigation and analysis.

【推度】 tuīduó 〈动〉infer; conjecture; guess

【推而广之】 tuī'érguǎngzhī 〈熟〉likewise; in the same way

【推翻】 tuīfān 〈动〉❶ overthrow; overturn; topple; upset: ～帝国 overthrow an empire ‖ ～反动政府 bring down/overthrow the reactionary government ‖ ～政府 upset a government ‖ ～统治 overthrow sb's rule ❷ cancel; reverse; repudiate: ～法院判决 overturn the court verdict ‖ ～协议 repudiate an agreement ‖ ～论点 upset an argument ‖ ～原计划 cancel the original plan ‖ 国会～了总统对议案的否决。The Congress overrode the president's veto of the bill.

【推服】 tuīfú 〈动〉〈书〉praise and admire

【推杆】 tuīgǎn 〈名〉[机械] push rod; pusher bar

【推毂】 tuīgǔ 〈动〉〈书〉❶ help to achieve ❷ recommend (sb for a position)

【推故】 tuīgù 〈动〉give a pretext; make an excuse

【推广】 tuīguǎng 〈动〉popularize; spread; extend; generalize: ～汉语 promote the use of Chinese ‖ ～普通话 popularize *putonghua* ‖ ～先进的工作方法 spread advanced working methods ‖ ～新发明 generalize the use of an invention ‖ 应认真总结并积极～群众的经验。People's experience should be summarized conscientiously and spread energetically. ‖ 这一理论可以～到政治改革。This theory can be extended to political reform.

【推及】 tuījí 〈动〉spread to; analogize; reach by analogy

【推己及人】 tuījǐ-jírén 〈熟〉put oneself in sb's shoes; put oneself in sb's position; put oneself in the place of another; do onto others as you would have them do onto you; treat others as you would like to be treated

【推挤】 tuījǐ 〈动〉❶ push and shove ❷〈书〉push/squeeze/elbow out

【推见】 tuījiàn 〈动〉imagine; reckon: 看书名和封面,就不难～这本书的类型。By looking at its title and cover, it is not hard for you to tell what kind of book it is.

【推荐】 tuījiàn 〈动〉recommend; put sb forward (for sth): ～零售价 recommended retail price ‖ 向董事会～ recommend sb to the board of directors ‖ 承蒙阁下～,我已获得这份工作。I got the job on the strength of your recommendation. ‖ 他经常向学生～优秀的科普作品。He often recommends outstanding works on popular sciences to his students. ‖ 我～她来当秘书。I put her (name) forward for secretary.

〖～书〗 tuījiànshū 〈名〉testimonial; reference: 提供～ provide a testimonial (for sb) ‖ 他持有老师的～。He has testimonials from his teachers.

〖～信〗 tuījiànxìn 〈名〉letter of recommendation/reference: 我找工作时曾请我的教授写～。When I was looking for a job, I asked my professor to give me a reference.

【推奖】 tuījiǎng 〈动〉praise; commend

【推介】 tuījiè 〈动〉recommend and introduce: ～新书 recommend and introduce a new book

【推襟送抱】 tuījīn-sòngbào 〈熟〉be sincere in dealing with sb; treat sb with sincerity; deal with sb in good faith; open/bare one's heart to sb

【推进】 tuījìn 〈动〉❶ carry forward; push on; advance; propel; give impetus to: ～和平进程 push/advance the peace process ‖ ～谈判 press forward with the talks ‖ ～政治体制改革 further the reform of the political system ‖ ～到一个新阶段 push to a new phase/stage ❷ [军事] move forward; advance; drive; push (forward): ～到新的阵地 push forward to new positions ‖ 将战线向前～ advance one's troops; move the battlefront forward ‖ 部队正在向前～。The troops are advancing. ‖ 我们的部队向前～了十英里。Our troops have advanced 10 miles. ❸ [物理] propel; thrust: ～功率 thrust power

〖～舱〗 tuījìncāng 〈名〉[航天] propulsion module

〖～剂〗 tuījìnjì 〈名〉propellant; propulsive agent

〖～力〗 tuījìnlì 〈名〉propulsive force; driving power

〖～器〗 tuījìnqì 〈名〉propeller

【推究】 tuījiū 〈动〉study; examine: ～缘由 study the whys and therefores of things

【推举】 tuījǔ 〈动〉❶ elect; choose; recommend: ～贤才 recommend the virtuous and talented ‖ 大家～他为小组长。They elected him group leader. ❷ [体育] clean and press; press: 他成功地～起一百四十公斤。He successfully pressed 140 kilograms.

【推拒】 tuījù 〈动〉refuse; decline; turn down

【推理】 tuīlǐ 〈动〉reason; infer: ～过程 process of reasoning ‖ ～能力 reasoning power/ability ‖ 间接/直接～ indirect/direct inference ‖ 类比～ reasoning from/by analogy ‖ 演绎～ deductive reasoning ‖ 用～的方法 by inference

〖～小说〗 tuīlǐ xiǎoshuō 〈名〉ratiocinative novel

【推力】 tuīlì 〈名〉❶ driving/motive force ❷ thrust; propulsion; propulsive force: ～轴承 thrust bearing ‖ 螺旋桨～ propeller thrust ‖ 喷气发动机～ jet thrust

〖～器〗 tuīlìqì 〈名〉thruster

【推论】 tuīlùn 〈动〉infer; deduce: 合理的～ reasonable corollary/inference/deduction

【推磨】 tuīmò 〈动〉turn/push a millstone

【推拿】 tuīná ＝ 按摩 ànmó

【推迁】 tuīqiān 〈动〉〈书〉❶ (of time) elapse; pass: 日月～。Time goes by. / Time elapses. ❷ play for time; stall

【推敲】 tuīqiāo 〈动〉weigh; deliberate: ～词句 weigh/measure one's words; seek the right word ‖ 你的论点中有几处经不起～。There are several weak spots in your argument. ‖ 这篇文章的措辞经得起～。The wording of the article can stand close scrutiny. ‖ 这一结论是经过仔细～的。The conclusion was reached with great deliberation.

【推求】 tuīqiú 〈动〉ascertain; enquire into: ～对方的动机 try to find out what the other is after

【推却】 tuīquè 〈动〉decline; refuse; turn down: 借故～ decline with an excuse ‖ 他邀我去参加晚会,我～了。I declined his invitation to the party.

【推让】 tuīràng 〈动〉decline (a position, favour, etc) out of modesty; courteously ask sb to precede; yield to sb as a token of deference

【推人犯规】 tuīrén fànguī 〈名〉[体育] pushing

【推三推四】 tuīsān-tuīsì ＝ 推三阻四 tuīsān-zǔsì

【推三阻四】 tuīsān-zǔsì 〈熟〉decline with all sorts of excuses; give the runaround

【推事】 tuīshì 〈名〉〈旧〉(court) judge

【推说】 tuīshuō 〈动〉❶〈方〉offer as an excuse (for not doing sth); plead ❷ infer; deduce

【推算】 tuīsuàn 〈动〉calculate; reckon: 根据我的星相～,今天应该是一个吉日。According to my horoscope, today should be a lucky day. ‖ 据我～,他应该才六十岁刚出头。I reckon he should still be in his early sixties. ‖ 气象学家可以～日食发生的时间。Meteorologists can calculate the time when a solar eclipse will occur. ‖ 用此方法可以～出平均分数。The mean score can be calculated this way.

【推索】 tuīsuǒ 〈动〉ascertain; enquire into

【推搪】 tuītáng 〈动〉〈方〉offer as an excuse (for not doing sth); plead: 他们再三～,硬是不到乡下去。They made all sorts of excuses and would not go down to the countryside.

【推涛作浪】 tuītāo-zuòlàng 〈熟〉stir up/make trouble; create a disturbance

【推头】 tuītóu 〈动〉〈口〉❶ cut sb's hair (with clippers) ❷ have a haircut; have one's hair cut

【推土机】 tuītǔjī 〈名〉bulldozer; pushdozer; soil shifter; earthmover

【推托】 tuītuō 〈动〉offer as an excuse (for not doing sth); plead: 他～有事,没有参加会议。He made an excuse and did not attend the meeting. ‖ 他们找借口～掉这项差事。They used an excuse to weasel out of the job. ‖ 她～头疼,提早离开了。She left early, pleading a headache. ‖ 她～家里有小孩要照顾,不想去出这趟差。She did not want to go on this business trip and pleaded that she had a child to take care of.

【推脱】 tuītuō 〈动〉evade; dodge; shirk; shuffle: ～责任 evade/shirk/shun one's responsibility/duties

【推挽】 tuīwǎn ❶〈动〉recommend (sb for a post) ❷〈名〉[电学] push-pull: ～变压器 push-pull transformer ‖ ～电路 push-pull circuit ‖ ～晶体管 push-pull transistor ‖ ～驱动器 push-pull driver

【推委】 tuīwěi ＝ 推诿 tuīwěi

【推诿】 tuīwěi 〈动〉shift/shirk/shuffle responsibility onto oth-

ers; shift blame onto others; pass the buck: ～于人 shift the responsibility onto others; cast/throw the responsibility upon others; pass the buck to others ‖ 他总是遇事～。At every turn, he would pass the buck to others.

【推问】 tuīwèn 〈动〉 interrogate; investigate; cross-examine

【推贤让能】 tuīxián-ràngnéng 〈熟〉 recommend the worthy and give way to the able; cede to the worthy and yield the post to the able

【推详】 tuīxiáng 〈动〉 study carefully; examine closely

【推想】 tuīxiǎng 〈动〉 imagine; guess; reckon

【推销】 tuīxiāo 〈动〉 promote sales; push; market; peddle: ～产品 market products; promote the sale of products ‖ ～成本 sales promotional cost ‖ 电话～ telemarketing ‖ 软/硬～ soft/hard sell ‖ 该公司正在～他们的新产品。The company is pushing their new products.

〖～术〗 tuīxiāoshù 〈名〉 salesmanship; selling techniques

〖～员〗 tuīxiāoyuán 〈名〉 salesperson; salesman; saleswoman: 电话～ telemarketer ‖ 上门～ door-to-door salesperson; commercial traveller

【推卸】 tuīxiè 〈动〉 shirk; evade; shove off: ～责任,委过于人 shirk responsibilities and shift blame onto others ‖ ～不了的责任 *inescapable/unshirkable responsibility*

【推谢】 tuīxiè 〈动〉 find an excuse to decline (an offer, invitation, appointment, etc)

【推心置腹】 tuīxīn-zhìfù 〈熟〉 bare one's soul; lay bare one's heart; confide in sb; repose full confidence in sb: ～地谈话 have a heart-to-heart talk

【推行】 tuīxíng 〈动〉 carry out; pursue; push: ～霸权主义 pursue hegemony ‖ ～婚姻法 enforce the marriage law ‖ ～计划 push a plan; push ahead with a plan ‖ ～廉政 keep government organs clean and honest

【推许】 tuīxǔ 〈动〉 praise; commend; have a high regard for: 他得到众人交口～。People unanimously have a high regard for him.

【推选】 tuīxuǎn 〈动〉 elect; choose: ～为工会主席 elect sb (to be) chairman of the union

【推延】 tuīyán 〈动〉 delay; postpone; put off; procrastinate: 会议因故～五天。For some reason, the meeting has been postponed for five days.

【推演】 tuīyǎn 〈动〉 deduce; infer

【推移】 tuīyí 〈动〉 ❶ (of time) elapse; pass: 随着时间的～,情况会改善的。Things will improve as time goes by. / With the lapse of time, things will get better. ❷ (of a situation, etc) develop; evolve

【推移质】 tuīyízhì 〈名〉 [水利] bed load

【推展】 tuīzhǎn 〈动〉 ❶ promote; develop; advance: 双边关系持续～。The relations between the two sides have continued to advance. ❷ recommend and exhibit for sale: ～一款新车 hold a promotional exhibition of a new car

【推知】 tuīzhī 〈动〉 know by inference; infer; deduce; reckon: 推一知万 from a single instance one may infer the whole ‖ 由此可～其余。The rest may be deduced by analogy.

【推重】 *tuīzhòng* 〈动〉 *have a high regard for; hold in esteem;* praise highly; speak highly of

【推子】 tuīzi 〈名〉 clippers; hair-clippers

蓷 tuī 〈名〉〈古〉 [植物] motherwort

tuí

隤 tuí 〈书〉 ＝ 颓 tuí

尵 tuí → 虺尵 huītuí

颓 tuí ❶ 〈动〉〈书〉 collapse; topple down; become ruined/dilapidated: ⇨～垣断壁 ❷ 〈动〉〈书〉 decline; decay: ⇨～败 ❸ 〈形〉 *decadent; dejected; dispirited:* ⇨～废;～丧

【颓败】 tuíbài 〈形〉〈书〉 declining; decadent; decayed

【颓放】 tuífàng 〈形〉〈书〉 abandoned and dissolute

【颓废】 tuífèi 〈形〉 dispirited; decadent; dissipated: ～情绪 decadent sentiments ‖ ～行为 decadent behaviour

〖～派〗 tuífèipài 〈名〉 decadent school; decadents

【颓风】 tuífēng 〈名〉 depraved customs; corrupt morals; degenerate practice: ～败俗 degenerate practice and depraved customs

【颓靡】 tuímǐ 〈形〉 downcast; downhearted; dejected; depressed; crestfallen: 有些青年因没有考上大学而～。Some youngsters became crestfallen at not being admitted to college.

【颓圮】 tuípǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 collapse; topple down; fall into decay

【颓然】 tuírán 〈形〉〈书〉 dejected; disappointed

【颓丧】 tuísàng 〈形〉 dejected; dispirited; listless; despondent; discouraged: 士气～ be demoralized ‖ 失败使他～。Defeats filled him with gloom. ‖ 他下岗后精神～。He was down in the dumps after being laid off.

【颓势】 tuíshì 〈名〉 declining tendency: 扭转～ retrieve a hopeless situation; turn the tide in one's favour

【颓唐】 tuítáng 〈形〉 disconsolate; dejected; dispirited: 神情～ look dejected/dispirited ‖ ～不安 be disconsolate and ill at ease

【颓萎】 tuíwěi 〈形〉 downcast; dejected; crestfallen

【颓垣断壁】 tuíyuán-duànbì ＝ 断垣残壁 duànyán-cánbì

【颓运】 tuíyùn 〈名〉〈书〉 adversity; misfortune; mishap; bad luck; ill luck; ill fortune

tuǐ

腿 tuǐ 〈名〉 ❶ leg: ～疼 have an ache/a pain in the leg ‖ 〈熟〉 鸡大～ drumstick ‖ 鸡～ chicken leg ‖ 他把～向前伸展开来。He stretched his legs in front of him. ‖ 这孩子的～很结实。The child has sturdy legs. ⇨大～;飞毛～;小～ ❷ leg-shaped support: 床～ bed leg ‖ 桌子/椅子～ leg of a table/chair; table/chair leg ❸ ham: 云～ Yunnan ham

【腿带】 tuǐdài 〈名〉 puttee; leg wrappings

【腿肚子】 *tuǐdùzi* 〈名〉〈口〉 *calf*

【腿脚】 tuǐjiǎo 〈名〉 legs and feet—ability to walk: ～不便 have difficulty in walking ‖ 他母亲中过风,～不像以前那样灵便。His mother has suffered a stroke and she is no longer able to move about easily. ‖ 这位老人～还很利落。This old man can walk briskly.

【腿快】 tuǐkuài 〈形〉 quick-footed; swift-footed

【腿懒】 tuǐlǎn 〈形〉 disinclined to move about; lazy about paying visits

【腿勤】 tuǐqín 〈形〉 tireless in running around

【腿弯子】 tuǐwānzi 〈名〉〈方〉 hollow/back of the knee

【腿腕子】 tuǐwànzi 〈名〉 ankle

【腿子】 tuǐzi 〈名〉 ❶ 〈方〉 leg ❷ 〈口〉 hired thug; henchman; lackey: ⇨狗～

tuì

侻 tuì 〈形〉〈书〉 nice; agreeable

⇨tuō

退 tuì 〈动〉 ❶ move back/backwards; retreat: ～一步说 even if that is so; even so ⇨～缩;撤～;进～两难 ❷ cause to move back; withdraw; remove: 把子弹～出来 unload a gun; remove a cartridge from the breech of a gun ⇨～敌 ❸ withdraw from; quit: ⇨～场;～位;～伍;～休;隐～ ❹ decline; recede; ebb: 潮水～了。The tide has receded. / The tide is at the ebb. / The tide is out. ‖ 洪水～了。The floods have subsided. ⇨～潮;～色;衰～ ❺ return; give back; refund: ～礼 return a gift/present ‖ 可～商品 returnable merchandise/goods ⇨～还;～票 ❻ cancel; *withdraw; retract; break off:* ～掉订货 *cancel/withdraw/countermand an order for goods* ⇨～佃;～婚

【退保】 tuìbǎo 〈动〉 surrender one's insurance policy: ～金额 surrender value

【退避】 tuìbì 〈动〉 withdraw and avoid; keep off; keep out of the way: ～不及 be unable to get out of the way in time ‖ 他～一旁,静观动静。He stepped aside and watched which way the wind would blow.

〖～三舍〗 tuìbì-sānshè 〈熟〉 retreat ninety *li*—give way to avoid a conflict

【退兵】 tuìbīng 〈动〉 ❶ withdraw; retreat; pull out: 被迫～ be

forced to retreat ‖ 传令/下令～ order a retreat ‖ 安全～ make good one's retreat; make a safe retreat ‖ 仓皇～ beat a hasty retreat; retreat in hot haste; retreat hastily ‖ 全线～ be in full retreat ❷ force the enemy to retreat; repulse/repel the enemy: ～之计 stratagem for repulsing the enemy

【退步】 tuìbù ❶〈动〉fall/lag behind; retrogress: 功课～ lag behind in one's studies ‖ 他这学期考试～了，从全班第一名掉至第四名。He did not do as well as last semester in the exams and backslid from the first place to the fourth in his class. ‖ 学年开始她的学习成绩还不错，可后来就开始～了。At the beginning of the year she did well in school, but then she started moving in reverse. ‖ 这位舞蹈演员疏于练习，技艺～了。The dancer is not as good/skilful as she used to be for lack of persistent practice. ❷〈动〉yield; make a concession; give in ❸〈名〉leeway; room for manoeuvre: 留个～ leave some leeway; leave some room for manoeuvre

【退场】 tuìchǎng 〈动〉leave (the arena, theatre, etc); exit; make one's exit (from the arena, theatre, etc); exeunt: 运动员～式 march-out ceremony ‖ 电影结束后，观众纷纷～。When the movie was over, the audience filed out the cinema.

【退朝】 tuìcháo 〈动〉〈书〉adjourn an imperial court session

【退潮】 tuìcháo 〈动〉(of the tide) ebb; recede: 等候～ wait for the tide to go out ‖ ～了。The tide is ebbing. / The tide is beginning to ebb. ‖ 大海～时，海岸上留下许多美丽的贝壳。As the sea receded from the shore, many beautiful shells were left behind.

【退出】 tuìchū 〈动〉❶ leave: ～会场 walk out of a meeting; stage a walkout (as a protest) ❷ withdraw from; secede; quit: ～比赛 withdraw from a competition; quit a competition; pull out of a match; leave the field; scratch from a race ‖ ～生产第一线 step down from the frontline of production ‖ ～交易 back out of a deal ‖ ～历史舞台 step down from the stage of history ‖ ～联邦 secede from the union ‖ ～运动会 quit the games; pull out of the games ‖ ～政界 retire/resign from politics ‖ ～战斗 withdraw from action ‖ ～组织 withdraw/resign from an organization ‖ 他宣布～篮坛。He announced his retirement from basketball. ‖ 这个计划耗资太大，我们只好～。The project became so expensive that we had to pull out.

【退磁】 tuìcí 〈动〉[物理] demagnetize

【退党】 tuìdǎng 〈动〉withdraw from/quit a political party

【退敌】 tuìdí 〈动〉repulse/repel the enemy; drive the enemy back

【退佃】 tuìdiàn 〈动〉(of a landlord) cancel a tenancy

【退而求其次】 tuì ér qiú qícì 〈熟〉have to put up with the second best

【退稿】 tuìgǎo ❶〈动〉turn down/reject sb's contribution to a newspaper/magazine ❷〈名〉rejected contribution to a newspaper/magazine

【退格】 tuìgé 〈动〉[计算机] backspace

〖～键〗 tuìgéjiàn 〈名〉backspace (key)

【退耕】 tuìgēng 〈动〉convert farmland to other purposes: ～还林还牧 convert the land for forestry and pasture ‖ ～还林工程 defarming-and-reafforestation project

【退股】 tuìgǔ 〈动〉withdraw shares (from a joint-stock company)

【退管会】 tuìguǎnhuì 〈名〉〈简称〉association of retired persons ⇨退休人员管理会

【退化】 tuìhuà 〈动〉❶ [生物] degenerate; retrograde; retrogress; degrade: 机能～ functional retrogradation ‖ 植物的刺就是～的枝。Thorns are aborted branches. ❷ deteriorate; worsen: 社会风气～ degrading social morals

【退还】 tuìhuán 〈动〉return; send back: ～公物 return public property ‖ ～抗议照会 reject a protest note ‖ ～押金 return a deposit ‖ ～原主 return sth to its owner

【退换】 tuìhuàn 〈动〉exchange/replace a purchase: 货物售出，恕不～。Goods sold are not returnable.

【退回】 tuìhuí 〈动〉❶ return; send/give back: ～购货 return a purchase ‖ ～押金 return a deposit ‖ ～余款 return the balance ‖ 无法投递，～原处。Undeliverable, returned to sender. ❷ go/turn back: 队伍从原路～。The troops went back by the same route. ‖ 我们走进了一个死胡同，只得～。Having run into a dead end, we had to turn back.

【退婚】 tuìhūn 〈动〉break off an engagement

【退火】 tuìhuǒ 〈动〉anneal: 材料应～以消除应力。Material should be annealed to relieve stress.

〖～钢〗 tuìhuǒgāng 〈名〉annealed steel

〖～炉〗 tuìhuǒlú 〈名〉annealing furnace

【退伙】 tuìhuǒ 〈动〉❶ withdraw from a secret society or an underworld gang ❷ cancel a contract to eat at a mess; cancel a collective eating arrangement

【退货】 tuìhuò 〈动〉return goods/merchandise: ～退款 return goods/merchandise for a refund ‖ 我要～。I want my money back/refunded.

【退居】 tuìjū 〈动〉❶ retire from a prominent position; step down: ～二线 withdraw to the second line of duty—retire from active life and take up a nominal post ‖ ～幕后 withdraw behind the scenes ❷ be reduced to a lower rank

【退款】 tuìkuǎn ❶〈动〉refund; reimburse ❷〈名〉refund; returned money

【退路】 tuìlù 〈名〉❶ route of retreat: 切断敌人的～ cut off the enemy's retreat ❷ leeway; room for manoeuvre: 留个～ leave some leeway

【退落】 tuìluò 〈动〉❶ recede; ebb: 潮水～了。The tide has receded. / The tide is at the ebb. / The tide is out. ❷ decline; be on the wane

【退赔】 tuìpéi 〈动〉return what is misappropriated; compensate for what is taken unlawfully: 如数～ compensate in full

【退票】 tuìpiào ❶〈动〉return/cancel a ticket; ask for a refund for a ticket: 退戏票 cancel a theatre ticket ❷〈名〉returned/unused ticket: 等～ look for a returned ticket ‖ 票已经卖完了，于是我们等着看是否有～。The tickets were all sold out, so we waited to see if there were any cancellations.

【退坡】 tuìpō 〈动〉fall off; backslide: 思想～ falling off of revolutionary will

【退钱】 tuìqián 〈动〉refund; reimburse: 顾客要～。The customer wanted his money back.

【退亲】 tuìqīn ＝ 退婚 tuìhūn

【退却】 tuìquè 〈动〉❶ (of troops) retreat; withdraw; give ground: 全线～ be in full retreat ‖ 战略～ strategic retreat ‖ 每当面对强敌，他们总是～。When faced with a strong enemy, they had always retreated. ❷ hang/shrink back; flinch; cower: 临场～ flinch at the scene ‖ 临危～ flinch from danger

【退让】 tuìràng 〈动〉❶ step back/aside: 他来不及～，被车撞倒。Before he had time to make way for the car, he was knocked down by it. ❷ concede; make a concession; yield; give in: 决不在原则问题上～ never make concessions on issues of principle ‖ 一步都不～ not yield an inch

〖～贤路〗 tuìràng-xiánlù 〈熟〉retreat from the path of the worthy—yield one's post to a virtuous talent; let an abler person take the place

【退热】 tuìrè ＝ 退烧 tuìshāo

【退色】 tuìshǎi 〈动〉discolour; fade (in colour): 窗帘～了。The curtain has lost its colour. ‖ 丝绸容易～。Silk discolours easily. ‖ 这张画已完全～了。The picture faded away. ‖ 这种布～吗? Will this cloth fade? / Is this cloth colourfast?

【退烧】 tuìshāo 〈动〉bring down/allay a fever: 他～了。His fever is gone. / He is rid of fever. / His temperature has come down.

〖～药〗 tuìshāoyào 〈名〉antifebrile; antipyretic

【退市】 tuìshì 〈动〉(of a listed company) quit from market

【退守】 tuìshǒu 〈动〉withdraw/retreat and stand on the defensive: ～待命 retreat and wait for further order

【退税】 tuìshuì 〈动〉[经济] refund/rebate a tax: ～款 tax rebate ‖ ～制度 drawback system ⇨出口～

【退缩】 tuìsuō 〈动〉shrink back; flinch; cower: 不在困难面前～ never flinch from difficulty ‖ 勇敢者在危险面前从不～。A brave man never flinches from danger.

【退堂】 tuìtáng 〈动〉〈旧〉adjourn a court session; dismiss a court

〖～鼓〗 tuìtánggǔ 〈名〉drum announcing adjournment of a court session: 打～ beat a retreat ‖ 这计划必须坚持下去，不能打～。The project must go ahead; there can be no turning back.

【退庭】 tuìtíng 〈动〉withdraw from the court; adjourn a court session; announce court adjournment; leave court; dismiss a court

【退团】 tuìtuán 〈动〉withdraw from the League; give up

League membership
【退位】 tuìwèi 〈动〉abdicate; give up the throne
【退伍】 tuìwǔ 〈动〉be discharged from active military service; be demobilized; leave the army: ～军官 retired officer ‖ 他因健康不佳被迫～。Ill health forced him out of the army.
〖～军人〗 tuìwǔ jūnrén 〈名〉demobilized/retired soldier; ex-serviceman; veteran
【退席】 tuìxí 〈动〉❶ leave a meeting/banquet ❷ walk out: ～以示抗议 walk out in protest
【退行】 tuìxíng 〈动〉retrograde; retrogress; degenerate
〖～性变态〗 tuìxíngxìng biàntài 〈名〉retromorphosis
【退省】 tuìxǐng 〈动〉〈书〉self-question; self-examine
【退休】 tuìxiū 〈动〉retire; go into retirement: 提前～ retire early ‖ ～职工 retired worker ‖ ～制度 retirement system ‖ 老干部～办 old cadre retirement office ‖ 递交～申请 submit a retirement application ‖ 60 岁了,他现在快～了。At 60, he was now approaching retirement. ‖ 我父亲虽已～但仍做些义务工作。Although he has retired, my father still does some voluntary work. ‖ 他～后搞起了园艺。He took to gardening in his retirement.
〖～工人〗 tuìxiū gōngrén 〈名〉retired manual worker; blue-collar retiree
〖～金〗 tuìxiūjīn 〈名〉pension; allowance for retirement; retirement pay: 领取～ draw one's pension
〖～年龄〗 tuìxiū niánlíng 〈名〉retirement age; retiring age
〖～人员管理会〗 tuìxiū rényuán guǎnlǐhuì 〈名〉association of retired persons
【退学】 tuìxué 〈动〉quit/leave school; withdraw from school; drop out (of school); discontinue one's schooling: 勒令～ order a student to quit/leave school; expel a student from school ‖ 因病～ discontinue one's schooling for health reasons; leave school owing to bad health
【退押】 tuìyā 〈动〉❶ return a deposit ❷ (of a landlord) return deposits to tenants in the land reform
【退养】 tuìyǎng 〈动〉take early retirement; retire early
【退役】 tuìyì 〈动〉❶ be discharged from active military service; be demobilized; leave the army: ～军人 demobilized/retired soldier; ex-serviceman; veteran ‖ ～军官 retired officer ‖ ～时要将装备缴回。You must turn in your kit before you leave the army. ❷ (of weapons) be out of service ❸ (of athletes) retire from sportsdom
【退隐】 tuìyǐn 〈动〉(of an official) retire from public life; go into retirement: ～山林 retire from public life into the woods; retire to live in deep mountains
【退赃】 tuìzāng 〈动〉give up/surrender/disgorge booty/spoils/ill-gotten gains
【退职】 tuìzhí 〈动〉resign or be discharged from office; quit/leave office: 被迫～ be hounded out of one's job; be forced to resign ‖ 申请～ apply for a resignation ‖ 提前～ resign ahead of time ‖ 因病～ resign for health reasons; resign on the grounds of health ‖ 自愿～ resign of one's own accord
〖～金〗 tuìzhíjīn 〈名〉pension; retirement pay
【退走】 tuìzǒu 〈动〉retreat; withdraw; retrocede; recede; draw back

蜕 tuì ❶〈名〉exuviate; slough: ⇨蝉～;蛇～ ❷〈动〉exuviate; slough off: ⇨～皮 ❸〈动〉degenerate: ⇨～变;～化 ❹〈动〉(of birds) moult
【蜕变】 tuìbiàn ❶〈动〉change qualitatively; transform; transmute ❷〈名〉[物理] decay: 感生～ induced decay ‖ 自发～ spontaneous decay
【蜕化】 tuìhuà 〈动〉❶ exuviate; slough off; moult ❷ degenerate: 思想～ become corrupt ideologically
〖～变质〗 tuìhuà-biànzhì 〈熟〉become morally degenerate: ～分子 degenerate element
【蜕膜】 tuìmó 〈名〉[生理] decidua; decidual membrane
【蜕皮】 tuìpí 〈动〉[动物] cast off/shed a skin; slough off; exuviate: 蛇定期～。The snake sheds its skin regularly.

煺 tuì 〈动〉remove the hairs/feathers (of a slaughtered pig, chicken, etc) by scalding
【煺毛】 tuìmáo 〈动〉remove the hairs/feathers (of a pig, chicken, etc)

褪 tuì 〈动〉❶〈书〉take off (clothes): 今天暖和,你可以～掉你的毛衣。It's warm today, and you can leave off your sweater. ❷ (of colour) fade; discolour: ⇨～色 ❸ shed hairs/feathers: 母鸡～毛了。The hen has shed her feathers.
⇨tùn
【褪黑素】 tuìhēisù 〈名〉[生化] melatonin
【褪色】 tuìshǎi ＝ 退色 tuìshǎi

tūn

吞 tūn 〈动〉❶ swallow; devour; gobble; gorge; gulp down: ～药丸 swallow pills ‖ 药太苦,～不下去。The medicine is too bitter to get down. ⇨～食;狼～虎咽;囫囵～枣 ❷ annex; seize; take possession of: ⇨～并;独～;侵～
【吞并】 tūnbìng 〈动〉annex; seize; gobble/swallow up: ～别国领土 annex/seize another country's territory ‖ 个体小商业常遭大公司的～。Small private businesses are often gobbled up by larger firms. ‖ 他怕公司被～。He is afraid that his company will be swallowed up.
【吞剥】 tūnbō 〈动〉swallow up and exploit
【吞吃】 tūnchī 〈动〉❶ swallow up; gulp down ❷ embezzle; misappropriate: ～公款 embezzle public funds; peculate/misappropriate public money ‖ ～社会财富 misappropriate social property ‖ ～税款 embezzle tax funds
【吞金】 tūnjīn 〈动〉swallow gold (as a means of suicide): ～自杀 commit suicide by swallowing gold
【吞灭】 tūnmiè 〈动〉conquer and annex (a country)
【吞没】 tūnmò 〈动〉❶ embezzle; misappropriate: ～公款 embezzle public funds; peculate/misappropriate public money ‖ 变相～ misappropriate/embezzle in a disguised manner ❷ engulf; swallow up: 暴涨的河流～了小岛。The swollen river engulfed the island. ‖ 火焰～了房子。The fire swallowed up the house.
【吞声】 tūnshēng 〈动〉〈书〉gulp down one's sobs; swallow one's tears; weep silent tears: ⇨忍气～
〖～饮泣〗 tūnshēng-yǐnqì 〈熟〉swallow one's tears; gulp down one's sobs; weep silent tears
【吞食】 tūnshí 〈动〉swallow; devour; gulp down: 大鱼～小鱼。Big fish eat small fish. ‖ 蛇把鸡蛋～到肚子里。The snake devoured an egg.
【吞蚀】 tūnshí 〈动〉❶ embezzle; misappropriate ❷ corrode; erode
【吞噬】 tūnshì 〈动〉swallow; engulf; gobble up: 大火很快～了木屋。The fire quickly consumed the wooden hut. ‖ 整个村庄在一场战役中被～了。The whole village was swallowed up in the maw of battle.
〖～体〗 tūnshìtǐ 〈名〉[生理] phagosome
〖～细胞〗 tūnshì xìbāo 〈名〉[生理] phagocyte: ～溶解 phagolysis
〖～作用〗 tūnshì zuòyòng 〈名〉[生理] phagocytosis
【吞吐】 tūntǔ 〈动〉❶ take in and send out in large quantities ❷ hesitate in speech; mutter and mumble: ～其词 hesitate in speech
〖～量〗 tūntǔliàng 〈名〉handling capacity (of a harbour); volume of freight handled: 该港口每年货物～可达一亿吨。This port can handle up to 100 million tons of cargo each year.
【吞吞吐吐】 tūntūn-tǔtǔ 〈形〉hesitant in speech; hemming and hawing; muttering and mumbling; speaking with great reserve: ～的回答 halting reply ‖ 问起他的收人来源,他就有些～。He started muttering and mumbling when asked about the sources of his income. ‖ 有话就说,别～。Speak up! No hemming and hawing, please.
【吞咽】 tūnyàn 〈动〉swallow; gulp down: 他咽喉疼,～困难。He is suffering from a sore throat and has difficulty swallowing. ‖ 她还想说点什么,却又把话～了回去。She checked herself when about to say something more.
〖～反射〗 tūnyàn fǎnshè 〈名〉[医学] swallowing reflex
〖～困难〗 tūnyàn kùnnán 〈名〉dysphagia
【吞云吐雾】 tūnyún-tǔwù 〈熟〉blow a cloud of smoke—smoke (tobacco, cigarettes, etc)
【吞占】 tūnzhàn 〈动〉❶ embezzle; misappropriate: ～公款 embezzle public funds; peculate/misappropriate public money ❷

invade and occupy; seize: ～别国领土 seize another country's territory

暾 tūn 〈名〉〈书〉newly-risen sun: 朝～ early morning sun

tún

屯 tún ❶〈动〉store/hoard up; collect; gather: ～货 store up goods ⇨～粮 ❷〈动〉station/quarter (troops): ⇨～兵; ～田; ～扎; 驻～ ❸〈名〉[usu used in a village name] village: ⇨～子
⇨zhūn

【屯兵】 túnbīng 〈动〉station/quarter troops: ～戍边 station troops to guard the frontier

【屯积】 túnjī ＝ 囤积 túnjī

【屯集】 túnjí 〈动〉assemble; collect; gather: ～粮草 collect grain and fodder for an army

【屯聚】 túnjù 〈动〉assemble; gather/collect together: ～兵马 assemble military troops

【屯垦】 túnkěn 〈动〉station troops to open up wasteland

【屯粮】 túnliáng 〈动〉hoard/store up grain: ～备荒 hoard/store up grain against famine

【屯绿】 túnlǜ 〈名〉*Tunxi* green [a variety of green tea produced in Anhui Province]

【屯落】 túnluò 〈名〉〈方〉village; hamlet

【屯守】 túnshǒu 〈动〉(of troops) garrison; defend: ～边陲 garrison the frontier

【屯戍】 túnshù 〈动〉garrison; defend

【屯田】 túntián 〈动〉have garrison troops or peasants open up wasteland and grow food grain

【屯扎】 túnzhā 〈动〉station/quarter (troops)

【屯驻】 túnzhù ＝ 驻屯 zhùtún

【屯子】 túnzi 〈名〉〈方〉village

囤 tún 〈动〉store/hoard up: ～货 store up goods ‖ ～粮 store/hoard up grain
⇨dùn

【囤积】 túnjī 〈动〉hoard for speculation; corner (the market): ～垄断小麦市场 corner the wheat market

〖～居奇〗 túnjī-jūqí 〈熟〉hoarding and cornering/profiteering

【囤聚】 túnjù 〈动〉store up (goods): ～木材 store up timber

饨 tún → 馄饨 húntun

豚 tún 〈名〉suckling pig; pig: ⇨海～

【豚儿】 tún'ér 〈名〉〈谦〉my son

【豚犬】 túnquǎn 〈名〉〈谦〉my son

【豚鼠】 túnshǔ 〈名〉[动物] guinea pig; cavy

鲀 tún 〈名〉globefish

臀 tún 〈名〉[生理] buttock(s); breech; hip; rump

【臀部】 túnbù 〈名〉buttock(s)

【臀肌】 túnjī 〈名〉gluteus (muscle)

【臀尖】 túnjiān 〈名〉(pork) rump

【臀鳍】 túnqí 〈名〉[动物] anal fin

【臀围】 túnwéi 〈名〉hipline; hip measurement

【臀疣】 túnyóu 〈名〉[动物] monkey's ischial callosities; monkey's seat pads

tǔn

氽 tǔn 〈动〉〈方〉❶ float; drift: 稻草在水上～。The straw drifted on the water. ❷ deep-fry: 油～肉丸 deep-fried meat balls

tùn

褪 tùn 〈动〉❶ slip out of sth: 护士让他～下一只袖子给他打针。The nurse asked him to slip one arm out of his sleeve to have the injection/shot. ❷ hide sth in one's sleeve: ～着手 hide one's hands in sleeves ‖ 他袖子里～着一封密信。There was a secret note hidden in one of his sleeves.
⇨tuì

【褪去】 tùnqù 〈动〉take/slip off (clothes)

【褪套儿】 tùntàor 〈动〉❶〈方〉break loose; free oneself; get oneself free: 狗～跑了。The dog broke loose and ran away. ❷〈喻〉shake off/shirk responsibility: 他能不干就不干，遇事每每设法～。He doesn't do more than he can help and tries to shirk responsibility at every turn.

tuō

乇 tuō 〈旧〉＝ 托[3] tuō

托[1] tuō ❶〈动〉hold (up) in the palm; support from under with the hand/palm: ～着下巴 cup/rest one's chin in one's hands ‖ 用盘子～着几杯酒 hold a tray with several glasses of wine on it ⇨～盘 ❷〈名〉sth serving as a support: ⇨～子; 茶～ ❸〈动〉serve as a foil/contrast; set off: ⇨衬～; 烘～

托[2] tuō 〈动〉❶ rely on; owe to: ⇨～庇; ～福; ～赖 ❷ give as a pretext; plead: ⇨～病; ～词; 假～ ❸ entrust; ask; ask sb to be in charge: ～人办事 ask/entrust sb to do sth; request a favour ‖ ～人说情 ask sb to put in a nice/good word ‖ 她～我照看一天孩子。She's entrusted her child to me for the day. ⇨～儿所; ～付; ～运; 拜～; 嘱～

托[3] tuō 〈名〉[物理] torr [a unit of pressure]

【托庇】 tuōbì 〈动〉rely (up)on sb (usu one's elder or an influential person) for protection; seek the protection of sb (usu one's elder or an influential person): ～平安。I'm very well, thank you for your protection.

【托病】 tuōbìng 〈动〉plead illness: ～引退 retire on the pretext of illness ‖ ～在家 stay at home on the plea of indisposition ‖ 他想～辞职。He wished to be relieved of his post on the pretence of ill health. / He wanted to resign on the pretext of illness.

【托钵】 tuōbō 〈动〉(of mendicant monks) beg for alms

〖～僧〗 tuōbōsēng 〈名〉mendicant monk; (mendicant) friar (of the Roman Catholic Church); calendar; dervish (in Turkey, Iran and India)

【托词】 tuōcí ❶〈动〉find/make/give an excuse; plead; find/give a pretext; put forward/give a plea: ～不见 refuse to meet/see sb on some pretext ‖ ～婉拒 graciously decline with an excuse ❷〈名〉pretext; excuse; subterfuge; plea: 寻找～ look for an excuse ‖ 软弱无力的～ flabby excuse ‖ 他说对此事闻所未闻，那不过是～而已。His claim that he had heard nothing about it was nothing but an excuse.

【托辞】 tuōcí ＝ 托词 tuōcí

【托大】 tuōdà 〈动〉❶ put on airs; be self-important ❷ be careless/negligent

【托儿所】 tuō'érsuǒ 〈名〉nursery; childcare centre; crèche: 孩子在～的饮食起居都很有规律。Life in a nursery provides children with a strict daily regimen.

【托福】 tuōfú ❶〈动〉〈套〉owe to; rely on: 托您的福，一切顺利。Things are fine, thank you. ‖ 如果说我有所进步，那全是托您的福了。If I have improved in any way, I owe it all to your help. ❷〈名〉TOEFL [Test of English as a Foreign Language]: ～成绩 TOEFL score ‖ ～热 TOEFL fever/craze

〖～考试〗 tuōfú kǎoshì 〈名〉TOEFL [Test of English as a Foreign Language]: 参加～ take/sit a TOEFL

【托付】 tuōfù 〈动〉entrust; commit sth to sb's care: ～朋友处理事情 entrust a matter to a friend ‖ 把孩子～给某人 entrust one's child to sb ‖ 把灵魂～给上帝 consign one's soul to God ‖ 我们外出的时候把孩子～给他的老师。When we were out of town, we put our child in the care of his teacher.

【托孤】 tuōgū 〈动〉(usu of a dying emperor) entrust one's young son to the care (usu of a minister)

【托故】 tuōgù 〈动〉give a pretext; make/find an excuse: ～不来 refuse to show up on some pretext ‖ ～谢绝 decline on some pre-

text; evade an invitation by making an excuse ‖ ～早退 take an early leave under some pretext

【托管】 tuōguǎn ❶〈动〉entrust; commit sth to sb's care: 这孩子父母双亡后由亲戚～。The child was left in the care of his relatives after his parents died. ❷〈名〉trusteeship

〖～地〗 tuōguǎndì 〈名〉mandated/trust territory

〖～国〗 tuōguǎnguó 〈名〉trustee (state)

〖～理事会〗 tuōguǎn lǐshìhuì 〈名〉trusteeship council

〖～领土〗 tuōguǎn lǐngtǔ 〈名〉trust territory

〖～区〗 tuōguǎnqū 〈名〉trust/mandated area

〖～制〗 tuōguǎnzhì 〈名〉trusteeship

【托灰板】 tuōhuībǎn 〈名〉[建筑] hawk

【托疾】 tuōjí 〈动〉〈书〉plead illness: ～推辞 decline on the pretext of illness

【托架】 tuōjià 〈名〉[机械] bracket: ～臂 bracket arm ‖ 发动机～ engine bracket

【托靠】 tuōkào 〈动〉〈方〉entrust; commit to sb's care

【托拉斯】 tuōlāsī 〈名〉[经济] trust

【托赖】 tuōlài 〈动〉rely (up)on sb for protection: ～大家的努力,我们按时完成了任务。Thanks to our hard work, we have fulfilled the task on time.

【托老所】 tuōlǎosuǒ 〈名〉senior citizens' care centre; nursing home; retirement home

【托洛茨基主义】 Tuōluòcíjīzhǔyì 〈名〉Trotskyism

【托门子】 tuō ménzi 〈熟〉solicit help from potential backers; gain one's end through pull

【托梦】 tuōmèng 〈动〉(of the spirit of one's deceased) appear in one's dream to deliver a message or make a request

【托名】 tuōmíng 〈动〉do sth in the name of sb else

【托墨】 tuōmò 〈动〉(of writing paper) absorb ink properly

【托派】 Tuōpài 〈名〉❶ Trotskyite; Trotskyist ❷〈诙〉TOEFL buff/maniac

【托盘】 tuōpán 〈名〉(serving) tray

【托腔】 tuōqiāng 〈名〉(of musical accompaniment to a Chinese opera) accompaniment suitable to complement the singing of an actor or actress

【托情】 tuōqíng ＝ 托人情 tuō rénqíng

【托儿】 tuōr 〈名〉〈方〉come-on; lure; salesperson's decoy: 那家私人诊所雇了个～从大医院招揽病人。The private clinic hired a come-on to lure patients from large hospitals.

【托人情】 tuō rénqíng 〈动〉ask an influential person to help arrange sth; gain one's end through pull; seek the good offices of sb: 他只能～以获得那份工作。He had to pull a few strings to get that job. ‖ 在他那里～行不通,他很讲原则。It's no use asking him to arrange it in your favour; he is a man of principle.

【托身】 tuōshēn 〈动〉❶ find a place to live in ❷ seek a living: 以乞讨～ make a living by begging

【托生】 tuōshēng 〈动〉〈迷信〉be reincarnated/transmigrated/reborn

【托收】 tuōshōu 〈名〉[商业] collection

〖～汇票〗 tuōshōu huìpiào 〈名〉bill of collection; draft for collection

〖～银行〗 tuōshōu yínháng 〈名〉collecting/remitting bank

【托熟】 tuōshú 〈动〉not bother about etiquette for being an intimate acquaintance; display a lack of courtesy with one's acquaintance: 他这人性格外向,即使和谁第一次见面也～。He is an extrovert and does not bother about etiquette with anybody even when he meets the person for the first time.

【托叶】 tuōyè 〈名〉[植物] stipule

【托幼】 tuōyòu 〈名〉nursery and kindergarten: ～工作 preschool work

【托运】 tuōyùn 〈动〉consign for shipment; check: ～行李 check/consign one's luggage ‖ 快件/慢件～ consign by express/ordinary delivery ‖ 由火车～货物 consign the goods by railway ‖ 你的行李～了吗? Have you checked your luggage? ‖ 他～的行李都弄丢了。All of his consigned/checked luggage was missing. ‖ 这个包是我的随身行李,其它的是～行李。This bag is my carry-on luggage; all the others are to be checked.

〖～单〗 tuōyùndān 〈名〉consignment bill: 铁路～ railway consignment note

〖～人〗 tuōyùnrén 〈名〉consignor

【托嘱】 tuōzhǔ 〈动〉entrust

【托子】 tuōzi 〈名〉base; support: 花瓶～ vase support/holder

【托足】 tuōzú 〈动〉〈书〉gain a foothold; find shelter

饦 tuō → 馎饦 bótuō

拖 tuō

〈动〉❶ drag; draw; pull; haul; trail; tug: ～船下水 pull/drag a boat into water ‖ ～地板 mop the floor ‖ ～网捕鱼 drag/haul a net in fishing ‖ 把箱子从床下～出来 drag/haul a trunk out from under the bed ‖ 他们把他从河里～上来。They hauled him out of the river. ‖ 撞坏了的车被～到附近一家修理厂。The damaged car was towed to a nearby repair shop. ‖ 孩子～着玩具车走。The boy was trailing a toy car. ‖ 我本不想去,硬让大家给～走了。I was dragged into going along with them. ⇨～车;～船 ❷ hang down; trail; drag: 衣裙～在地上 dress trailing on the floor ‖ 小松鼠～着个大尾巴。The little squirrel has a bushy tail. ❸ delay; postpone; drag on; procrastinate: ～时间 play for time; stall (for time) ‖ ～到下个世纪 drag on into the next century ‖ 今天的事不能～到明天。Don't put off today's work till tomorrow. ‖ 时间已晚,别再～了。It's getting late; don't delay. ‖ 这工程～了一年才完成。This project was not completed until one year behind schedule. ‖ 这件事不能再～了。This matter cannot be put off any longer. / The matter admitted of no delay. ⇨～拉;～欠;～延 ❹ (of voice, etc) trail; linger: ⇨～腔 ❺ encumber; be burdened; pin down: 把大家～垮 wear everyone down ‖ 把敌人死死～住 pin down the enemy ⇨～家带口

【拖把】 tuōbǎ 〈名〉mop; swab

【拖驳】 tuōbó 〈名〉barge (*towed by a tugboat or motorboat*)

【拖布】 tuōbù ＝ 拖把 tuōbǎ

【拖车】 tuōchē 〈名〉trailer

〖～房屋〗 tuōchē fángwū 〈名〉mobile home; trailer home/house

【拖船】 tuōchuán 〈名〉❶ tugboat; tug; towboat ❷〈方〉small wooden boat towed by a tugboat

【拖带】 tuōdài 〈动〉❶ draw; drag; pull; haul; tow: 请帮我挪一下这架钢琴;你来推,我来～。Help me move the piano; you push and I'll pull. ❷〈方〉encumber; involve (in trouble): 他受到儿子的～。His own son has got him involved in trouble.

【拖宕】 tuōdàng 〈动〉〈书〉delay; postpone; put off; procrastinate

【拖儿带女】 tuō'ér-dàinǚ 〈熟〉with small children in tow; be burdened with children; be tied down by small children

【拖粪】 tuōfèn 〈名〉〈方〉mop

【拖挂】 tuōguà 〈动〉pull; haul; tow

〖～车〗 tuōguàchē 〈名〉towed vehicle; trailer

【拖后腿】 tuō hòutuǐ 〈熟〉hold sb back; be a drag (on sb/sth); be a *hindrance (to sb/sth)*; *hinder*; *impede*: 拖企业/事业的后腿 be a drag on an enterprise/sb's career ‖ 如果你不能按时完成你的任务,你就会拖我们大家的后腿。If you could not fulfil your task on time, you would be a drag on all of us.

【拖家带口】 tuōjiā-dàikǒu ＝ 拉家带口 lājiā-dàikǒu

【拖拉】 tuōlā ❶〈动〉delay; put off; procrastinate; dilly-dally: 他从不～工作。He never puts off his work. ❷〈形〉dilatory; sluggish; slow: 作风～ dilatory style of work ‖ 做事～ be dilatory in doing sth; let grass grow under one's feet

【拖拉机】 tuōlājī 〈名〉tractor: 一台～ a tractor ‖ ～站 tractor station ‖ 履带式～ caterpillar/tracked tractor ‖ 轮带式～ wheeled tractor ‖ 手扶～ walking tractor ‖ 万能～ all-purpose tractor

〖～厂〗 tuōlājīchǎng 〈名〉tractor plant

〖～手〗 tuōlājīshǒu 〈名〉tractor driver

【拖缆】 tuōlǎn 〈名〉trail rope

【拖累】 tuōlěi 〈动〉❶ tie down; encumber; be a burden to: 受家务～ be tied down by household chores ‖ 无儿女～ without encumbrance ‖ 孩子多了是个～。Too many children are a burden. ‖ 家务～着忙碌的母亲。*Household chores encumbered a busy* mother. ‖ 他的病妻成了他的～。His sick wife has been a burden to him. ❷ involve; implicate: ～家人 implicate one's family; get one's family in trouble ‖ 他的供状～了不少官员。His confession implicated numerous other officials. ‖ 政策的改变使许多商人的利益受到～。The changes in policy involve the interests of many business people.

【拖轮】 tuōlún 〈名〉tugboat; tug; towboat

【拖泥带水】 tuōní-dàishuǐ 〈熟〉sloppy; messy; slovenly: 他办事～。He does things in a sloppy way. ‖ 这篇文章写得～。This article is sloppily written.

【拖欠】 tuōqiàn 〈动〉be in arrear(s) (with); be behind in pay-

ment; default (on): ～房租 be in arrears with one's rent ‖ ～雇员工资 default on employees' wages ‖ ～税款 be in arrears with tax payment ‖ ～的工资 back/overdue/delayed wages/salary; arrears of pay/wages ‖ 该国已～联合国会费达 10 亿美元。The nation has defaulted one billion dollars in membership fees to the UN.

【拖腔】 tuōqiāng 〈动〉❶[戏曲] drag out a word in singing ❷ drawl: 说话～ speak in/with a drawl

【拖人下水】 tuōrén-xiàshuǐ 〈熟〉drag sb into the mire; entice sb into evil-doing; involve sb in trouble

【拖三拉四】 tuōsān-lāsì 〈熟〉put off one's work with all sorts of excuses; give sb the runaround

【拖三阻四】 tuōsān-zǔsì = 拖三拉四 tuōsān-lāsì

【拖沓】 tuōtà 〈形〉dilatory; sluggish; not clear-cut: 作风～ dilatory style of work

【拖堂】 tuōtáng 〈动〉(of a teacher) run over one's time; not dismiss class when time is up: 我们那位老师几乎每次都～。That teacher of ours ran over his time almost every class.

【拖网】 tuōwǎng 〈名〉trawl; trawlnet; dragnet; trail net

〖～鱼船〗 tuōwǎng yúchuán 〈名〉trawler

〖～作业〗 tuōwǎng zuòyè 〈名〉trawling

【拖尾巴】 tuō wěiba 〈熟〉❶ be a drag on sb; hold sb back; hinder; impede ❷ leave sth unfinished; leave loose ends

【拖鞋】 tuōxié 〈名〉slippers; mules: 一双～ a pair of slippers ‖ 布/丝～ cloth/silk slippers ‖ 夹趾/人字～ flip-flop; thongs ‖ 塑料～ plastic slippers

【拖延】 tuōyán 〈动〉delay; procrastinate; put off; postpone: ～时间 play for time; stall (for time); kill the clock ‖ 和谈被～了一年。The peace talks have been stalled for a year. ‖ 期限快到,不能再～了! The deadline is drawing near; it can't be delayed any more. ‖ 他假装生病,～时间。He feigned sickness to gain time. ‖ 这消息使他下决心不再～。The news determined him against further delay.

〖～战术〗 tuōyán zhànshù 〈名〉delaying/dilatory/stalling tactics

【拖曳】 tuōyè 〈动〉draw; pull; tow

【拖油瓶】 tuōyóupíng 〈熟〉❶ (of a widow) remarry and take along her children from the preceding marriage ❷ child of a preceding marriage living with its mother in her second marriage

【拖债】 tuōzhài 〈动〉default on debt; be in arrear(s) with one's debt; be behind in paying one's debt

侂 tuō 〈动〉〈书〉entrust

侻 tuō 〈形〉〈书〉❶ simple and easy ❷ suitable; proper ❸ → 通侻 tōngtuō
⇨tuì

捝 tuō 〈动〉〈书〉❶ free oneself ❷ omit; err

脱[1] tuō 〈动〉❶ (of skin, hair, etc) shed; come off: ～发 lose one's hair ⇨～落;～皮 ❷ take/cast off: ～衣 take off one's clothes; strip; undress ‖ ～鞋 take off one's shoes ‖ 请帮我～掉这满是泥浆的靴子。Please help me to draw off these muddy boots. ‖ 他～光了衣服。He took all his clothes off. / He stripped to the buff. ‖ 医生让病人～掉衣服。The doctor asked the patient to strip off ⇨～帽 ❸ remove; get rid of: ⇨～色;～水;～脂 ❹ leave; get out of: ～出樊笼 get out of the cage; shake off the yoke ⇨～产;～节;～贫

脱[2] tuō 〈动〉miss out (words); leave out; omit: 这个句子肯定有～字。There must be words missing in this sentence. ⇨～漏;～误

【脱靶】 tuōbǎ 〈动〉miss the target/mark (in shooting practice)

【脱班】 tuōbān 〈动〉❶ be late for work ❷ (of a train, plane, etc) be behind the schedule; late; overdue

【脱产】 tuōchǎn 〈动〉be released from production or one's regular work to take on other duties: ～进修 receive off-the-job training; go on block release ‖ ～学习 be released from work for study

【脱出】 tuōchū 〈动〉shake off; break away from: ～常规 break (with) conventions; break out of a routine/rut

【脱垂】 tuōchuí 〈动〉[医学] prolapse: 脐带～ prolapse of the cord ‖ 子宫～ prolapse of the uterus

【脱党】 tuōdǎng 〈动〉quit/leave a political party (esp the Chinese Communist Party); give up/forfeit party membership

【脱档】 tuōdàng 〈动〉(of goods) be out of supply/stock; be sold out: 紧俏商品有时出现～是正常的。It's normal for goods in great demand to be out of supply from time to time.

【脱发】 tuōfà 〈动〉lose hair; suffer from alopecia: ～没有快速疗法。There is no quick fix for hair loss.

〖～症〗 tuōfàzhèng 〈名〉[医学] trichomadesis; alopecia

【脱肛】 tuōgāng 〈名〉[医学] prolapse of the anus; proctoptosis

〖～痔〗 tuōgāngzhì 〈名〉haemorrhoids complicated by prolapse of the anus

【脱岗】 tuōgǎng 〈动〉❶ go AWOL (absent without leave); leave one's post without permission ❷ leave one's post temporarily (for training, etc): ～培训 off-the-job training

【脱稿】 tuōgǎo 〈动〉(of a manuscript) be completed: 已～付印。The manuscript has been completed and sent to (the) press.

【脱钩】 tuōgōu 〈动〉break off relations; cut ties with: 贸易政策应和人权～。Trade policies should be divorced from the issue of human rights.

【脱谷】 tuōgǔ 〈动〉[农业] thresh; hull; shell; husk

〖～机〗 tuōgǔjī 〈名〉threshing machine; thresher; huller; sheller

【脱轨】 tuōguǐ = 出轨① chūguǐ

【脱滑】 tuōhuá 〈动〉try to shirk work or responsibility; act slickly

【脱货】 tuōhuò 〈动〉be out of stock/supply; be in short supply; be sold out

【脱机】 tuōjī 〈动〉[计算机] be off-line: ～处理 off-line process ‖ ～方式 off-line mode ‖ ～输出 off-line output

【脱浆】 tuōjiāng 〈动〉[纺织] desize: ～工艺 desizing

【脱缰之马】 tuōjiāngzhīmǎ 〈熟〉like a runaway horse—uncontrollable; running wild: 物价飞涨,有如～。Prices were running wild.

【脱胶】 tuōjiāo 〈动〉❶ (of parts joined with gum or glue) come unglued/unstuck: 这双胶鞋的底子～了。The soles of these rubber boots have come unglued. ❷ [化学] degum: ～丝 degummed silk

【脱节】 tuōjié 〈动〉come apart; be disjointed/disconnected; be out of line with: 理论不能与实践～。Theory must not be divorced from practice. ‖ 时间上～了。There was a chasm in time. ‖ 他感到自己与社会～。He felt alienated from society.

【脱臼】 tuōjiù = 脱位 tuōwèi

【脱壳】 tuōké 〈动〉hull; shell; husk

〖～机〗 tuōkéjī 〈名〉huller; sheller; thresher

【脱空】 tuōkōng 〈动〉❶ come to nothing/naught; end in smoke; fail; fall through: 希望～ fail to attain one's hope; the hope is shattered/thwarted ❷ 〈方〉tell a lie; lie; deceive: ～汉 liar

【脱口】 tuōkǒu 〈动〉say unwittingly; blurt out: 在气头上,他～说出了个脏字。In his rage he blurted out an obscene word.

〖～成章〗 tuōkǒu-chéngzhāng = 出口成章 chūkǒu-chéngzhāng

〖～而出〗 tuōkǒu'érchū 〈熟〉say sth unwittingly; blurt out

〖～秀〗 tuōkǒuxiù 〈名〉chat show; talk show: ～主持人 chat show host; talk-master

【脱困】 tuōkùn 〈动〉get out of a difficult situation

【脱蜡】 tuōlà 〈动〉[石油] dewax

【脱懒】 tuōlǎn 〈动〉loaf on the job; be lazy/idle

【脱离】 tuōlí 〈动〉break away from; be separated/divorced from; sever connections: ～关系 break off relations; cut ties ‖ ～群众 cut/alienate oneself off from the masses; be divorced from the masses ‖ ～实际 be divorced from reality; lose touch/contact with reality ‖ ～危险 be out of danger; escape/flee from danger ‖ 理论～实际 theory divorced from practice ‖ 病人尚未～危险。The patient is not yet out of danger. ‖ 他的理论～了中国的实际,所以行不通。His theory disregarded China's realities and consequently did not work.

〖～速度〗 tuōlí sùdù 〈名〉[航天] second cosmic velocity

【脱粒】 tuōlì 〈动〉[农业] thresh; shell; husk

〖～机〗 tuōlìjī 〈名〉thresher; sheller; huller; threshing machine: 电动～ power thresher ‖ 水稻～ rice thresher

【脱磷】 tuōlín 〈动〉[化学] dephosphorize: ～石油 dephosphorized oil

【脱硫】 tuōliú 〈动〉[化学] desulphurize; sweeten: ～原油 sweet crude

【脱漏】 tuōlòu 〈动〉 be missing; be dropped/omitted; be left out: 她打毛衣时～了一针。She dropped a stitch in her knitting. ‖ 这里可能～了几个字。A few words are probably missing here.

【脱略】 tuōlüè 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ be unrestrained: 举止～ unrestrained manners ❷ be left out; be omitted

【脱落】 tuōluò 〈动〉 ❶ drop; fall off/away; come off; shed: 毛发～ lose hair ‖ 门把手～了。The door handle came off. ‖ 棉铃～了。The young cotton bolls shed. ‖ 桌面上的油漆～了。The paint on the tabletop has peeled/come off. ❷ (of words, etc) be omitted; be left out

【脱盲】 tuōmáng 〈动〉 become literate; eliminate illiteracy: ～运动 drive to eliminate illiteracy ‖ 他到二十好几才～。He didn't learn to read and write until he was in his late twenties.

【脱毛】 tuōmáo 〈动〉 lose hairs/feathers; moult; shed: 这件毛皮大衣～。The fur coat sheds. ‖ 这只猫～脱得厉害。The cat is shedding badly.

〖～剂〗 tuōmáojì 〈名〉 depilatory

【脱帽】 tuōmào 〈动〉 take off one's hat (in respect); raise one's hat; bare one's head: ～鞠躬 doff one's hat and bow ‖ ～默哀 bare one's head and mourn in silence ‖ ～致敬 raise one's hat in salute; salute sb by taking off one's hat

【脱敏】 tuōmǐn 〈动〉[医学] ❶ hyposensitize; desensitize: ～牙膏 desensitizing toothpaste ❷ desensitize

〖～疗法〗 tuōmǐn liáofǎ 〈名〉 desensitization therapy

〖～试验〗 tuōmǐn shìyàn 〈名〉 desensitization test (DST)

〖～药〗 tuōmǐnyào 〈名〉 desensitizer

【脱模】 tuōmú 〈动〉[冶金] demould

〖～板〗 tuōmúbǎn 〈名〉 stripper plate

【脱泡】 tuōpào 〈动〉[纺织] deaerate: ～桶 deaerator

【脱坯】 tuōpī 〈动〉 mould adobe blocks

【脱皮】 tuōpí 〈动〉 cast off/shed skin; exuviate; (of skin) peel (off): 他的脸～了。His face is peeling. ‖ 她抱怨自己的手不知为何～。She complained of peeling on her hands for some unknown reasons.

【脱贫】 tuōpín 〈动〉 shake/cast off poverty; lift oneself out of poverty; raise oneself from poverty; get rid of poverty: ～致富 get rid of poverty and become better off; shake/cast off poverty and build up a fortune; overcome poverty and achieve prosperity ‖ 成千上万的山区农民已经～。Thousands of poor peasants in the mountain regions have lifted themselves out of poverty. ‖ 只有辛勤劳动才能～。Only through hard work can people shake off poverty.

【脱坡】 tuōpō 〈动〉 (of a dam, etc) have its banks washed away

【脱期】 tuōqī 〈动〉 miss the deadline; (of a periodical) fail to come out on time: ～交货 delay delivery ‖ 工程～。The project is running behind the schedule.

【脱氢】 tuōqīng 〈动〉[化学] dehydrogenate

〖～酶〗 tuōqīngméi 〈名〉[生化] dehydrogenase; dehydrase

【脱色】 tuōsè 〈动〉 ❶ decolour; decolourize ❷ (of colour) fade: 若在冷水里洗这衣服，就不～。If you wash the dress in cold water, the colour won't run. /If you wash the dress in cold water, the colour will stand.

〖～剂〗 tuōsèjì 〈名〉 decolourant; decolourizer

【脱涩】 tuōsè 〈动〉 take away/remove the puckery taste (from persimmons)

【脱身】 tuōshēn 〈动〉 get away/free; extricate oneself: ～之计 plan/stratagem of escape; plan/stratagem to slip away ‖ 工作忙得脱不开身 be tied down to one's job ‖ 他设法挣扎～。He struggled to get free. ‖ 校长说他太忙，脱不开身去观光。The president said he was too busy to get away from office for sightseeing.

【脱手】 tuōshǒu 〈动〉 ❶ slip out of the hand: 猛然一惊，我的杯子～打碎了。With a start, the cup slipped out of my hand and was broken. ❷ get off one's hands; dispose of; sell: 稿子已～，我马上寄出。I have finished the manuscript and will post it out right away. ‖ 那些旧型号的打印机不好～。Those printers of old models are difficult to dispose of. ‖ 这些股票得立即～，不然要亏。To cut a loss, we must get these stocks off our hands immediately.

【脱水】 tuōshuǐ 〈动〉 ❶ [医学] lose body fluids; dehydrate: 严重～ serious dehydration ❷ [化学] dehydrate; become dehydrated ❸ 〈方〉 (of paddy fields) become dry; suffer from a drought: 稻田～。The paddy fields are dry.

〖～定时器〗 tuōshuǐ dìngshíqì 〈名〉 spin-drying timer (of a washing machine)

〖～机〗 tuōshuǐjī 〈名〉 hydroextractor; whizzer; spin-dryer

〖～剂〗 tuōshuǐjì 〈名〉 dehydrating agent; dehydrant

〖～酶〗 tuōshuǐméi 〈名〉 dehydrase; dehydratase

〖～热〗 tuōshuǐrè 〈名〉 dehydration fever

〖～蔬菜〗 tuōshuǐ shūcài 〈名〉 dehydrated vegetable

〖～桶〗 tuōshuǐtǒng 〈名〉 spin-dryer (of a washing machine)

【脱俗】 tuōsú 〈形〉 free from vulgarity; refined: 这女孩清新～。The girl is pure and refined.

【脱粟】 tuōsù 〈名〉〈书〉 brown/unpolished rice

【脱酸】 tuōsuān 〈动〉[化学] deacidify

【脱榫】 tuōsǔn 〈动〉 (of furniture) be out of joint

【脱胎】 tuōtāi 〈动〉 ❶ [工美] make bodiless lacquerware: ～漆器 bodiless lacquerware ❷ emerge from the womb of; be born out of: 封建社会是从奴隶社会～而来的。Feudal society emerged from the womb of slave society.

〖～换骨〗 tuōtāi-huàngǔ 〈熟〉 be reborn; cast off one's old self; remould oneself; undergo a complete/thorough change: ～，重新做人 remould oneself thoroughly and become a new man; turn over a new leaf

【脱逃】 tuōtáo 〈动〉 run away; steal away; flee; escape; abscond: ⇨临阵～

【脱兔】 tuōtù 〈名〉 fleeing hare: 动如～ be as fast as a fleeing hare

【脱位】 tuōwèi 〈动〉[医学] dislocate: ～复位 replace dislocated joints ‖ 他的右肘～了。He had his right elbow dislocated.

【脱误】 tuōwù 〈名〉 omissions and errs (in writing)

【脱险】 tuōxiǎn 〈动〉 be out of danger; escape danger: 安然～ come through without even a scratch; escape danger safe and sound ‖ 侥幸～ have a narrow escape ‖ 急诊抢救已使孩子～了。The emergency treatment has brought the child out of danger.

【脱销】 tuōxiāo 〈动〉 (of goods) be out of stock/supply; be in short supply; be sold out: 这本书已～。This book is out of stock. ‖ 这一品牌～了。There is a gap in the market for the brand.

【脱孝】 tuōxiào 〈动〉 take off one's mourning—the mourning period is over

【脱卸】 tuōxiè 〈动〉 dodge; evade; shirk (one's responsibility, duty)

【脱盐】 tuōyán 〈动〉[化工] desalt; desalinize

【脱氧】 tuōyǎng 〈动〉[化学] deoxidate; deoxidize

〖～核糖〗 tuōyǎng hétáng 〈名〉[生化] deoxyribose

〖～核糖核酸〗 tuōyǎng hétáng hésuān 〈名〉[生化] deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA): ～聚合酶 DNA polymerase ‖ ～酶 deoxyribonuclease; DNase

〖～剂〗 tuōyǎngjì 〈名〉 deoxidizer; deoxidant

【脱衣舞】 tuōyīwǔ 〈名〉 striptease: 表演～ do a strip; give a strip show; striptease ‖ ～表演 striptease show ‖ ～者 stripteaser ‖ ～夜总会 strip club/joint

〖～女〗 tuōyīwǔnǚ 〈名〉 stripteaser; ecdysiast

【脱易】 tuōyì 〈形〉 rash; impetuous; indiscreet

【脱颖而出】 tuōyǐng'érchū 〈熟〉 an awl's point sticks out through a bag—talent reveals itself; a talented person cannot be kept down: 一些年轻科学家在研究工作中～。Some young scientists have come to the fore in research. ‖ 又一批年轻歌手～。A new group of young singers is coming to the fore.

【脱羽】 tuōyǔ 〈动〉 (of birds) moult; shed feathers

【脱证】 tuōzhèng 〈名〉[中医] exhaustion of vital energy at the critical stage of an illness; exhaustion syndrome

【脱脂】 tuōzhī 〈动〉 degrease; defat: ～奶酪 skim/skimmed cheese

〖～剂〗 tuōzhījì 〈名〉[制革] degreasing agent

〖～棉〗 tuōzhīmián 〈名〉 absorbent cotton

〖～奶粉〗 tuōzhī nǎifěn 〈名〉 defatted milk powder; nonfat dried/powdered milk

〖～乳〗 tuōzhīrǔ 〈名〉 skimmed/skim/nonfat/fat-free milk

〖～纱布〗 tuōzhī shābù 〈名〉 absorbent gauze

tuó

驮 tuó 〈动〉 carry/bear on the back: 老师～着学生过河。The

teacher helped his pupil cross the river by carrying him pickaback/piggyback.
⇨duò
【驮鞍】 tuó'ān 〈名〉pack saddle
【驮畜】 tuóchù 〈名〉pack animal; beast of burden
【驮轿】 tuójiào 〈名〉sedan chair carried by a horse/mule
【驮筐】 tuókuāng 〈名〉pannier
【驮篮】 tuólán ＝驮筐 tuókuāng
【驮篓】 tuólǒu ＝驮筐 tuókuāng
【驮骡】 tuóluó 〈名〉pack mule
【驮马】 tuómǎ 〈名〉packhorse; draft horse; workhorse
【驮运】 tuóyùn 〈动〉carry/transport on the back of a pack animal: 粮食主要靠毛驴～。Grain was mainly transported on the donkey back.

佗 tuó 〈古〉＝驮 tuó

陀 tuó
【陀螺】 tuóluó 〈名〉❶ top: 抽～ whip a top ❷＝陀螺仪 tuóluóyí
【～仪】 tuóluóyí 〈名〉[航空] gyroscope; gyro

坨 tuó ❶〈名〉lump; heap: 泥～ lump of mud; clod ❷〈动〉(of cooked food) stick together: 面条～了。These noodles are sticking together.
【坨子】 tuózi 〈名〉lump; heap: 泥～ lump of mud; clod

沱 tuó ❶〈名〉〈方〉[often used in place names] small bay in a river ❷〈动〉(of tears) stream/roll down like rain
【沱茶】 tuóchá 〈名〉bowl-shaped compressed mass of tea leaves (produced in Yunnan and Sichuan provinces)

驼 tuó ❶〈名〉camel: ⇨～峰; 骆～ ❷〈形〉hunchbacked; humpbacked: 爷爷的背～了。My grandpa's back has become bent.
【驼背】 tuóbèi ❶〈动〉be humpbacked/hunchbacked: ～由脊椎畸形所致。A hump is caused by a deformity of the spine. ❷〈名〉〈方〉hunchback; humpback: 他是个～。He is a hunchback/humpback.
【驼峰】 tuófēng 〈名〉❶ hump (of a camel) ❷ [铁路] hump: ～调车场 hump yard ‖ ～调车法 hump switching
【驼铃】 tuólíng 〈名〉camel bell
【驼鹿】 tuólù 〈名〉elk; moose
【驼绒】 tuóróng ❶〈名〉camel's hair ❷ ＝骆驼绒 luòtuoróng
【驼色】 tuósè 〈名〉camel; colour of camel's hair; light tan
【驼子】 tuózi 〈名〉〈口〉〈粗〉humpback; hunchback

柁 tuó 〈名〉[建筑] girder

砣[1] tuó ❶〈名〉stone roller ❷〈动〉cut/polish jade with an emery wheel

砣[2] tuó ＝铊 tuó
【砣子】 tuózi 〈名〉emery wheel for cutting/polishing jade

铊 tuó 〈名〉sliding weight of a steelyard
⇨tā

鸵 tuó 〈名〉ostrich
【鸵鸟】 tuóniǎo 〈名〉ostrich
【～政策】 tuóniǎo zhèngcè 〈名〉ostrich policy; ostrichism

堶 tuó 〈名〉〈书〉brick

酡 tuó 〈形〉〈书〉(of one's face) flushed with drink
【酡颜】 tuóyán 〈名〉〈书〉face flushed from drinking

跎 tuó →蹉跎 cuōtuó

橐[1] tuó 〈名〉〈书〉a kind of bag

橐[2] tuó 〈拟〉sound of footsteps
【橐驼】 tuótuó 〈名〉〈书〉camel

鼧 tuó
【鼧鼥】 tuóbá 〈名〉〈古〉marmot

鼍 tuó 〈名〉[动物] Chinese alligator
【鼍龙】 tuólóng ＝鼍 tuó

tuǒ

妥 tuǒ 〈形〉❶ appropriate; proper; suitable: ～筹 make proper plans for sth ‖ ～为办理 handle with due care and consideration; handle properly/well ‖ ～为保存 look after carefully; take good care of ‖ 以上报告～否,请指示。Please indicate whether the above reports are sound. ⇨～当; ～善; 欠～; 稳～ ❷ ready; settled; finished; done: 事已办～。All (is) set. / The matter has been settled. ‖ 条件已谈～。These terms have been agreed upon.
【妥便】 tuǒbiàn 〈形〉proper and convenient
【妥当】 tuǒdang 〈形〉appropriate; proper; suitable: 这事你办得很～。You've handled it well. / It's well done.
【妥靠】 tuǒkào 〈形〉reliable; dependable; trustworthy
【妥善】 tuǒshàn 〈形〉appropriate; proper; well-arranged: ～安排 make appropriate arrangements ‖ ～保管 look after carefully; take good care of ‖ 我们必须及时～地解决这些问题。We have to solve these problems promptly and properly. ‖ 这件事需要～处理。This issue calls for careful and skilful handling.
【妥实】 tuǒshí 〈形〉appropriate; proper
【妥帖】 tuǒtiē 〈形〉proper; fitting; well-settled: 安排得妥妥帖帖 be very well arranged ‖ 办事～ manage things properly; handle matters well ‖ 你用词似乎不大～。Your wording doesn't seem to be appropriate.
【妥协】 tuǒxié 〈动〉come to terms; compromise; meet sb halfway; split the difference: 寻求～ seek a compromise ‖ ～性 tendency towards compromise/accommodation ‖ 相互～ meet each other halfway ‖ 老板同意向罢工者～。The boss agreed to meet the strikers halfway. ‖ 他不肯～。He will not bend.

庹 tuǒ 〈量〉span; arm spread

椭 tuǒ 〈形〉oval-shaped; oval
【椭率】 tuǒlǜ 〈名〉[数学] ellipticity
【椭面】 tuǒmiàn 〈名〉[数学] ellipsoid
【椭球】 tuǒqiú 〈名〉ellipsoid
【～函数】 tuǒqiú hánshù 〈名〉ellipsoidal harmonics
【椭圆】 tuǒyuán 〈名〉[数学] ❶ ellipse; oval ❷ ellipsoid
【～截面】 tuǒyuán jiémiàn 〈名〉oval cross section
【～体】 tuǒyuántǐ 〈名〉ellipsoid
【～星云】 tuǒyuán xīngyún 〈名〉[天文] elliptical nebula
【～柱面】 tuǒyuán zhùmiàn 〈名〉elliptic cylinder
【～锥面】 tuǒyuán zhuīmiàn 〈名〉elliptic cone

tuò

拓 tuò 〈动〉open up; develop: ⇨开～
⇨tà
【拓地】 tuòdì 〈动〉〈书〉expand territory
【拓荒】 tuòhuāng 〈动〉reclaim wasteland; open up virgin soil
【～者】 tuòhuāngzhě 〈名〉pioneer; pathbreaker; trailblazer
【拓宽】 tuòkuān 〈动〉widen; broaden; extend: ～市场 expand the market ‖ ～道路 widen a road
【拓扑学】 tuòpūxué 〈名〉[数学] topology
【拓销】 tuòxiāo 〈动〉expand the market
【拓展】 tuòzhǎn 〈动〉expand; extend; spread; develop: ～经济实力 develop the economic strength ‖ ～科学领域 advance the frontiers of science ‖ ～市场 expand the market ‖ ～业务 expand a business
【拓殖】 tuòzhí 〈动〉plant a colony; colonize

柝 tuò 〈名〉〈书〉watchman's knocker/clapper

萚 tuò 〈名〉〈书〉fallen bark/leaves

唾 tuò ❶〈名〉saliva; spittle: ⇨~沫; ~液 ❷〈动〉spit: ⇨~手可得 ❸〈动〉spit (to show one's contempt): ~某人一口 spit at sb ⇨~骂; ~弃

【唾骂】 tuòmà 〈动〉spit on and curse; revile: 为世人所~ be the opprobrium of the community; be spurned by society

【唾面自干】 tuòmiàn-zìgān 〈熟〉let the spit on one's face dry of itself meekly submit to humiliation; turn the other cheek; swallow the insult; drain the cup of humiliation

【唾沫】 tuòmo 〈名〉〈通称〉saliva; spittle: 吐~ spit out saliva ‖ 他轻蔑地啐了一口~。*He spat contemptuously.*

〖~星子〗 tuòmoxīngzi 〈名〉spray of saliva

【唾弃】 tuòqì 〈动〉conspue; spurn

【唾手可得】 tuòshǒu-kědé 〈熟〉as easy as spit on one's own hand—get sth with extreme ease; be extremely easy to obtain

【唾手可取】 tuòshǒu-kěqǔ = 唾手可得 tuòshǒu-kědé

【唾腺】 tuòxiàn = 唾液腺 tuòyèxiàn

【唾液】 tuòyè 〈名〉saliva; salivate; spittle: 分泌~ secrete saliva

〖~腺〗 tuòyèxiàn 〈名〉salivary gland: ~囊肿 sialocele

【唾余】 tuòyú 〈名〉trivial remarks; insignificant opinion: 拾人~ repeat other people's trivial remarks

跅 tuò

【跅弛】 tuòchí 〈形〉〈书〉dissolute; dissipated

箨 tuò 〈名〉*sheaths of a bamboo shoot*

魄 tuò variant for pò as in **落魄** luòpò
⇨bó; pò

W

wā

凹 wā 〈方〉= 洼 wā
⇨āo

挖 wā 〈动〉❶ dig; excavate; scoop; unearth: ～宝/野菜 dig for treasure/wild edible plants ‖ ～鼻孔 pick one's nose ‖ ～地道 dig/excavate/sink a tunnel ‖ ～地窖 excavate a cellar ‖ ～洞 dig/scoop a hole ‖ ～防空洞/战壕 dig an air-raid shelter/a trench ‖ ～井 dig/sink a well ‖ ～塘泥 dredge/scoop up sludge from a pond ‖ 从一个矿坑中～出了成百万吨的富矿石。A million tons of rich ore was excavated from one pocket. ‖ 士兵们正在～河床上的淤泥。The soldiers are dredging (up) the mud from the riverbed. ❷ discover (after a search or an investigation): ～出隐藏的敌人 dig/ferret out the hidden enemy ‖ ～潜力 exploit/tap the potential ‖ ～人才 steal sb's best people; steal/drain the brains (of another institution); lure away the brains (of another institution); skim off the best minds/people (of an institution) ‖ ～问题的根源 probe into the source/root of the problem ‖ ～信息 dig out some information (on/about); extract some information (from sb) ❸〈方〉scratch with fingernails

【挖补】 wābǔ 〈动〉mend by replacing a damaged part: ～衣服 patch up worn-out clothes

【挖槽】 wācáo 〈动〉groove; plough

〖～机〗 wācáojī 〈名〉groover

【挖东墙补西墙】 wā dōngqiáng bǔ xīqiáng 〈熟〉take from the eastern wall to repair the western one—rob Peter to pay Paul: 事实上,他从未还上那笔钱,他只不过是在不同的账户间～。He never actually repays any of the money—he just shuffles his debts between different bank accounts.

【挖兜】 wādōu 〈名〉inset pocket

【挖耳】 wā'ěr 〈方〉❶〈动〉pick one's ears (to get rid of the wax) ❷〈名〉earpick

【挖方】 wāfāng 〈名〉[建筑] excavation (of earth or stone); cubage/volume of excavation

【挖改】 wāgǎi 〈动〉dig out and correct (the misspelt): 本次重印对错字进行了～。The misspelt words were corrected before this reprinting.

【挖根】 wāgēn 〈动〉dig sth up by the roots; uproot: 治病～ cure a disease at its source ‖ 从自己思想上～ analyse one's ideological roots; get to the root of the problem

【挖沟】 wāgōu 〈动〉ditch (up)

〖～铲斗〗 wāgōu chǎndǒu 〈名〉ditch-digging bucket

〖～机〗 wāgōujī 〈名〉ditcher; ditch cutter/excavator; trencher; trench cutter/digger; trench cutting machine

【挖角儿】 wājuér 〈动〉〈口〉lure a star actor or actress away from a rival troupe with an offer of higher pay

【挖掘】 wājué 〈动〉❶ excavate; unearth: ～传统 rediscover tradition ‖ ～地下宝藏 unearth buried treasures ‖ ～坟墓 dig a grave; excavate a tomb ‖ ～古物 excavate ancient relics ‖ ～坑道 sap a gallery ❷ probe; make thorough investigation: ～潜力 tap potentials; exploit/tap all (latent) potentialities ‖ ～文本的本意 extract/detect the original meaning of the text

〖～机〗 wājuéjī 〈名〉excavating machine; excavator: 迈步式～ walking excavator ‖ 履带式～ caterpillar excavator ‖ 拉铲～ dragline excavator ‖ 液压～ hydraulic excavator

【挖空心思】 wākōng-xīnsī 〈熟〉〈贬〉rack/cudgel one's brains; think hard: ～损人利己 rack one's brains to benefit oneself at the expense of others ‖ ～替自己辩解 rack one's brains to justify oneself

【挖苦】 wāku 〈动〉speak sarcastically/ironically; make/have/take a dig (at); dig at; deride; gibe: ～别人 dig at sb ‖ ～嘲笑朋友 cut and thrust friends ‖ 被～得哑口无言 be struck dumb with sb's irony ‖ 他惯于～人。He was given to (using) sarcasm. ‖ 他本想～你几句,但被我劝止了。He tried to get in a few digs about you, but I quietened him.

〖～话〗 wākuhuà 〈名〉ironical/sarcastic remark; verbal thrust: 她冲他说一些刻薄的～。She made mean remarks at him.

【挖泥船】 wāníchuán 〈名〉dredger; dredge

【挖泥机】 wāníjī 〈名〉dredge; dredger

【挖潜】 wāqián 〈动〉tap latent power/potentialities; discover potentials

【挖墙脚】 wā qiángjiǎo 〈动〉sap the wall; undermine the foundation; cut the ground from under sb's feet; pull the rug from under: 挖社会主义的墙脚 undermine the foundation of socialism ‖ 你抽走了所有的资金,这是在挖我们公司的墙脚。You are hurting the fundamentals of our company by withdrawing all the funds.

【挖肉补疮】 wāròu-bǔchuāng = 剜肉补疮 wānròu-bǔchuāng

【挖土机】 wātǔjī 〈名〉excavator

哇 wā 〈拟〉sound of crying or vomiting
⇨wa

【哇啦】 wālā 〈拟〉hullabaloo; uproar; din

【哇喇】 wālā = 哇啦 wālā

【哇赛】 wāsài 〈叹〉wow [an exclamation of admiration, amazement, etc]

【哇哇】 wāwā 〈拟〉crying of a child; noisy crying; cawing of a crow, etc: ～大哭 cry very loudly ‖ ～叫 caw at sb as raucous as a crow ‖ 那个患病的小孩～地哭得很可怜。The sick child is wailing miserably.

洼 wā ❶〈名〉low-lying area; depression: 水～子 waterlogged depression ⇨山～ ❷〈形〉hollow; low-lying: 这一带地势太～。This plot (of land) dips down too much. ⇨坑坑～～ ❸〈动〉sink; slope downward: 地面～下去了一块。A patch of the land sank.

【洼地】 wādì 〈名〉depression; low-lying land; lowland: 填平～ fill up the depression ‖ ～改造 improvement of low-lying land ‖ ～治理 waterlogging conservancy ‖ 低～ low-lying land ‖ 大雨过后,几处～都积了水。After the heavy rain, water collected in several depressions.

【洼陷】 wāxiàn 〈动〉sink; dent; depress: 两眼～ have deep-set/sunken eyes ‖ 路面～了。The road surface has caved in. / The road has sunk. ‖ 屋顶开始～了。The roof is beginning to sink.

【洼子】 wāzi 〈名〉depression: 水～ water-logged depression

娲 wā → 女娲 Nǚwā

蛙 wā 〈名〉frog: 虎纹～ tiger frog ‖ 食用～ edible/table frog ‖ 小～ froglet

【蛙人】 wārén 〈名〉frogman

【蛙泳】 wāyǒng 〈名〉[体育] breaststroke; frog stroke

W

wá

娃 wá 〈名〉❶ baby; child: 把～搂在怀里 clasp a baby to one's bosom; hold a baby in one's arms ‖ 给～断奶 wean a child from the breast ‖ 怀第一个～ be pregnant with the first child; be expecting one's first child ‖ 生～ give birth to a child; bear a child ‖ 她已经结了婚,而且有了三个～。She is married with three

children. ‖ 我～昨天感冒了。My baby/kid caught a cold yesterday. ❸〈方〉newborn animal/bird：一窝狗/猫/猪～ a litter of puppies/kittens/piglets ‖ 一窝鸡～ a brood of chicks ❹〈书〉young and pretty girl：⇨娇～

【娃娃】 wáwa 〈名〉baby；child：泥～ clay child ‖ 胖～ chubby/plump child ‖ 洋～ doll ‖ 足球应该从～抓起。Importance should be attached to the training of the teenage players if football is to be improved.

〖～床〗 wáwachuáng 〈名〉crib；cot

〖～脸〗 wáwaliǎn 〈名〉smooth round childish face；baby face：那老师长着一张～。The teacher has a round face like a child. ‖ 他长了张～，所以看起来比实际年龄小。He is baby-faced and looks young for his age.

〖～亲〗 wáwaqīn 〈名〉betrothal of a little boy and a little girl arranged by parents of both sides：定～ make a child betrothal；be betrothed/engaged to each other in childhood

〖～生〗 wáwashēng 〈名〉baby *sheng* [subdivision of the *xiaosheng* (小生) role in traditional Chinese opera, representing loud-voiced boys]

〖～鱼〗 wáwayú 〈名〉[动物] giant salamander

【娃崽】 wázǎi 〈名〉〈方〉child；kid

【娃子】 wázi 〈名〉❶〈方〉baby；child ❷〈方〉newborn animal cub：猪～ piglet ❸〈旧〉slave (among the minority nationalities in the Liangshan Mountains in the past)

wǎ

瓦 wǎ ❶〈名〉tile：机～ machine-made tile ‖ 石～ tilestone ‖ 手工～ hand-made tile ‖ 水泥～ cement tile ⇨琉璃～；砖～ ❷〈名〉sth made of baked clay；earthenware：～器 earthenware ❸〈量〉[电学] watt：60～的灯泡 60-watt light bulb ‖ 我的台灯是 40～，微波炉是 800～。My desk lamp uses 40 watts；my microwave oven uses 800 watts. ‖ 电路中消耗的电量可以用～计量。The electric power consumed in an electric circuit can be measured in watts. ⇨千～
⇨wà

【瓦当】 wǎdāng 〈名〉[考古] eaves tile

【瓦房】 wǎfáng 〈名〉tile-roofed house

【瓦釜雷鸣】 wǎfǔ-léimíng 〈熟〉crock sounding like thunder—unworthy man in a high position

【瓦工】 wǎgōng 〈名〉❶ bricklaying, tiling or plastering ❷ bricklayer；tiler；plasterer；trowelman

【瓦棺】 wǎguān 〈名〉earthen coffin [used in ancient times]

【瓦罐】 wǎguàn 〈名〉earthen jar；earthenware pitcher

〖～不离井上破，将军难免阵中亡〗 wǎguàn bù lí jǐng shàng pò, jiāngjūn nánmiǎn zhèn zhōng wáng 〈熟〉the dog that kills wolves is killed by wolves；live by the sword and die by the sword

【瓦灰】 wǎhuī 〈形〉dark grey

【瓦匠】 wǎjiang 〈名〉bricklayer；tiler；plasterer

【瓦解】 wǎjiě 〈动〉disintegrate；collapse；crumble；disorganize；break down：～敌军 disintegrate the enemy forces ‖ ～士气 sap morale ‖ 社会的～ disintegration of a society ‖ 政治上的～ political disintegration ‖ 敌人的战线全面～了。The enemy front has crumbled completely. ‖ 随着民族主义的抬头，那些殖民帝国一个个～了。With the rise of nationalism, the colonial empires disintegrated one after another. ‖ 他们的攻击使政府逐渐～。Their attacks gradually disintegrated the government. ⇨土崩～

〖～冰消〗 wǎjiě-bīngxiāo ＝ 冰消瓦解 bīngxiāo-wǎjiě

【瓦块】 wǎkuài ＝ 瓦片 wǎpiàn

【瓦剌】 Wǎlà 〈名〉Oriat Mongols

【瓦蓝】 wǎlán 〈形〉azure；sky-blue：天空～～的看不见一丝云彩。The sky is cloudlessly blue.

【瓦楞】 wǎléng ❶〈名〉rows of tiles on a roof ❷〈形〉corrugated

〖～铁皮〗 wǎléng tiěpí 〈名〉corrugated sheet of iron

〖～纸〗 wǎléngzhǐ 〈名〉corrugated paper：～板 corrugated board ‖ ～盒 corrugated paper box

〖～子〗 wǎléngzi ＝ 瓦垄子 wǎlǒngzi

【瓦砾】 wǎlì 〈名〉rubble；ruins；debris：～满地 be strewn with debris ‖ 这座建筑物被炸成了一堆～。The building was reduced to rubble by bombing.

【瓦亮】 wǎliàng 〈形〉very bright；polished：枪被擦得锃光～。The gun was polished shining bright.

【瓦裂】 wǎliè 〈动〉break/smash into pieces like the falling of the tile onto the ground

【瓦垄】 wǎlǒng ＝ 瓦楞 wǎléng

【瓦垄子】 wǎlǒngzi 〈名〉[动物] popular name for blood clam, ark shell, etc

【瓦帽】 wǎmào 〈名〉〈旧〉common man's hat with depression in the middle

【瓦秒】 wǎmiǎo 〈量〉[电学] watt-second

【瓦努阿图】 Wǎnǔ'ātú 〈名〉Vanuatu [country consisting of a group of island in the southwest Pacific]

【瓦片】 wǎpiàn 〈名〉broken pieces of tiles

【瓦圈】 wǎquān 〈名〉rim (of a bicycle wheel, cart wheel, etc)

【瓦全】 wǎquán 〈动〉live in dishonour：⇨宁为玉碎，不为～

【瓦舍】 wǎshè 〈名〉❶ tile-roofed house ❷ pleasure quarters in cities in the Song and Yuan dynasties

【瓦时】 wǎshí 〈量〉[电学] watt-hour

【瓦数】 wǎshù 〈名〉[电学] wattage

【瓦斯】 wǎsī 〈名〉gas：～保护 gas protection ‖ ～弹 gas bomb/shell ‖ ～浓度 gas density ‖ ～燃烧 gas combustion ⇨催泪～

〖～爆炸〗 wǎsī bàozhà 〈名〉gas explosion

〖～炉〗 wǎsīlú 〈名〉gas stove

〖～筒〗 wǎsītǒng 〈名〉gas cylinder

〖～油〗 wǎsīyóu 〈名〉[化工] gas oil

【瓦松】 wǎsōng 〈名〉[植物] Orostachys fimbriatus

【瓦特】 wǎtè 〈量〉[电学] watt

〖～计〗 wǎtèjì 〈名〉wattmeter

〖～秒〗 wǎtèmiǎo ＝ 瓦秒 wǎmiǎo

〖～数〗 wǎtèshù ＝ 瓦数 wǎshù

〖～小时〗 wǎtè xiǎoshí 〈量〉watt-hour：～计 watt-hour meter

【瓦头】 wǎtóu 〈名〉drooping end (of an eaves tile)

【瓦砚】 wǎyàn 〈名〉tile inkslab/inkstone

【瓦窑】 wǎyáo 〈名〉tile kiln；tilery

佤 Wǎ

【佤文】 Wǎwén 〈名〉Wa writing

【佤语】 Wǎyǔ 〈名〉Wa language

【佤族】 Wǎzú 〈名〉Wa ethnic group；the Was [living in Yunnan Province]

wà

瓦 wà 〈动〉cover (a roof) with tiles；tile (a roof)：屋顶可以～了。The roof is ready to be tiled.
⇨wǎ

【瓦刀】 wàdāo 〈名〉(bricklayer's) cleaver

袜 wà 〈名〉socks；stockings；hose：一双短/长～ a pair of socks/stockings ‖ 尼龙/丝/毛/棉～ nylon/silk/woollen/cotton socks ‖ 弹力～ stretch socks ‖ 网眼长～ mesh stockings ‖ 吊～带 sock suspenders ‖ 织～机 stocking frame/loom/machine

【袜厂】 wàchǎng 〈名〉hosiery

【袜带】 wàdài 〈名〉suspenders；garters

【袜底儿】 wàdǐr 〈名〉sole of a sock

【袜口】 wàkǒu 〈名〉welt；blank

【袜套】 wàtào 〈名〉(ankle) socks

【袜筒】 wàtǒng 〈名〉leg of a stocking

【袜子】 wàzi 〈名〉socks；stockings；hose：一双～ a pair of socks/stockings ‖ 穿上/脱下～ put on/take off the socks ‖ 织～ knit socks ‖ 你的两只～不是一双。Your socks don't match. ‖ 她的～抽丝了。She got a ladder/run in her stockings.

腽 wà

【腽肭】 wànà 〈形〉〈书〉obese；fat；corpulent

〖～脐〗 wànàqí 〈名〉[中药] *penis and testes of an ursine seal*

〖～兽〗 wànàshòu 〈名〉[动物] fur/ursine seal

wa

哇 wa 〈助〉[used in place of 啊 after a word ending in u or

ɑo]: 李明,加油~! Come on, Li Ming! ‖ 你怎么还不走~? Why haven't you left yet, eh? ‖ 你好~? Well, how are you?
⇨wā

wāi

歪 wāi ❶〈形〉askew; tilted; inclined; slanting: ~戴帽子/领带 wear one's hat/tie askew ‖ ~着头看人 look at sb with one's head aslant ‖ 把画挂~了 hang a picture askew ‖ 把头~向一边 tip one's head to one side ‖ ~得厉害 be seriously off/out of plumb ‖ ~向右边/左边 be slanted to the right/left ‖ 上梁不正下梁~。If the upper beam is not straight, the lower ones will go aslant. / A crooked stick will have a crooked shadow. ‖ 他脸都气~了。His face was distorted with anger. ‖ 她帽子~戴着,把左眼遮了起来。She wore her hat at a tilt over her left eye. ‖ 这堵墙有点~。This wall is a little out of the perpendicular. ❷〈形〉improper; underhand; crooked: ~点子 evil ideas; devil's advice ‖ 不要把我的话想~了。Don't take my words ill. ❸〈形〉〈方〉domineering; bossy: 他在乡下~得很。He is a local bully. ❹〈动〉〈方〉recline: ~在床上 lie on the bed in a reclining position; recline on the bed ‖ 她把头~在我肩上。She reclined her head against/on my shoulder.

【歪脖】 wāibó 〈名〉wryneck: 他是个~儿。He is a wryneck.

【歪才】 wāicái 〈名〉❶ unique talent in a certain field; perverted ability ❷ perverted genius; strange/queer/perverted talent

【歪缠】 wāichán 〈动〉plague/pester (sb with unreasonable demands); nag

【歪词儿】 wāicír 〈名〉worthless/defamatory talk; unreasonable words; untenable/groundless remarks

【歪打正着】 wāidǎ-zhèngzháo 〈熟〉hit the mark by a fluke; score a lucky hit: ~的投篮 flukey shot ‖ 他~,投篮命中了。His shot was a sheer fluke. ‖ 我起脚时根本没看清方向,结果~,球进了。I didn't even see which way I kicked the ball and it was just a fluke that it went in the net.

【歪道】 wāidào 〈名〉❶ evil ways; depraved life; vice: 走~ lead a depraved life; abandon oneself to evil ways; deviate from certain moral standards ‖ 她不在的那三年,儿子走上了~。It was during her three-year absence that her son strayed. ⇨邪门~ ❷ evil/wicked idea; devil's advice: 满脑子的~ be full of wicked ideas

〖~道儿〗 wāidàodàor = 歪道② wāidào

【歪道理】 wāidàolǐ 〈名〉false reasoning; lame/untenable argument; preposterous excuse; fallacy

【歪风】 wāifēng 〈名〉evil wind; unhealthy trend; bad tendency: 刹住~ put an end to unhealthy practices ‖ 打击~,发扬正气 combat evil trends and foster a spirit of uprightness ‖ 一切向钱看的~ bad practice of putting money above all else

〖~邪气〗 wāifēng-xiéqì 〈熟〉evil winds and noxious influences; unhealthy trends and evil practices: 顶住~ boycott/weather harmful trends and corrupted practices ‖ 有力地打击~ hit hard at evil trends

【歪话】 wāihuà 〈名〉lie; falsehood; untruth: 别教小孩说~。Don't lead the child to tell lies.

【歪理】 wāilǐ = 歪道理 wāidàolǐ

〖~邪说〗 wāilǐ-xiéshuō 〈熟〉heresies and sophistries

【歪路】 wāilù 〈名〉crooked path/course; improper means; dishonest practices: 走~ resort to crooked means

【歪门邪道】 wāimén-xiédào = 邪门歪道 xiémén-wāidào

【歪七扭八】 wāiqī-niǔbā 〈形〉crooked; askew; shapeless and twisted: ~地写几个字 scrawl a few words ‖ 他那~写的也算是字? Does he call that scribble handwriting? ‖ 我几乎认不出他那~的字。I could hardly read his chicken scratch.

【歪七斜八】 wāiqī-xiébā = 歪七扭八 wāiqī-niǔbā

【歪曲】 wāiqū 〈动〉distort; misrepresent; misinterpret; twist: ~报道 distort/slant the report ‖ ~历史 distort/garble/falsify the history ‖ ~某人的动机/观点/原话 distort sb's motives/views/words ‖ ~事实 bend/distort/falsify the fact/truth; give the fact a twist ‖ ~问题的性质 distort the nature of a problem ‖ ~真相 present a distorted picture ‖ ~作者原意 misrepresent the author's intent ‖ 进行恶毒~ conduct a cruel misrepresentation (of) ‖ 消息也许有点被~了。The information may have been stretched a bit. ‖ 证人们声称,他们的话遭到严重~。Witnesses claim to have been seriously misrepresented/misinterpreted. ‖ 谎言是对真理的~。A lie is an aberration from the truth.

【歪诗】 wāishī 〈名〉inelegant verse; doggerel; rubbish poem

【歪歪倒倒】 wāiwai-dǎodǎo 〈形〉❶ rickety; shaky: 那醉汉~地沿大街走去。The drunkard reeled down the street. ❷ uneven; irregular; untidy: ~地写几个字 scrawl a few words

【歪歪扭扭】 wāiwāi-niǔniǔ 〈形〉crooked; askew; shapeless and twisted: 字写得~ write a poor hand; scrawl; scribble ‖ ~地贴在墙上 be crooked upon the wall ‖ ~的字迹 sprawling handwriting; chicken scratch

【歪斜】 wāixié 〈形〉crooked; askew; aslant: 口眼~ have wry eyes and mouth ‖ 他写的字从左往右~。His handwriting slants from left to right. ‖ 这幅画有点~。The picture is a bit skew.

【歪嘴和尚】 wāizuǐ héshang 〈熟〉monk with a wry mouth—person who distorts unscrupulously the principles to one's own benefits

㖞 wāi〈形〉(of the mouth) awry; wry-mouthed

【㖞僻不遂】 wāipì-bùsuí 〈名〉[中医] facial paralysis and hemiplegia after apoplexy

喎 wāi〈叹〉[used in greeting] hey: ~你能听到我的声音吗? Hey, can you hear me?

wǎi

搲 wǎi〈动〉〈方〉scoop out/up; ladle out: 从缸里~了一勺水 scoop up a ladle of water ‖ 拿碗~点米 scoop up some rice with a bowl

崴[1] wǎi 〈形〉(of a mountain path) rugged

崴[2] wǎi 〈动〉sprain; twist: ~脚 sprain one's ankle
⇨wēi

【崴泥】 wǎiní 〈动〉fail; fall through: 因款项不足,计划~了。Owing to lack of funds the plan fell through.

【崴子】 wǎizi 〈名〉〈方〉[usu used in place names] bend (in a river or mountain range)

踒 wǎi 〈动〉(of a foot) sprain: 我从台阶上摔倒了,~了脚。I fell down the steps and sprained my ankle.

wài

外 wài ❶〈名〉outer; outside; external; exterior: ~包装 outside wrapping ‖ ~发邮件 outgoing mail ‖ ~墙 outer wall ‖ 内~有别 distinguish between one's own people and outsiders ‖ 意料之~ contrary to one's expectations ‖ 除了已提供的数字~没有别的资料。There was no information outside/except the figures given. ‖ 铁丝的两头要向~弯。The two ends of the wire must be bent outward(s). ⇨~伤; ~貌 ❷〈名〉foreign country: 促进对~贸易 promote foreign trade ‖ 排~政策 exclusionary policy ‖ 寻求更多对~业务 look abroad for more business ⇨~币; ~宾 ❸〈形〉other (than one's own): ~单位/县/省 other units/counties/provinces ‖ ~系 other departments ❹〈形〉additional; added; extra: 预算~的开支 extra budgetary expenditure; discretionary spending ⇨~带; 额~ ❺〈形〉informal; unofficial: ⇨~史; ~号 ❻〈形〉distantly/remotely related: ⇨~人; 见~ ❼〈形〉(relatives) of one's mother, sisters or daughters: ⇨~公; ~甥; ~孙 ❽〈名〉*wai* [role of an old man in traditional Chinese opera]

【外摆线】 wàibǎixiàn 〈名〉[数学] epicycloid

【外办】 wàibàn 〈名〉〈简称〉foreign affairs office: 省~ Provincial Foreign Affairs Office ⇨外事办公室

【外邦】 wàibāng 〈名〉〈书〉foreign country

【外包工】 wàibāogōng 〈名〉outworker: 工酬菲薄的~ low-paid outworker

【外包活】 wàibāohuó 〈名〉outwork: 为制衣厂做~ do the outwork for a clothing factory

【外币】 wàibì 〈名〉foreign currency: 持有~ have/possess

W

foreign currency ‖ 储备～ store foreign currency ‖ 倒卖～ speculate in foreign currency ‖ 兑换～ convert/exchange foreign currency ‖ ～保有额 foreign currency holdings ‖ ～兑换商 money changer ‖ ～汇票 foreign currency bill ‖ ～申报单 foreign currency declaration ‖ ～债券 bonds in foreign currencies ‖ ～账户 foreign currency account ‖ ～支付凭证 instruments payable in foreign currency; foreign currency payment instruments

【外边】 wàibian 〈名〉❶ outside: 在～等 wait outside ‖ 去～呼吸点新鲜空气 go out for some fresh air ‖ ～很冷。It's cold outdoors. ‖ 我们听到～传来一声呼叫。We heard a cry from the without. ❷ place other than where one lives or works: 暑假去～走走 travel somewhere during the summer vacation ‖ 他在～有个私生子。He has an illegitimate son somewhere. ❸ exterior; outside: 粉刷房子～ paint/whitewash the exterior of a house

【外表】 wàibiǎo 〈名〉 outward appearance; exterior; surface; outside: 观察～ observe externals ‖ ～老实 have an honest appearance ‖ ～美观 have a fine exterior; look nice ‖ 粗糙的～ *rough surface* ‖ 建筑物的～ *exterior of a building* ‖ 事物的～ outward appearance of things ‖ 友善的～ friendly exterior ‖ 仅从～看人 judge people by mere appearances ‖ ～取人不可靠。There is no trusting appearance. / Never judge from appearances. ‖ ～是靠不住的。Appearance is deceptive. ‖ 这电视机不但性能好，～也很漂亮。This television set not only performs satisfactorily, but also looks beautiful.

【外宾】 wàibīn 〈名〉 foreign guest/visitor: 欢迎/接待～ welcome/receive foreign guests ‖ 陪同～游览西安 escort the foreign guests around Xi'an ‖ 设宴招待～ treat foreign guests to dinner

【外部】 wàibù 〈名〉❶ outside; external: ～出版物 external publication ‖ ～存储器 external storage/memory ‖ ～电源 external power source ‖ ～光源 external sources of illumination ‖ ～环境 external environment ‖ ～链接 external links ‖ ～世界 external world; outer/outside world ‖ ～条件 external conditions ‖ ～形状 outside shape ‖ ～援助 external aid ‖ 事物的～联系 external relations of things ‖ 内部压力和～压力相等。The pressure inside equals the pressure outside. ❷ exterior; outer; surface: ～装修 exterior decoration ‖ 房子的～需要粉刷。The outside of the house needs painting.

〖～辐射〗 wàibù fúshè 〈名〉[核物理] external radiation

〖～交换程序〗 wàibù jiāohuàn chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] peripheral interchange program

【外埠】 wàibù 〈名〉 towns or cities other than the home one: ～代收款项 incoming collection ‖ ～付款票据 domiciled bill ‖ ～新闻 news from other cities ‖ ～银行存款 outport bank deposit

〖～邮件〗 wàibù yóujiàn 〈名〉 out-of-town mail

【外财】 wàicái 〈名〉 extra income

【外侧】 wàicè 〈名〉 outer flank: ～行车道 outside lane ‖ 城墙～有供瞭望和射击用的城垛。On the outer flank of the wall, there were battlements for watching and shooting.

【外层】 wàicéng 〈名〉 outer layer

〖～电子〗 wàicéng diànzǐ 〈名〉 outer-shell electron

〖～轨道〗 wàicéng guǐdào 〈名〉 *outer orbit*

〖～空间〗 wàicéng kōngjiān 〈名〉 outer space: ～导弹 outer-space missile ‖ ～火箭 outer-space rocket ‖ ～军事化 militarization of the outer space ‖ ～生物学 exobiology

〖～循环〗 wàicéng xúnhuán 〈名〉 outer circulation

〖～焰〗 wàicéngyàn 〈名〉[化学] outer flame

【外差】 wàichā 〈名〉[电学] heterodyne: 超～ superheterodyne

〖～变频器〗 wàichā biànpínqì 〈名〉 heterodyne converter

〖～电容器〗 wàichā diànróngqì 〈名〉 heterodyne capacitor

〖～级〗 wàichājí 〈名〉 heterodyne stage

〖～检波器〗 wàichā jiǎnbōqì 〈名〉 heterodyne detector

〖～接受器〗 wàichā jiēshòuqì 〈名〉 heterodyne receiver

〖～滤波器〗 wàichā lǜbōqì 〈名〉 heterodyne filter

〖～频率器〗 wàichā pínlǜqì 〈名〉 heterodyne frequency meter

【外场】 *wàicháng* 〈名〉 *sociable; of good behaviour on social occasions and concern about face-saving*: 她是个～人，人头挺广。She is sociable and has a large circle of acquaintances.

【外场】 wàichǎng 〈名〉[体育] outfield; external field (in baseball and softball): ～防守员 the covers ‖ ～员 fieldsman

〖～手〗 wàichǎngshǒu 〈名〉[体育] outfield; outfielder: 他们的～不行。Their outfield is weak.

【外钞】 wàichāo 〈名〉 foreign bank note; foreign cash

【外乘法】 wàichéngfǎ 〈名〉[数学] outer multiplication

【外成矿】 wàichéngkuàng 〈名〉 exogenic mine

【外弛内张】 wàichí-nèizhāng 〈熟〉 controlled tension

【外齿轮】 wàichǐlún 〈名〉 external gear

【外出】 wàichū 〈动〉 go out: ～吃饭 dine/eat out ‖ ～度假 be away on vacation ‖ ～访问 go out for a visit ‖ ～购物 go out shopping ‖ ～游玩 go for an outing ‖ ～几天 be a few days away; be away for a few days

〖～许可证〗 wàichū xǔkězhèng 〈名〉 liberty pass

【外出血】 wàichūxuè 〈名〉[医学] external haemorrhage

【外传】 wàichuán 〈动〉❶ spread (secret information); leak; disseminate: 此乃绝密，只字不得～。This is a top secret and not a word can be leaked out. ‖ 此事不宜～。This is not to be leaked out. ❷ be said/rumoured; they say; there is a breeze that: ～他有可能成为下一届总理。It is rumoured that he will be the next Prime Minister. ‖ ～她行为不忠。It is rumoured that she is an unfaithful woman. / Rumour has it that she is unfaithful. / There comes a breeze that she behaves unfaithfully.
⇨*wàizhuàn*

【外串】 wàichuàn 〈动〉 be a guest performer

【外存储器】 wàicúnchǔqì 〈名〉[计算机] external storage

【外错角】 wàicuòjiǎo 〈名〉 alternate exterior angle

【外大气层】 wàidàqìcéng 〈名〉 exoatmosphere

【外代数】 wàidàishù 〈名〉[数学] exterior algebra

【外带】 wàidài ❶〈名〉(of a tyre) outer cover; tyre: 换～ change the tyre ‖ ～和里带都扎穿了。The tyre and the inner tube are both punctured. ‖ ～爆了。The tyre burst. ❷〈动〉 have/do as well: 他开出租，～修理家用电器。He is a taxi driver; he repairs domestic appliances as a sideline. ‖ 她买了一个冰箱、一个微波炉，～许多其它东西。She's bought a fridge, a microwave, and lots of other things besides. ‖ 她要做饭、洗衣，～上课，忙得不可开交。Between cooking, washing, and attending classes, she was very busy.

【外待】 wàidài 〈动〉 treat sb as a stranger, an outsider, or a foreigner: 老同学从乡下远道来看望咱们，咱们不能～了人家。Our old classmates have come all the way from the countryside to see us; we have no reason to treat them as outsiders.

【外道】 wàidào 〈名〉❶ [佛教] unorthodox sect ❷ [体育] outside lane

【外道】 wàidao 〈形〉〈口〉 over-polite; ceremonious: 你再客气，就显得～了。It would be too formal of you to be too courteous. ‖ 咱们都是老朋友，大家就不要～了。Now that we are old friends, let's not stand on ceremony.

【外敌】 wàidí 〈名〉 foreign enemy; enemy from without: 抵御～ resist foreign enemy ‖ ～入侵 foreign invasion/aggression

【外地】 wàidì 〈名〉 part of the country other than where one lives; other places: 去～打工 go to work in other places ‖ 这位小说家将去～为他的新小说收集素材。The novelist will leave for other parts of the country to collect materials for his new novel.

【外电】 wàidiàn 〈名〉 dispatch from a foreign news agency: 据～报道 according to a foreign news agency ‖ 这条消息已经被～报道核实。*This news has been confirmed by foreign news agencies.*

【外电路】 wàidiànlù 〈名〉 external electric circuit

【外电阻】 wàidiànzǔ 〈名〉 external electric resistance

【外调】 wàidiào 〈动〉❶ transfer to other localities or institutions: ～干部 cadres transferred to other places ‖ ～物资 materials to be transferred to other places ‖ 那个足球选手希望不久能～他队。That football player is hoping to be transferred to another team soon. ‖ 他已～北京。He has been transferred to Beijing. ❷ go out to another unit on an investigation mission: 搞～ be on an investigation mission

【外毒素】 wàidúsù 〈名〉[医学] exotoxin

【外耳】 wài'ěr 〈名〉 external/outer ear

〖～道〗 wài'ěrdào 〈名〉[生理] external auditory meatus

〖～门〗 wài'ěrmén 〈名〉[生理] *porus acusticus externus*; external acoustic pore

〖～炎〗 wài'ěryán 〈名〉 otitis externa

【外藩】 wàifān 〈名〉❶ vassal ❷ vassal state: 铲除～ eliminate vassal states ‖ 削减～的权利 reduce/limit the power of the vassal states

【外翻足】 wàifānzú 〈名〉[医学] talipes valgus

【外访】 wàifǎng 〈动〉 visit a foreign country

【外放】 wàifàng 〈动〉〈旧〉 appoint to a post outside the capital

【外分泌】 wàifēnmì 〈名〉[生理] exocrine; external secretion: ～腺 exocrine gland ‖ ～学 exocrinology
【外敷】 wàifū 〈动〉 apply externally (ointment, etc): 用于～ for external application
〚～层〛 wàifūcéng 〈名〉 outer coating
〚～药〛 wàifūyào 〈名〉 medicine for external application
【外稃】 wàifū 〈名〉[植物] lemma
【外感】 wàigǎn 〈名〉[中医] disease caused by external factors; exopathic affection: ～风寒 be affected by the cold; have a cold ‖ ～内滞 external irritation and internal congestion
【外感受器】 wàigǎnshòuqì 〈名〉[医学] exteroceptor
【外港】 wàigǎng 〈名〉 outport: ～区 outer harbour area
【外割函数】 wàigē hánshù 〈名〉[数学] exsecant
【外公】 wàigōng 〈名〉〈方〉(maternal) grandfather
【外功】 wàigōng 〈名〉 external exercises [*wushu* exercises to build the muscles and bones]
【外骨骼】 wàigǔgé 〈名〉 exoskeleton
【外观】 wàiguān 〈名〉 outward appearance; exterior: 毁坏～ injure/ruin the appearance ‖ ～宏伟 have a magnificent outside ‖ 房子的～ exterior of a house ‖ 一艘～漂亮的轮船 a ship of pleasing appearance ‖ 从～看,它就像一只普通的箱子。From (the) outside, it looks like an ordinary box. ‖ 粉刷之后,它的～迥然不同。After being painted, its appearance was quite different. ‖ 这座建筑物的～像座监狱。The building looks like a prison.
【外国】 wàiguó 〈名〉 foreign country: ～军事基地 foreign military base ‖ ～口音 foreign accent ‖ ～留学生/友人 foreign student/friend; international student/friend ‖ ～援助 foreign aid ‖ ～专家 foreign expert/specialist
〚～管辖权〛 wàiguó guǎnxiáquán 〈名〉 foreign jurisdiction
〚～汇票〛 wàiguó huìpiào 〈名〉 foreign bill/draft
〚～货〛 wàiguóhuò 〈名〉 foreign commodity/goods; imported goods: 抵制～ boycott foreign goods ‖ 拒绝购买～ refuse to buy imported goods
〚～侨民〛 wàiguó qiáomín 〈名〉 foreign national
〚～人〛 wàiguórén 〈名〉 foreigner; alien: ～居留区 foreign settlement ‖ ～临时居留证 temporary residence permits for foreigners ‖ ～入境许可证 alien entry permit
〚～使团〛 wàiguó shǐtuán 〈名〉 foreign mission
〚～文学〛 wàiguó wénxué 〈名〉 foreign literature
〚～语〛 wàiguóyǔ 〈名〉 foreign language: ～专业 foreign language major ‖ ～学院 institute of foreign languages; foreign language institute
〚～驻华机构〛 wàiguó zhù Huá jīgòu 〈名〉 foreign representative agency in China
〚～驻华使领馆〛 wàiguó zhù Huá shǐ-lǐngguǎn 〈名〉 foreign diplomatic and consular missions in China
〚～资本〛 wàiguó zīběn 〈名〉 foreign capital
〚～租界〛 wàiguó zūjiè 〈名〉 foreign settlement/concession
【外果皮】 wàiguǒpí 〈名〉[植物] epicarp; exocarp
【外海】 wàihǎi 〈名〉 open/pelagic sea
〚～巡逻队〛 wàihǎi xúnluóduì 〈名〉 off-shore patrol
〚～渔业〛 wàihǎi yúyè 〈名〉 open-sea fishery
【外行】 wàiháng ❶〈名〉 layman; nonprofessional: 谈到法律,我是个～。Where the law is concerned, I am only a layman. ‖ ～领导内行。Layman leads expert. / Non-professionals direct professionals. ❷〈形〉 lay; unprofessional: ～话 lay language; mere dabbler's language ‖ ～的意见 lay opinion ‖ 搞工程他可不～。He's no amateur in engineering. ‖ 我对电脑很～。I'm quite ignorant about computers. / I'm a computer illiterate.
〚～看热闹,内行看门道〛 wàiháng kàn rènao, nèiháng kàn méndao 〈熟〉 connoisseurs appraise and appreciate whereas laymen stay and watch the fun in the crowd
【外号】 wàihào 〈名〉 nickname: 给某人起～ nickname sb; fasten a nickname upon sb ‖ "胖子"是胖人的～。"Fatty" is the nickname for a fat person. ‖ 他在班里有个～叫"教授"。In his class, he was known by the nickname "professor".
【外核】 wàihé 〈名〉 outer core
【外呼吸】 wàihūxī 〈名〉[生物] external respiration
【外话】 wàihuà 〈名〉〈方〉 unduly polite words (that a friend is not expected to say); courteous remarks expected of a stranger (rather than a friend):—谢谢你! —别说～了! —Thank you! — Don't mention it. / Don't stand on ceremony.
【外踝】 wàihuái 〈名〉 malleolus lateralis; external malleolus
【外环路】 wàihuánlù 〈名〉 orbital (in a city); beltway
【外患】 wàihuàn 〈名〉 foreign aggression: ～频仍 be subjected to repeated foreign invasion ‖ 内忧～ anxiety arising from within and trouble coming from without; internal disturbance and foreign invasion
【外汇】 wàihuì 〈名〉 foreign exchange/currency: 创～ get export earnings ‖ 倒卖～ speculate in foreign currency ‖ ～贬值 foreign currency depreciation ‖ ～偿付能力 ability to repay in foreign exchange
〚～储备〛 wàihuì chǔbèi 〈名〉 foreign currency reserve
〚～存款账户〛 wàihuì cúnkuǎn zhànghù 〈名〉 foreign currency deposit account
〚～兑换率〛 wàihuì duìhuànlǜ 〈名〉 rate of foreign exchange
〚～兑换券〛 wàihuì duìhuànquàn 〈名〉 foreign exchange certificate (FEC)
〚～官价〛 wàihuì guānjià 〈名〉 official exchange rate
〚～管理局〛 Wàihuì Guǎnlǐjú 〈名〉 Administration of Foreign Exchange
〚～管理条例〛 wàihuì guǎnlǐ tiáolì 〈名〉 foreign currency regulations
〚～管制〛 wàihuì guǎnzhì 〈名〉 foreign exchange control
〚～行情〛 wàihuì hángqíng 〈名〉 exchange quotations
〚～换算表〛 wàihuì huànsuànbiǎo 〈名〉 exchange table
〚～汇率〛 wàihuì huìlǜ 〈名〉 exchange rate
〚～交易〛 wàihuì jiāoyì 〈名〉 foreign exchange transaction
〚～结存〛 wàihuì jiécún 〈名〉 exchange balance
〚～金融〛 wàihuì jīnróng 〈名〉 exchange finance
〚～经纪人〛 wàihuì jīngjìrén 〈名〉 exchange broker/dealer
〚～局〛 wàihuìjú 〈名〉 exchange office
〚～利润〛 wàihuì lìrùn 〈名〉 exchange profit
〚～牌价〛 wàihuì páijià 〈名〉 foreign exchange quotation
〚～配额制度〛 wàihuì pèi'é zhìdù 〈名〉 exchange quota system
〚～配给〛 wàihuì pèijǐ 〈名〉 rationing of exchange
〚～票证〛 wàihuì piàozhèng 〈名〉 foreign exchange instrument
〚～平准基金〛 wàihuì píngzhǔn jījīn 〈名〉 exchange stabilization fund
〚～期货交易市场〛 wàihuì qīhuò jiāoyì shìchǎng 〈名〉 market of forward exchange transaction
〚～倾销〛 wàihuì qīngxiāo 〈名〉 exchange dumping
〚～清算〛 wàihuì qīngsuàn 〈名〉 foreign exchange clearing
〚～券〛 wàihuìquàn 〈名〉 foreign exchange certificate (FEC)
〚～市场〛 wàihuì shìchǎng 〈名〉 foreign exchange market
〚～收支顺差〛 wàihuì shōuzhī shùnchā 〈名〉 favourable balance of foreign exchange earnings and outlays
〚～损益〛 wàihuì sǔnyì 〈名〉 exchange profit and loss
〚～贴水〛 wàihuì tiēshuǐ 〈名〉 exchange discount
〚～信贷〛 wàihuì xìndài 〈名〉 credit in foreign exchange
〚～业务〛 wàihuì yèwù 〈名〉 foreign currency operations; foreign exchange business
〚～转移证〛 wàihuì zhuǎnyízhèng 〈名〉 exchange surrender certificate
〚～自由化〛 wàihuì zìyóuhuà 〈名〉 liberalization of exchange
【外婚】 wàihūn 〈名〉 exogamy
【外活】 wàihuó 〈名〉〈方〉❶ external orders taken by factories or craftsman; outwork ❷ work taken in by housewives
【外货】 wàihuò 〈名〉 foreign/imported goods: ～进口报单 declaration for importation of foreign goods
【外祸】 wàihuò 〈名〉 foreign/external aggression
【外积】 wàijī 〈名〉[数学] outer product
【外激素】 wàijīsù 〈名〉[生物] pheromone; ectohormone
【外籍】 wàijí 〈名〉 foreign nationality: ～工作人员 foreign personnel ‖ ～华人 foreign national of Chinese origin/descent ‖ ～教练 foreign coach ‖ ～教师 foreign teacher ‖ ～劳工 foreign labour; guest worker ‖ ～人口 alien population ‖ ～专家 foreign expert
【外寄生】 wàijìshēng 〈名〉 ectoparasitism
〚～物〛 wàijìshēngwù 〈名〉 ectoparasite
【外加】 wàijiā 〈动〉 plus: 这是～的东西。This is something additional. ‖ 给你们两台电脑,～一台录音机。Here you are—two computers, plus a tape-recorder.
〚～电压〛 wàijiā diànyā 〈名〉 applied voltage
〚～负荷〛 wàijiā fùhè 〈名〉 applied load
〚～力〛 wàijiālì 〈名〉 applied force
〚～指令〛 wàijiā zhǐlìng 〈名〉 extra order/instruction

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【外家】 wàijiā 〈名〉❶ maternal grandparents' (home/family) ❷〈方〉family/home of a married woman's parents ❸〈书〉family/home of the husband's parents-in-law ❹〈旧〉mistress; concubine; kept woman ❺〈旧〉outside family (with a mistress or concubine)

【外间】 wàijiān 〈名〉❶ outer room ❷〈书〉external world; outside circles: ～传闻,别往心里去。Don't take the rumours to your heart. ❸〈书〉place other than where one lives

【外交】 wàijiāo 〈名〉diplomacy; foreign affairs: 采取～手段 take diplomatic steps ‖ 通过～途径解决纷争 settle disputes through diplomatic channels ‖ ～谈判 diplomatic negotiation ‖ 穿梭～ shuttle diplomacy ‖ 过境～ transit diplomacy ‖ 金元/炮舰/乒乓～ dollar/gunboat/*ping-pong* diplomacy ‖ 幕后～ behind-the-scene diplomacy ‖ 实用/实质～ pragmatic/substantial diplomacy ‖ 国际问题应通过～途径来解决,不应诉诸战争。International problems should be solved by diplomacy, not war.

〖～庇护〗 wàijiāo bìhù 〈名〉diplomatic asylum: ～权 right of diplomatic sanctuary

〖～部〗 wàijiāobù 〈名〉ministry of foreign affairs; foreign ministry: ～发言人 foreign ministry spokesman/spokeswoman/spokesperson

〖～部长〗 wàijiāo bùzhǎng 〈名〉minister of foreign affairs; foreign minister

〖～承认〗 wàijiāo chéngrèn 〈名〉diplomatic recognition

〖～程序〗 wàijiāo chéngxù 〈名〉diplomatic procedure

〖～辞令〗 wàijiāo cílìng 〈名〉diplomatic language/parlance: 这位官员公开讲话时满口～。The official is very diplomatic in public discourse.

〖～大臣〗 Wàijiāo Dàchén 〈名〉Foreign Secretary [UK]

〖～代表〗 wàijiāo dàibiǎo 〈名〉diplomatic representative: ～会议 diplomatic conference ‖ ～机构 diplomatic mission

〖～地位〗 wàijiāo dìwèi 〈名〉diplomatic status

〖～法〗 wàijiāofǎ 〈名〉diplomatic law

〖～关系〗 wàijiāo guānxi 〈名〉diplomatic relations: 断绝～ break (off)/sever diplomatic relations (with) ‖ 发展～ develop foreign relations (between/with) ‖ 恢复～ resume/restore diplomatic relations ‖ 建立大使级～ establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial rank ‖ 升格/降格～ upgrade/downgrade diplomatic relations ‖ 中止～ suspend diplomatic relations ‖ 和 130 个国家有～ have diplomatic ties with 130 countries

〖～官〗 wàijiāoguān 〈名〉diplomat; diplomatist: 驱逐～ expel a diplomat ‖ 职业～ career/professional diplomat

〖～惯例〗 wàijiāo guànlì 〈名〉(customary) diplomatic practice

〖～护照〗 wàijiāo hùzhào 〈名〉diplomatic passport

〖～豁免权〗 wàijiāo huòmiǎnquán 〈名〉diplomatic immunity

〖～机关〗 wàijiāo jīguān 〈名〉diplomatic establishments

〖～级别〗 wàijiāo jíbié 〈名〉diplomatic rank

〖～家〗 wàijiāojiā 〈名〉diplomat; diplomatist

〖～界〗 wàijiāojiè 〈名〉diplomatic circles: 在～引起惊恐 raise a consternation in diplomatic circles

〖～纠纷〗 wàijiāo jiūfēn 〈名〉diplomatic dispute

〖～礼节〗 wàijiāo lǐjié 〈名〉diplomatic protocol/etiquette

〖～签证〗 wàijiāo qiānzhèng 〈名〉diplomatic visa

〖～人员〗 wàijiāo rényuán 〈名〉diplomatic personnel

〖～史〗 wàijiāoshǐ 〈名〉diplomatic history

〖～使节〗 wàijiāo shǐjié 〈名〉diplomatic envoy: 派遣～ dispatch a diplomatic envoy

〖～使团〗 wàijiāo shǐtuán 〈名〉diplomatic body/corps: ～团长 head of the diplomatic corps

〖～事务〗 wàijiāo shìwù 〈名〉foreign affairs

〖～手腕〗 wàijiāo shǒuwàn 〈名〉diplomacy; diplomatics; diplomatism: 施展～ diplomatize ‖ 运用～ use diplomacy ‖ 用～处理 handle with diplomacy

〖～特权〗 wàijiāo tèquán 〈名〉diplomatic prerogative/privilege: 行使～ exercise diplomatic prerogatives

〖～团〗 wàijiāotuán 〈名〉diplomatic corps

〖～文件〗 wàijiāo wénjiàn 〈名〉diplomatic document

〖～文书〗 wàijiāo wénshū 〈名〉diplomatic correspondence/documentation

〖～信使〗 wàijiāo xìnshǐ 〈名〉diplomatic courier

〖～学院〗 wàijiāo xuéyuàn 〈名〉foreign affairs college

〖～语言〗 wàijiāo yǔyán 〈名〉diplomatic language; diplomatese

〖～照会〗 wàijiāo zhàohuì 〈名〉diplomatic note: 互换～ exchange diplomatic notes

〖～政策〗 wàijiāo zhèngcè 〈名〉foreign policy: 调整～ adjust the foreign policy

〖～制裁〗 wàijiāo zhìcái 〈名〉diplomatic sanction: 进行/减轻/取消～ impose/ease/lift diplomatic sanctions

【外角】 wàijiǎo 〈名〉[数学] exterior angle

【外教】 wàijiào 〈名〉❶ foreign teacher: 聘请～ employ a foreign teacher ❷ foreign coach

【外接】 wàijiē 〈动〉be externally connected: ～电源插座 external electric supply socket

〖～圆〗 wàijiēyuán 〈名〉[数学] circumscribed circle; circumcircle

【外界】 wàijiè 〈名〉external/outside world; outside: 来自～ come from the outside ‖ 寻求～援助 seek outside aid/help ‖ ～干扰 external interference ‖ ～空气压力 outside air pressure ‖ ～人士 those on the outside; outsider ‖ ～压力 outside/external pressure ‖ ～影响 outside influence ‖ 向～征求意见 solicit comments and suggestions from people outside one's organization ‖ 与～隔绝 be hedged off from the outer world ‖ 与～失去联系 be cut off from the outside

【外借】 wàijiè 〈动〉❶ lend: 电话不～。This telephone is not for public use. ‖ 工具书恕不～。Reference books cannot be checked out. ❷ borrow: 这些桌椅是～的。These desks and chairs are borrowed ones.

【外经】 wàijīng 〈名〉foreign economy: 培养～、外贸管理人才 foster managerial talents of foreign economy and foreign trade

【外景】 wàijǐng 〈名〉outdoor scene; scene shot on location; exterior: 拍～ film the exterior; shoot on location ‖ 选～ look for outdoor scenes ‖ ～拍摄 location shooting ‖ 影片的大部分镜头是～拍摄的。Most scenes of the film were shot on location.

〖～地〗 wàijǐngdì 〈名〉location: 在～拍摄 shoot on location

〖～镜头〗 wàijǐng jìngtóu 〈名〉exterior shot

【外径】 wàijìng 〈名〉[机械] external/outside/outer diameter: 齿轮～ outside diameter of gear

〖～尺寸〗 wàijìng chǐcun 〈名〉outside dimension

〖～规〗 wàijìngguī 〈名〉outside callipers

〖～千分尺〗 wàijìng qiānfēnchǐ 〈名〉outside micrometer

【外舅】 wàijiù 〈名〉〈书〉wife's father; father-in-law

【外卡】 wàikǎ 〈名〉[体育] wild card

【外卡钳】 wàikǎqián 〈名〉[机械] outside callipers

【外科】 wàikē 〈名〉[医学] surgical department: 临床～ clinical surgery ‖ 整形～ orthopedic/plastic surgery

〖～病房〗 wàikē bìngfáng 〈名〉surgical ward

〖～器械〗 wàikē qìxiè 〈名〉surgical instrument

〖～手术〗 wàikē shǒushù 〈名〉surgical operation; surgery

〖～学〗 wàikēxué 〈名〉surgery

〖～医生〗 wàikē yīshēng 〈名〉surgeon

〖～诊断〗 wàikē zhěnduàn 〈名〉surgical diagnosis

【外壳】 wàiké 〈名〉outer covering/casing; shell; case; crust; (external) husk: 电视机/手表～ case of a TV set/wrist watch ‖ 鸡蛋～ shell of an egg; egg shell ‖ 热水瓶～ outer casing of a thermos flask ‖ 种子的～ husk of a seed ‖ 这种甲虫有坚硬的～。This kind of beetle has a hard shell.

【外客】 wàikè 〈名〉visitor or guest who is an outsider; guest of remote relationship

【外空】 wàikōng = 外层空间 wàicéng kōngjiān

【外寇】 wàikòu 〈名〉invading army; aggressor troops

【外快】 wàikuài 〈名〉〈口〉extra income/earnings: 挣/捞～ make extra money ‖ 他经常利用业余时间搞点副业捞点～。He often does something as a sideline in his spare time for some extra cash/income.

【外来】 wàilái 〈动〉be from outside; be external/foreign: ～侵略 external invasion ‖ 他的早期绘画受到不少～影响。His early paintings show much external influence.

〖～词〗 wàiláicí 〈名〉foreign/loan/borrowed word: 源于法语/拉丁语的～ words of French/Latin origin

〖～干涉〗 wàilái gānshè 〈名〉foreign intervention; external/outside interference

〖～户〗 wàiláihù 〈名〉household from another place; non-native; out-of-towner

〖～妹〗 wàiláimèi 〈名〉woman worker from without [young woman who earns her livelihood in a place other than her hometown]

〖～人口〗 wàilái rénkǒu 〈名〉 person from another place; non-native
〖～压力〗 wàilái yālì 〈名〉 external/outside pressure: 屈服于～ yield to pressure from outside
〖～移民〗 wàilái yímín 〈名〉 immigrant
〖～影响〗 wàilái yǐngxiǎng 〈名〉 extrinsic/external/outside influence: 抵制～ withstand outside influences
〖～语〗 wàiláiyǔ 〈名〉 word of foreign origin; foreign word; loanword: 阻止～进入本国语言 prevent foreign words from being imported into one's native language; keep foreign words out of one's native language
〖～种〗 wàiláizhǒng 〈名〉 exotic species
【外力】 wàilì 〈名〉 ❶ outside force ❷ [物理] external force: ～干扰 external/outside interference ‖ ～作用 exogenic action ‖ 在～的作用下,一个运动物体可能会改变其运动方向。When acted upon by an external force, a moving object may change its path.
【外联网】 wàiliánwǎng 〈名〉[信息] extranet
【外流】 wàiliú 〈动〉 outflow; drain: 美元/资金～ dollar/capital outflow ‖ 科技人员～ outflow of scientific and technical talent ‖ 人才～ outflow of the talented/qualified personnel; brain drain ‖ 该国最优秀的科学家被其他国家吸引而～。The best scientists of that country are being skimmed off by other countries.
【外路】 wàilù 〈名〉 outside; other places
〖～货〗 wàilùhuò 〈名〉 nonlocal goods
〖～客商〗 wàilù kèshāng 〈名〉 non-native businessman
〖～人〗 wàilùrén 〈名〉 non-local people; stranger
【外露】 wàilù 〈动〉 reveal; show: 他感情从不～。He never reveals his true feelings.
【外轮】 wàilún 〈名〉 foreign ship/vessel: ～代理公司 ocean shipping agency
【外卖】 wàimài ❶ 〈动〉 (of a restaurant) provide takeaway/takeout service: 提供～服务的餐馆 takeaway restaurant ‖ 本店～烤鸭。This restaurant offers takeaway roast duck. ❷ 〈名〉 takeaway; takeout: 吃～ have a takeaway; eat a takeout ‖ 送～ deliver takeaways ‖ ～食品 takeaway food; carryout
【外贸】 wàimào 〈名〉〈简称〉 foreign/external trade: ～代表团 foreign trade delegation ⇨对外贸易
〖～部〗 wàimàobù 〈名〉 ministry of foreign trade
〖～出口〗 wàimào chūkǒu 〈名〉 foreign trade export
〖～机构〗 wàimào jīgòu 〈名〉 foreign trade agency
〖～进口〗 wàimào jìnkǒu 〈名〉 foreign trade import
〖～经营权〗 wàimào jīngyíngquán 〈名〉 authorization to engage in foreign trade
〖～局〗 wàimàojú 〈名〉 foreign trade department
〖～体制〗 wàimào tǐzhì 〈名〉 foreign trade system
〖～仲裁〗 wàimào zhòngcái 〈名〉 foreign trade arbitration
【外貌】 wàimào 〈名〉 appearance; exterior; looks: ～特征 macroscopic/external feature ‖ 不起眼的～ unattractive exterior ‖ 我们不能被漂亮的～所蒙蔽。We shouldn't be misled by handsome appearance.
【外面】 wàimiàn 〈名〉 outward appearance; exterior; surface: 楼房的～ outside of a building ‖ 这件大衣里面是毛,～是布。This coat is fur on the inside and cloth on the outside.
〖～儿光〗 wàimiànrguāng 〈形〉〈方〉 deceptively smooth appearance; outward show: 做事要考虑实际效果,不能追求～。In handling such matters, we must pay attention to actual results and not try to be flashy.
【外面】 wàimian 〈名〉 outside; out; without: 去～走走 take a walk outside ‖ ～到处风声很紧。The situation is getting tense everywhere. ‖ ～很冷。It's cold outside. ‖ 不接触社会怎么会了解～的事儿? Estranged from the society, how can you get well informed (of the outside world)? ‖ 孩子必须学会在～生活。Children must learn to live in the external world outside their families. ‖ 他儿子在～上学。His son is at school in another place of the country.
【外膜】 wàimó 〈名〉[生理] external membrane
【外脑】 wàinǎo 〈名〉 foreign brainpower
【外胚层】 wàipēicéng 〈名〉[生物] ectoblast; ectoderm; epiblast
【外聘】 wàipìn 〈动〉 employ from a unit other than one's own: ～审计员 external auditor ‖ 该校老师70%都是从周围院校～的。Seventy per cent of the teachers at this school are employed from colleges or universities nearby. ‖ 还没退休,他就～到了一家民办大学。He was employed by a private university before his retirement.
【外婆】 wàipó 〈名〉〈方〉(maternal) grandmother
【外戚】 wàiqī 〈名〉 relative of a king or emperor on the side of his mother or wife
【外企】 wàiqǐ 〈名〉〈简称〉 foreign enterprise; foreign-funded enterprise ⇨外资企业
【外气】 wàiqi 〈形〉〈方〉 being polite by regarding oneself as a stranger or outsider
【外墙】 wàiqiáng 〈名〉 exposed/outer wall
【外强中干】 wàiqiáng-zhōnggān 〈熟〉 outwardly strong but inwardly weak; strong in appearance but weak in reality; fierce of visage and faint of heart: 一切反动派都是～的纸老虎。All reactionaries are paper tigers, which look strong, but are really weak.
【外侨】 wàiqiáo 〈名〉 foreign national; alien
〖～服务中心〗 wàiqiáo fúwù zhōngxīn 〈名〉 foreigners service centre
〖～居留证〗 wàiqiáo jūliúzhèng 〈名〉 foreign resident certificate
〖～身份〗 wàiqiáo shēnfen 〈名〉 alien status; non-resident status
【外切】 wàiqiē 〈形〉[数学] circumscribed: ～多边形 circumscribed polygon ‖ ～圆 excircle
【外勤】 wàiqín 〈名〉 ❶ work done outside the office or in the field (as surveying, prospecting, news gathering, etc): 跑～ do fieldwork ❷ field personnel; fieldworker
【外倾】 wàiqīng 〈形〉[心理] extroverted
【外圈】 wàiquān 〈名〉[体育] outer/outside lane
【外燃机】 wàiránjī 〈名〉[机械] external combustion engine
【外人】 wàirén 〈名〉 ❶ stranger; outsider: 别客气,我又不是～。Don't stand on ceremony. I'm no stranger. ‖ 你们还是把我当～。You're still treating me as an outsider. ‖ 在婆婆家她总感觉自己像是～。She always feels like an outsider in her mother-in-law's. ❷ foreigner; alien
【外柔内刚】 wàiróu-nèigāng 〈熟〉 soft outside but firm inside—outwardly yielding but inwardly firm; iron fist/hand in a velvet glove
【外伤】 wàishāng 〈名〉 external wound/injury; trauma: ～性白内障 traumatic cataract ‖ ～性休克 traumatic shock ‖ 医生认为她的伤都是～。The doctor thinks her injuries are all external.
〖～学〗 wàishāngxué 〈名〉 traumatology
【外商】 wàishāng 〈名〉 foreign businessman/merchant: ～来料加工 process materials for foreign businessmen ‖ ～期待着新的贸易机会。Foreign businessmen have their eyes on new trade opportunities.
〖～独资企业〗 wàishāng dúzī qǐyè 〈名〉 exclusively foreign-owned enterprise
〖～投资企业〗 wàishāng tóuzī qǐyè 〈名〉 foreign-investment enterprise; foreign-funded enterprise
【外设】 wàishè 〈名〉[计算机] peripheral device
【外肾】 wàishèn 〈名〉[中医] testis; testicle
【外生殖器】 wàishēngzhíqì 〈名〉[生理] external genitals; external genital organs
【外省】 wàishěng 〈名〉 province other than one's own; other provinces
【外甥】 wàisheng 〈名〉 ❶ nephew; sister's son ❷ 〈方〉 grandson; daughter's son
〖～打灯笼—照舅(旧)〗 wàisheng dǎ dēnglong—zhàojiù 〈熟〉 the nephew carrying a lantern to give light to his uncle—the same as before; back in the old rut; back to what one was before
〖～女〗 wàishengnǚ 〈名〉 ❶ niece; sister's daughter ❷ 〈方〉 granddaughter; daughter's daughter
【外史】 wàishǐ 〈名〉 unofficial history; anecdotal account: 《儒林～》 *Unofficial History of the Scholars*
【外事】 wàishì 〈名〉 ❶ foreign/external affairs: ～往来 dealings with foreign nationals or organizations ‖ 他今天晚上有～活动。He's got to deal with some foreign affairs this evening. / He has an appointment with some foreign visitors this evening. ❷ affairs other than family or private ones; outside affairs: 妻子一心操持家务,一点～不问。The wife plunges into household affairs and never enquires into outside affairs.
〖～办公室〗 wàishì bàngōngshì 〈名〉 office of foreign affairs; foreign affairs office
〖～部门〗 wàishì bùmén 〈名〉 foreign affairs department

〖～纪律〗 wàishì jìlǜ 〈名〉discipline for foreign affairs
〖～局〗 wàishìjú 〈名〉bureau of foreign affairs; foreign affairs bureau
〖～口〗 wàishìkǒu 〈名〉〈口〉all government organs that have to do with foreign affairs
〖～委员会〗 wàishì wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉foreign affairs committee
〖～组〗 wàishìzǔ 〈名〉❶ foreign affairs section ❷ section dealing with foreign personnel and foreign visitors
【外室】 wàishì 〈名〉〈旧〉mistress; concubine; kept woman
【外手】 wàishǒu 〈名〉right-hand side (when driving a vehicle or operating a machine)
【外首】 wàishǒu 〈名〉〈方〉outside; out
【外水】 wàishuǐ 〈名〉extra income/earnings
【外孙】 wàisūn 〈名〉grandson; daughter's son
〖～女〗 wàisūnnǚ 〈名〉granddaughter; daughter's daughter
〖～子〗 wàisūnzi 〈名〉〈口〉grandson; daughter's son
【外胎】 wàitāi = 外带① wàidài
【外逃】 wàitáo 〈动〉❶ flee to some other place ❷ flee the country: 他杀死仇敌，随即～。He killed his enemy and fled the country.
【外套】 wàitào 〈名〉❶ overcoat; topcoat ❷ loose coat; outer garment: 穿上/脱掉～ put on/take off one's coat ‖ ～里面穿件衬衫 wear a shirt beneath one's coat
【外厅】 wàitīng 〈名〉outer hall
【外听道】 wàitīngdào 〈名〉[生理] external auditory meatus
【外头】 wàitou 〈名〉〈口〉outside: ～很黑，没有月亮。It's dark outside—there is no moon.
【外推】 wàituī 〈名〉[数学] extrapolation
【外围】 wàiwéi 〈名〉❶ periphery; outskirts: 首都～ periphery of the capital ‖ 建于城市～的工厂 factory built on the periphery of the town ‖ 环行路环绕在城市的～。The ring road runs around the periphery of the city. ❷ periphery [less important or non-central part of a group or activity]: 该运动～一些不太出名的诗人也表达了这些观点。The ideas are also expressed by minor poets on the periphery of the movement.
〖～操作〗 wàiwéi cāozuò 〈名〉peripheral operation
〖～传送〗 wàiwéi chuánsòng 〈名〉peripheral transfer
〖～岛屿〗 wàiwéi dǎoyǔ 〈名〉outlying islands
〖～敌人〗 wàiwéi dírén 〈名〉enemy in the outskirts (of)
〖～队员〗 wàiwéi duìyuán 〈名〉outside player
〖～防线〗 wàiwéi fángxiàn 〈名〉outer/outside defence line
〖～工事〗 wàiwéi gōngshì 〈名〉[军事] outwork
〖～接口适配器〗 wàiwéi jiēkǒu shìpèiqì 〈名〉[计算机] peripheral interface adaptor
〖～设备〗 wàiwéi shèbèi 〈名〉peripheral equipment
〖～战争〗 wàiwéi zhànzhēng 〈名〉peripheral war
〖～组织〗 wàiwéi zǔzhī 〈名〉peripheral organization
【外温动物】 wàiwēng dòngwù 〈名〉ectotherm
【外文】 wàiwén 〈名〉foreign language: 翻译～ translate a foreign language (into) ‖ 学习～ learn a foreign language ‖ ～报纸/期刊 newspaper/periodical in a foreign language ‖ ～书店 foreign language bookstore
【外屋】 wàiwū 〈名〉outer room
【外侮】 wàiwǔ 〈名〉foreign/external aggression: 抵御～ resist foreign aggression
【外务】 wàiwù 〈名〉❶ matters outside one's job ❷ foreign/external affairs
〖～大臣〗 wàiwù dàchén 〈名〉minister of foreign affairs; foreign minister
〖～省〗 Wàiwùshěng 〈名〉Ministry of Foreign Affairs
【外骛】 wàiwù 〈动〉〈书〉get involved in things which are not one's business: 无暇～ have no time to get involved in other things ‖ 他心无～。His heart is in his work.
【外弦】 wàixián 〈名〉[乐器] thinner outer string (of a fiddle)
【外县】 wàixiàn 〈名〉county other than one's own; other counties
【外线】 wàixiàn 〈名〉❶ [军事] exterior lines: ～作战 fight on exterior lines ❷ outside (telephone) connections; outside line: 让接线生接～ ask the switchthboard operator for an outside line
【外乡】 wàixiāng 〈名〉another part of the country; some other place: ～口音 non-local accent ‖ ～人 non-native
【外向】 wàixiàng 〈形〉❶ [心理] extroverted; outgoing: ～的人 extrovert; outgoing person ‖ ～性格 outgoing personality ‖ 她很～。She is very outgoing. ❷ export-oriented
〖～型经济〗 wàixiàngxíng jīngjì 〈名〉export-oriented economy
〖～型企业〗 wàixiàngxíng qǐyè 〈名〉export-oriented enterprise
【外相】 wàixiàng 〈名〉foreign minister: 日本～ Japanese Foreign Minister
【外销】 wàixiāo 〈动〉sell abroad or in another part of the country: ～产品/物资 products/materials for export ‖ ～金额 export value ‖ ～业务 foreign sales ‖ ～折扣 export discount ‖ ～转内销 put the exportable goods on the domestic market
【外斜视】 wàixiéshì 〈名〉external strabismus; exotropia
【外心】 wàixīn 〈名〉❶ unfaithful intentions (of a husband or a wife): 自从见了这位迷人的姑娘，他便有了～。The sight of the charming girl estranged him from his wife. ❷ [数学] circumcentre
【外星人】 wàixīngrén 〈名〉extraterrestrial being (ET); visitor from another planet; alien visitor from outer space
【外形】 wàixíng 〈名〉appearance; external form; contour: ～美观大方 elegant and graceful in appearance ‖ ～设计 contour design ‖ ～图 outside drawing/view ‖ 轿车～有所改进。The contour of the car has been improved.
【外姓】 wàixìng 〈名〉❶ surname other than one's own ❷ people of a clan other than one's own
【外需】 wàixū 〈名〉international/overseas market demand
【外延】 wàiyán 〈名〉[逻辑] denotation; extension: ～意义 denotative meaning ‖ "Plant"这个词～很大。"Plant" is a word with wide extension.
【外焰】 wàiyàn 〈名〉[化学] outer flame
【外扬】 wàiyáng 〈动〉spread; publicize: ⇨家丑不可～
【外洋】 wàiyáng 〈名〉❶ 〈旧〉foreign country ❷ 〈旧〉foreign currency ❸ outer ocean
【外爷】 wàiyé 〈名〉〈方〉maternal grandfather
【外衣】 wàiyī 〈名〉❶ coat; jacket; outer clothing/garment; outerwear: 穿上/脱掉～ put on/take off one's jacket ❷〈喻〉semblance; appearance; garb: 他披着天使的～，可是却心如魔鬼。He bears the semblance of an angel but has the heart of a devil.
【外溢】 wàiyì 〈动〉❶ (of wealth, etc) outflow; drain: 资金～ drain of fund ❷ spill; overflow: 杯中啤酒～。The beer in the cup spilt.
【外因】 wàiyīn 〈名〉[哲学] external cause: 把自己的失败归咎于～ blame outside factors for one's inability to succeed
【外阴】 wàiyīn 〈名〉[生理] vulva; pudendum: ～闭锁 synechia vulvae ‖ ～瘙痒 pruritus vulvae
〖～炎〗 wàiyīnyán 〈名〉[医学] epivag; vulvitis
【外引】 wàiyǐn 〈动〉introduce/import/absorb (foreign funds, technology, talent, etc) from abroad or other parts of the country
〖～内联〗 wàiyǐn-nèilián 〈动〉absorb investment from abroad and establish cooperative relations at home
【外用】 wàiyòng 〈名〉[医药] external use/application: 仅供～ for external use only
〖～膏剂〗 wàiyòng gāojì 〈名〉externally used paste
〖～酒精〗 wàiyòng jiǔjīng 〈名〉rubbing alcohol
〖～药〗 wàiyòngyào 〈名〉medicine for external use; external remedy
〖～药水〗 wàiyòng yàoshuǐ 〈名〉lotion
【外语】 wàiyǔ 〈名〉foreign language: 懂～ know a foreign language ‖ 精通一门～ be good at a foreign language; have a good command of a foreign language ‖ 学习～ learn a foreign language ‖ 掌握一门～ command/master a foreign language ‖ ～出版物 foreign language publications ‖ ～教学 foreign language teaching ‖ ～教研室 foreign language teaching and research section ‖ ～教员 faculty of foreign languages ‖ ～热 foreign language fever ‖ ～人才 foreign language talent ‖ ～系 department of foreign languages ‖ ～学院 institute of foreign languages; foreign language institute ‖ ～专业 foreign language major
【外域】 wàiyù 〈名〉〈书〉foreign land
【外遇】 wàiyù 〈名〉extramarital relations: 她怀疑丈夫有～。She suspected her husband of having an affair with another woman.
【外圆】 wàiyuán 〈名〉excircle: ～车刀 bullnose tool ‖ ～车削 external cutting ‖ ～磨床 cylindrical/external grinding machine
【外圆内方】 wàiyuán-nèifāng 〈熟〉round outside but square inside—outwardly gentle but inwardly stern; inwardly strict though outwardly flexible

W

【外援】 wàiyuán 〈名〉❶ foreign aid; outside help; external assistance: 需要～ need outside help‖我们自己的事情自己想办法解决,不需要～。We can manage the affairs ourselves, and we will require no outside assistance. ❷[体育] foreign/international player: 请～ employ a foreign player‖引进～ introduce a foreign player‖每个足球队最多只能有三名～。Each soccer team is allowed to have a maximum of three foreign players.
【外缘】 wàiyuán 〈名〉exoloma; outer edge
【外源】 wàiyuán 〈名〉external source
〖～河〗 wàiyuánhé 〈名〉[地理] allogenic river; exotic stream
【外在】 wàizài 〈形〉external; extrinsic: ～力量 external force‖～因素/原因 external factor/cause‖宗教的～形式 externals of religion
〖～论〗 wàizàilùn 〈名〉[哲学] externalism
〖～世界〗 wàizài shìjiè 〈名〉[哲学] external world
〖～性〗 wàizàixìng 〈名〉[哲学] externalism; externality
【外债】 wàizhài 〈名〉external/foreign debt: 偿还～ repay external debts‖清偿～ clear up external debts‖～累累 be up to the neck in foreign debts
【外展肌】 wàizhǎnjī 〈名〉[生理] abductor (muscle); abducent muscle
【外展神经】 wàizhǎn shénjīng 〈名〉[生理] abducent nerve
【外长】 wàizhǎng 〈名〉〈简称〉minister of foreign affairs; foreign minister ⇨外交部长
【外长茎】 wàizhǎngjīng 〈名〉exogenous stem
【外长植物】 wàizhǎng zhíwù 〈名〉exogenous plant
【外罩】 wàizhào 〈名〉❶ outer garment; overall ❷ dustcoat; cover; case
【外证】 wàizhèng 〈名〉external evidence
【外直肌】 wàizhíjī 〈名〉external rectus muscle
【外质】 wàizhì 〈名〉[生物] ectosarc; ectoplasm; exoplasm
【外痔】 wàizhì 〈名〉[医学] external haemorrhoid
【外智】 wàizhì 〈名〉outside brainpower: 引进～ introduce outside brainpower
【外传】 wàizhuàn 〈名〉unofficial life history; unauthorized biography
⇨wàichuán
【外资】 wàizī 〈名〉foreign capital/investment/fund: 鼓励～ encourage foreign investment‖吸引～ attract foreign funds‖寻求大量的～ seek huge sums of foreign funds‖引进～ absorb foreign capital‖～的突然流入刺激了该地区的经济增长。The sudden inflow of foreign capital boosted the economy in this area.‖实际利用～20亿美元。The effected foreign investment totals two billion dollars.
〖～公司〗 wàizī gōngsī 〈名〉corporation with foreign capital
〖～企业〗 wàizī qǐyè 〈名〉foreign enterprise; foreign-owned enterprise
【外子】 wàizǐ 〈名〉〈书〉my husband
【外族】 wàizú 〈名〉❶ people not of the same clan ❷ foreigner; alien ❸ other nationalities
【外祖父】 wàizǔfù 〈名〉(maternal) grandfather
【外祖母】 wàizǔmǔ 〈名〉(maternal) grandmother

wān

弯 wān ❶〈形〉curved; tortuous; crooked: ～～的眉毛 curved brows‖～～的月亮 crescent moon‖厚厚的积雪把树枝都压～了。The branches are weighed down by a heavy layer of snow. ⇨～路;～曲 ❷〈动〉bend; flex: 把金属线～成环状 bend a wire into a loop‖他的背～得厉害。He has a serious stoop. ⇨～腰 ❸〈名〉turn; curve; bend: 拐～儿 turn a corner‖绕一个大～儿 make a long turn‖急拐～ abrupt/sudden/sharp curve‖跑道转～处 bend of a race course
【弯板机】 wānbǎnjī 〈名〉[冶金] plate bender; press brake
【弯刀】 wāndāo 〈名〉scimitar; tulwar
【弯道】 wāndào 〈名〉bend; curve
【弯度】 wāndù 〈名〉curvature
【弯弓】 wāngōng 〈动〉〈书〉draw/bend/pull a bow: ～搭箭 with the bow drawn and the arrow set‖～射箭 draw a bow and shoot an arrow
【弯管】 wānguǎn 〈名〉elbow; angle/curved pipe: ～机 pipe bender‖～接头 elbow joint
【弯路】 wānlù 〈名〉❶ crooked/winding road; tortuous/zigzag path: 汽车在～处放慢了速度。The car slowed down to go around the curves of the road. ❷〈方〉roundabout way; detour: 避免走～ avoid detours‖走～ make a detour‖他为在生活中走的～而后悔。He regrets his deviations from the true path of the life.‖由于缺少经验,我们工作走了～。Being inexperienced, we took a roundabout course in our work.
【弯曲】 wānqū ❶〈动〉bend; flex: ～手指 flex one's fingers‖用手够到你的脚趾,膝盖别～。Touch your toes with your hand but without bending your knees.‖那个男孩爬上树枝时,树枝～了但并未折断。The branch bent but did not break when the boy climbed onto it. ❷〈形〉winding; meandering; zigzag; crooked; curved: ～的小道 winding/tortuous/zigzag/flexuous path‖～的树枝/小巷 crooked branch/lane‖这条河弯弯曲曲流过很长一段距离后注入大海。The river meanders a long way off to the sea.
〖～半径〗 wānqū bànjìng 〈名〉bend radius
〖～试验〗 wānqū shìyàn 〈名〉bending test
〖～应力〗 wānqū yìnglì 〈名〉bending stress
【弯儿】 wānr ＝ 弯子 wānzi
【弯头】 wāntóu 〈名〉[机械] elbow joint/bend: ～扳手 bent spanner; bent handle wrench‖回转～ return bend‖水管～ water pipe bend
【弯腰】 wānyāo 〈动〉bend down; stoop: ～拣起石子 bend/stoop down to pick up a stone‖～鞠躬 bow
【弯子】 wānzi 〈名〉bend; turn; curve: 溜～ go for a stroll/walk‖绕～ make a detour; beat about the bush‖〈喻〉脑子一时转不过～来 can hardly acquire/gain/obtain a clear understanding so quickly
【弯嘴钳】 wānzuǐqián 〈名〉angle-jaw tongs

剜 wān 〈动〉cut/gouge/scoop out: ～掉一块肉 carve out a piece of meat‖～眼睛 gouge/scratch out sb's eyes‖把苹果烂的地方～掉。Scoop out the rotten part of the apple.
【剜肉补疮】 wānròu-bǔchuāng ＝ 剜肉医疮 wānròu-yīchuāng
【剜肉医疮】 wānròu-yīchuāng 〈熟〉cut out a piece of flesh to cure a boil—resort to a remedy worse than the ailment; resort to a stopgap measure detrimental to long-term interests

帵 wān
【帵子】 wānzi 〈名〉〈方〉leftover of the cloth after a garment is cut out

塆 wān 〈名〉small piece of flat land in a mountain gully

湾 wān ❶〈名〉bend in a stream: 河～ river bend ❷〈名〉gulf; bay; cove; inlet: 波斯～ Persian Gulf‖渤海～ Bohai Bay‖墨西哥～ Gulf of Mexico‖小海～ cove ⇨港～;海～ ❸〈动〉cast anchor; moor: 把小船～在大树下。Moor the boat under the tree.
【湾泊】 wānbó 〈动〉anchor; berth; moor
【湾流】 wānliú 〈名〉gulf stream

蜿 wān
【蜿蜒】 wānyán 〈形〉❶ (of snakes, etc) wriggling: 一条蛇～爬过道路。A snake wriggled across the road. ❷ winding; zigzag; meandering: ～流入大海 wind to the sea‖～行进 wind one's way‖～曲折的道路 meandering/zigzag/winding road‖一条小溪从草地～流过。A brook meanders through the meadow. / A brook winds its way through the meadow.

豌 wān
【豌豆】 wāndòu 〈名〉pea: ～粉 peameal; pea flour‖～汤 pea soup
〖～黄〗 wāndòuhuáng 〈名〉pea-flour cake
〖～象〗 wāndòuxiàng 〈名〉[动物] pea weevil

wán

丸 wán ❶〈名〉ball; pellet: 泥～ mud ball‖肉～ meatball

W

⇨弹～；睾～；药～ ❷〈名〉pill；bolus ❸〈量〉[used for pills of Chinese medicine]：每次服两～ take two pills each time ‖ 一盒十～ ten pills in each box

【丸剂】 wánjì 〈名〉pill；bolus；pilule

【丸药】 wányào 〈名〉pill/bolus of Chinese medicine：～盒 pillbox

【丸子】 wánzi 〈名〉❶ round mass of food；ball：鱼～ fish ball ❷ pill/bolus of Chinese medicine

刓 wán 〈动〉❶〈书〉whittle edges and corners ❷ carve；engrave；cut

【刓方以为圆】 wán fāng yǐ wéi yuán 〈熟〉cut a square into a round—turn a candid and outspoken person into a worldly-wise one

汍 wán

【汍澜】 wánlán 〈形〉〈书〉tearful：泪～如雨集 tears streaming/rolling down like rain

纨 wán 〈名〉〈书〉fine white silk fabrics

【纨绔】 wánkù ＝纨袴 wánkù

【纨袴】 wánkù 〈名〉〈书〉silk clothes—sons of rich families

〖～子弟〗 wánkùzǐdì 〈名〉profligate son of rich parents；beau；fop；dandy；playboy

【纨扇】 wánshàn 〈名〉round silk fan

【纨素】 wánsù 〈名〉white, fine gauze

抏 wán 〈动〉〈书〉frustrate；exhaust

完 wán ❶〈形〉intact；whole：覆巢之下无～卵。When a bird's net is overturned, no egg can remain intact. ❷〈动〉finish；complete：等一等，我还没～呢！Wait—I haven't finished yet. ⇨～成；～稿；～婚 ❸〈动〉come to an end；end：读/写～ finish writing/reading ‖ 修～大学课程 finish/complete college courses ‖ 会马上就开～了。The meeting will be over soon. ‖ 你用～剪刀的话，我想借一下。I'll borrow the scissors if you're finished with them. ‖ 她话未说～，他就把她打断了。He interrupted her before she finished what she was saying. ‖ 这事还没～。This is not the end of the matter. ❹〈动〉fail：都怨你，这档子买卖全～了。You are to blame for the failure of the business/deal. ‖ 他跟她早～了。He is long finished with her. / Everything is finished between him and her. ❺〈动〉run out；use up：用～鞋油 use up the shoe polish ‖ 米吃～了。The rice has run out. / We have run out of rice. ❻〈动〉pay：～粮 pay the grain tax

【完败】 wánbài 〈动〉get a crushing defeat：客队以 0：5～于主队。The visiting team lost 0：5 to the host team.

【完备】 wánbèi 〈形〉complete；perfect：有～的防护装置 be equipped with a complete safety guard ‖ 指出不～之处 point out the imperfections ‖ 设施～ have all necessary facilities；be well-equipped ‖ ～的法律体系 complete legal system ‖ ～的检测手段 perfect inspection facilities ‖ 这部宪法还是很不～的。This constitution is by no means a complete one.

【完毕】 wánbì 〈动〉finish；complete；end；be done：草拟～ finish drafting ‖ 打扮～ complete one's make-up ‖ 实弹演习～。The live ammunition manoeuvre was over. ‖ 一切准备～。Everything is ready.

【完璧归赵】 wánbì-guīZhào 〈熟〉return the jade intact to the State of Zhao—return sth to its owner in perfect condition

【完成】 wánchéng 〈动〉accomplish；complete；fulfil；finish：～工程 complete a project ‖ ～计划 fulfil a plan ‖ ～任务 accomplish a task ‖ ～生产指标 hit the production target；fulfil the production quota ‖ ～使命 accomplish/complete one's mission ‖ ～学业 finish with school ‖ ～作业/工作 finish one's homework/work；complete one's assignment/work ‖ 仅～一半 be only half way toward completion；be only half finished ‖ 尽快～ complete with all possible haste；finish as soon as possible ‖ 尚未～ be not completed yet；remain unfinished ‖ 提前～ complete/finish ahead of time ‖ 在最后期限～ beat the deadline ‖ 他的论文～了。He has finished his thesis. / His thesis is completed. ‖ 预付一半，～后再付另一半。Money will be paid half in advance and half on completion.

【完蛋】 wándàn 〈动〉〈口〉be done for；be finished/doomed：该政权注定要～。The regime is doomed.

【完稿】 wángǎo 〈动〉finish a piece of writing；complete the draft：该书已经～，即可付印。The book is completed and is ready to go to print.

【完工】 wángōng 〈动〉complete a project, etc；finish doing sth；get through：按期～ complete on schedule ‖ ～即行支付 be payable upon completion ‖ 这项工程已经提前～了。The project was completed ahead of schedule. ‖ 这座过街天桥将于下月底～。This overpass is to be completed by the end of next month.

【完好】 wánhǎo 〈形〉intact；whole；in good/mint condition：～如初 remain intact as it was ‖ 保存～ be kept in good condition ‖ 他的名誉～无损。His honour remained intact. ‖ 内放易碎物品的包裹～无损地到达。The delicate parcel arrived intact.

【完婚】 wánhūn 〈动〉〈书〉(of a man) get married；marry；consummate a marriage：按期～ get married at the fixed date ‖ 不日～ will get married in a few days ‖ 即日～ get married this very day ‖ 择日～ choose/fix a date for the wedding ‖ 他年近不惑，还没～。He is nearly forty, but still remains single/unmarried.

【完结】 wánjié 〈动〉end；be over with；finish：这个案子终于～。The case was closed at last. ‖ 此事还没有～。This is not the end of the matter.

【完具】 wánjù 〈形〉〈书〉complete；perfect：肢体～ be complete with limbs

【完聚】 wánjù 〈动〉〈书〉reunite：春节期间，合家～。The entire family had a reunion during the Spring Festival.

【完卷】 wánjuàn 〈动〉❶ complete the examination paper：～后要检查一遍。Check it over when you finish your examination paper. ❷ complete a task

【完竣】 wánjùn 〈动〉(of a project, etc) be completed：筹备工作业已～。All necessary preparations have been finished.

【完了】 wánliǎo 〈动〉end；be over：比赛～的时候，出现了戏剧性的变化。Dramatic change took place upon the end of the game.

【完满】 wánmǎn 〈形〉satisfactory；successful；perfect：～结束 come to a successful end/close ‖ ～的答复 satisfactory answer/reply ‖ ～的结局 satisfactory end ‖ 问题终于～解决了。The problem has been solved satisfactorily at last. ‖ 这个结果非常～。The result is most satisfactory.

【完美】 wánměi 〈形〉consummate；perfect：不够～ lack perfection ‖ 达到～ achieve/attain perfection ‖ 接近～ be almost perfect；approach perfection ‖ 力求～ aim at/for perfection (in)；strive for perfection (in) ‖ 形式/技巧～ be perfect in form/technique ‖ ～的婚姻/人生/演出 perfect marriage/life/performance ‖ ～的技艺 perfect/consummate skill ‖ 近乎/相当/相对～ be almost/fairly/relatively perfect

〖～无疵〗 wánměi-wúcī ＝完美无缺 wánměi-wúquē

〖～无缺〗 wánměi-wúquē 〈形〉perfect；flawless；consummate：没有人是～的。No one is flawless/perfect. ‖ 除了一个拼写错误外他的试卷～。His examination paper was perfect except for one spelling mistake.

〖～主义〗 wánměizhǔyì 〈名〉perfectionism：～者 perfectionist

【完密】 wánmì 〈形〉careful；meticulous；deliberate

【完全】 wánquán ❶〈形〉complete；whole；entire：～主语/谓语 complete subject/predicate ‖ 他话没说～。He didn't give a full picture. ❷〈副〉completely；fully；wholly；entirely；absolutely：～不同 be totally different；have nothing in common ‖ ～成熟 be fully ripe ‖ ～出乎意料 come as a complete surprise；be entirely unexpected ‖ ～符合 be absolutely in accordance with ‖ ～合理 be completely reasonable ‖ ～没必要 be entirely unnecessary；not necessary at all ‖ ～实现 realize to the full ‖ ～同意 agree fully (with)；be in full accord with；be in entire agreement (with) ‖ ～脱离实际 lose all touch with reality ‖ ～相反 be the exact opposite of ‖ ～相信 have complete confidence (in)；have full trust (in) ‖ ～一致 be completely in line with；be entirely at one；be in full agreement ‖ ～有资格 be fully qualified ‖ ～正确 be absolutely correct ‖ 实际情况不～如此。That's not the whole truth. ‖ 他对此事～不知情。He was completely in the dark about this matter. ‖ 我把那事～给忘了。I completely forgot about it. / I clean forgot the whole thing.

〖～变态〗 wánquán biàntài 〈名〉[生物] complete metamorphosis

〖～倒装〗 wánquán dàozhuāng 〈名〉[语言] full inversion

〖～肥料〗 wánquán féiliào 〈名〉pure fertilizer

〖～归纳法〗 wánquán guīnàfǎ 〈名〉complete/perfect induction

〖～积分〗 wánquán jīfēn 〈名〉[数学] complete integral

〖～垄断〗 wánquán lǒngduàn 〈名〉 perfect/complete monopoly
〖～燃烧〗 wánquán ránshāo 〈名〉 complete combustion
〖～数〗 wánquánshù 〈名〉[数学] perfect number
〖～小学〗 wánquán xiǎoxué 〈名〉 primary school with the full *six grades; six-grade primary school*
〖～叶〗 wánquányè 〈名〉[植物] complete leaf
〖～中立〗 wánquán zhōnglì 〈名〉 perfect neutrality
〖～中学〗 wánquán zhōngxué 〈名〉 combined junior and senior high school; secondary school

【完人】 wánrén 〈名〉 perfect/flawless/full man: 人无～。No one is perfect. / To err is human.

【完善】 wánshàn ❶〈形〉 perfect; consummate: 力求～ aim for/ at perfection ‖ 设备～ *be very well-equipped* ‖ 新生事物难免有不够～的地方。Imperfections are almost unavoidable in newborn things. ❷〈动〉 perfect; improve: ～工业体系 perfect the industrial system ‖ ～教育制度 improve the educational system ‖ ～社会主义法制 improve/perfect the socialist legal system

【完胜】 wánshèng 〈动〉 win a convincing/clear-cut victory (over); defeat thoroughly: 主队昨天～客队。The home team achieved/gained a convincing victory over the guest team yesterday.

【完事】 wánshì 〈动〉 finish; get through; come to an end: 你能稍等一下吗? 我和他还没～呢。Can you wait a minute? I haven't finished with him yet. ‖ 你认为道过歉就～了吗? Do you think your apology can bring the matter to an end?

【完税】 wánshuì 〈动〉 pay tax/duties
〖～货价〗 wánshuì huòjià 〈名〉 price after tax
〖～凭证〗 wánshuì píngzhèng 〈名〉 tax payment receipt

【完小】 wánxiǎo 〈名〉〈简称〉 primary school with the full six grades; six-grade primary school ⇨完全小学

【完整】 wánzhěng 〈形〉 complete; integrated; intact: 订出一个～的计划 come out with a coherent plan ‖ 结构～ be complete in structure ‖ 领土～ territorial integrity ‖ ～的教学体系 integrated/ all-round/comprehensive teaching system ‖ ～的人格 well-integrated character ‖ ～的文字处理系统 complete word processing system ‖ ～的叙述 full/complete account ‖ 一件艺术品的～性 integrity of a work of art ‖ 那座古墓被～地保存了下来。The ancient tomb has been preserved intact.

玩

玩 wán ❶〈动〉 fondle with relish; hold and fondle: ⇨～物丧志;把～ ❷〈名〉 object for appreciation: ⇨古～;珍～ ❸〈动〉 en*joy; appreciate*: ⇨游～ ❹〈动〉 *probe; ponder; ruminate*: 细～文义 probe (into) a piece of writing for its message ⇨～味 ❺〈动〉 trifle with; treat lightly/flippantly; play about/around with: ⇨～弄;～世不恭 ❻〈动〉 employ; resort to: ～花招 play tricks ‖ ～某人于股掌之间 twist sb around one's finger; have sb under one's complete control; have sb in the palm of one's hand ‖ ～手腕 resort to crafty manoeuvres; play tricks ❼〈动〉 play; have fun; amuse oneself: ～打仗 play war ‖ ～弹子 play at marbles ‖ ～股票 *play the stock market; speculate on the stock market* ‖ ～积木 play with the building blocks ‖ ～牌 play cards ‖ ～投镖 play darts ‖ ～玩具 play with a toy ‖ ～游戏 play a game ‖ ～杂耍 practise some juggle ‖ ～捉迷藏 play (at) hide-and-seek ‖ ～得很起劲 play hard ‖ ～得很痛快 enjoy oneself to the full ‖ 孩子们都喜欢～儿。Children all love to play. ‖ 他返老还童,竟～起孙子的玩具火车来了。He's in his second childhood, playing with his grandson's toy train. ‖ 他篮球～得很溜。He is a marvellous basketball player. ‖ 她只是说着～的。She only said it as a joke. ‖ 咱们来装海盗～。Let's play (at) (being) pirates. ‖ 这可不是闹着～儿。It is no joke. ⇨贪～

【玩忽】 wánhū 〈动〉 neglect; trifle with: ～职守 neglect/dereliction of duty; be remiss in one's duty; be forgetful of one's duty ‖ ～的官吏 negligent officials

【玩话】 wánhuà 〈名〉 joking/playful/facetious remarks; joke: 他不断用～干扰我们讨论。He kept interrupting our discussion with facetious remarks.

【玩火】 wánhuǒ 〈动〉❶ play with fire ❷〈喻〉 do sth risky or harmful
〖～自焚〗 wánhuǒ-zìfén 〈熟〉 he who plays with fire will get burnt; whoever plays with fire will perish by it

【玩具】 wánjù 〈名〉 *toy; plaything*: 买～ *buy a toy* ‖ 玩～ *play* with a toy ‖ 把～收拾起来 put one's toys away; pack away one's toys ‖ ～飞机/火车/枪/汽车 toy plane/train/gun/car ‖ ～工业 toy industry ‖ ～喷水枪 water pistol ‖ ～气枪 popgun ‖ ～商 toy merchant ‖ 电动～ electric toy ‖ 木头～ wooden toy
〖～店〗 wánjùdiàn 〈名〉 toy shop
〖～熊〗 wánjùxióng 〈名〉 teddy bear

【玩乐】 wánlè 〈动〉 make merry; have fun

【玩弄】 wánnòng 〈动〉 ❶ play/toy with: ～手枪 toy with a pisto/ ❷ dally/trifle with; play (about/around) with: ～感情 dally with/play (around) with sb's affections ‖ ～女性 philander; dally with women; toy/play with women; womanize ‖ 她被命运之神所～。Fortune has juggled with her fate. ❸ play/juggle with: ～词藻 juggle with words; go in for rhetoric ❹ resort to; employ: ～卑劣手段 play a mean trick ‖ ～两面派手法 engage in *double-dealing tactics* ‖ ～权术 *play politics* ‖ ～政治手腕 *play political dodges* ‖ ～阴谋诡计 resort to schemes and intrigues

【玩偶】 wán'ǒu 〈名〉 doll; toy figurine: 〈喻〉命运的～ puppet of fate

【玩儿不转】 wánr bu zhuàn 〈动〉〈口〉 cannot manage; find sth too hart to handle: 你这点小事都～? You cannot handle a trifle thing like this?

【玩儿得转】 wánr de zhuàn 〈动〉〈口〉 can manage; be able to handle; be up to

【玩儿命】 wánrmìng 〈动〉〈口〉〈诙〉 gamble/play with one's life; risk one's life recklessly: ～地干 work like hell ‖ ～地跑 run like hell ‖ 他们正在～地赶时间。They're doing their darn best to meet the deadline. ‖ 把车开到每小时 170 公里简直是在～。Driving at 170 kilometres an hour is playing with one's life.

【玩儿票】 wánrpiào 〈动〉 ❶ play a role in opera as an amateur; act/perform as a sideline ❷ do a job as a sideline or for nothing: 这位画家教书纯粹是～。This painter is taking teaching merely as a sideline.

【玩儿完】 wánrwán 〈动〉〈口〉〈诙〉 be done for; the jig is up

【玩儿嘴皮子】 wánr zuǐpízi 〈动〉 like empty prattle; be flippant

【玩赏】 wánshǎng 〈动〉 enjoy; appreciate; relish; take *pleasure/delight in*: ～风景 *admire the scenery* ‖ ～邮票 *make a* hobby of collecting stamps

【玩世不恭】 wánshì-bùgōng 〈熟〉 be cynical/flippant: ～的行为/言词 cynical behaviour/remarks ‖ 他～,很难正经地与他交谈。His flippancy makes it difficult to have a serious conversation with him.

【玩耍】 wánshuǎ 〈动〉 play; have fun; amuse oneself: 在户外～ play out-of-doors

【玩味】 wánwèi 〈动〉 relish; ponder; ruminate: 值得～ be worth pondering ‖ 他的态度值得～。It's worthwhile to ruminate his attitude.

【玩物】 wánwù 〈名〉 plaything; toy: 男人应视女人为平等的人,而非美丽的～。Men should treat women as equals rather than as pretty playthings. ‖ 她似乎满足于做大款的～。She seemed content with her life as a rich man's plaything.
〖～丧志〗 wánwù-sàngzhì 〈熟〉 excessive attention to playthings saps the will; riding a hobby saps one's will to make progress; pursuit of petty pleasures thwarts high aims

【玩狎】 wánxiá 〈动〉〈书〉 trifle/dally with; play around/about with

【玩笑】 wánxiào ❶〈动〉 joke with; play a prank on; make/ crack a joke: 我只是～而已! *I was only joking! / I was just kidding!* ‖ 我很清楚他说要娶我只是～而已。I'm sure he was joking when he asked me to marry him. ❷〈名〉 joke; jest; prank; josh: 爱开～ enjoy jokes (against); love/enjoy cracking jokes ‖ 被某人的～激怒 be offended by sb's joke ‖ 开～ make/crack a joke; play a joke (on) ‖ 拿某人的生命开～ trifle with sb's life ‖ 相互开～ exchange banter/badinage ‖ ～话 playful/facetious remarks; joke ‖ 半开～半认真 be half serious, half playful ‖ ～话里有许多是真话。*Many a true word is spoken in jest.* ‖ 你不可以在宗教问题上和他开～。You shouldn't joke with him about religion. ‖ 他们跟我开了一个很讨厌的～。They played me a rotten trick. ‖ 她开不起～。She can't take a joke.

【玩艺儿】 wányìr ＝ 玩意儿 wányìr

【玩意儿】 wányìr 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ toy; plaything ❷ (of acrobatics, cross talks, ballad singing, magic, etc) performance ❸ thing: 收集各种各样的小～ collect all sorts of little gadgets ‖ 稀奇～ peculiar contraption; something rare ‖ 新鲜～ something new/ novel ‖ 〈喻〉不是好～ be no good ‖ 你手里拿的什么～? What's that thing in your hand? ‖ 他是什么～? What kind of louse is he!

顽 wán ❶ =玩 ⑥⑦ wán ❷〈形〉stubborn; obstinate: ～疹 obstinate rash ‖ ～渍 obstinate stain ⇨～敌; ～固 ❸〈形〉stupid; dense; insensate: ⇨冥～; 凶～; 愚～ ❹〈形〉naughty; mischievous: ⇨～劣; ～皮; ～童 ❺〈形〉firm; adamant; resolute; tough: ⇨～抗; ～强

【顽磁】 wáncí 〈名〉[物理] magnetic retentivity

【顽敌】 wándí 〈名〉stubborn enemy; inveterate foe: 歼灭～ destroy the stubborn enemy

【顽钝】 wándùn 〈形〉〈书〉❶ dull and obtuse; stupid; thick-headed: 资质～ be obtuse by nature ❷ lacking moral courage; lacking in integrity ❸ blunt

【顽梗】 wángěng 〈形〉obstinate; perverse

【顽固】 wángù 〈形〉❶ obstinate; stubborn; headstrong: ～地坚持错误立场 stubbornly cling to the wrong position ‖ 像骡子一样～ as stubborn as a mule ‖ ～的老头 obstinate old man ‖ 思想～的蠢东西 self-opinionated fool ‖ 她～地不承认自己错了。She was obstinate and wouldn't admit that she was wrong. ❷ bitterly opposed to change; diehard; bigoted ❸ chronic; deeply fixed; stubborn: 这种病很～,要根治不容易。Since it's a stubborn/obstinate disease, it is difficult to cure it once and for all.

〖～保守〗 wángù-bǎoshǒu 〈熟〉brassbound; stubborn and conservative; obstinate and unchangeable

〖～不化〗 wángù-bùhuà 〈熟〉incorrigibly obstinate

〖～分子〗 wángùfènzǐ 〈名〉diehard; diehard element

〖～派〗 wángùpài 〈名〉diehard

【顽疾】 wánjí 〈名〉chronic and stubborn disease; persistent ailment

【顽健】 wánjiàn 〈形〉〈书〉〈谦〉well: 我身体～。I feel fine.

【顽抗】 wánkàng ❶〈动〉stubbornly resist: 对改革采取～态度 show stubborn resistance to reform ‖ 敌人负隅～但却损失惨重。The enemy tried to put up a stubborn resistance but suffered a great loss. ‖ 罪犯的～并没有令警察束手无策。The contumacy of the criminal didn't leave the police helpless. / The police were not helpless when faced with the criminal's stubborn resistance. ❷〈名〉stubborn resistance; contumacy: ⇨负隅～

【顽廉懦立】 wánlián-nuòlì 〈熟〉(of the influence of a man of integrity) make a dishonest man become honest and a weak man become resolute and ambitious

【顽劣】 wánliè 〈形〉stubborn and wicked; naughty and unruly; mischievous and wilful: 秉性～ be stubborn and obstreperous by nature/disposition

【顽皮】 wánpí 〈形〉naughty; mischievous: ～的孩子 naughty/mischievous child ‖ ～的人 prankster; mischief ‖ 像猴子一样～ as mischievous as a monkey

【顽强】 wánqiáng 〈形〉indomitable; staunch; tenacious; tough: ～不屈 be tenacious and dauntless ‖ ～抵抗 resist tenaciously; put up a stubborn resistance ‖ 同自然灾害进行～的斗争 carry on a tenacious struggle against natural calamity ‖ ～的精神 indomitable spirit ‖ ～的性格 indomitable/tenacious character ‖ ～的毅力 great willpower/perseverance

【顽石点头】 wánshí-diǎntóu 〈熟〉(of persuasive powers) the insensate stones nodding in agreement—very persuasive/convincing

【顽童】 wántóng 〈名〉naughty boy; urchin

【顽凶】 wánxiōng 〈名〉evil person/creature; villain; bad person: 严惩～ punish the villain severely

【顽癣】 wánxuǎn 〈名〉[中医] stubborn dermatitis

【顽愚】 wányú 〈名〉invincible ignorance

【顽症】 wánzhèng 〈名〉chronic and stubborn disease; persistent/obstinate/stubborn ailment

【顽主】 wánzhǔ 〈名〉cynical non-conformist; cynical and disaffected youngster

烷 wán 〈名〉[化学] alkane

【烷醇】 wánchún 〈名〉[化学] alkanol

【烷化】 wánhuà 〈名〉[化学] alkanisation; alkylation: ～过程 alkanisation ‖ ～剂 alkylating agent ‖ ～汽油 alkylation gasoline ‖ ～作用 alkanisation

【烷基】 wánjī 〈名〉[化学] alkyl

【烷酸】 wánsuān 〈名〉alkanoic acid

【烷烃】 wántīng 〈名〉alkane

wǎn

宛 wǎn ❶〈形〉winding; tortuous: ⇨～转 ❷〈副〉〈书〉seemingly; as if/though: 音容～在 as if the deceased were still alive

【宛然】 wǎnrán 〈副〉as if; as though: ～在目 as if before one's very eyes; seem still fresh in one's mind

【宛如】 wǎnrú 〈副〉just like: ～天仙 look like a goddess ‖ 那个树冠～一把巨大的伞。The canopy of the tree looks like a huge umbrella. ‖ 起伏的麦田～大海的波涛。The flowing wheat in the field is like the waves in the sea.

【宛若】 wǎnruò = 宛如 wǎnrú

【宛若天仙】 wǎnruòtiānxiān 〈熟〉look like a heavenly fairy/goddess

【宛若游龙】 wǎnruòyóulóng 〈熟〉be like a swimming dragon—good swimmer

【宛似】 wǎnsì = 宛如 wǎnrú

【宛延】 wǎnyán 〈动〉〈书〉wind; zigzag; meander

【宛转】 wǎnzhuǎn ❶ = 辗转 zhǎnzhuǎn ❷ = 婉转 wǎnzhuǎn

挽[1] wǎn 〈动〉❶ draw; pull: ～弓搭箭 fit an arrow and draw one's bow ❷ pull; draw: ～车 pull/draw a cart or carriage ❸ lament (sb's death): ⇨～歌; 敬～ ❹ hold (sb's arm); have one's arm held in the crook of sb's arm: 胳膊上～着个小篮 carry a basket under one's arm ‖ 手～手 hand in hand ‖ 相～而行 walk/stroll arm in arm ❺ reverse; retrieve: ～狂澜于既倒 do one's utmost to save the desperate situation ⇨～救; 力～狂澜 ❻ roll up: ～起袖子 roll up one's sleeves

挽[2] wǎn = 绾 wǎn

【挽词】 wǎncí 〈名〉elegiac words; memorial speech: 感人的～ moving memorial speech

【挽辞】 wǎncí = 挽词 wǎncí

【挽歌】 wǎngē 〈名〉dirge; elegy: 唱～ sing a dirge ‖ 哀悼朋友的～ elegy on one's friend ‖ 旧制度的～ elegies on the old system ‖ 丧礼～ funeral elegy

【挽回】 wǎnhuí 〈动〉❶ retrieve; redeem: ～败局 retrieve a defeat ‖ ～局势 retrieve the situation ‖ ～面子 save one's face ‖ ～名誉 retrieve/redeem one's honour ‖ ～损失 retrieve losses ‖ ～影响 redeem one's reputation ‖ 现在形势已无法～。The situation is now beyond redemption/retrieval. ❷ take back; recover (rights, interests, etc): ～某人的权利 retrieve one's rights and privileges ‖ 已说的话无法～。One cannot take back what one has said. ⇨无可～

【挽救】 wǎnjiù 〈动〉save; remedy; rescue: ～病人的生命 save the life of a patient ‖ ～溺水者 save a person from drowning ‖ ～生命垂危者 rescue the dying ‖ ～失足青少年 redeem the juvenile delinquents ‖ 非人力所能～ be beyond all human help ‖ 无法～ be beyond/past remedy ‖ ～的文档 retrieved file

【挽具】 wǎnjù 〈名〉harness: 给马套上～ put the harness on a horse; harness a horse ‖ 扣紧～ buckle on the harness

【挽联】 wǎnlián 〈名〉elegiac couplet: 敬献～ offer elegiac couplet respectfully

【挽留】 wǎnliú 〈动〉urge/persuade sb to stay: 苦苦/执意～ repeatedly/insistently urge sb to stay ‖ ～某人吃饭 ask sb to stay for dinner

【挽诗】 wǎnshī 〈名〉elegy; lament

【挽幛】 wǎnzhàng 〈名〉large, oblong sheet of silk, usually blue, with inscriptions, presented at a funeral

莞 wǎn 〈动〉〈书〉smile
⇨guān

【莞尔】 wǎn'ěr 〈形〉with an air of smile: ～一笑 give a soft smile

菀 wǎn →紫菀 zǐwǎn
⇨yù

晚 wǎn ❶〈名〉evening; night: ～风 evening breeze ‖ 今～ this evening; tonight ‖ 昨～ last night ‖ 从早到～ from morning

till night ⇨傍～ ❷〈形〉later than is proper and desirable; late: ～下班 be late from work ‖ ～十五分钟/一个小时/一天 be fifteen minutes/an hour/a day late ‖ 饭吃～了 be late with a meal ❸〈形〉of later time; late: ～草莓/番茄 late strawberries/tomatoes ‖ ～唐 the latter part of the Tang Dynasty; the late Tang Dynasty ‖ 乘客最～应该在班机起飞前半小时办理登机手续。Passengers should check in half an hour at the latest before their flight's departure time. ‖ 对不起,我来～了。Terribly sorry. I'm so late. ‖ 悔之～矣。It's too late to repent. ‖ 这场比赛比原定时间～。The match is behind schedule. ⇨～节;～境;大器～成 ❹〈形〉junior; succeeding; newly coming: ⇨～辈 ❺〈形〉late: 回家/睡觉/起床～ arrive home/go to bed/get up late ‖ 很～才睡觉 sit up late ‖ 早出～归 go to work early and come back late ‖ ～做总比不做好。Better late than never. ‖ 对不起,这么～给你打电话。I'm sorry to call you so late.

【晚安】 wǎn'ān 〈形〉〈套〉good night

【晚班】 wǎnbān 〈名〉night shift: 上～ be/work on the night shift

【晚半天儿】 wǎnbàntiānr 〈名〉〈方〉late afternoon; dusk

【晚报】 wǎnbào 〈名〉evening paper: 地方～ local evening paper

【晚辈】 wǎnbèi 〈名〉younger generation; one's juniors

【晚餐】 wǎncān 〈名〉〈书〉dinner; supper: 做～ cook supper ‖ ～吃得很少 have/eat a very light supper ‖ ～会 dinner party ‖ 很晚才吃～ have a late supper ‖ 替某人准备～ fix sb supper ‖ 与某人共进～ share a supper/dinner with sb

【晚场】 wǎnchǎng 〈名〉evening show; evening performance: ～演出 evening performance

【晚车】 wǎnchē 〈名〉night train

【晚春】 wǎnchūn 〈名〉late spring: 时值～。It was late spring.

【晚祷】 wǎndǎo 〈名〉compline; Evening Prayer; vespers; evensong: 参加～ attend compline/vespers

【晚稻】 wǎndào 〈名〉late rice

【晚点】 wǎndiǎn 〈动〉(of a train, ship, etc) be late; be behind schedule: 飞机～两个小时才起飞。There was a two-hour delay before the plane took off. ‖ 火车～了。The train is overdue/late.

【晚饭】 wǎnfàn 〈名〉supper; dinner: ～吃牛排 have beefsteak for supper ‖ ～时间到了。It's time for dinner. ‖ ～吃什么? What's for dinner? / What would you like for supper?

【晚会】 wǎnhuì 〈名〉evening of entertainment; soiree; social evening; evening party: 参加国庆～ attend the National Day's evening party ‖ 举办电视～ have a Television Night ‖ 举行音乐～ give a musical evening ‖ 除夕～ the New Year's Eve entertainment ‖ 春节～ Spring Festival party ‖ 篝火～ campfire party ‖ 庆功～ victory party ‖ 庆祝～ celebration party ‖ 生日～ birthday party ‖ 英语/戏剧/音乐～ English/theatre/musical evening

【晚婚】 wǎnhūn 〈动〉marry at a mature age; marry late: 提倡～ advocate late marriage

〖～晚育〗 wǎnhūn-wǎnyù 〈名〉late marriage and late childbirth; late marriage and late childbearing: ～应该受到鼓励。Late marriage and late childbirth should be encouraged.

【晚间】 wǎnjiān 〈名〉evening; night: ～新闻 Evening News

【晚节】 wǎnjié 〈名〉integrity in one's later years: 保持革命～ maintain/uphold one's revolutionary integrity in one's later years

〖～不保〗 wǎnjié-bùbǎo 〈熟〉lose one's virtue in old age; lose one's integrity in one's closing years

【晚近】 wǎnjìn 〈名〉recent years; last few years

【晚景】 wǎnjǐng 〈名〉❶ evening scene: 田园～ evening pastoral scene ‖ ～如画。It was a picturesque evening. ❷〈喻〉one's circumstances/conditions in old age: ～凄凉 lead a miserable and dreary life in old age

【晚境】 wǎnjìng 〈名〉circumstances/conditions in old age

【晚礼服】 wǎnlǐfú 〈名〉evening dress; evening clothes: 大家都穿着～。Everyone was in evening dress.

【晚年】 wǎnnián 〈名〉old age; sunset/autumn of one's life; one's later/remaining years: 安度～ spend one's remaining years in peace and quiet ‖ 过着幸福的～ spend one's retirement years in happiness ‖ 在～ in the sunset of one's life; in one's old age ‖ 他在乡下度过～。He spent his old age in the country.

【晚娘】 wǎnniáng 〈名〉〈方〉stepmother

【晚期】 wǎnqī 〈名〉later period; late stage: ～癌症 terminal cancer ‖ ～作品 later works; works of sb's later period ‖ 十九世纪～ late 19th century; latter part of the 19th century ‖ 他的病已到～。His illness has reached an advanced stage.

【晚秋】 wǎnqiū 〈名〉❶ late autumn: 时值～。It was late autumn. / It was late in the autumn. ❷ late-autumn crop

〖～作物〗 wǎnqiū zuòwù 〈名〉late-autumn crop

【晚晌】 wǎnshǎng 〈名〉〈方〉evening

【晚上】 wǎnshang 〈名〉evening; night: 乘～的列车 travel on the night train ‖ 今天～ this evening; tonight ‖ 难忘的～ unforgettable night; a night to remember ‖ 天天～ night after night; every night ‖ 星期天～ on Sunday evening/night ‖ 昨天/明天～ yesterday/tomorrow evening; last/tomorrow night ‖ 在～ in the evening; at night ‖ ～好。Good evening. ‖ 她白天做文秘,～到酒吧唱歌。She's a secretary by day and a singer in a bar by night. ‖ 我喜欢～出去,白天睡觉。I like to go out at night and sleep during the day.

【晚生】 wǎnshēng 〈名〉〈旧〉〈谦〉I [used when speaking to an elder or a senior]

【晚世】 wǎnshì 〈名〉〈书〉modern times; later days

【晚熟】 wǎnshú 〈动〉[农业] (of crops) mature late: ～品种 late variety ‖ ～作物 late-maturing crop; late crop

【晚霜】 wǎnshuāng 〈名〉❶ late frost ❷ night cream

【晚岁】 wǎnsuì 〈名〉〈书〉old age; one's later/remaining years

【晚田】 wǎntián 〈名〉〈方〉late-autumn crop

【晚霞】 wǎnxiá 〈名〉afterlight; sunset glow; sunset clouds: ～满天。The setting sun kindled the sky. ‖ ～似火。The evening sky is red as a flame.

【晚香玉】 wǎnxiāngyù 〈名〉[植物] tuberose

【晚星】 wǎnxīng 〈名〉evening star

【晚学】 wǎnxué ❶〈名〉〈谦〉I [used when speaking to an elder or a senior] ❷〈动〉attend school or seek knowledge in old age ❸〈名〉〈方〉afternoon classes

【晚宴】 wǎnyàn 〈名〉banquet/feast/dinner (held in the evening): 您如果能参加我们的～,我们将倍感荣幸。We would be greatly honoured to have you as our guest at the dinner.

【晚育】 wǎnyù 〈动〉bear one's child late

【晚造】 wǎnzào 〈名〉late crop

【晚照】 wǎnzhào 〈名〉evening glow; glow of the setting sun

娩 wǎn →婉娩 wǎnwǎn

⇨miǎn

脘 wǎn 〈名〉gastral cavity

【脘腹胀满】 wǎnfù zhàngmǎn 〈名〉abdominal fullness and distension

惋 wǎn 〈动〉〈书〉sigh: 叹～ sigh with repent

【惋伤】 wǎnshāng 〈动〉heave a sigh of grief; sigh with sorrow: ～自己的苦命 sigh for one's hard life ‖ 为青春而～ sigh for one's youth

【惋叹】 wǎntàn 〈动〉sigh mournfully; lament

【惋惜】 wǎnxī 〈动〉bemoan; feel sorry for sb or about sth; regret; sympathize for: ～某人的损失 regret sb's loss ‖ ～某人之死 regret someone's death ‖ 装出一副～的样子 pretend to be sympathetic ‖ 十分令人～ be much to be regretted ‖ 为某人感到～ feel sorry for sb ‖ 这小伙子没考上大学甚为～。It's a great pity that this young man failed to get into college.

婉 wǎn 〈形〉❶ mild; gentle; meek: ⇨～和;～顺;和～ ❷ tactful; polite: ⇨～辞;～拒 ❸〈书〉beautiful; graceful; elegant: ⇨～丽

【婉词】 wǎncí ＝ 婉辞① wǎncí

【婉辞】 wǎncí ❶〈名〉gentle words; euphemism ❷〈动〉decline graciously/courteously; refuse politely: 我请他吃饭,但他因要事～。I invited him to dinner, but he declined on account of urgent business.

【婉和】 wǎnhé 〈形〉mild and roundabout; tactful: ～的语气 mild tone

【婉拒】 wǎnjù 〈动〉excuse oneself from; refuse politely; decline politely: ～邀请 decline an invitation (politely)

【婉丽】 wǎnlì 〈形〉〈书〉❶ beautiful; lovely ❷ (of poems) graceful

【婉娈多姿】 wǎnluán-duōzī 〈熟〉beauty with many countenances—young and beautiful

【婉妙】 wǎnmiào 〈形〉(of voice) sweet; soft: ～的歌声 sweet song
【婉商】 wǎnshāng 〈动〉consult with sb tactfully or politely
【婉顺】 wǎnshùn 〈形〉〈书〉(of a woman) meek; docile: 性情～ be meek by nature
【婉婉】 wǎnwǎn 〈形〉〈书〉(of a woman) meek; docile
【婉谢】 wǎnxiè 〈动〉graciously decline; politely refuse: ～某人的邀请 graciously decline sb's invitation
【婉言】 wǎnyán 〈名〉gentle words; tactful expressions: ～拒绝 graciously decline; politely refuse ‖ ～相劝 gently persuade; plead tactfully ‖ ～释怒 a soft answer turns away wrath ‖ 他～谢绝了我们的邀请。He politely declined our invitation.
【婉约】 wǎnyuē 〈形〉〈书〉❶ *graceful and restrained* ❷ *subtle* and concise
【婉转】 wǎnzhuǎn 〈形〉❶ mild and indirect; tactful: 提出几个～温和的问题 put a few mild questions (to sb) ‖ 尽量～地解释 explain as tactfully as possible ❷ sweet and agreeable: ～的歌喉 sweet voice ‖ ～的回答 tactful reply ‖ 说得～些 put it mildly; use a little tact when telling or mentioning

绾 wǎn 〈动〉coil up: ～个扣儿 tie a knot ‖ ～头发 coil one's hair

琬 wǎn 〈名〉〈书〉beautiful jade; fine jade

皖 Wǎn 〈名〉Wan [another name for Anhui (安徽)]: ～南事变 Southern Anhui Incident

碗 wǎn 〈名〉❶ bowl: 一个～ a bowl ‖ 洗～ wash up; do the dishes ‖ 玻璃/瓷～ glass/porcelain bowl ‖ 汤～ soup bowl ⇨饭～ ❷ *bowl-like object*: 轴～儿 *axle bowl*
【碗橱】 wǎnchú 〈名〉= 碗柜 wǎnguì
【碗柜】 wǎnguì 〈名〉kitchen cupboard; dish cabinet
【碗碗腔】 wǎnwǎnqiāng 〈名〉*wanwanqiang* [a local opera in Shaanxi Province]
【碗盏】 wǎnzhǎn 〈名〉bowls and dishes; crockery

畹 wǎn 〈量〉〈旧〉*wan* [land measure of 30 *mu*]

wàn

万 wàn ❶〈数〉ten thousand: ～把人 about ten thousand people ‖ ～米跑 ten-thousand-metre race ‖ 百～ million ❷〈数〉very great number; myriad: 十～ a hundred thousand ‖ 一～ ten thousand ‖ ～里长空 vast clear skies ‖ ～事～物 myriads of things; all nature ⇨～众一心; ～紫千红 ❸〈副〉absolutely; extremely; by all means: ～难拒绝 be extremely difficult to refuse ‖ ～没想到他会变心。His betrayal of her was beyond all expectations. ‖ 此事～不可泄漏出去。Be sure not to let it out. ⇨～恶; ～幸
【万般】 wànbān ❶〈形〉all kinds of ❷〈副〉utterly; extremely: ～惆怅 be extremely melancholy/disconsolate
〖～皆下品, 惟有读书高〗 wàn bān jiē xiàpǐn, wéi yǒu dúshū gāo 〈熟〉all the other occupations are base, only book-learning is exalted; learning is above all trades; the pursuit of knowledge is superior to all other walks of life
〖～无奈〗 wànbān-wúnài 〈熟〉have no *alternative whatsoever*; have no choice but: 她～, 只好以乞讨为生。She had no other means of livelihood but begging.
【万变不离其宗】 wàn biàn bù lí qí zōng 〈熟〉change ten thousand times without leaving the original aim or stand; remain essentially the same despite all apparent changes
【万不得已】 wànbùdéyǐ 〈熟〉out of absolute necessity; as a last resort; have no other choice but; do sth against one's will: 不是～, 我们不会出此下策。If it hadn't been out of absolute necessity, we would not have taken such an unwise decision. ‖ 倘不是～, 我是不会求他帮忙的。I would not ask him for help if I could manage it. ‖ 这只是个～的办法。This is the last resort.
【万代】 wàndài = 万世 wànshì
【万端】 wànduān 〈形〉multifarious: 变化～ multifarious changes; kaleidoscopic changes ‖ 感慨～ be filled with regrets or painful recollections; all sorts of feelings welling up in one's mind
【万恶】 wàn'è ❶〈形〉extremely evil; absolutely vicious: ～不赦 be unpardonably vicious ❷〈名〉all evils: ～之源 source/root of all evils ‖ 钱乃～之源吗? Is money the source of all evils?
〖～淫为首〗 wàn'è yín wéi shǒu 〈熟〉lewdness is the worst of all sins/vices
【万方】 wànfāng ❶〈名〉all places (across the country or the world): ～同贺。Congratulations flooded in from all directions. ❷〈形〉(of posture) of various/numerous/myriad graces: 仪态～的女士 lady of graceful posture/carriage/deportment
【万分】 wànfēn 〈副〉very much; extremely: ～抱歉 be extremely sorry ‖ ～悲痛 be overtaken by heart-rending grief; be overwhelmed by grief ‖ ～感动 be deeply moved ‖ ～感激 feel much indebted/grateful; thank sb very much indeed ‖ ～欣喜 be wild with joy ‖ ～忧虑 be extremely worried; be overcome by anxiety ‖ 那是一个～难得的机会。*That's a one-in-a-million opportunity.*
【万夫莫当】 wànfū-mòdāng 〈熟〉(of a brave warrior) more than a match for ten thousand men; any number of men cannot withstand him
〖～之勇〗 wànfū-mòdāng zhī yǒng 〈熟〉strength and bravery which ten thousand men cannot resist
【万福】 wànfú 〈名〉〈旧〉wish you all happiness [a form of greeting by women with traditional Chinese curtsy]: 道～ make/drop a curtsy; curtsy
【万古】 wàngǔ 〈名〉eons; aeons; generations; eternity
〖～长存〗 wàngǔ-chángcún 〈熟〉last/live forever; be everlasting
〖～长青〗 wàngǔ-chángqīng 〈熟〉remain fresh forever; be everlasting: 祝两国人民的友谊～! May the friendship between our *two peoples last forever.*
〖～流芳〗 wàngǔ-liúfāng 〈熟〉leave a good name that will live forever; achieve immortal fame
〖～千秋〗 wàngǔ-qiānqiū 〈熟〉through unnumbered ages; for aeons
【万贯】 wànguàn 〈名〉ten thousand strings of cash—great wealth: 他有～家财。He is extremely wealthy. / He is a millionaire.
【万国】 wànguó 〈名〉〈旧〉all nations
〖～博览会〗 wànguó bólǎnhuì 〈名〉world exposition; international exhibition; world fair
〖～邮政联盟〗 Wànguó Yóuzhèng Liánméng 〈名〉Universal Postal Union (UPU)
【万户更新】 wànhù-gēngxīn 〈熟〉all houses take on a new look
【万户侯】 wànhùhóu 〈名〉*marquis with a fief of 10,000 families*—high noble; high official
【万花筒】 wànhuātǒng 〈名〉kaleidoscope
【万汇】 wànhuì 〈名〉〈书〉all things on earth
【万机】 wànjī 〈名〉numerous state affairs: ⇨日理～
【万家灯火】 wànjiā-dēnghuǒ 〈熟〉a myriad twinkling lights (of a city): 漫步街头, 但见～, 一片灿烂。As we walked on the street, a myriad lights greeted our eyes.
【万箭穿心】 wànjiàn-chuānxīn 〈熟〉(as if) ten thousand arrows have pierced the heart—be in extreme grief; grief-stricken
【万箭齐发】 wànjiàn-qífā 〈熟〉ten thousand arrows shot at once
【万劫不复】 wànjié-bùfù 〈熟〉lost forever; beyond redemption: 陷于～之地 be doomed forever
【万金】 wànjīn ❶〈名〉*great amount of money/wealth*: 家累～。This family has accumulated a great amount of money. ❷〈形〉extremely valuable: ～之药 valuable medicine
【万金油】 wànjīnyóu 〈名〉❶ Tiger Balm [balm for treating headaches, scalds and other minor ailments] ❷〈喻〉Jack of all trades and master of none
【万苦千辛】 wànkǔ-qiānxīn 〈熟〉innumerable difficulties: 虽然历经～, 可她终于实现了做演员的梦想。Despite innumerable difficulties, she finally realized her dream of being an actress.
【万籁】 wànlài 〈名〉all kinds of sound in nature
〖～俱寂〗 wànlài-jùjì 〈熟〉all is quiet and still; silence reigns supreme; profound silence prevailed over all; it was complete silence: 是夜～, 可我却浮想联翩, 夜不能寐。The night was very still, but thoughts thronged my mind and I couldn't sleep.

【万类】 wànlèi 〈名〉all creatures; all living things
【万里】 wànlǐ 〈名〉ten thousand *li*; a very long distance
〖～长城〗 Wànlǐ Chángchéng 〈名〉Great Wall [in China]: ～今犹在,不见当年秦始皇。The Great Wall built many centuries ago remains, but its builder Qin Shihuang is no more.
〖～长征〗 Wànlǐ Chángzhēng 〈名〉Long March of ten thousand *li*; Long March (1934-1935): 夺取全国胜利,这只是～走完了第一步。Our victory throughout the country is only the first step of the Long March.
〖～江山〗 wànlǐ-jiāngshān 〈熟〉vast territory of the motherland
〖～晴空〗 wànlǐ-qíngkōng 〈熟〉clear and boundless sky
〖～无云〗 wànlǐ-wúyún 〈熟〉cloudless and boundless sky
【万灵节】 Wànlíngjié 〈名〉[宗教] All Souls' Day (on November 2nd)
【万灵药】 wànlíngyào 〈名〉cure-all; panacea
【万流景仰】 wànliú-jǐngyǎng 〈熟〉be worshipped by all in the world; command the respect and admiration of all
【万隆】 Wànlóng 〈名〉Bandung (in Indonesia)
〖～会议〗 Wànlóng Huìyì 〈名〉Bandung Conference (in 1955)
【万马奔腾】 wànmǎ-bēnténg 〈熟〉ten thousand horses galloping ahead; all going full steam ahead: 长江以～之势滚滚向前。The Yangtze River surges onward like ten thousand horses galloping.
【万马齐喑】 wànmǎ-qíyīn 〈熟〉ten thousand horses standing mute; lifeless atmosphere; all are mute
【万民】 wànmín 〈名〉broad masses of populace
〖～伞〗 wànmínsǎn 〈名〉〈旧〉umbrella of ten thousand people; silk parosol hung with strips signed by tens of thousands of people [formerly an umbrella presented to a popular official when he left his district as a token of respect and gratitude]
【万难】 wànnán ❶〈副〉extremely difficult; hardly impossible: ～从命 impossible to comply with sb's request ‖ ～同意 can by no means agree ‖ ～推辞 be extremely difficult to say "No" ‖ ～照办 impossible to do as requested ❷〈名〉all sorts of difficulties: 排除～ surmount all difficulties
【万能】 wànnéng ❶〈动〉be omnipotent/all-powerful/almighty: 盲目信仰金钱和权力～ have a blind faith in the omnipotence of money and power ‖ ～的主 Almighty/Omnipotent God ❷〈形〉universal; all-purpose: ～虎钳 universal pliers ‖ ～胶 all-purpose adhesive/glue ‖ ～拖拉机 multipurpose tractor
〖～刨床〗 wànnéng bàochuáng 〈名〉universal planer
〖～车床〗 wànnéng chēchuáng 〈名〉universal lathe
〖～工具机〗 wànnéng gōngjùjī 〈名〉all-purpose machine
〖～供血者〗 wànnéng gōngxuèzhě 〈名〉universal donor
〖～工作台〗 wànnéng gōngzuòtái 〈名〉multipurpose operating platform
〖～机床〗 wànnéng jīchuáng 〈名〉universal machine tool
〖～机械手〗 wànnéng jīxièshǒu 〈名〉general-purpose manipulator
〖～磨床〗 wànnéng móchuáng 〈名〉universal grinding machine
〖～铣床〗 wànnéng xǐchuáng 〈名〉universal miller
〖～钥匙〗 wànnéng yàoshi 〈名〉master key; passkey; skeleton key
〖～圆规〗 wànnéng yuánguī 〈名〉universal compasses
〖～装卸机〗 wànnéng zhuāngxièjī 〈名〉universal crane
〖～钻床〗 wànnéng zuànchuáng 〈名〉universal driller
【万年】 wànnián 〈名〉ten thousand years; all ages; eternity: 遗臭～ leave a bad name for generations to come
〖～历〗 wànniánlì 〈名〉perpetual calendar
〖～青〗 wànniánqīng 〈名〉❶[植物] evergreen ❷ Japanese rohdea
【万念俱灰】 wànniàn-jùhuī 〈熟〉be tired of earthly life; with all ambitions blasted and all hopes dashed to pieces; abandon oneself to despair; be in the slough of despondency: 极端的贫困使他们～。Extreme poverty had reduced them to a state of apathy. ‖ 他妻子死后,他似乎～。After his wife's death, he seemed to give himself over to despair. / His wife's death seemed to have left him in total despair.
【万弩齐发】 wànnǔ-qífā 〈熟〉all the bows discharge at once
【万炮齐鸣】 wànpào-qímíng 〈熟〉thousands of guns roar at the same time
【万千】 wànqiān 〈形〉multifarious; myriad: 变化～ change all the time ‖ 思绪～ myriads of thoughts welling up in one's mind ‖ 气象～ be spectacular; be majestic ‖ 仪态～ be graceful in many aspects
【万顷】 wànqǐng 〈名〉(of area) immerse stretch; vast expanse: ～碧波 vast expanse of water
【万全】 wànquán 〈形〉foolproof; surefire: ～之法 surefire method
〖～之策〗 wànquánzhīcè 〈名〉prudent policy; completely safe plan; surefire plan
【万儿八千】 wànrbāqiān 〈熟〉〈口〉about ten thousand: 你一个月能赚个～的。You can earn ten thousand *yuan* or so every month.
【万人】 wànrén 〈名〉ten thousand people; many many people
〖～坑〗 wànrénkēng 〈名〉pit of ten thousand corpses—mass grave
〖～空巷〗 wànrén-kōngxiàng 〈熟〉the whole town turns out (to celebrate or to welcome sb)
〖～唾骂〗 wànrén-tuòmà 〈熟〉be scolded and spat on by tens of thousands of people: ～,遗臭万年 be cursed by all and covered with odium for thousands of years to come
【万神殿】 wànshéndiàn 〈名〉pantheon
【万圣节】 Wànshèngjié 〈名〉[基督教] All Saints' Day (Nov 1st): ～前夕 Halloween
【万乘之国】 wànshèngzhīguó 〈名〉big country
【万世】 wànshì 〈名〉all ages; generation after generation: ～不衰 last forever
〖～流芳〗 wànshì-liúfāng 〈熟〉be remembered throughout the ages; one's name will remain forever as fragrant as flowers
〖～师表〗 wànshì-shībiǎo 〈熟〉Model Teacher of a Myriad Ages [honorific title for Confucius]
【万事】 wànshì 〈名〉all things; everything: ～从宽 take a lenient attitude toward everything ‖ ～顺利 everything fares well
〖～大吉〗 wànshì-dàjí 〈熟〉everything is just fine; everything goes off without a hitch; all's well with the world: 他一完婚,他妈就～了。His mother will rest contented with everything if he gets married. ‖ 只要你交了辞职书,便～。As long as you hand in your resignation, everything will be all right.
〖～亨通〗 wànshì-hēngtōng 〈熟〉everything goes well
〖～俱备,只欠东风〗 wànshì jù bèi, zhǐ qiàn dōngfēng 〈熟〉everything else is ready; all we need is an east wind—all is ready except what is crucial
〖～俱休〗 wànshìjùxiū 〈熟〉the game is over; all is over
〖～开头难〗 wànshì kāitóu nán 〈熟〉everything's hard in the beginning; it's the first step that costs
〖～如意〗 wànshì-rúyì 〈熟〉everything is as one wishes; have good luck in everything: 祝你～! May all go well with you!
〖～通〗 wànshìtōng 〈名〉one who knows all the answers; know-all; jack-of-all-trades; know-it-all
〖～万物〗 wànshì-wànwù 〈名〉all nature; myriads of things
【万寿菊】 wànshòujú 〈名〉marigold
【万寿无疆】 wànshòu-wújiāng 〈熟〉(may you enjoy) boundless longevity; long life
【万水千山】 wànshuǐ-qiānshān 〈熟〉ten thousand torrents and a thousand crags—the trials of a long and arduous journey: 踏遍～ trek over mountains and across rivers; travel widely
【万死】 wànsǐ 〈动〉die ten thousand deaths: 罪该～ deserve to die ten thousand deaths; death serves sb well
〖～不辞〗 wànsǐ-bùcí 〈熟〉willing to risk any danger (to fulfil a task): 能为您效劳,我～。I'm more than willing to be at your service at any cost.
【万岁】 wànsuì ❶〈动〉long live: 中国共产党～! Long live the Chinese Communist Party! ❷〈名〉emperor; Your Majesty; His/Her Majesty
【万万】 wànwàn ❶〈副〉[used in negative sense] absolutely: ～不可掉以轻心 must never be negligent ‖ 我～没有想到。This idea never occurred to me. ‖ 那是～不行的。That's absolutely out of the question. / That won't do at all. ‖ 这件事你～不能答应。Under no circumstances should you agree to do it. ❷〈数〉hundred million
【万王之王】 wànwángzhīwáng 〈名〉king of kings
【万维网】 Wànwéiwǎng 〈名〉World Wide Web (WWW); Web
【万无一失】 wànwúyīshī 〈熟〉no danger of anything going wrong; no risk at all; perfectly safe: 由他开车保证～。With him at the wheel, we're a hundred per cent safe.

【万物】 wànwù 〈名〉 ten thousand things of creation; all things of creation; everything on earth: ～丛生 grow in great variety and profusion ‖ ～生长靠太阳。All things on earth depend on the sun for their growth.
〖～有灵论〗 wànwù yǒulínglùn 〈名〉 animism
〖～之灵〗 wànwùzhīlíng 〈熟〉 intelligent part of the universe; man; the wisest of all creatures
【万向】 wànxiàng 〈形〉[机械] universal
〖～阀〗 wànxiàngfá 〈名〉 universal valve
〖～接头〗 wànxiàng jiētóu 〈名〉 universal joint/coupling
〖～轮〗 wànxiànglún 〈名〉 universal wheel
〖～轴〗 wànxiàngzhóu 〈名〉 universal shaft
【万象】 wànxiàng 〈名〉 every phenomenon on earth; all manifestations of nature: 包罗～ be all-inclusive
〖～更新〗 wànxiàng-gēngxīn 〈熟〉 all things take on a new look; everything looks new and fresh: 春回大地，～。Spring comes to the earth again and all looks fresh and new. / With the coming of spring, everything is fresh again.
【万幸】 wànxìng 〈形〉 very lucky/fortunate; by sheer luck: 他能从地震中逃生，真是～。What good fortune—he survived the earthquake!
【万言书】 wànyánshū 〈名〉 10,000-word memorial; long memorial
【万一】 wànyī ❶〈连〉 just in case; if by any chance: ～到时候我不在家，就请照顾我的孩子们。Just in case I'm not back, please take care of my children. ‖ ～有紧急情况，请按红色按钮以切断电源。Should there be any emergency, please press the red button to cut off the electricity. ‖ 带上雨衣，以防～下雨。Take the raincoat just in case it rains. ❷〈副〉 what if: ～这传闻是事实呢？What if the rumour is true? ❸〈名〉 contingency; eventuality: 防备～ be ready for all eventualities; be prepared for the worst ❹〈名〉 one ten-thousandth; very small percentage: 笔墨不能形容其～。It's simply beyond description.
【万应灵丹】 wànyìng-língdān 〈名〉 cure-all; panacea
【万用表】 wànyòngbiǎo 〈名〉[电学] avometer; multimeter
【万用钻】 wànyòngzuàn 〈名〉[机械] versatile drill
【万有斥力】 wànyǒu chìlì 〈名〉[物理] gravitational repulsion
【万有引力】 wànyǒu yǐnlì 〈名〉[物理] (universal) gravitation; gravitational force; gravity
〖～定律〗 wànyǒu yǐnlì dìnglǜ 〈名〉 law of universal gravitation
【万元户】 wànyuánhù 〈名〉 household with an annual income of 10,000 *yuan*; wealthy family [a term used in the 1980s]
【万丈】 wànzhàng 〈形〉 lofty or bottomless: ～高楼 lofty tower; towering building; skyscraper ‖ ～光芒 shine with boundless radiance ‖ ～深渊 bottomless chasm/abyss ‖ 怒火～ towering rage; a fit of violent anger
〖～高楼平地起〗 wànzhàng gāolóu píngdì qǐ 〈熟〉 the loftiest towers are built up from the ground; great oaks from little acorns grow; the journey of a thousand miles starts with a single step
【万众】 wànzhòng 〈名〉 millions of people; the populace; the multitude: 喜讯传来，～欢腾。Millions of people rejoiced at the happy news.
〖～一心〗 wànzhòng-yīxīn 〈熟〉 all people of one heart and one mind: 中国人民～为实现四化而奋斗。We are of one mind in striving for the four modernizations of China. / All Chinese are united in the modernization drive.
【万状】 wànzhuàng 〈形〉 in the extreme; extremely: 惊恐～ be frightened out of one's wits; be panic-stricken
【万紫千红】 wànzǐ-qiānhóng 〈熟〉 a variety of colours; riot/blaze of colour: 百花盛开，～。Flowers of all sorts are blooming in a riot of colour. ‖ ～总是春。It is spring only when all the flowers are blooming.

忨 wàn 〈动〉〈书〉 have an insatiable desire for; covet

腕 wàn 〈名〉 wrist: 将某人的双～反拷在背后 handcuff sb's wrists behind ⇨护～；脚～儿；手～
【腕表】 wànbiǎo 〈名〉〈口〉 wristwatch
【腕部】 wànbù 〈名〉 wrist: ～动作 wristwork
【腕尺】 wànchǐ 〈名〉 cubit
【腕垂症】 wànchuízhèng 〈名〉[医学] wrist drop
【腕骨】 wàngǔ 〈名〉 carpus; carpale; carpal bone: ～骨折 fracture of carpal bone
【腕关节】 wànguānjié 〈名〉 wrist joint: ～受伤 hurt one's wrist
【腕管综合征】 wànguǎn zōnghézhēng 〈名〉 carpal tunnel syndrome
【腕厚】 wànhòu 〈名〉 wrist thickness
【腕力】 wànlì 〈名〉 ❶ wrist strength: ～击球 (of golf) wrist shot ‖ ～扣杀 (of badminton) wrist shot ❷ ability; competence
【腕儿】 wànr 〈名〉 big shot/bug
【腕饰】 wànshì 〈名〉 wristlet
【腕下垂】 wànxiàchuí 〈名〉[医学] wrist drop
【腕子】 wànzi 〈名〉 wrist: 用绷带包住～ lap a bandage around the wrist
【腕足】 wànzú 〈名〉 peduncle; tentacle
〖～动物〗 wànzú dòngwù 〈名〉 brachiopod

蔓 wàn 〈名〉 tendrilled vine: 这株南瓜爬～了。This pumpkin plant is climbing.
⇨mán; màn

wāng

尪 wāng 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 bent calves, back or chest ❷〈形〉 thin and weak: ～弱 thin and weak; frail

汪[1] wāng ❶〈形〉〈书〉 (of a body of water) deep and vast: ～洋 vast ocean ❷〈名〉〈方〉 pond; pool: 村边有个小水～。There was a small pool near the village. ❸〈动〉 (of liquid) collect; accumulate: 眼里～着泪水 have tears in one's eyes; have teary eyes ‖ 汤里～着油。There are blobs of fat in the soup. ❹〈量〉 [for liquid] pool: 一～血水 a puddle of blood ‖ 一～雨水 a puddle of rainwater

汪[2] wāng 〈拟〉 bark; bowwow
【汪汪】 wāngwāng ❶〈形〉 tearful: 泪～ with tearful eyes; with tears coming down in profusion ‖ 水～的眼睛 bright and intelligent eyes ‖ 他眼泪～。His eyes swim with tears. / There is a profusion of tears in his eyes. / Tears well out of his eyes. ❷〈形〉〈书〉 (of a body of water) vast; boundless ❸〈拟〉 bark; yap; bowwow: 狗～地叫。A dog is barking.
【汪洋】 wāngyáng 〈形〉 ❶ (of a body of water) vast; boundless: 一片～ a vast expanse of water ❷〈书〉 open-minded; magnanimous: 大度～ with immense generosity
〖～大海〗 wāngyángdàhǎi 〈名〉 vast/boundless ocean: 〈喻〉陷敌于人民战争的～之中 engulf the enemy in the boundless ocean of people's war
【汪子】 wāngzi 〈名〉〈口〉 pond; pool

wáng

亡 wáng ❶〈动〉 flee; run away; escape: ⇨流～；逃～ ❷〈动〉〈书〉 lose; be gone: ～失 lose; disappear; be missing ⇨唇～齿寒；歧路～羊 ❸〈动〉 perish; fall; subjugate: ～我之心不死 have not given up the ambition to subjugate our country ‖ 国破家～。The nation and the family perished. ⇨存～；衰～；兴～ ❹〈形〉 dead; deceased: 悼～ mourn for the dead ‖ ～妻 deceased/late wife ⇨伤～ ❺〈动〉 die; decease; pass away: 夭～ die young ‖ 遇刺身～ be assassinated and die
【亡故】 wánggù 〈动〉 die; pass away; decease: 他的双亲～多年了。His parents have been dead many years.
【亡国】 wángguó ❶〈动〉 (of a state) perish; conquer/subjugate a nation; cause a state to perish: 亡了国，哪里还有家？How can a family survive if the nation perishes? ❷〈名〉 conquered/fallen nation
〖～灭种〗 wángguó-mièzhǒng 〈熟〉 national doom and racial extinction; national subjugation and genocide
〖～奴〗 wángguónú 〈名〉 colonial slave; slave without a country; conquered people: 我们誓死不做～。We would rather die than be the conquered people.
〖～之君〗 wángguózhījūn 〈名〉 ❶ king who causes the collapse

of a nation ❷ king of a conquered nation
〖～之音〗 wángguózhīyīn 〈名〉 sentimental music; tune presaging the fall of a state; decadent tune
【亡魂】 wánghún 〈名〉 soul of the deceased; ghost: 慰藉～ console the soul of the deceased
〖～丧胆〗 wánghún-sàngdǎn 〈熟〉 be scared out of one's wits; be half dead with fright
【亡灵】 wánglíng 〈名〉 soul of a deceased person; ghost; spectre: 超度～ release the soul of a deceased person from suffering ‖ 祭奠～ hold a memorial ceremony for the dead ‖ 为死者的～祈祷 pray for the souls of the departed
【亡命】 wángmìng 〈动〉 ❶ flee; seek refuge; go into exile: ～天涯 seek refuge in remote areas ‖ ～者 fugitive ❷ be desperate
〖～之徒〗 wángmìngzhītú 〈熟〉 desperado; desperate thug: 一群～ *a gang of desperadoes*
【亡失】 wángshī 〈动〉 be lost/missing: ～多年 have been lost for ages
【亡羊补牢】 wángyáng-bǔláo 〈熟〉 mend the fold after the sheep is lost; lock the stable door after the horse has bolted: ～,犹未为晚。It is not too late to mend the fold even after the sheep has been lost. / It's never too late to mend. /Better late than never.
【亡佚】 wángyì 〈动〉〈书〉 be lost/missing
【亡逸】 wángyì 〈动〉 ❶ escape; flee; run away ❷ be lost/missing

王 wáng ❶〈名〉 king; monarch: ⇨～朝; ～位; 国～ ❷〈名〉 duke; prince: ⇨亲～ ❸〈名〉 head (of a gang): 占山为～ lead a gang of outlaws in the mountains ❹〈形〉〈书〉 grand; great: ～父 grandfather ❺〈名〉 largest, best or strongest of its kind: 百兽/鸟之～ king of the beasts/birds ‖ 拳～ boxing champion ⇨wàng
【王八】 wángba 〈名〉 ❶ tortoise ❷ cuckold ❸man who owns a brothel
〖～蛋〗 wángbadàn 〈名〉〈粗〉 bastard; son of a bitch; son of a gun
【王不留行】 wángbùliúxíng 〈名〉[中医] seed of cowherb
【王朝】 wángcháo 〈名〉 ❶ imperial court; royal court ❷ dynasty; monarchy: ～更迭 supersession of imperial states; dynastic succession ‖ 封建～ feudal dynasty/monarchy ‖ 清～ Qing Dynasty
【王储】 wángchǔ 〈名〉 crown prince
【王道】 wángdào 〈名〉 kingcraft; kingly way; benevolent government: 行～ rule the country benevolently; conduct a benevolent government
【王法】 wángfǎ 〈名〉 ❶ law of the land ❷ state law and policy
【王妃】 wángfēi 〈名〉 ❶ princess [wife of a prince] ❷ concubine of a king
【王府】 wángfǔ 〈名〉 mansion/residence of a prince
【王公】 wánggōng 〈名〉 princes and dukes; nobility
〖～大臣〗 wánggōng dàchén 〈名〉 princes, dukes and ministers
〖～贵族〗 wánggōng guìzú 〈名〉 princes, dukes and aristocrats
【王宫】 wánggōng 〈名〉 imperial palace
【王顾左右而言他】 wáng gù zuǒ-yòu ér yán tā 〈熟〉 the king looked right and left, and spoke of other things [an allusion to King Xuan of Qi (齐宣王), who was embarrassed when Mencius asked him a question about his government]—trying to evade a question by touching upon irrelevant subjects
【王官】 wángguān 〈名〉 official of a feudal dynasty; court official
【王冠】 wángguān 〈名〉 crown: 戴着一顶镶有钻石的～ wear a crown encrusted with diamonds
【王国】 wángguó 〈名〉 ❶ *kingdom*: 巩固/建立/推翻～ *solidify/*establish/overthrow a kingdom ‖ 动物～ animal kingdom ‖ 古代的～ ancient kingdom ‖ 小麦～ kingdom of wheat ❷ realm; domain; regality: 走向自由～ advance to the realm of freedom ‖ 从必然～到自由～ from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom
【王侯】 wánghóu 〈名〉 princes and marquises; nobility
【王后】 wánghòu 〈名〉 queen consort; queen
【王畿】 wángjī 〈名〉 vicinity of the capital of a kingdom
【王浆】 wángjiāng 〈名〉 royal jelly
【王莲】 wánglián 〈名〉[植物] Amazon royal water lily
【王母娘娘】 Wángmǔ Niángniang 〈名〉〈通称〉Queen Mother of the Western Heavens
【王牌】 wángpái 〈名〉 ace; trump card;〈喻〉most powerful figure or means: 逼某人打出手中的～ put sb to his trumps ‖ 抽～ call for trumps ‖ 打出～ play/produce one's trump (card) ‖ 吊～ draw trumps ‖ 握有～ hold a trump ‖ 大/小～ high/low trump ‖ 她还有一张～未打。She has one trump card still to play. ‖ 我们玩的游戏不用～。We play the game in no trumps.
〖～飞行员〗 wángpái fēixíngyuán 〈名〉 pilot ace
〖～军〗 wángpáijūn 〈名〉 elite troops; crack units
【王婆卖瓜,自卖自夸】 Wángpó mài guā, zì mài zì kuā 〈熟〉 there's nothing like the melons one peddles-ring one's own bell; blow one's own trumpet
【王权】 wángquán 〈名〉 monarchical power; royal right: 维护～ defend the royalty ‖ ～至上论 regalism ‖ ～至上主义者 regalist
【王蛇】 *wángshé* 〈名〉[动物] *king snake*
【王师】 wángshī 〈名〉 royal troops
【王事】 wángshì 〈名〉〈旧〉 state affairs
【王室】 wángshì 〈名〉 ❶ royal family: ～成员 member of the royal family ‖ ～继承人 heir to the crown ❷ imperial court; royal court
【王水】 wángshuǐ 〈名〉[化学] aqua regia; nitrohydrochloric acid
【王孙】 wángsūn 〈名〉 prince's descendants; offspring of the nobility
〖～公子〗 wángsūn-gōngzǐ = 公子王孙 gōngzǐ-wángsūn
【王太后】 wángtàihòu 〈名〉 queen mother
【王位】 wángwèi 〈名〉 throne: 篡夺～ usurp the throne ‖ 登上～ ascend/mount/take the throne ‖ 放弃～ give up the throne ‖ 继承～ succeed to the throne ‖ 攫取～ seize the throne ‖ 觊觎～ covet the throne ‖ 失去～ lose the throne ‖ 图谋～ scheme for the throne ‖ 占据～ occupy the throne ‖ 争夺～ struggle/fight/contend for the throne ‖ ～继承人 heir to the crown; successor to the throne
【王相】 *wángxiàng* 〈名〉 *kingliness*
【王业】 wángyè 〈名〉 establishment and reign of a kingdom
【王爷】 wángye 〈名〉 His/Your Highness
【王子】 wángzǐ 〈名〉 prince: ⇨白马～
〖～犯法与庶民同罪〗 wángzǐ fànfǎ yǔ shùmín tóng zuì 〈熟〉 a prince who breaks the law must be punished like an ordinary person; all persons are equal in the eyes of law
【王族】 wángzú 〈名〉 persons of royal lineage; imperial kinsmen; royal clan
【王佐之才】 wángzuǒzhīcái 〈熟〉 capabilities of a prime minister; talent to assist a king to rule a country
【王座】 wángzuò 〈名〉 throne

wǎng

网 wǎng ❶〈名〉 net (for fishing or catching birds): 一张～ a piece of net; a net ‖ 补～ mend a net ‖ 撒～ cast/throw a net ‖ 收～ draw in a net ‖ 张～捕捉 set a net to catch ‖ 织～ knit/weave a net ‖ 落～ be captured ‖ 鱼～ fishing net ‖ 一～鱼 a haul/netful of fish ❷〈名〉 net-like object; net; mesh; web: 击/踢/头球入～ hit/kick/head the ball into the net ‖ 球～ net ‖ 铁丝～ wire netting; wire net/mesh ‖ 蜘蛛结～。The spider is spinning a web. ⇨发～ ❸〈名〉 network: 落入法～ be caught in the net of justice ‖ 陷入情～ be head over heels in love ‖ 高速公路～ highway network; expressway system ‖ 关系～ network/circle of relations ‖ 公路/铁路～ road/railway network ‖ 广播～ network of broadcasting stations; broadcast network ‖ 间谍～ spy network ‖ 情报～ *intelligence network* ‖ 通信～ communications network ‖ 有线电视～ network of cable TV ❹〈名〉 Internet; web: 上～ get onto the Internet; be online; access the web/Internet ‖ ～上播放 cyber cast ‖ ～上超市 cybermall ‖ ～上冲浪 surf the Web; go websurfing ‖ ～上购物 shop on the Internet; e-shopping ‖ ～上交易 online transaction ‖ ～上交易平台 online trading platform ‖ ～上聊天 chat on the Internet/web ‖ ～上书店 Internet bookstore ‖ 从～上下载 download from the Internet ‖ 在～上搜索 search the web ⇨互联～; 因特～ ❺〈动〉 cover or enclose as with a net: 眼里～着红丝 have bloodshot eyes ❻〈动〉 catch with a net; net: ～了满满一网鱼 net a good haul/catch of fish
【网吧】 wǎngbā 〈名〉 cybercafé, Internet café

【网虫】 wǎngchóng 〈名〉 net enthusiast; Internet buff/geek
【网德】 wǎngdé 〈名〉 network ethics
【网点】 wǎngdiǎn 〈名〉 network of commercial establishments: 增设服务～ establish a network of service centres ‖ 商业～ commercial network
【网兜】 wǎngdōu 〈名〉 string bag
【网纲】 wǎnggāng 〈名〉 head rope (of a fishing net)
【网格】 wǎnggé 〈名〉 ❶ grid; lattice ❷ [信息] great global grid (GGG)
【网罟】 wǎnggǔ 〈名〉 *tool for fishing or catching birds or beasts*
【网关】 wǎngguān 〈名〉 [信息] gateway
【网管】 wǎngguǎn 〈名〉 ❶ network management ❷ network administrator; webmaster
【网获量】 wǎnghuòliàng 〈名〉 [渔业] haul; catch
【网际协议】 wǎngjì xiéyì 〈名〉 internet protocol (IP)
【网教】 wǎngjiào 〈名〉 internet education ⇨网络教育
【网警】 wǎngjǐng 〈名〉〈简称〉 net police ⇨网络警察
【网具】 wǎngjù 〈名〉 fishing gear
【网卡】 wǎngkǎ 〈名〉 network (interface) card
【网开三面】 wǎngkāisānmiàn 〈熟〉 leave three sides of the net open—give the wrongdoer a way out; be lenient
【网开一面】 wǎngkāiyīmiàn ＝ 网开三面 wǎngkāisānmiàn
【网篮】 wǎnglán 〈名〉 basket with netting on top
【网恋】 wǎngliàn 〈名〉 cyber romance
【网龄】 wǎnglíng 〈名〉 standing on Internet
【网漏吞舟】 wǎnglòu-tūnzhōu 〈熟〉 the meshes of the net are so large that a giant fish can slip through—(of the laws) so mild/lax that evildoers can escape punishment
【网罗】 wǎngluó ❶〈名〉 net for catching fish or birds; trap ❷〈动〉 collect; gather; enlist the services of: ～人才 enlist able men ‖ ～一小撮不法分子 scrape together a handful of lawbreakers
【网络】 wǎngluò 〈名〉 ❶ network; system; web: 建设/破坏～ construct/destroy a network ‖ ～爱情 cyber romance ‖ ～操作员 network operator ‖ ～冲浪 net/web surfing ‖ ～打印机 network printer ‖ ～地址 network address ‖ ～分布 network distribution ‖ ～分析器 network analyzer ‖ ～革命 cyber revolution ‖ ～监视 network monitoring ‖ ～连接 network connections ‖ ～情人 cyber lover/mistress/sweetheart ‖ ～设置 network settings ‖ ～系统 network system ‖ ～协议 network protocol ‖ ～新闻 netnews; cyber news ‖ ～用户 internet user/subscriber ‖ ～游侠 cybernaut ‖ ～中心 network hub ‖ ～资源 cyber source ‖ 环球～ global network ‖ 计算机～ computer network ‖ 销售～ marketing network ❷ [电学] network: 无源～ passive network ‖ 有源～ active network ❸ computer network
〖～安全〗 wǎngluò ānquán 〈名〉 security on internet
〖～病〗 wǎngluòbìng 〈名〉 cybersickness
〖～播放〗 wǎngluò bōfàng 〈动〉 webcast
〖～操作系统〗 wǎngluò cāozuò xìtǒng 〈名〉 network operating system (NOS)
〖～出版〗 wǎngluò chūbǎn 〈名〉 publishing on internet
〖～大学〗 wǎngluò dàxué 〈名〉 e-college; e-university; virtual university
〖～电话〗 wǎngluò diànhuà 〈名〉 Internet Protocol (IP) telephone; Internet phone
〖～犯罪〗 wǎngluò fànzuì 〈名〉 cybercrime
〖～服务器〗 wǎngluò fúwùqì 〈名〉 network server
〖～管理〗 wǎngluò guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 administration of networks; network management (NM): ～协议 network management protocol (NMP) ‖ ～员 network administrator; webmaster
〖～化〗 wǎngluòhuà 〈动〉 cyberize
〖～技术〗 wǎngluò jìshù 〈名〉 network technology
〖～计算机〗 wǎngluò jìsuànjī 〈名〉 network computer
〖～教育〗 wǎngluò jiàoyù 〈名〉 e-education; e-schooling; internet education
〖～经济〗 wǎngluò jīngjì 〈名〉 cyber-economy; webonomics
〖～警察〗 wǎngluò jǐngchá 〈名〉 net police
〖～空间〗 wǎngluò kōngjiān 〈名〉 cyberspace
〖～恐怖分子〗 wǎngluò kǒngbùfènzǐ 〈名〉 cyberterrorist
〖～恐怖主义〗 wǎngluò kǒngbùzhǔyì 〈名〉 cyberterrorism
〖～浏览器〗 wǎngluò liúlǎnqì 〈名〉 web browser
〖～摄像机〗 wǎngluò shèxiàngjī 〈名〉 webcam
〖～世界〗 wǎngluò shìjiè 〈名〉 cyberworld
〖～文化〗 wǎngluò wénhuà 〈名〉 cyberculture
〖～信息中心〗 wǎngluò xìnxī zhōngxīn 〈名〉 network information centre (NIC)
〖～营销〗 wǎngluò yíngxiāo 〈名〉 online marketing
〖～杂志〗 wǎngluò zázhì 〈名〉 webzine
〖～综合征〗 wǎngluò zōnghézhēng 〈名〉 network syndrome
【网迷】 wǎngmí 〈名〉 cyberaddict; cyberholic; cybermania
【网民】 wǎngmín 〈名〉 cyber citizen; netizen
【网膜】 wǎngmó 〈名〉[生理] ❶ omentum: ～固定术 omentopexy ‖ ～切除术 omentectomy ❷〈简称〉 retina ⇨视网膜
【网目】 wǎngmù ＝ 网眼 wǎngyǎn
【网屏】 wǎngpíng 〈名〉[印刷] mesh screen
【网球】 wǎngqiú 〈名〉 ❶ tennis: 打～ play tennis ‖ 举行～比赛 hold a tennis match ‖ 练习打～ practise tennis ‖ ～公开赛 open tennis championship ‖ ～球网 tennis net ‖ 草地～ lawn tennis ‖ 职业～运动员 tennis pro(fessional) ‖ 他们在打～。 They are at tennis. ❷ tennis ball
〖～场〗 wǎngqiúchǎng 〈名〉 tennis court; racket court
〖～拍〗 wǎngqiúpāi 〈名〉 *tennis racket*
〖～鞋〗 wǎngqiúxié 〈名〉 tennis shoes
〖～选手〗 wǎngqiú xuǎnshǒu 〈名〉 tennis player
【网上录取】 wǎngshàng lùqǔ 〈名〉 enrollment on internet
【网上学校】 wǎngshàng xuéxiào 〈名〉 network school
【网坛】 wǎngtán 〈名〉 tennis circles; tennis world
【网箱】 wǎngxiāng 〈名〉 net cage: ～养鱼 fish culture in net pen ‖ ～养殖 net-cage culture
【网校】 wǎngxiào 〈名〉〈简称〉 network school ⇨网上学校
【网眼】 wǎngyǎn 〈名〉 mesh: 细～长丝袜 stockings made of fine silk mesh
【网页】 wǎngyè 〈名〉 webpage: 设计～ design a webpage ‖ 个人～ personal homepage ‖ 个性化～ personalized webpage ‖ 正在建设的～ webpage under construction
【网友】 wǎngyǒu 〈名〉 net/web friend; net partner; cyber acquaintance
【网站】 wǎngzhàn 〈名〉 website: 登陆～ log in/on a website ‖ 点击～ click a website ‖ 访问～ visit a website ‖ 建立免费～ build/construct a free website
【网址】 wǎngzhǐ 〈名〉 web address; website: 搜索～ search for a website
【网状】 wǎngzhuàng 〈名〉 reticulation: ～细胞 reticulocyte
〖～脉〗 wǎngzhuàngmài 〈名〉[植物] netted/reticulated veins: ～叶 net-veined/reticulate leaf
〖～纤维〗 wǎngzhuàng xiānwéi 〈名〉[生理] reticular fibre
〖～组织〗 wǎngzhuàng zǔzhī 〈名〉[生理] reticulum; reticular tissue
【网子】 wǎngzi 〈名〉 ❶ net ❷ hairnet

枉

枉 wǎng ❶〈形〉 crooked: ⇨矫～过正 ❷〈动〉 distort; twist; pervert: ⇨贪赃～法 ❸〈形〉 unjust; wrong: 受～ be wronged; suffer wrong ⇨冤～ ❹〈副〉 in vain; to no avail/effect: ～担虚名 the name falls short of the reality ‖ ～活一世 pass one's life in vain; have wasted all one's lifetime ‖ 不～此行 have not come in vain ⇨～费心机;～然
【枉断】 wǎngduàn 〈动〉 settle a case by perverting the law
【枉法】 wǎngfǎ 〈动〉 pervert the law; strain/stretch the law; take the law into one's hands: 贪赃～ take bribes and pervert the law
〖～从事〗 wǎngfǎ-cóngshì 〈熟〉 work by circumventing the law
〖～从私〗 wǎngfǎ-cóngsī 〈熟〉 wrest/twist the law to suit oneself; pervert the law to suit private interests
【枉费】 wǎngfèi 〈动〉 waste; try in vain; be of no avail: ～唇舌 waste one's breath ‖ ～工夫 waste time and energy ‖ ～钱财 throw away good money for nothing
〖～心机〗 wǎngfèi-xīnjī 〈熟〉 rack one's brain in vain; hatch plots in vain; scheme to no avail/purpose: 他想在我们中间挑拨离间,结果是～。 He tried in vain to sow dissension among us.
【枉顾】 wǎnggù 〈动〉〈书〉〈套〉 grace us/me with your presence; we are/I am honoured by your visit
【枉己正人】 wǎngjǐ-zhèngrén 〈熟〉 be crooked oneself yet try to set others straight
【枉驾】 wǎngjià 〈动〉〈书〉〈套〉 ❶ grace us/me with your presence; we are/I am honoured by your visit ❷ would you be kind enough to see sb

【枉临】 wǎnglín ＝ 枉顾 wǎnggù
【枉然】 wǎngrán 〈形〉 vain; futile; fruitless: 跟他讲理纯属～。It is futile to reason with him. / It is no use reasoning with him. ‖ 我已给你出了不少力，可一切都是～。I have tried hard for you, but all to no purpose.
【枉杀无辜】 wǎngshā-wúgū 〈熟〉 kill an innocent person unjustly
【枉死】 wǎngsǐ 〈动〉 be wronged and driven to death; die uncleared of a false charge; die a victim of injustice: ～鬼 wronged souls ‖ 如果这样打下去能为这一地区带来和平，那些士兵就不会～了。If the fighting finally brings peace to this area, the soldiers will not have died in vain.
【枉自】 wǎngzì 〈副〉 vainly; fruitlessly; futilely: ～开了那么多次会，但还是毫无结果。We have had quite a few meetings, but to no purpose. ‖ 他想让他们认真听的确是～费力。He tried vainly to make them listen attentively. / It was a vain attempt for him to make them listen attentively.

罔[1] wǎng 〈动〉〈书〉 deceive: 欺～ cheat; deceive

罔[2] wǎng 〈副〉〈书〉 no; not: ⇨置若～闻
【罔极】 wǎngjí 〈形〉 boundless; endless: 昊天～ as boundless as the sky
【罔替】 wǎngtì 〈动〉〈书〉 not to change; not to be replaced

往 wǎng ❶〈动〉 go; head/leave for: 寒来暑～ as summer comes and winter goes ‖ 宾主～复 exchange of visits ⇨～返；来～；勇～直前 ❷〈介〉 in the direction of; toward; to: ～东走 go in an eastward direction; go eastward ‖ ～脸上抹黑 bring shame on sb ‖ ～脸上贴金 put feathers on one's own cap; blow/toot one's own trumpet ‖ ～旁边一闪 dodge swiftly to one side; jump out of the way ‖ ～上/下/前/后 upward/downward/forward/backward ‖ 劲～一处使 all directing their efforts towards the same goal ‖ ～前看 look forward ‖ ～左拐 turn to the left; turn left ‖ 从北京飞～西安 fly from Beijing to Xi'an ‖ 水～低处流。Water naturally flows downward. ‖ 他是个一心～上爬的人。He is an absolute social climber. ❸〈形〉 past; previous: ⇨～年；～事；一如既～ ❹〈名〉 past: ⇨继～开来
【往常】 wǎngcháng 〈名〉 past; former times: 比～忙 be busier than usual ‖ 他离开得比～早。He left earlier than usual. ‖ 她又恢复了～的样子。She's back to her former self again. ‖ 像～一样，来开会的人不多。As usual, there weren't many people at the meeting.
【往返】 wǎngfǎn ❶〈动〉 go/travel to and fro: ～要两个小时 take two hours to get there and back ‖ 乘公共汽车～于办公室与住所之间 commute by bus between one's office and one's home ❷〈名〉 journey to and fro: ～航程 round voyage ‖ ～时间 round-trip time ‖ ～运费 freight out and home
〖～飞行〗 wǎngfǎn fēixíng 〈名〉 round-trip flight
〖～机票〗 wǎngfǎn jīpiào 〈名〉 round-trip/return airline ticket
〖～旅行〗 wǎngfǎn lǚxíng 〈名〉 return journey; round trip
〖～跑测试〗 wǎngfǎnpǎo cèshì 〈名〉 yo-yo test
〖～票〗 wǎngfǎnpiào 〈名〉 return ticket; round-trip ticket: 预订～ book a round-trip ticket
〖～移动〗 wǎngfǎn yídòng 〈动〉 shuttle; move back and forth
【往复】 wǎngfù 〈动〉 ❶ move back and forth; reciprocate; move to and fro: ～运动 reciprocating motion; alternating motion; backward and forward movement ‖ 循环～，以至无穷 repeat itself in endless cycles; be forever in a loop ❷ contact; exchange visits: 书信～ exchange letters
〖～泵〗 wǎngfùbèng 〈名〉 reciprocating pump
【往后】 wǎnghòu 〈名〉 time to come; future: ～白天会越来越长。The day is getting longer and longer from now on. ‖ ～要遵纪守法！Be law-abiding from today on!
【往还】 wǎnghuán 〈动〉 contact; exchange (letters): 经常有书信～ write to each other regularly; keep in contact by correspondence
【往来】 wǎnglái 〈动〉 ❶ come and go: 大街上～车辆很多。There is a lot of traffic in the streets. ❷ contact; communicate; visit each other: 促进～ foster the communication (between) ‖ 断绝一切～ cut oneself off from all contacts (with) ‖ 恢复外交～ resume diplomatic exchanges (with) ‖ 禁止一切金融～ block all financial dealings (with) ‖ 中断～ discontinue one's (social) contacts ‖ 不与人～ keep to oneself ‖ 贸易～ trade contacts; commercial exchange ‖ 友好～ exchange of friendly visits; friendly exchange ‖ 礼尚～。Courtesy demands reciprocity. ‖ 这俩姐妹～密切。The two sisters are in close contact. / The two sisters see a lot of each other. ‖ 我认识他，但不常～。I know him, but I'm not in frequent contact with him.
〖～银行〗 wǎnglái yínháng 〈名〉 correspondent bank
〖～账目〗 wǎnglái zhàngmù 〈名〉 current/open/running account
〖～资产〗 wǎnglái zīchǎn 〈名〉 quick assets
【往年】 wǎngnián 〈名〉 former/previous years: ～这时候西瓜已经上市了。Watermelons were already on market shelves at this time in former years. ‖ ～过春节时，我们买不起这么多好吃的东西。In previous years we could not afford so much delicious food during the Spring Festival.
【往日】 wǎngrì 〈名〉 former/past days; bygone days: ～的情谊，记忆犹新。Our friendship in former days still remains fresh in our memory. ‖ ～的那些低矮小房屋都被高楼大厦所取代。The small and low houses of bygone days have all been replaced by tall buildings.
〖～无冤，近日无仇〗 wǎngrì wú yuān, jìnrì wú chóu 〈熟〉 I have never hated you in the past, nor do I bear any hatred toward you today; there's never been any bad blood between us
【往时】 wǎngshí 〈名〉 past days; former times: 他和～大不一样了。He is very different from what he used to be.
【往事】 wǎngshì 〈名〉 bygones; past events; the past: 回顾～ look back on the past ‖ 回忆～ recall/recapture/recollect the past ‖ 缅怀～ muse over past memories ‖ 提起～ bring up the past ‖ 叙说～ talk about the past ‖ 追悔～ regret the past ‖ 使人想起很多遥远的～ awaken many far-back memories ‖ 辛酸的～ bitter/sorrowful past ‖ ～不堪回首。It's sad to look back on those old days. / It's too sad to reflect on the past. ‖ ～不要再提。Let bygones be bygones. / Do not bring up the past again. ‖ ～还历历在目。Everything in the past is still alive in one's memory. ‖ ～如风。The past has vanished (from memory) like wind. / What in past is past.
〖～如烟〗 wǎngshì-rúyān 〈熟〉 past events have vanished like smoke
【往往】 wǎngwǎng 〈副〉 often; frequently; more often than not; usually: ～如此 it happens frequently that ‖ ～做出轻率的结论 be prone to hasty conclusions; jump to hasty conclusions ‖ 这里夏天～下大雨。It often rains very hard here in summertime. / It tends to rain here a lot in summer. ‖ 事情～不像人们想像的那么简单。As often happens, things are not so easy/simple as people expect. ‖ 她的观点～比较偏激。She tends to/towards extreme views. ‖ 在多雾的天气里，火车～晚点。During foggy weather trains run behind schedule more often than not. / Trains are often late on foggy days.
【往昔】 wǎngxī 〈名〉 past; former times: 忆～ recall the past ‖ 一如～ be as usual
【往者不可谏，来者犹可追】 wǎngzhě bùkě jiàn, láizhě yóu kě zhuī 〈熟〉 as to the past reproof is useless, but the future may be provided again; that which has passed cannot be mended, but that which is in the future can be prepared for

惘 wǎng 〈形〉 frustrated; disappointed; puzzled; depressed: ⇨怅～；迷～
【惘然】 wǎngrán 〈形〉 frustrated; disappointed
〖～若失〗 wǎngrán-ruòshī 〈熟〉 feel lost and puzzled

辋 wǎng 〈名〉 rim (of a wheel); wheel rim

蝄 wǎng
【蝄蜽】 wǎngliǎng ＝ 魍魉 wǎngliǎng

魍 wǎng
【魍魉】 wǎngliǎng 〈名〉 demons and monsters
〖～魑魅〗 wǎngliǎng-chīmèi 〈名〉 monsters and goblins; evil spirits

wàng

王 wàng 〈动〉〈旧〉 govern; rule: ～天下 rule over the

empire; govern all under heaven
⇨wáng

妄 wàng 〈形〉❶ absurd; preposterous: ⇨～自尊大 ❷ reckless; presumptuous; rash: ～加猜测 guess wildly; make wild guesses ‖ ～加评论 make improper comments ‖ ～加指责 criticise rashly ‖ ～作主张 make a presumptuous decision

【妄称】 wàngchēng 〈动〉 declare falsely or presumptuously; claim (oneself) to be: 他粗通文墨，竟也～作家。He barely knows the rudiments of writing, but poses himself as a professional writer.

【妄动】 wàngdòng 〈动〉 act rashly/recklessly/impulsively; take ill-considered action: ⇨轻举～

【妄断】 wàngduàn 〈动〉 draw a rash conclusion; jump to a conclusion: 真相大白之前你不能～。You can't jump to a conclusion before the case becomes entirely clear.

【妄念】 wàngniàn 〈名〉 wild fancy; improper thought; unpractical idea: 动～ take a wild fancy ‖ 消除～ give up an unpractical idea

【妄求】 wàngqiú 〈动〉 make improper request; make presumptuous demand; seek unduly/unreasonably: ～物质享受 seek undue/unreasonable material comforts

【妄取】 wàngqǔ 〈动〉 take sth without authorization or permission; take the liberty of using: 任何人不能～当地群众的财物。No one is allowed to take away any belongings of the local people.

【妄人】 wàngrén 〈名〉〈书〉 arrogant and presumptuous person; ignorant and impudent person

【妄说】 wàngshuō ❶〈动〉 talk irresponsibly; talk nonsense ❷〈名〉 groundless/irresponsible talk; nonsense

【妄图】 wàngtú 〈动〉 try in vain; make a futile attempt; vainly attempt: ～报复 vainly attempt to take revenge ‖ ～篡权 attempt in vain to usurp power ‖ ～颠覆 attempt in vain to subvert/overturn/overthrow ‖ ～复辟 try in vain to restore a dethroned monarch ‖ ～欺骗某人 make a vain attempt to deceive sb ‖ 罪犯～畏罪潜逃。The criminal foolishly attempted to escape unpunished.

【妄为】 wàngwéi 〈动〉 act recklessly or wildly: ⇨胆大～

【妄下雌黄】 wàngxià-cíhuáng 〈熟〉 ❶ make irresponsible/unwarranted comments ❷ make wrong corrections (in others' writing)

【妄想】 wàngxiǎng ❶〈动〉 vainly hope to do sth: ～重新瓜分世界 vainly attempt to redivide the world ‖ ～挽回败局 make a vain attempt to reverse the defeat; try in vain to turn the tables ‖ ～一步登天 have the vain hope of a rocketing rise ❷〈名〉 vain hope/attempt; wishful thinking: 痴心～ wishful thinking ❸〈名〉[医学] delusion

〖～狂〗 wàngxiǎngkuáng 〈名〉[医学] paranoid delusion

【妄言】 wàngyán ＝妄语 wàngyǔ

〖～妄听〗 wàngyán-wàngtīng 〈熟〉 neither the speaker nor the hearer is in earnest

【妄语】 wàngyǔ ❶〈动〉 tell lies; talk nonsense; make irresponsible remarks ❷〈名〉 wild talk

【妄自菲薄】 wàngzì-fěibó 〈熟〉 improperly belittle oneself; underestimate one's own capabilities; unduly humble oneself: 对自己的估计应该实事求是，既不自高自大，也不～。One must be realistic in self-estimation, neither being conceited nor overly modest.

【妄自尊大】 wàngzì-zūndà 〈熟〉 have too high an opinion of oneself; be overweening; be self-important; be too big for one's boots: ～的人 self-important person ‖ 跟人交往切勿～。Never act with self-importance in interactions with others.

忘 wàng 〈动〉❶ forget: ～了名字/生日/通信地址 forget sb's name/birthday/address ‖ ～得一干二净 clean forget about the whole thing; forget completely/utterly; forget all about sth ‖ 好了伤疤～了疼 forget the pain when the wound has healed; bask in the present comforts and forget about the past sufferings ‖ 趁我没～，让我记下你的电话。Let me write down your phone number before I forget (about it). ‖ 喝水不～挖井人。When you drink the water, think of those who sink the well. ‖ 老人有时爱～事。Old people are sometimes forgetful. ‖ 你～了我要来吗？Did you forget that I was coming? ‖ 前事不～后事之师。The past not forgotten is a guide for the future. ⇨淡～; 废寝～食; 健～ ❷ forget; overlook; neglect: ～了关灯 forget to turn off the lights ‖ 别～了代我向他问好。Don't forget to give my regards to him. / Please remember me to him. ‖ 别～了自己的职责。Don't neglect your duty. ‖ 我～带钥匙了。I forgot my key(s). ‖ 我的包～到公共汽车上了。I left my bag on the bus.

【忘本】 wàngběn 〈动〉 forget one's past suffering; forget where one's happiness comes from; forget one's origin: 我们不能因为过上了好日子就忘了本。We must not forget our old sufferings simply because we are living happy lives now.

【忘掉】 wàngdiào 〈动〉 forget; let slip from one's mind: ～烦恼 put worries out of one's mind ‖ 我把学过的英语单词几乎都～了。I have forgotten almost all the English words I learned. ‖ 我们～过去不愉快的事情吧。Let's forget the unpleasant past. / Let's put the past behind us.

【忘恩负义】 wàng'ēn-fùyì 〈熟〉 devoid of gratitude; be ungrateful and leave one's benefactor in the lurch; forget sb's kindness and turn one's back on him in return: 不要～。Don't cut down the tree that gives you shade. / Don't bite the hand that feeds you.

【忘乎所以】 wànghū-suǒyǐ 〈熟〉 forget oneself; forget everything in one's joy; lose all bearings in moment of pride and satisfaction: 在成功面前不要～。Don't be carried away by success. ‖ 不要让胜利冲昏头脑，～。Don't get dizzy with success and forget yourself.

【忘怀】 wànghuái 〈动〉 forget; dismiss from one's mind: ～得失 not worry about personal gains or losses ‖ 难以～ be difficult to forget ‖ 难以～的往事 unforgettable past ‖ 那种感人的场面令我久久不能～。For a long time afterwards I could not get/put the touching scene out of my mind. / The moving scene lingered in my mind long afterwards. ‖ 怎能～？ How can it be forgotten?

【忘记】 wàngjì 〈动〉❶ forget: ～以前发生的事 forget all about the past; be oblivious of what has happened ‖ 莳花弄草可以让我～周围的一切。Gardening can take my mind off things. ‖ 她～她都做了些什么。She could not remember what she did. ‖ 我～告诉她这件事了。I forgot to tell her about it. ‖ 我老～你不喜欢往咖啡里放糖。I keep forgetting that you don't use/like sugar in your coffee. ❷ overlook; neglect: ～自己的责任 neglect one's own duties

【忘旧】 wàngjiù 〈动〉 forget old friends (after making new ones)

【忘年交】 wàngniánjiāo 〈名〉❶ friendship between generations ❷ good friends despite great difference in age

【忘年之好】 wàngniánzhīhǎo ＝ 忘年交 wàngniánjiāo

【忘年之交】 wàngniánzhījiāo ＝ 忘年交 wàngniánjiāo

【忘其所以】 wàngqí-suǒyǐ ＝ 忘乎所以 wànghū-suǒyǐ

【忘情】 wàngqíng 〈动〉❶ [usu used in the negative] be unruffled by emotion; be unmoved; be indifferent: 不能～ be still emotionally attached ❷ let oneself go: ～地歌唱 let oneself go and sing lustily ‖ 他们～而疯狂地欢呼。They let themselves go and cheered wildly.

【忘却】 wàngquè 〈动〉 forget: ～了的往事 forgotten events in one's past ‖ 初恋是永远无法～的。One will never forget one's first love.

【忘人大恩，记人小过】 wàng rén dà ēn, jì rén xiǎo guò 〈熟〉 always forget meritorious deeds, and never overlook a minor fault

【忘我】 wàngwǒ 〈动〉 be oblivious of oneself; be selfless: ～地工作 work selflessly ‖ ～的精神 spirit of selflessness

【忘形】 wàngxíng 〈动〉 be beside oneself (with glee, etc); have one's head turned; be ecstatic: ⇨得意～

【忘性】 wàngxing 〈名〉 forgetfulness: ～大 be very forgetful; have a poor memory ‖ 人老了～大。One tends to have a poor memory when one gets old. / One tends to get forgetful in one's old age. ‖ 瞧你这～！ What a forgetful person you are! / How forgetful you are!

旺 wàng 〈形〉 prosperous; flourishing; vigorous: 人气很～ enjoy great popularity ‖ 火烧得很～。The fire is burning briskly/brilliantly. ‖ 煤炉里的火烧得不～。The stove was burning dully/dull. ‖ 这一季奶牛出奶很～。The cows are milking well this season. ‖ 树上的花开得正～。The trees are dense with blossoms. ‖ 购销两～。Both purchasing and marketing are brisk. ‖ 人畜两～。Both men and livestock are flourishing. ⇨～盛; 兴～

【旺炽】 wàngchì 〈形〉 flaming; blazing

【旺季】 wàngjì 〈名〉 peak period; busy season; midseason: 过了

～ be out of season ‖ 草莓～ strawberry season ‖ 别在旅游～去那儿。Don't travel there at the height of the season. ‖ 旅馆在～收费较高，淡季则较便宜。Hotel rooms are more expensive in season and cheaper out of season. / Hotels charge more in (peak) season and less out of season. ‖ 五月份开始进入～。The season begins in May. ‖ 五月份是旅游～。May is the peak month in the tourist trade.

【旺健】 wàngjiàn 〈形〉 strong and healthy; vigorous; energetic; exuberant

【旺年】 wàngnián 〈名〉〈方〉 (for fruit trees) on-year; bumper year

【旺盛】 wàngshèng 〈形〉 vigorous; exuberant: 精力～ be full of vigour ‖ 士气～ have high morale ‖ 处于精力最～的阶段 be at the most vigorous period ‖ 在创作能力最～的时期 be at one's creative best ‖ ～的生命力 exuberant vitality ‖ 三十出头的男子精力最为～。A man in his early thirties enjoys his prime vigour. ‖ 秧苗长势～。The rice seedlings are growing luxuriantly.

【旺市】 wàngshì 〈名〉 ❶ brisk market ❷ brisk market business

【旺势】 wàngshì 〈名〉 good/hot sale; prosperity

【旺销】 wàngxiāo 〈动〉 sell well; have a ready market: ～季节 peak selling period; peak sales period ‖ ～商品 top seller ‖ 夏季空调～。Air-conditioners sell well in summer. / There's a roaring trade in air-conditioners in summer. / Summer is the season for air-conditioners.

【旺汛】 wàngxùn 〈名〉 best fishing period

【旺月】 wàngyuè 〈名〉 busy/peak month (in business)

【旺运】 wàngyùn 〈名〉 spell of good luck

望 wàng ❶〈动〉 look/gaze into the distance; look over: ～了他一眼 shoot a glance at him ‖ 登山远～ climb a mountain and gaze far afield ‖ 放眼～去 look ahead as far as the eye can reach ‖ ～着远处，陷入沉思 gaze into the distance, lost in thought ⇨凝～；守～ ❷〈动〉 watch; scrutinize: ⇨～风；～闻问切；观～ ❸〈名〉 plenilune; full moon ❹〈名〉 15th (sometimes the 16th or the 17th) day of a lunar month; day of plenilune: ⇨～日；朔～ ❺〈名〉 reputation: ⇨德高～重；名～ ❻〈形〉 reputable: ⇨～族 ❼〈动〉 hope; expect: ～回信。Awaiting your reply. ‖ ～速归。Hoping you'll return as soon as possible. ⇨～子成龙；渴～；期～ ❽〈动〉 face afar: 隔海相～ face each other across the sea ❾〈介〉 to; towards: ～窗外看 look out (of) the window ‖ ～黑板上看 look at the blackboard ‖ ～前看 look ahead ‖ 把信～家里寄 post a letter home ‖ 拖着疲惫的身子～家里走 drag oneself home ❿〈动〉 call on (usu a superior); pay a visit: ⇨拜～；看～；探～ ⓫〈名〉 streamer sign (of a shop): ⇨酒～ ⓬〈名〉 range of vision, imagination, hope or expectation: 一乡之～ respected man in a township ‖ 丰收在～。A bumper harvest is in sight. ‖ 胜利在～。Victory is in sight. ⇨厚～；失～ ⓭〈动〉〈书〉 hate: 怨～ have a grudge against (sb)

【望板】 wàngbǎn 〈名〉[建筑] roof boarding

【望尘莫及】 wàngchén-mòjí 〈熟〉 so far behind that one can only see the dust of the rider ahead—too far behind to catch up with; too inferior to bear comparison: 使人～ make sb wince; leave others far behind ‖ 他网球打得很棒，我～。He can beat me hollow at tennis.

【望穿秋水】 wàngchuān-qiūshuǐ 〈熟〉 keep gazing anxiously till one's eyes are strained—look anxiously forward to; await with great anxiety

【望穿双眼】 wàngchuān-shuāngyǎn 〈熟〉 wear out one's eyes by gazing anxiously—look forward earnestly; expect on tiptoe

【望断】 wàngduàn 〈动〉〈书〉 watch sth in the distance until it vanishes: 天高云淡，～南飞雁。The sky is high, the clouds are pale. We watch the wild geese vanish southward.

【望而却步】 wàng'érquèbù 〈熟〉 flinch/shrink back at the sight of (sth dangerous or difficult); stand in awe: 这房子摇摇欲坠，我们大家都～。The house looked as if it would collapse, and we all hung back in fear.

【望而生畏】 wàng'ér-shēngwèi 〈熟〉 be terrified/awed by the sight of sb or sth: 那只老虎样子凶恶，令人～。The tiger looked fierce and awesome.

【望风】 wàngfēng 〈动〉 watch for danger; be on the lookout (usu while conducting secret activities); keep watch: 派人～ post a lookout ‖ ～的人站在拐角处盯着警察。The lookout was standing on the corner watching for police.

【～捕影】 wàngfēng-bǔyǐng ＝ 捕风捉影 bǔfēng-zhuōyǐng

【～而逃】 wàngfēng'értáo 〈熟〉 flee at the mere sight of the oncoming force: 敌军～。The enemy fled pell-mell before our army.

【～而降】 wàngfēng'érxiáng 〈熟〉 everyone surrendered at the mere rumour of sb's coming

【～披靡】 wàngfēng-pīmǐ 〈熟〉 flee helter-skelter at the mere sight of sb; scatter at the mere sight of the oncoming force

【～引领】 wàngfēng-yǐnlǐng 〈熟〉 gazing at the wind and stretching out the neck—anxiously expecting sb

【望江南】 wàngjiāngnán 〈名〉[植物] coffee senna

【望楼】 wànglóu 〈名〉 watchtower; lookout tower

【望梅止渴】 wàngméi-zhǐkě 〈熟〉 quench one's thirst by thinking of plums—console oneself with false hopes; feed on fancies; seek comfort in one's imagination

【望门】 wàngmén 〈名〉 distinguished/prominent family

【望门寡】 wàngménguǎ ❶〈动〉 (of a woman) remain unmarried all her life after the death of her betrothed ❷〈名〉 unmarried woman widowed by her betrothed

【望门投止】 wàngmén-tóuzhǐ 〈熟〉 (of a fugitive or refugee) ask for shelter at any house one happens upon

【望其项背】 wàngqíxiàngbèi 〈熟〉 [usu used in the negative] can see the neck and back of sb ahead—get within a little distance of sb; be a match for sb; stand comparison with sb: 令所有同学难以～ leave all one's classmates far behind ‖ 无人可以～。No one compares with him.

【望日】 wàngrì 〈名〉 (usu) 15th day of a lunar month

【望天田】 wàngtiāntián 〈名〉 fields on hill tops which depend on rainfall for water

【望头】 wàngtou 〈名〉〈方〉 sth hoped for and likely to happen; good prospects

【望外】 wàngwài 〈动〉 be out of sb's expectation: 喜出～ be overjoyed

【望文生义】 wàngwén-shēngyì 〈熟〉 interpret without real understanding; misinterpret words according to their superficial meaning; take words too literally: 翻译时切勿～。Don't interpret it without real understanding when you're translating a text.

【望闻问切】 wàng-wén-wèn-qiè 〈熟〉[中医] observation, auscultation and olfaction, interrogation, and palpation and pulse feeling [four basic methods of diagnosis in traditional Chinese medicine]

【望乡台】 wàngxiāngtái 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 terrace from which one can see one's home in the distance ❷ terrace in hell from which the dead can see their homes

【望眼欲穿】 wàngyǎn-yùchuān 〈熟〉 keep gazing anxiously till one's eyes are strained; have long been looking forward with eager expectancy: 妻子盼望丈夫归来，真是～。The wife was anxiously awaiting the return of her husband.

【望洋兴叹】 wàngyáng-xīngtàn 〈熟〉 lament one's littleness before the vast ocean—bemoan one's insignificance in the face of a great thing; bemoan one's inadequacy in the face of a great task

【望远镜】 wàngyuǎnjìng 〈名〉 telescope: ～镜头 telescopic lens ‖ 反射～ reflecting telescope; reflector ‖ 色球～ chromospheric telescope ‖ 射电～ radio telescope ‖ 双筒～ binoculars; binocs; binocular telescope ‖ 天文～ astronomical telescope ‖ 折射～ refracting telescope ‖ 我在用～看那些小山。I was looking through my telescope at the hills.

【望月】 wàngyuè 〈名〉 full moon; plenilune

【望诊】 wàngzhěn 〈名〉[中医] observation (of the patient's complexion, tongue, expression, behaviour, etc) as one of the four basic methods of diagnosis in traditional Chinese medicine

【望之俨然】 wàngzhī-yǎnrán 〈熟〉 look dignified/solemn and impressive

【望子成龙】 wàngzǐ-chénglóng 〈熟〉 long to see one's son become a dragon—expect one's son win success in the world; long to see one's son succeed in life; hope to see one's son have a bright future

【望子】 wàngzi 〈名〉 (of ancient times) shop sign in the form of a streamer; streamer sign

【望族】 wàngzú 〈名〉〈书〉 distinguished family; prominent family: 名门～ notable family and great clan

wēi

危 wēi ❶〈形〉〈书〉high; precipitous: ～峰 towering peak ‖ ～崖 precipitous cliff ❷〈形〉〈书〉proper; stately: ⇨正襟～坐 ❸〈形〉dangerous; hazardous; perilous; insecure: ⇨～房; ～在旦夕 ❹〈动〉endanger; imperil; jeopardize: ⇨～害 ❺〈形〉dying: ⇨病～; 垂～ ❻〈形〉frightening; terrifying: 人人自～。Everyone had a sense of insecurity. ⇨～言耸听 ❼〈名〉twelfth of the twenty-eight constellations into which the celestial sphere was divided in ancient Chinese astronomy [consisting of three stars in the shape of an obtuse-angled triangle, one in Aquarius and two in Pegasus]

【危城】 wēichéng 〈名〉❶ city with high walls ❷ besieged city

【危辞耸听】 wēicí-sǒngtīng ＝ 危言耸听 wēiyán-sǒngtīng

【危殆】 wēidài 〈形〉〈书〉dangerous; perilous; critical: 病势～ be dangerously ill; be critically ill ‖ 情势～ be in a perilous/critical situation; be in great peril ‖ 病人情况～。The patient's condition is critical. ‖ 社稷～。The state is in a desperate situation.

【危地马拉】 Wēidìmǎlā 〈名〉Guatemala

〖～城〗 Wēidìmǎlāchéng 〈名〉Guatemala City

〖～共和国〗 Wēidìmǎlā Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Guatemala

〖～人〗 Wēidìmǎlārén 〈名〉Guatemalan

【危笃】 wēidǔ 〈形〉〈书〉critically ill; on the point of death

【危房】 wēifáng 〈名〉unsafe/ramshackle/dilapidated building; dangerous/hazardous building; tumbledown building: 改造～ renovate the ramshackle building

【危改】 wēigǎi 〈动〉reconstruct dilapidated buildings

【危害】 wēihài 〈动〉harm; endanger; jeopardize; imperil: ～公共利益 harm public interests ‖ ～国际和平/国家安全 endanger international peace/national security ‖ ～国家主权和领土完整 endanger the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state ‖ ～环境 harm the environment ‖ ～健康 be detrimental/harmful to health; harm/damage one's health ‖ ～农作物 harm the crops ‖ ～前途 imperil sb's future ‖ ～青少年的身心健康 damage the physical and mental health of youngsters ‖ ～治安 jeopardize public security ‖ 吸烟～健康。Smoking does harm to your health. / Cigarette damages health.

〖～性〗 wēihàixìng 〈名〉harmfulness; perniciousness

【危机】 wēijī 〈名〉crisis: 摆脱～ extricate oneself from a crisis ‖ 避开～ avert a crisis ‖ 渡过～ survive/weather a crisis; tide over a crisis ‖ 缓和～ defuse a crisis ‖ 加剧～ intensify/exacerbate/worsen a crisis ‖ 加深～ push up/deepen/aggravate a crisis ‖ 解决～ settle/solve/resolve a crisis ‖ 克服～ overcome a crisis ‖ 历经多次～ pass through many crisis ‖ 面临～ face a crisis ‖ 陷入～ come to/reach a crisis ‖ 引发～ spark a crisis ‖ 引起～ bring about a crisis; precipitate/provoke a crisis ‖ 预防～ forestall a crisis ‖ ～重重 be bogged down in crisis; be crisis-ridden ‖ 使一个国家突然陷入～ precipitate a country into a crisis ‖ ～关头 in times of crisis; at a critical moment ‖ 财政/政治/国内～ financial/political/domestic crisis ‖ 经济～ economic crisis ‖ 内政～ crisis in a nation's domestic affairs ‖ 能源/石油～ energy/oil crisis ‖ 商业～ business crisis ‖ 严重～ grave crisis ‖ 这对夫妻渡过了一次感情～。This couple has endured an emotional crisis.

〖～感〗 wēijīgǎn 〈名〉sense of crisis

〖～四伏〗 wēijī-sìfú 〈熟〉be bogged down in crisis; be crisis-ridden; danger lurks on every side; be threatened by growing crisis

【危及】 wēijí 〈动〉endanger; jeopardize: ～国家安全/世界和平 endanger national security/world peace ‖ ～健康 be injurious/detrimental to health; endanger/harm health ‖ ～生命 put/place sb's life in danger/peril; endanger sb's life

【危急】 wēijí 〈形〉critical; in imminent/grave danger; in a desperate/critical situation: 处于非常～的境地 hang on by the eyelids ‖ 在国家～之时挺身而出 step forward bravely in moments of national crisis ‖ ～关头 critical juncture/time/moment ‖ ～情况 critical situation ‖ 病人情况～。The patient's condition is critical. / The patient is in a critical condition. ‖ 情况～。The situation is desperate.

〖～存亡〗 wēijícúnwáng 〈熟〉danger and crisis; fate is at stake: ～之秋 at the moment of life and death; most critical moment (for a nation)

【危局】 wēijú 〈名〉dangerous/critical/desperate situation: 独当～ stand in the breach ‖ 解救～ save the situation ‖ 力挽～ do one's utmost to save a desperate situation ‖ 面临～ face a dangerous/desperate situation ‖ 应付～ meet the crisis

【危惧】 wēijù 〈动〉worry and fear; be apprehensive: 心存～ be filled with apprehension

【危困】 wēikùn 〈形〉(of a situation) dangerous and tough; parlous: 处于～之中 be in grave peril

【危楼】 wēilóu 〈名〉〈书〉❶ high building; high tower ❷ dangerous/hazardous building; unsafe/ramshackle/dilapidated building; tumbledown building: 消灭～ make all buildings safe; eliminate all tumbledown buildings

【危难】 wēinàn 〈名〉jeopardy; danger and disaster; calamity: 处于～之中 be in dire peril ‖ ～关头 in times/moments of crisis

【危迫】 wēipò 〈形〉critical; desperate: 情势～ be in a desperate situation

【危浅】 wēiqiǎn 〈形〉〈书〉critically ill; dying; at one's last gasp: 人命～ be critically ill

【危如累卵】 wēirúlěiluǎn 〈熟〉be as precarious as a pile of eggs; be in an extremely precarious situation; be at stake: 局势堪忧，～。The precarious situation is really worrying.

【危如朝露】 wēirúzhāolù 〈熟〉be as precarious as the morning dew—be in imminent danger as the morning dew; be in extreme danger

【危亡】 wēiwáng 〈动〉be dangerous/critical: 民族～的时刻 when the nation's existence is in peril; when the fate of the nation hangs in the balance

【危险】 wēixiǎn ❶〈形〉dangerous; perilous: ～场所 dangerous place ‖ ～地带 danger zone ‖ ～动物 dangerous animal ‖ ～分子 bad character; security risk ‖ ～路段 treacherous sections of a road ‖ ～倾向 dangerous trend ‖ ～人物 dangerous person ‖ 甚至游泳高手在这条河里游泳也有～。The river is dangerous even for strong swimmers. ❷〈名〉danger; peril: 避开～ stay away from/ward off/avert the danger ‖ 避免～ avoid danger ‖ 不顾～ ignore/defy danger ‖ 处于～之中 be in a parlous state; be in danger/peril; be in a critical condition ‖ 减少～ lessen the danger/peril (of) ‖ 冒生命～ hazard/risk one's life; be at the risk of one's life; be in peril of one's life ‖ 排除～ obviate danger; eliminate a risk ‖ 脱离～ be out of danger ‖ 消除～ remove the danger (of) ‖ 意识到～ sense/realize the danger; become aware of the peril ‖ 招致～ court danger; incur a risk ‖ 非常～ be highly dangerous ‖ 迫在眉睫的～ impending danger; instant peril ‖ 在～的时刻 in the hour/time of peril ‖ 她的处境非常～。She stands in great peril. ‖ 他有生命～。His life is in peril.

〖～电压〗 wēixiǎn diànyā 〈名〉dangerous voltage

〖～废物〗 wēixiǎn fèiwù 〈名〉hazardous waste

〖～货物〗 wēixiǎn huòwù 〈名〉dangerous cargo; hazardous goods

〖～品〗 wēixiǎnpǐn 〈名〉dangerous/hazardous articles; dangerous goods: 严禁携带～上车。It is strictly forbidden to take dangerous articles aboard.

〖～期〗 wēixiǎnqī 〈名〉period of danger; critical condition; critical days: 发烧已过了～。The fever has passed its crisis.

〖～水位〗 wēixiǎn shuǐwèi 〈名〉flood stage

〖～信号〗 wēixiǎn xìnhào 〈名〉danger signal: 发出～ send a danger signal

〖～性〗 wēixiǎnxìng 〈名〉dangerous nature; danger

【危象】 wēixiàng 〈名〉[医学] alarming symptom; critical state

【危言耸听】 wēiyán-sǒngtīng 〈熟〉say frightening things just to cause alarm; exaggerate just to scare people: 这不是～; 如果你一意孤行，一定会遭到可耻的下场。This is not alarmist talk; if you act wilfully, you will certainly come to a disgraceful end.

【危在旦夕】 wēizàidànxī 〈熟〉hang by a thread; be in imminent danger; be on the verge of death or destruction: 他的生命～。His life is in imminent peril. ‖ 该要塞～。The fort may fall at any moment. / The fort is now in a critical/desperate situation.

【危重】 wēizhòng 〈形〉critically ill: ～病人 critically ill person ‖ 一位警察被击中胸部，伤势～。A police officer is critically *ill* after being shot in the chest.

【危坐】 wēizuò 〈动〉〈书〉sit in state: 正襟～ straighten out one's dress and sit in state

委 wēi

⇨wěi

【委蛇】 wēiyí 〈书〉❶ ＝逶迤 wēiyí ❷〈动〉accede to; submit to; comply with: ⇨虚与～

威

威 wēi ❶〈名〉impressive strength; awesome might/power: ～震四方 known far and wide for one's military prowess ⇨～力;～信;权～ ❷〈动〉deter (usu with prowess); threaten by force: 声～天下。One's might/influence is felt across the country. ⇨～逼;～迫;～胁

【威逼】 wēibī 〈动〉threaten by force; coerce; intimidate; bully: ～手段 means of pressure

〖～利诱〗 wēibī-lìyòu 〈熟〉alternate intimidation and bribery; combine threats with inducements; use both coercion and bribery; practise a policy of carrot-and-stick: ～,不为所动 be immune to bribery and indomitable before threat

【威尔士】 Wēi'ěrshì 〈名〉Wales: ～亲王 Prince of Wales

〖～人〗 Wēi'ěrshìrén 〈名〉Welsh

〖～语〗 Wēi'ěrshìyǔ 〈名〉Welsh

【威风】 wēifēng ❶〈名〉power and prestige; might: 大显～ impressively demonstrate one's courage and power ‖ 抖～ throw one's weight about ‖ 灭敌人的～ puncture/deflate/crush the enemy's arrogance ‖ 杀～ crop sb's feather; humble one's pride ‖ 长自己的～ boost one's own morale ‖ 助长某人的～ feed sb's arrogance ❷〈形〉imposing; impressive; awe-inspiring: 她穿上军装很是～。She looks majestic in military uniform.

〖～八面〗 wēifēng-bāmiàn 〈熟〉one's prestige is at its apogee—having an awe-inspiring reputation

〖～凛凛〗 wēifēng-lǐnlǐn 〈熟〉awe-inspiring; majestic-looking; commanding; have an awesome bearing; have a commanding presence

〖～扫地〗 wēifēng-sǎodì 〈熟〉with every shred of one's prestige swept away—be completely discredited; lose a great deal of one's vanity

〖～十足〗 wēifēng-shízú ＝威风八面 wēifēng-bāmiàn

【威吓】 wēihè 〈动〉intimidate; threaten; bully: ～招供 scare a confession (out of sb) ‖ ～目击证人 intimidate the witness ‖ 不顾某人的～ be in defiance of sb's intimidation ‖ 屈服于～ be subdued by intimidation ‖ 用枪～ menace with a gun ‖ ～的口气 hectoring tone of voice

【威赫】 wēihè 〈形〉powerful and influential: ～一时 be powerful and influential for a time

【威力】 wēilì 〈名〉power; might; force: 发挥～ exercise (one's) might ‖ ～无穷 have colossal/invincible power ‖ 法律的～ supreme power of the law ‖ 巨大的～ powerful/tremendous drive ‖ 舆论的～ force/might of public opinion ‖ 炸弹的～ power of the bomb

〖～无比〗 wēilì-wúbǐ 〈熟〉be extremely powerful; have unmatched/paramount power

【威灵仙】 wēilíngxiān 〈名〉[中医] root of Chinese clematis

【威猛】 wēiměng 〈形〉brave and fierce; powerful and valiant

【威名】 wēimíng 〈名〉fame (based on great strength or military exploits); mighty name; mighty reputation: ～传天下。One's fame has spread far and wide.

〖～远扬〗 wēimíng-yuǎnyáng 〈熟〉one's reputation spreads extensively

【威尼斯】 Wēinísī 〈名〉Venice

〖～人〗 Wēinísīrén 〈名〉Venetian

〖～语〗 Wēinísīyǔ 〈名〉Venetian

【威迫】 wēipò 〈动〉intimidate: ～利诱 practise intimidation and bribery

【威权】 wēiquán 〈名〉authority; power

【威容】 wēiróng 〈名〉awe-inspiring bearing; imposing bearing

【威慑】 wēishè 〈动〉terrorize with military force; deter: ～均势 balance of deterrence ‖ ～力量 deterrent force; deterrent ‖ ～政策 deterrent policy ‖ 核～ nuclear deterrence

【威士忌】 wēishìjì 〈名〉whisky

【威势】 wēishì 〈名〉power and influence: 倚仗～ rely/count on others' power and influence

【威斯康星州】 Wēisīkāngxīngzhōu 〈名〉Wisconsin [a US state]

【威斯敏斯特教堂】 Wēisīmǐnsītè Jiàotáng 〈名〉Westminster Abbey

【威望】 wēiwàng 〈名〉prestige: 巩固～ consolidate a reputation ‖ 降低～ lower the prestige ‖ 失去～ lose the prestige ‖ 树立～ build up a reputation; build up one's credibility ‖ 提高～ raise/enhance one's prestige ‖ 享有很高的国际～ enjoy high international prestige/reputation ‖ 赢得～ earn a reputation ‖ 崇高的～ high prestige ‖ 军事/政治～ military/political prestige ‖ ～很高的人 man of high prestige

【威武】 wēiwǔ ❶〈名〉might; force; power ❷〈形〉powerful; mighty: ～之师 mighty army ‖ ～雄壮 be full of power and grandeur

〖～不屈〗 wēiwǔ-bùqū 〈熟〉not submit to force; unyielding in the face of force

【威胁】 wēixié 〈动〉threaten; menace; imperil: ～本地区的安全 threaten/menace/jeopardize regional security ‖ ～某人 make/utter threats (against sb); pose a threat to sb; threaten sb ‖ ～某人做某事 intimidate sb into doing sth ‖ 构成～ constitute/pose a threat (to) ‖ 屈服于～ surrender to intimidation ‖ 核战争的～ threat of nuclear war ‖ 潜在的～ covert/potential/latent threat ‖ 严重的～ grave/dire/serious threat ‖ 以辞职相～ carry out a threat to resign; threaten to resign ‖ 以解雇相～ threaten to fire (sb); threaten sb with dismissal; menace sb with the sack ‖ 以武力相～ resort to threats of force; try threats of force

【威信】 wēixìn 〈名〉prestige; public trust: 保持～ keep up one's prestige ‖ 动摇～ shake the prestige ‖ 捍卫国家的～ safeguard national prestige ‖ 树立～ build up one's prestige ‖ 损害～ damage/hurt/injure/mar the prestige ‖ 增加～ add prestige (to) ‖ ～下降 cause a loss of prestige; decline of prestige ‖ 他在群众中享有很高的～。He has/enjoys high prestige among the masses.

〖～扫地〗 wēixìn-sǎodì 〈熟〉with every shred of prestige swept away—be completely discredited; suffer a complete loss of prestige: 丧失人心,～ forfeit popular support and prestige

【威压】 wēiyā 〈动〉overrule; overbear; oppress

【威严】 wēiyán ❶〈形〉dignified; stately; august; majestic; awe-inspiring: ～的神态 commanding look ‖ 仪态～的老太太 stately old lady ‖ 他的举止毫无～。His appearance was anything but dignified. ❷〈名〉prestige; dignity: 保持～ keep up one's prestige ‖ 具有～ possess dignity ‖ 摆出审判长的～ assume the dignity of the chief justice

【威仪】 wēiyí 〈名〉impressive and dignified manner; stately manner: ～凛然 awe-inspiring bearing ‖ 帝王的～ awesome regal bearing ‖ 她的～足以打消他们的邪念。Her manner is so august as to dispel their evil intentions.

【威镇四海】 wēizhèn-sìhǎi 〈熟〉hold the whole world in awe; inspire awe throughout the country

【威震天下】 wēizhèn-tiānxià 〈熟〉one's majesty is felt throughout the whole country; inspire awe throughout the country

逶

逶 wēi

【逶迤】 wēiyí 〈形〉winding; meandering: ～的山路 winding mountain path ‖ ～在群山之间 wind its way through the mountains

偎

偎 wēi 〈动〉snuggle up to; lean close to: ～着母亲 snuggle up to one's mother ‖ ～着取暖 cuddle up to sb to get warm; snuggle up to sb for warmth ⇨依～

【偎傍】 wēibàng 〈动〉lean on/against; snuggle up to: 她～在情人的手臂上。She leaned on her lover's arm.

【偎抱】 wēibào 〈动〉hug; cuddle: 把孩子～在怀中 cuddle/nestle the baby in one's arms

【偎红倚翠】 wēihóng-yǐcuì 〈熟〉embrace red and caress green—dally with prostitutes

【偎近】 wēijìn 〈动〉lean close to; nestle up against

【偎贴】 wēitiē 〈动〉snuggle up to; lean close to: 她～在妈妈身上睡着了。She snuggled up to her mother and went to sleep.

【偎依】 wēiyī 〈动〉snuggle up to; lean close to: 相互～ snuggle up to each other ‖ ～在母亲的怀里 snuggle up in one's mother's arms ‖ 她的脸～在他的肩上。She snuggled her cheek against his shoulder.

【偎倚】 wēiyǐ ＝偎依 wēiyī

隈

隈 wēi 〈名〉〈书〉❶ river bend ❷ mountain recess

葳

葳 wēi

【葳蕤】 wēiruí 〈形〉〈书〉(of plants) luxuriant; lush; exuberant

搣 wēi
〈动〉〈方〉bend; curve: 把树枝～成个圆圈 bend the *twig into a circle*

崴 wēi
⇨wǎi

【崴嵬】wēiwéi 〈形〉〈书〉(of mountains) lofty; towering

楃 wēi
〈名〉〈书〉door socket

微 wēi
❶〈形〉minute; tiny; slight: ～云 thin clouds ‖ 希望甚～ hold out little hope; stand little chance; the chance is very slim ‖ 以～末之差获胜 beat sb by *the slightest of margin* ‖ 相差甚～。The difference is slight/negligible. ⇨～风; 略～ ❷〈动〉decline: ⇨式～; 衰～ ❸〈形〉humble: ⇨～贱; 卑～ ❹〈形〉profound; abstruse: ⇨～妙; ～言大义 ❺〈副〉slightly: ～冷 slightly cold; coldish ‖ ～热 a little bit hot ‖ ～感不适 feel a bit off colour; be under the weather ⇨～笑

【微安】wēi'ān 〈量〉[电学] microampere

〖～计〗wēi'ānjì 〈名〉[电学] microammeter

【微暗】wēi'àn 〈形〉dim; dusky; darkish: ～的灯光 dim light

【微巴】wēibā 〈量〉[物理] microbar

【微波】wēibō 〈名〉[电子] *microwave*: ～半导体 *microwave* semiconductor ‖ ～干燥机 microwave dryer ‖ ～管 microwave tube ‖ ～遥感器 microwave remote sensor

〖～波段〗wēibō bōduàn 〈名〉microwave band; microwave region

〖～测高器〗*wēibō cègāoqì* 〈名〉*microwave height finder*

〖～测距仪〗wēibō cèjùyí 〈名〉tellurometer

〖～传感器〗wēibō chuángǎnqì 〈名〉microwave sensor

〖～定位器〗wēibō dìngwèiqì 〈名〉microwave positioner

〖～接收机〗wēibō jiēshōujī 〈名〉microwave receiver

〖～晶体管〗*wēibō jīngtǐguǎn* 〈名〉*microwave transistor*

〖～雷达〗wēibō léidá 〈名〉microwave radar

〖～炉〗wēibōlú 〈名〉microwave oven: ～烹调 micro-ovening

〖～谱〗wēibōpǔ 〈名〉microwave spectrum

〖～探测器〗wēibō tàncèqì 〈名〉microwave detector

〖～通信〗*wēibō tōngxìn* 〈名〉*microwave communication*: ～系统 microwave telecommunications system

〖～武器〗wēibōwǔqì 〈名〉microwave weapon

〖～遥感〗wēibō yáogǎn 〈名〉microwave remote sensing: ～技术 microwave remote sensing technology

〖～源〗*wēibōyuán* 〈名〉*microwave source*

【微薄】wēibó 〈形〉meagre; scanty: 尽～的力量 exert what little strength one has; do what little one can ‖ 靠～收入为生 live on meagre income ‖ 收入～ have a meagre/slender income ‖ ～的贡献 meagre contribution ‖ 一笔～的捐款 a humble contribution/donation ‖ 今年收成～。Crops are scanty this year.

【微不足道】wēibùzúdào 〈熟〉too trivial or insignificant to mention; insignificant; negligible; be of no consequence/significance; be of trifling importance: ～的差别 inappreciable difference ‖ ～的东西 insignificant things ‖ ～的贡献 insignificant contribution ‖ ～的人物 *insignificant figure*, person of no consequence/importance; small fry; nobody ‖ ～的数量 negligible amount ‖ ～的损失 trivial loss ‖ 把～的事情说得很重要 speak of trifling matters seriously; make a mountain out of a molehill

【微尘】wēichén 〈名〉tiny dust

【微程序】*wēichéngxù* 〈名〉[计算机] *microprogram*: ～设计 microprogramming

【微处理机】wēichǔlǐjī 〈名〉[计算机] microprocessor: ～兼容性 microprocessor compatibility ‖ ～开发系统 microprocessor development system (MDS)

【微创手术】wēichuāng shǒushù 〈名〉*minimally invasive surgery*

【微词】wēicí 〈名〉〈书〉veiled criticism/censure; complaint: 对导演颇有～ make several disparaging remaks about the director ‖ 人们对他的表现颇有～。People muttered their disapproval of his behaviour.

【微辞】wēicí ＝ 微词 *wēicí*

【微存储器】wēicúnchǔqì 〈名〉[计算机] microstorage

【微代码】wēidàimǎ 〈名〉[计算机] microcode

【微电机】wēidiànjī 〈名〉micromotor; micro-machine

【微电路】wēidiànlù 〈名〉[计算机] microcircuit

【微电脑】wēidiànnǎo 〈名〉microcomputer

【微电子】wēidiànzǐ 〈名〉microelectronics: ～技术 microelectronic technology ‖ ～研究所 microelectronics research institute

〖～学〗wēidiànzǐxué 〈名〉microtronics; microelectronics

【微雕】wēidiāo 〈名〉miniature sculpture; microsculpture; *microcarving*

【微法拉】wēifǎlā 〈量〉[电学] microfarad (*UF*; *uf*)

【微分】wēifēn 〈名〉[数学] differential: ～方程 differential equation ‖ ～分析 differential analysis ‖ ～几何 differential geometry ‖ 二项式～ binomial differential ‖ 偏～ partial differential ‖ 全～ *total differential* ‖ 完全～ *complete differential*

〖～器〗wēifēnqì 〈名〉differentiator

〖～学〗wēifēnxué 〈名〉[数学] differential calculus

【微风】wēifēng 〈名〉❶[气象] gentle breeze ❷ breeze: ～掠过树梢。Soft wind kisses the treetops.

〖～仪〗*wēifēngyí* 〈名〉*air meter*

【微伏】wēifú 〈量〉[电学] microvolt

【微服】wēifú 〈动〉(of officials) be in disguise; preserve one's incognito: ～私访 travel incognito

【微观】wēiguān 〈形〉microcosmic; microscopic: ～搞活,宏观控制 *micro-flexibility with macro-control*

〖～结构〗wēiguān jiégòu 〈名〉microstructure; microscopic structure

〖～经济学〗wēiguān jīngjìxué 〈名〉microeconomics

〖～理论〗wēiguān lǐlùn 〈名〉microscopic theory

〖～粒子〗wēiguān lìzǐ 〈名〉*microscopic particle*

〖～世界〗wēiguān shìjiè 〈名〉microcosmos; microcosm

〖～图〗wēiguāntú 〈名〉microgram

〖～物理学〗wēiguān wùlǐxué 〈名〉microphysics

〖～现象〗wēiguān xiànxiàng 〈名〉[物理] microphenomenon

〖～效益〗wēiguān xiàoyì 〈名〉*microeconomic returns*

〖～效应〗wēiguān xiàoyìng 〈名〉microeffect

〖～研究〗wēiguān yánjiū 〈名〉microexamination; microstudy; microscopic study

〖～语言学〗wēiguān yǔyánxué 〈名〉microlinguistics

【微管】wēiguǎn 〈名〉[生物] microtubule

【微光】wēiguāng 〈名〉glim; gleam; blink; shimmer

〖～束〗wēiguāngshù 〈名〉[物理] microbeam

【微焊】wēihàn 〈名〉[电子] microwelding

【微合金】wēihéjīn 〈名〉microalloy

【微核】wēihé 〈名〉microkernel

【微亨】wēihēng 〈量〉[电学] microhenry (*UH*; *uh*)

【微乎其微】wēihūqíwēi 〈熟〉very little; next to nothing: ～的获胜可能 outside chance of winning the game ‖ ～的进步 minute improvement ‖ ～的区别 minute difference ‖ 双方达成协议的可能性是～的。There is hardly any possibility of the two parties reaching an agreement. ‖ 从宇宙观念来看,人类关心的大多数事情都显得～。In a cosmic perspective, most human concerns seem insignificant, even petty.

【微火】wēihuǒ 〈名〉slow fire; gentle heat

【微机】wēijī 〈名〉❶ microcomputer ❷ computer: ～操作 computer operation ‖ ～室 computer room ‖ ～应用 computer application

【微积分】wēijīfēn 〈名〉[数学] (infinitesimal) calculus

【微贱】wēijiàn 〈形〉humble; lowly: 出身～ be of humble origin/parentage; be from a humble background ‖ 出身～之人 person of humble birth

【微进化】wēijìnhuà 〈名〉microevolution

【微晶片】wēijīngpiàn 〈名〉microchip; chip

【微晶体】wēijīngtǐ 〈名〉minicrystal

【微克】wēikè 〈量〉microgram (*ug*)

【微刻】wēikè 〈名〉miniature carving

【微孔】wēikǒng 〈名〉micropore: ～合成泡沫胶 microporous synthetic rubber

【微利】wēilì 〈名〉small profit; little interest

【微粒】wēilì 〈名〉❶ microscopic particle; microparticle ❷ [物理] corpuscle

〖～粉碎机〗wēilì fěnsuìjī 〈名〉micropulverizer

〖～辐射〗*wēilì fúshè* 〈名〉*corpuscular radiation*

〖～体〗wēilìtǐ 〈名〉[植物] microsome

〖～物质〗wēilì wùzhì 〈名〉particle matter

〖～性〗wēilìxìng 〈名〉corpuscular property

【微量】wēiliàng 〈形〉trace; micro

〖～比色测定〗*wēiliàng bǐsè cèdìng* 〈名〉*microcolorimetric*

W

determination
〖～单位〗 wēiliàng dānwèi 〈名〉microunit
〖～法〗 wēiliàngfǎ 〈名〉micromethod
〖～分析〗 wēiliàng fēnxī 〈名〉[化学] microanalysis：～仪 microanalyzer
〖～化学〗 wēiliàng huàxué 〈名〉[化学] microchemistry
〖～天平〗 wēiliàng tiānpíng 〈名〉[化学] microbalance
〖～营养素〗 wēiliàng yíngyǎngsù 〈名〉micronutrient
〖～元素〗 wēiliàng yuánsù 〈名〉trace element；microelement
【微码】 wēimǎ 〈名〉[计算机] microcode：～设计 microcoding
【微脉】 wēimài 〈名〉[中医] faint/weak pulse
【微茫】 wēimáng 〈形〉〈书〉blurred；hazy
【微米】 wēimǐ 〈量〉micron；micrometre (*um*)：～汞柱 micrometre of mercury
【微秒】 wēimiǎo 〈量〉microsecond (*u* sec；*us*)
【微妙】 wēimiào 〈形〉delicate；subtle：～的暗示 subtle hint ‖ ～的变化 subtle change ‖ ～的差异 subtle distinction；slight/subtle/trifling difference ‖ ～的处境 delicate situation ‖ ～的地位/话题 delicate position/subject ‖ ～的关系 subtle relations ‖ ～的问题 matters of delicacy；delicate problem ‖ 目前的政治形势极其～。The political situation at present is one of great delicacy.
【微末】 wēimò 〈形〉trifling；insignificant：～的成就 achievement of minor importance ‖ ～的贡献 insignificant contribution
【微气象学】 wēiqìxiàngxué 〈名〉micrometeorology
【微热】 wēirè 〈名〉[医学] low-grade fever
【微软】 Wēiruǎn 〈名〉Microsoft (MS)：～磁盘操作系统 Microsoft Disk Operating System (MS-DOS) ‖ ～公司 Microsoft Corporation ‖ ～文字处理软件 MS word processing software；MS word processor
【微弱】 wēiruò 〈形〉faint；feeble；weak；thin：获得～的掌声 receive light applause ‖ 以～多数当选 be elected by a narrow majority ‖ 以～优势获胜 win by a narrow margin ‖ ～的声音 thin/weak/faint voice ‖ 光线～ faint/dim light ‖ 呼吸～ faint breathing ‖ 脉搏～ feeble/weak pulse ‖ 在～的月光下 in the faint moonlight ‖ 声音逐渐～。The sounds grew fainter. ‖ 他的呼吸变得～。His breathing became faint.
【微生态学】 wēishēngtàixué 〈名〉microecology
【微生物】 wēishēngwù 〈名〉microorganism；microbe；microscopic creature：～农药 microbial pesticide
〖～显微镜〗 wēishēngwù xiǎnwēijìng 〈名〉microbioscope
〖～学〗 wēishēngwùxué 〈名〉microbiology：～工程 microbiological engineering ‖ ～家 microbiologist
〖～遗传学〗 wēishēngwù yíchuánxué 〈名〉microbial genetics
〖～种群〗 wēishēngwù zhǒngqún 〈名〉micropopulation
【微缩】 wēisuō 〈名〉microform：～胶卷 microfilm ‖ ～资料 information in microform
【微调】 wēitiáo ❶〈名〉[电子] fine tuning；trimming：～电容器 trimmer condenser ‖ ～电阻器 trimmer resistor ‖ ～开关 inching switch ‖ ～装置 vernier arrangement ❷〈动〉adjust slightly：工资～ slight adjustment of salary
【微微】 wēiwēi ❶〈副〉slightly；faintly：～泛起红晕 flush a little ‖ ～一笑 smile faintly ❷〈形〉very small；tiny：～细雨 fine rain ❸〈形〉〈前缀〉micromicro-；pico-：～法拉 micromicrofarad；picofarad ‖ ～秒 picosecond
【微熹】 wēixī 〈形〉〈书〉(of morning sunlight) dim；pale；faint
【微细】 wēixì 〈形〉very small；tiny：～的区别 fine distinction ‖ ～的血管 very small blood vessel ‖ ～龟裂 fine cleavage
【微小】 wēixiǎo 〈形〉small；little：抱有～的希望 cherish slender hopes ‖ ～的可能性 slim possibility ‖ ～的区别 slight/subtle difference ‖ 极其～的变化 slightest nuance of change
【微笑】 wēixiào ❶〈名〉smile：带着胜利的～ with a triumphant smile ‖ 面带～ wear a smile (on one's face) ‖ 相互～ exchange smiles ‖ 慈母般的～ motherly smile ‖ 纯真的～ ingenuous smile ‖ 以～表示谢意/同意 smile one's thanks/approval ‖ 以～掩盖悲伤 disguise one's sorrow with a smile ‖ 她脸上露出一丝～。A faint smile crept across her face. ❷〈动〉smile：含泪～ smile through one's tears ‖ 会意/真诚/幸福地～ smile knowingly/sincerely/happily ‖ 〈喻〉幸运之神向我们～了。Fortune smiled upon us.
〖～服务〗 wēixiào fúwù 〈名〉service with smiles
〖～外交〗 wēixiào wàijiāo 〈名〉smile diplomacy
【微行】 wēixíng 〈动〉(of an emperor or a ranking official) travel incognito
【微型】 wēixíng 〈形〉miniature；mini-；micro-：～保险丝 microfuse ‖ ～出纳机 microteller ‖ ～电视 microtelevision ‖～工作站 microstation ‖ ～话筒 microphone ‖ ～汽车 minicar；compact car
〖～电路〗 wēixíng diànlù 〈名〉microcircuit；microminiature circuit
〖～发报机〗 wēixíng fābàojī 〈名〉microtransmitter
〖～化〗 wēixínghuà 〈动〉microminiaturize：～电子电路 microminiaturized electronic circuit
〖～计算机〗 wēixíng jìsuànjī 〈名〉microcomputer
〖～胶卷〗 wēixíng jiāojuǎn 〈名〉microfilm
〖～软磁盘〗 wēixíng ruǎncípán 〈名〉microfloppy disc
〖～摄影机〗 wēixíng shèyǐngjī 〈名〉mini videocamera
〖～小说〗 wēixíng xiǎoshuō 〈名〉mini-story；short short story；mininovel
〖～元件〗 wēixíng yuánjiàn 〈名〉microelement
〖～照片〗 wēixíng zhàopiàn 〈名〉microphotograph
〖～照相机〗 wēixíng zhàoxiàngjī 〈名〉miniature camera；minicam
【微血管】 wēixuèguǎn 〈名〉(blood) capillary
〖～病〗 wēixuèguǎnbìng 〈名〉microangiopathy
【微循环】 wēixúnhuán 〈名〉[生理] microcirculation
【微言】 wēiyán 〈名〉〈书〉❶ subtle words/remarks ❷ words with concealed meaning；implicit words
〖～大义〗 wēiyán-dàyì 〈熟〉subtle words with profound meaning
【微恙】 wēiyàng 〈名〉slight illness；indisposition；malaise
【微音器】 wēiyīnqì 〈名〉microphone
【微雨】 wēiyǔ 〈名〉drizzle；light rain
【微诊断】 wēizhěnduàn 〈名〉microdiagnosis
【微震】 wēizhèn 〈名〉[地质] microseism；microquake
〖～计〗 wēizhènjì 〈名〉tromometer；microseismometer；microseismograph
〖～学〗 wēizhènxué 〈名〉microseismology
〖～仪〗 wēizhènyí 〈名〉high sensitivity seismograph
【微指令】 wēizhǐlìng 〈名〉[计算机] microinstruction
【微醉】 wēizuì 〈动〉be slightly drunk

煨 wēi 〈动〉❶ cook over a slow fire；stew；simmer：～牛肉 stewed beef ❷ roast (sweet potatoes, etc) in fresh cinders：～白薯/板栗 roast sweet potatoes/chestnuts in fresh cinders

溦 wēi 〈名〉〈书〉light rain

薇 wēi →蔷薇 qiángwēi

鳂 wēi 〈名〉[动物] holocentrid

巍 wēi 〈形〉towering；lofty
【巍峨】 wēi'é 〈形〉towering；lofty：～的群山 lofty mountains ‖ ～壮丽 solemn and magnificent
【巍然】 wēirán 〈形〉towering；lofty；majestic；imposing：～不动 stand firm；not easily moved ‖ 那座大桥～横跨在江上。The bridge spans majestically across the river.
〖～屹立〗 wēirán-yìlì 〈熟〉stand lofty and firm；stand rock-firm：人民英雄纪念碑～在天安门广场中央。The Monument to the People's Heroes stands majestic in the middle of the Tian'anmen Square.
【巍巍】 wēiwēi 〈形〉towering；lofty：～昆仑山 towering Kunlun Mountains ‖ 群山～耸立。The mountains tower up grandly.

wéi

为[1] wéi 〈动〉❶ do；act：～善事 do good ‖ 敢作敢～ be decisive and bold in action；act with daring ‖ 尽力而～ try one's best ‖ 何乐而不～。Why not go ahead with it? ‖ 此乃君子所不～。It is not the act of a gentleman. ⇨见义勇～ ❷ act as；serve as：拜～师傅 be apprenticed to sb ‖ 选～厂长 elect sb head of the factory ‖ 推举某人～代表 delegate sb (to do sth) ‖ 以某人～首的代表团 delegation headed/led by sb ‖ 有效期以一月～限 be effective within the limit of one month；be good for a month ‖ 以此～凭。This will serve as proof. ‖ 有诗～证。A poem testifies to that. ⇨不足～凭 ❸ become：变祸～福 turn evils/disasters into

blessings ‖ 变沙漠～良田 turn the desert into arable land ‖ 化～乌有 disappear/vanish into nothing ‖ 化悲痛～力量 turn grief into strength ‖ 化整～零 break up the whole into parts ‖ 沦～妓女 fall into prostitution ‖ 沦～奴隶 become a slave ‖ 沦～乞丐 be reduced to begging/a beggar ‖ 一分～二 divide into two ⇨先入～主 ❺ be; mean: 试用期～三个月。The probation (period) lasts three months. ‖ 一公里～二华里。One kilometre is equivalent to two *li*.

为[2] wéi 〈介〉[often used with 所 in a passive sentence]: ～好奇心所驱使 be prompted by curiosity ‖ ～洪水围困 be besieged by floods ‖ ～情所困 be perplexed by love ‖ ～人民所爱戴 be loved and respected by the people ‖ ～人唾弃 be cast aside by the people; be held in contempt ‖ 不～所动 not be moved (by); rise superior (to) ‖ 不～表面现象所迷惑 not be confused by superficial phenomena

为[3] wéi 〈助〉〈书〉[used in a rhetorical question with 何]: 何以家～? What need have I of a home? [usu said during a national crisis]

为[4] wéi 〈后缀〉❶ [used after a single-character adjective to form an adverb]: 大～不满 be most displeased ‖ 广～流传 be widely spread ❷ [used after a single-character adverb for emphasis]: 极～重视 attach great importance (to) ‖ 极～重要 be extremely important ‖ 颇～得意/满意/慷慨 be very much conceited/contented/generous ‖ 行事极～通情达理 act with the most perfect sense; conduct oneself very sensibly ‖ 尤～出色 be particularly outstanding
⇨wèi

【为恶不悛】 wéi'è-bùquān 〈熟〉 insist on doing evil without repentance; stop at nothing in doing evil

【为恶最甚】 wéi'è-zuìshèn 〈熟〉 perpetrate the worst outrages

【为法自弊】 wéifǎ-zìbì 〈熟〉 create laws only to destroy oneself—get into trouble through schemes established by oneself

【为非作歹】 wéifēi-zuòdǎi 〈熟〉 do evil; commit crimes; perpetrate outrages

【为富不仁】 wéifù-bùrén 〈熟〉 be rich and cruel; be one of the heartless rich; muck and money go together

【为鬼为蜮】 wéiguǐ-wéiyù 〈熟〉 be sinister and vicious to hurt people in secret like the evil spirits—be scheming and malicious

【为害】 wéihài 〈动〉 harm; damage: ～不浅 be very detrimental; cause great harm/havoc ‖ ～一方 cause damage in the neighbourhood ‖ 腻虫～蔬菜。Aphids are destructive to vegetables. ‖ 那家伙一贯～乡里,真应该被关起来。That man is a constant danger/menace to this community. He really should be locked up.

【为荷】 wéihè 〈动〉 thank (for an action expected) [usu used at the end of a letter]: 现将校样奉上,希认真审读～。The proofs are sent for your kind revision.

【为患】 wéihuàn 〈动〉 bring trouble/disaster: 洪水～ be scourged by floods ⇨人满～

【为力】 wéilì 〈动〉 put forth one's strength; exert oneself: 对不起,这件事我无能～。I'm sorry I can do nothing about it.

【为民喉舌】 wéimín-hóushé 〈熟〉 be a person who speaks for the people; be the mouthpiece of the people

【为难】 wéinán 〈动〉 ❶ feel embarrassed; feel awkward; be under the harrow: 使人～ embarrass sb; put sb in an awkward situation ‖ 左右～ be in a dilemma ‖ ～的事 awkward matter ‖ 让我告诉他这件事,使我十分～。It was my painful duty to tell him about it. ‖ 这样的请求使她～。She was embarrassed by such a request. ‖ 你不知道这让我有多～。You don't see how awkward this is for me. ❷ make things difficult/awkward for (sb): 故意～我 deliberately make things difficult for me ‖ 她的前夫处处～她。Her ex-husband made things as awkward for her as he could.

【为期】 wéiqī 〈动〉 last for a certain period of time; be completed by a definite date: 举办～两个月的书法展览 hold a calligraphy exhibition for two months ‖ 举行～一周的罢工 stage a one-week strike ‖ 以两周～ not to exceed two weeks ‖ 会议～三天。The meeting is scheduled to last three days.

〖～不远〗 wéiqī-bùyuǎn 〈熟〉 be in the very near future; be not far off; be in sight; be around the corner: 圣诞节已～。Christmas is just around the corner.

【为人】 wéirén 〈名〉 behaviour; conduct: ～不错/高尚/光明磊落 conduct oneself well/nobly/honourably ‖ ～大气 be a generous person ‖ ～厚道 be sincerely kind (to) ‖ 他～正派。He is a man of decency/integrity. ‖ 我不了解她的～。I know nothing about her character. ‖ 我佩服他的学问,但讨厌他的～。I deem his academic ability but his usual manner disgusting.

〖～不齿〗 wéirén-bùchǐ 〈熟〉 be spoken of only to one's shame; be held in contempt

〖～不做亏心事,半夜敲门心不惊〗 wéirén bù zuò kuīxīnshì, bànyè qiāomén xīn bù jīng 〈熟〉 a man who never violates his conscience is not afraid of a knock at his door at midnight—a good conscience is a constant feast; a clear/good conscience is a soft pillow

〖～处世〗 wéirén-chǔshì 〈熟〉 the way one conducts oneself in society: ～不错 conduct oneself well in everyday life

〖～师表〗 wéirén-shībiǎo 〈熟〉 be worthy of the name of teacher; be a paragon of virtue and learning

〖～之道〗 wéirén-zhīdào 〈熟〉 rules of conduct

【为山九仞,功亏一篑】 wéi shān jiǔ rèn, gōngkuīyīkuì 〈熟〉 the lack of one basketful of earth spoils the entire effort to build a mound—fall short of success for lack of a final effort

【为善】 wéishàn 〈动〉 do good: ～最乐。To be good is to be happy. ⇨与人～

【为生】 wéishēng 〈动〉 make a living; earn one's livelihood: 靠资本的利息～ live on capital gains and dividends ‖ 食草～ subsist on herbs ‖ 无以～ live on nothing; have no livelihood ‖ 以捕鱼～ make/earn one's living as a fisherman ‖ 以教书/写作～ make one's livelihood by teaching/writing

【为师不严,误人子弟】 wéi shī bùyán, wùrénzǐdì 〈熟〉 being lax as a teacher leads to failure of the students

【为时】 wéishí 〈动〉 ❶ (of time period) be; last: ～三天 last three days ❷ view sth in terms of time

〖～过早〗 wéishí-guòzǎo 〈熟〉 premature; too early; too soon: ～的决定 premature decision ‖ 现在下结论～。It's still too early to reach a conclusion.

〖～尚早〗 wéishí-shàngzǎo 〈熟〉 still too early/soon: 现在摘葡萄～。It's too early to pick the grapes.

〖～已晚〗 wéishí-yǐwǎn 〈熟〉 too late: 我们到车站时,～。We arrived too late for the train.

【为世诟病】 wéishì-gòubìng 〈熟〉 become an object of public denunciation; come under criticism (by the world): 免得～ avoid being criticized

【为首】 wéishǒu 〈动〉 serve as the head; stand at the head of: 以总统～的代表团 delegation headed/led by the president

【为数】 wéishù 〈动〉 amount to; number: ～不多 have only a small number ‖ ～甚广 be strong in number; in large quantity ‖ ～众多 come up to a large number; amount to quite a lot ‖ 他给基金会捐了一笔～可观的钱。He contributed an appreciable amount of money to the foundation.

【为所欲为】 wéisuǒyùwéi 〈熟〉 act wilfully; do whatever one likes; have one's own way; be wilful and wild in one's action: 侵略者～的日子已经一去不复返。The days when the invaders could do just what they pleased are gone forever.

【为伍】 wéiwǔ 〈动〉 associate with: 耻与～ think it beneath one to associate with sb; feel ashamed to associate with sb ‖ 与坏人～ associate with bad elements

【为限】 wéixiàn 〈动〉 be within the limit of; do not exceed: 有效期以一年～ be valid for one year ‖ 载重以五吨～。The load is limited to five tons.

【为要】 wéiyào 〈动〉 be essential/imperative: 任何翻译都应以忠实～。Great importance should be attached to faithfulness in any translation.

【为政】 wéizhèng 〈动〉 ❶ manage state affairs: ～清廉 manage the state affairs honestly and incorruptibly ❷ do/deal with things in a certain way: ⇨各自～

〖～在人〗 wéizhèng-zàirén 〈熟〉 good government depends on people

【为之动容】 wéizhī-dòngróng 〈熟〉 become interested and show so in one's facial expression; be apparently touched/moved

【为之倾倒】 wéizhī-qīngdǎo 〈熟〉 be infatuated with sb; be overwhelmed with admiration for sb; show extreme admiration for: 这出戏使所有的观众～。The play had an overwhelming fascination for all the spectators.

【为之神往】 wéizhī-shénwǎng 〈熟〉 be carried away; be fascinated/enchanted

【为之一新】 wéizhī-yīxīn 〈熟〉 give an entirely new complexion; take on a new look

【为止】 wéizhǐ 〈动〉 be up to: 到发稿时～ at press time ‖ 到目前～ up to now; so far; as of now ‖ 到去年年底～ up to the end of last year; by the end of last year ‖ 迄今～ as of today; up to now ‖ 我们的关系到此～。Everything between us is finished.

【为重】 wéizhòng 〈动〉 attach most importance to: 以大局～ put the general interest first; give priority to the general interest ‖ 以人民的利益～ value the interests of the people above everything else ‖ 以友谊～ value friendship highly

【为主】 wéizhǔ 〈动〉 give first place to; give priority to: 以自力更生～,外援为辅 rely mainly on one's own efforts while external assistance is only subsidiary ‖ 疾病应该以预防～。Emphasis should be put on the prevention of diseases.

韦

wéi ❶〈名〉〈书〉 leather ❷ ＝ 韦伯 wéibó

【韦编三绝】 wéibiān-sānjué 〈熟〉 be diligent in one's studies

【韦伯】 wéibó 〈量〉[电学] weber (Wb)

圩

wéi 〈名〉 dyke; embankment: 筑～ build dykes ‖ ～埂 earth dyke ‖ ～墙 surrounding walls

⇨xū

【圩岸】 wéi'àn 〈名〉 dike; dyke

【圩堤】 wéidī 〈名〉 dyke against flooding in low-lands

【圩田】 wéitián 〈名〉 polder

【圩垸】 wéiyuàn 〈名〉 protective embankments in lakeside areas

【圩子】 wéizi 〈名〉 ❶ protective embankments surrounding low-lying fields ❷ ＝ 围子① wéizi

违

wéi 〈动〉 ❶ disobey; violate: ～者罚款。Any violator will be fined. ⇨～背;～法 ❷ part; leave; be separated: ⇨久～

【违碍】 wéi'ài 〈动〉 violate the taboo: ～字句 taboo words and expressions

【违拗】 wéi'ào 〈动〉 defy (one's superiors or elders); disobey: ～父亲的心愿 contradict/defy one's father's wishes ‖ ～母亲 refuse to comply with one's mother

【违背】 wéibèi 〈动〉 breach; violate; go against; run counter to: ～常情 be against common sense ‖ ～帝王的旨意 disobey the wishes of the king ‖ ～规章制度 transgress the rules; violate the rules and regulations ‖ ～历史潮流 run counter to historical trends ‖ ～良心 act counter to one's conscience; be against one's conscience ‖ ～人民的意志 go against the will of the people ‖ ～时代精神 go counter to the spirit of the times ‖ ～誓言 violate/breach an oath ‖ ～自己的意愿 act counter to one's own wishes; be against one's will ‖ ～自然规律 go against the laws of nature ‖ 对法律的～ violation of the law ‖ 对信仰/誓言的～ breach of one's faith/promise

【违法】 wéifǎ 〈动〉 break/violate/infringe the law; be illegal: 干～的事 do sth illegal; commit offences/crimes ‖ 构成～行为 constitute unlawful behaviour ‖ ～犯罪分子 offenders and criminals ‖ ～活动 illegal activity ‖ ～人员 law-breaker ‖ ～行为 illegal act; unlawful practice

【～必究】 wéifǎ-bìjiū 〈熟〉 violations of laws must be investigated and dealt with; offenders/violators must be prosecuted

【～乱纪】 wéifǎ-luànjì 〈熟〉 commit malfeasance; violate the law and discipline; break the law and violate discipline: ～的行为 violations of the law and breaches of discipline ‖ 对于～者定要严惩。Those who break the law and violate discipline should be severely punished.

【违反】 wéifǎn 〈动〉 violate; run counter to; transgress; infringe; act against; offend: ～版权协议 infringe a copyright agreement ‖ ～常规 depart from routine ‖ ～公约 violate the convention ‖ ～国际法 *contravene international law* ‖ ～国际惯例 commit a breach of international practice; act contrary to international norms ‖ ～规定 contravene a regulation; breach the regulations

【违犯】 wéifàn 〈动〉 violate; infringe; act contrary to: ～法律/规则 break the law/rules ‖ ～交通规则 violate traffic regulations ‖ ～军纪 breach the military discipline ‖ ～卫生条例 break the rules of public health ‖ ～宪法 *violate the constitution* ‖ ～校纪 violate the school discipline ‖ ～刑法 commit criminal offences

【违规】 wéiguī 〈动〉 violate the regulations; break the rules: ～操作 operate against the rules ‖ ～停车 parking violation ‖ ～停车罚单 parking ticket ‖ ～现象 violations of the regulations and rules

【违和】 wéihé 〈形〉〈婉〉 indisposed; not feeling well: 近闻贵体～,深为不安。Hearing that you are not feeling well these days, I'm really worried.

【违纪】 wéijì 〈动〉 violate/break discipline: ～人员 discipline breakers ‖ ～行为 discipline breach

【违建】 wéijiàn 〈名〉 squatter building

【违禁】 wéijìn 〈动〉 violate a ban: ～贸易 illicit/contraband trade ‖ ～品 contraband; prohibited articles; forbidden goods

【违抗】 wéikàng 〈动〉 disobey; defy: ～命令 disobey an order; act in defiance of an order ‖ ～上级 defy the higher leading body; defy one's superiors ‖ 公然～ be at open defiance with ‖ 军队中不允许～命令。Disobedience is not allowed in the army. ‖ 他们～父母的意愿结婚了。They got married against the wishes of their parents.

【违例】 wéilì 〈动〉 ❶ be contrary to the usual practice: 不得～ should not deviate from the usual practice ❷ [体育] breach the rules: 构成～ constitute a breach of the rules

【违令】 wéilìng 〈动〉 disobey orders or laws: ～者将受到惩罚。Those who disobey orders shall be punished.

【违逆】 wéinì 〈动〉 violate; go against; run counter to

【违忤】 wéiwǔ 〈动〉〈书〉 violate; go against; run counter to; disobey

【违误】 wéiwù 〈动〉 [used in official documents] disobey orders and cause delay: 迅速办理,不得～。This is to be acted upon without delay.

【违宪】 wéixiàn 〈动〉 violate the constitution; be unconstitutional: ～行为 unconstitutional act ‖ 最高法院宣布总统的行政命令～。The supreme court declared the president's executive order unconstitutional.

【违心】 wéixīn 〈动〉 be against one's will or conscience; be contrary to one's convictions: ～服从 comply against one's will ‖ 说几句～的话 say a few words against one's conscience ‖ 做～事 act *against* one's conscience

【～之论】 wéixīnzhīlùn 〈熟〉 words uttered against one's conscience; insincere talk

【违约】 wéiyuē 〈动〉 ❶ break a contract; violate a treaty: ～当事人 delinquent party ❷ break one's promise; break off an engagement

【违章】 wéizhāng 〈动〉 break rules and regulations: ～操作 operate *a machine* contrary to its instructions; operate improperly ‖ ～超速 break the speed limit ‖ ～停车 parking offence ‖ ～行驶 drive against traffic regulations ‖ ～作业 work in violation of the rules

【违者必究】 wéizhě-bìjiū 〈熟〉 any violator is to be prosecuted; violations will not be tolerated

围

wéi ❶〈动〉 enclose; surround; besiege; encircle: ～成圆圈跳舞 dance in a circle ‖ ～海造田 reclaim land from a sea ‖ ～桌而坐 sit around the table ‖ ～得水泄不通 be so closely besieged that even a drop of water could not trickle through; be watertight enclosure ‖ ～着锅台转 be tied to the kitchen sink ‖ 筑墙～地 enclose the land with walls ‖ 用篱笆把菜园子～上 enclose the vegetable patch with a fence; fence in the vegetable garden ‖ 颁奖台用栏杆～了起来。The award podium is railed in. ‖ 他被来访者团团～住。He was besieged/surrounded by visitors. ‖ 一家人都～着宝宝转。The whole family centre around the newborn. ⇨包～;解～;突～ ❷〈名〉 all sides; periphery: ⇨外～;周～ ❸〈名〉 girth; circumference; perimeter: ⇨胸～;腰～ ❹〈量〉 a) arm span: 树大十～ tree trunk ten arm spans around b) hand span: 腰细两～ have a slender waist of only two hand spans

【围抱】 wéibào 〈动〉 surround: 树木～的房子 house surrounded with trees

【围脖儿】 wéibór 〈名〉〈方〉 muffler; scarf: 系着～ have/wear a scarf around one's neck

【围捕】 wéibǔ 〈动〉 surround and catch/seize; round up; close in upon: ～逃犯 round up the escaped prisoner

【围场】 wéichǎng 〈名〉 (imperial or royal) hunting park; *hunting ground*

【围城】 wéichéng ❶〈动〉 encircle/besiege a city ❷〈名〉

besieged city

〖～打援〗 wéichéng-dǎyuán 〈熟〉 lay siege to a city to annihilate the enemy relief force; besiege the enemy in order to strike at its reinforcements

【围簇】 wéicù 〈动〉 gather/cluster around: 他们～在火的四周唱着歌。They clustered together around the fire and sang songs.

【围兜】 wéidōu 〈名〉〈方〉 apron; pinafore

【围堵】 wéidǔ 〈动〉 besiege and intercept; enclose; surround

【围攻】 wéigōng 〈动〉 ❶ besiege; lay siege to: ～城堡 surround a castle for an attack; attack a castle from all sides ‖ ～要塞 lay siege to a fortress ‖ 猛烈～ push a siege ‖ 发动/顶住/停止～ launch/stand/abandon a siege ‖ 受到～ undergo a siege ‖ 围而不攻 encircle without attacking ‖ 希腊人～特洛伊城历时十年。For ten years the Greeks besieged the city of Troy. ❷〈喻〉 jointly speak or write against sb; jointly attack sb: 遭到～ come under attack from all sides/by the crowd; be caught in a cross fire

【围观】 wéiguān 〈动〉 (of a crowd of people) surround and watch; look on: ～的人群 crowd of onlookers ‖ 一群人在那里～。A crowd of people were looking on.

【围裹】 wéiguǒ 〈动〉 muffle: 她把自己～得很好。She muffled herself up well.

【围护】 wéihù 〈动〉 go along with sb to guard; escort

【围击】 wéijī 〈动〉 besiege and attack; lay siege to

【围歼】 wéijiān 〈动〉 surround and annihilate: ～敌军 destroy the enemy by encircling them

【围剿】 wéijiǎo 〈动〉 encircle and suppress: ～残敌 encircle and annihilate the remaining enemy

【围巾】 wéijīn 〈名〉 muffler; scarf: 一条～ a scarf ‖ 系着～ have a scarf around one's neck

【围聚】 wéijù 〈动〉 crowd around; gather/cluster around: ～在老师身旁 gather around a teacher

【围垦】 wéikěn 〈动〉 (build dykes to) reclaim land from marshes; enclose tideland for cultivation: ～地 innings

【围困】 wéikùn 〈动〉 besiege; hem in; pin down: ～敌人 pin down the enemy (in) ‖ ～得如铁桶一般 close in (on) as tightly as iron bands ‖ 抢救被洪水～的村民 rescue the villagers stranded by the floodwater

【围栏】 wéilán 〈名〉 fence; railing: 拆去～ break down a fence ‖ 设置～ put a railing around ‖ 跃过～ jump over a fence ‖ 筑一道～ create/build a fence ‖ 临时～ temporary fence ‖ ～倒了。The fence gave way.

【围猎】 wéiliè 〈动〉 round up and hunt; close in and hunt

【围拢】 wéilǒng 〈动〉 crowd around; gather around: 街上一发生意外,人们很快就～过来。People quickly crowd around when there is a street accident.

【围炉】 wéilú 〈动〉 sit around a fire/furnace: ～烤火 sit around a fire to get warm

【围屏】 wéipíng 〈名〉 (folding) screen

【围棋】 wéiqí 〈名〉 *weiqi*; go: 一盘～ a game of go ‖ 下～ play go ‖ 九段～大师 level 9 go-master; ninth-dan go-master

【围墙】 wéiqiáng 〈名〉 enclosure; enclosing wall

【围裙】 wéiqún 〈名〉 apron: 一条～ an apron ‖ 系着～ wear an apron; be in apron ‖ ～带 apron string ‖ 防水～ waterproof apron ‖ 连胸～ pinafore

【围绕】 wéirào 〈动〉 ❶ encircle; go round; revolve around: 月亮～着地球旋转。The moon revolves/moves around the earth. ❷ centre on; focus on: ～经济建设这个中心 focus on economic development ‖ ～中心任务安排其他工作 arrange other work around the central task ‖ 故事的情节～着这两个家庭之间的矛盾展开。The plot of the story centres on the conflict between the two families. ‖ 争论～着学术自由的问题展开。The dispute centres around academic freedom.

W

【围毯】 wéitǎn 〈名〉 lap robe

【围网】 wéiwǎng 〈名〉［渔业］ purse seine; purse net: ～渔船 purse seiner; purse boat

【围魏救赵】 wéiWèi-jiùZhào 〈熟〉 besiege Wei to rescue Zhao—relieve the besieged by besieging the base of the besiegers

【围岩】 wéiyán 〈名〉［矿业］ country rock; surrounding rock

【围堰】 wéiyàn 〈名〉 cofferdam; coffer

【围腰】 wéiyāo 〈名〉 ❶ girdle; waistpad ❷〈方〉 apron

【围者如堵】 wéizhě-rúdǔ 〈熟〉 spectators stand around like a wall

【围追堵截】 wéizhuīdǔjié 〈熟〉 encirclement, pursuit, obstruction, and interception

【围桌】 wéizhuō 〈名〉 table-curtain [a piece of embroidered material traditionally used on the stage or on festive occasions]

【围子】 wéizi 〈名〉 ❶ defensive wall or stockade surrounding a village: 土～ fortified village ❷ curtain: 床～ bed curtain ❸ protective embankments surrounding low-lying fields

【围嘴儿】 wéizuǐr 〈名〉 bib

【围坐】 wéizuò 〈动〉 sit around (sb or sth): 客人们～在餐桌旁。The guests sat around the dining table.

帏

wéi 〈名〉〈古〉 ❶ perfume bag/pouch ❷ ＝ 帷 wéi

闱

wéi 〈名〉 ❶ side gate of an imperial palace: ⇨宫～ ❷ imperial examination hall (in feudal China): ⇨春～;秋～;入～

【闱墨】 wéimò 〈名〉〈旧〉 selections from papers of successful candidates at imperial palace

桅

wéi 〈名〉 mast: 大/主～ main mast ‖ 单杆～ pole mast ‖ 后～ mizzenmast ‖ 起重～ derrick mast ‖ 前～ foremast ‖ 下～ lower mast ‖ 信号～ communication mast ‖ 移动～ movable mast ‖ 中～ topmast

【桅灯】 wéidēng 〈名〉 ❶ masthead light; range light ❷ barn lantern

【桅顶】 wéidǐng 〈名〉 masthead

【桅杆】 wéigān 〈名〉 mast: 爬上～ climb up a mast ‖ 竖起～ erect a mast ‖ 折断～ break/snap a mast ‖ 把旗子升上～ run a flag up a mast ‖ ～天线 mast antenna ‖ 高耸的～ towering mast ‖ 林立的～ forest of masts

【桅樯】 wéiqiáng 〈名〉 mast: ～金属箍 mast band

惟[1]

wéi ❶〈副〉 only; alone: ～愿 only wish ‖ ～你是问。You alone will be held responsible. ‖ ～司法部门有权解释宪法。The judiciary has the sole/exclusive right to interpret the constitution. ⇨～我独尊 ❷〈连〉〈书〉 but: 他学识渊博,～不善言谈。He is learned, though/but a little bit taciturn. ‖ 雨已停,～风未止。The rain has stopped, but the wind is still blowing.

惟[2]

wéi 〈助〉〈书〉 [used before a year, month or day]: ～二月既望 on the 16th of the second lunar month

惟[3]

wéi 〈名〉 thinking; thought; idea

【惟独】 wéidú 〈副〉 only; alone: 所有的问题都解决了,～这件事我们仍束手无策。All the other problems have been settled, yet no solution has been found to this matter so far. ‖ 所有的人都去开会了,～她没去。Everyone has gone to the meeting except her. ‖ 大家都回家了,～他还在工作。He kept on working when all the others had gone home.

【惟恐】 wéikǒng 〈动〉 fear that...; be afraid of/that...; be fearful of: ～落后 for fear that one should/might lag behind; for fear of being left behind ‖ ～有失 fear that there may be some mishap ‖ 我～她会生气。I was afraid that she might be angry. ‖ 他们低声耳语,～别人听到。They spoke in whispers lest they should be heard. ‖ 他踮着脚尖走路,～把病人惊醒。He walked on tiptoe for fear of waking the patients.

〖～天下不乱〗 wéikǒng tiānxià bú luàn 〈熟〉 be anxious to see the world in disorder; be anxious to stir up trouble; crave nothing short of nationwide chaos; desire to see the world plunged into chaos

【惟利是图】 wéilì-shìtú 〈熟〉 seek profit exclusively; be bent solely on profit; be intent on nothing but profit; put profit making first: ～的思想 profit-before-everything mentality

【惟妙惟肖】 wéimiào-wéixiào ＝ 维妙维肖 wéimiào-wéixiào

【惟命是从】 wéimìng-shìcóng ＝ 惟命是听 wéimìng-shìtīng

【惟命是听】 wéimìng-shìtīng 〈熟〉 comply with the exact order; be absolutely obedient to orders; be at sb's bidding

【惟其】 wéiqí 〈连〉〈书〉 precisely because; just because: ～不懂,我们才要研究它。Just because we don't understand it, we have to work on it.

【惟天可表】 wéitiān-kěbiǎo 〈熟〉 call heaven to witness; heaven knows that our intentions are good; heaven alone can make manifest my loyal heart

【惟我独尊】 wéiwǒ-dúzūn 〈熟〉 be overweening; be extremely

conceited; no one is noble but me: ～的架势 behave in an overbearing manner

【惟一】 wéiyī 〈形〉 only; sole: ～的办法/方法 only way ‖ ～的出路 only way out ‖ ～的继承人/依靠 sole heir/dependance ‖ ～的理由/原因 sole reason (for)/cause (of) ‖ ～合法的政府 sole legitimate government ‖ ～人选 the only candidate ‖ 她是母亲～信任的人。She is her mother's sole confidant. ‖ 人是～会说话的动物。Man is the only creature that can speak. ‖ 实践是检验真理的～标准。Practice is the sole criterion of truth. ‖ 他是～能做这事的人。He is the only person able to do it.

【惟有】 wéiyǒu 〈副〉 only; alone: ～他留了下来。Only he remained. ‖ ～努力学习,才会取得进步。Only when you study hard can you make progress. ‖ ～用这种方法能使学生顺利通过考试。Only this method can get the students pass the test.

硙 wéi

【硙硙】 wéiwéi 〈形〉〈书〉 high; lofty

唯¹ wéi 〈叹〉〈书〉 [used to answer in the affirmative] yes; yea

唯² wéi ＝ 惟¹ wéi
⇨wěi

【唯才是举】 wéicái-shìjǔ 〈熟〉 recommend only those who are really talented

【唯成分论】 wéichéngfènlùn 〈名〉 theory of taking into account class origin only

【唯恐】 wéikǒng ＝ 惟恐 wéikǒng

【唯理论】 wéilǐlùn 〈名〉[哲学] rationalism

【唯利是图】 wéilì-shìtú ＝ 惟利是图 wéilì-shìtú

【唯灵论】 wéilínglùn 〈名〉[哲学] spiritualism

【唯美主义】 wéiměizhǔyì 〈名〉 aestheticism: ～者 aesthete

【唯名论】 wéimínglùn 〈名〉[哲学] nominalism

【唯命是从】 wéimìng-shìcóng ＝ 惟命是从 wéimìng-shìcóng

【唯命是听】 wéimìng-shìtīng ＝ 惟命是听 wéimìng-shìtīng

【唯能说】 wéinéngshuō 〈名〉[物理] energetics

【唯生产力论】 wéishēngchǎnlìlùn 〈名〉 theory of unique importance of productive forces

【唯条件论】 wéitiáojiànlùn 〈名〉 theory that conditions decide everything; theory of conditionality

【唯我独尊】 wéiwǒ-dúzūn ＝ 惟我独尊 wéiwǒ-dúzūn

【唯我先知】 wéiwǒ-xiānzhī 〈熟〉 I alone have the prescience

【唯我主义】 wéiwǒzhǔyì 〈名〉[哲学] solipsism

【唯武器论】 wéiwǔqìlùn 〈名〉 theory that weapons alone decide the outcome of war

【唯物】 wéiwù 〈形〉 materialistic

〖～辩证法〗 wéiwù biànzhèngfǎ 〈名〉[哲学] materialist dialectics

〖～论〗 wéiwùlùn 〈名〉[哲学] materialism: ～的反映论 materialist theory of reflection ‖ 机械～ mechanical materialism

〖～史观〗 wéiwù shǐguān 〈名〉[哲学] materialist conception of history; historical materialism

〖～主义〗 wéiwùzhǔyì 〈名〉[哲学] materialism: ～教育思想 materialistic theory of education ‖ ～者 materialist ‖ 机械～ mechanical materialism ‖ 庸俗～ vulgar materialism ⇨辩证～;历史～

【唯物质主义】 wéiwùzhìzhǔyì 〈名〉 belief in materialistic well-being/material possessions: 现代社会太～,常常忽视精神和文化生活。Modern society is too materialistic, often ignoring spiritual and cultural aspects of life.

【唯心】 wéixīn 〈形〉 idealistic; spiritualistic: ～经验论 idealist empiricism ‖ ～历史观 idealist conception of history

〖～论〗 wéixīnlùn 〈名〉[哲学] idealism

〖～史观〗 wéixīn shǐguān 〈名〉[哲学] idealist conception of history; historical idealism

〖～主义〗 wéixīnzhǔyì 〈名〉[哲学] idealism: ～先验论 idealist apriorism ‖ ～者 idealist ⇨历史～;主观～

【唯信仰论】 wéixìnyǎnglùn 〈名〉[宗教] solifidianism: ～者 solifidian

【唯意志论】 wéiyìzhìlùn 〈名〉❶ theory that the will of men determines everything ❷ [哲学] voluntarism

维¹ wéi 〈动〉❶ tie up; hold together: ⇨～系 ❷ maintain; safeguard; preserve; keep: ⇨～持;～护

维² wéi 〈名〉[数学] dimension: 三～空间 three-dimensional space

维³ wéi 〈名〉 thinking; thought: ⇨思～

维⁴ wéi 〈助〉[used to regulate tone]: ⇨～妙～肖

【维持】 wéichí 〈动〉❶ keep; maintain; preserve: ～和平 keep peace ‖ ～生活 keep body and soul together; support oneself or one's family ‖ ～生计 maintain one's livelihood; get a maintenance (from) ‖ ～生命 support/sustain/maintain life; subsist (on); keep body and soul together ‖ ～市场 maintain the market ‖ ～体力 conserve/preserve/maintain one's strength ‖ ～物价 maintain prices ‖ ～现状 maintain the status quo ‖ ～原判 affirm the original judgement; uphold a lower court's ruling; uphold the original verdict ‖ ～秩序 keep/maintain order ‖ ～治安 keep peace and order; maintain peace ‖ 勉强～生活 make a bare/slender/scanty livelihood; scrape a living ‖ 难以～生计 be hard to get by in life ‖ 严格～纪律 rigidly maintain discipline ‖ 食物足以～到年底 have enough food to get to the end of the year ‖ 该铁路是用公款来～的。The railway is maintained with public money. ‖ 我们之间的友谊再也无法～下去了。Friendship can no longer be maintained between us. ❷ protect and support; shelter; cover: 由于该官员的～,那个罪犯逍遥法外。Due to the official's cover-up, the criminal went unpunished.

〖～费〗 wéichífèi 〈名〉 cost of maintenance

〖～关税〗 wéichí guānshuì 〈名〉 preserving duties

【维多利亚湖】 Wéiduōlìyàhú 〈名〉 Lake Victoria [a large lake in Africa]

【维管束】 wéiguǎnshù 〈名〉[植物] vascular bundle

【维管植物】 wéiguǎn zhíwù 〈名〉 vascular plant

【维和】 wéihé 〈动〉 keep peace

〖～部队〗 wéihé bùduì 〈名〉 peace-keeping force/troops

〖～人员〗 wéihé rényuán 〈名〉 peace-keepers

〖～行动〗 wéihé xíngdòng 〈名〉 peace-keeping action/operation

【维护】 wéihù ❶〈动〉 safeguard; defend; uphold; stick up for: ～安定团结 uphold unity and stability ‖ ～国家主权 defend national sovereignty ‖ ～合法经营 protect legitimate business activities ‖ ～和平 keep/safeguard/maintain peace ‖ ～民族经济 safeguard national economy ‖ ～民族尊严 defend national honour ‖ ～名誉/权威 defend/guard the reputation/authority ‖ ～消费者权益 champion/safeguard the rights and interests of consumers ‖ ～人民的利益 safeguard the people's interests ‖ ～祖国统一 maintain/safeguard the unity of the motherland ‖ ～信誉 maintain/uphold one's credibility ‖ ～正义 uphold justice ‖ 把房子～得很好 keep a house in good condition ❷〈名〉 maintenance; safeguard: ～不善 poor maintenance ‖ 软件～ software maintenance

〖～工人〗 wéihù gōngrén 〈名〉 surfaceman

〖～者〗 wéihùzhě 〈名〉 defender; guardian; preserver; vindicator

【维纶】 wéilún 〈名〉[纺织] polyvinyl alcohol fibre

【维棉布】 wéimiánbù 〈名〉[纺织] vinylon and cotton blend

【维妙维肖】 wéimiào-wéixiào 〈熟〉 remarkably true to life; absolutely lifelike: 模仿得～ mimic perfectly ‖ 再现得～ reproduce very well ‖ 这部小说中的人物形象描绘得～。The characters in the novel were very vividly depicted. ‖ 这幅画像～。The portrait is true to life.

【维纳斯】 Wéinàsī 〈名〉 Venus [goddess of love]

【维尼龙】 wéinílóng 〈名〉 vinylon

【维尼纶】 wéinílún ＝ 维尼龙 wéinílóng

【维权】 wéiquán 〈动〉 safeguard legal rights and interests

【维生素】 wéishēngsù 〈名〉 vitamin: 富含～ be full of vitamins; be rich in vitamins ‖ ～E/D vitamin E/D ‖ 水溶～ water-soluble vitamins ‖ ～K 有助于血液凝结。Vitamin K helps the blood clot. ‖ 她早餐时吃了一大把～。She took a handful of vitamin pills at breakfast. ‖ 孕妇通常需要补充～。Pregnant women often take a vitamin supplement.

〖～缺乏症〗 wéishēngsù quēfázhèng 〈名〉[医学] *vitamin deficiency*; avitaminosis: ～会导致各种疾病。Vitamin deficiencies can lead to various diseases.

〖～学〗 wéishēngsùxué 〈名〉 vitaminology

【维数】 wéishù 〈名〉[数学] dimension; dimensionality: ～公理 dimension axiom ‖ ～论 dimension theory

【维他命】 wéitāmìng 〈旧〉 = 维生素 wéishēngsù
【维吾尔族】 Wéiwú'ěrzú 〈名〉 Uygur ethnic group; the Uygurs [inhabiting Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region]
【维系】 wéixì 〈动〉 hold together; maintain: ～人心 maintain popular morale ‖ ～友情 maintain friendship ‖ 靠血缘来～ be tied by blood
【维新】 wéixīn 〈动〉 reform; modernize: ～派 reformer ‖ 日本明治～ Meiji Reform of Japan (1868) ⇨百日～
【维修】 wéixiū 〈动〉 keep in (good) repair; service; maintain: ～房屋 maintain houses and buildings ‖ ～机器 maintain machinery ‖ ～汽车/发动机 service a car/an engine ‖ 进行～ conduct repairs ‖ 缺乏～ be out of repair ‖ 无法～ be beyond repair ‖ 需要～ need repairing ‖ ～得很好 be in good repair; be well maintained ‖ ～部 service department ‖ ～车 maintenance vehicle ‖ 房屋的～ building maintenance ‖ 设备的～ maintenance/upkeep of equipment ‖ 终身～ permanent/lifetime maintenance
〖～车间〗 wéixiū chējiān 〈名〉 maintenance/repair shop
〖～成本〗 wéixiū chéngběn 〈名〉 maintenance cost
〖～费〗 wéixiūfèi 〈名〉 maintenance cost/fee/charge; upkeep: 负担～ bear the upkeep
〖～工〗 wéixiūgōng 〈名〉 maintenance worker/man
〖～设备〗 wéixiū shèbèi 〈名〉 maintenance/repair equipment: 汽车～ vehicle maintenance equipment
〖～手册〗 wéixiū shǒucè 〈名〉 servicing/maintenance manual
【维也纳】 Wéiyěnà 〈名〉 Vienna: ～人 Viennese
【维族】 Wéizú 〈名〉〈简称〉 Uygur ethnic group; the Uygurs [inhabiting Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region] ⇨维吾尔族

帷 wéi 〈名〉 curtain
【帷幔】 wéimàn = 帷幕 wéimù
【帷幕】 wéimù 〈名〉 heavy curtain: 冬奥会落下～。 The curtain descends on the Olympic Winter Games.
【帷幄】 wéiwò 〈名〉〈书〉 army tent: 运筹～ devise strategies within the command tent
【帷帐】 wéizhàng 〈名〉 bed curtain
【帷子】 wéizi 〈名〉 curtain: 床～ bed curtain

嵬 wéi 〈形〉〈书〉 lofty; towering
【嵬嵬】 wéiwéi 〈形〉 lofty; towering

鮠 wéi 〈名〉[动物] leiocassis

wěi

伪 wěi 〈形〉 ❶ false; counterfeit; fake; bogus: 去～存真 eliminate the false and retain the true ⇨～钞; ～造; 虚～ ❷ illegal; puppet; collaborationist: ～宗教机构 pseudo-religious organizations ⇨～政权
【伪币】 wěibì 〈名〉 ❶ counterfeit money; counterfeit/forged banknote; spurious coin ❷ money issued by a puppet government
【伪钞】 wěichāo 〈名〉 counterfeit/forged banknote
【伪称】 wěichēng 〈动〉 claim/profess falsely; pretend: ～对此事一无所知 falsely profess total ignorance of the matter ‖ 他～喜欢你,可在背后说你坏话。 He pretends to like you, but speaks ill of you behind your back.
【伪顶】 wěidǐng 〈名〉[矿业] false roof
【伪古典主义】 wěigǔdiǎnzhǔyì 〈名〉 pseudoclassicism
【伪经】 wěijīng 〈名〉[宗教] pseudepigraphon; fake scripture
【伪军】 wěijūn 〈名〉 puppet army; puppet soldier
【伪君子】 wěijūnzǐ 〈名〉 hypocrite: 揭露～ expose a hypocrite ‖ 圆滑的～ oily hypocrite
【伪科学】 wěikēxué 〈名〉 pseudoscience
【伪劣】 wěiliè 〈形〉 shoddy; substandard: ～产品/商品 shoddy products/goods; counterfeit/inferior commodities
【伪善】 wěishàn 〈形〉 hypocritical: 看出某人的～ discern sb's hypocrisy ‖ ～的人/行为/言词 hypocritical person/behaviour/words ‖ ～已极 height of hypocrisy; hypocrisy knows no bounds ‖ 显而易见的～ obvious hypocrisy
【伪书】 wěishū 〈名〉 ancient books of dubious authenticity
【伪托】 wěituō 〈动〉 forge ancient literary or art works; pass off modern works as ancient ones
【伪造】 wěizào 〈动〉 forge; falsify; fabricate; counterfeit: ～钞票 forge/counterfeit banknotes ‖ ～公文 make a counterfeit of official papers ‖ ～护照/文凭 counterfeit a passport/diploma ‖ ～历史 fabricate history; falsify history ‖ ～签名/商标/证件 forge a signature/trademark/certificate ‖ ～账目 falsify accounts ‖ ～资历 fake one's credentials ‖ ～的文件 spurious/fake/forged/false document ‖ ～的现场 simulated scene
〖～品〗 wěizàopǐn 〈名〉 counterfeit; forgery
〖～者〗 wěizàozhě 〈名〉 counterfeiter; faker; falsifier; forger
〖～罪〗 wěizàozuì 〈名〉 forgery: 犯～ commit forgery
【伪证】 wěizhèng 〈名〉 perjury; false evidence/testimony: 做～ bear false witness; give perjured testimony (against); commit perjury ‖ 做～者 perjurer ‖ 他有意做～。 He intentionally gave false testimony.
〖～罪〗 wěizhèngzuì 〈名〉 perjury; offence of false evidence: 犯～ commit perjury
【伪政权】 wěizhèngquán 〈名〉 puppet regime
【伪指令】 wěizhǐlìng 〈名〉[计算机] pseudo-instruction
【伪装】 wěizhuāng ❶〈动〉 pretend; feign; disguise: ～进步/虔诚 pretend to be progressive/pious ‖ ～友善 be under the guise of friendship ‖ ～中立 feign neutrality ‖ ～起来 put on (a) disguise; be in disguise ‖ 他～成妇女,企图逃跑。 He disguised himself as a woman and attempted to escape. ❷〈名〉 disguise; guise; mask: 剥去～ strip off sb's mask/masquerade ‖ 许多动物有天然的～使它们躲过敌人。 Many animals have a natural camouflage which hides them from their enemies. ❸〈名〉[军事] camouflage: ～材料 camouflage material ‖ ～工事 camouflage works/mock-up ‖ ～蓬布 camouflage canopy ‖ ～漆 dazzle paint ‖ ～手段 means of camouflage ‖ ～网 camouflage net; garnished net ‖ ～专家 camoufleur ❹〈动〉[军事] camouflage: 用树枝～ camouflage oneself with branches; use branches as camouflage ‖ 我们要骗过敌人就必须～。 Camouflage is necessary if we are to deceive the enemy.
【伪足】 wěizú 〈名〉[动物] pseudopodium
【伪作】 wěizuò ❶〈名〉 counterfeit; pseudograph: 那幅画被证明纯系～。 The painting proved to be a sheer counterfeit. ❷〈动〉 create art or literary work by usurping the name of a famous person

伟 wěi 〈形〉 ❶ tall and big; strong and handsome; grand: ⇨～岸; 宏～; 雄～ ❷ great; extraordinary; magnificent: ⇨～人; ～业; 丰功～绩
【伟岸】 wěi'àn 〈形〉〈书〉 tall and sturdy; strapping: 身材～ be tall and sturdy; be of great height and powerful build ‖ ～的身材 towering figure
【伟大】 wěidà 〈形〉 great; mighty: ～的成就/发现/胜利 great achievement/discovery/victory ‖ ～的国家/领袖/人民 great country/leader/people ‖ ～的历史功绩 great historic achievement ‖ ～的历史转折 great historic turn/transition ‖ 这使他的业绩在道义上也显得崇高～。 This gives a moral grandeur to his achievements.
【伟哥】 wěigē 〈名〉 Viagra
【伟观】 wěiguān 〈名〉 grandeur; grand/magnificent sight: 钱塘江潮是我国自然～之一。 The Qiantang bore is one of the magnificent sights of nature in our country.
【伟绩】 wěijì 〈名〉 great feat/accomplishment/contribution; brilliant/great achievement: 建立商业～ establish commercial greatness ‖ 实现工业～ achieve industrial greatness ‖ 工程上的～ brilliant feats of engineering ⇨丰功～
【伟晶岩】 wěijīngyán 〈名〉[地质] pegmatite
【伟举】 wěijǔ 〈名〉 great act/undertaking/exploit; magnificent feat: 空前的～ unprecedented great undertaking
【伟力】 wěilì 〈名〉 mighty/great force
【伟略】 wěilüè 〈名〉 grand strategy
【伟论】 wěilùn 〈名〉 brilliant opinion
【伟人】 wěirén 〈名〉 great man; great personage: ～史观 great-man theory of history ‖ 当代～ great man of our time; contemporary great man ‖ 世纪～ man of the century ‖ 真正的～ truly great man
【伟业】 wěiyè 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ great cause/undertaking ❷ great achievement: 丰功～ great achievements and heroic exploits

苇 wěi 〈名〉 reed: ⇨芦～

【苇箔】 wěibó 〈名〉 reed curtain
【苇丛】 wěicóng 〈名〉 clump/cluster of reeds; reed grove
【苇荡】 wěidàng 〈名〉 reed marsh; reedy marsh
【苇笛】 wěidí 〈名〉 reed clarinet
【苇塘】 wěitáng 〈名〉 reed pond; reedy pond
【苇席】 wěixí 〈名〉 reed mat
【苇子】 wěizi 〈名〉 reed: 把～编起来 weave the reeds together

纬 wěi 〈名〉 ❶ [纺织] weft; woof: ⇨～纱; 经～ ❷ [地理] latitude: ⇨～度; 北～; 南～ ❸ 〈简称〉 augury book (of the Han Dynasty): ⇨～书
【纬编】 wěibiān 〈名〉 [纺织] weft knitting: ～机 weft machine ‖ ～针织物 weft-knitted fabric
【纬度】 wěidù 〈名〉 [地理] latitude: 大约在同一～ be at approximately the same latitude ‖ 位于～50 度与 60 度之间 lie between latitudes 50° and 60° ‖ ～效应 latitude effect ‖ 高/低～地区 high/low latitudes ‖ 北京的～是多少? What is the latitude of Beijing? ‖ ～越高,天气越冷。The higher the latitude, the colder it is.
【纬密】 wěimì 〈名〉 [纺织] weft density
【纬纱】 wěishā 〈名〉 [纺织] *weft (yarn); woof; filling; pick*
【纬世之才】 wěishì-zhīcái 〈熟〉 ability to rule/administer the state
【纬书】 wěishū 〈名〉 augury book (of the Han Dynasty)
【纬线】 wěixiàn 〈名〉 ❶ [纺织] weft ❷ [地理] parallel (of latitude); latitude line

尾 wěi ❶ 〈名〉 tail: 马～ horsetail ⇨摇～乞怜 ❷ 〈名〉 sixth of the twenty-eight constellations into which the celestial sphere was divided in ancient Chinese astronomy ❸ 〈名〉 tail-like part; tail; rear: ～螺旋 tailspin ‖ (减速)～伞 tail parachute ⇨机～; 首～ ❹ 〈名〉 end: 年～ end of the year; year end ‖ 信～ tail/end of a letter ⇨有头有～ ❺ 〈名〉 remaining part; remnant: ⇨扫～; 收～ ❻ 〈量〉 [used for fish]: 两～鱼 two fish ⇨yǐ
【尾巴】 wěiba 〈名〉 ❶ tail: 一条～ a tail ‖ 夹着～ have one's tail between one's legs ‖ 夹着～逃跑 run away with one's tail between one's legs ‖ 夹着～做人 pull one's head in ‖ 剪短～ dock the tail ‖ ～梢 tail end ‖ 长/短～ long/short tail ‖ 猴子/牛～ monkey/ox tail ‖ 毛茸茸的～ bushy tail ‖ 狗摇～。A dog wags its tail. ‖ 马甩～。A horse swishes its tail. ⇨翘～ ❷ tail [the rear portion, part, or anything resembling a tail]: 飞机～ tail of a plane ‖ 风筝的～ tail of a kite ‖ 彗星～ tail of a comet ‖ 汽车～ rear bumper of a car ❸ servile adherent; appendage: 你怎么老做别人的～? Why are you always tailing behind others? ❹ remaining part: 他干活从不留～。*He never leaves jobs unfinished.* ❺ tail; shadow: 甩掉～ throw/get off one's tail
〖～工程〗 wěiba gōngchéng 〈名〉 project with a small part remaining unfinished for a long time
〖～主义〗 wěibazhǔyì 〈名〉 tailism
【尾板】 wěibǎn 〈名〉 [动物] pygidium
【尾部】 wěibù 〈名〉 ❶ [生物] caudal region ❷ tail: 游行队伍的～ tail of a procession
【尾大不掉】 wěidà-bùdiào 〈熟〉 the tail is too heavy to wag—(of an organization) too cumbersome to be effective
【尾灯】 wěidēng 〈名〉 tail/rear light; tail/rear lamp: 打～ turn on the tail lights
【尾动脉】 wěidòngmài 〈名〉 caudal artery
【尾骨】 wěigǔ 〈名〉 [生理] coccyx; tail bone
【尾管】 wěiguǎn 〈名〉 [机械] tailpipe
【尾花】 wěihuā 〈名〉 tailpiece [decorative pattern at the end of a poem, article, etc. where there is a small blank space]
【尾击】 wěijī 〈动〉 attack an enemy from behind
【尾迹】 wěijì 〈名〉 jet trace
【尾桨】 wěijiǎng 〈名〉 scull; tail rotor
【尾矿】 wěikuàng 〈名〉 [矿业] tailings; refuse ore
【尾流】 wěiliú 〈名〉 [物理] wake flow
【尾轮】 wěilún 〈名〉 tailwheel (of an aircraft)
【尾闾】 wěilǘ 〈名〉 ❶ 〈书〉 lower reaches or mouth (of a river) ❷ [中医] sacrum
【尾牌】 wěipái 〈名〉 (of a car, tram, etc) rear number plate; rear licence plate
【尾期】 wěiqī 〈名〉 last stage; last phase; final phase
【尾鳍】 wěiqí 〈名〉 tail fin; caudal fin
【尾气】 wěiqì 〈名〉 tail gas/exhaust: ～分析器 tail-gas analyzer
【尾欠】 wěiqiàn ❶ 〈动〉 owe a small balance ❷ 〈名〉 balance due
【尾梢】 wěishāo 〈名〉 end; tail end
【尾声】 wěishēng 〈名〉 ❶ [音乐] coda ❷ epilogue: 序幕和～ prologue and epilogue ❸ end: 晚会已接近～。The party is drawing to an end.
【尾市】 wěishì 〈名〉 end of the market
【尾数】 wěishù 〈名〉 ❶ *number after the decimal point* ❷ *odd* amount in addition to the round number (usu of a credit balance) ❸ last number (of a multidigital figure)
【尾水】 wěishuǐ 〈名〉 tailwater
【尾随】 wěisuí 〈动〉 follow and watch (usu in secrecy); tail; shadow; follow at/on sb's tail; follow in the wake of: ～嫌疑人 tail/shadow a suspect ‖ 派人～ put a tail (on sb) ‖ 有些孩子～在游行队伍后面。Some children tailed after the parade.
〖～者〗 wěisuízhě 〈名〉 follower; tailer; shadow
【尾须】 wěixū 〈名〉 [动物] cercus
【尾翼】 wěiyì 〈名〉 tail surface (of an aircraft); empennage
【尾音】 wěiyīn 〈名〉 [语言] last or end syllable
【尾蚴】 wěiyòu 〈名〉 [动物] cercaria
【尾羽】 wěiyǔ 〈名〉 tail feather: 孔雀展开艳丽的～。The pea*cock spreads its splendid tail.*
【尾轴】 wěizhóu 〈名〉 [机械] tail shaft
【尾注】 wěizhù 〈名〉 endnote
【尾追】 wěizhuī 〈动〉 pursuit/chase (on sb's tail): ～敌人 be in hot pursuit of the enemy
【尾椎】 wěizhuī 〈名〉 [解剖] caudal vertebra
【尾子】 wěizi 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ odd amount in addition to the round number (usu of a credit balance): 伙食～ mess savings ❷ = 尾数② wěishù
【尾座】 wěizuò 〈名〉 [机械] tailstock

晆 wěi 〈形〉〈书〉 *(of light) bright; brilliant*

玮 wěi 〈书〉 ❶ 〈名〉 a kind of jade ❷ 〈形〉 valuable; precious: ～宝 rare treasure

炜 wěi 〈形〉〈书〉 bright

委[1] wěi ❶ 〈动〉 entrust; appoint: ～以重任 entrust with an *important task; appoint to an important position* ⇨～派; ～任; ～托 ❷ 〈动〉〈书〉 throw away; cast aside: ～之于地 cast away on the ground ‖ ～诸命运 abandon to fate; resign oneself to fate; throw oneself at the mercy of fate ⇨～弃 ❸ 〈动〉 shift: ⇨～过; ～罪 ❹ 〈名〉 committee member: ⇨常～; 政～ ❺ 〈名〉 committee: 党～ Party committee ‖ 军～ military commission/committee ‖ 省～ provincial committee (of the Communist Party of China)

委[2] wěi 〈形〉 indirect; roundabout: ⇨～曲; ～婉

委[3] wěi 〈书〉 ❶ 〈动〉 gather; accumulate; build up: ～积 *gather; pile up* ❷ 〈名〉 lower reaches of a river; end: ⇨穷原竟～; 原～

委[4] wěi 〈形〉 listless; dejected: ⇨～顿; ～靡

委[5] wěi 〈副〉〈书〉 indeed; actually; certainly; really: ～系实情。This is the true story. ⇨～实 ⇨wēi
【委办】 wěibàn 〈动〉 entrust (sb with sth)
【委顿】 wěidùn 〈形〉 tired; exhausted; weary; fatigued: 精神～ be listless/languid/spiritless
【委过】 wěiguò = 诿过 *wěiguò*
【委积】 wěijī 〈动〉〈书〉 gather; accumulate; pile up; build up: ～如山 accumulate/pile up like a mountain
【委决】 wěijué 〈动〉 decide
〖～不下〗 wěijué-bùxià 〈熟〉 be hesitant in making a decision; be unable to decide
【委靡】 wěimǐ 〈形〉 listless; dispirited; dejected: 精神～ be listless/languid/spiritless; be dispirited and inert
〖～不振〗 wěimǐ-bùzhèn 〈熟〉 dejected and apathetic; dispirited; in low spirits: 我从未见过一个人比落选时的他更～。I had never

seen a more dispirited man than he when he lost the election.
【委内瑞拉】 Wěinèiruìlā 〈名〉 Venezuela
〖～共和国〗 Wěinèiruìlā Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Venezuela
〖～人〗 Wěinèiruìlārén 〈名〉 Venezuelan
【委派】 wěipài 〈动〉 appoint; delegate; designate; deputize: ～代表/秘书 appoint a representative/secretary ‖ ～外交使节 accredit a diplomatic envoy ‖ ～某人任要职 appoint sb to an important post ‖ ～某人做某事 designate a person to do sth ‖ ～一人为代表参加会议 delegate a person to a convention ‖ 他们～他为代表。They appointed him as their representative.
【委培】 wěipéi 〈动〉 entrust a certain institution to train one's personnel; consign the training of personnel to a certain institution
〖～生〗 wěipéisheng 〈名〉 student trainees entrusted on an institution other than their own
【委弃】 wěiqì 〈动〉 abandon; forsake; cast aside
【委曲】 wěiqū ❶〈形〉(of roads, rivers, etc) winding; tortuous: ～的溪流 winding creek/stream ❷〈名〉〈书〉 ins and outs; all the details: 详述～ get to the details
〖～求全〗 wěiqū-qiúquán 〈熟〉 stoop to compromise; make concessions to achieve one's aim; compromise for the sake of the general interests; make accommodations for the sake of overall interests
【委屈】 wěiqu ❶〈形〉 wronged; aggrieved: 感到～ feel wronged ‖ 受～ suffer wrong; be wronged ‖ 诉～ pour out one's grievances/troubles ‖ 满腹～ be full of grievances ❷〈动〉 put sb to great inconvenience: 你只好～一点。You will have to put up with it. ‖ 对不起，～你了。Sorry to have made you go through all this. / Sorry to have put you to such inconvenience.
【委任】 wěirèn 〈动〉 appoint: 接受/谢绝～ accept/decline the appointment ‖ ～某人为首席顾问/驻联合国大使 appoint sb as chief adviser/ambassador to the United Nations
〖～代表〗 wěirèn dàibiǎo 〈名〉 accredited director
〖～书〗 wěirènshū 〈名〉 certificate of appointment; power of attorney
〖～统治〗 wěirèn tǒngzhì 〈名〉 mandate: ～地 mandated territory
〖～托管权〗 wěirèn tuōguǎnquán 〈名〉 mandate
〖～状〗 wěirènzhuàng 〈名〉 certificate of appointment
【委身】 wěishēn 〈动〉 submit to; cast oneself on; give/resign oneself to: ～事人 submit oneself to the service of sb
【委实】 wěishí 〈副〉 really; indeed: ～不易 by no means easy ‖ ～可怜 be pitiful indeed ‖ ～招供 confess truthfully; make a confession of one's crime ‖ 我～不知道。I really don't know.
【委琐】 wěisuǒ 〈形〉 ❶〈书〉 petty; trifling: ～之事 trivial matters ❷ ＝ 猥琐 wěisuǒ
【委托】 wěituō 〈动〉 entrust (sb with sth/sth to sb); trust: ～朋友照看孩子 entrust/consign one's child to a friend's care ‖ 我把我的财产～给你照管。I entrust you with the care of my property. ‖ 校长～我主持今天的会议。The president asked me to chair today's meeting on his behalf. ‖ 今后本公司的有关法律事务，～法律顾问办理。Hereafter, all legal matters concerning our company will be entrusted to our legal adviser.
〖～保险〗 wěituō bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 trust insurance
〖～保证金〗 wěituō bǎozhèngjīn 〈名〉 consignment guarantee money
〖～代理〗 wěituō dàilǐ 〈名〉 agency by agreement
〖～关系〗 wěituō guānxì 〈名〉 clientage
〖～行〗 wěituōháng 〈名〉 commission shop
〖～加工〗 wěituō jiāgōng 〈名〉 processing deal [placing of state orders with private enterprise for the processing of materials or the manufacturing of goods]
〖～金〗 wěituōjīn 〈名〉 trust money
〖～人〗 wěituōrén 〈名〉 truster; client; constituent; consigner
〖～商店〗 wěituō shāngdiàn 〈名〉 commission shop; commission house
〖～事项〗 wěituō shìxiàng 〈名〉 commitment
〖～书〗 wěituōshū 〈名〉 trust deed; certificate of entrustment; power of attorney; proxy
〖～诉讼〗 wěituō sùsòng 〈名〉 proceedings with a reference
〖～销售〗 wěituō xiāoshòu 〈名〉 sale on commission
〖～业务〗 wěituō yèwù 〈名〉 commission business
〖～责任〗 wěituō zérèn 〈名〉 fiduciary duty
【委宛】 wěiwǎn ＝ 委婉 wěiwǎn
【委婉】 wěiwǎn 〈形〉 mild and roundabout; tactful: ～的说法 roundabout expression; periphrasis; euphemism ‖ ～的语气 mild tone; moderate tone ‖ 他话说得很～。He made his remarks very tactfully.
〖～动听〗 wěiwǎn-dòngtīng 〈熟〉 narrate in a specious manner that moves one to listen
〖～曲折〗 wěiwǎn-qūzhé 〈熟〉(speak) in a specious and crooked way
〖～语〗 wěiwǎnyǔ 〈名〉 euphemism
【委员】 wěiyuán 〈名〉 committee member: 中央～ member of the central committee
〖～会〗 wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 committee; commission; council: 参加～ join a committee ‖ 撤消～ abolish a committee ‖ 解散～ discharge/dismiss a committee ‖ 控制～ dominate a committee ‖ 任命～ appoint/name a committee ‖ 设立～ establish/constitute/form a committee ‖ 主持～ preside over a committee ‖ ～全体会议 board meeting ‖ 常务～ permanent/standing committee ‖ 筹备～ preparatory committee ‖ 调查～ committee of enquiry ‖ 顾问～ advisory committee ‖ 管理～ governing board ‖ 纪律检查～ commission for inspecting discipline ‖ 联合～ joint board/committee ‖ 临时～ interim committee ‖ 评判～ board of judges ‖ 市政～ city council ‖ 校务～ school board/committee ‖ 选举～ election committee ‖ 执行～ executive board ‖ 指导～ directing/steering committee ‖ 仲裁～ arbitration board ‖ 专家～ expert board ‖ 政策制订～ policy-making board ‖ 资格审查～ qualification screening committee
〖～长〗 wěiyuánzhǎng 〈名〉 chairman of the committee
【委罪】 wěizuì ＝ 诿罪

辨 wěi 〈形〉〈书〉(of light) bright and rich

诿 wěi ＝ 委¹③ wěi

【诿过】 wěiguò 〈动〉 lay/shift the blame onto others: ～于他人 shift the blame onto sb else
【诿卸】 wěixiè 〈动〉〈书〉 shirk
【诿罪】 wěizuì 〈动〉 shift blame on to sb else

娓 wěi

【娓娓】 wěiwěi 〈形〉 tireless in talking: ～不倦 talk tirelessly
〖～动听〗 wěiwěi-dòngtīng 〈熟〉(of speech or talk) interesting and pleasing; pleasant to the ear
〖～而谈〗 wěiwěi'értán 〈熟〉 talk in a kindly and informal fashion

萎 wěi 〈动〉 wither; wilt; fade: ⇨枯～

【萎凋】 wěidiāo 〈动〉 wither; wilt
【萎顿】 wěidùn ＝ 委顿 wěidùn
【萎黄病】 wěihuángbìng 〈名〉[植物] chlorosis
【萎落】 wěiluò 〈动〉 ❶ wither and fall ❷ decline
【萎靡】 wěimǐ ＝ 委靡 wěimǐ
【萎蔫】 wěiniān 〈动〉[植物] wilt; wither
【萎缩】 wěisuō ❶〈动〉 wither; shrivel: 叶子因霜打而～了。The leaves are shriveled up by the frost. ‖ 四肢因疾病和饥饿而～。The limbs (were) withered by/from disease and starvation. ❷〈动〉(of a market, economy, etc) shrink; sag: ～的经济 shrinking economy ‖ 生产～ shrinking of production ‖ 出口贸易出现～。There has been some shrinkage in export trade. ‖ 石油股票因无新的支援而～。Oil shares sagged owing to lack of fresh support. ❸〈名〉[医学] atrophy: ～性胃炎 atrophic gastritis ‖ 肝～ hepatatrophy; atrophy of the liver ‖ 肌肉～ muscular atrophy; amyotrophy ‖ 不使用会使手臂～。Disuse atrophies the arm.
【萎谢】 wěixiè 〈动〉 wither; fade: ～的花 withered flowers

唯 wěi 〈叹〉〈旧〉〈书〉 yea

⇨wéi
【唯唯连声】 wěiwěi-liánshēng 〈熟〉 agree meekly
【唯唯诺诺】 wěiwěi-nuònuò 〈熟〉 be a yes-man; be subservient: ～的人 yes-man
【唯唯听命】 wěiwěi-tīngmìng 〈熟〉 murmur one's agreement

痏 wěi 〈名〉〈书〉 wound; sore

猥 wěi 〈形〉❶ numerous; multifarious ❷ base; obscene; salacious; indecent: 贪～ greedy and mean ⇨～琐;～亵

【猥鄙】 wěibǐ 〈形〉〈书〉 base; mean; despicable

【猥词】 wěicí ＝ 猥辞 wěicí

【猥辞】 wěicí 〈名〉 obscene/dirty/foul language; obscenities

【猥催】 wěicuī 〈形〉〈旧〉 ugly; vulgar and unrefined

【猥贱】 wěijiàn 〈形〉 lowly; humble

【猥劣】 wěiliè 〈形〉〈书〉 abject; base; mean: 行为～ behave in a base manner

【猥陋】 wěilòu 〈形〉〈书〉 base; mean; despicable

【猥琐】 wěisuǒ 〈形〉 (of appearance or behaviour) wretched; boorish: 举止～ conduct oneself very boorishly/vulgarly/unpleasantly ‖ 形容～ look mean and contemptible

【猥屑】 wěixiè 〈形〉〈书〉 base; mean; contemptible; despicable

【猥亵】 wěixiè ❶〈形〉 lewd; obscene; salacious: 心怀～的念头 harbour indecent ideas ‖ ～的暗示/话语/姿势 obscene suggestions/remarks/gestures ‖ ～的表情/目光/动作 lewd expression/glance/gesture ‖ ～的行为 act of indecency; indecent conduct ‖ ～的语言 filthy/lewd language ❷〈动〉 molest; harass: ～妇女 harass a woman ‖ 他被判～少女罪。He was found guilty of molesting a young girl.

颌 wěi 〈形〉〈书〉 quiet; peaceful

骫 wěi 〈动〉〈书〉 twist; bend: ～法 pervert the law

【骫骳】 wěibèi 〈形〉〈书〉 bent; tortuous

韪 wěi →不韪 bùwěi

艉 wěi 〈名〉 stern: ～锚 stern anchor

【艉板】 wěibǎn 〈名〉 stern trimming flap

【艉门】 wěimén 〈名〉 stern door

痿 wěi 〈动〉 be paralysed: ～痹 suffer paralysis ‖ 下～ be paralysed in the legs ⇨阳～

【痿症】 wěizhèng 〈名〉[中医] flaccid paralysis

鲔 wěi 〈名〉[动物] ❶〈古〉 sturgeon ❷ yaito tuna

wèi

卫 wèi ❶〈动〉 defend; guard; protect: 保家～国 protect our homes and defend our country ⇨～戍;防～;自～ ❷〈名〉 security guard: ⇨后～;警～ ❸〈名〉 place for stationing troops (in the Ming Dynasty) ❹〈名〉 *Wei* [name of a dukedom in the Zhou Dynasty]

【卫兵】 wèibīng 〈名〉 guard; bodyguard; lifeguard: 一名～ a guard ‖ 设～ place/post a guard ‖ 在大门周围布置～ set guards around the gate ‖ ～换岗 changing of the guard ‖ ～室 guardhouse; guardroom ‖ 总统的～ guard of the president ‖ ～每隔一段时间换一次岗。The guard is relieved at intervals.

【卫道】 wèidào 〈动〉 *defend traditional moral principles*

〖～士〗 wèidàoshì 〈名〉〈贬〉 apologist: 封建主义的～ apologist of feudalism ‖ 自封的～ self-appointed guardian of public morality

【卫队】 wèiduì 〈名〉 squad of bodyguards; armed escort: 检阅～ inspect the guards ‖ ～长 captain of the guards ‖ 在～的护送下 be escorted by a group of guards

【卫国抗敌】 wèiguó-kàngdí 〈熟〉 defend one's country against enemies

【卫护】 wèihù 〈动〉 protect; guard: ～祖国的尊严 protect the dignity of the motherland

【卫矛】 wèimáo 〈名〉[植物] winged euonymus

【卫冕】 wèimiǎn 〈动〉 defend one's championship; defend one's title: ～成功 retain title; successfully defend one's title ‖ ～失败 fail to defend one's title ‖ ～冠军 defending champion ‖ ～者 defender

【卫生】 wèishēng ❶〈形〉 good for health; hygienic; sanitary: 不～ be of bad hygiene; be not sanitary ‖ ～环境 hygienic conditions ‖ ～知识 hygienic knowledge ‖ 不良的～习惯 unclean sanitary practices ‖ 厨房环境不太～。Conditions in the kitchen were not very sanitary. ‖ 她的房间经常保持整洁～。Her room remains at all times tidy and sanitary. ❷〈名〉 hygiene; health; sanitation: 打扫～ *clean up* ‖ 搞～ *sanitize; have a thorough cleaning* ‖ 检查～ check up on sanitation; inspect the sanitary conditions ‖ 讲～ pay attention to hygiene ‖ ～药皂 sanitary soap ‖ 妇女～ feminine hygiene ‖ 公共～ public hygiene; community/public health ‖ 要经常洗澡以保证个人～。Wash *regularly to ensure personal hygiene.*

〖～保健〗 wèishēng bǎojiàn 〈名〉 hygiene; health care

〖～标准〗 wèishēng biāozhǔn 〈名〉 hygienic standard

〖～部〗 wèishēngbù 〈名〉 ministry of public health

〖～带〗 wèishēngdài 〈名〉 sanitary napkin/towel

〖～队〗 wèishēngduì 〈名〉 medical unit; medical team

〖～防疫站〗 wèishēng fángyìzhàn 〈名〉 sanitation and anti-epidemic station

〖～工程〗 wèishēng gōngchéng 〈名〉 sanitary engineering: ～师 sanitary engineer

〖～间〗 wèishēngjiān 〈名〉 toilet; lavatory [formal and polite]; water closet (WC) [used esp in written information about buildings]; bathroom [usu in a private house]; washroom/restroom [usu in a public place]: 上～ go to the bathroom/restroom ‖ ～设备 bathroom facilities ‖ 公共～ public toilet; washroom; restroom ‖ 男～ Gents/ Men's (room) ‖ 女～ ladies/ladies' (room); powder room ‖ 可以用用你家的～吗? Can I use your bathroom?

〖～检查〗 wèishēng jiǎnchá 〈名〉 sanitary inspection: ～员 sanitary inspector

〖～巾〗 wèishēngjīn 〈名〉 sanitary pad/napkin

〖～局〗 wèishēngjú 〈名〉 bureau of public health: 国家～ National Health Service

〖～筷〗 wèishēngkuài 〈名〉 hygienic/sanitized chopsticks

〖～棉〗 wèishēngmián 〈名〉 cotton wool

〖～棉球〗 wèishēng miánqiú 〈名〉 Q-tip

〖～器具〗 wèishēng qìjù 〈名〉 sanitary ware

〖～球〗 wèishēngqiú 〈名〉 camphor ball; mothball

〖～设备〗 wèishēng shèbèi 〈名〉 sanitary equipment/facilities; sanitation

〖～室〗 wèishēngshì 〈名〉 clinic

〖～所〗 wèishēngsuǒ 〈名〉 clinic; health care centre

〖～陶瓷〗 wèishēng táocí 〈名〉 sanitary porcelain (ware)

〖～丸〗 wèishēngwán ＝ 卫生球 wèishēngqiú

〖～学〗 wèishēngxué 〈名〉 hygiene; hygienics: 公共～家 *sanitarian* ‖ 心理～家 mental hygienist

〖～学校〗 wèishēng xuéxiào 〈名〉 medical school

〖～员〗 wèishēngyuán 〈名〉 health worker

〖～院〗 *wèishēngyuàn* 〈名〉 *health centre*

〖～纸〗 wèishēngzhǐ 〈名〉 toilet paper

【卫士】 wèishì 〈名〉 guard; bodyguard

【卫视】 wèishì 〈名〉〈简称〉 satellite television ⇨卫星电视

【卫戍】 wèishù 〈动〉 *garrison*: ～部队 *garrison force* ‖ 北京～区 Beijing Garrison Command

【卫校】 wèixiào 〈名〉〈简称〉 medical school ⇨卫生学校

【卫星】 wèixīng 〈名〉 ❶ satellite; moon ❷ artificial satellite; man-made satellite: 发射～ launch an artificial satellite ‖ ～技术 satellite technology ‖ 导航～ navigation satellite ‖ 低轨/高轨～ low/high orbit satellite ‖ 环境监测～ environmental monitoring satellite ‖ 环球～定位系统 Global Positioning System (GPS) ‖ 间谍/军用/气象/通信～ spy/military/weather/communications satellite ‖ 科学试验～ scientific satellite ‖ 人造(地球)～ man-made/artificial (earth) satellite ‖ 搜集情报的～ intelligence-gathering satellite ‖ 天体观测～ celestial observation satellite ‖ 同步～ geostationary satellite ‖ 无源/有源～ passive/active satellite ‖ ～传送的节目 satellite-transmitted programme/broadcast ❸ sth having the function of a satellite: ～城市 satellite town

〖～测控中心〗 wèixīng cèkòng zhōngxīn 〈名〉 satellite monitoring and control centre

〖～城〗 wèixīngchéng 〈名〉 satellite town

〖～传输〗 wèixīng chuánshū 〈名〉 satellite transmission

〖～导航〗 wèixīng dǎoháng 〈名〉 satellite navigation: ～地面站 satellite navigation earth station

〖～地球站〗 wèixīng dìqiúzhàn 〈名〉 earth station

〖～电视〗 wèixīng diànshì 〈名〉 satellite television
〖～发射中心〗 wèixīng fāshè zhōngxīn 〈名〉 satellite launch centre
〖～广播〗 wèixīng guǎngbō 〈名〉 satellite broadcast
〖～轨道〗 wèixīng guǐdào 〈名〉 satellite orbit
〖～国〗 wèixīngguó 〈名〉 satellite state; satellite country
〖～摄影〗 wèixīng shèyǐng 〈名〉 satellite photography
〖～天线〗 wèixīng tiānxiàn 〈名〉 satellite antenna: ～接收器 satellite dish
〖～通信〗 wèixīng tōngxìn 〈名〉 satellite communication: ～地面站 satellite ground station
〖～网〗 wèixīngwǎng 〈名〉 satellite network
〖～云图〗 wèixīng yúntú 〈名〉[气象] satellite cloud picture

为 wèi ❶〈动〉〈书〉help; support; defend ❷〈介〉in the interest of; on behalf of; for: ～大多数人谋利益 work in the interests of the vast majority (of people) ‖ ～父母争气 live up to the expectations of one's parents ‖ ～国尽力 serve one's country to the best of one's ability ‖ ～后代着想 take future generations into consideration; for the sake of future generations ‖ ～来宾的健康干杯 (propose a) toast to the health of the guests ‖ ～老板当翻译 act/work as an interpreter for one's boss ‖ ～某人效劳 be at sb's service ‖ ～人民服务 serve the people ‖ ～诗谱曲 set a poem to music ‖ ～运动员加油 cheer the players on ❸〈介〉for the purpose of; for the sake of: ～方便顾客 for the convenience of the customers ‖ ～方便起见 for the sake of convenience ‖ ～谨慎起见 for caution's sake ‖ ～生存而斗争 fight for one's existence/survival/subsistence ‖ ～审判收集资料 collect materials for a trial ‖ ～祖国的繁荣而努力工作 work hard for the country's prosperity ‖ 不～名,不～利 seek no personal fame or gain ‖ ～别人生活,生活才有价值。Only a life lived for others is a life worthwhile. ❹〈介〉because; on account of; for: ～胜利而欢呼 hail a victory ‖ 你～何做那事? What did you do that for? ❺〈介〉to: 不足～外人道 not worth saying to outsiders
⇨wéi

【为长远计】 wèichángyuǎnjì 〈熟〉 from a long-term point of view; in the long run
【为国尽忠】 wèiguó-jìnzhōng 〈动〉 devote oneself to one's country
【为国捐躯】 wèiguó-juānqū 〈动〉 lay down one's life for one's country; sacrifice one's life for one's country
【为国献身】 wèiguó-xiànshēn 〈动〉 dedicate one's life to the service of one's country; lay down one's life for the country
【为国争光】 wèiguó-zhēngguāng 〈动〉 win honour/glory for the country; struggle for the glory of the motherland
【为何】 wèihé 〈副〉 why; for what reason: ～冒险犯法? Why risk breaking the law? ‖ 你～如此高兴? Why do you look so happy?
【为虎傅翼】 wèihǔ-fùyì ＝为虎添翼 wèihǔ-tiānyì
【为虎添翼】 wèihǔ-tiānyì 〈熟〉 give wings to a tiger—aid an already powerful evil-doer
【为虎作伥】 wèihǔ-zuòchāng 〈熟〉 play the jackal to the tiger—help a villain do evil
【为了】 wèile 〈介〉 for; for the sake of; in order to: ～澄清事实 in order to clarify the fact ‖ ～答谢顾客 in acknowledgement/recognition of our customers ‖ ～方便起见 for (the sake of) convenience ‖ ～和平做出让步 make concessions for the sake of peace ‖ ～人民的利益 in the interests of the people ‖ ～求知而学习 study for knowledge ‖ ～说明问题 for the sake of illustration; to illustrate/illuminate ‖ ～消除这些现象 in an attempt to get rid of the phenomena ‖ ～一致起见 for the sake of consistency ‖ ～战胜持续的干旱 in an effort to overcome a persistent draught ‖ ～社会的利益而牺牲自己的利益 sacrifice one's own interests for the welfare of the society ‖ ～准确起见,我再次核查了所有数据。To make sure, I checked all the figures over again.
【为民除害】 wèimín-chúhài 〈熟〉 rid the people of an evil or a scourge: 他杀死了那个恶棍,其实是～。He actually rid the people of an evil by killing that thug.
【为民请命】 wèimín-qǐngmìng 〈熟〉 plead in the name of the people; plead for the people: 打着～的幌子 pose as a spokesperson of the people
【为亲友非法牟利罪】 wèi qīnyǒu fēifǎ móulìzuì 〈名〉 crime of seeking illegal profits for the family members and friends
【为人说项】 wèirén-shuōxiàng 〈熟〉 speak for sb; speak in sb's favour; put in a good word for sb
【为人作嫁】 wèirén-zuòjià 〈熟〉 sew sb else's trousseau—doing work for others with no benefit to oneself
【为什么】 wèishénme 〈副〉 why; for what reason: ～不试一试? Why not have a try? ‖ ～犹豫不决呢? Why hesitate? ‖ 你究竟～去了那儿? What on earth did you go there for?
【为渊驱鱼,为丛驱雀】 wèi yuān qū yú, wèi cóng qū què 〈熟〉 drive the fish into deep waters and the sparrows into the thickets—drive friends over to the side of the enemy
【为着】 wèizhe ＝为了 wèile

未[1] wèi 〈副〉❶ not yet: ～被采纳 unadopted/unperceived/unauthorized ‖ ～参赛 fail to participate in the contest ‖ ～参与 take no part (in); not participate; be not involved in; have no part in ‖ ～成年 have not grown up; not come of age ‖ 价格～定。The price is not yet set. ⇨防患～然;意犹～尽 ❷ not: ～知可否 not know whether sth can be done ‖ 地址～详。The address is unknown to me. ⇨～必

未[2] wèi 〈名〉 eighth of the twelve Earthly Branches (地支)

【未必】 wèibì 〈副〉 may not; not necessarily: ～来 may not come ‖ ～如此 not necessarily so ‖ ～都对。Everything is not necessarily correct. ‖ 他～知道。He doesn't necessarily know.
【未便】 wèibiàn 〈副〉 not be in a position to; find it hard to; not conveniently: ～操之过急 be no good being overhasty ‖ ～立即答复 find it difficult to give an immediate reply ‖ ～擅自处理 cannot do it without authorization
【未卜】 wèibǔ 〈动〉 be uncertain/precarious; be beyond certainty; cannot foresee/foretell: 前途～ have a precarious future; have a future of uncertainty ‖ 胜负～ cannot predict who will be the winner; the victory is not yet decided ⇨生死～
〖～先知〗 wèibǔ-xiānzhī 〈熟〉 know without consulting the oracle—have foresight; have foreknowledge: 可惜我们不能～。The pity is that we are not prophets.
【未曾】 wèicéng 〈副〉 not; did not; never: ～谋面 have never seen each other before ‖ ～开发的自然资源 undeveloped natural resources ‖ 暑假期间,我～休息过一天。I have not had even one day off for a whole summer vacation.
【未尝】 wèicháng 〈副〉❶ not; did not; never: 走前人～走过的路 walk a path never walked before ‖ 她一夜～合眼。She didn't get a wink of sleep the whole night. ❷ [used before a negative word, denoting a mild affirmative]: ～不可 may/might (just) as well; have no strong reason not to; should be all right; be not impossible ‖ ～没有可取之处 not without its merits ‖ 这～不是好主意。That might not be a bad idea. ‖ 反正没事干,睡觉也～不可。There's nothing to do, so I may as well go to bed.
【未偿】 wèicháng 〈动〉 be outstanding; be unliquidated/unsettled
〖～本金〗 wèicháng běnjīn 〈名〉 outstanding principal (of investment trust fund)
〖～贷款〗 wèicháng dàikuǎn 〈名〉 outstanding loan
〖～提款〗 wèicháng tíkuǎn 〈名〉 outstanding drawing
〖～债权〗 wèicháng zhàiquán 〈名〉 unliquidated claims
〖～债务〗 wèicháng zhàiwù 〈名〉 outstanding debt
【未成年】 wèichéngnián 〈动〉 not come of age yet; be under age: 尚～ be still under age; be still in (one's) minority ‖ ～的国王 minor king
〖～人〗 wèichéngniánrén 〈名〉 person under legal age; minor: ～不得入内。No admission if under age.
【未定】 wèidìng 〈动〉 be uncertain/undecided/undefined: 会期～。The date of the meeting is yet to be fixed. ‖ 行期～。The departure date is to be decided. ‖ 比赛胜负～,我们不能贸然下结论。The game is not over yet, so we can't conclude who the winner is.
〖～草〗 wèidìngcǎo ＝未定稿 wèidìnggǎo
〖～稿〗 wèidìnggǎo 〈名〉 draft
〖～界〗 wèidìngjiè 〈名〉 undefined/undemarcated boundary
〖～量〗 wèidìngliàng 〈名〉[数学] indeterminant(s)
〖～之天〗 wèidìngzhītiān 〈熟〉 uncertainty; unknown factor
【未耕地】 wèigēngdì 〈名〉 unploughed land
【未果】 wèiguǒ 〈动〉〈书〉 fail to realize/achieve
【未婚】 wèihūn 〈动〉 be unmarried/single: ～生子 give birth to a

child before getting married ‖ ～同居 non-marital cohabitation ‖ ～先孕 premarital pregnancy ‖ 终身～ remain single/unmarried all one's life ‖ ～母亲 unmarried/single mother ‖ ～男子 bachelor; unmarried man

〖～夫〗 wèihūnfū 〈名〉fiancé

〖～妻〗 wèihūnqī 〈名〉fiancée

【未及】 wèijí 〈动〉❶ have no time (to do sth); be too late (to do sth): ～他把话说完,就被她打断了。She cut in before he finished what he was saying. ❷ not touch upon; leave unmentioned/untouched: 她讲了半个小时尚～主题。She talked for half an hour but left the subject untouched/without coming to the point.

【未几】 wèijǐ 〈副〉〈书〉❶ soon; before long ❷ not many; very few

【未竟】 wèijìng 〈动〉be unfulfilled/unfinished/unaccomplished: 继承～之业 carry forward sb's unaccomplished/unfinished task ‖ ～之志 unaccomplished intention; unfulfilled ambition; ambition yet to be fulfilled

【未决】 wèijué 〈动〉❶ be unsettled/pending/outstanding: 胜负～ be still difficult to tell who will win ‖ 议而～ be still under discussion; reach no conclusion after deliberation ⇨悬而～ ❷ (of a criminal suspect) have not been tried yet: ～案件 pending case; unsettled law case

〖～犯〗 wèijuéfàn 〈名〉prisoner awaiting trial; unconvicted prisoner

〖～赔款〗 wèijué péikuǎn 〈名〉[保险] outstanding losses/claims

【未可】 wèikě 〈动〉not be able to; cannot: ～乐观 give no cause for optimism; there is nothing to be optimistic about ‖ ～逆料 be problematic; cannot foretell ‖ ～一概而论 cannot make sweeping generalizations ‖ ～预知 cannot foretell

〖～厚非〗 wèikě-hòufēi = 无可厚非 wúkě-hòufēi

【未窥全豹】 wèikuī-quánbào 〈熟〉not see the whole leopard—fail to grasp the overall situation; fail to have a full picture

【未来】 wèilái ❶〈形〉coming; approaching; next; future: ～的事情 future events ‖ ～的一学期 coming semester/term; next semester/term ‖ ～的危险 dangers ahead ‖ 在～的几年里 in the years to come ‖ 在～的三天内 in the next three days ‖ ～二十四小时内将有暴雨。There will be a rainstorm within 24 hours. ‖ ～的世界将迥然不同。Tomorrow's world will be very different from the present one. ❷〈名〉future; tomorrow; futurity: 筹划～ map out one's future; plan for the future ‖ 担心～ worry about the future ‖ 面向～ face the future ‖ 展望～ look into the future; view the future; gaze into futurity ‖ 美好的～ brilliant/glorious future ‖ 在不久的～ in the near future; in the not too distant future ‖ ～是属于年轻人的。Tomorrow belongs to the youth. ‖ 他们对～有什么期望? What do they look forward to in the future? ‖ 青年人的～充满无限希望。The future holds boundless promise for the young.

〖～派〗 wèiláipài 〈名〉futurism

〖～学〗 wèiláixué 〈名〉futurology: ～家 futurologist

〖～主义〗 wèiláizhǔyì 〈名〉futurism: ～者 futurist

【未老先衰】 wèilǎo-xiānshuāi 〈熟〉be prematurely senile; be decrepit before old age/one's time

【未了】 wèiliǎo 〈动〉be unfinished/outstanding: ～的公案 outstanding case ‖ ～事宜 unsettled matters; unfinished business ‖ ～的手续 uncompleted formalities ‖ ～的债务 outstanding debts/obligation ‖ ～的心愿 unfulfilled wish ‖ 这件事远远还～,我们不可以掉以轻心。This issue is far from being over, so we should not treat it too lightly.

【未免】 wèimiǎn 〈副〉❶ rather too; a bit too; a little: ～太多了 be rather too many/much ‖ 这～太离奇了。This is rather weird. ‖ 这～太过份了。This is really going too far. / This is rather too presumptuous. ‖ 他～太多心了。He's a bit oversensitive. ‖ 你这样做～太操之过急了。You were a bit too impetuous in doing that. ‖ 这故事～太荒唐了。The story is a little too absurd. ❷ unavoidably; naturally: ～多情 could not help being sentimental ‖ 如此说话,～要得罪人。Such remarks are bound to offend others. ‖ 谁碰到这种事情都～感到不快。Anyone who gets involved in an issue like this would feel displeased.

【未能】 wèinéng 〈动〉fail to; have not been able to: ～按期完成/交货 fail to complete/deliver as scheduled ‖ ～达到目的 fail to achieve one's goal ‖ ～进入半决赛 unable to reach the semi-final ‖ 阴谋～得逞 be frustrated in one's plot ‖ 他们～取得预期的结果。They have failed to achieve the expected result.

〖～免俗〗 wèinéng-miǎnsú 〈熟〉be unable to rise above the convention; cannot but follow conventional practice; have to follow the customs

〖～正己,焉能正人〗 wèi néng zhèng jǐ, yān néng zhèng rén 〈熟〉he cannot command others that cannot command himself

【未然】 wèirán 〈动〉have not materialized/fulfilled yet: ⇨防患～

【未时】 wèishí 〈名〉period of the day from 1 pm to 3 pm (in the old way of keeping time)

【未始】 wèishǐ = 未尝② wèicháng

【未遂】 wèisuì 〈动〉fail to accomplish: 心愿～ haven't realised one's wishes; fail to fulfil one's wishes ‖ 自杀/强奸/抢劫～ attempted suicide/rape/robbery ‖ 政变～。The coup aborted.

〖～犯〗 wèisuìfàn 〈名〉one who attempts to commit a crime

〖～罪〗 wèisuìzuì 〈名〉attempted crime; (criminal) attempt; attempt at an offence

【未亡人】 wèiwángrén 〈名〉〈旧〉I; me [widow in self-reference in old times, suggesting she is due to die but hasn't yet]

【未详】 wèixiáng 〈动〉be unknown; be not clear: 作者生卒年月～。The dates of birth and death of the author are unknown. ‖ 死因～。The cause of death is not clear.

【未央】 wèiyāng 〈动〉〈书〉have not ended yet: 夜～。The night is not yet over.

【未雨绸缪】 wèiyǔ-chóumóu 〈熟〉repair the house before it rains—provide against a rainy day; take preventive measures; take precautions before it is too late

【未知量】 wèizhīliàng 〈名〉[数学] unknown quantity; unknown

【未知数】 wèizhīshù 〈名〉❶ [数学] unknown number; unknown: 求～ seek for the unknown ‖ X 和 Y 代表两个～。X and Y are unknowns. ❷ unknown; uncertainty: 计划能否成功还是个～。*Nobody is sure if the plan can be a success.* ‖ 下一步怎么办还是个～。We are still uncertain what to do next.

【未知项】 wèizhīxiàng 〈名〉unknown term

【未置一词】 wèizhì-yīcí 〈熟〉make no comment: 他对此事～。He made no comment on this matter.

位 wèi ❶〈名〉place; location; seat: 把这些东西都各归其～ put these things all back in their place ‖ 教室里没～儿了。There is no more place /seat in the classroom. ⇨方～;席～ ❷〈名〉position; rank; status: 在世界上排第三～ rank third in the world ‖ 高～ high position/place ‖ 不在其～,不谋其政。Out of position, out of administration. ⇨岗～;学～;职～ ❸〈名〉throne; presidency: ⇨篡～;即～;退～ ❹〈名〉[数学] place; figure; digit: 计算到小数点后三～ calculate to three decimal places; calculate to three places of decimals ‖ 两/三/四～数 double/three/four figures ‖ 他的年收入达到七～数。His yearly income runs into seven figures. / He has a seven-figure annual income. ‖ 12 是个两～数。Twelve is a double/two-place number. ⇨个～;十～ ❺〈量〉〈套〉[used to refer to people]: 一～代表 a representative ‖ 四～客人 four guests ‖ 那～是谁? Who's the one over there? ❻〈名〉[used in deferential reference to people]: ⇨各～;诸～ ❼〈名〉[信息] bit

【位差】 wèichā 〈名〉[电学] potential difference

【位次】 wèicì 〈名〉❶ order of seats; seating arrangement: ～卡 place card ❷ order of precedence for officials; rank: 按～排座位 arrange the seats in order of precedence ‖ 不计～ regardless of official ranks ❸ place (in a list): 该国贸易额在世界的～是 11。The country's trade volume ranks 11th in the world.

【位错】 wèicuò 〈名〉[物理] dislocation

【位分】 wèifen 〈名〉status; standing: 给予～ accord high status (to sb) ‖ 在学术界～甚高 rank very high in the academic circles; be a scholar of rank and reputation ‖ ～高的人 man of standing

【位高权重】 *wèigāo-quánzhòng* 〈熟〉*have both position and power*

【位高任重】 wèigāo-rènzhòng 〈熟〉rank imposes obligation

【位极人臣】 wèijírénchén 〈熟〉rise to be an official of the highest rank (usu next only to the head of state); be the ranking official

【位觉】 wèijué 〈名〉sense of balance

【位能】 wèinéng 〈名〉[物理] potential energy

【位矢】 wèishǐ 〈名〉[物理] position vector

【位势米】 wèishìmǐ 〈名〉[气象] geopotential metre
【位数】 wèishù 〈名〉digit capacity; order of units
【位图】 wèitú 〈名〉[计算机] bitmap: ~文件 bitmap file
【位望】 wèiwàng 〈名〉〈书〉(social) position and prestige; standing: 颇有~ enjoy a high prestige ‖ ~日隆 enjoy increasing prestige
【位温】 wèiwēn 〈名〉[热学] potential temperature
【位相】 wèixiàng 〈名〉[物理] phase
〖~角〗 wèixiàngjiǎo 〈名〉phase angle
【位移】 wèiyí 〈名〉[物理] displacement: ~地址 displacement address ‖ ~共振 displacement resonance ‖ ~分解/合成 resolution/composition of displacement ‖ ~速度 displacement speed
【位于】 wèiyú 〈动〉be located; be situated; lie: ~车站附近/郊外 be situated near a station/in the suburbs ‖ ~河畔 be located on a river ‖ ~华北 lie in north China ‖ ~山脚下 lie at the foot of a mountain ‖ ~太平洋沿岸 be located on the Pacific coast
【位置】 wèizhi 〈名〉❶ seat; place; location: 按指定~就座 take one's designated seat ‖ 放回原来的~ put sth back at its place ‖ 确定轮船的确切~ pinpoint a ship's exact locality ‖ 地理~ geographical position ‖ 给我在靠前面的地方留个~。Save me a place near the front. / Keep a seat for me near the front. ‖ 你来晚了，没有你的~了。You are late and there's no seat/place/room for you. ❷ place (a position or rank in a sequence or order); position: 把环保放在首要~ give priority/precedence to environmental protection ‖ 在当代文学史上占有重要~ hold/deserve an important place in the records of contemporary literature ❸ job; position; post: 申请销售经理的~ apply for the position of marketing manager ‖ 替代某人的~ take sb's place
〖~矢量〗 wèizhi shǐliàng 〈名〉[数学] position vector
〖~线〗 wèizhixiàn 〈名〉[航空][航海] line of position; position line
〖~效应〗 wèizhi xiàoyìng 〈名〉[生物] position effect
【位子】 wèizi 〈名〉❶ seat; place: 换~ change places/seats ‖ 留~ reserve a seat (for sb) ‖ 让~ make a place (for sb) ‖ 占~ keep a place/seat (for sb); keep sb a place/seat ‖ 在饭桌边摆六个~ lay six places at the table ‖ 回到你的~上去。Go back to your seat. ‖ 有人坐在我的~上。There's someone sitting in my place. ❷ position; post: 院长的~迄今还空着。The position of president remains vacant. ‖ 好些人在竞争这个~。Quite a few are vying for the post.

味 wèi ❶〈名〉taste; flavour: 淡而无~ lack flavour; be tasteless ‖ 有种咖啡~ taste of coffee ‖ 有很浓的蒜~ have a strong taste of garlic ‖ 使汤更有~ improve the flavour of the soup ‖ 柠檬/巧克力~的饼干 lemon-/chocolate-flavoured biscuit ‖ 无色、无~的液体 colourless, tasteless liquid ‖ 这菜~儿不错。The dish tastes well. ‖ 我感到汤里有怪~儿。I tasted something strange in the soup. ⇨~觉;滋~ ❷〈名〉smell; odour; scent: 腐臭~ putrid smell ‖ 香水~ perfume odour ‖ 什么东西有股煳~儿。I smell something burnt. ‖ 他从宴会上回来身上全是酒~儿。He smelt wine when he returned from the banquet. ‖ 屋子里有油漆~。The house smells of paint. ⇨气~;香~ ❸〈名〉interest; relish; mood; tone: 他的英语说得不是~儿。He speaks odd/queer English. / His English is outlandish. ‖ 这部电影真够~儿。This film is really interesting. ⇨人情~;趣~ ❹〈动〉distinguish the flavour; reflect on: 细~其言 ponder/chew over sb's words ⇨耐人寻~;品~ ❺〈量〉[for ingredients of a Chinese medicine prescription]: 这个方子共有七~药。The prescription specifies seven medicinal herbs. / Seven medicinal herbs are prescribed. ❻〈名〉food; delicacy: ⇨美~;野~
【味道】 wèidao 〈名〉❶ taste; flavour: 尝~ try the flavour ‖ 没~ have no taste ‖ 破坏~ spoil the taste ‖ ~不正 be not the right flavour ‖ ~很美/很糟 taste delicious/awful; have a pleasant/an awful taste ‖ 我不喜欢洋葱的~。I don't like the flavour/taste of onions. ‖ 该店出售三种~不同的冰淇淋。The shop sells ice cream in three flavours. / The ice cream in this shop comes in three flavours. ‖ 这菜我吃着一点~都没有。The dish doesn't taste of anything to me. ❷ certain sense or feeling; savour: 有诡辩的~ have a taste of sophistry ‖ 有点装模做样的~ smack of affectation ‖ 心里有一股说不出的~ have an indescribable feeling ‖ 他的话有点讽刺的~。There's a touch of irony/sarcasm in his remarks. ❸ interest: 这本书我越看越有~。This book becomes increasingly interesting as I read on. ❹〈方〉smell; odour; scent: 这个人身上的~很难闻，咱们坐远点。This man smells and we'd better sit away from him.
【味精】 wèijīng 〈名〉monosodium glutamate (MSG); gourmet powder
【味觉】 wèijué 〈名〉sense of taste; palate; gustation: 失去~ lose one's sense of taste
【味蕾】 wèilěi 〈名〉[生理] taste bud
【味器】 wèiqì 〈名〉gustatory organ
【味素】 wèisù = 味精 wèijīng
【味同鸡肋】 wèitóngjīlèi 〈熟〉the taste is no better than chicken ribs—though it is insipid, yet one is loath to part with it
【味同嚼蜡】 wèitóngjiáolà 〈熟〉be as insipid as chewing wax; taste no better than chewed tallow: 一道~的菜 an insipid dish ‖ 一首让人~的诗 an insipid poem

畏 wèi 〈动〉❶ fear; dread: 不~强敌 stand in no fear of a formidable enemy ⇨望而生~ ❷ admire; respect: ⇨后生可~;敬~
【畏避】 wèibì 〈动〉avoid (meeting) sb/sth out of fear; recoil/flinch/shrink from: 孩子们不再~我了。The children don't flinch from me any more.
【畏敌如虎】 wèidírúhǔ 〈熟〉fear the enemy as if he were a tiger
【畏风】 wèifēng 〈名〉[医学] anemophobia
【畏服】 wèifú 〈动〉stand in awe (of sb); hold sb in awe: 脸上~不已的表情 awe-struck expression on the face ‖ 令人~的成就 awesome achievement ‖ 令人~的绘画 awe-inspiring painting ‖ 她的绝活令观众~不语。The audience was awed into silence by her stunning performance.
【畏光】 wèiguāng 〈名〉[医学] photophobia
【畏忌】 wèijì 〈动〉❶ fear; dread: 毫不~ show no signs of fear ‖ 无所~ have nothing to fear ❷ habour suspicions: 相互~ be suspicious of each other ❸ have scruples/misgivings: 他们毫无~地抢劫。They had no scruples about robbing.
【畏惧】 wèijù ❶〈动〉fear; dread: 使某人~ inspire sb with fear ‖ ~感 feeling of awe ❷〈名〉fear; dread: 产生了~心理 develop a fear ‖ 毫无~ show no signs of fear ‖ ~的神情 awe-struck expression
【畏难】 wèinán 〈动〉be afraid of difficulty: 克服~情绪 overcome the fear of difficulty ‖ ~而退 be awed by the difficulty and stop
【畏强凌弱】 wèiqiáng-língruò 〈熟〉quail before the strong and be overbearing with the weak
【畏怯】 wèiqiè 〈动〉be cowardly/timid/timorous: 毫无~之心 have no fear at all ‖ ~万分 get much scared ‖ 令人~ be frightening ‖ 这个女孩见了生人有些~。The girl is timid with strangers.
【畏首畏尾】 wèishǒu-wèiwěi 〈熟〉have too many fears; be full of misgivings; be overcautious: ~的人最终将一事无成。An overcautious man will accomplish nothing. / Success does not favour a coward.
【畏缩】 wèisuō 〈动〉recoil; shrink; flinch; cringe: ~发抖 tremble with fear ‖ ~退却 shrink back ‖ 怕疼而~ flinch at pain ‖ 怕危险而~ flinch from danger ‖ 在困难面前从不~ never shrink/flinch from difficulty
〖~不前〗 wèisuō-bùqián = 畏葸不前 wèixǐ-bùqián
【畏天知命】 wèitiān-zhīmìng 〈熟〉stand in awe of Heaven and resign oneself to fate
【畏途】 wèitú 〈名〉〈书〉dangerous road—perilous undertaking: 视为~ regard as dangerous; be afraid to undertake
【畏葸】 wèixǐ 〈动〉〈书〉be timid/afraid/frightened
〖~不前〗 wèixǐ-bùqián 〈熟〉be afraid to advance; recoil in fear; hesitate to press forward; hang back: 吓得~ shrink in dread ‖ 在困难面前我们不能~。We should not hesitate to press forward in the face of difficulty.
【畏友】 wèiyǒu 〈名〉awe-inspiring friend; revered friend: ~之言 advice of a revered friend ‖ 严师~ strict teacher and esteemed friend
【畏罪】 wèizuì 〈动〉dread punishment for one's crime: ~潜逃 flee to escape one's due punishment; abscond to avoid punishment ‖ ~自杀 commit suicide to escape punishment

胃 wèi 〈名〉❶ stomach: 伤~ injure one's stomach ‖ 她的~有点小毛病。She has a stomach bug. ❷ *Wei* [seventeenth of the

twenty-eight constellations into which the celestial sphere was divided in ancient Chinese astronomy]

【胃癌】 wèi'ái 〈名〉stomach cancer; gastric carcinoma: 患～ suffer/get a stomach cancer‖死于～ die of cancer of the stomach

【胃襞】 wèibì 〈名〉gastric fold

【胃病】 wèibìng 〈名〉gastrosis; gastropathy: 忧虑会引起～。Anxiety may disarrange the stomach.

〖～学〗 wèibìngxué 〈名〉gastrology: ～家 gastrologist

【胃肠】 wèicháng 〈名〉[生理] stomach and intestines

〖～病〗 wèichángbìng 〈名〉gastroenteropathy

〖～病学〗 wèichángbìngxué 〈名〉gastroenterology

〖～道〗 wèichángdào 〈名〉[生理] gastrointestinal track

〖～激素〗 wèicháng jīsù 〈名〉[生理] gastrointestinal hormone

〖～气胀〗 wèicháng qìzhàng 〈名〉[医学] flatulency

〖～炎〗 wèichángyán 〈名〉[医学] gastroenteritis

【胃出血】 wèichūxuè 〈名〉[医学] gastrorrhagia

【胃穿孔】 wèichuānkǒng 〈名〉[医学] gastric perforation

【胃蛋白酶】 wèidànbáiméi 〈名〉[生理] pepsin

【胃底】 wèidǐ 〈名〉fundus of stomach

【胃电图】 wèidiàntú 〈名〉electrogastrogram

【胃窦】 wèidòu 〈名〉gastric antrum

【胃分泌】 wèifēnmì 〈名〉[生理] stomachic secretion

【胃管】 wèiguǎn 〈名〉canal of stomach

【胃寒】 wèihán 〈名〉[中医] cold syndrome of the stomach; stomach cold

【胃镜】 wèijìng 〈名〉gastroscope: ～检查 gastroscopy

【胃痉挛】 wèijìngluán 〈名〉[医学] gastrospasm

【胃口】 wèikǒu 〈名〉❶ appetite: 不合某人的～ go against sb's stomach‖没有～ have no appetite (for)‖有～ have an appetite (for)‖～不好/很好 have a poor/good appetite‖对海鲜没～ have no stomach for sea food; do not have the stomach for sea food ⇨倒～ ❷ liking: 对～ to one's liking‖这茶不合我的～。The tea is not to my liking.‖这篇关于性犯罪的报道令人大倒～。The report on sex crime is awfully stomach turning. ❸〈喻〉ambition; appetite: ～大 have a wild ambition‖越来越大的～ unending appetite (for)

【胃窥镜】 wèikuījìng ＝ 胃镜 wèijìng

【胃溃疡】 wèikuìyáng 〈名〉[医学] gastric ulcer

【胃扩张】 wèikuòzhāng 〈名〉[医学] gastric dilatation; gastrectasis

【胃酶】 wèiméi 〈名〉[生化] gastric enzyme

【胃粘膜】 wèiniánmó 〈名〉[生理] gastric mucosa

【胃切除术】 wèiqiēchúshù 〈名〉[医学] gastrectomy

【胃石】 wèishí 〈名〉[医学] gastrolith

【胃十二指肠溃疡】 wèishí'èrzhǐcháng kuìyáng 〈名〉[医学] gastroduodenal ulcer

【胃酸】 wèisuān 〈名〉[生理] gastric acid: ～过多 hyperchlorhydria; gastric hyperacidity‖～过少 hypoacidity

【胃体】 wèitǐ 〈名〉gastric body

【胃痛】 wèitòng 〈名〉[医学] stomachalgia; gastralgia: ～病患者 gastralgic‖饥饿引起的～ hunger pangs

【胃脘】 wèiwǎn 〈名〉[中医] gastral cavity

【胃萎缩】 wèiwěisuō 〈名〉[医学] gastratrophia; gastric atrophy

【胃狭窄】 wèixiázhǎi 〈名〉[医学] gastrostenosis

【胃下垂】 wèixiàchuí 〈名〉[医学] ptosis of the stomach; gastroptosis

【胃腺】 wèixiàn 〈名〉[生理] gastric gland

【胃炎】 wèiyán 〈名〉[医学] gastritis: 萎缩性～ atrophic gastratis

【胃液】 wèiyè 〈名〉[生理] gastric juice

【胃硬化】 wèiyìnghuà 〈名〉gastric sclerosis

【胃周炎】 wèizhōuyán 〈名〉[生理] perigastritis

【胃灼热】 wèizhuórè 〈名〉[医学] heartburn; pyrosis

谓 wèi 〈动〉❶ say; regard as: 或～ someone says‖勿～言之不预。Don't say that I didn't warn you. ⇨可～ ❷ call; name: ～之爱情 call it love‖此之～冷战。This is the so-called Cold War. ⇨称～;何～;所～

【谓词】 wèicí 〈名〉❶[逻辑] predicate: ～演算 predicate calculus ❷ ＝谓语 wèiyǔ

【谓予不信,拭目俟之】 wèi yú bù xìn, shì mù sì zhī 〈熟〉if you doubt this, just wait and see

【谓语】 wèiyǔ 〈名〉[语言] predicate: ～性名词/形容词 predicate noun/adjective‖复合～ compound predicate

尉 wèi 〈名〉❶ junior officer: ⇨上～;少～;中～ ❷〈古〉official title in ancient China: ⇨太～

【尉官】 wèiguān 〈名〉military officer above the rank of warrant officer and below that of major; junior officer; company officer

遗 wèi 〈动〉〈书〉offer as a gift; make a present of; present; bestow: ～之豪宅 bestow sb a luxury abode
⇨yí

喂[1] wèi 〈动〉❶ give food to (animals); feed: ～猪 feed pigs‖给蚕～桑叶 feed mulberry leaves to silkworms‖用面包渣～鸭子 feed the ducks with bits of bread‖用肉～狗 feed a dog on meat; feed meat to a dog ❷ raise; keep: ～七只母鸡 raise seven hens ❸ feed: 给病人/小孩～饭 feed a patient/baby‖一口一口地～ feed sb mouthful by mouthful‖她一天给婴儿～四次。She gives the baby four feeds a day. ⇨～奶

喂[2] wèi 〈叹〉hello; hey: ～,能找一下王先生吗? Hello, may I speak to Mr Wang?‖～,你的轮胎没气啦! Hey, you've got a flat tyre!

【喂料】 wèiliào 〈动〉feed (fodder to a draught animal)

【喂奶】 wèinǎi 〈动〉feed milk (to a baby); breast-feed; suckle (esp a baby animal with milk): 母牛在给牛犊～。The cow is suckling calves.‖她正在给婴儿～。She is breast-feeding her baby.

【喂青】 wèiqīng 〈动〉feed green fodder (to sheep, cattle, etc)

【喂食】 wèishí 〈动〉give food to; feed: 定时～ feed regularly‖给鸟～ put out food for the birds

【喂养】 wèiyǎng 〈动〉❶ raise; keep: ～两头猪 raise two pigs‖～牲口 keep domestic animals ❷ feed: 母乳～ breast-feed (a baby); feed a baby on breast milk

猬 wèi 〈名〉[动物] hedgehog

【猬集】 wèijí 〈形〉〈书〉(of matters) numerous as the spines of a hedgehog: 诸事～ have too many things to attend to; have too many irons in the fire

【猬缩】 wèisuō 〈动〉recoil in fear like a hedgehog; huddle up like a hedgehog: 一想到困难就～不前 recoil at the thought of difficulties

蔚 wèi 〈形〉〈书〉❶ luxuriant; exuberant; lush: 茂树蔚～。A flourishing tree has exuberant foliage. ❷ grand; magnificent: 云蒸霞～。Colourful clouds are slowly rising. ⇨～为大观 ❸ (of style in writing) elegantly ornate/florid; resplendent; gorgeous: 其文～也。His writings are resplendently embellished.

【蔚成风气】 wèichéng-fēngqì ＝ 蔚然成风 wèirán-chéngfēng

【蔚蓝】 wèilán 〈形〉bright blue; azure; deep blue: ～的天空 bright blue sky; azure sky‖～的大海 blue sea

【蔚起】 wèiqǐ 〈动〉〈书〉flourish; mushroom; burgeon: 改革开放以来,中小型企业～。Medium-sized and small enterprises have been flourishing ever since the reform and opening-up.

【蔚然】 wèirán 〈形〉luxuriantly; magnificently; resplendently: ～成林 (of trees) grow into an exuberant forest

〖～成风〗 wèirán-chéngfēng 〈熟〉become common practice; grow into a general trend; become the order of the day: 保护环境～。Protecting the environment is the order of the day.

【蔚为大观】 wèiwéi-dàguān 〈熟〉make/present a splendid sight; make a magnificent view/sight; constitute a resplendent sight: 陈列的艺术品～。The artwork in the exhibition presented a splendid sight.

【蔚为奇观】 wèiwéi-qíguān 〈熟〉make a marvelous spectacle; make a splendid sight: 五彩缤纷的灯影里,喷泉随音乐起舞,～。Resplendently illuminated, the spring danced to the music, making a marvelous spectacle.

【蔚为壮观】 wèiwéi-zhuàngguān ＝蔚为大观 wèiwéi-dàguān

硙 wèi 〈名〉〈书〉millstone

慰 wèi 〈动〉❶ console; comfort; soothe: 好言相～ speak

comfort to sb ⇨～问；安～；自～ ❷ be/feel relieved：来函敬悉，甚～。I'm glad to get your letter. ⇨快～；欣～

【慰安】 wèi'ān 〈动〉comfort；console；solace：自我～ solace oneself

〖～妇〗 wèi'ānfù 〈名〉comfort woman [in World War II]；sex slave

【慰抚】 wèifǔ 〈动〉comfort；console；soothe：～某人的紧张感 soothe sb's nerves ‖ 用～的口吻说 speak in a soothing tone

【慰藉】 wèijiè 〈动〉〈书〉comfort；console；solace：带来～ bring/give solace/comfort (to sb) ‖ 获得～ derive/take/draw comfort (from) ‖ 寻求～ seek solace/comfort (in) ‖ 给以精神上的～ render/administer spiritual comfort ‖ 难以表达的～ inexpressible consolation ‖ 书籍是他惟一的～。Books are his only solace. ‖ 得知自己获准补考，他略感～。It was some consolation for him to know that he was allowed to take the exam again. / The news that he was allowed to take the exam again brought him some comfort.

〖～物〗 wèijièwù 〈名〉solace；refuge：书籍是孤独者的～。Books are a refuge of the lonely.

【慰劳】 wèiláo 〈动〉bring gifts or entertainment in recognition of services rendered：～解放军战士 bring gifts, entertainment and greetings to the PLA men

〖～品〗 wèiláopǐn 〈名〉gifts (expressing one's appreciation for services rendered)

【慰留】 wèiliú 〈动〉urge sb to stay on

【慰勉】 wèimiǎn 〈动〉comfort and encourage

【慰问】 wèiwèn 〈动〉visit (the sick/distressed)；express sympathy and solicitude for；extend regards/greetings (to)；convey greetings (to)：～灾区人民 express sympathy and solicitude for the people of disaster-stricken areas ‖ 对遇难者家属表示～ condole with the victims' family on their misfortune ‖ 请向他们转达我们亲切的～。*Please convey to them our sincere solicitude.*

〖～团〗 wèiwèntuán 〈名〉visiting delegation/group (sent to convey greetings and appreciation)

〖～信〗 wèiwènxìn 〈名〉letter of consolation/sympathy

〖～演出〗 wèiwèn yǎnchū 〈名〉special performance as an expression of gratitude and appreciation

【慰唁】 wèiyàn 〈动〉condole (with sb on the death of a person)：～死者家属 condole with the bereaved family

〖～电〗 wèiyàndiàn 〈名〉telegram of condolences

罻 wèi 〈名〉〈书〉small net (for catching birds)

魏 Wèi 〈名〉❶ State of Wei [403-225 BC, one of the Warring States] ❷ Kingdom of Wei [220-265 AD, one of the Three Kingdoms] ❸ Northern Wei Dynasty [386-534 AD]

【魏碑】 wèibēi 〈名〉❶ tablet inscriptions of the Northern Dynasties (386-581 AD) ❷ model calligraphy represented by the aforesaid inscriptions

【魏阙】 wèiquè 〈名〉〈古〉❶ gate of the imperial palace where imperial edicts were issued ❷ imperial court

譌 wèi 〈形〉〈书〉fabricated；unfounded

霨 wèi 〈形〉〈书〉(of clouds) gathering

鳚 wèi 〈名〉[动物] blenny

wēn

温 wēn ❶〈形〉tepid；warm；lukewarm：～茶 lukewarm tea ‖ 粥还～着呢。The porridge is still warm. ⇨～带；～水 ❷〈名〉temperature：⇨～度；气～；体～ ❸〈动〉warm up；heat up (to a moderate degree)：把奶～热 warm up the milk ❹〈动〉review；revise：～功课 review/revise one's lessons；go over one's lessons ‖ 重～旧交 brush up one's acquaintance with sb ⇨～故知新；重～旧梦 ❺ ＝瘟 wēn ❻〈形〉gentle；tender；mild in temperament：⇨～情；～顺；～驯

【温饱】 wēnbǎo 〈名〉state of having enough to eat and wear；food and clothing：解决～ solve the problem of food and clothing ‖ ～问题 problem of food and clothing ‖ ～生活 secured life with just enough food and clothing ‖ 终年劳累，不得～ toil all the year round without enough to eat and wear ‖ 提高人民生活，从～达到小康水平 raise the living standards from simply having enough food and clothing to leading a relatively comfortable life ‖ 远远高于～水平 be far above the subsistence level

【温标】 wēnbiāo 〈名〉[物理] thermometric scale：华氏～ Fahrenheit's thermometric scale ‖ 开氏～ Kelvin's thermometric *scale* ‖ 摄氏～ *Celsius' thermometric scale*

【温差】 wēnchā 〈名〉difference in temperature；range of temperature：这里夏天昼夜～不大。The temperature here changes little between day and night in summer.

〖～电〗 wēnchādiàn 〈名〉[物理] thermoelectricity：～发电机 thermoelectric generator ‖ ～检波器 thermodetector ‖ ～偶 thermoelectric couple；thermocouple ‖ ～图 thermoelectric diagram

【温床】 wēnchuáng 〈名〉❶ [农业] hotbed；hothouse；nursery：～播种 frame seeding ‖ ～栽培 frame culture；hotbed culture ❷〈喻〉breeding ground；seedbed；hotbed：犯罪/恐怖主义/战争的～ hotbed of crime/terrorism/war ‖ 罪恶的～ seminary of vice and crime ‖ 官僚主义是贿赂和腐败的～。Bureaucracy is a hotbed of bribery and corruption. ‖ 这地方是产生疟疾的～。The place is a hotbed of malaria.

【温存】 wēncún ❶〈动〉be attentive [usu to a person of the opposite sex]：百般～ shower attentions on sb ❷〈形〉gentle；kind；affectionate：性格～ be temperamentally gentle and considerate；be of a tender character ‖ 她～和蔼。She is all tenderness and kindness.

【温带】 wēndài 〈名〉temperate zone：～气候 temperate climate ‖ ～雨林 temperate rainforest ⇨北～；南～

【温度】 wēndù 〈名〉temperature：测量～ measure the temperature ‖ 提高～ raise the temperature ‖ 引起～变化 effect a change in temperature ‖ 表层～ *surface temperature* ‖ 绝对～ *absolute* temperature ‖ 零下～ subzero temperature ‖ 年平均～ average annual temperature ‖ 室内～ indoor temperature ‖ 室外～ outdoor temperature ‖ 实际～ actual/real temperature ‖ 最低～ lowest/minimum temperature ‖ 最高～ highest/maximum temperature ‖ 正常～ normal temperature ‖ ～达到露点 reach the dew-point temperature ‖ ～达到熔点 reach the melting-point temperature ‖ 接近冰点的～ temperature near freezing ‖ ～降至零下 20 摄氏度。The temperature dropped to -20℃. ‖ 这几天～骤升。There has been a sudden rise in temperature over the past few days.

〖～标〗 wēndùbiāo 〈名〉scale of thermometer

〖～表〗 wēndùbiǎo 〈名〉thermometer：华氏～ Fahrenheit thermometer ‖ 摄氏～ centigrade/Celsius thermometer

〖～波动〗 *wēndù bōdòng* 〈名〉*fluctuation of temperature*

〖～测定法〗 wēndù cèdìngfǎ 〈名〉thermometry

〖～场〗 wēndùchǎng 〈名〉temperature field

〖～计〗 wēndùjì 〈名〉thermograph：寒暑～ weather thermometer ‖ 酒精～ spirit thermometer ‖ 水银～ mercury thermometer ‖ 体温～ clinical thermometer ‖ 灵敏的～ delicate thermometer

〖～记录器〗 wēndù jìlùqì 〈名〉thermograph

〖～梯度〗 wēndù tīdù 〈名〉[气象] temperature gradient

〖～调节〗 wēndù tiáojié 〈名〉[生理] thermoregulation

〖～异常〗 wēndù yìcháng 〈名〉temperature anomaly

【温服】 wēnfú 〈动〉[中药] (of medical decoction) be taken lukewarm

【温哥华】 Wēngēhuá 〈名〉Vancouver [a city and seaport of Canada]

【温故而知新】 wēngù'érzhīxīn ＝温故知新 wēngù-zhīxīn

【温故知新】 wēngù-zhīxīn 〈熟〉review the past helps one to understand the present；learn the new by restudying the old

【温和】 wēnhé 〈形〉❶ (of climate) temperate；mild；moderate：气候～ temperate/mild/moderate climate ❷ (of temperament or personality) gentle；mild：措辞～ be temperate in one's language ‖ 对人～ be gentle with people ‖ 持～的观点 be moderate in views；have/hold a mild view ‖ 给予～的责备 give a mild reproach ‖ 受到～的批评 receive temperate criticism ‖ 态度～ *be mild of/in manner* ‖ 天性～ *have a mild nature* ‖ 谈吐～ *be moderate in speech* ‖ 语气～ mild tone ‖ 性情～ be sweet-tempered；have a gentle/smooth disposition ‖ ～的表情 tender looks ‖ 非常～ as mild as a lamb/dove/May/milk ‖ 使某人的脾气～起来 sweeten sb's temper ‖ 以～手段对待某人 go soft on sb

⇨wēnhuo

〖～派〗 wēnhépài 〈名〉 moderates：政府中的～ moderates in the government ‖ 强硬派和～都同意他的意见。Both hardliners and moderates agree with him.

【温厚】 wēnhòu 〈形〉 tender-hearted; gentle and kind; good-natured：为人～ be kind and sincere

【温乎乎】 wēnhūhū 〈形〉 warm; lukewarm：司机不会走太远，驾驶座位还～的呢。The driver can't be far away, since his seat is still somehow warm.

【温乎】 wēnhu 〈形〉 slightly warm：水还有点～。The water is somewhat warm.

【温和】 wēnhuo 〈形〉 warm; lukewarm：趁汤还～着，快喝吧！Please help yourself to the soup while it is still warm.
⇨wēnhé

【温居】 wēnjū 〈动〉 have/hold a housewarming (party)：你去参加他的～宴吗？Are you going to his house-warming party?

【温觉】 wēnjué 〈名〉［生理］ sense of heat

【温良】 wēnliáng 〈形〉 gentle and kind-hearted：性情～ be gentle in disposition

〖～恭俭让〗 wēn-liáng-gōng-jiǎn-ràng 〈熟〉 temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and magnanimous—be kind and gentle in disposition and refined in manner

〖～柔顺〗 wēnliáng-róushùn 〈熟〉 be gentle and obedient

【温暖】 wēnnuǎn ❶〈形〉 warm：感到家庭的～ feel the warmth of one's family ‖ ～如春 be as mild as spring ‖ ～的家庭 warm family ‖ ～宜人的天气 warm and genial weather ‖ ～的阳光 warm sunshine ❷〈动〉 warm：～人心 warm (the cockles of) the heart ‖ 没多久屋子里就～起来了。It did not take long for the room to warm up.

【温情】 wēnqíng 〈名〉 *tender loving care; warm/tender affection*：～满怀 be the most affectionate ‖ 你对他太～了。You're too lenient with him. ‖ 一片～谁知？Who knows my tender feelings (to him)?

〖～悱恻〗 wēnqíng-fěicè 〈熟〉 tender and romantic sentiments

〖～脉脉〗 wēnqíng-mòmò 〈熟〉 be full of tenderness

【温泉】 wēnquán 〈名〉 hot spring：～浴场 hot spring resort; spa ‖ ～有治疗作用。Hot springs have curative effects.

【温柔】 wēnróu 〈形〉 (usu of a woman) gentle and soft; sweet：声音～ soft and sweet voice ‖ 性情～ be mild in disposition; have a mild disposition ‖ ～的女孩 tender-hearted girl ‖ ～的神情 tender looks ‖ ～的情歌 tender love ballads ‖ ～地一笑 give a tender/sweet smile ‖ 对某人～体贴 be gentle with sb, be tender and considerate towards sb

〖～敦厚〗 wēnróu-dūnhòu 〈熟〉 gentle and kindly/sincere

【温润】 wēnrùn 〈形〉 ❶ gentle; kindly：～的面容 kindly complexion ❷ mild and moist：～的气候 temperate and humid climate ❸ fine and smooth：玉质～ *fine jade*

【温熵】 wēnshāng 〈名〉［物理］ temperature-entropy

〖～曲线〗 wēnshāng qūxiàn 〈名〉 temperature-entropy curve

〖～图〗 wēnshāngtú 〈名〉 temperature-entropy diagram; ［气象］ tephigram

【温湿】 wēnshī 〈形〉 (of climate) mild and moist; temperate

〖～计〗 wēnshījì 〈名〉［气象］ hygrothermograph; thermohygrograph

〖～指数〗 wēnshī zhǐshù 〈名〉［气象］ temperature-humidity index

【温室】 wēnshì 〈名〉 hothouse; greenhouse; glasshouse; conservatory：一间/座～ a glasshouse ‖ ～育苗 nurse seedlings in hothouses ‖ 在～种植西红柿 grow tomatoes in a greenhouse

〖～培养〗 wēnshì péiyǎng 〈名〉 hothousing

〖～气体〗 wēnshì qìtǐ 〈名〉 greenhouse gas

〖～生产〗 wēnshì shēngchǎn 〈名〉 hothouse production

〖～效应〗 wēnshì xiàoyìng 〈名〉 ❶［农业］ greenhouse effect ❷ gradual warming of the earth's surface and atmosphere

〖～栽培〗 wēnshì zāipéi 〈名〉 glasshouse culture：～的花朵 hothouse flowers

〖～植物〗 wēnshì zhíwù 〈名〉 hothouse/stove plants

【温淑】 wēnshū 〈形〉〈书〉 (of a woman) tender and kind：～的妻子 caring and tender wife

【温水】 wēnshuǐ 〈名〉 lukewarm water; warm water：～游泳池 heated swimming pool

〖～养殖〗 wēnshuǐ yǎngzhí 〈名〉 warm-water cultivation

〖～浴室〗 wēnshuǐyùshì 〈名〉 tepidarium

【温顺】 wēnshùn 〈形〉 docile; submissive; obedient; meek; tame：～的民众 docile population ‖ ～的鸟儿/兔子 tame bird/rabbit ‖ ～的妻子 submissive wife ‖ 像他这样～的男人不多。Not many men can be as meek as he is.

【温汤】 wēntāng 〈名〉 ❶ lukewarm water ❷〈书〉 hot spring

〖～浸种〗 wēntāng jìnzhǒng 〈名〉［农业］ hot water treatment of seeds

【温吞】 wēntūn ＝ 温暾 wēntūn

【温暾】 wēntūn 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶ (of liquids) lukewarm; tepid：～水 lukewarm water ❷ (of talk, speech, diction, etc) not to the point; irrelevant：～之谈 irrelevant talk

【温文尔雅】 wēnwén-ěryǎ 〈熟〉 refined; cultured; gentle and cultivated; pleasant and courteous：培养～的举止 cultivate good manners ‖ 言谈举止～ be gentle and refined in both speech and deportment ‖ ～的声调 tone of quiet elegance

【温习】 wēnxí 〈动〉 *review; brush up on*：～功课 *review one's lessons* ‖ 去法国之前他～了已忘得差不多的法文。Before going to France, he brushed up on his half-forgotten French.

【温馨】 wēnxīn 〈形〉 mild and fragrant; pleasant and sweet; warm; cosy：～的家 cosy home; happy family ‖ ～的情谊 warm friendship ‖ ～的夜晚 pleasant evening ‖ ～的小屋 snug little room ‖ 房间看起来整洁而～。The room looked neat and snug. ‖ 卧室布置得很～。The bedroom was cosily furnished. ‖ 酒吧里一片～。There was a cosy atmosphere in the bar.

【温煦】 wēnxù 〈形〉 ❶ pleasantly warm：～的阳光 warm sunlight ‖ ～的气候 warm weather ❷ gentle and kind; warm and cordial：～的目光 gentle and kind look

【温血】 wēnxuè 〈形〉 warm-blooded; homothermal

〖～动物〗 wēnxuè dòngwù 〈名〉 warm-blooded animal; homothermal animal; homoiotherm

【温驯】 wēnxùn 〈形〉 docile; meek; tame：～的羔羊 meek lamb

【温雅】 wēnyǎ 〈形〉 gentle and graceful; urbane and refined：～的举止 *graceful manners* ‖ ～的学者 refined scholar

榅 wēn

【榅桲】 wēnpo 〈名〉 ❶［植物］ quince ❷ fruit of the plant

辒 wēn

【辒辌】 wēnliáng 〈名〉〈古〉 sleeping carriage ［also used as a hearse］

瘟 wēn

❶〈名〉［中医］ acute epidemic disease：春～ spring epidemic ⇨～疫；鸡～；牛～ ❷〈形〉 (of the performance of traditional Chinese operas) dull and insipid, tame; vapid：跟以前的戏相比，这出戏有些～。It was a tame opera in comparison to the previous ones. ⇨～头～脑

【瘟病】 wēnbìng 〈名〉［中医］ seasonal febrile disease

【瘟神】 wēnshén 〈名〉 god of plague：人们像躲～似的在躲他。People shunned him as they would shun the god of plague.

【瘟头瘟脑】 wēntóu-wēnnǎo 〈熟〉 go about in a daze; be muddle-headed

【瘟疫】 wēnyì 〈名〉 pestilence; plague：防止～ avert pestilence ‖ 染上～ *catch the plague* ‖ 逃过～ *survive the plague* ‖ ～流行的地区 plague-ridden area ‖ 城市里爆发了一场巨大的～。A raging pestilence broke out in the city. ‖ 那场～席卷欧洲。The plague swept across Europe.

【瘟疹】 wēnzhěn 〈名〉 infectious diseases characterized by rashes (such as scarlet fever, typhus, etc)

蕰 wēn

【蕰草】 wēncǎo 〈名〉〈方〉［植物］ water weed

鳁 wēn

【鳁鲸】 wēnjīng 〈名〉［动物］ sea whale; rorqual

wén

文 wén

❶〈名〉 character; script; writing：⇨梵～；甲骨～；钟鼎～ ❷〈名〉 written language：⇨外～；语～ ❸〈名〉 literary composition; writing; article：整理成～ work up into an article ‖

著～ write an article ⇨～不对题；散～；韵～ ❹〈名〉literary language：半～半白 half literary and half vernacular ‖ 别看他没读过多少书，说起话来还挺～的。Though he received little education, he sounded quite cultured when he spoke. ⇨～绉绉 ❺〈名〉*culture; civilization*：⇨～化；～明；～物 ❻〈名〉liberal arts；humanities：你是学～的，还是学理的？Do you major in arts or science? ❼〈名〉formal ritual；etiquette：⇨繁～缛节；虚～ ❽〈形〉*civilian; civil*：⇨～官；～职；～武双全 ❾〈形〉*gentle; refined*; mild：⇨～火；～弱；～雅 ❿〈名〉certain natural phenomenon：⇨水～；天～ ⓫〈动〉cover over (mistakes)；paint over：⇨～过饰非 ⓬〈动〉tattoo：～了双颊 get one's cheeks tattooed ‖ 在背上～了一条龙 have a dragon tattooed on one's back ⇨～身 ⓭〈量〉[used for copper cash in old times]：一～钱 a cent ⇨一～不名

【文案】wén'àn〈名〉❶〈旧〉official documents and correspondence；archives ❷ secretary；clerk；archivist ❸ copy：广告～ ad copy

【文本】wénběn〈名〉text；version：编辑～ edit the text ‖ 权威～ authorized version ‖ 全～ full text ‖ 原始～ original text ‖ 协议的正式～ official text of an agreement ‖ 本合同中英两种～具有同等效力。Both the Chinese and English texts of the contract are equally valid/authentic.

〖～格式〗wénběn géshi〈名〉text formatting

〖～框〗wénběnkuàng〈名〉textbox

〖～浏览器〗wénběn liúlǎnqì〈名〉text-based browser

〖～输入〗wénběn shūrù〈名〉text input

〖～属性〗wénběn shǔxìng〈名〉text attribute

〖～文件〗wénběn wénjiàn〈名〉text file：～选项 text file options

【文笔】wénbǐ〈名〉style of writing：～粗俗 write coarsely ‖ ～简洁 write in a concise style ‖ ～流利 write in an easy and fluent style ‖ ～朴实 be simple and straightforward in writing ‖ ～生动 write in a lively style ‖ ～犀利 have/wield a trenchant pen ‖ 流畅的～ fluent pen ‖ 她～好，让她写年终总结吧。She is good at writing, so let her write the annual report ‖ 她以～细腻见长。Her *writing features an exquisite style.*

【文不对题】wénbùduìtí〈熟〉be irrelevant to the subject；be beside the point；be wide of the mark：你的回答～。Your answer *is beside the point.* ‖ 他的这番话简直～。His remarks were hardly to the point.

【文不加点】wénbùjiādiǎn〈熟〉never make the slightest change or revision in one's writing—have a facile pen；write with facility：～，一挥而就 quickly compose an article free of mistakes ‖ 信笔疾书，～ be quick and facile in writing

【文才】wéncái〈名〉literary talent；aptitude for writing：～出众 be of eminent literary talent

【文采】wéncǎi〈名〉❶ rich and bright colours ❷ talent in literature and arts；literary gift/grace：颇具～ be of literary talent ❸ resplendent rhetoric；ornate wording：讲究～ have a preference for ornate wording ‖ ～华丽的作家 rhetorical writer ‖ 缺少～的文章 dull and tame article

〖～风流〗wéncǎi-fēngliú〈熟〉elegant in manner, attitude and speech

【文昌鱼】wénchāngyú〈名〉[动物] lancelet；amphioxus

【文场】wénchǎng〈名〉❶ civil division [one of the two divisions of the orchestra in traditional Chinese operas, consisting of stringed and wind instruments] ❷〈旧〉hall of imperial civil examinations ❸〈旧〉place where the literati gather ❹ *wenchang* [a kind of folk art popular in Guilin (桂林) and Liuzhou (柳州) of Guangxi Autonomous Region, with several people singing to the accompaniment of the dulcimer]

【文抄公】*wénchāogōng*〈名〉〈谑〉*plagiarist*

【文臣武将】wénchén-wǔjiàng〈名〉officials and officers

【文丑】wénchǒu〈名〉[戏曲] clown mainly in terms of dialogue *and acting (as against one with martial arts)*

【文唇】wénchún〈名〉lip tattooing

【文词】wéncí ＝ 文辞 wéncí

【文辞】wéncí〈名〉❶ diction；language：～华丽/优美 flowery/elegant language ❷ essay；article：以善～出名 be famous for writing essays

【文从字顺】wéncóng-zìshùn〈熟〉coherent and smooth；readable and fluent：要做到～，必须千锤百炼。One has to practise a lot before his language becomes idiomatic and his wording apposite.

【文旦】wéndàn〈名〉〈方〉[植物] shaddock；pomelo

【文档】wéndàng〈名〉document；archives：～重新分页 repaginate a document ‖ 保存～ save a document ‖ 编辑～ edit a document ‖ 打开～ open a document ‖ 复制/拷贝～ copy a file ‖ 关闭～ close a document ‖ 建立新～ set up a new document ‖ ～格式 document format ‖ 假～ forged document

〖～检索〗wéndàng jiǎnsuǒ〈名〉document search

〖～模板〗wéndàng múbǎn〈名〉document template

〖～文件〗*wéndàng wénjiàn*〈名〉document file：～图标 document file icon

【文典】wéndiǎn〈名〉〈书〉❶ classics ❷ model in style and/or diction

【文电】wéndiàn〈名〉telegram：往来～ received and delivered telegrams

【文斗】wéndòu〈名〉verbal struggle；arguing by reasoning

【文牍】wéndú〈名〉❶ official documents and correspondence ❷〈旧〉scribe；copyist

〖～冗繁〗wéndú-rǒngfán〈熟〉lengthy and copious official documents；too much red tape

〖～主义〗wéndúzhǔyì〈名〉red tape；red-tapism：行政工作效率低主要是～所致。The administrative low efficiency lies mostly in its red tape.

【文法】wénfǎ〈名〉❶ rules of composition；rhetoric：不通～ know little about writing ‖ 学习～ study rhetoric ❷ grammar：～错误 grammatical mistake ❸〈旧〉written laws and decrees

〖～家〗wénfǎjiā〈名〉grammarian

【文房】wénfáng〈名〉〈书〉study

〖～四宝〗wénfáng sìbǎo〈名〉four treasures of the study [i. e. writing brush, ink stick, ink slab and paper]

【文风】wénfēng〈名〉style of writing：形成自己的～ make/develop a style of one's own ‖ 模仿某人的～ model on the style of sb ‖ 整顿～ *rectify the style of writing* ‖ ～朴实 *have a simple* style/way of writing ‖ 晦涩的～ obscure style ‖ 简洁的～ concise style ‖ 颓废的～ decadent style

【文风不动】*wénfēng-bùdòng*〈熟〉*absolutely still*：当他迷上一本书时，他可以坐下来，一连读上数小时～。When he is fascinated by a book, he can sit there still for hours in a row, reading it.

【文稿】wéngǎo〈名〉manuscript；draft：编辑～ edit manuscripts ‖ 誊写～ copy a manuscript ‖ 修改～ revise a draft/manuscript

【文告】wéngào〈名〉proclamation；public notice；statement；bulletin：发布～ issue a proclamation

【文革】Wéngé〈名〉〈简称〉Great Cultural Revolution (1966-1976) ⇨文化大革命

【文蛤】wéngé〈名〉[动物] clam

【文工团】wéngōngtuán〈名〉art troupe；cultural troupe

【文官】wénguān〈名〉civil official；civil servant：～制度 system of civil service

【文冠果】wénguānguǒ〈名〉[植物] shiny-leaf yellowhorn

【文过其实】wénguò-qíshí〈熟〉beautiful in words but poor in contents

【文过饰非】wénguò-shìfēi〈熟〉conceal faults and gloss over wrongs；cover up/explain away one's errors；whitewash one's mistakes：一旦犯了错误，～是愚蠢的。It's silly to cover up your mistake once it is made.

【文翰】wénhàn〈名〉〈书〉❶ essay；article ❷ official documents and correspondence

【文豪】wénháo〈名〉literary giant；great writer；eminent author：他被公认为二十世纪三十年代的大～。He was generally regarded as a great writer of the 1930s.

【文化】wénhuà〈名〉❶ *civilization; culture*：避免～冲突 avoid cultural conflict ‖ 创建新～ build up new civilization ‖ 促进～交流 promote/enhance cultural contacts (between) ‖ 防止～侵略 ward *off cultural invasion* ‖ 克服～障碍 overcome cultural barriers ‖ 研究人类～ study human culture ‖ 整理～遗产 sort out and select from the cultural heritages；comb cultural heritages ‖ ～合作 cultural cooperation ‖ ～建设 cultural development ‖ ～交融 converging cultures ‖ ～领域 domain of culture ‖ ～遗产 cultural heritage ‖ 灿烂/丰富/古老的～ splendid/abundant/ancient culture ‖ 传统～ traditional culture ‖ 大众/青年～ mass/youth culture ‖ 民族～ national culture ‖ 人类～ human culture ‖ 物质～ material culture ‖ 现代～ modern culture ‖ 新～ new culture ‖ 亚～ subculture ‖ 中国～ Chinese civilization/culture ❷ education；schooling；literacy：学～ acquire an elementary education；learn to

read and write; acquire literacy ‖ 有～ be literate ‖ ～测试 literacy test ‖ ～修养很高的人 man of considerable education and upbringing ‖ 有～就是不一样。Literacy does make difference. ❸ culture; spiritual wealth: 丰富～生活 enrich cultural life ‖ 提供～娱乐设施 extend cultural and recreational facilities (to sb) ‖ 为～教育事业提供资金 finance cultural and educational undertakings ‖ 非物质～ nonmaterial culture ❹ [考古] ancient culture or civilization: 玛雅～ Mayan civilization ‖ 龙山～ Longshan Culture ‖ 仰韶～ Yangshao Culture

〖～宝库〗 wénhuà bǎokù 〈名〉 cultural treasure house

〖～部〗 wénhuàbù 〈名〉 ministry of culture

〖～参赞〗 wénhuà cānzàn 〈名〉 cultural counselor; cultural attaché

〖～层〗 wénhuàcéng 〈名〉 [考古] cultural stratum

〖～差异〗 wénhuà chāyì 〈名〉 cultural divergence/difference

〖～产业〗 wénhuà chǎnyè 〈名〉 culture industry

〖～程度〗 wénhuà chéngdù 〈名〉 educational level: 他的～很高。He is well educated.

〖～冲击〗 wénhuà chōngjī 〈名〉 cultural shock

〖～大革命〗 Wénhuà Dàgémìng 〈名〉 Great Cultural Revolution (1966-1976)

〖～地理学〗 wénhuà dìlǐxué 〈名〉 cultural geography

〖～断层〗 wénhuà duàncéng 〈名〉 fraction in culture

〖～复兴〗 wénhuà fùxīng 〈名〉 cultural renaissance

〖～宫〗 wénhuàgōng 〈名〉 palace of culture; cultural palace

〖～沟通〗 wénhuà gōutōng 〈名〉 transculturation

〖～馆〗 wénhuàguǎn 〈名〉 cultural centre

〖～机构〗 wénhuà jīgòu 〈名〉 cultural organization/institution

〖～价值观念〗 wénhuà jiàzhí guānniàn 〈名〉 cultural value

〖～交流〗 wénhuà jiāoliú 〈名〉 cultural exchange/interchange

〖～教育〗 wénhuà jiàoyù 〈名〉 culture and education: ～机关 cultural and educational institutions ‖ ～事业 cultural and educational undertakings

〖～界〗 wénhuàjiè 〈名〉 cultural circles: ～名流 cultural figures

〖～经济学〗 wénhuà jīngjìxué 〈名〉 cultural economics

〖～景观〗 wénhuà jǐngguān 〈名〉 cultural landscape/panorama

〖～决定论〗 wénhuà juédìnglùn 〈名〉 cultural determinism

〖～课〗 wénhuàkè 〈名〉 general knowledge course; literacy class

〖～快餐〗 wénhuà kuàicān 〈名〉 cultural fast food

〖～垃圾〗 wénhuà lājī 〈名〉 cultural rubbish

〖～买办〗 wénhuà mǎibàn 〈名〉 cultural comprador [person selling foreign culture in the service of colonialism]

〖～模式〗 wénhuà móshì 〈名〉 cultural pattern

〖～偏见〗 wénhuà piānjiàn 〈名〉 cultural bias

〖～侵略〗 wénhuà qīnlüè 〈名〉 cultural aggression/invasion

〖～情结〗 wénhuà qíngjié 〈名〉 cultural complex

〖～区〗 wénhuàqū 〈名〉 cultural region

〖～圈〗 wénhuàquān 〈名〉 cultural circles

〖～人〗 wénhuàrén 〈名〉 ❶ cultural worker ❷ intellectual; man of letters; literatus

〖～人类学〗 wénhuà rénlèixué 〈名〉 cultural anthropology

〖～沙漠〗 wénhuà shāmò 〈名〉 cultural desert: 这个镇子有点像～。This town is a bit of a cultural desert.

〖～衫〗 wénhuàshān 〈名〉 cultural T-shirt

〖～社会学〗 wénhuà shèhuìxué 〈名〉 cultural sociology

〖～渗透〗 wénhuà shèntòu 〈名〉 cultural infiltration

〖～生活〗 wénhuà shēnghuó 〈名〉 cultural life

〖～生态学〗 wénhuà shēngtàixué 〈名〉 cultural ecology

〖～史〗 wénhuàshǐ 〈名〉 cultural history

〖～事业〗 wénhuà shìyè 〈名〉 cultural undertakings

〖～水平〗 wénhuà shuǐpíng 〈名〉 educational level

〖～特质〗 wénhuà tèzhì 〈名〉 cultural trait

〖～污染〗 wénhuà wūrǎn 〈名〉 cultural pollution

〖～学〗 wénhuàxué 〈名〉 science of culture; culturology

〖～摇篮〗 wénhuà yáolán 〈名〉 cradle of culture

〖～用品〗 wénhuà yòngpǐn 〈名〉 stationery

〖～站〗 wénhuàzhàn 〈名〉 cultural centre

〖～阵地〗 wénhuà zhèndì 〈名〉 cultural front

〖～专员〗 wénhuà zhuānyuán 〈名〉 cultural attaché

〖～专制主义〗 wénhuà zhuānzhìzhǔyì 〈名〉 cultural tyranny/autocracy

【文火】 wénhuǒ 〈名〉 slow fire; gentle heat: ～焖牛肉 simmer beef over a slow fire ‖ 用～加热 heat gently ‖ 用～炒菜 cook a dish at a temperature slightly below boiling; cook a dish gently just below the boiling point ‖ 草药应用～来煎。Medicinal herbs should be decocted on a slow fire.

【文集】 wénjí 〈名〉 collected works: 《鲁迅～》 *Collected Works of Lu Xun*

【文籍】 wénjí 〈名〉 book; writing; publication: 我们图书馆有关这位作家的～不多。There are not many books available in our library about this author.

【文件】 wénjiàn 〈名〉 ❶ document; paper; correspondence; instrument: 官方/正式～ official document ‖ 机密～ confidential document ‖ 咨询～ consultative document ❷ [计算机] file; document: 保存～ save a file ‖ 打开～ open a document/file ‖ 复制/拷贝～ copy a file ‖ 关闭～ close a document ‖ 合并～ merge files ‖ 删除～ delete a file ‖ 下载～ download a file ‖ ～编号 reference or serial number of a document ‖ 复合～ compound file ‖ 图像～ image file ‖ 系统～ system file ‖ 音频～ audio file

〖～备份〗 wénjiàn bèifèn 〈名〉 [计算机] file backup

〖～编辑〗 wénjiàn biānjí 〈名〉 [计算机] file editing

〖～处理〗 wénjiàn chǔlǐ 〈名〉 [计算机] file processing: ～系统 file processing system

〖～存储〗 wénjiàn cúnchǔ 〈名〉 [计算机] file storage

〖～袋〗 wénjiàndài 〈名〉 [计算机] documents pouch; dispatch case

〖～格式〗 wénjiàn géshi 〈名〉 [计算机] file format

〖～共享〗 wénjiàn gòngxiǎng 〈名〉 [计算机] file sharing

〖～管理〗 wénjiàn guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 [计算机] file management: ～器 file manager

〖～柜〗 wénjiànguì 〈名〉 [计算机] filing cabinet

〖～夹〗 wénjiànjiā 〈名〉 [计算机] file folder

〖～架〗 wénjiànjià 〈名〉 [计算机] file cubbyhole

〖～检索〗 wénjiàn jiǎnsuǒ 〈名〉 [计算机] file retrieval: ～协议 file-search protocols

〖～类型〗 wénjiàn lèixíng 〈名〉 [计算机] file type

〖～名〗 wénjiànmíng 〈名〉 [计算机] file name

〖～命令〗 wénjiàn mìnglìng 〈名〉 [计算机] file command

〖～属性〗 wénjiàn shǔxìng 〈名〉 [计算机] file attribute

〖～碎片〗 wénjiàn suìpiàn 〈名〉 [计算机] file fragment

〖～下拉选单〗 wénjiàn xiàlā xuǎndān 〈名〉 [计算机] file pull-down menu

〖～选单命令〗 wénjiàn xuǎndān mìnglìng 〈名〉 [计算机] file menu command

〖～压缩〗 wénjiàn yāsuō 〈名〉 [计算机] file compression

【文教】 wénjiào 〈名〉〈简称〉 culture and education ⇨文化教育

〖～界〗 wénjiàojiè 〈名〉 cultural and educational circles

〖～局〗 wénjiàojú 〈名〉 bureau of culture and education

【文静】 wénjìng 〈形〉 quiet and refined: ～的举止 quiet and refined manners ‖ ～的女孩 quiet girl

【文句】 wénjù 〈名〉 diction; language: 他是位很有希望的青年作家,以～简练见长。He is a promising young writer, noted for his concise diction.

【文具】 wénjù 〈名〉 stationery: 买些～ buy some stationery ‖ 制造～ make stationery products

〖～店〗 wénjùdiàn 〈名〉 stationer's; stationery shop

〖～盒〗 wénjùhé 〈名〉 writing case; pencil-box

〖～商〗 wénjùshāng 〈名〉 stationer

【文据】 wénjù 〈名〉 written pledge

【文科】 wénkē 〈名〉 liberal arts: ～大学 university of liberal arts; liberal arts university ‖ ～教育 liberal education ‖ ～课程/学位 liberal arts course/degree ‖ 他是学～的。He majors in liberal arts.

〖～博士〗 wénkē bóshì 〈名〉 doctor of arts; liberal doctor

〖～硕士〗 wénkē shuòshì 〈名〉 master of arts (MA)

〖～学士〗 wénkē xuéshì 〈名〉 bachelor of arts (BA)

【文库】 wénkù 〈名〉 library: 《万有～》 *Everyman's Library*

【文侩】 wénkuài 〈名〉 literary scavenger; phrase-monger

【文莱】 Wénlái 〈名〉 Brunei

【文理】 wénlǐ 〈名〉 ❶ unity and coherence in writing; order and organization of composition: ～不通 be illogical and ungrammatical; be incoherent ‖ ～通顺 have unity and coherence; make smooth reading ❷ liberal arts and science

〖～学院〗 wénlǐ xuéyuàn 〈名〉 college of arts and science

【文联】 wénlián 〈名〉 literary federation: 中国～ China Federation of Literary and Art Circles

【文林】 wénlín 〈名〉〈书〉 galaxy of literary talents; literati; literary circles/world

【文盲】 wénmáng 〈名〉 illiterate person; illiterate: 扫除～ wipe out illiteracy ‖ ～现象 illiteracy ‖ 半～ semiliterate ‖ 在一些发展中国家,～是个大问题。Illiteracy is a major problem in some developing countries.

【文眉】 wénméi 〈动〉 tattoo the eyebrows

【文秘】 wénmì 〈名〉 scribe and secretary: ～工作 secretary work

【文面】 wénmiàn 〈动〉〈书〉 tattoo the face

【文庙】 wénmiào 〈名〉 Confucian temple

【文名】 wénmíng 〈名〉 literary fame: 颇负～的作家 writer of great literary fame

【文明】 wénmíng ❶〈名〉 civilization; culture: 重建～ rebuild civilization ‖ 创造～ create a civilization ‖ 达到高度～ attain a high civilization ‖ 讲～ stress good manners ‖ 建设物质～ establish material civilization ‖ 拯救～ rescue civilization ‖ 进入～阶段 reach civilization ‖ 树立～典范 set up the ideal civilization ‖ ～礼貌月 civic virtues month ‖ 世界～ world civilization ‖ 没落的～ effete civilization ‖ 现代～ modern civilization ‖ 印加～ civilization of Inca ‖ 中原地区是中华～的摇篮。The central plain area is the cradle of Chinese civilization. ❷〈形〉 civilized: ～国家/社会/人 civilized country/society/people ‖ ～地谈话 have a civilized conversation ‖ ～经商 do business with civility ‖ ～生活 cultured way of life ‖ ～行为 civilized conduct ‖ 说话～点! Keep a civil tongue in your head! / Please watch your language a little. ❸〈形〉 modern; of a new style: ～婚礼 new-style wedding

〖～古国〗 wénmíng gǔguó 〈名〉 country with an ancient civilization: 中国是四大～之一。China is one of the four countries with an ancient civilization.

〖～棍〗 wénmínggùn 〈名〉〈旧〉 walking stick; stick; cane

〖～史〗 wénmíngshǐ 〈名〉 history of civilization: 人类～ history of human civilization

〖～戏〗 wénmíngxì 〈名〉〈旧〉 early form of modern drama

【文墨】 wénmò 〈名〉 ❶writing: 粗通～ barely know the rudiments of writing ❷ writing activities

〖～人〗 wénmòrén 〈名〉 intellectual; literatus

【文鸟】 wénniǎo 〈名〉[动物] mannikin

【文痞】 wénpǐ 〈名〉 hack scoundrel; literary prostitute

【文凭】 wénpíng 〈名〉 diploma: 颁发～ issue a diploma ‖ 获得～ obtain/receive a diploma ‖ 混～ muddle along to get a diploma; wangle a diploma ‖ 授予～ award/grant/confer/present a diploma ‖ 取得～ earn/obtain/win a diploma (in) ‖ 大学～ college diploma ‖ 高中～ high school diploma ‖ 建筑学/语言学～ diploma in architecture/linguistics

〖～热〗 wénpíngrè 〈名〉 diploma craze/fever

〖～主义〗 wénpíngzhǔyì 〈名〉 credentialism

【文气】 wénqì 〈名〉 vigour of a piece of writing: 该书～劲健。The book was written with great vigour. ‖ 他～卑弱。He wields a humble pen. / He is humble in his writing.

【文气】 wénqi 〈形〉〈方〉 gentle and reserved: ～的小姑娘 gentle and reserved little girl ‖ 她戴上新眼镜看上去挺～。Her new glasses make her look rather gentle. / She looks refined with her new glasses.

【文契】 wénqì 〈名〉 contract [esp for real estate transactions]; title deed; lease: 一份/张～ a contract ‖ 草拟～ draw up a contract ‖ 立个～ make a contract ‖ 在～上签字 sign a contract

【文情并茂】 wénqíngbìngmào 〈熟〉 (of writing) elegant in style and rich in sentiment; excellent in both content and language

【文曲星】 wénqǔxīng 〈名〉 ❶ legendary god in charge of imperial examinations and literary affairs ❷〈喻〉 renowned man of letters

【文人】 wénrén 〈名〉 literary man; man of letters; scholar; literatus

〖～方士〗 wénrén fāngshì 〈名〉 scholars and alchemists

〖～画〗 wénrénhuà 〈名〉[common term in Chinese art history] literati paintings; paintings by scholars and officials

〖～墨客〗 wénrén mòkè 〈熟〉 literati; men of letters

〖～无行〗 wénrén-wúxíng 〈熟〉 men of letters tend to be unscrupulous; literati are often frivolous; literati observe/have no morals; men of letters lack morals

〖～相轻〗 wénrén-xiāngqīng 〈熟〉 scholars tend to scorn each other; writers often disparage one another: ～,自古而然。Scholars have scorned one another since time immemorial. ‖ 摈弃～的陋习。Scholars are to get rid of the bad habit of belittling each other.

〖～学士〗 wénrén xuéshì 〈名〉 scholars; men of letters

〖～雅士〗 wénrén yǎshì 〈名〉 refined scholars

【文如其人】 wénrúqírén 〈熟〉 style is the index of the man; the writing mirrors the writer; like (the) author, like (the) book

【文弱】 wénruò 〈形〉 gentle and frail: ～书生 frail-looking scholar

【文山会海】 wénshān-huìhǎi 〈熟〉 mountain of papers and sea of meetings—intricate routine of an official; innumerable documents and meetings: 从～中摆脱出来 free oneself from office work and meetings ‖ 整日埋在～里 be buried all day long under a mountain of paper work and drowned in a sea of meetings; be bogged down in innumerable meetings and documents

【文身】 wénshēn 〈动〉〈书〉 tattoo: 断发～ cut the hair and tattoo the body ‖ 他卷起袖子,露出一只有很多～的胳膊。He rolled up his sleeve, revealing a heavily tattooed arm.

〖～师〗 wénshēnshī 〈名〉 tattooist; tattooer

【文史】 wénshǐ 〈名〉 literature and history; culture and history: ～资料 historical accounts of past events

〖～馆〗 wénshǐguǎn 〈名〉 research institute of culture and history

【文士】 wénshì 〈名〉 man of letters; scholar

【文饰】 wénshì 〈动〉 ❶ polish (a piece of writing) ❷ gloss over (one's mistakes); cover up; whitewash: ～自己的错误 gloss over one's own faults

【文书】 wénshū 〈名〉 ❶ documents; official dispatches: ～工作 paperwork; clerical work ❷ copyist; scribe; secretary

【文殊】 Wénshū 〈名〉[佛教] Manjusri [Bodhisattva(菩萨), personifying supreme wisdom and depicted as seated on a lion or on a lotus]

【文思】 wénsī 〈名〉 thread of ideas in writing; train of thought in writing: ～枯竭 be devoid of inspirations; run out of ideas to write about ‖ ～敏捷 have a ready/deft/facile pen ‖ ～泉涌 have a gush of inspirations

【文坛】 wéntán 〈名〉 literary world/arena/circles; world of letters: 轰动～ make a sensation in the literary world ‖ 震惊～ come as a shock to the literary world; shock the literary circles ‖ ～巨擘 master in literature; literary mogul ‖ ～名人 eminent figure in literature ‖ ～掌故 literary anecdote ‖ 在～大放异彩 shine in the literary world

【文韬武略】 wéntāo-wǔlüè 〈熟〉 military expertise; military strategy: 谙熟～ be well-versed in military strategy

【文体】 wéntǐ 〈名〉 ❶ type of writing; literary form; genre: 改变～ change one's style of writing ‖ 模仿～ copy/imitate a style ‖ 矫揉造作的～ pretentious style of writing ‖ 叙述～ narration ‖ 议论～ argumentation ‖ 用夸张/正式的～写作 write in an inflated/a formal style ❷ recreation and sports: ～活动 recreational and sports activities ‖ ～委员 person in charge of recreational and sports activities (in a school/class) ‖ ～中心 recreation centre

〖～学〗 wéntǐxué 〈名〉 stylistics: ～家 stylist

〖～意义〗 wéntǐ yìyì 〈名〉 stylistic meaning

【文恬武嬉】 wéntián-wǔxī 〈熟〉 (of a corrupt regime) the officials are indolent and the officers frivolous—the entire officialdom, both civil and military, wallows in luxury and dissipation

【文网】 wénwǎng 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 net of justice; arm of the law ❷〈旧〉 ban on the free expression of thought

【文武】 wén-wǔ 〈名〉 ❶ intellectual pursuits and martial arts; civil accomplishments and military prowess: ⇨～双全 ❷〈书〉 civil and military rule/means: ～并用 combine force with nonviolence ❸ ministers and generals: ～百官 civil officials and military officers ‖ 满朝～ all the ministers and generals of the imperial court

〖～全才〗 wén-wǔ quáncái 〈熟〉 (of a person) be excellent both in literary writing and martial arts

〖～双全〗 wén-wǔ shuāngquán 〈熟〉 be well-versed in both polite letters and martial arts; be adept in both pen and sword

【文物】 wénwù 〈名〉 cultural relic; historical relic: 保护出土～ protect unearthed cultural relics ‖ 盗卖～ steal and sell cultural relics ‖ 恢复～ restore relics ‖ ～发掘 excavation of historical relics ‖ ～征集 collection of cultural relics ‖ 唐代～ cultural relics of the Tang Dynasty ‖ 鉴定～的年代 determine the date of historical relics ‖ 从事～研究工作 be engaged in historical and antiquari-

an research

〖~保护〗 wénwù bǎohù 〈名〉 preservation of cultural relics; protection of historical relics: ~区 historic reservation ‖ 国家重点~单位 major historic and cultural sites under state protection

〖~古迹〗 wénwù gǔjì 〈名〉 cultural relics and historic sites

〖~修整〗 wénwù xiūzhěng 〈名〉 restoration of cultural relics

【文戏】 wénxì 〈名〉 gentle show [Chinese traditional opera focusing on singing and acting rather than martial arts]

【文献】 wénxiàn 〈名〉 document; literature; literary/historical data: 查考~ study the literature (of) ‖ 时刻了解该领域的最新~ keep up-to-date with the literature in the field ‖ ~数据库 document data bank ‖ 参考~ works cited; bibliography ‖ 科技~ literature of science and technology ‖ 科学~ scientific literature ‖ 历史~ historical documents/data ‖ 马列主义~ Marxist-Leninist literature ‖ 医学~ medical literature ‖ 有关裁军的~ disarmament literature ‖ 这门学科的~极为丰富。The subject boasts of an extensive literature.

〖~保管员〗 wénxiàn bǎoguǎnyuán 〈名〉 documentalist

〖~编集〗 wénxiàn biānjí 〈名〉 documentation: 缩微~ microphotographic documentation

〖~存储〗 wénxiàn cúnchǔ 〈名〉 documentation storage

〖~调查〗 wénxiàn diàochá 〈名〉 literature research

〖~工作〗 wénxiàn gōngzuò 〈名〉 documentation service: ~者 documentalist

〖~记录片〗 wénxiàn jìlùpiàn 〈名〉 documentary film

〖~检索〗 wénxiàn jiǎnsuǒ 〈名〉 documentation retrieval

〖~库〗 wénxiànkù 〈名〉 document database

〖~目录〗 wénxiàn mùlù 〈名〉 bibliography

〖~搜集〗 wénxiàn sōují 〈名〉 literature search

〖~中心〗 wénxiàn zhōngxīn 〈名〉 documentation centre

〖~资料〗 wénxiàn zīliào 〈名〉 documentation

【文胸】 wénxiōng 〈名〉〈方〉 brassiere; bra: 戴着~ wear a bra ‖ 系上/解开~ fasten/unfasten the bra

【文选】 wénxuǎn 〈名〉 selected works; literary selections; anthology; analects: 古典~ selection of classics ‖ 活页~ loose-leaf literary selections ‖《邓小平~》*Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping*

【文学】 wénxué 〈名〉 literature: ~才华 literary talent ‖ ~大师 master in literature ‖ ~名著 literary classic; masterpiece in literature ‖ ~权威 literary authority ‖ ~体裁 literary form/genre ‖ ~遗产 literary heritage ‖ ~杂志 literary magazine ‖ 比较~ comparative literature ‖ 大众/民间~ popular/folk literature ‖ 东方/西方~ Oriental/Occidental literature; eastern/western literature ‖ 儿童~ children's literature ‖ 二十世纪~ twentieth-century literature ‖ 古代/现代/当代~ ancient/modern/contemporary literature ‖ 浪漫主义/现实主义~ romantic/realistic literature ‖ 色情~ pornographic literature ‖ 消遣/严肃~ light/serious literature ‖ 传记/叙事~ biographical/descriptive literature ‖ 从事~工作 pursue/follow literature as a profession ‖ 向西方介绍中国~ introduce Chinese literature to the Western world ‖ 学习语言~ study language and literature ‖ ~是语言的艺术。Literature is the art of words.

〖~副刊〗 wénxué fùkān 〈名〉 literary supplement

〖~革命〗 wénxué gémìng 〈名〉 literary revolution

〖~界〗 wénxuéjiè 〈名〉 public of letters; literary world/circles

〖~流派〗 wénxué liúpài 〈名〉 schools of literature

〖~家〗 wénxuéjiā 〈名〉 writer; man of letters

〖~批评〗 wénxué pīpíng 〈名〉 literary criticism: ~家 literary critic

〖~评论〗 wénxué pínglùn = 文学批评 wénxué pīpíng

〖~史〗 wénxuéshǐ 〈名〉 literary history; history of literature: 在~上占有一席之地 claim a place in the records of literature

〖~硕士〗 wénxué shuòshì 〈名〉 master of arts (MA)

〖~学士〗 wénxué xuéshì 〈名〉 bachelor of arts (BA)

〖~艺术〗 wénxué yìshù 〈名〉 literature and art

〖~语言〗 wénxué yǔyán 〈名〉 ❶ standard speech/language ❷ literary language

〖~作品〗 wénxué zuòpǐn 〈名〉 literary works; literature: 阅读大量~ read a great amount of literature ‖ 该图书馆藏有各种语言的古代和现代~约 18 万册。The library contains about 180,000 volumes of ancient and modern literature in various languages.

【文雅】 wényǎ 〈形〉 elegant; graceful; refined; cultured; polished: 举止~ be refined in manner; have refined/elegant manners ‖ 谈吐~ be elegant in speech ‖ 他的举止不够~。His manners lack finish. ‖ 彬彬有礼和谈吐得体是~的标志。Good manners and correct speech are marks of refinement.

【文言】 wényán 〈名〉 classical Chinese: 这本小说用~写成。This novel was written in classical Chinese.

〖~文〗 wényánwén 〈名〉 writings in classical Chinese; classical style of writing

【文野】 wényě 〈名〉 crudeness and refinement: ~之分 difference between crudeness and refinement

【文以载道】 wényǐzàidào 〈熟〉 literature is a vehicle of Confucian ideas—the function of literature is to convey the truth or the moral values

【文艺】 wényì 〈名〉 literature and art: ~创作 literary and artistic creation ‖ ~队伍 ranks of writers and artists ‖ ~工作 work in the literary and artistic fields ‖ ~工作者 literary and art workers; writers and artists ‖ ~理论 theory of literature and art ‖ ~思潮 trend of thought in literature and art ‖ ~团体 literature and art organization; theatre company; theatre troupe ‖ ~作品 literary and artistic works ‖ ~座谈会 forum on literature and art

〖~复兴〗 Wényì Fùxīng 〈名〉 Renaissance: ~时期的艺术/音乐/绘画 Renaissance art/music/painting

〖~会演〗 wényì huìyǎn 〈名〉 theatrical festival

〖~节目〗 wényì jiémù 〈名〉 programme of entertainment; theatrical items; theatrical performance

〖~界〗 wényìjiè 〈名〉 literary and art circles; world of literature and art

〖~批评〗 wényì pīpíng 〈名〉 literary and art criticism: ~家 literary/art critic

〖~片〗 wényìpiàn 〈名〉 literary film

〖~评论〗 wényì pínglùn = 文艺批评 wényì pīpíng

〖~学〗 wényìxué 〈名〉 study of art and literature

〖~语言〗 wényì yǔyán = 文学语言 ② wénxué yǔyán

【文友】 wényǒu 〈名〉 literary friend/associate

【文娱】 wényú 〈名〉 cultural recreation; entertainment: ~活动 recreational activities ‖ ~设施 entertainment facilities ‖ ~委员 student in charge of recreational activities (of a school or a class) ‖ 电台~节目 radio entertainment

【文员】 wényuán 〈名〉 clerical worker; clerk: 他当了十年~。He worked as a clerk for ten years.

【文苑】 wényuàn 〈名〉 ❶ literary circles; literary world ❷ literary and art circles; literary and art world

【文约】 wényuē 〈名〉 contract; deed

【文藻】 wénzǎo 〈名〉 decorative embellishments of writing

【文责】 wénzé 〈名〉 author's responsibility (for his or her writings)

〖~自负〗 wénzé zìfù 〈熟〉 the author takes sole responsibility for his views; the author is responsible for the consequences of his article

【文摘】 wénzhāi 〈名〉 ❶ abstract; digest: ~索引 abstract and index ‖ 报刊~ digest of newspapers and magazines ‖《读者~》*Reader's Digest* ‖ 档案~ deposited document abstract ‖ 专利~ patent abstract ❷ extract

【文章】 wénzhāng 〈名〉 ❶ essay; article: 一段~ a paragraph of an article ‖ 一篇~ an article/essay; a passage ‖ 发表~ publish an article ‖ 写~ write an article/essay (on) ‖ 润色~ polish up an essay ‖ 给~选题目 choose a subject for an article ‖ 注明~的出处 credit the source of the article ‖ 有趣的~ interesting article ‖ 感人的~ touching article ‖ 评论~ critical article ‖ 署名~ signed article ❷ literary works; writings: ~写得好 have a deft pen ❸ hidden meaning; implication: 他的话里有~。There is an insinuation in his remarks. / There is something behind what he says. / His remarks smell fishy. ‖ 她的微笑里面大有~。She smiled an insinuating smile. / Hers was an insinuating smile. ‖ 她说话躲躲闪闪的,这里面肯定有~。Her evasive remarks indicated there must be something fishy/unmentionable. ❹ way (of doing sth); elbow room: 做表面~ work for appearance's sake ‖ 在枝节问题上大做~ kick up a rumpus over some side issues ‖ 在产品质量问题上,我们还大有~可做。There is a lot we can do to improve the quality of our products.

〖~魁手〗 wénzhāng kuíshǒu 〈名〉 outstanding writer of the day

【文职】 wénzhí 〈名〉 civilian post/service: ~人员 nonmilitary personnel; civil servant

【文治】 wénzhì 〈名〉〈书〉 civil administration

〖～武功〗 wénzhì-wǔgōng 〈熟〉 political and military achievements; outstanding statecraft and brilliant military exploits

【文质彬彬】 wénzhì-bīnbīn 〈熟〉 gentle; urbane; suave; quiet and scholarly: ～，然后君子。One can only be a true gentleman when one has both polish and substance.

【文绉绉】 wénzhōuzhōu 〈形〉 genteel; bookish: 说话～的 speak in a genteel manner; be soft-spoken ‖ 和工人们在一起时，说话别那么～的。Don't talk like a book when you are with the workers.

【文竹】 wénzhú 〈名〉[植物] asparagus fern

【文字】 wénzì 〈名〉 ❶ characters; script; writing: 表形～ pictography; hieroglyph ‖ 表意～ ideography ‖ 拼音～ alphabetic (system of) writing ‖ 汉语～改革 reform of Chinese writing system ❷ written language: 玩～游戏 play on words; juggle with terms ‖ 有～可考的历史 recorded history ‖ 她只懂自己部落的语言～。She knows only her own tribal language. ❸ writing (as regards form or style): ～简练 be succinct in wording ‖ ～枯涩 dull and heavy style ‖ ～清晰 lucid writing ‖ ～通畅 easy and smooth writing

〖～材料〗 wénzì cáiliào 〈名〉 written material

〖～处理〗 wénzì chǔlǐ 〈名〉[计算机] word processing: ～机 word processor ‖ ～器 word editor ‖ ～系统 word-processing system (WPS)

〖～方程〗 wénzì fāngchéng 〈名〉[数学] literal equation

〖～改革〗 wénzì gǎigé 〈名〉 reform of a writing system

〖～框〗 wénzìkuàng 〈名〉[计算机] text box

〖～宣传〗 wénzì xuānchuán 〈名〉 written propaganda/publicity

〖～学〗 wénzìxué 〈名〉 philology

〖～狱〗 wénzìyù 〈名〉〈旧〉 literary inquisition [imprisonment or prosecution of an author on account of literary offence to rulers]

【文宗】 wénzōng 〈名〉〈书〉 master writer; acclaimed/outstanding literary figure: 一代～ most outstanding literary figure of the time

纹 wén 〈名〉 ❶ line; vein; grain: 细～木 fine-grained wood ⇨皱～; 裂～; 螺～ ❷ pattern: ⇨花～

【纹白蝶】 wénbáidié 〈名〉[动物] cabbage butterfly

【纹波】 wénbō 〈名〉 ripple

【纹风不动】 wénfēng-bùdòng ＝文风不动 wénfēng-bùdòng

【纹理】 wénlǐ 〈名〉 vein; grain; texture threads: ～不规则 cross-grained ‖ ～细密 close-grained ‖ 逆着木材的～刨木头 plane wood against the grain ‖ 有粉红色～的大理石 pink-veined marble ‖ 与～垂直 across the grain ‖ 肉顺着～好切。It is easier to cut meat in the direction of the grain.

【纹路】 wénlu 〈名〉 lines; grain: 条形～ striped veins

【纹缕】 wénlǚ ＝ 纹路 wénlu

【纹饰】 wénshì 〈名〉 engraved/painted pattern [usu on utensils]; figure

【纹丝】 wénsī 〈形〉[usu used in the negative] tiny bit; least; slightest: 使不受～干扰 not disturb sb in the slightest

〖～不动〗 wénsī-bùdòng 〈熟〉 absolutely still; perfectly motionless: ～地趴在地上 lie perfectly still/motionless on one's stomach on the ground ‖ 她使尽全身力气推，但石头仍～。She pushed to the limit of her strength, but she could not budge the rock. / She pushed to the limit of her strength, yet the rock remained unmoved. ‖ 没有一点风，柳条儿～。There wasn't a breath of wind and the willow twigs were perfectly still.

【纹样】 wényàng 〈名〉 decorative patterns

【纹银】 wényín 〈名〉〈旧〉 fine silver

【纹章学】 wénzhāngxué 〈名〉 heraldry

炆 wén 〈动〉〈方〉 cook/heat food on a slow fire; simmer: 肉不够烂，最好再～一会儿。The meat is a bit too rare; we'd better simmer it a little while more.

闻 wén ❶ 〈动〉 hear: 听而不～ turn a deaf ear (to) ‖ 早有所～ have long heard (of) ⇨～所未～; 充耳不～ ❷ 〈动〉 smell: ～～这种香水 have a smell of the perfume; smell/sniff the perfume ‖ ～到烟味 smell sth burning ‖ ～来～去 keep nosing about ‖ 屋子里～着有一股烟味。The room smells of smoke. ‖ 我～到腥臭味儿了。I smelled something stinking. ❸ 〈名〉 news; story: ⇨奇～; 新～; 逸～ ❹ 〈形〉〈书〉 well-known; famous: ⇨～人; 博～; 默默无～ ❺ 〈名〉 repute; reputation: 秽～ ill repute ‖ 令～ good reputation

【闻达】 wéndá 〈名〉〈书〉 fame and position; eminence: 不求～ seek for neither fame nor position

【闻风而动】 wénfēng'érdòng 〈熟〉 act without delay upon hearing the news—respond to a call immediately; answer a call without delay; go into action without delay

【闻风而逃】 wénfēng'értáo 〈熟〉 flee upon learning the news; take to one's heels on getting wind of sth

【闻风丧胆】 wénfēng-sàngdǎn 〈熟〉 become terror-stricken/panic-stricken/terrified at the news; be alarmed at a mere rumour: 解放军大军所到之处，敌人～。The enemy trembled with fear wherever they got wind of the PLA's coming.

【闻风响应】 wénfēng-xiǎngyìng 〈熟〉 hear the news and rise up in response—respond to a call without delay; make an immediate response to a call

【闻过则改】 wénguò-zégǎi 〈熟〉 correct one's mistake as soon as it is pointed out

【闻过则喜】 wénguò-zéxǐ 〈熟〉 be glad to have one's errors pointed out; be happy when told of one's own errors

【闻鸡起舞】 wénjī-qǐwǔ 〈熟〉 rise at cockcrow and practise one's swordsmanship—be diligent and self-disciplined

【闻见】 wénjiàn 〈名〉 what one sees and hears; knowledge; experience; information: ～广博 be knowledgeable ‖ 鄙人～有限。My knowledge is limited.

【闻见】 wénjian 〈动〉 ❶ notice by smell; smell: 我～了香水的香味。I smell the fragrance of perfume. ❷ hear: 警方～报告立即赶赴现场。On hearing the report, the police rushed to the scene.

【闻名】 wénmíng 〈动〉 ❶ be well-known; be famous/renowned/celebrated: ～全国 be well-known throughout/across the country ‖ ～于世的发明 world-famous invention ‖ ～的风景区 famous scenic spot ‖ 绍兴以鲁迅故居而～。Shaoxing is famous as the birthplace of Lu Xun. ‖ 西安以兵马俑而～世界。Xi'an is world-famous for its terracotta warriors and horses. ❷ be familiar with sb's name; know sb by repute: ～已久 have long heard of sb's fame ‖ ～不如见面。It is better to see a person in the flesh than to know him by repute.

〖～遐尔〗 wénmíng-xiá'ěr 〈熟〉 be well-known far and near: 这位医生35岁就开始～了。The doctor became famous far and near at the age of 35.

【闻其言而知其人】 wén qí yán ér zhī qí rén 〈熟〉 able to judge a man by his speech; a bird may be known by its song

【闻人】 wénrén 〈名〉 famous person; celebrity; personality: 最受爱戴的～之一 one of the best-loved personalities ‖ 许多～都支持慈善活动。Many celebrities lend their support to charity events.

【闻胜不骄，闻败不馁】 wénshèngbùjiāo, wénbàibùněi 〈熟〉 do not turn haughty with success or become dejected with failure

【闻所未闻】 wénsuǒwèiwén 〈熟〉 unheard of: 这件事我～。I have never heard of it.

【闻悉】 wénxī 〈动〉〈书〉 hear; learn; be informed: ～儿子考上大学，他甚感慰藉。It was a great consolation for him to know that his son had been admitted to a university. ‖ ～母子平安，甚感宽慰。On hearing that both the mother and the baby are safe and sound, I feel very much relieved. ‖ 我已～有关他父亲的噩耗。I've been informed of his father's death.

【闻讯】 wénxùn 〈动〉 hear the news: 集镇周围的老乡～赶来看演出。On hearing the news the villagers around rushed to the town to see the performance.

【闻一知十】 wényī-zhīshí 〈熟〉 learn one thing and know ten things—be good at drawing analogies; a word to the wise is sufficient

【闻者足戒】 wénzhě-zújiè 〈熟〉〈书〉 those who hear these words should be warned; take one's words as a warning

【闻诊】 wénzhěn 〈名〉[中医] auscultation and olfaction [one of the four methods of diagnosis]

蚊 wén 〈名〉 mosquito: 多～季节 mosquitoe season ⇨家～; 疟～

【蚊虫】 wénchóng 〈名〉 mosquito: ～叮咬 mosquito bite ‖ 所有～都叮人吗? Do all mosquitoes sting?

【蚊香】 wénxiāng 〈名〉 mosquito-repellent incense; mosquito coil incense

【蚊帐】 wénzhàng 〈名〉 mosquito net: ～纱 mosquito netting

【蚊子】 wénzi 〈名〉mosquito：一只～ a mosquito‖背上被～叮了一下 get a mosquito bite on the back‖～在我胳膊上咬了一下。A mosquito bit me on the arm.

雯 wén 〈名〉〈书〉patterned cloud

wěn

刎 wěn 〈动〉cut one's throat：⇨自～

【刎颈之交】 wěnjǐng-zhījiāo 〈熟〉friends who are ready to die for each other；friends sworn to death；devoted friends

抆 wěn 〈动〉〈书〉wipe：～泪 wipe one's tears

吻 wěn ❶〈名〉lip：⇨接～ ❷〈动〉kiss：～面颊/手/嘴唇 kiss sb's cheek/hand/lips；kiss sb on the cheek/hand/lips‖在面颊上互～ exchange kisses on the cheek；kiss each other on the cheek ⇨飞～；亲～ ❸〈名〉[动物] animal's mouth；muzzle；snout

【吻别】 wěnbié 〈动〉kiss sb good-bye

【吻合】 wěnhé 〈动〉❶ fit perfectly；accord（with）；coincide；tally（with）：意见～ have identical views/ideas‖我们的数字不～，你比我多出 20 元。Our figures/numbers don't tally—you've made it twenty *yuan* more than me.‖她的叙述与事实～。Her account conformed to what really happened.‖他对事件的描述与证人的陈述不～。His version of the event doesn't accord with the witnesses' statements. ❷[医学] join by anastomosis；anastomose：进行血管～ join two parts of a vessel by anastomosis；anastomose a vessel

【～术】 wěnhéshù 〈名〉[医学] anastomosis

【吻兽】 wěnshòu 〈名〉〈旧〉animal sculptures at the ends of a roof ridge

紊 wěn 〈形〉disorderly；confused：⇨有条不～

【紊动】 wěndòng 〈名〉[物理] turbulent fluctuation；turbulent motion

【紊流】 wěnliú 〈名〉[物理] turbulence；turbulent flow：～传播 turbulence propagation‖～速度 turbulent velocity‖～运动 turbulent motion

【紊乱】 wěnluàn 〈形〉disorderly；chaotic；confused：～的办公室 chaotic/disorderly office‖秩序～ in a state of chaos；in chaos/turmoil‖消化系统～ disorder of the digestive system‖新陈代谢功能～ metabolic disorder‖轻微的肠胃功能～ mild gastrointestinal functional disorder‖本次会议组织～。The conference was disorganised.

稳 wěn ❶〈形〉steady；firm；stable：立场很～ have a firm stand‖情绪不～ be emotionally instable‖坐～ sit tight‖把梯子扶～ hold the ladder steady‖这孩子走不～。The baby is not very firm/steady on its feet/legs yet.‖做这样精细的工作，手要～，眼要准。Such fine work requires a steady hand and a sharp eye. ⇨把～ ❷〈形〉(of a person) staid；sedate；stable；reliable：性子～ be of a steady/stable character ⇨～重；沉～；四平八～ ❸〈形〉sure；certain：～拿金牌 be certain to win the gold medal ⇨十拿九～ ❹〈动〉stabilize；calm；steady；firm：～～神儿！Steady your nerves!‖～点儿！Steady on!‖政府采取措施，使物价～了下来。The government took measures and stabilized the prices. ⇨～住

【稳便】 wěnbiàn ❶〈形〉safe and convenient；fitting and proper；convenient and reliable：～的办法 safe and convenient way/method ❷〈动〉〈旧〉do as you wish/please；suit your own convenience

【稳步】 wěnbù 〈名〉steady steps：～发展 develop steadily；experience a steady development‖～前进 forge ahead steadily；advance steadily；make steady progress；proceed steadily‖～增长 rise steadily；experience a steady growth

【稳操胜券】 wěncāo-shèngquàn 〈熟〉success is within one's grasp；have full assurance of success；be certain/confident/sure of success；be sure to win：我们上半场射进三球后就已经～了。The three goals we scored in the first half gave us a useful cushion against defeat.

【稳操胜算】 wěncāo-shèngsuàn ＝ 稳操胜券 wěncāo-shèngquàn

【稳产】 wěnchǎn 〈名〉stable yield/output：～高产田 land/field with high and stable yields

【稳当】 wěndang 〈形〉❶ reliable；secure；safe；dependable：～可靠 stable and reliable‖他办事～。He is a trustworthy man.‖这个办法～不～？Is this a reliable way/method? ❷ steady；stable：把桌子放～。Set/Make the table steady.

【稳定】 wěndìng ❶〈形〉firm；stable；steady：保持该地区的～和繁荣 maintain the stability and prosperity of the area‖情绪/政局～ be emotionally/politically stable；enjoy emotional/political stability‖家庭/社会/政治～ domestic/social/political stability‖处于～状态 be in a stable condition；be in a steady state‖以～的速度前进 move at a steady pace‖～的工作/婚姻 stable job/marriage‖～的关系 stable/steady relationship‖～的汇率 stable exchange rate‖～的价格/市场/收入 steady price/market/income‖～的结构 stable structure‖～的增长 steady growth/increase‖～的政策 steady policy‖～的职业 secure/steady/stable job‖不～的股市 volatile stock-market‖不～的国际金融市场 shaky international monetary market‖她手术后情况～。She was in a stable condition after the operation.‖物价～。The price remains stable. ❷〈动〉stabilize；steady：～货币/经济/局势 stabilize the currency/economy/situation‖～情绪 set sb's mind at rest；steady one's nerves‖～物价 stabilize（commodity）prices‖起到～的作用 act as a stabilizing force；exert a stabilizing effect‖病情～了下来。The patient's condition has stabilized.‖农产品价格～了下来。The prices of farm products steadied.‖她靠在岩石上，闭上眼睛，来～一下自己。She steadied herself by leaning against the rock and closing her eyes.‖等你体温～下来，就可以停药了。When your temperature becomes stable, you can stop taking the medicine.

【～电流】 wěndìng diànliú 〈名〉[物理] steady-state current

【～度】 wěndìngdù 〈名〉[物理] stability

【～剂】 wěndìngjì 〈名〉[化学] stabilizer

【～流】 wěndìngliú 〈名〉[物理] stable current

【～平衡】 wěndìng pínghéng 〈名〉[物理] stable equilibrium

【～人口】 wěndìng rénkǒu 〈名〉stationary population

【～性】 wěndìngxìng 〈名〉[物理] stability：三角形的～ stability of a triangle

【～装置】 wěndìng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉[化学] stabilization plant；stabilizer

【稳固】 wěngù ❶〈形〉firm；stable；solid：～的基础 firm/solid foundation‖地位～ stable position‖建立～的政权 establish a stable government ❷〈动〉stabilize：～政权 stabilize a government

【稳恒态】 wěnhéngtài 〈名〉[天文] steady state

【～说】 wěnhéngtàishuō 〈名〉[天文] steady state theory

【稳获】 wěnhuò 〈动〉be sure/certain to get；have full assurance of：～冠军 be sure to win the championship

【稳健】 wěnjiàn 〈形〉❶ sure；steady；stable；reliable：办事～ go about things steadily‖～的政策 moderate policies‖～的政治家 steady statesman‖她在任何情况下都很～。She is imperturbable in all situations. ❷ firm；steady：迈着～的步子 walk with firm steps

【～派】 wěnjiànpài 〈名〉moderates

【稳居】 wěnjū 〈动〉surely hold：～前 10 名 rank steadily among the top ten‖她过去 3 年一直～第一。Her first place has held steady throughout the past three years.

【稳练】 wěnliàn 〈形〉sure and skilful；steady and proficient：尽管是新上岗，他操作机器相当～。New as he is at the job, he operates the machine with a steady and skilful hand.

【稳流】 wěnliú 〈名〉[物理] steady flow

【稳拿】 wěnná 〈动〉be certain/sure to win, achieve, etc：～第一 be certain to win/take/get the first place‖～冠军 be sure to win the championship

【稳婆】 wěnpó 〈名〉〈旧〉midwife

【稳如泰山】 wěnrú-Tàishān 〈熟〉as firm/stable as Mount Tai—as firm as a rock；rock firm；remain imperturbable；have imperturbable self-possession

【稳实】 wěnshi 〈形〉steady and firm；free from anxiety：～的步伐 steady and firm step

【稳帖】 wěntiē ＝ 稳妥 wěntuǒ

【稳妥】 wěntuǒ 〈形〉safe；reliable；trustworthy：采取～的政策 adopt a sound policy‖进行～的投资 make a safe investment‖寻找～的消息来源 look for reliable sources of information‖制定～

的计划 formulate a safe plan ‖ 为～起见,我们最好现在别急着出发。To be on the safe side, we'd better not set off now. ‖ 这件事交给他办,就再～不过了。The matter will be in safe hands if we entrust it to him. ‖ 这样做更～。It is even safer (to do it) this way.

【稳压】 wěnyā 〈名〉[电工] voltage regulation/stabilization: ～电路 voltage-regulator circuit ‖ ～电源 regulated power supply; stabilized voltage supply

〖～变压器〗 wěnyā biànyāqì 〈名〉[电工] voltage stabilizing transformer

〖～器〗 wěnyāqì 〈名〉❶[电工] voltage stabilizer; voltage regulator ❷[物理] manostat

〖～整流器〗 wěnyā zhěngliúqì 〈名〉[电工] stabilized rectifier

【稳赢】 wěnyíng 〈动〉 be certain/sure to win

【稳扎稳打】 wěnzhā-wěndǎ 〈熟〉 ❶ stand firmly and fight steadily; go ahead steadily and strike sure blows (as in a battle) ❷ go about things steadily and surely; proceed step by step; handle in a steady manner: 干任何事情都要～。Whatever we do, we should do it step by step. ‖ 他们的试验正在按计划～地进行着。Their experiment is proceeding steadily as planned.

【稳重】 wěnzhòng 〈形〉 steady going; steady; staid; sedate: ～行事 play (it) safe; be on the safe side ‖ ～可靠的男人 stable/steady and reliable man ‖ ～的性格 stable character ‖ 她儿子现在～多了,不像从前那样毛手毛脚了。Her son has become a lot more sedate, no longer careless and sloppy as he used to be. ‖ 新来的秘书既～又热情。The new secretary is both steady and warm-hearted.

【稳住】 wěnzhù 〈动〉 ❶ stand firm: ～脚,别掉下来了。Stand firm and be careful not to fall down. ❷ hold ready: 你先设法～他,等警察来了再说。Do whatever you can to try to keep him here till the police arrive.

〖～阵脚〗 wěnzhù-zhènjiǎo 〈熟〉 maintain/secure one's position; secure a foothold; hold one's ground

【稳准狠】 wěn-zhǔn-hěn 〈形〉 sure, accurate and relentless: ～地打击犯罪分子 strike surely, accurately and relentlessly at criminals

【稳坐钓鱼船】 wěn zuò diàoyúchuán 〈熟〉 sit steady in a boat despite the storm—remain imperturbable; have imperturbable self-possession

wèn

问 wèn ❶〈动〉 ask; enquire: ～老师问题 ask the teacher a question ‖ ～价钱 ask the price ‖ ～列车时间 ask/enquire about the time of a train ‖ ～他明天有没有空。Ask if he is free tomorrow. ‖ 他给医院打电话～老人的情况。He rang the hospital to enquire how the old man was. ‖ 我不清楚。不过我可以在周围～～。I'm not sure, but I will ask around. ‖ 有问题随时～。Feel free to ask if you have any questions. ⇨答非所～; 询～ ❷〈动〉 ask after; enquire after: 他信里～起你。He asked after you in his letter. ❸〈动〉 interrogate; examine; cross-examine: ～明底细 find out the details of the case; go to the bottom of the matter ⇨盘～; 审～; 质～ ❹〈动〉 hold responsible: 出了事惟你是～。You'll be held responsible if anything goes wrong. ⇨～罪 ❺〈动〉 care; bother; manage: 亲自过～ take up a matter personally ‖ 这件事你不必过～了。You needn't bother about this. ⇨不闻不～ ❻〈动〉 consult: ～医 consult a doctor ❼〈介〉 to [indicating the object of an action]; from [usu followed by an indirect object]: ～老师要答案 ask the teacher for the answer ‖ ～她借点钱 go and borrow some money from her; turn to her for some money ‖ 他～谁求教呢? Whom should he turn to for advice? ❽〈名〉 news; mail: 音～ letter; correspondence ❾〈名〉 question: ⇨～答; 疑～

【问安】 wèn'ān 〈动〉 pay one's respects [usu to elders]; wish sb good health; ask/enquire after (an elderly person's health)

【问案】 wèn'àn 〈动〉 try/hear a case

【问卜】 wènbǔ 〈动〉〈迷信〉 consult a fortune-teller: 求神～ turn to a deity for help and seek advice from divination

【问长问短】 wèncháng-wènduǎn 〈熟〉 take the trouble to make detailed enquiries; ask about this and that; ask various questions

【问答】 wèndá 〈动〉 question and answer: ～练习 question-and-answer drills ‖ 精彩的～ exciting questions and answers ‖ 研讨会结束后安排有～时间。There will be a question-and-answer session/a question time at the end of the seminar.

〖～题〗 wèndátí 〈名〉 essay question: 一道～ an essay question

【问道于盲】 wèndàoyúmáng 〈熟〉 ask the way of the blind—seek enlightenment/advice from one who can offer none

【问鼎】 wèndǐng 〈动〉 ❶ enquire about the nine tripods [symbol of the throne or state power during the Zhou Dynasty (1046–256 BC)]—aspire after the throne; have monarchic ambitions ❷ compete for a championship; try to carry off the first prize: 不吃苦,难以～冠军。You can't win the championship without enduring hardships.

〖～中原〗 wèndǐng-Zhōngyuán 〈熟〉 entertain an ambition to seize state power; attempt to usurp the throne

【问东问西】 wèndōng-wènxī 〈熟〉 ask all sorts of questions

【问寒问暖】 wènhán-wènnuǎn 〈熟〉 enquire with concern about sb's well-being; be solicitous for sb's welfare; enquire after sb in detail

【问好】 wènhǎo 〈动〉 send/give one's regards to; say hello to: 他向你～。He sends his regards/best to you. ‖ 请代我向你父亲～。Please convey/give my kind regards to your father. / Please remember me to your father.

【问号】 wènhào 〈名〉 ❶ question mark; interrogation mark(?): 这地方你得用个～。You need to use a question mark here. ❷ unknown factor; unsolved problem: 我脑子里全是～。My mind is crowded with whys. ‖ 公司的前途还是个～。A question mark hangs over the future of the company. ‖ 他到底能不能康复还是个～。There is still some doubt as to his recovery. / Nobody is sure about his recovery.

【问候】 wènhòu ❶〈动〉 send one's respects/regards to; extend greetings to; ask after: 他感谢你对他父亲的～。He appreciated it when you asked after his father. ❷〈名〉 compliments; regards; salutations; greeting: 互致～ exchange greetings ‖ 致以诚挚/兄弟般的～ extend one's cordial/fraternal greetings (to sb) ‖ 请向李教授转达我最亲切的～。Please give Professor Li my kindest regards. ‖ 谨致节日～。Compliments of the season. ‖ 谨致真诚～。With sincere/kind/best regards. [used at the end of a letter]

【问话】 wènhuà 〈动〉 ask about; enquire: 向某人～ ask sb questions ‖ 请过来,我有话要问你。Please come over. I have something to ask you.

【问及】 wènjí 〈动〉 ask about: 他常在信中～你。He often asks after you in his letters. ‖ 我经常被～此事。I often get asked about that.

【问津】 wènjīn 〈动〉〈书〉[usu used in the negative] make enquiries: 不敢～ not dare to make enquiries ‖ 很少有人～。Few people make enquiries about it. ⇨无人～

【问荆】 wènjīng 〈名〉[植物] meadow pine

【问卷】 wènjuàn 〈名〉 questionnaire: 一份～ a questionnaire ‖ 回答～ answer questionnaires ‖ 设计～ devise a questionnaire (on) ‖ 发出～调查表 send out/distribute/issue questionnaires ‖ 填写～调查表 fill in a questionnaire; complete a questionnaire

【问路】 wènlù 〈动〉 ask the way (to a certain place); ask (for) directions

【问难】 wènnàn 〈动〉 raise difficult questions for discussion; test with difficult questions: ⇨质疑～

【问起】 wènqǐ ＝问及 wènjí

【问世】 wènshì 〈动〉 ❶ be published; come out: 这本书终于～了。This book has finally got published. ‖ 他的新小说何时～? When is his new novel coming out? ❷ be marketed; be available in the market: 又有一种新型电脑～。Another new type of computer is now available in the market.

【问事】 wènshì 〈动〉 ❶ enquire; ask: 找他问个事 ask him about sth ‖ ～到问讯处。Go to the information desk if you have any questions. ❷ concern oneself with sth; attend to sth; be in charge: 市长一上任,就开始～了。The mayor began attending to his duties as soon as he took office.

【问俗问禁】 wènsú wènjìn 〈熟〉 enquire about the customs and taboos (of a land)

【问题】 wèntí 〈名〉 ❶ question; problem: 回答～ answer a question ‖ 提～ raise/put a question ‖ 问～ ask a question (of sb); ask (sb) a question ‖ 关于中国历史的～ questions about Chinese history ‖ 经常问到的～ frequently asked question (FAQ) ‖ 数学

～ mathematical problem ❷ problem; question; issue; matter: 澄清～ clear up a problem ‖ 充分讨论～ discuss at length an issue/a question ‖ 发现/分析～ discover/analyse a problem ‖ 回避实质～ evade the real issue ‖ 解决～ solve/tackle/settle a problem; solve a question ‖ 考虑～ consider a problem ‖ 面对～ face a problem ‖ 掩盖～ blanket a question ‖ 正确看待～ view the problem in its right perspective ‖ ～的关键 heart of the matter ‖ ～的来龙去脉 ins and outs of a problem ‖ ～的实质 essence of a problem ‖ 根本～ basic question ‖ 关键～ key problem ‖ 环境/科学/家庭～ environmental/scientific/family issue ‖ 棘手的～ awkward question; knotty problem ‖ 能源～ energy question ‖ 生计～ bread-and-butter question ‖ 台湾～ Taiwan question/issue ‖ 有争议的～ disputed question; controversial issue ‖ 原则～ matter of principle ‖ 枝节～ minor issue ‖ 主要～ main/major problem ‖ 他的动机有～。His motives are questionable. ‖ 这不是钱的～。It is not a question of money. ‖ 这只是个时间～。It is only a matter of time. ‖ 我不能对这个～不闻不问。I cannot pass this question by in silence. ❸ trouble; mishap; problem; fault: 导致/引起～ cause a problem ‖ 发现～ find a problem/fault ‖ 清除遗留～ eliminate the remaining problems ‖ 找出～ locate the fault ‖ 思想～ ideological problem ‖ 她的汽车出了～。She's got a problem with her car. ‖ 扬声器有～。There is a fault in the loudspeaker. ‖ 飞机起飞不久发动机就出了～。The plane developed engine trouble shortly after takeoff. ❹ question; crucial point; key: ～是你是否重视这次会议。The question is whether you've attached enough importance to the meeting. ‖ 这种牌子的车的确好,～是大多数人买不起。Cars of this make are really good. The problem is that they're beyond the reach of most people. ❺ point (to be illustrated): 我今天谈四个～。I'd like to make four points today.

〖～儿童〗 wèntí értóng 〈名〉 problem child

〖～剧〗 wèntíjù 〈名〉 problem play

〖～少年〗 wèntí shàonián 〈名〉 problem child

〖～小说〗 wèntí xiǎoshuō 〈名〉 problem novel

【问心】 wènxīn 〈动〉 examine one's conscience; introspect

〖～无愧〗 wènxīn-wúkuì 〈熟〉 feel no qualms upon self-examination; have a clear conscience: 在这件事上我自觉～。I don't think I've done anything to be ashamed of over this matter.

〖～有愧〗 wènxīn-yǒukuì 〈熟〉 be guilt-ridden; feel a twinge of conscience; have a guilty conscience: 没能把孩子救过来,作为医生,我们感到～。As doctors, we feel guilt-ridden for being unable to save the child.

【问询】 wènxún 〈动〉 enquire/ask about; make enquiry

【问讯】 wènxùn 〈动〉 ❶ enquire; ask for information: ⇨～处 ❷ interrogate; question: 严加～ interrogate severely ❸ extend regards or greetings ❹(of Buddhist monks and nuns)greet by putting one's palms together in front of oneself: 打个～ greet (sb) with one's palms put together

〖～处〗 wènxùnchù 〈名〉 enquiry office; information bureau/desk

〖～台〗 wènxùntái ＝ 问讯处 wènxùnchù

【问斩】 wènzhǎn 〈动〉〈旧〉 sentence to death by beheading

【问诊】 wènzhěn 〈名〉[中医] interrogation [one of the four methods of diagnosis]

【问住】 wènzhù 〈动〉 stump sb with a question: 他被那个小孩给～了。He was stumped by the child's question.

【问罪】 wènzuì 〈动〉 denounce; condemn: ⇨兴师～

揾 wèn 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ press with fingers ❷ wipe: ～泪 wipe off tears

璺 wèn 〈名〉 crack (on glassware or earthenware): 那只老坛子上有好几道～。The old jar has several cracks on it.

wēng

翁 wēng 〈名〉 ❶ old man: ⇨塞～失马;渔～;醉～ ❷〈旧〉 father: 尊～ your father ❸ father-in-law: ⇨～姑;～婿

【翁姑】 wēng-gū 〈名〉〈书〉 father-in-law and mother-in-law (of a woman)

【翁婿】 wēng-xù 〈名〉 father-in-law and son-in-law

【翁仲】 wēngzhòng 〈名〉 stone statue/figure placed in front of a tomb

嗡 wēng 〈拟〉 drone; buzz; hum: ～～叫 buzz; drone; hum ‖ ～～响 buzzing ‖ 蜜蜂～～地飞。Bees are buzzing all around.

【嗡子】 wēngzi ＝ 京二胡 jīng'èrhú

鹟 wēng 〈名〉[动物] flycatcher

鳋 wēng 〈名〉[动物] hawk fish

鞥 wēng 〈名〉〈方〉 boot leg

【鞥靴】 wēngxuē 〈名〉 cotton-padded high boots

wěng

蓊 wěng 〈形〉〈书〉 (of vegetation) lush; thick; fast-growing

【蓊郁】 wěngyù 〈形〉〈书〉 lush; luxuriant: 山上是～的森林。Luxuriant forests cover the hills.

塕 wěng 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 dust ❷〈形〉 dusty

滃 wěng 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ (of water) flowing; gushing ❷ (of clouds) dispersing; rising

wèng

瓮 wèng 〈名〉 urn; earthen jar: 腌菜～ jar for pickling vegetables ‖ 水～ water jar ⇨请君入～

【瓮城】 wèngchéng 〈名〉 enclosure (for defence) outside a city gate; enceinte of a city gate

【瓮棺】 wèngguān 〈名〉 funeral urn

【瓮声瓮气】 wèngshēng-wèngqì 〈形〉 in a low muffled voice

【瓮中之鳖】 wèngzhōngzhībiē 〈熟〉 a turtle in a jar—be bottled up; be trapped; be in an inescapable situation

【瓮中捉鳖】 wèngzhōng-zhuōbiē 〈熟〉 catch a turtle in a jar—go after an easy prey; be sure of success; be a walkover

蕹 wèng

【蕹菜】 wèngcài 〈名〉 water spinach

齆 wèng

【齆鼻儿】 wèngbír ❶〈动〉 speak with a twang due to a stuffy nose ❷〈名〉 person who speaks with a twang

wō

挝 wō → 老挝 Lǎowō

⇨zhuā

莴 wō

【莴苣】 wōjù 〈名〉[植物] lettuce: 种一行～ plant a row of lettuces

【莴笋】 wōsǔn 〈名〉 asparagus lettuce

倭 Wō 〈名〉〈旧〉 Japan

【倭瓜】 wōguā 〈名〉〈方〉 pumpkin; cushaw

【倭国】 Wōguó 〈名〉〈旧〉 Japan

【倭寇】 Wōkòu 〈名〉[历史] Japanese pirates [operating in Chinese coastal waters from the 14th century to the 16th century]

【倭人】 Wōrén 〈名〉〈旧〉 Japanese

涡 wō 〈名〉 whirlpool; eddy; vortex: 水～ eddies/whirls of water ⇨旋～

【涡场】 wōchǎng 〈名〉[物理] vortex/vorticity field

【涡虫】 wōchóng 〈名〉[动物] turbellarian (worm)

【涡电流】 wōdiànliú = 涡流③ wōliú
【涡动】 wōdòng 〈名〉[物理] vortex motion; eddy
〖~速度〗 wōdòng sùdù 〈名〉[物理] eddy velocity
【涡核】 wōhé 〈名〉[物理] vortex core
【涡迹】 wōjì 〈名〉[物理] vortex path
【涡街】 wōjiē 〈名〉[物理] vortex street
【涡量】 wōliàng 〈名〉[物理] vorticity
〖~方程〗 wōliàng fāngchéng 〈名〉[物理] vorticity equation
【涡流】 wōliú 〈名〉❶ whirling movement of a fluid; whirling fluid; eddy ❷ whirlpool; vortex; eddy: 附体~ [航空] bound vortex ‖ 集中~ concentrated vortex ‖ 翼梢~ wing tip vortex ❸ [物理] vortex: ~检验/损耗 eddy-current test/loss ❹ [电学] eddy current: ~加热 eddy-current heating
〖~测速计〗 wōliú cèsùjì 〈名〉[电学] eddy-current speed indicator
〖~传导率〗 wōliú chuándǎolǜ 〈名〉[物理] eddy conductivity
〖~扩散〗 wōliú kuòsàn 〈名〉[物理] eddy diffusion: ~率 eddy diffusivity ‖ ~系数 eddy diffusion coefficient
〖~离合器〗 wōliú líhéqì 〈名〉[机械] eddy-current clutch
〖~通量〗 wōliú tōngliàng 〈名〉[物理] eddy flux
〖~温度计〗 wōliú wēndùjì 〈名〉[工程] vortex thermometer
〖~制动器〗 wōliú zhìdòngqì 〈名〉[电学][机械] eddy-current brake
【涡轮】 wōlún 〈名〉 turbine: 分级~ stage turbine ‖ 喷射式~ jet turbine
〖~泵〗 wōlúnbèng 〈名〉[机械] turbine pump; turbopump; roturbo
〖~发电机〗 wōlún fādiànjī 〈名〉[电学] turbine generator; turbogenerator
〖~发动机〗 wōlún fādòngjī 〈名〉 turbine engine
〖~机〗 wōlúnjī 〈名〉 turbine: 冲击式~ impulse turbine ‖ 航空~ aviation turbine ‖ 燃气~ gas turbine
〖~机车〗 wōlún jīchē 〈名〉 turbine locomotive
〖~流量计〗 wōlún liúliàngjì 〈名〉[工程] turbine flowmeter
〖~盘〗 wōlúnpán 〈名〉[航空] turbine disc
〖~通风机〗 wōlún tōngfēngjī 〈名〉[机械] turbine ventilator
〖~压缩机〗 wōlún yāsuōjī 〈名〉[航空] turbocompressor
〖~叶片〗 wōlún yèpiàn 〈名〉[航空] turbine blade
〖~直升机〗 wōlún zhíshēngjī 〈名〉[航空] turbocopter
〖~轴〗 wōlúnzhóu 〈名〉[航空] turboshaft
〖~钻〗 wōlúnzuàn 〈名〉[矿业] turbodrill
【涡螺】 wōluó 〈名〉[动物] volute
【涡面】 wōmiàn 〈名〉[物理][航空] vortex sheet
【涡强】 wōqiáng 〈名〉[物理] vortex strength
【涡旋】 wōxuán 〈名〉[物理][气象] vortex; eddy: 大气~ atmospheric vortex
〖~脱落〗 wōxuán tuōluò 〈名〉[物理] vortex shedding
〖~效应〗 wōxuán xiàoyìng 〈名〉[物理] vortex effect
〖~阻力〗 wōxuán zǔlì 〈名〉[物理] eddy resistance
【涡阻】 wōzǔ 〈名〉[物理] vortex drag

喔[1] wō 〈拟〉(of a cock) crow: 公鸡在~~地叫。The cock is crowing.

喔[2] wō 〈叹〉〈方〉[used as an interjunction to indicate understanding]: ~,我明白了。Oh, I see.

窝 wō ❶〈名〉(of birds, insects and other animals) nest; den; lair: 掏~ take a nest ‖ 筑~ build/construct a nest; nest ‖ 黄蜂/蚂蚁~ wasps'/ants' nest ‖ 松鼠~ squirrels' nest ‖ 燕子~是用泥和草筑成的。A swallow's nest is made of earth and grass. ‖ 布谷鸟在其他鸟的~里下蛋。The cuckoo lays its eggs in the nest of another bird. ‖ 老虎蜷缩在~里。The tiger crouched in its den. ⇨鸡~; 鸟~ ❷〈名〉〈方〉(of evil-doers) lair, den; nest; hideout: 赌~ gambling den ‖ 匪~ bandits' lair/nest/hideout; gangsters' hideout ‖ 海盗~ pirates' lair ‖ 间谍~ nest of spies ‖ 强盗~ robbers' nest/haunt; den of robbers/bandits ❸〈名〉〈方〉〈喻〉place (sb/sth is in): 把小茅舍变成一个温暖的~ turn a cottage into a cosy nest ‖ 你都三十出头的人了,也该有自己的~了。You're already over 30 and should have a home of your own. ‖ 别人都去野餐了,他却呆在自己的~里看书。He stayed in his den reading when all others went picnicking. ⇨挪~儿; 贼~ ❹〈名〉thing or place resembling a nest: ⇨~棚; ~头; 被~儿 ❺〈名〉sunken/hollow place; pit: 夹肢~ armpit ‖ 心口~ pit of the stomach ⇨酒~; 山~; 眼~ ❻〈动〉bend: 用铁丝~个钩子 bend the wire into a hook ‖ 别把照片~了。Be careful not to bend/crease the picture. ❼〈动〉harbour; shelter; conceal: ⇨~藏; ~匪; ~赃 ❽〈动〉〈口〉stay (at home, etc): ~在家里不出门 stay at home; shut oneself indoors ‖ ~在角落里 huddle in a corner ❾〈动〉hold in; check; suppress: ⇨~火; ~气; ~心 ❿〈动〉lay idle the labour and material resources: 我们库里~的货物太多,卖不出去。We have too large a stock to dispose of. ⇨~工 ⓫〈量〉litter; brood: 一~蜂 a colony/nest of bees ‖ 一~五仔 five young at a litter; five young in one litter ‖ 一~小狗/小猫 a litter of puppies/kittens ‖ 一~小鸡/小鸭 a brood of chickens/ducklings
【窝憋】 wōbie 〈方〉❶〈形〉frustrated; dejected; oppressed: 他受到老师的批评,心里觉得~得慌。He had been criticized by the teacher and felt dejected about it. ❷〈形〉narrow and small; poky: 这套公寓太~了。This flat is too poky. ❸〈动〉be cooped up: 在书房里~了三个月 be cooped up in the study for three months
【窝藏】 wōcáng 〈动〉harbour; shelter; conceal: ~不报 shelter sb and refuse to report ‖ ~罪犯 shelter/harbour/conceal a criminal; give shelter to a criminal ‖ ~赃物 conceal booty; harbour stolen goods ‖ ~证据是犯罪行为。Concealment of evidence is a criminal offence.
【窝点】 wōdiǎn 〈名〉hideout; den; lair; haunt: 捣毁走私~ destroy a hideout of smugglers ‖ 隐秘的~ secret hideout
【窝匪】 wōfěi 〈动〉give shelter to/shelter/harbour a bandit
【窝工】 wōgōng 〈动〉(of manpower) lie idle due to poor organization; (of workers) be held up in the work due to poor organization; have a downtime; have an idle time: 防止~ prevent hold-up in work ‖ 窝那么多工,任何老板都会生气的。So much downtime/idle time will anger any boss. ‖ 原料供应不足,我们又~了。We were held up again for the lack of supplies of raw materials.
〖~期〗 wōgōngqī 〈名〉downtime
【窝火】 wōhuǒ = 窝气 wōqì
【窝家】 wōjiā = 窝主 wōzhǔ
【窝眍眼】 wōkōuyǎn 〈名〉〈方〉sunken/hollow eyes
【窝里斗】 wōlidòu 〈名〉〈口〉infighting; internal strife/dispute: 避免/杜绝~ avoid any infighting ‖ 挑起~ stir up an internal strife ‖ 被~搞得四分五裂 be torn by internecine strife/conflict ‖ 领导之间多年的~使该党垮台了。Years of infighting among the leaders have destroyed the party.
【窝里横】 wōlihèng 〈动〉〈方〉be a lord/despot at home (but a coward outside of it): ~算不上什么真本事。A domestic hero is anything but a real hero.
【窝囊】 wōnang 〈形〉❶ suffering an otherwise preventable frustration/annoyance; helplessly vexed/annoyed: 受~气 be subjected to petty annoyances ‖ 这事实在叫人觉得~。It's really annoying. ‖ 主队开始还有些优势,结果下半场窝窝囊囊地输了。The home team botched up the initial advantage but suffered a depressing defeat in the second half. ❷ good-for-nothing; hopelessly stupid; cowardly: 你怎么这样~,不跟他讲理? Why were you so cowardly as not to reason with him?
〖~废〗 wōnangfèi 〈名〉〈方〉good-for-nothing; worthless wretch
【窝棚】 wōpeng 〈名〉shack; shed; shanty: 搭建~ make a shack ‖ 住~ live in a shanty ‖ 临时~ makeshift shed
【窝铺】 wōpù 〈名〉sleeping shack/shed
【窝气】 wōqì 〈动〉be choked with resentment; feel injured and resentful: 发泄窝在肚子里的气 vent one's pent-up rage ‖ 窝了一肚子气 be simmering with rage; have pent-up grievances; be forced to bottle up one's anger ‖ 没来由地挨了骂,他心里~。Blamed for no reason, he felt vexed and resentful. ‖ 我窝了一肚子气没法儿发。I was filled with rage but found no way to vent myself.
【窝儿里斗】 wōrlidòu = 窝里斗 wōlidòu
【窝儿里横】 wōrlihèng = 窝里横 wōlihèng
【窝缩】 wōsuō 〈动〉〈方〉crouch; roll/huddle/curl up: ~在角落里 huddle in a corner ‖ ~在毯子下 huddle under a blanket ‖ 他那件毛皮大衣~在床脚,像一只毛茸茸的野兽卧在那里。His fur coat was rolled up like a hairy beast at the foot of his bed. ‖ 她觉得冷,在床上~成一团。She felt cold and huddled/rolled up in bed. ‖ 我~在沙发后面。I crouched behind the sofa. ‖ 一只狗~在炉边取

暖。A dog huddled near the fire to keep warm.

【窝头】 wōtóu 〈名〉steamed bread of corn, sorghum, etc: 啃～ gnaw (at) corn buns (as food)

【窝窝头】 wōwotóu ＝ 窝头 wōtóu

【窝心】 wōxīn 〈形〉〈方〉 depressed/dejected after being wronged/offended; vexed as forced to bottle up one's grievances: 她对他的无理指责感到～。She was depressed about/over/by his groundless censure.

【窝赃】 wōzāng 〈动〉harbour stolen goods/loot; conceal booty

【窝主】 wōzhǔ 〈名〉person who harbours criminals, loot or contraband goods; criminal harbourer/hider

蜗 wō 〈名〉snail

【蜗杆】 wōgǎn 〈名〉[机械] worm: 分度～ indexing worm ‖ 双头～ double-thread worm

〖～轴〗 wōgǎnzhóu 〈名〉worm shaft

【蜗角】 wōjiǎo 〈名〉antenna of a snail—very small

〖～虚名〗 wōjiǎo-xūmíng 〈熟〉 have a small but undeserved fame

【蜗居】 wōjū 〈书〉❶〈名〉humble abode: 栖身～ live in a humble abode ❷〈动〉live in a small/poky/cramped place: ～斗室 live in a small room

【蜗轮】 wōlún 〈名〉[机械] worm gear/wheel: ～传动 worm gearing

【蜗牛】 wōniú 〈名〉snail: 一只～ a snail ‖ ～邮件 snail mail ‖ 食用～ edible snail ‖ 慢如～ be as slow as a snail ‖ 遇到危险～就会藏进壳里。Snails hide in their shells when they face danger.

〖～饲养场〗 wōniú sìyǎngchǎng 〈名〉snailery

【蜗形轮】 wōxínglún 〈名〉[仪表] snail wheel

【蜗行牛步】 wōxíng-niúbù 〈熟〉 move at a snail's pace—move very slowly: 我们焦急不安地等待着,而他却～。He moved at a snail's pace while we were waiting on tenterhooks.

【蜗旋】 wōxuán 〈动〉spiral: 楼梯～而上。The stairs spiral up.

踒 wō 〈名〉sprain/strain (one's ankle or wrist): 我想去接球,倒把手腕～了。I was trying to catch the ball, only to sprain my wrist.

wǒ

我 wǒ 〈代〉❶ I; me; my: 递给～ pass me sth; pass sth to me ‖ 告诉～ tell me ‖ 听～说 listen to me ‖ ～爸/妈/叔 my father/mother/uncle ‖ ～的祖国 my motherland ‖ ～的天! Good Heavens! / My goodness! ‖ ～请客。My treat. / Be my guest. ‖ ～思故～在。I think; therefore I am. ‖ ～现在没空。I am busy at the moment. ‖ ～行! I can manage/make it. ‖ ～自己决定的。It was my own decision. ‖ 这个蛋糕完全是～自己做的。The cake is all my own work. ‖ 这书是你的还是～的? Is the book yours or mine? ⇨～见 ❷ we; us; our: ～厂/国/校/军 our factory/country/school/army ‖ 敌军被～全歼。The enemy was annihilated by us. ⇨～方;敌～矛盾 ❸ [used coordinately with 你 in parallel structures] one; anyone: 大家你一言,～一语,献计献策。With everyone joining in, they had a brainstorming session. ‖ 市场里你来～往非常热闹。The market is bustling with people coming and going. ‖ 足球场上你争～夺。Each scrambled for the ball at the football ground. ⇨尔虞～诈;你死～活 ❹ self: ⇨忘～;自～

【我辈】 wǒbèi 〈代〉〈书〉we; us: ～应齐心协力。We should combine our efforts. / We should unite our strength.

【我方】 wǒfāng 〈名〉our side; we: ～认为 we think ‖ 在这一点上,～持不同意见。We disagree with you on this point.

【我见】 wǒjiàn 〈名〉my opinion/idea/view: 依我之见 in my opinion/view; as I see it

【我们】 wǒmen 〈代〉❶ we; us; our: ～村里/镇上 (in) our village/town ‖ ～的父母/祖国 our parents/motherland ‖ ～人类/中国人 we humans/Chinese ‖ ～的友谊牢不可破。Our friendship is unbreakable. ‖ ～自己去。We'll go by ourselves. ‖ 哪张桌子是～的? Which table is ours? ‖ 他丢下～不管。He left us on our own. ‖ 胜利属于～。The victory is ours. ❷〈口〉I; me: ～那口子 my hubby/wife ❸ we [a formal word for "I"]: 本文将列举～不同意其观点的几点理由。The thesis is to list the reasons for our disagreement with him. ❹ we [used instead of "you" to impart a tone of persuasiveness, affection, condescension or sarcasm]: 现在～上学不迟到了,对吧? Now we don't want to be late for school, do we? ‖ 老师说:"～是学生,怎么能把时间都浪费在电子游戏上呢?" "Aren't we students?" said the teacher to the boys. "How can we waste our time on video games?"

【我行我素】 wǒxíng-wǒsù 〈熟〉persist in one's old habit; stick to one's old way of doing things; do always as one pleases: 尽管老师一再警告,可他还是～。In spite of the teacher's repeated warnings, he went his own way. ‖ 他不愿听别人劝告,～。He would not listen to anyone; he took his own course.

wò

肟 wò 〈名〉[化学] oxime

【肟基】 wòjī 〈名〉[化学] oximido; hydroxyimino

【肟酶】 wòméi 〈名〉[化学] oximase

沃 wò ❶〈动〉irrigate; water: ～田 irrigate the farmland/field ⇨如汤～雪 ❷〈形〉(of land or soil) fertile; rich; fecund: 肥田～地 fertile fields and rich soil ⇨～土;～野千里;肥～

【沃地】 wòdì 〈名〉fertile land

【沃壤】 wòrǎng ＝ 沃土 wòtǔ

【沃饶】 wòráo 〈形〉fertile and abundant

【沃土】 wòtǔ 〈名〉fertile/rich/fecund soil: 良田～ fertile soil and rich fields; fecund soil and rich farmland ‖ ～生长好庄稼。Fertile soil produces good crops.

【沃衍】 wòyǎn 〈形〉(of land) smooth and fertile

【沃野】 wòyě 〈名〉fertile fields/land

〖～千里〗 wòyě-qiānlǐ 〈熟〉a thousand *li* of fertile plain—vast expanse of fertile land

卧 wò ❶〈动〉(of people) lie down: 老人在炕上～着。The old man is lying on the *kang*. ‖ 我去的时候他还在床上～着呢。He was still lying in bed when I arrived. ⇨～病;仰～;坐～不宁 ❷〈动〉(of animals) crouch; sit; lie: ～虎 crouching tiger ‖ 母鸡～在窝里。The hen sat in the coop. ‖ 小猫～在火炉旁。A kitten is crouching at the side of a stove. ‖ 一只狗～在那里,一动不动。A dog lay there still. ❸〈动〉sleep: ⇨～房;～铺 ❹〈名〉sleeping berth; sleeper: ⇨软～;硬～ ❺〈动〉〈书〉live in seclusion; be a hermit ❻〈动〉〈方〉poach (eggs): ～个蛋 poach an egg

【卧病】 wòbìng 〈动〉lie ill; be confined to bed; be laid up; be bed-ridden with illness; keep (to) one's bed; take to one's bed; be (flat) on one's back: ～在床 be confined to bed by sickness; be ill abed/in bed; be bed-ridden with illness ‖ 他因癌症～不起。He has been laid up with cancer.

【卧不安枕】 wòbù'ānzhěn 〈熟〉be unable to sleep at ease; toss and turn in bed as from worry, anxiety, etc: ～,食不甘味 be unable to sleep at ease and eat with relish

【卧车】 wòchē 〈名〉❶ sleeping car; sleeper; sleeping carriage: 他通常乘～去北京。He usually goes up to Beijing on the sleeper. ❷ car; automobile; limousine; sedan

【卧床】 wòchuáng ❶〈动〉(of the old or sick) lie/stay in bed; be confined to bed; be laid up: ～不起 take to one's bed; be bed-ridden ‖ 他因发烧～不起。He is confined to bed by an attack of fever. ‖ 她需要绝对的～休息。She required strict bed rest. ‖ 我得了一场重病,～四个星期。I was laid up for four weeks with a very serious illness. ‖ 医生嘱他～休息。The doctor told him to stay in bed. ❷〈名〉〈方〉bed: ～太小,睡不下三个孩子。The bed is too small for three children.

【卧倒】 wòdǎo 〈动〉drop to the ground; take a prone/lying-down position: ～射击 take a prone position ready to fire (at sb) ‖ ～! Lie down! / Hit the ground! [word of command]

【卧底】 wòdǐ ❶〈动〉[usu for the police] serve as a planted agent; work as a secret agent: 派人～ plant an (undercover) agent ❷〈名〉planted agent; mole

【卧房】 wòfáng ＝ 卧室 wòshì

【卧佛】 wòfó 〈名〉recumbent Buddha [statue of Buddha in a lying or reclining position]: ～寺 Temple of the Recumbent Buddha

【卧轨】 wòguǐ 〈动〉lie on the railway tracks (either to commit suicide or as a form of protest): ～自杀 kill oneself/commit

suicide by lying on the railway
【卧果儿】 wòguǒr 〈方〉❶〈动〉poach an egg ❷〈名〉poached egg
【卧虎藏龙】 wòhǔ-cánglóng 〈熟〉crouching tiger and hidden dragon—talents in obscurity：这个镇子～，不可小觑！This town boasts many talents and so is not to be taken lightly.
【卧具】 wòjù 〈名〉bedding (provided on a train or ship)；bedclothes：一套～ a set of bedding/bedclothes ‖ 换～ change the bedding
【卧龙】 wòlóng 〈名〉reclining/crouching dragon—talent in seclusion or obscurity；unknown talent
【卧木】 wòmù 〈名〉[建筑] groundsill
【卧铺】 wòpù 〈名〉sleeping berth/bunk；sleeper；couchette：预订～ book/reserve a sleeper ‖ 软席～ soft-class sleeper ‖ 头等～ first-class sleeper
〖～车〗 wòpùchē 〈名〉sleeping car；sleeper；sleeping carriage
〖～票〗 wòpùpiào 〈名〉berth/sleeper ticket：预订～ book a sleeper ticket
【卧射】 wòshè 〈名〉[军事] prone fire
【卧式】 wòshì 〈形〉[机械] horizontal
〖～刨床〗 wòshì bàochuáng 〈名〉[机械] horizontal planer；horizontal plane machine
〖～泵〗 wòshìbèng 〈名〉[机械] horizontal pump
〖～车床〗 wòshì chēchuáng 〈名〉[机械] horizontal lathe
〖～冲床〗 wòshì chòngchuáng 〈名〉[机械] horizontal punching machine
〖～发动机〗 wòshì fādòngjī 〈名〉[机械] horizontal/flat engine
〖～锅炉〗 wòshì guōlú 〈名〉[机械] horizontal boiler
〖～拉床〗 wòshì lāchuáng 〈名〉[机械] horizontal broaching machine
〖～破碎机〗 wòshì pòsuìjī 〈名〉[机械] horizontal crusher
〖～镗床〗 wòshì tángchuáng 〈名〉[机械] horizontal boring machine
〖～铣床〗 wòshì xǐchuáng 〈名〉[机械] horizontal milling machine
〖～钻床〗 wòshì zuànchuáng 〈名〉[机械] horizontal drilling machine
〖～钻孔机〗 wòshì zuànkǒngjī 〈名〉[矿业] horizontal borer
【卧室】 wòshì 〈名〉bedroom；bedchamber：有三个～的公寓 three-bedroom(ed) apartment ‖ 这间屋子是我们的～兼起居室。This room is our bedsit(ter).
【卧榻】 wòtà 〈名〉〈书〉bed
〖～之侧，岂容他人鼾睡〗 wòtà zhī cè, qǐ róng tārén hānshuì 〈熟〉how can one tolerate others snoring at one's bedside? —how can one tolerate others encroaching on one's preserve?
【卧薪尝胆】 wòxīn-chángdǎn 〈熟〉sleep on firewood and taste gall—undergo self-imposed hardships (to strengthen one's resolve to wipe out a national humiliation or to accomplish some ambition)；endure hardships and temper oneself in order to accomplish one's ambition：他～，以期在下届奥运会上夺回冠军。He endured hardships to win back the championship at the next Olympic Games.
【卧游】 wòyóu 〈动〉dream of travelling
【卧姿】 wòzī 〈名〉[体育] prone position
【卧钻】 wòzuàn 〈名〉[机械] horizontal auger

涴 wò 〈动〉〈书〉stain：衬衣～上了血迹。The shirt was stained with blood.

握 wò 〈动〉❶ hold；grasp：～笔/枪 hold a pen/gun ‖ ～紧 grip；clasp；hold fast/firmly/tight；take firm hold (of)；grasp/seize firmly ‖ ～着王牌 hold a trump card；have a trump card still to play；have an ace up one's sleeve ‖ ～住手 grasp sb's hand ‖ 手～小刀 hold a little knife；with a little knife in one's hand ‖ "祝贺你！"他～着获胜者的手说道。"Congratulations," he said, shaking the winner by the hand. ⇨～手；掌～ ❷ close a fist (tightly)；clench (the fist)：把手～起来 hold the hand；clench one's fist ⇨～拳 ❸ have；possess；control：～有生杀大权 have life and death powers (over sb) ‖ 大权在～ hold power in one's hands；wield great power
【握别】 wòbié 〈动〉shake hands at parting；grasp sb's hands in farewell；part (with a handshake)：你我～已逾三年。It is more than three years since we parted. ‖ 他挥泪与我～。Tearfully, he shook my hands and bade me good-bye. ‖ 我们在车站匆匆～。We hastily parted with a handshake at the station.
【握发】 wòfà 〈动〉always ready to receive talented people；eagerly seek after men of worth and ability
【握管】 wòguǎn 〈动〉〈书〉hold a writing brush or pen—write
【握力】 wòlì 〈名〉power of gripping；grip
〖～器〗 wòlìqì 〈名〉[体育] spring-grip dumb-bells
【握拳】 wòquán 〈动〉make/close a fist；clench one's fist：他～而立，咄咄逼人。With his fists clenched, he appeared aggressive and threatening.
【握手】 wòshǒu 〈动〉shake/clasp hands (with sb)：～惜别 grasp sb's hand in farewell；shake hands at parting ‖ ～道贺 grasp sb's hand and extend one's congratulations ‖ 热情～表示欢迎 welcome with a warm handshake ‖ 一一～ shake hands with everyone ‖ 紧紧～ shake hands with a grip ‖ 他热情地握住了我的手。He grasped my hand warmly. / He gave my hand a warm clasp.
〖～言欢〗 wòshǒu-yánhuān 〈熟〉hold/clasp hands and chat cheerfully (esp in making up a quarrel)；shake hands and make up/patch up a quarrel；make up and be friends again：朋友相见，～，是很自然的事。It is natural for friends to shake hands and talk happily when they meet. ‖ 他俩拌过嘴，但已经～了。They quarrelled, but they shook hands and made it up.
【握谈】 wòtán 〈动〉hold hands and have a chat

硪 wò 〈名〉flat stone or iron rammer with ropes attached at the sides：打～ operate a rammer

幄 wò 〈名〉〈书〉tent：⇨运筹帷～

渥 wò 〈书〉❶〈动〉wet；moisten ❷〈形〉strong；rich：～味 heavy/strong flavour
【渥太华】 Wòtàihuá 〈名〉Ottawa [capital of Canada]

斡 wò 〈动〉〈书〉revolve；spin；rotate
【斡旋】 wòxuán ❶〈动〉mediate：在两国之间～ mediate between two nations ‖ 双方的争端通过第三国的～得到了解决。The disputes between the two parties were settled by the mediation of a third country. ‖ 他们的～无果而终。Their mediation came to no avail. ❷〈名〉[法律] good offices

龌 wò
【龌龊】 wòchuò 〈形〉❶ dirty；filthy：语言～ be foul-mouthed ❷ base；mean；despicable：卑鄙～ sordid；foul ❸〈书〉narrow-minded

wū

兀 wū
⇨wù
【兀秃】 wūtu ＝ 乌涂 wūtu

乌¹ wū ❶〈名〉crow：⇨爱屋及～ ❷〈形〉black；dark：～眉大眼 dark eyebrows and big eyes ⇨～黑；～梅；～云

乌² wū 〈代〉〈书〉[used in rhetorical questions] what；how：～足道哉？What's there worth mentioning about it?

乌³ Wū → 乌孜别克族 Wūzībiékèzú
⇨wù
【乌鲳】 wūchāng 〈名〉[动物] black pomfret
【乌尔都语】 Wū'ěrdūyǔ 〈名〉Urdu
【乌饭树】 wūfànshù 〈名〉[植物] oriental blueberry
【乌飞兔走】 wūfēi-tùzǒu 〈熟〉the crow flies and the rabbit runs [with the crow and the rabbit representing the sun and the moon respectively]—time flies；time passes swiftly：～，你我一别已有两年。How time flies. It's two years since I saw you last time.
【乌干达】 Wūgāndá 〈名〉Uganda
〖～共和国〗 Wūgāndá Gònghéguó 〈名〉Republic of Uganda

〖～人〗 Wūgāndárén 〈名〉 Ugandan

【乌骨鸡】 wūgǔjī 〈名〉 black-boned chicken

【乌龟】 wūguī 〈名〉 ❶ tortoise ❷ cuckold [man whose wife has committed adultery]

〖～壳〗 wūguīké 〈名〉 ❶ tortoise shell ❷〈口〉 enemy's pillbox or tank

【乌合】 wūhé 〈动〉 gather together like crows

〖～之众〗 wūhézhīzhòng 〈熟〉 rabble; mob; disorderly band; motley crowd/crew; mixed lot; sheep without a shepherd: 这些匪徒是一群～,不堪一击。These bandits are just a disorderly mob and will collapse at the first blow.

【乌黑】 wūhēi 〈形〉 pitch-black; jet-black: ～的头发 black/dark hair

【乌红】 wūhóng 〈形〉 deep/dark red

【乌呼】 wūhū ＝ 呜呼 wūhū

【乌鸡】 wūjī ＝ 乌骨鸡 wūgǔjī

【乌金】 wūjīn 〈名〉 ❶ black gold—coal ❷ [中医] ink

【乌桕】 wūjiù 〈名〉 [植物] Chinese tallow tree

【乌克兰】 Wūkèlán 〈名〉 Ukraine

〖～人〗 Wūkèlánrén 〈名〉 Ukrainian

〖～语〗 Wūkèlányǔ 〈名〉 Ukrainian

【乌拉】 wūlā 〈名〉 ❶ *wula* [corvée labour formerly imposed on Tibetan serfs] ❷ *wula* labourer

⇨wùla

【乌喇】 wūlā ＝ 乌拉 wūlā

【乌拉尔】 Wūlā'ěr 〈名〉 Ural

〖～山〗 Wūlā'ěrshān 〈名〉 Ural Mountains; the Urals

【乌拉圭】 Wūlāguī 〈名〉 Uruguay

〖～东岸共和国〗 Wūlāguī Dōng'àn Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Oriental Republic of Uruguay

〖～人〗 Wūlāguīrén 〈名〉 Uruguayan

【乌蓝】 wūlán 〈形〉 dark blue

【乌兰巴托】 Wūlánbātuō 〈名〉 Ulan Bator [capital of the People's Republic of Mongolia]

【乌兰牧骑】 wūlánmùqí 〈名〉 mounted cultural troupe in Inner Mongolia

【乌鳢】 wūlǐ 〈名〉 [动物] snakehead; snakeheaded fish

【乌亮】 wūliàng 〈形〉 glossy/lustrous black; jet-black: ～的头发 lustrous black hair; raven locks

【乌溜溜】 wūliūliū 〈形〉 (of eyes) dark and liquid: 一双～的大眼睛 big sparkling/twinkling black eyes

【乌龙茶】 wūlóngchá 〈名〉 *oolong* tea

【乌龙球】 wūlóngqiú 〈名〉 own goal

【乌鲁木齐】 Wūlǔmùqí 〈名〉 Ürümqi [capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region]

【乌梅】 wūméi 〈名〉 smoked/dark plum

【乌木】 wūmù 〈名〉 [植物] ebony

【乌娘】 wūniáng 〈名〉〈方〉 newly-hatched silkworm

【乌篷船】 wūpéngchuán 〈名〉 dark-awninged boat

【乌七八糟】 wūqībāzāo 〈熟〉 ❶ awfully messy; horribly untidy; in great disorder; in a terrible mess: 把浴室搞得～ make a dreadful mess of the bathroom; mess up the bathroom ‖ 案头～的。The desk is in sad disorder. ‖ 房间～的。The room was a mess. /The room was in a terrible mess. ‖ 他回到家里,发现到处～的。He returned home and found the place in total disarray. ❷ obscene; nasty; filthy: 电视上那些～的东西 filth on TV ‖ 我不明白电视上怎么会播放这些～的东西。I don't know how such filth can be shown on TV. ‖ 这部剧里全是些～的东西。The play is filled with filth.

【乌漆墨黑】 wūqī-mòhēi 〈熟〉 pitch-dark; pitch-black; jet-black: ～的房间 dark room ‖ 晚上～的,什么也看不见。We could see nothing as it was a pitch-dark night.

【乌青】 wūqīng 〈形〉 dark blue: 他气得脸色～。His face was black with rage.

【乌纱】 wūshā ＝ 乌纱帽 wūshāmào

〖～帽〗 wūshāmào 〈名〉 black gauze cap (worn by feudal officials)—official post: 保住～ try to retain one's official post/position ‖ 丢～ be dismissed/removed from office ‖ 摘掉～ dismiss sb from an official position; depose an official; remove sb from office; unseat sb from power

【乌苏里江】 Wūsūlǐjiāng 〈名〉 Wusuli River

【乌头】 wūtóu 〈名〉 [中医] rhizome of Chinese monkshood

【乌涂】 wūtu 〈形〉 ❶ (of drinking water) lukewarm; tepid: ～水 lukewarm/tepid water ❷ tardy; sluggish; indecisive: 他办事太～,当不了好领导。He's too indecisive to make a good leader.

【乌兔】 wūtù 〈名〉 crow and rabbit—sun and moon [from an ancient myth that a crow and a rabbit lived respectively on the sun and the moon]

【乌托邦】 Wūtuōbāng 〈名〉 Utopia: 建成～ build into a Utopia ‖ ～理想 Utopian ideal/dream/vision ‖ ～式社会 Utopian society ‖ 他背井离乡,远渡重洋,找寻～。He left home and travelled across the sea in search of Utopia.

〖～思想〗 Wūtuōbāng sīxiǎng 〈名〉 Utopianism

〖～主义〗 Wūtuōbāngzhǔyì 〈名〉 Utopianism

【乌压压】 wūyāyā 〈形〉 dark and dense: 广场上是～的人群。The square was black with people. / The square was chock-full of people. ‖ 剧场里～的一片都是人。The theatre was fully packed. ‖ 礼堂里～坐满了人。The auditorium was filled to capacity.

【乌鸦】 wūyā 〈名〉 crow: 一只～ a crow ‖ ～的翅膀遮不住太阳的光芒。The wings of a crow cannot block off the radiance of the sun. ‖ ～在头顶的树上发出叫声。The crows caw/croak from the trees overhead. ⇨天下～一般黑

〖～嘴〗 wūyāzuǐ 〈名〉 crow's beak—mouth from which inauspicious remarks are uttered: 你这张～! What improper remarks you've made!

【乌烟瘴气】 wūyān-zhàngqì 〈熟〉 foul/pestilential atmosphere; turgid atmosphere of ignorance and confusion; chaotic state in which corrupt practices prevail: 搞得～ create a foul atmosphere; befoul the atmosphere; foul things up ‖ 他们不停地抽烟,弄得屋子里～的。They puffed away at their pipes, filling the room with tobacco fumes. /They puffed away at their pipes, turning the room into a living hell.

【乌阳】 wūyáng 〈名〉 sun

【乌药】 wūyào 〈名〉 [中医] root of three-nerved spicebush

【乌油油】 wūyōuyōu 〈形〉 shiny/lustrous/glossy black: ～的头发 black and glossy hair ‖ ～的泥土 black and fertile soil

【乌有】 wūyǒu 〈动〉〈书〉 nothing; naught: ⇨化为～;子虚～

【乌鱼】 wūyú ＝ 乌鳢 wūlǐ

〖～蛋〗 wūyúdàn 〈名〉 egg gland of the cuttlefish [used as food]

【乌云】 wūyún 〈名〉 ❶ black/dark/thick cloud: 驱散～ dispel the dark clouds ‖ ～蔽日 clouds hide the sun; murky clouds obscure the sun ‖ ～笼罩 be covered with dark clouds; dark clouds hang over ‖ ～压顶 dark clouds hang low ‖ ～遮天 black clouds blot out the sky; the sky is covered with dark clouds ‖ ～预示着暴风雨的来临。Black clouds foreboded a coming storm. ❷〈喻〉 perilous/sinister situation: 战争的～ dark clouds of war ❸〈喻〉 women's dark hair

〖～密布〗 wūyún-mìbù 〈熟〉 cloud over; be clouded: 天空～。The sky was darkly clouded. / The sky clouded over. / The sky was overcast with clouds. ‖〈喻〉当时整个地区上空～,战争即将爆发。Dark clouds were gathering in the skies at the time over the whole area, and war was soon to break out.

【乌枣】 wūzǎo 〈名〉 smoked/black jujube

【乌贼】 wūzéi 〈名〉 [动物] cuttlefish; inkfish

【乌鲗】 wūzéi ＝ 乌贼 wūzéi

【乌兹别克斯坦】 Wūzībiékèsītǎn 〈名〉 Uzbekistan

〖～共和国〗 Wūzībiékèsītǎn Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Uzbekistan

【乌孜别克族】 Wūzībiékèzú 〈名〉 Uzbek ethnic group; the Uzbeks [inhabiting China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region]

【乌紫】 wūzǐ 〈形〉 dark purple

圬 wū 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 trowel (used for plastering) ❷〈动〉 plaster

【圬工】 wūgōng 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ bricklaying; tiling; plastering ❷ bricklayer; tiler; plaster; mason

污 wū ❶〈名〉 dirt; filth; grime: 排～ discharge waste ‖ 去～ remove dirt ⇨藏～纳垢;血～;油～ ❷〈形〉 dirty; filthy; grubby; foul: ～手 dirty/soiled hands ‖ 咖啡弄～了我的新地毯。The coffee stained/blotted my new carpet. ⇨～秽;～泥;～水 ❸〈形〉 corrupt: ⇨贪官～吏 ❹〈动〉 defile; pollute; make dirty/foul: 没干的油漆～了我的衬衣。The wet paint blotted my shirt. ⇨～染;～损;玷～ ❺〈动〉 insult; humiliate: ⇨～蔑;奸～

【污点】 wūdiǎn 〈名〉 stain; spot; blot; blemish; taint; smirch;

去掉～ get out a stain/spot/blot; eliminate a blemish ‖ 洗刷～ wash off one's smirch ‖ 记录上的～ blemish on sb's record ‖ 历史上的～ blot on sb's past ‖ 品行上的～ stain/spot/blot/taint on sb's character ‖ 我衣服上的～去不掉。The stain on my coat will not come out.

【污垢】 wūgòu 〈名〉 dirt; filth; grime: 擦掉/洗掉～ wipe/wash off the dirt ‖ 除去～ remove dirt ‖ 难以去除的～ stubborn dirt ‖ 浴盆上积了厚厚的一层～。The bathtub is covered with a thick layer of dirt.

【污痕】 wūhén ＝ 污迹 wūjì

【污秽】 wūhuì 〈书〉 ❶〈形〉 dirty; filthy; foul; grimy: 语言～ filthy language; dirty words ‖ 化工厂排放的～废物会污染河流。The filthy waste from chemical factories will pollute rivers. ❷〈名〉 dirt; filth; grime: 洗刷掉～ wash away the filth

【污迹】 wūjì 〈名〉 stain; blot; spot; blemish; smear; smudge: 擦掉～ wipe off a stain/spot ‖ 除去～ get out a stain/spot/blot; remove a stain/spot/blot ‖ 留下～ leave a stain/spot/blot ‖ 弄上～ make a stain/spot/blot ‖ 洗掉～ wash off a stain ‖ 你脸上有块煤灰～。You've got a smudge of soot on your face. ‖ 溅出的茶水在桌布上留下了～。The spilt tea made a stain/blemish on the tablecloth. ‖ 墙纸上～斑斑。The wallpaper had smudges all over it. ‖ 这件衣服上有好几处～。The dress was stained/blotted in several places.

【污吏】 wūlì 〈名〉 corrupt official: ⇨贪官～

【污蔑】 wūmiè 〈动〉 ❶ slander; vilify; calumniate; defame; smear: ～人格 defame/vilify sb's character ‖ ～信 abusive letter ❷ stain; sully; tarnish; defile: ～名声 blot/stain/tarnish sb's reputation/honour ‖ 该女孩的名誉因恶意的流言飞语而受到～。The girl's reputation has been defiled by malicious gossips.

【污名】 wūmíng 〈名〉 infamy; evil reputation: ～满天下 be notorious; be of bad/ill/evil repute

【污泥】 wūní 〈名〉 mud; mire; sludge: 出～而不染 unstained from the filth ‖ 沾满～ be foul with mud ‖ 汽车陷入～中。The car got stuck in the mud.

〖～处理〗 wūní chǔlǐ 〈名〉 sludge treatment: ～装置 sludge treatment equipment

〖～气〗 wūníqì 〈名〉［建筑］sewage gas

〖～塘〗 wūnítáng 〈名〉［建筑］sludge lagoon

〖～浊水〗 wūní-zhuóshuǐ 〈熟〉 filth and mire—❶ slander and libel: 泼～ throw slander at sb ❷ sth backward, rotten and reactionary: 荡涤旧社会遗留下来的～ clean up the filth left by the old society

【污七八糟】 wūqībāzāo ＝ 乌七八糟 wūqībāzāo

【污染】 wūrǎn ❶〈动〉 pollute; contaminate: ～河流 pollute/contaminate/taint a river ‖ ～环境 pollute the environment; contaminate the surroundings ‖ ～空气 pollute/contaminate/foul the air ‖〈喻〉～社会风气 debase the social morals ‖ ～食物 contaminate food ‖ ～水源 pollute/contaminate the water sources ‖ ～地带 contaminated zone ‖ ～水域 polluted waters ‖ 水井被附近工厂排出的废物～了。The well was defiled by the refuse of the factories nearby. ‖ 水受到～,不宜饮用。The contamination of water made it unfit to drink. ❷〈名〉 pollution; contamination: 防止～ avoid/prevent pollution/contamination ‖ 关心环境～ be concerned about the environmental pollution ‖ 减轻～ reduce pollution ‖ 控制～ curb/control pollution ‖ 清除毒气～ clean up the toxic pollution ‖ 大气～ atmospheric pollution; pollution of the atmosphere ‖ 地下水～ underground water pollution ‖ 工业粉尘～ industrial dust pollution ‖ 化学～ chemical pollution ‖ 环境～ environmental pollution ‖〈喻〉精神/文化～ spiritual/cultural pollution ‖ 空气～ air pollution/contamination ‖ 飘尘～ floating/airborne dust pollution ‖ 视觉～ visual pollution ‖ 水～ water pollution/contamination ‖ 水源～ contamination/pollution of the water sources ‖ 噪声～ noise/sound pollution ‖ 无～杀虫剂 pollution-free pesticide ‖ 核武器的使用会造成严重的放射性～。The use of nuclear weapons will produce a high level of radioactive contamination.

〖～报警系统〗 wūrǎn bàojǐng xìtǒng 〈名〉 pollution warning system

〖～标准指数〗 wūrǎn biāozhǔn zhǐshù 〈名〉［环保］pollution standard index (PSI)

〖～等级〗 wūrǎn děngjí 〈名〉 class of pollution

〖～计数管〗 wūrǎn jìshùguǎn 〈名〉 contamination counter

〖～监测仪〗 wūrǎn jiāncèyí 〈名〉 contamination monitor

〖～控制〗 wūrǎn kòngzhì 〈名〉 pollution control: 污染集中控制 centralized pollution control

〖～气象学〗 wūrǎn qìxiàngxué 〈名〉 (air) pollution meteorology

〖～区〗 wūrǎnqū 〈名〉 contaminated zone

〖～税〗 wūrǎnshuì 〈名〉 pollution tax

〖～物〗 wūrǎnwù 〈名〉 pollutant; contaminant; contaminator: 将～排入大气 release pollutants into the atmosphere ‖ ～测定 pollutant determination ‖ ～排放标准 pollutant discharge standard ‖ 工业～ industrial pollutant ‖ 化学～ chemical contaminant ‖ 空气中的～有一半来自机动车辆。Half of the pollutants in the air come from motor vehicles. ‖ 这家工厂每天将成吨的～倒入河流中。The plant pours tons of pollutants into the river every day.

〖～源〗 wūrǎnyuán 〈名〉 pollution source; source of pollution

〖～指示生物〗 wūrǎn zhǐshì shēngwù 〈名〉 pollution indicating organism

〖～指数〗 wūrǎn zhǐshù 〈名〉 pollution index

〖～转移〗 wūrǎn zhuǎnyí 〈名〉 pollution transportation

【污辱】 wūrǔ 〈动〉 ❶ insult; humiliate: ～妇女 insult women ‖ ～人格 insult human dignity ‖ 甘受～ sit down under insults ‖ 忍受～ swallow/pocket/take an insult ‖ 遭受～ suffer the insult/humiliation (of) ‖ 故意/肆意～ deliberately/wantonly insult ‖ 你的话简直是对我莫大的～。Your remark is a gross insult to me. ❷ defile; sully; stain; tarnish: 丑闻～了他的好名声。The scandal defiled/stained/tarnished his good reputation.

【污水】 wūshuǐ 〈名〉 foul/polluted/waste water; sewage; slops: 排放～ drain the waste water away ‖ 生活～ domestic sewage

〖～池〗 wūshuǐchí 〈名〉 cesspool; cesspit

〖～处理〗 wūshuǐ chǔlǐ 〈名〉 sewage disposal/treatment: ～厂 sewage treatment/disposal plant; sewage works ‖ ～系统 sewage disposal/treatment system ‖ 他是～方面的专家。He is an expert on sewage disposal.

〖～分析〗 wūshuǐ fēnxī 〈名〉 sewage analysis

〖～管〗 wūshuǐguǎn 〈名〉 sewage/sewer pipe; cesspipe: ～道 sewage conduit ‖ ～干管 trunk sewer

〖～灌溉〗 wūshuǐ guàngài 〈名〉 sewage irrigation: ～田 sewage farm

〖～净化〗 wūshuǐ jìnghuà 〈名〉 sewage purification: ～池 sewage purifier

〖～坑〗 wūshuǐkēng 〈名〉 cesspit; sinkhole; cesspool

〖～排放标准〗 wūshuǐ páifàng biāozhǔn 〈名〉 sewage discharge standard: 超过～ exceed the sewage discharge standard

〖～生物〗 wūshuǐ shēngwù 〈名〉 saprobe: ～分解 sewage biolysis

〖～桶〗 wūshuǐtǒng 〈名〉 slop pail

〖～养鱼〗 wūshuǐ yǎngyú 〈名〉 sewage fish culture

【污损】 wūsǔn 〈动〉 deface; stain: ～书籍 deface books

【污物】 wūwù 〈名〉 sewage; rubbish; filth: 把鞋上的～弄干净 get the dirt off the shoes; wash the dirt out of the shoes ‖ 地板上净是～。The floor is covered with filth.

〖～处理场〗 wūwù chǔlǐchǎng 〈名〉 sewage farm

【污言秽语】 wūyán-huìyǔ 〈熟〉 filthy language; bad words; abuses: 讲了一连串的～ come out with a stream of abuses

【污浊】 wūzhuó 〈形〉 dirty; muddy; foul; filthy: ～的空气 filthy/foul air

【污渍】 wūzì 〈名〉 stain; blot; spot; speck; smear; smirch: 擦掉～ wipe off a stain/spot ‖ 除去～ get out a stain/spot/blot; remove a stain/spot/blot ‖ 留下～ leave a stain/spot/blot ‖ 染上～ make a stain/spot/blot ‖ 洗掉～ wash off a stain ‖ 难以去除的～ stubborn stain ‖ 纸上的墨水～ ink stain/spot/blot on the paper ‖ 白衬衫很容易弄上～。White shirts stain easily.

巫 wū 〈名〉 shaman; witch; wizard: ⇨女～; 小～见大～

【巫婆】 wūpó 〈名〉 witch; sorceress

【巫神】 wūshén ＝ 巫师 wūshī

【巫师】 wūshī 〈名〉 wizard; sorcerer

【巫术】 wūshù 〈名〉 witchcraft; sorcery

【巫医】 wūyī 〈名〉 medicine man; witch doctor

呜 wū 〈拟〉 toot; hoot; zoom: ～～地哭个没完 sob uncontrollably ‖ 吓得～～哭起来 begin to whimper with fear ‖ 火车～地飞驰而过。The train tooted/zoomed past.

【呜呼】 wūhū ❶〈叹〉 alas; alack: ⇨～哀哉 ❷〈动〉 die: ⇨一命～

〖～哀哉〗 wūhū-āizāi ❶〈叹〉〈旧〉［formerly used in funeral orations］alas, it is sad indeed ❷〈动〉〈诙〉 be dead and gone;

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kick the bucket; breathe one's last; give up the ghost: 孩子们没一个爱那老家伙的。要是他明天就～,他们会求之不得。None of the children have any love for the old wretch. They would be pleased if he kicked the bucket tomorrow. ‖ 他年纪并不大,忽然得了一场病,就此～。He was still young, but all of a sudden he fell ill and gave up the ghost.

【呜咽】 wūyè 〈动〉 sob; whimper: 呜呜咽咽地哭个没完 sob uncontrollably ‖ 远处箫声～。The mournful music of a vertical bamboo flute came from afar. ‖ 大河在～。The river is sobbing. ‖ 树林里风声～。The wind whimpered in the woods. ‖ 孩子～着讲述了事情的经过。The child sobbed out the whole story.

於 wū 〈叹〉〈书〉 alas

【於乎】 wūhū = 呜呼 wūhū

【於戏】 wūhū = 呜呼 wūhū

【於菟】 wūtú 〈名〉〈古〉 tiger

钨 wū 〈名〉[化学] tungsten; wolfram (W)

【钨灯】 wūdēng 〈名〉 tungsten lamp: ～丝 tungsten filament

【钨电弧】 wūdiànhú 〈名〉[电学] tungsten arc

【钨钢】 wūgāng 〈名〉[冶金] wolfram/tungsten steel

【钨合金】 wūhéjīn 〈名〉[冶金] tungsten alloy

【钨华】 wūhuá 〈名〉[矿物] tungstite; tungstic ochre

【钨矿床】 wūkuàngchuáng 〈名〉 tungsten deposit

【钨锰矿】 wūměngkuàng 〈名〉[矿物] huebnerite

【钨砂】 wūshā 〈名〉[矿物] tungsten ore

【钨丝】 wūsī 〈名〉[电学] tungsten filament

〖～灯〗 wūsīdēng 〈名〉 tungsten lamp

〖～加热器〗 wūsī jiārèqì 〈名〉 tungsten heater

【钨酸】 wūsuān 〈名〉[化学] *tungstic/wolframic acid*

〖～铵〗 wūsuān'ǎn 〈名〉 ammonium tungstate

〖～钡〗 wūsuānbèi 〈名〉 barium tungstate/wolframate

〖～钙〗 *wūsuāngài* 〈名〉 *calcium tungstate/wolframate*

〖～钾〗 wūsuānjiǎ 〈名〉 potassium tungstate

〖～镁〗 wūsuānměi 〈名〉 magnesium tungstate

〖～钠〗 wūsuānnà 〈名〉 sodium tungstate/wolframate

〖～铅〗 wūsuānqiān 〈名〉 lead tungstate/wolframate

〖～盐〗 wūsuānyán 〈名〉 tungstate; wolframate

【钨铁】 wūtiě 〈名〉[冶金] ferrotungsten

〖～矿〗 wūtiěkuàng 〈名〉[矿物] ferberite

【钨锌矿】 wūxīnkuàng 〈名〉[矿物] sanmartinite

诬 wū 〈动〉 accuse falsely/wrongly; frame: ～良为盗 accuse an innocent person of theft ⇨～告;～蔑

【诬告】 wūgào 〈动〉 frame/fabricate a case (against sb); lodge/make/bring a false accusation (against sb); trump up a charge (against sb): ～好人 falsely accuse an innocent person; frame an innocent person ‖ 驳斥～ refute a slanderous accusation ‖ ～行为 action of malicious prosecution ‖ 他被～犯有偷窃罪。He was falsely accused of stealing/theft. ‖ 我相信她是被人～的。I am convinced she has been charged falsely.

〖～案件〗 wūgào ànjiàn 〈名〉 frame-up; trumped-up case

〖～罪〗 wūgàozuì 〈名〉 crime of false charge

【诬害】 wūhài 〈动〉 injure by spreading false reports about; calumniate; frame; malign: ～领导 smear the leaders ‖ ～忠良 frame up loyal and upright people

【诬控】 wūkòng = 诬告 wūgào

【诬赖】 wūlài 〈动〉 falsely incriminate; frame (up); set up: ～好人 *frame up/incriminate innocent people* ‖ 别人～他干了他从没干过的事。He was framed for something he never did.

【诬蔑】 wūmiè 〈动〉 slander; vilify; smear; defame; calumniate; *malign*: ～人格 defame/vilify sb's character ‖ 大肆造谣～ spread rumours in order to calumniate and slander; heap calumnies upon (sb) ‖ 听信～不实之词 listen to slander and libel ‖ 遭到流言蜚语的～ be defiled by gossips ‖ ～伎俩 smear tactics ‖ 受～中伤的人 person injured by slander ‖ 这纯属～。This is pure slander. ‖ 这篇文章是对人性的～。The article was a libel on human nature.

【诬枉】 wūwǎng 〈动〉 slander; calumniate

【诬陷】 wūxiàn 〈动〉 frame a case against sb; frame (up); set up; fabricate a charge against sb; bring/make a false charge/accusation against sb: ～好人 frame/incriminate an innocent person ‖ 被～谋杀 be framed for murder ‖ 遭人～ be framed (by sb) ‖ 不是我的错,我是被人～的。I'm not to blame; I've been set/framed up. ‖ 谁都知道他是被～的。Everybody knows he was wrongly accused.

【诬栽】 wūzāi 〈动〉 calumniate and frame; fabricate a charge (against sb); frame a case (against sb); frame up: 把毒品放在她身上～她 plant drugs on her

屋 wū 〈名〉 ❶ house: 一座小～ a small house ‖ 拆～ tear down/demolish/raze a house ‖ 购～ buy a house ‖ 建～ put up/build/erect a house ‖ 修～ mend/repair/renovate a house ‖ 租～ rent a house (from sb) ‖ 草/木/砖～ thatched/wooden/brick house ‖ 邻～ adjoining/neighbouring house ‖ ～宽不如心宽。To live in a cosy house is not as good as to be easy in the mind. ‖ 此～招租。This house is to rent/let. ‖ 到我～里来喝茶。Come over *to my house for a cup of tea.* ‖ 他把自己在～里关了一整天。He shut himself up in the house for a whole day. ⇨～顶;～脊 ❷ room: 一间小～ a small room ‖ 有自己的～ have a room of one's own ‖ 租～ *rent a room (from sb)* ‖ 南/北～ *southern/northern* room ‖ 一～的客人 a roomful of guests ‖ 在隔壁～里 in the next room ‖ ～里坐。Come in and sit down. ⇨～子;里～;外～

【屋顶】 *wūdǐng* 〈名〉 *roof; housetop; rooftop:* 盖～ *install a* roof ‖ 修～ mend/repair a roof ‖ 支撑～ give support to a roof ‖ 给露天泳池盖个～ roof over an open-air swimming pool ‖ 拱形～ arched/vaulted roof ‖ 茅草～ thatched roof ‖ 木～ wooden/timbered roof ‖ 木瓦/石板瓦/砖瓦～ shingled/slated/tiled roof ‖ 人字形/平/斜～ gable/flat/sloping roof ‖ 在～上 on the roof ‖ ～倒塌了。The roof fell in. ‖ 这里的人过去用茅草盖～,现在则改用瓦片了。People here used to thatch a roof but now they tile it. ‖ 他们吵得差点儿把～掀掉。They had a bitter quarrel and almost brought the roof down. ‖ 我们家的～逢雨必漏。Our roof leaks whenever it rains. ‖ 在南方人们建造很陡的～以便于雨水下泻。In the south, people build high-pitched roofs to throw down heavy rains.

〖～板〗 wūdǐngbǎn 〈名〉 shingle

〖～窗〗 wūdǐngchuāng 〈名〉[建筑] dormer window; lucarne; luthern

〖～风景〗 wūdǐng fēngjǐng 〈名〉 roofscape

〖～花园〗 wūdǐng huāyuán 〈名〉 roof/rooftop garden

〖～梁〗 wūdǐngliáng 〈名〉[建筑] roof beam

〖～平台〗 wūdǐng píngtái 〈名〉 roof deck

〖～太阳能收集器〗 wūdǐng tàiyángnéng shōujíqì 〈名〉 rooftop panel

〖～天线〗 wūdǐng tiānxiàn 〈名〉 roof/rooftop antenna

【屋脊】 wūjǐ 〈名〉 ridge (of a roof); roof: 青藏高原有世界～之称。The Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is known as the roof of the world.

【屋架】 wūjià 〈名〉[建筑] roof truss

【屋里的】 wūlǐde = 屋里人 wūlirén

【屋里人】 wūlirén 〈名〉〈方〉 wife

【屋漏偏遭连夜雨】 wū lòu piān zāo liányèyǔ 〈熟〉 a leaky house is hit by a night-long rain—misfortunes never come single; it never rains but it pours

【屋面】 wūmiàn 〈名〉[建筑] roofing: 瓦～ tile roofing

〖～板〗 *wūmiànbǎn* 〈名〉[建筑] roof board/boarding

〖～材料〗 wūmiàn cáiliào 〈名〉[材料] roofage; roofing

〖～石板瓦〗 wūmiàn shíbǎnwǎ 〈名〉[材料] roofing slate

〖～油灰〗 *wūmiàn yóuhuī* 〈名〉[材料] *roofing putty*

〖～油毡〗 wūmiàn yóuzhān 〈名〉[材料] roofing felt

【屋上架屋】 wūshàng-jiàwū 〈熟〉 build one house on the top of another—needless duplication; overlapping organizations

【屋舍】 wūshè 〈名〉 house; building: ～俨然。The houses are set out in neat order.

【屋头】 wūtou 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ home ❷ room

【屋下架屋】 wūxià-jiàwū = 屋上架屋 wūshàng-jiàwū

【屋檐】 wūyán 〈名〉 eaves: ～天线 eaves aerial ‖ 生活在同一个～下 live under the same roof

【屋宇】 wūyǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 house; building: 他们出色的表演博得全场喝彩,声震～。Their excellent performances brought the house down.

【屋主】 wūzhǔ 〈名〉 house owner

【屋子】 wūzi 〈名〉 room: 两间～ two rooms ‖ 布置～ do/decorate a room ‖ 出租～ let/rent out a room (to sb) ‖ 打扫～ clean/sweep a room ‖ 整理～ tidy (up) a room ‖ 空荡荡/宽敞的～

empty/spacious room ‖ 挤了一～的人。There was a roomful of people. ‖ 满～的人都回头看她。The whole room turned and looked at her. ‖ 这间～陈设豪华。The room is luxuriously furnished. ‖ 我上大学时跟他住一间～。I roomed with him when I was a student at the university.

恶 wū 〈书〉❶〈代〉[used in rhetorical questions] what; how: 路～在? Which way shall I go? ❷〈叹〉[used to express surprise] oh: ～,是何言也! Oh! What a thing to say!
⇨ě;è;wù

wú

无 wú ❶〈动〉not have; there is not; be without: ～副作用 have no noxious/side effect ‖ ～计划 have no plan ‖ ～幽默感 be devoid of humour ‖ 从～到有 grow out of nothing; develop from nothing; start from scratch/zero ‖ 以有易～ exchange what one has for what one has not ‖ 我分文皆～。I haven't got a penny. ⇨～能;～限 ❷〈副〉not: ～碍大局 not affect the situation as a whole ⇨～妨;～须 ❸〈动〉regardless of; no matter whether, what, etc: 事～大小,他都关心。Everything, big and small, concerns him.
⇨mó

【无碍】wú'ài 〈动〉not harm; not be detrimental to: ～大局 exert no negative effect on the entire matter ‖ ～健康 do no harm to health; without detriment to health ‖ ～名声 not harm one's reputation ‖ ～政府形象 not damage the government's public image ‖ 对工作丝毫～ play no havoc on one's work ‖ 出现争议也～。Controversy, if any, will be innocuous. ‖ 多个客人也～。It would do no harm to have just one more guest. / One more guest will be all right.

【无伴奏】wúbànzòu 〈形〉[音乐] unaccompanied: ～合唱 cappella ‖ 他前三节在钢琴伴奏下演唱,最后一节则～。He sang the first three verses with a piano and the last one unaccompanied.

【无瓣花】wúbànhuā 〈名〉[植物] apetalous flower

【无孢子生殖】wúbāozǐ shēngzhí 〈名〉[植物] apospory

【无保留】wúbǎoliú 〈形〉unreserved; unconditional: ～地回答 answer with perfect unreservedness ‖ ～地信任 trust sb unreservedly ‖ ～的批评 unqualified criticism ‖ ～的支持 all-out/unconditional support ‖ 他～地接受了我的计划。He accepted my plan without reservation.

【无被害人犯罪】wúbèihàirén fànzuì 〈名〉crime without victims

【无被花】wúbèihuā 〈名〉[植物] achlamydeous flower

【无被选举权】wúbèixuǎnjǔquán 〈名〉[法律] ineligibility

【无比】wúbǐ 〈形〉incomparable; matchless; unmatched; peerless; unparalleled; unrivalled; beyond compare/comparison; without an equal; without a parallel/peer: 怀着～的耐心 have infinite patience; with incomparable patience ‖ 具有～的吸引力 have unbeatable attraction ‖ 英勇～ be unrivalled in bravery/courage; be unsurpassed in valour ‖ ～崇敬 with unparalleled esteem ‖ ～愤怒 be furiously indignant ‖ ～热情 with overflowing enthusiasm ‖ ～细心 take infinite care (to do sth) ‖ ～幸福 in boundless happiness ‖ ～自豪 be infinitely proud ‖ ～的决心 tremendous determination ‖ ～的优越性 incomparable/unparalleled superiority. ‖ 他力大～。He is matchless/unparalleled in physical strength. ‖ 她～喜悦。Her joy was beyond measure.

【无边】wúbiān 〈形〉boundless; limitless; vast: ～的草原 boundless stretch of prairie ‖ ～的沙漠 vast expanse of desert ‖ 一望～ stretch as far as the eye can see; stretch to the horizon

〖～风月〗wúbiān-fēngyuè 〈熟〉beautiful scenery; boundless natural charms

〖～无际〗wúbiān-wújì 〈熟〉boundless; unbounded; limitless; unlimited; endless; infinite; vast: ～的大海 boundless/unbounded/immense ocean; vast expanse of ocean ‖ ～的沙漠 vast expanse of desert ‖ ～的太空 unbounded/infinite space ‖ 夜空像～的透明的大海,安静、广阔而又神秘。The night sky was like an unbounded translucent ocean, tranquil, vast and mysterious. ‖ 原始森林～。The primeval forests seem boundless.

【无标题音乐】wúbiāotí yīnyuè 〈名〉absolute music

【无柄叶】wúbǐngyè 〈名〉[植物] sessile leaf

【无病呻吟】wúbìng-shēnyín 〈熟〉❶ moan and groan without being ill; make a fuss about an imaginary illness; groan while not really in pain; pine and whine without cause ❷ adopt a sentimental pose (in writing or speech)

【无病是福】wúbìng-shìfú 〈熟〉good health is a blessing

【无病自灸】wúbìng-zìjiǔ 〈熟〉ask for/look for/seek trouble

【无补】wúbǔ 〈动〉be of no help/avail: 现在哭也于事～。Crying is of no avail now.

〖～实际〗wúbǔ-shíjì 〈熟〉be of no help/avail; be useless; won't help matters: 空谈无补于实际。Mere words won't help matters.

〖～于事〗wúbǔ-yúshì 〈熟〉be of no help/avail; won't mend/help matters: 发牢骚～。Nothing comes of grumbling. ‖ 后悔～。It's no use crying over spilt/spilled milk. ‖ 那将～。That won't help/mend matters. ‖ 如果早知道你的建议～,我就会另想他法了。If I had known that your suggestion would be of no help, I would have tried to find another solution.

【无不】wúbù 〈副〉all; without exception; invariably: ～称快。All without exception were happy. ‖ 大家～赞同。We agreed as one. / No one disagreed. ‖ 听了这首歌,大家～为之感动。No one could remain unmoved by this song.

【无猜】wúcāi 〈动〉be innocent: ⇨两小～

【无产阶级】wúchǎn jiējí 〈名〉proletariat: ～国际主义 proletariat internationalism ‖ ～化 proletarianize; acquire proletarian qualities ‖ ～世界观 proletariat world outlook ‖ ～思想 proletarian ideology/thinking ‖ 流氓～ lumpen proletariat ‖ 他是～的一员。He is a member of the proletariat.

〖～革命〗wúchǎnjiējí gémìng 〈名〉proletarian revolution: ～派 proletarian revolutionaries

〖～文化大革命〗Wúchǎnjiējí Wénhuà Dàgémìng 〈名〉Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (1966-1976); Great Cultural Revolution

〖～先锋队〗wúchǎnjiējí xiānfēngduì 〈名〉vanguard of the proletariat

〖～专政〗wúchǎnjiējí zhuānzhèng 〈名〉dictatorship of the proletariat; proletarian dictatorship: 巩固和加强～ consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat ‖ 在～领导下继续革命 continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat

【无产者】wúchǎnzhě 〈名〉proletarian: 全世界～,联合起来! Workers of all countries/lands, unite!

【无肠公子】wúcháng gōngzǐ 〈名〉〈书〉crab

【无常】wúcháng ❶〈形〉variable; changeable; fickle: 人生的变幻～ uncertainty of life ⇨反复～;喜怒～ ❷〈名〉demon regarded as the messenger of death ❸〈动〉〈婉〉pass away; die: 一旦～万事休。When death comes, everything is ended.

【无偿】wúcháng 〈形〉free; gratis; gratuitous; unpaid: ～服务 serve without pay; provide the service gratis; provide gratuitous service ‖ ～工作 work without pay/compensation ‖ ～供应 supply sth without compensation ‖ ～使用 use sth free of charge ‖ ～献血 donate blood (to sb) ‖ 提供～经济援助 render economic assistance gratis; give free economic aid

〖～劳动〗wúcháng láodòng 〈名〉unpaid/unrequited labour

【无偿付能力】wú chángfù nénglì 〈名〉[经济] insolvent: ～的企业 insolvent enterprise

【无场】wúchǎng 〈形〉[电学] field-free

〖～发射电流〗wúchǎng fāshè diànliú 〈名〉field-free emission current; zero-field emission

〖～空间〗wúchǎng kōngjiān 〈名〉field-free space

【无成】wúchéng 〈动〉accomplish/achieve nothing: 一世/终生～ accomplish/achieve nothing all one's life; live a life of utter failure ⇨一事～

【无耻】wúchǐ 〈形〉shameless; unashamed; brazen; impudent: ～透顶 be brazen to the extreme ‖ 捏造～的谎言 invent brazen lies ‖ ～行为 impudent act ‖ ～政客 unscrupulous politician ‖ 你这～小人! You rat! ‖ 人不可以～。One must not be without shame. ⇨卑鄙～;厚颜～;荒淫～

〖～谰言〗wúchǐ-lányán 〈熟〉shameless/brazen lie

〖～之徒〗wúchǐzhītú 〈熟〉person who has lost all sense of shame; shameless person

〖～之尤〗wúchǐzhīyóu 〈熟〉brazen in the extreme; most shameless of all; height of shamelessness: 你这种行为实在是～。Your behaviour was brazen in the extreme. ‖ 这些家伙可以算是～了。These guys can be said to be extremely shameless.

【无出其右】wúchūqíyòu 〈熟〉second to none; unsurpassed;

unexcelled; matchless; unequalled; without equal

【无处安身】 wúchù-ānshēn 〈熟〉have nowhere/no place to stay; find no shelter; have nowhere to make one's home; have no place to call one's home

【无疵】 wúcī 〈形〉flawless; faultless; unblemished

【无磁性钢】 wúcíxìnggāng 〈名〉[冶金] nonmagnetic steel

【无从】 wúcóng 〈副〉have no way (of doing sth); not be in a position (to do sth): ～说起 not know where to begin ‖ ～知道 be unable to find out

〖～企及〗 wúcóng-qǐjí 〈熟〉unable to catch up—matchless

〖～下手〗 wúcóng-xiàshǒu 〈熟〉not know where to start; not know how to set about a job

【无大无小】 wúdà-wúxiǎo 〈熟〉❶ whether big or small ❷ show no respect for one's elders: 他真是～,在长辈面前说话这么放肆。He really has no manners. He is too free with his tongue in the presence of his elders.

【无担保承兑】 wúdānbǎo chéngduì 〈名〉[经济] uncovered acceptance

【无担保贷款】 wúdānbǎo dàikuǎn 〈名〉[经济] loan without security; open credit; signature loan; unsecured credit

【无担保债券】 wúdānbǎo zhàiquàn 〈名〉[经济] uncovered/unsecured bonds

【无担保账户】 wúdānbǎo zhànghù 〈名〉[经济] unsecured account

【无党派】 wúdǎngpài 〈形〉without party affiliation; non-party

〖～人士〗 wúdǎngpài rénshì 〈名〉public figure without party affiliation; non-party personage: ～代表 non-party delegate ‖ 无党派爱国人士 patriot without party affiliation ‖ 无党派民主人士 non-party democratic personage; democrat without party affiliation

【无道】 wúdào ❶〈动〉be tyrannical; practise tyranny: ～昏君 dim-witted tyrant ❷〈名〉tyrant; despot: 诛～ kill the tyrant

【无敌】 wúdí 〈形〉unmatched; unrivalled; invincible; unbeatable; unconquerable: ～将军 ever-victorious/unbeatable general ‖ ～军队 ever-victorious/invincible army ‖ ～英雄 insuperable hero ⇨所向～;天下～

〖～于天下〗 wúdí yú tiānxià 〈熟〉unmatched anywhere in the world; with no equal in the whole world; invincible; peerless; ever-victorious; all-conquering: 他的军队～,击溃了一个又一个敌人。His army was invincible, having crushed one foe after another.

【无底洞】 wúdǐdòng 〈名〉bottomless pit/hole: 他简直是个～,不管你给他多少钱,他都不满足。He was like a bottomless pit; no matter how much money you gave him, he wasn't satisfied.

【无地自容】 wúdì-zìróng 〈熟〉can find no place to hide oneself for shame; feel too ashamed to show one's face; make one doubly ashamed; wish to sink into the ground; look for a hole to crawl into

【无的放矢】 wúdì-fàngshǐ 〈熟〉shoot an arrow without a target—aimless and fruitless; let fly (one's arrow) at nothing; shoot at a non-existent target; shoot at random: 批评要有针对性,不要～。Criticisms must be aimed at a definite target; shooting at random should be avoided.

【无调性】 wúdiàoxìng 〈名〉[音乐] atonality

【无定形】 wúdìngxíng 〈形〉shapeless; amorphous

〖～蜡〗 wúdìngxínglà 〈名〉[化学] amorphous wax

〖～硫〗 wúdìngxíngliú 〈名〉[化学] amorphous sulphur

〖～碳〗 wúdìngxíngtàn 〈名〉[化学] amorphous carbon

【无冬无夏】 wúdōng-wúxià 〈熟〉be it winter or summer—throughout the year; all the year round; regardless of winter or summer: 他～地辛勤工作。He toiled all the year round.

【无动于中】 wúdòngyúzhōng = 无动于衷 wúdòngyúzhōng

【无动于衷】 wúdòngyúzhōng 〈熟〉aloof and indifferent; unmoved; callous; apathetic; untouched; unconcerned: 对某人的痛苦～ be insensible to the suffering of sb ‖ 对威胁～ be apathetic to the threat ‖ 听到消息后～ hear the news with nonchalance ‖ 不是所有的人都对奖赏报酬～。Not all men are insensible to rewards. ‖ 你们再也不能～了。You should not remain indifferent any more. ‖ 他对什么事情都～。He is apathetic/callous about everything. ‖ 她对他的誓言～。She was untouched by his promises. ‖ 我劝了他半天,他却～。I tried for a long time to make him listen to reason, but he remained unmoved.

【无毒】 wúdú 〈形〉non-poisonous; nontoxic: ～蛇 non-poisonous snake

〖～性〗 wúdúxìng 〈名〉[医学] avirulence

【无独有偶】 wúdú-yǒu'ǒu 〈熟〉it is not unique, but has its counterpart; not alone, but with a good prototype; not come singly but in pairs; it happens that there is a similar case; curious coincidence

【无度】 wúdù 〈形〉immoderate; excessive; without measure: 荒淫～ be dissipated excessively ‖ 挥霍～ squander wantonly ‖ 饮食～ be immoderate in eating and drinking; indulge oneself in excessive eating and drinking ‖ 纵欲～ be excessively indulged in sensual pleasures ‖ 生活～使他短命。His excesses shortened his life.

【无端】 wúduān 〈副〉❶ unwarrantedly; gratuitously: ～的侮辱/暴力 gratuitous insult/violence ‖ ～发怒/气恼 get/become angry over nothing ‖ ～诽谤 slander sb groundlessly ‖ ～攻击 attack sb groundlessly/unprovokedly ‖ ～解雇 dismiss sb without good reason ‖ ～侵略 make an unprovoked aggression ‖ ～生事 create a disturbance for no reason; make trouble out of nothing; wilfully make trouble ‖ ～受批 be criticized without just cause ‖ ～受责 be falsely accused and condemned ‖ ～争吵 quarrel for nothing ‖ 他～地抱怨起来。He began to complain without cause. ‖ 我并不是～乱说。It is not altogether without reason for me to say so. ‖ 这孩子～地挨了一顿打。The child got a beating for no reason at all. ❷ with neither starting point nor end; unending: 循环～ move in endless circles

【无恶不作】 wú'è-bùzuò 〈熟〉stop at nothing in doing evil; stop at no evil/crime; be as wicked as possible; do every imaginable evil; commit all manners of crimes; commit all kinds of atrocities; one's evil doings know no limits/bounds: 杀人放火,～ commit murder, arson and every crime imaginable ‖ 侵略者到处抢掠屠杀,～。Everywhere the invaders looted, killed and committed every other kind of atrocity.

【无儿无女】 wú'ér-wúnǚ 〈动〉have neither sons nor daughters; be childless; sine prole: 这老头儿80岁去世,身后～。The old man died sine prole in his eightieth year.

【无法】 wúfǎ 〈动〉have/find no way (in doing sth); be unable (to do sth); to be incapable (of doing sth): ～辨认 unrecognizable; undecipherable ‖ ～理解 unable to understand; past understanding; beyond one's understanding ‖ ～实行 be impossible of execution ‖ ～逃脱困境 find no escape from a dilemma/plight ‖ ～相信 past belief; unable to believe ‖ ～想像 unable to imagine; beyond imagination ‖ ～应付 unable to cope with; at the end of one's resources; at one's wit's end ‖ ～抵制的诱惑 irresistible temptation ‖ ～接受的工资待遇 unacceptable pay offer ‖ ～推卸的责任 inescapable duty; unshirkable responsibility ‖ ～投递,退回原处。Undeliverable, returned to sender. ‖ 该问题～解决。The problem defied solution. ‖ 他已～控制局面。The situation had got past him. ‖ 我～应付那个场面。I am not equal to the occasion. ‖ 这令西方人～理解。It surpasses the power of the Westerners' comprehension.

〖～忍受〗 wúfǎ-rěnshòu 〈熟〉be past endurance; be unable to stand/bear; be unbearable/intolerable: ～的疼痛 unbearable/intolerable pain ‖ 工作气氛让人～。The atmosphere at the workplace is unbearable. ‖ 失业将达到一种让人～的地步。Unemployment is approaching an intolerable level.

〖～无天〗 wúfǎ-wútiān 〈熟〉defy laws human and divine—be unscrupulous; become absolutely lawless; run wild/riot; completely without law and order; stop at nothing (in breaking the law): ～的恶棍 lawless, ungovernable ruffian ‖ 没有哪个社会允许～。No society allows people to defy the law.

〖～形容〗 wúfǎ-xíngróng 〈熟〉beyond description; beggar/baffle/defy description; have no word for sth: 她美得～。Her beauty beggars/baffles/defies description. / Her beauty is beyond description. / She is too beautiful for words.

【无方】 wúfāng 〈动〉be not in the proper way; be in the wrong way; not know how: 教子～ be unable to educate one's child in a proper way ‖ 经营～ mismanage ‖ 领导～ exercise inept leadership; incompetent leadership

【无妨】 wúfáng 〈动〉would do no harm; may/might (just) as well do sth: 问他一下倒也～。There's no harm in asking him. / It would do no harm to ask him. ‖ 我和你们一起去也～。I might just as well go with you. ‖ 这样也～。It's just as well.

【无纺织布】 wúfǎngzhībù 〈名〉[纺织] non-woven fabric; adhesive-bonded fabric

【无非】 wúfēi 〈副〉 nothing but; no more than; simply; only: ～为了 have no other purpose in mind than to ‖ ～是钱的问题。It was simply a question of money. ‖ 他想做的～就是这件事。What he wants to do is no more than/nothing but this. ‖ 天才～是劳动加勤奋。Genius is nothing but labour and diligence. ‖ 我来找你，～是想请你帮个忙。I came to you simply to ask for help.

【无风不起浪】 wúfēng bù qǐ làng 〈熟〉 there are no waves without wind; there's no smoke without fire; nothing comes out of nothing; where there's reek, there's heat; everything has its seed: 起初他并不相信这些谣言，但仔细想想觉得～。At first he didn't believe the rumours, but on second thoughts he realized that there must have been some reason for them.

【无风带】 wúfēngdài 〈名〉［气象］ calm belt/zone: 北半球/南半球副热带～ calms of Cancer/Capricorn

【无风难驶船】 wúfēng nán shǐ chuán 〈熟〉 it's hard to sail when there is no wind

【无风起浪】 wúfēng qǐlàng 〈熟〉 waves rise without any wind—make trouble out of nothing; make much ado about nothing

【无风三尺浪】 wúfēng sān chǐ làng 〈熟〉 there are billows three feet high even if there is no wind

【无峰骆驼】 wúfēng luòtuo 〈名〉 llama

【无缝钢管】 wúfèng gāngguǎn 〈名〉［冶金］ seamless steel tube/pipe

〖～厂〗 wúfèng gāngguǎnchǎng 〈名〉 seamless (steel) tubing mill

【无氟冰箱】 wúfú bīngxiāng 〈名〉 freon-free refrigerator

【无福消受】 wúfú-xiāoshòu 〈熟〉 not have the luck to enjoy; be unable to enjoy; be unable to take advantage of

【无干】 wúgān 〈动〉 have nothing to do with; have no concern with: 与己～ have nothing to do with oneself ‖ 是我的错，与他人～。I am to blame; nobody else is involved in it. ‖ 这事与你～。It has nothing to do with you. / It's none of your business. / It's no concern of yours.

【无感电容器】 wúgǎn diànróngqì 〈名〉［电学］ noninductive capacitor

【无感电阻器】 wúgǎn diànzǔqì 〈名〉［电学］ noninductive resistor

【无感绕组】 wúgǎn ràozǔ 〈名〉［电学］ noninductive winding

【无告】 wúgào ❶〈形〉 with nowhere to turn to for help—extremely wretched/helpless: ～贫民 helpless poor people ‖ 孤苦～ forlorn and helpless ❷〈名〉〈书〉 miserable being; wretch

【无根】 wúgēn 〈形〉 rootless: ～则无果。No root, no fruit.

〖～无绊〗 wúgēn-wúbàn 〈熟〉 have no cares; be free from care

〖～无蒂〗 wúgēn-wúdì 〈熟〉 have no foundation or support

【无根据】 wúgēnjù 〈形〉 groundless; ill-founded; rootless: 他的疑虑被证明是～的。His suspicions proved groundless.

【无公害】 wúgōnghài 〈形〉 environment-friendly; pollution-free: ～农药 environment-friendly pesticide ‖ ～蔬菜 pollution-free vegetable

【无功而返】 wúgōng-érfǎn 〈熟〉 return without accomplishing anything; wild goose chase; have been on a fool's errand

【无功受禄】 wúgōng-shòulù 〈熟〉 get an unmerited/undeserved reward; get rewarded for nothing: 我无功不受禄。I will not accept a reward without deserving it. / I will not accept a reward which I do not deserve.

【无辜】 wúgū ❶〈动〉 be innocent/guiltless: 坚持说自己～ maintain one's innocence ‖ ～遭受迫害 be persecuted on groundless charges ‖ ～受害者 innocent victim ‖ ～一方 innocent party ‖ 我是～的。I'm innocent. ‖ 在这起车祸中，一个～的行人被撞死。A harmless pedestrian was killed in the car crash. ‖ 最后他证明自己是～的。At last he proved his innocence. ❷〈名〉 innocent person: 迫害～ persecute the innocent ‖ 陷害～ frame an innocent person ‖ 株连～ involve the innocent in a criminal case

【无故】 wúgù 〈副〉 for no reason; without cause or reason; gratuitously: ～挨批 be scolded/blamed for nothing ‖ ～迟到/缺席 be late/absent without good reason ‖ ～开除 dismiss sb without (good) reason ‖ ～责备 blame sb for nothing/no reason ‖ 任何一方均不得～解除合同。Neither party shall cancel the contract without sufficient cause or reason. ⇨平白～;无缘～

【无故障运行】 wúgùzhàng yùnxíng 〈名〉 failure-free operation

【无怪】 wúguài 〈副〉 no wonder; not to be wondered at: ～你来晚了。No wonder you were late. ‖ 昨晚你喝了那么多酒，～你头痛。It's no wonder you've got a headache when you drank so much last night.

〖～乎〗 wúguàihū ＝ 无怪 wúguài

【无关】 wúguān 〈动〉 have nothing to do with; have no concern with; be irrelevant: 此事跟我～。It has nothing to do with me. / The matter is none of my business. / It's no concern of mine. ‖ 与你～的事你就不要插手。Don't poke your nose into anything that has nothing to do with you. ‖ 这与他人～。This is of no concern to others.

〖～大局〗 wúguān-dàjú 〈熟〉 not affect the general situation; have no bearing on the overall situation; not matter much; insignificant; of little account/consequence: 这～。It does not matter very much.

〖～大体〗 wúguān-dàtǐ ＝ 无关大局 wúguān-dàjú

〖～宏旨〗 wúguān-hóngzhǐ 〈熟〉 insignificant; minor; immaterial; not matter much; of no/little consequence/significance/account

〖～紧要〗 wúguān-jǐnyào 〈熟〉 insignificant; immaterial; unimportant; inconsequential; of no/little importance/significance/consequence; not matter a farthing; make no difference: 做些～的变动 make insignificant alterations ‖ ～之事 matter/affair of no/little/slight consequence ‖ 别人说什么～。What others say matters little. ‖ 你去不去对我～。It does not matter to me whether you go or not. ‖ 她总是问些～的问题。She always asks unimportant questions. ‖ 问题缘由～，目前需要的是解决问题的办法。The causes of the problem are immaterial—we need solutions. ‖ 我在不在那儿显然～。It evidently made no difference whether I was there or not. ‖ 这些事情其实～。Such things don't really matter. / Such things are actually of little importance. ‖ 只要你能完成任务，推迟一两天也～。It is nothing serious if there is a delay of one or two days so long as you can fulfil the task.

〖～痛痒〗 wúguān-tòngyǎng 〈熟〉 of no consequence; immaterial; innocuous; irrelevant; pointless; without any bite: ～的文章 innocuous article ‖ ～的自我批评 irrelevant/superficial self-criticism ‖ 说些～的话 make comments without any bite; make irrelevant/pointless remarks

【无官一身轻】 wú guān yīshēn qīng 〈熟〉 happy is the man who is relieved of his official duties; out of office, out of cares: ～，有子万事足。You feel relieved when you are no longer in office; you feel content when you have children.

【无规噪声】 wúguī zàoshēng 〈名〉［物理］ random noise

【无轨电车】 wúguǐ diànchē 〈名〉 trackless trolley; trolleybus

【无国籍】 wúguójí 〈动〉 have no nationality; be stateless: ～难民 stateless refugee ‖ ～商船 stateless merchant ship ‖ ～者 stateless person

〖～状态〗 wúguójí zhuàngtài 〈名〉 statelessness

【无过错责任】 wúguòcuò zérèn 〈名〉 liability without fault

【无害】 wúhài 〈动〉 be harmless/innoxious/innocuous/inoffensive: ～的习惯 harmless habit ‖ ～废气/废水/昆虫 innocuous fume/effluent/insect ‖ 对健康～ be harmless to health ‖ 对环境～的杀虫剂 environment-friendly pesticide ‖ 有些蛇是～的。Some snakes are harmless. ‖ 多加小心有益～。Abundant caution does no harm. ‖ 这些化学药品对环境～。These chemicals have no detrimental effect/impact on the environment.

〖～通过〗 wúhài tōngguò 〈名〉［法律］ innocent/inoffensive passage: ～权 right of innocent passage

【无何】 wúhé 〈书〉 ❶〈副〉 soon; before long: ～他二人就言归于好。Soon they two made it up. ❷〈动〉 not matter: 他自觉～。He himself doesn't think it matters.

【无何有之乡】 wúhéyǒu zhī xiāng 〈名〉 place where there is nothing—world of illusion; dreamland

【无核】 wúhé 〈动〉 ❶ be nuclear-free ❷ have no seed; be seedless/stoneless: ～水果 stoneless fruit

〖～国家〗 wúhé guójiā ＝ 无核武器国家 wú héwǔqì guójiā

〖～化〗 wúhéhuà 〈动〉 denuclearize: 使朝鲜半岛～ denuclearize the Korean Peninsula

〖～橘〗 wúhéjú 〈名〉 seedless orange

〖～葡萄干〗 wúhé pútaogān 〈名〉 seedless raisin

〖～期〗 wúhéqī 〈名〉［植物］ akaryote stage

〖～区〗 wúhéqū 〈名〉 nuclear-free zone

〖～武器国家〗 wúhéwǔqì guójiā 〈名〉 non-nuclear country

〖～武器区〗 wúhéwǔqìqū 〈名〉 nuclear-weapon-free zone

〖～细胞〗 wúhé xìbāo 〈名〉［生物］ akaryote

【无后】 wúhòu 〈动〉have no male offspring; be without offspring; sine prole: 不孝有三,～为大。Having no male heir is the gravest of the three cardinal offences against filial piety.
【无后坐力炮】 wúhòuzuòlìpào 〈名〉[军事] recoilless gun
【无花果】 wúhuāguǒ 〈名〉[植物] fig
【无华】 wúhuá 〈形〉simple and unadorned: 他的文章朴实～。He writes in a simple/plain style. / He writes with a simplicity of style.
【无话不谈】 wúhuà-bùtán 〈熟〉keep no secrets from each other; be in each other's confidence
【无话可说】 wúhuà-kěshuō 〈熟〉can say nothing more; have nothing to say: 你既然这样讲,我也～。I have nothing to say since you say so.
【无话则短,有话则长】 wúhuà zé duǎn, yǒuhuà zé cháng 〈熟〉if nothing more happens, the story will be short; if events take place, it will be long
【无悔】 wúhuǐ 〈动〉feel no regret: 青春～ feel/have no regrets about one's youth
【无机】 wújī 〈形〉[化学] inorganic: ～环境 inorganic environment ‖ ～界 inorganic world
〖～肥料〗 wújī féiliào 〈名〉inorganic/mineral fertilizer
〖～化工〗 wújī huàgōng 〈名〉inorganic chemical industry
〖～化合物〗 wújī huàhéwù 〈名〉inorganic/mineral compound
〖～化学〗 wújī huàxué 〈名〉inorganic chemistry
〖～聚合物〗 wújī jùhéwù 〈名〉inorganic polymer
〖～酸〗 wújīsuān 〈名〉[化学] inorganic/mineral acid
〖～物〗 wújīwù 〈名〉inorganic substance/matter: 金属是～。Metals are inorganic substances.
〖～盐〗 wújīyán 〈名〉inorganic salt
【无机可乘】 wújī-kěchéng ＝ 无隙可乘 wúxì-kěchéng
【无稽】 wújī 〈形〉unfounded; ungrounded; groundless; fantastic; absurd: ～的指控 unfounded/ungrounded/groundless accusation ⇨荒诞～
〖～之谈〗 wújīzhītán 〈熟〉unfounded statement/rumour; mere fabrication; sheer/clotted/utter nonsense; baseless/senseless gossip: ～勿听。Never listen to groundless rumours. ‖ 那只是～,一点都不有趣。That's merely a cock and bull story, not interesting at all. ‖ 这完全是～! This is sheer nonsense!
【无及】 wújí 〈动〉be too late (to do sth); there's not enough time (to do sth): 后悔～ too late to repent
【无级】 wújí 〈形〉[机械] stepless
〖～变速〗 wújí biànsù 〈名〉stepless speed change: ～装置 stepless speed change device
〖～传动〗 wújí chuándòng 〈名〉stageless transmission
〖～调速〗 wújí tiáosù 〈名〉stepless speed regulation: ～器 stepless speed regulator
【无极】 wújí ❶〈动〉be boundless/infinite/endless: 欢欣～ boundless joy ‖ 宇宙是～的。The universe is infinite/endless. ❷〈名〉source of the world
【无疾而终】 wújí'érzhōng 〈熟〉(of an old person) pass peacefully away; die without illness
【无几】 wújǐ 〈动〉❶ have very few/little: 到电影结束时,观众所剩～。There were hardly any audience by the end of the film. ‖ 两人的年岁相差～。The two are almost the same age. ⇨寥寥～ ❷ happen soon; before long: ～死 die soon afterwards
【无脊椎动物】 wújǐzhuī dòngwù 〈名〉invertebrate
〖～学〗 wújǐzhuī dòngwùxué 〈名〉invertebrate zoology
【无计可施】 wújì-kěshī 〈熟〉have exhausted one's whole bag of tricks; at a loss as to what to do; at one's wits' end; at the end of one's rope/tether/resources; see no way out of the difficulty; without resorts: 对此我已～。There is nothing I can do about it. ‖ 他～,不论他怎么解释,她就是不听。He was at his wits' end; she would not listen however he explained.
【无记名】 wújìmíng ❶〈动〉keep the name secret: ⇨～投票 ❷〈名〉[经济] bearer
〖～背书〗 wújìmíng bèishū 〈名〉[经济] endorsement in blank
〖～股票〗 wújìmíng gǔpiào 〈名〉[经济] bearer share; stock to bearer; bearer stock certificate
〖～汇票〗 wújìmíng huìpiào 〈名〉[经济] bearer draft; bearer bill of exchange
〖～票据〗 wújìmíng piàojù 〈名〉[经济] bearer paper; bill of bearer
〖～投票〗 wújìmíng tóupiào 〈名〉secret ballot: 通过～选举 elect by ballot
〖～债券〗 wújìmíng zhàiquàn 〈名〉[经济] bearer/unregistered bond
〖～证券〗 wújìmíng zhèngquàn 〈名〉[经济] bearer security
〖～支票〗 wújìmíng zhīpiào 〈名〉[经济] bearer cheque; cheque to bearer
【无忌】 wújì 〈动〉❶ harbour no suspicions ❷ be unscrupulous; have no scruples: 童言～。What a child says should not be construed as violating a taboo. / A child knows no taboo.
【无际】 wújì 〈动〉be boundless; be unbounded; be limitless; be vast: 广袤～的太空 unbounded/infinite space ⇨无边～;一望～
【无济于事】 wújì-yúshì 〈熟〉not help matters; of no help/avail; to no effect; in vain; serve no purpose; useless: 光说～。Mere words won't help matters. ‖ 你恭维奉承也～。Flattery will get you nowhere. ‖ 他所有的努力都～。All his efforts were without avail. / All his efforts were in vain. ‖ 我们试了又试,可全都～。We tried and tried, but it was all to no avail. ‖ 这么冷的天,穿件大衣也～。Putting on an overcoat doesn't help much in such terrible cold.
【无家可归】 wújiā-kěguī 〈熟〉wander about with no home to go back to; be homeless; be left without even a roof over one's head: ～的孩子 homeless child; waif ‖ 帮助～的人 help the homeless ‖ 战后,很多人～。After the war many people were homeless. / The war left many people homeless.
【无价之宝】 wújiàzhībǎo 〈熟〉priceless treasure; invaluable asset; above/beyond/without price: 他的建议对我们来说就是～。His suggestion is an invaluable asset to us. ‖ 真诚是～。Sincerity is without price.
【无坚不摧】 wújiān-bùcuī 〈熟〉be capable of destroying any stronghold; overrun all fortifications; can overcome all obstacles; carry all before one; be all-conquering: 我们的军队显示了～的战斗力。Our army displayed invincible military strength.
【无间】 wújiàn 〈动〉〈书〉❶ there is no space in between—be very close to each other; not keep anything from each other: ～可乘 there is no loophole/crack to take advantage of ⇨亲密～ ❷ be continuous/uninterrupted: 坚持晨练,风雨～。Keep on doing morning exercises in spite of bad weather. ❸ make no difference/distinction: ～是非 make no distinction between right and wrong
【无疆】 wújiāng 〈动〉be boundless; be limitless; be endless: ⇨万寿～
【无尽】 wújìn 〈动〉be endless; be infinite; be boundless: ～的宝藏 inexhaustible treasures ⇨无穷～
〖～无休〗 wújìn-wúxiū 〈熟〉endless; unending; incessant; continuous: ～的会议/演讲/争论 endless meeting/speech/argument ‖ 雨～地下了一个月。It rained incessantly/continually for a month.
【无精打采】 wújīng-dǎcǎi 〈熟〉listless; spiritless; in low spirits; with one's spirits quenched; in blues; dejected; downhearted; crestfallen; out of sorts/spirits/heart; in the dumps; lackadaisical: ～地靠在座位上 slouch back in one's seat ‖ 他整个上午都～的,老想着考试不及格的事儿。He was out of sorts all morning, thinking about his failure in the exam. ‖ 炎热使许多人～。Heat makes many people listless. ‖ 淫雨多日后我们都觉得～的。We were feeling out of spirits after so many days of rain. ‖ 这两天你看上去有些～。You seem to be a bit flat these days.
【无精子症】 wújīngzǐzhèng 〈名〉azoospermia
【无酒不成席】 wú jiǔ bù chéng xí 〈熟〉no feast is without wine; wine completes a feast
【无拘无束】 wújū-wúshù 〈熟〉unrestrained; uninhibited; unconstrained; unfettered; free and easy; without restraint/constraint: 创造一种～的气氛 create an unconstrained atmosphere ‖ ～的生活 free and easy life ‖ 和某人～地相处 feel unreserved with sb ‖ 大家～地发表意见。Everyone expressed/voiced/aired his views freely. ‖ 谈话进行得轻松而～。The talk was easy and uninhibited. ‖ 这孩子～,玩得十分自在。The child is playing to its heart's content, having a great time.
【无菌】 wújūn 〈动〉[医学] be aseptic; be germ-free: ～包扎/绷带 aseptic dressing/bandage
〖～包装〗 wújūn bāozhuāng 〈名〉aseptic package
〖～操作法〗 wújūn cāozuòfǎ 〈名〉aseptic manipulation
〖～隔离室〗 wújūn gélíshì 〈名〉germ-free isolator
〖～生物学〗 wújūn shēngwùxué 〈名〉gnotobiology; gnotobiotics

〖～试验〗 wújūn shìyàn 〈名〉 sterility test
〖～手术〗 wújūn shǒushù 〈名〉 aseptic surgery
【无抗奶】 wúkàngnǎi 〈名〉 antibiotic-free milk
【无可比拟】 wúkě-bǐnǐ 〈熟〉 incomparable; matchless; unmatched; unparalleled; peerless; unrivalled; unequalled; unique; without equal/peer/parallel; beyond compare/comparison: 他的诗歌的律优美,～。His poems are unrivalled for the beauty of the music. ‖ 她的想像力～。Her imagination is beyond compare. ‖ 这是有史以来～的大变化。This is a tremendous change unparalleled in history. / This is an unprecedented change.
【无可辩驳】 wúkě-biànbó 〈熟〉 irrefutable; incontestable; incontrovertible; unanswerable; indisputable; beyond/past all dispute: ～的论点 irrefutable/unanswerable argument ‖ ～的事实 irrefutable/indisputable fact ‖ ～的证据 irrefutable/incontestable/indisputable evidence
【无可不可】 wúkě-bùkě ❶〈动〉 do what one likes; do as one pleases ❷〈副〉 extremely; highly; greatly: 儿子考上了大学,她乐得～。She was overjoyed to know that her son was admitted to a university.
【无可抵赖】 wúkě-dǐlài 〈熟〉 undeniable: ～的事实/罪责 undeniable fact/guilt
【无可非议】 wúkě-fēiyì 〈熟〉 irreproachable; blameless; unimpeachable; beyond/above reproach; above criticism; without rebuke/reproof: 他这样做,我觉得～。I don't think his conduct reproachable. ‖ 这事本来就～。There was nothing wrong about it actually.
【无可奉告】 wúkě-fènggào 〈熟〉 no comment; have nothing to say: 对于这一点,我～。As far as this is concerned, I have nothing to say. ‖ 问及他与前任秘书之间的关系时,他回答说:"～。" Asked about his relationship with his former secretary, he replied "No comment."
【无可否认】 wúkě-fǒurèn 〈熟〉 undeniable: ～的事实 undeniable fact ‖ ～他去过那里。It cannot be denied that he has been there.
【无可估量】 wúkě-gūliáng 〈熟〉 beyond or above measure; immeasurable; unmeasured: ～的损失 immeasurable losses
【无可厚非】 wúkě-hòufēi 〈熟〉 give no cause for criticism: ～的行为 irreproachable conduct ‖ 他的表现～,这件事怪你。His behaviour is faultless; you are to blame. ‖ 他的品行～。His morals are above reproach. ‖ 她离婚～,她丈夫对她很不好。You can't blame her for getting a divorce; her husband's always treated her badly. ‖ 他要求老板加薪～。He cannot be blamed for asking his boss for a (pay) rise.
【无可讳言】 wúkě-huìyán 〈熟〉 there is no hiding/denying the fact that...; indisputable; past dispute; undeniable; beyond question/doubt: 事实俱在,～。No fact is left out, and nothing can be covered up. ‖ 这些都是～的事实。All these are undeniable/indisputable facts.
【无可救药】 wúkě-jiùyào ＝ 不可救药 bùkě-jiùyào
【无可理喻】 wúkě-lǐyù ＝ 不可理喻 bùkě-lǐyù
【无可奈何】 wúkě-nàihé 〈熟〉 resign oneself to (doing sth); make oneself accept (sth unpleasant) calmly; there is nothing to be done: ～地独自生活 resign oneself to living alone ‖ ～的目光/表情/语气 resigned look/expression/tone ‖ ～地说 say resignedly ‖ 对此我们也～。There was nothing we could do about it. ‖ 他～,只好让步。He had no alternative but to make some concession. ‖ 他们～,只能接受批评。They were resigned to being criticised. ‖ 他整天游手好闲,母亲对他～。He just fools around all day long, and his mother can do nothing about it.
〖～花落去,似曾相识燕归来〗 wúkě nàihé huā luòqù, sìcéngxiāngshí yàn guīlái 〈熟〉 flowers fall, do what one may; swallows return, no strangers they
【无可匹敌】 wúkě-pǐdí 〈熟〉 incomparable; unrivalled; matchless; peerless; unparalleled; without an equal/a peer/a parallel; without/beyond comparison
【无可适从】 wúkě-shìcóng ＝ 无所适从 wúsuǒ-shìcóng
【无可挽回】 wúkě-wǎnhuí 〈熟〉 irretrievable; irredeemable; irrecoverable; irrevocable; beyond retrieval: ～的决定 irrevocable decision ‖ ～的损失 irretrievable/irrecoverable/irredeemable/irremediable loss ‖ 过去的事情～。Things past cannot be recalled. ‖ 浪费的时间和精力是～的。Wasted time and efforts are irrecoverable. ‖ 忘掉这一切吧,事情已经～了。Forget all about this; what's done cannot be undone.
【无可无不可】 wúkě wú bùkě 〈熟〉 make little difference; not care one way or another; without any preconceived ideas: 采取～的态度 take an indifferent/a nonchalant attitude (towards) ‖ 去不去对我～。I don't think it makes much difference whether to go or not.
【无可限量】 wúkě-xiànliàng 〈熟〉 measureless; immeasurable; boundless: 前途～的年轻人 promising young man; young person with a brilliant prospect
【无可争辩】 wúkě-zhēngbiàn 〈熟〉 indisputable; irrefutable; incontestable; incontrovertible; unquestionable; unarguable; beyond all dispute/question: ～的论点 irrefutable argument ‖ ～的事实 indisputable/irrefutable/incontestable fact ‖ 降低通胀很有必要,这一点～。The need to reduce inflation is unanswerable. ‖ 这些古代记载是可靠的,这一点～。It can hardly be disputed that the ancient records are reliable.
【无可指摘】 wúkě-zhǐzhāi ＝ 无可厚非 wúkě-hòufēi
【无可置辩】 wúkě-zhìbiàn ＝ 无可争辩 wúkě-zhēngbiàn
【无可置疑】 wúkě-zhìyí 〈熟〉 indubitable; unquestionable; incontrovertible; incontestable; beyond/without doubt; undoubted; without a shadow of doubt: ～的证据 unquestionable/indisputable evidence ‖ ～,他是英格兰最优秀的板球选手。He is unquestionably the best cricketer in England. ‖ 她的勇气是～的。Her courage is beyond all dispute. / There is no place for doubt about her courage.
【无孔不入】 wúkǒng-bùrù 〈熟〉 be all-pervasive; poke (one's way) into every nook and corner; get in by every opening; lose no chance; seize every opportunity (to do evil): ～的广告 all-pervasive advertisements ‖ 灰尘～。The dust has worked in everywhere. ‖ 现在美国的影响真是～。The American influence is now all-pervasive.
【无框眼镜】 wúkuàng yǎnjìng 〈名〉 rimless glasses
【无愧】 wúkuì 〈动〉 feel no qualms; have a clear conscience: ～于心 have a clear conscience ‖ 她～于先进工作者的称号。She was worthy of the title of a model worker. ⇨当之～;问心～
【无赖】 wúlài ❶〈形〉 rascally; scoundrelly; blackguardly: 耍～ act shamelessly ❷〈名〉 rascal; scoundrel; rogue; blackguard: 地痞～ local ruffians and rascals ‖ 十足的～ veritable blackguard ‖ 多么厚颜无耻的～! What an impudent rascal!
〖～汉〗 wúlàihàn ＝ 无赖 ② wúlài
〖～子〗 wúlàizǐ ＝ 无赖 ② wúlài
【无礼】 wúlǐ 〈动〉 be impolite; be rude; be discourteous; be disrespectful: 对人～ treat sb with disrespect/rudeness; be disrespectful to sb ‖ 言行～ indecorum; impolite words and behaviours ‖ 言语～ offensive language ‖ 不得～! None of your impudence!
【无理】 wúlǐ 〈形〉 unreasonable; unjustifiable; out of all reason; without reason: 容忍某人的～行为 suffer sb's unreasonable conduct ‖ 提出～要求 make the demand beyond all reason; make an unreasonable demand ‖ 遇到～阻挠 meet unjustifiable obstruction ‖ ～行动 unreasonable action ‖ ～指责 unwarranted accusation; groundless/unjustified charge
〖～方程〗 wúlǐ fāngchéng 〈名〉[数学] irrational equation
〖～根〗 wúlǐgēn 〈名〉[数学] irrational root
〖～函数〗 wúlǐ hánshù 〈名〉[数学] irrational function
〖～搅三分〗 wúlǐ jiǎo sānfēn 〈熟〉 unreasonable: 这个人～,很难对付。He is unreasonable and difficult to deal with.
〖～取闹〗 wúlǐ-qǔnào 〈熟〉 be deliberately provocative; be very unreasonable; make trouble and refuse to listen to reason; make trouble wilfully: 他简直是～。He's being difficult on purpose. ‖ 有人在他的办公室～。Someone was uttering nonsense and stirring up trouble in his office.
〖～式〗 wúlǐshì 〈名〉[数学] irrational expression
〖～数〗 wúlǐshù 〈名〉[数学] irrational number
【无力】 wúlì ❶〈动〉 go beyond one's power; be unable/incapable/powerless: ～帮助 be outside one's power to help ‖ ～抵制诱惑 be powerless to resist a temptation ‖ ～顾及 have no strength to spare ‖ ～还击 be powerless to fight back ‖ ～完成生产指标 be unable to fulfil the production quotas ‖ ～养活全家 be unable to support the family ‖ 领导软弱～ have weak leadership ‖ ～的反抗 feeble resistance ‖ 他～在两个月内完成任务。He is unable to accomplish the task within two months. ❷〈形〉 lacking in strength; weak; feeble: 浑身～ feel weak all over ‖ 两腿～ feel weak in one's legs ‖ 声音～ speak in a feeble/weak voice ‖ ～站起

来 lack the strength to stand up ‖ 他因长期生病而虚弱～。He was feeble from a long illness. ⇨有气～

【无立锥之地】 wú lìzhuīzhīdì 〈熟〉 have not even enough land to stick an awl into; do not possess a speck of land; not have a footing/foothold：天下之大，而我却～。There is no place for me in the whole wide world.

【无利可图】 wúlì-kětú 〈熟〉 no prospects of gain; unprofitable; profitless：～的买卖 unprofitable business

【无例可援】 wúlì-kěyuán 〈熟〉 have no precedent to go by

【无脸见人】 wúliǎn-jiànrén 〈熟〉 feel too ashamed to face people

【无梁殿】 wúliángdiàn 〈名〉 beamless hall

【无两】 wúliǎng 〈形〉 unparalleled; unrivalled; matchless; peerless

【无量】 wúliàng 〈动〉 be measureless; be immeasurable; be boundless; know no bounds/limits：⇨前途～

【无聊】 wúliáo 〈形〉 ❶ dull; bored：生活～ live a humdrum/dull life ‖ 朋友走后，他觉得有些～。He felt a bit flat after his friends had gone. ‖ 我觉得～，咱们去看电影吧。I'm bored; let's go to the cinema. ❷ senseless; silly; tiresome; boring：观看～的表演 watch a stupid performance ‖ 说些～的话 make silly remarks ‖ 写～的东西 write rubbish ‖ ～的聚会/谈话 boring party/conversation

【无聊赖】 wúliáolài 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ bored to death; bored stiff：⇨百～ ❷ frustrated; dejected

【无了无休】 wúliǎo-wúxiū 〈熟〉 endlessly; incessantly; continuously：会议好像～。The meeting seemed endless.

【无磷洗衣粉】 wúlín xǐyīfěn non-phosphide detergent

【无路可走】 wúlù-kězǒu 〈熟〉 have no place to go; have no alternative; at the end of one's rope/tether：他被逼得～。He was driven to despair. ‖ 现在他们已经～了。Now they have come to the end of their rope.

【无论】 wúlùn 〈连〉 whatever; however; regardless of：～老少/男女 regardless of age/sex ‖ ～晴雨 rain or shine ‖ ～是谁 no matter who ‖ ～怎样 no matter how ‖ ～出什么事，我们都会守口如瓶。Whatever happens, we won't say a word. ‖ ～何时，都应该遵守安全措施。Safety precautions should be observed at all times. ‖ ～你到哪里，我都跟你在一起。Wherever you go/No matter where you go, I will be with you.

〖～如何〗 wúlùnrúhé 〈副〉 anyhow; anyway; anywise; in any case/event; at any rate/cost; whatever happens; on any account; come what may：可能要下雨，但我～得出门。It may rain, but I shall go out anyhow. ‖ 他～也读不完。He couldn't finish *reading it anywise.* ‖ ～，他不会放弃他的计划。He wouldn't give up his plan for love or money. ‖ ～，我们都得把失去的时间补回来。At all costs, we have to make up for the lost time. ‖ ～，我都要把钱付给你。Whatever happens, I'll see that you get paid.

【无米之炊】 wúmǐzhīchuī 〈熟〉 cook a meal without rice—impossible for the lack of the essentials; make bricks without straw：⇨巧妇难为～

【无冕之王】 wúmiǎnzhīwáng 〈熟〉 crownless king [usu referring to a reporter]; king without a crown

【无名】 wúmíng 〈形〉 ❶ nameless; unnamed; innominate：～花朵 nameless flower ‖ 阵亡的～战士 unknown soldiers who laid down their lives in the war ‖ 这里有很多～坟墓。There are many nameless graves here. ⇨～氏 ❷ unknown; obscure; unfamed：～作家 *obscure/unknown writer* ‖ 他们都是～之辈。They are men without a name. ⇨～小卒；～英雄 ❸ indefinable; inexpressible; indescribable：产生一种～的恐惧 generate an indefinable feeling of terror ‖ ～的感觉 indefinable sensation

〖～动脉〗 wúmíng dòngmài 〈名〉［解剖］ innominate artery

〖～高地〗 wúmíng gāodì 〈名〉［军事］ unnamed hill

〖～骨〗 wúmínggǔ 〈名〉［解剖］ innominate bone

〖～火〗 wúmínghuǒ ＝ 无明火 wúmínghuǒ

〖～静脉〗 wúmíng jìngmài 〈名〉［解剖］ innominate vein

〖～氏〗 wúmíngshì 〈名〉 anonymous person; anonym：这本小说系～所作。This novel was written by an anonymous author.

〖～鼠辈〗 wúmíng shǔbèi 〈熟〉 a pack of worthless rats—a bunch of nobodies; small potatoes; mere ciphers

〖～帖〗 *wúmíngtiě* 〈名〉 *poison-pen letter; anonymous letter*

〖～小卒〗 wúmíngxiǎozú 〈熟〉 nobody; nonentity; mere cipher; small potato; person of no name：十八岁那年，她还是个～，导演选中了她演主角。The director cast her in the leading part when she was a young unknown of 18. ‖ 他竟然两次败在～的手下，名声一落千丈。*Having been defeated twice by a man of no mark,* he lost his reputation. ‖ 这些人和他相比都是～。These people were small potatoes in comparison with him.

〖～英雄〗 wúmíngyīngxióng 〈熟〉 ❶ unknown/unsung hero：甘当～ be ready to be an unknown hero ❷ unknown soldier：～纪念碑 monument to the unknown fallen soldiers ‖ ～墓 tomb of the unknown

〖～指〗 wúmíngzhǐ 〈名〉 third/ring finger

〖～肿毒〗 wúmíng zhǒngdú 〈名〉［中医］ innominate toxic swelling

【无明】 wúmíng 〈名〉［佛教］ ignorance

【无明火】 wúmínghuǒ 〈名〉 flames of anger：～起 get angry; fly into a rage; be in a fume

【无乃】 wúnǎi 〈副〉〈书〉 [*used in a rhetorical question*] wouldn't that be

【无奈】 wúnài ❶ 〈动〉 resign oneself to (doing sth); cannot help but; have no alternative/choice：～的目光/表情/语气 resigned look/expression/tone ‖ ～地说 say resignedly ‖ ～只得去做 have no alternative but to do it ‖ 三名队员都受伤了，我们～地输了这场比赛。With three men injured, we became resigned to losing the game. ‖ 他出于～，只得让步。He had no choice but to give in. ⇨出于～；万般～ ❷ 〈连〉 but; however：今天本想回去，～没买着票。I had planned to go home today, but I wasn't able to get a ticket. ‖ 我本应帮你，～当时手头很紧。I would have helped you, but I was short of money at the time.

【无奈何】 wúnàihé ❶ 〈动〉 can do nothing about：他整天游手好闲，他母亲对他～。He just fools around all day long, and his mother can do nothing about it. ❷ ＝ 无可奈何 wúkě-nàihé

【无能】 wúnéng 〈形〉 incompetent; incapable; lacking in ability：～之辈 *impotent persons* ‖ 领导～ *incompetent leader* ‖ 性～ sexual impotence ‖ 软弱～ weak and incompetent ‖ 高层管理人员的～妨碍了我们的发展。The inability of senior management has hampered our progress. ‖ 那个经理因～而被解雇。The manager was discharged for his incompetence.

〖～为力〗 wúnéngwéilì 〈熟〉 can do nothing about; be unable to help; be incapable of action; be beyond one's power; be in no position to do sth：我很愿意给他以经济帮助，只是我～。I'd like to help him out financially, but I'm not in a position to do so. ‖ 有些事情人是～的。Some things are beyond human contrivance. ‖ 对恶劣的天气我们～。We cannot contend against the bad weather. ‖ 这事我～。That's beyond my power.

【无尿】 wúniào 〈名〉［医学］ anuria

【无配子生殖】 *wúpèizǐ shēngzhí* 〈名〉［植物］ *apogamy*

【无匹】 wúpǐ 〈动〉 be unrivalled; be unparalleled; be matchless; be peerless; without a parallel/an equal/a peer：世间～ be unrivalled/matchless in the world ‖ 在中国现代文学史上，鲁迅是一位～的巨匠。Lu Xun was a colossus without parallel in contemporary history of Chinese literature.

【无偏无党】 wúpiān-wúdǎng 〈熟〉 unbiased; impartial; unprejudiced; fair

【无期徒刑】 wúqī-túxíng 〈名〉 life imprisonment：被判处～ be sentenced to imprisonment for life; be given a life sentence ‖ ～犯人 life-term prisoner; lifer

【无奇不有】 wúqí-bùyǒu 〈熟〉 there is no lack of strange things; nothing is too strange in the world; strange things of every description：如今简直是～。Almost anything goes these days.

【无牵无挂】 wúqiān-wúguà 〈熟〉 have no cares; be free from care; be carefree

【无铅汽油】 wúqiān qìyóu 〈名〉 unleaded petrol/gas

【无前】 wúqián 〈动〉 ❶ be unmatched; be invincible; be unconquerable：⇨所向～ ❷ be unprecedented：成就～ unprecedented success

【无巧不成书】 wú qiǎo bù chéng shū 〈熟〉 without coincidences there would be no stories; as chance/luck would have it; it so happens/happened that...：～，我又在宴会上碰见他。As chance would have it, I met him again at a dinner party.

【无巧不巧】 wúqiǎo-bùqiǎo 〈熟〉 by coincidence; as it happens/happened that...; as luck/chance would have it

【无亲无故】 wúqīn-wúgù 〈熟〉 with neither family nor friends

【无情】 wúqíng 〈动〉 be merciless/ruthless/relentless/heartless/inexorable：～的斗争 ruthless struggle ‖ ～的事实 harsh *reality; bitter/hard/inexorable fact* ‖ ～的屠杀 *cold-blooded* massacre ‖ 给某人～的打击 strike a pitiless blow at sb; deal sb a

merciless blow ‖ 遭受～的批判 encounter merciless criticism (from) ‖ 法律是～的。Law is inexorable. ⇨翻脸～；水火～

〖～未必真豪杰〗 wúqíng wèibì zhēn háojié 〈熟〉 an unsympathetic heart does not necessarily make a man heroic

〖～无义〗 wúqíng-wúyì 〈熟〉 heartless; inexorable; merciless; ruthless; ungrateful: 想不到他对我如此～。I haven't expected that he is so heartless to me.

【无穷】 wúqióng 〈形〉 be infinite/endless/boundless/inexhaustible: 后患～ bring endless trouble ‖ ～的负担 innumerable burdens ‖ ～的烦恼和忧虑 endless troubles and worries ‖ ～的精力 inexhaustible/boundless energy ‖ ～的力量 inexhaustible power ‖ 具有～的潜力 have boundless potential ‖ 其味～。It tastes wonderful. ‖ 言有尽而意～。There is an end to the words, but not to their message.

〖～乘积〗 wúqióng chéngjī 〈名〉[数学] infinite product

〖～大〗 wúqióngdà [数学] ❶ 〈形〉 infinitely great; infinite ❷ 〈名〉 infinity

〖～积分〗 wúqióng jīfēn 〈名〉[数学] infinite integral

〖～级数〗 wúqióng jíshù 〈名〉[数学] infinite series

〖～集〗 wúqióngjí 〈名〉[数学] infinite set

〖～无尽〗 wúqióng-wújìn 〈熟〉 infinite; inexhaustible; endless; boundless; unfailing; know no limits/bounds: ～的财富/资源 inexhaustible riches/resources ‖ ～的宇宙 infinite/endless universe ‖ ～的智慧和力量 inexhaustible wisdom and power ‖ 人的创造力是～的。Man has infinite ingenuity. / Man's creative power is inexhaustible.

〖～小〗 wúqióngxiǎo 〈名〉[数学] infinitely small; infinitesimal: ～元素 infinitesimal element

【无求于人】 wúqiúyúrén 〈熟〉 be one's own master; be independent; need no help from others

【无趣】 wúqù ＝ 没趣 méiqù

【无权】 wúquán 〈动〉 have no right; not be entitled; be not in a position to: ～办理 have no right to handle ‖ ～干预 have no right to butt in; have no authority to intervene ‖ ～透漏工程的详情 be not in a position to reveal the details of the project ‖ ～享受豁免 not be entitled to immunities ‖ 你～对我们指手画脚。You have no business ordering us about.

〖～追索〗 wúquán zhuīsuǒ 〈名〉[法律] without recourse

【无拳无勇】 wúquán-wúyǒng 〈熟〉 lacking both in strength and in courage; with neither energy nor courage

【无缺】 wúquē 〈形〉 remain intact/undamaged; be flawless: 完好～ be intact; be undamaged ⇨完美～

【无人】 wúrén 〈动〉 ❶ be unmanned: ～火箭 unmanned rocket ‖ ～宇宙飞船 unmanned spacecraft ⇨～驾驶 ❷ be depopulated: ⇨～区 ❸ provide self-service: ～售票公共汽车 bus without a conductor; conductorless bus; self-service bus ‖ ～售书处 self-service bookstall ❹ not be watched or taken care of; be unattended: ～理会的警告 unattended warning signal ‖ ～照管的行李/小孩 unattended luggage/child

〖～比拟〗 wúrén-bǐnǐ 〈熟〉 incomparable; unrivalled: 技巧～的钢琴家 pianist of incomparable skill

〖～不知，～不晓〗 wúrén bù zhī, wúrén bù xiǎo 〈熟〉 there is no one but knows it; all the world knows: 这位法官的无知～。The judge was ignorant to a proverb.

〖～地带〗 wúrén dìdài 〈名〉[军事] no man's land

〖～加油站〗 wúrén jiāyóuzhàn 〈名〉 self-service gas station

〖～驾驶〗 wúrén jiàshǐ 〈动〉 be pilotless: ～飞机 unmanned/pilotless/robot plane ‖ ～高空侦察机 pilotless/unmanned high-altitude reconnaissance plane ‖ ～轰炸机 pilotless/robot bomber ‖ ～直升机 pilotless helicopter

〖～区〗 wúrénqū 〈名〉 depopulated zone

〖～认领〗 wúrén rènlǐng 〈动〉 be unclaimed: ～的货物/行李 unclaimed goods/baggage

〖～问津〗 wúrén-wènjīn 〈熟〉 nobody troubles to ask; nobody is interested in; be nobody's business: 这种蹩脚货现在～。This shoddy commodity is now a drug on the market.

〖～之境〗 wúrénzhījìng 〈熟〉 place where there is no one; place where no one puts up a resistance: ⇨如入～

【无任】 wúrèn 〈副〉〈书〉 extremely; immensely: ～感激 be deeply grateful

【无任法官】 wúrèn fǎguān 〈名〉 judge-at-large

【无任所大使】 wúrènsuǒ dàshǐ 〈名〉 ambassador-at-large; roving ambassador

【无日】 wúrì 〈副〉 ❶ all the time; not a single day; every day: 我～不忙。There is not a single day when I am not busy. / I am busy all the time. ❷ soon; before long: 他～便回。He will be back soon.

【无如】 wúrú ＝ 无奈 ② wúnài

【无色玻璃】 wúsè bōli 〈名〉[材料] flint glass

【无色水晶】 wúsè shuǐjīng 〈名〉[矿物] rock crystal

【无善可陈】 wúshàn-kěchén 〈熟〉 nothing favourable that I may state; have nothing to recommend: 前政府真是～。There is nothing favourable that I may say about the former government. / The former government had nothing to recommend it.

【无伤大体】 wúshāng-dàtǐ 〈熟〉 not hurt the important essentials; not affect the whole; not matter much

【无伤大雅】 wúshāng-dàyǎ 〈熟〉 be innocuous; not affect things as a whole; not affect the whole; not matter much; involve no major principle: ～的话 innocuous remarks ‖ 孩子们的话～。What the children said matters little.

【无上】 wúshàng 〈形〉 supreme; paramount; highest: ～的重要性 paramount importance ‖ ～权力 supreme power/authority ⇨至高～

〖～光荣〗 wúshàng-guāngróng 〈形〉 extremely honourable/glorious

【无神论】 wúshénlùn 〈名〉 atheism: ～的国家 atheist state

〖～者〗 wúshénlùnzhě 〈名〉 atheist: 坚定的/直言不讳的～ confirmed/proclaimed atheist

【无生代】 Wúshēngdài 〈名〉[地质] Azoic Era

【无生物】 wúshēngwù 〈名〉 inanimate object; nonliving matter

【无声】 wúshēng 〈动〉 be silent; be soundless; be noiseless: ～的反抗 silent protest ‖ ～的脚步 silent/soundless/noiseless steps ‖ ～地哭泣 cry silently/quietly; weep ‖ 悄然～ be quiet and silent ‖ 到处寂静～。Silence reigned everywhere. / All was silent.

〖～打字机〗 wúshēng dǎzìjī 〈名〉 noiseless typewriter

〖～电影〗 wúshēng diànyǐng 〈名〉 silent film/movie

〖～片儿〗 wúshēngpiānr ＝ 无声片 wúshēngpiàn

〖～片〗 wúshēngpiàn 〈名〉 silent film/movie

〖～手枪〗 wúshēng shǒuqiāng 〈名〉 pistol with a silencer

〖～无息〗 wúshēng-wúxī 〈熟〉 ❶ silent; quiet; noiseless ❷ unknown; obscure: ～地生活一辈子 live out one's life unknown; remain in obscurity all one's life ‖ 淹没在～之中 pass into silence

〖～无臭〗 wúshēng-wúxiù 〈熟〉 have neither sound nor smell-unknown; obscure: 他～地过了一生。He lived out his life unknown. / He remained in obscurity all his life.

【无绳电话】 wúshéng diànhuà 〈名〉 cordless phone

【无师自通】 wúshī-zìtōng 〈熟〉 learn sth without a teacher; be self-taught: ～的作家 self-taught writer

【无时无刻】 wúshí-wúkè 〈熟〉 all the time; at any moment; every minute of the day; without a moment's pause; incessantly: 他～不在想着她。He thinks of her every minute of the day. ‖ 我们～不在盼着你的来访。We are in momentary expectation of your visit. ‖ 物质～不在运动。Matter is in constant motion.

【无事不登三宝殿】 wú shì bù dēng sānbǎodiàn 〈熟〉 one never goes to the temple for no reason—I wouldn't come to you if I hadn't something to ask of you; one goes to sb's place only when one is in need of help

【无事挂心之日，烦愁滋生之时】 wú shì guà xīn zhī rì, fánchóu zīshēng zhī shí 〈熟〉 trouble arises just when one thinks there's nothing to worry about

【无事忙】 wúshìmáng 〈动〉 busy oneself over nothing; make much ado about nothing; bustle about without accomplishing anything

【无事生非】 wúshì-shēngfēi 〈熟〉 make/create trouble out of nothing; be deliberately provocative; kick up a row for nothing: 他喜欢～。He likes to make trouble out of nothing. ‖ 这场争论完全是～。The whole controversy is far too much ado about absolutely nothing.

【无视】 wúshì 〈动〉 ignore; disregard; defy; be without regard to: ～别国主权 disregard the sovereignty of other countries ‖ ～成规 disregard the established rules; defy the conventions ‖ ～法律 defy laws ‖ ～规章制度 flout the rules; be in defiance of regulations ‖ ～警告/规定/原则 disregard a warning/regulation/principle ‖ ～某人的感情 disregard sb's feelings ‖ ～某人的权利 ignore sb's rights ‖ ～权威 be in defiance of authority; defy authority ‖ ～人民的意志 defy the will of the people ‖ ～现实 ignore the

reality‖你完全～法律。You have shown a total disregard of the law.‖他～我的忠告。He set my advice at naught. / He disregarded my advice.‖没有谁能够～舆论。Nobody can afford to set public opinion at defiance.‖他～委员会其他成员的意见,擅自发表了声明。He made the statement without regard to the opinion of the other members of the committee.

【无数】 wúshù ❶〈形〉innumerable; countless: ～的宝藏 myriad treasures‖～电话/信件 overwhelming numbers of phone calls/letters‖～的钱款 infinite sums of money‖～的日日夜夜 endless procession of day and night‖～的星斗 myriad of stars; countless/innumerable stars‖死伤～ countless casualties‖他的音乐给～人带来了欢乐。His music has brought joy to countless millions.‖我告诉过你～次了,你就是不听。I've told you countless times, but you just wouldn't listen.‖远处的街灯好像天上～的星星。The street lamps in the distance look like innumerable stars in the sky. ❷〈动〉not know for certain; be uncertain: 这场比赛结果如何,我心中～。I'm uncertain of the result of this game.

【无双】 wúshuāng 〈动〉be unparalleled; be unrivalled; be matchless; be peerless; without an equal/a parallel: 神勇～ be unrivalled in bravery/courage; be unsurpassed in valour ⇨盖世～;举世～

【无霜期】 wúshuāngqī 〈名〉frost-free period

【无水】 wúshuǐ 〈形〉[化学] anhydrous

〖～氨〗 wúshuǐ'ān 〈名〉anhydrous ammonia

〖～酒精〗 wúshuǐ jiǔjīng 〈名〉absolute alcohol

〖～溶剂〗 wúshuǐ róngjì 〈名〉anhydrous solvent

〖～酸〗 wúshuǐsuān 〈名〉anhydrous acid

【无税港】 wúshuìgǎng 〈名〉free port

【无丝分裂】 wúsī fēnliè 〈名〉[生物] amitosis

【无私】 wúsī 〈形〉selfless; unselfish; disinterested; altruistic: ～的动机 unselfish/altruistic motive‖～地工作 work selflessly/unselfishly‖～奉献 unselfish dedication; selfless devotion‖～的精神 selfless spirit‖～的劳动 selfless labour‖～的人 selfless/unselfish person‖给予～的援助 give/render disinterested assistance‖把自己的一生～地奉献给教育事业 devote oneself unselfishly to the cause of education‖为公司忠诚～地工作 devote loyal and unselfish service to the company; give selfless devotion to the company‖～才能无畏。Only the selfless can be fearless. ⇨大公～;铁面～

〖～无畏〗 wúsī-wúwèi 〈熟〉selfless and fearless; dauntless and selfless

〖～有弊〗 wúsī-yǒubì 〈熟〉one, though innocent, is vulnerable to suspicion because of one's suspicious position

【无算】 wúsuàn 〈形〉〈书〉innumerable; countless: 这口井淹人～。This well has claimed countless lives.

【无损】 wúsǔn 〈动〉❶ do no harm; be harmless; not lessen: ～健康 do no harm to health; have no detrimental effect/impact on health‖～名声 not harm one's reputation‖～政府形象 not damage the government's image‖毫发～ have not hurt in the least‖对工作丝毫～ play no havoc on one's work‖有益～ can only do good but not harm‖那～他的功绩。That doesn't detract from his merit. ❷ remain undamaged/intact: 在层层火山灰底下庞贝城完好～。The city Pompeii lay intact under layers of volcanic ash.

〖～检验〗 wúsǔn jiǎnyàn 〈名〉[机械] nondestructive testing (NDT)

〖～探伤〗 wúsǔn tànshāng 〈名〉[冶金] nondestructive inspection

【无梭织机】 wúsuō zhījī 〈名〉[纺织] shuttleless loom

【无所不包】 wúsuǒbùbāo 〈熟〉all-embracing; all-inclusive; all-encompassing: ～的计划/政策 all-embracing project/policy‖他们给客户提供了一应俱全的各种东西,～。They supply their clients everything from soup to nuts.‖这是个～的术语。This is a catch-all term.‖词典不可能～。A dictionary cannot be expected to be all-inclusive.

【无所不能】 wúsuǒbùnéng 〈熟〉❶ omnipotent; almighty: 没有人是～的。Nobody is omnipotent. ❷ versatile; thoroughly accomplished in everything: 他琴棋书画,～。He was thoroughly accomplished in music, chess, calligraphy and painting.

【无所不谈】 wúsuǒbùtán 〈熟〉talk about everything; hold forth on various subjects

【无所不为】 wúsuǒbùwéi 〈熟〉do all manner of evil; commit all manner of crimes; stop at nothing; go all lengths: 为达到目的,他～。He went all lengths to accomplish his purpose.

【无所不用其极】 wú suǒ bù yòng qí jí 〈熟〉resort to/employ every conceivable means; stop at nothing; go to any/every extreme; go to any length(s); go all lengths; use every trick up one's sleeve: 贪婪的老板为了攫取利润而～。The greedy boss stopped at nothing to gain profit.‖为了博取上级的欢心,他～。He resorted to every conceivable means to win the favour of his superiors.

【无所不有】 wúsuǒbùyǒu 〈熟〉have everything; lack nothing: 她～,但仍不快乐。She lacked nothing, but she was still unhappy.

【无所不在】 wúsuǒbùzài 〈熟〉omnipresent; ubiquitous; be present everywhere: ～的上帝 omnipresent God‖～的影响 pervasive influence‖整个夏天,我们被～的蚊子折磨不堪。Throughout the summer we were tormented by the ubiquitous mosquitoes.

【无所不知】 wúsuǒbùzhī 〈熟〉know all there is to know about; be omniscient; know everything: 他～。There is nothing he does not know. / He's a positive mine of information about all kinds of things.

【无所不至】 wúsuǒbùzhì 〈熟〉❶ penetrate everywhere; be pervasive: 毒气扩散范围很广,几乎～。Poisonous gas is spreading practically everywhere. ❷ spare no pains (usu to do evil); be capable of anything; stop at nothing; try every possible means

【无所措手足】 wú suǒ cuò shǒu zú 〈熟〉have nowhere to put hand or foot—be at a loss what to do; not know how to conduct oneself: 问题问得突然,我一时～。The question was so unexpected that, for a moment, I was at a loss what to do.

【无所顾忌】 wúsuǒgùjì 〈熟〉go all lengths; be unscrupulous; have no scruples; scruple at nothing: 如果这是我能想出的惟一办法,那么我将～。If it was the only way I could work out, I would act completely without scruple.‖他可以～地说谎。He would not scruple to tell a lie.‖为了多捞点钱,他～。He would stop/stick at nothing to get more money for himself.

【无所事事】 wúsuǒshìshì 〈熟〉be occupied with nothing; have nothing to do; fool/idle/sit about; fool/idle/sit around; idle/loaf away one's time; not do a stitch of work: 别一天到晚～,静下心来学习。Stop fooling about all day long; settle down to your studies.‖他看不得别人～地打发时间。He cannot bear to see others idling about.‖我们在假期里的很多时候都～。We spent many idle hours during the holidays.‖一年多的时间他在国内东游西荡,～。He was at loose ends and spent more than a year wandering about the country.

【无所适从】 wúsuǒshìcóng 〈熟〉be at a loss what to do; not know what to do; not know what course to take; not know whom to turn to: 我们大家提出了太多的建议,他感到～。We put forward so many suggestions that he didn't know which one to follow.‖领导不能朝令夕改,否则群众会～。The leadership should not make frequent changes in policy, otherwise the people will be at a loss as to what to do.‖他站在那里,～。He stood there, not knowing what to do.

【无所畏惧】 wúsuǒwèijù 〈熟〉rise above fear; fear nothing; be fearless/dauntless; be undaunted; have nothing to fear; unafraid of anything: ～地面对死亡 undaunted in the face of death‖～的勇气/战士 dauntless courage/soldiers‖无论什么样的困难,我们都～。We have no fear of any difficulties. / We are undaunted by any difficulties.‖他没有任何私心,所以他～。Having no selfish motive, he fears nothing.

【无所谓】 wúsuǒwèi 〈动〉❶ cannot be called; not deserve the name of: 这是随便说的,～什么建议。It was a passing remark; I didn't mean it as a suggestion. ❷ be indifferent; not matter; not care; not mind one way or the other: 采取～的态度 adopt an indifferent attitude‖尽量装出～的样子 do one's best to appear nonchalant; assume an air of great nonchalance‖装出一副傲慢～的样子 affect a haughty indifference‖别人背后怎么议论,他～。He doesn't care what people say behind his back.‖金钱对他来说～。Money means nothing to him.‖谁当系主任我都～。I don't care who'll be made head of the department.‖他参不参加会议～。It makes no difference whether he attends the meeting or not. / It is all the same whether he attends the meeting or not.‖他们赞成不赞成,我都～。It is quite indifferent to me whether they agree or not.‖我看到雪很兴奋,所以冷也就～了。I was so excited to see snow that I was indifferent to the cold.‖这件事对

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我来说完全～。It's a matter of complete indifference to me.

【无所用心】 wúsuǒyòngxīn 〈熟〉not give serious thought to anything; not exert one's mind: 他在家闲住多日,～。He had stayed idle at home for several days without thinking of anything seriously.

【无所作为】 wúsuǒzuòwéi 〈熟〉attempt nothing and accomplish nothing; be in a state of inertia/apathy: 他一辈子～。He accomplished nothing throughout his life. ‖ 反对党批评政府在最近一次食品危机中～。The Opposition criticised the government for its inaction during a recent food crisis.

【无糖奶粉】 wútáng nǎifěn 〈名〉sugar-free milk powder

【无题】 wútí 〈形〉titleless; untitled: ～诗 poem without a title; titleless poem

【无体腔】 wútǐqiāng 〈形〉[动物] acoelous

【无条件】 wútiáojiàn 〈动〉be unconditional; be unconditioned; be unqualified [not limited in any way]: ～的爱/接受/释放 unconditional love/acceptance/release ‖ ～地举行会谈 hold negotiations without preconditions ‖ ～服从命令 absolutely obey orders ‖ ～同意 give one's unqualified assent/approval ‖ 你只能～地接受他的建议。You have to accept his proposal without qualification. ‖ 我对祖国的忠诚是～的。My loyalty to my country is unconditional.

〖～背书〗 wútiáojiàn bèishū 〈名〉[经济] unconditional/unqualified endorsement

〖～撤军〗 wútiáojiàn chèjūn 〈名〉unconditional withdrawal

〖～承兑〗 wútiáojiàn chéngduì 〈名〉[经济] absolute/unconditional/unqualified acceptance

〖～刺激〗 wútiáojiàn cìjī 〈名〉[生理] unconditioned stimulus

〖～反射〗 wútiáojiàn fǎnshè 〈名〉[生理] unconditioned reflex

〖～交货〗 wútiáojiàn jiāohuò 〈名〉[经济] free/unconditional delivery

〖～投降〗 wútiáojiàn tóuxiáng 〈名〉unconditional surrender

【无痛】 wútòng 〈形〉painless: 激光治疗眼伤简易而且～。Laser treatment of eye injuries is simple and painless.

〖～拔牙〗 wútòng báyá 〈名〉painless extraction

〖～分娩〗 wútòng fēnmiǎn 〈名〉painless childbirth/labour

〖～外科手术〗 wútòng wàikē shǒushù 〈名〉painless surgery

【无头案】 wútóu'àn 〈名〉intricate case without a clue; unsolved mystery: 虽然经过长时间的调查,那件凶杀案仍是一桩～。Although it has been investigated for a long time, the murder remains an unsolved mystery.

【无头苍蝇】 wútóu cāngying 〈熟〉like a headless fly—act in a hit-or-miss fashion; scurry aimlessly; do sth haphazardly

【无头告示】 wútóu gàoshi 〈熟〉❶ statement/proclamation without a clear intention; ambiguous (official) notice ❷ anonymous proclamation/notice

【无头公案】 wútóu gōng'àn ＝ 无头案 wútóu'àn

【无徒】 wútú 〈动〉have no friends or companions

【无土农业】 wútǔ nóngyè 〈名〉soilless agriculture

【无土栽培】 wútǔ zāipéi 〈名〉soilless cultivation

【无往不利】 wúwǎng-bùlì 〈熟〉be ever-successful; succeed wherever one goes: 年轻时候,人们总认为自己将～,无所不能。When you're young, you think you are invincible, and you feel you can achieve anything.

【无往不胜】 wúwǎng-bùshèng 〈熟〉be ever-victorious; be ever-successful; be all-conquering; be invincible: ～的军队 invincible/ever-victorious army ‖ ～的神话被打破了。The myth of its invincibility was shattered.

【无妄之灾】 wúwàngzhīzāi 〈熟〉unexpected calamity; undeserved ill turn: 遭遇～ suffer from an unexpected calamity; an unexpected misfortune falls (upon sb)

【无望】 wúwàng 〈动〉have no hope (of); be beyond hope; be hopeless: ～康复 be beyond hope of recovery ‖ ～地凝望着太空 stare hopelessly into space ‖ 成功～。There is no chance of success. ‖ 这种病治愈～。This disease is beyond cure. ‖ 医生说～了,他只能再活几个星期。The doctor has said there's no hope. He has only a few weeks to live.

【无微不至】 wúwēi-bùzhì 〈熟〉meticulously; with great care/meticulousness: ～地照料 look after sb meticulously; take meticulous/infinite care of sb; attend to sb with great meticulousness (esp as a part of one's job) ‖ 对妻子的体贴～ be meticulously considerate of one's wife ‖ 妈妈对他照顾得～,把他给宠坏了。He was spoiled because his mother waited on him hand and foot. ‖ 她对孩子们的关怀～。She takes the greatest possible care of the children.

【无为】 wúwéi 〈动〉❶ [道家] do nothing; take no action [a Taoist idea of letting things take their own course]: ～而无不为。A wise inaction smoothes the way for efficient actions. ❷ govern by non-action [a Confucian doctrine of ruling a country by applying policy of benevolence rather than cruelty]

〖～而治〗 wúwéi'érzhì 〈熟〉govern by non-action [doing nothing that goes against nature]; govern by non-intervention; exercise the rule of benevolence

【无尾飞机】 wúwěi fēijī 〈名〉tailless plane

【无味】 wúwèi ❶〈动〉be tasteless; be insipid; be unpalatable: 食物～ tasteless/insipid food ‖ 嘴里～,一点东西也不想吃。I have no appetite, and I don't want to eat anything. ⇨淡而～ ❷〈形〉〈喻〉dull; uninteresting; boring: 语言～ insipid/colourless language ‖ 平淡～ flat and dull ‖ 索然～ flat and insipid; dull and dry ‖ 那谈话实在～。The talk was dull indeed. ⇨枯燥～

【无畏】 wúwèi 〈动〉fear nothing; be fearless/dauntless/undaunted: ～的英雄 intrepid hero ⇨无私～

【无谓】 wúwèi 〈形〉meaningless; pointless; senseless; unnecessary: ～的斗争 senseless struggle ‖ ～的谈话 senseless talk; nonsense; twaddle ‖ ～的牺牲 meaningless/senseless sacrifice ‖ ～的闲扯 useless chatter ‖ ～的争吵/争论 pointless quarrel/argument ‖ ～冒险 run unnecessary risks ‖ 我谴责这种～的暴行。I condemn this kind of senseless violence.

【无闻】 wúwén 〈形〉❶ unknown; obscure: 他～地度过一生。He passed his life unfamed. / He lived in obscurity all his life. ⇨默默～ ❷ deaf: 耳～,目无见 be unable to hear and see; become blind and deaf

【无我】 wúwǒ 〈名〉[佛教] anatman; anatta

【无物】 wúwù 〈形〉empty; devoid of substance: ⇨空洞～; 言之～

【无误】 wúwù 〈动〉be errorless; be all correct: 核查～ be checked and found correct ‖ 确保准确～ ensure correctness ‖ 用明白～的语言表达一个想法 express an idea in unmistakable language ‖ 他向我发了一个明确～的信号。He sent me an unmistakable signal.

【无息】 wúxī 〈动〉[经济] be interest-free

〖～存款〗 wúxī cúnkuǎn 〈名〉interest-free deposit

〖～贷款〗 wúxī dàikuǎn 〈名〉interest-free loan; free loan

〖～票据〗 wúxī piàojù 〈名〉non-interest-bearing note

〖～债务〗 wúxī zhàiwù 〈名〉passive debt

〖～证券〗 wúxī zhèngquàn 〈名〉non-interest-bearing securities

【无隙可乘】 wúxì-kěchéng 〈熟〉no crack to get in by; no loophole to exploit; no weakness/vulnerability to take advantage of; no chink in one's armour

【无瑕】 wúxiá 〈形〉flawless; faultless: 白璧～ flawless jade; impeccable (moral) integrity ‖ 完美～ perfect; flawless

【无暇】 wúxiá 〈动〉have no time; be too busy: ～抽身 be fully occupied/engaged; can hardly spare oneself from one's (present) business ‖ ～过问 have no time to attend to; be too busy to be concerned with ‖ ～后顾 have no time to think about the consequences ‖ ～他顾 have no time for anything else/to attend to other things ‖ ～细想 be too busy to think sth over ‖ ～娱乐 have no time for recreation ‖ 火车将发,～购票。The train was about to leave. There was no time to buy a ticket.

〖～顾及〗 wúxiá-gùjí 〈熟〉have no time to attend to: 他忙得～这些琐事。He was too busy to attend to these trivial matters.

【无限】 wúxiàn 〈形〉infinite; limitless; unlimited; boundless: ～悲痛 be in great grief ‖ ～崇拜 have boundless admiration (for) ‖ ～关怀 show boundless concern (for/about/over) ‖ ～热爱 have boundless love (for sb/sth) ‖ ～信任 have immense faith (in sb) ‖ 精力/热情～ have boundless energy/enthusiasm ‖ 前途～ have infinitely great prospects; have a very promising future ‖ ～的创造力 unlimited/inexhaustible creative power ‖ ～的空间/时间/宇宙 infinite space/time/universe ‖ ～的天空 limitless sky ‖ ～的需求 unlimited/infinite demand ‖ ～的忠诚 absolute loyalty/devotion; boundless loyalty ‖ ～的自由 unlimited liberty/freedom ‖ ～光明的前途 future of incomparable brightness ‖ 读书给人以～的乐趣。Reading furnishes no end of pleasure. ‖ 人的生命是有限的,可知识却是～的。There is a limit to one's life, but no limit to knowledge. ‖ 他有～的聪明才智。His genius knows no limit.

〖～大〗 wúxiàndà ＝ 无穷大 wúqióngdà

〖～公司〗 wúxiàn gōngsī 〈名〉unlimited company
〖～花序〗 wúxiàn huāxù 〈名〉[植物] indefinite inflorescence
〖～上纲〗 wúxiàn shànggāng 〈动〉elevate minor mistakes/shortcomings to the level of principles; exaggerate sb's mistakes to the maximum
〖～小〗 wúxiànxiǎo ＝无穷小 wúqióngxiǎo
〖～责任公司〗 wúxiàn zérèn gōngsī 〈名〉unlimited liability company
【无限期】 wúxiànqī 〈动〉be of indefinite duration; sine die: ～搁置动议 shelve a motion sine die ‖ ～休会 adjourn indefinitely; adjourn sine die ‖ 举行～罢工 go on a strike of indefinite duration
【无限制】 wúxiànzhì 〈动〉impose no limit; be unrestricted/unbridled/unlimited/limitless: ～的军备竞赛 unrestrained arms race ‖ ～的使用 unrestricted use (of) ‖ ～投票 unrestricted ballot ‖ 我们不能～地提供经费。We cannot supply funds without limit.
【无线】 wúxiàn 〈形〉wireless
〖～电报〗 wúxiàn diànbào 〈名〉wireless (telegraph/telegram); radiotelegram; radiotelegraph; radiotelegraphy; radiogram: 发～ send a wireless/radiotelegram; send a message by radio/wireless
〖～电话〗 wúxiàn diànhuà 〈名〉radiotelephone; radiophone; wireless telephone: ～学 radiotelephony
〖～话筒〗 wúxiàn huàtǒng 〈名〉wireless microphone
〖～网卡〗 wúxiàn wǎngkǎ 〈名〉wireless LAN card
〖～寻呼〗 wúxiàn xúnhū 〈名〉radio paging: 自动～ automatic radio paging
〖～因特网〗 wúxiàn yīntèwǎng 〈名〉wireless internet
【无线电】 wúxiàndiàn 〈名〉radio: 听～播送新闻 listen to the news over the wireless/radio ‖ ～爱好者 radio amateur/lover ‖ ～节目 wireless programme ‖ ～密码 radio code
〖～操纵〗 wúxiàndiàn cāozòng 〈名〉[电学] telemotion; radio control: ～飞机 radio-controlled aeroplane ‖ ～水雷/鱼雷 radio-controlled mine/torpedo
〖～测向〗 wúxiàndiàn cèxiàng 〈名〉[通信] radio direction finding: ～计 radiogoniometer ‖ ～术 radiogoniometry ‖ ～仪 radio direction finder
〖～传声器〗 wúxiàndiàn chuánshēngqì 〈名〉radio microphone
〖～传真〗 wúxiàndiàn chuánzhēn 〈名〉[通信] radiofacsimile; radiophoto: ～电报 radio copying telegraph ‖ ～术 radiophotography ‖ ～照片 radiophotograph
〖～导航〗 wúxiàndiàn dǎoháng 〈名〉[航空] radio navigation: ～设备 radio navigation aid ‖ ～台 radio range station ‖ ～系统 radist
〖～电路〗 wúxiàndiàn diànlù 〈名〉[电学] radio circuit
〖～电视〗 wúxiàndiàn diànshì 〈名〉[电学] radiotelevision
〖～电子学〗 wúxiàndiàn diànzǐxué 〈名〉radio-electronics
〖～定位〗 wúxiàndiàn dìngwèi 〈名〉[通信] radio positioning; radio fix
〖～定向〗 wúxiàndiàn dìngxiàng 〈名〉radio direction finding
〖～发射〗 wúxiàndiàn fāshè 〈名〉[电学] radio transmission: ～机 radio transmitter/set ‖ ～台 transmitting radio ‖ ～中心 radio broadcast transmitting centre
〖～方位〗 wúxiàndiàn fāngwèi 〈名〉[通信] radio bearing
〖～干扰〗 wúxiàndiàn gānrǎo 〈名〉[通信] radio jamming
〖～干涉〗 wúxiàndiàn gānshè 〈名〉[通信] radio interference
〖～跟踪〗 wúxiàndiàn gēnzōng 〈名〉radio tracking
〖～工程〗 wúxiàndiàn gōngchéng 〈名〉radio engineering
〖～广播〗 wúxiàndiàn guǎngbō 〈名〉radio broadcast: ～发射台/中心 radio broadcast transmitting station/centre ‖ ～机构/系统 radio broadcast organization/system
〖～归航辅助设备〗 wúxiàndiàn guīháng fǔzhù shèbèi 〈名〉[航空] radio homing aid
〖～呼叫信号〗 wúxiàndiàn hūjiào xìnhào 〈名〉radio call signal
〖～技师〗 wúxiàndiàn jìshī 〈名〉radioman
〖～监测站〗 wúxiàndiàn jiāncèzhàn 〈名〉[通信] radio (communication) guard
〖～接收机〗 wúxiàndiàn jiēshōujī 〈名〉radio receiver/set
〖～截听〗 wúxiàndiàn jiétīng 〈名〉[通信] radio interception: ～站 radio interception unit
〖～罗盘〗 wúxiàndiàn luópán 〈名〉[电学] radio compass
〖～频率〗 wúxiàndiàn pínlǜ 〈名〉[电学] radio frequency
〖～气象学〗 wúxiàndiàn qìxiàngxué 〈名〉radio meteorology
〖～求救信号〗 wúxiàndiàn qiújiù xìnhào 〈名〉radio distress signal
〖～收发两用机〗 wúxiàndiàn shōufā liǎngyòngjī 〈名〉[电学] transceiver
〖～收音机〗 wúxiàndiàn shōuyīnjī 〈名〉[电学] radio receiver
〖～台〗 wúxiàn diàntái 〈名〉radio station
〖～探空仪〗 wúxiàndiàn tànkōngyí 〈名〉[气象] radiosonde
〖～天文学〗 wúxiàndiàn tiānwénxué 〈名〉radio astronomy
〖～天线〗 wúxiàndiàn tiānxiàn 〈名〉[物理] radio antenna: ～塔 radio tower
〖～通信〗 wúxiàndiàn tōngxìn 〈名〉radio/wireless communication: ～中断 radio blackout
〖～通信车〗 wúxiàndiàn tōngxìnchē 〈名〉radio car
〖～通信卫星〗 wúxiàndiàn tōngxìn wèixīng 〈名〉radio communication satellite
〖～网〗 wúxiàndiànwǎng 〈名〉[通信] radio net
〖～望远镜〗 wúxiàndiàn wàngyuǎnjìng 〈名〉radiotelescope
〖～信标〗 wúxiàndiàn xìnbiāo 〈名〉[航海] aerophare; radiophare; radio beacon: ～监视站 radio-beacon monitor station
〖～信号〗 wúxiàndiàn xìnhào 〈名〉radio signal
〖～遥测〗 wúxiàndiàn yáocè 〈名〉radio telemetry
〖～遥控〗 wúxiàndiàn yáokòng 〈名〉[电学] wireless remote control; radio-telecontrol
〖～制导〗 wúxiàndiàn zhìdǎo 〈名〉[电学] radio guidance: ～炸弹 radio guided bomb
〖～中继站〗 wúxiàndiàn zhōngjìzhàn 〈名〉[通信] radio relay station
〖～转播〗 wúxiàndiàn zhuǎnbō 〈名〉wireless relay broadcasting: ～卫星 radio relay satellite
【无小无大】 wú xiǎo wú dà ＝无大无小① wú dà wú xiǎo
【无效】 wúxiào 〈动〉be invalid; be of/to no avail; be null and void; be ineffective: 认为合同～ consider a contract null and void ‖ 宣布合同～ declare a contract invalid; invalidate/nullify a contract ‖ 宣布选举～ nullify an election ‖ 医治～ fail to respond to medical treatment; medical treatment proves ineffective; all medical efforts are of/to no avail ‖ 逾期～ be invalid after the specified/expiry date ‖ 终止～契约 terminate an invalid contract ‖ ～的药物 inert drug/medicine; ineffective medicine ‖ ～护照/婚姻 invalid passport/marriage ‖ 本合约～。The contract will not stand. / This contract is of no effect. ‖ 高等法院宣布审判～。The High Court declared the trial a mistrial. ‖ 如果只有一方签字,契约便～。The contract is invalidated/invalid if only one party signs it. ‖ 这张支票～。This cheque is null and void.
〖～分蘖〗 wúxiào fēnniè 〈名〉[农业] ineffective tillering
〖～婚姻〗 wúxiào hūnyīn 〈名〉invalid marriage
〖～劳动〗 wúxiào láodòng 〈名〉fruitless labour; labour lost
〖～票〗 wúxiàopiào 〈名〉❶ invalid ballot ❷ invalid ticket
【无邪】 wúxié 〈形〉innocent; unaffected: ～的儿童 innocent children ‖ 天真～ innocent and naive
【无屑加工】 wúxiè jiāgōng 〈名〉[机械] chipless process/machining
【无懈可乘】 wúxiè-kěchéng ＝无隙可乘 wúxì-kěchéng
【无懈可击】 wúxiè-kějī 〈熟〉invulnerable; unassailable; unexceptionable; unimpeachable; impregnable; with no chink in one's armour; with no ground for blame; with no weakness to exploit: ～的论点/论证 unassailable/invulnerable/watertight argument/argumentation ‖ 他的推理～。His reasoning can't be flawed. ‖ 他讲得头头是道,～。What he said was clear and logical, with no weakness to exploit.
【无心】 wúxīn 〈动〉❶ not be in the mood for; not be in a/the humour for; have disinclination (to do sth): ～恋战 have no desire to continue fighting ‖ ～跳舞 be in no mood for dancing ‖ 根本～干任何事情 have no inclination to do any work ‖ 他～学习。His heart is not in study. ‖ 他作业还没做完,～去听音乐会。He was in no mood to go to the concert, as he hadn't finished his homework. ‖ 我现在～开玩笑。I am not in a humour for joking. ❷ be uninterested (in); show no interest (in); be/feel indisposed (to do sth): ～帮助/学习 feel indisposed to help/study; not be disposed to help/study ‖ 他～听她唠叨。He shows no interest whatsoever in her nagging. ‖ 天气一热,人就～干活了。Hot weather indisposes a person to work. ‖ 这个调皮的孩子根本～做作业。This naughty kid is completely uninterested in his schoolwork. ❸ have no intention; be unwitting/inadvertent: ～的抄袭/错误 inadvertent plagiarism/blunder ‖ ～的话 unwitting

remarks ‖ 她～引起任何不愉快。She didn't mean there to be any unpleasantness. ‖ 他是出于好意,根本～伤害谁。He was well-intentioned and he didn't mean any harm. ⇨言者～,听者有意 ❸ [机械] be centreless; coreless

【无行】 wúxíng 〈动〉〈书〉 be a man of loose conduct; be lacking in virtues; ⇨文人～

【无形】 wúxíng ❶〈形〉 invisible; intangible; incorporeal; immaterial: ～的黑暗/恐怖/恐惧 impalpable darkness/horror/fear ‖ ～的损失 invisible/non-physical loss ‖ ～的战线 invisible front ‖ 摆脱～的枷锁 throw off invisible shackles ‖ 具有～的价值 possess intangible value ‖ 施加～的压力 put/impose invisible pressure (on sb) ❷〈副〉 unconsciously; imperceptibly; virtually: 人总会有形～地受到环境的影响。Man is always consciously or unconsciously influenced by the surroundings.

〖～财产〗 wúxíng cáichǎn 〈名〉 incorporeal/intangible property

〖～产品〗 wúxíng chǎnpǐn 〈名〉 intangible/immaterial product

〖～成本〗 wúxíng chéngběn 〈名〉 intangible cost

〖～出口〗 wúxíng chūkǒu 〈名〉 invisible export

〖～交易〗 wúxíng jiāoyì 〈名〉 invisible transaction

〖～进口〗 wúxíng jìnkǒu 〈名〉 invisible import

〖～浪费〗 wúxíng làngfèi 〈名〉 invisible waste

〖～贸易〗 wúxíng màoyì 〈名〉 invisible trade

〖～权利〗 wúxíng quánlì 〈名〉 intangible right

〖～商品〗 wúxíng shāngpǐn 〈名〉 intangible goods

〖～收益〗 wúxíng shōuyì 〈名〉 invisible earnings/gain

〖～损耗〗 wúxíng sǔnhào 〈名〉 nonphysical wear

〖～投资〗 wúxíng tóuzī 〈名〉 intangible investment

〖～无影〗 wúxíng-wúyǐng 〈熟〉 with neither shape nor shadow—without a trace

〖～效益〗 wúxíng xiàoyì 〈名〉[经济] intangible benefits

〖～效应〗 wúxíng xiàoyìng 〈名〉 intangible effects

〖～遗产〗 wúxíng yíchǎn 〈名〉[法律] incorporeal hereditament

〖～之中〗 wúxíngzhīzhōng = 无形中 wúxíngzhōng

〖～中〗 wúxíngzhōng 〈副〉 imperceptibly; unconsciously; virtually: 国王处处受到王后的支配,她～成了国家的统治者。The king was so much under the influence of his wife and she was the virtual ruler of the country. ‖ 他～成了我的敌人。He virtually became my enemy. ‖ 这～成了风气。This has imperceptibly become a common practice.

〖～转让〗 wúxíng zhuǎnràng 〈名〉 invisible transfer

〖～资本〗 wúxíng zīběn 〈名〉 incorporeal/intangible/immaterial capital

〖～资产〗 wúxíng zīchǎn 〈名〉 intangible/invisible/immaterial assets: 公司的～ intangible assets of a company

〖～资源〗 wúxíng zīyuán 〈名〉 intangible resources

【无性】 wúxìng 〈形〉[生物] asexual

〖～繁殖〗 wúxìng fánzhí 〈名〉[植物] asexual/vegetative propagation; cloning

〖～分离〗 wúxìng fēnlí 〈名〉 asexual split

〖～花〗 wúxìnghuā 〈名〉[植物] vegetative flower

〖～生殖〗 wúxìng shēngzhí 〈名〉[生物] asexual reproduction; agamogenesis; monogenesis: ～周期 parasexual cycle

〖～世代〗 wúxìng shìdài 〈名〉[生物] asexual generation; agamobium

〖～系〗 wúxìngxì 〈名〉[生物] clone: ～测定/选择 clonal test/selection

〖～杂交〗 wúxìng zájiāo 〈名〉[生物] asexual/vegetative hybridization

【无休止】 wúxiūzhǐ 〈动〉 never end; be ceaseless/endless/incessant/perpetual: 受到～的指责 be the subject of perpetual criticism ‖ ～地抽烟 smoke incessantly ‖ ～的麻烦 ceaseless troubles ‖ ～的身心折磨 incessant mental and physical torture ‖ ～的噪音 incessant noise ‖ ～的争吵/争论 endless quarrelling/arguing

【无袖汗衫】 wúxiù hànshān 〈名〉 tank top pinafore

【无袖连衣裙】 wúxiù liányīqún 〈名〉 pinafore dress/frock/gown

【无须】 wúxū 〈动〉 not need (to do sth); have no need of; not have to do; there is no need (to do sth): ～大惊小怪 need not make a fuss (about sth) ‖ ～多说 need not say more ‖ ～费心 need not take any trouble; need not trouble oneself with ‖ ～考虑 need not take into consideration ‖ ～外援 have no need of foreign help/aid ‖ ～细说 not need to go into great detail ‖ ～休息 need no rest; not need to rest ‖ ～担心。There is no need to worry. ‖ 你的CD机设计有问题,所以修理～花钱。Your CD player had a design fault, so you didn't have to pay to have it repaired. ‖ 我～手术。It is not necessary for me to have an operation. ‖ 我们彼此很熟,就～客套了。We know each other pretty well, so I think we can dispense with the formalities. ‖ 我们将提供建议,但你～非得照着做。We shall offer you advice, but you are under no obligation to follow it.

〖～乎〗 wúxūhū = 无须 wúxū

【无需】 wúxū = 无须 wúxū

【无涯】 wúyá 〈动〉 be boundless/limitless/endless: 一望～ stretching beyond the horizon; boundless ‖ 苦海～。The misery seems endless.

【无烟】 wúyān 〈形〉 smokeless; smoke-free: ～家庭 non-smoking family

〖～车厢〗 wúyān chēxiāng 〈名〉 non-smoking (railway) car; smoke-free car

〖～城市〗 wúyān chéngshì 〈名〉 smokeless city

〖～工业〗 wúyān gōngyè 〈名〉 smokeless industry

〖～火药〗 wúyān huǒyào 〈名〉 smokeless powder; ballistite

〖～煤〗 wúyānméi 〈名〉 anthracite

〖～区〗 wúyānqū 〈名〉 ❶ smokeless area/zone ❷ smoke-free/non-smoking area/zone: 这家餐馆有个～。The restaurant has a non-smoking area.

〖～燃料〗 wúyān-ránliào 〈名〉 smokeless fuel

【无言】 wúyán 〈动〉 have nothing to say: 羞愧～ be abashed into silence ⇨哑口～

〖～以对〗 wúyányǐduì 〈熟〉 have nothing to say in reply; words fail one: 他羞愧难当,～。He was so embarrassed that words failed him.

【无盐饮食】 wúyán yǐnshí 〈名〉 salt-free diet

【无颜见江东父老】 wú yán jiàn Jiāngdōng fùlǎo 〈熟〉 be ashamed to go back to one's people (usu after a defeat or failure)

【无颜见人】 wúyánjiànrén 〈熟〉 not have the face to appear in public; feel too ashamed to face people

【无氧呼息】 wúyǎng hūxī 〈名〉 anaerobic respiration

【无氧运动】 wúyǎng yùndòng 〈名〉 anaerobic exercise

【无恙】 wúyàng 〈动〉〈书〉 be in good health; have no indisposition; be well: ⇨安然～;别来～

【无业】 wúyè 〈动〉 ❶ not have a job; be out of work; be unemployed/jobless ❷ have no property: 全然～ be completely/totally devoid of property ‖ 无家～ be homeless and propertyless; have neither family nor property

〖～游民〗 wúyè yóumín 〈名〉 vagrant: 那些～成天东游西逛。The vagrants hang around all day long.

【无叶植物】 wúyè zhíwù 〈名〉 aphyllous plant

【无一漏网】 wúyī-lòuwǎng 〈熟〉 let none escape the net—capture all

【无依无靠】 wúyī-wúkào 〈熟〉 have no one to depend on/turn to; be all alone in the world; be helpless: ～的孤儿 helpless orphan ‖ ～的老人 old man with no family to depend on/upon ‖ 孤孤单单,～,他被迫乞讨为生。Alone and unsupported, he was reduced to begging for a living.

【无遗】 wúyí 〈动〉 have nothing left: 暴露～ be utterly/thoroughly exposed ‖ 破坏～ be totally/utterly destroyed ‖ 一览～ take in everything at a glance; command a full/an entire view (of); get a grandstand view (of)

【无疑】 wúyí 〈形〉 undoubted; unquestionable: 确凿～ be well established and irrefutable ‖ 深信～ firmly believe; be convinced/certain ‖ 他～有罪。There is no doubt/question that he is guilty. / He is unquestionably guilty. ‖ 这个计划～是行不通的。This plan is without doubt infeasible. / Without a doubt, the plan is infeasible.

【无已】 wúyǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ be endless/incessant/continuous: 苛责～ criticize incessantly ‖ 赞叹～ be profuse in praise; praise again and again ❷ have no alternative but to; have to

【无以复加】 wúyǐfùjiā 〈熟〉 in the extreme; to the utmost; can hardly be more: 心狠手辣,～ can't be more malicious and brutal ‖ 荒谬到了～的地步 be absurd in the extreme ‖ 他愤怒得～。He was enraged to the utmost. ‖ 该会议组织得尽善尽美,～。The conference couldn't be better-organized.

【无以为报】 wúyǐwéibào 〈熟〉 have nothing to give in return; be unable to make any recompense; be unable to repay a kindness: 对你的好意,我～。I cannot repay your kindness.

【无以为继】 wúyǐwéijì 〈熟〉 unable to continue

【无以为生】 wúyǐwéishēng 〈熟〉 have no (means of) livelihood; have no means of support

【无艺】 wúyì 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ have no norms/standards/regulations (to go by): 用人～ make random appointments ❷ have no limits or bounds: 贪贿～ have an insatiable desire for bribery

【无异】 wúyì 〈动〉 not be different from; be tantamount to: ～于道歉/拒绝/同意 be tantamount to an apology/a refusal/an agreement ‖ ～于破产 be no better than bankruptcy ‖ ～于业余选手 be nothing more than an amateur ‖ 大小/形状/颜色～ be identical in size/shape/colour ‖ 银行的这些收费～于光天化日之下的抢劫。These banking charges are no better than daylight robbery.

【无益】 wúyì 〈动〉 not do good (for); have no beneficial effect/influence (on): ～于和平解决 not be favourable to a peaceful settlement ‖ ～于经济复苏 not be favourable to the economic recovery ‖ 避免～的争论 avoid a barren controversy ‖ 做～的事 do a futile task ‖ 对身体～ be no good for health ‖ 非但～反而有害 do harm instead of good (to) ‖ 把时间浪费在～的事情上 waste one's time upon useless things ‖ 她认为减税～于经济。She doesn't think tax cuts will have any beneficial effect on the economy. ‖ 这项政策～于任何人。This policy benefits nobody. / No one derives benefit from the policy.

【无意】 wúyì ❶〈动〉 have no intention (of doing sth/to do sth); not be inclined (to do sth); not intend (to do sth): ～熬夜 have the least intention to stay up late ‖ ～参加 have no intention of participating (in)/to participate in ‖ ～付诸实施 make no attempt to carry out ‖ ～跳槽 not intend to change one's job ‖ ～介入 have no intention of intervening (in) ‖ 如果他～陪我们一起去，就不要勉强他了。Don't make him accompany us if he doesn't want to. ‖ 他是出于好意，根本～伤害谁。He was well-intentioned and he didn't mean any harm. ‖ 我～把她从名单上去掉，只是忘了她。It wasn't my intention to exclude her from the list—I just forgot her. ❷〈形〉 inadvertent; unwitting; unintentional; accidental: ～的话 unwitting remarks ‖ ～中得罪了人 offend sb unintentionally ‖ ～中造成的伤害 inadvertent offence ‖ 如果～中给大家造成了不便，我深感抱歉。I regret any inconvenience which I may have unwittingly caused. ‖ 你没写她的名字是有意还是～? Did you leave her name out accidentally or intentionally? ‖ 他～中获悉此事。He learned of this accidentally. ‖ 我～中发现了他们的秘密。I discovered their secret by chance. ‖ 我们～中冒犯了村里的长者。We inadvertently offended the village elders.

【无意识】 wúyìshí ❶〈形〉 unconscious: ～的动作 unconscious act/movement ‖ 她所做的都是～的。What she did was completely unconscious. ‖ 她的错误是～的，但给她带来了麻烦。Her blunder, though unwitting, landed her in trouble. ❷〈名〉[心理] unconsciousness

【无翼鸟】 wúyìniǎo 〈名〉 kiwi

【无垠】 wúyín 〈动〉〈书〉 be boundless/endless/vast: ～的空间 infinite space ‖ 一望～的草原 boundless prairie

【无影灯】 wúyǐngdēng 〈名〉[医学] shadowless lamp

【无影无踪】 wúyǐng-wúzōng 〈熟〉 leave no trace/shadow; disappear without a trace; disappear completely; be clean gone; nowhere to be seen/found; vanish into thin air: 消失得～ vanish/disappear/melt into thin air; disappear/vanish into the blue; disappear completely ‖ 事故发生后，那个肇事司机逃得～。The hit-and-run driver disappeared without a trace after the accident. ‖ 我把钱包丢在了商场，等我回去找的时候，它已经～了。I lost my purse in the department store. When I returned for it, it was nowhere to be found.

【无庸】 wúyōng ＝毋庸 wúyōng

【无用】 wúyòng 〈形〉 useless; futile: ～的人 useless/worthless person; good-for-nothing ‖ ～的书籍/报纸 useless books/newspapers ‖ ～的研究 futile research ‖ 完全～ be utterly/completely/totally useless ‖ 汽车没有汽油就～。A car is useless without gasoline. ‖ 这本字典对我～了，你留着用吧。This dictionary is (of) no more use to me. You can keep it. ‖ 争论也～。It's no use arguing about it. ‖ 这人真～! What a good-for-nothing!

〖～功〗 wúyònggōng 〈名〉[物理] useless work

〖～能〗 wúyòngnéng 〈名〉[物理] unavailable energy

【无忧无虑】 wúyōu-wúlǜ 〈熟〉 not have any worries and cares; not have a care in the world; be free from cares and worries; be free from all anxieties: 过着～的生活 live a care-free life ‖ ～的女孩子 care-free girl ‖ 那两个孩子～地坐在那儿玩。The two children sat there playing without a care in the world.

【无由】 wúyóu 〈动〉〈书〉 not be in a position (to do sth); have no way (of doing sth): 相见～ have no opportunity to see each other ‖ 问题～解决 find no way of solving a problem ‖ ～恐慌。There is no reason for panic.

【无余】 wúyú 〈动〉 have nothing left: 揭露～ completely expose ‖ 破坏～ be totally/utterly destroyed ‖ 一览～ take in everything at a glance; command a full/an entire view (of); get a grandstand view (of sth) ‖ 从山顶上望去，小城一览～。The top of the hill affords a panoramic view of the town.

【无与伦比】 wúyǔlúnbǐ 〈熟〉 incomparable; unparalleled; matchless; unmatched; unrivalled; unsurpassed; unique; peerless: 美得～ be beautiful without compare; be of incomparable/unsurpassed/unmatched beauty ‖ ～的才能 matchless talent ‖ ～的成就 incomparable achievement ‖ ～的贡献 unparalleled contribution ‖ ～的勇气 unmatched courage ‖ 关于语法理论，他的发言具有～的权威性。He spoke with unrivalled authority on grammatical theory. ‖ 莎士比亚的戏剧天才迄今～。Shakespeare's genius as a dramatist is still unsurpassed. ‖ 这些录音设备～。The recording facilities are second to none.

【无冤无仇】 wúyuān-wúchóu 〈熟〉 bear each other no grudges; have no ill feeling: 我与他～，为何他那么恨我? I bear him no grudge, but why does he hate me so much?

【无援】 wúyuán 〈动〉 have no support; be cut off from help; be helpless: 孤立～ be isolated and cut off from help

【无缘】 wúyuán 〈动〉 ❶ be predestined not to (do sth); have not the chance or luck (to do sth): 久闻大名，但恨～拜识。I have long been aware of your exalted name, but I regret never getting a chance to make your acquaintance. ‖ 我和烟酒～。Smoking and drinking don't appeal to me. ‖ 我俩～相见。We were predestined not to meet. ❷ have no way (of doing sth); not be in a position (to do sth): ～分辨 be unable to distinguish

【无缘无故】 wúyuán-wúgù 〈熟〉 without rhyme or reason; for no reason at all: ～被开除 be dismissed without good reason ‖ ～地发脾气 fly into a temper/rage over nothing ‖ ～的批评 uncalled-for criticism ‖ ～的忧虑/恐惧/怀疑 groundless worry/fear/suspicion

【无源】 wúyuán 〈形〉[电学] passive

〖～电路〗 wúyuán diànlù 〈名〉[电学] passive electric circuit

〖～电子对抗〗 wúyuán diànzǐ duìkàng 〈名〉[电子] passive electronic countermeasures

〖～反射器〗 wúyuán fǎnshèqì 〈名〉[物理] passive reflector

〖～干扰〗 wúyuán gānrǎo 〈名〉[电学] passive jamming

〖～跟踪系统〗 wúyuán gēnzōng xìtǒng 〈名〉[电学] passive tracking system

〖～滤波器〗 wúyuán lǜbōqì 〈名〉[电学] passive filter

〖～器件〗 wúyuán qìjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] passive device

〖～探测〗 wúyuán tàncè 〈名〉 ❶ [军事] passive detection ❷ [物理] passive sounding

〖～天线〗 wúyuán tiānxiàn 〈名〉[物理] passive antenna

〖～网络〗 wúyuán wǎngluò 〈名〉[电学] passive network

〖～卫星〗 wúyuán wèixīng 〈名〉[航天] passive satellite: 无源通信卫星 passive communication satellite

〖～系统〗 wúyuán xìtǒng 〈名〉[电学] passive system

〖～元件〗 wúyuán yuánjiàn 〈名〉[电学] passive element/component

〖～中继站〗 wúyuán zhōngjìzhàn 〈名〉[电学] passive relay station

【无源之水，无本之木】 wú yuán zhī shuǐ, wú běn zhī mù 〈熟〉 water without a source, tree without roots—things without a solid foundation

【无怨无悔】 wúyuàn-wúhuǐ 〈熟〉 have neither complaints nor regret

【无韵诗】 wúyùnshī 〈名〉 blank verse

【无章可循】 wúzhāng-kěxún 〈熟〉 have no rules and regulations to abide by

【无障碍设计】 wúzhàng'ài shèjì 〈名〉 barrier-free design

【无障碍设施】 wúzhàng'ài shèshī 〈名〉 barrier-free facilities

【无照】 wúzhào 〈动〉 not have a licence: ～营业 do business without a licence; operate without a licence

【无政府】 wúzhèngfǔ 〈名〉 anarchy

〖～思想〗 wúzhèngfǔ sīxiǎng 〈名〉 anarchist ideology

〖～主义〗 wúzhèngfǔzhǔyì 〈名〉 anarchism：～运动 anarchist movement
〖～主义者〗 wúzhèngfǔzhǔyìzhě 〈名〉 *anarchist*；*anarch*
〖～状态〗 wúzhèngfǔ zhuàngtài 〈名〉 anarchy
【无知】 wúzhī 〈形〉 ignorant：暴露出～ betray sb's ignorance (on sth) ‖ 表现出～ demonstrate/display/show one's ignorance ‖ 不掩饰～ make no secret of one's ignorance ‖ 承认～ confess to one's ignorance ‖ 利用～ exploit sb's ignorance ‖ ～妄说 ignorant nonsense ‖ ～妄为 foolish action ‖ 年幼～ young and ignorant ‖ 由于～ out of ignorance ‖ 请原谅我的～，我不知道那是什么。Forgive my ignorance. I have no idea what that is. ‖ 这些人的极端～真令人惊奇。The immense ignorance of these people is *really* shocking.
【无止境】 wúzhǐjìng 〈动〉 have no limits/bounds；know no limits/end：进步～ unending progress ‖ ～的四季变迁 endless cycle of the four seasons ‖ ～的欲望 endless desire ‖ ～的运动 unending/*eternal* movement (of) ‖ 贪婪是～的。Avarice knows no limits. ⇨学～
【无纸贸易】 wúzhǐ màoyì 〈名〉 electronic data interchange (EDI)
【无中生有】 wúzhōng-shēngyǒu 〈熟〉 *create/beget sth out of nothing*；be purely fictitious/invented；be fabricated；sheer fabrication；out of thin air：他的话全是～。What he said was sheer fabrication.
【无主】 wúzhǔ 〈形〉 ownerless：～物 lost property without *claimant*
【无主句】 wúzhǔjù 〈名〉[语法] sentence with no subject
【无状】 wúzhuàng 〈形〉 ❶ achieve/accomplish nothing ❷ be rude/insolent/impudent
【无着】 wúzhuó 〈动〉 ❶ nowhere：寻找～ nowhere to be found；whereabouts unknown ❷ be unassured；be uncertain：经费～ no funds available ‖ 生活～ not assured of an adequate livelihood；have no means of livelihood；be unable to make a living ‖ 我不明白为什么你愿意嫁给这样一个穷光蛋，一个吃了上顿，下顿～的家伙。I don't understand why you are willing to marry such a poor wretch—he never knows where his next meal is coming from.
【无籽】 wúzǐ 〈形〉 seedless
〖～西瓜〗 *wúzǐ xīguā* 〈名〉 *seedless watermelon*
【无足挂齿】 wúzúguàchǐ 〈熟〉 not worth mentioning；nothing worth speaking of：—麻烦你了，对不起。—小事一桩，～。—I am sorry to have troubled you. —It's nothing. Don't mention it.
【无足目】 wúzúmù 〈名〉[动物] *Apoda*
【无足轻重】 wúzúqīngzhòng 〈熟〉 be of little significance/importance/consequence；be insignificant：地位～ have an insignificant place ‖ ～的损害 minor damage ‖ ～的问题 petty/trivial problem ‖ ～的小人物 unimportant person/figure；nobody；nonentity；person of no account/consequence；small potato ‖ 此事～。It's a matter of no consequence. ‖ 他的话～。His words went for little. / His remarks meant nothing to me. ‖ 跟公司的困难比起来，她个人遇到的麻烦根本～。Her personal troubles are quite insignificant compared to the company's problems. ‖ 她的一番话让我觉得自己的问题～。*What she told me reduced my own problems* to insignificance. ‖ 我对公司而言～。I carry no weight with the company.
【无阻】 wúzǔ 〈动〉 not be impeded；be without hindrance；be clear of obstructions；be free from obstacles：风雨～ be stopped by neither wind nor rain；regardless of the weather ⇨畅通～
【无罪】 wúzuì 〈动〉 be innocent；not be guilty：裁定～ bring in a verdict of not guilty ‖ 坚称～ protest one's innocence ‖ 声称～ plead not guilty ‖ 声明～ proclaim one's innocence ‖ 相信～ be *convinced of sb's innocence* ‖ 宣告～ *acquit sb of a crime* ‖ 证明～ prove sb to be innocent ‖ ～释放 acquit sb of a crime；set a person free with a verdict of not guilty；release without charge ‖ 在证明有罪前推定为～ be presumed innocent until proved guilty ‖ 做出～释放的判决 make a sentence of acquittal ‖ 被告～。The defendant is innocent (of any crime). ‖ 陪审团宣布被告～。The jury found the defendant not guilty. / The jury's verdict cleared the accused man.
〖～推定〗 wúzuì tuīdìng 〈名〉[法律] presumption of innocence
【无坐力炮】 wúzuòlìpào ＝ 无后坐力炮 wúhòuzuòlìpào

毋

wú 〈书〉〈副〉 no；not：～自欺 do not deceive yourself ‖ ～令逃逸。You must not let him escape. ⇨宁缺～滥；少安～躁
【毋存芥蒂】 wúcúnjièdì 〈熟〉 do *not* bear any grudge
【毋宁】 wúnìng 〈副〉 rather... (than)；(no so much...) as：不自由，～死。Give me liberty, or give me death. ‖ 这与其说是奇迹，～说是历史的必然产物。This is not so much a miracle as the inevitable outcome of historical development.
【毋贻后悔】 wúyíhòuhuǐ 〈熟〉 *do not do anything you will repent*
【毋以善小而不为，毋以恶小而为之】 wú yǐ shàn xiǎo ér bù wéi, wú yǐ è xiǎo ér wéi zhī 〈熟〉 don't think any vice trivial, and so practise it；don't think any virtue trivial, and so neglect it
【毋庸】 wúyōng 〈动〉 need not；be unnecessary；*have no need of*
〖～讳言〗 wúyōng-huìyán 〈熟〉 there is no need for reticence；be frank/honest
〖～置疑〗 wúyōng-zhìyí 〈熟〉 beyond doubt；without doubt/question；doubtless：～，他是这个职位的最佳人选。Without question, he is the best candidate for the post. ‖ ～，他有罪。He is unquestionably guilty. ‖ ～，上学的那些年是他们一生中最幸福的岁月。Their school years were undoubtedly the happiest of their lives. ‖ 她的水平～。Her professionalism is beyond doubt/dispute.
〖～赘述〗 wúyōng-zhuìshù 〈熟〉 need not elaborate：这一点～。It is unnecessary to elaborate on this point.
〖～赘言〗 wúyōng-zhuìyán 〈熟〉 ＝ 毋庸赘述 wúyōng-zhuìshù

吾

wú 〈代〉〈书〉 I；my；we；our：～国～民 *my country and my people* ‖ ～爱汝至。I love you the most.
【吾辈】 wúbèi 〈代〉〈书〉 we；us
【吾侪】 wúchái 〈代〉〈书〉 we；us
【吾国】 wúguó 〈名〉 my (our) country
【吾人】 wúrén 〈代〉〈书〉 we；us：～当自强。We should *strive to* improve ourselves constantly.

芜

wú 〈书〉 ❶〈形〉 overgrown with weeds：⇨荒～ ❷〈形〉 mixed and disorderly；miscellaneous：～词 ❸〈名〉 land overgrown with weeds：平～ *open grassland*
【芜鄙】 wúbǐ 〈形〉 (of writing) confused and disorderly
【芜词】 wúcí 〈名〉 superfluous/redundant words：删除～ cut out/delete superfluous words
【芜秽】 wúhuì 〈形〉 overgrown with weeds and brambles；be *unattended*
【芜菁】 wújīng 〈名〉[植物] turnip
【芜劣】 wúliè 〈形〉 (of writing) confused and disorderly
【芜杂】 wúzá 〈形〉 (of writing) mixed and disorderly；jumbled

吴

Wú 〈名〉 ❶ *Wu* [*kingdom in the Zhou Dynasty* (1046-221BC), covering parts of modern Jiangsu, Anhui and Zhejiang provinces] ❷ *Wu*, one of the Three Kingdoms (220-280), established by Sun Quan (孙权), covering the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River and southeastern coastal areas of China ❸ *a name for the area comprising southern Jiangsu and* northern Zhejiang provinces and Shanghai
【吴哥窟】 Wúgēkū 〈名〉 Angkor Wat [ruins of the greatest temple of the Khmers]
【吴牛喘月】 *Wúniú-chuǎnyuè* 〈熟〉 *Wu buffalo* (which dreads the heat of summer) would pant at the sight of the moon (mistaking it for the sun)—fear of a thing due to mistaking it for something else；(of weather) scorching；burning hot
【吴下阿蒙】 Wúxià-Āméng 〈熟〉 person of little learning
【吴语】 *Wúyǔ* 〈名〉 *Wu dialect* [*a dialect of Chinese spoken in* Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces and the city of Shanghai]
【吴越同舟】 Wú-Yuè-tóngzhōu 〈熟〉 convert enemy into friends；even mortal enemies should help each other in the face of common danger

梧

wú 〈名〉 Chinese parasol：⇨魁～
【梧桐】 wútóng 〈名〉[植物] Chinese parasol (tree)；phoenix tree

鹀

wú 〈名〉[动物] *bunting*

蜈

wú

【蜈蚣】 wúgōng 〈名〉[动物] centipede
〖～草〗 wúgōngcǎo 〈名〉[植物] ciliate desert-grass

鼯 wú

【鼯鼠】 wúshǔ 〈名〉[动物] flying squirrel

wǔ

五[1] wǔ 〈数〉five：～分之一 one fifth ‖ ～个苹果 five apples ‖ ～楼 fourth floor; fifth floor ‖ ～路公共汽车 No 5 bus ‖ ～十 fifty ‖ ～岁 be five (years old) ‖ 九月～号 the fifth of September ‖ 一式～份填表 fill out a form in quintuplicate ‖ 一周工作～天 work five days a week ‖ 使杂志的发行量增加到原来的～倍 quintuple the magazine's circulation ‖ ～点了。It is five o'clock. ⇨～颜六色；三令～申

五[2] wǔ 〈名〉[音乐] a note of the scale in *gongchepu* (工尺谱), corresponding to 6 in numbered musical notation

【五爱】 wǔ'ài 〈名〉Five Loves referring to (1) love for the motherland, the people, physical labour, science and public property (2) love for the motherland, the people, physical labour, science and socialism：～教育 education concerning the Five Loves

【五霸】 Wǔbà 〈名〉Five Powers [the five successive leaders of alliances of states in the Spring and Autumn Period (770－221 BC)：Duke Huan of Qi (齐桓公), Duke Xiang of Song (宋襄公), Duke Wen of Jin (晋文公), Duke Mu of Qin (秦穆公) and King Zhuang of Chu (楚庄王)]

【五百年前是一家】 wǔbǎi nián qián shì yījiā 〈熟〉we belonged to the same family (or clan) five hundred years ago; we share the same surname and so may be descendants of the same ancestors：我们都姓赵，你我～。Since we share the same surname Zhao, we must have belonged to the same family five hundred years ago.

【五保】 wǔbǎo 〈名〉five guarantees in Chinese rural areas, namely, food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses
〖～户〗 wǔbǎohù 〈名〉five-guarantee household [peasants in rural villages with old, weak, orphaned, widowed, ill or handicapped folks who are beneficiaries of the five guarantees of food, clothing, housing, medical care and burial expenses]

【五棓子】 wǔbèizǐ 〈名〉[中医] Chinese gall; gallnut
〖～虫〗 wǔbèizǐchóng 〈名〉gall maker

【五笔字型】 Wǔbǐzìxíng 〈名〉[计算机] Five-Stroke Structure [one of numerous methods for entering Chinese characters by numbered strokes]

【五边形】 wǔbiānxíng 〈名〉pentagon

【五步蛇】 wǔbùshé 〈名〉long-noded pit viper

【五步一岗，十步一哨】 wǔ bù yī gǎng, shí bù yī shào 〈熟〉sentries are posted at close intervals; heavily/tightly guarded

【五步抑扬格】 wǔ bù yìyáng gé 〈名〉[诗歌] iambic pentameter

【五彩】 wǔcǎi ❶〈名〉five colours (blue, yellow, red, white and black)：红、黄、蓝、白、黑合称～。Red, yellow, blue, white and black are the five colours. ❷〈形〉multicoloured：～的旗帜 colourful/multicoloured banners ‖ ～的烟火 colourful fireworks
〖～斑斓〗 wǔcǎi-bānlán 〈熟〉riot of colours：这里的蝴蝶～。The butterflies here are a riot of colours.
〖～缤纷〗 wǔcǎi-bīnfēn 〈熟〉colourful; blazing with colour; be beatutifully decorated：～的礼花腾空而起。Colourful fireworks shot into the sky.

【五常】 wǔcháng 〈名〉five constant virtues in traditional Chinese ethics [benevolence (仁), righteousness(义), propriety(礼), wisdom (智) and fidelity (信)]：⇨三纲～

【五重唱】 wǔchóngchàng 〈名〉[音乐] (vocal) quintet

【五重奏】 wǔchóngzòu 〈名〉[音乐] (instrumental) quintet：弦乐～ string quintet

【五次方程】 wǔcì fāngchéng 〈名〉[数学] quintic equation

【五大湖】 Wǔdàhú 〈名〉The Great Lakes of North America—Michigan, Huron, Erie, Superior and Ontario

【五大三粗】 wǔdà-sāncū 〈熟〉big and tall; tall and stalwart; strapping：～的汉子 tall and sturdy fellow

【五代十国】 Wǔdàishíguó 〈名〉Five Dynasties (907-960) and Ten Kingdoms (902-979) [The Five Dynasties are：Later Liang (907-923); Later Tang (923-936); Later Jin (936-946); Later Han (947-950); and Later Zhou (951-960). The Ten Kingdoms are：Northern Han (951-979); Wu (902-937); Southern Tang (937-975); Wuyue (907-978); Min (909-945); Southern Han (917-971); Chu (927-951); Jingnan (or Nanping) (924-963); Former Shu (907-925); and Later Shu (934-965).]

【五帝】 Wǔdì 〈名〉Five Lords [the five legendary rulers in prehistoric China are Huangdi (黄帝), Zhuanxu (颛顼), Di Ku (帝喾), Tang Yao (唐尧) and Yu Shun (虞舜)]：⇨三皇～

【五冬六夏】 wǔdōng-liùxià 〈熟〉all year round; in summer and winter alike

【五斗橱】 wǔdǒuchú ＝五斗柜 wǔdǒuguì

【五斗柜】 wǔdǒuguì 〈名〉chest of drawers

【五斗米】 wǔdǒumǐ [a county magistrate's official salary in the Eastern Jin Dynasty (317-420)] five decalitres of rice—a small/modest salary：不为～折腰 retain one's (human) dignity instead of succumbing to a temptation
〖～道〗 Wǔdǒumǐdào 〈名〉*Wudoumi* sect of Taoism [established by Zhang Daoling (张道陵) towards the end of the Eastern Han Dynasty, so named because this sect of Taoism demanded five decalitres of rice (*Wudoumi*) from any one who wanted to join]

【五毒】 wǔdú 〈名〉❶ five poisonous creatures (scorpion, viper, centipede, house lizard and toad) ❷ five evils (bribery, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts, and stealing economic information)
〖～俱全〗 wǔdú-jùquán 〈熟〉have all "five evils"; engaged in all kinds of unlawful acts

【五短三粗】 wǔduǎn-sāncū 〈熟〉short and strong; stumpy

【五短身材】 wǔduǎn-shēncái 〈熟〉(of a man) short in body and limbs：他是个～的中年人。He is a short middle-aged man.

【五方】 wǔfāng 〈名〉five directions (east, west, north, south and centre)
〖～杂处〗 wǔfāng-záchǔ 〈熟〉(of a big city) be inhabited by people from all parts; have a mixed/cosmopolitan population：唐代都城长安～。Chang'an, the Tang capital, was inhabited by people of every description.

【五分制】 wǔfēnzhì 〈名〉five-grade marking system [5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 are used to represent respectively "excellent", "good", "fair", "poor" and "very poor".]

【五分钟热度】 wǔfēnzhōng rèdù 〈名〉five-minute enthusiasm; temporary/short-lived enthusiasm：他又喜欢打乒乓球了，不过也就是～。He is now having a fancy for table tennis, but his enthusiasm will soon cool down.

【五风十雨】 wǔfēng-shíyǔ 〈熟〉there is a wind every five days, and a rain every ten days—good weather for the crops; favourable weather

【五服】 wǔfú 〈名〉❶ five styles of mourning dress indicating different relationships between the wearers and the deceased ❷ kinship among relatives：出了～的亲戚 distant/remote relatives; relatives thrice removed

【五福临门】 wǔfú-línmén 〈熟〉five blessings (longevity, wealth, health, love of virtue and natural death) have descended upon the house

【五更】 wǔgēng 〈名〉❶ five watches/periods of the night ❷ fifth watch of the night; just before dawn：～天 just before dawn ‖ 起～，睡半夜 retire at midnight and rise before dawn ‖ ～起床，百业兴旺。He that will thrive must rise at five.

【五古】 wǔgǔ 〈名〉〈简称〉ancient poem with five characters to each line ⇨五言诗

【五谷】 wǔgǔ 〈名〉❶ five cereals (rice, millet, broomcorn millet, wheat and beans)：⇨～不分 ❷ food crops：⇨～丰登
〖～不分〗 wǔgǔ-bùfēn 〈熟〉cannot tell one cereal from another; cannot tell the five cereals apart
〖～丰登〗 wǔgǔ-fēngdēng 〈熟〉abundant harvest of all food crops; bumper grain harvest：～，天下太平，万民乐业。The crops were abundant, and there was general peace and prosperity.

【五鼓】 wǔgǔ ＝ 五更 wǔgēng

【五官】 wǔguān 〈名〉❶ five sense organs [usu referring to ears, eyes, mouth, nose and tongue in traditional Chinese medicine or eyes, ears, nose, throat, and mouth in western

medicine] ❸ facial features; a set of features: ～不正 have irregular features ‖ ～清秀的少年 boy with fine features

〖～端正〗 wǔguān-duānzhèng 〈熟〉 have regular features: 他身材高大,～。He has a tall figure and a good/fine set of features.

【五光十色】 wǔguāng-shísè ❶〈熟〉 multicoloured; bright with many colours: ～的宝石 multicoloured gem stones; gem stones of all hue and colours ‖ ～的广告 dazzlingly colourful advertisements ❷ varied; multifarious: ～的工艺品 a great variety of handicrafts

【五行八作】 wǔháng-bāzuò 〈熟〉 five professions and eight workshops—all trades and professions: 这条街上汇聚着～的人们。People of all trades and professions gathered in the street.

【五合板】 wǔhébǎn 〈名〉 five-layer plywood: 一张～ a sheet/piece of five-layer plywood

【五胡】 Wǔhú 〈名〉 five barbarian tribes [the five nationalities in the north who invaded China in the 5th century BC: Xiongnu (匈奴), Xianbei (鲜卑), Jie (羯), Di (氐) and Qiang (羌)]

【五湖四海】 wǔhú-sìhǎi 〈熟〉 five lakes and four seas—all corners of the land: 来自～ come from all corners of the country

【五花八门】 wǔhuā-bāmén 〈熟〉 multifarious; of a wide/rich variety; of all sorts: ～的工作 multifarious duties ‖ 他们的爱好～。Their hobbies are many and various.

【五花大绑】 wǔhuā dàbǎng 〈熟〉 tie sb's hands and arms tightly behind with a rope looped round his neck; truss up tightly

【五花肉】 wǔhuāròu 〈名〉 streaky pork

【五环旗】 Wǔhuánqí 〈名〉 Olympic Flag [with five interlinked Olympic rings]; Five-ring Flag

【五黄六月】 wǔhuáng-liùyuè 〈熟〉 scorching days during the fifth and sixth months of the lunar calendar; hottest time of the year; dog days (of summer)

【五荤】 wǔhūn 〈名〉 five strongly flavoured vegetables (garlic, leek, scallion, shallot and coriander)

【五级风】 wǔjífēng 〈名〉[气象] force 5 wind; fresh breeze

【五极管】 wǔjíguǎn 〈名〉[电子] pentode

【五加】 wǔjiā 〈名〉[植物] slender acanthopanax

〖～皮〗 wǔjiāpí 〈名〉 ❶ [中医] bark of the slender acanthopanax ❷ medicinal wine made by soaking the bark of the slender acanthopanax in liquor

【五讲四美三热爱】 wǔjiǎng sìměi sānrè'ài 〈名〉 five stresses, four beauties and three loves—norms advocated in the movement to build socialist ethics in China in the 1980's [The five stresses refer to stress on civility, courtesy, sanitation, orderliness and morality. The four beauties refer to beauty of soul, speech, behaviour and environment. The three loves refer to love of motherland, socialism and the Communist Party of China.]

【五角大楼】 Wǔjiǎo Dàlóu 〈名〉 Pentagon [building in Washington DC that houses the headquarters of the US Department of Defence]; US Department of Defence: ～的工作人员 Pentagonian

【五角星】 wǔjiǎoxīng 〈名〉 five-pointed star: ～型 pentagram

【五角形】 wǔjiǎoxíng 〈名〉 pentagon

【五金】 wǔjīn 〈名〉 ❶ five metals (gold, silver, copper, iron and tin) ❷ metals; hardware: 经营～ deal in hardware ‖ ～厂 hardware factory ‖ ～店 hardware store ‖ ～器具 hardware ‖ ～商 hardware dealer; ironmonger ‖ 家用～工具 household hardware ‖ 小～ metal fittings (such as nails, bolts, etc)

【五经】 Wǔjīng 〈名〉 Five Classics [*The Book of Songs* (诗经), *The Book of History* (书经), *The Book of Changes* (易经), *The Book of Rites* (礼记), and *The Spring and Autumn Annals* (春秋)]

【五局三胜制】 wǔ jú sān shèng zhì 〈名〉 best of five games; three out of five sets

【五绝】 wǔjué 〈名〉〈简称〉 classical poem with four five-character lines ⇨五言绝句

【五劳】 wǔláo 〈名〉[中医] "five lesions" (of the heart, liver, spleen, lungs and kidneys)

〖～七伤〗 wǔláo-qīshāng 〈名〉[中医] "five lesions" and "seven injuries" [as caused to the spleen by overeating, to the liver by rage, to the kidneys by lifting heavy weights and sitting long on wet ground, to the lungs by wearing too little and taking cold food and drinks, to the heart by sorrow and anxiety, to the body by abrupt weather changes, and to the consciousness by immoderate fear]—poor health in general; prone to various diseases

【五雷轰顶】 wǔléi-hōngdǐng 〈熟〉 be struck by thunderbolts; be thunderstruck/thunderstriken: 他儿子在车祸中罹难的消息对他犹如～。The news that his son had got killed in a traffic accident was (like) a bolt from the blue to him.

【五棱镜】 wǔléngjìng 〈名〉[物理] pentagonal prism; pentaprism

【五棱柱】 wǔléngzhù 〈名〉[数学] pentagonal prism

【五棱锥】 wǔléngzhuī 〈名〉[数学] pentagonal pyramid

【五里雾】 wǔlǐwù 〈名〉 heavy/thick fog—utter bewilderment: 我觉得如同在～中,不知所措。I felt as if I had been caught in a heavy fog and was at a loss what to do next. ⇨如堕～中

【五敛子】 wǔliǎnzǐ 〈名〉[植物] ❶ carambola ❷ fruit of carambola; star fruit

【五粮液】 Wǔliángyè 〈名〉 *Wuliangye*; Five-Grain Liquor [a brand of liquor distilled from five kinds of grain, produced at Yibin (宜宾), Sichuan Province]

【五岭】 Wǔ Lǐng 〈名〉 Five Ridges [across the borders between Hunan and Jiangxi on the one hand and Guangdong and Guangxi on the other]

【五律】 wǔlǜ 〈名〉〈简称〉 classical poem with eight five-character lines ⇨五言律诗

【五氯硝基苯】 wǔlǜ xiāojīběn 〈名〉[农业] pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)

【五伦】 wǔlún 〈名〉 five human relationships in traditional ethics [between ruler and subject (君臣), father and son (父子), husband and wife (夫妻), brothers (兄弟), and friends (朋友)]

【五马分尸】 wǔmǎ-fēnshī 〈熟〉 dismemberment by five horses [ancient capital punishment]—tear/break sth into pieces

【五内】 wǔnèi 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ viscera ❷ innermost being; heart: 铭感～ owe everlasting and heart-felt gratitude (to sb); feel grateful from the bottom of one's heart

〖～俱焚〗 wǔnèi-jùfén ＝ 五内如焚 wǔnèi-rúfén

〖～俱裂〗 wǔnèi-jùliè 〈熟〉 feel one's five internal organs torn with pain; as if one's bowels had been cut through; feel as if a stabbing pain was cutting across one's heart—be heart-broken; feel intense pain: 听到孩子受虐,真让人～。It was heart-breaking/It breaks my heart to hear of the way the child had been abused.

〖～如焚〗 wǔnèi-rúfén 〈熟〉 feel great anguish/anxiety across one's heart; be torn by great anxiety: 她说母亲垂危而自己不能奉侍左右,真是让她～。She spoke about her anguish at not being able to be at her mother's deathbed.

【五年计划】 wǔnián jìhuà 〈名〉 five-year plan: 第十个～ the Tenth Five-Year Plan

【五七干校】 Wǔ-Qī gànxiào 〈名〉 May Seventh Cadre School [farm-school for government officials, college teachers and students, etc., named after Mao Zedong's May 7 Directive of 1966]

【五禽戏】 wǔqínxì 〈名〉 Five-Animal Exercise [patterned upon the movements of the tiger, deer, bear, ape and bird, created by Hua Tuo (华佗), a renowned Chinese physician of the Eastern Han Dynasty]

【五人制足球】 wǔrénzhì zúqiú 〈名〉 five-a-side [a version of soccer with five players on each side]: ～锦标赛 five-a-side tournament

【五日京兆】 wǔrì-jīngzhào 〈熟〉 lame-duck official [an office-holder whose term is to expire soon]

【五卅运动】 Wǔ-Sà Yùndòng 〈名〉 May 30th Movement (1925)

【五色】 wǔsè ＝ 五彩 wǔcǎi

【五声音阶】 wǔshēng yīnjiē 〈名〉[音乐] five-tone scale; pentatonic scale

【五十步笑百步】 wǔshí bù xiào bǎi bù 〈熟〉 one who retreats fifty paces mocks one who retreats a hundred; the pot calls the kettle black

【五世其昌】 wǔshì-qíchāng 〈熟〉 may the family prosper for generations to come

【五世同堂】 wǔshì-tóngtáng 〈熟〉 five generations of the same family live together under the same roof

【五四青年节】 Wǔ-Sì Qīngniánjié 〈名〉 Youth Day (May 4)

【五四运动】 Wǔ-Sì Yùndòng 〈名〉 May 4th Movement of 1919 [an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, political and cultural movement launched under the influence of the Russian October

Revolution and led by intellectuals having the rudiments of Communist ideology]

【五胎】 wǔtāi 〈名〉 quintuplet

【五台山】 Wǔtáishān 〈名〉 Mount Wutai [a mountain in Shanxi Province, noted for the Buddhist shrines]

【五体投地】 wǔtǐ-tóudì 〈熟〉 prostrate oneself before sb (usu in admiration); be knocked out with admiration: 她对那位教授佩服得~。She is an awestruck admirer of the professor. ‖ 球迷们对他昨天在场上的精彩表现佩服得~。The football fans were all knocked out with admiration by his wonderful performance in the match yesterday.

【五通一平】 wǔtōng-yīpíng 〈名〉 ready infrastructure [usu referring to easy access to water supply, electricity supply, postal service, road transportation, air transportation, and level land]

【五味】 wǔwèi 〈名〉 ❶ five flavours (sweet, sour, bitter, pungent and salty) ❷ all sorts of flavours: 心中如同打翻了~瓶 have a riot of feelings/all kinds of feelings swell up

【五味子】 wǔwèizǐ 〈名〉 [中医] schisandra fruit; fruit of Chinese magnolia vine; five-flavour seed

【五线谱】 wǔxiànpǔ 〈名〉 [音乐] staff; staves: 不识~ cannot read staff

【五香】 wǔxiāng 〈名〉 ❶ five spices (fennel, cinnamon, clove, star aniseed, and prickly ash) ❷ spices [in general]

〖~豆〗 wǔxiāngdòu 〈名〉 spiced beans

〖~粉〗 wǔxiāngfěn 〈名〉 spice powder

【五项全能运动】 *wǔxiàng quánnéng yùndòng* 〈名〉 [体育] pentathlon: 现代~ modern pentathlon [fencing, shooting, swimming, riding, and cross-country running]

〖~员〗 wǔxiàng quánnéng yùndòngyuán 〈名〉 pentathlete

【五星红旗】 Wǔxīng Hóngqí 〈名〉 Five-Star Red Flag [the national flag of the People's Republic of China]: 一面~ a Five-Star Red Flag ‖ ~徐徐升起。The Five-Star Red Flag slowly goes up the pole.

【五星级】 wǔxīngjí 〈名〉 five-star: ~宾馆 five-star hotel

【五星上将】 wǔxīng shàngjiàng 〈名〉 five-star general [US General of the Army, Fleet Admiral, General of the Air Force]

【五刑】 wǔxíng 〈名〉 five chief forms of punishment in ancient China [tattooing the face (墨), cutting off the nose (劓), cutting of the feet (剕), castration (宫) and decapitation (大辟)]

【五行】 wǔxíng 〈名〉 five elements [metal, wood, water, fire and earth, held by the ancients to compose the physical universe and later used in traditional Chinese medicine to explain various physiological and pathological phenomena]: ~相生相克 mutual promotion and restraint among the five elements ‖ ~学说 theory of the five elements ‖ ~相克。The five elements subdue/repel one another (in the order of water, fire, metal, wood, earth and water again). ‖ ~相生。The five elements produce/promote one another (in the order of wood, fire, earth, metal, water, and wood again).

【五旬节】 Wǔxúnjié 〈名〉 Pentecost

【五言绝句】 wǔyán juéjù 〈名〉 classical poem with four five-character lines

【五言律诗】 wǔyán lǜshī 〈名〉 classical poem with eight five-character lines

【五言诗】 wǔyánshī 〈名〉 ancient poem with five characters to each line

【五颜六色】 wǔyán-liùsè 〈熟〉 of various/all colours; multicoloured; colourful: ~的花 colourful flowers ‖ ~的气球/纸 balloons/papers of various colours ‖ ~的衣服/旗帜 multicoloured dresses/flags ‖ ~的云霞 clouds of many colours

【五羊城】 Wǔyángchéng 〈名〉 City of Five Rams [another name for Guangzhou (广州)]

【五业】 wǔyè 〈名〉 *five industries* [*agriculture, forestry, animal* husbandry, sideline, and fishery]

【五一】 Wǔ-Yī 〈名〉〈简称〉 May Day: 过~ spend the May Day; have a May Day break ⇨五一国际劳动节

〖~国际劳动节〗 Wǔ-Yī Guójì Láodòngjié 〈名〉 May 1, International Labour Day; May Day

〖~劳动奖章〗 Wǔ-Yī Láodòng Jiǎngzhāng 〈名〉 "May 1" Labour Award

【五音】 wǔyīn 〈名〉 ❶ [音乐] five notes of the ancient Chinese pentatonic scale: ~不全 be a poor singer; sing out of tune ❷ [语言] five points of consonant articulation

【五月】 wǔyuè 〈名〉 ❶ May: ~结婚 get married in May ‖ ~一号 1st May; May 1st ‖ 今年/去年/明年~ this/last/next May ❷ fifth month of the lunar year; fifth moon

〖~端午节〗 *Wǔyuè Duānwǔjié* 〈名〉 *Dragon Boat Festival* (the 5th day of the 5th lunar month)

〖~节〗 Wǔyuèjié = 端午节 Duānwǔjié

【五岳】 Wǔyuè 〈名〉 Five Sacred Mountains [Mount Tai or Taishan Mountain, the Eastern Sacred Mountain (in Shandong Province, 东岳泰山); Mount Heng or Hengshan Mountain, the Southern Sacred Mountain (in Hunan Province, 南岳衡山); Mount Hua or Huashan Mountain (in Shaanxi Province, 西岳华山); Mount Heng or Hengshan Mountain (in Shanxi Province, 北岳恒山); and Mount Song or Songshan Mountain (in Henan Province, 中岳嵩山)]

【五脏】 wǔzàng 〈名〉 [中医] *five internal organs* [heart, liver, spleen, lungs and kidneys]

〖~六腑〗 wǔzàng-liùfǔ 〈熟〉 internal organs of the body: 他咳得快把~都咳出来了。He was coughing his insides up.

【五指】 wǔzhǐ 〈名〉 five fingers [thumb, index finger, middle finger, third finger and little finger]: ~练习曲 five-finger exercise ‖ 伸手不见~ so dark that one cannot see his own fingers; pitch dark

【五中】 wǔzhōng 〈名〉〈书〉 five internal organs (heart, liver, spleen, lungs and kidneys): ~铭感 feel grateful from the bottom of one's heart; owe everlasting and heart-felt gratitude (to sb)

【五洲】 wǔzhōu 〈名〉 five continents—whole world: ~四海 Five Continents and Four Seas—all parts of the world

【五柱式建筑】 wǔzhùshì jiànzhù 〈名〉 pentastylos

【五子棋】 wǔzǐqí 〈名〉 gobang: 一盘~ a game of gobang ‖ 下~ play gobang

午

wǔ 〈名〉 ❶ seventh of the twelve Earthly Branches (地支) ❷ noon; midday: ⇨晌~; 正~

【午餐】 wǔcān 〈名〉 midday meal; lunch: 一顿~ a lunch ‖ 共进~ have lunch (with sb); lunch together (with sb) ‖ 供应~ serve lunch ‖ 准备~ *prepare lunch* ‖ ~车 *lunch mobile* ‖ 工作~ working/business lunch; staff meal ‖ 你~想吃点什么? What would you like for lunch? ‖ 世上没有免费的~。There is no such thing as a free lunch in the world.

〖~会〗 wǔcānhuì 〈名〉 luncheon party

〖~券〗 wǔcānquàn 〈名〉 luncheon voucher

〖~肉〗 wǔcānròu 〈名〉 (pork) luncheon meat; lunchmeat: 火腿~ ham luncheon meat

【午饭】 wǔfàn 〈名〉 midday meal; lunch; dinner [used by some (not all) British people to refer to a midday meal]: 吃~ eat/have/take lunch ‖ 做~ cook lunch ‖ ~吃得早/晚 have an early/a late lunch; lunch early/late ‖ 到一家路边饭馆吃~ go to lunch at a roadside restaurant ‖ 留下吃~ stay for lunch ‖ 盒装~ packed/box lunch ‖ ~吃什么? What's for lunch? ‖ 她出去吃~了。She is (gone) out to/gone to/gone for lunch. ‖ 我们~喝了些啤酒,吃了点饺子。We lunched on beer and *jiaozi*.

【午后】 wǔhòu 〈名〉 afternoon: ~茶点 afternoon tea

【午间】 wǔjiān 〈名〉 noon; midday: ~购物 go shopping at noon ‖ ~新闻 midday news

【午觉】 wǔjiào 〈名〉 nap after lunch; noontime snooze; siesta: 睡~ take/have a nap after lunch ‖ 有(睡)~的习惯 have the habit of napping after lunch

【午刻】 wǔkè = 午时 wǔshí

【午前】 wǔqián 〈名〉 forenoon; late morning: ~便餐 elevenses ‖ ~短会 brief forenoon meeting ‖ 务必在~赶回来。Do come back before noon.

【午时】 *wǔshí* 〈名〉 *period* (*of the day*) *from 11 am to 1 pm*; *period around noon*

【午睡】 wǔshuì ❶ 〈动〉 take/have a nap after lunch: 他有~的习惯。He is in the habit of napping after lunch. ❷ 〈名〉 nap after lunch; noontime snooze; siesta

【午休】 wǔxiū ❶ 〈名〉 noon break; midday rest; noontime rest: ~时间 lunch break/time/hour ‖ ~时去购物 go shopping during/in one's lunch break ❷ 〈动〉 have/take a nap after lunch; nap after lunch: 你~没有? Did you have a nap after lunch?

【午宴】 wǔyàn 〈名〉 luncheon: 设~ give/hold a luncheon

【午夜】 wǔyè 〈名〉 midnight: ~电影 midnight film ‖ ~前后

about/around midnight ‖ ～值勤 be on duty at midnight

伍 wǔ ❶〈名〉basic five-man unit of the army in ancient China—army [used today as a term of general reference]: 入～ join the army; enlist ‖ 退～ *retire from active military service*; be demobilized ⇨队～;行～;落～ ❷〈名〉company: 不与犯罪分子为～ not associate with criminals ‖ 羞与某人为～ be ashamed of sb's company ‖ 与某人为～ keep company with sb ❸〈数〉five [used for the numeral 五 on cheques, banknotes, etc to avoid mistakes or alterations]

仵 wǔ 〈名〉〈旧〉coroner

【仵作】wǔzuò 〈名〉〈旧〉coroner

庑 wǔ 〈名〉〈书〉side room or building in a traditional compound house; wing; roofed corridors around the principal room: 西～ west wing

【庑殿】wǔdiàn 〈名〉side building (on either side of the main hall)

怃 wǔ 〈书〉❶〈动〉caress; fondle ❷〈形〉disappointed; frustrated

【怃然】wǔrán 〈形〉disappointed; frustrated; melancholy: 情极～ look very disappointed

忤 wǔ 〈动〉❶ violate: ⇨～逆 ❷ be uncongenial; be on bad terms (with): 与人无～ bear no ill will against anybody

【忤逆】wǔnì 〈形〉unfilial; disobedient (to parents): ～长辈 defy one's seniors; be defiant to one's seniors; be in defiance of one's seniors ‖ ～不孝 filial impiety ‖ ～子 disobedient/unfilial son

迕 wǔ 〈动〉〈书〉❶ meet; encounter: 相～ meet with ❷ *violate; go against; run counter to*: 违～ *disobey*

妩 wǔ

【妩媚】wǔmèi 〈形〉(of a woman; etc) lovely; charming; attractive: ～动人 be charming and enchanting ‖ ～迷人的笑客 enticing/winsome smile

武 wǔ ❶〈名〉military strength; (military) force: 动～ resort to/use force ‖ 尚～ emphasize military affairs ‖ 任命文～官员 appoint civil officials and military officers ⇨～力;穷兵黩～ ❷〈名〉martial arts; *wushu*; kung fu: 比～ compete in *wushu* ‖ 练～ do weapon practice ‖ 习～ practise *wushu* ⇨～打;～功 ❸〈形〉valiant; fierce: ⇨～夫;～火;神～;威～ ❹〈名〉〈书〉half a step; footstep: ⇨继～;踵～

【武把子】wǔbǎzi 〈名〉〈方〉❶ actor/actress playing a martial role (in Chinese traditional opera) ❷ ＝把子² bǎzi

【武备】wǔbèi 〈名〉〈书〉armed forces and armament; defence *preparation; military preparedness; military strength; national* defence [a country's military measures and resources]: 加强～ strengthen national defence

【武昌起义】Wǔchāng Qǐyì 〈名〉Wuchang Uprising [Oct 10, 1911]

【武昌鱼】wǔchāngyú 〈名〉*blunt-snout bream*

【武场】wǔchǎng 〈名〉[戏曲] ❶ percussion instrument accompaniment (in traditional Chinese opera) ❷ those who play the percussion instruments

【武丑】wǔchǒu 〈名〉*wuchou*; military comedian; acrobatic-*fighting clown (in traditional Chinese opera)*

【武打】wǔdǎ 〈名〉acrobatic fighting; kung fu fighting: ～片 kung fu movie/film

【武旦】wǔdàn 〈名〉*wudan*; female martial role [in traditional Chinese opera]; martial *dan* [one of the main divisions of the *dan* in traditional Chinese opera]

【武当拳】Wǔdāngquán 〈名〉*Wudang* boxing

【武德】wǔdé 〈名〉soldierly virtue; martial ethics

【武斗】wǔdòu ❶〈动〉resort to violence (in a debate, dispute, etc) ❷〈名〉violent clash/fighting

【武断】wǔduàn ❶〈动〉make an arbitrary decision/assertion: 做决定时要防止～。We should guard against being arbitrary when making decisions. ❷〈形〉arbitrary; subjective: 傲慢～ be arrogant and arbitrary ‖ 性情～ be of dogmatic temper ‖ 行事～ act arbitrarily ‖ 主观～的陈词 subjective assertion ‖ 他的～决定激怒了我。The arbitrariness of his decision infuriated me. / His arbitrary decision infuriated me.

【武夫】wǔfū 〈名〉❶ man of great physical prowess ❷ soldier; military man: 一介～ a military man

【武工】wǔgōng 〈名〉(in traditional opera) acrobatic skill: ～很好 be well-versed in acrobatic skills

【武工队】wǔgōngduì 〈名〉armed working team/detachment (operating under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party in enemy-occupied areas during the War of Resistance Against Japan, 1937-1945)

【武功】wǔgōng 〈名〉❶〈书〉military accomplishment/achieve*ment/exploits*: ～显赫 *outstanding military exploits* ‖ 文治～ achievements in government and military affairs ❷ *wushu*; kung fu; martial arts: ～高强 be well-versed in kung fu ‖ 他自小就练习～。He has been practising *wushu* since childhood. ❸ ＝武工 wǔgōng

【武官】wǔguān 〈名〉❶ *military officer* ❷ [外交] *military* attaché: 陆军/海军/空军～ military/naval/air attaché

【～处】wǔguānchù 〈名〉[外交] military attaché's office

【武馆】wǔguǎn 〈名〉*wushu* centre: 开设～ start a *wushu* centre

【武汉】Wǔhàn 〈名〉Wuhan [capital of Hubei Province; consist*ing of three adjacent towns*: Wuchang (武昌), Hankou (汉口) and Hanyang (汉阳)]

【武行】wǔháng 〈名〉(in traditional Chinese opera) acrobatic actor playing a supporting role

【武火】wǔhuǒ 〈名〉high/intense heat (in cooking): ～用于烹炸。High heat is used for stir-frying and deep-frying.

【武检】wǔjiǎn 〈名〉arms/weapons inspection: ～人员 arms/weapons inspector

【武将】wǔjiàng 〈名〉military officer; general: ⇨文臣～

【武警】wǔjǐng 〈名〉〈简称〉armed police: ～部队 armed police forces; contingent of the armed police ‖ ～战士 armed policeman ‖ ～总队 regiment/division of the armed police ⇨武装警察

【武剧】wǔjù ＝ 武戏 wǔxì

【武库】wǔkù 〈名〉armoury; arsenal: 核～ nuclear arsenal

【武力】wǔlì 〈名〉❶ force [physical or violent strength]: 教师不得使用～来控制学生。Teachers are not allowed to use force to control their students. ❷ military force; armed might/strength: 动用/诉诸～ resort to military forces; *appeal to arms* ‖ 放弃使用～ renounce the use of force ‖ 使用～ use force; betake oneself to arms ‖ ～征服 conquer by force ‖ ～镇压 suppress by force; put down by force ‖ 以～进行威胁 resort to the threat of force ‖ 用～驱散人群 use force to disperse the crowd ‖ 用～要挟 *coerce* (sb) by threat of force

【武林】wǔlín 〈名〉*wushu*/martial arts circles: 称霸～ dominate the *wushu* circles ‖ ～高手 master in the *wushu* circles; master of martial arts

【武庙】Wǔmiào 〈名〉temple to the God of War (dedicated to *Guan Yu* (关羽) *or jointly to Guan Yu and Yue Fei* (岳飞))

【武器】wǔqì 〈名〉❶ weapon; arms; weaponry: 一批～ a batch/shipment of weapons ‖ 拔出～ draw a weapon ‖ 发射～ fire a weapon ‖ 放下～ lay down one's arms; throw down one's weapon; put one's weapon down ‖ 缴获～ capture weapons ‖ 拿起～ take up arms ‖ 佩带～ carry side arms; bear a weapon ‖ 使用～ handle/use a weapon ‖ 试验新～ test a new weapon ‖ 收缴流失的～ recover and collect the lost weapons ‖ 搜查～ search sb/somewhere for weapons ‖ 携带～ bear arms; carry a weapon ‖ 制造～ forge weapons; make arms ‖ 要求交出～ demand the surrender of the weapons ‖ ～交易 arms deal/trade ‖ 常规～ conventional weapon ‖ 大规模杀伤性～ weapon of mass destruction ‖ 非常规～ non-conventional weapon ‖ 高科技～ hi-tech weaponry ‖ 化学/核/生物～ chemical/nuclear/biological weapon ‖ 轻型/重型～ light/heavy weapon ‖ 战略～ strategic arms ‖ 致命～ deadly/lethal weapon ‖ 自动～ automatic weapon ‖ 最先进的～ state-of-the-art weapon ❷ tool used to wage struggle: 思想～ ideological weapon

【～弹药】wǔqì-dànyào 〈名〉arms and ammunition; ordnance material

【～供应者】wǔqì gōngyìngzhě 〈名〉arms supplier

【～核查】wǔqì héchá 〈名〉weapons inspection: ～人员 weapons

inspector
〖～禁运〗 wǔqì jìnyùn 〈名〉arms embargo：解除～ lift/raise an arms embargo ‖ 实行～ impose an arms embargo (against/on a country)
〖～均势〗 wǔqì jūnshì 〈名〉balance of weapons
〖～库〗 wǔqìkù 〈名〉arsenal；armoury
〖～输出国〗 wǔqì shūchūguó 〈名〉arms exporter；arms exporting country
〖～输入国〗 wǔqì shūrùguó 〈名〉arms importer；arms importing country
〖～系统〗 wǔqì xìtǒng 〈名〉weapon system
〖～制导及跟踪设备〗 wǔqì zhìdǎo jí gēnzōng shèbèi 〈名〉weapon guidance and tracker (WGT)
〖～制造商〗 wǔqì zhìzàoshāng 〈名〉weapon manufacturer
〖～专家〗 wǔqì zhuānjiā 〈名〉weapon expert
〖～转让〗 wǔqì zhuǎnràng 〈名〉arms transfer
〖～装备〗 wǔqì zhuāngbèi 〈名〉weaponry
〖～走私〗 wǔqì zǒusī 〈名〉weapon smuggling
【武生】 wǔshēng 〈名〉male martial role (in traditional Chinese opera)
【武师】 wǔshī 〈名〉person versed in martial arts；teacher of martial arts；*wushu*/kung fu master
【武士】 wǔshì 〈名〉❶ palace guard (in ancient times) ❷ man of prowess；warrior；knight ❸ (in ancient and medieval Japan) samurai
〖～道〗 wǔshìdào 〈名〉bushido (in ancient and medieval Japan)
〖～俑〗 wǔshìyǒng 〈名〉warrior figure
〖～债券〗 wǔshì zhàiquàn 〈名〉[金融] samurai bond
【武术】 wǔshù 〈名〉*wushu* [Chinese martial arts such as shadow-boxing and swordplay, formerly cultivated for self-defence, now a form of physical culture]；kung fu；martial arts：一套～ a set of kung fu ‖ 练～ practise *wushu* ‖ ～表演 martial arts show；*wushu* performance ‖ ～大师 *wushu* master；master of martial arts ‖ ～队 *wushu*/martial arts team ‖ ～冠军 *wushu* champion ‖ ～基本功 *wushu* fundamentals ‖ ～器械 *wushu* weapons
〖～家〗 wǔshùjiā 〈名〉martial artist；*wushu* master/specialist
〖～学校〗 wǔshù xuéxiào 〈名〉*wushu*/kung fu school；school of martial arts
【武坛】 wǔtán 〈名〉*wushu*/kung fu circles；martial arts circles：～新秀 promising young person in the martial arts circles
【武戏】 wǔxì 〈名〉(in traditional Chinese opera) military acrobatic play；piece dominated by acrobatic fighting：今晚的压轴戏是～。The grand finale tonight is a piece full of acrobatic fighting.
【武侠】 wǔxiá 〈名〉chivalrous *wushu* master；chivalrous swordsman
〖～片〗 wǔxiápiàn 〈名〉swordsman/kung fu film；chopsocky
〖～小说〗 wǔxiá xiǎoshuō 〈名〉swordsman fiction；martial arts novel；kung fu novel：爱读～ enjoy reading martial arts novels
【武星】 wǔxīng 〈名〉❶ well-known *wushu* player ❷ famous kung fu actor；action (film) star
【武艺】 wǔyì 〈名〉*wushu*/martial arts skill：有一身好～ be good at *wushu*；be well versed in martial arts ‖ ～超群 have outstanding *wushu* skills or martial arts skills ‖ ～高强 be highly skilled in *wushu*
【武职】 wǔzhí 〈名〉military post
【武装】 wǔzhuāng ❶〈名〉army uniform；military uniform/clothing：⇨～带 ❷〈名〉armed forces：参加～ join the forces ‖ 加强～ reinforce the armed forces ‖ 人民～ people's armed forces ❸〈名〉battle arms；military equipment；battle outfit：解除～ disarm ‖ ～抗敌 take up arms against the enemy ‖ ～泅渡 swim with one's weapons；swim in battle gear ‖ ～挑衅 armed provocation ‖ 全副～ fully armed；in full battle gear ⇨～力量 ❹〈动〉equip or supply with arms；arm：～到牙齿 be armed to the teeth ‖ 用科学的理论～人的头脑 arm people's minds with scientific theories ‖ ～起来，准备战斗。Arm ourselves and be ready to fight.
〖～部队〗 wǔzhuāng bùduì 〈名〉armed forces
〖～冲突〗 wǔzhuāng chōngtū 〈名〉armed/military clash
〖～带〗 wǔzhuāngdài 〈名〉Sam Browne (belt)
〖～斗争〗 wǔzhuāng dòuzhēng 〈名〉armed struggle
〖～犯罪〗 wǔzhuāng fànzuì 〈名〉armed crime
〖～干涉〗 wǔzhuāng gānshè 〈名〉armed intervention
〖～割据〗 wǔzhuāng gējù 〈名〉establishment of separate regime through armed struggle
〖～革命〗 wǔzhuāng gémìng 〈名〉armed revolution
〖～警察〗 wǔzhuāng jǐngchá 〈名〉armed police：～部队 armed police forces；contingent of the armed police
〖～力量〗 wǔzhuāng lìliàng 〈名〉military power；armed forces
〖～起义〗 wǔzhuāng qǐyì 〈名〉armed uprising/insurrection
〖～侵略〗 wǔzhuāng qīnlüè 〈名〉armed aggression
〖～人员〗 wǔzhuāng rényuán 〈名〉armed personnel
〖～入侵〗 wǔzhuāng rùqīn 〈名〉armed intrusion
〖～掩护〗 wǔzhuāng yǎnhù 〈名〉armed protection
〖～中立〗 wǔzhuāng zhōnglì 〈名〉armed neutrality
〖～自卫〗 wǔzhuāng zìwèi 〈名〉armed self-defence

侮

wǔ ❶〈动〉insult；bully；humiliate：不可～ not to be bullied or insulted ⇨～辱；欺～ ❷〈名〉aggression and oppression：御～ resist aggression and oppression ‖ 外～ foreign aggression and oppression
【侮骂】 wǔmà 〈动〉abuse；speak insultingly or cruelly；revile；call sb names；hurl insults/abuse (at)：遭到～ receive a torrent/stream of abuse ‖ 高声～ shout/scream/hurl abuse (at sb) ‖ 劈头盖脸地～ shower sb with abuse
【侮慢】 wǔmàn 〈动〉slight；treat disrespectfully；humiliate：不得～使者。Envoys should not be treated disrespectfully.
【侮蔑】 wǔmiè 〈动〉despise；look down on；treat with contempt：～的眼光 scornful look ‖ 不得～长者。Do not despise the elderly.
【侮弄】 wǔnòng 〈动〉bully and tease；treat sb high-handedly and disrespectfully
【侮辱】 wǔrǔ 〈动〉insult；humiliate；subject sb to indignities：～妇女 insult/humiliate a woman ‖ ～人格 commit an affront to sb's dignity ‖ 甘受～ sit down under insults ‖ 忍受～ pocket/swallow/bear an affront or insult ‖ 遭到～ suffer an affront ‖ 百般～ subject sb to all sorts of indignities ‖ 大肆～ shower insults upon sb's name；heap insults (upon sb) ‖ 当众～ offer an affront (to sb) ‖ ～行为 insulting behaviour ‖ ～性的语言 insulting/abusive language ‖ 对国家/人格的～ affront to a nation/sb's dignity ‖ 莫大的～ gross insult ‖ 人身～ personal affront ‖ 中国人民是不可～的。The Chinese people cannot be bullied. / The Chinese is not a people to suffer insult. ‖ 他一辈子都没受过这样的～。He's never been so insulted in his whole life.
〖～罪〗 wǔrǔzuì 〈名〉insulting；humiliating；humiliation：侮辱国旗、国徽罪 insulting the national flag or emblem

捂

wǔ 〈动〉seal；cover；muffle：～鼻子 cover one's nose (with one's hand) ‖ ～眼睛 cover one's eyes ‖ ～着耳朵 stop one's ears ‖ 双手～着脸哭 cry in one's hands ‖ 用手帕～住嘴 put a handkerchief over one's mouth ‖ 〈喻〉你的错我可～不住。I'm not in a position to cover up your mistake. / In no way can I gloss over your mistake.
【捂盖子】 wǔ gàizi 〈动〉keep the lid on—try to cover up the truth (about a crime, etc)；conceal：～只能蒙蔽一时。By covering up the truth, you can fool people for the moment.
【捂捂盖盖】 wǔwǔ-gàigài 〈动〉〈方〉try to cover up；gloss over；hedge and dodge：有了错误不能～。You shouldn't try to cover up your mistakes.

牾

wǔ 〈动〉〈书〉contradict；go against；violate：～意 go against sb's wish ⇨抵～

鹉

wǔ → 鹦鹉 yīngwǔ

舞

wǔ ❶〈名〉dance：跳一个～ have a dance ‖ 伴着乐曲跳～ dance to the music ‖ 共～ dance with sb ‖ 独～ solo dance ‖ 民间～ folk dance ‖ 双人～ pas de deux ‖ 咱们跳个～怎么样？Shall we have a dance? ‖ 他～跳得好。He is a good dancer. ⇨芭蕾～；交谊～ ❷〈动〉move about as if in a dance；dance：⇨手～足蹈；载歌载～ ❸〈动〉dance with sth in one's hands：～剑 perform a swordplay ‖ ～龙/狮 perform a dragon/lion dance ❹〈动〉flourish；wave；wield；brandish：～动手中的武器 brandish the weapon in one's hands ‖ ～枪弄棒 brandish spears and sticks ‖ 挥～帽子 wave one's cap ❺〈动〉play with：⇨～文弄墨
【舞伴】 wǔbàn 〈名〉dancing partner
【舞弊】 wǔbì 〈动〉practise fraud；engage in malpractices (for

selfish ends); exploit an opportunity to do things against the law and discipline: 严禁考试～。No cheating in the examination will be tolerated. ‖ 招兵工作中发现了～行为。Fraudulent practices have been found in the recruitment of soldiers.

【舞步】 wǔbù 〈名〉dancing/dance step; step (in dancing): 学习复杂的～ learn complicated dance steps ‖ 演示某种～ show sb the steps of a dance ‖ ～轻盈 dance gracefully ‖ 波尔卡～ polka steps ‖ 华尔兹～ steps of waltz

【舞场】 wǔchǎng 〈名〉(commercial) dance hall; ballroom: 开～ run a commercial dance hall

【舞池】 wǔchí 〈名〉dance floor

【舞蹈】 wǔdǎo 〈名〉dance: 表演～ perform a dance ‖ 排练～ rehearse for a dance ‖ 设计～动作 choreograph ‖ 学习～ learn a dance ‖ 研究～ study dancing ‖ ～班 dance class ‖ ～动作 dance movement ‖ ～技巧/风格 dance technique/style ‖ ～教师 dancing teacher ‖ ～姿势 dance posture ‖ 民间/原始～ folk/primitive dance

〖～家〗 wǔdǎojiā 〈名〉dancer

〖～设计〗 wǔdǎo shèjì 〈名〉choreography

〖～艺术〗 wǔdǎo yìshù 〈名〉dancing art: ～家 dancer

【舞动】 wǔdòng 〈动〉❶ wave; brandish; flourish ❷ sway: 柳枝随风～。The willows swayed in the breeze.

【舞毒蛾】 wǔdú'é 〈名〉[动物] gypsy moth

【舞会】 wǔhuì 〈名〉dance (party); ball: 一场～ a dance ‖ 参加～ go to a dance; attend a ball ‖ 举行～ give/hold a dance ‖ 组织～ organize a dance/ball ‖ 在～上跳一晚上 dance all night at a ball; dance the night away at a ball ‖ ～请帖 dance invitation ‖ 化装～ masquerade; fancy-dress/costume/masked ball ‖ 假面～ masquerade; masked ball ‖ 期末～ end-of-term ball ‖ 新年～ New Year ball ‖ 周末～ weekend dance ‖ 跟我去参加～怎么样? Will you come to the dance with me? ‖ 她给～带来了生气。She breathed life into the dance party.

【舞姬】 wǔjī 〈名〉〈旧〉dancing girl

【舞技】 wǔjì 〈名〉dance skill; dancing skill

【舞剧】 wǔjù 〈名〉dance drama: 芭蕾～ ballet ‖ 民间～ folk dance drama

【舞客】 wǔkè 〈名〉dance hall customer/guest

【舞美】 wǔměi 〈名〉〈简称〉stage art; stagecraft: ～设计 stage art design ‖ ～专家 stage specialist/artist ⇨舞台美术

【舞迷】 wǔmí 〈名〉habitual dancer; dance fan/enthusiast

【舞男】 wǔnán 〈名〉gigolo

【舞弄】 wǔnòng 〈动〉wave; wield; brandish: ～刀枪 brandish swords and spears ‖ 舞枪弄棒 brandish spears and cudgels

【舞女】 wǔnǚ 〈名〉dancing girl; dance-hostess; taxi dancer

【舞曲】 wǔqǔ 〈名〉dance (music): 一段～ a piece of dance music ‖ 一首/一支～ a dance music ‖ 乐队演奏了一首缓慢的～。The band played a slow dance.

【舞台】 wǔtái 〈名〉❶ stage: 搬上～ present/put on the stage; stage ‖ 布置～ set the stage (for) ‖ 告别～(生涯) quit the stage; retire from the stage ‖ ～设施 stage machinery ‖ 旋转～ revolving stage/scene ❷〈喻〉stage; arena: 退出历史～ quit the historical stage/the stage of history ‖ 走上国际政治～ enter the arena of world politics ‖ 国际贸易～ international trading stage/arena

〖～布景〗 wǔtái bùjǐng 〈名〉stage scenery; decor

〖～灯光〗 wǔtái dēngguāng 〈名〉stage light; lighting

〖～工作人员〗 wǔtái gōngzuò rényuán 〈名〉stagehand; scene shifter

〖～记录片〗 wǔtái jìlùpiàn 〈名〉stage documentary (film)

〖～监督〗 wǔtái jiāndū 〈名〉stage director/manager

〖～剧〗 wǔtáijù 〈名〉stage play/production

〖～美术〗 wǔtái měishù 〈名〉stage art; stagecraft

〖～面具〗 wǔtái miànjù 〈名〉theatrical mask

〖～设计〗 wǔtái shèjì 〈名〉stage design: ～师 stage designer

〖～摄影〗 wǔtái shèyǐng 〈名〉stage photography

〖～生涯〗 wǔtái shēngyá 〈名〉stage career

〖～效果〗 wǔtái xiàoguǒ 〈名〉stage effect

〖～艺术〗 wǔtái yìshù 〈名〉stagecraft

〖～语言〗 wǔtái yǔyán 〈名〉stage language; theatrical speech

〖～照明〗 wǔtái zhàomíng 〈名〉stage illumination; dramatic/stage lighting

〖～装置〗 wǔtái zhuāngzhì 〈名〉stage setting

【舞坛】 wǔtán 〈名〉dance circles: ～新星 rising star in the dance circles

【舞厅】 wǔtīng 〈名〉❶ ballroom: 旋转～ revolving ballroom ❷ dance hall: 去～ go to a dance hall ‖ 迪斯科～ disco room

【舞文弄法】 wǔwén-nòngfǎ 〈熟〉pervert the law by playing with legal phraseology

【舞文弄墨】 wǔwén-nòngmò 〈熟〉❶ pervert the law by lexical chicanery ❷ engage in phrase-mongering; play with words

【舞鞋】 wǔxié 〈名〉dancing shoes

【舞榭】 wǔxiè 〈名〉hall for the performance of dance

〖～歌台〗 wǔxiè-gētái 〈熟〉entertainment setup; place for dancing and singing

【舞星】 wǔxīng 〈名〉well-known dancer; dance star; star dancer

【舞艺】 wǔyì 〈名〉dancing skill; dance skill

【舞姿】 wǔzī 〈名〉dancer's posture and movement; manner or carriage in dancing: ～轻盈 dance gracefully

wù

兀 wù 〈形〉〈书〉❶ rising to a height; towering; lofty: ⇨～立;突～ ❷ (of a hill) barren; bald: ⇨～鹫
⇨wū

【兀傲】 wù'ào 〈形〉〈书〉supercilious; arrogant; haughty: 性情～ be arrogant by nature

【兀鹫】 wùjiù 〈名〉[动物] griffon vulture

【兀立】 wùlì 〈动〉stand upright/erect; tower: ～于上海的摩天大楼 skyscrapers that tower over Shanghai

【兀臬】 wùniè ＝杌陧 wùniè

【兀然不动】 wùrán-bùdòng 〈熟〉immovable and steadfast

【兀突】 wùtū 〈形〉sudden; abrupt; unexpected: 事情来得那么～,我们毫无准备。It happened so suddenly that we were caught unprepared.

【兀鹰】 wùyīng 〈名〉[动物] buzzard

【兀自】 wùzì 〈副〉〈方〉still: ～呆想 be mooning by oneself ‖ ～一人 all alone by oneself

乌 wù
⇨wū

【乌拉】 wùla 〈名〉leather boots lined with *wula* sedge
⇨wūlā

【乌拉草】 wùlacǎo 〈名〉[植物] *wula* sedge

勿 wù 〈副〉[used in prohibitions, admonitions, etc.] not; never: ～乱扔纸屑! No littering! ‖ ～随地吐痰! No spitting! ‖ ～随地小便! Don't commit nuisance! ‖ 请～践踏! Step off! ‖ 请～触摸! Please do not touch! ‖ 请～入内! No admittance/entry! ‖ 请～吸烟! No smoking!

【勿忘草】 wùwàngcǎo 〈名〉forget-me-not

【勿谓言之不预】 wù wèi yán zhī bù yù 〈熟〉do not say that you have not been forewarned; do not blame us for not having forewarned you

【勿以恶小而为之,勿以善小而不为】 wù yǐ è xiǎo ér wéi zhī, wù yǐ shàn xiǎo ér bù wéi 〈熟〉don't engage in evil even if it's small; don't fail to do good even if it's small

戊 wù ❶〈名〉fifth of the ten Heavenly Stems (天干) ❷〈数〉fifth

【戊胺】 wù'àn 〈名〉[化学] amylamine; pentylamine

【戊辰】 wùchén 〈名〉lunar year *Wuchen*

【戊醇】 wùchún 〈名〉[化学] pentanol; amyl alcohol

【戊肝】 wùgān 〈名〉[医学] viral hepatitis type E

【戊基】 wùjī 〈名〉[化学] amyl; pentyl

【戊酸】 wùsuān 〈名〉[化学] pentanoic/valeric acid

【戊糖】 wùtáng 〈名〉pentose

【戊烷】 wùwán 〈名〉[化学] pentane

【戊烯】 wùxī 〈名〉[化学] amylene; pentene

【戊戌变法】 Wùxū Biànfǎ 〈名〉Reform Movement of 1898, also known as the Hundred Days Reform [led by Kang Youwei (康有为), Liang Qichao (梁启超) and Tan Sitong (谭嗣同)]

务 wù ❶〈名〉task; affair; business: 俗～缠身 be confined to worldly affairs ⇨公～;内～;总～ ❷〈动〉be engaged in;

devote one's efforts to：⇨～农；～虚；不～正业 ❷〈动〉〈贬〉seek；pursue：⇨好高～远；贪多～得 ❸〈副〉must；be sure to：～请认真考虑 be sure to think about sth seriously ‖ 除恶～尽 must thoroughly exterminate an evil ‖ ～请光临。You are cordially invited. ‖ ～须周知。Be sure to make it known to everyone. ⇨陈言～去

【务本】wùběn〈动〉attend to the basic or the fundamentals；concentrate on the essentials/foundations

【务必】wùbì〈副〉must；be sure to：～按时归来。Be sure to come back on time. / It is obligatory (for you) to come back on time. ‖ 此事你～帮忙。You must help us with it. ‖ ～据实相告。Be sure to tell me what really happened. ‖ ～在星期五之前完成任务。You are to fulfil the task by Friday. ‖ ～准时到场。Be sure to be present on time.

【务工】wùgōng〈动〉❶ be engaged in industrial or engineering work ❷ put in labour and effort；invest labour/efforts (in)：～不多，收益不少。A moderate input yields considerable returns.

【务农】wùnóng〈动〉be engaged in agriculture；be a farmer；go in for farming；work in the fields：毕生～ work on the soil all one's life ‖ 回乡～ return to the countryside and be a farmer ‖ 他有两个儿子，一个做工，一个～。He has two sons：one is a worker and the other a farmer.

【务期】wùqī〈动〉must；be sure to：～按时返校。Be sure to come back to school on time. / It is obligatory to come back to school on time.

【务求】wùqiú〈动〉make sure；ensure：此问题～妥善解决。We must find a satisfactory solution to the problem.

【务实】wùshí ❶〈动〉deal with/discuss concrete matters ❷〈形〉pragmatic；practical；down-to-earth：采取～的态度 adopt a practical/pragmatic/down-to-earth attitude ‖ ～的政府 pragmatically inclined government；practical government ‖ ～的政治家 pragmatic politician ‖ ～的作风 practical style of work

〖～精神〗wùshí jīngshén〈名〉spirit of realism；pragmatism

〖～主义〗wùshízhǔyì〈名〉pragmatism：～者 pragmatist

【务使】wùshǐ〈动〉make sure；ensure；see to it that：～老年人得到妥善照顾 ensure that old people are properly cared for ‖ ～每个人都明白这一点。Be sure to make this point clear to everyone.

【务希见谅】wùxījiànliàng〈熟〉I sincerely hope you will excuse me

【务须】wùxū = 务必 wùbì

【务虚】wùxū〈动〉discuss principles or ideological guidelines：～会 meeting to discuss principles ‖ ～是为了统一认识。We discuss principles in order to reach a consensus.

【务正】wùzhèng〈动〉[usu used in the negative] engage in a proper profession；take up a proper/an honest job：回心～ switch to a proper job

芴 wù〈名〉[化学] fluorene

【芴胺】wù'àn〈名〉[化学] fluoreneamine

【芴醇】wùchún〈名〉[化学] amyl alcohol

【芴基】wùjī〈名〉[化学] amyl

杌 wù〈名〉square stool：⇨～凳；～子

【杌凳】wùdèng = 杌子 wùzi

【杌陧】wùniè〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of a situation, etc) unsettled；unstable ❷ (of state of mind) uneasy；disturbed；restless

【杌子】wùzi〈名〉square stool

坞 wù〈名〉❶ depressed/basin-like place；hollow：⇨村～；山～ ❷〈书〉fortified building；small castle：筑～ build a castle ❸ structure tall on all sides that keep out the wind：⇨船～；花～

物 wù〈名〉❶ thing；matter：⇨～尽其用；～品 ❷ outside world as distinct from oneself；other people：⇨超然～外；待人接～ ❸ content；substance：⇨言之无～

【物产】wùchǎn〈名〉product；produce：～丰富 be plentiful in products；have a variety of products

【物腐虫生】wùfǔ-chóngshēng〈熟〉worms breed in decaying matter—internal weakness invites external aggression

【物阜民丰】wùfù-mínfēng〈熟〉〈书〉goods are abundant and the people wealthy；products abound and the people live in plenty

【物故】wùgù〈动〉〈书〉pass away；die

【物归原处】wùguīyuánchù〈熟〉take sth back to where it was before

【物归原主】wùguīyuánzhǔ〈熟〉return sth to its rightful owner

【物候】wùhòu〈名〉phenology：观察～ observe various phenomena ‖ ～日历 phenological calendar ‖ ～研究 phenological study ‖ ～知识 phenological knowledge ‖ ～资料 phenological data

〖～期〗wùhòuqī〈名〉phenophase

〖～学〗wùhòuxué〈名〉phenology：～家 phenologist

【物华天宝】wùhuá-tiānbǎo〈熟〉good products from the earth are nature's treasures

【物化】wùhuà ❶〈动〉〈书〉pass away；die ❷〈形〉physico-chemical：～分析 physico-chemical analysis

【物化劳动】wùhuà láodòng〈名〉materialized labour

【物换星移】wùhuàn-xīngyí〈熟〉things change with the passing of the years—change of the seasons

【物极必反】wùjí-bìfǎn〈熟〉things turn into their opposites when they reach the extreme—no extreme will hold long；once a certain limit is reached, a change in the opposite direction is inevitable；extremes meet

【物价】wùjià〈名〉(commodity) price：哄抬/降低/压低～ whoop up/bring down/force down prices ‖ 加强～管理 tighten price control ‖ 提高～ raise prices ‖ 调整/稳定～ regulate/stabilize prices ‖ ～波动/冻结/上涨 price fluctuation/freeze/inflation ‖ ～失控 runaway prices ‖ ～暴跌。Prices are plunging/plumbing. ‖ ～飞涨。Prices shoot up/soar. ‖ ～疯涨。Prices jump up madly. ‖ ～平稳。The price is flat. / Prices remain stable. ‖ ～年年波动。Prices fluctuate from year to year. ‖ ～上涨超过10%。Prices advanced over 10 per cent. ‖ ～正在下跌。Prices are going down/falling/dropping.

〖～补贴〗wùjià bǔtiē〈名〉subsidy to compensate for price rises；price subsidy

〖～改革〗wùjià gǎigé〈名〉price reform

〖～监督〗wùjià jiāndū〈名〉price control

〖～局〗wùjiàjú〈名〉price bureau

〖～政策〗wùjià zhèngcè〈名〉pricing policy

〖～指数〗wùjià zhǐshù〈名〉price index：物价上涨指数 rising price index

〖～总水平〗wùjià zǒngshuǐpíng〈名〉general level of market prices

【物件】wùjiàn〈名〉thing；object；article：零碎～ odds and ends ‖ 小～ small articles

【物尽其用】wùjìnqíyòng〈熟〉make the best use of everything；let all things serve their proper purpose

【物镜】wùjìng〈名〉[物理] object lens

【物理】wùlǐ〈名〉❶ innate laws of things ❷ physics：～故障/试验 physical fault/test

〖～变化〗wùlǐ biànhuà〈名〉physical change

〖～参数〗wùlǐ cānshù〈名〉physical parameter

〖～测距仪〗wùlǐ cèjùyí〈名〉physical distance meter

〖～定律〗wùlǐ dìnglǜ〈名〉physical law

〖～光学〗wùlǐ guāngxué〈名〉physical optics

〖～过程〗wùlǐ guòchéng〈名〉physical process

〖～化学〗wùlǐ huàxué〈名〉physical chemistry

〖～降温〗wùlǐ jiàngwēn〈名〉lowering of body temperature by physical means；antipyresis by physical means

〖～矿物学〗wùlǐ kuàngwùxué〈名〉physical mineralogy

〖～疗法〗wùlǐ liáofǎ〈名〉physical therapy；physiotherapy

〖～灭菌法〗wùlǐ mièjūnfǎ〈名〉method of physical sterilization

〖～气象学〗wùlǐ qìxiàngxué〈名〉physical meteorology

〖～性质〗wùlǐ xìngzhì〈名〉physical property

〖～学〗wùlǐxué〈名〉physics：～家 physicist ‖ 低温/高能～ low temperature/high energy physics ‖ 地球～ geophysics ‖ 固体～ solid-state physics ‖ 理论/应用～ theoretical/applied physics ‖ 天体～ astrophysics ‖ 原子/核～ atomic/nuclear physics

〖～医学〗wùlǐ yīxué〈名〉physical medicine

〖～语音学〗wùlǐ yǔyīnxué〈名〉physical phonetics

〖～诊断〗wùlǐ zhěnduàn〈名〉physical diagnosis

【物力】wùlì〈名〉material resource：爱惜/浪费人力～ treasure/waste manpower and material resources ‖ 充分利用现有的人力～ make full use of the existing manpower and material resources ‖ 节约人力～ use manpower and material resources sparingly ‖ 缺乏～资源 lack material resources ‖ 提供～资源 provide material resources

【物流】 wùliú 〈名〉 logistics; material circulation: ～管理 logistics management
【物美价廉】 wùměi-jiàlián ＝ 价廉物美 jiàlián-wùměi
【物莫如新，友莫如旧】 wù mò rú xīn, yǒu mò rú jiù 〈熟〉 everything is good when new, but friendship is good when old
【物品】 wùpǐn 〈名〉 article: 查找遗失～ trace a lost article ‖ 购买各类～ make sundry purchases ‖ 缴获违禁～ seize contraband ‖ 拍卖～ put sth up for auctions ‖ 报关～ thing to be declared ‖ 个人～ personal belongings ‖ 贵重～ article of value; valuables ‖ 廉价～ cheap thing ‖ 零星～ odds and ends ‖ 免税～ duty-free articles ‖ 易损～ flimsy article ‖ 征税～ thing liable to duty
【物色】 wùsè 〈动〉 look for; seek out; choose; scout around/about for: ～人才 look for qualified personnel ‖ ～适当人选 seek a suitable person (for a post) ‖ ～演员 look for/choose actors or actresses (for a play or a film) ‖ 为某人～对象 look around for a boyfriend/girlfriend for sb ‖ 总统正在～新的国务卿。The President is searching for a new Secretary of State.
【物伤其类】 wùshāngqílèi 〈熟〉 all beings grieve for their fellow creatures' misfortunes—like feels for like
【物事】 wùshì 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 matter; thing; business ❷〈口〉 tangible/visible thing
【物是人非】 wùshì-rénfēi 〈熟〉 things are still there, but men are no more the same ones
【物态】 wùtài 〈名〉 state of matter: ～变化 change of state ‖ ～方程式 equation of state
【物探】 wùtàn 〈名〉 physical exploration
【物体】 wùtǐ 〈名〉 body; substance; object: 放射性/有毒～ radioactive/toxic substance ‖ 坚硬/透明～ hard/transparent substance ‖ 下落/移动～ falling/moving object ‖ 运动～ body in motion ‖ ～可能是气体、液体或固体。Matter can be gaseous, liquid, or solid.
【物外】 wùwài 〈名〉〈书〉 sth beyond the worldly affairs: 超然～ transcend worldly considerations
【物望】 wùwàng 〈名〉〈书〉 popular confidence or trust
〖～所归〗 wùwàngsuǒguī 〈熟〉 the people's confidence is centred on sb; enjoy popular confidence
【物物交换】 wù-wù jiāohuàn ❶〈动〉 barter ❷〈名〉 barter: 在这些岛上仍然实行着～的体制。On these islands a system of barter is still practised.
【物象】 wùxiàng 〈名〉 ❶ visible phenomena: 根据～预测天气 predict weather according to visible phenomena ❷ image: 摹写～ depict an image
【物像】 wùxiàng 〈名〉 image; reflection: 湖/镜中的～ reflection in the lake/mirror
【物业】 wùyè 〈名〉 real estate; property
〖～管理〗 wùyè guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 property management: 规范/加强～ standardize/strengthen property management
【物以类聚，人以群分】 wùyǐlèijù, rényǐqúnfēn 〈熟〉 things of a kind come together, people of a mind fall into the same group; like attracts like; birds of a feather flock together
【物以稀为贵】 wù yǐ xī wéi guì 〈熟〉 a thing is highly priced if it is rare—the rarer a thing is, the more it is worth; when a thing is scarce, it is precious; the more scarce, the more precious
【物议】 wùyì 〈名〉〈书〉 criticism from the public or people: 免遭～ avoid public censure; not to incur criticism by the masses
〖～沸腾〗 wùyì-fèiténg 〈熟〉 popular criticisms are raging
【物语】 wùyǔ 〈名〉 story: 爱的～ love story ‖ 校园～ campus story
【物欲】 wùyù 〈名〉 material or human desire: ～横流 overflow of material or human desires
【物证】 wùzhèng 〈名〉 material evidence: 搜集/提供/销毁～ collect/provide/destroy material evidence ‖ 人证～ witnesses and material evidence ‖ ～不足。There is a shortage of material evidence.
【物质】 wùzhì 〈名〉 ❶ matter; substance: ～的新陈代谢 metabolism of matter ‖ 精神与～的关系 relation between matter and spirit ‖ 易变形～ yielding substance ‖ 有毒～ toxic substance ‖ 所有的～都是由微粒构成的。All matter is composed of tiny particles. ⇨化学～ ❷ material: 给予～鼓励 afford material incentives ‖ ～产品/刺激 material product/incentive ‖ ～力量 material strength/force ‖ ～至上的社会 materialistic society
〖～不灭定律〗 wùzhì bùmiè dìnglǜ 〈名〉 law of the conservation of matter
〖～财富〗 wùzhì cáifù 〈名〉 material wealth: 拥有～ possess material wealth
〖～基础〗 wùzhì jīchǔ 〈名〉 material base: 打下～ lay the material base (for)
〖～奖励〗 wùzhì jiǎnglì 〈名〉 material reward: 给予～ provide material reward
〖～利益〗 wùzhì lìyì 〈名〉 material benefits/gains: 我不是为了～才这么做的。I do this for no material gains.
〖～名词〗 wùzhì míngcí 〈名〉[语法] material noun
〖～生产〗 wùzhì shēngchǎn 〈名〉 material production: 促进～ enhance/boost material production ‖ ～领域 sphere of material production
〖～生活〗 wùzhì shēnghuó 〈名〉 material life: 提高人民的～水平 raise the standard of the people's material life
〖～世界〗 wùzhì shìjiè 〈名〉 material/physical world
〖～损耗〗 wùzhì sǔnhào 〈名〉 material loss
〖～条件〗 wùzhì tiáojiàn 〈名〉 material conditions: 改善～ better material conditions
〖～文明〗 wùzhì wénmíng 〈名〉 material civilization: 建设社会主义～ establish socialist material civilization ‖ ～和精神文明一起抓 attend to both spiritual and material civilization
〖～享受〗 wùzhì xiǎngshòu 〈名〉 material comfort: 贪图～ be fond of/be greedy for/hanker after material comforts
〖～性〗 wùzhìxìng 〈名〉[哲学] materiality
〖～运动〗 wùzhì yùndòng 〈名〉 motion of matter
〖～追求〗 wùzhì zhuīqiú 〈名〉 material pursuit: ～及精神追求 material and spiritual pursuits
〖～资源〗 wùzhì zīyuán 〈名〉 material/physical resources: 充分利用～ make the most of material resources ‖ 极其缺乏～ have a severe shortage of material resources ‖ ～丰富 be rich in material resources
【物种】 wùzhǒng 〈名〉[生物] species: ～转化 species transformation ‖ 濒危～ endangered species ‖ 动植物～ animal and plant species ‖ 灭绝/稀有的～ extinct/rare species ‖ 受保护的～ protected species ‖ 该～幸存了下来。That species has survived. ‖ 这些～多年前就灭绝了。These species died out/became extinct many years ago.
〖～起源〗 Wùzhǒng Qǐyuán 〈名〉 *The Origin of Species*: ～学说 theory of the origin of species
〖～学〗 wùzhǒngxué 〈名〉 speciology
【物主】 wùzhǔ 〈名〉 owner (esp of lost or stolen property)
〖～代词〗 wùzhǔ dàicí 〈名〉[语法] possessive pronoun
【物资】 wùzī 〈名〉 goods and materials: ～控制/库存 material control/inventory ‖ 出口/进口～ exported/imported goods ‖ 救济～ relief supplies ‖ 军用～ goods or materials for military purpose
〖～储备〗 wùzī chǔbèi 〈名〉 material reserve: 增加～ increase material reserve
〖～调拨〗 wùzī diàobō 〈名〉 delivery of goods and materials
〖～分配〗 wùzī fēnpèi 〈名〉 distribution of materials
〖～管理〗 wùzī guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 material management: ～经验交流会 meeting to exchange experience in the handling of goods and materials
〖～交流〗 wùzī jiāoliú 〈名〉 interflow of commodities: ～会 commodity fair
〖～流通〗 wùzī liútōng 〈名〉 material circulation: ～缓慢 be slow in material circulation
〖～普查〗 wùzī pǔchá 〈名〉 census of materials
〖～调剂〗 wùzī tiáojì 〈名〉 material adjustment
〖～消耗〗 wùzī xiāohào 〈名〉 consumption of materials: ～增大 increase in the consumption of materials
〖～需求〗 wùzī xūqiú 〈名〉 demand for materials
〖～周转率〗 wùzī zhōuzhuǎnlǜ 〈名〉 material turnover rate

误 wù ❶〈形〉 incorrect; wrong: ～递邮件 missent mail ‖ 人们～以为… People have the mistaken idea that... /People are under the mistaken impression that... ⇨～差; ～导; ～会; ～解 ❷〈名〉 mistake; error: 我已觉察数字有～。I have perceived errors in the numbers. ⇨笔～; 错～; 勘～; 谬～ ❸〈动〉 miss; delay: ～了班机 miss one's flight ‖ ～了火车 miss a train ‖ ～了农时 miss the farming season ‖ 快走吧，别～了上课。Hurry up, or you'll miss the class. ⇨～点; ～事; 耽～; 延～ ❹〈动〉 hinder; impede: ⇨～人不浅; ～人子弟 ❺〈副〉 mistakenly; accidentally: ～把友谊当爱情

mistake friendship for love ‖ ～报会议日期 misinform sb about the date of a meeting ‖ ～触忌讳 violate a taboo by mistake ‖ 你的地址被～漏了。Your address was left out through mistake. ⇨～判；～入歧途

【误差】 wùchā 〈名〉 error：减少/纠正/消除～ decrease/correct/eliminate errors ‖ 估计/指出/识别～ estimate/point out/recognize an error ‖ 显示/预计～ show/forecast an error ‖ 把～降低到最小程度 minimize the number of errors ‖ ～不超过一毫米 with a tolerance of less than one millimetre ‖ ～范围 range of errors ‖ ～极小的精密零件 precision parts with very close tolerances ‖ 抽样/恒定/基本～ sampling/constant/fundamental error ‖ 技术/实验/仪器～ technical/experimental/instrumental error ‖ 绝对/累计～ absolute/accumulated error ‖ 平均～ mean or average error ‖ 随机～ random error

〖～百分率〗 wùchā bǎifēnlǜ 〈名〉 percentage error

〖～常数〗 wùchā chángshù 〈名〉 error constant

〖～分析〗 wùchā fēnxī 〈名〉 error analysis

〖～估计〗 wùchā gūjì 〈名〉 error estimate

〖～函数〗 wùchā hánshù 〈名〉 error function

〖～量〗 wùchāliàng 〈名〉 extent of error

〖～灵敏度〗 wùchā língmǐndù 〈名〉 error sensitivity

〖～率〗 wùchālǜ 〈名〉 error rate

【误场】 wùchǎng 〈动〉 (of an actor) fail to turn up for the show；miss a performance

【误打误撞】 wùdǎ-wùzhuàng 〈熟〉 by accident/chance；as chance/luck would have it：我遇见她完全是～。I met her quite by chance.

【误导】 wùdǎo 〈动〉 mislead：～消费者 mislead consumers ‖ 轻信的人容易被虚假广告所～。Credulous people are easily misled by false advertisements.

【误点】 wùdiǎn 〈动〉 be late/overdue；be behind schedule：～二十分钟 be 20 minutes late；be 20 minutes behind schedule ‖ 火车～了。The train is overdue/late. ‖ 天气恶劣，很多列车都误了点。The reason for the large number of delayed trains was the bad weather conditions.

【误工】 wùgōng ❶〈动〉 be late for/absent from work；delay one's work：无故～ be absent from work without good reason ‖ 记好上班时间，注意别～！Remember the time for work. Don't be late. ‖ 天气不好，时常～。The work is often held up by bad weather. ‖ 由于开会，她又误了整整一下午的工。Her work was delayed for an entire afternoon because of the meeting. ❷〈名〉 loss of working time；holdup：意料不到的～ unexpected holdup

【误国】 wùguó 〈动〉 endanger the country；be detrimental to the nation：欺君～ deceive one's sovereign and endanger the nation ‖ 空谈～。Empty talk will bring harm to the country. / Pure theories and talk without action will get the country into trouble.

【误会】 wùhuì ❶〈动〉 misunderstand；mistake；misconstrue：你一定是～了我的意图。You must have mistaken my intentions. ‖ 他完全～了我的意思。He mistook my meaning entirely. ❷〈名〉 misunderstanding：避免/产生/减少～ avoid/produce/reduce misunderstandings ‖ 消除～ clear up/remove/dispel/dissipate a misunderstanding ‖ 引起～ give rise to/lead to/cause misunder standing ‖ 彼此～ mutual misunderstandings ‖ 小～ minor/slight/little misunderstanding ‖ 比赛中我跟对手产生了点～。I had a little misunderstanding with my opponent at the match. ‖ 产生了很大的～。Serious misunderstandings arose. ‖ 肯定有～。There must be some misunderstanding.

【误解】 wùjiě ❶〈动〉 misread；misunderstand：～某人的话 misinterpret sb's remarks ‖ ～问题的性质 misconceive/misunderstand the nature of a problem ‖ 被～ be wrongly construed；be misunderstood ‖ 容易引起～ be open to misconstruction ‖ 相互～ be at cross-purposes；misunderstand each other ‖ 你一定～了我的意思。You must have mistaken what I meant/what I was trying to say. ‖ 他们的谨慎被～为胆怯。Their caution was construed as cowardice. ❷〈名〉 misunderstanding；misinterpretation：避免～ avert a misconception ‖ 产生～ produce a misunderstanding ‖ 消除～ clear up a misunderstanding ‖ 这个词可能引起～。This word may mislead.

【误判】 wùpàn 〈动〉 make/pass erroneous judgement：由于裁判～，他们输了这场比赛。They only lost the game because of the erroneous judgement of the referee.

【误期】 wùqī 〈动〉 exceed the time limit；be behind schedule；be past due；miss the deadline：我们已经～了。We are behind schedule already. ‖ 这项工程不能～。The project tolerates no delay. ‖ 你已～，因此你的申请将不予考虑。You've missed the deadline, so your application cannot be considered.

【误区】 wùqū 〈名〉 long-standing mistaken idea/concept；myth：走入/出～ have got/get rid of the long-standing mistaken ideas

【误人不浅】 wùrénbùqiǎn 〈熟〉 do people great harm；be seriously misleading

【误人子弟】 wùrénzǐdì 〈熟〉 (of a teacher) mislead the younger generation；lead young people astray：不合格的老师只能～。Unqualified teachers will be of great detriment to (the future of) their students.

【误认为】 wùrènwéi 〈动〉 be in the mistaken belief that...；have the mistaken idea/notion that...：把敌人～是自己人 take the enemy for one's own people ‖ 把相似～相同 mistake resemblances for identities ‖ 人们～ People have a mistaken notion that... / It is erroneously believed that...

【误入歧途】 wùrù-qítú 〈熟〉 go astray；slip off the right track：小心不要～。Be careful not to go astray.

【误杀】 wùshā 〈动〉[法律] manslaughter：承认～ admit manslaughter ‖ 因～被判5年监禁 be sentenced to five years' imprisonment for manslaughter

【误伤】 wùshāng ❶〈动〉 accidentally/indeliberately injure：～无辜 harm/injure the innocent by mistake ❷〈名〉 accidental/indeliberate injury

【误事】 wùshì 〈动〉 cause delay in work or business；hold things up；make a bungle (of sth)：误大事 bungle the whole thing ‖ 瞧我这记性，差点误了你的事。What a bad memory I have! I've almost spoiled/bungled your business. ‖ 酗酒只会～。A drunkard can be nothing more than a bungler.

【误算】 wùsuàn 〈动〉 miscount；miscalculate

【误译】 wùyì 〈动〉 mistranslate；misinterpret：～书名 mistranslate the name of a book ‖ 严重的～ mangled translation

【误用】 wùyòng 〈动〉 misuse；misapply；misemploy：～一个词 misuse a word

【误诊】 wùzhěn 〈动〉 ❶ misdiagnose；make a wrong/incorrect diagnosis：把支气管炎～为感冒 misdiagnose bronchitis as a common cold ‖ ～病例 missed case ‖ 由于～，他差点丢了性命。Due to the doctor's wrong diagnosis, he almost lost his life. ❷ miss the chance for timely diagnosis or treatment

悟

wù 〈动〉 realize；awaken：～出其中的道理 awaken to reason；realize why it should be so ‖ 若有所～ seem to have understood ⇨顿～；领～；醒～

【悟彻】 wùchè 〈动〉 understand thoroughly；realize completely：～佛理 understand the teachings of Buddhism thoroughly

【悟道】 wùdào 〈动〉 awake to truth；attain enlightenment：～之言 enlightened views

【悟解】 wùjiě 〈动〉 understand；comprehend；grasp

【悟性】 wùxìng 〈名〉 power of understanding；comprehension：～好/差的人 person of quick/slow comprehension

恶

wù 〈动〉 loathe；dislike；hate：⇨好～；好逸～劳；可～ ⇨ě；è；wū

【恶寒】 wùhán 〈名〉[中医] aversion to cold

【恶热】 wùrè 〈名〉[中医] aversion to heat

晤

wù 〈动〉 meet；interview；see：匆匆一～ have a brief meeting ‖ 来访未～ come to visit but fail to see sb ⇨～面；～谈

【晤见】 wùjiàn ＝ 晤面 wùmiàn

【晤面】 wùmiàn 〈动〉 meet；see：初次～ meet for the first time；be the first meeting (of two or more people) ‖ 久未～，近来可好？I haven't seen you for a long time. How have you been recently?

【晤商】 wùshāng 〈动〉 meet and discuss：～此事 meet and discuss the matter

【晤谈】 wùtán 〈动〉 meet and talk；have a talk；interview：～良久 have a long talk/interview/meeting ‖ ～片刻 have a few minutes' talk

焐

wù 〈动〉 warm up：把被褥～热 warm up the bedding ‖ 用热水袋～手 warm one's hands with a hot-water bottle

靰 wù

【靰鞡】 wùla ＝ 乌拉 wùla

痦 wù

【痦子】 wùzi 〈名〉[医学] naevus; mole

婺 Wù

〈名〉❶ Wujiang, a river in Jiangxi Province ❷〈旧〉Wuzhou, old prefecture in and around present-day Jinhua in Zhejiang Province

【婺剧】 wùjù 〈名〉*Wuju opera* [local opera popular in Jinhua Prefecture, Zhejiang Province]

【婺绿】 wùlǜ 〈名〉superior green tea produced in Jiangxi Province

骛 wù

〈动〉〈书〉❶ move about freely and quickly; sweep through the length and breadth: ⇨驰～ ❷ go after; seek for: ⇨好高～远

雾 wù

〈名〉❶ fog; mist: 一场大～ a heavy fog ‖ 一团～ a cloud/mass of fog ‖ ～中开车 drive in a fog ‖ 晨～ morning fog ‖ 尘～ dust fog ‖ 浓～ dense/heavy/thick/swirling fog ‖ 多～的天气 foggy weather ‖ 因～停运的机场/港口 fogbound airport/harbour ‖ 因～滞留的乘客 fogbound passenger ‖ ～变浓了。The fog thickened. ‖ ～散了。The fog lifted/dispersed/cleared. ‖ 起～了。The fog has come down/on. ‖ 当时大～弥漫。Fogs prevailed at the time. ‖ 机场因～关闭。The airport was fogged in. / The airport was fogbound. ‖ 太阳驱散了薄～。The sun dispelled the mist. ⇨～气; 腾云驾～; 云～ ❷ fine spray: ⇨喷～器

【雾霭】 wù'ǎi 〈名〉fog; mist; haze; vapour: 江面上～蒙蒙。The river is covered in mist.

【雾标】 wùbiāo 〈名〉fog buoy

【雾沉沉】 wùchénchén 〈形〉misty; foggy: 这儿冬天经常～的。It's often foggy here in winter.

【雾灯】 wùdēng 〈名〉fog lamp/light

【雾堤】 wùdī 〈名〉[气象] fog bank

【雾滴】 wùdī 〈名〉[环保] fog drop/drip

【雾都】 wùdū 〈名〉foggy city

【雾号】 wùhào 〈名〉fog signal; foghorn

【雾虹】 wùhóng 〈名〉[气象] fogbow

【雾化】 wùhuà 〈动〉atomize: ～的燃料油 atomized fuel oil

〖～器〗 wùhuàqì 〈名〉nebulizer; atomizer; diffuser

〖～燃烧器〗 wùhuà ránshāoqì 〈名〉atomizer burner

〖～室〗 wùhuàshì 〈名〉spray chamber

〖～状态〗 wùhuà zhuàngtài 〈名〉spray pattern

〖～作用〗 wùhuà zuòyòng 〈名〉aerosolization

【雾里看花】 wùlǐ-kànhuā 〈熟〉admire flowers in a fog—blurred vision

【雾霾】 wùmái 〈名〉haze

【雾茫茫】 wùmāngmāng 〈形〉misty; foggy: ～的大海/山谷 foggy sea/valley

【雾气】 wùqì 〈名〉fog; mist; vapour: 风驱散了～。The fog was dispersed by the wind. ‖ 山谷里～腾腾。Mists arose from the valley. ‖ 她的眼镜上蒙了一层～。Her glasses fogged up.

【雾凇】 wùsōng 〈名〉[气象] (soft) rime: ～雾 rime fog

【雾锁迷障】 wùsuǒmízhàng 〈熟〉be shrouded by a milky-white mist; be lost/wrapped in a fog

【雾锁深山】 wùsuǒshēnshān 〈熟〉the mist hides the mountains

【雾腾腾】 wùtēngtēng 〈形〉misty; foggy: 水面上～的。There's a rising mist over the water.

【雾天】 wùtiān 〈名〉❶ foggy day ❷ foggy weather

【雾消云散】 wùxiāo-yúnsàn 〈熟〉the fog lifted and the clouds dispersed

寤 wù

〈书〉❶〈形〉awake ❷ ＝ 悟 wù

【寤寐不忘】 wùmèibùwàng 〈熟〉not to forget sth, asleep or awake

【寤寐求之】 wùmèiqiúzhī 〈熟〉seek/look for sth whether awake or asleep; long for day and night

鹜 wù

〈名〉〈书〉[动物] wild duck: ⇨趋之若～

鋈 wù

〈书〉❶ white copper; copper-nickel alloy ❷ plating; gilding

X

xī

夕 xī 〈名〉❶ sunset：⇨～阳；～照 ❷ evening; night：风雨之～ stormy night ‖ 终～不寐 remain awake the whole night; could not fall asleep throughout the night ⇨朝不保～；朝发～至

【夕花】 xīhuā 〈名〉[植物] nocturnal flower

【夕晖】 xīhuī 〈名〉radiance from the setting sun; evening glow：～明丽。The evening is clear and bright.

【夕烟】 xīyān 〈名〉evening smoke and haze：～袅袅。Evening smoke curled upward. ‖ 淡淡的～低低地笼罩在村子上空。A thin evening haze was hanging low over the village.

【夕阳】 xīyáng ❶〈名〉evening/setting/declining sun：看～西下 watch the sunset ‖ ～的余辉 last rays of the setting sun ‖ ～如血。The sunset is lurid. ‖ ～西斜。The sun has slanted to the west. ‖ ～无限好，只是近黄昏。The setting sun is infinitely beautiful, yet, night is coming. ❷〈名〉〈喻〉final stage of a person's life; the evening/sunset (of one's life)：这位老人很清楚自己已～无多。The old man knows that few years remain for him. ❸〈形〉〈喻〉fading; declining：⇨～产业；～市场

〖～产业〗 xīyáng chǎnyè 〈名〉sunset industry; declining industry

〖～返照〗 xīyáng fǎnzhào 〈名〉evening/sunset glow; glow of the setting sun

〖～市场〗 xīyáng shìchǎng 〈名〉sunset market; declining market; market with no future

【夕照】 xīzhào 〈名〉evening sunshine; glow of the setting sun; evening glow：金色的～ golden sunset ‖ 满目青山～明。On all sides, verdant sunset-bathed hills greet the eye. ‖ ～中，田园更富有诗情画意。In the evening glow, the pastoral scene is all the more charming, just like a painting or a poem.

兮 xī 〈助〉〈书〉[an exclamatory or emotive word, used in the middle of or at the end of a line of poetry in a way similar to the modern "啊", to mark a pause or some emotion]：风萧萧～易水寒，壮士一去～不复还。The wind is wailing, cold the river Yi, and a hero sets forth, never to return.

【兮兮】 xīxī 〈后缀〉〈方〉very; somewhat：一副可怜～的样子 wear a wretched look

西 xī 〈名〉❶ west：～窗/门/墙 west window/gate/wall ‖ ～端 west end ‖ ～海岸 west coast ‖ ～偏北/南 west by north/south ‖ ～去的飞机/列车 westbound plane/train ‖ 面朝～的阳台 balcony facing the west; west-facing balcony ‖ 朝～走 go/head west ‖ 淮河以～ to the west of the Huaihe River ‖ 火车站以～三公里 three kilometres west to the railway station ‖ 向～飞行/逃窜 fly/flee west(wards) ‖ 向～拐 turn west ‖ 最～端的城市 westernmost city ‖ 由～向东流 flow from west to east ‖ 该镇在正～方向。The town is due west of here. ‖ 她面朝～坐着。She sat facing west. ‖ 太阳东升～落。The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. ⇨～半球；声东击～ ❷ Western Paradise (in Buddhism)：撒手～去 pass away ‖ 一命归～ go west ❸ (Xī) the Occident; the Western world; the West [mainly referring to European and American countries]：中～文化交流 cultural exchange between China and the West ⇨～化；～医；学贯中～ ❹ (Xī) shortened form for Spain：美～战争 Spanish-American War

【西安】 Xī'ān 〈名〉Xi'an [capital of Shaanxi Province]

〖～事变〗 Xī'ān Shìbiàn 〈名〉Xi'an Incident [which occurred in Xi'an on December 12, 1936, when General Zhang Xueliang (张学良) and General Yang Hucheng (杨虎城) took Chiang Kai-shek (蒋介石) hostage and forced him to cease the civil war and unite with the Communist Party in a national war against the Japanese invaders]

【西班牙】 Xībānyá 〈名〉Spain：～斗牛士 Spanish matador ‖ ～建筑 Spanish architecture ‖ ～舞蹈 Spanish dance ‖ 美国的～裔居民 US citizens of Spanish descent

〖～人〗 Xībānyárén 〈名〉Spanish; Spaniard

〖～王国〗 Xībānyá Wángguó 〈名〉Kingdom of Spain

〖～无敌舰队〗 Xībānyá Wúdí Jiànduì 〈名〉[历史] (Spanish) Armada; Invincible Fleet

〖～语〗 Xībānyáyǔ 〈名〉Spanish

【西半球】 xībànqiú 〈名〉Western Hemisphere

【西北】 xīběi 〈名〉❶ northwest：把船驶向～ steer the ship northwesterly ‖ 面朝/向～ face the northwest ‖ 向～飞行/航行 fly/sail northwest(wards); fly/sail in a northwesterly direction ‖ ～方向 in the direction of northwest ‖ ～角 northwestern corner ‖ 指南针指向～。The compass had a northwest reading. ❷ (Xīběi) Northwest China [including Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, and Xinjiang]：开发大～ open up Northwest China; develop Northwest China ‖ 建设大～ build Northwest China

〖～部〗 xīběibù 〈名〉northwest(ern) part：新疆在中国的～。Xinjiang is in the northwest(ern) part of China.

〖～地区〗 xīběi dìqū 〈名〉northwest area：中国～ northwest of China; China's northwest; northwest China

〖～风〗 xīběifēng 〈名〉northwest/northwestern/northwesterly wind：一阵阵～ winds blowing northwesterly ‖ 〈喻〉喝～ go hungry ‖ 一刮～，天就冷了。It will get cold when northwestern winds rise.

【西边】 xībian 〈名〉west：东边日出～雨。It rained in the west but shone in the east. ‖ 甘肃在陕西的～。Gansu is to the west of Shaanxi.

【西宾】 xībīn = 西席 xīxí

【西伯利亚】 Xībólìyà 〈名〉Siberia

〖～高压〗 Xībólìyà gāoyā 〈名〉[气象] Siberian high pressure

〖～寒流〗 Xībólìyà hánliú 〈名〉[气象] Siberian cold current

〖～人〗 Xībólìyàrén 〈名〉Siberian

【西部】 xībù 〈名〉western region; the west; west China：～各省 western provinces ‖ ～论坛 west region forum ‖ 镇子的～ west side of the town ‖ 中国～ west (side/part) of China; western China; China's west; west China ‖ 经济建设中心向～转移。The centre of economic construction is to be shifted to the west. ‖ 青海位于中国的～。Qinghai is in the west of China.

〖～边陲〗 xībù biānchuí 〈名〉western frontier

〖～大开发〗 Xībù dàkāifā 〈名〉Western Region Development of China

〖～地区〗 xībù dìqū 〈名〉western part of the country; western region

〖～片〗 xībùpiàn 〈名〉cowboy picture/film; western

【西餐】 xīcān 〈名〉Western-style food; Western food：吃～ have Western food

〖～馆〗 xīcānguǎn 〈名〉Western food restaurant

【西沉】 xīchén 〈动〉(of the sun) verge toward the horizon：～的太阳 westering sun ‖ 夕阳～。The evening sun is sinking toward the horizon. / The sun is setting in the west. ‖ 日已～。The sun has set.

【西德】 Xīdé 〈名〉West Germany [which was reunited with East Germany in 1990]

【西点】 xīdiǎn 〈名〉❶ Western-style pastry ❷ (Xīdiǎn) West Point：～军校 West Point Military Academy

【西电东送】 Xīdiàndōngsòng 〈名〉West-East electricity transmission project

【西番莲】 xīfānlián 〈名〉[植物] ❶ passionflower ❷ passion fruit

X

❸ dahlia

【西方】 xīfāng 〈名〉 ❶ west: 向～行进 travel in a westerly direction ‖ 正～ due west ‖ 日落～。The sun sets in the west. ❷ (Xīfāng) the West; the Occident: ～国家 Western countries ‖ ～的科学技术 Western science and technology ‖ ～领导人 leaders from the West ‖ ～生活方式 Western way of life; Western lifestyle ‖ ～文化/价值观念/文明/哲学 Western culture/values/civilization/philosophy ‖ 东～关系 East-West relations ‖ ～和东方的文化不同。The Occident and the Orient have different cultures. ❸ [佛教] Buddhist/Western Paradise: ～极乐世界 Western Paradise; land of ultimate freedom ‖ ～净土 heavenly paradise (of Buddhism); happy land in the west; Buddhist heaven/paradise; Sukhavati; Pure Land of the west

〖～化〗 xīfānghuà 〈名〉 westernize

〖～七国〗 Xīfāng Qīguó 〈名〉 G7; Group of Seven [seven leading industrial western nations including the United States of America, Britain, France, Germany, Canada, Italy, and Japan]: ～首脑会议 Summit Meeting of G7

〖～人〗 Xīfāngrén 〈名〉 Occidental; Westerner

【西非】 Xī Fēi 〈名〉 West Africa: ～国家 West African countries

【西风】 xīfēng 〈名〉 ❶ west/westerly wind: 一阵～ a gust of west wind ‖ 寒冷的～ chilly west wind ‖ 秋天常刮～。It often blows westerly in autumn. ‖ 正在刮～。The wind was blowing from the west. ❷ Western social mores and culture: ～东渐。The Western culture is progressively extending its influence to the East. ❸ 〈喻〉 decaying influences

〖～带〗 xīfēngdài 〈名〉 [地理] westerlies

【西凤酒】 Xīfèngjiǔ 〈名〉 Xifeng liquor [a famous hard liquor produced in Fengxiang County, Shaanxi Province]

【西服】 xīfú 〈名〉 ❶ Western-style clothes; Western suit: 一套～ a Western suit ‖ 定做～ have Western-style suits made to measure ‖ 定做的～ made-to-measure Western-style suit ‖ 三件套～ three-piece (Western-style) suit ❷ coat/jacket of a Western-style suit: 上身穿～,下身穿牛仔裤不太协调。It doesn't look well to wear a suit jacket with a pair of jeans.

【西宫】 xīgōng 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ western palace—residence supposedly assigned to imperial concubine or concubines ❷ imperial concubine: ～娘娘 Lady of the Western Palace [complimentary term for the emperor's secondary wife, next in importance to the first wife living in the Eastern Palace]

【西瓜】 xīguā 〈名〉 watermelon: 一块～ a slice of watermelon ‖ ～地 watermelon field ‖ ～皮/瓤/汁/籽 watermelon rind/pulp/juice/seed ‖ 沙瓤～ watermelon of fully ripe pulp ‖ 无籽～ seedless watermelon

【西汉】 Xī Hàn 〈名〉 Western Han Dynasty (206BC-25AD)

【西河大鼓】 xīhé dàgǔ 〈名〉 *xihe dagu* [a variety of *dagu* (大鼓) popular in Hebei and Henan provinces]

【西红柿】 xīhóngshì 〈名〉〈俗称〉 tomato: ～炒鸡蛋 scrambled eggs with tomatoes

【西葫芦】 xīhúlu 〈名〉 [植物] pumpkin; summer squash

【西湖】 Xīhú 〈名〉 West Lake [one of the most famous lakes in Hangzhou]: ～美景 enchanting scenery of the West Lake

【西化】 xīhuà 〈动〉 westernize: ～一个国家 westernize a country ‖ 鼓吹～ preach westernization ‖ 全盘～ wholesale westernization

【西画】 xīhuà 〈名〉〈简称〉 Western painting ⇨西洋画

【西进运动】 Xījìn Yùndòng 〈名〉 Westward Movement (in US history)

【西晋】 Xī Jìn 〈名〉 Western Jin Dynasty (265-317)

【西经】 xījīng 〈名〉 [地理] west longitude: 我们目前位于～20°,北纬30°。Our current position is longitude 20° W, latitude 30° N.

【西口】 xīkǒu 〈名〉 passes in the western sections of the Great Wall: 走～ go beyond the Great Wall as a refugee; go to make a living in the west beyond the Great wall

【西裤】 xīkù 〈名〉 trousers (of a Western suit)

【西兰花】 xīlánhuā 〈名〉 [植物] broccoli

【西历】 xīlì 〈名〉〈旧〉 Western/Gregorian calendar

【西罗马帝国】 Xī Luómǎ Dìguó 〈名〉 [历史] Western Roman Empire

【西门子】 xīménzǐ 〈量〉 [电学] siemens [conductance unit, named after the well-known German electric engineer William Siemens]

【西米】 xīmǐ 〈名〉 sago: ～淀粉 sago starch ‖ ～粉 sago flour

【西面】 xīmiàn 〈名〉 west: ～临海 border on the sea in the west ‖ 影院～ (to the) west of the cinema ‖ 最～的房子 westernmost house ‖ 风从～吹来。The wind blew westerly. / The wind blew from the west. ‖ 德国在波兰～。Germany is on the west of Poland. ‖ ～是办公楼,东面是礼堂。There is an office building on the west side and an auditorium on the east.

【西南】 xīnán 〈名〉 ❶ southwest: 面朝/向～ face the southwest ‖ 向～飞行/航行 fly/sail southwest; fly/sail in a southwesterly direction ‖ ～方向 in the direction of southwest ‖ ～角 southwest corner ‖ 岛的～部 southwest part of the island ❷ (Xīnán) Southwest China; the Southwest [including Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou provinces, and Tibet Autonomous Region]

〖～非洲〗 Xīnán Fēizhōu 〈名〉 Southwest Africa

〖～风〗 xīnánfēng 〈名〉 southwest/southwesterly wind; wind from the southwest

【西宁】 Xīníng 〈名〉 Xining [capital of Qinghai Province]

【西欧】 Xī Ōu 〈名〉 ❶ Western Europe: ～国家 Western European countries ❷ capitalist European countries

【西皮】 xīpí 〈名〉 [戏曲] *xipi* [a basic group of operatic tunes usu accompanied by *huqin* (胡琴)]

【西撒哈拉】 Xīsāhālā 〈名〉 Western Sahara

【西萨摩亚】 Xīsàmóyà 〈名〉 Western Samoa

【西沙群岛】 Xīshā Qúndǎo 〈名〉 Xisha Islands

【西晒】 xīshài 〈动〉 (of a room) have a western exposure to the hot sun; be exposed to the afternoon sun in summer [from having a west-facing window]: 那是间～的房子。That is a room with a western exposure to the hot sun.

【西山】 xīshān 〈名〉 ❶ western hills/mountains ❷ (Xīshān) Western Hills [a famous scenic spot to the west of the Beijing city]

【西施】 Xīshī 〈名〉 ❶ Xishi [name of a beauty in the State of Yue during the late Spring and Autumn Period] ❷ beautiful woman; beauty: ⇨情人眼里出～

【西式】 xīshì 〈形〉 Western-style: ～餐厅 Western-style restaurant ‖ ～大虾 prawns cooked in Western style ‖ ～服装 garments in Western style ‖ ～家具 Western-style furniture ‖ ～建筑/食物 Western-style architecture/food ‖ ～烹饪 Western-style cooking/cuisine ‖ ～甜点 Western-style dessert/pastry

【西天】 xītiān 〈名〉 [佛教] ❶ Western Heaven; Buddhist Paradise or Heaven; Western Paradise; the Pure Land of the West; Sukhavati: ⇨上～ ❷ India (as known to ancient Chinese Buddhists): ～取经 journey westwards to India for the Buddhist's scriptures

【西王母】 Xīwángmǔ 〈名〉 Queen Mother of the West [a mythological figure, usu described as a beautiful immortal]

【西魏】 Xī Wèi 〈名〉 Western Wei Dynasty (535-556) [one of the Northern Dynasties]

【西西】 xīxī 〈量〉〈旧〉 cc (cubic centimetre/millilitre)

【西席】 xīxí 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ guest ❷ family/private tutor

【西夏】 Xī Xià 〈名〉 Western Xia regime (1038-1227)

【西行】 xīxíng ❶ 〈动〉 travel westward: 沿着河谷～ go in a westerly direction along the valley ❷ 〈形〉 westbound: ～车道 westbound lane of the motorway ‖ ～车辆/火车 westbound traffic/train

【西学】 xīxué 〈名〉 Western learning [a late Qing Dynasty term for Western natural and social sciences]: 崇尚～ advocate Western learning ‖ ～东渐。Western learning was progressively extending/spreading to the East.

【西亚】 Xī Yà 〈名〉 Southwest Asia

【西洋】 Xīyáng 〈名〉 ❶ West; Western world: ～歌剧 Western/foreign opera ‖ ～风格 Western style ‖ ～史 history of the Western world; Western history ‖ ～文学/艺术 Western literature/art ‖ ～音乐 traditional Western music; foreign music ❷ Western Seas [a term used since at least the Southern Song Dynasty to refer to the region west of the South Sea, including the Malay Islands, India, Sri Lanka, the Arabian Peninsula and East Africa]: 郑和七下～ Zheng He's seven voyages to the Western Seas (1406-1433)

〖～红〗 xīyánghóng 〈名〉 crimson lake

〖～画〗 xīyánghuà 〈名〉 Western painting

〖～景〗 xīyángjǐng 〈名〉 ❶ peep show ❷ hanky-panky; trickery: 戳穿～ expose sb's tricks; strip off sb's mask

〖～镜〗 xīyángjìng = 西洋景 xīyángjǐng

〖～人〗 xīyángrén 〈名〉 Westerner
〖～参〗 xīyángshēn 〈名〉 American ginseng
〖～史〗 xīyángshǐ 〈名〉 *history of the Western world*
【西药】 xīyào 〈名〉 Western medicine (as opposed to traditional Chinese medicine or TCM): 吃～ have/take Western medicine
【西医】 xīyī 〈名〉 ❶ Western medicine (as distinguished from traditional Chinese medicine): ～疗法 Western medical therapy ‖ 中～结合 combine traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine ❷ doctor trained in Western medicine: 看～ see a doctor trained in Western medicine
【西印度群岛】 Xīyìndù Qúndǎo 〈名〉 West Indies
【西语】 xīyǔ 〈名〉 ❶ Western language: ～系 department of Western languages ❷ = 西班牙语 Xībānyáyǔ
【西域】 Xīyù 〈名〉 Western Regions [a Han Dynasty term for the area west of Yumenguan (玉门关), including the present-day Xinjiang, parts of Central Asia and beyond]: 张骞通～ Zhang Qian's missions to the Western Regions
【西元】 xīyuán 〈名〉〈旧〉 Gregorian/Western calendar
【西乐】 xīyuè 〈名〉 Western music: 通晓～ be well-versed in Western music
【西岳】 Xīyuè 〈名〉 Mount Hua (in Shaanxi Province)
【西藏自治区】 Xīzàng Zìzhìqū 〈名〉 Tibet Autonomous Region
【西周】 Xī Zhōu 〈名〉 Western Zhou Dynasty [1046-771BC]
【西装】 xīzhuāng = 西服 xīfú
【西子】 Xīzǐ = 西施 Xīshī
〖～湖〗 Xīzǐhú = 西湖 Xīhú

吸 xī 〈动〉 ❶ inhale; breathe in; draw; suck: 把空气～进肺里 inhale air into the lung ‖ ～鼻烟 snuff tobacco ‖ 用虹吸管从油箱里～出汽油 siphon (out) petrol from a tank ‖ ～出伤口毒液 suck the poison out of sb's wound ‖ ～一口新鲜空气 get/take a sniff of fresh air ‖ ～奶/果汁/血 suck milk/juice/blood ‖ ～奶瓶 suck (away) at the feeding bottle ‖ 深～一口气 take/draw a deep breath; take a deep sniff (of air) ‖ 深～一口烟 take a long pull at the cigarette; suck deeply at/on a cigarette ‖ 用吸管～果汁 suck juice through a straw ⇨呼～;吮～ ❷ absorb; soak up; suck up: 海绵～水。 A sponge absorbs water. ‖ 软纸容易～墨水。 Soft paper tends to blot. ❸ attract; draw to oneself: 磁铁～在了门上。 A magnet sticks on the door. ‖ 异性相～。 Opposite sexes attract each other. ‖ 旋涡把浮在水面上的东西都向下～。 The whirlpool sucks down everything floating on the water. ‖ 灰尘被～人吸尘器。 The dust is drawn into the vacuum cleaner. ⇨～力;～铁石;～引
【吸杯】 xībēi 〈名〉 cupping glass
【吸潮】 xīcháo 〈动〉 absorb moisture
〖～器〗 xīcháoqì 〈名〉 air breather
【吸尘器】 xīchénqì 〈名〉 dust catcher/collector; vacuum cleaner: 滚筒式～ cylinder cleaner ‖ 立式～ upright vacuum cleaner ‖ 真空～ vacuum cleaner ‖ ～把缝隙里的灰尘吸了起来。 The vacuum cleaner sucked the dust up out of the crevices.
【吸尘装置】 xīchén zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 dust exhaust apparatus; dust suction installation
【吸虫】 xīchóng 〈名〉[动物] fluke; fleece worm; trematode: 肝～ liver fluke
〖～病〗 xīchóngbìng 〈名〉[医学] fluke disease; trematodiasis: ～感染 fluke/trematode infection ‖ 肺～ pulmonary distomiasis
【吸储】 xīchǔ 〈动〉 (of banks, credit unions, etc) attract/absorb deposits: 扩大～渠道 expand channels of attracting deposits
【吸顶灯】 xīdǐngdēng 〈名〉 ceiling lamp
【吸毒】 xīdú 〈动〉 take drugs; abuse drugs; use drugs; go on drugs; be on drugs: 打击～贩毒 crack down on drug abuse and *trafficking* ‖ 禁止～ *prohibit drug abuse* ‖ ～成瘾 be addicted to drugs
〖～者〗 xīdúzhě 〈名〉 drug addict/user; narcotic addict/user
【吸风道】 xīfēngdào 〈名〉[机械] suction/duct channel
【吸风机】 xīfēngjī 〈名〉[机械] suction fan; *induced-draught* fan; suction blower
【吸风口】 xīfēngkǒu 〈名〉[机械] suction inlet
【吸风气流】 xīfēng qìliú 〈名〉[机械] suction air flow
【吸风装置】 xīfēng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉[机械] suction device
【吸附】 xīfù 〈动〉[化学] adsorb: ～毒气和杂质 adsorb poisonous gas and foreign matter ‖ ～模式 modes of adsorption ‖ 活性～ activated adsorption
〖～剂〗 xīfùjì 〈名〉 adsorbent
〖～汽油〗 xīfù qìyóu 〈名〉 adsorbed gasoline
〖～器〗 xīfùqì 〈名〉 *adsorber*
〖～水〗 xīfùshuǐ 〈名〉 adsorbed water
〖～作用〗 xīfù zuòyòng 〈名〉[化学] adsorption
【吸干】 xīgān 〈动〉 suck dry: 把洒的墨水～ blot spilt ink ‖ ～某人的血 leech sb white ‖ ～桔子里的汁液 suck the orange dry
【吸管】 xīguǎn 〈名〉 ❶ straw: 一包～ a packet of straw ‖ 用～喝果汁 drink juice through a straw ‖ 弯曲～ curly straw ❷ [化学] pipette
【吸光度】 xīguāngdù 〈名〉 absorbance
【吸汗】 xīhàn 〈动〉 absorb sweat
〖～袜〗 xīhànwà 〈名〉 sweat socks
〖～性〗 xīhànxìng 〈名〉 absorption of perspiration
【吸力】 xīlì 〈名〉 suction; attraction: 失去～ lose its magnetism ‖ 磁性～ magnetic attraction
〖～计〗 xīlìjì 〈名〉 suction gauge
〖～加油〗 xīlì jiāyóu 〈名〉 suction oiling
〖～密封〗 xīlì mìfēng 〈名〉 suction seal
【吸留】 xīliú 〈名〉[物理] occlusion
〖～气体〗 xīliú qìtǐ 〈名〉 gaseous occlusion
〖～水〗 xīliúshuǐ 〈名〉 occluded water
【吸溜】 xīliu 〈动〉〈方〉 slurp: ～了一下鼻子 inhale noisily with *one's nose*
【吸滤瓶】 xīlǜpíng 〈名〉 suction bottle; filter/filtering flask
【吸滤器】 xīlǜqì 〈名〉 nutsch filter
【吸墨纸】 xīmòzhǐ 〈名〉 blotting paper; blotter: ～能吸墨水。 Blotting-paper takes up ink. ‖ 用～把墨吸干。 Soak up the ink with a blotter.
【吸纳】 xīnà 〈动〉 ❶ take in; inhale: ～新鲜空气 inhale fresh air ❷ absorb; accept: ～别人的长处 absorb others' good qualities ‖ ～存款 accept savings deposits ‖ ～劳动力 absorb labour force ❸ accept; adopt: ～合理化建议 accept rationalization proposals ‖ ～先进技术 adopt advanced technology
【吸奶器】 xīnǎiqì 〈名〉 breast pump
【吸泥泵】 xīníbèng 〈名〉 dredge pump
【吸泥船】 xīníchuán 〈名〉 hydraulic suction dredge
【吸泥机】 xīníjī 〈名〉 suction dredge
【吸盘】 xīpán 〈名〉 ❶ [动物] sucking disc; sucker: 有～的鱼 suctorial fish ‖ 章鱼的腕足有～。 An octopus has suckers on its tentacles. ❷ [机械] sucker: 凹面～ concave disc ‖ 用橡皮～把衣钩吸在墙上 fix a hook to the wall with a sucker
【吸气】 xīqì 〈动〉 inhale air; draw/take in breath: 用嘴～ breathe through one's mouth ‖ 深～ inhale deeply ‖ 费力地～ *gaspingly/laboriously inhale*
〖～泵〗 xīqìbèng 〈名〉 aspirator pump
〖～阀〗 xīqìfá 〈名〉 inhalation valve
〖～管〗 xīqìguǎn 〈名〉 air suction pipe
〖～计〗 xīqìjì 〈名〉[医学] inspirometer
〖～口〗 xīqìkǒu 〈名〉 air entry
〖～困难症〗 xīqì kùnnanzhèng 〈名〉 inspiratory dyspnea
〖～室〗 xīqìshì 〈名〉[医学] induction chamber
〖～筒〗 xīqìtǒng 〈名〉 aspiration column
〖～音〗 xīqìyīn 〈名〉[语言] suction stop
〖～罩〗 xīqìzhào 〈名〉 draft hood; suction hood
【吸枪】 xīqiāng 〈名〉 aspirator/suction gun; suction pistol
【吸取】 xīqǔ 〈动〉 absorb; draw; assimilate: ～教训 learn one's lesson; draw a lesson ‖ ～经验 extract experience (from) ‖ ～精华 absorb/assimilate the quintessence ‖ ～力量 draw strength (from) ‖ ～灵感 draw inspiration (from) ‖ ～能量 absorb energy ‖ ～水分 absorb water ‖ ～文明成果 assimilate the achievements of civilizations ‖ ～新思想 absorb new ideas ‖ ～养料 draw nourishment
〖～装置〗 xīqǔ zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 suction device
【吸热】 xīrè 〈名〉 absorption of heat
〖～层〗 xīrècéng 〈名〉 *heat absorbing coating*
〖～反应〗 xīrè fǎnyìng 〈名〉[化学] endothermic reaction
〖～分解〗 xīrè fēnjiě 〈名〉[化学] endothermic decomposition
〖～过程〗 xīrè guòchéng 〈名〉[化学] endothermic process
〖～化合物〗 xīrè huàhéwù 〈名〉[化学] *endothermic compound*
〖～剂〗 xīrèjì 〈名〉[化学] heat absorbent
〖～面〗 xīrèmiàn 〈名〉[化学] **heat-absorbing surface**
〖～器〗 xīrèqì 〈名〉[航空] **heat dump/sink**

【吸入】 xīrù 〈动〉suck up; inhale: ～新鲜空气 breathe in/inhale the fresh air
【～阀】 xīrùfá 〈名〉[机械] suction valve
【～管】 xīrùguǎn 〈名〉[机械] suction pipe
【～口】 xīrùkǒu 〈名〉[机械] suction inlet
【～麻醉】 xīrù mázuì 〈名〉[医学] inhalation anaesthesia: ～剂 inhalational anaesthetic
【～器】 xīrùqì 〈名〉[医学] inhaler
【～式脱水机】 xīrùshì tuōshuǐjī 〈名〉[纺织] suction hydroextractor
【～性肺结核】 xīrùxìng fèijiéhé 〈名〉[医学] inhalation tuberculosis
【～性肺炎】 xīrùxìng fèiyán 〈名〉[医学] aspiration/inhalation pneumonia
【吸色率】 xīsèlǜ 〈名〉degree of exhaustion; percentage of exhaustion; dye-uptake
【吸声】 xīshēng 〈名〉[建筑] sound absorption: ～能力 sound-absorbing power ‖ ～器 sound absorber; acoustic absorbent
【～板】 xīshēngbǎn 〈名〉[建筑] acoustic board
【～材料】 xīshēng cáiliào 〈名〉[建筑] sound-absorbing material; acoustic absorbent
【～建筑】 xīshēng jiànzhù 〈名〉[建筑] acoustic construction
【～毯】 xīshēngtǎn 〈名〉[建筑] sound-absorbing blanket; sound absorbent quilt
【～织物】 xīshēng zhīwù 〈名〉[建筑] acoustextile
【吸湿】 xīshī 〈名〉moisture-absorbing; moisture pick-up; absorption of moisture
【～处理剂】 xīshī chǔlǐjì 〈名〉[纺织] hygroscopic treating agent
【～度】 xīshīdù 〈名〉[气象] wettability
【～剂】 xīshījì 〈名〉hygroscopic agent; moisture absorbent
【～系数】 xīshī xìshù 〈名〉[气象] hygroscopic coefficient
【～性】 xīshīxìng 〈名〉[气象] hygroscopicity
【吸食】 xīshí 〈动〉suck; take in (liquid foods, narcotic drugs, etc): ～毒品 use/take drugs ‖ 用吸管～果汁 suck fruit juice with a straw ‖ ～海洛因 be on heroin ‖ 蜜蜂～花蜜。A bee sucks nectar.
【吸收】 xīshōu 〈动〉❶ absorb or assimilate (food or nutriment and incorporate it into the tissues); ingest; imbibe; take in: ～新鲜血液 absorb fresh blood; recruit new/young members ‖ ～养分 assimilate nutriment ‖ ～营养 imbibe nourishment ‖ 有些食物很容易被～。Some food assimilates easily. ‖ 树从土壤中～大量水分和营养。Trees absorb large amounts of water and nutrients from the soil. ❷ take in or assimilate: ～光线/声音/热量 absorb light rays/sound/heat ‖ ～经验 absorb/incorporate experience ‖ ～水分 suck up moisture ‖ ～外资/闲散资金/游资 absorb foreign/dormant/idle capital ‖ ～新思想/知识 assimilate new ideas/knowledge ‖ ～阳光 take in sunlight ‖ ～新技术 assimilate new technology ❸ admit; enroll; recruit: ～新成员 admit new members ‖ ～存款 take/attract deposits ‖ ～和利用农村劳动力 absorb and utilize the rural labour force ‖ ～技术移民 absorb technical immigrants ‖ ～世界文明成果 assimilate the achievements of world civilization ‖ ～入党 admit into the Party ‖ ～入伙 invite sb as a partner ‖ ～为会员 enroll sb as a member (of) ‖ ～下岗工人 give employment to the laid-off workers ‖ ～中国加入世贸组织 admit China to WTO
【～材料】 xīshōu cáiliào 〈名〉[物理] absorbing material
【～光谱】 xīshōu guāngpǔ 〈名〉[物理] absorption spectrum
【～剂】 xīshōujì 〈名〉[医学] absorbent
【～剂量】 xīshōu jìliàng 〈名〉[医学] absorbed dose
【～率】 xīshōulǜ 〈名〉absorbance; absorbency
【～式】 xīshōushì 〈形〉absorption-type: ～冰箱 absorption refrigerator ‖ ～制冷机 absorption refrigeration machine
【～试验】 xīshōu shìyàn 〈名〉absorption test
【～塔】 xīshōutǎ 〈名〉[化学] absorption tower
【～系数】 xīshōu xìshù 〈名〉[物理] absorption coefficient
【～线】 xīshōuxiàn 〈名〉[医学] absorption lines
【～性】 xīshōuxìng [物理] ❶ 〈名〉absorptivity; absorbability ❷ 〈形〉absorbent: ～过滤器 absorbent filter ‖ ～纤维 absorbent fibre ‖ ～织物 absorption fabric
【～性能】 xīshōu xìngnéng 〈名〉[物理] sound absorbent performance
【～作用】 xīshōu zuòyòng 〈名〉[水文] absorption
【吸水】 xīshuǐ 〈动〉absorb water; soak up water
【～管】 xīshuǐguǎn 〈名〉suction tube
【～量】 xīshuǐliàng 〈名〉soakage
【～棉】 xīshuǐmián 〈名〉absorbent cotton
【～试验】 xīshuǐ shìyàn 〈名〉absorption test
【～纤维】 xīshuǐ xiānwéi 〈名〉water-absorbent fibre
【～纸】 xīshuǐzhǐ 〈名〉absorbent paper
【吸吮】 xīshǔn 〈动〉suck; absorb: ～橘汁 give the orange a suck ‖ ～母乳 nurse at the mother's breast ‖ ～拇指 suck the thumb ‖ ～乳头 suck at/on the nipple
【吸塑】 xīsù 〈名〉absorbing plastics
【吸铁石】 xītiěshí 〈名〉magnet; loadstone; lodestone: 用～吸出 extract with a magnet
【吸血】 xīxuè 〈动〉suck blood: ～蝙蝠 vampire bat ‖ ～动物 bloodsucker ‖ ～昆虫 bloodsucking insect ‖ ～虱 sucking louse
【～虫】 xīxuèchóng 〈名〉blood-sucking bug
【～鬼】 xīxuèguǐ 〈名〉❶ bloodsucker; vampire ❷ 〈喻〉parasite; bloodsucker
【吸烟】 xīyān 〈动〉smoke; have a smoke: 减少～ reduce smoking ‖ 禁止～ ban/prohibit smoking ‖ ～者 smoker; tobacco user ‖ 一支接一支～的人 chain-smoker ‖ 此地禁止/不许～。Smoking is prohibited/not allowed here. ‖ 你～吗? Do you smoke? / Are you a smoker? ‖ 请～。Have a smoke./ Would you like a smoke? ‖ 请勿～。Kindly refrain from smoking. ‖ ～有害健康。Smoking is harmful to one's health.
【～车厢】 xīyān chēxiāng 〈名〉smoking car; smoking carriage; smoking compartment; smoker: 非～ non-smoker
【～区】 xīyānqū 〈名〉smoking section: 禁止～ smoke-free area/zone
【～室】 xīyānshì 〈名〉smoking room
【～席】 xīyānxí 〈名〉smoking seat
【吸氧】 xīyǎng 〈动〉absorb oxygen; take in oxygen
【～剂】 xīyǎngjì 〈名〉[化学] oxygen absorbent
【吸音板】 xīyīnbǎn 〈名〉[建筑] acoustic board
【吸引】 xīyǐn 〈动〉❶ attract; draw; fascinate; appeal to; captivate: ～敌军主力 draw the enemy's main force ‖ ～对方犯规 draw a foul ‖ ～一批不同年龄的观众 draw a varied audience ‖ ～投资者 attract investors ‖ ～外资 attract foreign capital/funds/investment ‖ ～注意力 take/absorb/attract sb's attention ‖ 被深深地～ be fascinated by; be absorbed by/with; be intensely drawn to ‖ 完全被～住了 be totally taken with sth; be completely engrossed by ‖ 这项计划不～人。The project is not attractive. ‖ 这位球员曾～过许多球迷。The player was the magnet that drew many fans. ‖ 他的眼睛立刻被那个漂亮姑娘～住了。His gaze was immediately drawn towards the pretty girl. ‖ 我的注意力马上被那座建筑物～住了。My attention was engaged at once by the building. ❷ [医学] suck (air or fluid) from a body cavity; remove by suction; aspirate
【～力】 xīyǐnlì 〈名〉appeal; (force of) attraction: 具有很强的～ have strong/great attraction (for) ‖ 哲学的～ inducement of philosophy ‖ 侦探小说对我很有～。Detective novels hold a special attraction for me. ‖ 这类音乐对她没有什么～。This kind of music doesn't hold much appeal for her. ‖ 这部电影对年轻人有极大的～。The film has a fascination for the young people. ‖ 她的声音对我确实有～。Her voice has a positive fascination for me.
【～器】 xīyǐnqì 〈名〉[医学] aspirator
【～术】 xīyǐnshù 〈名〉[医学] suction
【～作用】 xīyǐn zuòyòng 〈名〉[物理] suction effect
【吸脂术】 xīzhīshù 〈名〉[医学] liposuction
【吸嘴】 xīzuǐ 〈名〉suctorial mouth; sucking nozzle

汐 xī 〈名〉tide during the night; nighttide: ⇨潮～

希[1] xī ＝稀② xī

希[2] xī 〈动〉hope: 敬～各位遵守比赛规则。It is hoped that everyone of you will observe the rules of the game. ‖ ～批评指正。Criticism and suggestions are welcome. ‖ ～准时与会。Please attend the meeting on time. ‖ 微薄之礼，敬～笑纳。I hope you will kindly accept this small gift of mine. ⇨～冀;～图;～望
【希伯来语】 Xībóláiyǔ 〈名〉Hebrew (language)
【希罕】 xīhan ＝稀罕 xīhan
【希冀】 xījì 〈书〉＝希望 xīwàng
【希腊】 Xīlà 〈名〉Greece: ～悲剧/喜剧 Greek tragedy/comedy ‖

～建筑/戏剧 Greek architecture/drama
〖～共和国〗 Xīlà Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Hellenic Republic
〖～人〗 Xīlàrén 〈名〉 Greek
〖～神话〗 Xīlà shénhuà 〈名〉 Greek mythology
〖～语〗 Xīlàyǔ 〈名〉 Greek
〖～正教会〗 Xīlà Zhèngjiàohuì 〈名〉 Greek Orthodox Church
〖～字母〗 Xīlà zìmǔ 〈名〉 Greek alphabet
【希奇】 xīqí ＝ 稀奇 xīqí
〖～古怪〗 xīqí-gǔguài ＝ 稀奇古怪 xīqí-gǔguài
【希企】 xīqǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 yearn for; hope for; have ambitions for: ～自由 *yearn for freedom*
【希求】 xīqiú ❶〈动〉 hope for; wish for; seek; yearn for: ～得到经济援助 hope to get financial support ‖ ～获胜 hope to win ‖ 这正是作者～的宝贵资料。This is the very valuable material that the author hopes to get. ❷〈名〉 hope; wish; desire; expectation: 他们对谈判成功不抱任何～。They didn't hold any hope for the success of the negotiation.
【希少】 xīshǎo ＝ 稀少 xīshǎo
【希世】 xīshì ＝ 稀世 xīshì
【希图】 xītú ❶〈动〉 attempt (to do sth indecent); harbour the intention of doing sth (evil); have wild hopes for: ～暴利 go after sudden huge profits ‖ ～遏制/扩张 seek to contain/expand ‖ ～蒙混过关 try to wangle a way out of a bad situation ‖ ～逃跑 *attempt to escape* ❷〈名〉 *attempt*: 他对我们行贿的～失败了。His attempt at bribing us was frustrated.
【希望】 xīwàng ❶〈动〉 hope; wish; expect: ～成功 aspire to success ‖ ～当个外交官/写一本书 hope to be a diplomat/to write a book ‖ ～天气晴好 hope for good weather ‖ ～奇迹出现 hope for a miracle ‖ ～学业有成 wish for the success of one's studies ‖ 殷切～ ardently/eagerly/earnestly desire to do sth ‖ 衷心～ sincerely desire/hope to do sth ‖ ～你常来做客。Please drop in whenever you have time. ‖ ～你过一个愉快的周末。I hope you will have a pleasant weekend. ‖ ～你好自为之。We hope that you will conduct yourself well. ‖ ～你早日康复。I wish you an early recovery. ‖ 他非常～能上大学。He has fervent hopes of going to university. ‖ 我们从家里走得早，～别碰上交通堵塞。We left *the house early in the hope of avoiding traffic jams.* ‖ 我～工作时能不受干扰。I don't wish to be disturbed in my work. ‖ 我～这活儿明天能完工。I wish the work (to be) finished tomorrow. ‖ 我真～当时能在场。I earnestly wish I could have been present. ‖ ～不会/如此。I hope not/so. ❷〈名〉 wish; hope; expectation; possibility; promise: 一线～ a ray/glimmer of hope; a slight hope ‖ 抱有～ cherish/entertain/nurse hopes (of); cherish/entertain expectations (of) ‖ 带来～ bring/give/offer hope (to sb) ‖ 放弃～ give up/abandon one's hope ‖ 毫无～ be beyond/past hope ‖ 唤起～ arouse/stir up/inspire hope ‖ 寄予过高的～ raise one's hopes too high ‖ 满怀～ be full of hopes ‖ 把～变成现实 turn hopes into reality ‖ 对未来充满～ have high hopes for the future; feel hopeful about the future ‖ 使～成为泡影 scatter/smash/blast/crush/frustrate/undermine/splinter sb's hopes ‖ 使～破灭 extinguish/dash/deflate/shatter sb's hopes ‖ 实现～ realize one's hope ‖ ～落空 fail to attain one's hope/wish ‖ ～的曙光 dawning of hopes ‖ 破灭/强烈的～ blighted/fervent hopes ‖ 未实现的/虚幻的～ unfulfilled/illusory hope ‖ ～越来越渺茫。Hopes are fading. ‖ 仍然有～。There is still hope. ‖ 他的～实现了。His hopes have come true. / He has attained his wishes. ‖ 他完全寄～于得到这份工作。He is attaching/laying/pinning all his hopes on getting the job. ‖ 她治愈的～渺茫。There is faint hope that she may be cured. ‖ 我们满怀～，展望未来。We look forward towards the future with hope in our hearts. ‖ 我的惟一～是有朝一日能再次见到我的家人。My one and only hope was that I would see my family again some day. ‖ 一切～都破灭了。All hopes fled. / All hopes were dashed (*into pieces*). ❸〈名〉 [used to refer to the person or thing on which hope is placed] hope: 她是中国文学的～所在。She is the hope of Chinese literature. ‖ 他是我们队获胜的惟一～。He is our team's only hope for victory. ❹〈名〉 promise; hope: 有～ give/afford/show promise (of)
〖～工程〗 Xīwàng Gōngchéng 〈名〉 Project Hope [a project for helping children from poor families to receive education]
〖～小学〗 Xīwàng Xiǎoxué 〈名〉 Hope Primary School [primary school funded by Project Hope]
【希有】 xīyǒu ＝ 稀有 xīyǒu
【希珍】 xīzhēn ＝ 稀珍 xīzhēn

昔 xī 〈名〉 former times; the past: 抚今追～ recall the past and compare it with the present; reflect on the past in the light of the present ‖ 今胜于～。The present is superior to the past. ⇨今非～比；往～
【昔年】 xīnián 〈名〉〈书〉 former years: ～同窗 former classmates
【昔日】 xīrì 〈名〉 former days/times: ～的成就 past achievements ‖ ～的风俗 customs of former days ‖ ～的快乐 past happiness ‖ ～的冠军/总统 former champion/president ‖ ～的生活/文明 *past life/civilization* ‖ ～威风，扫地已尽。Sb's *former arrogance* has been trampled into the dust for good. ‖ 这位～的世界小姐如今成了位顶尖模特。The former Miss World is now a top model.
〖～风采〗 xīrì fēngcǎi 〈名〉 one's former elegance: 老将不减～。The veteran is as elegant as ever. ‖ 这幅画又恢复了～。The painting was restored to its former glory.
【昔时】 xīshí 〈名〉〈书〉 former times: 他们～是朋友。They were formerly friends.

析 xī 〈动〉 ❶ divide; separate; resolve: ⇨分崩离～；条分缕～ ❷ analyse; dissect: ⇨～义；辨～；分～
【析产】 xīchǎn 〈动〉 (of family members) divide family property
【析出】 xīchū 〈动〉 ❶ figure/work out through analysis; abstract ❷ [化学] separate out (from): 海水可以～盐。Salt may separate out from seawater.
【析爨】 xīcuàn 〈动〉〈书〉 (of family members) cook and eat separately
【析居】 xījū 〈动〉〈书〉 (*of family members*) *live separately*: 兄弟～。Brothers lead separate lives in their own houses.
【析像】 xīxiàng 〈名〉 image dissection
〖～管〗 xīxiàngguǎn 〈名〉 [电子] dissector; image dissector tube
〖～器〗 xīxiàngqì 〈名〉 [电子] scanner
〖～清晰度〗 xīxiàng qīngxīdù 〈名〉 [电子] resolution
【析疑】 xīyí 〈动〉〈书〉 resolve a doubt; clear up a doubt
【析义】 xīyì 〈动〉 analyse the meaning (of a word)

矽 xī 〈名〉〈旧〉 [化学] silicon (Si)
【矽尘】 xīchén 〈名〉〈旧〉 silicious dust
【矽肺】 xīfèi 〈名〉〈旧〉 [医学] pneumosilicosis
〖～病〗 xīfèibìng 〈名〉〈旧〉 [医学] anthraco-silicosis
〖～结核〗 xīfèi jiéhé 〈名〉〈旧〉 [医学] silicotuberculosis
【矽钢】 xīgāng 〈名〉〈旧〉 [冶金] silicon steel: ～片 silicon steel sheet

穸 xī →窀穸 zhūnxī
【穸惶】 xīhuáng 〈形〉 ❶〈书〉 vexed; troubled; anxious ❷〈口〉 impoverished
【穸穸】 xīxī 〈形〉 ❶ vexed; troubled; upset ❷〈书〉 lonely

恓 xī
【恓惶】 xīhuáng 〈形〉 ❶〈书〉 alarmed and vexed; upset ❷〈方〉 poor and miserable; impoverished
【恓恓】 xīxī 〈形〉〈书〉 lone; lonely; lonesome; solitary

栖 xī → 栖栖 xīxī
⇨qī
【栖栖】 xīxī 〈形〉〈书〉 restless; fidgety

唏 xī ❶〈动〉〈书〉 sigh ❷〈叹〉 [usu used as a sign of disapproval or suspicion] humph: 那你就别来！～，谁稀罕似的！Don't come, then! Humph, see if I care! ‖ ～，你能指望这个恶棍改过自新？*Humph, can you expect such a scoundrel to turn over a new leaf?*
【唏里呼噜】 xīlihūlū ＝ 稀里呼噜 xīlihūlū
【唏里哗啦】 xīlihuālā ＝ 稀里哗啦 xīlihuālā
【唏嘘】 xīxū ＝ 欷歔 xīxū

牺 xī 〈名〉〈书〉 beast of a uniform colour used for sacrifice; sacrifice: ～牛/羊 sacrificial ox/goat
【牺牲】 xīshēng ❶〈名〉 sacrificial beast; sacrifice ❷〈动〉 make the ultimate/supreme sacrifice; die a martyr's death; lay down one's life (for a just cause); sacrifice oneself: ～生命 sacrifice/

give one's life ‖ 不怕～ fear no sacrifice ‖ 光荣～ die gloriously ‖ 流血～ shed the last drop of blood and lay down one's life ‖ 为国～ make the supreme sacrifice for the country ‖ 为人类的利益而～ sacrifice oneself for the good of humanity ‖ 英勇～ die a heroic death; die a hero's death ❸〈动〉give up (sth as a means of gaining sth more desirable); sacrifice: ～个人利益 sacrifice one's personal interest ‖ ～独立/时间/自由 sacrifice one's independence/time/freedom (for) ‖ ～休息时间 give up one's leisure time ‖ ～原则 sacrifice principles ‖ ～质量换取利润 sacrifice quality for profit ‖ 为家庭而～事业 sacrifice one's career for one's family ‖ 为了胜利准备～一切 be prepared to sacrifice everything to achieve victory ‖ 他们照顾麻风病人 27 年，做出了巨大的～。They cared for the lepers for 27 years, at great personal sacrifice. ‖ 为了让孩子上学，我们必须做出～。We had to make sacrifices in order to pay for our children's education. ‖ 为了苗条而～健康值得吗? Is it worthwhile to sacrifice one's health for the sake of slimming?

〖～品〗 xīshēngpǐn 〈名〉sacrificial victim/lamb; prey: 成了包办婚姻的～ fall a sacrifice to the arranged marriage system ‖ 做～ fall prey to; be made a sacrificial victim

【牺尊】 xīzūn 〈名〉ancient wine vessel [often made of bronze in the shape of an ox]

息 xī ❶〈名〉breath: 坚持/战斗到最后一～ fight to one's last breath ‖ 一～尚存 there is still a breath left in sb ⇨鼻～; 喘～; 叹～ ❷〈动〉have a rest: ⇨安～; 稍～; 歇～; 休～ ❸〈动〉cease; stop: 生命不～，战斗不止 fight as long as one breathes; go on fighting till one's last breath ‖ 掌声经久不～。The applause was prolonged. ⇨～怒 ❹〈动〉multiply; breed; grow: ⇨～肉; 蕃～; 生～ ❺〈名〉〈书〉children; young offspring: 弱～ little sons or daughters ⇨子～ ❻〈名〉interest: 降～ reduce the interest rate ‖ 还本付～ return the capital and pay the interest ‖ 低/高～贷款 loan at low/high interest ‖ 年/月～ annual/monthly interest ‖ 无～贷款 interest-free loan; loan without interest ⇨股～; 利～ ❼〈名〉news; information: 互通声～ keep each other informed ⇨消～; 信～

【息兵】 xībīng 〈动〉cease fire; stop fighting: ～罢战 stop fighting a war; institute a cease-fire; suspend hostilities ‖ 两国～。The two countries ceased to fight each other. / The two countries declared an armistice.

【息肩】 xījiān 〈动〉〈书〉rest one's shoulders; shed/put down one's burden; relieve oneself of the work load and/or responsibilities: 他该～安度晚年了。It is time for him to free himself from work and enjoy his remaining years. ‖ 他年事已高，该～了。As he is advanced in age, he should be relieved of responsibilities.

【息交绝游】 xījiāo-juéyóu 〈熟〉live in seclusion and cut oneself off from social life; isolate oneself from social life; refrain from social contacts; prefer one's own company: 他性格孤僻，～。He is very eccentric and reclusive. ‖ 除了偶尔请朋友过来吃饭以外，我们几乎～了。We occasionally have friends over for dinner but apart from that we don't do a lot of socializing. ‖ 退休以后，他就～了。He had no more social life after he retired.

【息金】 xījīn 〈名〉interest: 付～ pay interest

【息率】 xīlǜ 〈名〉interest rate

【息男】 xīnán 〈名〉〈书〉male offspring/child; son

【息怒】 xīnù 〈动〉cease to be angry; calm/appease sb's anger: 且息雷霆之怒! Don't be furious, please! ‖ 请～，这事可以商量着办。Calm down, please. The matter can be settled through discussion. ‖ 过了几天，她才～。Several days passed before her wrath subsided. ‖ 为了让她～，他给她买了束鲜花。To mollify her fury, he bought her a bundle of flowers.

【息女】 xīnǚ 〈名〉female offspring/child; daughter

【息票】 xīpiào 〈名〉[金融] interest coupon

〖～单〗 xīpiàodān 〈名〉[金融] coupon sheet

〖～率〗 xīpiàolǜ 〈名〉[金融] coupon rate

【息钱】 xīqián 〈名〉〈方〉interest [on money]

【息肉】 xīròu 〈名〉[医学] polyp; polypus: ～病 polyposis ‖ ～样腺癌 polypoid adenocarcinoma ‖ ～痔 rectal polypus ‖ 直肠～ rectal polyp

【息事宁人】 xīshì-níngrén 〈熟〉❶ patch up a quarrel and reconcile the parties concerned; mediate an end to a dispute; reconcile a dispute; conciliate (between the two sides involved in a conflict): 他左劝右说，才得以～。He tried hard and finally got the two sides to patch up their quarrel and effect a reconciliation. / It took him a lot of talking to bring about a reconciliation. ❷ make concessions to avoid further trouble; be willing to be reconciled: ～的态度/语气/政策 conciliatory attitude/tone/policy ‖ 为了～，这事就别再提了。To avoid further dispute, let's forget about it. ‖ 我们采取了～的态度，事情才没有闹大。Thanks to our reconciliation/Because we appeared reconcilable/Because we were conciliatory, the matter did not escalate.

【息讼】 xīsòng 〈动〉drop/end/cease/withdraw a lawsuit: 只要他能答应我提出的条件，我可以～。So long as he accepts my condition, I can end the lawsuit.

【息息相关】 xīxī-xiāngguān 〈熟〉be closely linked (to); be vitally interrelated; be closely bound up (with): ～，亲如一家 be as closely linked as people from the same family ‖ 生命的延续与水～。The continuation of life goes hand in hand with the availability of water. ‖ 祖国的命运与个人的命运～。The fate of the country is bound up with the fate of the individual.

【息息相通】 xīxī-xiāngtōng ＝ 息息相关 xīxī-xiāngguān

【息心】 xīxīn 〈动〉❶〈方〉feel relieved; be at ease: 听说他伤势很轻，全家人都～。The family were relieved to learn that his injury was slight. ❷〈书〉dispel distracting thoughts (from one's mind); set one's mind at rest

【息影】 xīyǐng 〈动〉❶〈书〉retire from public life; retire into private life; live in seclusion: ～家园 withdraw from society and live a private life ‖ ～乡间 go into seclusion in the countryside ‖ ～作画 live in solitude to devote oneself to painting ‖ 杜门～ shut oneself in and live a private life ❷ (of film or TV actors) stop acting in films; quit films

【息战】 xīzhàn 〈动〉cease fire; stop fighting; effect a moratorium; declare an armistice: 双方毫无～的愿望。Neither side wished to have a ceasefire.

【息折】 xīzhé 〈名〉interest pass-book

【息止】 xīzhǐ 〈动〉cease: 永不～地工作 work tirelessly

奚 xī 〈代〉〈书〉why; how; which; what; where: 子～不为政? Why don't you enter political life? ‖ 此～疾哉? What's the disease? ‖ 子将～先? Which would you place first?

【奚落】 xīluò 〈动〉scoff/gibe/jeer at; taunt; ridicule; sneer at: ～一番 make sarcastic remarks against sb; take a dig at sb ‖ 别再～他了。Stop ridiculing him. ‖ 他似乎没有意识到他们正在～自己。He didn't seem to realize that they were making fun of him. ‖ 由于穿得破破烂烂，她常常被同学们～。She is often jeered at for her ragged clothes. ‖ 她老爱～人。Sarcasm is a habit with her. ‖ 他无情地～她的肥胖。He made a cruel jibe about her being fat.

【奚幸】 xīxìng ＝ 傒倖 xīxìng

悕 xī 〈名〉〈书〉sorrow; grief

娭 xī 〈书〉＝ 嬉 xī

⇨āi

菥 xī

【菥蓂】 xīmì 〈名〉[植物] penny cress

硒 xī 〈名〉[化学] selenium (Se)

【硒电池】 xīdiànchí 〈名〉selenium cell

【硒化物】 xīhuàwù 〈名〉[化学] selenide

【硒化锌】 xīhuàxīn 〈名〉[化学] zinc selenide

【硒化银】 xīhuàyín 〈名〉[化学] silver selenide

【硒酸】 xīsuān 〈名〉[化学] selenic acid

【硒铁矿】 xītiěkuàng 〈名〉achavalite

【硒铜矿】 xītóngkuàng 〈名〉berzelianite

【硒银矿】 xīyínkuàng 〈名〉naumannite

【硒中毒】 xīzhòngdú 〈名〉[医学] selenosis

睎 xī 〈书〉❶〈形〉dry: 晨露未～。The morning dew has not yet dried. ❷〈动〉dawn; begin to grow light after night: 东方渐～。The day was dawning.

欷 xī

【欷歔】 xīxū 〈动〉〈书〉sob; sniffle: ～不已 keep on sniffling ‖ 掩面～ hide one's face behind one's hand and weep ‖ 演出结束时，很多观众不胜～。Sniffles could be heard among the audience at the end of the play.

悉 xī ❶〈形〉〈书〉detailed: 注释甚～。There were elaborate notes to the text. ❷〈动〉specify; know the detail: 来函敬～。I've read your letter. ‖ 书不能～意。The letter could not convey all I feel. ⇨获～; 惊～; 熟～ ❸〈动〉take out all that is available ❹〈副〉entirely; completely: ～如家人 treat entirely as members of one's own family ‖ ～言所闻 tell all that one has heard ‖ ～已渡河 have all got across the river ‖ 事无大小，～以咨之 consult sb on all matters, important or trivial ⇨～力; ～数; ～心

【悉力】 xīlì 〈动〉try/do one's best; go all out; spare no effort: ～抵抗 resist with all one's strength ‖ ～而为 try for all one is worth; do one's utmost; go to great lengths to do sth ‖ ～协助 go all out to help; assist with might and main ‖ ～以赴，追求卓越 not spare oneself in the pursuit of excellence ‖ ～争胜 go all out for a win ‖ 我们一定～相助。We will do all we can to help you.

【悉尼】 Xīní 〈名〉Sydney [the largest city and port of Australia]

〖～歌剧院〗 Xīní Gējùyuàn 〈名〉Sydney Opera House

【悉数】 xīshǔ 〈动〉〈书〉enumerate in full detail: ～所有的理由 enumerate all the reasons ‖ 种类繁多，不可～。There are too many varieties to list.

【悉数】 xīshù 〈名〉〈书〉full amount/quantity: ～奉还 return all that has been borrowed with thanks ‖ ～归公 turn in everything to the state ‖ ～捐献 contribute all that one has ‖ ～上缴 turn over every single one ‖ 所需款项已～寄去。We have sent you the full amount of the sum you required.

【悉听君便】 xītīng-jūnbiàn ＝ 悉听尊便 xītīng-zūnbiàn

【悉听尊便】 xītīng-zūnbiàn 〈熟〉you are at liberty to do as you wish; you are free to do anything you like: 拒绝与否，～。You're quite at liberty to refuse my offer if you wish. ‖ 或去或留，～。It's at your option to leave or stay.

【悉心】 xīxīn 〈动〉devote all one's attention; take the utmost care: ～研究 devote oneself to the study of sth ‖ 他～照料病榻上的妻子。He is taking the utmost care of his wife who is confined to sickbed.

烯 xī 〈名〉[化工] alkene

【烯胺】 xī'àn 〈名〉[化学] enamine

【烯丙醇】 xībǐngchún 〈名〉[化学] allyl alcohol

【烯丙基】 xībǐngjī 〈名〉[化学] allyl group

【烯醇】 xīchún 〈名〉[化学] enol

【烯化氧】 xīhuàyǎng 〈名〉[化学] alkylene oxide

【烯烃】 xītīng 〈名〉[化学] alkene

淅 xī 〈动〉〈书〉wash rice (in a pan or basket)

【淅沥】 xīlì 〈拟〉[referring to the sound of a drizzle, a breeze, or falling leaves] rustle; patter: 秋风～，秋叶飘零。The autumn wind rustles the falling leaves. ‖ 小雨淅淅沥沥地下了一整天。The rain has been pitter-pattering all day. ‖ 屋外响起淅淅沥沥的雨声。The patter of rain can be heard outside the house. / Raindrops began to rustle outside. ‖ 我觉得屋顶淅淅沥沥的雨声听着很惬意。I find the patter of rain on the roof soothing.

【淅飒】 xīsà 〈拟〉[referring to the sound of a breeze, a drizzle, etc] rustle; crackle: 微风掠过，树叶～作响。The leaves rustled in the breeze.

【淅淅】 xīxī 〈拟〉[referring to the quiet irregular sound of a drizzle, a breeze, etc] rustle; patter: 微风～。The breeze rustles.

惜 xī 〈动〉❶ cherish; value highly; treasure; care for tenderly: ～寸阴 value every bit of time; make good use of every moment; treasure every minute ⇨爱～; 怜～; 珍～ ❷ stint; cannot bear to abandon; grudge: ⇨不～工本; 吝～; 在所不～ ❸ have pity on; feel sorry for: ⇨可～; 叹～; 痛～

【惜败】 xībài 〈动〉[体育] lose unfortunately by a small margin

【惜别】 xībié 〈动〉be reluctant to part; hate to see sb go: 依依～ be reluctant to part ‖ ～之情 reluctance to part

【惜福】 xīfú 〈动〉be moderate in enjoyment of good fortune; cherish/prize one's blessings and use them sparingly: 老人生平省俭～。The old man refrains from leading an excessively comfortable life.

【惜老怜贫】 xīlǎo-liánpín 〈熟〉have compassion for the old and the poor; take good care of the old and show sympathy for the poor

【惜力】 xīlì 〈动〉stint on one's energy; spare one's effort; not to do one's best; slack; shirk; malinger; laze: 干活不～ never spare oneself in one's work

【惜命】 xīmìng 〈动〉treasure/cherish one's life; be afraid to die

【惜墨如金】 xīmò-rújīn 〈熟〉(of a writer, calligrapher, or painter) be economic in the use of ink as if it were gold—be scrupulous and succinct in writing or painting; be reluctant to let others have one's works of art

【惜时】 xīshí 〈动〉treasure/cherish one's time: ～如金 treasure one's time more than anything else

【惜售】 xīshòu 〈动〉grudge selling; be loath/unwilling to sell; be reluctant to sell for fear of running out: 由于～造成积压。The stocks have been piling up owing to the reluctance to sell.

【惜阴】 xīyīn 〈动〉value every bit of time; make good use of every moment: 他是个～之士。He is a person who values every single minute.

【惜玉怜香】 xīyù-liánxiāng ＝ 怜香惜玉 liánxiāng-xīyù

【惜指失掌】 xīzhǐ-shīzhǎng 〈熟〉stint a finger and lose a hand—try to save a little only to lose a lot

晰 xī 〈形〉clear; distinct: ⇨明～; 清～

睎 xī 〈动〉〈书〉❶ ascend a height to enjoy a distant view; look into the distance: 于是～山 stand here and look at the mountain in the distance ❷ admire; look up to: 追～祖德 admire one's ancestor's integrity and favour

稀 xī ❶〈形〉sparse; thinly scattered; meagre; scanty; thin; light: 头发～ have thin hair; be thin on top ‖ 种子撒～一些 sprinkle the seeds thinly ‖ 枪声由密而～。The intensive gunfire had become sporadic. ‖ 月明星～。The moon is bright and the stars are few. ⇨地广人～ ❷〈形〉rare; scarce; uncommon: 人生七十古来～。Since ancient times, men have rarely lived to be seventy. ⇨～客; ～少; 物以～为贵 ❸〈形〉watery; thin; dilute: 喝点～的 have some porridge/gruel/liquid food ‖ ～果酱 runny jam ‖ ～硫酸 dilute sulphuric acid ‖ ～泥/涂料/粥 thin mud/paint/gruel ‖ 面和得太～。The dough is too thin. ‖ 我吃稠的，你喝～的。I'll have solid food and you'll have gruel. ⇨～饭; ～汤寡水 ❹〈名〉[used for sth like a liquid] thin thing: ⇨拉～; 糖～ ❺〈副〉very: ⇨～烂

【稀巴烂】 xībalàn ＝ 稀烂 ② xīlàn

【稀播】 xībō 〈名〉[农业] thin sowing

【稀薄】 xībó 〈形〉(of air or smog, etc) thin; rare: ～气体 rarefied/rare gas; low density gas ‖ 高海拔地区空气～。The air is rare at high altitudes. ‖ 山里空气～，呼吸困难。It is hard to breathe in the rarefied air of the mountains. ‖ 越往上爬，空气越～。The higher we climbed, the thinner the air became.

【稀饭】 xīfàn 〈名〉rice or millet gruel; porridge: 熬～ make gruel ‖ ～太稀了。The gruel is too thin.

【稀罕】 xīhan ❶〈形〉rare; scarce; uncommon; unusual: ～景观/事 rare sight/occurrence ‖ 这里下雪是～事。Snow is rare in this region. ❷〈动〉value highly; prize as a rarity; cherish: 我一点也不～。I do not have the least longing for it. ‖ 那你就别邀请我！哼，谁～似的！Don't invite me, then! Humph, see if I care! ‖ 女方不～彩礼，图的是男方的人品。The bride's family prizes the bridegroom's integrity more than his betrothal gifts. ‖ 我才不～你的臭钱！I couldn't care less about your lousy money! ❸〈名〉rare thing; rarity: 看～ enjoy the rare sight (of)

【稀客】 xīkè 〈名〉rare visitor: 一位～ a rare guest ‖ 你真是位～。You are a rare visitor. / You rarely visit us. / Your visits have been so infrequent. / It is rare for you to visit us.

【稀拉】 xīla 〈形〉❶ sparse; scanty; thinly scattered: ～的枯草 sparse withered grass ‖ ～的白发 very thin white hair ❷〈方〉sloppy; slovenly; slack: 改变～习惯 improve one's slovenly habits ‖ 作风～ sloppy way of doing things

【稀烂】 xīlàn 〈形〉❶ completely mashed; pulpy: 鸡炖得～。The chicken was stewed thoroughly. ‖ 肉煮得～。The meat was cooked until very soft. ❷ smashed to pieces/smithereens; bro-

ken to bits：把土豆捣得～ beat and crush potatoes into a mash；mush up the potatoes‖把西瓜打得～ reduce the watermelon to a pulp‖把花瓶打得～ smatter a vase into pieces‖摔得～ smash/break into pieces‖炸个～ blow to smithereens‖撕得～ tear into pieces‖他把店窗砸了个～。He shattered the shopwindow to pieces. ‖一篮子鸡蛋摔了个～。The whole basketful of eggs were smashed up.

【稀朗】 xīlǎng 〈形〉(of lights or stars) sparse or scattered but bright：星光～之夜 a night with sparse stars shining brightly in the sky

【稀里呼噜】 xīlihūlū 〈拟〉〈方〉[referring to the sound of snoring or guzzling liquid food]：他端起粥～喝起来。He took up the bowl of porridge and started guzzling it down at once.

【稀里糊涂】 xīlihútú 〈熟〉❶ muddle-headed；confused：这些条条框框把我弄得～。The rules and regulations muddled me completely. ‖这道算术题他讲了两遍，我还是～的。He explained the arithmetic problem twice, but I was none the wiser. ❷ careless；casual；perfunctory：～地答应 give one's careless approval/consent‖～地检查 make a superficial inspection‖～地讨论 have a perfunctory discussion‖他一天到晚～混日子。He muddled along carelessly day by day. ‖我爸爸～地看了看我的成绩单。My father looked casually through my school report. ‖这是件严肃的事，不能～过去。This is a serious matter. It shouldn't be handled in a perfunctory manner. ‖想都没想，我就～地接受了这份工作。Without a second thought I agreed to take the job.

【稀里哗啦】 xīlihuālā ❶〈拟〉[referring to the sound of rain, falling objects, or buildings falling down] patter；crash：爆炸把500米以外的窗户都～震碎了。The explosion shattered windows 500 metres away. ‖那座楼～地坍塌了。The building collapsed like a house of cards. ‖墙～地倒了。The wall fell with a crash. ‖雨～地下了起来。The rain came down in sheets. / The rain came splattering down. ❷〈形〉shattered；broken violently into pieces：餐馆里的家具被砸了个～。All the furniture in the restaurant was smashed. ‖桌上的饭菜被～掀翻了。The dishes on the table were smashed to pieces. ❸〈形〉scattered in disorder：旧书旧报～堆了一地。Old books and newspapers were scattered about on the floor.

【稀里马虎】 xīli-mǎhu 〈熟〉careless；casual：你最近学习上有些～。You have been slack in your study recently. ‖他的工作有些～。His work is somewhat slipshod.

【稀料】 xīliào 〈名〉solvent；diluent：汽油是一种能去除油污的～。Gasoline is a solvent liquid that removes grease spots.

【稀溜溜】 xīliūliū 〈形〉(of porridge, cereals, soup, etc) very thin；watery：喝碗～的粥 have a bowl of thin porridge‖～的汤 watery soup

【稀落】 xīluo ❶〈动〉become sparse；thin：电影还没演完，剧院里的观众就开始～了。The audience began to thin out before the movie drew to an end. ‖他头发～了。His hair is thinning. ‖枪声～了。The gunfire dwindled off. ❷〈形〉sparse；scattered；thin：～的树 scattered trees‖～的掌声 a scatter of applause；sporadic applause

【稀泥】 xīní 〈名〉watery mud：抹～ plaster watery mud‖～浆 slush

〖～抹光墙〗 xīní mǒ guāngqiáng 〈熟〉smooth things over with an equivocal attitude

【稀年】 xīnián 〈名〉seventy years of age

【稀奇】 xīqí 〈形〉strange；remarkable；rare；peculiar；queer；eccentric：这点经历一点都不～。Such an experience is nothing rare/strange.

〖～古怪〗 xīqí-gǔguài 〈形〉peculiar；queer；quaint；strange；rare：～的旧风俗 quaint old custom‖～的念头 strange/bizarre/odd/eccentric idea‖～样式/衣物 way-out fashion/clothes

【稀缺】 xīquē 〈形〉scarce：～经济 economy of scarcity‖～商品 scarce commodity；commodity in short supply‖～药品/资源 medicines/resources in short supply‖食品的～ scarcity of food

〖～经济〗 xīquē jīngjì 〈名〉scarcity economy

【稀散元素】 xīsàn yuánsù 〈名〉[矿业] scattered element

【稀少】 xīshǎo 〈形〉sparse；few；rare；scarce：顾客～ have few customers‖人口/人烟～ have sparse/thin population；be sparsely populated‖雨量～ have scanty rainfall‖八点以后车辆就～了。The traffic will thin out after eight o'clock. ‖街上车辆/行人～。There was sparse traffic/were few people in the street. ‖这种机遇极其～。Such opportunities are extremely rare.

【稀湿】 xīshī 〈形〉very wet；soaking wet：大雨浇得他浑身～。The heavy rain soaked him through.

【稀世】 xīshì 〈形〉rare on earth：～不凡 be extraordinarily rare‖～之才 rare genius

〖～珍宝〗 xīshì-zhēnbǎo 〈名〉rare treasure：藏有～ house rare treasures‖拍卖～ sell a rare treasure at an auction‖收藏/寻找～ collect/seek rare treasures‖博物馆有许多无价的～。The museum houses a collection of priceless art treasures.

〖～珍本〗 xīshì-zhēnběn 〈名〉rare book：寻觅～ seek a rare book

【稀释】 xīshì 〈动〉dilute：～盐酸 thin the hydrochloric acid down；dilute the hydrochloric acid‖用汽油～漆 dilute the paint with petrol‖呈～状态 be in a dilute phase

〖～比〗 xīshìbǐ 〈名〉[化学] thinning ratio；dilution ratio

〖～测定〗 xīshì cèdìng 〈名〉[化学] dilution metering

〖～基因〗 xīshì jīyīn 〈名〉[遗传] dilution gene

〖～剂〗 xīshìjì 〈名〉[化学] thinner；diluent；thinning agent

〖～液〗 xīshìyè 〈名〉[化学] dilution

【稀疏】 xīshū 〈形〉(of objects, sounds, etc) few and scattered；few and far between；thin；sparse：头发～ have thin/sparse hair；be thin on top‖～的晨星 scattered morning stars‖～的胡须 sparse beard‖～的枪声 scattered shots；sporadic gunfire‖～的小麦 scattered/thin wheat‖山间～的村庄 villages scattered among the hills‖草原上～地散布着几座蒙古包。The grassland is dotted with a few yurts. ‖树木～。The trees grow sparse. ‖他的头发变～了。His hair is thinning.

【稀松】 xīsōng 〈形〉❶ lax；slack；sloppy：工作～ be slack in one's work‖作风～ lax style of work ❷ bad；pathetic；not be up to much：能力～ have inadequate ability；be incompetent‖服务～。The service was bad/pathetic. / The service was not up to much. ‖他演技～。He is a poor/mediocre actor. ‖他的英语～。His English is limited. ‖他做事～。His work is slipshod. ‖由于管理～，该公司陷入了财政困境。Bad management has put the company in a difficult financial position. ❸ trivial；unimportant；insignificant：那些～小事不值一提。Those trivial matters are not worth talking about. ❹ thin；loose：土壤～。The soil is thin and loose.

【稀酸】 xīsuān 〈名〉[化学] dilute acid

【稀汤寡水】 xītāng-guǎshuǐ 〈熟〉(of porridge, soup, etc) watery；thin and tasteless；thin and weak in taste：你给孩子喂这～的东西，有什么营养啊？You are feeding the children with such watery stuff. Is it nutritious enough?

【稀土】 xītǔ 〈名〉rare earth：富有～资源 be rich in rare-earth minerals；abound in rare-earth resources

〖～化合物〗 xītǔ huàhéwù 〈名〉[化学] rare-earth compound

〖～金属〗 xītǔ jīnshǔ 〈名〉[冶金] rare-earth metal

〖～矿〗 xītǔkuàng 〈名〉[矿物] rare-earth ore

〖～元素〗 xītǔ yuánsù 〈名〉[化学] rare-earth element

【稀稀拉拉】 xīxilālā 〈熟〉sparse；thinly scattered：～的作物 sparse crops‖～的听众 thin audience‖他头顶上长了～的几根头发。He's thin on top. ‖与会者～。The meeting was poorly attended. ‖他们的支持者～的。Their supporters are thin on the ground.

【稀稀落落】 xīxiluòluò ＝ 稀稀拉拉 xīxilālā

【稀有】 xīyǒu 〈形〉rare；unusual：～的珍品 rare treasure‖～物种/资源 rare species/resource‖非常～ be of great rarity；be uncommonly/unusually scarce‖因为～，钻石价格昂贵。Diamond is very expensive because of its scarcity.

〖～动物〗 xīyǒu dòngwù 〈名〉rare animal：保护～ preserve rare animals

〖～金属〗 xīyǒu jīnshǔ 〈名〉[化学] rare/scarce metal

〖～气体〗 xīyǒu qìtǐ 〈名〉noble/rare gas

〖～元素〗 xīyǒu yuánsù 〈名〉[化学] rare element

【稀糟】 xīzāo 〈形〉〈方〉extremely messy；very bad：把事弄得～ make a mess of things‖居住条件～。Living conditions are awful/horrific/appalling. ‖他的拼写～。His spelling is atrocious. ‖我做饭～。I'm a lousy cook.

【稀珍】 xīzhēn 〈形〉rare and precious：～动物 rare and precious animal

【稀粥】 xīzhōu 〈名〉(thin) gruel

傒 xī 〈动〉〈书〉turn (towards)；incline (to)：率土～心。The whole land offers its allegience.

【僁倖】 xīxìng 〈动〉[often seen in early vernacular] feel vexed/upset

粞 xī

【粞装】 xīzhuāng ❶〈名〉equipment and installations on a ship ❷〈动〉fit up (a ship)

翕 xī

〈书〉❶〈形〉amiable and compliant: ⇨～服；～然 ❷〈动〉furl; fold; shut: ⇨～动；～张

【翕动】 xīdòng 〈动〉〈书〉(of lips, nostrils, etc) open and close: ～翅膀 flap the wings ‖ 鼻翼～ with nostrils and lips quivering ‖ 她嘴唇～了几下，却没有说什么。She moved her lips but did not say anything.

【翕服】 xīfú 〈动〉obey without question

【翕然】 xīrán 〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of opinions, actions, etc) unanimous; harmonious; undisputed: ～反对 be unanimously opposed (to) ‖ 与会者～ have a harmonious meeting ‖ ～从之 abide by in unison; follow in unison ‖ 舆论～。Public opinion is unanimous. / There is a consensus of public opinion. ❷ stable; quiet; settled: 境内～ stable domestic situation; enjoy stability at home ‖ 边界～。The border is settled and peaceful.

【翕张】 xīzhāng 〈动〉〈书〉furl and unfurl; open and close: 双目～ with one's eyes opening and closing alternately

腊 xī

〈名〉〈书〉dry meat

⇨là

粞 xī

〈名〉❶〈书〉crushed rice: 糠～ bran ❷〈方〉chaff; bran; husk

犀 xī

〈名〉[动物] rhinoceros

【犀角】 xījiǎo 〈名〉rhinoceros horn (used in medicine or for ornament)

【犀利】 xīlì 〈形〉(of weapon, speech, etc) sharp; incisive; acute; trenchant: 谈锋～ talk in trenchant words; be incisive in conversation ‖ 文笔～ have/wield a scathing/trenchant/acaustic pen ‖ ～的目光 sharp eyes ‖ ～的批评 incisive criticism

【犀鸟】 xīniǎo 〈名〉[动物] hornbill; toucan

【犀牛】 xīniú 〈名〉[动物] rhinoceros

〖～科〗 xīniúkē 〈名〉Rhinoceratidae

皙 xī

〈形〉〈书〉(of skin) fair; pale: ⇨白～

锡[1] xī

〈名〉[化学] stannum (Sn); tin: 镀～ tin-plate ‖ ～罐 tin can

锡[2] xī

〈动〉〈书〉bestow; grant: ～恩 grant a favour

【锡板】 xībǎn 〈名〉tin sheet

【锡棒】 xībàng 〈名〉tin bar

【锡伯族】 Xībózú 〈名〉Xibe (Sibo) ethnic group; the Xibes (Sibos) [distributed mainly over the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Liaoning Province]

【锡箔】 xībó 〈名〉tinfoil paper [formerly used as funeral offerings]

【锡焊】 xīhàn 〈名〉soldering: ～膏 tinol ‖ ～料 tin solder

【锡婚】 xīhūn 〈名〉tin wedding [the 10th wedding anniversary]

【锡匠】 xījiang 〈名〉tinsmith

【锡金】 Xījīn 〈名〉Sikkim

〖～人〗 Xījīnrén 〈名〉Sikkimese

【锡晶】 xījīng 〈名〉tin crystal

【锡剧】 xījù 〈名〉Wuxi opera [a local opera of Wuxi County and popular in southern Jiangsu and Shanghai]

【锡矿】 xīkuàng 〈名〉tin ore: ～床 tin-ore deposit ‖ ～矿工 tinner ‖ ～区 stannary ‖ ～山 tinnery ‖ ～物 tin mineral

【锡镴】 xīla 〈名〉〈方〉❶ soldering tin ❷ tin ❸ pewter

【锡器】 xīqì 〈名〉tinware; pewter ware; pewtery

【锡烧】 xīshāo 〈名〉tin-burnt effect

【锡石】 xīshí 〈名〉[地质] cassiterite; tinstone

【锡盐】 xīyán 〈名〉[化学] tin salt

【锡液】 xīyè 〈名〉[冶金] tin liquor

【锡渣】 xīzhā 〈名〉[冶金] scruff

【锡杖】 xīzhàng 〈名〉[宗教] Buddhist abbot's staff; monk's cane with a tin ring or rings at the head

【锡纸】 xīzhǐ 〈名〉tinfoil; silver paper

【锡制品】 xīzhìpǐn 〈名〉tinwork; pewter ware; pewtery

徯 xī

〈书〉❶〈动〉wait ❷ ＝蹊 xī

溪 xī

〈名〉small stream; brook; rivulet; rill: 清～ clear stream ‖ ～声潺潺。The brook warbled. ⇨～流；小～

【溪谷】 xīgǔ 〈名〉ravine; valley; gorge; gully: 溪流在山中冲出一条～。The stream washed out a gully in a hill.

【溪涧】 xījiàn 〈名〉mountain stream/brook

【溪流】 xīliú 〈名〉brook; rivulet: 波光粼粼/潺潺/弯弯曲曲的～ sparkling/babbling/meandering stream ‖ 山间～ mountain stream

裼 xī

〈动〉〈书〉unbutton or divest one's upper garment; have the upper body fully or partially naked: 袒～裸裎 stark naked

⇨tì

熙 xī

〈形〉〈书〉❶ bright and sunny ❷ brisk; prosperous ⇨～攘 ❸ congenial and happy

【熙和】 xīhé 〈形〉〈书〉❶ congenial and happy ❷ pleasantly warm; genial: ～的风/空气 genial wind/air

【熙来攘往】 xīlái-rǎngwǎng ＝熙熙攘攘 xīxī-rǎngrǎng

【熙攘】 xīrǎng ＝熙熙攘攘 xīxī-rǎngrǎng

【熙熙攘攘】 xīxī-rǎngrǎng 〈熟〉bustling with activity; with people bustling about; teeming/swarming/thronged with people: 喜欢渔港～的一派繁忙 enjoy the hustle and bustle of the busy fishing-port ‖ ～的城市 hustling and bustling city ‖ ～的景象 scene of hustle and bustle ‖ ～的闹市区 bustling downtown area ‖ ～的街道 bustling street ‖ ～的行人 hustling and bustling pedestrians

【熙笑】 xīxiào 〈动〉smile pleasantly

【熙怡】 xīyí 〈形〉happy; joyful: 纵意～ be joyful without reserve

豨 xī

〈名〉[used in ancient books] pig; hog; swine; boar: 封～修蛇 huge boar and long snake—avaricious despots and aggressors

【豨莶】 xīxiān 〈名〉[植物] common St. Paul's wort

蜥 xī

【蜥蜴】 xīyì 〈名〉lizard: ～皮手提包 lizard handbag

僖 xī

〈形〉〈书〉happy; joyful

熄 xī

〈动〉❶ extinguish; put out: ⇨～灯；～火；～灭 ❷ die out; go out; be extinguished; burn itself out: 厨房里的灯还没有～。The lights are still on in the kitchen. ‖ 街灯每天早上五点就～了。The street lights go out at five o'clock in the morning. ‖ 火～了。The fire has gone out.

【熄灯】 xīdēng 〈动〉put out a light/lamp; quench a lamp; turn/switch off a light; snuff off/out a candle: ～就寝 put out the light and go to sleep ‖ ～后不许说话。No talking after lights-out! ‖ 宿舍晚上十一点～。Lights in the dorms are switched off at 11 pm.

〖～号〗 xīdēnghào 〈名〉lights-out; taps

【熄风】 xīfēng 〈动〉[中医] relieve dizziness, high fever, infantile convulsion, epilepsy, etc

【熄火】 xīhuǒ 〈动〉❶ (of fuel, stove, etc) stop burning; die/go out; extinguish: 用水～ quench a fire with water ‖ ～后，炉子里的温度逐渐下降。The furnace cooled down slowly after the fire was put out. ❷ (of an engine, etc) stop; go dead: 不要让引擎～。Keep the engine running. ‖ 引擎～了，飞机失速下跌了。The engine went dead and the plane stalled and fell. ❸ stop fuel from burning; stop an engine

【熄灭】 xīmiè 〈动〉❶ extinguish; put out: 把灯～ put out the light; quench a lamp ‖ ～蜡烛 blow out a candle; extinguish/snuff out a candle ‖ ～香烟 extinguish/put out/snub out a cigarette ❷ (of a fire, light, etc) die out; go out: 渐渐～ smoulder out ‖ 灯光～了。The lights went out. ‖ 灯光突然～使屋子陷入一

片漆黑。The sudden extinction of lights left the room in complete darkness. ‖ 火已～。The fire went out/was quenched. ‖ 那场大火后来自己～了。The big fire finallly burned itself out. ‖ 舞台灯光完全～,后台又响起了音乐声。The lights blacked out completely and the offstage music began again. ‖〈喻〉希望的火花～了。The spark of hope was extinguished.

〖～电压〗 xīmiè diànyā 〈名〉[电子] extinction voltage

〖～信号〗 xīmiè xìnhào 〈名〉black-out signal; blanking signal

〖～装置〗 xīmiè zhuāngzhì 〈名〉blanker; blanket

譆 xī 〈名〉〈书〉lament; wail of agony

磎 xī 〈书〉❶ = 溪 xī

嘻 xī ❶〈叹〉〈书〉[used when exclaiming in admiration, wonder, etc]: ～,异哉! Oh, how weird! ‖ 他惊羡地"～"了一声。He gave a gasp of admiration. ❷〈拟〉[referring to the sound of merry laughter] giggle: 她～～地笑。She burst into giggles.

【嘻和】 xīhe ❶〈名〉〈口〉affable looks and soft words ❷〈动〉please sb with affable looks and soft words

【嘻闹】 xīnào = 嬉闹 xīnào

【嘻皮笑脸】 xīpí-xiàoliǎn = 嬉皮笑脸 xīpí-xiàoliǎn

【嘻嘻哈哈】 xīxī-hāhā 〈形〉❶ laughing and joking; laughing merrily; mirthful; noisily cheerful: 我们办公室的人成天都～的。There is always a lot of joking and laughter in our office. ❷ not very serious or earnest about; facetious: 正经事可不能～。We mustn't joke about serious matters. / Don't be facetious about serious matters. ‖ 探穴运动可不是～闹着玩的。It is no joke to go spelunking.

【嘻笑】 xīxiào = 嬉笑 xīxiào

翕 xī 〈动〉❶〈旧〉= 吸 xī ❷〈书〉restrain; contract; draw back

【翕动】 xīdòng = 翕动 xīdòng

膝 xī 〈名〉knee: 单～着地 get down on one knee ‖ 放在～上 put on one's knees/lap ‖ 双～跪下 kneel down on both knees ‖ 让婴儿坐在自己的～上 sit a baby on one's knees ‖ 雪深及～ be knee-deep in snow ‖ 齐～的水 knee-deep water ‖ 齐～的草/靴子 knee-high grass/boots ‖ 齐～的袜子/裙子 knee-length socks/skirt ‖ 左/右～ left/right knee ‖ 水深过～。The water came above the knees. ‖ 我两～一软,倒在地上。My knees gave away and I fell down on the ground. ⇨卑躬屈～

【膝部】 xībù 〈名〉knee: ～软弱无力 be weak in the knees ‖ ～受伤 be wounded in the knees ‖ 他～曾因踢球受过伤,又再次受伤了。His football knee gave out again.

【膝盖】 xīgài 〈名〉❶ knee: knee-caps: 使～受伤 hurt one's knee ‖ 跌伤～ be wounded in the knee by a fall ‖ 打碎了他的～ broke his knee-caps ❷ (of a piece of clothing that covers the knee) knee: ～有补丁的裤子 a pair of trousers with a patch at the knees

〖～骨〗 xīgàigǔ = 髌骨 bìngǔ

【膝关节】 xīguānjié 〈名〉knee joint: ～脱臼了。The knees were dislocated.

〖～痛风〗 xīguānjié tòngfēng 〈名〉[医学] gonagra

〖～炎〗 xīguānjiéyán 〈名〉[医学] gonitis; gonarthritis

【膝腱】 xījiàn 〈名〉patellar tendon

〖～反射〗 xījiàn fǎnshè 〈名〉[医学] patellar reflex; knee jerk/reflex

【膝铠】 xīkǎi 〈名〉knee piece

【膝上电脑】 xīshàng diànnǎo 〈名〉lap-top computer; lap-top

【膝下】 xīxià 〈书〉❶〈名〉early childhood [a time when one is usu at one's parents' knees] ❷〈介〉[used in saying whether one has children or not] at one's knees: ～一儿一女 have a son and a daughter ‖ ～犹虚 have no children/offspring ‖ 她～无子。She is childless. ❸〈名〉[used in the salutations of letters to one's parents or grandparents as a sign of respect]: 父母亲大人～ Dear Father and Mother ❹〈名〉parents: 承欢～ give delight to one's parents

【膝行】 xīxíng 〈动〉〈书〉move forward on one's knees (in submission, supplication, etc); grovel; crawl

【膝痒搔背】 xīyǎng-sāobèi 〈熟〉scratch the back while the knee is itching; not scratch where it itches—fail to handle a matter properly; miss the point; approach a problem the wrong way

瘜 xī

【瘜肉】 xīròu = 息肉 xīròu

嬉 xī 〈动〉〈书〉play; sport: 到这边来～吧! Come and play here! ⇨～闹;～皮笑脸;～戏

【嬉和】 xīhe = 嘻和 xīhe

【嬉闹】 xīnào 〈动〉laugh and frolic; horseplay; rollick: 欢乐～ be full of frolic ‖ 在草地/海滩上～ frolic in the meadow ‖ ～的儿童 frolicking children ‖ 孩子们～了好一阵。The children laughed and frolicked for a long time.

【嬉皮赖脸】 xīpí-làiliǎn 〈形〉grinning shamelessly to cover up embarassment or guilt

【嬉皮士】 xīpíshì 〈名〉hippie; hippy: ～用语 hippie idiom

【嬉皮笑脸】 xīpí-xiàoliǎn 〈熟〉grin cheekily/mischievously/frivolously; smile and grimace

【嬉耍】 xīshuǎ 〈动〉play; sport; frolic; rollick; gamboll: 孩子们在草坪上～。The kids were playing on the grass.

【嬉戏】 xīxì 〈动〉〈书〉frolic; gambol; play; sport: 在草地上/池塘里～ frolic in the meadow/in the pond ‖ 在水中～ sport in the water

【嬉笑】 xīxiào 〈动〉laugh and play: 快乐的～声 happy laughter ‖ 纵情～ laugh and play heartily

〖～怒骂〗 xīxiào-nùmà 〈熟〉laugh merrily or curse angrily: ～,皆成文章。When he writes with emotion, even a merry laugh or an angry curse makes good reading.

〖～颜开〗 xīxiào-yánkāi 〈熟〉be wild with joy

〖～自若〗 xīxiào-zìruò 〈熟〉behave in a natural and unrestricted manner

【嬉游曲】 xīyóuqǔ 〈名〉[音乐] divertimento

熹 xī 〈书〉❶〈形〉bright: 星～。Stars are bright. ⇨～微 ❷〈名〉daybreak; dawn

【熹微】 xīwēi 〈形〉〈书〉(of sunlight at dawn) faint: ⇨晨光～

樨 xī →木樨 mùxī

螅 xī →水螅 shuǐxī

歙 xī 〈书〉❶〈动〉sniff; breathe in: ～风吐雾 sniff air and puff fog ❷〈形〉harmonious: 众庶～然,莫不悦喜。All the people were harmonious and happy.

熺 xī = 熹 xī

窸 xī

【窸窣】 xīsū 〈拟〉swish; rustle: 听到～声 hear a rustle ‖ 把报纸翻得～作响 rustle the newspapers ‖ 树叶在微风中～作响。The leaves rustled gently in the breeze.

【窸窸窣窣】 xīxī-sūsū 〈熟〉[referring to the succession of slight, soft sounds, as of leaves, silks, papers, etc] rustle: 我听到草丛间～的。I heard rustling in the bushes. ‖ 她走路时,裙子～的。Her skirt swished/rustled as she walked.

蹊 xī 〈名〉footpath: ⇨～径;桃李不言,下自成～ ⇨qī

【蹊径】 xījìng 〈名〉〈书〉path; way: 另辟～ adopt a different/new approach (to) ‖ 他作学问时不沿着古人的～走。He doesn't keep to the beaten path of the ancients when he does research. ⇨独辟～

蟋 xī

【蟋蟀】 xīshuài 〈名〉cricket: 一只～ a cricket ‖ 唧唧叫的～ chirping cricket

〖～草〗 xīshuàicǎo 〈名〉[植物] yard grass

徯 xī →勃徯 bóxī

谿 xī ❶ = 溪 xī ❷ →勃谿 bóxī

【谿壑】 xīhè 〈名〉〈书〉ravine; valley; gully; gorge; canyon

【谿卡】 xīkǎ 〈名〉manor [in pre-reform Tibet]

【豀刻】 xīkè 〈形〉〈书〉caustic; petty; sarcastic

鸂 xī

【鸂鶒】 xīchì 〈名〉a kind of water bird resembling the mandarin duck in ancient books

醯 xī

〈书〉❶〈名〉vinegar ❷〈形〉sour: ～梅 sour plum

曦 xī

〈名〉〈书〉sunlight (usu of early morning): ～光 rays of the sun ‖ 春～ spring sunlight ‖ 曙～ sunlight at dawn ⇨晨～

巇 xī

〈形〉〈书〉precipitous; steep: ⇨险～

爔 xī

= 曦 xī

鼷 xī

【鼷鹿】 xīlù 〈名〉[动物] chevrotain; mouse deer

【鼷鼠】 xīshǔ 〈名〉[动物] (the smallest species of) house mouse; rat

蠵 xī

【蠵龟】 xīguī 〈名〉[动物] (a species of usu huge) turtle

觿 xī

〈名〉〈书〉awl [a tool made of bone or jade for untying a knot of a rope]

xí

习 xí

❶〈动〉〈书〉(of birds) try flying repeatedly ❷〈动〉practise; learn; study; exercise; review: ～文/武 learn literature/martial arts ‖ 跟宫廷画师～画 study painting under court painters ‖ 学而时～之 study and make regular reviews ⇨～字; 实～; 学～ ❸〈动〉get accustomed to; be used to; become familiar with: 不～水性 be not trained in swimming; be not good at swimming ⇨～非成是; ～以为常 ❹〈副〉very often: ⇨～见 ❺〈名〉habit; custom; usual practice: ⇨～俗; 恶～; 陋～

【习兵】 xíbīng 〈动〉〈书〉❶ undergo military training ❷ be well versed in military affairs

【习常】 xícháng 〈副〉as usual; usually: ～六点起床 usually get up at six

【习得】 xídé 〈动〉acquire; learn: ～的技能 acquired skill

〖～目标〗 xídé mùbiāo 〈名〉learned goal

〖～行为〗 xídé xíngwéi 〈名〉learned behaviour

〖～性〗 xídéxìng 〈名〉acquired character

【习非成是】 xífēi-chéngshì 〈熟〉grows accustomed to what is wrong and accept it as right; get used to what is wrong and doesn't know any better; be so used to sth wrong as to deem it right: 你怎么会对这种错误的行径～呢? How can you remain indifferent to such wrongdoings and accept them as right? ‖ 他们对这种陋习～,竟然没人反对。They got so used to such a corrupt custom that nobody ever opposed it.

【习惯】 xíguàn ❶〈动〉be accustomed to; get/become/be used to; be inured to: ～寒冷 be inured to cold ‖ ～艰苦生活 inure oneself to hardships ‖ ～简单饮食 be accustomed to a spare diet ‖ ～早起 be used to getting up early ‖ ～自然环境 acclimatize oneself to the natural conditions ‖ 他～于看电视到半夜。He has habituated himself to watching TV till midnight. ‖ —你怎么还用手洗啊! —唉,没办法,～了! —Why do you still wash everything by hand? —It's just the force of habit, I suppose. ‖ 我～于开夜车。It is a habit with me to work late into the night. ‖ 公司里有些事情你永远也～不了。There are some things in the company you will never get used to. ❷〈名〉habit; custom; usual practice; routine: 保持～ keep/maintain a habit ‖ 成为～ become a habit ‖ 出于～ do sth from/out of habit; it is from habit (that) ‖ 丢掉～ lose the habit (of) ‖ 改变～ alter/change a habit ‖ 改掉～ get rid of a habit; break a habit; get out of a routine ‖ 根除～ uproot a habit ‖ 固守～ adhere to a habit ‖ 戒掉～ break (off) a propensity (of doing sth); get out of a propensity (of doing sth) ‖ 纠正不良～ correct a bad habit/mannerism ‖ 克服～ overcome a habit ‖ 培养～ build up/cultivate/acquire/develop a habit ‖ 染上～ contract a habit ‖ 形成～ establish/form/foster a habit; get/fall into a habit (of) ‖ 养成～ acquire/form/develop/cultivate/foster a habit ‖ 当地风俗～ local custom ‖ 根深蒂固的～ deeply ingrained habit ‖ 讲话的～ trick of speech ‖ 民族/个人/节俭/奢侈的～ national/personal/economical/luxurious habit ‖ 生活～ way of life; life/living habit ‖ 那是他的～,不必大惊小怪。That's a quirk of his. It's nothing to make a fuss about. ‖ 人受～的支配。A habit has a hold on you. ‖ 他有午休的～。He is in the habit of taking a nap after lunch.

〖～成自然〗 xíguàn chéng zìrán 〈熟〉habit makes things natural—once a use, forever a custom; habit is second nature

〖～法〗 xíguànfǎ 〈名〉common law; customary law: ～要求人们先结婚后生子。Custom demands that people get married before having children.

〖～性〗 xíguànxìng 〈形〉habitual: ～错误 habitual errors ‖ ～痉挛 habitual spasm ‖ ～流产 habitual abortion ‖ ～微笑 habitual smile

【习好】 xíhào 〈名〉long-term habit; inveterate habit: ～饮酒 be addicted to drinking; take to drinking

【习见】 xíjiàn 〈动〉be commonly/frequently/often seen: ～不鲜 often/frequently seen ‖ ～的现象 common/habitual/familiar sight ‖ 这种情况在当地已为人们所～。This is no uncommon occurrence to the local people.

【习练】 xíliàn 〈动〉practise: ～武艺 practise *wushu*

【习气】 xíqì 〈名〉bad habit/custom; bad practice; questionable mannerism: 改掉不良～ break/give up/get rid of a bad habit ‖ 根除坏～ root up/uproot a bad habit ‖ 沾染坏～ be tainted with a bad habit; contract a bad habit ‖ 官僚～ practice of bureaucracy ‖ 流氓～ hooliganism; hooligan mannerism

【习染】 xírǎn 〈书〉❶〈动〉contract a bad habit; fall into a bad habit (of): ～毒瘾 fall into the habit of taking drugs ‖ ～市侩作风 be contaminated by a philistine style of doing things ❷〈名〉bad habit: 革除～ get rid of a bad habit

【习尚】 xíshàng 〈名〉common practice; custom: 传统/当地/古老的～ traditional/native/ancient custom/way ‖ 交换礼品的～ custom of exchanging gifts

【习熟】 xíshú 〈动〉be familiar; familiarize; be well versed in; be adept at; be deft/dexterous/expert/skilfull/proficient: ～工作 be familiar with the work ‖ ～环境 familiarize oneself with the environment ‖ 她很快就～了她的新工作。She picked up her new job quickly.

【习俗】 xísú 〈名〉custom; convention; practice; rule; tradition: 符合～ conform to the customs ‖ 藐视旧～ defy old conventionality ‖ 抛弃～ abandon the conventions (of) ‖ 破除/摧毁旧～ break/destroy an old habit ‖ 违反～ violate conventionality ‖ 尊重～ respect a custom ‖ 向旧～挑战 challenge old conventionality ‖ 婚嫁～ marriage custom ‖ 民间～ folk customs ‖ 世界性～ world-wide custom ‖ 本地的～ indigenous custom ‖ 社会～ social custom ‖ 土葬的～ custom of burial in the ground ‖ 由来已久的～ long-established custom ‖ 春节互相拜年是中国的传统～。It is a traditional Chinese custom to exchange visits at Spring Festival time.

【习题】 xítí 〈名〉problem(s) for drill; exercise (in school work) assignment; task: 一道～ an exercise ‖ 布置～ assign exercises ‖ 做～ work at exercises; do exercises ‖ ～答案 key to the exercises ‖ 算术/物理～ arithmetic/physics exercises ‖ 该书每章后附有～。The book contains exercises at the end of every chapter.

【习习】 xíxí ❶〈形〉(of a wind) blowing gently; breezy: 微风～。A gentle breeze is blowing. ❷〈拟〉[usu referring to the sound of a breeze] rustle: 海风～,海滩上感觉并不热。It doesn't feel so hot on the beach because you get the sea breeze. ‖ 晚风～,树叶飒飒。The leaves rustled in the evening breeze. / The evening breeze rustled through the leaves.

【习性】 xíxìng 〈名〉trick; quirk; mannerism: 动物的～ habits and characteristics of an animal ‖ 长春藤有攀缘的～。Ivy has a climbing habit.

【习焉不察】 xíyān-bùchá 〈熟〉be too accustomed to sth to call it into question; fail to find a latent problem simply because one is too used to it: 人们对于常见的事物往往～。People usually do not question what they are accustomed to. ‖ 我们天天用汉语,汉语的语法却～。Though we use the Chinese language every day, we have no awareness of its grammar.

【习沿成风】 xíyánchéngfēng 〈熟〉usages arise from constant

practice; a common quirk becomes a trend

【习以成性】 xíyǐchéngxìng ＝ 习与性成 xíyǔxìngchéng

【习以为常】 xíyǐwéicháng 〈熟〉 be used/accustomed/inured to sth: 他对冷嘲热讽已～。He has become inured to irony and satire. ‖ 受冷遇对他是～的事。Cold welcome has become habitual to him. ‖ 军队生活我已～了。I am used to the life in the army now.

【习艺】 xíyì 〈动〉 learn a trade, skill, or handicraft: 他从小练体操,～多年。He has practised gymnastics since childhood and has worked at it for years.

【习用】 xíyòng 〈动〉 habitually/frequently use: 这种搭配日常生活中习见～。This collocation is usual. It is frequently found in our everyday life.

〖～语〗 xíyòngyǔ 〈名〉 idiom; usage: 用英语～表达自己 express oneself in English idioms ‖ 约定俗成的～ widely accepted idiom

【习与性成】 xíyǔxìngchéng 〈熟〉 habit becomes second nature; become habituated to; grow into the habit (of doing sth)

【习语】 xíyǔ ＝ 习用语 xíyòngyǔ

【习字】 xízì 〈动〉 practise penmanship; do exercises in calligraphy

〖～帖〗 xízìtiè 〈名〉 copy-book; calligraphy model

【习作】 xízuò ❶〈动〉 do exercises in composition: 刻苦～ apply oneself to exercises; work hard to improve through practice ❷〈名〉 exercise in composition, drawing, etc: 水彩画～ exercise in water colours ‖ 这些是画家早年的～。They are the painter's early exercises.

席

xí ❶〈名〉 mat: 一领/张/卷～ a mat ‖ 编～ weave a mat ‖ 卷～ roll up a mat ‖ 铺～ spread a mat ⇨草～; 凉～; 苇～ ❷〈名〉 seat: 被告～ defendant's seat ‖ 来宾～ seats for guests/visitors ‖ 原告～ plaintiff's seat ‖ 大厅里座无虚～。All the seats in the hall are taken. / The hall is packed. / The hall is full. / There are no empty seats in the hall. ‖ 法官刚刚离～。This judge has just risen. ⇨出～; 入～; 退～ ❸〈量〉 seat (in a legislative assembly) seat: 谋一～之地 secure a seat/job in the office ‖ 占有一～之地 hold a seat; claim/deserve a place (in) ‖ 在议会中占有 42～ have 42 seats in the Parliament ❹〈名〉 feast; banquet; dinner: 摆一桌～ set an abundant table ‖ 吃～ attend a banquet ‖ 离～ leave the table ‖ ～间谈笑风生。It was a merry and cheerful feast. ⇨酒～; 宴～ ❺〈量〉 [used for banquets, talks, etc]: 一～菜 a dinner; a feast; a set of courses ‖ 一～话 a conversation/talk (with sb) ‖ 一～酒 a banquet (at which alcoholic drinks are served)

【席不暇暖】 xíbùxiánuǎn 〈熟〉 not sit long enough to warm the seat—be terribly busy; be constantly on the go; be rushed off one's feet: 她终日奔忙,～。She was rushed off her feet all day long and could hardly snatch any rest.

【席次】 xícì 〈名〉 order of seats; seating arrangement: 安排～ arrange the order of seats ‖ 请各位按指定～入座。Please take your designated seats.

【席地】 xídì 〈动〉 have a mat on the ground; sit or lie on the ground: ～而卧 lie on the floor ‖ ～而坐 sit/be seated on the floor/ground

〖～幕天〗 xídì-mùtiān 〈熟〉 ❶ take the ground for a mat and the sky a tent—live in the rough ❷ take a broad view of the world; be broad-minded, not caring about life's comforts

【席丰履厚】 xífēng-lǚhòu 〈熟〉 ❶ (of a family) wealthy ❷ (of one's life) well-off; well-to-do

【席间】 xíjiān 〈介〉 at or during a feast/dinner: ～祝酒 make/drink a toast during the feast ‖ ～觥筹交错。Glasses kept clinking at the feast.

【席卷】 xíjuǎn 〈动〉 ❶ roll up like a mat; carry everything with one: ～而去 make a clean sweep and flee ‖ ～而逃 make off with everything ❷ sweep across; engulf; overwhelm: ～全球 sweep the globe; sweep across the globe ‖ ～天下 take the world ‖ 暴风雨～全城。The storm swept the city. ‖ 泥石流～全村。A mud-slide engulfed the village.

【席门】 xímén 〈名〉 poor family: 出身～ be born into an under-privileged family

【席梦思】 xímèngsī 〈名〉 Simmons mattress; inner-spring mattress

〖～床垫〗 xímèngsī chuángdiàn 〈名〉 Simmons mattress

【席面】 xímiàn 〈名〉 ❶ feast; banquet; spread: 婚宴的～丰盛。The wedding feast is a feast for the gods. ❷ food presented at dinner: ～精美无比,宾客赞不绝口。Guests praised the superb food served at dinner.

【席篾】 xímiè 〈名〉 thin bamboo strip (for making a mat)

【席棚】 xípéng 〈名〉 mat shed; mat boarding

【席位】 xíwèi 〈名〉 seat (at a conference, in a legislative assembly, etc): 保持～ keep one's seat ‖ 获得～ win a seat ‖ 失去～ lose one's seat ‖ 拥有议会中的多数～ enjoy/have/hold a majority in the Parliament ‖ 占有～ have/keep/take a seat ‖ 争夺～ contest a seat ‖ 合法～ lawful seat

【席子】 xízi 〈名〉〈口〉 mat; matting: 一张～ a mat ‖ 编织～ weave a mat ‖ 灯心草编织的～ rush matting

觋

xí 〈名〉〈书〉 wizard

袭[1]

xí ❶〈动〉 follow the pattern of; carry on as before; copy imitate; pattern after: ⇨～用; 抄～; 沿～ ❷〈动〉 inherit: ～位 succeed to the throne ⇨世～ ❸〈量〉〈书〉 a suit or set of clothes: 一～薄纱 a piece of light veil ‖ 一～棉衣 a suit of cotton-padded clothes

袭[2]

xí 〈动〉 make a surprise attack (on); raid: 黎明遭～ suffer a surprise raid at dawn ‖ 途中遭～ be ambushed midway ‖ 各种问题突然向我们～来。All sorts of problems bombarded us suddenly. ‖ 寒气～人。There is a nip in the air. ‖ 花香～人。The overwhelming fragrance of flowers greeted us. / The flowers were sending forth penetrating fragrance. ‖ 阵阵寒风～来。Chill winds swept in. ⇨～击; 空～

【袭夺】 xíduó 〈动〉 conquer by a surprise attack; wrest a position by surprise

【袭封】 xífēng 〈动〉 inherit a feudal title (of nobility): 她获～,成为女公爵。She inherited the title and became a duchess.

【袭故蹈常】 xígù-dǎocháng 〈熟〉 follow the old rules and conventions; follow in the footsteps of those before one

【袭击】 xíjī ❶〈动〉 make a surprise attack (on); assault/attack by surprise; make a foray: ～敌军 make a surprise attack on the enemy; carry out/conduct/make/stage a raid on the enemy ‖ ～匪巢 make a foray into the bandits' lair; storm/raid the bandits' lair ‖ 受到台风的～ be hit by a typhoon ‖ 突遭背后～ be unexpectedly attacked from the rear ‖ 对军事基地进行～ inflict an assault/attack on a military base ‖ 持械～ assault with weapon; mount an armed attack ❷〈名〉 surprise attack; raid; assault; foray: 顶住导弹的～ withstand attack by missiles ‖ 发动～ initiate/launch a surprise attack (against/on sb) ‖ 进行～ carry out/conduct/make/stage a raid (on); mount/launch a surprise attack (on) ‖ 报复性～ reprisal/retaliatory raid ‖ 突然～ surprise assault; sudden attack

〖～者〗 xíjīzhě 〈名〉 assailant; raider

【袭迹】 xíjì 〈动〉 follow in other's footprints; follow suit

【袭其不意】 xíqí-bùyì 〈熟〉 attack sb unawares; strike sb off guard: 攻击敌方时,必须～,才能取胜。We can't win unless we attack the enemy off guard.

【袭取】 xíqǔ 〈动〉 ❶ take by surprise; capture by a surprise attack: ～敌人的要塞 take the enemy's fort by a surprise attack ❷ follow old practice; continue to use or employ; adapt: 他～小说内容,将其改编成电影。He adapted the novel for the screen.

【袭扰】 xírǎo 〈动〉 harass; attack repeatedly: ～敌人 harass the enemy troops ‖ 遭蚊虫～ be pestered by mosquitoes ‖ 恐怖分子四处～。The terrorists made harassing raids everywhere.

【袭人故智】 xírén-gùzhì 〈熟〉 copy an old trick/stratagems: 这家伙只是～而已,不难对付。That guy is just copying some old tricks of others'. We can deal with him without much difficulty.

【袭用】 xíyòng 〈动〉 take over (sth that has long been used in the past); continue to use; follow; copy a previous method, practice, etc: ～成说 follow an accepted theory or formulation ‖ ～故技 use the old tactics; repeat an old trick ‖ ～宫廷食谱 follow the royal/imperial recipes ‖ ～古方 follow an age-old prescription ‖ ～老谱 follow an old musical score ‖ ～故智,得以取胜 win by taking advantage of an old strategy

【袭占】 xízhàn 〈动〉 capture (a place) by surprise: ～机场 seize the airport in a surprise raid ‖ ～前沿基地 capture an outpost in an onslaught

媳

xí 〈名〉 ❶ son's wife; daughter-in-law: ⇨儿～; 婆～; 童养

～❷ wife of a relative of the younger generation: ⇨弟～;孙～妇;侄～妇

【媳妇】 xífù 〈名〉❶ son's wife; daughter-in-law ❷ wife of a relative of the younger generation: 孙～ grand-son's wife ‖ 侄～ nephew's wife

【媳妇儿】 xífur 〈名〉〈方〉❶ wife: 娶～ take a wife ‖ 她是我～。She is my wife. ‖ 愿意做我～吗? Will you be my wife? ⇨小～ ❷ young married woman: 花～ newly married woman

隰 xí 〈名〉〈书〉❶ low-lying and damp place; swamp; low marshy land ❷ newly reclaimed land

檄 xí ❶〈名〉war proclamation (on a traitor, usurper, etc) ❷〈动〉〈书〉make a war proclamation; enlist the public in an expedition; issue calls for an expedition: 严～诸将 strictly enlist and instruct some generals

【檄书】 xíshū ＝ 檄文 xíwén

【檄文】 xíwén 〈名〉 war proclamation; official denunciation

霫 xí

【霫霫】 xíxí 〈形〉〈书〉(of rain) dripping; pattering

鳛 xí 〈名〉〈书〉[动物] loach

xǐ

洗 xǐ ❶〈动〉wash; bathe; clean with water: 把有颜色的衣服与白色的衣服分开～ wash the coloured clothes separately from the whites ‖ ～餐具 do the washing-up; wash up ‖ ～磁头 clean a magnetic head ‖ ～脸/手/头发 wash one's face/hands/hair ‖ ～淋浴/盆浴 have/take a shower/bath ‖ ～伤口 bathe/clean a wound ‖ ～衣为生 wash/do/take in washing for a living ‖ ～掉衣服上的污垢 wash the dirt off/from/out of one's clothes ‖ ～干净 wash sth clean ‖ ～后缩水 shrink in the wash ‖ ～一下 have/get a wash ‖ 手～内衣 wash the underwear by hand; handwash the underwear ‖ 以泪～面 be bathed in tears ‖ 用肥皂/洗发精～ wash with soap/shampoo ‖ 你的床罩正在～。Your bedspread is in the wash. ‖ 窗帘得～了。The window curtains need washing ‖ 她的裙子～得褪了色。The colour of her dress washed out. ‖ 这被单该好好～一～。The sheet could use a good scrubbing. ‖ 阵雨过后，碧空如～。The sky is as clear as having been washed after the shower. ⇨冲～;干～;梳～ ❷〈名〉〈古〉washing utensil: 笔～ basin for washing writing brushes ❸〈动〉clear (from a charge of guilt or fault); remove blame from sb; redress; right; absolve sb from/of sth: ～去被告的罪名 vindicate the defendant from a charge ‖ ～去罪孽 cleanse sb from sin; wash away one's sin; wash sb thoroughly from his iniquity ⇨～雪;～冤 ❹〈动〉kill everyone or/and loot everything; sack; devastate: ～城 massacre the inhabitants of a captured city ‖ 匪徒血～了整个村庄。The bandits plunged the village into a bloodbath. ⇨～劫 ❺〈动〉develop; process: ～彩色照片 process a colour photo ‖ ～胶卷 develop a film; have a film developed ‖ 所有照片都～得很清楚。All the photographs came out clearly. ‖ 这卷胶卷～得不好。This roll of film didn't develop properly. ❻〈名〉baptism: 施～ administer baptism; baptize ‖ 受～ accept/receive/undergo baptism ‖ 受～为基督教徒 be baptized a Christian ⇨领～ ❼〈动〉shuffle (cards, etc): ～骨牌 shuffle the dominoes ‖ 把牌好好～一～ give the cards a good shuffle ⇨～牌 ❽〈动〉clear away; clean up; eliminate: 清～ purge; eliminate ❾〈动〉erase (a tape recording, etc): ～掉那段录音 erase the recording

【洗肠】 xǐcháng 〈动〉[医学] intestinal lavage

【洗车】 xǐchē 〈动〉wash a car

〖～场〗 xǐchēchǎng 〈名〉washing bay; car wash

〖～工〗 xǐchēgōng 〈名〉car washer

【洗尘】 xǐchén 〈动〉give a welcome dinner (to a visitor from afar): 设便宴为某人～ give an informal dinner to welcome sb ⇨接风～

【洗涤】 xǐdí 〈动〉❶ wash; cleanse: 彻底～ cleanse thoroughly ⇨～剂;～器 ❷〈喻〉cleanse; purify: ～思想 cleanse one's thoughts ‖ ～罪恶 cleanse sb of his sins

〖～槽〗 xǐdícáo 〈名〉sink (unit); washing tank; scouring bowl; washbath: ～塞子 sink plug ‖ 瓷/不锈钢～ porcelain/stainless steel sink ‖ 在～洗手 wash one's hands at the sink

〖～池〗 xǐdíchí 〈名〉(kitchen) sink: ～排水道 sink drain

〖～剂〗 xǐdíjì 〈名〉washing fluid; cleanser; detergent; abluent; abstergent: 地毯～ carpet shampoo ‖ 合成～ synthetic detergents ‖ 碗碟～ *dishwashing detergent; washing-up liquid; dish liquid*

〖～器〗 xǐdíqì 〈名〉washing appliance; washer

【洗掉】 xǐdiào 〈动〉wash away/off/out: ～污迹/血迹 wash off dirty marks/blood stains ‖ ～衣服上的污垢 wash the dirt off/from one's clothes ‖ 别把油弄到衬衣上，油再洗也洗不掉。Try not *to get oil on your shirt. It won't come out no matter how you* wash it. ‖ 这脏东西容易～。Such filth comes out easily in the wash.

【洗耳恭听】 xǐ'ěr-gōngtīng 〈熟〉listen with due respect; listen intently/carefully: 你有什么高见? 我愿～。Tell me what you think of it, please. I am all ears.

【洗发】 xǐfà 〈动〉wash one's hair: 用洗发精～ wash one's hair with shampoo; shampoo one's hair; have a shampoo

〖～粉〗 xǐfàfěn 〈名〉dry shampoo

〖～膏〗 xǐfàgāo 〈名〉cream shampoo

〖～精〗 xǐfàjīng 〈名〉shampoo: 药物～ medicated shampoo

〖～水〗 xǐfàshuǐ 〈名〉liquid shampoo

【洗剂】 xǐjì 〈名〉[医学] lotion: 虫咬～ soothing lotions for insect bites

【洗碱】 xǐjiǎn 〈动〉irrigate a field to cleanse it of its saline-alkali content

【洗劫】 xǐjié 〈动〉loot; sack; ransack: ～被占城市/美术馆 sack a captured city/an art gallery ‖ 匪徒们将房子～一空。The ban*dits made off with everything in the house.* ‖ 佛寺被～一空。The temple was pillaged of all its Buddhist statuary.

【洗洁净】 xǐjiéjìng 〈名〉liquid detergent; washing-up liquid; dish liquid

【洗礼】 xǐlǐ 〈名〉❶ [宗教] baptism: 临终的～ clinical baptism ‖ 受～时 at baptism ❷ severe test; ordeal; baptism: 接受战斗的～ go through the test of battles ‖ 经受炮火的～ experience the baptism of fire

〖～盆〗 xǐlǐpén 〈名〉[宗教] font

〖～式〗 xǐlǐshì 〈名〉[宗教] christening

〖～堂〗 xǐlǐtáng 〈名〉[宗教] baptistery

【洗脸】 xǐliǎn 〈动〉wash one's face

〖～巾〗 xǐliǎnjīn 〈名〉facecloth; washcloth: 拧干～ wring out a washcloth ‖ ～架 towel stand ‖ 把香皂涂在～上 soap up a washcloth ‖ 把湿～贴在额头上 put the damp washcloth against one's forehead

〖～盆〗 xǐliǎnpén 〈名〉washbasin; washbowl

〖～台〗 xǐliǎntái 〈名〉wash stand/bowl

【洗练】 xǐliàn 〈形〉(of speech, writing, etc) terse; succinct; concise and dear: ～的措辞 succinct wording/language ‖ ～的风格/文笔/人物描写 terse style/writing/characterization ‖ 信要写得～而切题。Keep your letter succinct and to the point.

【洗煤】 xǐméi 〈名〉coal washing

〖～厂〗 xǐméichǎng 〈名〉*coal-washing plant; coal washery;* coal-cleaning plant

〖～机〗 xǐméijī 〈名〉coal washer

【洗面奶】 xǐmiànnǎi 〈名〉(facial) cleansing cream

【洗脑】 xǐnǎo 〈动〉brainwash

【洗牌】 xǐpái 〈动〉shuffle cards; shuffle the tiles in a game of mahjong/sparrows: ～作弊 stack the shuffle ‖ 轮谁～? Whose turn (is it) to shuffle? ‖ 记住要先～,再发牌。Remember to shuffle (the cards) before you deal.

【洗盘】 xǐpán 〈动〉(of stock market manipulating) wash sale

【洗片】 xǐpiàn 〈动〉develop/process a film: 在暗室里～ develop a film in the darkroom

〖～机〗 xǐpiànjī 〈名〉developing machine

〖～夹〗 xǐpiànjiā 〈名〉film clip

〖～架〗 xǐpiànjià 〈名〉film hanger

【洗钱】 xǐqián 〈动〉launder money: 洗黑钱 launder illegal funds ‖ 通过国外银行～ launder money through a foreign bank

【洗清】 xǐqīng 〈动〉clear (from a charge of guilt or fault); wash away/off (*blame, opprobrium, stigma, etc from sb*); exculpate; redress; right: ～被告的罪名 vindicate the defendant from a charge ‖ ～罪孽 cleanse sb of/from his sins; wash away sb's sins

【洗染店】 xǐrǎndiàn 〈名〉 cleaner-dyer's; laundering and dyeing shop

【洗三】 xǐsān 〈动〉 give a baby a bath on the 3rd day after its birth [an old Chinese custom]

【洗晒】 xǐshài 〈动〉 wash and dry in the sun

【洗肾】 xǐshèn 〈名〉 [医学] dialysis; hemodialysis

〖～机〗 xǐshènjī 〈名〉 dialyzer; dialyzator

【洗手】 xǐshǒu 〈动〉 ❶ wash one's hands: 让孩子们去～,该吃饭了。Tell the kids to wash up. It's time to eat. ❷〈婉〉 wash one's hands; answer a call of nature ❸ (of a thief, bandit, etc) wash one's hands forever of criminal activity: 彻底～不干坏事 wash one's hands of the whole sordid business ‖ 痛改前非,～不干 thoroughly reform oneself and hang up one's axe ❹ change one's career; quit a job, wash one's hands (of sth): ～不再当算命的了 pack it in as a fortune-teller ‖ 整个项目她早就想～不干了。She couldn't wait to wash her hands of the whole project.

〖～间〗 xǐshǒujiān 〈名〉 toilet; lavatory; water closet (WC); bathroom; washroom; restroom: 清洗～ clean the toilet ‖ 上～ go to the toilet ‖ 公共～ public toilet; washroom; restroom ‖ 男～ men's toilet; gents; men's room ‖ 女～ women's toilet; ladies/ladies' room; powder room ‖ 可以用用你家的～吗? Could I use your lavatory/bathroom?

〖～液〗 xǐshǒuyè 〈名〉 liquid soap: 如今大多公共卫生间都提供～和干手机。Nowadays most public restrooms provide liquid soap and electric hand dryers.

【洗漱】 xǐshù 〈动〉 wash one's face and rinse one's mouth

【洗刷】 xǐshuā 〈动〉 ❶ wash and brush; scrub: ～地板 scrub the floor ‖ ～奶瓶 rinse out the bottle ‖ ～水果 rinse the fruit ‖ ～污垢 scrub off dirt ‖ ～血迹 wash out the blood stains ‖ 把墙～干净 scrub the wall clean ‖ 用刷子～卫生间 clean the toilet with a brush ‖ 你的大衣需要～一下。Your coat needs brushing down. ‖ 石阶上沾了漆,～不掉了。The stone steps got paint on them and it won't scrub off. ❷ clear (from a charge of guilt or fault); wash off; exculpate: ～耻辱/冤枉 wash away one's shame; clear oneself of opprobrium/false accusation ‖ ～不清 unable to vindicate oneself ‖ ～罪恶 wash away one's sins ‖ ～罪名 exculpate/vindicate sb from a charge

【洗涮】 xǐshuàn 〈动〉 rinse: ～干净 give sth a good rinse; rinse dirt out of/from sth ‖ 污迹～不掉。The stain won't rinse out.

【洗烫】 xǐtàng 〈动〉 wash, dry and iron; launder: ～衣服 launder clothes

【洗头】 xǐtóu 〈动〉 wash one's hair: 用洗发精～ wash one's hair with shampoo; have a shampoo; shampoo one's hair

【洗碗】 xǐwǎn 〈动〉 wash the bowl(s) up; wash/do the dishes; wash up; do the washing-up

〖～机〗 xǐwǎnjī 〈名〉 dishwasher

〖～巾〗 xǐwǎnjīn 〈名〉 dish cloth

【洗胃】 xǐwèi 〈动〉 [医学] undergo gastric lavage

【洗洗涮涮】 xǐxǐ-shuànshuàn 〈熟〉 laundering and washing; washing and cleaning: 她靠～缝缝补补过日子。She lived by doing household cleaning, sewing, and mending.

【洗心革面】 xǐxīn-gémiàn 〈熟〉 turn over a new leaf; reform oneself thoroughly; cleanse the heart of sin; repent genuinely; start life anew: ～,迷途知返 repent one's errors and turn over a new leaf ‖ 下定决心～ be determined to reform oneself thoroughly ‖ 他将～,努力工作。He is going to turn over a new leaf and work hard.

【洗雪】 xǐxuě 〈动〉 wipe out (a disgrace); redress/right (a wrong); remove (an infamy from sb): ～沉冤 wipe out a deep grievance ‖ ～国耻 wipe off a national disgrace ‖ ～杀父之仇 revenge one's father's murder ‖ ～冤枉 exculpate/vindicate sb from a false accusation

【洗眼剂】 xǐyǎnjì 〈名〉 eye wash

【洗液】 xǐyè 〈名〉 lotion; wash

【洗衣】 xǐyī 〈动〉 wash clothes; do the washing/laundry: 一周洗两次衣服 do the wash twice a week ‖ 她的工作就是～做饭。Her work is simply washing and cooking.

〖～板〗 xǐyībǎn 〈名〉 washboard; rubboard

〖～槽〗 xǐyīcáo 〈名〉 washing tank; laundry tray/tub

〖～袋〗 xǐyīdài 〈名〉 laundry bag

〖～店〗 xǐyīdiàn 〈名〉 cleaner's (shop); laundry: 开～ run a laundry ‖ 蒸汽～ steam laundry ‖ 自助～ washerette; launderette ‖ 把衣服送到～去。Send the clothes to the laundry. ‖ 他所有的西装都在～。All his suits are at the laundry.

〖～房〗 xǐyīfáng 〈名〉 washing house; laundry (room): ～设备 laundry equipment

〖～粉〗 xǐyīfěn 〈名〉 washing powder; laundry detergent

〖～烘干机〗 xǐyī hōnggānjī 〈名〉 washer-dryer

〖～机〗 xǐyījī 〈名〉 washing machine; laundry machine: 半自动～ semi-automatic washer ‖ 单缸～ single-tub washer ‖ 橱式～ cabinet washing machine ‖ 双缸～ twin-tub washer ‖ 套缸～ casing-tub washing machine ‖ 投币～ coin operated washing machine ‖ 蒸汽～ steam washing machine ‖ 自动～ automatic washing machine; automatic washer

〖～室〗 xǐyīshì 〈名〉 laundry room

〖～刷〗 xǐyīshuā 〈名〉 wash brush

〖～液〗 xǐyīyè 〈名〉 liquid (laundry) detergent

〖～皂〗 xǐyīzào 〈名〉 laundry soap

【洗印】 xǐyìn 〈动〉 develop and print photos; process: ～胶片 process photographic film ‖ 该店～质量上乘,价格合理。This shop offers high-quality processing at a reasonable price.

〖～机〗 xǐyìnjī 〈名〉 processor

【洗浴】 xǐyù 〈动〉 have/take a bath: 洗海水浴 go for a bath in the sea; go bathing in the sea

【洗冤】 xǐyuān 〈动〉 right a wrong; redress a grievance

【洗澡】 xǐzǎo 〈动〉 have/take a bath; bathe: 洗冷水/热水/温水澡 take a cold/hot/tepid bath ‖ 为婴儿～ bath/bathe the baby; give the baby a bath ‖ 经常～ bath regularly ‖ 他几天没～。He went bathless for a few days. ‖ 他在～。He is in the bath/bathtub. ‖ 我去给你放点热水洗个澡。I'll run you a hot bath.

〖～间〗 xǐzǎojiān 〈名〉 bathroom

〖～巾〗 xǐzǎojīn 〈名〉 bath towel

〖～盆〗 xǐzǎopén 〈名〉 bathtub

【洗濯】 xǐzhuó 〈动〉〈书〉 wash; cleanse; rinse: ～污垢 wash the filth away

枲 xǐ

【枲麻】 xǐmá 〈名〉 male plant of a hemp; male hemp

玺 xǐ 〈名〉 seal of the emperor; royal seal: ⇨玉～

铄 xǐ ＝ 玺 xǐ

缅 xǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 silk hair ribbon

⇨lí

铣 xǐ 〈动〉 [机械] mill: 端/逆/排/平/顺～ face/conventional/gang/plain/climb milling ‖ 在工件上～个凹槽 mill a trough on the workpiece ⇨～床; ～刀

⇨xiǎn

【铣床】 xǐchuáng 〈名〉 milling machine; miller: ～工作台 milling machine table ‖ ～夹具 fraise jig ‖ 成型～ milling and shaping machine ‖ 万能～ universal milling machine ‖ 专用～ production miller

【铣刀】 xǐdāo 〈名〉 [机械] milling cutter: ～卡盘 cutter chunk ‖ ～盘 facing cutter ‖ 成型～ profile milling cutter

【铣工】 xǐgōng 〈名〉 ❶ milling work: ～车间 milling (machine) shop ❷ miller; milling machine operator

【铣削】 xǐxiāo 〈动〉 [机械] cut metals with miller; mill

徙 xǐ 〈动〉 ❶ move (from one place to anther); move one's abode; migrate; remove: 流～ drift about ⇨迁～ ❷〈书〉 transfer (from one post to another)

【徙边】 xǐbiān 〈动〉〈书〉 move or banish prisoners to the border area: 坐罪～ be exiled to the border area

【徙居】 xǐjū 〈动〉 move one's abode; move house; migrate: 举家～沿海城市。The whole family moved to a coastal city.

【徙任】 xǐrèn 〈动〉〈书〉 be transferred to another post; change to another post

【徙移】 xǐyí 〈动〉 migrate; move: 有些鸟类随季节～。Some birds migrate according to the season.

【徙倚】 xǐyǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 pace back and forth; pace up and down

喜 xǐ ❶〈动〉 be/feel happy/glad/joyous/elated/gratified; be delighted/pleased: ～获丰收 reap a bumper harvest ‖ ～迁新居 happily move into a new house ‖ ～溢眉梢 be radiant with joy;

eyes lit up with joy ‖ ～在心头 have a joy in one's heart ‖ 心中暗～ secretly feel pleased ‖ 转悲为～ one's grief turns into joy ‖ 这个地区～降瑞雪。There is a welcome fall of snow here. ⇨～不自胜；欣～ ❷〈形〉(of an event or a piece of news) joyful; delightful; worth celebrating: ⇨～事；～讯 ❸〈名〉happy event; special occasion to celebrate: ⇨报～；贺～ ❹〈名〉pregnancy: 害～ show symptoms of pregnancy; feel sick because of pregnancy ‖ 她有～了。She is pregnant. ❺〈动〉be fond of; like; enjoy: ～读书 be fond of reading ⇨～闻乐见；～好 ❻〈动〉(of animals or plants) have an inclination (for); love; agree with; require: 熊猫性～竹。Pandas have a natural inclination for bamboos as food. ‖ 兰花～温暖。The orchid welcomes warmth. ⇨～光植物

【喜爱】xǐ'ài 〈动〉like; love; enjoy; be fond of; be keen on; take pleasure in; have a liking for: ～打网球/篮球 enjoy playing tennis/basketball ‖ ～动物/花卉/戏剧 be fond of animals/flowers/opera ‖ ～户外活动 have a liking for outdoor activities; be keen on outdoor activities ‖ ～古典音乐/现代艺术 dote on classical music/modern art ‖ ～孩子/运动 love children/sports ‖ 惹人～ be adorable/lovable ‖ 随年龄增长，他对绘画越来越～。Painting grew on him as he grew older. ‖ 他非常～他的小儿子。He is very attached to/fond of his youngest son. ‖ 我读书是出于～。I read for the love of it.

【喜报】xǐbào 〈名〉❶ bulletin of glad/happy tidings: 送～ deliver a glad message ‖ 贴～ put up a bulletin reporting good news ‖ 大红～ happy-tidings written on crimson paper; happy crimson bulletin ‖ 立功～ citation of meritorious service ❷ good/happy news: ～频传。Good news snowed/poured in.

【喜病】xǐbìng 〈名〉morning sickness due to pregnancy: 害～ show symptoms of early pregnancy

【喜不胜喜】xǐbùshèngxǐ ＝ 喜不自胜 xǐbùzìshèng

【喜不自禁】xǐbùzìjīn 〈熟〉be beside oneself with joy; be greatly delighted; be overjoyed

【喜不自胜】xǐbùzìshèng 〈熟〉be delighted beyond measure; be blissfully happy; be very pleased; be greatly delighted: 听到喜讯～ be overjoyed at the good news

【喜车】xǐchē 〈名〉wedding car/carriage: 一辆～ a wedding car ‖ 装饰～ decorate a wedding car ‖ ～开来了。The wedding car was approaching.

【喜冲冲】xǐchōngchōng 〈形〉blissfully happy; exhilarated; radiant/beaming with joy; joyful; cheerful: ～的人群 joyful crowds ‖ ～地回答 reply in a cheerful manner ‖ 他整天～的。He has a cheerful/sunny disposition. ‖ 这个消息让她～的。She was elated by the news.

【喜出望外】xǐchūwàngwài 〈熟〉be overjoyed (at unexpected gain, good news, etc); be delighted and surprised (by an unexpected happy outcome); have a feeling of great surprise and happiness: 她对他的作品颇感兴趣，他真有些～。He was delighted and surprised by the interest she took in his works. ‖ 他见到她的第一反应是～。His immediate reaction at seeing her was one of great surprise and happiness. ‖ 这次成功让他～。He felt elated by the unexpected success.

【喜从天降】xǐcóngtiānjiàng 〈熟〉good luck seems to have dropped from heaven; heaven-sent fortune; heavenly blessing; godsend: 他失散多年的姐姐突然回到了故乡，真是～。His sister who had been missing for many years came back to her homeland suddenly; it was an absolute godsend.

【喜光植物】xǐguāng zhíwù 〈名〉sun plant

【喜果】xǐguǒ 〈名〉❶ happy nuts [assorted nuts and sweets served to guests on the occasion of an engagement ceremony or a wedding] ❷〈方〉＝ 红蛋 hóngdàn ❸ ＝ 喜糖 xǐtáng

【喜好】xǐhào ❶〈动〉like; love; be fond of: ～钓鱼/游泳 like fishing/swimming ‖ ～体育运动 have an inclination for sports; love sports ‖ ～美术/文学/音乐 be keen on art/literature/music ❷〈名〉like; interest: 询问朋友的～ ask a friend about his likes ‖ 他的生活很乏味，什么～都没有。His life is dull and boring, for he has no particular likes or dislikes.

【喜欢】xǐhuan ❶〈动〉like; love; be fond of; be keen on: ～安静 like quiet ‖ ～吹牛 be inclined to boast ‖ ～动物/汽车/集邮 be fond of animals/cars/stamp collecting ‖ ～逗孩子 take delight in teasing children ‖ ～恶作剧 enjoy playing tricks (on sb) ‖ ～歌剧/阅读/网球 be keen on opera/reading/(playing) tennis ‖ ～古典音乐/户外活动/游泳 like classic music/outdoor activities/swimming ‖ ～幻想 be enamoured of/with imagination ‖ ～爵士乐/乡村/漂亮的衣服 have a liking for jazz/the countryside/beautiful clothes ‖ ～上了一位女孩 come/grow to like a girl; take to a girl; develop/get/take a liking for a girl; grow fond of a girl ‖ ～挑刺儿 be fond of finding fault; love finding others' mistakes ‖ ～训人 love to lecture people; be fond of preaching ‖ ～做饭 like/enjoy cooking ‖ 你晚饭～吃什么？What do you fancy for supper? ‖ 你～她什么呢？What do you like about her? ‖ 你～这里吗？Do you like it here? ‖ 说到食物，他说不上特别～什么或特别不～什么。He has no particular likes or dislikes when it comes to food. ‖ 爸爸～看儿子用功学习。The father'd love to watch his son work at lessons. ‖ 我不～吃水果。I have no tooth for fruit. ‖ 我立刻就～上了她。I warmed to her at once. ‖ 这个小女孩真讨人～。The little girl is a real delight. ‖ 这个婴儿多招人～！What an adorable baby! / Isn't the baby a love? ❷〈形〉happy; elated; filled with joy: 欢欢喜喜过新年 spend a joyful Spring Festival ‖ 把这消息去告诉你爷爷，叫他老人家也～～。Go and tell your grandpa the good news, so that he can share our joy. ‖ 看到孩子们学习有进步，心里很～。He was very pleased to see that the kids had made progress at school.

【喜极而泣】xǐjí'érqì 〈熟〉burst into tears at the height of joy; be elated and tearful

【喜极生悲】xǐjíshēngbēi 〈熟〉grief comes along with extreme elation

【喜结连理】xǐjiéliánlǐ ＝ 喜结良缘 xǐjiéliángyuán

【喜结良缘】xǐjiéliángyuán 〈熟〉tie the nuptial knot; be happily married; be united in marriage: 几年之后，他们终于～。Several years later, they were happily married.

【喜酒】xǐjiǔ 〈名〉wedding feast: 吃～ attend a wedding feast ‖ 喝～ drink at a wedding feast ‖ 我们何时喝你的～？When will you invite us to your wedding feast?

【喜剧】xǐjù 〈名〉comedy: 一出～ a comedy ‖ 写～ write a comedy ‖ 喜欢～而不喜欢悲剧 prefer comedy to tragedy ‖ 低级～ low comedy ‖ 情节～ situation comedy ‖ 歌舞～ musical comedy ‖ 黑色～ black/dark comedy ‖ 轻松～ light comedy ‖ 人间～ human comedy ‖ 性格～ comedy of character ‖ 言情～ sentimental comedy ‖ 幽默～ comedy of humours ‖ 这个演严肃剧的演员改演～以来，赢得了很多大奖。The serious actor has won many awards since he switched to comedy.

〖～片儿〗xǐjùpiānr 〈名〉comic film; comedy

〖～演员〗xǐjù yǎnyuán 〈名〉comedian; comic actor/actress: 女～ comedienne

〖～作家〗xǐjù zuòjiā 〈名〉comedist; comic dramatist; writer of comedies

【喜乐】xǐlè 〈形〉joyful; cheerful: 他是一个～的人。He is a cheerful person. / He has a happy/sunny/cheerful disposition.

【喜联】xǐlián 〈名〉wedding couplets; wedding scrolls

【喜马拉雅山】Xǐmǎlāyǎshān 〈名〉the Himalayas

【喜眉笑眼】xǐméi-xiàoyǎn 〈熟〉be all smiles; have a cheerful/radiant smile

【喜娘】xǐniáng 〈名〉bridesmaid: 当～ be bridesmaid (to sb)

【喜怒哀乐】xǐ-nù-āi-lè 〈熟〉feelings of pleasure, anger, sorrow, and joy; all human feelings/emotions: 她是个把～都挂在脸上的人。She is a woman who shows her feelings openly.

【喜怒不形于色】xǐnù bù xíngyúsè 〈熟〉show no anger or pleasure on one's face: 她向来～。She never shows her pleasure or anger. ‖ 他老谋深算，～。Sophisticated and astute, he never shows his feelings.

【喜怒无常】xǐnù-wúcháng 〈熟〉be subject to changing moods; be given to capricious moods; be moody: 她是个～的女人，不容易与别人相处。She is a woman of incalculable moods, who cannot get along with others. ‖ 我的上司整日～。My boss is a man of moods.

【喜期】xǐqī 〈名〉wedding day: ～定在国庆节 set the day for one's wedding on October 1

【喜气】xǐqì 〈名〉cheerful atmosphere or expression: 她满脸～。Her face is beaming/radiant with joy.

〖～洋洋〗xǐqì-yángyáng 〈熟〉be radiant with delight/joy; be full of joy; be cheerful/jubilant: ～地宣布 announce jubilantly ‖ 该队获胜后，球迷们～。The fans were jubilant at/over/about the team's victory. ‖ 整个广场人声鼎沸，～。The whole square is alive with singing and rejoicing.

【喜钱】xǐqian 〈名〉〈口〉tips given on a happy occasion [a wedding, birthday celebration, etc]

【喜庆】 xǐqìng ❶〈形〉joyous; jubilant: ～的日子 day of jubilation; happy occasion‖～的盛事 occasion of great festivity‖街上到处是～的人群。The streets were filled with joyful crowds.‖红色显得～。Red indicates joyfulness.‖晚会洋溢着～的气氛。The mood of the party is joyful.‖五颜六色的旗帜增加了这里的～气氛。Coloured flags added to the festivity of the scene. ❷〈名〉festivities; happy/joyous event; festive occasion: 参加～ join the festivities‖结婚～ wedding celebration/festivities

【喜鹊】 xǐque 〈名〉magpie: ～报喜。The magpies herald (in) a joyous event.

【喜人】 xǐrén 〈形〉pleasing; satisfying; gratifying: 取得～成绩 gain satisfactory achievement; achieve satisfactory results‖～的秋雨 welcome autumn rain‖一派～的丰收景象 a pleasant sight/scene of a bumper harvest‖麦苗长势～。The wheat is coming on beautifully.‖形势～。The situation is gratifying/inspiring.

【喜容】 xǐróng 〈名〉happy expression; joyful look: 他整日吊个脸，一点～没有。He pulls a long face all day long and not a trace of a smile is to be seen.

【喜丧】 xǐsāng 〈名〉funeral for sb who lived to a venerated age

【喜色】 xǐsè 〈名〉happy expression; joyful/cheerful look: 面带～ wear a happy expression; happiness shines on one's face; wear a cheerful smile‖看到他，她一脸～。Her face showed great delight when she saw him.

【喜上加喜】 xǐshàng-jiāxǐ 〈熟〉two happy events come one after the other; one happy event succeeds another

【喜上眉梢】 xǐshàngméishāo 〈熟〉one's delight appears around the eyebrows—be radiant with joy; look very happy; appear jubilant: 听说要去巴黎一个星期，她～。She was jubilant at the news that she was going to Paris for a week.

【喜事】 xǐshì 〈名〉❶ happy event; joyous occasion: 千载难逢的～ very rare joyous occasion‖有什么～? 看把你乐的。What makes you so jubilant?‖人逢～精神爽。A happy event lifts/raises one's spirits. ❷ marriage; wedding: 办～ manage a wedding; perform a marriage‖～新办 arrange the wedding in the new way‖你儿子什么时候办～? When is your son's wedding to come off/take place?‖他们刚办完～。They got married recently.

【喜堂】 xǐtáng 〈名〉wedding hall

【喜糖】 xǐtáng 〈名〉wedding sweets/candies: 发～ hand out the (wedding) sweets‖吃～ go and eat wedding sweets—attend a wedding celebration

【喜帖】 xǐtiě 〈名〉wedding invitation (card)

【喜温植物】 xǐwēn zhíwù 〈名〉thermophile

【喜闻乐见】 xǐwén-lèjiàn 〈熟〉be delighted/love to see and hear: ～的题材/形式 popular subject matter/form‖～的小说 novels with popular appeal‖～的作品 literary and artistic works loved by the people‖青少年～的书籍 books popular with/among the teenagers

【喜相】 xǐxiang 〈名〉〈方〉affable/amiable/pleasing appearance; cheerful/sunny/happy/pleasant disposition: 这姑娘容貌一般，但长得～。The girl is cheerful and pleasing though plain-looking. / The girl is plain-looking, but she has a cheerful disposition.

【喜笑颜开】 xǐxiào-yánkāi 〈熟〉be radiant/beaming with joy; light up with pleasure; smile happily/radiantly; be beaming with smiles: 见到孩子，她～。A happy smile spread across her face when she saw her child.‖他总是～的。He always wears a cheerful/radiant smile. / He's always beaming.‖得知选举结果，他们～。They are all smiles as they heard the results of the election.‖看到木偶，孩子们～。The children laughed with joy at the sight of the puppets.

【喜新厌旧】 xǐxīn-yànjiù 〈熟〉be fond of the new and tired of the old; abandon the old for the new; be fickle in one's affection; reject the old and crave for the new: 他可能是～，也可能是出于好奇。It might have been due to his habitual fondness for novelty or to his curiosity.

【喜形于色】 xǐxíngyúsè 〈熟〉one's face reveals one's happiness; be visibly pleased/brightened; be radiant/beaming with joy; one's face shines with joy: 听说儿子考上了大学，父亲不禁～。The father's face shone/glowed with radiance when he was told his son had been admitted to a university.‖获胜后，她～。She obviously exulted in winning. / She was jubilant at/over/about her victory.

【喜幸】 xǐxìng 〈形〉〈书〉pleased; delighted: 他们生了个儿子，父母极为～。Their parents were absolutely delighted about the baby boy.

【喜兴】 xǐxìng 〈形〉〈方〉happy; glad: 格外～ be extraordinarily cheerful‖过个～年 celebrate a joyful New Year

【喜讯】 xǐxùn 〈名〉happy/glad/good news; glad tidings: 一个～ a piece of good news‖接到～ receive/get the good news‖盼望～ look forward to the good news‖大～ tidings of great joy‖～传遍全国。The tidings of joy spread across the country.‖～频传。Glad news keeps pouring in.

【喜盐植物】 xǐyán zhíwù 〈名〉halophile

【喜宴】 xǐyàn 〈名〉wedding feast: 办～ hold/have a wedding feast‖赴～ attend a wedding banquet

【喜阳植物】 xǐyáng zhíwù 〈名〉heliophile

【喜洋洋】 xǐyángyáng 〈形〉beaming with joy; radiant; joyful; cheerful; delighted: 孩子有出息了，父母心里～的。The parents were beaming with heart-felt joy when they saw their child doing much better than before.

【喜溢眉梢】 xǐyì-méishāo ＝喜上眉梢 xǐshàng-méishāo

【喜阴植物】 xǐyīn zhíwù 〈名〉sciophilous/heliophobous plant

【喜盈盈】 xǐyíngyíng 〈形〉radiant/beaming with joy; not able to suppress one's smiles: 看你～的，定有什么好事。Judging by/from your radiant face, I think something joyous must have happened to you.‖她～地与我们打招呼。She greeted us with a cheerful/radiant smile.

【喜忧参半】 xǐyōu-cānbàn 〈熟〉have a mixed feeling of pleasure and foreboding

【喜雨】 xǐyǔ 〈名〉seasonable/welcome rain: 全省各地普降～。There is a widespread seasonable rain across the province.

【喜雨植物】 xǐyǔ zhíwù 〈名〉ombrophilous plant; ombrophile

【喜悦】 xǐyuè ❶〈名〉joy; delight; happiness: 表达～ express one's delight/joy (at)‖表示极大的～ express great jubilation‖充满～ be filled with joy‖带来～ bring sb joy‖感受～ experience/feel the delight‖掩饰～ hide one's joy‖难以言传/极度/说不出/无限的～ incommunicable/supreme/unutterable/immeasurable delight‖他的脸上流露出发自内心的～。His face shone with the radiance from the true happiness.‖想到要见到她了，他就充满了～。The prospect of seeing her filled him with joy.‖没有什么能打破我们内心的～。Nothing could disturb our inner happiness. ❷〈形〉delighted; happy; joyous: 怀着～的心情 have a feeling of joy‖露出～的神情 wear a happy expression‖掩饰～心情 conceal one's elation‖～的目光 delighted eyes‖无比～ be blissfully happy‖他一脸～的神色。His face radiated joy.

【喜滋滋】 xǐzīzī 〈形〉greatly pleased; filled with joy; blissfully happy: 她考试通过了，心里～的。She was immensely pleased when she passed the exam.

【喜子】 xǐzi ＝蟢子 xǐzi

葸 xǐ 〈动〉〈书〉be scared; fear; dread: 畏～不前 be too frightened to go/come forward

蓰 xǐ 〈数〉〈书〉quintuple; five times/fold

屣 xǐ 〈名〉〈书〉shoes; footwear: ⇨敝～

禧 xǐ 〈名〉❶ auspiciousness ❷ happiness: ⇨鸿～ ❸ joyous event/occasion; festivity: 恭贺新～ Happy New Year!

蟢 xǐ

【蟢子】 xǐzi 〈名〉〈通称〉a kind of spider supposed to indicate the coming of some happy event

⇨ɡ

鳍 xǐ 〈名〉[动物] sand borer

xì

卅 xì 〈数〉〈书〉forty: ～年婚庆 the 40th anniversary of a wedding

戏 xì ❶〈动〉play; sport: 二龙～珠 two dragons playing with a huge pearl ⇨～耍; 儿～; 游～ ❷〈动〉make fun of; play a joke (on): ⇨～弄; ～言; 调～ ❸〈名〉drama; play; show: 一出～ a play; a drama ‖ 一台～ a performance ‖ 侃～ talk freely about plays ‖ 看～ see a play/an opera; go to the theatre/play ‖ 排练/评论一出～ rehearse/review a play ‖ 上演一出～ stage/enact a drama ‖ 听～ listen to an opera ‖ ～票 theatre ticket ‖ 传统～ traditional play ‖ 古装～ costume drama ‖ 那～很卖座。The play draws well. ‖〈喻〉好～还在后头。The best part (of the show) is yet to come. ‖〈喻〉他有/没～。He will/won't make it. ⇨唱～; 演～; 京～
⇨hū

【戏班】 xìbān 〈名〉〈旧〉theatrical troupe; theatrical company: 搭一个～ set up a theatrical troupe ‖ 进～ join a theatrical troupe

〖～子〗 xìbānzi = 戏班 xìbān

【戏包袱】 xìbāofu 〈名〉dramatic talent [an actor/actress who is competent enough to play any role or has a good command of theatrical knowledge]

【戏报子】 xìbàozi 〈名〉〈旧〉theatre/drama poster; playbill: 张贴～ put/paste up drama posters

【戏本】 xìběn 〈名〉〈旧〉opera script: 我国有些古代～已经失传。Some opera scripts of ancient times have been lost.

〖～子〗 xìběnzi = 戏本 xìběn

【戏称】 xìchēng ❶〈动〉nickname; call jokingly: 他很胖, 大家～他为"肥肥"。He is very fat, so he is nicknamed/jokingly called "Fatty." ❷〈名〉nickname: "老夫子"是我们对他的～。"Pedant" is our *nickname* for him.

【戏出儿】 xìchūr 〈名〉representation of a theatrical scene (in the form of a poster or a set of figurines); painting or sculpture of two or more characters in a theatrical scene

【戏词】 xìcí = 戏文① xìwén

【戏单】 xìdān 〈名〉theatrical programme; playbill: 散发～ distribute theatrical programmes

【戏德】 xìdé 〈名〉*theatrical ethics*: 缺乏～ *lack theatrical ethics* ‖ 树立～ set up professional ethics of the theatre

【戏法】 xìfǎ 〈名〉❶ conjuring trick; magic; sleight of hand: 变～ perform magic; perform a trick ‖ 学变～ learn the skill of juggling; learn how to conjure ‖ 魔术师的～ magician's trick ❷ trick: 耍～ play/do tricks ‖ ～不高明。It turns out to be a clumsy/shabby sleight of hand. ‖ 别跟我玩什么～! None of your tricks with me! ‖ ～人人会变, 各有巧妙不同。Many are the magicians, but each has his own tricks.

【戏份儿】 xìfènr 〈名〉payment; remuneration (for an actor taking part in a performance); actor's day wage

【戏服】 xìfú 〈名〉theatrical/stage costume: 穿上～ put on one's *theatrical/stage costume*

【戏歌】 xìgē 〈名〉artistic form combining opera singing with pop song

【戏馆子】 xìguǎnzi 〈名〉〈旧〉theatre

【戏剧】 xìjù 〈名〉❶ drama; play; theatre: 爱好～ be keen on drama ‖ 表演～ present a drama ‖ 从事～ be involved in drama; be in the theatre; go in for drama ‖ 上演～ stage/enact a drama; put up a play ‖ 学习/研究～ study drama ‖ 主修～ major in drama ‖ 把小说改编成～ dramatize a novel; adapt a novel for the stage ‖ 对～感兴趣 be interested in drama ‖ ～爱好者 lover of the drama; devotee of the drama ‖ ～才能 dramatic talent ‖ ～独白 dramatic monologue ‖ ～观众 theatre audience ‖ ～配乐 incidental music for a play ‖ ～晚会 *theatre evening* ‖ ～评论家 *drama/theatre critic* ‖ ～演出 dramatic performance ‖ ～作品 dramatic works ‖ 古典/人间/叙事性～ classical/human/epic drama ‖ 荒诞派～ theatre of the absurd ‖ 惊心动魄的～ great and thrilling drama ‖ 莎士比亚～ drama of Shakespeare ‖ 希腊～ Greek theatre ‖ 严肃～ serious drama ‖ 由一部小说改编的～ dramatic production of a novel; drama adapted from a novel ‖ 正统～ legitimate theatre ‖ 好的～能陶冶人的情操。*Good theatre nourishes the human spirit.* ‖ 人生是一部短暂的～。Life is a little drama. ❷ text/script of a play; scenario

〖～冲突〗 xìjù chōngtū 〈名〉dramatic conflict

〖～海报〗 xìjù hǎibào 〈名〉playbill

〖～化〗 xìjùhuà 〈动〉dramatize: 别做～夸张, 告诉我们事实就行了! Don't dramatize/Spare us the dramatics. Just give us the bare facts!

〖～家〗 xìjùjiā 〈名〉playwright; dramatist

〖～界〗 xìjùjiè 〈名〉theatrical/dramatic circles: ～人物 theatre people ‖ 进入～ enter into theatrical circles ‖ 她想进入～。She wants to go into the theatre.

〖～描写〗 xìjù miáoxiě 〈名〉dramatic description

〖～评论〗 xìjù pínglùn 〈名〉dramatic criticism/review

〖～文学〗 xìjù wénxué 〈名〉dramatic literature

〖～效果〗 xìjù xiàoguǒ 〈名〉dramatic effect; theatrical effect: 加强～ *emphasize the drama* ‖ 缺乏～ *be lacking in theatrical* effect ‖ 该剧的～很好。The play is good theatre.

〖～性〗 xìjùxìng 〈形〉dramatic; spectacular: ～变化/事件 dramatic change/event ‖ ～的紧张场面 exciting drama ‖ ～的结尾 dramatic ending ‖ ～夸张 theatrically magnify ‖ 富有～的经历 dramatic experience ‖ 这次事件极富～。The affair was most dramatic.

〖～学院〗 xìjù xuéyuàn 〈名〉drama institute; school of drama

〖～音乐〗 xìjù yīnyuè 〈名〉theatrical music

【戏路】 xìlù 〈名〉range of character types (that an actor can portray); range of roles: ～宽/窄 wide/narrow range of character types; a big variety of/a limited number of roles ‖ 她的～很宽, 从村姑到宫廷贵妇都能演。Her *acting covers* a wide range, from a rustic girl to a court lady.

〖～子〗 xìlùzi = 戏路 xìlù

【戏码】 xìmǎ 〈名〉〈旧〉repertoire; theatrical programmes

【戏迷】 xìmí 〈名〉theatre fan/freak; devotee of the theatre: 吸引了众多～ attract a lot of theatre-goers

【戏目】 xìmù 〈名〉theatrical programme; repertoire

【戏弄】 xìnòng 〈动〉make fun of; play tricks on; tease; kid: 爱～人 enjoy teasing people; like playing tricks on others ‖ ～同伴 play a joke/prank/trick on one's companions ‖ ～宠物 play with a pet ‖ 故意～ poke fun at sb deliberately ‖ ～人的话/腔调 mocking remarks/voice ‖ 她可不是好～的。She's not to be fooled with.

【戏票】 xìpiào 〈名〉theatre ticket

【戏评】 xìpíng 〈名〉review of a play

【戏曲】 xìqǔ 〈名〉❶ traditional opera [including *Kunqu*, Beijing opera and other local operas]: ～改革 theatre reform ‖ ～评论家 drama/operatic/theatre critic ‖ ～作家 writer for traditional opera ‖ ～作品 works in traditional opera ‖ 传统/地方～ tradition-al/*local opera* ❷ *singing parts in a story* [*a literature genre*]

〖～剧本〗 xìqǔ jùběn 〈名〉librettos; operatic lyrics

〖～片儿〗 xìqǔpiānr = 戏曲片 xìqǔpiàn

〖～片〗 xìqǔpiàn 〈名〉screen adaptation of a traditional or local opera

〖～学校〗 xìqǔ xuéxiào 〈名〉opera school

〖～演员〗 xìqǔ yǎnyuán 〈名〉traditional opera actor/singer

〖～音乐〗 xìqǔ yīnyuè 〈名〉local opera music

【戏耍】 xìshuǎ 〈动〉❶ tease; play tricks on: 不要～别人。Don't tease others./ Don't play pranks on others. ❷ enjoy oneself; play: 户外～ play outdoors

【戏水】 xìshuǐ 〈动〉play with water; play in water: 孩子们正在池里～。*The children are splashing and playing with water in* that pond. ‖ 鸳鸯～。Mandarin ducks are sporting in water.

【戏说】 xìshuō 〈动〉adapt or relate a historical story (for the screen or TV) by adding fabricated, comical plots; create or tell a dramatic story about a historical subject: ～乾隆 relate stories about Emperor Qian Long (usu for an audienec) in a playful way

【戏台】 xìtái 〈名〉stage: 拆～ dismantle a stage ‖ 搭～ put up a theatrical scenery

【戏文】 xìwén 〈名〉❶ libretto; lines; parts: 你的～记住了吗? Have you learnt your lines yet? ❷ traditional opera ❸ southern drama

【戏侮】 xìwǔ 〈动〉*mock; poke fun at* (*usu in an unfriendly or* cruel way): ～他口吃 tease him about his stutter ‖ ～的话/腔调 mocking remarks/voice ‖ 她～我为懦夫。She mocked me, saying that I was a coward.

【戏匣子】 xìxiázi 〈名〉〈方〉❶ gramophone ❷ radio set ❸ person who knows a lot about local opera

【戏箱】 xìxiāng 〈名〉costume trunk

【戏笑】 xìxiào ❶〈名〉merry laugh: 一阵～声 a burst of merry laughter ❷〈动〉ridicule; jeer at; laugh at: ～对手 jeer at an opponent ‖ 受不了别人的～ can't stand being laughed at ‖ 大家～的

对象 laughing stock; butt of jokes/satire/ridicule

【戏谑】 xìxuè 〈动〉 banter; jest; crack jokes (on sb): 相互～ pull each other's leg; take the mickey out of each other; exchange banter/badinage ‖ ～的口气 bantering voice ‖ 他总爱～下属。He is always cracking jokes on his employees.

【戏言】 xìyán ❶〈动〉 say in a joking way; banter: 从不～ never joke ❷〈名〉 joking remarks; pleasantries; joke: 军中无～。There is no joking in battle. / There is no jesting in war. ‖ ～中常包含真理。Many a true word is spoken in jest.

【戏衣】 xìyī 〈名〉 theatrical/stage costume

【戏园子】 xìyuánzi 〈名〉〈旧〉 playhouse; theatre: 一家/座～ a theatre

【戏院】 xìyuàn 〈名〉 theatre: 露天～ open-air theatre ‖ 现代～ modern theatre ‖ ～售票处 box-office of a theatre

【戏照】 xìzhào 〈名〉 photo of a person in theatrical costume

【戏装】 xìzhuāng 〈名〉 ❶ theatrical/stage costume: 穿～照相 have a photo taken in a stage costume ❷ theatrical make-up

【戏子】 xìzi 〈名〉〈旧〉〈贬〉 actor/actress (usu in a play)

饩 xì 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 grains and forage: ～食 cereals and food ‖ 马～ forage for horses ❷〈动〉 present (esp grains or forage) as a gift ❸〈名〉 living livestock

系 xì ❶〈动〉 tie; fasten; bind: ～安全带 fasten one's seatbelt ‖ ～马 tether a horse ‖ ～牢 fasten up ‖ 把绳子～在柱子上 fasten/tie a rope to a post ⇨～缚 ❷〈动〉 relate to; bear on; depend on: 成败～于此举 stand or fall by this ‖ 名誉所～ have a direct bearing on one's reputation ⇨维～ ❸〈名〉 system; series: ⇨派～;水～ ❹〈名〉 department; faculty: 设立文学～ set up a literature department ‖ 物理/哲学～ department of physics/philosophy; physics/philosophy department ‖ ～务会议 faculty council of a department ‖ ～主任 head of a department; department head; dean ❺〈名〉[地质] system: 奥陶～ Ordovician System ❻〈动〉〈书〉 be: 确～实情 be nothing but the truth ‖ 纯～胡说! It's sheer nonsense! ‖ 李白～唐代诗人。Li Bai is a poet in the Tang Dynasty. ❼〈动〉〈书〉 detain; put in prison: ～囚 put in prison ⇨拘～ ❽〈动〉 be concerned; miss: 他情～祖国。His patriotism binds him to his motherland. ⇨～恋;～念 ❾〈动〉 fasten and lift or lower with a rope; lower down or hoist up: 把桶～到井下 lower a bucket down to a well ‖ 把桶～上井来 hoist a bucket up from a well

⇨jì

【系绊】 xìbàn 〈名〉 trammels; hobbles; yoke; tether

【系词】 xìcí 〈名〉 ❶ [逻辑] copula ❷ [语言] copulative verb; linking verb

【系风捕影】 xìfēng-bǔyǐng = 捕风捉影 bǔfēng-zhuōyǐng

【系缚】 xìfù 〈动〉〈书〉 tie; bind up; fetter

【系恋】 xìliàn 〈动〉 be reluctant to leave; can't bear to part from sb; can't bear to part with sth: ～故乡 can hardly tear oneself away from one's home place

【系列】 xìliè 〈名〉 series; set: ～报道 serial reports ‖ ～爆炸 series of bombing/explosions; a string of blasts ‖ ～产品/化妆品/生产 series production/cosmetics/manufacture ‖ ～程序 family program ‖ ～讲座 series of lectures ‖ ～谋杀/强奸案 serial murders/rapes ‖ ～杀人犯 serial murderer/killer ‖ ～商标 series marks ‖ ～饮料 series drinks ‖ ～政策 a whole set of policies ‖ 产品～ product series/line ‖ 一～丑闻/建议/问题 a series of scandals/proposals/problems

〖～化〗 xìlièhuà 〈动〉 come out in serial form; serialize: 产品～ serialization of products

〖～片〗 xìlièpiàn 〈名〉 serial: 电视～ television series/serials

〖～效应〗 xìliè xiàoyìng 〈名〉 serial effect

【系念】 xìniàn 〈动〉〈书〉 concern oneself (with/about): ～父母的身体 feel concerned about one's parents' health

【系谱】 xìpǔ 〈名〉[生物] pedigree; genealogy

〖～树〗 xìpǔshù 〈名〉[生物] family tree

〖～学〗 xìpǔxué 〈名〉[生物] genealogy

【系属】 xìshǔ 〈名〉 dependency: ～冲突 conflict of dependency

【系数】 xìshù 〈名〉[数学] coefficient; factor: ～带 coefficient tape ‖ 光学～ optical coefficient ‖ 摩擦/膨胀/相关～ coefficient of friction/expansion/correlation ‖ 危险～ risk factor ‖ 压力～ stress factor ⇨安全～

【系统】 xìtǒng ❶〈名〉 system: 一种～ a system ‖ 改进～ improve a system ‖ 建立一套～ establish a system ‖ 设计一套～ devise a system ‖ 形成～ form a system ‖ 操作～ operating system ‖ 道路/灌溉/运输～ road/irrigation/transport system ‖ 防火～ fire-prevention system ‖ 分类～ taxonomic system ‖ 控制～ control system ‖ 免疫/生理/视觉/消化～ immune/physiological/visual/digestive system ‖ 软件～ software system ‖ 数据处理～ data-processing system ‖ 邮政～ postal system ‖ 语言～ language system ‖ 中央供热～ central-heating system ⇨呼吸～;神经～ ❷〈形〉 systematic; systemic: 进行～的规划/研究 make a systematic plan/study ‖ ～的分类 systematic classification ‖ ～的考核 systematic examination ‖ ～描写 systemic description ‖ ～语法 systemic grammar ‖ ～的训练 systematic training ‖ 内容很～。The contents are arranged in a very systematic way.

〖～备份〗 xìtǒng bèifèn 〈名〉[计算机] system backcup

〖～程序〗 xìtǒng chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] system programme: ～设计 system programming ‖ ～员 system programmer

〖～抽样〗 xìtǒng chōuyàng 〈名〉 systematic sampling: ～方案 systematic sampling scheme

〖～分类〗 xìtǒng fēnlèi 〈名〉[生物] genealogical classification; phylogenetic systematics

〖～分析〗 xìtǒng fēnxī 〈名〉[工程] system analysis: ～员 system analyst

〖～工程〗 xìtǒng gōngchéng 〈名〉[工程] systems engineering

〖～管理〗 xìtǒng guǎnlǐ 〈名〉[计算机] system management

〖～化〗 xìtǒnghuà 〈动〉 systematize

〖～集成〗 xìtǒng jíchéng 〈名〉 system integration

〖～监视器〗 xìtǒng jiānshìqì 〈名〉[计算机] system monitor

〖～科学〗 xìtǒng kēxué 〈名〉 system science

〖～控制〗 xìtǒng kòngzhì 〈名〉[计算机] system control

〖～论〗 xìtǒnglùn 〈名〉 systems theory; systematology

〖～码〗 xìtǒngmǎ 〈名〉[计算机] system code

〖～盘〗 xìtǒngpán 〈名〉[计算机] system disc

〖～软件〗 xìtǒng ruǎnjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] system software: ～包 system software package

〖～设计〗 xìtǒng shèjì 〈名〉[计算机] system design: ～师 system designer

〖～网络体系〗 xìtǒng wǎngluò tǐxì 〈名〉[计算机] system network architecture

〖～误差〗 xìtǒng wùchā 〈名〉[统计] system error

〖～性〗 xìtǒngxìng 〈名〉[计算机] systematic nature; systematicness: ～原则 principle of systematization ‖ 这套书编得很有～。The layout in this books has a systematicness to it.

〖～学〗 xìtǒngxué 〈名〉 systematics; systematology

〖～研究〗 xìtǒng yánjiū 〈名〉[计算机] system study

〖～语言学〗 xìtǒng yǔyánxué 〈名〉 systemic linguistics

【系线谱】 xìxiànpǔ 〈名〉 series spectrum

【系于一发】 xìyú-yīfà 〈熟〉 hanging by a hair; very precarious

【系狱】 xìyù 〈动〉 be put in prison; be imprisoned; be gaoled

【系子】 xìzi 〈名〉〈方〉 rope or string attached to a container or weight

屃 xì →赑屃 bìxì

郄 xì 〈书〉 = 隙 xì

细 xì ❶〈形〉 (of stripe-shaped objects) fine; thin; slender: 煮～面条 cook slender noodles ‖ ～笔尖的钢笔 pen with a fine nib ‖ ～的黄金项链 fine gold necklace ‖ 又长又～的棍子 long thin stick ‖ 这笔写得很～。This pen writes very fine. ⇨～纱;～腰 ❷〈形〉 minute; trifling: 分工～ have an elaborate division of labour ⇨～节;事无巨～ ❸〈形〉 (of small distance between two sides) narrow: 她长得～眉～眼。She has thin eyebrows and narrow eyes. ❹〈形〉 weak; gentle: 脉搏跳得很～。The pulse beats are weak. ❺〈形〉 (of sound, voice etc) soft: ～嗓子 have a thready/weedy voice ‖ ～声～气 (speak) in a soft voice; be soft-spoken ❻〈形〉 in small particles; fine; tiny: 磨～ grind down/up ‖ 切～ chop finely ‖ 研～ grind sth fine ‖ ～沙 fine sand ❼〈形〉 fine; exquisite; delicate: ～瓷器 fine porcelain/china ‖ 精米～面 refined rice and finely ground flour ‖ 粗粮～做 make delicate food out of coarse grain (such as sorghum and maize) ❽〈副〉 thoroughly; in great detail; scrupulously; carefully; exhaustively; meticulously: ～查 investigate thoroughly ‖ ～说 give a detailed account; state in detail ‖ ～谈 talk in detail; go into

every minute point in a conversation ‖ ～问 question in detail ‖ ～想 think over carefully ‖ 工作做得很～ be meticulous in one's work ‖ 他心很～。He is a very careful man.

【细胞】 xìbāo 〈名〉 cell: 繁殖～ breed a cell ‖ 破坏～ destroy cells ‖ 研究～ study a cell ‖ 有音乐～ have a musical turn of mind; have music gene ‖ 雌/雄～ female/male cell ‖ 肌肉/神经/血液～ muscle/nerve/blood cell ‖ 它能使癌～停止分裂,而正常～却不受损害。It can halt the division of cancer cells while leaving normal cells unaffected. ◇癌～; 白～

〖～壁〗 xìbāobì 〈名〉 cell wall

〖～变异〗 xìbāo biànyì 〈名〉 cytometaplasia

〖～病理学〗 xìbāo bìnglǐxué 〈名〉 cellular pathology; cytopathology

〖～分裂〗 xìbāo fēnliè 〈名〉 cell division

〖～工程〗 xìbāo gōngchéng 〈名〉 cellular engineering

〖～核〗 xìbāohé 〈名〉 cell nucleus; nucleus: 每个细胞都含有一个～。Every cell contains a nucleus.

〖～结构〗 xìbāo jiégòu 〈名〉 cell structure

〖～瘤〗 xìbāoliú 〈名〉 cytoma

〖～膜〗 xìbāomó 〈名〉[生化] cell membrane

〖～培养〗 xìbāo péiyǎng 〈名〉[生化] cell culture

〖～器〗 xìbāoqì 〈名〉 cell organ organelle

〖～融合〗 xìbāo rónghé 〈名〉[生化] cell fusion

〖～体〗 xìbāotǐ 〈名〉[生化] cell body

〖～学〗 xìbāoxué 〈名〉 cytology: ～家 cytologist ‖ ～史 history of cytology ‖ ～诊断 cytodiagnosis

〖～学说〗 xìbāo xuéshuō 〈名〉[生化] cell theory

〖～液〗 xìbāoyè 〈名〉 cytosol

〖～遗传学〗 xìbāo yíchuánxué 〈名〉 cytogenetics

〖～增殖〗 xìbāo zēngzhí 〈名〉 cell proliferation

〖～质〗 xìbāozhì 〈名〉[生物] cytoplasm: ～基因 cytogene; plasmagene ‖ ～遗传 cytoplasmic inheritance; extrachromosomal inheritance

〖～组织〗 xìbāo zǔzhī 〈名〉 cellular tissue

【细薄】 xìbáo 〈形〉 thin and flimsy; thin and fragile

【细刨】 xìbào 〈名〉[木工] trying plane; smoothing plane

【细别】 xìbié ❶〈名〉 fine distinction; slight difference; nuance; shade: 抓住每一～ capture every nuance ❷〈动〉 make/draw fine distinctions (between)

【细布】 xìbù 〈名〉 fine cloth; muslin

【细部】 xìbù 〈名〉 detail [small section or element in a painting, building, statue, etc, esp when considered in isolation]: ～图 detail drawing

【细菜】 xìcài 〈名〉 fine vegetable; out-of-season vegetable; more delicate or expensive type of vegetables

【细察】 xìchá 〈动〉 examine carefully/meticulously; scrutinize: ～表情 scrutinize sb's face closely ‖ ～究竟 probe for the real reasons ‖ 她的工作经不起～。Her work will not stand up to/bear (close) scrutiny.

【细长】 xìcháng 〈形〉 long and thin; tall and slender; slim and tall: 身材～ have a tall and slender figure ‖ 眼睛～ be slit-eyed ‖ ～的茎/手指/柱子 slender stem/fingers/pillar ‖ ～的腿 long thin shanks; slender long legs ‖ ～的字体 spidery writing

【细长体】 xìchángtǐ 〈名〉 slender body: ～导弹 slender/slim missile; pencil-slim missile ‖ ～火箭 slender/slim rocket ‖ ～理论 slender-body theory

【细齿】 xìchǐ 〈名〉[机械] serration: ～梳子 toothcomb

〖～拉刀〗 xìchǐ lādāo 〈名〉 serration broach

〖～螺母〗 xìchǐ luómǔ 〈名〉 serrated nut

〖～木锯〗 xìchǐ mùjù 〈名〉 half-rip saw

【细瓷】 xìcí 〈名〉 fine porcelain/china: 江西～ fine porcelain made in Jiangxi

【细锉】 xìcuò 〈名〉 smooth file

【细大不捐】 xìdà-bùjuān 〈熟〉 reject/abandon nothing, big or small; take in both the big and the small

【细点】 xìdiǎn 〈名〉 choice refreshments; dainty pastries; delicacies

【细读】 xìdú 〈动〉 peruse: ～文件 peruse a document

【细度】 xìdù 〈名〉 fineness

〖～测量〗 xìdù cèliáng 〈名〉[纺织] (fiber) fineness measurement

〖～不匀〗 xìdù bùyún 〈名〉[纺织] unevenness of size

【细发】 xìfa 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶ fine; smooth: 做工～的花瓶 vase of exquisite workmanship ‖ 她皮肤很～。Her skin is smooth and soft. ❷ frugal: 她过日子很～。She lives a frugal life.

【细纺】 xìfǎng 〈动〉[纺织] spin to a fine thread: ～亚麻 finespun linens

【细分】 xìfēn 〈动〉 subdivide

【细高挑儿】 xìgāotiǎor 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ tall and slender figure ❷ tall and slender person

【细工】 xìgōng 〈名〉 fine/exquisite workmanship

【细故】 xìgù 〈名〉 trivial matter; trifle: 我不因～与他争吵。I don't quarrel with him over trifles.

【细活】 xìhuó 〈名〉 fine and delicate work: 慢工出～。Slow work yields fine products. ‖ 木工活是个～。Cabinet-making requires fine workmanship and meticulous care.

【细火】 xìhuǒ 〈名〉 slow fire; gentle heat: 用～烤 bake over a slow fire

【细嚼慢咽】 xìjiáo-mànyàn 〈熟〉 chew carefully and swallow slowly; chew one's food well before swallowing it; take one's time in eating: 他～,品着滋味。He was eating slowly, and chewing each mouthful well to savour the food to the full.

【细节】 xìjié 〈名〉 detail; particular: 补充～ furnish (the) details ‖ 澄清/弄清～ clarify/ascertain particulars ‖ 忽视～ overlook a detail ‖ 记下～ take down the details ‖ 举出～ bring up/cite particulars ‖ 略去～ omit the details ‖ 撇开～ cast aside details ‖ 删除～ cut/leave out details ‖ 讨论～ talk over the details ‖ 提供～ give particulars; provide the details ‖ 透露～ disclose/divulge the details ‖ ～描写 description of details ‖ 次要/具体/重要的～ minor/concrete/important detail ‖ 犯罪/谋杀～ details of the crime/murder ‖ 合同～ minutiae of the contract ‖ 小说/影片～ details of a novel/film ‖ 罪行～ particulars of an offence ‖ ～就不用告诉我了! Spare me the details! ‖ 告诉我每一～! Tell me every single detail. ‖ 工作的每一个～都必须正确无误。The work must be correct in every particular.

【细菌】 xìjūn 〈名〉 germ; bacterium; microbe: 发现～ discover germs (of) ‖ 分离有害～ isolate the harmful bacteria ‖ 培养～ cultivate bacteria ‖ 杀死～ kill bacteria ‖ 消灭～ destroy/annihilate bacteria/germs ‖ ～传染 bacterial infection ‖ ～感染 bacterial contamination ‖ ～载体 bacteria carrier ‖ 病原/非病原～ pathogenic/non-pathogenic bacteria ‖ 无害/有害的～ harmless/noxious bacteria ‖ ～的传播 spread of bacteria ‖ ～引起的疾病 microbial disease ‖ ～繁殖很快。Germs multiply rapidly. ‖ 所有～都比病毒大。All bacteria are larger than viruses.

〖～肥料〗 xìjūn féiliào 〈名〉 bacterial fertilizer

〖～分解〗 xìjūn fēnjiě 〈名〉 microbial decomposition

〖～培养〗 xìjūn péiyǎng 〈名〉 bacterial cultivation/culture: ～液 bacteria growth solution

〖～污染〗 xìjūn wūrǎn 〈名〉 germ contamination

〖～武器〗 xìjūn wǔqì 〈名〉 bacteriological/germ weapon

〖～性〗 xìjūnxìng 〈形〉 bacterial: ～斑点 bacterial spot ‖ ～肠炎 bacillary enteritis ‖ ～脑膜炎 meningitis ‖ ～痢疾 bacillary dysentery; shigellosis ‖ ～脑炎 bacterial encephalitis ‖ ～食物中毒 bacterial food poisoning ‖ ～胃肠炎 bacterial gastroenteritis

〖～学〗 xìjūnxué 〈名〉 bacteriology: ～家 bacteriologist

〖～战〗 xìjūnzhàn 〈名〉 germ/bacteriological war/warfare

〖～中毒〗 xìjūn zhòngdú 〈名〉 bacterial poisoning

【细看】 xìkàn 〈动〉 scrutinize; look at carefully; examine in detail

【细粮】 xìliáng 〈名〉 fine food grains [wheat flour, rice, etc]

【细流】 xìliú 〈名〉 small creek; trickle: 涓涓～ piddling stream

【细论】 xìlùn 〈动〉 discuss in detail; elaborate

【细脉】 xìmài 〈名〉[中医] thready pulse

【细毛】 xìmáo 〈名〉 fine, soft and usu valuable fur (of fox, otter, marten, etc)

【细密】 xìmì 〈形〉 ❶ (of texture, quality) fine-grained; close: 纹理～ have a fine grain; be close in grain ‖ 质地～ be of close texture ‖ 布织得～。The cloth was woven with a fine texture. ❷ meticulous; detailed; careful: 分工～ have a fine division of labour ‖ ～的分析 detailed analysis ‖ ～的调查 meticulous investigation ‖ 进行～的讨论 have a meticulous discussion ❸ fine and close: 针脚～ with fine close stitches ‖ 写下～的批注 write down close and numerous notes

〖～结构〗 xìmì jiégòu 〈名〉 fine texture

〖～扫描〗 xìmì sǎomiáo 〈名〉 close scanning; fine scanning

【细民】 xìmín 〈名〉〈书〉 civilian; commoner: 一介～ an ordinary

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civilian; a commoner of no importance
【细末】 xìmò 〈名〉tiny grain: 研成～ grind into tiny grains
【细木工】 xìmùgōng 〈名〉❶ joinery: ～工业 cabinet working industry ❷ joiner; cabinetmaker
【细目】 xìmù 〈名〉❶ detailed catalogue: 若干～ a few particulars ‖ ～打印 detail printing ‖ ～计划 detailed scheme ❷ specific item; detail: 制定～ work out details ‖ ～卡片 detail card ‖ ～文件 detail file ‖ ～预算 detail budget
【细嫩】 xìnèn 〈形〉delicate; tender: 肉质～ tender meat ‖ ～的皮肤 delicate/tender skin
【细腻】 xìnì 〈形〉❶ fine and delicate: ～的皮肤 delicate/fine texture of the skin ‖ 瓷质～。The porcelain is fine and glossy. ❷ exquisite; minute: 感情～ possess/show a fine sensitive feeling ‖ 刻画得很～ be depicted to a nicety ‖ ～的表演/感情/描写 exquisite performance/sensibility/description ‖ 描写～而生动。The description is minute and vivid.
【细皮嫩肉】 xìpí-nènròu 〈熟〉delicate skin and fair complexion
【细品】 xìpǐn 〈动〉savour; taste discerningly: ～白兰地 savour the brandy
【细巧】 xìqiǎo 〈形〉exquisite; dainty; delicate: ～的工艺 exquisite workmanship ‖ ～的图案 exquisite design ‖ ～的手艺 delicate touch
【细情】 xìqíng 〈名〉details (of a matter): 我不知～。I know nothing about the details.
【细绒棉】 xìróngmián 〈名〉medium cotton
【细绒线】 xìróngxiàn 〈名〉fingering yarn
【细柔】 xìróu 〈形〉fine and soft; gentle and slender; fine-textured: ～的柳枝 slender willow branches ‖ ～的声音 fine, gentle voice ‖ ～的音乐 subdued music
【细入毫芒】 xìrù-háománg 〈熟〉with a wealth of details
【细软】 xìruǎn ❶〈名〉valuables [valuable drawings, calligraphy, jewelry, expensive clothes, etc]: 收拾～ pack up the valuables ‖ 席卷～ make off with all the valuables ❷〈形〉slender and soft: ～的手指 soft, slender fingers
【细润】 xìrùn ＝ 细腻 ① xìnì
【细若尘埃】 xìruò-chén'āi 〈熟〉as fine as dust
【细弱】 xìruò 〈形〉slender and weak; low and weak: ～的身段 slim and delicate figure ‖ ～的声音 feeble voice
【细纱】 xìshā 〈名〉[纺织] spun yarn
〖～机〗 xìshājī 〈名〉spinning frame
【细砂】 xìshā 〈名〉fine sand/grit: ～布 crocus cloth
【细审】 xìshěn 〈动〉sift through; examine minutely
【细声细气】 xìshēng-xìqì 〈熟〉in a soft voice; soft-spoken: ～的交谈 subdued conversation ‖ ～的嗓音 tiny voice ‖ 他说话～。He is a soft spoken person.
【细绳】 xìshéng 〈名〉twine; string: 捻根～ twist a twine
【细石器】 xìshíqì 〈名〉[考古] microlith
〖～文化〗 xìshíqì wénhuà 〈名〉microlithic culture
【细水长流】 xìshuǐ-chángliú 〈熟〉water flowing out in a trickle takes a long time to exhaust; a small stream flows far—❶ economize (resources) to avoid running short; be economical; stint (on) in order to ensure longer use: 用钱要～。Stint on money, or it may run short. ❷ do sth gradually but perseveringly: 学习不能突击，应该～，日积月累才行。You can't expect to master everything within a short period through a burst of effort. Instead, you've got to persist in your efforts.
【细说】 xìshuō 〈动〉recount/describe in detail; tell at length: ～本末 recount the development from the beginning to the end ‖ ～分明 give a clear and detailed account ‖ ～详情 relate all this in elaborate detail ‖ 此事不宜～。It's not appropriate to go into detail(s) about it.
【细丝】 xìsī 〈名〉filament: 蜘蛛网的～ delicate filaments/tenuous threads of a spider's web
【细碎】 xìsuì 〈形〉small and irregular: ～的布片 scraps of cloth ‖ ～的脚步声 sound of light and hurried footsteps ‖ ～的事情 trifling matter; trifle ‖ ～的雨点 small and sporadic raindrops
〖～机〗 xìsuìjī 〈名〉fine crashing machine
【细谈】 xìtán ＝ 细说 xìshuō
【细体】 xìtǐ 〈名〉[印刷] light face type
【细条】 xìtiao ＝ 细挑 xìtiao
【细挑】 xìtiao 〈形〉(of sb's figure) tall and slender
【细微】 xìwēi 〈形〉slight; fine; subtle; minor; unimportant: 做～的改动 make some tiny changes/alterations ‖ ～变化 slight/subtle/imperceptible change ‖ ～的区别 fine/nice/subtle distinction; nuance; tenuous distinction; minute difference ‖ ～的动作 scarcely perceptible movement ‖ ～的骨折 hairline fracture ‖ ～的声音 feeble voice ‖ ～声响 slight sound
【细纹】 xìwén 〈名〉microgroove: ～刨削机 fine cutter and jointer
〖～木〗 xìwénmù 〈名〉fine-grained wood
【细细】 xìxì ❶〈形〉very thin; very fine: 把棍子削得～的 whittle the stick down to a thin strip ❷〈副〉very carefully; in great detail: ～思考 think sth carefully; think through
【细线】 xìxiàn 〈名〉tenuous/fine thread; filament
【细小】 xìxiǎo 〈形〉very small; tiny; fine; trivial; minute: 做～的改动 make some tiny alterations ‖ ～的零件 small parts (of a machine) ‖ ～的区别 minute/slight difference ‖ ～的事情 trivial matter ‖ ～的雨点 small/tiny raindrops ‖ 玻璃表面的～裂纹 tiny crack in the glass surface
【细心】 xìxīn ❶〈副〉carefully; attentively: ～揣摩 think of sth carefully ‖ ～观察/护理/挑选 carefully observe/nurse/choose; observe/nurse/choose with care ‖ ～倾听 listen attentively ‖ ～照料某人 look after sb attentively ❷〈形〉careful; attentive; meticulous: ～的管家 very particular/careful house-keeper ‖ ～的观察家 subtle observer ‖ 你应该更加～。You must take more care. ‖ 无论做什么事都要～。Be careful with whatever you do. / Be meticulous in whatever you do. ‖ 他工作很～。He is a careful worker. ‖ 做作业要～！Be careful with your assignments!
【细辛】 xìxīn 〈名〉[中药] root of Chinese wild ginger
【细伢子】 xìyázi 〈名〉〈方〉child; kid
【细腰】 xìyāo 〈名〉(usu of a woman) slender waist
【细雨】 xìyǔ 〈名〉drizzle; fine rain: 下着蒙蒙～。It was drizzling.
【细语】 xìyǔ 〈动〉speak softly; whisper: 低声～ speak in a soft voice; say in a whisper
【细则】 xìzé 〈名〉detailed rules and regulations: 合同～ detailed rules of the contract ‖ 管理～ detailed administration regulations
【细账】 xìzhàng 〈名〉itemized/stated/detailed account
【细针密缕】 xìzhēn-mìlǚ 〈熟〉delicate and fine needlework—❶ meticulous in one's work: ～的校对 meticulous proofreading ❷ (of writing) closely reasoned; unassailable; tenable
【细枝末节】 xìzhī-mòjié 〈熟〉minor/frivolous details; minute particulars; non-essentials: 略去～ omit/spare the details ‖ 他们尽扯些～的事。Their talks were all about trifles.
【细致】 xìzhì 〈形〉❶ careful and thorough; meticulous; precise: 工作～ be careful with one's work ‖ ～周到 be meticulous in every minute detail ‖ ～的调查 painstaking investigation ‖ ～的观察 minute/close observation ‖ ～的准备工作 meticulous preparation ‖ 做～的研究 do painstaking research ‖ 本次会议组织～。The meeting is methodically organized. ‖ 这是件～而复杂的活。It is a fine and complicated job. ❷ fine and delicate; exquisite: ～的雕刻 exquisite sculpture ‖ ～的花纹 delicate decorative patterns
【细作】 xìzuò 〈名〉〈旧〉police spy; secret agent

盻

xì 〈动〉〈书〉glare (at); glower (at): 瞋目～之 glare at sb

呬

xì 〈名〉〈书〉(manner of) laughter
⇨dié

郤

xì 〈旧〉＝ 隙 xì

绤

xì 〈名〉〈书〉coarse linen/hemp cloth

阋

xì 〈动〉〈书〉quarrel; strife; argue; fight: ⇨兄弟～墙

舄

xì 〈名〉〈书〉❶ shoe ❷ ＝ 潟 xì
【舄卤】 xìlǔ 〈书〉＝ 潟卤 xìlǔ

隙

xì 〈名〉❶ crack; chink; crevice: 门/墙～ crack/crevice in the door/wall ‖ 石/云～ rift in the rock/clouds ‖ ～大墙坏。A growing crack in the wall will cause its collapse. ‖ 蜥蜴跑进了石～。A lizard darted into a crevice between two stones. ⇨缝～；裂～ ❷ (of space or time) gap; interval: 空～ gap ‖ 农～ interval between busy seasons in farming ⇨间～ ❸ loophole; opportunity: ⇨乘～；伺～ ❹〈书〉rift; discord; misunderstanding: 与某人

有～ bear ill will to sb ‖ 这场婚姻导致他们兄弟生～。The marriage caused a rift between the brothers. ⇨嫌～；仇～

【隙地】 xìdì 〈名〉 unoccupied place; *open space; vacant plot*: 一块/片～ a vacant plot ‖ 林间～ rift in a forest; clearing in the woods ‖ 在路旁的～种树 plant trees in the open space on the road sides ‖ 屋后有块～可用来种菜。There is a vacant plot behind the house available for growing vegetables.

【隙缝】 xìfèng 〈名〉 rift; crack; *fissure*: 悬崖峭壁的一道～ a rift in the cliff ‖ 有～的瓷花瓶 cracked china vase

【隙罅】 xìxià 〈名〉 crack; slit; fissure; rift: 弥合～〈喻〉 mend/heal a rift ‖ 两个好友之间出现了～。There appeared rifts between the two friends.

艴 xì 〈名〉〈书〉 red colour

禊 xì 〈名〉〈书〉 cleansing [usu in a river, an ancient customary practice on the third day of the third lunar month to disperse bad luck]

潟 xì 〈名〉〈书〉 saline land

【潟湖】 xìhú 〈名〉 lagoon

【潟卤】 xìlǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 saline-alkaline soil

虩 xì

【虩虩】 xìxì 〈形〉〈书〉 *scared; frightened*

䜣 xì 〈形〉〈书〉 sad; painful; sorrowful

xiā

呷 xiā 〈动〉〈方〉 sip: ～茶聊天 chat over tea; chat while sipping tea ‖ ～一口酒/咖啡 take a sip of wine/coffee
⇨gā

虾 xiā 〈名〉 shrimp; prawn: 一群～ a shoal of shrimps ‖ 一只～ a shrimp ‖ 捕～ go shrimping ‖ 摸～ catch shrimps ‖ 炸～ fry shrimps ‖ 鲜～ fresh shrimps ‖ 油焖大～ braised prawns ‖ 捕～船 shrimp boat; shrimper ‖ ～味饼干 shrimp cracker ⇨对～；龙～
⇨há

【虾兵蟹将】 xiābīng-xièjiàng 〈熟〉 shrimp soldiers and crab generals ineffective troops; useless soldiers and generals; badly trained and equipped troop, usu with poor discipline and low morale

【虾干】 xiāgān 〈名〉 dried shrimp

【虾蛄】 xiāgū 〈名〉 mantis shrimp

【虾酱】 xiājiàng 〈名〉 salted shrimp paste

【虾类养殖】 xiālèi yǎngzhí 〈名〉 shrimp culture

【虾篓】 xiālǒu 〈名〉 creel; lobster basket

【虾米】 xiāmi 〈名〉 ❶ dried/shelled small shrimp ❷〈方〉 small shrimp

〖～皮〗 xiāmipí ＝ 虾皮 xiāpí

【虾皮】 xiāpí 〈名〉 dried small shrimp

【虾片】 xiāpiàn 〈名〉 prawn-flavoured fried flour chips

【虾仁】 xiārén 〈名〉 shelled fresh shrimp; shrimp meat: 清炒～ sauté shrimps ‖ 芙蓉～ shrimps with egg white

【虾油】 xiāyóu 〈名〉 shrimp sauce

【虾子】 xiāzǐ 〈名〉 shrimp roe/egg: ～豆腐 bean curd stewed with shrimp roe ‖ ～酱 shrimp-roe paste ‖ ～酱油 shrimp roe soy sauce

【虾子】 xiāzi 〈名〉〈方〉 shrimp

瞎 xiā ❶〈动〉 be blind: ～了一只眼 be blind in one eye ‖ 变～ become/go blind ‖ 哭～眼睛 be blinded by tears ‖ 又聋又～ be deaf and blind ‖ 右/左眼～了 be blind in the right/left eye ‖ 我真～了眼，把她当好人。I was blind to have taken her for a good person. ❷〈副〉 foolishly; blindly; vainly; groundlessly: ～操心 worry for nothing; worry in vain ‖ ～费劲 make a vain/futile effort ‖ ～干 do it blindly ‖ ～管闲事 foolishly interfere in somebody else's business ‖ ～花钱 spend money foolishly ‖ ～讲一气 talk groundlessly; shoot one's mouth off ‖ ～买东西 buy sth blindly; make a blind purchase ‖ 我自己的事不喜欢别人～掺和。*I don't like people meddling in my affairs.* ❸〈形〉 blind [a demolition charge that fails to explode]: ～弹 blind shell; dud ‖ 炮炮不～。None of the shells failed to go off. ❹〈形〉〈方〉 blind [cultivated plants having failed to produce flowers or fruits]: ～稻子 blind rice plants ❺〈动〉〈方〉 waste; lose; spoil: 白～了一个名额 waste a candidature ‖ 一场暴风雨～了很多庄稼。The storm destroyed a lot of crops. ❻〈动〉〈方〉 become tangled: 毛线～成一团。The wool is all in a tangle.

【瞎掰】 xiābāi 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ waste one's efforts; make a vain/futile effort; work to no purpose: 所有这些努力似乎只是～而已。All our efforts seem to be leading us up/down a blind alley. ❷ talk nonsense: 别～了。Stop talking nonsense. ‖ 我们不想听你～。We want no more of your nonsense. ‖ 听他～能把人烦死。His silly nonsense could bore everyone to death.

【瞎编】 xiābiān 〈动〉 fabricate; cook sth up: ～个名字 invent a name (usu at the time when it is needed); improvise a name ‖ ～了一大堆理由 cook up a lot of excuses ‖ ～的借口/理由 fabricated excuse/reason ‖ 为了说明自己的观点，他～了点"事实"。He concocted some facts to support his ideas.

【瞎猜】 xiācāi 〈动〉 guess at random; guess wildly; make a wild/random/blind guess

【瞎扯】 xiāchě 〈动〉 ❶ talk groundlessly or irresponsibly: 你对这事不清楚就不要～。As you know little about the matter, you *mustn't talk groundlessly about it.* ❷ *waffle; natter*: ～一晚上/一下午 natter away all evening/afternoon ‖ 爱～ be fond of nattering ‖ 避免～一气 avoid waffle ‖ 边喝茶边～ have a long natter over tea ‖ 别～了，快说正事吧。Stop nattering. Let's get down to business. ‖ 不知道答案的话，～也没用。If you don't know the answer, *it's no good just waffling on.* ‖ 她～一通。She was just waffling. / Her talk was simply a load of waffle.

【瞎吹】 xiāchuī 〈动〉 brag; boast: 亩产一万斤，那是在～。It is absolutely nonsense that the per *mu* yield reached 10,000 *jin.* ‖ 别～了。Stop bragging. ‖ 他就爱～。He is fond of swinging the lead.

【瞎点子】 xiādiǎnzi 〈名〉 impractical idea; wild notion: 你尽出些～。You keep on making impractical suggestions.

【瞎搞】 xiāgǎo 〈动〉 mess around with: ～一通 make a mess of; act without a plan/adequate knowledge

【瞎逛】 xiāguàng 〈动〉 stroll aimlessly; wander about without any purpose

【瞎话】 xiāhuà 〈名〉 untruth; lie; fib: 说～ tell a lie ‖ 睁着眼睛说～ lie in one's teeth/throat; tell a barefaced lie

【瞎混】 xiāhùn 〈动〉 mess about; fool about/around: 整天～ fool about all day ‖ 他早早辍学，整日和社会上闲人～。He dropped out of school at a very young age and just hung around with a batch of dubious characters.

【瞎火】 xiāhuǒ ❶〈名〉 dud: 打了五发炮弹，其中一发是～。Five shells were fired and one of them was a dud. ❷〈动〉 (of ammunition) fail to go off; go blind: 炮弹～了。The shell failed to explode.

【瞎讲】 xiājiǎng 〈动〉 speak without any basis of fact or reason

【瞎聊】 xiāliáo 〈动〉 chatter; natter; make small-talk; tittle-tattle; engage in idle talk: 围坐在一起～ sit around shooting the breeze ‖ 他们啥也不干，整日～。They are nattering all day and not doing a stroke of work. ‖ 你们～什么呢？ What are you gossiping about?

【瞎忙】 xiāmáng 〈动〉 *potter about; be busy for nothing*: 他整日～。He is busy for nothing every day. ‖ 你别一天～。Don't busy yourself to no purpose every day. ‖ 他妻子整天在屋子里～。His wife is always fiddling about in the room.

〖～乎〗 xiāmánghu ＝ 瞎忙 xiāmáng

【瞎猫逮了个死耗子】 *xiāmāo dǎi le gè sǐhàozi* 〈熟〉 *a blind cat* caught a dead rat—by fluke; a flukey result/outcome: 你只不过是～而已。It was a complete fluke.

【瞎蒙】 xiāmēng 〈动〉〈方〉 make a wild guess: 你不知道就是不知道，可别～。If you don't know, say it. Don't give an answer by pure guesswork. ‖ 我纯粹是～上的。I got it by sheer guesswork.

【瞎摸】 xiāmō 〈动〉 fumble blindly

【瞎奶】 xiānǎi 〈名〉 ❶ breast with sunken nipple ❷ dry breast

【瞎闹】 xiānào 〈动〉 ❶ make a blind/an impractical/a rash

move; fool about/around: ～是闹不出个名堂来的。Your rashness will get you nowhere. ‖ 几个孩子在～,房子一片狼藉。The room was in a great mess as some children had been playing rough house. ‖ 你真是～! That was really rash of you! ❷ act unreasonably/wildly: 不按章程办事,这是～! It's sheer madness to do things in disregard of the rules.

【瞎弄】 xiānòng 〈动〉 fool around (with)

【瞎炮】 xiāpào 〈名〉 ❶ dud ❷ misfire

【瞎碰乱闯】 xiāpèng-luànchuǎng 〈熟〉 barge around wishing for a lucky fluke

【瞎说】 xiāshuō 〈动〉 talk irresponsibly/groundlessly; talk drivel/rubbish: 别～了,快干正事。Don't talk drivel. Get down to business. ‖ 你又～了! You are talking drivel again. / There you go again, talking drivel.

【瞎信】 xiāxìn 〈名〉 dead/blind letter

【瞎眼】 xiāyǎn 〈形〉 blind—unable to judge a person or matter correctly: 我当初怎么就瞎了眼,竟然没看出他是个骗子。I wonder why I was so blind as not to realize he was a swindler.

【瞎折腾】 xiāzhēteng 〈动〉 act blindly/foolishly; take rash actions

【瞎诌】 xiāzhōu 〈动〉〈方〉 make up wild stories; tell a cock-and-bull story: 我不想听你～。I don't want any more of your stories.

【瞎指挥】 xiāzhǐhuī 〈动〉 direct blindly; give arbitrary and impracticable directions/instructions

【瞎抓】 xiāzhuā 〈动〉 work without any clear plan or system; go about sth in a rush: 干工作～乱碰 go about one's work blindly and haphazardly ‖ 事先准备就绪,免得到时～。Get everything ready beforehand so that you won't make mistaken moves. ‖ 他复习时不得要领,～一气。Without a methodical approach, he went about the revision in a haphazard manner.

【瞎字儿不识】 xiāzìr bùshí 〈熟〉 cannot read a single word; be completely illiterate: 我～,看不了报纸。I cannot read the newspaper as I am completely illiterate.

【瞎子】 xiāzi 〈名〉 ❶ blind person: 生下来就是～ be blind from birth ‖ 简直跟～一样 as blind as a bat ‖ 他不戴眼镜就跟～一样。He is as blind as a bat without glasses. ❷〈方〉 blighted seeds

〖～点灯白费蜡〗 xiāzi diǎndēng báifèi là 〈熟〉 a blind person lighting a candle—a sheer waste

〖～摸象〗 xiāzi-mōxiàng 〈熟〉 blind men feel an elephant—each takes a part for the whole

〖～摸鱼〗 xiāzi-mōyú 〈熟〉 a blind person gropes/fumbles for fish—go about sth blindly yet rashly

xiá

匣 xiá 〈名〉 small box/case; casket (for keeping things): 一只～ a small box ‖ 首饰～ jewelry casket ‖ 梳头～儿 comb casket

【匣钵】 xiábō 〈名〉 saggar

【匣枪】 xiáqiāng ＝ 匣子枪 xiáziqiāng

【匣子】 xiázi 〈名〉 ❶ small box; small case: 正方形～ square casket ❷〈方〉 ＝ 匣子枪 xiáziqiāng ❸ pastry box: 提了两个～去看岳母 visit one's mother-in-law with two boxes of pastries ❹ coffin [usu made of thin boards to contain a child's body]

〖～枪〗 xiáziqiāng 〈名〉〈方〉 Mauser pistol

侠 xiá ❶〈名〉 chivalrous man; knight-errant: ⇨武～; 游～ ❷〈名〉〈旧〉 chivalry; heroic spirit: 少以～闻 be famous for one's chivalry in one's youth ❸〈形〉 ready to help the weak and perform brave acts; chivalrous: ～女 chivalrous lady ⇨～肝义胆; ～骨; ～义

【侠盗】 xiádào 〈名〉 chivalrous bandit [who robs the rich only to help the poor]

【侠肝义胆】 xiágān-yìdǎn 〈熟〉 chivalry and loyalty: 此人～,疾恶如仇。With a strong sense of justice, this man has a strong hatred for all forms of evil.

【侠骨】 xiágǔ 〈名〉 chivalry: ～心肠 chivalrous frame of mind ‖ ～义胆 chivalry and loyalty

【侠客】 xiákè 〈名〉〈旧〉 chivalrous man; knight-errant

【侠气】 xiáqì 〈名〉 lofty sense of justice, honour and courage; heroic spirit; chivalry

【侠士】 xiáshì 〈名〉 chivalrous man

【侠义】 xiáyì 〈形〉 generous with one's help; chivalrous: ～心肠 generous and gallant heart ‖ ～行为 chivalrous act; knight-errantry; knightly deed ‖ ～之士 chivalrous man

狎 xiá 〈动〉〈书〉 be improperly familiar/close with (usu a woman); be frivolously/flirtatiously intimate: ⇨～妓; ～昵

【狎妓】 xiájì 〈动〉 dally/flirt with prostitutes; visit prostitutes; visit a brothel; go whoring

【狎客】 xiákè 〈名〉 frequenter of brothels; prostitute's customer; whoremonger

【狎昵】 xiánì 〈动〉 be intimate in a frivolous way; be improperly familiar/close (with): 以浪语相～ dally with flirtatious/indecent remarks

【狎亵】 xiáxiè 〈动〉 ❶ slight ❷ be improperly familiar with; act indecently towards

柙 xiá 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ wooden cage (used to lock up beasts or prisoners) ❷ small box/case: 珠～ jewelry box/casket

【柙车】 xiáchē 〈名〉〈旧〉 prison van; prisoners' van; cart fitted with a wooden cage

峡 xiá 〈名〉 ❶ [地理] gorge: 长江三～指瞿塘～、巫～和西陵～。The Three Gorges on the Yangtze River refer to the Qutang Gorge, the Wuxia Gorge, and the Xiling Gorge. ⇨山～ ❷ strait: ⇨海～

【峡部】 xiábù 〈名〉 [解剖] isthmus

【峡沟】 xiágōu 〈名〉 [地理] flume

【峡谷】 xiágǔ 〈名〉 gorge; canyon: 悬崖峭壁间的～ gorge between precipices ‖ 那条铁路穿过～。The railway goes through the mountain gap.

【峡湾】 xiáwān 〈名〉 [地理] fjord

狭 xiá 〈形〉 narrow: ～路 narrow path ‖ 山中～道 defile ‖ 坡陡路～。The slope is steep and the path narrow. ⇨～隘; ～长; ～义

【狭隘】 xiá'ài 〈形〉 ❶ narrow: ～的山道 narrow mountain trail ❷ (of mind, views, etc) narrow and limited; parochial: 思维～ have a narrow way of thinking ‖ 心胸～ have a narrow mind; be narrow-minded ‖ 走出～的家族小圈子 step out of narrow confines of the family clan ‖ ～的爱国主义 parochial patriotism ‖ ～的观点 narrow/constricted point of view ‖ ～的见解 narrow ideas/view; blinkered opinion ‖ ～的人生观 insular outlook on life ‖ ～的做法 blinkered approach ‖ 头脑～的人 man with a one-track mind; man with a narrow/blinkered outlook ‖ 此人眼界太～。The man is too blinkered/parochial in his outlook. ‖ 人们往往会由于缺乏教育而显得～。People often tend to be parochial owing to lack of education.

〖～经验论〗 xiá'ài jīngyànlùn 〈名〉 narrow empiricism

〖～民族主义〗 xiá'ài mínzúzhǔyì 〈名〉 narrow nationalism

〖～性〗 xiá'àixìng 〈名〉 parochialism; narrow-mindedness: 该杂志经常因其～而受到指责。This magazine was often criticized for its insularity.

【狭长】 xiácháng 〈形〉 long and narrow: ～的山谷 long and narrow valley

【狭路相逢】 xiálù-xiāngféng 〈熟〉 come upon each other on a narrow path—(of two adversaries) come upon each other; come into unavoidable confrontation

【狭小】 xiáxiǎo 〈形〉 narrow and small: 气量～ be closed-minded; be intolerant; be narrow-minded ‖ 眼光～ be blinkered in one's outlook ‖ ～的办公室 cramped (little) office ‖ ～的房间 poky room ‖ ～的活动范围 narrow sphere of action ‖ ～的空间 confined/cramped space ‖ ～天地 narrow confines ‖ 他走不出～的圈子。He cannot step out of his narrow circle. ‖ 学生们择业的范围～。The students have only a narrow range of choice for jobs. ‖ 他们的势力范围～。They have a narrow sphere of influence.

【狭邪】 xiáxié ＝ 狭斜 xiáxié

【狭斜】 xiáxié 〈形〉〈书〉 (of lanes or streets) narrow and crooked—brothels' lane: 作～游 visit brothels; go whoring; frequent houses of disrepute

【狭义】 xiáyì 〈名〉 narrow sense: 用一个词的～ use a word in its narrow sense ‖ ～解释 narrow interpretation ‖ ～的文学 litera-

ture in the narrow meaning/sense of the word ‖ 更加～地说 in a more restricted sense

〖～相对论〗 xiáyì xiāngduìlùn 〈名〉 restricted theory of relativity; special theory of relativity; special relativity

【狭域生态学】 xiáyù shēngtàixué 〈名〉 microecology

【狭域文化】 xiáyù wénhuà 〈名〉 microculture

【狭窄】 xiázhǎi ❶〈形〉 narrow; cramped; contracted: ～的小巷/人行道/走廊 narrow lane/sidewalk/corridor ‖ 航道上的～部分 constriction in a water way ‖ 两岛之间～的通道 narrow slot between two islands ‖ 此处河面～。The river narrows at this point. ❷〈形〉(of mind, experience, etc) narrow and limited; narrow: 思路～ have a blinkered way of thinking ‖ 心地/心胸～ have a narrow mind; be narrow-minded ‖ 知识面～ have a narrow scope of knowledge; be limited in knowledge ‖ 他的交际圈很～。He has a narrow circle of friends. ❸〈名〉[医学] stenosis; stricture: 骨盆/尿道～ stricture of pelvis/urethra

陿 xiá 〈书〉❶ ＝ 狭 xiá ❷ ＝ 峡 xiá

遐 xiá 〈形〉〈书〉❶ far; distant; faraway; remote; outlying: ～布 spread far and wide ‖ ～方 remote place ‖ ～眺 look as far as the eye can see; look at sth in the distance ⇨～想 ❷ lasting; long: ～祚 enduring blessing or happiness

【遐迩】 xiá'ěr 〈形〉 far and near; far and wide: ～皆知 be known to all; be well-known far and near ‖ 闻名～ be known far and wide; enjoy widespread renown

【遐龄】 xiálíng 〈名〉 advanced age

【遐思】 xiásī ＝ 遐想 xiáxiǎng

【遐想】 xiáxiǎng 〈动〉 be lost in reverie/meditation; daydream; indulge in wild and fanciful thoughts; fantasize: ～未来 imagine one's future ‖ 闭目～ be deep in reverie with one's eyes closed ‖ 无边的～ wild and fanciful thoughts ‖ 引人～ give play to one's fancy ‖ 沉浸在～中 indulge in reveries ‖ 从～中清醒过来 wake up from one's daydreams

瑕 xiá 〈名〉❶〈喻〉 flaw in a piece of jade: 有～的珠宝 jewel with flaw ‖ 白玉微～ minute flaw in white jade ❷ flaw; defect; shortcoming; blemish; imperfection; fault; weakness

【瑕不掩瑜】 xiábùyǎnyú 〈熟〉 one flaw cannot mar a piece of good jade small defects cannot obscure great virtues: 这部交响乐虽然有些缺点，但是～，仍不失为上乘之作。Despite the minute flaws in the symphony, it still ranks among the best ones.

【瑕疵】 xiácī 〈名〉 flaw; blemish: 留下～ leave a blemish (on) ‖ 消除～ remove blemishes (from) ‖ 宝石/钻石上的～ flaw in a jewel/diamond ‖ 这颗祖母绿有一点～。This emerald jade has a flaw.

【瑕玷】 xiádiàn 〈名〉〈书〉 stain; defect; blot; blemish

【瑕瑜互见】 xiáyú-hùjiàn 〈熟〉 have defects as well as merits; have both strong and weak points

暇 xiá 〈名〉 free time; leisure: 得～ have free time ⇨无～; 闲～; 应接不～

【暇日】 xiárì 〈名〉 day of leisure

【暇时】 xiáshí 〈名〉 leisure; free time; spare time; time off: 没有多少～ have a limited amount of leisure (time); have little time to spare

辖 xiá ❶〈名〉 linchpin ❷〈动〉 administer; govern; have jurisdiction over: 省～市 municipality (or city) directly under the jurisdiction of the provincial government ‖ 下～两个装甲师 have two armoured divisions under its command ‖ 该市下～三县五区。The municipality exercises jurisdiction over three counties and five districts. ⇨管～; 统～; 直～

【辖区】 xiáqū 〈名〉 district under the jurisdiction (of); administered area; area of jurisdiction: 那个市场不在该派出所的～之内。That market does not fall within the police station's jurisdiction.

【辖制】 xiázhì 〈动〉 control: 香港的廉正公署不受任何个人的～。The Independent Committee of Anti-corruption (ICAC) in Hong Kong is free of the control of any individual.

霞 xiá 〈名〉 rosy clouds (usu in the morning or evening); multihued morning or evening sunlight; morning or evening glow of the sun: ⇨彩～; 晚～; 朝～

【霞光】 xiáguāng 〈名〉 rays of morning or evening sunlight; multihued morning or evening sunlight: ～四射 magnificent beams of radiating sunshine ‖ ～万道 myriad of rays of beautiful light; gorgeous rays of light

【霞帔】 xiápèi 〈名〉(in ancient China) embroidered ceremonial shawl/cape of a noble woman

黠 xiá 〈形〉〈书〉❶ clever; bright; intelligent: ⇨～慧 ❷ crafty; cunning: ⇨狡～

【黠慧】 xiáhuì 〈形〉〈书〉 clever; shrewd; intelligent

【黠吏】 xiálì 〈名〉〈书〉 vicious and crafty official

xià

下[1] xià ❶〈名〉 low position or rank: 床/枕头/桌子～ under a bed/pillow/table ‖ 地毯/垫子～ be underneath the cushion/carpet ‖ 地表之～ beneath the surface of the earth ‖ 零～10度 ten degrees below zero ‖ 海平面～400米 400 metres below sea level ‖ 从桥～通过 pass beneath a bridge ‖ 放在显微镜～ put under a microscope ‖ 坐在树～ sit beneath/under a tree ‖ 上无片瓦，～无插针之地 have neither a tile over one's head nor a speck of land under one's feet ‖ 上有老，～有小 have both parents and children to support ‖ 上至市长～至市民 from the mayor down to the ordinary citizen ‖ 在山脚～ at the foot of a mountain ‖ 胳膊～夹着文件 hold some papers under one's arm ‖ 结果/摘要如～。The result/excerpt is as follows. ‖ 地板在脚～咯吱咯吱作响。The boards creaked beneath the feet. ‖ 上有政策，～有对策。Those below can always devise counter-measures against any policy from above. ⇨上有天堂，～有苏杭；自～而上 ❷〈形〉 positioned below one or more similar things; of the bottom part of sth; lower: ～嘴唇 lower lip ⇨～层；～游；～肢 ❸〈形〉 of a later time; being immediately next in a sequence; next: 搭～班车 take the next bus ‖ 看～一场比赛 watch the upcoming/next match ‖ 在～一个转弯处向右拐 take the next turn on the right ‖ ～段行程 next lap of the journey ‖ ～个星期/季节/世纪 next week/season/century ‖ ～任总统 next President ‖ ～一章/一站 next chapter/stop ‖ ～～周 the week after next ‖ ～一位是谁？Who's next, please? ‖ ～一步需要做的是找所房子。The next step is to find a house. ‖ 你的文章将刊登在～一期。Your article will appear/be published in the next issue. ❹〈形〉 lower/inferior (in rank, position, class, quality, etc): 分为上、中、～三等 be divided into three grades, the upper, the middle and the lower ⇨～属 ❺〈名〉[used to indicate the circumstance, extent, situation, etc]: 在疾病威胁～ under the threat of disease ‖ 在非常困难的情况～ under very difficult conditions; in a tough situation ‖ 在法西斯统治～ under the rule of fascism ‖ 在交警的帮助～ with the help of the traffic policemen ‖ 在联合国的支持～ under the auspices of the United Nations ‖ 在目前情况～ under present conditions ‖ 在专家组的领导～ under the leadership of the expert group ‖ 在压力～ under pressure ❻〈名〉[used after numerals, indicating position or direction]: 他把头探出去，四～里看了看。He poked his head out and took a look all around. ‖ 他们两～里都反对。Both of them opposed it. ⇨普天之～ ❼〈名〉[used to indicate a certain time or season]: ⇨节～；时～；眼～ ❽〈副〉 down; down ward: 往～看 look down ‖ 往～跳 jump down

下[2] xià 〈动〉❶ [usu used in the negative] be less than: 受伤者不～五十人。There were no less than fifty wounded. ‖ 我一个月读的书不～十本。I read more than ten books in a month. ❷ come/go down; descend; alight; get down: ～车 get out of a car; alight from a car ‖ ～床 get out of bed ‖ ～飞机/火车/公共汽车 get off a plan/train/bus ‖ ～河游泳 go down to the river for a swim ‖ ～楼 go/come downstairs ‖ ～马/自行车 get off a horse/bicycle; dismount from a horse/bicycle ‖ ～山 go/come down a mountain ‖ ～树 descend from a tree ‖ ～梯子 climb down a ladder; descend a ladder ‖ 列车停靠在了一个小站，没人上～。The train stopped at a small station. No one got on or off. ‖ 谁先～？Who is going down first? ❸ go or come down to (usu from a more northerly or westerly place, the upper reach of a river, a higher position, etc): ～车间 go down to a workshop ‖ ～厨房 go

into the kitchen to do cooking ‖ ～地窖 descend into a cellar ‖ ～地狱 go down to hell ‖ ～馆子 go and eat in a restaurant ‖ ～基层 go to the grass roots ‖ ～矿井 go down a mine ‖ ～连队当兵 (of officers) go to the companies to serve in the ranks ‖ ～乡度假 go to the country for a holiday ‖ 南～广州 go down to Guangzhou ‖ 顺流而～ sail/go downstream ❺ issue; deliver; send: ～调令 issue an order of transfer ‖ ～命令 issue orders ‖ ～聘书 send a letter of appointment ‖ ～请帖 send an invitation ‖ ～挑战书 issue a letter of challenge ‖ ～通知 send out notices ‖ ～指令 give directions ‖ ～逐客令 show sb the door ‖ ～最后通牒 issue the ultimatum ❻ leave (the stage, field, etc); exit: ～高速路 go or come off an expressway ‖ ～火线 retreat/come back from the front ‖ ～舞台 make one's exit from the stage ‖ 哈姆雷特～。Exit Hamlet. ‖ 客队要求换人: 3 号上, 7 号～。The visiting team asks for substitution, No 3 for No 7. ‖ 演出结束后从后门～。After the performance, please exit from the back door. ⇨～岗 ❼ stop; get/leave off (work): ～夜班 come off the night shift ⇨～班; ～课 ❽ (of rain, snow, etc) come down; fall: ～霜。There is frost. ‖ ～雾。There is a fog. / A fog has come on. ‖ 毛毛雨～个不停。A fine drizzle keeps falling. ‖ 雨～了一夜。Rain fell all night. ⇨～雨 ❾ apply; begin to use: ～刀 get/stick a knife into sth ‖ ～力气 exert oneself; put forth strength; make an effort ⇨～笔; ～毒手 ❿ put into; cast: ～面条 cook noodles; put noodles into boiling water ‖ ～肥料 apply fertilizer ‖ ～棺 lower the coffin into the grave ‖ ～网 cast a net ‖ ～种 sow a field with seeds ‖ ～佐料 put in condiments ⓫ play (a board game): ～盘棋 have a game of chess ⓬ take down/off; dismantle; unload: 把门～下来 take down the door ‖ ～窗帘 take the curtain off ‖ ～俘虏的枪 disarm the captive ‖ ～货 unload the cargo ⓭ (of animals) give birth to; drop a litter; lay (eggs): ～了一头小牛 give birth to a calf ‖ 一个刚～的蛋 newly laid egg ‖ 这只母猪要～崽了。The sow is about to litter. ⇨～蛋 ⓮ give (a definition); draw (a conclusion); form (an opinion); make (a judgement, decision, etc): ～保证 make a pledge ‖ ～定义 define; formulate/work out/set down/frame/give a definition ‖ ～结论 conclude; draw a conclusion; arrive at/come to a conclusion ‖ ～决心 make up one's mind (to do sth); be determined (to do sth) ‖ ～判断 form an opinion; pass a judgement ‖ ～批语 submit/make remarks in writing ⓯ capture; take: 连～数城 capture several cities in succession ⓰ give in; yield: 双方相持不～。Neither side would give in.

下[3] xià 〈量〉❶ 〈方〉[used to indicate the amount of something in a container]: 瓶子里只有半～油。The bottle is half full of oil. ❷ [used after 两 or 几, indicating one's ability or skill]: 真有两～子 have special ability/knack/skill (for) ‖ 他就这么几～子。That's all he can do. ❸ [used to indicate the repetition of an action]: 摆了～手 wave one's hand ‖ 打了他几～ hit him a couple of times ‖ 看了一～ have a look ‖ 掴了他几～ give him two or three slaps ‖ 猛击一～头部 strike a heavy blow to the head ‖ 推了一～ give sb a push ‖ 鸣了三～喇叭 give three blasts on the horn ‖ 拍了一～肩膀 give sb a pat on the shoulder ‖ 打扫一～房间 give the room a clean ‖ 甩了一～尾巴 give a swish of its tail ‖ 山上突然亮了一～。There was a sudden flash on the hill. ‖ 钟敲了三～。The clock struck three times.

⇨xia

【下凹】 xià'āo 〈形〉concave: 微微～ be slightly concave

【下奥陶纪】 Xià Àotáojì 〈名〉[地质] Lower Ordovician

【下巴】 xiàba 〈名〉❶ chin: 打某人～ punch sb on the chin ‖ 翘起～ lift the chin ‖ 揉～ rub one's chin ‖ 淹到～ (of water) be up to the chin ‖ 手托着～ cup one's chin in one's hand; rest one's chin on one's palm ‖ 把～划了个口子 gash one's chin ❷ lower jaw; jowl: 使～脱落 dislocate one's lower jaw ‖ 尖瘦～ lantern jaw ‖ 双～ heavy jowls; double chin ‖ 突出的～ prominent jaws

〖～颏儿〗 xiàbakēr 〈名〉〈口〉chin

【下白垩纪】 Xià Bái'èjì 〈名〉[地质] Lower Cretaceous

【下摆】 xiàbǎi 〈名〉lower hem of (a gown, jacket or shirt): 把～放长/收高 lower/raise the hemline (of) ‖ 把～剪短 trim off the hem (of) ‖ ～开衩 side slit ‖ ～边 hemline ‖ 长大衣的～ skirt of a long coat ‖ 衬衫的～ shirt-tail

【下拜】 xiàbài 〈动〉kneel down to pay respect; give a low bow with one hand held in the other and extended close to the floor

【下班】 xiàbān 〈动〉get/leave off work; knock off; check off: 六点～ leave (off) work at six ‖ 提前～ knock off ahead of time ‖ 已经～ be off duty/work ‖ ～后，我们继续谈。We will continue our talk after office hours. ‖ 你什么时候～? What time do you go off? ‖ 他在～前很早就把活做完了。He finished the job long before knock-off.

【下板儿】 xiàbǎnr 〈动〉〈方〉take down the shutters—start the business of the day

【下半辈子】 xiàbànbèizi 〈名〉latter half of one's life; one's remaining years; the rest of one's life: 他是我～的惟一依托。He will be my sole support for the rest of my life.

【下半场】 xiàbànchǎng 〈名〉[体育] second half of a game: 客队～又进一球。The visiting team scored another goal in the second half. ‖ ～两队交换了场地。At half time the teams changed ends/sides.

【下半年】 xiàbànnián 〈名〉second half of a year: 为～做预算 budget for the second half of a year

【下半旗】 xià bànqí 〈动〉hoist/fly a flag at half-mast; lower a flag to half-mast: ～致哀 hang a flag at half mast to mourn for the dead

【下半晌】 xiàbànshǎng 〈名〉〈口〉afternoon: ～，天下起了大雪。Snow began to fall heavily in the afternoon.

【下半身】 xiàbànshēn 〈名〉lower part of the body: 她～瘫痪。She is paralyzed in the lower part of her body.

【下半时】 xiàbànshí ＝ 下半场 xiàbànchǎng

【下半天】 xiàbàntiān 〈名〉afternoon

【下半叶】 xiàbànyè 〈名〉latter/second half: 18 世纪～ during the latter/second half of the 18th century

【下半夜】 xiàbànyè 〈名〉latter half of the night: 由于闷热，我们～无法入睡。Because it was hot and stuffy, we couldn't sleep after midnight. ‖ 他经常工作到～。He often stayed up until the small hours.

【下半月】 xiàbànyuè 〈名〉second half of a month: 呈交～的财务报表 submit the financial statements of the second half of the month

【下辈】 xiàbèi 〈名〉❶ offspring; future generations ❷ younger generation of a family: ～尊敬长辈。The younger generation should respect the elder generation.

【下辈子】 xiàbèizi 〈名〉next life: 我～一定报答你。I would repay your kindness in our next life.

【下本钱】 xià běnqian ＝ 下本儿 xiàběnr

【下本儿】 xiàběnr 〈动〉〈口〉❶ invest capital (in business); make an investment: 他急于赚钱，但不愿～。He is eager to make a fortune, but is unwilling to invest anything. ❷ put in time, money and effort: 要舍得～培养人才。Don't begrudge time, money and effort in training qualified personnel.

【下笔】 xiàbǐ 〈动〉put pen to paper; begin to write or paint: 不知如何～。I don't know how to begin to write. ‖ 你想好了再～。Think it out before you put pen to paper.

〖～成篇〗 xiàbǐ-chéngpiān 〈熟〉be able to produce a piece of writing as soon as the pen is put to paper; have literary ability

〖～成章〗 xiàbǐ-chéngzhāng ＝下笔成篇 xiàbǐ-chéngpiān

〖～立就〗 xiàbǐ lìjiù 〈熟〉dash sth off without hesitation

〖～千言〗 xiàbǐ qiānyán 〈熟〉thousands of words flow from one's pen; write with amazing speed: ～，离题万里。Write quickly but stray far off the point.

〖～如有神〗 xiàbǐ rú yǒushén 〈熟〉write quickly as if guided by an immortal—write as if with a magic pen

【下臂】 xiàbì 〈名〉forearm; lower arm

【下边】 xiàbian 〈名〉❶ lower place: 大桥～ under/beneath the bridge ‖ 垫子/皮肤～ underneath the mattress/skin ‖ 图表/横线～ below the chart/line ‖ 眼睛～ below/under/beneath one's eyes ‖ 站在树～ stand under a tree ‖ 严肃的外表～ underneath one's severe manner ‖ 最～一个抽屉/一张牌 bottom drawer/card ‖ 把日期写在地址～。Write the date underneath the address. ‖ 管子漏水，我们给～放了只桶接水。The pipe was leaking, so we put a bucket underneath to catch the water. ‖ 他们从山上眺望着～的山谷。They looked from the mountain into the valley far below. ‖ 我在外衣～穿了件毛衣。I'm wearing a sweater under my coat. ‖ 医生给她补了～的两颗牙。The dentist filled the cavities in two of her lower teeth. ‖ 有人正从～朝上推井盖。Someone was pushing the manhole lid up from underneath. ❷ next: ～该谁了? Who is the next? ‖ ～轮到你了。It's your turn next. ‖ ～请魏先生讲话。Now I give you Mr Wei. ❸ lower level; subordinate: 倾听～的

意见 listen attentively to the views of one's subordinates; listen to the opinions from the grass roots

【下标】 xiàbiāo 〈名〉❶［数学］subscript; index; suffix: ～标号 subscript label ‖ ～表达式 subscript expression ‖ ～符号 subindex ‖ ～数字 inferior number ‖ ～形式 form of subscripts ‖ ～字 index word ❷［印刷］inferior figure ❸［计算机］subscript

【下拨】 xiàbō 〈动〉disburse; allocate: ～大笔款项 allot large sums ‖ 为工程～款项 disburse money for a project ‖ ～旅行费用 disburse funds for travelling expenses

【下部】 xiàbù 〈名〉❶ lower part: 柱子的～ lower part of a pillar ❷ lower part of the body—genitalia; private parts

【下不为例】 xiàbùwéilì 〈熟〉not serve as a precedent; not to be taken as a precedent; not to be repeated: 我保证～。I promise not to do it again.

【下不来】 xiàbulái 〈动〉❶ be unable to come down: 孩子的体温～。The child's temperature won't come down. ❷ cannot be accomplished; won't do: 这件衣服没有 300 美元～。The dress isn't to be had for less than $300. ❸ be embarrassed: 她的话让丈夫脸上～。Her words embarrassed her husband. / Her husband was visibly embarrassed at her remarks.

【下不来台】 xiàbuláitái 〈动〉be unable to get out of an embarrassing situation; be unable to back down with good grace; be put on the spot; feel embarrassed: 避免让别人～ avoid embarrassing others ‖ 给人～ cause sb embarrassment ‖ 让朋友/政府～ cause embarrassment to a friend/the government; be an embarrassment to a friend/the government ‖ 你的话使他很～。Your remarks were too harsh for him to bear/swallow with good grace. ‖ 这件事一旦见报,她可就～了。If this gets into newspaper she'll be put on the spot.

【下不了台】 xiàbuliǎotái ＝ 下不来台 xiàbuláitái

【下操】 xiàcāo 〈动〉❶ have a workout; drill: 我们上午～,下午上课。We have drills in the morning, and lectures in the afternoon. ❷ finish drilling: 他刚～回来。He is just back from drill.

【下册】 xiàcè 〈名〉last of two or three volumes

【下策】 xiàcè 〈名〉worst plan/strategy/measure/policy (of two or three); unwise decision; stupid move: 不得已才出此～ have no alternative but to resort to this ‖ 此乃～。This is the worst way out. ‖ (你)何以出此～? Why did you make such an injudicious move?

【下层】 xiàcéng 〈名〉❶ lower levels; underlayer: ～地下室 under-cellar ‖ 公共汽车的～ lower deck of a double-decker bus ‖ 书架的～ lower levels of a bookshelf ❷ grass roots; lower stratum; low-ranking: 出身～ come from a lower stratum ‖ 处于社会最～ be in the lowest position in society; be at the bottom of the pecking order ‖ 深入～ go down to the grass roots ‖ ～官员 low-ranking official ‖ ～军官 junior officer ‖ ～员工 low grades/levels of staff

〖～甲板〗 xiàcéng jiǎbǎn 〈名〉lower deck; orlop deck

〖～阶级〗 xiàcéng jiējí 〈名〉lower class; lower orders

〖～社会〗 xiàcéng shèhuì 〈名〉lower stratum of a society: ～的态度 lower-class attitude

〖～岩石〗 xiàcéng yánshí 〈名〉substratum of rock

〖～植物〗 xiàcéng zhíwù 〈名〉understorey

【下厂】 xiàchǎng 〈动〉(of a leader or executive) go to the factory (to inspect work): 他们～视察去了。They went to the factory to inspect work.

【下场】 xiàchǎng 〈动〉❶ go offstage; take one's exit from the stage; 匆忙～ exit hastily ‖ 谢完幕就～ go off the stage after answering the curtain call ‖ 那个女演员动作优雅地下了场。The actress made a graceful exit. ❷ go or come off the playground, court, etc: 客队 5 号被罚～之后,主队连入两球。As soon as No 5 of the visiting team was sent off, the home team scored two successive goals. ❸〈旧〉sit for an official examination: 多次～,屡试不中 fail in successive official examinations

〖～门〗 xiàchǎngmén 〈名〉exit (of a stage)

【下场】 xiàchang 〈名〉end; fate; consequence: 遭到可耻～ come to a disgraceful end; meet with an ignominious fate ‖ 为非作歹没好～。Those who do evil will certainly come to no good end. ‖ 他最后～如何。And to what end did he come at last?

【下车】 xiàchē 〈动〉alight from; get off (a vehicle): 我在站台上等你～。I'll wait on the platform to see you alight from the train. ‖ 你哪站～? At which stop are you going to get off?

〖～伊始〗 xiàchē-yīshǐ 〈熟〉as soon as an official alights from a carriage—as soon as one takes office

【下沉】 xiàchén ❶〈动〉sink; subside; submerge: 地基～了。The foundations have subsided. ‖ 轮船慢慢～了。The ship sank gradually. ‖ 潜艇能迅速～。Submarines can submerge quickly. ❷〈名〉［气象］subsidence

〖～地带〗 xiàchén dìdài 〈名〉［地质］sinkage

〖～海岸〗 xiàchén hǎi'àn 〈名〉［地质］submerged coast; sinking coast

〖～陆地〗 xiàchén lùdì 〈名〉［地质］submerged land

〖～气流〗 xiàchén qìliú 〈名〉［气象］downdraft

〖～山脉〗 xiàchén shānmài 〈名〉［地质］embayed mountain

〖～说〗 xiàchénshuō 〈名〉［地质］subsidence theory

【下乘】 xiàchéng ❶〈名〉［佛教］Hinayana; Little Vehicle ❷〈形〉shoddy; of inferior quality: ～之作 literary/artistic work of low order or inferior quality

【下厨】 xiàchú 〈动〉go to the kitchen; prepare food: 今天我要亲自～,让大家尝尝我的拿手菜。Today I myself will cook so that you can enjoy my best dishes.

【下处】 xiàchu 〈名〉❶ temporary lodging (usu during a trip): 找个～ find a lodging ❷〈旧〉brothel

【下传】 xiàchuán ＝ 下载 xiàzài

【下船】 xiàchuán 〈动〉❶ get off a ship; leave a boat/ship; disembark: ～时,请带好自己的随身物品。When you leave the ship, please make sure that you have all your belongings with you. ‖ 乘客们～上岸观光。The passengers disembarked and went sightseeing. ❷〈方〉get on a ship; board a boat; get into a boat; get aboard/on a ship: 旅客们剪票～。All the passengers had their tickets punched and embarked on the boat.

【下床】 xiàchuáng 〈动〉get out of bed

【下垂】 xiàchuí 〈动〉❶ hang down; droop: ～的柳枝 drooping willow branches ‖ 沉甸甸的稻穗～着。The ears of rice hung heavily. ‖ 她的头发～到肩头。Her hair hung down on her shoulders. ‖ 她双乳/眼睑～。Her breasts/eyelids drooped. ❷［医学］prolapse: 上睑～ morning/waking ptosis ‖ 肾～ renal ptosis ‖ 子宫～ prolapse of the uterus; metroptosis ⇨胃～

【下唇】 xiàchún 〈名〉lower lip: 咬着～ bite one's lower lip ‖ 厚厚的～ full lower lip

【下次】 xiàcì 〈名〉next time: ～会议 next meeting ‖ 你～来时把简历带上。When you come next, please bring your resume with you. ‖ 你～什么时候去北京? When are you next going to Beijing? ‖ ～碰到她,再告诉她。Tell her about it the next time you see her. ‖ 也许没有～。Maybe there won't be a next time.

【下存】 xiàcún 〈动〉deposit the rest (sum of money after withdrawing some): 取 200 元,～800 元。I'll withdraw 200 *yuan* and keep the remaining 800 *yuan* to my account.

【下挫】 xiàcuò 〈动〉(of price, sales, exchange rate, etc) plummet; plunge; fall: 股价大幅～。Share prices plummeted/fell sharply.

【下达】 xiàdá 〈动〉make known (usu to people of a lower position or rank); transmit/release to (lower levels): ～命令 issue orders/commands ‖ ～任务 assign a task/mission ‖ ～生产指标 designate the production target ‖ ～指示 give instructions ‖ 口头～ release in verbal form; give verbal instructions ‖ 书面～ release in written form; issue written instructions ‖ 直接～到基层 transmit directly to the basic level

【下蛋】 xiàdàn 〈动〉lay eggs: ～鸡 layer ‖ 这些鸡冬天不～。The hens don't lay eggs in winter.

【下等】 xiàděng 〈形〉low-grade; inferior: 质量～ be inferior in quality ‖ ～客房 cheap hotel room ‖ ～原料 inferior raw material ‖ 从事～职业 be engaged in an undignified pursuit ‖ 干～工作 do an inferior job ‖ 开～酒吧 run a low dive

〖～舱〗 xiàděngcāng 〈名〉lower cabin

〖～人〗 xiàděngrén 〈名〉person of the lower class; person in the lowest position in society

【下地】 xiàdì 〈动〉❶ go to the fields: ～干活 go to work in the fields ❷ be up; leave one's sickbed: 她能～走动了。She is up and about/around. ❸〈方〉(of a baby) be freshly born

【下第】 xiàdì ❶〈形〉〈书〉low-grade; inferior: 置之于～ put in a low grade; regard sth as inferior ❷〈动〉〈旧〉fail in an imperial examination

【下店】 xiàdiàn 〈动〉lodge at an inn; put up at an inn: ～投宿 put up at an inn for the night

【下跌】 xiàdiē 〈动〉(of water level, prices, etc) fall; drop;

decline：～五个百分点 fall by five per cent ‖ 导致物价～ cause a drop in prices ‖ 大幅～ fall sharply ‖ 股票价格骤然～。Share prices plunged/plummeted. ‖ 行情～。The market is falling. ‖ 美元可能继续～。The dollar may slump further. ‖ 英镑对美元已～到最低水平。The pound has sunk to its lowest level against the dollar.

【下定】 xiàdìng 〈动〉❶〈旧〉(of a boy's family) present gifts to finalize a betrothal ❷ effect the advance payment; deposit：～钱 put down a deposit

【下碇】 xiàdìng 〈动〉cast anchor：停船～ come to an anchor

【下毒】 xiàdú 〈动〉put poison in food or drink; poison; empoison：在茶里～ put poison into sb's tea

【下毒手】 xià dúshǒu 〈动〉commit an atrocious cruelty (to sb); resort to cruel means; lay murderous hands (on sb); strike a vicious blow：在背后～ stab sb in the back

【下蹲】 xiàdūn 〈动〉squat down：～姿势 squatting position

〖～防守〗 xiàdūn fángshǒu 〈名〉crouch defence

〖～式发球〗 xiàdūnshì fāqiú 〈名〉squatting service

〖～走〗 xiàdūnzǒu 〈名〉low walk

【下颚】 xià'è 〈名〉lower jaw

【下凡】 xiàfán 〈动〉(of gods in mythology) descend to earth：天仙～。*A fairy descends to the mortal world.*

【下饭】 xiàfàn ❶〈动〉have (a savory dish or food) with one's staple food：你拿什么～? What are you going to have with your rice? ❷〈形〉*(of a dish) going well with rice; suitable for the* staple food：这个菜很～。This dish goes very well with rice./ The dish helps your appetite. ❸〈名〉〈方〉dishes; non-staple food

【下方】 xiàfāng 〈名〉lower position or level：左眼～有块伤疤 have a scar below one's left eye ‖ 在窗户～ beneath the window

【下房】 xiàfáng 〈名〉servants' quarters：几间～ several rooms for the servants

【下放】 xiàfàng 〈动〉❶ transfer to a lower level：权力～ transfer/delegate authority to a lower level; decentralize power ‖ ～审批权限 delegate the power of examination and approval to the lower levels ❷ send cadres/officials to work at the grass roots units or to do manual labour in the countryside or in a factory：～干部 transfer a cadre to a lower level ‖ ～劳动 transfer a cadre to do manual labour ‖ ～到农村 transfer sb to work in the countryside

【下风】 xiàfēng 〈名〉❶ leeward; downwind：在～处 be on the leeward (of) ‖ 在～的方向 be on the leeward side ‖ 站在工厂的～ stand leeward to the factory ‖ 他们住在一家养猪场的～处，有时味道很难闻。They live downwind of a pig-farm and sometimes the smell is awful. ❷ disadvantageous position (in a competition)：处于～ be at a disadvantage ⇨甘拜～

【下浮】 xiàfú 〈动〉(of price, sales, exchange rate, etc) fall; drop; decrease：利率～一个百分点。The interest rate dropped by one per cent.

【下腹部】 xiàfùbù 〈名〉underbelly

【下疳】 xiàgān 〈名〉[医学] chancre; venereal sore：软性/硬性～ soft/hard chancre

【下岗】 xiàgǎng 〈动〉❶ come or go off sentry duty：～时间 off-duty hours ‖ 夜深了，交警仍未～。It was late at night, but the traffic policemen were still on duty. ❷ be laid off; be temporarily unemployed：安置～人员再就业 find jobs for/reposition the laid-off workers ‖ 该公司被迫让 100 名员工～。The firm had to lay off 100 men.

〖～分流〗 xiàgǎng fēnliú 〈动〉outplace/redirect the laid-off workers

〖～工人〗 xiàgǎng gōngrén 〈名〉laid-off worker：搞好～的再就业培训。Do a good job of training the laid-off workers for reemployment.

【下工】 xiàgōng 〈动〉❶ come/go/knock/lay off work：～回家 lay off and go home ‖ 他们几点～? When will they go off work? ‖ 今天～很早。We knocked off early today. ❷〈旧〉fire/dismiss (from a job)

【下工夫】 xià gōngfu 〈动〉put in time and energy; concentrate one's efforts：～编年鉴 work hard on the compilation of the year-book ‖ ～搞技术革新 put a lot of/a great deal of effort into technological innovations ‖ 想学好一门技术，就得～。It takes time and effort to learn any skill. ‖ 不～，一事无成。Nothing can be accomplished without effort.

【下功夫】 xià gōngfu ＝下工夫 xià gōngfu

【下馆子】 xià guǎnzi 〈动〉have one's meal at a restaurant; dine out：今晚上我们～。We're dining out tonight.

【下跪】 xiàguì 〈动〉kneel down; go down on one's knees：～磕头 go down on one's knees and kowtow ‖ 屈膝/双膝～ go down on one's knees ‖ 对祭坛～ kneel in front of the altar; genuflect to the altar ‖ 他向我～求饶。He knelt in front of me and begged for pardon. / He begged me on his knees for forgiveness.

【下锅】 xiàguō 〈动〉put into the pot or pan and start cooking：豆角已经～了。The beans have been tipped into the pan. ‖ 他家穷得没米～。His family is going hungry. / They have no rice in the pot.

【下海】 xiàhǎi 〈动〉❶ go to sea：～游泳 swim in the sea ‖ 准备～ get ready to put (out) to sea ❷ (of a fisherman) go fishing on the sea：初次～，头晕呕吐是常事。On one's first trip on the sea, one often becomes sick and dizzy. ❸ (of an amateur performer) turn professional ❹ leave one's original profession and go into business：他辞职～了。He resigned and went into commerce.

【下颌】 xiàhé 〈名〉[解剖] submaxillary; lower jaw; mandible：～僵硬 jaw-stiff ‖ ～突出 undershot

〖～骨〗 xiàhégǔ 〈名〉[解剖] lower jawbone; mandible

〖～修复术〗 *xiàhé xiūfùshù* 〈名〉[医学] *mandibular prosthesis*

【下喉】 xiàhóu 〈名〉lower larynx

【下呼吸道】 xià hūxīdào 〈名〉lower respiratory tract

【下滑】 xiàhuá 〈动〉glide/slide down：防止山体～ prevent the mountain slope from sliding down ‖ 飞机～安然着陆。The plane glided down to a safe landing. ‖ 他们沿沙坡～。They were coasting down the sand slope. ‖ 他满脑子的足球，以致学习成绩都～了。His preoccupation with football has caused his marks at school to slip.

〖～道〗 xiàhuádào 〈名〉[航空] glide path：～信标 glide path beacon

〖～轨迹〗 xiàhuá guǐjì 〈名〉[航空] glide path; glide trajectory

〖～角〗 xiàhuájiǎo 〈名〉[航空] gliding angle; glide angle/slope

〖～着陆〗 xiàhuá zhuólù 〈名〉[航空] glide landing

【下怀】 xiàhuái 〈名〉〈谦〉one's intention/purpose; one's heart's desire：⇨正中～

【下回】 xiàhuí 〈名〉next time; next chapter; next session：欲知后事如何，且听～分解。What happened next is to be continued in the next series/chapter.

【下喙】 xiàhuì 〈名〉(of a bird) lower mandible

【下货】 xiàhuò 〈动〉unload：从卡车上～ unload a lorry; unload goods from a lorry ‖ 船正在～。The ship is unloading.

【下级】 xiàjí 〈名〉❶ lower level/rank：～官员 junior/subordinate official; lower-level official ‖ ～军官 lower-ranking officer; junior officer ‖ ～服从上级。The lower level is subordinate to the higher level. ❷ subordinate：对～很粗暴 be rude to one's subordinates ‖ 他的～很轻视他。His subordinates are really contemptuous of him.

〖～单位〗 xiàjí dānwèi 〈名〉subordinate unit

〖～法院〗 *xiàjí fǎyuàn* 〈名〉*court at a lower level; court below*

〖～机关〗 xiàjí jīguān 〈名〉government office at a lower level

〖～组织〗 xiàjí zǔzhī 〈名〉subordinate organization

【下集】 *xiàjí* 〈名〉❶ *second part of a two-part programme or* third part of a three-part one ❷ next part (in a series)

【下家】 xiàjiā 〈名〉❶ (in mahjong, card games ect) next player [whose turn comes next]：该～出牌了。It is the next player's turn (to play his card). ❷〈方〉〈谦〉my humble house ❸ next persons to whom goods are sold in a pyramid selling structure

【下嫁】 xiàjià 〈动〉〈旧〉(of a female) marry beneath (her status); marry below oneself：宰相的女儿～给了一位农家子弟。The prime minister's daughter is married to a farmer's son.

【下贱】 xiàjiàn 〈形〉❶〈旧〉humble; low-class：出身～ be of low birth; come from an ignoble family ‖ ～的家庭 low-class family ‖ ～之人 person of humble background/origin; humble person ❷ degrading; mean; base; low; ignoble：～货 base person ‖ ～女人 cheap woman ‖ ～行为 mean/base conduct ‖ 我从未想到你会～到偷人家东西(的地步)。I never thought you would stoop to stealing.

【下江】 Xiàjiāng 〈名〉❶ lower reaches of the Yangtze River ❷〈旧〉Jiangsu Province (in the Qing Dynasty)

【下降】 xiàjiàng 〈动〉descend; go/come down; drop; fall; decline：数量/质量～ fall in quantity/quality ‖ 生活水平～ standard

of living declines; have a lower standard of living; become worse off ‖ 成本～了 4%。The cost was reduced by four per cent. ‖ 地下水位在～。The underground water table is going down. ‖ 气温突然～。The temperature took a sudden drop. ‖ 我的听力在～。My hearing is weakening. ‖ 温度～了 10 度。The temperature fell by 10°C. ‖ 物价在稳步～。Prices have been going down steadily. ‖ 销售量～了。Sales have dropped off. ‖ 人口的出生率几年来一直在～。The birthrate has been declining for several years. ‖ 由于丑闻,她的社会地位～了。Her social standing has been lowered because of the scandal. ‖ 他的声望已～。His reputation has sunk/dropped.

【下焦】 xiàjiāo 〈名〉[中医] lower part of body cavity housing the bladder, kidneys and bowels, etc.

【下脚】 xiàjiǎo ❶〈动〉get a foothold; plant one's foot: 没有地方～ be unable to find anywhere to plant one's foot ‖ 难以～ be difficult to get a footing/foothold ❷〈名〉leftover bits and pieces; leftovers

〖～货〗 xiàjiǎohuò 〈名〉〈方〉(of industrial material, etc) leftover bits and pieces; leftover goods

〖～茧〗 xiàjiǎojiǎn 〈名〉damaged cocoon; galette: ～废丝 ruggi-nose; tarmate; tarmate silk

〖～料〗 xiàjiǎoliào 〈名〉fent; remnants; tailings; scraps; leftover bits and pieces of industrial material

〖～纤维〗 xiàjiǎo xiānwéi 〈名〉[纺织] waste fibre

〖～衣料〗 xiàjiǎo yīliào 〈名〉cabbage; fent

【下届】 xiàjiè 〈名〉❶ next session (of a conference): ～联合国大会 next session of the UN General Assembly ‖ ～选举 next election ❷ next term (of office): 竞选～总统 run for the next presidency ‖ ～总统 next president ‖ ～议会 next parliament ❸ next year: ～毕业生 next year's graduate

【下界】 xiàjiè 〈名〉❶ world of mortals; human world; world of man ❷ ＝下凡 xiàfán ❸ [数学] lower bound: ～表达式 lower-bound expression

【下劲】 xiàjìn 〈动〉exert oneself; work hard at; go all out: 他工作起来很～。He works like a demon. ‖ 如果不是明天考试,他才不会这般～。He would not go all out if he were not to have an exam tomorrow.

【下井落石】 xiàjǐngluòshí ＝落井下石 luòjǐngxiàshí

【下井投石】 xiàjǐngtóushí ＝落井下石 luòjǐngxiàshí

【下九流】 xiàjiǔliú 〈名〉〈旧〉people from the lower walks of life (such as actors, porters, trumpeter, etc); lower orders: 这家小酒馆曾是各路～出没的地方。This small inn used to be frequented by people from the lower walks of life.

【下酒】 xiàjiǔ 〈动〉❶ go with liquor/wine: 买个凉菜～ buy a cold dish to go with the wine ‖ 用花生米～ accompany the wine with peanuts ❷ go well with liquor/wine: 来点儿～的菜。Get some dishes that go well with wine.

〖～菜〗 xiàjiǔcài 〈名〉dish to go with liquor or wine

【下卷】 xiàjuàn 〈名〉the second volume of a two-volume book or the third of a three-volume one

【下课】 xiàkè 〈动〉❶ dismiss a class: ～以后 after class ‖ 现在～。Class is over. ‖ 老师因为要开会所以提前～了。The teacher dismissed the class early because she had a meeting. ‖ 我儿子还没有～。My son is still at class. ❷〈喻〉resign; be fired; be dismissed: 球迷一再要求该队的主教练～。The football fans insistently demanded the dismissal of the team's head coach.

〖～铃〗 xiàkèlíng 〈名〉recess bell: ～响了。There goes the recess bell.

【下款儿】 xiàkuǎnr 〈名〉❶ signature (usu on a gift painting or calligraphic scroll) ❷ signature (at the end of a letter)

【下拉列表】 xiàlā lièbiǎo 〈名〉[计算机] drop-down list

【下拉式选单】 xiàlāshì xuǎndān 〈名〉[计算机] pull-down menu; drop-down menu

【下来】 xiàlai 〈动〉❶ come/get down: 从楼上～ come downstairs ‖ 旅客从火车上～。The passengers alighted from the train. ‖ 他不好好学习,最近成绩～了。His marks have come down because he is sluggish with his study. ‖ 我告诉你别上桌子,快～! I told you not to climb on that table. Get down! ❷ (of leaders) come down (to a lower-level government office): 中央～了一个检查组。An inspection group came down from the central government. ❸ (of fruit or crops) get ripe; be harvested; be in season; be brought to the market: 再有半个月桃就～了。Peaches will be in season in half a month. ❹ come to an end: 一年～,她学完了八门功课。After a year's study she completed eight courses. ‖ 一天～,她就筋疲力尽了。At the end of the first day she was exhausted. ❺ [used after a verb to indicate a movement from a higher position to a lower position or from far to near]: 掉～ drop/fall down ‖ 蹲～ squat down ‖ 滚～ roll down ‖ 滑～ slide down ‖ 记～ write/take down ‖ 切～ cut down/off ‖ 摔～ tumble/fall off ‖ 跳～ jump down ‖ 流～flow down ‖ 把书从书架上取～。Take the book off the bookshelf. ‖ 把李子从树上摘～。Pick the plums off the tree. ‖ 销钉子拔不～。I can't pull this dowel out. ‖ 树叶纷纷扬扬飘～时,仿佛在下一场金色的雪。As they floated earthwards the leaves resembled a golden snowfall. ❻ [used after a verb to indicate a continuation from the past to the present or from the beginning to the end]: 坚持～ keep one's end up; stick it out; see sth through; work/fight/endure to the end ‖ 一代一代传～ hand/pass down from generation to generation ❼ [used after a verb to indicate the completion or result of an action]: 把车停～ bring a car to a stop ‖ 项目申请了～。The application for the project has been successful. ‖ 风停了～。The wind dropped. ‖ 电梯停了～。The lift came to a stop. ‖ 马拉松跑～必须好好休息。It is imperative to have a good rest after (running) a marathon. ‖ 我们的计划批～了。Our plan has been approved. ‖ 一堂课讲～,她的嗓子都嘶哑了。After giving the lecture she sounded hoarse. ❽ [used after an adjective to indicate decrease of intensity]: 安静～ quiet down ‖ 慢～ slow down ‖ 态度软～ soften one's stance ‖ 灯光在渐渐暗～。The lights are dimming. ‖ 天渐渐冷～。It is getting colder and colder. ‖ 我对他的热情淡～了。My enthusiasm for him cooled off. ‖ 他的声音慢慢低～了。His voice trailed off.

【下礼】 xiàlǐ 〈动〉〈方〉present a gift (of money, etc): 她结婚我们要～吗? Is it necessary to give her a wedding present?

【下里巴人】 xiàlǐ-bārén ❶〈名〉Songs of the Rustic Poor [rustic folk songs popular among the farmers in the State of Chu during the Warring States Period (475-211BC)] ❷〈熟〉〈喻〉popular literature or art: 这出戏虽然被称作～,但却很受欢迎。Though labeled as rustic, the play was very popular.

【下力】 xiàlì 〈动〉make efforts; work hard; do all one can: ～读书 study hard ‖ 他要夺取冠军不～不行。He can't win the championship if he would not train hard.

【下力气】 xià lìqi ＝下力 xiàlì

【下里】 xiàli 〈名〉[used after a numeral to indicate direction or position]: 把敌人四～包围起来 besiege the enemy from all directions

【下联】 xiàlián 〈名〉the second line of a couplet: 你出上联,我对～。You offer the first line of a couplet, and I'll match it with a second.

【下梁】 xiàliáng 〈名〉underbeam

【下僚】 xiàliáo 〈名〉subordinate; official of lower status

【下列】 xiàliè 〈形〉listed below; following: ～货物/建议 the following goods/suggestions ‖ ～商品 goods/articles enumerated hereunder ‖ ～人员获胜 the winners are as follows ‖ 邀请～人员 invite those listed below ‖ 注意～几点。Pay attention to the following points. ‖ ～人员请起立! Will the following please stand up?

【下令】 xiàlìng 〈动〉give an order; order: ～撤退/调查/紧急着陆 order a retreat/an investigation/an emergency landing ‖ ～警察出动 order out the police ‖ ～实行贸易限制 order trade restrictions against ‖ 警方～全天封闭此路。The road was closed all day by order of the police. ‖ 军官～所有士兵都必须参加考核。The officer ordered that all soldiers should attend the test.

【下流】 xiàliú ❶〈名〉lower reaches (of a river): 长江/黄河～ lower reaches of the Yangtze/Yellow River ❷〈名〉〈旧〉low/inferior rank/position: 位居～ be in the lower ranks of officialdom; be at the bottom of the hierarchy ‖ 他属～阶层的人。He is a man of inferior rank. ❸〈形〉lewd; mean; obscene; dirty: ～报刊 gutter press ‖ ～动机 low-down motive ‖ ～勾当 base/mean act ‖ ～话 indecent/obscene/filthy/low language; dirty words ‖ ～的谩骂 scurrilous remarks ‖ ～笑话 blue/dirty/lewd/obscene joke ‖ ～图片/网站 obscene picture/website ‖ ～行为 obscene/lewd/filthy act ‖ ～作品 dirty/filthy work ‖ 极其～ horribly indecent ‖ 采取～手段 play an underhand trick ‖ 唱～歌曲 sing raunchy songs ‖ 做～动作 make an obscene gesture (*at sb*) ‖ 他讲的笑话很～。His jokes were quite off colour. ‖ 你这个～的家伙! You mean rascal!

【下楼】 xiàlóu 〈动〉go downstairs：～吃早饭 go down to breakfast‖乘电梯～ take a downward ride on the lift/elevator；go downstairs by lift/elevator‖我～时遇到了她。I met her when I was going downstairs.

【下落】 xiàluò ❶〈名〉whereabouts：查找/打听/透露～ find out/inquire about/reveal sb's whereabouts‖被盗车辆的～ whereabouts of the stolen car‖丢失的货物有了～。The lost articles have been located.‖她至今～不明。Her whereabouts are still unknown.‖无人知晓此人的～。Nobody knows where the person is. ❷〈动〉drop；fall：～到最低记录 drop to a record level‖潮水的～ fall of the tides‖热气球突然开始快速～。The hot-air balloon started to plummet all of a sudden.

【下马】 xiàmǎ 〈动〉❶ get off a horse；dismount (from a horse)：军官命令部队～。The officer ordered the troops to dismount. ❷〈喻〉discontinue/abort (usu a plan or a project under progress)；call off：工程～ discontinue a project‖计划～ abandon a plan‖该项目被迫～。The project had to be aborted.

【下马看花】 xiàmǎkànhuā 〈熟〉dismount from the horse and view the flowers—stay at the grass roots and make investigations

【下马威】 xiàmǎwēi 〈名〉severity shown by an official on assuming office；severity of a newly-appointed official；head-on blow at the first encounter；awesome initial presence：给对手一个～ secure a leading position over the opponent from the very beginning；prevail over the opponent from the very first encounter‖新经理一来就来了个～，开除了几个懒散的员工。As soon as the new manager assumed office, he showed his ruthlessness by firing several slackers.

【下毛毛雨】 xià máomaoyǔ 〈动〉❶ drizle：又～了。It is drizzling again. ❷ break/reveal/impart (some information in advance)：先给她下点毛毛雨，让她思想有所准备。Break this to her little by little so that she can be mentally prepared. ❸ make a mild/slight criticism：～对他根本就没有用。Mild criticisms mean nothing to him.

【下面】 xiàmian ＝ 下边 xiàbian

【下奶】 xiànǎi 〈动〉promote lactation；stimulate the secretion of milk

【下篇】 xiàpiān 〈名〉❶ second part of a two-part programme/book ❷ third part of a three-part grogramme/book

【下品】 xiàpǐn 〈名〉thing of poor/the worst quality or poor/the lowest grade：画中～ inferior painting‖万般皆～，惟有读书高。No pursuit is of much worth except the study of books.

【下聘】 xiàpìn 〈动〉present betrothal gifts：～娶亲 deliver betrothal gifts and marry

【下坡】 xiàpō ❶〈动〉go/come down a slope ❷〈名〉downward slope：这里有点～。This part is on a slight slope. ⇨～路

〖～道〗 xiàpōdào 〈名〉[矿业] down ramp；descending ramp

〖～风〗 xiàpōfēng 〈名〉[气象] fall wind

〖～路〗 xiàpōlù 〈名〉❶ downhill path；downhill journey：走～ go on the downward path；go over the hill‖这是一条～。The path slopes down.‖从这里到终点都是～。The route is all the way downhill from here to the finish. ❷〈喻〉path leading to retrogression；decline：他的身体一直在走～。His health has been on the decline.‖他的工作最近走～了。His work has been going downhill recently.‖学习上稍有放松，成绩就走～。If you slacken a little bit in your study, your grades will go down.

【下铺】 xiàpù 〈名〉❶ lower berth；bottom berth：买张～票 buy a lower berth ticket ❷ lower bed (of a double-deck bed)

【下棋】 xiàqí 〈动〉play chess；have a game of chess/go：下盲棋 play chess blind‖下围棋 have a game of *weiqi*‖下中国象棋 play Chinese chess

【下欠】 xiàqiàn ❶〈动〉still owe (after repaying part of a debt)；have a certain sum owing (to sb on sth)：这辆车 15 万元，我们首付了 5 万，～10 万。The price of the car is 150,000 *yuan*. We paid 50,000 *yuan* down and still have 100,000 *yuan* owing. ❷〈名〉sum still owing：你们全部还清了，并无～。The debt has been fully paid up. You don't owe anything.

【下切】 xiàqiē 〈动〉undercut：～河流 corrading stream‖～侵蚀 down-cutting；downcut；corrade

〖～球〗 xiàqiēqiú 〈名〉undercut ball

【下倾】 xiàqīng 〈动〉slope down：厨房的瓷砖地向下水道～。The tiled floor of the kitchen slopes to the drain.‖小径～得很厉害。The path descends sharply. / The path makes a sharp descent.‖这块田地朝河边～。The field descends/sinks toward the river.

【下情】 xiàqíng 〈名〉❶ grass roots conditions；things at the lower levels：了解～ know what is going on at the lower levels‖体察～ observe and understand the life and thoughts of the ordinary people ❷ grass roots opinion：～上达 report grass roots opinions to the authority‖了解～ find out what the masses are thinking ❸〈谦〉〈旧〉my state of affairs/mind；my situation；my feelings or wishes

【下丘脑】 xiàqiūnǎo 〈名〉[生理] hypothalamus

【下去】 xiàqù 〈动〉❶ go down；descend：从山上～ go down the mountain‖水很深，你敢～吗？Dare you go down into such deep water?‖你能不能～看看谁摁门铃？Would you mind going downstairs and seeing who's ringing the doorbell?‖到站了，快～。Here we are. Let's get off at once. ❷ (of officials of higher ranks or positions) go down：省长每年都要～搞调查。The governor goes down to the grass roots to make investigation every year. ❸ leave office；step down/aside：乐意～以让位于年轻人 be willing to step aside in favour of a younger person ❹ go off the front, stage, court, etc：从舞台上～ go offstage‖这位篮球运动员受伤～了。The player got injured and went off the court. ❺ get back to the normal state：他的气～了吗？Is he still in a huff?‖她额头上撞的包～了。The bump (she got) on her forehead has gone down.‖病人的烧～了。The patient's fever is down. ❻ (of food) digest：奶酪不易～。Cheese doesn't digest easily. ❼ [used after a verb, indicating a motion away from a higher place to a lower one or from the near to the afar]：把敌人火力压～ suppress the enemy's firepower‖把犯人押～ take the convict away‖把水喝～ drink the water down‖把药咽～ get the medicine down‖从楼梯上摔～ fall down the stairs‖洪水退～了。The flood has receded.‖球从桌上滚了～。The ball rolled off the desk.‖他顺着坡滑了～。He slid down the slope.‖太阳落～了。The sun went down. ❽ [used after a verb, indicating the continuation of an action]：把传统继承～ carry on the tradition‖把研究搞～ carry on the research‖读/听～ keep reading/listening‖坚持～ stick it out；stick at/to it‖继续干～ keep on working‖写不～ can't write on；can't carry on with one's writing‖争吵～ continue arguing‖你再这样～，我就只好告诉经理了。If you persist, I shall be forced to report to the manager.‖请讲～。Please carry on what you were saying.‖她一阵哽咽，说不～。A fit of sobbing choked her words.‖我不想再听～，但是她还在滔滔不绝地讲。I didn't want to hear any more but she kept on talking.‖我将继续研究～。I will continue my research.‖再争吵～，对谁都没有好处。It is in nobody's interests to continue arguing.‖这样～他会堕落成为罪犯的。If he goes on like this, he will degenerate into a criminal.‖这场斗争会继续～。The struggle will carry on.‖仗会一直打～。The fighting will continue. ❾ [used after an adjective, indicating an increasing degree]：瘦～ get thinner and thinner‖纪律松懈～ discipline slackened‖选举失败后，她就消沉～了。She got increasingly despondent after her defeat in the election.‖天气可能还会冷～。It is likely to get colder and colder.

【下人】 xiàrén 〈名〉❶〈旧〉servant：吩咐～去做 tell a servant to do it‖命令～做这做那 order a servant about ❷〈方〉child or grandchild：你是～，你就应该尊敬你爸。As you're his son, you should pay due respect to your dad.

【下乳】 xiàrǔ 〈名〉[中医] lactogenesis；promoting lactation

【下三烂】 xiàsānlàn 〈方〉❶〈形〉lacking in morals and honour；low；mean；base；degrading；ignoble：～的动机 base/ignoble motive‖～的工作 degrading job ❷〈名〉base/contemptible/ignoble person/scum/rabble/riff-raff/dregs of society：村里的～ never-do-wells of the village

【下山】 xiàshān 〈动〉❶ come/go down the mountain；descend the mountain：滑雪～ ski down a hill‖事故发生在我们～时。The accident happened when we were coming down off the mountain. ❷ (of the sun) set；descend behind the mountains：太阳已～了。The sun has set. / The sun has descended behind the mountains.

【下身】 xiàshēn 〈名〉❶ lower part of the body：～感到冷 feel cold in the lower part‖他～瘫痪。The lower part of his body is paralysed. ❷〈婉〉private parts ❸ lower hem；trouser legs；trousers：这套衣服～有些长。The trousers of this suit are a bit long.

〖～麻痹〗 xiàshēn mábì 〈名〉[医学] paraplegia

【下神】 xiàshén 〈动〉(of a witch, sorceress, etc) act as if possessed by a spirit or an immortal; invite a spirit to possess oneself and speak
【下渗】 xiàshèn 〈名〉infiltration; downward penetration
〖~过程〗 xiàshèn guòchéng 〈名〉infiltration process
〖~强度〗 xiàshèn qiángdù 〈名〉infiltration intensity
【下生】 xiàshēng 〈动〉〈方〉be born; come into the world: 婴儿在午夜~。The baby was born at midnight.
【下剩】 xiàshèng 〈动〉〈口〉be left over: ~的饭菜 remains/leftovers of a meal ‖ ~的粮食不多了。There isn't much grain left. ‖ 我留下20块钱,~的给你。I'll keep 20 *yuan* and the rest is for you. ‖ 两片地种了小麦,~的休闲着。Wheat was planted in two of the fields and the remaining land was left fallow. ‖ 我们吃了大部分食物,~的给了狗。We ate most of the food and gave the remainder to the dog.
【下士】 xiàshì 〈名〉❶ [陆军] corporal ❷ [海军] petty officer; third class [US & China]; petty officer; second class [UK] ❸ [空军] sergeant [US & China]; corporal [UK]
【下世】 xiàshì ❶〈动〉pass away/on: 他的父亲去年~了。His father passed away last year. ❷〈动〉〈方〉be born; come into the world: 我上大学时,你还没~呢。When I was at college, you were not even born. ❸〈名〉next life: 真希望能有~,好重新做人。How I wish I could have a next life so that I could begin again.
【下市】 xiàshì 〈动〉❶ (of seasonal products) disappear from the market: 立秋后西瓜~。After the Beginning of Autumn, watermelons disappear from the market. ❷ (of business activities) be finished: 那些商店老早就~了。The shops closed very early.
【下手】 xiàshǒu ❶〈动〉put one's hand to; start doing sth; set about; set to; strike; hit out: 瞅准时机~ choose a proper opportunity to start ‖ 从背后~ attack sb in the back ‖ 等到时机成熟再~ strike when the opportunity arises; not strike until the time is ripe ‖ 对某人~ strike out at sb ‖ 急于~ be eager to set to sth ‖ 伺机~ wait for the opportunity to strike ‖ 无从~ not know where to start ‖ 他心太软,不敢~。He is too soft-hearted to get it done. ‖ 体罚学生我怎么也下不了手。I can never have the heart/bring myself to impose corporal punishment on the students. ❷〈名〉right-hand side/seat; seat of lower priority: 坐在老板~ sit on the right of the boss ❸ = 下家 xiàjiā ❹〈名〉〈口〉assistant; helper: 打/当~ act as an assistant; serve as a helper; fetch and carry for ‖ 我们三人给你当~。We three will be your help. ‖ 她是那位厨师的得力~。She is quite a help to the chef.
【下首】 xiàshǒu = 下手② xiàshǒu
【下书】 xiàshū 〈动〉〈书〉deliver a letter; send sb to deliver some document by hand: 派人前来~ send sb to deliver a letter
【下属】 xiàshǔ 〈名〉subordinate; understrapper: 把~当朋友一样 treat one's subordinates like friends ‖ ~官员/机构 subordinate officer/body ‖ ~社团 affiliated association ‖ 该公司有三个~公司。This company has three subsidiary companies under it. ‖ 这个公司是我们的~单位。This firm is our subsidiary.
【下水】 xiàshuǐ ❶〈动〉(of a new ship) be sent into water; be launched: ~典礼 launching (ceremony) ‖ 一艘新船~了。A new ship was launched. ❷〈动〉enter the water: ~摸鱼 get into the water to catch fish ‖ ~游泳 go down to the water for a swim ❸〈动〉shrink cloth or fabrics in water (before use): 布料一经~,做成的衣服就不会缩水了。The dress won't shrink in wash if the cloth for it is shrunk in water before being tailored. ❹〈动〉〈喻〉take to evildoing; fall into evil ways: 拉/拖~ involve sb in sth evil/illegal; recruit sb into a base undertaking; drag sb into the mire; lead sb astray; drag sb down ❺〈形〉going downstream; downriver: ~船 downriver boat ‖ ~游船 downstream yacht
【下水道】 xiàshuǐdào 〈名〉sewer; drain: 安装~ fix a drain ‖ 冲洗~ sluice a sewer ‖ 铺设~ lay sewer drains ‖ 疏通~ unblock/unclog the drains; clear a clogged sewer ‖ 维修~ maintain the sewer ‖ 厨房~堵了。The kitchen drain is blocked. ‖ 她不小心把戒指掉到路边~里去了。She accidentlly dropped her ring down a drain at the side of the road. ‖ 这些树叶可能会堵塞~。These leaves may clog the drains up.
〖~盖〗 xiàshuǐdàogài 〈名〉drain cover
〖~管〗 xiàshuǐdàoguǎn 〈名〉drainpipe; downpipe
〖~检查井〗 xiàshuǐdào jiǎnchájǐng 〈名〉sewer manhole
〖~容量〗 xiàshuǐdào róngliàng 〈名〉sewer capacity
〖~人孔〗 xiàshuǐdào rùkǒng 〈名〉sewer manhole
〖~入口〗 xiàshuǐdào rùkǒu 〈名〉inlet of sewer
〖~设施〗 xiàshuǐdào shèshī 〈名〉sewage facilities
【下水管】 xiàshuǐguǎn 〈名〉downcomer; drainpipe
【下水】 xiàshui 〈名〉offal/tripe/chitterlings (to be used as food): 猪~ pig's offal
【下顺民情】 xiàshùn-mínqíng 〈熟〉accord with the will of the people
【下榻】 xiàtà 〈动〉〈书〉stay/lodge at (a place during a trip): ~于钟楼饭店 stay at the Bell Tower Hotel
【下台】 xiàtái 〈动〉❶ step down from a stage, podium or platform; go offstage: 把演员轰~ hoot an actor off/down the stage ‖ 款款走~ step down the stage with deliberate steps ❷ fall from/out of power; leave office; step down/aside: 赶/撵~ oust sb from office; topple/drive sb from power ‖ 轰~ hoot sb out of office ‖ 被迫~ be driven out of office; be forced to step down ‖ 把国王赶~ dethrone a king ‖ 总统快~了。The President will soon leave office. ‖ 他~三年了。He has been out of office for three years. ❸ [usu used in the negative] get out of a predicament or an embarrassing situation: 使某人下不了台 put sb on the spot; embarrass sb ‖ 当时连珠炮式的恶意发问使我无法~。I was bombarded with hostile questions, so I was unable to back down/come off the podium with good grace. ‖ 市长当时真有些没法~。The mayor was really unable to deal with the embarrassing situation. ‖ 他能言善辩,总能找借口~。A glib talker, he can always find an excuse to extricate himself from a predicament.
【下体】 xiàtǐ 〈书〉 = 下身① xiàshēn
【下田】 xiàtián 〈动〉go to work in the (paddy) fields: ~插秧 go to the fields to transplant rice seedlings
【下调】 xiàtiáo 〈动〉lower (the price/rate): ~价格 lower the price ‖ ~利率 lower the interest rate
【下帖】 xiàtiě 〈动〉〈书〉send an invitation: 有人~请您赴宴。An invitation was delivered for you to attend a banquet.
【下同】 xiàtóng 〈名〉[used in annotations] similarly hereinafter; the same below
【下头】 xiàtou = 下边①③ xiàbian
【下晚儿】 xiàwǎnr 〈名〉〈方〉dusk; late evening
【下网】 xiàwǎng 〈动〉❶ cast or set a net ❷ [计算机] exit the Internet; get off line; log off
【下桅】 xiàwéi 〈动〉lower the mast
【下文】 xiàwén ❶〈名〉ensuing/following/next part (of a passage, article, or book): 详见~ see below for details ‖ 听听~怎么说。Let's stay and hear what will be said next. ❷〈名〉development or outcome/sequel (of a matter): 这件事后来就没有了~。Nothing more has been heard about it ever since. ‖ 事情并未就此结束,还有~呢。That was not the end of the story; something more ensued. ‖ 我很想知道~。I am eager to know what happened next. ❸〈动〉send out or deliver an official document (to subordinate units): 这件事几天内就要正式~了。A formal document about this will be issued/sent out in a few days.
【下问】 xiàwèn 〈动〉consult one's subordinate or a less learned person: 导演屈尊~舞台工作人员的意见。The director condescended to take advice from the stagehand. ⇨不耻~
【下午】 xiàwǔ 〈名〉afternoon: 通常~打网球 usually play tennis in the afternoons ‖ ~三点 3 pm ‖ 今天/明天/昨天~ this/tomorrow/yesterday afternoon ‖ 星期一/星期二~ (on) Monday/Tuesday afternoon ‖ 阳光灿烂的~ sunny afternoon ‖ 一月二十日~ on the afternoon of January 20 ‖ 在~ in the afternoon ‖ ~好! Good afternoon! / Afternoon! ‖ 她每周在图书馆工作三个~。She works three afternoons a week at the library. ‖ 她整个~都情绪不好。She was in a bad mood all the afternoon. ‖ 我们可以约到下周的哪个~。We could make an appointment for some afternoon next week.
【下下】 xiàxià 〈形〉❶ lowest grade; worst: ~策 worst policy ‖ 抽了个~签 draw a worst lot (predicting sth very bad) ❷ (of time) after the next: ~个月 the month after next ‖ ~星期 the week after next
【下弦】 xiàxián 〈名〉❶ [天文] last or third quarter of the moon; after the full moon and before the new moon ❷ (of music instrument) lower chord
〖~月〗 xiàxiányuè 〈名〉[天文] waning moon: 月亮现在是~。The moon is in its last quarter.
【下限】 xiàxiàn 〈名〉❶ prescribed minimum; floor level; floor;

跌破～ fall through the floor ‖ 规定～ establish/place/put/provide a floor ‖ 工资/年龄～ minimum wage/age ‖ 收入～ income floor ‖ 期末论文字数～为 2000。The term paper should have a minimum of 2000 words. ‖ 中国近代史课本上限 1840 年,～1919 年。This treatise on Chinese modern history spans the period from 1840 to 1919. ❸ [数学] lower limit

〖～函数〗 xiàxiàn hánshù 〈名〉[数学] lower-limit function

【下线】 xiàxiàn 〈动〉come off the production line: 这车明年一月可以～。The car will come off the line next January.

【下陷】 xiàxiàn 〈动〉sink; subside: 眼窝～ have sunken eyes ‖ 地基～了。The foundations have subsided. ‖ 大楼一侧已开始～。The building has begun to sink on one side.

【下乡】 xiàxiāng 〈动〉go down to the country (side)/rural areas/villages: ～度假 go to the country for a holiday ‖ ～劳动 go to the countryside to work; go to work in the country ‖ 文化、科技、卫生三～活动 activities to bring culture, science and technology, and medical and health care to the rural areas ‖ 她建议～转转,远离城市生活的压力。She recommended a trip to the country, away from the stresses and strains of city life. ‖ 剧团每年～演出十多次。The theatre company performs in the villages a dozen times each year.

〖～知识青年〗 xiàxiāng zhīshi qīngnián 〈名〉urban youth sent to live and work in the country; educated urban youth working in the rural areas

【下泄】 xiàxiè 〈动〉flow downstream; rush downriver: 洪峰正沿江～。The flood peak is surging down the river.

【下泻】 xiàxiè 〈动〉❶ (of water) flow downstream/downriver: ～不畅 be impeded in its down-flow ❷ (of price, etc) fall steeply; plummet; plunge: 汇率一路～。The exchange rate dropped sharply. ❸ have loose bowels; have diarrhoea: ⇨上吐～

【下行】 xiàxíng 〈动〉❶ (in China, of a train) go away from (Beijing, the capital, or a station connecting trunk lines): ～列车 down train ‖ ～列车月台 down platform ‖ ～线 down line ❷ go downstream/downriver: ～船 down-bound vessel; downriver boat ❸ (of documents) be sent to subordinate units: ～公文 documents to be sent/delivered to the lower levels

【下旋球】 xiàxuánqiú 〈名〉[体育] underspin; backspin: 擅长打～ be good at cutting underspin

〖～动作〗 xiàxuánqiú dòngzuò 〈名〉descending rotation

〖～回跳〗 xiàxuánqiú huítiào 〈名〉backward bound

【下学】 xiàxué 〈动〉finish school for the day (and return home); (of school) finish: ～后步行回家 walk home after school ‖ 八点上学,五点半～。School starts at 8 am and finishes at 3:30 pm.

【下雪】 xiàxuě 〈动〉snow: ～了! It's snowing! / Snow is falling! ‖ 下了一晚上雪。It snowed the whole night. ‖ 这个地方经常～。We have frequent snowfalls in this part. ‖ 昨晚下了一场大雪。We had a heavy snow last night.

【下旬】 xiàxún 〈名〉last ten days of a month: 本月～ late this month

【下眼相看】 xiàyǎnxiāngkàn 〈熟〉look down upon: 她对做生意的人～。She looks down her nose at people in commerce.

【下咽】 xiàyàn 〈动〉swallow; gulp down: 难以～的饭菜 unsavoury/unpalatable food ‖ 这些药若用水吞服则更易～。It'll be easier to swallow those tablets if you take them with water. ‖ 喉咙手术以后,她～困难。Since her operation on the throat she's found it difficult to swallow.

【下腰】 xiàyāo 〈动〉❶ bend down: 她～抱起孩子。She bent down to hold the child in her arms. ❷ (in martial arts and dancing) bend back

【下药】 xiàyào 〈动〉❶ prescribe medicines: ～很重 prescribe heavy/strong doses ‖ 对症～ prescribe the right remedy for an illness ❷ put poison in; poison: 给咖啡～ poison sb's coffee ‖ 给种子～ poison the seeds

【下野】 xiàyě 〈动〉(of chief government or military leaders) be forced to relinquish power; be forced to leave office/step down/step aside: ～归田 be forced from office into retirement ‖ 被迫～ be forced to relinquish power; be forced to step down

【下义词】 xiàyìcí 〈名〉[语言] hyponym

【下议院】 xiàyìyuàn 〈名〉lower house/chamber (of a parliament); House of Commons (in the British Parliament)

【下意识】 xiàyìshí 〈名〉subconscious; subconsciousness: ～的恐惧 subconscious fear ‖ 我的回答似乎是出自～。My answer seemed to come from the subconscious.

【下游】 xiàyóu 〈名〉❶ lower reaches (of a river): 长江～(地区) lower reaches of the Yangtze River; lower Yangtze River ‖ 河面越向～越宽。As the river flows downward, it widens. ‖ 她的尸体在～发现。Her body was found downriver. ❷ backward position: 不可甘居～ must not resign oneself to lagging behind ‖ 帮助班上的～学生 help the slow students in the class ‖ 处于全班的～ be at the bottom of the class

〖～行业〗 xiàyóu hángyè 〈名〉downstream industry

【下余】 xiàyú 〈动〉be left; remain (as after use, consumption, the passage of time, etc): ～部分 remaining part; remainder; rest ‖ ～的饭菜 remains/leftovers of a meal ‖ ～的粮食不多了。There isn't much grain left. ‖ 扣去房租,～多少? How much is left after deducting the rent?

【下雨】 xiàyǔ 〈动〉rain: 不管天晴～一定要来。Come rain or shine. ‖ 看起来要～。It looks like rain. ‖ 下大雨。It is raining hard/heavily. / It is raining cats and dogs. / It's pouring. ‖ 外面～,快进来。Come inside out of the rain. ‖ 下了一晚上的(大)雨。Rain fell (heavily) all night. ‖ 预报明天～。Rain is forecast for tomorrow. ‖ 足球赛因～而取消了。The football match was rained off/out.

【下狱】 xiàyù 〈动〉imprison; put in prison; jail; send to prison: ～六个月 be sent to prison for six months ‖ 因抢劫银行而被～ be imprisoned for robbing a bank

【下院】 xiàyuàn ＝ 下议院 xiàyìyuàn

【下载】 xiàzài 〈动〉[计算机] download: ～软件/文件/游戏 download a software/file/game ‖ 从网上～到个人电脑上 download sth from the Internet into one's personal computer ‖ 免费～ download free of charge; free download

【下葬】 xiàzàng 〈动〉be interred; be buried: 择日～ choose a date for sb's interment ‖ ～之日 day of the burial ‖ 按照她的要求,她～时很简朴,也没有举行任何仪式。Her interment was, as she had requested, simple and without ceremony.

【下账】 xiàzhàng 〈动〉enter into the account book: 审计员查出了几笔没～的款子。The auditor discovered several sums of money that hadn't been entered into the account book. ‖ 这笔开销没有发票无法～。The expenditure can not be entered into the account without a formal invoice.

【下诏】 xiàzhào 〈动〉issue/proclaim an imperial edict: ～退位 issue an imperial edict of abdication

【下肢】 xiàzhī 〈名〉lower limbs; legs

〖～畸形〗 xiàzhī jīxíng 〈名〉[医学] lower limb malformation

〖～静脉曲张〗 xiàzhī jìngmài qūzhāng 〈名〉[医学] varicosity of lower limbs

〖～麻痹〗 xiàzhī mábì 〈名〉[医学] paraplegia

〖～轻瘫〗 xiàzhī qīngtān 〈名〉[医学] paraparesis

【下中农】 xiàzhōngnóng 〈名〉〈旧〉lower-middle peasant

【下种】 xiàzhǒng 〈动〉sow (seeds): 什么时候～最好? When is the best time to sow? ‖ 现在～有点太早。It is too soon to sow yet.

【下注】 xiàzhù 〈动〉lay down a stake (in gambling); stake; make a bet/wager: 拿手中一半钱～ stake half of one's money

【下箸】 xiàzhù 〈动〉〈书〉apply/put one's chopsticks to the food; start eating

【下装】 xiàzhuāng 〈动〉[戏剧] remove theatrical makeup and costume

【下坠】 xiàzhuì ❶〈动〉fall; drop: 跳伞人员向地面缓缓～。The parachutists dropped earthward very slowly. ❷〈名〉[医学] strain tenesmus: 排尿～ vesical tenesmus

【下子】 xiàzǐ 〈动〉❶ sow seeds ❷ lay eggs

【下子】 xiàzi ＝ 下³ xià

【下座】 xiàzuò 〈名〉inferior seat [one in which a less important person is supposed to sit]

【下作】 xiàzuo ❶〈形〉low-down; obscene; dirty; mean: 无耻～的手段 brazen, low-down trick ‖ 散布别人的流言蜚语是～的。It is mean to spread gossip about others. ❷〈形〉〈方〉greedy (for food or drink); gluttonous; piggish; ravenous; voracious: 吃饭时不要太～。Don't make a pig of yourself at dinner. ‖ 他吃东西很～。He is a greedy eater/glutton. ‖ 我很讨厌他那副贪吃的～相。I was disgusted by his gluttonous behaviour. ❸〈名〉〈方〉assistant; helper: 打～ act as an assistant

吓

xià 〈动〉frighten; scare; intimidate: ～得不敢做声 be

scared into silence ‖ ～得不知所措 be scared into panic ‖ ～得发抖 tremble/shiver with fear ‖ ～得魂不附体 be frightened out of one's life/wits ‖ ～得脸色苍白 go white with fright ‖ ～得目瞪口呆 be stupefied with fear ‖ ～得要死 be scared/frightened to death ‖ ～得晕了过去 be faint with fright ‖ 把某人～一跳 give sb (a hell of) a fright ‖ 把鸟儿/野兔～跑 scare the bird/hare away ‖ 把那个破面具摘下来，别～着孩子。Take that silly mask off, you're frightening the children. ‖ 被困于着火的大楼的确很～人。Being trapped in a burning building is really terrifying. ‖ 他～得浑身哆嗦。A shudder of fear ran through him. ‖ 他把车开得那么快就是为了～我们。He was driving fast just to scare us. ‖ 他这人不容易～得着。He does not scare easily. ‖ 看到儿子头破血流地跑了进来，她给～坏了。She got the fright of her life when her son ran in with his head bleeding. ‖ 你～了我一跳！You startled me! ‖ 我要不是一个人的话，也不会～成这样子。If I hadn't been alone, I wouldn't have been nearly so petrified.
⇨hè

【吓呆】 xiàdāi 〈动〉 be scared stiff; be transfixed/petrified with fear: 那条狗扑向我时，我～了。I stood petrified as the dog came bounding up to me. ‖ 她～了。She froze with terror. / Her heart stood still. ‖ 他们被～了。They were overcome with fright.

【吓唬】 xiàhu 〈动〉 frighten; scare; intimidate: 别担心，我只不过～～他。Don't worry. I was only putting the wind up him. ‖ 警察～嫌疑犯，逼其招供。The policeman frightened the suspect into making a confession. ‖ 妈妈说要把她关到黑房子里，但这只是～～她。The mother said that she would confine her to a dark room, but it was just an empty threat. ‖ 有些父母认为～～孩子，他们可能会乖一些。Some parents think they could frighten their children into behaving themselves.

【吓人】 xiàrén 〈形〉 frightening; terrifying; horrible; spooky; scary: ～一跳 give sb a fright ‖ ～的（鬼）故事 scary/chilling (ghost) story ‖ ～的梦 frightening dream ‖ ～的叙述 spine-chilling account ‖ 这个小树林天黑以后很～。The wood is really spooky/creepy in the dark.

【吓死】 xiàsǐ 〈动〉 die of fright; pass out from fright: 差点～ be nearly frightened out of one's life ‖ 你～我了。What a scare you gave me! / I was nearly scared to death by you.

夏[1] xià 〈名〉 summer: 度～ pass/spend the summer ‖ ～夜 summer night ‖ 初～ early summer ‖ 酷～ blazing hot summer ‖ 盛～ full/high summer ⇨～天；～至；立～；消～

夏[2] Xià 〈名〉 ❶ Xia Dynasty (2070-1600BC) ❷ China: ⇨华～

【夏播】 xiàbō 〈名〉 summer sowing

【夏布】 xiàbù 〈名〉 grass/ramie cloth: ～衣服需要熨烫。Garments made from ramie cloth need pressing.

【夏朝】 Xiàcháo 〈名〉 Xia Dynasty (2070-1600BC)

【夏服】 xiàfú 〈名〉 summer clothes

【夏管】 xiàguǎn 〈名〉 crop management in summer; summer crop-management

【夏候鸟】 xiàhòuniǎo 〈名〉 summer bird/resident

【夏季】 xiàjì 〈名〉 summer: ～的太阳辐射 solar radiation in summer ‖ ～的天气 summer weather ‖ ～的一天 a summer day ‖ 今年/去年/明年～ this/last/next summer ‖ 酷热/炎热的～ blazing hot summer; sultry/stifling/steamy summer

〖～奥运会〗 Xiàjì Àoyùnhuì 〈名〉 Summer Olympic Games; Summer Olympics: 2008 年～ 2008 Olympic Games

【夏历】 xiàlì 〈名〉 traditional Chinese calendar; lunar calendar

【夏练三伏，冬练三九】 xià liàn sānfú, dōng liàn sānjiǔ 〈熟〉 train (in the martial arts) in the dog days in summer and the coldest days in winter; practise winter and summer

【夏粮】 xiàliáng 〈名〉 summer grain crops: 缴纳～ pay summer grain tax in kind

〖～作物〗 xiàliáng zuòwù 〈名〉 summer crops: 种植～ grow summer crops

【夏令】 xiàlìng 〈名〉 ❶ summer; summertime: ～商品 commodities for summer use; summer commodities ‖ ～时装/衣服 summer fashions/clothes ‖ ～水果 summer fruit ❷ summer weather: 春行～。The spring weather feels like that in the summer.

〖～时〗 xiàlìngshí 〈名〉 summer time (ST); daylight-saving time; daylight saving: 开始实行～ start the daylight saving time

〖～营〗 xiàlìngyíng 〈名〉 summer camp: 参加～ join a summer camp ‖ ～辅导员 summer camp counsellor

【夏眠】 xiàmián 〈名〉 aestivation

〖～动物〗 xiàmián dòngwù 〈名〉 aestivator

〖～期〗 xiàmiánqī 〈名〉 aestivation period

【夏日】 xiàrì 〈名〉 summer: ～的风 summer wind ‖ 晴朗的～ fine summer('s) day

〖～炎炎〗 xiàrì yányán 〈名〉 scorching summer sun

【夏时制】 xiàshízhì = 夏令时 xiàlìngshí

【夏收】 xiàshōu ❶〈动〉 harvest in the summer; have/make the summer harvest ❷〈名〉 summer harvest

〖～作物〗 xiàshōu zuòwù 〈名〉 summer crops

【夏熟】 xiàshú 〈动〉 ripen in summer: ～谷物 summer cereal crops

【夏天】 xiàtiān 〈名〉 summer: ～的早晨/下午/傍晚 summer morning/afternoon/evening ‖ 酷热的～ sultry/scorching/broiling summer ‖ 每年～ every summer ‖ 前年～ the summer before last ‖ 炎热的～ torrid summer ‖ 去年/今年/明年～ last/this/next summer ‖ 在 1999 年的～ in the summer of 1999

【夏娃】 Xiàwá 〈名〉 Eve [the first woman, fashioned by God from the rib of Adam according to the *Old Testament*]

【夏威夷】 Xiàwēiyí 〈名〉 Hawaii [a US state]

〖～群岛〗 Xiàwēiyí Qúndǎo 〈名〉 Hawaiian Islands

〖～人〗 Xiàwēiyírén 〈名〉 Hawaiian

【夏汛】 xiàxùn 〈名〉 summer flood

【夏夜】 xiàyè 〈名〉 summer night: 在一个闷热的～ on a hot and stuffy summer night

【夏衣】 xiàyī 〈名〉 summer clothing/clothes/garments

【夏蛰】 xiàzhé = 夏眠 xiàmián

【夏至】 Xiàzhì 〈名〉 [天文] Summer Solstice [the beginning of the 10th of the 24 solar terms on the 21st or 22nd of June]

〖～点〗 xiàzhìdiǎn 〈名〉 first point of Cancer; Summer Solstice

〖～线〗 xiàzhìxiàn 〈名〉 Tropic of Cancer

【夏种】 xiàzhòng 〈名〉 summer sowing: ～时节 summer sowing season

【夏装】 xiàzhuāng 〈名〉 summer wear/clothing

唬 xià = 吓 xià
⇨hǔ

厦 xià
⇨shà

【厦门】 Xiàmén 〈名〉 Xiamen; Amoy [a city in China's Fujian Province]

罅 xià 〈名〉〈书〉 crack; rift; chink: 石～ crack in a rock ‖ 云～ rift in the clouds

【罅漏】 xiàlòu 〈名〉〈书〉 flaw; loophole; chink: 补苴～ close/mend the loophole ‖ 找出～ find loopholes (in) ‖ 这部法律还有很多～之处。There are quite a number of loopholes in the law.

【罅隙】 xiàxì 〈名〉〈书〉 crack; rift; chink; cleft; fissure; gap; split: 〈喻〉～弥合 mend/heal a rift ‖ 墙上的～ chink in a wall ‖ 两个好友之间出现了～。There appeared rifts between the two friends.

xia

下 xia 〈动〉 [used after a verb] ❶ [indicating a movement from the higher place to the lower]: 把头低～ hang one's head; lower one's head ‖ 放～ put sth down ‖ 跳～ jump down ❷ [indicating completion or result of an action]: 打～基础 lay a foundation ‖ 打～粮食 harvest grain ‖ 定～题目 decide on a topic ‖ 记～电话号码 put down a telephone number ‖ 留～姓名 write down sb's name ‖ 买～一栋楼 buy a building ‖ 惹～麻烦 run/get into trouble ‖ 收～礼物 accept a gift ‖ 脱～鞋 take off one's shoes ‖ 拍～这个场面。Shoot this scene. ❸ [indicating space or capacity]: 这个桶装得～50 升。This barrel contains 50 litres. ‖ 这屋子能坐～10 人。The room can seat ten people. ‖ 口袋太小，装不～这么多米。The sack is too small to hold so much rice.
⇨xià

xiān

仙 xiān 〈名〉❶ celestial being; immortal; fairy: 狐～ fox-fairy ⇨～女;神～ ❷ god or divinity; master: 剑～ master swordsman ‖ 酒～ great drinker ‖ 诗～ immortal poet

【仙丹】 xiāndān 〈名〉 elixir of life: ～妙药 elixir; medical pill of miraculous efficacy

【仙风道骨】 xiānfēng-dàogǔ 〈熟〉 bearing of a transcendent being; ethereal bearing; divine/sagelike demeanour

【仙姑】 xiāngū 〈名〉❶ female divinity/immortal; goddess ❷ sorceress: 村里那个～以装神弄鬼为生。The sorceress in the village made her living by 'invoking' ghosts and spirits.

【仙鹤】 xiānhè 〈名〉❶[动物] Siberia white crane ❷ white crane (esp those kept by immortals in Chinese mythology)

【仙后座】 Xiānhòuzuò 〈名〉[天文] Cassiopeia

【仙界】 xiānjiè 〈名〉 world of immortals; fairyland: 身居～ live in fairyland

【仙境】 xiānjìng 〈名〉 fairyland; wonderland; paradise

【仙客来】 xiānkèlái 〈名〉[植物] cyclamen

【仙女】 xiānnǚ 〈名〉 young female divinity; female celestial; fairy/immortal maiden

〖～座〗 Xiānnǚzuò 〈名〉[天文] Andromeda: ～星云 Andromeda Galaxy; Andromeda Nebula

【仙品】 xiānpǐn 〈名〉 finest work/product; ultimate thing: 茶中～ best/top tea; tea fit for immortals ‖ 画中～ painting of unusual excellence; finest painting

【仙人】 xiānrén 〈名〉 celestial being; immortal; divinity

〖～果〗 xiānrénguǒ 〈名〉[植物] prickly pear

〖～球〗 xiānrénqiú 〈名〉[植物] bulbous cactus; globose cactus

〖～掌〗 xiānrénzhǎng 〈名〉[植物] cactus: ～科 Cactaceae ‖ ～绿 cactus ‖ ～目 Cactales; Cactiflotae; Opuntiales

【仙山】 xiānshān 〈名〉 mountain inhabited by immortals

〖～琼阁〗 xiānshān-qiónggé 〈名〉 jewelled palace on the mountain of the immortals—dreamland palace; fairyland

【仙逝】 xiānshì 〈动〉〈婉〉 pass away

【仙术】 xiānshù 〈名〉 magic arts; magic of the immortals

【仙桃】 xiāntáo 〈名〉 peach of immortality (in Chinese mythology)

【仙王座】 Xiānwángzuò 〈名〉[天文] Cepheus

【仙乡】 xiānxiāng 〈名〉〈敬〉 your homeplace: 敢问～何处? May I ask where you are from?

【仙药】 xiānyào 〈名〉 celestial medicine

【仙游】 xiānyóu 〈动〉〈婉〉 travel to fairyland—pass away/on; die

【仙乐】 xiānyuè 〈名〉 heavenly/celestial music

【仙姿玉色】 xiānzī-yùsè 〈名〉 ethereal beauty

【仙子】 xiānzǐ 〈名〉❶ fairy; female celestial; fairy maiden ❷ immortal; celestial being

先 xiān ❶〈名〉 first; lead; initiative: ⇨争～恐后;有言在～ ❷〈形〉 leading; pioneering; initiating: ⇨～锋;～头部队 ❸〈形〉 preceding (in time); early; antecedent; prior: ⇨～例;抢～;事～ ❹〈名〉〈书〉 elder generation; ancestor; forefather: 不辱其～ not bring disgrace to one's ancestor; not to humiliate one's ancestor ⇨祖～ ❺〈形〉〈敬〉 of previous generation(s); late; deceased: ～师 my late teacher ⇨～父;～烈 ❻〈名〉〈口〉 past; beginning; initiation: 我～还以为她在开玩笑。At first/In the beginning I thought she was joking. ❼〈副〉 first; before (something else in order, time, preference, importance, etc); early on: ～拟个提纲 work out an outline first ‖ 那年她过得不好,～是丢掉了工作,接着丈夫又离开了她。She had a bad year. First she lost her job, then her husband left her. ‖ 俩人一～一后进来了。The two came in one ahead of the other. ‖ 听到这个好消息,你最～想到的是什么? What's the first thing you thought of when you heard the good news? ‖ 如果你～完成,你可以回家。If you finish first, you can go home. ‖ 他比我～到。He arrived earlier than I did. ‖ 总得有人～做。Somebody's got to make the first move/take the initiative. ‖ 主队～入一球。The home team scored a goal first. ❽〈副〉 temporarily; for the time being; for now: 你～凑合着用吧! Just make do with it for the time being. ‖ 你～别急,车子可以修理,重要的是你有没有受伤? Don't worry. Your car can be repaired, but are you sure you are not hurt? ‖ 你～请坐,她马上就会回来。Take a seat please! She will be back in a minute. ‖ 你散会后～别走。Please don't go after the meeting is over.

【先辈】 xiānbèi 〈名〉❶ member of an older generation; forefather; ancestor; senior: 拜谒～的坟茔 visit the graves of one's forefathers ‖ 向村里的～们请教 consult the village elders ‖ ～的创业精神 pioneering spirit of the elder generation ❷ late role model; late forerunner/forefather: 继承～遗志 carry on the unfinished task of one's forefathers ‖ 踏着～的足迹前进 advance in the footsteps of one's forerunners ‖ 革命～ elder generation of revolutionaries

【先妣】 xiānbǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉〈书〉 my late/deceased mother

【先不先】 xiānbuxiān 〈连〉〈方〉 first of all; firstly/first; in the first place: 他们离婚原因很多,～是家庭暴力,还有就是酗酒。Several things led up to the divorce. There was the violence first of all, and also the drinking.

【先慈】 xiāncí ＝ 先妣 xiānbǐ

【先导】 xiāndǎo ❶〈动〉 lead/show the way: 车队由摩托车～。The motorcade was preceded by motorcycles. ❷〈名〉 guide; forerunner; precursor: 做民众的～ be a guide for the masses ‖ 抽象派的～ forerunner of abstractionism ‖ 科研是实际应用的～。Research is the precursor of application.

【先帝】 xiāndì 〈名〉 late/previous emperor: ～陵墓 mausoleum of the previous emperor ‖ ～遗诏 edict of the late emperor

【先睹为快】 xiāndǔ-wéikuài 〈熟〉 consider it a pleasure to be among the first to read or see sth; take delight in being the first to read or see sth

【先端】 xiānduān 〈名〉[植物] tip (of a leaf, flower, fruit, etc)

【先发制人】 xiānfā-zhìrén 〈熟〉 gain the initiative by striking the first blow; forestall the enemy; be beforehand with sb [usu one's opponent or enemy]: 采取～的手段 take preemptive measures ‖ ～的打击/袭击/战争 preemptive strike/attack/war

【先锋】 xiānfēng 〈名〉 vanguard; van; pioneer: 成为～ become a pioneer (in) ‖ 打～ fight in the van; be a pioneer ‖ 起～作用 play a vanguard role ‖ 改革～ pioneer in the reform ‖ 开路～ trailblazing pioneer

〖～队〗 xiānfēngduì 〈名〉 pioneers; vanguard: 共产党是工人阶级的～。The Communist Party is the vanguard of the working class. ⇨少年～

〖～霉素〗 xiānfēngméisù 〈名〉[药学] cephalosporin

〖～派〗 xiānfēngpài 〈名〉 avant-garde: ～艺术/文学/作家 avant-garde art/literature/writer

〖～主义〗 xiānfēngzhǔyì 〈名〉 avant-gardism

【先夫】 xiānfū 〈名〉〈书〉 my late/deceased husband

【先父】 xiānfù 〈名〉〈书〉 my late father

【先公后私】 xiāngōng-hòusī 〈熟〉 give public interests precedence over personal interests; put public interests before personal ones; subordinate one's own interests to the public good

【先河】 xiānhé 〈名〉〈喻〉 beginning; initiation; precursor: 开妇女运动之～ be forerunners of the women's movement; lead the van of the modern women's movement

【先后】 xiānhòu ❶〈名〉 being early or late; order of priority/precedence: (严格)遵守～次序 observe precedence strictly ‖ 工作要分～缓急。Work should be done in order of precedence. ‖ 这些事办起来得有个～。All these matters should be taken up in order of priority. ❷〈副〉 successively; one after another: 她～去过英国、德国和法国。She went to Britain and afterwards to Germany and France. ‖ 她在两周内～经受了两次手术。She underwent two successive operations in two weeks.

【先见之明】 xiānjiànzhīmíng 〈熟〉 prophetic vision; foresight: 佩服某人的～ admire sb's foresightedness ‖ 缺乏～ lack foresight ‖ 具有～的政治家 provident statesman ‖ 有～的人 man of foresight

【先进】 xiānjìn ❶〈形〉 advanced; progressive: 赶超～水平 surpass the advanced levels ‖ 引进～设备 import advanced/sophisticated equipment ‖ 宣传～事迹 publicize sb's exemplary/outstanding/meritorious deeds ⇨～个人;～工作者 ❷〈名〉 advanced individual or group: 表彰～ give commendation to/cite the advanced ‖ 学～ learn from the advanced ‖ 被评为～ be assessed/chosen as an advanced individual or group

〖～个人〗 xiānjìn gèrén 〈名〉 advanced individual

〖～工作者〗 xiānjìn gōngzuòzhě 〈名〉 advanced worker

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〖～技术〗 xiānjìn jìshù 〈名〉 advanced technology：采用～ adopt advanced technology
【先决】 xiānjué 〈形〉 prerequisite：⇨～条件
〖～裁定〗 xiānjué cáidìng 〈名〉［法律］ preliminary ruling
〖～条件〗 xiānjué tiáojiàn 〈名〉 prerequisite (condition)；precondition；premise：不可缺少的～ indispensable prerequisite ‖ 经济发展的～ prerequisite condition for economic growth
【先觉】 xiānjué 〈名〉 those first awakened politically and socially；persons with foresight；prophet；persons ahead of their time ⇨先知～
【先君】 xiānjūn 〈名〉〈书〉 my late father
【先君子后小人】 xiān jūnzǐ hòu xiǎorén 〈熟〉 reason things out first and resort to force only when it is impossible to bring sb to reason；not resort to other means until all gentlemanly approaches have been exhausted
【先考】 xiānkǎo 〈名〉〈书〉 my late/deceased father
【先苦后乐】 xiānkǔ-hòulè 〈熟〉 ❶ be the first to bear hardships，the last to enjoy comforts ❷ suffer hardships before experiencing joy of success
【先来后到】 xiānlái-hòudào 〈熟〉 first come，first served；in the order of arrival：该注册系统完全依照～的顺序运作。This registration system was entirely first-come，first-served. ‖ 买票应该有个～。The *tickets should be bought on a first come，first* served basis. ‖ 应聘者将按～接受面试。The applicants will be interviewed in order of arrival.
【先礼后兵】 xiānlǐ-hòubīng 〈熟〉 be a gentleman first and a warrior second；try fair/peaceful means before resorting to force：我们要～，如果劝降失败，就发动进攻。Words before blows. We will launch the offensive if we fail to persuade them to surrender.
【先例】 xiānlì 〈名〉 precedent：打破～ break (with) a precedent ‖ 开创～ create/establish/set a precedent ‖ 提供～ give/serve as precedent (for sth) ‖ 违反～ violate a precedent ‖ 效仿～ copy the precedent ‖ 援引～ quote/follow a precedent ‖ 遵循～ follow a precedent ‖ 无～可循 have no precedent to go by ‖ 有～可援 have precedents to go by ‖ 根据历史～ according to a historic precedent ‖ 不乏～。There is no lack of precedents (in this connection). ‖ 此事是没有～的。There is no precedent to it. ‖ 不要以此为～。Don't take this as a precedent.
【先烈】 xiānliè 〈名〉 martyr：纪念～ *commemorate the martyrs* ‖ 缅怀～ cherish the memory of our martyrs ‖ 继承～遗志 carry on the unfinished lifework of the martyrs
【先令】 xiānlìng 〈名〉 ❶ *shilling* [a monetary unit of Britain until 1971] ❷ shilling [a monetary unit of Uganda，Kenya，Somalia and Tanzania] ❸ schilling [a monetary unit of Austria]
【先民】 xiānmín 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ the ancients；forefathers：～时代 ancient times ❷ ancient worthies/sages
【先母】 xiānmǔ ＝先慈 xiāncí
【先破后立】 xiānpò-hòulì 〈熟〉 first destroy and then build；destruction comes before construction：〈喻〉作者在这篇文章中～。The author of this article refutes a point of view at the beginning and establishes his own later.
【先期】 xiānqī 〈形〉 earlier than the date scheduled；early on：～到达 come/arrive at an earlier date/time ‖ ～爆炸/点火 premature burst/ignition
〖～侵蚀〗 xiānqī qīnshí 〈名〉［农业］ previous erosion
【先前】 xiānqián 〈名〉 early/previous days；sometime before：～的首席执行官 former chief executive officer (CEO) ‖ ～的谈话/婚姻 previous conversation/marriage ‖ ～的协议 prior agreement ‖ ～没有名气的作家 *previously unknown writer* ‖ 屋子～的主人 the original/former owner of the house ‖ 那首歌我～听过。I've heard that song before. ‖ 他～很谦虚。He used to be unpretentious. ‖ 这孩子的学习成绩比～强多了。This child does much better at school than before. ‖ ～我和他同过学。I used to study in the same school with him. ‖ 我～的惊讶转为了喜悦。My initial surprise was replaced by delight. ‖ 这个工作你～做过吗？Have you had any previous experience of this kind of work?
〖～国家〗 xiānqián guójiā 〈名〉［法律］ predecessor state
〖～条约〗 xiānqián tiáoyuē 〈名〉［法律］ prior treaty；earlier treaty
〖～文本〗 xiānqián wénběn 〈名〉［法律］ earlier text
【先遣】 xiānqiǎn 〈形〉 (of people or organizations) sent in advance：～人员 advance man/agent/group
〖～部队〗 xiānqiǎn bùduì 〈名〉［军事］ advance troops/forces
〖～分队〗 xiānqiǎn fēnduì 〈名〉［军事］ advance party
【先秦】 Xiān Qín 〈名〉 the pre-Qin days [i. e. before 221 BC *when the First Emperor of Qin united China；usually referring* to the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period]
【先擒后纵】 xiānqín-hòuzòng 〈熟〉 capture first and then release
【先驱】 xiānqū ❶〈动〉 lead；guide in advance：⇨～者 ❷〈名〉 pioneer；forerunner；forefather；vanguard：做流行音乐的～ be the vanguard of popular music ‖ 雷达研制的～ pioneer in the development of radar ‖ 现代文学的～ vanguard of modern literature ‖ 心脏移植的～ heart transplant pioneer ‖ 狂飙运动是浪漫主义的～。Sturm und Drang preceded romanticism.
〖～工业〗 xiānqū gōngyè 〈名〉 pioneer industry
〖～者〗 xiānqūzhě 〈名〉 pioneer；forerunner；forefather；harbinger
【先趋函数】 xiānqū hánshù 〈名〉［数学］ predecessor function
【先趋矩阵】 xiānqū jǔzhèn 〈名〉［数学］ predecessor matrix
【先人】 xiānrén 〈名〉 ❶ ancestor(s)；forefather(s)：不辱～ not humiliate one's ancestor(s) ❷〈书〉 sb's late father：她的～也曾在这里工作。Her late father also worked here.
【先人后己】 xiānrén-hòujǐ 〈熟〉 put the interest of others above one's own；place oneself after others
【先任】 xiānrèn 〈名〉 predecessor
【先容】 xiānróng 〈动〉〈书〉 introduce or mediate for others in advance；precede with an introduction：为之～ make an introduction/apologies for sb in advance
【先入为主】 xiānrù-wéizhǔ 〈熟〉 have a preconception (because of one's first impression)；the first impression tend to prejudice a person：有了～的看法 harbour a preconceived idea
【先入之见】 xiānrùzhījiàn 〈熟〉 preconceived idea/opinion；preconception；prejudice
【先声】 xiānshēng 〈名〉 first sign；herald；harbinger：杜鹃鸟是春天的～。The cuckoo is the herald of spring.
【先声夺人】 xiānshēng-duórén 〈熟〉 have/gain a head start (in sth/on sb) by a show of one's prowess；overawe the opponent(s) by displaying one's strength；forestall one's opponent(s) by a show of strength；seize the initiative and overawe one's opponent(s)：主队～，比赛刚开始就先进一球。The home team gained an initial advantage over the guest team by scoring *a goal at the beginning.* ‖ 她～，抢在其它各报之前报道了这一消息。She acted swiftly and scooped all the other newspapers with the story.
【先声后实】 xiānshēng-hòushí 〈熟〉 proclaim one's might first and then make an actual demonstration of it；make a big noise before showing one's prowess
【先生】 xiānsheng 〈名〉 ❶ teacher：要做好～，首先要做好学生。To be a good teacher，one must first be a good pupil. ❷ mister (Mr)；gentleman；sir：李～ Mr Li ‖ 女士们，～们！Ladies and gentlemen! ‖ ～，你要点什么？Are you ready to order，sir? ‖ 总统～！Mr President! ❸ Mister or Madame [used to address an intellectual of either sex]：鲁迅～ Mr Lu Xun ❹ husband [used in mentioning other's or one's own husband]：我/你(家)～ my/your husband ‖ 她～出差了。Her husband is away on business. ❺〈方〉 doctor：要不要请个～看看？Shall we send for a doctor? ❻〈旧〉 bookkeeper：当账房～ serve/work as a bookkeeper ❼〈旧〉 storyteller；fortune-teller；palm-reader or geomancer：说书～ *storyteller* ⇨风水～；算命～
【先师】 xiānshī 〈名〉 ❶ senior/reverend teacher (usu of the elder generation) ❷ one's late teacher：整理～文集 sort out one's late teacher's works ❸ the Master [referring to Confucius]
【先世】 xiānshì 〈名〉 ❶ ancestors；forefathers ❷ previous generation：～名医 famed doctor of an elder generation
【先是】 xiānshì 〈连〉 ❶ before：他～同意，后又反对。Originally，he agreed，but later he disagreed. ‖ 她～完成了作业，接着又开始读书。She finished her homework and then she started reading. ‖ 我～不信，继而喜悦。My initial disbelief was replaced by delight. ❷〈书〉 before this/that/then：～，我教了一年书。Before that/this/then，I worked as a teacher for a year.
【先手】 xiānshǒu 〈名〉 offensive position (esp in a chess game)；initiative；initial advantage：占有～ have the initiative ‖ ～棋 offensive move ‖ 比赛开始不久，主队就占了～。At the beginning of the match，the advantage lay with the host team. / The home team seized the initiative at the very beginning of the game.

【先天】 xiāntiān 〈形〉❶ congenital; inbred; inborn: ～畸形 congenital malformation ‖ ～倾向 inborn tendency ‖ ～缺陷 congenital defect/deficiency ❷［哲学］a priori; innate: ～保守 innate conservatism ‖ ～观念 innate idea ‖ ～素质 innate quality ‖ 知识是～固有的还是后天习得的? Is knowledge innate or acquired?
〖～不足〗 xiāntiān-bùzú 〈熟〉 be congenitally deficient; have congenital defect/deficiency: ～,后天失调 be born weak and be ill cared for after birth ‖〈喻〉～的项目 project with some innate defects
〖～性〗 xiāntiānxìng 〈名〉 innateness: ～白内障 congenital cataract ‖ ～肌阵挛 myoclonia congenita ‖ ～疾病 congenital disorder/disease ‖ ～皮肤病 genetic skin disease ‖ ～缺陷 birth defect ‖ ～失明 congenital blindness ‖ ～心脏病 congenital heart disease
【先天下之忧而忧,后天下之乐而乐】 xiān tiānxià zhī yōu ér yōu, hòu tiānxià zhī lè ér lè 〈熟〉 be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts; be concerned about affairs of the state before others, and enjoy comforts after others; be the first to be concerned with state affairs and the last to enjoy oneself
【先头】 xiāntóu 〈名〉❶ front (usu of a line of people); head (of a line); 走在游行队伍的～ walk at the head of the parade; head a parade ❷ earlier time: 这件事他～讲过了。He mentioned it before. ‖ ～,这个镇是个小村庄。Formerly this town was a small village. ❸ vanguard; van
〖～部队〗 xiāntóu bùduì 〈名〉 advance troops; vanguard; spearhead: 击溃敌军的～ smash the spearhead of the enemy
【先王】 xiānwáng 〈名〉 late/deceased king
【先下手为强】 xiān xiàshǒu wéi qiáng 〈熟〉 gain the upper hand by acting first; gain a head start by taking the initiative; taking the intiative gives sb an advantage: ～, 后下手遭殃。He who strikes first prevails, he who strikes late fails.
【先贤】 xiānxián 〈名〉〈书〉 ancient sage; late sage: ～遗训 teachings of an ancient sage ‖ 历代～ wise men of past generations
【先小人后君子】 xiān xiǎorén hòu jūnzǐ 〈熟〉 precede courtesy with harsh terms (usu in discussing a deal); first plebeian haggling, then gentlemanly courtesy
【先行】 xiānxíng ❶〈动〉 walk/go in front; go ahead of the rest; start off before the others: ⇨兵马未动,粮草～ ❷〈副〉 beforehand: ～安排 make prior arrangements ‖ ～付现 give cash in advance ‖ ～函复 reply by letter in advance ‖ ～获准 gain/obtain prior approval ‖ ～警告 give advance warning ‖ ～通知 notify in advance ‖ ～同意 give one's prior consent/approval ‖ ～准备 make preparations beforehand ❸〈名〉〈简称〉 commander of an advance unit; vanguard commander: 担任～ act as the vanguard commander ⇨先行官
〖～词〗 *xiānxíngcí* 〈名〉［语法］*antecedent*
〖～官〗 xiānxíngguān 〈名〉 commander of an advance unit/a vanguard unit
〖～给付〗 xiānxíng jǐfù 〈名〉［法律］advance performance/payment
〖～进位〗 *xiānxíng jìnwèi* 〈名〉［计算机］look-ahead carry: ～发生器 look-ahead carry generator
〖～脉冲〗 xiānxíng màichōng 〈名〉［天文］precursor pulse
〖～者〗 xiānxíngzhě 〈名〉 forerunner: 革命～ revolutionary forerunner
【先兄】 xiānxiōng 〈名〉〈书〉 my deceased/late elder brother
【先严】 xiānyán 〈名〉〈书〉 my deceased/late father
【先验】 xiānyàn 〈形〉［哲学］a priori: ～知识 a priori knowledge
〖～方法〗 xiānyàn fāngfǎ 〈名〉 transcendental method
〖～概率〗 xiānyàn gàilǜ 〈名〉［统计］a priori probability
〖～论〗 xiānyànlùn 〈名〉 apriorism; transcendentalism: ～者 transcendentalist
〖～性〗 xiānyànxìng 〈名〉 apriority
【先意承旨】 xiānyì-chéngzhǐ 〈熟〉 anticipate and attend to the wishes of another person [usu one's superior]: 她极善～。She is good at reading another's mind and then acting accordingly.
【先意承志】 xiānyì-chéngzhì ＝ 先意承旨 xiānyì-chéngzhǐ
【先泽】 xiānzé 〈名〉 benefits from one's ancestor
【先斩后奏】 xiānzhǎn-hòuzòu 〈熟〉 execute the criminal first and report to the emperor afterwards—act first and report afterwards; take action without prior approval or consultation
【先张法】 xiānzhāngfǎ 〈名〉［建筑］pretensioned system; pretensioning
〖～混凝土〗 xiānzhāngfǎ hùnníngtǔ 〈名〉 pretensioned concrete
〖～预应力〗 xiānzhāngfǎ yùyìnglì 〈名〉 pretentioned prestressing
【先兆】 xiānzhào 〈名〉❶ omen; portent; sign; indication; augury; foreboding; indication; premonition; prognostication: 暴风雨/成功的～ omen of storm/success ‖ 不祥的～ ill omen ‖ 地震的～ indications of an impending earthquake ‖ 战争/下雨的～ portents of war/rain ‖ 阴云密布是暴风雨的～。Heavy clouds are the forerunner of a storm. / Heavy clouds portend a storm. ❷［医学］aura: ～症状 precursory symptoms ‖ 癫痫的～ epileptic aura ‖ 感冒的～ forerunner of a cold
〖～惊厥〗 xiānzhào jīngjué ＝ 先兆子痫 xiānzhào zǐxián
〖～流产〗 xiānzhào liúchǎn 〈名〉［医学］threatened miscarriage/abortion
〖～期〗 xiānzhàoqī 〈名〉 aura phase
〖～子痫〗 xiānzhào zǐxián 〈名〉［医学］pre-eclampsia
【先哲】 xiānzhé 〈名〉 sage; great thinker of the past: ～名言 celebrated dicta ‖ 历代～ sages through the ages
〖～前贤〗 xiānzhé qiánxián 〈名〉 the wise man of the past; sages
【先知】 xiānzhī 〈名〉❶ person of foresight: 人类的～ those with foresight among the human race ❷［宗教］prophet
〖～先觉〗 xiānzhī xiānjué 〈名〉❶ person of foresight/vision ❷ having foresight
【先祖】 xiānzǔ 〈名〉〈书〉❶ my deceased grandfather ❷ ancestry

纤 xiān

❶〈形〉 small; fine; tiny; slim; slender; delicate; frail; slight; thin: ⇨～尘; ～弱; ～细 ❷〈形〉 stingy: ⇨～啬 ❸〈名〉 fibre: ⇨化～
⇨qiàn
【纤长】 xiāncháng 〈形〉 slender and long: ～的手指 slender finger
【纤尘】 xiānchén 〈名〉 fine dust: 室无～。The room is spotlessly clean.
〖～不染〗 xiānchén-bùrǎn 〈熟〉❶ not marred by a speck of dust: 件件家具～。Every piece of furniture is spotlessly clean. ❷ maintain one's original pure character; remain unaffected: 她虽名利双收,但～。She has remained remarkably unaffected by fame or fortune.
【纤度】 xiāndù 〈名〉［纺织］fibre number
【纤毫】 xiānháo 〈名〉 finest hair; minutest detail; the least bit: 无～不似处 *without the slightest difference* ‖ 人物形象在这些牙雕艺术品中刻得～毕现。These ivory figures are so exquisitely carved that the finest details can be distinguished.
〖～不爽〗 xiānháobùshuǎng 〈熟〉 be extremely accurate; be free from the slightest error
【纤介】 *xiānjiè* 〈名〉 *minute particle; tiny detail; very small detail*: 无～之失。There is not the slightest flaw or mishap.
〖～之疾〗 xiānjièzhījí 〈名〉 small calamity/problem/trouble of no importance; slight defect of little importance
【纤芥】 xiānjiè ＝ 纤介 xiānjiè
〖～无遗〗 xiānjiè-wúyí ＝ 纤悉无遗 xiānxī-wúyí
【纤丽】 xiānlì 〈形〉 delicate, soft and beautiful
【纤毛】 xiānmáo 〈名〉［生物］cilium: ～运动 ciliary movement
〖～虫〗 xiānmáochóng 〈名〉 ciliophoran
【纤美】 xiānměi 〈形〉 slender and pretty; delicate and beautiful: ～的手迹 delicate, beautiful handwriting
【纤密】 xiānmì 〈形〉 fine-woven; meticulous; detailed: 针脚～ close stitches ‖ ～的刺绣 finely embroidered piece; fine embroidery
【纤巧】 xiānqiǎo 〈形〉 fine and delicate; subtle and dainty: ～别致 delicate and particular ‖ ～精致 dainty and delicate ‖ 这件饰物雕镂～。This ornament is exquisitely carved.
【纤柔】 xiānróu 〈形〉 delicate and soft; soft and slender: ～的头发 fine soft hair
【纤弱】 xiānruò 〈形〉 delicate, slim and fragile: ～的身影 slim and fragile figure ‖ ～的体质 delicate constitution ‖ 她太～不能学芭蕾。She is too slight to learn ballet.
【纤啬】 xiānsè 〈形〉 stingy: ～之人 stingy person; miser
【纤手】 xiānshǒu 〈名〉 soft and delicate hands (of a woman): ～细腰 slender hands and willowy waist
【纤瘦】 xiānshòu 〈形〉 small and thin; slim and fragile, delicate: 身体～ be of slim and fragile physique ‖ ～的手 small, thin

hand; delicate hand
【纤维】 xiānwéi 〈名〉❶ fibre; staple: 玻璃/大麻/棉～ glass/hemp/cotton fibre ‖ 合成/人造/天然～ synthetic/man-made/natural fibre ‖ 植物～ plant fibre ❷ [解剖] fibre: 肌～ muscle fibre ‖ 韧皮～ bast fibre
〖～癌〗 xiānwéi'ái 〈名〉[医学] fibrocarcinoma
〖～板〗 xiānwéibǎn 〈名〉[材料] fibreboard: ～箱 fibreboard case ‖ ～吊顶 fibreboard ceiling
〖～半径〗 xiānwéi bànjìng 〈名〉[纺织] fibre radius
〖～玻璃〗 xiānwéi bōli 〈名〉fibreglass; fibrous glass
〖～材料〗 xiānwéi cáiliào 〈名〉[纺织] filamentary material
〖～长度〗 xiānwéi chángdù 〈名〉[纺织] fibre length; staple length: ～变化 fibre length variation ‖ ～测试仪 fibre length tester; stapler
〖～丛〗 xiānwéicóng 〈名〉[数学] fibre bundle
〖～蛋白〗 xiānwéi dànbái 〈名〉[生物] fibrin; albuminoid: ～酶 fibrinase ‖ ～原 fibrinogen
〖～光缆〗 xiānwéi guānglǎn 〈名〉fibre optic cable
〖～光学〗 xiānwéi guāngxué 〈名〉fibre optics: ～换向器 optical fibre converter ‖ ～镜 fibrescope
〖～环〗 xiānwéihuán 〈名〉[纺织] fibre ring
〖～灰泥〗 xiānwéi huīní 〈名〉[建材] fibrous plaster
〖～肌瘤〗 xiānwéi jīliú 〈名〉[医学] fibromyoma
〖～级〗 xiānwéijí 〈名〉fibre-grade: ～纯度 fibre-grade purity ‖ ～树脂 fibre resin
〖～瘤〗 xiānwéiliú 〈名〉[医学] fibroma; fibroid tumour
〖～密度〗 xiānwéi mìdù 〈名〉fibre density: ～分析 fibre density analysis
〖～囊瘤〗 xiānwéi nángliú 〈名〉[医学] fibrocystoma
〖～强度〗 xiānwéi qiángdù 〈名〉[纺织] fibre stress
〖～染色〗 xiānwéi rǎnsè 〈名〉[纺织] stock dyeing; stock-dye: ～纱 fibre dyed yarn ‖ ～纱织物 fibre dyed fabric
〖～肉瘤〗 xiānwéi ròuliú 〈名〉[医学] fibrosarcoma
〖～软骨〗 xiānwéi ruǎngǔ 〈名〉[医学] fibrocartilage: ～瘤 fibrochondroma
〖～软疣〗 xiānwéi ruǎnyóu 〈名〉[医学] molluscum fibrosum; multiple neurofibromata
〖～润滑脂〗 xiānwéi rùnhuázhī 〈名〉[材料] fibre grease
〖～伸展度〗 xiānwéi shēnzhǎndù 〈名〉fibre extent
〖～神经瘤〗 xiānwéi shénjīngliú 〈名〉[医学] fibroneuroma
〖～石膏〗 xiānwéi shígāo 〈名〉[建材] fibrous gypsum: ～板 fibrous plaster
〖～束〗 xiānwéishù 〈名〉[纺织] tow; fibre tow/array/bundle/assemblies/tuft: ～长度分布 tuft length distribution
〖～素〗 xiānwéisù 〈名〉[生物] cellulose: ～分解菌 cellulose-decomposing bacterium ‖ 醋酸～ cellulose acetate
〖～酸〗 xiānwéisuān 〈名〉fibril acid
〖～条〗 xiānwéitiáo 〈名〉[纺织] ribbon
〖～团〗 xiānwéituán 〈名〉[纺织] fibre agglomerate
〖～息肉〗 xiānwéi xīròu 〈名〉fibropolypus; inopolypus
〖～细胞〗 xiānwéi xìbāo 〈名〉[生物] fibre cell; fibrocyte
〖～屑〗 xiānwéixiè 〈名〉[纺织] flock; fibre flock
〖～性混凝土〗 xiānwéixìng hùnníngtǔ 〈名〉fibrous concrete
〖～血管瘤〗 xiānwéi xuèguǎnliú 〈名〉[医学] fibroangioma
〖～脂肪瘤〗 xiānwéi zhīfángliú 〈名〉[医学] fibrolipoma
〖～植物〗 xiānwéi zhíwù 〈名〉[农业] fibre plant
【纤悉】 xiānxī 〈形〉〈书〉extremely detailed; meticulous
〖～无遗〗 xiānxī-wúyí 〈熟〉be meticulously inclusive; no detail escapes notice; not leaving out the slightest thing
【纤细】 xiānxì 〈形〉very thin; slender; fine; tenuous: 笔画～ written in a fine hand ‖ ～的尼龙绳 tenuous nylon rope ‖ ～的头发 fine hair ‖ 身材～的少女 young girl of slight build
【纤纤】 xiānxiān ❶〈形〉〈书〉long and slender: 十指～ have slim fingers ‖ ～玉手 fine and slim hands; delicately formed hands ❷〈名〉trivial matter: ～细故 trivial events; minute details
【纤小】 xiānxiǎo 〈形〉fine; tenuous: 身材～ be of slim figure/physique
【纤屑无遗】 xiānxiè-wúyí ＝ 纤悉无遗 xiānxī-wúyí
【纤芯】 xiānxīn 〈名〉[纺织] fibre core
【纤秀】 xiānxiù 〈形〉tiny and elegant
【纤腰】 xiānyāo 〈名〉slender waist
【纤指】 xiānzhǐ 〈名〉delicate fingers (of a woman)

氙 xiān 〈名〉[化学] xenon (Xe)

【氙灯】 xiāndēng 〈名〉xenon arc lamp
〖～放影机〗 xiāndēng fàngyǐngjī 〈名〉xenon lamp film projector
【氙发射体】 xiānfāshètǐ 〈名〉xenon emitter
【氙管放映机】 xiānguǎn fàngyìngjī 〈名〉xenon projector
【氙光】 xiānguāng 〈名〉xenon light
〖～照射〗 xiānguāng zhàoshè 〈名〉xenon-light exposure
【氙弧灯】 xiānhúdēng 〈名〉[电学] xenon arc lamp
【氙化合物】 xiānhuàhéwù 〈名〉xenon compound
【氙激光器】 xiānjīguāngqì 〈名〉xenon laser
【氙气高压灯】 xiānqì gāoyādēng 〈名〉xenon high-pressure lamp
【氙闪光灯】 xiānshǎnguāngdēng 〈名〉[电学] xenon flash lamp
【氙酸】 xiānsuān 〈名〉[化学] xenic acid: ～盐 xenate
【氙同位素】 xiāntóngwèisù 〈名〉[化学] xenon isotope
【氙中毒】 xiānzhòngdú 〈名〉xenon poisoning

忺 xiān 〈形〉〈书〉happy; comfortable

祆 xiān

【祆教】 Xiānjiào 〈名〉[宗教] Zoroastrianism; Mazdaism

籼 xiān

【籼稻】 xiāndào 〈名〉long-grained non-glutinous rice
【籼米】 xiānmǐ 〈名〉polished long-grained non-glutinous rice

莶 xiān →豨莶 xīxiān

掀 xiān 〈动〉❶ lift; raise; open up; peel off; tear upwards; heave up; hoist; turn over: ～掉盖子 push/take off the lid ‖ ～锅盖 take the lid of the pot off; lift the pot's lid ‖ ～门帘 lift the door curtain ‖ ～拳裸袖 roll up the sleeves and raise one's fists ‖〈喻〉～开历史新的一页 open a new leaf in history ‖ 他～了～帽檐儿，掏出手绢擦擦汗。He raised his hat a bit, took out his handkerchief and wiped away the sweat. ❷ surge; cause to surge: 大海～起波涛。Big waves surged on the sea. ❸ topple; overthrow; overturn: ～翻在地 push sb over (onto the ground) ‖ 从马背上～下来 be thrown off the horseback ‖ 他～倒了桌子。He upset the table. ❹ blow off: 台风把屋顶～了。The typhoon blew the roof off the house.

【掀动】 xiāndòng 〈动〉❶ start (usu a war); launch: ～一场战争 launch/unleash a war ❷ lift; start; set in motion: 春风～了她的衣襟。The spring breeze lifted the edge of her blouse. ‖ 她嘴唇～了一下，没出声。Her lips moved but no sound came. ‖ 消息一传开，整个小城都～了。The whole town stirred when the news spread.
【掀翻】 xiānfān 〈动〉overthrow; overturn; upset: ～书页 flip the pages of a book ‖ ～桌子 overthrow a table ‖ ～在地 throw sb off his balance; throw sb to the ground; push sb over (onto the ground) ‖ 一阵狂风把小船～了。A gust upset the boat. ‖ 风很大，连停在那儿的汽车都～了。The wind was so strong that it overturned some of the parked cars.
【掀风鼓浪】 xiānfēng-gǔlàng 〈熟〉stir up a turmoil or an upheaval; cause unrest; stir up trouble
【掀开】 xiānkāi 〈动〉open; uncover; unveil: ～窗帘 draw the curtain open ‖ ～盖子 take off the lid ‖ ～锅盖 lift the lid off the pot; uncover the pot ‖ ～书本 open the book ‖ ～新娘的盖头 unveil a bride ‖ 在两国外交史上～新的一页 open a new chapter in the annals of diplomacy between the two countries
【掀起】 xiānqǐ 〈动〉❶ lift; raise: ～面罩 raise a veil ❷ surge: 狂风～巨浪。Wild winds raised huge waves. ❸ set off; start (a movement, etc): ～浪潮 organize an onslaught; start an upsurge
【掀天揭地】 xiāntiān-jiēdì 〈熟〉shaking heaven and earth—bringing about great changes; achieving wonders; exerting a profound and far-reaching influence: ～的力量 overwhelming force; earth-shaking power ‖ ～的人才 man capable of earth-shaking deeds ‖ 一则～的新闻 a piece of world-shaking news
【掀涌】 xiānyǒng 〈动〉be turbulent; seethe: ～的波浪 turbulent waves

铦 xiān 〈形〉〈书〉sharp: ～利 very sharp

⇨tán

酰 xiān

【酰胺】 xiān'àn 〈名〉[化学] amide
〖~酶〗 xiān'ànméi 〈名〉[化学] amidase
【酰碘】 xiāndiǎn 〈名〉 acyl iodides
【酰化】 xiānhuà 〈动〉[化学] acylate
〖~产物〗 xiānhuà chǎnwù 〈名〉 acylate
〖~反应〗 xiānhuà fǎnyìng 〈名〉 acylation reaction
〖~剂〗 xiānhuàjì 〈名〉 acylating agent
【酰化合物】 xiānhuàhéwù 〈名〉[化学] acyl compound
【酰基】 xiānjī 〈名〉[化学] acyl
【酰亚胺】 xiānyà'àn 〈名〉[化学] imide

跹 xiān → 翩跹 piānxiān

锨 xiān 〈名〉 shovel: 一把~ a shovel ‖ 一~沙子 a shovel/shovelful of sand ‖ 用~把雪铲走 clear the snow with a shovel; shovel the snow away ‖ 用~在雪地开出一条道 shovel a path through the snow ⇨木~;铁~

鲜 xiān ❶〈形〉 recently made, killed, or living; fresh: ~肉/啤/奶/鱼 fresh meat/beer/milk/fish ❷〈形〉 newly picked or not withered; fresh: ~花/蔬/果 fresh flower/vegetable/fruit ❸〈形〉 bright; bright-coloured: 穿一件~红的外衣 wear a bright red coat ‖ 这条领带太~艳。This necktie is too loud. ⇨~红;~明;~艳 ❹〈形〉 fresh and delicious; tasty: 味道~ delicious ‖ 这汤真~。The soup is really delicious. ⇨~美 ❺〈名〉 delicious food, fruit etc: 时~ vegetables or fruit in season; delicacy of the season ‖ 刚摘下来的葡萄,尝尝~吧。These are freshly picked grapes. Have some. ❻〈名〉 aquatic food; seafood: ⇨海~;鱼~ ⇨xiǎn

【鲜卑】 Xiānbēi 〈名〉 Xianbei or Sienpi [an ancient nationality in China]
【鲜贝】 xiānbèi 〈名〉 sea scallop
【鲜脆】 xiāncuì 〈形〉 fresh and crisp: ~的甜瓜 fresh and crisp muskmelon
【鲜蛋】 xiāndàn 〈名〉 fresh egg
【鲜果】 xiānguǒ 〈名〉 fresh fruit: ~储藏 preservation/storage of fresh fruits
【鲜红】 xiānhóng 〈形〉 bright red; blood-red; scarlet: ~的旗帜 bright red flag
〖~色〗 xiānhóngsè 〈名〉 brilliant/bright red
【鲜花】 xiānhuā 〈名〉 fresh flower: 一朵/枝~ a fresh flower ‖ 一束~ a bunch of fresh flowers ‖ 撒满~ scatter fresh flowers about/around ‖ ~怒放。The flowers are now blooming in all their splendour. / The flowers are (bursting into) full bloom. / Fresh flowers run riot. ‖ ~满园。The garden is full of fresh flowers. ‖ ~盛开。The blossoms opened in all their glory.
〖~插在牛粪上〗 xiānhuā chāzài niúfènshàng 〈熟〉〈喻〉 an attractive woman is married to a vulgar and usu ugly husband
【鲜黄】 xiānhuáng 〈形〉 bright yellow
【鲜活】 xiānhuó 〈形〉 ❶ (of fish, flowers, etc) fresh; living: ~产品 fresh products ❷ vivid; lively: ~的个性 lively personality
【鲜货】 xiānhuò 〈名〉 ❶ fresh fruit/vegetables ❷ fresh aquatic foods: 供应~ sell/serve fresh aquatic foods ❸ fresh medicinal herbs
【鲜茧】 xiānjiǎn 〈名〉[纺织] fresh cocoon; green cocoon
【鲜洁】 xiānjié 〈形〉 fresh and clean: ~的空气 fresh and clean air
【鲜蓝】 xiānlán 〈形〉 vivid blue; bright blue
【鲜丽】 xiānlì 〈形〉 dazzlingly beautiful: 衣着~ be beautifully dressed in bright colours ‖ ~的壁画 bright-coloured fresco/mural
【鲜亮】 xiānliang 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶ (of colours) bright; vivid; intense: 色彩~ be in bright colours ‖ ~的粉红衬衣 vivid pink shirt ‖ ~的连衣裙 brightly coloured dress ❷ (of person) beautiful; pretty: 长得~ look very beautiful
【鲜灵】 xiānlíng 〈形〉〈方〉 (of colours) fresh and bright
【鲜绿】 xiānlǜ 〈形〉 bud green; vivid green: ~的秧苗 bright green rice seedlings
【鲜美】 xiānměi 〈形〉 ❶ fresh and delicious; tasty: ~可口 fresh and tasty ‖ ~的菜肴 delicious dish ‖ ~的食品 delicious food ❷ 〈书〉 (of plants) fresh and beautiful: 芳草~。The grass is fresh and beautiful.
【鲜明】 xiānmíng 〈形〉 ❶ (of colours) bright; vivid: 色调~ be in bright colours/hues; be brightly coloured ‖ 用~的色彩装饰 be decorated in bright colours ❷ clear-cut; distinct; distinctive: 个性~ have a distinctive personality/character ‖ 观点~ have a clear-cut viewpoint ‖ 节奏~ in strongly accented rhythm ‖ 立场~ have a clear-cut standpoint ‖ 轮廓~ present a sharp outline ‖ 主题~ have a distinct theme ‖ 富有~的地方特色 be characterized by a distinctive local style or flavour ‖ 留下~印象 make a distinctive/well-defined impression ‖ 形成~对照 be in sharp contrast with; pose a sharp/striking contrast
【鲜奶】 xiānnǎi 〈名〉 fresh milk
【鲜嫩】 xiānnèn 〈形〉 fresh and tender: ~可口 be crisp and tasty ‖ ~的竹笋 fresh and tender bamboo shoots
【鲜浓】 xiānnóng 〈形〉 bright and rich (in colour); intense and vivid (in colour)
【鲜皮】 xiānpí 〈名〉 greenhide; fresh hide
【鲜肉】 xiānròu 〈名〉 fresh meat
【鲜润】 xiānrùn 〈形〉 fresh and smooth; fresh and moist: ~的茉莉 fresh and moist lily
【鲜食】 xiānshí 〈名〉 fresh food
【鲜味】 xiānwèi 〈名〉 ❶ fresh flavour: ~食品 food with delicate flavour ❷ vegetables and fruit in season
【鲜血】 xiānxuè 〈名〉 blood: 沾满~ be blood-stained; be covered with blood ‖ ~淋漓 be dripping/drenched with blood; be bleeding ‖ ~浇灌的友谊 friendship sealed/cemented/nourished with blood ‖ ~如注。The blood was flowing in streams. ‖ ~直冒。The blood spurted out.
【鲜妍】 xiānyán = 鲜艳 xiānyàn
【鲜艳】 xiānyàn 〈形〉 bright-coloured; gaily-coloured: 身着~的节日盛装 be in gaily-coloured holiday clothes ‖ ~的花朵 fresh flowers in bright colours ‖ ~的五星红旗冉冉升起。The bright Five-Star Red Flag is rising slowly. ‖ 她打扮得非常~。She is dressed in loud colours. ‖ 这本书的动物插图色彩~。The book has pictures of brightly coloured animals.
〖~夺目〗 xiānyàn-duómù 〈熟〉 be attractively bright-coloured: 穿着~的民族服装 wear resplendent national costumes
【鲜衣怒马】 xiānyī-nùmǎ 〈熟〉 be dressed in fine clothes and ride on well-groomed horses—lead a life of luxury
【鲜鱼】 xiānyú 〈名〉 fish fresh from the water; fresh fish

暹 xiān

【暹罗】 Xiānluó 〈名〉 Siam [old name for Thailand]
〖~人〗 Xiānluórén 〈名〉 Siamese
〖~语〗 Xiānluóyǔ 〈名〉 Siamese language

骞 xiān 〈形〉〈书〉 (of birds) flying; soaring

xián

闲[1] xián ❶〈名〉 railings; fence ❷〈动〉 defend: 防~ guard and hinder

闲[2] xián ❶〈形〉 not busy; idle; leisurely; unoccupied: 感到~极无聊 find time hang heavy on one's hands ‖ ~呆着 remain idle ‖ ~得发慌 be plagued with leisure ‖ ~得难受 be strenuously idle ‖ ~着没事干 have nothing to do ‖ 没一人~着。No one stands idle. ‖ 这两天我都~着。I'm free these days. ⇨~居;清~;游手好~ ❷〈形〉 not in use; empty; vacant: 长年~着的房子 house left unoccupied for years ‖ 别让电脑~着。Don't let the computer stand idle. ‖ 找一位~着的售货员帮帮你。Ask one of the free sales assistants to help you. ‖ 这个位子~着吗? Is this seat free? ⇨~房;~置 ❸〈形〉 unimportant; irrelevant: 生~气 be annoyed over trivial things ⇨~事;~谈 ❹〈名〉 spare/free time; leisure: 他总是不得~。He is always occupied. / He can hardly find any spare time. ⇨忙里偷~;余~

【闲白】 xiánbái 〈名〉〈方〉 idle talk; chat: 扯~ chat; chit-chat
【闲笔】 xiánbǐ 〈名〉 (in a text) irrelevant words/passages; digression: 删去文中~。Cut out all the digressions in the article.

【闲步】 xiánbù 〈动〉saunter; take a stroll: ～林间 stroll in a forest ‖ 沿河～ go for a saunter along a river ‖ 在阳光下～ enjoy a leisurely stroll in the sunshine
【闲不住】 xiánbuzhù 〈动〉be unable to remain idle; always keep oneself busy: ～的人 a glutton for work
【闲扯】 xiánchě 〈动〉chat; chit-chat: 你们在～些什么? What are you gabbing about?
【闲荡】 xiándàng 〈动〉❶ stroll; saunter: 沿马路～ go for a saunter along an avenue ‖ 整天四处～ saunter about all day ‖ 我想先～一会儿看她会不会来。I thought I'd hang around for a while and see if she would come. ❷ loaf; hang around; loiter (about/around): 在车站～ loiter around a station ‖ 在街上～ traipse through the street; hang round on the street ‖ 不要在回家的路上～。Don't loiter on your way home.
【闲地】 xiándì 〈名〉vacant/idle/fallow/free land
【闲端】 xiánduān 〈名〉dead end: ～开关 dead-end switch
【闲房】 xiánfáng 〈名〉free house/room; vacant/empty house: 找间～ look for a free/vacant room ‖ 您有～出租吗? Do you have (vacant) rooms to let?
【闲工夫】 xiángōngfu 〈名〉spare/free time; leisure: 我没有～与你争论。I have no time to argue with you. ‖ 这两天忙,腾不出～来。I haven't been able to snatch a moment of leisure these days.
【闲官】 xiánguān 〈名〉official with a sinecure
【闲逛】 xiánguàng 〈动〉gad about; saunter; stroll; hang about/around/round: 在街上～ loaf about the street ‖ 我很忙,没时间陪你～。I'm too busy to hang out with you.
【闲汉】 xiánhàn 〈名〉loafer; idler
【闲花野草】 xiánhuā-yěcǎo 〈名〉❶ weeds and wild flowers ❷ women of easy virtue; prostitutes: 不要沾染～。Refrain from any relations with women of loose morals/easy virtue.
【闲话】 xiánhuà ❶〈名〉digression: ～少说,讨论具体问题吧! Enough of this digression; let's come to the point. ❷〈名〉complaint; gossip; chit-chat; gabble; small talk: 爱讲～ have a loose tongue; be fond of gossip ‖ 在背后说～ gossip about sb behind his back ‖ 关于这个决定我们目前尚未听到什么～。So far we haven't heard any complaints about this decision. ❸〈动〉〈书〉chat: ～当年 chat about bygone days ‖ ～家常 chit-chat; small talk
【闲寂】 xiánjì 〈形〉〈书〉unoccupied and still: 园中～无人。The garden was totally deserted and quiet.
【闲静】 xiánjìng 〈形〉❶ serene; tranquil: ～的旷野 quiet open country ❷ (of manners or bearing) quiet; calm: 举止潇洒而～ deport oneself in an unrestrained and leisurely manner ‖ ～的面容 serene face
【闲居】 xiánjū 〈动〉stay at home idle; live in leisure
【闲磕牙】 xiánkēyá 〈动〉〈方〉indulge in idle chat
【闲空】 xiánkòng 〈名〉free/spare time; leisure: 没有一点～ not have a moment's leisure
【闲唠】 xiánlào 〈动〉〈口〉chit-chat; chat: ～往事 chat about the old days
【闲聊】 xiánliáo 〈动〉chat; chit-chat; gossip: ～琐事 gossip on trivial matters ‖ 边喝茶边～ chat over tea ‖ 和家人～ chat with one's family ‖ 工作时不得～。No small talk in work hours.
【闲溜达】 xiánliūda 〈动〉amble; have a walk: 沿路～ amble down the road
【闲磨牙】 xiánmóyá 〈动〉〈方〉have an idle chat: 我这会儿烦着呢,没工夫跟你～。*I'm not in the mood to indulge in idle argument with you right now.*
【闲篇】 xiánpiān 〈名〉〈方〉idle talk; chatter
【闲频】 xiánpín 〈名〉[电子] idle(r) frequency
【闲气】 xiánqì 〈名〉annoyance about trifles: 怄～ be angry over a trivial thing ‖ 生～ worry about trifles; lose temper about a trivial matter; flare up over trifles
【闲弃】 xiánqì 〈形〉unoccupied; disused; unused: 腾出～的房子 vacate an unoccupied room ‖ ～的电池/车 unused battery/car ‖ ～的码头/铁路 disused dock/railway (line) ‖ 那一家搬走后,这座房子就～不用了。When the family moved away, the house fell into disuse.
【闲钱】 xiánqián 〈名〉〈口〉spare cash; idle money: 带点～ take some spare money ‖ 他有了几个～看把他烧的。He was swollen *with arrogance with some spare cash in his pocket.* / His money is burning a hole in his pocket.
【闲情逸致】 xiánqíng-yìzhì 〈熟〉leisurely and carefree mood: 没有～ be too busy to feel disposed; be in no leisurely mood
【闲人】 xiánrén 〈名〉❶ person with nothing to do; idler; loafer: 他可是个大～。He never has anything to do. ‖ 农忙无～。Nobody is idle in the busy farming season. ❷ person not concerned: ⇨～免进
〖～免进〗 *xiánrén miǎn jìn* 〈熟〉*admittance to staff only; no admittance except on business; off limits to all unauthorized personnel*
〖～莫入〗 xiánrén mò rù 〈熟〉no admittance/entrance except on business
〖～止步〗 xiánrén zhǐbù 〈熟〉no admission unless on business
【闲散】 xiánsǎn 〈形〉❶ free and leisurely: ～无事 be free and at leisure ‖ ～在家 hang around the house ‖ 过～日子 *live a life of* leisure ‖ 他～惯了。He is used to a free and easy life. ❷ unused; unoccupied; idle: 出租～房屋 let out vacant houses ‖ ～劳力 idle labour force ‖ ～土地 scattered plots of unutilized land
〖～人员〗 xiánsǎn rényuán 〈名〉idle people; passenger: 辞退～ dismiss idle personnel ‖ 这个项目不养活～。There's no room for passengers on this project.
〖～资金〗 xiánsǎn zījīn 〈名〉idle capital/fund: 利用社会～ utilize society's idle money ‖ 有大量～ have much idle capital
【闲时】 xiánshí 〈名〉free time; leisure (time): ～来玩。Please drop in when you're free.
【闲事】 xiánshì 〈名〉❶ matter that does not concern one; other people's business: 爱管～ like to poke one's nose into other people's business ‖ 别管～! Mind your own business. / None of your business. ❷ unimportant matter; trifle
【闲是闲非】 xiánshì-xiánfēi 〈熟〉idle gossip: 我根本不听别人的～。I never listen to any idle gossip about other people.
【闲适】 xiánshì 〈形〉leisurely and comfortable: 过～生活 have an easy and carefree life ‖ ～的心情 leisurely and placid mood
【闲书】 xiánshū 〈名〉light/idle reading; books for killing time: 看～ do some light reading
【闲耍】 xiánshuǎ 〈动〉kill time; amuse oneself
【闲谈】 xiántán 〈动〉chat; have a chit-chat ‖ 不拘礼节地～ have a casual conversation
【闲田】 xiántián 〈名〉vacant field; field left unsown
【闲庭】 xiántíng 〈名〉quiet/tranquil courtyard: ～信步 stroll in a tranquil courtyard
【闲玩】 xiánwán 〈动〉play around while at leisure: 孩子们喜欢在野地里～。Children like to amuse themselves playing in the field.
【闲文】 *xiánwén* 〈名〉*irrelevant words within a text*
【闲暇】 xiánxiá 〈名〉leisure; free time: ～无事 be free and at leisure ‖ ～活动 leisure time activity ‖ 在假期我们拥有很多～时光。We had a lot of leisure during the holidays.
【闲心】 xiánxīn 〈名〉leisurely mood: 我没有～开玩笑。I am in no mood for joking.
【闲雅】 xiányǎ 〈形〉refined; elegant
【闲言】 *xiányán* 〈名〉❶ *irrelevancies; idle talk; gossip; scandal*: ～少说 enough of this idle talk ‖ 话说三遍是～。It is a waste of words to repeat something three times over. ❷ groundless rumour: 那些道听途说的～不可信。Don't believe all the gossip you hear.
〖～碎语〗 xiányán-suìyǔ 〈熟〉idle tittle-tattle; rumours; sarcastic remarks or complaints; gossip: 传播～ disseminate idle gossip ‖ 听到一些～ *hear some rumours and gossip* ‖ 爱传播～的人 person fond of gossip; gossipy person ‖ 不要听了几句～,就打退堂鼓。Don't give up just because of a few groundless rumours. ‖ 人们已经开始对我们有～了。People have started to gossip about us.
〖～闲语〗 xiányán-xiányǔ ＝ 闲言碎语 xiányán-suìyǔ
【闲逸】 xiányì 〈形〉leisurely and comfortable: ～地踱步 take a *leisurely stroll*
【闲游】 xiányóu 〈动〉saunter; loaf; roam; rove
【闲员】 xiányuán 〈名〉surplus personnel; redundant staff: 裁汰～ reduce redundant personnel
【闲月】 xiányuè 〈名〉(of farmwork) slack month
【闲云野鹤】 xiányún-yěhè 〈熟〉drifting clouds and wild storks—carefree and unrestrained people: 退休后,他如～,自由自在。*After he retired, he led a leisurely life, free from all worldly* cares.

【闲杂】 xiánzá 〈形〉 without fixed duties; irrelevant; redundant: ⇨～人员

〖～人员〗 xiánzá rényuán 〈名〉 people without fixed duties; miscellaneous people: 裁减～ cut redundant staff

【闲杂儿】 xiánzár 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ trivialities; unimportant matters: 你一天到晚净忙些～。You are busy with trivialities from morning till night. ❷ irrelevancies; digressions: ～少说! Don't talk about irrelevancies any more!

【闲在】 xiánzai 〈形〉〈方〉 leisurely; free: 你今天怎么这样～? How come you are so leisurely and carefree today?

【闲章】 xiánzhāng 〈名〉 unofficial personal seal [usu inscribed with an idiom or poetic quotation]

【闲职】 xiánzhí 〈名〉 job with little work; sinecure: 挂个～ have a nominal post

【闲置】 xiánzhì 〈动〉 be unused; stand/lie/sit/remain idle: ～不用 let sth lie idle ‖ 改装～的装置 refit idle equipment ‖ ～的机器 inactive/standby machine ‖ ～吨位 laid-up tonnage ‖ ～基金/现金/资本 idle funds/cash/capital ‖ ～时间 idle/standby time ‖ ～土地税 land hoarding tax ‖ 她的车～在车库里。Her car sat in the garage, unused. ‖ 这条生产线～了三年。This production line stood/lay idle for three years.

【闲转】 xiánzhuàn 〈动〉 saunter; loaf; stroll; hang around: 整天四处～ hang out all day ‖ 在街上～ traipse/stroll through the street ‖ 我想先～一会儿再回家。I thought I'd hang round for a while before going home.

【闲坐】 xiánzuò 〈动〉 sit back for a chat; enjoy one's leisure: 在邻居家～会儿 go sit and chat for a while at the neighbour's ‖ 我只能整天～着等人来修电脑。I had to sit about all day waiting for someone to come and repair the computer.

贤 xián ❶〈形〉 virtuous and able; worthy: ⇨～良;～明;～士 ❷〈名〉 worthy person; able and virtuous person; person of intelligence and integrity: 选～举能 recommend a virtuous and talented person for an office ⇨见～思齐;让～;圣～ ❸〈形〉〈套〉 [a term of respectful address for a younger person]: ⇨～弟;～侄

【贤才】 xiáncái 〈名〉 capable and virtuous person; person of intelligence and integrity: 推举～ recommend the capable and virtuous persons

【贤达】 xiándá 〈名〉 prominent and worthy personage; person of sagacity: 降重任于～ assign an important task to a prominent personage ‖ 重用社会～ put worthy people of note in important positions

【贤德】 xiándé ❶〈名〉 virtue; benevolence ❷〈形〉 (of a woman) virtuous

【贤弟】 xiándì 〈名〉 my worthy brother [a term of respect for a younger brother or a male friend]

【贤惠】 xiánhuì 〈形〉 (of a woman) virtuous; genial and prudent; kind-hearted and understanding: 他娶了位～的妻子。He married a virtuous wife.

【贤慧】 xiánhuì ＝贤惠 xiánhuì

【贤劳】 xiánláo 〈形〉〈书〉 industrious; hard-working: 一生～ work hard for the public throughout one's life

【贤良】 xiánliáng 〈书〉 ❶〈形〉 (of a person) able and virtuous: ～之士 virtuous person; able and virtuous; person of integrity and intelligence ❷〈名〉 brilliant and virtuous person; person of integrity and intelligence: 任用～ appoint/employ people of virtue and talent

【贤路】 xiánlù 〈名〉〈书〉 chance for a worthy person to advance: 广开～ provide able persons with wide access to leading positions

【贤妹】 xiánmèi 〈名〉 my worthy sister [a term of respect for one's younger sister or a woman younger than oneself]

【贤明】 xiánmíng ❶〈形〉 wise and able; sagacious: ～的法官/牧师/统治者 sage judge/priest/ruler ‖ ～领袖 talented leader ❷〈名〉 capable, virtuous and sagacious person; sage: 另聘～ employ/engage someone else who is sagacious [said when asking to be allowed to refuse an appointment or to leave a post]

【贤内助】 xiánnèizhù 〈名〉〈套〉 ❶ [said of another person's wife] good wife: 他家有个～。He has a good wife. ❷ my better half; my good wife

【贤能】 xiánnéng ❶〈形〉 able and virtuous: ～之士 virtuous and talented person ❷〈名〉 able and virtuous person: 任用～ employ people of virtue and talent

【贤妻】 xiánqī 〈名〉 ❶ good wife; virtuous and understanding wife ❷〈套〉 my dear wife [address for one's wife]

〖～良母〗 xiánqī-liángmǔ 〈熟〉 dutiful wife and loving mother; good wife and mother; worthy wife and mother: 她将来会是位～。She will make a worthy wife and mother.

【贤契】 xiánqì 〈名〉〈书〉〈套〉 [a respectful address for a disciple or a son of a friend]

【贤人】 xiánrén 〈名〉 person of intelligence and integrity; virtuous person; sage: 举用～ recruit persons of virtue

【贤士】 xiánshì ＝ 贤人 xiánrén

【贤淑】 xiánshū 〈形〉〈书〉 (of a woman) virtuous, kind-hearted

【贤哲】 xiánzhé 〈名〉 person of outstanding intelligence and integrity; virtuous and talented person

【贤侄】 xiánzhí 〈名〉〈套〉 my worthy nephew [a term of respect for one's nephew or a son of one's friend]

弦 xián 〈名〉 ❶ bowstring; string: 箭在～上。The arrow is on the string. ⇨弓～ ❷ string or cord of a musical instrument: 拨～ pluck (at) the strings ‖ 为小提琴装～ string a violin ‖ 单～ a plucked instrument with one single string ⇨～乐器;～子;琴～ ❸ [数学] chord ❹ [数学] hypotenuse ❺ crescent: 上～ the first quarter of the moon ‖ 下～ the last quarter of the moon ❻ spring of a clock: 给闹钟上～ give the alarm clock a couple of winds ‖ 手表的～断了。The watch spring is broken.

【弦尺】 xiánchǐ 〈名〉 [数学] chord-foot

【弦歌】 xiángē 〈动〉 [音乐] sing to stringed accompaniment

〖～不绝〗 xiángēbùjué (of scholars) continue studies and singing in difficult circumstances

【弦脉】 xiánmài 〈名〉 [中医] wiry pulse; string-like pulse; taut pulse

【弦切角】 xiánqiējiǎo 〈名〉 [数学] angle of chord

【弦诵】 xiánsòng 〈动〉〈书〉 (as in traditional Confucian studies) sing to stringed accompaniment and read aloud

〖～不辍〗 xiánsòng bùchuò 〈熟〉 continue playing instrument and reciting poems—study uninterruptedly

【弦索】 xiánsuǒ 〈名〉〈旧〉 stringed instrument

【弦外之音】 xiánwàizhīyīn 〈熟〉 overtone; implication; innuendo: 他的～是:活全是他一人干的。What he said implied that he was the one who had done all the work. ‖ 他就听不出这话的～。He can't comprehend the implication of the remarks.

【弦线】 xiánxiàn 〈名〉 string (of a musical instrument)

【弦音器】 xiányīnqì 〈名〉 [生物] chordotonal organ

【弦月】 xiányuè 〈名〉 crescent

【弦乐】 xiányuè 〈名〉 [音乐] string music; stringed instrument music

〖～队〗 xiányuèduì 〈名〉 [音乐] string band/orchestra

〖～器〗 xiányuèqì 〈名〉 stringed/bowed instrument; strings: 演奏～ touch/play the strings ‖ 她教小学生弹奏～。She teaches strings to schoolchildren.

〖～四重奏〗 xiányuè sìchóngzòu 〈名〉 string quartet

【弦柱】 xiánzhù 〈名〉 post or neck to which the strings of a musical instrument are attached

【弦子】 xiánzi 〈名〉 three-stringed plucked musical instrument

〖～戏〗 xiánzixì ＝ 柳子戏 liǔzixì

挦 xián 〈动〉 ❶ pull (out) hair; pluck (feather): ～鸡毛 pluck (feathers of) a chicken ❷〈书〉 take passages; make extracts; quote out of context: ⇨～扯

咸[1] xián 〈副〉〈书〉 all; altogether: 老少～宜 suit young and old alike; be good for young and old alike ‖ 少长～集。All the young and old gathered together. ‖ ～受其益。All benefited from it.

咸[2] xián 〈形〉 salted; salty: 极～ be very salty ‖ 菜太～了。The dish is too salty. ‖ 海水又苦又～。Seawater tastes bitter and salty.

【咸饼干】 xiánbǐnggān 〈名〉 saltine

【咸不唧儿】 xiánbujīr 〈形〉〈方〉 saltish

【咸不滋儿】 xiánbuzīr ＝ 咸不唧儿 xiánbujīr

【咸菜】 xiáncài 〈名〉 salted vegetables; pickles: 腌～ salt down vegetables; pickle vegetables ‖ ～缸 jar of salted vegetables

【咸淡】 xiándàn 〈名〉degree of saltiness
【咸蛋】 xiándàn 〈名〉salted egg：就～吃米饭 have salted egg to go with rice
【咸海】 xiánhǎi 〈名〉Lake Aral；Aral Sea
【咸津津】 xiánjīnjīn 〈形〉having a nice saltish taste；slightly salty
【咸肉】 xiánròu 〈名〉salted meat；bacon：咸牛肉/猪肉 salt beef/pork
【咸涩】 xiánsè 〈形〉salty and bitter：～的泪水 salty and bitter tears
【咸水】 xiánshuǐ 〈名〉salt water；brackish water
〖～湖〗 xiánshuǐhú 〈名〉salt-water lake
〖～虾〗 xiánshuǐxiā 〈名〉brine shrimp
〖～鱼〗 xiánshuǐyú 〈名〉salt-water fish
【咸丝丝】 xiánsīsī 〈形〉slightly salty/saline；saltish
【咸味】 xiánwèi 〈名〉salty/saltine taste：去掉(一些)～ remove (some of) the saltiness ‖ 汤～不够。The soup is not sufficiently salty.
【咸鸭蛋】 xiányādàn 〈名〉salted duck egg
【咸盐】 xiányán 〈名〉〈方〉salt
【咸鱼】 xiányú 〈名〉salted fish
【咸嘴淡舌】 xiánzuǐ-dànshé 〈熟〉gossip；tell tales

涎 xián 〈名〉saliva；spittle：流～ salivate；slobber；slaver；drool ⇨馋～欲滴；垂～三尺；口～
【涎分泌不足】 xiánfēnmì bùzú 〈名〉[医学] sialaporia；sialoporia
【涎分泌过多】 xiánfēnmì guòduō 〈名〉[医学] ptyalism；salivation
【涎管】 xiánguǎn 〈名〉[解剖] salivary duct
〖～扩张〗 xiánguǎn kuòzhāng 〈名〉[医学] sialoangiectasis
〖～狭窄〗 xiánguǎn xiázhǎi 〈名〉[医学] sialostenosis
〖～炎〗 xiánguǎnyán 〈名〉[医学] sialoduchitis
【涎脸】 xiánliǎn ＝涎皮赖脸 xiánpí-làiliǎn
【涎瘤】 xiánliú 〈名〉[医学] sialoma
【涎皮赖脸】 xiánpí-làiliǎn 〈熟〉shameless and loathsome；brazenfaced；cheeky：我们讨厌他那～的行为。We detested his brazen behaviour.
【涎皮涎脸】 xiánpí-xiánliǎn ＝涎皮赖脸 xiánpí-làiliǎn
【涎石】 xiánshí 〈名〉[医学] sialolith；salivary calculus/stone
〖～病〗 xiánshíbìng 〈名〉[医学] sialolithiasis
【涎水】 xiánshuǐ 〈名〉〈方〉saliva；mouth water：流～ slobber；drool
【涎酸】 xiánsuān 〈名〉[生物] sialic acid
【涎涎】 xiánxián 〈形〉shiny；glossy
【涎腺】 xiánxiàn 〈名〉[解剖] salivary gland
〖～炎〗 xiánxiànyán 〈名〉[医学] sialadenitis；sialitis
【涎着脸】 xiánzheliǎn 〈动〉〈方〉behave in a brazenfaced/cheeky way

娴 xián 〈形〉❶ refined；elegant：⇨～静；～雅 ❷ adept；skilled：⇨～熟
【娴静】 xiánjìng 〈形〉gentle and refined；demure；elegant：举止～ be elegant in manner ‖ ～的微笑 demure smile
【娴淑】 xiánshū 〈形〉graceful and kind-hearted：～端庄 be graceful and dignified in manner
【娴熟】 xiánshú 〈形〉adept；skilled；well-versed：技术～ be well-versed in skills/techniques ‖ ～的技巧 consummate skill ‖ ～的演奏 skilful performance；technically adept performance (on a musical instrument) ‖ 她开车如此～自如，这是我未曾料到的。The ease and skill of her driving was a surprise to me.
【娴习】 xiánxí 〈形〉familiar with；well-versed：～礼仪 be well-versed in etiquette ‖ ～武艺 be familiar with literature and martial arts
【娴雅】 xiányǎ 〈形〉refined and elegant：～斯文 be quiet and gentle ‖ ～于辞令 be elegant in rhetoric；be gifted with a silver tongue；be well-versed in speech ‖ 举止～ behave in an elegant/graceful manner

衔 xián ❶〈动〉hold in the mouth：～草营巢 gather grasses (with the mouth) for a nest ‖ ～着烟斗 have a pipe between one's teeth ‖ 日已～山。The sun is already touching the mountain. ‖ 燕子～泥筑巢。Swallows carry bits of earth in their bills to build a nest. ❷〈动〉cherish；harbour；bear in mind：～悲/恨 harbour sorrow/hatred ⇨～恩；～冤 ❸〈动〉〈书〉get；accept (orders, etc)：⇨～命 ❹〈动〉link up；connect：首尾相～。The head and the tail are connected. ⇨～接 ❺〈名〉rank；title：公使～参赞 counsellor with the rank of minister ⇨官～；军～；头～ ❻〈名〉bridle：⇨～辔
【衔恩】 xián'ēn 〈动〉remember sb's favour/kindness；cherish sb's kindness
【衔恨】 xiánhèn 〈动〉harbour resentment；bear a grudge：～以终 nurse a deep grudge to the end of one's day
【衔环】 xiánhuán 〈动〉pay a debt of gratitude；repay sb for his kindness：～相报 express gratitude to one's benefactor
〖～结草〗 xiánhuán-jiécǎo ＝结草衔环 jiécǎo-xiánhuán
【衔级】 xiánjí 〈名〉title and rank
【衔接】 xiánjiē 〈动〉link up；join；connect：～供产销关系 dovetail the relations between procurement, production and marketing ‖ 与煤气管道～ connect with the gas-pipe ‖ 把两部分～起来 join the two sections together
【衔枚】 xiánméi 〈动〉〈书〉(formerly of soldiers on the march) have a wooden gag in the mouth to ensure silence：～疾走 march swiftly and silently
【衔命】 xiánmìng 〈动〉〈书〉carry out an order；accept an order：～出使 go on a foreign mission by order
【衔辔】 xiánpèi 〈名〉❶ bridle：带/套着～ wear a bridle ‖ 给马套上～ bridle a horse ❷〈喻〉law
【衔铁】 xiántiě 〈名〉[电子] armature：～簧/轴 armature spring/shaft
〖～比〗 xiántiěbǐ 〈名〉[电子] armature ratio
〖～触点〗 xiántiě chùdiǎn 〈名〉[电子] armature contact
〖～继电器〗 xiántiě jìdiànqì 〈名〉[电子] armature relay
〖～振动〗 xiántiě zhèndòng 〈名〉[电子] armature chatter
【衔头】 xiántóu 〈名〉title：你现在什么～？What's your title now?
【衔尾】 xiánwěi 〈动〉follow/walk one after another；go in single file：～相随 walk in single file
【衔冤】 xiányuān 〈动〉nurse a bitter sense of wrong；be simmering with a sense of injustice；suffer a wrong or miscarriage of injustice：～负屈 be unjustly accused；suffer an unjust grievance ‖ ～去世 die with one's name uncleared

舷 xián 〈名〉side of a ship or aircraft：右～ starboard ‖ 左～ port ⇨船～
【舷边】 xiánbiān 〈名〉[船舶] gunwale；gunnel
【舷侧】 xiáncè 〈名〉[船舶] broadside：～风 quartering wind ‖ ～踏板 flake ‖ 船以～靠向码头。The ship came broadside to the dock.
【舷窗】 xiánchuāng 〈名〉porthole；scuttle；sidescuttle
【舷灯】 xiándēng 〈名〉[航海] sidelight
【舷弧】 xiánhú 〈名〉[船舶] sheer
〖～线〗 xiánhúxiàn 〈名〉[船舶] sheer line
【舷门】 xiánmén 〈名〉[船舶] gangway
【舷炮】 xiánpào 〈名〉wallpiece：～齐射敌人 fire a broadside on the enemy
【舷墙】 xiánqiáng 〈名〉[船舶] bulwark
〖～板〗 xiánqiángbǎn 〈名〉[船舶] bulwark plating
【舷梯】 xiántī 〈名〉❶ portable bridge for boarding and leaving a vessel；gangway (ladder)；gangplank；gangboard ladder：登上～ mount the gangway ‖ 放下～ lower the gangway ‖ 收起～ draw the gangplank in ❷ movable stairway by which passengers enter and leave an aircraft；ramp：登上～ mount the ramp
【舷外发动机】 xiánwài fādòngjī 〈名〉[船舶] outboard motor/engine
【舷缘】 xiányuán 〈名〉[船舶] gunwale

痫 xián →癫痫 diānxián

鹇 xián →白鹇 báixián

嗛 xián 〈动〉〈书〉❶ keep in the mouth ❷ nurse hatred

嫌[1] xián ❶〈名〉grudge；ill will；resentment；enmity：挟～报复 bear resentment against sb and retaliate；act in grudge/retaliation (for) ⇨～隙；～怨；前～ ❷〈动〉dislike；complain (of)；bear a grudge (against)：～饭不可口 complain that the food is

X

not tasty ‖ ～麻烦 think it troublesome; dislike to take the trouble ‖ 讨人～ get oneself disliked; be unpopular; be a nuisance; be disgusting ‖ 大家～他性子急。Everybody complains of his impatience. ‖ 他～我话多。He is dissatisfied at my talking too much. ‖ 她一直～我曾经反对过她。She always bore a grudge against me for having opposed her. ‖ 文字略～啰嗦。It is a bit wordy. ‖ 我～这啤酒太苦。This beer is too bitter for me.

嫌[2] xián ❶〈动〉suspect: ⇨猜～ ❷〈名〉suspicion: 有杀人之～ be under suspicion of murder ‖ 有贪赃之～ be suspected of corruption ⇨～疑; 避～; 涉～

【嫌猜】 xiáncāi 〈名〉grudge and suspicion: 消释～ dispel grudge and suspicion

【嫌烦】 xiánfán 〈动〉find sth troublesome/annoying/trying: 这话你翻来覆去说过多少遍了, 不～吗? Don't you find it annoying to say this over and over again? ‖ 这样做, 你不～我还～。If you don't think it troublesome, I find it annoying.

【嫌犯】 xiánfàn = 嫌疑犯 xiányífàn

【嫌贫爱富】 xiánpín-àifù 〈熟〉despise the poor and curry favour with the rich; feel disposed towards the rich and indisposed towards the poor

【嫌弃】 xiánqì 〈动〉forsake; renounce; avoid; detest; loathe; recoil from; deplore; shun; abhor; show sb the cold shoulder; despise and shun; cold-shoulder: 遭～ be cold-shouldered ‖ 他虽有前科, 但也不能～他。Though he has a criminal record, we should not give him the cold shoulder. / His criminal record shouldn't make us forsake him.

【嫌恶】 xiánwù 〈动〉detest; loathe; execrate; hate; deplore: ～旧习惯 hold the old customs in detestation ‖ ～战争的残酷 have a loathing for the brutality of war ‖ ～追逐名利之徒 hate/loathe fame and fortune seeker ‖ 遭人～ be loathed by all; be regarded (by sb) with disgust and loathing ‖ 人人～的无耻之徒 shameless person universally detested/hated ‖ 人人～她的奉承。Her obsequiousness disgusted everybody. ‖ 她的邋遢习惯令人～。Her slatternly habits arouse others' loathing.

【嫌隙】 xiánxì 〈名〉animosity; enmity; rift; ill feeling; breach; ill will; grudge: 弥合～ mend/heal a rift ‖ 素有～ have/bear a grudge (against each other) ‖ 与某人有～ bear enmity against sb ‖ 两国间的～ animosity between two countries ‖ 政府与各工会间的～ the rift between the government and the trade unions

〖～冰消〗 xiánxì bīng xiāo 〈熟〉the ill-will melted like ice

【嫌厌】 xiányàn 〈动〉dislike; loathe: ～(某人的)卑鄙、贪婪和自私 hate sb's mean, greedy, selfish ways ‖ ～腥味 loathe the smell of fish

【嫌疑】 xiányí 〈名〉suspicion: 毫无～ be beyond/above suspicion ‖ 没有～ be clear from suspicion ‖ 排除～ dispel/remove suspicion ‖ 受到～而被捕 *be arrested under suspicion* ‖ 有谋杀/抢劫/偷窃～ be suspected of murder/robbery/theft; be under suspicion of murder/robbery/theft ‖ 有犯罪～ be suspected of being guilty ‖ 招惹～ lay oneself open to suspicion ‖ 招致～ arouse/cause suspicion ‖ 转嫁～ turn suspicion (toward) ‖ 贪污～ suspicion of corruption ‖ 他仅仅因为有～而被拘留了七天。He was detained for seven days upon a mere suspicion. ‖ 这篇论文有抄袭～。The essay is suspected to be a plagiarism.

〖～犯〗 xiányífàn 〈名〉(criminal) suspect

〖～分子〗 xiányífènzǐ 〈名〉suspect

〖～人〗 xiányírén 〈名〉(criminal) suspect: 逮捕～ arrest a suspect ‖ 扣押～ detain a suspect ‖ 审讯～ interrogate a suspect ‖ 犯罪～ suspect (in a crime) ‖ 间谍/谋杀/强奸～ spy/murder/rape suspect ‖ 刑事～ criminal suspect ‖ 主要～ prime/chief suspect ‖ ～在被证明有罪之前被认为是无罪的。A suspect is considered to be innocent until proved guilty.

【嫌怨】 xiányuàn 〈名〉grudge; resentment; enmity: 消除～ lay the enmity to rest ‖ 两国之间素有～。There is a long-standing animosity between the two countries. ‖ ～未消。The grudge has not vanished.

【嫌憎】 xiánzēng 〈动〉detest; loathe: ～(任何形式的)欺骗 loathe (any kind of) deceitfulness ‖ ～政客 detest politicians ‖ 用～的眼光看某人 look at sb with hatred ‖ 遭人～ be detested/loathed; be regarded with loathing ‖ 这使她更加～丈夫。This made her detest her husband all the more. ‖ 她最～的是工作中被别人打扰。What she hates most is being interrupted in her work.

鰯 xián 〈名〉[动物] dragonet

xiǎn

狝 xiǎn 〈动〉〈书〉hunt in autumn: ～场 area of a hunt; hunt ‖ 秋～ autumn hunting

显 xiǎn ❶〈形〉apparent; obvious; visible; noticeable; discernible; manifest; observable; overt; detectable; conspicuous: 成效不～。The result is not so marked. ‖ 药效不～。The effect of the medicine is not noticeable. ⇨～而易见; 明～; 浅～ ❷〈动〉*show; display; manifest; reveal*: ～本领 go through one's paces; give a taste of one's quality ‖ ～老 look old for one's age; put years on sb ‖ ～年轻 look young for one's age; bear/wear one's years well; take years off sb ‖ 尽～英雄本色 fully display the true qualities of a hero; bring heroism into sharp relief ‖ 你穿这件衣服～得年轻。This dress takes years off you. ‖ 深颜色衣服不～脏。Dark clothes do not show the dirt too much. ⇨～露; ～示; ～现 ❸〈形〉(of fame or power) great; prominent; illustrious and influential: ～官 high/prominent official ⇨～达; ～贵; ～赫 ❹〈形〉〈敬〉[respectful form of address for one's parent or ancestor]: ⇨～妣; ～考

【显白】 xiǎnbai = 显摆 xiǎnbai

【显摆】 xiǎnbai 〈动〉〈方〉show off; exhibit; vaunt; put on; display; brag about; flaunt; parade: ～财富/学问 show off one's wealth/knowledge; parade one's wealth/knowledge ‖ ～新衣 flaunt one's new clothes; brag about one's new clothes; show *one's new clothes off* (to sb) ‖ 别臭～, 你以为你是谁?! Stop/Quit flaunting! Who do you think you are? ‖ 她送我回家只不过是要～她的新车。She only gave me a lift home in order to show off her new car. ‖ 她特别爱～。She is very much fond of showing off.

【显鼻子显眼儿】 xiǎnbízi-xiǎnyǎnr 〈熟〉be much conspicuous/ostentatious: 他的婚事办得～。His wedding was very much conspicuous. /He held an imposing wedding.

【显妣】 xiǎnbǐ 〈名〉〈敬〉my late mother

【显臣】 xiǎnchén 〈名〉〈旧〉high/prominent official

【显出】 xiǎnchū 〈动〉show; reveal; present; seem; look; appear; sound; give an impression of: ～彬彬有礼的样子 conduct oneself in a polite manner; present a gentle appearance ‖ ～诚意 show one's sincerity ‖ ～惊讶的样子 wear a surprised expression ‖ ～巨大的热情 show enormous enthusiasm (for sth) ‖ ～很高兴的样子 seem/appear to be happy ‖ ～兴趣 manifest interest (in) ‖ ～原形 show one's true colours; come out in one's true colours ‖ 大山在天空下～清晰的雄伟轮廓。The bold lines of the mountain show up clearly against the sky. ‖ 他的脸上～悔恨的表情。His face showed/registered remorse. ‖ 只有几处残垣断壁尚能～这座古城昔日的辉煌。Only some crumbling walls bear witness to the past greatness of the ancient city. ‖ 我提到钱的那一刻, 她才～几分兴趣。It was only *when I mentioned money that* she registered a flicker of interest.

【显达】 xiǎndá 〈形〉illustrious and influential; eminent (usu because of one's high rank or position): 此人必有～之日。This person will surely achieve power and fame someday.

【显得】 xiǎnde 〈动〉look; seem; appear; sound: ～毫无兴趣 manifest no interest (in) ‖ ～极度担心 exhibit extreme anxiety ‖ ～缺乏热情 display a notable lack of enthusiasm (for) ‖ ～有点紧张 exhibit a slight nervousness ‖ 使场面～真实 make the scene appear real ‖ 刮了胡子理了发, 他～精神矍铄。He looked hale and hearty after the haircut and shave. ‖ 他在岳父岳母面前～拘束。He showed constraint in the presence of his in-laws. ‖ 犯人听到宣判, ～无动于衷。The prisoner's face registered no emotion when the judge pronounced the sentence. ‖ 瘦人总是比实际身高～高些。A thin person always seems to be taller than he actually is. ‖ 他～勉强。He showed reluctance. ‖ 他的声音～沙哑。He *sounded hoarse*.

【显而易见】 xiǎn'éryìjiàn 〈熟〉obviously; evidently; clearly: ～, 试验成功了。Obviously the experiment has been a success. ‖ 他对我们不信任, 这一点～。His distrust of us was obvious. /He held us in obvious distrust. ‖ 战争造成的后果是～的。The effects of the war were very much in evidence.

【显光管】 xiǎnguāngguǎn 〈名〉[电子] arcotron
【显贵】 xiǎnguì ❶〈形〉noble and eminent ❷〈名〉nobility; eminent person; personage; eminent/high official: 傲视～ look down upon high officials ‖ 巴结～ curry favour with people of power ‖ 他祖上曾是朝中～。His ancestors used to be high officials in the imperial court.
【显函数】 xiǎnhánshù 〈名〉[数学] explicit function
【显赫】 xiǎnhè 〈形〉illustrious; celebrated; eminent; prominent; distinguished; important; great; mighty; famed; famous; honoured; powerful: ～地位 eminent position; position of eminence ‖ ～家族 celebrated/great family ‖ ～声誉 celebrated/eminent reputation ‖ ～业绩 outstanding achievements/deeds ‖ ～战功 illustrious war exploit
〖～一时〗 xiǎnhèyīshí 〈熟〉be glorious for a time; be once mighty; be illustrious for some time: ～的人物 ephemeral celebrity ‖ 他的家族曾～。His clan was once glorious. ‖ 她祖上曾～。Her ancestors were once high and mighty.
【显花植物】 xiǎnhuā zhíwù 〈名〉[植物] phanerogam
【显怀】 xiǎnhuái 〈动〉〈方〉show/display signs of pregnancy: 她才怀孕两个月就～了。She has been pregnant for only two months, but is showing it already.
【显宦】 xiǎnhuàn 〈名〉〈旧〉official of high rank/position: 达官～ high officials; eminent/prominent officials
【显豁】 xiǎnhuò 〈形〉bright and clear; conspicuous; evident: 内容～,文笔生动 lucid in content and vivid in style
【显见】 xiǎnjiàn 〈动〉be obvious/apparent/self-evident: ～的理由/问题 obvious reason/problem ‖ ～的优点 conspicuous advantage/strength/strong point ‖ ～她不愿帮忙。It's noticeable/evident that she is unwilling to help. ‖ 他～无意购买。He evidently had no intention of buying.
【显晶】 xiǎnjīng 〈名〉[化学] phanerocrystalline
【显旧】 xiǎnjiù 〈动〉show signs of wear: 这件衣服很～。The coat shows signs of wear.
【显考】 xiǎnkǎo 〈名〉〈敬〉my late father
【显亮】 xiǎnliàng 〈形〉〈方〉bright; striking; conspicuous: 身材～ be striking in figure ‖ ～的房间 bright room ‖ 她的金发很～。Her blonde hair was conspicuous.
【显灵】 xiǎnlíng 〈动〉(of a ghost or spirit) make its presence or power felt; reveal itself: 死者给她～。The dead revealed themselves to her. ‖ 她不信神明真会～赐福。She did not believe deities will manifest their power and bestow blessings.
【显露】 xiǎnlù 〈动〉❶ become visible; appear; reveal; manifest itself; show: ～不悦 show annoyance ‖ ～才干 show great prowess ‖ ～才华 reveal one's brilliance/talent ‖ ～愤怒/惊恐的表情 (of sb's face) reveal anger/alarm ‖ ～个性 unfold one's personality ‖ ～身份 reveal one's identity ‖ ～天分 display one's genius; reveal one's aptitude (for) ‖ 她～身孕。Her pregnancy is beginning to show. ‖ 他脸上～出慈祥的笑容。A kind smile appeared on his face. ❷ show off: 喜欢～自己 love showing off
【显明】 xiǎnmíng 〈形〉obvious; manifest; evident; distinct; marked: 具有～的特点 have a distinct characteristic ‖ ～的道理 obvious truth ‖ ～的对比 sharp contrast ‖ ～的文风 striking style
【显目】 xiǎnmù 〈形〉conspicuous; eye-catching; noticeable; standing out: 站在～的地方 stand in a conspicuous place
【显能】 xiǎnnéng 〈动〉show off (one's ability/competence); parade/flaunt one's prowess; exhibit one's skill/talent
〖～献丑〗 xiǎnnéng-xiànchǒu 〈熟〉show off and manifest what one is unfitted for; show one's incompetence; outsmart oneself
【显亲扬名】 xiǎnqīn-yángmíng 〈熟〉achieve/win eminence for oneself as well as one's family; make one's family illustrious by achieving eminence
【显然】 xiǎnrán 〈副〉obviously; evidently; apparently; perceptibly; visibly; noticeably; plainly; clearly: ～很震惊 be evidently shocked ‖ 很～ it is crystal-clear that...; it is easy to see that... ‖ 情况～并非如此。That's manifestly not the case. ‖ 他～是醉了。He was obviously drunk. ‖ 他～不耐烦了。His impatience was obvious. ‖ 她撅着嘴巴,～不悦。She pursed her lips, a sure sign of displeasure.
【显荣】 xiǎnróng 〈形〉〈书〉conspicuous and glorious; eminent
【显色】 xiǎnsè 〈名〉[化学] colouration; developing
〖～不匀〗 xiǎnsè bùyún 〈名〉[纺织] uneven developing
〖～槽〗 xiǎnsècáo 〈名〉developing trough
〖～反应〗 xiǎnsè fǎnyìng 〈名〉[纺织] colour reaction
〖～剂〗 xiǎnsèjì 〈名〉colour reagent; developer
〖～染料〗 xiǎnsè rǎnliào 〈名〉developed dye
〖～实验〗 xiǎnsè shíyàn 〈名〉[化学] colour test
〖～盐〗 xiǎnsèyán 〈名〉fast (colour) salt
〖～液〗 xiǎnsèyè 〈名〉developing bath
【显山露水】 xiǎnshān-lùshuǐ 〈熟〉[usu used in the negative] flaunt/parade one's talent/skill: 过于～ make oneself/one's skills too remarkable/conspicuous ‖ 她武功高强,但从来不～。Though well-versed in Chinese kungfu, she never shows it off.
【显身手】 xiǎn shēnshǒu 〈动〉reveal one's talent; display one's talent/skill: 大～ cut a brilliant figure by a display of one's skill
【显身扬名】 xiǎnshēn-yángmíng 〈熟〉make a glorious name for oneself; carry all before one; show one's mettle and make a name
【显圣】 xiǎnshèng 〈动〉(of a ghost or a saintly person) make its presence/power felt
【显示】 xiǎnshì ❶〈动〉show; display; demonstrate; exhibit; manifest: ～才能 reveal one's aptitude (for)/talent (in) ‖ ～迹象 show signs (of) ‖ ～技艺 display one's technique ‖ ～良好的判断力 *exhibit good judgement* ‖ ～生命力 *display vitality* ‖ ～威力 display one's tremendous strength/power ‖ ～勇气 show/exhibit/evince one's courage ‖ ～自信 manifest one's confidence ‖ 开始～疗效 begin to answer to the medical treatment ‖ 用罢工～不满 manifest dissatisfaction in a strike ‖ 一句笑话可能～出一个人的真实思想。Something said in joke can be very revealing of what someone's really thinking. ❷〈名〉[石油] show; indication: ～技术 display technique ‖ 地面～ surface indication ‖ 控制信息～ control message display ‖ 天然气～ gas show ‖ 自动图像～ automatic picture display ❸〈名〉[计算机] display: ～空间/开关/设备 display space/switch/device
〖～板〗 xiǎnshìbǎn 〈名〉[通信] display panel
〖～处理机〗 xiǎnshì chǔlǐjī 〈名〉[计算机] display processor
〖～处理器〗 xiǎnshì chǔlǐqì 〈名〉[电子] video-stream processor
〖～窗口〗 xiǎnshì chuāngkǒu 〈名〉[计算机] display window
〖～储量〗 xiǎnshì chǔliàng 〈名〉indicated reserve
〖～存储管〗 xiǎnshì cúnchǔguǎn 〈名〉display-storage tube
〖～卡〗 xiǎnshìkǎ 〈名〉[计算机] display card
〖～屏〗 xiǎnshìpíng 〈名〉display screen/panel
〖～器〗 xiǎnshìqì 〈名〉[计算机] display: ～标度 display scale ‖ ～部件 display device ‖ ～寿命 display device life ‖ ～文件 display file ‖ ～系统 display system ‖ 液晶～ LCD (liquid crystal display)
〖～仪表〗 xiǎnshì yíbiǎo 〈名〉indicating instrument
〖～元件〗 xiǎnshì yuánjiàn 〈名〉[电子] indicator element
〖～站〗 xiǎnshìzhàn 〈名〉[计算机] display station
〖～字符〗 xiǎnshì zìfú 〈名〉[计算机] display character
【显微】 xiǎnwēi 〈动〉show the minute points
〖～操作〗 xiǎnwēi cāozuò 〈名〉[生物] micro-manipulation
〖～分析〗 xiǎnwēi fēnxī 〈名〉micro-analysis
〖～光度计〗 xiǎnwēi guāngdùjì 〈名〉microphotometer
〖～光密度计〗 xiǎnwēi guāngmìdùjì 〈名〉[物理] microdensitometer
〖～光谱学〗 xiǎnwēi guāngpǔxué 〈名〉microspectrometry; microspectroscopy
〖～活体解剖〗 xiǎnwēi huótǐ jiěpōu 〈名〉microvivisection
〖～技术〗 xiǎnwēi jìshù 〈名〉microtechnique
〖～检验〗 xiǎnwēi jiǎnyàn 〈名〉micrographic test; micrography
〖～胶片〗 xiǎnwēi jiāopiàn 〈名〉*microfilm; bibliofilm*
〖～解剖〗 xiǎnwēi jiěpōu 〈名〉[生物] microdissection: ～术 micromanipulative technique
〖～镜〗 xiǎnwēijìng 〈名〉microscope: 一副～ a microscope ‖ 调准～ adjust a microscope ‖ 做～检查 make a microscopic examination (of); examine sth under a microscope ‖ ～分析 microscopic analysis ‖ ～记数法 microscope count method ‖ ～检验 microscopical examination ‖ ～切片 microscopic section; microsection ‖ ～诊断 microscopical diagnosis ‖ 单筒～ monocular microscope ‖ 低倍～ low microscope ‖ 电子～ electronic microscope ‖ 读数～ reading microscope ‖ 高倍～ high power microscope ‖ 光学～ optical microscope ‖ 红外～ infrared microscope ‖ 双筒～ binocular microscope
〖～摄影术〗 xiǎnwēi shèyǐngshù 〈名〉microphotography; photomicrography
〖～手术〗 xiǎnwēi shǒushù 〈名〉[医学] microsurgery

X

〖～术〗 xiǎnwēishù 〈名〉 microscopy
〖～投影器〗 xiǎnwēi tóuyǐngqì 〈名〉 microprojector
〖～透镜〗 xiǎnwēi tòujìng 〈名〉 microscopic lens
〖～图〗 xiǎnwēitú 〈名〉[物理] microgram; micrograph
〖～荧光镜〗 xiǎnwēi yíngguāngjìng 〈名〉[工程] microfluoroscope
〖～阅读器〗 xiǎnwēi yuèdúqì 〈名〉 microfilm viewer; microfilm reader; microreader
〖～照片〗 xiǎnwēi zhàopiàn 〈名〉 microphotograph
〖～照相〗 xiǎnwēi zhàoxiàng 〈名〉 microphotograph
〖～诊断〗 xiǎnwēi zhěnduàn 〈名〉 microscopical diagnosis
〖～注射〗 xiǎnwēi zhùshè 〈名〉 microinjection
【显现】 xiǎnxiàn 〈动〉 manifest/reveal oneself; appear; emerge; show: 在雾中～ appear through/emerge from the mist ‖ 她的形象总在我眼前～。Her image often appears before me.
【显像】 xiǎnxiàng [摄影] ❶〈动〉 develop ❷〈名〉 visualization
〖～电话〗 xiǎnxiàng diànhuà 〈名〉[通信] video phone
〖～管〗 xiǎnxiàngguǎn 〈名〉[电子] image tube; kinescope; picture tube: ～增亮器 picture-tube brightener ‖ 彩色～ colour picture tube
〖～过程〗 xiǎnxiàng guòchéng 〈名〉 videograph process
〖～基色〗 xiǎnxiàng jīsè 〈名〉 display primary
〖～剂〗 xiǎnxiàngjì 〈名〉 developer
〖～密度计〗 xiǎnxiàng mìdùjì 〈名〉 densitometer; opacimeter
〖～清晰度〗 xiǎnxiàng qīngxīdù 〈名〉 reproduced image resolution
〖～纸〗 xiǎnxiàngzhǐ 〈名〉 developing-out paper
【显效】 xiǎnxiào ❶〈动〉 show effect: ～快 produce quick effect ❷〈名〉 conspicuous result; tangible result/effect: 未见～。There has been no conspicuous effect.
【显形】 xiǎnxíng 〈动〉 show one's true colours; reveal one's true features: 鬼魂～。The ghost materialized/revealed itself.
【显性】 xiǎnxìng 〈名〉[遗传] dominance
〖～比〗 xiǎnxìngbǐ 〈名〉 dominance ratio
〖～传染〗 xiǎnxìng chuánrǎn 〈名〉 apparent infection; symptomatic infection
〖～基因〗 xiǎnxìng jīyīn 〈名〉 dominant gene
〖～斜视〗 xiǎnxìng xiéshì 〈名〉 manifest deviation
〖～性状〗 xiǎnxìng xìngzhuàng 〈名〉 dominant character
〖～遗传〗 xiǎnxìng yíchuán 〈名〉 dominant inheritance: ～病 dominant hereditary disease
【显学】 xiǎnxué 〈名〉〈书〉 famous theory or school of thought
【显眼】 xiǎnyǎn 〈形〉 conspicuous; showy: 陈列在～的位置 be displayed in a prominent position ‖ 穿着～ be loudly/showily dressed ‖ 坐在～的位置 be seated in a noticeable place ‖ ～的大楼 conspicuous building ‖ 她的红衣服在人群中很～。Her red coat shows up in the crowd.
【显扬】 xiǎnyáng ❶〈动〉〈书〉 commend; extol; glorify: ～功绩 compliment sb on his exploits; glorify sb's achievements ‖ ～美德/勇敢 commend sb's virtues/bravery ❷〈形〉 celebrated; famous: ～于天下 be well-known far and wide
【显要】 xiǎnyào ❶〈形〉 conspicuous; prominent: 把广告贴在～位置 paste the ad up in a prominent place ❷〈形〉 powerful and influential: ～人物 influential person ❸〈名〉 powerful and influential person/personage: 政府～ eminent figure in the government
【显耀】 xiǎnyào ❶〈形〉 illustrious; celebrated; eminent: ～一时 be glorious for a time; enjoy popularity for a time ‖ ～的家族 prestigious clan ❷〈动〉 show off; flaunt; parade: ～财富 parade/flaunt one's wealth ‖ ～身份 show off one's status ‖ ～知识 show off/flaunt one's knowledge
【显影】 xiǎnyǐng 〈动〉[摄影] develop: ～不足 be underdeveloped ‖ 过度～ be overdeveloped ‖ ～槽/过程/技术 developing tank/process/technique
〖～剂〗 xiǎnyǐngjì 〈名〉 developer
〖～效应〗 xiǎnyǐng xiàoyìng 〈名〉 development effect
〖～液〗 xiǎnyǐngyè 〈名〉 developing solution
〖～因素〗 xiǎnyǐng yīnsù 〈名〉 development factor
〖～纸〗 xiǎnyǐngzhǐ 〈名〉 developing-out paper
【显证】 xiǎnzhèng 〈名〉〈书〉 clear/evident proof: 宫殿和庙宇的遗迹均是这座城池昔日辉煌的～。The ruins of palaces and temples all bear witness to the past greatness of the city.
【显著】 xiǎnzhù 〈形〉 notable; marked; striking; remarkable; outstanding; prominent; eminent; distinct; distinguished: 取得～成果 accomplish tangible results; make remarkable achievements ‖ 取得～进步 make marked progress ‖ 收效～ yield notable results ‖ ～变化 marked/remarkable change ‖ ～标志 outstanding mark ‖ ～特征 outstanding/marked/prominent characteristic ‖ ～效果 remarkable result ‖ ～优势 obvious advantage ‖ 多数报纸都在～位置报道了这件事。Most of the papers gave prominence to the story. ‖ 据称该药疗效～。The medicine is said to produce conspicuous/notable results.
〖～性〗 xiǎnzhùxìng 〈名〉 distinctiveness; prominence; eminence; significance: ～概率 significance probability ‖ ～水平 significance level
【显字管】 xiǎnzìguǎn 〈名〉[电子] character-display tube; charactron (tube)

险 xiǎn

❶〈形〉(of the terrain) dangerous; perilous: 极～ be highly dangerous ‖ ～道/坡 treacherous path/slope ⇨～峰; ～峻; ～阻 ❷〈名〉 perilous/treacherous place; place difficult of access: 据～力守 deploy troops at a strategic position and put up a stubborn defence ‖ 无～可守 have no tenable defence position ⇨履～如夷; 天～ ❸〈形〉 sinister; vicious; venomous; treacherous; perfidious; fiendish; heinous; malicious; evil: ⇨奸～; 阴～ ❹〈形〉 dangerous; risky: 这一手太～了! It is a very dangerous trick. ⇨～情; 艰～; 惊～ ❺〈名〉 danger; peril; risk: 避～ avert danger ⇨保～; 冒～; 脱～ ❻〈副〉 nearly; almost: ～遭杀害 be nearly killed ⇨～胜
【险隘】 xiǎn'ài 〈名〉 strategic pass; defile: 把守～ hold a strategic pass
【险地】 xiǎndì 〈名〉 ❶ strategic position; defile; dangerous place/position/situation ❷ perilous situation; dangerous circumstance: 身处～ be in a dangerous situation; be in (very grave) danger/peril
【险毒】 xiǎndú 〈形〉 sinister and cruel; insidious and ruthless
【险段】 xiǎnduàn 〈名〉 dangerous section (of a road, bank, river, etc)
【险厄】 xiǎn'è 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 strategic pass/defile; dangerous/place/position/situation ❷〈形〉 dangerous; perilous; hazardous
【险恶】 xiǎn'è 〈形〉 ❶ dangerous; perilous; ominous: 病情～ be dangerously/critically ill ‖ 环境～ be in a perilous situation; be in (grave) peril ‖ ～天气 treacherous weather (conditions) ❷ sinister; malicious; treacherous; vicious: ～用心 sinister/vicious intention; evil motive
【险峰】 xiǎnfēng 〈名〉 perilous peak: 攀登～ scale/climb a perilous peak
【险工】 xiǎngōng 〈名〉 dangerous section of a project; project fraught with danger(s)
【险固】 xiǎngù 〈形〉〈书〉 strategic and impregnable; perilous and impregnable: ～的地势 unassailable terrain
【险关】 xiǎnguān 〈名〉 perilous strategic pass; defile: 一道～ a perilous pass ‖ 过～ pass a defile
【险乎】 xiǎnhu 〈副〉[usu of sth undesirable] nearly; almost: ～干了件错事 nearly make an error ‖ ～弄翻船 nearly upset the boat ‖ ～丧命 nearly get killed; come within an inch of death ‖ ～摔下楼梯 almost fall down the stairs ‖ ～淹死 narrowly escape drowning ‖ ～溢出来 be almost overflowing ‖ 她很生气, ～揍他。She was so angry that she came very close to hitting him. ‖ 谈判～中断。The negotiations were very near to breaking down.
【险境】 xiǎnjìng 〈名〉 dangerous situation/plight; precarious position: 处于～ be in a perilous position; be in danger/peril ‖ 面临～ face a dangerous situation; face danger ‖ 身处～ be in (grave) danger; stand in great peril ‖ 脱离～ be out of danger
【险谲】 xiǎnjué 〈形〉 cunning and vicious; crafty and mean
【险峻】 xiǎnjùn 〈形〉 ❶ (of terrain) dangerously steep; perilous; precipitous: ～的山坡 treacherous slope ‖ ～的悬崖 precipitous cliff ❷ (of a situation) dangerous; severe: 形势～。The situation is critical. / The situation is fraught with danger.
【险情】 xiǎnqíng 〈名〉 dangerous state or situation; danger: 发现～ discover a danger ‖ 控制～ control the dangerous situation ‖ 排除～ obviate a danger ‖ 遭遇～ meet with danger ‖ 使～恶化 aggravate dangerous circumstances ‖ 潜在的～ potential hazard/danger ‖ 不时出现～。Dangers arose from time to time. / The situation turned dangerous at times.
【险球】 xiǎnqiú 〈名〉[体育] (mostly in football) a near miss; 救

起～ make a save

【险区】 xiǎnqū 〈名〉danger zone：进入～ get into a danger zone ‖ 误入～ enter a danger zone by mistake

【险胜】 xiǎnshèng 〈动〉[体育] win a narrow victory；win by a narrow/slender margin：～一场比赛 win the game by a narrow victory ‖ 以微弱优势～ win by a nose/the skin of one's nose ‖ 我们仅是～。We won by a narrow margin. ‖ 主队在临近终场时～客队。The home team edged out the visitors in a close finish. ‖ 客队以 95 比 94～。The visiting team won the game by the close score of 95-94.

【险滩】 xiǎntān 〈名〉dangerous shoal；rapids：闯过急流～ shoot over rapids and shoals

【险巇】 xiǎnxī 〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of a mountain path) perilous ❷ (of a road, etc) dangerous；difficult

【险象】 xiǎnxiàng 〈名〉dangerous sign or symptom；danger：出现～ show danger

〖～环生〗 xiǎnxiàng-huánshēng 〈熟〉be fraught with dangers；dangers appearing one after another；dangers lurking on all sides；be beset by perils

【险些】 xiǎnxiē 〈副〉narrowly；just barely；nearly；on the brink/verge of：～掉到河里 nearly fall into the river ‖ ～发疯 be on the brink of insanity ‖ ～流泪 be on the verge of tears ‖ ～误事 nearly hold things up ‖ ～在空难中遇难 narrowly escape in an air crash

【险性】 xiǎnxìng 〈形〉dangerous；perilous：～事故 dangerous accident

【险要】 xiǎnyào 〈名〉strategic and inaccessible position：地处～ be strategically located and difficult of access ‖ 占领～ occupy the strategic positions

【险语】 xiǎnyǔ 〈名〉startling remarks；remarks with rare words, difficult imagery, or twisted meaning：避免使用～ avoid startling remarks

【险韵】 xiǎnyùn 〈名〉(of old poems) difficult rhyming scheme [rhyming with difficult words or rare words]

【险遭】 xiǎnzāo 〈动〉nearly suffer (sth very dangerous or unpleasant)：～暗算 come very near/close to falling into a trap/being murdered ‖ ～不测 come within an inch of death；escape death by a hair's breadth；have a narrow/near escape ‖ ～不幸 come within an ace of death，come within an inch of death ‖ ～毒手 have a narrow escape from assassination, murder, attack, etc；come within an inch of death

【险诈】 xiǎnzhà 〈形〉sinister and crafty：做事～ be sinister and crafty；treacherous and dangerous

【险兆】 xiǎnzhào 〈名〉evil omen；harbinger of danger

【险症】 xiǎnzhèng 〈名〉dangerous illness/disease：身患～ suffer from/be stricken with a dangerous disease/illness

【险种】 xiǎnzhǒng 〈名〉insurance type

【险阻】 xiǎnzǔ ❶〈形〉(of roads) dangerous and difficult：崎岖～的山路 dangerous and difficult mountain path ❷〈名〉dangers and difficulties：不畏艰难～ not be afraid of dangers and difficulties ‖ 历尽艰难～ after all kinds of hardships and dangers ❸〈名〉place difficult of access

蚬 xiǎn 〈名〉[动物] Corbicula leana

崄 xiǎn

【崄巇】 xiǎnxī ＝ 险巇 xiǎnxī

毨 xiǎn 〈形〉〈书〉(of the newly grown feather of birds or furs of beasts) neat and nice

猃 xiǎn

【猃狁】 Xiǎnyǔn ＝ 猃狁 Xiǎnyǔn

猃 xiǎn 〈名〉〈书〉a kind of dog with a long snout

【猃狁】 Xiǎnyǔn 〈名〉an ancient nationality in northern China

铣 xiǎn

⇨xǐ

【铣铁】 xiǎntiě 〈名〉cast iron；pig iron

筅 xiǎn

【筅帚】 xiǎnzhǒu 〈名〉〈方〉pot-scouring brush；brush for cleaning pots

跣 xiǎn 〈动〉〈书〉be barefooted：～行 walk barefoot ‖ ～足 be barefooted

㬎 xiǎn ＝ 显 xiǎn

鲜 xiǎn 〈形〉rare；little：～见 be infrequently/rarely seen；be seldom met with ‖ ～有 rare；few and far between ⇨寡廉～耻

⇨xiān

藓 xiǎn 〈名〉[植物] (a class of) bryophyte

【藓类植物】 xiǎnlèi zhíwù 〈名〉moss

燹 xiǎn 〈名〉〈书〉wild fire：兵～ disaster of war；fire and ruination brought by war

幰 xiǎn 〈名〉〈书〉curtain of a carriage

xiàn

见 xiàn 〈动〉〈书〉show；appear；become visible：⇨图穷匕首～

⇨jiàn

苋 xiàn 〈名〉amaranth

【苋菜】 xiàncài 〈名〉three-coloured amaranth

〖～红〗 xiàncàihóng 〈名〉[化学] amaranth

县 xiàn 〈名〉county：～公安局 county public security bureau ‖ ～检察官 county attorney ‖ ～人民代表大会 county people's congress ‖ ～政府 county government ‖ 全～范围的调查 countywide survey ‖ 就全～而言，考试成绩平均提高了 8%。County-wide, examination results have improved by an average of eight per cent.

【县城】 xiànchéng 〈名〉county town；county seat

【县官】 xiànguān 〈名〉〈旧〉county magistrate

【县级市】 xiànjíshì 〈名〉county-level city

【县令】 xiànlìng 〈名〉〈旧〉county magistrate

【县委】 xiànwěi 〈名〉county Party committee

【县长】 xiànzhǎng 〈名〉head of a county；county magistrate

【县志】 xiànzhì 〈名〉general records of a county；county annals：编～ compile the history of a county ‖ 据～记载 according to the county annals

【县治】 xiànzhì 〈名〉〈旧〉county seat

现 xiàn ❶〈动〉show；reveal；appear；emerge；become visible：～本性 appear in one's real character；come out in one's true colours ‖ ～原形 (of the spirit of a plant or animal in assumed human form) show one's original shape；show the (cloven) hoof；reveal one's true nature；drop one's disguise；be exposed as one actually is ⇨表～；出～；昙花一～ ❷〈形〉present；current；existing：～阶段 the present stage ‖ ～政府 the present/current/ruling government ‖ ～住所 actual residence ‖ ～住址 present address ⇨～存；～代；～任 ❸〈副〉extempore：～编一首诗 improvise a poem ‖ ～烤的蛋糕 newly baked cakes ‖ ～演 perform extempore ❹〈形〉available right now；ready：⇨～货；～金；～钱 ❺〈名〉cash；ready money：⇨兑～；贴～

【现案】 xiàn'àn 〈名〉case in force；current/active case

【现场】 xiànchǎng 〈名〉❶ scene (of an accident or a crime)；site：保护～ keep the scene (of a crime or an accident) intact ‖ 奔赴～ rush to the scene ‖ 到达～ arrive at the scene ‖ 清查～ make an investigation of the scene ‖ 破坏/逃离/伪装/辨认～ sabotage/flee/forge/identify the scene ‖ 犯罪～ scene of a crime；crime scene ‖ 交通事故～ scene of a traffic accident ‖ 空难～ crash site ‖ 事发～ site of a crime or an accident ‖ 坠毁～ crash site；crash scene of a plane ‖ 作案～ scene of a crime ‖ 在谋杀～ be on the scene of a murder ‖ 证明不在～的证据 evidence in support of alibi ‖ 警察很快来到～。The police were soon on the scene. ❷ site；

spot；～见面 meet sb on site ‖ ～考试 be examined while engaged in practical work ‖ 采访～观众 interview the audience at the site ‖ 放～录音 play back the recording on the scene ‖ 观看～表演 attend a live performance ‖ 进行～采访 give an on-the-spot coverage/interview ‖ 开～会 have/hold/call an on-the-spot meeting ‖ 来到～ come to the spot/scene ‖ 做～笔录 make a record on the scene ‖ ～安装 site erection ‖ ～报道 on-the-scene report；live coverage ‖ ～电视直播 be televised live；make a live television broadcast ‖ ～录像 field television video recording ‖ ～评论 running commentary ‖ ～作业 field work

【～办公】 xiànchǎng bàngōng 〈动〉(of government officials) handle affairs on site

【～保护】 xiànchǎng bǎohù 〈名〉[法律] crime scene protection

【～报告】 xiànchǎng bàogào 〈名〉[法律] account on the spot

【～淬火】 xiànchǎng cuìhuǒ 〈名〉[冶金] field quenching

【～调查】 xiànchǎng diàochá 〈名〉site investigation；field survey：进行～ make a field survey；make an on-the-spot enquiry/investigation

【～分析】 xiànchǎng fēnxī 〈名〉[法律] analysis on the scene

【～会议】 xiànchǎng huìyì 〈名〉on-the-spot meeting

【～活动】 xiànchǎng huódòng 〈名〉field activity

【～记者】 xiànchǎng jìzhě 〈名〉correspondent at the event/on the spot

【～监督】 xiànchǎng jiāndū 〈名〉field supervision；site inspection

【～监工员】 xiànchǎng jiāngōngyuán 〈名〉clerk of the works；project supervisor

【～检验】 xiànchǎng jiǎnyàn 〈名〉field inspection

【～教学】 xiànchǎng jiàoxué 〈名〉on-the-spot teaching

【～勘验】 xiànchǎng kānyàn 〈名〉[法律] inspection of the scene of a crime or an accident：～笔录 record of crime scene investigation

【～实验】 xiànchǎng shíyàn 〈名〉[法律] crime scene experiment

【～数据】 xiànchǎng shùjù 〈名〉[法律] field data

【～维修】 xiànchǎng wéixiū 〈名〉field maintenance

【～物证】 xiànchǎng wùzhèng 〈名〉[法律] evidence at the scene

【～侦查】 xiànchǎng zhēnchá 〈名〉[法律] scene investigation

【～直播】 xiànchǎng zhíbō 〈名〉live broadcasting；live coverage：现在正在进行世界杯～。The World Cup is going out live.

【～指导】 xiànchǎng zhǐdǎo 〈名〉on-the-spot guidance：进行～指导 give on-the-spot guidance

【～作证】 xiànchǎng zuòzhèng 〈名〉[法律] live testimony

【现钞】 xiànchāo 〈名〉cash

【～汇率】 xiànchāo huìlǜ 〈名〉cash rate

【现炒现卖】 xiànchǎo-xiànmài 〈熟〉❶ sell the freshly fried ❷ apply the newly acquired (skill, knowledge, etc) to practice：我被迫当物理教师，只好～。I have to teach physics and have to learn before teaching it to my students.

【现成】 xiànchéng 〈形〉ready-made；readily available：吃～的 eat/have a ready meal ‖ 买～货 buy something ready-made ‖ ～答案 ready answer ‖ ～服装 ready-made clothes；ready-to-wear clothes；off-the-peg clothes；off-the-rack clothes ‖ ～工具 off-the-shelf tool ‖ ～模式 ready model ‖ 没有～经验可学。There is no recorded experience to learn from. ‖ 别净等～的。Don't wait for everything to be made ready for you. ‖ 我们这酒是～的，你来得正好。We've got the drinks ready. You have come just in time.

【～饭】 xiànchéngfàn 〈名〉❶ food ready for the table；ready meal ❷ unearned gain；unearned daily bread

【～话】 xiànchénghuà 〈名〉onlooker's unsolicited comments；kibitzer's comments；unwanted empty advice

【现丑】 xiànchǒu 〈动〉make an exhibition/a spectacle of oneself；make a fool of oneself；bring shame on oneself：当众～ make an exhibition of oneself in public

【现出】 xiànchū 〈动〉reveal；display：～本相 show the cloven hoof ‖ 地平线上～一艘船。A ship became visible on the horizon. ‖ 他脸上～笑容。A smile appeared on his face.

【现存】 xiàncún 〈形〉extant；existing in stock；on hand：～财产 existing assets ‖ ～货物/商品 goods in stock ‖ ～量 stock on hand ‖ ～企业 existing company/enterprise ‖ ～契约 subsisting contract ‖ 该书的～手抄本 extant manuscripts of the book ‖ 大楼～的照片很少。Few photos of the building remain in existence today.

【现大洋】 xiàndàyáng ＝ 现洋 xiànyáng

【现代】 xiàndài ❶〈名〉modern times；contemporary age：～史 modern/contemporary history ‖ ～作家 contemporary writer ⇨ 后～ ❷〈形〉modern；contemporary：～芭蕾舞 modern ballet ‖ ～工艺/农业 modern craft/agriculture ‖ ～交通工具 modern means of communication ‖ ～企业制度 modern corporate system ‖ ～社会 modern society

【～化】 xiàndàihuà ❶〈名〉modernization：实现～ achieve modernization ‖ ～建设 modernization programme；modernization drive ‖ 经济～ economic modernization ❷〈动〉modernize：使工业～ modernize industry ‖ 非常～ be fully modernized ‖ ～办公用品 modern office equipment ‖ ～大工业 modernized large industry ‖ ～管理 modernized management ‖ ～企业 modernized enterprise ‖ ～设施与服务 modern amenities and services ‖ ～战争 modernized war ‖ ～住宅 modernized house

【～教育】 xiàndài jiàoyù 〈名〉modern education：～媒体 modern educational media

【～派】 xiàndàipài 〈名〉modernist school：～思潮 modernist thought ‖ ～艺术 modernist art ‖ ～作家 modernist (writer)

【～企业管理】 xiàndài qǐyè guǎnlǐ 〈名〉modern enterprise management：～体制 modern enterprise management system

【～五项】 xiàndài wǔxiàng 〈名〉[体育] modern pentathlon

【～舞】 xiàndàiwǔ 〈名〉modern dance

【～戏】 xiàndàixì 〈名〉modern play/drama

【～性】 xiàndàixìng 〈名〉modernity

【～艺术】 xiàndài yìshù 〈名〉modern art

【～主义】 xiàndàizhǔyì 〈名〉modernism：～运动 modern movement ‖ ～作家 modernist writer ‖ ～作品 modernist work；modernistics

【现而今】 xiàn'érjīn 〈副〉〈方〉now；nowadays；these days：～，担任行政领导工作的妇女更多了。More women have executive jobs nowadays. ‖ ～，我不太去北京了。I don't often go up to Beijing these days.

【现房】 xiànfáng 〈名〉ready house/apartment

【现付】 xiànfù 〈动〉pay cash；pay on ready cash：一半～，一半分期付款 half down and half in installments

【～成本】 xiànfù chéngběn 〈名〉[经济] current-outlay cost

【～定单】 xiànfù dìngdān 〈名〉cash order

【～利息】 xiànfù lìxī 〈名〉explicit interest

【～现买】 xiànfù xiànmǎi 〈动〉pay cash on the barrel (for sth)

【～押汇票】 xiànfù yāhuìpiào 〈名〉documentary payment bill

【～债券】 xiànfù zhàiquàn 〈名〉bond outstanding

【现购】 xiàngòu 〈动〉buy by/in cash：～现付 buy and pay by/in cash

【现话】 xiànhuà 〈名〉〈方〉cliché；same old story

【现汇】 xiànhuì 〈名〉spot exchange：～贷款 spot-exchange loan ‖ ～汇率 spot-exchange rate ‖ ～价 spot rate ‖ ～交易 spot trading/transaction ‖ ～结算 cash settlement ‖ ～买入价 price of purchasing spot-exchange ‖ ～卖出价 price of selling spot-exchange ‖ ～贸易 spot-exchange trade ‖ ～契约 spot contract

【现货】 xiànhuò 〈名〉merchandise on hand；prompt goods；spot goods；cash commodity；goods in stock：备有～ be in stock ‖ 现钱买～ buy goods on hand in cash ‖ 可供～。Deliveries can be made off-the-shelf.

【～报价】 xiànhuò bàojià 〈名〉spot price quotation

【～购进】 xiànhuò gòujìn 〈名〉[经济] spot purchase

【～行情】 xiànhuò hángqíng 〈名〉spot quotation

【～汇率】 xiànhuò huìlǜ 〈名〉spot-exchange rate；spot rate

【～价格】 xiànhuò jiàgé 〈名〉cash price；spot price；price in spot

【～交割】 xiànhuò jiāogē 〈名〉spot delivery

【～交易】 xiànhuò jiāoyì 〈名〉cash market；spot transaction；spot trading；actual transaction：～掮客 spot broker

【～市场】 xiànhuò shìchǎng 〈名〉cash market

【～销售】 xiànhuò xiāoshòu 〈名〉sale on the spot；spot/cash sale

【～样品】 xiànhuò yàngpǐn 〈名〉actual sample；sample of existing goods

【现浇】 xiànjiāo 〈形〉[建筑] cast-in-place；cast-in-situ：～板缝 site cast joint；poured-in-place joint

【～混凝土】 xiànjiāo hùnníngtǔ 〈名〉cast-in-place concrete；in-situ concrete；job-placed concrete；poured-in-place concrete：～垫层 in-situ concrete base course ‖ ～路面 in-situ concrete pave-

ment

【～屋顶结构】 xiànjiāo wūdǐng jiégòu 〈名〉[建筑] in-situ/cast-in-situ roof structure

【～桩】 xiànjiāozhuāng 〈名〉[建筑] cast-in-place/cast-in-situ pile

【现今】 xiànjīn 〈副〉 nowadays; these days: ～世界 present world; world nowadays; present-day world ‖ 我们以前是好朋友，～不太见她了。We used to be good friends but I don't see very much of her now.

【现金】 xiànjīn 〈名〉❶ ready money; cash: 从取款机上取～ *take/draw money from a cash dispenser/an ATM* ‖ 盗窃～ steal cash ‖ 急需～ need cash badly ‖ 挪用～ embezzle cash; defalcate; lap; peculate ‖ 缺～ be short of cash ‖ 提取～ draw cash ‖ 支取～ get the cash on the cheque ‖ 要求～支付 demand a cash settlement ‖ 用～支付 pay by/in cash ‖ 做～出纳 keep the cash ‖ ～短缺 run out of cash ‖ ～报酬 cash reward ‖ 闲置～ idle cash ‖ 我没带～。I have no cash on me. ‖ 须用～支付。Terms cash. ‖ 这套家具折合～4万元。The set of furniture amounts to 40,000 *yuan* in cash. ❷ cash reserve in a bank

【～出纳机】 xiànjīn chūnàjī 〈名〉 cash register

【～储备】 xiànjīn chǔbèi 〈名〉 cash reserve

【～存款】 xiànjīn cúnkuǎn 〈名〉 cash deposit

【～定货】 xiànjīn dìnghuò 〈名〉 cash order; cash with order

【～付款】 *xiànjīn fùkuǎn* 〈名〉 *payment in cash*

【～股息】 xiànjīn gǔxī 〈名〉 cash dividend

【～管理】 xiànjīn guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 cash control; cash administration; cash management: ～暂行条例 interim regulations on cash control ‖ ～账户 cash management account (CMA)

【～核查】 xiànjīn héchá 〈名〉 cash verification: ～证书 cash verification certificate

【～奖励】 xiànjīn jiǎnglì 〈名〉 cash prize

【～交割】 xiànjīn jiāogē 〈名〉 cash delivery

【～交易】 xiànjīn jiāoyì 〈名〉 cash transaction

【～结算】 xiànjīn jiésuàn 〈名〉 cash settlement

【～结余】 xiànjīn jiéyú 〈名〉 liquid balance

【～流量】 xiànjīn liúliàng 〈名〉 cash flow: ～表 cash flow statement

【～收入】 xiànjīn shōurù 〈名〉 inward cash remittance; cash receipts: ～记录机 cash register ‖ ～凭证 cash-receipt register ‖ ～日记账 cash receipt journal

【～索赔】 xiànjīn suǒpéi 〈名〉 cash claim

【～余额】 xiànjīn yú'é 〈名〉 cash balance; cash reserve

【～运送】 xiànjīn yùnsòng 〈名〉 cash in transit: ～保险单 cash-in-transit policy

【～账】 xiànjīnzhàng 〈名〉 cash account/book

【～折扣】 xiànjīn zhékòu 〈名〉 cash discount

【～支出】 xiànjīn zhīchū 〈名〉 cash payment; out-of-pocket expenses

【～支付】 xiànjīn zhīfù 〈名〉 payment in cash

【～滞留】 xiànjīn zhìliú 〈名〉 cash held outside the banking system

【～资本】 xiànjīn zīběn 〈名〉 cash capital; capital in cash

【现局】 xiànjú 〈名〉 current situation

【现款】 xiànkuǎn 〈名〉 ready money; cash: 盗窃～ steal cash ‖ 付～ pay by/in cash ‖ 急需～ need cash badly ‖ 挪用～ embezzle cash ‖ 缺～ be short of cash ‖ 提取～ draw cash ‖ ～短缺 run out of cash ‖ ～保险库 cash vault ‖ ～交货 cash on delivery ‖ ～交易 cash trade/transaction ‖ 我没带～。I have no cash on me.

【现蕾】 xiànlěi 〈名〉❶ budding (of flowers) ❷ squaring (of cotton plants): ～期 squaring period/stage

【现年】 xiànnián 〈名〉 present age: 他～18岁。He is 18 years old this year.

【现期】 xiànqī 〈名〉 current period: ～成本 current cost

【现钱】 xiànqián 〈口〉 = 现款 xiànkuǎn

【现任】 xiànrèn ❶〈形〉 currently in office; present; incumbent: ～领导 *current leadership* ‖ ～市长 *present/incumbent* mayor ‖ ～职务 present incumbency ❷〈动〉 hold the present office of: ～公司经理 hold the position of company manager at present ‖ 他～教育部长。He is now Minister of Education.

【现如今】 xiànrújīn 〈副〉〈方〉 now; nowadays

【现身说法】 xiànshēn-shuōfǎ 〈熟〉 advise sb or explain sth by citing one's own examples; warn people by taking oneself as an example; try to persuade sb by taking oneself as an example; take oneself as an example to explain sth; draw a moral from one's personal experience

【现时】 xiànshí 〈名〉 the moment; present time: ～成本 current cost ‖ ～市价 current market price ‖ ～售价 current selling price ‖ ～统计数字 current statistics ‖ ～用户 active user ‖ ～正是农忙时节。It's the busy farming season now.

【现实】 xiànshí ❶〈名〉 reality; actuality: 承认～ accept the reality ‖ 成为～ *become a reality; come true* ‖ 回到～ *return to reality* ‖ 面对～ face reality ‖ 逃避～ escape from reality; flee from reality ‖ 脱离～ be divorced from reality; be out of touch with reality ‖ 无视～ shut one's eyes to facts ‖ 正视～ look the facts in the face ‖ 使某人面对～ bring sb back to reality ‖ 当前的～ the realities of the day ‖ 可悲的～ sad reality ‖ 客观～ objective reality ‖ 严酷的～ rigorous reality ❷〈形〉 real; actual; true: 解决～问题 solve problems in reality ‖ 源于～生活 originate in real life ‖ ～世界 the real world ❸〈形〉 realistic; practical: 采取～的措施/态度 adopt a realistic measure/attitude ‖ 持～态度 be realistic about sth ‖ ～的预测/估计/主张 realistic prediction/estimate/proposition ‖ ～意义 practical significance ‖ 她做出这一决定显得很～。In her decision she showed a down-to-earth realism. ‖ 我很～，知道自己获胜无望。I'm a realist. I know there is no way I could win. ‖ 咱们还是～一点吧！我们买不起的。Let's be realistic—we just can't afford it. ‖ 这是个比较～的办法。This is the *more practical way.*

【～原则】 xiànshí yuánzé 〈名〉[心理] reality principle

【～主义】 xiànshízhǔyì 〈名〉 realism: ～风格/小说/作家 realist style/novel/writer ‖ ～文学 realistic literature ‖ ～者 realist

【现世】 xiànshì ❶〈名〉 this life; this world ❷〈动〉 lose face; be disgraced; bring shame on oneself; make an exhibition/fool/spectacle of oneself

【～报】 xiànshìbào 〈动〉〈迷信〉 get punished quickly (by fate) for one's sins/crime; be overtaken immediately by retribution

【现势】 xiànshì 〈名〉 present situation: ～不容乐观。We are not optimistic about the present situation.

【现下】 xiànxià 〈副〉〈口〉 now; nowadays; at present

【现象】 xiànxiàng 〈名〉 appearance; phenomenon: 被～所迷惑 be confused by the appearance of things ‖ 透过～看本质 see through the appearance to grasp the essence ‖ 同不良～作斗争 combat unhealthy phenomena ‖ 用～掩盖事实 cover up the facts by some apparent phenomena ‖ 复杂/普遍/奇怪的～ *complex/*universal/strange phenomenon ‖ 社会/天文/自然～ social/astronomical/natural phenomenon ‖ 出现了反常～。Something abnormal happened.

【～科学】 xiànxiàng kēxué 〈名〉 phenomenal science

【～论】 xiànxiànglùn 〈名〉 phenomenalism

【～学】 xiànxiàngxué 〈名〉 phenomenology

【现销】 xiànxiāo 〈动〉 sell by real cash: ～发票 cash sale invoice ‖ ～价格 cash sale price

【现行】 xiànxíng 〈形〉❶ current; present; valid; active; existing: ～法律 current/existing law; laws in operation ‖ ～规定 existing regulation; regulation in force; working regulation ‖ ～规范 currently effective code; current code ‖ ～价格 present price ‖ ～利率 *current/prevailing rate of interest* ‖ ～生活方式 current way of life ‖ ～体制 existing system ‖ ～宪法 living/existing constitution ‖ ～制度 present system ❷ (of a criminal) active: 进行～破坏活动 engage in active sabotage

【～标准】 xiànxíng biāozhǔn 〈名〉 currently effective standards; current standard: 达到～ be up to the current standard ‖ 符合～ conform to the current standard

【～法】 xiànxíngfǎ 〈名〉 decree/law in effect: 违背～ violate the laws in effect

【～犯】 xiànxíngfàn 〈名〉[法律] active criminal [a criminal caught in, or immediately before or after the act]: 严惩～ mercilessly punish a criminal caught in the act

【～方针】 xiànxíng fāngzhēn 〈名〉 established principle/policy: 落实～ implement the established policies

【～汇率】 xiànxíng huìlǜ 〈名〉 current rate; prevailing rate

【～经济体制】 xiànxíng jīngjì tǐzhì 〈名〉 existing economic structure: 完善～ improve the current economic structure

【～税制】 xiànxíng shuìzhì 〈名〉 current tax system

【～政策】 xiànxíng zhèngcè 〈名〉 present/current policy: 调整～ adjust present policies

【现形】 xiànxíng 〈动〉 reveal one's true features; betray one-

X

self; show oneself (be shown) without cover-up

【现眼】 xiànyǎn 〈动〉 make a spectacle/fool of oneself; lose face; make a scene; make an exhibition of oneself: ⇨丢人～

【现洋】 xiànyáng 〈名〉〈旧〉 silver dollar

【现役】 xiànyì ❶〈名〉 active military service; active duty/service: 服～ be on/in active service ❷〈形〉 on active service/duty; active

〖～军官〗 xiànyì jūnguān 〈名〉 officer in active service; officer on the active list

〖～军人〗 xiànyì jūnrén 〈名〉 military personnel on active service: 优待～ give preferential treatment to active servicepersons

〖～军限〗 xiànyì jūnxiàn 〈名〉 term of active service

【现有】 xiànyǒu 〈形〉 having on hand; readily available; existing: ～存货 stock in hand ‖ ～房屋/道路/法律 existing building/road/law ‖ ～基金 funds in hand ‖ ～技术 current technology ‖ ～人口 existing population ‖ ～人力 available man-power ‖ ～设备 existing equipment ‖ ～生产能力 existing production capacity ‖ ～余额 balance on hand ‖ ～资源 available resources ‖ 在～情况下 under existing conditions

〖～材料〗 xiànyǒu cáiliào 〈名〉 material now available; material on hand; available information/data: 整理～ sort out the materials now available

〖～住房〗 xiànyǒu zhùfáng 〈名〉 existing housing: ～量 housing stock

【现在】 xiànzài 〈名〉 the time being; the moment; the present time: ～还买不起 can't afford at the moment ‖ ～的男朋友 current boyfriend ‖ ～的社会 present-day society ‖ 直到～ till/until now; up to now ‖ 从～起 as of now; from now on ‖ ～不谈此事。Don't talk about it just now. ‖ 老板～要见你。The boss wants to see you right now. ‖ 她～不想考虑考试的事情。She doesn't want to think about her exams at this time. ‖ 我～放心了。I'm not worried now. ‖ 我～没问题了。I have no more questions for the present. ‖ ～是行动的时候了。Now is the time for action. ‖ ～正是时候。Now is as good a time as any. ‖ 戏～一定开场了。The play must have started by now. ‖ 她～在北京。At present she is in Beijing.

〖～分词〗 xiànzài fēncí 〈名〉[语法] present participle

〖～进行时〗 xiànzài jìnxíngshí 〈名〉[语法] present progressive tense

〖～时〗 xiànzàishí 〈名〉[语法] present tense

〖～式〗 xiànzàishì 〈名〉[语法] present tense form

〖～完成时〗 xiànzài wánchéngshí 〈名〉[语法] present perfect tense

【现值】 xiànzhí 〈名〉 current value; present worth: ～标准 present-value standard ‖ ～法 present-value method ‖ ～分析 present-worth analysis ‖ ～美元 current (US) dollar ‖ ～优越性 present-value superiority ‖ ～折旧 present-value depreciation ‖ ～指数 present-value index

【现职】 xiànzhí 〈名〉 present job/position; current post; present employment: 保住～ retain one's present post ‖ ～官员 incumbent

【现住人口】 xiànzhù rénkǒu 〈名〉 de facto population: ～普查 census of de facto population

【现状】 xiànzhuàng 〈名〉 present situation; status quo; existing state of affairs: 安于～ be contented with the status quo ‖ 保持/改变～ maintain/change the status quo ‖ 分析～ analyse the current situation ‖ 了解中国的历史和～ acquaint oneself with the history and the present situation of China ‖ 维持～ maintain the status quo ‖ 对～感到不满 be discontented with the present situation

晛 xiàn 〈名〉〈书〉 appearance/emergence of the sun; sunrise

限 xiàn ❶〈名〉 bound; limit: 以年底为～ set the end of the year as the deadline ‖ 我们的时间极其有～。Our time is extremely limited. ⇨界～; 期～; 权～ ❷〈动〉 set a limit (on); limit; restrict: ～得太死 make over-rigid restrictions (on) ‖ ～交本人 delivery to the addressee in person only ‖ ～期完工。This project must be completed within the specified time. ‖ 年龄不～。There is no age limit. ‖ 会员仅～妇女。Membership is limited to women. ‖ 本广告～印 1,000 份。The advertisement is limited to 1,000 copies. ‖ 作文字数不～。The length of the composition is not limited. ⇨～定; ～量; ～制 ❸〈名〉〈书〉 threshold: ⇨门～

【限定】 xiàndìng 〈动〉 limit; prescribe/set a limit to: ～日常的开销 place/put/set a limit on everyday expenses ‖ ～时间 prescribe/set/put a time limit (for sth) ‖ (严格)～数量 set a (strict) limit on the amount/number (of) ‖ ～资产 defined assets ‖ 每年～20 天假 be restricted/limited to 20 days' holiday a year ‖ 将讨论～在形势分析上 limit/confine the discussion to an analysis of the situation ‖ 由法律加以～ be circumscribed by laws ‖ 在～时间内 within the prescribed time (limit) ‖ 我们把测验时间～为 30 分钟。We set a (time) limit of 30 minutes for the test.

〖～词〗 xiàndìngcí 〈名〉[语法] determinative; determiner

〖～动词〗 xiàndìng dòngcí 〈名〉[语法] finite verb

〖～继承〗 xiàndìng jìchéng 〈名〉 limited succession

〖～语〗 xiàndìngyǔ 〈名〉[语法] qualifier

【限度】 xiàndù 〈名〉 limit; limitation; bounds: 保持在一定～内 keep within limits ‖ 超过允许的～ overstep the limits/boundaries of what ought to be allowed ‖ 达到能够忍耐的最大～ reach the limit of one's patience ‖ 最大～利用 make full use of sth; make the best of sth ‖ 最低/高～ upper/lower limit; minimum/maximum limit ‖ 凡事都有个～。Everything has its limit. ‖ 我的忍耐是有～的。I have the limit of my patience.

【限额】 xiàn'é 〈名〉 limit; norm; quota: 超过～ exceed the quota/norm; go beyond the limit ‖ 达到～ reach the full quota; fill/meet the quota ‖ 分配～ allot a norm ‖ 规定～ set a norm; set a quota/limit (on) ‖ 减少/增加～ reduce/increase the quota ‖ 完成～ fulfil a quota ‖ ～保险 closed insurance; limited policy ‖ ～拨款/基金 closed-end appropriation/fund ‖ ～担保 limited guarantee ‖ ～范围/分配制/条款 quota limit/system/clause ‖ 产品～ output quota; quota on products ‖ 收入～ limitations on earnings ‖ 最低～ minimum limit; floor ‖ 最高～ maximum limit; ceiling ‖ 在～以上/下 above/below norm ‖ 行李的重量～是多少? What's the allowed weight/allowance of luggage? ‖ 政府对每个部门的开销都规定有最高～。The government fixed a ceiling on spending by each department.

〖～表〗 xiàn'ébiǎo 〈名〉 table of limits; line sheet

〖～抵押〗 xiàn'é dǐyā 〈名〉 closed mortgage: ～债券 closed mortgage bond

〖～交易〗 xiàn'é jiāoyì 〈名〉 rationed exchange

〖～结算〗 xiàn'é jiésuàn 〈名〉 settlement with quota; normal settlement

〖～输出〗 xiàn'é shūchū 〈名〉 ration export

〖～信贷〗 xiàn'é xìndài 〈名〉 rationed credit

〖～债务〗 xiàn'é zhàiwù 〈名〉 liability limit

〖～支票〗 xiàn'é zhīpiào 〈名〉 limited cheque

〖～铸币制〗 xiàn'é zhùbìzhì 〈名〉 limited-coinage system

【限幅】 xiànfú 〈名〉[电子] clipping; slicing

〖～比〗 xiànfúbǐ 〈名〉 limit ratio

〖～波〗 xiànfúbō 〈名〉 clipped wave

〖～管〗 xiànfúguǎn 〈名〉 limiter tube; clipper tube

〖～器〗 xiànfúqì 〈名〉 clipper; debooster; limiter

【限高】 xiàngāo 〈名〉 height limit

【限价】 xiànjià 〈名〉 price control; price fixing; check price; limited price: ～出售 sell by prescribed price ‖ ～定单 limit order ‖ ～商店 limited-price store ‖ 最高/最底～ ceiling/floor price

【限界】 xiànjiè 〈名〉 boundary; limit; bound: ～购股 buy stock on margin ‖ ～利润 marginal profit ‖ ～效用 marginal utility ‖ ～信贷 marginal credit

【限量】 xiànliàng ❶〈动〉 limit the quantity/amount/number: ～发行 set bounds to the issuance ‖ ～供应 limit the quantity of supply ‖ 不～ without quantitative limitation ‖ 前途不可～ have boundless prospects ❷ = 限度 xiàndù

【限令】 xiànlìng ❶〈动〉 order a limit; order sb to do sth within a certain time: ～出境 order sb to leave the country within a time limit ‖ ～三天之内拆除违章建筑 order sb to tear down the unauthorized construction within three days ‖ ～该武官四十八小时内离境 give the military attaché 48 hours' notice to leave the country ❷〈名〉 orders to be executed within the time limit: 放宽～ extend the deadline/time limit

【限流】 xiànliú 〈名〉 current limiting: ～保护/保险丝/电感器/继电器 current limiting protection/fuse/inductor/relay

〖～器〗 xiànliúqì 〈名〉 amperite; restrictor

【限期】 xiànqī ❶〈动〉 prescribe/set a time limit: ～报到 report for duty by the prescribed time limit ‖ ～偿还贷款 pay back loans

within a set time ‖ ～撤退 withdraw within a stated time ‖ ～出境 leave the country within a prescribed time limit ‖ ～归还 return sth with a limited time ‖ ～交税 pay taxes by the prescribed time ‖ ～完工 complete a project within the specified time ‖ ～整改 set a time limit for reform and consolidation ❷〈名〉limited time; deadline: 给三天～ set a three-day (time) limit ‖ 过了～ miss the deadline ‖ 确定～ set the deadline; set a time limit ‖ 延长～ extend the time limit ‖ 遵守～ meet the deadline ‖ 在～内完成 finish within the specified time ‖ ～已满。The time limit has been reached.

〖～抵押〗 xiànqī dǐyā 〈名〉closed mortgage

【限时】 xiànshí 〈动〉set a time limit/deadline: ～完成 set a time limit for fulfilment

〖～比赛〗 xiànshí bǐsài 〈名〉compulsory time for play

〖～继电器〗 xiànshí jìdiànqì 〈名〉time limit relay

〖～专递〗 xiànshí zhuāndì 〈名〉special delivery

【限速】 xiànsù 〈名〉speed limit; velocity limit: 超过～ exceed the speed limit ‖ 所有城市道路都在～。Speed restrictions operate on all urban roads.

〖～开关〗 xiànsù kāiguān 〈名〉speed limiting switch

〖～路埂〗 xiànsù lùgěng 〈名〉speed bump/ramp; rumble strip; sleeping policeman: 建造～ build/install a speed bump

〖～器〗 xiànsùqì 〈名〉speed governor

〖～信号〗 xiànsù xìnhào 〈名〉restrictive signal

〖～装置〗 xiànsù zhuāngzhì 〈名〉speed limiting device

【限位】 xiànwèi 〈名〉[机械] spacing

【限线比赛】 xiànxiàn bǐsài 〈名〉balkline billiards

【限压器】 xiànyāqì 〈名〉voltage limiter

【限养】 xiànyǎng 〈动〉restrict the raising (of certain animals): 制定～犬的规定 make restrictions on keeping dogs

【限氧指数】 xiànyǎng zhǐshù 〈名〉limiting oxygen index

【限于】 xiànyú 〈动〉be confined/limited to: ～思想水平 owing to one's limited ideological level ‖ ～原则问题 be limited to a few questions of principle ‖ 受～时间/资金 be constrained by limited time/money ‖ 论文应～5,000 字左右。A thesis should not exceed 5,000 words. ‖ ～篇幅,这些文章不能一一发表。As space is limited, it is impossible to publish all the articles.

【限止】 xiànzhǐ 〈动〉impose restrictions on; restrict

【限制】 xiànzhì ❶〈动〉place/impose restrictions on; restrict; limit; confine; set/put a limit (on): ～病人活动 circumscribe a patient's activity; constrain sb's activities ‖ ～出口/进口/贸易 impose/place/put restrictions on export/import/trade ‖ ～开支/生产 place a restraint/restriction on spendings/production ‖ ～权利 restraint sb's authority ‖ ～时间 restrict the time; set a time limit (for) ‖ ～土地开发 limit land development ‖ ～物价 restrain prices; put a ceiling on prices ‖ ～销售 restrict the sale (of sth) ‖ ～饮食 be on a restricted diet ‖ ～战略武器 limit strategic weapons ‖ ～自由 restrain sb of his liberty; place restrictions on the freedom (of) ‖ 严格～数量 strictly limit the amount/number (of sth); put/set a strict limit on the amount/number (of sth) ‖ 接近总统受到严格～。Access to the president is restricted. ‖ 不能让他们随心所欲,得～～。You should not allow them to do as they wish, you should set limits. ❷〈名〉restriction; limit; limitation; confinement: 超过～ exceed the limit ‖ 放宽～ ease restrictions (on) ‖ 放松～ relax restrictions (on) ‖ 取消～ remove/withdraw/lift restrictions (on) ‖ 实行～ enforce/impose/place a restriction (on) ‖ 无视～ disregard a limit ‖ 财产～ limitation of estate ‖ 财政～ financial limitations ‖ 车速/年龄/时间 ～ speed/age/time limit ‖ 贸易～ trade restrictions ‖ 权力～ limitation on sb's power ‖ 使用～ limitations on use ‖ 对人数有～。There is a limit to the number of people.

〖～性〗 xiànzhìxìng 〈形〉restricted; restrictive: ～从句 restrictive clause ‖ ～法律 restraining statute ‖ ～规定 restrictive provision ‖ ～进口税 prohibitive import duty ‖ ～许可证 restrictive licence ‖ ～选举权 limited electoral right ‖ ～信用证 limited letter of credit ‖ ～最惠国条款 restrictive most-favoured-nation clause

线 xiàn ❶〈名〉thread; string; cotton; wool: 一段～ a length of thread/cotton/wool ‖ 一根～ a piece of thread ‖ 一卷～ a reel of thread/cotton/wool; a spool of thread ‖ 纺～ spin thread (from cotton) ‖ 放～ wind thread out ‖ 绕～ wind thread in ‖ 把～从针眼里穿过去 pass a thread through the eye of a needle; thread a needle ‖ 把珠子用～穿起来 thread the beads onto a string ‖ 用～缝 sew with thread ‖ 棉/尼龙～ cotton/nylon thread ‖ ～打结了。The thread has knotted. ⇨毛～;丝～ ❷〈名〉line-/thread-shaped thing; wire: 把～扯断 tear down a wire ‖ 电话～ telephone wire ‖ 钓鱼～ fishing line ‖ 裸～ open wire ‖ 漆包～ enamelled wire ⇨布～;电～;铜～ ❸〈名〉traffic route/line: 车道～ bus line ‖ 撤退～ line of retreat ‖ 供应～ supply route ‖ 京广～ Beijing-Guangzhou Railway Line ‖ 生产～ production line ‖ 沿～各站 each station along the railway line ‖ 运输～ transmission line ‖ 铺设一条铁路～ lay down a new line ⇨干～ ❹〈名〉clue: ～索 ❺〈名〉undercover/secret agent: ⇨内～;眼～ ❻〈名〉[数学] line: 画条～ draw a line ‖ 把～擦掉 rub/wipe out a line ‖ 点划相间的～ dot-and-dash line ‖ 格子～ ruled lines ‖ 扫描～ scanning line ⇨实～;水平～;直～ ❼〈名〉demarcation line; boundary: 罚球～ foul line ‖ 防火～ fire line ‖ 分界～ dividing line ‖ 假想～ imaginary line ‖ 射击～ firing line ⇨国境～;海岸～;前～ ❽〈名〉brink; verge: 饥饿～ brink of starvation ‖ 在死亡～上 on the verge of death ⇨贫困～ ❾〈名〉ideological or political line ❿〈量〉[used to modify abstract nouns or numerals indicating few or little]: 一～生机 a chance of survival ‖ 一～希望 a ray/gleam/thread of hope

【线报】 xiànbào 〈名〉〈方〉information offered by an informer

【线材】 xiàncái 〈名〉[冶金] wire rod

〖～滚轧机〗 xiàncái gǔnzhájī 〈名〉looping mill

〖～卷〗 xiàncáijuǎn 〈名〉rod coil

〖～轧机〗 xiàncái zhájī 〈名〉wire mill; wire rod mill

【线槽】 xiàncáo 〈名〉[通信] trunking

〖～节距〗 xiàncáo jiéjù 〈名〉[电学] slot pitch

〖～脉动〗 xiàncáo màidòng 〈名〉[电学] slot ripple

【线虫】 xiànchóng 〈名〉[动物] roundworm; ell worm; thread worm

〖～病〗 xiànchóngbìng 〈名〉nematodiasis

【线春】 xiànchūn 〈名〉a silk fabric with a geometric design

【线电流】 xiàndiànliú 〈名〉line current

【线电压】 xiàndiànyā 〈名〉line voltage

【线钉】 xiàndīng 〈名〉tailor's tacking

【线锭】 xiàndìng 〈名〉[冶金] doubling spindle; wire-bar

【线段】 xiànduàn 〈名〉[数学] line segment

【线反射】 xiànfǎnshè 〈名〉[通信] line reflection

【线缝】 xiànfèng 〈名〉[纺织] stitching; seam

〖～卷曲〗 xiànfèng juǎnqū 〈名〉seam twist

〖～起皱〗 xiànfèng qǐzhòu 〈名〉seam puckering

〖～脱散〗 xiànfèng tuōsàn 〈名〉seam ravelling

【线箍】 xiàngū 〈名〉clamp

【线光谱】 xiànguāngpǔ 〈名〉[光学] line spectrum

【线光源】 xiànguāngyuán 〈名〉[光学] line source

【线桄子】 xiànguàngzi 〈名〉reel or spool for winding thread

【线规】 xiànguī 〈名〉wire gauge

【线焊】 xiànhàn 〈名〉line welding

【线弧】 xiànhú 〈名〉bank: ～电缆 bank cable

【线积分】 xiànjīfēn 〈名〉[数学] line integral

【线迹】 xiànjì 〈名〉[纺织] stitch: ～长度 stitch length ‖ ～密度 density of stitches ‖ ～松紧 stitch looping ‖ ～歪斜 crooked stitch

【线脚】 xiànjiǎo 〈名〉❶〈方〉stitch ❷ [土木] skintled brick work

〖～刨〗 xiànjiǎobào 〈名〉moulding plane; banding plane

〖～机〗 xiànjiǎojī 〈名〉moulding machine

〖～切割机〗 xiànjiǎo qiēgējī 〈名〉moulding cutter

【线锯】 xiànjù 〈名〉[机械] jigsaw

【线刻】 xiànkè 〈名〉line engraving

【线宽度】 xiànkuāndù 〈名〉[通信] line width

【线缆】 xiànlǎn 〈名〉wire cable

【线勒子】 xiànlèzi 〈名〉marking gauge; cutting gauge

【线理】 xiànlǐ 〈名〉[地质] lineation

【线链】 xiànliàn 〈名〉thread-chain

【线粒体】 xiànlìtǐ 〈名〉[生物] chondriosome; mitochondrion

【线路】 xiànlù 〈名〉❶ [电学] (electricity) circuit; line: 检查～ check the circuit ‖ 接通～ close the circuit ‖ ～导体/电流/电阻 line conductor/current/resistance ‖ ～可靠性 circuit reliability ‖ ～工人 wire-man; lineman ‖ 充电～ charging circuit ‖ 电报/电话～ telegraph/telephone line ‖ ～故障已有一周了。The line has been out of order for a week. ❷ route; line: 开通～ open a line to traffic ‖ 航空～ air route ‖ 汽车～ bus line ‖ 新～下月通车。The new line will be opened to traffic next month.

【～避雷器】 xiànlù bìléiqì 〈名〉 leakage conductor; line gap
【～传输频带】 xiànlù chuánshū píndài 〈名〉 line transmission frequency band
【～传输频谱】 xiànlù chuánshū pínpǔ 〈名〉 line transmission frequency spectrum
【～放大器】 xiànlù fàngdàqì 〈名〉 line amplifier
【～辐射】 xiànlù fúshè 〈名〉[电子] line radiation
【～故障】 xiànlù gùzhàng 〈名〉 line/circuit fault: ～探测器 line fail detector
【～接地】 xiànlù jiēdì 〈形〉[电学] line-to-ground: ～故障 line-to-ground fault
【～开关】 xiànlù kāiguān 〈名〉 line switch; line breaker
【～滤波器】 xiànlù lǜbōqì 〈名〉[电学] line filter
【～螺栓】 xiànlù luóshuān 〈名〉[土木] track bolt
【～偏置】 xiànlù piānzhì 〈名〉[通信] line bias
【～失真】 xiànlù shīzhēn 〈名〉[通信] line distortion
【～输出】 xiànlù shūchū 〈名〉 line output: ～变压器 line output transformer ‖ ～级 line output stage
【～调节】 xiànlù tiáojié 〈名〉[通信] line conditioning
【～调整】 xiànlù tiáozhěng 〈名〉[电子] circuit conditioning: ～率 line regulation
【～通量】 xiànlù tōngliàng 〈名〉[电子] line flux
【～图】 xiànlùtú 〈名〉 circuit diagram
【～维修】 xiànlù wéixiū 〈名〉 line up-keep; line maintenance
【～陷波器】 xiànlù xiànbōqì 〈名〉[电学] line trap
【～养护】 xiànlù yǎnghù 〈名〉 maintenance of way
【～噪声】 xiànlù zàoshēng 〈名〉[通信] circuit noise
【～转换系统】 xiànlù zhuǎnhuàn xìtǒng 〈名〉 line switching system
【～转接】 xiànlù zhuǎnjiē 〈名〉[通信] circuit switching
【线缕】 xiànlǚ 〈名〉 threads
【线密度】 xiànmìdù 〈名〉[纺织] linear density
【线描】 xiànmiáo 〈名〉 line drawing
【线内距离】 xiànnèi jùlí 〈名〉 intraline distance
【线呢】 xiànní 〈名〉 cotton suiting
【线膨胀】 xiànpéngzhàng 〈名〉[物理] linear expansion: ～系数 linear expansivity ‖ ～性 linear expansibility/expansivity
【线坯子】 xiànpīzi 〈名〉 coarse cotton thread
【线偏振】 xiànpiānzhèn 〈名〉[光学] linear/plane polarization
【线圈】 xiànquān 〈名〉[电学] coil: ～边 coil-side ‖ ～管 coil form ‖ ～架 former ‖ ～架心 bobbin core ‖ ～组 coil assembly ‖ 初级～ primary coil ‖ 次级～ secondary coil ‖ 叠层～ band wound coil ‖ 工作～ actuating coil ‖ 中心调整～ frame coil
【～变形】 xiànquān biànxíng 〈名〉[纺织] stitch/loop distortion
【～不匀】 xiànquān bùyún 〈名〉[纺织] stitches of variable symmetry; uneven loop
【～长度】 xiànquān chángdù 〈名〉[纺织] length of stitch; loop/stitch length
【～密度】 xiànquān mìdù 〈名〉 stitch fineness/spacing/gauge/density: ～变化 stitch change ‖ ～不匀 uneven stitch density ‖ ～不足 deficient stitch density ‖ ～分析镜 stitch glass ‖ ～控制 stitch control ‖ ～调节 stitch setting ‖ ～调节器 stitch regulator scale ‖ ～指示器 stitch indicator
【～天线】 xiànquān tiānxiàn 〈名〉[电学] coil antenna
【线绕】 xiànrào 〈形〉 wire-around; wire-wound
【～变阻器】 xiànrào biànzǔqì 〈名〉 wire-wound rheostat
【～电位器】 xiànrào diànwèiqì 〈名〉 wire-wound potentiometer
【～电阻】 xiànrào diànzǔ 〈名〉 wire-wound resistance
【～元件】 xiànrào yuánjiàn 〈名〉 wire-wound components
【线人】 xiànrén 〈名〉〈方〉 mole; spy; plant; informer; inner connection
【线栅】 xiànshān 〈名〉[电学] wire grating
【线绳】 xiànshéng 〈名〉 cotton rope
【线式】 xiànshì 〈名〉 line type
【～记录】 xiànshì jìlù 〈名〉 line record
【～脉冲器】 xiànshì màichōngqì 〈名〉 line type pulser
【～调制器】 xiànshì tiáozhìqì 〈名〉 line modulator
【线束】 xiànshù 〈名〉[数学] pencil; harness; line pencil; pencil of lines
【线速度】 xiànsùdù 〈名〉[物理] linear velocity; line/linear/surface speed
【线损】 xiànsǔn 〈名〉[电学] line loss: ～计算 line-loss computation ‖ ～率 line-loss per unit

【线索】 xiànsuǒ 〈名〉 clue; thread: 暴露～ divulge a clue ‖ 查找～ trace a clue ‖ 发现～ discover a clue ‖ 获得～ gain/find a clue ‖ 留下～ leave a clue ‖ 失去～ lose track of ‖ 提供～ provide/offer/give/supply a clue ‖ 寻找～ look for clues ‖ 掌握～ keep track of ‖ 追查～ follow up a clue ‖ 故事的～ thread of a story ‖ 破案～ clues for solving a case ‖ ～断了。The clue could not be followed up. ‖ 事情有了～。There is a clue for solving this. ‖ 请给我提供一些有关那件事的～。Please give me some track to it.
【线毯】 xiàntǎn 〈名〉 cotton blanket
【线膛】 xiàntáng 〈名〉 rifled bore
【线绨被面】 xiàntì bèimiàn 〈名〉[纺织] cotton rayon union quilt covering
【线条】 xiàntiáo 〈名〉 ● line; streak: 用～勾画 line sth ‖ 直/扭曲/弯曲～ straight/crooked/curved line ● figure; lines; outline: 显出～ show off one's figure ‖ ～优美 be of fine lines ‖ 流畅的～ sleek lines
【～刨】 xiàntiáobào 〈名〉 moulding plane
【～测试图】 xiàntiáo cèshìtú 〈名〉[电子] bar pattern
【～凸板】 xiàntiáo tūbǎn 〈名〉[印刷] line block
【～图】 xiàntiáotú 〈名〉 line drawing
【线头】 xiàntóu 〈名〉 ● the end of a thread ● a piece of short thread: ～修剪工 thread trimmer
【线图】 xiàntú 〈名〉[数学] line graph
【线团】 xiàntuán 〈名〉 ball of string; reel of thread
【线袜】 xiànwà 〈名〉 cotton socks
【线下商贸运作】 xiànxià shāngmào yùnzuò 〈名〉 offline business operation
【线香】 xiànxiāng 〈名〉 slender stick of incense
【线形虫】 xiànxíngchóng 〈名〉 wireworm
【线形体】 xiànxíngtǐ 〈名〉[动物] nematogen
【线形图】 xiànxíngtú 〈名〉 string diagram
【线型】 xiànxíng 〈名〉[光学][电学] lineshape; linetype; alphabet of lines; type of line: ～程序/反应物/分子链 linear programming/reactant/chain
【～聚合】 xiànxíng jùhé 〈名〉 linear polymerization: ～物 linear polymer
【～聚脂】 xiànxíng jùzhī 〈名〉 linear polyester
【～调制器】 xiànxíng tiáozhìqì 〈名〉 line-type modulator
【线性】 xiànxìng 〈形〉[数学][物理] linear: ～变压器/标度/尺寸 linear transformer/scale/dimension ‖ ～不等式 linear inequality
【～编码】 xiànxìng biānmǎ 〈名〉 uniform encoding
【～变换】 xiànxìng biànhuàn 〈名〉[数学] linear transformation; linear transform
【～程序】 xiànxìng chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] linear programme
【～代数】 xiànxìng dàishù 〈名〉[数学] linear algebra
【～电容器】 xiànxìng diànróngqì 〈名〉 straight-line capacitor
【～电阻器】 xiànxìng diànzǔqì 〈名〉 linear/ohmic resistor
【～方程式】 xiànxìng fāngchéngshì 〈名〉[数学] linear equation
【～函数】 xiànxìng hánshù 〈名〉[数学] linear function
【～化】 xiànxìnghuà 〈动〉 linearize: ～电阻 linearizing resistance ‖ ～方程 linearized equation ‖ ～理论 linearized theory; first-order theory ‖ ～流动 linearized flow ‖ ～模型 linearized model ‖ ～系统 linearized system
【～积分】 xiànxìng jīfēn 〈名〉 line integral
【～集成电路】 xiànxìng jíchéng diànlù 〈名〉[电子] linear integrated circuit
【～检索】 xiànxìng jiǎnsuǒ 〈名〉[计算机] linear search
【～控制】 xiànxìng kòngzhì 〈名〉[电子] linear/linearity/distribution control
【～扫描】 xiànxìng sǎomiáo 〈名〉[电子] linear scan; linear sweep; linear scanning; linear time-base: ～振荡器 linear-sweep generator
【～视频】 xiànxìng shìpín 〈名〉[计算机] linear video: ～编辑 linear video editing
【～思维】 xiànxìng sīwéi 〈名〉 linear thinking
【～调节器】 xiànxìng tiáojiéqì 〈名〉 linear regulator
【～调制】 xiànxìng tiáozhì 〈名〉[通信] linear modulation
【～图】 xiànxìngtú 〈名〉 line graph
【～网络】 xiànxìng wǎngluò 〈名〉 linear network/circuit
【～微分方程】 xiànxìng wēifēn fāngchéng 〈名〉[数学] linear differential equation
【～系统】 xiànxìng xìtǒng 〈名〉[数学] linear system
【～线圈】 xiànxìng xiànquān 〈名〉 linearity coil

〖～元件〗 xiànxìng yuánjiàn 〈名〉linear element
〖～整流器〗 xiànxìng zhěngliúqì 〈名〉[电子] linear rectifier
〖～转发器〗 xiànxìng zhuǎnfāqì 〈名〉[电子] linear repeater
〖～装置〗 xiànxìng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉[电子] linear unit
〖～组合〗 xiànxìng zǔhé 〈名〉[数学] linear combination
【线衣】 xiànyī 〈名〉cotton knitwear
【线应变】 xiànyìngbiàn 〈名〉[力学] linear/longitudinal strain
【线晕】 xiànyùn 〈名〉[印刷] tint
【线匝】 xiànzā 〈名〉conductor turn; coil of wire
【线轴】 xiànzhóu 〈名〉reel/spool of thread; thread cop/spool: 把线绕在～上 wind thread on the reel
〖～架〗 xiànzhóujià 〈名〉spool holder
【线装】 xiànzhuāng 〈名〉traditional thread binding (of Chinese books): ～本 thread-bound edition
〖～书〗 xiànzhuāngshū 〈名〉thread-bound Chinese book
【线坐标】 xiànzuòbiāo 〈名〉[数学] line coordinates

宪 xiàn 〈名〉❶〈书〉decree: 布～ issue a decree ⇨～章 ❷ constitution: ⇨立～; 制～
【宪兵】 xiànbīng 〈名〉military police (MP); gendarme
〖～队〗 xiànbīngduì 〈名〉gendarmerie; gendarmery; military police corps; 〈日〉kempeidai
【宪法】 xiànfǎ 〈名〉constitution; constitutional law: 草拟～ outline/draft a constitution ‖ 符合～ comply with the constitution; be constitutional ‖ 捍卫～ safeguard/defend a constitution ‖ 批准～ ratify a constitution ‖ 起草～ draft/draw up a constitution ‖ 通过～ adopt/ratify a constitution ‖ 违反～ violate the constitution ‖ 修订～ amend/modify/revise/reform the constitution ‖ 拥护～ support a constitution ‖ 制定～ establish/formulate a constitution ‖ 遵守～ abide by/comply with/observe the constitution ‖ 不符合～ be not constitutional; be unconstitutional ‖ ～草案 draft constitution ‖ ～赋予/规定的权利 constitutional right ‖ ～要求 constitutional requirement ‖ ～依据 constitutional roots ‖ 不成文的～ unwritten constitution ‖ 成文～ written constitution ‖ 国际～ constitutional international law ‖ 钦定～ constitution granted by the sovereign ‖ 中华人民共和国～ the Constitution of the People's Republic of China
〖～保障〗 xiànfǎ bǎozhàng 〈名〉constitutional safeguard
〖～规定〗 xiànfǎ guīdìng 〈名〉constitutional requirement/prescription: ～的权利/自由 constitutional right/freedom
〖～修正案〗 xiànfǎ xiūzhèng'àn 〈名〉amendment to a constitution; constitutional amendment
【宪警】 xiànjǐng 〈名〉gendarmes and police
【宪令】 xiànlìng 〈名〉decree
【宪章】 xiànzhāng ❶〈动〉〈书〉follow the example (of); model oneself (on); learn from ❷〈名〉〈书〉decrees and regulations; institutions ❸〈名〉charter: 写入～ write into a charter ‖ 联合国～ the United Nations Charter ‖ ～规定的权利 the rights laid down by a charter
【宪政】 xiànzhèng 〈名〉constitutional government: 实行～ have a constitutional government ‖ ～时期 period of constitutional government ‖ ～运动 constitutional movement ‖ 民主～ democratic constitutionalism

糀 xiàn 〈名〉〈书〉broken rice

陷 xiàn ❶〈动〉get stuck; get bogged down: ～在日常事务堆里 get bogged down in daily routine ‖ 公共汽车～在雪里动弹不得。The bus (was) stuck fast in the snow. ‖ 坦克车～进泥浆之中。The tank got bogged down in the mud. ⇨沉～; 塌～; 下～ ❷〈动〉(of a town, etc) be captured/conquered; fall: ⇨沦～; 失～ ❸〈动〉make a break through: ⇨冲锋～阵 ❹〈名〉pitfall; trap: ⇨～阱; ～坑 ❺〈动〉frame up; harm sb with trumped-up charges: ～人于罪 frame sb up ⇨诬～ ❻〈动〉sink; cave in: 深～的脸颊 sunken cheeks ‖ 深～的眼睛 deep-set eyes ‖ 越～越深 sink deeper and deeper ‖ 他脚下的土地突然～下去了。The ground suddenly sank under his feet. ⇨凹～; 洼～ ❼〈名〉defect; deficiency: ⇨缺～
【陷波】 xiànbō 〈名〉[电子] wave trap
〖～电路〗 xiànbō diànlù 〈名〉trap circuit
〖～电容器〗 xiànbō diànróngqì 〈名〉trap capacitor
〖～频率〗 xiànbō pínlǜ 〈名〉trap/notch frequency
〖～器〗 xiànbōqì 〈名〉wave trap; trap filter
【陷害】 xiànhài 〈动〉frame up; plot a frame-up; make a false charge against; fabricate a charge (against sb): ～好人 frame (up) an innocent person ‖ ～忠良 frame/snare a faithful and upright person ‖ 捏造案情～ frame a case against sb ‖ 遭对手～ be framed by one's rival ‖ 把毒品放在她车上～她 plant drugs on her car ‖ 被～谋杀 be framed for murder ‖ 政治～ political frame-up ‖ 遭～的人 victim of a frame-up ‖ 他从未干过那事，这是～。He has never done it—it's a frame-up. ‖ 不是我的错，我是被人～的。I'm not to blame; I've been set up. ‖ 谁都知道他是被～的。Everybody knows he was wrongly accused. ‖ 警察在他的家里找到了被盗款项，而他坚持说自己遭人～了。The police found the stolen money in his house, but he insisted that it had been planted.
【陷阱】 xiànjǐng 〈名〉pitfall; pit; trap; snare: 避开/布设/伪装～ evade/lay/make a trap ‖ 躲开～ avoid a pitfall ‖ 落入～ be caught in a trap ‖ 设下～ design a pitfall; set a trap/snare (for) ‖ 诱入～ lure sb into a trap ‖ 捕捉狐狸的～ fox trap ‖ 可怕的～ brutal trap ‖ 隐蔽的～ hidden pitfall ‖ 死亡～ death-trap
【陷坑】 xiànkēng 〈名〉trap; snare; pitfall; pit
【陷落】 xiànluò 〈动〉❶ subside; sink in; cave in: 地壳的～ subsidence of the earth's crust ‖ 他脚下的椅子突然～下去了。The chair suddenly sank under his feet. ❷ sink into; be caught in; get bogged down (in an unfavourable situation): ～重围 find oneself tightly encircled ‖ ～困境 land oneself in a predicament; be put in a tight spot; fall into trouble ❸ (of territory) fall into enemy hands; be lost to the enemy; be captured: 许多城池～。Many cities fell into enemy hands. ‖ 激战一周后，堡垒～。The fort was captured by the enemy after a week-long battle.
〖～地震〗 xiànluò dìzhèn 〈名〉depression earthquake
〖～火山口〗 xiànluò huǒshānkǒu 〈名〉sunken caldera
【陷入】 xiànrù 〈动〉❶ give oneself up to; sink/fall into; land oneself in; be caught/sunk in: ～包围 be/get encircled; be besieged ‖ ～悲痛 abandon oneself to grief ‖ ～不幸婚姻 be trapped into an unhappy marriage ‖ ～感情泥潭 wallow in an emotional mire ‖ ～昏迷 fall into a stupor; lapse/sink into a coma ‖ ～混乱状态 sink to a state of chaos ‖ ～窘境 be in a tight corner; fall into difficult circumstances; get into an awkward position; get into a hole ‖ ～沮丧 sink in depression ‖ ～绝境 land in a hopeless situation; get into extreme difficulty; be drawn into a hopeless situation ‖ ～绝望 abandon oneself to despair; lapse into a state of despair ‖ ～困境 get into hot water; be left high and dry; be put in a tight spot; be cornered; be trapped; get into a jam ‖ ～埋伏 be caught in an ambush ‖ ～泥坑 fall into a quagmire ‖ ～贫困 be reduced to privation/poverty; sink into poverty; be impoverished ‖ ～圈套 fall into a trap; be enmeshed in a plot; be caught in a snare ‖ ～痛苦 be engulfed in misery ‖ ～无休止的争论 be bogged down in endless debates ‖ ～债务 be immersed in debts; be stuck in the mire of debt ❷ be lost/immersed/deep in: ～沉默 lapse into silence ‖ ～沉思 lapse into a state of thought; sink into deep meditation ‖ ～遐想 be deep/sunk/lost in reverie
〖～僵局〗 xiànrù jiāngjú 〈动〉come to a deadlock; land in an impasse: 辩论～。The dispute came to a deadlock. ‖ 会议～。The meeting reached an impasse. ‖ 谈判～。The negotiation stuck fast.
【陷身】 xiànshēn 〈动〉fall into; land in: ～沼泽 get bogged down in a swamp
〖～囹圄〗 xiànshēn-língyǔ 〈熟〉be put into jail; be thrown into prison
【陷于】 xiànyú 〈动〉fall into an unfavourable position: ～被动 lose the initiative ‖ ～孤立 find oneself isolated ‖ ～僵局 be in a deadlock ‖ ～绝望 surrender oneself to despair ‖ ～混乱 be in a turmoil ‖ ～困境 get bogged down; land oneself in a plight ‖ 大雾使交通～混乱。Fog disrupted the traffic. ‖ 计划～停顿。The scheme got bogged down.
【陷阵】 xiànzhèn 〈动〉break into enemy ranks: ⇨冲锋～

馅 xiàn 〈名〉❶ filling; stuffing: 饼～儿 the filling of a pie ‖ 饺子～ stuffing for dumplings ‖ 枣泥～月饼 moon-cake with mashed dates in it ❷ inside information; something hidden; catch: ⇨露～
【馅儿饼】 xiànrbǐng 〈名〉baked pie with stuffing; pastry: 烘～ bake a pie ‖ 百果/鸡肉/南瓜～ mince/chicken/pumpkin pie

羡 xiàn ❶〈动〉admire; envy: ⇨欣~;艳~ ❷〈形〉〈书〉superfluous; surplus: ⇨~余

【羡慕】 xiànmù 〈动〉admire; envy: ~成功 envy sb's success; be envious of sb's success ‖ 出于~ be out of envy ‖ 受到很多人的~ get a lot of admiring looks/glances ‖ 投去~的目光 cast admiring glances (at sb) ‖ 一直怀有~之情 maintain one's admiration (for sb); remain an admirer (of sb) ‖ 值得~的成就 enviable achievement ‖ 我对他日益~。My admiration for him grows daily. ‖ 她~他有时间旅游。She envied him (for) his freedom to travel. ‖ 他的幸运很让大家~。His fortune invited/elicited everybody's admiration. ‖ 她脸上掠过一丝~的神情。An admiring look passed over her face. ‖ 他的口才受到大家~。His eloquence won others' admiration. ‖ 虽然生了三个小孩，她的身段却依然苗条得令人~。She has kept her enviable slimness despite having had three children.

【羡叹】 xiàntàn 〈动〉praise; express admiration

【羡余】 xiànyú ❶〈名〉〈旧〉additional taxes collected by local officials for self-emolument ❷〈形〉〈书〉surplus

線 xiàn = 线 xiàn

献 xiàn 〈动〉❶ offer; present; dedicate; donate: ~花圈 lay a wreath ‖ 把一生~给科研 dedicate one's life to scientific research ‖ 给客人~茶递烟 serve tea and offer cigarettes to the guests ‖ 谨以此书~给先师。This book is hereby dedicated to my late teacher. ⇨~血 ❷ show; put on; present/offer (a performance); display: ~绝技 perform some stunts ‖ ~一首歌 sing a song ⇨~殷勤

【献宝】 xiànbǎo 〈动〉❶ present a treasure ❷ offer a valuable piece of advice or one's valuable experience ❸ parade/flaunt what one thinks valuable or novel

【献策】 xiàncè 〈动〉offer advice; contribute a suggestion: 问题如何解决得靠大家~。To solve the problem, we need to do some brainstorming.

【献丑】 xiànchǒu 〈动〉〈谦〉show oneself up; show one's incompetence/inadequacy: 那我只好~，唱上一曲。Well, here's my fumbling attempt to sing a song!

【献词】 xiàncí 〈名〉congratulatory message: 致新年~ make a New Year address

【献花】 xiànhuā 〈动〉present flowers/bouquets: 向老师~ present flowers to the teacher

【献计】 xiànjì 〈动〉offer advice; make a suggestion; give some advice

〖~献策〗 xiànjì-xiàncè 〈熟〉offer ideas; contribute suggestions/proposals

【献技】 xiànjì 〈动〉show one's skill: 请世界有名的足球队来华~ invite a world-famous football team to China to show their skills

【献祭】 xiànjì 〈动〉offer up as a sacrifice

【献礼】 xiànlǐ 〈动〉offer a present; present a gift: 国庆~片 film dedicated to an anniversary of the People's Republic of China; anniversary film to mark the National Day ‖ 这本历史书将作为教授执教50周年的~。The history book will be dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the professor's teaching career.

【献媚】 xiànmèi 〈动〉ingratiate oneself (with sb); make up to; curry favour (with sb): ~求宠 insinuate/worm oneself into sb's favour; use flattery to court sb's favour ‖ ~讨好 ingratiate oneself with sb ‖ 向上司~ fawn on one's superior

【献旗】 xiànqí 〈动〉present a banner (to express one's respect or appreciation)

【献芹】 xiànqín 〈动〉〈书〉〈谦〉offer my humble present/suggestion

【献身】 xiànshēn 〈动〉devote/dedicate oneself to; give one's life for: ~扶贫事业 dedicate one's life to helping the poor ‖ ~教育事业 devote oneself to the cause of education ‖ ~科研 dedicate one's life to scientific research ‖ 表现出~精神 demonstrate/display/show dedication ‖ 为国~ give up one's life for one's country ‖ 为事业~ sacrifice oneself for one's work ‖ ~科学的精神 one's dedication to science ‖ 有~精神的教师 dedicated teacher

【献血】 xiànxiě 〈动〉donate blood: 义务~ donate one's blood voluntarily

〖~车〗 xiànxiěchē 〈名〉van for the service of donating blood

〖~者〗 xiànxiězhě 〈名〉blood donor

〖~证〗 xiànxiězhèng 〈名〉certificate of blood donation

【献言】 xiànyán 〈动〉offer advice; make a suggestion

【献疑】 xiànyí 〈动〉put forward a question; raise a doubt

【献艺】 xiànyì 〈动〉show one's skill; give a performance

【献殷勤】 xiàn yīnqín 〈动〉curry favour (usu by being very attentive to sb); ingratiate oneself; shower attention on; fawn on: 向当权者大~ ingratiate oneself with people in authority

腺 xiàn 〈名〉gland: 蛇的毒~ viper's poison glands ⇨汗~;甲状~;乳~

【腺癌】 xiàn'ái 〈名〉adenocarcinoma; glandular cancer

【腺病】 xiànbìng 〈名〉[医学] adenopathy; adenosis: ~毒 adenovirus

【腺机能减退】 xiànjīnéng jiǎntuì 〈名〉hypoadenia

【腺机能衰弱】 xiànjīnéng shuāiruò 〈名〉adenasthenia

【腺肌瘤】 xiànjīliú 〈名〉adenomyoma

【腺淋巴瘤】 xiànlínbāliú 〈名〉adenolymphoma

【腺瘤】 xiànliú 〈名〉[医学] adenoma: ~病 adenomatosis

【腺囊肿】 xiànnángzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] adenocele

【腺泡】 xiànpào 〈名〉[解剖] acinus

【腺鼠疫】 xiànshǔyì 〈名〉sylvatic plague; endemic rural plague

【腺体】 xiàntǐ 〈名〉gland; aden

【腺细胞】 xiànxìbāo 〈名〉gland cell

【腺纤维瘤】 xiànxiānwéiliú 〈名〉adenofibroma

【腺炎】 xiànyán 〈名〉[医学] adenitis

【腺增大】 xiànzēngdà 〈名〉hyperadenosis

【腺组织】 xiànzǔzhī 〈名〉glandular tissue

镍 xiàn 〈名〉metal wire

霰 xiàn 〈名〉graupel

【霰弹】 xiàndàn = 榴霰弹 liúxiàndàn

xiāng

乡 xiāng 〈名〉❶ [rural administrative unit under county] township: ~统酬，村提留 fees paid by farmers for overall township planning and village reserve ⇨~政府 ❷ country; countryside; village; rural area: ⇨~村 ❸ native place; home village; hometown: 回~ come back to one's native place ⇨背井离~;故~;同~

【乡巴佬儿】 xiāngbalǎor 〈名〉〈贬〉(country) bumpkin; country jay; country yokel; rube; rustic

【乡愁】 xiāngchóu 〈名〉homesickness; nostalgia: 强烈的~ pronounced homesickness ‖ 她侨居国外，~与日俱增。She has been suffering from homesickness every day when abroad.

【乡村】 xiāngcūn 〈名〉village; countryside; rural area: ~别墅/公路 country villa/road ‖ ~的简朴/宁静/秀丽 rustic simplicity/peace/charm ‖ ~风格 rustic style ‖ ~风光 rustic/rural scene ‖ ~规划/人口 rural planning/population ‖ ~教育 rural education ‖ ~生活 rural/village life ‖ ~学校 village school ‖ ~医生 country doctor

〖~城市化〗 xiāngcūn chéngshìhuà 〈名〉village urbanization

〖~摇滚乐〗 xiāngcūn yáogǔnyuè 〈名〉countrified rock

〖~音乐〗 xiāngcūn yīnyuè 〈名〉country music; country and western music

【乡党】 xiāngdǎng 〈名〉❶ fellow villager/townsman: 看望~ visit a country fellow ‖ 我跟他是一个村里的~。He and I come from the same village. ❷ village community

【乡规民约】 xiāngguī-mínyuē 〈熟〉❶ village regulations and folk conventions ❷ village rules and conventions of conduct

【乡宦】 xiānghuàn 〈名〉retired officials among the gentry in the countryside

【乡间】 xiāngjiān 〈名〉village; countryside; rural area: 深入~ go down to the country ‖ ~别墅/道路/俱乐部 country villa/road/club ‖ ~娱乐活动 rural pastimes

【乡井】 xiāngjǐng 〈名〉〈书〉native place; home village; hometown: 远离~ be far away from home

【乡里】 xiānglǐ 〈名〉❶ native place; home village; hometown: 荣归~ return to one's native place with great honour ❷ fellow

villager; townsman: 看望～ visit a country fellow
〖～乡气〗 xiānglǐ-xiāngqì 〈熟〉 foolish and clumsy; rustic
【乡邻】 xiānglín 〈名〉 inhabitant of the same village; fellow villager; village neighbour
【乡民】 xiāngmín 〈名〉 villager; countryfolk; peasant; rustic: ～公约 villagers' pledge; villagers' rules of conduct
【乡僻】 xiāngpì 〈形〉 far from urban areas; out-of-the-way; remote
【乡亲】 xiāngqīn 〈名〉 ❶ fellow villager/townsman ❷ local people; villagers; folks: ～们都过上了好日子。All the country folks are living a happy life.
【乡情】 xiāngqíng 〈名〉 affection for one's native place
【乡曲】 xiāngqū 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ country community: 横行～ bully people in the village ❷ remote rural area: 久居～ have lived in a remote village for a long time
【乡绅】 xiāngshēn 〈名〉 country gentleman; squire; village gentry
【乡试】 xiāngshì 〈名〉 triennial provincial civil service examination for the degree of *juren* (held in provincial capital during the Ming and Qing dynasties)
【乡塾】 xiāngshú 〈名〉 private village school
【乡思】 xiāngsī 〈名〉 homesickness; nostalgia
【乡俗】 xiāngsú 〈名〉 country custom
【乡谈】 xiāngtán 〈名〉 local dialect
【乡土】 xiāngtǔ 〈名〉 native soil; home land; home village: 摈弃～观念 cast away provincialism ‖ 怀有～情愫 cherish an affection for rural things ‖ 具有～特色 be with features of local colour/rural flavour ‖ 散发～气息 send forth a country flavour ‖ 这件衣服很有～味。The dress has a strong local character.
〖～文学〗 xiāngtǔ wénxué 〈名〉 native literature; local-colour literature
〖～音〗 xiāngtǔyīn 〈名〉 provincial accent
〖～志〗 xiāngtǔzhì 〈名〉 local records; local annals
〖～主义〗 xiāngtǔzhǔyì 〈名〉 nativism (of Latin America)
【乡下】 xiāngxia 〈名〉 countryside; village; the country; rural area: 带～口音 speak with a rural accent ‖ 有～亲戚 have a country relative ‖ 住在～ live in the country/in the rural area ‖ ～佬 country bumpkin; peasant; yokel ‖ ～妹子 country/village girl ‖ ～人 country folk; villager ‖ ～生活 country/rural life ‖ 他回～了。He went back to the countryside.
【乡谊】 xiāngyì 〈名〉〈书〉 fellow villagers' mutual affection; close feelings of fellowship among people from the same locality
【乡音】 xiāngyīn 〈名〉 local accent: 他～未改。His local accent has not changed. ‖ 说话带浓重～。Speak with a strong local accent. ‖ 她讲话～很重。She speaks in the strong accent of her native place.
【乡邮】 xiāngyóu 〈名〉 rural postal service: ～员 rural postman
【乡友】 xiāngyǒu 〈名〉 fellow villager
【乡愿】 xiāngyuàn 〈名〉〈书〉 hypocrite; falsely simple and honest person
【乡长】 xiāngzhǎng 〈名〉 township head
【乡镇】 xiāngzhèn 〈名〉 ❶ *township*; villages and towns: ～公路 township road ❷ small town
〖～工业〗 xiāngzhèn gōngyè 〈名〉 township industry
〖～企业〗 xiāngzhèn qǐyè 〈名〉 township enterprise: ～股份制 shareholding system of township and village enterprises ‖ ～集团化 grouping of *township enterprises* ‖ ～开发区 *township and* village enterprise development zone ‖ ～异军突起。Township enterprises emerged as a new force.
【乡政府】 xiāngzhèngfǔ 〈名〉 township government
【乡梓】 xiāngzǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 native place; home village; home town

芗 xiāng ❶〈形〉〈书〉 fragrant: 芬～ aromatic scent ❷〈名〉 fragrant herb in ancient Chinese books
【芗剧】 xiāngjù 〈名〉 Xiang opera [a kind of local opera popular in the Xiangjiang area of Taiwan and Southern Fujian]

相[1] xiāng ❶〈副〉 mutually; reciprocally; at/to/with/for/from each other: ～视而笑 look and smile at each other ‖ ～携而行 walk holding each other by the arm; walk arm in arm ‖ ～拥而泣 weep in each other's arms ‖ ～与愕然 *stare at each other* astounded ‖ 将作品与作者的个人经历～联系 relate a work to the writer's experience ‖ ～忍为安。Peace means live and let-live. ‖ 这两件事不～关联。The two matters have no bearing on each other. ➪～爱; ～距; ～像 ❷〈介〉 toward [indicating the object of an action]: 实不～瞒 to tell you the truth ➪～劝

相[2] xiāng 〈动〉 evaluate by seeing for oneself; examine and try to decide whether sb or sth is to one's liking; assess sb's suitability by seeing for oneself; have a careful scrutiny: ～女婿 assess the suitability of a prospective son-in-law or husband ‖ 这种款式我根本～不中。This style is not at all to my liking. ➪～亲
➪xiàng
【相爱】 xiāng'ài 〈动〉 love each other; be in love with each other: 从他们看对方的样子,我就知道他们～了。I could tell they were in love by the way they looked at each other. ‖ 我们相识一年后～了。We fell in love a year after we met each other.
【相安】 xiāng'ān 〈动〉 live in peace with each other; live together peacefully: 彼此～ get along in peace; be on good terms with each other ‖ 邻里～ get on well with one's neighbours
〖～无事〗 xiāng'ān-wúshì 〈熟〉 be at peace with each other; live together peacefully; live in peace with each other: 从此以后两国边境～。The two countries have had no border conflicts ever since.
【相伴】 xiāngbàn 〈动〉 keep each other company; accompany each other: 开着电视机/收音机与自己～ have the TV/radio on for company ‖ 在家呆一周与母亲～ stay home for a week to keep one's mother company ‖ 过去五年中,这只狗一直与他～。The dog has been his constant companion in the past five years. ‖ 疾病与贫穷常～。Disease and poverty often go together.
【相帮】 xiāngbāng 〈动〉〈方〉 help; aid; assist; back; cooperate; collaborate; stand by; support; give a hand (to): 这事得有朋友～。This can only be done with the help of friends.
【相背】 xiāngbèi 〈动〉 be in contradiction: 与事实～ be at odds with the facts
【相悖】 xiāngbèi 〈动〉 contradict; be at variance/odds with; run counter to: 跟法律～ contradict the law ‖ 传统通常与现代生活的需求～。Tradition is often at variance with the needs of modern living. ‖ 他的行为跟社会规范～。His conducts run counter to the social norms.
【相比】 xiāngbǐ 〈动〉 compare with each other; check; contrast; match; weigh against; relate; judge side by side with: 无法～ cannot stand/bear/sustain comparison with ‖ 二者不能～。There is no comparison between the two. ‖ 与需求～,劳力不足。There is a shortage of labour relative to the demand for it. ‖ 与生活费用～,工资太低。Wages are very low in relation to the cost of living. ‖ 无人能与她～。She has rarely been matched. ‖ ～之下,我们的生活比他们富裕。By contrast, we are better off than they are. ‖ 与邻居～,他们生活朴素。In contrast to their neighbours, they lived a simple life.
【相并】 xiāngbìng 〈副〉 abreast; side by side
【相差】 xiāngchà 〈动〉 differ; be different; contrast; vary; deviate; diverge: ～不大 differ a little; be slightly different ‖ ～很大 differ greatly/widely ‖ ～两岁 differ by two years ‖ ～无几 be almost the same; there is hardly any difference ‖ 两名证人的说法～很大。The accounts of the two witnesses vary considerably. / There is a considerable discrepancy between the two witnesses' stories. ‖ 我的考试成绩跟父母的期望还～甚远。My exam results fall far short of my parents' expectations. ‖ 我与弟弟～五岁。My brother is five years younger than I am. ‖ 他们～五岁。They are five years apart.
【相称】 xiāngchèn 〈动〉 be suitable; match; suit; fit; be compatible with; compare with; go with; correspond to; tally with: 与场合～ be suitable to the occasion ‖ 与地位～ be commensurate with one's status ‖ ～的婚姻 suitable marriage ‖ 很～的一对 well-suited pair/match; perfect pair/match ‖ 这件衣服与她年龄不～。The dress doesn't suit her age. ‖ 这些颜色很～。The colours match well. ‖ 窗帘与壁纸很～。The curtain and the wallpaper are a good match. /The curtain goes well with the wallpaper. ‖ 他的资历太高,任此职不～。With his background and experience, he is overqualified for the post. ‖ 他的收入和他的付出不～。His income does not correspond to what he has done. ‖ 他俩很～。They are made/just right for each other. /They are a perfect match.

【相称】 xiāngchēng 〈动〉call each other as; address each other as: 以兄妹～ address each other as brother and sister

【相成】 xiāngchéng 〈动〉complement each other: ⇨相反～;相辅～

〖～相助〗 xiāngchéng-xiāngzhù 〈熟〉complement and support each other

【相承】 xiāngchéng 〈动〉pass on from one to another: 世代～ pass on from generation to generation ‖ 一脉～ come down in one continuous line; can be traced to the same origin

【相乘】 xiāngchéng 〈动〉[数学] multiply: 将 7 和 8～ multiply 7 and/by 8

【相持】 xiāngchí 〈动〉maintain a standoff; lock horns; be locked in a stalemate: 处于～阶段 be at a stalemate ‖ 结束～局面 end a deadlock ‖ 陷入～ reach a stalemate ‖ 再次～ renew a standoff

〖～不决〗 xiāngchí-bùjué 〈熟〉each sticks to his own stand; a standoff/stalemate cannot be ended

〖～不下〗 xiāngchí-bùxià 〈熟〉*be at a stalemate; each sticks to* his own stand; be locked in a stalemate; each refuses to yield; a standoff/stalemate continues: 两党～,只好重开谈判。The deadlock between the two parties necessitated a fresh round of negotiations. ‖ 双方在重要问题上仍然～。The two parties are at a deadlock on crucial issues.

【相斥】 xiāngchì 〈动〉repel each other: 同性～,异性相吸。Two like electric charges repel each other, while two unlike ones attract each other. ‖ 磁铁同极～。Similar/Like poles of magnets repel each other.

【相处】 xiāngchǔ 〈动〉live together; get along (with); spend time together: 和睦/融洽～ live in harmony; get along well with each other ‖ 难以～ be hard to get along with ‖ 平等～ be on equal terms with sb ‖ 容易～ be easy to get along with ‖ 友好～ treat each other as friends; live together in amity; coexist in amity ‖ 跟她～很有意思。She is interesting company. ‖ 跟他～很没劲儿。He is poor/dull company.

【相传】 xiāngchuán 〈动〉❶ tradition has it that...; according to legend: ～这段事发生在几百年前。Tradition has it that the event took place hundreds of years ago. ❷ hand down or pass on from one to another: 世代～ pass on from generation to generation

【相待】 xiāngdài 〈动〉treat (a person): 以诚～ treat sb with all sincerity ‖ 以礼～ treat sb with courtesy/respect ‖ 以兄弟～ treat sb as one's own brother

【相当】 xiāngdāng ❶〈动〉match; balance; correspond to; be *equal to; accord; agree; conform; correlate; fit; parallel; tally;* coincide: 个头/年龄～ be well-matched in height/age ‖ 能力～ be equal in ability; be of equal ability ‖ 重量～ be equal in weight ‖ 供求～。Supply balances the demand. ‖ 收入与支出～。Income is equal to the expenditure. ‖ 两个队实力～,只不过法国队更有经验。The two teams are evenly matched but the French have more experience. ❷〈形〉appropriate; fit; suitable; adequate; proper; befitting; satisfactory: ～的厂址 suitable site for a factory ‖ ～的人选 fit/suitable person ‖ ～的字眼 appropriate/proper word ‖ 人们怀疑他任此职是否～。His suitability for the post has been questioned. ❸〈副〉considerably; quite; fairly; rather; comparatively; fairly; moderately; somewhat: ～傲慢/幸福 be quite arrogant/happy ‖ 获得～大的报酬 be handsomely rewarded ‖ 造成～大的破坏 cause considerable damage (to) ‖ ～长时间 quite some time ‖ ～成功 quite a success ‖ ～大的利润/高的价格/好的运气 handsome profit/price/fortune ‖ ～多 quite a few ‖ ～害羞/困难/容易 rather shy/difficult/easy ‖ ～漂亮/舒服 considerably beautiful/comfortable ‖ ～不错的工资 decent wages ‖ ～可以的收入 reasonable income ‖ 一笔～可观的钱 a considerable sum of money ‖ 这是～好的书。It is a fairly good book. ‖ ～遗憾。It's rather a pity. ‖ 各报以～显著的位置报道此事。The newspapers are giving the affair considerable prominence. ‖ 他～喜欢这个女孩。He quite likes the girl. ‖ 他考得～不错。He did rather well in his exams.

【相当于】 xiāngdāngyú 〈动〉be equal to; correspond to: ～通常收入的 50% be equivalent to 50% of one's usual income ‖ 他的级别～一个部长。*His rank is the equal of a minister's.* ‖ 你的工资～于我的两倍。Your salary is twice that of mine. ‖ 一美元大概～八元人民币。One US dollar is equivalent to about eight *yuan* in RMB. ‖ 这笔钱大致～我一个月的开销。The amount of money corresponds to my monthly expenditure/what I spend in a month. ‖ 火山喷发的爆炸力～两万吨 TNT 炸药的能量。The vol*canic eruption has an explosive power equivalent to that of* 20,000 tons of TNT.

【相得】 xiāngdé 〈动〉〈书〉get along well: 他们几个朋友在一起颇为～。They are on harmonious/friendly terms with each other.

【相得益彰】 xiāngdé-yìzhāng 〈熟〉each shinning more brilliantly in the other's company; bring out the best in each other; set off each other's strengths/merits

【相等】 xiāngděng 〈动〉be equal/equivalent: 大小～ be of the same size ‖ 价值/重量～ be of equal value/weight ‖ 面积～ be equal in area ‖ 数量～ be equal in quantity/number/amount ‖ 供求～。Supply and demand are equal. /Demand equals supply. ‖ 学校离两家医院距离大致～。The school is about equidistant from the two hospitals.

【相抵】 xiāngdǐ 〈动〉❶ offset; counterbalance; cancel each other out: 彼此～ cancel each other out ‖ 给员工工资省下来的钱与增加的维修费～了。The savings on staff wages are offset by the increased maintenance costs. ‖ 政府收入的损失与税收的增加～了。The loss in government income is exactly counterbalanced by the increase in taxation. ❷〈书〉be at variance with; conflict with; contradict: 与法律～ contradict the law ‖ 你让我做的事与我的道德准则～。What you are asking me to do conflicts with my moral principles.

【相对】 xiāngduì ❶〈动〉be opposite to each other; face each other; be opposed to each other: ～而泣 weep face to face ‖ ～而坐 sit opposite each other; sit face to face ‖ ～默然 face each other in silence ‖ ～无言 look at one another in silence; sit face to *face in silence* ‖ 隔桌～而坐 *sit at opposite ends of a table to each* other; sit opposite at a table ‖ 针锋～ be diametrically opposed to each other/tit for tat ‖ 两塔遥遥～。The two towers stand opposite each other at a distance. ‖ 我们的房子与大海～。Our house is opposite to the sea. ‖ "大"与"小"～。"Big" is opposite to "small". ❷〈形〉relative; not absolute; conditioned; temporary: 保持～平衡 maintain a relative balance ‖ ～价值观 relative values ‖ 美是～的。Beauty is relative. ⇨～论 ❸〈形〉relative; comparative: ～而言 relatively speaking ‖ 测出～高度 measure the relative altitude ‖ 过～富裕的生活 live a relative affluent life ‖ 占有～优势 have a relative superiority/advantage over ‖ 做～运动 be in a relative motion ‖ ～便宜些 be relatively cheap ‖ ～稳定 be relatively stable ‖ 高与低是～的。"Being high" or "being low" is relative. ‖ 我过得～舒服一些。I live in relative comfort. ‖ 今年新生婴儿数量～增长。There is a comparative rise in the number of babies born this year.

〖～地址〗 xiāngduì dìzhǐ 〈名〉[计算机] relative address

〖～多数〗 xiāngduì duōshù 〈名〉relative majority

〖～极大值〗 xiāngduì jídàzhí 〈名〉[数学] relative maximum

〖～极小值〗 xiāngduì jíxiǎozhí 〈名〉[数学] relative minimum

〖～论〗 xiāngduìlùn 〈名〉(theory of) relativity: 广义/狭义～ general/special theory of relativity

〖～密度〗 xiāngduì mìdù 〈名〉[物理] relative density

〖～清晰度〗 xiāngduì qīngxīdù 〈名〉relative articulation

〖～剩余〗 xiāngduì shèngyú 〈名〉relative surplus

〖～湿度〗 xiāngduì shīdù 〈名〉[气象] relative humidity

〖～速度〗 *xiāngduì sùdù* 〈名〉[物理] *relative velocity*

〖～误差〗 xiāngduì wùchā 〈名〉[数学] relative error

〖～性征〗 xiāngduì xìngzhēng 〈名〉[生理] relative sexuality

〖～运动〗 xiāngduì yùndòng 〈名〉[物理] relative motion

〖～真理〗 xiāngduì zhēnlǐ 〈名〉[哲学] relative truth

〖～值〗 xiāngduìzhí 〈名〉relative value

〖～主义〗 xiānduìzhǔyì 〈名〉[哲学] relativism

【相烦】 xiāngfán 〈动〉〈套〉bother (you); trouble (you): 有事～ may I bother you for sth

【相反】 xiāngfǎn ❶〈形〉opposite; opposed; contrary; contradictory; conflicting; antithetical; contrasting; converse; different; reverse; incompatible: ～方向 opposite direction ‖ ～命题 contrary proposition ‖ ～意见 opposite view ‖ 和一般人的想法～,他愿意到贫困地区工作。Contrary to popular views, he preferred to work in a poor area. ‖ 事实恰恰～。The opposite is the case. ‖ 我父亲很沉着,母亲则～。*My father is a very calm person, but my* mother is just the opposite. ❷〈副〉contrarily; instead; on the contrary: 他并没反对,～,他坚决支持。He was not against it. Instead, he was strongly for it.

【相反数】 xiāngfǎnshù 〈名〉[数学] opposite number(s) [numbers with the same absolute value but with opposite signs, positive or negative]: −5 和+5 互为～。−5 is the opposite number of +5 and vice versa.

【相反相成】 xiāngfǎn-xiāngchéng 〈熟〉(of two things) be both opposite and complementary to each other; oppose and yet complement each other: 失败是成功之母,说明二者是～的。It is a paradox that failure is the mother of success.

【相仿】 xiāngfǎng 〈形〉 similar; comparable; akin; alike; analogous; compatible; congruous; parallel; resembling; uniform: 大小～ be comparable in size (to) ‖ 能力～ be more or less equal in ability ‖ 年龄～ be almost of the same age ‖ 颜色～ be similar in colour

【相逢】 xiāngféng 〈动〉 meet (by chance); come across; encounter; chance upon; bump into; run across; run into: 萍水～ meet by mere chance; strike up a chance acquaintance ‖ 异地～ meet in a strange land

〖～何必曾相识〗 xiāngféng hébì céng xiāngshí 〈熟〉 now that destiny has brought us together, it matters little that we have never met before

【相符】 xiāngfú 〈动〉 conform to; agree/tally with; correspond to/with; abide by; accord with; agree; be in accordance with; coincide with; comply with; concur with; fit in with; follow; keep to; square with; submit to; suit: 与事实/政策～ conform to the fact/policy ‖ 名实～,言行一致。As the name should conform to the reality, one's deeds should match one's words. ‖ 检查一下,看两组结果是否～。Check the two sets of results to see if they tally. ‖ 两个嫌疑人的话不～。The two suspects' stories don't match up.

【相辅而行】 xiāngfǔ'érxíng 〈熟〉 go together; complement each other: 国有企业和私有企业可以～,共同促进经济繁荣。The state-owned enterprises and privately owned ones complement each other, and jointly contribute to the economic boom.

【相辅商品】 xiāngfǔ shāngpǐn 〈名〉 complementary goods

【相辅相成】 xiāngfǔ-xiāngchéng 〈熟〉 complement each other: 民办学校可以与公办学校～。Private schools and public ones may complement each other.

【相辅需求】 xiāngfǔ xūqiú 〈名〉 complementary demand

【相干】 xiānggān ❶〈动〉[usu used in the negative or interrogative sentence] have to do with; be concerned with: 不～的事件 unrelated incidents ‖ 有几个孩子与该纳多少税不～。How many kids you have has no bearing on how much tax you pay. ‖ 这事与你不～。This has nothing to do with you. / This is none of your business. / This is no business of yours. ‖ 这些事只是一些偶然事件,互不～。These events are random—there is no connection among them. ❷〈形〉[物理] coherent: ～波 coherent wave ‖ ～检波 coherent detection ‖ ～效应 coherence effect ‖ ～性 coherence

【相告】 xiānggào 〈动〉 inform; tell: 实话～ to tell you the truth ‖ 我有要事～。I have something important to tell you.

【相隔】 xiānggé 〈动〉 be apart; be separated (usu by a distance or time); be at an interval: ～不久 soon afterwards; before long ‖ ～多年 after a lapse of many years ‖ ～15 秒蜂鸣一次 buzz at 15-second intervals/at intervals of 15 seconds ‖ ～十五米植一棵树 plant trees at intervals of 15 metres; space out the trees 15 metres apart ‖ ～千山万水 be separated by numerous rivers and mountains ‖ ～一百年 be separated by one hundred years; there is an interval of 100 years ‖ ～一公里 be one kilometre apart ‖ 站成～三米的两个单行纵队 stand in two single files three metres apart ‖ 你觉得我们该把两个音箱～多远? How far apart do you think we should put the stereo speakers?

【相跟】 xiānggēn 〈副〉〈口〉 go along (with); follow: 他与几个同学～着去看电影了。He went to the cinema along with a few classmates.

【相顾】 xiānggù 〈动〉 look at each other

〖～而笑〗 xiānggù'érxiào 〈熟〉 look at each other and smile

〖～失色〗 xiānggùshīsè 〈熟〉 look at each other in dismay; stare aghast at each other; look at each other in a fright; stare at each other in terror

〖～无言〗 xiānggùwúyán 〈熟〉 look at each other in silence: ～,惟有泪千行。We looked at each other in silence and wept.

【相关】 xiāngguān ❶〈动〉 be related (to); be concerned; be connected (with); be associated; be interconnected; be relevant: ～的建议/论点/论据 relevant suggestion/point/argument ‖ ～的课程/领域 related subjects/fields ‖ 毫不～ have nothing to do with sth/sb; be not related at all ‖ 密切～ be closely related/connected ‖ 他们的命运休戚～。Their fortunes were interlinked. ‖ 教育程度低与贫穷密切～。Low education background is closely associated with poverty. ‖ 气温跟降雨是否～? Is there any correlation between rainfall and temperature? ❷〈名〉[数学] correlation: ～比 correlation ratio ‖ ～分析 correlation analysis ‖ ～计算 calculation of correlation ‖ ～图 correlation diagram ‖ ～系数 correlation coefficient

〖～检索〗 xiāngguān jiǎnsuǒ 〈名〉 correlative indexing

〖～群体〗 xiāngguān qúntǐ 〈名〉 reference group

〖～资料〗 xiāngguān zīliào 〈名〉[信息] reference feedback

【相规以善】 xiāngguīyǐshàn 〈熟〉 persuade sb to take the right path

【相好】 xiānghǎo ❶〈动〉 be on intimate/good terms: 他们从小就～。They have been bosom friends since their childhood. ❷〈动〉 fall in love: 他俩相识不久就～了。They fell in love/became lovers soon after they met. ❸〈动〉 have an affair with: 他们暗中～了三年。Their secret love affairs lasted three years. ❹〈名〉 lover; mistress; paramour: 老～ old lover/mistress ❺〈名〉 good friend; intimate friend

〖～的〗 xiānghǎode 〈名〉〈口〉 mistress; lover; paramour

【相合】 xiānghé 〈动〉 comforn to; agree/tally with; correspond to/with; coincide with; be identical to; fall in with; be the same as; fit in with: 他的观点跟我们的想法刚好～。His views coincided perfectly with our thinking. ‖ 证人证言与现有证据～。The witness's statements tally/agree with the available evidence. ‖ 总数不～。The totals don't agree.

【相互】 xiānghù ❶〈副〉 each other; one another; mutually; reciprocally: ～帮助/包庇/尊敬 help/shield/respect each other ‖ ～猜疑 be suspicious of each other ‖ ～打量 size each other up; look at each other up and down ‖ ～抵消 cancel each other out ‖ ～关联 correlate with/to; be correlative; be related/connected to each other; be interrelated ‖ ～竞争 compete with each other ‖ ～扭打 pitch into/grapple with each other ‖ ～排斥 repel each other; be mutually exclusive ‖ ～为用 reinforce each other ‖ ～学习 learn from each other ‖ ～依赖 depend/rely on each other ‖ ～通信多年 correspond with each other for years ‖ 他们～厌恶对方。They have a reciprocal loathing for each other. ‖ 两个孩子～换了棒球帽子。The two boys exchanged their baseball caps. ‖ 我们原来～对立的观点开始趋于一致。Our previously opposed views are beginning to converge. ‖ 物质和能量可以～转换。Matter and energy are interconvertible. ❷〈形〉 mutual; reciprocal; shared; returned: ～关心 reciprocal consideration ‖ 改善～间的关系 improve the mutual relations (between) ‖ 历史事件间的～关系 interrelations of historical events ‖ 两国达成了～贸易协议。The two countries reached a reciprocal trade agreement. ‖ 他们的伙伴关系建立在～尊重、～信任和～理解的基础上。Their partnership was based on mutual respect, trust and understanding. ‖ 这几篇文章～间没有多大联系。The essays do not interrelate very adequately.

〖～保险〗 xiānghù bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 mutual insurance: ～保险公司 mutual insurance company ‖ ～社 mutual insurance society

〖～代词〗 xiānghù dàicí 〈名〉[语法] reciprocal pronoun

〖～迁徙〗 xiānghù qiānxǐ 〈名〉 intermigration: 相邻大陆间动物群的～ intermigration of fauna of neighbouring continents

〖～依存〗 xiānghù yīcún 〈名〉 interdependence

〖～组合〗 xiānghù zǔhé 〈名〉 intercombination

〖～作用〗 xiānghù zuòyòng 〈名〉 mutual effect/interaction; interplay: ～分析 transactional analysis (TA) ‖ ～空间 interacting space ‖ ～力 interaction force ‖ ～系数 interaction coefficient ‖ ～状态 interacting state ‖ 心和肺的～ interaction of heart and lungs

【相会】 xiānghuì ❶〈动〉 meet each other; meet: 避免～ avoid meeting with sb ‖ 初次～ meet for the first time ❷〈名〉 meeting each other; rendezvous; reunion: 午夜～ have a midnight rendezvous ‖ 夫妻～ reunion of husband and wife ‖ 鹊桥～ reunion of lovers after a long separation

【相继】 xiāngjì 〈副〉 in succession; one after another: ～被捕 be arrested one after another ‖ ～不绝 continue uninterruptedly ‖ ～而来/发生/发言 arrive/happen/speak in succession ‖ ～离开 leave one after another ‖ 问题～出现。Problems arise one after another.

〖～对比〗 xiāngjì duìbǐ 〈名〉[物理] successive contrast
〖～行〗 xiāngjìháng 〈名〉consecutive line
【相加】 xiāngjiā 〈动〉add together: 将两数～ add two figures together ‖ 5 和 4～等于 9。Five added to four is equal to nine.
【相煎何急】 xiāngjiān-héjí 〈熟〉why such relentless infighting among brothers: 同室操戈,～! Why should brothers take up arms and fight each other with such hatred?
【相见】 xiāngjiàn 〈动〉see each other; meet (in person): ～恨晚 regret not having met earlier/sooner; regret not to have known sb before ‖ ～无日 will not be able to meet again; prospects of seeing each other again are dim indeed ‖ 机场～ meet at the airport ⇨仇人～,分外眼红
【相间】 xiāngjiàn 〈动〉alternate with: 黑白～ black alternating with white; in black and white check/stripes ‖ 蓝白～的条纹 alternate stripes of blue and white ‖ 热敷与冷敷～ alternate hot and cold compresses
【相交】 xiāngjiāo 〈动〉❶ cross; intersect; meet; bisect each other; converge; pass across each other; join: 两条路在城北～。The two roads join north of the city. ‖ 该店位于两条街～的地方。The shop is situated at the intersection of two streets. ‖ 这两条线～成角。The two lines meet to form an angle. ‖ AB 与 CD 两条线～于 E 点。The lines AB and CD intersect at point E. ❷ be friends; make friends with: ～多年 have been friends for many years ‖ ～满天下,知己能几人。A man may have acquaintances all over the world, but very few true friends.
【相接】 xiāngjiē 〈动〉join; connect with; attach; engage; fasten; couple; combine; link; tie: 这座桥将那个岛屿与大陆～。The bridge connects the island with the mainland.
【相近】 xiāngjìn 〈形〉❶ close; near; adjacent; adjoining; neighbouring: 比分～。The score was very close. ❷ approximate; similar: 观点/情况～ similar view/situation ‖ 年龄～ be almost of the same age ‖ 长相～ look alike ‖ 这些词意义～。These words are close in meaning. ‖ 夫妻俩性格～。The couple are similar in character. ‖ 她对这件事的感觉跟我～。Her feelings about the matter are much the same as mine.
【相惊伯有】 xiāngjīng-bóyǒu 〈熟〉raise false alarms; frighten oneself without reason
【相敬如宾】 xiāngjìng-rúbīn 〈熟〉(of a married couple) respect each other as if the other were a guest; treat each other with the respect due to a guest: 他们夫妻～。The couple treat each other with sincere respect.
【相救】 xiāngjiù 〈动〉come to sb's rescue; rescue/save sb from danger: ～未果 try in vain to rescue ‖ 出手～ lend a hand to sb's rescue ‖ 拒绝～ refuse to rescue sb
【相距】 xiāngjù 〈动〉be apart; be separated (by a distance); be at an interval: ～不远 not far from one another ‖ ～甚远 be poles apart
【相聚】 xiāngjù 〈动〉meet; gather; assemble: ～一堂,共商国是 come together to discuss state affairs ‖ 我们何不找时间～一下,吃顿饭,聊聊天? Why don't we get together for dinner and a chat sometime?
【相看】 xiāngkàn 〈动〉❶ look at each other: 含情脉脉～良久 look affectionately at each other for quite a long time ❷ treat: 用老眼光～ be preoccupied with a past, usu unfavourable view (on sb/sth) ⇨另眼～ ❸ evaluate by seeing for oneself (whether sb or sth is to one's liking); assess the suitability of a prospective spouse, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law
【相克】 xiāngkè 〈动〉❶ [中医] mutually destructive; (the five elements) have a mutually restrictive or checking relation ❷ 〈口〉be ill-matched according to the horoscope: 他父亲不同意他们结婚,因为据说他俩的命～。His father refused his consent to their marriage because they were said to be ill-matched in horoscope.
【相礼】 xiānglǐ = 襄礼 xiānglǐ
【相连】 xiānglián 〈动〉be linked/connected together; be joined: 前后～ front and back being connected ‖ 山水～ be joined by common mountains and rivers ‖ 心心～ hearts beating in harmony ‖ 血肉～ be linked like flesh and blood ‖ 两座城市由一条河～。The two cities are linked by a river.
【相联】 xiānglián 〈形〉[计算机] associative
〖～存储器〗 xiānglián cúnchǔqì 〈名〉[计算机] associative storage/memory; annex storage
〖～检索〗 xiānglián jiǎnsuǒ 〈名〉[计算机] associative retrieval search
〖～器〗 xiāngliánqì 〈名〉[计算机] associator
〖～系数〗 xiānglián xìshù 〈名〉[计算机] coefficient of association
【相邻】 xiānglín 〈动〉neighbour; adjoin; abut; border (on): ～的两户人家 two adjoining families ‖ ～国家/地区/村庄 neighbouring country/area/village ‖ 与我家～的房子 the house adjacent to ours
【相骂】 xiāngmà 〈动〉call each other names; exchange insults/abuses: 两人一到一起就～不休。The two fall into abusing each other without end when they meet.
【相瞒】 xiāngmán 〈动〉hide (from sb); hold back: 实不～ to tell you the truth ‖ 她对我无事～。She has nothing hidden from me.
【相陪】 xiāngpéi 〈动〉accompany; keep sb company: 有约会,恕不～。I'm afraid I must leave now, as I have an appointment.
【相配】 xiāngpèi 〈动〉match (with); be well-matched; be a good/perfect match; go well with: 不～的婚姻 ill-matched marriage ‖ 十分～的婚姻 well-matched marriage ‖ 插图与文字极为～。The illustrations blend admirably with the text. ‖ 你觉得这件毛衣和这条裙子～吗? Do you think this sweater and this skirt go well together? ‖ 它们的颜色不～。Their colours don't match. ‖ 他们是很～的一对。They are a perfect match. ‖ 你能找一种颜色和这～的毛线吗? Can you match this colour of wool? ‖ 我女儿与你儿子很～。My daughter would be a good match for your son. ‖ 我要一条与这套衣服～的领带。I want a tie that will match with this suit.
【相碰】 xiāngpèng 〈动〉collide; be in collision (with each other); knock against each other: 两辆车在十字路口～。The two cars collided (with each other) at the crossroads. ‖ 那辆卡车与我的汽车～。That truck bumped against my car.
【相扑】 xiāngpū 〈名〉[体育] sumo wrestling
〖～场〗 xiāngpūchǎng 〈名〉basho
〖～训练场〗 xiāngpū xùnliànchǎng 〈名〉stable
〖～运动员〗 xiāngpū yùndòngyuán 〈名〉sumo wrestler; sumoist; sumotori
【相切】 xiāngqiē 〈动〉be tangent/tangential (to); touch: 画一条与圆～的直线 draw a line tangential to the circle
【相亲】 xiāngqīn 〈动〉see and assess the suitability of a prospective mate or son/daughter-in-law: 择日～ set a date for meeting the prospective mate
【相亲相爱】 xiāngqīn-xiāng'ài 〈熟〉be deeply attached to each other; love each other devotedly: 小两口～,和和美美。The couple lived in love and harmony.
【相求】 xiāngqiú 〈动〉ask for a favour; entreat: 他有事～于我。He entreated a favour of me.
【相去】 xiāngqù 〈动〉be separated (by a distance); be apart; differ: ～数千里 be thousands of kilometres apart
〖～不远〗 xiāngqù-bùyuǎn 〈熟〉not far from each other; very close
〖～甚远〗 xiāngqù-shènyuǎn 〈熟〉❶ be far from each other ❷ show little/no resemblance to; be poles apart
〖～天渊〗 xiāngqù-tiānyuān 〈熟〉be as far apart as the sky and the sea
〖～无几〗 xiāngqù-wújǐ 〈熟〉there is hardly any difference (between); be about the same: 两家公司实力～。The two companies are more or less equal in strength.
【相劝】 xiāngquàn 〈动〉persuade; bring/talk round; bring/talk around: 好言～ try to bring around in well-intentioned/well-meaning words; offer sincere advice; sweet-talk sb into doing sth ‖ 竭力～ do everything in one's power to persuade ‖ 苦口～ talk oneself hoarse trying to persuade sb ‖ 他想辞职,她极力～。He wanted to resign but she did her best to put him off that idea./She tried to persuade him not to resign.
【相让】 xiāngràng 〈动〉❶ show/exercise forbearance; make concessions: 不肯～ be unwilling to forbear ‖ 各不～。Neither will exercise forbearance. ❷ modestly decline: 礼貌～ be modest and forbearing; defer to each other politely; yield to each other modestly
【相扰】 xiāngrǎo 〈动〉❶ interfere; disturb: 各不～ neither side interferes with the other ❷ bother you; trouble you: 有一事～。Excuse me for bothering you with something.
【相忍为国】 xiāngrěn-wèiguó 〈熟〉show/exercise forbearance for the sake of the nation; make concessions in the national

interest

【相认】 xiāngrèn 〈动〉❶ be acquainted with each other; know: 我们根本不～。we don't know each other at all. ❷ recognize; identify: 难以～ be difficult to recognize; be hardly recognizable ‖ 离散多年以后,父子俩重新～了。The father and son resumed their relationship after a long separation.

【相容】 xiāngróng ❶〈动〉be compatible with each other; tolerate each other: 互不～ be antipathetic to each other; be incompatible with each other ‖ 硅元件和集成电路技术是～的。Silicon devices are compatible with integrated-circuit technology. ‖ 这两种思想水火不～。These two ideas are as incompatible as fire and water. ❷〈形〉[数学] consistent: ～方程 consistent equation ‖ ～估计 consistent estimate ‖ ～条件 consistent condition ‖ ～性 consistence

【相濡以沫】 xiāngrúyǐmò 〈熟〉help each other to pull through a plight/crisis

【相若】 xiāngruò 〈形〉similar; alike; akin; like: 年龄～ be similar in age ‖ 长相～ look alike

【相商】 xiāngshāng 〈动〉consult; seek advice (from sb); discuss; negotiate: 有要事～ have something important to consult you ‖ 与专家～ seek advice from an expert; consult an expert (about sth) ‖ 我想买辆车,所以来与你～。I've come to ask your advice about buying a car.

【相生】 xiāngshēng 〈名〉[中医] (of the five elements) interpromoting/mutually generating relation

〖～相克〗 xiāngshēng-xiāngkè 〈熟〉mutual production and destruction (as among the five elements); mutual promotion and restraint

【相识】 xiāngshí ❶〈动〉be/get acquainted with each other; get to know each other: 不打不～ no discord, no concord; friendship begins after a fight ‖ 似曾～ (sth or sb) seem familiar ‖ 通过一位共同的朋友～ meet through a mutual friend ‖ 早已～ have long been acquainted with each other; have long known each other ‖ 他们是上大学时～相爱的。They met and fell in love when they were college students. ‖ 你们～吗? Do you know each other? ⇨素不～ ❷〈名〉acquaintance: 成了～ make sb's acquaintance; make the acquaintance of sb ‖ 结为～ strike up an acquaintance (with sb) ‖ 老～ old friend

【相视】 xiāngshì 〈动〉look at each other: ～而笑 (look and) smile at each other; smile into each other's eyes ‖ 那对情侣脉脉～。The two lovebirds looked into each other's eyes.

【相率】 xiāngshuài 〈副〉in succession; one after another

【相思】 xiāngsī 〈动〉❶ miss each other; think of each other: 两地～ miss each other from far apart ❷ pine for a loved person; languish with lovesickness: ～歌曲 lovesick song ‖ ～女子 lovesick/lovelorn girl ⇨单～

〖～病〗 xiāngsībìng 〈名〉lovesickness: 害～ be lovesick

〖～豆〗 xiāngsīdòu 〈名〉❶ jequirity bean; Indian liquorice ❷ ormosia seed; love pea

〖～鸟〗 xiāngsīniǎo 〈名〉red-billed leiothrix

〖～子〗 xiāngsīzǐ 〈名〉❶ jequirity; Indian liquorice ❷ ormosia seed; love pea

【相似】 xiāngsì 〈动〉resemble; be similar; be alike: 爱好～ have similar interests/tastes ‖ 面貌～ look alike ‖ 形状～ resemble in shape ‖ 颜色～ be similar in colour ‖ ～的观点/经历/情况/问题 similar view/experience/case/problem ‖ 略微～ be slightly similar (to) ‖ 有点～ be somewhat alike (to) ‖ 有些方面很～ be very much alike in some ways ‖ 你们有没有跟这种～但便宜一些的材料? Have you anything similar to this material but cheaper? ‖ 他们的信仰有些～。They are somewhat alike in their beliefs. ‖ 他们的性格很～。They are quite alike in character.

〖～点〗 xiāngsìdiǎn 〈名〉similarity: 注意～ notice the similarities (between) ‖ 这两种政治体制有一大～。There is one important similarity between the two political systems.

〖～定理〗 xiāngsì dìnglǐ 〈名〉[数学] correspondence/similarity theorem

〖～多边形〗 xiāngsì duōbiānxíng 〈名〉similar polygons

〖～法〗 xiāngsìfǎ 〈名〉[数学] analogue/likelihood method; similitude method

〖～法则〗 xiāngsì fǎzé 〈名〉[数学] similar law

〖～三角形〗 xiāngsì sānjiǎoxíng 〈名〉similar triangles

〖～系数〗 xiāngsì xìshù 〈名〉[数学] similarity factor

〖～形〗 xiāngsìxíng 〈名〉[数学] similar figures

〖～原理〗 xiāngsì yuánlǐ 〈名〉[物理] principle of similitude

【相似性】 xiāngsìxìng 〈名〉[物理] similitude; similarity

〖～定律〗 xiāngsìxìng dìnglǜ 〈名〉[物理] law of similitude

〖～法则〗 xiāngsìxìng fǎzé 〈名〉[物理] similarity rule

〖～理论〗 xiāngsìxìng lǐlùn 〈名〉[物理] similarity theory

【相送】 xiāngsòng 〈动〉see sb out/off: ～出门 see sb out (of the door) ‖ ～至门口 see sb to the door; go to the door to see sb off ‖ 到机场/车站～ see sb off at the airport/station; go to the airport/station to see sb off

【相随】 xiāngsuí 〈动〉go/come with; follow; accompany: 处处～ accompany sb everywhere ‖ 有警卫～ be escorted by a guard ‖ 他与父母～进了超市。He went to the supermarket with his parents.

【相谈】 xiāngtán 〈动〉converse; talk with: ～存在的问题 talk over the existing problems with each other; have a talk about the existing problems ‖ ～甚欢 be in animated conversation ‖ 他们开始～有关合作事宜。They got into conversation about cooperation.

【相提并论】 xiāngtí-bìnglùn 〈熟〉[usu used in the negative] mention in the same breath; place on a par: 他是位不错的篮球选手,但不能与乔丹～。Though a good basketball player, he is not to be mentioned in the same breath with Michael Jordan. ‖ 我觉得现今这些爵士乐号手中没有一位能与 60 年代那些大家～。In my opinion none of the present-day jazz trumpeters are on a par with the great figures of the 1960s.

【相通】 xiāngtōng 〈动〉communicate with each other; be interlinked: 客厅与卧室～。The living room communicates with the bedroom. ‖ 这两个厅有门～。The two halls open onto each other. ‖ 虽然远隔重洋,但我们的心是～的。Though we are separated by seas and oceans, our hearts are linked.

【相同】 xiāngtóng 〈形〉identical; same; in common: 大小/颜色～ be of the same size/colour ‖ 形状～ be of the same shape ‖ ～的观点/经历/情况/问题 same view/experience/case/problem ‖ 大不～ differ widely (from sth) ‖ 完全～ be identical (to/with) ‖ 有～的看法 see eye to eye with sb ‖

〖～点〗 xiāngtóngdiǎn 〈名〉similarity

【相投】 xiāngtóu 〈动〉be to each other's liking; be congenial/compatible; be mutually agreeable; agree with each other: 趣味～ have similar tastes/interests; find each other congenial ⇨臭味～

【相托】 xiāngtuō 〈动〉entrust: 她将孩子～给妈妈照料。She has entrusted her child to her mother.

【相违】 xiāngwéi 〈动〉❶ contradict; conflict with; be inconsistent with; go against; be at odds; be at variance; clash; disagree; contrast; run counter to: 与原则～ conflict with a principle ❷ be parted; be separated; not see each other: ～数载 be apart from each other for several years

【相闻】 xiāngwén 〈动〉can hear mutually: ⇨鸡犬之声～,老死不相往来

【相习成风】 xiāngxí-chéngfēng 〈熟〉customs are formed by practice; usages arise from common practice; sth has become a custom

【相向】 xiāngxiàng 〈动〉❶ face each other: ～而立 stand face to face ‖ ～而行 walk towards each other; come from opposite directions ‖ ～运输 transport of the same goods from opposite directions ❷ target; use on...: 武力～ ready to use force against one's opponents

【相像】 xiāngxiàng 〈动〉resemble; be similar; be alike/akin: 面貌～ be like in appearance; look like; take after; bear a resemblance (to) ‖ 颜色～ be similar in colour ‖ 完全～ be exactly like ‖ 有～之处 bear resemblance/likeness (to) ‖ 他和妹妹十分～。He closely resembles his sister. ‖ 这对孪生兄弟惊人地～。There was an amazing similarity between the twin brothers.

【相偕】 xiāngxié 〈副〉together: ～出游 go on a tour together ‖ ～一生 keep each other company all their lives

【相信】 xiāngxìn 〈动〉believe; trust; have confidence in; be convinced; have faith in: ～人性善 believe in the fundamental goodness of human nature ‖ ～真理 believe in truth ‖ ～政府 trust the government ‖ ～直觉 believe one's intuition ‖ ～自己的感觉 trust one's own feelings ‖ 不再～ do not trust sb/sth any more ‖ 很难～ it's hard to believe ‖ 简直不敢～自己的耳朵/眼睛 can hardly believe one's ears/eyes ‖ 盲目～ have a blind belief (in) ‖ 没有理由不～ have/see no reason to disbelieve sb/sth ‖ 难

以～ be incredible ‖ ～我,我以前从没撒过谎吧? Trust me—have I ever lied to you in the past? ‖ 这个家伙不能～。This guy is not to be trusted. ‖ 我～她是我国最好的小提琴家。I believe her to be the finest violinist in our country. ‖ 我说什么她都不～。She did not believe a (single) word I said. / She disbelieved every word I said. ‖ 我怎么也不～他会干这事。I would never believe it of him. ‖ 我～你是清白的。I believe in your innocence. ‖ 我～你会实践你的诺言。I'm sure that you can do as you promised. ‖ 我完全～她会把这件事干得很好。I have every confidence in her. /I have complete faith in her. She'll do a good job. ‖ 你百分之百地～吗? Are you a hundred per cent convinced?

【相形见绌】 xiāngxíng-jiànchù 〈熟〉 prove inferior by/in contrast; pale by/in comparison (with); pale beside; be outshone: 新电视机使原来那个～。The new TV set leaves/puts/throws the old one into the shade. ‖ 这是个有趣的剧本,可跟他的其它剧本一比,就～。It is an interesting play, but it pales in comparison with his other plays.

【相形失色】 xiāngxíng-shīsè 〈熟〉 pale by/in comparison (with); pale (into insignificance) beside: 我一生遇到的其它一切事情与这件事一比都～了。Everything else that happened in my life pales into insignificance beside this event.

【相沿】 xiāngyán 〈动〉 pass down through long usage; follow the old tradition

〖～成俗〗 xiāngyán-chéngsú ＝相沿成习 xiāngyán-chéngxí

〖～成习〗 xiāngyán-chéngxí 〈熟〉 have come down from the past and become customary; become a custom through long usage; become common practice through long usage

【相依】 xiāngyī 〈动〉 depend on each other; be interdependent: 俩人～,共度难关。They had only each other for company and shared the hardships together. ⇨唇齿～

〖～为命〗 xiāngyī-wéimìng 〈熟〉 rely/depend upon each other for survival: 父母去世后,姐弟俩～。The sister and brother depended on each other for survival after they were orphaned.

【相宜】 xiāngyí 〈形〉 appropriate; fitting; commensurate; suitable: 采取～的行动 take the appropriate action ‖ ～的话/描写 apt remark/description ‖ 与特定场合～ be suitable for a particular occasion/situation ‖ 与题材～的文体 style appropriate to the subject matter ‖ 这些销售目标与市场不～。These marketing objectives are inappropriate to the market. ‖ 她做这项工作很～。She is qualified to do the work.

【相异】 xiāngyì 〈形〉 different; dissimilar: 本质～ be different in nature ‖ 肤色～ differ in (skin) colour

〖～性〗 xiāngyìxìng 〈名〉 diversity

【相应】 xiāngyīng 〈动〉〈旧〉[documentary usage] accordingly; duly: ～函达 accordingly inform you by correspondence ‖ ～置之不理 duly ignore it

【相迎】 xiāngyíng 〈动〉 welcome; greet: 挥手～ greet sb with a friendly wave ‖ 笑脸～ give sb a smiling welcome

【相应】 xiāngyìng 〈形〉 corresponding; appropriate; suitable; proper; fitting; relevant; due; required: 采取～的措施 take appropriate measures ‖ 提供～资料 supply relevant data ‖ 通过～的决议 pass relevant resolutions ‖ 制定～规则 establish relevant regulations ‖ 做～改变/调整 make corresponding changes/adjustments ‖ 做出～安排 make appropriate/fitting arrangements ‖ 做出～裁决 bring in appropriate findings ‖ 根据罪行做～的判决 find punishment that fits the crime ‖ 随着课程难度的增加,要求的提高,上课人数～地就会减少。As the course becomes more difficult and demanding, there's usually a corresponding drop in attendance.

【相映】 xiāngyìng 〈动〉 set each other off; provide/form a contrast: ～生辉 gain by contrast; set each other off wonderfully; be a good toil to each other

〖～成趣〗 xiāngyìng-chéngqù 〈熟〉 form an interesting/a delightful contrast; set each other off: 两位演员一俊一丑,～。Of the two actors, one is handsome and the other ugly, forming an amusing contrast.

【相应】 xiāngying 〈形〉〈方〉 cheap; inexpensive; at an advantageous price

【相与】 xiāngyǔ ❶〈动〉 get along/on with: 他这个人极难～。He is extremely difficult to get along with. / He is not an agreeable person. ❷〈副〉 mutually; together: ～愕然 stare at each other in surprise ‖ ～谈笑 talk and laugh together ❸〈名〉〈旧〉 close friend

【相遇】 xiāngyù 〈动〉 meet each other; come across: 面对面～ meet face to face ‖ 在机场～ meet at the airport ‖ 他俩目光～。Their glances met.

【相约】 xiāngyuē 〈动〉 reach an agreement; make an appointment: ～的时间 appointed time ‖ 他们～在门口见面。They made an appointment to meet at the gate. ‖ 五国～此后每年举行首脑峰会。The five nations reached an agreement to hold annual summits from then on.

【相悦】 xiāngyuè 〈动〉 love each other; be happy with each other: 两心～。The two have tender/amorous feelings toward each other. /The two find each other congenial.

【相赠】 xiāngzèng 〈动〉 present a gift; give a present: 以一枚戒指～ give a ring as a gift

【相知】 xiāngzhī ❶〈动〉 know each other well: ～多年 have known each other long ‖ ～无疑。Suspicion will not corrode their mutual understanding. ❷〈名〉 bosom/close friend; great friend

〖～恨晚〗 xiāngzhī-hènwǎn 〈熟〉 it is much to be regretted that we have not known/met earlier: 他俩彻夜畅谈,～。The two of them talked from dusk to dawn, regretting that they had not known each other earlier.

〖～无远近,万里尚为邻〗 xiāngzhī wú yuǎnjìn, wànlǐ shàng wéi lín 〈熟〉 distance cannot separate true friends who feel so close even when thousands of miles apart

【相中】 xiāngzhòng 〈动〉 settle on; take a fancy to: 这个女孩子是他一眼～的。This girl caught his fancy at first glance.

【相助】 xiāngzhù 〈动〉 help; assist: 彼此～ help each other ‖ 多谢你～。Thank you very much for your help.

【相撞】 xiāngzhuàng 〈动〉 collide; smash together; come into collision; run into each other: 导致～ lead to a collision ‖ 两架飞机在空中～。The two planes collided in midair. ‖ 一辆卡车和一辆小汽车对面～,造成5人死亡。Five people were killed in a head-on collision between a truck and a car. ‖ 两列火车～。The two trains came into collision.

【相左】 xiāngzuǒ 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ fail to meet each other: 道中～,失之交臂。We failed to meet on the way and missed each other narrowly. ❷ disagree; differ; be at odds with; conflict with: 意见～ disagree with each other; cannot see eye to eye

香 xiāng ❶〈形〉 fragrant; sweet-smelling; aromatic; scented; musky; odorous; perfumed; redolent: 稻～千里 the pleasant smell of ripening rice spreading a thousand *li* ‖ 好～啊! How sweet! ⇨～瓜;～水 ❷〈形〉 (of food) savory; appetizing; delicious: 令人馋涎欲滴的菜～ appetizing smell from the dish ‖ 菜真～啊! What a delicious dish! ❸〈形〉 relishing a meal/dish; having good appetite: 吃得～ enjoy the food ‖ 吃饭不～ have no appetite ❹〈副〉 (of sleep) soundly: 睡得～ sleep soundly ❺〈形〉 popular; welcome: 这种货在农村很吃～。The merchandise is very popular in the countryside. ❻〈名〉 perfume; spice: ⇨麝～; 檀～ ❼〈名〉 incense; joss stick: 一根/支/炷～ a stick of incense ‖ 点～ kindle incense ‖ 进～ go and burn incense sticks to pay homage to the Buddha or Taoist saints; make a pilgrimage ‖ 上～ offer incense (as a tribute) to the dead ‖ 烧～ burn incense ‖ 点燃的～ lighted incense ⇨～灰;盘～;蚊～ ❽〈名〉 woman: ⇨～闺;怜～惜玉 ❾〈动〉〈方〉 kiss; nuzzle sb's face: ～面孔 kiss sb's face

【香案】 xiāng'àn 〈名〉 incense altar/table: ～上供着一尊佛像。A Buddha is enshrined on the table.

【香包】 xiāngbāo 〈名〉 sachet; scent bag

【香槟酒】 xiāngbīnjiǔ 〈名〉 champagne: 一杯～ a glass of champagne

【香波】 xiāngbō 〈名〉 shampoo: 给头发上抹～ apply shampoo to one's hair ‖ 用～洗发 wash one's hair with shampoo; shampoo one's hair ‖ 去头屑～ anti-dandruff shampoo

【香饽饽】 xiāngbōbo 〈名〉〈方〉 sweet-smelling pie—favourite person; welcome thing: 他是老师的～。He is the teacher's pet.

【香菜】 xiāngcài 〈通称〉＝芫荽 yánsui

【香草】 xiāngcǎo 〈名〉 ❶ sweetgrass; fragrant herb ❷ vanilla: ～冰激凌 vanilla ice-cream

〖～精〗 xiāngcǎojīng 〈名〉 vanilla extract

〖～醛〗 xiāngcǎoquán 〈名〉[化学] vanillin; vanillic aldehyde

【香茶】 xiāngchá 〈名〉 scented tea

【香肠】 xiāngcháng 〈名〉 sausage: 烤～ grill some sausages ‖ ～

卷 sausage roll ‖ ～肉馅 sausage meat ‖ 黑～ black sausage ‖ 蒜味～ garlic-flavoured sausage ‖ 灌～机 sausage-filler ‖ 制～机 sausage-machine
〖～夹〗 xiāngchángjiā 〈名〉 sausage tongs
【香车宝马】 xiāngchē-bǎomǎ 〈名〉 fragrant carriage and treasured horse—expensive, luxurious carriage and horse
【香橙】 xiāngchéng 〈名〉 orange
【香臭不分】 xiāng-chòu-bùfēn 〈熟〉 be unable to tell stench from perfume; be unable to tell good from bad
【香椿】 xiāngchūn 〈名〉 ❶ [植物] Chinese toon ❷ tender leaves of Chinese toon (used as vegetable)
【香醇】 xiāngchún 〈形〉 (of smell, taste, etc) fragrant and pure; savoury and mellow: ～的酒 mellow wine ‖ ～的烤烟 tobacco rich in taste
【香袋】 xiāngdài 〈名〉 sachet; scent bag
【香稻】 xiāngdào 〈名〉 aromatic rice; [poetic term] rice
【香斗】 xiāngdǒu 〈名〉 funnel-shaped incense burner
【香豆素】 xiāngdòusù 〈名〉 [化学] coumarin
【香豆酸】 xiāngdòusuān 〈名〉 [化学] coumaric acid
【香肚】 xiāngdǔ 〈名〉 cured pig bladder skin stuffed with spiced pork
【香榧】 xiāngfěi 〈名〉 [植物] Chinese torreya
【香粉】 xiāngfěn 〈名〉 cosmetic powder: ～盒 powder box ‖ ～纸 powder paper ‖ ～之资 woman's pin money ‖ 搽脸～ face powder
【香馥馥】 xiāngfùfù 〈形〉 strongly scented; richly fragrant
【香附子】 xiāngfùzǐ 〈名〉 ❶ nutgrass ❷ [中医] the rhizome of nutgrass flatsedge; Cyperus rotundus
【香干】 xiānggān 〈名〉 smoked and dried bean curd
【香港】 Xiānggǎng 〈名〉 Hong Kong
〖～基本法〗 Xiānggǎng Jīběnfǎ 〈名〉 Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
〖～脚〗 xiānggǎngjiǎo 〈名〉 [医学] Hong Kong foot
〖～特别行政区〗 Xiānggǎng Tèbié Xíngzhèngqū 〈名〉 Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR): ～立法会 Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ‖ ～行政长官 Chief Executive of the HKSAR
【香格里拉】 Xiānggélǐlā 〈名〉 Shangri-La
【香菇】 xiānggū 〈名〉 fragrant mushroom [a kind of edible mushroom grown on wooden logs]; wood mushroom
【香菰】 xiānggū = 香菇 xiānggū
【香瓜】 xiāngguā 〈名〉 muskmelon
【香闺】 xiāngguī 〈名〉 lady's chamber
【香花】 xiānghuā 〈名〉 ❶ fragrant flower: ～异草 fragrant flowers and exotic plants ❷ 〈喻〉 writings or artistic works beneficial to the people: 这部小说是～而非毒草。 This novel is a fragrant flower rather than a poisonous weed.
【香灰】 xiānghuī 〈名〉 incense ash
【香会】 xiānghuì 〈名〉 〈旧〉 group of pilgrims
【香火】 xiānghuǒ 〈名〉 ❶ joss sticks and candles burning at a temple: ～甚盛 have many worshippers/endless stream of pilgrims; attract a large number of pilgrims ‖ 庙里～不绝。 The incense has never ceased to burn in the temple. ❷ incense attendant/acolyte in a temple ❸ old tradition of burning incense (for one's ancestors)—continuance of a family line: 断了～ be unable to continue burning incense for one's ancestors; be unable to continue the family line; have no male heir ‖ 继承～ carry on/continue the family line ❹ sworn/pledged affinity: ～兄弟 sworn brothers ‖ 念及～之情 considering the sworn/pledged affinity ❺ burning joss stick; burning incense: 用～点燃爆竹 light a firecracker with a burning joss stick
〖～钱〗 xiānghuǒqián 〈名〉 donations to a temple
【香蕉】 xiāngjiāo 〈名〉 ❶ banana tree ❷ banana: 一串～ a hand/bunch of bananas ‖ 剥～ peel off a banana
〖～苹果〗 xiāngjiāo píngguǒ 〈名〉 banana-flavoured apple; Delicious; Deli
〖～球〗 xiāngjiāoqiú 〈名〉 [体育] banana ball, curve ball: 踢出一记～ kick a curve ball
〖～树〗 xiāngjiāoshù 〈名〉 banana tree
〖～水〗 xiāngjiāoshuǐ 〈名〉 [化学] banana oil
【香界】 xiāngjiè 〈名〉 [宗教] Buddhist community/temple
【香精】 xiāngjīng 〈名〉 flavouring essence: ～油 essential oil ‖ 合成/食用～ compound/flavouring essence
【香客】 xiāngkè 〈名〉 [宗教] pilgrim: 全国各地～络绎不绝。 Pilgrims from all parts of the country came in endless streams.
【香兰素】 xiānglánsù 〈名〉 [化学] vanillin
【香料】 xiāngliào 〈名〉 ❶ perfume: 人工～ synthetic perfume ‖ 用花制成的～ floral perfume ❷ aromatic spice: ～作物 aromatic crop; spice crop ‖ 混和～ mixed spice
〖～厂〗 xiāngliàochǎng 〈名〉 perfumery
〖～瓶〗 xiāngliàopíng 〈名〉 spice jar
〖～商〗 xiāngliàoshāng 〈名〉 perfumer
〖～烟叶〗 xiāngliào yānyè 〈名〉 aromatic tobacco
【香炉】 xiānglú 〈名〉 (incense) burner; censer
〖～钵〗 xiānglúbō 〈名〉 thurible bowl
〖～盖〗 xiānglúgài 〈名〉 thurible cover
【香茅】 xiāngmáo 〈名〉 [植物] lemon grass
〖～醇〗 xiāngmáochún 〈名〉 citronellal
〖～油〗 xiāngmáoyóu 〈名〉 citronella oil
【香米】 xiāngmǐ 〈名〉 aromatic rice
【香囊】 xiāngnáng 〈名〉 sachet; perfume sachet/pouch
【香喷喷】 xiāngpēnpēn 〈形〉 ❶ aromatic; sweet-smelling; fragrant: 一束～的花儿 a bundle of fragrant flowers ❷ savoury; appetizing: ～的蛋糕/鸡汤 savoury cake/chicken soup ‖ 鸡炸得好的话，看着金灿灿，～的。 Properly fried chicken should be golden, aromatic and tasty.
【香片】 xiāngpiàn = 花茶 huāchá
【香蒲】 xiāngpú 〈名〉 [植物] cattail: ～菌 cattail fungus
【香气】 xiāngqì 〈名〉 sweet smell; aroma; fragrance; scent; odour; perfume; redolence: 散发～ give off a fragrant aroma ‖ ～馥郁 be rich in fragrance ‖ ～扑鼻 feel/smell a sharp aroma; a sweet smell greets the nose; an aroma assails/reaches/strikes one's nostrils ‖ ～四溢 suffuse an exquisite fragrance all around ‖ ～宜人 have a delightful fragrance
【香钱】 xiāngqián 〈名〉 incense money [as a donation to a temple]: 筹集～ raise some money for incense (and candles)
【香薷】 xiāngrú 〈名〉 [植物] Elsholtzia cilita
【香色】 xiāngsè 〈名〉 ❶ fragrance and colour: ～鲜浓 be of strong fragrance and bright colour ❷ dark brown: ～礼帽 dark brown hat
【香山】 Xiāngshān 〈名〉 Fragrant Hill [located in west Beijing]
【香水】 xiāngshuǐ 〈名〉 perfume; liquid scent: 搽/喷/洒～ dab/spray/put perfume (on/over sth) ‖ 法国～ French perfume ‖ 浓～ strong perfume ‖ 你用什么～? What perfume/scent are you wearing?
〖～瓶〗 xiāngshuǐpíng 〈名〉 scent/perfume bottle
〖～商〗 xiāngshuǐshāng 〈名〉 perfumer
〖～制造厂〗 xiāngshuǐ zhìzàochǎng 〈名〉 perfumery
【香酥鸡】 xiāngsūjī 〈名〉 crisp fried chicken
【香甜】 xiāngtián ❶ 〈形〉 fragrant and sweet: 味道～ taste sweet and delicious ‖ ～的瓜果 sweet melons and fruits ❷ 〈副〉 (of sleep) soundly: 睡得～ sleep soundly
【香味】 xiāngwèi 〈名〉 (fragrant) aroma; fragrance; scent: 散发～ exhale a perfume; give off a fragrant aroma ‖ 闻到～ smell a scent/fragrant aroma ‖ 闻到饭菜～ smell the delicious aroma of a meal ‖ 花的～ perfume of a flower; flowery perfume ‖ 久久不散的～ lingering perfume ‖ 咖啡的～ aroma of coffee ‖ 浓烈～ intense strong fragrance ‖ 房间弥漫着玫瑰～。 The room radiates the perfume of roses. ‖ 空气里充满刚刈过的草的～。 The air was scented with the perfume of freshly mown grass. ‖ ～从厨房里飘出来。 An appetizing smell comes out from the kitchen.
【香腺】 xiāngxiàn 〈名〉 scent gland
【香消玉减】 xiāngxiāo-yùjiǎn 〈熟〉 (of a woman) becoming emaciated
【香消玉碎】 xiāngxiāo-yùsuì = 香消玉殒 xiāngxiāo-yùyǔn
【香消玉殒】 xiāngxiāo-yùyǔn 〈熟〉 the aroma vanishes and the jade perishes—a beauty passes away
【香烟】 xiāngyān 〈名〉 ❶ incense smoke: ～缭绕。 Smoke of incense curls up. / Curls of smoke were rising from the joss sticks. ❷ 〈旧〉 = 香火 ③ xiānghuǒ ❸ cigarette: 一包/盒～ a pack (et) of cigarettes ‖ 一根/支～ a cigarette ‖ 一条～ a carton of cigarette ‖ 抽～ smoke a cigarette; draw on a cigarette ‖ 叼着～ hold a cigarette between one's lips ‖ 摁灭～ extinguish/stub out a cigarette ‖ 卷支～ roll a cigarette ‖ 吸一口～ take a puff at a cigarette ‖ 过滤嘴～ filter-tip cigarette; cigarettes with tips ‖ 焦油含量低的～ low-tar cigarette ‖ 精制～ quality cigarette ‖ 燃着的～ live/lighted cigarette ‖ 特长～ king-size cigarette ‖ 他耳朵上别

根～。He stuck a cigarette behind his ear. ‖ 他点燃一根～，吸了几口，掐灭了。He lit a cigarette, dragged on it several times and then stubbed it out.

【香艳】 xiāngyàn 〈形〉〈旧〉❶ sensually/voluptuously charming: ～女子 girl of sensual charm ❷ (of literary works) flowery; sensual: ～散文 florid prose ‖ ～小说 amorous novel ‖ 这部小说内容～低俗。This novel is just vulgar with description of love.

【香胰子】 xiāngyízi 〈名〉〈方〉 toilet soap; scented soap

【香油】 xiāngyóu 〈名〉 sesame oil

【香橼】 xiāngyuán 〈名〉[植物] citron

【香云纱】 xiāngyúnshā 〈名〉[纺织] gambiered Guangdong gauze [silk fabric with a thin film of lacquer on the surface, manufactured in Guangdong and used as summer dress material]

【香皂】 xiāngzào 〈名〉 scented/perfumed soap; toilet soap: 一块～ a bar of perfumed soap; a cake of scented soap ‖ 涂～ apply soap (to) ‖ 药用～ medicated toilet soap

【香泽】 xiāngzé 〈名〉❶ perfumed hair cream or oil ❷ fragrance

【香脂】 xiāngzhī 〈名〉❶ face cream: 搽～ put on face cream ❷ balm; balsam: ～树 balsam tree

【香烛】 xiāngzhú 〈名〉 incense and candles—for praying at the altar: ～纸马 joss sticks, candles and paper horses

【香资】 xiāngzī = 香钱 xiāngqián

厢 xiāng 〈名〉❶ wing; wing-room: 东/西～ east/west wing ❷ [usu used in traditional opera or fiction] side; aspect: 两～ both sides ‖ 这～ this side ⇨一～情愿 ❸ railway carriage or compartment; (theatre) box: ⇨包～; 车～ ❹ vicinity of a city: 城～ vicinity of a city

【厢房】 xiāngfáng 〈名〉 wing-room; wing: 东/西～ east/west wing

葙 xiāng → 青葙 qīngxiāng

湘 Xiāng 〈名〉❶ Xiangjiang River ❷ Xiang [short for Hunan Province]: ⇨～剧; ～绣

【湘菜】 xiāngcài 〈名〉 Hunan cuisine/food; Hunan dish

【湘妃竹】 xiāngfēizhú 〈名〉 mottled/speckled bamboo

【湘剧】 xiāngjù 〈名〉 Hunan opera

【湘帘】 xiānglián 〈名〉 curtain made of mottled bamboo

【湘莲】 xiānglián 〈名〉 lotus seeds produced in Hunan

【湘绣】 xiāngxiù 〈名〉 Hunan embroidery

【湘语】 xiāngyǔ 〈名〉 a variety of spoken Chinese popular in Hunan Province

【湘竹】 xiāngzhú = 湘妃竹 xiāngfēizhú

缃 xiāng 〈形〉〈书〉 light yellow: ～黄 pale yellow ‖ ～烟 yellowish smog

箱 xiāng 〈名〉❶ chest; box; case; suitcase; trunk: 搬～ carry/move a box ‖ 把布装～ box up the cloth ‖ 把书装～ case the books ‖ 把随身物品打包入～ pack one's belongings into a trunk ‖ 茶叶/弹药/工具～ tea/ammunition/tool chest ‖ 齿轮～ gear case ‖ 防火～ fireproof chest ‖ 附件～ accessory case ‖ 共振～ resonance box ‖ 画具～ paint box ‖ 捐款～ donation box ‖ 开关～ switch case ‖ 木/柳条/藤～ wooden/wicker/rattan case ‖ 燃料～ fuel tank ‖ 橡木～ oak chest ‖ 樟木～ camphor wood box ‖ 装货～ crate ‖ 两～蜜橘 two boxes of oranges ‖ 一～零件/牛奶 a crate of components/milk ‖ 一～啤酒/饮料 a case of beer/drink ‖ 一整～书 a boxful of books ❷ anything in the shape of a box: ⇨风～; 信～

【箱板】 xiāngbǎn 〈名〉 box board

【箱底】 xiāngdǐ 〈名〉❶ bottom of a chest ❷ valuables stowed away at the bottom of the chest; one's store of valuables; money kept concealed for a rainy day: 压～儿的衣物 bottom drawer; valuable garments kept in a box and seldom worn ‖ 他～厚。He is a man of accumulated wealth/means.

【箱蜂】 xiāngfēng 〈名〉 hive bee

【箱格】 xiānggé 〈名〉 cell

【箱箍】 xiānggū 〈名〉 case band

【箱龟】 xiāngguī 〈名〉 box turtle; box tortoise

【箱号】 xiānghào 〈名〉 case number

【箱笼】 xiānglóng 〈名〉 (traveller's) boxes and baskets; luggage

【箱式】 xiāngshì 〈形〉 box-type

〖～钢板〗 xiāngshì gāngbǎn 〈名〉[建筑] box steel sheet piling

〖～货车〗 xiāngshì huòchē 〈名〉 box car; box van; commercial van

〖～建筑〗 xiāngshì jiànzhù 〈名〉 cellular building

〖～炉〗 xiāngshìlú 〈名〉 box-type oven

〖～整流器〗 xiāngshì zhěngliúqì 〈名〉[电学] tank rectifier

【箱形】 xiāngxíng 〈形〉 box; box-type

〖～框架〗 xiāngxíng kuàngjià 〈名〉 box frame; cellular framing: ～结构 box frame construction

〖～梁〗 xiāngxíngliáng 〈名〉 box beam; box girder; cased beam

〖～天线〗 xiāngxíng tiānxiàn 〈名〉 box antenna

〖～柱〗 xiāngxíngzhù 〈名〉 box column; cased column

【箱型】 xiāngxíng 〈名〉 box: ～电动机 box-frame motor ‖ ～照相机 box camera

【箱子】 xiāngzi 〈名〉 chest; box; trunk: 一只～ a box/trunk ‖ 打开～ open a chest/trunk ‖ 锁～ lock a trunk ‖ 托运～ check one's trunk (to be transported by train, ship or plane and not taken on by the passenger) ‖ 砸开～ break a trunk ‖ 把书装进～ pack a case with books; pack the books into a case ‖ 面粉～ flour bin ‖ 这～怕压。The chest won't stand much weight.

襄 xiāng 〈动〉〈书〉 assist; help: ⇨～办; ～助

【襄办】 xiāngbàn 〈书〉❶〈动〉 assist ❷〈名〉 assistant/deputy manager

【襄礼】 xiānglǐ ❶〈动〉 assist in a ceremony ❷〈名〉 assistant master of ceremonies

【襄理】 xiānglǐ 〈书〉❶〈动〉 assist ❷〈名〉 assistant/deputy manager

【襄赞】 xiāngzàn = 襄助 xiāngzhù

【襄助】 xiāngzhù 〈动〉〈书〉 assist indirectly

骧 xiāng 〈动〉〈书〉❶ (of a horse) gallop with head held high ❷ hold up; raise: 高～ raise high

瓖 xiāng 〈书〉= 镶 xiāng

镶 xiāng 〈动〉❶ inlay; set; mount: ～宝石 set gems; mount precious stones ‖ ～玻璃 glaze a window ‖ ～假牙 have a false tooth put in one's mouth ‖ 给戒指～钻石 mount a diamond in a ring ❷ rim; edge; border; lace: 给衬衫～花边前胸 face a shirtfront with lace ‖ 给领子～上绸边 border a collar with silk ‖ 给裙子～花边 edge a skirt with lace

【镶板】 xiāngbǎn 〈名〉[建筑] panel: 刻花～ carved panel ‖ 有～的房间/墙壁/天花板 panelled room/wall/ceiling

【镶边】 xiāngbiān 〈动〉 rim; edge; border; lace: 用缎子给旗袍～ rim a cheongsam with satin

〖～材料〗 xiāngbiān cáiliào 〈名〉 trimming material

〖～细工〗 xiāngbiān xìgōng 〈名〉 purfled work

〖～线条〗 xiāngbiān xiàntiáo 〈名〉 edge moulding; edging; edge strip

〖～袖口〗 xiāngbiān xiùkǒu 〈名〉 braided sleeve

〖～皱褶〗 xiāngbiān zhòuzhé 〈名〉 bound-edge frill

【镶金】 xiāngjīn 〈名〉 inlaid gold

【镶框】 xiāngkuàng 〈动〉 frame: 给油画～ frame an oil painting ‖ 给照片～ frame a photograph

【镶砌】 xiāngqì 〈动〉 inlay; mount: 将石英石～入墙缝 inlay quartz into the crack in the wall

【镶嵌】 xiāngqiàn 〈动〉 inlay; set; mount: ～画人像 mosaic figure ‖ ～物 tessera ‖ ～细工 inlaid work; marquetry ‖ ～银丝漆器 silver-inlaid lacquerware ‖ ～钻石的王冠 crown mounted with diamond ‖ 把地板～成棋盘花纹 tessellate a floor

〖～板〗 xiāngqiànbǎn 〈名〉 inlaid board

〖～边〗 xiāngqiànbiān 〈名〉 girdle

〖～玻璃〗 xiāngqiàn bōli 〈名〉 mosaic glass

〖～工〗 xiāngqiàngōng 〈名〉 mounter

〖～工艺〗 xiāngqiàn gōngyì 〈名〉 inlay; mosaic; tesselated picture

〖～画〗 xiāngqiànhuà 〈名〉 mosaic; tesselated picture

【镶入式浴盆】 xiāngrùshì yùpén 〈名〉 built-in bathtub

【镶色玻璃】 xiāngsè bōli 〈名〉 cased glass; case glass; flashed glass

【镶饰】 xiāngshì 〈动〉 veneer：给书桌～柚木 veneer a table with teak
【镶条】 xiāngtiáo 〈名〉 (of clothes) panel；braid；bias strip for braiding：～地面 inlaid strip flooring
【镶贴】 xiāngtiē 〈名〉 incrustation；encrustation
【镶牙】 xiāngyá 〈动〉 put in a false tooth；insert an artificial tooth：镶假牙 put in a false tooth ‖ 镶金牙 insert a gold tooth
〖～术〗 xiāngyáshù 〈名〉 dental prosthesis
【镶铸】 xiāngzhù 〈名〉 imbedding

xiáng

详 xiáng ❶〈形〉 detailed；minute：～禀 report in detail ‖ 不厌其～ go into minute details ⇨～尽；～情；～谈 ❷〈动〉〈书〉 give details；tell in detail；elaborate：另～ will be explained elsewhere ‖ 内～ with the (sender's) name and address enclosed ❸〈形〉 clear：他早年生平不～。Little is known about his early life.
【详备】 xiángbèi 〈形〉 detailed and complete：例证～ with exhaustive evidence and illustrations ‖ 注释～ with detailed, full annotations；with copious notes；exhaustively annotated
【详查】 xiángchá 〈动〉 ❶ investigate fully：～贪官罪行 make an exhaustive enquiry of a corrupt official ❷ examine carefully；scrutinize：～账目 check the accounts carefully
【详察】 xiángchá 〈动〉 sift through；scrutinize：接受～ be subjected to/come under close scrutiny ‖ 经不起～ can not stand up to/bear close scrutiny
【详尽】 xiángjìn 〈形〉 detailed and complete；thorough；exhaustive：进行～研究 make an exhaustive study ‖ ～的报告/规划/记载 detailed report/plan/account ‖ ～的记录/资料 exhaustive record/information ‖ ～的描述 detailed/elaborate description ‖ 她对情况的了解极其～。She knew the situation inside out. ‖ 我们应该尽量～地了解这个案件。We need to know the case as fully as possible.
【详略】 xiáng-lüè 〈名〉 treatment of or attention to details：注释正确，～得当。The annotations are correct and of appropriate detail.
【详密】 xiángmì 〈形〉 detailed and elaborate；meticulous：～的安排/分析/借口 elaborate arrangement/analysis/excuse ‖ ～的计划/准备 meticulous plan/preparation
【详明】 xiángmíng 〈形〉 detailed and lucid：记述～ write down fully and clearly ‖ ～的叙述/注解 detailed and lucid account/annotation
【详情】 xiángqíng 〈名〉 detailed information；details；particulars；details：告知～ inform sb of the details；tell sb in detail ‖ 获得～ obtain detailed information ‖ 了解～ learn/know the details ‖ 提供/探听～ furnish/detect the details ‖ ～请问问讯处。Please apply to the information desk for full particulars. ‖ ～面谈。I will give you the details when we meet in person.
【详实】 xiángshí 〈形〉 full and accurate：叙事～ give a full and accurate account ‖ ～的报道 full and accurate report；elaborate report/coverage ‖ ～的材料 full and accurate data
【详述】 xiángshù 〈动〉 give an elaborate account；give exact information (about)；detail；narrate in complete detail：～己见 elaborate on one's opinions；detail one's views ‖ 她～了事情的经过。She described fully what had happened. ‖ 他～了比赛情况。He went into details about the competition.
【详谈】 xiángtán 〈动〉 expand on/upon；detail；elaborate (on)：谢绝～ decline to elaborate (on) ‖ 她希望与丈夫～一次。She wished she could talk things out with her husband.
【详图】 xiángtú 〈名〉 detail drawing；comprehensive chart：画一张机器～ draw a machine in detail ‖ 发动机～ engine detail
【详悉】 xiángxī ❶〈动〉 know the details；have the detailed information (about)：信已收到，内容～。I've got your letter and know what is conveyed. ❷〈形〉 detailed and exhaustive：内容～，笔调生动。It is detailed and thorough in content and vivid in style.
【详细】 xiángxì 〈形〉 detailed；minute；elaborate：打听～情况 ask for detailed information (on/about sth) ‖ 占有～的材料 collect all the available material；have all the relevant data at one's fingertips ‖ 做～汇报 report in detail ‖ ～的报告/描述/研究 detailed report/description/research ‖ 欲知～情况，请查阅本公司网址。For further details, please access our firm's website. ‖ 不要讲得太～。Don't go into details.
〖～流程图〗 xiángxì liúchéngtú 〈名〉 detail chart
【详详细细】 xiángxiáng-xìxì 〈形〉 in every detail and particular
【详阅】 xiángyuè 〈动〉 read carefully
【详征博引】 xiángzhēng-bóyǐn 〈熟〉 quote extensively and elaborately；have elaborate and copious citations to support one's view
【详注】 xiángzhù 〈名〉 copious/elaborate notes/annotations

降 xiáng 〈动〉 ❶ surrender；capitulate；cave in；concede；give in；yield：宁死不～ would rather die than surrender ⇨受～；投～；诈～；招～ ❷ subdue；tame；vanquish：你这样的人～不住他。He is not to be subjected by a person like you. ‖ 一物～一物。There is always one thing to conquer the other. ⇨～伏；～龙伏虎 ⇨jiàng
【降表】 xiángbiǎo 〈名〉 letter/message of surrender/capitulation
【降敌】 xiángdí 〈动〉 ❶ surrender to the enemy ❷ conquer/subject the enemy：～数千 conquer and capture thousands of enemy soldiers
【降伏】 xiángfú 〈动〉 conquer；vanquish；tame：～烈马 tame a wild horse；break in a wild horse
【降服】 xiángfú 〈动〉 yield；surrender：即将～ be on the point of surrender ‖ 举国～。The whole nation surrendered.
【降将】 xiángjiàng 〈名〉 a general who has surrendered
【降龙伏虎】 xiánglóng-fúhǔ 〈熟〉 subdue the dragon and tame the tiger—overcome formidable enemies；overcome powerful adversaries
【降旗】 xiángqí 〈名〉 white flag；flag of surrender
【降顺】 xiángshùn 〈动〉〈书〉 yield and pledge allegiance to
【降妖伏魔】 xiángyāo-fúmó 〈熟〉 subjugate evil spirits；vanquish demons and monsters

庠 xiáng 〈名〉〈旧〉〈书〉 country school
【庠生】 xiángshēng 〈名〉〈旧〉〈书〉 student
【庠序】 xiángxù 〈名〉〈书〉 school
〖～之教〗 xiángxùzhījiào 〈名〉 public education

祥 xiáng 〈形〉 auspicious；propitious；lucky：⇨吉～
【祥和】 xiánghé 〈形〉 ❶ peaceful and auspicious：欢乐～的节日 blissful and auspicious festival ❷ kindly；affable；amiable：神情～ wear a benign/genial expression
【祥瑞】 xiángruì 〈名〉 good omen；auspicious sign；propitious omen：～之兆 good omen；propitious omen ‖ 天降～ heaven-sent auspicious sign
【祥云】 xiángyún 〈名〉 auspicious cloud
【祥兆】 xiángzhào 〈名〉 auspicious/good omen：丰收的～ omen for a bumper harvest

翔 xiáng ❶〈动〉 hover；fly：⇨翱～；飞～；滑～ ❷〈动〉〈书〉 swim：鱼～浅底。The fish are swimming in shallow water. ❸〈形〉 detailed；elaborate：⇨～实
【翔贵】 xiángguì 〈形〉〈书〉 (of prices) soar；spiral：物价～。Prices soar.
【翔实】 xiángshí 〈形〉 full and accurate：～可信的叙述 elaborate and reliable account ‖ 材料～ full and accurate data

xiǎng

享 xiǎng 〈动〉 ❶〈书〉＝飨 xiǎng ❷ have the benefit (of)；enjoy；share：～清福 enjoy the happiness of leisure ‖ 共～胜利喜悦 share the joy of victory ‖ 以～天年 enjoy one's remaining years in peace；live out one's life in peace ⇨坐～其成
【享福】 xiǎngfú 〈动〉 enjoy a happy life；live in ease and comfort：这位老人现在可～了。The old man lives in ease and comfort now.
【享乐】 xiǎnglè 〈动〉 lead a life of pleasure；indulge in creature comforts；seek pleasure：贪图～ seek a life of pleasure ‖ 尽情～ lead a hedonistic life；be self-indulgent；indulge in creature comforts to one's heart's content ‖ ～思想 preoccupation with

pleasure-seeking
〖～主义〗 xiǎnglèzhǔyì 〈名〉 hedonism
【享年】 xiǎngnián 〈动〉〈敬〉 die at or live to the age of：～八十岁 pass away at the age of eighty
【享受】 xiǎngshòu 〈动〉 enjoy：～公费医疗 enjoy public health service‖～局级待遇 enjoy the rights and perquisites of a bureau head‖～平等待遇 enjoy equal treatment‖～权利 enjoy one's rights‖～优惠待遇 enjoy preferential treatment‖这把吉他花了我不少钱，但我也从中～到很多乐趣。The guitar cost me a lot of money, but I do get a lot of pleasure out of it.
【享用】 xiǎngyòng 〈动〉 have the benefit (of sth); enjoy the use of：～自己的劳动果实 enjoy the fruits of one's own labour
【享有】 xiǎngyǒu 〈动〉 enjoy; possess：～广泛的支持 enjoy extensive support‖～国际声望 be of international fame; enjoy an international reputation‖～健康 enjoy good health‖～平等权利/外交豁免权 enjoy equal rights/diplomatic immunity‖～盛名 enjoy a high reputation‖～专利 be patented; enjoy patent rights
【享誉】 xiǎngyù 〈动〉 enjoy good fame; be renowned：～海内外 enjoy great prestige both at home and abroad

响 xiǎng ❶〈名〉 echo; resound：⇨反～；回～；影～ ❷〈名〉 sound; noise：两～的爆竹 double-bang firecrackers‖随着一声巨～ with a tremendous noise‖一声炮～ the report of a cannon ⇨声～；音～ ❸〈动〉 cause to make a sound; ring：～锣 beat drums‖～汽笛 sound a whistle‖～枪 sound/fire a (warning) shot; fire with a gun; shoot‖空袭警报～起了。The air raid alarm was sounded. ❹〈动〉 make a sound; sound; ring：一声不～ be very quiet‖～起了上课的铃声。The bell sounded for starting a class.‖全场～起了暴风雨般的掌声。A stormy applause broke out in the hall.‖礼花在空中～起。The fireworks cracked in the sky.‖他一声不～地走掉了。He left without saying a word.‖电话铃在～。The telephone is ringing.‖门铃～了。The door-bell rang.‖闹钟～了。The alarm clock went off.‖琴键按下去不～。The keys won't sound. ❺〈形〉 noisy; loud：电视太～。The TV is too noisy/loud.‖收音机放～点。Turn the radio loud.‖音乐越来越～。The music got louder and louder.
【响板】 xiǎngbǎn 〈名〉[音乐] castanets
【响鼻】 xiǎngbí 〈动〉(of a horse, mule, etc) snort
【响鞭】 xiǎngbiān 〈动〉 crack a whip：打/甩～ snap/crack a whip
【响彻】 xiǎngchè 〈动〉 resound through; reverberate through：～山谷 reverberate in the valley; resound around a valley‖笑声～整个大厅。Laughter echoed through the whole hall.
〖～九霄〗 xiǎngchè-jiǔxiāo 〈熟〉 echoes rise to the sky
〖～四方〗 xiǎngchè-sìfāng 〈熟〉 resound in all directions
〖～云霄〗 xiǎngchè-yúnxiāo 〈熟〉 echoes rise to the clouds/resound across the heavens/resound to the skies
【响脆】 xiǎngcuì 〈形〉 loud and crisp：～的嗓音 loud and crisp voice
【响当当】 xiǎngdāngdāng 〈形〉❶(of ringing sound, etc) loud ❷〈喻〉 outstanding; excellent：～的汉子 true man worth his salt‖～的好汉 hero second to none; hundred per cent brave man‖～的律师 honest attorney‖～的人物 outstanding personage; quite a figure
【响动】 xiǎngdong 〈名〉 sound (of something); noise：她睡得很沉，没听见任何～。She heard nothing because she slept soundly.‖屋里一点～都没有。There was nothing astir in the room.
【响度】 xiǎngdù 〈名〉[物理] loudness; volume
【响遏行云】 xiǎng'èxíngyún 〈熟〉(of sound) being so sonorous as to stop the passing clouds—resonant singing/music
【响辅音】 xiǎngfǔyīn 〈名〉[语言] sonorous consonant
【响箭】 xiǎngjiàn 〈名〉 whistling arrow
【响雷】 xiǎngléi ❶〈动〉 thunder：开始～了。It has started to thunder. ❷〈名〉 thunderclap：一声～ a loud crash/clap of thunder‖震耳欲聋的～ deafening thunderclap
【响亮】 xiǎngliàng 〈形〉 loud and clear; sonorous; resonant; penetrating; resounding; reverberating; thunderous; stentorian：～的欢呼声/叫声/笑声 resounding cheers/shouts/laughs‖～的回答 loud and clear reply‖～的声音 stentorian/resounding voice‖一记～的耳光 a resounding slap in the face
【响铃】 xiǎnglíng 〈名〉 jingle bell; cascabel
【响马】 xiǎngmǎ 〈名〉〈旧〉(mounted) highwayman; bandit
【响器】 xiǎngqì 〈名〉[音乐] Chinese percussion instruments
【响晴】 xiǎngqíng 〈名〉〈方〉(of sky) cloudless; clear and bright; fine：～的天空 cloudless sky‖今天～。It's a fine day today.
【响儿】 xiǎngr 〈名〉〈方〉 sound; noise
【响声】 xiǎngshēng 〈名〉 sound; noise：弄出～ make a sound; make/produce a noise‖刺耳/烦人/轻微的～ harsh/annoying/slight noise‖丁丁当当的～ clink‖隆隆的～ rumble‖沙沙的～ rustle‖悦耳的～ pleasant/sweet sound‖震耳欲聋的～ deafening noise
【响头】 xiǎngtóu 〈名〉 kowtow (with one's forehead knocking against the ground and making a sound)
【响尾蛇】 xiǎngwěishé 〈名〉 rattlesnake; rattler：一条～ a rattlesnake
【响音】 xiǎngyīn 〈名〉[语言] sonorant; resonant
【响应】 xiǎngyìng 〈动〉 answer; reply; respond (often positively or favourably)：～号召 answer a call; respond to a call‖～呼吁/提议 make a positive response to an appeal/a proposal‖引起积极～ elicit/produce a positive response‖观众～是表演的重要部分。The audience's responsiveness is a key part of any performance.‖她的提议得到积极～。Her proposal was met with enthusiastic response. / Her proposal received enthusiastic support.
【响指】 xiǎngzhǐ 〈名〉 snapping of one's fingers：打～ snap one's fingers

饷 xiǎng ❶〈名〉〈旧〉 pay (esp to military personnel)：发～ give out pay‖加～ pay rise; increase in pay‖领～ receive pay‖月～ monthly pay ❷〈动〉〈书〉 entertain with food and drink：～客 give dinner to guests
【饷银】 xiǎngyín 〈名〉〈旧〉 soldier's pay

蚼 xiǎng
【蚼虫】 xiǎngchóng 〈名〉〈方〉 paddy insects such as leafhoppers

飨 xiǎng 〈动〉〈书〉❶ treat to dinner; wine and dine：～客 treat a guest to dinner ❷ provide enjoyment; entertain：以～读者 provide enjoyment for the reader

想 xiǎng 〈动〉❶ think; consider; ponder; contemplate; give thought to; deliberate; meditate; mull over; rack one's brains; reflect; ruminate; work things out：～办法 think of a way‖～出路 figure out a solution‖～个借口 think of/up an excuse‖～～后果 think through the consequences (of sth)‖～问题 think/ponder over a problem‖～下一步棋 ponder one's next move (in a chess game)‖～主意 think of a solution (to)‖～来～去 turn sth over in one's mind‖往好处～ think of sb/sth in a better light; look at the bright side of things‖仔细～～ think hard/carefully (about sth); mull sth over for a while‖做事不～ do things without thinking‖把某事～一～ give it some thought‖～好再做！Think before you act.‖你～得真周到，为我做好了一切必要的安排。It was thoughtful of you to make all the necessary arrangements for me.‖你～得太多了。You think too much.‖让我～～。Let me see. / Let me have a think about it.‖你的计划～得很周密。Your plan is well thought out.‖别把这事～得太糟。Don't think bad of it.‖他从来没～到自己会错。The possibility that he might be wrong never occurred to him.‖我～不出谁能干这项工作。I can't think of anyone who could take on this job.‖我最近～了很多。I've been doing a good deal of thinking recently. ⇨冥思苦～ ❷ suppose; think; reckon; consider; assume; believe; be under the impression; feel; guess; imagine; presume; estimate：我～这个问题会解决的。I think there will be a solution to this problem.‖我～她只能当配角。I suppose she will only have a supporting role.‖没～到会在这里见到你。I didn't expect to see you here. ⇨～当然；猜～ ❸ want/wish (to do sth); would like (to do sth); feel like (doing sth)：～结婚 want to get married‖～买车 wish to purchase a car‖～散步 would like to have/take a walk‖～试试 want to have a try‖～游泳 feel like (going for) a swim‖我～让你见见我的父母。I would like you to see my parents.‖我很～去。I have a good/great mind to go. ❹ miss; think of; yearn for; long for; desire; fancy; hank after; be dying for; hunger after; pine for; thirst for; wish for; crave：～父母 miss one's parents‖每次下雪，我就～她。I always think about/of her when it snows.‖我非常～家。I have a great longing for home. ⇨～念；朝思暮～ ❺ recall; re-

collect; remember; think: ～一次谈话 reflect on a conversation (with sb) ‖ ～～看，是不是真的～不起当时的情况？Cast your mind back. Are you sure you can't recall/remember what happened? ‖ 我～不起她的名字。I can't remember what her name is.

【想必】 xiǎngbì 〈副〉 presumably; most probably/likely: ～如此。I presume so. ‖ ～你已听到这个消息了吧？Presumably you've heard the news? ‖ ～不严重。It's most probably nothing serious.

【想不到】 xiǎngbudào 〈动〉 never expect: ～在这儿碰到你！Fancy meeting you here! / I didn't expect to see you here! ‖ ～他一年写了两本畅销书。It was unexpected that he wrote two best-selling novels within a year. ‖ ～你变化这么大！It's hard to believe that you have changed a great deal. ‖ ～昨晚下这么大一场雪。Last night's heavy snow came as a complete surprise (to us).

【想不开】 xiǎngbukāi 〈动〉 be unable to resign oneself to a (usu unpleasant) situation; fail to take a resigned attitude; take things too hard; not be philosophical (about): 别为小事～。Don't take such trivial things to heart. ‖ 别～。Don't take things too hard. ‖ 他遇事～，爱走极端。He is not philosophical at all, and tends to go to extremes.

【想不通】 xiǎngbutōng 〈动〉 can't get one's mind round; can't figure it out; can't reason things out; take things too hard: 我～他为什么生我的气。I can't figure out why he is so angry with me. ‖ 我～她为什么不干了。I never really gathered why she left her job.

【想出】 xiǎngchū 〈动〉 think it out; think of/up; work out: ～办法 think of a way; figure out a solution ‖ ～计划 think up a plan ‖ ～借口 think of/up an excuse ‖ ～主意 hit on/upon an idea ‖ 亏你能～这种馊点子！Trust you to dream up a lousy idea like this! ‖ 他～个好主意。A good idea entered his mind.

【想当然】 xiǎngdāngrán 〈熟〉 take sth for granted; assume (sth as a matter of course): 每个细节都要认真检查核对，不要～。Every detail should be carefully checked and verified; nothing should be taken for granted. ‖ 你不能凭～办事。You must not act on assumptions. ‖ 我们不能～地认为嫌疑人有罪。We mustn't assume the suspect's guilt as a matter of course. /We mustn't take it for granted that the suspect is guilty.

【想到】 xiǎngdào 〈动〉 ❶ think of; remember; have at heart; call to mind: 你可曾～…？Did it ever occur to you that...? ‖ 她～了一个主意。An idea has just come/sprung into her mind. / An idea has just occurred to her. ‖ 她从未～丈夫会撒谎。It never crossed her mind to suspect her husband of lying. ‖ 他们一说要找个懂英语的人，我马上～了你。I thought of you immediately when they said they wanted someone who could speak English. ❷ have in one's mind; think of: 紧要关头他们～的是国家利益。What they had in mind at the crucial moment was the national interest. ‖ 他总是先～自己。He always thinks of himself first. ❸ expect; think: 没～在这里见到你。I didn't think/expect to see you here. ‖ 我没～会这么难。I hadn't imagined things would be so difficult.

【想得到】 xiǎngdedào 〈动〉 [often used in rhetorical questions] think; imagine; expect: 你怎能～他竟然是个骗子？Would you have imagined him to be a swindler?

【想得开】 xiǎngdekāi 〈动〉 take things philosophically; be philosophical about sth: 凡事还是～的好。It's better not to take any misfortune to heart. ‖ 你要～。Try to look on the bright side of things. ‖ 她似乎对这场灾难很～。she seemed fairly philosophical about the calamity. ‖ 他没有升迁，我本来还担心他心里有疙瘩，但他想得很开。I was afraid he might be upset about not being promoted, but he took it philosophically.

【想法】 xiǎngfǎ 〈动〉 think of a way; try; do all one can; devise some way: ～活下来 try to survive ‖ ～弄点吃的 try to get something to eat ‖ ～取得联系 think of a way to establish contact (with)

【想法】 xiǎngfa 〈名〉 idea; opinion; view; inspiration; plan; proposal; scheme; suggestion; notion: 交换～ exchange opinions ‖ 说出～ utter an idea; air one's view ‖ 听听各种～ hear different views ‖ 公众的～ public opinion ‖ 可行/奇怪的～ feasible/strange idea ‖ 他冒出个新～。A new idea came to his mind. ‖ 你有什么～？What do you have in mind? / What's your opinion? ‖ 我的～和你一样。I'm of your mind. / I share your point of view. ‖ 对这件事有什么不同～的话，告诉我。If you have any different thoughts on the matter, let me know.

【想方设法】 xiǎngfāng-shèfǎ 〈熟〉 try all/every means; do everything possible; try by hook or by crook; rack one's brains for an idea: ～按时完成任务 try all means to fulfil a task as scheduled ‖ ～克服困难 do everything possible to overcome difficulties ‖ ～偷税漏税 have ways and means of evading taxes ‖ 我要～找到她的下落。I'll find out her exact whereabouts by hook or by crook.

【想家】 xiǎngjiā 〈动〉 be homesick; yearn for home; long for home; be nostalgic: 非常～ ache for home; be very homesick

【想见】 xiǎngjiàn 〈动〉 infer; gather: 从两国元首频频会晤，可以～两国关系密切。Judging by/from the frequent summit meetings, I think there is a close rapport between the two countries. ‖ 从她的表情，可以～她生我气了。From the look on her face, I gathered she was annoyed with me.

【想开】 xiǎngkāi 〈动〉 be philosophical about; succeed in getting over a loss or misfortune; stop worrying; not take sth to heart; look on sth bad as a blessing in disguise; think sth through and not feel depressed: 如果失败了，你应该～一些，不要气馁。You've just got to be a bit philosophical if you fail, and try not to be discouraged. ‖ 要～点。Try to look on the bright side of things. ‖ 这事要～点。Don't take it to heart.

【想来】 xiǎnglái 〈动〉 presume; suppose; think: ～她不会来了。I presume/suppose she is not coming. ‖ ～他会同意的。Presumably he will agree. ‖ ～这不是了不起的灾祸。As I see it, this is not such a disastrous thing.

【想念】 xiǎngniàn 〈动〉 regret the absence (of sb); miss; yearn for: ～故乡/祖国/亲人 miss one's hometown/motherland/family ‖ ～去世的父亲 cherish the memory of/miss/long for/pine for one's late father ‖ 她正～他呢，他就打来了电话。She was thinking about/of him when he phoned.

【想起】 xiǎngqǐ 〈动〉 remember; recollect; recall; call to mind; think of; recall; have a memory of; have in mind; summon up; bring sth to mind; remind sb of sth: ～幸福时光 remember the happy times ‖ ～做过某事 recollect/remember doing sth ‖ 不太能想得起 can't recollect much (about sb/sth) ‖ 这张照片使我～了老朋友。This picture brought my old friends to my mind. / This picture reminds me of my old friends. ‖ 我想不起收到过这封电子邮件。I have no recollection of ever having received the e-mail. ‖ 我想给你打电话，但想不起你的号码了。I was going to phone you, but I couldn't remember your number. ‖ 我突然～在哪里见过他。It suddenly crossed my mind that I had met him somewhere. ‖ 你使我～我妹妹。You put me in mind of my sister. ‖ 幼年的事情很难～来。It is difficult to cast one's mind back to things that happened in one's early childhood.

【想儿】 xiǎngr 〈名〉〈方〉 hope: 有～ have a hope

【想入非非】 xiǎngrùfēifēi 〈熟〉 allow one's fancy to run wild; spin a fantasy; indulge in wild daydreams; go off into wild flights of fancy: 他老是～地盘算：如果得了足球彩票大奖他将怎么办。He was forever fantasizing about what he would do if he won the football lottery.

【想通】 xiǎngtōng 〈动〉 straighten out one's thinking; think through; become convinced; think out a way: ～一个问题 think a problem through; clarify a question in one's mind ‖ 他已～了。He has come round to the idea now. ‖ 你～了吗？Are you convinced? ‖ 下一步怎么走，我已经～了。I have worked out in my mind what I should do next.

【想头】 xiǎngtou 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ notion; thought; idea: 我有这样一个～。I have such an idea. ❷ expectation; hope: 想赢这场球根本就没～ not have a hope in hell of winning the game ‖ 有～。There is a hope now.

【想望】 xiǎngwàng 〈动〉 hope; expect; desire; long for: ～爱情/认同 crave love/recognition ‖ ～当一名宇航员 aspire/long to be an astronaut ‖ ～名声 aspire to fame ‖ ～自由 yearn for freedom

【想象】 xiǎngxiàng ＝想像 xiǎngxiàng

【想像】 xiǎngxiàng ❶〈名〉 imagination: 没留下任何～空间 leave no room for imagination ‖ 丰富/奇妙的～ fertile/wonderful imagination ❷〈动〉 imagine; fancy; visualize; conceive of: ～一个场景 imagine/picture a scene ‖ ～一种情况 conceive of a situation ‖ ～自己获大奖 imagine oneself winning the big prize ‖ 难以～ be hard to imagine; can hardly imagine; be difficult/hard/impossible to conceive of ‖ ～不到的困难 unimaginable difficulties ‖ ～中的朋友 imaginary friend ‖ 无法～的痛苦 unimaginable suffering ‖ 事情并不像我原先～的那样。The matter was not what I had pre-

figured it. ‖ 你难以～聚会后屋子乱成什么样子了。You can't imagine what a mess the house was in after the party. ‖ 你能～眼睛看不见的感觉吗？Can you imagine how it feels to be blind?

〖～力〗 xiǎngxiànglì 〈名〉 imaginative power/faculty; imagination: 发挥～ give full play/give free rein to one's imagination ‖ 富有～ be full of imagination ‖ 开发～ develop sb's imagination ‖ 缺乏～ lack imagination ‖ ～丰富的设计家 imaginative designer ‖ 富有～的作家 writer of rich imagination

鲞 xiǎng 〈名〉 salted and dried fish: 鳗～ dried eel

xiàng

向[1] xiàng ❶〈动〉face; turn towards: ～东 face east ⇨～上；～阳植物 ❷〈名〉direction: ⇨风～；去～ ❸〈名〉inclination; preference; tendency: ⇨意～；志～ ❹〈动〉〈书〉approach: ⇨～晚 ❺〈动〉have an unfair preference/a bias (for); side with; take sb's part; be partial to: 我～理不～人。I would stand by anyone in the right rather than someone to my liking. ‖ 妈妈～着妹妹。My mother favours my sister./My mother is partial to my sister. ❻〈介〉[indicating direction or object of action] to; towards; against: ～当局告发 denounce sb to the authorities ‖ ～东流 flow east; flow eastwards ‖ ～国旗敬礼 give a salute to the national flag ‖ ～获奖者祝贺 congratulate the winners ‖ ～警方自首 surrender oneself to the police ‖ ～空中鸣枪 fire into the air ‖ ～人道歉 apologize to sb ‖ ～上级汇报 report to one's superior ‖ ～银行借钱 borrow money from a bank ‖ 那个男孩～他姐姐发脾气。The boy turned his anger onto his sister.

向[2] xiàng ❶〈名〉〈书〉past: ～日 in the old days; in the past ❷〈副〉until now; always; all along: ～无此例。There is no precedent for this. ‖ 此处～无此人。There has never been such a person here. ‖ 他一～不抽烟。He has never smoked. ‖ 他对哲学～有研究。He has always been devoted to the study of philosophy. ⇨～来

【向背】 xiàngbèi 〈名〉 support and opposition; pros and cons: 人心～ support or opposition of the people

【向壁虚构】 xiàngbì-xūgòu 〈熟〉 make up out of thin air; fabricate: ～故事 make up a story ‖ ～借口 cook up an excuse ‖ ～理由 invent a reason (for) ‖ 他所说的全是～。What he said was sheer/pure fabrication/fiction.

【向壁虚造】 xiàngbì-xūzào ＝向壁虚构 xiàngbì-xūgòu

【向导】 xiàngdǎo ❶〈动〉lead the way (for a person); guide ❷〈名〉guide; escort: 当～ act as a guide ‖ 雇用～ employ/hire/engage a guide

【向地性】 xiàngdìxìng 〈名〉[植物] geotropism

【向迩】 xiàng'ěr 〈动〉〈书〉approach: 不可～ be inapproachable

【向光性】 xiàngguāngxìng 〈名〉[生物] phototropism

【向后】 xiànghòu 〈副〉 backward: ～撤 withdraw ‖ ～看 look back ‖ ～倾斜 tip back ‖ ～转 execute/do an about-face ‖ ～转走！To the rear, march!

【向火】 xiànghuǒ 〈动〉〈方〉 warm oneself by a fire: 过来向向火，暖暖手。Come and warm your hands by the fire.

【向来】 xiànglái 〈副〉 always; all along; as a rule: ～不过问 never ask about it/concern oneself with it ‖ ～守时 have always been punctual ‖ ～如此。It has always been so. ‖ 他～不守信。He has never kept his promise. ‖ 他做事～认真。He works conscientiously as a rule. ‖ 我～不吸烟。I never smoke.

【向例】 xiànglì 〈名〉 convention; usual practice: 打破～ break with usual practice

【向量】 xiàngliàng 〈名〉[数学] vector

〖～分析〗 xiàngliàng fēnxī 〈名〉 vector analysis

〖～函数〗 xiàngliàng hánshù 〈名〉 vector function

〖～图像〗 xiàngliàng túxiàng 〈名〉[计算机] vector image

〖～图形〗 xiàngliàng túxíng 〈名〉[计算机] vector graphics

【向流性】 xiàngliúxìng 〈名〉[生物] rheotropism

【向明】 xiàngmíng 〈名〉 daybreak; dawn: ～时分 at dawn

【向暮】 xiàngmù 〈名〉 early evening; dusk; nightfall: ～时分 at nightfall ‖ ～投宿 seek lodging before dark

【向慕】 xiàngmù 〈动〉 admire; adore: 一片～之情 be all admiration ‖ 十分～ admire tremendously

【向内】 xiàngnèi 〈副〉 inward: ～跑 run inward ‖ ～弯曲 incurve

【向前】 xiàngqián 〈副〉 forward; onward; ahead: ～冲 rush ahead ‖ ～滚动/移动 roll/move onward ‖ ～跑 run forward ‖ ～推 push forward ‖ ～推进 propel forward ‖ ～看的态度 forward-looking attitude ‖ ～看！Look ahead! / Eyes front!

【向日】 xiàngrì 〈名〉〈书〉 former days; former time: ～荣耀 former glory

【向日葵】 xiàngrìkuí 〈名〉 sunflower: ～油/籽 sunflower oil/seed

【向日性】 xiàngrìxìng 〈名〉[生物] heliotropism

【向善】 xiàngshàn 〈动〉 be inclined to goodness/charity: 存心～ be bent on doing good; be philanthropic

【向上】 xiàngshàng ❶〈副〉upward; up: ～飞/看 fly/look upwards ‖ ～伸臂 stretch one's arms upward ‖ 掌心～ hold the palm upward ‖ ～的趋势 upward trend (in) ‖ 公路顺山～盘旋攀伸。The highway wound up the mountain slope. ❷〈动〉advance/further one's career; make one's way up or forward: 努力～的热情 zeal for improvement

〖～爬〗 xiàngshàngpá ❶〈动〉climb up: 艰难地～ make a hard climb ‖ 沿着峭壁～ climb up a cliff ❷〈熟〉climb to a position of increased status or power; be a social climber; be a careerist; be intent on personal advancement; seek personal advancement/promotion: ～的思想 mentality of a careerist ‖ ～的人 social climber

【向湿性】 xiàngshīxìng 〈名〉[生物] hydrotropism

【向水性】 xiàngshuǐxìng 〈名〉[生物] hydrotropism

【向酸性】 xiàngsuānxìng 〈名〉[生物] oxytropism

【向晚】 xiàngwǎn 〈名〉 toward evening; early evening; dusk: ～时分 at dusk

【向往】 xiàngwǎng 〈动〉 be attracted toward; crave/yearn (for); look forward to: ～爱情/认同 crave love/recognition ‖ ～社交活动 be attracted towards social life ‖ ～幸福生活 look forward to a happy life ‖ ～自由 yearn for freedom ‖ 令人～ catch/take sb's fancy; make people yearn (for) ‖ ～已久 have long been yearning (for)

【向温性】 xiàngwēnxìng 〈名〉[生物] thermotropism

【向下】 xiàngxià 〈副〉 downwards; down: ～滑/看/盘旋 slide/look/spiral downwards ‖ ～的运动/压力 downward movement/pressure

【向晓】 xiàngxiǎo 〈名〉〈书〉 dawn; daybreak: ～雪止。The snow stopped at dawn.

【向斜】 xiàngxié 〈名〉[地质] syncline

【向心】 xiàngxīn ❶〈形〉centripetal; towards the centre: ～攻击 converging attack ❷〈名〉[解剖] entad ❸〈形〉[物理] centripetal

〖～泵〗 xiàngxīnbèng 〈名〉 centripetal pump

〖～加速度〗 xiàngxīn jiāsùdù 〈名〉 centripetal acceleration

〖～力〗 xiàngxīnlì 〈名〉 centripetal force

【向性】 xiàngxìng 〈名〉[生物] tropism: ～运动 tropic movement

【向学】 xiàngxué 〈动〉 determine or be inclined to study; pursue one's studies: 无心～ have no inclination to study ‖ 一心～ be engrossed in academic pursuits; devote oneself to learning; be bent on seeking knowledge

【向阳】 xiàngyáng ❶〈动〉be exposed to the sun; have a sunny exposure; face the sun: 葵花～。Sunflowers always face the sun. ❷〈形〉directly exposed to sunshine; south-facing: ～的房间/山坡 sunny room/slope; south-facing room/slope ‖ 不～的房间 sunless room ‖ 这间屋子～。The room has a southern exposure.

〖～花〗 xiàngyánghuā 〈名〉 sunflower

【向阳植物】 xiàngyáng zhíwù 〈名〉[植物] heliotrope

【向性】 xiàngxìng 〈名〉 tropism

【向氧性】 xiàngyǎngxìng 〈名〉[植物] aerotropism

【向异性】 xiàngyìxìng 〈名〉[植物] anisotropy

【向右】 xiàngyòu 〈副〉 towards the right: ～转！Right face! ‖ ～转走！By the right flank, march!

【向隅】 xiàngyú 〈动〉〈书〉 face a corner of the room—feel disappointed for lack of opportunity/company/recognition; feel left out: ～而泣 weep all alone in a corner; be left to grieve in the cold ‖ ～而坐 sit in a corner

【向着】 xiàngzhe 〈动〉❶ face; turn towards: 部队～南方急速挺进。The troops pushed ahead towards the south. ❷〈口〉 take

sb's part; side with; be partial to: 这个裁判～主队。The referee was partial towards the home team.

【向左】 xiàngzuǒ 〈副〉 towards the left: ～转! Left face/turn! ‖ ～转走! By the left flank, march! ‖ 顺着河道～,不远处有个小村庄。Turn left along the river and there is a village not far ahead.

项[1] xiàng 〈名〉 nape (of the neck): ⇨～背;～链

项[2] xiàng ❶〈量〉 item: 各～政策 various policies ‖ 两～开支 two expenses ‖ 四～原则 four principles ‖ 逐～解释 explain item by item ‖ 第八条第三款第二～ article eight, clause three, item two ‖ 一～工作/任务 a job/task ⇨～目;事～ ❷〈名〉 sum (of money): 用～ items of expenditure; expenditures ⇨进～;欠～ ❸〈名〉[数学] term: 合并同类～ combine the similar terms ‖ 外～ extreme term

【项背】 xiàngbèi 〈名〉 (a person's) back: 难以望其～ cannot compare with sb in scholarly achievement

〖～相望〗 xiàngbèi-xiāngwàng 〈熟〉 walk one after another in close succession: 前来参观者络绎不绝,～。There came an endless stream of visitors.

【项链】 xiàngliàn 〈名〉 necklace: 一挂/条～ a necklace ‖ 珍珠/钻石～ pearl/diamond necklace

【项目】 xiàngmù 〈名〉 item; project; event: 申请～ apply for a project ‖ ～发起人/负责人 project sponsor/leader ‖ ～预算 project budget ‖ 出口～ goods for export; export items ‖ 费用～ expense item ‖ 合作～ joint project ‖ 基建～ capital construction project ‖ 经营～ items of business ‖ 科研～ scientific research project ‖ 男子～ men's event ‖ 女子～ women's event ‖ 团体～ team event ‖ 训练～ training courses ‖ 支出～ item of expenditure ‖ 重点～ key project

〖～成本〗 xiàngmù chéngběn 〈名〉 project cost

〖～法人〗 xiàngmù fǎrén 〈名〉 project entity

〖～管理〗 xiàngmù guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 project management: 制订～标准 establish project management standards ‖ ～专业人员 project management professional (PMP)

〖～鉴定〗 xiàngmù jiàndìng 〈名〉 project identification

〖～经理〗 xiàngmù jīnglǐ 〈名〉 project manager

〖～融资〗 xiàngmù róngzī 〈名〉 project financing

〖～小组〗 xiàngmù xiǎozǔ 〈名〉 project group

〖～招标〗 xiàngmù zhāobiāo 〈名〉 project bidding

【项圈】 xiàngquān 〈名〉 necklet: 狗～ dog collar

【项数】 xiàngshù 〈名〉[数学] number of terms

【项图】 xiàngtú 〈名〉[物理] term diagram

【项值】 xiàngzhí 〈名〉 term value

【项庄舞剑,意在沛公】 Xiàng Zhuāng wǔ jiàn,yì zài Pèigōng 〈熟〉 perform the sword dance while thinking of making an attempt on sb's life—act with a covert wicked motive

巷 xiàng 〈名〉 lane; alley: 一条小～ a narrow alley ⇨hàng

【巷口】 xiàngkǒu 〈名〉 either end of a lane; entrance to a lane

【巷陌】 xiàngmò 〈名〉〈书〉 streets and lanes

【巷尾】 xiàngwěi 〈名〉 end of a lane/an alley

【巷议】 xiàngyì 〈名〉 street gossip; rumour: ⇨街谈～

【巷战】 xiàngzhàn 〈名〉 street fighting: 激烈的～ fierce street fighting

【巷子】 xiàngzi 〈名〉〈方〉 lane; alley: 沿着～散步 walk along a lane ‖ 在～里闲聊 gossip in the lane ‖ 住在一个～里 live in an alley

相 xiàng ❶〈动〉 appraise/assess by scrutinizing closely: ～货 examine the goods ‖ ～马 look a horse over to judge its worth ‖ 人不可貌～。Never judge a person by his appearance. ⇨～面 ❷〈名〉 looks; appearance: 丑～ ugly looks ‖ 怪～ strange appearance ‖ 一副狼狈～ a sorry figure ‖ 长得老～ look old for one's age ⇨扮～;福～;长～ ❸〈名〉 exterior: ⇨星～;月～ ❹〈名〉 carriage; bearing; manners; way; posture; air: 吃～优雅 eat/have one's meal in an elegant manner ‖ 睡～不好 sleep sprawled all over the bed ‖ 站没站～,坐没坐～ not know how to stand or sit properly ‖ 站有站～,坐有坐～ have a graceful carriage ❺〈名〉[物理] phase: ～电压 phase voltage ‖ 三～电动机 three-phase motor ‖ 调～ phase modulation ❻〈名〉[地理] facies: 海～ marine facies ‖ 陆～ land facies ‖ 煤～ coaly facies ❼〈动〉〈书〉 assist: ～夫教子 (of a wife and mother) help one's husband and bring up one's children ⇨吉人天～ ❽〈名〉 prime minister (in feudal times); premier: ⇨～印;丞～;宰～ ❾〈名〉 minister: ⇨首～;外～ ❿〈名〉〈旧〉 assistant; attendant: ⇨傧～ ⓫〈名〉 minister (in Chinese chess) ⓬〈名〉 image; picture; photo: 照～ take a picture ⇨xiāng

【相变】 xiàngbiàn 〈名〉[物理] phase change; phase transformation: ～位错 phase transformation dislocation ‖ ～滞后 hysteresis of phase transformation

【相波】 xiàngbō 〈名〉[物理] phase wave

【相册】 xiàngcè 〈名〉 photograph album: 一本～ a photo album ‖ 浏览～ browse through an album ‖ 把照片放进～ put a photo into an album

【相衬】 xiàngchèn 〈名〉[物理] phase contrast

〖～方法〗 xiàngchèn fāngfǎ 〈名〉 phase contrast technique

【相电流】 xiàngdiànliú 〈名〉 phase current

【相电压】 xiàngdiànyā 〈名〉 phase voltage; star voltage

【相电阻】 xiàngdiànzǔ 〈名〉 phase resistance

【相法】 xiàngfǎ 〈名〉 physiognomy

【相反转】 xiàngfǎnzhuǎn 〈名〉 reversal of phase

【相分解】 xiàngfēnjiě 〈名〉 phase decomposition

【相分析】 xiàngfēnxī 〈名〉 phase analysis

【相风使帆】 xiàngfēng-shǐfān 〈熟〉 watch the direction of the wind and set the sail accordingly—watch the situation and adopt an attitude accordingly

【相府】 xiàngfǔ 〈名〉 prime minister's residence/abode

【相公】 xiànggong 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶〈敬〉[form of address for one's husband] husband ❷ [a term common in traditional operas and old novels] young gentleman ❸〈方〉 male prostitute

【相共振】 xiànggòngzhèn 〈名〉 phase resonance

【相关系】 xiàngguānxì 〈名〉 phase relation

【相轨迹】 xiàngguǐjì 〈名〉 phase path/locus

【相国】 xiàngguó 〈名〉〈旧〉〈敬〉 [in ancient China] prime minister; premier

【相机】 xiàngjī ❶〈名〉 camera: 一个/架/台～ a camera ‖ 单镜头反光～ single lens reflex camera ‖ 全景～ panoramic camera ‖ 傻瓜～ foolproof/point-and-shoot camera ‖ 微型/自动～ miniature/automatic camera ‖ 一次成像～ instant camera ‖ 把胶卷装入～ load a camera (with a roll of film) ❷〈动〉 watch for an opportunity; bide one's time: ～而动 wait for an opportunity to act; bide one's time

〖～行事〗 xiàngjī-xíngshì 〈熟〉 act as circumstances dictate; act as one sees fit; take action at one's discretion

〖～观变〗 xiàngjī-guānbiàn 〈熟〉 watch the development of the situation and wait for an opportunity

【相积分】 xiàngjīfēn 〈名〉[电学] phase integral

〖～法〗 xiàngjīfēnfǎ 〈名〉[电学] phase integral method

【相角】 xiàngjiǎo 〈名〉 ❶ [数学] phase angle ❷ photo corner (for mounting photos)

【相聚】 xiàngjù 〈名〉 phase compaction

【相貌】 xiàngmào 〈名〉 facial features; looks; appearance: ～端正 have regular features ‖ ～平平 be plain-looking; be homely-looking ‖ ～堂堂 be noble in appearance; have a fine bearing ‖ ～猥琐 look wretched ‖ ～英俊的小伙 handsome young man

【相面】 xiàngmiàn 〈动〉 practise physiognomy: ～人 physiognomist

〖～术〗 xiàngmiànshù 〈名〉 physiognomy

【相片儿】 xiàngpiānr 〈名〉〈口〉 photo; picture

【相片】 xiàngpiàn 〈名〉 photograph: 一幅/张/帧～ a photograph ‖ 放大～ enlarge a photograph ‖ 洗～ develop a film; have a film developed ‖ ～放大机 photo-enlarger ‖ ～镶嵌 photograph montage ‖ 彩色～ colour photograph ‖ 黑白～ black-and-white photograph ‖ 在～上签名 sign/autograph a photograph ‖ 父母给我们照了很多～。My parents took a lot of photographs of us.

【相频】 xiàngpín 〈名〉 phase frequency

〖～失真〗 xiàngpín shīzhēn 〈名〉 phase-frequency distortion

【相平衡】 xiàngpínghéng 〈名〉[物理][化学] phase equilibrium

【相平面】 xiàngpíngmiàn 〈名〉 phase plane

〖～分析〗 xiàngpíngmiàn fēnxī 〈名〉 phase plane analysis

【相声】 xiàngsheng 〈名〉 comic dialogue; crosstalk: 说～ perform a comic dialogue ‖ 单口～ comic monologue

【相时而动】 xiàngshí'érdòng 〈熟〉 watch for the proper moment for action; wait for the right time to take action
【相士】 xiàngshì 〈名〉 fortune-teller; physiognomist
【相手】 xiàngshǒu 〈动〉 tell sb's future by reading the lines on the palm of his hand: 给人～ read sb's palm for him
〖～术〗 xiàngshǒushù 〈名〉 palmistry
【相书】 xiàngshū 〈名〉 ❶〈方〉 vocal imitation/mimicry ❷ book on physiognomy
【相术】 xiàngshù 〈名〉 physiognomy: ～精湛 be well versed in physiognomy
【相态】 xiàngtài 〈名〉[物理] phase: 水蒸汽、水和冰是同一物质的三种～。Steam, water and ice constitute the three phases of one and the same matter.
【相体量衣】 xiàngtǐ-liàngyī ＝ 量体裁衣 liàngtǐ-cáiyī
【相图】 xiàngtú 〈名〉[冶金] equilibrium/constitution diagram; phasigram
【相位】 xiàngwèi 〈名〉[物理] phase position; phase: ～表 phase meter ‖ ～测量 phase difference measurement ‖ ～差 phase difference ‖ ～跟踪 phase tracking ‖ ～控制 phase control ‖ ～失真 phase distortion ‖ ～调整 phase adjustment ‖ ～调制 phase modulation ‖ ～图 phase diagram ‖ ～选择器 phase selector
【相序】 xiàngxù 〈名〉[电学] phase sequence
〖～控制〗 xiàngxù kòngzhì 〈名〉 control of phase-sequence
〖～指示器〗 xiàngxù zhǐshìqì 〈名〉 phase-sequence indicator
【相移】 xiàngyí 〈名〉[物理] phase shift/shifting
〖～变换器〗 xiàngyí biànhuànqì 〈名〉 shift converter
〖～变压器〗 xiàngyí biànyāqì 〈名〉 phase-shifting transformer
〖～传声器〗 xiàngyí chuánshēngqì 〈名〉 phase-shift microphone
〖～电路〗 xiàngyí diànlù 〈名〉 phase-shift circuit
〖～器〗 xiàngyíqì 〈名〉 phase-shifter
〖～网络〗 xiàngyí wǎngluò 〈名〉 phase-shift network
〖～误差〗 xiàngyí wùchā 〈名〉 phase displacement
【相印】 xiàngyìn 〈名〉 prime minister's seal—prime minister's office or power
【相振荡】 xiàngzhèndàng 〈名〉 phase oscillation
【相纸】 xiàngzhǐ 〈名〉 printing paper; photographic paper: 彩色/黑白～ colour/black-and-white printing paper
【相转移】 xiàngzhuǎnyí 〈名〉 phase transfer

象 xiàng

❶〈名〉 elephant: 一群～ a herd of elephants ‖ 一头～ an elephant ‖ 骑～ ride an elephant ‖ 坐在～背上 be seated on an elephant ‖ 成～ adult elephant ‖ 公～ bull ‖ 母～ cow ‖ 野～ rogue elephant ‖ 幼～ calf ❷〈名〉 appearance; shape; image: ⇨景～;万～更新;现～ ❸〈动〉 imitate: ⇨～声;～形 ❹〈名〉 premier [a piece in Chinese chess]
【象鼻】 xiàngbí 〈名〉 trunk; proboscis
【象鼻虫】 xiàngbíchóng 〈名〉 weevil; snout beetle
【象齿焚身】 xiàngchǐ-fénshēn 〈熟〉 an elephant's life is endangered by the valuable ivory of its tusks—hoarding wealth may endanger life; wealth brings woe
【象海豹】 xiànghǎibào 〈名〉 elephant seal; sea elephant
【象角】 xiàngjiǎo 〈名〉 quadrant
【象科】 xiàngkē 〈名〉[动物] Elephantidae
【象皮病】 xiàngpíbìng 〈名〉 elephantiasis
【象皮鱼】 xiàngpíyú 〈名〉 black scraper
【象棋】 xiàngqí 〈名〉 Chinese chess: 一副～ a chess set ‖ 摆一盘～ set up a game on a chessboard ‖ 下～ play (at) chess ‖ 国际～ chess ‖ 这副～缺两个子。Two pieces of this chess set are missing.
【象群】 xiàngqún 〈名〉 herd of elephants
【象声】 xiàngshēng 〈名〉[语言] onomatopoeia
〖～词〗 xiàngshēngcí 〈名〉 onomatope
【象限】 xiàngxiàn 〈名〉[数学] quadrant
〖～偏差〗 xiàngxiàn piānchā 〈名〉[航海] quadrantal deviation
〖～误差〗 xiàngxiàn wùchā 〈名〉[航空] quadrant error
〖～仪〗 xiàngxiànyí 〈名〉[天文] quadrant
【象形】 xiàngxíng 〈名〉[语言] pictograph; pictographic character [one of the six categories of Chinese characters]
〖～文字〗 xiàngxíng wénzì 〈名〉 pictograph; hieroglyph: ～论 semiotics
〖～字〗 xiàngxíngzì 〈名〉 pictographic character
【象牙】 xiàngyá 〈名〉 elephant's tusk; ivory: ～白 ivory white; ivory ‖ ～雕刻/雕像 ivory carving/statuette ‖ ～贸易 ivory trade ‖ ～制品 ivories
〖～婚〗 xiàngyáhūn 〈名〉 ivory wedding [14th wedding anniversary]
〖～墨〗 xiàngyámò 〈名〉 ivory black
〖～塔〗 xiàngyátǎ 〈名〉 ivory tower: 过～式的生活 lead an ivory-tower existence ‖ 生活在～中 live in an ivory tower
〖～之塔〗 xiàngyázhītǎ ＝ 象牙塔 xiàngyátǎ
〖～质〗 xiàngyázhì 〈名〉 ❶ (made of) ivory ❷ [生理] stratum eboris
【象眼儿】 xiàngyǎnr 〈名〉〈方〉 rhombus; lozenge
【象征】 xiàngzhēng ❶〈动〉 symbolize; signify; stand for: ～和平 symbolize peace ‖ 白色～纯洁。White stands for purity. ❷〈名〉 symbol; emblem: 成功/纯洁/权威的～ symbol of success/purity/authority ‖ 和平/友谊的～ emblem of peace/friendship ‖ 剑是强权的～。A sword is emblematic of power gained by violence.
〖～性〗 xiàngzhēngxìng 〈形〉 symbolic; emblematic; token: ～偿付/输出/输入 token payment/export/import ‖ ～的收费 nominal charge/fee ‖ ～抵抗 token resistance
〖～主义〗 xiàngzhēngzhǔyì 〈名〉 symbolism
〖～主义者〗 xiàngzhēng zhǔyìzhě 〈名〉 symbolist
【象箸玉杯】 xiàngzhù-yùbēi 〈熟〉 ivory chopsticks and jade cups—extremely extravagant life

缿 xiàng 〈名〉〈旧〉 earthenware money box

衖 xiàng 〈书〉＝ 巷 xiàng

像 xiàng

❶〈动〉 be like; resemble; look like; take after: ～落汤鸡 like a drenched chicken; like a drowned rat ‖ 一点也不～ bear no resemblance (to) ‖ 长得～ be like in appearance; look like; take after; bear a resemblance (to) ‖ 她方方面面都～母亲。She resembles her mother in every way. ‖ 她的话音就～音乐一样。Her speaking voice was like music. ❷〈名〉 portrait; picture; statue: 父亲的一张～ a portrait of one's father ⇨佛～;画～;铜～ ❸〈动〉 appear; look like; seem: ～是要下雨。It looks like rain. ‖ 她～是没明白。It seems that she could make no sense of it. ❹〈介〉 like; such as: ～大熊猫这样的珍稀动物要加以保护。Such rare animals as the giant panda should be given special protection. ‖ 没必要跟～他这样的人争辩。There's no point arguing with people like him. ‖ ～这种情况很少见。Such cases are rare. ❺〈名〉 image: ⇨实～;虚～
【像差】 xiàngchā 〈名〉[物理] aberration
〖～函数〗 xiàngchā hánshù 〈名〉 aberration function
〖～容限〗 xiàngchā róngxiàn 〈名〉 tolerance for aberration
【像场】 xiàngchǎng 〈名〉[摄影] image field
【像点】 xiàngdiǎn 〈名〉[电学] picture/image point
〖～辨认〗 xiàngdiǎn biànrèn 〈名〉 point identification
〖～频率〗 xiàngdiǎn pínlǜ 〈名〉 dot frequency
〖～位移〗 xiàngdiǎn wèiyí 〈名〉 image point displacement
【像个人样儿】 xiànggè rényàngr 〈熟〉 decent; like a decent person: 他瘦得不～。He was emaciated and looked like a ghost of himself.
【像话】 xiànghuà 〈动〉 [often used in the negative or interrogative sentences] be reasonable; act properly/appropriately: 穿短裤去这么正式的场合不～。It is improper to wear shorts to such a formal occasion. ‖ 你天天迟到，～吗? Aren't you ashamed to come late everyday? ‖ 真不～! That's really the limit. / It's simply outrageous.
【像回事儿】 xiànghuíshìr 〈熟〉 just like the real thing: 她演得还真～。She performed like a professional actress.
【像距】 xiàngjù 〈名〉[光学] image distance
【像框】 xiàngkuàng 〈名〉 (picture) frame
【像模像样】 xiàngmó-xiàngyàng 〈熟〉 up to the mark; presentable; decent: 收入虽不高，但俩人的日子还过得～。At their wages, they live a decent life.
【像频】 xiàngpín 〈名〉[电学] picture frequency
〖～响应〗 xiàngpín xiǎngyìng 〈名〉 image response
〖～抑制比〗 xiàngpín yìzhìbǐ 〈名〉 image-frequency rejection ratio
【像散】 xiàngsàn 〈名〉[物理] astigmatism
〖～透镜〗 xiàngsàn tòujìng 〈名〉[光学] astigmatic lens
〖～性〗 xiàngsànxìng 〈名〉[光学] astigmatism

〖～装置〗 xiàngsàn zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 astigmatizer
【像煞有介事】 xiàng shà yǒu jiè shì 〈熟〉 pretend to be serious; make a great show of being earnest; pull a sanctimonious face
【像生】 xiàngshēng 〈名〉 ❶ lifelike imitation ❷ woman ballad singer (in the Song and Yuan dynasties)
【像素】 xiàngsù 〈名〉 pixel
【像位】 xiàngwèi 〈名〉 image position
〖～传感器〗 xiàngwèi chuángǎnqì 〈名〉 image-position sensor
【像效应】 xiàngxiàoyìng 〈名〉 image effect
【像信号】 xiàngxìnhào 〈名〉 image signal
【像样】 xiàngyàng 〈形〉 presentable; decent; sound: ～的饭菜/家具 decent meal/furniture ‖ ～的理由 sound reason ‖ ～的书架/针线活 presentable bookcase/needlework ‖ ～的套装 decent/presentable suit ‖ 你太不～! Your behaviour was reprehensible! ‖ 面谈时收拾得～点。*Make yourself presentable for the interview.*
【像增强】 xiàngzēngqiáng 〈名〉 image intensifying/intensification
【像章】 xiàngzhāng 〈名〉 badge (or button) with sb's likeness on it: 毛主席～ Chairman Mao badge
【像柱】 xiàngzhù 〈名〉[建筑] statuary column

橡 xiàng 〈名〉 ❶ oak ❷ rubber tree
【橡浆】 xiàngjiāng 〈名〉 rubber latex
【橡胶】 xiàngjiāo 〈名〉 rubber: 割～ tap rubber ‖ 用～制成 be made of rubber ‖ ～轮胎/制品 rubber tyre/goods ‖ ～种植园 rubber plantation ‖ 合成～ synthetic rubber ‖ 海绵～ foam rubber ‖ 生～ raw rubber ‖ 天然～ natural rubber
〖～厂〗 xiàngjiāochǎng 〈名〉 rubber factory
〖～地面〗 xiàngjiāo dìmiàn 〈名〉 rubber (sheet) flooring
〖～垫〗 xiàngjiāodiàn 〈名〉 rubber cushion
〖～泥〗 xiàngjiāoní 〈名〉 rubber cement
〖～树〗 xiàngjiāoshù 〈名〉 rubber tree
〖～业〗 xiàngjiāoyè 〈名〉 rubber industry
【橡木】 xiàngmù 〈名〉 oak: ～地板 oak floor ‖ ～镶板 oak panel
【橡皮】 xiàngpí 〈名〉 ❶ (vulcanized) rubber: ～手套 rubber gloves ❷ eraser; rubber
〖～版〗 xiàngpíbǎn 〈名〉[印刷] rubber plate
〖～船〗 xiàngpíchuán 〈名〉 rubber boat
〖～电缆〗 xiàngpí diànlǎn 〈名〉 rubber cable
〖～垫〗 *xiàngpídiàn* 〈名〉 *rubber mat; rubber washer pad*: ～布 rubber sheeting ‖ ～圈 rubber washer; rubber gasket; rubber-ring packing
〖～膏〗 xiàngpígāo 〈名〉 adhesive plaster
〖～缓冲垫〗 xiàngpí huǎnchōngdiàn 〈名〉 rubber buffer
〖～减震器〗 xiàngpí jiǎnzhènqì 〈名〉 rubber shock absorber
〖～筋〗 xiàngpíjīn 〈名〉 rubber band
〖～绝缘〗 xiàngpí juéyuán 〈名〉 rubber insulation
〖～泥〗 xiàngpíní 〈名〉 plasticine
〖～圈〗 xiàngpíquān 〈名〉 ❶ rubber life ring/preserver ❷ rubber band
〖～艇〗 xiàngpítǐng 〈名〉 pneumatic boat; rubber dinghy
〖～图章〗 xiàngpí túzhāng 〈名〉 ❶ rubber stamp: 一枚～ a rubber stamp ❷ 〈喻〉 rubber stamp: 总裁拿主意,董事会只是盖个～。The chairman makes the decisions and the board just rubber-stamps them.
〖～线〗 xiàngpíxiàn 〈名〉rubber-sheathed wire
〖～子弹〗 xiàngpí zǐdàn 〈名〉 rubber bullet
【橡实】 xiàngshí ＝橡子 xiàngzǐ
【橡树】 xiàngshù 〈名〉 oak
【橡子】 xiàngzǐ 〈名〉 acorn (nut): ～淀粉 acorn nut starch ‖ ～仁 acorn nut ‖ ～油 acorn oil

xiāo

枭 xiāo ❶ ＝鸺鹠 xiūliú ❷ 〈动〉〈书〉 hang up a cut-off head as a deterrent ❸ 〈形〉〈书〉 (of a person) intrepid; valiant; brave and reckless: ⇨～将;～雄 ❹ 〈名〉 head of an illegal ring/syndicate: 毒～ drug baron ❺ 〈名〉〈书〉〈旧〉 smuggler: 盐～ salt smuggler
【枭将】 xiāojiàng 〈名〉〈书〉 intrepid/valiant general
【枭首】 xiāoshǒu 〈动〉〈旧〉 display the head of a decapitated person: ～示众 expose a cut-off head to public view as a deterrent
【枭雄】 xiāoxióng 〈名〉 intrepid and ambitious person; person of valour and ambition

枵 xiāo 〈形〉〈书〉 empty; hollow
【枵肠辘辘】 xiāocháng-lùlù 〈熟〉 have an empty rumbling stomach
【枵腹从公】 xiāofù-cónggōng 〈熟〉 attend to one's official duties on an empty stomach
【枵腹而睡】 xiāofù'érshuì 〈熟〉 go to bed hungry; go to bed on an empty stomach

削 xiāo 〈动〉 ❶ whittle; pare/peel with a knife: ～木头 whittle at (a piece of) wood ‖ ～苹果 peel an apple ‖ ～铅笔 sharpen a pencil ‖ ～土豆 pare off a potato ‖ 土豆皮/苹果皮～得太厚 peel away too much of a potato/an apple ❷ [体育] chop; cut: ⇨～球
⇨xuē
【削笔刀】 xiāobǐdāo 〈名〉 penknife
【削边刀】 xiāobiāndāo 〈名〉 edge tool
【削尖脑袋往里钻】 xiāojiān nǎodai wǎnglǐzuān 〈熟〉〈贬〉 worm one's way in; try hard to squeeze in
【削木为兵】 xiāomù-wéibīng 〈熟〉 used sharpened sticks as weapons
【削皮】 xiāopí 〈动〉 pare; peel: 将苹果～,去核,然后切碎 peel, core and chop an apple
〖～刀〗 xiāopídāo 〈名〉 paring knife
〖～器〗 xiāopíqì 〈名〉 parer; peeler: 苹果/土豆～ apple/potato peeler
【削片】 xiāopiàn 〈动〉 chip: ～机 chipping machine; flaker; chipper
【削球】 xiāoqiú 〈动〉[体育] chop; cut: 擅长～ be good at cutting
【削蚀】 xiāoshí 〈名〉[地质] truncation

哓 xiāo
【哓哓】 xiāoxiāo 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ (of arguing) noisy; vociferous ❷ (of birds crying) frightened; fearful
〖～不休〗 xiāoxiāo-bùxiū 〈熟〉 argue repeatedly and annoyingly

骁 xiāo 〈形〉〈书〉 brave; intrepid; valiant; spirited; with good fighting skill: ⇨～将;～勇
【骁悍】 xiāohàn 〈形〉 valiant and strong
【骁健】 xiāojiàn 〈形〉〈书〉 valiant and robust: ～的武士 valiant fighter
【骁将】 xiāojiàng 〈名〉〈书〉 valiant general: 一员～ a valiant general
【骁骑】 xiāoqí 〈名〉〈书〉 valiant cavalry
【骁勇】 xiāoyǒng 〈形〉 valiant; intrepid: ～善战 be brave and well versed in battle

逍 xiāo
【逍遥】 xiāoyáo 〈形〉 free and unfettered; carefree
〖～法外〗 *xiāoyáo-fǎwài* 〈熟〉 *go unpunished; remain at liberty*; remain at large: 绝对不能让犯罪分子～。We must never allow a criminal to go unpunished.
〖～自在〗 *xiāoyáo-zìzài* 〈熟〉 *be at liberty to enjoy oneself*; be leisurely and carefree; take life easy

鸮 xiāo → 鸱鸮 chīxiāo

虓 xiāo 〈动〉〈书〉 (of tigers) roar: ～虎 roaring tiger

消 xiāo 〈动〉 ❶ disappear; vanish; taper into nothingness: 冰～了。The ice melted. ‖ 肿已～了。The swelling has gone down. ‖ 听了这席话,她的气～了。*Her anger died at these words.* ⇨～失;烟～云散 ❷ eliminate; remove; dispel: ～去一个未知数 remove/eliminate an unknown quantity ⇨～愁;～毒;打～ ❸ pass time (in a leisurely way); while away time: ⇨～遣;～闲 ❹ spend money: ⇨～费;花～ ❺ need; take: 不～说 needless to say ‖ 来回只～三天。It takes only three days to get there and back. ‖

X

只～你一句话，你就可以升职。The promotion is yours for the asking.

【消波】 xiāobō 〈动〉absorb wave

〖～弹〗 xiāobōdàn 〈名〉wave absorber bomb

〖～器〗 xiāobōqì 〈名〉wave absorber

〖～设备〗 xiāobō shèbèi 〈名〉wave damping apparatus

【消沉】 xiāochén 〈形〉downhearted; low-spirited; dejected; depressed: 意志～ be demoralized; be despondent

【消愁】 xiāochóu 〈动〉allay/dispel worries: ～解闷 divert oneself from boredom ‖ 借酒～愁更愁 try to drown one's sorrow in alcohol and only to sink into greater sorrow

【消除】 xiāochú 〈动〉eliminate; remove; dispel; clear up: ～不良影响 counteract a bad influence; efface the unfavourable impression ‖ ～错误的想法 dispel a false idea ‖ ～对抗 resolve a confrontation ‖ ～分歧 eliminate differences; melt away/iron out/hammer out/smooth over the differences ‖ ～腐败 stamp out/clear up corruption ‖ ～隔阂 bridge the gap (between); explain away misunderstanding ‖ ～顾虑/烦恼 dispel misgivings/worries ‖ ～怀疑/恐惧/疑虑 remove sb's suspicions/fears/doubts ‖ ～流言 dispel a rumour ‖ ～偏见 banish/dissipate prejudice ‖ ～贫困 eliminate poverty; wipe out poverty ‖ ～歧视 eradicate discrimination ‖ ～社会差别 level social differences ‖ ～思想上的恐惧 free sb's mind of fears ‖ ～误会 iron out misunderstandings; clear up misunderstandings ‖ ～隐患 remove/obviate a hidden danger ‖ ～怨恨 allay sb's resentment ‖ ～噪声 abate/muffle the noise ‖ 通过睡眠～疲劳 sleep off/away one's fatigue ‖ 我们的分歧～了。Our differences melted away.

〖～静电〗 xiāochú jìngdiàn 〈名〉[物理] electrostatic elimination; elimination of static electricity

【消磁】 xiāocí 〈动〉demagnetize; degauss

〖～电流〗 xiāocí diànliú 〈名〉erasing/wiping current

〖～电阻〗 xiāocí diànzǔ 〈名〉field-discharge resistance

〖～开关〗 xiāocí kāiguān 〈名〉field-breaking switch; field discharge switch

〖～器〗 xiāocíqì 〈名〉magnetic eraser; demagnetizer; eraser head; degausser

〖～系统〗 xiāocí xìtǒng 〈名〉eraser/deggaussing system

【消导】 xiāodǎo 〈名〉[中医] promoting digestion

〖～药〗 xiāodǎoyào 〈名〉digestant

【消毒】 xiāodú 〈动〉❶ disinfect; sterilize: 高温～ sterilize sth at high temperature ‖ 给伤口～ disinfect a wound ‖ 用酒精～ sterilize sth in/with alcohol ‖ 煮沸～ sterilize sth by boiling ❷ decontaminate; dispel the pernicious influence

〖～绷带〗 xiāodú bēngdài 〈名〉sterile dressing

〖～剂〗 xiāodújì 〈名〉disinfectant

〖～间〗 xiāodújiān 〈名〉sterilization room; disinfection room

〖～毛巾〗 xiāodú máojīn 〈名〉decontaminated/sterile towel

〖～棉〗 xiāodúmián 〈名〉aseptic/antiseptic/sterilized cotton

〖～牛奶〗 xiāodú niúnǎi 〈名〉sterilized milk

〖～器〗 xiāodúqì 〈名〉sterilizer; sterilizing equipment

〖～溶液〗 xiāodú róngyè 〈名〉disinfectant solution

〖～纱布〗 xiāodú shābù 〈名〉aseptic/sterilized gauze

〖～室〗 xiāodúshì 〈名〉sterilizing room; disinfection room

〖～药〗 xiāodúyào 〈名〉disinfectant

【消乏】 xiāofá ❶〈动〉deplete (of); expend; use up: ～自然资源 consume/deplete natural resources ❷〈动〉be impoverished; decline in wealth and position: 家道～。The family declined. / The family was reduced in circumstances. ❸〈形〉exhausted; weary

【消防】 xiāofáng 〈名〉fire fighting/control: ～设备 fire-fighting equipment; fire apparatus ‖ ～间 fire appliance building ‖ ～设施 fire-fighting facilities

〖～报警器〗 xiāofáng bàojǐngqì 〈名〉fire alarm

〖～泵〗 xiāofángbèng 〈名〉fire pump

〖～车〗 xiāofángchē 〈名〉fire engine/truck

〖～队〗 xiāofángduì 〈名〉fire brigade/company

〖～队员〗 xiāofáng duìyuán 〈名〉fire-fighter; fireman

〖～服〗 xiāofángfú 〈名〉fire-fighting suit

〖～供水〗 xiāofáng gōngshuǐ 〈名〉fire water supply: ～车 water tender

〖～管〗 xiāofángguǎn 〈名〉fire service pipe

〖～龙头〗 xiāofáng lóngtóu 〈名〉fire hydrant; fireplug

〖～帽〗 xiāofángmào 〈名〉fire hat; fireman's helmet

〖～面具〗 xiāofáng miànjù 〈名〉fire mask

〖～泡沫〗 xiāofáng pàomò 〈名〉fire-fighting foam

〖～人员〗 xiāofáng rényuán 〈名〉fire-fighter; fireman

〖～栓〗 xiāofángshuān 〈名〉fire-hydrant; fireplug

〖～梯〗 xiāofángtī 〈名〉fire ladder; aerial ladder; scaling ladder

〖～艇〗 xiāofángtǐng 〈名〉fireboat

〖～演习〗 xiāofáng yǎnxí 〈名〉fire drill

〖～员〗 xiāofángyuán 〈名〉fireman; fire fighter

〖～站〗 xiāofángzhàn 〈名〉fire station/hall; fire house

【消费】 xiāofèi 〈动〉consume: ～煤/汽油 consume coal/petrol ‖ 降低煤的～量 reduce coal consumption ‖ ～膨胀 inflated consumption ‖ ～总量 total consumption ‖ 超前～ consume ahead of time ‖ 国内～ domestic/national consumption ‖ 过度～ excessive consumption ‖ 家庭～ household consumption ‖ 人均食品～ per capita food consumption ‖ 商品价格降低会带来～增加。A fall in the price of a commodity will lead to an increase in consumption.

〖～不足〗 xiāofèi bùzú 〈名〉underconsumption

〖～城市〗 xiāofèi chéngshì 〈名〉consumer city

〖～贷款〗 xiāofèi dàikuǎn 〈名〉consumer loan; consumption loan

〖～动机〗 xiāofèi dòngjī 〈名〉consumer motivation

〖～高涨〗 xiāofèi gāozhǎng 〈名〉consumption boom

〖～合作社〗 xiāofèi hézuòshè 〈名〉consumers' cooperative (society)

〖～基金〗 xiāofèi jījīn 〈名〉fund for consumption; consumption fund

〖～结构〗 xiāofèi jiégòu 〈名〉consumption pattern

〖～借贷〗 xiāofèi jièdài 〈名〉loan for consumption

〖～开支〗 xiāofèi kāizhī 〈名〉consumer spending; consumption expenditure

〖～品〗 xiāofèipǐn 〈名〉consumer goods: ～工业 consumer goods industry ‖ ～购买 consumer purchase ‖ ～广告 consumer advertising ‖ ～销售 consumer sale ‖ 耐用～ durable consumer goods; consumer durables ‖ 日常～ daily commodities

〖～潜力〗 xiāofèi qiánlì 〈名〉consumption potential

〖～倾向〗 xiāofèi qīngxiàng 〈名〉consumer preference; trend of consumption

〖～权利〗 xiāofèi quánlì 〈名〉consumer right

〖～社会〗 xiāofèi shèhuì 〈名〉consumer society

〖～失调〗 xiāofèi shītiáo 〈名〉imbalance of consumption

〖～市场〗 xiāofèi shìchǎng 〈名〉consumer market

〖～水平〗 xiāofèi shuǐpíng 〈名〉level of consumption

〖～税〗 xiāofèishuì 〈名〉consumption tax

〖～物价指数〗 xiāofèi wùjià zhǐshù 〈名〉consumer price index

〖～心理学〗 xiāofèi xīnlǐxué 〈名〉consumer psychology

〖～信贷〗 xiāofèi xìndài 〈名〉consumer/consumption credit: ～公司 consumer finance company

〖～行为〗 xiāofèi xíngwéi 〈名〉consumer behaviour: ～调查/分析 research/analysis of consumer behaviour

〖～需求〗 xiāofèi xūqiú 〈名〉consumer demand

〖～者〗 xiāofèizhě 〈名〉consumer: ～权益 rights and interests of consumers ‖ 商品运输增加的费用将转嫁到～头上。Any increase in the cost of transporting goods will be passed on to the consumer.

〖～者协会〗 xiāofèizhě xiéhuì 〈名〉consumers' association

〖～支出〗 xiāofèi zhīchū 〈名〉consumption expenditure; consumer spending; consumer expenditure

〖～周期〗 xiāofèi zhōuqī 〈名〉consumption cycle

〖～资料〗 xiāofèi zīliào 〈名〉means of subsistence; consumer goods

【消耗】 xiāohào ❶〈动〉consume; use up; deplete; expend: ～弹药 expend ammunition ‖ ～精力 consume energy ‖ 照顾年迈的母亲～了她大量精力。Looking after her elderly mother is quite a drain on her energy. ❷〈动〉drain: ～敌人的有生力量 drain the enemy troop of its strength ❸〈名〉consumption: 降低～ reduce the consumption (of) ‖ 使能源～保持在最低水平 keep the expenditure of energy as low as possible ‖ 对自然资源的消耗 drain on natural resources ❹〈名〉[often used in the early novels, operas, etc] message; news: 杳无～ no news (about sb) whatsoever

〖～性材料〗 xiāohàoxìng cáiliào 〈名〉consumable material

〖～性工具〗 xiāohàoxìng gōngjù 〈名〉perishable tool

〖～性支出〗 xiāohàoxìng zhīchū 〈名〉 exhaustive expenditure
〖～战〗 xiāohàozhàn 〈名〉 war of attrition
【消化】 xiāohuà 〈动〉 ❶ digest: 不易～ not digest easily; be hard of digestion ‖ 帮助～的食品 digestant food ‖ 易～食品 digestible food; food easy of digestion ‖ 生病以来，她就～不好。Ever since her illness, her digestion has been poor. ‖ 这种食品易～。This food digests well/quickly. ❷〈喻〉 absorb/assimilate mentally; digest: ～剩余劳动力 absorb the redundant manpower ‖ ～新技术 assimilate new technology ‖ ～学过的内容 digest the lessons of the past ‖ 这篇课文很难～。This text is difficult to digest. ❸〈喻〉 cope with; resolve (by oneself): 商品运输增加的费用由企业～，不得转嫁到消费者头上。Any increase in the cost of transporting goods shall be covered by the enterprise rather than passed on to the consumer.
〖～饼干〗 xiāohuà bǐnggān 〈名〉 digestive biscuit
〖～不良〗 xiāohuà bùliáng 〈名〉 indigestion; dyspepsia: 引起～ cause indigestion ‖ 治疗～ cure indigestion ‖ 慢性～ chronic indigestion ‖ 严重～ acute/severe indigestion
〖～道〗 xiāohuàdào 〈名〉 digestive tract
〖～功能〗 xiāohuà gōngnéng 〈名〉 digestion: ～紊乱 digestion disorder ‖ 她～好/不好。Her digestion is good/poor.
〖～过程〗 xiāohuà guòchéng 〈名〉 digestive process
〖～剂〗 xiāohuàjì 〈名〉 digestant; digestive
〖～酶〗 xiāohuàméi 〈名〉 digestive enzyme/ferment
〖～器官〗 xiāohuà qìguān 〈名〉 digestive organ
〖～系统〗 xiāohuà xìtǒng 〈名〉 digestive system
〖～腺〗 xiāohuàxiàn 〈名〉 digestive gland
〖～性腹泻〗 xiāohuàxìng fùxiè 〈名〉 lientery
〖～性溃疡〗 xiāohuàxìng kuìyáng 〈名〉 peptic ulcer
〖～药〗 xiāohuàyào 〈名〉 digestant; digestive
〖～液〗 xiāohuàyè 〈名〉 digestive juice
【消魂】 xiāohún ＝销魂 xiāohún
【消火器】 xiāohuǒqì 〈名〉 fire extinguisher
【消火栓】 xiāohuǒshuān 〈名〉 (fire) hydrant; fireplug
【消极】 xiāojí 〈形〉 ❶ negative: 抱～态度 maintain a negative attitude (towards) ‖ ～方法 negative approach ‖ ～观点 negative view ‖ ～后果 negative consequence ‖ ～人生观 negative outlook on life ‖ ～现象 undesirable phenomenon ‖ ～因素 negative factor ‖ ～影响 negative influence ‖ 政策的～一面 negative aspect of a policy ❷ passive; inactive: 情绪～ be dispirited ‖ 态度～ take a passive attitude ‖ ～怠工 be slack in work ‖ ～等待 wait passively (for) ‖ ～抵抗/言论 passive resistance/statement
〖～安乐死〗 xiāojí ānlèsǐ 〈名〉 passive euthanasia
〖～优生学〗 xiāojí yōushēngxué 〈名〉 negative eugenics
【消减】 xiāojiǎn 〈动〉 diminish; decrease; lessen; abate; reduce: ～10%的劳动力 trim the workforce by 10% ‖ ～业务 scale down the operations ‖ 不断～的自然资源 dwindling natural resources ‖ 食欲～ diminished/reduced appetite ‖ 她的热情～了。Her enthusiasm dissipated/waned. ‖ 我的勇气～了。My courage ebbed.
【消解】 xiāojiě 〈动〉 clear up; dispel; remove: ～毒性 counteract a poison ‖ ～怒气 make sb less angry; mollify sb's anger ‖ ～误会 clear up/remove/dispel misunderstandings ‖ ～疑窦 dispel a suspicion
【消渴】 xiāokě 〈名〉[中医] disease with the symptom of frequent drinking and urination
【消弭】 xiāomǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 put an end to; prevent; terminate: ～祸患 put an end to a disaster ‖ ～水患 eliminate the menace of floods ‖ ～战患 avert/stop/prevent a war
【消灭】 xiāomiè 〈动〉 ❶ perish; die out: 自行～ perish of itself; die out of itself ‖ 麻风病以及小儿麻痹症等病症几乎全部～了。Diseases such as leprosy and polio have almost completely died out. ❷ eliminate; abolish; exterminate: ～病虫害/侵略者 wipe out pests/invaders ‖ ～赤字 eliminate/erase deficit ‖ ～错误/贫困/文盲 eliminate mistakes/poverty/illiteracy ‖ ～恶势力/核武器 eliminate evil forces/nuclear weapons ‖ ～老鼠 get rid of mice ‖ ～种族歧视 put an end to racial discrimination ‖ 天花几乎已被～。Smallpox has almost been eradicated. ‖ 总有一天，科学家会～世界上这种可怕的疾病。One day scientists will be able to rid the world of this terrible disease.
【消泯】 xiāomǐn 〈动〉 die out; perish: 意志～ One's willpower has eroded.
【消磨】 xiāomó 〈动〉 ❶ wear down; fritter away: ～精力 fritter away sb's energy ‖ ～锐气 wear down sb's drive; blunt sb's enthusiasm ‖ ～志气 sap sb's will ❷ pass the time; while away time; fill in time; kill time: 莳花弄草～闲暇时光 fill in one's spare time by/with gardening ‖ 用打牌～时间 pass one's time playing cards ‖ 在公园散步～时间 walk around a park to kill time
【消纳】 xiāonà 〈动〉 store up (usu rubbish) for disposal
【消气】 xiāoqì 〈动〉 be mollified; cool down; allay one's anger: 他给她送了些花，想让她消消气。He tried to mollify her a little by sending her some flowers. ‖ 她不～就没法讨论。Discussion is impossible before her temper cools.
【消遣】 xiāoqiǎn ❶〈动〉 while away time; pass (the) time; fill in time; kill time: 玩纸牌～ play cards for a pastime; pass one's time playing cards; fill in one's spare time by/with playing cards ❷〈名〉 diversion; pastime; recreation: ～读物 light reading ‖ 除了酒馆，这个镇子还有没有其它～? Does the town have any diversions apart from pubs? ‖ 下棋是我惟一的～。Playing chess is my only pastime/distraction.
【消溶】 xiāoróng ＝消融 xiāoróng
【消融】 xiāoróng 〈动〉 melt; thaw: 春光明媚，冰雪～。The spring sun melted ice and snow. ‖ 湖面的薄冰一天之间就～了。The thin ice on the lake melted (away) in one day.
【消散】 xiāosàn 〈动〉 (of smoke, fog, smell, etc) scatter and disappear; dissipate; disperse: 晨雾～了。The morning mist lifted/dissipated. ‖ 云已～。The clouds have cleared off/dispersed. ‖ 疲劳～了。The fatigue is gone.
【消色】 xiāosè 〈名〉 achromatism; decolouration
〖～差〗 xiāosèchā 〈名〉[光学] achromatism: ～度 achromaticity ‖ ～棱镜 achromatic prism ‖ ～目镜 achromatic eyepiece ‖ ～透镜 achromatic lens; achromat ‖ ～像 achromatic image
〖～电路〗 xiāosè diànlù 〈名〉 colour killer circuit
〖～器〗 xiāosèqì 〈名〉 colour killer
〖～指示器〗 xiāosè zhǐshìqì 〈名〉 achromatic indicator
【消声】 xiāoshēng 〈动〉 deaden a sound/noise; diminish/eliminate/muffle a sound: ～措施 noise countermeasure; noise elimination measure
〖～器〗 xiāoshēngqì 〈名〉 acoustic absorber; muffler; silencer
〖～室〗 xiāoshēngshì 〈名〉 anechoic chamber
〖～套管〗 xiāoshēng tàoguǎn 〈名〉 hush pipe
〖～装置〗 xiāoshēng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 noise-abatement equipment; sound arrester
【消失】 xiāoshī 〈动〉 disappear; vanish; dissolve; fade away: ～得无影无踪 disappear/vanish without trace ‖ ～于黑暗中 disappear/fade into darkness ‖ ～在浓雾中 disappear/vanish in the dense fog; melt into the thick fog ‖ ～在人群中 vanish/disappear into the crowd ‖ 在视线中～ disappear from view; go/move out of sight ‖ 在远方～ disappear into the distance ‖ 那些痛苦的回忆从她脑海中逐渐～了。The painful memories gradually receded from her mind. ‖ 疼痛～了。The pain disappeared. ‖ 她脸上的笑容～了。The smile vanished from her face. ‖ 音乐声～了。The music blanked out. / The music faded/died away.
【消食】 xiāoshí 〈动〉 help digestion: ～化痰 eliminate indigestion and phlegm ‖ 开胃～ whet one's appetite and help digestion
【消蚀】 xiāoshí 〈动〉 wear away; corrode; erode: ～金属 corrode metal ‖ ～岩岸 wear away the rocky shore
【消逝】 xiāoshì 〈动〉 die/fade away; vanish; elapse: 从脑海～ fade from sb's mind ‖ 随着时间的～ as time slips by; with the passing of time ‖ 最后一抹晚霞逐渐～在暮色之中。The last red streak of sunset faded away into the darkening sky.
【消释】 xiāoshì 〈动〉 ❶〈书〉 melt; thaw ❷ remove; dispel; dissipate: ～前嫌 dispel past grudges ‖ ～误会 iron out misunderstandings ‖ ～疑虑 dispel misgivings
【消受】 xiāoshòu 〈动〉 ❶ [often used in the negative] enjoy: 无福～ unable to enjoy ❷ bear; stand; endure: 我无法～他。I can't endure him.
【消瘦】 xiāoshòu 〈动〉 thin down; lose weight; be emaciated: ～许多 thin down a lot ‖ ～的儿童 emaciated child ‖ 她因久病而～了。Her long illness emaciated her.
【消暑】 xiāoshǔ 〈动〉 ❶ relieve/alleviate the summer heat: ～止渴 relieve the summer heat and quench the thirst ❷ take a summer vacation: 你准备去哪里～? Where are you going to spend the summer holiday?
【消损】 xiāosǔn 〈动〉 ❶ decrease gradually; decline; dwindle: 她的热情～了。Her enthusiasm has dissipated. ❷ wear away/

X

out：～岁月 fritter time away ‖ 检查轮胎～情况 examine the tyre for wear ‖ 正常/日常～ normal/everyday wear and tear ‖ 大客车坐垫～很快，应该用结实的材料做。Seat covers on coaches take a lot of wear and tear so they need to be made from strong material.

【消索】 xiāosuǒ 〈动〉❶ decline；wane：家道～。The family declined. / The family was reduced in circumstances. ❷ vanish；disperse；dissipate

【消痰】 xiāotán 〈动〉reduce phlegm

【消停】 xiāoting 〈方〉❶〈形〉peaceful；quiet；untroubled：过～日子 live a peaceful life ‖ 期待一个～的暑假 look forward to a quiet restful summer vacation ❷〈动〉pause for a rest；have/take a rest：过来～一会儿吧。Come and rest for a while. ‖ 周末我们也不得～。We don't get any leisure even at weekends. ‖ 他老惹事，让父母～不下来。As he was a trouble-maker, he never brought his parents any peace.

【消退】 xiāotuì 〈动〉disappear/vanish gradually；fade away；decrease：潮水～了。The tide receded. ‖ 暑热～。The summer heat is abating/ending.

【消亡】 xiāowáng 〈动〉wither away；die out；cease to exist：面临～ face extinction ‖ 受到～的威胁 be threatened with extinction ‖ 国家的～ withering away of the state ‖ 恐龙数百万年前就～了。Dinosaurs became extinct millions of years ago. ‖ 一些传统正在～。Some traditions are dying out.

【消息】 xiāoxi 〈名〉❶ news；information；report：一个/条/则～ a piece of news/information；a report ‖ 传播～ disseminate news ‖ 得到/等待～ receive/await news ‖ 发布～ release information (on/about/concerning sth) ‖ 封锁～ black out the news (of) ‖ 散布/证实～ spread/verify news ‖ 收集～ collect information ‖ 透露～ disclose the news ‖ 本地/内部～ local/inside news ‖ 官方～ official release ‖ 国内～domestic/home news ‖ 国外～ foreign news ‖ 鼓舞人心的～ inspiring news/message ‖ 惊人的～ shocking/startling/staggering news ‖ 小道～ grapevine news ‖ 最新～ latest news ‖ 据新华社～ according to a Xinhua dispatch ‖ ～传出，无不惊讶。Everyone was surprised when the news broke. ‖ 他辞职的事成了头版～。His resignation made front page news/report. ❷ tidings；news：杳无～ there has been no news (of sb) ‖ 好/坏～ good/bad news ‖ 有～吗？Is there any news? ‖ ～很快就传开了。The news soon got about. ‖ 她何时来还没有～。There has been no news about when she will come. ‖ 没有～就是好～。No news is good news.

〖～框〗 xiāoxikuàng 〈名〉message box

〖～灵通人士〗 xiāoxi língtōng rénshì 〈名〉well-informed source

【消息儿】 xiāoxir 〈名〉〈方〉mechanical self-starter；contraption

【消夏】 xiāoxià 〈动〉spend/take a summer holiday：在海滨～ spend summer at the seashore ‖ ～胜地 summer resort ‖ ～音乐会/舞会 summer concert/dance

【消闲】 xiāoxián ❶〈动〉pass the leisure time；while away one's leisure time；kill the leisure time：～解闷 relieve boredom；distract the mind ❷〈形〉carefree：去年夏天，他很～，度了一个月假。He went away for a month on holiday last summer in carefree comfort.

【消歇】 xiāoxiē 〈动〉〈书〉stop；fade away；subside：风雨～。The storm subsided.

【消协】 xiāoxié 〈名〉〈简称〉consumers' association ⇨消费者协会

【消炎】 xiāoyán 〈动〉allay/alleviate/diminish inflammation：～止痛 diminish inflammation and kill pain

〖～粉〗 xiāoyánfěn 〈名〉anti-inflammation powder

〖～剂〗 xiāoyánjì 〈名〉antiphlogistic agent/drug；antiphlogistine

〖～片〗 xiāoyánpiàn 〈名〉antiphlogistic tablet；anti-inflammation pill

〖～药〗 xiāoyányào 〈名〉antiphlogistic agent/drug

【消夜】 xiāoyè ❶〈名〉night snack：每次工作到深夜，他都要吃点～。Every time he worked into night, he would have a snack of some kind. ❷〈动〉have a night snack；have a snack at night

【消音】 xiāoyīn 〈动〉deaden a sound/noise；diminish/eliminate/muffle a sound：这盘磁带消了音。The recording on the tape was erased.

〖～磁头〗 xiāoyīn cítóu 〈名〉erase/erasing head

〖～器〗 xiāoyīnqì 〈名〉silencer；damper；muffler；noise suppressor

〖～设备〗 xiāoyīn shèbèi 〈名〉silencing equipment

〖～效果〗 xiāoyīn xiàoguǒ 〈名〉[电子] erasure effect

〖～装置〗 xiāoyīn zhuāngzhì 〈名〉sound damping device；silencing device

【消灾】 xiāozāi 〈动〉prevent/forestall calamities；rid a place or person of calamities：～降福 bring good luck and ward off calamities；get rid of calamities and bring happiness ‖ ～免祸 avert calamities；avoid disasters ‖ 破财～。When one suffers unexpected financial loss, one may be forestalling some misfortune at the same time. / One might as well fork out some money to buy off a threatened disaster.

【消长】 xiāozhǎng 〈名〉rise and fall；growth and decline；ups and downs；wax and wane：力量的～ growth and decline of relative strength ‖ 资金～ increase and decrease of funds

【消振】 xiāozhèn 〈名〉oscillation/vibration damping：～措施 vibration absorbing measures

〖～器〗 xiāozhènqì 〈名〉dashpot；vibration absorber；oscillation damper

【消震】 xiāozhèn 〈名〉shock absorption

〖～法〗 xiāozhènfǎ 〈名〉shock absorption method

〖～器〗 xiāozhènqì 〈名〉shock eliminator

【消痔术】 xiāozhìshù 〈名〉[医学] hemorrhoidolysis

【消肿】 xiāozhǒng ❶〈动〉alleviate/disperse a swelling ❷〈名〉detumescence；subsidence of a swelling ❸〈动〉streamline；reduce；trim；lose weight：给政府机构～ trim/streamline government organizations

〖～药〗 xiāozhǒngyào 〈名〉discutient

【消字灵】 xiāozìlíng 〈名〉ink eradicator

宵

宵 xiāo 〈名〉night：⇨春～；良～；通～

【宵遁】 xiāodùn 〈动〉〈书〉escape by night：～而去 flee under the cover of night

【宵旰】 xiāogàn 〈书〉＝ 宵衣旰食 xiāoyīgànshí

【宵禁】 xiāojìn 〈名〉curfew：解除～ lift/end a curfew ‖ 实行～ impose/enforce a curfew (on) ‖ 违反～令 break/violate a curfew ‖ ～期间 during curfew ‖ 实施～的城市 curfewed city

【宵小】 xiāoxiǎo 〈名〉〈书〉villain (esp those who act by night)：～行径 criminal act

【宵行】 xiāoxíng 〈动〉〈书〉go out at night

【宵夜】 xiāoyè ＝ 消夜 xiāoyè

【宵衣旰食】 xiāoyī-gànshí 〈熟〉get up before dawn and eat after dusk—be diligent in discharging one's official duties：～，日理万机 work conscientiously on a myriad of state affairs

绡

绡 xiāo 〈名〉〈书〉❶ raw silk ❷ raw silk fabric：～帕 raw silk handkerchief

萧

萧 xiāo 〈形〉desolate；dreary：⇨～然；～条

【萧规曹随】 Xiāoguī-Cáosuí 〈熟〉follow the established rules；follow the regulations set down by one's predecessors

【萧墙】 xiāoqiáng 〈名〉〈书〉screen wall [usu facing the gate of a house in China]：祸起～。Trouble arose at home.

〖～之祸〗 xiāoqiángzhīhuò 〈熟〉disaster/trouble from within；internal strife；infighting

【萧然】 xiāorán 〈形〉〈书〉❶ desolate；deserted：满目～ be a desolate sight ❷ empty：四壁～ have nothing but four bare walls

〖～物外〗 xiāorán-wùwài 〈熟〉untrammeled by worldly affairs；have no concern for material comforts

【萧洒】 xiāosǎ ＝ 潇洒 xiāosǎ

【萧飒】 xiāosà 〈书〉＝ 萧索 xiāosuǒ

【萧瑟】 xiāosè ❶〈拟〉(of leaves) rustle (in the wind)；sough：秋风～。The autumn wind is soughing. ❷〈形〉desolate；bleak：～景象 bleak scene

【萧森】 xiāosēn 〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of grass and trees) withered；bleak：秋树～ desolate autumn trees ❷ gloomy and ghastly；dreary and desolate：气象～ gloomy scene

【萧疏】 xiāoshū 〈形〉〈书〉❶ bleak；desolate ❷ sparse；thinly scattered：白发～ with scant grey hair

【萧索】 xiāosuǒ 〈形〉bleak；dreary；desolate：～的寒冬景色/景象 bleak cold winter scene

【萧条】 xiāotiáo ❶〈形〉bleak；dreary；desolate：～的码头/原野 desolate port/field ❷〈名〉[经济] depression；slump；recession；

陷入～ slip/sink into recession; enter a *slump* ‖ ～的地区 depressed area ‖ ～年 sluggish year ‖ 金融/经济～ financial/economic depression ‖ 慢性～ chronic depression ‖ 生意～ business slump ‖ 市场～ dull/slack market ‖ 宾馆行业目前～。The hotel industry is currently in a slump.

【萧萧】 xiāoxiāo ❶〈拟〉〈书〉(of wind) whistle; rustle: 风～。The wind soughs. ❷〈拟〉(of a horse) whinny: 马～。The horse whinnies/neighs. ❸〈形〉(of hair) sparse; thinly-scattered: 白发～ sparse grey hair

捅 xiāo 〈动〉〈书〉strike; beat

猇 xiāo ＝虓 xiāo

硝 xiāo 〈名〉❶ nitre; saltpetre: 墙～ wall saltpetre ❷ tawing; tanning: ～革 tanned hide

【硝胺】 xiāo'àn 〈名〉nitramine; nitroamine

〖～炸药〗 xiāo'àn zhàyào 〈名〉nitroamine compound explosive

【硝化】 xiāohuà 〈动〉[化工] nitrify

〖～淀粉〗 xiāohuà diànfěn 〈名〉nitro starch

〖～反应〗 xiāohuà fǎnyìng 〈名〉*nitration reaction*

〖～甘油〗 xiāohuà gānyóu 〈名〉nitroglycerin

〖～火药〗 xiāohuà huǒyào 〈名〉nitropowder; nitroexplosive

〖～剂〗 xiāohuàjì 〈名〉nitrating agent

〖～棉〗 xiāohuàmián 〈名〉nitrocotton

〖～纤维〗 xiāohuà xiānwéi 〈名〉nitro cellulose

【硝基】 xiāojī 〈名〉[化学] nitro group; nitro-

〖～苯〗 xiāojīběn 〈名〉nitrobenzene

〖～醇〗 xiāojīchún 〈名〉nitroalcohol

〖～化合物〗 *xiāojī huàhéwù* 〈名〉*nitro compound*

〖～酸〗 xiāojīsuān 〈名〉nitroacid

〖～烷〗 xiāojīwán 〈名〉nitroalkane

〖～氧〗 xiāojīyǎng 〈名〉nitroxide

【硝石】 xiāoshí 〈名〉[矿物] nitre; saltpetre

【硝酸】 xiāosuān 〈名〉[化工] nitric acid; hydrogen nitrate

〖～铵〗 xiāosuān'ǎn 〈名〉ammonium nitrate

〖～甘油片〗 xiāosuān gānyóupiàn 〈名〉nitroglycerin tablet

〖～钾〗 xiāosuānjiǎ 〈名〉potassium nitrate

〖～钠〗 xiāosuānnà 〈名〉*sodium nitrate*

〖～纤维素〗 xiāosuān xiānwéisù 〈名〉cellulose nitrate

〖～盐〗 xiāosuānyán 〈名〉nitrate

〖～银〗 xiāosuānyín 〈名〉silver nitrate

【硝烟】 xiāoyān 〈名〉smoke of gunpowder: ～滚滚 billows of gunpowder smoke ‖ ～弥漫 be thick with fumes of gunpowder; be filled with gun smoke

【硝盐】 xiāoyán 〈名〉earth salt

销 xiāo ❶〈动〉melt (*metal*): ～熔 *melt* ⇨～金 ❷〈动〉cancel; annul: ～户口 cancel one's residence registration ‖ 把名字～掉 cross sb's name off a list ‖ 把债务～掉 write off a debt (from sb) ⇨～账; 报～; 注～ ❸〈动〉expend; spend: ⇨开～ ❹〈动〉sell; market: ～得好 sell well ‖ ～完了 sell out of sth ‖ 容易～ sell easily ⇨～路; ～售; 畅～ ❺〈名〉bolt; pin: 铁～ iron bolt ⇨～钉; 插～ ❻〈动〉fasten with a bolt; bolt: 把门～上 bolt the door ‖ 这个门从里面～。The door bolts on the inside.

【销案】 xiāo'àn 〈动〉close a case; bring a case to a close: 这个案子还没销。The case has not come to a close.

【销差】 xiāochāi 〈动〉report about one's completion of a mission/a task/an assignment: 出差回来,别忘了～。Remember to report your return from your trip on business.

【销场】 xiāochǎng 〈方〉＝销路 xiāolù

【销钉】 xiāodīng ＝销子 xiāozi

【销毁】 xiāohuǐ 〈动〉destroy (usu by melting/burning): ～档案 *destroy files* ‖ ～*核武器 have the nuclear weapons destroyed* ‖ ～尸体 cremate a dead body ‖ ～信用卡 destroy a credit card ‖ ～罪证 destroy incriminating evidence

【销魂】 xiāohún 〈动〉be in an ecstasy of delight or grief; thrill with joy or sorrow; be overwhelmed with sorrow or joy; be overpowered with rapture; feel transported: 让人～ give sb a thrill ‖ 为离别而黯然～ suffer a great sorrow over parting (with sb) ‖ ～夺魄的微笑 enchanting smile ‖ ～时刻 thrilling moment

【销货】 xiāohuò ❶〈动〉sell goods ❷〈名〉sales: ～利润 selling profits

〖～单〗 *xiāohuòdān* 〈名〉*sales slip*

〖～发票〗 xiāohuò fāpiào 〈名〉sales invoice/receipt/ticket

〖～合同〗 xiāohuò hétong 〈名〉sales contract

【销价】 xiāojià 〈名〉selling/sale price

【销假】 xiāojià 〈动〉report one's return from a leave

【销金】 xiāojīn ❶〈动〉melt gold ❷〈形〉gold-sprinkled; decorated with gold; gilt: ～纸 gilt paper ‖ ～帐 gilt curtain ❸〈动〉squander money: ⇨～窟

〖～窟〗 xiāojīnkū 〈名〉money-squandering den [places such as *cabaret, brothel, casino, etc. where money is lavished for sensual pleasures*]

【销量】 xiāoliàng 〈名〉sales (volume): 使～翻番 double the sales (of) ‖ ～减少 sales drop; sales decrease ‖ ～增长 sales gain/increase; increase/surge in sales ‖ 很大的～ enormous sales ‖ 煤炭/汽车～ coal/car sales ‖ 今年的～超过前两年之和。Sales this year exceeded the total for the two previous years.

【销路】 xiāolù 〈名〉sale; market; outlet: 打开～ secure a sale/market; open (up) a market ‖ 没有～ find no sale/market ‖ 找到～ find a market ‖ ～好 *sell well; have a good sale; be highly/easily saleable* ‖ 货物～ outlet for goods

【销纳】 xiāonà 〈动〉store up (usu refuse) for destruction; dispose of (refuse): ～垃圾 collect and destroy rubbish ‖ 垃圾～场/站 refuse disposal plant; rubbish dump

【销声匿迹】 xiāoshēng-nìjì 〈熟〉keep silent and lie low; disappear from the scene; go into hiding; disappear into nothingness

【销蚀】 xiāoshí 〈动〉corrode

〖～剂〗 xiāoshíjì 〈名〉corrodent

〖～作用〗 xiāoshí zuòyòng 〈名〉corrosion

【销势】 xiāoshì 〈名〉sales trend (of commodities)

【销售】 xiāoshòu 〈动〉sell; market: ～产品 sell goods; market products ‖ ～策略 marketing strategy ‖ ～淡季 period of slack sales; low/slack sales season ‖ ～计划/潜力 sales plan/potential ‖ ～人员 sales staff/force ‖ ～佣金 selling commission ‖ ～预测 sales forecasting ‖ ～预算 sales budget ‖ 清仓～ clearance sale ‖ 以优惠价～ sell at a discounted price ‖ ～情况很好。Sales held up well. ‖ 目前我们的～情况极差。We have very little selling now. ‖ 她找了份～工作。She found a job in sales.

〖～部〗 xiāoshòubù 〈名〉sales/marketing department: ～经理 marketing manager

〖～成本〗 xiāoshòu chéngběn 〈名〉sales/selling cost

〖～代表〗 xiāoshòu dàibiǎo 〈名〉sales representative

〖～代理〗 xiāoshòu dàilǐ 〈名〉selling agency: ～商 sales/selling agent

〖～点〗 xiāoshòudiǎn 〈名〉point of sales; selling-point; outlet

〖～额〗 xiāoshòu'é 〈名〉sales (volume)

〖～法规〗 xiāoshòu fǎguī 〈名〉sales code

〖～公司〗 xiāoshòu gōngsī 〈名〉sales company

〖～合同〗 xiāoshòu hétong 〈名〉sales agreement/contract

〖～价格〗 xiāoshòu jiàgé 〈名〉selling price

〖～经理〗 xiāoshòu jīnglǐ 〈名〉sales manager

〖～利润〗 xiāoshòu lìrùn 〈名〉profit on sales

〖～目标〗 xiāoshòu mùbiāo 〈名〉sales target

〖～疲软〗 xiāoshòu píruǎn 〈名〉sluggish market; dull sales

〖～渠道〗 xiāoshòu qúdào 〈名〉marketing channel; channel of distribution

〖～让价〗 xiāoshòu ràngjià 〈名〉selling concession

〖～税〗 xiāoshòushuì 〈名〉sales tax; tax on sales; business tax

〖～网点〗 xiāoshòu wǎngdiǎn 〈名〉commercial network

〖～网络〗 xiāoshòu wǎngluò 〈名〉sales network; marketing network

〖～学〗 xiāoshòuxué 〈名〉marketing science

〖～总代理〗 xiāoshòu zǒngdàilǐ 〈名〉general sales agency

〖～总额〗 xiāoshòu zǒng'é 〈名〉gross/total sales

〖～总值〗 xiāoshòu zǒngzhí 〈名〉total value of sales; total sales value

【销铄】 xiāoshuò 〈书〉❶〈动〉melt (metal) ❷〈动〉remove; eliminate: ～国仇 remove national grievances ❸〈动〉weaken; cripple ❹〈形〉emaciated (usu by long illness)

【销项税】 xiāoxiàngshuì 〈名〉output tax

【销歇】 xiāoxiē ＝消歇 xiāoxiē

【销行】 xiāoxíng 〈动〉sell; be on sale: ～全国 be on sale across the country ‖ ～全世界 be distributed all over the world

【销赃】 xiāozāng 〈动〉❶ deal in stolen goods; dispose of stolen

goods ❷ destroy stolen goods: ～灭迹 destroy incriminating evidence

【销账】 xiāozhàng 〈动〉 cross/write off an account

【销子】 xiāozi 〈名〉 pin; peg; bolt; dowel: 插上～ draw the bolt

翛 xiāo 〈形〉〈书〉 unrestrained; unconstrained

【翛然】 xiāorán 〈形〉〈书〉 carefree; unrestrained

【翛翛】 xiāoxiāo 〈形〉〈书〉 (of feathers) broken

蛸 xiāo → 蟏蛸 piāoxiāo

⇨shāo

箫 xiāo 〈名〉 *xiao* [a vertical bamboo flute]

潇 xiāo 〈形〉 ❶〈书〉 (of water) deep and clear ❷ (of wind, rain, etc) beating

【潇洒】 xiāosǎ 〈形〉 (of a person's appearance, demeanour, carriage) natural and unrestrained; elegant and unconventional; handsome and debonair: 风姿～ have natural and unrestrained bearing ‖ 举止～ carry oneself with ease and natural poise ‖ 书写～ write with an easy and free style ‖ ～的男人 man of great presence; debonair man; dashing young man

〖～自如〗 xiāosǎ-zìrú 〈熟〉 casual and elegant; with an easy grace: 行文～ write with a pretty turn of phrase; write with ease and smooth flow

【潇潇】 xiāoxiāo 〈形〉 ❶ whistling (of wind) and pattering (of rain): 风雨～。 The rain is rushing and the wind whistling. ❷ drizzly: 细雨～。 It's drizzling.

霄 xiāo 〈名〉 ❶ clouds: ⇨～汉; 云～ ❷ sky; heaven: ⇨～壤; 重～; 九～

【霄汉】 xiāohàn 〈名〉〈书〉 sky; firmament; heavens: ⇨气冲～

【霄壤】 xiāorǎng 〈名〉 heaven and earth; great difference

〖～之别〗 xiāorǎngzhībié 〈熟〉 as far apart as heaven and earth: 有～ be poles apart; be a far cry (from)

魈 xiāo → 山魈 shānxiāo

蠨 xiāo

【蠨蛸】 xiāoshāo 〈名〉 a kind of spider

嚣 xiāo ❶〈动〉 clamour; hubbub; din: ⇨叫～; 喧～ ❷〈形〉 rampant; haughty: ⇨～张

【嚣闹】 xiāonào 〈形〉 bustling with noise and excitement; clamorous: ～的广场 vociferous square ‖ ～的商业区 clamorous business district

【嚣杂】 xiāozá 〈形〉 bustling; clamorous: 从闹市传来的～声 clamour of voices from the noisy market

【嚣张】 xiāozhāng 〈形〉 rampant; arrogant; aggressive: 神情～ wear an arrogant/insolent expression ⇨气焰～

〖～一时〗 xiāozhāng-yīshí 〈熟〉 run rampant/wild for a time; be arrogant for a time

xiáo

淆 xiáo 〈形〉 confused; mixed: ⇨～杂; 混～

【淆惑】 xiáohuò 〈动〉〈书〉 confuse; bewilder; mislead: ～视听 befuddle/mislead the public

【淆乱】 xiáoluàn ❶〈形〉 mixed and disorderly; confused ❷〈动〉 confuse; befuddle: ～社会秩序 disturb the social order

【淆杂】 xiáozá 〈形〉 mixed; mingled

殽 xiáo ＝淆 xiáo

xiǎo

小 xiǎo ❶〈形〉 small; little; tiny; petty; minor; young; junior: ～房间/衣服/瓶子 small room/clothes/bottle ‖ ～男孩 little boy ‖ ～问题 minor problem ‖ 力气～ be inferior in strength ‖ 风变～了。 The wind has dropped now. ‖ 火焰越来越～。 Flames are dying down. ‖ 他饭量～。 He is a small eater. ‖ 他说话的声音越来越～了。 His voice tailed away. ‖ 她比我～两岁。 She is two years younger than me. / She is two years my junior. / She is my junior by two years. ‖ 鞋～了一号。 The shoes are one size too small. ‖ 雨下得～一点了。 The rain has abated somewhat. ‖ 这顶帽子我戴～了点。 This hat is a bit too small/tight for me. / This hat is a bit on the small side for me. ❷〈副〉 for a short while; briefly: ～坐片刻 sit for a while ⇨～睡; ～住 ❸〈形〉 last in birth order; youngest: ～妹 youngest sister ‖ ～女儿 youngest daughter ❹〈名〉 the young; children: 上有老, 下有～ have both parents and children to care for ‖ 一家大～ whole family, young and old ❺〈名〉 concubine: 做～ be a concubine ⇨纳～ ❻〈形〉〈谦〉 my; our: ～女 my daughter ⇨～弟; ～婿 ❼〈形〉 [used before the family name of a younger person as a form of endearing address]: ～王 Xiao Wang ❽〈副〉 slightly: ～有名气 be quite popular ⇨牛刀～试 ❾〈副〉 [used before a numeral] slightly less (than); nearly: 结婚～50年了 have been married for nearly 50 years ‖ 这箱苹果有～30斤。 This box of apples weighs almost 30 *jin*.

【小巴】 xiǎobā 〈名〉 minibus

【小把戏】 xiǎobǎxì 〈名〉 ❶〈方〉 ＝ 小孩儿 xiǎoháir ❷ cheap trick

【小白菜】 xiǎobáicài 〈名〉 a variety of Chinese cabbage

【小白脸儿】 xiǎobáiliǎnr 〈名〉〈贬〉 porcelain-faced young man; handsome and effeminate young man: 他只不过是个小～。 He is merely a pretty face.

【小百货】 xiǎobǎihuò 〈名〉 small daily necessities

【小百科全书】 xiǎo bǎikē quánshū 〈名〉 micropaedia

【小摆设】 xiǎobǎishe 〈名〉 little furnishings; bric-a-brac; (ornamental) knick-knack

【小班】 xiǎobān 〈名〉 ❶ bottom class in a kindergarten ❷ small class

【小半】 xiǎobàn 〈名〉 less than half; lesser/smaller part: ～苹果 smaller half of an apple

【小半活】 xiǎobànhuó 〈名〉〈方〉〈旧〉 child labourer; teenage farmhand

【小包装】 xiǎobāozhuāng 〈名〉 pouch pack: ～食品 pouch-packed food

【小保姆】 xiǎobǎomǔ 〈名〉 young housemaid

【小报】 xiǎobào 〈名〉 tabloid

【小报告】 xiǎobàogào 〈名〉 backbiting report: 向老师打同学的～ tell tales on one's classmate to the teacher; tattle on one's classmate to the teacher

【小辈】 xiǎobèi 〈名〉 younger member (of a family or profession); junior

【小本】 xiǎoběn 〈名〉 small capital

〖～经营〗 xiǎoběn jīngyíng 〈名〉 do business with little capital/in a small way/on a shoestring; run with a small capital: 从～起家 start one's business on a shoestring ‖ 靠～为生 live on a shoestring

〖～生意〗 xiǎoběn shēngyì 〈名〉 small business: 做～ run a small business; conduct business with a small capital

【小臂】 xiǎobì 〈名〉 forearm

【小便】 xiǎobiàn ❶〈动〉 urinate; pass water: ～不利 difficult urination ‖ ～频繁 urinate frequently ‖ ～失禁 urinary incontinence ‖ ～疼痛 painful urination ❷〈名〉 urine: ～赤黄 dark urine ❸〈名〉 penis ❹〈名〉 vaginal orifice

〖～池〗 xiǎobiànchí 〈名〉 urinal

【小辫儿】 xiǎobiànr 〈名〉 pigtail; short braid: 梳着～ wear one's hair in braids

【小辫子】 xiǎobiànzi 〈名〉 ❶ ＝小辫儿 xiǎobiànr ❷〈喻〉 vulnerable point; handle: 有～让人抓 give others a handle (against oneself) ‖ 抓某人的～ take sth as a handle against sb; get a handle on sb ‖ 小心别让他抓住你什么～! Be careful not to let him get any evidence against you.

【小标题】 xiǎobiāotí 〈名〉 subheading; subhead; subtitle: 给论文的～编号 number the subheadings of a paper

【小别】 xiǎobié 〈名〉 short separation

〖～胜新婚〗 xiǎobié shèng xīnhūn 〈熟〉 a brief separation makes the couple feel like honeymooners; absence makes the heart grow fonder

【小冰期】 Xiǎobīngqī 〈名〉 Little Ice Age

【小病】 xiǎobìng 〈名〉 minor illness
〖~大养〗 xiǎobìng-dàyǎng 〈熟〉 take an unduly long rest for only a minor illness
【小不点儿】 xiǎobudiǎnr ❶〈形〉 very small; tiny ❷〈名〉 toddler; tiny tot
【小不忍则乱大谋】 xiǎo bù rěn zé luàn dàmóu 〈熟〉 lack of forbearance in a trivial matter will spoil the whole
【小菜】 xiǎocài 〈名〉 ❶ side dish [such as cold dishes, fried peanuts, pickles, etc] ❷〈喻〉 easy job/task: 这对他来说是~一碟。That's a piece of cake for him. ❸〈方〉 meat, fish, or vegetable dishes
【小册子】 xiǎocèzi 〈名〉 booklet; pamphlet; brochure: 散发~ distribute pamphlets
【小差】 xiǎochāi →开小差 kāi xiǎochāi
【小产】 xiǎochǎn 〈动〉 have/suffer a miscarriage; abort: 引起~ cause a miscarriage ‖ 有~的危险 carry a high risk of miscarriage
【小肠】 xiǎocháng 〈名〉[生理] small intestine; intestinum tenue: ~虚寒 asthenia-cold of the small intestine ‖ ~胀 flatulence of the small intestine
〖~结肠炎〗 xiǎocháng jiéchángyán 〈名〉[医学] enterocolitis
〖~炎〗 xiǎochángyán 〈名〉 enteritis
【小抄儿】 xiǎochāor 〈名〉 small note secretly brought in at an exam; crib: 打~ pass on a crib
【小潮】 xiǎocháo 〈名〉 neap tide
【小炒】 xiǎochǎo 〈名〉 individually-cooked dish: 吃~ have individually-cooked dish(es)
【小车】 xiǎochē 〈名〉 ❶ wheelbarrow; handbarrow; handcart; pushcart ❷ car; sedan
【小乘】 Xiǎochéng 〈名〉[佛教] Hinayana: ~教徒 Theravadin; Hinayanist
〖~佛教〗 Xiǎochéng Fójiào 〈名〉[佛教] Hinayana Buddhism
【小吃】 xiǎochī 〈名〉 ❶ snack; refreshment: 准备~ fix a snack ‖ 风味~ local delicacy ❷ small and cheap dishes: 经济~ econo-food ❸ (of Western food) cold dish
〖~部〗 xiǎochībù 〈名〉 snack counter; refreshment room/bar
〖~店〗 xiǎochīdiàn 〈名〉 snack bar; lunchroom; eatery
〖~街〗 xiǎochījiē 〈名〉 snack street
【小丑】 xiǎochǒu 〈名〉 ❶ clown; buffoon: 演~ act/play the clown ‖ 马戏团~ circus clown ❷ contemptible wretch; vile character; villain: ⇨跳梁~ ❸ person who likes to crack jokes
【小春】 xiǎochūn 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ the 10th lunar month ❷ crops sown in late autumn
〖~作物〗 xiǎochūn zuòwù = 小春② xiǎochūn
【小疵】 xiǎocī 〈名〉 minor mistake; trivial defect
【小词】 xiǎocí 〈名〉 ❶ small word ❷[逻辑] minor term
【小葱】 xiǎocōng 〈名〉 ❶ scallion; shallot; spring onion ❷ tender shallot; young onion
〖~拌豆腐——清二白〗 xiǎocōng bàn dòufu—yīqīng'èrbái 〈熟〉 a dish of white bean curd and green scallions—be as clear as daylight; be quite clear
【小聪明】 xiǎocōngming 〈名〉〈贬〉 cleverness in trivial matters; petty trick: 耍~ play petty tricks ‖ 有点~ be clever/smart in a small way
【小打小闹】 xiǎodǎ-xiǎonào 〈熟〉 do sth in dribs and drabs; do sth on a small scale: 这个抢劫犯看不上偷自行车那种~的事。The robber thinks bicycle theft too petty to practise.
【小大人儿】 xiǎodàrénr 〈名〉 child talking or behaving like an adult; demure child
【小旦】 xiǎodàn 〈名〉[戏剧] *xiaodan* [young female role/character in traditional Chinese opera]
【小刀】 xiǎodāo 〈名〉 ❶ pocket knife ❷ small sword/knife
【小刀会】 Xiǎodāohuì 〈名〉 *Xiaodaohui*; Small-Sword Society [a rebellious organization in late Qing Dynasty]
〖~起义〗 Xiǎodāohuì Qǐyì 〈名〉 *Xiaodaohui* Uprising [in late Qing Dynasty]
【小道理】 xiǎodàoli 〈名〉 minor principle: ~服从大道理。Minor principles should be subordinated to major ones.
【小道儿】 xiǎodàor 〈名〉 small lane; path; bypath: 河边~ riverside path ‖ 林中~ path through the woods; trail in the forest ‖ 林阴~ shady path ‖ 羊肠~ winding/zigzag path
〖~消息〗 xiǎodàor xiāoxi 〈名〉 back alley news; hearsay; side-street news; grapevine news: 传播~ hawk grapevine news ‖ 得到~ hear about sth through/on the grapevine ‖ 散布~ bandy hearsays about
【小的】 xiǎode 〈名〉 ❶ small/little one: 家里老的~都靠他。All the family members, old or young, depend on him. ❷〈谦〉 I; me: ~不敢。I don't dare.
【小弟】 xiǎodì 〈名〉 ❶ little brother ❷〈谦〉 I; me
【小调】 xiǎodiào 〈名〉 ❶ ditty; popular tune ❷[音乐] minor: C~交响曲 symphony in C minor
【小动脉】 xiǎodòngmài 〈名〉 arteriole; arteriola
〖~病〗 xiǎodòngmàibìng 〈名〉 arteriolopathy
〖~瘤〗 xiǎodòngmàiliú 〈名〉 microaneurysm
〖~硬化〗 xiǎodòngmài yìnghuà 〈名〉 arteriolosclerosis
【小动作】 xiǎodòngzuò 〈名〉 mean and petty action; little trick/manoeuvre: 搞~ get up to little tricks
【小豆】 xiǎodòu →赤小豆 chìxiǎodòu
【小洞不补,大洞吃苦】 xiǎodòng bù bǔ, dàdòng chīkǔ 〈熟〉 failure to mend a small hole will cause serious consequences—a small leak will sink a great ship; a stitch in time saves nine
【小肚鸡肠】 xiǎodù-jīcháng 〈熟〉 narrow-minded; petty-minded
【小肚子】 xiǎodùzi = 小腹 xiǎofù
【小队】 xiǎoduì 〈名〉 team; squad: ~长 team leader ‖ 少先队~长 squad leader of the Young Pioneers
【小额】 xiǎo'é 〈名〉 small amount/sum: ~储蓄 small savings deposit ‖ ~贷款 petty/small loan ‖ ~盗用(公款) petty embezzlement ‖ ~赏钱 small gratuity ‖ ~现金 petty cash ‖ ~押金 petty/small deposit ‖ ~支票 small cheque
〖~补贴〗 xiǎo'é bǔtiē 〈名〉 fringe benefit; light subsidy
【小恩小惠】 xiǎo'ēn-xiǎohuì 〈熟〉 little/small/petty favours; economic sop/bait: 施~ give petty favours; give some sops to (sb) ‖ 以~拉拢某人 rope sb in by giving economic sops
【小儿】 xiǎo'ér 〈名〉 ❶ children: ~疾病 paediatric disease ‖ ~连衫裤 creepers ❷〈谦〉 my son
〖~科〗 xiǎo'érkē ❶〈名〉 paediatrics: ~医生 paediatrician ❷〈名〉〈喻〉 child's play; a piece of cake; easy picking; easy job/task: 这件事对他来说不过是~。That's just child's play for/to him. ❸〈名〉 insignificant thing; thing of little value ❹〈形〉〈方〉 miserly; stingy
〖~麻痹症〗 xiǎo'ér mábìzhèng 〈名〉[医学] infantile paralysis; poliomyelitis; polio: ~疫苗 polio vaccine
〖~外科〗 xiǎo'ér wàikē 〈名〉 paediatric surgery
【小贩】 xiǎofàn 〈名〉 pedlar; vendor; hawker: 毒品~ drug/dope pedlar ‖ 街头~ streey pedlar/vendor ‖ 零售~ retail vendor ‖ 水果/香烟~ fruit/cigarette vendor ‖ ~禁止入内! No hawkers!
【小纺】 xiǎofǎng 〈名〉 thin and light silk fabric
【小费】 xiǎofèi 〈名〉 tip; gratuity: 付/给5元~ give/offer sb a tip of 5 *yuan*; tip sb 5 *yuan* ‖ 留下~ leave a tip (for sb) ‖ 收~ accept tips ‖ 丰厚的~ big/fat/handsome tip
【小分队】 xiǎofēnduì 〈名〉 detachment; task force: 军事~ military detachment/unit ‖ 医疗~ medical team
【小粉】 xiǎofěn 〈名〉 starch; amylum
【小腹】 xiǎofù 〈名〉 underbelly; lower abdomen: 感到~痛 feel pain in the lower abdomen
【小钢炮】 xiǎogāngpào 〈名〉 ❶〈俗称〉[军事] small cannon ❷〈喻〉 outspoken person; straightforward person [usu refer to a young person]
【小个子】 xiǎogèzi 〈名〉 short person; little chap; small fellow
【小工】 xiǎogōng 〈名〉 unskilled labourer: 打/做~ work as an unskilled labourer
【小公共汽车】 xiǎogōnggòngqìchē 〈名〉 minibus
【小功率】 xiǎogōnglǜ 〈形〉 low-powered: ~电路 dry circuit ‖ ~发动机 low-powered engine ‖ ~电动机 fractional/low-power electric motor ‖ ~放大器 low-power amplifier; miniwatt amplifier ‖ ~晶体管 low-power transistor
【小狗】 xiǎogǒu 〈名〉 pup; puppy
【小姑独处】 xiǎogū-dúchǔ 〈熟〉 (of a girl) remain single: 她仍然~。She remains single/unmarried.
【小姑儿】 xiǎogūr 〈名〉 ❶ = 小姑子 xiǎogūzi ❷ youngest paternal aunt
【小姑子】 xiǎogūzi 〈名〉 husband's younger sister; younger sister-in-law
【小鼓】 xiǎogǔ 〈名〉 side/snare drum
【小褂儿】 xiǎoguàr 〈名〉 Chinese-style shirt
【小广播】 xiǎoguǎngbō 〈名〉 ❶ rumour; gossip ❷ gossiper; newsmonger; gossipmonger: 当~ tell tales

【小鬼】 xiǎoguǐ 〈名〉❶ little devil; demon servant ❷ [endearing address to a child] kiddy; imp: 过来,~! Come here, you little imp!
【小过】 xiǎoguò 〈名〉 minor mistake/demerit; petty offence; peccadillo
【小孩儿】 xiǎoháir 〈名〉❶〈口〉 child; kid: 一群~ a group of children ❷ child [son or daughter]: 她结婚了,有三个~。She is married with three young children.
【小寒】 Xiǎohán 〈名〉 Slight Cold [the beginning of the 23rd of the 24 solar terms on the 5th, 6th or 7th of January]
【小号】 xiǎohào 〈名〉❶ small size: ~大写字母 small capital ‖ ~字体 lower case letter ‖ 一件~的外衣 a coat of small size ❷〈谦〉 my/our shop; my/our store ❸ [乐器] trumpet: 吹~ play the trumpet ❹〈方〉 single prison cell: 关入~ send to a single cell (in a prison)
〖~手〗 xiǎohàoshǒu 〈名〉 trumpet
【小河】 xiǎohé 〈名〉 riverlet; creek
【小户】 xiǎohù 〈名〉❶〈旧〉 poor and humble family ❷ small family
〖~人家〗 xiǎohù rénjia = 小户 ① xiǎohù
【小花脸】 xiǎohuāliǎn 〈名〉[戏曲] clown (in Chinese opera)
【小环境】 xiǎohuánjìng 〈名〉 microenvironment; subenvironment
【小皇帝】 xiǎohuángdì 〈名〉❶ child emperor ❷〈喻〉 little king spoiled child
【小黄鱼】 xiǎohuángyú 〈名〉[动物] little yellow croaker
【小惠】 xiǎohuì 〈名〉 sop; petty favour
【小伙子】 xiǎohuǒzi 〈名〉 lad; chap; young fellow; youngster
【小鸡】 xiǎojī 〈名〉 chick
【小集团】 xiǎojítuán 〈名〉 clique; faction; microfaction: 结成~ form/make a small clique ‖ 政治~ petty political faction
【小计】 xiǎojì 〈名〉❶ subtotal ❷ little deception/trick: 施~ employ little tricks
【小家碧玉】 xiǎojiā-bìyù 〈熟〉 pretty girl of humble birth; beautiful daughter of a humble family; pretty girl from a humble family
【小家电】 xiǎojiādiàn 〈名〉 small/minor electric appliance
【小家伙儿】 xiǎojiāhuor 〈名〉[endearing address to a child] kid; kiddy
【小家鼠】 xiǎojiāshǔ 〈名〉 house mouse
【小家庭】 xiǎojiātíng 〈名〉 small family
【小家子气】 xiǎojiāziqì 〈形〉 small-minded; tightfisted: 他那样做真~。It was petty of him to do it that way.
【小件儿】 xiǎojiànr 〈名〉 small item/article: ~行李 small pieces of luggage
【小建】 xiǎojiàn 〈名〉 lesser month of 29 days in Chinese lunar calendar
【小将】 xiǎojiàng 〈名〉❶〈旧〉 young general: 一名/员~ a young general ❷ young path-breaker ❸ young key figure; outstanding young person: 乒坛~ young top player in the table tennis circle
【小角度】 xiǎojiǎodù 〈名〉 small angle
〖~俯冲〗 xiǎojiǎodù fǔchōng 〈名〉 flat dive
〖~射门〗 xiǎojiǎodù shèmén 〈名〉 shot in bending sideways; small angle shooting
【小脚】 xiǎojiǎo 〈名〉〈旧〉 bound feet (of women in the old days)
〖~女人〗 xiǎojiǎo-nǚrén 〈名〉❶ woman with bound feet ❷ conservative/narrow-minded person
【小轿车】 xiǎojiàochē 〈名〉 sedan; car
【小节】 xiǎojié 〈名〉❶ small matter; trifle: 拘泥于~ stand upon trifles ‖ 生活~ matters concerning personal life ‖ 不要管琐碎~。Don't stick at trifles. ⇨不拘~ ❷ [音乐] bar; measure: ~线 bar line; bar
【小结】 xiǎojié ❶〈名〉 brief summary: 年终~ year-end summary ❷〈动〉 summarize: ~上星期的工作 summarize briefly the work done last week ❸〈名〉[医学] nodule
【小姐】 xiǎojiě 〈名〉❶〈旧〉 young lady [used by a servant in addressing his master's daughter] ❷ miss [respectful term of address for unmarried woman or girl] ❸ Miss [title of an unmarried woman or girl, usu used befor the surname or sometimes alone in direct address]: 陈~ Miss Chen ❹ Miss [a woman who has won a beauty contest]: 世界/环球~ Miss World/Universe ❺ Miss [usu used before a profession]: 导游~ Miss guide ‖ 公关~ Miss PR [public relations] ❻〈贬〉 call girl; prostitute
【小解】 xiǎojiě 〈动〉(of a person) pass/make water; relieve oneself; have/take a leak
【小金库】 xiǎojīnkù 〈名〉❶ small exchequer [privately owned by a unit]; unauthorized departmental coffer: 私设~ set up one's own exchequer ❷ private savings [usu secret from other family members]
【小襟】 xiǎojīn 〈名〉 smaller/inner piece (on the right side of a Chinese garment)
【小尽】 xiǎojìn = 小建 xiǎojiàn
【小精灵】 xiǎojīnglíng 〈名〉 elf
【小径】 xiǎojìng 〈名〉❶ path: 踩出一条~ tread a path ‖ 漫步于林中~ stroll along/down/up a path in the woods ‖ ~曲曲弯弯通向山顶。The trail twists up to the top of the mountain. ❷ (of timber) small in diameter
【小九九】 xiǎojiǔjiǔ 〈名〉❶ [数学] multiplication table ❷〈喻〉 personal plan/blueprint; clear idea
【小舅子】 xiǎojiùzi 〈名〉 wife's younger brother; younger brother-in-law
【小开】 xiǎokāi 〈名〉〈方〉 boss' son; young master
【小楷】 xiǎokǎi 〈名〉❶ small regular script ❷ [印刷] lower-case letter
【小看】 xiǎokàn 〈动〉 look down upon; belittle: ~某人 sell sb short ‖ 可千万不能~这件事。Don't underestimate the importance of this matter. ‖ 他年轻无经验,但请不要因此而~他。He is young and inexperienced, but please do not count that against him. ‖ 他这人可~不得。He's not a man to be trifled with.
【小康】 xiǎokāng 〈形〉 comfortable; comfortably off; comparatively/fairly well-off; well-to-do: 过上~生活 attain a comparatively high standard of living; be comfortably off; make an adequate living; live in competence; lead a relatively comfortable life ‖ 家道~ be in comfortable circumstances
〖~社会〗 xiǎokāng shèhuì 〈名〉 well-off society: 全面建设~ build a well-off society in an all-round way
〖~水平〗 xiǎokāng shuǐpíng 〈名〉 comparatively well-off level; comfortable level of living; relatively comfortable standard of living: 达到~ achieve a comparatively comfortable living standard; reach a better-off level of livelihood
〖~之家〗 xiǎokāng zhī jiā 〈名〉 comfortably-off family; well-to-do family; family of moderate fortunes/wealth
【小考】 xiǎokǎo 〈名〉 quiz; test: 我们每学五单元就有一个~。We have a quiz on every five units.
【小可】 xiǎokě ❶〈名〉〈谦〉[often used in early vernacular] I ❷〈形〉 unimportant: ⇨非同~
【小客车】 xiǎokèchē 〈名〉 minibus
【小孔】 xiǎokǒng 〈名〉 hole; eye; aperture: 从~窥视 peer through the spy hole
【小口径】 xiǎokǒujìng 〈形〉 small-bore; small-calibre: ~武器 small-calibre weapon
〖~步枪〗 xiǎokǒujìng bùqiāng 〈名〉 small-bore rifle
【小块儿】 xiǎokuàir 〈名〉 small piece; patch: ~布 a rag ‖ ~草皮 a lump/clod of sod ‖ ~地皮 a small plot of land ‖ ~沙地 a patch of sand
【小喇叭】 xiǎolǎba 〈名〉 trumpet
【小老婆】 xiǎolǎopo 〈名〉 concubine
【小老头儿】 xiǎolǎotóur 〈名〉 prematurely old man
【小两口儿】 xiǎoliǎngkǒur 〈名〉 young married couple: 那~又言归于好了。The young couple have made it up after their quarrel.
【小量】 xiǎoliàng 〈名〉 small amount; small dose
【小灵通】 xiǎolíngtōng 〈名〉 little smart; personal access system (PAS)
【小令】 xiǎolìng 〈名〉❶ short tonal poem ❷ shorter form of *sanqu* (散曲) poetry
【小绺】 xiǎoliǔ 〈名〉〈方〉 pickpocket
【小龙】 xiǎolóng 〈名〉 snake [one of the 12 symbolic animals representing the Earthly Branches (地支) and used as birth signs]
【小炉儿匠】 xiǎolúrjiàng 〈名〉 tinker
【小鹿】 xiǎolù 〈名〉 fawn
【小路】 xiǎolù 〈名〉 path; trail; by-road; pathway
【小萝卜】 xiǎoluóbo 〈名〉❶ radish [the plant] ❷ radish [the

vegetable]
【小萝卜头儿】 xiǎoluóbotóur 〈名〉❶ [endearing address] child; toddler ❷ unimportant person; small potato; mere nobody
【小锣】 xiǎoluó 〈名〉[音乐] small gong
【小马】 xiǎomǎ 〈名〉 pony; foal; colt
【小买卖】 xiǎomǎimai 〈名〉 small business
【小麦】 xiǎomài 〈名〉❶ wheat [the plant]: 种～ grow/plant wheat ‖ ～地 wheat field ‖ ～害虫 wheat pest ⇨春～; 冬～ ❷ wheat [the grain]: 一粒～ a grain of wheat
【～赤霉病】 xiǎomài chìméibìng 〈名〉 wheat scab
【～粉】 xiǎomàifěn 〈名〉 wheat flour
【～秆】 xiǎomàigǎn 〈名〉 wheat straw: ～锈病 stem rust of wheat
【～黑穗病】 xiǎomài hēisuìbìng 〈名〉 wheat smut
【～吸浆虫】 xiǎomài xījiāngchóng 〈名〉 wheat midge
【～锈病】 xiǎomài xiùbìng 〈名〉 wheat rust
【～叶斑病】 xiǎomài yèbānbìng 〈名〉 speckled leaf blotch
【小卖】 xiǎomài 〈名〉❶〈名〉 small dish; snack: 应时～ seasonal food ❷〈动〉 do small business
【～部】 xiǎomàibù 〈名〉❶ small shop/store ❷ canteen; snack counter
【小满】 Xiǎomǎn 〈名〉 Slight Fullness [the beginning of the 8th of the 24 solar terms on the 20th, 21st or 22nd of May]
【小猫】 xiǎomāo 〈名〉 kitten
【小猫熊】 xiǎomāoxióng 〈名〉 lesser panda
【小毛】 xiǎomáo 〈名〉 short-haired fur/pelt
【小毛头】 xiǎomáotóu 〈名〉〈方〉 baby; child
【小帽】 xiǎomào 〈名〉 skullcap
【小门小户】 xiǎomén-xiǎohù 〈熟〉 poor and humble family
【小米】 xiǎomǐ 〈名〉 millet: ～饭 millet ‖ ～粥 millet gruel
【～面】 xiǎomǐmiàn 〈名〉❶ millet flour ❷〈方〉 mixture of the flour of broomcorn millet, soybean and white maize
【小蜜】 xiǎomì 〈名〉 young love; mistress
【小名】 xiǎomíng 〈名〉 childhood/milk/pet name
【小命儿】 xiǎomìngr 〈名〉〈口〉 life: 差点儿丢了～ come within an inch of death
【小拇哥儿】 xiǎomǔgēr 〈方〉 ＝ 小拇指 xiǎomuzhǐ
【小拇指】 xiǎomuzhǐ 〈名〉 little finger
【小脑】 xiǎonǎo 〈名〉[生理] cerebellum
【～半球】 xiǎonǎo bànqiú 〈名〉 hemisphaerium cerebelli; cerebellar hemisphere
【～皮层】 xiǎonǎo pícéng 〈名〉 cerebellar cortex
【～体】 xiǎonǎotǐ 〈名〉 corpus cerebelli
【～炎】 xiǎonǎoyán 〈名〉 cerebellitis; parencephalitis
【小妮子】 xiǎonīzi 〈名〉〈口〉 girl; maiden; girlie
【小鲵】 xiǎoní 〈名〉[动物] Lesser salamander; Hynobius chinensis
【小年】 xiǎonián 〈名〉❶ minor year [whose last month has 29 days in Chinese calendar] ❷ Preliminary Eve [festival that falls on 23rd or 24th in the 12th lunar month] ❸ [农业] off year
【小年轻】 xiǎoniánqīng 〈名〉〈口〉 young person; youngster
【小年夜】 xiǎoniányè 〈名〉❶ night before the Eve of the Lunar New Year ❷ 23rd or 24th of the 12th month of the lunar year
【小鸟依人】 xiǎoniǎo-yīrén 〈熟〉 endearing little bird—(of a girl) lovely and pliant like a small bird; timid and lovable young woman
【小妞儿】 xiǎoniūr 〈名〉〈口〉 little girl; puss
【小牛】 xiǎoniú 〈名〉 calf; veal
【小农】 xiǎonóng 〈名〉 individual farmer/peasant
【～经济】 xiǎonóng jīngjì 〈名〉 small-scale peasant economy; small-scale farming by individual owners
【小女】 xiǎonǚ 〈名〉〈谦〉 my daughter
【小爬虫】 xiǎopáchóng 〈名〉〈贬〉 person who follows his master to do evil things
【小牌】 xiǎopái 〈名〉 low card: 打出～ play low
【小跑】 xiǎopǎo 〈动〉〈口〉 trot; jog: 沿着小巷～ trot down the lane ‖ 一路～ jog all the way ‖ 小狗跟在女主人后面～。A small dog is trotting after its mistress.
【小朋友】 xiǎopéngyǒu 〈名〉❶ child; kid ❷ [address to children] little boy/girl/friend
【小便宜】 xiǎopiányi 〈名〉 small gain; petty advantage: 爱占～ be keen on getting petty advantages ‖ 贪～ go after petty advantages ‖ 占～ gain petty advantages
【小票】 xiǎopiào 〈名〉 small note: 购物～ note of purchase
【小票儿】 xiǎopiàor ＝ 小票子 xiǎopiàozi
【小票子】 xiǎopiàozi 〈名〉〈口〉 banknote of small denomination/value
【小品】 xiǎopǐn 〈名〉 short, simple form of creation such as essay, sketch, skit, short play, etc: 演～ put up a short play ‖ ～演员 short play performer ‖ 电视～ TV sketch ‖ 讽刺～ satirical sketch/essay
【～文】 xiǎopǐnwén 〈名〉 short essay; sketch
【小品词】 xiǎopǐncí 〈名〉[语言] particle
【小铺儿】 xiǎopùr 〈名〉 small store; stall
【小瀑布】 xiǎopùbù 〈名〉 cascade
【小气候】 xiǎoqìhòu 〈名〉❶ microclimate ❷〈喻〉 specific economic or political climate; particular environment or condition
【小气旋】 xiǎoqìxuán 〈名〉[气象] microcyclone
【小汽车】 xiǎoqìchē 〈名〉(passenger) car; sedan
【小憩】 xiǎoqì 〈动〉 take a short rest; have a break; rest for a while: 躺下～ lie down and rest for a while; have a lie-down for a while
【小器作】 xiǎoqìzuō 〈名〉 workshop which makes and repairs hard wood furniture or fine wooden articles
【小气】 xiǎoqi 〈形〉❶ stingy; miserly; mean; niggardly: 花钱很～ be very mean/close with one's money; be petty about money ❷〈方〉 narrow-minded; petty: 他说这话未免太～了。It's small of him to say this.
【～鬼】 xiǎoqiguǐ 〈名〉 penny pincher; niggard; miser
【小器】 xiǎoqi ＝ 小气 xiǎoqi
【小前提】 xiǎoqiántí 〈名〉[逻辑] minor premise
【小钱】 xiǎoqián 〈名〉❶ copper coin; copper ❷ small amount/sum of money: 别在～上计较了。Stop niggling about every penny we spend. ❸〈旧〉 small sum of bribe
【小瞧】 xiǎoqiáo 〈方〉 ＝ 小看 xiǎokàn
【小巧】 xiǎoqiǎo 〈形〉 small and exquisite; small and delicate; dainty: ～可爱的戒指 exquisite little ring
【～玲珑】 xiǎoqiǎo línglóng 〈熟〉❶ (of a woman or girl) small and dainty; petite: ～的女孩 petite girl ❷ small and exquisite; little and dainty; cute: ～的茶杯 dainty teacup ‖ ～的饰物 small and exquisite ornament
【小青年】 xiǎoqīngnián 〈名〉 young person around 20; youngster
【小青瓦】 xiǎoqīngwǎ 〈名〉 Chinese-style tile
【小秋收】 xiǎoqiūshōu 〈名〉 minor autumn harvest
【小球】 xiǎoqiú 〈名〉[体育] sports using smaller balls [such as badminton, table tennis, etc]
【小区】 xiǎoqū 〈名〉 housing estate; housing development/subdivision: 住在～ live on a housing estate; live in a housing development/subdivision ‖ ～建设 housing estate construction ‖ 工业～ industrial estate ‖ 模范～ model quarters ‖ 住宅～ housing estate
【小曲儿】 xiǎoqǔr 〈名〉 ditty; popular tune: 哼～ hum a tune
【小觑】 xiǎoqù 〈动〉 belittle; slight: 后生可畏，～不得。The young person is of great promise and can not be belittled.
【小圈子】 xiǎoquānzi 〈名〉❶ small social circle: 走出家庭的～ go out of the narrow family/domestic circle ‖ 富家～ small coterie of wealthy families ‖ 在朋友的～里 in the narrow circle of friends ❷ clique: 搞～ form a small clique
【小犬】 xiǎoquǎn 〈名〉❶ puppy ❷〈谦〉 my son
【小儿】 xiǎor 〈名〉〈方〉❶ childhood; infancy: 从～ since childhood ❷ baby boy: 胖～ chubby/pudgy baby
【小人】 xiǎorén 〈名〉❶〈旧〉 person of low position; humble person ❷〈谦〉 I; me: ～不敢。I dare not. ❸ base/mean person; villain; vile character: 势利～ snob
【～得志】 xiǎorén-dézhì 〈熟〉 small man is intoxicated by success; villains hold sway
【小人儿】 xiǎorénr 〈名〉〈方〉[a loving term of addressing a minor] baby; laddie; lassie
【小人儿书】 xiǎorénrshū 〈名〉 picture-story book
【小人物】 xiǎorénwù 〈名〉 small folk/potato/people; nobody; nonentity: 政坛～ political nonentity
【小日子】 xiǎorìzi 〈名〉 easy life of a small family (usu of a young couple): 过着舒心的～ live a cozy and happy life
【小嗓儿】 xiǎosǎngr 〈名〉[戏曲] falsetto
【小商贩】 xiǎoshāngfàn 〈名〉 small tradespeople and pedlars

【小商品】 xiǎoshāngpǐn 〈名〉 small/petty commodities; petty goods

〖～经济〗 xiǎoshāngpǐn jīngjì 〈名〉 small commodity economy

〖～生产〗 xiǎoshāngpǐn shēngchǎn 〈名〉 small commodity production

〖～市场〗 xiǎoshāngpǐn shìchǎng 〈名〉 small commodity market

【小商小贩】 xiǎoshāng-xiǎofàn ＝小商贩 xiǎoshāngfàn

【小晌午】 xiǎoshǎngwu 〈名〉〈方〉 time close to noon

【小舌】 xiǎoshé 〈名〉[生理] uvula; lingula

〖～音〗 xiǎoshéyīn 〈名〉[语言] uvular; uvular consonant

【小生】 xiǎoshēng 〈名〉❶[戏曲] *xiaosheng* [young male character in traditional Chinese opera] ❷〈旧〉〈谦〉[often used in early vernacular, self-address of a young scholar] I; me

【小生产】 xiǎoshēngchǎn 〈名〉 small-scale production: ～观念 small producer's mentality

〖～者〗 xiǎoshēngchǎnzhě 〈名〉 small producer

【小声】 xiǎoshēng 〈名〉 low voice; undertone: ～读书/聊天/说话 read/chat/speak in a low voice ‖ ～小气 in a low voice

【小胜】 xiǎoshèng 〈动〉 win by a narrow margin: 以 2 分～对方 defeat the opposing team by two points ‖ 以 4 比 3～ win a game by the close score of 4:3

【小狮座】 Xiǎoshīzuò 〈名〉[天文] Leo Minor

【小时】 xiǎoshí 〈名〉 hour: 一个～ one hour; an hour ‖ 按～付酬 pay by the hour; pay an hourly wage ‖ 半～ half an hour ‖ 两个半～ two hours and a half ‖ 每～服两片药 take two tablets at hourly intervals/every hour ‖ 讲座长达三～。The lecture lasted/filled three hours. ‖ 这家商店 24～营业。The shop is open at all hours/24 hours. / This is a 24-hour shop.

〖～工〗 xiǎoshígōng 〈名〉 worker/labourer paid by the hour

【小时候】 xiǎoshíhou 〈名〉 childhood: ～的梦想/相片 childhood dream/photo ‖ ～的一些趣事 some interesting things in one's childhood ‖ ～住在乡下 spend one's childhood in the countryside ‖ 他～身体很弱。He was very weak when he was a child.

【小食】 xiǎoshí 〈名〉〈方〉❶ snack: ～铺 small restaurant; snack bar ❷ between-meal nibble

【小市】 xiǎoshì 〈名〉 marketplace for second-hand or small articles

【小市民】 xiǎoshìmín 〈名〉❶ town dweller of the lower middle class; urban petty bourgeois ❷ plebeian; philistine: ～做法/习气/趣味 plebeian practices/habits/tastes

【小事】 xiǎoshì 〈名〉 trifle; petty thing; minor matter: 计较～ fuss over small matters ‖ 不是～ be no trifling matter; be no joke ‖ 为～争吵 quarrel over trifles ‖ ～一桩 minor incident; trifling matter ‖ ～看不上，大事做不来 disdain minor assignments while being unequal to major ones ‖ ～一桩，何足挂齿。It's nothing. Forget it.

〖～聪明，大事糊涂〗 xiǎoshì cōngming, dàshì hútu 〈熟〉 clever in minor affairs but confused about major ones; penny wise but pound foolish

【小试锋芒】 xiǎoshì-fēngmáng 〈熟〉 display only a small part of one's talent

【小视】 xiǎoshì 〈动〉 look down upon; belittle; slight: 不可～ cannot be trifled with; can not be ignored/underestimated

【小手工业】 xiǎoshǒugōngyè 〈名〉 small handicraft industry

〖～者〗 xiǎoshǒugōngyèzhě 〈名〉 small handicraftsman

【小手小脚】 xiǎoshǒu-xiǎojiǎo 〈熟〉❶ be stingy/mean ❷ lack boldness; be timid/diffident: 别这么～的。Don't be so cautious.

【小叔子】 xiǎoshūzi 〈名〉 husband's younger brother; brother-in-law

【小暑】 Xiǎoshǔ 〈名〉 Slight Heat [the beginning of the 11th of the 24 solar terms on the 6th, 7th or 8th of July]

【小数】 xiǎoshù 〈名〉❶[数学] decimal; decimal fraction/number: ～表示法 fractional representation ‖ ～部分 fractional part ‖ 五分之三用～表示就是 0.6。Three fifths expressed as decimal is 0.6. ❷ small sum

〖～点〗 xiǎoshùdiǎn 〈名〉 decimal/base/radix point: 把～向左移一位 move the decimal point one place to the left ‖ 计算到～后两位 calculate the result to two decimal places ‖ 到～后三位 to the third decimal place

〖～运算〗 xiǎoshù yùnsuàn 〈名〉 fractional arithmetic

【小水】 xiǎoshuǐ 〈名〉[中医] urine

【小睡】 xiǎoshuì 〈动〉 have/take a nap; have a snooze: ～片刻 have/catch/get/take a nap; have a little doze ‖ 抓空～一会儿 snatch a nap ‖ 午后～ have/take a siesta ‖ ～了一会儿，他的精神好多了。He felt refreshed after that little nap. ‖ 他工作了一晚上，临明儿才～了一会儿。He worked throughout the night, grabbing/snatching some sleep just before dawn.

【小说】 xiǎoshuō 〈名〉 novel; fiction: 把～拍成电影 filmize a novel; adapt a novel for movies ‖ 读/看～ read a novel ‖ 发表～ publish a novel ‖ 写～ write a novel ‖ ～情节 plot of a novel ‖ 白话～ vernacular novel ‖ 长篇～ novel ‖ 短篇～ short story ‖ 获奖～ prize novel ‖ 科幻～ science fiction ‖ 间谍/历史/侦探～ spy/historical/detective novel ‖ 通俗～ popular novel ‖ 中篇～ novelette ‖ 这部～分 10 期在电台连播。The novel was serialized for radio in ten installments. ‖ 这部～正在被改编成电视剧。The novel is being dramatized for television.

〖～家〗 xiǎoshuōjiā 〈名〉 novelist; fiction writer: 多产的～ prolific novelist ‖ 声誉日隆的～ novelist of rising fame

【小苏打】 xiǎosūdá 〈名〉 sodium bicarbonate; baking soda

【小算盘】 xiǎosuànpan 〈名〉 selfish calculation: 爱打～ be calculating ‖ 他很会打自己的～。He is very shrewd in looking after his interests.

【小摊贩】 xiǎotānfàn 〈名〉 street pedlar; vendor

【小摊儿】 xiǎotānr 〈名〉 stall; stand; booth: 摆～ set up a little stall ‖ 经营～ run a stall ‖ 在～上出售 sell sth at a stall ‖ 街头～ street stall

【小提琴】 xiǎotíqín 〈名〉 violin: 拉～ play the violin

〖～手〗 xiǎotíqínshǒu 〈名〉 violinist; fiddler: 首席～ concert master; first violinist

【小题大做】 xiǎotí-dàzuò 〈熟〉 make a fuss over/about a trifle; make a mountain out of a molehill; make a drama out of a trifle; make an issue (out) of sth: 没有得到晋升，她颇感不悦，但她不想～。She was unhappy about not being promoted, but she didn't want to make an issue of it. ‖ 她就迟到了 3 分钟嘛，没必要～。She was only three minutes late! There is no need to make a mountain out of a molehill.

【小天地】 xiǎotiāndì 〈名〉 little/small world: 生活在自己的～里 live in one's own little world

【小同乡】 xiǎotóngxiāng 〈名〉 fellow townsman/villager

【小偷】 xiǎotōu 〈名〉 petty/sneak thief; pilferer; pickpocket: 抓～ catch a thief ‖ 追赶～ chase a thief ‖ 顺手牵羊的～ sneak thief ‖ 当心～! Be on guard against thieves!

〖～小摸〗 xiǎotōu-xiǎomō 〈熟〉 petty pilferage/pilfering/larceny/theft

【小团体主义】 xiǎotuántǐzhǔyì 〈名〉 cliquism; factionalism

【小腿】 xiǎotuǐ 〈名〉(of human leg) shank; lower leg: ～抽筋 spasm of calf ‖ ～肚 calf ‖ ～肉 shin

【小玩意儿】 xiǎowányìr 〈名〉❶ oddment ❷ ornamental knickknack; trinket

【小我】 xiǎowǒ 〈名〉 self; individual: ～的需要 needs of self ‖ 不要只考虑～。Don't just consider your own interest.

【小巫见大巫】 xiǎowū jiàn dàwū 〈熟〉 a small sorcerer in the presence of a great one—feel dwarfed; pale in comparison with: 我所做的，比起他来，只是～。What I have done is simply nothing compared with what he has done.

【小屋】 xiǎowū 〈名〉 cottage; cabin; lodge

【小五金】 xiǎowǔjīn 〈名〉 metal fittings; small hardware

【小溪】 xiǎoxī 〈名〉 brook; brooklet; stream; streamlet: 蹚过～ ford a stream ‖ 潺潺的～ babbling brook ‖ 淙淙～ murmuring brook ‖ ～汩汩流过峡谷。The brook trickled through the valley.

【小媳妇儿】 xiǎoxífur 〈名〉❶ young married woman ❷ scapegoat; whipping boy ❸ person at others' beck and call; person under others' thumb

【小戏】 xiǎoxì 〈名〉 playlet; operetta

【小先生】 xiǎoxiānsheng 〈名〉 little teacher [usu a student who acts as a teacher]; student teacher

【小线儿】 xiǎoxiànr 〈名〉〈方〉 thin cotton rope

【小巷】 xiǎoxiàng 〈名〉 alley; lane: 偏僻的～ back alley: ⇨大街～

【小小不言】 xiǎoxiǎo-bùyán 〈熟〉 too trivial to speak of; too petty to mention: ～的事，不要计较。The matter is too *small* to be worth niggling over.

【小小说】 xiǎoxiǎoshuō 〈名〉 mini-story

【小小子】 xiǎoxiǎozi 〈名〉 young lad; small boy

【小歇】 xiǎoxiē 〈名〉 short rest; breather

【小鞋】 xiǎoxié 〈名〉 tight/small shoes—difficulties deliberately

made usu by one's superior: ⇨穿～

【小写】 xiǎoxiě 〈名〉 ❶ ordinary form of Chinese numerals: ～金额 amount in ordinary figures ❷ lowercase letter; small letter: ～字母 small letter

【小心】 xiǎoxīn ❶ 〈动〉 take care; be careful/cautious: ～别撒了奶 be careful not to spill the milk ‖ ～说错话 be careful (about) what one says ‖ ～小偷 watch out for thieves ‖ 特别～ be extremely careful ‖ ～点,他们老是欺骗游客。Be on your guard—they always try to cheat tourists. ‖ ～! 你差点撞到墙上。Look out! You nearly hit that wall! ‖ ～台阶。Mind the step. / Mind you don't trip over the step. ‖ 搭陌生人的车要～。You must be careful about accepting rides from strangers. ‖ 以后你可得～点儿! You've got to watch your step in future. ❷ 〈形〉 careful; cautious: ～轻放! Handle with care. / Handle gently. ‖ 她开车很～。She is a careful driver. / She takes great care when driving.

〖～谨慎〗 xiǎoxīn-jǐnshèn 〈熟〉 be careful/cautious/discreet/prudent: 极为～地处理某事 handle sth with the utmost discretion ‖ 强调～的必要性 stress the need for caution

〖～翼翼〗 xiǎoxīn-yìyì 〈熟〉 *with the greatest care; very cautiously*; discreetly: ～地开车 drive very carefully ‖ ～地去掉绷带 remove the bandage gingerly ‖ ～地张望 peer round cautiously ‖ ～地做手术 carry out the operation with the utmost care

【小心眼儿】 xiǎoxīnyǎnr ❶ 〈形〉 narrow-minded; petty: ～的人 person with a small mind ❷ 〈名〉 selfish scheming: 耍～ pull a trick

【小行星】 xiǎoxíngxīng 〈名〉 asteroid; minor planet; planetoid: ～带 asteroid belt ‖ ～群 asteroids

【小型】 xiǎoxíng 〈形〉 small-sized; small-scale; miniature: ～电动机 miniature motor; midget electric motor ‖ ～电容器 midget capacitor/condenser ‖ ～工程 small project ‖ ～管弦乐队 chamber orchestra ‖ ～货车 panel truck; mini-van ‖ ～盆景 miniature potted landscape ‖ ～企业 small enterprise ‖ ～汽车 compact car ‖ ～摄像机 minicam ‖ ～运动会 small-scale sports meet ‖ ～照相机 miniature camera

〖～化〗 xiǎoxínghuà 〈动〉[计算机] miniaturize

〖～计算机〗 xiǎoxíng jìsuànjī 〈名〉 minicomputer: ～系统 small computer system (SCS)

〖～软盘〗 *xiǎoxíng ruǎnpán* 〈名〉 *minifloppy*: ～驱动器 *miniature* diskette drive

【小性儿】 xiǎoxìngr 〈名〉〈方〉 peevishness: 犯～ become peevish ‖ 使～ be peevish ‖ 她爱使～。She takes easy offences.

【小熊猫】 xiǎoxióngmāo 〈名〉 lesser panda

【小熊座】 Xiǎoxióngzuò 〈名〉[天文] Ursa Minor; Little Bear; Lesser Bear; Little Dipper

【小修】 xiǎoxiū 〈名〉 minor repair; running repairs: ～小补 make small repairs

【小婿】 xiǎoxù 〈名〉〈谦〉 ❶ my son-in-law ❷ I; me [used by a man when he speaks directly to his parent-in-law]

【小学】 xiǎoxué 〈名〉 ❶ primary school; elementary school: ～教师 primary-school teacher ❷ philological studies

〖～生〗 xiǎoxuéshēng 〈名〉 ❶ pupil; schoolboy; schoolgirl: 二年级的～ second-year pupil; second-grade pupil ❷ younger student (in a certain class) ❸ 〈方〉 small/little boy ❹ 〈喻〉 pupil; beginner: 翻译方面,我还是个～。I'm still a pupil in translation.

【小雪】 xiǎoxuě 〈名〉 ❶ (Xiǎoxuě) Slight Snow [the beginning *of the 20th of the 24 solar terms on the 22nd or 23rd of November*] ❷ light snow

【小循环】 xiǎoxúnhuán 〈名〉[生理] pulmonary circulation

【小丫头】 xiǎoyātou 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ little girl ❷ one's little/youngest daughter: 这是我的～。This is my little daughter.

【小鸭】 xiǎoyā 〈名〉 duckling

【小盐】 xiǎoyán 〈名〉 granulated salt

【小羊】 xiǎoyáng 〈名〉 lamb

【小阳春】 xiǎoyángchūn 〈名〉 little spring—10th lunar month [because of the balmy weather in the 10th lunar month]

【小洋】 xiǎoyáng 〈名〉〈旧〉 ten-cent or twenty-cent silver coin

【小样】 xiǎoyàng ❶ 〈名〉[印刷] galley proof ❷ 〈名〉〈方〉 sample; model: ～产品 sample product ‖ 实物～ sample/model of sth ❸ 〈形〉〈方〉 petty; stingy: 看他那～儿! What a petty person he is!

【小业主】 xiǎoyèzhǔ 〈名〉 small/petty proprietor

【小叶】 xiǎoyè 〈名〉[植物] leaflet; lobule

〖～白蜡树〗 xiǎoyè báilàshù 〈名〉 Chinese ash

〖～杨〗 xiǎoyèyáng 〈名〉 poplar

【小夜曲】 xiǎoyèqǔ 〈名〉 serenade: 月光～ moonlight serenade

【小衣】 xiǎoyī 〈名〉〈方〉 underpants; drawers

【小衣裳】 xiǎoyīshang 〈名〉 ❶ underwear: 洗几件～ wash one's smalls ❷ children's wear

【小姨儿】 xiǎoyír 〈名〉 ❶ ＝小姨子 xiǎoyízi ❷ mother's youngest sister; youngest aunt

【小姨子】 xiǎoyízi 〈名〉〈口〉 wife's younger sister; sister-in-law

【小意思】 xiǎoyìsi 〈名〉 ❶ small gift/present; keepsake: 你帮了我那么大的忙,这点～,还请笑纳。Please accept the small gift as a *token of my gratitude for your great help.* ❷ *mere trifle; nothing important*: 二百块钱,～,我掏了。Two hundred *yuan*, that's nothing. I will pay it. ‖ 这点活儿,～,一会儿就能干完。This job isn't really much. I can finish it within minutes.

【小阴唇】 xiǎoyīnchún 〈名〉[生理] labium minus

【小音阶】 xiǎoyīnjiē 〈名〉[音乐] minor (scale)

【小引】 xiǎoyǐn 〈名〉 brief introductory note (to a poem, essay, etc); foreword

【小影】 xiǎoyǐng ＝小照 xiǎozhào

【小语种】 xiǎoyǔzhǒng 〈名〉 language spoken by smaller group of people

【小雨】 xiǎoyǔ 〈名〉 drizzle: 下～。It's drizzling.

【小月】 xiǎoyuè ❶ 〈名〉 lesser month [solar month of 30 days; lunar month of 29 days] ❷ 〈动〉 miscarry; have a miscarriage: 她第一个孩子～了。She suffered a miscarriage with her first child.

〖～子〗 xiǎoyuèzi ＝小月② xiǎoyuè

【小灶】 xiǎozào 〈名〉 ❶ small mess; special mess [meal usu separately prepared and served]: 吃～ have special mess ❷ *special treatment*: 老师经常给他开～。The teacher often gives him extra help (with his studies).

【小账】 xiǎozhàng 〈名〉 tip; gratuity

【小照】 xiǎozhào 〈名〉 small-sized photograph of oneself; snapshot of oneself: 送一张～做纪念 give sb one's picture as a keepsake

【小侄】 xiǎozhí 〈名〉〈谦〉 ❶ my nephew ❷ your nephew—I; *me [used when speaking to people of one's father's generation]*

【小指】 xiǎozhǐ 〈名〉 little finger

【小趾】 xiǎozhǐ 〈名〉 little toe

【小猪】 xiǎozhū 〈名〉 piglet; shoat

【小住】 xiǎozhù 〈动〉 stay for a short time; stay for a few days: 我打算暑假期间在乡下～几天。I am planning to stay in the countryside for a couple of days during the summer holiday.

【小注】 xiǎozhù 〈名〉〈旧〉 note [usu in smaller print]

【小传】 xiǎozhuàn 〈名〉 brief biography; short biographical sketch; profile: 一篇～ a profile ‖ 作者～ short biographical sketch of the author

【小篆】 xiǎozhuàn 〈名〉 lesser seal character

【小酌】 xiǎozhuó 〈名〉〈书〉 drinks with snacks: ～两盏 drink a few cups of liquor

【小资】 xiǎozī 〈名〉 petty bourgeoisie: ～女人 petty bourgeois lady

〖～情调〗 xiǎozī qíngdiào 〈名〉 petty bourgeois sentiment

【小资产阶级】 xiǎozīchǎnjiējí 〈名〉 the petty bourgeoisie

【小资产者】 xiǎozīchǎnzhě 〈名〉 petty bourgeois

【小子】 *xiǎozǐ* 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ *young man* ❷ 〈旧〉 *son [familiar* term of address to a junior by a senior] ❸ 〈旧〉 I; me [term of self address used by a young man to an older person]: ～识之。I've taken your point.

【小字】 xiǎozì 〈名〉 ❶ small character: ～笔 thin brush [used to write small characters] ❷ childhood name

〖～报〗 xiǎozìbào 〈名〉 small-character poster

【小字辈】 *xiǎozìbèi* 〈名〉 *junior; youngster; younger member* (of a family or group)

【小子】 xiǎozi 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ son; boy: 他有两个～,一个丫头。He has two boys and one girl. ❷ 〈贬〉 guy; fellow: 这～一点也不讲理。This guy is not reasonable at all.

【小宗】 xiǎozōng 〈名〉 small-scale: ～商品 small quantities of goods ‖ ～买卖 small deal

【小卒】 xiǎozú 〈名〉 ❶ private ❷ nobody; small fry ❸ [象棋] pawn

【小组】 xiǎozǔ 〈名〉(small) group: 成立～ set up a group ‖ 分成～ split into groups; be divided into groups ‖ 解散～ dismiss a group ‖ 组成～ form a group ‖ ～会议 group/panel meeting ‖ ～获胜者 group winner ‖ ～讨论 group/panel discussion ‖ 科研～ research group ‖ 领导～ leading group ‖ 学习～ study group ‖ 专家～ panel of experts

〖～循环赛〗 xiǎozǔ xúnhuánsài 〈名〉 group round robin

【小坐】 xiǎozuò 〈动〉 sit for a short while: ～片刻 sit for a little while

晓 xiǎo ❶〈名〉dawn; daybreak: ⇨～行夜宿;报～;拂～ ❷〈动〉know: 上通天文,下～地理 be a positive mine of information about all kinds of things; know everything from A to Z/from soup to nuts ⇨～得;家喻户～;知～ ❸〈动〉inform; tell: ⇨～以大义;揭～

【晓畅】 xiǎochàng ❶〈动〉be knowledgeable about; be well-versed in; have a good command of: ～英国文学 be well-versed in English literature; be conversant in English literature ❷〈形〉(of writing) clear/lucid and fluent: 文笔～ write in a smooth and clear style; write in a fluent and lucid manner

【晓得】 xiǎode 〈动〉〈口〉know: 不～。I don't know. ‖ 天～。God/Lord knows. ‖ 我怎么～? How should I know?

【晓风残月】 xiǎofēng-cányuè 〈熟〉 morning breeze and lingering/waning moon

【晓示】 xiǎoshì 〈动〉 tell explicitly; notify: ～民众 notify the public; inform the general public ‖ 以书面形式～。Notification should be in writing.

【晓市】 xiǎoshì 〈名〉 morning market

【晓悟】 xiǎowù 〈动〉〈书〉 realize: ～到事情的重要性 realize the importance of the matter ‖ 几天以后,我才～了真相。The truth dawned on me a few days later.

【晓雾】 xiǎowù 〈名〉 morning mist

【晓行夜宿】 xiǎoxíng-yèsù 〈熟〉 travel by day and rest by night

【晓以大义】 xiǎoyǐdàyì 〈熟〉 wake sb up to the righteousness (of sth)

【晓以利害】 xiǎoyǐlìhài 〈熟〉 warn sb of the possible consequences

【晓谕】 xiǎoyù 〈动〉〈书〉 explicitly notify (usu the subordinates): ～百姓 inform/notify the general public ‖ ～天下 notify the whole nation

【晓之以理,动之以情】 xiǎo zhī yǐ lǐ, dòng zhī yǐ qíng 〈熟〉 touch a right chord in one's heart and persuade him by reasoning; resort to emotional appeal through reasoning

谀 xiǎo 〈形〉〈书〉small; little: ～才 be somewhat talented ‖ ～闻 enjoy some reputation

筱 xiǎo ❶〈名〉〈书〉bamboo twig ❷〈形〉little [substitute for 小, usu used in a person's name]

xiào

孝 xiào ❶〈动〉do/perform one's filial duty: ⇨～顺;～子;不～ ❷〈名〉mourning: 守～ observe mourning ‖ 有～在身 be in mourning ‖ ～满 leave off mourning; go out of mourning ❸〈名〉mourning dress: ⇨披麻戴～

【孝道】 xiàodào 〈名〉 filial piety/duty/obligation: 尽～ do/fulfil one's filial duty

【孝服】 xiàofú 〈名〉❶ mourning (dress/wearing): 为逝去的父亲穿～ wear mourning for one's deceased father ❷〈旧〉mourning period: ～已满。The mourning is over.

【孝敬】 xiàojìng 〈动〉❶ show one's filial piety/respect; perform one's filial duty: ～双亲 show one's filial respect to one's parents; treat one's parents with filial respect ❷ give a present [usu as a token of respect for one's elders or superiors]: 她给母亲买了一件生日礼物以示～。She bought her mother a birthday present. ‖ 这是我孙子～我的。This is a gift from my grandson.

【孝幔】 xiàomàn 〈名〉 mourning curtain (hung before the coffin of one's deceased parent)

【孝男】 xiàonán 〈名〉〈旧〉 bereaved son [used in an obituary or on a tombstone]

【孝女】 xiàonǚ 〈名〉❶〈旧〉bereaved daughter [used in an obituary or on a tombstone] ❷ filial daughter

【孝顺】 xiàoshùn 〈动〉 show filial piety/obedience; perform one's filial duty: ～父母 be filial to one's parents; practice filial piety towards one's parents ‖ 她是个～女儿。She is a filial/dutiful daughter.

【孝悌】 xiàotì 〈动〉 show filial piety to one's parents and due respect for one's elder brother(s); perform both filial and fraternal duties

【孝心】 xiàoxīn 〈名〉 filial devotion/sentiment/piety/affection: 一片～ one's single filial devotion ‖ 表明～ show/display/demonstrate one's filial piety (to) ‖ 有～ have a filial heart; have a sense of filial devotion

【孝行】 xiàoxíng 〈名〉 filial behaviour

【孝养】 xiàoyǎng 〈动〉 respect and support one's parents

【孝衣】 xiàoyī 〈名〉 mourning (dress/garment)

【孝子】 xiàozǐ 〈名〉❶ filial son/daughter ❷ son in mourning

〖～贤孙〗 xiàozǐ-xiánsūn 〈熟〉 filial children and virtuous grandchildren—worthy progeny; fine son: 〈喻〉反动阶级的～ worthy progeny of the reactionary class

肖 xiào 〈动〉resemble; be like: ⇨～像;维妙维～

【肖像】 xiàoxiàng 〈名〉 portrait; likeness; portraiture: 画～ paint/make a portrait (of sb) ‖ ～画廊 portrait gallery ‖ ～油画 portrait in oils ‖ 逼真的～ good/faithful likeness (of) ‖ 伟人～ portrait of a great personage ‖ 奖章上有女王的～。The medal bears an effigy of the Queen.

〖～画〗 xiàoxiànghuà 〈名〉 portrait-painting

〖～画法〗 xiàoxiàng huàfǎ 〈名〉 iconography; portraiture

〖～画家〗 xiàoxiàng huàjiā 〈名〉 portrait painter; portraitist

〖～权〗 xiàoxiàngquán 〈名〉 portraiture rights: 侵犯～ infringe (upon) sb's portraiture rights

咲 xiào 〈书〉 =笑 xiào

校 xiào 〈名〉❶ school: 按时到～ get to school in time ‖ 返～ return to school ‖ 离～ leave school ‖ ～领导 school authority ‖ ～医院 school hospital ‖ 全～教职员工 entire staff/faculty (of a school) ‖ 全～师生 the whole school ⇨～庆;母～ ❷ field officer: ⇨～官;上～

⇨jiào

【校办】 xiàobàn ❶〈名〉principal's office; president's/vice-chancellor's office ❷〈动〉be run by a school: ～工厂 school-run factory

【校产】 xiàochǎn 〈名〉 school property

【校车】 xiàochē 〈名〉 school bus

【校董】 xiàodǒng 〈名〉 school trustee/director

〖～会〗 xiàodǒnghuì 〈名〉 school board of trustees/directors

【校方】 xiàofāng 〈名〉 school authority

【校风】 xiàofēng 〈名〉 school spirit: 重整～ revive the school spirit ‖ 整顿～ reform school spirit

【校服】 xiàofú 〈名〉 school uniform

【校歌】 xiàogē 〈名〉 school anthem

【校工】 xiàogōng 〈名〉 school worker

【校官】 xiàoguān 〈名〉[军事] field officer

【校规】 xiàoguī 〈名〉 school regulations/rules: 违反～ be against school regulations; violate school regulations ‖ 制定～ formulate/make school regulations ‖ 遵守～ observe school regulations; abide by school regulations ‖ 严格按照～办事 work strictly under the school rules

【校花】 xiàohuā 〈名〉 campus queen

【校徽】 xiàohuī 〈名〉 school badge/emblem: 带～ wear a school badge

【校纪】 xiàojì 〈名〉 school discipline: 破坏/违反～ undermine/violate school discipline ‖ 整顿～ strengthen school discipline ‖ 严格的～ strict school discipline ‖ 该校～良好。The school is under/has good discipline.

【校际】 xiàojì 〈形〉 intercollegiate; interscholastic: ～比赛 intercollegiate game/match ‖ ～交流 intercollegiate exchange ‖ ～竞赛 interscholastic competition

【校刊】 xiàokān 〈名〉 school journal/magazine

【校历】 xiàolì 〈名〉 school/academic calendar

【校旗】 xiàoqí 〈名〉 school flag

【校企】 xiàoqǐ 〈名〉 school-run enterprise
【校庆】 xiàoqìng 〈名〉 anniversary of the founding of a school: 庆祝 50 周年～ celebrate the 50th anniversary of a school ‖ 百年～ 100th anniversary of the founding of a school; centenary of a school
【校容】 xiàoróng 〈名〉 school appearance: 美化～ beautify/embellish the campus
【校舍】 xiàoshè 〈名〉 schoolhouse; school building: ～建设 schoolhouse building
【校外】 xiàowài 〈形〉 off-campus; outside/after school: ～调研 off-campus research ‖ ～辅导员 out-of-school counsellor ‖ ～活动 extracurricular/extramural activity ‖ ～教育 after-school education ‖ ～进修 extramural studies ‖ ～评审员 external examiner; external assessor
【校务】 xiàowù 〈名〉 administrative affairs of a school/college; school affairs: ～委员会 school council/senate
【校训】 xiàoxùn 〈名〉 school motto
【校友】 xiàoyǒu 〈名〉 schoolfellow; schoolmate; alumnus; alumna: ～会 alumni association ‖ ～通讯录 alumni address book/directory
【校园】 xiàoyuán 〈名〉 campus; schoolyard; school grounds: 美化～ beautify the campus ‖ ～生活 campus life
〖～歌曲〗 xiàoyuán gēqǔ 〈名〉 campus song
〖～网〗 xiàoyuánwǎng 〈名〉 campus network
〖～文化〗 xiàoyuán wénhuà 〈名〉 campus culture
【校长】 xiàozhǎng 〈名〉 headmaster (of a primary or middle school); president/chancellor (of a college or university); principal (of a university, college or school)
【校址】 xiàozhǐ 〈名〉 college/school address; location of a school/college

哮 xiào ❶〈动〉 roar; howl: ⇨ 咆～ ❷〈名〉 whoop; wheeze: ～鸣音 asthmatic wheeze ⇨ ～喘
【哮喘】 xiàochuǎn ❶〈动〉 whoop; wheeze ❷〈名〉 asthma: ～性痉挛 asthma spasms ‖ 他患有～病。He suffers from asthma.
【哮吼】 xiàohǒu ❶〈动〉 yell and scream ❷〈名〉[医学] croup
【哮咳】 xiàoké ❶〈动〉 whoop ❷〈名〉[医学] whoop
【哮鸣】 xiàomíng 〈名〉 wheeze

笑 xiào ❶〈动〉 smile; laugh: ～岔了气 be choked with laughter; be made breathless by laughter ‖ ～出眼泪来 smile tears up; laugh till one cries ‖ ～得合不拢嘴 grin from ear to ear; grin broadly ‖ ～得前仰后合 laugh oneself into convulsions; rock with laughter ‖ ～个不停 can't stop laughing; laugh helplessly/uncontrollably ‖ ～弯了腰 double up with laughter ‖ 大声地～ laugh aloud; laugh out loud ‖ 咯咯地～ cackle (with laughter); giggle ‖ 哈哈大～ laugh heartily; roar with laughter ‖ 简直要～死了 nearly/almost die laughing ‖ 他干干地～了～。He laughed fatuously. / He laughed but there was no smile in it. ‖ 女孩听了那个笑话,吃吃地～了起来。The girl tittered at/chuckled over the little joke. ‖ 他见到我时不好意思地～了～。When he saw me, he smiled sheepishly. ⇨ 苦～; 微～ ❷〈动〉 laugh at; ridicule; deride; mock at; sneer at: 讽刺地～了～ smile an ironical smile ‖ 别～我,我英语不行。Don't laugh at me—my English is very poor. ⇨ ～柄; 嘲～ ❸〈动〉〈书〉〈敬〉 kindly accept (a gift, etc): ⇨ ～纳 ❹〈形〉 amusing; ridiculous; funny: ⇨ ～话; ～料
【笑柄】 xiàobǐng 〈名〉 laughing stock; butt; (standing) joke: 全村的～ (standing) joke of the whole village ‖ 她的错误使她成为大家的～。Her mistakes have made her a laughing stock.
【笑不可仰】 xiàobùkěyǎng 〈熟〉 double up with laughter; split one's sides laughing; burst one's sides with laughter
【笑场】 xiàochǎng 〈动〉 (of an actor) dissolve into undue laughter (while giving a performance)
【笑掉大牙】 xiàodiào-dàyá 〈熟〉 laugh one's head off: 让人～的建议 laughable suggestion ‖ 这事要是传出去,肯定会让人～。If the story breaks, it will make people laugh their heads off.
【笑哈哈】 xiàohāhā 〈形〉 laughing: 办公室里老是～的。There is always a lot of joking and laughter in the office.
【笑呵呵】 xiàohēhē 〈形〉 smiling; happy and cheerful: 成天～的 be always happy and cheerful; be all smiles the whole time
【笑话】 xiàohua ❶〈名〉 joke; jest: 闹～ make a laughing stock of oneself; make an exhibition of oneself ‖ 讲～ tell a joke ‖ 说～ crack a joke; break/drop a jest ‖ 黄色～ dirty joke; blue humour ‖ 天大的～ huge/colossal joke ‖ 庸俗的～ cheap joke ‖ 简直是～! That's a laugh! ‖ 他的～快把我笑死了。His joke nearly killed me. ‖ 她的～没能让人发笑。Her jokes fell flat. ‖ 他没明白这个～。He didn't see the joke. ‖ 我只不过是说了个～,别往心里去。I was only joking. Don't take it to heart. ❷〈动〉 laugh at; ridicule: 他因太傻而遭人～。He was laughed at for being so foolish. ‖ 他总是～我的一双大脚。He is always making cracks about my big feet.
〖～百出〗 xiàohua-bǎichū 〈熟〉 make many ridiculous mistakes; make oneself utterly ridiculous
【笑肌】 xiàojī 〈名〉 risorius muscle
【笑剧】 xiàojù 〈名〉 farce: 一场～ a mere farce
【笑噱】 xiàojué 〈动〉〈书〉 laugh
【笑口常开】 xiàokǒu chángkāi 〈熟〉 grin all the time; always wear a smile; wear an eternal smile
【笑里藏刀】 xiàolǐ-cángdāo 〈熟〉 hide a dagger behind a smile—have murderous intent behind one's smile: 他～。Malice lay behind his smile.
【笑脸】 xiàoliǎn 〈名〉 smiling face: 陪～ meet rudeness with a flattering smile ‖ ～相迎 meet with a smile of welcome; welcome/greet sb with a smile; beam a cheerful welcome
【笑料】 xiàoliào 〈名〉 laughing stock; joke: 爸爸的健忘成了全家人的～。My father's forgetfulness has become a standing joke in my family.
【笑咧咧】 xiàoliēliē 〈形〉 grinning; smiling broadly
【笑林】 xiàolín 〈名〉 collection of jokes
【笑骂】 xiàomà 〈动〉 ❶ taunt; deride and abuse: 任人～ neglect all taunts ❷ scold by way of jest; scold in jest: ～某人 blame sb in a joking manner
【笑貌】 xiàomào 〈名〉 smiling face: 老人的音容～宛在眼前。The old man's voice and smiles are still fresh in my mind.
【笑眯眯】 xiàomīmī 〈形〉 smiling: ～地同意 beam one's approval ‖ 她～地望着他。She looked at him with a bright smile.
【笑面虎】 xiàomiànhǔ 〈名〉 smiling tiger—outwardly kind but inwardly cruel person
【笑纳】 xiàonà 〈动〉〈套〉 kindly accept [used when presenting a gift]: 这是我的一点小意思,请～。This small gift is just a token of my gratitude. Please kindly accept it.
【笑破肚皮】 xiàopòdùpí 〈熟〉 split/burst one's sides with laughter
【笑气】 xiàoqì 〈名〉 laughing gas
【笑容】 xiàoróng 〈名〉 smiling expression; smile: 面带～ wear/have a smile on one's face ‖ 收起～ shut off one's smile ‖ 绽出～ crack a smile ‖ 她的脸上露出了～。A smile crept on over her face. / Her face lit up.
〖～可掬〗 xiàoróng-kějū 〈熟〉 be radiant with smiles; be beaming with delight: 装得～ put on one's best smile
〖～满面〗 xiàoróng-mǎnmiàn 〈熟〉 be all smiles; have a broad smile on one's face; be beaming with delight; (one's face) radiating with smiles: ～地欢迎 welcome sb with a smile; meet sb with a smile of welcome
【笑声】 xiàoshēng 〈名〉 laughter: 引起～ raise a laugh ‖ 银铃般的～ tinkling/ringing laughter ‖ 有感染力的～ contagious/infectious laughter
【笑谈】 xiàotán ❶ ＝笑柄 xiàobǐng ❷ ＝笑话① xiàohua ❸〈动〉 talk with a smile: ～人生 talk about life in a jocular fashion
【笑纹】 xiàowén 〈名〉 laugh line; laughter line: 眼角布满～ have plenty of laugh lines around one's eyes
【笑涡】 xiàowō ＝笑窝 xiàowō
【笑窝】 xiàowō 〈名〉 dimple
【笑嘻嘻】 xiàoxīxī 〈形〉 grinning; smiling happily/cheerfully: 整天～的 be grinning all day
【笑星】 xiàoxīng 〈名〉 comic star; comedian
【笑谑】 xiàoxuè 〈动〉〈书〉 banter; tease; make fun of
【笑颜】 xiàoyán 〈名〉 smiling face; smile: 强做～ force a smile ‖ ～常开 be always smiling
【笑靥】 xiàoyè 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ dimple ❷ smiling face; smile
【笑一笑,十年少】 xiào yī xiào, shínián shào 〈熟〉 smiles can take years off a person
【笑吟吟】 xiàoyínyín 〈形〉 smiling: ～地看 look at sb/sth smilingly ‖ ～地说 say with a smile
【笑盈盈】 xiàoyíngyíng 〈形〉 smiling: 他总是～的。He always wears a smiling face.

【笑影】 xiàoyǐng 〈名〉smiling look/expression

【笑语】 xiàoyǔ 〈名〉cheerful talk; laughing remarks: ～满堂。Cheerful talk fills the room. / There is a lot of joking and laughter in the room.

【笑逐颜开】 xiàozhú-yánkāi 〈熟〉beam with joy/smiles/delight; (one's face) break in a ripple of mirth; (one's face) be wreathed in smiles: 不由得～ can't restrain a smile of joy

效 xiào ❶〈动〉imitate; follow the example of: ⇨～法;仿～ ❷〈动〉devote; render service (to): ⇨～劳;～命;～忠 ❸〈名〉effect; result: ⇨～果;成～;无～

【效度】 xiàodù 〈名〉validity

【效法】 xiàofǎ 〈动〉follow/imitate the example of; follow sb's lead; model oneself after/upon; emulate sb's example: 值得～ be worth following

【效仿】 xiàofǎng 〈动〉imitate; follow the example of

【效果】 xiàoguǒ 〈名〉❶ effect; result: 产生预期的～ produce/yield the desired effect/result ‖ 刻意追求某种～ work for an effect ‖ 破坏整体～ destroy the whole/overall effect ‖ 取得～ achieve some results; gain/get some effect ‖ 增强戏剧性～ enhance/heighten/improve a dramatic effect ‖ 积极～ positive results ‖ 实际～ practical effect ‖ 演出～ theatrical effect ‖ 治疗～ curative effect ‖ 我试着吃了些治头疼的药,但是没有～。I tried taking some tablets for the headache but they didn't have any effect. ❷［戏剧］particular lighting or sound effect: 光影～ lighting effect ‖ 立体～ three-dimensional effect ‖ 音响～ acoustic/sound effect

〖～分析〗 xiàoguǒ fēnxī 〈名〉effect analysis

【效劳】 xiàoláo 〈动〉work for; serve; render service to: 甘愿～ be willing to offer one's sevice ‖ 终生为国～ spend one's lifetime in the service of one's country; serve one's country throughout one's life ‖ 随时为您～。I'm at your service all the time.

【效力】 xiàolì ❶ ＝效劳 xiàoláo ❷〈名〉effect; efficacy: 测试一种药的～ measure/test the efficacy of a drug ‖ 失去～ lose effect ‖ 有抗癌的～ be effective against cancer ‖ 增强～ increase the potency (of) ‖ 法律～ force of law; legal effect ‖ 两种文本具有同等～。Both texts are equally authentic. ‖ 这种药～更好。The tablets work more effectively. ‖ 这药很有～。This medicine is very efficacious.

〖～射〗 xiàolìshè 〈名〉［军事］fire for effect

【效率】 xiàolǜ 〈名〉efficiency: 降低～ lower/decrease/impair efficiency ‖ 提高～ improve/increase/raise/promote efficiency ‖ ～低 be inefficient ‖ ～高 be very efficient ‖ 办事～ business efficiency ‖ 高～的服务 efficient service ‖ 工作～ working efficiency ‖ 投资～ efficiency of investment

〖～比〗 xiàolǜbǐ 〈名〉［工程］efficiency ratio

【效命】 xiàomìng 〈动〉be willing to risk one's life in the service (of); go all out to serve; work relentlessly for; be ready to relinquish one's life for a cause: ～疆场 be ready to lay down one's life in battle

【效能】 xiàonéng 〈名〉efficacy; efficiency; usefulness: 充分发挥计算机的～ use the computer to its full capabilities ‖ 高～的设备 efficient equipment; high-performance equipment

【效颦】 xiàopín 〈动〉imitate only to produce a ludicrous effect: ⇨东施～

【效死】 xiàosǐ 〈动〉try one's best and be willing to give one's life in the service (of); go all out to serve: ～沙场 be willing to give one's life on the battlefield

【效验】 xiàoyàn 〈名〉intended result/effect; desired result: 没有～ fail to produce the desired effect/result; prove ineffective

【效益】 xiàoyì 〈名〉beneficial result; benefit: 产生很大的～ bring great benefits ‖ 提高～ increase benefit ‖ ～好 be of great benefit ‖ 成本～ cost benefit ‖ 经济～ economic returns/results/benefits ‖ 社会～ social benefits/effect ‖ 投资～ investment results ‖ 以最小的代价取得最大的～ get the greatest return at the smallest cost

〖～分析〗 xiàoyì fēnxī 〈名〉performance analysis

〖～工资〗 xiàoyì gōngzī 〈名〉efficiency-related wage; wage based on benefits

〖～农业〗 xiàoyì nóngyè 〈名〉profitable agriculture

【效应】 xiàoyìng 〈名〉❶［物理］［化学］effect: 光电～ photoelectric effect ‖ 生物～ bioeffect ‖ 热对金属产生的～ effects of heat on metal ⇨温室～ ❷〈喻〉effect: 多米诺～ domino effect ‖ 名牌～ brand name effect ‖ 明星～ drawing power of a star; audience appeal of a star

〖～器〗 xiàoyìngqì 〈名〉［生理］effector organ

〖～物〗 xiàoyìngwù 〈名〉［生化］effector

【效用】 xiàoyòng 〈名〉effectiveness; usefulness; utility: 毫无～ avail to nothing; to no avail ‖ 增强～ enhance/increase/enlarge the usefulness (of) ‖ 边际～ marginal utility ‖ 新药的～ effectiveness of a new drug ‖ 这一法规已失去～。This legislation has outlived its usefulness.

【效尤】 xiàoyóu 〈动〉knowingly follow a bad example: ⇨以儆～

【效忠】 xiàozhōng 〈动〉pledge loyalty to; devote oneself heart and soul to: 发誓～祖国 pledge allegiance/loyalty to the country ‖ 宣誓～ make a pledge of allegiance (to)

啸 xiào 〈动〉❶ (of humans) whistle; scream ❷ (of some birds or animals) cry; howl; roar: 虎～ tigers roaring/growling ❸ (of the wind, the sea, etc) howl; roar: 风～ roaring/howling/whistling wind ⇨海～;呼～ ❹ (of a bullet, plane, etc) whirr; whiz; whistle: 子弹呼～而过。The bullet whistled past.

【啸傲】 xiào'ào 〈动〉〈书〉be free of worries and social conventions; be unrestrained and broad-minded; be unfettered by social conventions: ～林泉 live a hermit's life in the woods and by the brooks

【啸歌】 xiàogē 〈动〉〈书〉keep whistling and singing

【啸叫】 xiàojiào 〈动〉screech; scream; whistle

【啸聚】 xiàojù 〈动〉〈书〉band together

〖～山林〗 xiàojù-shānlín 〈熟〉form a band and take to the greenwood

【啸鸣】 xiàomíng ❶〈动〉whistle; whiz; howl; screech: 汽笛～。The siren is whistling. ❷〈名〉whistling; howling: 远处传来警笛的～ police sirens wailing in the distance

斅 xiào 〈动〉〈书〉teach; instruct
⇨xué

xiē

些 xiē 〈量〉❶ [used before nouns to indicate an indefinite amount] some; a few: 买～东西 do some shopping ‖ 添～水 add some water ‖ 好～人 quite a lot of people ‖ 前～日子 a few days ago; sometime ago ‖ 这～年 these years ‖ 再给我～。Give me some more. ❷ [used after adjectives or verbs to indicate a very small amount, to a small degree, etc] a bit/little; somewhat: 好～ be a little better ‖ 跑快～ run a little bit faster ‖ 有～冷 be a bit cold ‖ 早～来 come a little earlier ‖ 海浪平息了～。The sea has come down a little. ‖ 留神～! Be careful! ‖ 请安静～! Be quiet, please!

【些个】 xiēge 〈量〉some; a few; a bit/little: 吃～饭 have some meal ‖ 买～东西 do some shopping ‖ 这～人 these people ‖ 他比你小,让他～。He is younger than you, so humour him a little.

【些微】 xiēwēi 〈副〉slightly; somewhat; a bit/little: ～大点 be a bit bigger ‖ ～高点 be slightly taller/higher ‖ ～有点改进 make a slight improvement ‖ ～有些头痛 have a slight headache ‖ 气温～下降。There is an appreciable drop in temperature. ‖ 伤口～有点儿疼。The wound hurt slightly.

【些小】 xiēxiǎo ❶〈副〉slightly: ～不悦 be somewhat/slightly annoyed ‖ 有了～进步 have made a little/slight progress ❷〈形〉tiny: ～之事 trifling matter

【些须】 xiēxū 〈量〉[often used in early vernacular] few; little: ～识得几字 be a little bit literate

【些许】 xiēxǔ 〈量〉few; little: 加～盐 add a little salt ‖ ～安慰 a few crumbs of comfort ‖ ～小利 some small profits ‖ ～幽默 a touch of humour

【些子】 xiēzǐ 〈量〉〈方〉a few/ little

揳 xiē 〈动〉drive (a wedge/nail); wedge: 把钉子～入木板 drive/knock a nail into the plank ‖ 这扇窗户关不住,得用楔子～上。The window doesn't stay closed unless you wedge it.

楔 xiē ❶〈名〉wedge: ⇨～子;木～ ❷ ＝揳 xiē

【楔骨】 xiēgǔ 〈名〉[动物] wedge bone
【楔规】 xiēguī 〈名〉[机械] wedge gauge
【楔形文字】 xiēxíng wénzì 〈名〉 cuneiform (characters/writing); sphenogram; wedge [any of the triangular characters in cuneiform writing]
【楔子】 xiēzi 〈名〉❶ wedge: 打进～ drive/force/knock a wedge (into) ‖ 用～固定 fasten (sth) with a wedge ‖ 用～抵住门让门开着。Wedge a door open. ❷ peg: 把外衣挂在～上 hang one's coat on the peg ❸ prologue (in a play/novel); prelude

歇 xiē ❶〈动〉rest; have/take a rest; have/take a break: ～口气 stop for a breather; take/have a breather; gather/draw/catch/recover/regain one's breath ‖ ～一～ have a rest; take a break ‖ ～一晚,感觉好多了 feel much better after a night's rest ‖ 进来～一会儿 come in and rest for a while ‖ 让马～一会儿 give the horse a rest ‖ 让眼睛～会儿 rest one's eyes ‖ 躺下来～会儿 lie down and rest ‖ 坐下～～腿吧。Sit down and rest/stretch your legs. ⇨～伏;～脚 ❷〈动〉stop (work); knock off: ⇨～工;～业 ❸〈名〉〈方〉little while; short time: 过了一～ after a while ❹〈动〉〈方〉go to bed; sleep: 没～好 not sleep well; sleep badly ‖ 午饭后～一会儿 take a nap after lunch; have a snooze after lunch ‖ 在朋友家～一晚 sleep overnight at a friend's place ‖ 现在就～着还太早。It is too early for bed now.
【歇鞍】 xiē'ān 〈动〉〈方〉 have/take a rest; have/take a break: ～两天 have a two days' rest; have a two-day rest
【歇班】 xiēbān 〈动〉 be off duty; take/have time off: 轮流～ have time off in turns ‖ ～的服务员 waiter off duty ‖ 我今天～。I am off duty today.
【歇顶】 xiēdǐng 〈动〉 go bald; get thin on top: 才 20 岁,他就～了。At twenty he was already going bald. ‖ 他～了。He is thin on top.
【歇乏】 xiēfá 〈动〉 rest after exertion; recover from fatigue: 歇不过乏来 cannot recover from one's fatigue ‖ 歇过乏来 get refreshed from fatigue
【歇伏】 xiēfú 〈动〉 suspend work during the hottest days of the year; rest during dog days: 戏院现已～。The theatre has closed for the summer. ‖ 暑假给了我们愉快的～时间。The summer holidays gave us a welcome break space.
【歇工】 xiēgōng 〈动〉❶ stop work; knock off: ～吃午饭 knock off (work) for lunch; take time off for lunch ‖ 六点钟～ knock off at six o'clock ❷ (of an enterprise) close down; (of a project) be suspended
【歇后语】 xiēhòuyǔ 〈名〉 two-part allegorical saying [of which the first part, always stated, is descriptive, while the second part, sometimes unstated, clinches the point]; enigmatic folk simile; truncated witticism
【歇肩】 xiējiān 〈动〉 rest one's shoulders (from a load)
【歇脚】 xiējiǎo 〈动〉 rest one's (tired) feet; have/take a rest: 在小客栈～ stop for a rest at a small inn ‖ 我的脚实在需要歇歇了。My feet are desperate for a rest. ‖ 咱们坐下来歇歇脚吧。Let's sit down and take a rest/and rest our tired feet.
【歇凉】 xiēliáng 〈动〉 rest/relax in a cool place: 在湖边～ enjoy the cool by the lake
【歇气】 xiēqì 〈动〉 have a rest/break: 她连续干了 24 个小时没～。She's worked for 24 hours without a break.
【歇晌】 xiēshǎng 〈动〉 have/take a siesta; take a midday nap/snooze
【歇手】 xiēshǒu 〈动〉 stop doing/working: 先～吃点东西,然后再接着干。Let's stop for a snack and then continue our work.
【歇斯底里】 xiēsīdǐlǐ ❶〈名〉 hysteria; hysterics: ～发作 fall into hysterics; get hysterics; hysteria occurs; be in hysterics ‖ 患有～ have/suffer hysterics ‖ ～病患者 hysteric ❷〈形〉 hysterical: 近乎～地狂笑 come close to hysterical laughter
【歇宿】 xiēsù 〈动〉 put up for the night; stop overnight: 在一家小客栈～ stop at an inn for the night
【歇腿】 xiētuǐ ＝歇脚 xiējiǎo
【歇息】 xiēxi 〈动〉❶ have a rest ❷ put up for the night: 我能在你这儿～吗? Could you put me up for the night? / Can I stay here for the night? ❸ ＝歇 ④ xiē
【歇夏】 xiēxià ＝歇伏 xiēfú
【歇闲】 xiēxián 〈动〉〈方〉 have/take a rest: 从早到晚不～ be busy all day without a rest
【歇心】 xiēxīn 〈动〉❶ rest one's mind; be free from cares and worries; be in a relaxed mood: 孩子都工作了,你可以～了。As your children have their own jobs, you no longer need to worry about them. ❷ give up an idea; have no more illusions (about): 实验屡次失败,他还是不～。Although the experiment failed many times, he keeps doing it.
【歇业】 xiēyè 〈动〉 go out of business; close a business: 这家超市明天～。The supermarket will close business tomorrow.
【歇夜】 xiēyè 〈动〉〈口〉 put up for the night; stay overnight
【歇阴】 xiēyīn 〈动〉〈方〉 rest in a cool place
【歇枝】 xiēzhī 〈动〉 (of a fruit tree) bear less or no fruit after a prolific year
【歇止】 xiēzhǐ 〈动〉 halt; stop

蝎 xiē 〈名〉 scorpion
【蝎虎】 xiēhǔ 〈名〉 gecko; house lizard
〖～子〗 xiēhǔzi ＝蝎虎 xiēhǔ
〖～座〗 Xiēhǔzuò 〈名〉[天文] Lacerta; Lizard
【蝎子】 xiēzi 〈名〉 scorpion: 一只/个～ a scorpion

xié

叶 xié 〈动〉 be in harmony (with); be in accord (with): ⇨～韵
⇨yè
【叶韵】 xiéyùn 〈动〉 rhyme

协 xié ❶〈动〉 cooperate; make joint efforts: ⇨～定;～商; 同心～力 ❷〈形〉 harmonious: ⇨～和;～调 ❸〈动〉 assist; aid: ⇨～办;～助
【协办】 xiébàn 〈动〉 cooperate in doing sth; help sb do sth; assist: 本次研讨会由社科院主办,几家出版社～。The symposium was sponsored by the Social Science Academy with the assistance of a few publishing houses.
【协变】 xiébiàn 〈名〉[数学] covariant; covariation: ～方程 covariant equation ‖ ～理论 covariant theory ‖ ～曲线 covariant curve ‖ ～指标 covariant index
【协查】 xiéchá 〈动〉 assist in an investigation
【协定】 xiédìng ❶〈名〉 agreement; convention; accord; pact: 达成～ reach an agreement; come to an agreement ‖ 缔结～ conclude a convention ‖ 废除～ annul/rescind an agreement ‖ 根据～ under the agreement; according to the agreement ‖ 恪守～ stick/adhere to an agreement ‖ 履行～ fulfil an agreement ‖ 破坏～ break/violate an agreement ‖ 签署～ sign an agreement (on); sign a concord ‖ 取消～ cancel an agreement ‖ 撕毁～ tear up an agreement ‖ 退出～ contract out of an agreement ‖ 执行～ execute an agreement ‖ 遵守～ comply with the agreement ‖ ～条款 articles of an agreement ‖ ～有效期 validity/term of an agreement ‖ ～正文 text of an agreement ‖ 代理～ agency agreement ‖ 贷款～ credit/loan agreement ‖ 多边/双边/互惠～ multilateral/bilateral/reciprocal agreement ‖ 和平～ peace accord ‖ 口头～ oral/verbal agreement ‖ 贸易～ trade agreement; trade accord ‖ 停战～ armistice agreement ⇨君子～ ❷〈动〉 negotiate an agreement/a contract; reach an agreement: ～一个项目 reach an agreement on a project
〖～边界〗 xiédìng biānjiè 〈名〉 conventional boundary
〖～草案〗 xiédìng cǎo'àn 〈名〉 draft agreement
〖～法〗 xiédìngfǎ 〈名〉 conventional law
〖～关税〗 xiédìng guānshuì 〈名〉 conventional tariff/duty
〖～税率〗 xiédìng shuìlǜ 〈名〉 conventional tariff
【协方差】 xiéfāngchā 〈名〉[统计][数学] covariance
【协和】 xiéhé 〈动〉 coordinate; harmonize
〖～音〗 xiéhéyīn 〈名〉[音乐] consonance
【协会】 xiéhuì 〈名〉 association; society: 成立～ form/establish an association ‖ 管理～ manage/direct a society ‖ 加入～ join an association ‖ 产业～ industrial association ‖ 会计师/音乐家～ society of accountants/musicians ‖ 贸易～ trade association ‖ 消费者/作家～ consumers'/writers' association
【协理】 xiélǐ ❶〈动〉 assist in management ❷〈名〉 assistant manager
〖～员〗 xiélǐyuán 〈名〉〈通称〉 political assistant ⇨政治协理员
【协力】 xiélì 〈动〉 combine/join forces (with sb); unite/coordi-

nate efforts; join in common effort; combine strengths; make a concerted effort/attempt: ～进攻 launch a joint/coordinated assault (on) ‖ 与同事～工作 work in concert with one's colleagues ⇨同心～

【协商】 xiéshāng 〈动〉 consult; negotiate: 双方～ be in consultation with each other (over sth) ‖ ～定价 *set prices through negotiation* ‖ ～解决争端 settle a dispute through negotiation/by consultation ‖ 同有关部门～ consult with the departments concerned ‖ ～一致的原则 principle of reaching unanimity through consultation

〖～会议〗 xiéshāng huìyì 〈名〉 consultative conference: 中国人民政治～ Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC)

〖～委员会〗 xiéshāng wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 consultative committee

【协调】 xiétiáo ❶〈形〉 harmonious; coordinated, coordinative: ～的建筑群 harmonious group of buildings ‖ ～的色彩 harmonious colours ‖ ～机制 coordinative mechanism ‖ ～行动 concerted/coordinated action ❷〈动〉 coordinate; harmonize; concert; bring into line: ～动作 coordinate one's movements ‖ ～观点 harmonize viewpoints ‖ ～国民经济各部门的发展 coordinate the development of the different branches of the national economy ‖ ～整个活动 coordinate the whole campaign ‖ ～政府各机构的职能 coordinate the functions of government agencies ‖ 使声音和画面～一致 coordinate the sound with the picture

〖～人〗 *xiétiáorén* 〈名〉 *coordinator*

〖～委员会〗 xiétiáo wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 coordination committee

【协同】 xiétóng 〈动〉 cooperate with; work in coordination with; coordinate efforts; combine strengths; make a concerted effort/attempt: ～进攻 launch a coordinated assault; cooperate in an assault ‖ ～努力 make a concerted/joint effort ‖ ～作战 fight in coordination

〖～控制〗 xiétóng kòngzhì 〈名〉［计算机］cooperative control

〖～系统〗 xiétóng xìtǒng 〈名〉［工程］cooperative system

【协议】 xiéyì ❶〈动〉 discuss together; negotiate; consult: ～建立友好关系 agree to establish friendly relations (between/with) ‖ ～解除婚约 terminate a betrothal by agreement ❷〈名〉 agreement; contract: 达成～ *come to/arrive at/enter into an agreement*; reach/conclude an agreement; reach an accord ‖ 订立～ make/establish an agreement (with) ‖ 废除～ annul/denounce/cancel an agreement ‖ 解除～ terminate a treaty ‖ 破坏～ violate/break/undermine an agreement ‖ 起草～ draw up/draft a treaty ‖ 签署～ sign an agreement ‖ 撕毁～ tear up an agreement ‖ 违反～ violate an agreement ‖ 遵守～ observe/respect an agreement ‖ ～条款 articles of an *agreement* ‖ ～投资额 *committed investment* volume; investment commitment ‖ 口头/书面～ verbal/written agreement ‖ 外交～ diplomatic treaty ‖ 根据～ by/under an agreement ‖ ～期满时 at/on the expiry of an agreement ❸〈名〉［信息］protocol

〖～离婚〗 xiéyì líhūn 〈动〉 divorce by agreement; divorce on contract; divorce by consent

〖～书〗 xiéyìshū 〈名〉 written statement of an agreement

〖～仲裁〗 xiéyì zhòngcái 〈名〉 arbitration by agreement

【协约】 xiéyuē ❶〈动〉 negotiate ❷〈名〉 agreement; convention

〖～国〗 Xiéyuēguó 〈名〉 the Entente countries (in World War I)

【协助】 xiézhù 〈动〉 assist; give assistance (to); provide help (to): ～办理出国手续 help sb deal with the paperwork for going abroad ‖ ～校订 assist with the proofreading ‖ ～培养地方技术人员 assist in training local technical personnel

【协奏曲】 xiézòuqǔ 〈名〉 concerto: 钢琴～ piano concerto ‖ 小提琴～ violin concerto

【协作】 xiézuò 〈动〉 cooperate, coordinate: 发扬～精神 bring into play the spirit of cooperation ‖ ～各方 cooperating parties ‖ 广泛～ extensive coordination ‖ 经济技术～ *economic and technical* cooperation ‖ 谢谢诸位的～。Thank you for your cooperation. / Thank you for being cooperative.

〖～范围〗 xiézuò fànwéi 〈名〉 spheres of cooperation

〖～合同〗 xiézuò hétong 〈名〉 contract of cooperation

〖～模式〗 xiézuò móshì 〈名〉 collaboration/cooperation mode

〖～效益〗 xiézuò xiàoyì 〈名〉 efficiency of assistance

邪 xié ❶〈形〉 evil; wicked; heretical: ～～的笑 wicked grin ‖ 老板总是对她～笑。The boss always leered at her. ⇨～恶; ～念; 改～归正 ❷〈名〉〈迷信〉 disaster; misfortune [caused by evil spirits]: ⇨避～; 驱～; 中～ ❸〈名〉［中医］pathogenic/unwholesome environmental factor: 风～ wind pathogen ‖ 寒～ cold pathogen ❹〈形〉 strange; queer: 她的火发得可真～。Her rages were really hard to understand. ‖ 这事真～了。It's really strange. / What a queer thing! ⇨～门儿 ⇨yé

【邪不敌正】 xiébùdízhèng ＝ 邪不压正 xiébùyāzhèng

【邪不干正】 xiébùgānzhèng ＝ 邪不压正 xiébùyāzhèng

【邪不胜正】 xiébùshèngzhèng ＝ 邪不压正 xiébùyāzhèng

【邪不压正】 xiébùyāzhèng 〈熟〉 vice will not triumph over virtue; evil can never prevail over good

【邪财】 xiécái 〈名〉〈方〉 ill-gotten wealth; ill-gotten gains: 拒受～ refuse to accept any ill-gotten gains

【邪道】 xiédào 〈名〉 evil ways; depraved life: 走～ fall into evil courses; be depraved; take to evil ways; lead/live a depraved life ‖ 引入～ lead sb astray; deprave sb

【邪恶】 xié'è 〈形〉 evil; sinister; wicked; vicious: 战胜～ overcome the evil ‖ 思想～ be evil-minded ‖ ～的女巫 wicked witch ‖ ～动机 sinister motive ‖ ～企图/行径 wicked attempt/deed ‖ ～阴谋 villainous plot ‖ 善良与～的较量 battle between good and evil ‖ ～势力很强大吗? Was evil strong?

【邪乎】 xiéhu 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶ extraordinary, abnormal; terrible: 病得～ be seriously ill ‖ 天热得～。It is extraordinarily hot. ‖ 雨下得～。It rains very heavily. ❷ fantastic; incredible: 听着真～ *sound incredible* ‖ 称这部电影为杰作有些～。*It would be a gross* exaggeration to describe the film as a masterpiece. ‖ 她的故事～得可笑。Her story was so melodramatic that it was ridiculous.

【邪教】 xiéjiào 〈名〉 (evil) cult; heresy: ～分子 cult member/follower/practitioner

〖～徒〗 xiéjiàotú 〈名〉 heretic

【邪路】 xiélù ＝ 邪道 xiédào

【邪门儿】 xiéménr ❶〈形〉〈方〉 strange; odd; abnormal: ～了, 她刚才还好好的。It's strange. She was quite well a moment ago. ❷〈名〉 wicked idea; evil thought

【邪门歪道】 xiémén-wāidào 〈熟〉 crooked ways; underhand means; dishonest practices/means: 靠～弄到一笔钱 get the money by dishonest means ‖ 她这人绝不会搞～。She won't be involved in anything dishonest/underhand.

【邪魔】 xiémó 〈名〉 evil spirit; demon: ～附身 be possessed with evil spirits

〖～外道〗 xiémó-wàidào 〈熟〉 ❶ heresy ❷［佛教］evil demons and heretics ❸ crooked/dishonest/underhand means; unorthodox ways

【邪念】 xiéniàn 〈名〉 *evil thought*; wicked idea/desire: 产生/萌生～ conceive a wicked idea ‖ 动/起～ a wicked idea occurs to sb; an evil idea comes into sb's mind ‖ 克服～ overcome a wicked desire ‖ 排除～ eliminate an evil thought

【邪气】 xiéqì 〈名〉 ❶ evil influence/trend: 制止～上升 check the unhealthy trends ⇨歪风～ ❷［中医］pathogenic factor

【邪术】 xiéshù 〈名〉 black magic; sorcery; demonic magic

【邪说】 xiéshuō 〈名〉 heresy; fallacy: 受～的误导 be misled by some heresy ⇨异端～

【邪祟】 xiésuì 〈名〉 evil and mischievous being

【邪心】 xiéxīn 〈名〉 evil thought; wicked idea/desire

【邪行】 xiéxíng 〈名〉 wicked act; evil deed; immoral conduct; evildoing

【邪行】 xiéxing 〈形〉〈方〉〈贬〉 ❶ extraordinary; extreme: 天热得～。It is unusually hot. ❷ strange; weird; odd: 真～! It's really weird!

胁 xié ❶〈名〉 flank [side of the human body between the armpit and the waist]: 两～疼痛 have a pain in both sides of the body ❷〈动〉 coerce; force: ⇨～迫; 威～

【胁逼】 xiébī 〈动〉 force; coerce: ～复工 coerce the workers into going back to work ‖ ～卖淫/抢劫 force sb into prostitution/robbery ‖ ～顺从 enforce obedience (on sb)

【胁变】 xiébiàn 〈名〉［物理］strain: ～硬化 strain hardening

【胁持】 xiéchí ＝挟持 xiéchí

【胁从】 xiécóng ❶〈动〉 be forced/coerced into evildoing; be an *accomplice under duress*: ～人 *reluctant follower* ❷〈名〉 accomplice under duress; forced accomplice

【胁肩谄笑】 xiéjiān-chǎnxiào 〈熟〉 cringe and smile obsequiously; act obsequiously

【胁迫】 xiépò 〈动〉coerce; force; intimidate: ～某人做某事 cow/coerce sb into (doing) sth; intimidate sb into doing sth ‖ 不惧～ not to be intimidated ‖ 受～而招供 be forced into confession; make a confession under duress

【胁强】 xiéqiáng 〈名〉[物理] stress: ～计 stressometer

【胁制】 xiézhì ＝ 挟制 xiézhì

挟 xié 〈动〉❶〈书〉hold under the arm: ⇨～山超海 ❷ cherish; harbour: ～恨/怨 harbour hatred/grudge ⇨～嫌 ❸ coerce; hold hostage: ～天子以令诸侯 have the emperor in one's power and order the nobles about in his name; control the emperor and command the nobles ⇨～制;要～

【挟持】 xiéchí 〈动〉❶ seize sb on both sides by the arms ❷ seize/take sb by force; hold sb under duress; abduct; kidnap: ～人质 hold/take sb hostage ‖ 遭到～ be abducted ‖ ～者 abductor

【挟仇】 xiéchóu 〈动〉be full of rancour; harbour grudges/hatred

【挟带】 xiédài 〈动〉❶ carry under the arms ❷ carry along

【挟权倚势】 xiéquán-yǐshì 〈熟〉take advantage of one's power and position (to do evil)

【挟山超海】 xiéshān-chāohǎi 〈熟〉carry Mount Tai under one's arm and cross the North Sea—do the impossible

【挟嫌】 xiéxián 〈动〉〈书〉bear a resentment; nurse a grudge: ～报仇 bear resentment against sb and retaliate

【挟制】 xiézhì 〈动〉enforce obedience [usu by abusing one's power or taking advantage of sb's weakness]; force/coerce sb to do one's bidding: *他的妻子以离婚～他。His wife forced obedience from him by threat of divorce.*

偕 xié 〈副〉[usu travel somewhere] together (with); in the company of: ～夫人抵京 arrive in Beijing with one's wife ‖ ～游全国 travel across the country together ⇨白头～老

【偕老】 xiélǎo 〈动〉(of a married couple) live together to a ripe old age · enjoy a harmonious marital life

【偕乐】 xiélè 〈动〉〈书〉be happy together

【偕同】 xiétóng 〈动〉keep sb company; go together with: ～夫人前往伦敦 go to London in the company of one's wife ‖ ～友人参观 visit as company for a friend

【偕行】 xiéxíng 〈动〉〈书〉go together with; travel in the company (of sb)

斜 xié ❶〈形〉inclined; tilted; oblique; slanting; sloping; askew: ～得厉害 be seriously off plumb ‖ ～穿公路 angle across the road ‖ ～剪 cut (cloth) on the bias ‖ 写～了 be written on a slant ‖ ～塔 leaning tower ‖ 地板上的～影 slanted shadow on the floor ‖ 这堵墙有点～。This wall is a little out of the perpendicular. ‖ 这条线画～了。The line is drawn askew. ⇨～视;～线;倾～ ❷〈动〉tilt; slant; slope: ～了一眼 give sb an oblique glance ‖ ～向右边/左边 be slanted to the right/left ‖ 把头～向一边 tip one's head to one side ‖ 向上/下～ slant upwards/downwards ‖ 太阳西～。The sun is setting/sinking in the west. / The sun is declining toward the west.

【斜边】 xiébiān 〈名〉❶[数学] hypotenuse ❷[机械] bevel edge

【斜波】 xiébō 〈名〉oblique wave

【斜槽】 xiécáo 〈名〉chute; skewed slot

【斜长石】 xiéchángshí 〈名〉[矿物] plagioclase; sodium-calcium feldspar

【斜长岩】 xiéchángyán 〈名〉[地质] anorthosite

【斜撑】 xiéchēng 〈名〉[建筑] diagonal brace; knee brace

【斜齿轮】 xiéchǐlún 〈名〉helical gear; spiral gear; skew gear

【斜度】 xiédù 〈名〉❶ *degree of inclination; slope*: ～为 30 度 slope of 30 degrees ❷[数学] obliquity

〖～标〗 xiédùbiāo 〈名〉gradient sign

〖～曲线〗 xiédù qūxiàn 〈名〉slope curve

〖～调整〗 xiédù tiáozhěng 〈名〉slope control

【斜对面】 xiéduìmiàn 〈名〉diagonally opposite position: 她家就住在～。She lives diagonally across the road/street.

【斜风细雨】 xiéfēng-xìyǔ 〈熟〉breeze and drizzle

【斜杆】 xiégǎn 〈名〉diagonal

【斜高】 xiégāo 〈名〉[数学] slant height

【斜晖】 xiéhuī 〈名〉〈书〉oblique rays of evening sunshine; sun rays at dusk: ～从窗户洒了进来。In through the window came the last few oblique rays of the evening sunshine.

【斜角】 xiéjiǎo 〈名〉❶[数学] oblique angle: ～尺 mitre square ‖ ～规 bevel ‖ ～三角形 oblique angled triangle ‖ ～坐标 oblique coordinate ❷[机械] bevel angle: ～铣刀 angular cutter; angle cutter

【斜井】 xiéjǐng 〈名〉❶[矿业] inclined shaft; slope (mine) ❷[石油] inclined well; slant hole

【斜靠】 xiékào 〈动〉lean against; recline: ～在沙发上 lie on the sofa in a reclining position; recline on the sofa ‖ 把梯子～在墙上 lean/pitch the ladder against the wall

【斜拉桥】 xiélāqiáo 〈名〉cable-stayed bridge

【斜楞】 xiéleng 〈形〉〈口〉slanting: ～着眼睛看 look askance (at)

〖～眼〗 xiélengyǎn 〈名〉〈口〉squint eye

【斜路】 xiélù 〈名〉❶ ramp ❷〈喻〉wrong path/track: 引上～ lead sb astray ‖ 走上～ go astray; follow/take the wrong track; fall into evil courses ‖ 正路不走走～ turn from the correct path and take the wrong one—give up an honest life for a dishonest one

【斜率】 xiélǜ 〈名〉[数学] slope; gradient: 1 比 2 的～(at) a slope of 1 in 2 ‖ ～调整 slope control/regulation

〖～滤波器〗 xiélǜ lǜbōqì 〈名〉[电子] slope filter

〖～偏差〗 xiélǜ piānchā 〈名〉slope deviation

【斜面】 xiémiàn 〈名〉❶[数学] inclined plane ❷[机械] inclined/oblique plane; bevel (face) ❸ slope; slant: 陡峭的～ steep slant ‖ 屋顶的～ inclination/slope of a roof

〖～锉〗 xiémiàncuò 〈名〉cant file

〖～角〗 xiémiànjiǎo 〈名〉angle of chamfer

【斜睨】 xiénì 〈动〉[usu indicating contempt] glance sidelong at; look sideways at; squint at; cast an oblique glance (at sb)

【斜坡】 xiépō 〈名〉slope; inclination: 爬～ climb up an ascent ‖ 注意～。Beware ramp.

〖～冲刷〗 xiépō chōngshuā 〈名〉[地理] slope wash

【斜切机】 xiéqiējī 〈名〉angle cutter

【斜切面】 xiéqiēmiàn 〈名〉[数学] oblique section

【斜射】 xiéshè 〈动〉shine obliquely: ～的日光 oblique rays of sunshine; slanting sunlight ‖ 阳光～树林。The sunlight slanted/angled through the trees.

【斜视】 xiéshì ❶〈名〉[医学] strabismus; squint; tropia: 患～ squint ‖ 矫正～ correct a squint ‖ 先天～ be born with a squint ❷〈动〉cast a sidelong/an oblique glance at; look sideways/askance at; squint at: 抬眼～ look up cornerwise ⇨目不～

〖～镜〗 xiéshìjìng 〈名〉heteroscope

〖～图〗 xiéshìtú 〈名〉oblique drawing/view

〖～眼〗 xiéshìyǎn 〈名〉squinting eye

【斜体】 xiétǐ 〈名〉italic type: 用～ in italics

〖～字〗 xiétǐzì 〈名〉italic: 用～书写 write in italics

【斜纹】 xiéwén 〈名〉❶[纺织] twill (weave) ❷ ＝ 斜纹布 xiéwénbù

〖～布〗 xiéwénbù 〈名〉twill; drill

〖～织物〗 xiéwén zhīwù 〈名〉twills

【斜线】 xiéxiàn 〈名〉oblique/slant(ing) line; diagonal: ～扣球 crosscourt smash (in volleyball)

〖～尺〗 xiéxiànchǐ 〈名〉diagonal scale

〖～球〗 xiéxiànqiú 〈名〉[体育] diagonal/cross shot

【斜象眼儿】 xiéxiangyǎnr 〈名〉〈方〉lozenge; rhombus

【斜眼】 xiéyǎn 〈名〉❶ ＝ 斜视① xiéshì ❷ cross-eye; squint eye ❸ wall-eyed person; cross-eyed person

【斜阳】 xiéyáng 〈名〉setting/sinking sun

【斜倚】 xiéyǐ 〈动〉incline; recline: ～在沙发上 recline on a sofa; lie on a sofa in a reclining position ‖ 她把头～在我的肩上。*She reclined her head against/on my shoulder.*

【斜照】 xiézhào ❶〈动〉shine sideways ❷〈名〉setting/sinking sun

【斜轴】 xiézhóu 〈名〉[数学] oblique axis

谐 xié 〈形〉❶ harmonious; congruous: ⇨～和;～音 ❷〈书〉settled: 事～。The matter has been settled. ❸ humorous: ⇨～谑;诙～

【谐波】 xiébō 〈名〉[物理] harmonic wave

〖～场〗 xiébōchǎng 〈名〉harmonic field

〖～齿轮〗 xiébō chǐlún 〈名〉harmonic gear

〖～电流〗 xiébō diànliú 〈名〉harmonic current

〖～发生器〗 xiébō fāshēngqì 〈名〉 harmonic producer; harmonic generator
〖～放大器〗 xiébō fàngdàqì 〈名〉 harmonic amplifier
〖～干扰〗 xiébō gānrǎo 〈名〉 harmonic interference
〖～共振〗 xiébō gòngzhèn 〈名〉 harmonic resonance
〖～检波器〗 xiébō jiǎnbōqì 〈名〉 harmonic detector
〖～吸收器〗 xiébō xīshōuqì 〈名〉 harmonic absorber
【谐和】 xiéhé ❶〈形〉 harmonious; concordant: ～的气氛 harmonious atmosphere ‖ 合奏～。The instrumental ensemble is harmonious. ❷〈名〉[声学] consonance; concord
【谐剧】 xiéjù 〈名〉 comic opera (popular in Sichuan); farce
【谐美】 xiéměi 〈形〉 (of words, etc) concordant and euphonious; harmonious and pleasant
【谐趣】 xiéqù 〈名〉 ❶ humour; pleasantry: ～横生 full of wit and humour ❷ harmonious interests/charms
【谐声】 xiéshēng = 形声 xíngshēng
【谐调】 xiétiáo 〈形〉 harmonious; in harmony/step/tune (with): 这幅画色彩～。The painting has a pleasing balance of colours.
【谐戏】 xiéxì 〈动〉〈书〉 crack a pleasant joke
【谐谑】 xiéxuè 〈动〉 banter; wisecrack
〖～曲〗 xiéxuèqǔ 〈名〉[音乐] scherzo
【谐音】 xiéyīn 〈名〉 ❶ [语言] homophony ❷ euphony; harmony of sound
【谐振】 xiézhèn 〈名〉[物理] resonance: ～频率 resonant frequency ‖ ～特性 resonance characteristic ‖ ～效应 resonance effect
〖～变压器〗 xiézhèn biànyāqì 〈名〉 resonance transformer
〖～电路〗 xiézhèn diànlù 〈名〉 resonant circuit
〖～电桥〗 xiézhèn diànqiáo 〈名〉 resonance bridge
〖～电容器〗 xiézhèn diànróngqì 〈名〉 resonant capacitor
〖～电阻〗 xiézhèn diànzǔ 〈名〉 resonant resistance
〖～放电器〗 xiézhèn fàngdiànqì 〈名〉 resonant discharge
〖～器〗 xiézhènqì 〈名〉 resonator
〖～腔〗 xiézhènqiāng 〈名〉 resonant cavity

絜 xié 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ measure the circumference (of) ❷ measure
⇨jié

颉 xié 〈动〉〈书〉 (of birds) fly upwards
【颉颃】 xiéháng 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ (of birds) fly up and down ❷ rival: 二人学识相～。The two of them rival each other in knowledge.

携 xié 〈动〉 ❶ carry; take along: ～家带口 take one's family along ‖ ～款而逃 run off with money ‖ 严禁～易燃物品上车。It is strictly forbidden to take combustible goods aboard. ⇨扶老～幼 ❷ hold/take sb by the hand: ⇨～手 ❸ betray
【携带】 xiédài 〈动〉 ❶ carry; take along: ～家眷 bring/take one's family along ‖ ～枪支 carry/bear arms ‖ ～违禁品 carry *contraband* ‖ ～方便 *be conveniently/handily portable* ‖ 随身～ carry sth about/along/around ‖ 艾滋病毒～者 HIV carrier ‖ 旅客每人可～行李 20 公斤。Each passenger can take up to 20 kilograms of luggage. ❷ guide and support: 多承～。Many thanks for your support.
【携贰】 xié'èr 〈动〉〈书〉 be half-hearted; be disloyal/unfaithful
【携手】 xiéshǒu 〈动〉 ❶ be hand in hand; join hands: ～并进/同行 go forward hand in hand ❷ cooperate; make a concerted effort
〖～并肩〗 xiéshǒu-bìngjiān 〈熟〉 be hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder—be on intimate terms with each other; act in unison
【携幼扶老】 xiéyòu-fúlǎo = 扶老携幼 fúlǎo-xiéyòu

鲑 xié 〈名〉〈旧〉 fish dish
⇨guī

鞋 xié 〈名〉 shoe: 一双～ a pair of shoes ‖ 一只～ an odd shoe; a shoe ‖ 擦～ clean shoes ‖ 穿～ put/pull on shoes ‖ 刷～ brush up shoes ‖ 脱～ take/pull off one's shoes; remove one's shoes ‖ 修～ repair shoes; have one's shoes repaired ‖ 我穿 9 号的～。I take size nine shoes. ⇨便～; 凉～
【鞋拔子】 xiébázi 〈名〉 shoehorn
【鞋帮】 xiébāng 〈名〉 upper (of a shoe)
【鞋带】 xiédài 〈名〉 shoelace; shoestring: 系～ do/tie up one's shoelaces; do/lace up one's shoes
【鞋底】 xiédǐ 〈名〉 sole: ～磨薄了。The soles are wearing thin.
【鞋店】 xiédiàn 〈名〉 shoe shop/store
【鞋垫】 xiédiàn 〈名〉 insole; inner sole; shoe-pad
【鞋粉】 xiéfěn 〈名〉 shoe powder
【鞋跟】 xiégēn 〈名〉 heel
【鞋匠】 xiéjiang 〈名〉 shoemaker; cobbler: ～补鞋。A cobbler fixes/repairs shoes.
【鞋口】 xiékǒu 〈名〉 shoe opening
【鞋扣】 xiékòu 〈名〉 shoe buckle; hook
【鞋里】 xiélǐ 〈名〉 shoe lining
【鞋脸】 xiéliǎn 〈名〉 instep; vamp
【鞋面】 xiémiàn = 鞋脸 xiéliǎn
【鞋舌】 xiéshé 〈名〉 tongue (of a shoe)
【鞋刷】 xiéshuā 〈名〉 shoe brush
【鞋楦】 xiéxuàn 〈名〉 shoe tree; last
【鞋眼】 xiéyǎn 〈名〉 shoelace eye/loop; eyelet
【鞋样】 xiéyàng 〈名〉 shoe pattern
【鞋印】 xiéyìn 〈名〉 footprint; shoeprint
【鞋油】 xiéyóu 〈名〉 shoe polish/cream: 一管～ a tube of shoe polish ‖ 上～ apply shoe cream ‖ 黑色～ black polish
【鞋子】 xiézi 〈名〉 shoe

撷 xié 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ pick: ⇨～取; 采～ ❷ = 襭 xié
【撷长补断】 xiécháng-bǔduàn 〈熟〉 learn from others' strong points to offset one's weaknesses
【撷取】 xiéqǔ 〈动〉 pick; select: ～精华 pick the best
【撷英】 xiéyīng 〈动〉〈书〉 select essence

勰 xié 〈形〉〈书〉 harmonious

缬 xié 〈名〉〈书〉 figured silk fabric
【缬氨酸】 xié'ānsuān 〈名〉[生化] valine
【缬草油】 xiécǎoyóu 〈名〉[材料] valerian oil

襭 xié 〈动〉〈书〉 carry sth with the front of one's garment

鞵 xié = 鞋 xié

xiě

写 xiě 〈动〉 ❶ paint; draw: ⇨～生; ～真 ❷ copy [write by imitating the original one]: ⇨～本 ❸ write: ～得一手好字 write a good hand ‖ ～些东西 do some writing ‖ 隔行～ write every other line ‖ 用钢笔/铅笔～ write with a pen/pencil ‖ 在黑板上/纸上～ write on a blackboard/a piece of paper ‖ 牌子上～着"请勿入内。" The sign says/reads, "No entry." ‖ 这是白纸黑字～下来的。It is written down in black and write. ‖ 这支笔不好～/好～。This pen writes badly/well. ⇨默～; 书～; 听～ ❹ compose (a musical or literary work); write: ～论文 write a paper/thesis/dissertation ‖ ～日记 keep a diary ‖ ～诗/文章 write a poem/an article ‖ ～信 write/compose a letter ‖ ～作文 write a composition ‖ 这个小说～得不错。The novel is well written. ❺ describe; depict: ～得很生动 give/present a vivid description (of sth) ‖ 这部小说～的是一位艾滋病患者。The novel depicts a man suffering from AIDS. ⇨～景; ～实
⇨xiè
【写本】 xiěběn 〈名〉 handwritten copy; hand-copied book
【写法】 xiěfǎ 〈名〉 ❶ writing method; way of composition: 文章的～很多。There are various approaches to writing articles. ❷ way of writing characters: 这个字的～不对。This character is miswritten.
【写稿】 xiěgǎo 〈动〉 ❶ draw up; draft: 写个初稿 draw up a draft ‖ 写个演说稿 draft a speech ❷ write (a literary work): 为一家报纸～ write for a newspaper ‖ 她经常给科普刊物～。She is a regular contributor to popular science magazines.
【写景】 xiějǐng 〈动〉 *describe the scenery*

【写生】 xiěshēng ❶〈动〉draw/paint from nature; draw/sketch from life: 去户外～ go outdoor to draw from nature ❷〈名〉drawing from nature; life drawing/painting; site drawing: 一幅/张～ a painting from nature; a life drawing ‖ 静物～ still life drawing/painting ‖ 人物～ portrait from life

〖～画〗 xiěshēnghuà 〈名〉drawing from nature; life drawing/painting

【写实】 xiěshí 〈动〉write/paint realistically

〖～主义〗 xiěshízhǔyì 〈名〉realism

【写意】 xiěyì 〈名〉freehand brushwork (in Chinese painting): ～画 painting of freehand brushwork
⇨xièyì

【写照】 xiězhào ❶〈动〉portray: 传神～ give a vivid and lifelike portrayal ❷〈名〉portrayal; portraiture: 歪曲的～ wry picture ‖ 真实的～ portrayal true to life; realistic picture

【写真】 xiězhēn ❶〈动〉portray a person; draw a portrait ❷〈名〉portrait ❸〈名〉faithful description/depiction/representation: ～之言 accurately descriptive words

〖～集〗 xiězhēnjí 〈名〉photo album

【写字】 xiězì 〈动〉write (a character): 学习～ learn to write

〖～间〗 xiězìjiān 〈名〉〈方〉office (room)

〖～楼〗 xiězìlóu 〈名〉office building

〖～台〗 xiězìtái 〈名〉writing desk/table; bureau; desk

【写作】 xiězuò 〈动〉write: 从事～ adopt writing as a profession; take up writing as one's career ‖ 练习～ practise writing ‖ ～技巧 writing techniques/skills ‖ ～能力 writing ability ‖ 新闻～ journalistic writing

〖～班子〗 xiězuò bānzi 〈名〉writing group

血 xiě 〈名〉〈口〉blood: 流了好多～ bleed badly/profusely ‖ ～的教训 *lesson learned at the cost of blood; lesson paid for with/in blood* ⇨～糊糊; 吐～
⇨xuè

【血肠】 xiěcháng 〈名〉blood *sausage*

【血道子】 xiědàozi 〈名〉welt; wale

【血糊糊】 xiěhūhū 〈形〉bloody; blood-stained: ～的衬衣 blood-*stained shirt* ‖ ～的伤口 *bloody wound*

【血淋淋】 xiělīnlīn 〈形〉❶ bleeding; bloody; sanguinary: ～的尸体 bloodied body ❷ bloody; bitter; cruel: ～的教训 bitter lesson ‖ ～的事实 *grim fact/reality; harsh fact*

【血丝】 xiěsī 〈名〉trace of blood: 她的双眼布满了～。Her eyes were netted with little veins.

【血晕】 xiěyùn 〈名〉contusion; bruise
⇨xuèyùn

xiè

写 xiè
⇨xiě

【写意】 xièyì 〈形〉〈方〉comfortable; enjoyable
⇨xiěyì

灺 xiè 〈名〉〈书〉remaining ash or end of a candle or incense

泄 xiè 〈动〉❶ let out (usu fluid or gas); discharge; release: ⇨～洪; 排～; 水～不通 ❷ give vent *to*; vent: ～私愤 give vent to personal spite, vent personal spite ⇨～恨, ～欲; 发～ ❸ leak; divulge; let out: ⇨～露; ～密 ❹ lose (heart, confidence, *etc*): ⇨～劲, ～气

【泄底】 xièdǐ 〈动〉reveal an inside story; divulge the bottom line: 不料他一句话泄了自己的底。He had not expected his own *remarks would betray himself.*

【泄愤】 xièfèn 〈动〉give vent to one's resentment; vent one's anger/rage/spite (upon sb): 你没必要拿我～。There's no need *to vent your anger on me.*

【泄恨】 xièhèn = 泄愤 xièfèn

【泄洪】 xièhóng 〈动〉release/discharge flood: 开闸～ open a sluice to release flood

〖～道〗 xièhóngdào 〈名〉flood-relief channel; floodway; spillway

〖～闸门〗 xièhóng zhámén 〈名〉floodgate; sluice gate

【泄劲】 xièjìn 〈动〉lose heart; let down; become discouraged; slacken one's efforts: 不要因一次失败就～。Don't be disheartened by a single failure. ‖ 继续干，别～。Go on working, and don't slacken your efforts.

【泄漏】 xièlòu 〈动〉❶ leak; escape: 怀疑出现煤气～ suspect a gas leak ‖ 引起～ cause leakage ‖ 石油～ oil spill ‖ 管道～煤气。Gas leaked out of the pipe. / The pipe leaked gas. ❷ = 泄露 xièlòu

〖～阀〗 xièlòufá 〈名〉leak valve

〖～量〗 xièlòuliàng 〈名〉leakage rate

〖～试验〗 xièlòu shìyàn 〈名〉leak test

【泄露】 xièlòu 〈动〉disclose; leak; divulge: ～答案 give away the answer ‖ ～国家机密 disclose/divulge a state secret ‖ ～秘密 reveal/betray/disclose/leak a secret ‖ ～工程细节 divulge details of a project ‖ ～消息 disclose/divulge/leak the information (to sb) ‖ 秘密已～出去了。The secret is in the open. / The secret *has slipped/oozed out.* ‖ 他很震惊，这个报告竟然会～出去。He was shocked any leakage of the report should have taken place.

〖～天机〗 xièlòu-tiānjī 〈熟〉divulge God's design—give way to the carefully-guarded secret

【泄密】 xièmì 〈动〉divulge a secret: ～事件 case of disclosure; leakage of a secret

【泄怒】 xiènù 〈动〉vent one's anger/rage (on sb)

【泄气】 xièqì ❶〈动〉lose heart; feel discouraged/disheartened/demoralized: 感到～ feel discouraged ‖ 容易～ be easily disheartened/frustrated ‖ 像个泄了气的皮球 like a deflated ball; crest fallen like a beaten cock ‖ 不要～。Don't lose heart. / Don't be despondent. ‖ 他虽然不断失败，但并未～。His repeated failures presented no discouragement to him. / He was not discouraged a bit after repeated failures. ❷〈形〉disappointing; piteous; pathetic: 这点小事你都干不了，你也太～了。It's rather piteous of you being unable to do such a small thing.

〖～话〗 xièqìhuà 〈名〉gloomy/disheartening/discouraging talk: 说～ make *discouraging* remarks

【泄水】 xièshuǐ 〈动〉sluice: ～工程 outlet work ‖ ～建筑 outlet/discharge structure

〖～道〗 *xièshuǐdào* 〈名〉*sluice way*

〖～阀〗 xièshuǐfá 〈名〉sluice valve

〖～孔〗 xièshuǐkǒng 〈名〉outlet

〖～口〗 xièshuǐkǒu 〈名〉discharge opening

〖～堰〗 xièshuǐyàn 〈名〉sluice weir

〖～闸〗 xièshuǐzhá 〈名〉sluice gate

【泄泻】 xièxiè 〈名〉[中医] diarrhoea; loose bowels

【泄欲】 xièyù 〈动〉gratify one's sexual desire

【泄殖囊】 xièzhínáng 〈名〉[动物] cloacal bladder

【泄殖腔】 xièzhíqiāng 〈名〉[动物] cloaca

【泄殖腺】 xièzhíxiàn 〈名〉[动物] cloacal gland

泻 xiè 〈动〉❶ flow swiftly; pour out; rush down: ⇨流～; 倾～; 一～千里 ❷ have loose/running bowels; have diarrhoea: ⇨～药; 上吐下～

【泻肚】 xièdù 〈动〉have loose bowels; have diarrhoea

【泻湖】 xièhú 〈名〉lagoon

【泻火】 xièhuǒ 〈动〉purge sb the excessive internal heat: ～通便 purge pathogenic heat and relax the bowels

〖～药〗 xièhuǒyào 〈名〉heat-purging drug

【泻热】 xièrè 〈动〉purge heat: ～解毒 clear up pathogenic heat and toxic material (in the *ying* and blood systems) ‖ ～祛痰 purge heat and remove phlegm

【泻盐】 xièyán 〈名〉[化学] Epsom salts

【泻药】 xièyào 〈名〉laxative; purgative; cathartic

绁 xiè 〈书〉❶〈名〉*rope; rein*: ⇨缧～ ❷〈动〉*tie; bind; fasten*

卸 xiè 〈动〉❶ unhitch: ～鞍 unsaddle ‖ ～牲口 unhitch a draught animal ⇨～磨杀驴 ❷ unload; discharge: ～担子 lay down a burden ‖ 把这车砖～下来 unload the bricks from the truck ⇨～船 ❸ strip; disassemble; dismantle: ～掉炮衣 dismantle a gun of its covering ‖ ～发动机 take out an engine; remove an engine ‖ ～零件 take off the parts (from a machine) ‖ ～螺丝 remove a screw ⇨拆～ ❹ get rid of; shirk: ⇨～任; ～责; 推～ ❺ put down; take off; remove: 把门从铰链上～下来 take the door off its hinges ‖ 从炮架上～下大炮 dismount a gun from its carri-

age ‖ 将行李～下飞机 take the luggage off a plane ➪～肩；～妆

【卸包袱】 xiè bāofu 〈熟〉 take a load off one's mind; drop one's burden

【卸车】 xièchē 〈动〉 unload a vehicle

【卸船】 xièchuán 〈动〉 unload a ship

【卸货】 xièhuò 〈动〉 unload; discharge (a cargo): 从卡车上～ discharge/unload a truck ‖ 这条船正在～。The ship is being discharged of its cargo.

〖～泊位〗 xièhuò bówèi 〈名〉 discharging berth

〖～单〗 xièhuòdān 〈名〉 landing order

〖～港〗 xièhuògǎng 〈名〉 unloading port; port of discharge

〖～码头〗 xièhuò mǎtou 〈名〉 discharging quay; landing pier

〖～通知〗 xièhuò tōngzhī 〈名〉 notice of discharging

〖～站台〗 xièhuò zhàntái 〈名〉 discharging platform

【卸肩】 xièjiān 〈动〉 ❶ lay down one's burden; put down one's load; unload sth from one's shoulder(s) ❷ shirk one's responsibilities ❸ resign

【卸磨杀驴】 xièmò-shālǘ 〈熟〉 kill the donkey the moment it leaves the millstone—get rid of sb as soon as he outlives his usefulness

【卸任】 xièrèn 〈动〉 leave office; be relieved of one's office

【卸套】 xiètào 〈动〉 unharness: 给马～ unharness a horse

【卸载】 xièzài 〈动〉 ❶ unload cargo (from a vehicle) ❷ [计算机] uninstall: ～软件 uninstall a software

〖～程序〗 xièzài chéngxù 〈名〉 [计算机] uninstall programme

【卸傤】 xièzài ＝卸载 xièzài

【卸责】 xièzé 〈动〉 shirk the responsibility: 推委～ shirk the responsibility and shift it onto others

【卸职】 xièzhí 〈动〉 leave office; be relieved of one's office

【卸妆】 xièzhuāng 〈动〉 (of a female) remove one's make-up; remove ornaments or formal dress or cosmetics

【卸装】 xièzhuāng 〈动〉 (of an actor/actress) remove one's stage make-up and costume

屑 xiè ❶〈名〉 bits; scraps; crumbs: 金属～ metal filings ‖ 煤～ cinder; small coal ‖ 面包～ scraps/crumbs of bread ‖ 木～ scraps of wood; wood dust ‖ 石～ stone dust ‖ 铁锉～ iron filings ‖ 纸～ scraps of paper ❷〈形〉 trifling; trivial: ～～小事 trifling matter ➪琐～ ❸〈动〉 consider worthwhile: ➪不～一顾

【屑土】 xiètǔ 〈名〉 fine soil

【屑意】 xièyì 〈动〉 care; mind: 不以时尚～ not care about fashion

械 xiè 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 fetters; shackles: 手～ hand shackles ❷ tool; instrument: ➪机～；器～ ❸ weapon: ➪～斗；缴～；枪～

【械斗】 xièdòu 〈动〉 (usu of groups of people) fight with improvised weapons (such as sticks, clubs or any some ready tools); clash violently

【械系】 xièxì 〈动〉 shackle and imprison

齘 xiè 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 (of teeth) grind each other ❷〈形〉 irregular

猲 xiè 〈名〉〈书〉 dog with a short snout
➪hè

亵 xiè ❶〈动〉〈书〉 treat with irreverence; be disrespectful: ～宠 favour sb irreverently: ➪～渎；～慢 ❷〈形〉 obscene; indecent: ～语 obscene language; obscene utterances ➪猥～

【亵渎】 xièdú 〈动〉 blaspheme; profane; pollute; defile: ～纪念碑 desecrate a monument ‖ ～上帝之名 profane the name of God ‖ ～神明 blaspheme gods

【亵慢】 xièmàn 〈动〉〈书〉 slight; treat with disrespect

【亵玩】 xièwán 〈动〉 dally with: 可远观而不可～ can be appreciated at a distance but is not to be dallied with

【亵衣】 xièyī 〈名〉〈书〉 underwear

渫 xiè 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ get rid of; remove ❷ dredge; leak

谢 xiè 〈动〉 ❶〈书〉 resign ❷ decline; refuse: ➪～绝；辞～；～客 ❸ depart; pass away: ➪～世 ❹ wither: 花～了。The flowers have withered away. ➪凋～；萎～ ❺ become bald: ➪～顶 ❻ apologize; excuse oneself: ➪～过；～罪 ❼ thank: 千～万～ express one's profuse thanks ‖ 提议鼓掌致～ propose a vote of thanks ‖ 别～我，～那些帮过忙的人。Don't thank me. Thank everyone who helped. ‖ 代我～～他。Thank him for me, please. ‖ 这件事你得～他才是。You owe him thanks for that. /You have him to thank for it. ➪～幕；～意

【谢病】 xièbìng 〈动〉〈书〉 make one's ill health an excuse (for); make illness an excuse

【谢步】 xièbù 〈动〉〈书〉〈旧〉 pay a return call of thanks

【谢忱】 xièchén 〈名〉 gratitude; thankfulness: 聊表～ express/extend one's gratitude

【谢词】 xiècí 〈名〉 thank-you speech

【谢辞】 xiècí ＝谢词 xiècí

【谢顶】 xièdǐng 〈动〉 get thin on top; bald; become/go bald: 他～了。He is thin on top.

【谢恩】 xiè'ēn 〈动〉 express gratitude for a favour/kindness; reciprocate sb's favour/kindness: 你救了这个孩子的命，他今天特地赶来～。The boy has come specially to thank you for saving his life.

【谢过】 xièguò 〈动〉〈书〉 apologize for a wrongdoing

【谢绝】 xièjué 〈动〉 decline: ～帮助 decline sb's help ‖ ～邀请 decline an invitation ‖ ～职位 decline a post ‖ 婉言～ refuse with courtesy; decline with thanks ‖ ～入内。No Admission.

【谢客】 xièkè 〈动〉 ❶ refuse to meet visitors: ➪闭门～ ❷ express thanks to guests

【谢礼】 xièlǐ 〈名〉 ❶ present/gift in token of gratitude ❷ honorarium

【谢媒】 xièméi 〈动〉 extend gratitude to the matchmaker; thank the matchmaker

【谢幕】 xièmù 〈动〉 answer/respond to a curtain call; take a curtain call: 谢了三次幕 have/take three curtain calls

【谢却】 xièquè 〈动〉 refuse politely, decline: ～邀请 decline an invitation

【谢世】 xièshì 〈动〉〈书〉 pass away/on: 这位政治家去年～了。The statesman passed on last year.

【谢天谢地】 xiètiān-xièdì 〈熟〉 thank God/goodness/heaven(s); Lord be praised; praise the Lord: ～，你找到了我丢失的钥匙。Thank goodness you found the key I lost.

【谢帖】 xiètiě 〈名〉 note of thanks; thank-you note

【谢孝】 xièxiào 〈动〉〈旧〉 visit and thank relatives/friends for attending one's parent's funeral

【谢谢】 xièxie 〈动〉 thank you: ～您的礼物 thank you for the present ‖ 道声～ say thank-you (to sb) ‖ ～收看。Thanks for watching. ‖ 我自己行，不过得照样～你！ I can manage it myself. Thank you all the same.

【谢仪】 xièyí ＝谢礼① xièlǐ

【谢意】 xièyì 〈名〉 gratitude; thankfulness: 表示～ express one's thanks/gratitude; show one's appreciation (for sth) ‖ 表示诚挚的～ make a cordial acknowledgement (to sb) ‖ 一再表示～ be profuse in one's thanks ‖ 以微笑表示～ smile one's thanks ‖ 转达～ convey thanks

【谢罪】 xièzuì 〈动〉 apologize for an offence; offer one's apology for a fault: 登门～ call at sb to make an apology

屟 xiè 〈名〉〈书〉 wooden slippers

媟 xiè 〈形〉〈书〉 indecent

塮 xiè 〈名〉〈方〉 barnyard manure

解[1] xiè 〈动〉 get the point; see; be clear about: 我就是～不开这个理。I just couldn't see the point.

解[2] xiè 〈名〉〈旧〉 acrobatic arts/skills (esp those on horseback)
➪jiě; jiè

【解数】 xièshù 〈名〉 ❶ movement of *wushu* ❷ skill; ability: 使出浑身～ use all one's skills

榭 xiè 〈名〉 house/pavilion built on a terrace: ➪歌台舞～

榍 xiè

【榍石】 xièshí 〈名〉 [矿物] titanite

X

薤 xiè 〈名〉[植物] Chinese onion

薢 xiè → 萆薢 bìxiè

嶰 xiè 〈名〉〈书〉 mountain brook; ravine: ～壑 deep ravine/gully

獬 xiè

【獬豸】 xièzhì 〈名〉 legendary one-horned beast in ancient times

邂 xiè

【邂逅】 xièhòu 〈动〉〈书〉 meet sb by chance; encounter: ～友人 meet a friend by chance ‖ ～一位著名学者 encounter a famous scholar ‖ 一次～ a chance meeting

〖～相遇〗 xièhòu-xiāngyù 〈熟〉 meet sb by chance; encounter: 他们在一次聚会上～。They encountered each other at a party.

〖～相逢〗 xièhòu-xiāngféng ＝邂逅相遇 xièhòu-xiāngyù

廨 xiè 〈动〉〈旧〉 government office

澥[1] xiè 〈动〉❶ become/get thin; thin down: 粥～了。The porridge has lost its glueyness. ❷〈方〉 cause to thin down; thin with water: 把糨糊～一～再用。Add water to the paste before using it.

澥[2] xiè → 渤澥 Bóxiè

懈 xiè ❶〈形〉 slack; lax: ⇨～怠; 松～; 无～可击

【懈怠】 xièdài 〈形〉 slack; sluggish: 对工作从不～ be never slack at/about one's work

【懈劲】 xièjìn 〈动〉 relax one's exertions; lose one's drive; slack off; let down: 别～! Don't slacken your efforts! / No slacking!

【懈气】 xièqì 〈动〉 relax one's exertions; slacken one's efforts; lose one's drive; slack off; let down

燮 xiè 〈动〉〈书〉 mediate; harmonize; regulate: ～理阴阳 harmonize/regulate *yin* and *yang*

蟹 xiè 〈名〉 crab: 抓～ go crabbing; fish for crabs ‖ 河～ fresh-water crab ⇨虾兵～将

【蟹粉】 xièfěn 〈名〉〈方〉 minced crab meat

【蟹黄】 xièhuáng 〈名〉 ovary and digestive glands of a crab; golden crab-spawn

【蟹獴】 xièměng 〈名〉[动物] crab-eating mongoose

【蟹钳】 xièqián 〈名〉 crab's claws

【蟹青】 xièqīng 〈名〉 greenish-grey

【蟹状星云】 Xièzhuàng Xīngyún 〈名〉[天文] Crab Nebula

瀣 xiè → 沆瀣 hàngxiè

躞 xiè

【躞蹀】 xièdié ＝蹀躞 diéxiè

xīn

心 xīn 〈名〉❶ heart: 他的～跳得很快。His heart was beating fast. ‖ 我的～砰砰直跳。My heart leapt up/thumped. ❷ mind; thinking: 眼不见,～不烦。Out of sight, out of mind. ⇨～得; ～灵手巧 ❸ heart; feeling; mood: 定下～来 compose one's thoughts ‖ 伤人～ break/hurt/wound sb's feeling ‖ 赢得某人的～ capture/win sb's heart ‖ 爱国之～ patriotic feelings ‖ 快乐的～ happy heart ⇨～烦意乱; ～情; 谈～ ❹ intention; mind; thought: ～存报复 nurse thoughts of revenge ‖ 出于好～ be well-meant ‖ 一～想留下 have/with every intention to stay ⇨～机; ～计; 有口无～ ❺ moral nature; true state of mind; heart: 好～人 kind-hearted person ‖ 人老～不老 be young at heart ‖ 他有时脾气坏,但他～挺好。He is sometimes bad-tempered but his heart is in the right place. ⇨～迹; ～声 ❻ centre; core; heart: 莴苣～ heart of lettuce ⇨重～; 核～; 圆～ ❼ fifth of the twenty-eight constellations in ancient Chinese astronomy

【心爱】 xīn'ài 〈形〉 beloved; dearly loved; treasured: ～的礼物 treasured/prized gift ‖ ～的妻子 beloved wife ‖ ～的邮票 treasured stamps ‖ 她最～的就是她的儿子。Nobody is nearer her heart than her son.

【心安理得】 xīn'ān-lǐdé 〈熟〉 feel at ease and justified; have an easy conscience: 使～ satisfy one's conscience ‖ 如果你没做错什么,就应该～。You should have a clear conscience if you didn't do anything wrong. ‖ 他完全一副～的样子。Any sign of remorse was completely absent from his face.

【心安神泰】 xīn'ān-shéntài 〈熟〉 feel at ease and free from worry

【心瓣膜】 xīnbànmó 〈名〉[生理] heart/cardiac valve

【心包】 xīnbāo 〈名〉[生理] capsule of heart; heart sac; pericardium

〖～积气〗 xīnbāo jīqì 〈名〉[医学] pneumopericardium

〖～积水〗 xīnbāo jīshuǐ 〈名〉[医学] hydropericardium

〖～积血〗 xīnbāo jīxuè 〈名〉[医学] haemopericardium

〖～炎〗 xīnbāoyán 〈名〉[医学] pericarditis

【心病】 xīnbìng 〈名〉❶ melancholy; worry; anxiety: 消除～ be relieved from anxiety ‖ ～还需心药治。Melancholy responds only to heartening news. ‖ ～难医。It's usually difficult to find a cure for a mental anguish. ❷ sore point; secret trouble: 不幸的婚姻成了她的～。Her unhappy marriage is rather a sore point with her. ❸ heart disease/trouble; disorder of the heart

【心搏】 xīnbó 〈名〉 heartbeat: 使～加速 accelerate the heartbeat

〖～过速〗 xīnbó guòsù 〈名〉 tachyrhythmia

〖～率〗 xīnbólǜ 〈名〉 heart rate

〖～停止〗 xīnbó tíngzhǐ 〈名〉 heart arrest

〖～徐缓〗 xīnbó xúhuǎn 〈名〉 bradycardia

【心不应口】 xīnbùyìngkǒu 〈熟〉 what one says does not correspond with what one really thinks—be hypocritical

【心不在焉】 xīnbùzàiyān 〈熟〉 absent-minded; distrait; inattentive: ～地看着黑板 look at the blackboard half-heartedly ‖ ～地听 listen absently ‖ 上课时～ be absent-minded in class ‖ 一副～的样子 have an absent expression ‖ 不要～。Do not let your mind wander. ‖ 她～地读着一本小说。She was reading a novel in a distracted manner.

【心材】 xīncái 〈名〉[林业] heartwood

【心裁】 xīncái 〈名〉 idea; conception; mental plan: ⇨别出～

【心肠】 xīncháng 〈名〉❶ intention; heart: ～歹毒 have a cruel/wicked heart ‖ ～好 have a kind/good heart ‖ ～坏 be evil-minded ❷ state of mind; heart: 硬起～ shut one's heart to pity; steel one's heart against pity; harden one's heart ‖ ～软 have a soft heart; be tender of heart; be soft-hearted ‖ 妇人～ womanly heart ⇨铁石～ ❸ state of mind; mood: 没有～去跳舞 be not in the mood to go dancing

【心潮】 xīncháo 〈名〉 tidal surge of emotion; surging thoughts and emotions: ～翻滚 one's thoughts churn ‖ ～起伏 one's heart seems to rise and fall like waves

〖～澎湃〗 xīncháo-péngpài 〈熟〉 feel an upsurge/a turbulence of emotions; one's mind is full of thoughts and emotions; excitement surges in one's bosom; be thrown into a flutter of spirits: 第一次独立驾机,我～。I was thrilled to bits the first time I flew a plane alone. ‖ 她因选举获胜而～,夜不成眠。She stayed awake all night, exhilarated by her election victory.

【心诚则灵】 xīnchéngzélíng 〈熟〉 sincerity works miracles

【心痴意软】 xīnchī-yìruǎn 〈熟〉 be too naive and soft-hearted

【心驰神往】 xīnchí-shénwǎng 〈熟〉 one's thoughts fly to (a place/person); have a deep longing for: 我对这座美丽的城市一直～。This beautiful city is always a wonderland to me. ‖ 这就是我～的地方。This is the place where I fancy going.

【心传】 xīnchuán 〈名〉❶ [佛教] mind-to-mind instruction ❷ theory passed on from generation to generation

【心慈面软】 xīncí-miànruǎn 〈熟〉 have a kind and soft heart; be kind-hearted and obliging

【心慈面善】 xīncí-miànshàn ＝心慈面软 xīncí-miànruǎn

【心慈手软】 xīncí-shǒuruǎn 〈熟〉 be soft-hearted; merciful; lenient: 对犯罪分子不能～。We should not be soft-hearted towards criminals.

X

【心丛】 xīncóng 〈名〉[生理] cardiac plexus
【心粗】 xīncū 〈形〉careless; thoughtless: ～的人 careless person
〖～气浮〗 xīncū-qìfú 〈熟〉be hotheaded; be thoughtless and impetuous
【心存芥蒂】 xīncúnjièdì 〈熟〉bear a grudge (against sb); nurse a grievance (against sb)
【心胆】 xīndǎn 〈名〉❶ heart and gall ❷ will and courage
〖～俱裂〗 xīndǎn-jùliè 〈熟〉be panic-stricken; be scared out of one's wits: 吓得～ frighten the life out of sb; scare the hell out of sb ‖ 吓得～的人们四散逃窜。Panic-striken people fled in all directions.
〖～俱碎〗 xīndǎn-jùsuì ＝心胆俱裂 xīndǎn-jùliè
【心荡神迷】 xīndàng-shénmí ＝心荡神摇 xīndàng-shényáo
【心荡神摇】 xīndàng-shényáo 〈熟〉be in a confused mind; be infatuated
【心得】 xīndé 〈名〉perception; understanding: 交换～ exchange perceptions ‖ 谈～ talk about one's understanding ‖ 学习～ knowledge gained by study
【心底】 xīndǐ 〈名〉❶ bottom of one's heart; heart of hearts; back of one's mind: ～有种奇怪的感觉 have a strange feeling at the back of one's mind ‖ 我爱你，这是发自～的。I love you. I mean it from the bottom of my heart. ‖ 她们的感激是发自～的。Their gratitude came from the heart. ❷〈方〉intention; heart
【心地】 xīndì 〈名〉❶ heart; character; moral nature: ～纯洁 be pure in heart ‖ ～单纯 be simple-minded ‖ ～好 have one's heart in the right place ‖ ～善良 have a kind/good heart; be kind-hearted ‖ ～温和 have a gentle heart ‖ ～狭窄 be narrow-minded ‖ 他身体粗壮而～善良。He has a mother's soul in the body of a bull. ❷ state of mind; mood; heart: ～轻松 be light-hearted; have an easy heart
【心电感应】 xīndiàn gǎnyìng 〈名〉mental telepathy
【心电图】 xīndiàntú 〈名〉eletrocardiogram (ECG): 做～ have an eletrocardiogram
〖～记录装置〗 xīndiàntú jìlù zhuāngzhì 〈名〉ECG recording unit
〖～监测器〗 xīndiàntú jiāncèqì 〈名〉ECG monitor
【心动】 xīndòng ❶〈名〉heartbeat ❷ ＝ 动心 dòngxīn
〖～过缓〗 xīndòng guòhuǎn 〈名〉bradycardia
〖～过速〗 xīndòng guòsù 〈名〉tachycardia
〖～图〗 xīndòngtú 〈名〉[医学] cardiogram
〖～异常〗 xīndòng yìcháng 〈名〉abnormal/irregular heartbeat
〖～周期〗 xīndòng zhōuqī 〈名〉cardiac cycle
【心毒】 xīndú 〈形〉evil-minded; wicked; vicious; malignant: 他好～呀！How malicious he is!
【心耳】 xīn'ěr 〈名〉[生理] auricle (of the heart)
【心烦】 xīnfán ❶〈动〉be vexed/perturbed; feel troubled: 为小事而～ be annoyed about/at trifles; fret over trifles ‖ 此事令人～。This is really a bother. ‖ 你扰得我～。You're getting on my nerves. ‖ 什么使你～？What's fidgeting you? ❷〈名〉[中医] dysphoria; vexation: ～不安 vexation and restlessness ‖ ～不眠 vexation and insomnia ‖ ～口干 vexation and thirst ‖ ～易怒 be upset and easily irritated
〖～意乱〗 xīnfán-yìluàn 〈熟〉be terribly/emotionally upset; be perturbed: 叫人～ drive sb to distraction; throw sb off his balance ‖ ～地踱来踱去 pace up and down distractedly/restlessly ‖ 他这阵子～。He's got a lot on his mind at the moment.
【心房】 xīnfáng 〈名〉❶ [生理] auricle; atrium: 右/左～ right/left atrium ❷ heart; innermost being: 暖人～的话语 heart-warming remarks
【心扉】 xīnfēi 〈名〉heart of hearts: 敞开～ open one's heart (to) ‖ 叩人～ strike the responsive chord of sb
【心肺机】 xīnfèijī 〈名〉heart-lung machine
【心服】 xīnfú 〈动〉be genuinely convinced
〖～口服〗 xīnfú-kǒufú 〈熟〉be sincerely/utterly convinced: 他输得～。He conceded defeat from the bottom of his heart. ‖ 我们对他的观点～。We embraced his view whole-heartedly. / We're completely convinced of his view. ‖ 由他当项目负责人，大家～。He is welcome to act as the project leader.
【心浮】 xīnfú 〈形〉mentally unstable; flighty and impatient; restless
〖～气躁〗 xīnfú-qìzào 〈熟〉flighty and impetuous; restless and fretful: ～终将一事无成。If you're impulsive, you'll accomplish nothing. ‖ 这个～的年轻人任何工作都干不了两个月。This flighty young man never sticks at a job for more than two months.
【心腹】 xīnfù ❶〈形〉trusted; devoted; reliable; faithful: ～朋友 devoted/trusted/bosom/sworn friend; intimate friend ❷〈名〉trusted subordinate; henchman; reliable agent; trustworthy person: 与～商议 consult (with) one's trusted follower(s) ‖ 我真蠢，竟然视他为～。It was stupid of me to put my trust in him. ‖ 他是我的～之一。He is one of my most trusted men. ❸〈形〉confidential: 说～话 tell sth in strict confidence; confide in sb ‖ ～事 secret deep in one's heart ❹〈名〉[中医] chest and abdomen: ～结气 stagnation of *qi* in the chest and abdomen ‖ ～胀痛 distending pain in the chest and abdomen
〖～之患〗 xīnfùzhīhuàn 〈熟〉disease in one's vital organs—serious hidden trouble/danger; a thorn in sb's side: 除掉～ remove an evil pressing hard upon one's heart; get rid of the thorn in one's flesh
〖～之交〗 xīnfùzhījiāo 〈熟〉bosom/dear friend; intimate friend
【心甘】 xīngān 〈动〉be willing
〖～情愿〗 xīngān-qíngyuàn 〈熟〉be most willing (to); be perfectly happy (to); be only too glad/pleased (to do sth): ～当人民的公仆 be a willing civil servant of the people ‖ ～地离开 leave of one's own free will; leave voluntarily ‖ ～地接受任务 accept a task with good cheer ‖ 母亲为孩子做什么都～。The mother is game to do anything for her child.
【心肝】 xīngān 〈名〉❶ conscience: 没～ have no conscience; be heartless ❷ darling; sweetheart; honey: ～宝贝 (one's) dearest heart; one's sweetheart ❸ [中医] heart and liver: ～火盛 flaring heart-fire and liver-fire
【心高】 xīngāo 〈动〉aim high; have high aspirations; be lofty-minded
〖～气傲〗 xīngāo-qì'ào 〈熟〉ambitious and arrogant
【心广体胖】 xīnguǎng-tǐpán 〈熟〉be broad-minded and well-built; have a cheerful nature and good health; be carefree and contented; be fit and happy: 他的确是～。He is really hale and hearty.
【心寒】 xīnhán 〈形〉❶ bitterly disappointed: ～齿冷 chill the heart; cast a chill over sb; be bitterly disappointed ‖ 令人～ strike a chill into sb's heart ❷ frightened: 胆战～ be scared out of one's wits
〖～胆落〗 xīnhán-dǎnluò 〈熟〉be terribly frightened; be panic-stricken; be scared out of one's wits
【心黑】 xīnhēi 〈形〉❶ evil-minded; vicious; venomous: 他的心可真黑呀。He is really cruel. ❷ greedy; avaricious: 别那么～。Don't be so greedy.
【心狠】 xīnhěn 〈形〉cruel; merciless
〖～手辣〗 xīnhěn-shǒulà 〈熟〉cruel and evil; wicked and merciless; callous and cruel
【心花怒放】 xīnhuā-nùfàng 〈熟〉be elated/overjoyed; be beside oneself with joy; burst with joy; be highly exhilarated/jubilant: 听到这个消息，她～。When she heard the news, her heart was gladdened. / She was overjoyed at the news.
【心怀】 xīnhuái ❶〈动〉harbour; entertain; cherish; nurse: ～不轨 harbour/have evil designs/intentions ‖ ～敌意 be hostile ‖ ～愤怒和妒忌 nourish feelings of anger and envy ‖ ～怨恨 harbour a grudge (against sb) ❷〈名〉feeling; purpose; intention: 抒发～ express one's feeling/heart ❸〈名〉state of mind; nature; heart: ～广阔 be broad-minded ‖ ～坦荡 be open-hearted
〖～不满〗 xīnhuáibùmǎn 〈熟〉nurse a grievance (against sb); bear a grudge (against sb); be filled with resentment: 对老板～ harbour a grievance against the boss
〖～鬼胎〗 xīnhuáiguǐtāi 〈熟〉have sinister/ulterior motives; have evil intentions; entertain dark schemes
〖～叵测〗 xīnhuáipǒcè 〈熟〉harbour dark/sinister/malicious designs; cherish/have/nurse evil intentions
〖～疑惧〗 xīnhuáiyíjù 〈熟〉be full of apprehensions; be filled with apprehensions
【心慌】 xīnhuāng ❶〈形〉flustered; nervous; alarmed: 面试时我很～。I was very nervous during the interview. ❷〈方〉＝ 心悸 ① xīnjì
〖～意乱〗 xīnhuāng-yìluàn 〈熟〉be alarmed and confused; be confused and agitated; be nervous and flustered; lose one's balance
【心灰意懒】 xīnhuī-yìlǎn 〈熟〉be disheartened; be downhearted; be dispirited; be in the blues; lose heart: 因～而放弃 feel disheartened and give up ‖ 他～。His heart sank within him. /

His heart failed him.

【心灰意冷】 xīnhuī-yìlěng = 心灰意懒 xīnhuī-yìlǎn

【心回意转】 xīnhuí-yìzhuǎn = 回心转意 huíxīn-zhuǎnyì

【心火】 xīnhuǒ 〈名〉❶［中医］internal heat：～亢盛 excessive heart fire ❷ hidden anger or annoyance：强按～ suppress one's anger

【心机】 xīnjī 〈名〉thinking；scheming：费尽～ cudgel one's brains ‖ 枉费～ rack one's brains in vain

【心肌】 xīnjī 〈名〉［生理］myocardium；cardiac muscle

〖～病〗 xīnjībìng 〈名〉myocardiopathy；cardiomyopathy

〖～断裂〗 xīnjī duànliè 〈名〉fragmentation of the myocardium

〖～梗死〗 xīnjī gěngsǐ 〈名〉cardiac/myocardial infarction

〖～炎〗 xīnjīyán 〈名〉myocarditis

【心急】 xīnjí 〈形〉impatient；short-tempered：此事不能～。You can't be impatient about it.

〖～火燎〗 xīnjí-huǒliáo = 心急如焚 xīnjí-rúfén

〖～如焚〗 xīnjí-rúfén 〈熟〉burn with anxiety/impatience；one's heart is afire with impatience

〖～如火〗 xīnjí-rúhuǒ = 心急如焚 xīnjí-rúfén

【心计】 xīnjì 〈名〉calculation；scheming；planning：工于～ be adept at scheming；be very calculating

【心迹】 xīnjì 〈名〉true state of mind；true motive/feeling：表明～ bare one's heart/feelings

【心悸】 xīnjì 〈动〉❶ palpitate：我跑得太快时就～。I get palpitations if I run too fast. ❷〈书〉be scared/frightened：一想到要见上司我就～。The prospect of meeting the boss is quite daunting. / The thought of meeting the boss gives me palpitations.

〖～不安〗 xīnjì bù'ān 〈名〉［中医］palpitation and restlessness

〖～乏力〗 xīnjì fálì 〈名〉［中医］palpitation and fatigue

〖～气短〗 xīnjì qìduǎn 〈名〉［中医］palpitation and short breath

〖～失眠〗 xīnjì shīmián 〈名〉［中医］palpitation and insomnia

〖～眩晕〗 xīnjì xuànyūn 〈名〉［中医］palpitation and vertigo

【心尖】 xīnjiān 〈名〉❶［生理］apex of the heart；apex cordis ❷ bottom of one's heart ❸〈方〉darling；sweetheart；dearest heart

【心坚石穿】 xīnjiān-shíchuān 〈熟〉an iron will wears through a rock；a strong will brings success

【心间】 xīnjiān 〈名〉mind：记在～ bear/keep in mind

【心交】 xīnjiāo 〈名〉intimate/bosom friend：既是～，何须客套。As intimate friends we don't need to stand on ceremony.

【心骄气傲】 xīnjiāo-qì'ào 〈熟〉be arrogant at heart and haughty in manner

【心焦】 xīnjiāo 〈形〉anxious；worried：为儿子的病～ worry over/about one's son's illness ‖ 一定有什么事令她～。There must be something worrying her.

【心绞痛】 xīnjiǎotòng 〈名〉［医学］angina pectoris；breast pang

【心劲】 xīnjìn 〈名〉❶ thought；idea：一个～ be of the same mind ‖ 我妻子很对我的～。My wife is after my own heart. ❷ brains：有～ have analytic(al) ability ❸ interest；vigour；spirit；zeal：～十足 be enthusiastic (about) ‖ 没～ lack enthusiasm ‖ 学车很有～ be very keen on learning to drive ‖ 我对这个工作没～。My heart is not in this job.

【心惊胆战】 xīnjīng-dǎnzhàn 〈熟〉tremble with fear；shake with fright；be panic-stricken：让人～ make one's blood curdle；make one's flesh creep；be frightening ‖ 令人～的噩梦 heart-throbbing nightmare

【心惊胆颤】 xīnjīng-dǎnzhàn = 心惊胆战 xīnjīng-dǎnzhàn

【心惊肉跳】 xīnjīng-ròutiào 〈熟〉quake with terror；be in a state of terror；palpitate in dread；be nervous and shivery；shiver in one's boots/shoes

【心净】 xīnjìng 〈动〉have a pure mind；be free from worries：早点儿把问题解决了，大家就都～了。If we can settle the problem earlier, we'll all be free of worries.

【心静】 xīnjìng 〈形〉calm：～神凝 keep calm with rapt attention ‖ ～的人 person with peace of mind ‖ ～自然凉。So long as one keeps calm, one doesn't feel the heat too much. / A tranquil mind helps the person remain cool in the heat.

【心境】 xīnjìng 〈名〉frame/state of mind；mood：～好 be in a good mood ‖ ～极佳 in excellent/high/royal spirits ‖ 宁静的～ tranquil mind

【心坎】 xīnkǎn 〈名〉❶ = 心口 xīnkǒu ❷ bottom of one's heart：从～里 from the bottom of one's heart ‖ 在～里 in the innermost/secret recesses of the heart；in one's heart of hearts ‖ 这话说到我～上了。That's exactly what I want to say. / The words touched the very core of my heart.

【心口】 xīnkǒu 〈名〉pit of the stomach：～痛 have a heartache ‖ ～堵得慌 feel a tightness in the chest ‖ 把手放在～上 put one's hand to one's chest

【心口不一】 xīnkǒu-bùyī 〈熟〉say one thing and mean another；not say what comes to one's mind；say sth different from what one thinks

【心口如一】 xīnkǒu-rúyī 〈熟〉say what one thinks；be frank and forthright；speak from one's heart；speak the mind：他～。His words are in complete accord with his thoughts.

【心宽】 xīnkuān 〈形〉❶ broad-minded；open-minded ❷ carefree；optimistic

〖～体胖〗 xīnkuān-tǐpán = 心广体胖 xīnguǎng-tǐpán

【心旷神怡】 xīnkuàng-shényí 〈熟〉carefree and happy；elated and blissful；be in a cheerful frame of mind：一幅令人～的景象 a sight to gladden the heart ‖ 微微的凉风吹得人～。With a soft breeze blowing in on us, we felt nice and comfortable.

【心劳日拙】 xīnláo-rìzhuō 〈熟〉things fare increasingly worse despite one's meticulous scheming；rack one's brains only to worsen the situation

【心理】 xīnlǐ 〈名〉mentality；psychology：考虑到普通人的～ take into account the psychology of the ordinary people ‖ 理解学生的～ understand the students' psychology ‖ ～不平衡 psychologically upset；mental imbalance/instability ‖ ～不稳定 psychological instability ‖ ～创伤 psychological wound ‖ ～负担 psychological burden；a great weight on one's mind ‖ ～疾病 mental illness ‖ ～健康 mental health ‖ ～紧张 psychological stress；mental strain ‖ ～满足 psychological gratification ‖ ～问题 psychological problem ‖ ～小说/影片 psychological novel/film ‖ ～压力 psychological/mental pressure ‖ ～原因 psychological cause ‖ 逆反～ antagonistic psychology ‖ 青春期～ psychology of the adolescent

〖～保健〗 xīnlǐ bǎojiàn 〈名〉mental health

〖～变态〗 xīnlǐ biàntài 〈名〉psychopathy

〖～病理学〗 xīnlǐ bìnglǐxué 〈名〉psychopathology

〖～病态〗 xīnlǐ bìngtài 〈名〉mobid mentality

〖～测验〗 xīnlǐ cèyàn 〈名〉psychological test

〖～分析〗 xīnlǐ fēnxī 〈名〉psychoanalysis：～家 psychoanalyst

〖～活动〗 xīnlǐ huódòng 〈名〉mental activity

〖～矫正〗 xīnlǐ jiǎozhèng 〈名〉psychiatric correction

〖～剧〗 xīnlǐjù 〈名〉psychodrama

〖～疗法〗 xīnlǐ liáofǎ 〈名〉psychotherapeutics

〖～年龄〗 xīnlǐ niánlíng 〈名〉mental age

〖～平衡〗 xīnlǐ pínghéng 〈名〉mental/psychological balance：～失调 mental disequilibrium

〖～缺陷〗 xīnlǐ quēxiàn 〈名〉mental defective/deficiency

〖～社会学〗 xīnlǐ shèhuìxué 〈名〉psychosociology

〖～生理学〗 xīnlǐ shēnglǐxué 〈名〉psychophysiology

〖～生物学〗 xīnlǐ shēngwùxué 〈名〉psychobiology

〖～失常〗 xīnlǐ shīcháng 〈名〉mental aberration

〖～素质〗 xīnlǐ sùzhì 〈名〉psycological quality

〖～卫生〗 xīnlǐ wèishēng 〈名〉orthopsychiatry

〖～学〗 xīnlǐxué 〈名〉psychology：学习～ study psychology ‖ ～家 psychologist ‖ 普通～ general psychology ‖ 消费者～ consumer psychology

〖～医生〗 xīnlǐ yīshēng 〈名〉psychotherapist

〖～因素〗 xīnlǐ yīnsù 〈名〉psychological factor

〖～语言学〗 xīnlǐ yǔyánxué 〈名〉psycholinguistics

〖～战〗 xīnlǐzhàn 〈名〉psychological warfare

〖～障碍〗 xīnlǐ zhàng'ài 〈名〉mental disorder

〖～咨询〗 xīnlǐ zīxún 〈名〉psychiatric consulting

【心里】 xīnli 〈名〉❶ chest：～堵得慌 feel a tightness in the chest ‖ ～发疼 have a pain in the chest ❷ heart；mind：～不服 be mutinous in one's heart ‖ ～不痛快 feel bad (about) ‖ ～打鼓 feel uneasy ‖ ～发毛 feel scared；be panic-stricken ‖ ～发虚 feel rather diffident；lose one's nerve ‖ ～很乱 one's mind is in a whirl ‖ ～乱跳 one's heart missed a beat ‖ ～明白 be clear in one's mind；know sth in one's heart ‖ ～纳闷 feel puzzled ‖ ～盘算着 turn things over in one's mind ‖ ～塌实 have a clear/an easy conscience ‖ ～有底 be clear in one's mind ‖ ～有鬼 have ulterior motives/designs；have a guilty conscience ‖ ～有数 know very well in one's heart ‖ ～有种奇怪的感觉 have a strange feeling at the back of one's mind ‖ 记在～ keep/bear sth in mind ‖ 倾吐～的忧愁 get worries off one's chest ‖ 你～有我吗？Do you have me at

X

heart? ‖ 他～七上八下的。He was already rattled. ‖ 他～总装着人民的利益。He always has the interests of the people at heart. ‖ 我～的想法很多。My mind was full of ideas. ‖ 我说的话别太往～去。Don't take too much to heart what I said.

〖～话〗 xīnlihuà 〈名〉 innermost thoughts and feelings: 倾吐～ get (sth) off one's chest ‖ 说～ speak one's mind; open one's heart (to); tell confidences ‖ 说～,我不喜欢他。To be honest/frank, I don't like him.

【心力】 xīnlì 〈名〉 mental and physical effort: 费尽～ make strenuous efforts

〖～交瘁〗 xīnlì-jiāocuì 〈熟〉 be mentally and physically exhausted: 使人～ sap sb's energy and spirit ‖ ～的人 broken-down person

〖～衰竭〗 xīnlì shuāijié 〈名〉 cardiac/heart failure

【心连心】 xīnliánxīn heart linked to heart: 全国人民～。The hearts of the people across the country are linked to each other.

【心灵】 xīnlíng ❶〈形〉 clever; quick-witted; intelligent: ⇨～手巧 ❷〈名〉 heart; soul; spirit: 腐蚀～ corrupt sb's mind ‖ 陶冶～ refine/cultivate/culture the mind ‖ 有金子般的～ have a heart of gold ‖ ～纯洁 have a pure heart ‖ ～高尚 have a noble mind ‖ ～创伤 psychological wound ‖ ～深处 deep in one's heart; bottom of one's heart; heart of hearts; back of one's mind ‖ 眼睛是～的窗户。The eyes are the window of the soul.

〖～感应〗 xīnlíng gǎnyìng 〈名〉 telepathy

〖～论〗 xīnlínglùn 〈名〉[生物] psychism

〖～美〗 xīnlíngměi 〈动〉 have a beautiful/noble heart; be beautiful in spirit

〖～手巧〗 xīnlíng-shǒuqiǎo 〈熟〉 be clever and deft: 她真是～。She is clever with hands.

〖～学〗 xīnlíngxué 〈名〉 parapsychology; metapsychology

【心领】 xīnlǐng 〈动〉 ❶ understand; comprehend: ⇨～神会 ❷〈套〉[used to appreciate sb's kind offer but have to decline]: 你的好意我～了。I appreciate your kindness but must decline the offer.

〖～神会〗 xīnlǐng-shénhuì 〈熟〉 readily take a hint; understand tacitly: 他对我们的暗示已～。Our hints were not lost on him.

【心路】 xīnlù 〈名〉 ❶ wit; intelligence: 有～ have brains ‖ 斗～ fight a battle of wits ❷ tolerance: ～窄 be narrow-minded ❸ intention; motive: ～不正 be ill-intentioned ❹ thought; idea: 这话说到我～上了。The words touched the very core of my heart. ❺ mental process; mind's journey: 她经历了一段从失落到重新找回自我价值的～历程。She has experienced a journey from feeling abandoned to regaining her self-value.

【心律】 xīnlǜ 〈名〉 heart rate/rhythm; rhythm of the heart

〖～不齐〗 xīnlǜ bùqí 〈名〉[医学] irregular heartbeat; arrhythmia

〖～失常〗 xīnlǜ shīcháng 〈名〉 arrhythmia

【心率】 xīnlǜ 〈名〉 heart rate: ～快 tachycardia; accelerated heartbeat

〖～仪〗 xīnlǜyí 〈名〉 cardiotachometer

【心乱如麻】 xīnluàn-rúmá 〈熟〉 feel as confused as a tangled skein; be utterly confused and disconcerted: 此时我～。Disturbing thoughts are crowding into my mind at the moment.

【心满意足】 xīnmǎn-yìzú 〈熟〉 be perfectly content/satisfied: 有了小孩,她才～了。It was only when she had had a child that she felt completely fulfilled. ‖ 有了这份工作她就觉得～了。Being offered the job gave her a tremendous feeling of fulfilment.

【心明眼亮】 xīnmíng-yǎnliàng 〈熟〉 have a clear mind and sharp eyesight; see and think clearly; be sharp-eyed and clear-headed: ～的读者肯定注意到了这幅照片名称搞错了。Discerning readers would have noticed that the photograph had a wrong caption.

【心目】 xīnmù 〈名〉 ❶ mood; frame of mind: 以娱～ amuse oneself ❷ mind; view: 在～中 in sb's eye/view; to sb's mind ‖ 她在你～中如何? What is she to you?

【心皮】 xīnpí 〈名〉[植物] carpel

【心平气和】 xīnpíng-qìhé 〈熟〉 be even-tempered and good-humoured; be in a calm/placid mood: ～地交换意见 exchange views calmly ‖ ～地说 say in a composed manner; say without heat

【心魄】 xīnpò 〈名〉 soul: 动人～ soul-touching; soul-stirring

【心气】 xīnqì 〈名〉 ❶ motive; intention: ～相通 be of the same mind ❷ ambition; aspiration: ～高 have lofty/high aspirations ❸ state of mind; mood: ～不顺 be in a (bad) mood ❹ tolerance; breadth of mind: ～窄 be narrow-minded

【心窍】 xīnqiào 〈名〉 capacity for clear thinking: 财迷～ be obsessed by a lust for money ‖ 他的一番话让我开了～。His words cleared up my thinking.

【心切】 xīnqiè 〈形〉 eager; anxious: 回国～ can't wait to return to one's country ‖ 求官～ seek power eagerly ‖ 求胜～ be anxious to succeed ‖ 求职～ hunt for jobs anxiously

【心情】 xīnqíng 〈名〉 mood; frame/state of mind: 没有～ be not in the mood (for sth/to do sth) ‖ ～不佳 be in a bad mood ‖ ～沉重 have a heavy heart ‖ ～复杂 have mixed feelings ‖ ～好转 feel better; be in a better frame of mind ‖ ～极好 be in (an) excellent humour ‖ ～轻松愉快 be light of heart; be in a cheerful frame of mind ‖ ～舒畅 have/enjoy ease of mind; be free from anxiety ‖ ～愉悦 be in a cheerful frame/state of mind; be in a good mood ‖ 他为何～不好? What's causing his emotional downturn?

【心曲】 xīnqū 〈名〉 ❶ innermost being; mind: 乱我～ disturb my peace of mind ❷ sth weighing on one's mind: 畅叙～ pour out one's secret concern ‖ 她人不错,但我觉得不能向她吐露～。She is nice but I don't feel I can confide in her.

【心如刀割】 xīnrúdāogē 〈熟〉 feel as if a knife were piercing one's heart; feel heart-broken: 她悲痛得～。Her heart is pierced with grief. ‖ 儿子得了绝症,母亲～。The mother was stabbed to the heart by her son's incurable disease.

【心如刀绞】 xīnrúdāojiǎo ＝ 心如刀割 xīnrúdāogē

【心如古井】 xīnrúgǔjǐng 〈熟〉 one's heart is as tranquil as an old well; have a heart like stagnant water; feel settled

【心如死灰】 xīnrúsǐhuī 〈熟〉 one's heart is like dead/cold ashes—lose heart completely; be heartsick

【心如铁石】 xīnrútiěshí 〈熟〉 one's heart is as firm as a rock—be stone-hearted; have a stone heart

【心如止水】 xīnrúzhǐshuǐ 〈熟〉 one's heart is as calm as still water—remain unmoved by the circumstances and stick to one's conviction

【心软】 xīnruǎn 〈动〉 be tender-hearted/soft-hearted; have a soft heart: 对犯罪分子不能～。We should not be soft-hearted towards criminals. ‖ 经他再三恳求,她就～了。She was moved to pity by his repeated implorations.

【心上】 xīnshang 〈名〉 heart; mind: 别把此事放在～。Just forget about it. / Don't take/lay it to heart.

〖～人〗 xīnshangrén 〈名〉 beloved (person); heart-throb: 有了～ have a beloved one

【心身疾病】 xīnshēn jíbìng 〈名〉 psychosomatic disease

【心神】 xīnshén 〈名〉 ❶ mind vigour: 极耗～ be mentally exhausting; be a great tax on sb's mind ❷ frame/state of mind: ～错乱 have derangement of the mind ‖ ～烦乱 be irritable

〖～不安〗 xīnshén-bù'ān 〈熟〉 feel unsettled; be anxious and distracted: 感到～ get a sinking feeling; feel unsettled ‖ 使～ disturb sb's mind ‖ 使人～的消息 unsettling news ‖ 显得～的样子 look restless

〖～不定〗 xīnshén-bùdìng ＝ 心神不安 xīnshén-bù'ān

〖～不宁〗 xīnshén-bùníng ＝ 心神不安 xīnshén-bù'ān

〖～恍惚〗 xīnshén-huǎnghū 〈熟〉 be absent-minded; be distrait/distracted; be in a trance

【心声】 xīnshēng 〈名〉 words from the bottom of one's heart; innermost feelings; inner voice: 表达～ speak out one's mind ‖ 反映人民的～ represent the true voice of the people ⇨言为～

【心盛】 xīnshèng 〈动〉 be enthusiastic and energetic; be in high spirits: 年轻～ be young and ambitious

【心事】 xīnshì 〈名〉 weight on one's mind; worry: 看上去有～ look worried ‖ 了却一桩～ take a load off one's mind ‖ 吐露～ pour out one's heart ‖ 想～ be lost in thought ‖ 有～ have sth on one's mind

〖～重重〗 xīnshì-chóngchóng 〈熟〉 be preoccupied with anxiety; be gloomy with worry; be laden with anxiety/care; be weighed down with care: 好像～ seem to have a heavy heart ‖ 他这阵子～。He's got a lot on his mind at the moment.

【心室】 xīnshì 〈名〉[生理] ventricle: ～肥大 ventricular hypertrophy ‖ ～间隔缺损 inter ventricular septal defect ‖ 右～ right ventricle ‖ 左～ left ventricle

【心术】 xīnshù 〈名〉 ❶ (usu evil) intention or purpose: ⇨～不正 ❷ ＝ 心数 xīnshù

〖～不端〗 xīnshù-bùduān ＝ 心术不正 xīnshù-bùzhèng

〖～不正〗 xīnshù-bùzhèng 〈熟〉 harbour evil intentions/designs

【心数】 xīnshù 〈名〉 calculation; scheming; planning: 有～的人

calculating person

【心顺】 xīnshùn 〈动〉 be in a good mood: 趁你们领导～时去找他谈谈。Talk it over with your boss while he is in a good mood.

【心死】 xīnsǐ 〈动〉 be completely dejected/despondent; cherish no more hope

【心思】 xīnsi 〈名〉 ❶ thought; idea; mind: 猜不透～ cannot figure out what sb is thinking about; cannot read sb's mind ‖ 花了很多～ expend much thought/care (on) ‖ 集中～ recollect one's mind/thoughts; concentrate (on) ‖ 看出～ read sb's heart/mind ‖ 看透～ gain an insight into sb's mind ‖ 把～告诉某人 open one's mind to sb ‖ 坏～ wicked idea ‖ 他的～在别的事情上。His mind is elsewhere/on something else. ❷ mind; thinking: 白费～ bother one's head for nothing; rack one's brains in vain ‖ 挖空～ rack one's brains (for sth/to do sth) ‖ 用～ do a lot of thinking; think hard ❸ state of mind; mood: 没有～读书 feel indisposed to study ‖ 没有～干任何事情 have a strong disinclination to do anything ‖ 没有～跳舞/做事 be in no mood for dancing/anything ‖ 他没有～学习。His heart is not in study. / He is not in the right frame of mind for study. ‖ 他没有～听我唠叨。He shows no interest whatsoever in my nagging. ‖ 天气一热,人就没有～干活了。Hot weather indisposes a person to work. ‖ 我的～全在母亲的病上。My mind is on my mother's illness. ‖ 我现在没有～开玩笑。I am not in a humour for joking.

【心酸】 xīnsuān 〈动〉 be grieved; be sorrowful; feel sad: ～的泪水 tears of sadness; bitter tears ‖ 令人～的故事 heart-rending story

【心算】 xīnsuàn 〈名〉 mental arithmetic; doing sums mentally: ～很快 be good at mental arithmetic ‖ 进行快速～ do a rapid mental calculation

【心髓】 xīnsuǐ 〈名〉 heart of hearts; depth of one's heart; bottom of heart

【心碎】 xīnsuì 〈动〉 be heartbroken: 因失恋而～ be heartbroken from disappointed love ‖ 令人～的信 heart-rending letter; heart-breaking letter ‖ 他的死令她～。His death tore at her heart.

【心态】 xīntài 〈名〉 psychology; state/habit of mind; mental attitude: 克服羞怯～ break through sb's shyness ‖ 理解国民的～ understand the mentality of the nation ‖ 诗人的～ psychology of a poet

【心疼】 xīnténg 〈动〉 ❶ love dearly: ～孩子 care a lot for a child; show loving care for a child ❷ feel sorry/distressed: 她伤得很厉害,我们很～。We felt sorry for her bad injury. ❸ grudge: ～时间 grudge time ‖ 我并不是～钱,只是觉得买这东西没多大用。I'm not unwilling to spend money on it but I don't think it useful.

【心田】 xīntián 〈名〉 ❶ heart: 暖人～的话语 heart-warming words ❷〈方〉 intention: ～好 be kind-hearted; have a kind heart

【心跳】 xīntiào 〈动〉 palpitate: ～停了一下 one's heart missed/skipped a beat ‖ ～剧烈 vigorous heartbeat ‖ 病人的～很快。The patient's heart beats fast.

【心痛】 xīntòng ❶〈动〉 feel sorry/distressed: 令人～的消息 heart-rending news ❷〈名〉 heart/cardiac pain

【心头】 xīntóu 〈名〉 mind; heart: 记在～ bear/keep sth in mind ‖ 往事涌上～ past memories flood back; past memories crowd in upon one's mind; old memories awake in sb ‖ 压在～ weigh upon sb's mind ‖ 萦绕在～ linger in one's mind ‖ ～之恨 rankling hatred

〖～肉〗 xīntóuròu 〈名〉〈喻〉 best loved one; favourite: 她是妈妈的～。She's the dearest heart of her mother.

【心土】 xīntǔ 〈名〉[农业] subsoil

【心外膜】 xīnwàimó 〈名〉[生理] epicardium

【心往神驰】 xīnwǎng-shénchí ＝心驰神往 xīnchí-shénwǎng

【心往一处想,劲往一处使】 xīn wǎng yīchù xiǎng, jìn wǎng yīchù shǐ 〈熟〉 think with one mind and work with one heart

【心窝儿】 xīnwōr 〈名〉 ❶ precardium ❷ heart of hearts: 他的话句句说到了我的～里。All his words were after my own heart.

【心无二用】 xīnwú'èryòng 〈熟〉 one can't keep one's mind on two things at the same time; one should concentrate on one thing at a time

【心系膜】 xīnxìmó 〈名〉[生理] mesocardium

【心细】 xīnxì 〈形〉 careful; meticulous; scrupulous: 胆大～ bold but cautious ‖ 做任何事都极为～ do everything with the utmost care

〖～如发〗 xīnxì-rúfà 〈熟〉 be extremely careful and cautions

【心弦】 xīnxián 〈名〉 heartstring: 拨动～ strike a chord in the heart of sb; play upon sb's heartstrings ‖ 打动观众的～ touch the heartstrings of the audience; touch the audience to the heart ‖ 牵动～ pull/tug at sb's heartstrings ⇨扣人～

【心想】 xīnxiǎng 〈动〉 think; assume: 我～你们认识。I assumed that you knew each other. ‖ 祝你～事成! May all your wishes come true!

【心向往之】 xīnxiàngwǎngzhī 〈熟〉 set one's heart (on sth); yearn/long (for sth)

【心象】 xīnxiàng 〈名〉[心理] mental image

【心心念念】 xīnxīn-niànniàn 〈熟〉 set one's heart (on sth); long for; constantly think of; cherish the desire of: ～想当影星 keep dreaming of becoming a film star ‖ ～想当飞行员 set one's heart on becoming a pilot

【心心相印】 xīnxīn-xiāngyìn 〈熟〉 have mutual affinity; be of the same mind-set; be after each other's heart: 认识不久我们就～了。We recognized each other as kindred spirits shortly after we met. ‖ 小两口～,情投意合。The young couple are of the same mind and disposition.

【心形】 xīnxíng 〈形〉 heart-shaped: ～巧克力 heart-shaped chocolates

【心性】 xīnxìng 〈名〉 disposition; temperament: 陶冶～ cultivate the heart; refine the mind ‖ ～不正 be of bad character ‖ ～开朗 be of a cheerful disposition

【心胸】 xīnxiōng 〈名〉 ❶ heart of hearts; bosom: ～无忧 be free of worries ❷ breadth of mind: 开阔～ broaden one's mind ‖ ～豁达/开阔 be broad-minded; be open-minded ‖ ～坦荡 have largeness of mind; be magnanimous ‖ ～狭窄 be narrow-minded; be petty-minded; be parochial ❸ aspiration; ambition: 有～ have a great ambition; be very ambitious

【心秀】 xīnxiù 〈形〉 intelligent/smart without seeming so; implicitly intelligent

【心虚】 xīnxū 〈形〉 ❶ having a guilty conscience: 看着～ look guilty; wear a guilty expression ‖ 没做错什么,你～什么? What are you uneasy about if you have done nothing wrong? ⇨做贼～ ❷ diffident: 第一次求职面试时,我多多少少有些～。I felt somewhat diffident when I had the first interview.

【心绪】 xīnxù 〈名〉 state/frame of mind; mood: ～烦乱 be emotionally upset; be in an emotional turmoil ‖ ～宁静 enjoy the peace of mind

〖～不宁〗 xīnxù-bùníng 〈熟〉 be in a disturbed state of mind; feel unsettled; be in a flutter: 使～ disturb/upset sb's mental balance ‖ 这条消息令他～。The news unsettled him.

【心血】 xīnxuè 〈名〉 painstaking care/effort: 费尽～ expend all one's energies ‖ 花费很多～ take great pains (to do sth) ‖ ～的结晶 fruit of one's painstaking work

【心血管】 xīnxuèguǎn 〈名〉 heart and blood vessels

〖～病〗 xīnxuèguǎnbìng 〈名〉 cardiovascular disease

〖～系统〗 xīnxuèguǎn xìtǒng 〈名〉 cardiovascular system: ～疾病 cardiovascular system disease

〖～造影〗 xīnxuèguǎn zàoyǐng 〈名〉[医学] angiocardiography

【心血来潮】 xīnxuè-láicháo 〈熟〉 be seized by a whim; be prompted by a sudden impulse; have a passing fancy/whim/brainwave: ～想做某事 get/have/feel a sudden urge to do sth; give in to a sudden urge to do sth ‖ 一时～ caprice of the moment ‖ ～,忘乎所以 forget oneself in an impulsive moment ‖ 她～,买了一双新鞋。She splashed out on a new pair of shoes.

【心眼儿】 xīnyǎnr 〈名〉 ❶ heart; mind: 一个～为国家 devote oneself heart and soul to his country ‖ 打～里 from the bottom of one's heart ‖ 他打～里喜欢这个孩子。His heart inclined to this child. ❷ intention: 没安好～ be up to no good ‖ ～好 be good-natured; be kind-hearted; sb's heart is in the right place ‖ ～坏 be evil-minded; harbour an evil intention ❸ intelligence; cleverness; wit: 缺～ be slow-witted ‖ 有～ have brains ‖ ～灵 be intelligent; be quick-witted ‖ ～死 be dull-witted and inflexible⇨耍～ ❹ unfounded doubts; unnecessary misgivings: ～太多 have too many unnecessary misgivings ❺ tolerance: ～小 be petty; be petty-minded ‖ ～窄 be narrow-minded

【心痒】 xīnyǎng 〈动〉 itch for sth/to do sth; be eager to do sth: 见到什么都～ itch for everything that comes into sight ‖ 孩子们一到河边就～得想游泳。The children itched to swim as soon as they reached the river.

【心仪】 xīnyí 〈动〉〈书〉 admire: ～已久 have long had a high regard (for sb)

【心疑】 xīnyí 〈动〉 ❶ suspect: 我～是他泄了密。I suspected him

of leaking the secret. ❸ doubt：她～他的能力。She doubted his ability.

【心异位】 xīnyìwèi 〈名〉[医学] ectopia cordis

【心意】 xīnyì 〈名〉❶ regard；kindly feeling：一番/点/片～ a token of one's regard；an expression of one's good will ‖ 表示～ *express one's good will* ‖ 请向令尊转达我们的～。Please give our regards to your father. ❷ intention；purpose：表明～ disclose one's intention ‖ 合大众的～ strike the popular fancy ‖ 他这人正合我的～。He is a man after my own heart.

【心因性】 xīnyīnxìng 〈形〉[心理] psychogenic：～疼痛 psychogenic pain

【心音】 xīnyīn 〈名〉❶[生理] cardiac sound：听～ listen to the beat/rhythm of the heart ‖ ～减弱 diminution of cardiac sound ‖ ～亢进 accentuation of cardiac sound ❷ = 心声 xīnshēng

〖～图〗 xīnyīntú 〈名〉[医学] phonocardiogram

【心硬】 xīnyìng 〈形〉hard-hearted；heartless；callous

【心有灵犀一点通】 xīn yǒu língxī yī diǎn tōng 〈熟〉hearts which beat in unison are linked—no hint will be lost on a kindred spirit

【心有余而力不足】 xīn yǒuyú ér lì bùzú 〈熟〉the heart/spirit is willing but the flesh is weak—one's ability falls short of one's wishes；one's ambition outruns one's ability

【心有余悸】 xīnyǒuyújì 〈熟〉one's heart still flutters/throbs with fear/apprehension；have a lingering fear

【心余力绌】 xīnyú-lìchù = 心有余而力不足 xīn yǒuyú ér lì bùzú

【心猿意马】 xīnyuán-yìmǎ 〈熟〉a heart like a capering monkey and a mind like a galloping horse—perturbed；unsettled；restless；in several minds：花容月貌使他～。Beauty kindled his desires.

【心愿】 xīnyuàn 〈名〉wish；aspiration；dream：符合人民的～ accord with the aspirations/will of the people ‖ 实现～ accomplish one's intention；fulfil one's wish ‖ 共同～ common aspiration

【心悦诚服】 xīnyuè-chéngfú 〈熟〉be completely/genuinely convinced；have a heartfelt admiration：他输得～。He conceded defeat from the bottom of his heart. ‖ 我们对他的观点～。We embraced his view whole-heartedly. / We're completely convinced of his view.

【心杂音】 xīnzáyīn 〈名〉[医学] heart/cardiac murmur

【心脏】 xīnzàng 〈名〉❶ heart：损害～ weaken/harm sb's heart ‖ 移植～ transplant a heart ‖ ～不好 have a weak/bad heart ‖ ～有问题 suffer from heart problems ‖ ～功能 cardiac function ‖ 人工～ artificial heart ‖ 衰竭的～ failing/feeble/weak heart ‖ 人的～每分钟跳 70 到 80 次。The heart makes from 70 to 80 beats a minute. ❷〈喻〉centre：～地带 heartland ‖ 北京是祖国的～。Beijing is the heart of the motherland.

〖～病〗 xīnzàngbìng 〈名〉cardiopathy；heart disease：患有～ have a heart disease ‖ ～发作 have/suffer a heart attack ‖ ～患者 cardiopath ‖ ～医生 cardiologist；heart specialist ‖ 先天性～ *congenital heart disease*

〖～导管〗 xīnzàng dǎoguǎn 〈名〉cardiac catheter：～检查 cardiac catheterization

〖～肥大〗 xīnzàng féidà 〈名〉cardiomegalia；hypertrophy of the heart

〖～监测器〗 xīnzàng jiāncèqì 〈名〉[医学] heart monitor

〖～镜〗 xīnzàngjìng 〈名〉[医学] cardioscope

〖～起搏器〗 xīnzàng qǐbóqì 〈名〉[医学]cardiac pacemaker

〖～衰竭〗 xīnzàng shuāijié 〈名〉cardiac failure

〖～水肿〗 xīnzàng shuǐzhǒng 〈名〉cardiac edema

〖～死亡〗 xīnzàng sǐwáng 〈名〉heart death

〖～线〗 xīnzàngxiàn 〈名〉[数学] cardioid

〖～炎〗 xīnzàngyán 〈名〉[医学] carditis

〖～移植〗 xīnzàng yízhí 〈名〉heart transplant

〖～异常〗 xīnzàng yìcháng 〈名〉abnormality of the heart

【心窄】 xīnzhǎi 〈形〉narrow-minded

【心照】 xīnzhào 〈动〉understand without being told

〖～不宣〗 xīnzhào-bùxuān 〈熟〉have a tacit understanding：～的事 understood thing ‖ ～的微笑 knowing smile ‖ 彼此～ have a *tacit understanding with each other*

【心折】 xīnzhé 〈动〉be filled with admiration；admire from the bottom of one's heart；express heartfelt admiration (for)：令人～ be admirable

【心直口快】 xīnzhí-kǒukuài 〈熟〉be frank/candid and outspoken：～的人 forthright and outspoken person

【心志】 xīnzhì 〈名〉will；resolution：～坚强/薄弱之人 man of strong/weak will

【心智】 xīnzhì 〈名〉❶ intelligence；mental power；wisdom：开发～ tap/develop intellectual resources ‖ 启迪～ sharpen sb's intellect ‖ ～健全 have a sound mind ❷ mind；temperament：陶冶～ cultivate sb's intelligence ‖ ～健康 be mentally healthy

【心中】 xīnzhōng 〈名〉heart；mind：～暗喜 rejoice in one's heart；rejoice inwardly ‖ ～懊恼 feel annoyed ‖ ～有愧 have a guilty conscience ‖ 铭记～ keep/bear in mind；(sth) be inscribed on one's heart ‖ 活在我们～ live forever in our hearts

〖～无数〗 *xīnzhōng-wúshù* 〈熟〉*not be clear in mind (about sth)*；have no idea；not be too sure about sth；not know for certain

〖～有数〗 xīnzhōng-yǒushù 〈熟〉be clear in mind (about sth)；have a clear idea of；have sized up the situation：对计划执行情况～ have a pretty good idea of how the plan is being carried out ‖ 对自己的所作所为～ be clear in mind about what one is doing ‖ 做详细的调查以便～ make careful investigations to find out how things stand

【心重】 xīnzhòng 〈动〉dwell too much upon；take things too hard；be oversensitive

【心轴】 xīnzhóu 〈名〉❶[机械] mandrel；arbour ❷[钟表] verge；arbour ❸[设计] spindle

【心拙口笨】 xīnzhuō-kǒubèn 〈熟〉be dull-witted and slow tongued

【心子】 xīnzi 〈名〉❶ centre；core；heart：白菜～ centre/heart of a Chinese cabbage ❷〈方〉heart (of an animal considered as food)

【心醉】 xīnzuì 〈动〉be charmed/enchanted/fascinated/intoxicated：令人～的歌声 enchanting song

〖～魂迷〗 xīnzuì-húnmí 〈熟〉be overwhelmed with admiration；be in ecstasies over (sth)

〖～神迷〗 xīnzuì-shénmí = 心醉魂迷 xīnzuì-húnmí

芯

xīn 〈名〉❶ rush pith ❷ lampwick；wick：⇨灯～ ⇨xìn

【芯板】 xīnbǎn 〈名〉cross band

【芯棒】 xīnbàng 〈名〉[冶金] core rod；plug

【芯骨】 xīngǔ 〈名〉[冶金] core bar；arbour

【芯件】 xīnjiàn 〈名〉[电子] chipware

【芯片】 xīnpiàn 〈名〉[电子] chip

【芯砂】 xīnshā 〈名〉[材料] core sand

【芯铁】 xīntiě 〈名〉[冶金] core iron

【芯线】 xīnxiàn 〈名〉[电学] core；core wire

【芯油】 xīnyóu 〈名〉[材料] core oil

【芯子】 xīnzi = 芯棒 xīnbàng

辛

xīn ❶〈形〉hot (in flavour)；pungent：⇨～辣；含～茹苦 ❷〈形〉hard；laborious：⇨～苦；艰～ ❸〈形〉sad；miserable：⇨～酸 ❹〈名〉eighth of the ten Heavenly Stems

【辛醇】 xīnchún 〈名〉[化学] capryl alcohol

【辛迪加】 xīndíjiā 〈名〉[经济] syndicate

【辛亥革命】 Xīnhài Gémìng 〈名〉the Revolution of 1911 [led by Dr Sun Yat-sen which overthrew the Qing Dynasty]

【辛基化合物】 xīnjī huàhéwù 〈名〉[化学] capryl compound

【辛苦】 xīnkǔ ❶〈形〉hard；strenuous；toilsome；laborious：～的工作 hard work ‖ ～的老仆 toilful old servant ‖ 别太～了。Don't overwork yourself. ❷〈动〉〈套〉go to great trouble；take great pains：你～了，非常感谢。Thank you for all the trouble you've taken. ‖ 能不能～你跑一趟？ May I trouble you to go and see about it?

〖～费〗 xīnkǔfèi 〈名〉pay for the trouble sb has taken；service charge

【辛辣】 xīnlà 〈形〉pungent；bitter；incisive：～的讽刺 bitter *irony/satire*；*biting/piercing/scathing/withering sarcasm* ‖ ～的食品 spicy/pungent food ‖ ～的味道 sharp/pungent flavour

【辛劳】 xīnláo 〈形〉toilful；painstaking：白费～ expend labour for nothing ‖ 不辞～ spare no pains；go to great pains (to do sth) ‖ 日夜～ toil day and night

【辛凉解表】 xīnliáng-jiěbiǎo 〈动〉relieve exterior syndrome with drugs pungent in flavour and cool in property

【辛勤】 xīnqín 〈形〉industrious；hardworking；assiduous：～劳动 work hard/diligently

【辛酸】 xīnsuān ❶〈形〉sad；bitter；miserable：～的往事 sad memories；bitter/sorrowful past ‖ ～地说 say bitterly ‖ ～泪 hot

and bitter tears ❷〈名〉[化学] caprylic acid; octylic acid
【辛夷】 xīnyí 〈名〉[中医] flower bud of lily magnolia

忻

xīn = 欣 xīn

昕

xīn 〈名〉〈书〉 dawn; daybreak: 自~至夕 from morning till night

欣

xīn 〈形〉 glad; happy; joyful: ⇨~慰; ~喜
【欣忭】 xīnbiàn 〈形〉〈书〉 happy; joyous
【欣快】 xīnkuài ❶〈形〉 glad; joyful ❷〈名〉[心理] euphoria
【欣慕】 xīnmù 〈动〉 admire
【欣然】 xīnrán ❶〈形〉 joyful: 海内~。The whole nation was joyful. ❷〈副〉 happily; gladly: ~接受 accept gladly/readily; accept with pleasure/alacrity ‖ ~命笔 write with delight ‖ ~同意 gladly/readily/happily/willingly agree
【欣赏】 xīnshǎng 〈动〉 ❶ appreciate; enjoy; admire: ~不了荒诞剧 have little appreciation of fantastic play ‖ ~风景 enjoy the scenery ‖ ~艺术作品 appreciate works of art ‖ ~音乐 enjoy music ‖ 培养文学~力 cultivate literary appreciation ‖ 有高度~水平的观众 highly appreciative audience ❷ value highly; like; appreciate: 自我~ self-appreciation ‖ 我~的是他那开朗的性格。What I like about him is his cheerful disposition. ‖ 他很~这里宁静的环境。The peaceful surroundings are to his liking.
【欣慰】 xīnwèi 〈形〉 gratified: 感到~ be gratified (at) ‖ 令人~的消息 gratifying news ‖ 听说他一切都好，我很感~。I was much relieved to hear that he was all right.
【欣闻】 xīnwén 〈动〉〈书〉 be delighted to learn (that)
【欣悉】 xīnxī 〈动〉〈书〉 be happy to learn (that)
【欣喜】 xīnxǐ 〈形〉 glad; joyful; happy; delighted: 因成功而~激动 be excited with joy at the success
〖~若狂〗 xīnxǐ-ruòkuáng 〈熟〉 be/go wild with joy; be delirious/transported with joy; be in an ecstasy of delight; fly into raptures; be beside oneself with joy: 听说宝宝出生而~ be overjoyed to hear about the arrival of the baby ‖ ~的神情 rapturous look
【欣羡】 xīnxiàn 〈动〉〈书〉 appreciate and admire: ~某人的人格魅力 admire sb's personal charm
【欣欣】 xīnxīn 〈形〉 ❶ joyful; glad; happy ❷ thriving; prosperous: ⇨~向荣
〖~向荣〗 xīnxīn-xiàngróng 〈熟〉 thriving; flourishing; prosperous: ~的国民经济 thriving/flourishing national economy ‖ 一派~的景象 a picture of prosperity
【欣幸】 xīnxìng 〈动〉 *be glad and thankful*
【欣悦】 xīnyuè 〈形〉 happy; delighted

炘

xīn 〈名〉〈书〉 intense heat
【炘炘】 xīnxīn 〈形〉〈书〉 flaming; blazing; burning fiercely

锌

xīn 〈名〉[化学] zinc (Zn)
【锌白】 xīnbái 〈名〉[化学] white zinc
【锌版】 xīnbǎn 〈名〉[印刷] zincograph; zinc plate
〖~印刷术〗 xīnbǎn yìnshuāshù 〈名〉 zincography
【锌矾】 xīnfán 〈名〉 zinkosite
【锌粉】 xīnfěn 〈名〉[化学] zinc powder/dust
【锌铬黄】 xīngèhuáng 〈名〉[化学] zinc yellow; zinc chrome
【锌合金】 xīnhéjīn 〈名〉 zinc alloy
【锌矿】 xīnkuàng 〈名〉 zinc ore
【锌明矾】 xīnmíngfán 〈名〉[矿物] zincaluminite
【锌酸盐】 xīnsuānyán 〈名〉[化学] zincate
【锌涂料】 xīntúliào 〈名〉 spelter coating
【锌族元素】 xīnzú yuánsù 〈名〉 zinc-group element

新

xīn ❶〈形〉 appearing for the first time; new; fresh: ~茶 fresh tea ‖ ~产品 new product ‖ ~发明 new invention ‖ ~观念 new concept ‖ ~世纪 new century ‖ ~思想 up-to-date idea ‖ ~一轮磋商 a fresh round of consultations ‖ ~秩序 new order ‖ 科学~发展 recent developments in science ‖ 最~消息 latest news; up-to-minute news; news update ‖ 农村经济和农民收入要上~台阶。The rural economy and farmer's income will have reached a new high. ❷〈动〉 make new: ⇨耳目一~; 改过自~ ❸〈形〉 unused; new: ~钞票 new bill ‖ ~车 new car ‖ ~鞋 new shoes ❹〈形〉 recently married or just being married: 一对~人 a new couple; newlyweds ⇨~郎; ~娘 ❺〈名〉 the new: ⇨推陈出~; 尝~; 迎~ ❻〈副〉 new(ly); freshly; recently: ~当选的领导人 newly elected leadership ‖ ~粉刷的墙壁 recently painted wall
【新版】 xīnbǎn 〈名〉 new edition
【新冰期】 xīnbīngqī 〈名〉[地质] neoglaciation
【新兵】 xīnbīng 〈名〉 (new) recruit; raw/recruited soldier: 招收~ enroll recruits ‖ 征募~ draft recruits
【新材料】 xīncáiliào 〈名〉 new material: ~技术 new material technology
【新潮】 xīncháo ❶〈名〉 new trend; fashion: 赶~ follow the fashion ❷〈形〉 fashionable; stylish: ~服装 new fashions; up-to-date trendy clothes ‖ ~家具 futuristic/stylish furniture
【新陈代谢】 xīnchén-dàixiè ❶〈名〉 metabolism: ~过程 metabolic process ❷〈熟〉 the new superseding the old
【新成土】 xīnchéngtǔ 〈名〉[地理] Entisol
【新宠】 xīnchǒng 〈名〉 *new favourite darling; new favourite*: 这种品牌的葡萄酒已成为餐桌上的~。This brand of wine has become a new favourite on the table.
【新仇旧恨】 xīnchóu-jiùhèn 〈熟〉 all the old and recent grudges; *new hatred piled on the old*
【新春】 xīnchūn 〈名〉 new spring [10 or 20 days following the Spring Festival]: ~佳节 Spring Festival ‖ ~快乐! Happy New Year!
【新词】 xīncí 〈名〉 new word; neologism: 创造~ coin a word
【新村】 xīncūn 〈名〉 new residential quaters; new settlement
【新大陆】 Xīndàlù 〈名〉 New World—the Americas: 发现~ discover the new continent/New World
【新低】 xīndī 〈名〉 new low: 创历史~ set/hit a new low in history ‖ 跌至~ fall to/reach a new low
【新法】 xīnfǎ 〈名〉 ❶ new law ❷ new method
【新房】 xīnfáng 〈名〉 ❶ new house: 搬进~ move into a new house ❷ bridal chamber: 布置~ decorate the bridal chamber
【新坟】 xīnfén 〈名〉 green grave
【新风】 xīnfēng 〈名〉 new trend; new social practice: 树~ set/establish a new trend ‖ 校园~ new trend on campus
【新妇】 xīnfù 〈名〉 ❶ bride ❷〈方〉 daughter-in-law
【新高】 xīngāo 〈名〉 new high: 创~ set/hit a new high ‖ 达到~ reach a new high
【新寡】 xīnguǎ ❶〈动〉 be newly widowed ❷〈名〉 new widow
【新官上任三把火】 xīnguān shàngrèn sān bǎ huǒ 〈熟〉 a new broom sweeps clean
【新贵】 xīnguì 〈名〉 ❶ parvenu; upstart ❷ newly appointed high official
【新华社】 Xīnhuáshè 〈名〉 Xinhua News Agency
【新欢】 xīnhuān 〈名〉〈贬〉 new sweetheart/lover: 另有~ be taken up with another woman
【新婚】 xīnhūn 〈动〉 be newly married: ~夫妇 newlyweds ‖ ~之夜 wedding night
〖~宴尔〗 xīnhūn-yàn'ěr 〈熟〉 be newly married: ~的夫妇 newlyweds
【新几内亚】 Xīn-Jīnèiyà 〈名〉 New Guinea
〖~人〗 Xīn-Jīnèiyàrén 〈名〉 New Guinean
【新纪元】 xīnjìyuán 〈名〉 new era/epoch: 开创~ usher in a new epoch; open a new era
【新技术】 xīnjìshù 〈名〉 new technology
【新霁】 xīnjì 〈动〉 clear up (right after rain/snow)
【新加坡】 Xīnjiāpō 〈名〉 Singapore
〖~人〗 Xīnjiāpōrén 〈名〉 Singaporean
【新疆】 Xīnjiāng 〈名〉〈简称〉 *Xinjiang* ⇨新疆维吾尔族自治区
〖~维吾尔族自治区〗 Xīnjiāng Wéiwú'ěrzú Zìzhìqū 〈名〉 Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
【新交】 xīnjiāo ❶〈动〉 become acquainted (with) recently: ~的朋友 *newfound friend* ‖ 我们是~。We have just got/become acquainted (with each other). ❷〈名〉 new acquaintance/friend: 旧友~ old and new friends
【新教】 Xīnjiào 〈名〉 Protestantism: ~徒 Protestant
【新近】 xīnjìn 〈副〉 *recently; lately*
【新旧约全书】 Xīn-Jiùyuē Quánshū 〈名〉[基督教] *Old and New Testaments*
【新居】 xīnjū 〈名〉 new home/residence: 迁入~ move into a new house
【新局面】 xīnjúmiàn 〈名〉 new situation: 打开~ open up new

X

dimensions ‖ 开创～ create a new situation
【新来乍到】 xīnláizhàdào 〈熟〉 newly arrived; be a new arrival/comer; have just arrived: 她～,请多关照。She is a newcomer, so please help her.
【新郎】 xīnláng 〈名〉 bridegroom
【～官儿】 xīnlángguānr ＝ 新郎 xīnláng
【新老交替】 xīnlǎo-jiāotì 〈熟〉 new leaders succeeding old ones; replacement of the old by the new
【新历】 xīnlì 〈名〉 Gregorian calendar; solar calendar
【新绿】 xīnlǜ 〈名〉 light/fresh green
【新霉素】 xīnméisù 〈名〉[医药] neomycin
【新民主主义】 xīnmínzhǔzhǔyì 〈名〉 new democracy: ～革命 new-democratic revolution ‖ ～社会 new democratic society ‖ ～时期 new democracy period
【新墨西哥州】 Xīn-Mòxīgēzhōu 〈名〉 New Mexico [a US state]
【新年】 xīnnián 〈名〉 ❶ New Year: 庆～ celebrate the New Year ‖ 迎来～ usher in the New Year ‖ ～贺词 New Year message ‖ ～快乐! Happy New Year! ❷ new year: 迎～ see the new year in; hail the new year ‖ ～新打算 new resolutions in a new year ‖ 祝你～好运。I wish you the best of luck in the new year.
【新娘】 xīnniáng 〈名〉 bride
【新娘子】 xīnniángzi ＝ 新娘 xīnniáng
【新盘】 xīnpán 〈名〉 new building
【新篇章】 xīnpiānzhāng 〈名〉 new chapter/page: 揭开～ open a new chapter/page
【新瓶装旧酒】 xīnpíng zhuāng jiùjiǔ 〈熟〉 old wine in a new bottle—the same old stuff with a new label; change in form but not in content
【新奇】 xīnqí 〈形〉 strange; novel; new: ～的想法 novel idea ‖ ～的小玩意儿 newfangled gadget ‖ ～的学说 new-fantastic theory
【新巧】 xīnqiǎo 〈形〉 novel and exquisite: 设计～ be novel and exquisite in design
【新秋】 xīnqiū 〈名〉 early autumn
【新区】 xīnqū 〈名〉 ❶ newly liberated area ❷ newly developed area; newly added district
【新人】 xīnrén 〈名〉 ❶ people of a new type: 一代～ a new generation ‖ 培养社会主义～ foster new men for the building of socialism ❷ new personality/talent: 歌坛～ new singer ‖ 学术界涌现出大批～。A large number of new talented/gifted people have emerged in the academic world. ❸ newcomer; new member: 我们办公室来了几位～。There are a few newcomers in our office. ❹ new man; person who has turned on a new leaf: 把失足青年改造成为～ reform a delinquent; make a new man out of a delinquent ❺ newlywed; bride
【～辈出】 xīnrén-bèichū 〈熟〉 more and more people of a new type are coming to the fore; new talent keeps emerging
【～新事】 xīnrén-xīnshì 〈熟〉 new people and things: ～不断涌现。New people and new things are constantly coming to the fore.
【新任】 xīnrèn ❶ 〈形〉 newly appointed/elected: ～校长 newly appointed president ❷ 〈名〉 new appointment/post: 赶赴～ go to take up a new post
【新儒家】 Xīnrújiā 〈名〉 Neo-Confucianism
【新锐】 xīnruì ❶ 〈形〉 novel and sharp: ～武器 new and sharp weapon ‖ ～言论 novel and sharp remarks ❷ 〈名〉 the young and talented with dashing spirit; new talent: 棋坛～ new talent in chess circles
【新生】 xīnshēng ❶ 〈形〉 newborn; newly born/emerging: ～工业 infant industry ⇨ ～儿; ～力量 ❷ 〈名〉 new life; rebirth; regeneration: 获得～ be reborn ❸ 〈名〉 new student/pupil; freshman
【～代】 xīnshēngdài 〈名〉 ❶ (Xīnshēngdài) [地质] Cenozoic Era ❷ 〈喻〉 new generation
【～儿】 xīnshēng'ér 〈名〉 newborn; neonate: ～疾病 neonatal disease ‖ ～监护室 intensive care unit of neonate ‖ ～溶血病 haemolytic disease of the newborn ‖ ～死亡率 neonatal mortality (rate); infant mortality
【～界】 Xīnshēngjiè 〈名〉[地质] Cainozoic Erathem; Cenozoic Erathem
【～力量】 xīnshēng lìliàng 〈名〉 newly emerging force; new blood
【～霉素】 xīnshēngméisù 〈名〉[医药] novobiocin
【～事物】 xīnshēng shìwù 〈名〉 novelty; new things
【～岩石】 xīnshēng yánshí 〈名〉[地质] young rock
【新诗】 xīnshī 〈名〉 new verse [free verse written in vernacular since the May 4th Movement]
【新石器时代】 Xīnshíqì Shídài 〈名〉 Neolithic Age; New Stone Age
【新式】 xīnshì 〈名〉 new/latest type; new style: ～服装 fashionable clothes ‖ ～计算机 up-to-date computer ‖ ～家具 modern furnishings ‖ ～农具 improved/new type of farm implements ‖ ～舞蹈 new dance ‖ ～武器 modern weapon ‖ ～政治家 a new kind of politician
【新手】 xīnshǒu 〈名〉 new/green/fresh hand; raw recruit: 雇用～ hire a new hand
【新书】 xīnshū 〈名〉 ❶ new book ❷ book to be published
【新四军】 Xīnsìjūn 〈名〉 New Fourth Army [led by the Chinese Communist Party during the War of Resistance Against Japan]
【新岁】 xīnsuì ＝ 新年 xīnnián
【新文化运动】 Xīnwénhuà Yùndòng 〈名〉 New Culture Movement [around the time of the May 4th Movement in 1919]
【新文学】 xīnwénxué 〈名〉 vernacular literature
【新文艺】 xīnwényì 〈名〉 new literature and art
【新闻】 xīnwén 〈名〉 ❶ news: 一条～ a piece of news; a news item ‖ 一组～ a batch of news ‖ 编辑～ edit news ‖ 采集～ gather news ‖ 封锁～ impose news blackout (on the information/report about); suppress news ‖ 看～ watch the news ‖ 歪曲～ distort news ‖ 地方～ local news ‖ 独家～ exclusive news report ‖ 国际/国内～ world/domestic news ‖ 花絮～ sidebar ‖ 简明～ newsflash; news in brief ‖ 头版～ front-page/first-page news ‖ 晚间/早间～ nightly/morning news ‖ 硬～ hard news ‖ 重大～ big/top news ‖ 主要～ major news ‖ 现在报告～。Here is the news. ❷ news; information: 桃色～ sex scandal ‖ 你刚从南方回来,有什么～给我们说说? Just back from the south, do you have any news to share with us?
【～报道】 xīnwén bàodào 〈名〉 news report/coverage
【～编辑】 xīnwén biānjí 〈名〉 ❶ news editor ❷ newswriting: ～室 newsroom
【～采访】 xīnwén cǎifǎng 〈名〉 news-gathering; news interview
【～出版署】 xīnwén chūbǎnshǔ 〈名〉 press and publication administration
【～处】 xīnwénchù 〈名〉 information service; press office; news bureau
【～发布会】 xīnwén fābùhuì 〈名〉 news/press conference; press briefing: 举行～ give a press briefing ‖ 召开～ call a news conference
【～发言人】 xīnwén fāyánrén 〈名〉 news spokesman/spokeswoman/spokesperson
【～法】 xīnwénfǎ 〈名〉 press law
【～稿】 xīnwéngǎo 〈名〉 press/news release
【～公报】 xīnwén gōngbào 〈名〉 press communiqué
【～工作】 xīnwén gōngzuò 〈名〉 journalism: ～者 journalist
【～广播】 xīnwén guǎngbō 〈名〉 newscast
【～行业】 xīnwén hángyè 〈名〉 news industry
【～记者】 xīnwén jìzhě 〈名〉 news reporter; journalist; newsperson; press correspondent: 触角敏锐的～ journalist with an infallible nose for a story
【～检查】 xīnwén jiǎnchá 〈名〉 press censorship: ～官 press censor
【～简报】 xīnwén jiǎnbào 〈名〉 news bulletin
【～节目】 xīnwén jiémù 〈名〉 news programme: ～女主持人 anchorwoman; anchorette ‖ ～主持人 anchorman
【～界】 xīnwénjiè 〈名〉 press circles; the press: 同～见面 meet the press ‖ ～代表 press representative ‖ ～人士 member of the press
【～局】 xīnwénjú 〈名〉 information/press bureau
【～联播】 xīnwén liánbō 〈名〉 news hookup
【～媒体】 xīnwén méitǐ 〈名〉 news media
【～片】 xīnwénpiàn 〈名〉 newsreel; news film
【～评论】 xīnwén pínglùn 〈名〉 news commentary: ～员 news analyst
【～人物】 xīnwén rénwù 〈名〉 newsmaker; media personality: 去年他是个～。He was in the news last year. ‖ 她是电影界极走红的～。She is hot news in the film world.
【～摄影记者】 xīnwén shèyǐng jìzhě 〈名〉 newsreel cameraperson
【～司】 xīnwénsī 〈名〉 department of information

〖~特写〗 xīnwén tèxiě 〈名〉 news/special feature
〖~提要〗 xīnwén tíyào 〈名〉 news summary/headlines; major stories of the news
〖~文体〗 xīnwén wéntǐ 〈名〉 journalese; journalistic style
〖~线索〗 xīnwén xiànsuǒ 〈名〉 news clue
〖~协会〗 xīnwén xiéhuì 〈名〉 press association
〖~信札〗 xīnwén xìnzhá 〈名〉 news letter
〖~业〗 xīnwényè 〈名〉 journalism
〖~摘要〗 xīnwén zhāiyào 〈名〉 summary of the news; news content
〖~纸〗 xīnwénzhǐ 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 newspaper ❷ newsprint
〖~自由〗 xīnwén zìyóu 〈名〉 freedom of the press; free press: 保护~ protect the freedom of the press ‖ 遏制~ muzzle the press
【新闻周刊】 Xīnwén Zhōukān 〈名〉 *Newsweek* [US]
【新西兰】 Xīnxīlán 〈名〉 New Zealand
〖~人〗 Xīnxīlánrén 〈名〉 New Zealander
【新媳妇儿】 xīnxífur 〈名〉 bride
【新禧】 xīnxǐ 〈名〉 New Year greeting: 恭贺~! Happy New Year!
【新鲜】 xīnxiān 〈形〉 ❶ fresh: ~面包 new/fresh bread ‖ ~蔬菜 fresh vegetable ‖ ~空气 fresh air ‖ 这条鱼有点不~了。The fish is a bit off. ❷ new; novel; strange: ~经验 new experience ‖ ~事 strange thing ‖ ~感很快消失。Novelty soon wore off.
〖~血液〗 xīnxiān xuèyè 〈名〉 new/ blood: 吸收~ absorb some new blood ‖ 注入~ infuse new blood (into)
【新新人类】 xīnxīnrénlèi 〈名〉 New Human Being; X Generation
【新兴】 xīnxīng 〈形〉 newly emerging; rising; burgeoning: ~产业/工业 new/infant/young industry ‖ ~城市 boom town ‖ ~工业城市 new industrial city ‖ ~公司 startup company ‖ ~家族 new family ‖ ~力量 new emerging force ‖ ~势力 rising force ‖ ~学科 new branch of science
【新星】 xīnxīng 〈名〉 ❶ [天文] nova ❷ new star; up-and-coming star; rising star: 体坛~ new athletic star ‖ 影坛~ new film/movie star
【新型】 xīnxíng 〈名〉 new type/pattern: ~厨具 modern kitchenware ‖ ~高级船舶 new and sophisticated vessel ‖ ~建筑材料 new building material ‖ ~劳动者 new type of worker/labourer
【新秀】 xīnxiù 〈名〉 new star; up-and-coming star; rising star; promising young talent: 歌坛~ new star singer ‖ 体坛~ up-and-coming athlete; budding sportsman ‖ 文坛~ rising star in the world of letters ‖ 演艺~ budding actor/actress
【新学】 xīnxué 〈名〉 new learning [Western learning in late Qing Dynasty]
【新芽】 xīnyá 〈名〉 bud; sprout: 长出~ new buds sprouting; new shoot coming up
【新雅】 xīnyǎ 〈形〉 fresh and elegant
【新药】 xīnyào 〈名〉 ❶ newly-developed medicine ❷ = 西药 xīyào
【新医】 xīnyī = 西医 xīyī
【新义】 xīnyì 〈名〉 new meaning/sense: 词的~ new sense of a word
【新异】 xīnyì 〈形〉 novel; unusual; new-fangled: 立意~ show a novel/an original approach
【新意】 xīnyì 〈名〉 new idea; originality: 他的论文没有什么~。His thesis breaks no new ground.
【新颖】 xīnyǐng 〈形〉 new and original; novel: 款式~ have a novel style/pattern ‖ 题材~ be original in choice of theme ‖ 构思~的作品 work original in its design ‖ ~的见解 original idea/view
【新雨】 xīnyǔ 〈名〉 ❶ early spring rain ❷ newly fallen rain ❸〈书〉〈喻〉 new friend
【新约】 Xīnyuē 〈名〉〈简称〉 *New Testament* ⇨新约全书
〖~全书〗 Xīnyuē Quánshū 〈名〉 *New Testament*
【新月】 xīnyuè 〈名〉 ❶ crescent (moon): 一弯~ a new moon ‖ ~形 crescent shape ❷ [天文] new moon
〖~体〗 xīnyuètǐ 〈名〉 [医学] crescent
【新泽西州】 Xīnzéxī Zhōu 〈名〉 New Jersey [a US state]
【新张】 xīnzhāng 〈形〉 (of a new shop) newly open: ~志喜 extend one's congratulations on the opening of a shop
【新正】 xīnzhēng 〈名〉 first month of the lunar year
【新政】 xīnzhèng 〈名〉 ❶ new policies ❷ [历史] New Deal [US]
【新知】 xīnzhī 〈名〉 ❶ new friend: 旧友~ old and new friends ❷ new knowledge/learning
【新殖民主义】 xīnzhímínzhǔyì 〈名〉 neocolonialism
【新址】 xīnzhǐ 〈名〉 new address; new site
【新妆】 xīnzhuāng 〈名〉 ❶ new look (of a woman after make-up) ❷ new fashion (of women)
【新装】 xīnzhuāng 〈名〉 ❶ new clothes: 穿~ wear new clothes ‖ 春天大自然披上了~。In spring nature wears a new garment. ❷ new look: 换~ take on a new look
【新作】 xīnzuò 〈名〉 new artistic or literary work

歆

歆 xīn 〈动〉〈书〉 admire; adore; envy
【歆慕】 xīnmù 〈动〉〈书〉 admire: ~地看着某人 look at sb with admiration
【歆羡】 xīnxiàn 〈动〉〈书〉 adore; admire

薪

薪 xīn 〈名〉 ❶ firewood: ⇨釜底抽~;卧~尝胆 ❷ salary: 发~ pay out salary ‖ 付~ pay sb's salary ‖ 调~ adjust wages (upward) ‖ 薄~ meager salary/pay; slender/poor pay ‖ 高~工作 high-paying job ‖ 年/月~ annual/monthly salary ‖ 周~ weekly wage
【薪酬】 xīnchóu 〈名〉 emolument
【薪俸】 xīnfèng 〈旧〉 = 薪水 xīnshui
【薪给】 xīnjǐ = 薪水 xīnshui
【薪金】 xīnjīn = 薪水 xīnshui
【薪尽火传】 xīnjìn-huǒchuán 〈熟〉 as one piece of fuel is consumed, the flame passes to another—the torch of learning is passed on from teacher to student; knowledge is passed on from one generation to another
【薪水】 xīnshui 〈名〉 salary; wages; pay: 花光~ spend all one's salary ‖ 减少~ cut/reduce/slash salary; take a reduction in salary ‖ 领取~ draw/get/have/receive/take one's salary/pay ‖ 商定~ negotiate a salary ‖ 要求增加~ demand a higher pay; demand a pay rise ‖ 增加~ boost/raise/augment salary ‖ ~单 salary slip; pay slip; pay stub ‖ 丰厚的~ substantial/splendid/handsome salary ‖ 基本~ basic salary ‖ 固定~ fixed/regular salary ‖ 相当可观的~ handsome salary ‖ 当会计很乏味但~不错。Accountancy is boring but pays well.
【薪炭林】 xīntànlín 〈名〉 [林业] fuel forest
【薪饷】 xīnxiǎng 〈名〉 soldier's pay and rations
【薪资】 xīnzī 〈名〉 salary; pay; wages

馨

馨 xīn 〈名〉〈书〉 pervasive fragrance: ⇨~香;清~
【馨香】 xīnxiāng 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ fragrance ❷ smell of burning incense
〖~祷祝〗 xīnxiāng-dǎozhù 〈熟〉 burn incense and pray to the gods; earnestly pray (for sth); sincerely wish

鑫

鑫 xīn 〈形〉〈书〉 prosperous; thriving; flourishing

xín

镡

镡 xín 〈名〉〈古〉 ❶ end of the handle of a sword ❷ small sword

xǐn

伈

伈 xǐn
【伈伈】 xǐnxǐn 〈形〉〈书〉 frighted; scared

xìn

囟

囟 xìn 〈名〉 [生理] fontanel; fontanelle
【囟门】 xìnmén 〈名〉 [生理] fontanel; fontanelle

【囟脑门儿】 xìnnǎoménr ＝ 囟门 xìnmén

芯 xìn

⇨xīn

【芯子】 xìnzi 〈名〉❶ fuse；wick：爆竹～ fuse of a firecracker ‖ 蜡烛～ candle wick ❷ forked tongue of a snake：蛇嗖地吐出～。The snake darted its tongue.

信 xìn

❶〈形〉true；real：⇨～而有征；～史 ❷〈形〉trustworthy；faithful：⇨～守诺言；～用 ❸〈名〉sign；evidence：⇨～物；印～ ❹〈名〉message；news；word；information：等着听～儿吧 just wait for the news ‖ 捎～ send (sb) word (of) ⇨～息；口～ ❺〈名〉letter；mail：一封～ a letter ‖ 拆～ open a letter ‖ 发～ dispatch/send a letter ‖ 回～ answer a letter；write back ‖ 寄～ mail/post a letter ‖ 收到～ receive/get a letter；hear from sb ‖ 送～ deliver a letter ‖ 写～ write a letter (to sb)；write (to sb) ‖ 折～ fold a letter ‖ 转寄～ forward a letter (to) ‖ 把～投进邮筒 drop a letter into a post ‖ ～后附言 postscript of/to a letter ‖ 他是个勤于/懒于写～的人。He is a good/poor correspondent. ⇨挂号～；介绍～ ❻〈动〉believe；trust：～不～由你 believe it or not ‖ 不足～ deserve no credit ‖ 谁～你那一套！Tell that to the marines! ‖ 这不可～。It passes belief. ⇨～赖；～任 ❼〈动〉profess faith in；believe in：～佛 profess Buddhism ⇨～奉；～徒 ❽〈副〉at will；at random；without plan：⇨～笔；～步；～口开河 ❾〈名〉confidence；trust；faith：⇨失～；守～ ❿〈名〉arsenic：白～ white arsenic ⇨～石 ⓫〈名〉fuse：⇨～管 ⓬ ＝ 芯 xìn

【信笔】 xìnbǐ 〈动〉wield one's pen deftly；write at random：～写出几行诗 *throw off a few lines of verse* ‖ ～写来 *write freely/aimlessly*

〖～涂鸦〗 xìnbǐ-túyā 〈熟〉[used as self-effacing remark] the handwriting is like chicken tracks—write a poor hand；scrawl；just scribble along

【信标】 xìnbiāo 〈名〉beacon：～发送机 beacon transmitter ‖ ～跟踪 beacon tracking ‖ ～光束 beacon light beam ‖ ～接受机 *beacon receiver* ‖ ～雷达显示 *beacon radar presentation* ‖ ～数字化装置 digitizer for beacon ‖ ～显示器 display for beacon ‖ ～信号 beacon signal ‖ 归航～ homing/home beacon ‖ 微波～ microwave beacon

〖～灯〗 xìnbiāodēng 〈名〉beacon light：航空～ air beacon

〖～塔〗 xìnbiāotǎ 〈名〉beacon tower

【信步】 xìnbù 〈动〉stroll；saunter

【信不过】 xìnbuguò 〈动〉distrust：～某人的话 cannot depend (up)on sb's word ‖ 我～你。I don't trust you.

【信差】 xìnchāi 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ messenger；courier ❷ postman；mailman

【信从】 xìncóng 〈动〉trust and comply with；follow：盲目～ blindly follow the advice (of sb)

【信贷】 xìndài 〈名〉credit：发放～ issue credit ‖ 给予～ grant credit ‖ 收缩～ tighten (up) the credit reins ‖ 提供～ extend/give credit；lend money on credit ‖ 备用～ standing credit ‖ 长期/短期～ long-term/short-term credit ‖ 偿付～ reimbursement credit ‖ 出口～ export credit ‖ 国家～ public/state credit ‖ 商业～ commercial credit ‖ 消费～ consumer credit ‖ 银行～ bank credit

〖～保证〗 xìndài bǎozhèng 〈名〉credit guarantee

〖～承诺〗 xìndài chéngnuò 〈名〉credit commitment

〖～额〗 xìndài'é 〈名〉credit volume

〖～发行〗 xìndài fāxíng 〈名〉credit issue；issuing credit

〖～风险〗 xìndài fēngxiǎn 〈名〉credit risk

〖～公司〗 xìndài gōngsī 〈名〉finance company

〖～合同〗 xìndài hétong 〈名〉finance/credit contract

〖～机构〗 xìndài jīgòu 〈名〉*credit/lending institution*；credit agency

〖～监督〗 xìndài jiāndū 〈名〉credit control

〖～交易〗 xìndài jiāoyì 〈名〉credit transaction

〖～流量〗 xìndài liúliàng 〈名〉flow of credit

〖～市场〗 xìndài shìchǎng 〈名〉credit market

〖～收支〗 xìndài shōuzhī 〈名〉credit receipts and payments

〖～条件〗 xìndài tiáojiàn 〈名〉credit term

〖～限额〗 xìndài xiàn'é 〈名〉line of credit；credit limit/ceiling

〖～协定〗 xìndài xiédìng 〈名〉credit agreement

〖～业务〗 xìndài yèwù 〈名〉credit transaction/operation

〖～银行〗 xìndài yínháng 〈名〉credit bank

〖～员〗 xìndàiyuán 〈名〉credit person

〖～政策〗 xìndài zhèngcè 〈名〉credit policy：～松 loose credit policy

〖～支持〗 xìndài zhīchí 〈名〉credit aid

〖～资本〗 xìndài zīběn 〈名〉credit capital

〖～资金〗 xìndài zījīn 〈名〉credit funds

【信道】 xìndào 〈名〉[电信] channel：～编码 channel coding ‖ ～解调器 channel demodulator ‖ ～容量 channel capacity ‖ ～选择 channel selection ‖ ～终端设备 channel terminal ‖ ～转换 channel *switching*

【信得过】 xìndeguò ❶〈动〉trust：我～你。I trust you. / I have faith in you. ‖ 消费者～我们的产品。The consumers have confidence in our products. ❷〈形〉trustworthy：～产品 trustworthy product ‖ ～企业 trustworthy enterprise ‖ 人民～的好领导 good leader that people can trust

【信度】 xìndù 〈名〉reliability

【信而有征】 *xìn'éryǒuzhēng* 〈熟〉*be reliable and borne out by* evidence；be true and supported by evidence

【信访】 xìnfǎng 〈动〉complain (about/at) by letters or visits：接待～群众 handle complaints lodged via letters or visits ‖ ～部门 correspondence and visitation department

〖～办公室〗 xìnfǎng bàngōngshì 〈名〉customer relations；public access office

【信风】 xìnfēng 〈名〉trade wind

〖～带〗 xìnfēngdài 〈名〉trade-wind zone

【信封】 xìnfēng 〈名〉envelope：拆开～ open an envelope ‖ 封～ seal (up) an envelope ‖ 胶口～ self-adhesive envelope ‖ 自带邮票的～ self-stamped envelope ‖ 在～上贴邮票 stick a stamp on an envelope ‖ 在～上写姓名地址 *address an envelope*

【信奉】 xìnfèng 〈动〉❶ believe in：～佛教 believe in Buddhism；adhere to Buddhism ‖ ～上帝 believe in God ❷ pursue：～社会主义 believe in socialism ‖ ～团结、简朴、勤奋的原则 follow the tenets of unity, simplicity and industry

【信服】 xìnfú 〈动〉completely accept；be convinced：使～ convince sb of sth；(sth) bring conviction to sb ‖ 百分之百地～ be a *hundred per cent convinced* ‖ 并不完全～ be not totally convinced ‖ 令人～的理由 compelling reason ‖ 使人～的例证 convincing example/evidence

【信鸽】 xìngē 〈名〉carrier/homing pigeon：～邮政 pigeon post

【信管】 xìnguǎn 〈名〉fuse：触发～ contact fuse ‖ 炸药～ fuse in a blasting charge

【信函】 xìnhán 〈名〉letter；correspondence：口授～ dictate a letter ‖ ～往来 exchange of letters ‖ 商业～ business letter ‖ 私人～ personal correspondence；private letter ‖ 询价～ letter of inquiry

【信号】 xìnhào 〈名〉signal：处理～ handle the signal ‖ 传送～ send/transmit a signal ‖ 发出求救～ signal for help；send out a SOS message ‖ 发射～ *transmit/emit a signal* ‖ 给～ *give a signal* ‖ 交换～ exchange signals ‖ 接到～ catch the signal ‖ 接收～ receive a signal ‖ 破译～ interpret/decode a signal ‖ 收到卫星～ receive a signal from a satellite ‖ 光纤～ fibre-optic signal ‖ 呼叫～ calling signal ‖ 交通～ traffic signal ‖ 雷达～ radar signal ‖ 慢行～ slowdown signal ‖ 他们用～告知我们他们所处的位置。They signaled their position to us.

〖～板〗 *xìnhàobǎn* 〈名〉*signal plate/panel*

〖～标记〗 xìnhào biāojì 〈名〉signal token

〖～标准化〗 xìnhào biāozhǔnhuà 〈名〉signal normalization/standardization

〖～兵〗 xìnhàobīng 〈名〉signalman

〖～波〗 xìnhàobō 〈名〉signal wave

〖～传输〗 xìnhào chuánshū 〈名〉signal propagation/transmis*sion*：～电路 *signal circuit*

〖～弹〗 xìnhàodàn 〈名〉signal flare

〖～灯〗 xìnhàodēng 〈名〉signal lamp：停车～ stop signal

〖～机〗 xìnhàojī 〈名〉annunciator；semaphore

〖～旗〗 xìnhàoqí 〈名〉signal flag

〖～器〗 *xìnhàoqì* 〈名〉*annunciator*

〖～枪〗 xìnhàoqiāng 〈名〉flare/signal pistol

〖～强度〗 *xìnhào qiángdù* 〈名〉*signal strength*

〖～失真〗 xìnhào shīzhēn 〈名〉signal distortion

〖～塔〗 xìnhàotǎ 〈名〉signal tower

〖～网络〗 xìnhào wǎngluò 〈名〉signalized network

〖～员〗 xìnhàoyuán 〈名〉signalperson

〖～源〗 *xìnhàoyuán* 〈名〉**signal source**

〖～站〗 xìnhàozhàn 〈名〉 signal station
〖～转换器〗 xìnhào zhuǎnhuànqì 〈名〉 *signal converter*
【信汇】 xìnhuì 〈名〉 money order; mail transfer (MT): ～汇率 mail transfer rate
【信笺】 xìnjiān 〈名〉 letter/writing paper: 某所大学的～ letterhead of a university ‖ 商用～ business letterhead
【信件】 xìnjiàn 〈名〉 letter; mail: 一小札～ a small bunch of letter ‖ 发送～ dispatch/deliver letters ‖ 分拣～ sort letters ‖ 检查～ censor a letter ‖ ～夹 letter case ‖ 公务～ office mail ‖ 机密～ confidential letter ‖ 快递～ special delivery letter ‖ 私人～ personal/private letter ‖ 外发～ outgoing letter
【信教】 xìnjiào 〈动〉 profess a religion: ～自由 religious freedom; freedom of belief
【信戒】 xìnjiè 〈名〉 faith and morals
【信据】 xìnjù 〈名〉 reliable/authentic evidence
【信口】 xìnkǒu 〈动〉 speak thoughtlessly/casually: ～回答 answer casually ‖ ～说出 blurt out one's thoughts ‖ ～闲扯 jabber about nothing in particular
〖～雌黄〗 xìnkǒu-cíhuáng 〈熟〉 make irresponsible remarks; wag one's tongue too freely
〖～开合〗 xìnkǒu-kāihé ＝ 信口开河 xìnkǒu-kāihé
〖～开河〗 xìnkǒu-kāihé 〈熟〉 say whatever comes to one's mind without proper consideration; be indiscreet in speaking; have a loose tongue: 不是～ not be just idle talk ‖ 总是～ always run off at the mouth ‖ ～的话 facile remark ‖ 别听他～。 Don't just accept his say so.
【信赖】 xìnlài 〈动〉 trust; count on; have faith in: 绝对～ have absolute trust (in); place implicit reliance (upon) ‖ 可～的同事 trustworthy colleague
【信马由缰】 xìnmǎ-yóujiāng 〈熟〉 ride a horse without holding the reins—stroll; saunter; do as one pleases
【信男】 xìnnán 〈名〉 male believer (of a religion); devout man; male devotee
【信念】 xìnniàn 〈名〉 faith; belief; conviction: 保持～ retain one's faith ‖ 持有～ hold a belief ‖ 动摇～ shake sb's conviction/belief/assurance (in) ‖ 放弃～ forsake/renounce a faith ‖ 怀有～ *cherish a conviction* ‖ 加深～ deepen one's conviction/faith ‖ 坚定～ concrete one's conviction ‖ 坚持～ hold to one's conviction; adhere/cling to one's faith; uphold one's belief ‖ 抛弃～ abandon one's belief; give up one's belief ‖ 缺乏～ lack conviction/faith ‖ 确立～ form a conviction ‖ 增强～ strengthen one's belief; increase one's faith ‖ 不可动摇的～ unshakable faith ‖ 坚定的～ steadfast faith ‖ 政治～ political conviction ‖ 他失去了一切～。 All his convictions deserted him. / He lost faith in everything.
【信女】 xìnnǚ 〈名〉 female believer (of a religion); devout woman; female devotee
【信皮儿】 xìnpír 〈名〉〈口〉 envelope
【信瓤儿】 xìnrángr 〈名〉〈方〉 letter enclosed in an envelope
【信任】 xìnrèn 〈动〉 trust; have confidence in: ～群众 have/place/cherish/repose (sb's) confidence in the masses ‖ 得到～ gain/obtain/capture/enjoy sb's confidence; have/enjoy credibility (with sb) ‖ 辜负～ betray sb's trust ‖ 恢复～ restore confidence (in) ‖ 缺乏～ lack trust/confidence (in) ‖ 失去～ lose confidence/faith (in) ‖ 赢得～ gain sb's confidence; win trust/credibility (from) ‖ 充分～ place full confidence in ‖ 绝对～ have absolute trust/faith (in) ‖ 盲目/相互～ blind/mutual trust ‖ 我完全～这位医生。 The doctor has my complete confidence. ‖ 他不停地改变主意，逐渐失去了人们对他的～。 He began to lose credibility when he kept changing his mind.
〖～感〗 xìnrèngǎn 〈名〉 sense of trust
〖～投票〗 xìnrèn tóupiào 〈名〉 vote of confidence: 赢得～ win a confidence vote
〖～危机〗 xìnrèn wēijī 〈名〉 crisis of confidence
【信赏必罚】 xìnshǎng-bìfá 〈熟〉 *due rewards and punishments* will be meted out without fail; impartially reward merits and punish offences; have the rewardable rewarded and the punishable punished
【信石】 xìnshí 〈名〉 arsenic (in a natural state)
【信实】 xìnshí 〈形〉 ❶ trustworthy; honest: 为人～ be trustworthy ❷ reliable: 资料～ reliable material
【信史】 xìnshǐ 〈名〉 true/authentic history
【信使】 xìnshǐ 〈名〉 courier; messenger: 派遣～ dispatch a courier/messenger (to) ‖ 官方～ official courier ‖ 外交～ diplomatic messenger ‖ ～证明书 courier's credential
【信士】 xìnshì 〈名〉 ❶ *male Buddhist devotee* ❷ 〈书〉 honest person
【信誓旦旦】 xìnshì-dàndàn 〈熟〉 pledge in all sincerity and seriousness; vow solemnly; make a solemn vow: ～地许诺 make a serious promise
【信手】 xìnshǒu 〈副〉 conveniently: ～挥霍 squander money freely
〖～拈来〗 xìnshǒu-niānlái 〈熟〉 be effortlessly skilful (esp in writing); have the words at hand; have rich materials at one's fingertips; have a deft pen
【信守】 xìnshǒu 〈动〉 abide/stand by: ～合同 adhere to a contract ‖ ～诺言 act up to one's promise; keep one's word; hold a promise sacred; be faithful to one's promise ‖ ～誓言 keep one's pledge ‖ ～协定 keep/stick to an agreement
【信水】 xìnshuǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 menstruation; menstrual period; menses
【信宿】 xìnsù 〈名〉〈书〉 two-night stay
【信天翁】 xìntiānwēng 〈名〉 [动物] albatross
【信天游】 xìntiānyóu 〈名〉 *xintianyou* [resonant folk songs of northern Shaanxi]
【信条】 xìntiáo 〈名〉 tenet; creed; precept; dogma: 把医生的话当成～ take the doctor's words as/for gospel ‖ 信奉勤俭的～ follow the tenets of simplicity and industry ‖ 基本～ essential tenet ‖ 经商～ business creed ‖ 政治～ political gospel
【信筒】 xìntǒng 〈名〉 letterbox; mailbox
【信徒】 xìntú 〈名〉 believer; disciple; devotee; follower: 拥有很多～ have numerous adherents ‖ 基督教～ Christian ‖ 狂热的～ *fanatic believer (in)*
【信托】 xìntuō ❶ 〈动〉 trust; entrust: 我们完全可以把这件事～给他。 We can entrust him with it. ❷ 〈名〉 trust: ～手续 trust process ‖ ～资产 trust assets ‖ 企业～ business trust ‖ 终身～ *perpetual trust*
〖～财产〗 xìntuō cáichǎn 〈名〉 trust estate/property
〖～存款〗 xìntuō cúnkuǎn 〈名〉 deposit in trust
〖～法〗 xìntuōfǎ 〈名〉 Law of Trust
〖～服务〗 xìntuō fúwù 〈名〉 fiduciary service
〖～公司〗 xìntuō gōngsī 〈名〉 trust company/corporation
〖～关系〗 xìntuō guānxì 〈名〉 fiduciary relationship
〖～合同〗 xìntuō hétong 〈名〉 fiduciary contract
〖～货币〗 xìntuō huòbì 〈名〉 fiduciary money
〖～基金〗 xìntuō jījīn 〈名〉 trust fund: 设立～ set up a trust fund
〖～契据〗 xìntuō qìjù 〈名〉 trust deed
〖～人〗 xìntuōrén 〈名〉 trustor
〖～收据〗 xìntuō shōujù 〈名〉 trust receipt
〖～书〗 xìntuōshū 〈名〉 trust deed
〖～投资公司〗 xìntuō tóuzī gōngsī 〈名〉 trust (and investment) company: 中国国际～ China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC)
〖～投资业务〗 xìntuō tóuzī yèwù 〈名〉 trust and investment business
〖～业务〗 xìntuō yèwù 〈名〉 trust business
〖～银行〗 xìntuō yínháng 〈名〉 trust bank
〖～账户〗 xìntuō zhànghù 〈名〉 account in trust
【信望】 xìnwàng 〈名〉 prestige: ～卓著 enjoy high prestige; have immense prestige
【信物】 xìnwù 〈名〉 token (of trust): 交换～ exchange tokens ‖ 定情～ token of love ‖ 友谊的～ pledge of friendship
【信息】 xìnxī 〈名〉 ❶ information; news; message: 一条～ *a piece of information; a message* ‖ 传播～ *diffuse information* ‖ 传达～ convey a message ‖ 传送～ communicate/deliver a message; pass on/transmit information ‖ 得到～ acquire/receive/gain information ‖ 发出～ send (out) a message ‖ 获取～ acquire information ‖ 交换～ exchange information ‖ 截获～ intercept information ‖ 输入～ input data ‖ 搜集～ gather information ‖ 提供～ provide access to information; supply/offer information ‖ ～不灵 be ill-informed ‖ ～灵通 be well-informed ‖ ～掮客 information brokers ‖ ～披露 information disclosure ‖ 科技～ *technological* information ‖ 劳务～ labour market information ‖ 商业～ commercial information ‖ 市场～ market information ‖ 把～输入计算机 feed information into a computer ❷ [数学] information
〖～安全〗 xìnxī ānquán 〈名〉 information security
〖～爆炸〗 xìnxī bàozhà 〈名〉 information explosion

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【～编码】 xìnxī biānmǎ 〈名〉information (en)coding
【～变换】 xìnxī biànhuàn 〈名〉information conversion
【～采集】 xìnxī cǎijí 〈名〉information acquisition
【～参数】 xìnxī cānshù 〈名〉information parameter
【～仓库】 xìnxī cāngkù 〈名〉information warehouse
【～产业】 xìnxī chǎnyè 〈名〉information industry; IT industry
【～处理】 xìnxī chǔlǐ 〈名〉information processing/handling: ～程序 message processing/handling programme ‖ ～机 processor ‖ ～技术 information processing technique ‖ ～器 message handler ‖ ～系统 information processing/handling system ‖ ～语言 information processing language (IPL) ‖ ～中心 information processing centre
【～传输】 xìnxī chuánshū 〈名〉information transmission; transinformation
【～存储】 xìnxī cúnchǔ 〈名〉information storage: ～器 information-storing device
【～段】 xìnxīduàn 〈名〉message block/segment
【～队列】 xìnxī duìliè 〈名〉[计算机] message queue
【～法】 xìnxīfǎ 〈名〉information law
【～反馈】 xìnxī fǎnkuì 〈名〉information/message feedback
【～服务】 xìnxī fúwù 〈名〉information service: ～部 information services (IS) ‖ ～网 information service network ‖ ～业 information service industry
【～干线】 xìnxī gànxiàn 〈名〉information trunk
【～港】 xìnxīgǎng 〈名〉inforport; cyber port
【～高速公路】 xìnxī gāosù gōnglù 〈名〉information superhighway: 建立～ build information superhighway
【～革命】 xìnxī gémìng 〈名〉information revolution
【～工程】 xìnxī gōngchéng 〈名〉information engineering
【～工业】 xìnxī gōngyè 〈名〉information industry
【～共享系统】 xìnxī gòngxiǎng xìtǒng 〈名〉information sharing system
【～管理系统】 xìnxī guǎnlǐ xìtǒng 〈名〉information management system (IMS)
【～含量】 xìnxī hánliàng 〈名〉information content/density
【～化】 xìnxīhuà 〈动〉informationize: ～社会 information society
【～技术】 xìnxī jìshù 〈名〉information technology (IT): ～产业 IT industry
【～检索】 xìnxī jiǎnsuǒ 〈名〉information retrieval (IR)
【～交换】 xìnxī jiāohuàn 〈名〉message switching: ～国际标准代码 ISO standard code for information interchange ‖ ～网络 switched message network ‖ ～中心 information exchange centre
【～经济】 xìnxī jīngjì 〈名〉information economy
【～科学】 xìnxī kēxué 〈名〉information science; informatics
【～库】 xìnxīkù 〈名〉information base/bank
【～垃圾】 xìnxī lājī 〈名〉[计算机] brain dump
【～来源】 xìnxī láiyuán 〈名〉information source
【～量】 xìnxīliàng 〈名〉information volume; amount/quantity of information: ～大 contain much information
【～流】 xìnxīliú 〈名〉information circuit/flow
【～流通】 xìnxī liútōng 〈名〉free flow of information
【～论】 xìnxīlùn 〈名〉information theory
【～容量】 xìnxī róngliàng 〈名〉data/information capacity
【～社会】 xìnxī shèhuì 〈名〉information society
【～时代】 xìnxī shídài 〈名〉information age
【～市场】 xìnxī shìchǎng 〈名〉information market
【～输入】 xìnxī shūrù 〈名〉information input
【～台】 xìnxītái 〈名〉information station/service
【～体】 xìnxītǐ 〈名〉[生物] informosome
【～网络】 xìnxī wǎngluò 〈名〉information network
【～污染】 xìnxī wūrǎn 〈名〉information pollution
【～系统】 xìnxī xìtǒng 〈名〉information system: 建立～ build up an information system
【～学】 xìnxīxué 〈名〉information science; informatics
【～源】 xìnxīyuán 〈名〉information source
【～载体】 xìnxī zàitǐ 〈名〉information carrier
【～摘要】 xìnxī zhāiyào 〈名〉information abstract
【～战】 xìnxīzhàn 〈名〉information warfare
【～中心】 xìnxī zhōngxīn 〈名〉information centre: 国家～ State Information Centre ‖ 商业～ commercial information centre ‖ 咨询～ information and consulting service centre
【～终端】 xìnxī zhōngduān 〈名〉intelligence terminal
【～资源管理】 xìnxī zīyuán guǎnlǐ 〈名〉information resource management (IRM)
【～子】 xìnxīzǐ 〈名〉[生化] informofer
【～组】 xìnxīzǔ 〈名〉field (of words); message block
【信箱】 xìnxiāng 〈名〉❶ postbox; mailbox ❷ post office box (POB); PO box ❸ letterbox; mailbox
【信心】 xìnxīn 〈名〉confidence; faith; assurance: 抱有～ have assurance/confidence ‖ 重树～ rebuild/regain one's confidence ‖ 对未来充满～ be confident of/about the future ‖ 对未来没～ be despondent of/about the future ‖ 动摇～ sap/shake sb's confidence ‖ 恢复～ restore/reinstate/regain one's confidence ‖ 缺乏～ lack confidence ‖ 失去～ lose confidence ‖ 树立～ establish/build one's confidence ‖ 提高消费者的～ lift consumers' confidence ‖ 显露出～ radiate confidence ‖ 削弱～ undermine/weaken one's confidence ‖ 展示～ display assurance ‖ 增强～ boost/fortify one's confidence ‖ ～很足 be brimming with confidence ‖ ～骤减。Confidence plummeted. ‖ ～遭到打击。The confidence was knocked.
【～百倍】 xìnxīn-bǎibèi 〈熟〉be full of confidence; be fully confident
【信仰】 xìnyǎng ❶〈名〉faith; belief; conviction: 背弃～ break faith ‖ 放弃～ renounce/forsake one's faith; recant/abjure one's faith ‖ 改变～ alter one's belief ‖ 捍卫～ defend one's faith ‖ 坚持～ adhere to/keep one's belief ‖ 申明～ affirm one's faith ‖ 失去～ lose one's faith ‖ 尊重～ respect sb's faith ‖ ～自由 freedom of belief ‖ 对社会主义的～ belief in socialism ‖ 民族～ national faith ‖ 政治～ political creed/conviction ‖ 宗教～ religious creed/belief ❷〈动〉believe in: ～上帝 have faith in God ‖ 他～佛教。He is Buddhist by faith. / He professed a belief in Buddhism.
【～危机】 xìnyǎng wēijī 〈名〉belief crisis; credibility crisis; crisis of faith
【信以为真】 xìnyǐwéizhēn 〈熟〉accept sth (usu false) to be true; be completely taken in: 他这人很轻信，别人说什么他都～。He is so credulous that he believes whatever is said.
【信义】 xìnyì 〈名〉(good) faith; honour: 不讲～ act in bad faith ‖ 不守～ break faith ‖ 讲～ act in good faith ‖ 失去～ lose credibility ‖ 重～ stand upon one's honour
【信意】 xìnyì 〈副〉wantonly; wilfully: ～胡闹 make trouble wilfully ‖ ～修改 make wilful revisions
【信用】 xìnyòng ❶〈名〉trustworthiness; credit; credibility; honour: 讲～ keep one's word; act in good faith; stand on one's honour ‖ 没有～ be bare of credit; have no credit ‖ 失去～ lose credit/credibility ‖ 守～ keep a promise ‖ 守～的人 man of his word; man of honour ‖ ～可靠 reliable credit ‖ ～良好 have excellent credit ‖ 他～太差，不易贷款。His credit was too low to make borrowing easy. ❷〈名〉credit: ～保证 credit guarantee ‖ ～机构 credit institution ‖ ～状况 credit standing ‖ ～政策 credit policy ‖ 商业～ business/commercial honour ❸〈动〉trust and appoint: ～贤能 appoint people of virtue and talent; employ people of integrity and intelligence
【～保险】 xìnyòng bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉credit insurance
【～贷款】 xìnyòng dàikuǎn 〈名〉unsecured/fiduciary loan; loan on credit; credit: 发放农业～ issue agricultural credits ‖ 给予～ allow/grant credit ‖ 提供～ give credit
【～等级】 xìnyòng děngjí 〈名〉credit rating
【～风险】 xìnyòng fēngxiǎn 〈名〉credit risk
【～购物】 xìnyòng gòuwù 〈名〉cashless shopping; shopping on credit
【～管理】 xìnyòng guǎnlǐ 〈名〉credit management
【～合同】 xìnyòng hétong 〈名〉credit contract
【～合作社】 xìnyòng hézuòshè 〈名〉credit cooperative
【～汇票】 xìnyòng huìpiào 〈名〉credit bill
【～交易】 xìnyòng jiāoyì 〈名〉deal on credit; transaction with credit: 开始做～ open/lodge a credit (with)
【～借款】 xìnyòng jièkuǎn 〈名〉debt of honour
【～紧缩】 xìnyòng jǐnsuō 〈名〉credit crunch/squeeze; tightening of the credit
【～卡】 xìnyòngkǎ 〈名〉credit card: 推广使用～ spread the use of credit cards ‖ 用～付账 pay a bill with credit card
【～扩张】 xìnyòng kuòzhāng 〈名〉credit expansion
【～买卖】 xìnyòng mǎimai 〈名〉credit business
【～膨胀】 xìnyòng péngzhàng 〈名〉credit inflation/expansion
【～评估】 xìnyòng pínggū 〈名〉credit rating
【～期限】 xìnyòng qīxiàn 〈名〉credit period

〖～券〗 xìnyòngquàn 〈名〉bill of credit
〖～社〗 xìnyòngshè 〈名〉〈简称〉credit cooperative ⇨信用合作社
〖～危机〗 xìnyòng wēijī 〈名〉credit crisis
〖～债券〗 xìnyòng zhàiquàn 〈名〉debenture bonds
〖～证〗 xìnyòngzhèng 〈名〉letter of credit (L/C): 兑换～ cash a letter of credit ‖ 开出～ issue a credit ‖ 开立～ take out a credit ‖ 收回～ revoke a credit ‖ 修改～ amend a credit ‖ 延长～ extend a credit ‖ ～申请书 application for a letter of credit ‖ ～条款 letter of credit terms ‖ ～未用余额 balance of a letter of credit ‖ 不可撤销～ irrevocable letter of credit ‖ 对开～ reciprocal L/C ‖ 可转让与分隔～ transferable and divisible L/C ‖ 旅行～ traveller's letter of credit ‖ 商业～ commercial letter of credit ‖ 无担保～ clean letter of credit ‖ 无条件～ open/free credit ‖ 押汇～ documentary credit ‖ 远期～ time L/C
〖～制度〗 xìnyòng zhìdù 〈名〉credit policy
〖～转账〗 xìnyòng zhuǎnzhàng 〈名〉credit transfer
〖～资本〗 xìnyòng zīběn 〈名〉credit capital
【信誉】 xìnyù 〈名〉prestige; credit; reputation: 毁坏～ ruin sb's credit ‖ 获得～ acquire/obtain/gain credit ‖ 建立良好～ build up good credit; establish credibility ‖ 缺乏～ lack credibility ‖ 丧失～ lose credit ‖ 挽回～ redeem the reputation ‖ 享有很高的国际～ enjoy high international prestige/credit ‖ 赢得～ win credit ‖ ～第一 prestige first ‖ ～好的公司 firm of sound/excellent credit
【信札】 xìnzhá 〈名〉letters
【信纸】 xìnzhǐ 〈名〉letter/writing paper
【信众】 xìnzhòng 〈名〉people who believe in a certain religion; believers; followers

衅 xìn 〈名〉quarrel; dispute: ⇨挑～; 寻～
【衅端】 xìnduān 〈名〉〈书〉cause for a quarrel/dispute
【衅隙】 xìnxì 〈名〉〈书〉enmity

焮 xìn 〈动〉❶ broil; radiate heat ❷〈方〉(of skin, etc) be inflamed and swollen

瞢 xìn 〈书〉= 衅 xìn

xīng

兴 xīng ❶〈动〉〈书〉get up; rise: ⇨夙～夜寐 ❷〈动〉call into action; mobilize: ⇨～师动众; ～妖作怪 ❸〈动〉start; begin: ⇨～办; ～建; 大～土木 ❹〈动〉prevail; become popular/fashionable; rise: 现在又～短发了。Short hair has come into vogue again now. ‖ 今年不～这种款式了。This style is out of fashion/no longer fashionable this year. ⇨时～ ❺〈形〉thriving; prosperous; flourishing: ⇨～隆; ～盛 ❻〈动〉〈方〉[often used in the negative] permit; allow: 不～大声嚷嚷。Shouting is not allowed. ‖ 不～瞎说! None of your nonsense! ❼〈副〉〈方〉maybe; perhaps: 明天旅游, 他也～去, 也～不去。He may or may not come on the trip tomorrow. ⇨～许
⇨xìng
【兴办】 xīngbàn 〈动〉initiate; set up: ～合资企业 set up a joint venture ‖ ～学校 set up a school
【兴兵】 xīngbīng 〈动〉send an army: ～讨伐 send a punitive expedition (against)
【兴废存亡】 xīngfèi-cúnwáng 〈熟〉rise and fall
【兴奋】 xīngfèn ❶〈形〉excited: 感到～ feel excited ‖ 极度～ be immensely excited; be absolutely ecstatic; bubble over with excitement ‖ ～的神色 excited look ‖ 浓咖啡会令人神经～。Strong coffee excites your nerves. ❷〈名〉excitement: 引起～ arouse/create excitement; stir up excitement ‖ 酒后～ alcoholic excitement; alcohol-induced frenzy ❸〈动〉excite: ⇨～剂
〖～剂〗 xīngfènjì 〈名〉stimulant; excitant: 服用～ take/abuse dopes ‖ ～检测呈阳性 test positive for doping ‖ ～检测 doping test ‖ ～检测中心 doping control centre ‖ ～事件 doping case ‖ 反～机构/委员会 anti-doping agency/committee
〖～性〗 xīngfènxìng 〈名〉[生理] excitability
〖～状态〗 xīngfèn zhuàngtài 〈名〉excitatory state
【兴风作浪】 xīngfēng-zuòlàng 〈熟〉raise winds and make waves—stir up trouble; make/cause/incite trouble; fan the flames of disorder
【兴革】 xīnggé 〈动〉〈书〉reform; renovate
【兴工】 xīnggōng 〈动〉start construction: 破土～ break ground and start construction
【兴国】 xīngguó 〈动〉invigorate a country; rejuvenate a nation: ～安邦 make the country prosperous and stable ‖ 科教～ invigorate the country through science and education
【兴家立业】 xīngjiā-lìyè 〈熟〉make one's family prosper and establish a competency
【兴建】 xīngjiàn 〈动〉build; construct: ～现代化发电厂 build a modern power plant ‖ ～商品楼 build a commercial residential building
【兴利除弊】 xīnglì-chúbì 〈熟〉procure benefits and eliminate adversities; promote the beneficial and abolish the harmful
【兴利除害】 xīnglì-chúhài ＝兴利除弊 xīnglì-chúbì
【兴隆】 xīnglóng 〈形〉prosperous; thriving: 买卖～。The business is healthy/brisk. ‖ 生意日渐～。The business is on the upward move. ⇨生意～
【兴起】 xīngqǐ 〈动〉❶ rise; spring up; be on the upgrade: 蓬勃～ spring up vigorously ‖ 一场巨大的社会变革正在～。A great social transformation is in the making. ‖ 一个经济发展的新高潮正在～。A new upsurge in the development of economy is on the upgrade. ❷〈书〉rise in excitement; be aroused (to do): 闻风～ rise excitedly at the news
【兴盛】 xīngshèng 〈形〉prosperous; flourishing; thriving: 国家～。The country is prosperous.
【兴师】 xīngshī 〈动〉〈书〉send an army; dispatch troops: ⇨～问罪
〖～动众〗 xīngshī-dòngzhòng 〈熟〉move troops and stir up the people—drag in/draw in/mobilize too many people (to do sth): 这件事容易, 没必要～。It is just an easy job, so there is no need to drag in a lot of people.
〖～问罪〗 xīngshī-wènzuì 〈熟〉send a punitive expedition (against)—ask sb to answer for a wrongdoing
【兴衰】 xīngshuāi 〈名〉rise and fall; ups and downs: 大英帝国的～ rise and fall of the British Empire
【兴叹】 xīngtàn 〈动〉〈书〉heave a sigh: ⇨望洋～
【兴替】 xīngtì 〈动〉〈书〉rise and fall
【兴亡】 xīngwáng 〈名〉rise and fall (of a nation): 国家～ rise and fall of a country
【兴旺】 xīngwàng 〈形〉prosperous; flourishing; thriving: 国家～ prosperous nation ‖ 一片～景象 a scene of prosperity ⇨人丁～
〖～发达〗 xīngwàng-fādá 〈形〉prosperous and developed; flourishing; thriving: ～的城市 prosperous city ‖ 我们的事业～。Our cause is flourishing. ‖ 祝你事业～。Wish you a successful career.
【兴修】 xīngxiū 〈动〉start construction; build: ～水利 build irrigation projects ‖ ～铁路 start the construction of railways; begin a railroad construction ‖ ～住宅楼 construct residential buildings
【兴许】 xīngxǔ 〈副〉perhaps; maybe: ～你是对的。Perhaps you are right.
【兴学】 xīngxué 〈动〉(of individuals or groups of people) establish schools to rejuvenate education; promote learning: 捐资～ donate money to set up a school
【兴妖作怪】 xīngyāo-zuòguài 〈熟〉conjure up a host of demons to make trouble—stir up trouble; play the devil

狌 xīng 〈书〉= 猩 xīng
⇨shēng

星 xīng 〈名〉❶ star; heavenly body: ～月交辉。The stars and moon vied with each other in brightness. ‖ 天上的～～数不清。There are countless stars in the sky. ⇨～空; 流～; 披～戴月 ❷ star-shaped thing; star: 肩章上有两颗～。There are two stars on the shoulder strap. ⇨～号; 五角～ ❸ bit; particle: 一～半点 a tiny bit ⇨唾沫～子; 油～ ❹ weight marks on a steelyard: ⇨秤～; 定盘～ ❺ famous figure; glamorous celebrity; star: ⇨歌～; 救～; 灾～ ❻ [天文] twenty-fifth of the twenty-eight constellations in ancient Chinese astronomy
【星表】 xīngbiǎo 〈名〉[天文] star catalogue
【星辰】 xīngchén 〈名〉stars: 日月～ the sun, the moon and the stars

【星驰】 xīngchí 〈动〉hurry off on a journey
【星虫】 xīngchóng 〈名〉siphon worm
【星等】 xīngděng 〈名〉[天文] stellar magnitude
【星斗】 xīngdǒu 〈名〉stars：满天～ star-studded sky；star-spangled sky
【星冠】 xīngguān 〈名〉astral crown
【星光】 xīngguāng 〈名〉starlight：借着～回家 go home by starlight ‖ ～闪烁 glimmering starlight ‖ ～闪闪的夜晚 starry night ‖ 今夜～灿烂。The stars are shining bright(ly) tonight.
【星汉】 xīnghàn 〈名〉〈书〉Milky Way；Galaxy
【星号】 xīnghào 〈名〉asterisk (*)：加上～ put/set an asterisk
【星河】 xīnghé 〈名〉[天文] Milky Way；Galaxy
【星火】 xīnghuǒ 〈名〉❶ spark：⇨～燎原 ❷ shooting star；meteor：⇨急如～
〖～计划〗 Xīnghuǒ Jìhuà 〈名〉Spark Programme [popular name for the Programme for the Promotion of Technological Development in Local Economies, initiated in China in 1985]
〖～燎原〗 xīnghuǒ-liáoyuán ＝星星之火，可以燎原 xīngxīng zhī huǒ, kěyǐ liáoyuán
【星级】 xīngjí 〈名〉star [used in ranking hotels]：四～酒店 4-star hotel
【星际】 xīngjì 〈名〉interspace：～飞船 space ship ‖ ～航行 interplanetary/space flight ‖ ～空间 interstellar space ‖ ～旅行 space/interplanetary travel
〖～通信〗 xīngjì tōngxìn 〈名〉interstellar communication
〖～物质〗 xīngjì wùzhì 〈名〉interstellar medium
〖～云〗 xīngjìyún 〈名〉interstellar cloud
〖～站〗 xīngjìzhàn 〈名〉extraterrestrial bases
【星空】 xīngkōng 〈名〉starry/starlit sky：辽阔的～ vast starry sky ‖ 夏夜～ summer starlit sky
【星离雨散】 xīnglí-yǔsàn ＝星离云散 xīnglí-yúnsàn
【星离云散】 xīnglí-yúnsàn 〈熟〉stars fall apart, and clouds disperse—be scattered far and wide
【星历表】 xīnglìbiǎo 〈名〉[天文] ephemeris；astronomical ephemeris
【星罗棋布】 xīngluó-qíbù 〈熟〉be like stars in the sky or the pieces on a chessboard；spread all over；be dotted with：海岸上渔村～。Countless fishing villages dot the coast.
【星盘】 xīngpán 〈名〉astrolabe
【星期】 xīngqī 〈名〉❶ week：上/下～ last/next week ‖ 五个～ five weeks ‖ 一～之内 within a week ❷ day of the week：今天～几？Which day of the week is today? / What day is it today? ⇨～三 ❸〈简称〉Sunday：⇨星期日
〖～二〗 xīngqī'èr 〈名〉Tuesday (Tues)
〖～六〗 xīngqīliù 〈名〉Saturday (Sat)
〖～日〗 xīngqīrì 〈名〉Sunday (Sun)
〖～三〗 xīngqīsān 〈名〉Wednesday (Wed)
〖～四〗 xīngqīsì 〈名〉Thursday (Thur)
〖～天〗 xīngqītiān ＝星期日 xīngqīrì
〖～五〗 xīngqīwǔ 〈名〉Friday (Fri)
〖～一〗 xīngqīyī 〈名〉Monday (Mon)
【星球】 xīngqiú 〈名〉celestial/heavenly body
〖～大战〗 Xīngqiú Dàzhàn 〈名〉[军事] Star Wars：～计划 Star Wars [informal name for Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI)]
【星群】 xīngqún 〈名〉star group
【星散】 xīngsàn 〈动〉〈书〉be scattered far and wide
【星术】 xīngshù 〈名〉astrology
【星探】 xīngtàn 〈名〉talent spotter/scout
【星体】 xīngtǐ 〈名〉celestial/heavenly body
【星条旗】 xīngtiáoqí 〈名〉❶ Stars and Stripes [national flag of the United States] ❷ Star-spangled Banner [national anthem of the United States]
【星图】 xīngtú 〈名〉star chart/map/atlas
【星团】 xīngtuán 〈名〉star cluster：一个～ a cluster of stars
【星系】 xīngxì 〈名〉〈简称〉galaxy：～环境 galactic environment ‖ ～结构 galactic structure ‖ ～空间 galactic space ‖ ～宇宙线 galactic cosmic ray ‖ ～自转 galactic rotation ‖ 螺旋～ spiral galaxy ‖ 三重～ triple galaxy ‖ 银河～ Galaxy ‖ 总～ metagalaxy ⇨恒星系
〖～场〗 xīngxìchǎng 〈名〉galactic field
〖～核〗 xīngxìhé 〈名〉galactic nucleus
〖～体〗 xīngxìtǐ 〈名〉galaxoid
〖～天文学〗 xīngxì tiānwénxué 〈名〉extragalactic astronomy
【星相】 xīngxiàng 〈名〉〈迷信〉horoscope
【星象】 xīngxiàng 〈名〉astrology
〖～家〗 xīngxiàngjiā 〈名〉astrologer
〖～学〗 xīngxiàngxué ＝ 星象 xīngxiàng
〖～占卜术〗 xīngxiàng zhānbǔshù 〈名〉astromancy
【星协】 xīngxié 〈名〉[天文] stellar association
【星星】 xīngxīng 〈名〉tiny spot；speck：天空晴朗，一～云彩也没有。It is a fine day, and there is not a bit of cloud in the sky. / It's a clear sky without a single bit of cloud.
〖～点点〗 xīngxīng-diǎndiǎn 〈熟〉tiny spots；bits and pieces：～知道一些 have only a scrappy knowledge (of sth)；know only bits and pieces (of sth)
〖～之火，可以燎原〗 xīngxīng zhī huǒ, kěyǐ liáoyuán 〈熟〉a little spark can cause a conflagration；a single spark can start a prairie fire
【星形】 xīngxíng 〈名〉star form：～电流 star current ‖ ～电路 star circuit ‖ ～钻头 crossbit
〖～网络〗 xīngxíng wǎngluò 〈名〉[计算机] star network
【星星】 xīngxing 〈名〉〈口〉star：看～ watch stars ‖ ～闪烁 stars twinkle
【星宿】 xīngxiù 〈名〉constellation：十二～ twelve constellations
【星夜】 xīngyè 〈名〉starry/starlit night：～出发 set out by starlight ‖ ～行军 march on a starry night
【星移斗转】 xīngyí-dǒuzhuǎn 〈熟〉change in the positions of the stars—change of the seasons；passage/flight of time
【星移物换】 xīngyí-wùhuàn ＝ 物换星移 wùhuàn-xīngyí
【星云】 xīngyún 〈名〉nebula：～群 stellar nebula ‖ ～团 nebulous cluster ‖ 环状～ ring nebula ‖ 网状～ network nebula ‖ 蟹状～ crab nebula ‖ 行星状～ planetary nebula ‖ 旋涡～ spiral nebula ‖ 银河～ galactic nebula
【星子】 xīngzi 〈名〉❶ fleck；speck：⇨唾沫～ ❷〈方〉star
【星族】 xīngzú 〈名〉stellar population
【星座】 xīngzuò 〈名〉[天文] constellation

骍 xīng 〈名〉〈书〉red horse or cattle

猩 xīng 〈名〉orangutan；orang

【猩红】 xīnghóng 〈形〉scarlet：～的花朵 fiery red flowers
【猩红热】 xīnghóngrè 〈名〉scarlet fever
【猩猩】 xīngxing 〈名〉orangutang；orang：⇨大～；黑～
【猩猩草】 xīngxingcǎo 〈名〉painted euphorbia
【猩猩能言，不离禽兽】 xīngxing néng yán, bù lí qínshòu 〈熟〉though a chimpanzee is able to talk, it is still an animal

惺 xīng 〈形〉〈书〉❶ smart；clever：⇨～悟 ❷ drowsy-eyed

【惺松】 xīngsōng 〈形〉(of eyes) not yet full open on waking up；drowsy-eyed：⇨睡眼～
【惺悟】 xīngwù 〈动〉awake to (the truth)；realize
【惺惺】 xīngxīng ❶〈形〉〈书〉clearheaded；awake ❷〈名〉wise/intelligent person：⇨～惜～ ❸ → 假惺惺 jiǎxīngxīng
〖～惜～〗 xīngxīng xī xīngxīng 〈熟〉the wise appreciate one another；intelligent people like intelligence in others；like loves like
〖～作态〗 xīngxīng-zuòtài 〈熟〉have affected manners；put on airs

腥 xīng ❶〈名〉raw meat/fish：⇨荤～ ❷〈名〉fishy smell：做鱼放料酒可以去～。While cooking fish, put some cooking wine to get rid of the fishy smell. ⇨～气 ❸〈形〉fishy：⇨～臭；～臊

【腥臭】 xīngchòu 〈形〉stenchy；stinky；rank：奶酪～了。The butter grew rank.
【腥风血雨】 xīngfēng-xuèyǔ 〈熟〉a foul wind and a rain of blood—reactionary reign of terror；carnage of war
【腥黑穗病】 xīnghēisuìbìng 〈名〉[植物] bunt [a disease of wheat]
【腥秽】 xīnghuì 〈形〉smelly and dirty
【腥气】 xīngqi ❶〈名〉fishy smell ❷〈形〉stinking；fishy：这鱼多～！How stinky the fish is!
【腥臊】 xīngsāo 〈形〉stenchy
【腥膻】 xīngshān 〈形〉fishy
【腥味】 xīngwèi 〈名〉fishy smell：一股子～ a fishy smell ‖ 她手上有鱼～。Her hands smelt of fish. ‖ 厨房里满是鱼～。The fish is smelling up the kitchen.
【腥闻在上】 xīngwén-zàishàng 〈熟〉one's ill reputation spreads

far and wide

xíng

刑 xíng 〈名〉❶ punishment; penalty; sentence: 加～ increase the sentence ‖ 量～ measure punishment ‖ 判～三年 be sentenced to three years' imprisonment ‖ 重～ heavy sentence ⇨～罚;服～;死～ ❷ corporal punishment; torture: ⇨动～;酷～

【刑部】 Xíngbù 〈名〉 Ministry of Punishments (*in ancient China*)

【刑场】 xíngchǎng 〈名〉 execution ground

【刑罚】 xíngfá 〈名〉 penalty; punishment: 减轻～ mitigate punishment ‖ ～减免 deductions of punishment ‖ ～制度 penal system

〖～诉讼〗 xíngfá sùsòng 〈名〉 penal action

〖～条款〗 xíngfá tiáokuǎn 〈名〉 penal provision

〖～学〗 xíngfáxué 〈名〉 penology

【刑法】 xíngfǎ 〈名〉 penal code/law; criminal code/law: 触犯～ violate the criminal law ‖ ～时效 prescription of criminal law ‖ ～效力 validity of criminal law

〖～典〗 xíngfǎdiǎn 〈名〉 criminal/penal code

【刑法】 xíngfa 〈名〉 corporal punishment; torture: 动～ administer corporal punishment ‖ 受～ suffer corporal punishment; undergo torture

【刑房】 xíngfáng 〈名〉 torture room: 私设～ set up an illegal torture chamber

【刑警】 xíngjǐng 〈名〉〈简称〉 criminal police: 一名～ a criminal policeman ‖ ～队 criminal police (force) ‖ 国际～组织 Interpol; International Police Commission ⇨刑事警察

【刑拘】 xíngjū 〈名〉 criminal detention

【刑具】 xíngjù 〈名〉 instrument of torture

【刑戮】 xínglù 〈名〉〈书〉 punishment

【刑律】 xínglǜ 〈名〉 criminal law: 触犯～ violate the criminal law

【刑满释放】 xíngmǎn-shìfàng 〈动〉 be released after serving *one's sentence*

【刑名】 xíngmíng 〈名〉❶〈旧〉 law ❷ name of a punishment/sentence ❸ official in charge of criminal prosecution (in the Qing Dynasty)

【刑期】 xíngqī 〈名〉 prison term; term of imprisonment: ～已满 have completed/served *one's sentence* ‖ 二至八年的～ prison terms of two to eight years

〖～届满〗 xíngqī jièmǎn 〈名〉[法律] expiration of the term sentence

〖～终止〗 xíngqī zhōngzhǐ 〈名〉[法律] expired term of punishment

【刑辱】 xíngrǔ 〈动〉 cruelly humiliate with torture

【刑事】 xíngshì 〈形〉[法律] criminal; penal: ～暴行 criminal assault/violence ‖ ～大案 major criminal case ‖ ～管辖(权) criminal jurisdiction ‖ ～破产 criminal bankruptcy ‖ ～逃犯 fugitive (criminal) ‖ ～条款 penal clause

〖～案件〗 xíngshì ànjiàn 〈名〉 criminal case

〖～被告〗 xíngshì bèigào 〈名〉 prisoner at the bar; criminal defendant; indictee: 宣布～无罪 exonerate a prisoner

〖～辩护律师〗 xíngshì biànhù lǜshī 〈名〉 criminal defence lawyer

〖～程序〗 xíngshì chéngxù 〈名〉 penal procedure

〖～处罚〗 xíngshì chǔfá 〈名〉 criminal penalty/sanction; penal *treatment*

〖～处分〗 xíngshì chǔfèn 〈名〉 criminal sanction; punitive measure

〖～法规〗 xíngshì fǎguī 〈名〉 penal statute/law

〖～法庭〗 xíngshì fǎtíng 〈名〉 criminal court

〖～犯〗 *xíngshìfàn* 〈名〉 *criminal (offender)*

〖～犯罪〗 xíngshì fànzuì 〈名〉 criminal offence; crime

〖～豁免〗 xíngshì huòmiǎn 〈名〉 immunity from criminal prosecution

〖～鉴定〗 xíngshì jiàndìng 〈名〉 criminal identification

〖～警察〗 xíngshì jǐngchá 〈名〉 *criminal police*

〖～拘留〗 xíngshì jūliú 〈名〉 criminal detention/custody

〖～控状〗 xíngshì kòngzhuàng 〈名〉 criminal charge

〖～立法〗 xíngshì lìfǎ 〈名〉 enactment of criminal law: ～原则 principle of criminal legislation

〖～判决〗 xíngshì pànjué 〈名〉 criminal judgment; penal sentence

〖～起诉书〗 xíngshì qǐsùshū 〈名〉 bill of indictment

〖～审判〗 xíngshì shěnpàn 〈名〉 criminal justice/trial; trial on indictment: ～人员 criminal justice professional ‖ ～庭 tribunal

〖～司法〗 xíngshì sīfǎ 〈名〉 criminal judicature

〖～诉讼〗 xíngshì sùsòng 〈名〉 criminal procedure/prosecution: 提起～ bring criminal action ‖ ～程序 criminal procedure ‖ ～法 code of criminal procedures; criminal procedure law

〖～责任〗 xíngshì zérèn 〈名〉 criminal responsibility: 负有～ be criminally liable ‖ ～豁免 immunity from criminal liability

〖～侦察〗 xíngshì zhēnchá 〈名〉 criminal investigation: ～学 criminalistics

〖～证供〗 xíngshì zhènggòng 〈名〉 testimony *in criminal court*/case

〖～制裁〗 xíngshì zhìcái 〈名〉 criminal/punitive/penal sanction

〖～追诉〗 xíngshì zhuīsù 〈名〉 penal prosecution

〖～罪〗 xíngshìzuì 〈名〉 penal offence

〖～罪犯〗 xíngshì zuìfàn 〈名〉 criminal (offender)

【刑释】 xíngshì 〈动〉 release from imprisonment

【刑堂】 xíngtáng 〈名〉❶ torture room ❷ interrogation room

【刑庭】 xíngtíng 〈名〉〈简称〉 criminal court/tribunal ⇨刑事法庭

【刑网】 xíngwǎng 〈名〉 net of criminal law: 陷入～ be caught in the net of criminal law

【刑讯】 xíngxùn 〈动〉 grill under torture; exact a confession by torture

〖～逼供〗 xíngxùn-bīgòng 〈动〉 extort a confession by/through torture; use torture to coerce a statement: ～案 case of extorting confessions by torture ‖ ～罪 crime of using tortures to coerce a statement

〖～室〗 xíngxùnshì 〈名〉 cross-examination room; inquisition room

【刑杖】 xíngzhàng 〈名〉 club/rod for torture

【刑侦】 xíngzhēn 〈名〉〈简称〉 criminal investigation ⇨刑事侦察

【刑种】 xíngzhǒng 〈名〉 kind of punishment

行 xíng ❶〈动〉 go; walk: 缓步而～ walk leisurely ‖ 日～百里 cover/travel a hundred *li* a day ⇨～走;寸步难～;游～ ❷〈动〉 travel: 西安之～ trip to Xi'an ⇨不虚此～;旅～ ❸〈名〉 travel: ⇨～程;～装 ❹〈动〉 be current; circulate: ～销全国 be on sale all over the country; sell throughout the country ⇨～时;流～ ❺〈名〉 running script: ⇨～草 ❻〈形〉 temporary; makeshift: ⇨～宫;～营 ❼〈动〉 do; act; perform; practise; carry out: ⇨～礼;～医 ❽〈名〉 *behaviour; conduct*: ⇨暴～;品～;言～ ❾〈动〉 be all right; will do: ～,就这么办。Ok, that's settled. / All right, we'll do it this way. ‖ 你今天晚上来,～吗? Is it all right for you to come tonight? / Would you come tonight? ‖ 签上你的名字就～了。All you have to do is to sign your name. ‖ 谁来都～。It doesn't matter who will come. / Anyone is welcome. ‖ 他不喝酒不～。He can't go without drinking. ‖ 在这儿抽烟不～。Smoking here is not allowed. ‖ 这两个随便那个都～。Either will do. ‖ ～了,～了,不哭了,妈妈就来了。There there, don't cry—Mummy is coming soon. ❿〈形〉 capable; competent: 你看他干这工作～吗? Do you think he is competent at this job? ‖ 我的口语不～。My oral English is poor. ‖ 我做饭不～。I'm not good at cooking. / I'm not a good cook. ‖ 小王,你真～! Xiao Wang, you are really terrific/marvellous! ‖ 他总是认为只有自己才～。He always thinks that he is the only capable one. ⓫〈动〉[used before a disyllabic verb, indicating the performance of certain action]: ⇨另～ ⓬〈副〉〈书〉 soon; before long: ⇨～将就木

⇨háng;hàng;héng

【行百里者半九十】 xíngbǎilǐzhě bàn jiǔshí 〈熟〉 ninety *li* is only half of a hundred-*li* journey—the last bit of a task is the hardest to complete; one must sustain his effort even when a task is nearing completion

【行板】 xíngbǎn 〈名〉[音乐] andante

【行兵布阵】 xíngbīng-bùzhèn 〈熟〉 array troops for battle

【行波】 xíngbō 〈名〉[物理] *travelling wave*: ～磁控管 *travelling-wave magnetron* ‖ ～放大器 travelling-wave amplifier ‖ ～光电管 travelling-wave phototube ‖ ～激光器 travelling-wave laser

‖ ～天线 travelling-wave antenna ‖ ～调制 travelling wave modulation

【行不更名，坐不改姓】 xíng bù gēngmíng, zuò bù gǎixìng 〈熟〉 come what may, I will not hide my identity; anonymity never applies to me; be bold and straightforward

【行不通】 xíngbutōng 〈动〉 won't do/work; be not feasible; will get nowhere; be impracticable: ～的计划 impracticable plan ‖ 霸权主义～。Hegemonism won't work. ‖ 你那一套～。Your method will get you nowhere.

【行藏】 xíngcáng 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ conduct: ⇨用舍～ ❷ ins and outs; background; origin: 查明～ ascertain sb's background ‖ 看破～ see through the ins and outs (of)

【行草】 xíngcǎo 〈名〉 running-cursive hand [a script between running and cursive scripts]

【行车】 xíngchē 〈动〉 drive (a vehicle): 安全～十万公里 drive safely for 100,000 kilometres ‖ ～安全 driving safety ‖ ～里程 mileage ‖ ～时刻表 train/bus timetable ‖ ～事故 driving/road/traffic accident ‖ ～速度 driving speed ‖ ～执照 driving/driver's licence ‖ 左首/右首～ left-hand/right-hand drive
⇨hángchē

〖～道〗 xíngchēdào 〈名〉 ❶ traffic/running lane ❷ carriage drive (in a park)

【行成于思】 xíngchéngyúsī 〈熟〉 success results from careful thinking; to accomplish a deed takes thought; success depends on forethought: ～,毁于随。The way of life is attained through deliberate thought but ruined by casual negligence.

【行程】 xíngchéng 〈名〉 ❶ route/distance of travel; itinerary: 安排～ arrange a journey ‖ 改变～ change an itinerary ‖ 制定～ work out an itinerary; fix an itinerary ‖ 在地图上标出～ mark the route of a journey on the map ‖ ～万里 travel 10,000 *li* ‖ 艰苦的～ hard/arduous journey ‖ 两天的～ two days' journey/march ❷ course; progress: 历史～ course of the history ❸ =冲程 chōngchéng

〖～计〗 xíngchéngjì 〈名〉[机械] stroke counter

〖～数据〗 xíngchéng shùjù 〈名〉[计算机] run-length data

〖～指示器〗 xíngchéng zhǐshìqì 〈名〉 travel indicator

【行船】 xíngchuán 〈动〉 sail a boat; navigate: 逆风～ sail against the wind ‖ 顺流～ navigate down the stream ‖ 可～的河流 navigable river

【行刺】 xíngcì 〈动〉 assassinate: ～总统 assassinate the President ‖ 企图～ attempt an assassination ‖ 图谋～ plot to assassinate

【行道】 xíngdào 〈动〉〈旧〉 preach one's doctrine; propagate one's belief
⇨hángdao

【行道树】 xíngdàoshù 〈名〉 roadside tree

【行得通】 xíngdetōng 〈动〉 will work/do; can be done; be workable/practicable: ～的计划 practicable/workable plan ‖ 这些规则并非总是～。These rules don't always apply.

【行动】 xíngdòng 〈动〉 ❶ move about: ～不便 have difficulty moving about ‖ ～迟缓 move slowly ❷ act; take action: 采取～ take action ‖ 付诸～ put into action ‖ 开始～ make a move; initiate action ‖ 密切注意嫌疑犯的～ carefully watch the suspect's movements ‖ ～果断 act resolutely ‖ ～起来 go into action ‖ ～一致 act in concert (with) ‖ 军事～ military action/operation ‖ 联合～ united action ❸ move; act; behaviour: 有～自由 have freedom of movement ‖ ～诡秘 be furtive in one's movements ‖ 实际～ actual deeds ‖ 他是个富有理想而又注重～的人。He is a man of both ideals and actions.

〖～范围〗 xíngdòng fànwéi 〈名〉 sphere of action

〖～方案〗 xíngdòng fāng'àn 〈名〉 action scheme

〖～纲领〗 xíngdòng gānglǐng 〈名〉 programme of action; guideline

〖～计划〗 xíngdòng jìhuà 〈名〉 action plan

〖～指南〗 xíngdòng zhǐnán 〈名〉 guide to action

〖～准则〗 xíngdòng zhǔnzé 〈名〉 operative norm

【行都】 xíngdū 〈名〉〈旧〉 temporary/provisional capital

【行方便】 xíng fāngbian 〈动〉 make things easy and convenient (for sb); be accommodating; do sb a favour: 请您行个方便! Please do me a favour.

【行房】 xíngfáng 〈动〉〈婉〉 (of husband and wife) make love; have sex with one's spouse

【行宫】 xínggōng 〈名〉 abode of an emperor on tour; temporary imperial abode/palace

【行好】 xínghǎo 〈动〉 be merciful/charitable; do charitable deeds; do good: 请行行好。Please show your mercy. / Please be merciful.

【行贿】 xínghuì 〈动〉 bribe; offer a bribe; resort to bribery: 被指控～ be charged with bribery ‖ 靠～获得权力 bribe one's way to power ‖ 向官员～ bribe an official ‖ 他通过～钻进了委员会。He bribed himself onto the committee.

〖～受贿〗 xínghuì-shòuhuì 〈熟〉 give or accept bribes: ～罪 offence of bribery

〖～者〗 xínghuìzhě 〈名〉 briber

【行迹】 xíngjì 〈名〉 movements; tracks; traces: ～不定 have no fixed whereabouts ‖ ～可疑 suspicious movements

【行将】 xíngjiāng 〈副〉〈书〉 soon: ～出国留学 will study abroad soon ‖ ～开始 be about to start ‖ ～破产 be on the verge of bankruptcy ‖ ～消失的传统/习俗 dying tradition/custom ‖ 那个项目～完成。The project will soon be completed. /The project is nearing completion.

〖～就木〗 xíngjiāng-jiùmù 〈熟〉 be getting nearer and nearer the coffin—be near death; have one foot in the grave; will die soon; be fast approaching death; one's days are numbered; be at death's door

【行脚】 xíngjiǎo 〈动〉 (of a monk) travel far and wide on foot

〖～僧〗 xíngjiǎosēng 〈名〉 itinerant monk

【行劫】 xíngjié 〈动〉 commit robbery; rob: 持械～ rob with weapons ‖ 土匪～了该城。The bandits looted the town.

【行进】 xíngjìn 〈动〉 march forward; advance: 列队～ march in procession ‖ 全速～ travel at full/top speed ‖ 随着鼓乐～ march to a tune on the drum ‖ 在大街上～ march along the street

〖～间射击〗 xíngjìn jiān shèjī 〈名〉 marching fire

【行经】 xíngjīng 〈动〉 ❶ menstruate; be in the period: ～规律 have regular menstruation ❷ go/pass by: ～西安去兰州 go to Lanzhou by way of Xi'an ‖ 火车～车站时未停。The train passed through the station without stopping.

【行径】 xíngjìng 〈名〉〈贬〉 act; action; move: 霸权～ hegemonic action ‖ 流氓～ rascaldom ‖ 侵略～ act of aggression ‖ 无耻～ shameless conduct ‖ 罪恶野蛮～ wicked/barbarous act

【行酒】 xíngjiǔ 〈动〉〈书〉 serve a round of liquor to guests

【行军】 xíngjūn 〈动〉 march: ～队形 march formation ‖ ～计划 march plan ‖ ～纪律 march discipline ‖ ～里程 route miles ‖ ～路线 line/route of march ‖ ～途中 during the advance ‖ 长途～ long march ‖ 艰苦的～ difficult/arduous march ‖ 夜～ night march; march by night ⇨急～

〖～床〗 xíngjūnchuáng 〈名〉 camp bed/cot

〖～锅〗 xíngjūnguō 〈名〉 field cauldron

〖～壶〗 xíngjūnhú 〈名〉 canteen

〖～灶〗 xíngjūnzào 〈名〉 field kitchen

【行楷】 xíngkǎi 〈名〉 script between the running and regular scripts

【行乐】 xínglè 〈动〉〈书〉 seek amusement; make merry: ～自娱 make merry and enjoy oneself ‖ 恣意～ indulge oneself in pleasure ⇨及时～

【行礼】 xínglǐ 〈动〉 ❶ salute; give a salute; make one's salutations: 行持枪/举手/注目礼 salute with eyes/rifle/the hand ‖ 行答礼 take the salute ‖ 向国旗～ salute the national flag ❷〈方〉 present/give gifts (to)

【行李】 xíngli 〈名〉 luggage; baggage: 一件～ a piece/an article of luggage ‖ 称～ weigh the luggage ‖ 打开～ unpack the luggage ‖ 寄存～ check/store the luggage ‖ 检查～ examine luggage ‖ 领取～ claim one's luggage ‖ 收拾～ pack one's bags; pack up; do one's packing ‖ 托运～ check one's luggage (to a place); have one's luggage registered ‖ 在～上贴标签 label one's luggage ‖ ～重量限额 luggage allowance ‖ 超重～ excess luggage ‖ 手提～ hand luggage ‖ 随身/小件～ personal/carried-on luggage; accompanied baggage; carry-on ‖ 我把～托给同学保管。I entrusted my luggage to my fellow student.

〖～安全检查〗 xíngli ānquán jiǎnchá 〈名〉 luggage check

〖～搬运工〗 xíngli bānyùngōng 〈名〉 porter; luggage handler

〖～包〗 xínglibāo 〈名〉 swag

〖～保险〗 xíngli bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 luggage insurance

〖～标签〗 xíngli biāoqiān 〈名〉 (luggage) label/sticker; (baggage) tag

〖～舱〗 xínglicāng 〈名〉 luggage cabin/compartment

〖～车〗 xínglichē 〈名〉luggage van; baggage car
〖～袋〗 *xínglidài* 〈名〉*travelling/duffel bag*
〖～房〗 xínglifáng 〈名〉luggage (claim) room; trunk room
〖～管理员〗 xíngli guǎnlǐyuán 〈名〉luggage handler
〖～过磅处〗 xíngli guòbàngchù 〈名〉luggage check-in counter
〖～寄存处〗 xíngli jìcúnchù 〈名〉checkroom; baggage room; left-luggage office
〖～寄存柜〗 xíngli jìcúnguì 〈名〉luggage locker
〖～架〗 xínglijià 〈名〉luggage/baggage rack
〖～间〗 *xínglijiān* 〈名〉*luggage compartment*
〖～卷儿〗 xínglijuǎnr 〈名〉bedroll; bedding pack
〖～牌〗 xínglipái 〈名〉luggage (claim) tag; claim check
〖～票〗 xínglipiào 〈名〉luggage check
〖～推车〗 xíngli tuīchē 〈名〉trolley; luggage cart
〖～托运〗 xíngli tuōyùn 〈名〉luggage consignment: ～处 luggage counter/check-in
〖～员〗 xíngliyuán 〈名〉baggageman; baggage handler; luggage clerk
【行猎】 xíngliè 〈动〉〈书〉go hunting
【行令】 xínglìng 〈动〉play a drinking game: 猜拳～ be engaged in a finger-guessing game
【行旅】 xínglǚ 〈名〉traveller; wayfarer
【行囊】 xíngnáng 〈名〉〈书〉travelling bag: 背着～ carry a travelling bag on one's back
【行骗】 xíngpiàn 〈动〉cheat; deceive; swindle; practise a fraud (*on sb*); defraud (*sb*): 扮做记者～ *practise a fraud by pretending to be a reporter* ‖ 到处～ carry out a fraud around
【行期】 xíngqī 〈名〉departure date: 改变～ change the date of departure ‖ 推迟～ postpone one's trip ‖ ～未定。The departure date is yet to be decided. ‖ ～在即。The date of departure is nearing.
【行乞】 xíngqǐ 〈动〉beg (bread/alms); go begging: 靠～为生 live by begging ‖ 沿街～ beg along the street
【行腔】 xíngqiāng 〈动〉(*of traditional opera actors/actresses*) handle tunes according to one's own understanding
【行窃】 xíngqiè 〈动〉steal; commit a theft: 多次～ commit several thefts ‖ ～时被抓获 be caught/taken red-handed ‖ 因～坐牢 be imprisoned for stealing
【行箧】 xíngqiè 〈名〉〈书〉travelling suitcase
【行人】 xíngrén 〈名〉pedestrian: ～安全 pedestrians safety ‖ ～轮渡 foot passenger ferry ‖ 过往～ passers-by
〖～道〗 xíngréndào 〈名〉sidewalk; pavement
〖～桥〗 xíngrénqiáo 〈名〉foot bridge
〖～天桥〗 xíngrén tiānqiáo 〈名〉flyover; overpass
〖～通行灯〗 *xíngrén tōngxíngdēng* 〈名〉*pedestrian light*
【行人情】 xíng rénqíng 〈动〉give/send gifts to one's relatives and friends
【行若无事】 xíngruòwúshì 〈熟〉behave as if nothing had happened; go about calmly as if nothing was the matter; be indifferent to evildoings
【行色】 xíngsè 〈名〉scene at departure; manner/style of departure: 以壮～ (give a big send-off, etc) to enable sb to leave in style
〖～匆匆〗 xíngsè-cōngcōng 〈熟〉be in a hurry to set out/go on a trip
【行善】 xíngshàn 〈动〉perform charitable deeds; practise philanthropy: 一生～ spend one's life doing good deeds ‖ ～人 philanthropist; charitable person
【行商】 xíngshāng ❶〈动〉do business ❷〈名〉itinerant trader; travelling merchant
【行赏】 *xíngshǎng* 〈动〉*give awards; dispense rewards/honours*
【行尸走肉】 xíngshī-zǒuròu 〈熟〉walking corpse/skeleton—utterly worthless person; person who vegetates
【行时】 xíngshí 〈动〉❶ be in vogue; be popular/fashionable: ～一阵 have a brief vogue; prevail for a time ‖ 不再～ lose vogue; be no longer in fashion/vogue ❷ (of sb) be in the ascendant
【行使】 xíngshǐ 〈动〉exercise; perform: ～权力 exert one's authority; wield/use/exercise power ‖ ～特权 exercise privilege ‖ ～*宪法赋予的权利 exercise one's constitutional rights* ‖ ～职权 exercise one's functions and powers ‖ 1997 年中国对香港恢复～主权。China resumed the exercise of its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997.
【行驶】 xíngshǐ 〈动〉(of vehicles or boats) go; run: 超速～ drive above the speed limit ‖ 高速～ travel at a high speed; burn up the road ‖ 以时速 60 公里～ travel/go at 60 kilometres per hour; travel/go at a speed of 60 km/hr ‖ ～速度 driving speed ‖ 这条船沿长江向上游～。The ship sailed up the Yangtze River.
【行事】 xíngshì ❶〈动〉handle; execute: 按计划～ act as planned ‖ 冲动～ be impulsive in one's actions ‖ 谨慎～ act discreetly/cautiously; *play (it) safe* ‖ *看人眼色～ take one's cue* from others ‖ 照章～ go by the book ⇨见机～ ❷〈名〉behaviour; conduct: 言谈～ speech and conduct
【行书】 *xíngshū* 〈名〉running script/hand (in Chinese calligraphy)
【行署】 xíngshǔ 〈名〉〈简称〉administrative office ⇨行政公署
【行述】 xíngshù ＝ 行状 xíngzhuàng
【行同狗彘】 xíngtónggǒuzhì 〈熟〉behave like dogs and pigs; act like beasts
【行头】 xíngtou 〈名〉❶ costume and paraphernalia (of an actor/actress) ❷〈诙〉outfit; dress; clothing; apparel: ～多 have a *large wardrobe*
【行为】 xíngwéi 〈名〉action; behaviour; conduct: 表彰英勇～ praise sb's heroic deeds ‖ 容忍某人的～ tolerate sb's conduct ‖ ～不检 be indiscreet in conduct ‖ ～得体 act/behave with decorum ‖ ～端正 conduct oneself well ‖ ～放肆/放荡 be extravagant/dissolute in conduct ‖ ～谨慎 be scrupulous in conduct ‖ ～标准 standard/norm of behaviour ‖ 不道德的～ unethical conduct ‖ 不法～ illegal act; malfeasance ‖ 模范～ exemplary deportment ‖ 欺骗～ *fraud* ‖ 猥亵～ *obscene conduct* ‖ 野蛮/文明～ *barbarous*/civilized conduct ‖ 有失身份的～ unbecoming conduct
〖～错乱〗 xíngwéi cuòluàn 〈名〉fragmentation
〖～动机〗 xíngwéi dòngjī 〈名〉behaviour motive
〖～规范〗 xíngwéi guīfàn 〈名〉code of conduct
〖～矫正〗 xíngwéi jiǎozhèng 〈名〉behaviour modification
〖～科学〗 xíngwéi kēxué 〈名〉behavioural science
〖～疗法〗 xíngwéi liáofǎ 〈名〉behaviour therapy
〖～模式〗 *xíngwéi móshì* 〈名〉*behaviour pattern*
〖～能力〗 xíngwéi nénglì 〈名〉capacity; capacity of disposition
〖～人〗 xíngwéirén 〈名〉actor
〖～特征〗 xíngwéi tèzhēng 〈名〉behaviour trait
〖～心理学〗 xíngwéi xīnlǐxué 〈名〉behavioural psychology
〖～医学〗 xíngwéi yīxué 〈名〉behavioural medicine
〖～异常〗 xíngwéi yìcháng 〈名〉behaviour disorder
〖～主义〗 xíngwéizhǔyì 〈名〉behaviourism
〖～准则〗 *xíngwéi zhǔnzé* 〈名〉*code of conduct; rule of behaviour*
【行文】 xíngwén 〈动〉❶ write; compose: ～尖刻 wield a caustic pen ‖ ～流畅 (of an article, etc) read smoothly ❷ distribute an official document: ～各部委 sent an document to all the ministries and commissions
【行侠仗义】 xíngxiá-zhàngyì 〈熟〉take action to uphold justice; be chivalrous: ～之士 man of chivalry
【行销】 xíngxiāo 〈动〉sell; be on sale: ～全国 be on sale throughout the country
【行星】 xíngxīng 〈名〉planet: 探测～ explore a planet ‖ ～外空间 *transplanetary space* ‖ ～运动 *planetary motion/movement* ‖ 大/小～ major/minor planet ‖ 地内～ inferior planet ‖ 地外～ superior planet
〖～大气〗 xíngxīng dàqì 〈名〉planetary atmosphere
〖～轨道〗 xíngxīng guǐdào 〈名〉planetary orbit
〖～际〗 xíngxīngjì 〈形〉interplanetary: ～磁场 interplanetary magnetic field ‖ ～飞船 interplanetary spacecraft ‖ ～探测 interplanetary exploration
〖～探测器〗 *xíngxīng tàncèqì* 〈名〉*planetary probe*
〖～相〗 xíngxīngxiàng 〈名〉phase of planets
〖～学〗 xíngxīngxué 〈名〉planetology
【行刑】 xíngxíng 〈动〉carry out a death sentence; execute: 因杀人而被～ be executed for murder
〖～队〗 xíngxíngduì 〈名〉executioners; firing squad
【行凶】 xíngxiōng 〈动〉assault; murder: ～打人 commit a physical assault ‖ ～杀人 commit murder ‖ ～作恶 break the law and *commit evils* ‖ ～案 *case of assault; murder case* ‖ ～者 *perpetrator*
【行医】 xíngyī 〈动〉practise medicine: 世代～ practise medicine for generations
【行吟】 xíngyín 〈动〉chant poetry while walking

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〖～诗人〗 xíngyín shīrén 〈名〉minstrel
【行营】 xíngyíng 〈名〉〈旧〉field headquarters
【行辕】 xíngyuán = 行营 xíngyíng
【行远自迩】 xíngyuǎn-zì'ěr 〈熟〉no matter how distant your goal is, you must start from where you are—a long journey must start with the very first step; in doing anything we must proceed step by step, from near to far
【行云流水】 xíngyún-liúshuǐ 〈熟〉(of a writing style) like floating clouds and flowing water—natural and smooth: 他的文章如～,流畅自然。He writes with natural grace.
【行者】 xíngzhě 〈名〉❶〈书〉pedestrian ❷[佛教] abbot's servant; untonsured monk ❸[佛教] wandering monk
【行政】 xíngzhèng 〈名〉administration: ～费用 administrative expenses ‖ ～事务 administrative affairs ‖ ～责任 administrative responsibility
〖～部门〗 xíngzhèng bùmén 〈名〉administrative department; executive branch
〖～处罚〗 xíngzhèng chǔfá 〈名〉administrative penalty/punishment
〖～处分〗 xíngzhèng chǔfèn 〈名〉administrative sanction
〖～村〗 xíngzhèngcūn 〈名〉administrative village
〖～措施〗 xíngzhèng cuòshī 〈名〉administrative measure
〖～当局〗 xíngzhèng dāngjú 〈名〉executive authority
〖～法〗 xíngzhèngfǎ 〈名〉administrative law
〖～法规〗 xíngzhèng fǎguī 〈名〉administrative statutes/regulations
〖～负责制〗 xíngzhèng fùzézhì 〈名〉administrative responsibility system
〖～复议〗 xíngzhèng fùyì 〈名〉administrative reconsideration
〖～改革〗 xíngzhèng gǎigé 〈名〉administrative reform
〖～干预〗 xíngzhèng gānyù 〈名〉administrative interference/intervention
〖～公署〗 xíngzhèng gōngshǔ 〈名〉administrative office
〖～官员〗 xíngzhèng guānyuán 〈名〉administrator
〖～管理〗 xíngzhèng guǎnlǐ 〈名〉administration: ～费用 administrative/administration expenses; administration costs ‖ ～权 administrative power ‖ ～人员 administrative staff ‖ ～体制 system of administration ‖ ～细则 administrative details
〖～机构〗 xíngzhèng jīgòu 〈名〉administrative body/machinery: ～改革 reform of the administrative structure
〖～机关〗 xíngzhèng jīguān 〈名〉administrative organ
〖～监督〗 xíngzhèng jiāndū 〈名〉administrative supervision/control
〖～拘留〗 xíngzhèng jūliú 〈名〉administrative attachment/detention
〖～立法〗 xíngzhèng lìfǎ 〈名〉administrative legislation
〖～命令〗 xíngzhèng mìnglìng 〈名〉ministerial decree/order; administrative order
〖～能力〗 xíngzhèng nénglì 〈名〉administrative capacity
〖～侵权〗 xíngzhèng qīnquán 〈名〉administrative tort
〖～区〗 xíngzhèngqū 〈名〉administrative area/region: 香港特别～ Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR)
〖～区划〗 xíngzhèng qūhuà 〈名〉administrative division
〖～人员〗 xíngzhèng rényuán 〈名〉administrative personnel staff; administrator
〖～事业单位〗 xíngzhèng shìyè dānwèi 〈名〉government departments and state institutions: ～职工 staff in government departments and state institutions; public-sector employee
〖～诉讼〗 xíngzhèng sùsòng 〈名〉administrative proceedings/lawsuit: ～法 law of administrative procedure
〖～预算〗 xíngzhèng yùsuàn 〈名〉administrative budget
〖～长官〗 xíngzhèng zhǎngguān 〈名〉chief executive
〖～职位〗 xíngzhèng zhíwèi 〈名〉administrative post
〖～主管〗 xíngzhèng zhǔguǎn 〈名〉executive officer
【行之有效】 xíngzhī-yǒuxiào 〈熟〉effective; effectual: ～的措施 effective measure
【行止】 xíngzhǐ 〈名〉〈书〉❶ whereabouts (of a person): ～不明 sb's whereabouts is unknown ❷ personal behaviour; conduct: ～不端 be indiscreet in conduct
【行舟】 xíngzhōu 〈动〉sail a boat; navigate: ⇨逆水～
【行装】 xíngzhuāng 〈名〉outfit for a journey; luggage; baggage: 整理～ pack (for a journey)
【行状】 xíngzhuàng 〈名〉〈书〉brief obituary
【行踪】 xíngzōng 〈名〉whereabouts; tracks: 隐匿～ conceal one's whereabouts; cover (up) one's tracks ‖ 追寻～ trace sb's whereabouts
〖～不定〗 xíngzōng-bùdìng 〈熟〉be of uncertain whereabouts; have no fixed whereabouts; travel here and there without a fixed itinerary
〖～不明〗 xíngzōng-bùmíng 〈熟〉sb's whereabouts is unknown
【行走】 xíngzǒu 〈动〉walk: ～不便 walk with difficulty ‖ ～如飞 walk swiftly; walk like a wind ‖ 并肩～ walk side by side ‖ 策杖～ walk with a cane ‖ 大步～ walk with big strides ‖ 倒立～ walk upon one's hands ‖ 两三人并排～ walk two or three abreast

饧 xíng ❶〈名〉〈书〉treacle made from malt; molasses: ～渣 molasses sediment ❷〈动〉soften; get sticky/soft: 糖～了。The sweets have got soft and sticky. ‖ 这块面得～一～。The dough needs softening a bit. ❸〈形〉drowsy-eyed; sleepy: 两眼发～ be drowsy-eyed
⇨táng

形 xíng ❶〈名〉body; entity: ⇨～影不离; 无～ ❷〈名〉form; shape: 不成～ be shapeless/formless ⇨长方～; 菱～; 奇～怪状 ❸〈动〉appear; look: 他很难过,但毫不～之于色。He gave no outward sign of the sadness he felt. ⇨喜～于色 ❹〈动〉express; describe: ⇨～容 ❺〈动〉compare; contrast: ⇨相～见绌
【形变】 xíngbiàn 〈名〉[物理] deformation: ～带 deformation band ‖ ～核 deformed nuclei ‖ ～压力 deformation pressure ‖ ～张量 deformation tensor ‖ ～作用 deformation effect ‖ 弹性～ elastic deformation
【形成】 xíngchéng 〈动〉take shape; form: ～独特风格 evolve a style of one's own; shape a unique style ‖ ～风气 become a common practice ‖ ～僵局 come to a deadlock ‖ ～理论 formulate a theory ‖ ～亲密的工作关系 forge a close working relationship (with) ‖ ～全方位、多层次、宽领域的开放格局 form an all-directional, multi-layered and wide-ranging opening pattern ‖ ～威胁 pose/constitute a threat ‖ ～鲜明对比 form a sharp contrast ‖ ～一定的规模 take on a certain scale ‖ 想法在心中～ an idea takes shape/forms in one's mind ‖ 性格的～ formation of character ‖ 热使水～水蒸气。Heat causes the formation of steam from water. ‖ 这项计划正在～。The plan is taking on the shape.
【形单影只】 xíngdān-yǐngzhī 〈熟〉a solitary form, a single shadow—be extremely lonely; be solitary; be all alone
【形而上学】 xíng'érshàngxué 〈名〉❶ metaphysics ❷ world outlook or methodology that is opposed to dialectic materialism
【形符】 xíngfú 〈名〉pictogram; pictograph
【形格势禁】 xínggé-shìjìn 〈熟〉be hampered by circumstances; be obstructed and restricted by the situation; have one's hands tied
【形骸】 xínghái 〈名〉〈书〉human skeleton/body
【形秽】 xínghuì 〈名〉vulgar appearance: ⇨自惭～
【形迹】 xíngjì 〈名〉❶ (a person's) movements and expressions: 不露～ betray nothing in one's expressions and movements ‖ 他～可疑,我立刻怀疑起他来。There was something furtive about his behaviour and I became suspicious immediately. ❷ mark; trace: 不留～ leave no trace ❸ formality: 不拘～ not stand on ceremony; without formality
【形貌】 xíngmào 〈名〉appearance: 看他的衣着和～,像个乡下人。Judging by his clothing and appearance, he seems to be from the countryside.
【形旁】 xíngpáng 〈名〉[语言] pictographic element (of a pictophonetic character, usu intended to indicate the meaning of the character)
【形容】 xíngróng ❶〈名〉〈书〉appearance; countenance: ～消瘦 look thin/emaciated ❷〈动〉describe: ～尽致 accurate and detailed description ‖ 难以～ defy description; be beyond description ‖ 那情景无法用笔墨～。The scene baffled all description.
〖～憔悴〗 xíngróng-qiáocuì 〈熟〉thin and pallid; wan-looking
【形容词】 xíngróngcí 〈名〉adjective
【形如槁木】 xíngrú-gǎomù 〈熟〉be thin and emaciated
【形色】 xíngsè 〈名〉appearance; expression: ～仓皇 appear in a big hurry; look anxious and tense ‖ ～自若 look/remain composed
【形声】 xíngshēng 〈名〉❶[语言] pictophonetic method of word formation ❷ pictophonetic character [usu made up of two ele-

ments, one of which indicates the meaning and the other the pronunciation]

【形胜】 xíngshèng 〈名〉〈书〉 *advantageous/favourable terrain*; vantage ground; scenic spot: 山川～ beautiful mountains and rivers

【形式】 xíngshì 〈名〉 ❶ form; shape: 保留古老的～ keep the ancient form; retain the ancient shape ‖ 采取各种～ assume/adopt/take various forms ‖ 改变～ change the form ‖ 拘泥于～ observe the form ‖ 注重～ lay stress on form ‖ ～多样 be in various forms ‖ ～活泼 be lively in form ‖ 图表～ chart form ‖ 图解～ graphic form ‖ 艺术 ～ art form ‖ ～和内容的统一 unity of form and content ‖ 在～和内容上 in letter and in spirit ‖ 有些～是必须走的。There are some forms that must be followed. ❷ [哲学] form

〖～化〗 xíngshìhuà 〈动〉 formalize

〖～逻辑〗 xíngshì luóji 〈名〉 formal logic

〖～上〗 xíngshìshàng 〈形〉 formal: ～的差别 phenomenal/formal difference ‖ ～的独立 nominal independence ‖ ～的让步 nominal concession ‖ ～的一致 formal unity

〖～主义〗 xíngshìzhǔyì 〈名〉 formalism

【形势】 xíngshì 〈名〉 ❶ terrain; topographical features: ～险要 be in a strategic inaccessible position ‖ 地理～ topographical features ❷ situation; circumstances: 分析/估计～ analyse/assess the situation ‖ 关注当前～ be concerned about the present situation ‖ 观察～ observe the situation ‖ 缓和紧张～ ease the tense situation; ease tensions ‖ 看错～ misread the situation ‖ 扭转～ reverse the situation; turn things around; turn the tables ‖ 认清～ get a clear picture of the situation; size up the situation ‖ 适应～ adapt oneself to the circumstances/situation ‖ 稳定～ stabilize the situation ‖ 国内/国际～ *domestic/international situation* ‖ 经济/外交/政治～ economic/diplomatic/political situation ‖ 随着～的发展 as the situation develops ‖ 在目前～下 in/under the present situation ‖ ～不太妙。The situation is not so good. / Things are not so good. / The picture is not very rosy. ‖ ～大好。The situation is excellent. ‖ ～对你不利。The odds are against you. ‖ ～变化对我们有利。The table turned in our favour. ‖ ～危急。The situation is critical.

〖～逼人〗 xíngshì-bīrén 〈熟〉 the situation is pressing; the situation demands immediate action

【形似】 xíngsì 〈形〉 *similar in form/appearance*: ～实非 be similar in form but different in kind ‖ 追求神似而非～ seek likeness in spirit rather than in appearance ‖ 它们～,但颜色不同。They resemble each other in shape but not in colour.

〖～词〗 xíngsìcí 〈名〉 paronym

〖～性〗 xíngsìxìng 〈名〉[动物] paralogy

【形态】 xíngtài 〈名〉 ❶ form; shape; pattern: 改变～ alter the shape/form ‖ ～奇异 be of a grotesque shape ‖ ～优美 have a graceful shape ‖ 物质～ forms of matter ‖ 冰是水的固体～。Ice is water in solid form. ‖ 地球上的生命有很多～。Life on the earth takes many shapes. ⇨意识～ ❷ [语言][生物] *morphology*

〖～构成〗 xíngtài gòuchéng 〈名〉[动物] morphosis

〖～学〗 xíngtàixué 〈名〉[语言][生物] morphology

【形体】 xíngtǐ 〈名〉 ❶ figure; body; physique: 保持～ keep one's figure ‖ ～健壮 have a sturdy figure ‖ ～苗条 have a slender figure ‖ 做运动以改善～ do exercises to improve one's figure ❷ form and structure: 汉字的～ form of Chinese characters

〖～语言〗 xíngtǐ yǔyán 〈名〉 body language

【形同虚设】 xíngtóngxūshè 〈熟〉 perform practically no function; be nothing but an empty shell; exist in name only

【形相】 xíngxiàng 〈名〉 appearance; exterior; looks: ～丑陋 look ugly

【形象】 xíngxiàng ❶〈名〉 image; form; figure: 表现出良好的～ project a favourable image ‖ 改善～ improve one's image ‖ 损害～ tarnish/harm one's image ‖ ～良好 have a good image ❷〈名〉 imagery: 塑造～ create an image ❸〈形〉 vivid: ～地描述 vividly describe ‖ 语言精练而～。The language is concise and vivid.

〖～表象〗 *xíngxiàng biǎoxiàng* 〈名〉[心理] *iconic imagery*

〖～大使〗 xíngxiàng dàshǐ 〈名〉 image representative

〖～代言人〗 xíngxiàng dàiyánrén 〈名〉 image spokesman

〖～工程〗 xíngxiàng gōngchéng 〈名〉 image project

〖～化〗 xíngxiànghuà 〈动〉 symbolize

〖～设计〗 xíngxiàng shèjì 〈名〉 image building

〖～思维〗 xíngxiàng sīwéi 〈名〉 thinking in (terms of) images or symbols

【形销骨立】 xíngxiāo-gǔlì 〈熟〉 be all/sheer skin and bones; be *nothing but skin and bones*; be just a skeleton; be worn/reduced to a shadow of one's former self

【形形色色】 xíngxíng-sèsè 〈熟〉 of every shade and description; of every colour and hue; of all sorts/kinds/manners/forms; of all breeds and brands; of all: ～的货物 all kinds of goods ‖ ～的政客 politicians of various hues

【形音文字】 xíngyīn wénzì 〈名〉 acrophonetic writing

【形影不离】 xíngyǐng-bùlí 〈熟〉 follow each other like body and shadow—be inseparable; be joined at the hip; be never apart: ～的朋友 inseparable friends ‖ 他们近来～。You never see them apart these days. ‖ 这条狗与主人～。The dog is his master's shadow.

【形影相吊】 xíngyǐng-xiāngdiào 〈熟〉 body and shadow comforting each other—be extremely lonely

【形影相随】 xíngyǐng-xiāngsuí 〈熟〉 as close as body and shadow; be in constant company like body and shadow; follow (sb) like his shadow; be inseparable

【形制】 xíngzhì 〈名〉 structure; design: ～优美 quaint/beautiful design

【形诸笔墨】 xíngzhū-bǐmò 〈熟〉 be put down in writing

【形状】 xíngzhuàng 〈名〉 form; appearance; shape: 保持原有的～ keep/retain the original shape ‖ 改变～ change/alter the shape ‖ ～不一 be of different shapes ‖ 泥土容易做成各种～。Clay shapes easily.

〖～记忆合金〗 xíngzhuàng jìyì héjīn 〈名〉 shape memory alloy

【形左实右】 xíngzuǒ-shíyòu 〈熟〉 "Left" in form but "Right" in essence

陉 xíng 〈名〉 defile; mountain pass

型 xíng 〈名〉 ❶ *mould*: ⇨模～;铸～ ❷ *model*; *type*; *pattern*: 赛车～汽车 sports model ‖ 她不属于传统～妇女。She doesn't fit into the traditional mould of a woman. ⇨～号;类～;血～ ❸ shape; form: 题～ (examination) question form ⇨成～;定～;体～;造～ ❹ example; model: ⇨典～

【型板】 xíngbǎn 〈名〉[机械] template; templet

【型材】 xíngcái 〈名〉[冶金] section bar: ～矫直机 section-straightening machine ‖ ～轧机 bar and shaped mill

【型锻】 xíngduàn 〈名〉[机械] swaging

【型钢】 xínggāng 〈名〉 section/formed/shaped steel

〖～轧机〗 xínggāng zhájī 〈名〉 shaped (rolling) mill

【型号】 xínghào 〈名〉 model; type: ～齐全 have a complete range of models ‖ 标准～ standard size ‖ 老～ old model ‖ 普通～ ordinary type ‖ 汽车～ model of a car ‖ 新～ new type ‖ 各种～的玩具汽车 toy cars of all shapes and sizes

【型煤】 xíngméi 〈名〉 shaped coal

【型模】 xíngmú 〈名〉 section mould

〖～钢〗 xíngmúgāng 〈名〉 mould steel

【型砂】 xíngshā 〈名〉[机械] moulding/foundry sand

〖～挤压机〗 xíngshā jǐyājī 〈名〉 squeezer

【型芯】 xíngxīn 〈名〉[冶金] core: 干砂～ baked core ‖ 黏土～ loam core

〖～撑〗 xíngxīnchēng 〈名〉 chaplet

〖～孔〗 xíngxīnkǒng 〈名〉 cored hole

〖～砂〗 xíngxīnshā 〈名〉 core sand

〖～粘合剂〗 xíngxīn zhānhéjì 〈名〉 core binder

钘 xíng 〈名〉 *wine container in ancient times*

硎 xíng 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 whetstone; grinding stone: 砺刃于～ sharpen/whet a knife on the whetstone ❷〈动〉 *grind*; *polish*; *whet*

铏 xíng 〈名〉 tripod for holding vegetable custard in ancient China

xǐng

省 xǐng 〈动〉 ❶〈书〉 inspect ❷ examine oneself: ⇨反～;内

～❸〈书〉visit (one's parents/elders); ask after: 归～ return home to visit one's parents ⇨～亲 ❹ become conscious; be aware: 猛～ suddenly wake up to the truth ⇨～悟;发人深～
⇨shěng

【省察】 xǐngchá 〈动〉❶ inspect; study; observe: ～民情 make inspections to learn about the people's life and their feelings ❷ examine one's thoughts and conduct

【省墓】 xǐngmù 〈动〉〈书〉visit one's parents' or elders' graves

【省亲】 xǐngqīn 〈动〉visit one's parents/elders

【省视】 xǐngshì 〈动〉❶ call on; visit: ～双亲 pay a visit to one's parents ❷ inspect; examine: ～四方 make inspections in all quarters

【省悟】 xǐngwù ＝ 醒悟 xǐngwù

醒 xǐng ❶〈动〉regain consciousness; sober up; come to; come round/around: 他～过来了,但还有些晕。He was coming round, but he still felt dizzy. ‖ 为了让他～来,有人给他泼了些冷水。In an effort to bring him round, someone threw some cold water on him. ⇨～酒;苏～ ❷〈动〉wake up: 从梦中～来 awake from a dream ‖ 你～了吗? Are you awake yet? ‖ 他～来时发现屋顶在滴水。He woke up to find water dripping through the ceiling. ⇨睡～ ❸〈动〉be awake: 她只要～着就一直忙于工作。She spends all her waking hours busy with her work. ‖ 我～着呢。I'm still awake. ❹〈动〉come to understand; become aware: ⇨～悟;觉～;猛～ ❺〈形〉clear (in mind): ⇨～豁;清～ ❻〈形〉striking (to the eye); eye-catching: ⇨～目;～眼

【醒盹儿】 xǐngdǔnr 〈动〉〈方〉wake up from a nap

【醒豁】 xǐnghuò 〈形〉clear; explicit: 道理说得～ present one's reason/argument clearly

【醒酒】 xǐngjiǔ 〈动〉sober up from drunkenness; dry out: 浓茶可帮他～。A cup of strong tea will sober him up from drunkenness.

【醒木】 xǐngmù 〈名〉story-teller's gavel

【醒目】 xǐngmù 〈形〉eye-catching: ～的标题 bold/screaming/splash headline ‖ ～的海报 eye-catching poster ‖ 红梅在白雪的衬托下显得格外～。Red plums stand out against a background of white snow.

【醒脾】 xǐngpí 〈动〉〈方〉❶ refresh one's mind; entertain; relax oneself ❷ make fun of others; poke fun at others

【醒世】 xǐngshì 〈动〉awaken the world; arouse the public: ～之言 words to arouse the public

【醒悟】 xǐngwù 〈动〉come to realize; wake up to reality: 从错误中～过来 realize one's mistake

【醒眼】 xǐngyǎn 〈方〉❶〈形〉eye-catching; striking (to the eye) ❷〈动〉come to understand/realize

擤 xǐng 〈动〉blow one's nose: ⇨～鼻涕

【擤鼻涕】 xǐng bítì 〈动〉blow one's nose: 用手帕～ blow one's nose with a handkerchief

【擤鼻子】 xǐng bízi ＝ 擤鼻涕 xǐng bítì

xìng

兴 xìng 〈名〉interest; excitement: ～尽悲来 a feeling of sadness follows a bout of pleasure ‖ ～之所致 when one is in high spirits ⇨～高采烈;～致;雅～
⇨xīng

【兴冲冲】 xìngchōngchōng 〈形〉excited; cheerful; jubilant; high-spirited: ～地跑回家 run home with great joy ‖ 看他～的样子,一定有什么喜事。He looks quite animated; there must be some good news.

【兴高采烈】 xìnggāo-cǎiliè 〈熟〉jubilant; elated (about/at/by/over); excited; exultant: 听到我成功的消息他们～。They were immensely excited to learn of my success.

【兴会】 xìnghuì 〈名〉sudden flash of inspiration: 乘一时的～ on the spur of the moment

【兴趣】 xìngqù 〈名〉interest: 表现出～ display/show/express interest (in) ‖ 产生极大～ develop/take a profound interest (in); become very interested (in); become crazy (about) ‖ 扼杀～ kill sb's interest ‖ 感～ be interested (in); take/feel/have an interest (in) ‖ 毫无～ be completely uninterested (in); show/express no interest whatsoever ‖ 激发～ stimulate sb's interest ‖ 培养～ cultivate/develop/nourish an interest (in) ‖ 缺乏～ lack interest ‖ 失去～ lose interest ‖ 引起极大～ arouse/provoke/whet/excite a great deal of interest ‖ ～广泛 have broad/wide interests ‖ ～相投 have similar tastes and interests ‖ 浓厚的～ enormous interest ‖ 强烈的～ intense/keen/strong interest ‖ 一时的～ passing/ephemeral interest

【兴头儿上】 xìngtóurshang 〈副〉at the height of one's enthusiasm: 他正在～,别打扰他。He is obviously enjoying himself immensely. Leave him alone.

【兴头】 xìngtou ❶〈名〉enthusiasm; keen interest: ～很大 be very keen (on sth) ❷〈形〉〈方〉excited; pleased; complacent

【兴味】 xìngwèi 〈名〉interest; taste: 增添～ add interest (to)

〖～索然〗 xìngwèi-suǒrán 〈熟〉be uninterested (in); be bored stiff; have lost all interest (in)

【兴致】 xìngzhì 〈名〉interest; mood to enjoy: 有～ be/feel in the mood (for doing sth/to do sth) ‖ ～不高 be not in good heart/mood ‖ ～高昂 be in good heart; be in high spirits ‖ ～很浓 be very much interested (in)

〖～勃勃〗 xìngzhì-bóbó 〈熟〉become inspired; be full of zest/spirit; be in high spirits; be cheerful and energetic; jubilantly

杏 xìng 〈名〉apricot

【杏脯】 xìngfǔ 〈名〉sun-dried/preserved apricot meat

【杏干儿】 xìnggānr 〈名〉dried apricot meat

【杏红】 xìnghóng 〈名〉apricot pink

【杏核儿】 xìnghúr 〈名〉apricot stone

【杏花】 xìnghuā 〈名〉apricot blossom/flower

【杏黄】 xìnghuáng 〈名〉apricot colour; apricot yellow

【杏酱】 xìngjiàng 〈名〉apricot jam

【杏仁】 xìngrén 〈名〉almond

〖～茶〗 xìngrénchá 〈名〉almond tea

〖～糊〗 xìngrénhú 〈名〉almond paste

〖～露〗 xìngrénlù 〈名〉almond juice/milk

【杏树】 xìngshù 〈名〉apricot tree

【杏眼】 xìngyǎn 〈名〉almond eye: ～桃腮 large eyes and rosy cheeks ‖ ～秀眉 large eyes and long eyebrows ‖ ～圆睁 (of a woman) have an angry look

【杏子】 xìngzi 〈名〉apricot: ～酱 apricot jam

幸 xìng ❶〈形〉fortunate; lucky; happy: 有～见到你,我很高兴。Pleased to meet you. ⇨～存;～免 ❷〈副〉〈书〉hopefully: ～勿推辞。I hope that you will not refuse. / Please do not refuse. ‖ ～勿见怪。I hope that you will not be offended. / Kindly forgive me. ❸〈副〉fortunately; luckily: ⇨～亏;侥～ ❹〈动〉rejoice: ⇨～灾乐祸;庆～;欣～ ❺〈动〉〈书〉favour: 得～ gain/win favour (with sb) ⇨～臣;宠～ ❻〈动〉〈旧〉(of an emperor) make his presence: ⇨巡～

【幸臣】 xìngchén 〈名〉〈贬〉favourite at the court; court favourite; favourite courtier

【幸存】 xìngcún 〈动〉survive (an accident): 历经万险而～ survive all perils

〖～者〗 xìngcúnzhě 〈名〉survivor: 惟一～ sole/lone survivor

【幸而】 xìng'ér 〈副〉luckily; fortunately; thanks to: ～你及时赶到帮我解了围。Fortunately, you came in time to my rescue.

【幸福】 xìngfú ❶〈名〉happiness; bliss: 获得真正的～ secure/procure true happiness ‖ 破坏～ ruin/wreck/destroy sb's happiness ‖ 为人民谋～ work for the well-being of the people ‖ 追求～ seek happiness ‖ 个人～ personal happiness ‖ 婚姻～ marital happiness ‖ 家庭～ domestic happiness ‖ 金钱不能带来～。Money cannot bring happiness. ❷〈形〉happy: ～的回忆 happy memory ‖ ～的童年 happy childhood

【幸好】 xìnghǎo ＝ 幸亏 xìngkuī

【幸会】 xìnghuì 〈动〉〈套〉be honoured/pleased to meet: ～,～。It's a great blessing to have met you.

【幸进】 xìngjìn 〈动〉〈书〉be promoted by luck

【幸亏】 xìngkuī 〈副〉fortunately; luckily; thanks to: ～抢救及时,他才保住了性命。Thanks to the emergency treatment given in time, he was rescued/saved at last.

【幸免】 xìngmiǎn 〈动〉escape by sheer luck; have a narrow escape (from): ～于死 barely/narrowly escape death; cheat death

〖～于难〗 xìngmiǎnyúnàn 〈熟〉escape death by sheer luck/by a hair's breadth; have luckily survived (an accident, etc): 在空难

中鲜有人能～。Few can escape from an air crash.

【幸巧】 xìngqiǎo 〈副〉 luckily; fortunately; thanks to

【幸甚】 xìngshèn 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ be very lucky; be blessed: 如是则国家～,民族～。If so, blessed indeed are the country and the people. ❷ be honoured: 承不吝赐教,～,～。I/We feel greatly honoured to be enlightened by your generous instructions/comments.

【幸事】 xìngshì 〈名〉 good fortune/luck; blessing: 意想不到的～ unexpected blessing

【幸喜】 xìngxǐ = 幸亏 xìngkuī

【幸运】 xìngyùn ❶〈名〉 good fortune/luck: ～之神 Lady Luck; goddess of fortune ❷〈形〉 lucky; fortunate: ～的日子 lucky day ‖ ～数字 lucky number ‖ 你大难不死可真～。You're very lucky to have survived that tragic accident.

〖～儿〗 xìngyùn'ér 〈名〉 fortune's favourite; lucky dog; the darling of fortune: 你这～! You lucky dog!

【幸灾乐祸】 xìngzāi-lèhuò 〈熟〉 gloat at/over others' misfortune; be gratified by others' trouble: 对别人的失败～ smile smugly at the failures of others ‖ 一副～的样子 a gloating look

性 xìng 〈名〉 ❶ nature: ～善 be good by nature; be good-natured ⇨人～;兽～;野～ ❷ character; disposition; nature: ⇨～格;秉～;耐～ ❸ property; quality; nature: ⇨～能;词～;惯～ ❹〈后缀〉[used to form nouns and adjectives]: 独创～ originality ‖ 纪律～ discipline ‖ 科学～ scientificity ⇨可能～;弹～;特殊～ ❺ sex; gender: ⇨男～;女～;雄～ ❻ sexual intercourse; sex: ～侵犯 sexual assault ‖ 有过～经历 have sex/sexual experience; be sexually experienced ⇨～病;～感 ❼ [语法] gender: ⇨阳～;阴～;中～

【性爱】 xìng'ài 〈名〉 sexual love

【性本能】 xìngběnnéng 〈名〉 sex instinct

【性比】 xìngbǐ 〈名〉[医学] sex ratio

【性变态】 xìngbiàntài 〈名〉 paraphilia; sexual perversion: ～者 perverted person; pervert

【性别】 xìngbié 〈名〉 sexual distinction; sex; gender: 掩盖～ disguise one's sex ‖ ～差异 gender difference ‖ 不分年龄、～和种族 regardless of age, gender or race ‖ 这个工作有/无～限制。The job is sex-limited/sex-blind.

〖～比例〗 xìngbié bǐlì 〈名〉 sex/gender ratio

〖～鉴定〗 xìngbié jiàndìng 〈名〉 sex test

〖～角色〗 xìngbié juésè 〈名〉[心理] sex role

〖～歧视〗 xìngbié qíshì 〈名〉 sexism; sex discrimination

【性病】 xìngbìng 〈名〉 venereal disease (VD); cypridopathy: ～医院 VD hospital

〖～学〗 xìngbìngxué 〈名〉 cypridology; venereology: ～家 venereologist

【性成熟】 xìngchéngshú 〈名〉 sexual maturity

【性冲动】 xìngchōngdòng 〈名〉 sex impulse; erotic urge

【性传播疾病】 xìngchuánbō jíbìng 〈名〉 sexually transmitted disease (STD)

【性恶】 xìng'è 〈动〉 be evil by nature; be born evil

【性犯罪】 xìngfànzuì 〈名〉 sex crime/offence: ～分子 sex offender

【性感】 xìnggǎn 〈形〉 sexy: ～明星 sexy star ‖ ～内衣 sexy underwear

【性高潮】 xìnggāocháo 〈名〉 orgasm; climax: 达到～ achieve/reach orgasm ‖ 经历～ have an orgasm

【性格】 xìnggé 〈名〉 nature; disposition; character; temperament: 改变～ change/alter sb's character ‖ 培养～ train/foster sb's character ‖ 形成自己的～ form one's character ‖ ～不和 (their) natures are incompatible; (their) temperaments/personalities clash (with each other) ‖ ～迥异 have very different characters ‖ ～开朗 have a bright and cheerful disposition; be of cheerful disposition/humour ‖ ～内向/外向 be introverted/extroverted ‖ 随和的～ easy-going disposition ‖ 忧郁的～ melancholy temperament ‖ ～软弱的人 person of weak character ‖ 他的～不适合在办公室工作。Office work does not suit his temperament. / He doesn't have the temperament for office work.

〖～分析〗 xìnggé fēnxī 〈名〉 character analysis

〖～学〗 xìnggéxué 〈名〉 characterology

〖～训练〗 xìnggé xùnliàn 〈名〉 character training

〖～演员〗 xìnggé yǎnyuán 〈名〉 character actor/actress

【性革命】 xìnggémìng 〈名〉 sexual revolution

【性功能障碍】 xìnggōngnéng zhàng'ài 〈名〉 sexual dysfunction

〖～诊疗所〗 xìnggōngnéng zhàng'ài zhěnliáosuǒ 〈名〉 sex clinic

【性关系】 xìngguānxì 〈名〉 sexual relations: 发生～ have sex (with); have sexual intercourse (with)

【性贿赂】 xìnghuìlù 〈名〉 sex bribery

【性饥渴】 xìngjīkě 〈名〉 sex starvation

【性激素】 xìngjīsù 〈名〉 sex hormone

【性急】 xìngjí 〈形〉 impatient; short-tempered

【性价比】 xìngjiàbǐ 〈名〉 cost performance

【性交】 xìngjiāo 〈动〉 have sexual intercourse; have sex: ～对象 sex object ‖ 安全～ safe sex ‖ 无保护～ unprotected sex ‖ 艾滋病病毒会通过～传染。The AIDS virus can be passed on during sexual intercourse.

【性教育】 xìngjiàoyù 〈名〉 sex education: 接受～ receive sex education

【性解放】 xìngjiěfàng 〈名〉 sexual liberation

【性角色】 xìngjuésè 〈名〉[心理] sex role

【性冷淡】 xìnglěngdàn 〈名〉 frigidity; sexlessness

【性灵】 xìnglíng ❶〈名〉〈书〉 natural disposition; soul; personality: 陶冶～ mould one's temperament ❷〈形〉 clever; bright; intelligent: ～的孩子 bright/smart child

【性命】 xìngmìng 〈名〉 life: 险些丢了～ come near to losing one's life; come within an ace of death; come within an inch of one's life

〖～交关〗 xìngmìng-jiāoguān 〈熟〉 of vital/critical importance; concerning life and death: 这是～的事情。This is a matter of life and death.

〖～攸关〗 xìngmìng-yōuguān = 性命交关 xìngmìng-jiāoguān

【性能】 xìngnéng 〈名〉 natural capacity; function (of a machine, etc); performance; property: 保持～ preserve the quality ‖ 降低～ diminish the quality ‖ 提高～ enhance/increase performance ‖ ～不好/良好 have poor/fine performance ‖ ～稳定 stable property ‖ ～优良 high performance ‖ 飞机～ airplane characteristics ‖ 金属～ metal properties ‖ 高～的汽车 high-performance car

〖～标准〗 xìngnéng biāozhǔn 〈名〉 performance criterion

〖～参数〗 xìngnéng cānshù 〈名〉 performance parameter

〖～分析〗 xìngnéng fēnxī 〈名〉 performance analysis

〖～监控〗 xìngnéng jiānkòng 〈名〉 performance monitoring

〖～鉴定〗 xìngnéng jiàndìng 〈名〉 performance assessment

〖～评定〗 xìngnéng píngdìng 〈名〉 performance evaluation

〖～试验〗 xìngnéng shìyàn 〈名〉 performance test

〖～数据〗 xìngnéng shùjù 〈名〉 performance data

〖～系数〗 xìngnéng xìshù 〈名〉 coefficient of performance

〖～指数〗 xìngnéng zhǐshù 〈名〉 performance index

【性虐待】 xìngnüèdài 〈名〉 sexual abuse; sadism

〖～狂〗 xìngnüèdàikuáng 〈名〉 ❶ sadism ❷ sadist

【性气】 xìngqì 〈名〉 personality; temperament; disposition: ～坏 have a bad disposition ‖ ～平和 be of calm/even/placid temper

【性器官】 xìngqìguān 〈名〉 sex/sexual organ

【性倾向】 xìngqīngxiàng 〈名〉 sexual orientation/preference

【性情】 xìngqíng 〈名〉 disposition; temperament; temper: ～暴烈 have a violent temper ‖ ～好 have a good disposition ‖ ～柔顺 be of a yielding disposition ‖ ～随和 have an easy-going nature ‖ ～温和 have a sweet/mild temper; be mild in disposition

【性染色体】 xìngrǎnsètǐ 〈名〉 sex chromosome

【性染色质】 xìng rǎnsèzhì 〈名〉 idiochromatin; sex chromatin

【性骚扰】 xìngsāorǎo 〈名〉 sexual harassment: 起诉～ prosecute sb for sexual harassment ‖ 遭受～ suffer sexual harassment

【性善】 xìngshàn 〈动〉 be good by nature; be born good

【性生活】 xìngshēnghuó 〈名〉 sex life

【性受虐狂】 xìngshòunüèkuáng 〈名〉 ❶ masochism ❷ masochist

【性卫生】 xìngwèishēng 〈名〉 sex hygiene

【性无能】 xìngwúnéng 〈名〉 impotence

【性细胞】 xìngxìbāo 〈名〉 sex/germ cell

【性腺】 xìngxiàn 〈名〉 gonad; sexual gland

【性行为】 xìngxíngwéi 〈名〉 sex act; sexual behaviour: 非法～ illicit sex (act) ‖ 婚前～ premarital sex; sex before marriage ‖ 婚外～ extramarital sex; sex outside marriage

【性选择】 xìngxuǎnzé 〈名〉 sexual selection

【性学】 xìngxué 〈名〉 sexology: ～专家 sexologist

【性压抑】 xìngyāyì 〈名〉 sexual inhibition

【性用品商店】 xìngyòngpǐnshāngdiàn 〈名〉 sex shop

【性欲】 xìngyù 〈名〉 sexual desire/urge/appetite; sex drive; erotism; libido: 刺激～ excite sexual desires ‖ 满足～ satisfy one's lust ‖ 压抑～ repress sexuality; curb one's lust ‖ ～炽盛

aphrodisia; have a strong sexual desire ‖ ～冲动 sexual impulse/excitement ‖ ～减退 hypaphrodisia; hyposexuality ‖ ～冷淡/强烈 be under-sexed/over-sexed ‖ ～缺乏 anaphrodisia; asexuality ‖ ～异常 parasexuality

【性早熟】 xìngzǎoshú 〈名〉 sexual precocity

【性征】 xìngzhēng 〈名〉 sexuality

【性知识】 xìngzhīshi 〈名〉 sex knowledge

【性质】 xìngzhì 〈名〉 quality; nature; character: ～不同 be different in nature ‖ 产品的～ property of a product ‖ 化学～ chemical property ‖ 问题的～ nature of a problem

【性状】 xìngzhuàng 〈名〉 shape and properties; character: 土壤的理化～ physicochemical properties of the soil

【性自由】 xìngzìyóu 〈名〉 sexual freedom

【性子】 xìngzi 〈名〉 ❶ temper: 捺住～ keep/control/hold one's temper ‖ 使～ get into a temper ‖ 由着～ allow a loose rein to *one's temperament* ‖ 急～ *be hot-tempered/short-tempered* ‖ 慢～ have a sluggish disposition ❷ strength; potency: 这药～平和。The drug is mild.

姓 xìng

❶〈名〉 surname; family/clan name: 贵～? May I know *your surname/family name*? ‖ 尊～大名。Your name, please. ⇨～名;～氏;百家～ ❷〈动〉 one's surname is; be surnamed: —你～什么? —我～李。—What's your surname? —My surname is Li.

【姓名】 xìngmíng 〈名〉 (full) name

〖～权〗 xìngmíngquán 〈名〉 right to one's name

【姓甚名谁】 xìngshèn-míngshéi 〈熟〉 what one's full name is: 你知道她～? Do you know who she is? ‖ 听到这个好消息,他高兴得不知自己～了。He was carried away by the news.

【姓氏】 xìngshì 〈名〉 surname; family/clan name

荇 xìng

【荇菜】 xìngcài 〈古〉 = 莕菜 xìngcài

莕 xìng

【莕菜】 xìngcài 〈名〉 [植物] floatingheart

悻 xìng

〈形〉〈书〉 angry; resentful: ⇨～然

【悻然】 xìngrán 〈形〉 angry; enraged

【悻悻】 xìngxìng 〈形〉 angry; resentful: ～而去 leave in a huff; walk off resentfully

婞 xìng

〈形〉〈书〉 stubborn; obstinate

xiōng

凶 xiōng

❶〈形〉 inauspicious; ominous: ～事 inauspicious event ‖ ～讯 black news ⇨～宅;～兆;吉～未卜 ❷〈形〉〈书〉 *detrimental to crops; disastrous for crops*: ⇨～年 ❸〈形〉 brutal; fierce; ferocious; murderous: 样子很～ be fierce-looking ⇨～恶; ～猛;穷～极恶 ❹〈名〉〈书〉 ruffian: 四～ four ruffians ⇨帮～;元～ ❺〈名〉 act of violence; murder: ⇨～犯;～器;行～ ❻〈形〉 terrible; fearful: 病势很～ be terribly/critically ill ‖ 吵得很～ have a terrific row ‖ 抽烟很～ smoke a lot

【凶案】 xiōng'àn 〈名〉 murder case

【凶暴】 xiōngbào 〈形〉 fierce and brutal ‖ 脾气～ be of fiendish temper

【凶残】 xiōngcán 〈形〉 fierce and cruel; bloodthirsty; savage: ～成性 be cruel by nature ‖ ～的阴谋 diabolic plot

【凶毒】 xiōngdú 〈形〉 vicious

【凶多吉少】 xiōngduō-jíshǎo 〈熟〉 bode ill rather than well; be fraught with grim possibilities; forebode disasters rather than blessings

【凶恶】 xiōng'è 〈形〉 ferocious; fiendish; baleful; ruffianly: ～的歹徒 vicious ruffians ‖ ～的样子 baleful look

【凶犯】 xiōngfàn 〈名〉 criminal; murderer: 缉拿～ run down a murderer

【凶服】 xiōngfú 〈名〉〈书〉 mourning apparel

【凶悍】 xiōnghàn 〈形〉 fierce and tough; ferocious; cruel

【凶耗】 xiōnghào 〈名〉 news of sb's death

【凶狠】 xiōnghěn 〈形〉 ❶ ferocious; cruel; fiendish: ～的表情 fierce look ‖ ～的歹徒 fiendish gangster ❷ powerful; vigorous: 扣球/射门～ make powerful smashes/shots at the goal

【凶横】 xiōnghèng 〈形〉 fierce and arrogant; brutal and ferocious: 说话～ speak in an arrogant/a rude way

【凶狂】 xiōngkuáng 〈形〉 fierce and ruthless

【凶戾】 xiōnglì 〈形〉 ruthless and tyrannical

【凶猛】 xiōngměng 〈形〉 violent; ferocious: ～的看门狗 fierce guard dog ‖ 洪水来势～。The flood rushed down with a devastating force. ‖ 狮子～地扑向猎物。The lion attacked its victim ferociously.

【凶年】 xiōngnián 〈名〉 bad/famine year; year of crop failure

〖～吉岁〗 xiōngnián-jísuì 〈熟〉 year of crop failure; year of famine

【凶虐】 xiōngnüè 〈形〉 villainous; tyrannical

【凶殴】 xiōng'ōu 〈动〉 beat up viciously/cruelly

【凶气】 xiōngqì 〈名〉 ferocious expression/manner/look: 一脸～ wear a murderous expression

【凶器】 xiōngqì 〈名〉 lethal/criminal weapon/tool: 杀人～ murder weapon

【凶杀】 xiōngshā 〈动〉 (commit) murder: 描写～和暴力 describe killing and violence

〖～案〗 xiōngshā'àn 〈名〉 murder case

【凶煞】 xiōngshà = 凶神 xiōngshén

【凶神】 xiōngshén 〈名〉 demon; fiend

〖～恶煞〗 xiōngshén-èshà 〈熟〉 devils; fiends; evil spirits; ferocious gods

【凶手】 xiōngshǒu 〈名〉 murderer; assassin; killer

【凶死】 xiōngsǐ 〈动〉 die a violent death; meet a violent end

【凶岁】 xiōngsuì =凶年 xiōngnián

【凶徒】 xiōngtú 〈名〉 ruffian; hoodlum

【凶顽】 xiōngwán 〈形〉 fierce and stubborn

【凶嫌】 xiōngxián 〈名〉 murder suspect

【凶险】 xiōngxiǎn 〈形〉 ❶ critical: 病情～ be critically ill ❷ ruthless and treacherous: 用心～ be sinister/treacherous

【凶相】 xiōngxiàng 〈名〉 ferocious/fiendish look: 一脸～ with a fiendish look

〖～毕露〗 xiōngxiàng-bìlù 〈熟〉 bare/show one's fangs/teeth; reveal one's atrocious/ferocious/diabolical features; unleash all one's ferocity

【凶信】 xiōngxìn 〈名〉 news of sb's death; grim news: 报～ tell the news of sb's death

【凶焰】 xiōngyàn 〈名〉 ferocity: ～万丈 be extremely ferocious

【凶宅】 xiōngzhái 〈名〉 haunted house; unlucky abode

【凶兆】 xiōngzhào 〈名〉 ill/evil omen; portents of disaster; foreboding

兄 xiōng

〈名〉 ❶ elder brother: ～妹 (elder) brother and (younger) sister ‖ 长～ elder brother ⇨～嫂;父～ ❷ elder male cousin: ⇨表～;内～ ❸〈尊〉[used between men]: ⇨老～;仁～

【兄弟】 xiōngdì ❶〈名〉 brothers: 结为～ swear brotherhood; make brothers (with sb) ‖ 结义～ sworn brothers ‖ 金家～ the Jin brothers; the brothers Jin ‖ 孪生～ twin brothers ‖ 亲～ brothers born of the same parents ‖ 三胞胎～ triplet brothers ‖ 同父母～ full brothers ‖ 异父/异母～ half brothers ❷〈形〉 fraternal; brotherly: 深厚的～情谊 strong fraternal/brotherly affection ‖ 他们～般地一起生活和工作。They live and work together *like brothers*.

〖～单位〗 xiōngdì dānwèi 〈名〉 other units

〖～关系〗 xiōngdì guānxì 〈名〉 brotherhood

〖～民族〗 xiōngdì mínzú 〈名〉 other ethnic groups

〖～阋墙〗 xiōngdì-xìqiáng 〈熟〉 brothers squabble inside the walls—brothers fight at home; infighting among the brothers; quarrel between brothers; internal dispute/strife: ～,外御其侮。Despite the infighting among the brothers, they would join forces against any attack from without. / Internal disunity dissolves at the threat of external invasion.

〖～院校〗 xiōngdì yuànxiào 〈名〉 other universities or colleges

【兄弟】 xiōngdi 〈名〉 ❶ younger brother ❷ [a familiar address for a man younger than oneself] ❸〈谦〉 I: ～不敢。I dare not.

【兄嫂】 xiōngsǎo 〈名〉 one's elder brother and his wife

【兄友弟恭】 xiōngyǒu-dìgōng 〈熟〉 (of brothers) love the younger and respect the older; love and respect between brothers;

fraternal affection
【兄长】 xiōngzhǎng 〈名〉❶ = 兄 ① xiōng ❷ respectful form of address for a male friend

芎 xiōng

【芎䓖】 xiōngqióng = 川芎 chuānxiōng

匈 xiōng

【匈奴】 Xiōngnú 〈名〉Xiongnu; Huns [an ancient nationality in the north of China]
【匈牙利】 Xiōngyálì 〈名〉Hungary
〖～人〗 Xiōngyálìrén 〈名〉*Hungarian*
〖～语〗 Xiōngyálìyǔ 〈名〉Hungarian

讻 xiōng 〈书〉❶〈动〉argue; debate ❷〈形〉tumultuous; *agitated*; uproarious

汹 xiōng 〈形〉*turbulent*; *tempestuous*; *surging*: ⇨～涌澎湃

【汹汹】 xiōngxiōng ❶〈拟〉〈书〉[sound of roaring waves]: 波浪～ roaring/surging waves ❷〈形〉〈贬〉violent; truculent: ⇨气势～ ❸〈形〉〈书〉tumultuous; agitated: 议论～ a flurry of discussion
【汹涌】 xiōngyǒng 〈形〉surging; tempestuous; turbulent: 波涛～ surging/turbulent/stormy waves ‖ ～的大海 rough sea ‖ ～的洪水 raging flood ‖ ～而来的潮水 oncoming tide
〖～澎湃〗 xiōngyǒng-péngpài 〈熟〉rising in tempestuous waves; roaring; surging like a mighty torrent; sweeping and surging; turbulent; tempestuous

恟 xiōng 〈形〉〈书〉panic-stricken; frightened

胸 xiōng 〈名〉❶ thorax; chest; bosom; breast: 捶～ beat one's breast/chest ‖ 挺～抬头 hold one's chest out and one's head high ‖ 吸气扩～ expand chest by inspiration ‖ 突然感到一阵～痛 have a stab of pain in the chest ‖ 爱意盈～。A feeling of love surged in one's breast. ‖ 墙有齐～高。The wall is breast-high. ⇨～腔;～膛;鸡～ ❷ mind; heart: ⇨～怀;～襟;心～

【胸靶】 xiōngbǎ 〈名〉[军事] chest silhouette
【胸部】 xiōngbù 〈名〉❶ thorax; chest: 捶打～ beat one's chest ‖ ～不适 have a complaint in the chest ‖ ～疼痛 have a pain in the chest ‖ ～中弹 be shot in the chest; receive a bullet in the breast ‖ ～手术 thoracic operation ‖ 匕首刺入了他的～。The dagger entered his breast. ❷ breasts; bosom: ～扁平 be flat-chested; be flat-bosomed ‖ ～丰满 be full-bosomed ❸ (of clothes) bosom: 衣服的～有些紧。The coat is a little tight at the breast.
【胸次】 xiōngcì 〈名〉〈书〉❶ mind; mood; heart: ～舒畅 feel happy; have ease of mind ❷ breadth of mind: ～宽广 be broad-minded/large-minded
〖～高旷〗 xiōngcì-gāokuàng 〈熟〉be high-minded/broad-minded
【胸大肌】 xiōngdàjī 〈名〉*musculus pectoralis major*; greater pectoral muscle
【胸骨】 xiōnggǔ 〈名〉*sternum*; breast bone: ～第四节 quartisternum
〖～节〗 xiōnggǔjié 〈名〉sternebra
〖～切开术〗 xiōnggǔ qiēkāishù 〈名〉sternotomy
【胸花】 xiōnghuā 〈名〉corsage
【胸怀】 xiōnghuái ❶〈动〉have in mind; cherish: ～大志 cherish high ideals; have lofty aspirations in mind; entertain a high/great ambition ‖ ～全局 have/keep the overall situation in mind ‖ ～壮志 cherish a high aspiration ‖ ～祖国 have/keep the entire motherland in mind ❷〈名〉mind; heart: ～豁达 be broad-minded/open-minded ‖ ～宽广 be broad-minded/large-minded ‖ ～磊落 be frank/honest; be open-hearted and upright ‖ ～坦白 be open-hearted; be frank and open ‖ ～狭窄 be narrow-minded/small-minded ❸〈名〉chest: 敞着～ bare the chest
【胸肌】 xiōngjī 〈名〉musculi thoracis; pectoral muscle
【胸甲】 xiōngjiǎ 〈名〉cuirass; breastplate
【胸襟】 xiōngjīn 〈名〉❶ mind; breadth of mind; aspiration: ～豁达 be broad-minded/liberal-minded/open-minded ‖ ～开阔 be broad-minded ‖ ～狭窄 be small-minded/narrow-minded ❷ (of *clothes*) bosom; front: ～上戴着一朵大红花 wear a big red flower on the bosom (of one's dress)
【胸径】 xiōngjìng 〈名〉[林业] diameter of a tree trunk taken at *1.3 metres above the ground*
【胸卡】 xiōngkǎ 〈名〉chest placard
【胸口】 xiōngkǒu 〈名〉pit of the stomach; chest; bosom: 抱在～ hug sth to one's bosom ‖ 感到～疼痛 feel an ache in one's bosom ‖ ～堵得慌 feel a tightness in the chest ‖ ～佩带着勋章 wear medals on the front of one's dress
【胸宽】 xiōngkuān 〈名〉chest breadth
【胸廓】 xiōngkuò 〈名〉thoracic cage
〖～成形术〗 xiōngkuò chéngxíngshù 〈名〉thoracoplasty
〖～切开术〗 xiōngkuò qiēkāishù 〈名〉thoracotomy
【胸毛】 xiōngmáo 〈名〉chest hair
【胸闷】 xiōngmèn 〈名〉sense of suppression in the chest: ～气短 oppressed feeling in the chest and shortness of breath ‖ ～疼痛 chest fullness and pain
【胸膜】 xiōngmó 〈名〉pleura
〖～肺炎〗 xiōngmó fèiyán 〈名〉pleuropneumonia
〖～腔〗 xiōngmóqiāng 〈名〉pleural cavity
〖～切除术〗 xiōngmó qiēchúshù 〈名〉pleurectomy
〖～炎〗 xiōngmóyán 〈名〉pleurisy; pleuritis: 急性～ acute pleurisy
【胸脯】 xiōngpú 〈名〉bosom; breast; chest; bust: 露出～ bare one's bosom/chest ‖ 拍～ strike one's chest ‖ 挺起～ throw/puff out one's chest ‖ ～丰满 have large breasts; be busty/bosomy/full-bosomed ‖ 鸡～ chicken breast ‖ 起伏的～ heaving bosom
〖～子〗 xiōngpúzi = 胸脯 xiōngpú
【胸鳍】 xiōngqí 〈名〉pectoral fin
【胸腔】 xiōngqiāng 〈名〉thoracic/pectoral/chest cavity: 检查～ examine sb's chest ‖ ～外科 thoracic surgery
〖～穿刺术〗 xiōngqiāng chuāncìshù 〈名〉thoracentesis; thoracocentesis
〖～积液〗 xiōngqiāng jīyè 〈名〉hydrothorax
〖～镜〗 xiōngqiāngjìng 〈名〉thoracoscope
【胸墙】 xiōngqiáng 〈名〉❶ low wall up to the chest ❷ [军事] breastwork; parapet
【胸饰】 xiōngshì 〈名〉brooch
【胸膛】 xiōngtáng 〈名〉chest: 击中～ hit sb in the chest ‖ 射穿～ shoot sb through the chest/breast; pierce sb's breast ‖ 挺起～ throw out one's chest ‖ 宽/窄～ broad/narrow chest
【胸外科】 xiōngwàikē 〈名〉thoracic/chest surgery: ～大夫 thoracic surgeon
【胸围】 xiōngwéi 〈名〉❶ chest measurement/circumference; bust: 量～ *measure sb's bust* ‖ 她～多少? What's her *bust size*? ‖ 他～3.2 尺。He measures 3.2 *chi* round the chest. ❷ [林业] *chest girth*
【胸无城府】 xiōngwúchéngfǔ 〈熟〉be simple and candid; be unsophisticated
【胸无大志】 xiōngwúdàzhì 〈熟〉have no ambition/ideal at all; cherish no aspirations/ambitions/aims
【胸无点墨】 xiōngwúdiǎnmò 〈熟〉be unlearned/unlettered/uneducated; without any learning: ～的商人 illiterate businessman
【胸无芥蒂】 xiōngwújièdì 〈熟〉have nothing at all on the mind; have no anxiety at heart
【胸无宿物】 xiōngwúsùwù 〈熟〉be frank/straightforward/candid
【胸腺】 xiōngxiàn 〈名〉[解剖] thymus (gland)
〖～发育不良〗 xiōngxiàn fāyù bùliáng 〈名〉thymic hypoplasia
〖～瘤〗 xiōngxiànliú 〈名〉thymoma
〖～切除术〗 xiōngxiàn qiēchúshù 〈名〉thymectomy
〖～素〗 xiōngxiànsù 〈名〉thymosin
〖～细胞〗 xiōngxiàn xìbāo 〈名〉thymocyte
〖～小体〗 xiōngxiàn xiǎotǐ 〈名〉thymic corpuscle; Hassal's body
〖～依赖性淋巴细胞〗 xiōngxiàn yīlàixìng línbā xìbāo 〈名〉thymus-dependent lymphocytes
【胸像】 xiōngxiàng 〈名〉bust: 鲁迅/莎士比亚的～ bust of Lu Xun/Shakespeare
【胸小肌】 xiōngxiǎojī 〈名〉musculus pectoralis minor
【胸衣】 xiōngyī 〈名〉corset
【胸臆】 xiōngyì 〈名〉thoughts; feelings: 直抒～ pour out one's heart; speak one's bosom; unbosom/unlock/reveal one's thoughts in one's heart
【胸有成竹】 xiōngyǒuchéngzhú 〈熟〉a painter has the image of bamboo in his mind before he paints it—have a well-thought-out

plan/stratagem; possess assurance; do sth with calm assurance
【胸有城府】 xiōngyǒuchéngfǔ 〈熟〉 be scheming/calculating
【胸有丘壑】 xiōngyǒuqiūhè 〈熟〉 (of a person) be circumspect and far-sighted
【胸章】 xiōngzhāng 〈名〉 ❶ badge ❷ medal: 带着～ wear a medal on one's chest
【胸罩】 xiōngzhào 〈名〉 brassiere; bra: 花边～ laced brassiere ‖ 无带～ strapless brassiere
【胸针】 xiōngzhēn 〈名〉 brooch; breastpin: 别上～ pin the brooch on
【胸中无数】 xiōngzhōng-wúshù ＝心中无数 xīnzhōng-wúshù
【胸中有数】 xiōngzhōng-yǒushù ＝心中有数 xīnzhōng-yǒushù
【胸椎】 xiōngzhuī 〈名〉 sternal vertebra

xióng

雄 xióng ❶〈形〉 male; staminate: ⇨～蜂;～蕊;～性 ❷〈名〉 powerful and influential person/state: 战国七～ seven powerful states of the Warring States Period ⇨奸～;英～ ❸〈形〉 powerful; mighty: ⇨～兵;～才大略;～劲 ❹〈形〉 grand; imposing: ⇨～伟;～壮
【雄辩】 xióngbiàn ❶〈名〉 convincing argument; eloquence: 善于～ be skilled as an orator ‖ 以～著称 have a reputation for powerful oratory ‖ ～是银,沉默是金。Speech is silver; silence is gold. ⇨事实胜于～ ❷〈形〉 convincing; eloquent: ～地证明 prove incontrovertibly ‖ ～之词 eloquent rhetoric
〚～家〛 xióngbiànjiā 〈名〉 orator
【雄兵】 xióngbīng 〈名〉 crack troops; mighty/powerful army: ～百万 a million fine troops; hundreds of thousands of troops
【雄才大略】 xióngcái-dàlüè 〈熟〉 great talent and bold vision; outstanding ability; rare gifts and bold strategy: 有～的人 person of great calibre
【雄大】 xióngdà 〈形〉 great and mighty/powerful
【雄风】 xióngfēng 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 strong wind ❷ stately bearing; imposing manner: 重振～ restore the power and prestige (of)
【雄蜂】 xióngfēng 〈名〉 drone; male bee
【雄关】 xióngguān 〈名〉 impregnable pass: 镇守～ garrison an impregnable pass
【雄豪】 xiónghāo ❶〈名〉 hero; powerful person ❷〈形〉 powerful ❸〈形〉 martial
【雄厚】 xiónghòu 〈形〉 rich; solid; abundant: 技术力量～ be strong in technical resources ‖ 实力～ have enormous potentiality ‖ 资金～ abundant funds ‖ ～的国力 solid national strength ‖ ～的人力和物力 rich human and material resources ‖ ～的外汇储备 strong foreign reserves ‖ ～的战斗力 tremendous fighting strength
【雄花】 xiónghuā 〈名〉 male/staminate flower
【雄黄】 xiónghuáng 〈名〉 realgar; red orpiment/arsenic
〚～酒〛 xiónghuángjiǔ 〈名〉 realgar liquor
【雄浑】 xiónghún 〈形〉 vigorous and firm; forceful: ～的嗓音 strong voice ‖ ～的诗篇 powerful poem
【雄鸡】 xióngjī 〈名〉 cock; rooster: ～报晓。The cock heralds the dawn.
【雄激素】 xióngjīsù 〈名〉 androgen; androgenic/male hormone
【雄健】 xióngjiàn 〈形〉 robust; vigorous; powerful: ～的步伐 vigorous strides
【雄杰】 xióngjié 〈书〉 ❶〈形〉 exceptionally capable; outstandingly able: ～之士 man of great talent ❷〈名〉 person of great talent; outstanding talent: 一代～ outstanding figure of the time
【雄劲】 xióngjìn 〈形〉 majestic and powerful: 落笔～ write with force
【雄精】 xióngjīng 〈名〉[中医] realgar; red orpiment
【雄赳赳】 xióngjiūjiū 〈形〉 valiant; gallant: ～的列队士兵 soldiers in proud array ‖ ～,气昂昂 valiant and spirited
【雄踞】 xióngjù 〈动〉 be magnificently situated
【雄俊】 xióngjùn ❶〈形〉 eminently talented ❷〈名〉 eminently talented person
【雄峻】 xióngjùn 〈形〉 high, steep and magnificent; imposing and magnificent: ～的高山 mountain of great grandeur
【雄丽】 xiónglì 〈形〉 magnificent; majestic: 江山～ magnificent landscape
【雄母细胞】 xiónmǔxìbāo 〈名〉 androcyte
【雄奇】 xióngqí 〈形〉 magnificent and queer
【雄蕊】 xióngruǐ 〈名〉[植物] stamen; androecium
〚～柄〛 xióngruǐbǐng 〈名〉 androphore
〚～群〛 xióngruǐqún 〈名〉 androecium
〚～萎缩〛 xióngruǐ wěisuō 〈名〉 contabescence
〚～异型〛 xióngruǐ yìxíng 〈名〉[植物] heterostemony
【雄师】 xióngshī 〈名〉 powerful/mighty army: 百万～ a million bold warriors/troops
【雄素】 xióngsù 〈名〉[生物][化学] androsin
【雄图】 xióngtú 〈名〉 great ambition; grandiose plan: ～大略 great design; big plan ‖ ～大业 great cause
【雄威】 xióngwēi ❶〈名〉 awesome bearing ❷〈形〉 majestic; grand and powerful
【雄伟】 xióngwěi 〈形〉 ❶ imposing; magnificent; grand: ～壮丽 grand; sublime ‖ ～的宫殿 grand/magnificent palace ‖ 气魄～ with great boldness and vision ‖ 气势～的山峰 mountain peak in all its majesty; mountain peak of great grandeur ❷ (of a person) tall and sturdy
【雄文】 xióngwén 〈名〉 profound and powerful writing; great literary work
【雄武】 xióngwǔ 〈形〉 mighty
【雄心】 xióngxīn 〈名〉 great ambition; lofty aspiration: 缺乏～ lack ambition ‖ 他～依旧。His ambitions still burn.
〚～勃勃〛 xióngxīn-bóbó 〈熟〉 be very ambitious; cherish high aims/aspirations/ambitions: ～的计划 ambitious plan ‖ ～的年轻人 young man with grandiose ambitions
〚～壮志〛 xióngxīn-zhuàngzhì 〈熟〉 cherish lofty aspirations; have serious/soaring aspirations; be ambitious and bold: 激发～ spur/stimulate/stir sb's ambition ‖ 有～ have soaring aspirations
【雄性】 xióngxìng 〈名〉 male: ～器官 male organ
〚～不育〛 xióngxìng bùyù 〈名〉 male sterility
〚～激素〛 xióngxìng jīsù ＝雄激素 xióngjīsù
【雄秀】 xióngxiù 〈形〉 grand and beautiful: 山川～ grand and beautiful landscape
【雄鹰】 xióngyīng 〈名〉 strong and brave eagle
【雄主】 xióngzhǔ 〈名〉 ruler of great talent and bold vision
【雄壮】 xióngzhuàng 〈形〉 ❶ magnificent; majestic: ～的军乐 majestic martial music ‖ 威武～ mighty and powerful ❷ (of a person) tall and strong
【雄姿】 xióngzī 〈名〉 majestic appearance; heroic posture
〚～英发〛 xióngzī-yīngfā 〈熟〉 majestic and spirited; dashing and debonair

熊 xióng ❶〈名〉 bear: 驯～ tame a bear ‖ 灰～ grizzly bear ‖ 玩具～ teddy bear ⇨白～;北极～;棕～ ❷〈形〉〈方〉 useless; worthless; cowardly: 你真～。You're pathetic. ⇨～包;～样儿 ❸〈动〉〈方〉 rebuke; upbraid; scold: 挨～ get a scolding ⇨～人②
【熊白】 xióngbái 〈名〉 fat in a bear's back [a rare delicacy]
【熊包】 xióngbāo 〈名〉〈方〉 good-for-nothing; coward
【熊胆】 xióngdǎn 〈名〉[中药] bear's gall
【熊蹯】 xióngfán 〈书〉 ＝熊掌 xióngzhǎng
【熊蜂】 xióngfēng 〈名〉 bumblebee
【熊狸】 xiónglí 〈名〉 binturong
【熊猫】 xióngmāo ＝猫熊 māoxióng
【熊罴】 xióngpí 〈名〉 fierce fighter; valiant warrior
【熊人】 xióngrén ❶〈名〉 oaf ❷〈动〉 upbraid; scold
【熊市】 xióngshì 〈名〉 bear market
【熊瞎子】 xióngxiāzi 〈名〉〈方〉 bear
【熊心豹胆】 xióngxīn-bàodǎn 〈熟〉 heart of a bear and gall of a leopard—fearless; courageous
【熊熊】 xióngxióng 〈形〉 flaming; ablaze; raging: ～烈火 raging flames; blazing fire
【熊样儿】 xióngyàngr 〈名〉〈口〉 pitiful/sheepish look
【熊腰虎背】 xióngyāo-hǔbèi ＝虎背熊腰 hǔbèi-xióngyāo
【熊掌】 xióngzhǎng 〈名〉 bear's paw

xiòng

诇 xiòng 〈动〉〈书〉 spy on; detect

敻 xiòng 〈形〉〈书〉❶ remote; distant ❷ long long ago: ～古 in remote antiquity

xiū

休 xiū ❶〈动〉rest: ⇨～假;～息;退～ ❷〈动〉stop; cease; end: ⇨～会;罢～;喋喋不～ ❸〈副〉don't: ～怕。Don't be afraid. ⇨～想 ❹〈动〉cast off one's wife and send her home: ～妻 discard/divorce one's wife ⇨～书 ❺〈形〉joyous; jubilant: ～咎 good and bad fortune; weal and woe ⇨～戚与共

【休兵】 xiūbīng 〈动〉stop fighting; cease fire

【休耕】 xiūgēng 〈动〉[农业] rest; (of land) lie fallow: 这块地该～了。The field should be rested.

〖～地〗 xiūgēngdì 〈名〉fallow land

【休怪】 xiūguài 〈动〉don't blame (sb for sth): ～我拒绝你,这样做是违法的。Don't blame me for turning you down. What you suggest is illegal. ‖ 他病了,～他旷课。Don't criticize him for keeping away from class. He was ill.

【休会】 xiūhuì 〈动〉adjourn a meeting; go into/take a recess: 宣布～ announce/declare a recess ‖ 要求～ call for an adjournment ‖ ～十分钟 take a ten-minute recess ‖ ～一周 adjourn (the meeting) for a week ‖ 无限期～ adjourn indefinitely ‖ ～期间 between sessions ‖ 本次大会将在下月～。The congress will adjourn next month.

【休火山】 xiūhuǒshān ＝休眠火山 xiūmián huǒshān

【休假】 xiūjià 〈动〉take/have a holiday/vacation; go on holiday/vacation: 抽空休几天假 snatch a few days' holiday from work ‖ 放弃～ give up one's holiday ‖ 获准～6周 be given/granted six weeks' holiday ‖ 结束～ finish one's holiday ‖ 取消/延长～ cancel/extend sb's leave ‖ 推迟～ postpone one's leave ‖ 休病假 be on sick leave ‖ 休产假 be on maternity leave ‖ 休长假 take a long holiday ‖ 正在～ be on leave; be on (one's) holiday(s) ‖ 他可以带薪休假两周。He is entitled to two weeks' paid holiday. ‖ 我星期五～。I've got a day off on Friday. ‖ 下次～时,我去拜访您。I'll visit you next time I get a vacation. ‖ 现在是～的好时机。This is a good time to take a holiday.

【休刊】 xiūkān 〈动〉(of a periodical) stop/suspend publication

【休克】 xiūkè 〈名〉shock: 电～ electroconvulsive/galvanic/electric shock ‖ 过敏性～ allergic/anaphylactic shock ‖ 心原性～ cardiogenic shock ‖ 他～了。He is suffering from shock.

〖～疗法〗 xiūkè liáofǎ 〈名〉shock therapy/treatment: 实施～ apply shock therapy

【休眠】 xiūmián 〈动〉lie/remain dormant; be in dormancy: 冬天种子在土壤中～。Seeds remain dormant in the earth during winter.

〖～孢子〗 xiūmián bāozǐ 〈名〉resting spore; hypnospore

〖～火山〗 xiūmián huǒshān 〈名〉dormant volcano

〖～期〗 xiūmiánqī 〈名〉(period of) dormancy; dormant/rest period: ～嫁接 dormant grafting

〖～素〗 xiūmiánsù 〈名〉[生化] dormin

〖～体〗 xiūmiántǐ 〈名〉[动物] hypopus

〖～芽〗 xiūmiányá 〈名〉[植物] resting/dormant/latent bud

〖～枝〗 xiūmiánzhī 〈名〉resting shoot

〖～种子〗 xiūmián zhǒngzi 〈名〉resting seed

【休牧】 xiūmù 〈动〉suspend grazing

【休戚】 xiūqī 〈名〉weal and woe; joys and sorrows

〖～相关〗 xiūqī-xiāngguān 〈熟〉be bound by common interests; share joys and sorrows; share weal and woe: ～,患难与共 be bound by a common cause and go through thick and thin together

〖～与共〗 xiūqī-yǔgòng 〈熟〉be interconnected with common joys and sorrows; share weal and woe; share the same fate: ～,生死相依 share weal and woe, and stick together in life and death ‖ ～的命运 interlinked destiny

【休弃】 xiūqì 〈动〉〈旧〉divorce one's wife

【休憩】 xiūqì 〈动〉〈书〉have/take a rest; have a break

【休市】 xiūshì 〈动〉close the market (for holiday or other reasons)

【休书】 xiūshū 〈名〉〈旧〉letter declaring one's decision to divorce one's wife; divorce announcement (usu in the form of letter to one's wife)

【休庭】 xiūtíng 〈动〉adjourn; recess: 下令～ order an adjournment ‖ 要求～ request an adjournment ‖ ～期间 during an adjournment ‖ 法庭～20分钟。The court was adjourned for twenty minutes. / The court recessed for twenty minutes. / The court was in recess for twenty minutes. ‖ 法官宣布～。The judge called a recess.

【休息】 xiūxi 〈动〉have/take a rest; rest: 得到充分～ be fully rested; rest up ‖ 上床～ go to bed for a rest ‖ 需要好好～ need a good rest ‖ ～片刻 rest for a while; take/have a breather; have a rest/break ‖ 课间～ have a break (between classes) ‖ 幕间～ intermission; interval ‖ 让我的大脑～一下。I will rest my brain. ‖ 银行星期天不～。The bank is open on Sundays.

〖～日〗 xiūxirì 〈名〉day off

〖～室〗 xiūxishì 〈名〉lounge; lobby

【休闲】 xiūxián 〈动〉❶ be not working; have leisure: ～设施 leisure facilities ‖ ～装 casual wear ❷ [农业] (of land) lie fallow: ～地 fallow land

【休想】 xiūxiǎng 〈动〉never wishfully expect; stop fantasizing about; don't think (that): 你～赖账。Don't imagine/think you can repudiate the debt. ‖ ～逃跑。Don't you try to escape. ‖ —借我点儿钱行吗? —～! —Will you lend me some money? —Not bloody likely!

【休歇】 xiūxiē 〈动〉(stop to) rest

【休学】 xiūxué 〈动〉suspend schooling

【休养】 xiūyǎng 〈动〉❶ recuperate; convalesce: 去乡下～ go to the countryside to recuperate/for recuperation ‖ 受伤后住院～ be in hospital recuperating from one's injuries ‖ 需要～一两周 need to convalesce for a week or two ‖ 长期～ lengthy period of rest and recuperation; long convalescence ❷ (of the national strength) recover; revitalize; rehibilitate: ～国力 restore the national strength

〖～生息〗 xiūyǎng-shēngxī 〈熟〉recover from a social upheaval and restore production; develop economy and increase population; recuperate and rebuild (a country)

〖～所〗 xiūyǎngsuǒ 〈名〉rest home; sanatorium; convalescent home/hospital

【休要】 xiūyào 〈动〉do not: ～胡言乱语。Don't talk nonsense.

【休业】 xiūyè 〈动〉❶ suspend business; close down: ～整顿 be closed for shake-up ‖ 今天～。Closed today. ❷ complete (a short-term course); wind up one's studies

【休渔】 xiūyú 〈动〉suspend fishing

【休战】 xiūzhàn 〈动〉call/have a truce; cease fire: 破坏～协定 break a truce ‖ 同意～ agree to a truce ‖ 宣布～ declare a ceasefire ‖ ～三天 have a three-day truce ‖ ～谈判 ceasefire/armistice negotiation/talks ‖ ～状态 (state of) ceasefire

【休整】 xiūzhěng 〈动〉rest and reorganize: ～军队 give the troops some time for rest and reorganization; recuperate the troops

【休止】 xiūzhǐ ❶〈动〉stop; cease: 无～地争论 argue endlessly ❷〈名〉[音乐] rest: ～半拍 minim rest ‖ ～两拍 breve rest ‖ ～四分之一拍 crotchet rest ‖ ～一拍 semibreve rest ‖ 中间～ caesura

〖～符〗 xiūzhǐfú 〈名〉[音乐] rest

咻 xiū ❶〈动〉〈书〉make a din ❷ → 咻咻 xiūxiū

【咻咻】 xiūxiū 〈拟〉❶ [sound of breathing]: ～地喘气 pant noisily ‖ ～的鼻息 noisy breathing through the nostrils ❷ cry of some birds and animals: 小鸭～地叫着。The duckling is cheeping.

修 xiū ❶〈动〉embellish; decorate: ⇨～辞;～饰;不～边幅 ❷〈动〉repair; mend; fix; overhaul: ～表 repair/fix a watch ‖ ～鞋 mend shoes ‖ ～自行车 mend a bicycle ‖ 大～ do/perform a capital repair ‖ 随到随～,立等可取。Repairs done while you wait. ⇨～复;～缮;维～ ❸〈动〉build; construct: ～路 build a road; repair a road ‖ ～墓 erect a tomb ‖ ～水库 construct a reservoir ‖ ～水渠 dig irrigation ditches ‖ ～铁路 build/construct a railway ⇨～建;兴～ ❹〈动〉〈书〉write; compose; compile: ～史 write history ‖ ～志 compile local chronicles ❺〈动〉study; cultivate: ～课 take a course ‖ ～完中学课程 complete/finish high school courses ⇨～身;～养;进～ ❻〈动〉practise a religious doctrine: ⇨～道;～士 ❼〈动〉trim; prune: ～草坪 mow/trim a lawn ‖ ～眉毛

have one's eyebrows trimmed ‖ ～树枝 prune off branches ‖ ～指甲 manicure/trim/cut/pare/clip one's fingernails ‖ ～琢宝石 dress a gem ⇨～剪 ❸〈形〉long; tall and slender: ～眉 long eyebrows ‖ ～竹 thin and long bamboo ⇨～长

【修补】 xiūbǔ 〈动〉❶ mend; repair; revamp: ～旧鞋 renovate worn shoes ‖ ～篱笆 mend/patch the fence ‖ ～破洞 repair a puncture; mend a hole ‖ ～屋顶 patch the roof ‖ ～衣服 patch clothes ‖ 干～活儿 do the mending ‖ ～处几乎看不出来。The repair is barely visible. ❷［医学］repair

【修长】 xiūcháng 〈形〉tall and thin; slender: 身材～ slender figure; slim build

【修船】 xiūchuán 〈动〉refit a ship

〖～厂〗 xiūchuánchǎng 〈名〉shipyard; dockyard

〖～工〗 xiūchuángōng 〈名〉shipwright

〖～坞〗 xiūchuánwù 〈名〉repair dock

【修辞】 xiūcí ❶〈动〉polish/refine the language ❷〈名〉rhetoric: ～手法 rhetorical device

〖～格〗 xiūcígé 〈名〉［语言］figure of speech

〖～学〗 xiūcíxué 〈名〉［语言］rhetoric

【修道】 xiūdào 〈动〉［宗教］cultivate (oneself) according to a religious doctrine; practise a doctrine

〖～士〗 xiūdàoshì ＝ 修士 xiūshì

〖～院〗 xiūdàoyuàn 〈名〉monastery (for monks); convent/nunnery (for nuns): 男～院长 abbot ‖ 女～院长 abbess; Reverend Mother

【修订】 xiūdìng 〈动〉revise: ～教学计划 revise a teaching plan ‖ ～条约 revise a treaty ‖ ～过数次 have several revisions ‖ 彻底～ thorough revision ‖ 这本书 1960 年出版，1968 年～。The book was published in 1960 and revised in 1968. ‖ 这部词典正在～。The dictionary is under revision.

〖～版〗 xiūdìngbǎn 〈名〉revised edition; revision

〖～本〗 xiūdìngběn 〈名〉revised edition

〖～稿〗 xiūdìnggǎo 〈名〉revised manuscript

【修短】 xiūduǎn 〈名〉〈书〉length: ～合度 be of proper length

【修复】 xiūfù 〈动〉❶ repair; restore; renovate; rehabilitate: ～关系 mend/repair relations (between/with) ‖ ～旧楼 renovate/restore an old building ‖ ～铁路 repair a railway ‖ ～一幅画 restore a painting ‖ ～成原样 restore sth to its original form ‖ 无法～ beyond repair ‖ 在～中 under reconstruction/repair ❷［计算机］fix: ～错误 fix a bug ❸［医学］(of destroyed cells or tissues) repair

〖～术〗 xiūfùshù 〈名〉prosthesis

〖～外科〗 xiūfù wàikē 〈名〉reconstructive surgery

〖～学〗 xiūfùxué 〈名〉［医学］prosthetics

【修改】 xiūgǎi 〈动〉❶ revise; amend; alter; modify: ～计划 revise a plan ‖ ～讲稿 edit one's speech ‖ ～宪法 amend the constitution ‖ ～一首诗 emend/emendate a verse ‖ ～政策 change a policy ‖ 进行～ make alterations/amendments/corrections/modifications (in) ‖ 提出～意见 submit/propose an amendment ❷［计算机］hack: ～代码 modify the code

【修盖】 xiūgài 〈动〉build: ～教学楼 build a classroom building

【修函】 xiūhán 〈动〉〈书〉write a letter

【修好】 xiūhǎo 〈动〉❶〈书〉foster cordial relations (between states); cultivate friendship (with) ❷〈方〉do good (deeds)

【修剪】 xiūjiǎn 〈动〉❶ prune; trim; clip: ～草地 mow/trim a lawn ‖ ～灌木丛的梢端 thin the tops of the bushes ‖ ～胡子 trim/clip a moustache ‖ ～果树 lop a fruit tree ‖ ～玫瑰 prune roses ‖ ～树篱 clip/trim/crop a hedge ‖ ～指甲 manicure/trim/cut/pare/clip one's fingernails ‖ 把灌木～整齐 trim bushes into good shape ❷ edit: ～影片 edit a film

【修建】 xiūjiàn 〈动〉build; construct; erect: ～机场 build an airport ‖ ～纪念碑 erect a monument ‖ ～桥梁 construct a bridge

【修脚】 xiūjiǎo 〈动〉pedicure

〖～工〗 xiūjiǎogōng ＝修脚师 xiūjiǎoshī

〖～师〗 xiūjiǎoshī 〈名〉pedicurist; pedicure

【修旧利废】 xiūjiù-lìfèi 〈熟〉repair and utilize old or discarded things; repair old things and make use of waste materials; repair and recycle

【修浚】 xiūjùn 〈动〉dredge: ～河道 dredge a river

【修理】 xiūlǐ 〈动〉❶ repair; mend; fix: ～房屋/手表/小车 repair a house/watch/car ‖ 进行必要的～ do the necessary repairs ‖ 需要～ be in need of repair ‖ 机器～和装配 machine repair and assembly ‖ 在～中 be under repair ‖ 内部～，暂停营业。Closed temporarily for repairs. ❷ prune; trim; clip: ～胡子 trim/clip a moustache ‖ ～头发 have one's hair cut ❸〈方〉punish: 把某人～一顿 mete out a punishment on sb

〖～部〗 xiūlǐbù 〈名〉repair shop

〖～厂〗 xiūlǐchǎng 〈名〉repair factory; garage

〖～车间〗 xiūlǐ chējiān 〈名〉repair shop

〖～费〗 xiūlǐfèi 〈名〉(charge for) repairs; repair charge

〖～工〗 xiūlǐgōng 〈名〉repairman: 电视机～ television repairman ‖ 汽车～ car/auto mechanic

〖～行业〗 xiūlǐ hángyè 〈名〉repairing trade

【修炼】 xiūliàn 〈动〉(of Taoists) practise austerities/asceticism

【修面】 xiūmiàn 〈动〉〈方〉shave: 给某人～ give sb a shave

〖～膏〗 xiūmiàngāo 〈名〉shaving cream

〖～刷〗 xiūmiànshuā 〈名〉shaving brush

【修明】 xiūmíng 〈形〉〈书〉(of a government) honest and enlightened

【修墓】 xiūmù 〈动〉renovate/keep ancestral graves

【修睦】 xiūmù 〈动〉cultivate friendship (with neighbours)

【修女】 xiūnǚ 〈名〉(of Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox churches) nun; sister: 当～ become a nun

〖～会〗 xiūnǚhuì 〈名〉sisterhood

【修配】 xiūpèi 〈动〉make repairs and supply replacements: 自行车～店 bike repair shop

〖～厂〗 xiūpèichǎng 〈名〉repair plant/factory: 农具～ farm-tool repair plant ‖ 汽车～ auto repair and assembly plant

〖～车间〗 xiūpèi chējiān 〈名〉repair and spare parts workshop

〖～站〗 xiūpèizhàn 〈名〉repair station

【修葺】 xiūqì 〈动〉repair; renovate: 房屋～一新。The house is taking on a new look after the renovation.

【修润】 xiūrùn 〈动〉revise and polish (a piece of writing)

【修缮】 xiūshàn 〈动〉repair; renovate: ～厂房 renovate/repair a factory building; do up a factory building ‖ ～房屋 restore a house; do up a house ‖ 在～中 be undergoing repairs; be under reconstruction/repair

〖～队〗 xiūshànduì 〈名〉repair team

〖～费〗 xiūshànfèi 〈名〉repairs; repair expenses

【修身】 xiūshēn 〈动〉cultivate one's (moral) character

〖～洁行〗 xiūshēn-jiéxíng 〈熟〉live simply to cultivate virtue

〖～养性〗 xiūshēn-yǎngxìng 〈熟〉behave properly to cultivate oneself

【修史】 xiūshǐ 〈动〉〈书〉write/compile a history

【修士】 xiūshì 〈名〉monk (of Roman catholic and Greek orthodox churches); brother: 托钵～ friar

【修饰】 xiūshì 〈动〉❶ decorate; adorn; embellish: ～一新 be completely decorated/embellished ❷ make up and dress up: 出门前先～一番 make oneself up and dress up before going out ❸ polish (a piece of writing): 对这份报告加以～ embroider on the report ❹［语言］qualify; modify

〖～基因〗 xiūshì jīyīn 〈名〉［遗传］modifier

〖～语〗 xiūshìyǔ 〈名〉modifier

【修书】 xiūshū 〈动〉〈书〉❶ compile a book ❷ write a letter: ～一封 write a letter (to sb)

【修习】 xiūxí 〈动〉study

【修仙】 xiūxiān 〈动〉〈迷信〉cultivate oneself to attain immortality/divinity

【修心养性】 xiūxīn-yǎngxìng 〈熟〉cultivate oneself through meditation

【修行】 xiūxíng 〈动〉practise Buddhism or Taoism: 出家～ become a monk/nun/Taoist

【修学】 xiūxué 〈动〉attend school; study

【修养】 xiūyǎng 〈名〉❶ accomplishment; training; mastery: 有文学～ be well cultured in literature ‖ 有艺术～ be artistically accomplished ‖ 有文化～的人 person of culture ❷ self-cultivation; refinement: 没有～ be ill cultivated ‖ ～很好 be quite cultivated ‖ 四年的大学学习使他变得很有～。Four years of study at college gave him considerable polish.

【修业】 xiūyè 〈动〉study (at school); pursue academic studies: ～期满 finish one's school training; complete one's courses ‖ ～年限 length of schooling

〖～证书〗 xiūyè zhèngshū 〈名〉certificate of training

【修造】 xiūzào 〈动〉❶ build and repair; reconstruct: ～船只 repair a ship ‖ ～农具 build and repair farm tools ‖ ～运动场 rebuild a playground ❷ build; construct: ～花园 build a garden

【修整】 xiūzhěng 〈动〉❶ repair and maintain; do up: ～农具 repair and maintain farm tools ❷ prune; trim: ～耕地 level arable land ‖ ～果树 prune fruit trees ‖ ～木材 dress timber ‖ ～树篱 trim a hedge ‖ ～羽毛 prune and trim (a bird's) plumage
【修正】 xiūzhèng 〈动〉❶ revise; amend; correct: ～边界 revise the boundary ‖ ～错误 repair an error; correct/mend a mistake ‖ ～宪法 amend the constitution ‖ ～议案 revise a proposal ‖ 有待～ be subject to correction ‖ 做几处～ make several rectifications ❷ distort; revise pervertedly
〖～案〗 xiūzhèng'àn 〈名〉 amendment: 否决～ veto an amendment ‖ 批准～ ratify an amendment ‖ 提出～ introduce/present/propose/submit/suggest/table an amendment ‖ 通过～ adopt/pass an amendment ‖ 宪法～ amendment to the constitution; constitutional amendment
〖～草案〗 xiūzhèng cǎo'àn 〈名〉 revised draft
〖～主义〗 xiūzhèngzhǔyì 〈名〉 revisionism: ～的做法 revisionist practice ‖ ～思潮 revisionist trend
【修枝】 xiūzhī 〈动〉 prune
〖～机〗 xiūzhījī 〈名〉[林业] trimming/limbing machine
〖～剪〗 xiūzhījiǎn 〈名〉 pruning scissors/shears
〖～锯〗 xiūzhījù 〈名〉 pruning saw
〖～镰〗 xiūzhīlián 〈名〉 pruning hook
【修治】 xiūzhì 〈动〉❶ dredge ❷ repair and adjust
【修筑】 xiūzhù 〈动〉 build; construct; put up: ～道路 build a road ‖ ～堤坝 put up dykes; build/construct/erect a dam
【修纂】 xiūzuǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 compile; edit: ～词典 compile a dictionary

庥 xiū 〈动〉〈书〉 protect; shelter

脩 xiū ❶〈名〉〈旧〉 dried meat, etc presented by pupils as tuition to their teachers at their first meeting in ancient China ❷ ＝修 xiū

羞 xiū ❶〈形〉 shameful; disgraceful: ⇨～耻;遮～ ❷〈动〉 feel ashamed: ～于承认 be too bashful to admit; be too ashamed to admit ‖ ～于考试作弊 be ashamed of cheating in an exam ⇨～愧;～与为伍 ❸〈动〉 be shy/bashful: ～红脸 blush with embarrassment/shame/shyness ‖ ～于说话 be too shy to say anything ‖ 她～得恨不得有个地缝钻进去。 She wished that the earth would open and swallow up her shame. ⇨～涩;害～;怕～ ❹〈动〉 embarrass (sb): 伸手去～他的脸 stretch out a hand to give him the touch of shame ❺ ＝馐 xiū
【羞惭】 xiūcán 〈形〉 ashamed: 感到～ be ashamed of oneself ‖ 满怀～ have a deep sense of shame ‖ ～满面 be overwhelmed with shame; be shamefaced; sb's face is suffused with shame ‖ 因～而脸红 flush with shame
【羞耻】 xiūchǐ 〈形〉 shameful; disgraceful: 不知～ lose all sense of shame; be shameless ‖ 感到～ feel ashamed (of oneself/sb) ‖ ～之心 sense of shame ‖ 难道他不知～吗? Has he no shame?
【羞答答】 xiūdādā 〈形〉 coy; shy; bashful: 在生人面前～的 be shy in the presence of strangers ‖ 别～的! Don't be bashful!
【羞愤】 xiūfèn 〈形〉 ashamed and resentful: ～不已 feel extremely ashamed and resentful
【羞口】 xiūkǒu 〈动〉 be too bashful to say sth; feel too embarrassed or shy to say sth: ～难开 too embarrassed/shy to speak (out)
【羞愧】 xiūkuì 〈形〉 ashamed; abashed: 感到～ feel abashed/ashamed ‖ ～得低下头 hang/drop one's head in/for shame; lower one's face in shame ‖ ～得脸发红 blush red; flush with shame ‖ ～得两颊发烧 cheeks burn with shame ‖ ～难言 be ashamed beyond words ‖ ～地表示歉意 make one's excuses in a shamefaced way ‖ ～地承认 blush to admit (that) ‖ 万分～ boil with shame (at sth) ‖ 因～而哭泣 weep out of shame
〖～难当〗 xiūkuì-nándāng 〈熟〉 be very much ashamed
【羞明】 xiūmíng 〈名〉[医学] photophobia
【羞赧】 xiūnǎn 〈形〉〈书〉 blushed; bashful: ～而答 blush in reply ‖ ～的新娘 blushing bride
【羞怩】 xiūní 〈形〉 embarrassed; bashful
【羞怯】 xiūqiè 〈形〉 shy; timid; sheepish: 克服～ overcome/conquer one's shyness ‖ ～得说不出话来 too shy and nervous to say/utter a word ‖ 不再～ come out of one's shell; get over one's shyness ‖ ～的微笑 shy smile
【羞人】 xiūrén 〈动〉 feel embarrassed/ashamed: 别提了,羞死人了。 Don't mention it any more. It's terribly embarrassing.
〖～答答〗 xiūrén-dādā 〈熟〉 shy; bashful
【羞辱】 xiūrǔ ❶〈名〉 humiliation; dishonour; stigma: 屡遭～ suffer repeated humiliations ‖ 忍受～ bear the disgrace; stand the shame (of) ‖ 招致～ excite/incur opprobrium ‖ 被迫辞职是对这位部长莫大的～。 Being forced to resign was a great humiliation for the minister. ❷〈动〉 humiliate; put sb to shame: ～对手 humiliate one's opponent ‖ 感到～ feel humiliated
【羞臊】 xiūsào 〈形〉 ashamed; bashful: 感到～ feel ashamed
【羞涩】 xiūsè 〈形〉 shy; bashful; embarrassed: ～的微笑 shamefaced/shy smile ‖ ～阮囊 embarrassed for being short of money
【羞恶】 xiūwù 〈动〉〈书〉 be ashamed of evil deeds: ～之心 sense of shame; sense of right and wrong
【羞羞答答】 xiūxiū-dādā ＝羞答答 xiūdādā
【羞于启齿】 xiūyú-qǐchǐ 〈熟〉 can't say (sth) for shame; be too bashful to mention: 他想约她,但～。 He wanted to ask her for a date, but shyness always held him back.
【羞与为伍】 xiūyǔ-wéiwǔ 〈熟〉 feel ashamed to associate with sb or to keep sb company

鸺 xiū
【鸺鹠】 xiūliú 〈名〉[动物] owl

貅 xiū → 貔貅 píxiū

馐 xiū 〈名〉〈书〉 delicacy; dainty: ⇨珍～

髹 xiū 〈动〉〈书〉 coat (sth) with lacquer

蝤 xiū 〈名〉 stick insect; walking stick

xiǔ

朽 xiǔ ❶〈动〉 decay; rot: 木头已完全～了。 The wood has rotted away completely. ⇨腐～ ❷〈动〉 wear away; efface; obliterate: ⇨不～ ❸〈形〉 decrepit; senile: ⇨～迈;老～
【朽败】 xiǔbài 〈形〉 decayed; rotten
【朽腐】 xiǔfǔ 〈形〉 rotten
【朽坏】 xiǔhuài 〈动〉 decay; rot
【朽烂】 xiǔlàn 〈动〉 rot; decay: 木头～了。 The wood is rotten.
【朽迈】 xiǔmài 〈形〉〈书〉 old and weak; senile; decrepit
【朽木】 xiǔmù 〈名〉❶ rotten wood/tree: ～枯株 rotten trees and withered stumps ❷ good-for-nothing; useless/hopeless person: ⇨～粪土 ❸ [林业] frowy
〖～不雕〗 xiǔmùbùdiāo 〈熟〉 rotten wood cannot be carved—a congenital defeatist cannot be taught to succeed; you can't teach old dogs new tricks
〖～不可雕也〗 xiǔmù bùkě diāo yě ＝ 朽木不雕 xiǔmùbùdiāo
〖～粪土〗 xiǔmù-fèntǔ 〈熟〉 rotten wood and worthless soil—worthless/hopless person; useless stuff

宿 xiǔ 〈量〉〈口〉 night: 聊了半～ chat till midnight ‖ 住一～ stay (for) the night
⇨sù;xiù

滫 xiǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 stinking water of washing rice

xiù

秀 xiù ❶〈动〉 (of grain crops) put forth flowers or ears: ⇨～穗 ❷〈形〉〈书〉 higher/better (than the others); high above others: ～立 stand out from the rest ❸〈形〉 outstanding; excellent: ⇨～才;优～ ❹〈名〉 excellent/outstanding person; standout: ⇨后起之～;新～ ❺〈形〉 elegant; beautiful: ⇨～丽;～气;眉清目～ ❻〈形〉 clever; intelligent: ⇨内～ ❼〈名〉 show: ⇨脱口～;作～

【秀才】 xiùcai 〈名〉❶ *xiucai* [a scholar in the Ming and Qing dynasties who passed the imperial examination at the county level]; cultivated talent ❷ scholar; skilful writer: 他是我们公司里的～。He is the scholar in our company.

〖～不出门,便知天下事〗 xiùcai bù chūmén, biàn zhī tiānxià shì 〈熟〉 without going outdoors, a scholar knows all the world's affairs

〖～人情〗 xiùcai-rénqíng 〈熟〉❶ gift from a scholar (such as scrolls, paintings, etc) ❷ humble gift

〖～人情纸半张〗 xiùcai rénqíng zhǐ bàn zhāng 〈熟〉 a scholar may present a piece of paper as a token of friendship; a scholar's friendship finds expression in such a humble gift as a piece of paper

【秀出班行】 xiùchū-bānháng 〈熟〉 stand out from the rest; be distinguished from one's kind; head and shoulders above others

【秀而不实】 xiù'érbùshí 〈熟〉 put forth flowers but bear no fruits—be fine in appearance but empty in substance

【秀发】 xiùfà 〈名〉 beautiful hair: 一头～ have a good head of beautiful hair

【秀劲】 xiùjìn 〈形〉(of calligraphy) elegant and vigorous

【秀丽】 xiùlì 〈形〉 beautiful; handsome; pretty: ～的风景 beautiful landscape ‖ ～的姑娘 pretty girl

【秀眉】 xiùméi 〈名〉 shapely/slender eyebrows

【秀美】 xiùměi 〈形〉 graceful; elegant: ～山川 beautiful mountains and waters

【秀媚】 xiùmèi 〈形〉 pretty and charming; lovely: 容貌姣好～ beautiful and pretty looks

【秀气】 xiùqi 〈形〉❶ delicate; elegant; fine: 长得～ have fine (facial) features ‖ 字迹～ write a graceful hand ❷ (of manners) refined; gentle: 言谈～ speak in a refined manner ❸ exquisite; delicate: ～的花瓶 cute/petite vase

【秀色】 xiùsè 〈名〉❶ beautiful scenery ❷ attractive looks; beauty

〖～可餐〗 xiùsè-kěcān 〈熟〉(of a beautiful woman) be a feast to the eye; be ravishingly beautiful

【秀穗】 xiùsuì 〈动〉 put forth ears

【秀外慧中】 xiùwài-huìzhōng 〈熟〉(usu of women) elegant and intelligent

【秀雅】 xiùyǎ 〈形〉 elegant; graceful; beautiful and refined: ～的装饰 elegant furnishings

【秀异】 xiùyì 〈形〉 outstanding; excellent

【秀逸】 xiùyì 〈形〉 elegant and graceful: 书法～ beautiful and free calligraphy or handwriting

岫 xiù 〈名〉〈书〉❶ cave; cavern ❷ mountain

臭 xiù ❶〈名〉 smell; scent; odour: 空气无色无～。Air is colourless and odourless. ⇨乳～未干 ❷〈动〉〈书〉 smell: ～出香水味 smell the fragrance of perfume

⇨chòu

袖 xiù ❶〈名〉 sleeve: 短～衬衣 shirt with short sleeves; short-sleeved shirt ‖ 无～的 sleeveless ⇨～筒;套～ ❷〈动〉 tuck inside the sleeve: ⇨～手旁观

【袖标】 xiùbiāo 〈名〉 armband: 戴～ wear an armband

【袖管】 xiùguǎn 〈名〉❶ sleeve ❷〈方〉 cuff

【袖箭】 xiùjiàn 〈名〉 dart hidden in the sleeve

【袖口】 xiùkǒu 〈名〉 cuff; wristband: ～卷边 turn-up ‖ ～钮 sleeve button ‖ 毛皮～ fur cuff

【袖扣】 xiùkòu 〈名〉 cuff link; sleeve button

【袖手旁观】 xiùshǒu-pángguān 〈熟〉 look on/stand by with folded arms; look on unconcerned: 你不该～,任凭伐树。You shouldn't have just stood by and let those trees be chopped down.

【袖套】 xiùtào 〈名〉 oversleeve; sleevelet

【袖筒】 xiùtǒng 〈名〉 sleeve

【袖头儿】 xiùtóur 〈名〉〈方〉 cuff

【袖章】 xiùzhāng 〈名〉 armband; sleeve badge: 戴～ wear an armband

【袖珍】 xiùzhēn 〈形〉 pocket-size; pocket; miniature

〖～本〗 xiùzhēnběn 〈名〉 pocket edition

〖～计算器〗 xiùzhēn jìsuànqì 〈名〉 vest-pocket calculator; pocket calculator

〖～收音机〗 xiùzhēn shōuyīnjī 〈名〉 pocket radio set; vest-pocket receiver

〖～手枪〗 xiùzhēn shǒuqiāng 〈名〉 sleeve/pocket gun

〖～照相机〗 xiùzhēn zhàoxiàngjī 〈名〉 vest-pocket camera

〖～字典〗 xiùzhēn zìdiǎn 〈名〉 pocket/mini dictionary

【袖子】 xiùzi 〈名〉 sleeve: 卷起～ roll/turn up one's sleeve ‖ 拉扯～ pull sb by the sleeve ‖ 用～擦去脸上的汗水 sleeve the sweat off one's face

绣 xiù ❶〈动〉 embroider: ～一朵花 embroider a flower (on sth); embroider sth with a flower ‖ ～枕头 embroider a pillow ❷〈名〉 embroidery: 川～ Sichuan embroidery ‖ 湘～ Hunan embroidery

【绣墩】 xiùdūn 〈名〉 embroidered stool

【绣房】 xiùfáng 〈名〉〈旧〉 young lady's chamber

【绣阁】 xiùgé 〈名〉❶ = 绣房 xiùfáng ❷ tapestried chamber

【绣工】 xiùgōng 〈名〉❶ embroiderer ❷ embroidery (work)

【绣花】 xiùhuā 〈动〉 embroider; do embroidery: 在手绢上～ embroider a handkerchief ‖ ～被面 embroidered quilt cover ‖ ～连衣裙 embroidered dress

〖～箍〗 xiùhuāgū 〈名〉 embroidery hoop

〖～架〗 xiùhuājià 〈名〉 embroidery frame

〖～丝线〗 xiùhuā sīxiàn 〈名〉 floss/embroidery silk

〖～鞋〗 xiùhuāxié = 绣鞋 xiùxié

〖～针〗 xiùhuāzhēn 〈名〉 embroidery needle

〖～枕头〗 xiùhuā zhěntou 〈名〉❶ pillow with an embroidered case; embroidered pillow ❷ outwardly attractive but worthless person; worthless person with attractive appearance; good only in looks: 他不过是个～。He is merely a pretty face.

【绣画】 xiùhuà 〈名〉 embroidered picture

【绣球】 xiùqiú 〈名〉 ball of coloured silk strips

〖～风〗 xiùqiúfēng 〈名〉[中医] pruritus scrotum

〖～花〗 xiùqiúhuā 〈名〉[植物] hydrangea

【绣像】 xiùxiàng 〈名〉❶ embroidered/tapestry portrait ❷ exquisitely drawn portrait

【绣鞋】 xiùxié 〈名〉 embroidered shoes

【绣眼鸟】 xiùyǎnniǎo 〈名〉[动物] white-eye; silver-eye

琇 xiù 〈名〉〈书〉 jade-like stone

宿 xiù 〈名〉〈古〉 constellation: ⇨星～

⇨sù; xiǔ

锈 xiù ❶〈名〉 rust: 擦掉～ rub/scour off rust; get/rub the rust off sth ‖ 除～ remove the rust ‖ 抗～ be rust-resistant ⇨铁～;铜～ ❷〈动〉 rust: ～得很厉害 be badly rusted; be rather rusty ‖ 管子已经～坏了。The pipe has rusted away/out. / Rust has eaten away the pipe. ⇨不～钢;防～漆 ❸〈名〉 incrustation: ⇨茶～;水～ ❹〈名〉[农业] rust: 除～剂 rust remover ⇨～病

【锈斑】 xiùbān 〈名〉 rust spot/patch: 苹果上有～。The apples are rusty.

【锈病】 xiùbìng 〈名〉[农业] rust (disease): 木薯～ rust of cassava ‖ 小麦～ wheat rust

【锈金】 xiùjīn 〈名〉[矿业] rusty gold

【锈菌】 xiùjūn 〈名〉 rust fungus

【锈色】 xiùsè 〈名〉 rust

【锈蚀】 xiùshí 〈动〉 corrode; rust: ～严重 be badly corroded with rust ‖ 工具被雨水～了。The rain has rusted the tools.

嗅 xiù 〈动〉 smell; scent; sniff: ～到饭香 smell a smell of cooking ‖ ～到糊味 smell sth burned ‖ ～到某人的气味 pick up a person's scent ‖ ～到油漆味 smell fresh paint ‖ 东闻闻西～～ scent/smell about

【嗅管】 xiùguǎn 〈名〉 olfactory duct/canal

【嗅角】 xiùjiǎo 〈名〉❶[动物] rhinophore ❷[医学] olfactive/olfactory angle

【嗅茎】 xiùjīng 〈名〉[解剖] olfactory stalk

【嗅觉】 xiùjué 〈名〉(sense of) smell; scent: ～良好 have a fine sense of smell ‖ ～灵敏 have a keen/sharp sense of smell ‖〈喻〉他的政治～灵敏。He is politically sharp.

〖～不全〗 xiùjué bùquán 〈名〉 merosmia

〖～减退〗 xiùjué jiǎntuì 〈名〉 hyposmia

〖～偏差〗 xiùjué piānchā 〈名〉 paranosmia

〖～器官〗 xiùjué qìguān 〈名〉 olfactory organ
〖～丧失〗 xiùjué sàngshī 〈名〉 anosmia
【嗅毛】 xiùmáo 〈名〉[动物] olfactory hairs
【嗅脑】 xiùnǎo 〈名〉 smell brain; rhinencephalon
【嗅器】 xiùqì 〈名〉[医学] olfactory organ
【嗅球】 xiùqiú 〈名〉[动物] olfactory bulb
【嗅神经】 xiùshénjīng 〈名〉 olfactory nerve
【嗅细胞】 xiùxìbāo 〈名〉 olfactory cell
【嗅腺】 xiùxiàn 〈名〉 olfactory gland
【嗅盐】 xiùyán 〈名〉[医药] smelling salt
【嗅叶】 xiùyè 〈名〉[动物] olfactory lobe

溴 xiù 〈名〉 bromine (Br)
【溴苯】 xiùběn 〈名〉 bromobenzene
【溴丙炔】 xiùbǐngquē 〈名〉 propargyl bromide
【溴丙酮】 xiùbǐngtóng 〈名〉 bromacetone
【溴化铵】 xiùhuà'ǎn 〈名〉 ammonium bromide
【溴化钡】 xiùhuàbèi 〈名〉 barium bromide
【溴化钙】 xiùhuàgài 〈名〉 calcium bromide
【溴化汞】 xiùhuàgǒng 〈名〉 mercuric/mercury bromide
【溴化剂】 xiùhuàjì 〈名〉 brominating agent
【溴化钾】 xiùhuàjiǎ 〈名〉 potassium bromide
【溴化硫】 xiùhuàliú 〈名〉 sulphur bromide/monobromide
【溴化镁】 xiùhuàměi 〈名〉 magnesium bromide
【溴化钠】 xiùhuànà 〈名〉 sodium bromide
【溴化铅】 xiùhuàqiān 〈名〉 lead bromide
【溴化氢】 xiùhuàqīng 〈名〉 hydrogen bromide
【溴化铁】 xiùhuàtiě 〈名〉 ferric bromide/sesquibromide/tribromide; iron bromide
【溴化铜】 xiùhuàtóng 〈名〉 cupric/copper bromide
【溴化物】 xiùhuàwù 〈名〉 bromide
【溴化锌】 xiùhuàxīn 〈名〉 zinc bromide
【溴化银】 xiùhuàyín 〈名〉 silver bromide
〖～相纸〗 xiùhuàyín xiàngzhǐ 〈名〉[摄影] bromide paper
【溴化作用】 xiùhuà zuòyòng 〈名〉 bromination
【溴硫磷】 xiùliúlín 〈名〉 bromophos
【溴水】 xiùshuǐ 〈名〉 bromine water
【溴酸】 xiùsuān 〈名〉 bromic acid
〖～钡〗 xiùsuānbèi 〈名〉 barium bromate
〖～钾〗 xiùsuānjiǎ 〈名〉 potassium bromate
〖～钠〗 xiùsuānnà 〈名〉 sodium bromate
〖～盐〗 xiùsuānyán 〈名〉 bromate
〖～银〗 xiùsuānyín 〈名〉 silver bromate
【溴值】 xiùzhí 〈名〉 bromine number
【溴中毒】 xiùzhòngdú 〈名〉[医学] bromism

褎 xiù 〈书〉= 袖 xiù

xū

讶 xū 〈形〉〈书〉 big; broad: ～策 grand plan

圩 xū 〈名〉〈方〉 country fair/market: 赶～ go to a fair ⇨～场;～市
⇨wéi
【圩场】 xūchǎng 〈名〉〈方〉 country fair/market
【圩期】 xūqī = 圩日 xūrì
【圩日】 xūrì 〈名〉〈方〉 market day
【圩市】 xūshì 〈名〉〈方〉 country fair/market

戌 xū 〈名〉 Xu [eleventh of the twelve Earthly Branches]
⇨qu
【戌时】 xūshí 〈名〉〈旧〉 period of the day from 7 pm to 9 pm

吁 xū ❶〈叹〉〈书〉 why; oh: ～,何其怪哉! My! How strange it is! ❷〈动〉 sigh: ⇨长～短叹
⇨yū;yù
【吁吁】 xūxū 〈拟〉 pant; puff: 气喘～ pant; puff hard/heavily; be out of puff/breath; be short of breath; be breathless ‖ 爬华山真叫人气喘～。Climbing Mount Hua is a real breather.

盱 xū 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ look at with eyes wide open ❷ look up (at)

砉 xū 〈拟〉〈书〉 sound of the skin torn from the bone
⇨huā

须 xū ❶〈动〉〈书〉 await; wait for ❷〈动〉 have to; must: ～经预先批准 be subject to prior approval ⇨～知;必～;务～ ❸〈名〉 beard; moustache: ⇨～发;～眉;胡～ ❹〈名〉 palpus; feeler; tassel; barbel: ⇨～根;～子;触～
【须疮】 xūchuāng 〈名〉[医学] sycosis
【须发】 xūfà 〈名〉 beard and hair: ～皆白 white hair and beard
【须根】 xūgēn 〈名〉[植物] fibrous root
〖～系〗 xūgēnxì 〈名〉 fibrous root system
【须鲸】 xūjīng 〈名〉[动物] whalebone/baleen/fin whale; finback (whale)
【须芒草】 xūmángcǎo 〈名〉[植物] bluestem grass
【须毛】 xūmáo 〈名〉 cirrus
【须眉】 xūméi 〈名〉 ❶ beard and eyebrows: ～皆白的老人 old man with white beard and eyebrows ❷ man: 堂堂～ dignified man ‖ 巾帼不让～。Women refuse to be outdone by men.
【须弥座】 xūmízuò 〈名〉 ❶ Sumeru throne; base/pedestal of Buddha's statue ❷ base of a Buddhist pagoda/temple
【须生】 xūshēng = 老生 lǎoshēng
【须虾】 xūxiā 〈名〉 mustache shrimp
【须要】 xūyào 〈动〉 must; have to: 教育儿童～耐心。It takes patience to educate children. ‖ 我们～设法把机器修好。We must have the machine repaired.
【须臾】 xūyú 〈名〉〈书〉 moment; instant: ～之间,雨过天晴。In an instant/a moment/a little while/a flash the rain stopped and the sky cleared up.
【须知】 xūzhī ❶〈名〉 points for attention; notice; public announcement: 考试～ rules for the examination ‖ 游览～ tourist guide ‖ 旅客～ notice to travellers/passengers ❷〈动〉 one should know that; it must be understood that: ～"不劳则无获"。The proverb "no pains, no gains" must be borne in mind.
【须子】 xūzi 〈名〉 ❶ palpus; feelers; antenna: 虾～ feelers of a shrimp ❷ [植物] tassel: 玉米～ tassels of maize

胥 xū 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 petty official: ～吏 petty official ❷〈副〉 all; each and every: 万事～备。Everything is ready.

虚 xū ❶〈形〉 empty; unoccupied; vacant; void: ⇨～无飘渺;空～;座无～席 ❷〈形〉 humble; modest: ⇨～心;谦～ ❸〈名〉 void; emptiness: ⇨避实击～;乘～而入 ❹〈形〉 weak; feeble: ⇨～汗;～弱;～症 ❺〈形〉 false; nominal: ⇨～名;～情假意;～伪 ❻〈动〉〈书〉 empty; reserve space: ⇨～位以待 ❼〈副〉 vainly: 弹无～发。Not a single bullet missed its target. ⇨～度年华;不～此行 ❽〈形〉〈方〉 loose: ⇨～土 ❾〈形〉 diffident; timid: ⇨胆～ ❿〈名〉 guiding principle; theory: 以～带实 let correct ideology guide practical work ⇨务～ ⓫〈名〉[天文] Xu [eleventh of the twenty-eight constellations]
【虚谤】 xūbàng 〈动〉 accuse groundlessly
【虚报】 xūbào 〈动〉 make a false report; report untruthfully: ～开支 fiddle one's expenses ‖ ～年龄/身高 lie about one's age/height ‖ ～收入 understate the income ‖ ～税额 make a false declaration ‖ ～账目 cook/pad/falsify accounts ‖ ～冒领 make a fraudulent application and claim
【虚词】 xūcí 〈名〉 ❶ functional/form word ❷ = 虚辞 xūcí
【虚辞】 xūcí 〈名〉〈书〉 empty words: 空言～ empty words and exaggerations
【虚度】 xūdù 〈动〉 waste time: ～青春 trifle through one's youth; misspend one's youth; let one's youth slip idly by ‖ ～人生 racket away one's life; pass one's life in vain/idleness ‖ ～时光 idle/muddle away one's time; pass one's time in idleness
〖～光阴〗 xūdù-guāngyīn 〈熟〉 idle away one's time; dream the hours away; idle/loaf/fritter/loiter/lounge away one's time; fool about/around
〖～年华〗 xūdù-niánhuá 〈熟〉 idle/fritter/fool/loaf/dawdle away one's time; waste one's life; drift aimlessly through life; loaf through one's life; fiddle about
【虚浮】 xūfú 〈形〉 impractical; superficial: 作风～ have a super-

ficial and unsubstantive working style ‖ ～的计划 impractical plan
【虚高】 xūgāo 〈形〉 empty high
【虚根】 xūgēn 〈名〉[数学] imaginary root
【虚功】 xūgōng 〈名〉[物理] virtual work
〖～原理〗 xūgōng yuánlǐ 〈名〉[物理] virtual work principle
【虚构】 xūgòu 〈动〉 fabricate; make up; invent: ～故事 trump/make up a story; invent a story ‖ 纯属～ sheer fabrication; pure/downright fiction ‖ ～的故事 mendacious/imaginative story
【虚光】 xūguāng 〈名〉[摄影] vignette
【虚汗】 xūhàn 〈名〉 abnormal sweating due to general debility: 冒～ perspire abnormal sweat
【虚耗公帑】 xūhào-gōngtǎng 〈熟〉 waste public funds
【虚华】 xūhuá 〈形〉 flashy
【虚话】 xūhuà 〈名〉 ❶ empty words/talk ❷ lie: 说～ tell a lie
【虚怀若谷】 xūhuái-ruògǔ 〈熟〉 have a mind as open as a valley—be extremely open-minded/modest; have a mind open to all ideas and thoughts
【虚幻】 xūhuàn 〈形〉 unreal; illusory; visionary; imaginary: ～感 sense of unreality ‖ ～的景象/人物 insubstantial vision/figure ‖ ～的境界 visionary world
【虚晃一枪】 xūhuǎng-yīqiāng 〈熟〉 feint a thrust with one's spear; make a feint; feign/simulate an attack
【虚火】 xūhuǒ 〈名〉[中医] fire of deficiency type; deficiency of fire
【虚极】 xūjí 〈名〉 fictitious pole
【虚己以听】 xūjǐ-yǐtīng 〈熟〉 listen to criticisms modestly; listen to advice patiently/sincerely; listen to advice with an open mind
【虚假】 xūjiǎ 〈形〉 false; sham; unreal; mendacious: ～广告/证明 false advertisement/testimony ‖ ～的诺言 false/empty promise ‖ ～的声势 sham/fictive preponderance ‖ ～的同情 sham/fictive sympathy
〖～广告〗 xūjiǎ guǎnggào 〈名〉 false advertising
【虚价】 xūjià 〈名〉 nominal price
【虚骄】 xūjiāo 〈形〉 superficial and arrogant
【虚焦点】 xūjiāodiǎn 〈名〉[物理] virtual focus
【虚惊】 xūjīng 〈名〉 false alarm: 受了一场～ be the victim of a false alarm ‖ ～一场 merely a false alarm
【虚空】 xūkōng ❶〈形〉 empty; hollow; void ❷〈名〉[佛教] void/emptiness of the material world
【虚夸】 xūkuā 〈形〉 exaggerative; bombastic; boastful: ～的语言 boastful words; exaggerative language
【虚诳】 xūkuáng 〈形〉 false
【虚痨】 xūláo 〈名〉[中医] consumptive disease; consumption
【虚礼】 xūlǐ 〈名〉 insincere/artificial courtesy: 不拘～ not stand on ceremony
【虚脉】 xūmài 〈名〉[中医] feeble pulse; pulsus vacuus
【虚名】 xūmíng 〈名〉 false/undeserved reputation: 追求～ seek mere reputation ⇨徒有～
【虚拟】 xūnǐ ❶〈形〉 suppositional; hypothetical; subjunctive: ⇨～语气 ❷〈动〉 invent; fabricate: ～的故事 fictitious story
〖～对话〗 xūnǐ duìhuà 〈名〉[计算机] cyberspeak
〖～经济〗 xūnǐ jīngjì 〈名〉 virtual economy
〖～空间〗 xūnǐ kōngjiān 〈名〉[计算机] cyberspace
〖～力〗 xūnǐlì 〈名〉[物理] fictitious force
〖～内存〗 xūnǐ nèicún 〈名〉[计算机] virtual memory
〖～网〗 xūnǐwǎng 〈名〉[计算机] virtual net
〖～现实〗 xūnǐ xiànshí 〈名〉[计算机] virtual reality (VR)
〖～银行〗 xūnǐ yínháng 〈名〉 virtual bank
〖～语气〗 xūnǐ yǔqì 〈名〉 subjunctive mood
【虚胖】 xūpàng 〈形〉 puffy: ～的人 puffy person
【虚飘飘】 xūpiāopiāo 〈形〉 shaky; wobbly; unsteady: 他喝了几杯酒，腿就～的了。His legs were feeling wobbly after he had a few cups of liquor.
【虚怯】 xūqiè 〈形〉 ❶ diffident and timid ❷ weak; feeble
【虚情假意】 xūqíng-jiǎyì 〈熟〉 false display of affection; pretence of friendship/kindness; synthetic kindness: 看穿～ see through sb's false display of affection ‖ ～的眼泪 fictive tears
【虚热】 xūrè 〈名〉 asthenic fever
【虚荣】 xūróng 〈名〉 vanity: 不慕～ not be vain ‖ 好～ like vanity; be fond of vanity ‖ 爱慕～的人 vain person
〖～心〗 xūróngxīn 〈名〉 vanity; false pride: 利用～ use sb's vanity (for) ‖ 满足～ flatter/gratify sb's vanity ‖ 掩盖/表现出～ conceal/exhibit one's vanity ‖ 迎合～ tickle sb's vanity; cater to sb's vanity ‖ 强烈的～ violent vanity ‖ 出于～ out of vanity
【虚弱】 xūruò 〈形〉 ❶ (of the body) weak; feeble; debilitated: ～无力 be languidly weak ‖ 身体～ be in weak/frail health ‖ 体质～ have a delicate/weak/fragile constitution ‖ ～常随年老而来。Infirmity often comes with old age. ❷ weak; feeble: 本质～ be feeble in nature ‖ 兵力～ be weak in military strength ‖ 国力～ have weak national strength
【虚设】 xūshè 〈动〉 be nominal; exist in name only: ⇨形同～
【虚声】 xūshēng 〈名〉 ❶ bluff; deceptive show of power ❷ empty reputation ❸ echo
〖～恫吓〗 xūshēng-dònghè 〈熟〉 bluff and bluster; scare sb by an empty threat
【虚实】 xūshí 〈名〉 truth and falsehood—actual situation: 辨别～ distinguish fact from fable ‖ 探听～ try to find out about (an opponent); try to ascertain the strength (of one's opponent)
【虚饰】 xūshì 〈动〉 gild over: ～外观 gild the pill
【虚数】 xūshù 〈名〉 ❶ [数学] imaginary number ❷ unreliable figure
【虚岁】 xūsuì 〈名〉 nominal age [according to a Chinese tradition, a person is considered one year old at birth, so that he will always be one year older than his actual age]: ～五岁 be at the nominal age of five
【虚套】 xūtào ＝虚套子 xūtàozi
〖～子〗 xūtàozi 〈名〉 mere formalities; conventionalities: 不必来～。There is no need to stand on ceremony.
【虚土】 xūtǔ 〈名〉〈方〉 upturned/loosened soil
【虚脱】 xūtuō ❶〈名〉 collapse; prostration ❷〈动〉 collapse; prostrate
【虚妄】 xūwàng 〈形〉 unfounded; fabricated; invented: ～的计划 chimerical plan ‖ ～的信念 delusive belief
【虚伪】 xūwěi 〈形〉 sham; false; hypocritical: ～的奉承 insincere flattery ‖ ～的眼泪 false tears ‖ 他现在比以前更～了。He is now more of a hypocrite than ever before.
【虚位移】 xūwèiyí 〈名〉[物理] virtual displacement
【虚位以待】 xūwèiyǐdài 〈熟〉 reserve a seat for sb; leave a seat vacant for sb
【虚温】 xūwēn 〈名〉[气象] virtual temperature
【虚文】 xūwén 〈名〉 ❶ dead letter: 一纸～ a dead letter ❷ empty forms; mere formalities
〖～浮礼〗 xūwén-fúlǐ 〈熟〉 mere formalities; conventionalities
【虚无】 xūwú 〈名〉 nothingness; nihility: 梦想化为～。Dreams melted into nothingness.
〖～缥缈〗 xūwú-piāomiǎo 〈熟〉 purely imaginary; utterly illusory/visionary; entirely unreal
〖～主义〗 xūwúzhǔyì 〈名〉 nihilism
【虚席以待】 xūxí-yǐdài ＝ 虚位以待 xūwèi-yǐdài
【虚线】 xūxiàn 〈名〉 ❶ dotted line; line of dots/dashes ❷ [数学] imaginary line: 划一条～ dot a line; draw a dotted line
【虚像】 xūxiàng 〈名〉[物理] virtual image
【虚心】 xūxīn 〈形〉 open-minded; modest: ～好学 be modest and eager to learn ‖ ～接受批评 accept criticisms with an open mind ‖ ～求教 be willing to take advice ‖ 抱着～的态度 have/keep an open mind
【虚虚实实】 xūxū-shíshí 〈熟〉 (of military tactics, etc) combination of the true and the false; feints and ambushes; mixture of truth and falsehood
【虚悬】 xūxuán 〈形〉 ❶ unsettled: 经理一职仍然～。The post of manager is still vacant. ❷ invented; imagined: ～的计划 impractical plan
【虚压】 xūyā 〈名〉[气象] virtual pressure
【虚言妄语】 xūyán-wàngyǔ 〈熟〉 unfounded statement; lies and falsehoods
【虚掩】 xūyǎn 〈动〉 ❶ (of a closed door or window) be left unlocked/unlatched: 房门～。The door is left unlocked. ❷ be unbuttoned
【虚应故事】 xūyìng-gùshì 〈熟〉 do sth perfunctorily/as a mere (matter of) form; do sth as a routine practice/for the sake of form only: 我觉得他只是～。I feel he is just going through the motions.
【虚有其表】 xūyǒuqíbiǎo 〈熟〉 look impressive but lack real worth; appear better than it is; be good in appearance only; have good looks without possessing substantial ability: 他们的富

有是～。Their affluence is more apparent than real.
【虚与委蛇】 xūyǔwēiyí 〈熟〉 pretend/feign politeness and compliance; deal with sb courteously but insincerely: 对客人～ greet a guest with false civility
【虚造】 xūzào 〈动〉 invent out of thin air; fabricate
【虚诈】 xūzhà 〈形〉 hypocritical; crafty; deceitful
【虚张声势】 xūzhāng-shēngshì 〈熟〉 make a false show of strength; be swashbuckling; play on/up a bluff; show some fictitious/sham courage: ～的谈话 bluff talk ‖ ～的威胁 empty threat ‖ ～的样子 swashbuckling posture ‖ 那不过是～而已。It's merely a bluff.
【虚症】 xūzhèng 〈名〉[中医] asthenia syndrome
【虚职】 xūzhí 〈名〉 nominal position
【虚掷】 xūzhì 〈动〉 waste (time, money, etc): ～光阴 fritter/idle/dream away one's time
【虚轴】 xūzhóu 〈名〉[数学] imaginary axis
【虚子午线】 xūzǐwǔxiàn 〈名〉 virtual/fictitious meridian
【虚字】 xūzì 〈名〉 functional/empty/form word
〖～眼儿〗 xūzìyǎnr ＝ 虚字 xūzì
【虚左以待】 xūzuǒ-yǐdài 〈熟〉 leave the seat on the left empty and wait for a talented person; reserve the honoured post for a person of real competence; leave/reserve the seat of honour for sb; leave the seat of honour open

谞 xū 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ ability and wisdom ❷ scheme; stratagem

嫛 xū 〈名〉〈古〉 elder sister [used in the ancient state of Chu (楚)]

欻 xū 〈副〉〈书〉 suddenly
⇨chuā

墟 xū 〈名〉 ❶ ruins: ⇨废～;殷～ ❷ 〈书〉 village: ～里/落 village; hamlet ❸ ＝ 圩 xū

需 xū ❶ 〈动〉 need; want; require: 各取所～。Each receives according to his needs. ‖ 尚～改进。There is still room for improvement. ‖ 这条裙子～改短。The skirt needs taking up. ⇨～求;必～品;急～ ❷ 〈名〉 needs; necessities: ⇨军～
【需求】 xūqiú 〈名〉 requirement; demand; need: 超过～ exceed demand; be beyond requirement ‖ 刺激～ whip up/stimulate demand ‖ 符合～ serve sb's needs ‖ 满足～ fulfil/serve/satisfy/meet the demand(s) ‖ ～减退 diminished/diminishing demand ‖ ～膨胀 demand inflation/expansion ‖ ～旺盛 strong demand ‖ 海外/国内～ overseas/domestic demand (for) ‖ 人才～ need for professional pensonnel ‖ 市场～ market demand ‖ 资金～ demand for funding/capital ‖ 无所～ lack for nothing; be in need of nothing
〖～价格〗 xūqiú jiàgé 〈名〉 demand price
〖～量〗 xūqiúliàng 〈名〉 (volume of) demand: 减少/增加～ diminish/increase demand ‖ ～很大 be in great demand; there is a great need (for) ‖ 这些产品的～不大。There is not much market/call for these products.
〖～论〗 xūqiúlùn 〈名〉 theory of demand
〖～曲线〗 xūqiú qūxiàn 〈名〉 demand curve
〖～预测〗 xūqiú yùcè 〈名〉 demand forecast
【需索】 xūsuǒ 〈动〉〈书〉 demand; exact; extort: ～钱财 extort money ‖ ～无厌 make rapacious extortion
【需要】 xūyào ❶ 〈动〉 need; require; demand: ～帮忙 need help; be in need of help ‖ ～保密 require secrecy ‖ ～改革 need to be reformed; there is a need for reform ‖ ～大量时间和精力 need/entail considerable time and energy; make heavy demands upon (sb's) time and energy ‖ ～核对/清洗/修理 need checking/cleaning/repairing ‖ ～极大的耐心 demand/entail great patience ‖ ～立即处理 require prompt handling ‖ ～援助 require assistance ‖ 如果～的话 if need(s) be ‖ ～什么的话，告诉我就行了。If there is anything you need, just let me know. ‖ 走到车站～十分钟。It takes me ten minutes to walk to the bus stop. ‖ 许多问题～解决。Many problems call for a solution. ❷ 〈名〉 need; demand: 讲出～ voice one's needs ‖ 满足～ fulfil/serve/satisfy/meet/answer the need(s) of; meet/serve the demand(s) ‖ 个人～ personal need ‖ 基本～ basic/fundamental needs; bare necessities ‖ 精神/物质～ spiritual/material need ‖ 迫切～ acute/crying/pressing/urgent need ‖ 生理/心理～ physiological/psychological need ‖ 由于工作～ owing to the need of the work ‖ ～乃发明之母。Necessity is the mother of invention.

嘘 xū ❶ 〈动〉 exhale slowly; breathe out slowly: ～了一口气 breathe out a slow breath ❷ 〈动〉〈书〉 sigh: 失望而～ sigh with disappointment ❸ 〈拟〉 [sound of exhaling]: 他气愤地～了一声。He sighed in rage. ❹ 〈动〉 hiss; boo: ～下场 boo sb off the stage ⇨～声 ❺ 〈叹〉 sh; shh; ssh; shush; hush: ～！别把孩子吵醒了！Sh! You'll wake the baby! ❻ 〈动〉 heat; scald: 把饼放在炉子上～一～。Put the cake over the fire for a while.
⇨shī
【嘘寒问暖】 xūhán-wènnuǎn 〈熟〉 inquire after sb's well-being; be solicitous about sb's health/well-being
【嘘气】 xūqì 〈动〉 breathe out slowly
【嘘声】 xūshēng 〈名〉 hiss: 发出～ emit/utter hisses ‖ 用～把某人轰下台 hiss/boo sb off the stage ‖ 尽管～四起，她依旧泰然自若。Despite the booing, she kept her dignity.
【嘘唏】 xūxī ＝ 歔欷 xūxī

魆 xū → 黑魆魆 hēixūxū

歔 xū
【歔欷】 xūxī 〈动〉〈书〉 sob

繻 xū 〈名〉〈书〉 coloured silk fabric

xú

徐 xú 〈形〉 slow: 春风～来。The spring breeze blows gently. ⇨～步;～缓;～图
【徐步】 xúbù 〈动〉 walk slowly; saunter; stroll: 沿着小路～而行 walk slowly along a path
【徐缓】 xúhuǎn 〈形〉 slow; unhurried
【徐娘半老，风韵犹存】 Xúniáng-bànlǎo, fēngyùn-yóucún 〈熟〉 although past her prime, the lady remains attractive in her middle age; a pretty woman in her middle age still retains her charms
【徐图】 xútú 〈动〉〈书〉 adopt a gradual approach (to one's purpose)
【徐行】 xúxíng 〈动〉〈书〉 walk/move slowly
【徐徐】 xúxú 〈副〉〈书〉 slowly; gently: 幕～落下。The screen moved down gradually. ‖ 飞机～降落在机场。The plane slowly landed in the airport. ‖ 微风～地吹。The breeze blows gently.

xǔ

许 xǔ ❶ 〈动〉 allow; permit: 不～抽烟。Smoking is not allowed. ‖ 展品只～看，不～摸。You are just to look at the exhibits but not to touch them. ⇨～可;默～;准～ ❷ 〈动〉 promise: ～下诺言 make a promise ‖ 以身～国 pledge to give/dedicate one's life to one's country ⇨～婚;～配;～愿 ❸ 〈动〉 (of a girl) be betrothed (to): 姑娘已经～了人家。The girl is already betrothed/engaged. ❹ 〈动〉 praise: ～为佳作 be praised as a fine piece of writing ⇨称～;赞～ ❺ 〈副〉 maybe; perhaps: 他今天没来，～是病了。He is absent today; perhaps he's ill. ⇨也～ ❻ 〈副〉 so: ⇨～多;～久 ❼ 〈数〉〈书〉 about; approximately: 上午十时～ at about 10 am ⇨几～;少～;些～ ❽ 〈名〉〈书〉 place: 她何～人? Where does she come from?
【许多】 xǔduō 〈形〉 many; much; a great/good deal of; a good/great many; a lot of: ～变化/朋友 (a great) many changes/friends ‖ ～次 many times; many a time; on many occasions ‖ ～快乐/证据 much pleasure/evidence ‖ ～困难 a lot of difficulties ‖ ～麻烦 a host of trouble ‖ ～时间/信息 a fair amount of/a lot of/a great deal of time/information ‖ ～武器/受害者 a large number of weapons/victims ‖ ～债务 huge mountains of debt ‖ ～年前 many years ago ‖ 她的问题比我多～。She has a lot more problems than I have.
【许婚】 xǔhūn 〈动〉 (of a girl's parents or the girl herself)

accept a proposal of marriage; agree to marry

【许久】 xǔjiǔ 〈名〉long time: 谈论～ talk (about sth) for a long time ‖ 他～没来了。It's been ages since he came last time.

【许可】 xǔkě 〈动〉permit; allow: 得到～ get permission (from sb); obtain/procure/secure sb's consent/permission ‖ 给予～ grant/give permission (to do) ‖ 请求～ ask for permission ‖ 出口～ permission for exportation ‖ 官方～ official authorization ‖ 口头～ verbal permission ‖ 在条件～的情况下 when conditions permit ‖ 天气～的话,我们明天去郊游。Weather permitting, we are going outing tomorrow. ‖ 未经～不得人内。No admittance without permission.

〖～协议书〗 xǔkě xiéyìshū 〈名〉[计算机] licence agreement

〖～证〗 xǔkězhèng 〈名〉licence; permit: 持有～ hold a permit ‖ 吊销～ cancel/rescind/revoke a permit ‖ 发给～ give/grant/issue a permit ‖ 获得～ receive/obtain/secure a permit/licence ‖ 出境/入境～ exit/entry permit ‖ 工作～ work permit ‖ 进口/出口～ import/export licence ‖ 临时居住～ sojourn permit ‖ 专利～ patent licence

〖～证贸易〗 xǔkězhèng màoyì 〈名〉licensing trade

【许诺】 xǔnuò 〈动〉make a promise; promise: 做出～ make a promise ‖ ～多,兑现少 great promise and small performance ‖ 她父亲～给她买台电脑。Her father promised to buy her a computer.

【许配】 xǔpèi 〈动〉betroth a girl (to): 把女儿～给某人 betroth one's daughter to sb

【许亲】 xǔqīn 〈动〉accept a marriage proposal

【许愿】 xǔyuàn 〈动〉❶ make a vow (to a god): 烧香～ burn incense to make vows ❷ promise sb a reward (for sth to be done): ～给儿子买辆自行车 promise one's son a bike ‖ ～请他吃饭 promise to treat him to dinner

【许字】 xǔzì 〈动〉〈书〉betroth a girl (to)

诩 xǔ 〈动〉〈书〉boast; brag: ⇨自～

姁 xǔ

【姁姁】 xǔxǔ 〈形〉〈书〉peaceful and happy; mild

栩 xǔ

【栩栩】 xǔxǔ 〈形〉vivid; lively: ⇨～如生

〖～如生〗 xǔxǔ-rúshēng 〈熟〉vivid and lifelike; true to life: 把塑像做得～ breathe life into the statue ‖ ～的描写 picturesque/lively/vivid description ‖ ～的人物 life-like character ‖ 这部小说把历史写得～。The novel has made the past come alive.

湑 xǔ 〈书〉❶〈动〉filter out wine sediment ❷〈形〉clear; pure

盨 xǔ 〈名〉〈古〉*xu* [bronze food container with a lid and two ears used in ancient China]

糈 xǔ 〈名〉〈书〉❶ fine rice used in worship ❷ rations

醑 xǔ 〈名〉❶〈书〉fine wine ❷〈简称〉[医药] spirit: 樟脑～ camphor spirit ⇨醑剂

【醑剂】 xǔjì 〈名〉[医药] spirit

xù

旭 xù 〈名〉brilliance of the rising sun: ⇨～日东升

【旭日】 xùrì 〈名〉rising sun

〖～东升〗 xùrì-dōngshēng 〈熟〉the sun rising in the east—display of youthful vigour and vitality; be in the ascendant

芧 xù 〈名〉〈古〉acorn

序 xù ❶〈名〉〈旧〉western and eastern wings of a house ❷〈名〉〈旧〉school ❸〈名〉order; sequence: 以时间为～ in time/chronological sequence ‖ 以字母为～ in alphabetical order ⇨程～;秩～;井然有～ ❹〈动〉〈书〉arrange in order: ⇨～齿;～次 ❺〈名〉preface: 写～ preface (a book) with an introduction; write a preface to a book ⇨～言 ❻〈形〉introductory; initial: 这几行诗是他那长篇叙事诗的～诗。These lines form a prelude to his long narrative poem. ⇨～幕;～曲

【序跋】 xùbá 〈名〉preface and postscript

【序齿】 xùchǐ 〈动〉arrange in order of age/seniority

【序词】 xùcí 〈名〉prologue; preface; foreword

【序次】 xùcì 〈名〉order; sequence

【序号】 xùhào 〈名〉serial number

【序列】 xùliè 〈名〉alignment; array; order; succession: 不成～ out of alignment ‖ 战斗～ battle array/formation

【序论】 xùlùn 〈名〉introduction; preface

【序目】 xùmù 〈名〉preface and table of contents

【序幕】 xùmù 〈名〉❶ prologue ❷〈喻〉prologue; prelude: 抗日战争的～ prologue to the War of Resistance Against Japan

【序曲】 xùqǔ 〈名〉❶ [音乐] overture ❷〈喻〉prelude

【序时账】 xùshízhàng 〈名〉[会计] journal

【序数】 xùshù 〈名〉ordinal (number)

〖～词〗 xùshùcí 〈名〉ordinal number

【序文】 xùwén 〈名〉preface; foreword: ～作者 prefacer

【序言】 xùyán 〈名〉preface; foreword: 为书写～ preface a book; write a preface to a book

【序战】 xùzhàn ＝ 初战 chūzhàn

昫 xù 〈书〉＝ 煦 xù

叙 xù ❶〈名〉〈书〉sequence; order ❷〈动〉〈书〉assess; appraise: ⇨～功 ❸〈动〉talk; chat: ⇨～旧 ❹〈动〉narrate; recount; relate: ⇨～事;～述

【叙别】 xùbié 〈动〉have a farewell talk: ～以来,倏忽三月。Suddenly it's been three months since we said good-bye to each other.

【叙词】 xùcí 〈名〉descriptor

【叙次】 xùcì ＝ 序次 xùcì

【叙功】 xùgōng 〈动〉〈书〉assess merits/services: ～议赏 assess one's services and decide on awards

【叙话】 xùhuà 〈动〉talk; chat

【叙旧】 xùjiù 〈动〉reminisce; talk about the past; have a chat over the old days

【叙利亚】 Xùlìyà 〈名〉Syria

〖～人〗 Xùlìyàrén 〈名〉Syrian

〖～语〗 Xùlìyàyǔ 〈名〉Syrian

【叙录】 xùlù 〈名〉brief introduction

【叙事】 xùshì 〈动〉narrate; recount; relate: 擅长～的作家 writer of great narrative power

〖～歌剧〗 xùshì gējù 〈名〉ballad opera

〖～剧〗 xùshìjù 〈名〉epic play/theatre

〖～曲〗 xùshìqǔ 〈名〉[音乐] ballade

〖～诗〗 xùshìshī 〈名〉ballade; narrative poem/poetry; epic (poem)

〖～体〗 xùshìtǐ 〈名〉descriptive style

〖～文〗 xùshìwén 〈名〉narrative (prose); narration

〖～文学〗 xùshì wénxué 〈名〉narrative literature

【叙述】 xùshù 〈动〉narrate; recount; relate: ～不幸 recount one's misfortunes ‖ ～一段轶事 relate an anecdote ‖ 生动地～冒险经历 give a lively account of one's adventures; narrate vividly one's adventures ‖ 详细～ give/render a full account (of)

【叙说】 xùshuō 〈动〉tell; narrate: ～冒险故事 narrate one's adventures

【叙谈】 xùtán 〈动〉chat; chit-chat: 与朋友～ have a chat with one's friend

【叙文】 xùwén ＝ 序文 xùwén

【叙言】 xùyán ＝ 序言 xùyán

【叙用】 xùyòng 〈动〉〈书〉appoint/employ (an official)

洫 xù 〈名〉〈书〉field ditch

恤 xù 〈动〉❶ pity; sympathize: ⇨怜～;体～ ❷ give relief; compensate: ⇨～金;抚～

【恤金】 xùjīn 〈名〉pension; relief payment

【恤衫】 xùshān 〈名〉〈方〉shirt

垿 xù 〈名〉〈古〉east or west wall of a house [usu used in person's names]

畜 xù 〈动〉raise/rear (domestic animals): ⇨～产;～牧;～养 ⇨chù
【畜产】 xùchǎn 〈名〉livestock/animal product
【～品】 xùchǎnpǐn 〈名〉livestock/animal product
【畜牧】 xùmù 〈动〉raise livestock/poultry
【～场】 xùmùchǎng 〈名〉animal/livestock farm
【～业】 xùmùyè 〈名〉animal/livestock husbandry; livestock breeding: 从事～ go in for animal husbandry ‖ 发展～ develop animal husbandry
【畜养】 xùyǎng 〈动〉raise (domestic animals): ～家畜 raise domestic animals

琞 xù 〈书〉＝婿 xù

酗 xù
【酗酒】 xùjiǔ 〈动〉indulge in excessive drinking; drink excessively/heavily: 开始～ take to drink; give way to drink ‖ ～致死 drink oneself to death ‖ ～滋事 get drunk and create a disturbance ‖ ～者 alcoholic ‖ ～伤身。Too much drink is harmful.

勖 xù 〈动〉〈书〉encourage; urge: ⇨～勉
【勖励】 xùlì 〈动〉〈书〉encourage; urge
【勖勉】 xùmiǎn 〈动〉〈书〉encourage; urge: ～有加 give repeated encouragement

鱮 xù ＝鲢 lián

绪 xù 〈名〉❶〈书〉ends of silk threads ❷ beginning; commencement: ⇨～论;千头万～;头～ ❸〈书〉remnants: ～年 remaining years ‖ ～余 surplus; remnants ❹〈书〉task; cause; undertaking: 缵～ carry on the cause of the forefathers ❺ mental/emotional state: ⇨情～;思～;心～
【绪论】 xùlùn 〈名〉introduction; preface
【绪言】 xùyán 〈名〉introduction

续 xù 〈动〉❶ be continuous/successive: ⇨持～;连～ ❷ continue; extend; join: ～上一截绳子 join another piece of rope (onto sth) ⇨～编;～集;狗尾～貂 ❸〈口〉add; supply more: ～水 add some more water (into); replenish some water
【续编】 xùbiān 〈名〉continuation (of a book); sequel
【续貂】 xùdiāo 〈动〉〈谦〉join a dog's tail to a sable—add a poor sequel to a fine work; add sth inferior to sth superior: ⇨狗尾～
【续订】 xùdìng 〈动〉renew subscription (to a newspaper, magazine, etc): ～《读者文摘》renew one's subscription to *Reader's Digest*
【续断】 xùduàn 〈名〉[中药] teasel root
【续航】 xùháng 〈动〉(of airplanes, ships, etc) continue a journey without refuelling
【～力】 xùhánglì 〈名〉flying range (of an airplane); cruising radius (of a ship); endurance of flight
【续会】 xùhuì 〈名〉extended session; follow-up meeting
【续集】 xùjí 〈名〉continuation (of a book); sequel: 故事～ continuation of a story
【续假】 xùjià 〈动〉extend one's leave of absence: ～一星期 have one's leave extended for another week
【续借】 xùjiè 〈动〉renew (a book): ～一个月 renew a book for another month
【续篇】 xùpiān 〈名〉sequel; continuation: 小说的～ sequel to a novel
【续聘】 xùpìn 〈动〉continue to hire/employ; renew sb's employment contract: 他被公司～五年。His employment contract was renewed by the company for another five years.
【续娶】 xùqǔ ＝续弦 xùxián
【续闻】 xùwén 〈名〉follow-up news
【续弦】 xùxián 〈动〉remarry after one's wife's death
【续约】 xùyuē ❶〈动〉renew a treaty/contract ❷〈名〉renewed treaty/contract; supplementary contract

溆 xù 〈名〉〈书〉waterside

絮 xù ❶〈名〉〈古〉coarse floss silk ❷〈名〉sth resembling cotton: 芦～ reed catkin ⇨柳～ ❸〈名〉cotton wadding: ⇨棉～ ❹〈动〉wad/pad with cotton: ～棉被 wad a quilt with cotton ❺〈形〉long-winded; garrulous: ⇨～叨;～烦
【絮叨】 xùdao 〈动〉be long-winded; be wordy; be garrulous: ～得烦死人了 nag sb to death ‖ 她可真～。She is far too long-winded.
【絮烦】 xùfan 〈形〉❶ tired/sick of: 他没完没了的故事我都听得～了。I was fed up/bored with his endless stories. / He talked my head off with his endless stories. ❷ wordy; long-winded: 说话太～ be too long-winded
【絮聒】 xùguō 〈动〉❶ be long-winded; be garrulous ❷ bother; trouble
【絮棉】 xùmián 〈名〉cotton for wadding
【絮窝】 xùwō 〈动〉make a nest
【絮絮】 xùxù 〈形〉garrulous; long-winded
【～不休】 xùxù-bùxiū 〈熟〉be garrulous/loquacious; talk on and on; chatter away; talk ceaselessly/endlessly/continuously; be long-winded; rattle on/away: ～地谈论工作 be chattering over one's work
【～叨叨】 xùxù-dāodao 〈熟〉talk endlessly; babble ceaselessly/incessantly
【絮语】 xùyǔ 〈书〉❶〈动〉prattle/drivel on (about); be garrulous/wordy; chatter incessantly ❷〈名〉incessant/endless chatter; prattle
【絮状】 xùzhuàng 〈形〉cotton-like; flocculent: ～物 floc; floccus ‖ ～云 floccus
【絮嘴】 xùzuǐ 〈动〉chatter; nag

婿 xù 〈名〉❶ husband: 夫～ husband ⇨女～ ❷ son-in-law: ⇨乘龙快～;翁～

蓄 xù 〈动〉❶ store/save up: 水库～满了水。The reservoir is fully stored with water. ⇨～电池;积～ ❷ entertain (an idea); harbour: ⇨～念;～意 ❸ (of beard/hair) grow: ～小胡子 grow/cultivate/raise a moustache ⇨～发
【蓄藏】 xùcáng 〈动〉save and preserve; lay (sth) in/up; store up
【蓄电池】 xùdiànchí 〈名〉storage battery/cell; accumulator (ACC): 给～充电 charge a battery ‖ 使～放电 discharge a battery
【～车】 xùdiànchíchē 〈名〉accumulator vehicle; battery car
【～充电器】 xùdiànchí chōngdiànqì 〈名〉accumulator/battery charger
【～箱】 xùdiànchíxiāng 〈名〉battery container/box
【～组】 xùdiànchízǔ 〈名〉storage battery; accumulator
【蓄电瓶】 xùdiànpíng 〈名〉accumulator jar
【蓄发】 xùfà 〈动〉wear hair long: 决定～ decide to let one's hair grow
【蓄洪】 xùhóng 〈动〉store flood water: ～防旱 store flood water for use against a drought ‖ ～工程 water flood storage project ‖ ～区 flood storage area
【～坝】 xùhóngbà 〈名〉flood dam
【～量】 xùhóngliàng 〈名〉water storage capacity
【蓄积】 xùjī 〈动〉store/save up: ～雨水 store up rainwater
【蓄谋】 xùmóu 〈动〉premeditate: ～破坏 make a systematic attempt to sabotage ‖ ～推翻政府 plot to overthrow the government ‖ ～已久 be long premeditated ‖ 有～的攻击/凶杀 premeditated attack/murder
【蓄念】 xùniàn 〈动〉premeditate; harbour/entertain an idea; have long entertained (an idea)
【蓄水】 xùshuǐ 〈动〉store/retain water: ～工程 water storage project ‖ 这个水库～多少? How much water can this reservoir hold?
【～坝】 xùshuǐbà 〈名〉storage dam
【～槽】 xùshuǐcáo 〈名〉catchment basin
【～池】 xùshuǐchí 〈名〉cistern; reservoir
【蓄养】 xùyǎng 〈动〉store up; accumulate: ～力量 build up/accumulate strength
【蓄意】 xùyì 〈动〉premeditate; do (sth evil) intentionally/by design: ～犯罪 intentionally commit a crime ‖ ～攻击/谋杀/破坏 deliberately attack/murder/sabotage ‖ ～杀害 kill with intent; kill intentionally; murder premeditatedly ‖ ～挑衅 premeditatedly provoke
【蓄志】 xùzhì 〈动〉have long cherished/harboured an ambition

煦 xù 〈形〉〈书〉warm; balmy: ～风 warm wind ‖ ～暖 warm ⇨和～

xu

蓿 xu → 苜蓿 mùxu

xuān

轩 xuān ❶〈名〉high-fronted, curtained carriage used in ancient times ❷〈形〉high; lofty: ⇨～昂; ～朗; ～然大波 ❸〈名〉small room or veranda with windows [used in names of studies, restaurants or teahouses in ancient times]

【轩昂】 xuān'áng 〈形〉❶ dignified; imposing: ⇨气宇～ ❷ tall and big

【轩敞】 xuānchǎng 〈形〉(of a room) spacious and bright

【轩豁】 xuānhuò 〈形〉❶ open and spacious ❷ sanguine; cheerful

【轩朗】 xuānlǎng 〈形〉bright and airy; (of a room) sunny

【轩眉】 xuānméi 〈动〉〈书〉raise one's eyebrows

【轩然大波】 xuānrán-dàbō 〈熟〉big crushing wave—great disturbance; mighty uproar: 引起一场～ cause a stir; cause much agitation; create/cause/make/raise a furore ‖ 经理辞职一事在该部门引起～。Shock waves reverberated around the department from the manager's resignation. / The manager's resignation caused quite a stir in the department.

【轩轾】 xuānzhì 〈名〉〈书〉high or low; good or bad; superior or inferior: 不分～ be equal (to/with each other); be on a par (with each other)

宣 xuān ❶〈动〉declare; proclaim; announce: ⇨～布; ～誓; 心照不～ ❷〈动〉drain off (liquids): ⇨～泄 ❸ ＝宣纸 xuānzhǐ

【宣笔】 xuānbǐ 〈名〉writing brush of high quality from Xuancheng (宣城), Anhui Province

【宣布】 xuānbù 〈动〉declare; proclaim; announce: ～裁决 pass a judgement ‖ ～独立 declare independence ‖ ～会议闭幕 declare the meeting closed ‖ ～戒严 declare martial law ‖ ～进入紧急状态 proclaim an emergency; declare a state of emergency ‖ ～禁令 announce/declare a ban (on) ‖ ～开会 call a meeting to order ‖ ～判处死刑 pass the death sentence (on sb) ‖ ～取消合同 declare a contract off ‖ ～任命 announce sb's appointment (to) ‖ ～无效 declare sth invalid ‖ ～无罪 declare sb not guilty ‖ ～休会 declare a recess

【宣称】 xuānchēng 〈动〉assert; declare; profess: ～自己是科学家 avow oneself (to be) a scientist ‖ 法院～这项新法律违反宪法。The court declared the new law (to be) unconstitutional.

【宣传】 xuānchuán 〈动〉publicize; propagate; disseminate; preach: ～交通法规 publicize traffic regulations ‖ ～政策 publicize a policy; give publicity to a policy ‖ ～政治观点 propagandize political ideology ‖ 进行～ carry out/conduct propaganda ‖ 广泛/大肆～ give wide/much publicity (to/about sth) ‖ ～鼓动工作 agitprop work ‖ ～广告 publicity poster ‖ ～海报/影片 propaganda poster/film ‖ ～运动 publicity campaign

〖～部〗 xuānchuánbù 〈名〉department/ministry of publicity

〖～弹〗 xuānchuándàn 〈名〉propaganda shell

〖～队〗 xuānchuánduì 〈名〉publicity team

〖～工具〗 xuānchuán gōngjù 〈名〉means of publicity; mass media

〖～工作会议〗 xuānchuán gōngzuò huìyì 〈名〉conference on publicity work

〖～工作者〗 xuānchuán gōngzuòzhě 〈名〉publicist

〖～攻势〗 xuānchuán gōngshì 〈名〉propaganda offensive/barrage (against): 发动～ direct/level a propaganda barrage (against)

〖～画〗 xuānchuánhuà 〈名〉(picture) poster

〖～机构〗 xuānchuán jīgòu 〈名〉publicity organ

〖～机器〗 xuānchuán jīqì 〈名〉〈贬〉propaganda machine

〖～教育〗 xuānchuán jiàoyù 〈名〉publicity and education

〖～品〗 xuānchuánpǐn 〈名〉publicity/propaganda material; promotion material: 散发～ distribute publicity materials

〖～网〗 xuānchuánwǎng 〈名〉publicity network

〖～员〗 xuānchuányuán 〈名〉publicist

〖～战〗 xuānchuánzhàn 〈名〉advertising/propaganda campaign; publicity blitz: 展开～ wage a propaganda warfare

【宣导】 xuāndǎo 〈动〉guide people by creating better understanding

【宣读】 xuāndú 〈动〉read out (in public): ～论文 present one's thesis; read one's paper ‖ ～文件 read out a document ‖ 全文～ read out in full

【宣告】 xuāngào 〈动〉declare; proclaim: ～成立 proclaim the founding (of) ‖ ～合同无效 declare a contract null and void ‖ ～破产 declare bankruptcy ‖ ～停火 herald a cease-fire ‖ ～无力偿债 declare inability to repay a debt ‖ ～无罪 acquit sb of (a crime)

【宣讲】 xuānjiǎng 〈动〉explain and publicize; preach: ～福音 preach the Gospel ‖ 就一个问题进行～ preach on a subject

【宣教】 xuānjiào 〈名〉publicity and education

【宣礼】 xuānlǐ 〈名〉[伊斯兰教] adhan; azan; call for prayer

〖～塔〗 xuānlǐtǎ 〈名〉minaret

〖～员〗 xuānlǐyuán 〈名〉muezzin

【宣明】 xuānmíng 〈动〉declare; make clear: ～立场 declare one's stand

【宣判】 xuānpàn 〈动〉pronounce/deliver a judgement; pass a sentence; read out a verdict: ～死刑 hand down the death penalty; impose the death penalty ‖ ～无罪 declare sb innocent ‖ ～有罪 pronounce sb guilty ‖ 庄严～ solemnly pronounce the sentence ‖ 法庭今日～三人有罪，两人无罪。There were three convictions and two acquittals in court today.

【宣示】 xuānshì 〈动〉announce; proclaim

【宣誓】 xuānshì 〈动〉take/swear an oath; vow; make a vow/pledge: ～就任总统 be sworn in as president ‖ ～就职 take an oath of office ‖ ～入党 take the oath on being admitted to the Party ‖ ～入伍 be sworn into the army ‖ ～效忠 swear (an oath of) allegiance (to sb); make a vow of loyalty (to sb) ‖ 对党～ swear allegiance to the Party ‖ 庄严～ make a solemn vow

〖～书〗 xuānshìshū 〈名〉affidavit: 立～ make an affidavit ‖ 提交～ file an affidavit

【宣腿】 xuāntuǐ 〈名〉ham from Xuanwei (宣威), Yunnan Province

【宣泄】 xuānxiè 〈动〉❶ drain off (liquids): ～雨水 drain off rainwater ❷ get sth off one's chest; unbosom oneself: ～心中的愤懑 give vent to one's resentment ‖ 以痛哭～悲愤 cry one's grief and anger all away ‖ 一阵感情的～ a riot of emotion ❸〈书〉leak out; reveal

【宣叙调】 xuānxùdiào 〈名〉[戏剧] recitative

【宣言】 xuānyán ❶〈名〉declaration; proclamation; manifesto: 发表～ issue a manifesto ‖《独立～》*Declaration of Independence* [US] ‖ 和平～ proclamation of peace ‖ 人权～ declaration of human rights ❷〈动〉declare; proclaim

〖～书〗 xuānyánshū 〈名〉declaration; manifesto

【宣扬】 xuānyáng 〈动〉publicize; propagate; advocate; advertise: ～好人好事 give publicity to good people and their good deeds ‖ 大肆～ give enormous publicity (to) ‖ 自我～ self-promotion; self advertisement

【宣战】 xuānzhàn 〈动〉❶ declare/proclaim war (on/against); dig/take up the hatchet: 向侵略者～ declare war against the invaders ❷ battle; fight a battle: 向癌症/贫困～ declare war on cancer/poverty ‖ 向非典～ fight a battle against SARS

〖～书〗 xuānzhànshū 〈名〉declaration of war

【宣召】 xuānzhào 〈动〉summon to court; summon to imperial audience

【宣旨】 xuānzhǐ 〈动〉announce an imperial decree/edict

【宣纸】 xuānzhǐ 〈名〉*Xuan* paper [high quality paper from Xuancheng (宣城), Anhui Province]

谖 xuān 〈动〉〈书〉❶ cheat ❷ forget

揎 xuān 〈动〉〈书〉turn/roll up sleeves: ～臂 roll up the sleeves and bare the arms ‖ ～拳捋袖 stretch out one's hand and roll up one's sleeves

萱 xuān 〈名〉❶ tawny day lily ❷〈书〉mother：⇨椿～
【萱草】 xuāncǎo 〈名〉[植物] day lily
【萱椿】 xuānchūn 〈名〉〈书〉parents
【萱堂】 xuāntáng 〈名〉〈书〉mother; your mother

喧 xuān ❶〈动〉(of many people) speak loudly：～叫 shout loudly ⇨～嚷；～嚣 ❷〈形〉noisy; clamorous：⇨～闹
【喧宾夺主】 xuānbīn-duózhǔ 〈熟〉a presumptuous guest usurps the host's role; the secondary supersedes the primary; a minor issue takes precedence over a major one
【喧呼】 xuānhū 〈动〉shout loudly
【喧哗】 xuānhuá ❶〈形〉uproarious; tumultuous：笑语～ uproarious talk and laughter ‖ 住在～的大都市 live amid the hurly-burly of a big city ❷〈动〉make an uproar; clamour：请勿～。Please keep quiet. / Please do not talk loudly.
【喧豗】 xuānhuī 〈形〉〈书〉noisy; clamorous; vociferous
【喧闹】 xuānnào 〈形〉noisy; clamorous：～起来 kick up a racket; make a terrible racket ‖ ～的街道 noisy/rowdy street ‖ ～的聚会 riotous/noisy/rowdy party ‖ ～的人群 noisy crowd ‖ ～的商业中心 bustling business hub
〖～声〗 xuānnàoshēng 〈名〉clamour; hubbub; din：车辆的～ roar of the traffic ‖ 机器的～ din of machines ‖ 街上的～ bluster of the street
【喧嚷】 xuānrǎng 〈动〉vociferate; clamour (about)：发出～ vent clamours ‖ 人声～ a hubbub of voices ‖ ～的喝彩声 vociferous cheer ‖ ～的人群 clamorous crowd
【喧扰】 xuānrǎo 〈动〉be tumultuous; make a commotion
【喧腾】 xuānténg ❶〈名〉be in noise and excitement：工地一片～。A hubbub filled the construction site. ❷〈形〉noisy; uproarious：～的锣鼓声 uproarious sound of gongs and drums
【喧天】 xuāntiān 〈动〉be terribly noisy; fill the air with deafening noise：⇨锣鼓～
【喧阗】 xuāntián 〈动〉〈书〉be terribly noisy/clamorous
【喧嚣】 xuānxiāo ❶〈形〉clamorous; uproarious; tumultuous：引起一阵～ cause an uproar/a stir ‖ 车来人往的～声 roar of the traffic ‖ 会议在一片～声中结束。The meeting ended in an uproar. ❷〈动〉make noise; (make a) clamour; make a hullabaloo; raise a din：～不已 clamour without stopping ‖ ～鼓噪 make a clamour; make outcries; stir up a commotion ‖ ～一时 bluster for a time; make a din for a time; kick up a terrific racket for a while
【喧笑】 xuānxiào 〈动〉talk and laugh loudly
【喧啸】 xuānxiào 〈动〉roar
【喧杂】 xuānzá 〈形〉clamorous; tumultuous
【喧噪】 xuānzào 〈动〉make an uproar; clamour

瑄 xuān 〈名〉round flat piece of jade with a hole in the centre

暄 xuān 〈形〉❶ warm：⇨寒～ ❷〈口〉fluffy; soft：馒头特别～。The steamed bread is very fluffy. ‖ 他的脸～了。His cheeks are puffy.
【暄和】 xuānhuo 〈形〉〈口〉fluffy and soft：～的枕头 fluffy/soft pillow
【暄暖】 xuānnuǎn 〈形〉warm and comfortable
【暄腾】 xuānteng 〈形〉〈方〉soft; fluffy

煖 xuān 〈形〉〈书〉warm

煊 xuān 〈形〉eminent
【煊赫】 xuānhè 〈形〉eminent：～一时 have renown and influence for a time

儇 xuān 〈形〉〈书〉❶ frivolous ❷ cunning
【儇薄】 xuānbó 〈形〉〈书〉frivolous
【儇佻】 xuāntiāo 〈形〉〈书〉frivolous; flighty; flippant

谖 xuān 〈形〉〈书〉wise; intelligent

懁 xuān 〈形〉〈书〉impatient; quick-tempered

翾 xuān 〈动〉〈书〉fly

xuán

玄 xuán 〈形〉❶ black; dark：～玉 black jade ⇨～狐；～青 ❷ distant; remote：⇨～孙；～远 ❸ profound; abstruse：⇨～机；～理；～妙 ❹ unreliable; incredible：这话真～。It's a pretty tall story. ⇨～乎；故弄～虚
【玄奥】 xuán'ào 〈形〉abstruse; profound
【玄关】 xuánguān 〈名〉entrance to Buddhism
【玄狐】 xuánhú 〈名〉black fox
【玄乎】 xuánhu 〈形〉〈口〉fantastic; incredible：他说得可真～。What he said sounds fantastic.
【玄黄】 xuánhuáng ❶〈名〉heaven and earth：～翻覆 overthrow of heaven and earth ‖ ～未判 before the heaven and earth were separated ❷〈形〉dark yellow
【玄机】 xuánjī 〈名〉❶ [道教] mysteries of fate/the universe ❷ profound theory
【玄理】 xuánlǐ 〈名〉profound/abstruse theory/doctrine
【玄妙】 xuánmiào 〈形〉mysterious; abstruse：～莫测 difficult to guess/comprehend
【玄明粉】 xuánmíngfěn 〈名〉[中药] compound of glaubersalt and liquorice
【玄青】 xuánqīng 〈形〉deep black
【玄参】 xuánshēn 〈名〉[中药] figwort
【玄孙】 xuánsūn 〈名〉great-great-grandson
【玄武】 xuánwǔ 〈名〉❶ tortoise ❷ seven constellations of the northern sky ❸ [道教] god of the northern sky
【玄武岩】 xuánwǔyán 〈名〉basalt
【玄想】 xuánxiǎng 〈名〉fancy; illusion
【玄虚】 xuánxū 〈名〉ruse; mystery
【玄学】 xuánxué 〈名〉❶ *Xuanxue*; Dark Learning [3rd-4th century neo-Taoism] ❷ ＝ 形而上学 xíng'érshàngxué
【玄远】 xuányuǎn 〈形〉❶ profound; abstruse ❷ remote; distant
【玄之又玄】 xuánzhīyòuxuán 〈熟〉extremely mysterious and abstruse; mystery of mysteries

还 xuán 〈动〉〈书〉revolve
⇨hái; huán

痃 xuán → 横痃 héngxuán

悬 xuán ❶〈动〉hang; suspend：～在半空 be suspended in midair ‖ ～吊在天花板上的灯 lamp hung from the ceiling ‖ 太阳～在天空。The sun rises high in the sky. ⇨～灯结彩；～梁刺股 ❷〈动〉announce; make public：⇨～赏 ❸〈形〉far apart：⇨～隔；～殊；天～地隔 ❹〈形〉outstanding; unresolved; unsettled：一直～着 remain unsettled; be left outstanding ‖ 这件事先～着吧。Let's leave the matter open. ⇨～案；～而未决 ❺〈动〉feel anxious; be solicitous：⇨～念；～望 ❻〈动〉imagine：⇨～拟；～想 ❼〈动〉lift; raise：⇨～浮；～空；～腕 ❽〈形〉〈口〉dangerous：山路又陡又窄，走起来够～的。It's really dangerous to walk on such a steep and narrow mountain path.
【悬案】 xuán'àn 〈名〉❶ unsettled/pending (law) case：～未结。The case is being suspended. ❷ outstanding issue; unsettled question
【悬臂】 xuánbì 〈名〉cantilever：～支撑的阳台 cantilevered balcony
〖～结构〗 xuánbì jiégòu 〈名〉cantilever design
〖～梁〗 xuánbìliáng 〈名〉cantilever (beam)
〖～起重机〗 xuánbì qǐzhòngjī 〈名〉cantilever crane
〖～桥〗 xuánbìqiáo 〈名〉[建筑] cantilever bridge
【悬揣】 xuánchuǎi 〈动〉speculate; guess; conjecture：～来访的目的 speculate about the reasons for sb's visit
【悬垂】 xuánchuí 〈动〉overhang; hang down：一串串～的葡萄 dependent clusters of grapes ‖ ～构造 pendant formation
〖～动作〗 xuánchuí dòngzuò 〈名〉[单杠] suspense
〖～装饰〗 xuánchuí zhuāngshì 〈名〉[建筑] pendant
【悬灯结彩】 xuándēng-jiécǎi ＝ 张灯结彩 zhāngdēng-jiécǎi
【悬而未决】 xuán'érwèijué 〈熟〉be unresolved/unsettled; be left outstanding/hanging：～的诉讼案 pending lawsuit ‖ ～的问题

outstanding problem ‖ ～的争端 unsettled dispute ‖ 计划仍～。The plan still hangs in the air/balance/scale. / The plan is left hanging in midair.
【悬浮】 xuánfú 〈动〉 suspend: ～在空中/水中 suspend in midair/water ‖ ～固体 suspended solid ⇨磁～
〖～颗粒物〗 xuánfú kēlìwù 〈名〉 suspended particle matter; suspended particle
〖～物质〗 xuánfú wùzhì 〈名〉 suspended matter
〖～液〗 xuánfúyè ＝悬浊液 xuánzhuóyè
【悬隔】 xuángé 〈动〉 be far apart: 两地～。The two places are far apart.
【悬钩子】 xuángōuzǐ 〈名〉[植物] raspberry
【悬谷】 xuángǔ 〈名〉[地质] hanging/suspended valley
【悬挂】 xuánguà 〈动〉 hang; suspend: ～国旗 fly the national flag ‖ ～旗帜 put up flags ‖ 街上～着横幅。The banners stretch across the street. ‖ 彩虹～在天空。A rainbow arches the heavens.
〖～结构〗 xuánguà jiégòu 〈名〉 suspended structure
〖～犁〗 xuánguàlí 〈名〉 mounted plough
〖～起重机〗 xuánguà qǐzhòngjī 〈名〉 underhung crane
〖～式滑翔〗 xuánguàshì huáxiáng 〈名〉[体育] hang gliding: ～机 hang glider
〖～式缩进〗 xuánguàshì suōjìn 〈名〉[印刷] hanging indent
【悬棺】 xuánguān 〈名〉 hanging coffin [a coffin placed in a cliff cave]
〖～葬〗 xuánguānzàng 〈名〉 hanging-coffin burial [a custom practised among some minority nationalities in ancient China of burying the dead by putting the coffin in a cliff cave]
【悬河】 xuánhé 〈名〉 ❶ hanging river [an embanked one with the riverbed higher than the surrounding countryside] ❷ 〈书〉 cataract; waterfall ❸ torrent of words: ⇨口若～
〖～泻水〗 xuánhé-xièshuǐ 〈熟〉 one's words pour forth like rushing water—let loose a flood of eloquence
【悬壶】 xuánhú 〈动〉〈书〉 practise medicine: ～济世 practise medicine to help the people
【悬乎】 xuánhu 〈形〉〈方〉 dangerous; unsafe; insecure: 叫他办事可有点～。*It's a little risky to leave matters in his hands.*
【悬空】 xuánkōng 〈动〉 ❶ hang in the air; suspend in midair ❷ be unsettled; be outstanding; be uncertain; remain in suspense: 她工作还～着，所以生计得靠父母。Now that her job remains in suspense, she's got to depend on her parents for a living.
【悬梁】 xuánliáng 〈动〉 hang from a beam: ～自尽 hang oneself (from a beam)
〖～刺股〗 xuánliáng-cìgǔ 〈熟〉 keep oneself awake by tying one's hair to a beam and prodding one's thigh with an awl—be painstaking/diligent in one's studies; grind away at one's studies; study assiduously
【悬铃木】 xuánlíngmù 〈名〉[植物] chinar; plane tree
【悬虑】 xuánlǜ 〈动〉 worry about
【悬拟】 xuánnǐ 〈动〉 fabricate; conjecture
【悬念】 xuánniàn ❶ 〈动〉 be concerned (about sb); keep thinking of sb ❷ 〈名〉 suspense: ～迭起的小说 novel of suspense; suspensive/cliffhanger novel
【悬赏】 xuánshǎng 〈动〉 offer/post a reward: ～缉拿逃犯 offer a reward for the capture of a runaway criminal; put/set a price on a runaway criminal ‖ ～首级 set/put a price on sb's head; offer a reward for sb's head ‖ 张榜～ post a reward (for)
【悬饰】 xuánshì 〈名〉[建筑] pendant
【悬首示众】 xuánshǒu-shìzhòng 〈熟〉 display sb's chopped-off head at a public place as a warning to all
【悬殊】 xuánshū 〈形〉 greatly disparate: 地位～ wide disparity in social status ‖ 力量～ great disparity in strength ‖ 贫富～ wide gap between the rich and the poor ‖ 众寡～ great disparity in numbers ‖ 以～的比分获胜 win by a huge/large score; win by a wide margin
【悬索】 xuánsuǒ 〈名〉 suspension cable
〖～桥〗 xuánsuǒqiáo ＝吊桥 ② diàoqiáo
【悬梯】 xuántī 〈名〉 hanging ladder
【悬停】 xuántíng 〈动〉 (of helicopters) hover: ～喷气式直升机 hover-jet plane ‖ ～试验 hovering test ‖ 直升机～在头顶上空。The helicopter is hovering overhead.
【悬腕】 xuánwàn 〈动〉 suspend the wrist (when writing with a brush)
【悬望】 xuánwàng 〈动〉 look forward eagerly/anxiously; be concerned about: 早去早回，免得让我～。You'd better come back early to save me waiting in suspense.
【悬系】 xuánxì 〈动〉 be worried/concerned (about sb/sth)
【悬想】 xuánxiǎng 〈动〉 imagine; fancy: ～未来景象的幸福 conjure up visions of future bliss
【悬心】 xuánxīn 〈动〉 worry (about/over): 父亲的病让他们很～。Their father's illness kept them in a state of suspense.
〖～吊胆〗 xuánxīn-diàodǎn ＝提心吊胆 tíxīn-diàodǎn
【悬崖】 xuányá 〈名〉 overhanging cliff; precipice: 攀登～ scale a cliff; clamber up a precipice
〖～勒马〗 xuányá-lèmǎ 〈熟〉 rein in at the brink/on the verge/at the edge of a precipice—wake up to an impending danger at the last moment; avoid danger before it is too late; ward off disaster at the critical moment
〖～峭壁〗 xuányá-qiàobì 〈熟〉 steep cliff; sheer precipice
【悬雍垂】 xuányōngchuí ＝小舌 xiǎoshé
【悬肘】 xuánzhǒu ＝悬腕 xuánwàn
【悬浊液】 xuánzhuóyè 〈名〉 turbid liquid

旋 xuán ❶ 〈动〉 revolve; circle; spin: ⇨～转；盘～；天～地转 ❷ 〈动〉 return; come back: ⇨凯～ ❸ 〈副〉〈书〉 soon; immediately: ⇨～即 ❹ 〈名〉 circle: ⇨～涡；打～ ❺ 〈名〉 whorled part of the scalp: ⇨～儿
⇨xuàn
【旋臂起重机】 xuánbì qǐzhòngjī 〈名〉 slewing/jib crane
【旋耕】 xuángēng 〈名〉 rotary tillage
〖～机〗 *xuángēngjī 〈名〉 rotary cultivator; rotavator*
【旋管】 xuánguǎn 〈名〉[化学] coil(er); coiled pipe
【旋光谱】 xuánguāngpǔ 〈名〉 optical rotation spectra
【旋光性】 xuánguāngxìng 〈名〉[物理] optical activity/rotation: ～色散 rotary dispersion
【旋回】 xuánhuí ❶ 〈名〉[地质] cycle: ～构造 tectonic cycle ‖ 造山～ orogenic cycle ❷ 〈动〉 turn round; circle; hover
〖～层〗 xuánhuícéng 〈名〉 cyclothem; rotational layer
【旋即】 xuánjí 〈副〉 soon; promptly; immediately: 票～售完。*The tickets were soon sold out.*
【旋里】 xuánlǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 return to one's hometown
【旋流】 xuánliú 〈名〉 rotational flow; whirlblast
【旋律】 xuánlǜ 〈名〉 melody: ～哀怨 doleful melody
【旋毛虫】 xuánmáochóng 〈名〉 trichina: ～病 trichinosis
【旋木家具】 xuánmù jiājù 〈名〉 bobbin furniture
【旋钮】 xuánniǔ 〈名〉 knob: 按顺时针方向转动～ turn the knob clockwise ‖ 调谐～ tuning knob ‖ 音量控制～ volume control knob
【旋乾转坤】 xuánqián-zhuǎnkūn ＝旋转乾坤 xuánzhuǎn-qiánkūn
【旋桥】 xuánqiáo 〈名〉[建筑] swing bridge
【旋儿】 xuánr 〈名〉 whorled part of the scalp
【旋绕】 xuánrào 〈动〉 curl up; wind around: 把一串彩灯～在小树上 wind a string of colour lights around a little tree ‖ 音乐在大厅里～。The music reverberated throughout the hall.
【旋塞】 xuánsāi 〈名〉 turncock: 三通～ three-way cock
〖～阀〗 xuánsāifá 〈名〉 cock; stopcock
【旋梯】 xuántī 〈名〉 spiral staircase
【旋涡】 xuánwō 〈名〉 ❶ whirlpool; vortex; eddy: 被卷入～ be caught in a whirlpool ‖ 潭中的～ whirls of the pool ❷ difficult situation: 战争～ whirlpool of war
〖～星云〗 xuánwō xīngyún 〈名〉 spiral nebula
〖～浴〗 xuánwōyù 〈名〉 whirlpool bath
【旋舞】 xuánwǔ 〈动〉 dance in a circle; whirl: 他带着女友在舞池中～。He whirled his girlfriend round the dance floor.
【旋翼】 xuányì 〈名〉 rotary wing; rotor (wing)
〖～机〗 xuányìjī 〈名〉 rotary-wing aircraft; rotorcraft
【旋凿】 xuánzáo 〈名〉 screw driver
【旋踵】 xuánzhǒng 〈副〉〈书〉 instantly; immediately; quickly: ～而至 arrive immediately ‖ ～即逝 vanish in a flash
【旋转】 xuánzhuǎn 〈动〉 revolve; gyrate; rotate; spin: ～一周 *make a full revolution* ‖ ～的陀螺 *spinning top* ‖ ～运动 *rotary* motion/movement ‖ 逆时针/顺时针方向～ counterclockwise/clockwise rotation ‖ 轮子在绕轴～。A wheel is turning/revolving round/on its axis. ‖ 一阵风把落叶刮得～起来。The wind whirled (up) the fallen leaves.
〖～餐厅〗 xuánzhuǎn cāntīng 〈名〉 revolving restaurant

〖～锄〗 xuánzhuǎnchú 〈名〉rotary hoe
〖～窗〗 xuánzhuǎnchuāng 〈名〉pivoted casement
〖～灯标〗 xuánzhuǎn dēngbiāo 〈名〉rotating beacon
〖～灯光〗 xuánzhuǎn dēngguāng 〈名〉revolving light
〖～发动机〗 xuánzhuǎn fādòngjī 〈名〉rotary engine
〖～犁〗 xuánzhuǎnlí 〈名〉rotary plough/tiller
〖～门〗 xuánzhuǎnmén 〈名〉revolving door
〖～木马〗 xuánzhuǎn mùmǎ 〈名〉merry-go-round; whirligig
〖～乾坤〗 xuánzhuǎn-qiánkūn 〈熟〉effect a drastic change in the situation; turn the tide of world events
〖～球〗 xuánzhuǎnqiú 〈名〉spin/spinning ball (in tennis); spin stroke (in table tennis); spinner (in cricket); spiral (in football): 打～ spin the ball (in cricket/tennis) ‖ 发～ give a spin to the ball (in cricket/baseball); twist service (in table tennis)
〖～摄影机〗 xuánzhuǎn shèyǐngjī 〈名〉rotary camera
〖～舞台〗 xuánzhuǎn wǔtái 〈名〉revolving stage/platform
〖～钻井〗 xuánzhuǎn zuànjǐng 〈名〉rotary drilling
【旋子】 xuánzi 〈名〉circle: 打～ whirl around in a circle
⇨xuànzi

漩 xuán 〈名〉whirlpool; eddy: ⇨～涡
【漩涡】 xuánwō ＝ 旋涡 xuánwō

璇 xuán 〈名〉〈书〉fine jade
【璇玑】 xuánjī 〈名〉❶ ancient astronomical instrument [a disc with serrated edge and central orifice] ❷〈古〉the first four stars of the Big Dipper

xuǎn

选 xuǎn ❶〈动〉select; choose: ～日子 choose a date (for) ‖ ～生日礼品 select a birthday present ‖ ～专业 select a major ‖ 被～为代表 be selected as a representative ‖ 练习时间～得不好。The hours of practice are ill chosen. ⇨～修; ～择; 挑～ ❷〈名〉select: ⇨人～; 入～ ❸〈名〉selection; anthology: 民歌～ selections of folk songs ‖ 名家诗～ selections from great poets ‖ 小说～ anthology of novels ⇨文～ ❹〈动〉elect: ～班长 elect a monitor ‖ ～她担任主席 elect her to the post of chairmanship; elect her president ‖ 被～人人大常委会 be elected into the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress ⇨～举; ～票
【选拔】 xuǎnbá 〈动〉select; choose: ～人才 select talented people ‖ ～运动员 select sportsmen/athletes ‖ ～提升 promotion by selection
〖～考试〗 xuǎnbá kǎoshì 〈名〉screening test; selective examination
〖～赛〗 xuǎnbásài 〈名〉(selective) trials; preliminary round; tryout
〖～委员会〗 xuǎnbá wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉selection board/committee
【选本】 xuǎnběn 〈名〉anthology; selected works
【选编】 xuǎnbiān ❶〈动〉select and compile: ～一本诗集 make a collection of selected poems ‖ ～著名的演说 edit famous speeches ❷〈名〉collection of selected works; anthology: 散文～ collection of selected essays
【选材】 xuǎncái 〈动〉❶ select (a qualified) person ❷ select material: 这个故事～于传奇。The story is culled from legend.
【选场】 xuǎnchǎng 〈名〉[戏剧] selected scene
【选单】 xuǎndān 〈名〉[计算机] menu
【选调】 xuǎndiào 〈动〉select and transfer: ～得力干部到基层 select competent cadres and transfer them down to the basic level
【选定】 xuǎndìng 〈动〉select; designate: ～继承人 settle on/pick sb as one's successor ‖ ～见面地点 decide/settle on a meeting place ‖ ～会计职业 decide on accountancy as one's profession ‖ ～日期 fix the date
【选读】 xuǎndú ❶〈动〉select and read: ～书中的段落 read selected passages from a book ‖ ～自己喜爱的作家的作品 read selected works of one's favourite author ❷〈名〉selected readings: 《英国文学～》 *Selected Readings in English Literature*
【选段】 xuǎnduàn 〈名〉selections: 京剧～ selections of Beijing opera ‖ 名诗～ extracts from famous poems
【选购】 xuǎngòu 〈动〉choose and buy: 有各种护肤品可供～ offer a variety/a wide range of skincare products to choose from; have a wide selection of skincare products ‖ 新到各种家具，欢迎～。A new variety of furniture awaits your choice.
【选集】 xuǎnjí 〈名〉selected works; selections; anthology; omnibus edition: 被收入～ be anthologized ‖ 鲁迅作品～ selections from Lu Xun ‖ 诗歌～ select collection of poems
【选辑】 xuǎnjí ❶〈动〉select and compile ❷〈名〉selections; anthology
【选举】 xuǎnjǔ 〈动〉elect (by vote): ～主席 elect a chairperson; elect sb chair ‖ 参加～ take part in an election ‖ 操纵～ fix/rig an election ‖ 进行～ conduct an election ‖ 举行～ hold an election ‖ 左右～ decide/swing an election ‖ ～失败 lose an election ‖ 民主～ vote democratically ‖ 投票～ vote/elect by ballot ‖ ～结果 election results/returns; outcome of an election ‖ 举手～ hand vote ‖ 势均力敌的～ close election ‖ 议会～ parliamentary election
〖～程序〗 xuǎnjǔ chéngxù 〈名〉electoral procedure
〖～法〗 xuǎnjǔfǎ 〈名〉electoral law
〖～权〗 xuǎnjǔquán 〈名〉suffrage; right to vote; (elective/voting) franchise: 给予～ extend/grant suffrage ‖ 赢得～ get/win the vote; gain the ballot ‖ ～和被～ right to vote and to stand for election ‖ 妇女～ women's suffrage
〖～人〗 xuǎnjǔrén 〈名〉voter; elector: ～票 electoral vote ‖ ～制 electoral system
〖～团〗 xuǎnjǔtuán 〈名〉electoral college
〖～委员会〗 xuǎnjǔ wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉electoral board; Electoral Commission [US]
〖～制度〗 xuǎnjǔ zhìdù 〈名〉electoral system/institution
【选刊】 xuǎnkān ❶〈动〉select and publish ❷〈名〉selected writings; selections
【选矿】 xuǎnkuàng 〈名〉ore dressing; mineral separation: ～厂 separating/dressing plant ‖ ～机 concentrating machine; dresser
【选录】 xuǎnlù 〈动〉select and include: 名著～ extracts culled from the best authors
【选煤】 xuǎnméi 〈名〉[矿业] coal washing
【选美比赛】 xuǎnměi bǐsài 〈名〉beauty contest: 参加～ attend a beauty contest
【选民】 xuǎnmín 〈名〉voter; elector: 笼络～ nurse one's constituency ‖ 向～呼吁 appeal to the electorate ‖ 全体～ constituency; electorate ‖ 无党派～ independent voter; voter with no party affiliations
〖～榜〗 xuǎnmínbǎng 〈名〉list of eligible voters; electorate list
〖～登记〗 xuǎnmín dēngjì 〈名〉voter registration
〖～证〗 xuǎnmínzhèng 〈名〉voter registration card
【选派】 xuǎnpài 〈动〉select and send; detail: ～留学生 select students for studying abroad ‖ ～代表参加会议 select representatives to a conference
【选配】 xuǎnpèi 〈动〉select to breed
【选票】 xuǎnpiào 〈名〉vote; ballot: 获得五万张～ obtain 50,000 votes ‖ 获得 93% 的～ capture 93% of the votes ‖ 计算～ count/tally the votes ‖ 拉～ canvass for votes ‖ 买～ buy a vote ‖ 赢得～ gain/win a vote ‖ ～统计 vote counting
【选频】 xuǎnpín 〈动〉select frequency
【选聘】 xuǎnpìn 〈动〉choose sb for a job/position; select and employ; select for employment: ～教师 recruit teachers
【选区】 xuǎnqū 〈名〉electoral district/ward; constituency; election/voting precinct
【选曲】 xuǎnqǔ 〈名〉selected songs/tunes; musical selection
【选取】 xuǎnqǔ 〈动〉select: 将从申请人中～五名。Five will be selected from the applicants.
【选任】 xuǎnrèn 〈动〉select and appoint; choose sb for a position: ～管理人员 employ managerial personnel
【选手】 xuǎnshǒu 〈名〉contestant; athlete; player: 篮球/网球～ basketball/tennis player ‖ 业余～ amateur ‖ 优秀～ top-ranking athlete
【选送】 xuǎnsòng 〈动〉select and recommend sb
【选题】 xuǎntí ❶〈动〉select a title/subject/topic ❷〈名〉selected subject/topic: 报～ submit one's topic
【选贤举能】 xuǎnxián-jǔnéng ＝ 选贤任能 xuǎnxián-rènnéng
【选贤任能】 xuǎnxián-rènnéng 〈熟〉appoint people of integrity and intelligence; select the worthy and promote the capable
【选项】 xuǎnxiàng 〈名〉❶ alternative ❷ [计算机] option
〖～板〗 xuǎnxiàngbǎn 〈名〉[计算机] palette
【选修】 xuǎnxiū 〈动〉take as an elective (course): ～欧洲史 take

European history as an elective course; elect European history ‖ 你下学期～什么课? What courses are you taking next semester?

〖～科目〗 xuǎnxiū kēmù 〈名〉 elective subject

〖～课〗 xuǎnxiūkè 〈名〉 elective/optional course; selective

【选秀】 xuǎnxiù 〈动〉 draft: ～权 draft pick ‖ ～顺序 draft order

【选样】 xuǎnyàng 〈名〉 *sampling; sample*

【选用】 xuǎnyòng 〈动〉 select for employment/use; choose and apply: ～人才 recruit talents through selection

【选育】 xuǎnyù 〈动〉[农业] select and breed (seeds): ～良种小麦 develop improved varieties of wheat by selection

【选择】 xuǎnzé 〈动〉 select; choose; opt: ～背景 choose a setting/background ‖ ～对象 choose one's boyfriend or girlfriend; select an object ‖ ～发型 choose a hair style ‖ ～留下 choose/opt to stay; stay by choice ‖ ～学校 select a school ‖ ～颜色 choose a colour ‖ ～艺术职业 decide/settle on art as a career ‖ 留有～余地 keep/leave one's options open ‖ 影响～ influence sb's choice ‖ 做出～ make/take/exercise one's choice; make one's option; make a choice (between) ‖ 困难的～ difficult choice/selection ‖ 人工～ *artificial selection* ‖ 你可以自己～,是现在上大学,还是等到明年 9 月再上。You can choose whether to go to college now or wait until next September. ‖ 他别无～,只得同意。He had no choice/alternative but to agree.

〖～场地〗 xuǎnzé chǎngdì 〈名〉[体育] choice of ends

〖～关税〗 xuǎnzé guānshuì 〈名〉 alternative duty

〖～权〗 xuǎnzéquán 〈名〉 power of choosing; option: 给予～ grant an option ‖ 行使～ exercise one's option ‖ 有～ have one's choice ‖ 个人～ individual choice

〖～题〗 xuǎnzétí 〈名〉 multiple-choice question; multiple-choice test

〖～问句〗 xuǎnzé wènjù 〈名〉[语法] alternative question

【选址】 xuǎnzhǐ 〈动〉 choose the site (usu for a new building): ～建医院 *choose the site for a hospital*

【选种】 xuǎnzhǒng 〈动〉 select seeds: 选玉米种 select maize seeds

〖～机〗 xuǎnzhǒngjī 〈名〉 seed sorting machine

【选准】 xuǎnzhǔn 〈动〉 make the right choice: ～时机 choose the right moment ‖ ～演员 choose a suitable actor

晅 xuǎn 〈形〉〈书〉❶ bright; brilliant ❷ dry

烜 xuǎn 〈形〉〈书〉 grand; magnificent: ⇨～赫

【烜赫】 xuǎnhè 〈形〉〈书〉 eminent

〖～一时〗 xuǎnhè-yīshí 〈熟〉 have great renown and powerful influence for a time; be eminent for a time

癣 xuǎn 〈名〉 tinea; ringworm

【癣疥】 xuǎnjiè 〈名〉 ❶ tinea/ringworm and scabies ❷ minor *problem; slight ailment; small calamity*

〖～之疾〗 xuǎnjièzhījí 〈熟〉 only a skin complaint—some slight ailment; negligible ill

xuàn

券 xuàn 〈名〉 arch
⇨quàn

泫 xuàn 〈动〉〈书〉 drip; trickle

【泫然】 xuànrán 〈形〉〈书〉 (of tears) *falling; trickling (down)*: ～泪下 tears rolling/streaming down one's cheeks; tears trickling from one's eyes

眩 xuàn 〈名〉〈书〉 sunlight; sunshine

炫 xuàn 〈动〉❶ dazzle: ⇨～目 ❷ show off; display: 自～其能 show off one's ability

【炫目】 xuànmù 〈形〉 dazzling; blinding: 光彩～ blindingly bright; with dazzling splendour

【炫弄】 xuànnòng 〈动〉 show off; display; parade: ～新车 show off one's new car

【炫示】 xuànshì 〈动〉 show off; display; parade: ～知识 parade one's knowledge

【炫耀】 xuànyào 〈动〉 ❶ *dazzle* ❷ *show off; flaunt*: ～财富 flaunt/flourish/parade one's wealth ‖ ～技术 put on a dazzling display of one's skills ‖ ～权势 flaunt one's power and influence ‖ ～武力 make a show of force ‖ ～学问 display/parade one's learning; make a show of learning; flaunt one's erudition ‖ ～一番 make a splurge ‖ 好～ be fond of show ‖ 为了～ for show ‖ 孔雀骄傲地～自己的羽毛。The peacock proudly displayed its fine tail feathers.

【炫玉贾石】 xuànyù-gǔshí 〈熟〉 sell stones as jade; pass off fisheyes as pearls

【炫鬻】 xuànyù 〈动〉〈书〉 *show off; flaunt*

绚 xuàn 〈形〉 gorgeous: ⇨～烂; ～丽

【绚烂】 xuànlàn 〈形〉 splendid; gorgeous: ～的花朵 splendid flowers ‖ ～的朝霞 gorgeous clouds of dawn

【绚丽】 xuànlì 〈形〉 gorgeous; magnificent: ～的景色 magnificent scenery ‖ ～的民族服装 colourful national costume/dress ‖ ～的色彩 glorious colours ‖ ～的鲜花 gorgeous flowers ‖ ～多彩 bright and colourful; gorgeous

眩 xuàn ❶〈形〉 dizzy; giddy: 头晕目～ feel dizzy ⇨～晕 ❷〈动〉〈书〉 be dazzled/bewildered: ～于名利 be possessed by fame and wealth ‖ ～于虚名 be dazzled by false fame

【眩光】 xuànguāng 〈名〉 dazzling light

【眩目】 xuànmù 〈形〉 dazzling

【眩晕】 xuànyùn ❶〈动〉 feel dizzy/giddy: 一阵～ a fit of dizziness ❷〈名〉[医学] giddiness; vertigo: 感到～ suffer from vertigo

铉 xuàn 〈名〉 hooks used in ancient times for carrying tripod cooking vessels

旋 xuàn ❶〈形〉 turning; spinning: ⇨～风 ❷〈副〉〈方〉 at *the time*: ～用～学 learn for immediate use ‖ ～挣～吃 live from hand to mouth ❸〈动〉 turn sth on a lathe; pare: 把苹果皮～掉 peel an apple ⇨～床
⇨xuán

【旋床】 xuànchuáng 〈名〉[机械] (turning) lathe

【旋风】 xuànfēng 〈名〉 whirlwind; whirlblast; cyclone: ～式访问 whirlwind visit ‖ ～式恋爱 whirlwind romance ‖ 奇异的～ freak whirlwind

【旋工】 xuàngōng 〈名〉[机械] turner

【旋子】 xuànzi 〈名〉 ❶ copper plate (for making sheets of bean-*starch jelly*) ❷ *hot water container for warming wine* ❸ *side*wise somersault
⇨xuánzi

渲 xuàn

【渲染】 xuànrǎn 〈动〉 ❶ apply colours to a drawing ❷ play up; exaggerate: ～故事 give/add/lend colour to a story; puff out a story ‖ ～欢乐气氛 heighten the joyous atmosphere ‖ ～战争的恐怖 play up the horrors of war ‖ 大肆～ give a highly coloured account (of); give a highly exaggerated account (of); play (sth) up

楦 xuàn ❶〈名〉 shoe last; hat block: ⇨～头; 鞋～ ❷〈动〉 shape with a last or block: ～一～新鞋 last new shoes ❸〈动〉 fill up with padding: ～满口袋 fill (up) a pocket (with) ‖ ～枕头 fill/plump up a pillow

【楦头】 xuàntou ＝楦子 xuànzi

【楦子】 xuànzi 〈名〉 ❶ shoe last/tree ❷ hat block

碹 xuàn ❶〈名〉 arch ❷〈动〉 build arch by laying bricks/stones

xuē

削 xuē 〈动〉 ❶ [used in a compound word or phrase] pare;

whittle：⇨～铁如泥；～足适履 ❷ reduce；dwindle；diminish；lessen：⇨～价；～减；～弱 ❸ remove：⇨～平；～职 ❹ plunder：⇨剥～
⇨xiāo

【削壁】 xuēbì 〈名〉precipice；cliff

【削发】 xuēfà 〈动〉take the tonsure；shave one's head：～为尼/僧 take the tonsure and become a nun/monk

〖～剪〗 xuēfàjiǎn 〈名〉thinning scissors/shears

〖～剃刀〗 xuēfà tìdāo 〈名〉thinning razor

【削价】 xuējià 〈动〉cut/lower/clip/slash the price：～出售 be on offer；sell at a reduced price ‖ ～处理 dispose of goods at a reduced price ‖ ～两美元 knock $2 off ‖ 大～ make a generous allowance off the price

【削肩】 xuējiān 〈名〉slopping/dropping/droppy shoulders

【削减】 xuējiǎn 〈动〉cut down on；reduce；retrench：～拨款 cut back funds (for) ‖ ～进口 cut down on imports ‖ ～开支 cut/pare/whittle down expenditure；curtail/reduce expenses ‖ ～10%的劳动力 trim the workforce by 10% ‖ ～业务 scale down the operation；downsize the operation ‖ ～预算 cut back on budget ‖ ～战略武器 reduce strategic arms

【削平】 xuēpíng 〈动〉〈书〉quell；suppress；subdue：～叛乱 quell a rebellion

【削弱】 xuēruò 〈动〉weaken；cripple；sap：～当局的势力 impair the influence of the authorities；weaken the might of the authorities ‖ ～敌人的有生力量 whittle down the enemy effectives ‖ ～基础 undermine the foundations (of) ‖ ～权力 dilute/clip/abridge sb's power；weaken sb's authority ‖ 沉重的债务大大～了他们的经济。Huge debts are debilitating their economy.

【削铁如泥】 xuētiě-rúní 〈熟〉be keen-edged；be very sharp

【削正】 xuēzhèng 〈动〉〈书〉〈套〉make corrections

【削职】 xuēzhí 〈动〉be dismissed/removed from office

〖～为民〗 xuēzhí-wéimín 〈熟〉demote an official to the commoner rank；be dismissed from one's office and become a common citizen

【削株掘根】 xuēzhū-juégēn 〈熟〉cut and root out a plant—be thorough in exterminating evils；root out sth evil；eliminate the source of sth evil

【削足适履】 xuēzú-shìlǚ 〈熟〉cut the feet to fit the shoes

靴 xuē 〈名〉boots：登山～ climbing/mountaineering boots ‖ 高统～ high/top boots ‖ 军～ army boots ⇨马～

【靴衬布】 xuēchènbù 〈名〉bootlinings

【靴带】 xuēdài 〈名〉bootlace：解开～ unlace one's boots ‖ 束紧～ lace up one's boots

【靴面】 xuēmiàn 〈名〉vamp

【靴襻】 xuēpàn 〈名〉bootstrap

【靴筒】 xuētǒng 〈名〉boot leg；leg of a boot

【靴楦】 xuēxuàn 〈名〉boot last/tree

【靴靿】 xuēyào 〈名〉boot leg；leg of a boot

【靴子】 xuēzi 〈名〉boots：一双～ a pair of boots ‖ 擦～ clean/polish boots ‖ 穿上～ put/pull on one's boots ‖ 缝补～ patch up one's boots ‖ 脱掉～ take off one's boots

xué

穴 xué 〈名〉❶ cave；hole：⇨～居；洞～；孔～ ❷ grave：⇨～位；墓～ ❸ den；hole；lair：蚁～ ant hole/nest ⇨龙潭虎～ ❹ den；lair；nest：⇨匪～ ❺ acupuncture point；acupoint：⇨～位；点～；太阳～

【穴播】 xuébō ❶〈动〉dibble ❷〈名〉bunch planting/seeding；dibbled planting

【穴道】 xuédào ＝ 穴位 xuéwèi

【穴居】 xuéjū 〈动〉live in caves

〖～人〗 xuéjūrén 〈名〉cave dweller；troglodyte

〖～野处〗 xuéjū-yěchǔ 〈熟〉dwell in caves in the wilds

【穴施】 xuéshī 〈动〉apply fertilizer in small holes near plants；dibble application of fertilizer

【穴头】 xuétóu 〈名〉organizer of nonstandard itinerant performances

【穴位】 xuéwèi 〈名〉❶［中医］acupuncture point；acupoint：～按压疗法 acupoint pressure/pressing therapy ‖ ～磁疗 acupoint magnetotherapy ‖ ～敷贴 point application ‖ ～埋药疗法 acupoint drug-embedding therapy ‖ ～注射疗法 point injection therapy ❷ location of a grave

茓 xué ❶〈名〉coarse mat ❷〈动〉enclose grain with coarse mat；store grain in a matting silo

【茓子】 xuézi 〈名〉coarse mat

学 xué ❶〈动〉study；learn：～本领 try and master skills ‖ ～法律 study law ‖ ～文化 learn to read and write ‖ ～知识 acquire knowledge ⇨～校；勤～苦练 ❷〈动〉imitate；mimic；copy：～鸡叫 mimic the crowing of a cock ‖ ～某人的模样 do an imitation of sb ‖ 照样子～ follow suit ‖ 孩子～着大人的样子说话。The boy imitated the adults' way of speaking. ⇨鹦鹉～舌 ❸〈名〉school；college：⇨大～；入～；上～ ❹〈名〉learning；knowledge：⇨博～；品～兼优；治～ ❺〈名〉science；theory：⇨汉～；西～ ❻〈名〉subject of study；branch of learning：⇨经济～；数～；哲～

【学报】 xuébào 〈名〉learned journal；university journal：订～ subscribe to a journal

【学步】 xuébù 〈动〉learn to walk：～的孩子 toddler

〖～车〗 xuébùchē 〈名〉baby walker

【学部】 xuébù 〈名〉❶ Ministry of Education in the Qing Dynasty ❷ departments of the Chinese Academy of Sciences：～委员 academic committee member

【学潮】 xuécháo 〈名〉student unrest/strike；campus upheaval：参加～ join a student agitation ‖ 引起～ stir a student unrest

【学而不厌】 xué'érbùyàn 〈熟〉have an insatiable desire to learn；be insatiable in learning

【学而时习之】 xué ér shí xí zhī 〈熟〉learn and review from time to time

【学而优则仕】 xué ér yōu zé shì 〈熟〉a good scholar will make an official

【学阀】 xuéfá 〈名〉scholar-tyrant；domineering scholar

【学非所用】 xuéfēisuǒyòng 〈熟〉what one is doing has nothing to do with what one has learned；cannot make use of what one has learned

【学费】 xuéfèi 〈名〉❶ tuition (fee)：交～ pay tuition ‖ 向学生收～ charge students tuition ‖ 一年的～ yearly tuition ❷ spending of money on one's schooling；education expenses

【学分】 xuéfēn 〈名〉(course) credit：获得～ earn a credit ‖ 三个～的课程 three-credit course ‖ 毕业须修满 36 个～。It takes 36 credits to graduate.

〖～课程〗 xuéfēn kèchéng 〈名〉credit-bearing course；credit course

〖～制〗 xuéfēnzhì 〈名〉credit system

【学风】 xuéfēng 〈名〉style of study；academic atmosphere：整顿～ rectify the style of study

【学府】 xuéfǔ 〈名〉institution of higher learning；seat of learning：著名～ prestigious seat of learning ‖ 最高～ highest institution of learning

【学富五车】 xuéfù-wǔchē 〈熟〉be rich in knowledge；be well-read；be erudite

【学工】 xuégōng 〈动〉learn industrial skills

【学乖】 xuéguāi 〈动〉〈口〉be obedient/good

【学贯古今】 xuéguàn-gǔjīn 〈熟〉(of a great scholar) well versed in the learning of both ancient and modern times

【学贯中西】 xuéguàn-zhōngxī 〈熟〉(of a great scholar) well versed in the learning of both Chinese and western cultures

【学棍】 xuégùn 〈名〉despot in the field of education

【学海】 xuéhǎi 〈名〉sea of learning：～无涯 learning is an endless process；there is no limit to knowledge

【学好】 xuéhǎo 〈动〉learn from good examples；emulate good

【学话】 xuéhuà 〈动〉learn to speak：用拼音～ learn Chinese by using *pinyin*

【学坏】 xuéhuài 〈动〉follow bad examples：我怕孩子会跟他～。I'm afraid the children will be all dragged down to his level.

【学会】 xuéhuì ❶〈动〉learn；master：～弹钢琴 have learned to play the piano ‖ ～外语 acquire/master a foreign language ‖ 完全～ learn something thoroughly ❷〈名〉(learned) society；(scholarly) association；institute：申请加入～ apply for membership in a society ‖ 美国语言学～ Linguistic Society of America (LSA) ‖ 专业～ professional association

【学籍】 xuéjí 〈名〉status as a student；name in school registry；

保留～ retain one's status as a student ‖ 开除～ be dismissed/expelled from school ‖ 取消～ be struck off the school roll
【学监】 xuéjiān 〈名〉〈旧〉 proctor; educational inspector
【学界】 xuéjiè 〈名〉 educational/academic circles
【学究】 xuéjiū 〈名〉 pedant: ～式争论 scholastic argument
〖～气〗 xuéjiūqì 〈名〉 pedantry: ～十足的报告 scholastic report
【学军】 xuéjūn 〈动〉 learn military affairs
【学科】 xuékē 〈名〉 ❶ branch of learning; discipline: ～带头人 leader of a field of learning ‖ 成熟的～ fully-fledged academic subject ❷ subject; course: 选择～ choose a subject ❸ theoretical course in military/physical training
【学理】 xuélǐ 〈名〉 scientific principle/theory/law
【学力】 xuélì 〈名〉 knowledge; educational level; academic attainments: 具有同等～ have the same educational level
【学历】 xuélì 〈名〉 academic/educational background; record of formal schooling; formal academic credentials: ～条件 educational qualification ‖ ～证书 academic/school certificate
〖～教育〗 xuélì jiàoyù 〈名〉 formal schooling; credential education
【学联】 xuélián 〈名〉〈简称〉 students' federation ⇨学生联合会
【学龄】 xuélíng 〈名〉 school age: ～儿童 school-age child; school-ager ‖ ～前儿童 pre-school child; pre-schooler
【学名】 xuémíng 〈名〉 ❶ formal name used at school ❷ scientific name
【学年】 xuénián 〈名〉 school/academic year
【学农】 xuénóng 〈动〉 learn farming
【学派】 xuépài 〈名〉 school of thought; school: 创立～ found a school ‖ 弗洛伊德～ Freudian school ‖ 各种～ different schools of thought ‖ 历史～ historical school
【学期】 xuéqī 〈名〉 school term; semester: ～论文 term paper ‖ 春季～ spring semester
【学前班】 xuéqiánbān 〈名〉 pre-school class: ～教师 pre-school teacher
【学前教育】 xuéqián jiàoyù 〈名〉 pre-school education
【学前期】 xuéqiánqī 〈名〉 pre-school age
【学区】 xuéqū 〈名〉 school district
【学然后知不足】 xué ránhòu zhī bùzú 〈熟〉 the more one learns, the more he sees his ignorance
【学人】 xuérén 〈名〉 scholar; learned person; person of learning
【学舌】 xuéshé 〈动〉 ❶ mechanically repeat what others say; parrot: ⇨鹦鹉～ ❷ be gossipy; be loose-tongued
【学社】 xuéshè 〈名〉 scholarly/learned/academic society
【学生会】 xuéshēnghuì 〈名〉 student union/council/association
【学生联合会】 xuéshēng liánhéhuì 〈名〉 students' federation
【学生运动】 xuéshēng yùndòng 〈名〉 student movement
【学生】 xuésheng 〈名〉 ❶ student; pupil: 启发～ enlighten a student ‖ 招收～ enrol/enlist a student ‖ ～补助 student aid/assistance ‖ ～贷款 student loan ‖ ～名册 students' roll ‖ ～食堂 student canteen/cafeteria ‖ ～时代 school days; school times ‖ ～守则 rules and regulations for students ‖ 理科～ science student ‖ 文科～ arts and humanities student ❷ disciple; follower ❸ 〈方〉 boy; lad
〖～票〗 xuéshengpiào 〈名〉 ticket at student discount
〖～气〗 xuéshengqì 〈形〉 bookish: ～十足 too bookish
〖～腔〗 xuéshengqiāng 〈名〉 student jargon/talk
〖～证〗 xuéshengzhèng 〈名〉 student identification/identity card; student ID
〖～装〗 xuéshengzhuāng 〈名〉 student dress/uniform
【学识】 xuéshí 〈名〉 learning; knowledge; scholarship; scholarly attainments: 鄙薄～ sneer at learning ‖ 炫耀～ flaunt one's knowledge ‖ ～浅薄 have little learning ‖ ～渊博 have great learning; have profound/immense erudition; be learned/erudite ‖ 丰富的～ great learning ‖ 广博的～ vast learning
【学时】 xuéshí 〈名〉 class hour; period
【学士】 xuéshì 〈名〉 ❶ scholar: 文人～ scholar; person of letters ❷ bachelor: ～服 baccalaureate gown ‖ ～学位 bachelor's degree; baccalaureate ‖ 法～ Bachelor of Laws (LLB) ‖ 经济学～ bachelor's degree in economics ‖ 理～ Bachelor of Science (BS) ‖ 文～ Bachelor of Arts (BA) ‖ 音乐～ Bachelor of Music
【学塾】 xuéshú = 私塾 sīshú
【学术】 xuéshù 〈名〉 learning; science: ～报告/机构 academic report/institution ‖ ～成就 academic achievement; scholarship; scholastic attainments ‖ ～地位 academic position/standing ‖ ～风气/气氛 academic atmosphere ‖ ～贡献 erudite and scholarly contribution ‖ ～会议 academic conference; symposium ‖ ～活动 scholarly/academic activity ‖ ～价值/交流 academic worth/exchange ‖ ～刊物 learned/academic/scholarly journal ‖ ～论文 research/scientific paper; thesis ‖ ～权威 academic authority ‖ ～思想 academic ideas ‖ ～团体 learned society ‖ ～研讨会 academic seminar; symposium ‖ ～自由 academic freedom ‖ 这部著作～水平很高。This work is most scholarly.
〖～界〗 xuéshùjiè 〈名〉 academic circles/world/gentry; academia: ～接受的观点 view accepted by the academia
〖～性〗 xuéshùxìng 〈形〉 scholarly
【学说】 xuéshuō 〈名〉 theory; doctrine: 确立～ establish a doctrine ‖ 详述～ expound a doctrine ‖ 向某一～挑战 challenge a doctrine ‖ 马克思主义～ theory of Marxism
【学堂】 xuétáng 〈名〉 school
【学童】 xuétóng 〈名〉 schoolchild; schoolkid
【学徒】 xuétú ❶〈动〉 serve an apprenticeship: ～两年 serve two years as an apprentice; serve a two-year apprenticeship ❷〈名〉 apprentice; trainee: 雇用～ employ/hire an apprentice ‖ 招～ take on an apprentice ‖ 给某人当～ be apprenticed to sb; be bound apprentice to sb; serve one's apprenticeship with/to/under sb ‖ 在理发店当～ serve one's apprenticeship at a barber's
〖～工〗 xuétúgōng 〈名〉 apprentice
〖～合同〗 xuétú hétong 〈名〉 contract of apprenticeship
〖～期〗 xuétúqī 〈名〉 apprenticeship: ～满 be out of/through one's apprenticeship ‖ ～间 during one's apprenticeship
【学位】 xuéwèi 〈名〉 (academic) degree: 攻读～ study for a degree; do a degree (in) ‖ 获得～ earn/get/take/obtain/receive/secure/attain a degree ‖ 具有～ have/hold a degree ‖ 授予～ award/give/grant a degree (to sb); confer a degree (upon sb) ‖ ～课程 degree course ‖ ～授予机构 degree-granting body ‖ 教育学博士/硕士～ doctoral/master's degree in education
〖～服〗 xuéwèifú 〈名〉 cap and gown; academic regalia
〖～论文〗 xuéwèi lùnwén 〈名〉 dissertation; thesis
〖～评审委员会〗 xuéwèi píngshěn wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 academic degree evaluation committee
〖～证书〗 xuéwèi zhèngshū 〈名〉 diploma
〖～制〗 xuéwèizhì 〈名〉 academic degree system
【学问】 xuéwen 〈名〉 ❶ systematic learning: 新兴～ emergent branch of learning ❷ learning; knowledge; scholarship; erudition: 卖弄～ exhibit one's learning ‖ ～广博 immense and multifarious learning ‖ ～渊博 profound erudition/learning ‖ ～高深的人 person of great learning; erudite scholar ‖ 这里面大有～。There is much to learn from it.
【学无常师】 xuéwúchángshī 〈熟〉 a serious-minded learner has no permanent teacher; learn from anyone with special skills/knowledge
【学无坦途】 xuéwútǎntú 〈熟〉 there is no royal road to learning
【学无止境】 xuéwúzhǐjìng 〈熟〉 knowledge is limitless/infinite; one can never learn too much
【学习】 xuéxí 〈动〉 ❶ study; learn: ～经验 learn from others' experiences ‖ ～科学 study science ‖ ～会计 learn accounting ‖ ～速记 learn shorthand ‖ ～文化 learn to read and write ‖ 鼓励～ encourage learning ‖ 喜欢～ like learning ‖ 在实践中～ learn through practice ‖ ～成绩 academic/school record; scholastic achievements ‖ ～方法 learning/study method ‖ ～环境 learning environment ‖ ～能力 learning ability ‖ ～潜力 academic potential ‖ 他是我所有学生中～最好的。He is the furthest advanced of all my students. ❷ emulate/follow the example of: ～别人的长处 emulate others' strong points ‖ ～他的为人 follow the way he conducts himself in society
〖～班〗 xuéxíbān 〈名〉 study class
〖～小组〗 xuéxí xiǎozǔ 〈名〉 study group
〖～障碍〗 xuéxí zhàng'ài 〈名〉 learning disorder
〖～者〗 xuéxízhě 〈名〉 learner: 英语～ English learner
【学衔】 xuéxián 〈名〉 academic rank/title: 她有副教授的～。She has the rank of associate professor.
【学校】 xuéxiào 〈名〉 school; educational institution: 一所～ a school ‖ 管理～ administrate/operate/direct a school ‖ 开办～ set up/start a school ‖ ～教育 school education ‖ ～生活 school life ‖ 函授～ correspondence school ‖ 美容～ beauty school ‖ 汽车驾驶～ driving school ‖ 戏剧～ drama school ‖ 预科～ preparatory school ‖ 中等专科～ technical secondary school ‖ 走读～ day

school ‖ 综合～ comprehensive school

【学行】 xuéxíng 〈名〉 scholarship and character

【学养】 xuéyǎng 〈名〉〈书〉 scholarship and cultivation

【学业】 xuéyè 〈名〉 studies; school work: 放松～ slack/slacken off in one's studies ‖ 完成～ finish school ‖ 中断～ discontinue one's studies ‖ ～成绩 academic performance; school record; scholastic attainments

【学以致用】 xuéyǐzhìyòng 〈熟〉 study for the sake/purpose of application; put into practice what one has learned

【学艺】 xuéyì 〈动〉 learn a craft/skill/trade

【学友】 xuéyǒu 〈名〉 schoolmate; fellow student: 同窗～ classmate

【学员】 xuéyuán 〈名〉 student; trainee

【学院】 xuéyuàn 〈名〉 college; institute; academy: 创建～ set up/found a college ‖ 管理～ run/manage a college ‖ 法～ law school ‖ 海军～ naval college ‖ 建筑工程～ institute of architectural engineering ‖ 美术～ academy of fine arts ‖ 农～ agricultural college ‖ 培训～ training college ‖ 商～ business college ‖ 外语～ foreign language institute ‖ 文理～ college of arts and science ‖ 医～ medical school

〖～风气〗 xuéyuàn fēngqì 〈名〉 academicism

〖～派〗 xuéyuànpài 〈名〉 academic group/school/clique

【学运】 xuéyùn 〈名〉〈简称〉 student movement ⇨学生运动

【学杂费】 xuézáfèi 〈名〉 tuition and miscellaneous fees

【学长】 xuézhǎng 〈名〉 ❶〈尊〉 fellow student ❷〈旧〉 dean; department/division head in a college/university

【学者】 xuézhě 〈名〉 scholar; learned person; person of learning: 访问～ visiting scholar ‖ 归国～ returned scholar from abroad ‖ 具有～风度的人 scholarly person

【学制】 xuézhì 〈名〉 ❶ educational/school system: ～改革 reform in the educational system ❷ length of schooling: 缩短～ shorten the period of schooling

【学子】 xuézǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 student; scholar: 海外～ overseas student ⇨莘莘～

敩 xué 〈书〉 = 学 xué
⇨xiào

踅 xué 〈动〉 ❶ walk to and fro: ～来～去 hang/wander about ❷ whirl: 树叶在风中～转。The leaves are whirling in the wind. ❸ turn back: ～回来看看 turn back and have a look

【踅摸】 xuémo 〈动〉〈方〉 look for (usu by hanging around); seek

【踅子】 xuézi = 茓子 xuézi

噱 xué 〈动〉〈方〉 laugh: 发～ make one laugh; excite laughter ⇨～头
⇨jué

【噱头】 xuétóu 〈方〉 ❶〈名〉 words/acts meant to amuse: 卖弄～ play to the gallery ‖ ～真多 be full of amusing words/acts ❷〈名〉 tricks meant to deceive: 别摆～! Don't try any tricks! ❸〈形〉 funny; amusing; comical: ～极了。It is really funny.

xuě

雪 xuě ❶〈名〉 snow: 一场～ a fall of snow ‖ 被～困住 be snow-bound; be snowed in/up ‖ 铲～ shovel snow ‖ 扫～ clear away/off the snow ‖ 融～ melting snow ⇨～花; 暴风～; 瑞～ ❷〈动〉 wipe out (a humiliation); avenge (a wrong): ⇨～耻; ～恨; ～冤

【雪白】 xuěbái 〈形〉 snow-white; snowy white: ～的衬衫 snow-white shirt ‖ ～的头发/桌布 snowy hair/tablecloth

【雪板】 xuěbǎn 〈名〉[体育] ski: 一副～ a pair of skis

【雪豹】 xuěbào 〈名〉 snow leopard; ounce

【雪暴】 xuěbào 〈名〉 snowstorm; blizzard

【雪崩】 xuěbēng 〈名〉 avalanche; snowslide; snowslip

〖～效应〗 xuěbēng xiàoyìng 〈名〉[物理] avalanche effect

【雪冰】 xuěbīng 〈名〉 snow ice

【雪藏】 xuěcáng 〈动〉 ❶〈方〉 freeze; refrigerate: ～汽水 cold soda water ❷ conceal or keep intentionally

【雪铲】 xuěchǎn 〈名〉 snow shovel

【雪车】 xuěchē = 雪橇 xuěqiāo

【雪尘】 xuěchén 〈名〉 snow dust

【雪耻】 xuěchǐ 〈动〉 avenge an insult; wipe out a disgrace/humiliation

【雪堤】 xuědī 〈名〉 snowbank

【雪貂】 xuědiāo 〈名〉 ferret

【雪雕】 xuědiāo 〈名〉 snow carving/sculpture

【雪堆】 xuěduī 〈名〉 snow drift; snowbank

【雪纺绸】 xuěfǎngchóu 〈名〉[纺织] chiffon

【雪肤】 xuěfū 〈名〉 snow-white skin

【雪糕】 xuěgāo 〈名〉 ❶ ice lolly; popsicle ❷〈方〉 ice cream

【雪恨】 xuěhèn 〈动〉 avenge; revenge; wreak vengeance: 申冤～ revenge a wrong ⇨报仇～

【雪花】 xuěhuā 〈名〉 snowflake: 掸掉衣服上的～ dust the snow from one's coat ‖ ～纷飞。Snow flurries. ‖ ～在空中飞舞。Snowflakes are dancing/whirling in the air.

〖～膏〗 xuěhuāgāo 〈名〉 cream; toilet/facial/vanishing cream: 在脸上涂～ rub/apply/smear cream on one's face; smear one's face with cream

〖～莲〗 xuěhuālián 〈名〉[植物] snowdrop

〖～石膏〗 xuěhuā shígāo 〈名〉 alabaster

【雪鸡】 xuějī 〈名〉[动物] snow cock

【雪茄】 xuějiā 〈名〉 cigar: 抽～ puff at/on one's cigar; smoke a cigar ‖ 点燃～ light (up) a cigar ‖ ～盒 cigar case ‖ 哈瓦那～ Havana cigar

【雪晶】 xuějīng 〈名〉[气象] snow crystal

【雪景】 xuějǐng 〈名〉 snowscape; snow scene

【雪坑】 xuěkēng 〈名〉 snow hole

【雪梨】 xuělí 〈名〉 snow pear

【雪犁】 xuělí 〈名〉 ❶ snowplough ❷[体育] skibob: ～运动 skibobbing

【雪里红】 xuělǐhóng 〈名〉[植物] potherb mustard

【雪里蕻】 xuělǐhóng = 雪里红 xuělǐhóng

【雪里送炭】 xuělǐ-sòngtàn = 雪中送炭 xuězhōng-sòngtàn

【雪利酒】 xuělìjiǔ 〈名〉 sherry

【雪连纸】 xuěliánzhǐ 〈名〉 a kind of writing paper with one smooth side

【雪莲】 xuělián 〈名〉 snow lotus

【雪亮】 xuěliàng 〈形〉 bright as snow; shiny: 把玻璃擦得～ polish the glass till it has a good shine ‖ 〈喻〉群众的眼睛是～的。The masses' eyes are discerning/sharp.

【雪量】 xuěliàng 〈名〉 snowfall

〖～计〗 xuěliàngjì 〈名〉 snow gauge

【雪柳】 xuěliǔ 〈名〉[植物] fontanesia

【雪鹭】 xuělù 〈名〉 snowy egret

【雪盲】 xuěmáng 〈名〉[医学] niphablepsia; snow blindness

【雪泥鸿爪】 xuění-hóngzhǎo 〈熟〉 a swan's footprints found on snow and mud—traces of the past

【雪虐风饕】 xuěnüè-fēngtāo 〈熟〉 raging snowstorm

【雪片】 xuěpiàn 〈名〉 snowflake: 鹅毛～ feathery snowflake ‖ 〈喻〉～似的信件 avalanche of letters ‖ 圣诞贺卡如～飞来。Christmas cards poured/came snowing in. / Christmas cards descended (up)on us like snowflakes. ‖ 职员们在处理～般飞来的求职信。The staff are snowed under with applications for the job.

【雪橇】 xuěqiāo 〈名〉 sled; sledge; sleigh: 驾驶～ steer a sledge ‖ 乘～去旅行 travel in a sledge ‖ 狗拉～ dog-drawn sledge

〖～运动〗 xuěqiāo yùndòng 〈名〉 sledding

【雪青】 xuěqīng 〈形〉 lilac

【雪球】 xuěqiú 〈名〉 snowball: 互相掷～ snowball each other; throw/fling snowballs at each other ‖ ～越滚越大。A snowball gathers as it goes on.

【雪雀】 xuěquè 〈名〉[动物] snow finch

【雪人】 xuěrén 〈名〉 ❶ snowman: 堆～ make/build a snowman ❷ Yeti; Abominable Snowman [legendary man-like creature in the snows of the Himalayas]

【雪山】 xuěshān 〈名〉 snow-capped/snowy mountain: ～草地 snow-capped mountains and marshlands

【雪上加霜】 xuěshàng-jiāshuāng 〈熟〉 snow plus frost—exacerbate; rub/grind salt in/into/sb's wound; add insult to the injury: 她母亲的干预使他们的婚姻～。Her mother's interference exacerbated the difficulties in their marriage.

【雪糁】 xuěshēn 〈方〉 = 霰 xiàn

【雪水】 xuěshuǐ 〈名〉 snow broth; freshly-melted snow

【雪松】 xuěsōng 〈名〉cedar; deodar; white pine
【雪条】 xuětiáo 〈名〉〈方〉popsicle; ice lolly
【雪兔】 xuětù 〈名〉[动物] snowshoe rabbit
【雪线】 xuěxiàn 〈名〉[地理] snow line
【雪鞋】 xuěxié 〈名〉snowshoe
【雪雁】 xuěyàn 〈名〉snow goose; wavey
【雪野】 xuěyě ＝雪原 xuěyuán
【雪冤】 xuěyuān 〈动〉clear sb of a false charge; redress a wrong
【雪原】 xuěyuán 〈名〉snowfield: 一片～ a desert of snow
【雪仗】 xuězhàng 〈名〉snowball fight: 打～ snowball; throw snowballs (at); have a snowball fight ‖ 孩子们正在雪地里打～。The children are playing in the snow with snowballs.
【雪杖】 xuězhàng 〈名〉ski pole/stick
【雪照云光】 xuězhào yúnguāng 〈名〉[气象] snowblink
【雪中送炭】 xuězhōng-sòngtàn 〈熟〉deliver charcoal to sb's doorsteps in snowy weather—provide/render timely help
【雪子】 xuězǐ 〈方〉＝霰 xiàn

鳕 xuě 〈名〉[动物] cod
【鳕鱼】 xuěyú 〈名〉cod

xuè

血 xuè ❶〈名〉blood: 一滴～ a drop of blood ‖ 抽～ draw blood ‖ 放～ let blood ‖ 咳～ cough blood ‖ 流～ shed blood ‖ 失～ lose blood ‖ 输～ transfuse blood ‖ 吐～ spit (up) blood ‖ 献～ donate blood ‖ 止～ stop blood ‖ ～从他头上一滴滴地流下来。Blood trickles down his head. ⇨～管; ～液; 呕心沥～ ❷〈形〉related by blood: ⇨～亲; ～统 ❸〈形〉energetic and high-spirited: ⇨～气方刚; ～性 ❹〈名〉[中医] menstruation
⇨xiě
【血癌】 xuè'ái 〈名〉〈俗称〉blood cancer; leukaemia
【血案】 xuè'àn 〈名〉murder (case): 一桩～ a murder case ‖ ～如山 with a long list of bloody crimes
【血斑】 xuèbān 〈名〉bloodstain
【血本】 xuèběn 〈名〉principal; original capital: ～无归 fail to recover one's capital; lose every cent invested
【血崩】 xuèbēng 〈名〉[中医] metrorrhagia
【血泵】 xuèbèng 〈名〉blood pump
【血常规检查】 xuèchángguī jiǎnchá 〈名〉blood routine examination
【血沉】 xuèchén 〈名〉[医学] erythrocyte sedimentation
【血仇】 xuèchóu 〈名〉blood feud; debt of blood: 报～ revenge for bloodshed; settle/square a debt of blood ‖ 有～ be at blood feud with sb
【血防】 xuèfáng 〈名〉[医学] prevention and cure of schistosomiasis
【血粉】 xuèfěn 〈名〉blood meal; dried blood
【血管】 xuèguǎn 〈名〉(blood) vessel: 使～扩张 distend a blood vessel ‖ 使～破裂 burst a blood vessel
〖～病〗 xuèguǎnbìng 〈名〉angiopathy
〖～成形术〗 *xuèguǎn chéngxíngshù* 〈名〉*angioplasty*
〖～扩张〗 xuèguǎn kuòzhāng 〈名〉vasodilatation: ～药 vasodilator
〖～瘤〗 xuèguǎnliú 〈名〉haemangioma; angioma; vascular tumour
〖～性血友病〗 xuèguǎnxìng xuèyǒubìng 〈名〉angiohemophilia; vascular haemophilia
〖～硬化〗 xuèguǎn yìnghuà 〈名〉vascular sclerosis
〖～造影术〗 *xuèguǎn zàoyǐngshù* 〈名〉*angiography*
【血光之灾】 xuèguāngzhīzāi 〈熟〉〈迷信〉disaster of being murdered
【血海】 xuèhǎi 〈名〉sea of blood
〖～深仇〗 xuèhǎi-shēnchóu 〈熟〉profound hatred: 誓死要报～ swear to collect a blood debt
【血汗】 xuèhàn 〈名〉blood and sweat; sweat and toil: 榨取人民的～ squeeze (out) the blood of the people ‖ ～劳工 sweated labour
〖～工厂〗 xuèhàn gōngchǎng 〈名〉sweat shop
〖～钱〗 xuèhànqián 〈名〉money earned by hard toil; earnings from hard work; hard earnings
【血红】 xuèhóng 〈形〉lurid red; blood-red: ～的火焰 sanguine flames ‖ ～的夕阳 blood-red sunset
【血红蛋白】 xuèhóng dànbái 〈名〉[生化] haemoglobin
〖～病〗 *xuèhóng dànbáibìng* 〈名〉*haemoglobin disease; haemoglobinopathy*
【血红素】 xuèhóngsù ＝血红蛋白 xuèhóng dànbái
【血花】 xuèhuā 〈名〉spray of spurting blood; bloodstain
【血迹】 xuèjì 〈名〉bloodstain; spot of blood: 擦掉～ efface the bloodstains (from) ‖ 沾有～的衬衣 bloodstained shirt
〖～斑斑〗 xuèjì-bānbān 〈形〉bloodstained; blood-red; bloody: ～的衣服 clothes stained with blood ‖ ～的战争史 bloodstained chronicle of war
【血祭】 xuèjì 〈名〉blood sacrifice/offering
【血痂】 xuèjiā 〈名〉scab; encrusted blood
【血检】 xuèjiǎn 〈名〉blood test
【血浆】 xuèjiāng 〈名〉(blood) plasma
〖～蛋白〗 xuèjiāng dànbái 〈名〉plasma protein
【血竭】 xuèjié 〈名〉[中药] dragon's blood
【血晶】 xuèjīng 〈名〉blood crystal
【血口喷人】 xuèkǒu-pēnrén 〈熟〉venomous slander; make unfounded/scurrilous attack upon sb; cast/utter malicious words to injure sb; abuse sb; smite sb with one's tongue
【血库】 xuèkù 〈名〉blood bank
【血块】 xiěkuài 〈名〉blood clot: 鼻孔周围粘着～ blood caked *around the nostrils*
【血亏】 xuèkuī 〈名〉[中医] anaemia
【血泪】 xuèlèi 〈名〉tears of blood; blood and tears: ～斑斑 full of blood and tears ‖ ～仇 deep-seated hatred ‖ ～史 history of blood and tears; jeremiad
〖～盈襟〗 xuèlèi-yíngjīn 〈熟〉the front of one's garment is wet with tears—be very sad
【血量】 xuèliàng 〈名〉blood volume
【血流】 xuèliú 〈名〉bloodstream: ～不止 blood streams down copiously
〖～成河〗 xuèliú-chénghé 〈熟〉blood flows like a river; bloodbath: 街上～。The street was coated with blood. ‖ 战场上～。The battlefield flew with rivers of blood. / The battlefield was floated with blood.
〖～漂杵〗 xuèliú-piāochǔ 〈熟〉so much blood being shed as to float the pestles—carnage; massacre
〖～如注〗 xuèliú-rúzhù 〈熟〉blood streams/rains down; blood cascades down without stop; blood runs in torrents; a fountain of blood shot up
【血路】 xuèlù 〈名〉bloody path: 杀出一条～ open up a bloody path; carve out a way (through the enemy)
【血脉】 xuèmài 〈名〉❶ blood vessels/circulation ❷ blood relationship: ～相通 be of one blood
【血尿】 xuèniào 〈名〉haematuria; blood urine
【血浓于水】 xuènóngyúshuǐ 〈熟〉blood is thicker than water
【血疱】 xuèpào 〈名〉blood blister
【血盆大口】 xuèpén-dàkǒu 〈熟〉bloody mouth—large fierce-looking mouth
【血泊】 xuèpō 〈名〉pool of blood: 倒在～中 lie in a pool of *blood; lie weltering in blood* ‖ 浸在～中 *be drenched in blood*
【血气】 xuèqì 〈名〉❶ animal spirits; vigour; sap: ⇨～方刚 ❷ courage and uprightness: 有～的青年 courageous and upright youth ❸ [医学] blood gases: ～分析 blood gas analysis
〖～方刚〗 xuèqì-fānggāng 〈熟〉be full of sap/vigour; be buoyant; be young and impetuous; be hot-blooded: ～的青年 youth of hot blood
〖～之勇〗 xuèqìzhīyǒng 〈熟〉animal courage
【血亲】 xuèqīn 〈名〉blood kin/relation/relative; consanguinity: ～关系 blood ties/relations ‖ 他们不是～。They are not of the same blood. / They are not blood relatives.
【血清】 xuèqīng 〈名〉(blood) serum
〖～白蛋白〗 xuèqīng báidànbái 〈名〉serum albumin
〖～病〗 xuèqīngbìng 〈名〉serum sickness
〖～蛋白〗 xuèqīng dànbái 〈名〉serum protein
〖～疗法〗 xuèqīng liáofǎ 〈名〉serum therapy; serotherapy
〖～素〗 xuèqīngsù 〈名〉[生化] serotonin
【血球】 xuèqiú ＝血细胞 xuèxìbāo
【血染沙场】 xuèrǎnshāchǎng 〈熟〉shed blood in the battle-

field—die in action
【血肉】 xuèròu 〈名〉❶ flesh and blood: ～之躯 human body; flesh and blood ❷ close relationship: ⇨～相连
〖～横飞〗 xuèròu-héngfēi 〈熟〉blood and flesh flying in all directions: ～的场面/影片/战斗 gory spectacle/film/battle
〖～模糊〗 xuèròu-móhu 〈熟〉badly mangled: ～的尸体 mangled body
〖～相连〗 xuèròu-xiānglián 〈熟〉as close as blood and flesh—be inseparably linked to; have close ties with: 和劳动人民～ maintain the closest relations with the labouring people; maintain flesh-and-blood ties with the labouring people
【血色】 xuèsè 〈名〉complexion; colour: ～很好 have a high/sanguine complexion ‖ 面无～ have no colour in one's cheeks; have a bloodless face
【血色素】 xuèsèsù ＝血红蛋白 xuèhóng dànbái
〖～沉着症〗 xuèsèsù chénzhuózhèng 〈名〉haemochromatosis
【血书】 xuèshū 〈名〉letter written in one's own blood
【血栓】 xuèshuān 〈名〉thrombus
〖～切除术〗 xuèshuān qiēchúshù 〈名〉thrombectomy
〖～形成〗 xuèshuān xíngchéng 〈名〉thrombosis: 脑～ cerebral thrombosis
【血水】 xuèshuǐ 〈名〉thin blood
【血丝】 xuèsī 〈名〉blood streak: 眼里充满～ one's eyes are bloodshot
【血丝虫】 xuèsīchóng ＝丝虫 sīchóng
〖～病〗 xuèsīchóngbìng ＝丝虫病 sīchóngbìng
【血痰】 xuètán 〈名〉bloody sputum
【血糖】 xuètáng 〈名〉blood sugar: 降低～ reduce the blood sugar ‖ ～浓度 sugar level in blood
〖～代谢障碍〗 xuètáng dàixiè zhàng'ài 〈名〉dysglycemia
〖～过多〗 xuètáng guòduō 〈名〉hyperglycemia
〖～过少〗 xuètáng guòshǎo 〈名〉glycopenia
〖～水平〗 xuètáng shuǐpíng 〈名〉blood sugar level
〖～异常〗 xuètáng yìcháng 〈名〉pathoglycemia
【血统】 xuètǒng 〈名〉blood relationship; blood line; breeding: 有一半中国～ be a halfcaste Chinese ‖ 有英国～ have English ancestry ‖ 东方～ eastern blood ‖ 贵族～ blue/noble blood ‖ 外国～ foreign/alien blood ‖ 有中国～的美国人 American of Chinese descent/extraction ‖ 她有法国～。She is French by blood/birth. / She is of French ancestry/extraction.
〖～工人〗 xuètǒng gōngrén 〈名〉(industrial) worker of a working-class family
〖～论〗 xuètǒnglùn 〈名〉theory of the bloodline
【血污】 xuèwū 〈名〉bloodstain; bloodiness: 擦去～ efface bloodstains from sth
【血吸虫】 xuèxīchóng 〈名〉blood fluke; schistosome
〖～病〗 xuèxīchóngbìng 〈名〉schistosomiasis; snail fever; bilharziasis
【血洗】 xuèxǐ 〈动〉kill all the inhabitants (of a place) bloodily; drown/drench all the people (of a place) in a bloodbath; flood (a place) with blood: 1937年12月日寇～南京城。In December, 1937, the Japanese invaders drenched Nanjing in a bloodbath.
【血细胞】 xuèxìbāo 〈名〉blood cell/corpuscle
〖～计数〗 xuèxìbāo jìshù 〈名〉blood count; haemocytometry
〖～减少〗 xuèxìbāo jiǎnshǎo 〈名〉cytopenia
〖～生成〗 xuèxìbāo shēngchéng 〈名〉haemogenesis
〖～形成〗 xuèxìbāo xíngchéng 〈名〉blood cell formation
〖～正常〗 xuèxìbāo zhèngcháng 〈名〉orthocytosis
【血象】 xuèxiàng 〈名〉blood picture; haemogram
【血小板】 xuèxiǎobǎn 〈名〉(blood) platelet
〖～病〗 xuèxiǎobǎnbìng 〈名〉thrombocytopathy
〖～功能不全〗 xuèxiǎobǎn gōngnéng bùquán 〈名〉thrombocytasthenia
〖～计数〗 xuèxiǎobǎn jìshù 〈名〉platelet count
〖～减少症〗 xuèxiǎobǎn jiǎnshǎozhèng 〈名〉thrombocytopenia
〖～异常〗 xuèxiǎobǎn yìcháng 〈名〉blood platelet disorder
【血腥】 xuèxīng 〈形〉reeking of blood; bloody; sanguinary: 遭到～镇压 be suppressed bloodily ‖ ～屠杀 bloody massacre ‖ ～清洗 bloody purge ‖ ～统治 bloodthirsty/sanguinary rule ‖ ～味 smell of blood ‖ ～战争 bloody war
【血型】 xuèxíng 〈名〉blood type/group: 测定～ have one's blood typed; blood-type sb ‖ A/B/O～ blood group A/B/O ‖ 你是什么～? What blood group are you?
〖～鉴定〗 xuèxíng jiàndìng 〈名〉blood grouping
【血性】 xuèxìng 〈形〉courageous and upright: ～男儿 courageous and upright man
【血胸】 xuèxiōng 〈名〉haemothorax
【血虚】 xuèxū 〈名〉[中医] deficiency of blood: ～眩晕 dizziness due to deficiency of blood
【血循环】 xuèxúnhuán 〈名〉blood circulation
【血压】 xuèyā 〈名〉blood pressure: 给病人测量～ measure/take the patient's blood pressure ‖ 低～ low blood pressure; hypotension ‖ 高～ high blood pressure; hypertension
〖～计〗 xuèyājì 〈名〉sphygmomanometer
〖～图〗 xuèyātú 〈名〉pressure graph
【血氧计】 xuèyǎngjì 〈名〉oxymeter
【血样】 xuèyàng 〈名〉blood sample/specimen: 取～ take a blood sample ‖ ～采集 blood specimen collection ‖ 所取～与嫌疑人的相符。The blood samples taken were linked to the suspect.
【血液】 xuèyè 〈名〉❶ blood: 净化～ purify the blood ❷ lifeblood; blood; lifeline: 输入/注入新鲜～ infuse with fresh/new blood ‖ 吸收新鲜～ absorb some fresh blood ‖ 石油是工业的～。Petroleum is the lifeblood of industry.
〖～病〗 xuèyèbìng 〈名〉blood disease; haemopathy
〖～代用品〗 xuèyè dàiyòngpǐn 〈名〉blood/plasma substitute
〖～黏度〗 xuèyè niándù 〈名〉blood viscosity
〖～凝固〗 xuèyè nínggù 〈名〉blood coagulation
〖～培养〗 xuèyè péiyǎng 〈名〉haemoculture
〖～透析〗 xuèyè tòuxī 〈名〉haemodialysis
〖～学〗 xuèyèxué 〈名〉haematology
〖～循环〗 xuèyè xúnhuán 〈名〉circulation of blood
【血衣】 xuèyī 〈名〉bloodstained garment; bloody shirt
【血印】 xuèyìn 〈名〉bloodstain; spot of blood: 擦掉～ efface the bloodstains (from) ‖ 沾有～的衬衣 bloodstained shirt
【血友病】 xuèyǒubìng 〈名〉haemophilia: ～者 haemophiliac
【血淤】 xuèyū 〈名〉blood stasis
【血雨腥风】 xuèyǔ-xīngfēng ＝腥风血雨 xīngfēng-xuèyǔ
【血缘】 xuèyuán 〈名〉ties of blood; consanguinity: ～关系 relationship by blood; sibship
〖～婚〗 xuèyuánhūn 〈名〉consanguineous marriage
〖～家庭〗 xuèyuán jiātíng 〈名〉consanguineous family
【血晕】 xuèyùn 〈名〉[中医] coma due to excessive loss of blood during child delivery
⇨xiěyùn
【血债】 xuèzhài 〈名〉blood debt/scores: 偿还～ pay debts of blood ‖ 有～ have blood on one's hands
〖～累累〗 xuèzhài-lěilěi 〈熟〉have heavy blood debts; have committed many bloody crimes: ～的独裁者 dictator with much blood on his hands
〖～要用血来还〗 xuèzhài yào yòng xuè lái huán 〈熟〉debts of blood must be paid in blood; blood will have blood; blood demands blood; blood for blood
【血战】 xuèzhàn ❶〈名〉bloody/sanguinary battle—extremely fierce battle: 一场～ a bloody/red battle ❷〈动〉fight a fierce battle; bathe in blood: ～到底 fight (the enemy) to the last drop of one's blood; fight to the bitter end
【血证】 xuèzhèng 〈名〉bloodstained evidence
【血脂】 xuèzhī 〈名〉blood fat: ～过多 hyperlipaemia
【血肿】 xuèzhǒng 〈名〉haematoma
【血渍】 xuèzì ＝血迹 xuèjì
【血族】 xuèzú 〈名〉blood relation

谑 xuè 〈动〉〈书〉crack jokes; banter; tease: ～称 playful designation ⇨调～; 谐～
【谑而不虐】 xuè'érbùnüè 〈熟〉tease/joke without hurting/embarrassing

xūn

荤 xūn
【荤粥】 Xūnyù ＝獯鬻 Xūnyù
⇨hūn

勋 xūn 〈名〉❶ merit; exploit; meritorious service; achieve-

ment：⇨～劳；～章；功～ ❷ person of great merit：⇨元～

【勋臣】 xūnchén 〈名〉official with meritorious records

【勋绩】 xūnjì 〈名〉meritorious service；outstanding contribution：～奖章 meritorious service medal ‖ 光辉的～ glorious achievements

【勋爵】 xūnjué 〈名〉❶ feudal rank based on meritorious service ❷ Lord [UK]

【勋劳】 xūnláo 〈名〉meritorious service，exploit：～卓著 be noted for meritorious service

【勋业】 xūnyè 〈名〉〈书〉meritorious service and outstanding achievement

【勋章】 xūnzhāng 〈名〉medal；decoration：获得～ receive a medal/a decoration ‖ 佩带～ wear one's order/decoration ‖ 授予～ give/confer an order of merit on sb；award a decoration ‖ 赢得～ win a medal (for) ‖ 功绩～ Order of Merit (OM) [UK]；Medal for Merit [US] ‖ 蓝绶带～ Blue Ribbon Medal ‖ 国会荣誉～ Congressional Medal of Honour [US] ‖ 战功～ service medal ‖ 自由～ Medal of Freedom [US]

埙 xūn 〈名〉oval earthen wind instrument with six holes

熏 xūn 〈动〉❶ cure (meat，etc) with smoke：～肠/鸡/鱼 smoked sausage/chicken/fish ⇨～肉；～制 ❷ smoke；fumigate；assail nostrils：～房子 fumigate a room ‖ ～蚊子 smoke/stink out mosquitoes ‖ 浓烟把墙都～黑了。The wall is blackened by smoke. / The wall was smoked black. ‖ 他酒气～天。He breathed alcohol. ‖ 烟把我的眼睛～得好痛。The smoke is stinging my eyes. / The smoke irritates my eyes. ❸ influence：⇨～染；～陶；利欲～心
⇨xùn

【熏风】 xūnfēng 〈名〉〈书〉warm southerly breeze

【熏干儿】 xūngānr 〈名〉smoke-dried bean curd

【熏剂】 xūnjì 〈名〉fumigant

【熏笼】 xūnlóng 〈名〉frame placed over a brazier for drying things or over a censer for scenting clothes

【熏炉】 xūnlú ＝ 香炉 xiānglú

【熏沐】 xūnmù 〈动〉burn incense and bathe

【熏染】 xūnrǎn 〈动〉influence (negatively)

【熏肉】 xūnròu 〈名〉smoked meat：精致的～ well-cured meat

【熏陶】 xūntáo 〈动〉nurture；cultivate；edify；influence (positively)：受～ be nurtured (by) ‖ 在父母的～下，他从小就喜爱音乐。Under the nurture of his parents，he has been interested in music since childhood.

【熏蒸】 xūnzhēng ❶〈形〉stifling；suffocating：暑气～ stifling summer heat ❷〈动〉[中医] treat by fuming/steaming ❸〈动〉fumigate

〖～剂〗 xūnzhēngjì 〈名〉[农业] fumigant

【熏制】 xūnzhì 〈动〉cure with smoke；smoke；fumigate

窨 xūn 〈动〉scent tea with jasmine
⇨yìn

薰 xūn 〈名〉a kind of fragrant herb

【薰衣草】 xūnyīcǎo 〈名〉[植物] lavender：～油 lavender oil

【薰莸不同器】 xūn-yóu bù tóng qì 〈熟〉fragrant herbs and stinking weeds cannot be put in the same vessel—the good don't mix with the bad

【薰莸异器】 xūnyóu-yìqì ＝ 薰莸不同器 xūn-yóu bù tóng qì

獯 xūn

【獯鬻】 Xūnyù 〈名〉*Xunyu* [an ancient northern nationality of China]

纁 xūn 〈形〉〈书〉pale red

曛 xūn 〈书〉❶〈名〉dusk；nightfall；twilight：～晓 dawn and dusk ❷〈名〉dim glow of the setting sun ❸〈形〉dim；dusky；twilit

醺 xūn 〈形〉drunk；intoxicated：～然大醉 blind/dead drunk ‖ 微～ tipsy ‖ 醉～～ drunken；inebriated

xún

旬 xún 〈名〉❶ ten-day period：⇨～刊；兼～；上～ ❷ ten-year period：年满七～ have completed one's 70th year；have reached 70 ‖ 九～老人 90-year-old man ‖ 六～大寿 60th birthday

【旬刊】 xúnkān 〈名〉ten-day publication

【旬日】 xúnrì 〈名〉ten days

寻 xún ❶〈名〉*xun* [ancient measure of length equal to about eight *chi*] ❷〈动〉search；look for；seek：⇨～觅；搜～；自～烦恼

【寻查】 xúnchá 〈动〉look for；search (for)

【寻常】 xúncháng 〈形〉ordinary；usual；common：不～ be unusual；be out of (the) common ‖ ～人家 ordinary family ‖ 今年春天异乎～的干燥。It's unusually dry this spring. ‖ 每家至少有一辆自行车在中国是件很～的事。It is common in China for every family to have at least one bike.

【寻道】 xúndào 〈动〉[计算机] seek：～时间 seek time

【寻的】 xúndì 〈形〉[军事] homing，target-seeking：～导弹 homing missile ‖ ～鱼雷 target-seeking torpedo ‖ ～装置 homing device

【寻短见】 xún duǎnjiàn 〈动〉commit suicide

【寻访】 xúnfǎng 〈动〉try to find；inquire about：～故友 look for an old friend

【寻根】 xúngēn 〈动〉❶ probe to the bottom：～溯源 inquire into the root of；make a thorough investigation into ❷ go back to/search for/look for/seek one's roots：～文学 "roots" literature

〖～究底〗 xúngēn-jiūdǐ 〈熟〉trace things to their roots，get to the bottom of；get at/to the roots of；inquire deeply into；search to the root of；investigate thoroughly

〖～问底〗 xúngēn-wèndǐ ＝ 寻根究底 xúngēn-jiūdǐ

【寻行数墨】 xúnháng-shǔmò 〈熟〉read without absorbing the content；not seek to understand things thoroughly

【寻呼】 xúnhū 〈动〉page；beep

〖～机〗 xúnhūjī 〈名〉pager；beeper (BP)

〖～台〗 xúnhūtái 〈名〉paging centre

【寻花问柳】 xúnhuā-wènliǔ 〈熟〉go to see the flowers and willows—frequent/visit brothels；go whoring

【寻欢作乐】 xúnhuān-zuòlè 〈熟〉seek pleasure and make merry；be indulged in sensual pleasure；sow one's wild oats

【寻机】 xúnjī 〈动〉seek an opportunity：～报复 seek one's revenge (on sb)

【寻究】 xúnjiū 〈动〉investigate thoroughly，probe into

【寻开心】 xún kāixīn 〈动〉〈方〉seek fun；joke：为了～ out of devilment；for a laugh

【寻乐】 xúnlè 〈动〉look for distractions；seek amusement/pleasure

【寻觅】 xúnmì 〈动〉seek；look for：～知音 seek one's bosom friend ‖ 四处～ look everywhere (for)

【寻求】 xúnqiú 〈动〉seek；pursue；search for：～法律咨询 seek legal advice ‖ ～解决问题的办法 look for a solution to a problem；seek/explore a way to solve a problem ‖ ～新奇 seek after novelty ‖ ～真理/知识 seek truth/knowledge ‖ ～政治庇护 seek political asylum ‖ ～自治 seek autonomy ‖ ～避难者 asylum seeker

【寻人启事】 xúnrén qǐshì 〈名〉Missing Persons (in a newspaper)

【寻事】 xúnshì 〈动〉seek a quarrel，stir up trouble：～生非 stir up/make trouble

【寻死】 xúnsǐ 〈动〉seek death；attempt suicide

〖～觅活〗 xúnsǐ-mìhuó 〈熟〉repeatedly attempt suicide (as a threat)

【寻思】 xúnsi 〈动〉ponder；mull over：我～这件事该这么办。I think we should do it this way.

【寻索】 xúnsuǒ 〈动〉❶ search/look for ❷ explore；seek：～答案 seek an answer

【寻味】 xúnwèi 〈动〉ruminate；think/mull over：他这番话耐人～。What he has said gives us much food for thought. / There's much to chew on his words.

【寻问】 xúnwèn 〈动〉ask/enquire about：～消息 ask for news about

【寻隙】 xúnxì 〈动〉 ❶ pick a quarrel; provoke: ～闹事 fasten a noisy quarrel on sb ❷ seek an opportunity
【寻瑕伺隙】 xúnxiá-sìxì 〈熟〉 await an opportunity
【寻衅】 xúnxìn 〈动〉 pick a quarrel (with sb); provoke: ～闹事 look for/pick/provoke/start a fight (with); fasten a noisy quarrel on sb ‖ 蓄意～ out for scalps; pick a fight on sb
【寻虚】 xúnxū 〈动〉 [道教] pursue emptiness
【寻幽访胜】 xúnyōu-fǎngshèng 〈熟〉 visit scenic spots
【寻章摘句】 xúnzhāng-zhāijù 〈熟〉 cull phrases and cite passages; write in clichés without originality; copy others in writing
【寻找】 xúnzhǎo 〈动〉 seek; look/search for: ～丢失的书 look for a lost book ‖ ～工作 seek employment; look/hunt for a job ‖ ～借口 look for an excuse ‖ ～线索 chase down clues ‖ 四处～ look about (for); look far and wide/near (for); look high and low (for); hunt about/everywhere (for)
【寻枝摘叶】 xúnzhī-zhāiyè 〈熟〉 look for and pick branches and leaves—focus on minor matters
【寻址】 xúnzhǐ 〈动〉 [计算机] address
【寻踪觅迹】 xúnzōng-mìjì 〈熟〉 track sb down

纠 xún 〈名〉〈书〉 silk ribbon

巡 xún ❶ 〈动〉 patrol; make one's rounds: 北～ go on an inspection tour to the north ⇨～回; ～行; ～夜 ❷ 〈量〉 round of drinks: 酒过三～ the wine has gone round three times ⇨～酒
【巡边员】 xúnbiānyuán 〈名〉 [体育] linesman
【巡捕】 xúnbǔ 〈名〉〈旧〉 police/policeman (in former foreign concessions)
〖～房〗 xúnbǔfáng 〈名〉〈旧〉 police station (in former foreign concessions)
【巡查】 xúnchá 〈动〉 go on/make a tour of inspection; make one's rounds: ～队 inspection team ‖ 他～工厂时发现火情。He discovered the fire while doing the rounds of the factory. ‖ 边防战士日夜～。The frontier guards make their rounds day and night.
【巡察】 xúnchá 〈动〉 make an investigation/inspection tour: 四处～ make an inspection tour around
【巡道】 xúndào 〈动〉 make one's rounds of tracks
〖～工〗 xúndàogōng 〈名〉 lineman; trackwalker
【巡风】 xúnfēng 〈动〉 keep watch; watch
【巡抚】 xúnfǔ 〈名〉〈旧〉 circuit inspector (in the Ming Dynasty); provincial governor (in the Qing Dynasty)
【巡更】 xúngēng 〈动〉 keep night watch; go on night patrol
【巡官】 xúnguān 〈名〉 police inspector
【巡航】 xúnháng 〈动〉 cruise; navigate a cruise: 护卫～ escort a cruise ‖ 进行～ operate a cruise ‖ 在太平洋上～ cruise on the Pacific ‖ ～半径 cruising radius ‖ ～飞行 cruising flight ‖ ～实习 practise cruise ‖ ～速度/高度 cruising speed/altitude ‖ 长途～ distant cruise
〖～导弹〗 xúnháng dǎodàn 〈名〉 cruise missile: ～运载工具 cruise missile carrier
【巡回】 xúnhuí 〈动〉 go/make the rounds; tour; make a circuit of: ～视察 make a patrol inspection; make a tour of inspection ‖ ～牧师 itinerant preacher ‖ ～推销员 travelling salesperson; commercial traveller ‖ 医生在～出诊。The doctor is doing his round of visits to the homes of his patients.
〖～比赛〗 xúnhuí bǐsài 〈名〉 tour match
〖～大使〗 xúnhuí dàshǐ 〈名〉 roving ambassador
〖～法官〗 xúnhuí fǎguān 〈名〉 itinerant/circuit judge; circuit justice
〖～法庭〗 xúnhuí fǎtíng 〈名〉 circuit court/tribunal
〖～放映队〗 xúnhuí fàngyìngduì 〈名〉 mobile film projection unit
〖～剧团〗 xúnhuí jùtuán 〈名〉 mobile drama group; touring/itinerant theatrical company/troupe
〖～审判〗 xúnhuí shěnpàn 〈名〉 circuit justice; assize: 进行～ ride/go on circuit
〖～演出〗 xúnhuí yǎnchū 〈名〉 performing tour: 做为期两天的～ play a two-day stand ‖ 正在～ take a road show; take the performance on tour; (of actors, musicians, etc) be on the road ‖ 全国～ nationwide performing tour
〖～演讲〗 xúnhuí yǎnjiǎng 〈名〉 lecture circuit; speaking tour: 做～ be on a speaking tour
〖～医疗队〗 xúnhuí yīliáoduì 〈名〉 mobile medical team
〖～展出〗 xúnhuí zhǎnchū 〈名〉 exhibition tour; roving exhibition
【巡缉】 xúnjí 〈动〉 patrol against thieves/smugglers
【巡街】 xúnjiē 〈动〉 beat the street
【巡警】 xúnjǐng 〈名〉 ❶ 〈旧〉 policeman ❷ patrolman; patrolling police/policeman/police woman: 公路～ highway patrolman ‖ 骑摩托车的～ motor-cycle patrolman
【巡酒】 xúnjiǔ 〈名〉 round of drinks: 给每人斟一～ serve out a round of wine to all
【巡礼】 xúnlǐ ❶ 〈动〉 make pilgrimage (to a holy place); visit a sacred land ❷ 〈名〉 tour; sightseeing
【巡逻】 xúnluó 〈动〉 go on patrol; patrol: 加强～ intensify patrols (along) ‖ 进行海空～ maintain a sea and air patrol ‖ 执行～任务 carry out a patrol; be on one's beat ‖ 每小时～一次 make hourly patrols (of) ‖ 沿海～ cruise along the coast ‖ 侦察～ reconnaissance patrol ‖ 昼夜～ day and night patrol; twenty-four-hour patrol
〖～兵〗 xúnluóbīng 〈名〉 patrol
〖～车〗 xúnluóchē 〈名〉 patrol van/car; cruiser: 警察～ police patrol car; panda car
〖～船〗 xúnluóchuán 〈名〉 patrol boat
〖～队〗 xúnluóduì 〈名〉 patrol: 躲开～ elude/evade a patrol ‖ 增援～ reinforce the patrols ‖ 国境～ border patrol ‖ 海岸～ shore patrol ‖ ～在午夜换了班。The patrol was shifted at midnight.
〖～护卫舰〗 xúnluó hùwèijiàn 〈名〉 patrol escort
〖～哨〗 xúnluóshào 〈名〉 patrol
〖～艇〗 xúnluótǐng 〈名〉 patrol boat/craft
〖～线〗 xúnluóxiàn 〈名〉 patrol route
【巡区】 xúnqū 〈名〉 inspectorate
【巡哨】 xúnshào 〈动〉 scout; go on patrol
【巡视】 xúnshì 〈动〉 ❶ be on/make an inspection tour: ～病房 make the round of a ward ‖ ～营地 make a circuit of the camp ❷ cast one's eyes around; look around
〖～官〗 xúnshìguān 〈名〉 ombudsman
〖～员〗 xúnshìyuán 〈名〉 inspector
【巡天】 xúntiān 〈动〉 make an aerial tour
【巡行】 xúnxíng 〈动〉 make one's rounds; tour; make a circuit of: ～各地 make a tour of various places
【巡幸】 xúnxìng 〈动〉〈书〉 make imperial inspection tour: ～江南 make an imperial inspection tour of the South
【巡演】 xúnyǎn 〈动〉 make a performing tour
【巡洋舰】 xúnyángjiàn 〈名〉 cruiser: ～部队 cruiser force ‖ 导弹～ missile-carrying cruiser ‖ 重型/轻型～ heavy/light cruiser ‖ 装甲～ armoured cruiser
【巡夜】 xúnyè 〈动〉 go on night patrol; keep nightly patrol
【巡弋】 xúnyì 〈动〉 cruise (of warships): ～速度 cruising speed
【巡游】 xúnyóu 〈动〉 ❶ ramble; stroll: 环球～ world cruise ❷ make an inspection circuit: 在村外～ go the rounds outside the village
【巡展】 xúnzhǎn 〈动〉 hold/give an itinerant exhibition
【巡诊】 xúnzhěn 〈动〉 (of a doctor) make/do one's rounds

询 xún 〈动〉 ask; enquire: ⇨～问; 查～
【询查】 xúnchá ＝ 查询 cháxún
【询盘】 xúnpán 〈名〉 [经济] enquiry
【询事考言】 xúnshì-kǎoyán 〈熟〉 consult sb on all affairs and examine his words
【询问】 xúnwèn 〈动〉 ask about; enquire: ～病情/票价 enquire about sb's illness/the price of tickets ‖ ～行情 enquire for market ‖ ～健康情况 enquire about/after sb's health; ask after/about sb ‖ ～年龄 ask sb's age ‖ ～姓名 enquire sb's name ‖ ～学习情况 ask sb about his studies; make enquiries about sb's studies ‖ 关切地～ solicitously enquire ‖ 四处～ ask around
〖～函〗 xúnwènhán 〈名〉 enquiry
〖～站〗 xúnwènzhàn 〈名〉 enquiry station

荨 xún
⇨qián
【荨麻疹】 xúnmázhěn 〈名〉 nettle rash

㖊 xún 〈名〉 fathom [6 feet for depth of water]

峋 xún → 嶙峋 línxún

洵 xún 〈副〉〈书〉truly; indeed: ～可宝贵 truly valuable

恂 xún

【恂恂】 xúnxún 〈形〉〈书〉❶ modest and prudent ❷ fearful

珣 xún

【珣玗琪】 xúnyúqí 〈名〉〈古〉a kind of jade

栒 xún 〈名〉cotoneaster

循 xún 〈动〉follow; abide by: ⇨～例;～序渐进;遵～

【循道宗】 Xúndàozōng 〈名〉[宗教] Methodism

【循规蹈矩】 xúnguī-dǎojǔ 〈熟〉act in an orderly way/manner; conform/stick to convention; follow rules/orders to the letter; follow the beaten path; be on (one's) good/best behaviour: 他事事～。He does everything by rule.

【循环】 xúnhuán 〈动〉circulate; cycle: 促进血液～ improve/stimulate blood circulation ‖ 构成～ make a cycle ‖ ～不息 move in endless cycles ‖ 恶性/良性～ vicious/virtuous circle ‖ 四季～ cycle/revolution of the seasons

〖～加速器〗 xúnhuán jiāsùqì 〈名〉cycle accelerator

〖～经济〗 xúnhuán jīngjì 〈名〉circular economy

〖～论〗 xúnhuánlùn 〈名〉theory of cycles; cyclicism

〖～论证〗 xúnhuán lùnzhèng 〈名〉[逻辑] circular argument

〖～赛〗 xúnhuánsài 〈名〉[体育] round robin

〖～扫描〗 xúnhuán sǎomiáo 〈名〉[计算机] scan-round

〖～往复〗 xúnhuán-wǎngfù 〈熟〉move in cycles: ～,以至无穷 repeat itself in endless cycles or cyclic movement

〖～系统〗 xúnhuán xìtǒng 〈名〉[生理] circulatory system

〖～小数〗 xúnhuán xiǎoshù 〈名〉recurring/circulating/repeating decimal

〖～信贷〗 xúnhuán xìndài 〈名〉revolving credit

〖～信用证〗 xúnhuán xìnyòngzhèng 〈名〉revolving letter of credit

〖～指令〗 xúnhuán zhǐlìng 〈名〉recursion instruction

〖～坐标〗 xúnhuán zuòbiāo 〈名〉cyclic coordinate

【循理】 xúnlǐ 〈动〉accord with reason: 不～行事 not act in accordance with reason

【循吏】 xúnlì 〈名〉〈书〉upright official

【循例】 xúnlì 〈动〉follow convention

【循名责实】 xúnmíng-zéshí 〈熟〉see that the reality corresponds to the name; live up to one's name; make a reality of the name

【循序】 xúnxù 〈副〉in proper order/sequence: ～过程 progressive process

〖～渐进〗 xúnxù-jiànjìn 〈熟〉proceed step by step; make steady progress: ～地学习外语 learn a foreign language step by step ‖ ～的教育 progressive education

【循循善诱】 xúnxún-shànyòu 〈熟〉guide patiently and systematically; give guidance in a skilful and systematic fashion

鲟 xún 〈名〉[动物] sturgeon

xùn

训 xùn ❶〈动〉lecture; teach; admonish: 挨一顿～ draw/receive a rebuke; get a talking to ⇨～导;～话;教～ ❷〈名〉teachings; instructions: ⇨家～;遗～ ❸〈名〉standard; model; example: ⇨不足为～ ❹〈动〉explain; interpret: ⇨～诂 ❺〈动〉train: ～马 school/train/condition a horse ⇨～练;集～;军～

【训斥】 xùnchì 〈动〉scold; reprimand; rebuke; dress down: 受到～ be scolded/rebuked; be told off; be dressed down ‖ 予以～ administer/deliver/give a rebuke ‖ 严厉～ harshly rebuke; sternly reprimand

【训词】 xùncí 〈名〉admonition; instructions

【训导】 xùndǎo 〈动〉teach and guide: 宗教～ religious doctrines

【训迪】 xùndí 〈动〉〈书〉instruct and enlighten

【训诂】 xùngǔ 〈名〉commentary on ancient text; critical interpretation of ancient text; exegesis

〖～学〗 xùngǔxué 〈名〉critical interpretation of ancient texts; studies of exegesis; scholium

【训话】 xùnhuà 〈动〉admonish; exhort

【训诲】 xùnhuì 〈动〉〈书〉instruct; teach

【训戒】 xùnjiè ＝ 训诫 xùnjiè

【训诫】 xùnjiè ❶〈动〉admonish; reprimand; give sb a lecture ❷〈名〉[法律] admonishing

【训练】 xùnliàn 〈动〉train; drill: ～护士 train a nurse ‖ ～新兵 drill new recruits ‖ 坚持～ keep on practice ‖ 接受～ receive a drill/training; take one's training ‖ 进行～ undergo/conduct training ‖ 受到良好的～ be well-trained; be given a good training (in) ‖ 强化～ intensive training ‖ 视听～ audio-visual education ‖ 野外～ field training ‖ 正规～ regular training

〖～班〗 xùnliànbān 〈名〉training class/course: 参加～ attend a training class ‖ ～营地 training camp ‖ 短期～ short training course ‖ 暑期英语～ summer course in English ‖ 微机～ PC training course

〖～场〗 xùnliànchǎng 〈名〉drill court

〖～机〗 xùnliànjī 〈名〉training machine

〖～基地〗 xùnliàn jīdì 〈名〉training base

〖～手册〗 xùnliàn shǒucè 〈名〉training manual

〖～有素〗 xùnliàn-yǒusù 〈熟〉well-trained: ～的军人 well-trained soldier

【训令】 xùnlìng 〈名〉instruction; order; directive: 收到～ receive instructions (to do)

【训勉】 xùnmiǎn 〈动〉exhort and encourage

【训示】 xùnshì 〈名〉instruction; order

【训诱】 xùnyòu 〈动〉〈书〉instruct and guide

【训育】 xùnyù 〈名〉〈旧〉moral teachings

【训谕】 xùnyù ＝ 训喻 xùnyù

【训喻】 xùnyù 〈动〉instruct; teach

【训责】 xùnzé 〈动〉enjoin and admonish

讯 xùn ❶〈动〉enquire; ask after: ⇨问～ ❷〈动〉interrogate; question: ⇨传～;审～ ❸〈名〉information; news; message; dispatch: 警察闻～立即赶到现场。On hearing the news, the police rushed to the scene. ⇨电～;通～

【讯号】 xùnhào 〈名〉signal

【讯实】 xùnshí 〈动〉be proved true by trial

【讯问】 xùnwèn 〈动〉❶ ask about; enquire: ～病情 ask about sb's illness ‖ ～事情的原委 enquire about the details (of sth) ❷ interrogate; question: ～案件 hear/try a case ‖ ～证人 interrogate/examine a witness ‖ 亲自～ interrogate personally ‖ 警方～ police interrogation

汛 xùn 〈名〉❶ seasonal flood; high water: ⇨～期;春～;防～ ❷ fishing season: ⇨鱼～

【汛口】 xùnkǒu 〈名〉river checkpoint

【汛期】 xùnqī 〈名〉flood season; high-water season

【汛情】 xùnqíng 〈名〉flood situation: ～严重。The flood (situation) is serious.

迅 xùn 〈形〉fast; swift: ⇨～雷不及掩耳;～速

【迅步】 xùnbù 〈副〉〈书〉at a quick pace: ～追赶 quicken one's steps to catch up

【迅即】 xùnjí 〈副〉immediately; at once: ～出发 start off immediately ‖ 此事希～处理。It is hoped that immediate action will be taken on this matter.

【迅急】 xùnjí 〈形〉swift; speedy: ～回家 speed home; hurry back home

【迅疾】 xùnjí 〈形〉swift; rapid: 动作～ be swift in motion/action

【迅捷】 xùnjié 〈形〉fast; quick: 行动～ be quick/swift in action or motion

【迅雷不及掩耳】 xùnléi bùjí yǎn ěr 〈熟〉a sudden peal of thunder leaves no time for covering the ears—as sudden as lightning; with lightning speed: 以～之势 with the suddenness of thunderbolt

【迅猛】 xùnměng 〈形〉swift and violent: ～冲刺 make a headlong dash ‖ ～发展 develop by leaps and bounds ‖ 水势～异常。The flood roared on swift and violent.

【迅速】 xùnsù 〈形〉rapid; swift; fast; quick speedy; prompt: 动作～ be quick/swift in action ‖ 反应～ be swift to action ‖ 判断～

be swift with judgements ‖ ～采取行动 swing into action ‖ ～成名 meteorically rise to fame ‖ ～答复 give (sb) a swift reply; make a prompt reply ‖ ～发展工业生产 boom industrial production ‖ ～反弹 rebound quickly ‖ ～前进 advance rapidly ‖ ～做出反应 be prompt in one's response (to)

驯 xùn ❶〈形〉tame; docile: ⇨～服; ～顺; 温～ ❷〈动〉tame; domesticate: ～马 tame a horse; break in a horse ‖ ～犬员 dog handler ⇨～养

【驯从】 xùncóng 〈形〉tame; docile

【驯服】 xùnfú ❶〈形〉docile; tame; tractable; meek: 猫是很～的。Cats are very tame/docile. ❷〈动〉tame; break in; domesticate: ～洪水 bring the flood under control ‖ ～野兽 tame a wild animal

【驯化】 xùnhuà 〈动〉domesticate; tame; acclimatize: 有些动物容易～。Some animals domesticate easily.

【驯良】 xùnliáng 〈形〉tractable; docile

【驯鹿】 xùnlù 〈名〉reindeer

【驯兽师】 xùnshòushī 〈名〉animal tamer/trainer

【驯熟】 xùnshú 〈形〉❶ obedient; tamed ❷ skilled

【驯顺】 xùnshùn 〈形〉tame; docile; tractable

【驯养】 xùnyǎng 〈动〉raise and train (animals); domesticate: ～动物 domesticate animals

徇 xùn 〈动〉give in to; submit to; comply with: ⇨～情; ～私舞弊

【徇情】 xùnqíng 〈动〉〈书〉practise favouritism

〖～枉法〗 xùnqíng-wǎngfǎ 〈熟〉bend the law for the benefit of one's relatives or friends

【徇私】 xùnsī 〈动〉practise favouritism: 靠～得到的工作 get a job out of favouritism

〖～舞弊〗 xùnsī-wǔbì 〈熟〉practise favouritism and engage in malpractices; resort to cheating for selfish purposes

逊 xùn ❶〈动〉〈书〉abdicate: ⇨～让; ～位 ❷〈形〉modest; unassuming: ⇨出言不～; 谦～ ❸〈动〉be inferior (to): 稍～一筹 be slightly inferior ⇨～色

【逊尼派】 Xùnnípài 〈名〉[伊斯兰教] Sunnite

【逊让】 xùnràng 〈动〉abdicate

【逊色】 xùnsè 〈形〉inferior: 毫不～ be by no means inferior ‖ 并不～ be not eclipsed/outshined (by)

【逊位】 xùnwèi 〈动〉abdicate

【逊谢】 xùnxiè 〈动〉decline modestly

殉 xùn 〈动〉❶ be buried alive with the dead: ⇨～葬 ❷ die for; sacrifice one's life for: ⇨～国; ～职

【殉爆】 xùnbào 〈名〉[物理] sympathetic detonation

【殉道】 xùndào 〈动〉die for a cause

〖～者〗 xùndàozhě 〈名〉martyr: 自由的～ martyr for freedom

【殉国】 xùnguó 〈动〉die for one's country; lay down/give one's life for one's country

【殉教】 xùnjiào 〈动〉die for a religious cause; suffer religious martyrdom: 基督教～者 Christian martyr

【殉节】 xùnjié 〈动〉❶ die in loyalty to one's country ❷〈旧〉(of a woman) die to preserve chastity ❸〈旧〉(of a woman) commit suicide after the husband's death

【殉难】 xùnnàn 〈动〉die for a just cause; die for one's country: 这幅油画描绘了圣约翰～时的情景。The painting depicts the martyrdom of St John.

〖～者〗 xùnnànzhě 〈名〉martyr

【殉情】 xùnqíng 〈动〉die for love: ～者 martyr to love

【殉葬】 xùnzàng 〈动〉be buried alive with the dead: ～的奴隶 slaves buried alive with their deceased master; slaves made burial sacrifices

〖～坑〗 xùnzàngkēng 〈名〉pit for sacrifices

〖～品〗 xùnzàngpǐn 〈名〉sacrificial/funerary object; sacrifice

〖～制度〗 xùnzàng zhìdù 〈名〉institution of burying the living with the dead

【殉职】 xùnzhí 〈动〉die at one's post; die in the line of duty: 以身～ die in harness; die a martyr at one's post ‖ 因公～ die at one's post; be killed in the line of duty

〖～者〗 xùnzhízhě 〈名〉martyr to duty

巽 xùn 〈名〉*xun* [one of the Eight Diagrams, representing the wind]

熏 xùn 〈动〉〈口〉poison by (coal) gas: 被烟～倒 be overcome by smoke ‖ 让煤气～死 die from suffocation by gas; be gassed

⇨xūn

蕈 xùn 〈名〉[植物] gill fungus

噀 xùn 〈动〉〈书〉spray/spout/spurt (liquid) from the mouth: ～酒 spurt liquor from the mouth ‖ ～水 spout water from the mouth

Y

yā

丫 yā 〈名〉❶(of trees) fork; crotch: ⇨～杈;树～ ❷ bifurcation; fork: 五个指头四个～。Five fingers form four forks. ⇨脚～子 ❸〈方〉girl: 小～ little girl ‖ 潘家那～,长得和仙女一样。The daughter of the Pan's is as beautiful as a fairy maiden. ⇨～环;～头

【丫巴儿】 yābar 〈名〉〈方〉bifurcation; fork; crotch: 树～ fork/crotch of a tree

【丫杈】 yāchà ＝桠杈 yāchà

〖～橇〗 yāchàqiào 〈名〉[林业] crotch; go-devil

【丫枫】 yāfēng 〈名〉[植物] trident maple

【丫合金】 yāhéjīn 〈名〉[冶金] Y-alloy

【丫环】 yāhuan ＝丫鬟 yāhuan

【丫鬟】 yāhuan 〈名〉〈旧〉servant girl; maid; maidservant: 贴身～ personal maid

【丫髻】 yājì 〈名〉girl's double-looped coiffure

【丫角】 yājiǎo 〈名〉girl's horn-like coiffure

【丫口】 yākǒu 〈名〉〈方〉mountain pass; pass

【丫天线】 yātiānxiàn 〈名〉[电子] Y-aerial

【丫头】 yātou 〈名〉❶ girl: 小～已长大成人。The little girl has blossomed into a woman. ⇨黄毛～ ❷ ＝丫鬟 yāhuan ❸ [term of endearment used by seniors for juniors] girl; daughter: 我不知道这～跑哪儿去了。I don't know where the little girl is.

压 yā ❶〈动〉press; hold/push/weigh down: 把子弹～进弹匣 press the cartridges into the magazine ‖ 用石子把塑料纸～住 hold the plastic sheeting down with some stones ‖ 用手指～住血管止血 constrict a blood vessel with fingers to stop bleeding ‖ 累累的果实～弯了树枝。The branches were bowed by/under the weight of fruit hanging in clusters. ‖ 你的胳膊～着孩子了。You're resting your arm on the baby. ‖ 我的提包～不得。My bag won't stand much weight. ‖〈喻〉工作～得我们透不过气来。We are swamped with work. ‖〈喻〉责任重重地～在他的身上。His responsibilities pressed heavily upon him. ‖〈喻〉这任务是从上面～下来的。The task is imposed from above. ⇨～扁;～挤;～平 ❷〈动〉cover; envelop: 暮色～下来了。Twilight is enshrouding the earth. ‖ 我有点冷,给我再～床被子。I'm feeling a bit cold. Pull another quilt over me. ❸〈动〉suppress; quell; subdue: 树正气,～邪气 encourage healthy trends and check unhealthy ones ‖ 以势～人 overwhelm people with one's power ‖ ～而不服。Coercion will never result in convincing people. ‖ 别拿大帽子～我。Don't intimidate me by unwarranted charges. ‖ 合理的要求被～下去了。Reasonable demands have been suppressed/killed. ‖ 困难～不倒我们。No difficulties can overwhelm/subdue us. / We will not collapse under the pressure of the difficulties. ‖ 他又用顶头上司的意见来～我了。He is again trying to coerce me into submission with the proposals of our immediate superior. ⇨～制;欺～;镇～ ❹〈动〉control; restrain; keep calm; calm down: ～着怒火 hold one's anger in leash; control/leash/subdue one's anger; hold back one's rage ‖ 把嗓门～得很低 lower one's voice to a hiss ‖ 吃点药～～咳嗽。Take some medicine to ease the cough. ‖ 一提起这事,我就～不住心头的激动。I can't restrain my excitement whenever this is mentioned. ‖ 这个形势下只有你能～住阵脚。Only you can control the situation now. ⇨～台;～阵 ❺〈动〉prevail/win over; outdo; conquer: 在上半场比赛中,我们在比分上一直～着对方。Throughout the first half of the game, our team was ahead of our opponents in scores. ❻〈动〉approach; draw near; gain on; close in on: 敌军向我们的阵地～过来了。The enemy troop was bearing down on our position. ‖ 太阳～树梢了。The setting sun is touching the treetops. ‖ 乌云从西边～过来了。A mass of dark clouds are converging quickly above us from the west. ⇨～境 ❼〈动〉lay aside; pigeonhole; shelve: 货～在仓库里。The goods have piled up in stock. ‖ 这份报告被～了半年。This report was pigeonholed/shelved for six months. ‖ 工作～了一大堆。Work has piled up. ‖〈喻〉这事一直～在我心上。This has weighed heavily on my mind. / This lies on my heart. ⇨～库;积～ ❽〈动〉take a risk on sth; stake: 他把自己的前途～到这次考试上。He risks his future on the result of this exam. ⇨～宝;～题 ❾〈名〉pressure: ⇨加～;减～ ❿〈名〉(of liquid, blood, atmosphere, etc)pressure ⇨变～器;低～;高～
⇨yà

【压凹性水肿】 yā'āoxìng shuǐzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] pitting edema

【压板风速表】 yābǎn fēngsùbiǎo 〈名〉[工程] pressure-plate anemometer; plate anemometer

【压宝】 yābǎo 〈动〉(in a gambling game played with dice under an inverted bowl) stake; wager

【压边机】 yābiānjī 〈名〉blending machine

【压编】 yābiān 〈动〉cut/reduce staff

【压扁】 yābiǎn 〈动〉press flat; flatten; squash: 小汽车被卡车～了。The car was squashed flat by the lorry. ‖ 箱子被～了。The box was flattened.

〖～机〗 yābiǎnjī 〈名〉[冶金] flattening mill

【压不住】 yābuzhù 〈动〉cannot keep under control: ～怒火 cannot control one's anger; cannot hold back one's rage

〖～场〗 yābuzhùchǎng 〈动〉be unable to hold the audience; be unable to keep the situation down: 他讲话干巴巴的,～。His speech was dull and could hardly hold the attention of the audience.

〖～台〗 yābuzhùtái ＝压不住场 yābuzhùchǎng

【压仓】 yācāng 〈动〉overstock: 货～卖不出去。The merchandise was overstocked and did not sell well.

〖～货〗 yācānghuò 〈名〉stock: 处理～ dispose of old stock at reduced prices

【压舱水】 yācāngshuǐ 〈名〉[航海] water ballast

【压舱物】 yācāngwù 〈名〉[航海] ballast: 用石块做～ use rocks as ballast

【压差】 yāchā 〈名〉[物理] pressure difference; differential pressure

〖～传感器〗 yāchā chuángǎnqì 〈名〉[电工] differential pressure pickup

〖～传声器〗 yāchā chuánshēngqì 〈名〉[声学] pressure-gradient microphone; velocity microphone

〖～计〗 yāchājì 〈名〉differential manometer

〖～流量计〗 yāchā liúliàngjì 〈名〉[工程] head meter

〖～油阀〗 yāchā yóufá 〈名〉[机械] differential pressure fuel valve

【压产】 yāchǎn 〈动〉cut/curtail production: 限期～,减少库存 cut production to reduce the stock in a limited period

【压场】 yāchǎng 〈动〉❶ have an audience/a crowd under control: 他会讲话,能压住场。He is a good speaker and will certainly be able to hold the attention of the audience. ‖ 警察出来～。The police came to control the crowd. ❷ serve as the grand finale [place a performance last to serve as the climax of a theatrical programme]

〖～戏〗 yāchǎngxì ＝压轴戏 yāzhòuxì

【压车】 yāchē ❶ ＝押车 yāchē ❷〈动〉(of vehicles) be held up; be jammed

【压秤】 yāchèng 〈动〉❶ be relatively heavy per unit volume: 湿东西比干东西～。Wet things weigh more than dry things. / Wet

things are heavier than dry things. ‖ 干蘑菇不～，一斤就是一大堆。Dried mushrooms don't weigh much. One *jin* of them would be a lot. ❷ (of merchants purchasing agricultural produce from farmers) underweigh (in order to underpay)

【压尺】 yāchǐ = 镇纸 zhènzhǐ

【压船】 yāchuán 〈动〉(of cargo ships) be held up in harbour (because of delay in loading or unloading or of bad weather)

【压床】 yāchuáng 〈名〉[机械] press (machine)

【压担子】 yā dànzi 〈动〉 charge sb with heavy tasks: 给年轻人～，使他们得到锻炼。Young people should be charged with heavy tasks so that they may be tempered.

【压倒】 yādǎo 〈动〉 overwhelm; overpower; prevail over; overbear; ride over: 在精神上～对手 crush the opponent's spirit ‖ 在人数上～对方 overpower/overwhelm one's opponent by/in numbers; gain mastery over an opponent numerically ‖ 汽笛声～了他的说话声。The whistle drowned his voice. ‖ 稳定是当前～一切的任务。Stability is of overriding importance at present. / Stability monopolizes everything at the moment.

〖～多数〗 yādǎo duōshù 〈名〉 overwhelming majority: 以～击败对手 beat one's opponent by an overwhelming majority ‖ 以～的票数否决了议案 vote overwhelmingly to repeal the bill ‖ 这一决议已在联合国大会上以～通过。The resolution was approved in the UN General Assembly by an overwhelming majority.

〖～性胜利〗 yādǎoxìng shènglì 〈名〉 overwhelming/landslide victory; clean sweep: 在大选中获得～ win an overwhelming/landslide victory in the general elections

〖～性优势〗 yādǎoxìng yōushì 〈名〉 overwhelming superiority/odds: 占～ have a commanding lead (in); build up a commanding lead (in) ‖ 以～取胜 win an overwhelming victory, gain/achieve a landslide victory

【压低】 yādī 〈动〉 ❶ bring down; lower; reduce (prices, figures, etc): ～基数 lower the basic figure ‖ ～价格 bring/force down the price; reduce/deflate prices ‖～利率 drive down interest rates ❷ drop/lower (one's voice): ～声音 sink/lower one's voice; keep one's voice in check; drop one's voice to a murmur; lower one's voice to a whisper

【压电】 yādiàn 〈名〉[物理] piezoelectricity: ～器件/元件 piezoelectric devices/elements

〖～材料〗 yādiàn cáiliào 〈名〉 piezoelectric material

〖～效应〗 yādiàn xiàoyìng 〈名〉 piezo-effect; piezoelectric effect: ～控制 piezoelectric/piezoelectrical control

〖～学〗 yādiànxué 〈名〉 piezoelectricity

【压顶】 yādǐng 〈动〉 bear down on one's head; weigh heavily on one: 乌云～。Dark clouds hang overhead. ⇨泰山～

〖～砖〗 yādǐngzhuān 〈名〉[建筑] coping brick; capping-brick

【压锭】 yādìng 〈动〉[纺织] reduce the spindleage (to curtail production in a cotton mill)

【压锻】 yāduàn 〈动〉[冶金] press-forge

【压队】 yāduì = 押队 yāduì

【压风机】 yāfēngjī 〈名〉[矿业] pressure fan; forcing/blowing fan

【压服】 yāfú 〈动〉 force/coerce into obedience/submission; enforce obedience (on); overbear: ～的结果只能是抵制。Coercion can only lead to resistance. ‖ 对方意见不对，我们就说服他们改正，绝不简单～。We ought to ask our opponents to change their wrong ideas by persuasion, not by pure coercion. ‖ 群众是压不服的。The public can not be compelled to submit.

【压盖】 yāgài 〈名〉[机械] gland

〖～螺栓〗 yāgài luóshuān 〈名〉 gland bolts

〖～填料〗 yāgài tiánliào 〈名〉 gland packing

【压杆】 yāgǎn 〈名〉[机械] pressure bar

【压港】 yāgǎng 〈动〉(of cargoes on the wharf) be held up; be backlogged

【压光】 yāguāng 〈动〉 calender

〖～车间〗 yāguāng chējiān 〈名〉 calendry

〖～机〗 yāguāngjī 〈名〉 calender

【压焊】 yāhàn 〈名〉[冶金] push/poke welding

【压黑】 yāhēi 〈动〉〈方〉 get dark: 天一～，路灯都亮了。The streetlights come on at dusk.

【压痕】 yāhén 〈名〉 ❶ [摄影] pressure mark ❷ impression; indentation: ～深度 depth of impression

【压花】 yāhuā ❶ 〈动〉 coin; emboss: 在钢板上～ emboss a steel plate ❷ 〈名〉 coining; embossing

〖～玻璃〗 yāhuā bōli 〈名〉 pattern glass; figured/rolled glass; figured sheet glass

〖～布〗 yāhuābù 〈名〉 dacian cloth

〖～刀具〗 yāhuā dāojù 〈名〉 roulette

〖～机〗 yāhuājī 〈名〉 coining mill; embosser

〖～邮票〗 yāhuā yóupiào 〈名〉 embossed stamp

【压火】 yāhuǒ ❶ 〈动〉 bank up a fire ❷ 〈名〉[工程] banking-up; damping down

【压货】 yāhuò 〈名〉 cargo held up on a wharf/at a railway station

【压饥】 yājī 〈动〉 quench/kill hunger

【压级】 yājí 〈动〉 downgrade: 在收购粮食中不许～。It is strictly forbidden to downgrade the grain that farmers sell to the state.

【压挤】 yājǐ 〈动〉[机械] extrude: 此坯件用模子～成形。The billet extrudes through the die.

【压价】 yājià 〈动〉 force/knock the price down; drive down a price: ～百分之五 force the price down by 5% ‖ 最后把价压到了 50 元。The price was finally knocked down to 50 *yuan*. ‖ 有些收购人员随意～，影响了农民向国家缴售农产品的积极性。In purchasing farm produce from farmers, some purchasers drive down the prices at will, thus dampening the enthusiasm of the farmers to sell their produce to the state.

〖～销售〗 yājià xiāoshòu 〈动〉 undersell; sell at a reduced price

【压肩迭背】 yājiān-diébèi 〈熟〉 pressing breast to back and shoulder to shoulder—very crowded

【压脚章】 yājiǎozhāng 〈名〉 seal of the painter or calligrapher imprinted at the bottom, usu lower left-hand corner of his work

【压惊】 yājīng 〈动〉 help sb get over a shock (by entertaining him): 安排筵席，为友人～。They held a banquet to help their visiting friends get over the shock.

【压井】 yājǐng 〈动〉[石油] cover the well to prevent oil from shooting forth

【压境】 yājìng 〈动〉(of enemy troops) press on to the border: 大军～。A large enemy force is bearing down upon the border.

【压酒】 yājiǔ 〈动〉 press fermented rice to make wine

【压卷】 yājuàn 〈名〉[used as a commendatory term for a poem, a book or a painting] the best of all one's works

〖～之作〗 yājuànzhīzuò 〈名〉 the best work that has ever been written

【压库】 yākù 〈动〉 ❶ overstock: ～的牛肉现已达 7 万余吨。The beef mountain stands at more than 70,000 tons. ‖ 店里自行车～严重。The store keeps excessive stocks of bicycles. ❷ reduce the inventory/stocks: ～以增加效益 reduce inventory to boost returns

〖～滞销商品〗 yākù zhìxiāo shāngpǐn 〈名〉 overstocked and unsaleable commodities

【压垮】 yākuǎ 〈动〉 collapse under pressure: 〈喻〉被工作～ be overwhelmed with work; collapse under the pressure of work ‖ 积雪把鸡棚～了。The hen house collapsed under the accumulated snow.

【压块】 yākuài 〈名〉[冶金] briquetting

〖～机〗 yākuàijī 〈名〉 briquette press

【压捆机】 yākǔnjī 〈名〉[农业] bale/baling press

【压力】 yālì 〈名〉 ❶ [物理] pressure: 减轻～ release the pressure (on) ‖ ～减轻 pressure eases/falls ‖ ～增强 pressure builds up/increases/rises ‖ 大气～ air/atmospheric pressure; pressure of the atmosphere ‖ 煤气～ gas pressure ‖ 每平方英寸的～为 4 千克。It was a pressure of four kilos to the square inch. ‖ 深水处水的～很大。The pressure of water at great depths is immense. ❷ (mental) pressure; strain: 摆脱～ get rid of stress ‖ 顶住～ resist/stand pressure ‖ 感到有～ feel the pressure/stress (of) ‖ 缓解～ relieve the pressure (of) ‖ 减轻～ ease/lighten/alleviate the pressure (on sb/sth) ‖ 面对媒体的～ face the pressure from the media ‖ 迫于～ be under pressure (to do sth) ‖ 屈服于～ yield to pressure ‖ 施加～ apply/bring/exert/place/put pressure (on) ‖ 受到～ suffer from pressure ‖ 消除～ remove pressure ‖ 造成～ cause sb's stress; bear down on sb ‖ 增加～ step/build up the pressure (on); increase the pressure (on) ‖ 财政/精神/社会～ financial/mental/social pressure ‖ 人口～ population pressure ‖ 外部～ outside pressure ‖ 舆论的～ pressure of public opinion ‖ 现代生活充满～。Modern life is stressful.

〖～泵〗 yālìbèng 〈名〉 compression/force pump

〖～表〗 yālìbiǎo = 压力计 yālìjì

〖～传感器〗 yālì chuángǎnqì 〈名〉 pressure pickup
〖～锅〗 yālìguō 〈名〉 pressure cooker
〖～机〗 yālìjī 〈名〉 press
〖～计〗 yālìjì 〈名〉 pressure gauge; manometer
〖～调节器〗 yālì tiáojiéqì 〈名〉 ❶ [化学] pressure governor ❷ [工程] pressure regulator
〖～系数〗 yālì xìshù 〈名〉 pressure coefficient
〖～中心〗 yālì zhōngxīn 〈名〉 centre of pressure
〖～铸造〗 yālì zhùzào 〈名〉 pressure casting
【压裂】 yāliè 〈名〉 ❶ [石油] fracture ❷ pressing crack
【压路机】 yālùjī 〈名〉 (road/pavement/street) roller: 震动～ vibratory roller
【压马路】 yā mǎlù 〈动〉〈口〉 (of couples, lovers) stroll along a street, etc
【压铆机】 yāmǎojī 〈名〉 [机械] riveting squeezer (RVSZ)
【压面机】 yāmiànjī 〈名〉 noodle press
【压模】 yāmó 〈名〉 compression moulding; press mould
〖～机〗 yāmójī 〈名〉 [冶金] moulding press
〖～润滑剂〗 yāmó rùnhuájì 〈名〉 [冶金] die lubricant
【压坯】 yāpī 〈名〉 pressed (green) compact; pressed shape
【压平】 yāpíng ❶ 〈动〉 flatten (out); even: 把路面～ even a road; roll a road surface ‖ 把皱纸～ flatten crumpled paper ❷ 〈名〉 smashing; crushing; nipping
【压迫】 yāpò 〈动〉 ❶ oppress; repress; force into obedience (by using power): ～穷人 oppress the poor ‖ 摆脱～ shake off oppression ‖ 反抗～ make a stand against oppression; resist oppression; rise (up)/strive against oppression ‖ 忍受～ tolerate/bear the oppression (of) ‖ 消灭～ abolish oppression ‖ 哪里有～哪里就有反抗。Where there is oppression, there is resistance to oppression. ‖ 人类最终要建立一个没有人～人的社会。Humanity will eventually build a society in which people will no longer oppress each other. ❷ constrict; compress: ～动脉 compress an artery ‖ 胸部有～感 feel constrictions in the chest; have a feeling of pressure in the chest ‖ 肿瘤～神经。The tumor presses on/constricts the nerves.
〖～绷带〗 yāpò bēngdài 〈名〉 [医学] compression bandage
〖～阶级〗 yāpòjiējí 〈名〉 oppressing class
〖～者〗 yāpòzhě 〈名〉 oppressor
〖～症状〗 yāpò zhèngzhuàng 〈名〉 [医学] pressure symptom
〖～止血〗 yāpò zhǐxuè 〈名〉 [医学] haemostasis by compression
【压气】 yāqì 〈动〉 ❶ allay/appease/calm sb's anger; mollify sb's fury: ～的话 mollifying remarks ‖ 说几句好话给他压压气儿。Say a few agreeable words to calm him down. ‖ 他已经认错了,你快压压气儿吧。You'd better cool down now that he's made an apology. ❷ compress/inject air
〖～爆破筒〗 yāqì bàopòtǒng 〈名〉 [矿业] airdox
〖～机〗 yāqìjī 〈名〉 [机械] compressor; compressor machine: ～气门/叶片 compressor valve/blade
【压强】 yāqiáng 〈名〉 [物理] (intensity of) pressure
〖～表〗 yāqiángbiǎo ＝ 压强计 yāqiángjì
〖～单位〗 yāqiáng dānwèi 〈名〉 [物理] pressure unit
〖～计〗 yāqiángjì 〈名〉 pressure gauge
【压青】 yāqīng 〈名〉 [农业] green manuring
【压山】 yāshān 〈动〉〈方〉 (of the sun) set in the west: 太阳～了。The sun is setting behind the mountains.
【压舌板】 yāshébǎn 〈名〉 [医学] tongue depressor
【压水技术】 yāshuǐ jìshù 〈名〉 [体育] rip entry
【压岁钱】 yāsuìqián 〈名〉 money given to children as a lunar New Year gift by seniors: 给小孩发～ give lunar New Year money gifts to children
【压缩】 yāsuō 〈动〉 ❶ compress: 把气体～成液体 condense gas into liquid ‖ ～气体/海绵 compressed gas/sponge ❷ (of staff, expense, length, etc) cut down; condense; reduce: ～办公费用 keep down office expenses ‖ ～供应 shrink the supply ‖ ～会议时间 shorten the meeting time ‖ ～基建规模 cut down on the scale of capital construction ‖ ～节目 narrow the repertoire ‖ ～开支 cut/curb/curtail expenses; retrench/draw in expenditure ‖ ～篇幅 reduce the length (of a piece of writing) ‖ ～需求 shrink the need; cut/depress/lower the demand ‖ 把文章～到 100 页以下 compress/condense the article into less than a hundred pages ‖ 会期由三天～为一天。Three days of meetings were condensed into one day. ❸ (of computers) compress; zip, ⇨～文件
〖～饼干〗 yāsuō bǐnggān 〈名〉 ship biscuit/bread; pilot bread/biscuit; hard tack
〖～波〗 yāsuōbō 〈名〉 [物理] compression/compressional wave
〖～点火〗 yāsuō diǎnhuǒ 〈名〉 [机械] compression ignition
〖～法〗 yāsuōfǎ 〈名〉 [化工] compression process
〖～格式〗 yāsuō géshi 〈名〉 [计算机] packed format
〖～机〗 yāsuōjī 〈名〉 compressor: 空气 ～ air compressor
〖～计〗 yāsuōjì 〈名〉 [物理] compressometer
〖～空气〗 yāsuō kōngqì 〈名〉 [物理] compressed air: ～瓶 compressed air bottle
〖～率〗 yāsuōlǜ 〈名〉 ratio of compression
〖～强度〗 yāsuō qiángdù 〈名〉 compressive strength
〖～软件〗 yāsuō ruǎnjiàn 〈名〉 [计算机] compression software
〖～食品〗 yāsuō shípǐn 〈名〉 compressed food
〖～试验〗 yāsuō shìyàn 〈名〉 compression test
〖～弹簧〗 yāsuō tánhuáng 〈名〉 compression spring
〖～文件〗 yāsuō wénjiàn 〈名〉 [计算机] zipped file
〖～性〗 yāsuōxìng 〈名〉 compressibility: ～误差/阻力 compressibility error/drag ‖ 流体的可～ compressibility of a fluid
〖～致冷〗 yāsuō zhìlěng 〈名〉 [机械] compression refrigeration: ～系统 compression refrigerating system
〖～字符〗 yāsuō zìfú 〈名〉 [计算机] condensed character
【压台】 yātái 〈动〉 ❶ ＝ 压场 ②yāchǎng ❷ stabilize the situation
〖～戏〗 yātáixì 〈名〉 last item on a theatrical programme
【压藤】 yāténg ＝ 压蔓 yāwàn
【压题】 yātí ❶ ＝ 押题 yātí ❷ 〈动〉 (of photographs or pictures) mix with headlines (in the newspaper) by chromatography
〖～照片〗 yātí zhàopiàn 〈名〉 pictures/photographs mixed with news headlines by chromatography
【压条】 yātiáo 〈动〉 [农业] layer: ～培植康乃馨 layer carnations
〖～法〗 yātiáofǎ 〈名〉 [农业] layerage
〖～区〗 yātiáoqū 〈名〉 [农业] layering plot
【压痛】 yātòng 〈名〉 [医学] sore to the touch: 他的手腕肿了,而且还有～。His wrist was swollen and tender.
〖～点〗 yātòngdiǎn 〈名〉 [医学] pressure pain point; tender point
【压腿】 yātuǐ 〈动〉 [体育] flex one's leg muscles
【压蔓】 yāwàn 〈动〉 [农业] press the vine
【压尾】 yāwěi 〈动〉 bring up the rear
【压误】 yāwù 〈动〉 pigeon-hole and delay
【压下】 yāxià 〈动〉 ❶ press down: ～盖子 press down the lid ❷ 〈喻〉 hold back: ～方案 hold back a scheme/plan ‖ ～怒火 hold back/subdue one's anger ‖ ～某人的气焰 humble sb's pride ‖ ～提案 smother up a motion ‖ 海关把他们的货物全～了。The customs detained their entire cargo.
【压线球】 yāxiànqiú 〈名〉 [体育] line ball
【压心电缆】 yāxīn diànlǎn 〈名〉 [电工] pressed-core cable
【压延】 yāyán 〈动〉 [冶金] roll; calender
〖～玻璃〗 yāyán bōli 〈名〉 [材料] rolled glass
〖～冲模〗 yāyán chòngmú 〈名〉 [冶金] drawing die
〖～机〗 yāyánjī 〈名〉 [机械] roller mill; calender; rolling machine
〖～轧辊〗 yāyán zhágǔn 〈名〉 [冶金] reduction roll
【压抑】 yāyì 〈动〉 constrain; depress; inhibit; hold back: ～感情 hold back/suppress/repress/check one's emotions/feelings ‖ ～积极性 inhibit the initiative; restrain/dampen the enthusiasm (of) ‖ ～欲望 suppress/stifle a desire ‖ 受到～ suffer inhibition ‖ 精神～ be depressed in spirit ‖ 内/外～ internal/external inhibition ‖ ～不住内心的激动 be unable to restrain one's excitement ‖ 发泄～在心中的不满 give vent to one's smothered grievance ‖ 闷热的天气使人感到～。The hot weather caused a feeling of oppression. / I felt constrained/oppressed because of the hot weather.
〖～感〗 yāyìgǎn 〈名〉 suppressed/oppressed feeling; pent-up emotion/feeling: 减轻心中的～ relieve one's feeling of oppression ‖ 引起～ cause a feeling of oppression ‖ 胸口有一种～ feel tight in the chest
【压印】 yāyìn 〈名〉 [印刷] stamp; impression
〖～滚筒〗 yāyìngǔntǒng 〈名〉 impression cylinder
〖～器〗 yāyìnqì 〈名〉 imprinter
【压应力】 yāyìnglì 〈名〉 [物理] compressive stress
【压油机】 yāyóujī 〈名〉 grease press

【压韵】 yāyùn = 押韵 yāyùn
【压载舱】 yāzàicāng 〈名〉[船舶] ballast (tank)
【压皂机】 yāzàojī 〈名〉soap stamping press
【压榨】 yāzhà 〈动〉❶ press; squeeze: ～橘子汁 press/squeeze the juice from oranges ‖ ～葡萄酿酒 press grapes to make wine ❷ exploit; bleed white; fleece: ～穷人 grind the faces of the poor ‖ 忍受残酷～ stand ruthless exploitation
〖～辊〗 yāzhàgǔn 〈名〉[造纸] press rolls
〖～机〗 yāzhàjī 〈名〉squeezer
【压蔗机】 yāzhèjī 〈名〉[农业] sugar cane mill
【压阵】 yāzhèn 〈动〉❶ bring up the rear; take up the rear; close the rear: 骑兵在队伍后面～。The mounted soldiers brought up the rear in the procession. ❷ keep troops in battle array; hold the line ❸ keep a situation well under one's control: 开会时老主任坐在新主任旁边～。The former director sat beside the new chief to help keep order at the meeting.
【压枝】 yāzhī 〈动〉❶ = 压条 yātiáo ❷ (of fruit) hang heavy on the trees
【压制】 yāzhì 〈动〉❶ suppress; stifle; inhibit; strangle: ～反对意见 choke off/stifle/extinguish opposition ‖ ～愤怒 suppress one's anger ‖ ～个人自由 trample on personal liberties ‖ ～合理建议 smother reasonable suggestions ‖ ～积极性 stifle/inhibit the initiative (of) ‖ ～民主 suppress democracy ‖ ～批评 suppress/muzzle/smother criticism ‖ ～人才 stifle/suppress talent ‖ ～新生力量 hold back new rising forces ‖ ～欲望 acquire control of one's desire ‖ ～手段/态度 repressive measure/attitude ‖ 他的观点从一开始就受到～。His ideas were stifled from the very beginning. ❷ [军事] neutralize: ～敌军炮火 neutralize the enemy artillery fire ‖ 他们受机枪火力的～，不敢行动。They were pinned down by machine gun fire. ❸ [机械] make by pressing: ～成形 press sth into shape ‖ ～唱片 press a phonograph record ‖ ～钢材 press steel ‖ 这些巨大的压床～出汽车车身。These huge presses mould the car bodies.
〖～板〗 yāzhìbǎn 〈名〉pressboard
〖～玻璃〗 yāzhì bōli 〈名〉pressed glass
〖～茶〗 yāzhìchá 〈名〉pressed tea
〖～模具〗 yāzhì mújù 〈名〉compacting tool set
〖～纤维板〗 yāzhì xiānwéibǎn 〈名〉pressed fibreboard
〖～砖〗 yāzhìzhuān 〈名〉[材料] pressed brick
【压轴戏】 yāzhòuxì 〈名〉grand finale[last and best item on a theatrical programme]
【压轴子】 yāzhòuzi ❶ 〈动〉present the last but one item on a theatrical performance ❷ 〈名〉last but one item on a theatrical programme
【压铸】 yāzhù 〈动〉[冶金] die-cast
〖～工〗 yāzhùgōng 〈名〉die caster
〖～合金〗 yāzhù héjīn 〈名〉die-casting alloy
〖～机〗 yāzhùjī 〈名〉die-casting machine
〖～件〗 yāzhùjiàn 〈名〉die casting
〖～模〗 yāzhùmú 〈名〉compression mould

呀 yā ❶ 〈叹〉wow: ～，他们把教室弄得乱七八糟。Wow, what a mess they've made of the classroom! ❷ 〈拟〉creak: 大门～的一声打开了。The door creaked/squeaked open. / The door opened with a creak.
⇨ya

押[1] yā ❶ 〈动〉〈书〉(in official document/contract) sign; mark in lieu of signature: ⇨～尾 ❷ 〈名〉signature; mark in lieu of signature: ⇨画～ ❸ 〈动〉mortgage; pawn; pledge: 把房子～了出去 mortgage one's house; put up the house as security ‖ 拿走现金，留下借据作～ give an IOU in lieu of cash ‖ 她把手表～在出租车司机那儿了。She left her watch as a pledge with the taxi driver. ⇨～金；抵～ ❹ 〈动〉detain; take into custody: 被～作人质 be detained as hostage ‖ 在～犯 criminal in custody ‖ 警方把他～起来了。The police detained him. ‖ 游击队～了他三天。The guerrillas held/kept him prisoner for three days. ⇨关～；拘～；扣～ ❺ 〈动〉escort: 把罪犯～到监狱 escort the criminals to prison ‖ 他们把犯人～走了。They marched the prisoner away. ⇨～车；～解；～送

押[2] yā 〈动〉❶ rhyme: ⇨～韵 ❷ take a risk on sth; stake: 你怎能把自己的前途～到这种冒险上面? How can you risk your future on such an adventure? ⇨～宝；～题
【押宝】 yābǎo = 压宝 yābǎo
【押钞车】 yāchāochē 〈名〉armoured car (used by banks); bank transport truck
【押车】 yāchē 〈动〉escort a vehicle in transport
【押当】 yādàng ❶ 〈动〉pawn; pledge; mortgage: ～首饰 pawn jewellery in a pawnshop; give/put jewellery in pawn ‖ 赎回～的物品 redeem a mortgage/pledge; take sth out of pawn ‖ 我把项链～了。My necklace is in pawn. ❷ 〈名〉small pawnshop
【押队】 yāduì 〈动〉bring up the rear
【押赴】 yāfù 〈动〉take (criminals) under escort; escort (criminals): ～刑场 escort criminals to the execution ground
【押候】 yāhòu 〈动〉remand sb in custody: 短时间的～期 short remand ‖ 他被～三天。He was remanded in custody for three days.
【押回】 yāhuí 〈动〉escort back; take back under guard
【押解】 yājiè 〈动〉❶ take away under escort: ～出境 deport; deport under escort ‖ 被～出境的外国人 deported alien ❷ escort sth in transport: ～货物 escort goods in transport; goods being shipped
【押金】 yājīn 〈名〉❶ cash pledge; deposit: 付～ make/give a deposit; deposit (money) ‖ 交了 10 元钱～ leave 10 *yuan* as deposit; deposit ten *yuan* (on) ‖ 取回～ have the deposit refunded; get back a deposit ‖ 收取/索要～ collect/demand a deposit ‖ 退回～ refund sb's deposit ‖ 预付 1/4 的现款作～ deposit a quarter of the price ‖ 我必须收～。I must have a cash deposit as collateral. ❷ = 押款③ yākuǎn
【押禁】 yājìn 〈动〉take into custody
【押款】 yākuǎn ❶ 〈动〉borrow money on security; raise a mortgage: 他用房产～创业。He mortgaged his house in order to start a business. ❷ 〈名〉loan on security; mortgage loan; secured loan ❸ 〈名〉forehand/advance payment
【押契】 yāqì ❶ 〈名〉contract of mortgage ❷ 〈动〉mortgage
【押送】 yāsòng 〈动〉❶ take (a prisoner or captive) under escort; escort: ～犯人 escort a criminal; lead/take a criminal away under escort ‖ ～回国 lead/take sb home under escort ‖ ～刑场 dispatch sb to the execution ground ‖ 他被～到首都公开审判。He was taken to the capital city under police escort for public trial. ❷ escort (goods) in transportation; convoy: 由士兵～军粮 transport army provisions under the convoy of troops
【押题】 yātí 〈动〉prepare for what one thinks or hopes will be in the examination papers: 你这样做只能是误导学生，把他们引到猜题、～的方向上来。By doing so, you'll be misleading your students into the habit of preparing for what they guess will be in the examination papers and thus staking the result of the examination on their luck.
【押尾】 yāwěi 〈动〉sign (at the end of an official document); mark in lieu/place of signature
【押运】 yāyùn 〈动〉escort (goods) in transportation; convoy: ～货物 transport goods under escort/guard ‖ ～军火 transport munitions under armed escort
〖～员〗 yāyùnyuán 〈名〉transport guard; supercargo
【押韵】 yāyùn 〈动〉rhyme: 和最后一行～ make a rhyme with the last line; rhyme with the last line ‖ 这两个词～。The two words rhyme. ‖ 这首诗不～。Rhyme was not used in this poem.
〖～诗〗 yāyùnshī 〈名〉rhyme: 我喜欢～，不喜欢无韵诗。I prefer rhymed verse to blank verse.
【押账】 yāzhàng 〈动〉give (sth) as security for a loan; mortgage/pawn/pledge (sth) for a loan
【押租】 yāzū 〈名〉〈旧〉rent deposit: 付～ pay rent deposit

垭 yā 〈名〉〈方〉[used mainly in place names] mountain pass
【垭口】 yākǒu 〈名〉〈方〉mountain pass

鸦 yā 〈名〉crow: ⇨寒～；乌～
【鸦胆子】 yādǎnzi 〈名〉[中药] Java brucea
【鸦片】 yāpiàn 〈名〉opium: 贩卖～ traffic in opium ‖ 吸食/生产～ smoke/produce opium ‖ ～买卖/贸易 opium traffic/trade ‖ 生～ raw opium
〖～酊〗 yāpiàndīng 〈名〉[医药] laudanum; opium tincture
〖～馆〗 yāpiànguǎn 〈名〉〈旧〉opium den
〖～鬼〗 yāpiànguǐ 〈名〉opium addict

〖～学〗 yāpiànxué 〈名〉opiology
〖～瘾〗 yāpiànyǐn 〈名〉opiumism;opium habit
〖～战争〗 Yāpiàn Zhànzhēng 〈名〉Opium War(1840-1842)
〖～制剂〗 yāpiàn zhìjì 〈名〉[医学] opiate
〖～中毒〗 yāpiàn zhòngdú 〈名〉[医学] opiumism
【鸦雀无声】 yāquè-wúshēng 〈熟〉not even a crow or sparrow can be heard—silence reigns; be in perfect silence: 他手一压,会场～。He swung his hands in a downward motion, and complete silence fell upon the meeting hall. ‖ 他一进来全班顿时～。He came in and the whole class fell suddenly silent.

哑 yā ＝呀 yā
⇨yǎ
【哑哑】 yāyā 〈拟〉❶ (of a baby) babble ❷ (of a crow) caw
〖～学语〗 yāyāxuéyǔ 〈熟〉(of a baby) babble out his first speech sounds; learn to speak

桠 yā 〈名〉fork of a tree
【桠杈】 yāchà ❶〈名〉fork of a tree; branch; crotch: 修剪～ prune a tree ‖ 这树向左边分出～。The tree branches away to the left. ❷〈形〉forked; crotched; ramified: 这树长得桠桠杈杈的。The tree has many forks. / The tree is branchy.
【桠枝】 yāzhī 〈名〉branch; twig

鸭 yā 〈名〉duck: 公～ drake ‖ 母～ duck ‖ 小～ duckling ‖ 盐水～ salted duck ‖ 养～业 duck breeding ⇨板～;烤～;填～
【鸭步鹅行】 yābù-éxíng ＝鸭行鹅步 yāxíng-ébù
【鸭场】 yāchǎng 〈名〉duck ranch
【鸭蛋】 yādàn 〈名〉❶ duck's egg: 腌～ preserve duck's egg ‖ 咸～ salted duck's egg ❷〈诙〉zero (as a score or mark); duck's egg; goose egg; nil; zip
〖～脸〗 yādànliǎn 〈名〉oval face
〖～绿〗 yādànlǜ 〈名〉duck-egg green
〖～青〗 yādànqīng 〈名〉duck-egg blue; pale blue
〖～圆〗 yādànyuán 〈形〉〈方〉oval
【鸭黄】 yāhuáng 〈名〉❶〈方〉baby duck; duckling ❷ tender yellow
【鸭霍乱】 yāhuòluàn 〈名〉[兽医] duck cholera
【鸭脚铲】 yājiǎochǎn 〈名〉[农业] duckfoot sweep
【鸭绿江】 Yālùjiāng 〈名〉Yalu (River)
【鸭茅】 yāmáo 〈名〉[植物] orchard grass
【鸭苗】 yāmiáo 〈名〉newborn duckling
【鸭农】 yānóng 〈名〉duck raiser
【鸭棚】 yāpéng 〈名〉duck coop
【鸭儿梨】 yārlí 〈名〉*yarli* [a variety of Chinese pear from Hebei Province]
【鸭绒】 yāróng 〈名〉(duck's) down; eiderdown: ～织物 down cloth
〖～被〗 yāróngbèi 〈名〉eiderdown (quilt); duck's down quilt
〖～背心〗 yāróng bèixīn 〈名〉duck's down waistcoat; down vest
〖～服〗 yāróngfú 〈名〉eiderdown coat
〖～枕〗 yāróngzhěn 〈名〉down pillow
【鸭舌帽】 yāshémào 〈名〉peaked cap; duckbill cap
【鸭瘟】 yāwēn 〈名〉duck plague
【鸭行鹅步】 yāxíng-ébù 〈熟〉walk slowly and unsteadily like a duck or goose; waddle
【鸭翼】 yāyì 〈名〉[航天] canard
【鸭鹰】 yāyīng 〈名〉[动物] duck hawk
【鸭掌】 yāzhǎng 〈名〉duck's web/foot
【鸭胗儿】 yāzhēnr 〈名〉duck's gizzard
【鸭跖草】 yāzhícǎo 〈名〉[植物] dayflower
【鸭子儿】 yāzǐr 〈名〉〈方〉duck's egg
【鸭子】 yāzi 〈名〉〈口〉duck: 放～ tend ducks ‖ ～嘎嘎叫。The duck quacks. ‖ 她走路像一只摇摇摆摆的～。She walks like a waddling duck. ‖ 〈喻〉我并不想当冠军,而是他们赶～上架,把我逼出来的。I never wanted to win the championship. I was pinched into it by them.
【鸭嘴】 yāzuǐ 〈名〉duck's bill
〖～笔〗 yāzuǐbǐ 〈名〉drawing pen; ruling pen
〖～龙〗 yāzuǐlóng 〈名〉hadrosaur;duck-billed dinosaur
〖～兽〗 yāzuǐshòu 〈名〉(duckbilled) platypus
〖～鱼〗 yāzuǐyú 〈名〉duckbilled fish
〖～装载机〗 yāzuǐ zhuāngzàijī 〈名〉[机械] duckbill

雅 yā ＝鸦 yā
⇨yǎ
【雅片】 yāpiàn ＝鸦片 yāpiàn

yá

牙[1] yá 〈名〉❶ tooth: 一颗～ a tooth ‖ 一口好～ a mouthful of good teeth ‖ 拔～ take/pull out/extract a tooth ‖ 洁～ whiten the teeth ‖ 刷～ brush/clean the teeth ‖ 剔～ pick one's teeth ‖ 龇～ show one's teeth ‖ 钻～ drill a tooth ‖ ～痛 have/get a toothache ‖ 断～ broken tooth ‖ 蛀～ decayed tooth ‖ 上/下/后～ upper/lower/back tooth ‖ 那个幼儿在出～。That baby is cutting its teeth. ‖ 他的一颗～掉了。One of his teeth fell out. ‖ 我的～蛀蚀了。My teeth decayed/rotted. ‖ 这一碰撞,撞掉了他两颗～。The impact knocked two teeth out of his mouth. ‖ 这颗～痛得我整天不得安宁。This tooth has been nagging at me all day. ⇨补～;乳～ ❷ ivory: ～筷 ivory chopsticks ‖ ～章 ivory seal ❸ tooth-like thing: ⇨～轮

牙[2] yá 〈名〉〈旧〉broker; middleman: ⇨～行;～商
【牙斑】 yábān 〈名〉[医学] dental plaque
【牙板】 yábǎn 〈名〉[动物] dental plate
【牙本质】 yáběnzhì 〈名〉[解剖] dentine
〖～暴露〗 yáběnzhì bàolù 〈名〉[医学] dentine exposure
〖～过敏〗 yáběnzhì guòmǐn 〈名〉[医学] dental hypersensitiveness
〖～瘤〗 yáběnzhìliú 〈名〉[医学] dentinoma
【牙病】 yábìng 〈名〉odontopathy; tooth disease
【牙槽】 yácáo 〈名〉[解剖] alveolus; tooth socket
〖～骨〗 yácáogǔ 〈名〉alveolar bone: ～膜 alveolar periosteum
〖～脓肿〗 yácáo nóngzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] alveolar abscess
〖～萎缩〗 yácáo wěisuō 〈名〉[医学] alveolar atrophy
〖～炎〗 yácáoyán 〈名〉[医学] dentoalveolitis
【牙碜】 yáchen 〈形〉❶ (of food) gritty: 菜没洗干净,有些～。The vegetables have not been washed properly. They seem gritty. ❷〈喻〉(of language) coarse; vulgar: 她说话真～。She is coarse in speech.
【牙齿】 yáchǐ 〈名〉tooth: 一副～ dentures; a set of artificial teeth ‖ 一颗～ a tooth ‖ 保护～ protect the health of one's teeth ‖ 露出～ show one's teeth ‖ 把～拔掉 get a tooth pulled out ‖ ～变色 one's teeth get discoloured ‖ 脓肿/松动的～ abscessed/loose tooth ‖ 突出的～ protruding tooth ‖ 在～上钻洞镶补 drill a tooth for a filling ‖ 吓得～打颤 one's teeth chatter with fright ‖ 他的～洁白整齐。He has very white, even teeth. ‖ 糖果对～有害。Sweets are bad for your teeth.
〖～移植〗 yáchǐ yízhí 〈名〉tooth transplantation
【牙床】 yáchuáng 〈名〉❶ gum; gingiva: 用～咀嚼食物 chew food with one's gums; gum one's food ❷ ivory-inlaid bed
〖～子〗 yáchuángzi 〈方〉＝牙床① yáchuáng
【牙瓷】 yácí 〈名〉dental porcelain
【牙锉】 yácuò 〈名〉dental file
【牙雕】 yádiāo 〈名〉ivory carving
【牙粉】 yáfěn 〈名〉tooth powder
【牙缝】 yáfèng 〈名〉slit/chink/gap/space between the teeth: 剔～ pick one's teeth ‖ 他恶狠狠地从～里挤出了一句话。He uttered the words fiercely through his teeth. ‖ 〈喻〉父母用他们从～里挤出来的钱资助我读完大学。My parents financed me through college with the money squeezed out of their tight food budget.
【牙疳】 yágān 〈名〉[医学] cancrum oris
【牙缸】 yágāng 〈名〉tooth mug/glass
【牙膏】 yágāo 〈名〉toothpaste: 一管/支～ a tube of toothpaste ‖ 管装～ tubed toothpaste; toothpaste in tubes ‖ 药物～ medicinal toothpaste ⇨挤～
〖～管〗 yágāoguǎn 〈名〉tube of tooth-paste; toothpaste tube
【牙根】 yágēn ＝牙床① yáchuáng
〖～管〗 yágēnguǎn 〈名〉[医学] root canal
〖～囊肿〗 yágēn nángzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] radicular/periapical cyst
〖～脓肿〗 yágēn nóngzhǒng 〈名〉root abscess

【牙垢】 yágòu 〈名〉[医学] tartar; dental calculus; tooth deposit: 刮去牙齿上的～ scrape the tartar off sb's teeth
【牙骨质】 yágǔzhì 〈名〉[解剖] cementum
〖～瘤〗 yágǔzhìliú 〈名〉 cementoma
〖～细胞〗 yágǔzhì xìbāo 〈名〉 cementocyte
〖～炎〗 yágǔzhìyán 〈名〉 cementitis
【牙关】 yáguān 〈名〉 mandibular joint: 咬紧～ clench/set one's teeth
〖～紧闭症〗 yáguān jǐnbìzhèng 〈名〉[医学] lockjaw
【牙冠】 yáguān 〈名〉[解剖] dental crown
〖～腔〗 yáguānqiāng 〈名〉 coronal cavity; cavitas coronalis
〖～髓〗 yáguānsuǐ 〈名〉 coronal pulp; pulpa coronalis
〖～周炎〗 yáguānzhōuyán 〈名〉 pericoronitis
【牙行】 yáháng 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ middleman; broker ❷ broker house; brokerage
【牙花】 yáhuā 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ = 牙垢 yágòu ❷ gum
【牙慧】 yáhuì 〈名〉 remarks made by others: ⇨拾人～
【牙祭】 yájì 〈名〉 unusually decent/heavy/square meal: ⇨打～
【牙尖】 yájiān 〈名〉[解剖] (dental) cusp
〖～矫正术〗 yájiān jiǎozhèngshù 〈名〉 orthodontic treatment
【牙颈】 yájǐng 〈名〉 dental neck
【牙具】 yájù 〈名〉 tooth cleaners
【牙科】 yákē 〈名〉 (department of) dentistry: ～器械 dental instruments ‖ ～X光机 dental x-ray unit ‖ ～用椅 dental chair
〖～保健员〗 yákē bǎojiànyuán 〈名〉 dental hygienist
〖～病理学〗 yákē bìnglǐxué 〈名〉 odontopathology; dental pathology
〖～技师〗 yákē jìshī 〈名〉 dental mechanic/technician
〖～学〗 yákēxué 〈名〉 dentistry; odontology
〖～医生〗 yákē yīshēng 〈名〉 dentist; dental surgeon
〖～医院〗 yákē yīyuàn 〈名〉 dental hospital
〖～诊所〗 yákē zhěnsuǒ dental clinic; dentist's
〖～注射器〗 yákē zhùshèqì 〈名〉 dental syringe
【牙口】 yákou 〈名〉 ❶ age of a draft animal [as shown by the number of its teeth] ❷ condition of (an old person's) teeth: 您这么大年纪，～可不错。You certainly have good teeth for your age.
【牙刮】 yáguā 〈名〉 tooth scalers
【牙侩】 yákuài 〈书〉 = 牙子② yázi
【牙蕾】 yálěi 〈书〉[医学] tooth bud
【牙列】 yáliè 〈名〉[动物] dentition
【牙瘤】 yáliú 〈名〉[医学] odontoma; dentoma
【牙滤泡】 yálǜpào 〈书〉[医学] dental follicle
【牙轮儿】 yálúnr 〈名〉[机械] cog; gear (wheel)
【牙买加】 Yámǎijiā 〈名〉 Jamaica
〖～人〗 Yámǎijiārén 〈名〉 Jamaican
【牙模型】 yámóxíng 〈书〉 dental cast
【牙囊】 yánáng 〈名〉[医学] dental sac
【牙牌】 yápái = 骨牌 gǔpái
【牙胚】 yápēi 〈名〉 dental/tooth germ
【牙鲆】 yápíng 〈名〉[动物] left-eye flounder
【牙婆】 yápó 〈名〉〈旧〉 middle-woman in human trafficking
【牙签】 yáqiān 〈名〉 ❶ toothpick: 一根～ a toothpick ‖ 木质～ wooden toothpick ❷ 〈书〉 ivory bookmark
〖～筒〗 yáqiāntǒng 〈名〉 toothpick holder
【牙腔】 yáqiāng 〈名〉 dental/pulp cavity
【牙乳头】 yárǔtou 〈名〉 dental papilla
【牙色】 yásè 〈形〉 ivory-coloured; creamy white
【牙商】 yáshāng 〈名〉〈旧〉 middleman; broker
【牙神经】 yáshénjīng 〈名〉[解剖] dental nerve
〖～痛〗 yáshénjīngtòng 〈名〉 odontoneuralgia
【牙石】 yáshí 〈名〉[医学] dental calculus; tartar; odontolith
【牙刷】 yáshuā 〈名〉 toothbrush: 一把/支～ a toothbrush ‖ 塑料～ plastic toothbrush
【牙松动】 yásōngdòng 〈名〉 gomphiasis; looseness of teeth
【牙髓】 yásuǐ 〈名〉[解剖] dental/tooth pulp
〖～炎〗 yásuǐyán 〈名〉 pulpitis
【牙挺】 yátǐng 〈名〉[医学] dental elevator
【牙外科】 yáwàikē 〈名〉 dental surgery
【牙线】 yáxiàn 〈名〉 dental floss
【牙牙】 yáyá 〈拟〉 (of a baby) babble
〖～学语〗 yáyáxuéyǔ 〈熟〉 (of a baby) babble out one's first speech sounds; learn to speak
【牙医】 yáyī 〈名〉 dentist; dental surgeon; odontologist: ～用灯 dentist's lamp
【牙龈】 yáyín 〈名〉 gum; gingiva: ～出血 have bleeding gums
〖～腐烂〗 yáyín fǔlàn 〈名〉 gum erosion
〖～脓肿〗 yáyín nóngzhǒng 〈名〉 parulis
〖～萎缩〗 yáyín wěisuō 〈名〉 gingival atrophy
〖～炎〗 yáyínyán 〈名〉 gingivitis
【牙釉质】 yáyòuzhì 〈名〉 dental enamel
【牙质】 yázhì ❶ 〈形〉 made of ivory: ～的刀把 ivory knife handle ❷ 〈名〉[解剖] dentine
〖～瘤〗 yázhìliú 〈名〉[医学] dentinoma
【牙周】 yázhōu 〈名〉[解剖] periodontal
〖～病〗 yázhōubìng 〈名〉 periodontosis; periodontal disease: ～学 periodontics; periodontology
〖～袋〗 yázhōudài 〈名〉[医学] periodontal pocket
〖～溃坏〗 yázhōu kuìhuài 〈名〉[医学] periodontoclasia
〖～计〗 yázhōujì 〈名〉[医学] dental perimeter
〖～膜〗 yázhōumó 〈名〉[解剖] periodontal membrane; odontoperiosteum
〖～萎缩〗 yázhōuwěisuō 〈名〉 periodontal atrophy
〖～炎〗 yázhōuyán 〈名〉 periodontitis: 单纯性～ simple periodontitis
【牙子】 yázi 〈名〉 ❶ serrated edge ❷ 〈旧〉 middleman; broker
【牙钻】 yázuàn 〈名〉 electric dental engine: 带各种钻头的～ drills with different handpieces

伢 yá 〈名〉〈方〉 child; kid

【伢崽】 yázǎi 〈名〉〈方〉 child; kid
【伢子】 yázi 〈名〉〈方〉 child; kid

芽 yá 〈名〉 ❶ bud; sprout; shoot: 韭菜～ leek sprout ‖ 土豆开始出～了。The potatoes have begun to sprout. ‖ 那棵老树上长出了新～。New buds sprouted from the old tree. ⇨发～; 豆～ ❷ bud-shaped thing: ⇨肉～

【芽孢】 yábāo 〈名〉[生物] gemma; spore
〖～苗〗 yábāomiáo 〈名〉[生物] spore vaccine
〖～杆菌〗 yábāo gǎnjūn 〈名〉[生物] gemmaceous bacillus
【芽变】 yábiàn 〈名〉[植物] bud mutation
【芽茶】 yáchá 〈名〉 young tea leaves; tea-bud
【芽豆】 yádòu 〈名〉 sprouted broad bean
【芽腐病】 yáfǔbìng 〈名〉[植物] bud rot
【芽接】 yájiē ❶ 〈名〉[植物] bud grafting; budding: ～成活率 budding success ❷ 〈动〉 bud: 把蔷薇～在荆棘上 bud a rose on a brier
【芽孔】 yákǒng 〈名〉[植物] germ pore
【芽鳞】 yálín 〈名〉[植物] bud scale
【芽球】 yáqiú 〈名〉[动物] gemmule
【芽生】 yáshēng 〈名〉[生物] budding; gemmation
【芽体】 yátǐ 〈名〉[生物] spout; bud
【芽条】 yátiáo 〈名〉[植物] budling
【芽细胞】 yáxìbāo 〈名〉[植物] sprout cell
【芽眼】 yáyǎn 〈名〉[植物] eye: 土豆的～ eye of a potato
〖～嫁接法〗 yáyǎn jiàjiēfǎ 〈名〉[农业] eye-grafting
【芽蚴】 yáyòu 〈名〉[动物] disconula

蚜 yá 〈名〉 aphid; aphis; plant louse: 棉～ cotton aphid ‖ 烟～ tobacco aphid

【蚜虫】 yáchóng 〈名〉 aphid; aphis; plant louse: 苹果～ apple aphid
〖～专家〗 yáchóng zhuānjiā 〈名〉 aphidologist
【蚜红素】 yáhóngsù 〈名〉[生化] erythroaphin
【蚜黄素】 yáhuángsù 〈名〉[生化] aphideine
【蚜狮】 yáshī 〈名〉[动物] aphis lion

崖 yá 〈名〉 ❶ edge of a precipice/cliff: ⇨山～; 悬～; 云～ ❷ 〈书〉 limit; margin; boundary: ⇨～略

【崖柏】 yábǎi 〈名〉[植物] arborvitae
【崖壁】 yábì 〈名〉 precipice; cliff
【崖谷】 yágǔ 〈名〉 valley; ravine
【崖画】 yáhuà = 岩画 yánhuà
【崖刻】 yákè 〈名〉 cliff carving
【崖略】 yálüè 〈名〉〈书〉 outline; essential point
【崖羊】 yáyáng 〈名〉[动物] bharal; blue sheep

【崖葬】 yázàng 〈名〉 burial by placing coffins in niches dug in cliffs

涯 yá 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 waterside; bank: 水～ river/lake bank ⇨～岸;津～ ❷ margin; limit; boundary: 一望无～ be boundless ⇨天～海角;生～

【涯岸】 yá'àn 〈名〉 riverbank; embankment

【涯际】 yájì 〈名〉 boundary; limit: 漫无～的海洋 boundless sea ‖ 杳无～ boundless; limitless

睚 yá 〈名〉〈书〉 corner of the eye

【睚眦】 yázì 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 angry stare ❷〈喻〉 small grievance

〖～必报〗 yázì-bìbào 〈熟〉 seek revenge for an angry look—seek revenge for petty grievance

〖～之怨〗 yázìzhīyuàn 〈熟〉 petty grievance; trifling injury: 一饭之德必偿,～必报 repay even the kindness of a single meal, and take revenge on even an unfriendly glance

衙 yá 〈名〉 *yamen* [government office in feudal China]: ⇨～门;官～;县～

【衙门】 yámen 〈名〉 *yamen* [government office in feudal China]

〖～口〗 yámenkǒu 〈名〉 gate of *yamen*

〖～作风〗 yámen zuòfēng 〈名〉 bureaucratic working style

【衙内】 yánèi 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ sons of high-ranking feudal officials ❷ imperial bodyguard

【衙署】 yáshǔ = 衙门 yámen

【衙役】 yáyi 〈名〉 *yamen* runner

yǎ

哑[1] yǎ 〈形〉 ❶ mute; dumb: 又聋又～ both deaf and dumb ‖ 喂,你～啦? Well? Have you lost your tongue? ‖ 两挺机关枪被打～了。Two machine guns were put out of action. ⇨～巴;装聋作～ ❷ speechless; silent: ⇨～剧;～口无言;～迷 ❸ (of a bomb, etc) unexploded; dud: ⇨～弹;～火 ❹ hoarse; husky: 嗓子～了 lose one's voice; have no voice ‖ 今天你声音有些～。You sound husky today. ‖ 她喊得嗓子～了。She shouted herself hoarse. ⇨沙～

哑[2] yǎ →哑然 yărán
⇨yā

【哑巴】 yǎba 〈名〉 dumb person; mute: 天生是～ be born dumb; be mute from birth

〖～吃黄连,有苦说不出〗 yǎba chī huánglián, yǒu kǔ shuōbuchū 〈熟〉 a mute eating goldthread root [a bitter medicinal herb] is unable to describe the bitter taste—unable to express one's discomfort (since one oneself has brought about the misfortune); be compelled to suffer in silence; swallow one's bitterness; be a silent victim

〖～吃饺子,心里有数〗 yǎba chī jiǎozi, xīnli yǒushù 〈熟〉 a mute eating *jiaozi* knows how many he has downed—people know exactly how things stand though for some reason they have to keep quiet

〖～亏〗 yǎbakuī 〈熟〉 grievance that one has to keep to oneself: 吃～ swallow a bitter pill in silence; have to keep one's grievances to oneself; grin and bear it

【哑场】 yǎchǎng = 冷场 lěngchǎng

【哑弹】 yǎdàn 〈名〉 unexploded/undetonated shell/bomb; dud

【哑点】 yǎdiǎn 〈名〉[通信] dead spot

【哑火】 yǎhuǒ 〈形〉 ❶ (of a shell, bomb, etc) unexploded; dud ❷ (of a person) quiet

【哑酒】 yǎjiǔ 〈名〉 drinking without playing the finger-guessing game: 喝～ drink without playing the guessing game

【哑剧】 yǎjù 〈名〉 dumb show; pantomime; mime: 表演～ perform dumb show ‖ 在戏剧学院学习～表演艺术 study mime at a drama school

〖～演员〗 yǎjù yǎnyuán 〈名〉 mummer; pantomimist

【哑口】 yǎkǒu 〈动〉 stop talking; become quiet: 老师一来,学生们都～了。The students became silent when the teacher came.

〖～无言〗 yǎkǒu-wúyán 〈熟〉 be left without an argument; be left/rendered speechless; be dumbfounded: 把对方驳得～ silence the opponent; talk the opponent down ‖ 一句话说得某人～ extinguish sb with a single word; settle sb hash with a single word; reduce sb to silence with a single word

【哑铃】 yǎlíng 〈名〉[体育] dumbbell: 举～ lift the dumbbell

〖～操〗 yǎlíngcāo 〈名〉 dumbbell exercises

【哑罗经】 yǎluójīng 〈名〉[航海] pelorus: ～板 pelorus card

【哑谜】 yǎmí 〈名〉 puzzling remark; enigma: 打～ keep sb guessing ‖ 解～ solve a riddle

【哑默】 yǎmò 〈形〉 silent

【哑炮】 yǎpào 〈名〉 dud

【哑然】 yǎrán 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ soundless; silent: ⇨～无声 ❷ too surprised to utter a word ❸ sound of laughing: ⇨～失笑

〖～失笑〗 yǎrán-shīxiào 〈熟〉 be unable to stifle a laugh; cannot help laughing; break into laughter; chuckle to oneself; laugh involuntarily: 过了一会儿他又～了。After a moment, a faint laugh escaped him.

〖～无声〗 yǎrán-wúshēng 〈熟〉 silence reigns

【哑涩】 yǎsè 〈形〉 hoarse; husky

【哑藤】 yǎténg 〈名〉[植物] dumb cane

【哑语】 yǎyǔ 〈名〉 dactylology; sign/finger language: 打～ communicate with sign language; make gestures ‖ 使用～ use sign/finger language

【哑子】 yǎzi 〈名〉〈方〉 dumb person; mute

雅[1] yǎ ❶〈形〉〈书〉 standard; correct; proper: ⇨～言;～正 ❷〈名〉 one of the three sections of *The Book of Songs* (《诗经》), consisting of court hymns ❸〈形〉 refined; elegant: 房间布置得很～。The room is tastefully furnished. ⇨～俗共赏;文～;文人～士 ❹〈形〉 graceful: ⇨～观;～致 ❺〈副〉〈书〉 very; unusually: ～以为善 really consider sb kind-hearted ❻〈形〉〈书〉〈套〉 your: ⇨～教;～意

雅[2] yǎ 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 acquaintance; friendship: 无一日之～ not have the pleasure of knowing sb ‖ 一面之～ nodding acquaintance ❷〈副〉 usually: ～不相知 not be acquainted with each other

【雅淡】 yǎdàn 〈形〉 simple and tasteful; quietly elegant: 衣着～ dress in quiet good taste; be dressed quietly

【雅典】 Yǎdiǎn 〈名〉 Athens [capital of Greece]

【雅典娜】 Yǎdiǎnnà 〈名〉 Athena [goddess in Greek mythology]

【雅飞士】 yǎfēishì 〈名〉 yuffie [any of those young, unambitious people in Western nations]

【雅观】 yǎguān 〈形〉 [usu used in the negative] tasteful; refined; in good taste: 不～ be offensive to the eye; be unbecoming ‖ 姿势不～ have a rather unsightly carriage

【雅号】 yǎhào 〈名〉 ❶〈尊称〉 your (elegant) name ❷〈诙〉 nickname: 他有一个～叫"胖子"。He is nicknamed "Fatty".

【雅怀】 yǎhuái 〈名〉〈书〉 refined sentiments

【雅集】 yǎjí 〈名〉〈书〉 gathering of literati

【雅加达】 Yǎjiādá 〈名〉 Jakarta [capital of Indonesia]

【雅教】 yǎjiào 〈名〉〈敬〉 your (esteemed) opinion; your (excellent) advice

【雅洁】 yǎjié 〈形〉 refined and clean; elegant and immaculate: 服饰～ clean and elegant garments ‖ 谈吐～ talk elegantly

【雅静】 yǎjìng 〈形〉 ❶ refined and quiet/tranquil: ～的房间 tasteful and quiet rooms ❷ gentle and quiet: 温文～的姑娘 gentle and quiet girl

【雅丽】 yǎlì 〈形〉 elegant and beautiful: 色彩～ elegant colour ‖ 文辞～ elegant language

【雅量】 yǎliàng 〈名〉 ❶ magnanimity; generosity; large-mindedness: 服君～ admire you for your magnanimity ‖ 王某向以～见称。Wang has long been known for his large-mindedness. ❷ great capacity for liquor

【雅鲁藏布江】 Yǎlǔzàngbùjiāng 〈名〉 Yarlung Zangbo River; Yalu Tsangpo River

【雅皮士】 yǎpíshì 〈名〉 yuppie [young urban professional]

【雅气】 yǎqì 〈名〉 ❶ refined atmosphere/bearing ❷〈书〉 healthy/moral trend

【雅趣】 yǎqù 〈名〉 elegant taste; refined pleasure: ～盎然 be full of refined pleasures; be in delightful taste

【雅人】 yǎrén 〈名〉 person of refined taste; person of refine-

ment
〖～深致〗 yǎrén-shēnzhì 〈熟〉 the mind of the refined man is far-reaching; a refined scholar has profound thoughts
【雅儒】 yǎrú 〈名〉 orthodox Confucian scholar
【雅什】 yǎshí 〈名〉〈书〉 refined poetry and prose
【雅士】 yǎshì 〈名〉 refined scholar; person of refined taste: 文人～ men of letters and refined scholars
【雅司疹】 yǎsīzhěn 〈名〉[医学] yaws [a tropical skin disease]
【雅思考试】 Yǎsī kǎoshì 〈名〉 IELTS (International English Language Testing System): 参加～ sit in for IELTS Examination
【雅俗共赏】 yǎsú-gòngshǎng 〈熟〉 appeal to both refined and popular tastes; suit both refined and general tastes; be enjoyed by/be popular with both highbrows and lowbrows—suit all tastes: 这出戏～,很受欢迎。The play is very popular with both intellectuals and the general public.
【雅玩】 yǎwán 〈名〉 refined object for amusement
【雅温得】 Yǎwēndé 〈名〉 Yaoundé [capital of Cameroon]
【雅兴】 yǎxìng 〈名〉 aesthetic mood: 没有～ be not in the mood for doing sth ‖ ～不浅 be very much in an aesthetic mood; have a strong aesthetic interest (in sth); be really keen on sth ‖ 难得大家今天有此～。It doesn't often happen that we should all be in such a bright mood today.
【雅驯】 yǎxùn 〈形〉〈书〉 (of diction or language) refined; elegant
【雅言】 yǎyán 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ standard language ❷ elegant language: 文士～ elegant language of scholars ❸ worthy opinion; good advice: 察纳～ seek good advice
【雅意】 yǎyì 〈名〉 ❶ refined interest: 高情～ noble sentiments and refined interest ❷ 〈套〉 your opinion/intention: 有负～ abuse/waste your opinion
【雅乐】 yǎyuè 〈名〉〈旧〉 court music
【雅正】 yǎzhèng ❶ 〈形〉〈书〉 correct; standard ❷ 〈形〉 upright; righteous ❸ 〈动〉〈套〉 [a polite expression usu used in the inscription written on a specimen of one's calligraphy, painting or the flyleaf of one's book presented to sb as a gift] please point out any inadequacy that you may find in my work
【雅致】 yǎzhì 〈形〉 refined; tasteful; tastefully furnished: 陈设～ be furnished with good elegance ‖ 装饰～ be decorated with good taste ‖ 这幅画构图～。This painting has a graceful composition.
【雅座】 yǎzuò 〈名〉 private room (in restaurants, etc); booth: 包～ charter a private chamber

yà

轧[1] yà 〈动〉 ❶ crush; roll/run over: ～棉花 gin cotton ‖ ～伤 run over and injure ‖ ～死 run over and kill ‖ ～碎 crush down; crush to pieces ‖ 把路面～平 roll a road surface flat ❷ oust; squeeze out; push out: ⇨倾～;挤～

轧[2] yà →轧轧 yàyà
⇨gá; zhá
【轧板机】 yàbǎnjī 〈名〉[冶金] mangle
【轧场】 yàcháng 〈动〉 ❶ level a threshing ground with a stone roller ❷ thresh grain on a threshing ground with a stone roller
【轧道车】 yàdàochē 〈名〉[铁路] line inspection trolley; track-testing trolley
【轧道机】 yàdàojī 〈名〉〈方〉 road roller; roller
【轧光】 yàguāng 〈动〉[纺织] calender; mangle
〖～机〗 yàguāngjī 〈名〉 calender; mangle
【轧花】 yàhuā 〈动〉[纺织] gin (cotton)
〖～厂〗 yàhuāchǎng 〈名〉 cotton ginning mill
〖～机〗 yàhuājī 〈名〉 cotton gin
【轧棉】 yàmián = 轧花 yàhuā
〖～机〗 yàmiánjī = 轧花机 yàhuājī
【轧轧】 yàyà 〈拟〉 squeak; click: 缝纫机～地响着。The sewing machine was clicking away. ‖ 铰链～作响。The hinges squeaked.

亚[1] yà 〈形〉 inferior; second: 他的学问不～于任何人。He is inferior/second to none in the mastery of knowledge. ⇨～军;～热带

亚[2] Yà 〈名〉 Asia: ⇨～太地区;～洲
【亚胺】 yà'àn 〈名〉[化学] imine
【亚奥理事会】 Yà'ào Lǐshìhuì 〈名〉 Asian Olympic Counsel
【亚倍体】 yàbèitǐ 〈名〉[遗传] hypoploid
【亚倍性】 yàbèixìng 〈名〉[遗传] hypoploidy
【亚当】 Yàdāng 〈名〉 Adam: ～和夏娃 Adam and Eve
【亚得里亚海】 Yàdélǐyàhǎi 〈名〉 Adriatic Sea
【亚低频】 yàdīpín 〈名〉[通信] infralow frequency
【亚的斯亚贝巴】 Yàdìsī Yàbèibā 〈名〉 Addis Ababa [capital of Ethiopia]
【亚非拉】 Yà-Fēi-Lā 〈名〉 Asia, Africa and Latin America: ～人民 people of Asia, Africa and Latin America
【亚非会议】 Yà-Fēi Huìyì 〈名〉 Asian-African Conference (1955)
【亚分子】 yàfēnzǐ 〈名〉[物理] submolecule
【亚砜】 yàfēng 〈名〉[化学] sulphoxide
【亚铬酸盐】 yàgèsuānyán 〈名〉[化学] chromite
【亚光速】 yàguāngsù 〈名〉[物理] subvelocity of light
【亚磺酸】 yàhuángsuān 〈名〉[化学] sulfinic acid
〖～盐〗 yàhuángsuānyán 〈名〉[化学] sulfinate
【亚急性】 yàjíxìng 〈形〉[医学] subacute: ～病 subacute disease
【亚健康】 yàjiànkāng 〈名〉[医学] subhealth: 处于～状态 be in a subhealthy state; be in the third state
【亚巨星】 yàjùxīng 〈名〉[天文] subgiant
【亚军】 yàjūn 〈名〉 second place (in a sports contest); runner-up: 获～ win the second place ‖ 在联赛中获得～ come (in) second in the tournament
【亚科】 yàkē 〈名〉[生物] subfamily
【亚拉巴马州】 Yàlābāmǎzhōu 〈名〉 Alabama [a US state]
【亚利桑那州】 Yàlìsāngnàzhōu 〈名〉 Arizona [a US state]
【亚磷酸】 yàlínsuān 〈名〉[化学] phosphorous acid
〖～盐〗 yàlínsuānyán 〈名〉[化学] phosphite
【亚硫酸】 yàliúsuān 〈名〉[化学] sulphurous acid
【亚氯酸】 yàlǜsuān 〈名〉[化学] chlorous acid
【亚麻】 yàmá 〈名〉 ❶ [植物] flax: ～枯萎病 flax wilt ‖ ～纤维 flax ‖ ～锈病 flax rust ❷ linen: ～床单 bed linen ‖ ～桌布 table linen
〖～布〗 yàmábù 〈名〉 linen cloth/fabric; linen: 漂白～ bleach linen ‖ 熨烫～制品 iron the linen ‖ ～女衬衫 linen blouse
〖～线〗 yàmáxiàn 〈名〉 linen thread
〖～纸〗 yàmázhǐ 〈名〉 linen paper; linen
〖～籽〗 yàmázǐ 〈名〉 linseed; flaxseed: ～油 linseed oil
【亚马逊河】 Yàmǎxùnhé 〈名〉 Amazon River
【亚美尼亚】 Yàměiníyà 〈名〉 Armenia
〖～共和国〗 Yàměiníyà Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Armenia
〖～人〗 Yàměiníyàrén 〈名〉 Armenian
〖～语〗 Yàměiníyàyǔ 〈名〉 Armenian; Armenian language
【亚乒联】 Yàpīnglián 〈名〉〈简称〉 Asian Table Tennis Union ⇨亚洲乒乓球联合会
【亚平宁半岛】 Yàpíngníng Bàndǎo 〈名〉 Apennine Peninsula
【亚平宁山脉】 Yàpíngníng Shānmài 〈名〉 Apennines
【亚热带】 yàrèdài 〈名〉 subtropical/semitropical zone; semitropics; subtropics
〖～气候〗 yàrèdài qìhòu 〈名〉 subtropical climate: 这个地区属于～。The climate in the region is semitropical/subtropical.
【亚赛】 yàsài 〈动〉 can be compared to; may be likened to
【亚胂酸】 yàshènsuān 〈名〉[化学] arsinic acid
【亚圣】 yàshèng 〈名〉 lesser sage [Mencious (孟子), as lesser to the sage (至圣) Confucius (孔子)]
【亚属】 yàshǔ 〈名〉[生物] subgenus
【亚似】 yàsì = 亚赛 yàsài
【亚太】 Yà-Tài 〈形〉 Asia(n)-Pacific
〖～地区〗 Yà-Tài dìqū 〈名〉 Asia-Pacific region: 维持～的和平与稳定 maintain peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region
〖～经合组织〗 Yà-Tài Jīnghé Zǔzhī 〈名〉〈简称〉 APEC; Apec (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation): ～第五次领导人非正式会谈 the fifth APEC leaders Informal Meeting ‖ ～是亚太地区最有影响的经济论坛。Apec is the most influential forum in the Asian-Pacific region. ⇨亚洲太平洋经济合作组织

【亚特兰大】 Yàtèlándà 〈名〉 Atlanta [capital of Georgia, US]
【亚铁】 yàtiě 〈形〉[化学] ferrous: 氯化/氧化～ ferrous chloride/oxide ‖ 硫酸/硝酸～ ferrous sulphate/nitrate
【亚稳态】 yàwěntài 〈名〉[化学][物理] metastable state
【亚稳性】 yàwěnxìng 〈名〉[化学][物理] metastability
【亚硒酸】 yàxīsuān 〈名〉[化学] selenous acid; selenious acid: ～钠 sodium selenite
【亚细亚】 Yàxìyà 〈名〉 Asia
【亚硝基】 yàxiāojī 〈名〉[化学] nitroso
〖～化合物〗 yàxiāojī huàhéwù 〈名〉 nitroso compound
〖～染料〗 yàxiāojī rǎnliào 〈名〉 nitroso-dyes
【亚硝酸】 yàxiāosuān 〈名〉[化学] nitrous acid
〖～根〗 yàxiāosuāngēn 〈名〉 nitrite
〖～细菌〗 yàxiāosuān xìjūn 〈名〉[生物] nitrite/nitrous bacterium
【亚烟煤】 yàyānméi 〈名〉 subbituminous coal
【亚音频】 yàyīnpín 〈名〉[通信] subaudio frequency
【亚音速】 yàyīnsù 〈名〉 subsonic speed: ～飞机 subsonic aircraft
【亚油酸】 yàyóusuān 〈名〉[化学] linoleic acid; linolic acid
【亚原子】 yàyuánzǐ 〈名〉[物理] subatom
【亚运村】 Yàyùncūn 〈名〉 Asian Games Village
【亚运会】 Yàyùnhuì 〈名〉〈简称〉 Asian Games ⇨亚洲运动会
【亚种】 yàzhǒng 〈名〉[生物] subspecies
【亚洲】 Yàzhōu 〈名〉 Asia: ～国家 Asian countries ‖ ～金融危机 financial crisis in Asia
〖～大陆〗 Yàzhōu dàlù 〈名〉 Asian continent
〖～开发银行〗 Yàzhōu Kāifā Yínháng 〈名〉 Asian Development Bank (ADB)
〖～乒乓球联合会〗 Yàzhōu Pīngpāngqiú Liánhéhuì 〈名〉 Asian Table Tennis Association
〖～人〗 Yàzhōurén 〈名〉 Asian
〖～四小龙〗 Yàzhōu sìxiǎolóng 〈名〉 four little dragons of Asia [i. e. Taiwan, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea and Singapore]
〖～太平洋经济合作组织〗 Yàzhōu Tàipíngyáng Jīngjì Hézuò Zǔzhī 〈名〉 Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
〖～卫星〗 Yàzhōu Wèixīng 〈名〉 Asiasat
〖～小姐〗 Yàzhōu Xiǎojiě 〈名〉 Miss Asia: 当选为～ be chosen as Miss Asia
〖～运动会〗 Yàzhōu Yùndònghuì 〈名〉 Asian Games
〖～足球联合会〗 Yàzhōu Zúqiú Liánhéhuì 〈名〉 Asian Football Association
【亚足联】 Yàzúlián 〈名〉〈简称〉 Asian Football Association ⇨亚洲足球联合会

压 yà

⇨yā
【压板】 yàbǎn 〈名〉〈方〉 seesaw; teeter-totter
【压根儿】 yàgēnr 〈副〉〈方〉[usu used in the negative] from the start; in the first place; altogether; simply; at all: 此事～不值一提。The whole thing is a big nothing. ‖ 进那所学校～不是我的意思。It wasn't my idea to go to that school in the first place. ‖ 你持什么意见我～不在乎。I do not care a damn about what you think. ‖ 她～就不对。She is absolutely wrong. ‖ 她～就不想跟他有任何瓜葛。She never had the slightest intention of involving herself with him. ‖ 我～不会唱歌。I simply cannot sing.

讶 yà

〈动〉〈书〉 be surprised; be astonished; be shocked; wonder: ⇨～然失色; 惊～
【讶然失色】 yàrán-shīsè 〈熟〉 turn pale/ashen with fright; colour drains from one's face
【讶异】 yàyì 〈动〉 be surprised/astonished/shocked

迓 yà

〈动〉〈书〉 welcome: ⇨迎～

挜 yà

〈动〉〈方〉 force sb to take or buy sth

砑 yà

〈动〉 press and smooth (leather, cloth, paper, etc); calender; mangle
【砑光】 yàguāng 〈动〉 calender
〖～机〗 yàguāngjī 〈名〉[纺织] mangle

娅 yà

→ 姻娅 yīnyà

氩 yà

〈名〉[化学] argon (Ar)
【氩激光器】 yàjīguāngqì 〈名〉[光学] argon laser
【氩气灯】 yàqìdēng 〈名〉 argon lamp

揠 yà

〈动〉〈书〉 pull up; tug upward
【揠苗助长】 yàmiáo-zhùzhǎng 〈熟〉 try to help the shoots grow by pulling them upward—spoil things by excessive enthusiasm

猰 yà

【猰貐】 yàyǔ 〈名〉*yayu* (a kind of carnivorous beast mentioned in ancient books)

ya

呀 ya

〈助〉[used instead of 啊 after a syllable ending in a, e, i, o, or ü]: 快来～! Come quick.
⇨yā

yān

咽 yān

〈名〉[解剖] pharynx; throat
⇨yàn; yè
【咽鼻炎】 yānbíyán 〈名〉[医学] pharyngorhinitis
【咽扁桃体】 yānbiǎntáotǐ 〈名〉[解剖] pharyngeal tonsil: 他的～增大，必须切除。His tonsil had enlarged and had to be removed.
【咽病】 yānbìng 〈名〉[医学] pharyngopathy
【咽部】 yānbù 〈名〉[解剖] pharynx
【咽成形术】 yānchéngxíngshù 〈名〉[医学] pharyngoplasty
【咽齿】 yānchǐ 〈名〉[动物] pharyngeal tooth
【咽动脉】 yāndòngmài 〈名〉[解剖] pharyngeal artery
【咽鼓管】 yāngǔguǎn 〈名〉[解剖] Eustachian tube
〖～镜〗 yāngǔguǎnjìng 〈名〉[医学] salpingoscope: ～检查 salpingoscopy
【咽喉】 yānhóu 〈名〉 ❶ [解剖] pharynx and larynx; throat: 割断～ cut/slit/slash one's throat ‖ ～痛 have a sore throat ❷ key link/junction; vital/strategic passage: ～工程 key project; project of primary importance
〖～炎〗 yānhóuyán 〈名〉[医学] pharyngolaryngitis: 患～ have a sore throat
〖～要地〗 yānhóu-yàodì 〈名〉 strategic point; key link/junction; vital/strategic passage: 扼守～ hold a key position
【咽镜】 yānjìng 〈名〉[医学] pharyngoscope
〖～检查〗 yānjìng jiǎnchá 〈名〉[医学] pharyngoscopy
【咽科学】 yānkēxué 〈名〉[医学] pharyngology
【咽窥器】 yānkuīqì 〈名〉[医学] pharyngoscope
【咽麻痹】 yānmábì 〈名〉[医学] pharyngolysis
【咽门】 yānmén 〈名〉[解剖] fauces
〖～炎〗 yānményán 〈名〉[医学] faucitis
【咽切开术】 yānqiēkāishù 〈名〉[医学] pharyngotomy
【咽痛】 yāntòng 〈名〉 pharyngalgia; sore throat
【咽头】 yāntóu 〈名〉[解剖] pharynx
【咽峡】 yānxiá 〈名〉[解剖] isthmus faucium; isthmus of fauces
〖～病〗 yānxiábìng 〈名〉[医学] isthmopathy
〖～痉挛〗 yānxiá jìngluán 〈名〉[医学] isthmospasm
〖～麻痹〗 yānxiá mábì 〈名〉 isthmoparalysis
〖～炎〗 yānxiáyán 〈名〉[医学] angina; sore throat
【咽炎】 yānyán 〈名〉[医学] pharyngitis: 急性～ acute pharyngitis ‖ 慢性～ chronic pharyngitis
【咽造口术】 yānzàokǒushù 〈名〉[医学] pharyngostomy

恹 yān

【恹恹】 yānyān 〈形〉 weak and weary through illness; run-down: 病～的 weak and ill ‖ ～欲睡 feel weak and sleepy

殷 yān

〈形〉 dark red
⇨Yīn; yǐn
【殷红】 yānhóng 〈形〉 blackish/dark red: ～的血迹 blackish red

bloodstains

胭 yān 〈名〉rouge：⇨～粉；～红

【胭粉】 yānfěn 〈名〉rouge and powder; cosmetics

【胭红】 yānhóng 〈名〉carmine; rouge

【胭脂】 yānzhi 〈名〉rouge：在脸上搽～ put rouge on one's face; rouge one's cheeks

〖～粉〗 yānzhifěn 〈名〉rouge

〖～红〗 yānzhihóng 〈名〉rouge; carmine

〖～虎〗 yānzhihǔ 〈名〉〈贬〉domineering wife

〖～花〗 yānzhihuā 〈名〉[植物] four-o'clock

〖～树〗 yānzhishù 〈名〉[植物] annatto; arnotta; arrotto

〖～鱼〗 yānzhiyú 〈名〉[动物] mullet

烟 yān ❶〈名〉smoke; fume：一团～ a cloud of smoke ‖ 浓～缭绕上升。Heavy/Thick smoke eddies/spirals upward. ⇨～筒；炊～；冒～ ❷〈名〉smoke-like thing [such as mist, vapour, etc]：⇨～霭；～波；～雾 ❸〈名〉lampblack; soot：⇨锅～子；松～；油～ ❹〈动〉be irritated by smoke：～得睁不开眼睛 can't open one's eyes for the smoke ❺〈名〉*tobacco*：一锅～ a fill of tobacco ‖ 抽一袋～ smoke a pipe ‖ 卷～ roll a cigarette ⇨～农；～叶；烤～ ❻〈名〉tobacco product [cigarette or cigar]：一包～ a pack of cigarettes ‖ 一条～ a carton of cigarettes ‖ 一听～ a tin of cigarettes ‖ 点～ light up a cigarette ‖ 把～掐灭 put/stub out one's cigarette ‖ 满屋子～味。The room reeked of cigarettes. ⇨鼻～；吸～；香～ ❼〈名〉opium：烧～ roast opium ⇨～枪；～土；大～

【烟霭】 yān'ǎi 〈名〉〈书〉mist and cloud：～朦胧 be misty

【烟标】 yānbiāo 〈名〉cigarette label：收集～ collect cigarette labels

【烟波】 yānbō 〈名〉mist-covered waters

〖～浩渺〗 yānbō-hàomiǎo 〈熟〉a vast expanse of misty, rolling waters; mists and ripples (of a lake or a river)：远望大江东流，～。Looking afar, we can see the great river flowing east, a vast expanse of misty, rolling waters.

【烟草】 yāncǎo 〈名〉tobacco (plant)：烤～ toast tobacco ‖ 种～ *cultivate/grow/raise tobacco* ‖ 无烟～ *smokeless tobacco* ‖ 他的外衣有～气味。His coat smells of tobacco.

〖～花叶病〗 yāncǎo huāyèbìng 〈名〉[植物] tobacco mosaic：～毒 tobacco mosaic virus

〖～商〗 yāncǎoshāng 〈名〉tobaccoman; tobacconist

〖～业〗 yāncǎoyè 〈名〉tobacco industry

〖～制品〗 yāncǎo zhìpǐn 〈名〉tobacco (product)：经销各类～ sell all kinds of tobacco products

〖～作物〗 yāncǎo zuòwù 〈名〉tobacco plant

【烟尘】 yānchén 〈名〉❶ smoke and dust：放出～ emit smoke; pour forth/out/off smoke ‖ 消除～ remove smoke ‖ ～弥漫 be enveloped in smoke and dust ❷〈旧〉flames of war：无～之祸 be free from war ❸〈书〉densely-populated area

〖～肺〗 yānchénfèi 〈名〉[医学] tabacosis

〖～密度〗 yānchén mìdù 〈名〉density of smoke

〖～探测器〗 yānchén tàncèqì 〈名〉smoke detector

【烟囱】 *yāncōng* 〈名〉*chimney; smoke stack*：一排～ *a chimney* stack ‖ ～里冒出滚滚浓烟。The chimney is giving off volumes of black smoke. / The chimney is pouring volumes of black smoke into the air.

〖～帽〗 yāncōngmào 〈名〉[建筑] chimney/smokestack cap

〖～清扫工〗 yāncōng qīngsǎogōng 〈名〉chimney sweeper

〖～体〗 yāncōngtǐ 〈名〉[建筑] chimney stack/stalk

【烟袋】 yāndài 〈名〉❶ Chinese tobacco pipe [a small-bowled, long-stemmed tobacco pipe]：⇨旱～；水～ ❷ tobacco pouch

〖～杆儿〗 yāndàigǎnr 〈名〉stem of a pipe

〖～锅儿〗 yāndàiguōr 〈名〉bowl of a pipe

〖～荷包〗 yāndài hébāo 〈名〉tobacco pouch

〖～嘴儿〗 yāndàizuǐr 〈名〉mouthpiece of a pipe

【烟挡】 yāndǎng 〈名〉[工程] smoke shelf

【烟道】 yāndào 〈名〉flue; chimney

〖～尘〗 yāndàochén 〈名〉flue dust

〖～工〗 *yāndàogōng* 〈名〉*flueman*

〖～气〗 yāndàoqì 〈名〉flue gas

【烟灯】 yāndēng 〈名〉opium lamp

【烟蒂】 yāndì 〈名〉cigarette end/butt/stub/stump：烟灰缸里满是掐灭了的～。The ashtray was full of the stubbed-out butts of cigarettes.

【烟斗】 yāndǒu 〈名〉❶ (tobacco) pipe：抽～ puff at one's pipe ‖ 点～ light one's pipe ‖ 叼着～ have a pipe between one's lips/teeth ‖ 磕净～ knock out a tobacco pipe ‖ 装～ fill one's pipe ‖ 用～吸烟 smoke tobacco in one's pipe ‖ 他嘴里叼着～站在那里。He was standing there with a pipe in his mouth. ❷ pottery bowl/mouthpiece of an opium pipe

〖～架〗 yāndǒujià 〈名〉pipe rack

〖～丝〗 yāndǒusī 〈名〉pipe tobacco

〖～嘴〗 yāndǒuzuǐ 〈名〉bit/mouthpiece of a smoking pipe

【烟缸】 yāngāng 〈名〉ashtray

【烟膏】 yāngāo 〈名〉opium paste

【烟垢】 yāngòu 〈名〉soot

【烟馆】 yānguǎn 〈名〉〈旧〉opium den

【烟鬼】 yānguǐ 〈名〉❶ opium addict ❷ heavy/habitual/chain smoker; cigarette fiend：老～ hardened smoker

【烟锅儿】 yānguōr 〈名〉pipe bowl

【烟海】 yānhǎi 〈名〉*a sea of heavy fog/mist*：如堕～ be utterly mistified as if lost in a fog ⇨浩如～

【烟害】 yānhài 〈名〉smoke-injury; smoke nuisance

【烟盒】 yānhé 〈名〉cigarette case：啪地一声打开了～ click open a cigarette case

【烟黑】 yānhēi 〈名〉soot

【烟花】 yānhuā 〈名〉❶〈书〉lovely spring scene ❷〈旧〉prostitute ❸ fireworks：燃放～ let/set/shoot off fireworks; discharge/display fireworks

〖～爆竹〗 yānhuā-bàozhú 〈名〉fireworks

〖～女〗 yānhuānǚ 〈名〉〈旧〉prostitute

〖～巷〗 yānhuāxiàng 〈名〉〈旧〉red-light district

【烟灰】 yānhuī 〈名〉❶ tobacco/cigarette ash：弹掉雪茄上的～ knock off the ashes of one's cigar; shatter the ash from one's cigar ‖ 他掸去落在膝上的一点～。He dusted the ash that had fallen into his lap. ❷ [材料] soot

〖～缸〗 yānhuīgāng 〈名〉ashtray：请把烟灰弹在～里。Drop your cigarette ash into the ashtray.

〖～霉病〗 yānhuīméibìng 〈名〉[植物] sooty mould

〖～色〗 yānhuīsè 〈名〉ash grey

【烟火】 yānhuǒ 〈名〉❶ smoke and fire：动～ light a fire and cook ‖ 严禁～！Smoking and fires are strictly forbidden. ❷ cooked food：不食人间～ do not eat cooked food—live the life of an immortal ❸〈书〉flames of war; warfare ❹〈旧〉descendents：绝了～ be sonless; have no male offspring

〖～食〗 yānhuǒshí 〈名〉cooked food

〖～探测器〗 yānhuǒ tàncèqì 〈名〉smoke detector

【烟火】 yānhuo 〈名〉fireworks：观赏～ enjoy/watch the fireworks display ‖ 举行～表演 give a fireworks display ‖ 燃放～ fire/let/set/shoot off fireworks; display/discharge fireworks ‖ 盛大的～表演 magnificent/big/great display of fireworks ‖ 为庆祝国庆燃放～。A display of fireworks took place to celebrate our National Day.

【烟碱】 yānjiǎn 〈名〉[化学] nicotine

〖～中毒〗 yānjiǎn zhòngdú 〈名〉nicotinism

【烟晶】 *yānjīng* 〈名〉[地质] *smoky quartz/topaz*

【烟酒】 yānjiǔ 〈名〉cigarettes and wine：不沾～ keep away from alcohol and tobacco ‖ ～不分家。In matters of cigarette and wine, we consider them common property.

【烟具】 yānjù 〈名〉smoking paraphernalia; smoking set

【烟卷儿】 yānjuǎnr 〈名〉cigarette; fag; butt：嘴里叼着～ hold a cigarette between one's lips

【烟客】 yānkè 〈名〉smoker

【烟岚】 yānlán 〈名〉〈书〉mists in the mountains

【烟龄】 yānlíng 〈名〉length of smoking (as a smoker)

【烟霾】 yānmái 〈名〉smog

【烟煤】 yānméi 〈名〉bituminous/soft coal

〖～焦油〗 yānméi jiāoyóu 〈名〉bituminous coal tar

〖～块〗 yānméikuài 〈名〉[矿物] bituminous lump coal

【烟霉】 yānméi 〈名〉sooty mould

【烟民】 yānmín 〈名〉〈诙〉smoker：女性～ female smoker

【烟末】 *yānmò* 〈名〉*pipe tobacco*

【烟幕】 yānmù 〈名〉smoke screen; a pall of smoke：厚厚的一层～ a thick pall of smoke ‖ 为一项政策制造～ provide a smoke screen for a policy

〖～弹〗 yānmùdàn 〈名〉❶ [军事] smoke bomb/shell ❷ smoke screen：放～ put up a smoke screen

【烟农】 yānnóng 〈名〉tobacco grower
【烟屁股】 yānpìgu 〈口〉= 烟头 yāntóu
【烟气】 yānqì 〈名〉[工程] flue/stack gas
【烟枪】 yānqiāng 〈名〉opium pipe
【烟腔】 yānqiāng 〈名〉[工程] smoke chamber
【烟圈】 yānquān 〈名〉smoke ring：吐～ blow (smoke) rings
【烟容】 yānróng 〈名〉(of opium addicts) wan and sallow look
【烟色】 yānsè 〈名〉dark brown
【烟商】 yānshāng 〈名〉tobaccoman；tobacconist
【烟丝】 yānsī 〈名〉cut/pipe tobacco：加工～ process pipe tobacco ‖ 一烟斗的～ a fill of tobacco
〖～袋〗 yānsīdài 〈名〉tobacco pouch
【烟酸】 yānsuān 〈名〉[化学] nicotinic acid；niacin
【烟筒】 yāntong 〈名〉chimney；funnel；stovepipe：一节～ a section of stovepipe ‖ 打扫～ sweep/clean a chimney
【烟头】 yāntóu 〈名〉cigarette end/stub/butt/stump：雪茄～ *stump of a cigar* ‖ 不要往地板上乱扔～。Don't litter up the floor with cigarette butts.
【烟突】 yāntū 〈名〉〈书〉chimney；funnel；stack
【烟土】 yāntǔ 〈名〉raw/crude opium
【烟味】 yānwèi 〈名〉breath of cigarette：嘴里有～ have breath/*stinking of cigarette*
【烟雾】 yānwù 〈名〉smoke；smog；mist：～笼罩 be draped/enveloped/hidden in a veil of mist
〖～报警器〗 yānwù bàojǐngqì 〈名〉smoke alarm
〖～弥漫〗 yānwù-mímàn 〈熟〉be full of smoke；be enveloped in *smog*：房间里～。*Smoke filled the room.* / The room was filled with smoke. ‖ 空气中～。The air is loaded with smoke.
〖～探测器〗 yānwù tàncèqì 〈名〉smoke sensor/detector
〖～腾腾〗 yānwù-téngténg 〈熟〉be filled with steam and smoke；be heavy with smoke：房间里～。The room became cloudy with *a haze of smoke.*
【烟霞】 yānxiá 〈名〉clouds and mists
〖～癖〗 yānxiápǐ 〈名〉❶〈书〉love of nature ❷ opium habit；addiction to opium
【烟箱】 yānxiāng 〈名〉[机械] smoke box
【烟消云散】 *yānxiāo-yúnsàn* 〈熟〉*vanish like smoke and disperse* like clouds—completely vanish；end up in smoke；vanish into smoke：经他这么一说，大家的忧愁便～了。His words dispelled our depression like wind dispersing clouds. ‖ 一切疑虑现在都～了。All doubts have now been dissipated. / All doubts *have disappeared.* / *All* doubts were put to rest. ‖ 一见到她，他的忧虑便～了。When he saw her, all his worries disappeared into the blue/vanished like smoke. ‖ 她的微笑使他的怒气～。The smile on her face disarmed his anger.
【烟硝】 yānxiāo ＝ 硝烟 xiāoyān
【烟熏】 yānxūn 〈动〉smoke：～蚊子 smudge/smoke mosquitoes out；make a smudge to drive away mosquitoes
〖～火燎〗 yānxūn-huǒliǎo 〈熟〉be smoked and singed—be restless：急得～ be restless with worries
【烟蚜】 yānyá 〈名〉tobacco budworm
【烟叶】 yānyè 〈名〉tobacco leaf；leaf tobacco：烤～ cure tobacco leaves ‖ 上等～ choice tobacco
【烟瘾】 yānyǐn 〈名〉❶ urge to smoke；cigarette habit：过～ enjoy a cigarette ‖ ～大 smoke like a chimney；be a heavy/chain/chronic smoker ❷ crave for opium；opium habit
【烟油子】 yānyóuzi 〈名〉❶ tobacco tar ❷ greasy dirt in a chimney
【烟雨】 yānyǔ 〈名〉misty rain：～蒙蒙。The fine rain is drizzling in the misty weather.
【烟云】 yānyún 〈名〉smoke and clouds：～缭绕。Smoke and clouds are curling round.
【烟柱】 yānzhù 〈名〉column of smoke：喷出一道～ emit a column of smoke
【烟子】 yānzi 〈名〉soot
【烟嘴儿】 yānzuǐr 〈名〉cigarette holder

焉 yān 〈书〉❶〈代〉[used to refer to the person, the thing, *the place*] here；*this*：三人行，必有我师～。Where there are three men walking together, one of them is bound to be able to teach me something. ‖ 罪莫大～。There is no greater crime than this. ⇨心不在～ ❷〈代〉how；why：不入虎穴，～得虎子？ If we don't get into the tiger's den, how can we get hold of its cubs? — Nothing ventured, nothing gained. ‖ ～能不去？ How could I possibly not go? ‖ 杀鸡～用牛刀？ Why kill a chicken with an ox cleaver? ❸〈助〉〈书〉[used at the end of a sentence for emphasis]：幸勿哂～。Please don't laugh at me. ❹〈副〉only then

崦 yān
【崦嵫】 yānzī 〈名〉〈古〉place where the sun sets

阉 yān ❶〈动〉castrate；spay；neuter：～猪 castrate/neuter a cat ❷〈名〉〈书〉eunuch：⇨～党
【阉病】 yānbìng 〈名〉[医学] eunuchism
【阉党】 yāndǎng 〈名〉eunuch faction
【阉割】 yāngē 〈动〉❶ castrate；spay；neuter：～猪 castrate/neuter a hog ❷〈喻〉emasculate；deprive a theory of its essence：由于删掉了实施条款，那项法案实际上被～了。The bill was castrated by the removal of the enforcement clause.
【阉宦】 yānhuàn 〈名〉eunuch
【阉鸡】 yānjī 〈名〉capon
【阉牛】 yānniú 〈名〉bullock；steer
【阉人】 yānrén 〈名〉❶ castrated person ❷ eunuch：政治～ political eunuch
【阉寺】 yānsì 〈名〉〈书〉eunuch
【阉羊】 yānyáng 〈名〉wether
【阉猪】 yānzhū 〈名〉barrow；hog

阏 yān
⇨è
【阏氏】 yānzhī 〈名〉main wife of a xiongnu monarch.

淹 yān ❶〈动〉soak：这木头因被水～得时间过久而膨胀。The wood has become swollen from long soaking. ❷〈动〉flood；submerge；inundate；drown：～得半死 be two-thirds/half drowned ‖ 河水决堤，～了整个村子。The river burst its banks, submerging/drowning the entire village. ‖ 许多房屋被～。Many houses are under water. ❸〈动〉(of sweat, *tears*, etc) *irritate* the skin：被汗～得难受 be tingling from sweat ❹〈形〉〈书〉prolonged：⇨～留；～滞
【淹博】 yānbó 〈形〉〈书〉broad；wide：学识～ be deep and wide in learning；have a wide knowledge；be well-read
【淹灌】 yānguàn 〈名〉[农业] basin irrigation
【淹浸】 yānjìn 〈动〉❶ submerge；flood；inundate：雨水～了庄稼。Heavy rainfalls flooded the crops. ❷〈方〉ruin；spoil
【淹留】 yānliú 〈动〉〈书〉stay for a long period：～他国 stay in a foreign country for years
【淹埋】 yānmái 〈动〉(of mud, sand, etc) flood；cover：铁路线被流沙～了。The railway line was buried in the drifting sands. / Drifting sands engulfed the railway line.
【淹灭】 yānmiè ＝ 淹没 yānmò
【淹没】 yānmò 〈动〉submerge；flood；drown；inundate；whelm：〈喻〉被历史洪流所～ be submerged in the mighty torrent of history ‖ 房子的屋顶都给～了。The houses were flooded roof-deep. ‖ 飞机的轰鸣声～了喇叭声。*The noise from the airplane* drowned out the voice from the loudspeaker. ‖ 河水～了农田。The rivers inundated/submerged/drowned the fields. ‖ 他的话被掌声～了。His words were lost in the applause.
【淹雅之士】 yānyǎzhīshì 〈名〉deeply cultured and refined scholar

腌 yān 〈动〉pickle；salt；cure：～菜 salt/pickle vegetables ‖ ～黄瓜 pickle cucumber；pickled cucumber ‖ 把猪肉在盐里～半个小时 let the pork remain in salt for half an hour ‖ 鱼被切成块～起来了。The fish were cut up and salted.
【腌菜】 yāncài 〈名〉pickled vegetables；pickles
【腌料】 yānliào 〈名〉cure
【腌泡】 yānpào 〈动〉marinade；marinate
【腌肉】 yānròu 〈名〉salted/preserved meat
【腌鱼】 yānyú 〈名〉salted/preserved fish
【腌制】 yānzhì 〈动〉pickle；preserve；salt；cure：～酱菜 make *pickles* ‖ ～皮蛋 *preserve eggs* ‖ 用盐水～黄瓜 *steep cucumbers in* brine to pickle them
【腌渍】 yānzì 〈动〉salt；pickle；cure

湮 yān 〈动〉❶〈书〉fall into oblivion；bury in oblivion：⇨～灭；～没 ❷ clog up；silt up：河道久～。The river was clogged

up for a long time.
【湮灭】 yānmiè 〈动〉 bury in oblivion
【湮没】 yānmò ❶〈动〉 fall into oblivion; be neglected; be forgotten: ～忧虑 submerge one's worries ‖ 她的羞怯～了她的才华。Her talent was submerged by her shyness. ‖ 巴比伦的文明早已～。The Babylonian civilization has long fallen into oblivion. ❷〈名〉[物理] annihilation: ～光子 annihilation photon
【～辐射】 yānmò fúshè 〈名〉[物理] annihilation radiation
【～角点】 yānmò jiǎodiǎn 〈名〉[建筑] obliterated corner
【～无闻】 yānmò-wúwén 〈熟〉 be buried/lost in oblivion; sink/plunge/disappear into oblivion; drift into obscurity; sink into the limbo of oblivion; yield to oblivion: 这种艺术多年前就～了。This art faded into oblivion years ago.

嫣 yān 〈形〉 ❶ handsome; beautiful: ⇨～然一笑 ❷ (of colour) bright: ⇨～红
【嫣红】 yānhóng 〈形〉 bright red: ⇨姹紫～
【嫣然】 yānrán 〈形〉 beautiful; sweet
【～一笑】 yānrán-yīxiào 〈熟〉 (of a woman) give a winsome/charming/sweet/bewitching smile

燕 Yān 〈名〉 ❶ Yan [one of the seven powerful ducal states in the Warring States Period (475-221BC) in Chinese history] ❷ 〈旧〉 Hebei Province
⇨yàn
【燕京】 Yānjīng 〈名〉〈旧〉 Beijing

yán

延 yán 〈动〉 ❶ prolong; extend; protract: ⇨～长; 蔓～; 绵～ ❷ 〈书〉 engage; send for; invite: ～师 engage a teacher ‖ ～医 send for a doctor ⇨～聘 ❸ postpone; delay: ⇨～期; 顺～; 拖～
【延挨】 yán'ái 〈动〉 delay; stall; postpone: ～时日 play for time; stall (for time)
【延安】 Yán'ān 〈名〉 Yan'an [in Shaanxi Province]
【～精神】 Yán'ān Jīngshén 〈名〉 Yan'an Spirit [the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle developed by the people of Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region during the period of 1936-1948]
【～整风运动】 Yán'ān Zhěngfēng Yùndòng 〈名〉 Yan'an Rectification Movement (carried out by the Chinese Communist Party from 1942-1944)
【延爆炸弹】 yánbào zhàdàn 〈名〉 delayed action bomb
【延边朝鲜族自治州】 Yánbiān Cháoxiǎnzú Zìzhìzhōu 〈名〉 Korean Autonomous Prefecture of Yanbian
【延长】 yáncháng 〈动〉 lengthen; prolong; extend: ～付款时间 spread out one's payments ‖ ～合同 extend/renew a contract ‖ ～期限 extend the deadline ‖ ～寿命 lengthen/prolong/extend life; delay death ‖ ～有效期 prolong the period of validity ‖ 无限期～ indefinitely prolong ‖ 会议～了两天。The conference was prolonged for another two days. ‖ 他的逗留时间～到了四周。His stay lengthened to four weeks.
【～号】 yánchánghào 〈名〉[音乐] pause
【～河】 yánchánghé 〈名〉[水文] extended stream
【～线】 yánchángxiàn 〈名〉 extension/extended line
【延迟】 yánchí ❶〈动〉 delay; postpone: ～付款 delay payment on deferred terms ‖ ～做出决定 postpone making a decision ‖ 飞机由于浓雾天气～降落。The dense fog delayed the plane's landing. ‖ 会议～了。The meeting has been put off/deferred. ‖ 天气不好,预先安排好的活动～了。Bad weather caused a lag in the scheduled activities. ❷〈名〉[电子] time delay; delay: ～电缆 delay cable ‖ ～呼叫 delayed call ❸〈名〉[经济] delay: ～方 party in delay ‖ ～通知 notice of delay ‖ ～责任 liability for delay
【延宕】 yándàng 〈动〉 procrastinate; delay; keep putting off: ～时日 be delayed for days on end
【延发】 yánfā 〈动〉[军事] delay an action
【～引信】 yánfā yǐnxìn 〈名〉[军事] delayed action fuse; delay fuse
【延搁】 yángē 〈动〉 procrastinate; postpone; delay
【延胡索】 yánhúsuǒ 〈名〉[中药] *yanhusuo*
【延缓】 yánhuǎn 〈动〉 delay; postpone; put off: ～工作进度 retard the progress of work ‖ ～考试时间 defer an examination ‖ ～衰老 *prevent premature senility*
【延会】 yánhuì 〈动〉 postpone a meeting/conference
【延及】 yánjí 〈动〉 have impact/influence on: ～他人 have influence on others
【延见】 yánjiàn 〈动〉〈书〉 grant an interview with; give an audience to
【延接】 yánjiē 〈动〉〈书〉 receive (a guest): ～宾客 receive guests
【延颈举踵】 yánjǐng-jǔzhǒng 〈熟〉 crane one's neck and stand on tiptoe—look forward to; anxiously expect
【延揽】 yánlǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 enlist the services of; recruit: ～人才 recruit talent
【延袤】 yánmào 〈动〉〈书〉 extend; stretch
【延绵】 yánmián 〈动〉 stretch long and unbroken: ～不绝 stretch endlessly
【延纳】 yánnà 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ *receive (a guest)*: ～来宾 *receive* guests ❷ admit (into an organization)
【延年益寿】 yánnián-yìshòu 〈熟〉 prolong life; enjoy longevity; enjoy long life; extend one's years: 经常锻炼可以～。Regular exercises can extend your lifespan. ‖ 良好的饮食能～。Good eating habits promote longevity.
【延聘】 yánpìn 〈动〉 ❶〈书〉 engage; employ: ～法律顾问 engage sb as one's legal advisor ❷ prolong employment period: 他被～两年。He was employed for another two years after his retirement.
【延期】 yánqī 〈动〉 postpone; defer; put off: ～付款 defer a payment ‖ ～审理 postpone a hearing/trial ‖ ～装运 extend shipment ‖ 申请～ apply for a postponement ‖ 要求～ ask for/demand a postponement ‖ ～数日 be postponed a few days ‖ 临时/无限期～ be postponed temporarily/indefinitely ‖ 因雨～ be put off on *account of rain* ‖ 该案～到4月14日审理。The trial was adjourned/postponed until April 14.
【～偿付】 *yánqī chángfù* 〈名〉 *moratorium*: ～权 *moratorium* ‖ 已宣布一切债务延期3年偿付。A moratorium has been declared on all debts for three years.
【～付息股票】 yánqī fùxī gǔpiào 〈名〉 deferred stock
【～交货】 yánqī jiāohuò 〈名〉 late delivery: ～的货单 back order ‖ ～通知单 back order memo
【～利息】 yánqī lìxī 〈名〉 interest on arrears
【～判决】 yánqī pànjué 〈名〉 deferred sentence
【延请】 yánqǐng 〈动〉 engage; employ: ～法律顾问 engage sb as one's legal advisor ‖ 他～我为他管账。He engaged me to manage his money.
【延烧】 yánshāo 〈动〉 (of fire) spread: 大火～了十几间房屋。The fire destroyed more than a dozen houses.
【延伸】 yánshēn 〈动〉 extend; stretch; elongate: 厂区向东一直～到铁路边。The factory compound extends eastward as far as the railway. ‖ 河流向北～。The river trends northward. ‖ 平原一直～到海边。The plain sweeps away to the sea. ‖ 小山向北～。The hill verges to the north. ‖ 一片浩瀚的大海在脚下～。The great expanse of sea stretches down beneath.
【～火力】 yánshēn huǒlì 〈名〉[军事] creeping fire
【～率】 yánshēnlǜ 〈名〉[冶金] percentage elongation
【～因子】 yánshēn yīnzǐ 〈名〉[生化] elongation factor
【延时】 yánshí 〈动〉 delay: ～扫描 delayed sweep
【～电路】 yánshí diànlù 〈名〉[电子] delay circuit; time-delay circuit
【～继电器】 yánshí jìdiànqì 〈名〉[电工] delay relay; time-limit relay
【～开关】 yánshí kāiguān 〈名〉[电工] delay switch
【～器】 yánshíqì 〈名〉[摄影] delayed action; self-timer
【～摄影】 yánshí shèyǐng 〈名〉 time-lapse photography
【延髓】 *yánsuǐ* 〈名〉[生理] *medulla oblongata*
【～型脊髓灰质炎】 yánsuǐxíng jǐsuǐ huīzhìyán 〈名〉[医学] bulbar poliomyelitis
【～性麻痹】 yánsuǐxìng mábì 〈名〉[医学] bulbar paralysis
【～炎】 yánsuǐyán 〈名〉[医学] bulbar myelitis
【～中枢】 yánsuǐ zhōngshū 〈名〉 medullary centre
【延误】 yánwù 〈动〉 incur loss through delay: ～工期 cause a delay in the construction of a project ‖ ～交货 delay the delivery ‖ ～农时 miss the farming season ‖ ～时机 miss an opportunity because of a delay ‖ ～时日 lose time ‖ 引起～ occasion delay ‖ 造

成～ cause delay‖严重～ great/heavy delay
【延性】 yánxìng 〈名〉[物理] ductility：～铸铁 ductalloy
【延续】 yánxù 〈动〉continue；go on；last：～生命 prolong life‖展览会将～两周。The exhibition will extend for a fortnight.‖大办红白喜事的落后习俗在中国～了几千年。The backward custom of making much ado about weddings and funerals lasted thousands of years in China.
【～性】 yánxùxìng 〈名〉continuity
【延音】 yányīn 〈名〉[音乐] tenuto
【～器】 yányīnqì 〈名〉speech stretcher
【延誉】 yányù 〈动〉〈书〉spread sb's fame
【延展】 yánzhǎn 〈动〉❶ extend (an exhibition)：～一周 extend the exhibition another week ❷ stretch；extend
【～性】 yánzhǎnxìng 〈名〉[物理] ductility；malleability
【延滞】 yánzhì 〈动〉delay；stagnate

芫 yán

⇨yuán
【芫荽】 yánsui 〈名〉[植物] coriander
【～油】 yánsuiyóu 〈名〉[材料] coriander oil
【～子】 yánsuizi 〈名〉[植物] coriander seed

严 yán

❶〈形〉(of appearance) majestic/solemn；(of manner) dignified/grave：⇨～肃；威～；庄～ ❷〈形〉(in doing things) strict；rigorous；severe；stern：对某人管得不～ keep a slack/loose rein on sb‖对学生管得～ keep a firm grip on one's students‖对子女要求～ be severe/strict/stern with one's children‖高标准、～要求 high standards and strict demands‖执法不～ be lax in enforcing the law‖我对自己要求非常～。I am my own severest critic.‖我们老师打分很～。Our teacher marks strictly.‖这个老师纪律管得比其他老师～。This teacher maintains/keeps discipline more strictly than others do. ⇨～词；～禁；～峻 ❸〈形〉intense；terrible；severe：⇨～冬；～刑峻法；～重 ❹〈名〉father：家～ my father ❺〈形〉tight；close：嘴～ be tight-lipped；be tight-mouthed‖门关得～～的。The door was shut tight.‖和他说话要小心，他的嘴不～。Be careful what you say to him. He has got a big mouth. ⇨～紧；～密
【严办】 yánbàn 〈动〉deal with severely；punish with severity：～肇事者 punish the troublemaker severely‖依法～ punish severely according to the law
【严惩】 yánchéng 〈动〉punish severely；come down heavily (on sb)：～干部违法乱纪行为 crack down on official malpractice‖～罪犯 inflict severe punishment on criminals；mete out/impose tough/heavy/high/sharp penalties on criminals‖因所做所为而受到～ be tarred and feathered for what one has done‖敌人遭到～。The enemy was severely punished.
【～不贷】 yánchéngbùdài 〈熟〉punish without leniency；punish with severity：违者～。Those who disobey will be severely punished.
【严饬】 yánchì 〈书〉❶〈动〉issue strict orders ❷〈形〉meticulous
【严词】 yáncí 〈名〉strong terms；stern words：～拒绝 give a stern rebuff；sternly refuse‖～谴责 denounce in strong terms；sternly condemn‖～弹劾 impeach in strong terms
【严打】 yándǎ ❶〈动〉crack down on；punish severely；deal a telling blow (to)：～经济犯罪行为 severely punish crime in economy‖～销售假冒伪劣商品的行为 crack down on the sale of fake and shoddy commodities‖～走私活动 crack down on smuggling‖对毒品走私予以严打 launch a crack down on drug smugglers ❷〈名〉campaign to crack down relentlessly on criminal activities；strike-hard campaign
【～斗争】 yándǎ dòuzhēng 〈名〉crackdown on criminal activities；strike-hard campaign：深入开展～ further crack down on criminal activities
【～运动】 yándǎ yùndòng 〈名〉drive of the crackdown on criminal activities
【严冬】 yándōng 〈名〉severe/hard winter：熬过～ survive the harsh winter
【严防】 yánfáng 〈动〉be strictly on guard against；take strict precautions against：～破坏 take strict precautions against sabotage (by)‖～受潮 keep dry
【～死守】 yánfáng-sǐshǒu 〈熟〉make one's utmost efforts to ensure the safety (of the embankment)：我们要～，誓死保住大坝。We'll fight to the death to ensure the safety of the embankments.
【严父】 yánfù 〈名〉stern father
【～慈母】 yánfù-címǔ 〈熟〉stern father and loving mother
【严格】 yángé ❶〈形〉strict；rigorous；rigid；stringent：～的标准 exacting standard‖～的规章制度 rigid/stringent/strict rules and regulations‖～的纪律 firm discipline‖～的训练 rigorous/strict training‖～按章办事 handle strictly in accordance with the provisions‖～服从上司 rigidly/strictly obey one's superiors‖～履行合同 strictly implement the terms of the contract；carry out the contract to the letter‖～审查 meticulously examine‖～说来 strictly speaking；in the strict sense‖～要求自己 make strict demands on oneself；be strict with oneself‖～执行规章制度 rigorously enforce rules and regulations；strictly observe rules‖～遵守合同 keep to the letter of the contract‖对新的项目进行～控制 apply a tight check/rein on new projects‖对质量～把关 make strict checks to guarantee the quality‖经受～的考验 stand a severe test‖受到～训练 be trained with great vigour‖这是法律所～禁止的。The law strictly forbids it.‖那所学校入学要求很～。That school is very selective about its enrolment. ❷〈动〉rigorously enforce；regulate strictly：～组织纪律 rigidly enforce the discipline of the organization
【严固】 yángù 〈形〉(of defences) strong；solid；secure：防守～ have a solid and impregnable defence
【严寒】 yánhán 〈形〉severely/bitterly cold；frigid：抵御冬季的～ stand up to the severe winter；withstand the severity of winter‖冒着～ brave frigid temperature‖～的气候/天气 frigid climate/weather‖冬天的～ rigour of winter；severity of winter‖该市遭到了～的袭击。The city was in the grip of a severe freeze.
【严紧】 yánjǐn 〈形〉❶ strict；rigorous：对学生～ be strict with one's students ❷ tight；close：防守～ closely guard‖窗户糊得挺～。The windows are tightly sealed.
【严谨】 yánjǐn 〈形〉❶ strict；rigorous：办事～ be meticulous and precise in one's work‖说话～ be cautious of speaking；be exact in one's words‖态度～ assume a studied attitude‖～的治学态度 rigorous approach to scholarly research‖他以治学～而著称。He is noted for his meticulous scholarship. ❷ compact；well-knit：这篇散文结构～。The essay is well-knit.‖这位作家的文章行文～，文笔优美。He writes with disciplines and in a refined style.
【严禁】 yánjìn 〈动〉strictly forbid/prohibit：～体罚学生 strictly forbid corporal punishment of pupils‖～吸烟！No Smoking!‖～携带易燃易爆物品上车！Taking combustible and explosive goods aboard are strictly prohibited!‖校园内～赌博这一规定得到严格执行。The prohibition against gambling on school grounds is strictly enforced.
【严峻】 yánjùn 〈形〉stern；severe；serious；grave；grim：～的斗争 grim struggle‖～的考验 severe/rigorous test‖～的事实 harsh facts‖～的现实 hard rock of reality‖他面色～。His face wore a stern expression/forbidding countenance.‖国际形势已发展到极其～的程度。The international situation has reached a point of extreme gravity.
【严刻】 yánkè 〈形〉severe and caustic
【严控】 yánkòng 〈动〉control rigorously；bring under strict control：～物价 bring prices under strict control
【严酷】 yánkù 〈形〉❶ harsh；bitter；grim：～的寒霜 keen frost‖～的教训 bitter lesson‖～的现实 bitter/harsh reality‖～的战争年代 grim years of war ❷ cruel；ruthless：～的剥削 cruel exploitation
【严厉】 yánlì 〈形〉stern；severe：采取～措施 take drastic measures‖目光～ stern look‖说话声音～ speak in a very stern voice‖态度～ be stern in manner‖～惩罚 punish sb with severity‖～斥责/训斥 severely scold sb；give sb a sharp scolding‖～的处罚 stiff penalty‖～的批评 severe criticism‖～的谈话 scathing remarks‖～谴责 blast a denunciation；denounce sb bitterly/hotly‖～声讨 sternly/strongly denounce sb‖～制裁 apply stern/severe sanctions (against a country, etc)‖对某人～ be stern to sb；be heavy on/with sb；be severe upon sb‖他虽然外貌～，但心地和善。With all the outward severity, he is kind at heart.‖他们的所作所为应受到～惩罚。They should be severely punished for what they have done.‖在家里，父亲对他们管教很～。At home their father rules them with a rod of iron.
【严令】 yánlìng 〈动〉give strict orders：～禁止 be strictly for-

bidden by orders

【严密】 yánmì ❶〈形〉tight; close: ～防守 tight defence ‖ ～拦网 wall blocking ‖ 把守～ closely guarded ‖ 安全措施很～。Security was tight. ‖ 日程安排很～。The programme is well packed. ❷〈形〉carefully worked out; strict: ～的计划 carefully-laid plan ‖ ～的论据 closely-knit argument ‖ ～防范 take strict precautions (against) ‖ ～封锁 impose a tight blockade; impose a watertight embargo ‖ ～看管 keep a close guard on (sb) ‖ ～监视 put under close surveillance; keep close watch (over); keep a sharp lookout ‖ ～注视形势的发展 closely follow the development of the situation ‖ 他的思想不很～。His ideas are a bit lax. ‖ 消息封锁得很～。A strict blockade of the passage of information has been imposed. ❸〈动〉make a rule/law strict; tighten up: ～规章制度 tighten up rules and regulations

【严明】 yánmíng ❶〈形〉(of laws and discipline) strict and impartial: 纪律～ observe strict discipline; be highly disciplined ‖ 执法～ be strict and impartial in law enforcement ❷〈动〉strictly enforce (discipline): ～纪律 maintain/keep discipline ‖ ～班纪/军纪/校纪 maintain class/military/school discipline

【严命】 yánmìng 〈名〉〈书〉❶ strict order: ～缉拿凶手 give strict orders to apprehend the murderer ❷ one's father's order

【严判】 yánpàn 〈名〉stiff sentence

【严声】 yánshēng 〈名〉stern voice: ～喝问 snap out one's question

〖～厉色〗 yánshēng-lìsè 〈熟〉be stern in voice and countenance

【严师】 yánshī 〈名〉strict teacher

〖～出高徒〗 yánshī chū gāotú 〈熟〉a severe teacher brings up brilliant disciples

〖～益友〗 yánshī-yìyǒu 〈熟〉severe teacher and helpful friend

〖～诤友〗 yánshī-zhèngyǒu 〈熟〉strict teacher and outspoken friend

【严是爱,松是害】 yán shì ài, sōng shì hài 〈熟〉strictness helps, indulgence spoils

【严实】 yánshi 〈形〉〈方〉❶ tight; close: 把自己裹得严严实实以抵御寒风 muffle oneself up against the freezing breeze ‖ 把门关～点。Shut the door tight. ‖ 他的嘴挺～。He has tight lips. / He is tight-mouthed/ tight-lipped. ‖ 大雾把山水景色笼罩了个～。A fog shrouded the landscape. ‖ 我的皮箱盖不～。I can't get the lid of my trunk quite closed. ❷ safely (hidden): 藏得很～ be well-hidden

【严守】 yánshǒu 〈动〉❶ strictly observe; maintain strictly: ～规定 rigidly adhere to the regulations ‖ ～规章制度 be rigorous in one's observance of rules and regulations ‖ ～合同 abide by a contract faithfully ‖ ～中立 strictly observe neutrality; be strictly neutral ❷ guard closely: ～国家机密 strictly guard/keep state secrets ‖ ～秘密 lock a secret in one's heart; rigidly guard a secret

【严霜】 yánshuāng 〈名〉heavy/severe frost

【严丝合缝】 yánsī-héfèng 〈熟〉fit together perfectly; join tightly; dovetail—no loopholes can be found

【严肃】 yánsù ❶〈形〉(of expression, atmosphere) serious; solemn; earnest: 表情～ have a serious look on one's face; look terribly grave ‖ ～的面孔 grave/serious face ‖ ～的气氛 solemn atmosphere ‖ ～的语气 severe tone of voice ❷〈形〉(of manner or style) conscientious; serious; earnest; grave: 举止～ behave with gravity ‖ 说话声音～ speak in a very stern voice ‖ 态度～ be serious in attitude ‖ ～看待 take a grave view of the matter ‖ 进行～的谈话 have a serious talk (with) ‖ 领导～地指出了我们的问题. The chief pointed out our problems in all seriousness. ‖ 他嘲笑她～的表情。He mocked the seriousness of her expression. ‖ 她脸色极为～。She looks terribly grave. ❸〈动〉strictly enforce; tighten up: ～党纪 enforce Party discipline ‖ ～法纪 strictly enforce law and discipline ‖ ～法制 maintain the legal system ‖ ～纪律 reinforce discipline (in)

〖～报刊〗 yánsù bàokān 〈名〉serious/quality/text paper

〖～读物〗 yánsù dúwù 〈名〉serious reading

〖～性〗 yánsùxìng 〈名〉austerity; rigidity; severity; solemnity

〖～音乐〗 yánsù yīnyuè 〈名〉serious/heavy music

【严细】 yánxì 〈形〉meticulous

【严刑】 yánxíng 〈名〉torture: ～逼供 extort a confession by torture ‖ ～拷打 cruelly beat up

〖～峻法〗 yánxíng-jùnfǎ 〈熟〉stern laws and severe punishment; severe/draconian law; draconianism

【严讯】 yánxùn 〈动〉sternly interrogate; question harshly

【严以律己】 yányǐ-lǜjǐ 〈熟〉be strict with oneself: 他是个～者。He is his own most severe critic.

〖～,宽以待人〗 yányǐ-lǜjǐ, kuānyǐ-dàirén 〈熟〉be strict with oneself and lenient towards others; be hard on oneself and merciful towards others; forgive others but be unsparing of oneself

【严阵以待】 yánzhènyǐdài 〈熟〉be ready in full battle array; stand in combat array; remain in combat readiness; be at action stations: 我军在该地区～。Our forces stand ready in the region.

【严整】 yánzhěng 〈形〉❶ (usu of troops) in neat formation ❷ meticulous; scrupulous

【严正】 yánzhèng 〈形〉solemn and just; serious and principled; stern: ～立场 solemn and just stand ‖ 发表～声明 solemnly declare ‖ 发出～警告 issue a stark warning; serve a stern warning ‖ 提出～抗议 lodge a stern protest ‖ 提出～交涉 lodge serious representations (with sb)

【严重】 yánzhòng 〈形〉serious; grave; critical: 病情～ be seriously ill ‖ ～错误 gross blunder/error; bad/grave/serious mistake ‖ ～过失 grave/gross/aggravated negligence ‖ ～教训 bitter lesson ‖ ～伤害 grievous injury ‖ ～失职 gross neglect of duty ‖ ～问题 acute/serious problem ‖ 弥补数量上的～不足 offset a heavy numerical inferiority ‖ 造成～后果 produce grave/serious consequences ‖ 不要把事情看得太～。Don't take things too seriously. ‖ 紧张不和的局面已趋～。Tension and friction have been building up. ‖ 石油危机对这个国家的经济是一个～的打击。The petrol crisis was a body blow to the country's economy. ‖ 问题越来越～。Problems have worsened. / Problems have been aggravated.

〖～烧伤〗 yánzhòng shāoshāng 〈名〉[医学] serious burn

〖～性〗 yánzhòngxìng 〈名〉gravity; seriousness: 感到/意识到自己病情的～ feel/realize the seriousness of one's illness ‖ 认识到问题的～ feel/recognize the seriousness of the matter; be aware of the gravity of the problem ‖ 局势的～ seriousness/gravity of the situation ‖ 我看他好像不明白这事的～。It seems to me that he doesn't understand the seriousness of this matter.

【严装】 yánzhuāng 〈动〉(of troops) be ready; be fully prepared

言 yán ❶〈动〉say; talk; speak: ～而不当 speak inaptly/inappropriately ‖ 知而不～ be reticent about/upon what one knows ‖ 一切尽在不～中。Everything lies in what is left unsaid. ⇨不苟～笑;不～而喻;简而～之 ❷〈名〉speech; word: 常～道 as the saying goes ‖ 那是酒后之～。It was the drink in him talking. ⇨留～;序～;名～ ❸〈名〉character; word; sentence: 全书近十万～。It is a book of nearly 10,000 words. ⇨千～万语

【言必信,行必果】 yán bì xìn, xíng bì guǒ 〈熟〉promises must be kept and action must be resolute; one should always be true in word and resolute in deed

【言必有据】 yánbìyǒujù 〈熟〉with sound evidence for every word

【言必有中】 yánbìyǒuzhòng 〈熟〉what one says is always to the point; whenever one speaks, he hits the point: 夫人不言,～。That man is no talker; but when he does say anything, he invariably hits the mark.

【言不顾行,行不顾言】 yán bùgù xíng, xíng bùgù yán 〈熟〉one's words do not match his actions and vice versa

【言不及义】 yánbùjíyì 〈熟〉never talk about/say anything serious; only talk trivialities

【言不践行】 yánbùjiànxíng 〈熟〉cannot keep one's word; go back on one's word

【言不尽意】 yánbùjìnyì 〈熟〉❶ words cannot express what is on one's mind; be reticent about ❷ [used to end a letter] I should like to say more, but I have to bring my letter to a close now

【言不由衷】 yánbùyóuzhōng 〈熟〉speak insincerely; not say what one thinks; be insincere in one's words; speak with one's tongue in one's cheek

【言差语错】 yánchā-yǔcuò 〈熟〉mistakes or slips in speaking; erroneous utterances; slips of the tongue

【言出必行】 yánchūbìxíng 〈熟〉suit one's actions to one's words; be as good as one's words

【言出法随】 yánchū-fǎsuí 〈熟〉once given, the orders shall be strictly enforced; upon its promulgation this law shall be strictly

enforced

【言传】 yánchuán 〈动〉explain/express in words：景色之美无法～。The scenery is too beautiful for words.

〖～不如身教〗 yánchuán bùrú shēnjiào 〈熟〉example is better than precept

〖～身教〗 yánchuán-shēnjiào 〈熟〉teach by personal example as well as verbal instruction；teach by precept and example

【言词】 yáncí ＝ 言辞 yáncí

【言辞】 yáncí 〈名〉one's words；what one says：不善～ be not good at expressing oneself ‖ ～傲慢 use arrogant language ‖ ～不逊 make impertinent remarks；speak insolently ‖ ～锋利 speak daggers；use sharp words ‖ ～激烈 speak with indignation ‖ ～谨慎 be prudent in utterance ‖ ～恳切 be sincere in what one says ‖ ～夸张 use high-sounding words ‖ ～犀利 speak daggers ‖ 尽量用友好的～写这封信。Try to word the letter in a friendly way.

【言多必失】 yánduō-bìshī 〈熟〉he who talks too much is prone to error—talk much, and err much；the less said, the better；silence is gold：我害怕～，招来麻烦。I am afraid if I talk too much, I may make mistakes and bring trouble on myself.

【言多必妄】 yánduō-bìwàng 〈熟〉he who talks much lies much

【言多必有失】 yánduō bì yǒu shī ＝ 言多必失 yánduō-bìshī

【言而无信】 yán'érwúxìn 〈熟〉fail to keep faith/one's promise；go back on one's word；be faithless：他这个人总是～，出尔反尔。He never keeps faith, always going back on his word.

【言而有信】 yán'éryǒuxìn 〈熟〉be true to one's word；be as good as one's word

【言高旨远】 yángāo-zhǐyuǎn 〈熟〉be of profound meanings and far-reaching significance

【言归于好】 yánguīyúhǎo 〈熟〉make it up (with sb)；become reconciled (with sb)；make up a quarrel；heal the wounds/breach；bury the hatchet：你同妻子～了吗？Have you made your peace with your wife?

【言归正传】 yánguīzhèngzhuàn 〈熟〉come back to the story/point；return to the subject/topic；resume the thread of a story；return from the digression

【言贵简洁】 yánguìjiǎnjié 〈熟〉brevity is the soul of wit

【言过其实】 yánguòqíshí 〈熟〉exaggerate；overstate：对他的话不可全信，因为他有时～。Take his words with a grain of salt, for he sometimes stretches the truth. ‖ 切勿～。Never overshoot yourself in speaking. ‖ 这家报纸对这一事故的报道有点～。The newspaper's description of the accident was a little too strong.

【言和】 yánhé 〈动〉❶ make peace (with sb)；become reconciled (with sb)；bury the hatchet：握手～ shake hands and make it up ❷ [体育] tie in score；finish in a tie

【言欢】 yánhuān 〈动〉talk cheerfully：杯酒～ chat cheerfully over a cup of wine

【言简意赅】 yánjiǎn-yìgāi 〈熟〉brief/succinct and to the point；concise and comprehensive；short but making sense：他的讲话～。His speech comprised much matter in a few words.

【言教】 yánjiào 〈动〉teach by word of mouth；give verbal directions；teach/inform verbally：父母应该既有～也有身教。Parents teach their offspring by example as well as precept.

〖～不如身教〗 yánjiào bùrú shēnjiào 〈熟〉example is better than precept

【言近旨远】 yánjìn-zhǐyuǎn 〈熟〉simple words with deep meaning；simple in language but profound in meaning

【言路】 yánlù 〈名〉channels for communication with leadership：堵塞～ stifle criticisms and suggestions ⇨广开～

【言论】 yánlùn 〈名〉opinion on public affairs；expression of one's political views：发表～ air one's views ‖ 散布错误～ spread wrong opinions ‖ 进步～ progressive views ‖ 以行动支持自己的～ second one's words with deeds ‖ 我们的一切～和行动都应符合人民的利益。Everything we say and do must be in the interests of the people.

〖～自由〗 yánlùn zìyóu 〈名〉free speech；freedom of speech；liberty of speech：剥夺～ abridge one of his right to free speech ‖ 妨碍～ hamper free speech ‖ 禁止～ lay an embargo on free speech ‖ 侵犯～ violate the right of speech ‖ 限制/享有～ restrain/enjoy the freedom of speech ‖ 允许～ allow/permit free speech

【言情】 yánqíng 〈形〉romantic；sentimental

〖～片儿〗 yánqíngpiānr 〈名〉love film；sentimental movie

〖～诗〗 yánqíngshī 〈名〉love/amorous/sentimental poem

〖～小说〗 yánqíng xiǎoshuō 〈名〉romantic fiction；sentimental/slushy novel

【言人人殊】 yánrénrénshū 〈熟〉different people give different views；different people, different stories；each person tells a different story；each has his own view

【言声儿】 yánshēngr 〈动〉say；talk；speak；utter a sound/word：不言一声儿 not utter a word；keep silent ‖ 需要什么，只管～。Tell me if you need anything.

【言说】 yánshuō 〈动〉put to words；say；talk：不可～ be hard to describe；be beyond words ‖ 难以～的痛苦 indescribable pain；dull pain

【言谈】 yántán 〈名〉content/manner of speech：不善～ be slow of speech ‖ ～举止 speech and deportment ‖ ～之间可以看出他很懂行。It's clear from the way he talks that he knows the subject well.

【言听计从】 yántīng-jìcóng 〈熟〉accept sb's advice without questioning；always follow sb's advice；act upon whatever sb says；have implicit faith in sb；be at sb's beck and call：他对我们很严格，对他我们必须～。He is very strict with us, and we have to toe the line.

【言外之意】 yánwàizhīyì 〈熟〉implication；implied meaning；meaning between the lines；meaning behind one's words：领会～ read between the lines ‖ 从～听，那将会是一次成功的采访。It would make a good interview, by the sound of it.

【言为心声】 yánwéixīnshēng 〈熟〉words are the voice of the mind；what the heart thinks the tongue speaks；words are the echoes of the heart；words reflect one's thinking；speech is the picture of the mind

【言笑】 yánxiào 〈动〉talk and laugh：⇨不苟～

【言行】 yánxíng 〈名〉words and deeds/actions；statements and actions；talking and doing：～失检 let oneself loose ‖ ～相悖 practise against what one preaches ‖ 你应多加检点自己的～。You should be more careful with what you say and do.

〖～不一〗 yánxíng bùyī 〈熟〉one's deeds do not square with one's promises；one's actions are not in keeping with one's words；fail to mate one's words with deeds：他～。What he says bears no relation to what he does. / His deeds don't match his words. ‖ 你的意思是说我～？You mean I talk one way and behave another?

〖～如一〗 yánxíng-rúyī ＝ 言行一致 yánxíng-yīzhì

〖～一致〗 yánxíng-yīzhì 〈熟〉one's deeds/actions square with one's words；be as good as one's word；mate one's words with deeds：言行应该一致。Talking and doing should agree with each other. ‖ 他始终～。His action is always consistent with his words. / His deeds always match his words. / What he did was in accordance with what he said. ‖ 我们希望你能～。We hope you will live up to your words.

【言犹在耳】 yányóuzài'ěr 〈熟〉sb's words are still ringing/reverbrating in one's ears；sb's words/promises are still fresh in one's mind

【言有尽而意无穷】 yán yǒujìn ér yì wúqióng 〈熟〉there's an end to the words, but not to their message

【言语】 yányǔ ❶〈名〉spoken language；speech：～粗俗 be coarse and vulgar in speech；speak rudely ‖ ～尖利 be bitter in speech ‖ ～支吾 be prevaricated in speech ‖ ～能力 faculty of speech ‖ ～争论 verbal warfare ‖ 辱骂性的～ abusive speech ‖ 用～表达思想 express one's thought by speech ‖ 我无法以～来表达我的感激之情。My gratitude is beyond words. ‖ 他的一言一语都富有个性。Every word he utters is salted with personality. ❷〈名〉[语言] parole：语言和～ langue and parole ❸〈动〉〈方〉speak；talk；answer；tell：他这个人不爱～。He is a man of few words. ‖ 你走的时候～一声。Let me know when you leave.

〖～病理学〗 yányǔ bìnglǐxué 〈名〉[医学] speech pathology

〖～机制〗 yányǔ jīzhì 〈名〉[语言] speech mechanism

〖～矫正〗 yányǔ jiǎozhèng 〈名〉[医学] speech correction：～所 speech clinic

〖～器官〗 yányǔ qìguān 〈名〉speech organ

〖～缺陷〗 yányǔ quēxiàn 〈名〉speech defect

〖～识别〗 yányǔ shíbié 〈名〉[语言] speech recognition：～器 speech recognizer

〖～心理学〗 yányǔ xīnlǐxué 〈名〉speech psychology

〖～行为〗 yányǔ xíngwéi 〈名〉[语言] speech act

〖～障碍〗 yányǔ zhàng'ài 〈名〉[医学] lalopathy；speech disor-

der：～症 dysphasia
〖～中枢〗 yányǔ zhōngshū 〈名〉[解剖] speech centre
【言喻】 yányù 〈动〉〈书〉[used only in the negative] describe; express：不可～ cannot be explained in words ‖ 难以～ be difficult to describe/express
【言责】 yánzé 〈名〉❶〈旧〉responsibility of an official to advise and admonish the monarch ❷ responsibility for what one says or writes
【言者无心，听者有意】 yánzhě wúxīn, tīngzhě yǒuyì 〈熟〉a casual remark may sound significant to a suspicious listener; a careless word may reveal much to an attentive listener
【言者无罪，闻者足戒】 yánzhě wú zuì, wénzhě zú jiè 〈熟〉blame not the speaker but be warned by his words; blame not the critic, but heed what he says
【言者谆谆，听者藐藐】 yánzhě zhūnzhūn, tīngzhě miǎomiǎo 〈熟〉while the speaker is earnest, the hearer is casual; earnest words fall on deaf ears
【言之不预】 yánzhī-bùyù 〈熟〉[usu used in the negative] fail to make it clear in advance：勿谓～。Don't say that you are not warned in advance.
【言之成理】 yánzhī-chénglǐ 〈熟〉sound reasonable; speak in a rational and convincing way
【言之过早】 yánzhī-guòzǎo 〈熟〉make a premature reference/statement/utterance
【言之无文，行而不远】 yán zhī wúwén, xíng ér bùyuǎn 〈熟〉if the language lacks grace, it won't stand the test of time
【言之无物】 yánzhī-wúwù 〈熟〉(of speech or writing) be devoid of substance; be just empty talk：他们话讲得很多，但～。They talked a great deal, but didn't really say much.
【言之有据】 yánzhī-yǒujù 〈熟〉speak on good grounds; speak on sound authority
【言之有理】 yánzhī-yǒulǐ = 言之成理 yánzhī-chénglǐ
【言之凿凿】 yánzhī-záozáo 〈熟〉say sth with certainty
【言中】 yánzhòng 〈动〉〈口〉(of one's words) be proved true：不幸被～ one's prediction unfortunately proved true ‖ 事态的发展越来越证明他的悲观预言正好～。His gloomy forecasts have been increasingly vindicated.
【言重】 yánzhòng 〈动〉overstate; exaggerate：如果我～了，请多担待。I hope you won't mind if I have overstated the case.
【言状】 yánzhuàng 〈动〉[usu used in the negative] describe/depict (sb/sth) in words：难以～ be indescribable; be beyond description

妍 yán 〈形〉〈书〉[as opposed to ugly] beautiful：百花争～。A hundred flowers contend in beauty. ⇨～媸；～艳
【妍媸】 yánchī 〈形〉beautiful and ugly：不辨～ be unable to distinguish the beautiful from the ugly
【妍丽】 yánlì 〈形〉beautiful：容貌～ beautiful looks
【妍雅】 yányǎ 〈形〉beautiful and elegant
【妍艳】 yányàn 〈形〉bright-coloured and beautiful

岩 yán 〈名〉❶ cliff; crag：七星～ Seven-Star Cliff (in Guangdong Province) ❷ rock; stone：⇨～石；沉积～；花岗～
【岩岸】 yán'àn 〈名〉[地质] rocky coast/shore
【岩爆】 yánbào 〈名〉[矿业] rockburst
【岩崩】 yánbēng 〈名〉rockfall
【岩壁】 yánbì 〈名〉palisade
【岩层】 yáncéng 〈名〉[地质] rock stratum/formation/layer
〖～单位〗 yáncéng dānwèi 〈名〉[地质] rock unit; lithologic unit
【岩床】 yánchuáng 〈名〉[地质] sill; rock-bed
【岩岛】 yándǎo 〈名〉[地质] rock island
【岩洞】 yándòng 〈名〉grotto; rock cave
【岩粉】 yánfěn 〈名〉❶ [地质] rock flour/powder ❷ [矿业] stone dust
【岩蜂】 yánfēng 〈名〉rock bee
【岩高兰】 yángāolán 〈名〉[植物] crowberry
【岩鸽】 yángē 〈名〉rock dove/pigeon
【岩壑】 yánhè 〈名〉rocky mountain valley
【岩滑】 yánhuá 〈名〉[地质] rockslide; rock slip
【岩化作用】 yánhuà zuòyòng 〈名〉[地质] lithification
【岩画】 yánhuà 〈名〉cliff/rock painting; petroglyph
【岩基】 yánjī 〈名〉[地质] batholith
【岩浆】 yánjiāng 〈名〉[地质] magma：火成～ magma igneous
〖～岩〗 yánjiāngyán 〈名〉[地质] magmatic rock
〖～作用〗 yánjiāng zuòyòng 〈名〉[地质] magmatism
【岩羚】 yánlíng 〈名〉[动物] chamois
【岩羚羊】 yánlíngyáng = 岩羚 yánlíng
【岩瘤】 yánliú 〈名〉[地质] boss
【岩漠】 yánmò 〈名〉[地质] rock desert; hammada
【岩盆】 yánpén 〈名〉[地质] lopolith
【岩墙】 yánqiáng 〈名〉[地质] dike：～脊 dike ridge
【岩区】 yánqū 〈名〉[地质] petrographic province
【岩溶】 yánróng 〈名〉[地质] karst
〖～地貌〗 yánróng dìmào 〈名〉karst feature/topography
〖～湖〗 yánrónghú 〈名〉karst lake
〖～平原〗 yánróng píngyuán 〈名〉karst plain
〖～区〗 yánróngqū 〈名〉karst region
〖～水〗 yánróngshuǐ 〈名〉karst water
〖～学〗 yánróngxué 〈名〉karstology
【岩乳】 yánrǔ 〈名〉[矿物] rock meal/milk; forril farina
【岩舌】 yánshé 〈名〉[地质] tongue
【岩石】 yánshí 〈名〉rock：采凿～ hew away at the rock ‖ 炸开～ break the rock with gunpowder ‖ 凿开～ cut through the rock ‖ 原生～ rock in place ‖ 海浪冲蚀着～。Waves wear away rocks. ‖ 这儿的～风化了。The rock here is weathered.
〖～动态〗 yánshí dòngtài 〈名〉rock behaviour
〖～化学〗 yánshí huàxué 〈名〉petrochemistry
〖～结构〗 yánshí jiégòu 〈名〉rock structure
〖～强度〗 yánshí qiángdù 〈名〉strength of rock
〖～圈〗 yánshíquān 〈名〉lithosphere
〖～学〗 yánshíxué 〈名〉petrology; lithology
〖～钻〗 yánshízuàn 〈名〉[机械] rock borer：～头 rock drill bit
【岩栓】 yánshuān 〈名〉[地质] bysmalith
【岩体】 yántǐ 〈名〉[地质] structure of rock mass
【岩相】 yánxiàng 〈名〉[地质] lithofacies; petrographic facies; petrofacies
〖～图〗 yánxiàngtú 〈名〉lithofacies map
【岩屑】 yánxiè 〈名〉[地质] detritus; debris
〖～崩坍〗 yánxiè bēngtān 〈名〉debris fall
〖～冰川〗 yánxiè bīngchuān 〈名〉talus glacier
【岩芯】 yánxīn 〈名〉❶ [地质] core：～样品 core sample ❷ [矿业] drill core
〖～断面〗 yánxīn duànmiàn 〈名〉core intersection
〖～筒〗 yánxīntǒng 〈名〉core barrel
〖～图〗 yánxīntú 〈名〉[地质] coregraph
【岩性学】 yánxìngxué 〈名〉[地质] lithology
【岩穴】 yánxué 〈名〉cave; cavern
【岩盐】 yányán 〈名〉rock salt; halite
【岩羊】 yányáng 〈名〉[动物] blue sheep; bharal
【岩样】 yányàng 〈名〉❶ [地质] rock specimen ❷ [矿业] core sample
【岩质土】 yánzhìtǔ 〈名〉rocky soil
【岩柱】 yánzhù 〈名〉rock pillar

炎 yán ❶〈动〉〈书〉blaze ❷〈形〉scorching; burning hot：⇨～热；～夏；世态～凉 ❸ (Yán)〈名〉*Yan Di* [a legendary ruler of remote antiquity in Chinese history]：⇨～帝；～黄子孙 ❹〈名〉inflammation：嗓子发～ suffer from an inflammation of the throat; have a sore throat ⇨发～；肺～；消～
【炎帝】 Yándì = 炎③ yán
【炎旱】 yánhàn 〈形〉hot and dry：～的夏日 hot and dry summer day
【炎黄】 Yán-Huáng 〈名〉*Yan Di* (炎帝) and *Huang Di* (黄帝) [two legendary rulers of remote antiquity, usu referred to as ancestors of the Chinese nation]
〖～子孙〗 Yán-Huáng zǐsūn 〈名〉descendants of *Yan Di* (炎帝) and *Huang Di* (黄帝)—Chinese people
【炎凉】 yánliáng 〈形〉hot and cold—snobbish：⇨世态～
【炎热】 yánrè 〈形〉(of weather) scorching; blazing; burning hot：经受住～ withstand intense heat ‖ 冒着～ brave the sweltering heat ‖ 忍受～ bear/stand sultry heat ‖ ～的夏天 torrid summer; sweltering summer days
【炎日】 yánrì 〈名〉burning/scorching sun：在～下干活 work in the scotching sun
【炎暑】 yánshǔ 〈名〉❶ hot summer; sweltering summer days; dog days：～已至。Blazing hot summer has come. ❷ (summer)

heat：～逼人。The summer heat is oppressive/stifling.
【炎威】 yánwēi 〈名〉oppressive heat
【炎夏】 yánxià 〈名〉hot/torrid summer；broiling/scorching summer
【炎性癌】 yánxìng'ái 〈名〉[医学] inflammatory carcinoma
【炎性组织】 yánxìng zǔzhī 〈名〉[医学] inflammatory tissue
【炎炎】 yányán 〈形〉❶ (of a summer day) scorching；sweltering：烈日～。The sun is scorching. ❷ (of fire) fierce；flaming：～烈火 roaring fire
【炎焰】 yányàn 〈名〉flame；fire
【炎阳】 yányáng 〈名〉scorching/burning/blazing sun
【炎症】 yánzhèng 〈名〉inflammation：出现～ be inflamed ‖ 减轻/消除～ reduce/diminish inflammation ‖ 引起～ cause (an) inflammation；set up inflammation ‖ ～消退 (an) inflammation subsides

沿[1] yán ❶〈动〉〈书〉run down the stream ❷〈动〉follow (a tradition, pattern, etc)：世代相～ be handed down from generation to generation ⇨～革；～袭；相～成习 ❸〈介〉along：～门乞讨 go begging from door to door ‖ ～河走到源头 pursue the river to its source ‖ ～着正确的方向前进 march along the right route ‖ 那条鱼～着海岸线游动。The fish was moving parallel to the shoreline. ‖ 泪水～着她的面颊流下来。Tears streamed down her cheeks.

沿[2] yán ❶〈名〉edge；border；brim；rim：锅～ edge of a pan ‖ 缸/碗～儿 rim of a jar/bowl ⇨床～；河～；炕～ ❷〈动〉trim/hem/border (with ribbon, tape, etc)：～鞋口 trim the top of a shoe ‖ ～有一道蓝边儿 be hemmed with a blue fringe ‖ ～有毛皮的夹克 jacket trimmed with fur
【沿岸】 yán'àn 〈名〉regions along the bank/coast；coastland；littoral：～岛屿 coastal islands ‖ ～国家 riparian countries ‖ 黄河～ regions along the Yellow River
【沿边儿】 yánbiānr 〈动〉trim；hem；border；braid：用花边给衣服～ trim a dress with lace/ribbon ‖ 在裙带上沿一道边儿 trim the waistband
【沿革】 yángé 〈名〉course of change and development；evolution：历史～ development of history ‖ 社会风俗的～ evolution of social customs
【沿海】 yánhǎi 〈名〉coastal areas；regions along the coast：～城市/村庄 coastal city/village ‖ ～岛屿 offshore islands ‖ ～航行 coastwise navigation ‖ ～群岛 coastal/off-shore archipelago ‖ ～水域 coastal waters ‖ ～巡逻 inshore patrol ‖ ～运输 coastwise carriage
【～地区】 yánhǎi dìqū 〈名〉coastal region/area；coastland：～及内陆地区 the littoral and the hinderland ‖ ～经济发展战略 coastal economic development strategy ‖ 强大的海啸席卷～。A great tidal wave swept the coast.
【～港口】 yánhǎi gǎngkǒu 〈名〉maritime/coastal port；coastal harbour
【～国】 yánhǎiguó 〈名〉coast state/country：～保护权 protection right of coast state ‖ ～优先区 coastal state priority zone
【～航运】 yánhǎi hángyùn 〈名〉coastal navigation：～权 cabotage
【～经济开发区】 yánhǎi jīngjì kāifāqū 〈名〉coastal economic development area
【～救助船】 yánhǎi jiùzhùchuán 〈名〉coastal salvage vessel
【～开放城市】 yánhǎi kāifàng chéngshì 〈名〉open coastal city
【～贸易】 yánhǎi màoyì 〈名〉coastal/coasting/coastwise trade：进行～ carry on coasting trade
【～气候】 yánhǎi qìhòu 〈名〉coastal climate
【～特区】 yánhǎi tèqū 〈名〉coastal special zone：建立～ build coastal special zones
【～渔场】 yánhǎi yúchǎng 〈名〉coastal fishing ground
【～渔业】 yánhǎi yúyè 〈名〉inshore fishing；coastal/coast fishery：发展～ develop coastal/coast fishery
【～沼泽】 yánhǎi zhǎozé 〈名〉marine/paralic swamp
【～资源】 yánhǎi zīyuán 〈名〉coastal resources：开发沿海自然资源 exploit natural resources of coastal waters
【沿河】 yánhé 〈副〉along the river：～而上/而下 follow the river up/down；go upstream/downstream
【沿洄】 yánhuí 〈动〉〈书〉go upstream and downstream
【沿江】 yánjiāng 〈名〉regions along the (Yangtze) River：～经济发展状况 economic development along the Yangtze River
【沿阶草】 yánjiēcǎo 〈名〉[植物] dwarf lilyturf
【沿街】 yánjiē 〈副〉along the street：～叫卖 peddle along the street ‖ 她家房子是～的。Her house is located in a row street.
【沿例】 yánlì 〈动〉follow established precedents；follow the common practice：～办理 act according to precedents
【沿路】 yánlù 〈副〉along/on the road；on the way：～风景 scenery on the way ‖ ～寻找 look for sth down the road ‖ ～种了不少树。Many trees have been planted along the road.
【沿门托钵】 yánmén-tuōbō 〈熟〉(of Buddhist monks or Taoist priests) beg alms from door to door—go begging from place to place
【沿条儿】 yántiáor 〈名〉trimming tape/ribbon
【沿途】 yántú 〈副〉on the way；throughout a journey：～见到许多趣事 see a lot of interesting things on the way ‖ ～受到热烈欢迎 be warmly received throughout the journey ‖ ～风景优美。The scenery along the road is very beautiful.
【～贸易】 yántú màoyì 〈名〉way-port trade
【沿袭】 yánxí 〈动〉carry on as before；follow；continue：～陈规 follow conventions ‖ ～成说 adopt an accepted theory ‖ ～古老习俗 adhere to ancient customs ‖ ～旧习 follow the old routine ‖ ～迷信习俗 still practise superstitious observances as before ‖ 长期～的传统 long-standing convention/tradition
【沿线】 yánxiàn 〈副〉along the line [i. e. railway, highway, air line, etc]：铁路～的村镇 villages and towns along the railway line
【沿用】 yányòng 〈动〉continue to use (an old method, system, etc)：～旧的规章制度 follow old rules and regulations ‖ ～原来的名称 continue to use the old name ‖ 这种做法就这样～下来了。This old practice is still in use.

研 yán 〈动〉❶ grind；pestle：～药 grind medicine ‖ ～成细末 grind (up) sth into fine powder；pulverize by grinding ⇨～墨；～碎 ❷ study；research：⇨～讨；钻～
【研钵】 yánbō 〈名〉mortar
【研杵】 yánchǔ 〈名〉pestle；pounder；grinder
【研床】 yánchuáng 〈名〉[机械] lapper；lapping machine
【研定】 yándìng 〈动〉work/map out；formulate：～计划 work out a plan
【研读】 yándú 〈动〉study and read intensively：～电影剧本 make a careful study of the scenario ‖ ～这篇著名文章的原文 make an intensive study of this well-known essay in the original
【研发】 yánfā 〈动〉research and develop：～新药 develop new drugs
【研诘】 yánjié 〈动〉question；cross-examine；interrogate；closely inquire：再三～ repeatedly question
【研究】 yánjiū 〈动〉❶ study；research：～物种起源 research into the origin of species ‖ 从事～工作 engage in research；pursue one's research ‖ 鼓励学术～ stimulate/promote academic research ‖ 进行～ carry out/conduct/do/make/pursue research (of) ‖ 做基础～ pursue fundamental studies ‖ 做深入细致地～ make intensive research (of)；make a detailed study (of) ‖ 做专门～ specialize in the study (of)；make a speciality (of) ‖ 潜心～ bury oneself in one's study；be absorbed in one's study ‖ 可行性～ feasibility study ‖ 跨学科～ interdisciplinary studies ‖ 科学家们～过这种疾病的起因。Scientists have researched the cause of the disease. ❷ consider；discuss；deliberate：～工作 discuss and plan work ‖ ～问题 deliberate on a problem ‖ 现场～ study sth on site ‖ 领导们～该怎么解决这事。The directors discussed as to what should be done to settle the matter. ‖ 这事正在～。The matter is under discussion.
【～报告】 yánjiū bàogào 〈名〉research report
【～成果】 yánjiū chéngguǒ 〈名〉fruit of research；research discovery/result：了解以前的～ survey the results of previous researches ‖ 多年的～ result of many years' research
【～对象】 yánjiū duìxiàng 〈名〉object of study
【～方法】 yánjiū fāngfǎ 〈名〉research method
【～会】 yánjiūhuì 〈名〉research association
【～机构】 yánjiū jīgòu 〈名〉research institute：资助～ finance research organizations
【～基金】 yánjiū jījīn 〈名〉research fund
【～计划】 yánjiū jìhuà 〈名〉research programme
【～经费】 yánjiū jīngfèi 〈名〉research fund：申请～ apply for a

research fund ‖ 提供～ furnish a sum of money for research work ‖ 支配～ administer research funds ‖ ～不足 have no funds adequate for the research

〖～课题〗 yánjiū kètí 〈名〉 research topic/project/item

〖～生〗 yánjiūshēng 〈名〉 postgraduate; graduate: 考～ take a graduate admission examination ‖ ～班 graduate class ‖ ～毕业证 graduate diploma ‖ ～学位证 graduate degree's diploma ‖ ～院 graduate school ‖ ～资格考试 graduate admission examination; Graduate Record Examination (GRE) ‖ ～课程 graduate courses/studies ‖ 博士～ doctoral candidate ‖ 硕士～ MA/MS candidate

〖～室〗 yánjiūshì 〈名〉 research room; laboratory

〖～所〗 yánjiūsuǒ 〈名〉 research institute: 哲学～ philosophic institute

〖～项目〗 yánjiū xiàngmù 〈名〉 research project

〖～员〗 yánjiūyuán 〈名〉 research fellow; researcher: 高级～ senior research fellow

〖～院〗 yánjiūyuàn 〈名〉 research institute; academy

【研具】 yánjù 〈名〉 lapper; lap tool

【研磨】 yánmó 〈动〉 ❶ grind; pestle: ～草药/咖啡 grind herbs/coffee ‖ ～得很细 be ground very fine ❷ abrade; polish; grind; lap: 用沙子和水～玻璃 grind glass with sand and water

〖～粉〗 yánmófěn 〈名〉 abrasive powder

〖～机〗 yánmójī 〈名〉 abrader; grinding miller; muller; lapper: 胡椒～ pepper mill

〖～剂〗 yánmójì 〈名〉 abrasive; abraser

〖～液〗 yánmóyè 〈名〉 grinding/lapping liquid

【研拟】 yánnǐ 〈动〉 discuss and formulate

【研判】 yánpàn 〈动〉 study and judge; discuss and decide; pass judgement on: ～案情 study the details of a case

【研求】 yánqiú 〈动〉 study carefully: ～教学计划 draw up a teaching plan ‖ 再三～ study carefully again and again

【研碎】 yánsuì 〈动〉 pestle

【研讨】 yántǎo 〈动〉 deliberate; discuss: ～宇宙的奥秘 probe/explore the secrets of the universe

〖～会〗 yántǎohuì 〈名〉 seminar; symposium; workshop: 出席～ attend a symposium ‖ 应邀出席～ be invited to a symposium ‖ 召开～ hold a forum ‖ 主持～ preside at a seminar ‖ 学术～ (academic) symposium/seminar

【研习】 yánxí 〈动〉 research and study: ～法律 study law

【研修】 yánxiū 〈动〉 engage in advanced studies; research: 出国～ pursue one's studies abroad ‖ 在大学～生物学 read biology at a university

【研制】 yánzhì 〈动〉 develop; prepare: ～新产品 research and develop new products ‖ ～新式武器 develop new weapons ‖ ～阶段 research phase

盐 yán 〈名〉 ❶ (table) salt: 一匙～ a spoonful of salt ‖ 一撮～ a pinch of salt ‖ 加点～ add a little salt ‖ 撒～ sprinkle salt (on) ‖ 你往菜里放过～了吗? Have you salted the vegetable? ‖ 土豆里应稍微加点～。The potatoes should be lightly salted. ‖ 这汤～放得太多。The soup is too salty. ⇨～场; 精～; 食～ ❷ [化学] salt: 碱式～ basic salt ‖ 酸式～ acid salt ⇨复～; 正～

【盐巴】 yánbā 〈名〉〈方〉 salt; common/table salt

【盐饼】 yánbǐng 〈名〉 [化学] salt cake

【盐草】 yáncǎo 〈名〉 [植物] salt grass

【盐层】 yáncéng 〈名〉 [地质] salt deposit/bed

【盐场】 yánchǎng 〈名〉 saltern; salt field; saltworks

【盐沉淀】 yánchéndiàn 〈名〉 [医学] salt precipitation

【盐池】 yánchí 〈名〉 salt pond/lake

【盐川】 yánchuān 〈名〉 [地质] salt glacier

【盐度】 yándù 〈名〉 salinity

〖～表〗 yándùbiǎo 〈名〉 salinograph

〖～计〗 yándùjì 〈名〉 salinometer

【盐分】 yánfèn 〈名〉 salt content; salinity

【盐肤木】 yánfūmù 〈名〉 [植物] Chinese sumac

【盐罐】 yánguàn 〈名〉 salt cellar; salt shaker

【盐核】 yánhé 〈名〉 [气象] salt nucleus

【盐湖】 yánhú 〈名〉 [地质] saline/salt lake: 浅～ salt pan

【盐花】 yánhuā 〈名〉 pinch of salt: 汤里得加点～。The soup should be lightly salted.

【盐化作用】 yánhuà zuòyòng 〈名〉 salinization

【盐碱】 yánjiǎn 〈名〉 saline-alkali

〖～地〗 yánjiǎndì 〈名〉 salt lick; saline-alkali land

〖～滩〗 yánjiǎntān 〈名〉 salt marsh/garden; salina; alkali flat

〖～土〗 yánjiǎntǔ 〈名〉 saline-alkali soil

【盐井】 yánjǐng 〈名〉 salt well; brine pit: ～区域 salt-well regions

【盐壳】 yánké 〈名〉 salt crust

【盐矿】 yánkuàng 〈名〉 salt mine

【盐卤】 yánlǔ 〈名〉 [化学] bittern

【盐霾】 yánmái 〈名〉 [气象] salt haze

【盐盆】 yánpén 〈名〉 [化学] salt pan

【盐片】 yánpiàn 〈名〉 [医学] salt tablet

【盐瓶】 yánpíng 〈名〉 salt cellar; salt shaker

【盐汽水】 yánqìshuǐ 〈名〉 salt soda water

【盐潜流】 yánqiánliú 〈名〉 [水文] salt-water underrun

【盐墙】 yánqiáng 〈名〉 [地质] salt wall

【盐桥】 yánqiáo 〈名〉 [化学] salt bridge

【盐丘】 yánqiū 〈名〉 [地质] salt dome

【盐泉】 yánquán 〈名〉 brine/salt/saline spring

【盐溶液】 yánróngyè 〈名〉 salt solution

【盐山】 yánshān 〈名〉 salt hill

【盐霜】 yánshuāng 〈名〉 salt efflorescence; salt frost

【盐水】 yánshuǐ 〈名〉 salt solution; brine; saline: 输～ have an intravenous drip of saline solution ‖ ～选种 sort seeds by salt water ‖ 饱和的～ water impregnated with salt ‖ 泡在～里 keep in brine

〖～淡化〗 yánshuǐ dànhuà 〈名〉 saline-water reclamation

〖～灌肠〗 yánshuǐ guàncháng 〈名〉 [医学] saline enema

〖～鸭〗 yánshuǐyā 〈名〉 [食品] salted duck

〖～注射〗 yánshuǐ zhùshè 〈名〉 saline injection

【盐酸】 yánsuān 〈名〉 [化学] hydrochloric/muriatic acid

〖～盐〗 yánsuānyán 〈名〉 hydrochlorate

【盐滩】 yántān 〈名〉 beach for making sea salt

【盐田】 yántián 〈名〉 salt pan; salt flat

【盐土】 yántǔ 〈名〉 saline soil

〖～植被〗 yántǔ zhíbèi 〈名〉 halophytic vegetation

〖～植物〗 yántǔ zhíwù 〈名〉 halophyte

【盐坨子】 yántuózi 〈名〉 pile of salt in the open

【盐腺】 yánxiàn 〈名〉 [动物] salt gland

【盐枭】 yánxiāo 〈名〉〈旧〉 salter; salt smuggler

【盐效应】 yánxiàoyìng 〈名〉 [摄影] salt effect

【盐业】 yányè 〈名〉 salt industry

【盐液】 yányè 〈名〉 saline solution

〖～比重计〗 yányè bǐzhòngjì 〈名〉 [工程] salinometer; salimeter

〖～密度计〗 yányè mìdùjì 〈名〉 [物理] salinometer

【盐釉】 yányòu 〈名〉 (of porcelain) salt glaze

【盐浴】 yányù 〈名〉 [冶金] salt bath: ～电炉 salt-bath electric furnace

【盐沼】 yánzhǎo 〈名〉 salt marsh; salina

【盐渍土】 yánzìtǔ 〈名〉 [地质] saline/salinized soil

阎 yán 〈名〉〈书〉 gate of a lane

【阎罗】 Yánluó 〈名〉 [佛教] Yama

〖～天子〗 Yánluó tiānzǐ 〈名〉 Pluto; King/Ruler of Hell

【阎王】 Yánwang 〈名〉 ❶ Yama; King of Hell: 见～ die; kick the bucket ‖ 活～ living King of Hell ❷ tyrant

〖～殿〗 Yánwangdiàn 〈名〉 Yama's Palace

〖～好见,小鬼难缠〗 Yánwang hǎo jiàn, xiǎoguǐ nán chán 〈熟〉 it's easier to deal with the King of Hell than his underlings; the lackeys are even more difficult to deal with than their masters

〖～要你三更走,谁能留你到五更〗 Yánwang yào nǐ sāngēng zǒu, shuí néng liú nǐ dào wǔgēng 〈熟〉 if the King of Hell decides you're to die at midnight, who dares to spare you till dawn? — when death comes, it will have no denial

〖～爷〗 Yánwangyé 〈名〉 King of Hell

〖～账〗 Yánwangzhàng 〈名〉〈口〉 usurious loan; shark's loan; usury

〖～债〗 Yánwangzhài = 阎王账 Yánwangzhàng

蜒 yán ❶ →海蜒 hǎiyán ❷ →蜒蚰 yányóu ❸ →蚰蜒 yóuyán

【蜒蚰】 yányóu 〈名〉〈方〉 [动物] slug

筵 yán 〈名〉 ❶ 〈旧〉 sitting mat [bamboo mat spread on the floor for people to sit on] ❷ feast; banquet: ⇨婚～; 寿～

【筵席】 yánxí 〈名〉❶ seats arranged at a banquet ❷ feast; banquet: 大摆～ hold a feast ‖ 结婚～ wedding feast ‖ 十道菜的～ ten-course banquet ‖〈喻〉天下无不散的～。The best of friends must part.

揅 yán ＝研 yán

颜 yán 〈名〉❶ face; countenance: ⇨鹤发童～;容～ ❷ facial expression: ⇨和～悦色;喜笑～开 ❸ colour: ⇨～料;五～六色 ❹ face; prestige: 无～见人 be too ashamed to face anyone ⇨厚～无耻;无～见人

【颜厚】 yánhòu 〈形〉brazen; barefaced; shameless

【颜料】 yánliào 〈名〉pigment; colour; paint; dyestuff: 一点～ a speck of paint ‖ 一管/盒～ a tube/box of paint ‖ 一套油画～ a set of oil paint ‖ 调～ mix paints ‖ 涂～ lay/daub paint (upon) ‖ 制造～ make/manufacture paints ‖ 广告～ poster paints ‖ 人造/天然～ artificial/natural pigments ‖ 水彩～ water colour ‖ 用喷枪喷～ spread paint on sth with a spray gun ‖ 画家拿画笔蘸～。The painter dipped his brush into the paint. ‖ 她在纸上洒了些～,说这就是一棵树。She dashed some paint on the paper and called it a tree.

〚～盒〛 yánliàohé 〈名〉paintbox

【颜面】 yánmiàn 〈名〉❶ [医学] face: ～神经 facial nerve ❷ prestige; face: 不顾～ have no concern for face/sensibility ‖ 顾全/保全～ save face

〚～扫地〛 yánmiàn-sǎodì 〈熟〉completely lose face; be thoroughly discredited: 觉得～ feel too ashamed to show one's face

〚～攸关〛 yánmiàn-yōuguān 〈熟〉have to do with one's prestige

【颜容】 yánróng 〈名〉countenance: ～枯槁 look haggard; wear a withered look

【颜色】 yánsè 〈名〉❶ colour: 辨别～ discern/discriminate/distinguish colours ‖ 呈某种～ take on/acquire/assume a colour ‖ 改变～ change/turn colour ‖ 使～饱和 saturate a colour ‖ 使～变深/浅 heighten/dull the colour ‖ ～不正 be off colour ‖ ～各异 vary in colour ‖ ～浅 be light in colour ‖ ～鲜艳 be bright in colour ‖ 柔和的～ subdued colour ‖ ～褪掉了。The colour has come off/faded. ‖ 棱镜把光分成各种～。The prism resolved the light into a play of colours. ‖ 那些～不协调。Those colours don't harmonize. ‖ 这～不褪。The colour will stand. / The colour won't run. ❷〈书〉countenance; appearance: 这姑娘～憔悴,眼皮浮肿。The girl looks wan and sallow, and her eyelids are swollen. ❸ facial expression ❹ intimidating expression/appearance/manner: 给他一点～看看。Teach him a lesson. / Make it hot for him. / Put him on the spot. ❺ pigment; dyestuff: 鲜艳的～ bright colours

【颜体】 Yántǐ 〈名〉*Yan* style [calligraphic style of Yan Zhenqing (709-785) of the Tang Dynasty]

檐 yán 〈名〉❶ eaves: 在～下筑巢 build a nest under the eaves ⇨廊～;屋～;飞～走壁 ❷ edge; brim: 宽～帽子 hat with a wide brim ⇨帽～

【檐板】 yánbǎn 〈名〉eaves board

〚～条〛 yánbǎntiáo 〈名〉tilting/skew fillet; eave-board; check rail

【檐椽】 yánchuán 〈名〉eave-raft

【檐高】 yángāo 〈名〉eaves height

【檐沟】 yángōu 〈名〉eaves gutter/trough

〚～挂钩〛 yángōu guàgōu 〈名〉gutter hanger/hook

〚～托〛 yángōutuō 〈名〉gutter bearer

【檐口】 yánkǒu 〈名〉[建筑] cornice

【檐檩】 yánlǐn 〈名〉eaves purlin

【檐溜】 yánliù 〈名〉eavesdrop

【檐条】 yántiáo 〈名〉purlin

【檐瓦】 yánwǎ 〈名〉verge/starter tile

【檐牙】 yányá 〈名〉[建筑] projecting tiles at a roof edge

【檐柱】 yánzhù 〈名〉peripheral column

【檐砖】 yánzhuān 〈名〉coping brick; capping-brick

【檐子】 yánzi 〈名〉eaves

yǎn

奄 yǎn 〈书〉❶〈动〉cover; overspread: ～四方 conquer the whole world ❷〈副〉all of a sudden; suddenly: ⇨～忽;～然

【奄忽】 yǎnhū 〈副〉〈书〉suddenly; quickly

【奄然】 yǎnrán ＝ 奄忽 yǎnhū

〚～而逝〛 yǎnrán'érshì 〈熟〉die suddenly

【奄奄】 yǎnyǎn 〈形〉feebly breathing: 气息～ breathe feebly; be sinking fast; be dying

〚～待毙〛 yǎnyǎn-dàibì ＝ 奄奄一息 yǎnyǎn-yīxī

〚～一息〛 yǎnyǎn-yīxī 〈熟〉have only a faint breath of life left; one's breath is thin as a thread; be on one's last leg; be at one's last gasp; be on the verge of death; be at the gate of death: 饿得～ be half dead from hunger ‖ 她被抬回家时,已经～。She was brought back home more dead than alive.

俨 yǎn ❶〈形〉〈书〉solemn; dignified: ～乎其然 serious-looking ❷〈副〉just like; just the same as: ⇨～然

【俨然】 yǎnrán 〈书〉❶〈形〉solemn; dignified: 望之～。Seen from afar, he looks dignified. ❷〈形〉neatly arranged: 屋舍～ houses set out in neat order ❸〈副〉just like: 说起话来～是个大人 speak just like a grown-up

【俨如】 yǎnrú 〈动〉be just like; just look like: ～白昼 be as bright as day

衍[1] yǎn 〈书〉〈动〉❶ (of water) overflow ❷ multiply; breed: ⇨繁～ ❸ (of words or phrases) be redundant; be superfluous: ⇨～文 ❹ develop; popularize; spread: ⇨敷～

衍[2] yǎn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ low-lying flatland ❷ marsh; swamp

【衍变】 yǎnbiàn 〈动〉develop; evolve

【衍化】 yǎnhuà 〈动〉develop and evolve

【衍梁】 yǎnliáng 〈名〉[建筑] cross girder

【衍射】 yǎnshè 〈名〉[物理] diffraction

〚～波〛 yǎnshèbō 〈名〉diffracted wave

〚～计〛 yǎnshèjì 〈名〉diffractometer

〚～线〛 yǎnshèxiàn 〈名〉diffracted ray

【衍生】 yǎnshēng 〈动〉❶ [化学] derive ❷ evolve; produce

〚～蛋白〛 yǎnshēng dànbái 〈名〉derived protein

〚～物〛 yǎnshēngwù 〈名〉derivative

〚～杂种〛 yǎnshēng zázhǒng 〈名〉derivative hybrid

【衍文】 yǎnwén 〈名〉redundancy/tautology due to misprinting or miscopying

【衍沃之区】 yǎnwòzhīqū 〈名〉rich and fertile region

弇 yǎn 〈动〉〈书〉cover: ～目 cover the eye ‖ ～日 blot out the sun

【弇陋】 yǎnlòu 〈形〉〈书〉(of knowledge) superficial

剡 yǎn 〈书〉❶〈动〉chop; slice: ～木为矢 slice wood into arrows ❷〈形〉sharp

掩 yǎn 〈动〉❶ cover; hide: ～着脸 hide one's face in one's hands ‖ 她用一个手指～住了他的嘴唇。She sealed his lips with a finger. ⇨～耳盗铃;～盖;遮～ ❷ shut; close: ～门 shut the door ⇨虚～ ❸〈口〉get nipped/pinched (while shutting a door, lid, etc): 小心门～了手。Don't get your fingers caught in the door. ❹〈书〉attack by surprise; ambush and attack: ⇨～捕;～杀

【掩鼻】 yǎnbí 〈动〉hold one's nose/breath (to show disgust at sth smelly): ～而过 pass by holding one's nose/breath

【掩闭】 yǎnbì 〈动〉close; shut

【掩蔽】 yǎnbì ❶〈动〉cover; afford/give/offer/provide shelter: 分散～ scatter for cover ‖ ～目标 cover over the object ❷〈名〉screen; shelter: 寻找躲避敌人火力的～ seek cover from enemy fire ‖ 堤埂很高,正好做我们的～。The embankment was high enough to provide cover for us. ❸〈名〉[声学] (audio) masking; aural masking

〚～部〛 yǎnbìbù 〈名〉[军事] shelter: 防空～ air-raid shelter

〚～工事〛 yǎnbì gōngshì 〈名〉[军事] covered defence works

〚～剂〛 yǎnbìjì 〈名〉[化学] screening agent

〚～期〛 yǎnbìqī 〈名〉[医学] eclipse period

〚～所〛 yǎnbìsuǒ 〈名〉[军事] shelter: 防空～ air-raid shelter

〚～阵地〛 yǎnbì zhèndì 〈名〉[军事] covered position

【掩捕】 yǎnbǔ 〈动〉arrest/apprehend sb off guard: ～逃犯 arrest an escaped prisoner when he is off guard

【掩藏】 yǎncáng 〈动〉hide; conceal: ～内心的忧虑 keep one's worries to oneself/from others ‖ 把粮食～起来 conceal the grain (from the enemy) ‖ 我一直～在胸中的怒火顿时喷发出来。The anger which had been buried inside me rose to the surface.

【掩耳】 yǎn'ěr 〈动〉plug one's ears

〖～不闻〗 yǎn'ěr-bùwén 〈熟〉turn a deaf ear (to)

〖～盗铃〗 yǎn'ěr-dàolíng 〈熟〉plug one's ears while stealing a bell—deceive oneself; bury one's head in the sand

【掩盖】 yǎngài 〈动〉❶ cover; overspread: 大雪～了田野。The fields were overspread with snow. ❷ conceal; cover up; disguise; shroud: ～丑闻 cover/hush up a scandal; whitewash a scandal ‖ ～错误 cover up one's mistake ‖ ～动机 disguise one's motive ‖ ～过失 whitewash an offence; smooth over/cover up/suppress one's fault ‖ ～缺陷 gloss over a flaw ‖ ～事实 cover up the facts; sink/shroud the facts; conceal/hide the facts ‖ ～问题 sweep an issue under the carpet ‖ ～行踪 cover (up) one's tracks ‖ ～意图 conceal one's intention ‖ ～真理 eclipse a truth ‖ ～罪行 smother (up) a crime ‖ 他们之间的分歧太大，无法～。Their differences were too wide to paper over. ‖ 他急于～自己的不端行为。He is anxious to keep his misdeeds from coming to light. ‖ 这香水～不住难闻的气味。This perfume won't mask the unpleasant smell.

【掩护】 yǎnhù ❶〈动〉[军事] give/lend cover (for): 进行空中～ give air cover ‖ ～主力部队撤退 cover the retreat of the main forces ‖ 炮火～着我们。The artillery gave us covering fire. ‖ ❷〈动〉screen; shield; cover: 用身体～孩子 shield the child with one's body ‖ 在夜幕的～下 under the cover of darkness/night ‖ 这家商店为非法活动打～。This shop is a cover for unlawful activities. / This shop acted as concealment for illegal activities. ❸〈名〉[军事] (trees, hills, etc used as) blindage

〖～部队〗 yǎnhù bùduì 〈名〉covering force

〖～火力〗 yǎnhù huǒlì 〈名〉[军事] covering/protective fire

〖～支架〗 yǎnhù zhījià 〈名〉[矿业] shield

【掩襟】 yǎnjīn 〈名〉bottom part of the front of a garment

【掩卷】 yǎnjuàn 〈动〉〈书〉close a book: ～沉思 close the book and ponder on what one has read

【掩口而笑】 yǎnkǒu'érxiào 〈动〉laugh in secret; hide one's smile

【掩埋】 yǎnmái 〈动〉bury; cover in: ～尸体 bury a corpse ‖ ～在地下的城市 buried city ‖ 狂风把村子～在沙中。The violent winds buried the village in sand.

【掩面】 yǎnmiàn 〈动〉cover one's face: ～而泣 cover one's face with one's hands and start weeping ‖ ～遮羞 hide one's shame by screening one's face ‖ 双手～ bury one's face in one's hands

【掩膜】 yǎnmó 〈名〉[计算机] mask

〖～匹配〗 yǎnmó pǐpèi 〈名〉mask matching

〖～设计〗 yǎnmó shèjì 〈名〉mask layout

【掩目捕雀】 yǎnmù-bǔquè 〈熟〉close one's eyes to catch a bird—deceive oneself

【掩旗息鼓】 yǎnqí-xīgǔ ＝ 偃旗息鼓 yǎnqí-xīgǔ

【掩泣】 yǎnqì 〈动〉weep with one's face covered by one's hands

【掩青】 yǎnqīng 〈名〉[农业] green manuring/dressing

【掩人耳目】 yǎnrén'ěrmù 〈熟〉deceive the public; fool/hoodwink people; pull the wool over people's eyes: 那是～的幌子，人人都能识破。That's a blind. Everyone can see through it.

【掩杀】 yǎnshā 〈动〉〈书〉make a surprise attack

【掩始】 yǎnshǐ 〈名〉[天文] immersion; disappearance

【掩饰】 yǎnshì 〈动〉cover up (mistakes, faults, etc); gloss over; conceal: ～感情 hide/mask one's feelings ‖ ～个性 veil one's personality ‖ ～过失 gloss over mistakes ‖ ～激动的表情 sleek over one's agitated expression ‖ ～紧张的情绪 cover up one's nervousness ‖ ～窘态 dissemble one's embarrassment ‖ ～漏洞 paper over the cracks (in) ‖ ～缺点 paint one's defects ‖ 用笑声来～焦虑 laugh to cover one's anxiety ‖ 他们一点也不～他们的喜悦。They made no concealment of their joy.

【掩体】 yǎntǐ 〈名〉❶ [工程] blockhouse ❷ [军事] blindage; bunker: 机枪～ machine-gun pit

【掩望镜】 yǎnwàngjìng 〈名〉[光学] protectoscope

【掩星】 yǎnxīng 〈名〉[天文] occultation

【掩眼法】 yǎnyǎnfǎ 〈名〉cover-up; camouflage

【掩映】 yǎnyìng 〈动〉set off (one another): 竹木扶疏，交相～。Bamboos and shady trees set each other off to advantage.

厣 yǎn 〈名〉❶ operculum ❷ opercular

眼 yǎn ❶〈名〉eye; oculus: 一只～ an eye ‖ 闭～ close one's eyes ‖ 白了一～ give sb a black look ‖ 瞅了一～ take a look/glance (at) ‖ 瞪了一～ give sb a hard look ‖ 眯着～ squint/narrow one's eyes; look from under half-closed lids ‖ 瞟了一～ cast/run an eye (over sth) ‖ 瞥了一～ shoot a glance (at sb) ‖ ～含泪花 with tears sparkle in one's eyes; one's eyes dim with tears ‖ 右/左～ right/left eye ‖ 让我看上一～。Let me have a look. ‖ 我一～就看出你在说谎。I can see with half an eye that you are lying. ‖ 昨夜我没合一～。I didn't get a wink of sleep. / I didn't sleep a wink last night. ⇨～皮；眨～ ❷〈名〉small hole; aperture: 打～ bore/drill a hole ‖ 钻/扎一个～ drill/punch a hole ⇨泉～；枪～；针～ ❸〈名〉[围棋] trap: 做～ set a trap ❹〈量〉[used for wells, springs or cave-dwellings]: 一～井/泉 a well/spring ❺〈名〉insight; eye: ⇨～浅；独具慧～ ❻〈名〉salient/weighted point: ⇨节骨～ ❼〈名〉unaccented beat (in opera): 一板三～ one accented and three unaccented beats in a bar ⇨有板有～

【眼癌】 yǎn'ái 〈名〉[医学] eye cancer

【眼巴巴】 yǎnbābā 〈形〉❶ eager; anxious: 她～地期待着有关他的消息。She is eager after/for news about him. ❷ helpless; passive: 他～地望着老鹰把小鸡抓走了。He looked on helplessly when the hawk flew away with a chick in the clutch of its claws. ‖ 我们不能～地看着熊猫灭绝。We can't stand by helplessly as pandas die out.

【眼白】 yǎnbái 〈名〉〈方〉white of the eye

【眼板】 yǎnbǎn 〈名〉[动物] ocular plate

【眼保健操】 yǎnbǎojiàncāo 〈名〉ocular gymnastics; eye exercises: 做～ do eye exercises

【眼杯】 yǎnbēi 〈名〉[医学] eyecup; ophthalmic/ocular cup

【眼柄】 yǎnbǐng 〈名〉[动物] eyestalk

【眼病】 yǎnbìng 〈名〉eye ailment/disease

【眼波】 yǎnbō 〈名〉(of a young lady) glance; look: 迷人的～ bewitching glance

【眼不见为净】 yǎn bù jiàn wéi jìng 〈熟〉what the eye doesn't see doesn't hurt

【眼不见，心不烦】 yǎn bù jiàn, xīn bù fán 〈熟〉what the eye doesn't see, the heart doesn't grieve over; out of sight, out of mind

【眼岔】 yǎnchà 〈动〉〈方〉mistake sb/sth for another: 我～了，把她看成经理了。I mistook her for the manager.

【眼馋】 yǎnchán 〈动〉〈方〉covet; be envious of; cast covetous eyes at; eye sth covetously: ～别人的好运 eye others' good fortune jealously ‖ 这蛋糕真叫人～。The cake looks very inviting. ‖ 他那件明朝瓷瓶叫很多收藏家～。His Ming vase is eagerly coveted by many collectors.

〖～肚饱〗 yǎnchán-dùbǎo 〈熟〉have eyes bigger than the stomach/belly; order more food than one can eat

【眼眵】 yǎnchī 〈名〉gum (in the eyes)

【眼瞅着】 yǎnchǒuzhe 〈方〉❶〈动〉see before one's eyes: 我～魔术师把一只老鼠变成了一只小鸡。I saw the conjurer change a mouse into a chicken before my eyes. ❷〈副〉soon; in no time: 女儿～大了，要嫁人了。Our daughter is approaching the marriageable age.

【眼大肚皮小】 yǎn dà dùpí xiǎo ＝ 眼馋肚饱 yǎnchán-dùbǎo

【眼袋】 yǎndài 〈名〉pouch; eye bag: 我的～很大。I have heavy bags under my eyes. / I've got deep pouches under my eyes.

【眼底】 yǎndǐ 〈名〉❶ [解剖] fundus oculi; fundus of eye; eyeground: 他～出血。There is bleeding inside his eyes. ❷ in one's eyes; in sight: 登楼一望，全城景色尽收～。The top of the building gives us/commands a panoramic view of the city. / A wide prospect of the city opens below us from the top of the building.

〖～检查〗 yǎndǐ jiǎnchá 〈名〉[医学] fundus examination

〖～镜〗 yǎndǐjìng 〈名〉[医学] ophthalmoscope; funduscope: ～检查 funduscopy; ophthalmoscopy

【眼底下】 yǎndǐxia 〈名〉❶ right before one's eyes: 那事就发生在我的～。It happened before my eyes. ‖ 他们就在警察的～偷走了珠宝。They stole the jewels from under the very nose of the police. / They stole the jewels before/under the very eyes of the police. ❷ at the moment; on hand: 先处理～的事。Let's settle the business on hand first.

【眼点】 yǎndiǎn 〈名〉❶ [动物] eyespot ❷ [植物] stigma

【眼电图】 yǎndiàntú 〈名〉[医学] electro-oculogram (EOG)
〖～机〗 yǎndiàntújī 〈名〉[医学] electro-oculograph
【眼蝶】 yǎndié 〈名〉[动物] satyrid; satyr (butterfly)
【眼动脉】 yǎndòngmài 〈名〉[解剖] ophthalmic artery
【眼毒】 yǎndú 〈形〉〈方〉 sharp-eyed
【眼风】 yǎnfēng 〈名〉 hint given with the eye: 给某人丢个～ tip sb the wink; cast a hint to sb
【眼锋】 yǎnfēng 〈名〉 sharp gaze
【眼福】 yǎnfú 〈名〉 good fortune of seeing sth rare or beautiful; feast for the eyes; joy to the eye: 大饱～ glut one's eyes (on) ‖ 一饱～ feast one's eyes (on sth); get/have an eyeful (of sth) ‖ ～不浅 be lucky enough to see sth
【眼干燥症】 yǎngānzàozhèng 〈名〉[医学] xerophthalmia
【眼高】 yǎngāo 〈形〉 have grandiose/high aims
〖～手低〗 yǎngāo-shǒudī 〈熟〉 have high standards but little ability; be fastidious but incompetent: 他这个人～。His ability doesn't match his high goal. ‖ 这个人自命不凡，～。The man has *enormous conceit of himself and high ambition but low ability.*
【眼高心傲】 yǎngāo-xīnào 〈熟〉 have a haughty look and a proud heart
【眼膏】 yǎngāo 〈名〉[医药] oculentum; eye ointment
【眼格】 yǎngé 〈名〉〈方〉 field of vision/view; outlook
【眼骨】 yǎngǔ 〈名〉[动物] ocular skeleton
【眼观六路，耳听八方】 yǎn guān liùlù, ěr tīng bāfāng 〈熟〉 have sharp eyes and keen ears; be observant and alert
【眼光】 yǎnguāng 〈名〉 ❶ eye: 避开众人的～ escape public gaze ‖ 大家的～都集中到他身上。Everyone turned his eyes on him. / All eyes were on him. ❷ sight; foresight; insight; vision: ～短浅 be short-sighted ‖ ～锐利 have sharp eyes ‖ ～远大 be far-sighted ‖ 他很有～。He is a man of vision. ❸ view; way of looking at things: 历史～ historical insight/perspective ‖ 敏锐/批判/同情的～ keen/critical/sympathetic insight ‖ 艺术家的～ artist's eye ‖ 政治～ political foresight ‖ 把～放远一点 see things in a broader perspective ‖ 以商业～看待这个问题 take a commercial view of the subject ‖ 以挑剔的～看待事物 look at things with critical eyes ‖ 用嫉妒的～看别人 keep a jealous eye on others ‖ 用老～看问题 *judge things by old standards* ‖ 他有审美～。He has an eye for the fair and the beautiful.
【眼黑】 yǎnhēi 〈名〉〈方〉 pupil (of the eye)
【眼红】 yǎnhóng ❶〈动〉 be covetous/envious/jealous: 看他买辆新车，大家都很～。His new car was an object of envy to everyone. ❷〈形〉 furious: ⇨仇人相见，分外～
【眼花】 yǎnhuā 〈动〉 have dim eyesight; have blurred vision: 她～耳热。Her eyes are blurred and her ears are hot. ‖ 强光使我们～。The bright light dazed us.
〖～缭乱〗 yǎnhuā-liáoluàn 〈熟〉 be dazed/dazzled: 使人～的灯光 dazzling lights ‖ 风景之美使我们～。The beauty of the scenery dazed all of us.
【眼肌】 yǎnjī 〈名〉[解剖] musculus bulbi; eye muscle
〖～病〗 yǎnjībìng 〈名〉 ocular myopathy
〖～麻痹〗 yǎnjī mábì 〈名〉 ophthalmoplegia
【眼犄角儿】 yǎnjījiǎor 〈方〉 = 眼角 yǎnjiǎo
【眼疾手快】 yǎnjí-shǒukuài 〈熟〉 have sharp eyes and agile hands/nimble fingers; be quick of eyes and deft of hands
【眼尖】 yǎnjiān 〈形〉 sharp-eyed; observant: 这孩子～，一眼就认出了他。The sharp-eyed boy recognized him at once.
【眼睑】 yǎnjiǎn 〈名〉[解剖] eyelid: 上/下～ upper/lower eyelid: ～浮肿 puffiness of the eyes
〖～成形术〗 yǎnjiǎn chéngxíngshù 〈名〉 blepharoplasty
〖～膏〗 yǎnjiǎngāo 〈名〉 eyeshadow: 抹～ colour one's eyelids with eyeshadow/eyeshade
〖～水肿〗 yǎnjiǎn shuǐzhǒng 〈名〉 palpebral edema
〖～下垂〗 yǎnjiǎn xiàchuí 〈名〉 blepharoptosis; ptosis
【眼见】 yǎnjiàn 〈副〉 right away; soon; in no time; just around the corner: ～就要过年了。The Spring Festival is just around the corner.
【眼见得】 yǎnjiànde 〈副〉〈方〉 evidently; clearly: 病人～不行了。It's clear that the patient won't pull through.
【眼见为实】 yǎnjiàn-wéishí 〈熟〉 seeing is believing; to see is to believe
〖～，耳听为虚〗 yǎnjiàn-wéishí, ěrtīng-wéixū 〈熟〉 things seen are mightier than things heard; what one sees is true, and what one hears is not
【眼胶】 yǎnjiāo 〈名〉 eye gel
【眼角】 yǎnjiǎo 〈名〉 canthus; corner of the eye: 大/小～ inner/outer canthus
【眼睫毛】 yǎnjiémáo 〈名〉〈口〉 eyelash: 她长着长长的、迷人的～。She had long attractive eyelashes.
【眼界】 yǎnjiè 〈名〉 field of vision/view; outlook: 开扩～ widen one's field of vision; broaden/enlarge/widen one's (mental) horizons ‖ 限制～ limit one's outlook ‖ 使人大开～ open a new horizon (to sb); widen one's field of vision ‖ 狭隘的～ small-town outlook ‖ 政治～ political horizon ‖ 这次访问真是大开～。This visit was a real eye-opener.
【眼镜】 yǎnjìng 〈名〉 eyeglasses; glasses; spectacles: 一副～ a pair of glasses/spectacles ‖ 擦～ polish glasses; give glasses a polish ‖ 戴～ wear glasses/spectacles ‖ 戴上/摘下～ put on/take off spectacles ‖ 配～ prescribe spectacles; have one's eyesight tested for glasses ‖ 度数大的～ strong glasses ‖ 金边～ glasses in a gold frame ‖ 近视～ spectacles for short-sighted persons ‖ 老花～ *presbyopic glasses* ‖ 隐形～ *contact lenses* ‖ 〈喻〉戴着有色～看人 look at sb through coloured spectacles
〖～店〗 yǎnjìngdiàn 〈名〉 optician's
〖～盒〗 yǎnjìnghé 〈名〉 glasses case
〖～架〗 yǎnjìngjià 〈名〉 spectacle frame; rim (of spectacles): 弄断～ break the frames of the eye-glasses
〖～框〗 yǎnjìngkuàng 〈名〉 bow; spectacle frame
〖～链〗 yǎnjìngliàn 〈名〉 spectacle string
〖～片〗 yǎnjìngpiàn 〈名〉 lens; eyeglass lens: 隐形～ contact lens
〖～蛇〗 yǎnjìngshé 〈名〉[动物] cobra: ～毒 cobra venom
〖～腿〗 yǎnjìngtuǐ 〈名〉 earpiece
〖～熊〗 yǎnjìngxióng 〈名〉[动物] spectacled bear; andean bear
【眼睛】 yǎnjing 〈名〉 eye: 一双大～ a pair of big eyes ‖ 闭上～ shut/close one's eyes ‖ 瞪大～ goggle one's eyes; be saucer-eyed ‖ 费～ try one's eyes ‖ 哭肿了～ cry one's eyes out; weep till one's eyes are swollen ‖ 眯～ narrow one's eyes; squint/slit one's eyes ‖ 揉～ rub/scrub one's eyes ‖ 眨～ blink/wink one's eyes; bat one's eyes ‖ 睁开～ open one's eyes ‖ ～凹陷 have *sunken eyes* ‖ ～瞎了 be blind ‖ ～雪亮 have a discerning eye ‖ ～一扫 see with a sweep of the eyes ‖ ～熬红了。One's eyes were bloodshot from lack of sleep. / One's eyes have been red with fatigue. ‖ 泪水模糊了～。The eyes are blurred with tears. ‖ 要当老师你得背上长～。You need to have eyes in the back of your head to be a teacher.
〖～里揉不进沙子〗 yǎnjing lǐ róu bù jìn shāzi 〈熟〉 not put up with a mote in one's eye—not tolerate blemishes or deceptions
【眼看】 yǎnkàn ❶〈副〉 soon; in a moment: ～天就要下雨了。It'll rain at any moment. ‖ 屋顶～就要塌下来了。The roof seems on the point of falling in. ❷〈动〉 watch helplessly; look on passively: 我们不能～着大火蔓延。We cannot sit here watching the fire spreading. ‖ 我们不能～着国家财产遭受损失。We cannot look on passively while state property suffers damage. ❸〈动〉 watch with one's own eyes: 我～着他进了书店。I saw him go into the bookstore with my own eyes.
【眼科】 yǎnkē 〈名〉 (department of) ophthalmology
〖～学〗 yǎnkēxué 〈名〉[医学] ophthalmology: ～家 ophthalmologist
〖～医生〗 yǎnkē yīshēng 〈名〉 *ophthalmologist; oculist; eye* doctor
〖～医院〗 yǎnkē yīyuàn 〈名〉 ophthalmic hospital
【眼库】 yǎnkù 〈名〉[医学] eye bank
【眼快】 yǎnkuài 〈形〉 be sharp-eyed; have sharp eyes
【眼眶】 yǎnkuàng 〈名〉 ❶ eye socket; orbit; eyehole: ～里含着泪水 with tears in one's eyes ❷ rim of the eye: ～发黑 have livid rings round one's eye
【眼泪】 yǎnlèi 〈名〉 tears: 擦干～ dry/wipe one's eyes; brush/dash the tears away ‖ 掉～ drop tears ‖ 挤出几滴～ squeeze out a few tears ‖ 流了许多～ shed copious tears ‖ 忍住～ choke down/back one's tears; suppress/refrain one's tears; gulp/dam/keep back one's tears ‖ 止住～ stanch one's tears ‖ ～刷刷地流 burst into a flood of tears; tears are welling from one's eyes ‖ ～簌簌 tears fall fast ‖ ～汪汪 be in tears; tears well up in sb's eyes ‖ 悔恨的～ regretful tears ‖ 辛酸的～ bitter/poignant tears ‖ 哭得一把鼻涕一把～ cry tearfully ‖ 她的～夺眶而出。Tears started from her eyes. / She couldn't help her tears rolling down her face.

Y

【眼力】 yǎnlì 〈名〉● eyesight; vision: ～好/差 have good/poor eyesight ● judgement, discrimination: 缺乏～ lack perspective ‖ 有～ have a discerning eye; have good judgement ‖ ～锐利 be eagle-eyed; have a quick eye ‖ 他～过人。He is a man of excellent judgement. ‖ 他看人很有～。He is good at sizing people up.

【眼里】 yǎnli 〈名〉within one's vision; in one's eyes: ～里噙着泪水 tears are in one's eyes ‖ 看在～,记在心里 see and heed; bear in mind what one sees ‖ 他～充满血丝。His eyes are bloodshot. ‖〈喻〉他～就没有我。He never takes me into account. ‖ 在大家～,他只是一个不起眼的小人物。He appears to be a small potato in the eyes of most people. ‖ 在世人～他俩是一对幸福的夫妻。In the sight of the world, they were a happily married couple.

〖～有活〗 yǎnli yǒu huó 〈熟〉see where there's work to be done; know where one can be useful

【眼帘】 yǎnlián 〈名〉● eyelid: 垂下～ droop one's eyelids; drop one's eyes ● eyes: 跃入～ leap to the eye ‖ 映入～ come into view; greet/strike the eye

【眼螺栓】 yǎnluóshuān 〈名〉[建筑] eyebolt

【眼冒金星】 yǎnmàojīnxīng 〈熟〉see stars

【眼眉】 yǎnméi 〈名〉〈方〉eyebrow

【眼煤】 yǎnméi 〈名〉[地质] eye coal

【眼面前】 yǎnmiànqián 〈名〉〈方〉● before one's eyes: ～的问题 immediate problems ‖ 美景展现在我们～。A fine scenery was set out before us. ‖ 这辆汽车就在我们～爆炸了。The car blew up before our very eyes. ● common: 虽然他没文化,～的几个字他还认识。Though he hasn't had much schooling, he knows quite a few of the common everyday words.

【眼明手快】 yǎnmíng-shǒukuài 〈熟〉be quick of eye and deft of hand; be sharp-eyed and quick-moving

【眼明心亮】 yǎnmíng-xīnliàng ＝ 心明眼亮 xīnmíng-yǎnliàng

【眼目】 yǎnmù 〈名〉● eyes: 耀人～ blind one's eyes ● spy: 敌人的～ enemy spy

【眼目前】 yǎnmùqián ＝ 眼面前 yǎnmiànqián

【眼泡】 yǎnpào 〈名〉● upper eyelid: 肉～ heavy/puffy eyelids ‖ 她～儿哭肿了。Her eyes were swollen from crying. ● [医学] ocular region

【眼皮】 yǎnpí 〈名〉〈通称〉eyelid, eyewinker: 单/双～ single-edged/double-edged eyelid ‖ 上/下～ upper/lower eyelid ‖ 下垂的～ drooping eyelid ‖ 他的脸上毫无表情,甚至连～也不眨一眨。He kept a poker face, not even his eyelids stirred. ‖ 我～直跳。My eyes kept twitching. ‖ 我的～打架。I cannot keep my eyes open.

〖～底下〗 yǎnpí dǐxia ＝ 眼底下 yǎndǐxia

【眼疲劳】 yǎnpíláo 〈名〉[医学] asthenopia; eye strain

【眼皮子】 yǎnpízi 〈名〉● eyelid: 我困得～都睁不开。I was so sleepy I couldn't keep my eyes open. ● field of vision/view; outlook: ⇨～高;～浅

〖～底下〗 yǎnpízi dǐxia ＝ 眼底下 yǎndǐxia

〖～高〗 yǎnpízi gāo 〈熟〉be fastidious; be hard to please

〖～浅〗 yǎnpízi qiǎn 〈熟〉be short-sighted/shallow: ～的人总是只顾眼前利益。Short-sighted people think only of their immediate interests.

【眼前】 yǎnqián 〈名〉● before one's eyes: 出现在～ come into view ‖ 从～消逝 pass out of view ‖ ～是一片金黄的菜花。Before our eyes was a vast stretch of golden rape flowers. ‖ 一大片金黄色的庄稼展现在我们～。A vast expanse of golden crops lay before us/was set out before us. ‖ 一阵突如其来的恐惧使她感到～一片昏黑。A fog of sudden fear cloaked her vision. ● at the moment; at present; for the present: ～的问题 immediate problems ‖ 他们的计划不过应付一下～的问题。They aim only at solving the immediate problems. ‖ 他一味关注～。He is a person who always lives in the present.

〖～亏〗 yǎnqiánkuī 〈名〉immediate losses: ⇨好汉不吃～

〖～利益〗 yǎnqián lìyì 〈名〉immediate interests: ～服从长远利益 subordinate immediate interests to long-term interests

【眼浅】 yǎnqiǎn 〈形〉short-sighted

【眼球】 yǎnqiú 〈名〉[生理] eyeball; bulbus oculi

〖～积血〗 yǎnqiú jīxiě 〈名〉hemophthalmia; hemophthalmus

〖～突出〗 yǎnqiú tūchū 〈名〉exophthalmos; ocular protopsis; ophthalmoptosis

〖～炎〗 yǎnqiúyán 〈名〉ophthalmitis

【眼区】 yǎnqū 〈名〉eye field; ocular region

【眼屈光计】 yǎnqūguāngjì 〈名〉[医学] ophthalmometer

【眼圈】 yǎnquān 〈名〉eye socket; rim of the eye; orbit; eyehole: ～儿红了 be on the verge of tears ‖ 他累得～发黑。His eyes were ringed with fatigue. ‖ 她热泪盈眶,～发红。The rims of her eyes went pink as she began to cry. ‖ 她下～发黑,仿佛没睡觉。There were livid rings under her eyes, as though she had not slept.

【眼圈子】 yǎnquānzi ＝ 眼圈 yǎnquān

【眼热】 yǎnrè 〈形〉covet; envious of: 见了某物～ cast covetous eyes at sth; eye sth covetously

【眼仁】 yǎnrén 〈名〉〈方〉black eyeball

【眼色】 yǎnsè 〈名〉● meaningful glance; wink: 交换～ exchange glances/looks/winks ‖ 使～ give a wink; wink one's eyes; tip sb the wink; wink at sb ‖ 报以会意的～ return with a knowing wink ‖ 朝某人递～ cock one's eyes at sb to give a hint ‖ 看～行事 take one's cue from sb ‖ 诡秘的～ conspiratorial wink ‖ 调皮的～ sly wink ‖ 父亲向孩子使了个～示意他保持安静。Father winked at the child as a sign to keep quiet. ‖ 他见到同伴递来一个～便停止了。He stopped in answer to a telegraphic glance from his companion. ● ability of using one's discretion; ability of doing as one sees fit: 没长～ not learn to act as befits the occasion

【眼色素】 yǎnsèsù 〈名〉[生物] ommochrome

〖～层〗 yǎnsèsùcéng 〈名〉[解剖] uvea

【眼梢】 yǎnshāo 〈名〉〈方〉outer corner of the eye

【眼神】 yǎnshén 〈名〉● expression in one's eyes: 茫然若失的～ vacant-looking eyes ●〈方〉eyesight: ～儿不好 have poor eyesight ‖ 我的～儿不济了。My eyesight is failing. ●〈方〉meaningful glance; wink: 只要你递个～,他就能心领神会。If only you cast him a glance, he'll know what you mean.

【眼神经】 yǎnshénjīng 〈名〉[解剖] ophthalmic nerve

【眼生】 yǎnshēng 〈形〉look unfamiliar: 这位客人很～,我不认识他。The visitor looks a stranger to me. I don't think I've met him before.

【眼时】 yǎnshí 〈名〉〈方〉at present; at the moment; now

【眼屎】 yǎnshǐ 〈名〉〈方〉gum (in the eyes): 他眼睛里满是～。His eyes were clogged with sleep.

【眼熟】 yǎnshú 〈形〉familiar: 这人看着好～。That person looks very familiar.

【眼竖目横】 yǎnshù-mùhèng 〈熟〉stare in anger/contempt

【眼霜】 yǎnshuāng 〈名〉eye cream

【眼水】 yǎnshuǐ 〈名〉[医学] ocular humour

【眼丝虫】 yǎnsīchóng 〈名〉[动物] eye worm

【眼跳】 yǎntiào 〈动〉(of the eyelid) twitch

【眼窝】 yǎnwō 〈名〉[解剖] eye socket; eyehole; orbit

【眼下】 yǎnxià 〈名〉now; at the moment; at present; here and now: ～最畅销的书 book of the moment ‖ ～我说不准他会不会来。As of now I can't say for sure if he will come. ‖ ～一切都顺利。All is well, for the time being. ‖ ～正是秋收大忙季节。It's right in the autumn harvest rush. ‖ 我～很忙。I am rather busy just now. ‖ 我～要做的事太多。I have too many irons in the fire.

【眼线】 yǎnxiàn 〈名〉● eyeline: 描～ line one's eyes; paint eyelines ● scout; snitch; informer

〖～笔〗 yǎnxiànbǐ 〈名〉eyeliner; liner

【眼压】 yǎnyā 〈名〉intraocular pressure/tension

〖～计〗 yǎnyājì 〈名〉[医学] tonometer

【眼炎】 yǎnyán 〈名〉[医学] ophthalmia

【眼药】 yǎnyào 〈名〉medication for the eye: 点～ drip eye drops into one's eyes ‖ 上～ apply eye ointment to the eyes

〖～膏〗 yǎnyàogāo 〈名〉eye ointment

〖～水〗 yǎnyàoshuǐ 〈名〉eyedrops; eye-water: 滴～ drip eye drops into one's eyes

【眼影】 yǎnyǐng 〈名〉eyeshadow

〖～粉〗 yǎnyǐngfěn 〈名〉eyeshadow (powder)

〖～膏〗 yǎnyǐnggāo 〈名〉eyeshadow; eyeshade

【眼浴】 yǎnyù 〈名〉eye douche; ophthalmic bath

【眼晕】 yǎnyùn 〈动〉feel dizzy

【眼摘除术】 yǎnzhāichúshù 〈名〉[医学] ophthalmectomy

【眼罩儿】 yǎnzhàor 〈名〉● blinkers (for a horse, donkey, etc) ● eyeshade: 打～ shade one's eyes with one's hands; have a hand visored over one's eyes

【眼睁睁】 yǎnzhēngzhēng 〈副〉● helplessly: 他～地看着自己的房子被洪水卷走了。He watched his house being swept along the flood, but there was nothing he could do. ● unfeelingly; indifferently

【眼中钉】 yǎnzhōngdīng 〈名〉thorn in one's flesh

〖～,肉中刺〗 yǎnzhōngdīng, ròuzhōngcì 〈熟〉(said of a hated person) a thorn in the flesh/side and a sting in the eye—a stone in the shoe; eyesore: 除去～ rid oneself of the pest; remove the thorn in the flesh

【眼中无人】 yǎnzhōng-wúrén = 目中无人 mùzhōng-wúrén

【眼轴】 yǎnzhóu 〈名〉 optic axis; axis oculi

【眼珠儿】 yǎnzhūr = 眼珠子① yǎnzhūzi

【眼珠子】 yǎnzhūzi 〈名〉 ❶〈口〉 eyeball: 一只～ an eyeball ‖ 一对～ two eyeballs ‖ 他～一转,计上心来。He rolled his eyes and hit upon an idea. ‖ 他说话时～骨碌碌地转。Her eyes rolled as she spoke. ❷〈喻〉 apple of one's eye: 这孩子是他爷爷的～。This child has become the apple of his grandfather's eye.

【眼拙】 yǎnzhuō 〈形〉〈套〉 having bad eyes/memory: 恕我～,咱们在哪儿见过面? Excuse me for my bad memory, but have we met before?

偃 yǎn 〈书〉〈动〉 ❶ fall on one's back: ～卧 lie on one's back; lie supine ❷ lay down ⇨～旗息鼓 ❸ desist; cease: ⇨～武修文

【偃旗息鼓】 yǎnqí-xīgǔ 〈熟〉 lower the banners and muffle/silence the drums—stop fighting; cease all activities; cease hostilities: 慑于我军的强大攻势,敌人～,仓皇逃窜。In face of the fierce offensive of our army, the enemy troops stopped fighting and beat a retreat.

【偃武修文】 yǎnwǔ-xiūwén 〈熟〉 stop war preparations and promote culture and education

琰 yǎn 〈名〉〈书〉 beautiful jade

棪 yǎn 〈名〉〈旧〉 a kind of tree mentioned in ancient books

晻 yǎn 〈形〉〈书〉 gloomy; dim

⇨àn

扊 yǎn

【扊扅】 yǎnyí 〈名〉〈书〉 door bolt/bar

罨 yǎn ❶〈名〉〈书〉 net for catching birds/fish ❷〈动〉 cover: 用纱布～伤口 cover the wound with gauze

演 yǎn 〈动〉 ❶ develop; evolve: ⇨～变; ～化 ❷ deduce; elaborate: ⇨～绎; 推～ ❸ perform; play; act: ～电影 show a film ‖ ～角色 perform in the role (of); act the part (of) ‖ ～木偶戏 put on a puppet show ‖ ～配角 play the foil role; play a supporting role ‖ ～杂技 perform acrobatics ‖ 被～得活灵活现 be performed/rendered brilliantly ‖ 被～砸了 be performed/rendered poorly ‖ 加～几场 put on extra performances ‖ 他～坏蛋。He was cast as the villain. / He was a villain on screen. ‖ 她一天～三场戏。She was giving three shows a day. ‖ 这部影片～得很逼真。The film is very true to life. ‖ 这出戏～了一个月,场场观众爆满。The play ran for a month to capacity audience. ❹ drill; practise: ⇨～练; ～算

【演变】 yǎnbiàn 〈动〉 develop; evolve: 冲突突然～为内战。The conflict flared up into civil war. ‖ 类人猿逐渐～成人。Man evolved gradually from apes. / Man was gradually descended from apes. ‖ 任何误解都会～成争吵。Any misunderstanding can resolve itself into a quarrel.

【演播】 yǎnbō 〈动〉 telecast (a performance); televise/broadcast a performance

〖～大厅〗 yǎnbō dàtīng 〈名〉 broadcasting performance hall

〖～室〗 yǎnbōshì 〈名〉 studio; commentary box: 电视～ television studio ‖ 现在让我们回到～来看这场激动人心的决赛进行的情况。Let's return now to the commentary box to see what's happening in this exciting final.

【演唱】 yǎnchàng 〈动〉 sing (in a performance): ～歌曲 sing a song ‖ ～京剧 act a part in a Beijing opera performance ‖ 扩大～曲目 extend one's song repertoire ‖ 一位大歌唱家今晚将登场～。A famous singer performs tonight. ‖ 他的～征服了全体观众。His singing took the theatre by storm.

〖～会〗 yǎnchànghuì 〈名〉 vocal concert

〖～赛〗 yǎnchàngsài 〈名〉 singing contest

【演出】 yǎnchū 〈动〉 perform; show; put on/deliver/give a performance: ～节目 put on/perform/stage a show ‖ 参加～ be engaged in a performance ‖ 筹办～ make preparations for a show; promote a show ‖ 观看～ attend a performance ‖ 举办～ arrange an entertainment ‖ 首次登台～ make one's debut ‖ 主办～ sponsor a performance ‖ (电视)转播～ televise a stage show ‖ 首场～ first performance; first show; premiere show ‖ 巡回～ travelling/road show ‖ 现场～ perform live ‖ 我将与她联袂～。I am going to co-star with her. ‖ 乐队每周～一首新的歌曲。The band debuts a new song each week.

〖～本〗 yǎnchūběn 〈名〉 acting text/copy/version of a play; playscript; script

〖～单位〗 yǎnchū dānwèi 〈名〉 producer

〖～队〗 yǎnchūduì 〈名〉 troupe: 流动～ mobile troupe

〖～节目〗 yǎnchū jiémù 〈名〉 item on the programme

【演化】 yǎnhuà 〈动〉(of nature) evolve: ～过程 evolutionary/evolutive process ‖ 生物的～ evolution of living things ‖ 哺乳动物是由爬行动物～而来。Mammals evolved from reptiles.

【演技】 yǎnjì 〈名〉 acting; stage performance

【演讲】 yǎnjiǎng 〈动〉 give a lecture; make a speech; lecture: 发表～ deliver/make an oration; deliver/give/make a speech ‖ 听～ attend a lecture; hear sb's speech ‖ 做～ make a speech; deliver/give an address (to) ‖ 公开～ make a public lecture; give a public address ‖ 即席～ give an impromptu address ‖ 巡回～ make a speaking tour ‖ ～技巧 speaking technique ‖ 煽动性～ inflammatory oratory

〖～比赛〗 yǎnjiǎng bǐsài 〈名〉 speech contest; oratorical contest: 参加～ take part in a speech contest ‖ 举办～ hold a speech contest

〖～稿〗 yǎnjiǎnggǎo 〈名〉 text/draft of a speech: 起草～ make a draft of a speech; draft out a speech ‖ 润色～ polish a speech ‖ 写～ compose a speech

〖～人〗 yǎnjiǎngrén 〈名〉 speaker; lecturer

〖～者〗 yǎnjiǎngzhě 〈名〉 speaker; lecturer

【演进】 yǎnjìn 〈动〉 evolve: 历史的～ evolution of history ‖ 社会的～ social evolution ‖ 人类社会由低级向高级～。Human society evolves from lower stages to higher ones.

【演剧】 yǎnjù 〈动〉 act a part in a play or an opera; put on a play

【演练】 yǎnliàn 〈动〉 drill: ～战场救护 practise battlefield rescue work ‖ 地面～ ground drill

〖～场〗 yǎnliànchǎng 〈名〉 drill ground

【演示】 yǎnshì 〈动〉 demonstrate: 给学生们～怎样应用这一定律解决实际问题 demonstrate to the students how to use the law to solve a practical problem

〖～法〗 yǎnshìfǎ 〈名〉[教育] method of demonstration

【演双簧】 yǎn shuānghuáng 〈动〉 play a duet—work in collaberation with each other

【演说】 yǎnshuō 〈动〉 deliver a speech; make an address: 发表～ deliver/give/make a speech ‖ 做即兴～ deliver a speech extemporaneously; extemporize/improvise a speech; give an extemporaneous/impromptu/offhand speech ‖ 长篇～ lengthy/prolix/wordy speech ‖ 告别～ farewell/parting address ‖ 公开/政治～ open/political speech ‖ 就职～ inaugural address/speech ‖ 施政～ administrative policy speech

〖～词〗 yǎnshuōcí 〈名〉 text of a speech

〖～家〗 yǎnshuōjiā 〈名〉 elocutionist

〖～术〗 yǎnshuōshù 〈名〉 oratory; elocution

【演算】 yǎnsuàn 〈动〉 make/perform mathematical calculations: ～习题 do sums ‖ 差分～ calculus of finite differences ‖ 概率～ calculus of probabilities

【演替】 yǎntì 〈名〉[生态] succession

【演武】 yǎnwǔ 〈动〉 practise *wushu* or traditional martial arts

〖～场〗 yǎnwǔchǎng 〈名〉 martial arts arena

【演习】 yǎnxí 〈动〉 manoeuvre; exercise; drill; practise: 举行～ carry out/conduct/execute/hold manoeuvres; practise manoeuvres; carry out/have exercises ‖ 大规模～ grand/extensive manoeuvres ‖ 防空～ anti-air-raid manoeuvres ‖ 海上～ fleet exercises; exercises at sea ‖ 军事～ military exercises/manoeuvres; war exercises/games ‖ 空中～ air manoeuvres ‖ 实弹～ live ammunition manoeuvres ‖ 消防～ fire-fighting exercises; fire drill ‖ 野战～ field martial drill; field exercises ‖ 陆军/海军～ army/naval manoeuvres

【演戏】 yǎnxì 〈动〉 ❶ put on a play; act in a play: 登台～ stage

a play; play on stage ❷ playact; pretend: 别～了。Stop that playacting. ‖ 他没病，纯粹在～。He was not ill but was putting on a show.

【演义】 yǎnyì ❶〈动〉extend the meaning on the basis of the text ❷〈名〉historical novel; historical romance; fictionalized history:《三国～》*The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*

【演艺】 yǎnyì 〈名〉❶ performing arts ❷ performing skill; performance

〖～界〗 yǎnyìjiè 〈名〉performing art circles

〖～圈〗 yǎnyìquān = 演艺界 yǎnyìjiè

〖～人员〗 yǎnyì rényuán 〈名〉performers; entertainers

【演绎】 yǎnyì ❶〈名〉[逻辑] deduction ❷〈动〉narrate in detail; elaborate; develop: ～出感人的故事 relate a stirring story ❸〈动〉*develop; elaborate*: ～时尚潮流 *expound on the fashion* trend ‖ ～不同的风格 develop different styles

〖～法〗 yǎnyìfǎ 〈名〉deductive method

〖～推理〗 yǎnyì tuīlǐ 〈名〉apriorism; deductive reasoning; deductive inference

〖～主义〗 yǎnyìzhǔyì 〈名〉[哲学] deductivism

【演员】 yǎnyuán 〈名〉player; performer: 一名男/女～ an actor/actress ‖ 挑选～ choose an actor/actress ‖ 选派～ cast an actor for a part ‖ 芭蕾舞～ ballet dancer ‖ 电影～ film/movie/screen actor /actress ‖ 专业～ professional actor/actress ‖ 明星～ star actor/actress ‖ 配角～ minor role actor/actress ‖ 特技替身～ stuntman; stuntwoman ‖ 独唱～ soloist ‖ 舞蹈～ dancer ‖ 喜剧～ comedian ‖ 相声～ cross-talk performer ‖ 性格～ character actor/actress ‖ 杂技～ acrobat ‖ 知名～ celebrated actor/actress ‖ 她一直梦想当～。She's always dreamed of the footlights.

〖～表〗 yǎnyuánbiǎo 〈名〉cast

〖～阵容〗 yǎnyuán zhènróng 〈名〉cast of actors: 最强的～ the strongest cast of actors ‖ ～相当强。The cast was pretty strong.

【演职人员】 yǎnzhí rényuán 〈名〉acting and administrative staff

【演奏】 yǎnzòu 〈动〉give an instrumental performance; play a musical instrument: ～哀乐/交响乐 play a lament/symphony ‖ ～钢琴 perform at/on the piano; play the piano ‖ ～琵琶 play the *pipa* ‖ ～乐曲 play a piece of music ‖ 乐队～得很出色。The band played magnificently. / The band gave an admirable performance.

〖～家〗 yǎnzòujiā 〈名〉accomplished performer (of a musical instrument): 小提琴～ violinist

缜 yǎn 〈动〉〈书〉lengthen

魇 yǎn 〈动〉❶ have a nightmare ❷〈方〉talk in one's sleep

蝘 yǎn

【蝘蜓】 yǎntíng 〈名〉[动物] ❶ gecko; house lizard ❷〈古〉cicada

【蝘蜓座】 Yǎntíngzuò 〈名〉[天文] Chamaeleon

巘 yǎn 〈名〉〈书〉mountain peak

黡 yǎn 〈名〉〈书〉black nevus/mole

甗 yǎn 〈名〉an ancient cooking utensil with a grid

鼹 yǎn 〈名〉mole

【鼹鼠】 yǎnshǔ 〈名〉〈口〉mole

〖～皮〗 yǎnshǔpí 〈名〉moleskin

yàn

厌 yàn ❶〈形〉satisfied; satiated: ⇨贪得无～; 学而不～ ❷〈动〉be fed up with; be bored with; be tired of: ～闻旧事 be tired of hearing about things of the past ‖ 那本书让人生～。That book is a bore. ‖ 这首歌我都听～了。I am tired of listening to this song again and again. / I am bored with this song. ⇨～烦; ～倦 ❸〈动〉be disgusted with; detest: ⇨～世; ～恶; 讨～

【厌烦】 yànfán 〈动〉be sick of; be fed up with: 感到～ have had quite enough (of); be bored (by) ‖ 他对此～得要死。He was sick to the death of this. ‖ 她脸上露出～的神情。Her face wore a look of boredom. ‖ 我对这些麻烦事～透了。I am fed up with all these troubles. / I'm sick and tired of all these troubles. / I'm bored to death by/with all these troubles.

【厌恨】 yànhèn 〈动〉loathe; hate: ～贪官污吏 loathe corrupt officials

【厌倦】 yànjuàn 〈动〉be weary/tired of: 对单调的生活感到～ be tired/sick of the dull life; grow weary of the dull life ‖ 我～这个工作。I'm fed up with this job. ‖ 长而无味的演说会使听众感到～。A long and dull speech tires the audience.

【厌腻】 yànnì 〈动〉be fed up with; be tired of: 令人～ be boring

【厌弃】 yànqì 〈动〉loathe and reject; cold-shoulder: 遭人～ be rejected; be cold-shouldered

【厌食】 yànshí 〈动〉have a poor/jaded appetite; have lost one's appetite; suffer from inappetence

〖～症〗 yànshízhèng 〈名〉[医学] anorexia

【厌世】 yànshì 〈动〉be world-weary; be pessimistic; become disgusted with life: ～感 disgust for existence

【厌恶】 yànwù 〈动〉detest; loathe; abhor; abominate; be disgusted with; take an aversion to; have an abomination for: ～苍蝇/蚊子 abhor flies/mosquitoes ‖ ～城市生活 have a distaste for town life ‖ ～抽烟/工作 detest smoking/working ‖ ～战争 take an aversion to war ‖ 感到～ feel disgust at; be disgusted by; have/conceive a dislike for ‖ 令人～的习惯 disgusting/revolting habit ‖ 我一想起他就感到～。It makes me sick to think of him.

〖～和尚，恨及袈裟〗 yànwù héshang, hèn jí jiāshā 〈熟〉those who dislike monks also hate monkish vestments—one's hate of a person extends to things associated with him

【厌学】 yànxué 〈动〉be tired/sick of one's studies; be fed up with schoolwork

【厌氧】 yànyǎng 〈形〉[生物] anaerobic

〖～菌〗 yànyǎngjūn 〈名〉anaerobe; anaerobium; anaerobic bacterium

〖～酶〗 yànyǎngméi 〈名〉anaerase

〖～植物〗 yànyǎng zhíwù 〈名〉anaerophyte

【厌战】 yànzhàn 〈动〉be weary of war; be war-weary; take an aversion to war: 官兵都～了。Both officers and soliders have become weary of the war.

〖～情绪〗 yànzhàn qíngxù 〈名〉war-weariness

【厌足】 yànzú = 餍足 yànzú

研 yàn = 砚 yàn

⇨yán

砚 yàn 〈名〉❶ inkstone; inkslab: 笔～ writing brush and inkslab ❷〈旧〉fellow student; classmate: ⇨～友

【砚池】 yànchí 〈名〉inkstone; inkslab

【砚耕】 yàngēng 〈动〉make a living by writing

【砚石】 yànshí 〈名〉❶ stone suitable for making an inkslab ❷ inkstone; inkslab

【砚台】 yàntai 〈名〉inkstone; inkslab

【砚兄砚弟】 yànxiōng-yàndì 〈名〉〈旧〉schoolmates

【砚友】 yànyǒu 〈名〉〈旧〉fellow student; classmate

咽 yàn 〈动〉swallow: 〈喻〉～不下这口气 unable to stomach/take/swallow an insult ‖ 把眼泪往肚里～ swallow down one's tears ‖ 〈喻〉她话刚到嘴边又～了回去。She was on the point of saying it when she checked herself. ‖ 她一口把药～了下去。She took the medicine at one swallow. ‖ 这药难吃得很，我实在～不下去。I can't get this horrible medicine down my throat. ⇨细嚼慢～

⇨yān; yè

【咽气】 yànqì 〈动〉*breathe one's last breath; die; gasp one's last*

彦 yàn 〈名〉〈书〉man of virtue and ability

艳 yàn ❶〈形〉gorgeous; gaudy; bright-coloured: ～红 bright red; scarlet ‖ 这件衣服太～了。This dress is too gaudy. ⇨～丽; 鲜～; 争奇斗～ ❷〈形〉romantic; amorous: ⇨～福; ～情 ❸〈动〉〈书〉admire; envy: ⇨～羡

【艳服】 yànfú 〈名〉gorgeous dress

【艳福】 yànfú 〈名〉(of males) luck in love; luck to be loved by a beautiful girl: ～不浅 be lucky to be in love with a beautiful woman; have a beautiful wife or girl friend
【艳歌】 yàngē 〈名〉love song
【艳丽】 yànlì 〈形〉bright-coloured and beautiful; gorgeous: ～夺目 of dazzling beauty ‖ 色彩～ be rich-coloured ‖ 身穿～服装 be gorgeously-dressed
【艳情】 yànqíng 〈形〉amorous; erotic: ～故事 love story
〖～文学〗 yànqíng wénxué 〈名〉erotica
〖～小说〗 *yànqíng xiǎoshuō 〈名〉erotic fiction*
【艳如桃李,冷若冰霜】 yànrútáolǐ, lěngruòbīngshuāng 〈熟〉(of a woman) as beautiful as peach and plum blossoms, but as cold as frost and ice—be overwhelmingly beautiful but ice-cold
【艳诗】 yànshī 〈名〉love poem
【艳史】 yànshǐ 〈名〉love story
【艳羡】 yànxiàn 〈动〉〈书〉admire greatly; envy: 不胜～ admire immensely; envy bitterly
【艳阳】 yànyáng 〈名〉❶ radiant/bright sun: ～高照。The spring sun rides high in the sky. ❷ bright spring day; bright sunny skies; gorgeous day
〖～天〗 yànyángtiān 〈名〉bright spring day; bright sunny sky; gorgeous day
【艳冶】 yànyě 〈形〉〈书〉pretty and coquettish: 天然～ be pretty and coquettish by nature
【艳照】 yànzhào 〈名〉amorous photo
【艳装】 yànzhuāng 〈名〉gaudy dress/attire

晏 yàn 〈形〉〈书〉❶ late: ～起 get up late ⇨～驾 ❷ tranquil; comfortable: ⇨河清海～
【晏驾】 yànjià 〈动〉〈旧〉(of an emperor) pass away
【晏然自得】 yànránzìdé 〈熟〉be at ease and comfortable

唁 yàn 〈动〉condole; extend condolences: ⇨～电;吊～
【唁电】 yàndiàn 〈名〉telegram/message of condolence: 发～ address a telegram of condolence (to sb) ‖ 父亲去世后他收到许多～。He received many messages of condolence when his father died.
【唁函】 yànhán 〈名〉letter/message of condolence

宴 yàn ❶〈动〉entertain with wine and food; wine and dine guests; feast guests at a banquet: 大～宾客 entertain guests handsomely at a banquet ‖ 通宵～欢 feast a night away ⇨～请 ❷〈名〉feast; banquet: ⇨国～;赴～;设～ ❸〈形〉〈书〉of ease and comfort: ⇨～安;新婚～尔
【宴安】 yàn'ān 〈动〉live in ease and comfort
〖～鸩毒〗 yàn'ān-zhèndú 〈熟〉seeking a life of pleasure is like drinking poisoned wine; voluptuous comfort is poison
【宴尔】 yàn'ěr 〈书〉❶〈名〉peace and happiness ❷〈形〉newly married: ～之乐 happiness of newly-weds
〖～新婚〗 yàn'ěr-xīnhūn ＝ 新婚宴尔 xīnhūn-yàn'ěr
【宴会】 yànhuì 〈名〉banquet; feast; dinner party: 参加/出席～ take part in/attend a banquet; be present at a banquet ‖ 举办～ organize a banquet; give/organize/throw a dinner ‖ 设～ give/hold a banquet ‖ 主持～ host a dinner party, host at a banquet ‖ 答谢/外交～ reciprocal/diplomatic banquet ‖ 告别/欢迎～ farewell/welcome banquet ‖ 节日～ festival feast ‖ 盛大的～ sumptuous/royal feast; grand dinner; magnificent/splendid banquet
〖～厅〗 yànhuìtīng 〈名〉banquet hall; banqueting room: 组合～ banqueting suite
【宴客】 yànkè 〈动〉entertain guests at a banquet; host a dinner *in honour of the guests*
【宴请】 yànqǐng 〈动〉entertain; fete; wine and dine: ～宾客 entertain a guest; give a banquet in honour of a guest
【宴席】 yànxí 〈名〉banquet; feast: 大摆～ entertain guests at a sumptuous banquet ‖ 结婚～ wedding feast
【宴饮】 yànyǐn 〈动〉enjoy drinking together at a banquet; wine and dine

验 yàn ❶〈动〉prove effective through practice: ⇨～方;～证 ❷〈动〉examine; check; test: ～护照 examine/check a passport ‖ ～尿 have one's urine examined ‖ ～票 check tickets ‖ ～证件 examine the certificates ⇨～收;检～;试～ ❸〈动〉produce the desired effect: 屡试屡～ prove successful in every test ⇨灵～;应～ ❹〈名〉desired/intended result: ⇨效～
【验布】 yànbù 〈名〉[纺织] cloth examination
〖～工〗 yànbùgōng 〈名〉cloth examiner
〖～机〗 yànbùjī 〈名〉cloth inspecting machine
〖～台〗 yànbùtái 〈名〉cloth inspecting table
【验钞机】 yànchāojī 〈名〉money/bill scanner; banknote scanner/tester; money detector
【验潮杆】 yàncháogān 〈名〉[工程] tide pole/staff
【验潮器】 yàncháoqì 〈名〉[气象] tide gauge
【验磁器】 *yàncíqì 〈名〉[物理] magnetoscope*
【验蛋器】 yàndànqì 〈名〉[农业] egg tester
【验电器】 yàndiànqì 〈名〉electroscope
【验发】 yànfā 〈动〉issue (certificates, etc) after examination and approval: ～驾驶执照 issue driver's licence after examination and approval
【验方】 yànfāng 〈名〉[中医] proven recipe; empirical prescription
【验关】 yànguān 〈动〉clear customs
〖～人员〗 yànguān rényuán 〈名〉(customs) searcher
【验光】 yànguāng ❶〈动〉have one's eyesight tested: ～配镜 have one's eyesight tested for spectacles ❷〈名〉[医学] optometry
〖～师〗 yànguāngshī 〈名〉optometrist
【验核】 yànhé 〈动〉examine; check; inspect: ～驾驶执照 examine a driver's licence
【验货】 yànhuò 〈动〉examine/inspect goods/cargo
〖～单〗 *yànhuòdān 〈名〉particular paper*
〖～员〗 yànhuòyuán 〈名〉examiner; surveyor
【验看】 yànkàn 〈动〉examine; check closely: ～护照 check/examine a passport ‖ ～指纹 identify sb's fingerprints
【验明】 yànmíng 〈动〉verify
〖～正身〗 yànmíng-zhèngshēn 〈熟〉make a positive identification of a criminal before execution
【验讫】 yànqì 〈动〉be checked/inspected
【验枪】 yànqiāng 〈动〉[军事] inspect arms
【验色器】 yànsèqì 〈名〉[纺织] chromoscope
【验纱机】 yànshājī 〈名〉[纺织] yarn examining machine
【验伤】 yànshāng 〈动〉check a wound; examine an injury
【验墒】 yànshāng 〈动〉[农业] examine and determine the moisture of the soil
【验尸】 yànshī ❶〈动〉carry out/conduct a postmortem examination; perform an autopsy on the remains (of): ～表明死者是中毒死的。The autopsy revealed that the dead man had been poisoned. ❷〈名〉[法律] *postmortem; autopsy*
〖～官〗 yànshīguān 〈名〉autopsist; coroner
【验湿器】 yànshīqì 〈名〉[工程] hygroscope
【验收】 yànshōu 〈动〉check upon delivery; inspect and approve; check and accept: 进行～ inspect and approve; carry out an inspection before approval ‖ ～工作 acceptance appraisal work ‖ ～试验 acceptance test ‖ 逐项～ check item by item before approval ‖ 这项工程已经～了。This project has been inspected and approved. ‖ 这座新楼已通过～。The new building has passed the acceptance test.
〖～单〗 yànshōudān 〈名〉inspection certificate; certification of inspection
〖～合格证〗 yànshōu hégézhèng 〈名〉inspection/acceptance certificate
〖～检查〗 yànshōu jiǎnchá 〈名〉acceptance check: 接受～ undergo an acceptance inspection
【验算】 yànsuàn 〈动〉check computations: 做～ make a check*ing calculation*
〖～公式〗 yànsuàn gōngshì 〈名〉check formula
【验温器】 yànwēnqì 〈名〉thermoscope
【验血】 yànxiě 〈动〉do/have/take a blood test; have one's blood tested
【验压器】 yànyāqì 〈名〉[工程] baroscope
【验资】 yànzī 〈动〉check and verify capital funds or assets: ～报告 asset examination report ‖ ～机构 capital examining institution
【验震器】 yànzhènqì 〈名〉[工程] seismoscope
【验证】 yànzhèng 〈动〉test and verify; put to the proof: ～理论 put a theory to the proof; verify a theory ‖ 有待～ remain to be tested ‖ ～试验 proof/demonstration test

谚 yàn 〈名〉proverb; saying; saw; adage: ⇨古～; 民～

【谚语】yànyǔ 〈名〉proverb; saying; adage

堰 yàn 〈名〉weir; dam; barrage

【堰堤】yàndī 〈名〉dam

【堰塞湖】yànsèhú 〈名〉[地理] barrier lake

【堰式罐】yànshìguàn 〈名〉[石油] weir tank

【堰式溢洪道】yànshì yìhóngdào 〈名〉barrage-type spillway

雁 yàn 〈名〉wild goose: 一行～ a flight of wild geese ‖ 一只～ a wild goose

【雁过拔毛】yànguò-bámáo 〈熟〉pluck feathers off each passing wild goose—snatch/squeeze whenever possible; lose no chance to seek personal gains

【雁行】yànháng 〈名〉❶ flying file/line/queue of wild geese ❷〈喻〉brothers: ～折翅 death of one's brother

【雁来红】yànláihóng 〈名〉tricolour amaranth

【雁列山脉】yànlièshānmài 〈名〉[地理] cordillera

【雁翎】yànlíng 〈名〉wild goose down

【雁属】yànshǔ 〈名〉[动物] Anser

【雁塔题名】Yàntǎ-tímíng 〈熟〉have one's name inscribed on the Wild Goose Pogoda—pass the highest imperial examination as a successful candidate; obtain a *jinshi* (进士) degree in the highest imperial exams

【雁形目】yànxíngmù 〈名〉[动物] Anseriformes

【雁序】yànxù ＝ 雁行 yànháng

【雁杳鱼沉】yànyǎo-yúchén 〈熟〉wild geese fly out of sight and fish swim down into deep waters—receiving no news or letters

【雁阵】yànzhèn 〈名〉"V" formation [flying formation of wild geese]

焰 yàn 〈名〉❶ blaze; flame: ⇨火～ ❷〈喻〉arrogance: ⇨气～; 凶～

【焰红色】yànhóngsè 〈名〉fiery red

【焰弧】yànhú 〈名〉[电工] flame arc

【～灯】yànhúdēng 〈名〉[电工] flame arc lamp

【焰火】yànhuǒ 〈名〉fireworks: 放～ let/shoot off fireworks; display fireworks

【焰口】yànkou 〈名〉[佛教] ulkā-mukha [flaming-mouth hungry ghost]: 放～ (of Buddhist monks) feed hungry ghosts

【焰色】yànsè 〈名〉flame colour: ～试验 flame test; flame colour test

【焰心】yànxīn 〈名〉centre of flame; flame core

【焰芯碳棒】yànxīntànbàng 〈名〉[电工] flame-cored carbon

焱 yàn 〈名〉〈书〉flame; sparkle

滟 yàn →潋滟 liànyàn

酽 yàn 〈形〉(of tea, drinks, etc) thick; strong: 茶太～。The tea's too strong.

【酽茶】yànchá 〈名〉strong tea

餍 yàn 〈动〉❶ have enough food; eat to the full; be satiated ❷ satiate; satisfy: 其求无～。His greed is never satisfied. ⇨～足

【餍足】yànzú 〈动〉〈书〉satisfy [usu selfish desires]

鷃 yàn

【鷃雀】yànquè 〈名〉a kind of quail mentioned in ancient books

谳 yàn 〈动〉〈书〉criminate; sentence: 定～ pass a verdict; pronounce a sentence

燕 yàn ❶〈名〉swallow: 一群飞～ a flight of swallows ‖ 一～不成夏。One swallow does not make a summer. ⇨家～ ❷ ＝ 宴 yàn

⇨Yān

【燕菜】yàncài 〈名〉delicacies made of edible bird's nests

【燕巢幕上】yàncháo-mùshàng 〈熟〉a swallow nesting on a canopy—be in a precarious position

【燕雏】yànchú 〈名〉baby swallow

【燕尔】yàn'ěr ＝ 宴尔 yàn'ěr

【燕颔虎颈】yànhàn-hǔjǐng 〈熟〉majestic and awe-inspiring appearance

【燕鸻】yànhéng 〈名〉[动物] pratincole; swallow plover

【燕乐】yànlè 〈名〉〈书〉ease and comfort

⇨yànyuè

【燕侣】yànlǚ 〈名〉harmonious couple

【燕麦】yànmài 〈名〉❶ oat [the plant]: ～田 field of oats ‖ ～该收割了。The oats are ready for harvesting. ❷ oats [the grain]: 去壳～ hulled oats ‖ 野～ wild oats

【～草】yànmàicǎo 〈名〉[植物] oat grass

【～片】yànmàipiàn 〈名〉oatmeal

【～脱壳机】yànmài tuōkéjī 〈名〉oat clipper

【～粥】yànmàizhōu 〈名〉oatmeal porridge

【燕鸥】yàn'ōu 〈名〉[动物] tern

【燕雀】yànquè 〈名〉[动物] brambling; bramble finch

【～安知鸿鹄之志】yànquè ān zhī hónghú zhī zhì 〈熟〉how could a sparrow understand the ambitions of a swan—the lofty aims of a great man are beyond the understanding of a common person

【～处堂】yànquè-chǔtáng 〈熟〉swallows and sparrows nest in the hall, unmindful of the spreading blaze—be oblivious of imminent danger; be in peril but not aware of it; live in a fool's paradise

【燕式跳水】yànshì tiàoshuǐ 〈名〉swallow/swan dive

【燕隼】yànsǔn 〈名〉[动物] hobby

【燕尾】yànwěi 〈名〉swallow tail; forked tail

【～服】yànwěifú 〈名〉swallow-tailed coat; swallowtail; tailcoat; tails: 穿～ wear tails

【～榫】yànwěisǔn 〈名〉[建筑] dovetail; swallowtail

【～鸢】yànwěiyuān 〈名〉swallow-hawk; swallow-tailed kite

【燕窝】yànwō 〈名〉esculent swift's nest

【～汤】yànwōtāng 〈名〉esculent swift's nest soup

【～粥】yànwōzhōu 〈名〉esculent swift's nest soup

【燕鱼】yànyú 〈名〉[动物] Spanish mackerel

【燕语莺声】yànyǔ-yīngshēng ＝ 莺声燕语 yīngshēng-yànyǔ

【燕乐】yànyuè 〈名〉music played at a court banquet

⇨yànlè

【燕子】yànzi 〈名〉swallow: 一只～ a swallow ‖ ～呢喃。The swallow twitters.

赝 yàn 〈形〉counterfeit; fake; spurious: ～真难辨 be hard to distinguish the false from the genuine ⇨～品

【赝本】yànběn 〈名〉spurious edition/copy: ～书籍 spurious copy of a book

【赝币】yànbì 〈名〉〈书〉counterfeit coin/money

【赝钞】yànchāo 〈名〉counterfeit bill

【赝鼎】yàndǐng 〈名〉counterfeit tripot—art forgery

【赝晶体】yànjīngtǐ 〈名〉[矿业] pseudocrystal

【赝品】yànpǐn 〈名〉art forgery; counterfeit; fake relic; fake: 制造～ make a counterfeit (of) ‖ 那件古董是～。That antique is a fake/forgery. ‖ 他靠制作油画～发了财。He made a fortune with the forgery of oil paintings.

yāng

央[1] yāng 〈名〉centre: ⇨中～

央[2] yāng 〈动〉〈书〉end; finish: 乐无～ one's happiness knows no end; enjoy infinite happiness ‖ 夜未～。The night is not yet spent.

央[3] yāng 〈动〉entreat; beg: ～请帮忙 entreat for help ⇨～告; ～求

【央告】yānggao 〈动〉beg; plead; implore: 苦苦～ beg piteously

【央行】yāngháng 〈名〉〈简称〉central bank ⇨中央银行

【～行长】yāngháng hángzhǎng 〈名〉central banker; governor of the central bank

【央亲告友】yāngqīn-gàoyǒu 〈熟〉turn to relatives and friends

for help

【央求】 yāngqiú 〈动〉beg; plead; implore: ～宽恕 beseech for forgiveness; beg for mercy; implore sb's forgiveness/mercy ‖ ～怜悯 beg/entreat sb for mercy ‖ ～某人 plead with sb

【央视】 Yāngshì 〈名〉〈简称〉CCTV (China Central Television) ⇨中国中央电视台

【央托】 yāngtuō 〈动〉entreat sb to do sth

【央中】 yāngzhōng 〈动〉〈旧〉ask sb to be the middleman/mediator/intermediary

泱 yāng

【泱泱】 yāngyāng 〈形〉❶〈书〉(of waters) vast: 江水～ mighty river ❷ magnificent; great; grand

〖～大国〗 yāngyāng-dàguó 〈熟〉great and impressive country

殃 yāng

❶〈名〉calamity; disaster; misfortune: ⇨祸～; 灾～; 遭～ ❷〈动〉bring disaster to: ⇨～及池鱼; 祸国～民

【殃及】 yāngjí 〈动〉bring disaster (to)

〖～池鱼〗 yāngjí-chíyú 〈熟〉bring disaster to the fish in the moat get the innocent bystanders into trouble in a disturbance

〖～无辜〗 yāngjí-wúgū 〈熟〉shoot at a pigeon and kill a crow—bring disaster to the innocent

鸯 yāng

→ 鸳鸯 yuānyāng

秧 yāng

❶〈名〉seedling; sprout: 黄瓜～儿 cucumber sprout ‖ 萝卜～儿 radish seedling ‖ 树～ sapling ⇨插～; 育～ ❷〈名〉vine; stem: 瓜～ melon vine ❸〈名〉young (of animals); fry (of fish): 鱼～ young fish ‖ 猪～ piglet ❹〈名〉rice seedling ❺〈动〉〈方〉raise; breed; cultivate: ～了一池鱼 have raised a pond of fish

【秧歌】 yāngge 〈名〉*yangge* [a popular rural folk dance]: 扭～ do/perform *yangge*

〖～剧〗 yānggejù 〈名〉*yangge* opera

【秧鹤】 yānghè 〈名〉[动物] limpkin; courlan: ～科 Aramidae

【秧鸡】 yāngjī 〈名〉[动物] water rail: ～科 Rallidae

【秧龄】 yānglíng 〈名〉maturing time of rice seedling

【秧苗】 yāngmiáo 〈名〉rice shoot/seedling

【秧鸟】 yāngniǎo 〈名〉[动物] wood rail

【秧田】 yāngtián 〈名〉rice seedling bed

【秧子】 yāngzi 〈名〉❶ seedling; sprout: 树～ sapling; young tree ❷ vine; stem: 豆～bean seedling ‖ 花生～ peanut seedling ❸ young (of animals); fry (of fish): 猪～ piglets ❹〈方〉〈喻〉〈贬〉sickly person: ⇨病～

鞅 yāng

〈名〉❶ (in ancient times) halter strap; martingale ❷ [统计] martingale
⇨yàng

yáng

扬[1] yáng

〈动〉❶ raise: ～鞭 flip/flourish the whip ‖ ～起一片尘土 kick up/raise a cloud of dust ‖ 她～起了眉毛。Her eyebrows shot up. ⇨～帆 ❷ throw up and scatter; winnow: 晒干～净 dry and winnow thoroughly ⇨～谷 ❸ spread; make known: ⇨～名; ～言; 宣～ ❹ exalt; praise: ⇨表～; 赞～

扬[2] Yáng

〈名〉〈简称〉Yang [another name for Yangzhou, a city in Jiangsu Province]: ⇨～剧

【扬波】 yángbō 〈动〉raise waves: 大海～ rolling sea ‖ 水不～ tranquil water

【扬长】 yángcháng ❶〈形〉ostentatious; swashbuckling: ⇨～而去 ❷〈动〉develop one's strengths: ⇨～避短

〖～避短〗 yángcháng-bìduǎn 〈熟〉make best use of the advantages and bypass the disadvantages; develop the strong points and avoid the weak points; foster strengths and circumvent weaknesses; play up strengths and avoid weaknesses

〖～而去〗 yángcháng'érqù 〈熟〉go away with a swagger; stride away with one's head in the air: 话一说完,他便～,大家拦都拦不住。He said what he has to say and strode off before anyone could stop him.

【扬场】 yángcháng 〈动〉[农业] winnow

〖～机〗 yángchángjī 〈名〉winnowing machine; winnower

【扬尘】 yángchén ❶〈动〉raise dust to the air ❷〈名〉flying dust: 控制～污染 control the pollution of flying dust

【扬程】 yángchéng 〈名〉(of a pump) lift: 高～抽水站 high-lift pumping station ‖ 高～水泵 high-lift pump

【扬帆】 yángfān 〈动〉put up/hoist/lift/raise the sails; make sail; set sail: ～过海 sail across the sea ‖ ～起航 make/set sail ‖ ～远航 set sail for a long voyage ‖ 随风～ trim the sails

【扬幡招魂】 yángfān-zhāohún 〈熟〉fly a funeral banner to summon the soul of the dead—try to revive what is obsolete/dead

【扬谷】 yánggǔ 〈动〉winnow: ～去壳 winnow the chaff from the grain

〖～机〗 yánggǔjī 〈名〉fan; grain shoveller; grain elevator

〖～器〗 yánggǔqì 〈名〉winnow

【扬花】 yánghuā 〈动〉(of cereal crops) flower: 小麦正在～。The wheat is flowering. / The wheat is in flower.

【扬剧】 yángjù 〈名〉Yangzhou opera [a local opera popular in the Yangzhou area of Jiangsu Province]

【扬厉】 yánglì 〈动〉〈书〉carry forward; develop: ⇨铺张～

【扬眉吐气】 yángméi-tǔqì 〈熟〉stand up with one's head high; emerge suddenly from a humble situation into an honourable position: 现在我们可以～地说,我们成功了。Today we can say with our chins up that we have succeeded.

【扬名】 yángmíng 〈动〉make a name for oneself; become famous: ～海外 make one's reputation abroad ‖ ～天下 make one's name to the world; make oneself known to the public

【扬旗】 yángqí 〈名〉[铁路] semaphore

【扬弃】 yángqì 〈动〉❶ [哲学] sublate ❷ discard: ～陋习 discard bad habits

【扬琴】 yángqín 〈名〉[乐器] dulcimer

【扬清激浊】 yángqīng-jīzhuó ＝ 激浊扬清 jīzhuó-yángqīng

【扬榷】 yángquè 〈动〉〈书〉expound briefly: ～古今 make a cursory review of the past and the present

【扬升】 yángshēng 〈动〉(of price, etc) rise; increase

【扬声】 yángshēng 〈动〉❶ raise one's voice ❷ become famous; make a name for oneself ❸ make public; disclose

〖～电话机〗 yángshēng diànhuàjī 〈名〉loudspeaking telephone; speaker phone

〖～器〗 yángshēngqì 〈名〉loudspeaker: ～传声器 loudspeaker microphone ‖ 低频～ woofer ‖ 高频～ tweeter ‖ 装有～的汽车 loudspeaker car

【扬水】 yángshuǐ 〈动〉pump up water: ～灌溉 pump up water for irrigation ‖ ～能力 pumping capacity

〖～泵〗 yángshuǐbèng 〈名〉lift pump

〖～机〗 yángshuǐjī 〈名〉water raiser

〖～站〗 yángshuǐzhàn 〈名〉pumping/lift station

【扬汤止沸】 yángtāng-zhǐfèi 〈熟〉try to stop water from boiling by scooping it up and pouring it back—adopt half-measures; apply a palliative; use an ineffective remedy

【扬威】 yángwēi 〈动〉flaunt strength; parade one's might: ～四海 flaunt one's might over the whole country ⇨耀武～

【扬言】 yángyán 〈动〉〈贬〉broadcast/utter threats; threaten: ～要进行报复 threaten to retaliate ‖ ～要杀死某人 utter threats against sb's life ‖ ～于众 spread words to the public ‖ 他多次～要自杀。He threatened to put an end to his own life on many occasions.

【扬扬】 yángyáng 〈形〉triumphant; complacent: ⇨～得意

〖～得意〗 yángyáng-déyì 〈熟〉be immensely proud; look triumphant; walk/tread on air; be inflated with pride: 他～,觉得自己的一番努力立竿见影,效果显著。He was pleased with himself, thinking that the effort he had been making was producing immediate and striking effect. ‖ 她找到工作后便～起来。She was walking on air after she got the job.

〖～自得〗 yángyáng-zìdé 〈熟〉be very pleased with oneself; be complacent; feel smug: 想起那人早上那副～和指手画脚的样子,他不由得在心底里冷笑。Remembering how the man had gesticulated gleefully that morning, he sneered in private.

【扬抑格】 yángyìgé 〈名〉[诗歌] trochee

【扬抑抑格】 yángyìyìgé 〈名〉[诗歌] dactyl

【扬誉】 yángyù 〈动〉make known; make a name; publicize; promote: 为名优产品～ make a name for famous and quality

products

【扬子鳄】 yángzǐ'è 〈名〉[动物] Chinese/Yangtze alligator

羊 yáng 〈名〉sheep; goat: 一群～ a flock of sheep ‖ 一只/两只～ a/two sheep ‖ 放～ put sheep out to pasture; graze sheep ‖ 牧～ herd sheep ‖ 养～ keep sheep ‖ 照管～群 mind a flock of sheep; watch the flock ‖ 肉用～ mutton sheep ‖ 小～ lamb ‖ 我们听见～在咩咩叫。We heard the sheep bleating. ⇨羚～;山～

【羊草】 yángcǎo 〈名〉[植物] guinea grass

【羊肠线】 yángchángxiàn 〈名〉[医学] catgut (suture)

【羊肠小道】 yángcháng-xiǎodào 〈熟〉narrow winding trail; meandering footpath/path; convoluted path: 走～ follow the twisting goat track ‖ 大路渐渐变窄,成了～。The road pinched down to a trail. ‖ 一条弯弯曲曲的～通向山顶。A bumpy by-way winds its way to the mountaintop.

【羊齿】 yángchǐ 〈名〉[植物] fern; bracken

【羊癫风】 yángdiānfēng 〈名〉[医学] epilepsy: 突发～ have epileptic seizure

【羊痘】 yángdòu 〈名〉[兽医] sheep pox

【羊肚儿手巾】 yángdǔr shǒujin 〈名〉〈方〉towel

【羊肚蕈】 yángdǔxùn 〈名〉[植物] morel

【羊羔】 yánggāo 〈名〉lamb: 产～ give birth to a lamb ‖ 烤～ roast a lamb; roast lamb

【羊羹】 yánggēng 〈名〉bean flour pastry; red-bean cake

【羊工】 yánggōng 〈名〉hired herdsman

【羊倌】 yángguān 〈名〉shepherd

【羊毫】 yángháo 〈名〉writing-brush made of goat's hair

〖～笔〗 yángháobǐ 〈名〉writing-brush made of goat's hair

【羊狠狼贪】 yánghěn-lángtān 〈熟〉stubborn as a sheep and greedy as a wolf—fierce and greedy

【羊胡子草】 yánghúzicǎo 〈名〉[植物] cotton grass

【羊角】 yángjiǎo 〈名〉❶ horn; ram's horn ❷〈书〉cyclone; whirlwind

〖～锤〗 yángjiǎochuí 〈名〉claw hammer

〖～风〗 yángjiǎofēng 〈名〉〈通称〉[医学] epilepsy

【羊脚碾】 yángjiǎoniǎn 〈名〉[建筑] sheepfoot roller

【羊圈】 yángjuàn 〈名〉sheepfold; sheep pen; sheepcote

【羊栏】 yánglán 〈名〉sheepfold; sheep pen; sheepcote

【羊落虎口】 yángluòhǔkǒu 〈熟〉a sheep falls into a tiger's mouth—be in imminent danger of death; be in a perilous position

【羊毛】 yángmáo 〈名〉sheep's wool; fleece: 产～ produce/yield wool ‖ 加工～ process wool ‖ 剪～ shear a sheep; shear fleece ‖ 拣选～ sort wool ‖ ～袜 woollen socks/stockings ‖ ～织物 wool fabric ‖ 纯～ pure wool ‖ 未加工的～ virgin wool

〖～出在羊身上〗 yángmáo chū zài yáng shēnshang 〈熟〉after all, the wool comes from the sheep's back—in the end, you have to pay for whatever you get; there is no free lunch

〖～剪〗 yángmáojiǎn 〈名〉clippers

〖～蜡〗 yángmáolà 〈名〉[材料] wool wax

〖～衫〗 yángmáoshān 〈名〉woollen sweater

〖～商〗 yángmáoshāng 〈名〉wool stapler

〖～毯〗 yángmáotǎn 〈名〉woollen blanket: 羊毛地毯 woollen carpet

〖～脂〗 yángmáozhī 〈名〉[材料] lanolin; wool oil/fat

【羊膜】 yángmó 〈名〉[解剖] amnion: ～穿刺术 amniocentesis ‖ ～囊 bag of waters; amniotic sac ‖ ～炎 amnionitis ‖ ～褶 amniotic fold

〖～动物〗 yángmó dòngwù 〈名〉amniote

【羊奶】 yángnǎi 〈名〉ewe/goat milk

【羊牛族】 yángniúzú 〈名〉[动物] Ovibovini

【羊排】 yángpái 〈名〉mutton/lamp chop

【羊皮】 yángpí 〈名〉sheepskin; lamb suede: ～袄 sheepskin coat ‖ 蒙古长袍有～衬里。Mongolian gowns are lined with sheepskin.

〖～筏子〗 yángpí fázi 〈名〉sheepskin raft

〖～抛光轮〗 yángpí pāoguānglún 〈名〉sheepskin wheel

〖～手套〗 yángpí shǒutào 〈名〉kid gloves

〖～毯〗 yángpítǎn 〈名〉sheepskin

〖～纸〗 yángpízhǐ 〈名〉parchment; sheepskin

【羊群里头出骆驼】 yángqún lǐtou chū luòtuo 〈熟〉stand out like a camel in a flock of sheep—be very conspicuous/outstanding; stand out

【羊绒】 yángróng 〈名〉cashmere: ～围巾 cashmere muffler

〖～衫〗 yángróngshān 〈名〉cashmere sweater

【羊肉】 yángròu 〈名〉mutton: ～火腿 mutton ham

〖～不曾吃,空惹一身膻〗 yángròu bùcéng chī, kōng rě yīshēn shān 〈熟〉giving off the nasty smell of mutton though never having had a taste of the delicacy; miss the mutton but get its unpleasant smell—go for wool and come back shorn; bring trouble upon oneself without getting any benefit

〖～串〗 yángròuchuàn 〈名〉shish kebab; shashlik: 烤～ roast mutton cubes on a skewer ‖ ～小摊 barbecue stall

【羊入虎口】 yángrùhǔkǒu = 羊落虎口 yángluòhǔkǒu

【羊入狼群】 yángrùlángqún 〈熟〉a sheep in a pack of wolves—be in imminent danger of death; be in a perilous position

【羊石】 yángshí 〈名〉[地质] sheep rock

【羊水】 yángshuǐ 〈名〉[生理] amniotic fluid; waters

〖～过多〗 yángshuǐ guòduō 〈名〉[医学] hydramnios; hydramnion

〖～过少〗 yángshuǐ guòshǎo 〈名〉[医学] oligohydramnios

〖～栓塞〗 yángshuǐ shuānsāi 〈名〉[医学] amniotic fluid embolism

【羊桃】 yángtáo 〈名〉[植物] carambola; starfruit

【羊蹄滚筒】 yángtí gǔntǒng 〈名〉[工程] sheepfoot roller

【羊头】 yángtóu 〈名〉sheep's head: ⇨挂～卖狗肉

〖～原鲷〗 yángtóu yuándiāo 〈名〉[动物] sheepshead

【羊驼】 yángtuó 〈名〉[动物] alpaca

〖～毛〗 yángtuómáo 〈名〉alpaca fibre

〖～呢〗 yángtuóní 〈名〉alpaca

【羊痫风】 yángxiánfēng 〈名〉[医学] epilepsy

【羊眼】 yángyǎn 〈名〉[建筑] screw eye

【羊油】 yángyóu 〈名〉suet; mutton tallow

【羊脂】 yángzhī 〈名〉suet; mutton tallow

〖～玉〗 yángzhīyù 〈名〉white jade

【羊踯躅】 yángzhízhú 〈名〉[植物] Chinese azalea

【羊质虎皮】 yángzhì-hǔpí 〈熟〉sheep in a tiger's skin—outwardly strong, inwardly weak; pretend to be formidable but indeed timid: ～功不就,凤毛鸡胆事难成。No glory for a sheep in tiger's hide! No triumph for a chicken phoenix-plumed!

阳 yáng ❶〈名〉sun: ⇨～光;夕～;向～ ❷〈名〉〈旧〉sun (as opposed to shade (阴)) ❸〈名〉south of a hill or north of a river: 衡～ Hengyang [a city situated on the south side of Mount Heng] ‖ 洛～ Luoyang [a city north of the Luohe River in China's Henan Province] ❹〈形〉open; overt: 阴一套,～一套 act one way in public and another in private; be engaged in double-dealing ⇨～奉阴违;～沟 ❺〈形〉convex: ⇨～文 ❻〈名〉*yang* [the masculine or positive principle in nature in traditional Chinese philosophy]: ⇨阴～ ❼〈形〉belonging to this world: ⇨～间;～世 ❽〈形〉positive: ⇨～极;～离子;～性 ❾〈形〉male genitals: ⇨～萎;壮～

【阳春】 yángchūn 〈名〉spring: ～三月 third lunar month in spring ‖ 十月小～ warm spell in the tenth lunar month

〖～白雪〗 yángchūn-báixuě 〈熟〉Spring Snow [melodies of the élite in the State of Chu]—highbrow art and literature: 这位作家的许多作品被认为是～,读者甚少。Many of the writer's books are considered caviar to the general public.

〖～面〗 yángchūnmiàn 〈名〉noodles in plain sauce

【阳地植物】 yángdì zhíwù 〈名〉sun plant

【阳电】 yángdiàn 〈名〉positive electricity

【阳电子】 yángdiànzǐ 〈名〉positron; positive electron

【阳奉阴违】 yángfèng-yīnwéi 〈熟〉overtly agree but covertly oppose; comply in public but oppose in private; feign compliance but undermine behind the scenes: ～、口是心非 comply in public but undermine in private

【阳刚】 yánggāng 〈形〉manly; masculine; virile: ～之美 masculine beauty

〖～之气〗 yánggāngzhīqì 〈名〉masculine spirit; manliness; virility; virile manhood: 显示～ play the man ‖ 有～的男子 man of mettle

【阳沟】 yánggōu 〈名〉open drain; ditch: 挖一条～ make an open drain

【阳关大道】 yángguāndàdào 〈熟〉highway; broad road; thoroughfare: 走上致富的～ take the wide road of becoming rich ‖ 您是我们的领路人,要把大家领上～。As our leader, you are expect-

ed to guide us into the right path.

【阳关道】 yángguāndào 〈名〉 broad road/way/highway; thoroughfare: 你走你的～,我过我的独木桥。You take the wide easy road, and I'll cross the narrow log bridge. / You go your way and I'll go mine.

【阳光】 yángguāng 〈名〉 sunlight; sunshine: 一缕/道～ a ray/shoot of sunshine ‖ 沐浴～ bathe oneself in the sun ‖ 遮挡～ screen the sunlight; fend off the sun; keep off the sun ‖ ～充足 be full of sunlight; have plenty of sunshine/sun ‖ 和煦/金色/明媚的～ genial/golden/bright sunshine ‖ 耀眼的～ glaring/dazzling sunlight ‖ ～明媚/灿烂。The sun shines gaily/bright(ly). ‖ ～普照大地。Sunlight floods the earth. / The sun illuminates every corner of the land. ‖ 一道～刺破黑暗。A shaft of sunlight pierced the gloom.

【阳和】 yánghé 〈形〉〈书〉 warm: ～的春日 warm spring

【阳极】 yángjí 〈名〉 ❶ [电子] positive electrode; anode ❷ [电学] anode

〖～板〗 yángjíbǎn 〈名〉[电工] positive plate

〖～膜〗 yángjímó 〈名〉[化学] anode film

〖～栅〗 yángjíshān 〈名〉[电学] anode grid

【阳间】 yángjiān 〈名〉 land of the living; this world

【阳茎】 yángjīng 〈名〉[动物] aedeagus

【阳狂】 yángkuáng = 佯狂 yángkuáng

【阳离子】 yánglízǐ 〈名〉[化学] positive ion; cation

〖～泵〗 yánglízǐbèng 〈名〉 cation pump

〖～层〗 yánglízǐcéng 〈名〉[化学] cation layer

【阳历】 yánglì 〈名〉 solar calendar

【阳面】 yángmiàn 〈名〉 sunny side: 我的屋子在～。My room is on the sunny side.

【阳平】 yángpíng 〈名〉[语言] rising tone [the second of the four tones in modern standard Chinese pronunciation]

【阳坡】 yángpō 〈名〉 hillside facing the sun

【阳畦】 yángqí 〈名〉[农业] seed bed with windbreaks; cold bed/frame

【阳起石】 yángqǐshí 〈名〉[矿业] actinolite

【阳伞】 yángsǎn 〈名〉 parasol; sunshade

〖～效应〗 yángsǎn xiàoyìng 〈名〉 umbrella effect

【阳世】 yángshì 〈名〉 land of the living; this world; human world

【阳寿】 yángshòu 〈名〉 life span; life

【阳燧】 yángsuì 〈名〉〈古〉 brass speculum [placed in the sun to generate heat high enough to ignite dry grass]

【阳台】 yángtái 〈名〉 balcony

【阳痿】 yángwěi 〈名〉[医学] (sexual) impotence; erectile dysfunction: 机能性～ functional impotence ‖ 精神性～ psychic/psychogenic impotence ‖ 器质性～ organic impotence ‖ 衰弱性～ exhaustion impotence

【阳文】 yángwén 〈名〉 characters cut in relief: ～印章 seal in relief

【阳物】 yángwù 〈名〉 penis

【阳线】 yángxiàn 〈名〉[金融] positive line

【阳性】 yángxìng ❶〈形〉[医学] positive: 艾滋病病毒检查呈～ be HIV-positive ‖ 化验结果呈～。The test turned out to be positive. ‖ 妊娠试验的结果呈～。The pregnancy test is positive. ❷〈名〉[语言] masculine gender

〖～反应〗 yángxìng fǎnyìng 〈名〉[医学] positive reaction

〖～植物〗 yángxìng zhíwù 〈名〉 heliophyte plant; sun-loving plant

【阳虚】 yángxū 〈名〉[中医] deficiency of *yang*; lack of vital energy

【阳一套,阴一套】 yáng yī tào, yīn yī tào = 阴一套,阳一套 yīn yī tào, yáng yī tào

【阳韵】 yángyùn 〈名〉[语言] Chinese characters with m or n or ng as the terminal sound

【阳宅】 yángzhái 〈名〉〈迷信〉 residence; dwelling

玚 yáng 〈名〉〈古〉 a kind of jade

杨 yáng 〈名〉 poplar: ➩白～

【杨辉三角】 Yáng Huī sānjiǎo 〈名〉 Yang Hui's triangle—binomial array [known as Pascal's triangle in the West]

【杨柳】 yángliǔ 〈名〉 ❶ poplar and willow ❷ willow: 一排～ a line of willows

〖～科〗 yángliǔkē 〈名〉[植物] willow family

【杨梅】 yángméi 〈名〉 ❶ [植物] red bayberry ❷ fruit of red bayberry ❸ 〈方〉[植物] strawberry ❹ 〈方〉 syphilis

〖～疮〗 yángméichuāng 〈名〉〈方〉 syphilis

〖～蜡〗 yángméilà 〈名〉 bayberry wax

〖～油〗 yángméiyóu = 杨梅蜡 yángméilà

【杨木】 yángmù 〈名〉 poplar

【杨树】 yángshù 〈名〉 poplar

【杨桃】 yángtáo 〈名〉[植物] carambola; starfruit

【杨枝鱼】 yángzhīyú 〈名〉[动物] pipefish

旸 yáng ❶〈动〉〈书〉 (of the sun) rise ❷〈形〉 (of sky) clear; (of weather) fine

【旸谷】 yánggǔ 〈名〉〈古〉place where the sun rises

炀 yáng 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 smelt (metals) ❷〈形〉 (of fire) roaring

佯 yáng 〈动〉〈书〉 pretend; feign; sham: ～死 feign/sham death; play dead ‖ ～嗔薄怒 feint anger ‖ ～为不见 shut one's eyes to sth ‖ ～作无辜 feign innocence: ➩～攻;～狂

【佯称】 yángchēng 〈动〉 lie; tell lies; pretend: ～头疼 pretend a headache ‖ ～有病 pretend/sham illness

【佯动】 yángdòng 〈动〉[军事] feign activity

【佯攻】 yánggōng 〈动〉[军事] feign/sham/feint an attack: 向敌人两侧发动～ feint at enemy flanks ‖ ～左翼 feint at the left flank ‖ 军事上的～ military feint

【佯狂】 yángkuáng 〈动〉〈书〉 feign madness

【佯言】 yángyán 〈动〉〈书〉 tell a lie; lie

【佯装】 yángzhuāng 〈动〉 pretend; sham; feign: ～不知 feign ignorance; *make a pretence of ignorance* ‖ ～无辜 *feign innocence* ‖ ～有病 feign/sham illness; feign to be ill ‖ ～对法律一无所知 affect ignorance of the law ‖ 他昏昏欲睡的样子全是～的。His sleepiness was all pretence.

疡 yáng ❶〈名〉〈书〉 sore ❷〈动〉 (*of skin or mucous membrane*) fester; ulcerate: ➩溃～

垟 yáng 〈名〉〈方〉 field

徉 yáng →徜徉 chángyáng

洋 yáng ❶〈形〉 vast; multitudinous: ➩～～大观;～溢 ❷〈名〉 ocean: 四大～ four oceans ➩海～;太平～ ❸〈名〉 foreign nation/country: 留～ study abroad ‖ ～办法 foreign method ‖ 他从未出过～。*He has never been overseas.* ➩～服;～鬼子;西～ ❹〈名〉〈旧〉 silver dollar: 两块大～ two silver dollars

【洋艾油】 yáng'àiyóu 〈名〉[材料] absinthe oil; wormwood oil

【洋八股】 yángbāgǔ 〈名〉〈口〉 foreign stereotyped writing; foreign stereotypes

【洋白菜】 yángbáicài 〈名〉〈口〉 cabbage

【洋博士】 yángbóshì 〈名〉 Chinese with a foreign doctoral degree; foreign-trained Ph D

【洋布】 yángbù 〈名〉〈旧〉 machine-woven cloth [as distinguished from handloomed cloth]

【洋财】 yángcái 〈名〉 profit gained in business with foreigners—windfall gain, fortune, profit etc: ➩发～

【洋菜】 yángcài 〈名〉〈口〉 agar

【洋插队】 yángchāduì 〈动〉 go abroad in droves to study or work

【洋场】 yángchǎng 〈名〉〈旧〉〈贬〉 metropolis infested with foreign adventurers [usu referring to pre-liberation Shanghai]

〖～恶少〗 yángchǎng-èshào 〈名〉 rich young urban bully (in old China)

【洋车】 yángchē 〈名〉〈口〉 rickshaw: 拉～ pull a rickshaw

【洋瓷】 yángcí 〈名〉〈口〉 enamel: ～缸/盆/碗 enamel mug/washbasin/bowl ‖ ～器皿 enamelware

【洋葱】 yángcōng 〈名〉 onion

〖～皮〗 yángcōngpí 〈名〉 onion skin

〖～头〗 yángcōngtóu 〈名〉 onion bulb: 沙拉中的～太多。There is too much onion in the salad.

【洋地黄】 yángdìhuáng 〈名〉[植物] digitalis

〖～苷〗 yángdìhuánggān 〈名〉[医药] digitalin
〖～中毒〗 yángdìhuáng zhòngdú 〈名〉 digitalis poisoning
【洋缎】 yángduàn 〈名〉 satin-like cloth
【洋房】 yángfáng 〈名〉 Western-style building
【洋粉】 yángfěn ＝ 洋菜 yángcài
【洋服】 yángfú 〈名〉 Western-style clothes; occidental dress
【洋橄榄】 yánggǎnlǎn 〈名〉〈通称〉 olive
【洋镐】 yánggǎo 〈名〉〈通称〉 pickaxe; pick
【洋狗】 yánggǒu 〈名〉 dog of foreign breed
【洋鬼子】 yángguǐzi 〈名〉〈贬〉 foreign devil [a term used in old China for foreign invaders]: 假～ sham/imitation foreign devil
【洋行】 yángháng 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ foreign firm: 充当～买办 serve as compradors ❷ firms doing business with foreigners
【洋红】 yánghóng 〈名〉 ❶ pink pigment ❷ carmine; deep pink
【洋槐】 yánghuái 〈名〉[植物] locust tree
【洋灰】 yánghuī 〈名〉〈俗称〉 cement
【洋火】 yánghuǒ 〈名〉〈俗称〉 matches
【洋货】 yánghuò 〈名〉 imported/foreign goods: 抵制～ boycott imported goods
【洋脊】 yángjǐ 〈名〉[地质] oceanic ridge
【洋蓟】 yángjì 〈名〉[植物] artichoke
【洋碱】 yángjiǎn 〈名〉〈方〉 soap
【洋姜】 yángjiāng 〈名〉〈口〉 Jerusalem artichoke
【洋金花】 yángjīnhuā 〈名〉[中药] datura flower
【洋泾浜】 yángjīngbāng 〈名〉 pidgin: ～英语 pidgin English
【洋框框】 yángkuàngkuang 〈名〉 restrictive foreign conventions
【洋里洋气】 yánglǐyángqì 〈熟〉 ostentatiously foreign-styled: 打扮得～ be exotically dressed
【洋流】 yángliú 〈名〉[地理] ocean current
【洋楼】 yánglóu 〈名〉 Western-style building of two stories or more
【洋码子】 yángmǎzi 〈名〉〈方〉 Arabic numerals
【洋面】 yángmiàn 〈名〉 sea surface
【洋奴】 yángnú 〈名〉〈贬〉 slave of a foreign master; flunkey of foreigners; worshipper of everything foreign
〖～买办〗 yángnú mǎibàn 〈名〉 lackeys and compradors in the service of foreign bosses
〖～思想〗 yángnú sīxiǎng 〈名〉 slavish mentality towards all things foreign
〖～哲学〗 yángnú zhéxué 〈名〉 slavish comprador philosophy; blind worship of everything foreign
【洋盘】 yángpán 〈名〉〈方〉 raw hand in modern society
【洋漆】 yángqī 〈名〉〈方〉 paint; lacquer
【洋气】 yángqì 〈形〉 ❶ foreign-style; Western-style: 穿得～ be dressed in foreign style ‖ 你干嘛今天打扮得这么～? Why are you dressed in such an ostentatiously foreign style today? ❷ stylish; outlandish; fashionable; trendy: 穿着不要太～,还是朴素一点好。Don't be too trendy. It would be better to dress simply.
【洋钱】 yángqián 〈名〉 silver dollar
【洋琴】 yángqín ＝ 扬琴 yángqín
【洋人】 yángrén 〈名〉 foreigner [usu a Westerner]
【洋伞】 yángsǎn 〈名〉〈旧〉 steel-frame umbrella
【洋嗓子】 yángsǎngzi 〈名〉 voice trained in the Western style of singing
【洋纱】 yángshā 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ machine-spun cotton yarn ❷ muslin; calico; plain cloth
【洋参】 yángshēn 〈名〉 American ginseng
【洋柿子】 yángshìzi 〈名〉〈方〉 tomato
【洋苏木】 yángsūmù 〈名〉[植物] logwood
【洋铁】 yángtiě 〈名〉〈旧〉 tinned iron; galvanized iron; tinplate
【洋娃娃】 yángwáwa 〈名〉 foreign doll
【洋为中用】 yángwéi-zhōngyòng 〈熟〉 adapt foreign things to Chinese use; make foreign things serve China: 整个设计按照古为今用、～、推陈出新的方针进行。The whole work of designing progressed in the spirit of letting the past serve the present, making foreign things serve our own purpose and weeding through the old to bring forth the new.
【洋味儿】 yángwèir 〈名〉 foreign flavour; Western style
【洋文】 yángwén 〈名〉 foreign language [usu Western language]
【洋务】 yángwù 〈名〉 ❶ foreign affairs [in the 19th century Qing Dynasty]: ⇨～派 ❷ service trades intended for foreigners [in Hong Kong and other places]
〖～派〗 yángwùpài 〈名〉 advocators of Westernization Movement [in the 19th century Qing government]
〖～运动〗 Yángwù Yùndòng 〈名〉 Westernization Movement [to introduce techniques of capitalist production, initiated by comprador bureaucrats in the latter half of the 19th century in order to preserve the rule of the Qing government]
【洋相】 yángxiàng 〈名〉 funny manner: ⇨出～
【洋烟】 yángyān 〈名〉 imported cigarettes: 抽～ smoke imported cigarettes
【洋洋】 yángyáng 〈形〉 ❶ vast; impressive: ⇨～大观 ❷ ＝ 扬扬 yángyáng
〖～大观〗 yángyáng-dàguān 〈熟〉 spectacular; grandiose; imposing
〖～得意〗 yángyáng-déyì ＝ 扬扬得意 yángyáng-déyì
〖～洒洒〗 yángyáng-sǎsǎ 〈形〉 write copiously and fluently: 他～地写了很多,以充分阐述他的观点。He elaborated his views at great length. ‖ 这份报告～近 900 页。This lengthy report runs to nearly 900 pages.
〖～万言〗 yángyángwànyán 〈熟〉 a lengthy piece of writing
〖～自得〗 yángyáng-zìdé ＝ 扬扬自得 yángyáng-zìdé
【洋溢】 yángyì 〈动〉 be permeated with; brim with: ～着爱国主义热情 be aglow with patriotism; ooze patriotism ‖ ～着少女的欢乐 be filled to the brim with girlish glee ‖ ～着幸福与欢乐 brim with happiness and joy ‖ 全国上下～着一片热烈的节日气氛。There was an intense holiday air all over the country. ‖ 宴会上～着团结友好的热烈气氛。The banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship. ‖ 整个会场～着一片友好的气氛。A friendly atmosphere prevailed at the meeting.
【洋油】 yángyóu 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ kerosene ❷ imported oil
【洋芋】 yángyù 〈名〉〈方〉 potato
【洋装】 yángzhuāng 〈名〉 ❶ Western-style clothes ❷ Western-style bookbinding
〖～书〗 yángzhuāngshū 〈名〉 books with Western-style binding

烊 yáng 〈动〉〈方〉 melt; dissolve; go soft: 糖～了。The sweets have gone soft.
⇨yàng

蛘 yáng 〈名〉〈方〉[动物] rice weevil

yǎng

仰 yǎng 〈动〉 ❶ face upward: ～起头 raise one's head ‖ ～着睡 sleep on one's back ‖ 飞机～飞穿过云层。The airplane nosed up through the clouds. ‖ 她把头一～表示轻蔑。She tossed her head back to show her contempt. ⇨～望; ～卧; ～泳 ❷ admire; respect; look up to: ⇨～慕; 信～; 瞻～ ❸ 〈旧〉 [usu used in official letters from a goverment office at a higher level to an office at a lower level] be sure to: ～即遵照。We hope that you will act accordingly at once. ❹ rely/depend on: ⇨～给; ～赖; ～仗
【仰八叉】 yǎngbachā 〈名〉 fall on one's back: 摔了个～ fall flat on one's back
【仰不愧天】 yǎngbùkuìtiān 〈熟〉 when looking up, one has no occasion for shame before Heaven
【仰承】 yǎngchéng 〈动〉 ❶ 〈书〉 depend/rely on ❷ 〈敬〉 comply with: ～意旨 comply with your wishes
【仰毒】 yǎngdú 〈动〉〈书〉 take poison
【仰俯之间】 yǎngfǔzhījiān between looking up and stooping down—in an instant; in a flash; in a twinkling of an eye
【仰拱】 yǎnggǒng 〈名〉[建筑] inverted/inflected arch
【仰光】 Yǎngguāng 〈名〉 Yangon [capital of Myanmar]
【仰给】 yǎngjǐ 〈动〉 rely on sb for support: ～于人 rely on others for support
【仰角】 yǎngjiǎo 〈名〉 ❶ [数学] angle of elevation; quadrant elevation ❷ [物理] tilt angle ❸ [工程] angle of elevation; elevation angle
〖～计〗 yǎngjiǎojì 〈名〉[工程] elevation meter
〖～误差〗 yǎngjiǎo wùchā 〈名〉 elevation-angle error; elevation error
【仰壳】 yǎngké ＝ 仰八叉 yǎngbachā

Y

【仰赖】 yǎnglài 〈动〉 rely on：不能～他们提供很多支持。We can't rely on them for much support.

【仰面】 yǎngmiàn 〈动〉 face upward

〖～朝天〗 yǎngmiàn-cháotiān 〈熟〉 lie on one's back：摔了个～ fall flat on one's back；land/fall on one's back

〖～求人〗 yǎngmiàn-qiúrén 〈熟〉 implore others for help

【仰慕】 yǎngmù 〈动〉 admire；look up to：～已久 have long been admiring (sb) ‖ 这件事使我对他的～之情减弱了。My admiration for him waned because of this.

【仰攀】 yǎngpān 〈动〉 ❶ climb/clamber up ❷ seek high connections

【仰求】 yǎngqiú 〈动〉 implore

【仰人鼻息】 yǎngrénbíxī 〈熟〉 be at sb's beck and call；be slavishly dependent on others：他恨自己违背良心，在这里委曲求全，～。He hated himself for going against his own conscience and stooping to compromise under someone's thumb. ‖ 我自己想办法，绝不～。I will find a way out for myself. I will never live at others' mercy/depend on others for a living.

【仰韶文化】 Yǎngsháo wénhuà 〈名〉 Yangshao Culture [a Neolithic culture characterized by a fine painted pottery, named after Yangshao village, in Mianchi County, Henan Province where relics were first unearthed in 1921]

【仰视】 yǎngshì 〈动〉 look up at：～天空 look up at the sky

〖～图〗 yǎngshìtú 〈名〉 upward/bottom view

【仰首】 yǎngshǒu 〈动〉 raise one's head

【仰天】 yǎngtiān 〈动〉 look up/upward at the sky：～长叹 look up to heaven and sigh heavily ‖ ～长啸 utter long wheezing cries in the open air ‖ ～大笑 look up at the sky and laugh sardonically ‖ ～兴叹 look up to the sky and heave a sigh

【仰望】 yǎngwàng 〈动〉 ❶ look up at；look upward at：～蓝天 look up at the blue sky ❷ 〈书〉 look to sb for guidance or support：～终生 look up to sb for the whole of one's life

【仰卧】 yǎngwò 〈动〉 lie on one's back；lie supine：翻身～ roll over on one's back

〖～起坐〗 yǎngwò qǐzuò 〈名〉[体育] sit-ups：做～ do sit-ups

【仰屋窃叹】 yǎngwū-qiètàn 〈熟〉 look up at the ceiling and sigh—be at one's wits' end；be at the end of one's tether

【仰屋兴叹】 yǎngwū-xīngtàn = 仰屋窃叹 yǎngwū-qiètàn

【仰息他人】 yǎngxītārén = 仰人鼻息 yǎngrénbíxī

【仰药】 yǎngyào 〈动〉〈书〉 take poison

【仰泳】 yǎngyǒng 〈名〉[体育] backstroke：游～ do the backstroke

【仰仗】 yǎngzhàng 〈动〉 rely/depend on；look to sb for backing/support：～权势 depend on power and influence ‖ 此事还得～诸位大力支持。I'll rely heavily on all of you for support in this matter. ‖ 他～有钱有势横行霸道。He used his wealth and power to bully others.

养 yǎng ❶〈动〉 raise；keep；grow：～蚕 breed silkworms ‖ ～鸽子 raise pigeons ‖ ～狗 keep a dog ‖ ～花 raise/grow flowers ‖ ～鸟 keep pet birds ‖ ～兔子 breed/farm rabbits ‖ 他～了多少头牛？What is the size of his herd of cattle? ❷〈动〉 support；provide for；raise：～不起家 cannot afford to feed one's family ‖ 他就是那样给～大的。That's the way he was raised. ⇨抱～；抚～ ❸〈动〉 give birth to：～了个女孩 give birth to a daughter ❹〈动〉 rest；convalesce；recuperate；heal：～身体 recuperate one's health ⇨～病；疗～；休～ ❺〈动〉 maintain；keep in good order：⇨～路 ❻〈动〉 cultivate；refine：⇨涵～；教～ ❼〈动〉 acquire；train；develop：⇨～成；培～ ❽〈形〉 foster；adoptive；adopted：⇨～父；～女 ❾〈动〉 give aid to；support；help sustain：以进～出 use imports to serve the expansion of exports ❿〈动〉 wear one's hair long；let one's hair grow：把头发～长了好梳辫子。Let your hair grow long so that you can braid it.

【养兵】 yǎngbīng 〈动〉 maintain/keep an army

〖～千日，用兵一时〗 yǎngbīng qiānrì, yòngbīng yīshí 〈熟〉 maintain an army for a thousand days to use it at the moment of need；soldiers are trained for use in time of crisis；a standing army is kept in emergency

【养病】 yǎngbìng 〈动〉 recuperate；convalesce：在家～ recuperate/convalesce at home

【养不教，父之过】 yǎng bù jiào, fù zhī guò 〈熟〉 the father should be blamed if the child is better fed than taught

【养蚕】 yǎngcán 〈动〉 raise silkworms；engage in sericulture

〖～场〗 yǎngcánchǎng 〈名〉 sericulture farm

〖～业〗 yǎngcányè 〈名〉 sericulture

【养成】 yǎngchéng 〈动〉 form；cultivate；acquire；develop；foster：～爱好 form a liking (for) ‖ ～良好的品格 develop a fine personality ‖ ～习惯 acquire/form/cultivate/develop/foster a habit ‖ ～优良的工作作风 cultivate a good style of work ‖ 使孩子～早睡早起的习惯 get the children into the habit of early to bed and early to rise

【养地】 yǎngdì 〈动〉[农业] increase soil fertility (by fertilization, etc)

【养而不教】 yǎng'érbùjiào 〈熟〉 rearing children without educating them

【养儿方知父母恩】 yǎng ér fāng zhī fùmǔ ēn 〈熟〉 we can't really appreciate the great pains our parents have taken over us until we ourselves become parents

【养儿防老，积谷防荒】 yǎng ér fáng lǎo, jī gǔ fáng huāng 〈熟〉 just as one stores up grain against lean years, one rears children against old age

【养分】 yǎngfèn 〈名〉 nutrient：供给/溶解～ supply/dissolve nutrients ‖ 输送～ carry nutrients (to) ‖ 土壤～ soil nutrient ‖ 从土壤中获得～和水 get nutrients and water from the soil

【养蜂】 yǎngfēng 〈动〉 keep/breed bees：～酿蜜 keep/raise bees for producing honey ‖ ～用具 beekeeping appliances

〖～场〗 yǎngfēngchǎng 〈名〉 apiary；bee yard

〖～人〗 yǎngfēngrén 〈名〉 beekeeper/man；apiarist；beemaster

〖～业〗 yǎngfēngyè 〈名〉 apiculture；beekeeping

【养父】 yǎngfù 〈名〉 foster/adoptive father

【养汉】 yǎnghàn 〈动〉(of a woman) commit adultery；have an affair with a man

【养虎遗患】 yǎnghǔ-yíhuàn 〈熟〉 to rear a tiger is to invite disaster—appeasement brings disaster；warm a snake in one's bosom；harbour some evil-doer who will later do you harm

【养护】 yǎnghù 〈动〉 ❶ look after；maintain；conserve：～公路 maintain public highways ‖ ～设备 maintain equipment ‖ ～视力 take good care of one's sight ‖ ～树苗 nurse young trees ‖ 铁路线必须经常～。The railway lines have to be constantly maintained. ❷ cure；nurse：混凝土～ concrete curing

〖～费〗 yǎnghùfèi 〈名〉 cost of upkeep/maintenance：支付车辆～ pay for the maintenance of vehicles

【养晦待时】 yǎnghuì-dàishí 〈熟〉 dwell in retirement awaiting opportunity；bide one's time in obscurity

【养活】 yǎnghuo 〈动〉 ❶ support；feed：～家室 maintain one's family ‖ ～三口人 feed three mouths ‖ 要靠别人～ need other's support for a livelihood ❷ raise (animals)；rear：这家农场～了上万只鸡。This farm raises over ten thousand chickens. ❸〈方〉 give birth to：～了两个孩子 gave birth to two children

【养鸡场】 yǎngjīchǎng 〈名〉 chicken farm/ranch/run；fowl run：综合～ poultry-farming complex

【养家】 yǎngjiā 〈动〉 support/sustain/raise/keep a family：他连自己都养不活，更不用说～了。He is not able to keep himself, much less a family.

〖～糊口〗 yǎngjiā-húkǒu 〈熟〉 support/sustain/raise one's family；earn the family's living：忙着～ be busy with the bread-and-butter side of life

【养精蓄锐】 yǎngjīng-xùruì 〈熟〉 nourish one's spirit and store up vigour—conserve strength and store up energy；recuperate and build up one's energy：～以利再战 save one's strength for the next battle ‖ 为了～，他强迫自己睡了一个长长的午觉。He forced himself to take a long nap to renew his energy. ‖ 我军～，以逸代劳。Our army has conserved its strength and is waiting for a chance to attack the fatigued enemy.

【养老】 yǎnglǎo 〈动〉 ❶ provide for the aged：给某人～ support sb in his old age ⇨～送终 ❷ live out one's life in retirement：攒钱～ save money for one's old age

〖～保险〗 yǎnglǎo bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 endowment insurance；old-age insurance：买～ buy endowment insurance ‖ ～单 endowment policy

〖～金〗 yǎnglǎojīn 〈名〉 old-age pension；endowment：给予～ award/grant a pension ‖ 获得～ receive a pension ‖ 靠～ live on a pension ‖ 领取～ draw/collect one's (old-age) pension ‖ 提供～ provide a pension ‖ 享受～ enjoy a pension

〖～送终〗 yǎnglǎo-sòngzhōng 〈熟〉 look after one's parents in their old age and give them a proper burial after their death：女

儿也能为父母～。Daughters can also provide for their old parents and attend upon them at their sickbed before they die.
〖～院〗 yǎnglǎoyuàn 〈名〉 home for the aged; rest home; nursing home; senior citizens' home: 建立一家～ establish a home for old people ‖ 住在～ live in a home for the aged
【养廉】 yǎnglián 〈动〉〈书〉 (of government officials) nourish honesty—restrain from graft and corruption: 俭以～ nourish honesty by living a frugal life
【养料】 yǎngliào 〈名〉 nutriment; nourishment; nutrient: 提供～ supply nutrients ‖ 吸取～ draw nourishment (from) ‖ 大多数植物靠根部吸收的水分汲取～。Most plants are nourished by water drawn up through their roots. ‖ 根将水分和～输送到干和枝。The roots transmit moisture and nutrients to the trunk and branches. ‖ 血液把～送到全身的细胞。The blood distributes the nutrients to cells throughout the body.
【养路】 yǎnglù 〈动〉 maintain a road or railway
〖～队〗 yǎnglùduì 〈名〉 section gang
〖～费〗 yǎnglùfèi 〈名〉 road toll
〖～工〗 yǎnglùgōng 〈名〉 path master; section hand
【养马场】 yǎngmǎchǎng 〈动〉 horse farm/ranch
【养母】 yǎngmǔ 〈名〉 foster/adoptive mother
【养女】 yǎngnǚ 〈名〉 adopted/adoptive/foster daughter
【养气】 yǎngqì 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ foster moral character ❷ [道教] do breathing exercises to discipline one's temperament
【养禽学】 yǎngqínxué 〈名〉 aviculture
【养人】 yǎngrén 〈动〉 be nutritious; nourish: 这东西很～。This is very nutritious.
【养伤】 yǎngshāng 〈动〉 nurse one's injury/wound: 躺在床上～ stay in bed to nurse one's wound ‖ 养好伤 heal one's wound
【养神】 yǎngshén 〈动〉 (rest to) refresh one's spirit; repose
【养生】 yǎngshēng 〈动〉 keep in good health; preserve one's health: ～要素 essential elements of life
〖～之道〗 yǎngshēngzhīdào 〈名〉 way to keep in good health; way to maintain good health; way to preserve health; laws of health: 懂得～ know the secret of keeping in good health ‖ 遵循～ follow the way to keep in good health
【养兔场】 yǎngtùchǎng 〈名〉 rabbit farm/ranch
【养媳妇】 yǎngxífù 〈名〉 child bride; child daughter-in-law
【养心莫善于寡欲】 yǎngxīn mò shàn yú guǎ yù 〈熟〉 there is no better way to cultivate the mind than to lessen passionate desires
【养性】 yǎngxìng 〈动〉 discipline one's temperament; refine one's soul: ⇨修身～
【养痈成患】 yǎngyōng-chénghuàn 〈熟〉 a carbuncle neglected becomes the bane of your life—leaving evil unchecked spells ruin: 我们不应包庇坏人坏事，因为那是～。We should not harbour evil-doers and cover their evil deeds, because leaving evil unchecked spells ruin.
【养痈遗患】 yǎngyōng-yíhuàn ＝ 养痈成患 yǎngyōng-chénghuàn
【养鱼】 yǎngyú 〈动〉 raise/rear fish; breed/farm fish: 稻田～ fish culture in a paddy field ‖ 河道～ fish culture in a stream ‖ 湖泊～ fish culture in a lake ‖ 静水～ fish culture in stagnant water ‖ 水库～ fish culture in a reservoir
〖～场〗 yǎngyúchǎng 〈名〉 fish farm/ranch
〖～池〗 yǎngyúchí 〈名〉 fish pond
〖～缸〗 yǎngyúgāng 〈名〉 aquarium
〖～业〗 yǎngyúyè 〈名〉 fish farming
【养育】 yǎngyù 〈动〉 bring up; rear; foster; nurture: ～子女 nurture/rear children; bring up children; rear sons and daughters
〖～之恩〗 yǎngyùzhī'ēn 〈名〉 love and care of one's parents in child rearing: 报答父母的～ pay the debt of gratitude for one's parents' love and care ‖ 感谢父母的～ show one's gratitude for the love and care given by one's parents
【养殖】 yǎngzhí 〈动〉 breed/cultivate (aquatics): ～海带/珍珠 cultivate kelp/pearl ‖ 淡水～ freshwater aquaculture
〖～场〗 yǎngzhíchǎng 〈名〉 aquatic breeding farm: 水产～ aquatic farm
〖～面积〗 yǎngzhí miànjī 〈名〉 area of cultivation
〖～业〗 yǎngzhíyè 〈名〉 breeding industry; fish breeding and poultry raising; aquaculture: 海洋～ mariculture
【养猪场】 yǎngzhūchǎng 〈名〉 pig farm/ranch; piggery
【养子】 yǎngzǐ 〈名〉 adopted/adoptive/foster son: 收～ adopt a son
【养尊处优】 yǎngzūn-chǔyōu 〈熟〉 live in clover; enjoy a rich and comfortable lifestyle; live off the fat of the land; live in the lap of luxury: 领导干部决不能高高在上，～，要与人民同甘共苦。Leading cadres must not hold themselves aloof, and indulge in a luxurious life. They should share the joys and sorrows of the people.

氧 yǎng 〈名〉[化学] oxygen (O): 缺～ suffer from a deficiency of oxygen; lack oxygen ‖ 输～ perform oxygen therapy ‖ 吸～ inhale oxygen ‖ 液态～ liquid oxygen ‖ 有～运动 aerobic exercise; aerobics
【氧吧】 yǎngbā 〈名〉 oxygen bar
【氧饱和】 yǎngbǎohé 〈名〉[医学] oxygen saturation
【氧比】 yǎngbǐ 〈名〉[化学] oxygen ratio
【氧点】 yǎngdiǎn 〈名〉[物理] oxygen point
【氧腐蚀】 yǎngfǔshí 〈名〉[冶金] oxygen corrosion
【氧割】 yǎnggē 〈名〉 oxyacetylene metal-cutting
【氧含量】 yǎnghánliàng 〈名〉[医学] oxygen content
【氧耗量】 yǎnghàoliàng 〈名〉[医学] oxygen consumption
【氧合器】 yǎnghéqì 〈名〉[医学] oxygenator
【氧化】 yǎnghuà 〈动〉[化学] oxidize; oxidate: ～铬/锌/银 chromium/zinc/silver oxide ‖ ～油 oxygenated oil ‖ 加压/中性～ pressure/neutral oxidation ‖ 原来的白色铅颜料～发黑了。The original white lead pigments have oxidized and turned black.
〖～反应〗 yǎnghuà fǎnyìng 〈名〉 oxidizing reaction
〖～剂〗 yǎnghuàjì 〈名〉[化学] oxidant; oxidizer: 抗～ oxidation inhibitor; oxidation-resistant
〖～硫〗 yǎnghuàliú 〈名〉[化学] sulphur oxide
〖～膜〗 yǎnghuàmó 〈名〉[化学] oxidation film
〖～钠〗 yǎnghuànà 〈名〉[化学] sodium oxide
〖～期〗 yǎnghuàqī 〈名〉[冶金] oxidizing period
〖～热〗 yǎnghuàrè 〈名〉 heat of oxidation
〖～速度〗 yǎnghuà sùdù 〈名〉 oxidizing velocity
〖～铁〗 yǎnghuàtiě 〈名〉[化学] ferric oxide: ～红 ferric oxide rough; red iron oxide
〖～铜〗 yǎnghuàtóng 〈名〉[化学] copperoxide
〖～土〗 yǎnghuàtǔ 〈名〉 oxisol
〖～物〗 yǎnghuàwù 〈名〉 oxide; oxidizing material: ～隔离 oxide isolation ‖ ～核燃料 oxide nuclear fuel ‖ ～矿物 oxide mineral ‖ ～燃料(反应)堆 oxide fuel reactor ‖ 敷～灯丝 oxide-coated filament
〖～渣〗 yǎnghuàzhā 〈名〉 oxidizing slag
〖～作用〗 yǎnghuà zuòyòng 〈名〉 oxidation
【氧疗】 yǎngliáo 〈名〉[医学] oxygen therapy
【氧气】 yǎngqì 〈名〉 oxygen: 产生～ produce oxygen ‖ 呼吸～ breathe oxygen ‖ 一个运动员每分钟最多摄入四升～。An athlete has a maximum oxygen uptake of four litres per minute.
〖～袋〗 yǎngqìdài 〈名〉 oxygen bag
〖～面具〗 yǎngqì miànjù 〈名〉 oxygen mask
〖～瓶〗 yǎngqìpíng 〈名〉 oxygen cylinder: 手提式～ oxygen walker
〖～枪〗 yǎngqìqiāng 〈名〉[冶金] oxygen lance
〖～切割〗 yǎngqì qiēgē 〈名〉[工程] oxygen cutting
〖～帐〗 yǎngqìzhàng 〈名〉[医学] oxygen tent
〖～罩〗 yǎngqìzhào 〈名〉[医学] oxygen mask
【氧炔】 yǎngquē 〈名〉 oxyacetylene: ～焊接/切割 oxyacetylene welding/cutting
〖～吹管〗 yǎngquē chuīguǎn 〈名〉 oxyacetylene blowpipe
【氧容量】 yǎngróngliàng 〈名〉[医学] oxygen capacity
【氧效果】 yǎngxiàoguǒ 〈名〉[生理] oxygen effect
【氧循环】 yǎngxúnhuán 〈名〉[生物] oxygen cycle
【氧乙炔】 yǎngyǐquē 〈名〉[化学] oxyacetylene
〖～吹管〗 yǎngyǐquē chuīguǎn 〈名〉[机械] oxyacetylene blowpipe
〖～切割〗 yǎngyǐquē qiēgē 〈名〉[工程] oxyacetylene cutting
【氧张力】 yǎngzhānglì 〈名〉[医学] oxygen tension
【氧中毒】 yǎngzhòngdú 〈名〉[医学] oxygen poisoning/toxicity
【氧族元素】 yǎngzú yuánsù 〈名〉[化学] oxygen group element

痒 yǎng 〈动〉 ❶ itch; tickle: 除～ relieve an itch ‖ 发～ suffer from an itch; have/feel an itch ‖ ～得难受 be too itchy to endure; suffer from an itch ‖ 脚心～ have an itch in the soles of one's feet ‖ 手心～ have an itch in one's palm ‖ 胡椒进入鼻孔，会

使人发～。Pepper tickles if it gets into the nose. ‖ 我的脚趾～死了。My toes are itching like mad. ⇨搔～ ❹ itch for a try: 他看见别人踢球,心里就～了。He can't resist his itch to play when he sees others playing football.

【痒痒】 yǎngyang 〈动〉〈口〉 itch; tickle; be pruritic: 我感到喉咙～的。I feel a tickle in my throat. ‖ 这羊毛衫扎得我脖子～的。This woollen sweater is tickling my neck.

〖～挠儿〗 yǎngyangnáor 〈名〉 itch scratcher

〖～肉〗 yǎngyangròu 〈名〉〈口〉 ticklish spot

【痒疹】 yǎngzhěn 〈名〉[医学] prurigo: 单纯～ prurigo simplex ‖ 轻～ prurigo mitis ‖ 丘疹性～ prurigo papule ‖ 重～ prurigo ferox

yàng

炀 yàng 〈动〉〈书〉 bake; burn
⇨yáng

怏 yàng

【怏然】 yàngrán 〈形〉 ❶ unhappy: ～不悦 be unhappy about sth ❷ proud: ～自足 be smug and self-satisfied

【怏怏】 yàngyàng 〈形〉 disgruntled; sullen: ～而归 go home sadly

〖～不乐〗 yàngyàng-bùlè 〈熟〉 be unhappy about sth; be morose; be in low spirits; be in the blues: 她～地回了家。Sulkily, she went home.

样 yàng 〈名〉 ❶ shape; form; appearance: 走了～的毛衣 shapeless sweater ‖ 只是漆了一下,房子的外表就全变了～儿。They changed the whole appearance of the house just by painting it. ⇨～子;模～ ❷ appearance (of a person): 几年没见,你还是老～儿。It's several years since we met last time, but you still look the same. ❸ sample; model; pattern: 看～订货 place a sample order ⇨～本;～品;榜～;校～ ❹ tendency; likelihood: 看～儿天要下雨了。It looks like rain. ❺ kind; type: 三～菜 three dishes ‖ 他～～都行。He is an all-rounder.

【样板】 yàngbǎn 〈名〉 ❶ sample/proof plate ❷ [工程] template: ⇨～刀 ❸ model; example: 当作～ serve as a model ‖ 树～ set an example ‖ 学～ follow an example ⇨～田;～戏

〖～刀〗 yàngbǎndāo 〈名〉[工程] form tool; forming cutter

〖～房〗 yàngbǎnfáng 〈名〉 showhouse; show flat

〖～工程〗 yàngbǎn gōngchéng 〈名〉 prototype/typical project

〖～田〗 yàngbǎntián 〈名〉 demonstration field; model field/plot

〖～戏〗 yàngbǎnxì 〈名〉 model Beijing opera [a term used during the Cultural Revolution (1966－1976)]

【样本】 yàngběn 〈名〉 ❶ sample book ❷ [印刷] sample; specimen: 作为～ serve as a specimen ‖ ～生产 sample production ‖ 词典的～ specimen copy of a dictionary ‖ 新书～ advance copy of a book ‖ 字体～ type specimen book

【样带】 yàngdài 〈名〉[植物] belt transect

【样稿】 yànggǎo 〈名〉[印刷] sample manuscript

【样机】 yàngjī 〈名〉 ❶ prototype of a machine ❷ prototype (aeroplane)

【样款】 yàngkuǎn 〈名〉 pattern; style; type; sample

【样片】 yàngpiàn 〈名〉 sample copy (of a film or telefilm): 审看～ censor a sample film ‖ ～试映 preview a sample film

【样品】 yàngpǐn 〈名〉 sample (product); specimen: 分发～ hand out/distribute samples ‖ 检查～质量 test samples for quality ‖ 取/送～ take/send samples ‖ 提供参考～ furnish a sample reference ‖ 提交～ submit a sample ‖ 赠送～ give away free samples ‖ 免费～ free sample ‖ 新型清洁剂～ sample of a new detergent

〖～检验员〗 yàngpǐn jiǎnyànyuán 〈名〉 sampler

〖～室〗 yàngpǐnshì 〈名〉 sample room

【样式】 yàngshì 〈名〉 pattern; type; style: 设计一种～ devise a pattern ‖ 提供最新～ supply the latest model ‖ ～陈旧 be old-fashioned ‖ ～典雅/新颖 elegant/novel style ‖ 建筑～ architectural design ‖ 各种～的打印机 printers in all styles ‖ 最新～的T恤 T-shirts of the latest style

【样书】 yàngshū 〈名〉 sample book

【样图】 yàngtú 〈名〉 master drawing

【样样】 yàngyàng 〈名〉 every kind; each and every; all: 对～都满意 be satisfied with everything ‖ 各种乐器～俱全 have each and every kind of musical instruments ‖ 他～功课都好。He is doing well in every course he takes. ‖ 行行皆通,～稀松。Jack of all trades and master of none.

【样张】 yàngzhāng 〈名〉 ❶ [印刷] specimen page: 打出一份～ pull a proof ‖ 根据你的要求,现寄上词典的～。In accordance with your request I am sending you sample sheets of the dictionary. ❷ pattern sheet: 衣服～ dress pattern sheet

【样子】 yàngzi 〈名〉 ❶ appearance; shape; form: 被压得不成～ be crushed out of shape ‖ 你不像有病的～。You don't look sick. ‖ 他把自己的旧汽车摆弄得有点～了。He has tinkered his old car into some shape. ‖ 她节食不当,已瘦得不成～。She has starved herself to a shadow by excessive dieting. / She has dwindled to a shadow of her former self by excessive dieting. ‖ 这件组合家具～很漂亮。This sectional is beautifully styled. ‖ 这幢楼房盖得渐渐有个～了。The building is beginning to take shape. ❷ (of a person) appearance; manner; air: 装出～ put on a show/the appearance (of); assume an air (of) ‖ 高傲的～ haughty air ‖ 看他的～像是不久人世了。By the looks of him, he won't live much longer. ‖ 他显出急于讨好的～。He radiated anxiety to please. ‖ 我不喜欢她那～。I don't like her manner. ⇨做～ ❸ sample; model; pattern: 衣服～ clothes pattern ‖ 你不要学他的～。Don't take him as your example. ❹ tendency; likelihood: 看～天要下雨。It looks like rain.

恙 yàng 〈名〉〈书〉 ailment; illness: 微～ slight illness; indisposition ⇨安然无～;别来无～

【恙虫】 yàngchóng 〈名〉[动物] tsutsugamushi mite

〖～病〗 yàngchóngbìng 〈名〉[医学] tsutsugamushi disease; scrub typhus; inundation fever; Japanese river fever

〖～热〗 yàngchóngrè 〈名〉 scrub typhus; tsutsugamushi disease

【恙螨】 yàngmǎn 〈名〉[动物] chigger: ～科 Trombiculidae

烊 yàng →打烊 dǎyàng
⇨yáng

鞅 yàng →牛鞅 niúyàng
⇨yāng

漾 yàng ❶〈动〉 ripple: 湖面上～起层层波纹。Ripples on the water's surface urged each other forward. ⇨荡～ ❷〈动〉 brim over; overflow: 脸上～出笑容 one's face lights up; have a smile on one's face ‖ 澡盆里的水都～出来了。The bathtub is overflowing. ❸〈名〉〈方〉 small lake; lakelet

【漾奶】 yàngnǎi 〈动〉 (of babies) throw up milk

yāo

幺 yāo ❶〈形〉〈方〉 youngest: ～妹 youngest sister ‖ ～叔 youngest uncle ❷〈名〉 one [used for the numeral "1" in saying phone numbers, dates and the like]: 打～～零报警 dial 110 to call the police ‖ 报火警请拨～～九。To report a fire, please dial 119.

【幺蛾子】 yāo'ézi 〈名〉〈方〉 wicked idea; trick: 出～ make wicked suggestions

【幺麽】 yāomó 〈书〉 ❶〈形〉 petty; insignificant; small: ～小丑 despicable wretch ❷〈名〉 vile person

【幺元】 yāoyuán 〈名〉[数学] identity element; identity of a group

夭[1] yāo 〈动〉 die young: ⇨～逝;～亡;～折

夭[2] yāo 〈形〉〈书〉 (of grass and trees) luxuriant; profuse; exuberant: ⇨～桃秾李

【夭矫】 yāojiāo 〈形〉〈书〉 twisted and imposing

【夭殇】 yāoshāng 〈动〉〈书〉 die young

【夭逝】 yāoshì 〈动〉 die young/prematurely

【夭桃秾李】 yāotáo-nónglǐ 〈熟〉 [said of a beautiful young lady, esp on her wedding day] beautiful peach and plum blossoms—pretty young lady

【夭亡】 yāowáng 〈动〉 die young; die in infancy
【夭折】 yāozhé 〈动〉 ❶ die young/prematurely ❷ come to a premature end; meet an untimely end; abort: 他的计划中途～。His plan aborted midway.

吆 yāo 〈动〉 cry out; bawl; shout: 我们对被～来喝去感到一肚子怨气。We felt resentful about being shoved around. ⇨～喝; ～五喝六
【吆喊】 yāohǎn 〈动〉 cry out; call: 我～了半天,也没有人应声。I called again and again but no one answered.
【吆喝】 yāohe 〈动〉 ❶ cry out; call; shout; yell: 到时候你在楼下～一声,我就下来。Give me a shout from downstairs when it is time and I will be right down. ‖ 他大声～把嗓子都叫哑了。He bawled himself hoarse. ❷ call aloud for sale; cry/hawk one's wares: 卖什么,～什么。You sell what you advertise. ‖ 农贸市场上到处是～声。The market was filled with farmers crying out their wares. ❸ urge a draft animal on with shouts: 就别～了,让牲口换口气吧。Stop shouting at the animal and give it a break.
【吆五喝六】 yāowǔ-hèliù 〈熟〉 ❶ (in gambling) call out numbers, making a lot of noise ❷ 〈方〉 shout overbearingly: 我不喜欢他对人～。I don't like the way he keeps snapping at people.

约 yāo 〈动〉〈口〉 weigh: ～～这有多重。See how much it weighs. ‖ 给我～三斤西红柿。Weigh out three *jin* of tomatoes for me.
⇨yuē

妖[1] yāo ❶〈名〉 goblin; demon; evil spirit: ⇨～精; ～魔鬼怪 ❷〈形〉 evil and fraudulent: ⇨～道; ～术; ～言

妖[2] yāo 〈形〉 ❶ gorgeous; bewitching: ⇨～娆 ❷ (usu of a woman) gorgeous and coquettish: ⇨～里～气; ～冶
【妖道】 yāodào 〈名〉 Taoist sorcerer/witch
【妖氛】 yāofēn 〈名〉 ominous phenomenon; demonic aura; evil potent/influence
【妖风】 yāofēng 〈名〉 evil wind—noxious trend: ～四起。Noxious trends were rampant. ‖ 刹住赌博的～。Put an end to the evil trend of gambling. /Check/Halt the evil trend of gambling.
【妖怪】 yāoguài 〈名〉 monster; devil; demon; bogey
【妖姬】 yāojī 〈名〉 seductive woman
【妖精】 yāojing 〈名〉 ❶ evil spirit; demon ❷ alluring woman; siren; seductress
【妖里妖气】 yāoliyāoqì 〈形〉〈贬〉 seductive and bewitching: 她把自己打扮得～。She dressed whorishly.
【妖媚】 yāomèi 〈形〉 seductively charming; bewitching
【妖魔】 yāomó 〈名〉 evil spirit; demon: ～乱舞。Evil spirits of all kinds dance in joyous revelry.
〖～鬼怪〗 yāomó-guǐguài 〈熟〉 demons and ghosts; evil spirits of every description; all forces of evil: 消灭一切～ wipe out all demons and ghosts
【妖孽】 yāoniè 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ ill omens ❷ demons and ghosts ❸ evil person/thing; evil-doer
【妖气】 yāoqì 〈名〉 ❶ (of a woman) bewitching and seductive way of dressing ❷ (in myths) evil phenomenon (produced by monsters or spirits)
【妖娆】 yāoráo 〈形〉〈书〉 enchanting; bewitching; fascinating: 体态～ have an enchanting carriage
【妖人】 yāorén 〈名〉 sorcerer; enchanter
【妖声怪气】 yāoshēng-guàiqì ＝ 妖声妖气 yāoshēng-yāoqì
【妖声妖气】 yāoshēng-yāoqì 〈形〉 (of a woman) speaking in an affected and whorish voice and manner; seductive and bewitching
【妖术】 yāoshù 〈名〉 witchcraft; sorcery; black art/magic
【妖妄】 yāowàng 〈形〉 absurd; weird; fantastic: ～之说 heresy; fallacy
【妖物】 yāowù 〈名〉 evil spirit; monster
【妖雾】 yāowù 〈名〉 ❶ miasma (in wooded hills or mountain forest) ❷ mist released by evil spirits
【妖形怪状】 yāoxíng-guàizhuàng ＝ 奇形怪状 qíxíng-guàizhuàng
【妖言】 yāoyán 〈名〉 heresy; fallacy
〖～惑众〗 yāoyán-huòzhòng 〈熟〉 spread fallacies to deceive people; deluge people with strange legends
【妖艳】 yāoyàn 〈形〉 gorgeous and frivolous/coquettish: 她穿得总是很～。Her dress was always frivolously gorgeous.
【妖冶】 yāoyě 〈形〉 gorgeous and indecent

要 yāo 〈动〉 ❶ demand; ask: ⇨～求 ❷ force; coerce: ⇨～挟
⇨yào
【要功】 yāogōng ＝ 邀功 yāogōng
【要击】 yāojī ＝ 邀击 yāojī
【要买】 yāomǎi ＝ 邀买 yāomǎi
【要求】 yāoqiú ❶〈动〉 ask; demand; require: ～穿礼服 require formal dress ‖ ～立刻辞职 request sb's immediate resignation ‖ ～答复/道歉 demand an answer/apology (from/of sb) ‖ ～服从 demand obedience ‖ ～结账/涨工资 ask for the bill/a pay rise ‖ ～赔偿 claim/demand compensation (for sth) ‖ ～退款 demand a refund ‖ 对他不要～过高。Don't ask too much of him. ‖ 绘画不仅～形似,而且～神似。Painters aim at a likeness not only in appearance, but also in spirit. ‖ 经理～大家都到会。The manager demands/requires that everyone attend the meeting. / The manager requests everybody to attend the meeting. ❷〈名〉 requirement; demand; claim: 撤回～ withdraw one's request ‖ 达到～ fulfil/meet the requirements (for/of) ‖ 答应～ grant sb's demands ‖ 放宽～ ease the requirements (for) ‖ 放弃～ give up/renounce a claim; drop one's demand (for) ‖ 符合～ comply with the requirements ‖ 降低～ modify/moderate one's demands ‖ 拒绝～ turn down/decline/deny/reject a request ‖ 满足～ meet/satisfy a demand; fulfil one's requirements ‖ 适应市场经济的～ meet the demands of the market economy ‖ 提出～ present one's demands; put forward/advance a claim; make demands (on/of sb) ‖ 同意～ agree to sb's demand (for) ‖ 合法/合理/正当～ legitimate/reasonable/just demands ‖ 过分/过高的～ excessive/exorbitant demands ‖ 基本/特殊/最低～ fundamental/particular/minimum requirements ‖ 一再～ make repeated requests ‖ 应广大观众～ at the request of the audience ‖ 我们的所有产品都达到了质量～。All our products have fulfilled quality requirements. ‖ 这是党对党员的～。That's what the Party asks of its members.
【要挟】 yāoxié 〈动〉 coerce; put pressure on; threaten; blackmail: ～服从/屈从/同意 coerce sb into obedience/submission/consent ‖ 进行～ use coercion (against sb)

喲 yāo ＝ 呦 yōu
⇨yao

腰 yāo 〈名〉 ❶ waist; small of the back: 搂住～ put one's arms round sb's waist ‖ 扭～ wriggle the waist ‖ 扭伤了～ sprain one's back muscles; wrench one's back ‖ 弯～ bend down; stoop ‖ 直起～ straighten one's back ‖ 笑得直不起～来 double up with laughter ‖ 粗/细～ large/small waist ‖ 水齐～深。The water was up to the waist. ‖ 这根皮带太短,系不住我的～。This belt won't meet round my waist. ⇨～包; ～带; 叉～ ❷〈口〉 kidney: ⇨～子 ❸ waist (of garments): 把裙子的～放大/收小一点 let out/take in the waist of the skirt ⇨裤～ ❹ pocket; purse; wallet: 她～里还有些钱。She's got some money in her pockets. ❺ middle: 半山～ halfway up a mountain
【腰板儿】 yāobǎnr 〈名〉 ❶ waist and back: 挺起～ straighten up ❷ body; physique; build: ～硬 be strong ‖ 老人八十多了～还挺硬朗。The old man is well over eighty but is still strong-bodied.
【腰包】 yāobāo 〈名〉 ❶ purse; pocket; wallet: 肥了自己的～ line one's own pockets ‖ 搜～ search sb's pocket ‖ 掏～ dip into one's pocket; dip one's hand into one's purse ‖ 把钱装进自己的～ pocket the money ‖ 谁也没办法叫他掏～。No one can make him pay out of his own pocket. ❷ belt-bag; belt-pouch
【腰部】 yāobù 〈名〉 waist; small of the back; lumbar region: 使～变细 slim the waist ‖ ～以下的部位瘫痪 be paralysed from the waist down
【腰缠万贯】 yāochán-wànguàn 〈熟〉 tie myriads of strings of cash around the waist—be very rich/wealthy: 你以为我～吗? Do you think I'm made of money? ‖ 他～。He is swimming in money.
【腰大肌】 yāodàjī 〈名〉［解剖］ psoas magnus
〖～炎〗 yāodàjīyán 〈名〉［医学］ psoitis
〖～征〗 yāodàjīzhēng 〈名〉［医学］ psoas sign
【腰带】 yāodài 〈名〉 waistband; belt; girdle: 系紧～ tighten one's belt; fasten a girdle ‖ 解开～ unfasten a girdle; undo one's

belt ‖ 束～ wear a belt around/round one's waist; wear a girdle ‖ 松～ loosen one's belt ‖ 紧身～ tight/trim girdle
【腰刀】 yāodāo 〈名〉 side sword; sword worn at one's side
【腰杆子】 yāogǎnzi 〈名〉 ❶ back: 挺起～ straighten up—be confident and unafraid ‖ 〈喻〉如果过分依赖别人,你就永远也挺不起～来。If you depend too much upon others, you will never be able to walk tall. ❷ backing; support: ～不硬 have no strong backing ‖ ～硬 have strong backing
【腰鼓】 yāogǔ 〈名〉 ❶ waist drum ❷ waist-drum dance
【腰锅】 yāoguō 〈名〉 waist cauldron [a kind of gourd-shaped cauldron used by some ethnic groups inhabiting Yunnan Province]
【腰果】 yāoguǒ 〈名〉[植物] cashew (nut): ～鸡丁 diced chicken with cashew nuts
【～仁】 yāoguǒrén 〈名〉 cashew nut
【～树】 yāoguǒshù 〈名〉 cashew tree
【～油】 yāoguǒyóu 〈名〉 cashew nut oil
【腰花】 yāohuā 〈名〉 scallop-shaped pork/lamb kidney: 炒～ stir-fried kidney
【腰肌】 yāojī 〈名〉[解剖] psoas; loin muscle
【～劳损】 yāojī láosǔn 〈名〉 psoatic strain; strain of lumbar muscles
【～炎】 yāojīyán 〈名〉 psoitis
【腰麻】 yāomá 〈名〉[医学] lumbar anaesthesia
【腰扭伤】 yāoniǔshāng 〈名〉 back/lumbar sprain
【腰牌】 yāopái 〈名〉 ❶ 〈旧〉 pass worn at the waist [by which the wearer was admitted to certain government offices or barracks] ❷ plate hung on the side of a bus or a trolley to show its number or route and its destinations
【腰区】 yāoqū 〈名〉[医学] lumbar region
【腰身】 yāoshen 〈名〉 waistline; waist; waist measurement; girth: ～粗 be large in girth ‖ ～细 have a small/slim/slender waist ‖ 她胖得看不出～。She has no waist. ‖ 她～纤细。She has the waist of a wasp. ‖ 她把连衣裙的～收小/放大了。She took in/let out the waist of the dress. ‖ 这件衣服～太肥。This dress has too large/loose a waist. / This dress is too large/loose in the waist.
【腰酸背痛】 yāosuān-bèitòng 〈熟〉 have a sore waist and an aching back
【腰酸腿疼】 yāosuān-tuǐténg 〈熟〉 have an aching back and legs
【腰髓麻醉】 yāosuǐ mázuì 〈名〉[医学] lumbar anaesthesia
【腰痛】 yāotòng 〈名〉[医学] lumbago; lumbodynia
【腰围】 yāowéi 〈名〉 ❶ waistline; waist measurement: 量～ measure sb's waist; take sb's waist measure ‖ 粗大的～ ample/enormous/large girth ‖ 他的～是 90 厘米。His waist measures 90 centimetres. ‖ 你的～是多少? What size of waist do you have? ‖ 她的～很大。She's rather large in girth. ❷ waistband; girdle
【腰窝】 yāowō 〈名〉〈方〉 either side of the small of the back
【腰小肌】 yāoxiǎojī 〈名〉 psoas parvus/minor
【腰眼】 yāoyǎn 〈名〉 ❶ either side of the small of the back ❷ nub/heart of a matter: 你的话点到～上了。What you said hit the nail on the head.
【腰斩】 yāozhǎn 〈动〉 ❶ execute sb by cutting him in two at the waist [a capital punishment in ancient China] ❷ cut sth in half
【腰肢】 yāozhī 〈名〉 waist; waistline: ～纤细 have a slim waist
【腰椎】 yāozhuī 〈名〉[生理] lumbar vertebra: ～穿刺/麻醉 lumbar puncture/anaesthesia
【～间盘突出症】 yāozhuījiānpán tūchūzhèng 〈名〉 protrusion of the lumbar intervertebral disc
【～牵引】 yāozhuī qiānyǐn 〈名〉 lumbar traction
【腰子】 yāozi 〈名〉〈通称〉 kidney: ～病 nephropathy

邀 yāo 〈动〉 ❶ 〈书〉 await the arrival of sb: ～于郊 meet sb outside the city ❷ 〈书〉 solicit; seek: ～官 seek an official post ‖ ～准 seek approval/permission ⇨～功; ～赏 ❸ invite; request: ～客 invite guests ‖ ～游 invite (sb) to an excursion ‖ 他不～自来,实在冒昧之至。It was sheer presumption for him to come when he was not invited. ‖ 我讨厌不～自来的人。I hate people who invite themselves. ❹ intercept: ⇨～击
【邀宠】 yāochǒng 〈动〉 curry favour with sb; try to win sb's favour; ingratiate oneself into sb's favour
【邀功】 yāogōng 〈动〉〈书〉 take credit for someone else's achievements; ask undeserved credit
【～请赏】 yāogōng-qǐngshǎng 〈熟〉 take credit and seek rewards for someone else's achievements
【邀击】 yāojī 〈动〉 intercept (an enemy); waylay; ambush
【邀集】 yāojí 〈动〉 (of a number of people) get together; call together: ～各界民主人士共商国事 invite democratic personages to a meeting for consultation on state affairs ‖ ～友人 rally one's friends ‖ 他把大家～到一起开了个会。He called all of us together for a meeting.
【邀买】 yāomǎi 〈动〉 buy over; win over: ～人心 buy/court popularity; buy popular support ‖ ～选票 buy votes
【邀请】 yāoqǐng 〈动〉 invite: ～老同学赴宴 invite one's old classmates to dinner ‖ ～朋友参加婚礼/聚会 invite friends to one's wedding/a party ‖ 发出～ send/issue/tender an invitation to (sb) ‖ 回绝/取消～ rebuff/cancel an invitation ‖ 接受～ accept an invitation ‖ 收到～ get/receive an invitation ‖ 谢绝～ decline sb's invitation ‖ 恳切/正式～ earnestly/formally invite ‖ 热诚～诸位光临。Everyone is cordially invited. ‖ 中国代表应大会主席的～在会上发言。China's representative was invited by the chairperson to speak at the meeting.
【～国】 yāoqǐngguó 〈名〉 host country
【～赛】 yāoqǐngsài 〈名〉 (invitational) tournament: 网球～ invitational tennis match ‖ 友好～ Friendship Invitational Tournament
【～书】 yāoqǐngshū 〈名〉 invitation: 发出～ extend/issue/send an invitation (to sb) ‖ 收到～ receive an invitation
【～信】 yāoqǐngxìn 〈名〉 invitation; letter of invitation: 他收到 5 所大学请他去讲学的～。He received teaching invitations from five universities.
【～者】 yāoqǐngzhě 〈名〉 inviter
【邀赏】 yāoshǎng 〈动〉 seek rewards for one's achievements; ask to be rewarded for service rendered
【邀晤】 yāowù 〈动〉〈书〉 request a meeting or an interview
【邀饮】 yāoyǐn 〈动〉〈书〉 entertain guests
【邀约】 yāoyuē 〈动〉 invite: 盛情～ warmly invite
【邀准】 yāozhǔn 〈动〉〈书〉 ask permission

yáo

爻 yáo 〈名〉 whole and broken linear symbols making up the eight trigrams in *The Book of Changes* (易经): 阳～ whole line ("—") ‖ 阴～ broken line ("--")

尧 Yáo 〈名〉 Yao [a legendary sage king in ancient China, a model of wisdom and virtue]
【尧舜】 Yáo-Shùn 〈名〉 Yao and Shun [legendary sage kings in ancient China]—ancient sages
【尧天舜日】 Yáotiān-Shùnrì 〈熟〉 days of Yao and Shun [golden age of remote antiguity in Chinese history]—times of peace and prosperity

侥 yáo →僬侥 jiāoyáo
⇨jiǎo

肴 yáo 〈名〉 meat and fish dishes: 佳～ delicious dishes ‖ 酒～ wine and meat dishes ⇨菜～
【肴馔】 yáozhuàn 〈名〉〈书〉 sumptuous courses (at a meal)

垚 yáo 〈形〉〈书〉 (of a mountain) high and steep [usu used in personal names]

轺 yáo 〈名〉〈旧〉 light horse-drawn carriage

峣 yáo 〈形〉〈书〉 high and steep

珧 yáo 〈名〉 shell of clam

铫 yáo 〈名〉〈旧〉 big hoe
⇨diào

窑 yáo 〈名〉 ❶ kiln; stove: 一座～ a kiln ‖ 烧～ bake

Y

bricks/tiles in a kiln ⇨～孔；砖～ ❷〈旧〉porcelain baked in a famous kiln ❸〈coal〉pit：⇨煤～ ❹〈dwelling〉cave：一孔～ a cave ❺〈口〉brothel：⇨～子
【窑变】 yáobiàn 〈名〉［工美］kiln transmutation；changes in glaze [caused by intermingling of glaze materials during baking in a kiln]：～花瓶 flamed vase
【窑洞】 yáodòng 〈名〉cave dwelling：挖～ dig a cave dwelling
【窑夫】 yáofū 〈名〉kiln worker
【窑妓】 yáojì 〈名〉〈方〉prostitute
【窑姐儿】 yáojiěr 〈名〉〈方〉prostitute
【窑坑】 yáokēng 〈名〉pit；hole
【窑孔】 yáokǒng 〈名〉kilneye
【窑葬】 yáozàng 〈名〉cave burial
【窑子】 yáozi 〈名〉〈口〉brothel；whorehouse：逛～ visit a brothel；go whoring；visit prostitutes

谣 yáo 〈名〉❶ ballad；rhyme：⇨～谚；歌～；民～ ❷ rumour：⇨～言；辟～；造～
【谣传】 yáochuán ❶〈动〉be rumoured：外面～粮食又要涨价。Rumour has it/It is rumoured/There is a rumour that there will be another rise in grain prices. ❷〈名〉rumour；hearsay：否认～ deny a rumour‖毫无根据的～ baseless/wild rumour；idle/unfounded rumour‖令人不安的～ disquieting rumour‖～越来越多。More and more rumours are circulating.‖这不过是～而已。It's mere hearsay.
【谣风】 yáofēng 〈名〉rumour-mongering：刹住～ stop rumour-mongering
【谣歌】 yáogē 〈名〉〈书〉ballad
【谣俗】 yáosú 〈名〉〈书〉social customs；folkways
【谣言】 yáoyán 〈名〉rumour；groundless allegation；hearsay：传播～ circulate/spread a rumour‖戳穿～ explode/scotch a rumour‖散布～ spread/pass/circulate rumours‖听到～ hear a rumour‖听信～ attach credence to a rumour‖消除～ dispel a rumour‖制造～ manufacture/start a rumour‖制止～ set at rest a rumour；spike a rumour‖追查～ trace a rumour to its source‖恶毒的～ sinister/virulent rumour‖诽谤性～ scandalous rumour‖～被平息了。The rumour was laid to rest.‖～四起。All sorts of rumours are going round.‖市场上～蜂起。Rumours swept the manketplace.‖～传开了。The rumour passed from mouth to mouth.
〖～惑众〗 yáoyán-huòzhòng 〈熟〉spread rumours and mislead the people
【谣谚】 yáoyàn 〈名〉〈书〉folk songs and proverbs
【谣诼】 yáozhuó 〈名〉〈书〉slander；calumny

徭 yáo 〈名〉forced labour；corvée
【徭役】 yáoyì 〈名〉corvée：沉重的～ heavy corvée

摇 yáo 〈动〉shake；wave；rock；turn：～船 row a boat‖～铃 ring a bell‖～橹 scull a boat‖～辘轳 turn a windlass‖～旗/扇子 wave a flag/fan‖～手柄 wind a handle‖～镜头 pan the camera‖～摇篮 rock a cradle‖把车窗～下 roll down the car window‖把苹果从树上～下来 shake apples off the tree‖使用前～匀 shake before using‖小狗～着尾巴。The little dog was wagging its tail. ⇨～摆；～晃
【摇把】 yáobà 〈名〉cranking bar；crank
【摇摆】 yáobǎi 〈动〉sway；swing；rock；vacillate；waver：随着音乐节奏左右～ sway to the music‖〈喻〉政策～不定 be swayable in policy‖池塘里的荷叶迎风～。The lotus leaves in the pond swayed/wavered in the wind.‖小船～得很厉害。The boat rolled badly/heavily/violently.
〖～不定〗 yáobǎi-bùdìng 〈动〉swing like a pendulum；waver：说服～者投我们的票 try to persuade the waverers to vote for us‖他在两种主张之间～。He was swaying/vacillating between two opinions.
〖～舞〗 yáobǎiwǔ 〈名〉rock and roll；rock'n'roll
【摇板】 yáobǎn 〈名〉［工程］rocker panel
【摇臂】 yáobì 〈名〉［机械］valve rocker；rocker/rocking/swing arm
〖～起重机〗 yáobì qǐzhòngjī 〈名〉whipping crane
〖～轴〗 yáobìzhóu 〈名〉rocker shaft
〖～钻床〗 yáobìzuànchuáng 〈名〉radial drilling
【摇颤】 yáochàn 〈动〉wave；shake：他的手不停地～，得去医院看看。His hands keep shaking. We must take him to see a doctor.
【摇车】 yáochē 〈名〉〈方〉❶ cradle ❷〈旧〉spinning machine
【摇床】 yáochuáng 〈名〉［矿业］table：粗选～ roughing table‖选矿～ cleaning table
【摇唇鼓舌】 yáochún-gǔshé 〈熟〉flap one's lips and wag one's tongue—engage in loose talk (to stir up trouble)
【摇荡】 yáodàng 〈动〉rock；sway；roll：树枝在风中微微～。Branches sway gently in the wind.‖小船随波～。The boat rolled over the waves.
【摇动】 yáodòng 〈动〉❶ shake；wave；sway：～旗帜 wave the banners ❷ rock；sway：他坐在椅子上前后轻轻地～。He sat in the rocking-chair, rocking himself gently backwards and forwards/back and forth. ❸ waver；sway：我的信念从未～。I've never wavered in my faith. / My faith has never swayed.
〖～机〗 yáodòngjī 〈名〉［冶金］shakeout machine
〖～筛〗 yáodòngshāi 〈名〉shaking (screen)
〖～输送机〗 yáodòng shūsòngjī 〈名〉shaker conveyor
〖～支座〗 yáodòng zhīzuò 〈名〉［工程］rocker bearing
【摇鹅毛扇】 yáo émáoshàn 〈熟〉wave a goose-feather fan—mastermind a complicated operation
【摇杆】 yáogǎn 〈名〉❶〈钟表〉rocking bar ❷［军事］rocker
【摇滚乐】 yáogǔnyuè 〈名〉rock'n'roll；rock and roll：迷上了～ become crazy about rock'n'roll
【摇撼】 yáohàn 〈动〉❶ (of a tree, building, etc) shake violently；rock：地震时我感觉到整个房子在～。I felt the whole house shake during the earthquake. ❷〈喻〉(of will, belief, etc) waver；sway
【摇晃】 yáohuàng 〈动〉rock；sway；shake：～的灯光 flickering light‖～着站了起来 stand up shakily；stagger to one's feet‖走路～ walk with a roll；roll in one's gait‖波涛使船～。The waves rocked the boat.‖船～得很厉害。The ship rolled badly.‖地震使整个房屋～。The earthquake caused the entire house to vacillate.‖那醉鬼走路摇摇晃晃的。The drunkard stumbled along.‖幼儿学步时总是摇摇晃晃的。A baby wobbles when it begins to walk.
【摇惑】 yáohuò 〈动〉❶ waver：人心～。The public wavers. ❷ cause to waver；shake (sb's confidence, faith, belief, etc)：～军心 shake the army's morale
【摇奖】 yáojiǎng 〈动〉shake out the winning number；draw the lottery
〖～机〗 yáojiǎngjī 〈名〉lottery wheel
【摇镜头】 yáojìngtóu ＝ 摇摄 yáoshè
【摇篮】 yáolán 〈名〉cradle：摇～ rock a cradle‖扼杀在～中 stifle sth in the cradle‖中国革命的～ cradle of the Chinese revolution‖文明的～ cradle of civilization‖音乐的～ cradle of music‖这所军事学院一度是有声望的高级军官的～。This military academy was once the prestigious breeder of the top brass.
〖～曲〗 yáolánqǔ 〈名〉lullaby；cradle song：唱～ sing a lullaby
【摇梁】 yáoliáng 〈名〉［机械］walking beam
【摇耧】 yáolóu 〈动〉［农业］rock a drill barrow in planting；plant with a drill barrow
【摇蜜】 yáomì 〈动〉［农业］extract honey
〖～机〗 yáomìjī 〈名〉honey extractor
【摇旗呐喊】 yáoqí-nàhǎn 〈熟〉wave flags and shout battle cries—beat/bang the drum for sb；give support for sb
【摇钱树】 yáoqiánshù 〈名〉legendary tree that sheds coins when shaken—ready source of money；money-spinner；cash/milch cow；money tree；goose that lays golden eggs
【摇纱】 yáoshā 〈动〉reel yarn
〖～机〗 yáoshājī 〈名〉［纺织］reeling frame；reeling machine
【摇筛】 yáoshāi 〈名〉sifting screen
【摇色子】 yáo shǎizi 〈动〉shake the dice
【摇舌】 yáoshé 〈动〉wag the tongue
【摇摄】 yáoshè 〈动〉pan：～全景 pan the camera across the scene‖他用一个～镜头展示了背景画面。He used a pan to show the milieu.
【摇身一变】 yáoshēn-yībiàn 〈贬〉give oneself a shake and change into another form—metamorphose in an instant；suddenly change one's identity：这名敌特～，忽然成为"爱国者"。As if by magic, the enemy agent transferred himself into a "patriot".
【摇手】 yáoshǒu ❶〈名〉handle ❷〈动〉wave one's hand horizontally to show disapproval

【摇头】 yáotóu 〈动〉 shake one's head：～叹息 shake one's head and sigh ‖ 他～一笑拒绝了。He refused with a smile and a shake of the head.

〖～摆尾〗 yáotóu-bǎiwěi 〈熟〉 shake the head and wag the tail—assume an air of complacency

〖～晃脑〗 yáotóu-huàngnǎo 〈熟〉 wag one's head—look pleased with oneself；assume an air of self-approbation/self-satisfaction/self-conceit：他说起话来老是～。Whenever he speaks，he has a way of nodding and rolling his head about priggishly.

〖～丸〗 yáotóuwán 〈名〉 Ecstasy；MDMA (methylenedioxy methamphetamine) [a kind of narcotic]

【摇尾乞怜】 yáowěi-qǐlián 〈熟〉 wag the tail ingratiatingly—fawn (on sb) obsequiously；grovel before sb for a favour

【摇蚊】 yáowén 〈名〉[动物] midge；chironomid

【摇摇欲坠】 yáoyáo-yùzhuì 〈熟〉 hang by a thread；be shaky and unsteady；tremble in the balance；be ramshackle；be toppling；be on the verge of collapse：～的反动政府 crumbling reactionary regime ‖ ～的旧木桌 old rickety wooden table

【摇曳】 yáoyè 〈动〉 flicker；sway：～的烛光 uncertain flicker of candle；flickering light of a candle ‖ 灯光～。Lamps flicker. ‖ 树在风中轻轻～。The trees are swaying gently in the wind.

【摇椅】 yáoyǐ 〈名〉 rocking chair；rocker

【摇钻】 yáozuàn 〈名〉 brace

遥 yáo 〈形〉❶ distant (in space)；remote；far：炸弹离我就三步之～。Alongside of me，only three paces away，lay the bomb. ⇨～控；～望；～相呼应 ❷ distant (in time)：⇨～～无期

【遥测】 yáocè 〈名〉 telemetering：空间～ space telemetry ‖ ～系统 telemetering system ‖ 卫星～获得的数据 data telemetered from a satellite

〖～地震仪〗 yáocè dìzhènyí 〈名〉[地质] telemetric seismic instrument

〖～计〗 yáocèjì 〈名〉 telemeter

〖～气象计〗 yáocè qìxiàngjì 〈名〉 telemeterorograph

〖～术〗 yáocèshù 〈名〉 telemetry

〖～温度计〗 yáocè wēndùjì 〈名〉 telethemometer

〖～压力表〗 yáocè yālìbiǎo 〈名〉 telemanometer

【遥感】 yáogǎn 〈动〉 sense from a distance：大气～ remote sensing of atmosphere ‖ 红外～ infrared remote sensing

〖～测深〗 yáogǎn cèshēn 〈名〉 remote sensing sounding

〖～技术〗 yáogǎn jìshù 〈名〉 remote sensing technique：采用～ adopt remote sensing techniques

〖～器〗 yáogǎnqì 〈名〉 remote sensor

〖～图像〗 yáogǎn túxiàng 〈名〉 remote sensing picture

〖～仪〗 yáogǎnyí 〈名〉 remote sensing instrument：安装～ install a remote sensing instrument

〖～制图〗 yáogǎn zhìtú 〈名〉 remote sensing mapping

【遥见】 yáojiàn 〈动〉 see from a distance

【遥控】 yáokòng 〈动〉❶ keep remote control：～一个公司 keep remote control of a company ‖ ～指挥 command behind the scene；pull the wires ❷ remotely control：～操作 be operated by remote control ‖ ～电视机 telecontrolled TV set；remote-controlled TV set

〖～板〗 yáokòngbǎn 〈名〉 remote control hand unit

〖～电动机〗 yáokòng diàndòngjī 〈名〉 telemotor

〖～飞机〗 yáokòng fēijī 〈名〉 remote-controlled aircraft；telecontrolled airplane

〖～飞行器〗 yáokòng fēixíngqì 〈名〉[航天] remotely piloted vehicle

〖～机械学〗 yáokòng jīxièxué 〈名〉 teleautomatics

〖～开关〗 yáokòng kāiguān 〈名〉 teleswitch

〖～力学〗 yáokòng lìxué 〈名〉 telemechanics

〖～汽车〗 yáokòng qìchē 〈名〉 remote-controlled car

〖～器〗 yáokòngqì 〈名〉 remote control：使用～ use remote control ‖ 握着～ hold the remote ‖ 他用～关了电视。He turned off the TV with the remote control.

〖～系统〗 yáokòng xìtǒng 〈名〉 telecontrol system；remote control system

〖～装置〗 yáokòng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 remote control device/unit

【遥示器】 yáoshìqì 〈名〉[电子] remote indicator

【遥望】 yáowàng 〈动〉 look into the distance：～星空 look up into the star-studded sky

【遥相呼应】 yáoxiāng-hūyìng 〈熟〉 echo each other at a distance；coordinate with each other from afar；chime in from the other end

【遥想】 yáoxiǎng 〈动〉❶ imagine：～未来 imagine the distant future ❷ recall；recollect：～当年 reminisce about the past ‖ ～童年 recall one's childhood

【遥遥】 yáoyáo 〈形〉❶ far away；distant (in space)：⇨～领先 ❷ distant (in time)；far：⇨～无期

〖～领先〗 yáoyáo-lǐngxiān 〈熟〉 be far ahead；get a good lead；hold a safe lead；have a good/long lead：比分～ make a lopsided score ‖ 在制造业方面～ win a great preeminence in manufacturing industry ‖ 该国在石油出口方面仍然～。This country is still holding a safe lead in oil export.

〖～无期〗 yáoyáo-wúqī 〈熟〉 not within the foreseeable future；in the distant future；in the indefinite future：工程竣工～。Completion of the project is nowhere in sight.

〖～相对〗 yáoyáo-xiāngduì 〈动〉 face each other across a great distance；stand far apart facing each other

【遥夜】 yáoyè 〈名〉〈书〉 long night

【遥远】 yáoyuǎn 〈形〉 distant；remote；faraway：路途～ have a long journey ‖ ～的地方 faraway place ‖ ～的将来 distant/faraway/remote future ‖ ～的天际 distant/far horizon ‖ ～的星星 remote star

【遥瞻】 yáozhān 〈动〉〈书〉 view from a great distance：～未来 look far into the future

瑶[1] yáo 〈书〉❶〈名〉 beautiful jade：⇨～琴 ❷〈形〉 beautiful；precious；valuable：～函 your letter ‖ ～浆 good wine

瑶[2] Yáo →瑶族 Yáozú

【瑶池】 Yáochí 〈名〉 Jasper Lake [a place mentioned in clanical Chinese mythologies as a lake in the Kunlun mountains where the Queen mother of the west (西王母) lives]

【瑶果】 yáoguǒ 〈名〉〈方〉[植物] amesiodendron chinense

【瑶琴】 yáoqín 〈名〉 fiddle inlaid with jade

【瑶族】 Yáozú 〈名〉 Yao ethnic group；the Yaos [inhabiting China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Hunan，Yunnan，Guangdong and Guizhou provinces]

鳐 yáo 〈名〉[动物] ray；skate

yǎo

杳 yǎo 〈形〉〈书〉 distant，profound and dim：⇨～无音讯

【杳沉】 yǎochén 〈形〉 completely without news

【杳渺】 yǎomiǎo 〈形〉〈书〉 deep and remote

【杳然】 yǎorán 〈形〉 quiet and still；without a trace：音信～ be heard of no more

【杳如黄鹤】 yǎorúhuánghè 〈熟〉 disappear like the yellow crane—leave never to return；be gone forever：她已经一个月没露面了，～。She has not shown up for a month and is nowhere to be found.

【杳无人迹】 yǎowúrénjì 〈熟〉 rarely see the trace of man—deserted：从这以后，老夫妇便隐居在这～的林海里。From then on，the old couple hid themselves away in this remote clearing in the forest.

【杳无人烟】 yǎowúrényān 〈熟〉 there is no sign of any human inhabitant—uninhabited：这个地区～。This region is uninhabited.

【杳无音信】 yǎowúyīnxìn 〈熟〉 there has been no news whatsoever about sb—have not heard from sb；completely without news：他去了那儿后，便～。We have had no word from him since he went there.

【杳无音讯】 yǎowúyīnxùn ＝ 杳无音信 yǎowúyīnxìn

【杳无踪迹】 yǎowúzōngjì 〈熟〉 disappear without a trace；vanish into thin air；be nowhere to be found

咬 yǎo 〈动〉❶ bite；snap at；gnaw：～指甲 bite one's fingernails ‖ ～嘴唇 bite one's lip ‖ ～个洞 bite/gnaw a hole (in sth) ‖ ～一块苹果 bite off a piece of apple ‖ ～着下唇 gnaw on/at one's lower lip ‖ 被狗/蛇～了一口 get a bite from a dog/snake ‖

用牙～ bite with the teeth ‖ 狗死死地～住我的手。The dog sank its teeth into my hand. ⇨～紧牙关 ❷ (of pliers, gears, etc) grip; bite: 一定要使锚～紧扎稳。Be sure the anchor bites well. ‖ 这种轮胎能～住路面。This kind of tyres grips the road well. ‖〈喻〉双方比分一直～得很紧。The score was very close throughout the match. / It's a close game. ❸ incriminate another person when blamed/interrogated; implicate: 乱～好人 implicate innocent people indiscriminately ‖ 别～住我那句话不放。Don't keep nagging me about the remark of mine. ‖ 他们互相～。They are in a dog-eat-dog struggle. ‖ 老实交待，不要乱～。Confess to your crimes honestly. Don't try to implicate others. / Confess to your crimes honestly. Don't make false accusations against others. ⇨反～一口 ❹ make definite: ⇨一口～定 ❺ pronounce; articulate: ⇨～字儿 ❻ be nitpicking on words: ⇨～文嚼字 ❼ (of dogs) bark: 鸡叫狗～。Cocks crow and dogs bark. ‖ 狗对着陌生人～了几声。The dog gave several barks at the stranger. ❽〈方〉corrode (metals); irritate (the skin): 我最怕漆～。I'm allergic to paint. / My skin is allergic to paint.

【咬菜根】 yǎo càigēn 〈动〉 subsist on cabbage stalks—live a poor life; endure poverty

【咬定】 yǎodìng 〈动〉 assert emphatically; stick to what one has said: 他一口～我没有付这本书的款。He insisted that I had not paid for the book.

【咬耳朵】 yǎo ěrduo 〈动〉 whisper in sb's ear; whisper: 上课了，坐在窗口的那两个学生还在～。When the class began, two students near the window were still whispering.

【咬钩】 yǎogōu 〈动〉 (of fish) bite at a hook: 他钓了一上午的鱼，但没有一条鱼～。He had been fishing all morning but hadn't had a single bite.

【咬合】 yǎohé 〈动〉 ❶ (of gear, wheels, etc) interlock; engage; mesh: 这两个齿轮相～。These two gear wheels engage/mesh. ❷ [医学] occlude; articulate: 错位～ malocclusion ‖ 医生说我的上下齿～情况良好。The dentist said I have a good bite.

〖～不全〗 yǎohé bùquán 〈名〉[医学] aclusion; abocclusion

〖～器〗 yǎohéqì 〈名〉[医学] occluder

〖～失调〗 yǎohé shītiáo 〈名〉[医学] occlusal disharmony

〖～纸〗 yǎohézhǐ 〈名〉[医学] articulating/occluding paper

【咬嚼】 yǎojiáo 〈动〉 masticate; chew

【咬紧牙关】 yǎojǐn yáguān 〈熟〉 grit/clench/set one's teeth; endure with dogged will; bite the bullet: ～坚持下去—很快会过去的。Just grit your teeth and hang on—it will be over soon.

【咬啮】 yǎoniè 〈动〉 gnaw/nibble (at); bite: 一种内疚的感觉日夜～着我的良心。A feeling of guilt gnawed at my conscience day and night.

【咬群】 yǎoqún 〈动〉 ❶ (of animals) be prone to fight within the herd/group ❷ (of a person) be apt to pick a quarrel within a group

【咬人狗儿不露齿】 yǎo rén gǒur bù lù chǐ 〈熟〉 a barking dog does not bite; timid dogs bark most

【咬入角】 yǎorùjiǎo 〈名〉[机械] angle of nip

【咬伤】 yǎoshāng ❶〈动〉 bite; injure by biting: 被蛇～ be bitten by a snake ‖ 被疯狗～会致死的。The bite of a mad dog is fatal. ❷〈名〉 bite wound

【咬舌儿】 yǎoshér ❶〈动〉 lisp: 她说话有点～。She speaks with a slight lisp. ❷〈名〉 lisper

【咬噬】 yǎoshì 〈动〉 gnaw: 心里像有什么东西在～。I felt as if something was gnawing at my mind.

【咬手】 yǎoshǒu 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶ (of sth) too expensive that people cannot afford: 价钱有点～，买不起。It's too expensive. I can't afford it. ❷ thorny; troublesome; knotty: 这件事很～。This is a sticky business.

【咬文嚼字】 yǎowén-jiáozì 〈熟〉 pay excessive attention to wording; be nitpicking on words; be fastidious about wording: 说起话来～ mince words in speech

【咬牙】 yǎoyá 〈动〉 ❶ clench/gnash/grit one's teeth: 恨得直～ gnash one's teeth in hatred ‖ 气/痛得直～ grind/grit one's teeth in anger/pain ‖ 他咬着牙忍着痛苦。He clenched his teeth, enduring the intense pain. ‖ 她咬咬牙一头扎进冰冷的水里。She gritted her teeth and plunged into the cold water. ❷ grind teeth (in sleep)

〖～切齿〗 yǎoyá-qièchǐ 〈熟〉 gnash one's teeth (at/over); file one's teeth; grit: ～地说 speak between clinched teeth ‖ ～地咒骂 curse between one's teeth ‖ 气得～ grind one's teeth in anger

【咬字儿】 yǎozìr 〈动〉 enunciate; vocalize; articulate; pronounce: ～清晰 articulate distinctly; pronounce clearly

【咬字眼儿】 yǎo zìyǎnr 〈动〉 be nitpicking about words; be fastidious about diction

舀 yǎo 〈动〉 ladle out; spoon up; scoop up: ～水 scoop out water (from) ‖ 用匙～汤喝 spoon up soup into one's mouth

【舀子】 yǎozi 〈名〉 dipper; ladle; scoop

窅 yǎo 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ (of eyes) sunken; deep-set: 他双目微～。His eyes are a bit sunken. ❷ deep and remote: ～不可测 too deep to be fathomed

【窅冥】 yǎomíng 〈形〉〈书〉 deep and dark

窈 yǎo 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ profound ❷ dim

【窈窕】 yǎotiǎo 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ (of a woman) gentle and graceful; quiet and modest ❷ (of a place) secluded

〖～淑女〗 yǎotiǎo-shūnǚ 〈名〉 graceful maiden

yào

疟 yào

⇨nüè

【疟子】 yàozi 〈名〉〈口〉 malaria: 发～ be stricken with malaria; catch/get malaria

药 yào ❶〈名〉 medicine; drug; remedy: 一片/粒～ a tablet/pill of medicine ‖ 一剂/服～ a dose of medicine ‖ 一煎～ a decoction ‖ 一贴～ a draught of herbal medicine ‖ 一味～ a medicinal herb ‖ 吃/服～ take/have (a) medicine/medication ‖ 煎～ decoct herbal medicine ‖ 开～ prescribe (a) medicine (to); order/prescribe (a) medication ‖ 买～ buy drugs/medicine ‖ 卖～ sell drugs/medicine ‖ 假～ quack medicine ‖ 外用～ external remedy ⇨～材; 补～; 中～ ❷〈动〉〈书〉 cure: ⇨不可救～ ❸〈动〉 kill with poison: ～老鼠 kill rats with rat poison ‖ ～死 poison (sb) to death ❹〈名〉 certain chemicals: ⇨焊～; 火～

【药杯】 yàobēi 〈名〉 medicine cup

【药补】 yàobǔ 〈动〉 build up one's health by taking tonic: ～不如食补。Nourishing food is better than tonics. / Diet helps more than medicine.

【药材】 yàocái 〈名〉 medicinal material; crude drug: 名贵～ rare medicinal material

【药草】 yàocǎo 〈名〉 medicinal herb

【药叉】 yàochā ＝夜叉 yèchā

【药茶】 yàochá 〈名〉 herb tea; medicated tea

【药厂】 yàochǎng 〈名〉 pharmaceutical factory/plant

【药翅】 yàochì 〈名〉[植物] anther wings

【药单】 yàodān 〈名〉 medical prescription

【药到病除】 yàodào-bìngchú 〈熟〉 when medicine is taken, the illness is cured; the medicine has effected an immediate cure: 我吃过他开的药，倒真是～。He prescribed a draught for me and it worked wonders.

【药点】 yàodiǎn 〈名〉 snacks containing Chinese medicine

【药典】 yàodiǎn 〈名〉 pharmacopoeia

【药店】 yàodiàn 〈名〉 ❶ drugstore; chemist's shop; pharmacy; pharmacist's ❷ herbal medicine shop

【药饵】 yào'ěr ＝ 药物 yàowù

【药方】 yàofāng 〈名〉 ❶ (medical) prescription: 抄～ copy a prescription ‖ 开～ write out a prescription; prescribe for a patient; prescribe a remedy ‖ 按～配药 fill (up) a prescription ❷ prescription paper

【药房】 yàofáng 〈名〉 ❶ chemist's shop; pharmacy ❷ hospital pharmacy; dispensary

【药费】 yàofèi 〈名〉 expenses for medicine; charges for medicine; drug costs: 报销～ reimbursement of medical expenses ‖ 负担不起～ cannot afford the expenses of medicine ‖ 交付～ pay/defray the expenses of medicine

【药粉】 yàofěn 〈名〉 medicinal powder

【药敷法】 yàofūfǎ 〈名〉 medicated compress

【药膏】 yàogāo 〈名〉 ointment; salve: 配制～ make up an ointment ‖ 上～ put a salve on ‖ 涂～ apply an ointment ‖ 把～敷在伤

口上 salve the wounds with ointment ‖ 治疗烧伤的～ ointment for burns
【药隔】 yàogé 〈名〉[植物] connective
【药工】 yàogōng 〈名〉 maker/processor of Chinese medicine
【药罐子】 yàoguànzi 〈名〉 ❶ pot for decocting herbal medicine; herbal pot ❷〈喻〉 chronic/permanent/perennial invalid
【药柜】 yàoguì 〈名〉 medicine cabinet/cupboard
【药害】 yàohài 〈名〉 damage to crops caused by farm chemicals
【药衡】 yàohéng 〈名〉 apothecaries' measure/weight
【药剂】 yàojì 〈名〉 medicament; drug: 把纱布放在～里蘸湿 medicate the gauze
〖～师〗 yàojìshī 〈名〉 pharmacist; apothecary chemist; druggist: 专门配方的～ chemist only on prescription
〖～士〗 yàojìshì 〈名〉 assistant pharmacist
〖～学〗 yàojìxué 〈名〉 pharmaceutics; pharmacy
【药检】 yàojiǎn ❶〈动〉[医学] test medicinal products for quality ❷〈名〉〈简称〉[体育] dope control; drug testing: ～呈阳性 test positive for drugs ⇨ 药物检查
〖～所〗 yàojiǎnsuǒ 〈名〉 bureau for the inspection of medicines
【药劲儿】 yàojìnr 〈名〉 efficacy of a drug
【药酒】 yàojiǔ 〈名〉 ❶ medicinal liquor ❷ poisonous wine
【药具】 yàojù 〈名〉 medical instrument
【药理】 yàolǐ 〈名〉 pharmacodynamics: ～作用 pharmacological action
〖～学〗 yàolǐxué 〈名〉 pharmacology: ～家 pharmacologist
【药力】 yàolì 〈名〉 efficacy of a drug: ～不足。The medicine is not potent enough to produce the desired effect. ‖ ～发作。The drug is taking effect.
【药疗法】 yàoliáofǎ 〈名〉 medication; pharmacotherapy
【药料】 yàoliào 〈名〉 medicinal material; crude drug
【药麻】 yàomá 〈名〉 drug anaesthesia
【药棉】 yàomián 〈名〉 absorbent/sterilized cotton
〖～拭子〗 yàomián shìzi 〈名〉 cotton swab
【药面儿】 yàomiànr 〈名〉 medicinal powder
【药名】 yàomíng 〈名〉 name of medicine
【药末】 yàomò 〈名〉 medicinal powder
【药囊】 yàonáng 〈名〉[植物] pollen tube
【药捻儿】 yàoniǎnr 〈名〉 ❶ fuse ❷ ＝ 药捻子 yàoniǎnzi
【药捻子】 yàoniǎnzi 〈名〉 slender roll of medicated paper/gauze (for insertion into wounds)
【药碾子】 yàoniǎnzi 〈名〉[中医] metal roller used for grinding medicine
【药农】 yàonóng 〈名〉 medicinal herb grower/collector; herbalist
【药片】 yàopiàn 〈名〉 medicinal tablet/pill: 服～ take tablets ‖ 吞下～ take tablets ‖ 把～放在水里溶化 dissolve the tablets in water ‖ 安眠～ sleeping pill ‖ 口服～ oral tablet ‖ 糖衣～ sugar-coated tablet
【药品】 yàopǐn 〈名〉 pharmaceutic products; medicines and chemical reagents: 配制～ make up/prepare a medicine ‖ 生产～ produce drugs ‖ ～标签 drug label ‖ ～管理 drug control ‖ 家庭备用～ family pharmacy ‖ 医用～ drugs for medical use ‖ 专利～ patented medicine
〖～柜〗 yàopǐnguì 〈名〉 medical cupboard
〖～检验〗 yàopǐn jiǎnyàn 〈名〉 drug screening: ～所 drug control institute
〖～库〗 yàopǐnkù 〈名〉 drug storage/store
【药瓶】 yàopíng 〈名〉 medicine bottle
【药铺】 yàopù 〈名〉 herbal medicine shop
【药签】 yàoqiān 〈名〉 swab
【药球】 yàoqiú 〈名〉 medicine ball
【药膳】 yàoshàn 〈名〉 medicated diet; medicinal cuisine
【药石】 yàoshí 〈名〉 medicines and stone needles for acupuncture
〖～罔效〗 yàoshí-wǎngxiào 〈熟〉 all medicines have been tried and found useless; all medical treatment has failed
〖～之言〗 yàoshízhīyán 〈熟〉 words that work like medicine—unpleasant but sincere advice; unpalatable but salutary exhortations: ～,不可不听。Sincere advice, though seemingly unpalatable, must be followed.
【药室爆破】 yàoshì bàopò 〈名〉[矿业] coyote(-hole) blasting
【药水】 yàoshuǐ 〈名〉 liquid medicine; medicinal liquid: ⇨眼～; 紫～
【药筒】 yàotǒng 〈名〉 ❶ medicinal tube ❷ [军事] cartridge/shell case
〖～底火〗 yàotǒng dǐhuǒ 〈名〉[军事] case primer
【药丸】 yàowán 〈名〉 pill: 吞服～ swallow/take a pill ‖ 避孕～ contraceptive pill ‖ 合成～ compound pills ‖ 糖衣～ sugar-coated pills
【药味】 yàowèi 〈名〉 ❶ herbal medicines in a prescription ❷ flavour of a drug: 医院的房间里有股～。The hospital room smells of medicines. / The hospital room has a smell of drugs.
【药窝】 yàowō 〈名〉[植物] clinandrium
【药物】 yàowù 〈名〉 medicines; pharmaceuticals; medicaments; drugs: 服用～ take medication/medicine ‖ 滥用～ abuse drugs ‖ 配制～ compound a drug ‖ 缺乏～ suffer for want of medical supplies ‖ 试用各种～ try various medication ‖ ～副作用 side effect of a drug ‖ 抗生素/口服～ antibiotic/oral medication
〖～避孕〗 yàowù bìyùn 〈名〉 contraception by drugs
〖～过敏〗 yàowù guòmǐn 〈名〉 drug allergy: ～试验 drug sensitivity test ‖ ～性休克 drug anaphylactic shock
〖～化学〗 yàowù huàxué 〈名〉 pharmaceutical/medicinal chemistry
〖～检查〗 yàowù jiǎnchá 〈名〉 dope control; drug testing
〖～疗法〗 yàowù liáofǎ 〈名〉 drug therapy; pharmacotherapy
〖～麻醉〗 yàowù mázuì 〈名〉 drug anaesthesia
〖～学〗 yàowùxué 〈名〉 pharmacology; materia medica: ～家 pharmacologist
〖～牙膏〗 yàowù yágāo 〈名〉 medicinal/medicated toothpaste
〖～依赖性〗 yàowù yīlàixìng 〈名〉 drug dependence
〖～引产〗 yàowù yǐnchǎn 〈名〉 drug induction
〖～治疗〗 yàowù zhìliáo 〈动〉 have pharmaceutic treatment; be on medication (for): 接受～ receive medication ‖ 施行～ administer medication ‖ 停止～ discontinue (a) medication ‖ ～过敏 be on medication for an allergy
〖～中毒〗 yàowù zhòngdú 〈名〉 drug poisoning: 引起～ produce a toxic reaction to a drug ‖ ～引起反应。Toxic reactions resulted from drug poisoning.
【药箱】 yàoxiāng 〈名〉 medical kit; medicine chest: 急救～ first-aid kit
【药效】 yàoxiào 〈名〉 potency/effect of a drug; drug effect/action: 失去/增加～ lose/increase a drug's potency ‖ ～很好。The medicine is very effective.
〖～学〗 yàoxiàoxué 〈名〉 pharmacodynamics
【药械】 yàoxiè 〈名〉 [used in agriculture, forestry, etc] insecticide-spreading equipment (such as sprayer, duster, etc)
【药性】 yàoxìng 〈名〉 property of a medicine: ～平和/猛的药物 mild/strong medicine ‖ ～发作了。The medicine showed its effect.
〖～气〗 yàoxìngqì 〈名〉 flavour of a drug
【药学】 yàoxué 〈名〉 pharmacy: ～博士/硕士 Doctor/Master of Pharmacy (Pharm D/M)
【药烟】 yàoyān 〈名〉 opium
【药瘾】 yàoyǐn 〈名〉 drug dependence; drug addiction
【药引子】 yàoyǐnzi 〈名〉[中医] efficacy-enhancer added to medicine
【药用】 yàoyòng 〈形〉 officinal; medicinal: ～滴管 medicine dropper ‖ ～明胶 pharmagel ‖ ～纱布 medicated gauze ‖ ～炭 medical charcoal ‖ ～食品 medicinal foodstuffs ‖ ～天平 pharmaceutical balance
〖～腊梅〗 yàoyòng làméi 〈名〉[植物] allspice
〖～蜀葵〗 yàoyòng shǔkuí 〈名〉 marsh-mallow
〖～油〗 yàoyòngyóu 〈名〉[材料] medicinal/mineral oil
〖～植物〗 yàoyòng zhíwù 〈名〉 medicinal plant: ～学 medical/pharmaceutical botany
【药浴】 yàoyù 〈名〉 medicated/medicinal bath; dipping: 洗～ take a medicinal bath
〖～池〗 yàoyùchí 〈名〉 dipping vat
【药原性甲亢】 yàoyuánxìng jiǎkàng 〈名〉[医学] drug-induced hyperthyroidism
【药皂】 yàozào 〈名〉 medicated soap
【药渣】 yàozhā 〈名〉 dregs of a decoction
【药枕】 yàozhěn 〈名〉 medical/herb pillow
【药疹】 yàozhěn 〈名〉[医学] drug-induced rash/eruption; medicinal rash

要[1] yào ❶〈名〉 essential points; main points: ⇨扼～; 纪

～;摘～ ❷〈形〉important; essential: ⇨～紧;～人;次～

要² yào〈动〉❶ want; wish; would like; feel like doing sth: 他～同律师谈一谈。He wishes to talk to the lawyer. ‖ 他～来就来,～去就去。He comes and goes at his own sweet will. ‖ 我～试试。I'd like to have a try. ❷ desire; want to keep: 你～多少就拿多少。Take as many as you want. ‖ 我们～和平,不～战争。We desire/want peace, not war. ❸ demand; ask for: 他们又从服务员那儿～了两杯饮料。They got two more drinks from the waitress. ‖ 他很饿,又～了一份米饭。He was hungry and ordered an extra portion of rice. ‖ 我只～了一瓶可乐。I only asked for a bottle of cola. ⇨～账 ❹ ask sb to do sth; request: 他再三～我帮忙。He made repeated requests for my help. ‖ 我～他们在一小时内准备就绪。I want them ready in one hour. ❺ need; take: 到那里～两个小时。It takes two hours to get there. ‖ 你的手～洗一洗。Your hands need washing. ‖ 一斤西红柿～多少钱? How much does a *jin* of tomatoes cost? ❻ must; should; have to: 不～发脾气。Don't lose your temper. ‖ 人～吃饭才能活。Man has to eat to live. ‖ 我们～向先进工作者学习。We should learn from advanced workers. ‖ 一切行动～符合人民的利益。Do everything in the interests of the people. ❼ be about/going to: 冬天～来了。Winter is coming. ‖ 天～下雨了。It is going to rain. ‖ 我妻子八月份～生孩子。My wife is expecting a child in August. ❽ [used in comparisons to indicate an estimate] might; must: 我的数学学得～比其它学科好。I am better at mathematics than other subjects. ‖ 我看你的工作～比我的轻松得多。I believe you have got a much cushier job than me. ❾ have a strong wish to do sth; be determined to do sth: 她一定～嫁给他。She's determined to marry him. ‖ 我一定～在今晚完成此事。I must finish this tonight. ‖ 如果你坚持～走,我也就不挽留了。If you must go, I won't press you to stay.

要³ yào〈连〉❶ if; suppose; in case: 明天～下雨,我们就待在家里。We'll stay at home tomorrow if it rains. ‖ 她～来不了呢? What if she can't come? / Suppose she can't come? ‖ 我～赶不来,请替我跟头儿打个招呼。In case I can't come in time, please let the boss know. ❷ or; either...or...: ～就进来,～就出去,别堵在门口。Either come in or go out. Don't stand in the doorway. ⇨yāo

【要隘】yào'ài〈名〉strategic pass: 扼守～ hold a strategic pass

【要案】yào'àn〈名〉key criminal case: 查处大案～ investigate and deal with big and vital cases

【要不】yàobù〈连〉❶ otherwise; or else; or: 回家去吧,～你妈妈会担心的。Go home. Otherwise your mother will be worried. ‖ 赶快,～你就会迟到了。Hurry, or you'll be late. ❷ either... or...: 咱们～去跳舞,～去听音乐,别处我不去。Let's go either to the dance or to the concert. I won't go anywhere else.

【要不得】yàobude〈形〉inadvisable; intolerable: 这样做～。Such an act is not to be tolerated. / Such an act is inadvisable.

【要不是】yàobushì〈连〉if it were not for; but for: ～你帮倒忙,我早就完成了。But for your disservice, I would have finished it.

【要冲】yàochōng〈名〉communications centre/hub: 地处～ be at a communications centre ‖ 交通～ communications centre ‖ 军事～ strategic point

【要道】yàodào〈名〉❶ arterial highway/railway; thoroughfare: 交通～ important line of communications; vital communications line ❷ cardinal principle: 至德～ cardinal principle of greatest virtue

【要得】yàodé〈形〉〈方〉good; fine; advisable; desirable: 这办法～。This is a good idea.

【要地】yàodì〈名〉important place; strategic point: 身处～ be in a key position ‖ 战略～ strategic point

【要点】yàodiǎn〈名〉❶ main points; essentials; gist: 概括～ outline the essentials (of); sketch the outline ‖ 给出～ give the gist (of) ‖ 领会/没有领会～ grasp/miss the main points (of) ‖ 详述～ particularize the general points ‖ 抓住～ grasp/seize the main points; grasp the gist (of) ‖ 掌握～ get the gist (of) ‖ 总结～ sum up the main points ‖ 报告的～ gist of a report ‖ 计划的～ essentials of a plan ‖ 论文～ gist of a dissertation ‖ 急救的～ essentials of first aid ❷ key stronghold: 战略～ strategic point

【要端】yàoduān = 要点 ① yàodiǎn

【要犯】yàofàn〈名〉important criminal; most wanted: 通缉～ order the arrest of the principal criminal at large ‖ ～落网了。The principal criminal fell into the net/was captured.

【要饭】yàofàn〈动〉beg (for food/money)

【要害】yàohài〈名〉❶ vital part (of the body); crucial point: 回避～问题 evade the crucial question ‖ 文章的～部分 crucial part of an article ‖ 他很幸运,子弹未击中他的～部位。He was lucky that the bullet hadn't hit a vital organ. ‖ 一拳打中他的～。The punch landed at his vitals. ⇨击中～ ❷〈喻〉key department; strategic point: ～部门 key department; vital agency ‖ ～之地 place of crucial importance

【要好】yàohǎo〈形〉❶ be on good terms; be close friends: ～的朋友 close friend ❷ eager to improve oneself; trying hard to make progress: 这孩子很～,从不耽误课。The kid is eager to do good in school. He never misses his classes.

【要好看】yàohǎokàn〈动〉make a fool of sb; bring shame on sb: 你再这样,我要你好看。If you do this again, I'll make it hot for you.

【要谎】yàohuǎng〈动〉〈方〉(of a seller) ask a fantastic price; overcharge

【要价】yàojià〈动〉❶ ask a price; charge: ～过高 ask too much; charge high/extravagantly ‖ 他很愿意照我的～付钱。He was quite willing to pay the price I asked. ‖ 他～九块钱一公斤,少了就不卖。He wouldn't take less than 9 *yuan* for a kilo. ⇨漫天～ ❷ demand terms (in a negotiation)

〖～还价〗yàojià-huánjià = 讨价还价 tǎojià-huánjià

【要件】yàojiàn〈名〉❶ important document ❷ essential condition

【要津】yàojīn〈名〉❶ strategically important ferry/crossing—vital water and land communications line ❷ key post/position: 身居～ hold a key post; occupy an important position

【要紧】yàojǐn〈形〉❶ important; essential; vital: 有～事商量 have an urgent matter to consult with sb ‖ 功名到底是身外之物,德行是～的。Fame and fortune are external things after all; it's moral conduct that really counts. ‖ 目前最～的事是立刻取消这批定货。What is vital at the moment is to cancel the order without delay. ‖ 你有什么～的事吗? Do you have anything important? ❷ critical; serious: 不～! No matter! ‖ 不过是轻伤,没什么～。It's only a slight wound, nothing serious. ❸〈方〉in a hurry to do sth; anxious to do sth: 我～进城,来不及和他细说。I was in a hurry to go into town and had no time to go into details with him.

【要诀】yàojué〈名〉essential secret of success; important tricks of trade; knack

【要脸】yàoliǎn〈动〉have a sense of shame; be scrupulous; care (much) about one's reputation: 他这个人很～,你说话可得小心点。He is very sensitive/very conscious about his personal reputation, so you'll have to be very careful when you talk with him.

【要领】yàolǐng〈名〉❶ main points; essentials; gist: 不得～ fail to grasp the main points; not see what sb is driving at; miss the point ‖ 领会～ see the main points ‖ 掌握～ gain/seize the essentials ❷ essentials/knack (of a military or athletic exercise): 掌握～ grasp the essentials

【要略】yàolüè〈名〉[usu used in the title of a book] outline; summary

【要么】yàome〈连〉or; either... or...: ～道歉,～滚出去。Either say you are sorry or get out!

【要面子】yào miànzi〈动〉be concerned/sensitive about one's reputation: 他害怕失败,因为他很～。He was afraid of failure because he didn't want to lose face.

【要命】yàomìng ❶〈动〉drive sb to death; kill: 一场重病,差点儿要了我的命。A severe illness almost took my life. ‖ 如果你敢动她一根毫毛,我就要了你的命。If you lay a finger on her, I'll kill you. ❷〈副〉extremely; awfully; terribly: 吓得～ be frightened out of one's wits ‖ 天热得～。It's damnably hot. ❸〈动〉be annoying/aggravating: 真～,雨像是不会停了。It seems the rain will never stop. What a nuisance!

【要目】yàomù〈名〉principal items; major entries; headlines: 本报今日～ headlines in today's newspaper

【要强】yàoqiáng〈形〉eager to excel; anxious to outdo others: 我不想和他打网球,他这个人太～了。I don't want to play tennis with him. He is too eager to outdo his opponents.

【要人】yàorén〈名〉very important person (VIP); important personage; person of great importance; bigwig: 政界～ immi-

nent politician

【要塞】 yàosài 〈名〉fort; strategic spot; fortification; fortress: 撤离～ retreat from a fortress ‖ 放弃～ surrender/abandon a fortress ‖ 攻占～ take a fortress ‖ 围攻～ besiege at a fortress ‖ 袭击～ assail/charge at a fort/fortification ‖ 修建～ build/erect a fort ‖ 占领～ occupy a fort ‖ ～地带 fortified zone ‖ 敌人的～ enemy fortress ‖ ～陷落。A fortress falls/surrenders.

【要事】 yàoshì 〈名〉important matter: 我来找你有～相商。I have come to confer with you about/on/over an important matter.

【要是】 yàoshi 〈连〉if; suppose; in case: ～发生火灾,就赶快按铃。In case of fire, press/touch the bell. ‖ ～小李在这儿,他就知道该怎么去做。If Xiao Li was/were here, he would know what to do. ‖ 谁～考试作弊,都要受到警告处分。Anyone caught cheating in the exam will be given a disciplinary warning. ‖ 这主意不错,但～你妈妈发现了怎么办? It's a good idea, but what if your mother finds it out?

【要死】 yàosǐ 〈副〉extremely: 疼得～ be unbearably painful ‖ 累得～ be dead tired; be dog-tired ‖ 把人吓得～ make one's blood freeze; freeze one's blood ‖ 天热得～。It's unbearably hot.

〖～不活〗 yàosǐ-bùhuó 〈形〉more dead than alive: 这病拖得他～的。The illness has worn him out.

〖～要活〗 yàosǐ-yàohuó 〈熟〉repeatedly threaten suicide: 她动不动就～,可是没有人把她的话当真。She often threatens suicide, but nobody takes her seriously.

【要素】 yàosù 〈名〉essential factor; key element: 一个/种～ an essential factor; a key element ‖ 成功的～ factors of success ‖ 基本～ essential element ‖ 生活～ essential factor of life ‖ 语言是一切文学作品的基本～。Language is an essential factor of all literary works. ‖ 这本书具有受读者欢迎的一切～。The book has in it all the elements of popularity.

〖～成本〗 yàosù chéngběn 〈名〉[经济] factor cost

〖～市场〗 yàosù shìchǎng 〈名〉[经济] market for the essentials of production

【要图】 yàotú 〈名〉important plan/scheme

【要闻】 yàowén 〈名〉important news; front-page story: 看头版～ read the front-page stories ‖ 一览～ have a glance at the headlines ‖ 国际～ major world news

〖～版〗 yàowénbǎn 〈名〉front/first page (of a newspaper)

【要务】 yàowù 〈名〉important affair; important/urgent business: 处理～ attend to urgent business

【要想人不知,除非己莫为】 yào xiǎng rén bù zhī, chúfēi jǐ mò wéi 〈熟〉what is done by night appears by day

【要言不烦】 yàoyán-bùfán 〈熟〉speak or write in a concise manner; be terse/succinct/pithy: 那本书真是～,百读不厌。That book has truly given the essentials in simple language. You never get tired of reading it.

【要言不繁】 yàoyán-bùfán ＝ 要言不烦 yàoyán-bùfán

【要义】 yàoyì 〈名〉essentials; key points: 人生～ essentials of life

【要员】 yàoyuán 〈名〉important official: 政界～ political VIP; political personage

【要账】 yàozhàng 〈动〉demand payment of a debt; press for repayment of a loan

【要知心腹事,但听口中言】 yào zhī xīnfù shì, dàn tīng kǒu zhōng yán 〈熟〉if you wish to know what most engages a man's thoughts, you have only to listen to his conversation

【要职】 yàozhí 〈名〉important post: 担任～ hold a key/high position; occupy/hold an important position

【要旨】 yàozhǐ 〈名〉main idea; gist: 成功的～ keystone of success ‖ 讲话～ gist of a speech ‖ 本书～已见绪论。The main idea of the book has already been stated in the introduction.

【要子】 yàozi 〈名〉❶ straw rope (for binding up rice or wheat stalks) ❷ baling strap/hoop (for binding packages)

钥 yào 〈名〉key
⇨yuè

【钥匙】 yàoshi 〈名〉key: 一把～ a key ‖ 一串～ a bunch/cluster of keys ‖ 插入～ insert/put the key in the lock ‖ 配～ duplicate/cut a key ‖ 制作～ make a key ‖ 转动～ turn a key in a lock ‖ ～卡 key card ‖ 保险箱的～ key to a safe ‖ 磁卡～ swipe/key card ‖ 房间～ room key; key to a room ‖ 三齿～ three-toothed key ‖ 弹簧锁～ latch key ‖ 万能～ skeleton/master key ‖ 每个小柜都有单独的～。Each locker has its own individual key. ‖ 这把～能开这把锁吗? Does the key fit the lock?

〖～包〗 yàoshibāo 〈名〉key case

〖～环〗 yàoshihuán 〈名〉key ring: 把钥匙都串在～上。Put all the keys on a ring.

〖～孔〗 yàoshikǒng 〈名〉keyhole: ～盖片 key drop

〖～链〗 yàoshiliàn 〈名〉key chain

〖～坯〗 yàoshipī 〈名〉blank key

〖～押金〗 yàoshi yājīn 〈名〉key deposit

靿 yào 〈名〉leg of a boot: 高～靴子 boots; wellington boots

鹞 yào 〈名〉❶ sparrow hawk ❷ harrier

【鹞式飞机】 yàoshì fēijī 〈名〉[航空] harrier

【鹞鹰】 yàoyīng 〈名〉sparrow hawk

【鹞子】 yàozi 〈名〉❶ sparrow hawk: ⇨～翻身 ❷〈方〉kite: 放～ fly a kite

〖～翻身〗 yàozi fānshēn 〈动〉do a somersault; perform a tumble

曜 yào 〈书〉❶〈名〉sunlight ❷〈动〉shine; illuminate ❸〈名〉luminary [a collective term for the sun, the moon and five major stars in traditional Chinese astronomy, used in the past to form names of the days of the week]

耀 yào ❶〈动〉shine; illuminate; dazzle: ⇨～眼; 闪～; 照～ ❷〈动〉boast of; laud: ⇨～武扬威; 炫～ ❸〈形〉honourable; honoured; glorious: ⇨荣～ ❹〈名〉rays of light; radiance: ⇨光～

【耀斑】 yàobān 〈名〉[天文] solar flare

【耀武扬威】 yàowǔ-yángwēi 〈熟〉be arrogant and over-bearing; parade one's prowess; flaunt one's strength; swagger around; make an exhibition of one's might and prowess; throw one's weight around: 别那么～,到时候你们会后悔的。Don't swagger around like that. In time you will regret it.

【耀眼】 yàoyǎn 〈动〉dazzle: ～的光 blinding/dazzling light ‖ 深红色的窗帘使阳光不再那么～。Crimson curtains muffled the glare/muted the light of sunshine.

yao

哟 yao ❶〈助〉[used at the end of an imperative sentence]: 用力拉～! Heave-ho! ❷〈拟〉[used as a syllable filler in a song]: 呼儿嗨～! Hu-er-hei-yo!
⇨yāo

yē

耶 yē
⇨yé

【耶和华】 Yēhéhuá 〈名〉Jehovah

【耶鲁大学】 Yēlǔ Dàxué 〈名〉Yale University

【耶路撒冷】 Yēlùsālěng 〈名〉Jerusalem

【耶稣】 Yēsū 〈名〉Jesus; Jesus Christ

〖～会〗 Yēsūhuì 〈名〉Society of Jesus; the Jesuits

〖～基督〗 Yēsū Jīdū 〈名〉Jesus Christ

〖～教〗 Yēsūjiào 〈名〉Protestantism

掖 yē 〈动〉❶ tuck in; thrust in between: 把餐巾～在下巴下 tuck a napkin under one's chin ‖ 把头发～到耳朵后 tuck one's hair behind one's ears ‖ 把信从门缝里～进去 slip a letter under the door ‖ 母亲给他把被子～好。Mother tucked up/in his quilt. ‖ 他把手帕～在兜里。He tucked the handkerchief into his pocket. ❷ hide; conceal: ～～藏藏 try to cover up ‖ 你把那本书～在哪儿了? Where have you hidden the book?
⇨yè

椰 yē 〈名〉[植物] coconut palm; coconut tree; coco

【椰雕】 yēdiāo 〈名〉[艺术] coconut (shell) carving

【椰干】 yēgān 〈名〉 copra; desiccated coconut
【椰壳】 yēké 〈名〉 coconut husk/shell
【椰奶】 yēnǎi = 椰汁 yēzhī
【椰仁】 yērén 〈名〉 coconut kernel/meat
〖～干〗 yēréngān 〈名〉 desiccated coconut; copra
【椰蓉】 yēróng 〈名〉 fine coconut mash [used as a filling for pies, mooncakes, etc]
【椰丝】 yēsī 〈名〉 shredded coconut [used as a topping for pastries]
【椰油】 yēyóu 〈名〉 coconut oil/butter
【椰枣】 yēzǎo 〈名〉 [植物] ❶ date palm ❷ palm date
【椰汁】 yēzhī 〈名〉 coconut milk
【椰子】 yēzi 〈名〉 ❶ coconut palm; coconut tree; coco ❷ coconut [the fruit]
〖～肉〗 yēziròu 〈名〉 coconut meat/kernel: 干～ desiccated coconut
〖～树〗 yēzishù 〈名〉 coconut palm; coconut tree; coco
〖～糖〗 yēzitáng 〈名〉 coconut candy
〖～蟹〗 yēzixiè 〈名〉 [动物] robber/coconut crab
〖～油〗 yēziyóu 〈名〉 coconut oil
〖～汁〗 yēzizhī = 椰汁 yēzhī

噎 yē 〈动〉 ❶ choke (over food, bones, etc): 被食物～住了 choke over one's food; be choked by one's food ‖ 他让一小粒食物～住了。He choked on a particle of food. ⇨～嗝; 因～废食 ❷ choke (by emotion, excitement, wind, etc): 他哭得直～气。He choked on his tears. ❸ render sb speechless by saying sth blunt; choke off: ～得人说不出话来 render sb speechless ‖ 他刚一开口就被～了回去。He was choked off the moment he began to speak. ‖ 我的一句话～得他满脸通红。He blushed to the roots of his hair at my remark.
【噎脖子】 yē bózi 〈动〉〈口〉 stick in the throat; be hard to bear
【噎嗝】 yēgé 〈名〉 [医] dysphagia

yé

邪 yé 〈助〉〈书〉 [used at the end of a sentence to form a question]: 是～非～? Is it or isn't it? / Yes or no?
⇨xié

爷 yé 〈名〉 ❶ 〈书〉 father: ⇨～儿 ❷ grandfather: ～～奶奶 grandfather and grandmother ⇨姥～; 太～ ❸ [a respectful form of address for an elderly man] grandpa: ⇨大～ ❹ 〈旧〉 [a form of address for an official or rich man] sir; master; lord: ⇨少～ ❺ god: ⇨财神～
【爷们】 yémen 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ man; menfolk: 老～ man ❷ husband
【爷们儿】 yémenr 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ (collective term for) men of two or more generations ❷ a form of address between men to show intimacy
【爷儿】 yér 〈名〉 father and son; uncle and nephew; grandfather and grandson: ～俩在下棋。Father and son are playing chess.
【爷儿们】 yérmen 〈名〉 (a collective term for) men of two or more generations
【爷爷】 yéye 〈名〉 ❶ paternal grandfather ❷ [respectful form of address for any old man] grandpa

耶 yé 〈助〉〈书〉 [used at the end of a question]: 是～非～? Is it or isn't it? / Yes or no?
⇨yē

揶 yé
【揶揄】 yéyú 〈动〉〈书〉 ridicule; deride: 受～ be in derision ‖ 屡遭～ be repeatedly ridiculed

yě

也[1] yě 〈助〉 ❶ 〈书〉 [used at the end of a sentence indicating affirmation or used at the end of a question or an exclamatory sentence for emphasis]: 夫子曰:"小子识之,苛政猛于虎～!" Confucius said, "You young people should keep in mind that tyranny is fiercer than a tiger!" ‖ 见义不为,无勇～。To see what is right and not to do it is want of courage. ‖ 后生可畏,焉知来者之不如今～? Respect the young. How do you know that they will not one day be all that you are now? ❷ [used in the middle of a sentence, marking off a sentence element about which there is to be a statement]: 民之于仁～,甚于水火。Goodness is more to the people than water and fire.

也[2] yě 〈副〉 ❶ [used in compound or complex sentences] also; too; as well; either: 地～扫了,玻璃～擦了。The ground has been swept, the windows have also been cleaned. ‖ 我～去了,她～去了。I went there, so did she. ‖ 你不去,我～不去。If you don't go, neither shall I. ‖ 我准备去西安,我妹妹～准备去。I am going to Xi'an and my sister is going as well. ❷ [used in simple sentences] also; too; as well; either: 你可以坐在这儿,～可以坐在那儿。You can sit either here or there. ‖ 我～是见过一点世面的。I too have seen something of the world. ‖ 他～去了。He went as well. ‖ 她不聪明,～不漂亮。She is neither smart nor pretty. ‖ 我～知道答案。I know the answer, too. ❸ even; even if: 即使失败十次,我～不灰心。I'll never lose heart even if I should fail ten times. ‖ 连爷爷～到工地来了。Even Grandpa came to the construction site. ❹ [used for emphasis, often in a negative sentence]: 他的姓名～都不告诉我。He won't even tell me who he is. ‖ 我一点～不累。I am not tired at all. ❺ [used to soften up the tone]: 他来打了个照面,～算是给脸了。He showed up briefly as a favour to us. ‖ 一个人拉扯大五六个孩子,～够难为她的。It was quite a job for her to bring up half a dozen children all by herself.
【也罢】 yěbà 〈助〉 ❶ [used to express forbearance, resignation, etc] all right; never mind: ～,既然他不愿做,就不要勉强他。All right, don't force him since he doesn't want to do it. ❷ [used for reduplication] whether... or...; no matter whether: 他来～,不来～,对我无所谓。It makes no difference to me whether he comes or not. ‖ 老师～,同学～,谁也说服不了他。Neither his teachers nor his classmates could talk him round.
【也好】 yěhǎo 〈助〉 ❶ [used to indicate tolerance or resignation] it may not be a bad idea; may as well: 我想我们现在动身～。I suppose we might as well get started now. ❷ [used for reduplication] whether...or...; no matter whether: 你去～,不去～。It doesn't matter whether you go or not. ‖ 他们知道～,不知道～,我根本无所谓。I couldn't care less whether they know it or not. ‖ 他同意～,不同意～,我们是走定了。No matter whether he consents or not, we are determined to go.
【也门】 Yěmén 〈名〉 Yemen
〖～共和国〗 Yěmén Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Yemen
〖～人〗 Yěménrén 〈名〉 Yemeni; Yemenite
【也许】 yěxǔ 〈副〉 perhaps; probably; maybe: 那信今天～能到。Perhaps the letter will come today. ‖ ～我能做这件事。Probably I can do it. ‖ 她～会来。Maybe she will come.

冶[1] yě 〈动〉 smelt (metal): ⇨～金; ～炼; 陶～

冶[2] yě 〈形〉〈书〉 seductively dressed or made up: ⇨～容; ～艳; 妖～
【冶金】 yějīn 〈动〉 smelt
〖～工程〗 yějīn gōngchéng 〈名〉 metallurgical engineering
〖～工业〗 yějīn gōngyè 〈名〉 metallurgical industry
〖～工艺学〗 yějīn gōngyìxué 〈名〉 process metallurgy
〖～化学〗 yějīn huàxué 〈名〉 metallurgical chemistry
〖～学〗 yějīnxué 〈名〉 metallurgy: ～家 metallurgist
【冶炼】 yěliàn 〈动〉 smelt: ～设备 smelting equipment
〖～厂〗 yěliànchǎng 〈名〉 smeltery; smelter
〖～工〗 yěliàngōng 〈名〉 smelter
〖～炉〗 yěliànlú 〈名〉 smelting furnace
【冶容】 yěróng 〈书〉 ❶ 〈形〉 seductively made up ❷ 〈名〉 seductive looks/appearance
【冶笑】 yěxiào 〈名〉 coquettish smile
【冶艳】 yěyàn 〈形〉〈书〉 seductive and bewitching; pretty and coquettish
【冶游】 yěyóu 〈动〉 visit prostitutes; go whoring
【冶铸】 yězhù 〈动〉 smelt and found

野 yě ❶〈名〉open country; wild land: ⇨～外;旷～;原～ ❷〈名〉not being in power;being out of office: ⇨朝～;下～;在～党 ❸〈形〉boorish; rude; rough: 举止～ be rough in manner ‖ 说话～ speak rudely; use coarse language ‖ 性子～ be possessed of a wild temper ‖ 他说话太～了,总有一天会惹祸。His rough tongue will get him into trouble some day. ⇨粗～;撒～ ❹〈形〉unrestrained; abandoned; unruly: 这些孩子～得很,得严加管教。Those boys are pretty wild—they need a firm discipline. ⇨～性 ❺〈形〉uncultivated; undomesticated; untamed: ～向日葵/天鹅 wild sunflower/swan ⇨～猪 ❻〈形〉illegal; illegitimate: ⇨～合; ～种 ❼〈形〉(of domestic animal) stray: ⇨～狗 ❽〈名〉limit; boundary: ⇨分～;视～

【野菜】 yěcài 〈名〉edible wild herbs: 挖～ dig up edible wild herbs

【野餐】 yěcān ❶〈动〉picnic; go for a picnic; go (out) on a picnic: 他们正在草坪上～。They are picnicking on the lawn. ‖ 我们常去海滨～。We often picnic at the beach. ❷〈名〉picnic: 包装/准备～ pack/make a picnic ‖ 组织～ organize a picnic ‖ 我们去时带上～。We'll take a picnic with us.

〖～会〗 yěcānhuì 〈名〉picnic party

〖～区〗 yěcānqū 〈名〉picnic area (in some tourist resorts)

【野蚕】 yěcán 〈名〉wild silkworm

〖～丝〗 yěcánsī 〈名〉[纺织] *tussah; tussore; tusser; tussur* silk

【野草】 yěcǎo 〈名〉weeds: 拔～ pull up/uproot weeds ‖ 除尽～ extirpate weeds ‖ 根除～ root up/uproot weeds ‖ 掘～ dig up weeds ‖ 清除～ clear away weeds ‖ ～遍地 be rank with weeds ‖ 田里～丛生。Weeds are springing out in the fields. / The field is overgrown with weeds. ‖ 这块地长满～。The patch was overgrown with weeds.

〖～闲花〗 yěcǎo-xiánhuā 〈熟〉weeds and wild flowers—*mistress; prostitute*

【野传】 yěchuán 〈名〉[体育] wild throw: ～球 passed ball

【野炊】 yěchuī 〈动〉cook in the open; cook out

【野地】 yědì 〈名〉wild country; wilderness; the wilds

【野调无腔】 yědiào-wúqiāng 〈熟〉speak rudely and behave wantonly

【野蜂】 yěfēng 〈名〉wild bee

【野鸽】 yěgē ＝ 原鸽 yuángē

【野狗】 yěgǒu 〈名〉wild dog; stray dog; pye-dog

【野果】 yěguǒ 〈名〉wild fruit

【野汉子】 yěhànzi 〈名〉lover (of a married woman)

【野合】 yěhé 〈动〉〈书〉have illicit sexual relations; commit adultery

【野鹤闲云】 yěhè-xiányún ＝ 闲云野鹤 xiányún-yěhè

【野黑麦】 yěhēimài 〈名〉wild rye; lyme grass

【野狐参禅】 yěhú-cānchán 〈熟〉a wild fox sits absorbed in contemplation—not knowing the limits of one's ability, one attempts to imitate others

【野狐禅】 yěhúchán 〈名〉[佛教] heresy; heterodoxy

【野花】 yěhuā 〈名〉❶ wild flower: 采～ pick wild flowers ❷ woman of easy virtue

【野火】 yěhuǒ 〈名〉wildfire; prairie/bush fire

〖～烧不尽,春风吹又生〗 yěhuǒ shāo bùjìn, chūnfēng chuī yòu shēng 〈熟〉the grass cannot be burned out even by a prairie fire but grows again with the spring breeze

【野鸡】 yějī 〈名〉❶〈通称〉pheasant ❷〈旧〉streetwalker ❸ unlicensed/unauthorized enterprise or undertaking: ～公司 unlicensed company

【野景】 yějǐng 〈名〉wild landscape

【野菊花】 yějúhuā 〈名〉mother chrysanthemum

【野苣】 yějù 〈名〉[植物] corn salad

【野驴】 yělǘ 〈名〉(Asiatic) wild ass; kiang

【野萝卜】 yěluóbo 〈名〉wild radish; jointed charlock

【野麻】 yěmá 〈名〉wild flax; wild hemp

【野马】 yěmǎ 〈名〉wild horse; mustang; bronco: 一匹～ a wild horse ‖ 一群～ a troop of wild horses ‖ 驯～ tame an undomesticated horse

【野蛮】 yěmán 〈形〉❶ uncivilized; savage: ～部落 barbarian/wild tribe ‖ ～风俗 barbarian/savage customs ‖ ～人 barbarian/savage people ‖ 处在～状况 be under a barbarous condition ‖ 这些居民仍处于～状态。The inhabitants were still in the barbarian state. ❷ cruel; barbarous; brutal: 犯下～暴行 *commit barbarities/atrocities* ‖ ～的侮辱/折磨 barbarous insult/torture ‖ ～轰炸 bomb wantonly and inhumanly ‖ ～屠杀 brutal massacre ‖ ～行为 brutal/inhuman behaviour ‖ 法西斯的～行径 Fascist barbarism

〖～劲儿〗 yěmánjìnr 〈名〉〈口〉ruthlessness

【野猫】 yěmāo 〈名〉❶ stray cat; wildcat: 收养～ take in a stray cat ❷〈方〉hare

【野牛】 yěniú 〈名〉wild ox; buffalo

〖～草〗 yěniúcǎo 〈名〉[植物] buffalo grass

【野炮】 yěpào 〈名〉field gun/artillery

【野葡萄】 yěpútao 〈名〉wild grape

【野禽】 yěqín 〈名〉wild fowl/bird

【野趣】 yěqù 〈名〉rustic charm: 富有～ be full of rustic appeal

【野人】 yěrén 〈名〉❶〈旧〉populace; commoner ❷ uncouth person; rustic/country bumpkin ❸ wild man; savage; barbarian

〖～献曝〗 yěrén-xiànpù 〈熟〉a peasant offers to teach the monarch *how to warm himself in the sun*—perform a well-intentioned act but end up by making a fool of oneself

【野山羊】 yěshānyáng 〈名〉wild goat

【野生】 yěshēng 〈形〉wild; uncultivated; feral: ～玫瑰 roses that grow rank; wild rose

〖～草场〗 yěshēng cǎochǎng 〈名〉wild pasture

〖～动物〗 yěshēng dòngwù 〈名〉wild/feral animal; wildlife; wilding: 爱护～ treasure wild animals ‖ 保护～ conserve wildlife ‖ 驯养～ domesticate wild animals ‖ ～保护区 wildlife reserve ‖ ～园 *wildlife park* ‖ ～资源保护 *wildlife conservation*

〖～植物〗 yěshēng zhíwù 〈名〉wild/feral plant; wilding

【野食儿】 yěshír 〈名〉❶ food picked in the wild ❷ irregular extra income; ill-gotten/illicit gains

【野史】 yěshǐ 〈名〉unofficial history

【野兽】 yěshòu 〈名〉wild beast/animal: 捕猎～ hunt wild animals ‖ 驯服～ tame a wild beast ‖ 追赶～ chase a wild beast ‖ 追踪～ trace/track a wild beast

〖～派〗 yěshòupài 〈名〉fauvism: ～艺术 fauvism

【野鼠】 yěshǔ 〈名〉*wild rat; field mouse*

【野兔】 yětù 〈名〉hare

【野外】 yěwài 〈名〉open country; field: ～工作 fieldwork ‖ ～旅行 take an excursion in an open country ‖ ～演习 have a field exercise ‖ 去～ go out to the open country ‖ 睡在～ sleep in the open country ‖ ～运动 field sports

〖～作业〗 yěwài zuòyè 〈名〉fieldwork; field operation: 进行～ work in the field; conduct a field operation

【野豌豆】 yěwāndòu 〈名〉[植物] vetch

【野味】 yěwèi 〈名〉game; hunted meat: ～海鲜 game and seafood

【野莴苣】 yěwōjù 〈名〉wild lettuce

【野物】 yěwù 〈名〉wild animals and birds; game

【野心】 yěxīn 〈名〉wild ambition; careerism: 暴露～ lay bare one's ambition (for) ‖ 否认自己有政治～ disavow political ambitions on one's part ‖ 怀有～ harbour/nurse an ambition ‖ 实现～ achieve an ambition ‖ 助长～ further sb's ambition ‖ ～不死 cling to one's ambition ‖ 个人～ personal ambition ‖ 狂妄的～ audacious ambition ‖ 侵略～ ambition for aggression

〖～勃勃〗 yěxīn-bóbó 〈熟〉be overwhelmingly ambitious; be obsessed with ambition: 他～,想独揽大权。He was burning with the ambition to arrogate all powers to himself.

〖～家〗 yěxīnjiā 〈名〉careerist

〖～狼〗 yěxīnláng 〈名〉vicious wolf—person of wicked ambition

【野性】 yěxìng 〈名〉wild nature; unruliness: ～十足 be very wild ‖ ～发作 the beast in sb comes out ‖ 身上带有～ have the beast in one ‖ ～难改。Wild nature can't be changed easily.

【野鸭】 yěyā 〈名〉mallard; wild duck: 打～ hunt wild ducks

【野燕麦】 yěyànmài 〈名〉wild oat

【野营】 yěyíng 〈动〉camp; bivouac: 结束～ break camp ‖ 去/出外～ go camping ‖ ～训练 camp and field training ‖ 他们在树林中～。They camped out in the woods.

〖～车〗 yěyíngchē 〈名〉camping van

【野战】 yězhàn 〈名〉field operations

〖～部队〗 *yězhàn bùduì* 〈名〉*field forces; field-type units*: 装备～ equip a field army

〖～工事〗 yězhàn gōngshì 〈名〉field fortification

〖～火炮〗 yězhàn huǒpào 〈名〉field artillery

〖～军〗 yězhànjūn 〈名〉field army

〖～炮〗 yězhànpào 〈名〉field gun/piece：把～拉进阵地 wheel the field-guns into place
〖～医院〗 yězhàn yīyuàn 〈名〉field hospital：被送进～ be taken to a field hospital
【野芝麻】 yězhīma 〈名〉(white) dead nettle
【野种】 yězhǒng 〈名〉bastard
【野猪】 yězhū 〈名〉(wild) boar；wild pig

yè

业[1] yè 〈名〉course of study；school work：⇨毕～

业[2] yè ❶〈名〉occupation；profession；employment；job：务农为～ be a farmer by occupation/profession ‖ 以教书为～ make teaching one's career ⇨敬～；就～；失～ ❷〈名〉line of business；trade；industry：⇨行～；农～ ❸〈动〉〈书〉engage in：～农 be engaged in farming ‖ ～医 practise medicine ❹〈名〉cause；enterprise：⇨～绩；创～；守～ ❺〈名〉estate；property：⇨家～；～主

业[3] yè 〈副〉already：～已核实 have already been verified

业[4] yè 〈名〉[佛教] karma；deed；action：⇨～障

【业报】 yèbào 〈名〉[佛教] retribution (for karma/sins)；karma
【业大】 yèdà 〈名〉〈简称〉sparetime university ⇨业余大学
【业海】 yèhǎi 〈名〉[佛教] ocean of bad karma；sea of retribution
【业绩】 yèjì 〈名〉outstanding achievement；exemplary accomplishment；exploit：创建～ have achievements to one's credit；perform exploits ‖ 不朽的～ lasting/monumental achievement ‖ 光辉/英雄～ glorious/heroic achievement
【业界】 yèjiè 〈名〉〈方〉business circles；trade
【业经】 yèjīng 〈副〉already：～呈报上级机关备案 have already reported the matter to higher-level authorities for the record ‖ ～批准 have been approved
【业精于勤】 yèjīngyúqín 〈熟〉mastery of work comes from diligence
〖～，荒于嬉〗 yèjīngyúqín，huāngyúxī 〈熟〉mastery of work comes from diligence but suffers from indolence；progress in studies comes from hard work and is retarded by frivolity
【业内】 yènèi 〈名〉inside of the business
〖～人士〗 yènèi rénshì 〈名〉(industry) insider；people in the business circles
【业师】 yèshī 〈名〉〈旧〉my (former) teacher
【业态】 yètài 〈名〉form or state of business operation
【业外】 yèwài 〈名〉beyond the scope of certain trade，business or profession
〖～人士〗 yèwài rénshì 〈名〉outsider；people who does not belong to a business circle or profession
【业务】 yèwù 〈名〉vocational/professional work；business：办理～ handle business ‖ 承办委托～ conduct a commission business ‖ 处理～ perform business transactions ‖ 懂得～ know one's business ‖ 发展～ expand one's business ‖ 恢复正常～ resume normal business ‖ 经营～ handle trade ‖ 洽谈～ discuss business matters ‖ 抢走～ take business away (from) ‖ 熟悉～ know one's trade well；try to know one's trade/job better ‖ 停止一切～ suspend all business ‖ 移交～ pass the business on (to sb) ‖ 中断～联系 sever one's business connection (with) ‖ 钻研～ diligently study one's profession ‖ ～挂帅 professional work takes command ‖ ～上精益求精 aspire to professional excellence ‖ ～熟练 be well versed in one's profession ‖ ～至上 put professional skill above everything ‖ ～学习 vocational study ‖ 客运～ passenger service ‖ 进出口～ import and export trade ‖ 零售/批发～ retail/wholesale business ‖ 邮购～ mail-order business ‖ 我们公司和贵公司有密切的～往来。Our firm has close business ties with yours.
〖～班子〗 yèwù bānzi 〈名〉professional/business team
〖～代理人〗 yèwù dàilǐrén 〈名〉business agent
〖～范围〗 yèwù fànwéi 〈名〉scope of business：扩展～ extend one's business ‖ 扩大～ widen the scope of business；expand one's operation
〖～分配〗 yèwù fēnpèi 〈名〉[通信] traffic distribution
〖～关系〗 yèwù guānxì 〈名〉business relationship：巩固～ consolidate one's business relations (with) ‖ 建立～ establish business relationship (with) ‖ 结束～ dissolve one's business relations (with)
〖～花销〗 yèwù huāxiāo 〈名〉operational cost
〖～尖子〗 yèwù jiānzi 〈名〉top-notch professional
〖～经费〗 yèwù jīngfèi 〈名〉operating fund
〖～经理〗 yèwù jīnglǐ 〈名〉office manager；operations manager；business manager
〖～能力〗 yèwù nénglì 〈名〉professional/occupational competence：提高～ improve one's professional/occupational competence
〖～水平〗 yèwù shuǐpíng 〈名〉professional skill；vocational level：提高～ improve one's professional skills；raise one's vocational level
〖～素质〗 yèwù sùzhì 〈名〉professional qualification
〖～线〗 yèwùxiàn 〈名〉[通信] interposition trunk；call circuit
〖～知识〗 yèwù zhīshi 〈名〉professional knowledge；expertise：丰富～ enrich one's professional knowledge
〖～专长〗 yèwù zhuāncháng 〈名〉specialized skill；professional specialty：有～ have professional skills
【业已】 yèyǐ 〈副〉already：～核实 have already been verified ‖ ～批准 have been approved ‖ ～完成/完工 have already been completed ‖ ～准备就绪 have already made ready
【业余】 yèyú 〈形〉❶ after-hours；spare (time)：⇨～学校 ❷ amateur；non-professional：～体育运动 amateur sports ‖ ～诗人 parcel poet ‖ ～摄影师/演员/作家 amateur photographer/actor/writer
〖～爱好〗 yèyú àihào 〈名〉hobby：从事～ pursue one's hobbies ‖ 没有～ have no hobbies ‖ 钓鱼是他的主要～。Fishing is his chief hobby.
〖～爱好者〗 yèyú àihàozhě 〈名〉amateur：无线电～ radio amateur ‖ 足球～ amateur in football
〖～大学〗 yèyú dàxué 〈名〉sparetime university
〖～活动〗 yèyú huódòng 〈名〉after-hours activity；extracurricular/leisure activity
〖～教育〗 yèyú jiàoyù 〈名〉sparetime education：办/搞～ engage in sparetime education
〖～进修班〗 yèyú jìnxiūbān 〈名〉sparetime/after-hours class：办～ run sparetime/after-hours class
〖～剧团〗 yèyú jùtuán 〈名〉amateur troupe
〖～时间〗 yèyú shíjiān 〈名〉spare time：充分利用～ make full use of one's spare time ‖ 利用～做好事 do/perform good deeds in one's spare time
〖～学校〗 yèyú xuéxiào 〈名〉sparetime school
〖～演出队〗 yèyú yǎnchūduì 〈名〉amateur troupe
【业障】 yèzhàng 〈名〉❶ [佛教] sin (that detracts from one's good works) ❷〈旧〉〈贬〉[said of one's juniors] vile spawn
【业者】 yèzhě 〈名〉practitioner of a certain business
【业主】 yèzhǔ 〈名〉owner (of an enterprise, estate, etc)；proprietor：企业～ business proprietor
〖～权益〗 yèzhǔ quányì 〈名〉proprietary equity；owner's equity

叶 yè 〈名〉❶ leaf；foliage：观赏红～ enjoy the sight of red autumn leaves ‖ 长出嫩～ put forth new/young leaves ‖ 摘掉老～ pick out old leaves ‖ 枯～ dead/withered leaves ‖ 落～ fallen leaves ‖ 秋～ autumn leaves/foliage ‖ 残枝败～ dead twigs and withered leaves ‖ 树苗刚长出～来。The seedling has just leafed out. ‖ 这棵树～茂果稀。This tree produces much foliage but little fruit. ⇨～落归根；根深～茂 ❷ part of a historical period：明朝末～ closing period/last years of the Ming Dynasty ‖ 20 世纪上/下半～ in the former/latter half of the 20th century ⇨初～；末～；中～ ❸ leaf-like thing：一～扁舟 a small boat ⇨百～窗；合～ ❹ ＝页 yè ❺ [生物] lobe：⇨肺～；脑～
⇨xié
【叶斑病】 yèbānbìng 〈名〉leaf spot
【叶斑驳】 yèbānbó 〈名〉leaf mottle
【叶疱病】 yèbāobìng 〈名〉leaf blotch
【叶鼻蝠】 yèbífú 〈名〉[动物] leaf-nosed bat
【叶柄】 yèbǐng 〈名〉petiole；leafstalk
【叶蝉】 yèchán 〈名〉leafhopper
【叶蜂】 yèfēng 〈名〉sawfly

【叶腐病】 yèfǔbìng 〈名〉 leaf rot
【叶公好龙】 Yègōng-hàolóng 〈熟〉 Lord Ye who claimed to be fond of dragons was scared out of his wits when a real dragon appeared around the eaves of his hall—professed love of what one really fears; insincere love; what one does belies one's commitments
【叶痕】 yèhén 〈名〉 leaf scar
【叶红素】 yèhóngsù = 胡萝卜素 húluóbosù
【叶猴】 yèhóu 〈名〉 leaf monkey; langur
【叶黄素】 yèhuángsù 〈名〉[生化] xanthophyll; lutein; phylloxanthin
【叶迹】 yèjì 〈名〉 leaf trace
【叶尖】 yèjiān 〈名〉 leaf apex
【叶焦】 yèjiāo 〈名〉 leaf scorch
【叶角斑病】 yèjiǎobānbìng 〈名〉 angular leaf spot
【叶卷】 yèjuǎn 〈名〉 leaf roll
【叶枯病】 yèkūbìng 〈名〉 leaf blight
【叶蜡石】 yèlàshí 〈名〉[矿业] pyrophyllite; pencil stone
【叶理】 yèlǐ 〈名〉[地质] foliation
【叶龄】 yèlíng 〈名〉 age of a leaf
【叶绿醇】 yèlǜchún 〈名〉[化学] phytol
【叶绿矾】 yèlǜfán 〈名〉[矿业] copiapite; ihleite; yellow copperas
【叶绿色】 yèlǜsè 〈名〉 leaf-green
【叶绿石】 yèlǜshí [矿业] chlorophyllite
【叶绿素】 yèlǜsù 〈名〉 chlorophyll: ~牙膏 chlorophyll toothpaste ‖ ~颜料 chloroplastic pigment
〖~原〗 yèlǜsùyuán 〈名〉[植物] chlorophyllogen
【叶绿体】 yèlǜtǐ 〈名〉 chloroplast
【叶轮】 yèlún 〈名〉[机械] impeller; vane wheel; rotor: 水泵~ water pump impeller
〖~泵〗 yèlúnbèng 〈名〉 vane pump
〖~风扇〗 yèlún fēngshàn 〈名〉 paddle wheel fan
【叶落归根】 yèluò-guīgēn 〈熟〉 falling leaves settle on their roots—a person residing elsewhere finally returns to his ancestral home: 这位老华侨终于~,回到了阔别数十年的故乡。Like fallen leaves returning to their roots, the old man eventually returned to his hometown and settled down there after several decades spent overseas.
【叶脉】 yèmài 〈名〉 leaf vein
【叶霉病】 yèméibìng 〈名〉 leaf mould
【叶面施肥】 yèmiàn shīféi 〈名〉 foliage dressing
【叶片】 yèpiàn 〈名〉 ●[植物] blade ●[机械] vane; blade: 涡轮~ turbine blade ‖ 螺旋桨~ propeller blade ‖ 蒸汽冲击转动着的~。The steam impinges on the rotating blades.
〖~泵〗 yèpiànbèng 〈名〉[工程] vane pump
〖~式搅拌机〗 yèpiànshì jiǎobànjī 〈名〉 blade paddle mixer
〖~式压缩机〗 yèpiànshì yāsuōjī 〈名〉 vane compressor
【叶鳍型鱼】 yèqíxíngyú 〈名〉[动物] lobefin fish
【叶鞘】 yèqiào 〈名〉 leaf sheath
【叶切除术】 yèqiēchúshù 〈名〉[医学] lobectomy
【叶肉】 yèròu 〈名〉 mesophyll
【叶鳃】 yèsāi 〈名〉[动物] phyllobranchiate gill; phyllobranchia; foliobranchiate
【叶舌】 yèshé 〈名〉 paraphyll
【叶饰】 yèshì 〈名〉 leaf ornamentation; foliage; leafage
〖~细雕〗 yèshì xìdiāo 〈名〉 leafwork
〖~柱〗 yèshìzhù 〈名〉 carolitic column
【叶酸】 yèsuān 〈名〉[生化] folic acid; folacin; pteroylglutamic acid (PGA)
【叶苔】 yètái 〈名〉 leafy liverwort
【叶烫伤】 yètàngshāng 〈名〉[植物] leaf scald
【叶条纹病】 yètiáowénbìng 〈名〉[植物] leaf stripe
【叶跳蝉】 yètiàochán 〈名〉[动物] leafhopper
【叶隙】 yèxì 〈名〉 foliar/leaf gap
【叶纤维】 yèxiānwéi 〈名〉 leaf fibre
【叶锈病】 yèxiùbìng 〈名〉 leaf rust
【叶序】 yèxù 〈名〉 phyllotaxy; leaf arrangement; phyllotaxis
【叶芽】 yèyá 〈名〉 budding leaf; leaf bud
【叶腋】 yèyè 〈名〉 auxiliary bud
【叶原体】 yèyuántǐ 〈名〉 leaf; phyllome
【叶缘】 yèyuán 〈名〉 leaf margin
【叶栅】 yèzhà 〈名〉[航空] cascade of blades
【叶针】 yèzhēn 〈名〉 leaf thorn
【叶枝】 yèzhī 〈名〉 leaf branch
【叶状地衣】 yèzhuàng dìyī 〈名〉 foliose lichen
【叶子】 yèzi 〈名〉 leaf: 长出~ put forth leaves; come into leaf ‖ 长满~ be in leaf ‖ 树上的~全掉了。The trees are left naked of leaves.
〖~烟〗 yèziyān 〈名〉 sun-cured/flue-cured tobacco leaves

页 yè ●〈名〉 leaf; sheet: 散~ loose leaf/page ‖ 增~ supplementary sheet ⇨插~;画~ ●〈名〉 page: 空白~ blank page ‖ 全~ full page ‖ 右手~ right-hand page ‖ 左手~ back/left-hand page ‖ 续前~ continued from the previous page ●〈名〉[计算机] page: ⇨网~ web page ●〈量〉 leaf; sheet; page: 一~信纸 a sheet/piece of letter paper ‖ 二十~的小册子 twenty-page pamphlet ‖ 翻到第六~ turn to page 6 ‖ 占五~篇幅 cover five pages ‖ 〈喻〉一生中绚丽多彩的一~ a colourful page in one's life ‖ 〈喻〉中国历史上光辉的一~ a glorious page in Chinese history ‖ 有人从这本书上撕掉一~。Someone has torn a page out of the book.
【页边】 yèbiān 〈名〉(page) margin: 留出~ leave a margin ‖ 确定/调整~的大小 set/adjust a margin ‖ 划一条一英寸宽的~ draw a margin one inch wide ‖ 写在~上 write on the margin (of a page) ‖ 读书时她常常在~上写批注。While reading, she often writes/makes commentaries in the margins.
【页缝】 yèfèng 〈名〉[计算机] page slot
【页界】 yèjiè 〈名〉[计算机] page boundary
【页码】 yèmǎ 〈名〉 page number: 编~ paginate ‖ ~编错了,缺第21页。The pagination is wrong; page 21 has been missed out.
【页面】 yèmiàn 〈名〉[计算机] page
〖~出错〗 yèmiàn chūcuò 〈名〉 page fault
〖~寄存器〗 yèmiàn jìcúnqì 〈名〉 page register
〖~交换〗 yèmiàn jiāohuàn 〈名〉 page swapping
〖~设置〗 yèmiàn shèzhì 〈名〉 page setup
〖~显示〗 yèmiàn xiǎnshì 〈名〉 page display
〖~转换〗 yèmiàn zhuǎnhuàn 〈名〉 page turning
【页首】 yèshǒu 〈名〉[印刷] page heading
【页尾】 yèwěi 〈名〉[印刷] page footing
【页线】 yèxiàn 〈名〉[计算机] page slot
【页心】 yèxīn 〈名〉 type page
【页岩】 yèyán 〈名〉[地质] shale
〖~油〗 yèyányóu 〈名〉[地质] shale oil

曳 yè 〈动〉 drag; haul; tug; pull: 流星把一道小弧光唰地~过天空。The shooting star swished a small arc across the sky. ‖ 一双粗糙的手~着我的上衣。Rough hands plucked at my jacket. ⇨弃甲~兵;拖~;摇~
【曳光弹】 yèguāngdàn 〈名〉[军事] tracer bullet/shell; tracer: 发射~ fire a tracer ‖ ~弹头 tracer bullet
【曳力】 yèlì 〈名〉[物理] drag force: ~系数 drag coefficient
【曳绳钓】 yèshéngdiào 〈名〉[渔业] trolling: ~船 troller; trolling boat
【曳引】 yèyǐn 〈动〉 tug; tow: 驳船由拖轮~着。The barge was towed by a tug.

夜 yè ●〈名〉 night; evening: 一~又一~ night after night ‖ 他在旅馆住了三~。He stayed three nights at the hotel. ⇨~宵;熬~;守~ ●〈动〉〈方〉 get/grow dark; evening falls: 天~了。It's dark now.
【夜班】 yèbān 〈名〉 night shift/duty: 上/值~ work the night shift; be on night duty/shift ‖ ~工人正陆续来到。The night shift is/are arriving now.
〖~车〗 yèbānchē 〈名〉 night bus
〖~费〗 yèbānfèi 〈名〉 night shift allowance
〖~护士〗 yèbān hùshi 〈名〉 night nurse
【夜半】 yèbàn 〈名〉 midnight: ~更深 late at night
〖~三更〗 yèbàn-sāngēng 〈熟〉 late at night; in the depth/middle of night
【夜不安枕】 yèbù'ānzhěn 〈动〉 toss about in one's bed; toss and turn all night
【夜不闭户】 yèbùbìhù 〈熟〉 doors are not bolted at night—law and order prevail
【夜不成眠】 yèbùchéngmián 〈动〉 toss about in one's bed; toss and turn all night; get no sleep at night, have a sleepless night
【夜不能寐】 yèbùnéngmèi 〈动〉 be unable to fall asleep in the

night; lie awake all night; suffer from insomnia
【夜餐】 yècān 〈名〉 night snack
【夜叉】 yèchā 〈名〉 ❶ [佛教] yaksha [an evil spirit] ❷ hideous monster; hideous, ferocious person: ⇨母～
【夜长梦多】 yècháng-mèngduō 〈熟〉 a long night is fraught with dreams—a long delay may mean trouble: 我们必须马上行动,否则会～。We must take action at once. Otherwise something untoward may happen.
【夜场】 yèchǎng 〈名〉 evening show/performance: ～比赛 night game ‖ ～电影 late film
【夜车】 yèchē ❶〈名〉 night train ❷ → 开夜车 kāi yèchē
【夜出动物】 yèchū dòngwù 〈名〉 nocturnal animal
【夜出昼伏】 yèchū-zhòufú 〈熟〉 appear by night and hide by day
【夜大】 yèdà 〈名〉〈简称〉 evening university ⇨夜大学
【夜大学】 yèdàxué 〈名〉 evening university
【夜盗】 yèdào 〈名〉 burglar
【夜灯】 yèdēng 〈名〉 night light
【夜蛾】 yè'é 〈名〉 [动物] noctuid
〖～赴火〗 yè'éfùhuǒ 〈熟〉 a moth flying/darting into the fire—bring destruction upon oneself; flirt with death; seek one's own doom
【夜而忘寐】 yè'érwàngmèi 〈熟〉 forget to sleep at night—be very diligent; work/study day and night
【夜饭】 yèfàn 〈名〉〈方〉 supper; dinner
【夜分】 yèfēn 〈名〉〈书〉 midnight
【夜工】 yègōng 〈名〉 night work/job: 打～ work at night; do a *night job*
【夜光】 yèguāng 〈名〉 ❶ moon ❷ moonlight and starlight
〖～杯〗 yèguāngbēi 〈名〉 luminous wine glass
〖～表〗 yèguāngbiǎo 〈名〉 luminous watch; fluorescent watch
〖～虫〗 yèguāngchóng 〈名〉 [动物] noctiluca
〖～螺〗 yèguāngluó 〈名〉 [动物] green snail
〖～云〗 yèguāngyún 〈名〉 [气象] noctilucent cloud
【夜航】 yèháng 〈动〉 make a night flight/voyage
【夜合】 yèhé 〈名〉 [植物] ❶ silk tree ❷ 〈方〉 tuber of multi-flower knotweed
【夜黑】 yèhēi 〈名〉 dark of night
【夜猴】 yèhóu 〈名〉 [动物] bushbaby; galago; night ape
【夜壶】 yèhú 〈名〉〈旧〉 chamber pot
【夜话】 yèhuà 〈名〉〈书〉 evening talk/chat
【夜活】 yèhuó 〈名〉 night work/job: 做～ work at night
【夜间】 yèjiān 〈名〉 night time: ～旅行 travel over night ‖ ～施工 carry on construction work at night ‖ ～演出 have nightly performance ‖ ～飞行/演习/登陆 night flying/exercise/landing ‖ 在～ at night; in the night time
〖～航班〗 yèjiān hángbān 〈名〉 night flight; night-time flight
〖～轰炸机〗 yèjiān hōngzhàjī 〈名〉 [军事] night bomber
〖～门诊〗 yèjiān ménzhěn 〈名〉 night clinic
〖～磨牙〗 yèjiān móyá 〈名〉 [医学] grinding; odontoprisis
〖～能见度〗 yèjiān néngjiàndù 〈名〉 *night visibility*
〖～视觉〗 yèjiān shìjué 〈名〉 night vision
〖～战斗机〗 yèjiān zhàndòujī 〈名〉 night fighter
【夜交藤】 yèjiāoténg 〈名〉 [中药] vine of multi-flower knotweed
【夜禁】 yèjìn 〈名〉 night curfew
【夜惊】 yèjīng 〈名〉 [医学] night/sleep terrors
【夜景】 yèjǐng 〈名〉 night scene/view
【夜课】 yèkè 〈名〉 evening course/class
【夜空】 yèkōng 〈名〉 night sky; nightly skies: 闪电划破乌云密布的～。Lightning ripped the cloudy night sky. ‖ 探照灯光扫过～搜寻敌机。The search lights traversed the sky searching for enemy planes. ‖ 一声叫喊响彻～。An outcry went pealing through the night.
【夜来】 yèlái 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ yesterday ❷ night: ～风雨声,花落知多少? The tumult of wind and rain filled the night. How many blossoms fell during the raging storm?
【夜来香】 yèláixiāng 〈名〉 [植物] tuberose
【夜阑人静】 yèlán-rénjìng 〈熟〉 be in the dead of night; be in the still/quiet of the night
【夜郎自大】 Yèláng-zìdà 〈熟〉 ludicrous conceit of the King of Yelang—indulge in overweening conceit; have parochial/ignorant arrogance; be blinded by presumptuous self-conceit
【夜礼服】 yèlǐfú 〈名〉 evening dress; evening wear: ～斗篷 opera mantle/cape
【夜里】 yèli 〈名〉 night: 昨天～下了一场雨。It rained last night. ‖ 我～经常失眠。I'm often plagued by insomnia.
【夜鹭】 yèlù 〈名〉 [动物] night heron
【夜盲】 yèmáng 〈名〉 [医学] *night blindness; nyctalopia*
〖～症〗 yèmángzhèng = 夜盲 yèmáng
【夜猫子】 yèmāozi 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ owl ❷ person who goes to bed late
【夜明灯】 yèmíngdēng 〈名〉 night light
【夜明珠】 yèmíngzhū 〈名〉 legendary luminous pearl
【夜幕】 yèmù 〈名〉 curtain/veil of night; gathering darkness; night: ～低垂。The curtains of darkness/night descended. ‖ ～降临。Night falls. / Night drew on. ‖ ～笼罩着大地。The land is enveloped in a curtain of darkness. ‖ 他们在～的掩护下出发了。They set off under cover of darkness.
【夜尿症】 yèniàozhèng 〈名〉 [医学] nycturia
【夜勤】 yèqín 〈名〉 night duty: 出～ be on duty at night
【夜曲】 yèqǔ 〈名〉 [音乐] nocturne: ⇨小～
【夜儿个】 yèrge 〈名〉〈方〉 yesterday
【夜色】 yèsè 〈名〉 dim light of night; night scene: ～笼罩 be enveloped in/by darkness ‖ 趁着～ by starlight/moonlight ‖ 在茫茫～中 in the darkness of night ‖ ～降临了。Darkness settled in. ‖ ～渐浓。Darkness was gathering.
〖～阑珊〗 yèsè-lánshān 〈熟〉 the evening wears on: ～时 in the hushed stillness of night; in the quiet of night
【夜深】 yèshēn 〈形〉 in the depth of night; late at night
〖～人静〗 yèshēn-rénjìng 〈熟〉 all is quiet at/in the dead of *night; in the still/quiet of night*: 我们必须在～的时候行动。We must take action in the dead of night.
【夜生活】 yèshēnghuó 〈名〉 night life: 过～ enjoy night life ‖ 丰富多彩的～ rich and colourful night life
【夜市】 yèshì 〈名〉 night fair/market: 逛～ do late-night shopping; shop at a night market
【夜视】 yèshì 〈名〉 ❶ night sight ❷ night vision
〖～距离〗 yèshì jùlí 〈名〉 night visual/vision range
〖～瞄准器〗 yèshì miáozhǔnqì 〈名〉 [军事] sniperscope
〖～双目镜〗 yèshì shuāngmùjìng 〈名〉 night-vision binoculars
〖～望远镜〗 yèshì wàngyuǎnjìng 〈名〉 night-vision telescope
〖～仪〗 yèshìyí 〈名〉 [军事] night vision device/instrument/equipment
〖～症〗 yèshìzhèng 〈名〉 [医学] hemeralopia; *night sight*
【夜谈】 yètán 〈名〉 night talk
【夜啼】 yètí 〈名〉 (of babies) morbid night crying
【夜天光】 yètiānguāng 〈名〉 [物理] night-sky light
【夜晚】 yèwǎn 〈名〉 night: 黑洞洞的～ night of fathomless darkness ‖ 满天星斗的～ starry/star-filled night ‖ 漆黑的～ pitch-dark night
【夜望镜】 yèwàngjìng 〈名〉 [军事] night vision scope; snooperscope
【夜雾】 yèwù 〈名〉 night mist
【夜袭】 yèxí 〈动〉 *carry out/make a night attack/raid*
【夜宵】 yèxiāo 〈名〉 food/refreshments taken late at night; nighttime snack
【夜校】 yèxiào 〈名〉 night/evening school: 上～ go to evening school
【夜行】 yèxíng 〈动〉 go out walking in the night; travel by night
【夜行军】 yèxíngjūn 〈名〉 night march
【夜宴】 yèyàn 〈名〉 evening banquet
【夜夜】 yèyè 〈名〉 every night/evening: ～加班 work overtime every night
【夜遗尿】 yèyíniào 〈名〉 [医学] nocturnal enuresis
【夜以继日】 yèyǐjìrì 〈熟〉 night and day; day and night; round the clock: 大家都在～地苦干。Everybody was *working hard day* and night. / Everybody was working double time.
【夜莺】 yèyīng 〈名〉 nightingale: ～鸣啭。Nightingales sing/warble.
【夜鹰】 yèyīng 〈名〉 goatsucker; nighthawk; nightjar
【夜游】 yèyóu ❶〈动〉 fly with the owls ❷ = *夜游症 yèyóu-zhèng*
〖～神〗 yèyóushén 〈名〉 ❶ legendary god on patrol at night ❷ person who is up and about at night; night owl
〖～症〗 yèyóuzhèng 〈名〉 somnambulism; sleep-walking: ～患者 sleepwalker

【夜战】 yèzhàn 〈动〉❶［军事］fight at night ❷ work at night：挑灯～ continue working by lamplight
【夜总会】 yèzǒnghuì 〈名〉nightclub
【夜作】 yèzuò → 打夜作 dǎ yèzuò

咽

yè 〈动〉choke with sobs：⇨悲～；哽～；呜～
⇨yān；yàn
【咽哑】 yèyǎ 〈形〉hoarse：嗓子都哭～了 cry oneself hoarse
【咽咽呜呜】 yèyè-wūwū 〈熟〉break into tears

晔

yè 〈形〉〈书〉prosperous；flourishing

烨

yè ❶〈名〉sunlight；firelight ❷〈形〉(of light) bright

掖

yè 〈动〉〈书〉❶ support sb by the arm ❷〈喻〉help；promote：⇨扶～；奖～；提～
⇨yē

液

yè 〈名〉liquid；fluid；juice：⇨～化；～态；血～
【液氮】 yèdàn 〈名〉［化学］liquid nitrogen
【液滴】 yèdī 〈名〉drop
〖～示踪法〗 yèdī shìzōngfǎ 〈名〉liquid bubble tracer
【液肥】 yèféi 〈名〉liquid manure/fertilizer：～喷洒机 liquid manure spreader
【液封】 yèfēng 〈名〉❶［化学］liquid seal ❷［工程］liquid blocking
〖～计〗 yèfēngjì 〈名〉［工程］liquid-sealed meter
【液果】 yèguǒ 〈名〉juicy/succulent/pulpy fruit
【液化】 yèhuà 〈动〉❶ (of gas) liquefy；liquate：～空气 liquefy air ‖ 经过～处理 go through the liquefying process ‖ ～作用 liquefaction ‖ 气体必须冷却到一定温度以下才能～。Gas must be cooled before it can be liquefied below a definite temperature. ⇨～石油气 ❷ (of organism) liquefy；liquidize
〖～点〗 yèhuàdiǎn 〈名〉liquefying point
〖～气〗 yèhuàqì 〈名〉liquid gas (LG)；liquefied gas：～罐 gas bottle ‖ ～汽车 liquefied natural gas automobile ‖ 许多人靠～作厨房燃料。Many people have to rely on liquefied gas for cooking.
〖～气体〗 yèhuà qìtǐ 〈名〉liquefied gas
〖～器〗 yèhuàqì 〈名〉liquefier
〖～石油气〗 yèhuà shíyóuqì 〈名〉liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)
【液剂】 yèjì 〈名〉liquor
【液晶】 yèjīng 〈名〉［物理］liquid crystal
〖～成像系统〗 yèjīng chéngxiàng xìtǒng 〈名〉［电子］liquid crystal imaging system
〖～电视〗 yèjīng diànshì 〈名〉liquid crystal TV
〖～显示〗 yèjīng xiǎnshì 〈名〉［电子］liquid crystal display (LCD)：～屏 liquid crystal display (LCD) ‖ ～器 LCD monitor ‖ ～石英手表 quartz watch with LCD
【液力】 yèlì 〈形〉［机械］hydraulic：～机械 hydraulic machine
〖～变速箱〗 yèlì biànsùxiāng 〈名〉hydraulic transmission box
〖～传动〗 yèlì chuándòng 〈名〉hydraulic transmission
〖～搅拌器〗 yèlì jiǎobànqì 〈名〉hydraulic agitator
〖～制动器〗 yèlì zhìdòngqì 〈名〉hydraulic brake
【液量度量】 yèliàng dùliáng 〈名〉liquid measure
【液量吨】 yèliàngdūn 〈名〉fluid ton
【液流】 yèliú 〈名〉liquid flow
【液面计】 yèmiànjì 〈名〉liquid level indicator
【液面指示器】 yèmiàn zhǐshìqì 〈名〉level gauge；liquid level indicator
【液膜】 yèmó 〈名〉［化学］liquid film/membrane
【液泡】 yèpào 〈名〉［生物］vacuole
【液腔】 yèqiāng 〈名〉［植物］sap cavity
【液氢】 yèqīng 〈名〉liquid hydrogen：～火箭发动机 liquid hydrogen rocket engine
【液态】 yètài 〈名〉*liquid state*：呈～ be in a liquid state ‖ ～玻璃/沥青/金属 liquid glass/asphalt/metal
〖～电子学〗 yètài diànzǐxué 〈名〉［电子］liquid-state electronics
〖～含水量〗 yètài hánshuǐliàng 〈名〉liquid-water content
〖～胶〗 yètàijiāo 〈名〉liquid glue
〖～空气〗 yètài kōngqì 〈名〉［物理］liquid air：制造～ make liquid air ‖ ～发动机 liquid air engine
〖～氧〗 yètàiyǎng 〈名〉liquid oxygen
【液体】 yètǐ 〈名〉liquid：排出～ drain a liquid ‖ 使～蒸发 vaporize a liquid ‖ 压缩成～ condense into liquid ‖ ～肥料/石蜡 liquid manure/paraffin ‖ ～肥皂 liquid soap ‖ ～氟/氢/氦 liquid fluorine/hydrogen/helium ‖ 浑浊的～ cloudy liquid ‖ 可燃～ combustible liquid ‖ 10 毫升瓶装～ 10-ml bottle of liquid ‖ 油状～ oil liquid ‖ 有毒～ noxious/poisonous liquid
〖～比重计〗 yètǐ bǐzhòngjì 〈名〉*hydrometer*
〖～蛋白质〗 yètǐ dànbáizhì 〈名〉liquid protein
〖～动力学〗 yètǐ dònglìxué 〈名〉hydrokinetics
〖～激光器〗 yètǐ jīguāngqì 〈名〉liquid laser
〖～绝缘体〗 yètǐ juéyuántǐ 〈名〉［电工］liquid insulator
〖～力学〗 yètǐ lìxué 〈名〉hydromechanics
〖～燃料〗 yètǐ ránliào 〈名〉liquid fuel/propellant：～反应堆 liquid fuel reactor
【液位】 yèwèi 〈名〉liquid/fluid level：～传感器/调节器/指示器 liquid-level transducer/regulator/indicator
〖～计〗 yèwèijì 〈名〉tank gauge；liquid-level gauge/meter
【液线】 yèxiàn 〈名〉liquid line
【液限】 yèxiàn 〈名〉［地质］liquid limit
【液相】 yèxiàng 〈名〉*liquid phase*：～氢化 *liquid-phase hydrogenation* ‖ ～烧结 liquid-phase sintering
〖～色谱仪〗 yèxiàng sèpǔyí 〈名〉liquid chromatograph
〖～线〗 yèxiàngxiàn 〈名〉liquidus (curve)；liquid line
【液芯光纤】 yèxīn guāngxiān 〈名〉liquid-core fibre
【液压】 yèyā 〈名〉［机械］hydraulic pressure：～锻造 hydrostatic forging ‖ ～系统/控制/回路 hydraulic system/control/circuit
〖～泵〗 yèyābèng 〈名〉hydraulic/fluid pump
〖～成形〗 yèyā chéngxíng 〈名〉hydroforming
〖～传动〗 yèyā chuándòng 〈名〉hydraulic transmission/drive
〖～阀〗 yèyāfá 〈名〉hydraulic valve
〖～缸〗 yèyāgāng 〈名〉hydraulic cylinder
〖～机〗 yèyājī 〈名〉hydraulic press
〖～机车〗 yèyā *jīchē* 〈名〉*hydraulic locomotive*
〖～技术〗 yèyā jìshù 〈名〉hydraulic pressure technique
〖～起重机〗 yèyā qǐzhòngjī 〈名〉hydraulic crane；hydrocrane
〖～制动器〗 yèyā zhìdòngqì 〈名〉hydraulic brake
【液氧】 yèyǎng 〈名〉liquid oxygen
〖～泵〗 yèyǎngbèng 〈名〉liquid oxygen pump
【液汁疗法】 yèzhī liáofǎ 〈名〉［医学］opotherapy
【液柱】 yèzhù 〈名〉［物理］liquid column
〖～压力计〗 yèzhù yālìjì 〈名〉liquid column gauge

谒

yè 〈动〉〈书〉call on：⇨拜～；参～
【谒见】 yèjiàn 〈动〉have an audience with (a very important person)；pay a call on (a superior or senior)
【谒陵】 yèlíng 〈动〉pay homage at a mausoleum

腋

yè 〈名〉❶ axilla；armpit：⇨～毛 ❷ finest fragments of fox fur：⇨集～成裘 ❸［植物］axil：⇨～芽
【腋瓣】 yèbàn 〈名〉［昆虫］squama
【腋臭】 yèchòu 〈名〉armpit/underarm odour；bromhidrosis
【腋垫】 yèdiàn 〈名〉axillary pad
【腋动脉】 yèdòngmài 〈名〉［解剖］axillary artery；arteria axillaris
【腋弓】 yègōng 〈名〉axillary arch
【腋汗腺】 yèhànxiàn 〈名〉［解剖］axillary sweat gland
【腋肌】 yèjī 〈名〉［解剖］axillary muscle
【腋静脉】 yèjìngmài 〈名〉［动物］axillar
【腋淋巴结】 yèlínbājié 〈名〉［解剖］axillary lymph nodes
【腋毛】 yèmáo 〈名〉hircus；armpit hair
〖～真菌病〗 yèmáo zhēnjūnbìng 〈名〉［医学］trichomycosis axillaris
【腋窝】 yèwō 〈名〉armpit；underarm；fossa axillaris；axilla
【腋下体温】 yèxià tǐwēn 〈名〉axillary temperature
【腋线】 yèxiàn 〈名〉axillary line
【腋腺】 yèxiàn 〈名〉［解剖］axillary gland
【腋芽】 yèyá 〈名〉［植物］axillary bud
【腋羽】 yèyǔ 〈名〉［动物］axillar；axillary

靥

yè 〈名〉〈书〉dimple：⇨酒～；笑～

yī

一 [1]

yī ❶〈数〉one：～百公斤 one hundred kilogram ‖ ～本书

a book ‖ 两万～ twenty-one thousand ‖ 五分之～ one-fifth ‖ 我去过那儿～两次。I have been there once or twice. ❷〈形〉same：我们坐～趟车。We rode on the same bus/train. ‖ 咱们是～家人。We are of the same family. ❸〈形〉whole；all；throughout：他吃了满满～碗饭。He ate a full bowl of rice. ‖ 他～身油泥。He was covered all over with grime. ‖ 她～路哭到了家。She cried the whole way home. ‖ 我～天都不在家。I won't be home all day. ⇨～年到头 ❹〈形〉concentrated；whole-hearted；pure：～色毛 pure wool ⇨～心～意 ❺〈代〉each：～人一只苹果 one apple for each ‖ ～日三餐 three meals a day ‖ ～小时八十公里 80 kilometres per hour ❻〈代〉certain：某～天 a certain day ‖ ～天晚上 one night ❼〈代〉another：乌贼～名墨斗鱼。Another name for cuttlefish is inkfish. / The cuttlefish is also/otherwise known as inkfish. ❽〈副〉[*used before a verb or an adjective, indicating the suddenness or thoroughness of an action or a change in the situation*]：大吃～惊 be startled ‖ 使劲～推 give (sb) a sudden push ‖ 眼前～黑 cannot see things all of a sudden ❾〈副〉once；*as soon as*：大学～毕业就结婚 get married as soon as one leaves university ‖ 他～合眼就睡着了。No sooner had he closed his eyes than he fell asleep. ‖ 这你～学就会。You can learn it in no time at all. ‖ 他们～看苗头不对拔腿就溜了。They fled at the first hint of trouble. ‖ 她～听到他的名字就发抖。She quivered at the mention of his name. ❿〈副〉[used in the middle of a reduplicated verb meaning a little, slightly]：看～看 have a look ‖ 笑～笑 give a smile ‖ 坐下来想～想 sit down and think a bit

——[2]

yī 〈名〉music note in Chinese folk music corresponding to 7 in numbered musical notation

【一把鼻涕一把眼泪】 yī bǎ bítì yī bǎ yǎnlèi 〈熟〉*cry/weep sentimentally with both snivels and tears*；shed streams of tears and mucus：～地诉说自己的不幸 pour out one's grief weeping and sniffing

【一把年纪】 yī bǎ niánjì 〈熟〉*a goodly number of years old；old*

【一把屎一把尿】 yī bǎ shǐ yī bǎ niào 〈熟〉(in bringing up one's children) endure suffering；bear hardships

【一把手】 yībǎshǒu 〈名〉❶ partner；participant；member；*hand；party to an undertaking*：我们一起干，你也算～吧？We will pool our efforts. Can we count you in? ❷ good hand；capable man：他里里外外都是～。He is adept at everything he does. / He is a very capable man, both inside and outside the house. ‖ 要说刺绣，她可真是～。She is a capital hand at embroidery. ‖ 要说木雕，她算是～。She can be said to be a crack/dab hand at woodcarving. ❸ first in command；number one person；head；chief：她曾是我们厂的～。She used to be the head of our factory.

【一把死拿】 yī bǎ sǐ ná 〈动〉〈方〉be stubborn/inflexible

【一把钥匙开一把锁】 yī bǎ yàoshi kāi yī bǎ suǒ 〈熟〉open *different locks with different keys—use different methods to solve* different problems

【一把抓】 yībǎzhuā 〈动〉❶ take everything into one's own hands ❷ tackle problems without prioritizing them；fail to put *first things first*

【一百八十度的转弯】 yībǎi bāshí dù de zhuǎnwān 〈熟〉180-degree turn；about-face；about turn；U-turn：在态度上突然来了个～ do a sudden and complete about-face on one's attitude (toward)

【一百一】 yībǎiyī 〈形〉〈方〉perfect；flawless：～的好人 absolutely decent person

【一败如水】 *yībài-rúshuǐ* 〈熟〉*suffer a crushing defeat*

【一败涂地】 yībài-túdì 〈熟〉suffer a crushing defeat；fail completely；meet one's Waterloo：敌军被打得～。The enemy was utterly routed. / The enemy was utterly put to rout. ‖ 他的改革～。*His reform collapsed all around him.* ‖ 我们将另一队打得～。We really hammered the other team.

【一班人】 yībānrén 〈名〉members of a squad—a small body of people working together：党委～ members of the Party committee

【一般】 yībān 〈形〉❶ same as；just like：钢铁～的意志 iron will ‖ 哥俩～高。The two brothers are of the same height. ❷ one kind：别有～滋味 have some indescribable taste ❸ general；ordinary；common：～情况 ordinary circumstances ‖ ～做法 common practice ‖ 收成～ average harvest ‖ 从个别概括～ generalize from particulars ‖ 从～到具体 from generalities to particulars ‖ ～来说，西安的天气不错。Generally speaking, the weather in Xi'an is not bad. ‖ 他的工作很～，谈不上出色。*His work is only mediocre, certainly not distinguished.* ‖ 她打牌水平～。Her card playing skills are so so. ‖ 我是泛指～的学生。I am speaking of students in general.

〖～规律〗 *yībān guīlǜ* 〈名〉universal law；general rule

〖～过去时〗 yībān guòqùshí 〈名〉[语法] simple past tense

〖～过失〗 yībān guòshī 〈名〉[法律] general negligence

〖～化〗 yībānhuà 〈形〉common；ordinary；mediocre：这人～。He's just so-so.

〖～见识〗 yībān jiànshi 〈熟〉lower oneself to the same level as sb；let oneself sink to sb's level：你是大人了，别跟小孩子～。You're an adult. Don't behave like a child. ‖ 他是个有修养的人，不会和你～。He is a man of honour and won't take umbrage at the likes of you.

〖～将来时〗 yībān jiāngláishí 〈名〉[语法] simple future tense

〖～疗法〗 *yībān liáofǎ* 〈名〉[医学] *general treatment*

〖～民事纠纷〗 yībān mínshì jiūfēn 〈名〉[法律] ordinary civil dispute

〖～现在时〗 yībān xiànzàishí 〈名〉[语法] simple present tense

〖～刑事犯〗 *yībān xíngshìfàn* 〈名〉[法律] *ordinary criminal offender*

〖～性〗 yībānxìng 〈名〉generality

【一斑】 yībān 〈名〉one spot on a leopard—one of a number of *similar things*：⇨管中窥豹，可见～

【一板一眼】 yībǎn-yīyǎn 〈熟〉(in behaviour and speech) follow a set pattern；be scrupulous and methodical：她办事总是～的。She is always very scrupulous and methodical in her work.

【一半】 yībàn 〈名〉one half；half：不到～ less than half ‖ 减少～ reduce by half；decrease by one-half ‖ 减少到～ reduce to half ‖ 把费用削减～ cut the costs by half ‖ 另～ the other half ‖ ～以上 more than half ‖ 现在付～，剩下的以后再付。Pay half now and the rest later. ‖ 把苹果平分一下，一家～。Let's share the apples with them, half and half. ‖ 压力增大一倍，体积缩小～。If the pressure doubles, then the volume is halved.

【一半天】 yībàntiān 〈名〉〈口〉a day or two：我出去～。I'll be away for a couple of days.

【一帮】 yībāng 〈名〉gang；band：～匪徒/阴谋家 a band of gangsters/conspirators

〖～子〗 *yībāngzi* ＝ 一帮 *yībāng*

【一报还一报】 yī bào huán yī bào 〈熟〉pay sb back in his own coin；return like for like；measure for measure；what goes around comes around

【一饱眼福】 *yībǎoyǎnfú* 〈熟〉enjoy to the full (watching a scene or show)；feast one's eyes (on sth)：游行的盛况使我们～。We feasted our eyes on the gaiety of the parade.

【一辈子】 yībèizi 〈名〉*all one's life*；one's whole life；lifetime：婚姻是～的事。Marriage is a lifetime business. ‖ 难的是～做好事。What is hard is to do good all one's life. ‖ 他干了～消防工作。He has spent a lifetime fighting fires. ‖ 我这～还没见过这样的景象。I've never seen such a sight in all my born days.

【一本万利】 yīběn-wànlì 〈熟〉a small investment brings a ten thousand-fold profit—make big profits with a small investment：这是～的事情，何乐而不为？This is a highly profitable undertaking. Why not go ahead with it?

【一本正经】 yīběn-zhèngjīng 〈熟〉be stern and forbidding；be very/dead serious；in all seriousness；in dead earnest：看起来～ look as if butter wouldn't melt in one's mouth ‖ 装得～的样子 be *sanctimonious；preserve one's mask of solemnity*

【一鼻孔出气】 yī bíkǒng chūqì 〈熟〉〈贬〉breathe through the same nostrils—sing the same tune；hold identical views；be hand in glove with

【一笔带过】 yībǐ-dàiguò 〈熟〉say only a couple of words about；speak briefly about；mention in passing：这一点可以～。You can just touch upon this point.

【一笔勾销】 yībǐ-gōuxiāo 〈动〉write off at one stroke；cancel once for all；delete/efface with one stroke；scratch off the account：所有欠账～。All debts have been written off.

【一笔抹杀】 yībǐ-mǒshā 〈熟〉blot out at one stroke；condemn *out of hand；totally and indiscreetly negate*：～某人的优点 deny sb's merit completely ‖ 他这样做总有他的道理，你不能～。He must have good reasons for doing so. You can't just dismiss it with a wave of the hand.

【一笔抹煞】 yībǐ-mǒshā = 一笔抹杀 yībǐ-mǒshā
【一笔钱】 yībǐqián 〈名〉a sum of money: 借～ borrow a sum of money ‖ 欠～ owe sb a sum of money
【一碧万顷】 yībìwànqǐng 〈熟〉watery blue reaching far beyond the horizon: 辽阔的草原～。The grasslands are an unbroken stretch of fresh green.
【一壁厢】 yībìxiāng 〈名〉〈旧〉side: 在～观望 watch from the wings
【一臂之力】 yībìzhīlì 〈熟〉helping hand—be of service to; bear a hand to sb; give/offer sb a helping hand: 你有困难，我会助你～。If you get into trouble, I'll do all I can to help. ‖ 幸好他答应助我们～。Luckily, he promised to lend us a hand.
【一边】 yībiān ❶〈名〉one side: 叫到～儿 take sb to one side ‖ 暂搁～ put sth to one side ‖ 三角形的～ one side of a triangle ‖ 她在～看着我们踢足球。She stood nearby watching us play football. ‖ 我坐在他～。I sat by his side. ‖ 在他们的辩论中你不应偏袒任何～。You must not take sides in their arguments. ‖ 在这个问题上我站在你的～。I am on your side in this issue. / I side with you in this issue. ❷〈名〉either side: 他～坐着一个小孩儿。A child is sitting at either side of him. ❸〈连〉while; as: 他们～学习～工作。They learn while they work. ‖ "抓小偷!" 这人～跑～喊。"Stop thief," cried the man as he ran. ❹〈副〉〈方〉same; equal: 他俩～高。They are of the same height.
【～倒】 yībiāndǎo 〈动〉❶ lean to one side; side with sb without reservation; be partial to one side: 在是非问题上要～，不能骑墙。One must take sides in issues concerning right and wrong and not sit on the fence. ❷ enjoy overwhelming superiority; be far superior: ～的胜利 lopsided victory ‖ 比赛一开始就～。It was an unequal match from the very beginning. / The match was dominated by one side from the outset.
【一表非凡】 yībiǎo-fēifán 〈熟〉be of no common appearance; be very noble in one's looks; have a noble bearing
【一表人才】 yībiǎo-réncái 〈熟〉have striking appearance; be handsome: 新来的人长得～。The new comer was a man of striking appearance.
【一并】 yībìng 〈副〉along with all the others; in the lump: 你的旅馆套房、旅费和出租车费都已～付清。Your hotel suite, transportation and taxi fares have been paid for in the lump. ‖ 书和有关资料～寄上。Enclosed are the book and the relevant materials.
【一病不起】 yībìng-bùqǐ 〈动〉take to one's bed and never leave it again; fall ill and die: 他怎么忽然～? How was it that he died so suddenly after such a brief illness?
【一波三折】 yībō-sānzhé 〈熟〉be full of twists and turns; be full of ups and downs; strike one snag after another: 谈判～。The negotiations were interspersed with problems. ‖ 我们的婚姻～。There have been many ups and downs in our marriage.
【一波未平，一波又起】 yī bō wèi píng, yī bō yòu qǐ 〈熟〉hardly has one wave subsided when another rises—one trouble follows another
【一不怕苦，二不怕死】 yī bù pà kǔ, èr bù pà sǐ 〈熟〉fear neither hardship nor death
【一不做，二不休】 yī bù zuò, èr bù xiū 〈熟〉carry it through, whatever the consequences; once it is started, go through with it; in for a penny, in for a pound; not give up halfway; one may as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb; be determined to go the whole hog: 到这地步，我们只好～。Now that we've gone as far as this, we must either go the whole hog or drop it altogether.
【一步不让】 yībù-bùràng 〈熟〉not yield an inch
【一步到位】 yībù-dàowèi 〈熟〉achieve a goal in one leap; settle a matter at one go; do sth once for all: 所需资金已～。All the money needed has been put in place.
【一步登天】 yībù-dēngtiān 〈熟〉reach heaven in a single bound—attain the highest level in one step; have a meteoric rise: 他是靠裙带关系～的。He rose to the top through nepotism.
【一步裙】 yībùqún 〈名〉one-step skirt; pencil skirt
【一步一个脚印】 yī bù yīge jiǎoyìn 〈熟〉every step leaves its print—work sreadily and make progress one step at a time: ～地获得成功 adopt a down-to-earth approach to success
【一草一木】 yīcǎo-yīmù 〈熟〉every blade of grass and every tree/bush—every little thing: 爱护自然保护区的～ treasure every tree and every blade of grass in the nature preserve
【一差二错】 yīchā-èrcuò 〈熟〉mistake or mishap: 他要是有个～，谁负责? If anything happens to him, who will take the blame? / What if something should go wrong with him?
【一刹那】 yīchànà 〈名〉instant; moment; very short time: 就在她快要倒下的～，有人从身后用手臂扶住了她。The moment she was about to fall, somebody came from behind and supported her with his arms.
【一刬】 yīchàn 〈副〉❶〈方〉without exception: ～胡说 sheer nonsense ‖ ～新式家具 completely new styles of furniture ❷ always: 他开会～不说话。He always keeps silent at meetings.
【一场空】 yīchángkōng come to naught; be all in vain; be futile: 那些建议结果～。The suggestions have come to nothing. ⇨竹篮打水～
【一场秋雨一场寒】 yī cháng qiūyǔ yī cháng hán 〈熟〉a spell of autumn rain, and a spell of cold—the weather gets colder with each autumn rain
【一倡百和】 yīchàng-bǎihè = 一唱百和 yīchàng-bǎihè
【一唱百和】 yīchàng-bǎihè 〈熟〉when one starts singing, all the others join in—meet with general approval: 他一提议，大家果然～。As expected, his proposal met with general approval.
【一唱一和】 yīchàng-yīhè 〈熟〉sing a duet with sb; sing the same tune; echo each other: 那两个国家在中东问题上总是～。Those two countries have always sung the same tune on the Middle East issue.
【一朝天子一朝臣】 yī cháo tiānzǐ yī cháo chén 〈熟〉every new sovereign brings his own courtiers—a new chief brings in new aides: 总统一就职，政府也跟着换人，可谓～。As has always been the case with a new administration, the government was filled with new faces as soon as the new president was sworn in.
【一尘不染】 yīchén-bùrǎn 〈熟〉❶[佛教] be unstained by an evil environment ❷ be incorruptible; maintain one's original pure character; remain unaffected: 两袖清风，～ be clean-handed and uncorrupted ‖ 身居闹市，～ remain uncontaminated amidst the temptations of a big city ❸ not soiled by a speck of dust; be spotless clean; be free from dust: 深秋时节，蔚蓝色的天空～，晶莹透明。In mid-autumn, the blue sky is glittering and translucent, not stained with a particle of dust.
【一成不变】 yīchéng-bùbiàn 〈熟〉invariable; unalterable: 人的思想并不是～的。People's ideas are not fixed and unchangeable. ‖ 世界上没有～的东西。Nothing in the world is immutable.
【一程子】 yīchéngzi 〈名〉〈方〉period of time: 老太太的病这～大好了。The old lady's condition has been improving over the past few days.
【一筹】 yīchóu 〈名〉bamboo chip used as a counter—brilliant move/stroke: ⇨略胜～
【一筹莫展】 yīchóu-mòzhǎn 〈熟〉can find no way out; be at one's wits' end; be at the end of one's tether; be at bay; be at a loss; not know which way to turn: 我一连好几个钟头对这件事～。For hours, I was at a complete loss over this matter. ‖ 他到了～的境地。He was at the end of his tether. ‖ 警方因缺乏证据而～。The police were completely baffled by the lack of evidence.
【一触即发】 yīchù-jífā 〈熟〉may be triggered off at any moment; be on the verge of breaking out: 密切注意～的局势 keep a close eye on the touchy situation ‖ 暴力活动在各地都是～。Violence simmered in various places. ‖ 他满腹牢骚，～。He was full of grudges and would explode instantly if something triggered him. ‖ 看来形势发展到～的地步了。A touch-and-go situation seems to be developing. ‖ 形势～。It is an explosive situation.
【一触即溃】 yīchù-jíkuì 〈熟〉collapse/be routed at the first encounter: 纪律涣散的军队很可能会～。An army that lacks discipline would most probably be routed at the first encounter with the enemy.
【一传】 yīchuán 〈名〉[体育] first pass
【一传十，十传百】 yī chuán shí, shí chuán bǎi 〈熟〉(of news, etc) spread from one to ten, and from ten to a hundred—spread from mouth to mouth quickly; spread far and wide: 这消息～，她很快成了街谈巷议的人物。The news spread quickly and soon she became the talk of the town.
【一串红】 yīchuànhóng 〈名〉[植物] scarlet sage
【一锤定音】 yīchuí-dìngyīn 〈熟〉set the tune with one beat of the gong—give the final word: 这事只能由你～。It's up to you to make the final decision.
【一锤子买卖】 yī chuízi mǎimai 〈熟〉one-off deal; once-for-all deal; one-shot unscrupulous business dealings: 做生意决不能搞

～。A businessman should never fleece a customer so much that he will never come again.

【一词多义】 yīcí-duōyì 〈名〉 polysemy

【一次】 yīcì 〈名〉 once：～付清 pay in full ‖ 我只见过她～。I have met her only once.

〖～成像机〗 yīcì chéngxiàngjī 〈名〉 instant/Polaroid camera

〖～成像照片〗 yīcì chéngxiàng zhàopiàn 〈名〉 instant/Polaroid picture：拍摄～ take a Polaroid/an instant picture

〖～电波〗 yīcì diànbō 〈名〉［通信］primary wave

〖～方程〗 yīcì fāngchéng 〈名〉［数学］linear equation

〖～函数〗 yīcì hánshù 〈名〉［数学］linear function

〖～能源〗 yīcì néngyuán 〈名〉 primary energy (resource)

〖～性〗 yīcìxìng 〈形〉 one-time；only once：～补助 give sb a lump-sum grant ‖ ～付清 pay off in one lump sum ‖ ～解决问题 solve a problem once and for all ‖ ～削价处理 make a clearance sale ‖ ～收费 one-time charge ‖ ～杯子 throw-away cup；sanitary cup ‖ ～筷子 disposable/throw-away chopsticks ‖ ～商品 one-off commodity ‖ ～特价 special one-off price ‖ ～用品 throwaways ‖ ～支付 lump-sum payment ‖ ～注射器 disposable injection devices

〖～用相机〗 yīcìyòng xiàngjī 〈名〉 single-use camera

【一从】 yīcóng 〈副〉 since：他～离开，就没回来过。He's never returned since he left.

【一蹴而就】 yīcù'érjiù 〈熟〉 succeed at the first try；accomplish one's aim in one move；reach the goal in one step：这些问题的解决不可能～。These problems can't be solved overnight.

【一寸光阴一寸金】 yī cùn guāngyīn yī cùn jīn 〈熟〉 an inch of time is an inch of gold—every second counts；time is gold；time is money

【一搭】 yīdā 〈方〉 ❶〈名〉 same place：我俩是～的。We come from the same place. ❷〈副〉 together：我们小时候常在～玩。We often played together when we were young.

【一搭两用儿】 yīdā liǎngyòngr 〈熟〉 one thing serving two purposes；one thing with two uses

【一大把】 yīdàbǎ 〈形〉 old：～年纪 *a goodly number of years*—quite old

【一大早】 yīdàzǎo 〈名〉〈方〉 early morning：～起床 get up at dawn ‖ 他～就来了。He came here early in the morning.

【一代】 yīdài 〈名〉 ❶ dynasty ❷ era；present age：～名儒 celebrated scholar of his time ‖ 我们这～中的杰出人物 outstanding figures of our time ❸ all one's life；lifetime；generation：老～ older generation ‖ 上～ last/past/previous generation ‖ 下～ coming/subsequent/succeeding/following generation ‖ 青年～ young generation ‖ 两国人民应该～～地友好下去。The peoples of our two countries should remain friendly to each other from generation to generation.

【一带】 yīdài 〈名〉 district；region：这～人口稠密。This is a densely populated region. ‖ 他常在这～打猎。He often comes hunting around here. ‖ 江南～雨量充沛。The area south of the *Yangtze River enjoys plentiful rainfall.*

【一带而过】 yīdài'érguò 〈熟〉 skate over/round；mention in passing：把一个微妙问题～ skate over/round a delicate problem

【一旦】 yīdàn ❶〈名〉 single day；very short time：毁于～ be destroyed in one day ‖ 溃于～ collapse overnight ❷〈连〉 once；in case；now that：～时机成熟 once the time is ripe ‖ ～制定了计划，你就应按计划行事。Once the plan is all set, you should keep to it. ‖ 机会～错过，永远不会再来。Once an opportunity slips away, it is gone for good.

【一刀两断】 yīdāo-liǎngduàn 〈熟〉 sever at one stroke—make a clean break；break off a friendship；sever relations：和旧思想～ break with old ideas ‖ 与家庭～ cut the knot from the family；break off all relations with the family ‖ 她和他已～了。*Everything is finished between her and him.* / She is through with him for keeps. ‖ 他想同过去的罪恶～。He tried to dissociate himself from the evil in his past.

【一刀切】 yīdāoqiē 〈动〉 cut it even at one stroke—achieve Procrustean uniformity；handle different situations in the same way；impose uniformity in all cases；prescribe a single solution for diverse problems；make it rigidly uniform；make it a hard-and-fast rule；allow no flexibility：我们不能在这个问题上搞～。We should allow some flexibility on this issue. / We should not impose uniformity on the implementation of the policies.

【一道儿】 yīdàor 〈副〉 together；side by side：～干活 work side by side ‖ 咱俩～走吧。Let's go together.

【一得之功】 yīdézhīgōng 〈熟〉 just an occasional, minor success：不要满足于～。We mustn't be content with just a minor success.

【一得之愚】 yīdézhīyú 〈熟〉〈谦〉 my humble *opinion*：我所谈的只不过是我个人的～。What I said just now was only my humble *opinion.*

【一等】 yīděng 〈形〉 first-class；first-rate；top-grade

〖～兵〗 yīděngbīng 〈名〉 ❶［陆军］private, first class［US］；lance corporal［UK］ ❷［海军］seaman, first class［US］；able seaman［US］ ❸［空军］airman, first class［US］；senior aircraftsman［UK］

〖～舱〗 yīděngcāng 〈名〉 first-class cabin

〖～功〗 yīděnggōng 〈名〉 first-class merit：立～ win a first-class merit citation

〖～奖〗 yīděngjiǎng 〈名〉 first prize：获～ win the first prize

〖～秘书〗 yīděng mìshū 〈名〉［外交］first secretary

〖～品〗 yīděngpǐn 〈名〉 first-rate product

〖～一〗 yīděngyī 〈形〉〈方〉 best；superior

【一点就通】 yīdiǎnjiùtōng 〈熟〉 *take a hint quickly*：他这个人很灵，～。He is a clever man and takes a hint quickly.

【一点论】 yīdiǎnlùn 〈名〉 doctrine that everything has only one aspect；doctrine affirming only one aspect

【一点儿】 yīdiǎnr 〈量〉 ❶ some：给我～水喝。Give me some water to drink. ‖ 咱们稳妥～，多带～钱。Let's be on the safe side and take more money than we think we'll need. ❷ a bit；a little：～不错 be perfectly correct ‖ ～不犹豫 have no ambivalence at all；without any hesitation ‖ ～不知道 not have the faintest/slightest idea (of) ‖ ～活都不干 not do a stitch of work ‖ ～也不累 not feel the least bit tired ‖ ～用处也没有 be utterly useless ‖ 有～冷 feel a little cold ‖ ～空余的地方都腾不出来。There is not an inch of room to spare. ‖ 你的话～也不真实。There is not a grain of truth in your statement. ‖ 她个子矮了～。She's a bit short/on the short side. ‖ 她没有～见识。She hasn't got a penny-*worth of sense.* ‖ 我～不懂你在讲些什么。*I don't have the faintest* idea of what you are talking about/driving at.

【一点一滴】 yīdiǎn-yīdī 〈熟〉 bit by bit；little by little；every little bit：～地积累资料 collect material bit by bit ‖ 不要放过～的有用信息。Don't overlook any little bit of useful information.

【一丁不识】 yīdīngbùshí 〈熟〉 be absolutely illiterate；do not know a single character；do not know A from B

【一丁点儿】 yīdīngdiǎnr 〈形〉〈方〉 only a negligible amount of；only a touch/trace of；a wee/little bit；a minute amount of：～毛病 a bit trouble ‖ ～小事 a trifle ‖ 这种毒药的致死剂量只是～。Just a tiny dose of this poison could be fatal.

【一定】 yīdìng ❶〈形〉 fixed；specified；definite；regular：～报酬 definite remuneration ‖ ～的规章制度 specified rules and regu*lations* ‖ ～的生产指标 fixed production quota ‖ 他上班时间不～。He doesn't keep regular office hours. ‖ 每一种弹簧都有～的弹性。Every sort of spring has definite elasticity. ❷〈副〉 surely；certainly；necessarily：感到～能赢 feel quite certain/sure of winning ‖ 失败不～是坏事。Failure is not necessarily a bad thing. ‖ 我猜想他～是迷了路。I figured that he must have gotten lost. ‖ 下次我～把那本书给你带来。I'll sure bring you that book next time, without fail. ‖ 在这儿～要服从她。She should absolutely be obeyed here. ❸〈形〉 particular, certain, given：保持～的距离 maintain a measured/respectful distance ‖ 引起～的注意 attract a measure of attention ‖ ～量的糖 a certain amount of sugar ‖ 在～的条件下 under certain/given conditions ‖ 在～意义上 in a certain sense ‖ 我对这个课题曾有～的了解。I had some previous acquaintance with the subject. ❹〈形〉 proper；fair；due：达到～水平 reach a fairly high level ‖ 发挥～的作用 play a proper role ‖ 给予～的重视 *give due attention to；attach due importance to* ‖ 取得～的成绩 win fairly good achievements ‖ 在国际市场上占有～的份额 occupy a fairly big share in the world market ‖ 这里离火车站有～的距离。It is a fair distance to the railway station from here.

〖～之规〗 yīdìngzhīguī 〈名〉 ❶ fixed pattern；set rule：事物的发展有～。Everything follows a fixed pattern in its development. ❷ fixed idea about doing things；one's own way：你有锦囊妙计，我有～。You have your brilliant scheme and I have my own way. ‖ 他做事有～。He has his own way of doing things.

【一动】 yīdòng 〈副〉 easily；frequently；at every turn：～就发脾

气 be apt to lose one's temper; often get into a temper‖～就生气 take offence easily‖城里人～就得花钱。City people have to spend money at every turn.

【一动不动】 yīdòngbùdòng 〈副〉 still; motionless: ～地站着 stand still‖那只猫躺着～。The cat lay very still.‖他吓呆了,站在那里～。He stood there motionless, scared out of his wits.‖她～地坐了几个小时。She sat stone still for hours.

【一动不如一静】 yī dòng bùrú yī jìng 〈熟〉[said when questioning the necessity of a move] to stay put is better than to move; to take no action is better than to take any

【一度】 yīdù 〈副〉 ❶ once: 她说他们～跟他很熟。She said they at one point knew him very well.‖这部小说～很受欢迎。The novel was once very popular. ❷ on one occasion; for a time: ～失业 be out of job for some time

【一端】 yīduān 〈名〉 ❶ one end (of an object): ～朝上 be up on end ❷ one aspect/side of the matter: 各执～ each sticking to his own argument‖此其～。This is one aspect of the matter.

【一堆儿】 yīduīr 〈副〉〈方〉 together: ～玩 play together

【一多半】 yīduōbàn 〈名〉 the greater part; most: 小组成员～是年轻人。Most of the members of the group are young people.

【一而再,再而三】 yī ér zài, zài ér sān 〈熟〉 again and again; time and again; repeatedly: 我～地警告过你不要那样做。I've warned you over and over again not to do that.

【一二】 yī'èr 〈数〉 one or two; just a few/little: 略知～ know a little about; have some idea about‖邀请～知己小聚 invite one or two close friends for a get-together

【一二报数】 yī-èr bàoshù 〈动〉 count/number off by twos: 24 个孩子～。The 24 children counted off by twos.‖～! [word of command] By twos, count off!

【一二·九运动】 Yī'èr-Jiǔ Yùndòng 〈名〉 the December 9th Movement [a demonstration staged on December 9, 1935 by Beijing students under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party calling for resistance to Japanese aggression and national salvation]

【一发】 yīfā 〈副〉 ❶ even more; all the more: 如果处理不当,就～不可收拾了。If not handled properly, the situation would worsen further/become even more hopeless. ❷ together; along with all others: 书和有关资料～寄上。I am sending you the book along with the material concerned.

【一发千钧】 yīfà-qiānjūn ＝ 千钧一发 qiānjūn-yīfà

【一帆风顺】 yīfān-fēngshùn 〈熟〉 plain/smooth sailing—everything goes smoothly; everything goes/runs on wheels: 他的生意做得～。He is doing very well with his business./ His business is going right along.‖他所说的"挺好",并不是一切都～。When he said "quite all right," he did not mean that all was smooth sailing.

【一反常态】 yīfǎn-chángtài 〈熟〉 depart from one's normal behaviour; act out of character; be contrary to one's usual practice: 对方～,突然同意了我方的建议。The other side acted out of character and suddenly agreed to our proposal.

【一方面】 yīfāngmiàn 〈名〉 ❶ one side; one aspect: 这只是事情的～。This is only one side of the matter. ❷ for one thing..., for another thing...; on (the) one hand..., on the other hand: 他～很想见她,另～又怕见她。On one hand he was eager to see her, on the other he was afraid of seeing her.‖我不能去——～,我没有钱;另～,我工作脱不开身。I can't go—for one thing I have no money, and for another I am too busy with my work.

【一方有难,八方支援】 yīfāng yǒu nàn, bāfāng zhīyuán 〈熟〉 when disaster strikes, help comes from all sides

【一飞冲天】 yīfēi-chōngtiān 〈熟〉 soar up into the sky with one start—amaze the world with the first achievements: 立下～志 aspire to amazing successes; have lofty aspirations

【一分耕耘,一分收获】 yī fēn gēngyún, yī fēn shōuhuò 〈熟〉 better ploughing and weeding results in better crops—no pains, no gains; no gains without pains; as a man sows, so he shall reap

【一分钱掰成两半用】 yī fēn qián bāi chéng liǎngbàn yòng 〈熟〉 make one cent do the work of two—make a little money go a long way; make the best of the little money one has: 他过日子很仔细,总是恨不得把～。He lives a frugal life, always trying to make the best of what he has.

【一分钱一分货】 yī fēn qián yī fēn huò 〈熟〉 ❶ the higher the price, the better the quality ❷ you get what you pay for; value for money

【一分为二】 yīfēnwéi'èr 〈熟〉 one divides into two—everything has its good and bad sides; there are two sides to everything

【一风吹】 yīfēngchuī 〈动〉 scatter to the winds; disappear with one gust of wind—dismiss altogether; cancel everything completely; write off at one stroke: 旧账新账统统～ write off/cancel all the debts, old and new‖过去的事情～。Let by-gones be bygones.

【一佛出世,二佛涅槃】 yī fó chūshì, èr fó nièpán 〈熟〉 half dead; only half alive; hovering between life and death; be more dead than alive: 被打得～ be beaten half dead; be beaten within an inch of one's life‖哭得～ cry oneself half dead; cry one's heart/eyes out

【一佛出世,二佛升天】 yī fó chūshì, èr fó shēngtiān ＝ 一佛出世,二佛涅槃 yī fó chūshì, èr fó nièpán

【一夫当关,万夫莫开】 yī fū dāng guān, wàn fū mò kāi 〈熟〉 if one man guards the pass, ten thousand cannot get through—(of a pass) strategically located and difficult of access

【一夫多妻制】 yīfū-duōqīzhì 〈名〉 polygamy; polygyny

【一夫一妻制】 yīfū-yīqīzhì 〈名〉 monogamy; monogyny

【一改故辙】 yīgǎigùzhé 〈熟〉 resolutely give up one's old ways

【一概】 yīgài 〈副〉 one and all; without exception; totally; categorically: ～否定 totally negate‖～拒绝 reject without exception‖～排斥 totally exclude‖这事我～不知。I know nothing whatever about this matter.

【～而论】 yīgài'érlùn 〈熟〉 treat (different matters) as the same; treat indiscriminately: 不可～ should not generalize about sth; not to be treated alike

【一干】 yīgān 〈名〉 a related group: ～人犯 a bunch of criminals

【一干二净】 yīgān-èrjìng 〈熟〉 thoroughly; completely: 把地面打扫得～ sweep the floor spotlessly clean‖把铜像擦得～ rub off every speck of patina of the bronze statue‖把责任推脱得～ shove off all the blame‖她把该做的事忘得～。She had clean forgotten what she should do.‖我把这事忘得～。It went right out of my mind.

【一竿子插到底】 yī gānzi chā dào dǐ 〈熟〉 one pole penetrating to the bottom—carry (a task/directive/etc) down to the grass-roots level; carry sth through to the end; go straight to the point: 传达文件要～。The document should be relayed right down to the grass-roots level.

【一竿子到底】 yī gānzi dào dǐ ＝ 一竿子插到底 yī gānzi chā dào dǐ

【一个个】 yīgègè 〈名〉 each one; every one; one by one: 大家不要一起发言,～讲。Don't talk all at once. Speak one by one.

【一个巴掌拍不响】 yīge bāzhang pāibùxiǎng 〈熟〉 one hand alone can't clap; it takes the other to clap; it takes two to tango: ～,发生冲突双方都有责任。It takes two to make a quarrel/a fight. Both sides are responsible for the conflict.

【一个鼻孔出气】 yīge bíkǒng chūqì ＝ 一鼻孔出气 yī bíkǒng chūqì

【一个唱红脸,一个唱白脸】 yīge chàng hóngliǎn, yīge chàng báiliǎn 〈熟〉 one coaxes, and the other coerces

【一个和尚挑水吃,两个和尚抬水吃,三个和尚没水吃】 yīge héshang tiāo shuǐ chī, liǎngge héshang tái shuǐ chī, sānge héshang méi shuǐ chī 〈熟〉 one monk will carry two buckets of water for his own use; two monks will carry one for their joint use; three monks will carry none for anybody's use—everybody's business is nobody's business; one boy is a boy, two boys half a boy, three boys no boy

【一个劲儿】 yīgejìnr 〈副〉 continuously; persistently: 那个人～地讲。That man talked on and on./He held on forth.‖他～地催我走。He urged me again and again to leave.‖他总是～地称赞你。He is forever singing your praises.‖他们当真～地干起活来了。They are getting their noses really down to business.

【一个篱笆三个桩,一个好汉三个帮】 yīge líba sān gè zhuāng, yīge hǎohàn sān gè bāng 〈熟〉 as a fence needs the support of three stakes, so an able fellow needs the help of three other people

【一个萝卜一个坑】 yīge luóbo yīge kēng 〈熟〉 one radish, one hole—everybody has his own task and no one is idle

【一个人说了算】 yīgerén shuō le suàn 〈熟〉 one person alone has the final say—arbitrary style of "do as I say"; one-man-say

【一个心眼儿】 yīge xīnyǎnr 〈熟〉 ❶ wholeheartedly; devotedly; single-mindedly; have one's mind set on sth: ～奔小康 be single-minded in one's determination to strive for a comfortable life‖～建设社会主义 devote oneself wholly to socialist construction‖～为集体 work wholeheartedly for the collective ❷ be of one

mind：只要我们～，就没有克服不了的困难。So long as we are of one mind, we shall overcome all difficulties.

【一根绳上的蚂蚱】 yī gēn shéngshangde màzha 〈熟〉〈贬〉grasshoppers tied to the same rope—be involved in the same wrongdoing：他们是～，谁也跑不了。They were all involved in the case and none of them could get away with it.

【一根藤上的瓜】 yī gēn téngshangde guā 〈熟〉melons growing on the same vine—people who share weal and woe：我们是～，不要分什么你我。We are part of each other, so what's the difference between yours and mine?

【一共】 yīgòng 〈副〉altogether; in all; all told：去车站～要走大约一小时的时间。It is about an hour's walk to the station all in all. ‖ 我～要付多少钱? How much shall I pay in all? ‖ 我们班～三十人。There are altogether thirty people in our class.

【一股劲儿】 yīgǔjìnr 〈副〉without a break; at one go; at a stretch：他们～就把任务完成了。They finished the job at one go.

【一股脑儿】 yīgǔnǎor 〈副〉〈方〉completely; root and branch：她将心中郁积的痛苦和不幸～倾倒出来了。She gave vent to all the bitterness and unhappiness that had been locked inside her. ‖ 他把手提箱中的东西～倒出来，胡乱地堆在一起。He tipped everything out of his suitcase in an indiscriminate pile. ‖ 她终于开口说话了，把自己的烦恼～倒了出来。Eventually she began to talk, and all her troubles came out in full flood.

【一鼓作气】 yīgǔ-zuòqì 〈熟〉press on to the finish without letup; get sth done in one sustained effort：你们必须～，把任务完成。You must press on without letup until you finish the job. ‖ 他～完成了工作。He has done his work at one fling. ‖ 我坐起身来，～写完了给她的信。I sat up and finished my letter to her in a determined burst of energy.

【一官半职】 yīguān-bànzhí 〈熟〉some official post or other; a job in the service：捞个～ get an official post of some kind

【一贯】 yīguàn ❶〈形〉consistent; persistent：～的敌意 unvaried hostility ‖ ～的努力 persistent effort ‖ ～的思想/政策 consistent idea/policy ‖ ～的行为 consistent behaviour ❷〈副〉all along; all the time; consistently; persistently：他～反对任何新生事物。He remained consistent in his opposition to anything new. ‖ 他～照章办事。He always goes by the book. ‖ 他～是个勤勤恳恳工作的人。He is a regular whale for work. ‖ 我们对他们～奉行友好政策。We have consistently pursued a friendly policy towards them.

〖～制〗 yīguànzhì 〈名〉consistent system—adhering to the same mode without change over the years

【一棍子打死】 yī gùnzi dǎsǐ 〈熟〉knock sb down at one stroke; finish off with one blow; completely negate：对犯错误的同志，要批评帮助，不能～。Instead of bludgeoning our erring comrades, we should help them with criticism. ‖ 不能因为他有错误就将他～。We can't write him off as worthless because he has made some mistakes.

【一锅端】 yīguōduān 〈熟〉take in one pot—❶ get rid of/eliminate completely：把贩毒分子～ wipe out the drug traffickers completely ❷ take/move sth all away：他们把这个系的毕业生～了。They accepted all the graduates of the department. ‖ 下周大家～，都得出去做调查工作。All of us have to go out to do some research work next week. ❸ give all one has; give one's all：我把对事情的看法～地倒了出来。I've poured out all I have to say. / I've spoken my mind about the matter.

【一锅粥】 yīguōzhōu 〈熟〉a pot of porridge—a complete mess; all in a muddle：离婚和破产后，他的个人生活乱成了～。With divorce and bankrupcy, his personal life was in a mess.

【一锅煮】 yīguōzhǔ 〈熟〉cook all things in one pot—handle different problems in the same way：这两个问题不能～。These two problems mustn't be treated in the same way.

【一国两制】 yīguó-liǎngzhì 〈名〉one country, two systems

【一国三公】 yīguó-sāngōng 〈熟〉a state with three rulers—divided leadership

【一寒如此】 yīhán-rúcǐ 〈熟〉be utterly destitute; be poverty-stricken; be down and out

【一哄而起】 yīhōng'érqǐ 〈熟〉rise with one roar—(of a group of people) jump on the bandwagon; rush headlong into mass action; be roused to participate in action：孩子们～，把苹果一抢而光。The children took away all the apples with a rush. ‖ 生产电脑不能～。We must avoid having everyone jumping onto the bandwagon in producing computers. / We must avoid having everyone jumping into computer production.

【一哄而入】 yīhōng'érrù 〈熟〉come/go in with a rush

【一哄而上】 yīhōng'érshàng ＝ 一哄而起 yīhōng'érqǐ

【一哄而散】 yīhòng'érsàn 〈熟〉break up/disperse in a hubbub

【一呼百诺】 yīhū-bǎinuò 〈熟〉have hundreds at one's beck and call

【一呼百应】 yīhū-bǎiyìng 〈熟〉hundreds respond to a single call—be able to rally multitudes at one's call

【一忽儿】 yīhūr 〈名〉〈方〉a brief moment

【一环扣一环】 yī huán kòu yī huán 〈熟〉one ring linked with another—closely linked：～地开展工作 work systematically ‖ 故事情节～。The plot of the story is compact.

【一环套一环】 yī huán tào yī huán ＝ 一环扣一环 yī huán kòu yī huán

【一晃】 yīhuǎng 〈动〉pass in a flash：窗外有个人影，～就不见了。A figure flashed past the window.

【一晃】 yīhuàng 〈副〉(of time) passing in a flash：～几年过去了。Several years have elapsed/passed in a flash.

【一挥而就】 yīhuī'érjiù 〈熟〉(in writing or painting) finish at one go

【一回生，二回熟】 yī huí shēng, èr huí shú 〈熟〉❶ first time strangers, and second time friends—get to know each other by meeting：咱们～，以后常来我家串门吧。With this meeting we have become friends. Please drop in whenever you have time. ❷ a novice at the first attempt, an adept at the second; be awkward/clumsy at first, but easy afterwards

【一回事】 yīhuíshì 〈名〉❶ one and the same thing：你们说的不是～。You are not talking about the same thing. ‖ 这两家公司实际上是～。The two firms are actually one and the same outfit. ❷ one thing：说是～，做是另～。It's one thing to say it, quite another to do it. ❸ remarkable/important thing/person; something：他画得还像那么～。His paintings are really something. / He paints quite well as a matter of fact. ‖ 我只不过随便说说而已，谁知道他还把它当成～了。I said it casually but he took it very seriously. ❹ actual fact：根本没有那么～。That's absolutely not the case.

【一会儿】 yīhuìr ❶〈名〉a little while：过了～ after a while ‖ 歇～ rest for a while ‖ 请等～。Please wait for a moment. / One moment, please. / Just a moment, please. ‖ 我头疼～就好了。My headache passed off soon. ‖ 我午饭后睡了～。I took a nap after the lunch. ❷〈副〉in a while/an instant; presently; soon：他们～就把机器修理好了。They repaired the machine in no time. ‖ 坐吧，我～就完。Please be seated. I won't be a minute. ❸〈副〉now...now/then...：～这么说，～那么说 say one thing at one time and another thing at another ‖ 天气～晴～阴。The weather is now clear, now cloudy. ‖ 市场很不稳定，物价～上涨，～下跌。The market is very unstable, with prices now rising, then falling. ‖ 屋外～出太阳，～下雪。Outside, it was sun one minute and snow the next.

【一级】 yījí 〈形〉❶ first class/grade; first degree; class A：～运动员 first grade sportsman ❷ one-level; one-stage; one-order：～导弹/火箭 one-stage missile/rocket

〖～地址〗 yījí dìzhǐ 〈名〉[计算机] one-level address

〖～反应〗 yījí fǎnyìng 〈名〉[化学] first-order reaction

〖～方程式赛车〗 yījí fāngchéngshì sàichē 〈名〉Formula One car racing

〖～风〗 yījífēng 〈名〉[气象] force 1 wind; light air

〖～市场〗 yījí shìchǎng 〈名〉primary market

〖～演员〗 yījí yǎnyuán 〈名〉first-class actor/actress

〖～战备〗 yījí zhànbèi 〈名〉first-degree combat readiness

【一己】 yījǐ 〈形〉of oneself; private：～之私 one's own selfish interest

【一计不成，又生一计】 yī jì bùchéng, yòu shēng yī jì 〈熟〉when one plot fails, one tries another; not reconciled to one's failure; fall back on another scheme

【一技之长】 yījìzhīcháng 〈熟〉proficiency in a particular line/field; professional skill; speciality：无～ have no speciality ‖ 凡有～的人在我们这里都可以充分发挥专长。Those who can make themselves useful in some kind of work can bring into full play their professional knowledge or skill here. ‖ 有～的人谋生就容易多了。It will be much easier for anyone with any professional skill to make a living.

【一家】 yījiā 〈名〉❶ one family：军民～。The army and the

people are of one family. ⇨～老小；～人 ❷ one school/doctrine：⇨～之言；自成～

〖～老小〗 yījiālǎoxiǎo 〈名〉 the old and the young in a family；the whole family

〖～人〗 yījiārén 〈名〉 all of the same family；one family：～不说两家话。People of the same family/Close friends don't need to stand on ceremony. ‖ 我们是～。We are of the same family.

〖～之论〗 yījiāzhīlùn ＝ 一家之言 yījiāzhīyán

〖～之说〗 yījiāzhīshuō ＝ 一家之言 yījiāzhīyán

〖～之言〗 yījiāzhīyán 〈熟〉 one doctrine or school of thought：～，仅供参考。As one theory/view, this is only for reference.

〖～子〗 yījiāzi 〈名〉 ❶ a family：我们是～。We are of the same family. ❷ the whole family：～高兴极了。The whole family was overjoyed.

【一见倾心】 yījiàn-qīngxīn 〈熟〉 fall in love at first sight；take a liking to sb at first sight

【一见如故】 yījiàn-rúgù 〈熟〉 feel like old friends at the first meeting；become instant friends：尽管过去我和他从未见过面，但我们～。I'd never met him before. But as soon as we met, we got on like a house on fire. ‖ 我们～，拉个交情吧。Well, we've hit it off fine, let's be friends.

【一见钟情】 yījiàn-zhōngqíng 〈熟〉 fall in love at first sight/glance：他对她～。One look makes him become amorous with her. ‖ 他认为～的爱是不会长久的。He thought that love at first sight would never last long.

【一箭双雕】 yījiàn-shuāngdiāo 〈熟〉 shoot two hawks with one arrow；kill two birds with one stone

【一箭之仇】 yījiànzhīchóu 〈熟〉 wrong of an arrow shot—loss/defeat to be retrieved：报～ avenge a wrong one has suffered

【一箭之地】 yījiànzhīdì 〈熟〉 as far as the arrow flies—short distance：我家离火车站只有～。Our house is only a stone's throw from the station.

【一箭之遥】 yījiànzhīyáo 〈熟〉 a stone's throw

【一将功成万骨枯】 yī jiàng gōng chéng wàn gǔ kū 〈熟〉 one general achieves renown over the dead bodies of 10,000 soldiers；what millions died that Caesar might be great

【一脚踢开】 yījiǎotīkāi 〈熟〉 kick away/off；kick sb out；brush aside

【一介】 yījiè ❶〈量〉 one：～书生 a mere student of books ❷〈名〉 trifle；trash：～不取 not take a single straw

【一经】 yījīng 〈副〉 as soon as；once；immediately after：～询问，我们才知道飞机已飞走了。On enquiring, we found that the plane had already left. ‖ ～指点，我恍然大悟。I realized what had happened at the hint. / Once reminded, I became totally enlightened over the matter.

【一举】 yījǔ ❶〈名〉 one action；one stroke；one fell swoop：成败在此～。Success or failure hinges on this one action. ❷〈副〉 at one swoop/stroke/blow：～成功 be an overnight success ‖ ～歼灭来犯之敌 wipe out the enemy at one fell swoop ‖ 他～闻名全国。He skyrocketed to national prominence. / He rose to national fame overnight. ‖ 他在选举中～获胜。He swept to victory in the elections.

〖～成名〗 yījǔ-chéngmíng 〈熟〉 achieve instant success；become famous overnight；win/achieve instant renown；spring into fame；vault to fame：他～。He became an instant hit. ‖ 她的书使她～。Her book made her name known far and wide overnight. / Her book skyrocketed her to fame.

〖～两得〗 yījǔ-liǎngdé 〈熟〉 gain two ends at once；achieve two things at one stroke；kill two birds with one stone：～的好机会 good chance to kill two birds with one stone

〖～一动〗 yījǔ-yīdòng 〈熟〉 every act and every move；one's every action；whole behaviour：他的～都很做作。His every movement is a pose.

【一句话】 yījùhuà 〈熟〉 in a word；in short：～，是我不对。In short, I am to blame.

【一决雌雄】 yījué-cíxióng ＝ 决一雌雄 juéyīcíxióng

【一绝】 yījué 〈名〉 special skill；unique talent：堪称～ may be regarded as a unique skill

【一蹶不振】 yījué-bùzhèn 〈熟〉〈口〉 collapse after one setback；never be able to recover after a setback；把敌人打得～ fight the enemy to a standstill ‖ 战后，这个国家的经济～。The country suffered economic prostration after the war. ‖ 这场比赛要么使他一举成名，要么使他～。This competition will either make him or break him.

【一卡通】 yīkǎtōng 〈名〉 universal credit card

【一刻】 yīkè 〈名〉 a short time：他的双手～也不停。His hands were never still.

〖～千金〗 yīkè-qiānjīn 〈熟〉 every minute is precious；time is gold：春宵一刻值千金，花有清香月有阴。One half-hour of a night in spring is worth a thousand taels of gold；Flowers smell fragrant while the moon offers shades.

【一客不烦二主】 yī kè bù fán èr zhǔ ＝ 一客不犯二主 yī kè bù fàn èr zhǔ

【一客不犯二主】 yī kè bù fàn èr zhǔ 〈熟〉 a guest should not have to trouble two hosts

【一空】 yīkōng 〈副〉 with nothing left：把商店抢劫～ ransack a store ‖ 将财物洗劫～ loot all the belongings

【一孔之见】 yīkǒngzhījiàn 〈熟〉〈谦〉 peephole view；narrow/limited view：抱着～的人是不会取得进步的。Those who are contented with a peephole view will never make progress.

【一口】 yīkǒu ❶〈形〉 (of tone, accent, etc) pure：讲～纯正的英语 speak pure/authentic English ‖ 讲～陕西话 speak Shaanxi dialect ❷〈副〉 with certainty；readily；flatly：～答应 readily agree/promise ‖ ～否认/回绝 flatly deny/refuse ❸〈量〉 a mouthful；a bite：抽～烟 take a puff at a cigarette/pipe ‖ 啜～酒/茶 have a suck of wine/tea ‖ 喝一小口饮料 take a sip of the drink ‖ 吸～新鲜空气 take a mouthful/whiff of sweet air ‖ 咬～肉/蛋糕 take a bite of meat/cake ‖ 饮～酒 take a pull of wine ‖ ～喝光了一杯水 drink the glass of water at one gulp/in one draught ‖ ～吞下食物 swallow food at a mouthful；take a mouthful of food ‖ 今天我们～饭都没吃。We have not had a bite today. / We have not had a morsel of food today. ❹〈量〉 [used for knives, wells, etc]：～刀 a knife ‖ ～井 a well

〖～不能着两匙〗 yī kǒu bùnéng zhāo liǎng chí 〈熟〉 one mouth cannot have two spoons at the same time—don't bite off more than you can chew；don't be too greedy

〖～吃不成个胖子〗 yī kǒu chībuchéng ge pàngzi 〈熟〉 you can't build up your constitution on one mouthful；Rome was not built in a day

〖～气〗 yīkǒuqì ❶〈名〉 one breath：深吸～ draw a deep breath ‖ 松～ heave a sigh of relief ‖ 歇～ catch one's breath ‖ 他～上不来，死了。He stopped breathing and died. ❷〈副〉 in one breath；without a break；at one go；at a stretch：～吹灭蜡烛 blow out a candle with a single puff ‖ ～读完这个句子 read the sentence at one breath ‖ ～看完了这本书 finish the book at one sitting ‖ ～跑到家 rush to one's home at one go ‖ 他～报出了那个单子上的姓名。He reeled/rattled off the list of names. ‖ 他～把我要知道的情况都告诉了我。He gave me the information I asked for (straight) off the reel. ‖ 他们～冲上了山。With one rush they were up the hill.

〖～咬定〗 yīkǒu-yǎodìng 〈熟〉 assert categorically；accuse definitely：他～是我把窗子打破了。He insisted that I broke the window. ‖ 他们～怪我。They pointed their fingers at me and put all the blame on me.

【一块儿】 yīkuàir 〈副〉 ❶ at the same place：他们在～上学。They study at the same school. ❷ together：咱们～走吧。Let's go together.

【一块石头落地】 yī kuài shítou luò dì 〈熟〉 the mind is at last set at rest；feel relieved：很高兴你告诉我这一切，我现在的心情好比是～了。I'm glad you've told me all. That sets my mind at ease.

【一匡天下】 yīkuāng-tiānxià 〈熟〉 bring order and peace back to the country

【一来二去】 yīlái-èrqù 〈熟〉 in the course of contacts/encounters：他们～成了要好的朋友。They gradually became close friends through contacts over time.

【一览】 yīlǎn 〈名〉 general survey；overview；bird's-eye view

〖～表〗 yīlǎnbiǎo 〈名〉 table；schedule；list：火车行车时间～ railway timetable；train schedule

〖～无遗〗 yīlǎn-wúyí 〈熟〉 take in everything at a glance；have an uninterrupted/unobstructed view of：对海上景色～ have an uninterrupted view of the sea ‖ 在塔上可将四周群山～。The tower provides a wide command of neighbouring hills.

【一揽子】 yīlǎnzi 〈形〉 comprehensive；wholesale

〖～计划〗 yīlǎnzi jìhuà 〈名〉 package plan

〖～交易〗 yīlǎnzi jiāoyì 〈名〉 package deal

【一浪接一浪】 yī làng jiē yī làng 〈熟〉 wave upon wave

【一劳永逸】 yīláo-yǒngyì 〈熟〉get sth done once and for all: ~地解决争端 settle a dispute for keeps/once (and) for all ‖ ~的解决办法 solution that holds good for all time; permanent solution ‖ 自己买个印刷机,才是~的办法呢。To buy a press of our own is the only way to get rid of such trouble once and for all.

【一力】 yīlì 〈副〉to the best of one's ability: ~成全 do one's best to help sb (to achieve his aim) ‖ ~当先 try one's utmost to be ahead of others

【一例】 yīlì 〈副〉without exception; all: ~看待 treat in the same way

【一连】 yīlián 〈副〉in a row; in succession; running: ~几次创造纪录 set succesive records ‖ ~下了几天雨。It rained for several days running. ‖ 他~三次夺魁。He has won the championship three times in a row. ‖ 常常~几天都看不见他的人影。He tends to drop out of sight for days at a stretch. ‖ 他~讲了几个小时。He talked on and on for hours.

【一连串】 yīliánchuàn 〈形〉a succession/series/string/chain of: ~爆炸事件 a salvo of explosions ‖ ~不幸 a series/sequence of misfortunes; a long run of bad luck ‖ ~丑闻 a rash of scandals ‖ ~挫折 a series of frustrations ‖ ~谎言 a string/pack/stream of lies ‖ ~抗议 a trail of protests ‖ ~胜利 a series of victories; a run of successes ‖ ~事故 a string of accidents ‖ ~的灾祸/误会/意外事故 a succession of disasters/misunderstandings/accidents ‖ ~的想法 a train of thoughts ‖ 勾起对往事~的回忆 bring/call up a host of historical associations ‖ 引起~恐怖活动 trigger a spate of terrorist activities ‖ ~的想法涌上他的心头。The moving thoughts urged themselves upon him.

【一连气儿】 yīliánqìr 〈副〉〈方〉in a row; in succession

【一了百了】 yīliǎo-bǎiliǎo 〈熟〉all troubles end when the main trouble ends: 死了就~了。Death ends all one's troubles. / Death relieves one of all his troubles.

【一鳞半爪】 yīlín-bànzhǎo 〈熟〉odd bits; fragments: ~的信息 odd bits of information ‖ ~的知识 fragmentary knowledge

【一零儿】 yīlíngr 〈名〉〈方〉a fraction: 我的工资只有他的~。My salary is only a fraction of his.

【一流】 yīliú 〈形〉● of the same kind: 他属于印象派~人物。He is an impressionist. ● first-class; first-rate; top-grade: ~的作家 first-class writer ‖ ~酒店 top hotel ‖ ~网球手 crack tennis player ‖ 世界~水平的运动员 world-class athlete

【一溜风】 yīliùfēng 〈副〉like a gust of wind—very quickly; in a flash: 他~地跑了。He ran off like a gust of wind.

【一溜儿】 yīliùr 〈名〉● row: ~房屋 a row of houses ● neighbourhood; vicinity: 他家就在这~。He lives nearby.

【一溜歪斜】 yīliù-wāixié 〈形〉〈方〉● (of a person) unsteady; staggering: 醉汉~地走过马路。The drunk man staggered across the road. ● (of writing, etc) curving; twisting

【一溜烟】 yīliùyān 〈副〉like a streak of smoke—in a flash; swiftly; very quickly: 当天的活一干完,他就~地回家了。When he finished his work for the day, he was off home like a streak of greased lightning. ‖ 他~跑出屋去。He went out of the house at a high speed. ‖ 她~跑去买了些面包。She nipped out and bought some bread. ‖ 小男孩~跑了。The boy ran away swiftly.

【一龙九种,种种各别】 yī lóng jiǔ zhǒng, zhǒng zhǒng gè bié 〈熟〉a dragon begets nine offspring, each one different—family characteristics vary

【一路】 yīlù ● 〈名〉all the way; the whole journey: ~保重 take care on the journey ‖ ~风尘 be travel-worn; have endured the hardships of a long journey ‖ ~又说又笑 chat cheerfully all the way ‖ 他们~上饱览了沿途的秀丽景色。They have immensely enjoyed the beautiful scenery along the way. ⇨ ~平安 ● 〈形〉the same kind: 别把我看作他们~人。Don't regard me as their kind/sort. ⇨ ~货色 ● 〈副〉together: 我也去公园,咱俩~走。I am also going to the park. Let's go together. ● 〈副〉all along; always: ~领先 lead all the way; be in the lead all the way; hold/enjoy/maintain a lead all the way

【~货色】 yīlù-huòsè 〈熟〉〈贬〉be of the same stock; cut from the same cloth: 他们都是~。They are all tarred with the same brush. / They are of one and the same sort.

【~平安】 yīlù-píng'ān 〈熟〉have a pleasant/safe journey; have a good trip; bon voyage

【~顺风】 yīlù-shùnfēng 〈熟〉have a nice trip; have a good journey

【一律】 yīlǜ ● 〈形〉same; alike; uniform: 强求~ insist on/impose uniformity ‖ 规格~ be uniform in specifications ⇨ 千篇~ ● 〈副〉all; without exception: 除研究人员外,其他人~不得入内。No admittance to non-researchers. / Exclusive to researchers only. ‖ 全体学生~到操场集合! All the students gather in the playground! ‖ 男女~平等。All men and women are equals.

【一落千丈】 yīluò-qiānzhàng 〈熟〉● drop a thousand *zhang* in one fall—drop off suddenly: 悬崖在这里突然~。The cliff drops off suddenly here. ● suffer a disastrous/drastic decline: 父亲去世之后他的家境~。His family financial situation has rapidly worsened since the death of his father. ‖ 社会风气~。Morals and manners have declined enormously. ‖ 由于丑闻,他的声望~。His prestige suffered a disastrous decline because of the scandal.

【一马当先】 yīmǎ-dāngxiān 〈熟〉gallop at the head—take the lead; be in the forefront: 不管任务多么艰巨,他总是~,抢挑重担。However difficult the task, he is always the first to shoulder heavy responsibilities.

【一马平川】 yīmǎ-píngchuān 〈熟〉a wide expanse of flat land; a wide stretch of flat country: 眼前是~。Before our eyes is a wide stretch of flat country.

【一脉相承】 yīmài-xiāngchéng 〈熟〉come down in one continuous line; can be traced to the same origin; be in direct line of descent/succession; be derived from the same origin: 他在这篇文章中表达的观点被认为与尼采的著作~。His ideas were equated in this article to the writings of Nietzsche. ‖ 这两种说法其实是~的。In fact, these two views can be traced to the same origin.

【一脉相传】 yīmài-xiāngchuán = 一脉相承 yīmài-xiāngchéng

【一脉相通】 yīmài-xiāngtōng 〈熟〉be intimately tied up with; share similarities: 从表面上看古典主义和现代派好像极不相同,可骨子里却有~的地方。To outward appearances classicism and modernism are entirely different, but in essence they are intimately tied up with one another.

【一毛不拔】 yīmáo-bùbá 〈熟〉be unwilling to give up even a hair—very stingy; miserly; close-fisted

【一门心思】 yīmén-xīnsi 〈熟〉heart and soul; whole-heartedly; single-mindedly: ~干工作 be heart and soul in one's work ‖ ~搞研究 throw oneself whole-heartedly into research; devote oneself heart and soul to research

【一米线】 yīmǐxiàn 〈名〉one-metre mark; one-metre line

【一面】 yīmiàn ● 〈名〉one side: 向阳的~ the side that is exposed to the sun ‖ 这块木板~光滑,~粗糙。The wooden board is smooth on one side and coarse on the other. ● 〈名〉one section/aspect: 独当~ take charge of a department/locality ‖ 这既有有利的~,也有不利的~。This has both advantages and disadvantages. ● 〈副〉at the same time; simultaneously: ~教,~学 learn while teaching ‖ 她~工作,~照管生病的孩子。While working she had to keep an eye on the sick child. ● 〈名〉〈书〉one encounter/meeting: 见过~ have met once ‖ 未尝~ have never met before ⇨ ~之交

【~倒】 yīmiàndǎo 〈熟〉be overwhelmingly superior to the other side; predominate; prevail: 整场比赛~。The whole match was lopsided/one-sided.

【~儿官司】 yīmiànr guānsi 〈名〉one-sided lawsuit [a lawsuit in which one party has a great advantage over the other]

【~儿理】 yīmiànrlǐ 〈名〉one party's account/version; lopsided argument; one-sided argument

【~之词】 yīmiànzhīcí 〈熟〉one-sided statement; one party's version of an event: 有些人听了他的~,还以为是我先动手打人的。Others, who had only heard his side of the theory, thought it was I who had struck the first blow in the fight.

【~之交】 yīmiànzhījiāo 〈熟〉nodding acquaintance; once-met acquaintance; chance acquaintance: 我与他有~。I was once acquainted with him.

【~之雅】 yīmiànzhīyǎ = 一面之交 yīmiànzhījiāo

【~之缘】 yīmiànzhīyuán 〈熟〉chance of meeting only once

【一鸣惊人】 yīmíng-jīngrén 〈熟〉(of an obscure person) achieve spectacular result by one's first trial; amaze the world with a single brilliant feat; set the world on fire

【一瞑不视】 yīmíng-bùshì 〈熟〉close one's eyes and never open them again—die

【一命归天】 yīmìng-guītiān 〈熟〉quit this world; pass away; die

【一命呜呼】 yīmìng-wūhū 〈熟〉〈方〉〈贬〉kick the bucket; give

up the ghost; pay one's debt to nature: 不知他是吃多了,还是着了凉,就～了。No one knew whether he had eaten too much or caught a chill, but he suddenly breathed his last and gave up the ghost. ‖ 他的病使他最终～。His illness eventuated in death.

【一抹黑】 yīmǒhēi 〈形〉completely dark; pitch-dark: 一停电,屋子里～。It was pitch-dark in the room when the power was cut.

【一模活脱】 yīmú-huótuō 〈熟〉〈方〉cast in the same mould—exactly alike; as like as two peas: 姊妹俩长得～儿。The two sisters are the very image of each other.

【一模一样】 yīmú-yīyàng 〈熟〉exactly alike; as like as two peas in a pod: 长相～ be identical in looks; chip off the same block ‖ 被复制得～ be reproduced in facsimile ‖ 她和她母亲长得～。She was the spitting image of her mother. / She is the very likeness of her mother.

【一木难支】 yīmù-nánzhī = 独木难支 dú mù-nánzhī

【一目了然】 yīmù-liǎorán 〈熟〉be clear/manifest at a glance: 此事～。It is manifest at a glance. ‖ 眼前这几位实业家的资力和才干,他是～的。He knew only too well about the financial standing and abilities of these industrialists before him.

【一目十行】 yīmù-shíháng 〈熟〉take in ten lines of writing at a glance; read rapidly

【一男半女】 yīnán-bànnǚ 〈熟〉a son or a daughter; a child or two: 生个～ give birth to a child or two ‖ 膝下并无～ have no children; be childless

【一年半载】 yīnián-bànzǎi 〈熟〉in about a year; in a year or so: 这项工程～不可能竣工。Completion of this project cannot be expected in a year or so.

【一年到头】 yīnián-dàotóu 〈熟〉throughout the year; all the year round: ～总是忙 be busy all year round

【一年三熟】 yīnián sānshú 〈名〉(of crops) three bearings in a year

【一年生】 yīniánshēng 〈形〉(of plants) annual: ～植物 annual plant; therophyte; annuals ‖ ～作物 annual crop

【一年四季】 yīnián-sìjì 〈熟〉during the four seasons of the year; throughout the year; all the year round: 他～就没有闲的时候。He keeps busy all the year round.

【一年一度】 yīnián-yīdù once a year; annually: ～的商品交易会 annual commodities/trade fair

【一年之计在于春】 yī nián zhī jì zàiyú chūn 〈熟〉the whole year's work consists in a good start in spring

【一念之差】 yīniànzhīchā 〈熟〉a wrong decision made on the spur of the moment; a momentary slip with serious consequences: ～使他走上了犯罪的道路。A momentary slip led him to the path of crime. ‖ 他把自己的严重错误归之于～。He attributed all his serious mistakes to a wrong thought in passing.

【一怒之下】 yīnùzhīxià 〈熟〉in a pique; in a fit of pique: 他～走了。He went off in a pique.

【一诺千金】 yīnuò-qiānjīn 〈熟〉a promise that is worth a thousand ounces of gold; the once given promise is as good as a thousand taels—be true to one's words: 他是个～的人。He is a man of his words.

【一拍即合】 yīpāi-jíhé 〈熟〉fit in readily; chime in easily: 君子之交,定而后求,小人之交,～。The friendship between gentlemen is made after they understand each other, but that between mean men fits in easily.

【一派胡言】 yīpài-húyán 〈熟〉complete nonsense

【一盘棋】 yīpánqí 〈熟〉layout of a chess game; overall planning/situation: 树立～思想 establish a mentality of considering the situation comprehensively

【一盘散沙】 yīpán-sǎnshā 〈熟〉a dish of sand; a heap of loose sand; be in a state of disunity; be disunited

【一盘死棋】 yīpán-sǐqí 〈熟〉like dead pieces in a game of chess; be hopeless; have no way out

【一旁】 yīpáng 〈名〉one side: 放在～ put sth aside ‖ 站在～观看 stand by watching ‖ 坐在大门～ sit on one side of the gate

【一炮打响】 yīpào-dǎxiǎng 〈熟〉get off to a good start; make a good beginning

【一偏】 yīpiān 〈形〉one-sided: ～之见 one-sided view

【一片冰心】 yīpiàn-bīngxīn 〈熟〉be pure morally

【一瞥】 yīpiē ❶〈动〉take a glimpse/glance (at): 瞥一眼报纸的大标题 glance at the headlines in the newspaper ‖ 仇恨的～ a look of hatred ‖ 温柔的～ a tender glance ‖ 意味深长的～ a significant glance ❷〈名〉a brief survey: 民用建筑～ a glimpse at the civil architecture

【一贫如洗】 yīpín-rúxǐ 〈熟〉so poor as if everything had been washed away—penniless; not have a feather to fly with; as poor as a church mouse; poor and bare to the bones: 你知道,我～,没有家产。You know how hard up I am, with no property of my own. ‖ 他们～。They live in abject poverty.

【一颦一笑】 yīpín-yīxiào 〈熟〉every twinkle and smile; the slightest facial expression

【一品】 yīpǐn 〈名〉the highest official rank in imperial China: ～夫人 wife of a highest-ranking official in ancient China ‖ ～官 highest-ranking official ‖ 当朝～ highest court official

【一品锅】 yīpǐnguō 〈名〉❶ covered tureen ❷ chafing dish

【一品红】 yīpǐnhóng 〈名〉[植物] poinsettia

【一瓶不响,半瓶晃荡】 yī píng bù xiǎng, bàn píng huàngdang 〈熟〉the half-filled bottle sloshes, but the full bottle makes no sound—the dabbler in knowledge chatters away, while the wise man remains silent; he who knows least brags most

【一抔黄土】 yīpóu-huángtǔ 〈熟〉❶ a handful of yellow earth—a grave: 昔日显赫的帝王已无处寻觅,只剩下～。The past celebrated emperors are nowhere to be found but in a handful of yellow soil. ❷ sth utterly insignificant

【一暴十寒】 yīpù-shíhán 〈熟〉sun for one day and chill for ten days—work hard for one day and do nothing for ten; work by fits and starts/snatches: 用～的方法你是学不好外语的。You can't learn a foreign language well by fits and starts.

【一曝十寒】 yīpù-shíhán = 一暴十寒 yīpù-shíhán

【一妻多夫制】 yīqī-duōfūzhì 〈名〉polyandry

【一齐】 yīqí 〈副〉at the same time; simultaneously; in unison: ～出动 go into action simultaneously ‖ ～鼓掌 clap hands in unison ‖ ～哄笑起来 break into a united laugh; break into a laugh together ‖ ～回答 answer in unison ‖ ～努力 make a concerted effort ‖ 他们～走上前来欢迎我。They came forward as one man to welcome me.

【一起】 yīqǐ 〈副〉❶ in the same place, group, etc: ～住 live in the same room/place ‖ 把破碎的花瓶拼在～ piece together a broken vase ‖ 他们是～的。They belong to the same group. ❷ together; in company: 大家不要～发言,一个一个讲。Don't talk all at once. Speak one by one. ‖ 铃～响起来。The bells rang out together. ‖ 他的父母～点头。His parents nodded in unison. ‖ 有人看见他和一个女孩在～。He had been spotted in a girl's company. ❸〈方〉altogether; in all: 这几件东西～多少钱? How much is that altogether?

【一气】 yīqì ❶〈副〉at one go; without a break; at a stretch: ～跑到路尽头 run to the end of the road without stopping ⇨～呵成 ❷〈副〉of the same gang: 串通～ work hand in glove ❸〈名〉a spell; a fit: 胡吹～ tell tall stories ‖ 瞎闹～ raise hell; kick up a row ❹〈动〉get angry: ⇨～之下

【～呵成】 yīqì-hēchéng 〈熟〉❶ (of essays, etc) flow smoothly; form a coherent whole ❷ do sth without interruption; accomplish sth at one sitting: 这项工作是～的。The work was done at a dash.

【～之下】 yīqìzhīxià 〈熟〉in a fit of anger; in an outburst of anger; in a fury/pique: 他～走了。He left in a fit of anger. / Greatly angered, he went away.

【一钱不值】 yīqián-bùzhí 〈熟〉not worth a penny; be utterly worthless; mere trash: 她用小刀换来的那只旧指南针～。That old compass she traded her knife for is worthless.

【一抢而空】 yīqiǎng'érkōng 〈熟〉take everything away: 商店被暴徒～。The shop was ransacked by the rioters. / The shop was robbed of all its goods by the rioters. ‖ 由于气温高,商店里的空调被～。As it was very hot, all the air-conditioners in the store were sold out in no time.

【一窍不通】 yīqiào-bùtōng 〈熟〉be completely ignorant; know nothing about; lack the slightest knowledge of; be utterly ignorant of: 对文学～ know nothing about literature ‖ 对音乐～ be musically illiterate ‖ 他对语言学～。He hasn't any grounding in linguistics. / Linguistics is a closed book to him. ‖ 我是外行,对工程技术～。I am a layman and out of my depth when it comes to engineering and technology.

【一切】 yīqiè 〈代〉❶ all; every: 调动～积极因素 bring all positive factors into play ‖ 抓住～机会 seize every opportunity ‖ 他不得不想尽～办法去争取这份工作。He had to move heaven and earth to get the job. ❷ all; everything: ～从简 all is done in a

simplified manner ‖ ～从人民利益出发 proceed in all cases from the interests of the people ‖ ～缴获要归公 turn in everything captured ‖ ～尽归私囊 sweep everything into one's net ‖ ～如旧。Everything remains unchanged. / Everything is the same as usual. ‖ 他已失去了～。He has lost his all. ‖ 这结束了我们之间的～。This ends forever all between us.

【一清二白】 yīqīng-èrbái 〈熟〉 perfectly clean; blameless; unimpeachable: 我～,不怕别人说什么。I have a clear conscience and therefore do not care what others say about me.

【一清二楚】 yīqīng-èrchǔ 〈熟〉 *perfectly clear; as clear as daylight*; as clear as moon; as plain as the nose on one's face; beyond the shadow of a doubt: 他要求账目～。He wanted the account put in apple-pie order. ‖ 我对此事～,知道该怎么办。The whole thing was crystal clear to me; I had no doubts about *what to do*.

【一清如水】 yīqīng-rúshuǐ 〈熟〉 as clear as water—(of officials) free from corruption

【一清早】 yīqīngzǎo 〈名〉 early morning: ～去上班 go to work early in the morning

【一穷二白】 yīqióng-èrbái 〈熟〉 poor and blank; have a poor foundation and a thin base; be backward both economically and culturally: 毕业后他回到家乡,决心改变那里～的面貌。After graduation, he returned to his hometown, determined to help lift it from poverty and ignorance.

【一丘之貉】 yīqiūzhīhé 〈熟〉〈贬〉 badgers of the same mound—jackals from the same lair; birds of a feather; scoundrels of the same ilk: 他们都是～。They are all tarred with the same brush. / They are of one and the same sort.

【一去不复返】 yī qù bù fù fǎn 〈熟〉 gone for ever; gone never to return: 国家分裂和混乱的局面,已经～了。The days of national disunity and chaos are gone for ever.

【一犬吠影,百犬吠声】 *yī quǎn fèi yǐng, bǎi quǎn fèi shēng* 〈熟〉 when one dog barks at a shadow, a hundred others join in—blindly follow others; slavishly echo others

【一人传虚,万人传实】 yī rén chuán xū, wàn rén chuán shí 〈熟〉 one man circulates a false story and ten thousand men tell it as a fact; *one man starts* an idle story and it becomes a fact in the mouths of ten thousand

【一人得道,鸡犬升天】 yī rén dédào, jī-quǎn shēngtiān 〈熟〉 when a man attains the Tao (enlightenment and immortality), his family as well as his pets ascend to heaven—when a man gets to the top, all his relatives also rise to power

【一人得道,九族升天】 yī rén dédào, jiǔzú shēngtiān ＝ 一人得道,鸡犬升天 *yī rén dédào, jī-quǎn shēngtiān*

【一人高升,众人得济】 yī rén gāoshēng, zhòngrén déjì 〈熟〉 when one man is promoted, all those connected with him benefit

【一人计短,众人计长】 yī rén jì duǎn, zhòng rén jì cháng 〈熟〉 *two heads are better than one*

【一人做事一人当】 yī rén zuòshì yī rén dāng 〈熟〉 a man must bear the consequences of his own acts; one should answer for what he does himself

【一任】 yīrèn 〈动〉〈书〉 allow: ～胡为 let sb run amuck

【一仍旧贯】 yīréng-jiùguàn 〈熟〉 stick to the old practice; follow the old routine: 时代变了,我们就不能～。Times have changed, so we cannot follow the beaten track.

【一日不见,如隔三秋】 yī rì bùjiàn, rú gé sānqiū 〈熟〉 a day's separation seems as long as three years—absence makes the heart grow fonder; miss sb very much

【一日夫妻百日恩】 yī rì fūqī bǎi rì ēn 〈熟〉 one day of married life breeds a hundred days' attachment; one day of love between husband and wife cannot be easily forgotten; one day of married life fosters enduring affection

【一日千里】 yīrì-qiānlǐ 〈熟〉 a thousand *li* a day—at a tremendous pace; with giant strides; by leaps and bounds: 科学技术的发展～。The development of science and technology is developing at a tremendous pace.

【一日三秋】 yīrì-sānqiū ＝ 一日不见,如隔三秋 yī rì bùjiàn, rú gé sānqiū

【一日为师,终身为父】 yī rì wéi shī, zhōngshēn wéi fù 〈熟〉 a teacher for a day is a father for a lifetime

【一日游】 yīrìyóu 〈名〉 one-day tour of a place; one-day excursion/trip to a place; day trip: 赴华山～ be on a day trip to Mount Hua

【一日之长】 yīrìzhīcháng 〈熟〉 be more capable than sb; slight superiority/advantage: 争～ strive for a slight superiority ‖ 他在这方面似有～,就让他负责吧。In this respect, he seems to know better than others, so he may as well be put in charge.
⇨yīrìzhīzhǎng

【一日之雅】 yīrìzhīyǎ 〈熟〉 *the pleasure of a day spent together*—a day's acquaintance; casual friendship: 我与所有客人并无～。All the guests were perfect strangers to me.

【一日之长】 yīrìzhīzhǎng 〈熟〉 be a day older—be a little bit older
⇨*yīrìzhīcháng*

【一日纵敌,数世之患】 yī rì zòng dí, shù shì zhī huàn 〈熟〉 if you let your enemy go a single day, you are preparing the misfortunes of several generations

【一如】 yīrú 〈动〉〈书〉 be just like; be the same as: ～所见 be *just as what is seen* ‖ ～所述 *be just as* has been stated

〖～故旧〗 yīrú-gùjiù 〈熟〉 carry on as usual

〖～既往〗 yīrú-jìwǎng 〈熟〉 just as before; as always: 我们将～在和平共处五项原则的基础上同一切国家建立和发展关系。As in the past, we will establish or develop relations with all countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Existence.

【一扫而光】 yīsǎo'érguāng ＝ 一扫而空 yīsǎo'érkōng

【一扫而尽】 yīsǎo'érjìn ＝ 一扫而空 yīsǎo'érkōng

【一扫而空】 yīsǎo'érkōng 〈熟〉 make a clean sweep of; clear off; finish off; be swept clean away: 他积压在胸中的愁苦～。The grief and sorrow that had been weighing on his mind was lifted. ‖ 这老屋里的所有破旧大小粗细东西,已经～了。By that time everything in the house, however old or shabby, large or small, fine or coarse, had been cleared away.

【一色】 yīsè 〈形〉 ❶ of the same colour: 水天～。The water and the sky are of one hue. ❷ of the same type; uniform: ～的六层楼房 six-storeyed buildings of a uniform style

【一霎】 yīshà 〈副〉 *in a flash; in an instant; in a split second*

【一山不容二虎】 yī shān bù róng èr hǔ 〈熟〉 no two rival tigers can exist in the same mountain

【一勺烩】 yīsháohuì ＝ 一锅煮 yīguōzhǔ

【一身】 yīshēn 〈名〉 ❶ whole body; all over the body: ～泥巴 be *covered all over with mud* ‖ ～是病 *be afflicted* by several ailments or diseases ‖ 出了～冷汗 break out in cold sweat ‖ 跑得～臭汗 run oneself into a black sweat ‖ 她当时已是～肥肉。She was then padded with spare fat. ❷ suit: 穿着～新衣服 wear a new suit ❸ a single person: ⇨孑然～

〖～二任〗 *yīshēn-èrrèn* ＝ 一身两役 *yīshēn-liǎngyì*

〖～两役〗 yīshēn-liǎngyì 〈熟〉 hold two jobs at the same time; take upon oneself two tasks; serve in a dual capacity

〖～是胆〗 yīshēn-shìdǎn 〈熟〉 know no fear; be absolutely fearless

〖～正气〗 yīshēn-zhèngqì 〈熟〉 be of absolute/complete integrity

【一神教】 yīshénjiào 〈名〉［宗教］ monotheism

【一神论】 yīshénlùn ＝ 一神教 yīshénjiào

【一审】 yīshěn 〈名〉［法律］ first instance/trial: ～辩论的终结 close of argument at the first trial

〖～法院〗 yīshěn fǎyuàn 〈名〉 court of first instance

〖～判决〗 yīshěn pànjué 〈名〉 judgement of first instance

【一生】 yīshēng 〈名〉 all one's life; a span of a man's life: 毁掉～ ruin one's/sb's life; make a mess of one's life ‖ 结束～ end/close one's life ‖ 虚度～ pass one's life idly/in idleness ‖ 影响～ colour one's/sb's entire life ‖ ～坎坷 have a bumpy life; have bad/ill/hard/tough luck all one's life ‖ ～潦倒 be a failure all one's life; remain poor all one's life ‖ ～默默无闻 remain obscure all one's life ‖ ～飘荡 dive hither and thither all one's life ‖ ～清贫 be in poverty from birth to death ‖ ～受苦 suffer hardships throughout one's life ‖ ～受用 enjoy the benefit all one's life ‖ ～辛劳 labour uphill all one's life; a life of hardship ‖ 平淡的～ *uneventful life* ‖ 他～从事医学研究。He devoted all his life to medical research. ‖ 他～目睹了许多变化。He saw many changes in his lifetime.

〖～一世〗 yīshēng-yīshì 〈熟〉 one's whole life; from the cradle to the grave: 婚姻是关系～的事,马虎不得。Marriage is for *keeps, affecting one's whole life, not something to enter into casually*.

【一声不吭】 yīshēng-bùkēng 〈动〉 not say a word; say nothing

at all; not utter a sound; remain/keep silent; be stone mute; keep one's mouth shut: 他吓得～。He was shocked into stony silence. ‖ 她～。She was stone mute.

【一声不响】 yīshēng-bùxiǎng = 一声不吭 yīshēng-bùkēng

【一失足成千古恨】 yī shīzú chéng qiāngǔ hèn 〈熟〉 the error of a moment becomes the remorse of a lifetime; one false step brings about eternal regret; a single slip may cause lasting sorrow; one false step involves one in endless ruin

【一时】 yīshí ❶〈名〉 a period of time: 此～,彼～。Times have changed. ❷〈名〉 a short while: 看一个人不要看他的～一事。Don't judge a person by a single act or a short period of his life. ⇨～半会儿; ～半刻 ❸〈副〉 temporarily; momentarily: ～冲动 act on a spur-of-the-moment impulse ‖ ～得逞 succeed for a time; have one's way for a time ‖ ～鬼迷心窍 be in a moment of temporary mental aberration ‖ ～糊涂 get confused temporarily ‖ ～想不起来 can't recall it offhand ‖ ～兴致 passing fancy; whims and fancies ‖ ～的热情 a moment's enthusiasm ‖ 他的决定完全是～心血来潮。His decision was pure caprice. /He acted upon impulse. ‖ 她只是出于～高兴而唱了支歌。She sang a song, merely out of caprice. ‖ 我吓得～说不出话来。I was mute with fear. ❹〈副〉 now...now...; one moment..., the next...: 天气～冷,～热。The weather is now cold, now hot. ‖ 他的病～好,～坏。His conditions would sometimes be better, sometimes worse. ⇨名噪～

〖～半会儿〗 yīshí-bànhuìr 〈名〉 brief period of time: 恐怕他～回不来。I'm afraid he won't be back any time soon. ‖ 显而易见,他们～是不会做出决定的。Obviously, they are not going to reach any decision any time soon.

〖～半刻〗 yīshí-bànkè 〈熟〉 a short time; a little while: 这事儿～办不成。This can't be done in a short time.

〖～一刻〗 yīshí-yīkè 〈熟〉 [usu used in the negative] every moment; for a single moment: 我～也没有忘记过你对我的好处。I have never forgotten your kindness to me. ‖ 我们～也不能脱离群众。Never for a single moment should we cut ourselves off from the masses.

〖～之计〗 yīshízhījì 〈名〉 temporizing/expedient measures of the time

【一世】 yīshì 〈名〉 ❶ all one's life: ⇨聪明～,糊涂一时 ❷ one generation/epoch

〖～之雄〗 yīshìzhīxióng 〈熟〉 hero of one's time/the times; great man of an era

【一式】 yīshì 〈名〉 same form: 你的申请我们要～两份。We need your application in duplicate. ‖ 这个文件要印～两/三/四份。This document should be printed in duplicate/triplicate/quadruplicate.

【一事成功,万事亨通】 yīshì chénggōng, wàn shì hēngtōng 〈熟〉 nothing succeeds like success

【一事无成】 yīshì-wúchéng 〈熟〉 accomplish/achieve nothing; get nowhere: 虽已两鬓斑白,却仍～。Though grey at the temples, he has accomplished nothing.

【一试身手】 yīshì-shēnshǒu 〈动〉 try one's hand

【一视同仁】 yīshì-tóngrén 〈熟〉 treat all alike; treat equally without discrimination: 对任何人～ treat everyone fairly ‖ 在听取各方意见时～ give a fair hearing to all sides of the question ‖ 死神不问贫富,～。Death is no respectable of wealth. ‖ 这位教授对他所有的学生都～。The professor treated all his students equally/alike.

【一是一,二是二】 yī shì yī, èr shì èr 〈熟〉 one is one, and two is two—call a spade a spade; be unequivocal: 男子汉大丈夫,～。A true man never equivocates.

【一手】 yīshǒu ❶〈名〉 proficiency; skill: 很有～ be very skilful ‖ 露～ show off one's skill ‖ 写～好字 write a fair hand ‖ 业务上有～ be proficient in one's trade; know one's stuff ‖ 他搞摄影很有～。He is quite an adept with a camera. / He is quite a dab at photography. ‖ 他以有～出色的烹调技术而自豪。He prides himself on his cooking skill. ‖ 我之所以到这里来是希望能帮上～。The reason I am here is because I wish to lend a hand. ❷〈名〉 trick; move: 他这～真毒辣! What a vicious trick he played! ❸〈副〉 single-handed; all by oneself; all alone: ～策划 engineer single-handedly ‖ ～扶植 foster single-handedly ‖ ～挑起争端 start/provoke a dispute all by oneself ‖ 把孩子～拉扯大 bring a child up all on one's own ‖ 我不能帮你。这是你～造成的。I can't help you. You brought this on yourself.

〖～包办〗 yīshǒu-bāobàn 〈熟〉 keep everything in one's own hands: 他的婚事是父母～的。His marriage was stage-managed by his parents.

〖～炮制〗 yīshǒu-páozhì 〈熟〉 concoct single-handedly: 这项法案是他们～的。This act is entirely of their own making.

〖～一足〗 yīshǒu-yīzú 〈熟〉 a hand and a foot—a single person's strength and effort; a single person; all by oneself: 这项事业需要动员人民群众,决不是～所能完成的。This undertaking requires the joint efforts of all the people and it can never be fulfilled by a single person.

〖～遮天〗 yīshǒu-zhētiān 〈熟〉 shut out the heavens with one hand/palm—hide the truth from the masses; hoodwink the public

【一水儿】 yīshuǐr 〈方〉 = 一色② yīsè

【一瞬】 yīshùn 〈名〉 an instant; a flash; the twinkling of an eye: ～即逝 vanish in a flash ‖ ～间 a fleeting moment

【一顺儿】 yīshùnr 〈形〉 in the same order/way

【一丝】 yīsī 〈量〉 a tiny bit; a trace: ～懊悔/妒忌 a faint twinge of remorse/jealousy ‖ ～嘲讽 a touch of derision ‖ ～风 a breath of wind ‖ ～怀疑 a flicker of doubt ‖ ～微笑 a wisp/ghost of a smile; a faint smile ‖ ～希望 a gleam of hope ‖ ～笑容 a trace of a smile ‖ ～阳光 a thread of sunlight ‖ ～疑心 a breath of suspicion ‖ ～忧伤 a trace of sadness

〖～不苟〗 yīsī-bùgǒu 〈熟〉 not be the least bit negligent; be scrupulous: ～地工作 work with scrupulous care; work with unfailing precision ‖ 护士应该～地执行医嘱。A nurse should be punctilious in following the doctor's orders.

〖～不挂〗 yīsī-bùguà 〈熟〉 not have a stitch on; be stark-naked; be nude; have no clothes on: 她全身赤条条的,～。She is stark naked.

〖～一毫〗 yīsī-yīháo 〈熟〉 a tiny bit; an iota; a trace: 我对你没有～的意见。I haven't the smallest scrap of criticism of any kind to make of you.

【一死了百债】 yī sǐ liǎo bǎi zhài 〈熟〉 death pays all debts

【一塌糊涂】 yītāhútú 〈熟〉 in a complete mess; in an awful state; in utter disorder: 他的书写潦草得～。His handwriting is a wretched scrawl. ‖ 她在学校的成绩～。She got terrible results in school. ‖ 屋子乱得～。The room was in an utter mess.

【一胎率】 yītāilǜ 〈名〉 one-child family ratio; one-couple-one-child rate

【一潭死水】 yītán-sǐshuǐ 〈熟〉 a pool of stagnant water—stagnant/lifeless condition: 像～ like a pool of standing water ‖ 他们所在的那个偏僻农场,是个像～一样的地方。The remote farm where they lived was like a sleepy little backwater.

【一套】 yītào ❶〈名〉 one's set way: 他干事有他的～。He has his own set way of doing things. ‖ 她口里～,心里又是～。She says one thing and means another. ❷〈名〉 convention; the same stuff: ⇨老～ ❸〈量〉 a set; a flat; a suite; a suit: ～房间 a suite of rooms ‖ ～谎言 a tissue/web of lies ‖ ～纪念邮票 a series of commemorative stamps ‖ ～家具 a set of furnishings ‖ ～木工用具 a carpentry set ‖ ～衣服 a suit of clothes ‖ 这三件组成～。The three make a set.

【一体】 yītǐ 〈名〉 ❶ an organic/integral whole: 融为～ merge into an organic whole ‖ 两种颜色混成～。The two colours mixed and united. ❷ all people concerned; everyone: 望～遵照执行。It is hoped that everyone will abide by this.

〖～化〗 yītǐhuà 〈名〉 integration: 经济～ economic integration ‖ 农工商～ integration/consolidation of agriculture, industry and commerce

【一天】 yītiān 〈名〉 ❶ a day: ～又～ day after day ❷ the whole day; all day long: ～滴水未进 have had nothing the whole day ⇨～到晚 ❸ one day (in the past): ～,他突然回来了。One day, he came home unexpectedly. ❹〈方〉 = 一天到晚 yītiān-dàowǎn

〖～到晚〗 yītiān-dàowǎn 〈熟〉 from morning till night; from dawn to dusk; all day long: ～尽瞎忙 be busy doing nothing all day long

【一条道跑到黑】 yī tiáo dào pǎo dào hēi 〈熟〉 follow one road until it's dark—cling obstinately to one course

【一条龙】 yītiáolóng 〈名〉 ❶ one continuous line: 十几辆车排成～,向前开动。A dozen trucks moved ahead one after another in a long line. ❷ a connected sequence; a coordinated process: 实行产、运、销～ make production, transportation and marketing a coordinated process

〖～服务〗 yītiáolóng fúwù 〈名〉 a complete set of service; coordinated service; one-stop service: 提供～ offer coordinated service

【一条线儿上的两个蚂蚱】 yī tiáo xiànrshangde liǎngge màzha 〈熟〉 two grasshoppers tied to one cord—have no choice but to stick together rain or shine; be in the same boat

【一条心】 yītiáoxīn 〈熟〉 be of one mind; be at one: 军民～。Our army and the people are of one mind. ‖ 只要我们～,就没有克服不了的困难。So long as we are united as one, there will be no insurmountable difficulties for us.

【一通百通】 yītōng-bǎitōng 〈熟〉 master one and you'll master a hundred—grasp this one thing and you'll grasp everything

【一同】 yītóng 〈副〉 together; at the same time and place: ～工作 work together

【一统】 yītǒng 〈动〉 unify (a country)

〖～天下〗 yītǒng-tiānxià 〈熟〉 unify the whole country; dominate the whole world: 不能把一个地区搞成个人的～。No one should be allowed to turn a district into his personal fief.

【一头】 yītóu ❶〈副〉[of several things happening at the same time]: 他～说,～朝门口走。While talking, he was heading for the door. ❷〈副〉 directly; straight away: 门一开,他就～钻了进去。As soon as the door opened, he went in straight away. ❸〈副〉 suddenly; unexpectedly; all of a sudden; out of one's expectation: 我刚进门就～撞上了老板。I bumped into the boss the moment I came in. ❹〈副〉 headlong: ～扎进水里 plunge headlong into the water ❺〈名〉 one end: 你那～有没有问题? Are there any problems at your end? ‖ 我们从街道的～走到另～。We walked the street from end to end. ‖ 这张桌子～高～低。One end of the desk is higher than the other. ❻〈名〉 a head: 高出～ be taller by a head ❼〈名〉 side; gang: 站在他们～ be on their side ❽〈副〉〈方〉 together: ～来 come together

〖～儿沉〗 yītóurchén 〈方〉 ❶〈名〉 desk with cupboard/drawers at one end; single pedestal desk; heavy-at-one-end desk ❷〈动〉 be partial (in mediation): 当调解人不能～。A mediator mustn't be partial.

〖～儿热〗 yī-tóurrè 〈熟〉 be hot at one end—only one party is enthusiastic (about sth); one-sided love: 恋爱是双方的事,不能只是～。Love is a two-way business. One-sided love won't work. ‖ 双方合作不能是～,不然就不会有好结果。Cooperation between two sides requires joint efforts, otherwise it will not be productive.

〖～雾水〗 yītóu-wùshuǐ 〈熟〉 be in a complete fog; be completely fogged; be at sea/at a loss; be perplexed/puzzled; be muddleheaded: 他讲了半天,我还是～。He talked and talked but I still couldn't figure out what he was driving at. / His lengthy explanation failed to enlighten me. / Instead of enlightening me, his long explanation had fogged me completely.

【一吐为快】 yītǔ-wéikuài 〈熟〉 feel relief after getting it all out; feel uneasy till one gets it off one's chest

【一团和气】 yītuán-héqì 〈熟〉 keep on good terms with everyone at the expense of principle; keep on the right side of everyone

【一团麻】 yītuánmá 〈名〉 a mass of flax—a complete mess: 心里乱成～ be in a complete confused state of mind

【一团漆黑】 yītuán-qīhēi ＝ 漆黑一团 qīhēi-yītuán

【一团糟】 yītuánzāo 〈名〉 complete/hopeless mess; chaos: 把事情弄得～ make a mess of sth ‖ 瞧你把我的东西搞得～。Just see what a big mess you are making of my things. ‖ 目前该国经济～。The country's economy is now in a mess. ‖ 一场大雪之后,市区的交通～。A heavy snow made havoc of the urban traffic. ‖ 我妻子离开我后,家里乱得～。The house has gone to rack and ruin since my wife left me. ‖ 我心里乱得～,不知如何是好。I'm at sixes and sevens about what to do.

【一退六二五】 yī tuì liù èr wǔ 〈熟〉 avoid unnecessary problems; evade/deny all responsibility: 你是主管,出了问题哪能～? You are in charge, so how can you shirk responsibility when anything goes wrong?

【一碗水端平】 yī wǎn shuǐ duānpíng 〈熟〉 hold a bowl of water level—be fair and just in handling matters; be impartial; uphold justice: 当领导的要～,不能搞亲亲疏疏。A leader must treat everyone equally and guard against favouritism.

【一网打尽】 yīwǎng-dǎjìn 〈熟〉 capture/take all with one haul of the dragnet; round up the whole gang at one fell swoop: 警察一举将这个走私团伙～。With one action, the police captured all the members of the smuggling ring.

【一往情深】 yīwǎng-qíngshēn 〈熟〉 be passionately devoted; be head over heels in love; be deeply attached: 尽管我对她～,却仍不能容忍她的唠叨习惯。I could not accept her garrulous habits, despite my deep love for her. ‖ 他在国外居住了半个世纪,但对自己的祖国仍～。Although he has lived abroad for half a century, his love for his motherland has not deminished at all.

【一往无前】 yīwǎng-wúqián 〈熟〉 press resolutely forward; press forward with an indomitable will; advance indomitably: ～的精神 indomitable spirit ‖ ～的勇气 unquenchable courage

【一望而知】 yīwàng'érzhī 〈熟〉 can be seen at a glance

【一望无际】 yīwàng-wújì 〈熟〉 stretch/extend as far as the eye can see; stretch to the horizon: 眼前是～的平坦空地。The ocean of flat empty land stretched before us. ‖ 远处是～的麦田。Beyond there is a vast expanse of wheat fields.

【一望无垠】 yīwàng-wúyín ＝ 一望无际 yīwàng-wújì

【一维】 yīwéi 〈形〉 one-dimensional: 直线是～的。A line has one dimension.

〖～空间〗 yīwéi kōngjiān 〈名〉 one-dimensional space

【一味】 yīwèi 〈副〉 alone; purely; merely: ～蛮干 persist in acting blindly ‖ ～迁就 make endless concessions; make one concession after another ‖ ～说大话 indulge in tall talk ‖ ～退让 retreat constantly ‖ ～追求数量 concentrate on quantity alone ‖ 他～享乐。He abandoned himself to pleasure.

【一文不名】 yīwén-bùmíng 〈熟〉 not have a penny to one's name; be penniless; be broke

【一文不值】 yīwén-bùzhí 〈熟〉 not worth a cent/farthing; of no use; mere trash

【一文如命】 yīwén-rúmìng 〈熟〉 prize one copper as high as one's life

【一问三不知】 yī wèn sān bù zhī 〈熟〉 say "I don't know" to every question—not know a thing; be entirely ignorant: 别问他了,他总是～。*Don't ask him any questions—he never knows the* time of day.

【一窝蜂】 yīwōfēng 〈熟〉 like a swarm of bees—swarming: ～地去炒股 scramble to profiteer with stocks ‖ 她们～地跑进教室。They rushed pell-mell into the classroom. ‖ 学生们～似地奔向操场。The students swarmed towards the playground.

【一窝子】 yīwōzi 〈名〉〈口〉 the whole (kit and) caboodle; whole bunch/band: ～贼 a den of thieves ‖ 那个流氓团伙被警察～端了。That bunch of hooligans were rounded up and taken into custody by the police.

【一无】 yīwú 〈副〉 not in the least; not at all

〖～长物〗 yīwú-chángwù 〈熟〉 have nothing to spare; have only bare necessities at home—be very poor; be poverty-stricken

〖～挂碍〗 yīwú-guà'ài 〈熟〉 be light of heart; light-heartedly

〖～可取〗 yīwú-kěqǔ 〈熟〉 have nothing to recommend; be worthless; not have a single merit; be good for nothing: 此人难道真是～吗? Is he really a good-for-nothing?

〖～是处〗 yīwú-shìchù 〈熟〉 be devoid of any merit; have no saving grace: 评论家把这部小说抨击得～。The reviewers mercilessly took/pick apart the novel. ‖ 他一向不喜欢我,总是把我说得～。He has never liked me, and in everything he says about me he makes me appear in a (very) bad light.

〖～所长〗 yīwú-suǒcháng 〈熟〉 have no special skill

〖～所成〗 yīwú-suǒchéng 〈熟〉 no work gets done; have accomplished nothing: 这几年～,真是惭愧。I am very much ashamed that I have accomplished little over the past few years.

〖～所得〗 yīwú-suǒdé ＝ 一无所获 yīwú-suǒhuò

〖～所获〗 yīwú-suǒhuò 〈熟〉 end up with nothing; fail to gain anything: 部队在森林里搜了 15 天,～。The troops had searched the forest for fifteen days without result. ‖ 他在那上面投资几百万美元,却～。He put in millions of US dollars on that and came out with nothing on the bottom line.

〖～所有〗 yīwú-suǒyǒu 〈熟〉 not own a thing in the world; not have a thing to one's name; be as bare as the palm of one's hands; be stony broke

〖～所知〗 yīwú-suǒzhī 〈熟〉 know nothing about; be absolutely ignorant of; not have the slightest inkling of; be completely in the dark: 对法律～ know nothing about the law ‖ 对科学～ be unread in science ‖ 对真正的原因～ have no inkling as to the real cause ‖ 我对此～。I'm in total dark about this.

【一五一十】 yīwǔ-yīshí 〈熟〉 count by fives or tens—narrate

systematically and in full detail; give a detailed account; tell the whole story: 他每次出门回来，都向师傅～地报账。After coming home from any errands, he always gave his master a full account, leaving nothing out. ‖ 他把这事～地告诉了我。He told me about it without reservation. / He told me everything that had happened.

【一物降一物】 yī wù xiáng yī wù 〈熟〉 one thing conquers another; everything has its nemesis

【一误再误】 yīwù-zàiwù 〈熟〉 ❶ make one mistake after another; err repeatedly; keep committing errors ❷ make things worse by repeated delays: 他的病～，怕是难治了。He has been repeatedly delayed in getting proper treatment of his illness and now has little hope of recovery.

【一息尚存】 yīxī-shàngcún 〈熟〉 so long as one still has a breath left; till one's last gasp: ～，奋斗不止 make unremitting efforts so long as one lives; keep on working till one's last gasp

【一息奄奄】 yīxī-yǎnyǎn = 奄奄一息 yǎnyǎn-yīxī

【一席话】 yīxíhuà 〈名〉 what one says in one conversation: 他的～使我茅塞顿开。His remarks made me see the light all of a sudden. ‖ 听君～，胜读十年书。I profit more from your conversation than from ten years of reading.

【一席之地】 yīxízhīdì 〈熟〉 a proper place/standing; a niche: 为某人在董事会中谋得～ secure a seat for sb on the board of directors ‖ 在文坛上有～ have a proper place in the literary world ‖ 她在这个领域取得了～。She has carved out a niche for herself in this field.

【一系列】 yīxìliè 〈形〉 a series of: ～办法 a whole variety of ways ‖ ～措施/讲座 a series of measures/lectures ‖ ～的事件 a whole train of events ‖ ～建议 a string of proposals ‖ ～问题 a whole series of questions/problems ‖ 进行～细致的科学观察 make a careful series of scientific observations (of) ‖ 计算机硬件需要～指令来驱动。The hardware of a computer needs to be driven by a sequence of instructions.

【一下】 yīxià 〈副〉 ❶ [used after a verb as its complement, indicating an act or an attempt] one time; once: 看～ have a look ‖ 试～ have a try ‖ 睡～ have a little sleep ‖ 使劲拉～绳子 give a strong pull at the rope ‖ 瞎猜～ make/have/take a wild guess ❷ in a short while; all at once; all of a sudden: 等～ just a minute/moment; wait a minute/moment ‖ 他被～解除了所有职务。He was summarily stripped of all his official titles. ‖ 他～裁去了半数雇员。He sacked half of his employees at one sweep. ‖ 天～阴了下来。It became overcast all of a sudden. ‖ 最低工资将～提高20%。The minimum wage would be raised by 20% at a stroke.

【一下子】 yīxiàzi = 一下 yīxià

【一闲生百邪】 yī xián shēng bǎi xié 〈熟〉 an idle brain is the devil's workshop

【一显身手】 yīxiǎn-shēnshǒu 〈熟〉 display one's skill: 他总会有机会～。He will in the end find an opportunity to display his talents.

【一线】 yīxiàn ❶〈名〉 front line; forefront: 加强～建设 strengthen front-line construction ‖ 抗击非典～医护人员 doctors and nurses in the front line of the fight against SARS ‖ 生产～工人 workers at in the forefront of production ❷〈形〉 a ray of; a gleam of: ～生机 a slim chance of survival ‖ ～希望 a ray/gleam of hope ‖ ～阳光 a ray of sunlight

【一线通】 yīxiàntōng 〈名〉 N-ISDN [narrow integrated services digital network]

【一相情愿】 yīxiāng-qíngyuàn 〈熟〉 one's own wishful thinking; one-sided wish; a wish expressed by one side: 这只是你的～。This is just your own wishful thinking.

【一厢情愿】 yīxiāng-qíngyuàn = 一相情愿 yīxiāng-qíngyuàn

【一向】 yīxiàng ❶〈名〉 a period of time in the past: 这～你到哪里去了? Where have you been lately? ‖ 前～雨水较多。There was quite a lot of rain earlier on. ❷〈副〉 always: 经理～善于用人。Our manager always gets the best out of people. ‖ 他～老实。He is always honest. ❸〈副〉 recently: 你～可好? How have you been recently?

【一小撮】 yīxiǎocuō 〈形〉 a handful of: ～敌人 a handful of enemies

【一小儿】 yīxiǎor 〈副〉〈方〉 since childhood: 她～就爱跳舞。She has liked dancing since childhood.

【一笑千金】 yīxiào-qiānjīn 〈熟〉 one smile of a beauty is worth a thousand pieces of gold—the smile of a beauty is very precious indeed

【一笑置之】 yīxiào-zhìzhī 〈熟〉 dismiss with a laugh/smile; laugh it off; laugh out of court: 大家对他们的那些议论～。We shrugged off their argument with a laugh. ‖ 我们不能把这个报告看作一派胡言而～。We can't just laugh off this report as nonsense.

【一些】 yīxiē ❶〈量〉 a number of; some; a few; a little: ～国家 some countries ‖ 做～适当调整 make certain appropriate readjustments ‖ 每个盘子里都盛～。Just put a little on each plate. ‖ 就这～了，将就着用吧。These few are all we have, and you may as well make do with them. ❷〈量〉 more than one kind; certain: 他担任过～重要职务。He had held certain important positions. ‖ 有～问题还没搞清楚。Some problems still remain to be cleared up. ❸〈副〉 [placed after an adjective, indicating a slight change in degree]: 请走慢～。Please walk more slowly.

【一泻千里】 yīxiè-qiānlǐ 〈熟〉 rush down a thousand *li*—❶ (of a river) flow down vigorously: 长江水～，注入东海。The Yangtze River rushes down for ten thousand *li* and empties into the East China Sea. ❷ (of a writer's style) be bold and flowing: 他文笔流畅，～。He writes with great ease and his style is bold and flowing.

【一蟹不如一蟹】 yī xiè bùrú yī xiè 〈熟〉 each crab is smaller than the one before—each one is worse than the last; get worse and worse

【一心】 yīxīn 〈形〉 ❶ whole-hearted; heart and soul: ～为人民谋福利 work for the people's interests heart and soul ‖ ～想出国/复仇/赚钱 be intent on going abroad/avenging oneself/making money ‖ 他～想着将来。His mind is all set on the future. ‖ 我～要得到那件外套。I've set my heart on having that coat. ❷ of one mind; as one: 万众～。Millions of people are all of one mind.

〖～不能二用〗 yī xīn bùnéng èr yòng 〈熟〉 you can't do two things at one time; a man cannot spin and reel at the same time

〖～为公〗 yīxīn-wèigōng 〈熟〉 set one's heart on the common good; serve the public heart and soul

〖～一德〗 yīxīn-yīdé 〈熟〉 be of one heart and one mind

〖～一意〗 yīxīn-yīyì 〈熟〉 heart and soul; wholeheartedly: ～扑在工作上 devote oneself whole-heartedly to work; have one's heart in one's work; be heart and soul in one's work ‖ 他～为村民办实事。He has devoted heart and soul to doing practical things for the villagers. ‖ 他～想当官。He has his heart set on an official post.

【一新】 yīxīn 〈形〉 entirely/brand new: 房屋修缮～。The house has been completely renovated. ⇨焕然～；面目～

【一星半点儿】 yīxīng-bàndiǎnr 〈熟〉 a tiny bit; a very small amount: 至于学术能力，他不具备～。As for scholarly competence, he doesn't have any.

【一星儿】 yīxīngr 〈名〉 a tiny bit: 没有～油水 the least profitable

【一行】 yīxíng 〈名〉 a group travelling together; party: ～五十人的代表团 fifty-person delegation ‖ 总统及其～ the President and accompanying officials ‖ 他们～五人昨天到达北京。The five of them arrived in Beijing yesterday.

【一宿】 yīxiǔ 〈名〉〈口〉 one night: ～没合眼 not sleep a wink the whole night

【一言半句】 yīyán-bànjù = 一言半语 yīyán-bànyǔ

【一言半语】 yīyán-bànyǔ 〈熟〉 just a word or two: 倘若你～冲撞了他，便会坏了大事。If you say one word that triggers him off, the whole deal may be spoiled.

【一言不发】 yīyán-bùfā 〈熟〉 not say/utter a word; keep one's mouth shut; hold one's tongue; wrap oneself in reserve: 会上他一直～。He sat through the meeting without saying a word. ‖ 面对这些违规行为他们竟然～，视而不见。They stood mute and unseeing before these violations. ‖ 整个旅途中，她～。Throughout the journey, she remained silent.

【一言既出，驷马难追】 yī yán jì chū, sìmǎ nán zhuī 〈熟〉 words once uttered cannot be taken back even by a team of four horses—what is said cannot be unsaid; a word spoken can never be taken back

【一言九鼎】 yīyán-jiǔdǐng 〈熟〉 one word is more prized than nine tripods—one's words carry great weight

【一言难尽】 yīyán-nánjìn 〈熟〉 it is hard to explain in a few words; it's a long story: —这几年你过得怎么样啊? —～。—How have you been doing these years? —It's a long story.

【一言丧邦】 yīyán-sàngbāng 〈熟〉 a single wrong statement may

ruin a state

【一言堂】 yīyántáng 〈熟〉 a conference hall where one person has all the say; rule by the words of one; one person alone has the say; one person lays down the law; only one man's words count; one-man-say; one-man-show: ～作风 dictatorial style of work ‖ 要搞"群言堂",不搞"～"。Let all have a say, not just one.

【一言为定】 yīyán-wéidìng 〈熟〉 that's settled then; a promise is a promise; a bargain is a bargain; it's/that's a deal; that's a promise: ～,成本我们分摊。That's a deal—we'll divide the cost. ‖ 好,就这样办,～。All right, that's the way to do it. It's settled, then.

【一言未发】 yīyán-wèifā 〈动〉 not say/utter a word; remain silent: 她～。She didn't say a word.

【一言兴邦】 yīyán-xīngbāng 〈熟〉 a timely warning may avert a national crisis

【一言一行】 yīyán-yīxíng 〈熟〉 what one says and does: 父母的～都会对孩子有影响。Everything the parents say and do will have an influence on their children. ‖ 他的～都显示出非凡的智慧。He showed great wisdom in what he said and did. ‖ 她的～加深了我对她的爱慕之情。The way she went about things endeared her more to me.

【一言以蔽之】 yī yán yǐ bì zhī 〈熟〉 to sum up in a word; in brief/short; to put it in a nutshell

【一眼】 yīyǎn 〈名〉 a glance: 扫了～ shoot a quick glance (at) ‖ 他的鬼把戏明眼人～就可以看穿。Any person of good sense can see through his dirty trick at one glance. ‖ 她～就看清了形势。She took in the situation at a glance. ‖ 我看了她～。I gave her a glance. ‖ 我～就认出了她。I recognized her the instant I saw her.

【一氧化碳】 yīyǎnghuàtàn 〈名〉[化学] carbon monoxide

【一氧化物】 yīyǎnghuàwù 〈名〉 monoxide

【一样】 yīyàng 〈形〉 the same; equal; alike: 完全～ just the same; exactly alike ‖ 你和我～,都与此事有关。You and I are both equally concerned in the matter. ‖ 他跑得跟他弟弟～快。He runs as fast as his brother does. ‖ 这哥俩相貌～,脾气也～。The two brothers are as well alike in appearance as in temperament. ‖ 这么一来,问题的性质就不一了。This puts a different hue on the matter. ⇨ 一模～

【一咬牙】 yīyǎoyá 〈熟〉 make up a difficult/painful decision

【一叶蔽目,不见泰山】 yī yè bì mù, bù jiàn Tàishān ＝ 一叶障目,不见泰山 yī yè zhàng mù, bù jiàn Tàishān

【一叶障目,不见泰山】 yī yè zhàng mù, bù jiàn Tàishān 〈熟〉 a leaf before the eye shuts out Mount Tai (泰山)—have one's view of the important overshadowed by the trivial; cannot see the wood for the trees

【一叶知秋】 yīyè-zhīqiū 〈熟〉 the falling of one leaf is enough to tell of autumn's arrival—a straw shows which way the wind blows; a small sign can indicate a great trend

【一夜夫妻百夜恩】 yī yè fūqī bǎi yè ēn ＝ 一日夫妻百日恩 yī rì fūqī bǎi rì ēn

【一夜情】 yīyèqíng 〈名〉 one-night stand

【一一】 yīyī 〈副〉 one by one; one after another: ～告别 say goodbye to everyone; bid farewell to all one by one ‖ ～核对事实 check facts one by one ‖ ～就座 seat themselves one after another ‖ ～申辩 justify oneself point by point ‖ 把你想到的～写下来。Write down everything that occurs to you.

【一衣带水】 yīyīdàishuǐ 〈熟〉 separated only by a narrow strip of water: ～的邻邦 close neighbours separated only by a strip of water ‖ 日本同中国是～的邻邦。Japan is separated from China by a mere strip of water.

【一意孤行】 yīyì-gūxíng 〈熟〉 cling obstinately to one's course; insist on doing things in one's own way; be bent on having one's own way; be well-set in one's own way: 他事事～。He must have everything in his own way. ‖ 我警告过他有危险,但他还是～。I had warned him of the danger, but he was determined to go his own way.

【一饮而尽】 yīyǐn'érjìn 〈熟〉 finish off the drink with one gulp; empty one's glass at a gulp: 把酒～ gulp down the wine ‖ 把一杯水～ drink off a glass of water at one draught

【一应】 yīyīng 〈代〉 all; everything: 数不胜数的～夏装 endless repertoire of summer clothes ‖ ～花销我全包了。I will pay all the expenses.

〖～俱全〗 yīyīng-jùquán 〈熟〉 be complete in every line; everything needed is there; goods are available in all varieties: 现在的百货商场各种商品～。All varieties of goods are available in the department stores today. ‖ 这家小商店各种电器～。There's a full line of electrical supplies in this small shop. / This small shop supplies all kinds of electrical appliances.

【一拥而入】 yīyōng'érrù 〈熟〉 pile in/into: 他把门一打开,我们～。He opened the door and we all piled in.

【一拥而上】 yīyōng'érshàng 〈熟〉 rush up in a crowd: 卡车停下来,他们～。The lorries drew up and they piled on.

【一涌而入】 yīyǒng'érrù ＝ 一拥而入 yīyōng'érrù

【一隅】 yīyú 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 corner: ～之地 very small area ❷〈形〉 one-sided: ⇨ ～之见

〖～之见〗 yīyúzhījiàn 〈熟〉 a glance from a corner—very limited/narrow view

【一隅三反】 yīyú-sānfǎn ＝ 举一反三 jǔyī-fǎnsān

【一语带过】 yīyǔ-dàiguò 〈熟〉 slide over/around; slur over sth

【一语道破】 yīyǔ-dàopò 〈熟〉 lay bare the truth with one penetrating remark; hit the nail on the head

【一语破的】 yīyǔ-pòdì 〈熟〉 hit the nail on the head; hit the mark with a single comment

【一语双关】 yīyǔ-shuāngguān 〈熟〉 a single phrase has a double meaning; pun

【一元方程】 yīyuán fāngchéng 〈名〉[数学] equation with one unknown quantity

【一元化】 yīyuánhuà ❶〈动〉 centralize ❷〈形〉 unified: ～管理 unified management ‖ ～领导 unified leadership

【一元论】 yīyuánlùn 〈名〉[哲学] monism

〖～形而上学〗 yīyuánlùn xíng'érshàngxué 〈名〉 monistic metaphysics

〖～者〗 yīyuánlùnzhě 〈名〉 monist

【一月】 yīyuè 〈名〉 ❶ January: ～到五月 from January to May ‖ ～十日 January 10th ‖ ～一日 the first of January ❷ a month: 出车祸后我在医院住了～。I was hospitalized for a month after the car accident. ‖ 他来这儿有～了。He has been here for a month.

【一跃而起】 yīyuè'érqǐ 〈熟〉 rise with a spring; spring to one's feet; jump/bounce to one's feet

【一再】 yīzài 〈副〉 time and again; again and again; repeatedly: ～高呼 shout again and again ‖ ～警告某人 caution sb repeatedly ‖ ～受到良心的谴责 suffer many a qualm of conscience; be incessantly conscience-stricken ‖ ～宣称 declare time and again ‖ ～指出 point out repeatedly (that) ‖ 她～道歉。She was profuse in her apologies. ‖ 我妻子～要求我买一台电脑。My wife kept asking me to buy a computer.

【一早儿】 yīzǎor 〈名〉〈口〉 ❶ early morning: 他今天～就出去了。He went out early this morning. ❷ earlier time

【一站式服务】 yīzhànshì fúwù 〈名〉 one-stop service

【一张一弛】 yīzhāng-yīchí 〈熟〉 tense up and relax alternately; alternate tension with relaxation: 文武之道,～。The principle of the kings Wen and Wu was to alternate tension with relaxation.

【一着不慎,满盘皆输】 yī zhāo bù shèn, mǎn pán jiē shū 〈熟〉 one careless move and the whole game is lost; one slip and the whole manoeuvre is spoiled; suffer a total failure due to the mishandling of a single problem

【一朝】 yīzhāo 〈名〉 once; one day: ～覆亡 collapse in one short day ‖ ～之忿 momentary anger

〖～被蛇咬,十年怕井绳〗 yīzhāo bèi shé yǎo, shí nián pà jǐngshéng 〈熟〉 once bitten by a snake, one shies at a coiled rope for the next ten years; once bitten, twice shy

〖～权在手,便把令来行〗 yīzhāo quán zài shǒu, biàn bǎ lìng lái xíng 〈熟〉 once in power, one begins to issue orders; bagin to excise power as soon as one comes to power; begin to be domineering once in office

〖～一夕〗 yīzhāo-yīxī 〈熟〉 one morning or evening; overnight; one day: 非～之功 not the work of a single day ‖ 这不是～可以做到的。This can't be achieved overnight. ‖ 这件事要办好,需要时间,不是～所能成就。The work we have undertaken requires time and can't be accomplished in a single day.

【一针见血】 yīzhēn-jiànxiě 〈熟〉 let blood with a single prick (of the needle)—pierce to the truth with a single pertinent remark; hit the nail on the head: 你的批评的确～。Your criticism really hit the nail on the head. ‖ 他的评论～。His remarks were very perspicacious. / His remarks were straight from the shoulder. ‖ 她的话～。What she said hit home.

【一针一线】 yīzhēn-yīxiàn 〈熟〉 a needle or a piece of thread—a little property

【一枕黄粱】 yīzhěn-huángliáng 〈熟〉 Golden Millet Dream—a brief dream/delusion of grandeur; fond dream: 他的计划不现实,后来成了～。His plan was so impractical that it later turned out to be a fond dream.

【一阵】 yīzhèn 〈量〉 [used to indicate the duration of an action]: ～悲泣 a tumult of weeping ‖ ～悲伤 a spasm of grief ‖ ～暴雨 a slashing rain; a gust of rain ‖ ～弹雨 a rain of bullets ‖ ～恶心 a rush of nausea ‖ ～寒风 a sweep of chilly air ‖ ～寒颤 a shivering fit ‖ ～昏厥 a fainting fit ‖ ～机枪扫射 a burst of machine gunfire ‖ ～惊慌 a stab of surprise and alarm; a surge of panic ‖ ～剧痛 a fit of acute pain ‖ ～咳嗽 a fit/spell of coughing ‖ ～哭泣 a fit of weeping ‖ ～狂风 a violent gust of wind ‖ ～狂喜 a spurt of extravagant joy ‖ ～乡思 an attack of homesickness ‖ ～晕眩 a rush of dizziness ‖ ～掌声 a burst of applause ‖ 病人总是～冷～热。The patient had repeated cold and hot fits. ‖ 想起往事,心里～难过。The memory came back with a painful rush.

〖～风〗 yīzhènfēng 〈熟〉 a gust of wind—❶ like a whirlwind; swift; speedy: 她～似地跑来了。She came running over like a whirlwind. ❷ doing sth perfunctorily; brief; transient: 反腐败不能～,要一抓到底。The anti-corruption compaign is a long-term undertaking and must be carried to the end.

【一阵子】 yīzhènzi 〈口〉 = 一阵 yīzhèn

【一只耳朵进,一只耳朵出】 yī zhī ěrduo jìn, yī zhī ěrduo chū 〈熟〉 in (at) one ear and out (at) the other: 听什么话都是～。Everything is/goes in one ear and out the other.

【一只老鼠坏一锅汤】 yī zhī lǎoshǔ huài yī guō tāng 〈熟〉 a rat spoils a pot of soup—one rotten apple in the basket spoils the bushel; one rotten egg spoils the whole pudding

【一枝独秀】 yīzhī-dúxiù 〈熟〉 one branch of the tree is particularly thriving—outshine others; be outstanding: 在我们班上他是～。He outshines others in our class.

【一知半解】 yīzhī-bànjiě 〈熟〉 have a smattering of knowledge; have scanty/half-baked knowledge: 满足于～ rest content with a smattering of knowledge ‖ ～是危险的事情。A little learning is a dangerous thing.

【一直】 yīzhí 〈副〉 ❶ straight: ～前进 go right on ‖ ～往东 go straight eastward ‖ ～走 go straight ahead; keep straight on ❷ continuously; always; all along: 他们午饭～吃到两点左右。They had lunch, sitting over it until about two o'clock. ‖ 她～留意着可能的就业机会。She has kept her eyes open for possible employment opportunities. ‖ 我们～是同班同学。We have been classmates all along. ‖ 雨～下个不停。It kept raining on and on. ‖ 这个案子～无人过问。All the time the case gathered dust. ❸ all the way: 他的一席话使我从心窝～热到全身。What he said made me feel warm all over. ‖ 她～跑回家。She ran all the way home.

【一纸空文】 yīzhǐ-kōngwén 〈熟〉 a mere scrap of paper: 该合同已成～。The contract has become a dead letter. ‖ 改革方案因公众反应冷淡而成了～。The reform programme was stultified by public indifference. ‖ 协议如不执行就是～。An agreement, if not implemented, is a mere scrap of paper.

【一至于此】 yīzhìyúcǐ 〈熟〉 should have come to such an extent: 不想先生一病～! I never expected that you would be so seriously ill!

【一致】 yīzhì ❶〈形〉 identical; unanimous; consistent; coincident: 强求～ coerce uniformity ‖ 取得～ achieve harmony; reach consensus (on) ‖ 步调～ march in step; act in unison ‖ 观点～ hold identical views; be of the same view; be united in opinion ‖ 目标～ be united in one's aims ‖ 前后不～ be inconsistent ‖ 意见～ be in agreement on sth ‖ 意见不～ do not coincide in opinion; be in disagreement (on) ‖ 双方根本利益是～的。The fundamental interests of both parties coincide. / Both sides share the same fundamental interests. ‖ 我们的看法～。Our views converge. ‖ 这论点前后不～。The points of the argument do not hang together well. / This point of view lacks consistency and coherence. ❷〈副〉 together: ～通过决议 adopt a resolution unanimously ‖ ～同意 agree unanimously; reach unanimity; reach a consensus ‖ ～行动 take consistent action ‖ 举国上下～努力。The whole nation is working together with one mind.

【一掷千金】 yīzhì-qiānjīn 〈熟〉 stake a thousand pieces of gold on one throw—throw away money like dirt; squander a big sum of money; spend money like water

【一柱擎天】 yīzhù-qíngtiān 〈熟〉 one pillar propping up the sky—be capable of taking on important responsibilities

【一专多能】 yīzhuān-duōnéng 〈熟〉 expert in one thing and versatile at many

【一准儿】 yīzhǔnr 〈副〉〈口〉 surely; certainly: 她～来。She is sure to come.

【一字】 yīzì ❶〈形〉 in a row; in a line: ～站着 stand in a row ❷〈名〉 a single Chinese character: ⇨～千金; ～之差

〖～褒贬〗 yīzì-bāobiǎn 〈熟〉 one word clearly expressing praise or censure—strict, deliberate choice of words; exact and precise wording

〖～不漏〗 yīzì-bùlòu 〈动〉 not miss even a word; not miss a single word—copy mechanically

〖～不识〗 yīzì-bùshí 〈动〉 do not know a single character; do not know A from B; be absolutely illiterate

〖～不提〗 yīzì-bùtí 〈动〉 not breathe a single word (about); make no mention whatsoever

〖～不易〗 yīzì-bùyì 〈熟〉 not change a single word—❶ (of writing) so succinct that it's hard to make a change in the choice of words; succinct; terse ❷ copy or plagiarize others' writing word for word

〖～长蛇阵〗 yīzì chángshézhèn 〈名〉 single-line battle array: 摆开～ string out in a long line

〖～千金〗 yīzì-qiānjīn 〈熟〉 a single word is worth a thousand pieces of gold—highly finished literary product or calligraphy

〖～儿〗 yīzìr 〈名〉 a row; a line: ～排开 stand in a row

〖～一板〗 yīzì-yībǎn 〈熟〉 enunciating each word deliberately; speaking unhurriedly and clearly: 他～讲了起来。With exasperating deliberateness, he began to speak.

〖～之差〗 yīzìzhīchā 〈熟〉 difference of a single word

【一总】 yīzǒng 〈副〉 ❶ altogether; all told; in all: 她～儿花了五十元。She spent 50 *yuan* in all. ❷ all: 这些任务～交给你干。We'll leave all the tasks to you.

【一走了之】 yīzǒuliǎozhī 〈熟〉 pack off and leave an obligation

【一醉方休】 yīzuìfāngxiū 〈熟〉 drink till all is blue; get good and drunk

伊[1]

yī 〈助〉〈书〉 [used before a word or an expression for emphasis]: ～谁之力? To whom should the credit go?

伊[2]

yī 〈代〉 ❶〈书〉 this; that: ～年暮春 that late spring ⇨～人 ❷ she; he

【伊甸园】 Yīdiànyuán 〈名〉 [基督教] Garden of Eden; Paradise

【伊拉克】 Yīlākè 〈名〉 Iraq

〖～共和国〗 Yīlākè Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Iraq

〖～人〗 Yīlākèrén 〈名〉 Iraqi

【伊朗】 Yīlǎng 〈名〉 Iran

〖～人〗 Yīlǎngrén 〈名〉 Iranian

〖～伊斯兰共和国〗 Yīlǎng Yīsīlán Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Islamic Republic of Iran

【伊犁河】 Yīlíhé 〈名〉 Ili River [a river rising in China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region]

【伊利湖】 Yīlìhú 〈名〉 Lake Erie [one of the five Great Lakes between the United States and Canada]

【伊利诺伊州】 Yīlìnuòyīzhōu 〈名〉 Illinois [a US state]

【伊妹儿】 yīmèir 〈名〉 e-mail

【伊人】 yīrén 〈代〉〈书〉 that person (esp a woman): 所谓～,在水一方。The person I miss is on the other side of the river.

【伊始】 yīshǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 beginning: 就职～ upon assuming office ‖ 新年～ beginning of a new year ‖ 自今～ from now on

【伊斯兰堡】 Yīsīlánbǎo 〈名〉 Islamabad [capital of Pakistan]

【伊斯兰教】 Yīsīlánjiào 〈名〉 Islam; Islamism; Muslim religion: ～国家 Islamic country ‖ ～教规 Islamic law; Muslim law ‖ ～节日 Muslim holidays

〖～纪元〗 Yīsīlánjiào jìyuán 〈名〉 Hegira

〖～教派〗 Yīsīlánjiào jiàopài 〈名〉 Islamic denominations

〖～教徒〗 Yīsīlánjiào jiàotú 〈名〉 Muslem

〖～教义〗 Yīsīlánjiào jiàoyì 〈名〉 Islamic doctrine

〖～历〗 Yīsīlánjiàolì 〈名〉 Muslem calendar; Mohammedan/Islamic calendar

〖～律法〗 Yīsīlánjiào lǜfǎ 〈名〉 Sunna

【伊斯坦布尔】 Yīsītǎnbù'ěr 〈名〉 Istanbul [port and former cap-

ital of Turkey]

【伊于胡底】 yīyú-húdǐ 〈熟〉[when sighing over an undesirable trend] where will it end?

衣 yī 〈名〉❶ clothing; clothes; garment; dress: 穿～ put on clothes ‖ 缝～ sew clothes ‖ 更～ change one's clothes ‖ 试～ try on clothes ‖ 脱～ take off clothes ‖ 整～ tidy up/adjust one's dress ‖ 单～ unlined garment ‖ 冬/夏～ winter/summer clothes ‖ 运动～ sports wear ‖ 我们主要关心的是人人都有饭吃,有～穿,有房子住。Our chief concern is food, clothing and shelter for everyone. ⇨～冠楚楚;丰～足食;棉～ ❷ coating; covering: 花生～ membrane of peanuts ⇨炮～;糖～ ❸ placenta; ⇨～胞;胎～ ⇨yì

【衣阿华州】 Yī'āhuázhōu 〈名〉Iowa [a US state]

【衣摆】 yībǎi 〈名〉lower hem of a gown, jacket, skirt, etc: 把～放长 let the hem down ‖ 把～改短 take the hem up

【衣包】 yībāo 〈名〉〈旧〉paper bag containing paper clothes and paper money burned as offerings to the dead

【衣胞】 yībao 〈名〉(human) afterbirth

【衣钵】 yībō 〈名〉Buddhist monk's mantle and alms bowl (which he hands down to his favourite disciple)—legacy; mantle: 继承～ take over the mantle of sb; inherit sb's toga; inherit the mantle of sb

〖～相传〗 yībō-xiāngchuán 〈熟〉inherit the legacy (of sb) from generation to generation

【衣不蔽体】 yībùbìtǐ 〈熟〉wear rags; be dressed in rags; be in tatters; have nothing but rags on one's back: ～,食不果腹 have rags on one's back and little in one's belly ‖ 这些孩子面带饥色,好几个还～。The children looked hungry, and many of them didn't have a stitch to their backs.

【衣不解带】 yībùjiědài 〈熟〉sleep with one's clothes on—work hard day and night

【衣不如新,人不如旧】 yī bùrú xīn, rén bùrú jiù 〈熟〉new clothes are better than old ones, and old friends are better than new ones; new clothes are best, and so are old friends

【衣橱】 yīchú 〈名〉wardrobe

【衣袋】 yīdài ＝ 衣兜 yīdōu

【衣单食薄】 yīdān-shíbó 〈熟〉be thinly clad and badly fed

【衣兜】 yīdōu 〈名〉pocket

【衣蛾】 yī'é 〈名〉clothes moth

【衣服】 yīfu 〈名〉clothing; clothes; dress; garment: 一件～ a garment ‖ 一套～ a suit of clothes ‖ 补～ patch up/mend clothes; repair a garment ‖ 穿破～ wear out one's clothes ‖ 穿上～ put clothes on; put on clothes ‖ 叠～ fold one's clothes ‖ 定做～ have clothes made to one's order ‖ 缝制～ sew clothes; seam up a dress ‖ 挂～ hang up one's clothes ‖ 扣上～ do/button up a dress ‖ 换～ change clothes/clothing; change one's dress ‖ 解开～ undo/unbutton a dress ‖ 晾/晒～ hang out the clothes; hang the wash out ‖ 试～ try on new clothes ‖ 添置～ replenish one's wardrobe ‖ 脱～ take off/remove clothes ‖ 洗～ wash one's clothes/garments ‖ 熨～ iron clothes; press a dress ‖ 整～ tidy up/adjust one's dress; straighten out one's clothes ‖ 做～ make a dress; do a suit ‖ 旧～ second-hand clothes; worn garments; used clothing ‖ 破～ torn/worn garment ‖ 带上两件换洗的～。Take two changes of clothes/clothing with you.

〖～夹子〗 yīfu jiāzi ＝衣夹 yījiā

〖～纸样〗 yīfu zhǐyàng 〈名〉pattern

【衣钩】 yīgōu 〈名〉clothes hook/peg: 把上衣挂在～上 hang a coat on a peg

【衣冠】 yīguān 〈名〉hat and clothes; dress; attire

〖～不整〗 yīguān-bùzhěng 〈熟〉one's cap and robe not in proper order—be sloppily dressed: 他们由于～而被拒之门外。They were refused entrance because they weren't properly dressed.

〖～楚楚〗 yīguān-chǔchǔ 〈熟〉be decently dressed; be immaculately dressed: 两人～。Both men were fully dressed up.

〖～禽兽〗 yīguān-qínshòu 〈熟〉beast in human attire; well-dressed man of beastly temper

〖～冢〗 yīguānzhǒng 〈名〉cenotaph [tomb containing hat, clothes, or other personal effects of the deseased, whose remains are either missing or buried elsewhere]

【衣柜】 yīguì 〈名〉wardrobe; armoire; chest of drawers; bureau; dresser: 三门大～ three-door cabinet

【衣夹】 yījiā 〈名〉clothes peg; clothespin

【衣架】 yījià 〈名〉❶ hanger; clothes-horse; clothes rack; (coat) hanger; clothes tree/stand; clothes peg; clothespin ❷ useless person ❸ stature; figure

〖～饭囊〗 yījià-fànnáng 〈熟〉clothes horse and food bag—good-for-nothing

〖～子〗 yījiàzi 〈名〉good stature/figure: 她是个～,穿什么都好看。She's got a good figure and looks smart in any dress.

【衣角】 yījiǎo 〈名〉end-ridge of the lower hem of a jacket, etc

【衣襟】 yījīn 〈名〉front of a garment

【衣锦还乡】 yījǐn-huánxiāng 〈熟〉return to one's hometown in silken robes—come back home after achieving wealth and official distinction; come back home after acquiring wealth and power

【衣来伸手,饭来张口】 yī lái shēnshǒu, fàn lái zhāngkǒu 〈熟〉with both clothes and meals available at an arm's stretch—live on the labour of others

【衣料】 yīliào 〈名〉material for clothing; dress material: 一块～ a piece of cloth ‖ ～考究 choice materials

【衣领】 yīlǐng 〈名〉collar: 翻上/下～ turn up/down the collar ‖ 浆过的～ starched collar ‖ 竖/高/软～ stand-up/high/soft collar

〖～净〗 yīlǐngjìng 〈名〉collar cleaner

【衣履】 yīlǚ 〈名〉clothes and shoes—attire: ～不整 be sloppily dressed

【衣帽钩】 yīmàogōu 〈名〉hat-and-coat hook

【衣帽架】 yīmàojià 〈名〉clothes stand/tree; hall/hat tree

【衣帽间】 yīmàojiān 〈名〉cloakroom; coatroom; checkroom

【衣纽】 yīniǔ 〈名〉button

【衣暖食饱】 yīnuǎn-shíbǎo 〈熟〉be warmly clad and well fed

【衣衾】 yīqīn 〈名〉burial clothes and quilts

【衣衫】 yīshān 〈名〉clothes; clothing; garment

〖～褴褛〗 yīshān-lánlǚ 〈熟〉be dressed/clad in rags; go in rags; be poorly/shabbily/wretchedly dressed: ～的饥民 tattered refugees ‖ ～的人 persons dressed in rags

【衣裳】 yīshang 〈名〉clothing; clothes; suit: 穿上一套干净～ put on a clean suit ‖ 她穿上了最漂亮的～。She donned her finest apparel.

【衣食】 yīshí 〈名〉clothes and food; back and belly; 〈喻〉basic necessities: 为一大家人提供～ feed and clothe a large family

〖～不周〗 yīshí-bùzhōu 〈熟〉not have proper clothing nor enough to eat; be too poor to feed or clothe oneself well; be hardly able to keep body and soul together: ～,无力婚娶 be hardly able to keep body and soul together or find a wife

〖～父母〗 yīshí-fùmǔ 〈熟〉those on whom one's livelihood depends; one's breadwinner

〖～住行〗 yī-shí-zhù-xíng 〈熟〉food, clothing, shelter and means of travel—basic necessities of life

〖～足而知礼节〗 yīshí zú ér zhī lǐjié 〈熟〉only when food and clothing are enough can people have a sense of honour and shame; food and clothes precede manners

〖～足,知荣辱〗 yīshí zú, zhī róngrǔ 〈熟〉it is hard for an empty sack to stand straight; sharp stomachs make short graces

【衣饰】 yīshì 〈名〉dress and personal adornment

【衣刷】 yīshuā 〈名〉clothes brush

【衣物】 yīwù 〈名〉clothing and other articles of daily use: 一件～ a piece of clothing ‖ 收拾～ pack up one's clothing ‖ 室内的～ indoor clothes

〖～柔顺剂〗 yīwù róushùnjì 〈名〉fabric softener

【衣箱】 yīxiāng 〈名〉suitcase; trunk: 打开～ open a suitcase ‖ 把衣服装进～ pack one's clothes into a suitcase

【衣袖】 yīxiù 〈名〉sleeve: 卷起～ roll up one's sleeves ‖ 藏在～里 conceal in one's sleeves

【衣鱼】 yīyú 〈名〉fish moth; silverfish; bookworm

【衣原体】 yīyuántǐ 〈名〉[微生物] chlamydia

〖～病〗 yīyuántǐbìng 〈名〉chlamydiosis

〖～感染〗 yīyuántǐ gǎnrǎn 〈名〉chlamydial infection

【衣装】 yīzhuāng 〈名〉❶ dress; attire ❷ clothes and luggage

【衣着】 yīzhuó 〈名〉clothing, headgear and footwear: ～得体 be fittingly attired ‖ ～寒酸 be poorly/shabbily dressed ‖ ～华丽 be loudly dressed ‖ ～讲究 be particular about one's clothes; be fussy/selective about one's clothes; be exquisitely attired ‖ ～褴褛 be shabbily attired ‖ ～朴素 be simply dressed ‖ ～入时 be dressed/clothed fashionably ‖ ～素雅 be tastefully dressed in a simple style ‖ ～随便 be carelessly clothed; be informally attired

‖ ～整洁 be neatly dressed ‖ ～整齐 be dressed with precision ‖ 人靠～。The tailor makes the man. ‖ 她的～朴素大方。Her clothes were characterized by their simplicity and good taste.

医 yī ❶〈名〉doctor (of medicine); physician: 四处求～ seek a cure in many places ⇨ ～生;军～ ❷〈动〉cure; treat: ～好疾病 cure sb of his illness ‖ 给人～病 give sb medical treatment ‖ 给人～伤 heal sb of the wound ‖ 送～上门 treat the patients at their homes ⇨ 就～;求～;行～ ❸〈名〉medical science; medicine: 从～ practise medicine ‖ 学～ study medicine ⇨ ～学院

【医案】 yī'àn 〈名〉〈旧〉[中医] medical record

【医保】 yībǎo 〈名〉〈简称〉medical insurance ⇨ 医疗保险

【医道】 yīdào 〈名〉[中医] art of healing; medical expertise; physician's skill: ～高明 be a highly skilled doctor

【医德】 yīdé 〈名〉medical ethics: 违反～ be against medical ethics; violate medical ethics ‖ ～高尚 be an ethical doctor; medical ethics are high ‖ ～问题 ethical issues in medicine ‖ 促进～医风建设 foster fine professional ethics among medical personnel ‖ 注重对医生的～教育 attach great importance to the ethics-oriented education on doctors

【医风】 yīfēng 〈名〉conduct of medical workers/personnel; work style in medical field: 端正～ rectify the conduct of medical personnel ‖ ～建设 construction of the conduct of medical workers

【医改】 yīgǎi 〈名〉reform of the medicare system

【医护】 yīhù 〈动〉treat and nurse

〖～工作〗 yīhù gōngzuò 〈名〉medical and nursing work

〖～人员〗 yīhù rényuán 〈名〉doctors and nurses; medical staff/professionals

【医技】 yījì 〈名〉medical skill

〖～人员〗 yījì rényuán 〈名〉medical and technical staff/personnel

【医家】 yījiā 〈名〉[中医] doctor

【医科】 yīkē 〈名〉medical education in general; medicine

〖～大学〗 yīkē dàxué 〈名〉medical university: 考取～ obtain admission to a medical university

〖～学校〗 yīkē xuéxiào 〈名〉medical school: ～学生 medical student

【医理】 yīlǐ 〈名〉principles of medical science; medical knowledge: 精通～ have a good command of medical knowledge; be well-versed/proficient/at home in medicine

【医疗】 yīliáo 〈动〉give medical treatment (to): 接受～ be medically treated ‖ 享受公费～ get secure public health service ‖ ～卫生工作/条件 medical and health work/conditions ‖ 免费～ free medical care

〖～保健〗 yīliáo bǎojiàn 〈名〉preventive medical and health care: 减少～费用 cut health care costs ‖ 农村～工程 rural health care project

〖～保险〗 yīliáo bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉medical insurance; insurance for medical care: 提供～ provide medical insurance (for) ‖ ～基金 medical benefits fund ‖ ～制度 medical insurance system

〖～保障〗 yīliáo bǎozhàng 〈名〉medical security

〖～队〗 yīliáoduì 〈名〉medical team

〖～费用〗 yīliáo fèiyong 〈名〉health spending cost; health expenses: 收取～ charge the patients fees ‖ 支付～ pay health expenses

〖～服务〗 yīliáo fúwù 〈名〉medical service: 提供～ provide/offer medical care

〖～福利制度〗 yīliáo fúlì zhìdù 〈名〉medical welfare system

〖～机构〗 yīliáo jīgòu 〈名〉medical establishment/institution

〖～技术〗 yīliáo jìshù 〈名〉medical skill

〖～器械〗 yīliáo qìxiè 〈名〉medical instruments; medical apparatus and instruments: 添置～ acquire medical apparatus

〖～设施〗 yīliáo shèshī 〈名〉medical facilities

〖～事故〗 yīliáo shìgù 〈名〉unskilful and faulty medical or surgical treatment; medical malpractice: 受害于～ suffer faulty medical treatment ‖ 参加～保险 carry malpractice insurance ‖ ～损害赔偿 medical malpractice compensation

〖～体育〗 yīliáo tǐyù 〈名〉medico-athletics

〖～站〗 yīliáozhàn 〈名〉medical station; health clinic

〖～制度〗 yīliáo zhìdù 〈名〉medical system: ～改革 reform of medical system

〖～中心〗 yīliáo zhōngxīn 〈名〉medical centre

【医龄】 yīlíng 〈名〉length of service as a doctor; years of service in the medical profession: 她有三十多年～。She has worked in the medical field for over thirty years.

【医生】 yīshēng 〈名〉doctor; medical practitioner: 去请～ send for a doctor; go and get the doctor; fetch a doctor ‖ 出诊～ visiting physician ‖ 会诊～ consulting physician ‖ 临床～ clinician ‖ 门诊～ doctor treating outpatients ‖ 内科～ physician ‖ 实习～ intern ‖ 外科～ surgeon ‖ 值班～ doctor on duty ‖ 主治～ attending doctor/physician

〖～检查报告书〗 yīshēng jiǎnchá bàogàoshū 〈名〉medical report

〖～证明书〗 yīshēng zhèngmíngshū 〈名〉medical certificate

【医圣】 yīshèng 〈名〉〈旧〉medical sage

【医师】 yīshī 〈名〉certified doctor: 家庭～ family physician ‖ 主任～ physician/doctor in charge; chief physician

【医士】 yīshì 〈名〉practitioner with secondary medical school education; medical assistant

【医书】 yīshū 〈名〉medical book [usu on traditional Chinese medicine]

【医术】 yīshù 〈名〉medical skill; art of healing: 传授～ give lessons in the art of healing ‖ 精通～ have superb medical skills ‖ 提高～ improve one's medical skills ‖ 运用～ exercise one's medical skills ‖ ～高明 have superb medical skills

【医托】 yītuō 〈名〉doctor's decoy

【医务】 yīwù 〈名〉medical matters

〖～工作〗 yīwù gōngzuò 〈名〉medical work: 从事～ practise medical profession; work in medical profession ‖ ～者 medical worker

〖～人员〗 yīwù rényuán 〈名〉medical personnel, public health worker: 给医院配备～ man a hospital with medical personnel

〖～室〗 yīwùshì 〈名〉infirmary; medical office/clinic

〖～所〗 yīwùsuǒ 〈名〉dispensary; medical clinic

【医学】 yīxué 〈名〉medical science; medicine: 传授～知识 impart medical knowledge ‖ 精通～ have profound knowledge of medicine ‖ ～博士 Medical Doctor (MD) ‖ ～硕士/学士 Master/Bachelor of Medicine ‖ ～术语 medical terminology ‖ 传统～ orthodox/traditional medicine ‖ 大众～ popular medicine ‖ 基础～ preclinical medicine ‖ 实用～ practical medicine

〖～界〗 yīxuéjiè 〈名〉medical profession

〖～科学院〗 yīxué kēxuéyuàn 〈名〉academy of medical sciences

〖～文献〗 yīxué wénxiàn 〈名〉medical literature

〖～遗产〗 yīxué yíchǎn 〈名〉medical heritage

〖～遗传学〗 yīxué yíchuánxué 〈名〉medical genetics

〖～院〗 yīxuéyuàn 〈名〉medical school; college of medicine

【医药】 yīyào 〈名〉medicine: ～常识 general medical knowledge ‖ ～用品商店 drug and hospital equipment store

〖～费〗 yīyàofèi 〈名〉medical expenses/costs: 付～ pay medical costs ‖ 付不起～ can't afford medical costs

〖～公司〗 yīyào gōngsī 〈名〉medical company

〖～学〗 yīyàoxué 〈名〉pharmacology

【医用】 yīyòng 〈形〉medical; clinical: ～玻璃制品 medical glasswares ‖ ～电子设备 medical electronic apparatus ‖ ～镊/钳 medical forceps ‖ ～温度计 clinical thermometer ‖ ～橡胶制品 druggist rubber sundries; medical grade rubber goods ‖ ～橡皮手套 surgical rubber gloves ‖ ～椅 medichair

〖～电子学〗 yīyòng diànzǐxué 〈名〉medical electronics

【医院】 yīyuàn 〈名〉hospital: 一家/所～ a hospital ‖ 办～ run a hospital ‖ 创建～ set up/establish/found a hospital ‖ 建造～ build a hospital ‖ 到～看病 go to hospital; attend a hospital ‖ 送往～ send sb to the hospital ‖ 住进～ enter a hospital; go to hospital; be in hospital ‖ 附属～ affiliated/attached hospital ‖ 市级～ city hospital ‖ 野战～ field hospital ‖ 专科～ specialized hospital ‖ 综合性～ general hospital

〖～床位容量〗 yīyuàn chuángwèi róngliàng 〈名〉hospital bed capacity

〖～内感染〗 yīyuànnèi gǎnrǎn 〈名〉nosocomial infection

【医治】 yīzhì 〈动〉cure; treat; heal: ～病人 treat a patient; give medical treatment to a patient ‖ ～感冒 cure a cold ‖ ～疾病 treat a disease ‖ ～烧伤 heal burns ‖ ～战争创伤 heal war wounds ‖ 得到～ get/obtain medical treatment ‖ 接受～ take a cure ‖ ～无效 fail to respond to any medical treatment ‖ 脱发没有速效～办法。There is no quick fix for hair loss.

【医嘱】 yīzhǔ 〈名〉doctor's advice/instructions: 遵照～ comply with the doctor's order; take the doctor's advice ‖ 遵照～服药

take medicine according to the doctor's orders; take medicine as directed by the doctor

【医助】 yīzhù 〈名〉 assistant doctor (in the army)

依 yī ❶〈动〉 lean on/against; rest on/against: ⇨～山傍水; ～偎 ❷〈动〉 *depend/rely on; count on*: ⇨～存;～赖;唇齿相～; 相～为命 ❸〈动〉 comply with; listen to; yield to: 她要什么,她母亲都～她。Her mother complies with all her wishes. ⇨～从;～顺 ❹〈介〉 according to; in the light of; judging by: ～法定程序 in a manner prescribed by law ‖ ～实际情况而定 make the decision in accordance with actual conditions ‖ ～我看 in my view; as I see it ‖ ～原则办事 act on principle

【依傍】 yībàng 〈动〉 ❶ rely/depend on: 互相～ depend/rely on each other ‖ 无可～ without anyone to rely on ❷ [in art, and academic study] imitate; copy; model oneself on: ～前人 model oneself on the predecessors; copy the predecessors

【依此类推】 yīcǐ-lèituī 〈熟〉 the rest may be inferred; and so on and so forth: 这些卡片都要注明出处,其余的～。Please give sources to these cards. Do the same for the rest.

【依次】 yīcì 〈副〉 in proper order; successively; in turn; one by one: ～递补 fill vacancies in order of precedence ‖ ～发言 speak in turn ‖ ～入座 take one's seat in proper order ‖ ～上下车 get on and off in order ‖ ～召见 summon in turn ‖ 他们～回答了老师的问题。They answered the teacher's questions in turn.

【依从】 yīcóng 〈动〉 comply with; yield to: ～父母 be obedient to one's parents ‖ ～医嘱 comply with the doctor's request; follow the doctor's advice ‖ 他们提出的某些条件难以～。Certain conditions of theirs are not easily complied with.

【依存】 yīcún 〈动〉 depend on sb/sth for existence: 相互～ be interdependent

【依法】 yīfǎ 〈动〉 ❶ follow fixed rules: ～炮制 prepare a Chinese medicine according to a prescribed method; follow a set pattern; follow suit ❷ base on the law; abide by the law: ～办案 handle cases in conformity with legal provisions ‖ ～保障自由 ensure freedom according to law ‖ ～从宽/从严 exercise leniency/severity in accordance with the law ‖ ～逮捕 arrest in the *name of the law* ‖ ～经营 *operate within the limits of the law* ‖ ～究办 investigate and deal with according to law ‖ ～治国 manage/run state affairs according to law; run state affairs under the rule of law ‖ 企业～自主经营。Enterprises will operate business independently according to law.

【依附】 yīfù 〈动〉 ❶ adhere to; stick to; attach to: 鲍鱼～在岩石上。The abalone clings to a rock. ❷ depend on; attach oneself to; become an appendage to: ～权贵 attach oneself to bigwigs ‖ 决不～于大国 never become an appendage to big powers

【依归】 yīguī ❶〈名〉 starting point and destination: 以人民的利益为～ take the interests of the people as the starting point and the end for one's work ❷〈动〉 depend on; rest on: 无所～ have nothing to rely on

【依葫芦画瓢】 yī húlu huà piáo 〈熟〉 draw a dipper with a gourd as a model—apply old knowledge to new situations; copy mechanically

【依计行事】 yījì-xíngshì 〈熟〉 act according to the plan

【依旧】 yījiù 〈动〉 remain the same: 风景～。The scenery remained unchanged. / The scenery looked the same. ‖ 他～是老样子。He still looks his old self. /He is still what he was. ‖ 他虽已年过花甲,但～很勤奋。He is over sixty, but he is still as diligent as ever.

【依据】 yījù ❶〈动〉 base sth on: ～事实来判断 judge from facts; make judgement according to facts ‖ 你～什么得出这种结论? What's the basis of/for your conclusion? / On what grounds do you draw such a conclusion? ❷〈名〉 basis; foundation: 没有～ be baseless; be groundless ‖ 提供～ provide a basis for sth; supply/offer/afford ground(s) for ‖ 你的指责必须以事实为～。Your accusation must be grounded on facts. ‖ 他们做出选择的～通常只是一则广告。They often make their choices solely on the basis of an advertisement.

【依靠】 yīkào ❶〈动〉 rely on; depend on; count on: ～父母 rely on parents for support ‖ ～各方面力量,扩大就业门路 rely on all forces of society to increase job opportunities ‖ ～救济 be/go on relief ‖ ～某人帮助/支持/指导 depend/rely on sb for help/support/guidance; look to sb for help/support/guide ‖ ～自己的努力 rely on one's own effort ❷〈名〉 support; backing: 寻找～ seek support ‖ 生活有～ have one's livelihood assured

【依赖】 yīlài 〈动〉 ❶ rely/depend on; be dependent on: ～别人 be dependent on others ‖ ～进口 depend on imports ‖ 摆脱～ fight off dependency (on) ‖ 减少～ reduce one's dependency (on) ‖ 经济/政治上的～ economic/political dependence ‖ 对止痛药的～ dependency on painkillers ‖ 她病倒后他才深切体会到自己对她的～程度有多大。Her illness brought home to him how much he depended on her. ❷ can't be separated; be dependent on each other: 相互～ be mutually dependent

〖～思想〗 yīlài sīxiǎng 〈名〉 dependent mentality: 改变～ change dependent mentality

〖～性〗 yīlàixìng 〈名〉 dependence: 有很强的～ have a strong dependence (on) ‖ 现在人们对电脑的～越来越大了。Now people depend more and more on computers.

【依兰香】 yīlánxiāng 〈名〉[植物] *ilang-ilang; ylang-ylang*

〖～油〗 yīlánxiāngyóu 〈名〉 ilang-ilang oil

【依恋】 yīliàn 〈动〉 be reluctant to leave; feel regret at parting from; be attached to: ～故乡 be attached to one's hometown

〖～之情〗 yīliànzhīqíng 〈名〉 attachment: 怀有～ form/bear an attachment (to)

【依凭】 yīpíng ❶〈动〉 rely/depend on: 无所～ have nothing to depend/rely on ❷〈名〉 evidence; proof; grounds

【依然】 yīrán 〈动〉 be the same as before; remain as usual: 风景～。The landscape is just the same as before. / The scenery remains unchanged. ‖ 该协议眼下～有效。This agreement still holds good at present. ‖ 世纪之交,和平和发展～是时代的主题。At the turn of the century, peace and development are still the themes of the time. ‖ 问题～没有解决。It *remains* an unsolved question/The question remains unsolved. ⇨～如故

〖～故我〗 yīrán-gùwǒ 〈熟〉 continue to go one's own way as usual; one's circumstances remain unchanged: 二十年过去了,我却～。Though twenty years has passed, I am still my old self.

〖～如故〗 yīrán-rúgù 〈熟〉 remain as before; remain unchanged; nothing has changed: 他总是起得很早,退休后也～。He has been an early riser and is still one even after his retirement.

【依人篱下】 yīrén-líxià ＝ 寄人篱下 jìrén-líxià

【依山傍水】 yīshān-bàngshuǐ 〈熟〉 lie at the foot of a mountain and beside a river; be near the mountains and rivers: ～,约有十数间草房。Between mountain and water were ten-odd thatched houses. ‖ 我的家乡～,是个风景秀丽的地方。Lying at the foot of a mountain and beside a river, my home village is a most beautiful place.

【依恃】 yīshì ＝ 依仗 yīzhàng

【依势凌弱】 yīshì-língruò 〈熟〉 misuse the power of the strong to oppress the weak

【依顺】 yīshùn 〈动〉 be obedient to; submit/yield tamely to: 在家中他事事都～妻子。At home he shows obedience to the wishes of his wife in every matter.

【依随】 yīsuí 〈动〉 follow; comply with; agree to; yield to: 丈夫说什么她都～。*She caters to every whim of her husband.*

【依托】 yītuō 〈动〉 ❶ rely on; depend on: ～权门 depend on powerful and influential families ‖ 无所～ have nothing to rely on ‖ 香港的进一步发展,没有内地做～是不可能的。Hong Kong's further development would be impossible without the backing of the mainland of China. ❷ [aiming at achieving a purpose] keep up a pretence: 他～鬼神,骗人钱财。He defrauded people of their money and belongings by claiming to know the wishes of gods and spirits.

【依偎】 yīwēi 〈动〉 snuggle up to; nestle up against; lean close to: 小女孩～在母亲身边。The little girl nestled up against her mother. ‖ 孩子～在母亲的膝上。The child snuggled in her mother's lap. ‖ 他们～在一起取暖。They nestled together for warmth.

【依违】 yīwéi 〈动〉〈书〉 be equivocal/undecided: ～不决 be undecided; have not decided yet

〖～两可〗 yīwéi-liǎngkě 〈熟〉 be equivocal/shilly-shally/ambiguous: 他干什么事都～。He cuts both ways in doing everything.

【依稀】 yīxī 〈形〉 vague; dim; faint: ～记得 remember vaguely; have a dim recollection (of) ‖ ～闻见花的味道 smell flowers faintly ‖ 景物～如旧。The surroundings faintly resemble what they used to be. ‖ 他～记得那个名字。He vaguely remembers that *name*.

〖～可见〗 yīxī-kějiàn be faintly/dimly visible: 在暮霭中,那座山

Y

峰～。That mountain peak is faintly visible in the evening mist.

【依循】 yīxún 〈动〉follow; abide by: 有所～ have something to abide by

【依样画葫芦】 yīyàng huà húlu 〈熟〉draw a gourd according to the model—copy mechanically; imitate; mimic; play the ape

【依依】 yīyī 〈形〉❶〈书〉frail and gentle; swaying in the wind: 杨柳～。The willows are swaying in the breeze. ❷ reluctant to part: ⇨～不舍

〖～不舍〗 yīyī-bùshě 〈熟〉be reluctant to part; cannot bear to part: 他们把他一直送到山口的大道上，这才～地告别。They escorted him all the way to the mountain pass for a reluctant farewell. ‖ 我～地把目光从那可怜的孩子身上移开。I dragged my eyes away from that poor child.

〖～惜别〗 yīyī-xībié 〈熟〉say goodbye reluctantly

【依约】 yīyuē 〈形〉〈书〉indistinct; vague

【依允】 yīyǔn 〈动〉comply with; consent; assent: 点头～ nod assent

【依仗】 yīzhàng 〈动〉count/rely on: ～某人帮忙 count on a person for assistance

〖～权势〗 yīzhàng quánshì rely on one's power and position; count on one's powerful connections: ～，欺压百姓 take advantage of one's or sb else's power to bully people; bully people on one's powerful connections or position

【依照】 yīzhào 〈介〉according to; in the light of; in accordance with: ～情况而定 decide as circumstances require ‖ ～时间表 according to the schedule ‖ ～这些变化，我们必须修改我们的计划。In the light of these changes, we must revise our plan.

祎 yī 〈形〉〈书〉fine; glorious

咿 yī ❶ → 咿唔 yīwú ❷ → 咿呀 yīyā

【咿唔】 yīwú 〈拟〉sound of reading aloud

【咿呀】 yīyā 〈拟〉❶ squeak; creak: ～的桨声 squeak of oars in oarlocks ‖ 隔壁传出咿咿呀呀的小提琴声。From the next room came the squeaky notes of a violin. ❷ prattle; babble: 幼儿咿咿呀呀地说话。The infant chatters/prattles.

〖～学语〗 yīyā-xuéyǔ 〈熟〉make incoherent sounds as a baby does

铱 yī 〈名〉[化学] iridium (Ir)

【铱灯】 yīdēng 〈名〉iridium lamp

【铱锇矿】 yī'ékuàng 〈名〉iridosmine

【铱金笔】 yījīnbǐ 〈名〉iridium-point pen

【铱星】 yīxīng 〈名〉〈简称〉Iridium System ⇨铱星系统

〖～系统〗 yīxīng xìtǒng 〈名〉Iridium System

猗 yī 〈书〉❶〈助〉[used at the end of a sentence to express exclamatory feelings]: 河水清且涟～。The clear river ripples on. ❷〈叹〉[expressing praise]: ～欤盛哉！Magnificent!

壹 yī 〈数〉[used as the numeral on cheques, bank-notes, etc to avoid mistakes or alternations] one

揖 yī ❶〈动〉〈书〉bow with hands clasped: ⇨开门～盗 ❷〈名〉bow: ⇨长～; 打躬作～

【揖别】 yībié 〈动〉〈书〉make a bow and say goodbye; bow sb goodbye

【揖让】 yīràng 〈动〉〈书〉[a form of courtesy between guest and host] bow with hands clasped and give precedence to the other

漪 yī 〈名〉〈书〉ripples: 清～ clear ripples

【漪澜】 yīlán 〈名〉〈书〉ripples and billows

鹥 yī 〈名〉〈书〉gull

噫 yī 〈叹〉〈书〉[expressing grief or regret] alas

【噫嘻】 yīxī 〈叹〉〈书〉[expressing grief or regret] alas

繄 yī 〈助〉〈书〉[used at the beginning of a sentence] only; alone

yí

匜 yí 〈名〉〈古〉(gourd-shaped) ladle (for containing water/wine)

仪 yí ❶〈名〉norm ❷〈名〉etiquette; ceremony; rite: ⇨礼～; 失～; 司～ ❸〈名〉present; gift: ⇨贺～; 谢～ ❹〈名〉appearance; bearing: ⇨～表堂堂; ～容; 威～ ❺〈名〉apparatus; instrument: ⇨～表; ～器; 地球～ ❻〈动〉〈书〉admire; yearn for: 心～已久 have long admired sb

【仪表】 yíbiǎo 〈名〉❶ appearance; bearing: 讲究～ keep up appearances ‖ 注意～ be attentive to one's appearance; be careful about one's deportment/manners ‖ ～不凡 wear handsome looks ‖ ～大方 be poised and graceful ‖ ～庄重 have a grave bearing ‖ 个人～ personal appearance ‖ 神气/威严的～ smart/commanding appearance ‖ 来者身材修长，～英俊。The comer is tall and handsome. ❷ meter; instrument: 察看～ study/read the instruments ‖ 检查～ examine the meter ‖ 装配～ be equipped with instruments ‖ 航空～ airborne instrument ‖ 万能～ all-purpose instrument

〖～板〗 yíbiǎobǎn 〈名〉[工业] instrument panel; fascia board; dashboard

〖～厂〗 yíbiǎochǎng 〈名〉instrument and meter plant

〖～读数〗 yíbiǎo dúshù 〈名〉instrument reading: ～是 90 度。The reading of the instrument is 90 degrees.

〖～刻度盘〗 yíbiǎo kèdùpán 〈名〉instrument dial; dial of a meter; indicating head

〖～灵敏度〗 yíbiǎo língmǐndù 〈名〉meter sensitivity

〖～盘〗 yíbiǎopán 〈名〉instrument board

〖～堂堂〗 yíbiǎo-tángtáng 〈熟〉be dignified in appearance; be impressive-looking

【仪器】 yíqì 〈名〉instrument; apparatus: 安装～ install instruments ‖ 操作～ manipulate an apparatus ‖ 发明/设计～ invent/design an apparatus ‖ 购置～ buy apparatus/instruments ‖ 生产～ turn out/produce instruments ‖ 调整～ adjust an apparatus ‖ 制造～ make an instrument ‖ 测量～ measuring instrument ‖ 光学/航海～ optical/nautical instrument ‖ 化学～ chemical apparatus ‖ 教学～ educational instrument ‖ 精密～ delicate/precision instrument ‖ 科学～ scientific instrument ‖ 图像～ graphic instrument

〖～厂〗 yíqìchǎng 〈名〉instrument plant

〖～科学〗 yíqì kēxué 〈名〉[工程] instrument science

〖～箱〗 yíqìxiāng 〈名〉[工程] instrument/thermometer shelter; thermometer screen; thermoscreen

〖～罩〗 yíqìzhào 〈名〉[工程] instrument housing

〖～制造工业〗 yíqì zhìzào gōngyè 〈名〉instrument-making industry

【仪容】 yíróng 〈名〉appearance; looks: 整肃～ tidy up one's appearance ‖ ～不整 be untidy in appearance ‖ ～俊秀 be possessed of delicate beauty ‖ 端庄的～ dignified appearance

【仪式】 yíshì 〈名〉ceremony; rite; ritual; function: 出席～ attend a ceremony; be present at a ceremony ‖ 结束/精简～ complete/abridge a ceremony ‖ 举行～ hold/perform/conduct/stage a ceremony ‖ 主持～ conduct a ceremony ‖ 发奖～ prize-giving ceremony ‖ 官方～ official function ‖ 结婚～ wedding ceremony ‖ 揭幕～ unveiling ceremony ‖ 签字～ ceremony for signing an agreement ‖ 升旗～ flag-rising ceremony ‖ 授奖～ award presentation ceremony ‖ 赠送～ presentation ceremony ‖ 宗教～ religious rites/ritual ‖ 因为下雨，～从简。The ceremony was abbreviated by rain.

【仪态】 yítài 〈名〉〈书〉bearing; appearance: 摆出威严～ assume a bearing of dignity ‖ 培养优美～ develop good posture ‖ ～高贵 have a noble bearing ‖ ～威严 possess/have a dignified bearing ‖ ～优雅 have a graceful deportment ‖ 他是一位～文雅的人。He is a man of refined mien.

〖～万方〗 yítài-wànfāng 〈熟〉(of a beauty) appear in all her glory; be distinguished and elegant: 她身材非常优美，走起路来～。She has an excellent figure and walks with an air.

〖～万千〗 yítài-wànqiān = 仪态万方 yítài-wànfāng

【仪仗】 yízhàng 〈名〉❶ flags, weapons, etc carried by guards before the emperor when he went out in ancient times ❷ flags,

weapons, etc carried by guards of honour
〖～兵〗 yízhàngbīng 〈名〉 honour guard
〖～队〗 yízhàngduì 〈名〉 guard of honour; *honour guard*: 检阅～ review/inspect a guard of honour ‖ 走在～前头 lead the procession ‖ 陆海空三军～ guard of honour of the three services

圯 yí 〈名〉〈书〉 bridge
【圯桥】 yíqiáo 〈名〉 bridge

夷[1] yí 〈名〉 ❶ *yi* [name for an ancient tribe in east China; ancient tribes in the east] ❷〈旧〉〈贬〉 barbarian tribe [minorities outside the Yellow River regions] ❸〈旧〉 foreign countries; foreigners

夷[2] yí ❶〈形〉 smooth; safe: ⇨化险为～; 履险如～ ❷〈动〉 raze: 把建筑物～平 level a building to the ground ⇨～为平地 ❸〈动〉〈书〉 exterminate; wipe out: ⇨～灭九族
【夷灭九族】 yímiè-jiǔzú 〈熟〉 exterminate the entire family of a criminal [including the families of one's mother and wife, relatives, etc in ancient China]
【夷为平地】 yíwéi-píngdì 〈熟〉 level/raze to the ground: 敌人把小城～。 The enemy levelled the town to the ground. ‖ 地震将这个小镇～。 An earthquake levelled the town. / An earthquake laid the city flat. ‖ 那颗炸弹把整个村子～。 The bomb flattened the entire village. ‖ 这个村庄在空袭中被～。 The village was obliterated *in the bombing raid.*

诒 yí 〈动〉〈书〉 leave behind; present a gift

迤 yí → 逶迤 wēiyí
⇨yǐ

饴 yí 〈名〉 maltose: ⇨甘之如～; 高粱～
【饴糖】 yítáng 〈名〉 maltose; malt sugar

怡 yí 〈形〉〈书〉 happy; cheerful; joyful: ⇨～然自得; 心旷神～
【怡和】 yíhé 〈形〉〈书〉 affable; genial; happy: 神情～ look happy and affable
【怡乐】 yílè 〈形〉 happy; joyous; joyful
【怡情悦性】 yíqíng-yuèxìng 〈熟〉 cheer the heart and compose the mind: 欣赏音乐可以～, 消愁解闷。 Music cheers the heart and relieves the mind.
【怡然】 yírán 〈形〉 happy; *contented*
〖～自得〗 yírán-zìdé 〈熟〉 be happy and pleased with oneself: 安闲舒适, ～ be self-contented with a leisurely and comfortable life ‖ 他听着风动树梢, 小鸟欢唱, 觉得～, 不愿离去。 Listening to the breeze in the branches and the merry chirping of birds, he was filled with content and felt reluctant to tear himself away from such a scene.
【怡神】 yíshén 〈动〉〈书〉 soothe the spirit
〖～养性〗 yíshén-yǎngxìng 〈熟〉 soothe one's spirit and cultivate one's mind
【怡悦】 yíyuè 〈形〉 happy; joyous

宜 yí ❶〈形〉 suitable; appropriate; fitting: 儿童不～ be un*suitable for children* ‖ ～做某事 be fit to do sth ‖ ～耕荒地 reclaimable wasteland ‖ 学生服以简朴为～。 A simple dress is suitable for school wear. ‖ 说这种话不～。 Such remarks are out of keeping. ‖ 颜色鲜艳的衣服不～在这种严肃的场合穿。 Bright clothes are hardly appropriate for such a solemn occasion. ‖ 这食物不～吃得太多。 There is no benefit in eating too much of this food. ‖ 这种土壤～种花生。 This kind of soil is good for planting peanuts. ⇨得～; 合～; 适～; 相～ ❷〈动〉 suit; fit: ⇨老少咸～ ❸〈名〉 suitable thing/measure/…: ⇨事～; 因地制～ ❹〈动〉 [often used in the negative] should; ought to: ～早不～晚。 The sooner, the better. ‖ 不～操之过急。 This should not be done in haste. ‖ ～将剩勇追穷寇。 With power to spare we must pursue the tottering foes. ⇨事不～迟 ❺〈副〉〈书〉 certainly; without doubt: ～其不从也。 He will certainly not obey.
【宜人】 yírén 〈形〉 pleasant; delightful: 凉爽～ be comfortably/delightfully/pleasantly cool ‖ 景物～。 The scenery is attractive/charming. ‖ 气候～。 The weather is pleasant/agreeable.
【宜室宜家】 yíshì-yíjiā 〈熟〉 conjugal bliss/harmony
【宜于】 yíyú 〈动〉 be suitable for: 这里的气候～疗养。 The weather here is suitable for recuperation.

荑 yí 〈动〉〈书〉 clear the fields of weeds; weed: ⇨芟～
⇨tí

咦 yí 〈叹〉 [expressing surprise or disapproval] well; why: ～, 怎么孩子一转眼就不见了! Why, the child disappeared in the twinkling of an eye! ‖ ～, 这是怎么回事? Hey, what's *all* this about?

贻 yí 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ send sb a gift; present: ⇨～赠 ❷ bequeath; leave behind: ⇨～患; ～人口实; ～笑大方
【贻贝】 yíbèi 〈名〉 [动物] mussel
【贻害】 yíhài 〈动〉 leave a legacy of trouble: ～后世 bring calamity upon posterity ‖ ～学生 mislead young students
〖～无穷〗 yíhài-wúqióng 〈熟〉 entail untold troubles; lead to endless troubles: 对某人～ bring sb evil consequences unceasingly
【贻患】 yíhuàn 〈动〉 sow seeds of disaster
【贻人口实】 yírén-kǒushí 〈熟〉 give occasion to scandal/gossip; be a source of ridicule; provide one's critics with a handle; give others a handle against oneself
【贻误】 yíwù 〈动〉 affect adversely; bungle: ～大局 disrupt the general plan ‖ ～工程 delay the project ‖ ～工作 affect the work adversely ‖ ～后人 mislead later generations ‖ ～战机 bungle the *chance of winning a battle; forfeit a chance for combat* ‖ ～终身 bring evil upon one's whole life
【贻笑大方】 yíxiào-dàfāng 〈熟〉 make a laughing stock of oneself before experts; incur the ridicule of learned people; expose oneself to ridicule: 他们说年轻人作品幼稚, ～。 They say that young writers are childish and will make a fool of themselves. ‖ 我对此知之甚少, 乱发议论, 岂不～。 I know little about this and don't want to make a fool of myself by making frivolous com*ments.*
【贻笑千古】 yíxiào-qiāngǔ 〈熟〉 be the laughing stock of the ages
【贻笑天下】 yíxiào-tiānxià 〈熟〉 be laughed at by the public
【贻笑万世】 yíxiào-wànshì 〈熟〉 make oneself a laughing stock for generations to come
【贻赠】 yízèng 〈动〉 present; leave something to posterity

姨 yí 〈名〉 ❶ one's wife's sister; sister-in-law: ⇨大～子; 小～子 ❷ one's mother's sister: ⇨～妈 ❸ aunt [woman of one's mother's age]: 李～ Aunt Li
【姨表】 yíbiǎo 〈名〉 maternal cousin: ～姐妹 female maternal cousins ‖ ～兄弟 male maternal cousins
【姨夫】 yífu 〈名〉 uncle [husband of one's maternal aunt/ mother's sister]
【姨父】 yífu ＝ 姨夫 yífu
【姨姐】 yíjiě 〈名〉 sister-in-law [elder sister of one's wife]
【姨姥姥】 yílǎolao 〈名〉 great-aunt [sister of one's maternal grandmother]
【姨妈】 yímā 〈名〉 aunt; (married) maternal aunt
【姨妹】 yímèi 〈名〉 sister-in-law [younger sister of one's wife]
【姨母】 yímǔ 〈名〉 aunt; (married) maternal aunt
【姨奶奶】 yínǎinai 〈名〉 ❶ great-aunt [sister of one's paternal grandmother] ❷ concubine
【姨娘】 yíniang 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 term of address for father's concubine ❷〈方〉 aunt; (married) maternal aunt
【姨儿】 yír 〈名〉〈方〉 mother's *sister; maternal aunt*
【姨太太】 yítàitai 〈名〉 concubine
【姨丈】 yízhàng 〈名〉 uncle; husband of one's maternal aunt/ mother's sister

栘 yí
【栘栎】 yíyī 〈名〉 delavay docynia

胰 yí 〈名〉 [解剖] pancreas
【胰蛋白酶】 yídànbáiméi 〈名〉 [生化] trypsin
【胰岛】 yídǎo 〈名〉 [生理] pancreas islet; Langerhans' islet

〖～瘤〗 yídǎoliú 〈名〉[医学] insulinoma
〖～素〗 yídǎosù 〈名〉[医学] insulin：口服～ oral insulin ‖ 植物～ plant insulin
〖～细胞癌〗 yídǎoxìbāo'ái 〈名〉[医学] islet-cell carcinoma
【胰淀粉酶】 yídiànfěnméi 〈名〉[生化] amylopsin
【胰多肽】 yíduōtài 〈名〉[生化] pancreatic polypeptide
【胰酶】 yíméi 〈名〉[生化] pancreatic enzyme; pancreatin
〖～制剂〗 yíméi zhìjì 〈名〉 pancreatin
【胰泌素】 yímìsù 〈名〉[生化] secretin
【胰切除术】 yíqiēchúshù 〈名〉[医学]pancreatectomy
【胰石】 yíshí 〈名〉[医学] pancreatolith
【胰头】 yítóu 〈名〉 head of pancreas
〖～癌〗 yítóu'ái 〈名〉[医学] carcinoma of head of pancreas
【胰尾】 yíwěi 〈名〉 tail of pancreas
【胰腺】 yíxiàn 〈名〉[解剖] pancreas：～疾病 pancreatic disease
〖～癌〗 yíxiàn'ái 〈名〉[医学] cancer of pancreas; pancreatic cancer
〖～管〗 yíxiànguǎn 〈名〉[解剖] pancreatic duct
〖～囊肿〗 yíxiàn nángzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] pancreatic cyst
〖～切除术〗 yíxiàn qiēchúshù 〈名〉[医学] pancreatectomy
〖～性糖尿病〗 yíxiànxìng tángniàobìng 〈名〉[医学] pancreatic diabetes; diabetes pancreaticus
〖～炎〗 yíxiànyán 〈名〉[医学] pancreatitis
【胰液】 yíyè 〈名〉[生理] pancreatic juice
【胰脏】 yízàng 〈名〉[解剖] pancreas：～切除术 pancreatectomy
【胰脂酶】 yízhīméi 〈名〉[生化] pancreatic lipase; steapsin
【胰子】 yízi 〈名〉 ❶ pancreas (of pigs, sheep, etc) ❷ 〈方〉 soap

宧 yí 〈名〉〈古〉 northeast corner of a room

蛇 yí → 委蛇 wēiyí
⇨shé

移 yí 〈动〉 ❶ move; remove; shift：把桌子往后～ move the table back ‖ 把目光从画上～开 remove one's eyes from the picture ‖ 车站向南～了。The railway station moved southward. ‖ 他的视线～向了电话。His eyes shifted to the telephone. ‖ 两年后，他的遗体被～葬他处。Two years later his body was re-interred. ⇨～动；迁～；转～ ❷ transform; change; alter：信念不～ be steadfast/unshakable in one's faith ⇨～风易俗；本性难～
【移步】 yíbù 〈动〉 move one's steps; walk：～换形 as time goes on, things keep changing
【移调】 yídiào 〈名〉[音乐] transposition：～钢琴 transposing piano ‖ ～乐器 transposing instrument
【移东补西】 yídōng-bǔxī 〈熟〉 reinforce one place at the expense of another; rob Peter to pay Paul
【移动】 yídòng 〈动〉 move; shift：～胳膊/腿/头部 move one's arm/leg/head ‖ ～家具 move the furniture ‖ 向后/前～ move backwards/forwards ‖ ～PC mobile PC ‖ ～电源 portable power source ‖ ～火炮 mobile artillery ‖ ～绞车 crab winch ‖ ～接头 shift joint ‖ ～沙丘 wandering/migratory/travelling dune ‖ ～设备 mobile equipment ‖ ～摄影 follow-scene; dolly/travelling shot ‖ 冰川～了大石块。The glacier dislocated great stones. ‖ 一股冷气流正由西伯利亚向内蒙古～。A cold air mass is moving from Siberia to Inner Mongolia.
〖～靶〗 yídòngbǎ 〈名〉 moving target
〖～存储器〗 yídòng cúnchǔqì 〈名〉 mobile storage
〖～电话〗 yídòng diànhuà 〈名〉 cell/mobile phone; cellular/mobile telephone：关掉～ switch the cell phone off ‖ 带有漫游服务的～ mobile phone with roaming service ‖ 翻盖式～ flip phone ‖ 数码/数字～ digital mobile ‖ ～单向/双向收费 one-way/two-way charges for cellular phones
〖～式〗 yídòngshì 〈形〉 mobile; of movable type：～吊车 mobile crane/hoist ‖ ～发动机/取暖器 portable engine/heater ‖ ～火箭发射装置 mobile missile launcher ‖ ～塔式起重机 transportable tower crane ‖ ～装载机 mobile loader
〖～通信〗 yídòng tōngxìn 〈名〉 mobile communication：移动数据通信网 mobile data communication network ‖ 移动卫星通信 mobile satellite communication ‖ 移动无线电通信 mobile radio
〖～因特网〗 yídòng Yīntèwǎng 〈名〉 mobile Internet
〖～中继站〗 yídòng zhōngjìzhàn 〈名〉[通信] mobile-relay station
【移防】 yífáng 〈动〉 (of troops) be shifted elsewhere for garrison duty
【移风易俗】 yífēng-yìsú 〈熟〉 change prevailing habits and customs; transform social traditions
【移轨器】 yíguǐqì 〈名〉[工程] track shifter
【移行】 yíháng 〈动〉 (of alphabetical languages) divide a word with a hyphen at the end of a line and continue at the beginning of the next
【移花接木】 yíhuā-jiēmù 〈熟〉 graft a twig of one tree onto another—stealthily substitute one thing for another; palm off the spurious as the genuine; place a substitute by subterfuge：这份报告不遗余力歪曲事实，～，蛊惑人心。The report leaves no stone unturned to distort facts, substitute one thing for another, and resort to demagoguery.
【移交】 yíjiāo 〈动〉 ❶ turn over; transfer; deliver into sb's custody：～权力 hand over power ‖ 把设备～厂方 turn over the equipment to the plant ‖ 将小偷～警方 turn over/deliver/hand over a thief to the police ‖ 他被～军事法庭审判。He was handed over to a military tribunal for trial. ❷ devolve：～工作 devolve work (upon sb); turn over the job (to)
〖～手续〗 yíjiāo shǒuxù 〈名〉 hand-over formalities：办理～ go through the procedure of transfer; go through the hand-over formalities
【移解】 yíjiè 〈动〉 transfer a prisoner from one place to another under escort
【移居】 yíjū 〈动〉 move one's residence; migrate：～国外 emigrate to/into a foreign country ‖ ～海外 migrate overseas ‖ 大量～ emigrate in droves ‖ 数百万人～到城市。Millions have migrated to the cities.
【移录】 yílù 〈动〉〈书〉 copy
【移苗】 yímiáo 〈动〉 transplant seedlings
【移民】 yímín ❶ 〈动〉 migrate; emigrate; immigrate; relocate：向海外/西部地区～ emigrate to a foreign country/western regions ‖ 三峡库区～ relocation of people from the Three Gorges area ❷ 〈名〉 migrant; immigrant; emigrant：安置～ resettle immigrants ‖ 接纳～ take in/admit/receive immigrants ‖ 同化～ assimilate immigration/immigrants ‖ 避难～ refugee immigrants ‖ 非法～ illegal immigrants/aliens ‖ 海外～ overseas emigrants ‖ 拒绝～入境 exclude immigrants from a country ‖ 许多外国～很快在这片新土地上安家落户了。Settlers from abroad quickly populated the new land.
〖～点〗 yímíndiǎn 〈名〉 settlement
〖～法〗 yímínfǎ 〈名〉 immigration law
〖～局〗 yímínjú 〈名〉 immigration office/service
〖～签证〗 yímín qiānzhèng 〈名〉 immigrant visa：取得～ obtain an immigrant visa
〖～倾向〗 yímín qīngxiàng 〈名〉 intention of immigrating (to a country)：有～ have the intention of immigrating to a country
〖～人口〗 yímín rénkǒu 〈名〉 immigrant population
〖～条例〗 yímín tiáolì 〈名〉 immigration regulation
〖～限额〗 yímín xiàn'é 〈名〉 immigration quota
〖～政策〗 yímín zhèngcè 〈名〉 immigration policy：放宽～ liberalize the immigration policy ‖ 修改～ adjust the immigration policy
【移频】 yípín 〈名〉[电子] frequency shift
【移情】 yíqíng ❶ 〈动〉 change feelings/mind/affection ❷ 〈名〉 [心理] transference：～作用 empathy
〖～别恋〗 yíqíng-biéliàn 〈熟〉 shift one's love to another person; change one's affection to another person; have a new sweetheart
【移山】 yíshān 〈动〉 remove mountains
〖～倒海〗 yíshān-dǎohǎi 〈熟〉 remove mountains and drain seas—exercise magic power; transform nature
〖～填海〗 yíshān-tiánhǎi 〈动〉 remove mountains and fill up seas
〖～易河〗 yíshān-yìhé 〈动〉 move mountains and change river courses
〖～造田〗 yíshān-zàotián 〈动〉 remove hills to build up farmlands
〖～治水〗 yíshān-zhìshuǐ 〈动〉 move mountains and regulate rivers
【移师】 yíshī 〈动〉 move army forces elsewhere：比赛结束后，篮球队将～上海。After the match, the basketball team will be transferred to Shanghai.
【移天换日】 yítiān-huànrì 〈熟〉 move the sky and change the sun—usurp state power
【移位】 yíwèi 〈名〉 ❶ [计算机] shift：～电路 shift circuit ‖ ～功

能 shifting function ❷ [医学] displacement; translocation; transposition
〖～寄存器〗 yíwèi jìcúnqì 〈名〉[计算机] shift register
〖～键〗 yíwèijiàn 〈名〉[计算机] shift key
〖～脉冲〗 yíwèi màichōng 〈名〉[计算机] shift pulse
〖～指令〗 yíwèi zhǐlìng 〈名〉[计算机] shift order
【移徙】 yíxǐ 〈动〉(of birds) migrate: 燕子于初秋开始向南～。 Swallows begin their migration south in early autumn.
【移项】 yíxiàng 〈名〉[数学] transposition
【移相】 yíxiàng 〈名〉[电学] phase-shift
〖～变压器〗 yíxiàng biànyāqì 〈名〉 phase-shifting tranformer
〖～电路〗 yíxiàng diànlù 〈名〉 phase-shift circuit
〖～器〗 yíxiàngqì 〈名〉 phaser (shifter)
〖～网络〗 yíxiàng wǎngluò 〈名〉 phase-shift network
【移像管】 yíxiàngguǎn 〈名〉[电子] image tube
【移像扫描】 yíxiàng sǎomiáo 〈名〉[电子] image deflection scanning
【移译】 *yíyì* 〈动〉〈书〉 *translate*
【移易】 yíyì 〈动〉〈书〉 change: 一字不可～。 Not a word is to be altered/changed.
【移用】 yíyòng 〈动〉 use/apply elsewhere: ～公款 re-appropriate public funds/money
【移栽】 yízāi 〈动〉 transplant: ～树苗 transplant saplings
【移植】 yízhí 〈动〉 ❶ transplant: ～秧苗 transplant seedlings/shoots ❷ [医学] graft; transplant: ～角膜/肾脏/心脏 transplant a cornea/kidney/heart ‖ 排斥～ reject a transplant ‖ 骨髓～ bone marrow transplant ‖ 在很多情况下,接受者的身体排斥异体～。 In many cases, the recipient's body rejects an alien tissue transplant.
〖～抗原〗 yízhí kàngyuán 〈名〉[医学] transplantation antigen
〖～免疫〗 yízhí miǎnyì 〈名〉 transplantation immunity: ～学 transplantation immunology
〖～排斥反应〗 yízhí páichì fǎnyìng 〈名〉 graft-rejection
〖～手术〗 yízhí shǒushù 〈名〉 transplant operation: 接受肾脏～ have/receive/undergo a kidney transplant ‖ 做器官～ do organ transplants ‖ 心脏～ heart transplant operation
〖～术〗 *yízhíshù* 〈名〉[医学] *transplantation*
【移樽就教】 yízūn-jiùjiào 〈熟〉 take one's wine cup to another person's table to seek advice—go to sb for advice

痍

yí 〈名〉〈书〉 wound; trauma: 伤～ wound ⇨疮～

遗

yí ❶〈动〉 lose: ⇨～失 ❷〈动〉 omit; slip over: 巨细无～ slip over nothing whether big or small ⇨～漏; ～忘 ❸〈名〉 something lost: ⇨补～; 路不拾～ ❹〈动〉 leave behind; keep back: ⇨～迹; ～留; 不～余力 ❺〈动〉 leave behind at one's death; bequeath; hand down: ⇨～容; ～愿; ～嘱 ❻〈动〉 (involuntarily) emit; excrete; discharge: ⇨～精; 梦～
⇨wèi

【遗爱】 yí'ài 〈名〉 kind-heartedness/benevolence left behind
【遗案】 *yí'àn* 〈名〉 *case left over; unsolved case*
【遗笔】 yíbǐ 〈名〉 writings of a deceased person
【遗产】 yíchǎn 〈名〉 legacy; inheritance; heritage; bequest: 一笔/份～ a legacy ‖ 得到～ get a legacy (from sb) ‖ 管理～ administer sb's bequest ‖ 获得～ take possession of one's inheritance ‖ 继承～ come into/receive one's inheritance; inherit a legacy ‖ 接受～ receive an inheritance ‖ 留下～ leave (sb) a legacy; bequeath a legacy; leave a bequest (to sb); hand down inheritance ‖ 提出～要求 claim one's inheritance ‖ ～纠纷 trouble over an estate left ‖ 丰富的～ rich heritage ‖ 历史～ legacy of history ‖ 文化～ cultural heritage/legacy ‖ 祖先的～ ancestral legacy
〖～承受人〗 yíchǎn chéngshòurén 〈名〉 legatee
〖～管理人〗 yíchǎn guǎnlǐrén 〈名〉 administrator of an estate
〖～继承权〗 yíchǎn jìchéngquán 〈名〉 right to a legacy: 取消～ disinherit an heir to a legacy
〖～继承人〗 yíchǎn jìchéngrén 〈名〉 heir to property; inheritor; legatee
〖～清册〗 yíchǎn qīngcè 〈名〉 account of executors
〖～税〗 yíchǎnshuì 〈名〉 inheritance tax; legacy duty: 交纳～ pay one's inheritance tax ‖ 征收～ levy inheritance tax
【遗臭万年】 yíchòu-wànnián 〈熟〉 leave a stink for ten thousand years; be defamed throughout history; go down in history as a byword of infamy; be condemned for generations: 大丈夫要流芳后世,不能～。 A great man should hand down a good name to future generations, not a foul reputation.
【遗传】 yíchuán ❶〈动〉 pass on to the next generation: 她的蓝眼睛是母亲～给她的。 She inherits her blue eyes from her mother. ‖ 这种病～吗? Is this disease hereditary? ❷〈名〉 heredity; inheritance: 基因～ genetic inheritance ‖ 交叉～ crisscross inheritance
〖～变量〗 yíchuán biànliàng 〈名〉 genetic variance
〖～变异〗 yíchuán biànyì 〈名〉 genetic variation: ～性 genetic variability
〖～标记〗 yíchuán biāojì 〈名〉 genetic marker
〖～病〗 yíchuánbìng 〈名〉 hereditary/inherited disease
〖～工程〗 yíchuán gōngchéng 〈名〉 genetic engineering
〖～密码〗 yíchuán mìmǎ 〈名〉 genetic code: 破译～ break the genetic code
〖～免疫〗 yíchuán miǎnyì 〈名〉 inherent immunity
〖～特征〗 yíchuán tèzhēng 〈名〉 hereditary feature/character
〖～物质〗 *yíchuán wùzhì* 〈名〉 *genetic material*
〖～性〗 yíchuánxìng 〈名〉 heredity: 患～疾病 take a hereditary disease
〖～学〗 yíchuánxué 〈名〉 genetics: ～家 geneticist
〖～因子〗 yíchuán yīnzǐ 〈名〉 genetic factor; gene
【遗存】 yícún ❶〈动〉 remain; continue to exist: 这是～至今最早的希伯来文手稿。 This is the oldest Hebrew manuscript in existence. ❷〈名〉 historical remains: 史前动物的化石～ fossil remains of a prehistoric animal
【遗毒】 yídú 〈名〉 evil legacy; harmful tradition; pernicious influence/vestige: 肃清～ liquidate a pernicious influence; wipe out all the pernicious vestiges
【遗范】 yífàn 〈名〉 example set by the deceased
【遗风】 yífēng 〈名〉 customs handed down from the past: 古代～ *remains/survivals of an ancient custom* ‖ 远古～ *customs of* remote antiquity
【遗腹子】 yífùzǐ 〈名〉 posthumous child: 领养～ adopt a posthumous child
【遗稿】 yígǎo 〈名〉 posthumous manuscript
【遗孤】 yígū 〈名〉 orphan: 抚养～ bring up/foster an orphan ‖ 烈士～ orphan of a martyr
【遗骨】 yígǔ 〈名〉 remains of the dead: 动物～ osseous remains of animals ‖ 烈士～ remains of the martyrs
【遗骸】 yíhái 〈名〉 remains: 烈士～ remains of the martyrs ‖ 骆驼的化石～ fossilized remains of a camel
【遗憾】 yíhàn ❶〈名〉 eternal regret; lasting remorse: 终身～ lifelong regret ❷〈动〉 regret; lament: 表示～ express one's regret (over/at sth) ‖ 不～ have no regrets (about) ‖ 感到～ feel regret ‖ 显得～ show regret ‖ 使深感～ make sb greatly/deeply regret ‖ 很～,我不能和你同行了。 I am very sorry that I won't be able to travel with you. ‖ 这是一件令人～的事情。 It is a matter to be regretted. ‖ 真～。 It's a real pity.
【遗痕】 yíhén 〈名〉 marks; traces; vestiges
【遗恨】 yíhèn 〈名〉 eternal regret; lasting remorse: 死无～ die without regrets ‖ ～绵绵 feel a lasting remorse ‖ ～无穷 feel remorseful till the end of one's days
〖～终天〗 yíhèn-zhōngtiān 〈熟〉 feel remorseful till the end of one's days
【遗迹】 yíjì 〈名〉 historical remains; vestiges; traces; sites: 保护～ preserve historical sites ‖ 参观古罗马～ look around the remains of ancient Rome ‖ 发掘～ unearth traces (of) ‖ 发现～ find traces (of) ‖ 挖掘～ dig out historical ruins ‖ 古城～ remains of an ancient city
【遗精】 yíjīng 〈名〉 nocturnal/seminal emission; wet dream; spermatorrhea
【遗老】 yílǎo 〈名〉 ❶ adherent of a former dynasty; old fogy; old diehard: 前朝～ old adherent of the overthrown dynasty ❷ 〈书〉〈旧〉 *old people who have witnessed big social changes*
【遗烈】 yíliè 〈名〉 achievements/exploits of one's predecessors
【遗留】 yíliú 〈动〉 leave behind; hand down: ～财产 leave/hand down an estate (to) ‖ 解决历史～问题 resolve/settle questions left over by history ‖ 收拾前政府～下来的烂摊子 clear up the mess left by the previous government ‖ 旧体制～下来的问题 legacy of the old system ‖ 上届政府～给本届政府很多问题。 This government has inherited many problems from the previous one. / The previous government left behind many problems for its

successor.

【遗漏】 yílòu 〈动〉 omit; leave out; drop: ～错误 overlook an error ‖ ～逗号 miss out/omit a comma ‖ 补上～ correct/supply an omission ‖ 出现～ have omissions ‖ 发现～ discover/find omissions ‖ 纠正～ correct/rectify an omission ‖ 弥补～ make up for an omission; supply an omission ‖ 指出～ point out an omission ‖ 明显～ glaring omission ‖ 重大～ grave/serious omission ‖ 抄写时他～了整整一行。He dropped a line in copying. ‖ 没有～任何有价值的东西。Nothing of value is left out. ‖ 你在名单上～了我的名字。You have omitted my name from your list.

【遗民】 yímín 〈名〉 ❶ adherent of a former dynasty ❷ survivor of great upheaval

【遗命】 yímìng 〈名〉 will; testament

【遗墨】 yímò 〈名〉 posthumous letters, manuscripts, scrolls of painting or calligraphy, etc: 收集～ collect letters, manuscripts, scrolls of painting or calligraphy left by sb

【遗尿】 yíniào 〈名〉[医学] enuresis; bed-wetting

【遗篇】 yípiān 〈名〉 posthumous writings

【遗弃】 yíqì 〈动〉 ❶ (of things) cast away; abandon; forsake: 敌军～的武器 weapons abandoned by the enemy troops ❷ (of one's relatives) abandon; forsake; desert: ～妻子儿女 abandon/forsake/desert one's wife and children ‖ 无情地～ forsake sb unfeelingly ‖ 被社会～的人 social outcast

〖～罪〗 yíqìzuì 〈名〉 crime of abandonment

【遗缺】 yíquē 〈名〉 vacancy; vacated post: 递补～ fill (up) a vacancy ‖ 他调走后办公室有个～。His transfer causes a vacancy in the office.

【遗容】 yíróng 〈名〉 ❶ remains: 瞻仰～ pay one's respects to the remains of sb ❷ portrait of the deceased

【遗撒】 yísǎ 〈动〉 litter and leak

【遗少】 yíshào 〈名〉 young diehard; young adherent of an overthrown dynasty

【遗失】 yíshī 〈动〉 lose: ～身份证 lose one's identity card ‖ ～证件 lose papers ‖ ～不补 be not reissued if lost

〖～启事〗 yíshī qǐshì 〈名〉 lost property notice

〖～招领〗 yíshī zhāolǐng 〈名〉 lost and found: ～处 Lost and Found Office

【遗世】 yíshì 〈动〉 cut oneself off from the rest of the world: ～脱俗 be free from conventions

〖～独立〗 yíshì-dúlì 〈熟〉 cut oneself off from the rest of the world; live in seclusion

【遗事】 yíshì 〈名〉 ❶ incidents of the past ages: 前朝～ incidents of the previous dynasty ❷ deeds of those now dead

【遗书】 yíshū 〈名〉 ❶ [usu used in book titles] posthumous papers; writings of an author now dead ❷ letter/note left by one immediately before death: 写～ write a letter before one's death ❸ 〈书〉 lost books; books no longer existant/available

【遗属】 yíshǔ 〈名〉 family members/dependents of the deceased: 烈士～ family dependants of a martyr

【遗孀】 yíshuāng 〈名〉 widow

【遗俗】 yísú 〈名〉〈旧〉 custom; traditional practice: ～之累 burden of inherited customs

【遗体】 yítǐ 〈名〉 remains (of the dead); mortal remains: 安葬～ bury the remains (of) ‖ 火化～ cremate sb's remains/body ‖ 移葬～ reinter sb's body ‖ 烈士～ remains of a martyr ‖ 把～运回家乡 take sb's body back to his hometown ‖ 向～告别 pay one's last respects to the remains ‖ 他的～已被火化。His body was committed to the flames. / His remains were cremated.

【遗忘】 yíwàng 〈动〉 forget: 被彻底～ be utterly forgotten ‖ 切勿～您的东西。Take care not to leave your things behind. ‖ 行李被～在车站月台上。The luggage remained on the platform. ‖ 许多戏剧的名字已经被人～了。The names of many plays have fallen into oblivion.

〖～症〗 yíwàngzhèng 〈名〉[医学] amnesia

【遗闻】 yíwén 〈名〉 old-time tales: ～轶事 old-time tales and anecdotes

【遗物】 yíwù 〈名〉 relics; things left behind by the deceased: 保留历史～ retain historic remains ‖ 发现～ find relics ‖ 清理～ clear up relics (pertaining to sb) ‖ 挖掘～ dig up relics ‖ 出土～ unearthed relics (of) ‖ 古代～ ancient relics ‖ 历史～ historic remains of a bygone age ‖ 祖传～ heirloom

【遗像】 yíxiàng 〈名〉 portrait/photo of the deceased

【遗训】 yíxùn 〈名〉 teachings of the deceased: 遵守～ follow teachings of the deceased

【遗言】 yíyán 〈名〉 deathbed words/testament; last words: 留下～ leave words before one's death

【遗业】 yíyè 〈名〉 ❶ career left behind by one's ancestors: 继承先人～ carry on where one's ancestor left off ❷ ＝ 遗产 yíchǎn

【遗愿】 yíyuàn 〈名〉 unfulfilled wish of the deceased; deathbed behest: 实现先烈的～ carry out the behest of the martyrs; carry out unfulfilled wish of the martyrs ‖ 违背～ go against sb's last request ‖ 遵照某人～ follow sb's last wish ‖ 尊重死者～ respect the last wish of the deceased ‖ 临终～ last wish

【遗泽】 yízé 〈名〉 benevolence by the dead

【遗赠】 yízèng 〈动〉 bequeath; will: ～财产 bequeath/will one's property to sb ‖ ～房产 demise premises ‖ ～尸体供科学研究 will one's body to science ‖ 他～给朋友一些钱。He bequeathed some money to his friends.

〖～物〗 yízèngwù 〈名〉 legacy; bequest

〖～者〗 yízèngzhě 〈名〉 bequeather; devisor; legator

【遗诏】 yízhào 〈名〉 edict left by a dying emperor; testamentary edict

【遗照】 yízhào 〈名〉 photograph of the deceased before death

【遗址】 yízhǐ 〈名〉 ruins; relics; site: 保护古城～ preserve the ruins of an ancient city ‖ 发掘古代～ excavate ancient ruins ‖ 半坡～ site of Banpo

【遗志】 yízhì 〈名〉 deathbed behest: 继承先烈～ carry out the behest/unfinished wish of the martyrs; continue the work left by the martyrs ‖ 牢记死者～ have the unfulfilled expectations of the deceased at heart ‖ 实现～ fulfil the task bequeathed by sb

【遗嘱】 yízhǔ 〈名〉 testament; will; dying words; dying wish: 篡改～ tamper/falsify a will ‖ 否定～ repudiate a will ‖ 毁掉～ destroy a will ‖ 检验～ probate/validate a will ‖ 立～ draw up/make out/make a will ‖ 认证～ prove a will ‖ 写～ write a will ‖ 宣读～ read out a will ‖ 执行～ administer sb's will ‖ 死时留有～ testate ‖ 使～失效 break/overturn a will ‖ 临终～ deathbed will ‖ ～由他的家庭律师保管。The will was left in the care of his family lawyer.

〖～档案〗 yízhǔ dàng'àn 〈名〉 archives of will

〖～继承〗 yízhǔ jìchéng 〈动〉 inherit by will

〖～捐赠〗 yízhǔ juānzèng 〈名〉 donation by will

〖～赠与〗 yízhǔ zèngyǔ 〈名〉 gift by will

〖～执行人〗 yízhǔ zhíxíngrén 〈名〉 executor of a will

【遗著】 yízhù 〈名〉 posthumous works: 出版～ publish sb's posthumous works

【遗族】 yízú 〈名〉 family of the deceased

【遗作】 yízuò 〈名〉 posthumous work

颐 yí 〈书〉 ❶ 〈动〉 keep fit: ⇨～养天年 ❷ 〈名〉 cheek: 支～ put cheek in palm ‖ 方颐广～ square forehead and broad cheek

【颐和园】 Yíhéyuán 〈名〉 Summer Palace (in Beijing)

【颐养】 yíyǎng 〈动〉〈书〉 take care of oneself; keep fit

〖～天年〗 yíyǎng-tiānnián 〈熟〉 take good care of oneself so as to fulfil one's allotted life span

【颐指气使】 yízhǐ-qìshǐ 〈熟〉 order people about by facial expressions; be insufferably bossy/arrogant; assume an air of command: 他～,心狠手辣。He is wicked, merciless and bossy.

疑 yí ❶ 〈动〉 doubt; disbelieve: ⇨～惑; 坚信不～; 无可置～ ❷ 〈动〉 suspect: ～有埋伏/圈套 suspect an ambush/a trap ⇨猜～; 怀～; 可～ ❸ 〈形〉 doubtful; uncertain: ⇨～点; ～问; ～云 ❹ 〈名〉 question: 存～ leave the question open ‖ 他生性多～。He has got a very suspicious mind. ⇨答～; 释～ ❺ 〈形〉 puzzled: ⇨～兵; ～阵

【疑案】 yí'àn 〈名〉 ❶ unsettled case; disputed/doubtful case ❷ mystery: 解开～ solve the mystery ‖ 使人了解～ shed/throw light on the mystery ‖ ～小说 mystery stories ‖ 凶杀～ murder mystery

【疑兵】 yíbīng 〈名〉 deceptive deployment/troops

【疑病】 yíbìng 〈名〉[心理] hypochondriasis; hypochondria: ～妄想 hypochondriacal delusion

【疑猜】 yícāi 〈动〉 harbour suspicions; be suspicious

【疑点】 yídiǎn 〈名〉 doubtful/questionable point: 澄清～ clear up doubts ‖ 这个案件还有几个～。There are still a few questionable points in the case.

【疑窦】 yídòu 〈名〉〈书〉 cause for suspicion; suspicion: 一丝～ a

pinpoint of doubt ‖ 顿生～ doubt arises; suddenly feel suspicious ‖ 启人～ arouse/awaken/raise sb's suspicion ‖ 消除～ remove doubts ‖ ～丛生 become very suspicious; be full of suspicion ‖ ～全消。All doubts were removed.

【疑犯】 yífàn 〈名〉 suspected criminal; criminal suspect

【疑惑】 yíhuò ❶〈动〉 feel uncertain/perplexed; be doubtful: ～不解 feel puzzled; have doubts; get into knots; get toed up into knots (over) ‖ ～不决 hang in doubt; hesitate ❷〈名〉 doubt: 怀有～ harbour distrust (of) ‖ 消除～ *resolve doubts*

【疑忌】 yíjì 〈名〉 suspicion; jealousy: 无所～ have no suspicion ‖ 心怀～ *entertain/harbour/have a suspicion*

【疑惧】 yíjù ❶〈动〉 be apprehensive: ～不安 feel apprehensive; be assailed with misgivings ❷〈名〉 apprehensions; misgivings: 打消～ remove sb's apprehensions ‖ ～顿消 have lost all fears and doubts

【疑虑】 yílǜ ❶〈动〉 have misgivings/doubt: 不要～。Don't worry. ❷〈名〉 doubts; misgivings: 产生～ become suspicious ‖ 充满～ not know one's own mind ‖ 打消～ overcome one's hesitation; drive doubts from sb's mind; remove sb's doubt ‖ 心存～ harbour doubts (about); entertain/harbour/have a suspicion ‖ 消除～ clear up/dismiss/dispel/dissolve suspicions; clear sb's mind of doubt; free sb from doubts and misgivings ‖ 一切～现在都烟消云散了。All doubts have now been dissipated. / All doubts have disappeared.

〖～重重〗 yílǜ-chóngchóng be laden with misgivings; be beset with doubts and worries: 对改革～ there were many misgivings as to the reform

【疑难】 yínán 〈形〉 *difficult; knotty*: 感到～重重 be filled with puzzles and perplexities ‖ ～百出。Difficulties cropped up everywhere.

〖～病症〗 yínán bìngzhèng 〈名〉 difficult and complicated cases: 患～ contract a refractory disease ‖ 治疗～ cure difficult and complicated cases

〖～问题〗 yínán wèntí 〈名〉 knotty problem: 解决～ solve tangled problems; resolve doubts and difficulties; cut the knot ‖ 提出～ present a knotty problem ‖ 遇到～ be confronted by hard problems

〖～杂症〗 yínán zázhèng 〈名〉 difficult and complicated cases-knotty problems; tough and thorny questions

【疑念】 yíniàn 〈名〉 suspicions; doubts; misgivings: 心中顿生～ be suddenly gripped by misgivings

【疑人不用,用人不疑】 yí rén bù yòng, yòngrén bù yí 〈熟〉 if you don't trust a person, don't use him, and if you use a person, don't distrust him; never suspect the man you use and never use the man you suspect—trust people who work for you

【疑神疑鬼】 yíshén-yíguǐ 〈熟〉 be terribly suspicious; be even *afraid of one's own shadow*: 根本没那回事儿,别～的。That's absolutely untrue. Don't be so suspicious.

【疑似】 yísì 〈形〉 *doubtful; suspected*: 非典～病例 *suspected* cases of SARS ‖ ～之词 ambiguous words

【疑团】 yítuán 〈名〉 doubts and suspicions: 解开～ clear up doubts and suspicions ‖ 起～ raise a doubt ‖ 消除～ remove all doubts; clear up all suspicions ‖ ～冰释 be cleared of doubt; a doubt has been eliminated/removed ‖ 满腹～ be full of doubts and suspicions ‖ ～尽释。All the suspicions are cleared up. ‖ 她心中～重重。Dark shadows of doubt lurked in her mind.

【疑问】 yíwèn 〈名〉 question; query; doubt: 一大堆～ a mountain of queries ‖ 毫无～ there's no doubt/question (about) ‖ 解答～ answer a question ‖ 提出～ raise a query/question (about) ‖ 引起～ arouse a question in sb's mind ‖ 有～ have a question ‖ 毫无～,他是全校最聪明的学生。He is without question/doubt the brightest student in the school.

〖～代词〗 yíwèn dàicí 〈名〉 interrogative pronoun

〖～副词〗 yíwèn fùcí 〈名〉 interrogative adverb

〖～句〗 yíwènjù 〈名〉[语言] interrogative sentence: 反意/特殊/选择～ *disjunctive/special/alternative question*

【疑心】 yíxīn ❶〈名〉 doubt; suspicion: 减少～ allay sb's suspicion ‖ 起～ become suspicious; cast doubts (on) ‖ 消除/引起～ clear/arouse sb's suspicion ‖ ～重 be too ready to suspect ‖ 他突然起了～。A sudden doubt came to his mind. / Suspicion was suddenly aroused in his mind. ❷〈动〉 suspect; doubt

〖～病〗 yíxīnbìng 〈名〉 suspicious frame of mind: 犯～ be over-suspicious/paranoiac

〖～生暗鬼〗 yíxīn shēng ànguǐ 〈熟〉 suspicions create fantastic/imaginary fears

【疑信参半】 yíxìn-cānbàn 〈熟〉 half in belief and half in doubt

【疑行无成,疑事无功】 yí xíng wú chéng, yí shì wú gōng 〈熟〉 hesitation in taking actions leads to no success; it's *unlikely* to achieve success if one hesitates in action; shilly-shally will bring no result

【疑凶】 yíxiōng 〈名〉 suspected murderer; murderer suspect

【疑义】 yíyì 〈名〉 *doubtful point; doubt*: 毫无～ have no doubt; without a shadow of doubt

【疑云】 yíyún 〈名〉 misgivings/suspicions clouding one's mind: ～消散。Misgivings are dispelled.

【疑阵】 yízhèn 〈名〉[军事] battle array to deceive and confuse enemies

簃 yí 〈名〉〈书〉 small hut beside a storeyed building

彝[1] yí 〈名〉❶〈旧〉 bronze sacrificial utensils ❷〈书〉 rule; law

彝[2] Yí 〈名〉 Yi ethnic group

【彝剧】 yíjù 〈名〉 Yi opera (local opera of the Yi people)

【彝器】 yíqì 〈名〉 bronze sacrificial utensils

【彝族】 Yízú 〈名〉 Yi ethnic group [inhabiting Yunnan, Sichuan, and Guizhou provinces, and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region]

yǐ

乙[1] yǐ 〈名〉❶ second of the ten Heavenly Stems ❷ second: ⇨～等 ❸ [used for an unspecified person or thing]: 甲队和～队 team A and team B

乙[2] yǐ 〈名〉[音乐] note of the scale in music, corresponding to 7 in numbered musical notation

乙[3] yǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉 [mark used to show where sth is to be added in writing or to indicate where one stops in reading unpunctuated classical Chinese]

【乙胺】 yǐ'àn 〈名〉[化学] ethylamine; aminoethane

【乙苯】 yǐběn 〈名〉[化学] ethylbenzene

【乙部】 yǐbù ＝史部 shǐbù

【乙醇】 yǐchún 〈名〉[化学] ethanol; alcohol; ethyl alcohol

【乙等】 yǐděng 〈名〉 second grade; Grade B

【乙肝】 yǐgān 〈名〉〈简称〉[医学] hepatitis B; serum hepatitis ⇨乙型肝炎

〖～病毒〗 yǐgān bìngdú 〈名〉 hepatitis B virus (HBV)

〖～抗体〗 yǐgān kàngtǐ 〈名〉 hepatitis B antibody

〖～疫苗〗 yǐgān yìmiáo 〈名〉 hepatitis B vaccine

【乙基】 yǐjī 〈名〉[化学] ethyl

【乙醚】 yǐmí 〈名〉[化学] ether

【乙脑】 yǐnǎo 〈名〉〈简称〉[医学] encephalitis B; type B meningitis ⇨乙型脑炎

【乙醛】 yǐquán 〈名〉[化学] acetaldehyde

【乙炔】 yǐquē 〈名〉[化学] acetylene; ethyne

〖～灯〗 yǐquēdēng 〈名〉 acetylene lamp

〖～发生器〗 yǐquē fāshēngqì 〈名〉 acetylene generator/producer

〖～焊〗 yǐquēhàn 〈名〉 acetylene welding

〖～瓶〗 yǐquēpíng 〈名〉 acetylene cylinder

〖～气〗 yǐquēqì 〈名〉 acetylene gas

【乙酸】 yǐsuān 〈名〉[化学] acetic acid; ethanoic acid

【乙烷】 yǐwán 〈名〉[化学] ethane

【乙烯】 yǐxī 〈名〉[化学] ethylene; ethene: ～塑料 vinyl group of plastics

【乙酰】 yǐxiān 〈名〉[化学] acethyl

【乙型超声波】 yǐxíng chāoshēngbō 〈名〉 B-mode ultrasound

【乙型肝炎】 yǐxíng gānyán 〈名〉 hepatitis B; serum hepatitis

〖～表面抗原〗 yǐxíng gānyán biǎomiàn kàngyuán 〈名〉[医学] hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)

【乙型流感病毒】 yǐxíng liúgǎn bìngdú 〈名〉[医学] influenza B

virus

【乙型脑炎】 yǐxíng nǎoyán 〈名〉encephalitis B; type B meningitis

【乙型血友病】 yǐxíng xuèyǒubìng 〈名〉[医学] haemophilia B

【乙种粒子】 yǐzhǒng lìzǐ 〈名〉[物理] beta particle

【乙种射线】 yǐzhǒng shèxiàn 〈名〉[物理] beta ray

【乙状结肠】 yǐzhuàng jiécháng 〈名〉[解剖] sigmoid (colon)

〖～癌〗 yǐzhuàng jiécháng'ái 〈名〉[医学] carcinoma of sigmoid

〖～镜〗 yǐzhuàng jiéchángjìng 〈名〉[医学] sigmoidoscope

〖～炎〗 yǐzhuàng jiéchángyán 〈名〉[医学] sigmoiditis

已 yǐ ❶〈动〉stop; cease; end: 大哭不～ wail ceaselessly ‖ 感叹不～ keep sighing ⇨不得～;死而后～ ❷〈副〉already: ～存数据 canned/stored data ‖ ～检卡片 verified card ‖ ～探明储量 known economic reserves in places ‖ 名额～满。The quota has been filled. ‖ 他～迟了两天。He is two days late already. ‖ 选票～统计就绪。The votes are in. ⇨木～成舟;由来～久 ❸〈副〉〈书〉thereafter; afterwards;⇨～而 ❹〈副〉〈书〉too;⇨～甚

【已背书票据】 yǐbèishū piàojù 〈名〉endorsed note: 应付～ endorsed notes payable ‖ 应收～账户 endorsed receivable account

【已变地址】 yǐbiàn dìzhǐ 〈名〉[计算机] indexed address

【已成定局】 yǐchéng-dìngjú 〈熟〉be a foregone conclusion

【已而】 yǐ'ér 〈书〉❶〈副〉later on; shortly afterwards: 突然雷电大作,～大雨倾盆。Suddenly it thundered and lightened, and then it began to rain heavily. ❷〈动〉let it pass; let it be

【已故】 yǐgù 〈形〉deceased; late: ～主席 late chairman ‖ ～的祖父 deceased grandfather

【已婚】 yǐhūn 〈形〉married: ～妇女/男子 married woman/man

〖～人口〗 yǐhūn rénkǒu 〈名〉married population

【已经】 yǐjing 〈副〉already: ～到夏天了。It's summer already. ‖ 节目～完了。The programme is over. ‖ 他～来了。He has already come.

【已决犯】 yǐjuéfàn 〈名〉convicted prisoner; convict

【已然】 yǐrán ❶〈副〉already so: 事情～如此,还是想开些吧。Such being the case, don't take it to heart. ❷〈动〉have already become a fact: 与其补救于～,不如防患于未然。To forestall is better than to amend. / Prevention is better than cure.

【已甚】 yǐshèn 〈副〉too; excessively: 病之～ be seriously ill ‖ 不为～ not go too far ‖ 过为～ go too far; overstep the limits

【已往】 yǐwǎng 〈名〉before; the past: 不同～ be different from the past ‖ 今天的农村跟～大不一样。Today's countryside is quite different from that in the past. ‖ 他总是照～的方式办事。He always does things in a similar way to before.

【已知】 yǐzhī 〈形〉known

〖～函数〗 yǐzhī hánshù 〈名〉[数学] known function

〖～量〗 yǐzhīliàng 〈名〉known quantity

〖～数〗 yǐzhīshù 〈名〉[数学] known number

以[1] yǐ ❶〈介〉with; by; by means of: ～大局为重 put the general interest first; value the general interest above anything else ‖ ～功臣自居 assume the airs of a self-styled hero ‖ ～官方身份发言 speak in an official capacity ‖ ～教书为生 earn one's living/make a living by teaching ‖ ～经济建设为主 focus on the central task of economic construction ‖ ～精神鼓励为主 put stress on moral encouragement ‖ ～雷霆万钧之力 with the force of a thunderbolt ‖ ～事实为根据,～法律为准绳 take facts as the basis and the law as the criterion; base on facts and regard the law as the criterion ‖ ～质量求生存、求发展、求效益 strive for survival, development and efficiency on the basis of quality ⇨～德报怨;～毒攻毒;～理服人 ❷〈介〉to: 给敌人～沉重打击 deal a heavy blow to the enemy ‖ 给某人～热烈的掌声 give sb a big hand ❸〈介〉according to; by: ～公有制为主,多种经济成分共同发展的体制 pattern with the public sector remaining dominant and diverse sectors of the economy developing side by side ‖ ～进价销售 sell goods at warehouse prices ‖ ～姓氏笔画为序 be listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames ‖ ～我们的标准,她不合格。By our standards, she is not qualified. ⇨～貌取人;物～类聚,人以群分 ❹〈介〉because of: 不～失败自馁,不～成功自满 not lose heart because of failure nor feel conceited because of success ‖ 古城西安～历史悠久闻名于世。The ancient city of Xi'an is world-famous for its time-honoured history. ‖ 他～扰乱治安罪被传讯。He was brought up on a charge of causing a disturbance. ❺〈连〉in order that; so that: ～示区别 so as to show the difference ⇨～防万一 ❻〈介〉〈书〉at (a certain time); on (a fixed date): 余～公元一九二五年八月六日生于广州。I was born in Guangzhou on August 6, 1925. ❼〈连〉〈书〉and; as well as: 城高～厚 the city wall is high and thick

以[2] yǐ 〈介〉from a point on: ～下 from this point down; below ‖ 二十年～前 20 years ago/earlier ‖ 十五岁～上 15 years and above; 15 years or more ‖ 五十～内 less than 50 ‖ 公园位于博物馆～北三英里的地方。The park is three miles north of the museum.

【以暴易暴】 yǐbào-yìbào 〈熟〉replace one tyranny by another; change oppression for oppression

【以备不虞】 yǐbèi-bùyú 〈熟〉be prepared for any contingency/eventuality

【以便】 yǐbiàn 〈连〉so that; in order that: 写上邮编,～投寄。Put down the postcode so as to ensure timely delivery. ‖ 准备些零钱,～上车买票。Get some small change ready for the bus fare.

【以不变应万变】 yǐ bùbiàn yìng wànbiàn 〈熟〉meet all changes by remaining unchanged—meet change with constancy; cope with a constantly changing situation by sticking to a consistent principle/policy

【以成败论英雄】 yǐ chéngbài lùn yīngxióng 〈熟〉judge a person by his success or failure

【以诚相待】 yǐchéng-xiāngdài 〈熟〉be honest with; treat sb with all sincerity

【以耻为荣】 yǐchǐ-wéiróng 〈熟〉be proud of what one should feel ashamed of

【以此类推】 yǐcǐ-lèituī 〈熟〉and so on and so forth; and so forth/on

【以此为戒】 yǐcǐ-wéijiè 〈熟〉take this as a lesson; take warning from this

【以次】 yǐcì ❶〈副〉in proper order: ～入座 take one's seat in proper order ❷〈名〉the following: ～各章 following chapters

【以次充好】 yǐcì-chōnghǎo 〈熟〉substitute shoddy goods for good cargo; sell seconds at best quality prices; palm off shoddy goods as quality goods

【以德报德】 yǐdé-bàodé 〈熟〉one good turn deserves another; recompense kindness with kindness; repay/return good for good; repay the debt of gratitude; return kindness with gratitude

【以德报怨】 yǐdé-bàoyuàn 〈熟〉return good for evil; requite ingratitude with kindness; render good for evil; recompense evil with good

【以点带面】 yǐdiǎn-dàimiàn 〈熟〉use the experience of selected units to promote work in the entire area; fan out from a point to an area; promote work in all areas by drawing upon experience gained at key points

【以毒攻毒】 yǐdú-gōngdú 〈熟〉combat poison with poison; use poison as an antidote for poison; counteract one toxin with another—repay evil with evil

【以杜后患】 yǐdù-hòuhuàn 〈熟〉forestall future trouble

【以多胜少】 yǐduō-shèngshǎo 〈熟〉use a large force to defeat a small one

【以讹传讹】 yǐ'é-chuán'é 〈熟〉incorrectly relay an erroneous message; erroneously pass on a rumour; spread/propogate a wrong theory and make it worse—compound errors; exchange gossip; disseminate the falsehoods: 让我这个亲眼看见的人对他们说说,也免得～。Let me, an eyewitness, tell them so that they will not be wrongly informed.

【以耳代目】 yǐ'ěr-dàimù 〈熟〉rely upon hearsay instead of seeing for oneself: ～,必然脱离群众。If one relies on reports instead of making on-the-spot investigations, one is certain to divorce oneself from the people.

【以防万一】 yǐfáng-wànyī 〈熟〉be ready for any eventuality; be prepared for all contingencies; have a spare wheel ready all the time; prepare against all eventualities; provide for every eventuality: 带支枪,～。As a precaution, take a gun with you. / Take a gun with you just in case.

【以丰补歉】 yǐfēng-bǔqiàn 〈熟〉store up in fat years to make up for lean ones

【以工代赈】 yǐgōng-dàizhèn 〈熟〉provide jobs as a form of relief; give relief by providing job opportunities

【以功补过】 yǐgōng-bǔguò 〈熟〉make up for one's mistakes by

rendering meritorious service

【以攻为守】 yǐgōng-wéishǒu 〈熟〉 use attack as a means of defence; attack in order to defend; make preemptive attack

【以古非今】 yǐgǔ-fēijīn 〈熟〉 disparage the present by extolling the past

【以古讽今】 yǐgǔ-fěngjīn 〈熟〉 use ancient things to satirize the present

【以寡敌众】 yǐguǎ-dízhòng 〈熟〉 pit the few against the many; fight against heavy odds: ～, 负隅顽抗 fight against heavy odds with one's back to the wall

【以观后效】 yǐguān-hòuxiào 〈熟〉 (lighten a punishment and) see how the offender will behave: 给予警告处分, ～ give sb a disciplinary warning and see how he will behave

【以管窥天】 yǐguǎn-kuītiān 〈熟〉 look at the sky through a tube—have a very narrow and biased view

【以广招徕】 yǐguǎng-zhāolái 〈熟〉 so as to attract more customers; widen the circle of customers

【以后】 yǐhòu 〈名〉 after; afterwards; later; hereafter: 不久～ soon after; by and by ‖ 从今～ from now on ‖ 很久～ long afterwards ‖ 几天～ a few days afterwards/later ‖ 这事发生在 20 年～。 It happened twenty years after.

【以火救火】 yǐhuǒ-jiùhuǒ 〈熟〉 try to extinguish fire with fire—resolve a difficulty/problem by using a wrong method/approach

【以货易货】 yǐhuò-yìhuò 〈熟〉 barter/exchange one commodity for another

【以及】 yǐjí 〈连〉 as well as; along with; and: 评论家、艺术家～这类人物 critics, artists and such like ‖ 这些新的事实, ～你已听到的证据, 证明被告是无辜的。 These new facts, together with the evidence you have heard, prove the defendant's innocence.

【以己度人】 yǐjǐ-duórén 〈熟〉 judge others against one's own value; measure another's corn by one's own bushel

【以己之长, 度人之短】 yǐ jǐ zhī cháng, duó rén zhī duǎn 〈熟〉 match one's own advantages against others' disadvantages; utilize one's strong points to attack another person at his weak points

【以假乱真】 yǐjiǎ-luànzhēn 〈熟〉 mix the spurious with the genuine: ～的仿制品 perfect copy ‖ 他们散布种种流言蜚语, 妄图～, 把水搅混。 They are disseminating all kinds of stories and gossip in an effort to palm off falsehood as truth and create confusion.

【以近】 yǐjìn 〈名〉 up to; before [rail, road, or air transportation route up to a certain station or airport]: 不售西安～的火车票。 Train tickets for stops before Xi'an are not available.

【以儆效尤】 yǐjǐng-xiàoyóu 〈熟〉 punish sb as a warning to others: 老师当着全班学生的面惩罚了那个学生, ～。 An example was made of the boy in front of all the other pupils.

【以旧换新】 yǐjiù-huànxīn 〈熟〉 trade in the old for the new: 高压锅～ trade in an old pressure cooker for a new one

【以救眉急】 yǐjiù-méijí 〈熟〉 answer urgent needs

【以来】 yǐlái 〈名〉 period of time since: 毕业～ since graduation ‖ 长期～ for a long time past ‖ 三年～ over the past three years ‖ 自古～ since ancient times ‖ 改革开放～中国的面貌发生了巨大变化。 Great changes have taken place in China since its opening up and reform began.

【以泪洗面】 yǐlèi-xǐmiàn 〈熟〉 have a tearful face; swim with tears

【以蠡测海】 yǐlí-cèhǎi 〈熟〉 measure the sea with an oyster shell—make an appraisal in the light of limited knowledge

【以礼相待】 yǐlǐ-xiāngdài 〈熟〉 treat sb with due respect

【以理服人】 yǐlǐ-fúrén 〈熟〉 convince people by reasoning; persuade through reasoning: 解决思想问题只能～。 We can only change people's thinking by reasoning.

【以邻为壑】 yǐlín-wéihè 〈熟〉 use one's neighbour's field as a drain—shift one's troubles onto others; benefit oneself at the expense of others

【以卵击石】 yǐluǎn-jīshí 〈熟〉 throw an egg against a rock—court defeat by fighting against overwhelming odds; fight a hopeless battle

【以卵投石】 yǐluǎn-tóushí ＝ 以卵击石 yǐluǎn-jīshí

【以貌取人】 yǐmào-qǔrén 〈熟〉 judge a person by his looks; judge people by their appearance

【以免】 yǐmiǎn 〈连〉 lest: 仔细检查～出错 give a double check so as to avoid mistakes ‖ 他把窗子关上～虫子飞入。 He shut the window in order to keep the insects out. ‖ 他们三三两两地离开大厅, ～引起人们的注意。 They left the hall in twos and threes so as not to attract attention. ‖ 他躲在树后～被人发现。 He hid behind the tree lest he should be seen. ‖ 她举起手臂挡开树枝, ～碰到头。 She raised her arm to fend off branches from her head.

【以沫相濡】 yǐmò-xiāngrú ＝ 相濡以沫 xiāngrú-yǐmò

【以目示意】 yǐmù-shìyì 〈动〉 drop/give a hint with the eyes; give a meaningful look

【以内】 yǐnèi 〈名〉 within; less than; inside of: 长城～ within the Great Wall ‖ 三年～ within three years ‖ 这天平的误差在半克～。 The scales are accurate to half a gram. ‖ 人员限制在 500 名～。 The personnel is limited at/to 500.

【以偏概全】 yǐpiān-gàiquán 〈熟〉 take a part for the whole; generalize (about sth) from isolated incidents: 不能抓住一个人的缺点, ～, 全盘否定。 We should not judge a person as totally worthless on the basis of his shortcomings.

【以期】 yǐqī 〈动〉 wait/hope for: 再接再厉, ～全胜 make persistent efforts for a complete victory

【以其昏昏, 使人昭昭】 yǐ qí hūnhūn, shǐ rén zhāozhāo 〈熟〉 those in the dark light the way for others; though in darkness and confusion, one expects to make others see the light; try to enlighten others while oneself is in darkness: ～, 怎么可能呢? How is it possible to enlighten others while one is in darkness oneself?

【以其人之道, 还治其人之身】 yǐ qírén zhī dào, huán zhì qírén zhī shēn 〈熟〉 pay a man back in his own coin; deal with a man as he deals with you; do unto him as he does unto you; give sb a dose/taste of his own medicine

【以前】 yǐqián 〈名〉 earlier times: ～各版 all the preceding editions ‖ 很久～ a long time ago; long ago; once upon a time ‖ 他变了, 不再是～的他了。 He has changed from his former self. ‖ 我仍然坚持～的观点。 I still hold my former views.

【以强凌弱】 yǐqiáng-língruò 〈熟〉 oppress the weak by sheer strength: 我们决不能容忍这种～的行为。 We can never tolerate such acts of the strong bullying the weak.

【以勤补拙】 yǐqín-bǔzhuō 〈熟〉 make up in diligence what one lacks in natural gifts

【以求一逞】 yǐqiú-yīchěng 〈熟〉 in the hope of realizing one's ambition; in a bid for success

【以屈求伸】 yǐqū-qiúshēn 〈熟〉 bend in order to straighten up—retreat in order to advance; make concessions in order to gain advantages

【以权代法】 yǐquán-dàifǎ 〈熟〉 use one's power in handling a case instead of taking legal proceedings

【以权谋私】 yǐquán-móusī 〈熟〉 exploit one's authority for personal gains; abuse power for personal gains

【以人废言】 yǐrén-fèiyán 〈熟〉 put aside good words because of the man; reject an opinion because of the speaker: 君子不以言举人, 不～。 The superior man does not promote a man simply on account of his words, nor does he put aside good words because of the man.

【以人为本】 yǐrén-wéiběn 〈熟〉 human-oriented; people-oriented

【以人为鉴】 yǐrén-wéijiàn 〈熟〉 benefit from others' advice or experience

【以色列】 Yǐsèliè 〈名〉 Israel

〖～国〗 Yǐsèlièguó 〈名〉 State of Israel

〖～人〗 Yǐsèlièrén 〈名〉 Israeli; Israelite

【以上】 yǐshàng 〈名〉 ❶ more than; over; above: 价钱十元～ cost over 10 *yuan* ‖ 十二岁～的女孩 girls of/aged 12 and above ‖ 十人～ more than 10 people ‖ 腰部～赤裸 bare from the waist upward ‖ 召集处级～干部开会 call a meeting of department chiefs and above ❷ the above/foregoing; the above-mentioned: ～各位代表 the above-mentioned delegates ‖ ～各章 the above chapters ‖ ～所有的人都得参加明天的会议。 All the above are asked to attend tomorrow's meeting.

【以少胜多】 yǐshǎo-shèngduō 〈动〉 defeat the many with the few; use the few to defeat the many

【以身试法】 yǐshēn-shìfǎ 〈熟〉 defy/challenge the law personally

【以身相许】 yǐshēn-xiāngxǔ 〈熟〉 (of a girl) pledge to marry sb

【以身殉国】 yǐshēn-xùnguó 〈熟〉 die a martyr in the service of one's country; lay down one's life for one's country

【以身殉职】 yǐshēn-xùnzhí 〈熟〉 die a martyr on duty; die at one's post

【以身作则】 yǐshēn-zuòzé 〈熟〉 set an example with one's own conduct; lead by example: ～，廉洁奉公 set a good example and perform duties honestly ‖ ～，身体力行 practise what one preaches ‖ 他完全靠～去影响他们。He influences them only by example.
【以升量石】 yǐshēng-liángdàn 〈熟〉 try to expound a profound theory with one's superficial understanding
【以史为镜】 yǐshǐ-wéijìng 〈熟〉 take history as a mirror
【以售其奸】 yǐshòu-qíjiān 〈熟〉 in order to carry out an evil plot; in order to achieve one's treacherous purpose
【以税代利】 yǐshuì-dàilì 〈动〉 substitute tax for profit; pay taxes to the state instead of delivering profit
【以太】 yǐtài 〈名〉[物理] ether: ～波 ether wave ‖ ～漂移 ether drift
〖～网〗 yǐtàiwǎng 〈名〉[信息] ethernet
【以汤沃雪】 yǐtāng-wòxuě 〈熟〉 melt snow with hot water—easy to do; easy job
【以汤止沸】 yǐtāng-zhǐfèi 〈熟〉 check the pot from boiling by pouring in boiling water—of no avail; to no effect
【以天下为己任】 yǐ tiānxià wéi jǐ rèn 〈熟〉 consider the transformation of the world as one's task; take the betterment of one's country as one's own responsibility
【以退为进】 yǐtuì-wéijìn 〈熟〉 retreat in order to advance; make concessions in order to gain advantages
【以外】 yǐwài 〈名〉 beyond; outside; other than; except: 长城～ beyond the Great Wall ‖ 离村三里～ three *li* beyond the village
【以往】 yǐwǎng 〈名〉 before; formerly; in the past: ～的经历 previous/past experiences ‖ 她回想起～的岁月。She cast her thoughts back to earlier times.
【以为】 yǐwéi 〈动〉 think; believe; consider: ～自己了不起 be haughty/cocky; be overweening/swellheaded ‖ 你终于来了！我们还～你不来了呢！There you are at last! We'd given you up. ‖ 我～这不可能。I don't think it possible.
【以文会友】 yǐwén-huìyǒu 〈熟〉 make friends by one's writing; make friends through literary activities
【以我之长，攻敌之短】 yǐ wǒ zhī cháng, gōng dí zhī duǎn 〈熟〉 utilize our strong points to attack the enemy at his weak points
【以下】 yǐxià 〈名〉 ❶ below; under: 副教授～职称 academic titles below the rank of associate professor ‖ 零度～ temperature below zero; sub-zero ‖ 19岁～ 19 years or younger ‖ 七岁～的儿童 children under seven ❷ the following: ～各章 the following chapters ‖ ～是我的观点。My arguments are as follows.
【以小人之心，度君子之腹】 yǐ xiǎorén zhī xīn, duó jūnzǐ zhī fù 〈熟〉 gauge the heart of a gentleman with one's own mean measure; measure the mind of an upright man by the yardstick of a knave
【以血还血】 yǐxiě-huánxiě 〈熟〉 blood for blood; blood must be paid for in/with blood
【以血洗血】 yǐxiě-xǐxiě 〈熟〉 wash blood with blood—avenge oneself by killing the enemy
【以眼还眼，以牙还牙】 yǐ yǎn huán yǎn, yǐ yá huán yá 〈熟〉 an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth; answer blows with blows: 我将～向他报复。I'll pay him back what he did to me.
【以一当十】 yǐyī-dāngshí 〈熟〉 pit one against ten; fight bravely
【以一儆百】 yǐyī-jǐngbǎi 〈熟〉 punish one to caution the others
【以夷制夷】 yǐyí-zhìyí 〈熟〉 use barbarians to fight barbarians; play off one foreign power against another
【以逸待劳】 yǐyì-dàiláo 〈熟〉 wait at one's ease for an exhausted enemy/opponent; wait for the enemy to exhaust himself
【以远】 yǐyuǎn 〈名〉 beyond [rail, road or air transportation route extending beyond a certain station or airport]: 只售兰州～的车票。Only tickets for Lanzhou and beyond are available.
〖～权〗 yǐyuǎnquán 〈名〉[交通] right to extend a flying route; right to fly beyond designated points
【以怨报德】 yǐyuàn-bàodé 〈熟〉 return evil for good; requite kindness with ingratitude: 他从没亏待过谁，可是大家都～。He had never let anyone down, but his kindness was always repaid with ungrateful treachery.
【以战养战】 yǐzhàn-yǎngzhàn 〈动〉 sustain war by war
【以正视听】 yǐzhèng-shìtīng 〈熟〉 ensure a correct understanding of the facts: 鉴于有人利用这次事件造谣惑众，我们有必要公布事实真相，～。As some people have been using the incident to fabricate rumours in order to mislead people, it is necessary for us to present the facts to the public so as to correct their misunderstandings.
【以直报怨】 yǐzhí-bàoyuàn 〈熟〉 justice in return for injustice; recompense injury with justice; meet resentment with upright dealing
【以至】 yǐzhì 〈连〉 ❶ down to; up to: 循环往复，～无穷 repeat itself in endless cycles into infinity ❷ to such an extent that...; so...that...: 他们太虚弱了，～需要特殊治疗。They were emaciated to such an extent that they needed special treatment.
【以致】 yǐzhì 〈连〉 so that; as a result; with the result that: 天色阴暗，～很难拍出好照片来。The day was dark, so it was hard to get a good photograph. ‖ 大雨倾盆，～大坝倒塌，土地被淹。The rain fell down in torrents, and as a result the dam broke and the land was flooded. ‖ 他滑倒并摔断了腿，～三个月内将无法上学。He slipped and broke his leg. As a result, he will have to be away from school for two or three months.
【以珠弹雀】 yǐzhū-tánquè 〈熟〉 catapult pearls against sparrows—the loss outweighs the gain; make big investment for small returns
【以资】 yǐzī 〈动〉 serve as a means of; be used as: ～比较 for the sake of comparison ‖ ～证明 in testimony thereof; in witness whereof; this is to certify that... ‖ 孩子品行优良时，父母常常发奖～鼓励。Parents often encourage their children with premiums for good conduct.
【以子之矛，攻子之盾】 yǐ zǐ zhī máo, gōng zǐ zhī dùn 〈熟〉 set a person's own spear against his own shield—refute sb with his own argument
【以罪定刑】 yǐzuì-dìngxíng 〈动〉 make the punishment fit the crime

钇
yǐ 〈名〉[化学] yttrium (Y): ～合金 yttrium alloy ‖ ～同位素 yttrium isotope

苡
yǐ 〈名〉[植物] Job's tears
【苡米】 yǐmǐ ＝ 薏米 yìmǐ
【苡仁】 yǐrén ＝ 薏米 yìmǐ

尾
yǐ 〈名〉 ❶ hairs on a horse's tail ❷ spikelets on a cricket's tail
⇨wěi

矣
yǐ 〈助〉〈书〉 ❶ [used at the end of a sentence like 了 to indicate completion of an action]: 法已定～。The law was enacted/made. ‖ 悔之晚～。It's too late to regret. ‖ 俱往～。All is over now. ❷ [used in exclamation]: 甚～，汝之不惠！How stupid you are! ‖ 以约失之者鲜～。Those who err on the side of strictness are few indeed!

苜
yǐ → 芣苜 fúyǐ

迤
yǐ ❶ 〈动〉 go/extend towards: 这条河由此～向东南。The river flows southeast from here. ❷ 〈介〉 towards; in the direction of: 村庄～北是条小河。To the north of the village is a small river.
⇨yí
【迤逦】 yǐlǐ 〈形〉〈书〉 winding; tortuous; meandering

蚁
yǐ 〈名〉 ant: 白～ termite ‖ 兵～ soldier ant ‖ 雌～ gyne ‖ 雄～ aner ⇨工～
【蚁蚕】 yǐcán 〈名〉 newly-hatched silkworm
【蚁巢】 yǐcháo 〈名〉 ant nest
【蚁封】 yǐfēng 〈名〉 anthill
【蚁附】 yǐfù 〈动〉〈书〉 gather around/together like ants
【蚁后】 yǐhòu 〈名〉 ant queen; gyne
【蚁丘】 yǐqiū 〈名〉 anthill
【蚁醛】 yǐquán ＝ 甲醛 jiǎquán
【蚁山】 yǐshān 〈名〉[动物] formicary
【蚁狮】 yǐshī 〈名〉[动物] ant lion
【蚁酸】 yǐsuān 〈名〉 formic acid
【蚁形甲】 yǐxíngjiǎ 〈名〉[动物] antlike flower beetle
【蚁熊】 yǐxióng 〈名〉[动物] ant bear
【蚁冢】 yǐzhǒng 〈名〉 anthill

舣 yǐ 〈动〉〈书〉pull a boat alongshore：～舟登岸 pull a boat to shore and disembark

酏 yǐ

【酏剂】yǐjì 〈名〉[医药] elixir

倚 yǐ ❶〈动〉lean on/against；rest on/against：～门而立 stand leaning against the door ‖ ～在栏杆上 lean against the railings ‖ ～着树干 rest against a tree ‖ 把全身重量～在手杖上 bear heavily on a stick ‖ 将梯子～在墙上 lean a ladder against the wall ‖ 孩子把头～在妈妈的肩上。The baby rested its head on its mother's shoulder. ❷〈动〉rely/count on：⇨～老卖老 ❸〈形〉〈书〉biased；partial：⇨不偏不～

【倚傍】yǐbàng 〈动〉rely on；depend on

【倚财仗势】yǐcái-zhàngshì 〈熟〉rely on one's wealth and power

【倚官仗势】yǐguān-zhàngshì 〈熟〉rely on one's power and position；count on one's powerful connections

【倚靠】yǐkào 〈动〉❶ ＝ 依靠 ① yīkào ❷ lean on/against；rest on/against：她将头～在他的肩上。She nestled her head on/against his shoulder.

【倚赖】yǐlài ＝ 依赖 yīlài

【倚老卖老】yǐlǎo-màilǎo 〈熟〉exploit/flaunt one's seniority；use one's age to prove one's superiority：他在对我～。He is trying to beat me down with his seniority in our clan.

【倚马可待】yǐmǎ-kědài 〈熟〉dash off a piece of writing in no time while leaning on a horse—write very quickly；have a ready pen

【倚马千言】yǐmǎ-qiānyán 〈熟〉dash off a thousand words at the side of a horse—write with great facility

【倚门傍户】yǐmén-bànghù 〈熟〉lean against doors—depend/rely on others；be unable to be independent

【倚势】yǐshì 〈动〉rely on one's power：～谋利 use one's power to acquire benefits

〖～凌人〗yǐshì-língrén 〈熟〉rely on one's position to bully others

〖～凌弱〗yǐshì-língruò 〈熟〉abuse one's power to molest the weak

【倚托】yǐtuō 〈动〉rely on；depend on：无所～ have no one to depend on

【倚音】yǐyīn 〈名〉[音乐] appoggiatura

【倚仗】yǐzhàng 〈动〉rely on；count on：～财势 presume on one's wealth and power ‖ ～官势 rely upon an official and take advantage of his influence ‖ ～亲势 count on one's powerful relatives ‖ ～权势 rely on one's power and position；count on one's powerful connections

【倚重】yǐzhòng 〈动〉rely heavily on sb's service：～干才 rely heavily on talented people ‖ 他德高望重，领导对他倍加～。He enjoys universal respect for his moral integrity and the leadership has perfect trust in him.

扆 yǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉screen (between the window and the door of an old-style Chinese residence)

椅 yǐ 〈名〉chair：翻～ tip-up seat ‖ 帆布～ hammock chair ‖ 升降～ chairlift ‖ 双人～ double chair ‖ 藤～ cane/rattan chair ‖ 折～ folding chair ⇨安乐～；轮～；转～

【椅背】yǐbèi 〈名〉back of a chair

【椅垫】yǐdiàn 〈名〉chair cushion

【椅披】yǐpī 〈名〉colourful silk chair cover [used in traditional Chinese operas]

【椅套】yǐtào 〈名〉chair cover

【椅子】yǐzi 〈名〉chair：一把～ a chair ‖ 转动～ twirl a chair

顗 yǐ 〈形〉〈书〉quiet

蛾 yǐ 〈书〉＝ 蚁 yǐ

⇨é

旖 yǐ

【旖旎】yǐnǐ 〈形〉〈书〉charming and gentle；enchanting：～风光 romantic or charming sight

踦 yǐ 〈动〉〈书〉prop up (with knees)；sustain

齮 yǐ 〈动〉〈书〉bite

【齮龁】yǐhé 〈动〉〈书〉❶ bite；gnaw ❷ hate out of envy；squeeze out able men out of jealousy

yì

乂 yì 〈书〉❶〈动〉administer ❷〈形〉stable

弋 yì 〈书〉〈旧〉❶〈名〉ancient retrievable arrow with a string attached to it ❷〈动〉shoot with such an arrow

【弋获】yìhuò 〈动〉〈书〉❶ shoot (birds) ❷ catch (criminals)；capture

【弋腔】yìqiāng ＝ 弋阳腔 yìyángqiāng

【弋取】yìqǔ 〈动〉〈书〉catch；seize

【弋阳腔】yìyángqiāng 〈名〉Yiyang opera [originated in Yiyang (弋阳), Jiangxi Province and characterized by the use of a chorus as well as of soloists]

亿 yì 〈量〉a hundred million：中国有13～多人口。China has a population of more than 1.3 billion.

【亿万】yìwàn 〈量〉hundreds of millions；millions upon millions：～人民 hundreds of millions of people；the people in their hundreds of millions

〖～富翁〗yìwàn fùwēng 〈名〉billionaire；multimillionaire

〖～斯年〗yìwàn-sīnián 〈熟〉billions of years—eternity；aeons

义[1] yì ❶〈名〉justice；righteousness：见～不为，无勇也。To see what is right and not to do it is cowardice. ⇨～不容辞；大～灭亲；见～勇为 ❷〈名〉chivalry；sense of honour；affection；friendly feelings：⇨～气；信～ ❸〈形〉righteous；just；equitable：⇨～举；～卖；～演 ❹〈形〉adopted；adoptive：⇨～父；～子 ❺〈形〉artificial；false：～发 false hair ⇨～齿；～肢

义[2] yì 〈名〉meaning；significance：⇨词～；定～；歧～

【义兵】yìbīng 〈名〉righteous army：举～ raise an army to fight a just war

【义薄云天】yìbó-yúntiān 〈熟〉one's high morality reaches up to the clouds

【义不容辞】yìbùróngcí 〈熟〉have an unshirkable duty；be duty-bound：～的责任 obligation one can't decline ‖ 这当然是责无旁贷，～。It is of course a responsibility that cannot be shirked, a public duty that admits of no excuse.

【义仓】yìcāng 〈名〉〈旧〉public granary for storing relief grain

【义齿】yìchǐ 〈名〉false/artificial tooth；denture

〖～性口炎〗yìchǐxìng kǒuyán 〈名〉[医学] denture stomatitis

【义地】yìdì 〈名〉〈旧〉free burial ground for the destitute；free graveyard for the poor

【义断恩绝】yìduàn-ēnjué 〈熟〉break off friendly ties (with sb)

【义方】yìfāng〈名〉〈书〉right way of conduct

【义愤】yìfèn 〈名〉righteous/moral/virtuous indignation：激起～ stir up/provoke/arouse/excite indignation ‖ 激于～ be stirred by righteous indignation ‖ 满腔～ be swollen with indignation ‖ 公众/强烈的～ public/strong indignation

〖～填膺〗yìfèn-tiányīng 〈熟〉be filled/swollen with righteous indignation：举国上下，～。The whole country bristled with indignation. ‖ 听到这一消息后，人人～。After hearing the news all the people were burning with indignation.

【义父】yìfù 〈名〉adoptive father

【义工】yìgōng 〈名〉❶ voluntary work without pay：从事～ do voluntary work ❷ volunteer

【义和团】Yìhétuán 〈名〉Yihetuan；Boxers

〖～运动〗Yìhétuán Yùndòng 〈名〉Boxer Uprising；Yihetuan Movement [an anti-imperialist armed struggle in 1900, known as the Boxer Movement]

【义结金兰】yìjié-jīnlán 〈熟〉swear eternal friendship；become sworn brothers or sisters

【义举】 yìjǔ 〈名〉 magnanimous/virtuous act (undertaken for the public good)：～济贫 relieve the poor for a good cause
【义捐】 yìjuān 〈动〉 make donations for public good or a just cause：～助学 donate money to poor students
【义军】 yìjūn 〈名〉 ❶ righteous army：兴～，讨逆贼 raise a righteous army to supress rebels ❷ uprising army
【义理】 yìlǐ 〈名〉 argumentation (of a speech or an essay)
【义烈】 yìliè 〈形〉〈书〉 staunch and upright：～之举 righteous act
【义卖】 yìmài 〈动〉 sell goods for charity or other worthy causes：举办～ conduct a benefit sale ‖ ～活动 benefit sale activity ‖ 赈灾～ charity sales for disaster relief
【义母】 yìmǔ 〈名〉 adoptive mother
【义女】 yìnǚ 〈名〉 adopted/foster daughter
【义拍】 yìpāi 〈动〉 hold a charitable auction; hold a fund-raising auction
【义旗】 yìqí 〈名〉 banner of righteousness; banner of an army fighting a just war：举～ raise the banner of righteousness; rise against injustice
【义气】 yìqi ❶〈名〉 code of brotherhood; personal loyalty：讲～ be loyal to one's friends ‖ 重～ have a strong sense of obligation ‖ 江湖～ code of brotherhood ⇨哥们儿～ ❷〈形〉 having personal loyalty
【义赛】 yìsài 〈名〉 benefit match/competition; sports competition held for charity：篮球～ benefit basketball match; basketball benefit ‖ 组织～表演 organize a benefit match
【义师】 yìshī 〈名〉 army fighting a just war; righteous army：兴～ raise an army to fight for a just cause
【义士】 yìshì 〈名〉〈旧〉 high-minded/chivalrous person; righteous man
【义塾】 yìshú ＝ 义学 yìxué
【义无反顾】 yìwúfǎngù 〈熟〉 honour permits no turning back; pursue justice with no turning back; be duty-bound not to turn back; forget all else in the pursuit of duty
【义务】 yìwù ❶〈名〉 duty; obligation：承担～ take on/assume a duty; take on/assume/undertake obligations ‖ 解除～ free sb from/of an obligation ‖ 尽～ *fulfil/meet/satisfy an obligation*; perform one's duties ‖ 履行～ fulfil/meet/satisfy an obligation; carry out commitments; fulfil/perform one's duty ‖ 逃避～ shirk/escape one's duty; evade/shirk one's obligation; duck out of an obligation ‖ 有～ have the obligation to do sth; be under an obligation to do sth ‖ 道义/法律上的～ moral/legal obligation ‖ 儿女的～ filial duty ‖ 纳税～ duty bound to pay taxes ‖ 社会/家庭～ social/family obligation ‖ 公民都有服兵役的～。Serving in the army is obligatory for all citizens. ‖ 我们没有～供给他所需要的东西。We are under no obligation to give him what he wants. ❷〈形〉 voluntary：参加～植树 participate in voluntary tree planting ‖ 做～家教 volunteer as a tutor ⇨～劳动
〖～兵〗 yìwùbīng 〈名〉 compulsory serviceman：当～ be a compulsory serviceman
〖～兵役制〗 yìwù bīngyìzhì 〈名〉 compulsory military service; conscription：你们国家实行～吗？ Is military service compulsory in your country?
〖～教育〗 yìwù jiàoyù 〈名〉 compulsory education：九年～ nine-year *compulsory education* ‖ 所有儿童必须接受～。Education is compulsory for all children.
〖～劳动〗 yìwù láodòng 〈名〉 voluntary/unpaid labour：进行～ do voluntary/unpaid labour
【义侠】 yìxiá ❶〈名〉 chivalrous person ❷〈形〉 chivalrous：～心肠 chivalrous heart ‖ ～之举 chivalrous act
【义项】 yìxiàng 〈名〉 item of a dictionary entry
【义形于色】 yìxíngyúsè 〈熟〉 with righteous *indignation written* on one's face; be visibly indignant
【义学】 yìxué 〈名〉〈旧〉 private/community school charging no tuition
【义演】 yìyǎn 〈动〉 give a benefit/charity performance：进行～ carry out a benefit performance ‖ 举行/组织～ give/organize a benefit performance ‖ ～收入 proceeds from a benefit performance
〖～音乐会〗 yìyǎn yīnyuèhuì 〈名〉 benefit concert; charity concert：举行慈善～ give a concert for charity
【义映】 yìyìng 〈动〉 give a benefit film showing
【义勇】 yìyǒng 〈形〉 righteous and courageous
〖～军〗 yìyǒngjūn 〈名〉 army of volunteers (for just wars); volunteers：东北抗日～ anti-Japanese army of volunteers in North-east China
〖～军进行曲〗 Yìyǒngjūn Jìnxíngqǔ 〈名〉 *March of the Volunteers* [national anthem of the People's Republic of China]
【义展】 yìzhǎn 〈动〉 hold a benefit exhibition (of books, paintings, etc)：举办～ put on a benefit exhibition
【义战】 yìzhàn 〈名〉 just war
【义诊】 yìzhěn 〈动〉 ❶ set up a clinic to provide medical consultation to raise funds for justice and public welfare ❷ (of a doctor) give free medical treatment：几位著名专家将在诊所～。*Several well-known specialists will see patients on a volunteer basis* at the clinic.
【义正词严】 yìzhèng-cíyán 〈熟〉 speak sternly out of a sense of justice; speak with the force of justice
【义肢】 yìzhī 〈名〉[医学] artificial limb
【义冢】 yìzhǒng 〈名〉 potter's field
【义子】 yìzǐ 〈名〉 adopted child; foster son

艺 yì 〈名〉 ❶ skill; craft：⇨多才多～；工～；手～ ❷ art：⇨～人；曲～；文～
【艺不压身】 yìbùyāshēn 〈熟〉 it will not burden you if you are proficient in many skills
【艺多不压身】 yì duō bù yā shēn ＝ 艺不压身 yìbùyāshēn
【艺高胆大】 yìgāo-dǎndà 〈熟〉 boldness of execution stems from superb skill; great skill engenders bravery
【艺高人胆大】 yì gāo rén dǎn dà ＝ 艺高胆大 yìgāo-dǎndà
【艺妓】 yìjì 〈名〉 geisha (girl) [Japan]
【艺林】 yìlín 〈名〉 ❶ place with great collections of classic books ❷ art circles; art world; world of art
【艺龄】 yìlíng 〈名〉 length of service as an artist; length of sb's artistic/stage career
【艺盲】 yìmáng 〈名〉 art illiterate [person ignorant of ABCs in art]
【艺名】 yìmíng 〈名〉 stage name
【艺能】 yìnéng 〈名〉 artistic skill; art skill
【艺人】 yìrén 〈名〉 ❶ actor; artist：街头～ street entertainer; pavement/sidewalk artist ‖ 杂耍～ variety show artist ❷ artisan; handicraftsman
【艺术】 yìshù ❶〈名〉 art：培养～兴趣 cultivate a taste for art ‖ 喜欢～ have a taste for art ‖ 欣赏～ appreciate the art ‖ 不朽/精湛的～ undying/exquisite art ‖ 印象派～ impressionist art ‖ 雕塑～ sculptural art ‖ 古典/通俗～ classical/pop art ‖ 民间/民族～ folk/national art ‖ 视觉～ visual arts ‖ 戏剧/表演～ *dramatic/performing arts* ‖ 现代/当代～ modern/contemporary art ‖ 造型～ formative/plastic art ‖ ～妙在含而不露。Art lies in concealing art. ‖ 这幅画有很高的～成就。The picture shows much artistic merit. ❷〈名〉 skill; art; craft：学会领导～ acquire the art of leadership ‖ 掌握插花～ master the art of flower arrangement ‖ 处世～ art of life ‖ 交友～ art of making friends ‖ 教学～ teaching art/skills ‖ 社交～ social art ‖ 谈话～ art of good talking ❸〈形〉 conforming to good taste：这个装饰品很～。The decoration is in good taste. ‖ 这座建筑装饰得很～。The building is tastefully adorned.
〖～宝库〗 yìshù bǎokù 〈名〉 treasure house of arts
〖～化〗 yìshùhuà 〈动〉 artify：人类的工作是使世界～。Man's work is to artify the world.
〖～技巧〗 yìshù jìqiǎo 〈名〉 artistry; craftsmanship
〖～家〗 yìshùjiā 〈名〉 artist：电影/摄影～ motion picture/photographic artist ‖ 民族～ national artist ‖ 女～ lady/woman artist ‖ 著名～ famous/distinguished/renowned/well-known artist ‖ 他是一位声望很高的～。He ranks high as an artist.
〖～教育〗 *yìshù jiàoyù* 〈名〉 *art education*：进行～ *conduct art* education
〖～节〗 yìshùjié 〈名〉 art festival
〖～界〗 yìshùjiè 〈名〉 art circles：结交～名人 get acquainted with people well known in art circles
〖～片〗 yìshùpiàn 〈名〉 art film
〖～品〗 yìshùpǐn 〈名〉 work of art; artistic work：一件～ *a work* of art ‖ 拍卖～ hold a sale of works of *art* ‖ ～收藏 *art collection*
〖～摄影〗 yìshù shèyǐng 〈名〉 artistic/pictorial photography
〖～生涯〗 yìshù shēngyá 〈名〉 artistic career：开始～ begin one's artistic career
〖～体操〗 yìshù tǐcāo 〈名〉 artistic/rhythmic gymnastics：～使用

的五种器械为绳、圈、球、棒、带。The five apparatuses used in rhythmic sportive gymnastics are rope, hoop, ball, club and ribbon.

〖～团〗 yìshùtuán 〈名〉art ensemble/troupe

〖～形式〗 yìshù xíngshì 〈名〉artistic form; form of art

〖～性〗 yìshùxìng 〈名〉artistic quality; artistry: 小说的～ artistry of a novel ‖ 有些作品～不强。Some of the works lack artistic quality.

〖～修养〗 yìshù xiūyǎng 〈名〉artistic culture

〖～院校〗 yìshù yuànxiào 〈名〉art school/institute

〖～照〗 yìshùzhào 〈名〉arty photo

〖～珍品〗 yìshù zhēnpǐn 〈名〉art treasure; tour de force

〖～指导〗 yìshù zhǐdǎo 〈名〉art director

〖～至上派〗 yìshù zhìshàngpài 〈名〉school that advocates art for art's sake

〖～至上主义〗 yìshù zhìshàngzhǔyì 〈名〉art for art's sake

〖～中心〗 yìshù zhōngxīn 〈名〉arts centre

〖～字〗 yìshùzì 〈名〉character in a fancy style: 写～ write characters in a fancy style

〖～作品〗 yìshù zuòpǐn 〈名〉work of art; artistic work

【艺坛】 yìtán 〈名〉art circles; world of art: 退出～ retire from the art cirles ‖ 蜚声～ be famous in the art world ‖ ～大师 great master of art ‖ ～新秀 new star/talent in the art circles

【艺徒】 yìtú 〈名〉〈方〉apprentice; trainee

【艺文】 yìwén 〈名〉❶ books: ⇨～志 ❷ art and literature

〖～志〗 yìwénzhì 〈名〉❶ catalogue of books in dynastic histories, local records, etc ❷ poems and essays collected in local records

【艺校】 yìxiào 〈名〉art institute/school

【艺员】 yìyuán 〈名〉actor or actress

【艺苑】 yìyuàn 〈名〉realm of art and literature; art and literary circles: ～奇葩 exquisite works of art; superb work of art

刈 yì 〈动〉〈书〉cut down; mow: ～草/麦 mow grass/wheat; cut grass/wheat ‖ 把田里的草～倒 mow down the grass in a field

【刈草机】 yìcǎojī 〈名〉mowing machine; mower

【刈除】 yìchú 〈动〉weed/root out; eradicate

【刈捆机】 yìkǔnjī 〈名〉[农业] binder

忆 yì 〈动〉❶ recall; recollect: ⇨回～;追～ ❷think of; remember: ～故人 think of an old friend ⇨记～

【忆旧】 yìjiù 〈动〉recall the bygone days with nostalgia; recollect the past: 喜欢～ like to recall the bygone days

【忆苦】 yìkǔ 〈动〉recall one's past sufferings: ～教育 education to recall past bitterness

〖～饭〗 yìkǔfàn 〈名〉meal for recalling past bitterness

〖～会〗 yìkǔhuì 〈名〉meeting to recall past sufferings

〖～思甜〗 yìkǔ-sītián 〈熟〉recall the sorrows of the past and savour the joys of the present; contrast past misery with present happiness

【忆昔抚今】 yìxī-fǔjīn 〈熟〉recall the past and compare it with the present; reflect on the past in the light of the present

【忆想】 yìxiǎng 〈动〉recall; recollect; call to mind: ～往事 recollect past events

艾 yì 〈书〉❶〈动〉repent: ⇨自怨自～ ❷〈形〉stable ❸ = 刈 yì
⇨ài

仡 yì
⇨gē

【仡仡】 yìyì 〈形〉〈书〉❶ strong and brave: ～勇夫 strong and brave man ❷ high

议 yì ❶〈动〉discuss; exchange views on; talk over; confer: 我们把这个问题～一～。Let's exchange our views on this problem. ⇨计～;商～;审～ ❷〈动〉criticize; comment: ⇨非～; 公～;评～ ❸〈名〉opinion; view: ⇨倡～;建～;提～ ❹〈名〉parliament; legislative assembly: ⇨～会;～员

【议案】 yì'àn 〈名〉bill; proposal; motion: 表决～ vote on a bill ‖ 撤销～ quash a bill; withdraw a proposal ‖ 反对～ be against a bill; oppose a proposal ‖ 放弃～ abandon a bill ‖ 否决～ vote down a proposal; reject/veto a bill ‖ 接受～ accept/adopt a proposal ‖ 批准～ sanction a proposal ‖ 起草～ draw up a bill; draft a bill ‖ 提出～ introduce/propose a bill; put forward a motion ‖ 提交～ submit a proposal ‖ 听取～ hear a proposal ‖ 通过～ pass/adopt a bill/motion ‖ 暂时搁置～ shelve a bill ‖ 阻止～的通过 block a bill

【议程】 yìchéng 〈名〉agenda: 安排～ prepare an agenda ‖ 进入下一个～ proceed to the next item on the agenda ‖ 列入～ place (sth) on the agenda; include (sth) in the agenda; agendize; have sth agendized ‖ 拟定～ draw/make up an agenda ‖ 确定～ settle an agenda ‖ ～中的一项 an item on the agenda ‖ 会议～ agenda of the conference ‖ 临时～ provisional agenda ‖ 会议的主要～是关于增加工资的问题。The question of salary increase is high on the agenda.

【议订】 yìdìng 〈动〉negotiate: ～和约 negotiate a peace treaty ‖ ～价格 negotiate a price

【议定】 yìdìng 〈动〉decide (after negotiation); agree on

〖～书〗 yìdìngshū 〈名〉protocol: 附加/任择～ additional/optional protocol ‖ 贸易～ trade protocol ‖ 最后～ final protocol/act

【议而不决】 yì'érbùjué 〈熟〉discuss without reaching a decision; have a fruitless discussion: 这个问题提出来好久了,但他们总是～。The problem was brought up a long time ago, but they have been discussing it without reaching a decision.

〖～,决而不行〗 yì'érbùjué, jué'érbùxíng 〈熟〉discussion leads to no decision and decision, if any, results in no action

【议购】 yìgòu 〈动〉buy at a negotiated price; purchase according to the terms of a contract: ～议销 buy or sell at a negotiated price

【议和】 yìhé 〈动〉negotiate peace; carry on peace negotiations; hold peace talks

【议会】 yìhuì 〈名〉parliament; legislative assembly: 解散～ disband/dissolve a parliament ‖ 召开～ convoke/convene a parliament ‖ ～议员 member of a parliament ‖ 两院制～ bicameral parliament ‖ 一院制～ unicameral parliament ‖ ～开会/休会。A parliament sits/adjourns.

〖～辩论〗 yìhuì biànlùn 〈名〉parliamentary debate

〖～选举〗 yìhuì xuǎnjǔ 〈名〉parliamentary election

〖～制〗 yìhuìzhì 〈名〉parliamentarism

【议价】 yìjià ❶〈动〉negotiate a price ❷〈名〉negotiated price; free market price: ～收购/销售 buy/sell at a negotiated price ‖ ～粮/油 grain/oil at a negotiated price ‖ ～市场 free market

【议决】 yìjué 〈动〉resolve after deliberation; pass a resolution

【议论】 yìlùn ❶〈动〉comment (on); talk about; discuss; remark (on/upon): ～不休 carry on endless discussions ‖ 背后～ talk behind sb's back ‖ 大声～ remark loudly (on) ‖ 我记得偶尔有人～过这件事。I remember comment being passed occasionally on the event. ❷〈名〉comment; discussion: 大发～ speak about/of sth at great length ‖ 引起～ arouse/evoke/provoke comment; give rise to discussion; create/invite/arouse discussion

〖～纷纷〗 yìlùn-fēnfēn 〈熟〉be widely discussed; everybody is talking about (sth/sb); there is a plenitude of whispers (about sb/sth); there is widespread comment (about sb/sth): 人们对他辞职一事～。His resignation set tongues wagging. ‖ 散会以后,人们还在～。People continued their arguments after the meeting broke up. ‖ 这几天大家都为这件事～。Everybody has been discussing the subject in the last few days.

〖～文〗 yìlùnwén 〈名〉argumentative writing; argumentation: 写一篇～ write an argumentative treatise

【议事】 yìshì 〈动〉discuss official business

〖～规则〗 yìshì guīzé 〈名〉rules of procedure or debate

〖～日程〗 yìshì rìchéng 〈名〉agenda; order of the day: 进入下一个～ proceed to the next item on the agenda ‖ 列入～ be placed/put on the agenda

【议题】 yìtí 〈名〉subject under discussion; topic for discussion: 改变～ change the subject under discussion ‖ 提出～ raise an issue; mention a topic for discussion

【议席】 yìxí 〈名〉seat in a legislative assembly: 获得～ win a seat in the legislative assembly

【议员】 yìyuán 〈名〉member of a legislative assembly; Member of Parliament (MP) [UK]: 竞选～ run for a seat in parliament ‖ 担任～ sit in Parliament ‖ 当选～ win a seat in Parliament ‖ ～候选人 parliamentary candidate

〖～豁免权〗 yìyuán huòmiǎnquán 〈名〉parliamentary immunity

〖～特权〗 yìyuán tèquán 〈名〉parliamentary privilege

【议院】 yìyuàn 〈名〉 legislative assembly; parliament; congress: ➪参～;上～

【议长】 yìzhǎng 〈名〉 speaker; president: 美国众议院～ Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States

【议政】 yìzhèng 〈动〉 discuss government affairs; deliberate on state affairs

屹 yì 〈形〉〈书〉 towering like a mountain peak
➪gē

【屹立】 yìlì 〈动〉 stand towering like a giant; stand erect

【屹然】 yìrán 〈形〉 towering; majestic: ～不动 stand firm and erect

亦 yì 〈副〉〈书〉 also; too: ～非全坏 not altogether bad ‖ 反之～然 and the reverse is also true; and vice versa

【亦步亦趋】 yìbù-yìqū 〈熟〉 ape sb at every step; imitate sb's every move; blindly follow suit; follow/imitate slavishly: 不要老跟着别人～。Don't always dance to somebody else's tune.

【亦复如此】 yìfùrúcǐ 〈熟〉 in the same way; the same thing is repeated

【亦即】 yìjí 〈动〉 be also called; be also known as; i. e.; that is: 鲁迅,～周树人,是中国现代文学的巨匠。Lu Xun, also called, Zhou Shuren, is a literary giant of modern China.

【亦庄亦谐】 yìzhuāng-yìxié 〈熟〉 be serious and comical at the same time; be seriocomic

衣 yì 〈动〉〈书〉 wear; clothe; put on; be dressed in: ～布衣 wear cotton clothes
➪yī

异 yì ❶〈动〉 separate: ➪离～ ❷〈形〉 different: 人的行为因时因地而～。Circumstances alter cases. ‖ 思维能力使人类～于禽兽。Man's intellect distinguishes him from the beasts. ➪～口同声;求同存～ ❸〈形〉 other; another: ➪～地;～国 ❹〈形〉 strange; unusual; extraordinary: ➪～味;～香 ❺〈动〉 surprise: ➪诧～;怪～;惊～

【异邦】 yìbāng 〈名〉 foreign country/land: 漂泊～ lead a wandering life in a foreign country

【异倍体】 yìbèitǐ 〈名〉[生物] heteroploid

【异步】 yìbù 〈形〉[物理] asynchronous: ～发电机/计算机 asynchronous generator/computer

【异才】 yìcái 〈名〉 exceptional talent

【异彩】 yìcǎi 〈名〉 extraordinary/radiant splendour—outstanding performance; brilliant achievements: ～纷呈 in varied colourful splendour ‖ 大放～ blossom in radiant brilliance/splendour

【异常】 yìcháng ❶〈形〉 unusual; abnormal; strange: 表现～ show abnormality (in) ‖ 感觉～ not feel one's usual self ‖ 举止～ behave strangely ‖ 神色～ not be one's usual self; look strange ‖ ～接触 abnormal contact ‖ ～气味 strange smell ‖ ～现象 abnormal phenomenon ‖ 没有～情况。There's nothing unusual/abnormal. ‖ 心肺未见～。Nothing abnormal about the heart and the lungs has been observed. ❷〈副〉 extremely; exceedingly; particularly: ～的冷 exceedingly cold ‖ ～气愤 extremely angry ‖ ～仔细 particularly careful ‖ 今年的雨天～多。There have been an exceptional number of rainy days this year. ‖ 他大吃一惊,情绪～激动。He was startled into no ordinary state of commotion. ‖ 她反应～机敏。She responded very wittily.

〖～蛋白〗 yìcháng dànbái 〈名〉[生化] paraprotein

〖～行为〗 yìcháng xíngwéi 〈名〉[心理] abnormal behaviour

〖～语句〗 yìcháng yǔjù 〈名〉[计算机] abnormal statement

【异词】 yìcí 〈名〉 dissenting words/opinion: 并无～。There is no disagreement/objection.

【异地】 yìdì 〈名〉 strange/foreign land: 流落～ wander homeless in a strange land ‖ 身首～ be beheaded

【异动】 yìdòng 〈名〉 ❶ sudden personnel change (esp at higher levels) ❷ lawless act: 防止～ guard against lawless activities

【异读】 yìdú 〈名〉 variant pronunciation (of a Chinese character)

【异端】 yìduān 〈名〉 heterodoxy; heresy: 斥为～ denounce as heresy ‖ 视为～ regard as heterodoxy

〖～邪说〗 yìduān-xiéshuō 〈熟〉 heretical beliefs; unorthodoxy opinions; unorthodox religious views: 鼓吹～ preach heresy

【异构】 yìgòu 〈名〉[化学] isomerism

〖～化〗 yìgòuhuà 〈动〉[化学] isomerize: ～橡胶 isomerized rubber

〖～酶〗 yìgòuméi 〈名〉[生化] isomerase

〖～体〗 yìgòutǐ 〈名〉[化学] isomer

【异国】 yìguó 〈名〉 foreign country/land: 抵抗～侵略 resist foreign invasion ‖ 困居～ be left stranded in a foreign land ‖ 远适～ go to a faraway country ‖ ～风俗 alien customs; customs of a foreign country ‖ ～情调 exotic atmosphere; exoticism ‖ ～他乡 alien/foreign land

【异果性】 yìguǒxìng 〈名〉[植物] allocarpy

【异核体】 yìhétǐ 〈名〉[遗传] heterocaryon

【异乎】 yìhū 〈形〉 different from: ➪～寻常

〖～寻常〗 yìhū-xúncháng 〈熟〉 unusual; extraordinary; out of the ordinary: ～的胆识和雄心壮志 exceptionally great courage and ambition ‖ 最近一个多月来,她～地快乐,工作也勤快。For the past month or more she has been unusually happy and has really thrown herself into her work.

【异花传粉】 yìhuā chuánfěn 〈名〉[植物] cross-pollination

【异化】 yìhuà ❶〈动〉 alienate ❷〈名〉[哲学] alienation ❸〈名〉[语言] dissimilation

〖～作用〗 yìhuà zuòyòng 〈名〉[生物] dissimilation

【异基因】 yìjīyīn 〈名〉[生物] heterogen

【异己】 yìjǐ 〈名〉 dissident; alien: 打击～ crack down on the dissidents ‖ 排除～ exclude/discriminate against those who hold different views; get rid of dissidents ‖ ～分子 dissident; alien element

【异教】 yìjiào 〈名〉 paganism; heathenism; heresy: 布讲～ preach heresy

〖～徒〗 yìjiàotú 〈名〉 pagan; heathen

【异军突起】 yìjūn-tūqǐ 〈熟〉 a new force suddenly comes to the fore: 乡镇企业～。Township enterprises have emerged as a new force.

【异客】 yìkè 〈名〉 stranger: 独在异乡为～ be left all alone in a foreign country; be a stranger living alone in a strange land

【异口同声】 yìkǒu-tóngshēng 〈熟〉 with one voice; in unison: ～地回答 answer in chorus ‖ 他们～地拒绝了。They refused with one voice.

【异类】 yìlèi 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 ethnic group other than one's own ❷ different species (as opposed to human beings)

【异名】 yìmíng 〈名〉 different name

【异能】 yìnéng 〈名〉 extraordinary ability; outstanding talent

【异曲同工】 yìqǔ-tónggōng 〈熟〉 different tunes rendered with equal skill—different in approach but equally satisfactory in result: 国画跟欧洲绘画～,各有千秋。The traditional Chinese painting and the European painting are equally good, each having its strong merits despite their different techniques.

【异趣】 yìqù 〈名〉 ❶ different interests ❷ special tastes

【异染色体】 yìrǎnsètǐ 〈名〉[遗传] heterochromosome; allosome

【异染色质】 yìrǎnsèzhì 〈名〉[遗传] heterochromatin

【异人】 yìrén 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 unusual person; immortal ❷ another person; others

【异日】 yìrì 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ some other day; future days: 此事留待～再议。This will be discussed some other day. ❷ former days; bygone times: ～情谊,记忆犹新。Friendship of former times remains fresh in my mind.

【异兽】 yìshòu 〈名〉 strange animal: ➪珍禽～

【异书】 yìshū 〈名〉 rare book

【异数】 yìshù 〈名〉〈书〉 special courtesy/hospitality

【异说】 yìshuō 〈名〉 ❶ fallacy; heresy ❷ differing views: 百家～ hundred schools of thought

【异体】 yìtǐ ❶〈名〉 variant form (of a Chinese character) ❷〈形〉 not belonging to the same body: ～组织移植 alien tissue transplant

〖～交配〗 yìtǐ jiāopèi 〈名〉 allogamy; cross-fertilization

〖～受精〗 yìtǐ shòujīng 〈名〉[生物] allogamy; cross-fertilization

〖～字〗 yìtǐzì 〈名〉 variant form of a Chinese character: 废除～ eliminate variants

【异同】 yìtóng 〈名〉 ❶ similarities and differences: 比较大麦和小麦的～ compare the similarities and differences between wheat and barley ‖ 分析两种社会制度的～ make an analysis of the similarities and differences between the two social systems ❷〈书〉 objection; dissent

【异途同归】 yìtú-tóngguī ＝ 殊途同归 shūtú-tóngguī
【异外】 yìwài 〈副〉 exceptionally; extraordinarily; extremely: ～神奇 miraculously wonderful
【异位】 yìwèi 〈名〉［医学］ heterotopia; ectopia: 心脏～ ectopia of the heart
〖～妊娠〗 yìwèi rènshēn 〈名〉［医学］ ectopic gestation; heterotopic pregnancy
〖～移植〗 yìwèi yízhí 〈名〉［生物］ heterotopic transplantation
【异味】 yìwèi 〈名〉 ❶ rare delicacy ❷ peculiar/strange smell: 发出～ give off a peculiar smell ‖ 闻到～ smell a strange smell
【异文】 yìwén 〈名〉 ❶ variant (of a Chinese character) ❷ different versions of the same content in different editions of the same book
【异闻】 yìwén 〈名〉 ❶ novel argument/theory ❷ different story one hears
【异戊基】 yìwùjī 〈名〉［化学］ isoamyl: ～氯 isoamyl chloride
【异物】 yìwù 〈名〉 ❶ foreign matter/body: 清洗伤口～ cleanse the wound of foreign matter; remove all foreign matter from the wound ‖ 胃中～ foreign substance in the stomach ‖ 他手指肿大是其中～所致。The swelling on his finger was caused by a foreign body in it. ❷〈书〉 dead person; ghost: 化为～ give up the ghost; die ❸〈书〉 rare object/article
〖～探测器〗 yìwù tàncèqì 〈名〉 foreign-body locator
【异系交配】 yìxì jiāopèi 〈名〉［遗传］ exogamy; outbreeding
【异乡】 yìxiāng 〈名〉 foreign/strange land: 客愁～ be alienated in a strange land longing for one's home; be a stranger in a strange land ‖ 客居～ live in a foreign land ‖ ～孤客 stranger in a strange land ‖ 独在～为异客，每逢佳节倍思亲。Being left all alone in a strange land far away, one doubly pines after one's kinsfolk in festival time. ‖ 她毅然离开～客地，回到了祖国。Shaking the dust of that alien land off her feet, she returned to her homeland.
〖～人〗 yìxiāngrén 〈名〉 stranger; alien
【异香】 yìxiāng 〈名〉 rare fragrance: ～异气 unusual kind of pleasant smell; extraordinary fragrance ‖ ～扑鼻。Strong whiffs of rare perfume assailed the nostrils.
【异想天开】 yìxiǎng-tiānkāi 〈熟〉 indulge in the wildest fantasy; have a very fantastic idea; let imagination run riot; one's head is full of bees; cry/ask for the moon: 既～，又实事求是，这是科学工作者的特有风格。Lend wings to the imagination while doing things in a down-to-earth manner. This is the style typical of scientific workers.
【异向花】 yìxiànghuā 〈名〉［植物］ allotropous flower
【异相】 yìxiàng 〈形〉［物理］ out-of-phase: ～电流/电压 out-of phase current/voltage
【异心】 yìxīn 〈名〉 infidelity; disloyalty: 怀有～ harbour disloyalty
【异形】 yìxíng 〈形〉 special-shaped
〖～钢材〗 yìxíng gāngcái 〈名〉 special-shaped steel
〖～管〗 yìxíngguǎn 〈名〉［机械］ special pipe
【异性】 yìxìng ❶〈名〉 opposite sex: 被～吸引 be attracted to the opposite sex ‖ 交～朋友 make a friend of the other sex ❷〈形〉 different in nature: 同性电荷相斥，～电荷相吸。Like electric charges repel each other and unlike ones attract each other.
〖～恐怖症〗 yìxìng kǒngbùzhèng 〈名〉［心理］ heterophobia
【异姓】 yìxìng 〈名〉 different surname: 同名～ have the same first name but different surnames ‖ ～兄弟 sworn brothers of different surnames
【异烟肼】 yìyānjǐng 〈名〉［医药］ isoniazid; rimifon
【异言】 yìyán 〈名〉〈书〉 dissenting words: 并无～ raise no objection
【异养】 yìyǎng 〈形〉［生物］ heterotrophic: ～细菌 heterotrophic bacteria
〖～生物〗 yìyǎng shēngwù 〈名〉 heterotroph
〖～性〗 yìyǎngxìng 〈名〉［生物］ heterotrophism; heterotrophy
〖～植物〗 yìyǎng zhíwù 〈名〉 heterophyte
【异样】 yìyàng ❶〈名〉 difference: 多年没见了，看不出他有什么～。We haven't seen each other for years, but I can't see any difference in him. ❷〈形〉 unusual; peculiar: ～的感觉 feeling of peculiarity ‖ 人们都用～的眼光打量他。Everybody sized him up with curious eyes.
【异议】 yìyì 〈名〉 objection; dissent; differing view/opinion: 表示～ express/show one's dissent; voice one's objection/dissent ‖ 驳回～ dismiss/reject a protest ‖ 撤回～ withdraw an objection ‖ 持有～ hold divergent opinions; have objections; take issue with; entertain protestations about (sth) ‖ 放弃～ waive one's objection ‖ 容忍～ tolerate contradiction/dissent ‖ 提出～ raise/lodge/make an objection (to); put forward/present one's objections ‖ 引起～ provoke an objection; arouse dissent ‖ 对此我们没有～。We have no objection to this. ‖ 如无～，就这么定了。If there are no objections, that's settled.
【异域】 yìyù 〈名〉 ❶ foreign country: 扬名～ become famous in a foreign country ‖ ～文化 foreign culture ❷ alien/strange land: ～孤魂 lonely soul away from home
【异源单倍体】 yìyuán dānbèitǐ 〈名〉［生物］ allohaploid
【异源多倍体】 yìyuán duōbèitǐ 〈名〉［生物］ allopolyploid
【异源疫苗】 yìyuán yìmiáo 〈名〉［医学］ heterogenous vaccine
【异质嫁接】 yìzhì jiàjiē 〈名〉［生物］ heteroplastic graft
【异质组织】 yìzhì zǔzhī 〈名〉［生物］ heterogeneous tissue
【异种】 yìzhǒng 〈形〉［医学］ heterogenic; heterogenetic; heterogenous
〖～器官移植〗 yìzhǒng qìguān yízhí 〈名〉［医学］ xenotransplant
〖～移植物〗 yìzhǒng yízhíwù 〈名〉［医学］ heterograft
【异株异花受精】 yìzhū yìhuā shòujīng 〈名〉［植物］ xenogamy
【异状】 yìzhuàng 〈名〉 ❶ strange shape ❷ unusual condition: 并无～ have no unusual condition
【异族】 yìzú 〈名〉 different race/nation: ～通婚 mixed marriage; transracial marriage; cross-cultural marriage

杙 yì 〈名〉〈书〉 small wooden stake

抑[1] yì 〈动〉 restrain; repress; curb: ～价 keep down the prices ‖ 强～着不笑出来 repress one's laughter ⇨ ～恶扬善; ～制; 压～

抑[2] yì 〈连〉〈书〉 ❶ or ❷ but; however ❸ besides; moreover; what is more

【抑草作物】 yìcǎo zuòwù 〈名〉［农业］ cleaning crop
【抑恶扬善】 yì'è-yángshàn 〈熟〉 curb the evil and advertise the good; condemn wickedness and commend morality
【抑遏】 yì'è 〈动〉 curb; repress; restrain
【抑或】 yìhuò 〈连〉〈书〉 or: 他们是来，～是不来，尚未可知。It's not clear yet whether they will come or not.
【抑菌剂】 yìjūnjì 〈名〉［生物］ bacteriostat
【抑菌作用】 yìjūn zuòyòng 〈名〉［医学］ bacteriostasis
【抑强扶弱】 yìqiáng-fúruò 〈熟〉 restrain the strong and support the weak; curb the strong and help the weak; uphold the weak against the strong: 劫富济贫，～ rob the rich to help the poor and curb the violent to assist the weak
【抑且】 yìqiě 〈连〉〈书〉 also; moreover; furthermore: 此举非但于我们无益，～有伤和气。This won't help us. What is more, it hurts friendship.
【抑塞】 yìsè 〈动〉〈书〉 depress; hold back: ～人才 repress and hinder talents
【抑素】 yìsù 〈名〉［生化］ chalone
【抑细胞素】 yìxìbāosù 〈名〉［医学］ retine
【抑邪扶正】 yìxié-fúzhèng 〈熟〉 curb the evil and assist the good
【抑扬】 yìyáng 〈动〉 rise and fall; modulate
〖～顿挫〗 yìyáng-dùncuò 〈熟〉 in cadence; in rhythmic/measured tones: ～的音乐节奏，使人赏心悦耳。The rhythm and cadence of the music delighted both the ear and the heart of the people. ‖ 他说话的声音～。His voice was lilting. ‖ 我只看见他摇头晃脑～地读唐诗。I saw him wagging his head as he chanted Tang poems, his voice rising, falling and pausing.
〖～格〗 yìyánggé 〈名〉［诗歌］ iamb
【抑郁】 yìyù 〈形〉 depressed; despondent; gloomy: ～成疾 be so disheartened that one falls sick ‖ 变得～ collapse into depression ‖ 感到～ feel/become depressed; suffer from spleen ‖ 面色～ have a gloomy look; have a melancholy facial expression ‖ 心情/精神～ be in a gloomy/melancholy mood ‖ 心中～不平 feel disgruntled
〖～症〗 yìyùzhèng 〈名〉［医学］ depression; melancholia: 患有～ suffer from depression ‖ 治疗～ treat depression ‖ 严重的～ acute depression
【抑殖素】 yìzhísù 〈名〉［遗传］ ablastin
【抑止】 yìzhǐ 〈动〉 restrain; check; hold back: ～冲动 curb/

check/repress/resist an impulse ‖ ～呼吸 hold one's breath ‖ ～泪水 hold back one's tears

【抑制】 yìzhì 〈动〉❶［生理］inhibit：～正常的身体活动 inhibit normal bodily activity ❷ repress；curb；restrain；check；inhibit：～病毒 hamper the virus ‖ ～冲动 check/curb/repress/resist an impulse；inhibit one's impulse；stifle an urge ‖ ～感情 control/suppress one's emotions；suppress/repress/swallow one's feelings ‖ ～化学反应 inhibit chemical reactions ‖ ～急躁情绪 control/restrain one's impatience ‖ ～经济发展 stifle economic growth；throttle economic expansion ‖ ～怒火 check/curb/restrain/imprison one's anger；restrain one's fury；keep one's anger kennelled ‖ ～食欲 hold a rein on one's appetite ‖ ～通货膨胀 dampen/curb/check inflation ‖ ～植物的生长 halt/stunt the growth of plants ‖ ～中枢神经系统 depress the central nervous system ‖ 我无法～自己的好奇心。I couldn't restrain my curiosity. / I just yielded to curiosity.

〚～基因〛 yìzhì jīyīn 〈名〉suppressor gene

〚～剂〛 yìzhìjì 〈名〉［化学］inhibitor；depressor

〚～神经〛 yìzhì shénjīng 〈名〉［生理］inhibitory nerve

〚～试验〛 yìzhì shìyàn 〈名〉［医学］inhibition test

〚～细胞〛 yìzhì xìbāo 〈名〉［医学］suppressor cell

〚～药〛 yìzhìyào 〈名〉［医学］depressant

呓

yì 〈动〉talk in one's sleep

【呓语】 yìyǔ ❶〈动〉talk in one's sleep ❷〈名〉crazy talk；ravings：狂人～ ravings of a madman

邑

yì 〈名〉〈书〉❶ city：通都大～ big city；metropolis ❷〈古〉county：～令 county magistrate

佚

yì 〈动〉❶〈书〉live in seclusion ❷ be lost：⇨～闻；亡～

【佚失】 yìshī 〈动〉scatter and disappear；be lost

【佚闻】 yìwén 〈名〉anecdote

役

yì ❶〈动〉use as a servant：⇨～畜；～使；奴～ ❷〈名〉military service：⇨兵～；服～；退～ ❸〈名〉forced labour/service：⇨劳～；徭～ ❹〈名〉〈旧〉servant：⇨仆～；衙～；杂～ ❺〈名〉battle：⇨战～

【役畜】 yìchù 〈名〉draught animal；beast of burden

【役龄】 yìlíng 〈名〉❶ enlistment age ❷ years on active service

【役使】 yìshǐ 〈动〉work (an animal/a labourer)；use：～家畜 work livestock

译

yì 〈动〉❶ translate；interpret：～成各种语言 translate into all tongues ‖ ～成中文 translate into Chinese ‖ 把古文～成白话文 paraphrase ancient Chinese prose in the vernacular language ‖ 难～ be difficult to translate ‖ 这本书不好～。The book is not easy to translate. ⇨笔～；口～；意～ ❷ decode：～电码 decode/decipher a code ‖ 请给我～一下这份电报。Please decode this telegram for me. ⇨破～

【译本】 yìběn 〈名〉translation；translated version：读～ read a book in translation ‖ 节～ abridged translation ‖ 全～ complete translation ‖ 托尔斯泰作品～ Tolstoy's works in translation ‖ 英～ English version/translation

【译笔】 yìbǐ 〈名〉quality or style of a translation：～流畅。The translation reads smoothly.

【译电】 yìdiàn 〈动〉❶ encode/encipher a telegram ❷ decode/decipher a telegram

〚～员〛 yìdiànyuán 〈名〉decoder；code clerk；cryptographer

〚～组〛 yìdiànzǔ 〈名〉code and cipher section

【译稿】 yìgǎo 〈名〉translated manuscript；manuscript of a translation

【译解】 yìjiě 〈动〉decipher；decode

【译介】 yìjiè 〈动〉translate and introduce；translate with introductory notes

【译界】 yìjiè 〈名〉translation circles；world of translation：国内外～动态 worldwide trends in translation

【译码】 yìmǎ ❶〈动〉decode；decipher ❷〈名〉［通信］code translation

〚～门〛 yìmǎmén 〈名〉［计算机］decoding gate

〚～器〛 yìmǎqì 〈名〉decoder；decipherer；code converter/translator：～电路 decoder circuit

【译名】 yìmíng 〈名〉translated term/name

【译述】 yìshù 〈动〉render/translate freely

【译文】 yìwén 〈名〉translated text；translation：润色～ polish up a translation ‖ 修改～ amend a translation ‖ 对照原文核对～ check the translation against the original ‖ 地道的～ idiomatic translation

【译意风】 yìyìfēng 〈名〉simultaneous interpretation installation

【译音】 yìyīn ❶〈动〉transliterate；transcribe：这些外国人名和地名都译了音。These foreign names of persons and places have all been transliterated. ❷〈名〉transliteration：这个词的～不够准确。The transliteration of this word is not accurate.

【译员】 yìyuán 〈名〉interpreter：当～ serve sb as an interpreter；serve/act as interpreter (for) ‖ 私人～ personal interpreter ‖ 同声～ simultaneous interpreter

【译者】 yìzhě 〈名〉translator

【译制】 yìzhì 〈动〉dub (a film)：～电视连续剧 translate and produce a TV serial ‖ ～电影 dub a film ‖ 电影～厂 film dubbing studio

〚～片〛 yìzhìpiàn 〈名〉dubbed film：生产～ produce a dubbed film

【译注】 yìzhù 〈动〉translate and annotate：～古籍 translate and annotate ancient books

【译著】 yìzhù 〈名〉translation；work of translation

【译作】 yìzuò 〈名〉translation；work of translation

易[1]

yì 〈动〉❶ change：那所房子在近几个月中几～其主。That house has changed hands several times in the last few months. ⇨～手；移风～俗 ❷ exchange：以货～货 barter (one thing for another) ⇨交～；贸～

易[2]

yì 〈形〉❶ easy：～出事故 be liable to accidents；be accident-prone ‖ ～得罪人 be liable to give offence ‖ ～患感冒 be susceptible/liable to colds；be apt to catch colds ‖ ～轻信别人 be credulous；be too ready to believe others ‖ ～于携带 be easy to carry about with one；be portable ‖ 金属～锈蚀。Metal corrodes/rusts easily. ‖ 钱来之不～。Money doesn't grow on trees. ‖ 他～发心脏病。He is subject to heart attacks. ⇨～如反掌；简～；轻而～举 ❷ amiable：⇨平～近人

【易爆】 yìbào 〈形〉explosive：～材料 explosive material ‖ ～气体 explosion hazard gases

〚～物〛 yìbàowù 〈名〉explosive substance/material

【易北河】 Yìběihé 〈名〉Elbe River [in Europe]

【易腐】 yìfǔ 〈形〉perishable：肉类较菜类～。Meat spoils faster than vegetables.

〚～货〛 yìfǔhuò 〈名〉perishable goods：拒收～ reject perishable goods

〚～物〛 yìfǔwù 〈名〉perishable goods

【易感基因】 yìgǎn jīyīn 〈名〉［医学］predisposing gene

【易攻难守】 yìgōng-nánshǒu 〈动〉be easy to attack but hard to defend

【易货】 yìhuò 〈动〉barter；barter one thing for another

〚～方式〛 yìhuò fāngshì 〈名〉barter system

〚～贸易〛 yìhuò màoyì 〈名〉barter (trade)：进行～ carry on/engage in barter

〚～协定〛 yìhuò xiédìng 〈名〉barter agreement

【易拉罐】 yìlāguàn 〈名〉pop-top (can)；pull-top；ring-pull can；flip-top：～生产线 production line of pop-top cans ‖ 啤酒～ pop-top beer can

【易切削钢】 yìqiēxiāogāng 〈名〉［冶金］free-cutting/free-machining steel

【易燃】 yìrán 〈形〉inflammable；combustible：～材料 combustible/inflammable/flammable material ‖ ～粉尘 combustible dust ‖ ～气体/液体 inflammable gas/liquid ‖ 汽油～。Petrol ignites very easily. ‖ 严禁携带～易爆物品！Taking combustible and explosive goods aboard is strictly prohibited!

〚～物〛 yìránwù 〈名〉combustible/inflammable/flammable substance

〚～性〛 yìránxìng 〈名〉combustibility；inflammability；flammability

【易熔】 yìróng 〈形〉fusible：～合金/金属 fusible alloy/metal ‖ ～炉渣 fusible slag

〚～点〛 yìróngdiǎn 〈名〉eutectic point

【易如反掌】 yìrúfǎnzhǎng 〈熟〉be as easy as turning one's hand over；be like falling off a log；be a piece of cake：对于你这样的聪

明人来说，解决那个问题应该～。Solving that problem should be child's play for a clever fellow like you. ‖ 做衣服对我妹妹来说～。Making clothes is kids' stuff to my sister. / Making clothes is as simple for my sister as picking up an oyster with three fingers.

【易手】 yìshǒu 〈动〉change hands：这幅画已几经～。This painting has changed hands several times. ‖ 这辆汽车以 20 万元～。The car changed hands at 200,000 *yuan*.

【易守难攻】 yìshǒu-nángōng be easy to defend but hard to conquer

【易碎】 yìsuì 〈形〉breakable; fragile：～玻璃 breakable glass ‖ ～瓷器 fragile china ‖ ～品要轻拿轻放。Fragile goods must be handled with care.

〖～物品〗 yìsuì wùpǐn 〈名〉breakable substance

〖～性〗 yìsuìxìng 〈名〉frangibility; fragility

【易位】 yìwèi 〈名〉translocation

〖～损伤〗 yìwèi sǔnshāng 〈名〉[医学] translocated injury

【易性癖】 yìxìngpǐ 〈名〉transsexualism

【易氧化材料】 yìyǎnghuà cáiliào 〈名〉oxidizable material

【易于】 yìyú 〈动〉be apt/easy to：～接受 be easy to accept ‖ ～理解 be easy to understand

【易辙】 yìzhé 〈动〉change one's course; strike out on a new path

【易帜】 yìzhì 〈动〉(of a government or an army) change one's banner; change one's principles or allegiance

【易装癖】 yìzhuāngpǐ 〈名〉cross dressing

佾 yì 〈名〉〈旧〉ancient dance squad (of eight people)

怿 yì 〈形〉〈书〉pleased; happy

诣 yì ❶〈动〉call on (sb that one respects); visit ❷〈名〉(academic/technical) attainments：⇨苦心孤～；造～

驿 yì 〈名〉〈旧〉post station

【驿车】 yìchē 〈名〉stagecoach

【驿丞】 yìchéng 〈名〉posthouse official

【驿道】 yìdào 〈名〉post road

【驿馆】 yìguǎn 〈名〉posthouse

【驿吏】 yìlì 〈名〉posthouse officer

【驿马】 yìmǎ 〈名〉posthorse

【驿使】 yìshǐ 〈名〉courier

【驿站】 yìzhàn 〈名〉posthouse

【驿卒】 yìzú 〈名〉posthouse runner

绎 yì ❶〈动〉〈书〉reel off raw silk from cocoons ❷〈动〉unravel; sort out：⇨演～ ❸〈形〉continuous; unceasing：⇨络～不绝

枻 yì 〈名〉〈书〉❶ boat ❷ oar

轶 yì ❶〈动〉〈书〉overtake ❷〈动〉〈书〉excel：⇨～出 ❸〈形〉lost：⇨～事

【轶材】 yìcái 〈名〉〈书〉outstanding talent

【轶出】 yìchū 〈动〉〈书〉exceed; surpass

【轶群超伦】 yìqún-chāolún 〈熟〉excel the masses; be head and shoulders above all others; excel all others; stand out

【轶事】 yìshì 〈名〉anecdote

昳 yì

⇨dié

【昳丽】 yìlì 〈形〉〈书〉beautiful; pretty

猗 yì → 林猗 línyì

疫 yì 〈名〉epidemic disease; pestilence：防～ epidemic prevention ⇨～情；免～；鼠～

【疫病】 yìbìng 〈名〉epidemic disease：传播～ spread an epidemic disease ‖ 控制～ bring an epidemic disease under control ‖ 消灭～ stamp out/wipe out/eradicate an epidemic disease ‖ 预防～ prevent an epidemic disease

【疫疠】 yìlì 〈名〉epidemic disease; pestilence

【疫苗】 yìmiáo 〈名〉vaccine：接种～ vaccinate sb against a disease; be vaccinated (against/for); have/take a vaccination ‖ 培养～ prepare vaccines ‖ 注射～ inject vaccine (*into*) ‖ 流感～ influenza vaccine ‖ 小儿麻痹～ polio vaccine ‖ 婴儿需要接种几次～? How many inoculations will a baby need?

【疫情】 yìqíng 〈名〉epidemic situation：报告～ report epidemic disease ‖ 缓和～ ease the epidemic situation ‖ 控制～ keep the epidemic under control ‖ 通报～ notify sb of the epidemic situation ‖ ～严重。The epidemic situation was severe.

〖～报告站〗 yìqíng bàogàozhàn 〈名〉station for reporting epidemic diseases

【疫区】 yìqū 〈名〉epidemic-stricken area

弈 yì 〈书〉❶〈名〉*weiqi* [game played with black and white pieces on a board of 361 crosses]; go：⇨博～ ❷〈动〉play chess：⇨对～

【弈林】 yìlín 〈名〉chess circles：～高手 master chess player

奕 yì 〈形〉〈书〉grand; great

【奕奕】 yìyì 〈形〉❶ grand; great ❷radiating power and vitality：⇨神采～

挹 yì 〈动〉〈书〉ladle out; scoop up：～水于河 ladle out water from a river

【挹彼注兹】 yìbǐ-zhùzī 〈熟〉scoop up from there to pour in here—draw from one to make good the deficit of another

【挹取】 yìqǔ 〈动〉〈书〉ladle out; scoop up

益[1] yì ❶〈动〉increase：⇨延年～寿；增～ ❷〈副〉all the more; even more：⇨多多～善；相得～彰

益[2] yì ❶〈名〉benefit; profit; advantage：得～于经验 profit/benefit by experience ‖ 我读此书得了～。I have benefited a lot *from reading this book*. ⇨开卷有～；权～；效～ ❷〈形〉beneficial; profitable：⇨～鸟；良师～友

【益虫】 yìchóng 〈名〉beneficial insect：保护～ protect beneficial insects

【益处】 yìchu 〈名〉benefit; profit; advantage; good：带来～ bring benefits ‖ 得到～ obtain an advantage; gain profit (from) ‖ 明显～ striking benefits

【益发】 yìfā 〈副〉increasingly; all the more; even more：～困难 increasingly difficult ‖ ～漂亮 even more beautiful

【益国益民】 yìguó-yìmín benefit both the nation and the people; bring benefit to the country and people as well

【益加】 yìjiā 〈副〉increasingly; all the more：～恶化 be getting from bad to worse

【益母草】 yìmǔcǎo 〈名〉[中药] motherwort

【益鸟】 yìniǎo 〈名〉beneficial bird

【益气补神】 yìqì-bǔshén 〈动〉be beneficial to one's strength and spirit

【益气补血】 yìqì-bǔxuè 〈动〉build up vital energy and nourish the blood

【益寿】 yìshòu 〈动〉prolong life; promise longevity

〖～延年〗 yìshòu-yánnián ＝ 延年益寿 yánnián-yìshòu

【益友】 yìyǒu 〈名〉friend and mentor; helpful friend：成为～ become one's helpful friend ‖ 交～ make a worthy friend ‖ 良师～ good teacher and helpful friend

浥 yì 〈动〉〈书〉moisten

悒 yì 〈形〉〈书〉sad; worried：⇨～郁；忧～

【悒闷】 yìmèn 〈形〉〈书〉depressed; dejected

【悒悒不乐】 yìyì-bùlè 〈熟〉feel sad and gloomy; be depressed and unhappy

【悒郁】 yìyù 〈形〉〈书〉depressed; gloomy; despondent

〖～寡欢〗 yìyù-guǎhuān ＝ 郁郁寡欢 yùyù-guǎhuān

谊 yì 〈名〉friendship：尽地主之～ extend the courtesies of the host; play the host ⇨情～；友～

埸 yì 〈名〉〈书〉❶ field boundary ❷ border area：⇨疆～

勚 yì 〈形〉❶〈书〉toilsome; toilful：劳～ toil ❷ (of an edge,

point, etc) worn; dull; blunt: 螺丝扣～了。The thread of the screw was worn out.

逸 yì ❶〈动〉escape; flee: ～口而出 escape one's lips ‖ ～失良机 let slip an opportunity ⇨逃～ ❷〈动〉〈书〉withdraw from the world; be reclusive: ⇨～民;隐～ ❸〈形〉leisurely: ⇨安～;好～恶劳; 劳永～ ❹〈形〉lost: ⇨～闻 ❺〈动〉surpass; excel: ⇨～群;超～

【逸才】 yìcái 〈名〉person of exceptional ability and wisdom: 旷世～ person of unparalleled ability and wisdom

【逸乐】 yìlè 〈名〉comfort and pleasure; leisure and joy

【逸民】 yìmín 〈名〉hermit; recluse

【逸趣】 yìqù 〈名〉refined interest/taste: ～横生 replete with refined interest/taste

【逸群】 yìqún 〈动〉excel all others; be head and shoulders above all others

【逸史】 yìshǐ 〈名〉unofficial history

【逸士】 yìshì 〈名〉recluse literary man

【逸事】 yìshì 〈名〉anecdote: 文人～ anecdotes of literary men

【逸闻】 yìwén 〈名〉anecdote: ～趣事 anecdotes and interesting episodes

【逸兴】 yìxìng 〈名〉uninhibited interest

【逸秀】 yìxiù 〈形〉delicate and pretty

【逸游】 yìyóu 〈动〉wallow in sensual pleasures: ～自恣 indulge oneself in sensual pleasures

【逸豫】 yìyù 〈形〉〈书〉idleness and pleasure; ease and comfort: ～亡身。Idleness and pleasure lead to ruin.

【逸致】 yìzhì 〈名〉carefree mood: ⇨闲情～

翊 yì 〈书〉❶〈名〉wing ❷〈动〉assist: ～戴 assist and support (a ruler)

翌 yì 〈形〉〈书〉immediately following in time; next

【翌晨】 yìchén 〈名〉next morning

【翌年】 yìnián 〈名〉next year

【翌日】 yìrì 〈名〉next day

嗌 yì 〈名〉〈书〉throat
⇨ài

肄 yì 〈动〉study

【肄业】 yìyè 〈动〉❶ study in school/at college ❷ leave school before graduation

裔 yì 〈名〉〈书〉❶ hem of a garment ❷ descendant; posterity: 华～美国人 American of Chinese descent; Chinese American ❸ borderland; distant land

意 yì ❶〈名〉wish; desire; intention: 合某人的～ find favour in sb's eyes/with sb ‖ 这次最高级会议～在加强地区合作和团结。The summit is designed to strengthen the regional cooperation and unity. ⇨恶～;任～;中～ ❷〈名〉meaning; idea; thought: 段落大～ general idea of a paragraph ⇨～义;词不达～;言外之～ ❸〈动〉expect; anticipate: ⇨～料;～外;出其不～ ❹〈名〉trace; suggestion

【意表】 yìbiǎo 〈名〉what one does not expect: ⇨出人～

【意大利】 Yìdàlì 〈名〉Italy

【～半岛】 Yìdàlì Bàndǎo 〈名〉Italian Peninsula

【～共和国】 Yìdàlì Gònghéguó 〈名〉Italian Republic

【～烤饼】 Yìdàlì kǎobǐng 〈名〉pizza

【～里拉】 Yìdàlì lǐlā 〈名〉Italian lira

【～人】 Yìdàlìrén 〈名〉Italian

【～语】 Yìdàlìyǔ 〈名〉Italian (language)

【意到笔随】 yìdào-bǐsuí 〈熟〉the pen follows where the mind reaches; write with ease

【意得志满】 yìdé-zhìmǎn ＝ 志得意满 zhìdé-yìmǎn

【意动】 yìdòng 〈名〉[心理] conation

【意广才疏】 yìguǎng-cáishū 〈熟〉have great/high ambition but little ability/talent

【意会】 yìhuì 〈动〉perceive by intuition; sense: ⇨只可～,不可言传

【意简言赅】 yìjiǎn-yángāi ＝ 言简意赅 yánjiǎn-yìgāi

【意见】 yìjiàn 〈名〉❶ idea; view; opinion; suggestion: 保留～ reserve one's opinion; be reticent of one's opinion ‖ 驳斥～ disprove/refute an opinion ‖ 采纳～ adopt a view/suggestion ‖ 持相反/不同/相似～ take a contrary/different/similar view; entertain/have/hold a contrary/different/similar opinion ‖ 发表～ air/express/give/voice one's opinion; speak/say one's piece; give one's views (on) ‖ 反映～ reflect the opinions (of) ‖ 附和～ echo sb's opinion ‖ 交换～ exchange views/ideas/opinions with sb (on) ‖ 接受～ take sb's opinion; follow sb's suggestion ‖ 倾听大多数人的～ listen to the voice of the majority ‖ 试探～ sound out sb's opinions ‖ 收集/听取～ gather/hear opinions ‖ 提出～ put forth/advance/produce an opinion ‖ 压制不同～ stifle opinions different from one's own ‖ 征求～ ask/invite/seek/solicit sb's opinion; ask for/call for/invite suggestions ‖ 尊重别人～ respect sb's opinion ‖ ～一致 be in agreement on sth; have identical views; be of one mind ‖ ～有分歧 opinions diverge/differ ‖ ～调查 attitude research ‖ 宝贵/反面/个人～ valued/adverse/personal opinion ‖ 反对～ objections ‖ 正反两方面的～ pros and cons (of) ‖ 中肯的～ pertinent suggestion ‖ 别管他怎么说,我要听听你的～。Never mind what he said; I want your opinion. ‖ 对他所谈的这些,我提不出什么～。I have little to say about what he said. ‖ 关于这个问题我保留我的～。I keep my own view on this topic. ‖ 他的话使我转而同意他的～。What he said brought me over to his opinion. ❷ objection; differing opinion/view; complaint: 没有～ have no complaint to make (about); have no objection (to sth) ‖ 和人闹～ set one's wits to another's idea; quarrel with sb ‖ 请某人提～ ask a criticism of sb ‖ 提～ bring/file/lodge/make/register a complaint (against sb about sth); make/lodge complaints; make a criticism ‖ 征求～ ask for/seek/solicit criticisms ‖ 顾客～ customer complaints ‖ 你老是有～。You always have a bone to pick. ‖ 他对我迟到有～。He was critical of my being late. ‖ 她自以为了不起,听不得别人～。She thinks herself too big to be admonished. ‖ 我对她很有～。I have a lot of complaints about her. ‖ 有～拿到桌面上来。Air your views openly if you disagree.

【～簿】 yìjiànbù 〈名〉visitors' book; customers' book

【～箱】 yìjiànxiāng 〈名〉suggestion box: 设立～ set up a suggestion box

【意匠】 yìjiàng 〈名〉(of a poem, painting, etc) artistic conception: 别具～ show ingenuity; have great originality

【意境】 yìjìng 〈名〉mood of a literary work

【意懒心灰】 yìlǎn-xīnhuī ＝ 心灰意懒 xīnhuī-yìlǎn

【意料】 yìliào 〈动〉anticipate; expect: ～不到 be totally unexpected; have not foreseen ‖ 完全出乎～ beyond all expectations ‖ 这是～之中的事。That's to be expected.

【意马心猿】 yìmǎ-xīnyuán ＝ 心猿意马 xīnyuán-yìmǎ

【意念】 yìniàn 〈名〉idea; thought: 他当时只有一个～:"救人要紧!" "The most important is to save the life!" That was the uppermost thought in his mind then.

【意气】 yìqì 〈名〉❶ will and spirit: ～沮丧 be in low spirits; be downhearted ‖ ～消沉 be in low spirits; be despondent; be in a gloomy mood ‖ ～自得 be arrogant and pleased with oneself ‖ 失败使他～消沉。Failure crushed his spirit. ❷ disposition; temperament: ⇨～相投 ❸ impulse: ⇨～用事;闹～

【～昂扬】 yìqì-ángyáng 〈熟〉be in high spirits: 雄心壮志使他～。Ambition gave wings to his spirit.

【～风发】 yìqì-fēngfā 〈熟〉be high-spirited and vigorous; be daring and energetic: 当时我还年轻,正觉得～。Then I was young and the world was my oyster.

【～相投】 yìqì-xiāngtóu 〈熟〉have the same outlook; be congenial with each other; be alike in temperament; have the same likes and dislikes: ～的人物 congenial spirits ‖ 他和我～。He is compatible to my tastes. ‖ 他们一见便～。They hit it off with each other from the very first meeting.

【～用事】 yìqì-yòngshì 〈熟〉act on impulse; be swayed by personal feelings; be influenced by emotion in handling things: 这小伙子显然是个～的人。He was obviously an emotional lad.

【～自如】 yìqì-zìrú ＝ 意气自若 yìqì-zìruò

【～自若】 yìqì-zìruò 〈熟〉be perfectly calm in face of unusual happenings; remain composed

【意趣】 yìqù 〈名〉interest and charm: ～盎然 be full of interest and charm

【意群】 yìqún 〈名〉[语言] sense-group

【意识】 yìshi ❶〈名〉consciousness: 增强法律～ enhance/

increase/raise the awareness of law ‖ 环境～ awareness of the need to protect the environment; awareness of the importance of the environment ‖ 人权～ consciousness of human rights ‖ 社会/民族/政治～ social/national/political consciousness ‖ 存在决定～。Man's social being determines his consciousness. ❷〈动〉be conscious/aware of; awake to; realize: ～到错误 become conscious of one's mistake ‖ ～到自己老了 feel one's age ‖ 充分～到问题的严重性 be fully aware of the seriousness of the problem ‖ 他～到了其他许多人没有～到的问题。He perceived what was not seen by many others.

〖～错乱〗 yìshi cuòluàn 〈名〉[医学] confusion of consciousness

〖～流〗 yìshiliú 〈名〉[文学] stream of consciousness: ～小说 stream-of-consciousness novel

〖～形态〗 yìshi xíngtài 〈名〉[哲学] ideology: ～领域 ideological sphere/field; realm of ideology ‖ 社会～ social ideology

〖～域〗 yìshiyù 〈名〉[心理] sphere of consciousness

【意思】 yìsi ❶〈名〉meaning; idea: 表达/阐明～ convey/clarify one's meaning ‖ 猜中～ hit the meaning ‖ 领会～ take/grasp sb's meaning ‖ 明白～ seize/understand sb's meaning ‖ 曲解～ distort/twist sb's meaning ‖ 误解～ misapprehend/misunderstand sb's meaning ‖ 掌握文章的中心～ grasp the meaning of the article ‖ 好多层～ many layers of meanings ‖ 你是什么～? What do you mean? / What are you driving at? / What do you want to say? ‖ 你明白我的～吗? Do you know/see/perceive/understand what I mean? ‖ 你听懂他的～了吗? Did you get his meaning/idea ? ‖ 这个单词有几个～。This word has several meanings. ❷〈名〉opinion; view; wish; desire: 那根本不是我的～。That isn't what I meant at all. ‖ 他一点也没有表示出要度假的～。He had not the slightest desire to go on holiday. ‖ 我的～还是不去为好。In my opinion, it's better not to go. ❸〈名〉token of affection, appreciation, gratitude, etc; 区区薄礼只不过是我们的一点儿小～,请收下吧。Please take this small inexpensive gift in token of our gratitude to you. ‖ 这是对你好心相助所表示的一点小～。This is a slight acknowledgement of your kind help. ❹〈动〉express one's gratitude, friendship, congratulations, etc: 他们要结婚了,我们应该买件礼物～～。They are going to get married. Let's buy a wedding present as a token of our congratulations. ❺〈名〉suggestion; hint; trace: 天有点要下雨的～。It looks like rain. ‖ 她瞅了一下表,～是我该走了。She glanced at her wristwatch to give me the hint that I should go. ‖ 听你的～是我错了。It appears from your statement that I'm wrong. ❻〈名〉interest; fun: 没～ be boring ‖ 有～ be good/great fun ‖ 那事没多大～。That is rather boring.

【意态】 yìtài 〈名〉mien; demeanour; bearing: ～潇洒 be natural and unrestrained ‖ ～自若 appear calm and at ease

【意图】 yìtú 〈名〉intention; intent; purpose: 表明～ disclose/express one's intention (to do sth); make known one's intention; make one's intentions clear ‖ 符合～ meet sb's purpose ‖ 改变～ change one's intention ‖ 领会上级～ understand the intention of one's superior ‖ 实现～ carry out/accomplish one's intention ‖ 识破～ see through/penetrate sb's design ‖ 说明～ announce/declare/state one's intention ‖ 探出～ worm out sb's intention ‖ 透露～ reveal one's intention ‖ 误解～ misconstrue/mistake sb's intentions ‖ 泄露～ disclose one's hidden purposes ‖ 掩盖～ conceal/cover one's purpose ‖ 隐瞒～ conceal/disguise one's intention; keep one's intention to oneself ‖ 迎合～ fit/suit sb's purpose ‖ 犯罪～ criminal intent ‖ 他来的～是什么? What is his intent in coming?

【意外】 yìwài ❶〈形〉unexpected; unforeseen; unanticipated: 感到～ be taken by surprise ‖ 使某人大感～ give sb a big surprise ‖ ～受挫 suffer an unexpected defeat ‖ ～风波 unforeseen trouble ‖ 枪～走火。The gun went off by accident. ‖ 这消息来的非常～。The news of the accident came as a bolt from the blue. / The news went down like a bomb. / The news was a complete thunderbolt. ❷〈名〉accident; mishap: 避免～ avoid accidents/mishaps ‖ 发生～ an accident happens/befalls; a mishap befalls ‖ 防止～ prevent accidents ‖ 减少～ cut down/reduce accidents ‖ 遇到～ meet with/have a mishap; meet with/have an accident ‖ 遭受～ suffer a mishap ‖ 造成～ bring about/cause an accident ‖ 不要借口出现～就逃脱责任。Don't try to escape your obligation by claiming accident.

〖～毁损〗 yìwài huǐsǔn 〈名〉[经济] accidental destruction

〖～杀人〗 yìwài shārén 〈名〉[法律] accidental homicide: ～罪 homicide by misadventure

〖～伤害〗 yìwài shānghài 〈名〉[法律] injury by accident: ～保险 accident insurance

〖～伤亡〗 yìwài shāngwáng 〈名〉[法律] fortuitous casualty

〖～事故〗 yìwài shìgù 〈名〉[法律] accident; misadventure: 发生～ have an accident ‖ ～保险 accident insurance

〖～收获〗 yìwài shōuhuò 〈名〉godsend; windfall; unexpected gain: 得到～ get more than one expected ‖ 发现～ find oneself with a windfall (of)

〖～死亡〗 yìwài sǐwáng 〈名〉[法律] death by misadventure

〖～损坏〗 yìwài sǔnhuài 〈名〉[经济] accidental/accident damage

〖～损失〗 yìwài sǔnshī 〈名〉[经济] unexpected loss: ～险 risk of accidental loss

〖～条款〗 yìwài tiáokuǎn 〈名〉[法律] contingency clause

〖～之财〗 yìwàizhīcái 〈名〉unexpected gain; pennies from heaven

〖～准备金〗 yìwài zhǔnbèijīn 〈名〉[经济] contingent reserve: ～账户 contingency account

【意味】 yìwèi 〈名〉❶ implication; meaning: 我仔细揣摩他话中的～。I tried hard to fathom the implications of what he had said. ❷ interest; overtone; flavour: 富于文学～ be full of literary flavour ‖ ～无穷 be of unlimited interest

〖～深长〗 yìwèi-shēncháng 〈熟〉be full of meaning; have deep meaning; be pregnant with meaning: ～地点点头/眨眨眼 nod/wink significantly ‖ ～的话语 significant remark ‖ ～的一瞥 a glance full of meaning; a look of deep significance ‖ 他～地瞥了我一眼。He gave a meaningful glance at me.

〖～着〗 yìwèizhe 〈动〉signify; mean; imply; import: ～成功 mean success ‖ ～赞成 signify one's consent ‖ 这句话～什么? What does this statement import? ‖ 沉默并不总是～同意。Silence does not always imply consent. ‖ 增加工资～提高购买力。To raise wages means to increase purchasing power.

【意下】 yìxià 〈名〉opinion; idea; view: 老兄～如何? What's your opinion? / What do you say?

【意想】 yìxiǎng 〈动〉imagine; expect; anticipate: ～不到的结局 unexpected result ‖ 那天另有一件～不到的事在等着我。There was another surprise in store for me that day.

【意向】 yìxiàng 〈名〉intention; purpose: 双方都有扩大经济技术合作的～。Both sides intend to extend economic and technological cooperation.

〖～书〗 yìxiàngshū 〈名〉letter of intent; statement of intention: 签订～ sign a letter of intent

〖～性协议〗 yìxiàngxìng xiéyì 〈名〉agreement of intent

【意象】 yìxiàng 〈名〉image; imagery

〖～派〗 yìxiàngpài 〈名〉imagist

〖～主义〗 yìxiàngzhǔyì 〈名〉imagism

【意兴】 yìxìng 〈名〉interest; enthusiasm: ～勃勃 be highly enthusiastic ‖ ～阑珊 feel dispirited ‖ ～索然 have not the least interest

【意绪】 yìxù 〈名〉❶ state of mind; mood: ～低沉 be low-spirited; be depressed ❷ train of thought

【意义】 yìyì 〈名〉❶ meaning; sense: 毫无～ have no meaning ‖ 有～ have meaning ‖ 比喻～ figurative meaning ‖ 词汇/语法～ lexical/grammatical meaning ‖ 内涵/外延～ connotative/denotative meaning ‖ 所指～ referential meaning ‖ 引申～ extended meaning ❷ significance; meaning: 富有教育～ be instructive/educational ‖ 具有～ be of significance/importance (to) ‖ 国际/历史/战略/政治～ international/historic/strategic/political significance ‖ 现实～ practical significance ‖ 过有～的生活 live a meaningful life ‖ 他没有了知觉,生活对他已完全失去了～。He has no consciouness and life has lost all meaning to him. ‖ 我看他们干的事没有多大～。I can't see much sense in what they are doing. ‖ 中国入世具有重大的现实～和深远的历史～。China's entry into WTO has great immediate and far-reaching significance.

【意译】 yìyì 〈动〉❶ translate freely: 将诗～成散文 paraphrase poetry into prose ❷ translate words of one language into another by similar meanings

【意欲】 yìyù 〈动〉intend; plan; mean: 他～捣乱。He means trouble.

【意愿】 yìyuàn 〈名〉wish; desire; aspiration: 表达～ express the wishes (of sb) ‖ 反映～ reflect the will (of sb) ‖ 服从～ obey the will (of sb); submit oneself to sb's wishes ‖ 转达～ convey sb's will ‖ 尊重～ pay respect to the wishes (of sb); respect sb's

wishes ‖ 民众的～ public wishes

【意蕴】 yìyùn 〈名〉 implication; import; deep/inner meaning: 反复琢磨,才能领会这首诗的～。The poem can be understood only by fathoming its deeper import.

【意在笔先】 yìzàibǐxiān 〈熟〉 have an idea in mind before starting to write/paint

【意在言外】 yìzàiyánwài 〈熟〉 meaning is implied; more is meant than meets the ear: 古人为诗,贵于～。Poets of ancient times made a point of implying their meaning rather than making it explicit.

【意旨】 yìzhǐ 〈名〉 intention; wish; will: 秉承～ comply with sb's wish; act on sb's orders

【意志】 yìzhì 〈名〉 will: 锻炼～ temper sb's willpower; harden/steel/train/temper sb's will ‖ 服从～ do the will (of) ‖ 符合～ correspond to the will (of) ‖ 贯彻～ execute/implement the will (of) ‖ 坚定～ maintain a firm will ‖ 缺乏～(力) lack will ‖ 消磨～ sap sb's will ‖ 削弱～ weaken sb's volition ‖ 增强～ heighten one's will ‖ 把自己的～强加于人 work one's will upon others; impose/lay one's will upon others ‖ ～薄弱 have a weak will; be weak-willed ‖ ～坚强 be strong-willed/iron-willed; have an iron/invincible/unyielding will ‖ ～坚定 be unchangeable of purpose; have an inflexible will ‖ ～消沉 be demoralized; be despondent; be in blue funk; be in low spirits ‖ 大多数人的～ will of the majority ‖ 钢铁～ iron will ‖ 共同～ corporate will ‖ 不以人的～为转移 be independent of man's will ‖ 他的坚强～使他能舍弃一切享乐。His strong will enables him to refuse all pleasures.

〖～缺失〗 yìzhì quēshī 〈名〉[心理] abulia

【意中】 yìzhōng 〈形〉 ❶ in/after one's heart: ⇨～人 ❷ as expected: ～之事 sth expected

〖～人〗 yìzhōngrén 〈名〉 person of one's heart; person one is in love with; beloved person

溢 yì ❶〈动〉 overflow; brim over: ～到地板上 overflow onto the floor ‖ 河水～过两岸。The river overflowed its banks. ❷〈动〉 show; reveal: ⇨～于言表 ❸〈形〉〈书〉 excessive: ⇨～美

【溢出】 yìchū 〈动〉 spill over; overflow: 牛奶煮得～来了。The milk's boiling over. ‖ 酒从杯中～。The liquor overbrims the glass. ‖ 水从桶中～。Water spilled from the pail.

〖～存储器〗 yìchū cúnchǔqì 〈名〉[通信] overflow storage

〖～错误〗 yìchū cuòwù 〈名〉[计算机] overflow error

〖～记录〗 yìchū jìlù 〈名〉[计算机] overflow record

〖～信号〗 yìchū xìnhào 〈名〉[通信] spillover

〖～指示器〗 yìchū zhǐshìqì 〈名〉[计算机] overflow indicator

【溢恶】 yì'è 〈动〉 be overcritical; overcriticize

【溢洪坝】 yìhóngbà 〈名〉[水利] overflow/overfall/spillway dam

【溢洪道】 yìhóngdào 〈名〉[水利] spillway

【溢洪闸】 yìhóngzhá 〈名〉[水利] spillway gate

【溢价】 yìjià 〈名〉 (of stocks) excessive price; premium

【溢晶石】 yìjīngshí 〈名〉[矿物] tachyhydrite

【溢流】 yìliú ❶〈动〉 overflow; brim over ❷〈名〉[化工] flooding ❸〈名〉[水文] overflow stream

〖～坝〗 yìliúbà ＝ 溢洪坝 yìhóngbà

〖～槽〗 yìliúcáo 〈名〉[工程] overflow groove

〖～池〗 yìliúchí 〈名〉[矿业] run-off pit; spill pit

〖～阀〗 yìliúfá 〈名〉[建筑] overflow valve

〖～管〗 yìliúguǎn 〈名〉[工程] overflow pipe

〖～口〗 yìliúkǒu 〈名〉 overflow gate

【溢美】 yìměi 〈动〉 praise excessively; overpraise: 不～,不隐恶 neither overpraise nor cover up evil

〖～之词〗 yìměizhīcí 〈熟〉 words of fulsome praise; fulsome compliments: 说一些～ speak exaggerated praises ‖ 他最新的一篇小说获得评论家的一片～。His latest novel received a chorus of alleluias from the critics.

〖～之言〗 yìměizhīyán ＝ 溢美之词 yìměizhīcí

【溢泉】 yìquán 〈名〉[水文] overflow spring

【溢水】 yìshuǐ 〈名〉 spillwater; spilling water

〖～道〗 yìshuǐdào 〈名〉 spillway

【溢液】 yìyè 〈名〉[医学] discharge; exudation

【溢于言表】 yìyú-yánbiǎo 〈熟〉 (of feelings) show clearly in one's words and manner; be explicit in sb's statement: 愤激/感激之情～ indignation/gratitude shows clearly in one's words and manner

缢 yì 〈动〉〈书〉 suspend or be suspended by the neck until death; hang: ～杀 strangle to death ⇨自～

蓺 yì 〈动〉〈书〉 plant; grow; cultivate

蜴 yì → 蜥蜴 xīyì

鮨 yì 〈名〉[动物] comber

廙 yì 〈形〉〈书〉 respectful

瘗 yì 〈动〉〈书〉 bury: ～埋 bury

鹝 yì 〈名〉 ❶〈古〉 ＝ 鹢 yì ❷〈书〉 turkey

镒 yì 〈量〉 ancient unit of weight equal to 20 or 24 *liang*

饐 yì 〈动〉〈书〉 (of food) become spoiled/decomposed

毅 yì 〈形〉 firm; resolute; staunch: ⇨～力;～然;刚～

【毅力】 yìlì 〈名〉 willpower; will; stamina; tenacity: 表现出～ demonstrate/show willpower ‖ 考验～ test sb's willpower ‖ 磨练～ cultivate sb's willpower ‖ 培养～ develop persistence (in) ‖ 有～ have the willpower ‖ 坚强的～ great willpower ‖ 惊人的～ amazing willpower ‖ 她是完全凭着～完成这项科学研究的。She completed the scientific research by sheer willpower.

【毅然】 yìrán 〈形〉 resolute; determined; firm: ～离家出走 leave home resolutely ‖ ～忍受灾祸 bear a calamity with fortitude ‖ ～做出决定 make a decision decisively

〖～决然〗 yìrán-juérán 〈熟〉 resolutely and determinedly: ～投身革命 resolutely plunge oneself into the revolutionary cause

鹢 yì 〈名〉〈古〉 a kind of aquatic bird

熠 yì 〈形〉〈书〉 bright; brilliant

【熠熠】 yìyì 〈形〉〈书〉 *shining; sparkling; glittering*

薏 yì

【薏米】 yìmǐ 〈名〉 seed of Job's tears

【薏仁米】 yìrénmǐ ＝ 薏米 yìmǐ

【薏苡】 yìyǐ 〈名〉[植物] Job's tears

殪 yì 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ die ❷ kill

螠 yì 〈名〉[动物] echiuroid

劓 yì 〈动〉 cut off the nose as a punishment in ancient China

燚 yì 〈形〉 (of fire) *burning fiercely*

翳 yì ❶〈动〉〈书〉 screen; conceal ❷〈名〉[医学] slight corneal opacity; nebula ❸〈名〉 sth used as a screen: ⇨云～

臆 yì ❶〈名〉 chest: ⇨胸～ ❷〈形〉 subjective: ⇨～断;～造

【臆测】 yìcè 〈动〉 conjecture; surmise; guess: 不要武断～。Please don't make wild guesses. ‖ 这个问题不可～。No conjecture can be offered on this subject.

【臆断】 yìduàn 〈动〉 assume; suppose: 做出～ elicite surmises (from) ‖ 主观～ subjective assumptions ‖ 这纯属～。This is mere assumption.

【臆度】 yìduó 〈动〉〈书〉 conjecture; surmise; guess

【臆见】 yìjiàn 〈名〉 subjective view

【臆羚】 yìlíng 〈名〉[动物] chamois

【臆说】 yìshuō 〈名〉 assumption; supposition: 证实～ verify a hypothesis

【臆造】 yìzào 〈动〉 fabricate; concoct; invent: ～借口 cook up/invent/fabricate an excuse ‖ 凭空～ fabricate without foundation

翼 yì ❶〈名〉 wing (of a bird, an insect, etc): 鼓～ flap the wings; winnow the wings ‖ 鸟～ bird's wings ⇨蝉～;如虎添～ ❷

〈名〉flank (of an army, etc); wing (of political activities): 部队的左右两～ both flanks of an army ⇨左～ ❸〈动〉〈书〉assist; aid ❹〈名〉wing of an aeroplane: ⇨机～ ❺〈书〉= 翌 yì ❻〈名〉*yi* [one of the twenty-eight constellations into which the celestial sphere was divided in ancient Chinese astronomy]

【翼蔽】yìbì 〈动〉〈书〉cover; shield; conceal: 以身～ shield with one's body

【翼侧】yìcè 〈名〉[军事] flank: 从～迂回包抄敌人 go round the flank of the enemy ‖ 攻击～ attack the flank; launch a flank attack ‖ 掩护～ cover a flank

【翼翅】yìchì 〈名〉wing

【翼刀】yìdāo 〈名〉[航空] (wing) fence

【翼动角】yìdòngjiǎo 〈名〉[航空] flapping-angle

【翼段】yìduàn 〈名〉[航空] wing panel

【翼护】yìhù 〈动〉shield sb with one's body

【翼阶】yìjiē 〈名〉[航空] stagger

【翼轮】yìlún 〈名〉[航空] wing wheel

〖～推进器〗yìlún tuījìnqì 〈名〉vane propeller/wheel

【翼面】yìmiàn 〈名〉[航空] wing section; aerofoil

〖～散热器〗yìmiàn sànrèqì 〈名〉[航空] wing radiator

【翼年】yìnián 〈书〉= 翌年 yìnián

【翼炮】yìpào 〈名〉[航空] wing gun

【翼片】yìpiàn 〈名〉panel; vane

【翼墙】yìqiáng 〈名〉[建筑] wing wall

【翼日】yìrì 〈书〉= 翌日 yìrì

【翼手动物】yìshǒu dòngwù 〈名〉bat; chiropter

【翼手龙】yìshǒulóng 〈名〉[古生物] pterodactyl

【翼弦】yìxián 〈名〉[航空] chord

〖～线〗yìxiánxiàn 〈名〉[航空] chord line

【翼型】yìxíng 〈名〉[航空] wing section; aerofoil

〖～弯度〗yìxíng wāndù 〈名〉[航空] camber

〖～阻力〗yìxíng zǔlì 〈名〉[物理] profile drag

【翼翼】yìyì 〈形〉❶ cautious: ⇨小心～ ❷ in orderly array: 京邑～ neat and tidy capital city ❸ thriving; abundant: 花草～ thriving grass and flowers

【翼缘】yìyuán 〈名〉[建筑] flange

〖～板〗yìyuánbǎn 〈名〉flange/cover plate

〖～角钢〗yìyuán jiǎogāng 〈名〉flange angle

〖～镶板〗yìyuán xiāngbǎn 〈名〉flange splice (plate)

【翼状胬肉】yìzhuàng nǔròu 〈名〉[生理] pterygium

镱 yì 〈名〉[化学] ytterbium (Yb)

癔 yì

【癔病】yìbìng 〈名〉[医学] hysteria

〖～患者〗yìbìng huànzhě 〈名〉[医学] hysteric

〖～球〗yìbìngqiú 〈名〉[医学] globus hystericus

〖～性感觉缺失〗yìbìngxìng gǎnjué quēshī 〈名〉[医学] hysterical anaesthesia

〖～性瘫痪〗yìbìngxìng tānhuàn 〈名〉[医学] hysterical paralysis

【癔症】yìzhèng 〈名〉[医学] hysteria: ～发作 hysterical attack

〖～球〗yìzhèngqiú = 癔病球 yìbìngqiú

懿 yì 〈形〉〈书〉virtuous; exemplary

【懿德】yìdé 〈名〉〈书〉admirable virtue; moral excellence

【懿亲】yìqīn 〈名〉〈书〉closest relative

【懿行】yìxíng 〈名〉〈书〉exemplary conduct: ⇨嘉言～

【懿旨】yìzhǐ 〈名〉decree of an empress or empress dowager

yīn

因 yīn ❶〈动〉〈书〉depend/count on ❷〈动〉carry on; continue; follow: ⇨～袭; ～循守旧 ❸〈介〉in accordance with; in the light of; on the basis of: ～往推来 judge the future from the past ⇨～材施教; ～地制宜; ～势利导 ❹〈名〉cause; reason: 近～ immediate cause ‖ 事出有～。There is good reason for it. ⇨内～; 外～ ❺〈介〉on account of; because of; as a result of: ～公外出 be away on business; go out on a business ‖ ～伤致死 die from a wound ‖ 比赛～雨而延期。The game was put off on account of rain. ⇨～噎废食 ❻〈连〉because; for: 他～身体欠佳，不得不退休。He had to retire because of ill health. ‖ ～天气恶劣，所有的飞机都停飞了。All aircraft are grounded due to bad weather.

【因变数】yīnbiànshù 〈名〉[数学] dependent variable

【因材施教】yīncái-shījiào 〈熟〉teach students in accordance with their aptitude; modify one's way of teaching to suit the special requirements of each class; offer an individualized quality education for every student

【因此】yīncǐ 〈连〉therefore; for this reason; as a result; consequently: 大坝倒塌了，土地～被淹。The dam broke and the land was flooded. ‖ 大雨下了几天，庄稼～遭受严重损害。Heavy rains for days resulted in severe damage to the crops. ‖ 工作太忙，～没来看您。I was too busy to come to see you.

【因次】yīncì 〈名〉[物理] dimension: ～分析 dimensional analysis

【因地因时】yīndì-yīnshí 〈熟〉in accordance with the time and the place

【因地制宜】yīndì-zhìyí 〈熟〉suit measures to local conditions: ～地积极发展农业机械工业 energetically develop farm machinery industry in the light of local conditions ‖ ～，因时制宜，因事制宜，因人制宜 suit our measures to different conditions in terms of locality, time, issues and persons involved ‖ 各地要～地发展经济。Local authorities should develop their economy in line with local conditions.

【因而】yīn'ér 〈连〉therefore; as a result; with the result that: 我因公出差，～未能出席那次重要会议。I was away on business, *with the result that I missed the vital meeting.*

【因果】yīnguǒ 〈名〉❶ cause and effect: 颠倒～ invert cause and effect ❷ [佛教] karma; preordained fate: ⇨～报应

〖～报应〗yīnguǒ-bàoyìng 〈熟〉karma; retribution for sin; punitive justice: 受到～ suffer retribution for sin

〖～关系〗yīnguǒ guānxi 〈名〉causality

〖～律〗yīnguǒlǜ 〈名〉law of causation/causality; causality

〖～论〗yīnguǒlùn 〈名〉theory of causation; causationism

【因祸得福】yīnhuò-défú 〈熟〉benefit/profit from a misfortune

【因陋就简】yīnlòu-jiùjiǎn 〈熟〉make do with whatever is available; do things simply and thriftily; economize because of lack of funds

【因明】yīnmíng 〈名〉a system of Hindu logic

【因纽特人】Yīnniǔtèrén 〈名〉Inuit

【因人成事】yīnrén-chéngshì 〈熟〉succeed with some help; rely on others for success

【因人而异】yīnrén'éryì 〈熟〉vary from person to person; differ from individual to individual: 疗效～。The curative effect varies from person to person. ‖ ～的治疗方法会产生较好的效果。Individualized treatment would yield/produce better results.

【因人设事】yīnrén-shèshì 〈熟〉create jobs to accommodate some people: ～的机构 organization set up simply to create jobs *for particular persons* ‖ 如果～，机关里必然人浮于事。*If a job is* created to accommodate everybody, the office is sure to be overstaffed.

【因人制宜】yīnrén-zhìyí 〈熟〉do what is suited to each individual; take measures suited to each person

【因时制宜】yīnshí-zhìyí 〈熟〉do what is suited to the occasion; take measures suited to the times

【因式】yīnshì 〈名〉[数学] factor

〖～分解〗yīnshì fēnjiě 〈名〉[数学] factoring

【因事制宜】yīnshì-zhìyí 〈熟〉suit measures to different matters: 处理公事要～，决不能千篇一律。In handling public affairs, we should not follow an unalterable formula but must suit our measures to different circumstances.

【因势利导】yīnshì-lìdǎo 〈熟〉adroitly guide action according to circumstances; guide a matter along its course of development; improve the occasion; take the tide at the flood: 不管发生什么事，他总能～。Whatever happened to him, he never failed to improve the occasion.

【因数】yīnshù = 约数② yuēshù

〖～分解〗yīnshù fēnjiě 〈名〉[数学] factorization (into whole number): ～惟一性定律 *unique factorization theorem*

【因素】yīnsù 〈名〉❶ element; component ❷ factor; element: 调动一切积极～ bring every positive factor into play ‖ 分析各种～ analyse various factors ‖ 关键～ critical/crucial factor ‖ 环境～

environmental factor ‖ 基本～ basic factor ‖ 积极/消极～ positive/negative factor ‖ 决定～ determining/deciding/decisive factor ‖ 偶然～ chance factor ‖ 人的～ human factor/element ‖ 心理～ psychological factor ‖ 主导～ governing/leading factor

〖～论〗 yīnsùlùn 〈名〉[哲学] theory of factors

【因特网】 Yīntèwǎng 〈名〉[计算机] Internet: 浏览～ browse the Internet ‖ 漫游～ surf/cruise the Internet ‖ 上/下～ get on/off line; access/exit the Internet ‖ 使用～ use the Internet ‖ 提供～服务 supply Internet services ‖ ～查询服务 Internet search service ‖ ～用户 Internet user ‖ 这些文章在～上可以查到。These articles can be found on the Internet.

〖～内容选择平台〗 Yīntèwǎng nèiróng xuǎnzé píngtái 〈名〉[计算机] platform for Internet content selection (PICS)

【因为】 yīnwèi 〈连〉 because; for; as; on account of; because of: ～病情好转，就没有去医院。As I was feeling better, I did not go to hospital. ‖ ～飞机晚点，我在机场多等了半个小时。I waited an extra half hour at the airport because the flight was delayed. ‖ ～下雨，我们回家了。We went home because of the rain. ‖ 他～玩忽职守而被开除。He was sacked on account of negligence of duty.

【因袭】 yīnxí 〈动〉 follow; copy: ～陈规 follow outmoded rules ‖ ～前人 follow the footsteps of one's predecessors ‖ ～相沿 be handed down by tradition

【因小见大】 yīnxiǎo-jiàndà 〈熟〉 perceive issues concerning the overall situation from small things

【因小失大】 yīnxiǎo-shīdà 〈熟〉 try to save a little only to lose a lot; penny wise and pound foolish: 相反，如果你因此而灰心丧气，那就会～。On the contrary, if you let yourself be depressed, then you will be paying too big a price for mere trifles.

【因循】 yīnxún 〈动〉 ❶ follow the old routine; stay in the same old rut: ～旧俗 follow the old customs ❷ procrastinate; delay: ⇨～坐误

〖～守旧〗 yīnxún-shǒujiù 〈熟〉 stay in the same old rut; follow the beaten path/track; get stuck in a groove: 老王确实～，但你必须体谅他年事已高了。Lao Wang is old-fashioned but you have to allow for his age. ‖ 他很难改变～的习惯。It is hard for him to get out of a groove. ‖ 我们要努力学习国外的先进技术，决不能～，固步自封。We should strive to learn advanced technology from foreign countries, and must not get stuck in a groove and rest content with old practices.

〖～坐误〗 yīnxún-zuòwù 〈熟〉 procrastinate until it is too late—fail to grasp the opportunity and let it pass by: 否则，～，责有攸归。Otherwise, the responsibility will fall on those who procrastinate and allow the situation to deteriorate.

【因噎废食】 yīnyē-fèishí 〈熟〉 give up eating for fear of choking—refrain from doing sth necessary for fear of a slight risk; quit as the going gets rough; throw out the baby with the bathwater

【因应】 yīnyìng 〈动〉 ❶ cope/deal with: ～对手的挑战 take up/respond to the challenges of one's opponent/rival ‖ 妥为～ deal with/handle properly ❷ adapt oneself to; comply with; conform to: ～形势 act according to the circumstances ‖ ～而生 come into being as the circumstances demand; emerge as the circumstances demand

【因由】 yīnyóu 〈名〉〈口〉 reason; cause: 他不吃饭，想必有点儿～。He ate nothing; there must be some reason.

【因缘】 yīnyuán 〈名〉 ❶ [佛教] principal and secondary causes ❷ predestined relationship: 有～ be predestined ‖ 他俩好像～注定要成夫妻。They seemed to be destined by fate to become husband and wife. ❸ opportunity: 未有～ have no opportunity

【因子】 yīnzǐ 〈名〉 ❶ [数学] factor; divisor ❷ ＝ 因式 yīnshì

〖～分解〗 yīnzǐ fēnjiě 〈名〉[数学] factoring: 特征方程的～ factoring of the secular equation

〖～分析〗 yīnzǐ fēnxī 〈名〉[统计] factor analysis

〖～组〗 yīnzǐzǔ 〈名〉[数学] factor set

阴 yīn

❶ 〈形〉 overcast; cloudy: ～转晴。Gloomy skies turned to clear. / The weather changed from cloudy to fine. ‖ 多云转～。The weather changed from cloudy to overcast. ‖ 天气预报说～有小雨。The forecast is for overcast skies and a little rain. ⇨～雨 ❷ 〈名〉 shade: ⇨树～ ❸ 〈名〉 north of a hill or south of a river: ～坡 north of a hill ❹ 〈形〉 hidden; concealed; covert: ⇨～一套，阳一套；阳奉～违 ❺ 〈形〉 sinister; treacherous: ～着儿 treacherous act ‖ 他这个人很～。He is a treacherous person. ⇨～谋；～险 ❻ 〈名〉 private parts (esp of the female) ❼ 〈形〉 in intaglio: ⇨～文 ❽ 〈名〉 *yin* [female/passive/negative principle in nature, as opposed to *yang*(阳)]: ⇨～阳 ❾ 〈名〉 moon: ⇨～历 ❿ 〈名〉 time: 寸～寸金 time is as precious as gold; every second/minute is precious ⓫ 〈名〉 nether world: ⇨～间 ⓬ 〈名〉 negative: ⇨～离子

【阴暗】 yīn'àn 〈形〉 dusky; dark; gloomy: ～的角落 dark corner ‖ ～的脸色 glum face ‖ ～的日子/生活 gloomy day/life ‖ 前景～。The future is dismal/dark. ‖ 天色～。The weather is gloomy. ‖ 风雨使那天早晨显得～凄凉。Rain and wind made a dismally dark morning that day. ‖ 他躲在灌木丛的～处。He hid in the obscurity of the thick bushes. ‖ 天空渐渐～下来。The sky was getting overcast.

〖～面〗 yīn'ànmiàn 〈名〉〈喻〉 dark/seamy side of things; negative features: 揭露～ reveal the dark side of things ‖ 社会的～ underside of the society ‖ 生活的～ seamy side of life

【阴部】 yīnbù 〈名〉[生理] private parts; pudenda; genitals

〖～瘙痒症〗 yīnbù sàoyǎngzhèng 〈名〉[医学] pruritus genitalium

【阴曹】 yīncáo 〈名〉 nether world; Hades

〖～地府〗 yīncáo-dìfǔ ＝ 阴曹 yīncáo

【阴差阳错】 yīnchā-yángcuò ＝ 阴错阳差 yīncuò-yángchā

【阴沉】 yīnchén 〈形〉 cloudy; overcast; gloomy; sombre; dismal: 脸色～ have a sombre countenance; look glum ‖ 天色～。The sky is cloudy/overcast. / The weather is gloomy. ‖ 她的脸突然～下来。Her face suddenly clouded over. ‖ 他读着这份报告，气得脸色～起来。As he read the report, his face darkened with anger. ‖ 一提到他祖父的名字，他的脸便～下来。His face clouded at the mention of his grandpa's name.

【阴沉沉】 yīnchénchén 〈形〉 cloudy; overcast; gloomy; sombre; dismal: ～的天空 sombre sky ‖ 他脸色总是～的，从来不露出一丝笑容。He always looks glum and never cracks a smile. ‖ 天色～的，像要下雨。The sky is overcast as if it's going to rain.

【阴唇】 yīnchún 〈名〉[解剖] labia (of the vulva): 大～ labia majus ‖ 小～ labia minus

〖～系带〗 yīnchún xìdài 〈名〉[解剖] frenulum of pudendal labia; frenulum labiorum pudendi

【阴错阳差】 yīncuò-yángchā 〈熟〉 mistake or error due to a strange combination of circumstances; accidental error/mistake: 不管以前的事怎么～，我们今天都要欢天喜地。Whatever mistakes happened in the past, we should be joyful today.

【阴丹士林】 yīndānshìlín 〈名〉 ❶ [化学] indanthrene ❷ cotton fabric dyed with indanthrene

【阴道】 yīndào 〈名〉[解剖] vagina

〖～出血〗 yīndào chūxuè 〈名〉[医学] colporrhagia; vaginal bleeding/haemorrhage

〖～缝合术〗 yīndào fénghéshù 〈名〉[医学] colporrhaphy

〖～隔〗 yīndàogé 〈名〉[医学] vaginal septum

〖～痉挛〗 yīndào jìngluán 〈名〉[医学] vaginismus; colpospasm

〖～镜〗 yīndàojìng 〈名〉[医学] colposcope; vaginal speculum; vaginoscope

〖～口〗 yīndàokǒu 〈名〉[解剖] vaginal orifice; ostium vaginae

〖～窥器〗 yīndào kuīqì 〈名〉[医学] vaginoscope; vaginal speculum; colposcope

〖～切开术〗 yīndào qiēkāishù 〈名〉[医学] vaginotomy; colpotomy

〖～栓〗 yīndàoshuān 〈名〉 vagina plug: ～剂 pessary

〖～炎〗 yīndàoyán 〈名〉[医学] vaginitis; colpitis

【阴德】 yīndé 〈名〉 good deed done in secret; good deed to the doer's credit in the next world: 积～ accumulate hidden merit

【阴地植物】 yīndì zhíwù 〈名〉 shade plant

【阴蒂】 yīndì 〈名〉[解剖] clitoris

〖～海绵体〗 yīndì hǎimiántǐ 〈名〉[解剖] cavernous body of clitoris; corpus cavernosum clitoridis

〖～体〗 yīndìtǐ 〈名〉[解剖] body of clitoris; glans clitoridis

〖～头〗 yīndìtóu 〈名〉[解剖] glans clitoridis; corpus clitoridis

〖～系带〗 yīndì xìdài 〈名〉[解剖] frenulum clitoridis

〖～炎〗 yīndìyán 〈名〉[医学] clitoriditis

【阴电】 yīndiàn 〈名〉[电子] negative electricity/charge

〖～势〗 yīndiànshì 〈名〉[电子] electro negative potential

〖～子〗 yīndiànzǐ 〈名〉[电子] negatron

【阴雕】 yīndiāo 〈名〉 intaglio, diaglyph

【阴毒】 yīndú 〈形〉 insidious; sinister and ruthless: 生性～ be

sinister and ruthless in nature ‖ ～的敌人 insidious enemy

【阴风】 yīnfēng 〈名〉❶ chilly/cold wind ❷ ill/sinister wind: 〈喻〉煽～ secretly stir up trouble

【阴阜】 yīnfù 〈名〉[解剖] mons pubis (of a man); mons veneris (of a woman)

【阴干】 yīngān 〈动〉be placed in the shade to dry; dry in the shade

【阴功】 yīngōng = 阴德 yīndé

【阴沟】 yīngōu 〈名〉sewer; covered drain: 冲洗～ sluice a sewer ‖ 通～ unstop a drain ‖ 挖～ dig a sewer

〖～里翻船〗 yīngōu lǐ fānchuán 〈熟〉capsize in a drain—suffer a defeat/setback which one least expects: 他本想借这笔生意发财，不料～，反倒赔了一大笔钱。Instead of making money as he had expected, he failed miserably in the deal and lost a large sum of money.

〖～气〗 yīngōuqì 〈名〉sewer gas

〖～头〗 yīngōutóu 〈名〉[建筑] gulley trap

〖～砖〗 yīngōuzhuān 〈名〉sewer brick

【阴河】 yīnhé 〈名〉underground river

【阴狠】 yīnhěn 〈形〉crafty/insidious and vicious; sinister and ruthless: 待人～ be insidious and vicious to others

【阴狐疝】 yīnhúshàn 〈名〉[医学] inguinal hernia

【阴户】 yīnhù = 阴门 yīnmén

【阴晦】 yīnhuì 〈形〉shady; dark; gloomy; dismal: 天色～ dark/sombre/gloomy sky

【阴魂】 yīnhún 〈名〉〈迷信〉soul; spirit; ghost

〖～不散〗 yīnhún-bùsàn 〈熟〉ghost lingers on—the evil influence remains: 此人已死了多年，但一直～。The person has been dead for years but his evil influence still lingers on.

【阴极】 yīnjí 〈名〉❶ [电学] negative electrode ❷ [电子] negative pole; cathode: ～激励 cathode drive ‖ ～加热器 cathode heater ‖ 冷～ cold cathode

〖～板〗 yīnjíbǎn 〈名〉[电子] negative plate

〖～棒〗 yīnjíbàng 〈名〉[电子] cathode bar

〖～保护〗 yīnjí bǎohù 〈名〉[冶金] cathodic/electrolytic protection

〖～电容〗 yīnjí diànróng 〈名〉[电子] cathode capacitance

〖～管〗 yīnjíguǎn 〈名〉[电子] cathode-ray tube; Braun tube; electron-ray tube (ERT): ～伏特计 cathode-ray voltmeter ‖ ～输出 cathode-ray output ‖ ～荧光屏 faceplate; face

〖～射线〗 yīnjí shèxiàn 〈名〉[电子] cathode ray: ～存储管 graphechon ‖ ～发光 cathodoluminescence; electroluminescence ‖ ～炉 cathode-ray furnace ‖ ～录波器 cathode-ray oscillograph ‖ ～摄影机 cathode-ray camera ‖ ～示波器 cathode-ray oscilloscope

【阴间】 yīnjiān 〈名〉nether world; Hades

【阴角】 yīnjiǎo 〈名〉[建筑] inside/internal corner: ～接缝做法 jointing at inside corner

〖～抹子〗 yīnjiǎo mǒzi 〈名〉inside-corner trowel; inside-angle tool; margin/angle trowel

〖～压条〗 yīnjiǎo yātiáo 〈名〉inside corner moulding

【阴茎】 yīnjīng 〈名〉[解剖] penis; phallus: ～勃起 erect; get an erection

〖～包皮〗 yīnjīng bāopí 〈名〉[解剖] prepuce/foreskin (of penis); praeputium penis

〖～根〗 yīnjīnggēn 〈名〉[解剖] root of penis; radix penis

〖～骨〗 yīnjīnggǔ 〈名〉[解剖] baculum

〖～海绵体〗 yīnjīng hǎimiántǐ 〈名〉[解剖] erectile tissue of the penis; corpus spongiosum

〖～囊〗 yīnjīngnáng 〈名〉[动物] cirrus sac

〖～套〗 yīnjīngtào 〈名〉condom

〖～体〗 yīnjīngtǐ 〈名〉[解剖] body of penis; corpus penis

〖～头〗 yīnjīngtóu 〈名〉[解剖] glans penis: ～包皮炎 balanoposthitis ‖ ～炎 balanitis

〖～炎〗 yīnjīngyán 〈名〉[医学] penitis

〖～异常勃起〗 yīnjīng yìcháng bóqǐ 〈名〉[医学] priapism

〖～肿瘤〗 yīnjīng zhǒngliú 〈名〉[医学] penile tumour

【阴冷】 yīnlěng 〈形〉❶ (of weather) gloomy and cold: ～的早晨 raw/cold and gloomy morning ‖ 这几天～～的。It's been gloomy and cold these past few days. ❷ (of sb's look) sombre and cold; glum: 脸色～ look sombre; be grim-faced

【阴离子】 yīnlízǐ = 负离子 fùlízǐ

〖～呼吸〗 yīnlízǐ hūxī 〈名〉[植物] anion respiration

〖～交换树脂〗 yīnlízǐ jiāohuàn shùzhī 〈名〉[化学] anion (exchange) resin

〖～去污剂〗 yīnlízǐ qùwūjì 〈名〉[材料] anionic detergent

〖～移变〗 yīnlízǐ yíbiàn 〈名〉[化学] anionotropy

【阴历】 yīnlì 〈名〉lunar calendar; traditional Chinese calendar: ～七月七日 seventh of the seventh month by the lunar calendar ‖ ～新年 lunar New Year ‖ ～正月 first month of the lunar year

【阴凉】 yīnliáng ❶〈形〉shady and cool: 到～处躲避烈日 step out of the sun into the cool ‖ 窑洞里～～的。It's very cool inside the cave. ❷〈名〉cool place/shade: 提供舒适的～儿 give/offer/provide welcome shade ‖ 找一个～儿坐下来休息 seek out a shady spot where one can sit down and rest

【阴灵】 yīnlíng 〈名〉soul; spirit

【阴螺纹】 yīnluówén 〈名〉[机械] internal screw-thread; female thread

【阴霾】 yīnmái 〈名〉〈通称〉haze

【阴毛】 yīnmáo 〈名〉pubic hair; pubes

【阴门】 yīnmén 〈名〉[解剖] vaginal orifice; vulva

〖～腺〗 yīnménxiàn 〈名〉[解剖] vulval gland

【阴面】 yīnmiàn 〈名〉(of a building, etc) shady/back/northern side

【阴谋】 yīnmóu ❶〈动〉conspire; plot; scheme: ～暗杀 plot for sb's assassination; plot against sb's life ‖ ～策划 conspire to do sth ‖ ～篡/夺权 scheme for power; scheme to usurp power ‖ ～复辟 plot a restoration; plot to restore the old order ‖ ～叛乱 plot a rebellion ‖ ～破坏 plot sabotage ‖ ～推翻政府 conspire to overthrow the government; scheme for the overthrow of the government ‖ ～政变 scheme to stage a coup d'état ❷〈名〉plot; scheme; conspiracy: 策划～ hatch (out)/engineer/brew/devise a plot ‖ 挫败～ defeat/foil/thwart a plot; foil a conspiracy/scheme; break the back of a scheme; frustrate sb in his designs ‖ 粉碎～ crush/smash shatter a conspiracy; crush a plot ‖ 搞～ engage in/carry on an intrigue; intrigue ‖ 互相耍～ intrigue against each other ‖ 揭露～ expose a plot/an intrigue; uncover/unmask a conspiracy; lay bare/uncover a plot ‖ 警惕敌人的～ guard against the enemy's plot ‖ 卷入～ be sucked into an intrigue ‖ 识破～ get scent/wind of a conspiracy; discover sb's plot; see through/penetrate sb's plot ‖ 泄露～ tip the plot ‖ ～手段 conspiratorial means ‖ 大/小～ high/petty intrigue ‖ 侵略～ aggressive designs ‖ 政治～ political intrigue/plot ‖ 罪恶～ criminal conspiracy ‖ 敌人的～破产了。The enemy's scheme went bankrupt. ‖ 这里没人搞～。There is no conspiracy at work here.

〖～诡计〗 yīnmóu-guǐjì 〈熟〉schemes and intrigues: 搞～ engage in/carry on an intrigue ‖ 他耍～，结果落得身败名裂。He conspired and intrigued only to bring down ruin on himself.

〖～集团〗 yīnmóu jítuán 〈名〉conspiratorial clique/group

〖～家〗 yīnmóujiā 〈名〉schemer; intriguer; conspirator: 一帮～ a gang of conspirators ‖ 卑鄙的～ vile conspirator

【阴囊】 yīnnáng 〈名〉[解剖] scrotum

〖～炎〗 yīnnángyán 〈名〉[医学] scrotitis

【阴䘌】 yīnnì 〈名〉[中医] pruritus vulvae; vulvitis

【阴平】 yīnpíng 〈名〉high and level tone [first of the four tones in modern standard Chinese pronunciation]

【阴器】 yīnqì 〈名〉private parts; genital organ

【阴燃】 yīnrán 〈动〉burn without flame; smoulder

【阴日】 yīnrì 〈名〉[气象] overcast day

【阴森】 yīnsēn 〈形〉gloomy; gruesome; ghastly: 目光～ gloomy look ‖ ～可怕 ghastly and bloodcurdling ‖ ～的谋杀场面 gruesome scene of a murder ‖ ～漆黑的夜晚 dark and ghastly night ‖ 整间房子都很～，我不愿住在里面。The whole house is gloomy and I certainly do not want to live in it.

【阴山背后】 yīnshān-bèihòu 〈熟〉〈口〉wild and desolate place

【阴生植物】 yīnshēng zhíwù = 阴地植物 yīndì zhíwù

【阴盛阳衰】 yīnshèng-yángshuāi 〈熟〉❶ [中医] *Yin* predominates over *Yang* ❷ women outmatch/outdo/outstrip men

【阴虱】 yīnshī 〈名〉crab louse

〖～病〗 yīnshībìng 〈名〉[医学] pediculosis pubis

〖～疮〗 yīnshīchuāng 〈名〉[医学] eruption around pubic region due to lice bite

【阴湿】 yīnshī 〈形〉dark and damp: 洞里很～。The cave is dark and damp.

【阴蚀】 yīnshí = 阴䘌 yīnnì

【阴事】 yīnshì 〈名〉〈书〉secret doings

【阴寿】 yīnshòu 〈名〉❶〈旧〉10th posthumous birthday anniver-

sary ❷〈迷信〉age after death

【阴司】 yīnsī = 阴间 yīnjiān

【阴私】 yīnsī 〈名〉shameful secret; skeleton in the cupboard

【阴损】 yīnsǔn ❶〈形〉insidious and acrid/caustic ❷〈动〉covertly harm

【阴缩】 yīnsuō 〈名〉[中医] shrinkage of the external genitals

【阴碳离子】 yīntàn lízǐ 〈名〉[化学] carbanion

【阴天】 yīntiān 〈名〉overcast sky; cloudy day/sky

【阴挺】 yīntǐng 〈名〉[医学] vaginal hernia

【阴头痈】 yīntóuyōng 〈名〉[医学] infection of glans penis

【阴文】 yīnwén 〈名〉*characters cut in intaglio*

【阴险】 yīnxiǎn 〈形〉insidious; sinister; treacherous: 为人～ be a wolf in sheep's clothing; be treacherous ‖ ～的敌人 insidious foe ‖ ～的计划 treacherous plot ‖ ～毒辣 be insidious and ruthless ‖ ～狡猾 be evil and cunning; be sly and wicked

【阴线】 yīnxiàn 〈名〉negative line (K line on the securities market if the opening price is higher than the closing price)

【阴性】 yīnxìng 〈名〉❶[医学] negative: ～反应 negative reaction ‖ 细菌试验结果属～。The test for bacteria was negative. ‖ 药检呈～。The test for drugs was negative. ❷[语言] feminine gender

〖～接头〗 yīnxìng jiētóu 〈名〉[计算机] female connector

〖～名词〗 yīnxìng míngcí 〈名〉[语言] feminine noun

【阴虚】 yīnxū 〈名〉[中医] deficiency of *Yin*

【阴癣】 yīnxuǎn 〈名〉[中医] tinea inguinalis

【阴阳】 yīnyáng 〈名〉❶[哲学] *Yin* and *Yang* [the two opposing principles in nature, the former feminine and negative while the latter masculine and positive] ❷ ancient Chinese astronomy (esp the study of the movements of celestial bodies) ❸〈旧〉occult arts such as astrology, divination, geomancy, etc ❹ = 阴阳生 yīnyángshēng

〖～怪气〗 yīnyáng-guàiqì 〈熟〉(of a person) eccentric; peculiar; queer: 他这几天～的，没人愿意理他。He has been behaving rather *peculiarly these days. Nobody wants to speak to him.*

〖～历〗 yīnyánglì 〈名〉lunisolar calendar: 农历是一种～。The traditional Chinese calendar is a kind of lunisolar calendar.

〖～人〗 yīnyángrén 〈名〉❶ bisexual person; hermaphrodite ❷ = 阴阳生 yīnyángshēng

〖～生〗 yīnyángshēng 〈名〉〈旧〉geomancer (esp employed to choose the tomb and decide the date of a funeral)

〖～水〗 yīnyángshuǐ 〈名〉[中医] *yin-yang* water—mixture of hot and cold water, or of river and well water, used for washing down or preparing medicine

〖～榫〗 yīnyángsǔn 〈名〉[建筑] *mortise and tenon; tenon and* mortise

〖～头〗 yīnyángtóu 〈名〉half-shaved head [a sign of humuliation during the Cultural Revolution]

〖～先生〗 yīnyáng xiānsheng = 阴阳生 yīnyángshēng

【阴痒】 yīnyǎng = 阴𧏾 yīnnì

【阴一套，阳一套】 yīn yī tào, yáng yī tào act one way in public and another in private; be engaged in double-dealing: 我就不信任那个～的家伙。I wouldn't trust that double-dealing fellow.

【阴翳】 yīnyì = 荫翳 yīnyì

【阴影】 yīnyǐng 〈名〉shadow; shade and shadow: 发现肺部有～ have a spot found on one's lungs ‖ 蒙上一层～ cast/throw a gloom over; overshadow sth; cast a pall (over sth); cast a blight (over/on) ‖ 投下～ cast/produce/throw a cloud over ‖ 绝望的～ clouds of black despair ‖ 死亡/灾难的～ shadow of death/misfortune ‖ 战争的～ clouds of war; war clouds ‖ 图画的～部分 shaded parts on a picture ‖ 不幸的消息给聚会蒙上了一层～。The sad news cast a cloud over the party. ‖ 那次事故在她的心灵上留下一层～。The accident left a shadow on her mind.

〖～图〗 yīnyǐngtú 〈名〉[光学] shadowgraph

〖～误差〗 yīnyǐng wùchā 〈名〉[航海] *shade error*

【阴雨】 yīnyǔ 〈动〉be overcast and rainy: ～天 day of rain and cloudy skies; rainy day

〖～连绵〗 yīnyǔ-liánmián 〈熟〉cloudy and drizzly for days on end: ～的天气 unbroken spell of wet weather

【阴郁】 yīnyù 〈形〉❶ gloomy; dismal; spiritless: 天色～。The weather is gloomy/dismal. ‖ 整个夜晚就在～的交谈中度过了。The whole evening passed in spiritless conversation. ❷ depressed: 心情～ feel depressed/gloomy ‖ ～的气氛 air of gloom ‖ 他的心情变得～不欢。His mood darkened.

【阴圆角】 yīnyuánjiǎo 〈名〉[建筑] rounded internal corner

【阴云】 yīnyún 〈名〉dark clouds: 战争的～ war clouds ‖ 天空布满～。The sky is overcast. ‖ 暴风雨来临前天空～密布。The sky was covered with dark clouds before the storm.

【阴韵】 yīnyùn 〈名〉[语言] Chinese characters ending in sounds other than m, n, ng and b, d, g

【阴宅】 yīnzhái 〈名〉〈迷信〉graveyard; tomb

【阴招儿】 yīnzhāor 〈名〉treacherous act

【阴着儿】 yīnzhāor = 阴招儿 yīnzhāor.

【阴罩】 yīnzhào 〈名〉shadow mask

〖～彩色显像管〗 yīnzhào cǎisè xiǎnxiàngguǎn 〈名〉shadow mask colour tube

【阴鸷】 yīnzhì 〈形〉〈书〉malicious and insidious

【阴痔】 yīnzhì 〈名〉[医学] *prolapse of uterus*

【阴骘】 yīnzhì ❶〈动〉quietly pacify ❷ = 阴德 yīndé

茵

yīn 〈名〉mattress: 绿草如～。Green grass looks like velvet carpet.

【茵陈】 yīnchén 〈名〉[中药] capillary artemisia

【茵褥】 yīnrù 〈名〉〈书〉mattress

【茵茵】 yīnyīn 〈形〉(of grass, plants, etc) lush; luxuriant: 芳草～。Fragrant grass grows lush and long.

荫

yīn 〈名〉shade (of a tree)

⇨yìn

【荫蔽】 yīnbì 〈动〉❶ be shaded or hidden by foliage: ～在树丛中 lie hidden among the trees ❷ cover; conceal

【荫翳】 yīnyì ❶ = 荫蔽① yīnbì ❷〈形〉with luxuriant foliage

音

yīn 〈名〉❶ (musical) sound; note: 在钢琴上弹一个～ strike/hit a note on the piano ⇨～响; ～乐 ❷ syllable; phonetic sound: 不要吞～。Don't swallow the syllable. ‖ 一字一～。Each Chinese character stands for one syllable. ⇨～标; ～译; 辅～ ❸ news; tidings: ⇨～信; 福～

【音板】 yīnbǎn 〈名〉[音乐] soundboard

【音棒】 yīnbàng 〈名〉[音乐] tuning bar; clave

【音爆】 yīnbào 〈名〉[航空] sonic boom

〖～车〗 *yīnbàochē* 〈名〉*boom car*

〖～风洞〗 yīnbào fēngdòng 〈名〉sonic boom wind tunnel

【音变】 yīnbiàn 〈名〉[语言] sound change

【音标】 yīnbiāo 〈名〉phonetic symbol/transcription: 标出单词的～ list the phonetic symbols of words ‖ 注～ mark with phonetic symbols ⇨国际～

【音波】 yīnbō 〈名〉[物理] sound wave

【音步】 yīnbù 〈名〉[诗歌] foot; metre

【音叉】 yīnchā 〈名〉[物理] tuning fork

〖～断路器〗 yīnchā duànlùqì 〈名〉[电工] tuning-fork circuit breaker

〖～控制〗 yīnchā kòngzhì 〈名〉[通信] tuning-fork control

〖～振荡器〗 yīnchā zhèndàngqì 〈名〉[工程] tuning-fork oscillator

【音差】 yīnchā 〈名〉[音乐] comma

【音长】 yīncháng 〈名〉duration of a sound; sound length

【音尘】 yīnchén 〈名〉〈书〉news; word; information: 八年～绝 have heard nothing from sb for eight years; have no news of sb for eight years

【音程】 yīnchéng 〈名〉[音乐] interval: 一个八度的～ an interval of one octave

【音带】 yīndài 〈名〉magnetic tape; cassette (tape)

【音调】 yīndiào 〈名〉tone; pitch: 唱错～ sing a wrong note ‖ 改变～ *modulate the pitch* ‖ 给曲子定～ pitch a tune ‖ 降低/提高～ lower/raise the tone ‖ ～不准 be out of tune ‖ ～和谐 be melodious/tuneful ‖ 他说话时～忽高忽低。When he speaks, he rushes up and down the scale. ‖ 我无法把～唱得这么高。I can't sing at so high a pitch. ‖ 这把小提琴～不太准。The violin is a bit out of tune.

〖～低限〗 yīndiào dīxiàn 〈名〉[声学] lower pitch limit

〖～计〗 *yīndiàojì* 〈名〉[物理] *tonometer*

〖～控制〗 yīndiào kòngzhì 〈名〉[电子] tone control: ～电路 tone-control circuit ‖ ～的无线电探空仪 audio-modulated radiosonde

〖～失真〗 yīndiào shīzhēn 〈名〉tonal distortion

〖～调节器〗 yīndiào tiáojiéqì 〈名〉tone control

【～调谐】 yīndiào tiáoxié 〈名〉［通信］note tuning
【音碟】 yīndié 〈名〉audio CD
【音读】 yīndú 〈名〉pronunciation of a character
【音分】 yīnfēn 〈名〉［声学］cent
【音符】 yīnfú 〈名〉［音乐］musical note：八分～ eighth note；quaver ‖ 二分～ half note；minim ‖ 全分～ whole note ‖ 三连～ triplet ‖ 十六分～ sixteenth note；semi-quaver ‖ 四分～ quarter note；crotchet
【音高】 yīngāo 〈名〉［音乐］pitch：定出～ give the pitch
【音鼓】 yīngǔ 〈名〉sound drum
【音耗】 yīnhào 〈名〉news；information；message：不通～ have no communications from sb ‖ 久无～ there has been no news whatsoever about sb；have not heard from sb for a long time
【音簧】 yīnhuáng 〈名〉［钟表］gong
【音级】 yīnjí 〈名〉sound level
【～仪】 yīnjíyí 〈名〉［工程］sound-level meter
【音阶】 yīnjiē 〈名〉［音乐］gamut；(musical) scale：半/全～ chromatic/diatonic scale ‖ 顺着～唱 sing up the scale
【音节】 yīnjié 〈名〉syllable：划分单词～ syllabify a word ‖ 省去～ abbreviate a syllable ‖ 吞掉～ swallow a syllable ‖ 重读～ stress a syllable；stressed syllable ‖ 这个词的重音落在第二个～上。This word is accented/stressed on the second syllable.
【～表】 yīnjiébiǎo 〈名〉［语言］syllabary
【～长度】 yīnjié chángdù 〈名〉［语言］syllable length
【～符号】 yīnjié fúhào 〈名〉［语言］syllable sign
【～文字】 yīnjié wénzì 〈名〉［语言］syllabic language
【～音位】 yīnjié yīnwèi 〈名〉［语言］syllable phoneme
【～值】 yīnjiézhí 〈名〉［语言］syllabic value
【～重音】 yīnjié zhòngyīn 〈名〉［语言］syllable stress
【音控变压器】 yīnkòng biànyāqì 〈名〉［通信］tone-control transformer
【音控开关】 yīnkòng kāiguān 〈名〉voice-operated switch
【音量】 yīnliàng 〈名〉(sound) volume：放大～ amplify the volume ‖ 降低～ decrease the volume ‖ 开到最大～ turn up to full volume ‖ 调高/调低～ turn up/down the sound ‖ 调节～ modulate the sound ‖ 增大～ turn up/increase/raise the volume ‖ 最大/最小～ maximum/minimum volume ‖ 电视机～已开到最大。The TV is at full volume.
【～补偿】 yīnliàng bǔcháng 〈名〉loudness compensation：～控制器 compensated volume control
【～控制】 yīnliàng kòngzhì 〈名〉volume control：～装置 volume control device
【音律】 yīnlǜ 〈名〉［音乐］temperament
【音轮】 yīnlún 〈名〉［通信］phonic wheel/drum
【音码测距法】 yīnmǎ cèjùfǎ 〈名〉［航空］tone code ranging
【音盲】 yīnmáng 〈名〉［医学］asonia
【音名】 yīnmíng 〈名〉❶ ＝ 律吕 lǜlǚ ❷［音乐］musical alphabet
【音撇】 yīnpiě 〈名〉［声学］comma
【音频】 yīnpín 〈名〉［物理］audio frequency
【～板】 yīnpínbǎn 〈名〉［计算机］audio board
【～点播】 yīnpín diǎnbō 〈名〉audio-on-demand (AOD)
【～电流】 yīnpín diànliú 〈名〉audio-frequency current
【～电路】 yīnpín diànlù 〈名〉voice frequency circuit；audio circuit
【～记录器】 yīnpín jìlùqì 〈名〉［通信］voice-frequency sender
【～输出】 yīnpín shūchū 〈名〉［计算机］audio output
【～输入】 yīnpín shūrù 〈名〉［计算机］audio input
【～信号】 yīnpín xìnhào 〈名〉［通信］sound signal
【～压缩】 yīnpín yāsuō 〈名〉［计算机］audio compression
【～载波】 yīnpín zàibō 〈名〉［通信］sound carrier：～电报 voice-frequency carrier telegraph
【～振荡器】 yīnpín zhèndàngqì 〈名〉［物理］audio-frequency oscillator
【音品】 yīnpǐn ＝ 音色 yīnsè
【音强】 yīnqiáng 〈名〉［音乐］intensity of a sound
【音区】 yīnqū 〈名〉［音乐］section of the sound range；register：低/中/高～ lower/medium/upper register
【音儿】 yīnr 〈名〉〈方〉❶ voice：他说话连～都变了。His voice changed. ❷ implication：听话听～ listen for the meaning behind sb's words；listen for the import rather than the mere statement
【音容】 yīnróng 〈名〉voice and countenance (of sb)；likeness of (sb)：～已杳 voice and appearance of sb are gone
【～宛在】 yīnróng-wǎnzài 〈熟〉the voice and look of the deceased are still vividly remembered as if the person were in the flesh［said as one thinks fondly of a deceased person］
【～笑貌】 yīnróng-xiàomào 〈熟〉voice and smiling face of the deceased
【音色】 yīnsè 〈名〉tone colour；timbre：这位歌唱家～悦耳。The singer's voice had a pleasant timbre.
【音诗】 yīnshī 〈名〉tone poem
【音势】 yīnshì ＝ 音强 yīnqiáng
【音书】 yīnshū 〈名〉letter：一纸～ a letter ‖ ～断绝 correspondence has been broken off
【音栓键】 yīnshuānjiàn 〈名〉［工程］stop key
【音素】 yīnsù 〈名〉［语言］phoneme
【～文字】 yīnsù wénzì ＝ 音位文字 yīnwèi wénzì
【音速】 yīnsù 〈名〉velocity/speed of sound；sound velocity：⇨超～
【～线】 yīnsùxiàn 〈名〉［物理］sonic line
【音位】 yīnwèi 〈名〉［语言］phoneme
【～文字】 yīnwèi wénzì 〈名〉［语言］phonemic language
【～学】 yīnwèixué 〈名〉［语言］phonemics
【音问】 yīnwèn 〈名〉news；word；tidings
【音息】 yīnxī 〈名〉news；word；message：渺无～ there has been no news whatsoever about sb；have not heard from sb
【音箱】 yīnxiāng 〈名〉speaker；sound box
【音响】 yīnxiǎng 〈名〉❶ sound；acoustics；audio：～测距 sound ranging ⇨～效果 ❷〈简称〉hi-fi stereo component system；hi-fi system ⇨组合音响
【～报警信号】 yīnxiǎng bàojǐng xìnhào 〈名〉audible alarm signal
【～导航】 yīnxiǎng dǎoháng 〈名〉acoustic navigation
【～放大器】 yīnxiǎng fàngdàqì 〈名〉audifier
【～软件】 yīnxiǎng ruǎnjiàn 〈名〉audio software
【～设备】 yīnxiǎng shèbèi 〈名〉stereo set；sound/acoustic equipment：立体声～ stereo system
【～水雷】 yīnxiǎng shuǐléi 〈名〉sonic/acoustic/sound mine
【～效果】 yīnxiǎng xiàoguǒ 〈名〉sound effects；acoustics：取得高保真的～ achieve clear, high-fidelity sound ‖ 强烈的～ striking sound effects ‖ 由于大厅～不尽人意，演出稍受影响。The performance was slightly marred by the hall's poor acoustics.
【～学】 yīnxiǎngxué 〈名〉acoustics
【～鱼雷】 yīnxiǎng yúléi 〈名〉［军事］acoustic torpedo
【～制式】 yīnxiǎng zhìshì 〈名〉sounding format
【音像】 yīnxiàng 〈名〉audio and video：～出版社 audiovisual publishing house ‖ ～教材 audiovisual teaching material ‖ ～市场 market for audio and video cassettes and records ‖ ～书店 audio-visual shop ‖ ～系统 audiovisual system ‖ ～制品 audio-video products ‖ ～资料 audiovisual aids
【～业】 yīnxiàngyè 〈名〉recording and video industry
【音效卡】 yīnxiàokǎ 〈名〉audiosound card
【音信】 yīnxìn 〈名〉correspondence；message；news：～不通 have no communication ‖ ～全无 have not heard from sb；there has been no news about sb whatsoever ‖ 她走后毫无～。There hadn't been a cheep out of her since she went.
【音讯】 yīnxùn ＝ 音信 yīnxìn
【音义】 yīnyì 〈名〉❶ pronunciation and meaning：～相殊 be different from each other in both pronunciation and meaning ❷〈旧〉explanations of pronunciation and meaning of texts［usu used in book titles］
【音译】 yīnyì 〈动〉transliterate："Sofa"被～成"沙发"。"Sofa" is transliterated into "沙发". ‖ 有些词只能～。Some words can only be transliterated.
【音域】 yīnyù 〈名〉［音乐］range；compass；gamut；register：歌手的～ compass of a singer's voice ‖ 女高音的～ soprano's range ‖ 那位歌手的～很宽。The singer's voice had a wide register.
【音乐】 yīnyuè 〈名〉music：爱好～ have a leaning towards music ‖ 播放～ broadcast/play music ‖ 听～ listen to music ‖ 喜爱～ delight in music；love music ‖ 学～ study music ‖ 演奏～ play/render music ‖ ～伴奏 musical accompaniment ‖ ～理论 musical theory ‖ ～晚会 musical evening ‖ 标题/无标题～ programme/absolute music ‖ 电子流行～ electronica ‖ 古典/流行/现代～ classical/pop/modern music ‖ 歌剧/民间/舞蹈～ operatic/folk/dance music ‖ 迷幻～ psychedelia ‖ 新潮～ new age music ‖ 休闲～ lounge music ‖ 他有～天赋。He has music in his blood./ He shows a flair for music./ He is musically inclined./ He has

music cell. ‖ 这姑娘从小就表现出～天才。The girl showed talent for music when she was very young.
〖～餐厅〗 yīnyuè cāntīng 〈名〉café chantant
〖～茶座〗 yīnyuè cházuò 〈名〉music café/teahouse
〖～创作〗 yīnyuè chuàngzuò 〈名〉musical composition
〖～电视〗 yīnyuè diànshì 〈名〉music television (MTV)
〖～感〗 yīnyuègǎn 〈名〉sense of music; musicianship: 培养～ cultivate sb's sense of music
〖～光盘〗 yīnyuè guāngpán 〈名〉audio/sound CD
〖～合成器〗 yīnyuè héchéngqì 〈名〉music synthesizer
〖～会〗 yīnyuèhuì 〈名〉concert: 筹办～ promote a concert ‖ 出席～ go to a concert ‖ 举行～ put on a concert ‖ 听～ hear a concert ‖ 独唱～ vocal recital ‖ ～场场爆满。All of the concerts were sellouts.
〖～记谱法〗 yīnyuè jìpǔfǎ 〈名〉musical notation
〖～家〗 yīnyuèjiā 〈名〉musician: 盲人/黑人～ blind/coloured musician ‖ 有造诣的～ accomplished musician ‖ 著名～ celebrated/noted musician
〖～节〗 yīnyuèjié 〈名〉musical festival: 举办～ hold a musical festival
〖～剧〗 yīnyuèjù 〈名〉musical comedy
〖～狂〗 yīnyuèkuáng 〈名〉musicomania
〖～美学〗 yīnyuè měixué 〈名〉music aesthetics
〖～门铃〗 yīnyuè ménlíng 〈名〉music bell/doorbell
〖～喷泉〗 yīnyuè pēnquán 〈名〉dancing fountain
〖～片〗 yīnyuèpiàn 〈名〉musical (film)
〖～声学〗 yīnyuè shēngxué 〈名〉musical acoustics
〖～室〗 yīnyuèshì 〈名〉music room/studio
〖～厅〗 yīnyuètīng 〈名〉concert/philharmonic/music hall
〖～戏剧〗 yīnyuè xìjù 〈名〉music drama
〖～学〗 yīnyuèxué 〈名〉musicology
〖～学院〗 yīnyuè xuéyuàn 〈名〉conservatoire; conservatory (of music)
〖～钟〗 yīnyuèzhōng 〈名〉music clock
〖～专科学校〗 yīnyuè zhuānkē xuéxiào 〈名〉school of music
【音韵】 yīnyùn 〈名〉❶ harmonious sounds; rhyme and rhythm ❷ sound, rhyme and tone of Chinese characters
〖～学〗 yīnyùnxué 〈名〉phonology: ～家 phonologist
【音障】 yīnzhàng 〈名〉sound/sonic barrier: 突破～ break the sound barrier
【音值】 yīnzhí 〈名〉[语言] phonetic value
【音质】 yīnzhì 〈名〉❶ ＝ 音色 yīnsè ❷ acoustic fidelity: ～设计 acoustic (quality) design
【音专】 yīnzhuān 〈名〉〈简称〉school of music ⇨ 音乐专科学校
【音缀】 yīnzhuì ＝ 音节 yīnjié
【音准】 yīnzhǔn 〈名〉[音乐] accuracy in pitch

洇 yīn 〈动〉(of ink) spread and sink in: 这种纸～得很厉害。Ink blots this paper. / Ink blurs/runs on this paper.
【洇色】 yīnsè 〈名〉diffusion/running of colouring matter

姻 yīn 〈名〉❶ marriage: ⇨～缘; 婚～; 联～ ❷ relation by marriage: ～兄弟 brothers-in-law
【姻伯】 yīnbó 〈名〉brother's/sister's father-in-law
【姻亲】 yīnqīn 〈名〉relation by marriage: ～故旧 marriage connections and old friends ‖ ～关系 relationship by marriage; affinity ‖ 这两个男子是～。The two men are connected by marriage.
【姻亚】 yīnyà ＝ 姻娅 yīnyà
【姻娅】 yīnyà 〈名〉〈书〉relatives by marriage; in-laws
【姻缘】 yīnyuán 〈名〉happy fate which brings lovers together; predestined marriage: 缔结～ form marital ties; tie the nuptial knot ‖ 美满～ happy marriage; conjugal felicity ‖ 前世～ predestined marriage ‖ ～命中注定。Marriage comes by destiny. / Marriages are made in Heaven. ⇨千里～一线牵

细 yīn
【细缊】 yīnyūn ＝ 氤氲 yīnyūn

骃 yīn 〈名〉〈古〉horse with light black and white hair

氤 yīn
【氤氲】 yīnyūn 〈形〉〈书〉(of smoke, mist, etc) dense; thick; enshrouding

殷[1] yīn 〈形〉❶〈书〉grand; magnificent ❷ abundant; rich: ⇨～富; ～实 ❸ eager; ardent: ⇨～切 ❹ hospitable: ⇨～勤

殷[2] Yīn 〈名〉Yin Dynasty [later period of the Shang Dynasty]
⇨yān; yǐn
【殷富】 yīnfù 〈形〉well-off; rich; wealthy: ～之人 person of ample means
〖～人家〗 yīnfù rénjiā 〈名〉well-off family
【殷钢】 yīngāng 〈名〉[冶金] invar: ～卷尺 invar tape
【殷鉴】 yīnjiàn 〈名〉〈书〉negative example: 可资～ may serve as a negative example
〖～不远〗 yīnjiàn-bùyuǎn 〈熟〉the lessons of history are close at hand; there is no need to look far for a lesson
【殷切】 yīnqiè 〈形〉ardent; eager; earnest: ～期望 ardent expectations ‖ 我们～期望阁下来访。We look forward to your visit with keen anticipation.
【殷勤】 yīnqín 〈形〉eagerly attentive; solicitous; hospitable: ～待客 be assiduous over the visitors ‖ ～接待 receive sb with complaisance; accord solicitous hospitality ‖ ～侍奉 wait on sb hand and foot ‖ ～招待 extend/offer/show hospitality (to sb) ‖ 过分～ be lavishly hospitable; be hospitable to a fault ‖ 他硬要向她献～。He forced his attention on her.
【殷实】 yīnshí 〈形〉well-to-do; well-off; substantial: ～富商 substabtial tradesman ‖ ～人家 well-off family ‖ 家道～。The family is well-off.
【殷墟】 Yīnxū 〈名〉[考古] Yin ruins [discovered near Xiaotun Village (小屯村), Anyang (安阳) City, Henan Province in 1989]
【殷殷】 yīnyīn 〈形〉❶ ardent; sincere: ～期望 entertain an ardent expectation ‖ ～嘱咐 enjoin sincerely ❷〈书〉worried and grieved: ～垂问 inquire about anxiously ‖ 忧心～ be heavy-hearted
【殷忧】 yīnyōu 〈动〉be anxiety-ridden; be greatly worried: 内怀～ be laden with grave concern; be greatly worried

铟 yīn 〈名〉[化学] indium (In)

堙 yīn 〈书〉❶〈动〉block up: 以石头～洪水 check the flood with stones ❷〈动〉die out; vanish: ⇨～灭; ～没 ❸〈名〉earthen hill
【堙灭】 yīnmiè 〈动〉die out; disappear; vanish
【堙没】 yīnmò 〈动〉die out; disappear; vanish

喑 yīn ❶〈动〉keep silent: ⇨万马齐～ ❷〈形〉dumb; mute: ⇨～哑
【喑哑】 yīnyǎ 〈形〉 ❶ mute and dumb ❷ (of voice) hoarse; husky

闉 yīn ❶〈名〉〈古〉barbican entrance to a gate city ❷〈动〉〈书〉block up

愔 yīn
【愔愔】 yīnyīn 〈形〉〈书〉quiet; silent

禋 yīn ❶〈名〉〈古〉sacrificial rites ❷〈动〉offer sacrifices to gods/ancestors

慇 yīn
【慇懃】 yīnqín ＝ 殷勤 yīnqín

yín

圻 yín 〈书〉＝ 垠 yín
⇨qí

吟 yín ❶〈动〉chant; recite: ～啸自娱 amuse oneself with loud singing ‖ ～缶之乐 joy of singing folk songs ‖ 行～泽畔 sing while strolling on the lake side ⇨～诗; ～诵; ～咏 ❷〈名〉song [a

type of classical poetry] ❸〈动〉〈书〉groan; lament; sigh: ⇨呻～

【吟唱】yínchàng 〈动〉chant; recite: 小鸟儿在矮树丛中动听地～。The birds are chanting melodies on every bush.

【吟哦】yín'é 〈动〉chant/intone verses; recite poetry

【吟风弄月】yínfēng-nòngyuè 〈熟〉sing of the moon and the wind; write sentimental verse: 他的诗大多是～之作。Most of his poems are devoted to praising the wind and the moon. ‖ 明末的小品虽然比较颓放,却并非全是～。Though the essays of the late Ming Dynasty were rather decadent, they were not entirely devoted to the wind and the moon.

【吟风咏月】yínfēng-yǒngyuè = 吟风弄月 yínfēng-nòngyuè

【吟诗】yínshī 〈动〉recite/chant poems; hum verse: ～咏怀 compose poems to express one's feelings; express one's feelings by verse ‖ ～作画 chant poetry and paint pictures

【吟诵】yínsòng 〈动〉chant; recite: ～诗词 chant poems

【吟味】yínwèi 〈动〉recite with relish; intone with appreciation: 反复～ recite again and again in appreciation

【吟咏】yínyǒng 〈动〉recite with a cadence; chant; intone: ～做诗 chant and write poetry ‖ 他的诗歌易上口～。His poetry sings easily.

垠 yín

〈名〉〈书〉boundary; limit: 无边无～的大草原 boundless stretch of prairie

狺 yín

【狺狺】yínyín 〈拟〉〈书〉yap; yelp: ～狂吠 bark frenziedly

鋆 yín

→ 嵚鋆 qīnyín

银 yín

❶〈名〉[化学] silver; argentum (Ag): ～餐具 table silver ‖ ～手镯/项链 silver bracelet/necklace ‖ ～铸像 statue in silver ‖ 纯～ fine/pure silver ❷〈名〉money; currency: ⇨～根; ～行 ❸〈形〉silver-coloured: ～花纷飞 silver flowers falling disorderly falling of snow ‖ 雪后树木披上了～装。Snow tinselled the trees. ⇨～发

【银白】yínbái 〈名〉silvery white; silver

【～杨】yínbáiyáng 〈名〉[植物] abele; white poplar

【～鱼】yínbáiyú 〈名〉smelt

【银杯】yínbēi 〈名〉silver cup; silver trophy

【银本位】yínběnwèi 〈名〉[经济] silver standard

【银币】yínbì 〈名〉silver coin

【～合金】yínbì héjīn 〈名〉[冶金] coin silver

【银箔】yínbó 〈名〉[冶金] silver foil/leaf

【银鲳】yínchāng = 鲳鱼 chāngyú

【银川】Yínchuān 〈名〉Yinchuan [capital city of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region]

【银枞】yíncōng 〈名〉[植物] silver spruce fir

【银大麻哈鱼】yíndàmáhǎyú 〈名〉coho (salmon); silver salmon

【银弹】yíndàn 〈名〉silver bullet

【～外交】yíndàn wàijiāo 〈名〉"silver bullet" diplomacy; money/dollar diplomacy

【银道】yíndào 〈名〉[天文] galactic equator/circle

【～面】yíndàomiàn 〈名〉[天文] galactic plane

【～圈】yíndàoquān = 银道 yíndào

【～坐标系】yíndào zuòbiāoxì 〈名〉[天文] galactic coordinate system

【银锭】yíndìng 〈名〉❶ silver ingot ❷〈迷信〉ingot made of silver paper used as offerings to ghosts and spirits

【～榫】yíndìngsǔn 〈名〉[建筑] double dovetail key; hammerhead key; dovetail/slate cramp

【银耳】yín'ěr 〈名〉tremella; white fungus: ～汤 tremella soup

【银发】yínfà 〈名〉silver/white hair: ～老人 silver-haired old man/woman

【银方铅矿】yínfāngqiānkuàng 〈名〉[矿物] silver lead ore; argentiferous galena

【银粉】yínfěn 〈名〉〈俗称〉aluminum powder

【～浆】yínfěnjiāng 〈名〉aluminum paste

【银镉蓄电池】yíngé xùdiànchí 〈名〉silver-cadmium storage battery

【银根】yíngēn 〈名〉[经济] money supply: 放松/收紧～ loosen/tighten the money supply ‖ ～紧缩政策 dear/tight money policy ‖ ～紧。Money is very scarce. / The money supply is on a tight rein.

【银汞膏】yíngǒnggāo 〈名〉[矿物] silver amalgam; arquerite

【银光风暴】yínguāng fēngbào 〈名〉[气象] ice/silver storm

【银光霜】yínguāngshuāng 〈名〉[气象] silver frost/thaw

【银汉】yínhàn 〈名〉〈书〉Milky Way

【银汉鱼】yínhànyú 〈名〉[动物] silverside(s)

【银焊】yínhàn 〈名〉[建筑] silver soldering

【～料】yínhànliào 〈名〉[建筑] silver solder

【银行】yínháng 〈名〉bank; banking house: 一家～ a bank ‖ 把钱存入～ deposit money in a bank; place money on deposit at a bank ‖ 经营～ carry on/manage/conduct/direct a bank ‖ 开设～ establish a bank ‖ 抢劫～ hold up/rob/loot a bank ‖ ～倒闭 a bank closes down/collapses/fails ‖ ～兴隆 a bank flourishes ‖ ～费用 bank charge ‖ ～营业时间 banking hours ‖ ～职员 bank clerk ‖ 从～取钱 draw/withdraw money from a bank ‖ 向～借贷 borrow from a bank ‖ 恒生～ Hang Seng Bank [HK] ‖ 汇兑/贴现～ exchange/discount bank ‖ 汇丰～ Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ‖ 建设～ Construction Bank ‖ 交通～ Communications Bank ‖ 开发～ Development Bank ‖ 联邦储备～ Federal Reserve Bank [US] ‖ 美洲～ Bank of America [US] ‖ 欧洲投资～ European Investment Bank ‖ 世界～ World Bank ‖ 运通～ American Express Bank [US] ‖ 渣打～ Charter Bank [HK] ‖ 中国工商～ Industrial and Commercial Bank of China ‖ 中国农业～ Agricultural Bank of China ‖ 中国人民～ People's Bank of China ‖ 中国～ Bank of China

【～保险业】yínháng bǎoxiǎnyè 〈名〉bancassurance; bankassurance

【～报表】yínháng bàobiǎo 〈名〉bank return

【～承兑】yínháng chéngduì 〈名〉banker's acceptance: ～汇票 banker's acceptance bill ‖ ～利率 banker's acceptance rate

【～出纳员】yínháng chūnàyuán 〈名〉teller

【～储备金】yínháng chǔbèijīn 〈名〉bank reserves

【～储户】yínháng chǔhù 〈名〉depositor

【～存款】yínháng cúnkuǎn 〈名〉bank deposit; cash on bank; deposit at bank; deposit held in bank: 冻结～ impound sb's bank account ‖ 取出～ draw out one's savings ‖ ～保险 bank deposit insurance ‖ ～单 deposit receipt ‖ ～凭证 bank deposit certificate ‖ 他～很多。He has a well-lined/large/substantial bank account. ‖ 这个月我的～透支了。I'm overdrawn this month.

【～存折】yínháng cúnzhé 〈名〉bankbook; passbook

【～贷款】yínháng dàikuǎn 〈名〉bank advance/loan: 请求～ request a loan from a bank

【～担保】yínháng dānbǎo 〈名〉banker's/bank guarantee: ～贷款 loans on bank guarantee

【～电汇】yínháng diànhuì 〈名〉bank cable transfer; bank telegraphic transfer (BTT)

【～发票】yínháng fāpiào 〈名〉bank('s) invoice

【～法】yínhángfǎ 〈名〉banking law

【～汇款】yínháng huìkuǎn 〈名〉bank remittance/transfer: ～单 bank money order

【～汇票】yínháng huìpiào 〈名〉bank draft

【～挤兑】yínháng jǐduì 〈名〉bank run

【～家】yínhángjiā 〈名〉banker

【～结单】yínháng jiédān 〈名〉bank statement

【～结余】yínháng jiéyú 〈名〉bank balance

【～结账表】yínháng jiézhàngbiǎo 〈名〉bank statement

【～卡】yínhángkǎ 〈名〉bank card

【～利率】yínháng lìlǜ 〈名〉bank rate

【～票据】yínháng piàojù 〈名〉bank bill

【～收益】yínháng shōuyì 〈名〉bank return

【～水单】yínháng shuǐdān 〈名〉bank slip

【～贴现】yínháng tiēxiàn 〈名〉bank discount: ～率 bank discount rate

【～通货】yínháng tōnghuò 〈名〉bank currency

【～透支】yínháng tòuzhī 〈名〉bank overdraft

【～团】yínhángtuán 〈名〉bank consortium

【～网点】yínháng wǎngdiǎn 〈名〉banking/bank outlet

【～委托书】yínháng wěituōshū 〈名〉bank power of attorney

【～信贷】yínháng xìndài 〈名〉bank credit: ～额度 credit line/limit ‖ ～管理 supervision of banks over credits ‖ ～收支 bank credit receipts and payments ‖ ～资金 bank credit capital

【～信用卡】yínháng xìnyòngkǎ 〈名〉bank card; bank credit card

【～业务】yínháng yèwù 〈名〉banking: ～风险 risk of banking ‖

超市～ supermarket banking
【～有价证券】 yínháng yǒujià zhèngquàn 〈名〉 bank portfolios
【～债券】 yínháng zhàiquàn 〈名〉 bank debenture
【～账户】 yínháng zhànghù 〈名〉 bank account：毁掉～ wipe out bank accounts ‖ 开立～ open a bank account
【～支票】 yínháng zhīpiào 〈名〉 banker's/bank cheque：～户头 bank cheque account
【～转账】 yínháng zhuǎnzhàng 〈名〉 bank transfer；intra-bank transfer
【～资信】 yínháng zīxìn 〈名〉 standing of a bank
【银毫】 yínháo 〈名〉 ❶ fine long hair ❷ silver coin (of small denominations)
【～子】 yínháozi ＝ 银毫② yínháo
【银号】 yínhào 〈名〉〈旧〉 private banking house
【银河】 Yínhé 〈名〉［天文］ Milky Way
【～系】 Yínhéxì 〈名〉［天文］ Galactic System；Milky Way Galaxy
【～新星】 Yínhé xīnxīng 〈名〉［天文］ galactic nova
【～星团】 Yínhé xīngtuán 〈名〉［天文］ galactic cluster
【～星云】 Yínhé xīngyún 〈名〉［天文］ galactic nebula
【银合欢】 yínhéhuān 〈名〉［植物］ silver wattle
【银红】 yínhóng 〈名〉 silver pink
【银狐】 yínhú 〈名〉 silver fox
【银桦】 yínhuà 〈名〉［植物］ silver birch
【银环蛇】 yínhuánshé 〈名〉 silver-ringed snake
【银灰】 yínhuī 〈名〉 silvery grey；silver-grey
【银婚】 yínhūn 〈名〉 silver anniversary；silver wedding (anniversary) [25th wedding anniversary]：～纪念 silver wedding anniversary
【银鸡】 yínjī 〈名〉 Lady Amherst's pheasant
【银极】 yínjí 〈名〉［天文］ galactic pole
【银奖】 yínjiǎng 〈名〉 silver award
【银匠】 yínjiàng 〈名〉 silversmith
【银胶菊】 yínjiāojú 〈名〉［植物］ guayule
【银鲛】 yínjiāo 〈名〉［动物］ chimaera shark；ratfish
【银角子】 yínjiǎozi ＝ 银毫② yínháo
【银经】 yínjīng 〈名〉［天文］ galactic longitude
【银菊胶】 yínjújiāo 〈名〉 guayule (rubber)
【银卡】 yínkǎ 〈名〉 silver card
【银矿】 yínkuàng 〈名〉 silver mine
【银冷杉】 yínlěngshān 〈名〉［植物］ silver fir
【银莲花】 yínliánhuā 〈名〉［植物］ anemone；pasqueflower；windflower
【银联卡】 yínliánkǎ 〈名〉 interchangeable bank card；*yinlian* card
【银两】 yínliǎng 〈名〉 silver (as currency)
【银亮】 yínliàng 〈形〉 bright and shiny as silver
【银鳞鲳】 yínlínchāng 〈名〉［动物］ fingerfish
【银铃】 yínlíng 〈名〉 silver bell：～般的声音 silver/ringing voice
【银楼】 yínlóu 〈名〉 jeweller's shop；silverware shop
【银鲈】 yínlú 〈名〉［动物］ mojarra；silver/white perch
【银幕】 yínmù 〈名〉 screen；projection/silver screen：将小说搬上～ make a screen version of the novel；adapt the novel for the screen；have a novel filmed ‖ 电影～ cinema screen ‖ 宽～ wide screen ‖ 你经常可以在～上看到他。You can see him on the screen quite often. ‖ 他～形象好。He screens well. ‖ 一个优秀的译本被成功地搬上了～。A fine play has been superlatively translated to the screen.
【银鸥】 yín'ōu 〈名〉［动物］ herring gull
【银牌】 yínpái 〈名〉 silver medal：～得主 silver medallist
【银盘】 yínpán 〈名〉［天文］ galactic disc
【银屏】 yínpíng 〈名〉 TV screen；silver screen：重返～ return to the silver screen ‖ 上～ appear on the TV screen
【银槭】 yínqì 〈名〉［植物］ silver maple
【银器】 yínqì 〈名〉 silverware；silver；silver work：擦净～ clean the silver ‖ 擦亮～ rub silver bright ‖ 出售～ sell one's silver
【～钢】 yínqìgāng 〈名〉［工程］ silver steel
【银钎焊】 yínqiānhàn 〈名〉［冶金］ silver brazing
【银钎料】 yínqiānliào 〈名〉［冶金］ silver solder；silver-brazing alloy
【银钱】 yínqián 〈名〉〈旧〉 money：～交易 deal in cash
【银色】 yínsè 〈名〉 silver (colour)
【～产业】 yínsè chǎnyè 〈名〉 silver-sector—economic sector concerned with the elderly
【～浪潮】 yínsè làngcháo 〈名〉 aging of the population
【～人材】 yínsè réncái 〈名〉 talented elderly retired person who continues to contribute to society
【银饰品】 yínshìpǐn 〈名〉 silver work
【银鼠】 yínshǔ 〈名〉 snow weasel
【银树】 yínshù 〈名〉［植物］ silver tree
【银丝】 yínsī 〈名〉 ❶ silver/grey hair：满头～ be grey-haired ❷ silver filament：～工艺 silver filament work
【银条】 yíntiáo 〈名〉 silver bar
【银团】 yíntuán 〈名〉 bank consortium/syndicate
【～贷款】 yíntuán dàikuǎn 〈名〉 bank consortium loan；club/syndicated loan
【银纬】 yínwěi 〈名〉［天文］ galactic latitude
【银屑病】 yínxièbìng 〈名〉［医学］ psoriasis
【银心】 yínxīn 〈名〉［天文］ galactic centre
【银锌蓄电池】 yínxīn xùdiànchí 〈名〉 silver-zinc storage battery
【银杏】 yínxìng 〈名〉［植物］ ginkgo；maidenhair：～果/叶 ginkgo nut/leaf
【银盐】 yínyán 〈名〉［化学］ silver salt：～溶液 silver bath
【银燕】 yínyàn 〈名〉 silver bird—aeroplane
【银洋】 yínyáng 〈名〉 silver dollar
【银样镴枪头】 yínyàng làqiāngtóu 〈熟〉 pewter spearhead that shines like silver—impressive-looking but useless person；good-looking but good-for-nothing person
【银冶金学】 yínyějīnxué 〈名〉 silver metallurgy
【银叶花】 yínyèhuā 〈名〉［植物］ silverweed
【银鹰】 yínyīng 〈名〉 silver eagle—fighter plane
【银鱼】 yínyú 〈名〉 icicle fish；whitebait；icefish
【银元】 yínyuán ＝ 银圆 yíngyuán
【银圆】 yínyuán 〈名〉 silver dollar：～外交 dollar diplomacy
【～券】 yínyuánquàn 〈名〉 silver certificate [paper money issued by the Kuomintang government in 1949]
【银晕】 yínyùn 〈名〉［天文］ galactic halo
【银针】 yínzhēn 〈名〉［中医］ silver acupuncture needle
【银质奖章】 yínzhì jiǎngzhāng 〈名〉 silver medal
【银制品】 yínzhìpǐn 〈名〉 silverware；silver；silver work
【银钟花】 yínzhōnghuā 〈名〉［植物］ silver bell
【银朱】 yínzhū 〈名〉［化学］ vermilion：～涂料 vermilion paint
【银子】 yínzi 〈名〉 ❶ silver ❷ money

淫 yín 〈形〉 ❶ excessive；extreme：⇨～威；～刑；～雨 ❷ unrestrained；undisciplined：⇨骄奢～逸 ❸ adulterous；licentious；lewd；lascivious；lecherous：万恶～为首。Lewdness is the worst of all vices. ⇨～荡；～秽；～乱
【淫辞秽语】 yíncí-huìyǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 dirty/foul/obscene language；obscenities
【淫荡】 yíndàng 〈形〉 loose in morals；lascivious；lewd：～无耻 licentious and shameless
【淫风】 yínfēng 〈名〉 wanton customs；lascivious practices
【淫妇】 yínfù 〈名〉 wanton/scarlet woman；adulteress；intrigante
【淫棍】 yíngùn 〈名〉 womanizer；lecher；libertine；rake
【淫秽】 yínhuì 〈形〉 obscene；pornographic；salacious；bawdy：查禁～录像 ban pornographic videotapes ‖ ～出版物/书刊 obscene/pornographic publications ‖ ～笑话 bawdy jokes ‖ 这种赤裸裸的～描写令人吃惊。Such revealing pornography was startling.
【淫乐】 yínlè 〈名〉 debauchery；sexual indulgence
⇨yínyuè
【淫乱】 yínluàn 〈形〉 sexually promiscuous；licentious
【淫靡】 yínmǐ 〈形〉 ❶ obscene；decadent：～的歌曲 obscene and decadent songs ❷ extravagant；showy and luxurious：风气～。Extravagance is all the rage.
【淫曲】 yínqǔ 〈名〉 obscene and decadent music
【淫声】 yínshēng 〈名〉 ❶〈古〉 folk music ❷ obscene and decadent music
【淫书】 yínshū 〈名〉 erotica；obscene/pornographic book；pornography：严禁出版和销售～ strictly forbid the publication and sale of pornographic books
【淫威】 yínwēi 〈名〉 abuse of power；despotic power：横施～ abuse power
【淫猥】 yínwěi 〈形〉 obscene；salacious；bawdy：～下流的勾当 obscene and base acts ‖ ～之语 indecent words

【淫邪】 yínxié 〈形〉lewd and vicious; obscene and wicked: ～的目光 lewd and vicious glance ‖ ～的念头 obscene and wicked thought
【淫亵】 yínxiè 〈动〉act indecently toward a woman
【淫刑】 yínxíng 〈书〉❶〈动〉mete out/administer excessive punishment ❷〈名〉excessive punishment
【淫羊藿】 yínyánghuò 〈名〉[中药] (longspur) epimedium
【淫逸度日】 yínyì-dùrì 〈熟〉pass days with luxurious ease
【淫雨】 yínyǔ 〈名〉excessive rain: ～成灾。Excessive rains became a calamity. ‖ ～绵绵。It's raining excessively. / It keeps drizzling for days on end.
【淫语癖】 yínyǔpǐ 〈名〉coprolalia
【淫欲】 yínyù 〈名〉lust; lustful passion; sexual desire
【淫乐】 yínyuè 〈名〉〈书〉obscene music
⇨yínlè

寅 yín 〈名〉third of the twelve Earthly Branches (地支)
【寅吃卯粮】 yínchī-mǎoliáng 〈熟〉eat next year's food; eat May's grain in April; eat one's corn in the blade; live hand to mouth; draw one's pay in advance: 你下月薪金早借光了，～是不行的。You've already drawn next month's salary. You're always overdrawn. That will not do.
【寅时】 yínshí 〈名〉period of the day from 3 am to 5 am
【寅谊深厚】 yínyì-shēnhòu 〈熟〉relationship among colleagues is deep and thick
【寅忧夕惕】 yínyōu-xītì 〈熟〉be on tenterhooks from morning till evening
【寅支卯粮】 yínzhī-mǎoliáng ＝ 寅吃卯粮 yínchī-mǎoliáng

龂 yín ❶〈古〉＝龈 yín ❷→龂龂 yínyín
【龂龂】 yínyín 〈形〉〈书〉squabbling

龈 yín 〈名〉gum; gingiva: ⇨牙～
【龈出血】 yínchūxuè 〈名〉[医学] ulorrhagia
【龈袋】 yíndài 〈名〉gingival pocket
【龈缝】 yínfèng 〈名〉gingival crevice
【龈沟】 yíngōu 〈名〉gingival sulcus
【龈口炎】 yínkǒuyán 〈名〉[医学] gingivostomatitis
【龈瘤】 yínliú 〈名〉[医学] epulis
【龈脓肿】 yínnóngzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] gum-boil
【龈切除术】 yínqiēchúshù 〈名〉[医学] gingivectomy
【龈炎】 yínyán 〈名〉[医学] gingivitis
【龈增生】 yínzēngshēng 〈名〉gingival hyperplasia

夤 yín 〈书〉❶〈形〉deep: ⇨～夜 ❷〈动〉attach oneself to sb powerful: ⇨～缘
【夤夜】 yínyè 〈名〉〈书〉(in) the depth of night; (at) the dead of night
【夤缘】 yínyuán 〈动〉attach oneself to sb powerful; climb socially through sb powerful: ～得官 get an official post by fawning on bigwigs; get an official post through powerful connections

蟫 yín 〈名〉〈书〉silverfish; fish moth

嚚 yín 〈形〉〈书〉❶ stupid and stubborn ❷ fraudulent; crafty

霪 yín
【霪雨】 yínyǔ ＝ 淫雨 yínyǔ

yǐn

尹 yǐn 〈名〉ancient official title: 府～ prefectural magistrate

引 yǐn ❶〈动〉〈书〉draw a bow: ⇨～而不发 ❷〈动〉stretch out: ⇨～吭高歌；～桥；～申 ❸〈量〉*yin* [a unit of length, equal to $33\frac{1}{3}$ metres] ❹〈动〉draw; pull: ⇨～力；穿针～线；牵～ ❺〈动〉lead; guide: ～水灌田 draw water to irrigate the farmland ‖ 把水～到旱地去 lead water to arid lands ‖ 他把我～上了成功之路。He set me on the road to success. ‖ 他把谈话一步一步地～向那个题目。He gradually eased the conversation round to the subject. ⇨～导；～狼入室；～诱；索～ ❻〈动〉induce; cause: ～来批评 draw criticism ‖ ～灾惹祸 court disaster; invite trouble ‖ 他的话～得大家哈哈大笑。His words set everybody roaring with laughter. / His words gave rise to a burst of laughter. / His words occasioned explosive laughter. ⇨抛砖～玉 ❼〈动〉recommend: ⇨～荐；推～ ❽〈动〉quote; cite: ～某人的话 quote sb ‖ 他从这本书中～几段话为自己的观点辩护。He cited several passages from the book in defence of his own argument. ⇨～以为荣；～用；～证 ❾〈动〉leave: ⇨～退
【引板器】 yǐnbǎnqì 〈名〉[化学] bait
【引爆】 yǐnbào 〈动〉❶ ignite; detonate: ～原子装置 detonate an atomic device ‖ ～炸弹 set off/detonate/explode a bomb ❷ bring about; trigger (off): ～价格大战 trigger off a price war
〖～管〗 yǐnbàoguǎn ＝ 雷管 léiguǎn
〖～剂〗 yǐnbàojì 〈名〉[军事] booster
〖～键〗 yǐnbàojiàn 〈名〉firing key
〖～雷管〗 yǐnbào léiguǎn 〈名〉[材料] detonating primer
〖～速率〗 yǐnbào sùlǜ 〈名〉[物理] detonating rate
〖～信管〗 yǐnbào xìnguǎn 〈名〉[军事] detonating fuse
〖～药〗 yǐnbàoyào 〈名〉[材料] primary/initiating explosive
〖～装置〗 yǐnbào zhuāngzhì 〈名〉igniter; detonator: 定时～ time fuse
【引柴】 yǐnchái 〈名〉kindling
【引产】 yǐnchǎn 〈动〉[医学] induce labour/abortion: ～药 drug used to induce labour ‖ 她的第一个孩子不得不～。Her first child had to be induced.
【引虫剂】 yǐnchóngjì 〈名〉insect attractant
【引出】 yǐnchū 〈动〉draw forth; lead to: ～结论 draw a conclusion ‖ ～严重后果 lead to serious consequences
〖～式开关〗 yǐnchūshì kāiguān 〈名〉[电工] carriage-type switchgear
〖～线〗 yǐnchūxiàn 〈名〉[电工] leading-out wire
【引导】 yǐndǎo ❶〈动〉lead; guide: ～游客参观市容 lead/take visitors round a city ‖ ～职工转变择业观念 guide workers to change their concept of employment ‖ ～和带动社会经济的发展 guide and promote socio-economic development ‖ 灯光～油轮返回海港。The light guided oil tankers back to the harbour. ‖ 老师要～学生有条理地思考。Teachers should lead pupils to think systematically. ❷〈动〉[计算机] boot: ～计算机 boot the computer ❸〈名〉[气象] steering
〖～程序〗 yǐndǎo chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] boot loader; bootstrap
〖～传播〗 yǐndǎo chuánbō 〈名〉[通信] guided propagation; trapping
〖～存储器〗 yǐndǎo cúnchǔqì 〈名〉[计算机] bootstrap memory
〖～高度〗 yǐndǎo gāodù 〈名〉[气象] steering level
〖～机车〗 yǐndǎo jīchē 〈名〉pilot engine
〖～雷达〗 yǐndǎo léidá 〈名〉vectoring radar
〖～盘〗 yǐndǎopán 〈名〉[计算机] boot disc: 创建～ create a boot disc
〖～驱动器〗 yǐndǎo qūdòngqì 〈名〉[计算机] boot drive
〖～扇区〗 yǐndǎo shànqū 〈名〉[计算机] boot sector
〖～系统〗 yǐndǎo xìtǒng 〈名〉[航空] guidance system: ～出现故障。The guidance system failed.
〖～装入程序〗 yǐndǎo zhuāngrù chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] bootstrap loader
【引道】 yǐndào 〈名〉approach (road)
〖～高架桥〗 yǐndào gāojiàqiáo 〈名〉approach viaduct
〖～坡〗 yǐndàopō 〈名〉approach ramp: ～度 approach grade
【引得】 yǐndé 〈名〉index
【引动】 yǐndòng 〈动〉cause; arouse; stir: 一席话～我思乡的情怀。A snatch of conversation filled me with a nostalgic recreation of my hometown.
【引逗】 yǐndòu 〈动〉❶ tantalize; tease: 别～孩子，他该睡觉了。Don't tease the child; it's time he went to bed. ❷ lure; entice: 她在～他。She was luring him.
【引渡】 yǐndù 〈动〉❶ lead to cross (a river, etc); guide: ～迷津 lead to cross the river—guide through the labyrinth (of) ❷ [法律] extradite: ～劫机犯/恐怖分子 extradite a hijacker/terrorist ‖ 他因谋杀罪而被从法国～到英国受审。He was extradited from France to Britain to stand trial for murder.
〖～程序〗 yǐndù chéngxù 〈名〉[法律] extradition proceedings

〖～法〗 yǐndùfǎ 〈名〉extradition act/law
〖～条约〗 yǐndù tiáoyuē 〈名〉[法律] extradition treaty
〖～人〗 yǐndùrén 〈名〉[法律] deliverer
【引而不发】 yǐn'érbùfā 〈熟〉draw the bow but not discharge/release the arrow—❶ show people what to do instead of doing on their behalf; enlighten sb through guidance ❷ be prepared to await an opportunity
【引发】 yǐnfā 〈动〉evoke; initiate; touch/spark/trigger off: ～暴乱 touch/spark off a riot ‖ ～革命 spawn a revolution ‖ ～疾病 cause diseases ‖ ～兴趣 spark off/arouse interest ‖ ～一场抛售风 set off a selling spree ‖ ～一连串的悲惨事件 trigger off a tragic chain of events ‖ ～一连串的恐怖活动 trigger a spate of terrorist activities ‖ ～战争 set off/originate a war ‖ ～争论 spark debates (over)
〖～剂〗 yǐnfājì 〈名〉[化学] initiator; trigger
〖～价格〗 yǐnfā jiàgé 〈名〉[经济] trigger price
【引港】 yǐngǎng ＝ 领港 lǐnggǎng
【引吭高歌】 yǐnháng-gāogē 〈熟〉sing with outstretched neck; belt/roar out a song; sing heartily; sing joyfully in a loud voice
【引航】 yǐnháng 〈动〉pilot a ship into/out of a harbour
〖～船〗 yǐnhángchuán 〈名〉pilot boat
〖～灯塔〗 yǐnháng dēngtǎ 〈名〉pilot beacon
〖～区〗 yǐnhángqū 〈名〉pilot waters
〖～图〗 yǐnhángtú 〈名〉pilot chart
〖～员〗 yǐnhángyuán 〈名〉pilot: 雇用～ take on a pilot ‖ 港口～ harbour pilot ‖ 见习～ apprentice pilot
【引号】 yǐnhào 〈名〉quotation mark; quote: 单/双～ single/double quotation marks ‖ 这句话要加～。This sentence should be in quotes/quotation marks.
【引河】 yǐnhé 〈名〉❶ irrigation channel ❷ diversion canal
【引火】 yǐnhuǒ 〈动〉ignite; light; kindle a fire; set light to: 用木柴～ light a fire with firewood ‖ ～的木片 pieces of wood for kindling
〖～柴〗 yǐnhuǒchái 〈方〉＝ 引柴 yǐnchái
〖～点〗 yǐnhuǒdiǎn 〈名〉flash point
〖～粉〗 yǐnhuǒfěn 〈名〉[化学] pyrophoric powder
〖～合金〗 yǐnhuǒ héjīn 〈名〉[冶金] pyrophoric alloy
〖～烧身〗 yǐnhuǒ-shāoshēn ❶ ＝ 惹火烧身 rěhuǒ-shāoshēn ❷〈熟〉draw fire against oneself—make self-criticism to encourage/invite criticism from others
〖～物〗 yǐnhuǒwù 〈名〉kindling
〖～线〗 yǐnhuǒxiàn 〈名〉(blasting) fuse
〖～药〗 yǐnhuǒyào 〈名〉ignition charge
【引见】 yǐnjiàn 〈动〉introduce; present: 请求～ seek an introduction (from sb) ‖ 有幸被～ have the honour of being presented to sb ‖ 他们把他～给来访的贵宾。They introduced him to their visiting guests.
【引荐】 yǐnjiàn 〈动〉recommend: 请某人出面～ ask sb for a recommendation
【引酵】 yǐnjiào ＝ 酵子 jiàozi
【引介】 yǐnjiè 〈动〉import and introduce: ～外国作品 import and introduce foreign works
【引进】 yǐnjìn 〈动〉❶ ＝ 引荐 yǐnjiàn ❷ introduce from elsewhere; bring in: ～工艺/设备 bring in technology/equipment ‖ ～国外智力 introduce/import foreign talents ‖ ～技术 import/introduce (foreign) technology ‖ ～经验/资本 introduce experience/capital ‖ ～竞争机制 introduce a competitive mechanism ‖ ～良种 introduce better strains of seeds ‖ ～人才 employ/invite/recruit talent(s) ‖ ～人员 import personnel ‖ ～外资 recruit international investment; introduce overseas investment; import foreign capital ‖ ～项目/资金 introduce projects/funds ‖ ～新款式 bring in a new fashion ‖ 同一条生产线不要重复～。The same production line should not be imported again and again.
【引经据典】 yǐnjīng-jùdiǎn 〈熟〉quote authoritative works; quote the classics; give quotations from the classics: 不要～地为自己辩护。Don't try to justify yourself by quoting from the classics.
【引颈】 yǐnjǐng 〈动〉crane one's neck: ～四望 crane one's neck to look around ‖ ～自刎 commit suicide by slashing one's own neck; cut one's throat in suicide
〖～踮足〗 yǐnjǐng-diǎnzú 〈熟〉crane one's neck and stand on tiptoe—eagerly look forward to
〖～就戮〗 yǐnjǐng-jiùlù 〈熟〉stretch out one's neck for the executer's sword; stick out one's neck to have one's head chopped off
【引咎】 yǐnjiù 〈动〉〈书〉acknowledge one's mistake; take/bear the blame: ～辞职 acknowledge one's mistake and resign ‖ ～自责 bear/take the blame and reproach oneself
【引狼入室】 yǐnlángrùshì 〈熟〉bring a wolf into one's house—open the door to a dangerous enemy/foe
【引理】 yǐnlǐ 〈名〉[数学] lemma
【引力】 yǐnlì 〈名〉[物理] gravitation; gravity; gravitational pull/force: 地球～ terrestrial gravitation ⇨万有～
〖～半径〗 yǐnlì bànjìng 〈名〉Schwartzchild radius; gravitational radius
〖～波〗 yǐnlìbō 〈名〉[物理] gravitational wave
〖～层〗 yǐnlìcéng 〈名〉[天文] gravisphere
〖～常数〗 yǐnlì chángshù 〈名〉[物理] gravitational constant
〖～场〗 yǐnlìchǎng 〈名〉[力学] gravitational field: ～理论 gravics; gravitational-field theory
〖～定律〗 yǐnlì dìnglǜ 〈名〉law of gravitation
〖～辐射〗 yǐnlì fúshè 〈名〉[物理] gravitational radiation
〖～坍缩〗 yǐnlì tānsuō 〈名〉[天文] gravitational collapse
〖～透镜〗 yǐnlì tòujìng 〈名〉[天文] gravitational lens
〖～子〗 yǐnlìzǐ 〈名〉[物理] graviton
【引例】 yǐnlì ❶〈动〉cite; quote ❷〈名〉quotation; citation: ～繁多 too many quotations ‖ 通过～阐明词义 use citations to illustrate the meaning of words
【引领】 yǐnlǐng 〈动〉❶ guide; lead: ～船只通过运河 pilot a ship through a canal ‖ ～宴会客人就座 marshal the guests at a feast ‖ 由当地人～，我们穿过了树林。Local people led us through the woods. ❷〈书〉crane one's neck to see—eagerly look forward to sth: ⇨～而望
〖～而望〗 yǐnlǐng'érwàng 〈熟〉crane one's neck to see—eagerly look forward to
【引流】 yǐnliú 〈名〉[医学] drainage: 关闭/开放～法 closed/open drainage
〖～管〗 yǐnliúguǎn 〈名〉[医学] drainage/draft tube; drain
〖～室〗 yǐnliúshì 〈名〉[工程] diversion chamber
〖～术〗 yǐnliúshù 〈名〉[医学] drainage
【引路】 yǐnlù ❶〈动〉guide; lead the way: 盲人有时靠狗来～。A blind man is sometimes guided by a dog. ❷ ＝ 引道 yǐndào
〖～人〗 yǐnlùrén 〈名〉guide
【引律】 yǐnlǜ 〈动〉cite a law/statute
【引起】 yǐnqǐ 〈动〉give rise to; lead to; bring about; cause; arouse; set/touch off: ～变化 bring about/result in/cause changes ‖ ～不满 stoke (up) resentment (against) ‖ ～猜测 arouse speculation; cast doubts on ‖ ～冲突 give rise to conflict; breed conflict ‖ ～大火 spark a fire; originate a conflagration ‖ ～反感 incur sb's disfavour; arouse antipathy; produce a feeling of revulsion ‖ ～反响 awaken a response; produce a reaction ‖ ～关注 stir up concern; draw attention ‖ ～好奇心 stir/arouse curiosity ‖ ～轰动 generate/cause/create/produce a sensation; make a splash; make a great/big stir; cause a stir ‖ ～哄堂大笑 set the whole room in a roar of laughter ‖ ～怀疑 give rise to suspicion; bring on suspicion; raise doubts ‖ ～混乱 occasion confusion ‖ ～恐慌 cause/create/start a panic ‖ ～连锁反应 initiate a chain reaction; have ripple effect ‖ ～麻烦 stir up/cause trouble ‖ ～骚乱 trigger an uproar/a riot ‖ ～事端 provoke an incident ‖ ～同情 wake/rouse sb's pity ‖ ～危机 stir up/trigger off/cause/provoke a crisis ‖ ～误解 cause miscomprehension/misunderstanding ‖ ～轩然大波 make the fur fly; set the fur flying ‖ ～争论 set off a debate ‖ ～争议 spark controversy; make an issue; occasion/evoke/cause/arouse/rouse disputes ‖ ～注意 attract attention/notice; draw attention; come to sb's notice; catch sb's eye ‖ 爱国主义的感情在大家心中～共鸣。Patriotic sentiments evoke an echo in every breast. ‖ 你的话容易～误解。What you said was open to misinterpretation/misconstruction. ‖ 他的话在听众中～恐慌。His words struck fear in the listeners. ‖ 被击落的电线在城里几个地方～大火。Downed power lines sparked fires in several parts of the town.
【引桥】 yǐnqiáo 〈名〉[交通] bridge approach: ～跨度 approach span ‖ ～坡道 approach ramp
【引擎】 yǐnqíng 〈名〉engine: 发动/开动～ start/operate/run an engine; get an engine started ‖ 关掉～ turn/switch off an engine ‖ 检修汽车～ overhaul the engine of a car ‖ 冷却～ cool an engine ‖ 修理～ repair an engine ‖ 用曲柄启动～ crank up an engine ‖ ～冻住了 the engine freezes up ‖ ～发烫 the engine runs hot ‖ ～内爆 the engine explodes ‖ ～烧坏 the engine is burnt out ‖ ～熄灭 the engine flames out ‖ 飞机～ aircraft engine ‖ 汽车～ automo-

bile/car engine ‖ ～发生了故障。The engine goes wrong. ‖ 他呆在汽车里，～空转着。He stayed in the car with the engine just turning over. ‖ 这～是以汽油为动力的。The engine goes by gas.
〖～盖〗 yǐnqínggài 〈名〉 bonnet; hood
〖～散热器〗 yǐnqíng sànrèqì 〈名〉 engine radiator
〖～消音器〗 yǐnqíng xiāoyīnqì 〈名〉 engine muffler
【引燃】 yǐnrán 〈动〉 ignite: ～木柴 ignite the wood
〖～管〗 yǐnránguǎn 〈名〉 [电子] ignitron: ～接触器 ignitron contactor
【引人入胜】 yǐnrénrùshèng 〈熟〉 (of scenery, literary works, etc) fascinating; absorbing; enthralling; enchanting; bewitching: ～的景致 alluring scenery ‖ 森林的景色～。The forest has an air of enchantment. ‖ 他的谈吐～。His conversation is most interesting.
【引人深思】 yǐnrénshēnsī 〈熟〉 give much food for thought; be thought-provoking: 他的讲话～。His speech was thought-provoking.
【引人瞩目】 yǐnrénzhǔmù 〈熟〉 conspicuous; spectacular; noticeable; high-profile; in the limelight: ～的成就 conspicuous achievement
【引人注目】 yǐnrénzhùmù 〈熟〉 attract the gaze of people; catch sb's attention; be eye-catching/conspicuous: 她脸上最～的还是她那双忧郁动人的眼睛。Her most striking feature was her eyes, at once sad and arresting. ‖ 因为衣着时髦，她总是～。She is always conspicuous/noticeable because of her fashionable clothes.
【引入】 yǐnrù 〈动〉 ❶ lead/draw into: ～歧途 lead sb astray; mislead; misguide ‖ ～圈套 ensnare; lure into a trap ❷ introduce from elsewhere: ～竞争机制 introduce a competitive mechanism ‖ ～新观念 introduce a new concept
〖～电缆〗 yǐnrù diànlǎn 〈名〉 [电学] entrance cable
〖～管〗 yǐnrùguǎn 〈名〉 [通信] leading-in insulator/tube
〖～线〗 yǐnrùxiàn 〈名〉 [电学] lead-in (wire); down-lead; service wire
【引商刻羽】 yǐnshāng-kèyǔ 〈熟〉 high-brow music; musical performance of highest accomplishments
【引蛇出洞】 yǐnshé-chūdòng 〈熟〉 entice a snake out of its hole—lure the devil out; induce the evildoers to expose themselves; induce the evildoers to reveal their true colours
【引申】 yǐnshēn 〈动〉 extend (the meaning of): ～词义 extend the meaning of a word
〖～义〗 yǐnshēnyì 〈名〉 extended meaning/sense
【引述】 yǐnshù 〈动〉 quote: ～名家论点 quote an expert's argument; quote an expert as saying; an expert be quoted as saying ‖ 逐字～ quote from sb word for word
【引水】 yǐnshuǐ 〈动〉 ❶ ＝ 引航 yǐnháng ❷ draw/channel water: ～灌田 channel water into the fields; draw water to irrigate the farmland ‖ ～上山 conduct water up a hill
〖～坝〗 yǐnshuǐbà 〈名〉 diversion dam
〖～槽〗 yǐnshuǐcáo 〈名〉 [矿业] gutter
〖～道〗 yǐnshuǐdào 〈名〉 penstock
〖～工程〗 yǐnshuǐ gōngchéng 〈名〉 (water/flood) diversion project/works
〖～渠〗 yǐnshuǐqú 〈名〉 feed/diversion canal
〖～鱼〗 yǐnshuǐyú 〈名〉 [动物] pilot fish
〖～员〗 yǐnshuǐyuán 〈名〉 pilot
【引体向上】 yǐntǐxiàngshàng 〈名〉 [体育] pull-up; chin: 他在单杠上作了 20 个～。He did twenty chins at the horizontal bar.
【引头】 yǐntóu 〈动〉 take the lead; be the first to do sth: 你就引个头吧。Will you take the lead?
【引退】 yǐntuì 〈动〉 resign; retire from/quit/leave office: 称疾～ retire on the pretext of illness ‖ 告老～ retire/resign on account of old age
【引文】 yǐnwén 〈名〉 quoted passage; quotation: 查出～的出处 trace quotations to their original sources ‖ 查找～ look up the quotation ‖ 杜撰～ pipe a quote ‖ 核实～ verify a quotation ‖ ～词典 dictionary of quotations ‖ 晦涩/贴切的～ obscure/relevant quotations
【引下线】 yǐnxiàxiàn ＝ 引入线 yǐnrùxiàn
【引线】 yǐnxiàn 〈名〉 ❶ [工程] lead/leg wire ❷ go-between; catalyst ❸ fuse; detonator ❹ 〈方〉 sewing needle
〖～箱〗 yǐnxiànxiāng 〈名〉 [电工] draw-in box/pit
【引向器】 yǐnxiàngqì 〈名〉 [电磁] director
【引信】 yǐnxìn 〈名〉 detonator; fuse: 拆除炸弹的～ deactivate/defuse a bomb ‖ 触发～ contact fuse ‖ 延期～ delay fuse
〖～固定环〗 yǐnxìn gùdìnghuán 〈名〉 [军事] setting ring
【引言】 yǐnyán 〈名〉 forward; introduction: 我已写好了该书的～。I have finished my introduction to the book.
【引以为耻】 yǐnyǐwéichǐ 〈熟〉 regard it as a disgrace; consider it shameful
【引以为憾】 yǐnyǐwéihàn 〈熟〉 deem it regrettable
【引以为戒】 yǐnyǐwéijiè 〈熟〉 learn lessons (from previous errors); take warning
【引以为荣】 yǐnyǐwéiróng 〈熟〉 take/regard as a great honour: 他们管自己叫猎人，并～。They call themselves hunters and are proud of it.
【引用】 yǐnyòng 〈动〉 ❶ quote; cite: ～二手资料 quote at second hand ‖ ～格言 quote a motto ‖ ～例子 quote examples ‖ ～数字 quote figures ‖ ～一段话 quote a passage ‖ ～以前的话 quote an earlier statement ‖ ～证言 adduce evidence ‖ 你错误地～了我的原话。You misquoted me. / You misquoted what I said. ❷ recommend; appoint
【引诱】 yǐnyòu 〈动〉 ❶ lure; seduce; entice: ～妇女卖淫 lure women into prostitution ‖ ～年轻人干坏事 tempt youngsters into wrongdoings ‖ ～未成年人犯罪 lure/entice minors into committing crimes ‖ 他的学说已～很多人走入歧途。His doctrines have seduced many people into error. ❷ tempt; entice: 抵御～ resist the attraction/temptation (of) ‖ 进行～ offer/provide an inducement (to) ‖ 经不住～ give way/yield/fall to temptation; fall victim to temptation ‖ 金钱的～ attraction/seduction of money
【引语】 yǐnyǔ ＝ 引文 yǐnwén
【引玉之砖】 yǐnyùzhīzhuān 〈熟〉〈谦〉 brick cast to attract jade—banal/humble remarks offered to spark valuable opinions by others
【引章摘句】 yǐnzhāng-zhāijù 〈动〉 quote remarkable passages and cull model sentences
【引证】 yǐnzhèng 〈动〉 quote/cite as evidence: ～罪状 cite facts about a crime ‖ ～有误 misquote ‖ 大量/多方～ quote copiously/extensively
【引致】 yǐnzhì 〈动〉 cause; lead to; result in: 过度砍伐～山洪暴发。Over-logging resulted in mountain torrents.
【引智】 yǐnzhì 〈动〉 bring in/recruit talented people from elsewhere, especially from abroad; import outside brainpower
【引种】 yǐnzhǒng 〈动〉 introduce a new breed/strain/variety from elsewhere
【引种】 yǐnzhòng 〈动〉 [农业] plant an introduced variety
【引锥刺股】 yǐnzhuī-cìgǔ 〈熟〉 prick one's own thigh with an awl to keep awake—study diligently
【引资】 yǐnzī 〈动〉 bring in capital/investment from elsewhere; import outside investment: 招商～ invite/attract outside investments; solicit investment from outside
【引子】 yǐnzi 〈名〉 ❶ [戏剧] first song in *Southern Song* (南曲) and *Northern Song* (北曲) ❷ [戏剧] actor's opening lines ❸ [音乐] introductory music; prelude ❹ introductory remarks; introduction: 故事用一段～开头。The story starts off with a lead. ❺ [中医] added ingredient (to a dose of herbal medicine to enhance its efficacy)
【引座员】 yǐnzuòyuán 〈名〉 usher: 女～ usherette

吲 yǐn

【吲哚】 yǐnduǒ 〈名〉 [化学] indole: ～试验 indole test
〖～胺〗 yǐnduǒ'àn 〈名〉 [生化] indoleamine
【吲羟】 yǐnqiǎng 〈名〉 [化学] indoxyl

饮 yǐn

❶ 〈动〉 drink: ～茶/水 drink tea/water ⇨～料; ～水思源 ❷ 〈动〉 drink wine/liquor: ⇨畅～; 宴～ ❸ 〈动〉 keep in the heart; nurse; harbour: ⇨～恨 ❹ 〈名〉 drink: ⇨冷～; 热～ ❺ 〈名〉 [中医] decoction of Chinese medicine to be taken cold ❻ 〈名〉 [中医] watery sputum
⇨yìn
【饮弹】 yǐndàn 〈动〉〈书〉 receive a bullet; be hit by a bullet: ～身亡 be killed by a bullet
【饮恨】 yǐnhèn 〈动〉〈书〉 nurse/cherish a grievance: ～而终 die with bottled-up grievance
〖～吞声〗 yǐnhèn-tūnshēng 〈熟〉 swallow one's resentment and choke back one's sobs—endure insults and humiliations
【饮剂】 yǐnjì 〈名〉 potion: 吸服～ suck down potions ‖ 蛋白质～

protein potions

【饮酒】 yǐnjiǔ 〈动〉drink wine/alcohol：节制～ curb drinking ‖ ～过度 drink heavily；drink far too much；drink to excess ‖ ～过量 drink beyond one's capacity ‖ ～解闷 drink wine to dispel one's depression and melancholy ‖ ～适度 be temperate/moderate/abstemious in drinking ‖ ～作乐 drink wine and make merry；give oneself up to dissipation ‖ ～误事。Liquor can cause delay in one's business. ‖ 他常去酒吧～，致使夫妻关系不和。He often went to have his fling down at the pub and caused marital disharmony.

【饮料】 yǐnliào 〈名〉drink；beverage：啜吸～ sip at a beverage ‖ 供应～ serve drinks ‖ 喝～ have a drink ‖ 配制～ formulate a beverage ‖ 调制～ mix/brew a beverage ‖ 冰镇～ iced/cold drink ‖ 橙汁～ orange squash/juice ‖ 充气～ fizzy drink ‖ 大众～ popular drink ‖ 果汁～ fruit juice ‖ 含酒精的～ alcoholic drink/beverage ‖ 瓶装～ *bottled drink* ‖ 清凉～ *cooling beverage* ‖ 软～ *soft* drink ‖ 提神～ invigorating beverage ‖ 天然～ natural beverage ‖ 滋补～ restorative/tonic ‖ 佐餐～ table beverage/drink

〖～机〗 *yǐnliàojī* 〈名〉*drinks machine；drinks dispenser*

【饮片】 yǐnpiàn 〈名〉[中医] shredded herbs ready for decoction

【饮品】 yǐnpǐn 〈名〉drink；beverage

【饮泣】 yǐnqì 〈动〉〈书〉swallow one's tears；weep silent tears：～吞声 choke back one's sobs；gulp down one's sobs

【饮食】 yǐnshí ❶〈名〉food and drink；diet：保持均衡～ maintain a balanced diet ‖ 改变～ change diet ‖ 规定～ prescribe a diet ‖ 减少～ reduce diet ‖ 讲究～ keep a good table ‖ 节制～ go on a diet；be abstemious in eating and drinking ‖ 增加～ increase diet ‖ 注意～ watch one's diet ‖ ～不进 neither eat nor drink；refuse food ‖ ～丰富 be luxurious in diet ‖ ～卫生 dietetic hygiene ‖ ～文化 cooking culture ‖ ～习惯 dietary habit ‖ 低热量～ low-calorie diet ❷〈动〉eat and drink：～考究 have a delicate palate ‖ ～起居 eating, drinking and living ‖ ～无度 indulge one's appetite to excess

〖～店〗 yǐnshídiàn 〈名〉café；eating house；snack bar

〖～疗法〗 yǐnshí liáofǎ 〈名〉[医学] dietotherapy；diet therapy

〖～男女〗 yǐnshí-nánnǚ 〈熟〉food, drink and sex—humanity's prime needs

〖～学〗 yǐnshíxué 〈名〉dietetics；sitology：～家 dietician

〖～业〗 yǐnshíyè 〈名〉catering trade/industry/service

【饮水】 yǐnshuǐ ❶〈动〉drink water ❷〈名〉drinking/potable water：喷嘴式～龙头 drinking fountain

〖～不忘挖井人〗 yǐn shuǐ bù wàng wājǐngrén 〈熟〉when you drink water from a well, think of its sinkers—bear in mind where one's happiness comes from

〖～槽〗 yǐnshuǐcáo 〈名〉watering/drinking trough

〖～机〗 yǐnshuǐjī 〈名〉water dispenser

〖～器〗 yǐnshuǐqì 〈名〉[畜牧] waterer；drinker；drinking bowl：家禽～ poultry drinker ‖ 自动～ water/drinking fountain

〖～思源〗 yǐnshuǐ-sīyuán 〈熟〉when drinking water, think of its source—bear in mind where one's happiness comes from

【饮宴】 yǐnyàn 〈动〉wine and dine

【饮用水】 yǐnyòngshuǐ 〈名〉drinking/potable water：过滤～ filter the drinking water ‖ 给～消毒 disinfect drinking water ‖ ～加氯法 *chorination of drinking water* ‖ ～水质标准 drinking water standard ‖ ～资源 drinking water resources

【饮誉】 yǐnyù 〈动〉enjoy fame；be wellknown；be acclaimed：～天下 *enjoy a nationwide/worldwide reputation* ‖ ～文坛 be highly acclaimed in literary circles

【饮鸩止渴】 yǐnzhèn-zhǐkě 〈熟〉drink poison to quench thirst—seek temporary relief regardless of the disastrous consequence；take makeshift measures to compound one's difficulties

【饮子】 yǐnzi 〈名〉[中医] decoction of Chinese medicine to be taken cold

蚓

yǐn 〈名〉earthworm

【蚓体】 yǐntǐ 〈名〉[生理] vermis

【蚓突】 yǐntū ＝ 阑尾 lánwěi

【蚓螈】 yǐnyuán 〈名〉[动物] caecilian

殷

yǐn 〈拟〉〈书〉rumble；boom：雷声～～。The thunder rumbled/boomed.

⇨yān；yīn

隐

yǐn ❶〈动〉screen/hide from view：～于山林 hide away in a wooded mountain ⇨～避；～藏；～匿 ❷〈动〉cover up；conceal：⇨～恶扬善；～瞒；～姓埋名 ❸〈形〉latent；dormant：～财 hidden property ⇨～患；～情 ❹〈形〉indistinct；faint：一丝～笑 a ghost of a smile ⇨～晦 ❺〈名〉secret；privacy：⇨～私；难言之～

【隐靶】 yǐnbǎ 〈名〉[军事] vanishing target

【隐白血病】 yǐnbáixuèbìng 〈名〉[医学] cryptoleukaemia

【隐孢子虫】 yǐnbāozǐchóng 〈名〉[生化] cryptosporidium

〖～病〗 yǐnbāozǐchóngbìng 〈名〉[医学] cryptosporidiosis

【隐蔽】 yǐnbì ❶〈动〉take cover/shelter：该地平坦且无树木，军队无法～。Flat and treeless, the land provided no cover for the troops. ‖ 他们～在岩石下。They sheltered themselves under a rock. ❷〈形〉hidden (from view)；cryptic；concealed：十分～的位置 well-concealed position ‖ 我了解她每一点～的心思。I know every corner of her mind.

〖～抗原〗 yǐnbì kàngyuán 〈名〉[医学] sequestered/inaccessible antigen

〖～矿物〗 yǐnbì kuàngwù 〈名〉occult mineral

〖～色〗 yǐnbìsè 〈名〉[生物] cryptic colour/colouration：动物的～ cryptic colouration in animals

〖～生物〗 *yǐnbì shēngwù* 〈名〉*cryptobion*

【隐避】 yǐnbì 〈动〉go into hiding；evade and conceal：～在山里 hide away in the mountains

【隐藏】 yǐncáng 〈动〉hide；lie up；*conceal*：～丑事 *conceal the* disgrace ‖ ～秘密 conceal a secret ‖ ～实情 veil a fact (from public knowledge) ‖ ～逃犯 shelter/harbour an escaped criminal ‖ ～心事 *hide one's state of mind* ‖ ～真面目 put on/assume/wear a mask ‖ ～证据 conceal evidence ‖ 将秘密～在心底 have a secret safely locked in one's heart ‖ ～在山里 lie up in the mountains ‖ ～在树丛里 hide among the trees ‖ ～处 hiding place；hideout ‖ ～的秘密 dark/secret mystery ‖ ～在心里的想法 idea lurked in one's/sb's mind

【隐翅虫】 yǐnchìchóng 〈名〉[昆虫] rove beetle

【隐带】 yǐndài 〈名〉[天文] zone of avoidance

【隐雕瓷】 yǐndiāocí 〈名〉[工美] lithophane

【隐遁】 yǐndùn 〈动〉❶ hide；conceal ❷ withdraw from society and live in a solitary existence；be a hermit/recluse：～深山 live in the mountain as a hermit

【隐恶扬善】 yǐn'è-yángshàn 〈熟〉cover up sb's faults and publicize his merits；hide sb's wrongdoings and praise his good deeds：自古道："冤仇可解不可结"，他和你是同僚，虽有些过失，你可～。As the old saying goes："Better to get rid of enmity than keep it alive." He is your colleague, so if he has a small fault you should conceal it and boast of his good points.

【隐伏】 yǐnfú 〈动〉lie low/concealed/hidden：蛇～在草丛中。A snake lurks in the grass. ‖ 这个国家的经济～着危机。Crisis lurks in this nation's economy.

【隐钙素】 yǐngàisù 〈名〉[生化] calsequestrin

【隐睾】 yǐngāo 〈名〉cryptorchid；undescended testis：～病患者 cryptorchid

〖～切除术〗 yǐngāo qiēchúshù 〈名〉[医学] cryptorchidectomy

〖～症〗 yǐngāozhèng 〈名〉[医学] cryptorchidism；cryptorchism

【隐含】 yǐnhán 〈动〉imply；vaguely contain：他的缄默中～着怨恨。His silence implied resentment.

【隐函数】 yǐnhánshù 〈名〉[数学] implicit function

〖～定理〗 yǐnhánshù dìnglǐ 〈名〉[数学] implicit function theorem

【隐花植物】 yǐnhuā zhíwù 〈名〉cryptogam

【隐患】 yǐnhuàn 〈名〉hidden danger/peril/trouble；snake in the grass；pitfall：发现～ scent a hidden danger ‖ 构成～ constitute a latent danger ‖ 检查～ try to find out the hidden troubles ‖ 减少～ lessen the hidden dangers ‖ 消除～ remove the hidden danger/peril (of)；nip any trouble in the bud ‖ 造成～ cause/court a hidden trouble ‖ 找到～根源 discover the source of potential danger ‖ 消防～ fire hazard ‖ 那家饭店有火灾～，因而不能投火险。The hotel is a firetrap and isn't insurable.

【隐讳】 yǐnhuì 〈动〉avoid mentioning；cover up：～错误 cover up an error ‖ 对朋友毫无～ be explicit with one's friends ‖ 无所～ have nothing to hide

【隐晦】 yǐnhuì 〈形〉(of meaning) obscure；veiled；ambiguous：～的文本 obscure text ‖ 这首诗有很多地方～难懂。This poem is full of obscurities.

〖～曲折〗 yǐnhuì-qūzhé 〈形〉 insidious and devious; veiled and roundabout: ～的文章 *vague and involved article* ‖ 我们应大声疾呼，而不要～，使人民大众不易看懂。Here we should shout at the top of our voices and have no need for veiled and roundabout expressions, which are hard for the people to understand.

【隐疾】 yǐnjí 〈名〉 unmentionable disease

【隐经】 *yǐnjīng* 〈名〉[医学] *cryptomenorrhoea*

【隐居】 yǐnjū 〈动〉 isolate oneself from society; cut oneself off from the world; live in seclusion; live as a hermit: ～多年 spend many years in retirement ‖ ～乡间 retire into the country; bury oneself in the country ‖ 过～生活 lead a monastic life; live/lead the life of a recluse

【隐君子】 yǐnjūnzǐ ＝ 瘾君子 yǐnjūnzǐ

【隐括】 yǐnkuò ＝ 檃栝 yǐnkuò

【隐瞒】 yǐnmán 〈动〉 keep sth bottled up; cover up; conceal; hide; hold back: ～病情 hide one's sickness; make a secret of one's sickness ‖ ～国籍 disguise one's nationality ‖ ～年龄 lie about one's age ‖ ～身份/动机/缺点 conceal one's identity/intentions/shortcomings ‖ ～实情 cover up/hide/conceal the truth ‖ ～事件 cover up/supress an incident ‖ ～事实 hold back/conceal/disguise the facts; cover up/withhold/supress the truth ‖ ～消息 cover up/supress/withhold information ‖ ～一切 keep the whole thing quiet ‖ ～证据 suppress/conceal evidence ‖ ～真相 conceal/hide/suppress the truth ‖ ～罪行 conceal/hide one's guilt ‖ 毫不～ be quite open about; make no secret of sth ‖ 你可以～一时，但不能～一世。You can conceal the truth for some time but not all the time.

【隐秘】 yǐnmì ❶〈形〉 hidden; concealed: ～的地方 hidden place ❷〈名〉 secret: 刺探～ pry into sb's secret; spy a secret out of sb

〖～病毒〗 yǐnmì bìngdú 〈名〉[生物] occult virus

【隐灭】 yǐnmiè 〈动〉 disappear; vanish: 群星渐渐～。The stars were fading away gradually.

【隐没】 yǐnmò 〈动〉 conceal; hide; vanish: ～在薄雾中 be hidden in mist ‖ ～在水下 float unseen under the water ‖ 轮船逐渐～在黑暗中。The ship melted into the darkness.

【隐匿】 yǐnnì 〈动〉〈书〉 conceal; hide; go into hiding; lie low: ～身份 sink one's identity ‖ ～行踪 cover up one's tracks; make oneself invisible ‖ ～罪证 conceal criminal facts

〖～色〗 yǐnnìsè 〈名〉[生物] concealing colouration

〖～型蛋白尿〗 yǐnnìxíng dànbáiniào 〈名〉[医学] latent proteinuria

〖～性冠心病〗 yǐnnìxìng guānxīnbìng 〈名〉[医学] latent coronary heart disease

〖～罪〗 *yǐnnìzuì* 〈名〉[法律] *misprision*

【隐僻】 yǐnpì 〈形〉 ❶ remote; out-of-the-way: ～去处 out-of-the-way place ❷ obscure and rare: 用典～ quote from obscure sources

【隐情】 yǐnqíng 〈名〉 unmentionable secret; fact/reason one wishes to hide: 调查～ *enquire into the hidden facts* ‖ 说出～ *tell* a secret ‖ 部长突然称病辞职，其中必有～。The minister unexpectedly resigned on the pretext of illness. There must be some other reason behind it.

【隐球菌】 yǐnqiújūn 〈名〉[生物] cryptococcus

〖～病〗 *yǐnqiújūnbìng* 〈名〉 *cryptococcosis; torulosis*

〖～性脑膜炎〗 yǐnqiújūnxìng nǎomóyán 〈名〉 cryptococcal meningitis

【隐然】 yǐnrán 〈形〉 faint; dim; indistinct: ～可见 be faintly/dimly visible ‖ ～可闻 be faintly audible

【隐忍】 yǐnrěn 〈动〉 bear patiently; forbear

〖～不发〗 yǐnrěn-bùfā 〈熟〉 bear/suffer silently; bite one's tongue: 他受辱却总是～，换了我说什么也不行。He puts up with every insult silently, and that's something I will never do.

〖～不言〗 yǐnrěn-bùyán ＝ 隐忍不发 yǐnrěn-bùfā

【隐射】 yǐnshè 〈动〉 insinuate; innuendo; allude: ～攻击 attack by insinuation ‖ 她～他考试作弊。She insinuated that he had cheated in the exam. ‖ 有话说到明处，不要～。If you've got anything to say, out with it. Don't just drop hints.

【隐身】 yǐnshēn 〈动〉 make oneself invisible; hide: ～人 invisible man

〖～草〗 yǐnshēncǎo 〈名〉〈喻〉 person/thing acting as cover: 以教师为～ use teacher as a cover

〖～技术〗 yǐnshēn jìshù ＝ 隐形技术 yǐxíng jìshù

〖～术〗 yǐnshēnshù 〈名〉 art of making oneself invisible

【隐士】 yǐnshì 〈名〉 hermit; recluse

【隐私】 yǐnsī 〈名〉 privacy; personal secret; intimate details of one's life: 侵犯～ infringe on/upon sb's privacy; invade sb's privacy ‖ 探问～ ask personal questions ‖ 尊重～ respect sb's privacy ‖ 家庭～ domestic privacy

〖～权〗 yǐnsīquán 〈名〉 right to privacy

【隐痛】 *yǐntòng* 〈名〉 ❶ *secret anguish*: ～很深 have deep secret anguish ❷ vague/dull/obtuse pain: 他感到胸部～。He felt a dull pain in his bosom.

【隐头花序】 yǐntóu huāxù 〈名〉[植物] hypanthium

【隐退】 yǐntuì 〈动〉 ❶ disappear; fade away; recede: 往事渐渐从他的记忆中～。*Past events have gradually faded away from his mind.* ❷ live in seclusion; hang up one's fiddle; withdraw from public life; retire into obscurity; retreat into oneself: 称病～ withdraw from public life on the pretext of illness

【隐显】 yǐnxiǎn 〈形〉 disappearing; invisible

〖～墨水〗 yǐnxiǎn mòshuǐ 〈名〉 invisible/secret/sympathetic ink; invisible writing ink

〖～目标〗 yǐnxiǎn mùbiāo 〈名〉[军事] disappearing target

〖～炮架〗 yǐnxiǎn pàojià 〈名〉[军事] disappearing carriage

【隐现】 yǐnxiàn 〈动〉 be visible now and then; be dimly visible; appear faintly: 对战争的恐惧～在他们心头。The fear of war loomed in their thoughts.

【隐斜】 yǐnxié 〈名〉[医学] phoria; heterophoria: ～矫正镜 phoriascope

〖～视〗 yǐnxiéshì ＝ 隐斜 yǐnxié

【隐形】 yǐnxíng 〈形〉 invisible: 保持～ remain undetected ‖ ～面额数字 latent image of the face value

〖～飞机〗 yǐnxíng fēijī 〈名〉 stealth plane/aircraft

〖～轰炸机〗 yǐnxíng hōngzhàjī 〈名〉 stealth bomber

〖～技术〗 yǐnxíng jìshù 〈名〉 stealth technology

〖～眼镜〗 yǐnxíng yǎnjìng 〈名〉 contact lens: 配戴～ wear contact lenses

〖～战斗轰炸机〗 yǐnxíng zhàndòu hōngzhàjī 〈名〉 stealth fighter-bomber

〖～资产〗 yǐnxíng zīchǎn 〈名〉 invisible property

【隐性】 yǐnxìng 〈形〉[医学][生物] recessive; occult; latent

〖～癌〗 yǐnxìng'ái 〈名〉[医学] occult cancer

〖～基因〗 *yǐnxìng jīyīn* 〈名〉[生物] *recessive gene*

〖～就业〗 yǐnxìng jiùyè 〈名〉 recessive/hidden employment; unregistered employment

〖～亏损〗 yǐnxìng kuīsǔn 〈名〉 invisible deficit [deficit which does not appear in the accounts]

〖～梅毒〗 *yǐnxìng méidú* 〈名〉 *latent syphilis*

〖～脑积水〗 yǐnxìng nǎojīshuǐ 〈名〉 occult hydrocephaly

〖～杀手〗 yǐnxìng shāshǒu 〈名〉 hidden killer

〖～失业〗 yǐnxìng shīyè 〈名〉 recessive/hidden unemployment

〖～收入〗 yǐnxìng shōurù 〈名〉 invisible/ghost income; off-payroll income

〖～遗传〗 yǐnxìng yíchuán 〈名〉 recessive inheritance/heredity: ～病 recessive hereditary disease ‖ ～学 cryptogenetics

〖～月经〗 yǐnxìng yuèjīng 〈名〉 cryptomenorrhea

【隐姓埋名】 yǐnxìng-máimíng 〈熟〉 maintain one's anonymity; conceal one's identity; live incognito; live under an assumed name: 那个罪犯逃往外地，～地混了几年，最后还是被逮捕归案了。The criminal escaped and lived in incognito in a new place for several years but was eventually apprehended and brought to justice.

【隐胸】 yǐnxiōng 〈名〉 cryptothorax

【隐血】 yǐnxuè 〈名〉[医学] occult blood

【隐芽植物】 yǐnyá zhíwù 〈名〉 cryptophyte

【隐逸】 yǐnyì 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 live in seclusion ❷〈名〉 hermit; recluse

【隐意】 yǐnyì 〈名〉 covert sense

【隐隐】 yǐnyǐn 〈形〉 faint; dim; indistinct: ～可见 be faintly visible ‖ ～作痛 feel a dull ache/pain; ache vaguely ‖ 大雾弥漫，群山～。Mist blurred the mountains.

【隐忧】 yǐnyōu 〈名〉 secret worry/anxiety: 心怀～ have secret worries

【隐语】 yǐnyǔ 〈名〉 ❶ enigmatic/insinuating language ❷ cant; argot; jargon

【隐喻】 yǐnyù 〈名〉[语言] metaphor: ～短语 metaphorical phrase ‖ 混杂～ mixed metaphor

【隐约】 yǐnyuē 〈形〉 *instinct; dim; faint; vague*: ～暗示 drop vague hints ‖ ～发光 shine faintly ‖ ～听到 hear faintly; be dimly audible ‖ 咚咚鼓声～可闻。The drums are faintly rolling. ‖ 树木在薄雾中～可见。The trees loomed through the mist. ‖ 她感到肩胛～作痛。She felt a dull ache in her shoulder.

〖～其辞〗 yǐnyuē-qící 〈熟〉 use ambiguous language; speak in equivocal terms: 这篇文章对关键的问题～，叫人看了不痛快。The article was evasive about key issues and left much to be desired.

【隐衷】 yǐnzhōng 〈名〉 feelings/troubles one wishes to keep to oneself

靷 yǐn 〈名〉〈书〉 leather strap for pulling a cart

讔 yǐn 〈名〉〈书〉 enigma; insinuating language

檃 yǐn

【檃栝】 yǐnkuò 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 tool for straightening bent bamboo or wood ❷〈动〉 prune or rewrite a piece of writing

瘾 yǐn 〈名〉 ❶ strong interest: 棋～ passion for chess ❷ addiction: 毒～ drug addiction ‖ 他赌博上了～。He has addicted himself to gambling. ‖ 他酒～很大。He is too fond of the bottle. / *He keeps to the bottle.* ‖ 这些针打了会上～吗? Are these injections addictive?

【瘾君子】 yǐnjūnzǐ 〈名〉 dope addict; doper: 美沙酮被用来帮助～戒毒。Methadone is used to help addicts detoxify.

【瘾头】 yǐntóu 〈名〉 addiction; obsession: 他游泳的～儿不小。He is passionately addicted to swimming.

螾 yǐn 〈古〉 = 蚓 yǐn

yìn

印 yìn ❶〈名〉 seal; stamp; chop: 盖～ affix a seal (to); stamp a seal ‖ 官方红～ official red seal ⇨～章; 钢～ ❷〈动〉 tally; conform: ⇨～证; 心心相～ ❸〈动〉 engrave; print: 一个男人的鞋印清楚地～在湿泥上。*The mark of a man's shoe was clearly printed in the mud.* ❹〈名〉 trace; vestige; mark: 车轮～ track of wheels ‖ 泥地上的脚后跟～ imprint of a heel in the mud ‖ 刀片在他的脸上留下了一道～儿。The razor blade left a slash on his face. ⇨～痕; 脚～; 手～ ❺〈动〉 print: 〈喻〉～在记忆中 be stamped/printed in one's memory ‖ 我们超～了一百万份纪念刊。We overran a million copies of the memorial issue. ‖ 最后一行没有～好。The bottom line hasn't been properly printed.

【印把子】 yìnbàzi 〈名〉 seal of authority—power: ～掌握在人民手里。*The people hold the seal of authority. / The people wield* political power.

【印版】 yìnbǎn 〈名〉［印刷］ printing/press plate; forme: 平印～ litho plate

〖～滚筒〗 yìnbǎn gǔntǒng 〈名〉［印刷］ plate cylinder

〖～接口〗 yìnbǎn jiēkǒu 〈名〉［印刷］ plate nip

〖～墨辊〗 yìnbǎn mògǔn 〈名〉［印刷］ forme rollers

【印本】 yìnběn 〈名〉 printed book/copy: 第一版～ copy of the first edition

【印鼻】 yìnbí = 印钮 yìnniǔ

【印次】 yìncì 〈名〉［印刷］ impression: 这本词典已有二十个～。This dictionary has had 20 impressions so far.

【印地语】 Yìndìyǔ 〈名〉 Hindi

【印第安纳州】 Yìndì'ānnàzhōu 〈名〉 Indiana [a US state]

【印第安人】 Yìndì'ānrén 〈名〉 American/Red Indian; Indian

【印度】 Yìndù 〈名〉 India

〖～大麻〗 yìndù dàmá 〈名〉 hashish

〖～共和国〗 Yìndù Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of India

〖～国大党〗 Yìndù Guódàdǎng 〈名〉〈简称〉 Indian National Congress ⇨印度国民大会党

〖～国际航空公司〗 Yìndù Guójì Hángkōng Gōngsī 〈名〉 Air-India

〖～国民大会党〗 Yìndù Guómín Dàhuìdǎng 〈名〉 Indian National Congress

〖～河〗 Yìndùhé 〈名〉 Indus River

〖～教〗 Yìndùjiào 〈名〉 Hinduism

〖～历〗 Yìndùlì 〈名〉 Hindu calendar

〖～羚〗 yìndùlíng 〈名〉 blackbuck

〖～麻〗 yìndùmá 〈名〉 Indian hemp

〖～棉〗 yìndùmián 〈名〉 Indian cotton

〖～人〗 Yìndùrén 〈名〉 Indian; Hindu

〖～人民党〗 Yìndù Rénmíndǎng 〈名〉 Bharatiya Janata Party

〖～洋〗 Yìndùyáng 〈名〉 Indian Ocean

〖～野牛〗 yìndù yěniú 〈名〉 gaur; seladang

〖～纸〗 yìndùzhǐ 〈名〉 *Indian paper*

【印度尼西亚】 Yìndùníxīyà 〈名〉 Indonesia

〖～共和国〗 Yìndùníxīyà Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Republic of Indonesia

〖～人〗 Yìndùníxīyàrén 〈名〉 Indonesian

〖～语〗 Yìndùníxīyàyǔ 〈名〉 Indonesian

【印度支那】 Yìndù-Zhīnà 〈名〉 Indochina; Indo-China

〖～半岛〗 Yìndù-Zhīnà Bàndǎo 〈名〉 Indo-Chinese Peninsula

【印发】 yìnfā 〈动〉 print and distribute: ～传单 print and distribute leaflets

【印古什】 Yìngǔshí 〈名〉 Ingushetia [a republic of the *Russian* Federation]

【印盒】 yìnhé 〈名〉 seal box

【印痕】 yìnhén 〈名〉 impression; mark of print: 在手上压出一个硬币的～ imprint the shape of a coin on sb's hand

【印花】 yìnhuā ❶〈动〉［纺织］ print ❷〈名〉 printing: ～绸 printed silk ‖ 这块料子上的～很好看。The printing of this cloth is very pleasant to the eye. ⇨～布 ❸〈名〉 revenue/fiscal stamp

〖～布〗 yìnhuābù 〈名〉 printed calico; cotton print

〖～税〗 yìnhuāshuì 〈名〉 stamp duty/tax: 征收～ levy a stamp tax (on sth)

〖～税票〗 *yìnhuā shuìpiào* 〈名〉 *revenue/fiscal stamp*

〖～装饰布〗 yìnhuā zhuāngshìbù 〈名〉［纺织］ cretonne

【印记】 yìnjì ❶〈名〉〈旧〉 seal/stamp of a government organization ❷〈名〉 impression of a seal; trace; mark: 打有～ be marked with brands ‖ 〈喻〉带有鲜明的时代～ with a marked imprint of the times ‖ 信笺上有公司的～。The writing paper is impressed with the company seal. ‖ 〈喻〉岁月在他身上留下～。Time has left its impression upon him. ❸〈动〉 impress deeply on one's mind: 这一场面深深地～在我的脑海里。The scene photographed itself on my mind.

【印迹】 yìnjì 〈名〉 trace; mark; vestige: 在泥地上留下～ leave impressions in the mud ‖ 苦难的经历在他的脸上留下了～。Suffering left its imprint on his face. ‖ 小女孩的脚步在地上留下了浅浅的～。The little girl's footsteps lightly printed on the ground.

【印加】 Yìnjiā 〈名〉 Inca: ～帝国 Inca Empire

〖～人〗 Yìnjiārén 〈名〉 Inca

【印鉴】 yìnjiàn 〈名〉 specimen seal impression filed for checking: ～簿 booklet/register of authorized signatures ‖ 私人～ personal seal

【印楝油】 yìnliànyóu 〈名〉［材料］ neem/margosa/nim oil

【印模】 yìnmó 〈名〉 ❶ die; *stamp; impression*: 做～ take/make an impression ‖ 钥匙～ impression of a key ❷［医学］ impression: ～石膏 impression plaster

〖～材料〗 yìnmó cáiliào 〈名〉 moulage; impression material

〖～电路〗 yìnmó diànlù 〈名〉［电子］ die-stamped circuit

【印泥】 yìnní 〈名〉 red ink paste used for seals; Chinese vermilion seal paste

【印纽】 yìnniǔ 〈名〉 knob of a seal in animal shape

【印钮】 yìnniǔ = 印纽 yìnniǔ

【印欧语系】 *Yìn-Ōu Yǔxì* 〈名〉 *Indo-European languages*

【印片】 yìnpiàn 〈名〉 printing-out; printing; motion picture printing

〖～用胶片〗 yìnpiànyòng jiāopiàn 〈名〉［摄影］ print film

【印谱】 yìnpǔ 〈名〉 album of seal impressions

【印染】 yìnrǎn 〈动〉［纺织］ print and dye: ～技术 printing and dyeing technique

〖～厂〗 yìnrǎnchǎng 〈名〉 printing and dyeing mill

〖～法〗 yìnrǎnfǎ 〈名〉 method of printing and dyeing

【印色】 yìnsè = 印泥 yìnní

【印绶】 yìnshòu 〈名〉〈旧〉 official seal and the silk tassel attached to it

【印数】 yìnshù 〈名〉［印刷］ impression; print number; print run; printing: ～不大 limited impression/printing ‖ ～大 big printing ‖ 这本词典的最新版～为100,000册。The latest edition of this dictionary has an impression of 100,000 copies.

【印刷】 yìnshuā 〈动〉 print: ～报纸 print newspapers ‖ ～精美 be

beautifully printed ‖ ～错误 printing/typographical error; misprint; erratum ‖ ～符号 printed character ‖ 标题～ heading printing ‖ 彩色～ colour printing ‖ 单面～ be printed on one side ‖ 第三次～ third printing/impression (of) ‖ 活字～ be printed from type ‖ 立体～ stereoscopic printing; three-dimensional printing ‖ 木版～ block printing ‖ 平版～ offset printing ‖ 三原色～ three-colour printing ‖ 用大号字体～ be printed in big letters ‖ 用斜体～ be printed in italics ‖ 着色～ direct colour printing ‖ 这本书正在～。The book is in the press.
〖～版〗 yìnshuābǎn 〈名〉 printing plate
〖～厂〗 yìnshuāchǎng 〈名〉 printing house/works; press
〖～车间〗 yìnshuā chējiān 〈名〉 printing shop
〖～电路〗 yìnshuā diànlù 〈名〉[电子] printed circuit
〖～工〗 yìnshuāgōng 〈名〉 printer; printing worker
〖～机〗 yìnshuājī 〈名〉[印刷] printing machine; (printing) press; 滚筒～ cylinder press ‖ 轮转～ rotary machine; rotary press ‖ 双面～ perfecting press; perfector
〖～量〗 yìnshuāliàng 〈名〉 print run: 七万份的～ print run of 70,000
〖～品〗 yìnshuāpǐn 〈名〉 printed matter
〖～术〗 yìnshuāshù 〈名〉 art of printing; printing
〖～体〗 yìnshuātǐ 〈名〉[印刷] block letter; print style: 用～书写地址 write the address in print
〖～业〗 yìnshuāyè 〈名〉 printing industry; print
〖～油墨〗 yìnshuā yóumò 〈名〉 printer's ink; printing ink
〖～纸〗 yìnshuāzhǐ 〈名〉 printing paper
【印台】 yìntái 〈名〉 ink/stamp pad
【印堂】 yìntáng 〈名〉[中医] glabella
〖～穴〗 yìntángxué 〈名〉 *yintang* point; ophryon
【印铁】 yìntiě 〈名〉 tin-plate printing
【印纹陶文化】 yìnwéntáo wénhuà 〈名〉[考古] Stamped Pottery Culture
【印玺】 yìnxǐ 〈名〉 imperial seal
【印相密度】 yìnxiàng mìdù 〈名〉[摄影] printing density
【印相纸】 yìnxiàngzhǐ 〈名〉[摄影] photographic paper; print/printing/printout paper
【印象】 yìnxiàng 〈名〉 impression: 改变～ change the impression ‖ 加深～ deepen the impression ‖ 留下～ make/leave an impression (on sb); leave sb with an impression ‖ 形成～ get the idea (that) ‖ 造成～ cause/create an impression (that) ‖ ～模糊 vague impression ‖ ～深刻 be deeply/strongly impressed with ‖ 第一～ first impression ‖ 好/坏～ favourable/bad impression ‖ 艺术～ artistic impression ‖ 你对这座城市的～如何? What's your impression of the city? ‖ 他在面试中给大家留下了很好的～。He made a very good impression in his interview. ‖ 这名字我没有～。The name didn't register with me.
〖～派〗 yìnxiàngpài 〈名〉 impressionist school; impressionist: ～画家 impressionistic painter ‖ ～蒙太奇 impressionistic montage
〖～诊断〗 yìnxiàng zhěnduàn 〈名〉[医学] impression diagnosis
〖～主义〗 yìnxiàngzhǔyì 〈名〉 impressionism
【印信】 yìnxìn 〈名〉 official seal
【印行】 yìnxíng 〈动〉 print and distribute; publish: ～单行本 publish separate editions ‖ 此书限于国内～。The book is only to be printed and distributed within the country.
【印油】 yìnyóu 〈名〉 stamp-pad ink
【印张】 yìnzhāng 〈名〉[印刷] printed sheet: 五个～ five printed sheets
【印章】 yìnzhāng 〈名〉 stamp; signet; seal; chop: 盖～ affix a seal (to) ‖ 刻～ engrave a seal ‖ ～戒指 seal ring ‖ 官方～ official stamp/seal
〖～学〗 yìnzhāngxué 〈名〉 sigillography; sphragistics
【印证】 yìnzhèng ❶〈动〉 confirm; corroborate; verify: ～查实 verify for authenticity ‖ ～理论 give the seal to a theory ‖ 得到～ receive confirmation ‖ 有待～ yet to be confirmed ‖ 事实～了这一切。Facts have corroborated all these. ‖ 这封信～了我的怀疑。This letter confirmed my doubt. ❷〈名〉 evidence used to confirm, verify or corroborate: 这本圈点得密密麻麻的参考书是他刻苦学习的最好～。This thickly dotted reference book best testifies to his hard work in study.
【印制】 yìnzhì 〈动〉 print
〖～板〗 yìnzhìbǎn 〈名〉 printed board
〖～组件〗 yìnzhì zǔjiàn 〈名〉[电子] printed component
【印子】 yìnzi 〈名〉❶ mark; trace; print: 脚～ footprint ‖ 手～ finger print ❷〈旧〉〈简称〉 usury: 打～ borrow from a usurer ‖ 放～ lend money at usury; practise usury ⇨印子钱
〖～钱〗 yìnziqián 〈名〉 usury

饮 yìn 〈动〉 water; give (animals) water to drink: ～马 *water a horse* ‖ 牲口～过了吗? Have the cattle been watered?
⇨yǐn
【饮场】 yìnchǎng 〈动〉〈旧〉 (of opera singers) drink water to moisten one's throat (while playing on stage)

茚 yìn 〈名〉[化学] indene
【茚聚合】 yìnjùhé 〈名〉[化学] indene polymerization
【茚满】 yìnmǎn 〈名〉[化学] *indan*
【茚树脂】 yìnshùzhī 〈名〉[化学] indene resin

荫 yìn ❶〈动〉〈书〉 (of trees) shelter; shade: ⇨～庇 ❷〈动〉 (of an emperor) confer honours on one's descendants because of one's meritorious service: ⇨封妻～子 ❸〈形〉〈口〉 damp and chilly; sunless: ⇨～凉
⇨yīn
【荫庇】 yìnbì 〈动〉❶ cover by foliage ❷ protect; patronize
【荫凉】 yìnliáng 〈形〉 shady and cool: 小溪附近怡人的～处 pleasant shade near a brook
〖～地〗 yìnliángdì 〈名〉 shade
【荫生】 yìnshēng 〈名〉 student admitted to the Imperial College (国子监) in recognition of the distinguished services of his deceased father or ancestors in the Ming and Qing dynasties

胤 yìn 〈名〉〈书〉 offspring; posterity

鮣 yìn 〈名〉[动物] remora; shark-sucker; suckerfish

窨 yìn 〈名〉 cell; cellar; basement: 地～子 cellar
⇨xūn
【窨井】 yìnjǐng 〈名〉[建筑] inspection well/shaft

慭 yìn ❶〈动〉 be willing to; would rather do ❷ →慭慭 yìnyìn
【慭慭】 yìnyìn 〈形〉〈书〉 careful; overcautious

yīng

应[1] yīng 〈动〉 should do; ought to do: 办事～注意轻重缓急。Things should be taken up in order of priority. ‖ 决定～由他做出。The decision lies with him. ‖ 他积极努力,～得到奖赏。He deserves a reward for his efforts. ⇨～有尽有;理～;罪有～得

应[2] yīng 〈动〉 promise; consent: ⇨～许
⇨yìng
【应当】 yīngdāng 〈动〉 should; ought to; must: 不～骑车带人。It is impermissable to give a bicycle lift to anybody. ‖ 你～更明白些。You ought to know better. ‖ ～没有问题。There should be no problem. ‖ 这是我～做的。This is what I should do.
【应得】 yīngdé 〈动〉 deserve; merit; be due (to sb): 受到～的惩罚/奖赏 be punished/rewarded according to one's deserts; get/receive one's just deserts ‖ ～利润 due profit ‖ ～的报酬 due reward/remuneration ‖ ～的报应 just retribution ‖ ～的一份 deserved portion; due share ‖ 一顿痛打是他～的惩罚。A good thrashing is befitting punishment for him. ⇨罪有～
【应分】 yīngfèn 〈动〉 be part of one's job: 对旅客热情是我们～的事。It's our duty to be warm towards passengers. ‖ 这是我～的事。This is my job.
【应付】 yīngfù 〈动〉 payable; due: ～成本 imputed cost ‖ ～工资 accrued payrolls/wage ‖ ～利息 interest owed ‖ ～票据/债券/账款 bills/bonds/accounts payable
⇨yìngfu
【应该】 yīnggāi 〈动〉 should; ought to; must: 帮点忙是～的。We ought to help you. ‖ 我们不～做这种事情。We should not do such a thing. ‖ 我们～马上就走。We must go right now. / It's

high time we were going. ‖ 这事早～做完的。It ought to have been done long ago.

【应计】 yīngjì 〈形〉[经济] accrued: ～成本 should-be cost ‖ ～利润/资产/债务 accrued profits/assets/liabilities ‖ ～收益 imputed income

【应届毕业生】 yīngjiè bìyèshēng 〈名〉 this year's graduate; graduating student

【应名儿】 yīngmíngr 〈动〉 ❶ have some nominal power/responsibility; hold a title but have no real power/responsibility: 他当主席只是应了个名儿。He was chairperson only in name. ❷ do sth in the name of: 他应学校的名儿买了辆汽车而被查处。He was disciplined for buying a car in the name of the school. ❸ only in name; nominally: 他～是足球队员，实际上从来没上过场。He, nominally a football player, has never played in a match.

【应声】 yìngshēng 〈动〉 answer; reply; respond: 我敲门敲了很长时间，但没人～儿。I've been knocking away for ages, but nobody has answered the door.
⇨yìngshēng

【应收】 yīngshōu 〈动〉[经济] receivable: ～分期账款 instalment accounts receivable ‖ ～利息 interest in black; interest receivable ‖ ～票据 bill/note receivable ‖ ～未收资产 accrued assets

【应税商品】 yīngshuì shāngpǐn 〈名〉 taxable goods; dutiable commodities

【应许】 yīngxǔ 〈动〉 ❶ agree; promise: 他～明天下午来。He promised to come tomorrow afternoon. ❷ allow; permit: 谁～他把桌子搬走的? *By whose permission did he take away the desk?*

【应有】 yīngyǒu 〈动〉 due; proper; appropriate; deserved: 对经济问题予以～的重视 give due weight to economic problems ‖ 发挥～的作用 play a proper/due role ‖ 具备～的品质 be possessed of indispensable qualities ‖ 做出～的贡献 make due contributions (to) ‖ 你会得到～的惩罚。Justice will come your way. ‖ 蚊子闹得他们得不到～的休息。The mosquitos tore them away from their well-earned rest.

〖～尽有〗 yīngyǒu-jìnyǒu 〈熟〉 have everything that one should have; there is everything that should be there; have all that is necessary: 他的药店里各种各样贵重补药，～。*His shop had an* abundant supply of rare and valuable medicines and tonics.

【应允】 yīngyǔn 〈动〉 agree; approve; assent; consent: 点头～ nod one's approval; nod in approval ‖ 欣然～ willingly consent ‖ 我们无可奈何，只得～。We had no choice but to give in.

英[1] yīng ❶〈名〉〈书〉 flower; blossom: ⇨落～ ❷〈形〉 outstanding; prominent; excellent: ⇨～才; ～俊; ～明 ❸〈名〉 outstanding person; hero: ⇨～豪; 精～; 群～会 ❹〈形〉 youthful: ⇨～年

英[2] Yīng 〈名〉 Britain; England: ⇨～国; ～语

【英安岩】 yīng'ānyán 〈名〉[地质] dacite: ～玻璃 dacite glass

【英镑】 yīngbàng 〈名〉 pound sterling; pound: 可用～支付 be payable in sterling

〖～结存〗 yīngbàng jiécún 〈名〉 sterling balance

〖～区〗 yīngbàngqū 〈名〉 sterling area

【英才】 yīngcái 〈名〉 ❶ person of outstanding ability: ～教育 meritocracy; élite education ‖ 社会～ persons of outstanding abilities of society ❷ talent; outstanding ability

【英尺】 yīngchǐ 〈量〉 foot: ～每分 foot per minute ‖ ～每秒 foot per second

〖～烛光〗 *yīngchǐ zhúguāng* 〈名〉[物理] footcandle: ～照度计 footcandle meter

【英寸】 yīngcùn 〈量〉 inch: 15～显示器 15-inch monitor

〖～汞柱〗 yīngcùn gǒngzhù 〈名〉[物理] inch of mercury

【英吨】 yīngdūn 〈量〉 long/gross ton

【英格兰】 Yīnggélán 〈名〉 England

〖～人〗 Yīnggélánrén 〈名〉 Englishman

【英国】 Yīngguó 〈名〉 United Kingdom (UK); Britain; England: ～公开赛 British Open ‖ ～文学 English literature

〖～标准磅〗 yīngguó biāozhǔnbàng 〈名〉 British imperial pound

〖～管〗 yīngguóguǎn 〈名〉[音乐] English horn

〖～广播公司〗 Yīngguó Guǎngbō Gōngsī 〈名〉 British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)

〖～航空公司〗 Yīngguó Hángkōng Gōngsī 〈名〉 British Airways

〖～皇家海军〗 Yīngguó Huángjiā Hǎijūn 〈名〉 Royal Navy

〖～皇家空军〗 Yīngguó Huángjiā Kōngjūn 〈名〉 Royal Air Force (RAF)

〖～人〗 Yīngguórén 〈名〉 the British/English; Englishman; Englishwoman; Briton

〖～圣公会〗 Yīngguó Shènggōnghuì 〈名〉 Church of England

【英汉词典】 Yīng-Hàn cídiǎn 〈名〉 English-Chinese dictionary

【英汉双解词典】 *Yīng-Hàn shuāngjiě cídiǎn* 〈名〉 *dictionary of* English with Chinese translation

【英豪】 yīngháo 〈名〉 heroes; outstanding persons/figures: 逞～ act heroically ‖ ～辈出 heroes come forth in large numbers

【英华】 yīnghuá 〈名〉 ❶ beautiful flowers and trees ❷ elite; cream; essence

【英魂】 yīnghún ＝ 英灵 ① yīnglíng

【英吉利海峡】 Yīngjílì Hǎixiá 〈名〉 English Channel

【英杰】 yīngjié ＝ 英豪 yīngháo

【英俊】 yīngjùn ❶〈形〉 outstanding; brilliant: ～有为 brilliant and promising ❷〈名〉 talented person: 江南～ talents from *south of the Yangtze River* ❸〈形〉 handsome; smart: ～少年 handsome teenage/youth ‖ 外表～ be smart in appearance; look handsome/smart ‖ 他非常～。He is wonderfully/strikingly handsome.

【英里】 yīnglǐ 〈量〉 mile: ～里程 mileage ‖ ～数 mileage ‖ 平方～ square mile

【英联邦】 Yīngliánbāng 〈名〉 British Commonwealth (of Nations)

【英两】 yīngliǎng 〈量〉〈旧〉 ounce

【英烈】 yīngliè ❶〈形〉 heroic; brave; valiant: ～女子 heroic woman ❷〈名〉 heroic martyr: 祭奠～ hold a memorial ceremony *for the heroic martyrs* ‖ 中华～ *heroes of the Chinese nation*

【英灵】 yīnglíng 〈名〉 ❶ spirit of a martyr; spirit of the brave departed: 告慰～ console the spirits of the martyrs ‖ ～永存。The *martyrs are immortal.* ❷ *person of outsanding talent*

【英伦三岛】 Yīnglún Sāndǎo 〈名〉 British Isles

【英名】 yīngmíng 〈名〉 illustrious/heroic name: 使～永存 immortalize a heroic name ‖ ～扫地 have one's great name tarnished ‖ ～远扬 establish one's illustrious name

【英明】 yīngmíng 〈形〉 wise; brilliant: 决策～ make wise decisions ‖ ～的领导 brilliant leadership ‖ ～果断 be wise and resolute

【英模】 *yīngmó* 〈名〉 heroes and model workers: ～报告会 public lecture of heroes and model workers ‖ ～事迹 exemplary deeds of heroes and model workers

【英亩】 yīngmǔ 〈量〉 acre: ～数 acreage

【英年】 yīngnián 〈名〉 prime of life; youth; youthful years: ～早逝 die young; die in one's prime; die an untimely death

【英气】 yīngqì 〈名〉 heroic spirit: ～勃勃 be full of heroic spirit; be full of animated courage

【英石】 yīngshí 〈名〉 limestone from Yingde (英德) County in Guangdong Province (used for building rockeries)

【英式橄榄球】 yīngshì gǎnlǎnqiú 〈名〉 rugby

【英式足球】 *yīngshì zúqiú* 〈名〉 *association football; soccer*

【英特耐雄纳尔】 Yīngtènàixióngnà'ěr 〈名〉 Internationale

【英挺】 yīngtǐng 〈形〉 tall and handsome

【英伟】 yīngwěi 〈形〉 tall and handsome

【英文】 Yīngwén 〈名〉 English (language): 讲～ speak English ‖ 教～ teach English ‖ 学～ learn English ‖ 提高～水平 improve English ‖ ～朗诵 recitations in English ‖ ～期刊 English periodicals

【英武】 yīngwǔ 〈形〉〈书〉 of soldierly/martial bearing

【英仙座】 Yīngxiānzuò 〈名〉[天文] Perseus

【英雄】 yīngxióng ❶〈名〉 hero: 称赞某人是～ extol sb as a hero ‖ 逞～ *pose as a hero* ‖ 崇拜～ *worship heroes* ‖ ～末路 a hero is caught in difficult circumstances ‖ 当代～ heroes of the day ‖ 盖世～ matchless hero ‖ 巾帼/女～ heroine ‖ 民族～ national hero ‖ 人民～ *people's hero* ‖ 无名～ *unknown/unsung hero* ‖ 战斗～ combat/battle/war hero ‖ 时势造～。It was the hour that brought the man. ‖ ～暮年，壮心不已。The heart of the hero in his old age is as stout as ever. ❷〈形〉 *heroic*: ～群体 *heroic* group ‖ ～史观 heroic conception of history ‖ ～事迹 heroic deeds ‖ ～行为 act of heroism ‖ ～业绩 heroic exploits; feats of heroism ‖ ～壮志 heroic aspiration

〖～本色〗 yīngxióng-běnsè true quality of a hero

〖～好汉〗 *yīngxióng hǎohàn* 〈名〉 heroes; doughty warriors;

good brave fellows
〖～偶句诗〗 yīngxióng ǒujùshī 〈名〉[诗歌] heroic couplet
〖～气短〗 yīngxióng-qìduǎn 〈熟〉 brief is the spirit of a hero in face of difficulties or in love with a beauty
〖～气概〗 yīngxióng qìgài 〈熟〉 heroism: 表现出～ demonstrate/display heroism ‖ 具有～ be cast in a heroic mould ‖ 不可战胜的～ unconquerable/unparalleled great heroism
〖～诗体〗 yīngxióng shītǐ 〈名〉[诗歌] heroic verse
〖～所见略同〗 yīngxióng suǒjiàn lüè tóng 〈熟〉 great minds think alike; heroes have similar views
〖～无用武之地〗 yīngxióng wú yòngwǔ zhī dì 〈熟〉 hero with no place to display his prowess—have no chance for the exercise of one's abilities
【英寻】 yīngxún 〈量〉 fathom [6 feet]
【英勇】 yīngyǒng 〈形〉 heroic; valiant; brave; gallant: 表现～ display/demonstrate/show one's prowess ‖ ～无比 be unrivalled in courage; be unsurpassed in valour ‖ ～奋斗 fight/struggle heroically ‖ ～歼敌 annihilate the enemy with great valour ‖ ～就义 die a hero's/martyr's death ‖ ～牺牲 die/fall heroically ‖ ～行为 heroism; act of bravery ‖ ～战斗 fight gallantly/heroically ‖ ～不屈 be heroic and indomitable; show unyielding heroism ‖ ～善战 be brave and skilful in battle; be bold and able to fight ‖ 当地居民对入侵者进行了～的抵抗。The local people made a gallant stand against the invaders.
【英语】 Yīngyǔ 〈名〉 English: 懂～ know English ‖ 攻读～ read/study English ‖ 教/学～ teach/learn English ‖ 精通～ have a masterly command of English; be well-versed/proficient in English ‖ 说～ speak English ‖ 提高～水平 improve English ‖ ～广播讲座 radio course in English ‖ ～国家 English-speaking country ‖ ～角 English corner ‖ ～教授 professor of English ‖ ～热 English boom/fever ‖ ～系 English department; department of English ‖ 标准～ standard English; King's/Queen's English ‖ 科技～ English for science and technology (EST) ‖ 口头/书面～ spoken/written English ‖ 美国/英国/澳大利亚～ American/British/Australian English ‖ 日常～ everyday English ‖ 商业～ business English (BE) ‖ 洋泾浜～ pigdin English ‖ 专门用途～ English for specific/special purposes (ESP) ‖ 他能讲一口地道/流利的美国～。He speaks idiomatic/fluent American English.
〖～水平考试〗 Yīngyǔ Shuǐpíng Kǎoshì 〈名〉 English Proficiency Test (EPT)
〖～字母表〗 Yīngyǔ zìmǔbiǎo 〈名〉 English alphabet
【英制】 yīngzhì 〈名〉 British system (of weights and measures)
〖～常衡〗 yīngzhì chánghéng 〈名〉 avoirdupois weight
〖～药衡〗 yīngzhì yàohéng 〈名〉 apothecaries' weight
【英主】 yīngzhǔ 〈名〉 wise sovereign/monarch
【英姿】 yīngzī 〈名〉 heroic bearing: ～动人 be strikingly beautiful ‖ 女兵的～ heroic bearing of women soldiers
〖～焕发〗 yīngzī-huànfā 〈熟〉 be fresh with heroic bearing; be dashing and spirited: 女兵们个个～,精神抖擞。The army women all looked vigorous and energetic with dignified bearing.
〖～飒爽〗 yīngzī-sàshuǎng 〈熟〉 be of valiant and heroic bearing; be bold and brave

莺

yīng 〈名〉 oriole; warbler
【莺歌燕舞】 yīnggē-yànwǔ 〈熟〉 orioles sing and swallows dart—joy of spring; ambience of prosperity: 一片～的升平景象 a scene of peace and prosperity
【莺声燕语】 yīngshēng-yànyǔ 〈熟〉 women's voices as pleasant as those of nightingales and swallows

婴[1]

yīng 〈名〉 baby; infant: 弃～ abandon a baby ‖ 男/女～ baby boy/girl ‖ 溺～ drown a baby; infanticide by drowning ‖ 母～平安。Both mother and baby are safe. ⇨～儿; 妇～

婴[2]

yīng 〈动〉〈书〉 harass; suffer
【婴儿】 yīng'ér 〈名〉 baby; infant: 抱着～ hold a baby in one's arms ‖ 背着～ carry a baby on one's back ‖ 哺育～ nourish the baby (on) ‖ 抚养～ keep the baby ‖ 给～断奶/喂奶 wean/suckle an infant ‖ 哄～入睡 calm/hush a baby to sleep ‖ 喂养～ feed a baby ‖ 照料～ mind a baby ‖ ～睡袋 baby bunting ‖ 新生/早产/足月～ new-born/premature/full-term baby ⇨试管～
〖～车〗 yīng'érchē 〈名〉 pram; baby carriage
〖～床〗 yīng'érchuáng 〈名〉 baby's cot; crib
〖～猝死综合征〗 yīng'ér cùsǐ zōnghézhēng 〈名〉 sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)
〖～腹泻〗 yīng'ér fùxiè 〈名〉 infantile diarrhoea
〖～惊厥〗 yīng'ér jīngjué 〈名〉 infantile convulsion
〖～痉挛症〗 yīng'ér jìngluánzhèng 〈名〉 infantile spasm
〖～期〗 yīng'érqī 〈名〉 infancy
〖～湿疹〗 yīng'ér shīzhěn 〈名〉 infantile eczema
〖～食品〗 yīng'ér shípǐn 〈名〉 infant/baby food
〖～死亡率〗 yīng'ér sǐwánglǜ 〈名〉 infant mortality (rate): 降低～ lower/reduce infant mortality
〖～营养障碍〗 yīng'ér yíngyǎng zhàng'ài 〈名〉[医学] nutritional disturbances of infants
【婴孩】 yīnghái 〈名〉 baby; infant
【婴幼儿】 yīng-yòu'ér 〈名〉 infants and pre-school children: 重视～教育/营养 pay great attention to the education/nutrition of infants and pre-school children

媖

yīng 〈名〉〈书〉 woman

瑛

yīng 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ fine jade ❷ lustre/sheen of jade

锳

yīng 〈拟〉 tinkle (of bells)

撄

yīng 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ ruffle; irritate; challenge: 虎负嵎,莫之敢～。No one dares to challenge a tiger at bay. ❷ disturb; harass

嘤

yīng →嘤嘤 yīngyīng
【嘤鸣】 yīngmíng ❶〈拟〉(of birds) sing; chirp ❷〈动〉〈书〉 seek friendship
〖～求友〗 yīngmíng-qiúyǒu 〈熟〉 a bird sings to call forth a mate's response
【嘤泣】 yīngqì 〈动〉 sob
【嘤嘤】 yīngyīng 〈拟〉 ❶〈书〉(of birds) sing; chirp: 鸟鸣～。Birds chirp. ❷ sob: 她说着说着,～地哭了起来。As she spoke, she began to sob.

罂

yīng ❶〈名〉〈古〉 small-mouthed jar ❷ → 罂粟 yīngsù
【罂粟】 yīngsù 〈名〉[植物] poppy: 可制鸦片的～ opium poppy
〖～花〗 yīngsùhuā 〈名〉 poppy flower
〖～碱〗 yīngsùjiǎn 〈名〉[化学] papaverine
〖～壳〗 yīngsùké 〈名〉 poppy shell
〖～油〗 yīngsùyóu 〈名〉[材料] poppy oil; poppy-seed oil
〖～籽〗 yīngsùzǐ 〈名〉 poppy seed
【罂子桐】 yīngzitóng = 油桐 yóutóng

缨

yīng 〈名〉 ❶〈古〉 ribbon used to fasten the hat ❷〈旧〉 tassel: 帽～ hat/cap tassel ⇨红～枪 ❸ tassel-shaped thing: 玉米吐～了。The maize is putting forth tassels.
【缨帽】 yīngmào 〈名〉 hat/cap with red tassels [worn by court officials in the Qing Dynasty]
【缨子】 yīngzi 〈名〉 ❶ hat tassels ❷ tassel-shaped vegetable leaves: 萝卜～ radish leaves

璎

yīng ❶〈名〉〈书〉 jade-like stone ❷ → 璎珞 yīngluò
【璎珞】 yīngluò 〈名〉 necklace of jade and pearls

樱

yīng 〈名〉 ❶ = 樱花 yīnghuā ❷ = 樱桃 yīngtáo
【樱草灵】 yīngcǎolíng 〈名〉[化学] primuline
【樱唇】 yīngchún 〈名〉 cherry lips [ruby lips of a beautiful woman]
【樱花】 yīnghuā 〈名〉 sakura; oriental cherry; cherry blossom
〖～树〗 yīnghuāshù 〈名〉 flowering cherry
【樱胶素】 yīngjiāosù 〈名〉[植物] cerasin
【樱桃】 yīngtáo 〈名〉 cherry
〖～酒〗 yīngtáojiǔ 〈名〉 kirsch
〖～木〗 yīngtáomù 〈名〉 cherry
〖～树〗 yīngtáoshù 〈名〉 cherry tree
〖～叶斑病〗 yīngtáo yèbānbìng 〈名〉 cherry leaf spot

霙

yīng 〈名〉〈书〉〈旧〉 snowflake

鹦 yīng → 鹦鹉 yīngwǔ

【鹦哥】 yīnggē = 鹦鹉 yīngwǔ

〖~绿〗 yīnggēlǜ 〈形〉 parrot green

【鹦鹉】 yīngwǔ 〈名〉 parrot：长尾~ parakeet ‖ 虎皮~ budgerigar ‖ ~鸣啭。The parrot whistles.

〖~螺〗 yīngwǔluó 〈名〉[动物] nautilus

〖~热〗 yīngwǔrè 〈名〉[医学] psittacosis; parrot fever：~病毒 psittacosis virus ‖ ~肺炎 pneumonia due to psittacosis

〖~学舌〗 yīngwǔ-xuéshé 〈熟〉 repeat other people's words like a parrot; talk like a parrot echoing another person's words; parrot：他的这番话毫无新意，~而已。There is nothing new in what he said. It's mere parroting.

【鹦嘴鱼】 yīngzuǐyú 〈名〉 parrot fish

膺 yīng 〈书〉❶〈名〉 breast：⇨义愤填~ ❷〈动〉 bear; receive：~此重任 hold such a great responsibility ‖ 荣~英雄勋章 receive a hero's decoration ‖ 身~重任 hold a post of great responsibility ❸〈动〉 strike; smite：⇨~惩

【膺惩】 yīngchéng 〈动〉〈书〉 send a punitive expedition against

【膺任】 yīngrèn 〈动〉 be appointed

【膺赏】 yīngshǎng 〈动〉〈书〉 receive an award

【膺选】 yīngxuǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 be elected

鹰 yīng 〈名〉❶ hawk; eagle：~在头顶上盘旋。Hawks circled overhead. ‖ 那只~正在吞食捕获物。The eagle was devouring its prey. ❷ warplane：⇨战~

【鹰鼻鹞眼】 yīngbí-yàoyǎn 〈熟〉 hawk-nosed and vulture-eyed—sinister and fierce-looking

【鹰钩鼻子】 yīnggōubízi 〈名〉 hawk-bridged/aquiline/hooked nose

【鹰架】 yīngjià 〈名〉[建筑] falsework

【鹰猎】 yīngliè 〈名〉 falconry

【鹰瞵鹗视】 yīnglín-èshì 〈熟〉 stare like an eagle or a sparrow hawk—look at fiercely

【鹰派】 yīngpài 〈名〉[政治] hawks：一位~人物 a hawk

【鹰觑鹘望】 yīngqù-húwàng 〈熟〉 have sharp eyes; look sharply

【鹰拳】 yīngquán 〈名〉 eagle-style boxing

【鹰犬】 yīngquǎn 〈名〉❶ hawks and hounds ❷〈喻〉 hired thug：充当~ serve as a lackey of sb

【鹰隼】 yīngsǔn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ hawks and falcons ❷〈喻〉 brutal/fierce people

【鹰鸮】 yīngxiāo 〈名〉[动物] hawk owl

【鹰眼石】 yīngyǎnshí 〈名〉[矿物] hawk's eye

【鹰洋】 yīngyáng 〈名〉〈旧〉 Mexican silver dollar

【鹰爪毛儿】 yīngzhǎomáor 〈名〉 sheepskin with tufts of wool shaped like hawk's claws

【鹰爪拳】 yīngzhǎoquán 〈名〉 hawk's claw boxing

【鹰嘴】 yīngzuǐ 〈名〉 olecranon

〖~豆〗 yīngzuǐdòu 〈名〉[植物] chickpea

yíng

迎 yíng 〈动〉❶ meet; greet; welcome; receive：~来送往 welcome visitors and see them off ‖ ~亲送友 usher in and out guests and relatives ‖ ~新年 welcome in the New Year; see the New Year in ‖ 他赶紧~上前去同客人握手。He hurried to greet his guest with a handshake. ⇨~接；欢~；辞旧~新 ❷ confront; meet face to face：~着风浪前进 advance against the winds and waves ‖ ~着困难上 grasp the nettle; press forward in face of difficulties ⇨~风；~击；~面；~头赶上

【迎鼻崖】 yíngbíyá 〈名〉[地质] stoss

【迎宾】 yíngbīn 〈动〉 greet/welcome guests; receive visitors：列队~ line up to welcome guests

〖~车〗 yíngbīnchē 〈名〉 courtesy car

〖~馆〗 yíngbīnguǎn 〈名〉 guest house

〖~曲〗 yíngbīnqǔ 〈名〉 tune of welcome; welcome music for the guest：奏~ play a tune of welcome

【迎春】 yíngchūn 〈名〉[植物] winter jasmine

〖~花〗 yíngchūnhuā = 迎春 yíngchūn

【迎阿权贵】 yíng'ē-quánguì 〈熟〉 please and toady to the bigwigs

【迎风】 yíngfēng ❶〈动〉 face the wind; go against the wind：~飞翔 fly against the wind; cleave the air; ride on the wind ‖ ~航行 sail close to the wind; sail near the wind ‖ ~挥舞旗帜 fling the banner to the wind ‖ ~使舵 luff the helm ‖ ~的一侧 windward side of ‖ 那只海鸥~拍动翅膀。The seagull beat its wings against the air. ❷〈动〉 go down/with the wind：~飞舞 be dancing in the wind ‖ ~飘舞 whirl about in the wind ‖ ~摇曳 bend before the wind; sway/dance in the wind ‖ ~招展 flutter in the wind; ripple in the wind; stream out in the wind ‖ 歌声~飘荡。The singing wafts on the breeze. ❸〈名〉[气象] windward

〖~面〗 yíngfēngmiàn 〈名〉❶ windward side ❷[气象] weather side

〖~面积〗 yíngfēng miànjī 〈名〉[力学] frontal area; characteristic cross-section

【迎合】 yínghé 〈动〉 cater to; pander to：~潮流 go with the current of the times ‖ ~低级趣味 cater to vulgar tastes; play to the gallery; pander to low tastes ‖ ~观众/上司 cater to the audience/superior ‖ ~好奇心 pander to a feeling of curiosity; cater to sb's curiosity ‖ ~人意 fall in with the wishes of other people ‖ ~时尚 pander to the trend of the times ‖ ~听众的心意 be palatable to the audience ‖ 试图~各种兴趣/需求/意见 try to cater for all tastes/needs/opinions

【迎候】 yínghòu 〈动〉 go and await the arrival of：在门口~客人 await the arrival of a guest at the gate

【迎击】 yíngjī 〈动〉 launch a head-on attack; meet sb head-on：~来犯之敌 meet the invaders head-on

【迎角】 yíngjiǎo 〈名〉[航空] angle of attack/incidence; rigging angle of incidence

〖~指示器〗 yíngjiǎo zhǐshìqì 〈名〉[航空] angle of attack indicator

【迎接】 yíngjiē 〈动〉 meet; welcome：~国庆节 greet the National Day ‖ ~机遇 greet an opportunity ‖ ~挑战 rise to/take up a challenge; meet a challenge ‖ ~周年纪念日 greet the anniversary of ‖ 隆重~ roll/lay out the red carpet (for) ‖ 热情~ give a warm/tremendous welcome (to) ‖ 在门口~客人 greet/meet one's guests at the door ‖ 复习功课以~考试 do some revision for the examination ‖ 受到热情~ get a warm welcome ‖ 为~新生举行招待会 give a reception for new students ‖ 他开门把客人~进来。He opened the door and ushered his guest inside. ‖ 他们用一片嘘声来~他。They welcomed him with hisses and catcalls.

【迎客】 yíngkè 〈动〉 greet a guest：~松 Guest-Greeting Pine [pine tree on Huangshan Mountain (黄山), Anhui Province]

【迎面】 yíngmiàn 〈动〉 in one's face; head-on; face to face：~碰上 meet head-on ‖ ~扑来 blow into one's face ‖ ~驶来的车辆 oncoming traffic ‖ 冷风朝我~吹来。The cold wind was blowing dead against me. / A cold wind was in my face. ‖ 两辆卡车~相撞。Two trucks collided head-on. ‖ 他在大门口~碰上了一个警察。A cop at the gate confronted him. ‖ 他~遇上了自己的敌人。He came face to face with his enemy. ‖ ~吹来刺骨的寒风。A knife-edged/cutting wind ripped in my face.

〖~风〗 yíngmiànfēng 〈名〉 head-on wind

〖~气流〗 yíngmiàn qìliú 〈名〉 windstream

〖~阻力〗 yíngmiàn zǔlì 〈名〉 head/frontal resistance

【迎亲】 yíngqīn 〈动〉〈旧〉 go fetch the bride (in a sedan chair) for the wedding; go to meet the bride

【迎娶】 yíngqǔ 〈动〉 go fetch the bride

【迎刃而解】 yíngrèn'érjiě 〈熟〉(of a bamboo) split all the way down once it's been chopped open—(of a problem) be easily/readily solved; solve problems or difficulties with the greatest ease：思想问题解决了，矛盾也就~。Once the ideological problem is resolved, then the contradiction is solved. ‖ 最要紧的是赢得胜利，其余的事自会~。The most important thing is to win; the rest will take care of itself.

【迎神】 yíngshén 〈动〉 meet/welcome the God (in ceremonial procession)

【迎送】 yíngsòng 〈动〉 welcome and see off：负责~客人 be responsible for welcoming and seeing off guests

【迎头】 yíngtóu 〈动〉 head-on; face to face; straightly/directly：~相撞 have a head-on clash (with) ‖ 给某人~一棒 give sb a front blow with a stick ‖ 两辆汽车~相撞。The two cars met each other head-on.

〖～赶上〗 yíngtóu-gǎnshàng 〈熟〉 try hard to catch up (with sb); strive hard to make up leeway: 中国决心在信息高速公路方面～并与世界强国相抗衡。China is now determined to make up for her lag on the information highway and rival her strong competitors.

〖～痛击〗 yíngtóu-tòngjī 〈熟〉 deal a head-on/telling/severe blow (to); score a hard, direct hit; launch a frontal assault: 遭到～ encounter a frontal repulse ‖ 我们要对各种流言飞语予以～。We must sternly repudiate all the rumours and slanders.

【迎新】 yíngxīn 〈动〉 ❶ see the New Year in; welcome in a new year: ⇨辞旧～ ❷ welcome new arrivals: ～送旧 welcome the new in and send off the old

〖～会〗 yíngxīnhuì 〈名〉 party to welcome the newcomers: 开～ *hold a welcome party; have a party to welcome the newcomers*

【迎迓】 yíngyà 〈动〉〈书〉 meet; welcome

【迎战】 yíngzhàn 〈动〉 meet (an approaching enemy/contestant) head-on for a battle/match: ～客队 play a match against the visiting team ‖ 他将～波兰选手。He will take on a Polish player. ‖ 这个队将～东道主。This team will play the host.

茔 yíng
〈名〉〈书〉 grave: ～地 graveyard; cemetery ‖ 祖～ ancestral grave

荧 yíng
〈书〉 ❶ 〈形〉 glimmering; shimmering: ～烛 glimmering candle light ❷ → 荧光 yíngguāng ❸ 〈形〉 dazzled; perplexed: ⇨～惑

【荧光】 yíngguāng 〈名〉 fluorescence; fluorescent light: ～涂料 fluorescent coating ‖ ～物质 fluorescent material

〖～笔〗 yíngguāngbǐ 〈名〉 highlighter

〖～灯〗 yíngguāngdēng 〈名〉 [电子] fluorescent/daylight lamp; fluorescent tube: ～带 continuous row fluorescent fixture ‖ ～管 fluorescent tube ‖ ～起动器 fluorescent lamp starter ‖ ～镇流器 fluorescent lamp ballast

〖～粉〗 yíngguāngfěn 〈名〉 phosphor/fluorescent powder

〖～管〗 yíngguāngguǎn 〈名〉 fluorescent tube

〖～光谱〗 yíngguāng guāngpǔ 〈名〉 [光学] fluorescence spectra

〖～增白剂〗 yíngguāng zēngbáijì 〈名〉 [化工] fluorescent whitening agents; fluorescer

〖～屏〗 yíngguāngpíng 〈名〉 ❶ [电子] *luminescent screen; viewing screen* ❷ [工程] fluorescent screen: ～图像照片 photofluorogram ‖ ～图像摄影 photofluorography

〖～漆〗 yíngguāngqī 〈名〉 fluorescent paint

〖～染料〗 yíngguāng rǎnliào 〈名〉 [化工] fluorescent dyes

〖～摄影〗 yíngguāng shèyǐng 〈名〉 fluorescence photography

〖～素〗 yíngguāngsù 〈名〉 ❶ [化学] fluoresceine: ～钠 uranine; sodium fluoresceine ‖ ～钠黄 uranine yellow ❷ [生化] luciferin: ～酶 luciferase

〖～学〗 yíngguāngxué 〈名〉 [光学] fluoroscopy

〖～颜料〗 yíngguāng yánliào 〈名〉 [化学] fluorescent pigment

〖～照明设备〗 yíngguāng zhàomíng shèbèi 〈名〉 fluorescent lighting fixture

【荧惑】 yínghuò ❶ 〈动〉〈书〉 bewilder; confuse ❷ 〈名〉〈旧〉 Mars

〖～人心〗 yínghuò-rénxīn 〈熟〉 confuse people's mind; bewilder the people: 他们企图用流言～,结果却暴露了他们自己的本来面目。They attempted to deceive the minds of the people with lies. Consequently, they only exposed their own true features.

【荧屏】 yíngpíng 〈名〉 ❶ ＝ 荧光屏 yíngguāngpíng ❷ television: 这部电视连续剧下周将在～上再次和大家见面。This TV serial will be back on your screens next week.

【荧荧】 yíngyíng 〈形〉 (of stars, lights, etc) twinkling; glim*mering*

盈 yíng
❶ 〈动〉 be full of; be filled with: 她眼泪～眶。Her eyes filled with tears. ⇨恶贯满～ ❷ 〈动〉 have a surplus of: ⇨～利; ～余 ❸ 〈形〉 well-developed; full and round: 体态丰～ have a full figure ‖ 月亮已～。The moon is 15 days old.

【盈亏】 yíngkuī 〈动〉 ❶ wax and wane: 月亮每个月～一次。The moon waxes and wanes each month ❷ loss and gain; surplus or deficit: 该公司上年度不盈不亏。Last year the company only just broke even: ⇨自负～

〖～平衡点〗 yíngkuī pínghéngdiǎn 〈名〉 break-even point

〖～责任制〗 yíngkuī zérènzhì 〈名〉 system of responsibility for profits and losses

【盈利】 yínglì 〈动〉 profit; gain: ～型企业 profit-making enterprise

〖～指数〗 yínglì zhǐshù 〈名〉 profitability index

【盈篇累牍】 yíngpiān-lěidú 〈熟〉 *at great length; lengthy and tedious/prolix; voluminous*

【盈千累万】 yíngqiān-lěiwàn 〈熟〉 thousands upon thousands; myriad; numerous: 参观展览的人～。Thousands upon thousands of people were visiting the exhibition.

【盈盈】 yíngyíng 〈形〉 ❶ clear; limpid: 荷叶上露珠～。The lotus leaves glittered with all their pearls of dew. ‖ 溪水～。The stream is limpid. ❷ delicate; dainty: ～顾盼 look about daintly/gracefully ❸ brimming over: 喜气～ brimming over with happiness ❹ *graceful; lissom; lithe*: ～起舞 dancing gracefully

【盈余】 yíngyú 〈动〉 surplus; profit: 积累～ accumulate a surplus ‖ 略有～ have a small favourable balance ‖ ～两千元 have a surplus of 2,000 *yuan* ‖ 充足的～资金 ample surplus ‖ 国际收支方面的～ positive residual in the balance of payments ‖ 企业～ surplus of an enterprise ‖ 增值～ surplus from/on appreciation ‖ 资本～ capital surplus ‖ 这家铺子营业有～。The store is running in the black.

〖～结余〗 yíngyú jiéyú 〈名〉 active balance

〖～账户〗 yíngyú zhànghù 〈名〉 surplus account

〖～资金〗 yíngyú zījīn 〈名〉 surplus fund

〖～总额〗 yíngyú zǒng'é 〈名〉 total net earning/profit

莹 yíng
〈书〉 ❶ 〈形〉 lustrous and transparent ❷ 〈名〉 jade-like stone

【莹白】 yíngbái 〈形〉 shining and white

【莹澈】 yíngchè 〈形〉 sparkling and crystal: ～的露珠 sparkling dewdrops

【莹洁】 yíngjié 〈形〉 shining and clear

【莹莹】 yíngyíng 〈形〉 sparkling and glistening: 泪水～ eyes are glistening with tears

萤 yíng
〈名〉 firefly; glowworm; lightning bug

【萤火虫】 yínghuǒchóng 〈名〉 firefly; glowworm; lightning bug/beetle

【萤石】 yíngshí 〈名〉 fluorite; fluorspar

营 yíng
❶ 〈名〉 enclosing walls; barracks; *camps*: ⇨安～; 拔～; 露～ ❷ 〈名〉 battalion: ～部 battalion headquarters ❸ 〈动〉 build; construct: ⇨～建; ～造 ❹ 〈动〉 operate; manage; run: ⇨～销; 经～ ❺ 〈动〉 seek; strive for: ⇨～救

【营办】 yíngbàn 〈动〉 handle; manage; undertake

【营地】 yíngdì 〈名〉 campsite; camping ground

【营房】 yíngfáng 〈名〉 barracks: 回～ return to quarters

【营火】 yínghuǒ 〈名〉 campfire

〖～会〗 yínghuǒhuì 〈名〉 campfire party

【营建】 yíngjiàn 〈动〉 construct; build: ～校舍 construct a school building

【营救】 yíngjiù 〈动〉 succour; rescue; save: ～脱险 rescue (sb) from danger ‖ ～人质 rescue a hostage ‖ 安排～ arrange for the rescue (of) ‖ 实施～ carry out/effect/make/mount a rescue ‖ ～方案 rescue plan

〖～行动〗 yíngjiù xíngdòng 〈名〉 rescue operation: 发起～ mount a rescue operation

【营垒】 yínglěi 〈名〉 ❶ barracks and the enclosing walls: 离开～ break out of camps ‖ 设立～ set up camps ❷ camp: 反动派～ reactionary camp ‖ 党内极端右翼分子～ extreme right-wing camp of the party ‖ 社会主义～ socialist camp

【营利】 yínglì 〈动〉 seek profits: 为～而做某事 do sth for profit ‖ ～性活动 profit-making activities

【营盘】 yíngpán 〈名〉〈旧〉 military camp; barracks

【营生】 yíngshēng ❶ 〈动〉 earn as a living; make a living/livelihood: 靠稿费～ earn a living as a writer ❷ 〈名〉〈方〉 job: 找个～ look for a job

【营收】 yíngshōu 〈名〉 business income; turnover: 对服务业的～有益 be beneficial to the business income of the service industry

【营私】 yíngsī 〈动〉 seek private gain; feather one's nest

〖～舞弊〗 yíngsī-wǔbì 〈熟〉 engage in fraud for selfish ends; foul play; practise graft: 各种～行为 various malpractices ‖ 对那些～,违法乱纪的人应该依法查处。Those who engage in embez-

zlement and malpratice and violate law and discipline should be dealt with according to the law. ‖ 他觉得什么事都可以～，有银子就可以买到官，甚至赎出命来。He felt that a little corruption could go a long way. Money could be used to purchase a post or even to buy your own life back. ‖ 有一些～的迹象，但没有线索。There was some evidence of foul play but no clue.

【营销】 yíngxiāo 〈名〉 marketing: ～观念 marking notion ‖ ～专家 marketer

〖～策略〗 yíngxiāo cèlüè 〈名〉 *marketing strategy*

〖～管理〗 yíngxiāo guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 marketing management

〖～学〗 yíngxiāoxué 〈名〉 marketing

〖～员〗 *yíngxiāoyuán* 〈名〉 *salesman*

〖～组合〗 yíngxiāo zǔhé 〈名〉 marketing mix

【营养】 yíngyǎng 〈名〉 nutrition; nourishment: 补充平时的～ supplement one's diet (with) ‖ 富有～ be nutritious ‖ 改善～ improve nutrition ‖ 获得～ get/obtain nourishment (from) ‖ 缺乏～ lack nutrition ‖ 摄取～ take nourishment ‖ 提供～ give nourishment (to); provide good nutrition ‖ 严重缺乏～ be badly/severely/seriously under nourishment ‖ 增加～ improve the nutrition; have additional nutrients ‖ ～丰富 be highly nutritious; be very nourishing ‖ 充足的～ adequate nutrition ‖ 富于～的饮食 diet rich in nutrients ‖ 牛奶和鸡蛋～丰富。Milk and eggs provide good nutrition.

〖～比率〗 yíngyǎng bǐlǜ 〈名〉 nutritive ratio

〖～病〗 yíngyǎngbìng 〈名〉 trophonosis; trophopathy

〖～钵〗 yíngyǎngbō 〈名〉[农业] feeding block; nutritive bowl

〖～不良〗 yíngyǎng bùliáng ❶〈名〉 dystrophy ❷〈动〉 suffer from malnutrition: ～性闭经 malnutritional amenorrhea ‖ ～性水肿 nutritional edema

〖～餐〗 yíngyǎngcān 〈名〉 nutritious food

〖～繁殖〗 yíngyǎng fánzhí 〈名〉[植物] vegetative multiplication

〖～过剩〗 yíngyǎng guòshèng 〈名〉 excessive nutrition; supernutrition

〖～核〗 yíngyǎnghé 〈名〉 trophic nucleus

〖～级〗 yíngyǎngjí 〈名〉 trophic level

〖～价值〗 yíngyǎng jiàzhí 〈名〉 nutritional/nutritive value: ～高 *be of high nutritive value* ‖ 烧煮蔬菜会降低其～。Cooking vegetables reduces their nutritional value.

〖～结构〗 yíngyǎng jiégòu 〈名〉[生态] trophic structure

〖～链〗 yíngyǎngliàn ＝ 食物链 *shíwùliàn*

〖～品〗 yíngyǎngpǐn 〈名〉 nutrient: 服用～ take nourishment

〖～缺乏病〗 yíngyǎng quēfábìng 〈名〉[医学] deficiency disease

〖～神经机能病〗 yíngyǎng shénjīng jīnéngbìng 〈名〉[医学] trophoneurosis

〖～师〗 yíngyǎngshī 〈名〉 dietitian; dietician; nutritionist

〖～失调〗 yíngyǎng shītiáo 〈名〉 nutritional disturbance

〖～食品〗 yíngyǎng shípǐn 〈名〉 health food; nutriment

〖～霜〗 yíngyǎngshuāng 〈名〉 nourishing cream

〖～素〗 yíngyǎngsù 〈名〉 nutrient

〖～物〗 yíngyǎngwù 〈名〉 nutritive substance: 含有～ contain nutrients ‖ 加入～ be fortified with nutrients ‖ 吸收～ absorb nutrients

〖～性贫血〗 yíngyǎngxìng pínxuè 〈名〉[医学] nutritional/deficiency anemia

〖～性水肿〗 yíngyǎngxìng shuǐzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] nutritional edema; trophedema

〖～性消瘦〗 yíngyǎngxìng xiāoshòu 〈名〉[医学] hypoalimentational emaciation

〖～学〗 yíngyǎngxué 〈名〉 trophology; nutriology: ～专家 nutritionist

〖～液〗 yíngyǎngyè 〈名〉[植物] nutrient solution

〖～元素〗 yíngyǎng yuánsù 〈名〉 nutritive element

〖～状况〗 yíngyǎng zhuàngkuàng 〈名〉 nutritional status

〖～作用〗 yíngyǎng zuòyòng 〈名〉 nutritive function

【营业】 *yíngyè* 〈动〉 do business: 开始～ open business; begin doing business ‖ 恢复正常～ reopen for business as normal ‖ 扩展～ extend/expand one's business ‖ 停止～ close business; shut up business; put up the shutters (for) ‖ 暂停～ suspend the business ‖ ～部 division of business; sales department ‖ ～淡季 dull/slack season in business ‖ ～费用 working costs ‖ ～利润 trading profit ‖ ～面积 commercial space ‖ ～年度 business fiscal year ‖ 我们今天照常～。We are open for business as usual today. ‖ 这家公司不久就要开张～了。The company will soon begin operations.

〖～额〗 yíngyè'é 〈名〉 business volume; sales; turnover: 增加～ increase turnovers ‖ 年～ annual sales volume ‖ 日～ day's takings; daily sales ‖ ～大减。Business has dropped a great deal.

〖～范围〗 yíngyè fànwéi 〈名〉 business scope: 扩大～ expand the scope of business; extend one's business

〖～亏损〗 yíngyè kuīsǔn 〈名〉 trading loss

〖～时间〗 yíngyè shíjiān 〈名〉 business hours; opening hours: 商店～ *shop hours*

〖～收入〗 yíngyè shōurù 〈名〉 business income; turnover

〖～税〗 yíngyèshuì 〈名〉 business tax; transaction tax; turnover tax; sales tax: 交纳～ pay one's sales/business taxes

〖～所〗 yíngyèsuǒ 〈名〉 business office

〖～项目〗 yíngyè xiàngmù 〈名〉 business item

〖～许可证〗 yíngyè xǔkězhèng 〈名〉 business permit

〖～员〗 yíngyèyuán 〈名〉 shop employee; shop assistant: 女～ saleslady; salesgirl; saleswoman

〖～账〗 yíngyèzhàng 〈名〉 account of business

〖～执照〗 yíngyè zhízhào 〈名〉 business licence/permit: 持有～ hold a business permit/licence ‖ 办理～ take out a business permit/licence

〖～制度〗 yíngyè zhìdù 〈名〉 system of operation

〖～资本〗 yíngyè zīběn 〈名〉 working capital

〖～总额〗 yíngyè zǒng'é 〈名〉 business sales

【营运】 yíngyùn 〈动〉 ❶ (of vehicles, ships, airliners, etc) operate: 飞机的穿梭～ shuttle services of airliners ‖ 这条新船即将投入～。This new ship will soon go into operation. ❷ run/manage/do business: 建立权责明确的国有资产管理、监督和～体系 establish well-defined state assets management, supervision and operation power and responsibility system

【营造】 yíngzào 〈动〉 construct; build: ～安乐窝 build oneself a comfortable nest ‖ ～防风林 plant windbreak forest ‖ ～房屋 construct houses ‖ ～节日气氛 produce a holiday atmosphere

〖～尺〗 yíngzàochǐ 〈量〉 standard *chi* of the Qing Dynasty [equal to 0.32 metre]

〖～师〗 yíngzàoshī 〈名〉 master builder

〖～学〗 *yíngzàoxué* 〈名〉 *tectonics; science of building*

〖～业〗 yíngzàoyè 〈名〉 building industry

【营寨】 yíngzhài 〈名〉〈旧〉 barracks; military camp: 偷袭～ launch a surprise attack on a military camp

【营长】 yíngzhǎng 〈名〉 battalion commander

【营帐】 yíngzhàng 〈名〉 tent: 搭～ pitch a tent; put up a tent

萦

yíng 〈动〉〈书〉 entangle; encompass: 琐事～身 be preoccupied with trivial matters; get bogged down in trivialities; be occupied with trivialities

【萦怀】 yínghuái 〈动〉 occupy one's mind; linger in one's mind: 离思～ homesickness occupying one's mind ‖ 此事使人梦寐～。Even in one's dream one is unable to forget it.

【萦回】 yínghuí 〈动〉 hover; linger: ～脑际 haunt one's memory; linger in one's mind

【萦念】 yíngniàn 〈动〉 think of; long for; miss; be concerned for

【萦绕】 yíngrào 〈动〉 haunt; hover; linger: ～耳际 linger in one's ears ‖ ～心头 hover in one's mind; stay in one's mind ‖ 那支新曲子一直～在我的脑海。I've always had that new tune on the brain. ‖ 乐音～。The melody lingers. ‖ 他心头～着疑虑。The doubt lingers in his mind.

【萦系】 yíngxì 〈动〉 be preoccupied with; be obsessed with: 思乡之念～他的心头。He had an obsession for home.

楹

yíng ❶〈名〉 principal columns/pillars of a hall ❷〈量〉〈书〉 room

【楹联】 yínglián 〈名〉 couplet written on scrolls and hung on *the pillars of a hall*; antithetical couplet (written on scrolls, etc)

滢

yíng 〈形〉〈书〉 *crystal clear; limpid*

蝇

yíng 〈名〉 fly; housefly: 灭～ kill a fly ‖ ～传播的疾病 *fly-borne disease*

【蝇毒】 yíngdú 〈名〉[化学] coumaphos

〖～磷〗 yíngdúlín ＝ 蝇毒 yíngdú

【蝇虎】 yínghǔ 〈名〉 fly-eating spider
【蝇利蜗名】 yínglì-wōmíng 〈熟〉 petty gains and worldly fame: 计较～ be concerned for petty gains and worldly fame
【蝇量级】 yíngliàngjí 〈名〉[体育] flyweight
【蝇卵】 yíngluǎn 〈名〉 flyblow's egg
【蝇媒植物】 yíngméi zhíwù 〈名〉[植物] myiophilous plants
【蝇拍】 yíngpāi 〈名〉 flyswatter; flyflap
【蝇蛆病】 yíngqūbìng 〈名〉 myiasis
【蝇甩儿】 yíngshuǎir 〈名〉〈方〉 horsetail whisk
【蝇头】 yíngtóu 〈形〉 small as the head of a fly; tiny: 为～琐事争吵 quarrel over trivial matters hardly worth mentioning
〖～小楷〗 yíngtóu xiǎokǎi 〈名〉 small characters of the size of a fly's head—*very small hand-written characters*; *miniscule hand-*written characters; microscopic script
〖～小利〗 yíngtóu-xiǎolì 〈熟〉 fly's head of profit—pittance of profit; petty profit: 追逐～ seek petty profits
【蝇蕈碱】 yíngxùnjiǎn 〈名〉[化学] *muscarine*
【蝇蕈素】 yíngxùnsù 〈名〉 amanitin
【蝇营狗苟】 yíngyíng-gǒugǒu 〈熟〉 ingratiate oneself with someone to gain one's ends; seek personal gain shamelessly
【蝇蛹】 yíngyǒng ＝ 蝇卵 yíngluǎn
【蝇子】 yíngzi 〈名〉〈口〉 fly; housefly

潆 yíng 〈形〉〈书〉(of moving water) circuitous
【潆洄】 yínghuí 〈动〉(of current) swirl
【潆绕】 yíngrào 〈动〉(of current) hover; linger; go round and round; wind: 小溪～ winding stream

赢 yíng 〈动〉❶ gain (profit); make profit; profit: ➪～利; ～余 ❷ (in gambling or in a match) win; gain; win a victory: ～了一场球 win a ball game ‖ 和他下棋我总是能～。I can always beat him at chess. ‖ 他十有八九要～。The odds are ten to one that he will win. ‖ 他～走了所有的奖品。He carried off all the awards. ‖ 我从未想到过他会～。I never for a moment thought he'd win. ‖ 我们队差点～了。Our team was only a whisker away from victory. ❸ achieve; win; gain; get: ➪～得
【赢得】 yíngdé 〈动〉 win; gain: ～爱情 win sb's love; gain sb's affection ‖ ～比赛/观众/喝彩/奖牌 win the match/audience/applause/medal ‖ ～称赞 win/earn the plaudits ‖ ～独立 gain/attain independence ‖ ～好感 gain favour with sb; get into sb's good graces ‖ ～好名声 win a good name/reputation ‖ ～好评 win the good opinion (of) ‖ ～荣誉 gain/reap/win laurels; win great honour ‖ ～声誉 attain reputation ‖ ～胜利 score a victory; carry off the palm; gain/win/score a victory ‖ ～时间 gain time; buy time ‖ ～同情 enlist one's sympathy ‖ ～勋章 win a medal ‖ ～支持 muster up/gain support (for) ‖ ～主动 win initiative ‖ ～尊敬 win respect ‖ 她靠工作努力为自己～一席之地。By her hard work she won a place for herself.
【赢家】 yíngjia 〈名〉 winner [in gambling, a match, etc]
【赢利】 yínglì ❶〈名〉 profit; gain: 创造～ create profit ‖ 获得～ clear/earn/make/turn a profit ‖ 削减～ cut profits ‖ 增加～ improve profitability; increase profits ‖ 转入～ move into profit ‖ ～公司/企业 profitable company/enterprise; profit-earning company/enterprise ‖ ～活动 profit-making activities ‖ ～贸易 advantageous trade; profitable trade ‖ ～能力 profitability ‖ 股票～ premium on capital stock ‖ 连续的～ consecutive earnings ❷〈动〉 profit; make a profit; earn: 开始～ come/get out of the red ‖ ～五千元 net/make a profit of 5,000 *yuan* ‖ 他们去年～数百万。They made millions in profits last year.
〖～股〗 yínglìgǔ 〈名〉 bonus dividend; bonus stock
〖～率〗 yínglìlǜ 〈名〉 rate of profit
【赢面】 yíngmiàn 〈名〉 chance to win: ～大 have a good chance to win ‖ ～小 have a poor/slim/small chance to win
【赢余】 yíngyú ＝ 盈余 yíngyú

瀛 yíng 〈名〉〈书〉 sea; ocean: ➪东～
【瀛海】 yínghǎi 〈名〉〈书〉 sea; ocean
【瀛寰】 yínghuán 〈名〉〈书〉 whole world

yǐng

颖 yǐng 〈书〉❶〈名〉 glume; grain husk: ➪～果 ❷〈名〉 tip (as of a writing brush); point ❸〈形〉 outstanding; clever: ➪～悟; 聪～ ❹〈形〉 out of the ordinary: ➪～异; 新～
【颖果】 yǐngguǒ 〈名〉[植物] caryopsis
【颖慧】 yǐnghuì 〈形〉〈书〉(of a teenager) clever; bright; intelligent: 天资～ born with exceptional intelligence
【颖枯病】 yǐngkūbìng 〈名〉 glume blight
【颖片】 yǐngpiàn 〈名〉[植物] glume
【颖悟】 yǐngwù 〈形〉〈书〉(of a teenager) clever; bright
【颖异】 yǐngyì 〈形〉〈书〉❶ brilliant ❷ queer; strange; new and unique: 设计～ original and unique in design

影 yǐng ❶〈名〉 shadow: ➪～子; 剪～; 皮～戏; 投～ ❷〈名〉 reflection; image: ➪～像; 倒～ ❸〈名〉 trace; sign; vague impression: 忘得连～儿都没了 clean forget sth ❹〈名〉 photograph; picture: ➪合～; 留～; 摄～ ❺〈动〉 copy; trace: ➪～写 ❻〈动〉 photoprint ❼〈名〉 shadow play ❽〈名〉 motion picture; movie; film: ➪电～; 息～ ❾〈动〉〈方〉 hide
【影壁】 yǐngbì 〈名〉❶ screen wall (facing the gate inside a traditional Chinese courtyard) ❷ ＝ 照壁 zhàobì ❸ wall with carved murals
【影钞善本】 yǐngchāo shànběn 〈动〉 write the copy of a good book by following the pattern
【影带】 yǐngdài 〈名〉❶[天文] shadow bands ❷ video cassette; videotape; video
【影帝】 yǐngdì 〈名〉 movie king
【影调】 yǐngdiào 〈名〉[摄影] tone
〖～摹演〗 yǐngdiào móyǎn 〈名〉[摄影] tone reproduction
〖～析离〗 yǐngdiào xīlí 〈名〉[摄影] tone separation
【影碟】 yǐngdié 〈名〉〈方〉 video disc; VCD (visual compact disc): 激光～ compact video disc
〖～机〗 yǐngdiéjī 〈名〉〈方〉 VCD player: 数字式～ digital video disc player; DVD player
【影格儿】 yǐnggér 〈名〉 model character sheet placed under sheer paper for calligraphy; copy-slip for tracing over
【影后】 yǐnghòu 〈名〉 movie queen
【影集】 yǐngjí 〈名〉 photograph/picture/photo album: 看～ look over a photograph album
【影界】 yǐngjiè 〈名〉 film circles; world of film makers: 跻身～ get into films ‖ 投身～ launch out into films ‖ ～名人 celebrity of the screen
【影剧】 yǐngjù 〈名〉 movie and drama
〖～界〗 yǐngjùjiè 〈名〉 film and drama circles
〖～院〗 yǐngjùyuàn 〈名〉 theatre
【影楼】 yǐnglóu 〈名〉 photo studio; portrait studio: 在～拍艺术照 take some artistic pictures at a photo studio
【影迷】 yǐngmí 〈名〉 film/movie fan
【影片儿】 yǐngpiānr 〈名〉〈口〉 film; movie
【影片】 yǐngpiàn 〈名〉❶ film; copy; cinefilm: 倒回～ rewind the film ‖ 粘接～ splice a film ‖ 装～ insert/load a film ❷ film; movie: 一部～ a film ‖ 导演～ make/direct a film ‖ 放/上映～ project/show/screen a film ‖ 发行～ release a film ‖ 剪辑～ edit a film ‖ 禁演一部～ ban a film ‖ 拍摄～ make/shoot a film ‖ 评论～ review a film ‖ 删剪～中性暴露的镜头 cut from the film the scenes showing sex ‖ 审查～ censor a film ‖ 摄制～ produce a film ‖ 译制～ dub a film ‖ 展出～ display/exhibit a film ‖ 制作～ make/produce a movie ‖ 为～配乐 do a film score ‖ 彩色～ colour film ‖ 成人～ adult film; X-rated film ‖ 获奖～ prize-winning film ‖ 这部～在北京举行首映。The film had its premiere at Beijing.
〖～穿孔机〗 yǐngpiàn chuānkǒngjī 〈名〉 cinefilm perforating machine
〖～发行〗 yǐngpiàn fāxíng 〈名〉 film distribution
〖～分析〗 yǐngpiàn fēnxī 〈名〉 film analysis
〖～剪辑〗 yǐngpiàn jiǎnjí 〈名〉 film clips
〖～解说词〗 yǐngpiàn jiěshuōcí 〈名〉 movie commentary
〖～库〗 yǐngpiànkù 〈名〉 film library
〖～拍摄〗 yǐngpiàn pāishè 〈名〉 film shooting
〖～润滑剂〗 yǐngpiàn rùnhuájì 〈名〉[摄影] film lubricant
〖～扫描〗 yǐngpiàn sǎomiáo 〈名〉[电子] film scanning
【影评】 yǐngpíng 〈名〉 film/movie/motion-picture review: 写～ write a film/movie/motion-picture review; review a film
〖～人〗 yǐngpíngrén 〈名〉 movie critic
【影区】 yǐngqū 〈名〉[物理] shadow/dead zone
【影赛】 yǐngsài 〈名〉 photographic competition

【影射】 yǐngshè 〈动〉 allude (to); insinuate: 有意～ make a pointed allusion (to)

〖～文学〗 yǐngshè wénxué 〈名〉 literature of innuendoes

【影声媒介】 yǐngshēng méijiè 〈名〉[摄影] audiovisual media

【影视】 yǐngshì 〈名〉 film and television: ～暴力 movie and television violence ‖ ～歌三栖明星 star of screen, video and vocal music ‖ ～新秀 new film and TV star

〖～光盘〗 yǐngshì guāngpán 〈名〉 video CD; compact video disc; CD-video; CDV

〖～节目〗 yǐngshì jiémù 〈名〉 movie and television programme

〖～界〗 yǐngshìjiè 〈名〉 film and TV circles: ～名人 celebrity of the screen

〖～配音〗 yǐngshì pèiyīn 〈名〉 sound-dubbing for movies and television

【影坛】 yǐngtán 〈名〉 movie circles: ～新秀 new star in the movie circles

【影纹布】 yǐngwénbù 〈名〉[纺织] jaspé

【影戏】 yǐngxì 〈名〉 ❶ leather-silhouette show; shadow play ❷ 〈方〉 film; movie

【影响】 yǐngxiǎng ❶〈动〉 affect; influence; impinge: ～大局 affect the overall situation ‖ ～工作 interfere with sb's work ‖ ～工程进度 hold up the project ‖ ～健康 affect health ‖ ～经济发展 hold up the growth of the economy ‖ ～情绪 influence one's moods ‖ ～全局 affect the whole situation ‖ ～群众积极性 chill/dampen the enthusiasm of the masses ‖ ～热情 overshadow/chill/dampen the enthusiasm ‖ ～人心 have impact on popular feelings ‖ ～生活 *impinge upon sb's life* ‖ ～士气 affect the morale ‖ ～思想/行为 mould the thoughts/actions of ‖ ～威信 undermine one's prestige ‖ ～效果 spoil the effect (of) ‖ ～一代人 influence a generation ‖ ～舆论 mould/shape public opinion ‖ ～质量 impair the quality ‖ 这件丑闻会～你的事业。This scandal may prejudice your career. ❷〈名〉 influence; effect; impact: 摆脱～ escape sb's influence ‖ 保持～ retain influence (over) ‖ 产生～ make an impact (on); have repercussions on/for; have an impact (on) ‖ 淡化～ cool off the effect ‖ 对…没有～ cut no ice with sb ‖ 抵制～ withstand influences ‖ 抵消～ offset/counteract/*curb/neutralize* sb's influence ‖ 防止不良～ avert evil influence ‖ 减轻～ weaken the effect ‖ 扩大/扩散～ widen one's influence; radiate/extend influence ‖ 排除～ exclude influences ‖ 散布～ shed an influence ‖ 施加～ *exert/exercise/wield an influence* (on) ‖ 受～ be subject to influences ‖ 挽回～ redeem oneself (for) ‖ 消除坏～ efface/remove the bad influence ‖ 削弱～ weaken/reduce the influence ‖ 对…有～ have an influence (on) ‖ ～深远 have a far-reaching influence ‖ 经济～ economic impact ‖ 多方的～ many influences ‖ 恶劣～ bad/baleful/baneful/poisonous influence ‖ 深远的～ far-reaching repercussions ‖ 外来～ alien influences ‖ 直接～ direct impact ‖ 经常调换老师对教学质量有不利～。Constant reshuffles of teaching staff bear unfavourable influences on the quality of teaching. ‖ 他对孩子造成了不良～。He was a *bad influence* on children. ‖ 我们不能不受环境的～。We are not immune to the influences around us. ❸〈形〉 hearsay; gossipy: 模糊～之谈 speaking from hearsay

〖～函数〗 yǐngxiǎng hánshù 〈名〉[工程] *influence function*

〖～线〗 yǐngxiǎngxiàn 〈名〉[力学] influence line

【影像】 yǐngxiàng 〈名〉 ❶ portrait ❷ image ❸ silhouette; icon

〖～布景〗 yǐngxiàng bùjǐng 〈名〉 video scene

〖～艺术〗 yǐngxiàng yìshù 〈名〉 art of photo-taking

【影协】 yǐngxié 〈名〉〈简称〉 China Film Association ⇨中国电影家协会

【影写】 yǐngxiě 〈动〉 ❶ make a tracing of; trace ❷ make an exact copy of a rare book

〖～本〗 yǐngxiěběn 〈名〉 facsimile reproduction

【影星】 yǐngxīng 〈名〉 *film/movie star*: 超级～ movie superstar ‖ ～剧照 movie-star still

【影眼】 yǐngyǎn 〈名〉 best part of a film

【影印】 yǐngyìn 〈动〉[印刷] photolithograph; print by photo-offset: ～书/文件 photocopy a book/document ‖ ～珍本书籍 photolithograph rare books

〖～版〗 yǐngyìnbǎn 〈名〉 process plate

〖～本〗 yǐngyìnběn 〈名〉 photo-offset copy; facsimile

〖～机〗 yǐngyìnjī 〈名〉 Xerox machine; copying machine

〖～件〗 yǐngyìnjiàn 〈名〉 photographic reproductions; photo copy; photostatic copy: 提供毕业证的～ present the photocopy/photoduplicate of the diploma ‖ 合同的～ xerox of the contract

〖～制版〗 yǐngyìn zhìbǎn 〈名〉 photomechanical process

【影影绰绰】 yǐngyǐng-chuòchuò 〈形〉 vague; dim; indistinct: 船在雾中～。*The ship was just a blur in the fog.* ‖ 雾罩山水，～。Mist canopied the landscape. ‖ 雾中我们可以～看到摩天大楼的轮廓。The skyscraper was a vague shape in the fog.

【影院】 yǐngyuàn 〈名〉 cinema; movie house: 多厅～ movieplexes ‖ 12厅～ cinema twelveplex ⇨家庭～

【影业】 yǐngyè 〈名〉 film/movie industry: ～大亨 mogul of the movie industry

【影展】 yǐngzhǎn 〈名〉 ❶ photo exhibition ❷ film fair; movie/film festival

【影子】 yǐngzi 〈名〉 ❶ shadow: 投下～ cast/produce/throw a shadow ‖ 太阳落山时，树的～就变长了。As the sun set, the tree's shadow lengthened. ❷ reflection: 倒映在湖中的～ reflections in the lake ❸ vague impression: 那件事我连点儿～也记不得了。I do not have *the vaguest recollection of it*. ❹ *vestige*: 跑得连～都看不见 run out of sight ‖ 整天不见某人的～ never catch a glimpse of a person the whole day; find no vestiges of sb's presence ‖ 此后我们连他的～也没有看到。We haven't seen hide or hair of him since then.

〖～价格〗 yǐngzi jiàgé 〈名〉 shadow price

〖～内阁〗 yǐngzi nèigé 〈名〉 shadow cabinet

〖～项目〗 yǐngzi xiàngmù 〈名〉 phantom project—project still on the drawing board

〖～照片〗 yǐngzi zhàopiàn 〈名〉[摄影] shadowgraph

【影踪】 yǐngzōng ＝ 踪影 zōngyǐng

瘿 yǐng

〈名〉 ❶ [医学] goitre ❷ [植物] gall; cecidium

【瘿病】 yǐngbìng 〈名〉[中医] *goitre*

【瘿虫】 yǐngchóng 〈名〉[动物] gall insect

【瘿蜂】 yǐngfēng 〈名〉 cynipid; gall wasp

【瘿花】 yǐnghuā 〈名〉[植物] gall flower

【瘿瘤】 yǐngliú 〈名〉[中医] goitre and tumour

【瘿生物学】 yǐngshēngwùxué 〈名〉 cecidiology

【瘿蚊】 yǐngwén 〈名〉 gall midge; gallfly; gall gnat

【瘿蚜】 yǐngyá 〈名〉[动物] gall aphid

yìng

应 yìng

〈动〉 ❶ answer; respond to; echo: ～他本人的要求他被调到别的部门去了。He was transferred to another department at his own request. ‖ 歌唱家～听众要求又唱了三首歌。The singer gave three encores. ‖ 我们回来时敲门没人～。No one answered our knocks when we returned. / We got no response to our tapping when we came back. ⇨答～；响～；一呼百～ ❷ grant; accept: ⇨～聘；～邀；有求必～ ❸ suit: ⇨得心～手；～时 ❹ deal with; cope with: ⇨～变；～接不暇 ❺ come true; be confirmed: 今天的事可真～了他的话。What happened today really confirmed what he had said. ⇨～验

⇨yīng

【应变】 yìngbiàn ❶〈动〉 meet an emergency/contingency: ～措施 emergency measure ⇨随机～ ❷〈名〉[物理] strain: 计算桥梁的～和应力 calculate *the strain and stress of a bridge*

〖～能力〗 yìngbiàn nénglì 〈名〉 capacity to handle change: 有～ show ready adaptability

【应承】 yìngchéng 〈动〉 agree (to do sth); promise; consent: 点头～ respond by a nod ‖ 满口～ make profuse promises ‖ 做不了的事就不要～。Don't make promises you can't keep. / You can't promise the moon/earth. ‖ 这事可是你一口～下来要干的。This is what you agreed to do without hesitation.

【应酬】 yìngchou ❶〈动〉 engage in social activities; treat with courtesy: 忙于～ be busy with social activities ‖ 善于～ be skilled *in social communications* ‖ ～几句 exchange a few polite words ‖ ～信件 courtesy letters ‖ 他只是为～偶尔吸烟。He smokes only an occasional ceremonial cigarrete. ❷〈名〉 social engagement (eg birthday party, dinner party, etc): 今天晚上我有个～。I have a dinner party to attend tonight.

〖～话〗 yìngchouhuà 〈名〉 phatic communion; hollow compliments; polite words: 互相说～ exchange a few polite words

【应从】 yìngcóng 〈动〉 agree: 父亲温和地点头～了我的要求。

Father quietly nodded his consent to my requests.

【应答】 yìngdá ❶〈动〉reply; answer: ～敏捷 be quick at repartee‖别人叫你时你要～。You have to answer to your name. ❷〈名〉[通信] reply; response

〖～灯〗 yìngdádēng 〈名〉answer lamp

〖～电话机〗 yìngdá diànhuàjī 〈名〉answerphone; answering machine

〖～电码〗 yìngdá diànmǎ 〈名〉[通信] answer-back code

〖～如流〗 yìngdá-rúliú 〈熟〉reply readily and fluently; answer questions without a hitch

〖～信号〗 yìngdá xìnhào 〈名〉[通信] answering signal

【应敌】 yìngdí 〈动〉cope/deal with the enemy; contend/reckon with/fight the enemy: ～计划 battle plan

【应点】 yìngdiǎn ＝应典 yìngdiǎn

【应典】 yìngdiǎn 〈动〉〈方〉practise what one preaches; carry out one's words

【应对】 yìngduì 〈动〉❶ reply; answer: 善于巧妙地～ be good at repartee ❷ respond; make a response: 这并非被动的～。This is not at all a passive response.

〖～才能〗 yìngduì cáinéng 〈名〉gift of repartee

〖～如流〗 yìngduì-rúliú 〈熟〉reply readily and fluently; answer questions without any hitch; replies flow like a stream

【应付】 yìngfu 〈动〉❶ deal/cope with; handle: ～考试 cram for an examination‖～紧急情况 deal with emergency‖～局面 cope with/meet the situation‖～困难 contend with difficulties‖～需要 cope with requirements‖～意外事故 meet accidental contingencies‖灵活～ rise to the occasion; deal wisely with‖善于～ be good at handling‖难～的顾客 difficult customer‖工作多得我～不过来。There was more work than I could cope with.‖如果你同时参加所有考试,你可能～不了。If you take all these examinations at the same time, you'll probably be biting off more than you can chew.‖他们～不下去了。They can no longer cope/manage. ❷ do sth perfunctorily; go through the motions: ～工作 do one's work perfunctorily; perform one's duty in a perfunctory way‖把客人～过去 handle/hoax a visitor in a routine manner‖～的态度 perfunctory attitude ❸ make do: 他们的计划不过是～一下眼前的问题。Their plans are only short-term.‖我们没有椅子坐,只能用旧箱子～一下。We had no chairs, so we had to make shift with old boxes.‖我这件T恤衫今年还可～过去。I'll make do with this T-shirt for this year.
⇨yìngfù

〖～裕如〗 yìngfu-yùrú ＝应付自如 yìngfu-zìrú

〖～自如〗 yìngfu-zìrú 〈熟〉handle with ease; be equal to the occasion; cope adequately (with): 对复杂的局面能～ handle complicated situations with ease‖任何局面都～ feel comfortable with all situations

【应和】 yìnghè 〈动〉echo; respond to: ～意见 echo an opinion‖同声～ respond with one voice

【应激】 yìngjī 〈名〉[医学] stress

〖～反应〗 yìngjī fǎnyìng 〈名〉[医学] fight-or-flight response; stress reaction

【应急】 yìngjí 〈动〉meet emergency: 满足～需要 meet sb's pressing need‖提供～电源 furnish emergency supplies of electric power‖供～时使用 for emergency use‖只在～时使用 use only in an emergency‖做好～准备 be prepared to suit the exigency‖～发电机/发动机/开关 emergency generator/engine/switch‖他只懂几句实用～的英语。He knows only a few words of everyday working English.

〖～拨款〗 yìngjí bōkuǎn 〈名〉contingency fund

〖～出口〗 yìngjí chūkǒu 〈名〉escape exit

〖～措施〗 yìngjí cuòshī 〈名〉expeditious/emergency measures: 一整套～ an emergency package‖采取～ make/take/adopt an emergency measure

〖～贷款〗 yìngjí dàikuǎn 〈名〉emergency loan: 二百万美元的～ bailout loan of $2 million

〖～灯〗 yìngjídēng 〈名〉emergency lamp: 备有～ have an emergency lamp

〖～电缆〗 yìngjí diànlǎn 〈名〉breakdown cable

〖～定位信标〗 yìngjí dìngwèi xìnbiāo 〈名〉[通信] crash locator beacon

〖～机场〗 yìngjí jīchǎng 〈名〉emergency airport

〖～计划〗 yìngjí jìhuà 〈名〉contingency plan: 批准～ approve a contingency plan‖制定～ draw up a contingency plan

〖～钱〗 yìngjíqián 〈名〉emergency fund/reserve; fund for emergency use

〖～伞〗 yìngjísǎn 〈名〉emergency parachute

〖～跳伞〗 yìngjí tiàosǎn 〈名〉[航空] bailout

〖～治疗〗 yìngjí zhìliáo 〈名〉field dressing (in the battle field)

〖～资金〗 yìngjí zījīn 〈名〉emergency fund

【应接不暇】 yìngjiē-bùxiá 〈熟〉❶ (of scenes) be more than one's eyes can take in: 一路上枝繁叶茂的春色使人～。The leafy beauties of springtime along the road were more than the eye could take in. ❷ have more visitors/businesses than one can attend to: 他电话多得～。He was inundated/swamped with telephone calls.‖这家商店顾客多得令其～。The store has more customers than it can take care of.

【应景】 yìngjǐng 〈动〉❶ do sth for the occasion; act for the sake of formality, politeness, etc: 你是真的想去呢,还是仅仅应个景? Do you really want to go or are you merely being amiable? ❷ be in season; be seasonable: ～果品 seasonal fruits

〖～诗〗 yìngjǐngshī 〈名〉occasional verse

【应举】 yìngjǔ 〈动〉〈旧〉take the imperial examination

【应考】 yìngkǎo 〈动〉take an examination; sit for an examination

【应力】 yìnglì 〈名〉[物理] stress; strain

【应卯】 yìngmǎo 〈动〉〈旧〉answer the roll call; sign upon arrival in the office

【应门】 yìngmén 〈动〉〈书〉serve as doorkeeper; answer the door

【应募】 yìngmù 〈动〉answer a call for recruits; enlist: ～从戎 enlist in the army

【应诺】 yìngnuò 〈动〉agree/promise to do sth: 连声～ make profuse promises

【应拍】 yìngpāi 〈动〉answer the bid; accept an offer at auction

【应聘】 yìngpìn 〈动〉apply for an advertised post; accept a job offer: 他～在我校执教一年。He accepted a contract to teach in our university for one year.‖销售部经理征聘秘书,欢迎～。Applications are invited for the post of secretary to the sales manager.‖这一工作不管男女均可～。The job is open to people of both sexes.

【应声】 yìngshēng 〈副〉at the sound of: ～而至 arrive at the sound‖～开门 answer the door; answer the doorbell‖他一按响汽车喇叭,前门就～而开。The front door opened to his hoot.‖他举起枪来,砰的一声,一名敌兵～倒下。He raised his gun, and bang, an enemy soldier bit the dust.‖一枪打去,猛兽～而倒。When the trigger was squeezed, the wild beast fell at the bang. / The wild beast fell at the bang of the gun.
⇨yìngshēng

〖～虫〗 yìngshēngchóng 〈名〉yes-man; echo

【应时】 yìngshí ❶〈形〉in season; seasonable: 供应～水果 supply fruits in season‖～蔬菜 vegetable of the season ❷〈形〉〈方〉adapted to times: 为了完成任务,他一连多日没吃过～饭。He was so occupied in his task as to neglect his meal for several days in succession. ❸〈副〉at once; immediately: 我脚底一滑,～就摔了个仰面朝天。My foot slipped and I fell flat on my back.

〖～辍景〗 yìngshí-chuòjǐng 〈熟〉be seasonable and timely

〖～服装〗 yìngshí fúzhuāng 〈名〉seasonable clothes

【应市】 yìngshì 〈动〉put sth on the market to meet the demands; come onto the market to meet the demands; accommodate the market: 大批水产品节前～。Large quantities of aquatic products will meet the market demands before the festival.‖用不了多久,一种会说话的手表就会～。A talking watch will shortly be on the market.

【应试】 yìngshì 〈动〉go in (up) for an exam; take an exam: 到场～ present oneself for an examination‖～技巧 examination skill

〖～教育〗 yìngshì jiàoyù 〈名〉examination-oriented education

【应税】 yìngshuì 〈动〉be subject to tax: ～商品 goods subject to tax

【应顺】 yìngshùn 〈动〉obey; act in accordance (with): ～多变的形势 adjust oneself to the changing circumstances‖～民心 act in accordance with the public wishes

【应诉】 yìngsù 〈动〉(of the defendant) defend oneself; respond to a charge

【应验】 yìngyàn 〈动〉come true; be confirmed; be fulfilled: 药方～了。The prescription for the disease is effective.‖他的话被

～了。His words were confirmed. ‖他的预言后来果然～了。His prophecy was later fulfilled. / His prophecy came (out) true later. / His prophecy proved to be true later.

【应邀】 yìngyāo 〈动〉accept an invitation: ～参加婚礼 be invited/asked to a wedding party ‖ ～出席会议 attend a meeting by invitation ‖ ～访问 pay a visit upon invitation ‖ ～赴宴 attend the banquet on/upon invitation ‖ ～入席 be invited to the table ‖ 她～唱了一首歌。She sang a song by request. ‖ 一年前我～去他们学校给学生作了一次演讲。A year ago, I had an invitation to go and talk to the students at their university.

【应用】 yìngyòng ❶〈动〉apply; use: ～新技术 apply new technology ‖ 得到广泛～ come into wide use; be widely used ‖ 推广～新方法 popularize the use of new methods ‖ ～范围很广 be of very wide application ‖ 把科学发现～于工业生产 apply/wed scientific discoveries to the industrial production ‖ 把知识～到实践中去 make practical application of the knowledge; put knowledge into practice; bring knowledge to bear ‖ 更广泛/有效地～计算机 make a more fruitful/universal use of computers ❷〈形〉applied: ⇨～数学; ～语言学

〖～程序〗 yìngyòng chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] application; application program: 运行～ run applications ‖ ～包 application package ‖ ～接口 application program interface ‖ ～快捷键 application shortcut key

〖～化学〗 yìngyòng huàxué 〈名〉applied chemistry

〖～技术人员〗 yìngyòng jìshù rényuán 〈名〉applied technologists

〖～技术卫星〗 yìngyòng jìshù wèixīng 〈名〉applications technology satellite

〖～解剖学〗 yìngyòng jiěpōuxué 〈名〉applied anatomy

〖～科学〗 yìngyòng kēxué 〈名〉applied science

〖～认识论〗 yìngyòng rènshilùn 〈名〉applied epistemology

〖～软件〗 yìngyòng ruǎnjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] application software

〖～软件包〗 yìngyòng ruǎnjiànbāo 〈名〉[计算机] application suite

〖～生态学〗 yìngyòng shēngtàixué 〈名〉applied ecology

〖～数学〗 yìngyòng shùxué 〈名〉applied mathematics

〖～卫星〗 yìngyòng wèixīng 〈名〉applications satellite

〖～文〗 yìngyòngwén 〈名〉practical writing

〖～物理学〗 yìngyòng wùlǐxué 〈名〉applied physics

〖～心理学〗 yìngyòng xīnlǐxué 〈名〉applied psychology

〖～研究〗 yìngyòng yánjiū 〈名〉❶[工程] applied research ❷[计算机] application study

〖～语言学〗 yìngyòng yǔyánxué 〈名〉applied linguistics

【应援】 yìngyuán 〈动〉respond to a call for help; come to sb's aid

【应允】 yìngyǔn 〈动〉consent: 立即～ consent with a ready answer ‖ 点头～ nod one's consent

【应运】 yìngyùn 〈动〉be in conformity with the times

〖～而生〗 yìngyùn'érshēng 〈熟〉emerge as the times demand/require

【应战】 yìngzhàn 〈动〉❶ meet an enemy attack; take up the glove: 仓促～ rashly accept battle ‖ 沉着～ meet the attack calmly ‖ 准备～ prepare an attack ❷ respond/rise to/take up a challenge; accept battle: 拒绝～ ignore a challenge

【应招】 yìngzhāo 〈动〉respond to a call for recruits/candidates

【应召】 yìngzhào 〈动〉〈书〉respond to a call/summons

〖～女郎〗 yìngzhào nǚláng 〈名〉call girl

【应诊】 yìngzhěn 〈动〉(of doctors) see patients: 外出～ be out to see a patient ‖ ～时间 appointment hours

【应征】 yìngzhēng 〈动〉❶ be recruited: 拒绝～ resist conscription ‖ ～入伍 be recruited into the army; be conscripted; enlist in the army; be called up for conscription; be mustered in; be drafted ❷ respond to a call for contributions to a publication: ～投稿 send a contribution at the editor's solicitation

〖～稿件〗 yìngzhēng gǎojiàn 〈名〉contributions to a periodical, etc at the editor's public invitation: 退还不采用～ return the unused contributions submitted at the editor's call

【应制】 yìngzhì 〈动〉〈旧〉write poems or essays upon the emperor's order: ～音乐 occasional music

映 yìng 〈动〉❶ shine; illuminate; light up: 夕阳～红了天空。Sunset dyed the sky red. / The setting sun kindled the skies. ⇨～照 ❷ reflect; mirror: ～出倒影 mirror the reflection (of) ‖ 窗帘上～出他的侧影。His silhouette appeared on the curtain. ‖ 朝霞～在湖面上。The glory of the morning is mirrored in the lake. ⇨反～; 倒～ ❸ show/project a film: 电影开～了。The film has begun. ⇨首～式

【映衬】 yìngchèn ❶〈动〉set off by contrast: 红梅在白雪的～下分外醒目。Red plums stood out against a background of white snow. ‖ 一头黑发～着白皙的皮肤。Dark hair sets off a fair complexion. ‖ 在蓝天的～下，山峰的轮廓极为明显。The peaks stood out in sharp relief against the azure sky. ❷〈名〉[修辞] antithesis

【映带】 yìngdài 〈动〉〈书〉set off

【映入眼帘】 yìngrù-yǎnlián come/leap into view; strike/meet the eye: 渐渐地平原～。Little by little the plain came into view. ‖ 首先～的是一面红旗。The red flag was the first thing that saluted the eye.

【映山红】 yìngshānhóng 〈名〉[植物] azalea

【映射】 yìngshè ❶〈动〉shine upon: ～阳光 flash back the sunshine ‖ 月光～在水面上。The moon is shining on the water. ❷〈名〉[数学] mapping; map

〖～空间〗 yìngshè kōngjiān 〈名〉mapping space

【映托】 yìngtuō 〈动〉set off; contrast; serve as a foil to

【映现】 yìngxiàn 〈动〉be present (to): 一幅生动的画面～在他眼前。A vivid picture is present to his eyes.

【映象】 yìngxiàng 〈名〉[数学] mapping; map

【映像】 yìngxiàng 〈名〉image

【映雪读书】 yìngxuě-dúshū 〈熟〉study by snow; study in very poor conditions

【映照】 yìngzhào ❶〈动〉cast (a) light on/onto; shine upon: ～在水面上 shine upon the water ‖ 夕阳～着云彩。The light of the setting sun suffused the clouds. ‖ 夕阳～，满天通红。The sky was all aglow with the setting sun. ‖ 摇曳不定的烛光～在墙面上。The candle cast a flickering light on the wall. ‖ 月光～着山谷。The moonlight shines the valley. ❷〈名〉[数学] mapping; map

硬 yìng ❶〈形〉hard; stiff; tough [as opposed to soft]: ～板床/垫子/木 hard bed/mattress/wood ‖ ～领/毛刷子/纸板 stiff collar/brush/cardboard ‖ ～塑料 inflexible plastics ‖ ～橡皮 tough rubber ‖ 我觉得有什么～东西顶着我的腰。I felt something hard pressing against my side. ⇨僵～; 坚～; ～币 ❷〈形〉(of attitude, willpower, etc) strong; firm; tough; obstinate: ～起心肠 steel one's heart ‖ 态度～ be stiff in manner; harden one's attitude ‖ 心肠～ be hard-hearted ‖ 既然软办法不行，那就来～的。Kid-glove methods haven't worked—it's time to get tough. ‖ 你如果不对他～点儿，他决不会付清钱的。He will never pay up unless you get tough with him. ❸〈副〉forcibly; with effort: 就一件小事～写出了十页文字来 manage to squeeze ten pages of text out of one small incident ‖ 他～缠着要和我们一块去。He foisted his company on us. ‖ 一些小叫花子～向我们讨钱。Some beggar children cornered us for money. ⇨～撑; 生搬～套 ❹〈形〉good/quality (merchandise); able (person): ～手 good hand ‖ 货色～ quality products/goods ‖ 技术～ have masterly skills ‖ 牌子～。The trademark is prestigious. ⇨～功夫 ❺〈形〉rigid; inflexible: ⇨～性

【硬癌】 yìng'ái 〈名〉[医学] scirrhous carcinoma

【硬搬】 yìngbān 〈动〉apply mechanically; bluntly follow suit

【硬斑病】 yìngbānbìng 〈名〉[医学] morphoea; morphea

【硬邦邦】 yìngbāngbāng 〈形〉❶ very hard; very stiff: 冻得～的 be frozen hard ‖ ～的马鬃沙发 unyielding horsehair sofa ‖ 一双～的鞋 a stiff pair of shoes ‖ 她给我的那块面包摸起来～的。The slice of bread she gave me was hard to the touch. ❷ unnatural; crude: 这篇文章～的。The article needs to be refined. ❸ practical; tangeable: 〈喻〉一大堆～的问题 a big heap of practical questions

【硬棒棒】 yìngbàngbàng 〈形〉sturdy; strong-bodied: ～的小伙 strong young man

【硬棒】 yìngbang 〈形〉〈方〉strong; sturdy; hale and hearty: 80 岁的她身子骨仍很～。At 80 she was still hale and hearty.

【硬包装】 yìngbāozhuāng 〈名〉❶ packaging with hard materials such as tinplate, glass bottle etc; hard packaging ❷ hard packaging material

【硬绷绷】 yìngbēngbēng = 硬邦邦 yìngbāngbāng

【硬逼】 yìngbī 〈动〉force; put pressure on: ～某人干某事 hustle sb into doing sth ‖ ～承认 coerce admission

【硬笔】 yìngbǐ 〈名〉hard-tipped writing instruments [as

opposed to the traditional Chinese writing brush]：～书法 "hard-pen" calligraphy；pen calligraphy
【硬币】 yìngbì 〈名〉❶ coin；specie：一枚～ a coin ‖ 一大把～ a fistful of coins ‖ 发行～ issue coins ‖ 付～ pay sb in coin ‖ 收集～ collect coins ‖ 数～ count out coins ‖ 伪造～ counterfeit coins ‖ 掷～ toss up a coin；flip/spin/throw a coin ‖ 铸造～ strike/mint coins ‖ 向…里投～ drop a coin (into) ‖ ～面值 coin's face value ‖ 刀形～ knife-shaped coin ‖ 旧～ old coins ‖ 五分钱～ five-*fen* piece/coin ‖ 崭新的～ coins in mint condition ❷ hard money/currency of stable value
〖～支付〗 yìngbì zhīfù 〈名〉 specie payment：需用～ require specie payment
【硬变】 yìngbiàn 〈名〉［医学］ cirrhosis
〖～性结核〗 yìngbiànxìng jiéhé 〈名〉［医学］ cirrhotic tuberculosis
【硬玻璃】 yìngbōli 〈名〉［材料］ hard glass；Bohemian glass
【硬材】 yìngcái 〈名〉［林业］ hardwood
【硬茬】 yìngchá 〈名〉 hard nut to crack
【硬柴】 yìngchái 〈名〉 hard firewood
【硬超导体】 yìngchāodǎotǐ 〈名〉［物理］ hard superconductor；type Ⅱ superconductor
【硬衬】 yìngchèn 〈名〉［纺织］ buckram
【硬撑】 yìngchēng 〈动〉 hold/last out；endure：～场面过日子 live in genteel poverty ‖ ～着工作 force oneself to work ‖ 累了就得休息，不能～。You can't go without resting when you are tired.
【硬充】 yìngchōng 〈动〉 pretend to be；pass oneself off as：～好汉 act the hero ‖ ～阔佬乱花钱 act the rich man and spend money lavishly
【硬虫胶】 yìngchóngjiāo 〈名〉 hard lac
〖～树脂〗 yìngchóngjiāo shùzhī 〈名〉 hard-lac resin
【硬瓷】 yìngcí 〈名〉［材料］ hard porcelain；hard paste porcelain
【硬磁材料】 yìngcí cáiliào 〈名〉［冶金］ hard magnetic material
【硬磁钢】 yìngcígāng 〈名〉 hard magnetic steel
【硬磁合金】 yìngcí héjīn 〈名〉［冶金］ magnetically hard alloy
【硬磁盘】 yìngcípán ＝硬盘 yìngpán
【硬搓】 yìngcuō 〈名〉［设计］ hard laid
【硬错误】 yìngcuòwù 〈名〉［计算机］ hard error
【硬蛋白】 yìngdànbái 〈名〉［生化］ scleroprotein；albuminoid
【硬道理】 yìngdàoli 〈名〉 established truth；universal truth：发展是～。Development is of paramount importance
【硬敌】 yìngdí 〈名〉 strong adversary
【硬底层】 yìngdǐcéng 〈名〉［建筑］ hardcore
【硬底海滩】 yìngdǐ hǎitān 〈名〉 hard beach
【硬地】 yìngdì 〈名〉 hard ground；hardpan：～网球场 hard court
【硬垫】 yìngdiàn 〈名〉［印刷］ hard packing
【硬顶】 yìngdǐng 〈动〉❶ tough sth out；resist stubbornly：～着干 do sth in disregard of obstacles；brace/force oneself to do sth ❷ refute；talk back
【硬度】 yìngdù 〈名〉❶［物理］ hardness：耐磨～ abrasive hardness ❷［化学］(of water) hardness
〖～计〗 yìngdùjì 〈名〉❶［工程］ hardness tester；sclerometer ❷［机械］ sclerometer；durometer
〖～试验〗 yìngdù shìyàn 〈名〉［工程］ hardness test
〖～值〗 yìngdùzhí 〈名〉［工程］ hardness number
【硬腭】 yìng'è 〈名〉［解剖］ hard palate
【硬沸石】 yìngfèishí 〈名〉［矿物］ duplexite
【硬辐射】 yìngfúshè 〈名〉［物理］ hard radiation
【硬腐病】 yìngfǔbìng 〈名〉［植物］ hard rot
【硬干】 yìnggàn 〈动〉❶ act recklessly；be headstrong ❷ work stubbornly/in spite of difficulties
【硬钢】 yìnggāng 〈名〉［冶金］ hard steel
【硬膏】 yìnggāo 〈名〉 medicine plaster
【硬铬镀层】 yìnggèdùcéng 〈名〉［冶金］ hard chromium
【硬弓】 yìnggōng 〈名〉 strong bow
【硬功夫】 yìnggōngfu 〈名〉 mastery：练就一身～ acquire a masterly skill through intensive training
【硬骨头】 yìnggǔtou 〈名〉❶ hard bone—person of indomitable will；person of unyielding integrity ❷〈喻〉 hard nut；difficult task
【硬骨鱼】 yìnggǔyú 〈名〉 bony fish
【硬故障】 yìnggùzhàng 〈名〉［计算机］ hard failure
【硬管理】 yìngguǎnlǐ 〈名〉 strict management control
【硬广告】 yìngguǎnggào 〈名〉 hard advertisement
【硬海绵】 yìnghǎimián 〈名〉［材料］ hardhead sponge
【硬汉】 yìnghàn 〈名〉 man of iron；tough guy；man of unyielding integrity
〖～子〗 yìnghànzi ＝硬汉 yìnghàn
【硬焊】 yìnghàn 〈名〉 hard soldering；brazing
〖～合金〗 yìnghàn héjīn ＝硬钎料 yìngqiānliào
〖～料〗 yìnghànliào 〈名〉 hard solder
【硬化】 yìnghuà ❶〈动〉 harden：锤击～ hardening by hammering ‖ 冷却～ be hardened by cooling ‖ 汽冷～ air hardening ‖ 遇热后～成岩石 be hardened into a rock by heat ❷〈名〉［医学］ sclerosis：动脉～ hardening of arteries ‖ 血管～ vascular sclerosis ❸〈动〉(of thought) become rigid；be stereotyped
〖～病〗 yìnghuàbìng 〈名〉［医学］ scleredema；sclerema
〖～剂〗 yìnghuàjì 〈名〉❶［化学］ hardener；sclerosing agent ❷［冶金］ hardener
〖～血管瘤〗 yìnghuà xuèguǎnliú 〈名〉［医学］ sclerosing haemangioma
〖～油〗 yìnghuàyóu 〈名〉［化工］ fixed oil
〖～症〗 yìnghuàzhèng 〈名〉［医学］ sclerosis：多发性～ multiple sclerosis
【硬话】 yìnghuà 〈名〉 tough words；strong terms：说～ express oneself in strong terms
〖～广告〗 yìnghuà guǎnggào 〈名〉 forceful type of advertising to vaunt the quality of a product
【硬环境】 yìnghuánjìng 〈名〉 hard environment—material conditions for working and living；infrastructure：改善～ improve the hard environment
【硬回车】 yìnghuíchē 〈名〉［计算机］ hard return
【硬回丝】 yìnghuísī 〈名〉［纺织］ hard waste
【硬火】 yìnghuǒ 〈名〉❶ fierce flames；raging flames ❷〈喻〉 strong adversary
【硬货币】 yìnghuòbì 〈名〉 hard currency
【硬脊膜】 yìngjǐmó 〈名〉［解剖］ dura mater of spinal cord；dura mater spinalis
〖～炎〗 yìngjǐmóyán 〈名〉［医学］ spinal pachymeningitis
【硬记】 yìngjì 〈动〉 memorize mechanically；learn by rote
【硬技术】 yìngjìshù 〈名〉 hard technology
【硬碱】 yìngjiǎn 〈名〉［化学］ hard base
【硬件】 yìngjiàn 〈名〉❶ hardware ❷［计算机］ computer hardware：外围～ peripheral hardware ❸ material conditions
〖～故障〗 yìngjiàn gùzhàng 〈名〉［计算机］ hardware failure
〖～兼容性〗 yìngjiàn jiānróngxìng 〈名〉［计算机］ hardware compatibility
〖～监视器〗 jìngjiàn jiānshìqì 〈名〉［计算机］ hardware monitor
〖～检查〗 yìngjiàn jiǎnchá 〈名〉［计算机］ hardware check
〖～控制〗 yìngjiàn kòngzhì 〈名〉［计算机］ hardware control
〖～诊断程序〗 yìngjiàn zhěnduàn chéngxù 〈名〉［计算机］ hardware diagnostic program
〖～中断设备〗 yìngjiàn zhōngduàn shèbèi 〈名〉［计算机］ hardware interrupt facility
【硬结】 yìngjié ❶〈动〉 harden；indurate：高温使陶土～。Great heat indurates clay. ❷〈名〉［医学］ scleroma；induration
〖～痤疮〗 yìngjié cuóchuāng 〈名〉［医学］ acne indurata
〖～性红斑〗 yìngjiéxìng hóngbān 〈名〉［医学］ erythema induratum
【硬浸焊】 yìngjìnhàn 〈名〉［冶金］ dip brazing
【硬撅撅】 yìngjuējuē 〈形〉〈方〉❶［implying dislike］ very tough/stiff/rigid：那肉～的很难嚼。That meat was very tough and very hard to chew. ❷ (of manner) stiff：他答复的语气～的，我接受不了。He replied in a stiff voice, and I couldn't bear it.
【硬绝缘】 yìngjuéyuán ＝刚性绝缘 gāngxìng juéyuán
【硬拷贝】 yìngkǎobèi 〈名〉［计算机］ hard copy
【硬科学】 yìngkēxué 〈名〉 hard science
【硬壳虫】 yìngkéchóng 〈名〉 hard-backed insect
【硬空格】 yìngkònggé 〈名〉［计算机］ hard space
【硬口盖炎】 yìngkǒugàiyán 〈名〉［兽医］ lampas
【硬蜡】 yìnglà 〈名〉［矿物］ geocerite；hard wax
【硬朗】 yìnglang 〈形〉❶ (of the old) hale and hearty：我父亲80岁了，身体还很～。My father is 80 years old and still going strong. ❷ firm and powerful
【硬沥青】 yìnglìqīng 〈名〉［矿物］ gilsonite；uintaite
【硬连字符】 yìngliánzìfú 〈名〉［计算机］ hard hyphen
【硬雷】 yìngléi 〈名〉 thunderclap

【硬煤】 yìngméi 〈名〉〈方〉hard coal
〖～层刨煤机〗 yìngméicéng páoméijī 〈名〉[矿业] hard-coal plough
【硬锰矿】 yìngměngkuàng 〈名〉[矿物] psilomelane
【硬面】 yìngmiàn 〈名〉❶ stiff dough ❷ [冶金] hard-face; hard-surface
【硬木】 yìngmù 〈名〉hardwood: ～地板/家具 hardwood flooring/furniture ‖ ～胶合板 hardwood plywood ‖ ～条形/镶块地板 *hardwood strip/mosaic flooring*
〖～轴承〗 yìngmù zhóuchéng 〈名〉[机械] hardwood bearing
【硬脑膜】 yìngnǎomó 〈名〉[解剖] dura mater of brain; endocranium
〖～炎〗 yìngnǎomóyán 〈名〉[医学] cerebral pachymeningitis
【硬拈】 yìngniān 〈名〉[纺织] hard twist
【硬黏土】 yìngniántǔ 〈名〉hard/stiff/firm clay
【硬盘】 yìngpán 〈名〉❶ hard disc: 把～格式化 format the hard disc ‖ 将程序文件拷贝到～上 copy the programme files on the hard disc ❷ [地质] hardpan
〖～空间〗 yìngpán kōngjiān 〈名〉[计算机] hard disc space
〖～类型〗 *yìngpán lèixíng* 〈名〉[计算机] *hard disc type*
〖～驱动器〗 yìngpán qūdòngqì 〈名〉[计算机] hard disc drive: 2G ～ 2-gigabyte hard disc drive
【硬硼酸钙石】 yìngpéngsuāngàishí 〈名〉[矿物] colemanite
【硬碰硬】 yìngpèngyìng 〈动〉let diamond cut diamond; confront the tough with toughness
【硬皮病】 yìngpíbìng 〈名〉[医学] scleroderma; dermatosclerosis; scleriasis
【硬蜱】 yìngpí 〈名〉hard tick
【硬片】 yìngpiàn ＝ 干板 gānbǎn
【硬气功】 yìngqìgōng 〈名〉hard *qigong*
【硬气】 yìngqi 〈方〉❶〈形〉be *firm/unyielding/strong-willed* ❷〈动〉have no qualms about; have an easy conscience
【硬钎焊】 yìngqiānhàn 〈名〉[冶金] solder brazing
【硬钎接合】 yìngqiān jiéhé 〈名〉[冶金] brazed joint
【硬钎料】 yìngqiānliào 〈名〉[冶金] hard solder; brazing alloy
【硬铅】 yìngqiān 〈名〉[冶金] hard lead
【硬抢】 yìngqiǎng 〈动〉take away by force
【硬青铜】 yìngqīngtóng 〈名〉[冶金] hard bronze
【硬驱】 yìngqū 〈名〉[计算机]〈简称〉hard disc drive ⇨硬盘驱动器
【硬任务】 yìngrènwù 〈名〉hard task
【硬韧皮部】 yìngrènpíbù 〈名〉[植物] hard bast
【硬润滑脂】 yìngrùnhuázhī 〈名〉[材料] hard grease
【硬涩】 yìngsè 〈形〉*unnatural; stiff*
【硬伤】 yìngshāng 〈名〉tangible sins
【硬商品】 yìngshāngpǐn 〈名〉material goods
【硬生生】 yìngshēngshēng 〈形〉❶ (of attitudes) inflexible; rigid ❷ still alive
【硬声硬气】 yìngshēng-yìngqì 〈形〉(of speech) harsh; blunt; not polished: 说起话来～ speak harshly/bluntly
【硬石膏】 yìngshígāo 〈名〉[矿物] cube spar; anhydrite
〖～灰泥〗 yìngshígāo huīní 〈名〉anhydrite plaster; anhydrous gypsum plaster
〖～水泥〗 yìngshígāo shuǐní 〈名〉anhydrite cement
〖～岩〗 *yìngshígāoyán* 〈名〉[矿物] *anhydrock*
〖～蒸发盐〗 yìngshígāo zhēngfāyán 〈名〉[矿物] anhydrite evaporite
【硬石灰岩】 yìngshíhuīyán 〈名〉hard limestone
【硬石蜡】 yìngshílà ＝ 石蜡 shílà
【硬是】 yìngshì 〈副〉❶〈方〉actually; really: 我～拿他没办法。I can really do nothing about him. ❷ just; simply: 你～不听。You simply won't listen. ‖ 他～要钻牛角尖,气死我了。His stubbornness to split the hairs is driving me mad. ❸ by force: 他～冲进了屋里。He forced his way into the room.
【硬实】 yìngshi 〈形〉〈方〉strong; robust; sturdy
【硬手】 *yìngshǒu* 〈名〉*good/skilled hand*: 要说木雕,她算是～儿。She can be said to be a crack/dab hand at wood-carving.
【硬书】 yìngshū 〈名〉serious books, often hard to understand, like philosophical, sociological and theoretical works
【硬数据】 yìngshùjù 〈名〉hard data
【硬树脂】 yìngshùzhī 〈名〉[植物] anime
【硬说】 yìngshuō 〈动〉say/insist stubbornly; assert; allege: 他～自己是无辜的。He insisted that he was innocent.
【硬水】 yìngshuǐ 〈名〉hard water
〖～铝矿〗 yìngshuǐlǚkuàng 〈名〉[矿物] diaspore
〖～软化剂〗 yìngshuǐ ruǎnhuàjì 〈名〉softener
【硬酸】 yìngsuān 〈名〉[化学] hard acid
【硬糖】 yìngtáng 〈名〉candy; hard sweets
【硬条件】 yìngtiáojiàn 〈名〉conditions fixed by capital expenditure and material installations
【硬铁】 yìngtiě 〈名〉[冶金] hard iron
【硬挺】 *yìngtǐng* 〈动〉endure with all one's will; hold out with all one's might: 他虽然头疼得厉害,但还是～着做完了讲座。*In spite of his heavy headache, he held on until he finished his lecture.*
【硬通货】 yìngtōnghuò 〈名〉hard currency
【硬头】 yìngtóu 〈名〉[冶金] hardhead
【硬土层】 yìngtǔcéng 〈名〉hard stratum
【硬卧】 yìngwò 〈名〉〈简称〉hard berth; hard sleeper ⇨硬席卧铺
〖～车厢〗 yìngwò chēxiāng 〈名〉sleeping carriage with hard berths; hard sleeper
〖～票〗 yìngwòpiào 〈名〉hard berth ticket
【硬武器】 *yìngwǔqì* 〈名〉*lethal weapon*
【硬席】 yìngxí 〈名〉hard seat/berth (on a train)
〖～车〗 yìngxíchē 〈名〉hard-seat coach
〖～卧铺〗 yìngxí wòpù 〈名〉sleeping carriage with hard berths; hard sleeper
【硬洗涤剂】 yìngxǐdíjì 〈名〉[化学] hard detergent
【硬纤毛】 yìngxiānmáo 〈名〉[细胞] stereocilium
【硬纤维】 yìngxiānwéi 〈名〉[材料] hard fibre
【硬限幅】 yìngxiànfú 〈名〉[通信] hard-limiting
【硬橡胶】 yìngxiàngjiāo 〈名〉[材料] hard rubber; ebonite: ～板 ebonite board ‖ ～屋面 vulcanite roofing
【硬橡皮】 *yìngxiàngpí* 〈名〉[化学] *vulcanite*
〖～电缆护套〗 yìngxiàngpí diànlǎn hùtào 〈名〉cabtyre sheathing
【硬型铸造】 yìngxíng zhùzào 〈名〉[冶金] gravity diecasting
【硬性】 yìngxìng 〈形〉❶ hard; rigid: ～规定 lay down rigid/hard/fast rules; lay down a cast-iron rule ❷ (of drugs) hard: 注射～毒品 be mainlining on hard drugs
〖～电子管〗 yìngxìng diànzǐguǎn ＝ 高真空管 gāozhēnkōngguǎn
〖～金属〗 yìngxìng jīnshǔ 〈名〉[冶金] hardmetal
【硬岩】 yìngyán 〈名〉[地质] hard rock
〖～开采〗 yìngyán kāicǎi 〈名〉[矿物] hard-rock mining
〖～矿〗 yìngyánkuàng 〈名〉[矿物] hard rock mine
〖～天井钻井机〗 *yìngyán tiānjǐng zuànjǐngjī* 〈名〉[矿业] hard rock raise boring machine
〖～钻工〗 yìngyán zuàngōng 〈名〉[矿物] hard rock driller
【硬叶植物】 yìngyè zhíwù 〈名〉[植物] sclerophyll
【硬译】 yìngyì 〈动〉translate mechanically
【硬饮料】 yìngyǐnliào ＝ 蒸馏水 zhēngliúshuǐ
【硬宇宙线】 yìngyǔzhòuxiàn 〈名〉[物理] hard cosmic ray
【硬玉】 yìngyù 〈名〉[矿物] jadeite
【硬皂】 yìngzào 〈名〉[化学] hard soap
【硬渣】 yìngzhā 〈名〉[材料] grit
【硬仗】 yìngzhàng 〈名〉tough/hard-fought battle; stand-up *battle; formidable task*: 打～ *fight a hard battle*; do a tough battle ‖ 明天的比赛可是一场～。Tomorrow's match will be a tough nut to crack.
【硬着头皮】 yìngzhe tóupí 〈动〉toughen one's scalp—brace oneself; summon up courage; put a bold face on: 他～又喝了一杯酒。He forced himself to have another glass of wine.
【硬挣】 yìngzheng 〈形〉〈方〉❶ strong; heavy-duty; (of paper, etc) hard and elastic: 牛皮纸很～。The kraft paper is very tough and elastic. ❷ vigorous; forceful; strong; powerful
【硬脂】 yìngzhī 〈名〉[化学] tristearin; stearin
〖～醇〗 yìngzhīchún 〈名〉[化学] stearyl alcohol
〖～酸〗 *yìngzhīsuān* 〈名〉[化学] *stearic acid*: ～铵/钡/钙/铬 ammonium/barium/calcium/chromium stearate ‖ ～盐 stearate
〖～酰胺〗 yìngzhī xiān'àn 〈名〉[化学] stearamide
〖～油〗 yìngzhīyóu 〈名〉[化学] stearine oil
【硬纸板】 yìngzhǐbǎn 〈名〉[材料] hardboard; cardboard
【硬纸模板】 yìngzhǐ múbǎn 〈名〉stiff paper form
【硬指标】 yìngzhǐbiāo 〈名〉mandatory quota; firm objective; inflexible standard
【硬质】 yìngzhì 〈形〉hard; rigid: ～塑料 rigid plastics
〖～合金〗 yìngzhì héjīn 〈名〉[冶金] hard metals/alloys: ～钻头

insert bit; slug bit
〖～灰膏〗 yìngzhì huīgāo 〈名〉hard plaster
〖～路面〗 yìngzhì lùmiàn 〈名〉[建筑] hard surface
〖～炭黑〗 yìngzhì tànhēi ＝ 炭黑 tànhēi
〖～纤维板〗 yìngzhì xiānwéibǎn 〈名〉hard fibreboard; hardboard
〖～岩石〗 yìngzhìyánshí 〈名〉ragstone;rag
【硬着陆】 yìngzhuólù 〈名〉❶[航空] hard landing ❷[经济] hard landing [*taking radical and rigorous measures to solve problems*]
【硬字体】 yìngzìtǐ 〈名〉[计算机] cartridge font
【硬足掌病】 yìngzúzhǎngbìng 〈名〉[兽医] hard pad
【硬座】 yìngzuò 〈名〉hardseat (on a train): 预订～车票 reserve a hard seat on a train
〖～客票〗 yìngzuò kèpiào 〈名〉ordinary-seat ticket

塍 yìng 〈书〉❶〈动〉escort a bride to her new home ❷〈名〉maid accompanying a bride to her new home ❸〈名〉concubine

yō

哟 yō 〈叹〉[used to express slight surprise]: ～,这几天你又胖了。Oh! You've put on weight these days.
⇨yo

唷 yō → 哼唷 hēngyō

yo

哟 yo 〈助〉❶[used at the end of a sentence to urge sb on]: 用力拉～! Heave ho! ❷[used as a syllable filler in a song]: 呼儿嗨～! Hu-er-hei-yo!
⇨yō

yōng

佣 yōng ❶〈动〉hire; employ: ⇨～工;雇～ ❷〈名〉servant: 女～ woman servant; maid
⇨yòng
【佣妇】 yōngfù 〈名〉woman servant; maid
【佣工】 yōnggōng 〈名〉hired labour; servant
【佣人】 yōngrén 〈名〉(*domestic*) *servant*

拥 yōng 〈动〉❶ embrace; hug; hold in one's arms: 把某人紧紧～在怀中 hug (sb) closely to one's breast; embrace (sb) tightly in one's arms ⇨～抱 ❷ gather round; crowd around: ～在入口处 gather about the entrance ‖ 人都～在门口。People crowded around/jammed the gateway. ‖ 我们全～在他周围。We all crowded/pressed/collected around him. ⇨簇～;前呼后～ ❸ throng; swarm; crowd; pile: ～成一团 squash together like sardines ‖ ～进门 crowd in through the door ‖ ～上公共汽车 crowd/swarm into the bus ‖ ～向大厅 throng to/towards the lobby ⇨一～而入 ❹ support: ⇨～军优属;～政爱民 ❺〈书〉have; own; possess: ～军百万 have an army of one million strong ‖ ～书万卷 posses a large collection of books
【拥抱】 yōngbào 〈动〉hug; hold in arms; embrace: 挣脱～ free *oneself from* sb's embrace ‖ 紧紧地～某人 squeeze sb tightly; give sb a hug; hug sb tightly ‖ 紧紧地～在一起 be locked in an embrace ‖ 热烈地～ embrace warmly; hold sb in a warm embrace
【拥簇】 yōngcù 〈动〉cluster round
【拥戴】 yōngdài 〈动〉support (sb as a leader): 深受～ enjoy the support (of) ‖ 大家～他担任领导职务。Everybody supported him in (his) bid to assume leadership.
【拥堵】 yōngdǔ 〈名〉traffic congestion; traffic jam: 必须采取措施缓解市区交通～状况。Measures must be taken to relieve the traffic jams in the urban areas.
【拥趸】 yōngdǔn 〈名〉fan; supporter: ～来信 fan mail ‖ 足球～ soccer fan
【拥护】 yōnghù 〈动〉support; uphold; endorse: ～改革 be in favour of the reform; be a supporter of the cause of reform ‖ ～决定 endorse the decision ‖ ～决议 support the motion; uphold the decision ‖ ～领导 support the leadership (of) ‖ ～事业 stand up for/espouse/uphold/champion the cause (of) ‖ ～宪法 uphold the constitution ‖ ～真理 stand up for the truth ‖ ～政策 espouse/support a policy ‖ ～政党 support a political party ‖ ～政府 *support a government* ‖ 博得～ *drum up support (for)* ‖ 得到坚决～ be strongly backed ‖ 失去～ lose sb's support ‖ 受到～ be endorsed/supported ‖ 谁搞和平,我们就～谁。We support those who help maintain peace.
【拥挤】 yōngjǐ ❶〈动〉push and squeeze: 不要～,要像大家一样排队等候。Don't push in; wait in line like everybody else. ‖ 请不要～。Don't push, please. ❷〈形〉congested; packed: 缓解～ relieve/reduce congestion (in) ‖ 减少～ reduce congestion ‖ 整顿～的铁路交通状况 straighten out the badly congested railroad traffic conditions ‖ ～不堪 be packed like sardines; be packed as close as herrings ‖ 相当～ be quite full; be filled/full to overflowing ‖ 交通～ traffic congestion ‖ ～的城市/公共汽车/火车 crowded city/bus/train
【拥进】 yōngjìn 〈动〉crowd into; swarm into: ～车站 swarm into the station
【拥军优属】 yōngjūn-yōushǔ 〈熟〉(*of civilians*) support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of the army*men and martyrs*
【拥塞】 yōngsè 〈动〉jam; congest: 缓解交通～ relieve the conjestion of traffic ‖ 疏导～的交通 clear up traffic congestion ‖ 道路严重～。The road was heavily conjested/jammed.
【拥有】 yōngyǒu 〈动〉possess; own; have: ～版权 hold the copyright ‖ ～不动产 hold real estate ‖ ～财产 own property ‖ ～财富 be possessed of fortune; command wealth ‖ ～大量读者 enjoy a large readership ‖ ～丰富的矿藏资源 possess rich mineral deposits; have rich mineral deposits in command ‖ ～股份 hold the stock; hold shares ‖ ～核优势 retain nuclear superiority ‖ ～健康 possess good health; be possessed of good health ‖ ～垄断权/专卖权 have/hold a monopoly ‖ ～枪支 take possession of weapons; possess weapons ‖ ～主权 have sovereignty (over) ‖ 合法～ own sth legally/legitimately/rightfully
【拥政爱民】 yōngzhèng-àimín 〈熟〉(of the army) support the government and cherish the people

痈 yōng 〈名〉[医学] carbuncle: ⇨养～遗患
【痈疽】 yōngjū 〈名〉ulcer

邕 Yōng 〈名〉❶ Yongjiang River [a river in Guangxi] ❷ *another name for Nanning* (南宁) [*capital city of the Guangxi* Zhuang Autonomous Region]
【邕剧】 yōngjù 〈名〉Yong opera [a local opera popular in the Cantonese speaking areas of Guangxi]

庸¹ yōng 〈书〉❶〈动〉[usu used in the negative expression] need: ⇨无～讳言;勿～置疑 ❷〈形〉[used in rhetorical questions] how; in what way: ～可废乎? How could this possibly be relinquished?

庸² yōng 〈形〉commonplace; mediocre; ordinary; second-rate: ⇨～碌;～言;～医;凡～
【庸才】 yōngcái 〈名〉〈书〉person of inferior ability; second-rater; mediocrity; mediocre person: ～政府 government of mediocrity
【庸常】 yōngcháng 〈形〉commonplace; mediocre
【庸夫】 yōngfū 〈名〉mediocre person
〖～俗子〗 *yōngfū-súzǐ* ＝ 凡夫俗子 *fánfū-súzǐ*
【庸腐之见】 yōngfǔzhījiàn 〈名〉simple and stale point of view: 驳斥～ controvert a simple and stale point of view
【庸劣】 yōngliè 〈形〉inferior; low-grade
【庸碌】 yōnglù 〈形〉mediocre and not aspiring
〖～无能〗 yōnglù-wúnéng 〈熟〉mediocre and incompetent
〖～无为〗 yōnglù-wúwéi 〈熟〉mess around doing nothing significant: 为自己的～而羞愧 be ashamed of having been messing around doing nothing significant
〖～之辈〗 yōnglùzhībèi 〈名〉second-raters: 基本上由～组成的领

导班子 leading body made up mainly of second-raters
【庸人】 yōngrén 〈名〉 mediocre person
〖～自扰〗 yōngrén-zìrǎo 〈熟〉 be troubled about unnecessary fuss; fuss; much ado about nothing; bark at the moon; alarm oneself needlessly; worry about imaginary troubles: 难道他们这样做全是～，一点没有意义? Surely they can't all be simple-minded people making trouble for themselves, doing something utterly pointless. ‖ 她是善良的、诚实的，她不会欺骗我，不会爱别人的一我干吗～呢? She is too good and honest to be unfaithful to me or love anybody else. Why should I alarm myself needlessly?
【庸俗】 yōngsú 〈形〉 vulgar; philistine; low: 趣味～ have vulgar/unrefined tastes ‖ ～的奉承 coarse flattery ‖ ～行为/语言 vulgar behaviour/language ‖ ～作风 vulgar/philistine style ‖ 他很～。He is low.
〖～化〗 yōngsúhuà 〈动〉 vulgarize; debase: 把马克思主义～ vulgarize Marxism
〖～话〗 yōngsúhuà 〈名〉 vulgar/philistine remarks: 讲～ make philistine remarks
〖～唯物主义〗 yōngsú wéiwùzhǔyì 〈名〉 vulgar materialism
〖～无聊〗 yōngsú wúliáo 〈熟〉 be vulgar and meaningless
〖～下流〗 yōngsú xiàliú 〈熟〉 be vulgar and mean
〖～之辈〗 yōngsúzhībèi 〈名〉 person with no taste
【庸医】 yōngyī 〈名〉 quack; charlatan: ～的疗法 quack care
【庸庸碌碌】 yōngyōng-lùlù 〈熟〉 be busy over trivialities without making the slightest contribution to society; common and unremarkable: ～度过一生 have messed about for nothing all one's life
【庸中佼佼】 yōngzhōng-jiǎojiǎo 〈熟〉 be a giant among dwarfs; be distinguished from the mediocre; be a Triton among the minnows

雍 yōng 〈形〉〈书〉 harmonious: ⇨～和; ～睦; ～容
【雍和】 yōnghé 〈名〉 harmony and peace: ～宫 Yonghegong Lamasery; Lamasery of Harmony and Peace
【雍睦】 yōngmù 〈形〉 friendly; harmonious: 村社～ harmonious village community
【雍容】 yōngróng 〈形〉 elegant/graceful and poised; natural: 风度～ be dignified in bearing; be elegant and poised ‖ 她迈步走向麦克风，神态～。She walked to the microphone, poised and elegant.
〖～大雅〗 yōngróng-dàyǎ 〈熟〉 display poise and refinement; have a dignified bearing
〖～尔雅〗 yōngróng-ěryǎ = 雍容大雅 yōngróng-dàyǎ
〖～华贵〗 yōngróng-huáguì 〈熟〉 be poised and stately: 她仪态～。She has a queenly/graceful carriage.
〖～娴雅〗 yōngróng-xiányǎ = 雍容大雅 yōngróng-dàyǎ

墉 yōng 〈名〉〈书〉 city wall; high wall

慵 yōng 〈形〉〈书〉 weary; lethargic; languid
【慵惰】 yōngduò 〈形〉〈书〉 lazy; indolent
【慵倦】 yōngjuàn 〈形〉〈书〉 tired and sleepy
【慵懒】 yōnglǎn 〈形〉〈书〉 sluggish; indolent; lethargic

镛 yōng 〈名〉〈旧〉 large bell

壅 yōng 〈动〉 ❶〈书〉 stop up; obstruct: ⇨～塞 ❷ heap soil/fertilizer over and around the roots (of trees or plants): ～肥 heap fertilizer around the roots ⇨～土
【壅蔽】 yōngbì 〈动〉〈书〉 cover; conceal; hide from view
【壅塞】 yōngsè 〈动〉 be clogged up; be jammed; be congested: 水道被泥沙～。The waterway is clogged with silt.
〖～流〗 yōngsèliú 〈名〉 choked flow
【壅水】 yōngshuǐ 〈名〉 [水文] backwater
〖～曲线〗 yōngshuǐ qūxiàn 〈名〉 backwater curve
【壅土】 yōngtǔ [农业] ❶〈动〉 hill up; earth up: 给新植树木的根部～ cover the roots of newly-planted trees with earth ‖ 在每棵豆苗周围～ make a hill around each bean plant ❷〈名〉 mound/earth hilled up on the ploughshares when ploughing or levelling soil

臃 yōng 〈形〉〈书〉 swelling
【臃肿】 yōngzhǒng 〈形〉 ❶ cumbersome; cumbrous; too fat to move: 穿着～ be cumbersomely dressed; be in a clumsy costume; be encumbered by too much clothing ‖ ～的身子 obese body ❷ overstaffed: 编制～ be overstuffed ‖ 精简～的机构 streamline personnel in an overstaffed organization; streamline personnel in an inflated departments ‖ 机构～。Departments are overstaffed.

鳙 yōng 〈名〉 variegated carp; bighead
【鳙鱼】 yōngyú 〈名〉 variegated carp; bighead

饔 yōng 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ cooked food ❷ breakfast
【饔飧】 yōngsūn 〈名〉〈书〉 breakfast and supper
〖～不继〗 yōngsūn-bùjì 〈熟〉 *not know where the next meal will come from*; live from hand to mouth: 家门顺，虽～，亦有余欢。Where there is harmony at home, there is happiness though there may not be enough to eat.

yóng

喁 yóng 〈形〉〈书〉 fish sticking its mouth out of the water
⇨yú
【喁喁】 yóngyóng 〈形〉〈书〉 everyone looking up to sb; respectful
⇨yúyú

颙 yóng 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 admire; look up to: ⇨～望 ❷〈形〉 big; large
【颙望】 yóngwàng 〈动〉 admire; look up to
【颙仰】 yóngyǎng 〈动〉 admire; look up to

yǒng

永 yǒng 〈形〉 forever; perpetual; eternal: ～不称霸 never seek hegemony ‖ 学习～无止境。We are never too old to learn. ⇨～不气馁
【永葆青春】 yǒngbǎo-qīngchūn 〈熟〉 forever retain one's youth; always retain one's youthful vitality/vigour; stay young forever
【永别】 yǒngbié 〈动〉 ❶ part never to meet again; part forever ❷ be parted by death
【永不气馁】 yǒngbùqìněi 〈熟〉 never say die; never lose one's heart
【永垂不朽】 yǒngchuí-bùxiǔ 〈熟〉 be immortal; will last forever: 使某人英名～ perpetuate sb's name ‖ 革命烈士～。Eternal glory to the revolutionary martyrs! ‖ 人民英雄～。Eternal glory to the people's heroes! / Immortal are the people's heroes!
【永垂青史】 yǒngchuí-qīngshǐ 〈熟〉 perpetuate in history; go down in the annals of history: 使某人的名字～ perpetuate sb's name in history ‖ 革命烈士的丰功伟绩将～。The monumental contributions of the revolutionary martyrs will go down in the annals of history. ‖ 他的名字将～。His name will live *in history*.
【永垂史册】 yǒngchuí-shǐcè 〈熟〉 perpetuate in history; go down in the annals of history
【永磁】 yǒngcí 〈名〉 [物理] permanent magnetism
〖～材料〗 yǒngcí cáiliào 〈名〉 permanent magnetic materials
〖～电话〗 yǒngcí diànhuà 〈名〉 magnet telephone
〖～发电机〗 yǒngcí fādiànjī 〈名〉 magnetoelectric generator; magneto
〖～钢〗 yǒngcígāng = 硬磁钢 yìngcígāng
〖～扬声器〗 yǒngcí yángshēngqì 〈名〉 permanent-magnet loudspeaker; permanent-magnet dynamic loudspeaker
【永存】 yǒngcún 〈动〉 be eternal: ～不灭 last forever; exist throughout eternity ‖ ～的价值 timeless quality ‖ 浩气～。Noble spirit is imperishable. ‖ 革命烈士的英名和业绩～。The memory of heroic names and glorious achievements of our revolutionary *martyrs will live forever in our hearts*. ‖ 我们的友谊～。Our friendship will last forever. ‖ 一个生命结束了，但其价值～。A life ends, but its values endure.
【永冻层】 yǒngdòngcéng 〈名〉 [地质] permafrost horizon: ～融

解 depergelation ‖ ～消退 degradation
【永冻气候】 yǒngdòng qìhòu 〈名〉 perpetual frost climate; ice-cap climate
【永冻土】 yǒngdòngtǔ 〈名〉[地质] permafrost; pergelisol table
〖～活动层〗 yǒngdòngtǔ huódòngcéng 〈名〉[水文] suprapermafrost layer; supragelisol
〖～面〗 yǒngdòngtǔmiàn 〈名〉[地质] permafrost table
〖～钻孔〗 yǒngdòngtǔ zuānkǒng 〈名〉[工程] permafrost drilling
【永固白】 yǒnggùbái 〈名〉 permanent white
【永固油墨】 yǒnggù yóumò 〈名〉 permanent ink
【永恒】 yǒnghéng 〈形〉 eternal; perpetual: ～的爱 undying/everlasting/eternal love ‖ ～的青春 perpetual youth ‖ ～的生命 eternal life ‖ ～的信念 abiding/enduring faith ‖ ～的友谊 durable/unfailing friendship ‖ ～真理 eternal truth/verity ‖ ～的追求 perpetual pursuit (for) ‖ ～的自然法则 timeless laws of nature ‖ 文学～的主题 eternal literary subject
〖～不灭〗 yǒnghéng-bùmiè be eternal and indestructible
〖～运动〗 yǒnghéng yùndòng 〈名〉[物理] perpetual motion
【永结秦晋之好】 yǒng jié Qín-Jìn zhī hǎo 〈熟〉 ensure perpetual alliance between two families by a marriage
【永久】 yǒngjiǔ 〈形〉 permanent; perpetual; everlasting; for good and all: ～保存 preserve for all eternity ‖ 传之～ transmit in perpetuity ‖ ～的和平 everlasting/permanent peace ‖ ～的恨 undying hatred ‖ ～的纪念物 enduring/imperishable monument ‖ ～监护权 permanent custody ‖ ～建筑 permanent building ‖ ～的魅力 unfailing charm
〖～磁铁〗 yǒngjiǔ cítiě 〈名〉 permanent magnet
〖～冻土〗 yǒngjiǔ dòngtǔ 〈名〉 permafrost
〖～积雪〗 yǒngjiǔ jīxuě = 粒雪 lìxuě
〖～积雪原〗 yǒngjiǔ jīxuěyuán 〈名〉[水文] firn field
〖～居留权〗 yǒngjiǔ jūliúquán 〈名〉 permanent residency
〖～居留证〗 yǒngjiǔ jūliúzhèng 〈名〉 permanent residence card
〖～居民〗 yǒngjiǔ jūmín 〈名〉 permanent resident; life-long resident
〖～居住权〗 yǒngjiǔ jūzhùquán 〈名〉 permanent residency
〖～性〗 yǒngjiǔxìng 〈名〉 eternity; perpetuity: ～荷载 permanent load
〖～阳极〗 yǒngjiǔ yángjí 〈名〉[冶金] permanent anode
【永居】 yǒngjū ❶〈动〉 live permanently ❷〈名〉 permanent residency: 获得～ obtain permanent residency; get permanent residence card
【永诀】 yǒngjué 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ part forever: 竟成～ be never to meet again ❷ be separated/parted by death
【永乐】 Yǒnglè 〈名〉 Yongle [title of the reign of Emperor Chengzu (1403-1424) of the Ming Dynasty (明成祖)]
〖～大典〗 Yǒnglè Dàdiǎn 〈名〉 Great Encyclopaedia of Yongle of the Ming Dynasty [completed in 1408]
【永眠】 yǒngmián 〈动〉〈婉〉 pass away
【永气体】 yǒngqìtǐ 〈名〉[热学] permanent gas
【永生】 yǒngshēng ❶〈名〉[基督教] eternal life: 求得～ achieve immortality ‖ 追求～ seek immortality ‖ ～的灵魂 immortal soul ❷〈动〉[used in mourning for the dead] be immortal; live forever: 为争取民族解放而牺牲的烈士们～! The memory of those who died for national liberation shall live forever in our hearts! ❸〈名〉 lifetime; all one's life: ～难忘的教训 lesson for life ‖ ～的追求 lifelong pursuit
〖～永世〗 yǒngshēng-yǒngshì 〈熟〉 forever and ever: 英雄们将～为人们所怀念。People will cherish the memory of those heroes forever and ever.
【永世】 yǒngshì 〈副〉 forever: ～不得翻身 be subjugated forever ‖ ～不忘 will never forget for the rest of one's life ‖ ～难忘 will never forget ‖ ～的惩罚 eternal punishment ‖ ～的仇恨 abiding hatred
〖～长存〗 yǒngshì-chángcún 〈熟〉 exist throughout eternity
【永逝】 yǒngshì 〈动〉 ❶ be gone forever ❷ pass away
【永无宁日】 yǒngwúníngrì 〈熟〉 never will there be days of peace
【永夜】 yǒngyè 〈名〉〈书〉 long night
【永远】 yǒngyuǎn 〈副〉 from here to eternity; forever; in/for/to perpetuity; for always: ～相爱 have everlasting love for each other ‖ 他将～留在这里。He will stay here for good. ‖ 我希望～不再看见你。I hope I've seen the last of you. ‖ 这座纪念碑～屹立着。The monument stands through all eternity.
【永志不忘】 yǒngzhì-bùwàng 〈熟〉 will forever bear in mind; will always cherish the memory (of): 您的恩情我将～。I will never forget your loving-kindness.

甬[1]

Yǒng 〈名〉 ❶ Yongjiang River [a river in Zhejiang Province] ❷ Yong [another name for Ningbo (宁波), a city in Zhejiang Province]

甬[2]

yǒng →甬道 yǒngdào
【甬道】 yǒngdào 〈名〉 ❶ paved path leading to a main hall or a tomb ❷ corridor
【甬剧】 yǒngjù 〈名〉 Yong opera [a local opera popular in the area of Ningbo (宁波), Zhejiang Province]
【甬路】 yǒnglù 〈名〉 paved path leading to a main hall or a tomb

咏

yǒng 〈动〉 ❶ chant; intone: ～诗 read/chant poems; read poetry ⇨～叹;歌～;吟～ ❷ express/narrate in poetic form: ～梅 ode to the plum blossom ⇨～怀;～史
【咏唱】 yǒngchàng 〈动〉 chant; sing: 他的诗易于～。His poetry sings easily.
【咏怀】 yǒnghuái 〈动〉 express one's feelings in poetic form: 借物～ use sth to express one's sentiments and aspirations in poetic form
〖～诗〗 yǒnghuáishī 〈名〉 poems of one's heart
【咏史】 yǒngshǐ 〈动〉 compose poems on history
〖～诗〗 yǒngshǐshī 〈名〉 poems on history
【咏叹】 yǒngtàn 〈动〉 intone; chant; sing
〖～调〗 yǒngtàndiào 〈名〉[音乐] aria: 歌剧～ operatic aria
【咏物】 yǒngwù 〈动〉 write poems about tangible objects
〖～诗〗 yǒngwùshī 〈名〉 poems describing objects
【咏赞】 yǒngzàn 〈动〉 sing the praise of; praise

泳

yǒng 〈动〉 swim: 侧～ sidestroke ‖ 冬～ winter swimming ⇨游～;蝶～;仰～
【泳程】 yǒngchéng 〈名〉 distance in swimming
【泳池】 yǒngchí 〈名〉 swimming pool
【泳道】 yǒngdào 〈名〉 swimming lane: 卫冕冠军是在第五～。The defending champion is swimming in Lane Five.
〖～标志线〗 yǒngdào biāozhìxiàn 〈名〉 lane markers/markings
〖～计时员〗 yǒngdào jìshíyuán 〈名〉 lane timekeeper
〖～检查员〗 yǒngdào jiǎncháyuán 〈名〉 inspector of lanes
【泳客】 yǒngkè 〈名〉 frequent swimmer
【泳裤】 yǒngkù 〈名〉 swimming trunks/pants
【泳帽】 yǒngmào 〈名〉 swim cap
【泳器】 yǒngqì 〈名〉 nestocalyx
【泳坛】 yǒngtán 〈名〉 swimming circles: ～名将 star swimmer ‖ ～新秀 new star in swimming circles ‖ 中国～ China swimming circles
【泳衣】 yǒngyī 〈名〉 swimsuit; swimming suit; swimwear
【泳钟】 yǒngzhōng 〈名〉[动物] nectocalyx; nectophore
【泳装】 yǒngzhuāng 〈名〉 bathing suit; swimsuit; swimwear: 一件～ a swimsuit ‖ 比基尼～ bikini ‖ ～美人 bathing beauty; bathing belle

俑

yǒng 〈名〉 tomb figure; figurine: 武士～ warrior figure ⇨兵马～;秦～;陶～

勇

yǒng ❶〈形〉 brave; valiant; courageous: ～夺冠军 strive for the championship with courage ‖ ～攀高峰 be brave to scale the heights; be brave to mount lofty heights ‖ 越战越～ one's/sb's courage mounts as the battle progresses ‖ 两军交战，～者胜。In a set battle, the courageous will win. ⇨～往直前;英～;智～ ❷〈名〉 soldier; conscript: ⇨散兵游～
【勇不可当】 yǒngbùkědāng 〈熟〉 be too courageous for anyone to deal with/face; be more than a match for anybody
【勇夫】 yǒngfū 〈名〉 brave man: 重赏之下，必有～。When a high reward is offered, brave fellows are bound to come forward. / Rewards allure men to brave danger.
【勇敢】 yǒnggǎn 〈形〉 brave; courageous; intrepid: 表现～ demonstrate/display/exhibit/show bravery (in doing sth); show great courage; show oneself to be brave; deport oneself bravely ‖ 沉着～ have calm courage ‖ 机智～ be brave and resourceful ‖ 勤劳～ be brave and industrious ‖ 生性～ be brave by nature;

have courage in one's blood ‖ ～善战 be courageous and skilful in battle ‖ ～地和疾病作斗争 combat a disease bravely ‖ ～地面对敌人 face the enemy with courage ‖ ～地面对现实 face the reality squarely ‖ ～的民族 gallant people ‖ ～的行动 brave action; daring act ‖ 他～无比。His daring is unsurpassed.

【勇冠三军】 yǒngguàn-sānjūn 〈熟〉 distinguish oneself by peerless valour in battle; be the bravest in the army: 三国时蜀将赵云～。During the period of the Three Kingdoms, Zhao Yun, a general of Shu, distinguished himself by peerless valour in battle.

【勇悍】 yǒnghàn 〈形〉 bold and intrepid; brave and fierce

【勇健】 yǒngjiàn 〈形〉 brave and strong

【勇决】 yǒngjué 〈形〉〈书〉 brave and decisive

【勇力】 yǒnglì 〈形〉 brave and powerful: ～过人 surpass others in bravery and power

【勇猛】 yǒngměng 〈形〉 brave and fierce; full of valour and vigour: ～果断 be brave and resolute in action ‖ ～前进 advance bravely ‖ ～如虎 be brave as a lion ‖ ～善战 be brave and resourceful in battle ‖ ～无比 be unrivalled in bravery ‖ ～的战士 fierce fighter

【勇气】 yǒngqì 〈名〉 courage; nerve; grit: 表现出～ show courage/daring ‖ 充满～ abound in courage ‖ 获得～ draw courage (from) ‖ 鼓起～ take/find courage; pluck up courage; summon/muster/screw up courage; take heart of grace; get up one's *nerve to do sth* ‖ 恢复～ *recover/regain one's courage*; take one's courage in both hands; regain one's nerve (to do sth) ‖ 激起～ inspire the spirit of sb ‖ 考验～ test/try sb's mettle; set sb upon his mettle ‖ 拿出～ demonstrate/display one's courage; show one's mettle ‖ 缺乏～ lack the backbone; be lacking in courage; be deficient in courage ‖ 丧失～ lose one's nerve/courage ‖ 使丧失～ break sb's nerve ‖ 有～ have the backbone (to do sth); command courage ‖ 增强～ strengthen one's heart; fortify one's courage ‖ ～倍增 one's courage doubles ‖ ～减退 one's courage weakens ‖ ～消失 one's courage oozes/leaks away ‖ 非凡的～ strong nerves; terrific guts ‖ 他突然失去了～。He was overcome by a sudden loss of courage. ‖ 这为他增添了一丝～。This gave a ray of courage to him.

【勇士】 yǒngshì 〈名〉 martial hero; warrior; man of mettle

【勇挑重担】 yǒngtiāo-zhòngdàn 〈熟〉 take up the heavy load with courage; shoulder the heavy tasks with determination

【勇往直前】 yǒngwǎng-zhíqián 〈熟〉 march right ahead courageously; march forward without hesitation; set off at a ruthless pace; advance bravely

【勇武】 yǒngwǔ 〈形〉 valiant: ～出众 be remarkable for one's bravery ‖ ～过人 be surprisingly valourous; surpass others in valour ‖ ～的精神 valiant spirit ‖ ～的战士 valiant soldier

〖～超群〗 yǒngwǔ-chāoqún 〈熟〉 surpass others in valour; be surpassingly valourous

【勇毅】 yǒngyì 〈形〉 brave and steadfast

【勇于】 yǒngyú 〈动〉 have courage to do sth; be bold/brave in: ～承担责任 be bold in taking blame on oneself; be brave in shouldering responsibilities ‖ ～承认错误 have the courage to admit one's mistakes ‖ ～创新 be bold in making innovations; dare to make innovations ‖ ～负责 be brave in shouldering responsibilities ‖ ～开拓 blaze new trails; be bold in pioneering ‖ ～克服一切困难 brave all sorts of difficulties and hardships ‖ ～面对并善于战胜任何艰难险阻 be courageous in facing various difficulties and obstacles and good at overcoming them ‖ ～蔑视传统 be brave to defy convention ‖ ～私斗，怯于公益 be ever ready for *private fights, but lean backward in public good* ‖ ～探索真理 be courageous enough to seek for truth ‖ ～自我批评 have the courage to offer criticisms of oneself/to make self-criticism

涌

yǒng 〈动〉❶ gush; surge; well (up); pour: 水管破裂后，水～过街道。When the pipes burst, water poured across the street. ‖ 鲜血开始向外～。The blood began to gush out. ⇨风起云～ ❷ emerge; rise; well (up); spring; surge: 订单源源～来。Orders for goods poured in. ‖ 人群朝事故现场～去。The crowds gravitated/swarmed to the scene of the accident. ‖ 一连串的想法～上他的心头。The moving thoughts urged themselves upon him. ⇨一～而人

⇨chōng

【涌潮】 yǒngcháo 〈名〉 tidal wave/bore; strong tide

【涌出】 yǒngchū 〈动〉 pour out; spring up; flock out: 泪水～眼眶 tears welled up in one's eyes; tears welled from one's eyes ‖ 比赛结束后一大群人～球场大门。A large crowd funneled/poured out of the gate after the match. ‖ 抽水机开动后，水哗哗地～来。A gush of water came out/issued forth when the pump started. ‖ 血从伤口～来。Blood poured from the wound. ‖ 雨过天晴，从云后～一轮明月。After the rain, the moon emerged from behind the clouds. ‖ 原油从地下～。Oil welled up out of the ground.

【涌进】 yǒngjìn 〈动〉 pour into; flock in: ～大厅 stream/pour into the hall ‖ 农民～城里。Farmers came to town in swarms. ‖ 许多想法～我的脑海。Many ideas flooded into my mind/head.

【涌浪】 yǒnglàng 〈名〉 ❶ turbulent waves; swell ❷ [工程] surge

〖～方向〗 yǒnglàng fāngxiàng 〈名〉 [海洋] swell direction

〖～预报〗 yǒnglàng yùbào 〈名〉 [海洋] swell forecast

【涌流】 yǒngliú 〈动〉 flow rapidly; gush: 泉水～。A fountain bubbles/gurgles. ‖ 油从油箱～出来。Oil poured out of the tank.

【涌泥砂浆】 yǒngní shājiāng 〈名〉 [矿业] mud-rush; mud-run

【涌泉】 yǒngquán 〈名〉 fountain

【涌入】 yǒngrù 〈动〉 pour in; flock in: 大批难民～这个国家。*Refugees are now pouring into this country.* ‖ 大批农民～城市。Farmers flocked into cities. ‖ 外国投资的～引起了政府官员的关注。The surge of foreign investments stirred concern among government officials.

【涌上心头】 yǒngshàng-xīntóu 〈熟〉 crowd in upon one's mind; rise in the mind: 一件件往事涌上我的心头。The memories flooded back. / Many memories crowded into my mind.

【涌现】 yǒngxiàn 〈动〉 emerge in large numbers; spring up: 群众中～了一大批先进人物。A large number of advanced persons have emerged from among the masses. ‖ 始料不及的困难～出来。Unsuspected difficulties came to the fore. ‖ 新生事物大量～。Newly born things came forward in large numbers.

【涌溢】 yǒngyì 〈动〉 gush out

恿

yǒng → 怂恿 sǒngyǒng

湧

yǒng ＝ 涌 yǒng

蛹

yǒng 〈名〉 pupa: ⇨蝶～

踊

yǒng 〈动〉 leap up; jump up: ⇨～跃

【踊跃】 yǒngyuè ❶〈动〉 jump; leap: ～欢呼 leap and cheer ❷〈形〉 vying with one another: ～参加活动 join enthusiastically in the activity ‖ ～参军 vie with one another to join the army ‖ ～购买公债 buy government bonds enthusiastically ‖ ～捐款 subscribe liberally (to) ‖ 会上人们～发言。People took the floor one after another at the meeting.

鲬

yǒng 〈名〉 [动物] flathead; sand gurnard

yòng

用

yòng ❶〈动〉 use; employ; apply: ～大量篇幅 devote a lot of space (to); use a great many words ‖ ～代号 use a code name ‖ ～好手中的权力 make a good job of exercising one's power; use/wield one's power well ‖ ～化名 assume a fictitious name ‖ 节约～电 *save electricity* ‖ 要求～一下电话 demand access to a telephone ‖ ～完一整卷胶卷 use up a whole roll of film ‖ ～各种手段 by hook or by crook; resort to every trick/means ‖ 我可以～一下你的电话吗? May I use your telephone? ‖ 这只箱子被他当凳子～。The box served him as/for a stool. ⇨～非所长; 学非所～ ❷〈名〉 use; usefulness: 老而无～ outlive one's usefulness ‖ 与你争论没什么～。It's no use arguing with you. ⇨效～; 物尽其～ ❸〈名〉 expenses; outlay: 贴补家～ help out with the family expenses ⇨费～ ❹〈动〉 [usu used in the negative] need: 花园不～浇水。The garden needs no watering. ‖ 他～不着你来发慈悲。He has no need of your charity. ❺〈动〉〈敬〉 eat; drink: 请～茶。Please help yourself to tea. ⇨～餐; ～药 ❻〈介〉 with: ～公款请客送礼 spend public funds on dinners and gifts ‖ ～黑体字印出 be printed in bold type ‖ ～火柴点 put a match to sth ‖ ～水化开

dissolve in water‖～铁锤敲钉子 employ a hammer to drive a nail; hit the nail with a hammer‖～鲜血和生命保卫祖国 defend one's motherland at the cost of one's life; defend one's motherland with one's blood and life‖～姓称呼某人 address sb by his last/family name‖～右手打网球 play tennis right-handed‖～知识武装自己 arm oneself with knowledge‖胜利是～生命换来的。The victory cost many lives.‖～毛泽东生动的话说,中国人民站起来了。In Mao Zedong's graphic phrase, Chinese people "stood up".‖他的爱是无法～言语来表达的。His devotion/love was beyond words.‖这种鸟～嘴作武器。This bird employs its beak as a weapon. ❼〈介〉〈书〉[used in letter writing] hence; therefore:～特函答。Hence this letter.

【用兵】 yòngbīng 〈动〉use military forces; resort to arms:善于～ be well versed in the art of war‖～神速 be marvelously quick in moving troops ⇨养兵千日,～一时

〖～如神〗 yòngbīng-rúshén 〈熟〉 be a superb military commander; work miracles in manoeuvring troops; direct military operations with miraculous skill; deploy troops with great skill

〖～之道,攻心为上〗 yòngbīng zhī dào, gōngxīn wéi shàng 〈熟〉 the most successful attack used in the military art is that made psychologically

【用不了】 yòngbuliǎo 〈动〉❶ have more than is needed:没有～的钱 have no money to spare‖他一个月～这么多钱。He cannot spend so much money in one month. ❷ be less than:～三天 in less than three days‖～多久,一种会说话的玩具马就会应市。A talking toy horse will shortly be on the market.

【用不着】 yòngbuzháo 〈动〉❶ not need; have no use for:把～的钱存银行 put the spare money in the bank‖～的书 the book one is not using‖我们～你来解释。We don't need your explanations. ❷ there is no need; it is not worthwhile to:～大惊小怪。There is no need for panic/fuss.

【用材林】 yòngcáilín 〈名〉commercial forest; timber forest

【用餐】 yòngcān 〈动〉have one's meal; dine

【用场】 yòngchǎng 〈名〉use; application:有～ be useful‖说不定那天会派上～。It may come in handy in a certain specific day.‖我拿它派不上～。It was of no help to me.

【用处】 yòngchu 〈名〉use; good:～大 be of great use‖实际～ practical use‖目前没有～ be of little present use‖要去劝他是没有～的,他不会听。It's no use trying to advise him, he won't take any advice.‖有何～? What's the use/good of it? / What good is it?

【用词】 yòngcí 〈名〉wording; diction; phrasing:～不当 choose inappropriate words; use an improper word

【用得了】 yòngdeliǎo 〈动〉need that much/many:你～那么多信封吗? Do you need so many envelopes?

【用得着】 yòngdezháo 〈动〉❶ find sth useful; need:你应把那些旧瓶子留着,说不定哪天会～。You should keep those old bottles you never know when you might need them.‖这盒子没准会～,别扔掉。Don't throw the box. It may come in handy/useful. ❷ there is need to; it is necessary to:～这么早就离开吗? What's the necessity of leaving so early?

【用地】 yòngdì 〈名〉[建筑] right-of-way

【用度】 yòngdù 〈名〉expenditure; expense; outlay:他家人口多,～大。He has a large family, and the expenditure to support it is immense.

【用法】 yòngfǎ 〈名〉use; usage:说明～ illustrate uses‖词的用法 usage of a word‖规范～ standard use‖习惯～ idiomatic usage (of)‖～不一。Usage differs/varies.

〖～说明〗 yòngfǎ shuōmíng 〈名〉direction for use

【用饭】 yòngfàn 〈动〉eat a meal

【用非所长】 yòngfēisuǒcháng 〈熟〉 what one is doing is not one's strong point; be in an unrelated job

【用非所学】 yòngfēisuǒxué 〈熟〉 *what one's doing has nothing* to do with one's training

【用费】 yòngfèi 〈名〉cost; expense:负担～ bear the cost; assume the expense‖减少～ *cut/reduce one's cost; cut/keep* down expenses; keep down/curb/curtail expenses‖贴补～ help out with the expenses‖限制～ bring the cost within the required limit‖增加～ *increase expenses*‖支付～ *pay costs*; cover expenses‖日常～ running expenses

【用工】 yònggōng 〈动〉recruit and use workers

〖～制度〗 *yònggōng zhìdù* 〈名〉*system of recruitment*

【用工夫】 yòng gōngfu 〈动〉study or work hard; spend time and *energy; exert oneself*

【用功】 yònggōng ❶〈动〉work hard:读书～ be studious/diligent in one's studies‖学习不～ be lazy wth one's studies‖他在学校里很～。*He was working hard at school.* ❷〈形〉*hardworking*; diligent; studious; industrious:～的学生 hard-working/diligent student‖极其～ be extraordinarily/exceedingly diligent

【用户】 yònghù 〈名〉subscriber; *consumer; user*:增加～ *in*crease the number of consumers‖竭诚为～服务 provide a loyal service for consumers‖扩大～范围 extend one's service‖满足～需要 meet the demands of consumers‖为～着想 be user-oriented‖工业/煤气～ industrial/gas users‖全球通～ GSM user‖移动电话～ mobile phone user/subscriber‖这个工厂是用水大户。The factory is a heavy consumer of water.

〖～传呼机〗 yònghù chuánhūjī 〈名〉radio beeper

〖～传真〗 yònghù chuánzhēn 〈名〉fax

〖～电报〗 yònghù diànbào 〈名〉telex

〖～分机〗 yònghù fēnjī 〈名〉[通信] subscriber's extension (station)

〖～回线〗 yònghù huíxiàn 〈名〉subscriber line; central office line; subscriber loop; exchange line

〖～交换机〗 yònghù jiāohuànjī 〈名〉private automatic branch exchange

〖～接口〗 yònghù jiēkǒu 〈名〉[计算机] user interface

〖～界面〗 yònghù jièmiàn 〈名〉[计算机] user interface; man-machine interface

〖～名〗 yònghùmíng 〈名〉[计算机] user name:储存～ store user name‖输入～ enter user name

〖～配置文件〗 yònghù pèizhì wénjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] user profile

〖～识别卡〗 yònghù shíbiékǎ 〈名〉[通信] SIM; subscriber identity module

〖～手册〗 yònghù shǒucè 〈名〉user manual/guide/handbook

〖～水管〗 yònghù shuǐguǎn 〈名〉service pipe

〖～线〗 yònghùxiàn 〈名〉subscriber line/loop; central office line; exchange line:～电路 line circuit

〖～意见〗 yònghù yìjiàn 〈名〉opinions from consumers:接受～ hear consumers' opinions‖征求～ ask for the consumers' opinion/advice

〖～站〗 yònghùzhàn 〈名〉[通信] subscriber station

〖～账号〗 yònghù zhànghào 〈名〉[计算机] user account

〖～终端〗 yònghù zhōngduān 〈名〉[计算机] user terminal

〖～中继拨号〗 yònghù zhōngjì bōhào 〈名〉subscriber trunk dialing

〖～主机〗 yònghù zhǔjī 〈名〉[通信] subscriber's main station

〖～组〗 yònghùzǔ 〈名〉[计算机] user group

【用计】 yòngjì 〈动〉use tricks:～逃脱 find a hole to creep out

【用尽】 yòngjìn 〈动〉exhaust; use up completely:～方法 leave no means untried; by hook or by crook; use every possible means‖～各种外交手段 exhaust the resources of diplomacy‖～一全力 exert every ounce of one's energy; exert oneself to the utmost‖～资金 expend all one's capital

〖～心计〗 yòngjìn-xīnjì 〈熟〉tax one's ingenuity; exhaust one's abilities:他们～帮他脱险。They racked their brains to help him find a way out of danger.

【用劲】 yòngjìn 〈动〉exert oneself physically; put forth one's strength:～吸烟 suck deeply on/at a cigarette‖他没用多少劲就举起了那块石头。He lifted the stone without exerting himself. / He lifted the stone effortlessly.

【用具】 yòngjù 〈名〉article; utensil; gear; appliance; apparatus:厨房～ kitchen/cooking utensils; kitchen implements‖钓鱼～ *fishing gear*‖刮脸～ *shaving kit*‖滑雪～ *skiing equipment*‖灭火～ fire-fighting apparatus‖梳妆～ toilet set; toilet articles‖卫生～ sanitary ware

【用力】 *yònglì* 〈动〉*exert oneself physically*; *put forth one's* strength:～过猛 overtake one's strength; overexert oneself‖～喊叫 shout at the top of one's voice‖～拉 exert one's strength *to pull*; *pull with effort*‖～推 push with might and main‖～把某人拽倒 pull sb down by main force‖～游向岸边 strike out for the shore‖全身～ use every ounce of one's strength

〖～肺活量〗 *yònglì fèihuóliàng* 〈名〉forced vital capacity (FVC)

【用命】 yòngmìng 〈动〉〈书〉obey orders

【用脑】 yòngnǎo 〈动〉use one's brain:棋类比赛是需要～的娱乐活动。Games like chess are intellectual pursuits.

〖～过度〗 yòngnǎo guòdù overuse one's brain; overstrain one's

nerves：她由于～而感到头部抽痛。Her head throbbed with too much mental exertion.

【用品】 yòngpǐn 〈名〉articles for use：办公～ things for office use；office works；stationery‖床上～ bedclothes；bedding‖妇女～ ladies' goods‖妇女～商店 boutique‖急救～ first-aid material；first-aid kit‖旅行～ travelling requisites‖生活～ daily necessities；articles for daily use‖梳妆～ toilet requisites‖体育～ sports goods；athletic equipment‖文化～ stationary goods‖性～商店 sex shop

【用人】 yòngrén 〈动〉❶ choose a person for a job；make use of personnel：～不当 not use the right person (for the job)‖善于～ employ people to the best advantage；know how to choose the right person for the right job；handpick a person for his ability‖他一向善于～。*He always gets the best out of people.* ❷ need hands：眼下正是～之际。Now is the time when we are in need of qualified personnel.

〖～单位〗 yòngrén dānwèi 〈名〉employing unit：与～单位签约 sign a contract with the employing unit

〖～制度〗 *yòngrén zhìdù* 〈名〉*system of personnel placement*：改革现行的～ reform the system of personnel placement now in existence

【用人】 yòngren 〈名〉〈旧〉servant：女～ woman servant；maid

【用舍行藏】 yòngshě-xíngcáng 〈熟〉come into office if appointed and seclude oneself if not；exhibit one's abilities when in power and conceal them when out

【用事】 yòngshì 〈动〉❶〈书〉be in power：奸臣～。Treacherous court officials were in power. ❷ act：⇨感情～；意气～ ❸〈书〉make literary allusions

【用途】 yòngtú 〈名〉use：阐明～ *exemplify the use (of)*‖发挥～ fulfil roles‖开发～ develop uses (for)‖没有～ be of little use‖找到～ find a use (for)；see the use (in)‖～广泛 be widely used‖实际～ practical use‖双重～ double use‖一般～ universal use‖装饰～ use as ornament‖有各种～的工具 tool with several uses‖一套设备，多种～ one set of equipment serving many purposes；multi-purpose equipment

【用武】 yòngwǔ 〈动〉❶ use armed forces；resort to military measure ❷ play one's abilities/talents：大有～之地 have ample scope for one's abilities‖没有～之地 can apply one's talents nowhere‖找到～之地 find a place/post where one can use his talents

【用项】 yòngxiàng 〈名〉items of expenditure；expenditures：～大 have many expenses

【用心】 yòngxīn ❶〈动〉expend care and thought on sth；be diligent/attentive；do with concentrated attention：～工作 be intent on/upon one's work‖～看 gaze intently (at)‖～听讲 listen *attentively to a lecture*‖～想 *do some hard thinking*‖～学习 concentrate on one's studies；study diligently‖～点儿。Give your attention.‖这孩子读书不肯～。The child does not want to expend thought on study. / The child is intellectually lazy. ❷〈名〉motive；intention：～险恶 have malicious intentions；have vicious/ulterior motives‖险恶/自私的～ sinister/selfish motive‖他的～是好的。His intentions are good. ⇨别有～

〖～何其毒也〗 yòngxīn héqí dú yě 〈熟〉how vicious his intentions are

〖～良苦〗 yòngxīn-liángkǔ 〈熟〉cudgel one's brains；have really given much thought to the matter

【用刑】 yòngxíng 〈动〉put somebody to torture；torture

【用行舍藏】 yòngxíng-shěcáng ＝ 用舍行藏 yòngshě-xíngcáng

【用药】 yòngyào 〈动〉administer a medicine

〖～量〗 yòngyàoliàng 〈名〉dosage

【用意】 yòngyì 〈名〉intention；purpose：不了解～ be unaware/ignorant of sb's intention‖讲明～ make known one's intention；express/state one's intention；make one's intention clear‖明白～ know sb's intention‖～可嘉 have commendable intentions‖～可疑 have dubious intentions；have suspicious aims‖背后的～ intentions behind‖崇高的～ lofty/noble purpose‖歹毒的～ evil purpose‖恶毒的～ sinister motive‖我有好一阵儿都不懂他的～何在。It was some time before I realized what he was driving at.

【用印】 yòngyìn 〈动〉affix an official seal (to a document)；seal a document

【用语】 yòngyǔ 〈名〉❶ wording；choice of words；diction：推敲～ weigh one's words‖～简洁 be neatly phrased‖贴切的～ relevant wording ❷ term；phraseology：法律～ legal parlance‖技术～ technical terms‖日常～ everyday words‖商业/外交～ trade/*diplomatic terms*‖时髦～ *catch* word‖医学～ medical language

【用之不竭】 yòngzhībùjié 〈熟〉be inexhaustible/unfailing/endless：太阳能是一种～的能源。Solar energy is an inexhaustible energy source.

佣 yòng 〈名〉*commission*

⇨yōng

【佣金】 yòngjīn 〈名〉commission；brokerage；middleman's fee：抽取～ draw a commission‖付～ pay a commission‖扣除～ deduct a commission‖提取～ get/receive a commission‖预付～ *advance the middleman's/broker's fee*‖经纪人～ brokerage commission‖托收/承兑～ commission for collection/acceptance

【佣钱】 yòngqian ＝ 佣金 yòngjīn

yōu

优[1] yōu ❶〈形〉ample；abundant：⇨～厚；～裕 ❷〈动〉give preferential/special treatment：⇨～抚；～遇；拥军～属 ❸〈形〉excellent；superior [as opposed to inferior]：～缺点 merits and demerits‖新体制～于旧体制之处 advantages of the new system over the old‖在考试成绩单上，A 表示～，C 表示及格。On the report card，A means excellent and C means pass. ⇨～美；～秀；品学兼～

优[2] yōu 〈名〉〈旧〉actress；actor：⇨～伶；名～

【优待】 yōudài ❶〈动〉give special/preferential treatment；give/show preference to：～俘虏 offer good treatment to the captives；give lenient treatment to the prisoners of war‖～军属 give favoured treatment to servicemen's families‖～外宾 give special consideration to foreign guests ❷〈名〉favoured/special/preferential treatment；preference：得到～ get preferential treatment‖给予～ give sb favoured treatment；allow sb preference‖受到～ receive preferential treatment (from)；get privileged treatment (from)‖享受～ have preferential treatment‖特殊～ special preference‖政府给予的～ preferential treatment/premium from the government

〖～券〗 yōudàiquàn 〈名〉complimentary ticket

【优等】 yōuděng 〈形〉first-rate；excellent；high-class

〖～品〗 yōuděngpǐn 〈名〉high-class product；first-rate product

〖～生〗 yōuděngshēng 〈名〉A student；straight-A student；top student

【优点】 yōudiǎn 〈名〉merit；advantage；virtue；strong point；recommendation：比较～和缺点 compare merits and demerits‖称赞～ praise the virtue (of)；extol sb's merit‖发扬～ bring into full play one's advantages；promote virtues；give play/scope to one's strengths‖过高/过低估计～ overestimate/underestimate one's own merit‖讲～ remark on/upon one's strong point‖具有～ have the merit (of)‖抹杀～ deny one's merits‖强调～ stress on the advantage (of)‖突出～ show sth with/to good advantage‖学习～ learn the strong points‖一大～ a strong/great recommendation‖～背后隐藏着缺点 have the vices of the virtues‖～大于缺点。The merits outweigh the defects.‖天然温泉水具有三大～。Natural thermal water possesses three positive features.

【优抚】 yōufǔ 〈动〉give special care to：～军烈属 give special care to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen

【优厚】 yōuhòu 〈形〉(of treatment) munificent；liberal；favourable：付给～的工资 pay sb liberally‖报酬～ be amply/handsomely paid；be well paid；be under a big salary‖～的奖学金 sizable grant‖～的礼品 munificent gift‖～的津贴 heavy subsidy‖～的利润 handsome profits‖～的条件 favourable conditions‖～的薪金 splendid salary

【优弧】 yōuhú 〈名〉[数学] major arc

【优化】 yōuhuà 〈动〉optimize：～产业结构 rationalize the structure of production；optimize industrial structures‖～经济结构/资源配置/投资环境 optimize the economic structure/allocation of resources/environment for investment‖～劳动组合 optimize the organization of labour‖～选题 improve the selection of titles

〚～组合〛 yōuhuà zǔhé 〈名〉optimization grouping; optimal regrouping
【优惠】 yōuhuì 〈形〉preferential; favourable: 给予～ offer discounts (to) ‖ 取消税收～ eliminate tax preference ‖ 享受～ enjoy privileges; get a discount (on) ‖ ～期间 discountable period ‖ 打折～ allow a discount (on) ‖ 给学生半价～ charge half-price for students ‖ 关税～ tariff preference ‖ 减税～ tax break ‖ 九折～ 10% discount
〚～贷款〛 yōuhuì dàikuǎn 〈名〉preferential/concessional loan; loan on favourable terms
〚～待遇〛 yōuhuì dàiyù 〈名〉preferential/favoured treatment: 享受～ get preferential treatment
〚～幅度〛 yōuhuì fúdù 〈名〉margin of preference
〚～价格〛 yōuhuì jiàgé 〈名〉favourable price; concessional rate; preferential price: 享受～ benefit from the preferential price ‖ 按～买 buy at a preferential price ‖ 以～销售 sell at a preferential price; sell on easy terms; be for sale at a preferential price
〚～利率〛 yōuhuì lìlǜ 〈名〉preferential interest rate; prime rate
〚～区〛 yōuhuìqū 〈名〉preferential/priority area
〚～权〛 yōuhuìquán 〈名〉preferential right
〚～券〛 yōuhuìquàn 〈名〉discount coupon
〚～商品〛 yōuhuì shāngpǐn 〈名〉bargain offer
〚～税〛 yōuhuìshuì 〈名〉preferential tax: ～率 beneficial tariff rate
〚～条件〛 yōuhuì tiáojiàn 〈名〉favourable condition; easy terms; soft terms; preferential terms: 按～提供农产品 supply agricultural products on preferential terms
〚～条款〛 yōuhuì tiáokuǎn 〈名〉preferential clause
〚～政策〛 yōuhuì zhèngcè 〈名〉preferential policy
【优角】 yōujiǎo 〈名〉[数学] reflex angle
【优境学】 yōujìngxué 〈名〉[生物] euthenics
【优卡因】 yōukǎyīn 〈名〉[医药] eucaine
【优礼】 yōulǐ 〈动〉treat with courtesy
【优良】 yōuliáng 〈形〉fine; good: 他在大学里成绩～。He made a good record in college. / He received good grades in college.
〚～传统〛 yōuliáng chuántǒng 〈名〉fine/good traditions: 发扬～ carry the fine tradition forward ‖ 坚持～ uphold fine traditions ‖ 艰苦奋斗的～ fine tradition of hard struggle
〚～品种〛 yōuliáng pǐnzhǒng 〈名〉improved strains; good seed strains; good stock: 推广～ popularize fine varieties (of) ‖ 引进～ introduce good strains of seeds
〚～作风〛 yōuliáng zuòfēng 〈名〉fine working style: 保持艰苦奋斗的～ keep to the fine style of arduous struggle
【优劣】 yōuliè 〈名〉good and bad: 难分～ be hard to distinguish good from bad ‖ 评判～ judge which is superior
【优伶】 yōulíng 〈名〉〈旧〉actor/actress (of a play)
【优霉素】 yōuméisù 〈名〉[药物] eumycin
【优美】 yōuměi 〈形〉graceful; fine; exquisite: 破坏～的景色 destroy scenic beauty ‖ 动作～ move gracefully; be graceful in movement ‖ 建筑风格～ be of great architectural beauty ‖ 身材～ possess a good/lovely figure; have a figure of great beauty ‖ 舞姿～ dance in a graceful fashion; dance with grace ‖ ～无比 be beautiful beyond compare ‖ ～的歌喉 beautiful singing voice ‖ ～的轮廓 graceful lines ‖ ～的民间艺术 exquisite folk arts ‖ ～柔和的声音 warm and mellow sound ‖ 浑厚而～的音色 rich melodic timbre ‖ 这所房子环境～。The house is in beautiful surroundings.
【优孟衣冠】 Yōumèng-yīguān 〈熟〉act a part on the stage; imitate others
【优米德林】 yōumǐdélín 〈名〉[医学] eumydrin
【优球蛋白】 yōuqiúdànbái 〈名〉[生化] euglobulin
【优缺点】 yōuquēdiǎn 〈名〉merits and demerits; pluses and minuses; good and bad points: 比较～ compare merits and demerits
【优容】 yōuróng 〈动〉〈书〉treat with leniency
【优柔】 yōuróu 〈形〉❶〈书〉leisurely; unhurried: ～不迫 in a leisurely and unhurried manner ❷〈书〉gentle; amiable ❸ hesitant: ⇨～寡断
〚～寡断〛 yōuróu-guǎduàn 〈熟〉be indecisive to do sth; irresolute and hesitant: 流露出～和勉强的神情 betray irresolution and reluctance ‖ 显得相当～ display/show considerable irresolution ‖ ～的人 man who lacks resolution; ass between two bundles of hay ‖ ～的性格 undecided character ‖ 他～。He lacks force and determination.
【优生】 yōushēng 〈动〉give birth to healthy babies: ～、优育、优教的政策 policy of healthy birth, sound care and good education
〚～学〛 yōushēngxué 〈名〉[遗传] eugenics
【优胜】 yōushèng 〈形〉winning; superior
〚～红旗〛 yōushèng hóngqí 〈名〉championship red banner
〚～奖〛 yōushèngjiǎng 〈名〉winning prize/award
〚～劣汰〛 yōushèng-liètài 〈熟〉survival of the fittest; keep the superior and eliminate the inferior; pick out the good and leave the bad; the efficient will prosper while the inefficient will be eliminated: 建立～的竞争机制 establish a competitive mechanism of survival of the fittest
〚～者〛 yōushèngzhě 〈名〉winner: 宣布～ announce the winners ‖ 比赛后给～颁发了奖品。After the contest, the distribution of prizes to the winners took place.
【优势】 yōushì 〈名〉superiority; preponderance; advantage: 保持/削弱竞争～ preserve/undercut the competitive edge ‖ 表现出明显的～ show decided superiority ‖ 打破～ crack the dominance (in) ‖ 抵消～ counterbalance the advantage ‖ 发挥～ give full play to one's own advantages; make the most of oneself ‖ 巩固～ consolidate the advantage ‖ 获得～ achieve superiority ‖ 取得～ gain the superiority (over) ‖ 失去～ lose one's ascendancy; throw away advantages; lose the upper hand; lose the edge ‖ 显示～ show a predominance (of); show a preponderance (of) ‖ 享有～ enjoy/hold superiority ‖ 赢得～ win an advantage ‖ 占～ have the preponderance/upper hand/advantage ‖ 争夺～ carry out/have a struggle for superiority ‖ 增强～ increase one's superiority (in) ‖ 以微弱的～险胜 win by a nose ‖ 绝对～ overwhelming/decided advantage (over); definite predominance (over) ‖ 空中～ air superiority ‖ 经济～ economic superiority ‖ 军事～ military supremacy/advantage ‖ 明显～ clear advantage; marked preponderance; noticeable predominance ‖ 微弱的～ narrow lead ‖ 战术上的～ tactical advantage ‖ ～在我们队这一边。The odds are on our team.
〚～兵力〛 yōushì bīnglì 〈名〉superior forces: 集中～ concentrate superior forces
〚～大脑半球〛 yōushì dànǎo bànqiú 〈名〉[生理] dominant hemisphere
〚～度〛 yōushìdù 〈名〉[植物] dominance
〚～互补〛 yōushì-hùbǔ 〈熟〉take advantage of each other's strength; have complementary advantages: 本着～的原则 under principles of mutual supplement
〚～积分〛 yōushì jīfēn 〈名〉[数学] dominating integral
〚～级数〛 yōushì jíshù 〈名〉[数学] dominating series
〚～企业〛 yōushì qǐyè 〈名〉strong/superior enterprises
〚～植物〛 yōushì zhíwù 〈名〉dominant plant
〚～装甲〛 yōushì zhuāngjiǎ 〈名〉[军事] overmatching plate
【优死】 yōusǐ 〈名〉healthy death
【优渥】 yōuwò 〈形〉〈书〉liberal; munificent; favourable
【优先】 yōuxiān 〈动〉have priority; take precedence: ～发展农业/教育 give priority to the development of agriculture/education ‖ ～考虑住房问题 give priority to housing; have/put/place priority on housing ‖ ～受到录用 be employed in preference ‖ 提供～服务 render priority service ‖ 置于高度～的地位 give sth a high-priority rating ‖ 找工作～ get job preference (over) ‖ 当地应聘者～。Preference is given to local candidates. ‖ 孩童～。Children are given priority. ‖ 机械应该～出口。Machinery must take precedence of/over other exports. ‖ 军人～。Servicemen have/get/take priority. ‖ 女士～。Lady first.
〚～处理〛 yōuxiān chǔlǐ 〈名〉[计算机] priority processing
〚～方向〛 yōuxiān fāngxiàng 〈名〉[光学] privileged direction
〚～浮选〛 yōuxiān fúxuǎn 〈名〉[采矿] differential flotation
〚～股〛 yōuxiāngǔ 〈名〉[金融] preference share; preferred stock
〚～权〛 yōuxiānquán 〈名〉right of priority: 获得～ receive/acquire priority ‖ 享有～ enjoy priority (in) ‖ 掌握～ hold priority ‖ 有～ have the priority (over) ‖ 绝对～ absolute priority
〚～数系〛 yōuxiān shùxì 〈名〉[电子] preferred numbers
〚～研磨〛 yōuxiān yánmó 〈名〉[矿业] differential grinding
【优秀】 yōuxiù 〈形〉excellent; outstanding; splendid; fine: 成绩～ get excellent results ‖ 品德～ be sound in character; display good moral qualities ‖ 选拔～人才 pick out outstanding talents ‖ ～步枪射手 distinguished marksman; rifle sharpshooter ‖ ～的榜样 outstanding example ‖ ～儿女 worthy sons and daughters ‖ ～

共产党员 exemplar Communists ‖ ～旅游城市 top-quality tourist city ‖ ～影片 outstanding film; highly rated film ‖ ～运动员 top sportsman; star/top-notch player ‖ ～作品 works of high quality ‖ 她在大学里成绩一直～。Her record of academic excellence continued through college.

〖～奖〗 yōuxiù jiǎng 〈名〉 merit award

〖～品质〗 yōuxiù pǐnzhì 〈名〉 fine qualities: 培养～ cultivate/develop fine qualities ‖ 赏识～ appreciate sb's good qualities

【优选】 yōuxuǎn 〈动〉 optimize

〖～法〗 yōuxuǎnfǎ 〈名〉 optimization; optimum method

【优雅】 yōuyǎ 〈形〉 ❶ (of dress and personal adornments, implements, etc) graceful; elegant; in good taste: 陈设～ be furnished with elegance and taste ‖ 穿着/服装～ be elegant in dress; dress in good taste ❷ (of manner and quality) graceful and tasteful: 风度～ have an elegant manner/style ‖ 举止～ be graceful and tasteful in manner ‖ 情趣～ be elegant in taste ‖ 舞姿～ dance gracefully and tastefully ‖ ～的风度 elegant manners

【优异】 yōuyì 〈形〉 excellent; outstanding; exceedingly good: 考试成绩～ be excellent in examinations ‖ ～的技能 superior craftsmanship ‖ ～的性能 high performance

〖～成绩〗 yōuyì chéngjì 〈名〉 brilliant exploits: 做出～ perform brilliant exploits ‖ 以～毕业 graduate with first-class honours

【优游】 yōuyóu 〈书〉 ❶ 〈形〉 leisurely and carefree: ～岁月 pass one's days in carefree leisure ‖ ～自在 be leisurely and carefree ‖ ～卒岁 pass the year in leisure ❷ 〈动〉 leave one's life to fate

【优育】 yōuyù 〈动〉 provide children with the best health care and education; superior upbringing

【优裕】 yōuyù 〈形〉 affluent; abundant: 享受～的生活 enjoy affluence ‖ 环境～ be/live in clover; be like a cow in a clover-field ‖ 日子/生活～ live in affluence; be well-off/well-to-do; lead an easy life ‖ 时间～ have ample time ‖ 资源～ be abundant with resources

【优遇】 yōuyù 〈动〉 give special treatment; accord good treatment

【优越】 yōuyuè 〈形〉 superior; advantageous: 创造～条件 create favourable conditions ‖ ～的地理位置 advantageous geographical position

〖～感〗 yōuyuègǎn 〈名〉 sense of superiority; superiority complex: 产生强于别人的～ give sb a sense of excellence over others ‖ 种族～ racial pride

〖～情结〗 yōuyuè qíngjié 〈名〉[心理] superiority complex

〖～性〗 yōuyuèxìng 〈名〉 superiority; advantages: 市场经济的～ virtues of the market economy ‖ 无比的～ incomparable superiority ‖ 在速度方面的巨大～ vast superiority in speed

【优哉游哉】 yōuzāi-yóuzāi 〈熟〉 leisurely and carefree; leisurely and unhurried: 过着～的日子 live a life of ease and leisure

【优值】 yōuzhí 〈名〉[电子] figure of merit

【优质】 yōuzhì 〈形〉 of high/top quality; of high grade: 保持～低价 keep quality up and price down ‖ ～产品 quality/superior products ‖ ～钢 high-quality/high-grade steel ‖ ～高产 top quality and high production ‖ ～合金 high-grade alloy ‖ ～混凝土 quality concrete ‖ ～酒/商品 wine/merchandise of quality ‖ ～牛奶 grade A milk ‖ ～皮靴 industrial-strength boots ‖ ～燃料/汽油 premium grade fuel/gasoline ‖ ～食品 food of fine/good/high quality ‖ ～小麦 high-quality wheat

〖～服务〗 yōuzhì fúwù 〈名〉 quality service; first-rate service: 提供～ render first-rate service ‖ ～月 Quality Service Month

〖～黄铜〗 yōuzhì huángtóng 〈名〉[冶金] high brass

〖～奖〗 yōuzhìjiǎng 〈名〉 high-quality award

〖～精铜〗 yōuzhì jīngtóng 〈名〉[冶金] best selected copper

〖～名牌商品〗 yōuzhì míngpái shāngpǐn 〈名〉 famous-brand, quality products: 以～为龙头 place manufactures of famous-brand, quality products in the lead

〖～优价〗 yōuzhì-yōujià 〈熟〉 good articles fetch high prices

攸

yōu 〈助〉〈书〉[used like the particle 所 in certain phrases]: 性命～关 be a matter of life and death

忧

yōu ❶ 〈动〉 worry about; be worried: ⇨～愁; ～国～民 ❷ 〈名〉 sorrow; anxiety: ～乐与共 share joy and sorrow with each other ‖ 去～消愁 soothe the cares ‖ 转喜为～ laugh on the wrong side of sb's mouth ⇨内～外患; 无～无虑 ❸ 〈名〉〈书〉 funeral arrangements for parents: ⇨丁～

【忧愁】 yōuchóu 〈形〉 worried; depressed; troubled: 分担～ share one's distress ‖ 感到～ be depressed ‖ 排遣～ remedy grievance ‖ 驱散～ dispel one's feelings of sorrow ‖ 满腹～ be extremely worried ‖ 满脸～ look worried; be of sad appearance ‖ ～的面孔 worried face

【忧烦】 yōufán 〈形〉 worried; vexed: ～的神色 haunted look ‖ 你看上去愁眉苦脸,有什么事使你～? You look troubled. What's worrying you?

【忧愤】 yōufèn 〈形〉 worried and indignant

【忧国忧民】 yōuguó-yōumín 〈熟〉 be concerned about one's country and one's people; worry for the fate of one's country

【忧患】 yōuhuàn 〈名〉 suffering; misery: 饱经～ drink the cup of sorrow to the dregs; have gone through great misery; have experienced all sorts of untold hardships ‖ 充满～ be full of hardships and difficulties ‖ 具有～意识 be prepared for any eventualities ‖ ～意识 awareness of unexpected development; sense of anxiety (about sth) ‖ 黄河从前被称为中国的～。The Yellow River was formally called China's sorrow.

〖～余生〗 yōuhuàn-yúshēng 〈熟〉 survivors who lived through the utmost sufferings

【忧惧】 yōujù 〈动〉 be apprehensive: ～不安 worried and undisturbed

【忧苦】 yōukǔ 〈形〉 distressing

【忧劳】 yōuláo 〈形〉 care-laden and overworked

【忧虑】 yōulǜ 〈动〉 be worried; be anxious; be concerned: 摆脱～ slough off one's worries ‖ 表现出～ display/show/manifest anxiety ‖ 感到～ be afflicted with anxiety; feel anxiety ‖ 减轻～ appease/allay/lesse anxieties; allay fears ‖ 满怀～ be full of anxiety (about) ‖ 深感～ be terribly/deeply anxious (about) ‖ 消除～ dissipate/dismiss the fears of sb; quell sb's anxieties; relieve sb of anxieties; disencumber sb's mind of cares ‖ 引起～ cause concern; occasion sb anxiety ‖ 为…而～ be worried (about) ‖ ～成疾 worry oneself into illness; get sick from worries ‖ ～而死 worry oneself to death ‖ ～的表情/样子 pensive expression/look ‖ ～的根源 source of anxieties/worries ‖ 无端的～ unreasonable worries ‖ 严重的～ dreadful anxiety ‖ ～减轻了。Anxieties diminished./ Fear abated. ‖ ～与日俱增。The anxieties deepened with each passing day.

【忧闷】 yōumèn 〈形〉 depressed; feeling low; weighed down with cares

【忧戚】 yōuqī 〈形〉〈书〉 distressed; weighed down with sorrow; laden with grief; worried and grieved

【忧容】 yōuróng 〈名〉 worried look

【忧伤】 yōushāng 〈形〉 weighed down; laden with grief: 感到～ feel sad and worried; suffer distress ‖ 加深～ intensify one's grief ‖ 减轻～ assuage one's grief ‖ 驱散～ chase away one's distress ‖ 陷入～ sink into melancholy ‖ 引起～ cause sb's distress ‖ ～而死 die of grief; die of broken heart ‖ 极度～ suffer excessive distress ‖ 无比～ eat one's heart out ‖ 他满脸～。Mourning is all over his face. ‖ 他面露～的神色。His brow was sad. ‖ 他深感～。A profound melancholy seized him.

【忧思】 yōusī ❶ 〈动〉 be worried; be anxious ❷ 〈名〉 troubled thoughts: ～萦怀 be haunted with gloomy thoughts/sad memories

【忧喜参半】 yōuxǐ-cānbàn 〈熟〉 be half downcast and half pleased

【忧心】 yōuxīn ❶ 〈动〉 be weighed down with anxiety; be worried about: 大家都替他的身体～。Everybody was worrying about his fragile health. ❷ 〈名〉〈书〉 troubled heart: ⇨～忡忡

〖～忡忡〗 yōuxīn-chōngchōng 〈熟〉 be anxiety-ridden; be haunted by anxiety; be weighed down by cares; be weighed down with anxiety (or anxieties); be heavy-hearted; be in a pensive mood: 犯罪率太高,令人～。The crime rate is depressingly high.

〖～如焚〗 yōuxīn-rúfén 〈熟〉 be burning with anxiety; extremely worried: 他在屋里踱来踱去,～。He walked to and fro in the room extremely worried.

【忧悒】 yōuyì 〈形〉〈书〉 anxious and restless

【忧郁】 yōuyù 〈形〉 melancholy; heavy-hearted; sombre; dejected: ～不乐 be anxious and uneasy without joy ‖ ～成疾 fall ill of sorrow/grief ‖ ～而死 die of grief ‖ 感到～ suffer melancholy ‖ 驱散～ dissipate melancholy ‖ 消除～ chase one's gloom away; dispel gloom ‖ 掩饰～ conceal melancholy ‖ ～的表情 sombre expression ‖ ～的性情 melancholic temperament ‖ 病态的～ morbid

melancholy ‖ 一阵～ a bout of melancholia ‖ 性格～的人 man of sombre character

〖～症〗 yōuyùzhèng 〈名〉[医学] melancholia: ～患者 melancholic

呦 yōu 〈叹〉❶ [used to express surprise]: ～,饭糊了! Hey, the rice is burnt. ❷ [used to express sudden awareness of sth]: ～,忘带钥匙了。Oh, dear me! I forgot my key!

⇨you

【呦呦】 yōuyōu 〈拟〉〈书〉[used to refer to the cry of a deer] bleat: 春草鹿～。On the spring lawns the elks and deer bleat out.

幽 yōu ❶〈形〉dim; gloomy: ⇨～暗;～光 ❷〈形〉deep and remote: ⇨～谷;～邃 ❸〈形〉hidden; secret: ⇨～会;～期 ❹〈动〉〈书〉imprison: ⇨～禁;～囚 ❺〈形〉secret; hidden; bottled-up: ⇨～思;～怨 ❻〈形〉quiet; tranquil; serene: ⇨～静;～雅 ❼〈名〉nether world: ⇨～魂;～灵

【幽暗】 yōu'àn 〈形〉dim; dark; gloomy; sombre: 灯光～ be dimly lit up ‖ 洞穴～ be gloomy in the cave ‖ ～的房间 gloomy room ‖ ～的光线 dim/poor light ‖ 晨光的～ dimness of the dawn

【幽闭】 yōubì 〈动〉❶ be under house arrest ❷ confine oneself indoors; be housebound

〖～恐怖症〗 yōubì kǒngbùzhèng 〈名〉[心理] claustrophobia: ～患者 claustrophobe

【幽愤】 yōufèn 〈名〉hidden resentment

【幽谷】 yōugǔ 〈名〉deep and secluded valley; retired valley

【幽光】 yōuguāng 〈名〉dim light

【幽闺深阁】 yōuguī-shēngé 〈名〉deep, hidden boudoir

【幽会】 yōuhuì 〈动〉(of men and women in love) rendezvous; tryst: 与情人～ meet one's lover in a quiet, secret place ‖ ～处 trysting place ‖ 情人～ lovers' tryst ‖ 午夜～ midnight rendezvous

【幽魂】 yōuhún 〈名〉spirit; ghost; spectre: 召唤～ conjure up the spirit (of)

【幽寂】 yōujì 〈形〉secluded and lonely: ～的生活 secluded life/existence ‖ ～的去处 quiet haunt ‖ ～的山谷 secluded valley

【幽禁】 yōujìn 〈动〉put under house arrest; imprison; incarcerates: ～终身 be imprisoned for life

【幽径】 yōujìng 〈名〉quiet and secluded path

【幽静】 yōujìng 〈形〉quiet and secluded; peaceful: ～雅致 quiet and tastefully laid out ‖ ～的地方 peaceful and secluded place

【幽居】 yōujū 〈书〉❶〈动〉live/dwell in seclusion: 绝代有佳人,～在深谷。There is a surpassing beauty who lives in a solitary valley. ❷〈名〉secluded residence

【幽兰】 yōulán 〈名〉〈书〉orchid

【幽蓝】 yōulán 〈形〉dark blue

【幽灵】 yōulíng 〈名〉ghost; spirit: 一所有～出没的房子 a house haunted by a disembodied spirit ‖ ～出没的时候 time when phantoms walk

【幽美】 yōuměi 〈形〉secluded/serene and beautiful

【幽门】 yōumén 〈名〉[解剖] pylorus; pyloric orifice

〖～垂〗 yōuménchuí 〈名〉[动物] pyloric caecum

〖～梗阻〗 yōumén gěngzǔ 〈名〉[医学] pyloric stenosis

〖～痉挛〗 yōumén jìngluán 〈名〉[医学] pylorospasm

〖～镜检查〗 yōuménjìng jiǎnchá 〈名〉[医学] pyloroscopy

〖～括约肌〗 yōumén kuòyuējī 〈名〉[医学] pyloric sphincter

〖～痛〗 yōuméntòng 〈名〉[医学] pyloralgia

〖～狭窄〗 yōumén xiázhǎi 〈名〉[医学] pyloric stenosis

〖～腺〗 yōuménxiàn 〈名〉[解剖] pyloric gland

〖～炎〗 yōuményán 〈名〉[医学] pyloritis

【幽眇】 yōumiǎo 〈形〉〈书〉profound and subtle

【幽明】 yōumíng 〈名〉〈书〉the nether world and the earthly world; the dead and the living: ～永隔。The dead and the living are separated forever.

【幽冥】 yōumíng ❶〈形〉dim; dark; gloomy; sombre ❷〈名〉nether world

【幽默】 yōumò 〈形〉humourous: ～风趣 have a fine sense of humour ‖ ～睿智 have humour and intellect ‖ 极具～色彩 feature a high humour quotient ‖ 富于～ have a lot of humour; be full of humour ‖ 冷面～ dry humour ‖ 一点～ a grain/touch of humour ‖ ～的故事/话/趣闻 humourous story/remark/anecdote ‖ 他很～。He is full of humour. / He is very humourous.

〖～大师〗 yōumò dàshī 〈名〉humourist

〖～感〗 yōumògǎn 〈名〉sense of humour; sense of fun: 表现出～ demonstrate/display/show a sense of humour ‖ 缺乏～ lack humour ‖ 富有～的人 man of humour

【幽期】 yōuqī ＝ 幽会 yōuhuì

【幽情】 yōuqíng 〈名〉exquisite feelings: 发思古之～ muse over things of the remote past; express exquisite feelings over the remote past

【幽囚】 yōuqiú 〈动〉imprison; put in jail; keep in captivity

【幽趣】 yōuqù 〈名〉delightful serenity of seclusion

【幽深】 yōushēn 〈形〉(of forests, palaces, etc) deep and serene; deep and quiet

【幽思】 yōusī ❶〈动〉ponder; muse; meditate; brood (upon) ❷〈名〉deep contemplation; melancholy brooding: 沉浸在对往事的～之中 be lost in quiet recollection of the past

【幽邃】 yōusuì 〈形〉〈书〉deep and unfathomable

【幽婉】 yōuwǎn 〈形〉subtle and delicate: ～的歌声 exquisite singing

【幽微】 yōuwēi 〈形〉❶ (of sound, smell, etc) faint; weak: ～的花香 delicate scent/fragrance of flowers ❷〈书〉profound; abstruse

【幽闲】 yōuxián 〈形〉❶ ＝ 幽娴 yōuxián ❷ ＝ 悠闲 yōuxián

【幽娴】 yōuxián 〈形〉❶ (of a woman) gentle and serene ❷ leisurely and carefree

【幽香】 yōuxiāng 〈名〉subtle aroma; delicate/faint fragrance: ～四溢。A delicate scent diffuses.

【幽敻】 yōuxiòng 〈形〉〈书〉deep and remote; profound

【幽雅】 yōuyǎ 〈形〉(of a place) quiet and tastefully laid out: ～的环境 elegant and quiet surroundings

【幽咽】 yōuyè 〈形〉〈书〉❶ whimpering: ～的哭泣 low sobs; whimpers ❷ murmuring

【幽忧】 yōuyōu 〈形〉〈书〉distressed; be weighed down/laden with grief

【幽幽】 yōuyōu 〈形〉❶ (of the light or sound) faint: ～啜泣 sob quietly ‖ ～的街灯 dim street lamps ❷〈书〉looming in the distance

【幽远】 yōuyuǎn 〈形〉deep and quiet; remote: ～的夜空 remote and tranquil night sky

【幽怨】 yōuyuàn 〈名〉(of a young woman thwarted in love) hidden/bottled-up bitterness

悠[1] yōu 〈形〉❶ remote in time/space; long-drawn-out: ⇨～长;～久 ❷ leisurely: ⇨～闲;～游

悠[2] yōu 〈动〉swing; sway: 他抓住绳子～了过去。He held on to the rope and swung across. ‖ 小猴子在树枝上～来～去。The little monkey swung from branch to branch on the tree. ⇨～荡;晃～

【悠长】 yōucháng 〈形〉long; long-drawn-out: ～的汽笛声 long-drawn-out steam whistle ‖ ～的岁月 long years ‖ 狮吼声～。The roars of a lion were long-drawn-out.

【悠荡】 yōudàng 〈动〉swing; sway: 孩子们在公园的秋千上来回～。The kids swung back and forth on their swings in the park.

【悠忽】 yōuhū 〈形〉〈书〉free and idle

【悠缓】 yōuhuǎn 〈形〉leisurely and unhurried

【悠久】 yōujiǔ 〈形〉long-standing; long-lived; long in time; age-old: 历史～ have/boast a long history; be old-line ‖ 文化～ have a civilization of long standing; be long civilized; have an age-old culture ‖ 影响～ have far-reaching effects ‖ ～的传统 long-standing tradition ‖ ～的技术 old-established techniques ‖ ～的往事 events of the distant past ‖ 历史～的城市 city with a long/an age-old history

【悠谬】 yōumiù 〈形〉〈书〉absurd; fantastic

【悠然】 yōurán 〈形〉carefree and leisurely: ～而行 proceed at a leisurely pace ‖ ～地生活 enjoy life without molestation; live a life of ease and leisure ‖ 采菊东篱下,～见南山。As I pick chrysanthemums beneath the eastern fence, my eyes fall leisurely on the Southern Mountain.

〖～神往〗 yōurán-shénwǎng 〈熟〉one's thoughts turn to distant things

〖～自得〗 yōurán-zìdé 〈熟〉be idyllically happy; be carefree and content: ～的样子 free and easy carriage

【悠闲】 yōuxián 〈形〉leisurely and carefree: 心情～ feel carefree

‖ ~地唱 sing at a leisure pace ‖ ~地哼着歌 hum a tune at one's leisure ‖ ~地散步 stroll leisurely ‖ ~的情趣 leisure pursuits ‖ ~的生活 life of leisure; carefree life ‖ ~自在的步子 easygoing pace

【悠扬】 yōuyáng 〈形〉 melodious; euphonious; rising and falling: ~的笛声 melodious flute ‖ ~的歌声 melodious singing

【悠悠】 yōuyōu 〈形〉 ❶ long; long-drawn-out; remote: ~长夜 night that seems to drag on ‖ ~山川 mountains and rivers far, far away ‖ 岁月~。Years were dragging. ❷ a great number of; numerous; myriad: ~万事 a myriad of event ❸ unhurried; leisurely: ~自得 carefree and content ‖ 在街上慢~地逛来逛去 pace leisurely up and down the street ❹ 〈书〉 absurd; preposterous: ~之见 preposterous idea

〖~荡荡〗 yōuyōu-dàngdàng 〈熟〉 floating about; swinging to and fro

〖~忽忽〗 yōuyōu-hūhū 〈熟〉 ❶ loitering languidly; lounging around: ~,得过且过 float one's life ❷ be in a trance

【悠游】 yōuyóu ❶ 〈动〉 move about unhurriedly: 小船在荡漾的湖面上~。The small boat was floating leisurely on the rippling surface of the lake. ❷ 〈形〉 leisurely and carefree: ~自在 leisurely and carefree

【悠远】 yōuyuǎn 〈形〉 ❶ a long time ago; long ago; distant past: ~的过去 remote past ❷ far off/away; remote; distant: 山川~。Mountains and rivers are far away.

【悠哉游哉】 yōuzāi-yóuzāi 〈熟〉 be free from restraint

【悠着】 yōuzhe 〈动〉〈方〉 take things easy: ~劲儿,别太猛了。Take things easy! Don't go at it so hard.

〖~点儿〗 yōuzhediǎnr 〈副〉〈口〉 ❶ carefully; gingerly; cautiously ❷ take it easy: ~,我们时间很充裕。Take it easy; we've got plenty of time.

yóu

尤 yóu ❶ 〈形〉〈书〉 outstanding; exceptional: ⇨~物;无耻之~ ❷ 〈副〉 particularly; especially; in particular; all the more: 对计算机~感兴趣 be particularly interested in computers ⇨~其 ❸ 〈名〉 fault; wrongdoing: ⇨效~ ❹ 〈动〉 lay the blame on; impute to; have a grudge against: ⇨怨天~人

【尤伯杯】 Yóubóbēi 〈名〉[体育] Uber Cup: 争夺~ compete for the Uber Cup

【尤里卡】 Yóulǐkǎ 〈名〉 EUREKA (European Research Coordination Agency)

【尤其】 yóuqí 〈副〉 particularly; especially; in particular: 对化学~感兴趣 cherish a special interest in chemistry ‖ ~强调 stress sth in particular ‖ ~喜欢 have a special liking (for); bear a great liking (for) ‖ ~引人注目 gain a special interest ‖ ~重要 be even more important ‖ 我不会去伤害他,~不会去背后捣他的鬼。I wouldn't do anything to hurt him and least of all would I play dirty tricks behind his back. ‖ 我喜欢喝茶,~是绿茶。I prefer drinking tea, green tea in particular. ‖ 吸烟有害健康,~是对心脏不好。Smoking is harmful to one's health, especially to one's heart.

【尤甚】 yóushèn 〈形〉 worst of all; more so; especially so: 办公室里的人都很粗心,小李~。All the people in the office are careless, and of them no one is more so than Xiao Li.

【尤为】 yóuwéi 〈副〉 especially: 对病人~关心 show special concern over patients ‖ ~重要 be especially important ‖ 这使他~恼火。This vexed him all the more.

【尤物】 yóuwù 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ distinguished person or thing ❷ (of a woman) rare beauty

【尤异】 yóuyì 〈形〉〈书〉 excellent; outstanding

由 yóu ❶ 〈动〉 pass through; go by the way of: ⇨必~之路;言不~衷 ❷ 〈介〉 by; through; via: ~边门出/进 exit/enter by the side door ‖ ~此入内。This way in. / Entrance. ❸ 〈介〉 from: ~坏变好 transform from the bad into the good ‖ ~南到北 from south to north ‖ ~弱变强 grow from weak to strong ‖ 开往北京的列车~第三站台发车。The train for Beijing leaves from Platform 3. ‖ 面粉是~麦子磨的。Flour is made from wheat. ❹ 〈介〉 (be done) by: ~群众推荐 be recommended by the masses ‖ ~他处理。Leave it to him. ‖ ~他去吧。Let him do as he pleases. ‖ ~我请客。This is my treat. ‖ 所有的维修费用~我公司承担。All the costs of the repairs will be borne by our company. ‖ 这首诗~他谱曲。This poem was set to music by him. ‖ 这要~你做出决定。The decision lies/rests with you. ❺ 〈介〉 by means of: ~前提推导出结论 draw a conclusion from premises ‖ ~中风引起的瘫痪 paralysis caused by a stroke ‖ 代表~民主协商选举产生。The representatives were elected after democratic consultation. ⇨~此可知 ❻ 〈名〉 cause; reason: ⇨理~;事~;原~ ❼ 〈介〉 owing to; due to; because of: ~意外造成的拖延 delay due to an accident ‖ 成~谦逊败~奢。As success is due to modesty, so is failure due to extravagance. ⇨咎~自取 ❽ 〈动〉〈书〉 follow; abide by; adhere to: ⇨率~旧章 ❾ 〈动〉 follow; obey: ~着性子 do as one pleases; do at will; be wilful ‖ 凡事~其自然发展。Let things take their natural course. ‖ 信不信~你。Believe or not. ⇨不~自主;听天~命

【由表及里】 yóubiǎo-jílǐ 〈熟〉 from the surface to the centre; from the outside to the inside; from outward appearance to inner essence: 分析问题要~。The analysis of problems should be proceeded from the surface to what lies behind.

【由不得】 yóubude 〈动〉 ❶ not be up to sb to decide; be unable to do as one wishes: 这事~你。You have no choice in this matter. ‖ 你不能怪他,这事~他做主。You must not blame him, for it's not up to him. ‖ 这~我们选择。We are left with little choice. ❷ cannot help: 他执意要辞职也就~我们了。It can't be helped if he's resolved to resign. ‖ 相声的特点就是叫人~不发笑。It's typical of Chinese cross-talk to keep the audience helpless with laughter.

【由此】 yóucǐ 〈副〉 from this; therefrom; hence; thus: ~产生许多错误 make many mistakes as a consequence ‖ ~看来 in view of this; judging from this ‖ ~前进 go forward from here ‖ ~将产生更多好处。More good thereof will spring. ‖ 你必须承担~产生的一切后果。You must take all the consequences arising therefrom. ‖ 这次实验和~引起的爆炸毁坏了实验室。The experiment and consequent explosion wrecked the laboratory.

〖~及彼〗 yóucǐ-jíbǐ 〈熟〉 proceed from one to the other; proceed from this to that

〖~可见〗 yóucǐ-kějiàn 〈熟〉 thus it can be seen; this shows...

【由打】 yóudǎ 〈介〉〈方〉 ❶ since; from: ~那以后 from that time forward; from then on ‖ 他~上次病后,身体再也不如原来了。Since his last illness he has never been the same person. ❷ through; via; by way of: 黄河水~这儿往北,再向东入海。The Yellow River flows north from here, then turns east and empties into the sea.

【由得】 yóude 〈动〉 allow; permit

【由点到面】 yóudiǎn-dàomiàn 〈熟〉 proceed from one point to the whole area

【由俭入奢易,由奢入俭难】 yóu jiǎn rù shē yì, yóu shē rù jiǎn nán 〈熟〉 it is easy to proceed from thriftiness to luxury, but difficult to do vice versa

【由简及繁】 yóujiǎn-jífán 〈熟〉 from the simple to the complex

【由近及远】 yóujìn-jíyuǎn 〈熟〉 proceed from the near/close to the distant

【由来】 yóulái ❶ 〈副〉 so far; up to now: ⇨~已久 ❷ 〈名〉 origin; source: 了解分歧的~ enquire into the origin of the differences ‖ 追查~ trace a matter to its origin; go to the bottom of sth; trace sth back to its origin

〖~已久〗 yóulái-yǐjiǔ 〈熟〉 long-standing; time-honoured: ~的成见 ingrained prejudices ‖ ~的习俗 long-established custom ‖ 争议~。The dispute is a long affair.

【由浅入深】 yóuqiǎn-rùshēn 〈熟〉 proceed from the easy to the difficult; proceed from the elementary to the profound

【由头】 yóutou 〈名〉 cause; reason for; pretext: 找~ find a pretext

【由于】 yóuyú ❶ 〈介〉 because of; due to: ~健康原因 on health grounds ‖ ~缺乏沟通而产生的问题 problems arising out of the lack of communication ‖ ~同志们共同努力 owing to the concerted efforts of our comrades ‖ ~哮喘,他不愿出来。He won't come out because of asthma. ❷ 〈连〉 since; because: ~时间晚了,我现在要回家了。Since it is late, I shall go home now.

【由衷】 yóuzhōng 〈形〉 from the bottom of one's heart; heartfelt; sincere: ~地高兴 be heartily glad ‖ ~地欢迎 welcome sb from the bottom of one's heart ‖ ~地怜悯 pity sb from the heart ‖ ~地笑了 laugh heartily ‖ ~地祝贺 congratulate sb most heartily ‖ 表示~的感谢 extend hearty thanks ‖ 表示~的问候 greet sb

heartily ‖ ～的歉意 heartfelt apology ‖ 他～感到高兴。He beamed inside.

〖～之言〗 yóuzhōngzhīyán 〈熟〉 words from the bottom of one's heart; sincere words: 听了他的一番～,大家无不为之感动。Nobody remained unmoved at his remarks straight from the heart.

邮 yóu

❶〈动〉 post; mail: 把信～走了 put the letter in the post ‖ ～包裹 dispatch a parcel by post ‖ ～信 post/mail a letter ‖ 每月给家里～钱 remit money to one's family every month ❷〈名〉 postal; mail: 投～ send by post ⇨～递员; ～费; ～局 ❸〈名〉 stamp; postage stamp: ⇨～票; 集～

【邮班】 yóubān 〈名〉 post; mail: 错过～ miss the post/mail ‖ 赶上～ catch the post/mail ‖ 第一趟～ first post/mail ‖ 七点的～ seven o'clock post ‖ 夜晚的～ evening mail

【邮包】 yóubāo 〈名〉 postal parcel; package; postal bag; mailbag: 寄～ send a parcel by post

【邮编】 yóubiān 〈名〉〈简称〉 postcode; zip code ⇨邮政编码

【邮差】 yóuchāi 〈名〉〈旧〉 postman; mailman

【邮车】 yóuchē 〈名〉 postal car; mail car

【邮传】 yóuchuán 〈动〉〈书〉 send by post; send by mail: ～文书 post documents

【邮船】 yóuchuán 〈名〉 packet; post boat; mail steamer

【邮戳】 yóuchuō 〈名〉 postmark: 在信上盖～ postmark a letter; print a postmark on the envelope ‖ 盖有西安～的信 letter with a Xi'an postmark; letter postmarked Xi'an ‖ 盖有1998年9月30日～的信 letter bearing a postmark of 30th September, 1998 ‖ 信上盖有日期～。There is a date stamped on the letter.

【邮袋】 yóudài 〈名〉 mail pouch; mail sack; mailbag; postbag

【邮递】 yóudì 〈动〉 deliver; send by post: ～协议 Post Office Protocol (POP) ‖ 包裹～ parcel mail/post ‖ 航空/海运～ air/sea mail; air/sea post ‖ 头班/末班～ first/last mail; first/ last post ‖ 信件～ letter post/mail ‖ 他家住在山区,～不便。Since he lives in the mountain area, the delivery of mail to him is not easy.

〖～员〗 yóudìyuán 〈名〉 postman; mailman

【邮电】 yóudiàn 〈名〉 post and telecommunications: ～部门 department of post and telecommunications ‖ ～学校 post and telecommunication school ‖ ～业务 postal and telecommunication service

〖～部〗 yóudiànbù 〈名〉 Ministry of Post and Telecommunications

〖～大楼〗 yóudiàn dàlóu 〈名〉 postal office building

〖～局〗 yóudiànjú 〈名〉 post and telecommunication office

【邮费】 yóufèi 〈名〉 postal charges/rates; postage: 付～ pay the postage ‖ 调整～ adjust postage ‖ ～付讫 postage paid ‖ ～上涨了10%。Postal charges are going up by 10%. ‖ 这封信的～是多少? What is the postage on the letter?

〖～价目表〗 yóufèi jiàmùbiǎo 〈名〉 postal tariff; schedule of postal charges

【邮购】 yóugòu 〈动〉 buy by mail order: ～书 buy books by mail order ‖ 办理～ handle postal purchase ‖ 这书店办理读者～。This bookshop accepts postal orders from readers.

〖～部〗 yóugòubù 〈名〉 mail-order department

〖～服务〗 yóugòu fúwù 〈名〉 mail order service

〖～商行〗 yóugòu shānghóng 〈名〉 mail-order house

〖～商品价目表〗 yóugòu shāngpǐn jiàmùbiǎo 〈名〉 mail-order catalogue

【邮花】 yóuhuā 〈名〉〈方〉 stamp; postage stamp

【邮汇】 yóuhuì 〈动〉 remit by post; send money by post: ～100元人民币 send a postal order for 100 *yuan* ‖ 办理～业务 transfer a money-order business ‖ 兑现～ cash a postal order

【邮集】 yóují 〈名〉 stamp album

【邮寄】 yóujì 〈动〉 send by post: ～包裹/样品/信件 send a parcel/sample/letter by post; mail a parcel/sample/letter ‖ ～日期 date of posting ‖ 挂号～ send (sth) by registered post ‖ 按印刷品～ mail by printed matter ‖ 航空～一个包裹 send a package by airmail

【邮件】 yóujiàn 〈名〉 ❶ post; postal/mail matter: 把～转到新地址 forward one's mail to one's new address ‖ 拆～ open one's mail ‖ 处理～ handle the mail ‖ 分发～ distribute the mail by district ‖ 分拣～ sort/separate mails ‖ 寄出～ send out the mail ‖ 截查～ intercept the mail ‖ 收到～ receive/get the mail ‖ 投递～ deliver the mail ‖ 大批～ volume of mails; large mailings ‖ 国内/国外～ domestic/foreign mail ‖ 寄来/寄出/免费～ incoming/outgoing/franked mail ‖ 平寄/挂号/航空～ surface/registered/air mail ‖ 普通～ surface/ordinary mail ‖ 小包～ postal packet ❷ [计算机] mail; message: 发～ send/zap e-mail ‖ 复制20封～ make a copy of twenty messages ‖ 删除～ discard messages ‖ 收到～ receive messages ‖ 转发～ redistribute messages ‖ ～地址 e-mail address ‖ 垃圾～ junk mail ‖ 录像～ video-mail ‖ 语音～ voice mail ⇨电子～

〖～服务器〗 yóujiàn fúwùqì 〈名〉[计算机] mail server

〖～过滤器〗 yóujiàn guòlǜqì 〈名〉[计算机] mail filter

〖～合并〗 yóujiàn hébìng 〈名〉[计算机] mail merge

〖～接受程序〗 yóujiàn jiēshòu chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] user's mailer program

〖～网关〗 yóujiàn wǎngguān 〈名〉[计算机] mail gateway

〖～炸弹〗 yóujiàn zhàdàn 〈名〉[计算机] mail bomb: 发送～ send a mail bomb; mailbomb sb

【邮局】 yóujú 〈名〉 post office: 通过～寄出 send through the post ‖ 大～ main/central post office ‖ 小～ sub-post office ‖ 指定取款～ designated office of payment

【邮路】 yóulù 〈名〉 postal/mail route

【邮轮】 yóulún 〈名〉 post/mail boat; mail steamer

【邮民】 yóumín 〈名〉 philatelist

【邮票】 yóupiào 〈名〉 stamp; postage stamp: 一张/枚～ a stamp ‖ 发行～ issue postage stamps ‖ 盖销～ cancel a stamp ‖ 收集～ collect stamps ‖ 贴～ put/stick a stamp on the letter ‖ 背胶～ adhesive stamp; sticker ‖ 航空～ airmail stamps ‖ 纪念～ memorial stamps ‖ 小型张～ miniature sheet (postage) stamp ‖ 一套纪念～ a set of commemoration/commemorative/memorial (postage) stamps ‖ 有齿孔的～联张 perforated set of postage stamps ‖ 再版～ reissue of the stamp

〖～代售处〗 yóupiào dàishòuchù 〈名〉 stamp sales agency

〖～镊子〗 yóupiào nièzi 〈名〉 stamp nipper

〖～钳子〗 yóupiào qiánzi 〈名〉 stamp tongs

【邮品】 yóupǐn 〈名〉 philatelist's items; postal items (including stamps, envelopes, postcards, etc)

【邮区】 yóuqū 〈名〉 postal district/zone

【邮识】 yóushí 〈名〉 expertise in philately

【邮市】 yóushì 〈名〉 stamp collectors' market; philatelic market

【邮售】 yóushòu 〈动〉 sell by mail order

【邮鼠】 yóushǔ 〈名〉 speculator in postage stamps

【邮坛】 yóután 〈名〉 philately community/circles

【邮亭】 yóutíng 〈名〉 postal kiosk

【邮筒】 yóutǒng 〈名〉 postbox; mailbox; letterbox; pillar box: 把信投进～ drop a letter into a mailbox

【邮务】 yóuwù 〈名〉 postal service

【邮箱】 yóuxiāng 〈名〉 ❶ postbox; mail drop ❷ [计算机] mailbox

【邮展】 yóuzhǎn 〈名〉 philatelic exhibition

【邮政】 yóuzhèng 〈名〉 postal service: ～汽车/服务 mail van/service

〖～包裹〗 yóuzhèng bāoguǒ 〈名〉 parcel post; postal parcel

〖～编码〗 yóuzhèng biānmǎ 〈名〉 postcode; zip code

〖～部门〗 yóuzhèng bùmén 〈名〉 postal department

〖～车〗 yóuzhèngchē 〈名〉 post truck; post office vehicle; mail bus

〖～储蓄〗 yóuzhèng chǔxù 〈名〉 postal savings: 办理～业务 run a postal savings service ‖ 鼓励～ encourage postal savings ‖ ～存款 post office savings deposits

〖～代办所〗 yóuzhèng dàibànsuǒ 〈名〉 postal agency

〖～服务〗 yóuzhèng fúwù 〈名〉 postal services

〖～汇款〗 yóuzhèng huìkuǎn 〈名〉 postal remittance

〖～汇票〗 yóuzhèng huìpiào 〈名〉 postal (money) order; money order: 开一张500元人民币的～ draw a postal money order for 500 *yuan*

〖～局〗 yóuzhèngjú 〈名〉 post office: ～局长 postmaster

〖～快件〗 yóuzhèng kuàijiàn 〈名〉 express mail/post/delivery: 发～ send/deliver sth express

〖～特快专递〗 yóuzhèng tèkuài zhuāndì 〈名〉 express mail service (EMS)

〖～网〗 yóuzhèngwǎng 〈名〉 postal network

〖～信箱〗 yóuzhèng xìnxiāng 〈名〉 post-office box (POB); letterbox; mailbox; pillar box; postbox

〖～支局〗 yóuzhèng zhījú 〈名〉 branch post office; sub-post office

〖～总局〗 yóuzhèng zǒngjú 〈名〉 general/central post office
【邮资】 yóuzī 〈名〉 postage; postal charges: 付～ pay the postage ‖ 附上回函～ enclose the return postage ‖ 节省～ save money on postage ‖ 欠～ postage due ‖ 国内/附加～ inland/extra postage ‖ 免付～ postage free ‖ ～已付 postage paid
〖～戳〗 yóuzīchuō 〈名〉 charge stamp

犹 yóu 〈书〉 ❶ 〈动〉 be like; be just as: ⇨～如;过～不及;虽死～生 ❷ 〈副〉 still: ～可挽回 be retrievable ‖ ～未为晚的决定 eleventh hour decision ‖ 春色～浓。The fullness of spring has not yet quite worn away.
【犹大】 Yóudà 〈名〉 [基督教] Judas: ～之吻 Judas kiss
【犹然】 yóurán 〈副〉 still; just as before: 她虽年已四十,但～很美。She was as beautiful as ever at the age of 40.
【犹如】 yóurú 〈动〉 be just as; be like; as if: 大厅里亮得～白昼。It is as bright as daylight in the lobby. ‖ 法语我尚能对付一点,可这种语言对我～天书。I can manage a little French, but this language is just like a sealed book to me. ‖ 他待我～陌生人。He treats me as if I were a stranger. ‖ 他去世的消息～晴天霹雳。The news of his death came as a bolt from the blue. ‖ 希望～肥皂泡一样破灭了。The hope burst like a soap bubble. ‖ 整个地区～干柴,一触即发。The whole region was a tinderbox; a mere spark was needed to set it off.
【犹他州】 Yóutāzhōu 〈名〉 Utah [a US state]
【犹太复国主义】 Yóutài fùguózhǔyì 〈名〉 Zionism
【犹太教】 Yóutàijiào 〈名〉 Judaism; Hebraism; Jewish Church: ～教士 rabbi ‖ ～教堂 synagogue
【犹太民族】 Yóutàimínzú 〈名〉 Jewish people; Judaism
【犹太人】 Yóutàirén 〈名〉 Jew
〖～定居点〗 Yóutàirén dìngjūdiǎn 〈名〉 Jewish settlement
【犹疑】 yóuyí 〈动〉 hesitate: 有些人对这些政策～徘徊。Some people had misgivings about these policies.
〖～不决〗 yóuyí-bùjué 〈熟〉 blow hot and cold; not know one's own mind
【犹有余悸】 yóuyǒu-yújì 〈熟〉 be still scared even now
【犹豫】 yóuyù 〈动〉 vacillate; hang back; hesitate; be irresolute: 打消～ overcome one's hesitation ‖ 显得～ show hesitancy (in) ‖ ～片刻 hesitate a moment ‖ 片刻的～ slight hesitation ‖ 一阵～之后 after a moment's hesitation ‖ 别再～了,打定主意吧。Do stop vacillating and make up your mind. ‖ 没有～的余地。There is no room for hesitation. ‖ 他满怀～。His spirits froze in hesitation. ‖ 他前去道歉,但走到门口却又～了。He went to apologize, but faltered at the door. ‖ 他～了一会儿才选了一本书。He hesitated before choosing a book.
〖～不决〗 yóuyù-bùjué 〈熟〉 hesitate between/over; be in two/several minds; be shilly-shally; be in a quandary; be torn between: 表现出～ manifest the indecision (in doing sth) ‖ 免得再～ prevent any further wavering / hesitation ‖ 显得～ show hesitation ‖ 对下一步我仍在～。I'm still dithering about what to do next. ‖ 她～,不知下一步该怎么办。She felt dubious as to what to do next.
【犹之乎】 yóuzhīhū 〈动〉〈书〉 just as: 人离不开土地,～鱼离不开水。Just as fish cannot leave the water, so man cannot leave the soil.
【犹子】 yóuzǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 brother's son; nephew
【犹自】 yóuzì 〈副〉 still: 现在提起那件事,～叫他心惊肉跳。Even to this day, he can still feel a twinge of fear at the very mention of it.

油 yóu ❶ 〈名〉 oil; fat; grease; petroleum: 一层～ an oil slick; a layer/film of oil ‖ 提炼～ refine oil ‖ 动物～ animal oil ‖ 浮～ oil slick ‖ 烹饪用～ cooking oil ‖ 放在～里炸 fry; be cooked in hot fat/oil ‖ 给机器上～ lubricate a machine ‖ 给头发上抹～ put grease on one's hair ‖ 撇去汤面上的～ skim the fat from the soup; skim the soup to remove the fat ‖ ～气味 oily smell ‖ 我的自行车该加点～了。My bicycle needs some oil. ‖ 一路上～都漏光了。All the oil had been oozing away during our journey. ‖ 这小孩嘴巴两边沾满了～。The sides of the child's mouth were stained with grease. ⇨菜子～;豆～;橄榄～ ❷ 〈动〉 paint; oil; varnish: ～家具 paint over the furniture ‖ 把垃圾桶/桌子～成蓝色 paint garbage cans/the table blue ‖ 地板刚～过。The floor is freshly painted. ❸ 〈动〉 be stained with oil/grease: 小心点,你别弄～了我的衬衫。Careful! You'll smear/grease my shirt. ❹ 〈形〉 glib; oily: 他的嘴可～了。He is glib-tongued. ‖ 他打牌可～了。He is an old/a dab hand at playing cards. ‖ 这人太～了。This guy is much too slippery/tricky/crafty. ⇨～腔滑调
【油斑】 yóubān 〈名〉 grease spot; oil stain
〖～光度计〗 yóubān guāngdùjì 〈名〉 [光学] grease spot photometer
【油杯】 yóubēi 〈名〉 [工程] oil cup
【油泵】 yóubèng 〈名〉 [机械] oil pump; lubro-pump: 浸没式～ submerged oil pump
【油比重计】 yóubǐzhòngjì 〈名〉 [工程] oleometer
【油饼】 yóubǐng 〈名〉 ❶ [农业] [used as animal feed/fertilizer] oil cake: ～类饲料 oil cake fodder ❷ [食品] deep-fried dough cake
【油驳】 yóubó 〈名〉 oil barge
【油布】 yóubù 〈名〉 oilcloth; oilskin; tarpaulin: ～衣裤 oilskins ‖ 绝缘～ oiled/insulated cloth
〖～雨衣〗 yóubù yǔyī 〈名〉 slicker
【油彩】 yóucǎi 〈名〉 greasepaint: 抹掉～ remove/rub/scrub off the paint ‖ 调～ temper paints with oil ‖ 化妆用～ greasepaint ‖ 她的脸上涂了很重的～。Her face is heavy with greasepaint/makeup.
【油菜】 yóucài 〈名〉 ❶ oil seed rape; rape: 一块～地 a field of rape ❷ Chinese cabbage
〖～籽〗 yóucàizǐ 〈名〉 rapeseed: ～油 rapeseed oil
【油藏】 yóucáng 〈名〉 [石油] oil deposit/pool; oil accumulation: 地层～ stratigraphic oil pool
【油槽】 yóucáo 〈名〉 [工业] oil groove; oil bath
〖～车〗 yóucáochē 〈名〉 tank truck; oil carrier
【油层】 yóucéng 〈名〉 [石油] oil reservoir; oil layer; oil horizon: ～压力 reservoir pressure
〖～检测装置〗 yóucéng jiǎncè zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 bed detector
【油茶】 yóuchá 〈名〉 ❶ [植物] tea-oil tree; oil-tea camellia ❷ *youcha* [a gruel of sweetened, fried flour]
〖～面儿〗 yóuchámiànr 〈名〉 flour fried in beef fat with sugar and sesame [used for making *youcha*]
【油炒】 yóuchǎo 〈动〉 stir-fry in oil
【油车】 yóuchē 〈名〉 tanker
【油虫】 yóuchóng 〈名〉 [动物] black beetle; Oriental roach
【油绸】 yóuchóu 〈名〉 [纺织] oiled silk
【油船】 yóuchuán 〈名〉 oiler; oil tanker; oil carrier: 大型～ large oil carrier
【油床】 yóuchuáng 〈名〉 [地质] oil pool/accumulation/reservoir
【油醇】 yóuchún 〈名〉 [化学] oleyl alcohol
【油淬钢】 yóucuìgāng 〈名〉 [冶金] oil-hardening steel
【油淬火】 yóucuìhuǒ 〈名〉 [机械] oil hardening; oil quenching
【油灯】 yóudēng 〈名〉 oil lamp: 吹熄～ blow down/out an oil lamp ‖ 点～ light an oil lamp
【油底子】 yóudǐzi 〈名〉〈口〉 oil dregs
【油豆腐】 yóudòufu 〈名〉 fried beancurd cube
【油坊】 yóufáng 〈名〉 oil mill
【油封】 yóufēng 〈名〉 [机械] grease/oil seal
•【油橄榄】 yóugǎnlǎn 〈名〉 olive
【油缸促动器】 yóugāng cùdòngqì 〈名〉 [机械] cylinder actuator
【油港】 yóugǎng 〈名〉 oil port
【油膏】 yóugāo 〈名〉 [医学] ointment; unction; unguent
【油垢】 yóugòu 〈名〉 greasy filth/dirt
【油瓜】 yóuguā 〈名〉 [植物] large-fruited hodgsonia
【油管】 yóuguǎn 〈名〉 ❶ oil pipe: 铺设～ lay oil pipes ❷ oil tube: ～深度 tubing depth
〖～吊卡〗 yóuguǎn diàokǎ 〈名〉 [石油] tubing elevator
〖～挂〗 yóuguǎnguà 〈名〉 mandrel hanger
〖～头〗 yóuguǎntóu 〈名〉 tubing head: ～法兰 tubing-head adaptor flange
【油罐】 yóuguàn 〈名〉 ❶ oil tank; storage tank: ～车 fuel tank car; fuel tanker ❷ petrol/gasoline can
〖～场〗 yóuguànchǎng 〈名〉 [石油] tank farm
〖～卡车〗 yóuguàn kǎchē 〈名〉 tank truck
【油光】 yóuguāng 〈形〉 glossy; shiny; varnished: 把皮鞋擦得～锃亮 put a good shine on the leather shoes ‖ 把头剃得～ shave one's head shiny ‖ ～碧绿的叶子 shimmering green leaves ‖ 他的头发～发亮。His hair is thick with grease.
〖～锉〗 yóuguāngcuò 〈名〉 [工程] dead-smooth file
【油鬼】 yóuguǐ 〈方〉 = 油炸鬼 yóuzháguǐ

【油耗】 yóuhào 〈名〉oil consumption：减少～ cut fuel consumption (of) ‖ 降低机动车～ reduce the oil consumption of motor vehicles
【油耗子】 yóuhàozi 〈名〉illegal dealer in petroleum products
【油黑】 yóuhēi 〈形〉glossy black
【油乎乎】 yóuhūhū 〈形〉oily；greasy：～的抹布 oily rags
【油壶】 yóuhú 〈名〉oilcan；oiler
【油葫芦】 yóuhulǔ 〈名〉[动物] a kind of large cricket
【油花儿】 yóuhuār 〈名〉drops of oil (on the surface of soup)；blobs of fat
【油滑】 yóuhuá 〈形〉slippery；foxy：他这个人很～。He is foxy. ‖ 在这城里做买卖的人，未免太～了。The merchants in the city were rather cunning and crafty.
【油画】 yóuhuà 〈名〉oil painting：画～ paint/work in oils ‖ 看～ see an oil painting ‖ 伪造～ fake an oil-painting ‖ 修复古～ restore an old painting ‖ 肖像～ oil portrait ‖ 墙上挂着～。The walls are hung/adorned with oil paintings.
〖～复印机〗 yóuhuà fùyìnjī 〈名〉kamagraph
〖～家〗 yóuhuàjiā 〈名〉oil painter
〖～色〗 yóuhuàsè 〈名〉oil colours
〖～像〗 yóuhuàxiàng 〈名〉portrait in oils
〖～颜料〗 yóuhuà yánliào 〈名〉oil colours/paints：一套～ a set of oil paints ‖ 制作～ make oil paints
【油灰】 yóuhuī 〈名〉[建筑] putty
〖～刀〗 yóuhuīdāo 〈名〉putty knife
〖～缝〗 yóuhuīfèng 〈名〉putty joint
〖～勾缝〗 yóuhuī gōufèng 〈名〉pointing with putty；putty pointing
【油基清漆】 yóujī qīngqī 〈名〉oil varnish
【油迹】 yóujì 〈名〉oil stains；greasy spots：～斑斑 be covered with grease spots
【油煎】 yóujiān 〈动〉fry in oil：～土豆 oily fried potatoes
〖～火燎〗 yóujiān-huǒliǎo 〈熟〉be in a state of great agitation；be in a stew
【油减震柱】 yóujiǎnzhènzhù 〈名〉[机械] oleo strut
【油匠】 yóujiàng ＝ 油漆工 yóuqīgōng
【油脚】 yóujiǎo ＝ 油底子 yóudǐzi
【油浸】 yóujìn 〈形〉oil-immersed：～变压器 oil-immersed transformer ‖ ～法 immersion method/technique ‖ ～纸 oil-paper
【油精】 yóujīng 〈名〉[化学] olein
【油井】 yóujǐng 〈名〉oil well：封闭～ cap a well ‖ 钻～ drill/bore an oil well ‖ ～设备 oil rig ‖ 在这个油田有许多新的～投产。A number of new wells were brought in in the oilfield.
〖～泵〗 yóujǐngbèng 〈名〉[石油] oil-well pump
〖～架〗 yóujǐngjià 〈名〉[石油] oil derrick
〖～气〗 yóujǐngqì 〈名〉[材料] casinghead gas
〖～驱动〗 yóujǐng qūdòng 〈名〉[石油] oil-well drive
〖～水泥〗 yóujǐng shuǐní 〈名〉[材料] oil-well cement
【油锯】 yóujù 〈名〉[林业] chain saw
【油聚】 yóujù 〈名〉[地质] oil accumulation
【油开关】 yóukāiguān 〈名〉[电子] oil switch
【油孔钻】 yóukǒngzuān 〈名〉oil-hole drill
【油库】 yóukù 〈名〉oil depot；tank farm；oil bunker
【油矿】 yóukuàng 〈名〉❶ oil deposit：发现～ strike/hit oil ‖ 开发～ open up oil deposits ❷ oilfield
【油蓝】 yóulán 〈名〉[化学] oil blue
【油老虎】 yóulǎohǔ 〈名〉❶ oil or gas guzzler ❷〈喻〉oil or gas profiteer
【油冷却器】 yóulěngquèqì 〈名〉oil cooler
【油亮】 yóuliàng 〈形〉glossy；shiny：～～的黑发 glossy dark hair ‖ ～的叶子 shimmering leaves ‖ ～的皮鞋 shoes shined to a high gloss
【油量计】 yóuliàngjì 〈名〉oil meter；oil gauge
【油料】 yóuliào 〈名〉oil-bearing seed；oilseed
〖～作物〗 yóuliào zuòwù 〈名〉oil-bearing crop/plant；oil crop；oil-plant：栽培～ cultivate oil-plants
【油炉】 yóulú 〈名〉oil burner；oil furnace
【油绿】 yóulǜ 〈形〉glossy dark green
【油轮】 yóulún 〈名〉tanker；oil tanker；oil carrier：大型～ large oil carrier ‖ 远洋～ ocean-going tanker
【油麻】 yóumá 〈名〉batched jute
【油码头】 yóumǎtou 〈名〉oil dock；dock for oil tanker
【油麦】 yóumài ＝ 莜麦 yóumài
【油毛】 yóumáo 〈名〉raw wool；raw fur
〖～毡〗 yóumáozhān 〈名〉[建筑] asphalt felt；tar paper
【油门】 yóumén 〈名〉throttle；accelerator：踩～ step on the gas；press the accelerator ‖ 关掉～ close/cut/chop the throttle ‖ 把～关小 throttle down ‖ 司机加大～驱车回家。The driver gunned away home. ‖ 他把～踏板踩到底。He tramped the accelerator to the floor.
〖～调节〗 yóumén tiáojié 〈名〉[航空] throttling
【油焖】 yóumèn 〈动〉braise in oil：～茄子 braised eggplant slices
【油苗】 yóumiáo 〈名〉[石油] oil seepage；seepage oil；oil indication
【油膜】 yóumó 〈名〉oil film/slick：～振荡 oil film whipping/whirl ‖ ～轴承 oil film bearing；filmatic bearing
【油墨】 yóumò 〈名〉printing ink：彩色/银色～ coloured/aluminium ink ‖ 快干～ quick-setting ink；fast drying ink ‖ 印刷～ printing/printer's ink ‖ 永固～ permanent ink
〖～斗〗 yóumòdǒu 〈名〉ink reservoir
〖～刮板〗 yóumò guābǎn 〈名〉ink slice
〖～刮刀〗 yóumò guādāo 〈名〉[制图] ink knife
〖～辊〗 yóumògǔn 〈名〉inker
〖～滚筒〗 yóumò gǔntǒng 〈名〉ink roller
〖～移印〗 yóumò yíyìn 〈名〉[印刷] retroussage
【油泥】 yóuní 〈名〉grease；greasy filth：塞满～ be full of greasy filth ‖ 洗掉脸上的～ wash the oily filth off one's face ‖ 满是～的工作服 blouse covered with grease dirt
【油腻】 yóunì ❶〈形〉oily；greasy：不要吃～食物。Stay away from oily food. ‖ ～食物难以消化。Greasy food is hard to digest. ❷〈名〉oily/fatty food：吃～ eat oily food
【油粘度】 yóuniándù 〈名〉oil viscosity
【油皮】 yóupí 〈名〉〈方〉❶ outmost layer of skin epidermis：我只是擦破了一点～。I received a mere scratch. ❷ skin of soyabean milk
【油票儿】 yóupiàor 〈名〉❶ coupon for edible oil ❷ petroleum coupon
【油品】 yóupǐn 〈名〉petroleum products [like petrol, disel oil, kerosene, etc]
【油漆】 yóuqī ❶〈名〉paint；varnish：一层～ a coat of paint ‖ 擦掉～ rub off/scuff paint ‖ 刮掉～ scrape/scratch off the paint ‖ 涂匀～ spread paint evenly ‖ 稀释～ dilute paint；reduce paint ‖ ～未干 wet paint ‖ 在墙上刷～ dab paint on the wall；dab the wall with paint ‖ ～车间/滚子 paint shop/roller ‖ ～开始剥落。The paint is beginning to flake away. ‖ ～成片脱落。The paint flakes off. ❷〈动〉paint：～大门/房间 paint the gate/room ‖ ～家具 varnish furniture ‖ ～墙壁 paint the wall ‖ 盒子的里外都～了。The box was painted within and without.
〖～工〗 yóuqīgōng 〈名〉painter
〖～固化剂〗 yóuqī gùhuàjì 〈名〉paint-hardening agent；paint firming agent
〖～罐〗 yóuqīguàn 〈名〉paint can
〖～匠〗 yóuqījiàng 〈名〉painter
〖～腻子〗 yóuqī nìzi 〈名〉painter's putty；putty
〖～喷枪〗 yóuqī pēnqiāng 〈名〉paint gun
〖～刷〗 yóuqīshuā 〈名〉paintbrush
〖～桶〗 yóuqītǒng 〈名〉paint kettle/pail/pot
〖～味〗 yóuqīwèi 〈名〉painty odour
〖～稀释剂〗 yóuqī xīshìjì 〈名〉paint thinner
〖～硬结〗 yóuqī yìngjié 〈名〉caking
〖～罩面〗 yóuqī zhàomiàn 〈名〉paint finish
【油气】 yóuqì 〈名〉〈简称〉associated gas ⇨油田伴生气
〖～比〗 yóuqìbǐ 〈名〉[石油] oil-gas ratio
〖～层〗 yóuqìcéng 〈名〉hydrocarbon zone/reservoir
〖～田〗 yóuqìtián 〈名〉oil and gas field
〖～显示〗 yóuqì xiǎnshì 〈名〉oil-gas showing/indications
〖～资源〗 yóuqì zīyuán 〈名〉hydrocarbon resources
【油枪】 yóuqiāng 〈名〉oil/grease/squirt gun
【油腔滑调】 yóuqiāng-huádiào 〈熟〉glib；unctuous；frivolous and insincere in speech：说起话来～ speak in unctuous tones
【油区】 yóuqū 〈名〉oil-producing area
【油圈闭】 yóuquānbì 〈名〉[地质] oil trap；trap
【油泉】 yóuquán 〈名〉oil spring
【油裙】 yóuqún 〈名〉cooking apron
【油然】 yóurán 〈形〉❶ (of feelings, love, etc) welling up spon-

taneously/involuntarily：敬慕之心，～而生。Admiration wells up in one's heart. ‖ 当我们听到演奏国歌时，自豪感～而生。There was a welling of pride when we heard our national anthem played. ‖ 一种～而生的喜悦使得她的眼睛明亮起来。An uprush of pleasure made her eyes sparkle. ❷ (of clouds, smoke, air, etc) rising densely：水汽～而升。Vapours rose densely.
【油燃烧器】 yóuránshāoqì 〈名〉 oil burner
【油溶黑】 yóuróngħēi 〈名〉［材料］ nigrosine
【油鞣革】 yóuróugé 〈名〉 chamois-leather; wash leather
【油乳剂】 yóurǔjì 〈名〉［材料］ oil emulsion
【油乳液】 yóurǔyè 〈名〉 fat liquor
【油石】 yóushí 〈名〉［机械］ oilstone
【油饰】 yóushì 〈动〉 cover/decorate with paint; paint; varnish: ～一新 be freshly painted
【油柿】 yóushì 〈名〉 wild kaki persimmon
【油水】 yóushui 〈名〉 ❶ grease：这菜～很大。This dish is very greasy. ❷ ill gains/pickings：揩～ gain some advantage (of) ‖ ～大 be much profitable ‖ 有～的工作 fat paying job ‖ 他在一家外贸公司获得了一份～很大的职位。He landed a good-paying position with an export company.
【油松】 yóusōng 〈名〉 Chinese pine
【油酥】 yóusū 〈形〉 crisp; flaky; short: ～甜饼 shortcake
【油酸】 yóusuān 〈名〉［化学］ oleic acid: ～汞 mercuric/mercury oleate ‖ ～钠/铅/镁 sodium/lead/manganese oleate
〖～盐〗 yóusuānyán 〈名〉［化学］ oleate
【油桃】 yóutáo 〈名〉［植物］ nectarine
【油提】 yóutí 〈名〉 oil dipper
【油体】 yóutǐ 〈名〉［植物］ oil body
【油田】 yóutián 〈名〉［石油］ oilfield: 开发新～ open (up) a new oilfield ‖ 海底～ undersea oil deposit ‖ 沙漠～ oilfield in the desert
〖～伴生气〗 yóutián bànshēngqì 〈名〉［石油］ associated gas
〖～分离器〗 yóutián fēnlíqì 〈名〉［石油］ oilfield separator
〖～气〗 yóutiánqì 〈名〉 oil field gas; casing head gas
〖～水〗 yóutiánshuǐ 〈名〉［水文］ oilfield brine
〖～盐水〗 yóutián yánshuǐ 〈名〉［水利］ oil-field brine
【油条】 yóutiáo 〈名〉 ❶ deep-fried twisted dough sticks ❷ sly person; foxy/sly person: 老～ foxy old hand
【油桐】 yóutóng 〈名〉［植物］ tung tree; tung oil tree
〖～果〗 yóutóngguǒ 〈名〉 tung nut
〖～籽〗 yóutóngzǐ 〈名〉 tung nut
【油桶】 yóutǒng 〈名〉 oil drum
【油头粉面】 yóutóu-fěnmiàn 〈熟〉 (usu of a man) sleek-haired and creamy-faced—coquettish and dandified in appearance; heavily made-up; dressy or foppish
【油头滑脑】 yóutóu-huánǎo 〈熟〉 (of persons) crooked, slippery and frivolous; slick; oily: ～的家伙 shifty-looking fellow
【油汪汪】 yóuwāngwāng 〈形〉 ❶ dripping with oil; full of oil; oily ❷ glossy; shiny
【油位】 yóuwèi 〈名〉［机械］ oil level
〖～表〗 yóuwèibiǎo 〈名〉 oil level gauge
〖～指示器〗 yóuwèi zhǐshìqì 〈名〉 oil level indicator
【油污】 yóuwū 〈名〉 greasy dirt; oil-blur dirt: 把锅盘上的～擦掉 scour grease from pots and pans ‖ 除去衣服上的～ remove grease from one's coat ‖ 分解～ dissolve grease stains ‖ 弄得满脸～ dirty one's face with grease
【油雾滤清器】 yóuwù lǜqīngqì 〈名〉 oil mist filter
【油箱】 yóuxiāng 〈名〉 fuel tank: 加满～ top up a tank ‖ 给～加满汽油 replenish a petrol-tank with petrol ‖ 汽车的～ gasoline tank of a car ‖ 副～ auxiliary fuel tank
〖～通气管〗 yóuxiāng tōngqìguǎn 〈名〉［航空］ tank vent pipe
【油香】 yóuxiang 〈名〉 Muslim flour-and-salt cake fried in sesame oil
【油鞋】 yóuxié 〈名〉 oiled shoes (for wet weather); waterproof shoes
【油芯】 yóuxīn 〈名〉［冶金］ oil core
【油星】 yóuxīng ＝ 油花儿 yóuhuār
〖～子〗 yóuxīngzi ＝ 油星 yóuxīng
【油性】 yóuxìng 〈名〉 oiliness; greasiness: ～涂料 oil paint ‖ 这种果仁～大。This kind of kernel is oily.
〖～皮肤〗 yóuxìng pífū 〈名〉 oily skin
〖～皮脂溢〗 yóuxìng pízhīyì 〈名〉［医学］ seborrhea oleosa/adiposa
〖～嵌缝膏〗 yóuxìng qiànfènggāo 〈名〉 oil-based caulking
【油选】 yóuxuǎn 〈名〉 grease separation: ～机 grease separator
【油靴】 yóuxuē 〈名〉 oiled boots (for wet weather)
【油压】 yóuyā 〈名〉［机械］ oil pressure
〖～安全阀〗 yóuyā ānquánfá 〈名〉 oil (pressure) relief valve
〖～泵〗 yóuyābèng 〈名〉 oil pressure pump
〖～表〗 yóuyābiǎo 〈名〉 oil pressure gauge
〖～机〗 yóuyājī 〈名〉 hydraulic oil press
〖～计〗 yóuyājì 〈名〉 fuel pressure gauge
〖～减震柱〗 yóuyā jiǎnzhènzhù 〈名〉［机械］ oleo strut
〖～千斤顶〗 yóuyā qiānjīndǐng 〈名〉 hydraulic jack; oil jack
【油烟】 yóuyān 〈名〉 lampblack; soot: ～回收 oil fume recovery
〖～子〗 yóuyānzi ＝ 油烟 yóuyān
【油盐酱醋】 yóu-yán-jiàng-cù 〈名〉 oil, salt, soy sauce and vinegar—basic necessities in cooking
【油岩】 yóuyán 〈名〉 oil rock
【油眼】 yóuyǎn 〈名〉 oil hole
【油椰子】 yóuyēzi ＝ 油棕 yóuzōng
【油页岩】 yóuyèyán 〈名〉 oil shale; kerogen shale: 开采～ mine oil shale ‖ ～群 oil shale group ‖ ～资源 oil shale resources
【油液支柱】 yóuyè zhīzhù 〈名〉 oildraulic strut
【油衣】 yóuyī 〈名〉〈方〉 oilskins; slicker
【油印】 yóuyìn 〈动〉 mimeograph: ～出一批讲义 run a batch of mimeographed sheets off ‖ ～室 mimeograph room
〖～机〗 yóuyìnjī 〈名〉 mimeograph
〖～件〗 yóuyìnjiàn 〈名〉 mimeographed copy
〖～蜡纸〗 yóuyìn làzhǐ 〈名〉 stencil; stencil paper
【油硬脂】 yóuyìngzhī 〈名〉［材料］ oleostearin
【油浴】 yóuyù 〈名〉［化学］ oil bath
〖～润滑〗 yóuyù rùnhuá 〈名〉［工程］ bath lubrication
【油渣】 yóuzhā 〈名〉 ❶ dregs of fat ❷［石油］ oil residue
〖～果〗 yóuzhāguǒ ＝ 油瓜 yóuguā
【油炸】 yóuzhá 〈动〉 deep-fry; fry in deep oil: ～土豆片 (potato) chips; French fries
〖～鬼〗 yóuzháguǐ 〈名〉［食品］ deep-fried dough fritters
〖～麻花〗 yóuzhá máhuā 〈名〉［食品］ cruller; fried dough twist
【油毡】 yóuzhān 〈名〉［建筑］ asphalt/tarred felt: 盖屋顶用的～ roofing felt ‖ ～断裂 rupture of felt ‖ ～起鼓 blistering of felt; felt blistering
〖～衬背〗 yóuzhān chènbèi 〈名〉 felt backing
〖～衬底〗 yóuzhān chèndǐ 〈名〉 felt underlining
〖～衬垫〗 yóuzhān chèndiàn 〈名〉 bitumen felt packing; felt washer pad
〖～钉〗 yóuzhāndīng 〈名〉 roofing nail; felt nail
〖～防潮层〗 yóuzhān fángcháocéng 〈名〉 felt damp-proof course
〖～收口压条〗 yóuzhān shōukǒu yātiáo 〈名〉 closure strip of felt; closure strip
〖～屋面〗 yóuzhān wūmiàn 〈名〉 asphalt roll roofing; bitumen felt roofing; asphalt prepared roofing
〖～纸〗 yóuzhānzhǐ 〈名〉 felt paper
【油脂】 yóuzhī 〈名〉 oil; fat: 富含～ be rich in oil ‖ 滤去～ strain the fat away ‖ 融化～ dissolve grease ‖ ～溶剂 grease solvent ‖ 动物～ animal fat/oil; tallow; grease ‖ 植物～ vegetable fat ‖ 把煮出来的～都撇掉。Drain off all fat that cooked out.
〖～捕集器〗 yóuzhī bǔjíqì 〈名〉 grease trap
〖～麻花〗 yóuzhi-máhuā 〈形〉〈方〉 grease-stained; smeared/spotted with grease
〖～木〗 yóuzhīmù 〈名〉 greasewood
〖～染料〗 yóuzhī rǎnliào 〈名〉 fat dye
〖～性粉刺〗 yóuzhīxìng fěncì 〈名〉［医学］ oil acne
【油纸】 yóuzhǐ 〈名〉 oiled paper; oilpaper: ～伞 oilpaper umbrella
【油籽】 yóuzǐ 〈名〉 oilseeds
【油渍】 yóuzì 〈名〉 oil/grease stain: 一块～ a spot of grease ‖ 除掉～ get out/remove a grease spot (from) ‖ 沾上～ be stained with grease ‖ 洗掉领子上的～ wash off oil stains on the collar ‖ ～斑斑 be covered with grease spots
【油子】 yóuzi 〈名〉 ❶ black sticky substance: 烟袋～ *tar inside a tobacco pipe* ❷〈方〉 foxy/sly person: 老～ foxy old hand
【油棕】 yóuzōng 〈名〉［植物］ oil palm
【油嘴】 yóuzuǐ ❶〈形〉 glib: ⇨～滑舌 ❷〈名〉 glib talker ❸〈名〉 spray nozzle/head
〖～滑舌〗 yóuzuǐ-huáshé 〈熟〉 be glib-tongued; have a well-oiled

tongue：～的人 glib talker ‖ 看你也长大成人了，学得～的。You've grown up too and learned the gift of gab. ‖ 老师见他～，非常气愤。The teacher was disgusted by his smooth tongue.

柚 yóu

⇨yòu

【柚木】 yóumù 〈名〉teak；teakwood：～木材 teak；teakwood

疣 yóu 〈名〉［医学］wart；verruca

【疣病】 yóubìng 〈名〉［医学］verruosis

【疣猪】 yóuzhū 〈名〉［动物］wart hog

【疣状】 yóuzhuàng 〈形〉［医学］verrucous；warty；verruciform

〖～癌〗 yóuzhuàng'ái 〈名〉［医学］verrucous carcinoma

〖～皮炎〗 yóuzhuàng píyán 〈名〉［医学］dermatitis verrucosa

〖～痣〗 yóuzhuàngzhì 〈名〉verrucoid nevus

【疣赘】 yóuzhuì 〈名〉❶ wart ❷ anything superfluous/useless

莜 yóu

【莜麦】 yóumài 〈名〉［植物］naked oats

莸 yóu 〈名〉❶ stinking grass mentioned in ancient books—evil person：⇨薰～不同器 ❷［植物］common bluebeard

铀 yóu 〈名〉［化学］uranium (U)：严格控制浓缩～的出口 keep strict control over the export of enriched uranium

【铀弹】 yóudàn 〈名〉［军事］uranium bomb；U-bomb

【铀矾】 yóufán 〈名〉［矿物］uranopilite

【铀反应堆】 yóufǎnyìngduī 〈名〉［物理］uranium reactor

【铀钙石】 yóugàishí 〈名〉［矿物］uranothallite；liebigite

【铀后元素】 yóuhòu yuánsù 〈名〉［化学］transuranium element；transuranium

【铀黄】 yóuhuáng 〈名〉［化学］uranium yellow

【铀矿】 yóukuàng 〈名〉uranium ore

【铀酸】 yóusuān 〈名〉［化学］uranic acid：～盐 uranate

【铀铜矾】 yóutóngfán 〈名〉［矿物］johannite

【铀钍反应堆】 yóutǔ fǎnyìngduī 〈名〉［物理］uranium-thorium reactor

【铀钍矿】 yóutǔkuàng 〈名〉［矿物］uranothorite

【铀系】 yóuxì 〈名〉［物理］uranide；uranium series：～元素 uranide

【铀酰】 yóuxiān 〈名〉［化学］uranyl

〖～盐〗 yóuxiānyán 〈名〉［化学］uranyl salt

【铀云母】 yóuyúnmǔ 〈名〉［矿物］uranite

蚰 yóu

【蚰蜒】 yóuyán 〈名〉［动物］common house centipede

〖～草〗 yóuyáncǎo 〈名〉［植物］alpine yarrow

鱿 yóu

【鱿鱼】 yóuyú 〈名〉squid：〈喻〉炒某人的～ sack sb

游 yóu ❶〈动〉go from place to place；move about；shift：⇨～动；～击；～移 ❷〈动〉travel；rove around；saunter；stroll；tour：一日～ one-day tour；go on a day excursion (to) ‖ 那地方很值得一～。The place eminently/adequately deserves a visit. ⇨～览；～山玩水；旅～ ❸〈动〉play：⇨～乐；～戏；～艺 ❹〈动〉associate with：⇨交～ ❺〈动〉swim：～回岸边 swim back to the shore ‖ ～蛙泳 swim breast-stroke ‖ 如果河深得蹚不过去，我们就～过去。We shall have to swim across the river if it's too deep for wading. ‖ 我们奋力～到岸边。We managed to swim ashore. ⇨～泳；畅～ ❻〈名〉reach；part of a river：⇨上～；下～

【游伴】 yóubàn 〈名〉travel companion

【游标】 yóubiāo 〈名〉［机械］vernier；vernier scale：～刻度 vernier division

〖～臂〗 yóubiāobì 〈名〉vernier arm

〖～尺〗 yóubiāochǐ 〈名〉vernier

〖～电位计〗 yóubiāo diànwèijì 〈名〉vernier potentiometer

〖～卡尺〗 yóubiāo kǎchǐ 〈名〉vernier calliper

〖～量角器〗 yóubiāo liángjiǎoqì 〈名〉vernier protractor

〖～六分仪〗 yóubiāo liùfēnyí 〈名〉［航海］vernier sextant

〖～千分尺〗 yóubiāo qiānfēnchǐ 〈名〉vernier micrometer

【游程】 yóuchéng 〈名〉❶ distance covered by a swimmer；swimming distance：她游完了一千米比赛的～。She swam the 1,000 metres race. ❷ route of travel/trip：一日的～ a day's journey ❸ itinerary：安排～ arrange one's itinerary ‖ 制定～ plan out/work out/prepare an itinerary

〖～长度码〗 yóuchéng chángdùmǎ 〈名〉run-length code

【游船】 yóuchuán 〈名〉pleasure boat；cruise liner：～公司 cruise line ‖ ～码头 marina ‖ ～平面图 deck plan

【游春】 yóuchūn 〈动〉go on a spring outing

【游荡】 yóudàng 〈动〉❶ loaf about；loiter：～一番 have a loaf ‖ 在～着 on the loaf ‖ 在城里～ gad about town ‖ 四处～，无所事事 drift about doing nothing ❷ wander：孩子们放学后在街上～。The children wandered the streets after school. ❸ drift about：船在湖心随波～。In the middle of the lake, the boat rolled in the water with the come and go of small waves.

【游动】 yóudòng 〈动〉move about；go from place to place：～目标 moving target ‖ 白云在空中徐徐～。White clouds floated slowly across the sky.

〖～孢子〗 yóudòng bāozǐ 〈名〉［生物］zoospore

〖～阀〗 yóudòngfá 〈名〉travelling valve

〖～杠杆〗 yóudòng gànggǎn 〈名〉［机械］floating lever

〖～精子〗 yóudòng jīngzǐ 〈名〉［生物］antherozoid；spermatozoid

〖～哨〗 yóudòngshào 〈名〉roving sentry；patrol：设～ station a roving sentry

〖～细胞〗 yóudòng xìbāo 〈名〉［生物］swarmer cell

【游方】 yóufāng ❶〈动〉wander for religious purpose ❷〈名〉social gathering for boys and girls of the Miao nationality (苗族) during festivals or slack season [where young people are involved in antiphonal singing, engaging each other in conversation, or exchanging mementos]

〖～僧〗 yóufāngsēng 〈名〉itinerant monk

【游舫】 yóufǎng 〈名〉pleasure-boat

【游逛】 yóuguàng 〈动〉stroll about；go sightseeing：～名山大川 see famous mountains and great rivers ‖ 出外～ go out for sightseeing；go off to see the sights

【游滑轮】 yóuhuálún 〈名〉loose pulley

【游魂】 yóuhún 〈名〉wandering ghost

【游击】 yóujī 〈动〉fight guerrilla warfare：搞～ launch guerrilla attacks ‖ 建立～根据地 set up/establish the guerrilla base area ⇨打～

〖～队〗 yóujīduì 〈名〉guerrilla forces；guerrilla detachment；guerrilla band：～员 guerrilla；partisan ‖ ～长 leader of a guerrilla detachment

〖～区〗 yóujīqū 〈名〉guerrilla area

〖～手〗 yóujīshǒu 〈名〉［体育］short stop

〖～战〗 yóujīzhàn 〈名〉guerrilla war/warfare；partisan warfare：进行～ have a guerrilla war

〖～战术〗 yóujī zhànshù 〈名〉guerrilla tactics

【游记】 yóujì 〈名〉travels；travel notes；account of a journey；book of travels；travel book：读～ read travels ‖ 写～ write an account of one's travels ‖《马可波罗～》*Travels of Marco Polo*

【游街】 yóujiē 〈动〉❶ parade the offender through the streets to ridicule him in public：被抓获的罪犯带着镣铐列队～示众。The captured criminals were paraded in chains through the streets. ❷ escort a hero through the streets so as to glorify him：英雄们披红～。Each draped with a band of red silk, the heroes were on parade through the streets.

【游客】 yóukè 〈名〉visitor；sightseer；tourist；excursionist：一批～ a party of tourists ‖ 接待～ receive excursionists/tourists ‖ 吸引～ attract visitors/tourists ‖ 招徕～ lure travellers ‖ 陪同～参观博物馆 conduct tourists through a museum ‖ 大批～ throngs of visitors ‖ 外国～ foreign tourists；visitors from abroad ‖ ～止步！Visitors not admitted. / No Visitors.

【游览】 yóulǎn 〈动〉go sightseeing；tour；visit：～长城 visit the Great Wall ‖ ～风景 see/view the sights；visit a point of interest ‖ ～名胜古迹 see/view the historical sights (of) ‖ ～市容 have a look around the city；go sightseeing in the city ‖ 安排～ arrange excursions (to) ‖ 带某人～ show sb the sights ‖ 陪某人～ accompany sb on his tour (to) ‖ 观光～ take a sightseeing tour (to) ‖ 进行水上～ go on a boat/boating excursion

〖～车〗 yóulǎnchē 〈名〉tourist coach/car；pleasure car

〖～票价〗 yóulǎn piàojià 〈名〉excursion rate

〖～区〗 yóulǎnqū 〈名〉tourist area

〖～胜地〗 yóulǎn shèngdì 〈名〉tourist spot；tourist attraction；

scenic spot; beauty spot
〖～图〗 yóulǎntú 〈名〉 tourist map
〖～须知〗 yóulǎn xūzhī 〈名〉 tourist guide
【游廊】 yóuláng 〈名〉 covered corridor (linking two or more buildings)
【游乐】 yóulè 〈动〉 make merry; amuse/enjoy oneself: 尽情～ entertain oneself to one's heart's content
〖～场〗 yóulèchǎng 〈名〉 amusement centre; pleasure/recreation ground; bathing resort: 公共露天～ amusement park ‖ 儿童～ playground for children
〖～园〗 yóulèyuán 〈名〉 amusement park; pleasure ground/garden
【游离】 yóulí ❶〈形〉[化学] free: ～胆固醇/酸 free cholesterol/acid ❷〈动〉 dissociate; drift away: ～分子 one who quits the collective
〖～电子〗 yóulí diànzǐ 〈名〉[化学] free electron
〖～基〗 yóulíjī 〈名〉[化学] free radical
〖～金〗 yóulíjīn 〈名〉[冶金] free gold
〖～水〗 yóulíshuǐ 〈名〉[化学] free water; free moisture
〖～态〗 yóulítài 〈名〉[化学] free state
〖～碳〗 yóulítàn 〈名〉[冶金] free carbon
【游历】 yóulì 〈动〉 travel for pleasure; travel; tour: ～名山大川 see the famous mountains and great rivers
【游猎】 yóuliè 〈动〉 go on a hunting trip
【游码标尺】 yóumǎ biāochǐ 〈名〉 rider bar
【游民】 yóumín 〈名〉 vagrant; vagabond: 无业～ vagrant
〖～无产者〗 yóumín wúchǎnzhě 〈名〉 lumpen proletariat
【游目骋怀】 yóumù-chěnghuái 〈熟〉 look as far as one's eyes can see and give free rein to one's thoughts and feelings
【游牧】 yóumù 〈动〉 move about in search of pasture; rove around as a nomad: ～部落 nomadic tribe
〖～民族〗 yóumù mínzú 〈名〉 nomadic people; nomadic ethnic group
〖～生活〗 yóumù shēnghuó 〈名〉 nomadic life; nomadism: 过～ live a nomadic life; nomadize
【游气】 yóuqì 〈名〉 ❶ faint breath: 病人只剩一丝～。The patient was at his last breath. ❷〈书〉 floating clouds
【游憩】 yóuqì 〈动〉 play and relax: 那确实是游客们～的好地方。It is indeed a good tourist playground.
〖～地理学〗 yóuqì dìlǐxué 〈名〉 recreation geography
【游禽】 yóuqín 〈名〉[动物] natatorial/swimming bird
【游人】 yóurén 〈名〉 visitor (to a park, etc); sightseer; tourist: 春暖花开,西子湖畔～如织。Heavy blooms of flowers in early spring along the West Lake bank attracted throngs of visitors. ‖ 每年春天这个城市～如织。The city is overrun by tourists every spring.
【游刃有余】 yóurèn-yǒuyú 〈熟〉 have plenty of room for the play of a cleaver; handle a cleaver with skill—perform a job with high skill and great ease; be more than equal to a task: 他干厨师已经十年了,准备一顿午饭～。He has been a cook for ten years and he is more than equal to the task of preparing a lunch.
【游散】 yóusàn 〈动〉 take a stroll
【游山玩水】 yóushān-wánshuǐ 〈熟〉 tour mountains and rivers to enjoy the beauty of nature—make pleasure trips; tour the scenic spots; make a sightseeing tour; travel from one beauty spot to another
【游赏】 yóushǎng 〈动〉 enjoy the sights
【游蛇】 yóushé 〈名〉[动物] colubrid; water snake; ringed snake
【游手好闲】 yóushǒu-hàoxián 〈熟〉 keep one's hands in one's pockets; loaf about and be averse to work; live in idleness; eat the bread of idleness: ～者 loafer; idler ‖ ～的富人们 the idle rich ‖ 别～的,帮我干点正经活儿。Stop fooling around, and help me do some serious work.
【游耍】 yóushuǎ 〈动〉 play; amuse oneself; have fun
【游水】 yóushuǐ 〈动〉 swim
【游说】 yóushuì 〈动〉 ❶(of a person in ancient China who went around urging his ruler to adopt his political views with persuasive eloquence) lobby (for/against) ❷ drum up support for sth; go around urging sb to adopt one's views; peddle/sell the ideas (of): 到处～ canvass everywhere ‖ 他有几个朋友为他～宣传。He got a couple of friends to thump for him.
【游丝】 yóusī 〈名〉 ❶ gossamer ❷ [机械] hairspring
〖～测微器〗 yóusī cèwēiqì 〈名〉 filar micrometer
〖～千分尺〗 yóusī qiānfēnchǐ 〈名〉 filar micrometer
〖～钟表〗 yóusī zhōngbiǎo 〈名〉 tourbillion
【游隼】 yóusǔn 〈名〉[动物] peregrine; falcon
【游艇】 yóutǐng 〈名〉 yacht; pleasure boat: ～航道 cruiseway
〖～俱乐部〗 yóutǐng jùlèbù 〈名〉 yacht club
〖～码头〗 yóutǐng mǎtou 〈名〉 yachting harbour
【游玩】 yóuwán 〈动〉 ❶ amuse oneself; play: 孩子们整个下午都在外边～。The children spent the whole afternoon playing outdoors. ❷ go sightseeing; stroll about: 去海边～ go on a visit to the seaside ‖ 上星期天我们全家人去海滨～。Last Sunday our family went on an excursion to the beach. ‖ 她去年在西安～了很多地方。She gadded about Xi'an a lot last year.
【游戏】 yóuxì ❶〈名〉 recreation; game: 参加～ attend a game ‖ 扰乱～ spoil the game ‖ 玩～ play games ‖ 玩捉迷藏～ play hide-and-seek ‖ ～规则 rules of the game ‖ 猜谜/纸牌/电子～ guessing/card/video game ‖ 猜字～ word game ‖ 竞技～ competitive game ‖ 室内～ parlour/indoor game ‖ 双人～ two-handed game ‖ 文字～ play on words ‖ 靠技艺取胜的～ game of skill ❷〈动〉 play: 孩子们在树下～。The children are playing under a tree. ❸〈名〉[计算机] computer game: 安装～ install CD-ROM games
〖～杆〗 yóuxìgān 〈名〉[计算机] joystick
〖～机〗 yóuxìjī 〈名〉 video game player; TV game player; recreational machine
〖～卡〗 yóuxìkǎ 〈名〉[计算机] game cartridge
〖～疗法〗 yóuxì liáofǎ 〈名〉 play therapy
〖～人间〗 yóuxì-rénjiān 〈熟〉 (of fairies) descending to earth and enjoying worldly pleasures—treat life as merely playing games; seek pleasure in one's life
〖～人生〗 yóuxì-rénshēng 〈熟〉 treat life as merely playing games; seek pleasure in one's life
〖～厅〗 yóuxìtīng 〈名〉 bingo hall
【游侠】 yóuxiá 〈名〉〈旧〉 knight-errant; roving brave
【游仙诗】 yóuxiānshī 〈名〉 poetry about immortals [a type of poem, popular during the Wei and Jin dynasties, in which the poet, discontented with conventional society and desirous of escaping from it, portrays the mystical journey of a Taoist master into the realm of the immortals]
【游乡】 yóuxiāng 〈动〉 ❶ punish criminals by parading him through villages as a warning to others ❷ go from village to village to solicit customers; peddle from village to village: ～货郎 itinerant pedlar
【游星减速器】 yóuxīng jiǎnsùqì 〈名〉 planetary speed reducer; epicyclic reduction gear unit
【游行】 yóuxíng 〈动〉 ❶ wander about: ～四方 travel around ❷ parade; march; demonstrate: 参加～ take part in a parade/march ‖ 观看～ watch a parade ‖ 检阅～ review a parade ‖ 举行～ have/hold/stage a parade; make a march ‖ 指挥～ lead a demonstration ‖ 组织～ organize a parade ‖ ～示威 hold a demonstration ‖ ～通过广场 parade through the square ‖ 爱国～ patriotic demonstration ‖ 大～ great/vast/mass/mighty demonstration ‖ 反饥饿/要求和平～ hunger/peace march ‖ 节日～ gala parade ‖ 抗议～ protest march ‖ 群众～ mass demonstration ‖ 成群的示威者沿大街～。The crowds of demonstrators marched down the main street. ‖ 学生们上街～反对战争。The students took to the streets to demonstrate against the war.
〖～队伍〗 yóuxíng duìwǔ 〈名〉 contingents of paraders/marchers; parading procession: ～长达数英里。The parade strung out for miles.
【游兴】 yóuxìng 〈名〉 interest in going on an excursion/sightseeing; itch to travel: ～大发 feel an itch to travel; be seized with a desire to travel ‖ 满怀～ feel a pronounced itch to travel ‖ 满足～ scratch one's itch to travel
【游学】 yóuxué 〈动〉〈旧〉 study away from home or abroad
【游医】 yóuyī 〈名〉 itinerant/travelling doctor
【游移】 yóuyí 〈动〉 ❶ move about: 浮云在空中～。The clouds are drifting across the sky. ❷ (of attitude, policy, etc) waver; vacillate; wobble: ～于希望和恐惧之间 vacillate/waver between hope and fear ‖ 在工资政策上～ wobble on wage policy
〖～不定〗 yóuyí-bùdìng 〈熟〉 keep on vacillating: 他老是～,没有主见。He is always hesitating about doing anything and has no ideas of his own. ‖ 小俩口在是否购买单元房问题上～。The young

couple are wavering over the purchase of an apartment.
〖～电子模型〗 yóuyí diànzǐ móxíng 〈名〉 itinerant electron model
〖～两可〗 yóuyíliǎngkě 〈熟〉 be undecided
〖～其辞〗 yóuyíqící 〈熟〉 be hesitant in words
〖～群落〗 yóuyí qúnluò 〈名〉[植物] migratory community
【游弋】 yóuyì 〈动〉 ❶ cruise: 航空母舰在地中海上～。The aircraft carrier cruised in the Mediterranean. ❷ swim: 几只野鸭在湖心～。Several wild ducks were swimming in the middle of the lake.
【游艺】 yóuyì 〈名〉 entertainment; recreation: ～场 amusement park ‖ ～活动 recreational activities
〖～宫〗 yóuyìgōng 〈名〉 fun house
〖～会〗 yóuyìhuì 〈名〉 entertainment gathering: 举行/组织～ hold/organize an amusement gathering
〖～室〗 yóuyìshì 〈名〉 recreation room
【游泳】 yóuyǒng ❶ 〈动〉 take a swim; swim: 比赛～ swim a race (with) ‖ 逆水～ swim against the current ‖ 去～ go for a swim; go swimming ❷ 〈名〉 swim: ～高手/健儿 expert/good swimmer ‖ ～健将 first-class swimmer ‖ 强壮的/优秀的/速度快的～运动员 strong/good/fast swimmer ‖ ～用品 swimming things
〖～比赛〗 yóuyǒng bǐsài 〈名〉 swimming contest: 参加～ swim a race ‖ 举行～ hold a swimming contest
〖～池〗 yóuyǒngchí 〈名〉 swim pool; swimming pool: 室内～ indoor swimming pool ‖ 室外～ outdoor swimming pool ‖ ～病 pool disease; pharyngocon-junctival fever
〖～馆〗 yóuyǒngguǎn 〈名〉 natatorium
〖～教练〗 yóuyǒng jiàoliàn 〈名〉 swimming coach: 担任～ act as a swimming coach
〖～裤〗 yóuyǒngkù 〈名〉 swimming/bathing trunks; swim pants: 一条～ a pair of swimming trunks
〖～力学〗 yóuyǒng lìxué 〈名〉 *swim dynamics*
〖～帽〗 yóuyǒngmào 〈名〉 bathing cap; swim cap
〖～圈〗 yóuyǒngquān 〈名〉 water rings
〖～赛〗 *yóuyǒngsài* 〈名〉 *swimming race; swim meet*
〖～性耳病〗 yóuyǒngxìng ěrbìng 〈名〉 [医学] swim ear; swimmer's ear
〖～衣〗 yóuyǒngyī 〈名〉 swimwear; swimsuit; swimming suit/costume; bathing suit/costume: 三点式～ bikini
〖～足〗 yóuyǒngzú 〈名〉 swimmeret
【游勇】 yóuyǒng →散兵游勇 sǎnbīng-yóuyǒng
【游园】 yóuyuán 〈动〉 visit a garden or park: 举行～庆祝活动 hold the mass celebrations in parks ‖ 参加～庆祝活动 join the crowds in the parks for celebrations
〖～会〗 yóuyuánhuì 〈名〉 garden gathering/carnival/party; lawn party: 慈善～ garden fete
【游资】 yóuzī 〈名〉 floating capital; idle/floating money; idle fund: 利用～ make use of idle funds
【游子】 yóuzǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 man travelling/residing in a place far away from home: 海外～ countrymen residing abroad ‖ ～思归。A traveller is longing for home. ‖ ～迟暮归。A wandering son returned in his old age. ‖ 慈母手中线，～身上衣。Mother's loving fingers wove, hemmed and sewed the coat the wanderer wears.
【游子】 yóuzi ＝ 圝子 yóuzi
【游踪】 yóuzōng 〈名〉 whereabouts of a traveller
【游走】 yóuzǒu 〈名〉[医学] (of an organ or pain) migration
〖～肾〗 yóuzǒushèn 〈名〉[医学] movable/wandering kidney
〖～性关节炎〗 yóuzǒuxìng guānjiéyán 〈名〉[医学] wandering arthritis
〖～性痛〗 yóuzǒuxìngtòng 〈名〉[医学] wandering pain

鲉 yóu 〈名〉[动物] scorpionfish

猷 yóu 〈名〉〈书〉 scheme; plan: 鸿～ great plan

蝣 yóu → 蜉蝣 fúyóu

蝤 yóu
⇨qiú
【蝤蛑】 yóumóu 〈名〉[动物] swimming crab

圝 yóu
【圝子】 yóuzi 〈名〉 decoy

yǒu

友 yǒu ❶ 〈名〉 friend: 访～ call on/visit a friend ‖ 交～ make friends (with) ‖ 择～ choose one's friends ‖ 不分敌～ not distinguish friend from foe ‖ 与…为～ be friends with ‖ 好～ good/close friend ‖ 旧～ old friend ‖ 女～ girl friend ‖ 私～ personal friend ⇨良师益～ ❷ 〈形〉 intimate; affectionate: ⇨～爱; ～善 ❸ 〈形〉 friendly; affable: ⇨～邦; ～军; ～人
【友爱】 yǒu'ài 〈形〉 affectionate; friendly: 充满～ be affectionate (to) ‖ 互助～ help each other out of fraternal love ‖ 团结～ be united fraternally ‖ 阶级～ class brotherhood ‖ 兄弟～ fraternal affection/love; brotherly affection
【友邦】 yǒubāng 〈名〉 friendly nation/country
【友好】 yǒuhǎo ❶ 〈名〉 good/close friend: 生前～ friends of the deceased ❷ 〈形〉 friendly; amicable: 表示～ offer friendship; feel goodwill towards ‖ ～地握手 shake hands in friendship ‖ ～相处 be friends with; live on friendly terms (with) ‖ 关系～ be on friendly terms with ‖ 态度～ have a friendly attitude ‖ ～访问/国家/气氛 friendly visit/nation/atmosphere ‖ ～邻邦 friendly neighbouring country/nation ‖ 热情～的讲话 warm and friendly speech ‖ 虚假的～ feigned amity ‖ 真诚的～ cordial/genuine/true amity ‖ 我们～地分手了。*We parted friends.*
〖～城市〗 yǒuhǎo chéngshì 〈名〉 cities of friendship; twin cities; sister cities: 北京与柏林结成了～。Beijing was twinned with Berlin.
〖～代表团〗 yǒuhǎo dàibiǎotuán 〈名〉 goodwill mission; friendship delegation
〖～关系〗 yǒuhǎo guānxi 〈名〉 amity; friendly relations: 保持～ maintain friendship/friendly relations ‖ 促进～ promote/encourage/facilitate/further friendship ‖ 发展～ develop friendly relations ‖ 巩固～ cement friendly relations ‖ 恢复～ restore amicable/amiable relations ‖ 建立睦邻～ build up neighbourly friendship ‖ 损害～ harm friendly relations ‖ 影响～ affect friendly relations ‖ 与外国保持～ maintain amicable relations with foreign countries ‖ 国家间的～ friendly relations between nations; international friendship ‖ 民族之间的～ friendly relations between the peoples
〖～人士〗 yǒuhǎo rénshì 〈名〉 friendly personage
〖～使者〗 yǒuhǎo shǐzhě 〈名〉 goodwill envoy; messenger of friendship: 派出～ dispatch an envoy of friendship
〖～条约〗 yǒuhǎo tiáoyuē 〈名〉 friendship treaty: 签订～ sign a friendship treaty
〖～往来〗 yǒuhǎo wǎnglái 〈名〉 friendly contacts/exchanges: 促进～ promote friendly exchanges (with)
〖～协会〗 yǒuhǎo xiéhuì 〈名〉 friendship association
〖～邀请赛〗 yǒuhǎo yāoqǐngsài 〈名〉 friendship invitational tournament: 举行～ have a friendship invitational tournament
【友军】 yǒujūn 〈名〉 friendly troops/forces
【友邻】 yǒulín 〈名〉 friendly/good neighbour
【友朋】 yǒupéng 〈名〉〈书〉 friend
【友情】 *yǒuqíng* 〈名〉 *friendship; friendly sentiments*: 表达～ express one's friendly sentiments ‖ 产生～ strike up a friendship ‖ 断绝～ break up/off a friendship ‖ 恢复～ renew/restore/revive one's *friendship* ‖ 建立～ form a *friendship* ‖ 削弱～ weaken friendship ‖ 珍惜～ cherish friendship ‖ 终止～ dissolve friendship ‖ 30年的～ friendship of 30 years ‖ 有着多年的～ friendship of long standing
〖～出演〗 yǒuqíng chūyǎn 〈动〉 perform for the sake of friendship; serve as a guest performer; make a guest appearance
〖～客串〗 yǒuqíng kèchuàn 〈动〉 be a guest performer for the sake of friendship
〖～演出〗 yǒuqíng yǎnchū 〈名〉 friendship performance
【友人】 yǒurén 〈名〉 friend: 国际～ foreign friends ‖ 远方～ faraway friend
【友善】 yǒushàn 〈形〉〈书〉 friendly; amicable: ～的民族 friendly people
【友谊】 yǒuyì 〈名〉 friendship: 保持～ maintain friendship ‖ 背弃～ violate friendship ‖ 促进～ promote friendship ‖ 断绝～ break up a friendship ‖ 发展～ develop a friendship ‖ 巩固～ cement a friendship ‖ 恢复～ restore/renew/revive one's friend-

ship (with); revive old friendship ‖ 获得～ acquire the friendship ‖ 加强～ enhance a friendship ‖ 建立～ build up/cultivate a friendship ‖ 结成～ cement/form a friendship; strike up a friendship ‖ 破坏～ destroy a friendship ‖ 失去～ lose one's friendship ‖ 损害～ impair friendship ‖ 增进～ foster/promote good fellowship ‖ 珍惜/珍视～ cherish/treasure/value a friendship ‖ 向某人伸出～之手 stretch out the hand of friendship to sb; give/offer sb the right hand of fellowship ‖ ～的纽带 bonds of friendship ‖ ～的信物 pledge of friendship ‖ 持久/诚挚/永恒/深厚的～ perpetual/*sincere*/*abiding*/*profound friendship* ‖ 牢固的～ firm/strong friendship ‖ 亲密的～ close/intimate friendship ‖ 一生的～ life-long friendship ‖ 真正的～ real friendship ‖ 真挚的～ genuine friendship ‖ ～第一，比赛第二 friendship comes first and competition second—set friendship before competition ‖ 他们之间产生了真诚的～。A very warm friendship has been forged between them.

〖～赛〗 yǒuyìsài 〈名〉[体育] friendly contest; friendly match: 足球～ friendly game/match of football

〖～商店〗 yǒuyì shāngdiàn 〈名〉 friendship store [a large retail store established in the major cities specially to cater to foreign visitors]

【友执】 *yǒuzhí* 〈名〉〈书〉 *bosom/intimate friend*

有[1] yǒu ❶〈动〉 exist; there be: ～你的电话。A phone call for you. ‖ ～生就～死。There is birth, so is there death. ‖ ～什么可怕的? What was there to be afraid of? ‖ 车厢里只～我们两个人。We two had the whole compartment to ourselves. ‖ 你说话注意点，～女士在场。Watch your language—there are ladies present. ‖ 许多东西里～盐分。Salt exists in many things. ‖ 这附近～商店吗? Are there any shops in the vicinity? ❷〈动〉 have; have got; own; possess: ～办法 be fully capable; be resourceful; have the way ‖ ～本事 be capable ‖ ～奔头 have sth to look forward to; have sth to expect ‖ ～冲劲 be full of go; have a lot of drive ‖ ～出息 have promise; *have a bright future* ‖ ～独立工作能力 have the ability to work independently ‖ ～分寸 have a sense of propriety; know how far to go and when to stop ‖ ～工作 be in employment ‖ ～经验 be experienced ‖ ～理想，～道德，～文化，～纪律 with lofty ideals, integrity, knowledge and a strong sense of descipline ‖ ～兴趣 be interested in; take an interest in ‖ ～一分热，发一分光 give as much light as the fuel can produce—do one's best, however little it may be ‖ ～一股子虎劲 be full of drive and daring ‖ ～一面之缘 happen to have met once; have the pleasure of meeting once ‖ ～影响 be influential ‖ ～朝气 be full of vigour and enthusiasm ‖ ～志气 aim high; have high/noble aspirations ‖ ～话说在明处 if you have got anything to say, say it openly ‖ ～力无处使 *find no outlet for one's latent energy* ‖ ～中国特色的社会主义道路 road of socialism with Chinese charateristics ‖ 人贵～自知之明。Self-knowledge is wisdom. / It's wise to know one's own limitations. ‖ 人皆～一死。Death befalls us all. / All men must die. ‖ 水～源，木～本。A *stream has its source; a tree has its roots.* ‖ 他～很多好的品质。He possesses many good qualities. ‖ ～空请来玩。Come round when you have time. ⇨～罪 ❸〈动〉[used to indicate an estimate or a comparison]: ～一米深 be one metre deep ‖ 估计～将近100万人失业。Nearly one million are estimated to be jobless. ‖ 他没～过去那么爱说话。He doesn't seem to like talking as much as before. ‖ 她身高～1.75米。She is 1.75 metres in height. ‖ 问题～那么严重吗? Is the problem that serious? ‖ 这东西～两千克重。It's two kilograms in weight. ‖ 中国面积～九百六十万平方公里。China is a land with an area of 9,600,000 square kilometres. ❹〈动〉[used to indicate having plenty of things or lasting a long period]: ～些日子了 for quite a few days ‖ ～学问 be knowledgeable ‖ ～一把年纪 *be getting on in years* ‖ 她干这一行可～年头了。She has been doing this sort of work for years. ❺〈动〉[used to indicate sth that appears or occurs]: ～病 be ill/sick ‖ ～了人家 be engaged to be married ‖ 这孩子最近～点儿低烧。Recently the child had a mild fever. ❻〈动〉[used as a response]: "赵明!""～!" "Zhao Ming!" "Yes!" ❼〈动〉[used to express sth indefinite]: certain; some: 你不喜欢热闹，～人喜欢。You don't like company, but others do. ‖ ～人打电话找你。You are wanted on the phone. / There is somebody on the phone for you. ‖ ～人可能会反对。Someone may lodge an objection. ‖ ～人折断了我的钢笔。Someone or other has broken my pen. ❽〈动〉[used before person, time or place indicating part of sth]: ～的地方热闹，～的地方安静。Some places are busy and noisy; other places are quiet. ‖ ～人聪明，～人糊涂。Some are wise and some are otherwise. ‖ ～时候他也会大发脾气。Sometimes he may also lose his temper. ❾〈助〉〈套〉[used before certain verbs in polite formulas]: ⇨～劳; ～请

有[2] yǒu 〈前缀〉〈书〉[used before names of certain dynasties or certain nationalities]: ～苗 the Miaos; Miao nationality ‖ ～夏 *Xia Dynasty* ‖ 诗至～唐为极盛。*During the Tang period* poetry attained the acme of its development.

【有碍】 yǒu'ài 〈动〉 be a hindrance; get in the way of; obstruct: ～发展 bar progress ‖ ～风化 adversely affect morals and manners ‖ ～工作 be a hindrance to work ‖ ～健康 affect health ‖ ～交通 hinder/impede traffic ‖ ～情面 hurt the feeling of others ‖ ～生产 hinder production ‖ ～团结 be harmful/detrimental to unity ‖ ～卫生 be bad for public sanitation

〖～观瞻〗 yǒu'ài-guānzhān 〈熟〉 be unsightly; offend the eye; be an eyesore: 湖畔那座丑陋的建筑简直～。The ugly building by the side of the lake is nothing short of an eyesore.

【有案可查】 yǒu'àn-kěchá 〈熟〉 be a matter of record; be documented; be on record; be of record: 他这案子的审判记录在法院书记员处～。The record of his case is in the court registrar's file. ‖ 他坐过牢是～的事实。It's a matter of record that he had been imprisoned.

【有案可稽】 yǒu'àn-kějī ＝ 有案可查 yǒu'àn-kěchá

【有把握】 yǒu bǎwò 〈动〉 have the cards in one's hands; be certain/sure about; be confident of success: 可以～地说 it's safe to say (that) ‖ 绝对～ be absolutely/positively certain (of) ‖ 感到～获胜 feel quite certain/sure of winning; be safe to win ‖ 看来中国队得奖～。It seems certain that the Chinese team will win the prize. ‖ 我看得出来，他接这活儿的是～的。I could tell that he was confident in fulfilling the order.

【有百害而无一利】 *yǒu bǎi hài ér wú yī lì* 〈熟〉 *bring nothing but* harm; have everything to lose and nothing to gain

【有百利而无一害】 yǒu bǎi lì ér wú yī hài 〈熟〉 have everything to gain and nothing to lose

【有板有眼】 yǒubǎn-yǒuyǎn 〈熟〉 (of one's remark or action) rhythmical; systematic; methodical; measured; orderly: 他～地给我讲述了他是如何调查事故原因的。He told me in methodical order how he had investigated the cause of the accident. ‖ 这孩子话说得～，我看可以相信。What the child said is well presented. I think we can believe him.

【有备无患】 yǒubèi-wúhuàn 〈熟〉 where there is precaution, there is no danger; preparedness averts peril; precautionary *measures/steps avert danger; readiness is all; have a second* string to one's bow; store is no sore: 居安思危，思则有备，～。One should think of the danger when in peace, because constant thinking can provide precautions and with all the precautions taken, one is safe.

【有悖常理】 yǒubèi-chánglǐ 〈熟〉 do not act according to the general rules

【有鼻子有眼儿】 yǒubízi-yǒuyǎnr 〈熟〉 describe fictitious things in vivid and lifelike details: 那个骗子说得～，蒙蔽了不少人。The swindler described the whole thing in such vivid detail that many people were hoodwinked. ‖ 他把那怪物说得～的。He described the monster to the life.

【有病乱投医】 *yǒubìng luàn tóuyī* 〈熟〉 *in time of illness, men* turn to any physician; any port in a storm

【有槽】 yǒucáo 〈形〉 slotted: ～铁芯 slotted core ‖ ～螺母/螺钉 slotted nut/screw

【有差】 yǒuchā 〈动〉〈书〉 be different: 赏罚～ be discriminating in rewards and punishments

【有产阶级】 yǒuchǎnjiējí 〈名〉 propertied class

【有产者】 yǒuchǎnzhě 〈名〉 man of property

【有偿】 yǒucháng 〈形〉 paid: ～服务 paid/fee-based service ‖ ～技术转让 compensated transfer of technology ‖ ～契约 onerous contract ‖ ～使用 compensated use (of) ‖ ～新闻 payable news; kickback-oriented journalism ‖ ～咨询 compensable advice

【有潮港】 *yǒucháogǎng* 〈名〉 *tidal port*

【有潮水域】 yǒucháo shuǐyù 〈名〉 tidal water

【有成】 yǒuchéng 〈动〉〈书〉 achieve success: 他学业上肯下苦功钻研，可望～。Since he is willing to work hard in his academic

study, he is likely to accomplish what he sets out to do. ‖ 祝你事业～,家庭幸福。Wish your career a success and your family happiness.

【有吃有穿】 yǒuchī-yǒuchuān 〈动〉 have ample food and clothing; be well provided with food and clothing

【有齿镊】 yǒuchǐniè 〈名〉 toothed forceps

【有仇】 yǒuchóu 〈动〉 be at enmity; be inimical with; have a hatred for: 两大家族世代～。Those two families have been feuding for generations.

【有错必纠】 yǒucuò-bìjiū 〈熟〉 right every wrong; every wrong is righted

【有待】 yǒudài 〈动〉 remain to be done; await: ～分晓 remain to be seen ‖ ～改进 have much room for improvement; have yet to be improved ‖ ～解决 remain to be solved ‖ ～进一步讨论 need further discussion ‖ ～上级做出最后决定 await a final decision at the higher level ‖ 这份合同～你来签字。This contract is waiting for your signature. ‖ 这件案子～进一步调查。The case awaits further investigation.

【有袋动物】 yǒudàidòngwù 〈名〉 [动物] marsupial

【有道】 yǒudào ❶ 〈动〉 (of government) have attained the Way; adhere to the principles of right and truth; enjoy the moral authority: 天下～。The Way prevails under Heaven. / Good government prevails. ❷ 〈形〉 capable; proficient; sagacious: ～明君 wise, enlightened ruler; ruler of unusual sagacity

〖～之士〗 yǒudàozhīshì 〈名〉 person who has attained the Way; person of principle; scholar with sense and sensibility

【有道理】 yǒu dàolǐ 〈动〉 be well founded; there is truth in it: 你这么说～。You are right in saying this.

【有得】 yǒudé 〈动〉 gain knowledge from learning: 读书～ gain knowledge from reading; become knowledgeable by being well-read ‖ 学习～ have gained from study; have profited from one's studies

〖～必有失〗 yǒudé bì yǒushī 〈熟〉 one can't make an omelette without breaking eggs; when there is gain, there is loss

【有的】 yǒude 〈名〉 some: ～人特别爱看电视。Some people are crazy about TV.

【有的是】 yǒudeshì 〈动〉 have plenty of; there is no lack of: 机会～。There are ample opportunities available. ‖ 他～钱。He has plenty of money. ‖ 有关这个主题的故事～。There is no lack of stories on this theme.

【有底】 yǒudǐ 〈动〉 know how things stand and feel confident of handling them; be fully prepared for what is coming; know one's own mind: 心中～ know what is what; have a clear idea (in one's mind)

【有的放矢】 yǒudì-fàngshǐ 〈熟〉 shoot the arrow at the target—have a definite goal; have an object in view

【有点】 yǒudiǎn ❶ 〈动〉 have some; there is a little: ～名气 have/enjoy some name recognition; enjoy some reputation; have made a name for oneself ‖ ～道理。There is some truth to it. ‖ 锅里还～剩饭。There is some leftover food in the pot. ‖ 他～艺术才能。He has some artistic talent. ❷ 〈副〉 somewhat; rather; a bit: ～不好意思 be somewhat embarrassed ‖ ～发烧/感冒 have a touch of fever/cold ‖ ～反感 feel a bit resentful; have a touch of resentment ‖ ～过分 be a bit too much; be a little overdue; be rather overdone ‖ ～累/聋 be a bit tired/deaf ‖ 要回答这个问题～困难。It is somewhat difficult to answer this question. ‖ 他的话～让人摸不到头脑。I can't make head nor tail of his words. ‖ 他讲话～随便。He is somewhat free in his conversation. ‖ 这老人耳朵～背。The old man is a little hard of hearing. ‖ 这音乐～伤感。The music had a tinge of sadness.

【有毒】 yǒudú 〈形〉 poisonous; venomous; toxic: ～废物 poisonous waste ‖ ～蘑菇 poisonous mushroom ‖ ～气体/物质 toxic gas/substance

【有儿才知父母恩】 yǒu ér cái zhī fùmǔ ēn 〈熟〉 he who has children knows what parental love is; only those who have children can feel a sense of gratitude to their parents

【有发言权】 yǒu fāyánquán 〈动〉 have a say; have the right to express an opinion; have the right of free speech: 对此事没～ have no say in the matter ‖ 对此事不大～ have not much say in the matter ‖ 要求对某事有更大的发言权 demand a bigger say in sth ‖ 有相当大的发言权 have a considerable say

【有法必依】 yǒufǎ-bìyī 〈熟〉 ensure that laws are observed: ～,执法必严,违法必究。Laws must be observed and strictly enforced and violators must be brought to justice.

【有法可依,有章可循】 yǒufǎ-kěyī, yǒuzhāng-kěxún 〈熟〉 there are laws and regulations to go by; there are laws to go by and regulations to follow

【有饭大家吃】 yǒu fàn dàjiā chī 〈熟〉 if there is food, let everyone share it

【有方】 yǒufāng 〈形〉 with the proper method; in the proper way: 管理～ exercise capable management ‖ 教子～ have a fine method of educating one's children ‖ 领导～ exercise able leadership

【有份儿】 yǒufènr 〈动〉 have a share; have a part: 关心孩子丈夫也～。Husbands must also share the responsibility of taking care of the children. ‖ 这场打架你～吗? Have you had any part in this fighting?

【有夫之妇】 yǒufūzhīfù 〈名〉 married woman; woman with a husband: 他爱上了一个～。He fell in love with a married woman.

【有福同享,有难同当】 yǒu fú tóng xiǎng, yǒu nàn tóng dāng 〈熟〉 share joys and sorrows; share weal and woe; stick together through thick and thin

【有妇之夫】 yǒufùzhīfū 〈名〉 married man; man with a wife

【有负众望】 yǒufù-zhòngwàng 〈熟〉 fall short of the expectations of the masses; not live up to the expectations of the people

【有功】 yǒugōng 〈动〉 have rendered great service; have performed meritorious service: ～必赏 give credit where credit is due

〖～不居〗 yǒugōng-bùjū 〈熟〉 disclaim all achievement one has done: 他～,尤为难得。To disclaim all achievement as he has done is most rare.

〖～不赏,有劳不录〗 yǒugōng bù shǎng, yǒuláo bù lù 〈熟〉 merit goes unrewarded and distinguished service unacknowledged/uncited

〖～电流〗 yǒugōng diànliú 〈名〉 [电学] active current/component; watt current

〖～电压〗 yǒugōng diànyā 〈名〉 [电工] active voltage

〖～分量〗 yǒugōng fènliang 〈名〉 [电工] active component

〖～之臣〗 yǒugōngzhīchén 〈熟〉 person who has rendered outstanding service; one who has meritorious service to his credit: 奖励～ reward those who have rendered great service

【有关】 yǒuguān ❶ 〈动〉 have something to do with; have a bearing on; concern; pertain to: 与周围环境～ be related to one's environment ‖ 与吸烟～ be linked to smoking ‖ 成本与花在工作上的时间直接～。The cost relates directly to the amount of time spent on the job. ‖ 炸弹事故可能与这次冲突～。The bomb mishap could be linked with the conflict. ‖ 这些事实与这个案件～。These facts pertain to the case. / These facts bear on the case. ‖ 这些问题与我们所有的人都～。These problems concern all of us. ❷ 〈形〉 related; concerned; relevant; pertinent: ～部门 related agency ‖ ～当局 proper authorities; authorities concerned ‖ ～问题 related problem ‖ 研究物理及～学科 study physics and related subjects ‖ 邀请～方面前来参加会议 invite the concerned parties to the meeting ‖ 律师想知道一切～的细节。The lawyer wanted to know all the pertinent details. ‖ 他对～的人讲了。He spoke to the people concerned. ‖ 他也许掌握着与本案～的情况。He might have information that has a bearing on the case.

【有光】 yǒuguāng 〈形〉 ❶ glazed: ⇨～纸 ❷ [纺织] bright: ～人造丝 bright rayon

〖～布〗 yǒuguāngbù 〈名〉 [纺织] lustre cloths

〖～涂料〗 yǒuguāng túliào 〈名〉 gloss paint

〖～纸〗 yǒuguāngzhǐ 〈名〉 cap paper; glazed paper

【有轨电车】 yǒuguǐ diànchē 〈名〉 tram; tramcar

【有鬼】 yǒuguǐ 〈动〉 smell fishy; smell a rat: 心中～ have a guilty/bad conscience; harbour intentions that cannot bear daylight ‖ 这里面的事肯定～。There is something fishy about it.

【有过之无不及】 yǒu guò zhī wú bùjí 〈熟〉 go even farther than; be actually stronger than; outdo: 他精力旺盛,同年轻人相比～。He is even more energetic than young people. ‖ 他们的情谊,比起一般的情谊～。Their friendship is more than the word implies. ‖ 你可能认为我的脾气暴躁,但是他的脾气～。You may think I am bad-tempered, but he is the same—in spades!

【有害】 yǒuhài 〈动〉 harm; be pernicious; be detrimental: ～健

康 do harm to one's health; be detrimental to one's health ‖ ～无益 bring nothing but harm ‖ 对人/社会～ be pernicious to people/the society ‖ ～成分 objectionable constituents ‖ ～物质 harmful/noxious substances ‖ ～影响 pernicious influence
〖～粉尘〗 yǒuhài fěnchén 〈名〉[医学] harmful dust
〖～基因〗 yǒuhài jīyīn 〈名〉 deleterious/harmful/detrimental gene
〖～气体〗 yǒuhài qìtǐ 〈名〉 pernicious gas: ～中毒 poisonous gas poisoning
〖～阻力〗 yǒuhài zǔlì 〈名〉 detrimental resistance
【有行无市】 yǒuháng-wúshì 〈熟〉(of a market) have only quotations but no actual trading
【有何高见】 yǒu hé gāojiàn 〈套〉 What are your views?
【有何见教】 yǒu hé jiànjiào 〈套〉 Is there anything you want to see me about?
【有恒】 yǒuhéng 〈动〉 persevere: ～为成功之本。Perseverance is the mother of success.
【有话说在明处】 yǒu huà shuō zài míngchù 〈熟〉 if you have got anything to say, say it openly
【有会儿】 yǒuhuìr 〈名〉〈口〉 quite a long while; quite some time
【有会子】 yǒuhuìzi 〈名〉 quite a long time; quite some time: 他出去可～啦。He has been out for quite some time.
【有机】 yǒujī 〈形〉 ❶ [化学] organic: ～酸/盐 organic acid/salt ❷ organic: ～结合 be organically combined ‖ ～的组成部分 organic part; component part ‖ ～整体 organic whole
〖～玻璃〗 yǒujī bōli 〈名〉[材料] polymethyl methacrylate; plexiglass; perspex
〖～肥料〗 yǒujī féiliào 〈名〉 organic fertilizer; manure
〖～合成〗 yǒujī héchéng 〈名〉 organic synthesis
〖～化合物〗 yǒujī huàhéwù 〈名〉 organic (chemical) compound
〖～化学〗 yǒujī huàxué 〈名〉 organic chemistry
〖～磷酸酯〗 yǒujī línsuānzhǐ 〈名〉[化学] organophosphate
〖～农业〗 yǒujī nóngyè 〈名〉 organic agriculture; organic farming
〖～染料〗 yǒujī rǎnliào 〈名〉 organic dyestuff
〖～溶剂〗 yǒujī róngjì 〈名〉[化学] organic solvent
〖～食品〗 yǒujī shípǐn 〈名〉 organic food
〖～体〗 yǒujītǐ 〈名〉 organism
〖～涂料〗 yǒujī túliào 〈名〉 organic coatings
〖～物〗 yǒujīwù ＝ 有机化合物 yǒujī huàhéwù
〖～物质〗 yǒujī wùzhì 〈名〉 organic matter/substance
〖～药物〗 yǒujī yàowù 〈名〉 organic drug
〖～质〗 yǒujīzhì 〈名〉 organic substance
【有机可乘】 yǒujī-kěchéng 〈熟〉 there is an opportunity to take advantage of; there is a loophole that can be used
【有奇】 yǒujī 〈名〉〈书〉[used after the round numbers] odd: 一百/三千～ just over a hundred/three thousand
【有几分】 yǒu jǐfēn 〈副〉 a little: ～姿色 be rather pretty ‖ 他～失望。He was a little disappointed.
【有计划】 yǒu jìhuà 〈动〉 be in a planned way; have plans (to do sth): ～进行 proceed step by step ‖ ～地发展国民经济 develop the national economy in a planned way
【有加无已】 yǒujiā-wúyǐ 〈熟〉 be on the increase/rise; increasingly
【有价证券】 yǒujià zhèngquàn 〈名〉 negotiable securities; securities: ～保险/市场/投资 portfolio insurance/maket/investment
【有奖】 yǒujiǎng 〈动〉 be bestowed a prize: ～比赛 prize competition ‖ ～问答节目 giveaway programme/show
〖～储蓄〗 yǒujiǎng chǔxù 〈名〉 lottery-attached deposit
〖～购物〗 yǒujiǎng gòuwù 〈名〉 lottery shopping
〖～销售〗 yǒujiǎng xiāoshòu 〈名〉 prize-giving sales
〖～债券〗 yǒujiǎng zhàiquàn 〈名〉 premium bond; bond with lottery
【有教无类】 yǒujiào-wúlèi 〈熟〉 in education there should be no class distinction [a saying by Confucius]
【有节】 yǒujié 〈形〉 with restraint
【有界集】 yǒujièjí 〈名〉[数学] bounded set
【有劲】 yǒujìn ❶〈动〉 have great strength: 这人真～，能举起这块石头。This man has the great strength to lift this stone. ❷〈形〉 interesting; amusing; zestful: 大家谈得非常～。People talked with great zest. ‖ 球赛非常精彩，他越看越～。The game was so exciting that he watched it with an increasingly absorbing interest.
【有旧】 yǒujiù 〈动〉〈书〉 used to be on good terms; have been friends in the past
【有救】 yǒujiù 〈动〉 can be saved/cured/remedied: 有了这药，你的病就～了。With this medicine, your illness can be cured.
【有孔螺杆】 yǒukǒng luógǎn 〈名〉 capstan screw
【有孔螺母】 yǒukǒng luómǔ 〈名〉 capstan nut
【有口皆碑】 yǒukǒu-jiēbēi 〈熟〉 win universal praise; be universally acclaimed: 那位老师对学生的爱护是～的。That teacher's devotion to his students is proverbial.
【有口难分】 yǒukǒu-nánfēn 〈熟〉 find it hard to defend/vindicate oneself
【有口难言】 yǒukǒu-nányán 〈熟〉 find it hard/embarrassing to bring up a matter
【有口无心】 yǒukǒu-wúxīn 〈熟〉 be sharp-tongued but not malicious; say what one does not really mean; one's bark is worse than his bite: 他这个人～你是了解的。You know what he is like. He says whatever enters his mind. ‖ 写的说的，既然～，看的听的，也便毫无所感了。Since whoever writes or utters them means nothing by them, they arouse no response in the breast of readers or hearers.
【有愧】 yǒukuì 〈动〉 have a guilty conscience; feel qualms (about sth)
【有来有往】 yǒulái-yǒuwǎng 〈熟〉 have a reciprocal relation
【有赖】 yǒulài 〈动〉 depend on; rest on: 香港的繁荣在很大程度上～内地的支持。Hong Kong's prosperity relies heavily on the support of the mainland. ‖ 这项任务的完成～于大家的努力。The accomplishment of the task depends upon the efforts of everyone involved.
【有劳】 yǒuláo 〈动〉〈套〉 please do me the favour of: ～远迎。It's very kind of you to come from afar to meet me. ‖ 这事～您了。I'm sorry for giving you so much trouble.
【有了】 yǒule 〈动〉〈口〉 ❶ [said when hitting upon a good idea] I've got it. ❷〈婉〉 be pregnant
【有了人家】 yǒule rénjiā 〈动〉(of a girl) be engaged
【有棱有角】 yǒuléng-yǒujiǎo 〈熟〉 have a forceful personality
【有理】 yǒulǐ ❶〈动〉 be reasonable; be justified; be in the right: ～，有利，有节 on just grounds, to one's advantage and with restraint ‖ ～有据的辩护 impregnable defence ‖ 他说得很～。What he said is quite reasonable. ❷〈名〉[数学] rational
〖～分式〗 yǒulǐ fēnshì 〈名〉[数学] rational fraction
〖～函数〗 yǒulǐ hánshù 〈名〉[数学] rational function
〖～式〗 yǒulǐshì 〈名〉[数学] rational formula
〖～数〗 yǒulǐshù 〈名〉[数学] rational number
〖～指数定律〗 yǒulǐ zhǐshù dìnglǜ 〈名〉 law of rational indices
〖～走遍天下，无理寸步难行〗 yǒulǐ zǒubiàn tiānxià, wúlǐ cùn bù nán xíng 〈熟〉 with justice on your side, you can go anywhere; without it, you cannot take a step
【有力】 yǒulì 〈形〉 strong; powerful; forceful; energetic; vigorous: ～地打击歪风邪气 give evil practices a heavy/telling blow; hit hard at evil trends ‖ ～地抵抗 resist vigorously ‖ 采取～措施 take a potent measure ‖ 给予～的支持 render strong support; offer/extend effective aid ‖ 进行～的斗争 conduct/wage a vigorous struggle; combat without mercy ‖ 提供～的证据 provide compelling/powerful/ample/strong evidence; furnish convincing proof ‖ ～的思想武器 powerful ideological weapon
【有利】 yǒulì 〈形〉 advantageous; beneficial; favourable: ～于该地区的繁荣和稳定 be beneficial to the region's prosperity and stability ‖ ～于改革开放 be favourable to the reform and opening up ‖ ～于国家的经济建设 be beneficial to the country's economic construction ‖ ～于健康 be beneficial to one's health ‖ ～于平稳过渡 be conducive to a stable transition ‖ 对有关各方～ benefit every side concerned ‖ ～的投资环境 positive investment environment ‖ 谈判的～因素 advantageous elements in a negotiation; strengths in a negotiation ‖ 细嚼慢咽食物～于消化。Chewing food well benefits digestion. ‖ 这证明对双方都是～的。It's proved to be beneficial to both sides.
〖～地形〗 yǒulì dìxíng 〈名〉 favourable terrain; geographical advantage
〖～可图〗 yǒulì-kětú 〈熟〉 be profitable; have good prospects of gain: ～的市场 lucrative market ‖ ～的投资 lucrative investment ‖ 这的确冒险，但它～。It was a risk, but it paid off.
〖～时机〗 yǒulì shíjī 〈名〉 favourable opportunity; opportune time: 抓住～ seize a favourable opportunity

〖~条件〗 yǒulì tiáojiàn 〈名〉advantage: 创造发展的~ create conditions for development ‖ 不利条件超过~。The disadvantages outweigh the advantages.

〖~无弊〗 yǒulì-wúbì 〈熟〉have everything to gain and nothing to lose; be advantageous in every respect

〖~有弊〗 yǒulì-yǒubì 〈熟〉have both pros and cons; there are both advantages and disadvantages; it cuts both/two ways

【有例在先】 yǒulì-zàixiān 〈熟〉there is a precedent for that

【有脸】 yǒuliǎn 〈动〉have face/prestige: 居然~做某事 have the audacity/impudence to do sth ‖ 你也~去见他? So you have the cheek to see him! ‖ 你怎么~见人? How dare you show your face in public?

【有两下子】 yǒu liǎngxiàzi 〈动〉〈口〉have real skill; know one's stuff: 他不假思索就正确地回答出了我的所有问题,真~。He answered all my questions correctly and without any pause for thought; he obviously knows his stuff. ‖ 他打羽毛球真~。He plays fabulous badminton. /He plays badminton really well.

【有零】 yǒulíng 〈名〉[used after round numbers] odd: 三十~ thirty-odd

【有令不行,有禁不止】 yǒu lìng bù xíng, yǒu jìn bù zhǐ 〈熟〉orders are not carried out, and prohibitions are not heeded

【有眉目】 yǒu méimù 〈动〉be underway; begin to see light; begin to take shape

【有门儿】 yǒuménr 〈动〉〈口〉❶ get/have the hang of sth: 学了一个月才感觉~。Not until a month later, did I get the hang of it. ❷ be hopeful (of success); be on the right track: 这事看来~。It's a hopeful indication for the matter. / The matter seems to have gotten off the ground.

【有面子】 yǒu miànzi 〈动〉enjoy due respect; have influence

【有名】 yǒumíng 〈形〉well-known; famous; celebrated: 特别~ be tremendously famous ‖ 虚伪得有了名 be notoriously hypocritical ‖ 在文坛~ be well-known in the literary world ‖ ~的产品 brand name product ‖ ~的地方 well-known place ‖ ~的牌子 well-known brand ‖ ~的外科医生 eminent surgeon ‖ ~的演员 famous actor ‖ ~的作家 distinguished/famed/well-known writer ‖ 她的儿子是个~的捣蛋鬼。Her son held/had the reputation of being a naughty boy.

〖~无实〗 yǒumíng-wúshí 〈熟〉in name but not in fact/reality; merely nominal; titular: 作为一个系主任他只是~。He is merely a nominal dean. / He is a titular head of the department.

〖~有姓〗 yǒumíng-yǒuxìng 〈熟〉identifiable by both given name and surname—of established/verifiable identity

【有目共睹】 yǒumù-gòngdǔ 〈熟〉be perfectly obvious; be obvious/visible to all: 他在撒谎,这是~的。It was obvious to everyone that he was lying. ‖ 这是~的真理。This is a plain truth.

【有目共见】 yǒumù-gòngjiàn = 有目共睹 yǒumù-gòngdǔ

【有目共赏】 yǒumù-gòngshǎng 〈熟〉have a universal appeal; appeal to all alike

【有奶便是娘】 yǒu nǎi biànshì niáng 〈熟〉whoever suckles sb is sb's mother; lick the hand of anyone who throws a few crumbs; snuggle up to whoever can give one some advantage; submit oneself to whoever feeds him

【有你的】 yǒunǐde 〈熟〉〈口〉❶ [used to praise sb] excellent; good for you ❷ [used to threaten sb] you will get your deserts; you will suffer for this: ~,咱们走着瞧! Well, let's wait and see. You'll suffer for it.

【有年】 yǒunián 〈副〉〈书〉for years: 习艺~ having practised the art for years

【有盼儿】 yǒupànr 〈动〉〈方〉become hopeful

【有朋自远方来,不亦乐乎】 yǒu péng zì yuǎnfāng lái, bù yì lè hū 〈熟〉Is it not a joy to have friends come from afar?

【有凭有据】 yǒupíng-yǒujù 〈熟〉be fully substantiated; be furnished with proof and evidence; be well-documented: 因为他说得似乎~,大家就信以为真。Since his statement seemed well-founded, all the others accepted it immediately.

【有谱儿】 yǒupǔr 〈动〉〈方〉have confidence; have sth to go by

【有期徒刑】 yǒuqī-túxíng 〈名〉[法律] fixed-term; limited imprisonment: 被判处 5 年~ be sentenced to five years imprisonment

【有其父,必有其子】 yǒu qí fù, bì yǒu qí zǐ 〈熟〉like father, like son

【有起色】 yǒu qǐsè 〈动〉pick up: 开始~ begin to prosper ‖ 生意似乎~。Business appears to be picking/looking up.

【有气】 yǒuqì 〈动〉be angry: 我知道他~总是憋着不发泄。I know that he has always bottled up his anger and never found an outlet for it.

【有气儿】 yǒuqìr 〈动〉be breathing: 救救她吧,她还~。Please help her. She's still breathing.

【有气无力】 yǒuqì-wúlì 〈熟〉feeble; languid; weak; listless: ~地鼓几下掌 give just a few half-hearted claps ‖ 他讲起话来~。There is no life at all in his voice. ‖ 炎夏使他感到~。The hot summer makes him feel languid.

【有钱】 yǒuqián 〈动〉be rich; be wealthy: ~的人家 rich family ‖ ~出钱。Those with money should contribute money. ‖ 他这人~就想花。He is the man whose money burns a hole in his pocket.

〖~可以通神〗 yǒuqián kěyǐ tōng shén 〈熟〉with money you can talk with God—money talks

〖~买马,没钱置鞍〗 yǒuqián mǎi mǎ, méiqián zhì ān 〈熟〉one can afford to buy a horse but cannot afford the saddle—spend money extravagantly but grudge trifling expenses

〖~难买老来瘦〗 yǒuqián nán mǎi lǎo lái shòu 〈熟〉it is difficult to be lean at old age even if you are rich—a thin body for an old man is beyond all money value

〖~能使鬼推磨〗 yǒuqián néng shǐ guǐ tuīmò 〈熟〉with money you can make the devil turn the millstone—money can work miracles; money makes the mare go; money talks

〖~人〗 yǒuqiánrén 〈名〉the wealthy; the rich

〖~有势〗 yǒuqián-yǒushì 〈熟〉be rich and powerful

【有情】 yǒuqíng 〈动〉❶ be in love ❷ be interesting/appealing: 画外~。The picture is of unlimited interest.

〖~人〗 yǒuqíngrén 〈名〉lovers: ~人终成眷属 lovers will eventually be wedded; Jack shall have Jill and all shall be well

〖~有义〗 yǒuqíng-yǒuyì 〈熟〉there are ties of friendship; have affection and faith

【有顷】 yǒuqǐng 〈副〉〈书〉soon after; after a little while

【有请】 yǒuqǐng 〈动〉〈套〉ask the visitor in; invite a guest in

【有求必应】 yǒuqiú-bìyìng 〈熟〉respond to every plea; grant whatever is requested: 对于你,我们会~的。We're going to cater to your every wish. ‖ 你为什么不向他去借钱呢? 他这个人~。Why don't you ask him to lend you some money—he is an easy touch. ‖ 她对孩子~。She denies her children nothing.

【有求于人】 yǒuqiúyúrén have to look to sb for help; have a favour to ask of people

【有去无还】 yǒuqù-wúhuán 〈熟〉gone never to return; gone forever

【有趣】 yǒuqù 〈形〉interesting; fascinating; amusing: 觉得~ find something amusing ‖ 听起来~ sound interesting ‖ 非常~ highly/most/vastly amusing ‖ 更加~ doubly interesting ‖ 极其/特别~ intensely/especially interesting ‖ ~的故事 amusing/interesting story ‖ ~的书 interesting book ‖ ~的消息 amusing piece of news ‖ ~的笑话 rich joke ‖ 我想那一定很~。I think it'll be enormous fun.

【有染】 yǒurǎn 〈动〉have an illicit sexual relationship (with); have an affair (with): 他与老板的妻子~。He is screwing the boss's wife.

【有扰】 yǒurǎo 〈动〉〈套〉thanks for your hospitality

【有人家儿】 yǒu rénjiār 〈动〉(of a girl) be engaged

【有日子】 yǒu rìzi 〈动〉❶ for quite a few days; for days: 咱们~没见了。It's been a long time since we met last time. ❷ have fixed a date

【有如】 yǒurú 〈动〉be just like; be as if; be as though: 他待我们~贵宾。He treated us as honoured guests.

【有辱】 yǒurǔ 〈动〉bring dishonour (to): ~家门 be a scandal to one's family; bring disgrace to one's family

【有色】 yǒusè 〈形〉coloured

〖~金属〗 yǒusè jīnshǔ 〈名〉nonferrous metal

〖~人种〗 yǒusè rénzhǒng 〈名〉coloured race/people: 不要歧视~。Don't discriminate against people of colour.

〖~雾翳〗 yǒusè wùyì 〈名〉[摄影] coloured fog

〖~烟幕〗 yǒusè yānmù 〈名〉[材料] coloured fog

〖~眼镜〗 yǒusè yǎnjìng 〈熟〉coloured spectacles—bias/prejudice that prevents people from drawing a correct view of sth: 戴着~看问题 look at things through coloured spectacles—take a distorted view of sth

【有啥说啥】 yǒushá-shuōshá 〈熟〉say whatever you have on

your mind; call a spade a spade

【有伤】 yǒushāng 〈动〉 be destructive/detrimental (to); be harmful to: ～感情 hurt sb's feelings ‖ ～和气 impair friendship ‖ ～体面 lower one's dignity

〖～大雅〗 yǒushāng-dàyǎ 〈熟〉 be offensive to good taste: 他的话～。His words *transgressed/trespassed the bounds of good* taste. / His words offended against good taste.

〖～风化〗 yǒushāng-fēnghuà 〈熟〉 harmful to public morals; indecent: ～的影片 indecent film ‖ 你的行为至少是～。Your behaviour is an offence against decency, to say the least.

【有赏有罚】 yǒushǎng-yǒufá 〈熟〉 there should be due rewards and punishments; mete out punishments or rewards as the case demands

【有身孕】 yǒu shēnyùn 〈动〉 be pregnant; be in the family way

【有身子】 yǒu shēnzi 〈动〉〈口〉 be pregnant; be in the family way

【有神】 yǒushén 〈形〉 ❶ charmingly wonderful ❷ bright and piercing: 双目～ have a pair of sparkling eyes

【有神论】 yǒushénlùn 〈名〉 theism

〖～思想〗 yǒushénlùn sīxiǎng 〈名〉 theism

〖～者〗 yǒushénlùnzhě 〈名〉 theist

【有生力量】 yǒushēng lìliàng 〈名〉 ❶ effective soldiers and horses in the army ❷ army; troops; effective force: 集中～ concentrate effective strength (upon) ‖ 消灭敌人的～ wipe out the *enemy's effective strength; annihilate the enemy's effective* force

【有生以来】 yǒushēng-yǐlái 〈熟〉 ever since one was born; ever since one's birth: 他～没有出过国。He's never been abroad in his life.

【有生之年】 yǒushēngzhīnián 〈熟〉 one's remaining years: 在～为国多做贡献 make more contributions to one's country during the rest of one's life

【有声】 yǒushēng ❶〈动〉 have sound ❷〈形〉 sound: ～电影 sound/talking motion picture; talkie; talk-film ‖ ～电影放映机 sound projector ‖ ～电影院 talkie theatre

〖～读物〗 yǒushēng dúwù 〈名〉 audio books

〖～片〗 yǒushēngpiàn 〈名〉 sound films

〖～有色〗 yǒushēng-yǒusè 〈熟〉 full of sound and colour—vivid and dramatic: 描述得～ give a colourful description/recital ‖ 小说中的人物描绘得～。The characters in the novel are evoked with brilliance.

【有失】 yǒushī 〈动〉 lose: ～观瞻 lose one's dignity; make an ill/a bad appearance ‖ ～国体 tarnish the honour of one's country ‖ ～和气 *fail to keep on good terms* ‖ ～身份/尊严 be beneath one's rank/dignity

〖～体面〗 yǒushī tǐmiàn 〈熟〉 lose face; disgrace oneself

〖～体统〗 yǒushī tǐtǒng 〈熟〉 be bad form: 你这种行为～。It's bad form for you to behave like this.

〖～有得〗 yǒushī-yǒudé 〈熟〉 lose in one thing and gain in another: 有失则有得。You have to make a sacrifice to get what you want.

【有时】 yǒushí 〈副〉 sometimes; at times; now and then: 天～热～冷。It is sometimes hot and sometimes cold.

【有识之士】 yǒushízhīshì 〈熟〉 people with breadth of vision; man of insight

【有史以来】 *yǒushǐ-yǐlái* 〈熟〉 *since the beginning of history*; through out history: 获得～第一块金牌 win one's first ever gold medal ‖ ～最冷的冬天 coldest winter on record

【有始无终】 yǒushǐ-wúzhōng 〈熟〉 start sth but fail to carry it through: 这项计划～。The programme began well but ended badly.

【有始有终】 yǒushǐ-yǒuzhōng 〈熟〉 carry sth through to the end: 凡事有始必有终。Whatever has *a beginning* also has *an end*. ‖ 我们无论做什么都要～，不要半途而废。In doing anything, we must go through it from start to finish and never drop it half way.

【有事】 yǒushì 〈动〉 ❶ have a job; be employed; be occupied; be busy: ～缠身 have eggs on the spit; be busy (with) ‖ 明天我～。I am engaged for tomorrow. ‖ 我～要让你干。I have a job for you. ‖ 我这会儿～，不能和你一道出去。I can't go with you. I'm busy now. ❷ get into trouble: ～同群众商量 consult the masses whenever a problem arises ‖ 请放心，我不会～的。Don't worry. I will not have any trouble. ❸ have sth on one's mind; be preoccupied: 你心里几天以来一直～，说出来吧。For days something's been bugging you—what is it?

【有恃无恐】 yǒushì-wúkǒng 〈熟〉〈贬〉 feel secure in the knowledge of strong backing (from sb); be emboldened by sb's backing/support; fear nothing with sb at his back: 他们仗着人多势众，就～，气焰嚣张。They felt reassured and emboldened, and swollen with arrogance at the thought that they were/numerically superior.

【有数】 yǒushù ❶〈动〉 know exactly how things stand; have a definite idea of what one's doing: 这事他心里～。He is quite sure about that. ‖ 其实师傅心里～。*Actually Master himself* have had everything figured out already. ‖ 他未能驳倒对手，那人对他所有的论点似乎都已心中～。He could not make a score off his opponent, who seemed to know all his arguments already. ❷〈形〉 limited in number; not many; only a few: 没走的只剩下～的几个人了。Few people remained.

【有说有笑】 yǒushuō-yǒuxiào 〈熟〉 talk and laugh: 他们～地走进教室。*They walked into the classroom talking and laughing.*

【有司】 yǒusī 〈名〉〈书〉 officials

【有丝分裂】 yǒusī fēnliè 〈名〉[生物] mitosis; karyokinesis: ～原 mitogen

【有损】 yǒusǔn 〈动〉 be harmful to: ～健康 impair one's health ‖ ～名誉 compromise one's reputation; be derogatory/disparaging to one's reputation; derogate sb's fame ‖ ～形象 impair sb's *image* ‖ ～尊严 *hurt/impair one's dignity*

【有所】 yǒusuǒ 〈副〉 somewhat; to some extent: ～保留 have one's reservation (about) ‖ ～不知 there are things which one doesn't know ‖ ～改善 have improved to some extent ‖ ～顾忌 be unable to overcome certain misgivings; have to think twice before doing sth ‖ ～了解 gain some understanding; get a fair knowledge (of) ‖ ～企图 have an axe to grind ‖ ～长进 make a modest advance ‖ 利率已～上升。Interest rates have been given an upward nudge. ‖ 那是因为父母对你～希望。That's because your parents have high hopes for you. ‖ 他的反应和你的反应～不同。His reaction is somewhat different from yours.

〖～不为而后可以有所为〗 yǒusuǒ bù wéi érhòu kěyǐ yǒusuǒ wéi 〈熟〉 *you must leave some things undone if you want to get others done*; refrain from doing some things in order to be able to do other things

〖～好转〗 yǒusuǒ-hǎozhuǎn 〈熟〉 change for the better: 情况～。There is a change for the better. ‖ 医生说，那个姑娘的病情～。The doctor said the girl had taken a change for the better.

〖～作为〗 yǒusuǒ-zuòwéi 〈熟〉 do sth to one's credit: 黑白电视机在彩色电视机时代仍然～。As far as TV *is concerned*, monochrome can hold its own in the colour era.

【有天没日】 yǒutiān-méirì ＝有天无日 yǒutiān-wúrì

【有天无日】 yǒutiān-wúrì 〈熟〉 ❶ speak insolently; wanton; unbridled; impertinent: 说话～ make impertinent remarks ❷ complete darkness—total absence of justice: 在封建社会里官场上的事情真是～。The affairs in official circles had been really devoid of justice in the feudal society.

【有条不紊】 yǒutiáo-bùwěn 〈熟〉 in perfect order; in apple-pie order; in an orderly way; methodical; systematic: 做事～ do things in a systematic way; work with/by system ‖ 他的账记得～。His accounts are neatly kept. ‖ 她是一个一丝不苟、～的人。She is a woman of accuracy and strict method.

【有条有理】 yǒutiáo-yǒulǐ 〈熟〉 properly and logically arranged; methodical; systematic; orderly: 讲话～ speak systematically ‖ 思维～ have a tidy mind

【有头无尾】 yǒutóu-wúwěi 〈熟〉 have a beginning but no end; start sth but not finish it; leave sth unfinished; give up sth halfway

【有头有脸】 *yǒutóu-yǒuliǎn* 〈熟〉 *have prestige*; command respect: ～的人 prestigious figure

【有头有尾】 yǒutóu-yǒuwěi 〈熟〉 have a beginning and an end; do sth from beginning to end; start sth and finish it

【有望】 yǒuwàng 〈动〉 be hopeful; be promising: 成功～ show promise of success ‖ 丰收～。There is promise for a bumper harvest. ‖ 价格～在第三季度降低52%。Prices were expected to be cut as much as 52% in the third quarter.

【有为】 yǒuwéi 〈动〉 be full of promise; be promising: 奋发～ be industrious and promising ‖ 年轻～ be young and promising ‖ ～的年轻人 accomplished young man

【有味儿】 yǒuwèir ❶〈动〉(of food) be tasty/delicious：⇨津津～ ❷〈动〉be smelly；be bad：闻闻这肉是否～。Take a sniff of this meat. Is it bad? ❸〈形〉amusing；interesting：这书看起来真～。This book is very interesting.
【有闻必录】 yǒuwén-bìlù 〈熟〉put in a record all that is heard；record whatsoever has been heard
【有息贷款】 yǒuxī dàikuǎn 〈名〉active debt；interest-bearing loan
【有喜】 yǒuxǐ 〈动〉be pregnant；be expecting；be in the family way：她～了。She is pregnant. / She got herself in the family way.
【有戏】 yǒuxì 〈动〉〈方〉❶ be hopeful/promising：你的新房子～了。You are very likely to get a new house. ❷(of a situation) become more complicated
【有隙】 yǒuxì 〈动〉〈书〉❶ bear a grudge：俩人～。They were at cross-purposes. / They harboured a grudge against each other. ❷ there is a loophole：⇨～可乘
〖～可乘〗 yǒuxì-kěchéng 〈熟〉there is a crack to squeeze through—there is a loophole to exploit：～的结论 assailable conclusion
【有闲】 yǒuxián 〈动〉have leisure：～阶级 idle rich；leisured class
【有限】 yǒuxiàn 〈形〉limited；finite：财力～ financially limited ‖ 能力～ limited in one's ability ‖ 数量～ limited in number ‖ 文化水平～ have had little schooling ‖ ～的资源 limited/finite resources ‖ 一个人的知识是～的。There is a limit to one's knowledge. ‖ 名额～。There is a fixed number of quotas. ‖ 数量～，欲购从速。Quantities are limited, so order early. ‖ 我帮你的办法很～。I'm limited in ways to help you. ‖ 我自知能力～，难当此重任。I cannot shoulder such a great responsibility；I know my own limits. ‖ 选择非常～。The choice was very limited.
〖～差分〗 yǒuxiàn chāfēn 〈名〉[数学] finite difference
〖～公司〗 yǒuxiàn gōngsī 〈名〉limited company；limited liability company (LTD)
〖～级数〗 yǒuxiàn jíshù 〈名〉[数学] finite series
〖～矩定理〗 yǒuxiàn jǔdìnglǐ 〈名〉[数学] finite moment theorem
〖～矩阵〗 yǒuxiàn jǔzhèn 〈名〉[数学] finite matrix
〖～量〗 yǒuxiànliàng 〈名〉[数学] finite quantity
〖～数学〗 yǒuxiàn shùxué 〈名〉[数学] finite mathematics
〖～小数〗 yǒuxiàn xiǎoshù 〈名〉[数学] finite decimal
〖～责任〗 yǒuxiàn zérèn 〈名〉limited liability：～股份公司 shareholding limited liability company
【有线】 yǒuxiàn 〈形〉wired
〖～传真〗 yǒuxiàn chuánzhēn 〈名〉facsimile；fax
〖～电报〗 yǒuxiàn diànbào 〈名〉wire telegraph；cablegram
〖～电话〗 yǒuxiàn diànhuà 〈名〉wired telephone
〖～电视〗 yǒuxiàn diànshì 〈名〉cable television/TV；CATV
〖～广播〗 yǒuxiàn guǎngbō 〈名〉wired broadcasting；rediffusion on wire：～网 wire broadcasting network ‖ ～站 wired broadcast station
〖～通信〗 yǒuxiàn tōngxìn 〈名〉wire communication
【有向集】 yǒuxiàngjí 〈名〉[数学] directed set
【有向角】 yǒuxiàngjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] directed angle
【有向图】 yǒuxiàngtú 〈名〉[计算机] directed graph；digraph
【有效】 yǒuxiào 〈形〉efficacious；effective；valid：实现公有制与市场经济的～结合 effect a good interface between public ownership and market economy ‖ ～预防天花 be efficacious in preventing smallpox ‖ 做～工作 do effective work ‖ 形成～的约束机制 establish effective and restraint mechanisms ‖ 一年/三月内～ be valid for one year/three months ‖ 依然～ remain in force；be still in effect ‖ 在任何时间和任何地点都～ hold good at all times and all places ‖ ～版权 valid copyright ‖ ～补救办法 effective remedy ‖ ～措施 effective measure ‖ ～合同/协议 valid contract/agreement ‖ ～护照/证件 valid passport/documents ‖ ～治疗方法 effective treatment method ‖ ～日期 effective date ‖ 本合同不再～。This contract will no longer stand. ‖ 该协议/法律仍然～。The contract/law still holds. ‖ 新药片非常～。The new tablets are tremendously effective. ‖ 这种药应该很～。This medicine ought to do the trick.
〖～功率〗 yǒuxiào gōnglǜ 〈名〉useful power；effective power
〖～荷载〗 yǒuxiào hèzài 〈名〉useful load
〖～期〗 yǒuxiàoqī 〈名〉❶ validity period；term of validity：～为三个月 be valid for three months ‖ 延长合同的～ prolong the contract's period of validity ‖ 延长护照的～ renew a passport ❷ (of medicine) time of efficacy：药的～已过。This medicine has passed its expiration date.
〖～热〗 yǒuxiàorè 〈名〉[机械] available heat
〖～熵〗 yǒuxiàoshāng 〈名〉[物理] virtual entropy；practical entropy
〖～射程〗 yǒuxiào shèchéng 〈名〉effective range
〖～数字〗 yǒuxiào shùzì 〈名〉significant digits
〖～温度〗 yǒuxiào wēndù 〈名〉effective temperature
〖～选票〗 yǒuxiào xuǎnpiào 〈名〉valid ballot
〖～药物〗 yǒuxiào yàowù 〈名〉effective remedy
〖～原子序数〗 yǒuxiào yuánzǐ xùshù 〈名〉[化学] effective atomic number
〖～值〗 yǒuxiàozhí 〈名〉effective value
【有些】 yǒuxiē ❶〈代〉[indicating a part] some：～地方 some places ‖ ～人 some people ‖ ～鸟不会飞。Some birds cannot fly. ‖ 今天来参观的人～是外地来的。Some of the visitors today are from other parts of the country. ❷〈动〉have (a few, some)：你说的～道理。There was an element of truth in what you said. ‖ 他思想～负担。He has something on his mind. ❸〈副〉somewhat；rather：～口渴 feel more or less thirsty ‖ 病人的情况～好转了。The patient's condition has improved some.
【有心】 yǒuxīn ❶〈动〉have a mind to do sth；set one's mind on：⇨～人；言者无意，听者～ ❷〈副〉intentionally；purposely：～捣乱。The trouble was intentionally created.
〖～人〗 yǒuxīnrén 〈名〉person who sets his mind on doing something useful；person with high aspirations and determination；observant and conscientious person：世上无难事，只怕～。Nothing in the world is difficult for one who sets his mind to it.
【有心事】 yǒu xīnshì 〈动〉have something on mind：你有什么心事? What's on your mind?
【有形】 yǒuxíng 〈形〉tangible；visible；physical；corporeal
〖～财产〗 yǒuxíng cáichǎn 〈名〉material property；corporeal property
〖～进口〗 yǒuxíng jìnkǒu 〈名〉visible imports
〖～贸易〗 yǒuxíng màoyì 〈名〉visible/tangible trade
〖～损耗〗 yǒuxíng sǔnhào 〈名〉material loss
〖～资本〗 yǒuxíng zīběn 〈名〉material capital
〖～资产〗 yǒuxíng zīchǎn 〈名〉material assets；tangible/fixed property/assets
【有幸】 yǒuxìng 〈形〉lucky；fortunate：～参加代表大会 have the honour to attend the congress ‖ ～认识她 have the honour of her acquaintance ‖ 我们～没有受到伤害。We were lucky to escape injury.
【有性】 yǒuxìng 〈形〉[生物] sexual
〖～生殖〗 yǒuxìng shēngzhí 〈名〉[生物] sexual reproduction；gamogenesis
〖～杂交〗 yǒuxìng zájiāo 〈名〉[生物] sexual hybridization
【有旋场】 yǒuxuánchǎng 〈名〉[电工] rotational field
【有学而不能者，未有不学而能者】 yǒu xué ér bùnéng zhě, wèi yǒu bù xué ér néng zhě 〈熟〉there are those who cannot/are unqualified in spite of their learning, but there are none who can/are qualified without learning
【有学无识】 yǒuxué-wúshí 〈熟〉know a great deal of books but lack insight and discrimination
【有血有肉】 yǒuxuè-yǒuròu 〈熟〉(of descriptions in literary works, etc) true to life；vivid；lifelike：小说中的主人公被描写得～。The portrayal of the hero in the novel is true to life.
【有言在先】 yǒuyán-zàixiān 〈熟〉make clear beforehand；forewarn：我们～，勿谓言之不预也。We have made it clear beforehand, so do not say that you have not been forewarned.
【有眼不识泰山】 yǒu yǎn bù shí Tàishān 〈熟〉although one has eyes he cannot but fail to discern/see the sacred Mount Tai—fail to recognize a VIP/a person of eminence；entertain an angel unawares：恕我～，冒犯了你。I'm too shallow to recognize your eminence and I hope that you will forgive me for that blunder.
【有眼无珠】 yǒuyǎn-wúzhū 〈熟〉have eyes without eyeballs/pupils—have eyes but not to see；possess no true discernment
【有一搭没一搭】 yǒu yīdā méi yīdā 〈熟〉❶ trying to engage sb in small talk；conversing for the sake of conversing：～地说 say sth absently ❷ not essential；insignificant；dispensable
【有一得一】 yǒuyī-déyī 〈熟〉no more, no less；just that much
【有一手儿】 yǒu yīshǒur 〈动〉❶ have a remarkable skill ❷ gang

up with; have an illicit love affair (with): 他和一个有夫之妇～。He had a love affair with a married woman.

【有一说一】 yǒuyī-shuōyī 〈熟〉 speak the bold truth; tell the whole truth; call a spade a spade

【有益】 yǒuyì 〈形〉 profitable; beneficial; useful: ～健康 beneficial to health; good for one's health ‖ ～人民 be of value to the people ‖ ～身心 have a happy effect both mentally and physically ‖ 做出～的贡献 make valuable contributions ‖ ～健康的空气/环境 wholesome air/surroundings ‖ ～的经历/谈话 profitable experience/talk ‖ 许多细菌对人是～的。Many bacteria are beneficial to human beings.

〖～无损〗 yǒuyì-wúsǔn 〈熟〉 have profit but no loss

【有意】 yǒuyì ❶〈动〉 have a mind to; be inclined/disposed to: 双方～进一步协商。Both sides are inclined to continue their negotiations. ❷〈动〉 be attached to: 他对她～,可一直没有勇气表白。He feels love for her, but he is not brave enough to declare to her. ❸〈形〉 intentional; deliberate: ～刁难某人 give sb a hard time on purpose; make things difficult for sb on purpose ‖ ～侮辱某人 purposely insult sb ‖ ～找茬 find mistakes by intent ‖ 这只不过是谣言,是～的无事生非。It's just a rumour, a choreographed much ado about nothing.

〖～无意〗 yǒuyì-wúyì 〈熟〉 wittingly or unwittingly; consciously or unconsciously; by accident or design

〖～栽花花不发,无心插柳柳成荫〗 yǒu yì zāi huā huā bù fā, wúxīn chā liǔ liǔ chéng yīn 〈熟〉 plant flowers with care and they may never grow; stick willows carelessly, and they may yield a pleasant shade—follow love, and it will flee; flee love, and it will follow

【有意识】 yǒu yìshi 〈动〉 have awareness/consciousness; do sth by deliberate intention: 他这样做完全是～的。He did it on purpose. / He did it by design.

【有意思】 yǒu yìsi ❶〈动〉 be significant; be meaningful: 他的演讲简短而～。Short as it is, his speech has meaning. ❷〈形〉 interesting; enjoyable: 她这个人很～。She is great fun. ‖ 在大海里游泳很～。Swimming in the sea is good/great fun. ❸〈动〉 be attached to: 他对你～,你没看出? Aren't you conscious of the attachment he has formed for you?

【有因】 yǒuyīn 〈动〉 there is a good reason for it; it is by no means accidental: ➪事出～

【有瘾】 yǒuyǐn 〈动〉 be addicted to; have formed a habit: 他打牌～。He is addicted to cardplaying.

【有影没影】 yǒuyǐng-méiyǐng 〈熟〉 groundless; unfounded: ～的说法 suggestions without foundation

【有勇无谋】 yǒuyǒng-wúmóu 〈熟〉 use brawn rather than brain; be more brave than wise; be brave but not resourceful; be foolhardy: 他这个人～。He had more courage than intelligence.

【有勇有谋】 yǒuyǒng-yǒumóu 〈熟〉 have both courage and cunning; be both courageous and intelligent

【有余】 yǒuyú ❶〈动〉 have a surplus; have enough and to spare: ➪绰绰～ ❷〈形〉 more than: 那人三十～。The man is thirty-odd years old.

【有冤难伸】 yǒuyuān-nánshēn 〈熟〉 find no redress for one's grievance

【有缘】 yǒuyuán 〈动〉 be predetermined by fate; be predestined; have a bond; have an affinity: ～相见 have the luck to meet ‖ 他们结为夫妻算是前世～。Their marriage goes by predetermined destiny. ‖ 我们又见面了,真是～。It's our fate to meet each other again. ‖ 我们相遇并相爱,这叫～。It was predestination that we met and fell in love.

〖～千里来相会〗 yǒuyuán qiānlǐ lái xiānghuì 〈熟〉 separated as we are thousands of miles apart, we come together as if by predestination

【有源电极】 yǒuyuán diànjí 〈名〉 [电工] active electrode; discharge electrode

【有源卫星】 yǒuyuán wèixīng 〈名〉 active satellite

【有则改之,无则加勉】 yǒu zé gǎi zhī, wú zé jiā miǎn 〈熟〉 correct mistakes if you have made any and guard against them if you have not—one must hold a correct attitude toward criticism

【有增无已】 yǒuzēng-wúyǐ 〈熟〉 be on the increase/rise

【有章可循】 yǒuzhāng-kěxún 〈熟〉 there are rules and regulations to be followed

【有朝一日】 yǒuzhāo-yīrì 〈熟〉 in the days to come; one day (in the future); some day: ～我要跟你算账! Should the day come, I'll get even with you! ‖ 我们～都要变老的。We're all going to be old one day.

【有着】 yǒuzhe 〈动〉 possess; have: ～重大的历史意义 be of/have vast historical significance ‖ 她～美妙动听的歌喉。She possesses a beautiful singing voice. ‖ 两者之间～密切的联系。There is a close connection between the two.

【有争议】 yǒu zhēngyì 〈动〉 be disputable; be controversial: ～的岛屿/条款 disputed island/clause ‖ 颇～的题目/人物/演说 highly controversial subject/figure/speech ‖ 证据的可靠性是～的。The reliability of the evidence is in dispute.

【有枝添叶儿】 yǒuzhī-tiānyèr ＝ 添枝加叶 tiānzhī-jiāyè

【有职无权】 yǒuzhí-wúquán 〈熟〉 have a nominal appointment; have a position without power

【有职有权】 yǒuzhí-yǒuquán 〈熟〉 have both the post and the power; have the authority that goes with one's post

【有志不在年高】 yǒu zhì bù zài nián gāo 〈熟〉 success goes to the determined regardless of age

【有志者事竟成】 yǒu zhì zhě shì jìng chéng 〈熟〉 where there is a will there is a way; nothing is impossible to a willing heart

【有志之士】 yǒuzhìzhīshì 〈名〉 person with lofty ideals; person of noble aspirations

【有致】 yǒuzhì 〈动〉 be of taste; be interesting; be appealing: ➪错落～

【有种】 yǒuzhǒng 〈动〉 ❶ pass from generation to generation ❷〈口〉 be plucky/courageous/brave; have guts

【有助于】 yǒuzhùyú 〈动〉 contribute to; conduce to; be conducive to; subserve: ～消除疑虑/降低成本 help to dissolve doubts/reduce production costs ‖ ～消化 subserve digestion ‖ ～增进了解 contribute to better understanding ‖ ～增强体质 be conducive to good health ‖ 和平的气氛～和解。The peaceful atmosphere is conducive to reconciliation. ‖ 会议友好的气氛～找到解决问题的办法。The friendly tone of the meeting is conducive to finding a solution to the problem. ‖ 签订这项条约将～缓和国际紧张局势。The signing of this treaty will help to alleviate international tension. ‖ 这～问题的解决。It is a useful help towards the solution of the problem.

【有滋有味】 yǒuzī-yǒuwèi 〈熟〉 ❶ tasty; delicious ❷ with relish/enjoyment: 吃得～ eat with relish

【有组织犯罪】 yǒuzǔzhī fànzuì 〈名〉 organized crime: 打击～ crack down organized crimes

【有嘴无心】 yǒuzuǐ-wúxīn ＝ 有口无心 yǒukǒu-wúxīn

【有罪】 yǒuzuì 〈动〉 be guilty of crime; be guilty: 裁决～ find sb guilty ‖ ～的一方 guilty party

酉 yǒu 〈名〉 tenth of the twelve Earthly Branches (地支)

【酉时】 yǒushí 〈名〉〈旧〉 period of the day from 5 pm to 7 pm

卣 yǒu 〈名〉〈古〉 *ancient small-mouthed wine vessel*

yòu

又 yòu 〈副〉❶ [used for the repetition and continuation of an actual action happening again]: 昨天刮了一天大风,今天～刮开了。It was blowing hard yesterday, and today the gale is blowing up again. ‖ 飞机兜着大圈子,飞了一圈～一圈。The plane flew round and round in wide loops. ‖ 他把机器装了～拆,拆了～装。He assembled and stripped the machine repeatedly. / He took to pieces and reassembled the machine repeatedly. ‖ 他的哮喘病～犯了。He has had another attack of asthma. ‖ 我们取得了一个～一个的胜利。We have won victories one after another. ‖ 这是他无知的～一次表现。This is yet another manifestation of his ignorance. ❷ [*expressing the coexistence of several conditions or qualities*] both... and...; not only... but also: ～高～大 be big and tall ‖ ～聋～哑 *be both deaf and mute* ‖ ～便宜～好 *be cheap but good* ‖ 母亲生病后,父亲既当爹～当妈。When Mother was sick in bed, Father was/acted *father and mother all in one to us.* ‖ 听到这好消息,她高兴得～蹦～跳。She pranced around when she heard the good news. ‖ 她的脸～黑～瘦。*Her face was thin and much tanned.* ‖ 他既自负～愚蠢。He's got both a big head and a thick head. ‖ 她有一头～长～密的黑发。*She has an absolute mane of black hair.* ‖ 他～恨～怕。He hates and fears both at once. ‖ 新洗衣机有双重功能,既能洗涤,～能脱

水。The new washer does double duty; it washes clothes and also dries them. ‖在今晚的表演中她～唱～跳。In the performance tonight, she both sang and danced. ‖这本书既有趣～有教益。This book is both interesting and instructive. ❸ furthermore; moreover: 那～是另一回事。That is something else again. ‖她人漂亮，而且～聪明。She is beautiful and also intelligent. ❹ in addition to: 封好信后，他在信封上～写了句话。After he sealed the envelope, he added a postscript on it. ‖工资之外，他～挣了不少版税。In addition to his salary, he earns a lot from royalties. ‖他～要了一份米饭。He asked for a second helping of rice. ❺ [used between a whole number and a fraction] and: 十小时～五分钟 ten hours and five minutes ‖一～二分之一 one and a half ❻ but; on the other hand: 我想去，～怕没时间。I'd like to go, but I'm not sure if I can find the time. ‖我想把实情告诉他，～怕他听了后难过。I want to tell him the truth, but I can't bear to watch him suffer. ❼ [used in a negative statement or a rhetorical question for emphasis]: 如果这是真的～怎样呢？What if it's true? ‖再说，他那些话～有什么价值呢？Then again, what do his fine words amount to? ‖这里除了你我，～没有别人。There is no other person here but you and me.

【又当别论】 yòudāngbiélùn 〈熟〉 be an exception to the rule; be another matter altogether; be in a different category

【又红又专】 yòuhóng-yòuzhuān 〈熟〉 be both politically conscious and professionally competent

【又饥又渴】 yòujī-yòukě 〈熟〉 be both hungry and thirsty

【又及】 yòují 〈动〉 postscript (PS)

【又惊又喜】 yòujīng-yòuxǐ 〈熟〉 be surprised and happy/delighted at the same time; be agreeably surprised: 给某人来个～ give sb a pleasant surprise

【又哭又闹】 yòukū-yòunào 〈熟〉 make a tearful scene

【又哭又笑】 yòukū-yòuxiào 〈熟〉 laugh out of the wrong side of one's mouth

【又拉又打】 yòulā-yòudǎ 〈熟〉 stroke and strike alternately—use both the carrot and the stick; combine reward and threat

【又名】 yòumíng 〈动〉be also called; be also known as (a. k. a.; AKA)

【又想当婊子，又想立牌坊】 yòu xiǎng dāng biǎozi, yòu xiǎng lì páifang 〈熟〉 [a term of abuse for a promiscuous woman in feudal China] lead the life of a whore and yet want a monument erected to eulogize one's undeserved chastity

【又要马儿好，又要马儿不吃草】 yòuyào mǎr hǎo, yòuyào mǎr bù chī cǎo 〈熟〉 expect the horse to run fast but not let it graze—eat one's cake and have it

【又作别论】 yòuzuòbiélùn ＝ 又当别论 yòudāngbiélùn

右

右 yòu ❶〈名〉 right side; right: ～转 make a right turn; turn right ‖～前轮胎 front right tyre 从～到左转动头部 turn one's head from right to left ‖靠～走 keep to the right (of the road) ‖出席的有李(～起第三人)和马(～起第二人)。Present were Li (3rd right) and Ma(2nd right). ‖在中国车辆一律靠～行驶。Traffic in China is right-handed. ⇨～首；向～ ❷〈名〉〈旧〉 west: 山～ areas west of the Taihang Mountains ❸〈名〉〈古〉 right side regarded as the side of precedence: ⇨无出其～ ❹〈形〉 the Right; conservative: 他的观点极～。He is very right-winged in his views. ‖在政治上，她比她的前任更～。Politically, she's further to the right than her predecessor. ⇨～派；～倾；～翼

【右臂】 yòubì 〈名〉 right arm: ⇨左膀～

【右边锋】 yòubiānfēng 〈名〉[体育] outside right; right wing

【右边】 yòubian 〈名〉 right/right-hand side; right: 站在某人～ stand at sb's right ‖请坐在我的～。Please sit on my right.

【右侧】 yòucè 〈名〉 right/right-handed side; right: 走廊～的一个房间 a room on the right side of the corridor ‖车辆一律～通行。All vehicles keep to the right of the road.

【右舵】 yòuduò 〈名〉 right standard rudder; right rudder

【右方】 yòufāng 〈名〉 right (hand/side)

【右钩拳】 yògōuquán 〈名〉[体育] right hook

【右后卫】 yòuhòuwèi 〈名〉[体育] right back

【右面】 yòumiàn 〈名〉 right/right-hand side; right

【右内锋】 yòunèifēng 〈名〉[体育] inside right

【右派】 yòupài 〈名〉 the Right; right wing; Rightist: 被打/划为～ be branded as a rightist; labelled as the rightist ‖～政客 politicians on the Right

〖～分子〗 yòupàifènzǐ 〈名〉 rightist: 给～摘掉帽子 take the rightist label off sb

【右前锋】 yòuqiánfēng 〈名〉[体育] right forward

【右前卫】 yòuqiánwèi 〈名〉[体育] right half-back; right half

【右倾】 yòuqīng 〈名〉 Right deviation: 思想～的小说家 novelist with Right-deviationist thinking

〖～保守主义〗 yòuqīng bǎoshǒuzhǔyì 〈名〉 rightism; right-winged conservatism

〖～机会主义〗 yòuqīng jīhuìzhǔyì 〈名〉 right opportunism: 反对～ be opposed to right opportunism

〖～思想〗 yòuqīng sīxiǎng 〈名〉 right-winged thinking: 批判～ criticize right-winged thinking

〖～投降主义〗 yòuqīng tóuxiángzhǔyì 〈名〉 right capitulationism

【右肾】 yòushèn 〈名〉[解剖] right kidney

【右手】 yòushǒu 〈名〉 ❶ right hand: 惯用～ be right-handed ‖～手套 right-handed glove ‖他～持刀，刀刃向下。He held his knife right-handed, blade down. ❷ ＝右首 yòushǒu

〖～定则〗 yòushǒu dìngzé 〈名〉[电子] right-hand rule

【右首】 yòushǒu 〈名〉 right-hand side; right: 放在～ put sth on the right-hand side ‖那天她坐在我～。She was seated on my right that day.

【右袒】 yòutǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 take sides with; be partial to

【右位心】 yòuwèixīn 〈名〉[医学] dextrocardia

【右下角】 yòuxiàjiǎo 〈名〉 lower right-hand corner

【右舷】 yòuxián 〈名〉 starboard (of a ship)

【右心房】 yòuxīnfáng 〈名〉[解剖] right atrium

【右心室】 yòuxīnshì 〈名〉 right ventricle

〖～肥大〗 yòuxīnshì féidà 〈名〉[医学] right ventricular hypertrophy (RVH)

〖～心肌梗死〗 yòuxīnshì xīnjī gěngsǐ 〈名〉[医学] myocardial infarction of right ventricle

【右心衰竭】 yòuxīn shuāijié 〈名〉[医学] right heart failure

【右旋糖】 yòuxuántáng 〈名〉[生化] dextrose; grape sugar

〖～酐〗 yòuxuántánggān 〈名〉 dextran

【右眼】 yòuyǎn 〈名〉 right eye; oculus dexter (OD)

【右翼】 yòuyì 〈名〉 ❶ [军事] right wing; right flank: 攻击敌人的～ attack the enemy's right ❷ Right; right wing: ～分子 right-winger; member of the Right ‖～观点 right-wing opinions

【右直拳】 yòuzhíquán 〈名〉[体育] straight right

【右转螺旋】 yòuzhuǎn luóxuán 〈名〉 right-hand screw

【右转弯】 yòuzhuǎnwān 〈名〉 right turn; turn on/to the right

〖～标志〗 yòuzhuǎnwān biāozhì 〈名〉[交通] lane arrow for turning right

幼

幼 yòu ❶〈形〉 young; under age: ～鹿 fawn ‖～树 sapling ‖～童/畜 young child/animal ⇨～虫；～芽；年～无知 ❷〈名〉 children; the young: ⇨扶老携～

【幼虫】 yòuchóng 〈名〉 larva: 囊尾～ bladder worm

〖～期〗 yòuchóngqī 〈名〉 larval stage

【幼雏】 yòuchú 〈名〉 young bird; baby bird; nestling

【幼儿】 yòu'ér 〈名〉 child; infant; child of tender years: ～心理 child psychology

〖～床〗 yòu'érchuáng 〈名〉 cot; baby bed; crib

〖～腹泻〗 yòu'ér fùxiè 〈名〉[医学] infantile diarrhoea

〖～疾病〗 yòu'ér jíbìng 〈名〉 infantile diseases

〖～教育〗 yòu'ér jiàoyù 〈名〉 pre-school education; early childhood education: 从事～ be engaged in pre-school education

〖～期〗 yòu'érqī 〈名〉 infancy: ～免疫接种 preimmunization

〖～师范〗 yòu'ér shīfàn 〈名〉 kindergarten teacher-training school; pre-school teachers' institute; school for kindergarten teachers

〖～湿疹〗 yòu'ér shīzhěn 〈名〉 infantile eczema

〖～食品〗 yòu'ér shípǐn 〈名〉 infant/baby food

〖～园〗 yòu'éryuán 〈名〉 kindergarten; nursery school; infant school: ～教师 kindergartener

【幼发拉底河】 Yòufālādǐhé 〈名〉 Euphrates [a river of southwest Asia]

【幼功】 yòugōng 〈名〉 (of actors, acrobats, etc) skills acquired during childhood

【幼教】 yòujiào 〈名〉〈简称〉 pre-school education; early childhood education: ～工作 pre-educational work ⇨幼儿教育

【幼林】 yòulín 〈名〉[林业] young growth

【幼龄林】 yòulínglín 〈名〉[林业] young and semi-matured forest

【幼苗】 yòumiáo 〈名〉 seedling: 培养～ grow seedlings ‖培育树

木～ grow saplings ‖ 这场雨将促进作物～的生长。The rain will bring forward the young crops.

【幼嫩】 yòunèn 〈形〉❶ tender; delicate: 培育～的植物 nurture delicate/immature plants ‖ ～的皮肤 delicate skin ❷ immature; naive

【幼年】 yòunián 〈名〉 childhood; infancy: ～丧母 lose one's mother in early childhood ‖ ～失学 be deprived of schooling in *one's childhood*

【幼弱】 yòuruò 〈形〉 young and delicate

【幼师】 yòushī 〈名〉〈简称〉 kindergarten teacher-training school; pre-school teachers' institute; school for kindergarten teachers ⇨幼儿师范

【幼体】 yòutǐ 〈名〉[生物] the young; larva: 毛虫是蝴蝶的～。Caterpillar is the larva of butterfly.

【幼童】 yòutóng 〈名〉 young child

【幼吾幼以及人之幼】 yòu wú yòu yǐjí rén zhī yòu 〈熟〉 be kind to our young, and then to the young of other people

【幼小】 yòuxiǎo 〈形〉 young and small; immature: ～的婴儿 small baby ‖ ～的植物 immature plants

【幼学壮行】 yòuxué-zhuàngxíng 〈熟〉 learn while young and *practise when strong*

【幼芽】 yòuyá 〈名〉 young shoot; bud: 掐掉～ nip the shoots off a plant ‖ 长出～ put out new shoots ‖ 勿折～。Don't break off the buds.

【幼有所养,老有所归】 yòu yǒu suǒ yǎng, lǎo yǒu suǒ guī 〈熟〉 the young will get a proper education and the old will be well taken care of

【幼仔】 yòuzǎi 〈名〉 the young: 保护～ guard/protect the young ‖ 产下～ (of an animal species) *produce its young* ‖ 养育～ raise the young

【幼稚】 yòuzhì 〈形〉❶ young ❷ childish; puerile; naive: ～地幻想 naively imagine ‖ ～可爱 be naive and lovely ‖ ～可笑 childish and ridiculous ‖ ～的话/举止 childish remark/act ‖ ～的人/言语 *naive person/remark* ‖ ～的想法 *naive idea* ‖ 政治上的～ *political* naivety ‖ 她骂自己太～,不管什么事都轻信。She cursed herself for being so raw as to believe everything.

〖～病〗 yòuzhìbìng 〈名〉❶[生理] infantilism ❷ infantile disorder

〖～工业〗 yòuzhì gōngyè 〈名〉 infant industry

〖～园〗 yòuzhìyuán 〈旧〉= 幼儿园 yòu'éryuán

【幼株】 yòuzhū 〈名〉 young plant; seedling

【幼子】 yòuzǐ 〈名〉 *youngest son*

佑 yòu 〈动〉 assist; protect; bless: ⇨保～;庇～

【佑护】 yòuhù 〈动〉 protect; bless

【佑助】 yòuzhù 〈动〉 help; aid; assist

侑 yòu 〈动〉〈书〉 press sb to eat/drink; urge: ～食/酒 press sb to eat/drink

【侑觞】 yòushāng 〈动〉〈书〉 urge/press a guest to drink

柚 yòu 〈名〉❶ shaddock; pomelo [the plant] ❷ shaddock; pomelo [the fruit]

⇨yóu

【柚子】 yòuzi 〈名〉〈通称〉 shaddock; pomelo

囿 yòu 〈书〉❶〈名〉 animal farm; enclosure; park: 鹿～ deer farm; deer park ⇨园～ ❷〈动〉 be limited; be hampered; be fenced in; be hedged in

【囿于】 yòuyú 〈动〉 be constrained/limited by: ～成见 be blinded *by prejudice* ‖ ～成说 *be fettered by accepted theories* ‖ ～见闻 be handicapped by lack of knowledge and experience ‖ ～局部环境 be unable to see beyond one's immediate environment ‖ ～历史 be narrowly circumscribed by historical precedence; be bound by historical prejudice ‖ ～习俗 be constrained by custom ‖ ～一隅 be restricted to a corner

宥 yòu 〈动〉〈书〉 excuse; forgive; pardon: 宽/厚～ excuse; forgive; pardon

诱 yòu 〈动〉❶ guide; induce ⇨～导;劝～ ❷ entice; lure; seduce: ～敌深入 lure the enemy *in deep* ‖ ～人为恶 seduce others to evil ‖ ～使某人上当受骗 lure sb into a trap ‖ 把敌人～进一条死胡同 lure the enemy into a dead lane ‖ 把鸟群～至射程内 decoy the birds within range ‖ 把一只狐狸～入陷阱 lure a fox into a trap ❸ lead to: ⇨～发;～因;～致

【诱逼】 yòubī 〈动〉 cajole and coerce

【诱变】 yòubiàn 〈名〉[生物] *mutagenesis; mutagenicity*

〖～剂〗 yòubiànjì 〈名〉[生物] mutagen; mutagenic agent

〖～因子〗 yòubiàn yīnzǐ = 诱变剂 yòubiànjì

【诱捕】 yòubǔ 〈动〉 trap (animals): ～老鼠 decoy rats; trap a mouse ‖ 猎人设下陷阱～麝。The hunter fixed a snare to trap musk deer.

【诱虫灯】 yòuchóngdēng = 诱蛾灯 yòu'édēng

【诱导】 yòudǎo ❶〈动〉 guide; lead; induce; persuade: ～他改过自新 *guide him to mend his ways* ‖ 细心～某人 *guide sb cautiously* ❷〈名〉[物理] induction

〖～催眠〗 yòudǎo cuīmián 〈名〉 hypnotization

〖～反应〗 yòudǎo fǎnyìng 〈名〉[化学] induced reaction

〖～剂〗 yòudǎojì 〈名〉 derivative; derivant; inducer

〖～麻醉〗 yòudǎo mázuì 〈名〉 induced anesthesia

〖～酶〗 yòudǎoméi 〈名〉 inducible enzymes

【诱蛾灯】 yòu'édēng 〈名〉 moth-killing lamp

【诱饵】 yòu'ěr 〈名〉 bait; decoy: 充当～ *act as decoy* ‖ 抛出～ hold out bait ‖ 投～ offer bait ‖ 吞食～ devour/swallow bait ‖ 用作～ use sth as a bait ‖ 在鱼钩上/兽夹里置放～ put bait on a *hook/in a trap* ‖ 今天鱼不吞～。*The fish are not rising to the bait* today.

【诱发】 yòufā 〈动〉❶ bring out (sth latent); induce: ～联想 stir up/awaken/recall associations ‖ ～新一轮经济扩张 trigger off a new round of economic expansion ❷ brig out (a disease); cause to happen: 有些癌症可在短时期内～显现。Some cancers are inducible in a short period.

〖～期〗 yòufāqī 〈名〉 inductive phase

〖～因素〗 yòufā yīnsù 〈名〉 *inducing/induction factor*

【诱供】 yòugòng 〈动〉 trap sb into confession; elicit confession: 警察诱使他招了供。The police elicited a confession from him.

【诱拐】 yòuguǎi 〈动〉 abduct; carry off by fraud; kidnap: ～儿童 abduct/kidnap a child

【诱惑】 yòuhuò 〈动〉❶ entice; tempt; seduce; lure: 避开～ shun/avoid temptation ‖ 经不住～ let oneself be seduced (into doing sth); give way/yield/fall/surrender to temptation ‖ 抵御～ *push against/resist/surmount/repel/withstand temptation* ‖ 面对～ face temptation ‖ 受到～ be placed under temptation ‖ 战胜～ vanquish temptation ‖ 受不住～ fall to temptation; be lured ‖ 金钱的～ attraction of money; lure of lucre ‖ 无法抗拒的～ irresistible temptation/lure ❷ attract; lure: 窗外是一片～人的景色。The window commands a charming view.

〖～力〗 yòuhuòlì 〈名〉 attraction; fascination: 顶住～ withstand a fascination ‖ 屈服于～ succumb/surrender/yield to a tempta*tion* ‖ 大城市的～ *lure of the big city* ‖ 城市生活对我没有～。City life has no attraction for me.

【诱奸】 yòujiān 〈动〉 entice into unlawful sexual intercourse; seduce

【诱骗】 yòupiàn 〈动〉 inveigle; cajole; trap; trick: 被～成婚 be tricked into a marriage ‖ 被～加入恐怖组织 be lured into a terrorist organization ‖ 他们把他～到一个死胡同。They decoyed him into a dead-end street. ‖ 他发誓要说明真相,既不受～,也不怕高压。*He could neither be cajoled nor terrified from his avowal of* truth.

【诱人】 yòurén 〈形〉 alluring; fascinating; captivating; enchanting; charming; bewitching; inviting: ～的广告 enticing advertisement ‖ ～的美餐/气味 inviting/tantalizing meal/smell ‖ ～的微笑 bewitching smile ‖ 一片～的景色 an attractive scene; captivating scenery; a charming view

【诱杀】 yòushā 〈动〉 trap and kill; lure to destruction/death: ～棉铃虫 *lure boll-worms to their death*

【诱使】 yòushǐ 〈动〉 trick into; inveigle into; lure into: ～某人干某事 entice sb into doing sth ‖ 猎人～狐狸落入陷阱。The hunter lured the fox into a trap.

【诱降】 yòuxiáng 〈动〉 offer enticing terms for surrender; *lure* into surrender

【诱胁】 yòuxié 〈动〉 cajole and coerce

【诱掖】 yòuyè 〈动〉〈书〉 guide and encourage; lead and help: ～年轻人 *guide and encourage young people*

【诱因】 yòuyīn 〈名〉 cause (of a disease, etc); predisposing

cause; immediate cause

【诱致】 yòuzhì 〈动〉 lead to; cause: ～堕落 lead to one's degeneration

蚴 yòu 〈名〉 larva of a tapeworm or cercaria of a schistosome: ⇨毛～;尾～

釉 yòu 〈名〉 glaze: 给瓷上～ glaze china/porcelain

【釉瓷】 yòucí 〈名〉 vitreous enamel

【釉工】 yòugōng 〈名〉 glazer

【釉画】 yòuhuà 〈名〉 enamel

【釉料】 yòuliào 〈名〉 frit; glaze

【釉面砖】 yòumiànzhuān 〈名〉 glazed tile

【釉陶】 yòutáo 〈名〉 glazed pottery

【釉质】 yòuzhì 〈名〉 [生理] enamel

〖～瘤〗 yòuzhìliú 〈名〉 [医学] enameloma

〖～龋〗 yòuzhìqǔ 〈名〉 [医学] enamel caries/cavities

【釉子】 yòuzi 〈名〉 glaze

鼬 yòu 〈名〉 [动物] weasel: 白～ stoat

【鼬獾】 yòuhuān 〈名〉 [动物] ferret badger

you

呦 you ＝ 哟 yao
⇨yōu

yū

迂 yū 〈形〉 ❶ circuitous; winding; tortuous; roundabout: ⇨～回;～曲 ❷ (of opinions and behaviour) *impractical; clinging* to outworn rules and ideas; unpractical; unpragmatic: 这人～得很。He is very impractical. ⇨～腐;～阔;～论

【迂夫子】 yūfūzǐ 〈名〉 pedant

【迂腐】 yūfǔ 〈形〉 trite; pedantic; inflexible: 脑筋～ be pedantically minded ‖ 持～之见 hold pedantic ideas ‖ 发表～见解 air a few hackneyed opinions ‖ 听上去～ sound pedantic ‖ ～之谈/之论 pedantic remarks/views ‖ 他太～守旧,对新思想接受不了。He is too hidebound to accept new ideas.

【迂缓】 yūhuǎn 〈形〉 slow in movement; dilatory; sluggish; tardy: 行动～ be dilatory in acting ‖ ～误事。Slowness causes trouble.

【迂回】 yūhuí 〈动〉 ❶ circle; go round and round: ～前进 advance by a roundabout route ‖ ～于田野之中 twist and turn across the fields ‖ 在人群中～穿行 twist one's way through a crowd ‖ ～的山道 circuitous mountain path ‖ ～的路线 roundabout/circuitous/devious route ❷ outflank; bypass; circumvent; give the go-by: ～包抄 outflank and envelope ‖ ～敌后 outflank the enemy and appear at its rear ‖ ～进攻 outflank and attack ‖ 向敌人左侧～ outflank the enemy on the left

〖～其词〗 yūhuíqící 〈熟〉 approach a subject in a roundabout way; beat about the bush; be circumlocutory; be periphrastic; be discursive; be meandering; be excursive

〖～曲折〗 yūhuí-qūzhé 〈熟〉 zigzag ging; sinuous; winding; maze-like; serpentine; full of twists and turns; circuitous; tortuous: ～地渡过一个又一个危机 egg-dance from one crisis to another ‖ ～的路 winding path; circuitous/tortuous route ‖ 一条小道～绕过灌木丛。A narrow path winds through the shrubbery.

〖～战术〗 yūhuí zhànshù 〈名〉 outflanking tactics: 采取～ adopt outflanking tactics

【迂见】 yūjiàn 〈名〉 pedantic/impractical/trite/outdated ideas

【迂阔】 yūkuò 〈形〉 high-sounding and impractical

〖～之论〗 yūkuòzhīlùn 〈名〉 impractical view: 使用武力是～。*The use of force was viewed as impractical.*

【迂老夫子】 yūlǎofūzǐ 〈名〉 old pedant; opinionated old scholar

【迂曲】 yūqū 〈形〉 *tortuous; circuitous*: ～难行的山路 tortuous path over the mountain

【迂儒】 yūrú 〈名〉 *pedantic confucian scholar*; bigoted pedant; ～之见 bookworm's view

【迂谈阔论】 yūtán-kuòlùn 〈熟〉 indulge in empty impractical talk; talk in a lofty, meaningless manner

【迂执】 yūzhí 〈形〉 impractical and stubborn; obdurately doctrinaire

【迂拙】 yūzhuō 〈形〉 impractical and foolish

吁 yū 〈拟〉 [used as a command to animals to stop or slow down] whoa
⇨xū;yù

纡 yū 〈形〉 winding; tortuous

【纡回】 yūhuí 〈书〉 ＝ 迂回 yūhuí

〖～曲折〗 yūhuí-qūzhé 〈熟〉 be full of twists and turns; be circuitous; be tortuous

【纡曲】 yūqū 〈形〉 tortuous; circuitous

【纡徐】 yūxú 〈形〉〈书〉 unhurried; leisurely

淤 yū ❶ 〈名〉 silt; sediment: 引～肥田 fertilize the soil with silt ‖ 河～ sludge from a riverbed ⇨～泥 ❷ 〈动〉 become silted up; be choked with silt: 大水过后地面～了一层厚厚的泥沙。A thick deposit of silt covered the fields after the floods subsided. / The flood left a large deposit of silt in the fields. ‖ 河里～了很多泥沙。The river has been silted up. ❸ 〈形〉 silted (up): ⇨～地;～泥 ❹ (of blood) stasis: ⇨～血 ❺ 〈动〉〈方〉 (of boiling liquid) spill; overflow

【淤地】 yūdì 〈名〉 silt land; alluvial land

〖～坝〗 yūdìbà 〈名〉 silt arrester/dam

【淤灌】 yūguàn 〈名〉 [农业] warping

【淤积】 yūjī 〈动〉 silt up; sludge: 〈喻〉 造成血液～ cause the blood to sludge

〖～平原〗 yūjī píngyuán 〈名〉 alluvial plain

〖～土〗 yūjītǔ 〈名〉 alluvial soil

【淤浆】 yūjiāng 〈名〉 slurry

【淤泥】 yūní 〈名〉 silt; sludge; ooze: 沉积～ deposit silt ‖ 积满～ become filled with silt ‖ 积了一层～ be covered with a layer of silt ‖ 清除～ clean up the muddy deposit ‖ 挖掘湖底～ dredge up lake-bottom silt ‖ 陷进～里 settle in the mud

〖～含量〗 yūní hánliàng 〈名〉 silt content

〖～总量〗 yūní zǒngliàng 〈名〉 total volume of silt

【淤塞】 yūsè 〈动〉 silt up; be choked with silt: 航道被沙子～。The channel sanded up. ‖ 泥沙～了港口。The harbour has silted up by sand. / The harbour has been blocked up by sand.

【淤沙】 yūshā 〈名〉 silt

【淤血】 yūxuè 〈名〉 [医学] extravasated blood: 治疗产后～ disperse *postpartum blood clots*

【淤滞】 yūzhì 〈动〉 ❶ (of a river) be retarded by silt; silt up: 疏通～的河道 *dredge the sluggish river* ❷ [中医] *stasis (of blood* or other bodily fluids): 尿～ urinary stasis

瘀 yū ❶ 〈名〉 stasis: 化～ reduce stasis ❷ 〈形〉 (of blood) *stagnating*

【瘀斑】 yūbān 〈名〉 [医学] bruise; ecchymosis

【瘀点】 yūdiǎn 〈名〉 [医学] *petechia*

【瘀血】 yūxuè 〈名〉 [医学] blood; blood stasis: 皮下～ ecchymoma

〖～斑〗 yūxuèbān 〈名〉 [医学] ecchymosis

〖～性肝硬化〗 yūxuèxìng gānyìnghuà 〈名〉 [医学] *congestive cirrhosis*

〖～肿〗 yūxuèzhǒng 〈名〉 [医学] ecchymoma

yú

于 yú ❶ 〈介〉 [indicating time or place] in; at; on: 大会～昨天开幕。The conference was started yesterday. ‖ 他生～乌鲁木齐。He was born in Urumqi. ❷ 〈介〉 [indicating the object of an action]: 满足～现状 be content with the status quo ‖ 请教～人 consult other people ‖ 热中～集邮 be keen on stamp collecting ⇨嫁祸～人 ❸ 〈介〉 [indicating beginning or source] from: 毕业～名牌大学 *graduate from a prestigious university* ‖ 死～矿井事故 die from a mine accident ‖ 这条河发源～一处山泉。The river rises

from a mountain spring. ‖ 世界上一些最伟大的文化都起源～亚洲。It was in Asia that some of the world's greatest cultures had their birth. ❹〈介〉[indicating the performer of an action] by: 见笑～人 be laughed at by others ‖ 限～经济条件 be circumscribed by economical conditions ❺〈后缀〉[used after a verb or adjective] with regard to; concerning; to; towards: 忙～工作 be busy with one's work ‖ 勇～自我批评 have the courage to make self-criticism. ‖ 股市局势趋～稳定。The stock market is tending towards stability. ❻〈介〉[indicating comparison] than: 按低～成本价出售 sell below cost ‖ 上尉的军衔低～少校。A captain stands lower than a major.

【于今】 yújīn ❶〈动〉up to the present; up to now: 我们相识～好几年了。We have known each other for several years now. ❷〈名〉nowadays; today; now: ～,他把对手已远远抛在后面。Now he has left his rivals far behind.

〖～为烈〗 yújīn-wéiliè 〈熟〉it is now more serious; worse still now; all the more so now: 他上大学时就有抽烟的坏习惯,～。He has been in the bad habit of smoking since he entered the college, and now he smokes more than ever. ‖ 这并非～,正是在昔已然。This is not any more serious today; it has been the case for some time.

【于思】 yúsāi 〈形〉〈书〉full of beard; rich in whiskers

【于是】 yúshì 〈连〉so; then; hence; consequently; thereupon; subsequently: 大家一鼓励,我～恢复了信心。Everybody encouraged me, so I regained confidence.

〖～乎〗 yúshìhū ＝ 于是 yúshì

【于事无补】 yúshì-wúbǔ 〈熟〉do no good to mend matters: 操之过急,～。It would be of no avail to act with undue haste. ‖ 那将～。That won't mend matters. ‖ 钱被偷走后,他意识到,伤心是～的。When his money was stolen, he knew there was no point in crying over spilt milk. ‖ 为此烦恼抱怨丝毫～。It won't make it any better to complain about it. ‖ 政府对这一争端的干预将～。The government's intervention in this dispute will not help.

【于心不安】 yúxīn-bù'ān 〈熟〉feel uneasy about sth; have a pang of conscience about sth; feel troubled about sth

【于心不忍】 yúxīn-bùrěn 〈熟〉can not bear to; not have the heart to

【于心何忍】 yúxīn-hérěn 〈熟〉how can one have the heart to do it

【于心无愧】 yúxīn-wúkuì 〈熟〉feel no compunction; not have a guilty conscience

【于心有愧】 yúxīn-yǒukuì 〈熟〉have a guilty conscience; have sth on one's conscience; feel ashamed

予

yú 〈代〉〈书〉I; me: ⇨～取～求 ⇨yǔ

【予取予求】 yúqǔ-yúqiú 〈熟〉take whatever one likes—make unlimited demands: 我们要保护地球的资源,不能总是对它～。We should conserve the earth's resources, and not take from it at will.

伃

yú →倢伃 jiéyú

玙

yú 〈名〉〈书〉beautiful jade

余[1]

yú 〈代〉I; me: ～幼年丧母。I lost my mother when I was a child.

余[2]

yú ❶〈动〉remain; leave: ～下的时间 time left over ‖ 除去营业税,还～5万元。There is a balance of 50 thousand *yuan*, after paying the business tax. ‖ 七减五～二。Seven minus five leaves two. ‖ 什么也没～下。Nothing is left. ⇨ ～党;～粮;不遗～力 ❷〈名〉time after or beyond an event: 工作之～ after one's working hours; after work ‖ 课～ after class ‖ 痛心之～ when recovered from the pangs of grief ❸〈名〉remainder; surplus; excess: 年年有～ have a surplus (of sth) year after year ⇨游刃有～ ❹〈形〉more than; odd; over: 20～人 twenty-odd people ‖ 有百～人。There are over a hundred people.

【余波】 yúbō 〈名〉aftereffect; repercussions; aftermath; sequel: ～未平 there are still repercussions ‖ ～影响全世界 have worldwide repercussions

【余存】 yúcún 〈名〉balance; remainder: 核对销售量和～量 check the amount of sales and stock ‖ ～的钱 remainder of the money; what remains of the sum

【余党】 yúdǎng 〈名〉remnants of an overthrown clique/gang; remaining confederates

【余地】 yúdì 〈名〉leeway; margin; room; latitude: 给人以发挥主观能动性的～ give people considerable scope to act on their own initiative ‖ 留有～ leave some leeway ‖ 没有选择～ be left with no alternative ‖ 有充分发挥的～ have full scope (for) ‖ 你的工作还有改进的～。There is still room for improvement in your work. ‖ 似乎还有协商的～。There seems to be some room for negotiation.

【余毒】 yúdú 〈名〉❶ residual poison; noxious residue; virulent after effect; venomous remains ❷ pernicious vestige; harmful influence/effect: 肃清～ wipe out the pernicious influence/effect; remove/eliminate the pernicious influence/effect ‖ 封建～ pernicious vestiges of feudalism

【余额】 yú'é 〈名〉❶ vacancies yet to be filled; unfilled quotas: 填补～ fill the vacancy ‖ 这个游泳班是否还有～? Are there any vacancies in the swimming class? ❷ remaining sum; balance; difference; remainder; surplus: 将～全部取出 draw the balance down to nothing ‖ 结转一笔～ carry forward a balance ‖ 贷方/借方～ credit/debit balance ‖ 我银行账上的～不多了。My bank balance has dwindled.

〖～表〗 yú'ébiǎo 〈名〉balance sheet

【余风】 yúfēng 〈名〉lingering remnants of past customs; vestiges of a no longer prevalent custom

【余割】 yúgē 〈名〉[数学] cosecant

【余晷】 yúguǐ 〈名〉〈书〉spare time

【余函数】 yúhánshù 〈名〉[数学] complementary function

【余晖】 yúhuī 〈名〉twilight at sunset; afterglow: 落日～ final rays of the sun; vestigial rays of the declining sun ‖ 晚霞～ gleam of the setting-sun

【余辉】 yúhuī ＝余晖 yúhuī

【余集】 yújí 〈名〉[数学] remainder set

【余悸】 yújì 〈名〉lingering fear: 打消～ dissipate/dismiss the lingering fear ‖ 心有～ have a lingering fear

【余角】 yújiǎo 〈名〉[数学] complementary angle

【余烬】 yújìn 〈名〉❶ ashes; embers: 把将灭的～扇旺 fan dying embers into new life ‖ 拨动～ stir the embers; give the embers a stir ‖ 使～复燃 nurse embers into a flame ‖ 炉子里红红的～ glowing embers in the stove ‖ 只剩下了篝火的～。Only the embers of the bonfire remained. ❷ ruins/wreckage after a disaster/war: ⇨劫后～

【余可类推】 yúkělèituī 〈熟〉the rest may be inferred by analogy

【余款】 yúkuǎn 〈名〉spare money/cash: 提光全部～ draw the balance down to nothing; take out the entire balance of the account; close the account

【余力】 yúlì 〈名〉surplus strength/energy; remains of strength: 没有～顾及此事 have no energy left to attend to the matter ⇨不遗～

【余利】 yúlì 〈名〉profit

【余沥】 yúlì 〈名〉〈书〉heeltap; leftover liquor—small share of benefit; meagre share of profit: 分沾～ get a small share in the profits

【余粮】 yúliáng 〈名〉surplus grain: 把～卖给国家 sell the surplus grain to the state

〖～户〗 yúliánghù 〈名〉grain-surplus household: 无～ household without grain reserves

【余留】 yúliú 〈动〉be left; remain

【余年】 yúnián 〈名〉one's remaining years: 安度～ live in peace and health for the remainder of one's life ‖ ～可数 one's failing years are numbered

【余孽】 yúniè 〈名〉remaining evildoers; remaining evil elements; surviving supporters of an evil cause: 铲除～ wipe out the dregs (of) ‖ 封建～ dregs of feudalism

【余怒未消】 yúnùwèixiāo 〈熟〉feel lingering anger

【余钱】 yúqián 〈名〉spare money/cash; money leftover: 给你买了礼物后我将没有～了。When I have bought the present for you, I'll have no money left.

【余切】 yúqiē 〈名〉[数学] cotangent

【余缺】 yúquē 〈名〉surplus and deficiency: 调剂～ fill up deficiencies in one place with surpluses from another

【余热】 yúrè 〈名〉❶ afterheat; surplus energy; waste heat: 回收～ recuperate waste heat ‖ 利用～取暖 harness/use surplus

thermal energy for heating purposes ❷ old people's contribution/accomplishment after retirement：发挥～ do what one can during one's retirement instead of remaining totally idle；do one's bit in one's old age

【余生】 yúshēng 〈名〉❶ remainder of one's life；one's remaining years：安度～ live out one's days；live for the remainder of one's life in good health ❷ survival (after a disaster)：⇨劫后～

【余剩】 yúshèng 〈名〉surplus；remainder：去年收成好，今年有～。Thanks to the bumper harvest last year, we have a surplus of grain this year.

【余矢】 yúshǐ 〈名〉[数学] coversed sine

【余数】 yúshù 〈名〉[数学] remainder：用三除十得三，～是一。If you divide ten by three, the quotient is 3 with a remainder of one.

【余外】 yúwài 〈连〉〈方〉apart from this；besides

【余威】 yúwēi 〈名〉remaining prestige/influence：失去～ lose the remaining prestige

【余味】 yúwèi 〈名〉agreeable aftertaste；pleasant impression

〖～无穷〗 yúwèi-wúqióng 〈熟〉leave a lasting and pleasant impression or aftertaste：获奖的喜悦～。The afterglow from winning the award endured.

【余暇】 yúxiá 〈名〉spare time；leisure time；leisure：利用～时间读书 make use of one's spare time reading

【余下】 yúxià 〈动〉remaining：～的客人 remaining guests；the rest of the guests

【余闲】 yúxián ＝ 余暇 yúxiá

【余弦】 yúxián 〈名〉[数学] cosine

〖～定律〗 yúxián dìnglǜ 〈名〉[数学] cosine law

〖～发射定律〗 yúxián fāshè dìnglǜ 〈名〉[光学] cosine emission law

〖～函数〗 yúxián hánshù 〈名〉[数学] cosine function

〖～积分〗 yúxián jīfēn 〈名〉[数学] cosine integral

〖～级数〗 yúxián jíshù 〈名〉[数学] cosine series

【余兴】 yúxìng 〈名〉❶ lingering interest：～未尽 have not enjoyed oneself thoroughly‖游览数日，犹有～。After several days' visit our interest never flagged. ❷ entertainment after a meeting or a dinner party

【余因子】 yúyīnzǐ 〈名〉[数学] complementary divisor

【余音】 yúyīn 〈名〉lingering sound (of music or singing)

〖～缭绕〗 yúyīn-liáorào 〈熟〉the music lingers in the air

〖～袅袅〗 yúyīn-niǎoniǎo 〈熟〉the music trails away lingeringly：～，不绝如缕。Even when the song was finished, its reverberations seemed not to die away but lingered on like an unbroken thread.

〖～绕梁〗 yúyīn-ràoliáng 〈熟〉the music lingered around the beams；the music lingered in the air long after the performance

【余荫】 yúyìn 〈名〉〈书〉official favours and fortunes conferred on one because of the high position or meritorious service of one's ancestors

【余勇可贾】 yúyǒng-kěgǔ 〈熟〉still having plenty of fight left in one；with strength yet to spare；still full of courage/vitality：敌军还有～，我们不能掉以轻心。The enemy still have plenty of fight left in them, and we must not lower our guard.

【余裕】 yúyù 〈形〉enough to spare；ample：～的时间 ample time‖～的资源 rich resources

【余韵】 yúyùn 〈名〉lingering charm；haunting tune；charming, unforgettable stylishness：⇨～无穷

〖～无穷〗 yúyùn-wúqióng 〈熟〉charm/appeal lingers on

〖～悠渺〗 yúyùn-yōumiǎo 〈熟〉lingering sounds of (poetry)

【余震】 yúzhèn 〈名〉aftershock

妤 yú →婕妤 jiéyú

盂 yú 〈名〉metal/earthenware jar (with a broad top, used for holding liquid)：漱口～ mug for mouth rinsing or teeth-cleaning；small spittoon for spitting gargle into ⇨痰～

【盂兰盆会】 Yúlánpénhuì 〈名〉Ullambana Buddhist ceremony which falls on the 15th of the 7th lunar month to redeem the souls of one's deceased ancestors

臾 yú →须臾 xūyú

鱼 yú 〈名〉fish：一条/尾～ a fish‖两条/尾～ two fish‖一群～ a school/shoal of fish‖把～切成片 fillet the fish‖把～去鳞破肚 dress the fish‖捕/养～ catch/raise fish‖叉～ use spears to capture fish；spear a fish‖吃～ eat fish‖煎～ fry fish in oil‖烧/煮～ cook fish‖捉～ catch fish ‖鲜/冻/活～ fresh/frozen/live fish‖咸/熏/清炖～ salted/smoked/stewed fish‖烤～ baked/broiled/grilled fish‖～干/片 dried/filleted fish‖许多种～ a variety of fishes‖一大网～ a bumper haul of fish；a good catch‖大～吃小～。Larger fish devour smaller ones.‖他钓到一条～。He has hooked a fish.‖～虾满塘。The pool is full of fish and prawns. ⇨鳄～；鲸～；葬身～腹

【鱼白】 yúbái 〈名〉❶ fish sperm；milt ❷〈方〉＝鱼鳔 yúbiào ❸ ＝鱼肚白 yúdùbái：东方一线～，黎明已经到来。The grey of the daybreak in the east proclaims the dawn.

【鱼泵】 yúbèng 〈名〉fish pump

【鱼鳔】 yúbiào 〈名〉air bladder of a fish；swim bladder

【鱼舱】 yúcāng 〈名〉fish cabin/room

【鱼叉】 yúchā 〈名〉fish spear；fishgig；fish fork；harpoon

【鱼场】 yúchǎng 〈名〉fish farm：经营～ operate a fish farm

【鱼池】 yúchí 〈名〉fish pond

【鱼翅】 yúchì 〈名〉shark's fin

【鱼虫】 yúchóng 〈名〉water flea (used as fish feed)：喂～ feed fish with water fleas

【鱼船】 yúchuán 〈名〉fishing boat

【鱼唇】 yúchún 〈名〉shark's lip (used as food)

【鱼刺】 yúcì 〈名〉fishbone：剔～ bone a fish‖一根～卡在他喉咙里。A fishbone stuck in his throat.

【鱼蛋白】 yúdànbái 〈名〉fish protein：～纤维 fish protein fibre

【鱼道】 yúdào 〈名〉[水利] fishway；fish ladder/pass

【鱼店】 yúdiàn 〈名〉fish market/store；fishmonger's

【鱼貂】 yúdiāo 〈名〉[动物] fisher

【鱼雕】 yúdiāo 〈名〉fishing eagle

【鱼痘】 yúdòu 〈名〉fish pox

【鱼肚】 yúdǔ 〈名〉fish maw (as food)

〖～白〗 yúdùbái 〈名〉whitish colour of a fish's belly—grey dawn：天边现出了～。There is a greyish whiteness over the horizon. / Day is breaking.

【鱼饵】 yú'ěr 〈名〉(fish) bait：投～ cast a fishing lure‖蚯蚓是最好的～。Worms make excellent fish bait.‖鱼咬～。Fish bite at bait.

【鱼贩子】 yúfànzi 〈名〉fishmonger

【鱼肥】 yúféi 〈名〉fish guano/manure

【鱼粉】 yúfěn 〈名〉fish meal/flour；fish protein concentrate

〖～加工〗 yúfěn jiāgōng 〈名〉fish reduction：～业 fish reduction industry

【鱼腹】 yúfù 〈名〉fish belly：葬身～ drown without possibility of the body being retrieved

〖～式梁〗 yúfùshìliáng 〈名〉[建筑] fish beam

【鱼肝油】 yúgānyóu 〈名〉cod-liver oil；banks oil；oleum morrhuae

【鱼竿】 yúgān 〈名〉fishing rod；fishing pole

【鱼缸】 yúgāng 〈名〉fishbowl；fishglobe；fish jar；fish tank：金鱼～ goldfish tank

【鱼膏纸】 yúgāozhǐ 〈名〉fish paper

【鱼钩】 yúgōu 〈名〉fishhook

〖～掌〗 yúgōuzhǎng 〈名〉[植物] fishhook cactus

【鱼狗】 yúgǒu 〈名〉[动物] kingfisher

【鱼骨】 yúgǔ 〈名〉fishbone

〖～天线〗 yúgǔ tiānxiàn 〈名〉[电子] fishbone antenna

【鱼鼓】 yúgǔ ＝ 渔鼓 yúgǔ

〖～道情〗 yúgǔ-dàoqíng ＝渔鼓道情 yúgǔ-dàoqíng

【鱼贯】 yúguàn 〈副〉one after another；in a queue/file；in single file

〖～而出〗 yúguàn'érchū 〈熟〉file out；leave in single file

〖～而入〗 yúguàn'érrù 〈熟〉file in；enter in single file

〖～而行〗 yúguàn'érxíng 〈熟〉proceed/walk in file

【鱼花】 yúhuā ＝ 鱼苗 yúmiáo

【鱼化石】 yúhuàshí 〈名〉ichthyolite

【鱼际】 yújì 〈名〉[生理] thenar eminence；thenar

〖～肌〗 yújìjī 〈名〉thenar muscles

【鱼笺】 yújiān 〈名〉letter paper；letter

【鱼胶】 yújiāo 〈名〉❶ [材料] fish glue；isinglass ❷〈方〉air bladder；swim bladder

〖～贴金漆〗 yújiāo tiējīnqī 〈名〉isinglass gold-size

【鱼精蛋白】 yújīng dànbái 〈名〉[生化] protamine
【鱼具】 yújù ＝渔具 yújù
【鱼雷】 yúléi 〈名〉[军事] torpedo：一枚～ a torpedo ‖ 发射～ launch a torpedo ‖ 被～击沉 be sunk by a torpedo
〖～发射管〗 yúléi fāshèguǎn 〈名〉 torpedo tube
〖～飞机〗 yúléi fēijī 〈名〉[军事] torpedo plane
〖～轰炸机〗 yúléi hōngzhàjī 〈名〉[军事] torpedo bomber
〖～快艇〗 yúléi kuàitǐng ＝鱼雷艇 yúléitǐng
〖～艇〗 yúléitǐng 〈名〉 torpedo boat：一艘～ a torpedo boat
〖～引爆装置〗 yúléi yǐnbào zhuāngzhì 〈名〉[军事] torpedo exploder mechanism
【鱼类分布图】 yúlèi fēnbùtú 〈名〉 fish map
【鱼类洄游】 yúlèi huíyóu 〈名〉 fish migration
【鱼类习性】 yúlèi xíxìng 〈名〉 fish behaviour
【鱼类学】 yúlèixué 〈名〉 ichthyology
【鱼类养殖】 yúlèi yǎngzhí 〈名〉 fish farming
【鱼类资源】 yúlèi zīyuán 〈名〉 fish resources
【鱼鳞】 yúlín 〈名〉 fish scale；scale：一片～ a fish scale ‖ 刮～ *scrape the scales off a fish；scale a fish*
〖～板〗 yúlínbǎn 〈名〉[航天] gill；cowl flap；radiator flap
〖～病〗 yúlínbìng 〈名〉[医学] ichthyosis；fishskin disease
〖～坑〗 yúlínkēng 〈名〉[农业] fish-scale pits
〖～天〗 yúlíntiān 〈名〉[气象] mackerel sky
〖～癣〗 yúlínxuǎn 〈名〉[医学] ichthyosis
【鱼蛉】 yúlíng 〈名〉[昆虫] dobsonfly
【鱼龙】 yúlóng 〈名〉[考古] ichthyosaur
【鱼龙混杂】 yúlóng-hùnzá 〈熟〉 dragons and fishes jumbled together—good and bad people mixed up
【鱼笼】 yúlóng 〈名〉 fish pot
【鱼篓】 yúlǒu 〈名〉 bamboo fish hamper；creel
【鱼露】 yúlù 〈名〉 fish sauce
【鱼卵】 yúluǎn 〈名〉 fish roe/berry/egg
〖～磷蛋白〗 yúluǎn líndànbái 〈名〉[生化] ichthulin
【鱼米之乡】 yúmǐzhīxiāng 〈熟〉 region teeming with fish and rice—land flowing with milk and honey；land of milk and honey；land of fish and rice
【鱼苗】 yúmiáo 〈名〉 fish fry：放养～ breed fish fry
【鱼明胶】 yúmíngjiāo ＝鱼胶 yújiāo
【鱼目混珠】 yúmù-hùnzhū 〈熟〉 pass off fish eyes as pearls—pass off sth sham as genuine
【鱼炮】 yúpào 〈名〉 harpoon gun
【鱼皮】 yúpí 〈名〉 fishskin
〖～胶〗 yúpíjiāo 〈名〉 fishskin glue
【鱼漂】 yúpiāo 〈名〉 float；cork on a fishing line
〖～式计程仪〗 yúpiāoshì jìchéngyí 〈名〉[工程] harpoon log
【鱼鳍】 yúqí 〈名〉 fin
【鱼群】 yúqún 〈名〉 shoal of fish；fish school/shoal；shoal
〖～探测装置〗 yúqún tàncè zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 fish detector
【鱼肉】 yúròu ❶〈名〉 flesh of fish；fish meat ❷〈动〉 cruelly oppress：～百姓/乡里 oppress (or victimize) people/villagers
〖～松〗 yúròusōng 〈名〉 dried fish floss；roasted fish meal floss
【鱼商】 yúshāng 〈名〉 fish-monger
【鱼虱】 yúshī 〈名〉[动物] fish louse
【鱼石脂】 yúshízhī 〈名〉[医药] ichthammol；ammonii ichthyolsulphonas
〖～蛋白〗 yúshízhī dànbái 〈名〉 ichthalbin
【鱼书】 yúshū 〈名〉〈旧〉 letter from afar
【鱼水】 yúshuǐ 〈名〉 fish and water：～关系 close relations like those of fish to water
〖～情〗 yúshuǐqíng 〈名〉 relationship between fish and water—close relationship：军民～，亲如一家人。The army and the people are as inseparable as fish and water.
〖～情深〗 yúshuǐ-qíngshēn 〈熟〉 be close as fish and water
【鱼死网破】 yúsǐ-wǎngpò 〈熟〉 either the fish dies or the net gets torn—a life-and-death *struggle between two*：拼个～fight at the risk of mutual destruction
【鱼松】 yúsōng 〈名〉〈简称〉 dried fish floss ⇨鱼肉松
【鱼塘】 yútáng 〈名〉 fish-pond
【鱼藤】 yúténg 〈名〉[植物] trifoliate jewelvine；derris
〖～精〗 yúténgjīng 〈名〉[农业] derris extract
〖～酮〗 yúténgtóng 〈名〉[化学] rotenone；derris；tubatoxin
【鱼梯】 yútī 〈名〉[建筑] fish ladder/pass；fishway：～出口 fishway exit

【鱼网】 yúwǎng ＝渔网 yúwǎng
〖～浮标〗 yúwǎng fúbiāo 〈名〉[海洋] fishing net buoy
〖～线〗 yúwǎngxiàn 〈名〉 netting twine
【鱼尾】 yúwěi 〈名〉 fish tail
〖～板〗 yúwěibǎn 〈名〉[建筑] fishplate：～空间 fishing space
〖～号〗 yúwěihào 〈名〉 boldface square brackets
〖～螺栓〗 yúwěi luóshuān 〈名〉[建筑] fishtail bolt
〖～裙〗 yúwěiqún 〈名〉 fishtail skirt
〖～纹〗 yúwěiwén 〈名〉 crow's feet
〖～钻头〗 yúwěi zuàntóu 〈名〉[工程] fishtail bit
【鱼虾】 yúxiā 〈名〉 fish and crayfish/prawn/shrimp
【鱼下脚】 yúxiàjiǎo 〈名〉 fish pomace/scrap/waste/offal
【鱼鲜】 yúxiān 〈名〉 seafood：～市场 seafood market
【鱼腥草】 yúxīngcǎo 〈名〉[植物] cordate houttuynia
【鱼腥臭】 yúxīngchòu 〈名〉 fishy odour/smell
【鱼腥味】 yúxīngwèi 〈名〉 smell of fish；fish smell；fishiness：她手上有～。Her hands smelt of fish. ‖ 这汤～很重。The soup tastes strongly of fish.
【鱼汛】 yúxùn 〈名〉 fishing season：一期～ a fishing season
【鱼鸦】 yúyā 〈名〉[动物] fish crow
【鱼鸭】 yúyā 〈名〉[动物] fish duck
【鱼盐】 yúyán 〈名〉 fish salt
【鱼眼镜头】 yúyǎn jìngtóu 〈名〉[摄影] fisheye lens：～式照相机 fish-eye camera
【鱼眼石】 yúyǎnshí 〈名〉[矿物] fisheye (stone)；apophyllite
【鱼眼钻石】 yúyǎn zuànshí 〈名〉[材料] fisheye (diamond)
【鱼雁】 yúyàn 〈名〉〈书〉 fish and wild geese—❶ letters sent from afar ❷ messengers：～传情 convey feelings through letters ‖ 频通～ often write to each other
【鱼秧子】 yúyāngzi 〈名〉 fish fry；fingerling
【鱼鹰】 yúyīng 〈名〉〈通称〉[动物] ❶ fish hawk ❷ cormorant
【鱼油】 yúyóu 〈名〉 fish oil：深海～ deepsea fish oil
〖～肥皂〗 yúyóu féizào 〈名〉 fish-oil soap
〖～硬脂酸〗 yúyóu yìngzhīsuān 〈名〉 fish-oil stearine
【鱼游釜中】 yúyóufǔzhōng 〈熟〉 like fish *swimming in a cooking* pot—be doomed；be in imminent peril
【鱼跃】 yúyuè 〈动〉 fish jump/dive：～水面。The fish leapt out of the water. ⇨海阔凭～，天高任鸟飞
〖～顶球〗 yúyuè dǐngqiú 〈名〉[足球] diving header
〖～救球〗 yúyuè jiùqiú 〈动〉[排球] make a fish jump to retrieve a ball
【鱼闸】 yúzhá 〈名〉 fish lock
【鱼鲊】 yúzhǎ 〈名〉〈方〉 salted fish
【鱼栅】 yúzhà 〈名〉 fish screen
【鱼找鱼，虾找虾，乌龟找王八】 yú zhǎo yú，xiā zhǎo xiā，wūguī zhǎo wángba 〈熟〉 birds of a feather flock together
【鱼脂】 yúzhī 〈名〉 fish tallow
【鱼制品】 yúzhìpǐn 〈名〉 fish product
【鱼种】 yúzhǒng 〈名〉 *fingerling；fish seed*
【鱼中毒】 yúzhòngdú 〈名〉[医学] ichthyism
【鱼子】 yúzǐ 〈名〉 fish roe
〖～酱〗 yúzǐjiàng 〈名〉 caviare
〖～缬〗 yúzǐxié 〈名〉 fish-roe dyeing [an ancient Chinese craft of tie dyeing]

竽 yú 〈名〉 *yu* [a 36-reed ancient wind instrument]：⇨滥～充数

舁 yú 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ carry by two or more persons together；carry by litter, stretcher, or pole ❷ load

狳 yú →犰狳 qiúyú

馀 yú ＝余²yú [The character 馀 is still used when 余 yú *and* 馀 yú are confused in meaning]：～年无多。I've few years left.

谀 yú 〈动〉〈书〉 flatter；adulate；butter up；suck up to；toady to：⇨谄～
【谀词】 yúcí ＝谀辞 yúcí
【谀辞】 yúcí 〈名〉 flattery；flattering words；adulatory words

娱 yú ❶〈形〉 amusing：～悦 joyous；happy ❷〈动〉 give

pleasure to; amuse: 耳目之～ pleasures of the senses ⇨自～

【娱老】 yúlǎo 〈动〉 spend one's remaining years in happiness; *amuse the elderly*

【娱乐】 yúlè ❶〈动〉 amuse; give pleasure (to); find recreation (in); entertain: 我们一起去俱乐部～。Let's go to the club to amuse ourselves. ‖ 影片要～观众。Films must entertain the audience. ❷〈名〉 amusement; entertainment; recreation: 提供精神～ afford mental diversion ‖ 提供～ provide/offer entertainment for ‖ 寻求～ seek recreation ‖ 冬季～ winter recreations

〖～场所〗 yúlè chǎngsuǒ 〈名〉 public place of entertainment/resort; entertainment venues; recreation grounds; place of amusement

〖～活动〗 yúlè huódòng 〈名〉 recreational activities; recreation: 参加～ take part in recreational activities ‖ 为圣诞节安排～ organize recreational festivities for Christmas ‖ 户外～ open-air/out-door recreation ‖ 健康的～ healthy recreation ‖ 轻松的～ light entertainment

〖～设施〗 yúlè shèshī 〈名〉 recreational facilities: 具有地方特色的～ entertainment facilities with local characteristics ‖ 拥有～的综合性金融中心 comprehensive financial centre topped with recreational facilities

〖～时间〗 yúlè shíjiān 〈名〉 recreation hours

〖～室〗 yúlèshì 〈名〉 game/recreation room

〖～税〗 yúlèshuì 〈名〉 *entertainment tax*

〖～厅〗 yúlètīng 〈名〉 recreation hall

〖～性行业〗 yúlèxìng hángyè 〈名〉 entertainment/show business

〖～中心〗 yúlè zhōngxīn 〈名〉 recreational centre

【娱目悦心】 yúmù-yuèxīn 〈熟〉 delightful to the eyes and heartening

【娱悦】 yúyuè 〈动〉 make happy; give pleasure to

萸 yú →茱萸 zhūyú

雩 yú 〈名〉〈旧〉 sacrificial rite to pray for rain in ancient times

渔 yú 〈动〉 ❶ fish: ⇨～叉 ❷ *take sth one is not entitled to*; ⇨～利

【渔霸】 yúbà 〈名〉〈旧〉 *fishing overlord; local despot who monopolizes the fishing or the market of catch*

【渔叉】 yúchā 〈名〉 fish spear; fishgig; fishfork; harpoon

【渔产】 yúchǎn 〈名〉 aquatic products; marine products; fish products: 沿海～丰富。The coastal waters are abundant with fishes.

【渔场】 yúchǎng 〈名〉 fisheries; fishing ground: 开发淡水～ develop fresh-water fisheries ‖ 近海～ in-shore fisheries ‖ 沿海～ coastal fisheries ‖ 远洋～ deep-sea fisheries ‖ 中国海域已经开发的～面积达 81.8 万平方海里。The fishing grounds that have been developed in China's sea areas cover 818,000 square nautical miles.

【渔船】 yúchuán 〈名〉 fishing boat/vessel: 一艘～ a fishing boat ‖ 扩大～队 expand fishing fleets ‖ 拖网～ trawler

【渔村】 yúcūn 〈名〉 fishing village

【渔夫】 yúfū 〈名〉 fisherman; fisher

【渔港】 yúgǎng 〈名〉 fishing port/harbour

【渔歌】 yúgē 〈名〉 *fisherman's song*

【渔钩】 yúgōu 〈名〉 fishhook

【渔鼓】 yúgǔ ❶〈名〉 *fisherman's drum* [bamboo percussion instrument used to accompany chanting of folk tales] ❷ [戏曲] folk tales sung to the accompaniment of a fisherman's drum

〖～道情〗 yúgǔ-dàoqíng 〈名〉 chanting of folk tales with percussion accompaniment

【渔火】 yúhuǒ 〈名〉 lights on fishing boats: 远处点点～ lights on fishing boats in the distance ‖ ～闪烁。Lights are flickering on fishing boats.

【渔家】 yújiā 〈名〉 ❶ fisherman ❷ fisherman's family/household: ～姑娘 fisherman's daughter

【渔具】 yújù 〈名〉 fishing tackle/gear; angling gear: 一副～a set of angling/fishing gear

【渔捞】 yúlāo 〈名〉 fishery

【渔利】 yúlì ❶〈动〉 reap unfair gains; profit at others' expenses: 奸商投机倒把,从中～。The profiteers reaped unfair gains through speculation. ❷ →渔人之利 *yúrénzhīlì*

【渔猎】 yúliè ❶〈名〉 fishing and hunting: 靠～为生 fish and hunt for a living ❷〈动〉〈书〉 plunder; pillage; rob ❸〈动〉〈书〉 hanker after; hunt for: ～女色 seek carnal pleasure

〖～标枪〗 yúliè biāoqiāng 〈名〉 harpoon

【渔轮】 yúlún 〈名〉 fishing vessel

【渔民】 yúmín 〈名〉 fisherman; fisherfolk

【渔人之利】 yúrénzhīlì 〈熟〉 *fisher man's gains*—profit reaped by a third party: ⇨坐收～

【渔色】 yúsè 〈动〉〈书〉 hunt for women; *philander; womanize*

〖～之徒〗 yúsèzhītú 〈名〉 lecher; philanderer; womanizer

【渔网】 yúwǎng 〈名〉 fishnet; fishing net: 一个/副/张～ a fishing net ‖ 编织～ weave a fishing net ‖ 用～捕鱼 catch fish in a net ‖ 引鱼游近～ attract fish within range of net ‖ 渔民们在补～。The fishermen are mending their nets.

〖～线〗 yúwǎngxiàn 〈名〉 netting twine/thread; fish net yarn; fish twine

〖～针〗 yúwǎngzhēn 〈名〉 netting needle

【渔翁】 yúwēng 〈名〉 old fisherman

【渔线】 yúxiàn 〈名〉 fishing line; fishline

【渔汛】 yúxùn ＝鱼汛 *yúxùn*

【渔业】 yúyè 〈名〉 fishery; fishing industry: 发展～生产 develop fisheries ‖ 淡水～ lake and river fishery ‖ 海洋～ ocean fishery

〖～管理〗 yúyè guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 fishery management

〖～国〗 yúyèguó 〈名〉 fishing country

〖～区〗 yúyèqū 〈名〉 fishing zone: 资源丰富的～ rich fishing area

〖～许可证〗 yúyè xǔkězhèng 〈名〉 fishery licence

〖～资源〗 yúyè zīyuán 〈名〉 fishery resources: 保护～ protect fishery resources ‖ 建立～保护区 establish fishery conservation *zones*

【渔舟】 yúzhōu 〈名〉〈书〉 fishing boat

〖～唱晚〗 yúzhōuchàngwǎn 〈熟〉 folk from the fishing fleet singing by night

隅 yú 〈名〉 ❶ corner; nook: 困处一～ find oneself in a tight corner; fall into dire straits ‖ 城～ corner of a city wall ‖ 安静之一～ an oasis of calm ‖ 失之东～,收之桑榆。What you lose on the swings you gain/make on the roundabouts. ⇨负～顽抗 ❷〈书〉 outlying place; border: 海～ seaboard

揄 yú ❶〈动〉〈书〉 draw; *raise*; praise: ⇨～扬 ❷ →揶揄 yéyú

【揄策】 *yúcè* 〈动〉 *give counsel; mastermind*

【揄扬】 yúyáng 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ praise acclaim; laud; commend ❷ publicize; advocate

喁 yú
⇨yóng

【喁喁】 yúyú 〈拟〉〈书〉 whisper; murmur; speak in an undertone
⇨yóngyóng

〖～私语〗 yúyúsīyǔ 〈熟〉 whisper: 他和女友一起回家,一路上～。He walked home with his girlfriend, whispering sweet nothings in her ear.

嵎 yú 〈名〉〈书〉 hill/mountain recess

畬 yú 〈名〉〈书〉 *land that has been cultivated for two years*
⇨shē

逾 yú ❶〈动〉 exceed; go beyond surpass; top: 服药～量 take an overdose ‖ 年～古稀 over seventy years old ‖ 饮酒～量 drink to excess ⇨～期;～越 ❷〈副〉〈书〉 even more

【逾常】 yúcháng 〈动〉 be unusual: 悲伤～ carry one's grief to excess ‖ 激动/拥挤/欣喜～ be overexcited/overcrowded/overjoyed

【逾分】 yúfèn 〈形〉 excessive; undue; exorbitant: ～的精力 excess of energy ‖ ～的要求 exorbitant demand ‖ 讲礼貌是好的,但不能～。It's a good thing to be polite but you shouldn't overdo it.

【逾恒】 yúhéng 〈形〉〈书〉 unusual; out of the common: 勤奋～ be exceedingly diligent

【逾期】 yúqī 〈动〉 exceed the time limit; be overdue; exceed the deadline: 设法不～ *make an attempt to meet a deadline* ‖ ～未还

的书 overdue book ‖ ～税款 delinquent/overdue taxes ‖ 这本书已～三日。This book is three days overdue. ‖ 所有优惠券～作废。All the coupons will expire after the closing date.

【逾越】 yúyuè 〈动〉 exceed; go beyond: ～常规 depart from the norm ‖ ～界限 exceed the limit ‖ ～权限 exceed/overstep one's authority ‖ ～障碍 cross the barrier ‖ 不可～的鸿沟 impassable gulf ‖ 不可～的障碍 insurmountable/insuperable/impassable barrier/obstacle

腴 yú 〈形〉 ❶ fat; plump: ⇨丰～ ❷ fertile: ⇨膏～

渝[1] yú 〈动〉 (of one's faith, belief, loyalty, etc) change; alter: 始终不～ always remain unchanged ‖ 至死不～ be faithful to the last

渝[2] Yú 〈名〉 Yu [another name for Chongqing (重庆)]

愉 yú 〈形〉 pleased; happy; joyful; cheerful: 面有不～之色 wear a displeased look ⇨～快; ～悦

【愉快】 yúkuài 〈形〉 happy; joyful; cheerful; delighted: 带来～ bring pleasantness/pleasure ‖ 工作～ be happy in one's work ‖ 生活～ have a satisfying life; live a happy life ‖ 使某人心情～ cheer sb into good humor; brighten one's heart ‖ 心情～ be in a cheerful/happy/joyful/merry mood; be in a cheerful frame of mind ‖ ～地接受邀请/任务 accept an invitation/a task with pleasure ‖ ～舒适 be happy and comfortable ‖ ～的回忆 happy memories ‖ ～的话题 *pleasant topic* ‖ ～的往事 *happy recollections* ‖ 他脸上露出～的笑容。A cheerful smile passed across his face. / A smile of pleasure emerged on his face. ‖ 祝你旅途～。I wish you bon voyage. / I wish you a pleasant journey/trip.

【愉悦】 yúyuè 〈形〉 joyful; cheerful; delighted: ～的笑声/聚会/团体 merry laughter/party/group

褕 yú 〈名〉〈书〉 purple horse

瑜 yú 〈名〉 ❶ fine jade; gem ❷ virtues; good points: ⇨瑕不掩～

【瑜伽】 yújiā 〈名〉 yoga: 练～ practise yoga

【瑜珈】 yújiā ＝瑜伽 yújiā

榆 yú 〈名〉 elm: ⇨～荚; ～树

【榆荚】 yújiá 〈名〉 elm seeds; elm fruit

【榆科】 yúkē 〈名〉 [植物] Ulmaceae

【榆木】 yúmù 〈名〉 elm; elmwood

〖～疙瘩〗 yúmù gēda 〈名〉〈口〉 stump of elm tree; stubborn/obstinate person

〖～脑袋〗 yúmù nǎodai 〈名〉〈口〉 blockhead; brainless person; stubborn mind

【榆钱儿】 yúqiánr 〈名〉〈口〉 elm seeds; elm fruit

【榆树】 yúshù 〈名〉 elm

【榆叶梅】 yúyèméi 〈名〉 flowering plum

虞[1] yú 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ suppose; predict: ⇨不～之誉; 以备不～ ❷ worry; forebode; foresee; fear; dread: 不～匮乏 fear no shortages; not worry about running out of supplies ‖ 无冻馁之～ be secure against hunger and cold ❸ deceive; cheat; fool: ⇨尔～我诈

虞[2] Yú 〈名〉 Yu [name of a legendary dynasty founded by King Shun (舜)]

【虞美人】 yúměirén 〈名〉 [植物] corn poppy

〖～红〗 yúměirénhóng 〈名〉 corn poppy red

愚 yú ❶〈形〉 foolish; stupid: ～而好自用 be stupid but willful ‖ 其知可及也,其～不可及也。Others may equal his wisdom, but they cannot equal his stupidity. ⇨～笨; 大智若～ ❷〈动〉 make a fool of: ⇨～民政策; ～弄 ❸〈代〉〈书〉〈谦〉 my; I: ～兄 your unworthy brother I ‖ ～以为不然。I beg to differ. ⇨～见

【愚笨】 yúbèn 〈形〉 foolish; stupid; clumsy; silly; thick-headed: ～呆滞 stupid and dumb ‖ ～透顶 be as stupid as an ox; be as thick as two short planks ‖ ～的举止 imbecile behavior ‖ 动作～ do something clumsily ‖ 我不知道他干此事是由于无知还是由于十足的～。I don't know if he did it through ignorance or just plain stupidity.

【愚不可及】 yúbùkějí 〈熟〉 be hopelessly stupid; couldn't be more foolish: 他总喜欢问我一些～的问题。He always asked me some ridiculous questions. ‖ 我们醉后常谈些～的疯话。In our cups we often said such crazy, *hopelessly stupid things*.

【愚痴】 yúchī 〈形〉 stupid; dull-witted

【愚蠢】 yúchǔn 〈形〉 stupid; foolish; silly; ignorant and obtuse: 嘲笑～ laugh at sb's stupidity ‖ 显示了～ display/reveal sb's stupidity ‖ 指责～ denounce sb's folly ‖ ～透顶 be incurably stupid; be extremely stupid; be uncommonly stupid ‖ 处理该问题～的办法 simple-minded approach to the problem ‖ ～的计划/想法/言语 stupid plan/idea/remark ‖ ～的错误 silly mistake ‖ ～的借口 clumsy excuse ‖ ～的行为 stupidities; folly/foolhardy behaviour ‖ 他撒谎,真是太～了。It was stupid of him to lie. ‖ 相信他的话真是太～了。It was sheer stupidity to believe him.

【愚钝】 yúdùn 〈形〉 slow-witted; stupid: 脑子～ have a thick/*dense skull*

【愚公精神】 Yúgōng jīngshén 〈名〉 indomitable spirit; spirit of dogged perseverance

【愚公移山】 Yúgōng-yíshān 〈熟〉 like the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains—do seemingly impossible things with dogged perseverance and succeed eventually

【愚见】 yújiàn 〈名〉〈谦〉 my humble opinion/view: 按～ in my humble opinion

【愚陋】 yúlòu 〈形〉 stupid and ignorant

【愚鲁】 yúlǔ 〈形〉 dull-witted; stupid: 生性～ stupid and dull-witted by nature

【愚昧】 yúmèi 〈形〉 ignorant; fatuous; benighted: ～落后 be ignorant and backward ‖ 表现出～ demonstrate/display/show ignorance ‖ 与～作斗争 combat ignorance ‖ ～的观点 ignorant opinion; fatuous comments ‖ ～的行为 fatuous actions

〖～无知〗 yúmèi-wúzhī 〈熟〉 be stupid and ignorant: 极度～ be completely ignorant

【愚氓】 *yúméng* 〈名〉 *fool*

【愚蒙】 yúméng ＝愚昧 yúmèi

【愚民】 yúmín ❶〈动〉 try to keep the people in ignorance; try to prevent people from knowing the truth ❷〈名〉 ignorant people

〖～政策〗 yúmín zhèngcè 〈名〉 policy of keeping the people in ignorance; obscurantist policy; obscurantism: 施行～ adopt a policy of keeping the people in ignorance

【愚弄】 yúnòng 〈动〉 deceive; make a fool of sb; dupe; hoodwink: ～民众/人民 fool the public/people ‖ 受到～ be the fool (of)

【愚懦】 yúnuò 〈形〉 stupid and timid

【愚人】 yúrén 〈名〉 fool; simpleton; idiot; silly person

〖～节〗 Yúrénjié 〈名〉 April Fool's Day (April 1)

【愚顽】 yúwán 〈形〉 ignorant and stubborn

【愚妄】 yúwàng 〈形〉 ignorant but self-important; stupid but conceited: ～之徒 ignorant and senseless fellow

【愚勇】 yúyǒng 〈形〉 *foolhardy*; reckless; rash; headstrong

【愚者】 yúzhě 〈名〉 featherwit; half-wit; fool; nit-wit

〖～千虑,必有一得〗 yúzhě qiān lǜ, bì yǒu yī dé 〈熟〉 even a fool occasionally comes up with a good idea if he thinks hard

【愚直】 yúzhí 〈形〉 stupidly honest

【愚忠】 yúzhōng 〈名〉 blind loyalty

【愚拙】 yúzhuō 〈形〉 stupid and clumsy: ～之极 be foolish to the extreme

艅 yú

【艅艎】 yúhuáng 〈名〉 a kind of wooden boat in ancient China

覦 yú →覬覦 jìyú

舆[1] yú 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 cart; carriage; chariot: 舍～登舟 change from a carriage to a boat ‖ 舟～之便 advantages of having vessels and vehicles ‖ ～马俱备。Carriages and horses are available. ❷ area; territory: ⇨～地 ❸ sedan chair: 彩～ bridal sedan chair ‖ 肩～ sedan chair

舆[2] yú 〈形〉 public; popular: ⇨～论; ～情

【舆地】 yúdì 〈名〉〈书〉 territory; land; earth; geography

【舆论】 yúlùn 〈名〉 public opinion: 操纵～ control/dominate/manipulate public opinion ‖ 触怒～ offend public opinion ‖ 大造～ whip up public opinion ‖ 顾及～ take notice of public opinion; give heed to public opinion ‖ 唤起～ arouse/rouse public opinion ‖ 蔑视～ defy public opinion ‖ 钳制～ muzzle/gag public opinion ‖ 扰乱～ subvert public opinion ‖ 煽动～ stir up public opinion ‖ 压制～ muzzle/stifle public opinion ‖ 影响～ mould/shape public opinion ‖ 支持～ support public opinion ‖ 制造～ create/fabricate public opinion ‖ 左右～ influence/sway/swing public opinion ‖ ～的倾向 tide of public opinion ‖ ～的威力 power of public opinion ‖ ～变化 change in public opinion ‖ ～监督 supervision by public opinion ‖ 地方～ local opinion ‖ 公众～ popular opinion ‖ 国际～ international opinion ‖ 社会～ social opinion ‖ 世界～ world opinion ‖ 公众～的转变 shifts in public opinion ‖ 加强～监督 strengthen measures to ensure that the correct orientation is maintained in public opinion ‖ 将～导向… guide/lead public opinion towards... ‖ 一般～认为… the general opinion goes that... ‖ 他们进行宣传,为他们的候选人造～。They used publicity to build up their candidates. /They used publicity to prepare public opinion for their candidates.

〚～导向〛 yúlùn dǎoxiàng 〈名〉 direction of guidance of public opinion; direction toward which people's opinion is guided

〚～工具〛 yúlùn gōngjù 〈名〉 mass media; organs of public opinion

〚～哗然〛 yúlùn-huárán 〈熟〉 the public opinion is shocked/exploded; there is a public outcry; public opinion is seething with indignation

〚～界〛 yúlùnjiè 〈名〉 press circles; mass media

【舆情】 yúqíng 〈名〉 popular feelings; public sentiments: 调查～ find out/see which way the wind blows ‖ 洞察～ know public sentiment well; have a penetrating view of public opinion ‖ ～激昂。Popular feelings are in a fury.

【舆图】 yútú 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ map; territorial map; map of frontiers ❷ frontiers

窬 yú 〈动〉〈书〉 climb over a wall

蝓 yú →蛞蝓 kuòyú

髃 yú 〈名〉[中医] front part of the shoulder

yǔ

与[1] yǔ 〈动〉 give; offer; grant: ⇨～人方便;赠～

与[2] yǔ ❶〈动〉〈书〉 get along with; be on good terms with: 彼此相～ be on good terms with each other ‖ ～国 friendly country; allied state ❷〈介〉 with: ～本题无关 be extraneous to the subject ‖ ～国际惯例接轨 become compatible with internationally accepted practices ‖ ～国际市场接轨 integrate with the world market; become integrated into the global market ‖ ～事实不符 do not tally with the facts ‖ ～…共存亡 defend sth to the death; share life and death (with) ‖ ～…共命运 take one's life on the destiny (of); share the same fate (with) ‖ ～…同乐 share the happiness (with) ‖ ～…为伍 be a comrade (with); keep company (with); walk out (with) ‖ 他的行为～我的愿望相抵触。His behaviour was counter to my wishes. ‖ 他们在～英国队的决赛中获胜。They won in the showdown against the British team. ‖ 这事～你何干? What has this to do with you? ‖ 这事～我无关。It is no concern/business of mine. / It has nothing to do with me. / It's none of my business. ⇨～众不同 ❸〈连〉 and: 战争～和平 war and peace ‖ 行～不行,打个招呼。Yes or no, let me know.
⇨yù

【与共】 yǔgòng 〈动〉 stay together: 荣辱～ share weal or woe ‖ 生死～ go through thick and thin together ‖ 朝夕～ be closely related; be together from morning to night

【与虎谋皮】 yǔhǔ-móupí 〈熟〉 ask a tiger for its skin—attempt the impossible that runs against the interests of the opponent (usu an evil person)

【与其】 yǔqí 〈连〉 rather than: ～赔钱,不如停业。Rather than lose money, it would be better to close up the business. ‖ ～说她愚蠢,还不如说她疯狂。She's more mad than stupid. ‖ ～让他去干这件事,不如我自己动手干。Rather than he do it, I'd prefer to do the job myself.

〚～补救于已然,不如防患于未然〛 yǔqí bǔjiù yú yǐrán, bùrú fáng huàn yú wèirán 〈熟〉 to forestall is better than to amend; prevention is better than cure

【与人方便】 yǔrén-fāngbiàn 〈熟〉 make things easy for others

〚～,与己方便〛 yǔ rén fāngbiàn, yǔ jǐ fāngbiàn 〈熟〉 he who helps others helps himself

【与人为善】 yǔrén-wéishàn 〈熟〉 aim at helping others out of good will: 采取～的态度 take a sympathetic and friendly attitude ‖ 君子莫大乎于～。The greatest virtue of a gentleman is to have good intentions towards others. ‖ 我们倡导～的批评。We advocate the criticism aiming at helping those criticized.

【与人无忤】 yǔrén-wúwǔ 〈熟〉 bear no ill will against anybody

【与日俱隆】 yǔrì-jùlóng 〈熟〉 increase/flourish day by day

【与日俱增】 yǔrì-jùzēng 〈熟〉 grow with each passing day; steadily increase: 两国间的文化交流正在～。Cultural exchanges between the two countries are increasing with each passing day. ‖ 他的信心～。As the days progressed his confidence increased. ‖ 要求调动工作的人～。The number of those who ask for transfer is on the increase. ‖ 争取独立的斗争势头～。The struggle for independence is gaining momentum every day.

【与时俱进】 yǔshí-jùjìn 〈熟〉 keep pace with the times; keep on developing and advancing with the passing of time; advance with the times

【与世长辞】 yǔshì-chángcí 〈熟〉 depart from the world for ever; pass away

【与世长存】 yǔshì-chángcún 〈熟〉 remain forever

【与世沉浮】 yǔshì-chénfú 〈熟〉 drift with the current of the times; swim with the tide

【与世隔绝】 yǔshì-géjué 〈熟〉 be sequestered and far removed from reality; be secluded from the real world; withdraw into one's shell: 尽管他～,可并没有被人遗忘。Yet insulated as he was from the contentions of world, he was not forgotten.

【与世无怨】 yǔshì-wúyuàn 〈熟〉 bear no grudge against anybody

【与世无争】 yǔshì-wúzhēng 〈熟〉 hold oneself aloof from the contentions of world; stand aloof from worldly strife

【与众不同】 yǔzhòng-bùtóng 〈熟〉 be out of the world; be different from the common run; be out of the usual: 提出～的见解 put forward a different view from the rest ‖ 他虽年纪轻轻,但说话办事～。Young as he is, he is quite out of the ordinary in what he says and does. ‖ 我看不出他有什么～之处。I can't see anything extraordinary in him.

予 yǔ 〈动〉 give; grant; bestow: 给～罚款 fine sb; levy a fine on sb ‖ 考试成绩将不～公布。The results of the examination won't be given out. ⇨授～
⇨yú

【予人口实】 yǔrén-kǒushí 〈熟〉 give critics a handle; give cause for gossip

【予以】 yǔyǐ 〈动〉 give; grant: ～便利 offer convenience (to) ‖ ～表扬 award/bestow praise ‖ ～澄清 offer some clarification ‖ ～惩罚 mete out a penalty; impose a penalty ‖ ～鼓励 give encouragement ‖ ～批驳 make refutation ‖ ～好评 commend; give a favourable opinion ‖ ～赔偿 give/make compensation ‖ ～协助 give/lend cooperation (to) ‖ ～照顾 give preferential treatment (to) ‖ 请你～考虑为荷。May I request your consideration of this? ‖ 这支舰队应当～保留。This fleet should be kept in service.

屿 yǔ 〈名〉 small island; islet: ⇨岛～

伛 yǔ 〈形〉 ❶〈书〉 hunchbacked; humpbacked: ～着背 bend one's back ❷〈动〉 bow to show respect

【伛偻】 yǔlǚ 〈形〉〈书〉 hunchbacked; humpbacked; with one's back bent

【伛人】 yǔrén 〈名〉 hunchback

宇 yǔ 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 eaves ❷ house: ⇨楼～;庙～ ❸ space; universe; world: ⇨～宙;寰～ ❹ manner; airs; bearing; mien: ⇨眉～;器～轩昂 ❺ eonothem [the highest level division of geolo-

gic time, as corresponding to 'eon']
【宇称】 yǔchēng 〈名〉[物理] parity: 电荷～ charge parity
【～不守恒】 yǔchēng bùshǒuhéng 〈名〉[物理] nonconservation of parity
【～守恒】 yǔchēng shǒuhéng 〈名〉[物理] parity conservation: ～定律 law of parity conservation
【宇航】 yǔháng ❶〈名〉space flight/travel; astronavigation ❷〈形〉astronautic(al)
【～病】 yǔhángbìng 〈名〉space sickness
【～服】 yǔhángfú 〈名〉spacesuit
【～工程】 yǔháng gōngchéng 〈名〉astronautical engineering; space engineering
【～火箭】 yǔháng huǒjiàn 〈名〉space rocket; astrorocket
【～局】 yǔhángjú 〈名〉space agency: 美国～ National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
【～生物学】 yǔháng shēngwùxué 〈名〉bioastronautics
【～员】 yǔhángyuán 〈名〉astronaut; cosmonaut
【宇内】 yǔnèi 〈名〉〈书〉territory; the world; the earth: 一统～ unify the world; bring the whole world under one ruler ‖ ～闻名 be reputed in the world
【宇宙】 yǔzhòu 〈名〉❶ universe; cosmos: 探索～奥秘 probe into the mystery of the universe ‖ 研究～ study the universe ‖ 研究～演变 study the evolution of the universe ‖ 解释～的起源 explain the genesis of the universe ‖ 亚轨道～飞行 suborbital space flight ❷ [哲学] the world (in philosophy)
【～尘】 yǔzhòuchén 〈名〉cosmic dust
【～大爆炸】 yǔzhòu dàbàozhà 〈名〉the Big Bang
【～飞船】 yǔzhòu fēichuán 〈名〉spaceship; spacecraft: 一艘～ spacecraft ‖ 发射～ launch a spacecraft ‖ 把～送上月球 send a spacecraft to the moon ‖ 适应～中的失重状态 become accustomed to weightlessness in a spacecraft ‖ ～防卫系统 spacecraft's defense system ‖ ～座舱 space capsule ‖ 无人驾驶的～ unmanned spacecraft; pilotless spaceship ‖ 月球～ lunar spacecraft ‖ 载人～ manned spaceship ‖ 这两艘～将在轨道上对接。The two spacecraft will link up (with each other) in orbit.
【～飞行】 yǔzhòu fēixíng 〈名〉space flight; space travel: 进行载人～ make manned space flight ‖ ～员 astronaut; spaceman; cosmonaut
【～观】 yǔzhòuguān 〈名〉world outlook; world view
【～航行】 yǔzhòu hángxíng 〈名〉space flight/travel: ～学 astronautics; cosmonautics ‖ ～员 astronaut; spaceman; cosmonaut
【～核医学】 yǔzhòu héyīxué 〈名〉[医学] cosmic nuclear medicine
【～火箭】 yǔzhòu huǒjiàn 〈名〉space rocket
【～空间】 yǔzhòu kōngjiān 〈名〉cosmic/outer space
【～年】 yǔzhòunián 〈名〉[天文] cosmic year
【～膨胀】 yǔzhòu péngzhàng 〈名〉[天文] cosmic expansion
【～射线】 yǔzhòu shèxiàn 〈名〉cosmic rays/radiation
【～生物学】 yǔzhòu shēngwùxué 〈名〉cosmobiology; exobiology
【～速度】 yǔzhòu sùdù 〈名〉[物理] cosmic velocity: 达到～ attain cosmic speed ‖ 第一～ first cosmic velocity; circular/orbital velocity ‖ 第二～ second cosmic velocity; earth escape velocity ‖ 第三～ third cosmic velocity; solar escape velocity
【～万物】 yǔzhòu wànwù 〈名〉cosmic inventory
【～弦】 yǔzhòuxián 〈名〉cosmic string
【～线】 yǔzhòuxiàn ＝宇宙射线 yǔzhòu shèxiàn
【～学】 yǔzhòuxué 〈名〉cosmology
【～医学】 yǔzhòu yīxué 〈名〉space medicine
【～站】 yǔzhòuzhàn 〈名〉space station

羽[1] yǔ ❶〈名〉feathers; plume: 彩～ plumes ⇨～绒; ～扇 ❷〈名〉wings (of birds or insects): 振～ flap the wings; flutter ❸〈量〉[useds for birds]: 一～信鸽 a homing/carrier pigeon

羽[2] yǔ 〈名〉[音乐] a note of the ancient Chinese five-tone scale, corresponding to la

【羽扁豆】 yǔbiǎndòu 〈名〉[植物] lupines
【羽翅】 yǔchì 〈名〉wing: 扇动～ flap the wings
【羽绸】 yǔchóu 〈名〉[纺织] satinet
【羽缎】 yǔduàn 〈名〉[纺织] sateen
【羽根】 yǔgēn 〈名〉[动物] calamus
【羽冠】 yǔguàn 〈名〉crest (of a bird)
【羽化】 yǔhuà ❶〈动〉sprout wings—ascend to heaven and become an immortal ❷〈动〉〈敬〉[道教] die; pass away: ～登仙 ascend to heaven and become an immortal ❸〈名〉[昆虫] eclosion; emergence
【羽客】 yǔkè ＝ 羽士 yǔshì
【羽量级】 yǔliàngjí 〈名〉[体育] featherweight
【羽林军】 yǔlínjūn ＝ 禁军 jìnjūn
【羽毛】 yǔmáo 〈名〉❶ feather; plume: 一根～ a feather ‖ 一簇～ a plume/tuft of feathers ‖ 拔一根～ nip a feather (off); pull a feather ‖ 竖起～ ruffle feathers ‖ 修整～ (of a bird) prunes and trims its plumage ‖ 长～ feather out; fledge ‖ ～丰满 become full-fledged; be in full feather ‖ 尾部～ tail feather ‖ 孔雀长出了～。The peacocks feathered. ‖ 鸟儿脱换～。Birds molt. ‖ 鸟儿用喙整理翅膀上的～。The birds plumed their wings with their bills. ‖ 鸭子的～不沾水。A duck's feathers shed water. ❷〈喻〉reputation: 爱惜～ cherish one's reputation ‖ 不爱惜～ singe one's feathers
【～笔】 yǔmáobǐ 〈名〉quill
【～丰满】 yǔmáo-fēngmǎn 〈熟〉become full-fledged; be in full feather; mature
【～画】 yǔmáohuà 〈名〉feather patchwork; feather picture
【～矿】 yǔmáokuàng 〈名〉[矿物] feather ore
【～帽饰】 yǔmáo màoshì 〈名〉crest; panache; aigrette
【～呢】 yǔmáoní 〈名〉[纺织] feather cloth
【～球】 yǔmáoqiú 〈名〉[体育] ❶ badminton: 打～ play badminton ‖ ～比赛 badminton match ‖ ～场 badminton court ‖ ～球拍 badminton racket ‖ ～网 badminton net ❷ shuttlecock; birdie
【～纱】 yǔmáoshā 〈名〉feather yarn/chenille
【～扇】 yǔmáoshàn 〈名〉feather fan: 摇～的 man with a feather fan—mastermind behind a plot or advising a group
【～未丰】 yǔmáo-wèifēng 〈熟〉unfeathered as a young bird—not yet fully fledged; young and immature; not yet powerful or influential
【羽绒】 yǔróng 〈名〉fine soft feathers; eiderdown; down: ～织物 down cloth
【～被】 yǔróngbèi 〈名〉down/feather quilt; duvet: ～罩 duvet cover
【～背心】 yǔróng bèixīn 〈名〉down vest
【～服】 yǔróngfú 〈名〉down garment/wear; down-filled garment/coat
【～裤】 yǔróngkù 〈名〉down-wadded trousers
【～睡袋】 yǔróng shuìdài 〈名〉down-filled sleeping bag
【羽纱】 yǔshā 〈名〉camlet; rayon/luster lining
【羽扇】 yǔshàn 〈名〉feather fan: ～纶巾 feather fan and silk kerchief
【羽士】 yǔshì 〈名〉Taoist priest
【羽书】 yǔshū 〈名〉feather dispatch [a military dispatch with a feather or feathers attached to show its urgency, used in ancient times]
【羽坛】 yǔtán 〈名〉badminton circles; badminton world
【羽衣】 yǔyī 〈名〉❶〈书〉garment or robe made of feathers ❷ robe worn by a Taoist ❸ Taoist priest
【羽翼】 yǔyì 〈名〉❶ wing ❷〈喻〉assistant; supporter; henchman
【羽状叶】 yǔzhuàngyè 〈名〉[植物] pinnate leaf
【羽族】 yǔzú 〈名〉birds

雨 yǔ 〈名〉rain: 一场～ a rainfall ‖ 一滴～ a drop of rain ‖ 一阵～ a shower of rain; a rain shower ‖ 被～淋 be wet with rain; be drenched ‖ 挡～ shut out the rain ‖ 躲～ shelter from the rain ‖ 细～ fine rain; gentle rain ‖ 小～ slight rain; small rain ‖ 骤～ a suddent rain fall ‖ 连绵不断的～ constant/continuous rain ‖ ～打在我的脸上。The rain spattered my face. ‖ ～过去了。The rain passed over/off. ‖ ～啪嗒啪嗒地打在窗上。The rain pattered/beat against the window. / The rain drummed on the window. ‖ ～扑面而来。The rain was driving in our faces. ‖ ～停了。The rain has stopped. / It has stopped raining. ‖ ～下得小了。The rain has abated. / The rain has subsided. ‖ ～下得又急又大。It rained thick and fast. ‖ 看来要下～了，我们进屋吧。It looks like rain, so let's go inside. ⇨及时～; 雷阵～; 毛毛～
⇨yù
【雨暴】 yǔbào 〈名〉[气象] rainstorm
【雨飑】 yǔbiāo 〈名〉[气象] rainsquall; thundersquall
【雨布】 yǔbù 〈名〉waterproof cloth; waterproof; tarpaulin

【雨层云】 yǔcéngyún 〈名〉[气象] nimbostratus
【雨成湖】 yǔchénghú 〈名〉[地质] pluvial lake
【雨带】 yǔdài 〈名〉[气象] rain-band; rain belt
【雨滴】 yǔdī 〈名〉[气象] raindrop
【雨点】 yǔdiǎn 〈名〉raindrop: 一滴～ a single drop of rain ‖ 大滴～ fat/large rain drop ‖ 飘几滴～ rain several drops ‖ ～很大。It rained large drops. ‖ 炮弹像～般落在敌军阵地上。Shells rained on the enemy position.
【雨刮器】 yǔguāqì 〈名〉windscreen/windshield wiper
【雨过地皮湿】 yǔ guò dìpí shī 〈熟〉only the surface of the ground is wet after the rain—do sth as a mere formality; go through the motions; treat matters perfunctorily or superficially
【雨过天晴】 yǔguò-tiānqíng 〈熟〉after a storm comes a calm; sunshine followed the rain; the rain stops and the sky clears; after rain comes sunshine
【雨痕】 yǔhén 〈名〉rain print; raindrop imprint; raindrop impression
【雨后春笋】 yǔhòu-chūnsǔn 〈熟〉(spring up) like bamboo shoots after a spring rain—appear in large numbers; mushroom: ～般地涌现出来 spring up like mushrooms
【雨后送伞】 yǔhòu-sòngsǎn 〈熟〉give sb an umbrella after the rain is over—give belated help
【雨花石】 yǔhuāshí 〈名〉*yuhua* pebbles [colourful fine-grained agate pebbles found in the Yuhuatai (雨花台) area in Nanjing (南京)]
【雨季】 yǔjì 〈名〉[气候] wet/rainy season; wet monsoon: 现在正值～。It's the rainy season now.
【雨脚】 yǔjiǎo 〈名〉strings of closely-spaced raindrops; dense raindrops; lines of falling rain; thick and fast raindrops
【雨具】 yǔjù 〈名〉rain gear: 一套～ a set of rain gear
【雨帘】 yǔlián ＝ 雨幕 yǔmù
【雨量】 yǔliàng 〈名〉rainfall; precipitation: 测量～ measure rainfall ‖ ～很少的地区 area with very low rainfall ‖ ～充足。Rainfall is plentiful.
〖～分布图〗 yǔliàng fēnbùtú 〈名〉hyetograph
〖～计〗 yǔliàngjì 〈名〉pluviometer; rain gauge; ombrometer
〖～强度器〗 yǔliàng qiángdùqì 〈名〉rain-intensity guage
〖～图〗 yǔliàngtú 〈名〉hyetograph
〖～系数〗 yǔliàng xìshù 〈名〉[气象] pluviometric/hyetal coefficient
〖～学〗 yǔliàngxué 〈名〉hyetology
〖～站〗 yǔliàngzhàn 〈名〉rainfall station; precipitation station
【雨林】 yǔlín 〈名〉[生态] rain forest; rainforest: ⇨热带～
〖～气候〗 yǔlín qìhòu 〈名〉rainforest climate
【雨露】 yǔlù 〈名〉❶ rain and dew: 寒冷使水气凝结为～。Cold precipitates moisture in dew and rain. ❷ favour; grace; bounty; gift; kindness
【雨帽】 yǔmào 〈名〉❶ rain cap ❷ hood
【雨幕】 yǔmù 〈名〉curtain of rain—thick rainfall
【雨棚】 yǔpéng 〈名〉[建筑] canopy
【雨披】 yǔpī 〈名〉rain cape; poncho (cloth); waterproof cape
【雨期】 yǔqī 〈名〉[气象] rain spell
【雨前】 yǔqián 〈名〉*yuqian* tea [green tea prepared from small, tender leaves picked before Grain Rain(谷雨)]
【雨强】 yǔqiáng 〈名〉raininess
【雨情】 yǔqíng 〈名〉rainfall of a given area
【雨区】 yǔqū 〈名〉rain area/field
【雨日】 yǔrì 〈名〉rainy day
【雨伞】 yǔsǎn 〈名〉umbrella: 一把～ an umbrella ‖ 撑开～ put up an umbrella; open/unfold/spread/unfurl an umbrella ‖ 收拢～ close/fold/furl/shut an umbrella; reef in an umbrella ‖ 风把我的～吹得翻了过去。The wind blew/turned my umbrella inside out.
【雨声】 yǔshēng 〈名〉sound of rain: ～紧密 rain thick and fast ‖ ～滴答。The rain spattered. ‖ ～哗哗。The rain is rushing down. ‖ ～停止。The rain has left off.
【雨势】 yǔshì 〈名〉force of rain: ～减弱。The rain has abated.
【雨刷】 yǔshuā 〈名〉windshield/windscreen wiper
【雨水】 yǔshuǐ 〈名〉❶ rainwater; rainfall; rain: 被～淹没 be deluged with rain ‖ ～不调 irregular rainfall ‖ ～打在他的脸上。The rain spattered his face. ‖ ～溅落下来。The rain spattered down. ❷ (Yǔshuǐ) Rainwater [the beginning of the second of the 24 solar terms on the 19th or 20th of February]
〖～池〗 yǔshuǐchí 〈名〉storm water tanks
〖～充足〗 yǔshuǐ chōngzú *have plentiful rain; abound with rain*: ～，气候宜人。There is ample rainfall and the climate is mild.
〖～管〗 yǔshuǐguǎn ＝ 水落管 shuǐluòguǎn
【雨丝】 yǔsī 〈名〉very light rain; drizzle
【雨凇】 yǔsōng 〈名〉[水文] glaze ice; glazed frost; verglas
【雨蛙】 yǔwā 〈名〉[动物] peeper; spring peeper
【雨雾】 yǔwù 〈名〉misty rain
〖～凇〗 yǔwùsōng 〈名〉[水文] glime
【雨鞋】 yǔxié 〈名〉rubber boots; rain boots; rubbers; galoshes
【雨星】 yǔxīng 〈名〉tiny drops of rain
【雨靴】 yǔxuē 〈名〉rubber boots; rain boots; Wellington boots; wellingtons
【雨烟】 yǔyān 〈名〉misty rain
【雨燕】 yǔyàn 〈名〉[动物] swift
【雨衣】 yǔyī 〈名〉raincoat; rainproof jacket: 短～ short mackintosh
【雨意】 yǔyì 〈名〉signs of approaching rain
【雨影】 yǔyǐng 〈名〉[气象] rain shadow
【雨云】 yǔyún 〈名〉[气象] nimbus; rain cloud
【雨珠】 yǔzhū 〈名〉*raindrops*: 挥掉大衣上的～ flick rain-beads off the overcoat

俣 yǔ

【俣俣】 yǔyǔ 〈形〉〈书〉(of a person) big and tall

禹 Yǔ

〈名〉Yu, the Great [founder of Xia dynasty and reputed tamer of floods]

语 yǔ

❶ 〈动〉speak; say; express oneself; talk; tell: 他伤心得～不成声。His voice cracked with grief. ⇨耳～; 笑～ ❷ 〈名〉tongue; words: ～多乖戾 use absurd and offensive language ⇨花言巧～; 话～ ❸ 〈名〉means of communication; language: ⇨～法; 外～; 书面～ ❹ 〈名〉[nonlinguistic means of communicating ideas] sign; signal: ⇨灯～; 旗～; 哑～ ❺ 〈名〉〈书〉saying; proverb; set phrase: ～云/曰:"欲速则不达。" "More haste, less speed", as the saying goes. ❻ 〈名〉〈书〉(of poems, articles and conversation) word; phrase; sentence ⇨～病; 一～道破 ❼ 〈名〉(of birds, insects, etc) twitter: ⇨鸟～花香; 莺声燕～
【语病】 yǔbìng 〈名〉faulty wording
【语词】 yǔcí 〈名〉words and phrases
【语调】 yǔdiào 〈名〉[语言] intonation; tone; tune: 降升～ fall-rise tone ‖ 悲伤的～ sad tone ‖ 凄厉的～ shrill, mournful tone ‖ 这个地区的方言～低而平。The dialect of the area has a gentle sing-song intonation.
〖～轮廓〗 yǔdiào lúnkuò 〈名〉[语言] intonation contour
〖～曲线〗 yǔdiào qūxiàn 〈名〉[语言] *intonation curve*
〖～群〗 yǔdiàoqún 〈名〉[语言] intonation group
〖～语言〗 yǔdiào yǔyán 〈名〉[语言] intonation language
〖～重音符号〗 yǔdiào zhòngyīn fúhào 〈名〉[语言] tonetic stress-mark
【语多不逊】 yǔduō-bùxùn 〈熟〉use insolent language
【语法】 yǔfǎ 〈名〉grammar: 提高～ improve one's grammar ‖ 学习/研究/教～ learn/study/teach grammar ‖ ～不通 grammatically ill-formed ‖ 比较/功能/结构～ comparative/functional/structural grammar ‖ 传统～ traditional grammar ‖ 贯通/通用～ Universal Grammar (UG) ‖ 教学/实用～ pedagogical/practical grammar ‖ 描述性/规定性～ descriptive/prescriptive grammar ‖ 普通～ general grammar ‖ 转换生成～ generative-transformational (GT) grammar ‖ 短语结构式～ phrase structure (PS) grammar/rules ‖ 不合乎～的句子 ungrammatical sentence ‖ 他的～糟透了。His grammar is terrible.
〖～标记〗 yǔfǎ biāojì 〈名〉*grammatical marker*
〖～错误〗 yǔfǎ cuòwù 〈名〉grammatical error: 纠正～ correct sb's grammar; set sb's grammar right ‖ 一些常见的～ *some common errors in grammar*
〖～翻译法〗 yǔfǎ fānyìfǎ 〈名〉grammar-translation method [an approach of language teaching]
〖～范畴〗 yǔfǎ fànchóu 〈名〉grammatical category
〖～分析〗 yǔfǎ fēnxī 〈名〉grammatical analysis
〖～功能〗 yǔfǎ gōngnéng 〈名〉grammatical function
〖～关系〗 yǔfǎ guānxì 〈名〉grammatical relations

〖～规则〗 yǔfǎ guīzé 〈名〉 rules of grammar：精通/运用～ master/apply grammar ‖ 死背～ memorize grammatical rules by rote ‖ 违反～ violate the rules of grammar
〖～结构〗 yǔfǎ jiégòu 〈名〉 grammatical structure
〖～学〗 yǔfǎxué 〈名〉 grammar：～家 grammarian
〖～意义〗 yǔfǎ yìyì 〈名〉 grammatical sense
【语锋】 yǔfēng 〈名〉 thrust of discourse；sharp points of conversation
【语感】 yǔgǎn 〈名〉 language sense；instinctive feel for the language：～好 have a good feel for the language
【语汇】 yǔhuì 〈名〉 vocabulary；words；word stock：～丰富/贫乏 have a large/meagre stock of words
【语惊四座】 yǔjīngsìzuò 〈熟〉 the conversation startles all present：他～。His words electrified his listeners.
【语句】 yǔjù 〈名〉 sentence：～不通。The sentence is incoherent. / The sentence doesn't make sense.
【语库】 yǔkù ＝ 语料库 yǔliàokù
【语料】 yǔliào 〈名〉 language data or material
〖～库〗 yǔliàokù 〈名〉 language data bank；corpus：建立～ create a corpus ‖ ～语言学 corpus linguistics
【语录】 yǔlù 〈名〉 quotation；citation；quote
【语颇隽永】 yǔpōjuànyǒng 〈熟〉 the remarks are witty and worth thinking over
【语气】 yǔqì 〈名〉 ❶ tone；manner of speaking：傲慢的～ haughty tone ‖ 责怪的～ tone of reproach ‖ 别用那种～同我讲话。Don't talk in that tone to me. ❷〔语法〕 mood：祈使/陈述/虚拟～ imperative/indicative/subjunctive mood
〖～词〗 yǔqìcí 〈名〉〔语言〕 modal verbs；modals
【语塞】 yǔsè 〈动〉〔due to excitement, anger, shame etc〕 be unable to utter a word；be tongue tied；be speechless
【语失】 yǔshī 〈动〉 make an indiscreet remark；make a slip of the tongue
【语素】 yǔsù 〈名〉〔语言〕 morpheme：黏着～ bound morpheme ‖ 生成～ derivational morpheme ‖ 曲折/语法～inflectional/grammatical morpheme ‖ 自由～ free morpheme
【语态】 yǔtài 〈名〉〔语言〕 voice：被动/主动～ passive/active voice
【语体】 yǔtǐ 〈名〉 type of writing；style；register；genre：科学～ scientific genre ‖ 口语～ colloquialism；spoken register ‖ 通俗～ informal register
【语体文】 yǔtǐwén 〈名〉 prose written in the vernacular
【语为心声】 yǔwéixīnshēng 〈熟〉 the words are the mirror of the mind
【语文】 yǔwén 〈名〉 ❶ language [as a subject of study or a means of communication]；language arts ❷ language and literature：～课 language and literature class/course
〖～学〗 yǔwénxué 〈名〉 philology
【语无伦次】 yǔwúlúncì 〈熟〉 speak incoherently；ramble in one's statement；speak illogically：讲些～的话 utter some incoherent remarks ‖ 那个女人情绪激动，在电话里有点～。The excited woman was not very coherent on the telephone.
【语系】 yǔxì 〈名〉 language family；family of languages：印欧～ Indo European language family
【语序】 yǔxù 〈名〉〔语言〕 word order
【语焉不详】 yǔyānbùxiáng 〈熟〉 it is mentioned but not in detail ❶ not speak in detail；not elaborate ❷ (of a statement) be rather too brief or sketchy
【语言】 yǔyán 〈名〉 language：纯化～ purify a language ‖ 丰富～ enrich a language ‖ 精通～ attain proficiency in a language ‖ 滥用～ abuse a language ‖ 学习～ learn a language ‖ 糟蹋～ butcher/murder a language ‖ 掌握～ acquire/command/master a language ‖ ～无味 write without savor/sap；be insipid in speech ‖ 无法用～形容 have no words for (sth) ‖ 无法用～描述 cannot describe in words；words fail to describe ‖ ～技能 language skills ‖ ～研究 study of language ‖ 本国～ mother tongue；native language ‖ 声调～ tone language ‖ 文学～ literary language ‖ 黏着性～ agglutinative language ‖ 粗鄙的～ vile language ‖ 共同的～ common tongue/language ‖ 活的～ living tongue ‖ 讥讽辛辣的～ bitter and sarcastic language ‖ 朴实的～ simple, homely language ‖ 优美的～ elegant language
〖～环境〗 yǔyán huánjìng 〈名〉 language environment
〖～模式〗 yǔyán móshì 〈名〉 language model
〖～能力〗 yǔyán nénglì 〈名〉 linguistic competence
〖～缺陷〗 yǔyán quēxiàn 〈名〉 language defect
〖～实验室〗 yǔyán shíyànshì 〈名〉 language laboratory
〖～天赋〗 yǔyán tiānfù 〈名〉 gift of language；flair for language
〖～信息处理〗 yǔyán xìnxī chǔlǐ 〈名〉 language information processing
〖～学〗 yǔyánxué 〈名〉 linguistics：～家 linguist ‖ 比较/对比～ comparative/contrastive linguistics ‖ 共时/历时～ synchronic/diachronic linguistics ‖ 计算～ computational linguistics ‖ 结构～ structural linguistics ‖ 理论～ theoretical linguistics ‖ 历史～ historical linguistics ‖ 描写～ descriptive linguistics ‖ 普通～ general linguistics ‖ 神经～neurolinguistics ‖ 生成～ generative linguistics ‖ 社会～ sociolinguistics ‖ 心理～ psycholinguistics ‖ 应用～ applied linguistics
〖～障碍〗 yǔyán zhàng'ài 〈名〉 aphasis；language barrier：克服～ break down the language barrier (between)
〖～中枢〗 yǔyán zhōngshū 〈名〉 speech centre
〖～资料库〗 yǔyán zīliàokù 〈名〉 linguistic database/corpus
【语义】 yǔyì 〈名〉 semantic meaning
〖～场〗 yǔyìchǎng 〈名〉 semantic field
〖～学〗 yǔyìxué 〈名〉 semantics：结构～ structural semantics
【语意】 yǔyì 〈名〉 meaning of a remark；meaning of words
【语音】 yǔyīn 〈名〉 ❶ speech sound ❷ pronunciation：～练习 phonetic exercise
〖～合成〗 yǔyīn héchéng 〈名〉 speech synthesis
〖～命令〗 yǔyīn mìnglìng 〈名〉〔计算机〕 voice command
〖～识别〗 yǔyīn shíbié 〈名〉〔计算机〕 voice/speech recognition
〖～输出〗 yǔyīn shūchū 〈名〉〔计算机〕 voice output
〖～输入〗 yǔyīn shūrù 〈名〉〔计算机〕 voice input
〖～调制解调器〗 yǔyīn tiáozhì jiětiáoqì 〈名〉〔计算机〕 voice modem
〖～网〗 yǔyīnwǎng 〈名〉〔计算机〕 voice-net
〖～信息〗 yǔyīn xìnxī 〈名〉〔计算机〕 voice messaging：传递～ deliver recorded voice messages
〖～信箱〗 yǔyīn xìnxiāng 〈名〉〔计算机〕 voice mailbox
〖～学〗 yǔyīnxué 〈名〉 phonetics：发音～ articulatory phonetics ‖ ～家 phonetician
〖～邮件〗 yǔyīn yóujiàn 〈名〉〔计算机〕 voice mail；v-mail
〖～震颤〗 yǔyīn zhènchàn 〈名〉〔医学〕 vocal fremitus (VF)
【语用学】 yǔyòngxué 〈名〉 pragmatics
【语域】 yǔyù 〈名〉〔语言〕 register
〖～变异〗 yǔyù biànyì 〈名〉 register variation
〖～分析〗 yǔyù fēnxī 〈名〉 register analysis
〖～混淆〗 yǔyù hùnxiáo 〈名〉 register mixing
【语源学】 yǔyuánxué 〈名〉 etymology
【语种】 yǔzhǒng 〈名〉 languages；language type；linguistic typology
【语重心长】 yǔzhòng-xīncháng 〈熟〉 say in all sincerity：～的劝告 weighty and earnest advice
【语助词】 yǔzhùcí 〈名〉〔语言〕 auxiliary word
【语族】 yǔzú 〈名〉〔语言〕 language branch：英语属印欧语系的日耳曼～。English belongs to the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family.

圄 yǔ →囹圄 língyǔ

敔 yǔ 〈名〉 *yu* [an ancient percussion instrument, which is struck to end a performance]

圉 yǔ ❶〈动〉〈书〉 stable/keep a horse ❷〈名〉 horse stable
【圉人】 yǔrén 〈名〉 stableman

偊 yǔ
【偊偊】 yǔyǔ 〈形〉〈书〉 walking alone

郚 Yǔ 〈名〉 Yu [name of a state in the Zhou Dynasty in present-day Linyi (临沂), Shandong province]

庾 yǔ 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 open-air granary ❷ jade-like stone

瘐 yǔ →猰瘐 yàyǔ

瑀 yǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 jade-like stone

瘐 yǔ 〈动〉〈书〉(of a prisoner) die of hunger or disease
【瘐毙】 yǔbì = 瘐死 yǔsǐ
【瘐死】 yǔsǐ 〈动〉〈书〉(of a prisoner) die of hunger or disease

龉 yǔ →龃龉 jǔyǔ

窳 yǔ 〈形〉〈书〉❶ (of quality) inferior ❷ corrupt: ⇨～败
【窳败】 yǔbài 〈形〉〈书〉corrupt; rotten; decayed
【窳惰】 yǔduò 〈形〉〈书〉lazy and dissipated
【窳劣】 yǔliè 〈形〉〈书〉(of quality) inferior

yù

与 yù 〈动〉take part in; participate in: ～会; 参～ ⇨yǔ
【与会】 yùhuì 〈动〉participate in a conference: ～官员 officials attending the meeting
〖～国〗 yùhuìguó 〈名〉participating countries
〖～者〗 yùhuìzhě 〈名〉conferee; participant
【与赛】 yùsài 〈动〉take part in a contest/race/competition
【与闻】 yùwén 〈动〉have a participant's knowledge (of); be let into (a secret, etc): 他们让我～他们的秘密。They revealed their secret to me. ‖ 已让他们～部分的事实真相。They have been told part of the facts.
〖～其事〗 yùwén-qíshì 〈熟〉have a participant's knowledge of a matter; be in the know: 她父亲因～而被谋杀。Her father was murdered because he knew about it.

玉 yù ❶〈名〉jade: 一块～ a piece of jade ‖ 白～ white jade ‖ 碧～ jasper ‖ 黑～ jet ‖ 黄～ topaz ‖ 绿～ emerald ‖ 青～ sapphire ‖ 纹～ veined jade ‖ 硬～ jadeite ‖ ～石不分 make no distinction between jewels and stones; cannot tell a jewel from a stone ⇨～器; ～簪; 抛砖引～ ❷〈形〉〈书〉(of a person, esp a woman) pure; fair; handsome; beautiful: ⇨～手; ～颜; 亭亭～立 ❸〈形〉〈敬〉your: ⇨～体; ～音; ～照
【玉版宣】 yùbǎnxuān 〈名〉strong white *Xuan* paper
【玉版纸】 yùbǎnzhǐ 〈名〉fine-quality white writing paper
【玉帛】 yùbó 〈名〉〈书〉❶ jade objects and silk fabrics [presented as state gifts in ancient China]: 〈喻〉化干戈为～ turn hostility into friendship; turn war into peace ❷ wealth
【玉不琢，不成器】 yù bù zhuó, bù chéng qì 〈熟〉jade cannot be made into a vessel without being cut and polished—one cannot become useful without being educated; jade requires chiseling, as a man needs training and discipline: ～; 人不学, 不知义。A gem is not polished without rubbing, nor does a man know the right way without studying. / Gems unworked form nothing useful; man without education is ignorant of the right way.
【玉成】 yùchéng 〈动〉〈敬〉kindly help secure the success of sth
〖～其事〗 yùchéng-qíshì 〈熟〉kindly help make a success of the matter: 他们双方已谈得差不多了, 望您～。The two parties have talked it over and agreed on the major points. We hope you will help them to make a complete success of it.
【玉蟾】 yùchán 〈名〉Jade toad—moon
【玉带】 yùdài 〈名〉jade belt (worn by high-ranking officials in ancient China)
【玉帝】 Yùdì = 玉皇大帝 Yùhuáng Dàdì
【玉雕】 yùdiāo 〈名〉jade carving; jade sculpture: ～工人 jade carver
【玉皇大帝】 Yùhuáng Dàdì 〈名〉Jade Emperor [Supreme Deity of Taoism]
【玉茭】 yùjiāo 〈名〉〈方〉maize; corn: ～面 maize flour; cornmeal
【玉洁】 yùjié 〈形〉pure as jade
〖～冰清〗 yùjié-bīngqīng 〈熟〉be pure as jade and clean as ice—pure and noble: 她的品德～, 深受人民的敬仰。She was of such pure and noble character that she commanded deep reverence among the people.
【玉兰】 yùlán 〈名〉❶ [植物] *yulan* magnolia ❷ flowers of *yulan* magnolia
【玉兰片】 yùlánpiàn 〈名〉dried slices of tender bamboo shoots
【玉立】 yùlì 〈形〉❶ stand slim and graceful: ⇨亭亭～ ❷〈书〉steadfast to principles
【玉龙】 yùlóng 〈名〉〈书〉❶ snow-capped mountains ❷ snow ❸ cataract; waterfall; falls
【玉麦】 yùmài 〈方〉= 玉米 yùmǐ
【玉貌】 yùmào 〈名〉❶ beautiful looks ❷〈敬〉your looks
【玉门关】 Yùménguān 〈名〉*Yumen* Pass [an important pass at the north end of the Silk Road]
【玉米】 yùmǐ 〈名〉❶ maize, corn 种～ grow/raise corn ‖ 高产～ high-yield corn ‖ 粘～ glutinous corn ‖ 杂交～ hybrid corn ❷ ear of maize: 甜～ sweet corn
〖～棒〗 yùmǐbang 〈名〉corn cob: 啃～ gnaw at an ear of corn
〖～棒子〗 yùmǐ bàngzi = 玉米棒 yùmǐbang
〖～淀粉〗 yùmǐ diànfěn 〈名〉corn flour; cornstarch
〖～粉碎机〗 yùmǐ fěnsuìjī 〈名〉[农业] corncracker
〖～秆〗 yùmǐgǎn 〈名〉cornstalk
〖～花儿〗 yùmǐhuār 〈名〉popcorn; corn flakes: 爆～ pop corn
〖～粒儿〗 yùmǐlìr 〈名〉kernel of corn; grain of corn 剥～ shell kernels of corn off the cobs
〖～面〗 yùmǐmiàn 〈名〉maize flour; cornmeal: ～馍 corn bread
〖～片〗 yùmǐpiàn 〈名〉corn flakes
〖～脱粒机〗 yùmǐ tuōlìjī 〈名〉[农业] maize sheller
〖～芯〗 yùmǐxīn 〈名〉corncob; cob
〖～须子〗 yùmǐ xūzi 〈名〉tassels of maize
〖～油〗 yùmǐyóu 〈名〉corn oil
〖～粥〗 yùmǐzhōu 〈名〉maize gruel; cornmeal mush
【玉面】 yùmiàn 〈名〉fair complexion
【玉面狸】 yùmiànlí = 果子狸 guǒzilí
【玉女】 yùnǚ 〈名〉Jade Maiden: ⇨金童～
【玉盘】 yùpán 〈名〉❶ jade plate ❷〈书〉bright full moon
【玉佩】 yùpèi 〈名〉jade pendant
【玉器】 yùqì 〈名〉jade article; jade object; jadeware: 一批精美的～ a magnificent collection of jades
【玉阙】 yùquè 〈名〉❶ residence of the immortals ❷ imperial palace
【玉人】 yùrén 〈名〉❶ jade carver ❷ jade figure/statue ❸〈书〉beauty
【玉容】 yùróng 〈名〉〈书〉beautiful face (of a woman); good looks
【玉润】 yùrùn 〈形〉smooth as jade
【玉搔头】 yùsāotóu = 玉簪 yùzān ①
【玉色】 yùsè 〈名〉〈方〉jade green; light bluish green
【玉石】 yùshí 〈名〉jade 雕刻～ carve jade ‖ ～饰物 jade ornament
【玉石俱焚】 yùshí-jùfén 〈熟〉jade and stone were burned together—be destroyed indiscriminately
【玉手】 yùshǒu 〈名〉〈书〉jade hands—slender white hands (of a beautiful woman) ～纤纤 have slender hands
【玉蜀黍】 yùshǔshǔ = 玉米 yùmǐ
【玉树】 yùshù 〈名〉[植物] eucalyptus
【玉碎】 yùsuì 〈动〉be like a broken piece of jade—die in glory: ⇨宁为～, 不为瓦全
【玉体】 yùtǐ 〈名〉❶〈敬〉your esteemed health ❷〈书〉jadelike frame—naked body of a beautiful woman
【玉兔】 yùtù 〈名〉〈书〉Jade hare—moon: ～东升。The moon was rising in the east
【玉玺】 yùxǐ 〈名〉imperial jade seal
【玉颜】 yùyán 〈名〉fair complexion
【玉液】 yùyè 〈名〉〈书〉jadelike wine; good wine
【玉音】 yùyīn 〈名〉〈敬〉your esteemed letter
【玉宇】 yùyǔ 〈名〉❶ legendary residence of the immortals ❷ universe; sky: ～澄清。The sky is crystal clear
【玉殒香消】 yùyǔn-xiāngxiāo 〈熟〉a beautiful young lady dies
【玉簪】 yùzān 〈名〉❶ jade hairpin ❷ [植物] fragrant plantain lily
【玉札】 yùzhá 〈名〉❶〈敬〉your letter ❷ [中药] garden burnet root
【玉照】 yùzhào 〈名〉〈敬〉your photograph/portrait
【玉镯】 yùzhuó 〈名〉jade bracelet

驭 yù 〈动〉❶ drive (a carriage) ～车 drive a carriage ‖ ～马 ride a horse ⇨驾～ ❷ control; command

【驭手】 yùshǒu 〈名〉driver of a chariot; soldier in charge of pack animals

芋 yù 〈名〉[植物] ❶ taro ❷ 〈方〉tuber crops (such as potatoes and sweet potatoes) ❸ potatoes and sweet potatoes

【芋艿】 yùnǎi = 芋 yù ①②

【芋头】 yùtou 〈名〉[植物] ❶ taro ❷ 〈方〉sweet potato

吁 yù 〈动〉appeal; plead

⇨xū; yū

【吁请】 yùqǐng 〈动〉implore; plead; petition; supplicate; beseech

【吁求】 yùqiú 〈动〉implore; plead; petition

聿 yù 〈助〉〈书〉[used at the beginning of a sentence or used in a sentence in ancient Chinese] then; and then

谷 yù →吐谷浑 Tǔyùhún

⇨gǔ

饫 yù 〈动〉〈书〉have eaten one's fill; be full: ～饱/足 be well-fed/be full

妪 yù 〈名〉〈书〉old woman; old lady: 老～ old woman

郁 yù ❶ 〈形〉(of grass and wood) luxuriant; lush: ⇨～～葱葱; 葱～ ❷ 〈形〉strongly fragrant: ～香扑鼻。The fragrance strikes the nostrils. ⇨浓～ ❸ 〈动〉be gloomy; be depressed: ⇨～积; ～结; 忧～

【郁闭】 yùbì 〈名〉[林业] closing: 林冠～ canopy closing

【郁翠】 yùcuì 〈形〉verdant; luxuriantly green

【郁愤】 yùfèn 〈形〉depressed and indignant: 满腔～ be extremely depressed and indignant

【郁积】 yùjī 〈动〉be pent up: 发泄心中～的仇恨 freely express pent-up hatred ‖ ～在心中的怒火 wrath that garners in one's heart ‖ 工人们心中～着不满情绪。The workers were smouldering with discontent. ‖ 这种不满情绪～了多年。The discontent went on smouldering for years.

【郁结】 yùjié 〈动〉be pent-up: ～的愤懑/情感/沮丧 pent-up anger/emotion/frustration

【郁金香】 yùjīnxiāng 〈名〉[植物] tulip: 单瓣～ single tulip

〖～木〗 yùjīnxiāngmù 〈名〉tulipwood

【郁烈】 yùliè 〈形〉strongly fragrant; full of fragrance

【郁闷】 yùmèn 〈形〉gloomy; depressed; desolate: 感到～ feel depressed ‖ 消除～ dispel the gloom ‖ 精神～ be depressed in spirits ‖ 情绪～ be in a dark mood ‖ 心情～ be depressed in mind ‖ ～无聊 be depressed and cheerless; have a thin time

【郁怒】 yùnù 〈形〉disgruntled; sulky; petulant; resentful

【郁然】 yùrán 〈形〉❶ (of a person) sad; worried; depressed; frustrated ❷ 〈书〉(of trees, etc) luxuriant; lush; flourishing; profuse; thriving

【郁热】 yùrè 〈形〉hot and suffocating; sultry; muggy: 天气～。It's hot and suffocating.

【郁血】 yùxuè 〈名〉[医学] stagnation of the blood; venous stasis

〖～溃疡〗 yùxuè kuìyáng 〈名〉[医学] stasis ulcer

〖～性血栓〗 yùxuèxìng xuèshuān 〈名〉[医学] hematostatic thrombus

【郁悒】 yùyì 〈形〉〈书〉depressed; dejected; sad; unhappy; melancholy

【郁郁】 yùyù 〈形〉〈书〉❶ elegant; refined: 文采～ displaying literary elegance ❷ strongly fragrant: 发出～芳香 send forth/exude strong fragrance ❸ (of grass and trees) lush; luxuriant ❹ gloomy; melancholy; depressed: ～不得意 be in the blues; look blue ‖ ～不乐 be depressed/melancholy/gloomy; be in dismay ‖ ～成疾 fall ill because of unhappiness ‖ ～而死 die of grief ‖ ～于心 bury one's sorrow in one's heart

〖～葱葱〗 yùyù-cōngcōng 〈熟〉(of grass and trees) be lush and green: ～的灌木和白色的海滩 lush green shrubs and white beaches ‖ 她一边走，一边眷恋地望着～的山丘。As she walked she gazed longingly on the hillocks clothed in a wild profusion of vegetation.

〖～寡欢〗 yùyù-guǎhuān 〈熟〉feel depressed; be low in spirits: 她生性～。She is melancholy by nature.

【郁蒸】 yùzhēng 〈形〉〈书〉hot and suffocating; sultry; muggy

【郁滞】 yùzhì 〈名〉stasis

〖～皮炎〗 yùzhì píyán 〈名〉[医学] stasis dermatitis

〖～缺氧〗 yùzhì quēyǎng 〈名〉[医学] stagnant anoxia

育 yù ❶ 〈动〉give birth to: ⇨～龄; 不～症; 生～ ❷ 〈动〉rear; raise; bring up: ～蚕 raise silkworms ‖ ～婴 feed and take care of babies ⇨～秧; 封山～林 ❸ 〈动〉educate: ⇨～才; 教书～人 ❹ 〈名〉education: 智/德/体～ intellectual/moral/physical education

【育才】 yùcái 〈动〉cultivate/educate people of ability; nurture talented persons; cultivate talent

【育雏】 yùchú 〈动〉raise young fowl; feed young birds

〖～器〗 yùchúqì 〈名〉brooder

【育儿袋】 yù'érdài 〈名〉[动物] brood pouch; marsupium

【育肥】 yùféi = 肥育 féiyù

【育亨宾】 yùhēngbīn 〈名〉[生化] yohimbine

【育林】 yùlín 〈动〉afforest; plant trees: ～保水 conserve water through afforestation ‖ 封山～ seal off mountains to cultivate trees

【育龄】 yùlíng 〈名〉childbearing age

〖～夫妇〗 yùlíng fūfù 〈名〉couple of childbearing age

〖～妇女〗 yùlíng fùnǚ 〈名〉fertile woman; woman of childbearing age: ～生育率 fertility

【育苗】 yùmiáo 〈动〉[农业] grow/raise seedlings: ～栽培 cultivation by setting seedlings

〖～室〗 yùmiáoshì 〈名〉phytotron

【育性】 yùxìng 〈名〉[农业] fertility

〖～恢复基因〗 yùxìng huīfù jīyīn 〈名〉[农业] fertility restoring gene

【育秧】 yùyāng 〈动〉cultivate/grow seedlings

【育养】 yùyǎng 〈动〉❶ bring up; rear: 把孤儿～成人 bring up the orphans ❷ breed; cultivate: ～家畜 raise livestock ‖ 温室～ hothouse/greenhouse cultivation

【育婴堂】 yùyīngtáng 〈名〉foundling hospital; orphanage

【育种】 yùzhǒng 〈动〉breed: 挑选最佳品种供～之用 choose the best species to breed from ‖ 混合～ do mass breeding ‖ 杂交～ do cross-breeding ‖ 作物～ crop breeding

〖～品种〗 yùzhǒng pǐnzhǒng 〈名〉released variety

〖～圃〗 yùzhǒngpǔ 〈名〉breeding plot

〖～站〗 yùzhǒngzhàn 〈名〉breeding station

昱 yù 〈书〉❶ 〈形〉bright: ～耀 shine brightly ❷ 〈动〉shine; illuminate

狱 yù 〈名〉❶ lawsuit (involving internment or imprisonment); (criminal) case: ⇨文字～; 冤～ ❷ gaol; prison; jail: 入～ be put in prison; be put behind bars; be imprisoned ‖ 下～ go to prison ‖ 死在～中 die in prison ‖ ～中的岁月 years in prison ⇨锒铛入～; 越～

【狱警】 yùjǐng 〈名〉prison warder; prison guard

【狱吏】 yùlì 〈名〉〈旧〉gaoler; jailer; warden; prison officer; prison governor

【狱室】 yùshì 〈名〉prison; prison cell; jailhouse

【狱卒】 yùzú 〈名〉〈旧〉turnkey; prison guard

彧 yù 〈形〉〈书〉over-flowing with literary talent

峪 yù 〈名〉valley; ravine

钰 yù 〈名〉〈书〉treasure

浴 yù 〈动〉take a bath; bathe: 洗太阳～ take sun baths ‖ 矿泉～ spa bathing ‖ 冷水～ cold bath ‖ 露天～ open-air bath ‖ 温水～ bathing with warm water; tepid bath ‖ 坐～ sit/hip bath ‖ 〈喻〉～着朝阳 be bathed in the morning sun ⇨桑拿～; 沙～

【浴场】 yùchǎng 〈名〉outdoor bathing place: 一个～ an outdoor bathing place ‖ 海滨～ bathing beach

〖～太阳伞〗 yùchǎng tàiyángsǎn 〈名〉beach umbrella

【浴池】 yùchí 〈名〉❶ common bathing pool: 铺瓷砖的～ tiled bathing pool ❷ public bathhouse

【浴垫】 yùdiàn 〈名〉bath mat
【浴缸】 yùgāng 〈名〉tub; bathtub: 把～里的水放光 drain a bath ‖ 放满一～水 fill the bathtub with water; draw/run a bath ‖ 清洗～ clean (out) the tub ‖ 请人安装～ have a bathtub put in ‖ 白搪瓷～ white enamel bath ‖ 瓷～ porcelain bath
【浴巾】 yùjīn 〈名〉bath towel: 一条～ a bath towel
〖～架〗 yùjīnjià 〈名〉bath towel holder
【浴帘】 yùlián 〈名〉shower curtain
【浴疗法】 yùliáofǎ 〈名〉[医学] balneotherapy
【浴疗学】 yùliáoxué 〈名〉balneology
【浴帽】 yùmào 〈名〉shower cap
【浴袍】 yùpáo 〈名〉bathrobe
【浴盆】 yùpén 〈名〉bath; bathtub
【浴室】 yùshì 〈名〉❶ bathroom; bath; shower room: ～布置 bathroom layout ‖ 公共～ bathhouse ❷ public bathhouse
〖～磅秤〗 yùshì bàngchèng 〈名〉bathroom scale
〖～挂钩〗 yùshì guàgōu 〈名〉bathroom hook
【浴水】 yùshuǐ 〈名〉bath; bath water: 放一盆～ draw/run (sb) a bath
【浴血】 yùxuè 〈形〉bathed in blood; bloody
〖～奋战〗 yùxuè-fènzhàn 〈熟〉fight a bloody battle; be at bay in a fierce battle: 连队在这十五个昼夜中，不是～就是急行军转移。In these fifteen days and nights the company either fought bloody battles or made rapid marches to shift position.
【浴盐】 yùyán 〈名〉bath salts
【浴液】 yùyè 〈名〉shower gel
【浴衣】 yùyī 〈名〉bathing gown; bathrobe: 一身/件～ a bathing gown/robe ‖ 毛巾布～ towel bathrobe
【浴油】 yùyóu 〈名〉bath oil
【浴皂】 yùzào 〈名〉bath soap
【浴足】 yùzú 〈动〉have one's feet bathed and massaged

预[1] yù ❶〈形〉prior: ⇨～科; ～兆 ❷〈副〉in advance; beforehand: 勿谓言之不～也。I hope you won't say I had not warned you in advance. ⇨～演; ～约; ～祝 ❸〈动〉take part in: ～闻政事 participate in political and administrative matters ⇨参～; 干～

预[2] yù ＝与 yù

【预案】 yù'àn 〈名〉reserve plan; prepared counter plan against an emergency
【预报】 yùbào 〈动〉forecast: ～地震 predict earthquakes ‖ ～台风 give notice of typhoons ‖ ～天气情况 forecast what the weather will be like; forecast the weather; give weather forecasts ‖ 更正～ rectify a forecast ‖ 提供～ furnish a forecast ‖ 相信～ trust a forecast ‖ 气象台～明天下雪。The weather station predicted snow for tomorrow. ‖ 我们已收到风暴即将来临的～。We have received the notice of storms approaching. ⇨气象～; 天气～
〖～海洋学〗 yùbào hǎiyángxué 〈名〉synoptic oceanography
〖～图〗 yùbàotú 〈名〉[气象] prognostic chart
【预曝光】 yùbàoguāng 〈名〉[摄影] pre-exposure
【预备】 yùbèi 〈动〉prepare; get ready; arrange in advance (for): ～饭 prepare a meal ‖ ～干某事 be prepared to do sth ‖ ～功课 prepare one's lessons; make preparations for one's lessons ‖ ～回家的路费 reserve money for a home-bound trip ‖ ～性会谈 preparatory talks ‖ ～性谈判 preliminary negotiation ‖ 饭快～好了。Supper is about ready. ‖ 各就各位！～一跑！Get ready! Get set! Go! ‖ 我们～在这儿呆两星期。We anticipate spending two weeks here.
〖～程序〗 yùbèi chéngxù 〈名〉[法律] preparatory procedure
〖～党员〗 yùbèi dǎngyuán 〈名〉probationary Party member
〖～会议〗 yùbèi huìyì 〈名〉preparatory meeting/conference: 签约前开的～ meetings preparatory to signing the contract
〖～金〗 yùbèijīn 〈名〉reserve funds
〖～期〗 yùbèiqī 〈名〉probationary period: ～为一年。The probational period is one year.
〖～行为〗 yùbèi xíngwéi 〈名〉[法律] preliminaries; preparatory act
〖～性〗 yùbèixìng 〈形〉[法律] preparatory: ～犯罪 preparatory crime ‖ ～会谈 preparatory talks ‖ ～谈判 preliminary negotiation
〖～役〗 yùbèiyì 〈名〉[军事] reserve duty/sevice: 服～ be in/on the reserve ‖ ～部队 reserve troops ‖ ～登记 reserve service registration ‖ ～军官 reserve military officer ‖ ～军人 reserve military personnel ‖ ～士兵 soldier in the reserve; reservist
【预卜】 yùbǔ 〈动〉foretell; foresee; predict; prophesy: ～吉凶 predict good or bad fortune ‖ ～命运 prophesy fate ‖ ～未来 foretell the future ‖ 比赛胜负难以～。The outcome of the match is hard to foretell.
【预测】 yùcè 〈动〉calculate; forecast; predict; make a forecast/projection: ～日蚀/月蚀 calculate an eclipse of the sun/moon ‖ ～台风 forewarn a typhoon ‖ ～天气 forecast the weather (for) ‖ ～未来 predict/forecast the future ‖ 无法～ be unpredictable ‖ 证实～ support/prove the prognosis ‖ 悲观的～ dark/pessimistic predictions (about) ‖ 价格～ price projection ‖ 长期～ long-term forecast ‖ 利润/经济/商情～ profit/economic/business forecast ‖ 市场～ market predicitions/forecasting ‖ 该公司～可销售 3,000 架飞机。The company has projected sales of 3,000 aircraft. ‖ 我们必须更准确地～公司的就业需要。We need to project the company's employment needs better. ‖ 我们必须～她下一步的行动。We must try to predict what she will do next. ‖ 专家～股票行情将有上升趋势。Experts have forecast an upturn in stock prices.
〖～波通信〗 yùcèbō tōngxìn 〈名〉[通信] predicted-wave signaling
〖～矿藏量〗 yùcè kuàngcángliàng 〈名〉ore expectant
〖～值〗 yùcèzhí 〈名〉predictive value (PV)
【预产期】 yùchǎnqī 〈名〉expected date of childbirth; expected date of confinement (EDC): 婴儿超过～两周。The baby is two weeks overdue.
【预成型】 yùchéngxíng 〈名〉[冶金] preforming
【预处理】 yùchǔlǐ ❶〈名〉[摄影] anticipation ❷〈动〉pretreat
【预触发器】 yùchùfāqì 〈名〉[电子] pretrigger
【预订】 yùdìng 〈动〉subscribe (to); book; order; reserve; place an order; make an advance reservation: ～房间/卧铺 reserve a room/couchette ‖ ～机票 make flight reservations; book an airline ticket ‖ ～两张票 reserve two tickets (for) ‖ ～生日蛋糕 place an order of a birthday cake ‖ ～晚餐 make a diner reservation ‖ ～音乐会的座位 reserve a concert seat ‖ ～杂志 subscribe to a magazine ‖ ～桌位 reserve a table ‖ 取消～ cancel a reservation ‖ 确认～ confirm a reservation/booking ‖ 电话～ telephone booking ‖ 团体～ group booking/reservation ‖ 那本书的第一版在出版前就被～一空。The first edition of the book was swallowed up before publication. ‖ 旅馆都已超员～。The hotels are overbooked. ‖ 那辆红色法拉利跑车已经有人～了。That red Ferrari sports car has been spoken for.
〖～表〗 yùdìngbiǎo 〈名〉reservation form; booking form
【预定】 yùdìng 〈动〉schedule; predetermine; fix in advance: 按～计划进行 go according to schedule; go as planned; follow a predetermined plan ‖ 工程～明年完工。The project is scheduled to be finished next year.
〖～标器〗 yùdìng biāoqì 〈名〉[电子] prescaler
〖～程序〗 yùdìng chéngxù 〈名〉preset program
〖～地点〗 yùdìng dìdiǎn 〈名〉predetermined area
〖～继承人〗 yùdìng jìchéngrén 〈名〉heir presumptive
〖～日期〗 yùdìng rìqī 〈名〉target date; deadline: 我们按～完工。We finished the work on schedule.
〖～时间〗 yùdìng shíjiān 〈名〉fixed time: 比～晚 be behind schedule
〖～位置〗 yùdìng wèizhi 〈名〉predetermined location
〖～造价〗 yùdìng zàojià 〈名〉projected cost
【预读头】 yùdútóu 〈名〉[计算机] preread head
【预断】 yùduàn 〈动〉prejudge; predetermine; decide in advance
【预防】 yùfáng 〈动〉guard against; prevent; take precautions against: ～传染病 keep off/prevent/check the spread of infectious diseases; guard against infection ‖ ～火灾 take precautions against fire hazards ‖ ～疾病 ward off disease; guard against disease ‖ ～扒手 beware of pickpockets ‖ ～事故 prevent accidents ‖ 实行～ effect/exercise prevention ‖ 提倡～ advocate prevention ‖ ～为主，防治结合 putting prevention first and combining prevention and control ‖ 注射～天花的疫苗 have an injection against smallpox ‖ ～的方法 preventive measure ‖ 我上船前吞了两片晕船药以～不适。I had taken two seasickness tablets as a precaution before boarding.
〖～措施〗 yùfáng cuòshī 〈名〉precautionary/preventive/prophylactic measures: 采取～ take precautions ‖ 实行～ exercise precautions ‖ 未采取～ take no safeguards ‖ 周密的～ elaborate pre-

cautions ‖ 卫生～ sanitary precautions

〖～犯罪〗 yùfáng fànzuì 〈动〉anticrime

〖～剂量〗 yùfáng jìliàng 〈名〉[医学] prophylactic dose

〖～接种〗 yùfáng jiēzhòng 〈名〉preventive /prophylactic vaccination; preventive/prophylactic inoculation: 给婴儿接种预防肺结核的疫苗 vaccinate the baby against tuberculosis

〖～免疫接种〗 yùfáng miǎnyì jiēzhòng 〈名〉prophylactic immunization

〖～性保养〗 yùfángxìng bǎoyǎng 〈名〉[工程] preventive maintenance

〖～性消毒〗 yùfángxìng xiāodú 〈名〉prophylactic disinfection

〖～药〗 yùfángyào 〈名〉prophylactic

〖～医学〗 yùfáng yīxué 〈名〉preventive medicine

〖～针〗 yùfángzhēn 〈名〉inoculation: 打～ inoculate sb with a vaccine; be inoculated ‖ 给狗注射狂犬病～ give the dog a rabies shot ‖ 给某人注射感冒～ give sb a flu jab ‖ 护士给他注射了伤寒～。The nurse gave him injection against/for typhoid.

〖～注射〗 yùfáng zhùshè 〈名〉preventive injection

【预付】 yùfù 〈动〉pay in advance: ～两周房租 pay the rent two weeks in advance ‖ ～现金 cash in advance ‖ ～运费 prepay the freight charges ‖ ～租金 pay the rent in advance ‖ 得到～版税 be given an advance on royalties ‖ ～一个月的工资 give an advance of a month's pay

〖～费用〗 yùfù fèiyòng 〈名〉advanced charges; charges prepaid; prepaid expense

〖～工程价款〗 yùfù gōngchéng jiàkuǎn 〈名〉advance to contractor

〖～工料款〗 yùfù gōngliàokuǎn 〈名〉advances for work in process and construction materials

〖～关税〗 yùfù guānshuì 〈名〉duty forward

〖～广告费〗 yùfù guǎnggàofèi 〈名〉prepaid advertising expenses

〖～合约定金〗 yùfù héyuē dìngjīn 〈名〉advance payment on a contract

〖～汇款〗 yùfù huìkuǎn 〈名〉advance remittance

〖～款〗 yùfùkuǎn 〈名〉advance/advanced payment/charge

〖～押金〗 yùfù yājīn 〈名〉advance/advanced deposit

〖～资本〗 yùfù zīběn 〈名〉advance/advanced capital

〖～租金〗 yùfù zūjīn 〈名〉advance rental; rent prepayment

【预感】 yùgǎn ❶〈动〉have a premonition; have forebodings; forebode: ～到危险/灾难临头 have a premonition of danger/disaster ‖ 他～到要发生事故。He had a presentiment that an accident would happen. / He had a foreboding that there would be an accident. ❷〈名〉premonition; presentiment; foreboding: 打消～ dispel a foreboding ‖ 对于灾祸毫无～ have no foreboding of the catastrophe ‖ 不祥的～ ominous presentiment ‖ 她心中有一种危险/死亡/灾祸的～。There was a presentiment of danger/death/disaster within her.

【预告】 yùgào ❶〈动〉announce/notify in advance; herald in advance notice: ～节目 announce programmes ‖ ～新世纪的来临 herald the arrival of a new era/century ‖ ～汛期 give notice of the flood season ❷〈名〉advance notice/announcement: 新书～ publication notice; notice on forthcoming books ‖ 电视节目～ announcement of TV programmes; previews of TV shows; programme guide

【预购】 yùgòu 〈动〉purchase in advance; place an order in advance: ～返程火车票 buy a return train ticket in advance

〖～合同〗 yùgòu hétong 〈名〉forward purchasing contract

【预估】 yùgū 〈动〉predict; estimate; project; anticipate: ～地面速度 predicted ground speed

【预后】 yùhòu 〈名〉[医学] prognosis

〖～不良〗 yùhòu bùliáng 〈名〉unfavourable prognosis; prognosis mala

【预会】 yùhuì = 与会 yùhuì

【预激综合征】 yùjī zōnghézhēng 〈名〉[医学] pre-excitation syndrome

【预计】 yùjì 〈动〉estimate; anticipate; reckon; calculate in advance: ～有一个好收成 predict a good harvest ‖ ～的产量 estimated output ‖ 经济学家们～通货膨胀率将会上升。The economists predicted an increase in the rate of inflation. ‖ 他～到3月份可以完成这一工作。He expected to finish the work by March. ‖ 他们～天会下雨，因而把窗都关上了。They closed the windows in expectation of rain.

〖～目标〗 yùjì mùbiāo 〈名〉[军事] scheduled target

【预加负荷】 yùjiā fùhè 〈名〉[工程] preloading

【预加工】 yùjiāgōng 〈名〉preprocess

【预见】 yùjiàn ❶〈动〉predict; foresee; anticipate: ～困难/后果/麻烦 foresee the difficulties/consequences/troubles ‖ ～未来 predict the future ‖ 未～到的情况/发展 unforeseen circumstances/developments ‖ 他～到物价会下跌。He foresaw that prices would drop. ‖ 我～到前面有很多困难。I see many difficulties ahead. ❷〈名〉foresight; forethought; perspicacity; prevision: 科学的～ scientific prediction ‖ 英明的～ brilliant foresight

〖～性〗 yùjiànxìng 〈名〉foresight; far-sightedness; predictability

【预矫正】 yùjiǎozhèng 〈名〉[通信] pre-distortion

〖～网络〗 yùjiǎozhèng wǎngluò 〈名〉pre-distorting network

【预解方程】 yùjiě fāngchéng 〈名〉[数学] resolvent equation

【预解集】 yùjiějí 〈名〉[数学] resolvent set

【预警】 yùjǐng 〈动〉give early warning: ～雷达/飞机/系统 early-warning radar/plane/system

〖～机〗 yùjǐngjī 〈名〉early warning aircraft

【预聚物】 yùjùwù 〈名〉[化学] prepolymer

〖～模塑〗 yùjùwù mósù 〈名〉[工程] prepolymer moulding

【预考】 yùkǎo 〈名〉preparatory test

【预科】 yùkē 〈名〉preparatory school; prep school: 上～ go to preparatory school

〖～班〗 yùkēbān 〈名〉preparatory course

【预亏】 yùkuī 〈名〉estimated loss

【预冷器】 yùlěngqì 〈名〉[机械] precooler

【预料】 yùliào ❶〈动〉expect; predict; anticipate: ～到危害 anticipate harm ‖ 难～ hard to tell; impossible to foresee; be/lie in the lap of the gods ‖ 如所～ as expected ‖ ～的价格 anticipated price ‖ 事情没有我原先～的那么糟。It's not so bad as I expected. ‖ 这不是我所～到的。This result wasn't anything that I had foreseen. ❷〈名〉expectation; prediction: 超出～ exceed/surpass one's expectations ‖ 出乎～ be beyond all expectations ‖ 难以～的结果 unpredictable result ‖ 他的成功是～之中的事。His success was matter-of-course. ‖ 我们的～成为现实。Our expectations materialized.

【预留】 yùliú 〈动〉reserve; retain; earmark; put aside; set aside: ～客房 reserve a room

【预滤器】 yùlǜqì 〈名〉[工程] prefilter

【预谋】 yùmóu 〈动〉premeditate; plan beforehand; scheme; plot: ～反叛 conceive a revolt ‖ ～杀人/造反 plan a murder/rebellion; premeditate a murder/rebellion ‖ ～的犯罪 calculated crime; crime forethought ‖ 非～的攻击 unpremeditated attack ‖ 并非～的事 something unpremeditated ‖ 共同的～ conspiracy ‖ 有～的杀人 premeditated murder

【预期】 yùqī 〈动〉expect; anticipate; predict: 收到～的效果 get an expected result; get the intended effect ‖ 与～的相反 be contrary to all expectations ‖ ～利润 expected profit ‖ ～耐用年限 expected life ‖ ～运费 anticipated freight charge ‖ 收成达到了～的产量。The crop fulfilled expectations.

〖～成就〗 yùqī chéngjiù 〈名〉desired performance

〖～收益〗 yùqī shōuyì 〈名〉expected earning; prospective return

〖～寿命〗 yùqī shòumìng 〈名〉expectation of life; life expectancy

【预切刀】 yùqiēdāo 〈名〉[机械] stocking cutter

【预清洗】 yùqīngxǐ 〈名〉[摄影] prerinse

【预燃室】 yùránshì 〈名〉[工程] antechamber (of combustion)

【预热】 yùrè 〈动〉preheat; warm up: ～发动机 warm up the engine

〖～电流〗 yùrè diànliú 〈名〉[冶金] preheat current

〖～辊〗 yùrègǔn 〈名〉[工程] preheat roll

〖～荧光灯〗 yùrè yíngguāngdēng 〈名〉[电子] preheat fluorescent lamp

【预赛】 yùsài 〈名〉[体育] trial match; preliminary heat; preliminary contest; preliminary: 参加～ enter a preliminary contest ‖ 在～中被淘汰 be eliminated from the preliminary contest ‖ 男子游泳～ preliminaries of men's swimming ‖ 我队在几轮～中就被打败了。Our team got beaten in the preliminary rounds of the competition.

【预闪】 yùshǎn 〈名〉[摄影] preflashing

【预审】 yùshěn 〈名〉antecedent trial; preliminary hearing; pretrial hearing: 举行～ hold a preliminary hearing ‖ ～笔录 written

preparatory investigation record ‖ ～程序 inquisitional procedure
〖～法官〗 yùshěn fǎguān 〈名〉 examining justice; investigating magistrate
〖～科〗 yùshěnkē 〈名〉 preliminary hearing section
〖～庭〗 yùshěntíng 〈名〉 preliminary hearing court
〖～员〗 yùshěnyuán 〈名〉 preliminary interrogator; preliminary hearing official; preliminary judge
【预示】 yùshì 〈动〉 betoken; forebode; indicate; presage; herald: ～丰收 be prognostic of a bumper harvest ‖ ～麻烦/灾祸 presage catastrophes/troubles; be ominous of troubles/catastrophes ‖ ～前途光明 give promise for the future ‖ 清澈的天空～着天气晴朗。A lucid sky portended a fine day. ‖ 响雷～有阵雨。Thunder often indicates showers. ‖ 云～有可能下雨。The clouds give promise of rain.
【预收】 yùshōu 〈动〉 collect money in advance: ～定金 collect a deposit
【预售】 yùshòu ❶〈动〉 pre-sell ❷〈名〉 advance sale
【预算】 yùsuàn 〈名〉 budget: 把～削减一半 hack/trim the budget by half ‖ 编制～ budget (for) ‖ 超出～ overrun a budget ‖ 呈报～ submit a budget ‖ 减少～ cut down/reduce/decrease the budget ‖ 平衡～ balance the budget ‖ 审查～ audit the budget ‖ 提出～ submit/introduce the budget ‖ 修订～ revise the budget ‖ 增加～ add to the budget ‖ 正式批准～ give formal/official approval to a budget ‖ 制定～ draw up/prepare a budget ‖ 超～开支 exceed a budget ‖ 坚持按～开支 adhere to/keep/remain within a budget ‖ ～成本/节余/提案 budget cost/surplus/proposal ‖ ～年度 budget year ‖ ～内拨款 budgetary allocation/provision/appropriation ‖ 纳入～的教育费用 funds budgeted for education ‖ 财政/广告/科研 ～ fiscal/advertising/research budget ‖ ～的款子 funds budgeted ‖ 分批～ batch budgeting ‖ 广告～ advertising budget ‖ 国防～ defense budget ‖ 国家～ state/national budget ‖ 家庭收支～ family budget ‖ 科研～research budget ‖ 年度～ annual budget ‖ 下一年度的～ budget for the next year
〖～案〗 yùsuàn'àn 〈名〉 budget: 否决～ disallow/veto a budget
〖～草案〗 yùsuàn cǎo'àn 〈名〉 draft budget; drafted budget; budget draft
〖～赤字〗 yùsuàn chìzì 〈名〉 budget/budgetary deficit; budget gap: 出现～ result in a budget deficit ‖ ～引起的通货膨胀 inflation caused by budgetary deficit
〖～平衡〗 yùsuàn pínghéng 〈名〉 balance of the budget: 维持～ balance the budget
〖～收入〗 yùsuàn shōurù 〈名〉 budgetary receipt
〖～书〗 yùsuànshū 〈名〉 budget statement
〖～调剂〗 yùsuàn tiáojì 〈名〉 virement
〖～外〗 yùsuànwài 〈形〉 extra-budgetary; off-budget: ～收入 extra budgetary revenue ‖ ～资金/投资 extra-budgetary funds/investment ‖ ～支出 off-budget expenditure
〖～限额〗 yùsuàn xiàn'é 〈名〉 budget ceiling
〖～盈余〗 yùsuàn yíngyú 〈名〉 budget surplus
〖～支出〗 yùsuàn zhīchū 〈名〉 budgetary outlay
〖～追加〗 yùsuàn zhuījiā 〈名〉 budget amendment
〖～咨文〗 yùsuàn zīwén 〈名〉 budget message
〖～资金〗 yùsuàn zījīn 〈名〉 budgetary funds
〖～总收入〗 yùsuàn zǒngshōurù 〈名〉 total budgetary revenue
【预缩】 yùsuō 〈形〉[纺织] preshrunk
【预同步】 yùtóngbù 〈名〉[摄影] presynchronization
【预涂层】 yùtúcéng 〈名〉[工程] precoating
【预闻】 yùwén ＝ 与闻 yùwén
【预习】 yùxí 〈动〉 (of students) prepare lessons before class; preview (lessons)
【预先】 yùxiān 〈副〉 in advance; beforehand; by anticipation: ～并不知道 have no advance knowledge (of/about); have no prior knowledge (of) ‖ ～付款 pay in advance ‖ ～核定产品的成本 predetermine the cost of producing an article ‖ ～警告 forewarn ‖ ～声明 state explicitly beforehand ‖ ～通知 notify in advance ‖ ～装好的软件程序 preinstalled software ‖ 你们的时间也是～排满了吗? Are you also completely booked? ‖ 她把决定～告诉了报社。She informed the newspaper of her decision in advance.
〖～包装〗 yùxiān bāozhuāng 〈动〉 prepack; prepackage: ～新鲜水果 prepacked fresh fruit
〖～编制程序〗 yùxiān biānzhì chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] preprogramming
〖～存储〗 yùxiān cúnchǔ 〈名〉[计算机] prestoring
〖～付款〗 yùxiān fùkuǎn 〈名〉 anticipated payment
〖～核准〗 yùxiān hézhǔn 〈名〉 prior approval
〖～计算曲线〗 yùxiān jìsuàn qūxiàn 〈名〉[航空] precomputed curve
〖～加压〗 yùxiān jiāyā 〈名〉[冶金] precharging
〖～通知〗 yùxiān tōngzhī 〈名〉 advance/previous notice; warning
【预想】 yùxiǎng 〈动〉 anticipate; expect; prefigure; preconceive: ～未来 prefigure the future ‖ 符合～ satisfy sb's preconceptions of sth ‖ 这比～的要复杂得多。It is more complicated than first thought.
【预行】 yùxíng 〈动〉 carry out ahead of schedule: ～警报 give early warning
〖～生产〗 yùxíng shēngchǎn 〈名〉 preproduction
【预选】 yùxuǎn 〈名〉 preliminary election; primary election
〖～器〗 yùxuǎnqì 〈名〉[电子] preselector
〖～赛〗 yùxuǎnsài 〈名〉[体育] qualifying round/heat; qualifier: 世界杯～ World Cup qualifier
【预压时间】 yùyā shíjiān 〈名〉[冶金] squeeze time
【预言】 yùyán ❶〈动〉 prophesy; predict; foretell; make a prophecy: ～未来 foretell the future ‖ 大胆地～ boldly predict ‖ 他～这孩子前程似锦。He predicted a brilliant future for the child. ‖ 我曾～他会成功。I predicted that he would succeed. ❷〈名〉 prophecy; prediction: 证实～ sustain a prophecy; verify a prediction ‖ 做出～ make a prediction ‖ ～应验了。The prophecy was fulfilled. / The prophecy came true. / The prophecy turned out to be true. ‖ 我不想对此事做出～。I am not going to make a prediction about this.
【预研】 yùyán 〈名〉 advance research
【预演】 yùyǎn 〈动〉 (of movie/performance) preview: ～一出戏 give the play a try-out; rehearse a play ‖ ～新电影 preview a new film ‖ 公开～ public rehearsal ‖ 电视节目～ TV programme preview
【预赢】 yùyíng 〈名〉 estimated earnings
【预应力】 yùyìnglì 〈名〉[物理] prestressing force; prestressing; pretensioning
〖～混凝土〗 yùyìnglì hùnníngtǔ 〈名〉[材料] prestressed concrete
【预映】 yùyìng 〈动〉 be in preview
【预蛹】 yùyǒng 〈名〉[动物] prepupa
【预约】 yùyuē 〈动〉 make an appointment: ～会客 see visitors by appointment ‖ ～看病 have an appointment with one's doctor ‖ ～面试 fix a time for an interview ‖ 未经～而求见 seek a meeting without an appointment ‖ 取消～ withdraw from an engagement (with); cancel an appointment ‖ 他将按～与你见面。He will see you by appointment.
【预增】 yùzēng 〈名〉 estimated profit increase
【预展】 yùzhǎn 〈动〉 give a preview of an exhibition
【预兆】 yùzhào ❶〈名〉 omen; presage; premonition; warning; harbinger; bodement: 感到一种不祥的～ feel an awful premonition ‖ 把…看成不祥的～ take sth as a bad omen ‖ 火山爆发的～ signs of imminent volcanic eruptions ‖ 吉祥的～ auspicious omen ‖ 胜利的～ omen of victory; harbinger of victory ‖ 打喷嚏往往是感冒的～。Sneezing is often an omen of one's getting a cold. ‖ 乌云是下雨的～。Dark clouds foreshadow rain. ❷〈动〉 be an omen; bode indicate: 瑞雪～来年丰收。A timely snow promises a good harvest. / A snow year, a rich year.
【预支】 yùzhī 〈动〉 pay/draw/receive in advance; sub; draw on the future: ～工资 sub one's pay ‖ ～薪金 prepay salary ‖ 给某人～500元 advance sb 500 *yuan* ‖ 请求～薪水 ask for an advance on one's salary ‖ 他大部分的周薪已经～了。He had already subbed most of his week's wages.
〖～款〗 yùzhīkuǎn 〈名〉 advance; advance account; advanced payment; cash advance; withdrawal in advance
【预知】 yùzhī ❶〈动〉 predict; foressee; foreknow: 有些动物有～地震的本能。Some animals have an instinctive prescience of earthquakes. ❷〈名〉[心理] precognition
【预制】 yùzhì 〈动〉 prefabricate; precast
〖～板〗 yùzhìbǎn 〈名〉 precast slab
〖～房屋〗 yùzhì fángwū 〈名〉prefabricated house; prefab
〖～破片〗 yùzhì pòpiàn 〈名〉[军事] controlled/fireformed fragment
〖～铸模〗 yùzhì zhùmú 〈名〉 prefabricated mould
【预置】 yùzhì 〈动〉[计算机] preset; initialize

〖～型光圈〗 yùzhìxíng guāngquān 〈名〉[摄影] preset iris
【预祝】 yùzhù 〈动〉congratulate beforehand; wish: ～成功 wish (sb) success

域 yù 〈名〉❶ territory; region; realm; sphere; domain: ⇨领～; 音～ ❷[数学] field: ～的扩张 extension of a field
【域论】 yùlùn 〈名〉[数学] field theory
【域名】 yùmíng 〈名〉domain name: 发布～ issue a domain name ‖ 共用～ share a domain name ‖ 关闭～ shut down a domain name ‖ 抢注～ cybersquatting; hoard a domain name; take off a domain name ‖ 申请～ apply for a domain name ‖ 拥有～ keep/hold a domain name ‖ 注册～ register a domain name ‖ 现有～ existing domain name ‖ 解决互联网～争端 solve/settle Internet domain-name disputes ‖ ～是一种有限资源。Domain names are a limited resource.
【域外】 yùwài 〈形〉extraterritorial; outside the country: ～保护/罪行 extraterritorial protection/crime ‖ 用户～漫游附加费 surcharges for roaming outside a subscriber's home area
〖～庇护权〗 yùwài bìhùquán 〈名〉[法律] extraterritorial asylum
〖～刑事管辖权〗 yùwài xíngshì guǎnxiáquán 〈名〉[法律] extraterritorial criminal jurisdiction
【域中】 yùzhōng 〈名〉*inside the country*

堉 yù 〈名〉〈书〉fertile land

菀 yù 〈形〉〈书〉exuberant; luxuriant
⇨wǎn

欲 yù ❶〈动〉want; hope; wish; desire: 极～干某事 be bursting to do sth ‖ 将～取之，必先与之。Give in order to take. / You have to make a sacrifice to get what you want. ‖ ～进不能，～退不得。Be unable either to advance or to retreat. ‖ ～穷千里目，更上一层楼。You can enjoy a view of farther things by climbing to a greater height. ‖ ～求和平，必先备战。The best way to maintain peace is by being fully prepared for war. ‖ ～使人不知，除非己莫为。What is done by night appears by day. / The only way to keep people from knowing something is not to do it. ‖ ～知详情，请函询。For details, please inquire in writing. ‖ ～知后事如何，且听下回分解。If you want to know what happened next, then listen to the explanation in the next chapter. ⇨～擒故纵; 畅所～言 ❷〈名〉desire; longing; wish: ⇨禁～; 食～ ❸〈动〉〈书〉need; require; demand: 胆～大而心～细 be at once bold and careful ❹〈副〉about to; just going to; on the point of: 山雨～来风满楼。*The rising wind in the mountains foretells the* coming storm. ⇨摇摇～坠
【欲罢不能】 yùbà-bùnéng 〈熟〉be unable to stop even though one wants to; continue perforce; cannot refrain from going on: 我们现在已经～，只有继续干到底了。We have passed the point of no-return. ‖ 她一开口，便滔滔不绝，似乎～了。Once she begins to talk she keeps up a constant flow of words as if she cannot help going on and on. ‖ 这本书读起来令人～。The book is compulsive and you can't help going on reading.
【欲盖弥彰】 yùgài-mízhāng 〈熟〉the harder one tries to conceal a thing, the more conspicuous it becomes; the more one tries to cover up a *misdeed the more naked it becomes.*
【欲壑难填】 yùhè-nántián 〈熟〉greed is a valley that can never be filled; avarice knows no bounds: 我们的银钱有限，他们的～。Our money is too limited to satisfy their insatiable greed; it is like a bottomless ditch that can never be filled up.
【欲火】 yùhuǒ 〈名〉fire of lust; lewd desire: ～焚心 be burning with lewd desire ‖ ～中烧 be inflamed with lust; aflame with sexual desire
【欲加之罪，何患无辞】 yù jiā zhī zuì, hé huàn wú cí 〈熟〉if you are out to condemn sb, you can always trump up a charge; he who has a mind to beat his dog will easily find his stick; give a dog a bad name and hang him; *if you want a pretence to whip a* dog, say that he ate up the frying-pan
【欲念】 yùniàn 〈名〉desire; lust; wish: 世俗的～ worldly preoccupations
【欲擒故纵】 yùqín-gùzòng 〈熟〉loosen reins the better to tighten them; leave sb enough freedom of movement the better to capture him; allow sb some latitude first to gain a tighter hold on him afterwards; give sb rope enough to hang himself; play cat and mouse with sb
【欲取姑与】 yùqǔ-gūyǔ 〈熟〉give in order to take; make concessions for the sake of future gains
【欲速则不达】 yù sù zé bù dá 〈熟〉more haste, less speed; haste makes waste; haste brings no success
【欲望】 yùwàng 〈名〉desire; wish; longing; lust: 产生/引起/激起～ create/arouse/whet a desire ‖ 节制～ limit one's desire ‖ 满足～ satisfy/accomplish one's desire ‖ 受～的驱使 be driven by desire ‖ 心怀复仇的～ nurse a desire for revenge ‖ 压抑～ suppress/stifle a desire ‖ 压制～ subdue one's hunger (for) ‖ 抑制～ *curb one's desire* ‖ 引起～ *raise/arouse one's desire* ‖ 增强～ intensify one's desire ‖ 获胜/发财的～ appetency for victory/riches ‖ 急切的～ anxious desire ‖ 强烈的～ fervent/intense/keen/strong desire ‖ 求知的～ craving/thirst for knowledge; desire to acquire knowledge
【欲言又止】 yùyányòuzhǐ 〈熟〉start to speak, then falter; hold back words which spring to one's lips: 他的目光使我～。His look froze the words on my lips.
【欲知心腹事，单听口中言】 yù zhīxīnfùshì, dān tīng kǒuzhōngyán 〈熟〉listen to a man's words if you wish to know his mind

阈 yù 〈名〉❶〈书〉*threshold; doorsill; limen*: 门～ threshold ❷〈书〉boundary; limits: 视～ visual range ❸[物理] threshold: ～电流 threshold current
【阈刺激】 yùcìjī 〈名〉threshold stimulus
【阈剂量】 yùjìliàng 〈名〉threshold dose; threshold dosage
【阈流速】 yùliúsù 〈名〉[工程] threshold speed
【阈能】 yùnéng 〈名〉[核物理] threshold energy
【阈频】 yùpín 〈名〉[电子] threshold frequency
【阈探测器】 yùtàncèqì 〈名〉[核物理] threshold detector
【阈照度】 yùzhàodù 〈名〉[光学] threshold illuminance; flux density threshold
【阈值】 yùzhí 〈名〉[物理] *threshold value*
〖～反衬〗 yùzhí fǎnchèn 〈名〉[光学] threshold contrast; liminal contrast
〖～开关〗 yùzhí kāiguān 〈名〉[电子] threshold switch

谕 yù ❶〈动〉〈书〉(of superiors or elders) instruct; tell; order; decree; enjoin: ⇨～告 ❷〈名〉〈旧〉instructions; edict; decree; command: 面～ give orders personally ‖ 上～ emperor's order ⇨手～
【谕告】 yùgào 〈动〉〈书〉(of superiors or elders) give explicit instructions/directions; tell
【谕令】 yùlìng 〈名〉〈书〉order; instruction; decree; directive
【谕示】 yùshì 〈动〉〈书〉(of seniors or elders) instruct
【谕旨】 yùzhǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉imperial edict/decree

遇 yù ❶〈动〉meet; encounter; see; come across; run across/into: ～上交通堵塞 be caught in a traffic jam ‖ ～到暴风雨 be caught in a storm ‖ 他们的目光相～。Their glances met. ‖ 我们在车站相～。We met at the station. ⇨～难; 不期而～ ❷〈动〉treat; receive: ⇨待～; 冷～; 礼～ ❸〈名〉chance; opportunity: ⇨机～; 际～
【遇刺】 yùcì 〈动〉be attacked by an assassin: ～身亡 be assassi*nated*
【遇到】 yùdào 〈动〉run into; meet with; encounter; come across: ～挫折 meet with setbacks ‖ ～倒霉事 have ill luck; fall on evil days ‖ ～恶劣天气 meet with bad weather ‖ ～激烈竞争 run up against strong competition ‖ ～困难 encounter (with) difficulties; run into difficulties; meet difficulties ‖ ～麻烦 get/run into trouble ‖ ～埋伏 run into an ambush ‖ ～朋友 come upon a friend; run into a friend; meet a friend ‖ ～危险 meet with danger; be faced with danger ‖ ～意外事故 meet with an accident ‖ ～障碍 come across/meet with an obstacle; encounter an obstacle ‖ ～阻力 come up against opposition (to) ‖ 未～什么抵抗 run up *against little resistance* ‖ 其他受训者也～过类似的问题。Other trainees have experienced similar problems.
【遇害】 yùhài 〈动〉be murdered/killed 他上周不幸～。*He was* murdered last week.
【遇合】 yùhé 〈动〉❶ meet and hit it off (with each other) ❷ meet; come across; be destined to meet each other
【遇见】 yùjiàn 〈动〉meet; come across; encounter: ～一位老校友 meet an old school friend ‖ 他在图书馆～了以前的同桌。He ran

up against his former deskmate in the library.

【遇救】 yùjiù 〈动〉be rescued; be saved; meet with rescue: ～脱险 be rescued out of danger ‖ 昨天一名溺水儿童～。A drowning child was rescued yesterday.

【遇难】 yùnàn 〈动〉❶ be persecuted to death; die in an accident/disaster/catastrophe: ～身亡 be killed in a calamity ‖ 险些儿～ escape by a hair's breadth ‖ ～船员 shipwrecked sailors ‖ ～的轮船 stricken ship ‖ ～者 victims of an accident ‖ 机上 110 人全部～。One hundred and ten people aboard the plane all perished. ‖ 他在飞机失事中～。He died in a plane crash. ❷ face danger; meet with danger: ～矿工 trapped miners

〖～呈祥〗 yùnàn-chéngxiáng 〈熟〉all his misfortunes will turn into strokes of good luck; bad luck will turn into good; change misfortune into good fortune; escape danger

【遇人不淑】 yùrén-bùshū 〈熟〉be married to a villainous husband; have a scoundrel as husband

【遇事】 yùshì 〈动〉meet with an unforeseen event; when anything crops/comes up: ～不慌 keep calm whatever happens; be unruffled whatever happens ‖ ～和群众商量 consult with the masses when problems arise ‖ ～横加干涉 have an oar in every man's boat ‖ ～要沉着。Keep calm when problems crops up.

〖～生风〗 yùshì-shēngfēng 〈熟〉make mischief at every turn of events; foment discord whenever possible; stir up trouble at every opportunity

【遇险】 yùxiǎn 〈动〉run into danger/distress; meet with a mishap; be in danger: 营救～船只/飞机 go to the rescue of a ship/an aircraft in distress ‖ 这艘船在海上～。The ship was wrecked at sea.

〖～频率〗 yùxiǎn pínlǜ 〈名〉[通信] distress frequency

〖～信号〗 yùxiǎn xìnhào 〈名〉distress signal; SOS; Mayday call: 发出～ send out a distress signal ‖ 挂起～ put up a distress signal

【遇雨】 yùyǔ 〈动〉be caught in the rain: ～顺延。In case of rain it will be postponed till the first fine day.

【遇阻】 yùzǔ 〈动〉encounter obstacles; be impeded

喻

yù 〈动〉❶ explain; make clear; inform: 君子～于义,小人～于利。A man of moral integrity cares more about justice than his own interest, only base men act solely for their personal gain. ⇨～之以理;不可理～ ❷ understand; know: ⇨不言而～;家～户晓 ❸ draw an analogy: 人生常被～为一场戏。Life often is compared to a drama. ⇨比～

【喻世】 yùshì 〈动〉exhort the people; admonish the masses

【喻义】 yùyì 〈名〉metaphorical meaning; figurative meaning

【喻之以理】 yùzhīyǐlǐ 〈熟〉reason/expostulate with sb; try to make sb see reason; remonstrate with reason

御[1]

yù ❶〈动〉〈书〉drive (a carriage): ～者 carriage driver ⇨驾～ ❷〈动〉〈书〉manage; administer; rule; reign over: ～众以宽 rule the masses with leniency ❸〈名〉imperial: ⇨～笔;～驾

御[2]

yù 〈动〉resist; keep out: ～于国门之外 fight against the enemy beyond the frontier of the country ⇨～寒;抵～;防～

【御宝】 yùbǎo 〈名〉imperial seal

【御笔】 yùbǐ 〈名〉imperial brush—emperor's handwriting or painting

【御赐】 yùcì 〈动〉be bestowed; granted or conferred by the emperor

【御道】 yùdào 〈名〉road for the imperial carriage

【御敌】 yùdí 〈动〉resist the enemy

【御夫座】 Yùfūzuò 〈名〉[天文] Auriga

【御寒】 yùhán 〈动〉keep out the cold: 这样单薄的上衣不能～。Such a thin coat gives little protection against the cold.

【御花园】 yùhuāyuán 〈名〉imperial garden

【御极】 yùjí 〈动〉〈书〉ascend the throne

【御驾】 yùjià 〈名〉emperor's/imperial carriage; imperial equipage: ～亲征。The emperor personally led his soldiers on a military expedition.

【御街】 yùjiē 〈名〉imperial thoroughfare

【御林军】 yùlínjūn 〈名〉palace guards; imperial guards

【御路】 yùlù 〈名〉road for the imperial carriage

【御膳】 yùshàn 〈名〉food of the imperial household

〖～房〗 yùshànfáng 〈名〉imperial kitchen

【御手】 yùshǒu ＝ 驭手 yùshǒu

【御侮】 yùwǔ 〈动〉resist foreign invasion

【御玺】 yùxǐ 〈名〉imperial seal

【御医】 yùyī 〈名〉imperial physician; court physician

【御用】 yùyòng 〈形〉❶ for the use of an emperor ❷ manipulated as a tool by the ruler; in the pay of: ～报刊 hired press

〖～文人〗 yùyòng wénrén 〈名〉hired scribbler; hack writer

【御苑】 yùyuàn 〈名〉imperial park/garden

【御者】 yùzhě 〈名〉carriage driver

【御状】 yùzhuàng 〈名〉suit directly filed to the emperor: 告～ file a suit directly to the emperor

鸲

yù →鸲鹆 qúyù

寓

yù ❶〈动〉reside in; inhabit; live in; dwell in; set up home in: 神似～于不似。Likeness in spirit resides in unlikeness. ⇨～公;～居;寄～ ❷〈名〉residence; abode; dwelling: ⇨公～ ❸〈动〉imply; contain: ⇨～教于乐;～言;～意

【寓处】 yùchù 〈名〉residence; abode; dwelling place

【寓邸】 yùdǐ 〈名〉residence of a high official

【寓公】 yùgōng 〈名〉〈古〉vassal or aristocrat living in a foreign country; bureaucrat or gent in exile

【寓教于乐】 yùjiàoyúlè 〈熟〉instruct by pleasurable means; make entertainment a medium of education

【寓居】 yùjū 〈动〉make one's home in (a place other than one's native place): 他晚年～大连。He fixed his residence in Dalian in his old age. / He made his home in Dalian in his later years.

【寓目】 yùmù 〈动〉〈书〉look over; go through; go over: 城建规划我已～,但尚未详细研究。I've looked over the city construction plan, but I haven't studied it in detail.

【寓舍】 yùshè 〈名〉residence; abode; dwelling place

【寓所】 yùsuǒ 〈名〉residence; abode; dwelling place: ～地址 home address; residential address

【寓言】 yùyán 〈名〉fable; allegory; parable: 讲～故事 tell a fable ‖ ～诗作家 writer of allegorial poems ‖ ～中人物 allegorical character ‖ 伊索～ Aesop's Fables

【寓意】 yùyì 〈名〉implication; allusion; moral; message; implied meaning: 充满～ be full of allusions ‖ 明白故事的～ see the moral of the story ‖ 有～ have implied meaning ‖ 有～的影片 film with a message ‖ ～深刻 be pregnant with meaning; have deep significance; have a profound message ‖ 政治～ political overtones ‖ ～明显。The moral is clear. ‖ 这个故事颇有～。There is a moral to the story.

【寓于】 yùyú 〈动〉reside in; be contained in: 矛盾～一切事物之中。There is nothing that does not contain contradiction.

【寓斋】 yùzhāi 〈名〉〈书〉simple residence; modest abode; humble dwelling place

裕[1]

yù ❶〈形〉abundant; affluent; plentiful; ample: ⇨富～;宽～ ❷〈动〉〈书〉enrich: ～民富国 enrich one's country and people

裕[2]

Yù

【裕固族】 Yùgùzú 〈名〉Yugur/Yuku ethnic group; the Yugurs/Yukus [inhabiting Gansu Province]

【裕如】 yùrú 〈形〉❶ effortless; with ease: 应付～ be equal to the occasion; handle the situation with ease ❷ abundant; well-off: 生活～ live an abundant life

粥

yù ❶〈动〉〈书〉bear; give birth to ❷ ＝ 鬻 yù ⇨zhōu

矞

yù 〈形〉〈书〉auspicious colourful clouds

蓣

yù →薯蓣 shǔyù

罭

yù 〈名〉〈书〉fine net for catching small fish

愈

yù ❶〈动〉〈书〉surpass; exceed: 浊富与清贫孰～? Which is better, living on ill-gotten wealth or living in honest poverty? ❷〈副〉[used reiteratively, same as 越…越… the more… the more; more and more: ～多～好 the more the better ‖ ～快,～好

the sooner, the better ‖ ～战～强 grow in strength through fighting ‖ ～来～不得人心 growing in unpopularity; be increasingly unpopular ‖ 海浪～来～汹涌。The seas are savage and building. ‖ 随着岁月流失，那份感情反而变得～来～深了。The feeling had but deepened with the passing of the years. ‖ 云～积～密。The clouds are piling up. ‖ 真理～辩～明。Truth becomes clearer through debate. ‖ 这道数学题他～做～糊涂。The more he worked on the mathematical problem, the more confused he became. ❸〈动〉recover; heal: ⇨～合;病～

【愈发】 yùfā 〈副〉increasingly; even more; all the more; moreover; over and above that: 这～使他迷惑了。It bewildered him all the more.

【愈合】 yùhé ❶〈动〉(of a wound) grow together; heal; heal up: 有助于伤口的～ help to heal the wound ‖ 擦伤的伤口过两天就能～。The bruise will heal up in a couple of days. ‖ 伤口～了。The edges of the wound coalesced. / The wound skinned over. ‖ 他踝部的骨折正在慢慢～。His fractured ankle is healing slowly. ‖ 折骨已经～。The broken bones have knitted well. ‖ 这伤口很快就能～。The cut will soon heal up. / The cut will eventually scar over. ❷〈名〉[医学] union ❸〈名〉[生物] concrescence

【愈加】 yùjiā 〈副〉increasingly; even more; all the more: 形势变得～严峻。The situation has become increasingly grave. ‖ 这使他～困惑。This bewildered him even more.

【愈趋愈下】 yùqū-yùxià 〈熟〉go from bad to worse

【愈伤组织】 yùshāng zǔzhī 〈名〉❶[植物] callus ❷[医学] callosity

【愈演愈烈】 yùyǎn-yùliè 〈熟〉(of a matter, situation, or condition) grow in intensity; become increasingly intense; intensify

【愈益】 yùyì 〈副〉increasingly; all the more; even more: 难民涌入致使经济负担～加重。A flood of refugees further burdened the economy.

【愈战愈勇】 yùzhàn-yùyǒng 〈熟〉be stronger and stronger through fighting

煜 yù 〈动〉〈书〉illuminate; shine

誉 yù ❶〈动〉praise; eulogize; acclaim; applaud; commend: 夏威夷被～为海岛乐园。Hawaii is praised as an island paradise. ⇨～不绝口;毁～ ❷〈名〉reputation; fame; repute: ⇨美～;名～;声～

【誉不绝口】 yùbùjuékǒu 〈熟〉praise profusely; be full of praise

【誉满全球】 yùmǎnquánqiú 〈熟〉be famed the world over

【誉望】 yùwàng 〈名〉reputation; prestige; esteem; fame: ～所归 enjoy high praise; enjoy fame

蜮 yù 〈名〉〈书〉legendary water monster: ⇨鬼～

毓 yù 〈动〉〈书〉give birth; nurture; bring up; rear: ⇨钟灵～秀

隩 yù 〈名〉〈书〉bend of a river

潏 yù 〈形〉〈书〉(of water) gushing

熨 yù ⇨yùn

【熨帖】 yùtiē 〈形〉❶(of wording) appropriate; apt; suitable; fitting: 用词～ use words appropriately; have a happy choice of words ❷〈方〉(of the mind) calm; tranquil; complacent; serene: 他听了你的话，心里很～。What you said soothed his nerves.

遹 yù 〈动〉〈书〉follow; be in accordance with; be in line with

豫[1] yù 〈书〉❶〈动〉live in ease and comfort ❷〈形〉happy and content

豫[2] Yù 〈名〉Yu [another name for Henan (河南)]

豫[3] yù 〈旧〉＝预[1] ①② yù

【豫剧】 yùjù 〈名〉Henan opera

噢 yù 〈书〉＝燠 yù

燠 yù 〈形〉〈书〉warm; cosy; warmish: ⇨～热

【燠热】 yùrè 〈形〉sultry; steamy; summery; sweltering

燏 yù 〈名〉〈书〉fire light; blaze

鹬 yù 〈名〉〈动物〉sandpiper; snipe

【鹬蚌相争，渔人得利】 yùbàng xiāng zhēng, yúrén dé lì 〈熟〉when a snipe and a clam are locked in fight, it is the fisherman who will reap the benefit; two dogs strive for a bone, and a third runs away with it; if two parties fight, a third party will reap the advantage

【鹬虻】 yùméng 〈名〉[动物] kiwi worm lion; rhagionid

【鹬鸵】 yùtuó 〈名〉[动物] kiwi

鬻 yù 〈动〉〈书〉sell; vend; be on sale: ～画 sell one's paintings ‖ ～歌 earn money by singing songs ‖ ～文为生 make a living with one's pen ⇨卖官～爵

【鬻儿卖女】 yù'ér-màinǚ 〈熟〉sell one's sons and daughters; sell one's own children: 吸毒成瘾者破家荡产，～，时有所闻。It was often heard that some drug addicts lost their family fortunes or had to sell their own children.

yuān

鸢 yuān 〈名〉[动物] hawk; gled: 纸～ kite

【鸢飞鱼跃】 yuānfēi-yúyuè 〈熟〉hawks are flying and fishes leaping—all nature's things have their proper places to fill and are happy where they are

【鸢格式】 yuāngéshi 〈名〉[数学] kite scheme

【鸢尾】 yuānwěi 〈名〉[植物] iris

〖～科植物〗 yuānwěikē zhíwù 〈名〉irid

〖～属〗 yuānwěishǔ 〈名〉[植物] iris

〖～酮〗 yuānwěitóng 〈名〉[化学] irone

眢 yuān 〈形〉〈书〉❶(of eyes) wizened and blind; dry and sunken ❷ dried up: ～井 dry well

鸳 yuān →鸳鸯 yuānyāng

【鸳衾】 yuānqīn 〈名〉❶ quilt with cover embroidered with mandarin ducks ❷ quilt for the marital bed

【鸳鸯】 yuānyāng 〈名〉❶ mandarin ducks: ～戏水 mandarin ducks sporting in water ❷ symbolic image of intimacy between a man and a woman; loving couple; lovebirds: ⇨～侣;乱点～

〖～被〗 yuānyāngbèi 〈名〉quilt with cover embroidered with mandarin ducks

〖～蝴蝶派〗 yuānyāng húdié pài 〈名〉romances; novels characterized by cloying over use of mandarin ducks and butterflies to indicate loving couples, popular in China around the 1920's

〖～楼〗 yuānyānglóu 〈名〉newlyweds apartments [1980s apartments for couples who had married late and had no place to live]

〖～侣〗 yuānyānglǚ 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ affectionate couple ❷ spouse

〖～名片〗 yuānyāng míngpiàn 〈名〉visiting card with the names, address and telephone number of a married couple

〖～室〗 yuānyāngshì 〈名〉newlyweds' bedroom

〖～瓦〗 yuānyāngwǎ 〈名〉roof tiles with concave ones matching convex ones

〖～席〗 yuānyāngxí 〈名〉train seats for newly-weds

〖～椅〗 yuānyāngyǐ 〈名〉love seat [double seat in a cinema]

〖～座〗 yuānyāngzuò 〈名〉love seat

冤 yuān ❶〈动〉wrong; treat unjustly; accuse and convict falsely: ⇨～案;～屈;～枉 ❷〈名〉case of injustice; grievance; injustice: 喊～ shout out at gate of yamen or in front of offical's sedan chair for redressing a case of injustice ‖ 雪～ undo a wrong ⇨不白之～;含～;伸～ ❸〈名〉feeling of bitterness; hatred; enmity: 与某人无～无仇 have no grievance or rancour against sb ⇨～仇;～家;～～相报 ❹〈形〉not worth: 我买那辆自行车真～。I

paid too much when I bought that bike. ‖ 你这钱花得真～。You didn't get your money's worth. ⇨～枉 ❸〈动〉〈方〉cheat; kid; fool; pull sb's legs: 我不～你。I'm not kidding.

【冤案】yuān'àn 〈名〉case of injustice; unjust case: 平反～ overturn a wrong verdict; redress injustice; put right a wrong; rehabilitate a wronged person ‖ 制造～ bring in an unjust verdict; frame sth up; frame sb

【冤仇】yuānchóu 〈名〉enmity; rancour: 不计较过去的～ not hold past grudges ‖ 加深心中的～ increase sb's rancour at heart ‖ 消除～ work off rancour ‖ 造成世代～ breed enmity for generations

〖～宜解不宜结〗yuānchóu yí jiě bùyí jié 〈熟〉the knot of hatred should be untied, not tightened; it's always better to lose an enemy than to make one

【冤大头】yuāndàtóu 〈名〉[used ironically] blockhead in money matters; foolish spender; sucker

【冤鬼】yuānguǐ 〈名〉one who was wrongly put to death or who died after being wrongly accused

【冤愤】yuānfèn 〈名〉resentment/rancour at injustice or wrongs: 满腔～ be filled with indignation at injustice; one's blood boils with indignation at unjust treatment

【冤魂】yuānhún 〈名〉ghost of one who was murdered, wrongly put to death, or died after being wrongly accused: ～不散 the ghost of the wronged never takes a rest

【冤家】yuānjiā 〈名〉enemy; foe; one of the parties or clans in a feud or vendetta: ⇨～对头

〖～对头〗yuānjiā-duìtóu 〈熟〉opponents bearing grudges/enmity; bitter enemy; opponent and foe

〖～路窄〗yuānjiā-lùzhǎi 〈熟〉enemies are bound to meet head-on on a narrow road—one can't avoid one's enemies (much as one wants to); enemies often cross paths; enemies' paths often cross

〖～易结不易解〗yuānjiā yì jié bùyì jiě 〈熟〉feuds are easy to start and hard to end

〖～宜解不宜结〗yuānjiā yí jiě bùyí jié 〈熟〉better make friends than make enemies

【冤家】yuānjia 〈名〉[used in dramas or folk songs] person whom one can't help loving dearly in spite of all his faults: 不是～不聚头。Enemies and lovers are destined to meet.

【冤假错案】yuān-jiǎ-cuò'àn 〈名〉cases in which people were unjustly, falsely, or wrongly charged or sentenced: 复查～ review past cases in which people were unjustly, falsely, or wrongly charged or sentenced ‖ 平反～ review/redress past cases in which people were unjustly, falsely, or wrongly charged or sentenced

【冤结】yuānjié 〈名〉long-standing injustice; unredressed injustice; unrighted wrong

【冤苦】yuānkǔ ❶〈名〉wrong; injustice: 饱尝～ suffer a great wrong; be grievously wronged ❷〈动〉wrong sb; do sb an injustice

【冤孽】yuānniè 〈名〉❶ enmity and sin: ～深重 be steeped in enmity and sin; be deeply entangled in sinful acts and emotions ❷[佛教] evil, misfortune, or trouble regarded as retribution for bad deeds done in a previous existence

【冤气】yuānqì 〈名〉resentment/rancour at being wronged; indignation about unjust treatment: 一肚子～ be deeply resentful of one's wrong; feel strongly about the injustice

【冤钱】yuānqián ＝冤枉钱 yuānwangqián

【冤情】yuānqíng 〈名〉grievance; facts of injustice: 诉说/申诉～ pour out/air one's grievances; file/submit a grievance ‖ ～大白。All wrongs have been vindicated./All the injustices have been made known. ‖ 那个控诉者很可能确有～。The complainant may well have a genuine grievance.

【冤屈】yuānqū ❶〈动〉wrong; treat unjustly: ～某人 do sb an injustice; wrong sb ❷〈名〉injustice; wrong: 纠正～ remedy a wrong ‖ 蒙受～ suffer wrongs ‖ 平反/洗刷/昭雪～ right one's wrong; undo a wrong; redress/remedy injustice ‖ 诉说～ complain of one's wrongs ‖ ～透了 be grievously wronged ‖ 莫大的～ gross injustice ‖ 无数～ countless wrongs ‖ 他忘不了所受的～。He remembered the wrong done to him.

【冤死】yuānsǐ 〈动〉die from injustice; die in a frame-up

【冤头】yuāntóu 〈名〉enemy; foe

【冤枉】yuānwang ❶〈形〉unjust; unfair; wrong: 被～定罪 be wrongly convicted ‖ ～入狱 be wrongly imprisoned ‖ ～官司 unjust verdict; uncalled-for lawsuit ‖ 我很～。I am grievously wronged. ❷〈动〉treat unjustly; falsely put sb in the wrong; do sb injustice/wrong: 别～好人。Don't wrong/wrongfully accuse an innocent person. ‖ 明明是他错了,他却要～我。It was obvious that he was to blame, but he tried to put me in the wrong. ‖ 如果你认为我撒谎,那真是～我了。You do me an injustice if you think I'm telling a lie. ❸〈形〉suffering loss; coming to a grief; not worthwhile: 你这个钱花得～。You didn't get your money's worth./ You were robbed.

〖～路〗yuānwanglù 〈名〉unnecessarily long way; vain trip: 走～ take a roundabout way; go the long way round

〖～气〗yuānwangqì 〈名〉uncalled-for maltreatment; undeserved spite: 受～ suffer injustice/wrong; be wronged and feel badly about it ‖ 我为他受了许多～。I was the target of much unfair criticism for his sake.

〖～钱〗yuānwangqián 〈名〉money spent in vain; wasted money: 花～ not get one's money's worth; be robbed; be overcharged; be fleeced; pay through one's nose

【冤诬】yuānwū 〈动〉wrong sb; frame sb up; wrongfully accuse/charge/blame

【冤抑】yuānyì 〈名〉unrighted wrong; unredressed injustice

【冤有头,债有主】yuān yǒu tóu, zhài yǒu zhǔ 〈熟〉every injustice has its perpetrator, every debt has its debtor; reprisal for a wrong should be directed at the perpetrator; avenge a wrong on the wrongdoer

【冤狱】yuānyù 〈名〉unjust imprisonment; miscarriage of justice resulting in imprisonment of an innocent: 平反～ reverse an unjust verdict; rehabilitate a person wrongfully jailed

【冤冤相报】yuānyuān-xiāngbào 〈熟〉injustice begets injustice; reprisal breeds reprisal: 对某人～ serve sb with a similar mistreatment ‖ ～,何时了? If a wrong is avenged with another wrong, there would be no end to it.

渊 yuān

❶〈名〉deep pool; deep water: ⇨～源; 深～; 天～之别 ❷〈形〉deep: ～泉 deep spring ‖ ～默 profound silence ⇨～博; ～深

【渊博】yuānbó 〈形〉broad and profound; erudite; knowledgeable; well-informed; learned; scholarly; well-versed: 知识～ be saturated with knowledge ‖ 显露出～的知识 display great erudition ‖ 炫耀～的学识 flaunt one's profound erudition ‖ 他的知识～。His knowledge is prodigious. ‖ 他的法律知识相当～。He possessed considerable legal erudition.

【渊海】yuānhǎi 〈名〉abyss and ocean—profundity and erudition

【渊默寡言】yuānmò-guǎyán 〈熟〉profound and reticent

【渊深】yuānshēn 〈形〉(of knowledge, plan, etc) profound; deep; erudite: 学识～ be erudite

【渊识博学】yuānshí-bóxué 〈熟〉profound knowledge and extensive learning

【渊薮】yuānsǒu 〈名〉gathering place of people and things—haunt; lair; hideout; den: 赌棍的～ gambler's den ‖ 罪恶的～ den/sink of iniquity; nest/hotbed of vice/crime

【渊源】yuānyuán 〈名〉root; origin; source: 探索历史/社会/思想～ enquire into the historical/social/ideological origins/roots (of) ‖ 追溯～ trace the origin (of); trace to the source (of) ‖ 家学～ have the deep influence of a scholarly family; long tradition of family learning ‖ 宇宙的～ origin of the universe

蜎 yuān

〈名〉〈书〉wiggler; wriggler

【蜎蜎】yuānyuān 〈形〉〈书〉(of a worm) twisting and wriggling

鹓 yuān

【鹓鶵】yuānchú 〈名〉legendary bird like the phoenix in ancient books

篼 yuān

【篼篼】yuāndōu 〈方〉＝ 篼箕 yuānjī

【篼箕】yuānjī 〈名〉〈方〉woven bamboo vessel

yuán

元[1] yuán ❶〈名〉〈书〉human head ❷〈形〉leading; prime; capital; chief; principal: ⇨～首;～勋 ❸〈形〉first; original; beginning; intial; primal: ⇨～旦;～年 ❹〈形〉primary; basic; fundamental: ⇨～素;～音 ❺〈名〉〈key〉element; essential factor: ⇨多～论;一～论 ❻〈名〉part; component; constituent; unit: ⇨～件;单～

元[2] Yuán〈名〉Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368)

元[3] yuán〈名〉❶ ＝圆⑦ yuán ❷〈口〉＝圆⑧ yuán

【元宝】yuánbǎo〈名〉〈旧〉gold or silver ingot (used as money *in ancient China*)

〖～枫〗yuánbǎofēng〈名〉[植物] *acer truncatum; purpleblow* maple

〖～螺钉〗yuánbǎo luódīng〈名〉butterfly screw

〖～螺帽〗yuánbǎo luómào〈名〉fly nut

〖～铁〗yuánbǎotiě〈名〉[机械] V-block

【元旦】Yuándàn〈名〉New Year's Day: 庆祝～ celebrate New Year's Day‖～贺词 New Year's message‖～联欢会 New Year's *party/get-together*

【元恶】yuán'è〈名〉〈书〉principle culprit; *archcriminal*; chief criminal: 铲除～ eliminate a principal culprit

【元符号】yuánfúhào〈名〉metasymbol

〖～语言学〗yuánfúhào yǔyánxué〈名〉metasemiotics

【元古代】Yuángǔdài〈名〉[地质] Proterozoic era

【元规则】yuánguīzé〈名〉[计算机] meta-rule

【元激发】yuánjīfā〈名〉[物理] elementary excitation

【元件】yuánjiàn〈名〉element; component; cell; part: 设计新～ work out new element‖替换～ *replace a component*‖装配～ assemble kits‖制造无线电～ make radio elements‖～寿命/误差 component life/error‖电光～ electrooptic cell‖电路～ circuit component‖控制/机械/工作～ control/machine/working element

【元老】yuánlǎo〈名〉senior statesman; founding father

【元伦理学】yuánlúnlǐxué〈名〉[哲学] metaethics

【元逻辑】yuánluójí〈名〉[逻辑] metalogic

【元麦】yuánmài〈名〉highland barley

【元煤】yuánméi ＝原煤 yuánméi

【元明粉】yuánmíngfěn〈名〉[矿物] mirabilite; Glauber's salt

【元谋人】Yuánmóurén ＝元谋猿人 Yuánmóu yuánrén

【元谋猿人】Yuánmóu yuánrén〈名〉Yuanmou Man [whose fossil remains, about 1,700,000 years old, were found in Yuanmou (元谋), Yunnan Province in 1965]

【元年】yuánnián〈名〉*first year* (of an emperor's reign or a new era named by an emperor): 乾隆～ *first year of the Qianlong reign*

【元排列】yuánpáiliè〈名〉[数学] identical permutation

【元配】yuánpèi〈名〉first wife

【元气】yuánqì〈名〉vitality; vigour; vitale energy: 保存～ preserve vigour‖大伤～ sap one's vitality; undermine one's constitution‖恢复～ regain/improve one's strength; recuperate vigour‖～不足 *lack vitality*‖～旺盛 be bubbling with vitality; be full of vitality; be full of vim and vigour‖我队在意外受挫之后，～还没有完全恢复。Our team was still licking its wounds after its unexpected defeat.‖战争使经济丧尽～。The war devitalizes the economy.

【元器件】yuánqìjiàn〈名〉components and parts (of an apparatus)

【元青】yuánqīng〈形〉black; deep black: ～布 black cloth

〖～色〗yuánqīngsè〈名〉black

【元曲】yuánqǔ〈名〉Yuan drama

【元日】yuánrì〈名〉first day of the lunar month; lunar New Year's Day

【元戎】yuánróng〈名〉〈书〉supreme commander

【元首】yuánshǒu〈名〉❶〈书〉monarch; sovereign ❷ head of state; chief executive (of a state): 国家～ head of state

〖～政治〗yuánshǒu zhèngzhì〈名〉principate

【元书纸】yuánshūzhǐ〈名〉***yuanshu*** writing paper (produced in Zhejiang Province)

【元数据】yuánshùjù〈名〉[计算机] meta data; metadata

【元数学】yuánshùxué〈名〉metamathematics

【元帅】yuánshuài〈名〉❶ marshal: 陈毅～ Marshal Chen Yi‖英陆军～ Field Marshal‖英海军～ Admiral of the Fleet‖皇家空军～ Marshal of the Royal Air Force ❷〈旧〉supreme commander

【元素】yuánsù〈名〉❶ *element* ❷ [数学] element; *constituent* ❸〈简称〉[化学] chemical element: 被分解成～ be resolved into its elements‖基本～ essential elements‖氢～ hydrogen element hydrogen‖微量～ trace element‖稀有～ rare element ⇨化学元素

〖～分析〗yuánsù fēnxī〈名〉[化学] ultimate analysis

〖～符号〗yuánsù fúhào〈名〉[化学] symbol of element

〖～周期表〗yuánsù zhōuqībiǎo〈名〉[化学] periodic table of elements

【元数学】*yuánshùxué*〈名〉*metamathematics*

【元铁】yuántiě〈名〉rod iron

【元文件】yuánwénjiàn〈名〉[计算机] metafile

【元宵】yuánxiāo〈名〉❶ night of the 15th of the 1st lunar month; Lantern Festival: 闹～ celebrate the Lantern Festival ❷ [食品] *yuanxiao* [sweet dumplings made of glutinous rice flour]

〖～节〗Yuánxiāojié〈名〉Lantern Festival

【元凶】yuánxiōng〈名〉prime culprit; archcriminal: 捉拿～归案 bring *the archcriminal to justice*

【元勋】yuánxūn〈名〉person of considerable merit; founding father: 开国～ founder of a state

【元夜】yuányè〈书〉＝元宵①yuánxiāo

【元音】yuányīn〈名〉[语言] vowel: 基本～ cardinal vowel

〖～符号〗yuányīn fúhào〈名〉[语言] vowel mark

〖～连读〗yuányīn liándú〈名〉[语言] hiatus

〖～音位〗yuányīn yīnwèi〈名〉[语言] vowel phoneme

【元鱼】yuányú ＝鼋鱼 yuányú

【元语言】yuányǔyán〈名〉metalanguage

【元元本本】yuányuán-běnběn ＝原原本本 yuányuán-běnběn

【元月】yuányuè〈名〉❶ January ❷ first month of the lunar year

【元祖】yuánzǔ〈名〉first ancestor; earliest ancestor

芫 yuán

⇨yán

【芫花】yuánhuā〈名〉[植物] lilac daphne

【芫菁】yuánjīng〈名〉[昆虫] blister beetle

园 yuán〈名〉❶[land for growing plants] garden; plot; plantation: 梅～ plum garden/orchard‖菜～ kitchen/vegetable garden; truck garden; truck farm‖柑橘～ citrus orchard‖工业～ industrial park‖苹果～ apple orchard‖葡萄～ vineyard; grapery ❷ [place for public recreation] park; garden: ⇨动物～; 公～

【园地】yuándì〈名〉❶ garden plot: 农业～ *farmland* ❷〈喻〉field; scope: 开辟～ open up the fields (of)‖扩大～ broaden the scope (of)‖文学～ field of literature‖艺术～ field of activities for arts; art field

【园丁】yuándīng〈名〉❶ gardener ❷ (usu of a primary school) teacher: ～楼 apartment building specially for teachers

【园林】yuánlín〈名〉garden; park: 中国～ landscaped parks of China; *Chinese garden*

〖～城市〗yuánlín chéngshì〈名〉*garden city*

〖～工程师〗yuánlín gōngchéngshī〈名〉*landscape engineer*

〖～工人〗yuánlín gōngrén〈名〉gardener

〖～灌溉〗yuánlín guàngài〈名〉garden irrigation

〖～化〗yuánlínhuà〈动〉afforest: 实现城市～ gardenize the city; turn the city into a garden‖使耕地～ cultivate the farmland in a garden style‖～郊区 garden suburb

〖～机械〗yuánlín jīxiè〈名〉garden machine

〖～建筑〗yuánlín jiànzhù〈名〉landscape architecture: ～师 landscape architect

〖～绿化〗yuánlín lǜhuà〈名〉landscaping: ～比率 ratio of space allotted to parks and greenery

〖～艺术〗yuánlín yìshù〈名〉landscape gardening; horticulture

〖～植物〗yuánlín zhíwù〈名〉ornamental plant

【园陵】yuánlíng〈名〉cemetery; tombs surrounded by a park

【园圃】 yuánpǔ 〈名〉 garden; nursery garden; plot for growing plants: 扩建～ extend the plot for growing plants ‖ ～用犁 garden plow ‖ ～植物 garden plant
【园区】 yuánqū 〈名〉industrial park/estate; business park: 高科技～ high-tech park
【园容】 yuánróng 〈名〉 appearance of a garden, park etc
【园田】 yuántián 〈名〉 vegetable garden: ～化 crop plantation landscaping
【园艺】 yuányì 〈名〉 horticulture; gardening: 从事～工作 be a gardener by profession ‖ 从事～设计 be a landscape architect ‖ 蔬菜～ vegetable gardening ‖ ～博览会 horticulture exposition; horti-expo ‖ ～苗圃 horticultural nursery; nursery garden for garden plants
〖～机械〗 yuányì jīxiè 〈名〉 horticultural machinery
〖～家〗 yuányìjiā 〈名〉 horticulturist
〖～剪刀〗 yuányì jiǎndāo 〈名〉 gardening shears
〖～师〗 yuányìshī 〈名〉 horticulturist; landscaper
〖～学〗 yuányìxué 〈名〉 horticulture; gardening
〖～植物馆〗 yuányì zhíwùguǎn 〈名〉 hortorium
【园莺】 yuányīng 〈名〉[动物] garden warbler
【园囿】 yuányòu 〈名〉〈书〉 garden zoo; public garden/zoo; zoological garden; gardens and parks
【园子】 yuánzi 〈名〉 ❶ garden; orchard: 菜～ kitchen garden; vegetable farm ❷ theatre

员 yuán ❶〈名〉 person engaged in some field of activities; person holding a post: 裁～ reduce personnel ⇨雇～;官～;职～ ❷〈名〉 member (of an organization or a collective): 家庭的每一～ every member of the family ⇨成～;党～;会～ ❸〈量〉[used to describe a brave soldier]: 一～大将 an able general
【员额】 yuán'é 〈名〉 specified number of employees or personnel
【员工】 yuángōng 〈名〉 staff; personnel: 裁减～ reduce personnel ‖ 培训～ train employees ‖ 增加～ increase personnel; upstaff ‖ ～的怨言 staff woes ‖ 合格/熟练的～ qualified/skilled personnel ‖ 全体～ all personnel ‖ 学校教职～ school personnel; teachers and workers of a school ‖ 他们人员不足,我们正给他们充实～。They are understaffed and we are staffing them up.
【员司】 yuánsī 〈名〉〈旧〉 junior officials in government offices; government functionaries
【员外】 yuánwài 〈名〉 ❶〈古〉 counsellor (in a ministry) ❷〈旧〉[usu used in early vernacular] squire; wealthy country gentleman

垣 yuán 〈名〉 ❶ low wall; wall: 城～ city wall ‖ 短～ low wall ⇨残～断壁 ❷〈书〉 city: 省～ provincial capital

爰 yuán 〈连〉〈书〉 hence; thereupon; consequently: ～书其事以告。Therefore I am writing to you about it.

原[1] yuán ❶〈名〉 source; origin; start; outset: ⇨～委;有本有～;穷～竟委 ❷〈动〉〈书〉 trace; inquire into; ascertain: ⇨～本求末;～始穷终 ❸〈形〉 primary; basic; initial; fundamental; original: ⇨～人;～生;～始 ❹〈形〉 unprocessed; raw; crude; natural; unrefined: ～矿石 crude ore ‖ ～污水/污泥 raw sewage/sludge ⇨～料;～煤 ❺〈形〉 original; former: 恢复某人～职位 reinstate sb in his former position ‖ ～作者 original author ‖ 顺着～路往回走 retrace one's steps; double one's track on one's way back ‖ 你引用的不是我的～话。You misquoted me. / You misquoted what I said. ⇨～封不动;～意 ❻〈名〉 origin; source; original version/form/shape: ⇨复～; 还～ ❼〈副〉 originally; formerly: 这里～是荒凉的穷山沟。This used to be a bleak and barren gully. ‖ 他家～有五口人。Originally, there were five people in his family. ‖ 他～打算学医。His original intention was to study medicine. / Originally, he had set his mind on studying medicine. ‖ 他～是这家公司的经理。He was formerly manager of this company. ‖ ～可用于城市建设的钱已被转移到其他项目上去了。The money that might be spent on cities has been diverted into other projects.

原[2] yuán 〈动〉 excuse; pardon; forgive: ⇨～谅;情有可～

原[3] yuán 〈名〉 open country; plain; level country: ⇨～野

【原癌基因】 yuán'ái jīyīn 〈名〉[医学] protooncogene
【原白云石】 yuánbáiyúnshí 〈名〉[矿物] protodolomite
【原班人马】 yuánbān rénmǎ 〈名〉 original team; old cast; former staff; same batch of people
【原版】 yuánbǎn 〈名〉 original edition; master matrix: ～磁带 original/master tape; master ‖ ～书 original edition of the book ‖ ～拷贝/影片 master copy/film ‖ ～《西行漫记》 *Red Star Over China* in the original
【原本】 yuánběn ❶〈名〉[as opposed to copies] original manuscript; master copy: 保存～ keep the original manuscript ❷〈名〉[as opposed to republication] original block-printed edition ❸〈名〉[as opposed to a translation] original version: 读马克思著作的～ read Marx's works in the original ❹〈副〉 originally; formerly: 他～是教书的,后来改行当了记者。He started as a school teacher, but later left the profession and became a journalist. ‖ 他们～应该抵抗,但是没有勇气。They should have resisted but they lacked the courage. ‖ 我～不想到这里来。I didn't want to come here in the first place.
【原璧归赵】 yuánbì-guīZhào ＝ 完璧归赵 wánbì-guīZhào
【原病毒】 yuánbìngdú 〈名〉[医学] provirus
【原材料】 yuáncáiliào 〈名〉 raw material(s); raw and semifinished/processed material(s): 降低～消耗 reduce the consumption of raw materials ‖ 节约～ economize on the raw and processed materials
〖～工业〗 yuáncáiliào gōngyè 〈名〉 raw and semifinished materials industries
【原产地】 yuánchǎndì 〈名〉 origin; country/place of origin: ～标记 mark of origin ‖ ～交货价格 price export of origin ‖ ～名称 appellation of origin ‖ ～证明书 certificate of origin
【原肠】 yuáncháng 〈名〉[生物] primitive gut; archenterons
〖～腔〗 yuánchángqiāng 〈名〉 archenteric cavity
〖～胚〗 yuánchángpēi 〈名〉 gastrula
【原虫】 yuánchóng 〈名〉[动物] protozoon
〖～病〗 yuánchóngbìng 〈名〉[医学] protozoiasis; protozoal disease: ～疗法 protozootherapy
〖～学〗 yuánchóngxué 〈名〉 protozoology
【原初】 yuánchū 〈副〉 originally; formerly; previously: 她爱说爱笑,～不是这样。Chatting and laughing, she doesn't seem like her former self.
〖～宇宙线〗 yuánchū yǔzhòuxiàn 〈名〉 primary cosmic ray
【原处】 yuánchù 〈名〉 original place: 把它放回～。Put it back in its place. ‖ 离开前把所有的东西都放回～。Put everything back where it belongs before you leave. ‖ 他们认为最好还是呆在～不动。They figured it was better to stay where they were.
【原创】 yuánchuàng 〈动〉 originate; initiate: ～歌曲 original song ‖ ～精神 pioneering spirit
【原滴虫】 yuándīchóng 〈名〉[动物] protomonad
【原地】 yuándì 〈名〉 same place: ～不动 stand in place ‖ ～踏步 mark time; make no headway
【原点】 yuándiǎn 〈名〉[数学] origin: 以～为圆心的圆 circle with its centre at the origin
【原电池】 yuándiànchí 〈名〉 primary battery/cell; galvanic cell
【原定】 yuándìng 〈动〉 be originally decided or scheduled; be initially planned: ～计划 original plan ‖ ～交货时间 originally scheduled delivery date ‖ ～租金 original rent/tenancy
【原动机】 yuándòngjī 〈名〉 prime mover/motor
【原动力】 yuándònglì 〈名〉 motive power; motility; prime power: 一切人类活动的～ prime mover of all human activity
【原发】 yuánfā 〈形〉[医学] primary
〖～癌〗 yuánfā'ái 〈名〉 primary carcinoma/cancer
〖～病〗 yuánfābìng 〈名〉 primary disease/affection: ～灶 primary focus
【原封】 yuánfēng 〈形〉 with the seal unbroken — in the integrity; intact: 把礼品～退回 return the gift to the sender unopened
〖～不动〗 yuánfēng-bùdòng 〈熟〉 be left intact; remain untouched
【原稿】 yuángǎo 〈名〉 original manuscript; master copy: 誊写～ copy the manuscript ‖ 退回～ reject the manuscript ‖ 修改～ polish the manuscript ‖ 剧本的～ manuscript of a play ‖ ～中的脱漏 lacuna in the manuscript ‖ 我读过这本小说的～。I read this novel in manuscript.
〖～纸〗 yuángǎozhǐ ＝ 稿纸 gǎozhǐ
【原告】 yuángào 〈名〉[法律] plaintiff (in civil cases); prosecu-

tor (in criminal cases): 判～胜诉 rule in favour of the plaintiff
〖～律师〗 yuángào lǜshī 〈名〉 prosecution counsel; counsel/lawyer for the prosecution
〖～证人〗 yuángào zhèngren 〈名〉 witness for the prosecution
【原鸽】 yuángē 〈名〉 wild pigeon; rock dove/pigeon
【原故】 yuángù ＝ 缘故 yuángù
【原核生物】 yuánhé shēngwù 〈名〉［生物］prokaryote
【原鸡】 yuánjī 〈名〉［动物］jungle fowl
【原基】 yuánjī 〈名〉［生物］anlage; blasrema; primordium
【原基因】 yuánjīyīn 〈名〉［生物］protogene
【原级】 yuánjí 〈名〉［语言］positive degree
【原籍】 yuánjí 〈名〉 ancestral/native home: 她～西安，客籍北京。Her ancestral home was in Xi'an, but she lived in Beijing. ‖ 他祖父～德国。His grandfather was a German by origin.
〖～国〗 yuánjíguó 〈名〉 country of origin
【原价】 yuánjià 〈名〉 original price/cost: 按～打八折出售 sell at 20% discount ‖ 低于～ be under the original price ‖ 他最后同意照～偿还顾客。He finally agreed to refund the price to the customer. ‖ 这件连衣裙～40元。The dress was originally 40 *yuan*.
【原件】 yuánjiàn 〈名〉 original manuscript; master copy; the original: 持有～ possess the original ‖ 丢失～ lose the original ‖ 退回～ return the master copy ‖ ～及副本 original and duplicates ‖ 文件的～ original document ‖ ～与复印件一致。The copy exactly corresponds with the original.
【原教旨主义】 yuánjiàozhǐzhǔyì 〈名〉 fundamentalism: ～者 fundamentalist
【原口动物】 yuánkǒu dòngwù 〈名〉［动物］protostomia
【原矿石】 yuánkuàngshí 〈名〉 rude ore; run-of-mine ore; raw ore
【原来】 yuánlái ❶〈形〉 original; former: ～的校长 former principal of the school ‖ 把房子恢复到～的样子 restore the house to its original state ‖ 推翻自己～的证词 disaffirm one's former testimony ‖ ～的计划后来变了。The original plan was afterwards changed. ‖ 他的外表一点没变，还是～的样子。He was not altered in appearance. He is still his former self. ‖ 她还住在～的地方。She still lives in the same place. ❷〈副〉 originally; formerly: 他没有做到自己～想做的事。He failed in what he had originally set his mind on doing. ‖ 学校～打算在这儿盖一幢物理大楼。Our college originally planned to put up the physics building here. ‖ 他逐渐意识到他的父母～是对的。He gradually perceived that his parents had been right. ❸〈副〉 as a matter of fact; as it turns out: 我说夜里怎么这么冷，～是下雪了。No wonder I felt rather cold during the night—it was snowing outside. ‖ 这幅画～是赝品。The picture turned out to be a forgery.
〖～如此〗 yuánlái rúcǐ 〈熟〉 (Oh,) I see/understand; so it is so; so that is how matters stand; so that's how it all came about; so that's what really happened
【原理】 yuánlǐ 〈名〉 principle; theorey; laws: 发现～ discover a principle ‖ 精通基本～ master the fundamentals (of) ‖ 说明同一条～ illustrate the same principle ‖ 研究～ study the principle (of) ‖ 演示内部～ explain the inner workings (of) ‖ 应用/运用～ apply the principle (of) ‖ 掌握～ master the principle/fundamentals (of) ‖ 抽象/工作/科学～ abstract/working/scientific principles ‖ 基本～ basic/ultimate/elemental/essential/fundamental principles ‖ 马列主义的基本～ fundamental tenets of Marxism-Leninism ‖ 心理学/政治经济学～ principle of psychology/political economy
〖～图〗 yuánlǐtú 〈名〉 schematic circuit
【原粮】 yuánliáng 〈名〉 unprocessed grain; unhusked grain
【原谅】 yuánliàng 〈动〉 excuse; pardon; forgive: 得到～ obtain a pardon ‖ ～粗鲁/无知 pardon sb's rudeness/ignorance ‖ ～错误 excuse/forgive a mistake; forgive sb for a mistake ‖ ～过失 excuse sb for his faults; excuse sb's fault ‖ 请某人～ ask/beg sb's pardon ‖ 请求～ ask for pardon; ask to be excused ‖ 不可～的行为 indefensible/inexcusable behaviour
【原料】 yuánliào 〈名〉 raw material(s); material(s) in the rough: 供应～ supply/provide raw materials ‖ 加工～ process raw materials ‖ 节约/浪费～ economize/waste raw materials ‖ 确保生产所需的～ secure materials for production ‖ 蛋糕的主要～ main ingredients of a cake ‖ 纺织～ textile materials ‖ 工业～ industrial materials; raw materials of industry ‖ 化肥～ fertilizer materials ‖ 天然～ natural materials ‖ 未加工的～ unprocessed raw material ‖ 用途广泛的～ widely-used material ‖ 在～和做工方面 in material and workmanship ‖ 造纸～ paper stock; materials for the manufacture of paper ‖ 汤里放了哪些～? What ingredients went into the soup?
〖～产地〗 yuánliào chǎndì 〈名〉 source/origin of raw materials
〖～基地〗 yuánliào jīdì 〈名〉 raw material site/base
〖～生产〗 yuánliào shēngchǎn 〈名〉 production of material(s)
〖～消耗〗 yuánliào xiāohào 〈名〉 material consumption
【原羚】 yuánlíng 〈名〉［动物］goa [a gazelle of the Tibetan Plateau]
【原路】 yuánlù 〈名〉 same way one goes: ～返回 retrace one's steps; come back the same way one goes
【原麻】 yuánmá 〈名〉 raw hemp used as textile material
【原毛】 yuánmáo 〈名〉［纺织］grease wool; raw wool [wool with its natural oils not removed]
【原貌】 yuánmào 〈名〉 original appearance/look; original state: 保持～ keep sth as it is ‖ 复原恐龙的～ reconstruct what the dinosaur looked liked
【原煤】 yuánméi 〈名〉 raw coal: 开采～ mine raw coal
【原蜜】 yuánmì 〈名〉 raw/unprocessed honey
【原棉】 yuánmián 〈名〉［纺织］raw/unprocessed cotton: 收购～ purchase raw cotton ‖ ～分级 grading raw cotton
【原木】 yuánmù 〈名〉 log: 用电锯锯～ cut logs with a power saw ‖ ～小屋 log cabin
【原牛】 yuánniú 〈名〉［动物］aurochs
【原判】 yuánpàn 〈动〉［法律］original judgement/sentence: 撤销～ disaffirm a previous decision; recall a former sentence ‖ 取消～ nullify the original judgement ‖ 维持～ uphold/affirm the original judgement/verdict ‖ ～不当 the original judgement is incorrect
【原胚】 yuánpēi 〈名〉［植物］proembryo
【原配】 yuánpèi ＝ 元配 yuánpèi
【原人】 yuánrén 〈名〉 proanthropus; proanthropos; apeman
【原任】 yuánrèn ❶〈动〉 formerly held the post (of) ❷〈名〉 predecessor
【原色】 yuánsè 〈名〉［光学］primary colour: 红、黄、兰为三～。Red, yellow and blue are primary colours.
【原山羊】 yuán shānyáng 〈名〉［动物］rock goat
【原审】 yuánshěn 〈名〉［法律］first trial
〖～判决〗 yuánshěn pànjué 〈名〉 judgement of the first trial; judgement of the lower court: 撤销～ overrule the previous decision ‖ 维持～ uphold the judgement of the lower court
【原肾】 yuánshèn 〈名〉［解剖］archinephridium
【原生】 yuánshēng 〈形〉 primordial; proto-
〖～动物〗 yuánshēng dòngwù 〈名〉 protozoan; protozoon: ～病 protozoiasis ‖ ～学 protozoology
〖～构造〗 yuánshēng gòuzào 〈名〉 primary structure
〖～矿〗 yuánshēngkuàng 〈名〉 primary ore
〖～矿物〗 yuánshēng kuàngwù 〈名〉 primary mineral
〖～林〗 yuánshēnglín 〈名〉 primeval/virgin forest ＝ 原始林 yuánshǐlín
〖～生物〗 yuánshēng shēngwù 〈名〉 primitive organism; protist; protista: ～学 protistology
〖～细胞〗 yuánshēng xìbāo 〈名〉［动物］primordial germ cells
〖～植物〗 yuánshēng zhíwù 〈名〉 protophyte; prophyta
〖～质〗 yuánshēngzhì 〈名〉［生物］protoplasm
【原声带】 yuánshēngdài 〈名〉 original tape; master tape [as compared with a pirated or copied tape]
【原声吉他】 yuánshēng jítā 〈名〉 acoustic guitar
【原始】 yuánshǐ 〈形〉 ❶ original; firsthand: ～案卷/发票/汇票 original rolls/invoice/draft ⇨～资料 ❷ primeval; primitive: ～的工具 primitive tools ‖ ～海洋 primordial seas ‖ ～农业 infant farming ‖ ～舞蹈节奏 primitive dance rhythms ⇨～积累; ～社会
〖～部落〗 yuánshǐ bùluò 〈名〉 primitive tribe
〖～单据〗 yuánshǐ dānjù 〈名〉 original/supporting document
〖～发行股本〗 yuánshǐ fāxíng gǔběn 〈名〉 original issue stock
〖～方程模式〗 yuánshǐ fāngchéng móshì 〈名〉 primitive equation model
〖～缝隙〗 yuánshǐ fèngxì 〈名〉［地质］primary interstice
〖～公社〗 yuánshǐ gōngshè 〈名〉 primitive commune
〖～股〗 yuánshǐgǔ 〈名〉 initial offerings
〖～股本〗 yuánshǐ gǔběn 〈名〉 original capital
〖～积累〗 yuánshǐ jīlěi 〈名〉 primary/original/primitive accumulation

〖～两栖动物〗 yuánshǐ liǎngqī dòngwù 〈名〉 primitive amphibians
〖～林〗 yuánshǐlín ＝原生林 yuánshēnglín
〖～母语〗 yuánshǐ mǔyǔ 〈名〉 proto-language
〖～票据〗 yuánshǐ piàojù 〈名〉 original bill
〖～凭单〗 yuánshǐ píngdān 〈名〉 original voucher
〖～群〗 yuánshǐqún 〈名〉 primitive horde
〖～人〗 yuánshǐrén 〈名〉 primitive man
〖～森林〗 yuánshǐ sēnlín 〈名〉 virgin forest; primeval forest
〖～社会〗 yuánshǐ shèhuì 〈名〉 primitive society
〖～生殖细胞〗 yuánshǐ shēngzhí xìbāo 〈名〉[动物] archaeocyte
〖～石器〗 yuánshǐ shíqì 〈名〉[地质] eolith
〖～数据〗 yuánshǐ shùjù 〈名〉 raw data: 处理～ process raw data ‖ 把～输入计算机 feed raw data into a computer
〖～文化〗 yuánshǐ wénhuà 〈名〉 primitive culture
〖～文件〗 yuánshǐ wénjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] original document
〖～物质〗 yuánshǐ wùzhì 〈名〉[哲学] materia prima
〖～细胞〗 yuánshǐ xìbāo 〈名〉[植物] initial cell
〖～押金〗 yuánshǐ yājīn 〈名〉 initial margin; original margin
〖～岩浆〗 yuánshǐ yánjiāng 〈名〉[地质] primary magma
〖～造山运动〗 yuánshǐ zàoshān yùndòng 〈名〉[地质] primary orogeny
〖～责任〗 yuánshǐ zérèn 〈名〉 original responsibility
〖～账簿〗 yuánshǐ zhàngbù 〈名〉 book of first record; book of original entry
〖～账目〗 yuánshǐ zhàngmù 〈名〉 primary account
〖～证据〗 yuánshǐ zhèngjù 〈名〉 original/primary evidence
〖～资本〗 yuánshǐ zīběn 〈名〉 seed/original capital
〖～资料〗 yuánshǐ zīliào 〈名〉 firsthand information; raw data; source material: 收集～ collect/gather source material
〖～状态〗 yuánshǐ zhuàngtài 〈名〉 reset condition
〖～宗教〗 yuánshǐ zōngjiào 〈名〉 primitive religion
【原诉】 yuánsù 〈名〉 original suit: 撤回～ withdraw an original suit
【原酸】 yuánsuān 〈名〉[化学] ortho acid
【原索动物】 yuánsuǒ dòngwù 〈名〉 protochordate; prochordate
【原水】 yuánshuǐ 〈名〉 raw water
【原汤】 yuántāng 〈名〉 stock; original broth; undiluted and unflavoured soup/broth
【原糖】 yuántáng 〈名〉 raw sugar
【原田】 yuántián 〈名〉〈方〉 plateau farmland
【原图】 yuántú 〈名〉[制图] original drawing
【原土】 yuántǔ 〈名〉 original/raw soil
【原委】 yuánwěi 〈名〉 ins and outs; whole story: 虚构/得知/讲述～ make up/get/tell the whole story/thing ‖ 追究～ inquire into the matter ‖ 我倒想知道其中的～。I should like to know why.
【原尾虫】 yuánwěichóng 〈名〉 proturan
【原位癌】 yuánwèi'ái 〈名〉[医学] preinvasive carcinoma; carcinoma in situ
【原文】 yuánwén 〈名〉❶ original: 读～ read a text in the original ‖ 译文要紧扣～。The translation must follow closely the original. ❷ original text; master copy: 参看～ refer to the original ‖ 篡改～ tamper with the original text ‖ 复制～ duplicate the original ‖ 核对～ check the original ‖ 引用～要加引号。Put quoted passages in quotes/quotation marks.
【原窝】 yuánwō 〈名〉 primitive pit
【原物】 yuánwù 〈名〉 original thing: 归还～ return the thing borrowed or taken
【原先】 yuánxiān 〈副〉 originally; at first: 按～的计划去做 act according to the original plan ‖ 背弃～的理想 renounce/abandon one's earlier ideal ‖ ～的工作 old job ‖ 婚礼～定在星期一举行。The wedding ceremony was originally fixed for Monday. ‖ 她～打算当教师，但后来当了律师。Her original intention was to become a teacher, but later she changed her mind and became a lawyer. ‖ 他～受训当医学生，后来却转而教语言。He was trained as a doctor but switched/diverted to language teaching. ‖ 他并不是我～想像的那种人。He was not as I had imagined him. ‖ 这项工程的耗资比我们～设想的要多。This project was more costly than we had envisaged.
【原线圈】 yuánxiànquān 〈名〉[电子] primary coil/winding
【原星系】 yuánxīngxì 〈名〉[天文] protogalaxy
【原行星】 yuánxíngxīng 〈名〉[天文] protoplanet
【原形】 yuánxíng 〈名〉 original form/shape; true shape under the disguise: 保持～ hold/retain its shape ‖ 暴露～ reveal one's real nature ‖ 恢复～ resume the normal shape ‖ 现～ show one's true colours ‖ ～败露之人 man in his true colours
〖～毕露〗 yuánxíng-bìlù 〈熟〉 be revealed for what one is; show one's true colours
【原型】 yuánxíng 〈名〉 prototype: ～导弹 prototype missile (PM) ‖ ～反应堆 prototype reactor
【原盐】 yuányán 〈名〉 crude salt
【原养菌】 yuányǎngjūn 〈名〉 prototrophic bacteria
【原样】 yuányàng 〈名〉 original appearance; original state/condition: 使房子恢复～ restore the house to its original state ‖ 她喜欢一切都保持～。He likes everything to remain the same.
【原野】 yuányě 〈名〉 open country; champaign: 肥沃的～ fertile open country ‖ 辽阔的～ vast open country
【原叶体】 yuányètǐ 〈名〉[植物] prothallium
【原意】 yuányì 〈名〉 original intention/meaning: 改变～ change one's intention ‖ 解释～ explain/illustrate/intepret the original meaning ‖ 歪曲～ distort/extort the meaning ‖ 误解～ mistake/misapprehend/misconceive what it means ‖ 掩饰～ disguise one's meaning ‖ 有背～ go against the original meaning
【原因】 yuányīn 〈名〉 cause; reason: 别管是什么～ never mind the whys and wherefores ‖ 查明～ ascertain the reason/cause ‖ 查问～ demand a reason ‖ 成为…的～ give cause for ‖ 分析失败的～ analyze the reasons of failure ‖ 搞清～ clear up the cause ‖ 解释～ explain the cause (of) ‖ 探究～ fathom the cause (of) ‖ 揭示政治动荡的～ expose/reveal the cause of the political unrest ‖ ～在于… the reason lies in... ‖ 找出飞机失事的～ discover/identify the cause of the plane crash ‖ 由于种种～ due to various causes ‖ 根本～ root reason/cause (of) ‖ 基本～ ultimate cause ‖ 偶然～ occasional reason ‖ 主要～ main/leading cause (of) ‖ 他迟到的～是什么？ What was the reason for/of him being late? ‖ 她由于健康～而辞职。She resigned for reasons of health.
【原由】 yuányóu ＝缘由 yuányóu
【原油】 yuányóu 〈名〉 crude oil; crude: 100 桶～ 100 barrels of crude ‖ 提炼～ refine crude ‖ 蒸馏～ distill the crude oil ‖ ～制品 products from crude oil
〖～溢漏〗 yuányóu yìlòu 〈名〉[生态] oil spill
【原宥】 yuányòu 〈动〉 pardon; forgive; absolve
【原原本本】 yuányuán-běnběn 〈熟〉 from the beginning to the end; whole story: 他把自己的遭遇都～跟你说了吗？ Did he give you a full description of what happened to him?
【原则】 yuánzé 〈名〉 principle: 背叛～ betray one's principle; back away from one's principle ‖ 犯～性错误 commit/make an error of principle ‖ 放弃/抛弃～ abandon/desert/renounce/forsake principles ‖ 奉行～ follow the principles/tenets (of) ‖ 根据～ on the principle (of) ‖ 捍卫～ defend one's principles; make a stand for the principle (of) ‖ 坚持～ persist in principle; stick/stand to one's principles; maintain the principle; maintain standards ‖ 恪守～ live up to the principle; adhere to the principle ‖ 拿～做交易 haggle about principles ‖ 违背～ contravene/violate the principles; be against one's principles ‖ 维护～ uphold the principle ‖ 牺牲～ sacrifice the principle; 〈口〉 sell out one's principles ‖ 运用～ apply a principle (to) ‖ 制定～ lay down/formulate/establish a principle ‖ 遵守～ observe the principles (of) ‖ 遵循普遍～ follow the universal rule ‖ ～立场 principled stand ‖ 根本～ basic/elemental/fundamental principles ‖ 多数裁定～ majority rule ‖ 基本～ fundamental/basic principles ‖ 既定～ settled principle ‖ 平等互利的～ principle of equality and mutual benefit ‖ 指导～ governing/guiding principle ‖ ～性问题 question/matter of principle ‖ ～性很强的人 man of rigid principle ‖ 他们～上同意这个计划。They agreed to the plan in principle.
〖～界限〗 yuánzé jièxiàn 〈名〉 distinction in principle
【原汁】 yuánzhī 〈名〉 (of meat, vegetables, fruits etc) natural juice; stock: 榨出～ squeeze raw juice (from) ‖ ～鸡汤 chicken stock
【原职】 yuánzhí 〈名〉 former post: 重新担任～ take up one's former post ‖ 恢复某人～ reinstate sb in his former position; restore sb to his former position ‖ 官复～ recover the post one has lost; be restored to one's former rank
【原址】 yuánzhǐ 〈名〉 former address
【原纸】 yuánzhǐ 〈名〉 body paper/stock; base paper; raw stock
【原中子】 yuánzhōngzǐ 〈名〉[物理] virgin neutron
【原种】 yuánzhǒng 〈名〉 protospecies; stock seed; stock

【原主】 yuánzhǔ 〈名〉original owner：法院命令他把偷来的钱全数归还～。The court ordered him to make full restitution of the money to the people he had stolen it from. ‖ 失窃的财物必须归还～。The stolen property must be restored to its owner.
【原著】 yuánzhù 〈名〉original work; the original：参考/读～ refer to/read the original ‖ 莎士比亚～ Shakespeare's works in the original
【原装】 yuánzhuāng ❶〈形〉factory-packed; factory-assembled ❷〈名〉original packing：～酒 liquor in the original packing
【原状】 yuánzhuàng 〈名〉original state; previous condition status quo ante：保持～ maintain/preserve the status quo ‖ 恢复～ restore the status quo; revert to the original state ‖ 上月物价指数维持～。The cost-of-living index held the line last month.
【原子】 yuánzǐ 〈名〉atom：使～产生核裂变 split the atom ‖ 由～组成 consist of atoms ‖ 碳/氢～ carbon/hydrogen atom ‖ ～氧 atomic oxygen ‖ 亚～理论/研究 subatomic theory/research
〖～百分数〗 yuánzǐ bǎifēnshù 〈名〉[化学] atomic per cent
〖～半径〗 yuánzǐ bànjìng 〈名〉[物理] atomic radius
〖～常数〗 yuánzǐ chángshù 〈名〉[物理] atomic constant
〖～尘〗 yuánzǐchén 〈名〉fallout
〖～储备〗 yuánzǐ chǔbèi 〈名〉atomic stockpile
〖～磁矩〗 yuánzǐ cíjǔ 〈名〉[物理] atomic magnetic moment
〖～磁体〗 yuánzǐ cítǐ 〈名〉[物理] atomic magnet
〖～弹〗 yuánzǐdàn 〈名〉atom bomb; atomic bomb; A-bomb：投～ drop an atomic bomb; atom-bomb
〖～弹头〗 yuánzǐ dàntóu 〈名〉[军事] atomic warhead
〖～弹药〗 yuánzǐ dànyào 〈名〉[军事] atomic ammunition
〖～导弹〗 yuánzǐ dǎodàn 〈名〉[军事] atomic guided missile
〖～电池〗 yuánzǐ diànchí 〈名〉atomic battery
〖～动力〗 yuánzǐ dònglì 〈名〉atomic-power：～船 atomic-powered ship ‖ ～航空母舰 atomic aircraft carrier
〖～恫吓〗 yuánzǐ dònghè 〈名〉atomic intimidation
〖～讹诈〗 yuánzǐ ézhà 〈名〉atomic blackmail：～政策 policy of atomic blackmail
〖～反应堆〗 yuánzǐ fǎnyìngduī 〈名〉atomic reactor
〖～辐射〗 yuánzǐ fúshè 〈名〉atomic radiation
〖～构造〗 yuánzǐ gòuzào 〈名〉[物理] atomic structure
〖～轨道〗 yuánzǐ guǐdào 〈名〉[物理] atomic orbital
〖～光谱〗 yuánzǐ guāngpǔ 〈名〉atomic spectrum：～学 atomic spectroscope
〖～核〗 yuánzǐhé 〈名〉[物理] atomic nucleus：～的单离子模型 one-particle model of a nucleus ‖ ～的光学模型 optical model of a nucleus ‖ ～的统一模型 unified model of a nucleus ‖ ～辐射谱 nuclear spectrum
〖～轰炸机〗 yuánzǐ hōngzhàjī 〈名〉atomic-bomber
〖～火箭〗 yuánzǐ huǒjiàn 〈名〉[航空] atomic/nuclear rocket
〖～极化〗 yuánzǐ jíhuà 〈名〉[物理] atomic polarization
〖～基态〗 yuánzǐ jītài 〈名〉[物理] atomic unexcited state
〖～假说〗 yuánzǐ jiǎshuō 〈名〉atomic hypothesis
〖～价〗 yuánzǐjià ＝ 化合价 huàhéjià
〖～量〗 yuánzǐliàng 〈名〉[化学] atomic weight：～单位 atomic weight unit
〖～垄断〗 yuánzǐ lǒngduàn 〈名〉atomic monopoly
〖～论〗 yuánzǐlùn 〈名〉[化学] atomic theory; atomism
〖～面〗 yuánzǐmiàn 〈名〉[物理] atomic plane
〖～秒〗 yuánzǐmiǎo 〈名〉[物理] atomic second
〖～模型〗 yuánzǐ móxíng 〈名〉[化学] atomic model
〖～能〗 yuánzǐnéng 〈名〉[物理] atomic energy：利用～ harness nuclear energy ‖ 和平利用～ use atomic energy for peaceful purpose ‖ ～发电站 atomic power plant/station ‖ ～委员会 Atomic Energy Commission (AEC)
〖～能级〗 yuánzǐ néngjí 〈名〉[物理] atomic energy level
〖～炮〗 yuánzǐpào 〈名〉atomic cannon/artillery
〖～燃料〗 yuánzǐ ránliào 〈名〉atomic fuel
〖～热〗 yuánzǐrè 〈名〉[化学] atomic heat
〖～散射〗 yuánzǐ sǎnshè 〈名〉[物理] atomic scattering：～因子 atomic scattering factor
〖～时〗 yuánzǐshí 〈名〉[物理] atomic time
〖～时代〗 yuánzǐ shídài 〈名〉atomic age; Atomic Age
〖～式〗 yuánzǐshì 〈名〉[化学] atomic formula
〖～束〗 yuánzǐshù 〈名〉[物理] atomic beam：～共振 atomic beam resonance ‖ ～频率标准 atomic-beam frequency standard
〖～探针〗 yuánzǐ tànzhēn 〈名〉[物理] atom probe
〖～体积〗 yuánzǐ tǐjī 〈名〉[化学] atomic volume
〖～团〗 yuánzǐtuán 〈名〉[化学] atomic group：～反冲 aggregate recoil
〖～外交〗 yuánzǐ wàijiāo 〈名〉atomic diplomacy
〖～武器〗 yuánzǐ wǔqì 〈名〉atomic/nuclear weapons：禁止～ prohibit/ban/outlaw atomic weapons
〖～物理学〗 yuánzǐ wùlǐxué 〈名〉atomics; atomic physics
〖～序数〗 yuánzǐ xùshù 〈名〉[化学] atomic number
〖～医学〗 yuánzǐ yīxué 〈名〉atomic medicine
〖～云〗 yuánzǐyún 〈名〉[物理] atomic cloud
〖～战争〗 yuánzǐ zhànzhēng 〈名〉atomic war
〖～折射度〗 yuánzǐ zhéshèdù 〈名〉[化学] atomic refraction
〖～振动〗 yuánzǐ zhèndòng 〈名〉[物理] atomic vibration
〖～直径〗 yuánzǐ zhíjìng 〈名〉[化学] atomic diameter
〖～质量〗 yuánzǐ zhìliàng 〈名〉[物理] atomic mass：～单位 atomic mass unit
〖～钟〗 yuánzǐzhōng 〈名〉atomic clock
【原罪】 yuánzuì 〈名〉[基督教] original sin
【原作】 yuánzuò 〈名〉original work; the original：抄袭/复制/模仿～ copy/reproduce/imitate the original ‖ 剽窃/删改～ plagiarize/mutilate the original ‖ 胜过～ outshine/outdo the original ‖ 珍藏～ treasure the original ‖ 他的译文保持了～的风格。His translation reproduces the style of the original. ‖ 戏还可以，但我还是喜欢读～。The play's OK, but I still prefer the book.

圆 yuán ❶〈名〉[数学] circle：画一个～ draw/describe a circle; draw a round ‖ ～的面积/周长 area/circumference of a circle ‖ 方和～ squares and circles ‖ 画一条与～相切的线。Draw a line tangent to the circle. ⇨～心；～周 ❷〈形〉round; circular：～脸 moon/round face ‖ 滚～的手臂 round arms ‖ 今晚的月亮又～又亮。Today's moon is full and bright. ‖ 月～了。The moon is full. ‖ 那面镜子是～的还是方的？Is the mirror round or square? ‖ 他用锉刀把尖角磨～了。He rounded off the sharp corners with a file. ‖ 这个轮子不～了。The wheel is out of round. ‖ 这个圆圈一点不～。This circle is imperfect. ⇨～括号；～桌 ❸〈形〉perfect; comprehensive; satisfactory：他把话说～了。What he says is plausible. ‖ 她这话说得不～。What she said was not very tactful. ⇨～滑；～满 ❹〈动〉perfect; attend to every aspect of a matter; justify; make plausible：⇨～谎；～梦；自～其说 ❺〈形〉spherical：球是～的。A ball is a sphere. ‖ 她两眼睁得滴溜～。She opened her eyes wide. ⇨～滚滚；～头 ❻〈形〉(of songs) sweet and agreeable：⇨字正腔～ ❼〈名〉coin of fixed value and weight：⇨铜～ ❽〈量〉*yuan* [the standard monetary unit of China, divided into 100 *fen*]：一～人民币 a Chinese *yuan*
【圆凹饰】 yuán'āoshì 〈名〉[建筑] bead and quirk
【圆白菜】 yuánbáicài 〈通称〉＝ 结球甘蓝 jiéqiú gānlán
【圆刨】 yuánbào 〈名〉[机械] circular/rounding plane
【圆鼻车刀】 yuánbí chēdāo 〈名〉roundnose tool
【圆边】 yuánbiān 〈名〉round edge/rim：～衬衫 tailed shirt
〖～滴水槽〗 yuánbiān dīshuǐcáo 〈名〉[建筑] bottle-nose drip/curb
【圆编织机】 yuánbiānzhījī 〈名〉circular knitting machine
【圆材】 yuáncái 〈名〉[林业] round wood; log
【圆场】 yuánchǎng 〈动〉❶ mediate; intercede; help to effect a compromise：打～ mediate a dispute; smooth things over ‖ 这事必须由你出面～。You must personally act as a mediator in the dispute. ❷ → 跑圆场 pǎo yuánchǎng
【圆成】 yuánchéng 〈动〉help sb attain his aim
【圆窗】 yuánchuāng 〈名〉[解剖] round window
【圆唇元音】 yuánchún yuányīn 〈名〉[语言] round vowel
【圆磁波】 yuáncíbō 〈名〉[物理] circular magnetic wave
【圆到】 yuándào 〈形〉considerate and satisfactory
【圆雕】 yuándiāo 〈名〉sculpture in the round; round sculpture; sculptue proper
【圆点】 yuándiǎn 〈名〉round/circle dot：～花伞 polka dot umbrella ‖ ～纹 faillette; polka dots
【圆电波】 yuándiànbō 〈名〉[电磁] circular electric wave
【圆顶】 yuándǐng 〈名〉❶ [建筑] dome; cupola; calotte：～小山 rounded hill ‖ 高大的～ towering dome ‖ 小～ cupola ❷ round top：～高帽 bowler hat; derby hat ‖ ～无边小帽 monkey cap ‖ ～硬礼帽 stiff hat
〖～夹层〗 yuándǐng jiācéng 〈名〉interdome; intercupola
〖～式建筑〗 yuándǐngshì jiànzhù 〈名〉domical architecture

〖～细胞〗 yuándǐng xìbāo 〈名〉[植物] dome cell
【圆嘟嘟】 yuándūdū 〈形〉〈口〉 full and plump; chubby; rotund
【圆度】 yuándù 〈名〉[地质] circular degree; roundness
〖～公差〗 yuándù gōngchā 〈名〉 roundness tolerance
〖～盘〗 yuándùpán 〈名〉 divided circle
【圆肚窗】 yuándùchuāng 〈名〉[建筑] compass window
【圆墩墩】 yuándūndūn 〈形〉〈口〉 podgy; full and plump; chubby; rotund
【圆房】 yuánfáng 〈动〉〈旧〉(of a foster daughter-in-law and her husband) consummate/solemnize a marriage (when they come of age)
【圆坟】 yuánfén 〈动〉〈旧〉 put new earth on the grave the third day after burial
【圆钢钉】 yuángāngdīng 〈名〉 wire nail
【圆钢锭】 yuángāngdìng 〈名〉 round ingot
【圆钢坯】 yuángāngpī 〈名〉 round billet
【圆弓形】 yuángōngxíng 〈名〉[数学] circular segment
【圆骨碌】 yuángūlu 〈形〉 good and round; rounded
【圆鼓鼓】 yuángǔgǔ 〈形〉 rounded and bulging; roly-poly: ～的肚子 rounded, bulging belly
【圆规】 yuánguī 〈名〉 compasses: 一副～ a pair of compasses ‖ 长杆～ beam compasses ‖ 制图～ drawing compasses
【圆轨道】 yuánguǐdào 〈名〉[天文] circular orbit
【圆滚摆】 yuángǔnbǎi 〈名〉[力学] cycloidal pendulum
【圆滚滚】 yuángǔngǔn 〈形〉 good and round; plump: ～的脸蛋儿 chubby face ‖ ～的小肥猪 podgy pigling
【圆辊闸门】 yuángǔn zhámén 〈名〉[建筑] roller gate
【圆号】 yuánhào 〈名〉[音乐] French horn; horn
【圆和】 yuánhe ❶〈动〉 mediate; help to effect a compromise ❷〈形〉(of voice) mellow and full
【圆乎乎】 yuánhūhū 〈形〉〈口〉 roundish: ～的脸蛋 roundish face
【圆弧】 yuánhú 〈名〉❶[数学] arc; circular arc ❷[纺织] circle
〖～齿轮〗 yuánhú chǐlún 〈名〉[机械] circular arc teeth; circular tooth gear
〖～导航〗 yuánhú dǎoháng 〈名〉[航空][航海] arc navigation
〖～拱〗 yuánhúgǒng 〈名〉[建筑] arch; scheme arch
〖～规〗 yuánhúguī 〈名〉 arcograph
【圆乎】 yuánhu 〈形〉 roundish
【圆花窗】 yuánhuāchuāng 〈名〉[建筑] marigold rose window; Catherine wheel
【圆滑】 yuánhuá 〈形〉 slick and sly: 表现～ show tact (in) ‖ 说话～ have a smooth tongue; talk glibly ‖ 为人～ be tactful; be as slippery as an eel ‖ 显得～ exhibit diploma ‖ ～的商人 slick businessman ‖ ～的手段 diplomatic tact ‖ ～的态度 smooth manner ‖ 他答复得很～。He gave a very diplomatic/slick reply. ‖ 他很年轻,处事却这么～。He is very young but thoroughly sophisticated.
【圆滑线】 yuánhuáxiàn 〈名〉[音乐] slur
【圆环】 yuánhuán 〈名〉❶ ring; loop; toroid: ～链 round-link chain ❷[数学] annulus
〖～猜想〗 yuánhuán cāixiǎng 〈名〉[数学] annulus conjecture
〖～电弧焊〗 yuánhuán diànhúhàn 〈名〉[电工] cyc-arc welding
〖～面〗 yuánhuánmiàn 〈名〉[数学] anchor ring; torus
【圆谎】 yuánhuǎng 〈动〉 patch up a lie
【圆浑】 yuánhún 〈形〉❶(of voice) round and mellow: 这段唱腔流畅而～。This aria is soft and melodious. ❷(of art, poetry, etc) natural and spontaneous
【圆活】 yuánhuo 〈形〉❶ flexible; smooth: 办事～ be flexible in handling a matter ❷(of voice) mellow and full
【圆计算尺】 yuánjìsuànchǐ 〈名〉[数学] circular slide rule
【圆寂】 yuánjì 〈动〉(of Buddhist monks or nuns) pass away; die
【圆髻】 yuánjì 〈名〉 bun: 她把头发挽成一个～。She caught up her hair into a bun. / She wore her hair in a bun.
【圆荚】 yuánjiá 〈名〉[植物] boll
【圆键】 yuánjiàn 〈名〉[工程] round key
【圆角】 yuánjiǎo 〈名〉 round corner; rounded corner; fillet; filleted corner
〖～规〗 yuánjiǎoguī 〈名〉[设计] fillet gauge
【圆锯】 yuánjù 〈名〉 circular saw
【圆括号】 yuánkuòhào 〈名〉 parentheses; curves: 把…放在～内 put... in/into parentheses; parenthesize
【圆括弧】 yuánkuòhú ＝ 圆括号 yuánkuòhào
【圆鳞】 yuánlín 〈名〉[动物] cycloid scale
【圆领】 yuánlǐng 〈名〉 Peter Pan collar; round collar: ～口 jewel neck ‖ ～衫 T-topper; round neck shirt
【圆溜溜】 yuánliūliū 〈形〉 good and round; rounded
【圆笼】 yuánlóng 〈名〉 round tierred food-basket
【圆颅方趾】 yuánlú-fāngzhǐ 〈熟〉 round skull and square feet — human being
【圆颅型】 yuánlúxíng 〈名〉[人类] brachycranial
【圆满】 yuánmǎn 〈形〉 satisfactory: 达到～ come to perfection ‖ ～成功 succeed to admiration ‖ ～结束 come to a successful close; be successfully conducted ‖ ～完成工作 round off one's work; do one's work to perfection ‖ ～完成预定的任务 successfully accomplish the scheduled task ‖ 功德～ come to a successful issue/end; round it out ‖ 结局～ have a successful end; come to a happy ending ‖ ～的答案 satisfactory answer ‖ ～的婚姻 happy marriage ‖ 他把问题解决得十分～。His solution to the problem leaves nothing to be desired. ‖ 试验取得～成功。The experiment was crowned with success.
【圆梦】 yuánmèng 〈动〉❶ interpret/read/expound a dream ❷ fulfill/realize one's dream: 他最终圆了到国外学习的梦。His dream of studying abroad came true at last.
【圆明园】 Yuánmíngyuán 〈名〉 Yuanming Yuan [originally a large imperial garden in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), built from 1709 onward and burnt down by the British and French aggressors in 1860]
【圆脑型】 yuánnǎoxíng 〈名〉[人类] brachycerebral
【圆盘】 yuánpán 〈名〉 disc; disk
〖～耙〗 yuánpánbà 〈名〉[农业] disc harrow
〖～刀具〗 yuánpán dāojù 〈名〉[机械] circular cutter
〖～饰〗 yuánpánshì 〈名〉[建筑] patera
〖～铣刀〗 yuánpán xǐdāo 〈名〉 circular cutter
【圆偏振】 yuánpiānzhèn 〈名〉[物理] circular polarization: ～环形 V 天线 roundhead circular polarized loop vee
【圆球饰】 yuánqiúshì 〈名〉[建筑] ball flower
【圆圈】 yuánquān 〈名〉 circle; ring: 画～ draw/describe a circle ‖ 围成～ form a circle ‖ 用一张纸剪一个～ cut a circle out of a piece of paper
【圆全】 yuánquan 〈形〉〈方〉 thoughtful; considerate: 想得～ be thoughful/considerate
【圆缺】 yuánquē 〈动〉(of the moon) wax and wane
【圆润】 yuánrùn 〈形〉 mellow and full: ～宏亮的嗓音 sonorous voice ‖ ～的声音 mellow/rich voice
【圆鲹】 yuánshēn 〈名〉[动物] round scad
【圆实】 yuánshi 〈形〉 plump and filled out; chubby; plump
【圆熟】 yuánshú 〈形〉❶ skillful; proficient; dexterous: 技术～ show consummate/great skill ❷ astute; tactful
【圆水准器】 yuánshuǐzhǔnqì 〈名〉[测量] circular level
【圆说】 yuánshuō 〈动〉 speak in defence of; argue in favour of
【圆速度】 yuánsùdù 〈名〉[力学] circular velocity
【圆台】 yuántái 〈名〉 frustum of a cone; circular truncated cone
【圆通】 yuántōng 〈形〉 flexible; accommodating: 不够～ be short on tact ‖ 显得～ display/show tact
【圆筒】 yuántǒng 〈名〉 cylinder; barrel; drum: ～长袜 tube stockings ‖ ～裙 barrel skirt
【圆头】 yuántóu 〈名〉 rounded end; (of a screw) fillister head; round head; pommel: ～套裙 round neckline slip
〖～扁钢〗 yuántóu biǎngāng 〈名〉 flat bulb iron
〖～导弹〗 yuántóu dǎodàn 〈名〉 rounded nose missile
〖～钉〗 yuántóudīng 〈名〉 bullen nail; tack; bullen
〖～钢轨〗 yuántóu gāngguǐ 〈名〉 bull-headed rail
〖～角钢〗 yuántóu jiǎogāng 〈名〉 bulb angle
〖～鲸〗 yuántóujīng 〈名〉[动物] pilot whale
〖～螺钉〗 yuántóu luódīng 〈名〉 button-headed screw; round-head screw
〖～螺栓〗 yuántóu luóshuān 〈名〉 buttonhead/snaphead/round-head bolt; cheese bolt
〖～铆钉〗 yuántóu mǎodīng 〈名〉 buttonhead/snaphead/round-head rivet
〖～铁条〗 yuántóu tiětiáo 〈名〉[工程] bulb bar
【圆图】 yuántú 〈名〉[电工] circular diagram
【圆舞曲】 yuánwǔqǔ 〈名〉[音乐] waltz
【圆误差】 yuánwùchā 〈名〉[军事] circular error
【圆线虫】 yuánxiànchóng 〈名〉[动物] strongyle

【圆线圈】 yuánxiànquān 〈名〉[电磁] circular coil
【圆心】 yuánxīn 〈名〉centre (of a circle): 同心圆的～重合。The centres of concentric circles coincide.
〖～角〗 yuánxīnjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] central angle: 弧所对的～ central angle subtended by an arc
【圆形】 yuánxíng 〈形〉circular: 半～的花园 garden in the shape of a semicircle ‖ ～钢板/槽/刨削 circular plate/recess/planning ‖ ～领口 round neckline ‖ 满月呈～。The full moon has a circular form.
〖～建筑〗 yuánxíng jiànzhù 〈名〉round building; circular building; rotunda
〖～剧场〗 yuánxíng jùchǎng 〈名〉amphitheatre
〖～通道〗 yuánxíng tōngdào 〈名〉[工程] circular channel
〖～舞台〗 yuánxíng wǔtái 〈名〉arena stage (usu surrounded by seats on all sides)
【圆漩涡】 yuánxuànwō 〈名〉[气象] circular vortex
【圆柚油】 yuányóuyóu 〈名〉[材料] *grapefruit oil; shaddock oil*
【圆运动】 yuányùndòng 〈名〉[力学] circular motion
【圆凿方枘】 yuánzáo-fāngruì ＝方枘圆凿 fāngruì-yuánzáo
【圆整】 yuánzhěng 〈动〉round off
【圆周】 yuánzhōu 〈名〉circumference: ～长度 2 米 be of two metres *in circumference*
〖～长〗 yuánzhōucháng 〈名〉[数学] perimeter (of a circle); circumference
〖～积分〗 yuánzhōu jīfēn 〈名〉[数学] circulationintegral
〖～角〗 yuánzhōujiǎo 〈名〉[数学] circumferential angle
〖～率〗 yuánzhōulǜ 〈名〉[数学] pi(π); ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter
〖～速度〗 yuánzhōu sùdù 〈名〉[物理] circumferential velocity
〖～应力〗 yuánzhōu yìnglì 〈名〉[物理] circumferential/hoop stress
〖～运动〗 yuánzhōu yùndòng 〈名〉[物理] circular motion: 做～ move in a circle; circle around
【圆珠笔】 yuánzhūbǐ 〈名〉ballpoint pen; ball pen; ballpoint: 买一个笔端可以伸缩的～ buy a retractable ballpoint pen
【圆柱】 yuánzhù 〈名〉❶ [数学] cylinder ❷ column
〖～齿轮〗 yuánzhù chǐlún 〈名〉cylindrical gear
〖～体〗 yuánzhùtǐ 〈名〉cylinder
〖～投影〗 yuánzhù tóuyǐng 〈名〉[制图] cylindrical map projection
〖～钻〗 yuánzhùzuàn 〈名〉cylinder bit
【圆转盘】 yuánzhuànpán 〈名〉dumbwaiter (on a dining table); lazy Susan
【圆锥】 yuánzhuī 〈名〉(circular) cone; taper: ～花坛 pyramid flower bed
〖～常数〗 yuánzhuī chángshù 〈名〉constant of the cone
〖～根〗 yuánzhuīgēn 〈名〉[植物] conical root
〖～截线〗 yuánzhuī jiéxiàn 〈名〉[制图] conic section
〖～螺纹〗 yuánzhuī luówén 〈名〉[设计] tapered thread
〖～面〗 yuánzhuīmiàn 〈名〉[数学] cone of revolution
〖～曲线〗 yuánzhuī qūxiàn 〈名〉[数学] conic; conic section
〖～台〗 yuánzhuītái 〈名〉[数学] frustum of a cone
〖～投影〗 yuánzhuī tóuyǐng 〈名〉[制图] conical projection
【圆桌】 yuánzhuō 〈名〉round table: ～会谈 round-table conversation
〖～会议〗 yuánzhuō huìyì 〈名〉round-table conference
〖～面〗 yuánzhuōmiàn 〈名〉(detachable) round tabletop
【圆子】 yuánzi 〈名〉❶ dumpling made of glutinous rice flour ❷ 〈方〉(of meat, fish, etc) ball

鼋 yuán

【鼋鱼】 yuányú 〈名〉soft-shelled turtle

援 yuán

〈动〉❶ hold; pull by hand: ⇨攀～ ❷ quote; cite: 无先例可～ have no precedent to go by ⇨～例;～引;～用 ❸ aid; help; rescue: ～藏干部 cadres sent to support/aid Tibet ⇨～救; ～助;支～

Y

【援笔】 yuánbǐ 〈动〉〈书〉take up a pen: ～疾书 take up a pen and write quickly ‖ ～立就 take up a pen and finish it in no time
【援兵】 yuánbīng 〈名〉reinforcements; relief troops: ～被十万火急地派往战场。Reinforcements were rushed to the battle.
【援建】 yuánjiàn 〈动〉provide aid in construction
【援救】 yuánjiù 〈动〉rescue; save; deliver; relieve: ～落水儿童 rescue a child from drowning ‖ ～伤病员 bring/provide succour to the sick and wounded ‖ 得到～ derive relief from sb ‖ 等待～ wait to be rescued ‖ 紧急～ emergency relief ‖ 参加～工作 take part in the rescue
【援军】 yuánjūn 〈名〉reinforcements; relief troops: 派～ dispatch reinforcements
【援款】 yuánkuǎn 〈名〉*aid fund*
【援例】 yuánlì 〈动〉invoke/cite/quote a precedent
【援手】 yuánshǒu 〈动〉〈书〉aid; save; rescue
【援外】 yuánwài 〈动〉give aid to another country; aid a foreign country: ～计划 foreign aid programme ‖ ～物资 materials in aid *of a foreign country*
【援引】 yuányǐn 〈动〉❶ quote; cite: ～法律条文 invoke a legal provision ‖ ～经典 cite the classics; quote from the classics ‖ ～例证 quote examples; use citations ‖ ～条约 invoke a treaty ‖ ～先例 cite/invoke a precedent ‖ ～最新数据 cite the latest figures ❷ *recommend; promote*: ～贤能 *recommend talents*
【援用】 yuányòng 〈动〉❶ quote; cite; invoke: ～成例 cite a precedent ‖ ～各种案例来证明 quote various cases in support (of) ‖ ～经典 quote from the classics ❷ recommend sb for appointment
【援助】 yuánzhù 〈动〉*help; support; aid; assist*: 得到～ *receive* the aid (from) ‖ 给予～ give help; extend/give/offer/provide/render aid/assistance; give backing (to) ‖ 给以物质～ aid materially ‖ 接受～ accept/receive aid (from) ‖ 请求～ request assistance ‖ 伸出～之手 extend a helping hand (to) ‖ 申请～ apply for aid ‖ 受到/接受～ *receive/accept assistance (from)* ‖ 停止～ cut off aid ‖ 寻求～ seek assistance ‖ 依赖～ rely upon assistance ‖ ～的附带条件 aid-tying condition ‖ 不附带条件的～ aid with no strings attached ‖ 财政～ financial assistance/aid/support ‖ 国际～ international support ‖ 发展～ development aid ‖ 技术～ technical assistance ‖ 经济/法律～ *economic/legal aid* ‖ 紧急～ emergency aid ‖ 慷慨的～ generous/unstinting/unstinted aid; liberal support ‖ 信贷～ credit aid ‖ 政府～ government support ‖ 在…的～下 with the assistance of
〖～国〗 yuánzhùguó 〈名〉aid-giving nation; donor country
〖～计划〗 yuánzhù jìhuà 〈名〉*aid programme*: 一揽子～ *aid* package
〖～协定〗 yuánzhù xiédìng 〈名〉aid agreement

湲 yuán

→潺湲 chányuán

媛 yuán

→婵媛 chányuán
⇨yuàn

缘 yuán

❶〈介〉〈书〉along: ～江航行 sail along the river ⇨～木求鱼 ❷〈介〉〈书〉for (reason); because of: 不识庐山真面目，只～身在此山中。I can't tell the true shape of Mt Lushan because I myself am in the mountain. ‖ 花径不曾～客扫。The garden path has never been cleared for the visit of a guest. ⇨～何 ❸〈名〉reason: ⇨～由;～故;无～无故 ❹〈名〉predestined rela*tionship; destination*: ～悭一面 *it* was never my good fortune to meet him ‖ 好事似乎与我无～。Good luck seemed to be wholly denied to me. ‖ 我与烟酒无～。Smoking and drinking don't appeal to me. ‖ 他们俩有情无～。They are attracted to each other but are not fated to be conjugally tied. ⇨血～;姻～ ❺〈名〉[佛教] *principal and secondary causes; karma*: ⇨化～;因～ ❻〈名〉edge; fridge; brink: 沙漠的南～ southern fringe of the desert ⇨边～ ❼〈名〉[生物] limbus
【缘簿】 yuánbù 〈名〉records of contributions kept at Buddhist or Taoist temples
【缘窦】 yuándòu 〈名〉[解剖] *marginal sinus*
【缘分】 yuánfèn 〈名〉〈迷信〉predestined opportunity for people to meet and become united; fate; destiny: 婚姻是～。Marriage is a lottery. / A couple's conjugal fate is prearranged. ‖ 我一生之中与文学无～。Literature has never had the least appeal to me in my whole life. ‖ 咱们俩从中学到大学都是同学，真是有～。It's our fate to be classmates from high school to college. ‖ 这是我的～。It's my karma.
【缘故】 yuángù 〈名〉reason; cause: 出于健康的～ for health reasons ‖ 为了…的～ for the sake of; because of; on account of ‖ 为朋友的～ for the sake of friends
【缘何】 yuánhé 〈代〉〈书〉why: ～出此下策? Why do you resort

to such an unwise move? ‖ ～至此？What is your reason for coming here?
【缘嵴】 yuánjí 〈名〉 marginal crest/ridge
【缘毛】 yuánmáo 〈名〉[植物] cilium
【缘膜】 yuánmó 〈名〉[生物] velum
〖～幼体〗 yuánmó yòutǐ 〈名〉[动物] veliger
【缘木求鱼】 yuánmù-qiúyú 〈熟〉 climb a tree to catch a fish—do things by the wrong methods; bark up the wrong tree; milk the bull/ram; wring water from a flint
【缘起】 yuánqǐ 〈名〉 ❶ cause; genesis; origin: 文章～ origins of literary forms ❷ account of initiation of a project or the founding of an institution
【缘石】 yuánshí 〈名〉 curb; kerb
【缘龈炎】 yuányínyán 〈名〉[医学] marginal gingivitis
【缘由】 yuányóu 〈名〉 cause and reason: 无～地发火 fall into a rage for no reason/over nothing/without rhyme or reason ‖ 无～的恐惧 unreasoning fear

塬 yuán 〈名〉 tableland; terrace

猿 yuán 〈名〉 ape: 从～到人 from ape to man ⇨类人～
【猿猴】 yuánhóu 〈名〉 ape and monkey: ～啼叫。An ape yelps.
【猿人】 yuánrén 〈名〉 apeman: 高级～ higher ape

源 yuán 〈名〉 ❶ source of a river; fountainhead: ⇨～远流长；水～ ❷ source; root: 罪恶之～ root/parent of all evils ‖ 火药被认为～于中国。Gunpowder has been considered to be of Chinese provenance. ‖ 理论～于实践。All theories originate from practice. ‖ 文学作品～于生活，高于生活。Literary works should be from life and yet on a higher place than life itself. ⇨病～；货～ ❸ [计算机] source
【源程序】 yuánchéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] source program/routine
【源磁盘】 yuáncípán 〈名〉[计算机] source disc
【源代码】 yuándàimǎ 〈名〉[计算机] source code
【源地址】 yuándìzhǐ 〈名〉[计算机] source address: ～指令 source address instruction
【源流】 yuánliú 〈名〉 source and course (of a river, etc)—origin and development
【源目录】 yuánmùlù 〈名〉[计算机] source directory
【源驱动器】 yuánqūdòngqì 〈名〉[计算机] source drive
【源泉】 yuánquán 〈名〉 source; fountain source: 发现～ discover the source (of) ‖ 丰富/可靠的～ abundant/unfailing source (of) ‖ 灵感/罪恶的～ source of inspiration/evil ‖ 知识的～ fountain/source of knowledge ‖ 生活是文艺创作的～。Life is the source of literary and artistic creation. ‖ 他是个源源不断的信息～。He was an endless mine of information.
【源头】 yuántóu 〈名〉 source; fountainhead: 发现～ discover the source ‖ 寻找～ search for the source (of) ‖ 找到～ track down/locate the source (of) ‖ 在～ at the source (of) ‖ 河流的～ source/rise of the river ‖ ～干枯了。Sources dry up. ‖ 问渠那得清如许？为有～活水来。The reason why the canal is so clear is that the water comes from the headwater of the river.
【源文档】 yuánwéndàng 〈名〉[计算机] source document
【源文件】 yuánwénjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] source file
【源语言】 yuányǔyán 〈名〉[计算机] source language
【源源】 yuányuán 〈形〉 continuous; in a steady stream: 喷泉～涌出清澈的泉水。The fountain wells its pure water.
〖～不断〗 yuányuán-bùduàn 〈熟〉 continuously; in a steady stream ‖ 订货～ have a deluge of orders ‖ 灵感～ get a perennial inspiration ‖ 路上的车辆好像～。The vehicles in the road seemed to continue without end. ‖ 市场兴旺，鱼类、肉类、水果等供应～。There is a brisk and steady market in fish, meat, fruit, etc. ‖ 武器正～地运往欧洲。Weapons are being shipped to Europe in a steady stream.
〖～而来〗 yuányuán'érlái 〈熟〉 come in a steady/continuous stream: 贺电从四面八方～。Messages of greetings poured in from all quarters.
【源源本本】 yuányuán-běnběn ＝ 原原本本 yuányuán-běnběn
【源远流长】 yuányuǎn-liúcháng 〈熟〉 a distant source and a long course—long-standing and well-established: 我们两国人民之间的友谊～。The friendship between our peoples goes back to ancient times. ‖ 中国文化的历史～。The history of Chinese culture has run a long course from a remote source. / Chinese culture goes back to time immemorial.

辕 yuán 〈名〉 ❶ shafts of a cart or carriage: ⇨车～；驾～ ❷ outer gate of a government office in ancient times—government office in ancient times
【辕骡】 yuánluó 〈名〉 mule in the shafts; shaft-mule
【辕马】 yuánmǎ 〈名〉 thill horse; shaft-horse
【辕门】 yuánmén 〈名〉〈古〉 gate of a military camp; outer gate of a government office
【辕子】 yuánzi 〈名〉〈口〉 shaft; pole; thill: 车～ shafts of a cart

橼 yuán →枸橼 jǔyuán

螈 yuán →蝾螈 róngyuán

圜 yuán ＝ 圆 yuán
⇨huán

羱 yuán
【羱羊】 yuányáng 〈名〉[动物] ibex

yuǎn

远 yuǎn ❶ 〈形〉[in time or space] far away; distant; remote: 相隔很～ be far apart ‖ 住得很远 live at a distance ‖ 离这儿只有几步～ be within easy/walking distance from here ‖ ～在 12 和 13 世纪 as far back as the twelfth and thirteenth centuries ‖ 渐渐～去的汽车 slowly vanishing car ‖ 住在离城不～的地方 live some little distance from town ‖ 在不～的将来 in the not distant future; in the near future ‖ 那房子～离街道。The house stands aloof from the streets. ‖ 他一会就累了，～～地落到了后面。He soon became tired and lagged far behind. ‖ 我离得～，听不清他说什么。I was out of earshot from him. ‖ 我没有时间去考虑得那么～。I haven't had time to think that far ahead. ‖ 星星离地球很～。The stars are distant from the earth. ⇨～方；遥～ ❷ 〈形〉 distant in relationship: ⇨～房；疏～ ❸ 〈动〉 keep away from; keep at a distance: 亲贤臣，～小人 attract worthy men and repel mean men ‖ 离她～点，不然你要后悔的。Keep away from her or you will regret it. / Keep her at a distance or you will regret it. ⇨敬而～之 ❹ 〈形〉 by far; far and away: 他的潜力～未发挥出来。He isn't coming anywhere near his potential. ‖ 在她看来，她的儿子～比其他小孩强。In/To her eyes, her son stood far above any other boy. ‖ 这本书～比那本书好。This book is by far better than that one. ‖ 这件产品～没有广告上说的那样好。The product is not half as good as its billing indicates. ‖ 争端还～～没有解决。The issue is very much alive. / The issue has far from being resolved/settled. ❺ 〈形〉〈书〉 abstruse; profound: ⇨言近旨～
【远避】 yuǎnbì 〈动〉 avoid and keep away from
【远不及】 yuǎn bùjí 〈动〉 be far inferior to: 她～我媳妇她妹妹漂亮。She is nowhere near as beautiful as my wife's younger sister.
【远不是】 yuǎn bùshì ＝ 远非 yuǎnfēi
【远场】 yuǎnchǎng 〈名〉[物理] far field; distant field
〖～全息术〗 yuǎnchǎng quánxīshù 〈名〉 far-field holography
【远程】 yuǎnchéng 〈形〉 ❶ long-range; long-distance: ～航行 long sea voyage ‖ ～火箭 long-range rocket ‖ ～侦察机 long-range reconnaissance airplane ❷ [计算机] remote: ～用户 remote user
〖～长波导航设备〗 yuǎnchéng chángbō dǎoháng shèbèi 〈名〉[航海] Dectra
〖～导弹〗 yuǎnchéng dǎodàn 〈名〉 long-range missile
〖～登陆〗 yuǎnchéng dēnglù 〈名〉[计算机] remote login
〖～电视传输〗 yuǎnchéng diànshì chuánshū 〈名〉 remote television transmission
〖～访问〗 yuǎnchéng fǎngwèn 〈名〉[计算机] remote access: ～服务器 remote access server
〖～管理〗 yuǎnchéng guǎnlǐ 〈名〉[计算机] remote administration
〖～轰炸机〗 yuǎnchéng hōngzhàjī 〈名〉 long-distance bomber
〖～计算机〗 yuǎnchéng jìsuànjī 〈名〉[计算机] remote computer;

～系统 remote computer system
〖～教育〗 yuǎnchéng jiàoyù 〈名〉 distance learning
〖～数据处理〗 yuǎnchéng shùjùchǔlǐ 〈名〉 remote data processing
〖～通信〗 yuǎnchéng tōngxìn 〈名〉［计算机］ remote communications
〖～无线电导航系统〗 yuǎnchéng wúxiàndiàn dǎoháng xìtǒng 〈名〉［通信］ navaglobe
〖～显示〗 yuǎnchéng xiǎnshì 〈名〉［信息］ remote indication
〖～医学〗 yuǎnchéng yīxué 〈名〉 telemedicine
〖～终端〗 yuǎnchéng zhōngduān 〈名〉［计算机］ *remote terminal*
【远处】 yuǎnchù 〈名〉 distant place：在～就可以看得见 be visible in the distance ‖ ～雷声隆隆。The thunder growled/rumbled/roared/rolled in the distance. ‖ ～的那栋楼是出版社。The building farther from here is the publishing house. ‖ ～模模糊糊的，我看不清。I could only see something vaguely in the dim distance. ‖ 您得往～想想啊！You've got to look further ahead. ‖ 我在～就认出了他。I spotted him from afar/a distance.
【远大】 yuǎndà 〈形〉 long-range；〈喻〉 ambitious；broad：理想～ have lofty ideals ‖ 前途～ the future holds bright promise；have a bright/brilliant future (in store) ‖ 眼光～ be far-sighted；have a broad vision ‖ ～前程 great expectations ‖ ～志向 bold hope；soaring ambition/aspiration
【远道】 yuǎndào 〈名〉 long way：走～ walk far ‖ ～而来 come a long way；come from afar ‖ 我专程～来拜访你。I came from afar especially to see you.
【远地点】 *yuǎndìdiǎn* 〈名〉［天文］ *apogee*
【远东】 Yuǎndōng 〈名〉 Far East
〖～军事法庭〗 Yuǎndōng Jūnshì Fǎtíng 〈名〉 Far Eastern International Military Court of Justice
【远读罗盘】 yuǎndú luópán 〈名〉［航海］ remote-indicating compass
【远渡】 yuǎndù 〈动〉 travel across a vast expanse of water
〖～重洋〗 yuǎndù-chóngyáng 〈熟〉 travel all the way from across the oceans；travel across the oceans
【远方】 yuǎnfāng 〈名〉 distant place：～来客/鸿 guest/letter from afar ‖ 有朋自～来，不亦乐乎？Isn't it a pleasure to have a friend from afar?
【远房】 yuǎnfáng 〈形〉 (of branch of family) distantly related：～姨表兄弟（姐妹） *distant maternal cousins* ‖ ～亲戚 *distant*/remote relative/kinsfolk ‖ ～堂（表）兄弟（姐妹） distant cousins ‖ ～侄女 distant niece
【远非】 yuǎnfēi 〈动〉 be far from；be nearly enough；there is much more to it than：～如此 be far from it
【远隔】 yuǎngé 〈动〉 be far apart；be far from：两国虽然～千山万水，但保持着密切关系。The two countries are separated by thousands of miles, but they maintain a close relationship.
〖～重洋〗 yuǎngé-chóngyáng 〈熟〉 be separated by vast oceans—be far apart；be far from
【远古】 yuǎngǔ 〈名〉 remote antiquity：～时代 remote ages ‖ ～遗风 custom of remote antiquity ‖ 在～时期，所有大陆曾经是连在一起的。All the land was once united in the distant past.
【远海】 *yuǎnhǎi* 〈名〉 *distant sea/waters；high/open seas*
【远航】 yuǎnháng 〈动〉 sail to a distant place；take a long voyage
【远红外】 yuǎnhóngwài 〈形〉 far-infrared；far IR
〖～辐射〗 yuǎnhóngwài fúshè 〈名〉 *far-infrared radiation*
〖～干扰〗 yuǎnhóngwài gānrǎo 〈名〉 far-infrared interference
〖～线〗 yuǎnhóngwàixiàn 〈名〉 far-infrared ray
【远话】 yuǎnhuà 〈名〉 stranger's words：近人不说～。Friends don't speak like strangers.
【远见】 yuǎnjiàn 〈名〉 foresight；vision；far-sightedness；sharp vision of the future：没有～ show little foresight；have no vision ‖ 缺乏～ lack vision ‖ 有～ be farsighted ‖ 很有～的政治家 statesman of vision
〖～卓识〗 yuǎnjiàn-zhuōshí 〈熟〉 foresight and sagacity：～的人 person of/with insight；man of/with deep insight ‖ 共产党员应是实事求是的模范，又是具有～的模范。Communists should set an example in being practical as well as far-sighted.
【远交近攻】 *yuǎnjiāo-jìngōng* 〈熟〉 be friends with distant states while attacking those nearby [a strategy for dealing with foreign countries adopted by the state of Qin during the Warring States Period]
【远郊】 yuǎnjiāo 〈名〉 outer suburbs；exurbs；remoter outskirts：～公共汽车 exurbanite bus
【远近】 yuǎnjìn ❶〈名〉 distance：这两条路～差不多。The distance is about the same by either road. ❷〈形〉 far and near：～闻名 be known far and wide ‖ ～谁不知道他是个好木匠。He is known far and near as a good carpenter. ‖ 不论～，你都要去一趟。I insist on your going there no matter how far it is.
〖～镜〗 yuǎnjìnjìng 〈名〉［摄影］ split-field filter
【远景】 yuǎnjǐng 〈名〉 ❶ distant view：取整个山谷的～ get a perspective of the whole valley ‖ 眺望～ look into the distance ‖ 摄影师取了一个～。The photographer focused on a distant view. ❷ *long-range perspective；(distant) prospect*：规划～ *plan one's* future ‖ 开辟广阔的～ open up vast vistas (for) ‖ 展示美好的～ show a favourable outlook (of) ‖ 美丽的～ fine distant view；beautiful prospect ‖ 有希望的～ promising prospect (for) ⇨～规划 ❸［摄影］ long shot
〖～储量〗 yuǎnjǐng chǔliàng 〈名〉 possible ore
〖～规划〗 yuǎnjǐng guīhuà 〈名〉 long-term plan；long-range plan：制定～ work out a long-term plan
〖～目标〗 yuǎnjǐng mùbiāo 〈名〉 long-term target
【远距离】 yuǎnjùlí 〈名〉 long distance；long range：～射击 long range shooting
〖～操纵〗 yuǎnjùlí cāozòng 〈名〉 remote control；telecontrol
〖～操作〗 yuǎnjùlí cāozuò 〈名〉 remote-controlled operation
〖～接收〗 yuǎnjùlí jiēshōu 〈名〉［通信］ distance reception
〖～静电印刷〗 yuǎnjùlí jìngdiàn yìnshuā 〈名〉［通信］ long-distance xerography
〖～射击〗 *yuǎnjùlí shèjī* 〈名〉 *long-range shooting*
〖～拾波〗 yuǎnjùlí shíbō 〈名〉［通信］ remote pickup
〖～投篮〗 yuǎnjùlí tóulán 〈名〉［体育］ long shot
【远客】 yuǎnkè 〈名〉 guest from afar
【远来的和尚好念经】 yuǎn láide héshang hǎo niànjīng 〈熟〉 monks from afar chant Buddhist scriptures with ease—people from afar tackle problems more easily than local people
【远路】 yuǎnlù 〈名〉 ❶ long way：走～ go a long way；take a long journey ‖ ～无轻担。Light burdens, long borne, grow heavy. ❷ ＝冤枉路 yuānwanglù
【远虑】 yuǎnlǜ 〈名〉 foresight；long view；long-range/long-term plan：他做事有～。He takes the long view in doing anything. / He is far-sighted in everything he does. ⇨人无～，必有近忧
【远略】 yuǎnlüè 〈名〉 long-range plan/strategy
【远门】 yuǎnmén ❶〈名〉 journey far away from home：出～ travel far away from home；go on a long journey ❷〈形〉 distantly related：～兄弟 distant cousin
【远谋】 yuǎnmóu 〈名〉 long-term plan
【远年】 yuǎnnián 〈形〉 many years ago；of long standing：～陈酒 aged wine；mellow wine
【远僻】 yuǎnpì 〈形〉 remote；out-of-the-way
【远期】 yuǎnqī 〈形〉 forward；at a specified future date：发布～天气预报 furnish long-range weather forecast ‖ ～影响 long-term effect (on) ‖ 这批货将在～交付。The products will be delivered at a specified future date.
〖～付款〗 yuǎnqī fùkuǎn 〈形〉 payable at usance：～交单 document against payment (at days) after sight
〖～合同〗 yuǎnqī hétong 〈名〉 forward contract：签订～ enter in*to a forward contract；make a forward contract*
〖～汇价〗 yuǎnqī huìjià 〈名〉 forward (exchange) rate
〖～汇率〗 yuǎnqī huìlǜ 〈名〉 forward (exchange) rate
〖～汇票〗 yuǎnqī huìpiào 〈名〉 usance/time/term draft；usance bill；long draft；time bill
〖～货〗 yuǎnqīhuò 〈名〉 deferred goods
〖～交货〗 yuǎnqī jiāohuò 〈名〉 future/forward delivery：～合同 cash forward contract；contract of future delivery
〖～交易〗 yuǎnqī jiāoyì 〈名〉 forward trading
〖～利息〗 yuǎnqī lìxī 〈名〉 interest on arrears
〖～票据〗 yuǎnqī piàojù 〈名〉 long-dated bill；long-dated paper；time bill；date bill
〖～外汇〗 yuǎnqī wàihuì 〈名〉 forward foreign exchange：～标价/合同/市场 forward exchange quotation/contract/market ‖ ～贴现 discount on forward exchange
〖～信用证〗 yuǎnqī xìnyòngzhèng 〈名〉 usance letter of credit；*term/time credit；usance payment L/C*
〖～支票〗 yuǎnqī zhīpiào 〈名〉 post dated cheque

〖～装运〗 yuǎnqī zhuāngyùn 〈名〉 extended/forward shipment
【远亲】 yuǎnqīn 〈名〉 distant relative/relation; remote kinsfolk: 我妻子的一个～ a distant connection of my wife ‖ 与这家是～ be distantly connected with the family
〖～不如近邻〗 yuǎnqīn bùrú jìnlín 〈熟〉 a good neighbour is better than a brother far off; a relative far off is less help than a neighbour close by; neighbours are dearer than distant relatives
【远求骐骥】 yuǎnqiú-qíjì 〈熟〉 go a long way to find a good horse—seek talents high and low
【远区】 yuǎnqū 〈名〉[光学] far field/zone
【远人】 yuǎnrén 〈名〉 ❶ people living in faraway places ❷ stranger; mere acquaintance
【远日点】 yuǎnrìdiǎn 〈名〉[天文] aphelion
【远涉】 yuǎnshè 〈动〉 make a long, arduous journey (esp across the sea): ～重洋 travel all the way from across the oceans; travel across the oceans
【远射程】 yuǎnshèchéng 〈名〉 long range
〖～炮〗 yuǎnshèchéngpào 〈名〉 long-range gun
〖～喷灌机〗 yuǎnshèchéng pēnguànjī 〈名〉[农业] long-range sprinkler
【远射武器】 yuǎnshè wǔqì 〈名〉[军事] standoff weapon
【远摄镜头】 yuǎnshè jìngtóu 〈名〉 ❶ [电影] long shot ❷ telephoto lens
【远视】 yuǎnshì ❶ 〈名〉[医学] long sight; farsightedness; hyperopia; hypermetropia: 眼镜可以矫正～。Spectacles can correct farsightedness. ❷ 〈形〉 long-sighted; far-sighted
〖～散光〗 yuǎnshì sǎnguāng 〈名〉[医学] hypermetropic astigmatism/astigmia
〖～眼〗 yuǎnshìyǎn 〈名〉 hyperopia; hypermetropia: 患～ suffer from hyperopia
〖～眼镜〗 yuǎnshì yǎnjìng 〈名〉 spectacles for long sight; spectacles for the far-sighted
【远水解不了近渴】 yuǎnshuǐ jiěbuliǎo jìnkě 〈熟〉 distant water cannot quench present thirst—the aid is too slow in coming to be of any help
【远水救不了近火】 yuǎnshuǐ jiùbuliǎo jìnhuǒ 〈熟〉 distant water can't put out a fire close at hand—a slow remedy cannot meet an urgency; while the grass grows, the horse starves
【远台】 yuǎntái 〈形〉 (of table tennis) far from the table: ～打法 away-from-the-table play ‖ ～防守 long defence; far-from-the-table defence ‖ ～削球 off-table chop
【远天】 yuǎntiān 〈名〉 distant sky
【远眺】 yuǎntiào 〈动〉 look far into the distance (from a high place)
【远投】 yuǎntóu 〈名〉[篮球] long-distance shot; outside shot: 练习～ practise outside shots
【远图】 yuǎntú 〈名〉 long-term plan
【远途】 yuǎntú 〈名〉 long distance: ～路线 long-haul route
【远销】 yuǎnxiāo 〈动〉 sell goods to distant places: ～海外 find a market abroad; be sold abroad
【远心点】 yuǎnxīndiǎn 〈名〉[天文] apofocus; apocentre
【远心光阑】 yuǎnxīn guānglán 〈名〉[光学] telecentric stop
【远星点】 yuǎnxīngdiǎn 〈名〉[天文] apastron
【远行】 yuǎnxíng 〈动〉 go on a long journey: 我们即将～,正在准备行装。We will take a long journey at once and are busy making preparations for it.
【远扬】 yuǎnyáng 〈动〉 (of reputation, fame, etc) spread far and wide: 臭名～ be infamous; be notorious ‖ 美名～ attain good reputation far and wide; the fame spreads far and wide
【远洋】 yuǎnyáng 〈名〉 ocean; high seas
〖～船舶〗 yuǎnyáng chuánbó 〈名〉 ocean-going ship
〖～航班〗 yuǎnyáng hángbān 〈名〉 ocean liners
〖～航线〗 yuǎnyáng hángxiàn 〈名〉 ocean lanes/route
〖～航行〗 yuǎnyáng hángxíng 〈名〉 ocean-going voyage
〖～货轮〗 yuǎnyáng huòlún 〈名〉 ocean-going freighter: 万吨～ ocean-going freighter in the ten-thousand-ton range
〖～客轮〗 yuǎnyáng kèlún 〈名〉 ocean-liner; ocean-going steamer
〖～轮〗 yuǎnyánglún 〈名〉 ocean-going/seagoing vessel
〖～贸易〗 yuǎnyáng màoyì 〈名〉 ocean trade
〖～油轮〗 yuǎnyáng yóulún 〈名〉 ocean-going tanker
〖～渔业〗 yuǎnyáng yúyè 〈名〉 pelagian/pelagic fishery; deep-sea fishing: ～国 distant fishing country
〖～运输〗 yuǎnyáng yùnshū 〈名〉 ocean transportation; deep-sea transportation: ～公司 ocean shipping company
〖～资源〗 yuǎnyáng zīyuán 〈名〉 pelagic resources
【远因】 yuǎnyīn 〈名〉 remote cause; incipient cause
【远银心点】 yuǎnyínxīndiǎn 〈名〉[天文] apogalacteum
【远缘杂交】 yuǎnyuán zájiāo 〈名〉[农业] distant hybridization
【远月点】 yuǎnyuèdiǎn 〈名〉[天文] apocynthion
【远运提单】 yuǎnyùn tídān 〈名〉 ocean bill of lading
【远在天边,近在眼前】 yuǎn zài tiānbiān, jìn zài yǎnqián 〈熟〉 be seemingly far away on the horizon and yet right under sb's eyes; so far yet so near; seemingly far away, actually close at hand
【远震】 yuǎnzhèn 〈名〉 teleseism; distant earthquake; far earthquake
【远征】 yuǎnzhēng 〈动〉 make an expedition: 进行～ go on/make an expedition ‖ ～队员 expeditioner ‖ 红军不怕～难。The Red Army fears not the trials of the Long March. ‖ 科学家～南极成绩很大。The expedition of scientists to the Antarctic was successful.
〖～军〗 yuǎnzhēngjūn 〈名〉 expeditionary force
【远支】 yuǎnzhī 〈名〉 remote branch of a clan
【远志】 yuǎnzhì 〈名〉 ❶ high/noble aspiration ❷ [植物] polygala
【远紫外辐射】 yuǎnzǐwài fúshè 〈名〉[物理] far-ultraviolet radiation
【远走】 yuǎnzǒu 〈动〉 travel a long way: 被迫～他乡谋生 be forced to flee one's hometown to earn a bare living
〖～高飞〗 yuǎnzǒu-gāofēi 〈熟〉 fly far and high; be off to distant parts; flee to a faraway place: 孩子大了,就让他们～。Let the adult children wing their way to the distance.
【远足】 yuǎnzú ❶ 〈动〉 go for/on/have an outing; have an outing: 去～ go for an outing ‖ 快步～ hike at a rapid pace ‖ 要～20英里才到达营地。It was a 20-mile hike to the camp. ❷ 〈名〉 excursion; pleasure trip on foot; hike; walking tour
【远祖】 yuǎnzǔ 〈名〉 remote ancestor

yuàn

苑 yuàn 〈名〉 ❶ imperial enclosure/garden (for planting trees and keeping animals): 梅～ plum garden ⇨林～ ❷ 〈书〉 centre (of arts and literature): ⇨文～;艺～
【苑圃】 yuànpǔ 〈名〉 animal farm/park

怨 yuàn 〈动〉 ❶ resent; feel bitter (about); feel aggrieved (at); feel indignant (at): 民～ popular resentment ‖ 面有～色 wear a resentful/discontented look ⇨～恨;～声载道 ❷ blame; complain: ～自己记性差 complain of one's bad memory ‖ 大家都～我。Everyone threw/put/laid/placed the blame on me. ‖ 他只能～自己。He had only himself to blame. ‖ 他总是～这～那。If he isn't complaining about one thing, he's complaining about another. ⇨～天尤人;任劳任～
【怨谤】 yuànbàng 〈动〉 have a grudge (against)
【怨不得】 yuànbude ❶ 〈动〉 cannot blame: 这事～任何人。Nobody is to blame for it. ❷ 〈副〉 no wonder; so that's why: 昨晚你喝了那么多酒,～你头疼。No wonder you've got a headache—you drank too much last night.
【怨仇】 yuànchóu 〈名〉 hatred; enmity: 结束～ drop one's enmity
【怨敌】 yuàndí 〈名〉 foe; enemy
【怨毒】 yuàndú 〈名〉〈书〉 enmity; hatred
【怨怼】 yuànduì 〈名〉〈书〉 resentment; enmity: 心存～ bear/have a grudge; be resentful
【怨愤】 yuànfèn 〈名〉 discontent; indignation: ～难平 can hardly restrain one's indignation
【怨府】 yuànfǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 nuisance to the masses; public nuisance: 毋为～,毋为祸梯。Be not the public nuisance, or the cause of the trouble.
【怨怪】 yuànguài 〈动〉 blame
【怨恨】 yuànhèn ❶ 〈动〉 resent; have a grudge against sb; bear/carry/harbour/have/hold/nurse a grudge against sb; owe

sb a grudge；从心底里～ be inwardly resentful ‖ 相互～ hate each other ❷〈名〉bitterness；resentment；enmity：充满～ be filled with resentment/bitterness ‖ 发泄～ take out one's resentment on sb ‖ 激起～ stir up/rouse/awake/arouse the resentment ‖ 加深～ feed resentment ‖ 消除～ allay resentment；work off/settle a *grudge* ‖ 心怀～ *owe* sb *a grudge*；*bear* sb *a grudge*；harbour/cherish resentment (against) ‖ 引起～ arouse resentment/dissatisfaction ‖ 造成～ create hatred ‖ 招人～ court/invite/incur resentment ‖ 他的行为使我～难消。His behaviour rankles me.

【怨悔】 yuànhuǐ 〈动〉repent remorsefully

【怨嗟】 yuànjiē 〈动〉〈书〉sigh in resentment/aggrievement

【怨苦】 yuànkǔ 〈名〉bitter resentment

【怨詈】 yuànlì 〈动〉〈书〉rail fretfully (against/at)

【怨懑】 yuànmèn 〈形〉discontented and indignant；resentful

【怨怒】 yuànnù 〈形〉resentful

【怨女】 yuànnǚ 〈名〉〈书〉girl pining for a husband

【怨偶】 yuàn'ǒu 〈名〉〈书〉unhappy couple

【怨气】 yuànqì 〈名〉grievance；complaint；resentment：发泄～ pour out/express/air one's grievances；give vent to/vent one's resentment ‖ 平息～ remove sb's grievance ‖ 一肚子～ be full of complaints/grievances ‖ 他打赌输了并无～。He was a good sport about losing the bet.

〖～冲天〗 yuànqì-chōngtiān 〈熟〉one's wrath rises to the sky—be full of complaints

【怨声载道】 yuànshēng-zàidào 〈熟〉voices of discontent are heard everywhere

【怨天尤人】 yuàntiān-yóurén 〈熟〉complain/rail against heaven and other people on earth—blame everyone and everything but oneself；rave against one's fate：他可不是那种没出息的家伙：成天泡在个人情绪里头，唉声叹气，～。He wasn't one of those useless fellows who stewed all day over some private matter, groaning, *sighing and cursing fate.*

【怨天怨地】 yuàntiān-yuàndì 〈熟〉blame heaven and earth—curse fate

【怨望】 yuànwàng 〈动〉〈书〉resent；have a grudge

【怨言】 yuànyán 〈名〉complaint；grudge；grumble：一堆～ a stream of complaints ‖ 发出～ murmur/voice a complaint ‖ 倾吐～ make complaints over；pour out complaints ‖ 惹来～ receive/invite a complaint (about) ‖ 从不发～ *never utter a word of complaint* ‖ 对某人有～ have a bone to pick with sb ‖ 毫无～地接受 accept sth without complaint

【怨艾】 yuànyì 〈动〉〈书〉resent；have a grudge：深自～ deeply blame oneself for sth

院

yuàn 〈名〉❶ courtyard；yard；compound：宫～ imperial compound ‖ 寺～ *temple compound* ⇨大杂～儿；四合～儿 ❷ courtyard：前～ front yard ‖ 在～里晾衣服 hang the wash out in the courtyard to dry ‖ 他家屋后有个小～。He has a small courtyard behind his house. ⇨庭～ ❸ designation for certain government offices and public places：⇨法～；国务～；医～ ❹ college；institution；academy；hospital：出～ be discharged from hospital ‖ 住～ be hospitalized ‖ 花柳病～ VD hospital ⇨～校；学～

【院本】 yuànběn 〈名〉❶ dramatic script [used by professionals including both courtesans and regular actors in the Jin-Yuan (金元) period] ❷ a general term used in the Ming-Qing period for *zaju* (杂剧) and *chuanqi* (传奇)

【院画】 yuànhuà 〈名〉〈简称〉imperial-court decoratire painting ⇨院体画

【院落】 yuànluò ＝院子 yuànzi

【院内交叉感染】 yuànnèi jiāochā gǎnrǎn 〈名〉[医学] cross infection in hospital

【院墙】 yuànqiáng 〈名〉walls surrounding a house；courtyard wall

【院士】 yuànshì 〈名〉academician：中国科学院～ member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

【院体画】 yuàntǐhuà 〈名〉imperial-court decorative painting

【院校】 yuànxiào 〈名〉educational institutions；universities and colleges：⇨高等～

【院长】 yuànzhǎng 〈名〉president；director；dean：获得～职位 gain the presidency

【院子】 yuànzi 〈名〉courtyard；yard；compound

垸

yuàn 〈名〉〈方〉protective embankments (built around houses or fields in riverside and lakeside areas in Hunan and Hubei provinces)：⇨～田；～子

【垸田】 yuàntián 〈名〉fields with protective embankments

【垸子】 yuànzi 〈名〉protective embankments (built around houses or fields in riverside and lakeside areas in Hunan and Hubei provinces)

衍

yuàn →衍衍 hángyuàn

掾

yuàn 〈名〉〈旧〉minor official；subordinate：～吏 minor officials ‖ ～属 subordinates

媛

yuàn 〈名〉〈书〉beauty；beautiful woman：⇨名～ ⇨yuán

瑗

yuàn 〈名〉round flat piece of jade with a big hole in its centre

愿[1]

yuàn 〈形〉〈书〉honest and cautious

愿[2]

yuàn ❶〈名〉hope；desire；wish：⇨～望；如～以偿；心～ ❷〈动〉*be willing；be ready*：很～帮忙 *be quite willing to help* ‖ 你～上哪儿就上哪儿。Go wherever you will. ‖ 他小事不～干，大事干不了。He doesn't want to take on little jobs, but can't handle big ones. ⇨甘～；情～ ❸〈动〉desire：我～她成功。I wish her success. ～您早日康复。I wish you a speedy recovery. / Hope you will soon be well again. ⇨祝～ ❹〈名〉vow (made before Buddha or a god)：还～ fulfil a vow to a deity ‖ 许～ make a vow ‖ 所有的～都必须还。*A promise is a debt.* ⇨～心

【愿天下有情人终成眷属】 yuàn tiānxià yǒuqíngrén zhōng chéng juànshǔ 〈熟〉may all lovers unite in marriage

【愿望】 yuànwàng 〈名〉aspiration；desire；wish：表达～ express a wish/desire (to do sth)；give desire ‖ 表示…的～ indicate/manifest/show a desire to do sth ‖ 不顾某人的～ disregard the wish (of)；override sb's wish ‖ 代表～ represent the aspirations (of) ‖ 反映～ give expression (to) ‖ 服从～ obey sb's *will* ‖ 符合人民的～ accord with the aspiration of the people ‖ 怀有…的～ conceive/harbour a desire to do sth ‖ 满足～ grant sb's wishes；satisfy/gratify/oblige/meet one's desire；meet the desire (of) ‖ 迁就～ humour sb's desire ‖ 实现～ carry out/attain/accomplish/fulfil/realize one's desire；realize sb's aspiration ‖ 说出～ voice the wishes (of) ‖ 体现了…的～ embody the aspiration (of) ‖ 违背～ go against one's wish ‖ 尊重～ *respect one's wishes* ‖ 转达～ convey sb's will/wish ‖ 从团结的～出发 start from the desire for unity ‖ 向…提出～ lay one's wishes (before) ‖ 共同～ the common aspiration ‖ 政治～ political will ‖ 主观～ subjective desire ‖ 全中国人民的～ the aspiration of all the Chinese people ‖ 我的～实现了。My wish has come true. / I have got my wish.

【愿效犬马之劳】 yuàn xiào quǎnmǎ zhī láo 〈熟〉be willing to do what little one can；wish to render one's service

【愿心】 yuànxīn 〈名〉❶ vow made to Buddha or a god ❷ aspiration；ideal；ambition

【愿意】 yuànyì 〈动〉❶ be willing；be ready：～帮忙/谈判 be ready to help/talk ‖ 表示～ express/signify/show a willingness (to do sth)；demonstrate/show willingness ‖ 不管我们～不～，只好照办。We can only follow willy-nilly. ‖ 他～为年轻人做人梯。He is happy to help young people to climb the ladder of success. ❷ hope；wish；want：我们～你参加我们的组织。We want you for our organization.

yuē

曰

yuē 〈动〉〈书〉❶ say：子～："君子欲讷于言而敏于行。" The master said, *a gentle man covets the reputation of being slow in* word but prompt in deed. ❷ call；name：⇨美其名～

约

yuē ❶〈动〉restrict；restrain：你对自己必须～之以礼。You ought to control your own conduct in accordance with rites. ⇨～束；制～ ❷〈动〉make an appointment；arrange：践～ fulfil an appointment ‖ 失～ break one's appointment；lose one's

appointment ‖ 守～ keep one's appointment ‖ 他们和他～好在车站见面。They arranged him to meet at the station. ‖ 我们～个日子一起吃饭吧。Let's appoint a day/date to have dinner together. ⇨～定;预～ ❸〈名〉agreement; appointment: 如果你另无他～，就请明天来。Come tomorrow if you are not otherwise engaged. ‖ 我不能去，因为我有～在先。I can't go, for I have a previous engagement. ⇨赴～;践～;守～ ❹〈动〉invite: 我想周末～几个同事吃饭。I planned to invite some colleagues to have dinner this weekend. ❺〈形〉simple; brief: ～言之 to be brief; in brief; in short; in a nutshell; to cut/make a long story short ⇨简～ ❻〈形〉economical; frugal: ～减办公费 stint on office expenses ⇨节～ ❼〈副〉about; around: 我们估计距离～为 500 公里。We approximate the distance as 500 kilometres. ‖ 一英寸～等于 2.5 厘米。An inch equals approximately 2.5 centimetres. ❽〈动〉[数学] reduce fractions: 5/10 可以～成 1/2。Five over ten can be reduced to one over two.
⇨yāo

【约旦】 Yuēdàn 〈名〉Jordan

【～哈希姆王国】 Yuēdàn Hāxīmǔ Wángguó 〈名〉Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

【～人】 Yuēdànrén 〈名〉Jordanian

【约定】 yuēdìng ❶〈动〉agree on; appoint; arrange: ～地点/日子 appoint a place/date ‖ ～时间 fix the time ‖ 按照～的时间 at the time as arranged/appointed/agreed upon ‖ 严守～的秘密 be under a promise to keep the secret ‖ 过了～时间他们还没提货。They did not take delivery of the goods after the termination date. ‖ 我们大家好像事先～似地全都走出房间。We all got out of the room as if by preconcert. ‖ 我们～下星期见面。We arranged/fixed/made an appointment for next week. ❷〈名〉arrangement; engagement: 履行～ keep an appointment ‖ 取消～ call off/cancel an appointment ‖ 遵守～ keep to one's appointment/engagement ‖ 口头～ make a verbal contract (with)

【～关税】 yuēdìng guānshuì 〈名〉treaty tariff

【～货载】 yuēdìng huòzài 〈名〉booking cargo

【～价格】 yuēdìng jiàgé 〈名〉agreed price; contract price; firm price

【～价值】 yuēdìng jiàzhí 〈名〉commitment value

【～交货期】 yuēdìng jiāohuòqī 〈名〉period stipulated for delivery

【～利率】 yuēdìng lìlǜ 〈名〉contractual rate of interest

【～赔偿】 yuēdìng péicháng 〈名〉compensation under contract

【～皮重】 yuēdìng pízhòng 〈名〉computed tare/weight

【～全损】 yuēdìng quánsǔn 〈名〉compromised total loss

【～税率】 yuēdìng shuìlǜ 〈名〉conventional tariff

【～俗成】 yuēdìng-súchéng 〈熟〉established/sanctioned by popular usage; accepted through common practice

【～义务】 yuēdìng yìwù 〈名〉contractual obligation

【约法】 yuēfǎ 〈名〉provisional constitution: 《中华民国临时～》 *Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China*

【约法三章】 yuēfǎ-sānzhāng 〈熟〉agree on a three-point law—make certain rules to be observed by all concerned

【约分】 yuēfēn 〈动〉[数学] reduce (a fraction): 4/12 可以～为 1/3。Four over twelve can be reduced to one over three.

【约稿】 yuēgǎo 〈动〉request contribution (of): 就某个题目～ commission articles about a subject

【约翰内斯堡】 Yuēhànnèisībǎo 〈名〉Johannesburg [a city in South Africa]

【约合】 yuēhé 〈动〉invite to meet together; call together

【约会】 yuēhuì ❶〈动〉arrange a meeting; make an appointment: 与某人～ make an engagement with sb; make a rendezvous with sb ‖ 她经常和男孩～。She dates frequently. ❷〈名〉appointment; engagement; date: 安排～ arrange for an engagement/a rendezvous ‖ 订个～ fix/make an appointment; make an engagement ‖ 恪守～ keep one's appointment ‖ 取消～ cancel an engagement; call off/cancel an appointment ‖ 推迟～ put off/postpone an engagement ‖ 遵守～ keep an appointment ‖ 紧急的～ pressing engagement ‖ 事务性～ business appointment ‖ 我 4 点钟有个～。I have an engagement/appointment at four.

【约集】 yuējí 〈动〉invite to meet together; call together: ～有关人士开会 invite/gather the concerned people to have a meeting

【约计】 yuējì 〈动〉count roughly; come roughly to: 成本～人民币 5 千元。The cost will approximate 5,000 *yuan*.

【约见】 yuējiàn 〈动〉make an appointment to meet; ask for an appointment with: 紧急～ summon sb for an urgent meeting ‖ 我能否～一下经理? Can I make an appointment to see the manager?

【约据】 yuējù 〈名〉general term for contract and deed

【约略】 yuēlüè 〈副〉❶ roughly; approximately: ～估计 rough guess/estimate ‖ 我～知道一些。I have a general idea about it. ‖ 这件事在会上～地提了一下。The event received a brief mention at the meeting. ❷ faintly; dimly; vaguely: 他可以～听见雨点拍打着窗户的声音。He could hear faintly the rain pattering against/on the windows.

【约莫】 yuēmo 〈副〉about; roughly; or so: 等了～50 分钟 wait for 50 minutes or so ‖ 她～30 岁上下。She was about 30 years old.

【约摸】 yuēmo ＝约莫 yuēmo

【约期】 yuēqī ❶〈动〉fix/set a date; appoint/set a time: ～会谈 fix a date to hold talks ❷〈名〉fixed date; set time: 改变～ change the date ‖ 误了～ fail to keep the appointment ❸〈名〉term or duration of an agreement: ～已满。The contract has expired.

【约请】 yuēqǐng 〈动〉invite; ask: ～某人喝酒 invite sb for a drink

【约束】 yuēshù 〈动〉restrain; bind; check; constrain; set measures to (sth/sb): ～思想 constrain one's mind ‖ 摆脱～ fling/shake/cast off restraints; get rid off/break restraints ‖ 不受什么～ suffer few restraints ‖ 冲破旧框框的～ break through the shackles of the old conventions ‖ 甘受/服从～ submit to restraint ‖ 进行自我～ exercise self-discipline ‖ 受～ suffer restraints ‖ 受合同～ be bound by a contract ‖ 受责任心～ be bound by responsibility ‖ 挣脱家庭～ escape restrictive home environments ‖ 行动受～ be restricted in one's movements ‖ 严加～ keep a tight rein (on); bind sb hand and foot ‖ 用纪律～自己 keep oneself within the bounds of discipline ‖ 主动～自己 restrict oneself voluntarily ‖ 道德/社会～ moral/social restraints ‖ 婚姻～ bonds of wedlock

【～变项】 yuēshù biànxiàng 〈名〉[数学] bound variable

【～机制】 yuēshù jīzhì 〈名〉restraint mechanisms

【～矩阵】 yuēshù jǔzhèn 〈名〉[数学] constraint matrix

【～力】 yuēshùlì 〈名〉binding force: 具有同等～ be equally binding ‖ 需有自我～ demand self-discipline ‖ 在…方面显示出～ show restraint in ‖ 有～的报价 binding offer ‖ 有～的合同 binding contract

【～性】 yuēshùxìng 〈名〉binding character: ～的仲裁裁决 binding award

【约数】 yuēshù 〈名〉❶ approximate number/figure ❷ [数学] divisor

【约谈】 yuētán 〈动〉arrange a date for talk

【约同】 yuētóng 〈动〉〈书〉ask/invite sb to go together

【约言】 yuēyán 〈名〉promise; word; pledge: 履行～ fulfil a pledge ‖ 实践～ redeem one's pledge; fulfil one's promise ‖ 违背/违反～ break one's promise/pledge; go back on one's word ‖ 遵守/信守～ keep one's promise ‖ 爱情/友谊的～ pledge of love/friendship

【约制】 yuēzhì 〈动〉keep down; keep within bounds; restrain; bind: ～手下人 restrain one's subordinates ‖ ～行为 regulate the behaviour

矱 yuē 〈名〉〈书〉yardstick; measure; scale

蠖 yuē ❶〈名〉〈书〉yardstick; measure; scale ❷〈动〉weigh

yuě

哕 yuě 〈动〉〈口〉vomit; throw up; be sick; sick sth up: ～出饭 retch up food ‖ 吃的药全被～出来了。All the medicine taken was thrown up. ‖ 这小孩把吃下的东西全～了出来。The baby has regurgitated all of its food. ⇨干～
⇨huì

yuè

月 yuè 〈名〉❶ moon：赏～ enjoy the full moon ‖ ～下散步 take a walk under the moon; take a walk in the moonlight ‖ ～下小酌 have a drink by moonlight ‖ 弯～ crescent moon ‖ ～盈则亏，水满则溢。The moon perfects itself only to wane, and water fills only to overflow. ‖ 他女儿有着～貌花容。His daughter is fair as a flower and beautiful as the moon. ‖ 弯弯的～儿，小小的船。The sickle moon rose like a small boat. ⇨残～；登～舱；新～ ❷ month：一个～ a month ‖ 本～ the current/present month; this month ‖ 隔～ every other/alternate month ‖ 上个～ the last/past/preceding month ‖ 数～ several months ‖ 下个～ the next/coming/following/ensuing month ‖ 下下个～ the month after next ‖ 整～ a full/whole month ‖ 逐～ month by month ‖ 她怀孕已8个～。She is in her eighth month. ⇨～份；腊～；正～ ❸ monthly：～收入/产量 monthly income/output ⇨～刊；～息；～薪 ❹ round thing; full-moon-shaped thing：⇨～饼；～琴

【月暗期】 yuè'ànqī 〈名〉〔天文〕dark of the moon

【月白】 yuèbái 〈形〉bluish white; pale blue

【月白风清】 yuèbái-fēngqīng 〈熟〉a bright moon and a gentle breeze—a beautiful night

【月半】 yuèbàn 〈名〉❶ (of a lunar month) 15th day of a month ❷ crescent/half moon

【月报】 yuèbào 〈名〉❶ monthly magazine; monthly ❷ monthly report

【月饼】 yuèbing 〈名〉moon cake (esp for the Mid-Autumn Festival)：吃～ eat a moon cake ‖ 发～ distribute moon cakes

【月波】 yuèbō 〈名〉moonlight

【月长石】 yuèchángshí 〈名〉〔矿物〕moonstone

【月尘】 yuèchén 〈名〉〔天文〕lunar dust

【月城】 yuèchéng 〈名〉〈书〉barbican entrance to a city

【月出】 yuèchū 〈名〉〔天文〕moonrise

【月初】 yuèchū 〈名〉beginning of a month

【月底】 yuèdǐ 〈名〉end of a month：把截止日期延至～ extend the deadline until the end of the month

【月洞门】 yuèdòngmén 〈名〉〔建筑〕moon gate

【月度】 yuèdù 〈名〉monthly：～进展情况报告 monthly review of progress

〖～计划〗 yuèdù jìhuà 〈名〉monthly plan：提交～ turn in a monthly plan

【月房】 yuèfáng 〈名〉〈方〉lying-in woman's bedroom

【月份】 yuèfèn 〈名〉month：一年中最热的～ the hottest month of the year ‖ 一～有31天。January has 31 days.

〖～牌〗 yuèfènpái 〈名〉〈口〉single-sheet colour-printed calendar; calendar

【月俸】 yuèfèng 〈名〉monthly pay

【月工】 yuègōng 〈名〉monthly worker; labourer hired by the month

【月宫】 yuègōng 〈名〉❶ Lunar Palace [a legendary palace on the moon] ❷ moon

【月谷】 yuègǔ 〈名〉〔天文〕rille

【月光】 yuèguāng 〈名〉moonlight; moonbeam; moon ray：一道～ moonbeam; a ray of moonlight ‖ 披上银色的～ be cloaked in silver moonshine ‖ 灿烂的～ glorious moonlight ‖ 明亮的～ bright/brilliant moonlight ‖ 柔和的～ mellow moonlight ‖ 恬静的～ calm moonlight ‖ ～皎洁。The moon shone brightly. ‖ ～泛影湖面。The moonlight danced on the ripples of the lake.

〖～反射器〗 yuèguāng fǎnshèqì 〈名〉〔工程〕selenotrope

〖～花〗 yuèguānghuā 〈名〉〔植物〕moonflower

〖～盲〗 yuèguāngmáng 〈名〉moon blindness

〖～掌〗 yuèguāngzhǎng 〈名〉〔植物〕moon cactus

【月桂】 yuèguì 〈名〉〔植物〕bay; laurel

〖～酒〗 yuèguìjiǔ 〈名〉〔材料〕bay rum

〖～树〗 yuèguìshù 〈名〉〔植物〕laurel; bay tree; bay

〖～叶〗 yuèguìyè 〈名〉〔植物〕bay leaf

〖～油〗 yuèguìyóu 〈名〉〔材料〕bay/laurel oil

【月海】 yuèhǎi 〈名〉〔天文〕(lunar) mare

【月黑天】 yuèhēitiān 〈名〉moonless night

【月黑头】 yuèhēitóu 〈名〉〈方〉moonless/dark night

【月黑夜】 yuèhēiyè ＝月黑天 yuèhēitiān

【月虹】 yuèhóng 〈名〉❶〔光学〕moonbow; lunar rainbow ❷〔气象〕lunar bows

【月华】 yuèhuá 〈名〉❶〈书〉moonlight：～如水 watery moonbeams; a flood of translucent moonlight ❷〔气象〕lunar corona

【月吉】 yuèjí 〈名〉❶ first day of each lunar month ❷ first day of the lunar new year

【月极】 yuèjí 〈名〉〔天文〕lunar pole

【月季】 yuèjì 〈名〉Chinese rose; monthly rose

〖～花〗 yuèjìhuā ＝ 月季 yuèjì

【月见草】 yuèjiàncǎo 〈名〉〔植物〕evening primrose

【月角】 yuèjiǎo 〈名〉〔天文〕cusp

〖～差〗 yuèjiǎochā 〈名〉〔天文〕parallactic inequality/equation

【月津贴】 yuèjīntiē 〈名〉monthly allowance

【月经】 yuèjīng 〈名〉❶ menses; menstruation; period; catamenia; emmenia; monthly sickness：来～ have a period; have a visitor/pain; to be unwell ‖ 她的～没有按期来。She missed her period. ❷ menses; menstruation; menstrual blood

〖～不调〗 yuèjīng bùtiáo 〈名〉〔医学〕menoxenia; irregular menstruation

〖～初潮〗 yuèjīng chūcháo 〈名〉〔医学〕menarche

〖～带〗 yuèjīngdài 〈名〉sanitary towel/napkin

〖～过多〗 yuèjīng guòduō 〈名〉〔医学〕menorrhagia; profuse menstruation

〖～期〗 yuèjīngqī 〈名〉menstrual/monthly period; time of monthlies

〖～失调〗 yuèjīng shītiáo 〈名〉menstrual disorder

〖～史〗 yuèjīngshǐ 〈名〉menstrual history

〖～血〗 yuèjīngxiè 〈名〉menstrual blood

〖～周期〗 yuèjīng zhōuqī 〈名〉menstrual cycle

【月景】 yuèjǐng 〈名〉moonscape

【月刊】 yuèkān 〈名〉monthly; monthly magazine/publication：文学～ literary monthly

【月窠】 yuèkē 〈名〉〈方〉baby's first month of life：出～ be a month old

〖～儿〗 yuèkēr 〈名〉〈方〉baby less than a month old

【月蓝】 yuèlán 〈形〉pale blue; light-blue; bluish

【月老】 yuèlǎo 〈名〉❶ the Old Man under the Moon [the god of marriage] ❷ matchmaker

【月历】 yuèlì 〈名〉monthly calendar

【月利】 yuèlì 〈名〉monthly interest

〖～率〗 yuèlìlǜ 〈名〉monthly interest rate

【月例】 yuèlì 〈名〉❶ monthly allowance ❷〈婉〉＝月经 yuèjīng

【月脸鲵】 yuèliǎnní 〈名〉〔动物〕hellbender

【月亮】 yuèliang 〈名〉moon：遮掩了～ obscure the moon ‖ 冉冉升起的～ rising moon ‖ ～出来了。The moon comes out. / The moon has risen.

〖～地〗 yuèliangdì 〈名〉moonlight spot

〖～门儿〗 yuèliangménr 〈名〉moon gate

【月亮鱼】 yuèliangyú 〈名〉moonfish

【月龄】 yuèlíng 〈名〉〔天文〕age of the moon

【月令】 yuèlìng 〈名〉phenology of lunar month

【月轮】 yuèlún 〈名〉full moon

【月盲】 yuèmáng 〈名〉〔兽医〕periodic opthalmia; moon blindness; recurrent iridocyclitis

【月面】 yuèmiàn 〈名〉surface of the moon

〖～测量学〗 yuèmiàn cèliángxué 〈名〉〔天文〕selenodesy

〖～断层〗 yuèmiàn duàncéng 〈名〉〔天文〕selenofault

〖～环形山〗 yuèmiàn huánxíngshān 〈名〉lunar crater

〖～经度〗 yuèmiàn jīngdù 〈名〉〔天文〕selenographic longitude

〖～纬度〗 yuèmiàn wěidù 〈名〉〔天文〕selenographic latitude

〖～坐标〗 yuèmiàn zuòbiāo 〈名〉〔天文〕selenographic coordinates

【月杪】 yuèmiǎo 〈名〉〈书〉end of the month

【月末】 yuèmò 〈名〉end of the month

【月没】 yuèmò 〈名〉〔天文〕moonset

【月偏食】 yuèpiānshí 〈名〉partial eclipse of the moon

【月票】 yuèpiào 〈名〉monthly ticket; monthly pass：出示～ present/show one's monthly ticket

【月婆子】 yuèpózi 〈名〉〈方〉lying-in woman

【月钱】 yuèqian 〈名〉monthly allowance

【月壳】 yuèqiào 〈名〉〔天文〕lunar crust

【月琴】 yuèqín 〈名〉 *yueqin* [a four-or-three-stringed plucked instrument with a full-moon shaped sound box]

【月球】 yuèqiú 〈名〉 moon：登上～ land on the moon ‖ 踏上～ step foot on the moon ‖ 探测～表面 explore the surface of the moon ‖ 环绕～飞行五圈 make five orbits around/round/of the moon ‖ 在～上着陆 land on the moon ‖ ～背面 the far side of the moon ‖ ～对潮汐的作用 the influence of the moon on the tides ‖ ～半径估计有 1736 公里。The radius of the moon is estimated to be 1736 kilometres.

〖～本初子午线〗 yuèqiú běnchū zǐwǔxiàn 〈名〉[天体] first lunar meridian

〖～车〗 yuèqiúchē 〈名〉 moon buggy/rover

〖～磁场〗 yuèqiú cíchǎng 〈名〉[天文] lunar magnetic field

〖～大气〗 yuèqiú dàqì 〈名〉[天物] lunar atmosphere

〖～地质学〗 yuèqiú dìzhìxué 〈名〉 lunar geology

〖～飞船〗 yuèqiú fēichuán 〈名〉[航天] moon ship; lunar spacecraft

〖～飞行〗 yuèqiú fēixíng 〈名〉[航天] lunar flight

〖～轨道〗 yuèqiú guǐdào 〈名〉 lunar orbit

〖～航天器〗 yuèqiú hángtiānqì 〈名〉[航天] moonship

〖～火箭〗 yuèqiú huǒjiàn 〈名〉 moon rocket：发射～ set up/launch a moon rocket

〖～交点〗 yuèqiú jiāodiǎn 〈名〉[天体] lunar node

〖～考察舱〗 yuèqiú kǎochácāng 〈名〉lunar exploration module

〖～旅行舱〗 yuèqiú lǚxíngcāng 〈名〉[航天] lunar excursion module

〖～偏振〗 yuèqiú piānzhèn 〈名〉[物理] lunar polarization

〖～山系〗 yuèqiú shānxì 〈名〉 lunar mountain

〖～探测器〗 yuèqiú tàncèqì 〈名〉[航天] moon/lunar probe

〖～卫星〗 yuèqiú wèixīng 〈名〉[航天] lunar satellite：观测～ keep observation upon a lunar satellite

〖～学〗 yuèqiúxué 〈名〉 selenology

〖～质量〗 yuèqiú zhìliàng 〈名〉[天文] lunar mass

【月全食】 yuèquánshí 〈名〉 total lunar eclipse

【月入】 yuèrù 〈名〉 monthly income

【月色】 yuèsè 〈名〉 moonlight：～满园。The moonlight flooded the garden. ‖ ～朦胧。The moon is obscure. ‖ ～明媚。The moon was shining clear and bright.

【月石】 yuèshí 〈名〉[中医] borax

【月食】 yuèshí 〈名〉 lunar eclipse：发生～ lunar eclipse occurs ‖ 看到～ see the moon in eclipse

【月史】 yuèshǐ 〈名〉 lunar history

【月台】 yuètái 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉terrace built for admiring the moon ❷ terrace in front of a main hall, with stairs on its three sides ❸ railway platform

〖～票〗 yuètáipiào 〈名〉 platform ticket

【月头儿】 yuètóur 〈名〉 ❶ time for monthly payment ❷ beginning of a month

【月尾】 yuèwěi 〈名〉 end of a month; last few days of a month

【月息】 yuèxī 〈名〉 monthly interest：支付～ pay monthly interest

〖～率〗 yuèxīlǜ 〈名〉 rate per mensem

【月下老人】 yuèxià lǎorén 〈名〉 ❶ Old Man under the Moon—god of marriage ❷ matchmaker

【月相】 yuèxiàng 〈名〉[天文] phases of the moon

【月薪】 yuèxīn 〈名〉 monthly pay/salary：基本～ monthly base pay ‖ 她～5,000 元。She is on a salary of 5,000 *yuan*.

【月熊】 yuèxióng 〈名〉[动物] moon bear

【月牙】 yuèyá ❶〈名〉 crescent moon ❷〈形〉 shaped like crescent moon; crescent：～刀 moon knife ‖ ～兜儿 crescent pocket

〖～凹〗 yuèyá'āo 〈名〉[机械] crater

〖～板〗 yuèyábǎn 〈名〉 swing link

〖～槽〗 yuèyácáo 〈名〉[钟表] crescent; passing hollow

〖～形〗 yuèyáxíng 〈形〉 crescent：～拱桥 crescent-type arch bridge

【月岩】 yuèyán 〈名〉[天文] lunar rock; lunabase; marebase; marial rocks

〖～球〗 yuèyánqiú 〈名〉[天文] lunar nodule

【月夜】 yuèyè 〈名〉 moonlit night：～景色 moonlit scene/landscape

【月盈则亏】 yuèyíng-zékuī 〈熟〉 the moon begins to wane the moment it becomes full—pride goes before a fall; pride goes before destruction

【月月红】 yuèyuèhóng ＝月季 yuèjì

【月晕】 yuèyùn 〈名〉 lunar halo/aureole/aureola：～而风，础润而雨 a halo around the moon indicates the rising of wind; the damp on a plinth is a sign of approaching rain—coming events cast their shadows in advance

【月震】 yuèzhèn 〈名〉[天文] moonquake

〖～计〗 yuèzhènjì 〈名〉 lunar seismometer

〖～仪〗 yuèzhènyí 〈名〉 moon seismograph

【月氏】 Yuèzhī 〈名〉 Scyths [name of a state in the Western Regions during the Han Dynasty]

【月质学】 yuèzhìxué ＝月球学 yuéqiúxué

【月中】 yuèzhōng 〈名〉 middle of a month

【月终】 yuèzhōng 〈名〉 end of a month：～盘点 take stock at the end of the month

【月柱】 yuèzhù 〈名〉[气象] moon pillar

【月子】 yuèzi 〈名〉 ❶ first month of confinement after giving birth to a child：坐～ be in confinement ❷ time of childbirth; confinement：她的～是下个月。She expects to be confined next month.

〖～病〗 yuèzibìng 〈名〉 puerperal fever

【月租费】 yuèzūfèi 〈名〉 monthly rent charge

乐 yuè 〈名〉 music：奏～ play music ⇨～器；声～ ⇨lè

【乐池】 yuèchí 〈名〉 orchestra pit

【乐段】 yuèduàn 〈名〉[音乐] period

【乐队】 yuèduì 〈名〉 orchestra; band：听～演奏 hear the band playing ‖ 指挥～ conduct a band ‖ 指挥管弦～ conduct/direct/lead an orchestra ‖ 组建～ form/organize a band ‖ 交响～ symphony orchestra ‖ 爵士～ jazz orchestra/band ‖ 军～ military band ‖ 舞蹈～ dance orchestra ‖ 弦/铜管～ string/brass orchestra/band ‖ 业余～ amateur band

〖～指挥〗 yuèduì zhǐhuī 〈名〉 conductor; band leader; bandmaster

【乐府】 yuèfǔ 〈名〉 ❶ Music Bureau [a government office set up during the Han Dynasty to collect folk songs and their music for ceremonial occasions at court] ❷ such ballads, folk songs and their imitations by literary men

【乐感】 yuègǎn 〈名〉 feel/ear for music：培养～ cultivate a music sense

【乐歌】 yuègē 〈名〉 ❶ music and songs ❷ song with accompaniment

【乐工】 yuègōng ＝乐师 yuèshī

【乐户】 yuèhù 〈名〉 ❶ (in ancient times) woman criminal who was forced to serve as both a sex slave and a music player in government offices for her crimes as a punishment ❷ brothel

【乐句】 yuèjù 〈名〉[音乐] phrase

【乐理】 yuèlǐ 〈名〉[音乐] music theory：学习～ study music theory

【乐律】 yuèlǜ 〈名〉[音乐] temperament

【乐迷】 yuèmí 〈名〉 music lover/fan/devotee

【乐谱】 yuèpǔ 〈名〉 music score; music：浏览～ leaf through the music ‖ 识～ read music; read a note of music ‖ 写～ write a musical composition ‖ 不看～演奏 play without music; play from memory ‖ 钢琴～ piano score ‖ 活页～ sheet music

〖～架〗 yuèpǔjià 〈名〉 music stand

【乐器】 yuèqì 〈名〉 musical instrument：演奏～ play an instrument; play on an instrument ⇨打击～；管～；弦～

【乐曲】 yuèqǔ 〈名〉 music composition; music; composition：一支/首～ a piece of music ‖ 播放迪斯科～ broadcast disco music ‖ 创作～ compose music ‖ 谱写～ compose/write music; set/put... to music ‖ 演奏～ perform/play music ‖ 用牧笛吹奏～ make music on a reed pipe ‖ 随～打拍子 beat time to the music ‖ 为～配词 fit the words to the music; set words to a tune ‖ 在钢琴上弹出一首～ rap out/play a tune on the piano ‖ 这～演奏得很好。The music was well rendered/performed/played.

【乐师】 yuèshī 〈名〉 musician (who performs on a musical instrument); musical player

【乐坛】 yuètán 〈名〉 music world; music circles

【乐团】 yuètuán 〈名〉 philharmonic society; philharmonic orchestra：广播～ broadcast symphony orchestra ⇨交响～

【乐舞】 yuèwǔ 〈名〉 dance accompanied by music

【乐音】 yuèyīn 〈名〉 musical sound; tone：～频率 musical fre-

quency

【乐章】 yuèzhāng 〈名〉[音乐] movement：一部交响乐一般分为四个～。A symphony is usually divided into four movements.

刖 yuè 〈动〉cut the feet [a form of punishment in ancient China]

玥 yuè 〈名〉〈古〉legendary magic pearl

岳 yuè 〈名〉❶ high mountain：⇨五～ ❷ wife's parents：⇨～父；～母

【岳父】 yuèfù 〈名〉wife's father；father-in-law

【岳家】 yuèjiā 〈名〉wife's parents' home

【岳母】 yuèmǔ 〈名〉wife's mother；mother-in-law

【岳丈】 yuèzhàng 〈名〉wife's father；father-in-law

钥 yuè 〈名〉〈书〉❶ lock ❷ key：⇨锁～

⇨yào

说 yuè ＝ 悦 yuè

⇨shuì；shuō

钺 yuè 〈名〉battle-axe used in ancient China

阅 yuè 〈动〉❶ review；inspect：⇨～兵；检～ ❷ read；go over：⇨～读；～览；传～ ❸ experience；pass through：～尽沧桑 see all trials and tribulations ⇨～历

【阅兵】 yuèbīng 〈动〉review/inspect troops：～典礼 dress parade ‖ ～训练 drill parade

〖～场〗 yuèbīngchǎng 〈名〉parade ground

〖～式〗 yuèbīngshì 〈名〉military review；ceremonial parade：举行～ hold a military review；hold a review of troops

【阅操】 yuècāo 〈动〉review soldiers at drill

【阅读】 yuèdú 〈动〉read：～鲁迅的作品 read Luxun ‖ ～有关美学方面的书籍 read around the subject of aesthetics ‖ ～杂志/报刊 read magazines/newspapers ‖ 广泛～ read extensively ‖ 流畅/仔细/认真地～ read sth fluently/carefully/closely ‖ ～材料 reading material/matter ‖ ～技巧 reading skills ‖ ～速度 reading speed ‖ 快速～ fast/speed reading ‖ 他的～面很广。His reading is of very wide range.

〖～词汇量〗 yuèdú cíhuìliàng 〈名〉reading vocabulary

〖～理解〗 yuèdú lǐjiě 〈名〉reading comprehension

〖～书目〗 yuèdú shūmù 〈名〉reading list

【阅卷】 yuèjuàn 〈动〉score examination papers；grade examination papers：高考～ grade college entrance examination papers

【阅览】 yuèlǎn 〈动〉read：～报纸 read newspapers

〖～室〗 yuèlǎnshì 〈名〉reading room：报刊～ newspaper reading room ‖ 教师～ teachers' reading room ‖ 期刊～ periodical room

【阅历】 yuèlì ❶〈动〉see，hear or do for oneself：～过很多事 have seen much of the world ❷〈名〉experience：丰富～ enrich one's experience ‖ 扩大～ widen one's experience ‖ 缺乏人生～ lack human experience ‖ 增长～ enlarge one's experience ‖ ～广博/浅 have broad/little experience ‖ 经商的～ experience in business ‖ 他有～。He has seen something of life.

【阅实】 yuèshí 〈动〉check up；examine

【阅世】 yuèshì 〈动〉see the world：～颇深 be well experienced in the ways of the world；be greatly sophisticated

悦 yuè ❶〈形〉happy；pleased；delighted：感到不～ feel unhappy/displeased；feel displeasure ‖ 惹得某人不～ incur sb's displeasure；arouse the displeasure (of) ❷〈动〉delight；please

【悦耳】 yuè'ěr 〈形〉pleasing/sweet to the ear；sweet-sounding；pleasant/sensuous：唱起～的歌 sing in an agreeable/sweet voice ‖ 朗诵得～ read sth in a musical tone of voice ‖ ～的大提琴 melodious cello ‖ ～的歌喉 pleasing singing voice ‖ ～的歌声 sweet song ‖ ～的声音 sweet tone/sound；dulcet sound ‖ ～的音乐 tuneful music ‖ 林中到处可以听到～的鸟鸣声。The birds filled the woods with tuneful sound.

〖～动听〗 yuè'ěr-dòngtīng 〈熟〉please the ears；be pleasant to the ear：这乐曲～。The music is easy on the ear.

【悦服】 yuèfú 〈动〉heartily admire

【悦目】 yuèmù 〈形〉pleasing to the eye；good-looking：～的色彩 cheerful colours ‖ 景色～。The scene is a feast to the eye. ‖ 春天的草地～怡人。A meadow in spring is full of sensuous delights.

【悦慕】 yuèmù 〈动〉❶ happily admire ❷ respect and admire

【悦怿】 yuèyì 〈形〉〈书〉happy；joyful

【悦豫】 yuèyù 〈形〉〈书〉pleased；delighted

跃 yuè 〈动〉leap；jump；hop；skip；bound；spring：～过水坑 jump across the puddle ‖ ～过小溪 get over the stream with a single leap；leap/jump across a stream ‖ ～过障碍物 take a leap over an obstacle ‖ ～入水中 leap into the water ‖ ～上台阶 bound up the steps ‖ 一～跳过小溪/矮树篱 clear the stream/hedge at one/a bound ‖ 鱼儿～出水面。A fish leaped out of the water. ‖ 他的表演使他从无名小卒一～成为世界名人。His performances vaulted him from obscurity to worldwide renown. ‖ 他纵身～上墙头。With a spring he reached the top of the wall. ‖ 他～上马背。He jumped on his horse. ⇨～进；～居；跳～

【跃动】 yuèdòng 〈动〉move up and down；quiver

【跃进】 yuèjìn 〈动〉❶ make a leap；leap forward ❷ increase by leaps and bounds：不断～ be advancing by leaps and bounds ‖ 生产～。Production is increasing by leaps and bounds.

【跃居】 yuèjū 〈动〉vault into：～第二位 vault into second place ‖ ～世界发电量的第四强国 leapfrog into the position of 4th largest producer of electricity in the world ‖ ～世界首位 vault into world leadership；leap to first place in the world ‖ 在最后一圈～第二名 surge to the second spot on the last lap ‖ 他们从第六名～第二名。They leapt from sixth place to second. ‖ 以国有企业为主生产的一些重要产品的产量～世界前列。The output of some important products mainly manufactured by state-owned enterprises has taken the lead in the world.

【跃马】 yuèmǎ 〈动〉leap on a horse：～飞驰 leap on a horse and ride swiftly ‖ ～扬鞭 gallop the horse and wield a whip

【跃迁】 yuèqiān 〈名〉[物理] transition

〖～概率〗 yuèqiān gàilǜ 〈名〉[物理] transition probability

〖～矩〗 yuèqiānjǔ 〈名〉[物理] transition moment

〖～频率〗 yuèqiān pínlǜ 〈名〉[物理] transition frequency

【跃然】 yuèrán 〈动〉appear vividly

〖～纸上〗 yuèrán-zhǐshàng 〈熟〉show forth in one's writing：爱国之情～。His patriotic feeling shows forth in his writing. ‖ 那位作家的才华和热情～。The crackle and glow of the author lives on in these pages. ‖ 义愤之情～。Righteous indignation shows forth in his writing.

【跃升】 yuèshēng 〈动〉❶ (of ranking，position，prices，etc) jump；rise by leaps ❷ [航空] zoom

【跃跃欲试】 yuèyuè-yùshì 〈熟〉be eager to have a try；itch to have a go：～参加比赛 attempt a competition ‖ 一席话说得他心痒难抓，～。What was said made him anxious to have a go.

【跃增】 yuèzēng 〈动〉grow by leaps；grow by a big margin

越[1] yuè ❶〈动〉get over；jump over：～境逃跑 flee across the border ‖ 他～墙逃窜。He climbed over the wall and ran off. ⇨～过；超～；跨～ ❷〈动〉pass；go through：⇨～冬；穿～ ❸〈动〉exceed；overstep：～出常理 go beyond the bounds of reason ‖ ～出预算 overrun a budget ‖ 处理这个问题不能～出政策界限。The question must be settled within the limits of the policy. ‖ 学生被管得太死，做什么事都不许～雷池一步。The students are subjected to extremely rigid discipline，not allowed to transgress the bounds. ⇨～级；～权；～俎代庖 ❹〈形〉superior：⇨优～；卓～ ❺〈副〉the more... the more...：～多～好 the more the better ‖ 在朋友中人缘～来～差 sink in the estimation of one's friends ‖ ～小～好。Small is beautiful. ‖ 脑子～用～灵。The more you use your brain，the keener it will become. ‖ 你～说我～糊涂。The more you explain，the more bewildered I become. ‖ 他的课～讲～好。His class improved with each repetition. ‖ 他～讲～起劲。He warmed up as he went on with his speech. ‖ 我巴望着我们的生意～做～大，字号～来～响。I've been longing to see our business expand quickly，its reputation spread steadily. ‖ 云～积～厚。The clouds are piling up. ‖ 这式样很流行，而且～来～流行。The style prevails and picks up momentum. ❻〈动〉be at high pitch：⇨清～ ❼〈动〉〈书〉plunder；pillage

越[2] Yuè 〈名〉❶ State of Yue of the Zhou Dynasty ❷ east Zhejiang：⇨～剧

【越次】 yuècì 〈动〉〈书〉transcend the normal order or sequence

【越冬】 yuèdōng 〈动〉(of plants，insects，germs，etc) over-

winter; live through the winter; survive the winter
〖～场〗 yuèdōngchǎng 〈名〉 wintering ground
〖～巢〗 yuèdōngcháo 〈名〉 hibernaculum
〖～存活率〗 yuèdōng cúnhuólǜ 〈名〉 winter survival
〖～卵〗 yuèdōngluǎn 〈名〉 hibernating egg
〖～蔬菜〗 yuèdōng shūcài 〈名〉 overwinter vegetables: 储藏～ *lay in vegetables for the winter*
〖～性〗 yuèdōngxìng 〈名〉 coldhardiness
〖～幼虫〗 yuèdōng yòuchóng 〈名〉 hibernating larva
〖～作物〗 yuèdōng zuòwù 〈名〉 overwinter(ing) crop; winter crop: 种植～ plant/raise overwinter crops

【越发】 yuèfā 〈副〉 ❶ all the more; more and more; even more: ～受欢迎 become increasingly popular ‖ 工作～努力了 work even harder ‖ 辩论变得～激烈。The debate got more and more heated. ‖ 天气～地冷了。The weather is getting colder and colder. ❷ the more... the more...

【越瓜】 yuèguā 〈名〉 snake melon

【越轨】 yuèguǐ 〈动〉 misdemean; exceed the bounds; transgress; be beyond/outside the pale: ～行为 escapade/aberrant behaviour; misdemeanour; transgression ‖ 在和异性朋友交往中，不要做任何～的事情。Be careful not to overstep the bounds of propriety in dealing with the opposite sex.

【越过】 yuèguò 〈动〉 cross; surmount; go over: ～边境 cross over the frontier ‖ ～高地 negotiate the uplands ‖ ～高山 cross the high mountains ‖ ～壕沟 stride across a trench ‖ ～险滩 go over/ride/shoot the rapids ‖ ～云层 fly over the clouds ‖ ～障碍 jump the barriers; get over obstructions/the barrier; negotiate/surmount an obstacle ‖ 不要～起跑线。Don't step over the starting line. ‖ 导弹～目标。The missile overshot its target. ‖ 这狗猛一跳就～了小溪。With one great bound, the dog cleared the stream.

【越货】 yuèhuò 〈动〉 seize sb's goods; plunder; rob: 杀人～ rob and kill

【越级】 yuèjí 〈动〉 bypass the immediate leadership; skip a grade or rank: ～上诉 bypass the immediate leadership and present one's appeals and complaints to higher levels ‖ ～提升 promote sb more than one grade at a time ‖ 得到～提升 be promoted, overstepping one's proper rank ‖ 如果你对我的意见置之不理，我就～找院长。If you don't do something about my complaint, I'll go over your head and speak to the president.

【越加】 yuèjiā 〈副〉 all the more; even more: 处境～糟糕 be in increasingly desperate straits

【越界】 yuèjiè 〈动〉 cross the border; infringe/overstep the boundary

【越境】 yuèjìng 〈动〉 cross the boundary/border illegally; sneak in or out of a country: ～的恐怖分子 cross-border terrorists
〖～污染〗 yuèjìng wūrǎn 〈名〉 trans-frontier pollution

【越橘】 yuèjú 〈名〉［植物］ cowberry; blueberry

【越剧】 yuèjù 〈名〉 Shaoxing opera [one type of traditional local operas originating in Sheng County (嵊县) and popular in Zhejiang Province, Shanghai as well as in other places throughout the country]

【越来越】 yuèláiyuè 〈副〉 more and more; all the more; increasingly: ～受欢迎 become increasingly popular ‖ 吸引～多的人 attract a growing number of people ‖ 电视会使电影观众～少吗? Does television drain away the cinema audience? ‖ 路～难走，最后干脆就没路了。The road got even worse until there was none at all. ‖ 声音～小。The voice trails away. ‖ 随着年龄的增长，我对足球～喜爱了。Football grew on me as I grew older. ‖ 随着温度的升高，水蒸发得～快。Water evaporated more and more quickly as the temperature grew. ‖ 他的名声～大。He is getting a greater reputation. ‖ 他们的脚步声～远了。Their steps sounded further and further away. ‖ 天～黑。It grows darker and darker. ‖ 问题～严重。The problems are worsening. / Problems have been aggravated. ‖ 我对他的话～反感了。My disgust at what he had said grew stronger all the time. ‖ 我们的资金～少。Our funds are running low. ‖ 希望～小。*Hopes are now fading.* ‖ 形势～好。Things are getting better and better. ‖ 一切都会～好。Everything is on the up and up. ‖ 综合国力～成为决定一个国家前途命运的主导因素。Comprehensive national strength has become an increasingly leading factor to determine the future and fate of a country.

【越礼】 yuèlǐ ❶〈动〉 be indecorous; be improper unseemly: ～行为 indecorous conduct ❷〈名〉 indecorum; unseemliness

【越南】 Yuènán 〈名〉 Vietnam
〖～人〗 Yuènánrén 〈名〉 Vietnamese
〖～社会主义共和国〗 Yuènán Shèhuìzhǔyì Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Socialist Republic of Vietnam
〖～语〗 Yuènányǔ 〈名〉 Vietnamese (language)
〖～战争〗 Yuènán Zhànzhēng 〈名〉 Vietnam War (1955-1975)

【越权】 yuèquán 〈动〉 exceed one's power or authority; overstep one's position/role; go beyond one's rights/commission: ～行事 overstep one's authority ‖ 你这是～。You are acting in excess of authority.

【越位】 yuèwèi ❶〈动〉 overstep/exceed one's position ❷〈名〉［体育］ offside: 被判～ be caught offside ‖ 处于～位置 be in an offside position ‖ ～规则 offside rule ‖ 裁判宣布他并未～。The referee declared him onside. ‖ 前锋～。The forward is offside.

【越席】 yuèxí 〈动〉 leave one's seats at the table

【越洋】 yuèyáng 〈动〉 cross the ocean: 打～电话 talk through transoceanic telephone ‖ ～电话电缆 transoceanic cable ‖ ～飞行 have transoceanic flying

【越野】 yuèyě 〈动〉 travel cross-country: 这辆吉普有～能力。The jeep is able to run across open country.
〖～车〗 *yuèyěchē* 〈名〉 *cross-country utility wagon/vehicle*; land-rover
〖～滑雪〗 yuèyě huáxuě 〈名〉 cross-country skiing
〖～汽车〗 yuèyě qìchē 〈名〉 cross-country motor/vehicle: ～拉力赛 cross-country rally
〖～赛〗 yuèyěsài 〈名〉 cross-country race
〖～赛车〗 yuèyě sàichē 〈名〉 off-road racing car
〖～赛跑〗 yuèyě sàipǎo 〈名〉 cross-country running/race
〖～载重车〗 yuèyě zàizhòngchē 〈名〉 cross-country cargo carrier; cross-country truck

【越铀元素】 yuèyóu yuánsù 〈名〉［化学］ transuranic element

【越狱】 yuèyù 〈动〉 *escape/abscond/break from prison; break* jail; break/jump prison; make/take a flight from prison: 进行大规模～ make mass jailbreak ‖ 组织～ organize a jailbreak ‖ ～逃跑 escape prison; break out of/escape (the) prison
〖～犯〗 yuèyùfàn 〈名〉 escaped prisoner; prison breaker: 搜捕～ hunt a jail fugitive

【越战】 Yuèzhàn 〈名〉〈简称〉 Vietnam War (1955-1975) ⇨越南战争

【越俎代庖】 yuèzǔ-dàipáo 〈熟〉 exceed one's functions and meddle in other people's affairs; take sb else's job into one's own hands: 你不能～。You must not exceed your function.

粤 Yuè 〈名〉 ❶ Yue [another name for Guangdong (广东)] ❷ Guangdong and Guangxi: 两～ the two *Yues* (i. e. Guangdong and Guangxi)

【粤菜】 yuècài 〈名〉 *Guangdong dishes; Guangdong food;* Cantonese cuisine

【粤剧】 yuèjù 〈名〉 Guangdong opera [one type of traditional local operas, popular in Guangdong Province and in Chinese communities in South Asia and America]

【粤语】 Yuèyǔ 〈名〉 Yue; Cantonese [Chinese dialect with Guangdong accent spoken in central and south-western Guangdong and south-eastern Guangxi]

箴 yuè ＝籰 yuè

鸑 yuè

【鸑鷟】 yuèzhuó 〈名〉〈古〉 a kind of water bird recorded in ancient books

樾 yuè 〈名〉〈书〉 shade of a tree

龠[1] yuè 〈名〉〈旧〉 an ancient short flute

龠[2] yuè 〈量〉〈旧〉 ancient unit of capacity (equal to 0.05 litre)

黦 yuè 〈形〉〈书〉 yellowish-black

瀹 yuè 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ boil; cook: ～茗 make tea ❷ dredge (a

river)

爚 yuè 〈书〉❶〈名〉flame；firelight ❷〈动〉boil；heat

籰 yuè 〈名〉〈方〉reel；spool；device used to reel silk，yarn，thread，etc

yūn

晕 yūn ❶〈形〉dizzy；giddy；vertiginous；light-headed：⇨～头转向；头～ ❷〈动〉swoon；faint；pass out；black out：那个年轻战士在烈日下～了过去。The young soldier fainted in the hot sun. ‖ 听了他的报价后，我差点～过去。I nearly fainted when he told me the price. ‖ 她疼得～过去好几分钟。The pain was so intense that she blacked out for several minutes.
⇨yùn

【晕菜】 yūncài 〈动〉be numbed；be dumbfounded

【晕倒】 yūndǎo 〈动〉fall into a faint；faint；collapse in a faint：他一～在地。He fell to the ground in a dead faint. ‖ 她一见血就会～。She always passes out at the sight of blood. ‖ 她在烈日下～了。She keeled over in the hot sun. ‖ 由于天气太热，三个人中暑～了。The weather was so hot that three people fainted.

【晕乎】 yūnhu ＝晕糊 yūnhu

【晕糊】 yūnhu 〈形〉dizzy；giddy；muddleheaded：感觉～ feel dizzy

【晕厥】 yūnjué 〈动〉[医学] faint：治疗～ treat syncope ‖ ～发作 have a syncopal attack ‖ 因失血过多而～ faint from excessive loss of blood

【晕头晕脑】 yūntóu-yūnnǎo 〈形〉dizzy；giddy；muddle-headed

【晕头转向】 yūntóu-zhuànxiàng 〈熟〉lose one's head/bearings；be confused and disoriented；be in a (flat) spin；be muddle-headed：吓得～ be reeling from/with/under shock ‖ 使人～的花言巧语 dizzy rhetoric ‖ 店里顾客盈门，老板忙得～。The shop was so busy that the shopkeeper didn't know whether he was on his head or his heels. ‖ 生意上的事忙得我～。I have addled my head with confusing business. ‖ 这些复杂的数学公式把我搞得～。Those complicated mathematical formulas make me dizzy.

【晕眩】 yūnxuàn 〈动〉feel dizzy：飞机的急速下降使他～。The plane's rapid descent dizzied him.

【晕晕糊糊】 yūnyun-hūhū 〈形〉dizzy；giddy；muddle-headed：两杯酒下肚他就～了。Two drinks muddled him. ‖ 我这几天～，连星期几都不知道。I was in such a muddle that I didn't even know what day it was.

组 yūn →细组 yīnyūn
⇨yùn

氲 yūn →氤氲 yīnyūn

煴 yūn 〈名〉〈书〉slow fire；fire without flames
⇨yùn

赟 yūn 〈形〉〈书〉fine；nice；beautiful

yún

云[1] yún 〈动〉say：⇨不知所～；人～亦～

云[2] yún 〈名〉❶ cloud：一片/朵/团/块～ a cloud ‖ 一丝～ a single shred of cloud ‖ 晴转多～ fair to cloudy ‖ 暴风～ storm clouds ‖ 多～ cloudy ‖ 放射～ radioactive cloud ‖ 飞/浮～ cloud drift ‖ 人造～ cloudier ‖ 少～ partly cloudy ‖ 无～ cloudless ‖ 小～块 cloudlet ‖ 今天～比昨天多。There is more cloud today than yesterday. ⇨～彩；白～；乌～ ❷ (Yún) Yunnan (Province)：⇨～贵高原

【云霭】 yún'ǎi 〈名〉thin，floating clouds：一层薄薄的～ a thin veil of floating clouds

【云斑】 yúnbān 〈名〉[纺织] cloudy patch；cloudiness：～棉网 cloudy web ‖ ～织物 cloudy goods

【云板】 yúbǎn 〈名〉cloud-shaped iron plates [used as a kind of percussion instrument in ancient times or used in government offices or influential families to announce the time or an event]

【云版】 yúnbǎn ＝云板 yúnbǎn

【云豹】 yúnbào 〈名〉[动物] clouded leopard

【云表】 yúnbiǎo 〈名〉〈书〉place high in the sky：高入～ tower into the clouds；rise above the clouds ‖ 直插～ pierce the clouds

【云鬓】 yúnbìn 〈名〉〈书〉woman's billowy hairdo；cloud-like hair

【云彩】 yúncai 〈名〉cloud：一丝～ a single shred of cloud ‖ 洁白的～ fleecy cloud ‖ ～正在散开。The clouds are breaking. / The clouds are clearing away.

【云层】 yúncéng 〈名〉cloud layer/land；cloud bank：穿过～ break through the clouds ‖ 厚厚的～ heavy clouds ‖ ～低垂。The clouds hung low. ‖ ～集结。Clouds gathered. ‖ 飞机仰头爬升穿过～。The airplane nosed up through the cloud bank.

〖～分析〗 yúncéng fēnxī 〈名〉[气象] nephanalysis

〖～级别〗 yúncéng jíbié 〈名〉[气象] cloud level

〖～衰减〗 yúncéng shuāijiǎn 〈名〉[物理] cloud attenuation

【云车】 yúnchē 〈名〉[in ancient China] carriage equipped with a scaling ladder used to spy on the enemy's position

【云催化剂】 yúncuīhuàjì 〈名〉[气象] cloud-seeding agent

【云带】 yúndài 〈名〉[气象] cloud band/bar

【云堤】 yúndī 〈名〉[气象] cloud bank

【云滴】 yúndī 〈名〉[气象] cloud particle/drop：小～ cloud droplet

〖～取样器〗 yúndī qǔyàngqì 〈名〉[气象] cloud-drop sampler

【云底】 yúndǐ 〈名〉[气象] cloud base

〖～记录仪〗 yúndǐ jìlùyí 〈名〉[气象] cloud-base recorder

〖～亮度图〗 yúndǐ liàngdùtú 〈名〉[气象] sky map

【云顶】 yúndǐng 〈名〉[气象] cloud top

【云豆】 yúndòu ＝芸豆 yúndòu

【云端】 yúnduān 〈名〉place high in the sky：直入～ pierce the sky ‖ 飞机从～飞来。A plane was coming down from above the clouds.

【云朵】 yúnduǒ 〈名〉cloud mass；flaky clouds：北风吹散了～。The north wind puffed away the clouds.

【云幡】 yúnfān 〈名〉funeral streamer/banner

【云峰】 yúnfēng 〈名〉mountain-shaped clouds

【云缝】 yúnfèng 〈名〉clearing/clearance in the clouds

【云符号】 yúnfúhào 〈名〉[气象] cloud symbol

【云盖】 yúngài 〈名〉[气象] cloud deck

【云岗石窟】 Yúngāng Shíkū 〈名〉Yungang Caves/Grottoes (at Datong，Shanxi Province)

【云高】 yúngāo 〈名〉[气象] cloud height/level

〖～计〗 yúngāojì ＝云高指示器 yúngāo zhǐshìqì

〖～指示器〗 yúngāo zhǐshìqì 〈名〉[工业] cloud height indicator；ceilometer

【云冠】 yúnguàn 〈名〉[气象] cloud crest

【云贵】 Yún-Guì 〈名〉Yunnan-Guizhou

〖～高原〗 Yún-Guì Gāoyuán 〈名〉Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau

【云海】 yúnhǎi 〈名〉sea of clouds

【云汉】 yúnhàn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ Milky Way ❷ sky

【云合】 yúnhé 〈动〉come together in crowds；gather；converge；assemble

【云厚】 yúnhòu 〈名〉[气象] cloud depth

【云花】 yúnhuā 〈名〉cloud mass；flaky clouds

【云华】 yúnhuá 〈名〉cloud mass；flaky clouds

【云煌岩】 yúnhuángyán 〈名〉minette

【云集】 yúnjí 〈动〉come together in crowds；gather；assemble；converge：球星～的足球队 star-studded football team ‖ 各地代表～北京。Representatives from all over the country gathered/congregated in Beijing.

〖～响应〗 yúnjí-xiǎngyìng 〈熟〉come together to show approval and support

【云际】 yúnjì 〈名〉place high in the clouds

〖～放电〗 yúnjìfàngdiàn ＝云间放电 yúnjiānfàngdiàn

【云笺】 yúnjiān 〈名〉exquisite letter/writing paper with cloud patterns

【云间放电】 yúnjiān fàngdiàn 〈名〉cloud-to-cloud discharge；intercloud discharge

【云脚】 yúnjiǎo 〈名〉remote/low hanging clouds

【云街】 yúnjiē 〈名〉[气象] cloud street
【云锦】 yúnjǐn 〈名〉cloud-pattern brocade
【云谲波诡】 yúnjué-bōguǐ 〈熟〉as changeable as clouds and waves—be unpredictably changing; be subject to a myriad of changes
【云开见日】 yúnkāi-jiànrì = 开云见日 kāiyún-jiànrì
【云粒】 yúnlì 〈名〉[气象] cloud particle
【云量】 yúnliàng 〈名〉[气象] cloud cover; cloudage; cloudiness: ～增加。The clouds are amassing.
【云林】 yúnlín 〈名〉cloud forest
【云锣】 yúnluó 〈名〉chiming gongs; Chinese gong chimes
【云马】 yúnmǎ 〈名〉flying clouds in the sky
【云霾】 yúnmái 〈名〉thick clouds
【云幔】 yúnmàn 〈名〉[气象] veil
【云猫】 yúnmāo 〈名〉[动物] marbled cat
【云帽】 yúnmào 〈名〉[气象] cloud cap
【云莓】 yúnméi 〈名〉[植物] cloudberry
【云苗】 yúnmiáo 〈名〉rays of morning or evening sunlight
【云母】 yúnmǔ 〈名〉[矿物] mica
〖～薄片〗 yúnmǔ bópiàn 〈名〉[矿物] mica splittings
〖～大理石〗 yúnmǔ dàlǐshí 〈名〉[建筑] cipolin
〖～电容器〗 yúnmǔ diànróngqì 〈名〉mica capacitor
〖～片〗 yúnmǔpiàn 〈名〉mica plate; sheet mica: ～截门 mica flap valve ‖ ～岩 mica schist
〖～铁矿〗 yúnmǔ tiěkuàng 〈名〉[矿物] micaceous iron-ore
〖～铜矿〗 yúnmǔ tóngkuàng 〈名〉[矿物] chalcophyllite; copper mica
〖～纸〗 yúnmǔzhǐ 〈名〉mica-paper
【云木香】 yúnmùxiāng 〈名〉[植物] costusroot
【云幕】 yúnmù 〈名〉[气象] ceiling: ～高度 ceiling (height) ‖ ～气球 ceiling balloon
〖～灯〗 yúnmùdēng 〈名〉[气象] cloud-projector; ceiling light/projector
〖～分类〗 yúnmù fēnlèi 〈名〉[气象] ceiling classification
〖～仪〗 yúnmùyí 〈名〉[测量] ceilometer
【云南】 Yúnnán 〈名〉Yunnan (Province)
〖～白药〗 yúnnán báiyào 〈名〉Yunnan white medicinal powder (for treating haemorrhage, wounds, bruises, etc)
〖～山茶〗 yúnnán shānchá 〈名〉Camellia reticulate
〖～松〗 yúnnánsōng 〈名〉pinus yunnanenisis
〖～油松〗 yúnnán yóusōng 〈名〉keteleeria evelyniana
【云泥】 yúnní 〈名〉clouds and mud—vast differences
〖～之别〗 yúnnízhībié 〈熟〉as far apart as clouds and mud—poles/worlds apart; a world of difference
〖～之差〗 yúnnízhīchā = 云泥之别 yúnnízhībié
【云霓】 yúnní 〈名〉rain clouds; cloud and secondary rainbow
【云片】 yúnpiàn 〈名〉[气象] cloud sheet
【云片糕】 yúnpiàngāo 〈名〉rectangular sweetened rice wafers
【云起龙骧】 yúnqǐ-lóngxiāng 〈熟〉dragons rise as clouds gather—great men come to the fore when opportunity offers
【云气】 yúnqì 〈名〉thin, floating clouds
【云区】 yúnqū 〈名〉[气象] cloudland
【云雀】 yúnquè 〈名〉skylark
【云扰】 yúnrǎo 〈形〉〈书〉turbulent; in turmoil: 四方～。Turmoil prevails on all sides.
【云散】 yúnsàn 〈动〉disperse like the clouds: 旧友～。Old friends dispersed like the clouds. ⇨烟消～
【云山雾罩】 yúnshān-wùzhào 〈熟〉❶ enveloped in mist; misty ❷ straying far from the subject; rambling; discursive: 说话～ talk aimlessly
【云杉】 yúnshān 〈名〉[植物] (dragon) spruce
〖～木〗 yúnshānmù 〈名〉spruce wood
〖～油〗 yúnshānyóu 〈名〉[材料] spruce oil
【云上轰炸】 yúnshàng hōngzhà 〈名〉[军事] overcast bombing
【云深】 yúnshēn 〈名〉[气象] cloud depth
【云石纸】 yúnshízhǐ 〈名〉[印刷] marble paper
【云室】 yúnshì 〈名〉[物理] cloud/expansion/fog chamber
【云鼠】 yúnshǔ 〈名〉[动物] cloud rat
【云树】 yúnshù 〈名〉trees towering into the clouds
【云涛】 yúntāo 〈名〉billowy clouds
【云梯】 yúntī 〈名〉❶ scaling ladder; extension ladder: 架设～ set up/erect/fix a scaling ladder ‖ 救火～ firefighting ladder ❷ steps up to the top of the mountain
〖～车〗 yúntīchē 〈名〉ladder car
【云天】 yúntiān 〈名〉skies; sky: 高耸～ rise to the skies; tower into the sky ‖ 直插～ pierce the clouds ‖ 乐曲声响彻～。The strains echoed/rang to the skies.
〖～雾地〗 yúntiān-wùdì 〈熟〉with one's mind in a haze
【云头】 yúntóu 〈名〉massed clouds; cloud cluster; cloud mass
【云头儿】 yúntóur 〈名〉cloud pattern (as decoration); palmette design
【云图】 yúntú 〈名〉[气象] cloud atlas; cloud chart/picture: 卫星～ form and structure of clouds on meteorological satellite imagery
〖～分析〗 yúntú fēnxī 〈名〉nephanalysis
【云土】 yúntǔ 〈名〉〈口〉opium produced in Yunnan Province
【云团】 yúntuán 〈名〉[气象] cloud cluster
【云吞】 yúntūn 〈名〉〈方〉wonton
【云屯】 yúntún 〈形〉assembled like clouds—great many; of great number
【云纹】 yúnwén 〈名〉[纺织] graduated shade
〖～绸〗 yúnwénchóu 〈名〉moiré (silk)
〖～纱〗 yúnwénshā 〈名〉cloud yarn
【云雾】 yúnwù 〈名〉cloud and mist; mist haze: 拨开～见青天 scatter the clouds and see the blue sky ‖ 笼罩在～之中 be hidden under cloud ‖ 隐没在～中 be lost in the clouds ‖ ～缭绕的山峰 cloud-capped peaks ‖ ～笼罩山顶。Clouds involved the hilltop.
〖～林〗 yúnwùlín 〈名〉[生态] cloud forest
〖～室〗 yúnwùshì = 云室 yúnshì
〖～天〗 yúnwùtiān 〈名〉soupy weather; cloudy and misty weather
【云物理学】 yúnwùlǐxué 〈名〉[气象] cloud physics
【云吸收】 yúnxīshōu 〈名〉[物理] cloud absorption
【云系】 yúnxì 〈名〉[气象] cloud system; nephsystem
〖～分界线〗 yúnxì fēnjièxiàn 〈名〉[气象] nephcurve
【云霞】 yúnxiá 〈名〉rosy/beautiful clouds; rose-tinted clouds: ～似锦。Pink clouds are as beautiful as brocades.
【云罅】 yúnxià 〈名〉rift/clearing/clearance in the clouds
【云相图】 yúnxiàngtú 〈名〉[气象] cloud-phase chart
【云消雾散】 yúnxiāo-wùsàn 〈熟〉the clouds melt and the mists disperse—vanish into thin air
【云霄】 yúnxiāo 〈名〉skies; sky: 响彻～ reverberate across the heavens ‖ 耸入～ pierce the clouds; tower into the clouds; rise above the clouds
【云兴霞蔚】 yúnxīng-xiáwèi = 云蒸霞蔚 yúnzhēng-xiáwèi
【云学】 yúnxué 〈名〉[气象] nephology
【云崖】 yúnyá 〈名〉mountain peaks towering into the clouds; steep cliffs
【云烟】 yúnyān 〈名〉❶ cloud and mist: ～缭绕 be enveloped in mists; be capped with clouds ❷ cigarettes produced in Yunnan Province ❸ 〈喻〉sth as transient as a floating cloud: 顷刻间化作～ vanish like a floating cloud
【云眼】 yúnyǎn 〈名〉rift in the cloud
【云翳】 yúnyì 〈名〉❶ dark clouds; lowering clouds: 清澄的蓝天没有一点～。There is not a single shred of cloud in the blue sky. ❷ [中医] corneal opacity
【云英岩】 yúnyīngyán 〈名〉[矿业] greisen: ～化 greisenization
【云影】 yúnyǐng 〈名〉reflections of clouds: 湖水清清的，倒映着天光～。The water in the lake is so clear that the inverted image of the clouds can be seen.
【云涌】 yúnyǒng 〈动〉emerge like surging clouds—in large numbers; in force
【云游】 yúnyóu 〈动〉(of a Buddhist monk or a Taoist priest) roam about; wander about: ～四方 roam from place to place
【云雨】 yúnyǔ 〈动〉[usu used in traditional Chinese fiction] have sexual intercourse, make love
〖～情〗 yúnyǔqíng 〈名〉mysteries of love
【云云】 yúnyún 〈助〉〈书〉[used at the end of a quotation implying that words of the same purport are left out] and so on; and so on and so forth
【云嶂】 yúnzhàng 〈名〉[气象] cloud shield
【云遮雾障】 yúnzhē-wùzhàng 〈熟〉enveloped in mist
【云蒸霞蔚】 yúnzhēng-xiáwèi 〈熟〉(of scenery) radiant; colourful and flourishing; glorious
【云芝】 yúnzhī 〈名〉Polystictus versicolor
【云中白鹤】 yúnzhōng-báihè 〈熟〉white crane amid the clouds—

person of refined taste and moral integrity, aloof from the vulgar
【云中放电】 yúnzhōng fàngdiàn 〈名〉［物理］cloud discharge/flash
【云柱】 yúnzhù 〈名〉cloud column
【云状】 yúnzhuàng 〈名〉cloud forms
【云子】 yúnzi 〈名〉❶ cloud-like embroidery pattern ❷ chesspieces in *I-go* produced in Yunnan Province
【云族】 yúnzú 〈名〉cloud group (in terms of height)

匀 yún ❶〈形〉even：把…涂～ spread sth evenly (on/over) ‖ 鸡蛋的大小不～。Eggs are not equal in size. / Eggs are not of equal size. ‖ 这机器播种又快又～。The new machine distributes seeds evenly and quickly. ⇨～称；均～ ❷〈动〉even up；even sth out；divide evenly：把…～成几份 divide sth in even shares ❸〈动〉spare：～一些时间 spare some time ‖ 你能～一张票给我吗？Can you spare an extra ticket for me?
【匀变速运动】 yúnbiànsù yùndòng 〈名〉uniformly varying motion
【匀称】 yúnchèn 〈形〉well-proportioned；well-balanced；shapely；symmetrical：破坏～ spoil the symmetry ‖ 身段～ be well-proportioned in stature；be of proportional build ‖ 字写得～ write a neat hand ‖ ～的体态 the symmetry of the human body ‖ 非常～ *be in perfect proportion* ‖ 发育～的体格 well-developed physique ‖ 精心设计的建筑物整齐～。A well-designed building has symmetry. ‖ 这座房子的各个部分比例很～。The different parts of the house are well proportioned.
【匀度】 yúndù 〈名〉［纺织］evenness：～检验/偏差 evenness test/variation
【匀兑】 yúndui 〈动〉spare；share：～给某人一些钱 spare sb some money
【匀和】 yúnhuo ❶〈形〉even；neat；uniform：～地呼吸 breathe evenly ❷〈动〉even：把苹果～再分 divide the apples in even shares before distributing them
【匀加速运动】 *yúnjiāsù yùndòng* 〈名〉*uniformly accelerated motion*
【匀减速运动】 yúnjiǎnsù yùndòng 〈名〉uniformly decelerated motion
【匀浆】 yúnjiāng 〈名〉［生化］homogenate
〖～器〗 yúnjiāngqì 〈名〉［生化］homogenizer
【匀净】 yúnjing 〈形〉even；equal (in size, thickness, etc)：这些鸡蛋很～。These eggs are equal in size.
【匀脸】 yúnliǎn 〈动〉apply makeup evenly on one's face
【匀溜】 yúnliu 〈形〉even in size, thickness, consistency, etc
【匀墨辊】 yúnmògǔn 〈名〉［印刷］rider rollers；wavers
【匀染】 yúnrǎn 〈名〉［纺织］level/even/uniform dyeing
〖～剂〗 yúnrǎnjì 〈名〉levelling agent；dye leveller
〖～力〗 yúnrǎnlì 〈名〉levelling power
〖～性〗 *yúnrǎnxìng* 〈名〉*level-dyeing property*；levelness：～试验 levelness test
〖～指数〗 yúnrǎn zhǐshù 〈名〉levelness index
【匀实】 yúnshi 〈形〉〈口〉even；neat；uniform：麦苗出得很～。The wheat sprouts are growing very evenly.
【匀速圆周运动】 yúnsù yuánzhōu yùndòng 〈名〉uniform circular motion
【匀速运动】 yúnsù yùndòng 〈名〉uniform motion
【匀调】 yúntiao 〈形〉〈方〉even；well-proportioned：眉眼～ have regular features
【匀停】 yúnting 〈形〉〈方〉of the right amount；equal：盐要放得～。*Add salt to taste.*
【匀妥】 yúntuǒ 〈形〉even；equitable
【匀细】 yúnxì 〈形〉even and fine；even and light：～的鼾声 even and light snoring
【匀圆】 yúnyuán 〈形〉nicely rounded
【匀整】 yúnzhěng 〈形〉neat and well spaced；even and orderly：～的书法 neat writing ‖ ～的牙齿 even teeth ‖ 他字写得～。He has very neat handwriting.
【匀质颜料】 yúnzhì yánliào 〈名〉homogeneous pigment

芸[1] yún ＝芸香 yúnxiāng

芸[2] yún →芸薹 yúntái
【芸编】 yúnbiān 〈名〉〈旧〉book
【芸豆】 yúndòu 〈名〉kidney bean
【芸薹】 yúntái 〈名〉［植物］rape
【芸香】 yúnxiāng 〈名〉［植物］rue
〖～苷〗 *yúnxiānggān* 〈名〉［生化］*rutin*
〖～料〗 yúnxiāngliào 〈名〉［植物］rutaceae
【芸芸】 yúnyún 〈形〉〈书〉numerous；innumerable；myriad
〖～众生〗 *yúnyún-zhòngshēng* 〈熟〉all living things；all mortal beings；common populace

沄[1] yún
【沄沄】 yúnyún 〈形〉〈书〉(of water) flowing

沄[2] yún 〈名〉〈书〉great waves；torrential waves

纭 yún ❶ →纷纭 fēnyún ❷ →纭纭 yúnyún
【纭纭】 *yúnyún* 〈形〉numerous and disorderly；diverse and confused

昀 yún 〈名〉〈书〉sunlight；sunshine

畇 yún
【畇畇】 *yúnyún* 〈形〉〈书〉*(of fields) neatly arranged*；neat；tidy

耘 yún 〈动〉weed：⇨～田；耕～
【耘锄】 *yúnchú* 〈名〉hoe
【耘耥】 yúntāng 〈动〉furrow and weed paddy fields
【耘田】 yúntián 〈动〉weed the fields

筠 yún 〈名〉〈书〉❶ skin of a bamboo ❷ bamboo

篔 yún
【篔筜】 yúndāng 〈名〉〈书〉tall bamboo growing by the waterside

鋆 yún 〈名〉〈书〉gold

yǔn

允[1] yǔn 〈动〉permit，allow，consent：⇨～诺；～许；应～

允[2] yǔn 〈形〉fair；just：⇨公～；平～
【允承】 yǔnchéng 〈动〉agree/promise to do sth；undertake：～严守中立 undertake to preserve a strictly neutral position ‖ 当面～ agree to do sth to sb's face ‖ 满口～ make profuse promises ‖ 一口～ agree to sth without hesitation
【允从】 yǔncóng 〈动〉*consent to*；*assent to*
【允当】 yǔndàng 〈形〉proper；fair；suitable：赏罚～ be fair in meting out rewards and punishments；be discriminating in one's *rewards and punishments*
【允诺】 yǔnnuò 〈动〉promise；consent；undertake；pledge：～保释 assent to release on bail ‖ 得到～ secure/obtain sb's promise；have the consent of sb ‖ 兑现～ carry out/fulfil one's promise；deliver on one's pledge ‖ 取消～ nullify/void/withdraw a promise ‖ 遵守～ meet one's promise ‖ 轻率地～ make rash promises；give imprudent promises ‖ 欣然～ gladly consent；readily agree ‖ 他～每周写一封信。He made a promise to write every week. ‖ 已经～的事，不可反悔。You can never go back on your promise.
【允许】 yǔnxǔ 〈动〉permit；allow：～竞争 permit competition ‖ ～某人做某事 give sb permission to do sth ‖ 得到～ obtain permission ‖ 请求～ ask (for) permission ‖ 口头～ verbally permit ‖ 欣然～ willingly allow ‖ 不得到领导的～，你不能走。You can't go without the permission from the leaders. ‖ 公开批评政府是～的。*Open criticism of the government is tolerated.* ‖ 如果时间～，我们会来看你的。Time permitting/If time permits, we'll come and see you. ‖ 形势不～耽搁了。The situation permits of no delay.
〖～比〗 yǔnxǔbǐ 〈名〉compromise ratio
〖～误差〗 yǔnxǔ wùchā 〈名〉［机械］allowable error
〖～压力〗 yǔnxǔ yālì 〈名〉allowable pressure
〖～褶皱度〗 yǔnxǔ zhězhòudù 〈名〉crease acceptance

【允准】 yǔnzhǔn 〈动〉 approve; permit; allow; grant/give permission: 我父母勉强～了这门婚事。My parents grudgingly/reluctantly assented to the marriage.

狁 yǔn →猃狁 xiǎnyǔn

陨 yǔn 〈动〉 fall from the sky or outer space: ⇨～落;～石

【陨铬石】 yǔngèshí 〈名〉 ureyite
【陨磷铁】 yǔnlíntiě 〈名〉 schreibersite
【陨硫铁】 yǔnliútiě 〈名〉 troilite
【陨氯铁】 yǔnlǜtiě 〈名〉 lawrencite
【陨落】 yǔnluò 〈动〉 ❶ (of a meteorite, etc) fall from the sky or outer space ❷ 〈敬〉 decease; pass away
【陨灭】 yǔnmiè 〈动〉 ❶ fall from outer space and burn up ❷ 〈书〉 meet one's death
【陨石】 yǔnshí 〈名〉[天文] aerolite; (stony) meteorite; meteorolite
〖～坑〗 yǔnshíkēng 〈名〉 meteorite crater
〖～球粒〗 yǔnshí qiúlì 〈名〉[地质] chondrule
〖～学〗 yǔnshíxué 〈名〉 meteoritics
〖～雨〗 yǔnshíyǔ 〈名〉[天文] meteorite shower
【陨碳铁】 yǔntàntiě 〈名〉 cohenite
【陨铁】 yǔntiě 〈名〉 meteoric iron; iron meteorite; siderite
【陨星】 yǔnxīng 〈名〉 meteorite: 石～ aerolite; stony meteorite ‖ 铁～ siderite; iron meteorite
〖～坑〗 yǔnxīngkēng 〈名〉[天文] meteorite crater
〖～学〗 yǔnxīngxué 〈名〉[天文] meteoritics
【陨越】 yǔnyuè 〈动〉〈书〉 fall into error; fail to fulfil one's duties
【陨坠】 yǔnzhuì = 陨落 yǔnluò

殒 yǔn 〈动〉 perish; die: ⇨～灭

【殒落】 yǔnluò = 陨落 yǔnluò
【殒灭】 yǔnmiè = 陨灭 yǔnmiè
【殒命】 yǔnmìng 〈动〉〈书〉 meet one's death; perish: ～沙场 die in the battle field; fall in battle
【殒没】 yǔnmò 〈动〉 pass away; die
【殒殁】 yǔnmò = 殒没 yǔnmò
【殒身】 yǔnshēn 〈动〉〈书〉 meet one's death; be killed
【殒阵】 yǔnzhèn 〈动〉〈书〉 be killed in action; fall in battle

yùn

孕 yùn ❶〈动〉 be pregnant; be expecting a baby: 代～ surrogacy ⇨ ～妇;～育 ❷〈名〉 foetus; embryo: 有～ be expecting; be having a baby; be in a delicate condition; be pregnant; be in the family way ‖ 她有身～了。She is big with child. ⇨避～; 怀～ ❸〈动〉 contain; pack: ⇨包～

【孕斑】 yùnbān 〈名〉[医学] chloasma uterinum
【孕畜】 yùnchù 〈名〉 pregnant domestic animal
【孕次】 yùncì 〈名〉[医学] gravidity
【孕二醇】 yùn'èrchún 〈名〉 pregnanediol
【孕妇】 yùnfù 〈名〉 pregnant woman: 照顾～ look after a pregnant woman ‖ 大肚子～ heavily pregnant woman ‖ 把座位让给～ give up one's seat to a pregnant woman ‖ 为～做人工流产 abort an expectant mother
〖～保健操〗 yùnfù bǎojiàncāo 〈名〉 maternity aerobics
〖～服装〗 yùnfù fúzhuāng 〈名〉 maternity dress
〖～血清〗 yùnfù xuèqīng 〈名〉 pregnancy serum
【孕激素】 yùnjīsù 〈名〉[生化] progestational hormone; progestin; progestogen
【孕龄】 yùnlíng 〈名〉 gestational age
【孕尿】 yùnniào 〈名〉 pregnant urine
【孕期】 yùnqī 〈名〉[医学] pregnancy; gestation; gestation(al) period: 妇女在～内不能服用这些药物。These drugs should not be taken during pregnancy.
〖～保健〗 yùnqī bǎojiàn 〈名〉 antenatal care
〖～卫生〗 yùnqī wèishēng 〈名〉 hygiene in pregnancy; pregnant hygiene
〖～饮食〗 yùnqī yǐnshí 〈名〉 prenatal diet
【孕穗】 yùnsuì 〈名〉[农业] booting
〖～期〗 yùnsuìqī 〈名〉 boot stage
【孕酮】 yùntóng 〈名〉[生化] progesterone
【孕吐】 yùntù 〈名〉[医学] vomiting during pregnancy; morning sickness
【孕烷】 yùnwán 〈名〉[生化] pregnane
【孕烯醇酮】 yùnxīchúntóng 〈名〉[生化] pregnenolone
【孕育】 yùnyù 〈动〉 give birth to; be pregnant with; breed: 〈喻〉～新思想 be pregnant with new ideas ‖ 不合安全规章的操作～着许多危险因素。The operation against safety operations gives birth to dangers. ‖ 她已做过节育手术了,不能再～了。She has already been sterilized and can't be expecting a baby.

运 yùn ❶〈动〉 move; turn around; rotate; revolve: ⇨～动; ～行;～转 ❷〈动〉 carry; transport; ship: ～货 transport goods ‖ ～往海外 ship goods overseas ‖ 由铁路～货 remit/ship goods by railway ‖ 把机器从西安～到天津 ship machines from Xi'an to Tianjin ‖ ～煤专线 the new railway line exclusive for coal transport ‖ 火车把煤～到港口。Trains transported the coal to the ports. ⇨～输;空～ ❸〈动〉 use; wield; utilize: ～剑 wield a sword ‖ ～针 manipulate an acupuncture needle ⇨～笔;～思;～用 ❹〈名〉 destiny; fortune; luck; fate; lot; karma: 好～ good luck; happy lot ‖ 坏～ bad luck; unfavourable opportunity ‖ 牌～ luck at cards ⇨～气;命～;时来～转

【运笔】 yùnbǐ 〈动〉 (in writing or in painting) wield the pen: ～如飞 wield the pen with rapid, vigorous strokes; be quick in writing ‖ 书法之道在于～。Calligraphy is the way of the brush.
【运冰车】 yùnbīngchē 〈名〉 ice car
【运钞车】 yùnchāochē 〈名〉 armoured bank vehicle: 抢劫～ robber an armoured bank vehicle
【运程】 yùnchéng 〈名〉[交通] haul
【运筹】 yùnchóu 〈动〉 plan; map out a strategy; devise
〖～管理〗 yùnchóu guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 operations management
〖～帷幄〗 yùnchóu-wéiwò 〈熟〉 map out/devise strategies within a command tent—map out/devise a campaign strategy: ～之中,决胜千里之外 sit within a command tent and devise strategies that will assure victory a thousand *li* away
〖～学〗 yùnchóuxué 〈名〉 operational research; operations research
【运单】 yùndān 〈名〉 bill of freight; waybill: ～存根 counterfoil/stub of waybill ‖ ～到后付款 payment upon arrival of shipping documents
【运道】 yùndao 〈名〉〈方〉 luck: 我～真好/不好。My luck's in/out.
【运动】 yùndòng 〈名〉 ❶[物理] motion; movement: 处于～状态 be in motion ‖ 加速～ accelerated motion ‖ 上下～ up-and-down motion ‖ 旋转～ screwlike/rotary motion; rotatory motion ‖ 圆周～ circling motton ‖ 直线～ straight line motion ‖ 活塞在蒸汽的压力下～。The piston moves by steam pressure. ❷[哲学] motion; movement: ～是物质存在的形式。Motion is the mode of existence of matter. ❸[体育] sports; athletic sports; exercises: 爱好～ favour athletics ‖ 参加～ take part in a sport; engage oneself in athletics; go in for athletics ‖ 经常进行～ take regular exercise ‖ 热衷于～ be absorbed in sport ‖ 缺少～ lack exercise; be short of exercise ‖ 做剧烈～ take vigorous exercise ‖ ～用品 sports kit ‖ 冬季～ winter sports ‖ 观赏～ spectator sport ‖ 骑马/击剑/深呼吸～ horse/sword/deep-breathing exercise ‖ 全身～ total-body motion ‖ 休闲～ leisure sports ‖ 你～不够。You don't exercise enough. ❹ (of political, cultural, etc) movement; campaign; drive: 策划～ mastermind a campaign ‖ 发动～ inaugurate/launch/initiate a campaign; begin/initiate/launch/start a movement ‖ 发起～ sponsor a campaign; launch a drive ‖ 加入～ enter/join a movement ‖ 开始一场～ begin a campaign/movement; conduct a drive ‖ 开展～ carry on/undertake a campaign; launch a drive ‖ 开展扫盲～ conduct a campaign to eliminate illiteracy ‖ 领导/组织/支持/镇压一场～ head/organize/support/suppress a movement ‖ 掀起一场～ start a movement (against) ‖ 指挥～ direct/conduct a movement ‖ 工人～ labour movement ‖ 轰轰烈烈的～ vigorous campaign ‖ 后续～ follow-up campaign ‖ 全国性的～ national/nation-wide campaign ‖ 群众～ mass campaign/movement ‖ 扫盲～ illiteracy-elimination campaign ‖ 1919年的"五四"～ the "May 4th" Movement of 1919 ‖ 政治～ political movement

〖～保健〗 yùndòng bǎojiàn 〈名〉sports health
〖～不能性缄默症〗 yùndòng bùnéngxìng jiānmòzhèng 〈名〉[医学] akinetic mutism
〖～不能性抑郁症〗 *yùndòng bùnéngxìng yìyùzhèng* 〈名〉[医学] akinetic depression
〖～场〗 yùndòngchǎng 〈名〉sports venue; sports ground; playground; sports field; playing field; athletic field; stadium
〖～创伤〗 yùndòngchuāngshāng 〈名〉sports injury
〖～定律〗 *yùndòng dìnglǜ* 〈名〉[物理] laws of motion
〖～短裤〗 yùndòng duǎnkù 〈名〉sports briefs; athletic/gym shorts
〖～方程〗 yùndòng fāngchéng 〈名〉[物理] equation of motion
〖～服〗 yùndòngfú 〈名〉sports garment/apparel; sportswear; gym suit: 学校给运动员发～。The school issued uniforms to the players.
〖～负荷试验〗 yùndòng fùhè shìyàn 〈名〉exercise tolerance test; work load test
〖～会〗 yùndònghuì 〈名〉sports meet; athletic meeting/meet; games: 报名参加～ enter for the games ‖ 举行～ hold a sports meet; hold games ‖ 组织～ organize a sports meet ‖ ～会歌 anthem of the games ‖ ～会旗 flag of the games ‖ 城市～ city sports meet ‖ 大学校际～ intercollegiate games ‖ 世界大学生～ World University Games; Universiade ‖ 田径/游泳～ track-and-field/swimming meet ‖ 体育～ athletics meet ‖ ～每三年举行一次。The games occur triennially. ⇨奥林匹克～
〖～技巧〗 yùndòng jìqiǎo 〈名〉sporting skills
〖～健儿〗 yùndòng jiàn'ér 〈名〉sports valiant
〖～健将〗 yùndòng jiànjiàng 〈名〉master of sports; sports master
〖～力学〗 yùndòng lìxué 〈名〉[物理] kinetics
〖～量〗 yùndòngliàng 〈名〉[体育] energy expenditure; workout: 大～ intense workout
〖～疗法〗 yùndòng liáofǎ 〈名〉kinesiatrics; kinesitherapy; motorpathy; motortherapy
〖～器官〗 yùndòng qìguān 〈名〉locomotive organ
〖～赛车〗 yùndòng sàichē 〈名〉sport-racing car
〖～衫〗 yùndòngshān 〈名〉sports/gym shirt
〖～上衣〗 yùndòng shàngyī 〈名〉blazer
〖～设施〗 yùndòng shèshī 〈名〉sports facilities
〖～神经〗 yùndòng shénjīng 〈名〉motor nerve
〖～神经元〗 yùndòng shénjīngyuán 〈名〉[生理] motoneuron
〖～生理学〗 yùndòng shēnglǐxué 〈名〉sports physiology
〖～术语〗 yùndòng shùyǔ 〈名〉sporting terms
〖～卫生学〗 yùndòng wèishēngxué 〈名〉sports hygiene
〖～项目〗 yùndòng xiàngmù 〈名〉sporting events
〖～鞋〗 yùndòngxié 〈名〉sports shoes; gym shoes; a pair of trainers; sneakers: 高帮～ high-top
〖～性蛋白尿〗 yùndòngxìng dànbáiniào 〈名〉athletic proteinuria
〖～学〗 yùndòngxué 〈名〉❶ [物理] kinematics ❷ [体育] kinesiology
〖～衣〗 yùndòngyī 〈名〉athletic undergarment
〖～医学〗 yùndòng yīxué 〈名〉sports medicine
〖～饮料〗 yùndòng yǐnliào 〈名〉sports drink
〖～员〗 yùndòngyuán 〈名〉sportsman; sportswoman; athlete; player: 训练～ coach an athlete ‖ 挑选～作种子选手 seed players ‖ 使～处于良好竞技状态 keep the players in training/good shape ‖ 为～呐喊助威 *cheer players* ‖ 向～喝彩 applaud an athlete ‖ ～体型 the athletic type ‖ 长跑～ long-distance runner ‖ 举重～ weight-lifter ‖ 强健的～ rugged player ‖ 全能～ all-around/all-round athlete ‖ 田径～ track and field athletes ‖ 网球/足球/棒球～ tennis/football/baseball player ‖ 业余/职业～ amateur/professional athlete ‖ 这位～竞技状态不佳。The athlete is out of training. / The athlete is not in good shape/condition.
〖～战〗 yùndòngzhàn 〈名〉mobile war/warfare
〖～知觉〗 yùndòng zhījué 〈名〉movement perception
〖～中枢〗 yùndòng zhōngshū 〈名〉motor centre
〖～终板〗 yùndòng zhōngbǎn 〈名〉*motor end plate*; end plate
【运动】 yùndong 〈动〉〈贬〉intrigue to gain ends; use irregular means to gain ends; arrange things through pull: ～官府 canvass support from the authorities
【运费】 yùnfèi 〈名〉transportation expenses; freight; freight charge; freightage costs: 付～ pay freight ‖ 加收～ plus a charge for carriage ‖ 降低～ give a reduction in the freight ‖ 免收～ give free transportation ‖ 收取/索要～ charge freight/carriage ‖ 预付～ advance/prepay freight charge ‖ ～待收 freight to be collected; freight forward ‖ ～未付/免付/已付 carriage forward/free/paid
〖～保险〗 yùnfèi bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉freight insurance
〖～表〗 yùnfèibiǎo 〈名〉freight list
〖～补贴〗 yùnfèi bǔtiē 〈名〉primage
〖～单〗 yùnfèidān 〈名〉freight note
〖～到付〗 *yùnfèi dàofù* 〈名〉*carriage/freight forward; freight to* collect; freight payable at destination: ～提单 freight forward B/L
〖～吨〗 yùnfèidūn 〈名〉freight ton
〖～分摊〗 yùnfèi fēntān 〈名〉split of freight
〖～付讫〗 *yùnfèi fùqì* 〈名〉*carriage free/paid; freight paid*
〖～回扣〗 yùnfèi huíkòu 〈名〉freight rebate
〖～价目表〗 yùnfèi jiàmùbiǎo 〈名〉rate tariff
〖～留置权〗 yùnfèi liúzhìquán 〈名〉lien for freight
〖～率〗 yùnfèilǜ 〈名〉freight rate: 提高货物～ raise freight rates
〖～明细表〗 *yùnfèi míngxìbiǎo* 〈名〉*schedule of freight rates*
〖～清单〗 yùnfèi qīngdān 〈名〉freight bill
〖～通知书〗 yùnfèi tōngzhīshū 〈名〉freight notice
〖～限额〗 yùnfèi xiàn'é 〈名〉freight limitation
〖～预付〗 yùnfèi yùfù 〈名〉advanced freight; freight prepaid: ～提单 freight-prepaid B/L
【运河】 yùnhé 〈名〉canal: 关闭～ close a canal ‖ 开凿～ dig/cut/drive a canal ‖ 疏通～ dredge a canal ‖ 阻塞～ block the canal ‖ ～纵横交错 be traversed by canals ⇨大～
〖～船〗 yùnhéchuán 〈名〉canal boat
〖～网〗 yùnhéwǎng 〈名〉network/lacework of canals
【运货】 yùnhuò 〈动〉freight/ship/transport goods; carry merchandise
〖～仓位〗 yùnhuò cāngwèi 〈名〉cargo space
〖～车厢〗 yùnhuò chēxiāng 〈名〉goods wagon
〖～单〗 yùnhuòdān 〈名〉waybill
〖～量〗 yùnhuòliàng 〈名〉volume of freight: 这条船的～为 800 吨。The ship had a cargo of 800 tons.
【运价】 yùnjià 〈名〉freight bill/charge; transportation cost
【运脚】 yùnjiǎo 〈方〉 = 运费 yùnfèi
【运斤成风】 yùnjīn-chéngfēng 〈熟〉*whirl the hatchet with a* noise like the wind—be well skilled (in/at)
【运力】 yùnlì 〈名〉transport capacity: 安排～ arrange for the transportation ‖ 提高～ facilitate the transportation; improve the means of transport
【运气】 yùnqì 〈动〉direct one's energy, through concentration, to a part of the body
【运气】 yùnqi 〈名〉❶ fate; destiny; lot ❷ fortune; luck: 改变～ change the luck ‖ 靠～ trust to luck; be due to luck ‖ 碰碰～ try one's luck/chance/fortune; take one's chance(s); tempt fate ‖ ～好/坏 have good/bad luck ‖ 好～ good luck/fortune ‖ 坏～ adverse/bad/ill fortune ‖ 结果如何全凭～。The result depends on mere hazard. ‖ 他不该这么～。He did not deserve such fortune. ‖ 他的～大为好转。His fortunes improved considerably. ‖ 他生来～就好。He was born in the lap of fortune. ‖ 天没下雨，真算我们～。It was our good fortune that it did not rain. ‖ 找到他纯属～。It was pure luck to find him.
【运球】 yùnqiú 〈动〉[篮球] dribble
【运神】 yùnshén 〈动〉〈方〉think deeply; ponder; meditate; muse
【运输】 yùnshū ❶ 〈动〉transport: 安排～事宜 arrange for the transportation ‖ 促进/阻塞～ facilitate/block transportation ‖ 免费～ give free transportation ‖ 使～瘫痪 cripple/paralyze the transportation ‖ ～收入 traffic receipts ‖ 长距离～ long haul transport ‖ 地面/空中/陆上/水路～ surface/air/land/water transport ‖ 海上/铁路～ ocean/railroad transportation ‖ 快速～ clipper transport ‖ 冷藏～ refrigerated carriage ❷ 〈名〉[植物] translocation
〖～保险〗 yùnshū bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉transportation insurance
〖～车辆〗 yùnshū chēliàng 〈名〉transport vehicle
〖～成本〗 yùnshū chéngběn 〈名〉transport cost
〖～船〗 yùnshūchuán 〈名〉cargo/transport ship
〖～代理人〗 yùnshū dàilǐrén 〈名〉shipping agent
〖～单据〗 yùnshū dānjù 〈名〉transport document
〖～费用〗 yùnshū fèiyong 〈名〉freight; freight charge; trans-

port expenses; traffic expenses; transportation cost
〖～工程学〗 yùnshū gōngchéngxué 〈名〉transportation engineering
〖～公司〗 yùnshū gōngsī 〈名〉transport firm; carrier; transport company
〖～机〗 yùnshūjī 〈名〉transport plane; freight plane; air freighter; aerotransport: 一架 C-130 型军用～ a C-130 military transport
〖～舰〗 yùnshūjiàn 〈名〉[军事] transport ship; naval transport
〖～里程〗 yùnshū lǐchéng 〈名〉transport mileage
〖～量〗 yùnshūliàng 〈名〉freight volume
〖～能力〗 yùnshū nénglì 〈名〉transport/carrying capacity
〖～设备〗 yùnshū shèbèi 〈名〉transport facilities; transportation equipment: 改善/增加～ improve/increase transport facilities
〖～网〗 yùnshūwǎng 〈名〉transport network
〖～线〗 yùnshūxiàn 〈名〉transportation line; transport line: 开辟～ open (up) a line ‖ 切断～ break up/cut off the line of transportation
〖～业务〗 yùnshū yèwù 〈名〉transport service; carrying trade; transportation: 停电造成火车～瘫痪。The electricity failure paralyzed the train service.
【运数】 yùnshù 〈名〉fate; destiny; karma: ～已尽 be nearing its fated end
【运思】 yùnsī 〈动〉(in writing poetry) work out a concept; exercise one's mind
【运送】 yùnsòng 〈动〉transport; ship; convey: ～补给 transport supplies ‖ ～乘/旅客 carry/haul passengers ‖ ～货物 transport/convey/deliver/freight goods; ship goods/merchandise ‖ ～物资 ship/transport goods and material ‖ 把农产品～到市场 carry farm produce to the market ‖ ～途中 duration of transit ‖ 他用大车把蔬菜～到市场。He trundled his vegetables to market in a wagon.
〖～单〗 yùnsòngdān 〈名〉shipping bill/list: 联运货物～ through freight shipping list
〖～费〗 yùnsòngfèi 〈名〉transport expenses
〖～合同〗 yùnsòng hétong 〈名〉carriage contract
【运算】 yùnsuàn 〈动〉[数学] perform calculations: 进行～ make/perform calculations ‖ ～出错 make an error in calculation ‖ 四则～ four fundamental operations of arithmetic ‖ 算术～ arithmetical operations ‖ 目前中国生产的计算机～速度已远远高于每秒 20 亿次理论～值。The operation speed of computers China makes now far exceeds 2,000 MTOPS (million theoretical operations per second).
〖～分析〗 yùnsuàn fēnxī 〈名〉[数学] operational analysis
〖～符号〗 yùnsuàn fúhào 〈名〉operational symbol
〖～器〗 yùnsuànqì 〈名〉arithmetic unit
〖～微积分〗 yùnsuàn wēijīfēn 〈名〉[数学] operational calculus
〖～误差〗 yùnsuàn wùchā 〈名〉[数学] arithmetic error
【运腕】 yùnwàn 〈动〉(in practising calligraphy) exercise control over the brush with wrist and elbow
【运销】 yùnxiāo 〈动〉(of commodities) be transported for sale: ～东南亚 ship to Southeast Asia for sale
【运行】 yùnxíng 〈动〉❶ (of planets, stars, vehicles) move; be in motion: 绕地球轨道～ orbit round the earth ‖ 〈喻〉推动经济～ keep the economy func tioning ‖ ～中的新体制 new system in operation ‖ 列车～时刻表 train schedule ‖ 地球围绕太阳～。The earth moves round the sun. ❷ (of computer) run: 在 DOS 系统下～ run on DOS
〖～机制〗 yùnxíng jīzhì 〈名〉operational mechanism: 现代化商业银行～ operational mechanism of modern commercial banks
〖～周期〗 yùnxíng zhōuqī 〈名〉cycle of operation
【运营】 yùnyíng 〈动〉❶ (of buses, ships, etc) run; operate: 开始～ begin/commence operations ‖ 减少～成本 reduce operating costs ‖ 这条铁路已开始～。The railway line has commenced operations. ❷ operate effectively
【运用】 yùnyòng 〈动〉utilize; wield; apply; put to use: ～才能 utilize one's abilities ‖ ～法律 apply the law ‖ ～国外先进经验 make use of the advanced experience of foreign countries ‖ ～技术 apply/employ a technique ‖ ～理性 use philosophy ‖ ～判断力 use/exercise one's judgement ‖ ～权力/权势 wield power/authority/influence ‖ ～商业头脑 use business judgement ‖ ～武力 use force ‖ ～智慧 use wits ‖ ～自制力 exercise self-control ‖ 灵活～ apply in a flexible way ‖ 善于～画笔 be handy with a paintbrush ‖ 把理论～到实践中去 apply theory to practice; make a practical application of the theory
〖～之妙,存乎一心〗 yùnyòng zhī miào, cún hū yī xīn 〈熟〉ingenuity in varying tactics depends on mother wit
〖～自如〗 yùnyòng-zìrú 〈熟〉handle with facility; handle very skilfully; have a perfect command of: ～地操作电脑 operate the computer with ease ‖ 对规律～ skilfully apply the laws (of)
【运载】 yùnzài 〈动〉carry; convey: ～货物 carry goods ‖ 这辆货车已超负荷～。The wagon was overloaded.
〖～工具〗 yùnzài gōngjù 〈名〉delivery vehicle; means of delivery: 战略～ strategic vehicles
〖～火箭〗 yùnzài huǒjiàn 〈名〉carrier rocket; freight rocket; launch vehicle; booster rocket
〖～技术〗 yùnzài jìshù 〈名〉delivery technology
〖～能力〗 yùnzài nénglì 〈名〉carrying capacity
〖～体〗 yùnzàitǐ 〈名〉vehicle
【运针】 yùnzhēn 〈动〉[中医] apply/handle the needle
【运转】 yùnzhuǎn 〈动〉❶ revolve; turn round: 卫星绕着各自的行星～。Satellites revolve around their planets. ❷ (of machines) rotate; work; operate: 在～中 in operation/use ‖ 发动机～正常。The motor runs/functions/works well. ‖ 机器～良好/平稳。The machine works well/smoothly. ‖ 机器～正常。The machinery is in gear. ‖ 这部电梯～不正常。The lift was not operating properly. ❸ (of organization, institution, etc) work; operate: 保持市场～ keep the market in operation ‖ 经济～水平 level of economic activity ‖ 大部分人不了解证券交易所的～情况。The workings of the Stock Exchange are beyond/out of/outside most people's ken. ‖ 这座原子能发电站已经开始～。The atomic power station has gone into operation.
【运作】 yùnzuò 〈动〉(of organizations, institutions) operate; work: 开放市场～ open market operations ‖ 影响经济～ affect the performance of the economy ‖ 红绿灯～得不正常。The traffic lights weren't working properly.
【运祚】 yùnzuò 〈名〉〈书〉(esp of a dynasty) fate; fortunes

晕

晕 yùn ❶ 〈名〉[天文] halo: ⇨日～; 月～ ❷ 〈名〉halo around some colour or light: 墨～ running ink ‖ 她脸上泛起一层红～。A blush mounted to her face. ⇨红～ ❸ 〈动〉be dizzy; be giddy; be faint: 感到一阵～ feel a rush of dizziness ‖ 飞机的急速下降使他有点头～。The plane's rapid descent dizzied him. ‖ 他头～了一阵,但马上就好了。He had a spell of dizziness but soon pulled out of it. ‖ 她一坐汽车就～。Whenever she rides in a car, she will be sick. ‖ 我一点酒都不能喝,一喝头就～。I can't drink alcohol at all. It always makes my head go round. ⇨～车; ～针 ❹ 〈名〉[解剖] areola
⇨yūn
【晕边】 yùnbiān 〈名〉[地质] corona
【晕彩】 yùncǎi 〈名〉[光学] iridescence
【晕场】 yùnchǎng 〈动〉❶ have stage fright ❷ feel nervous and dizzy at an examination; have a phobia about examinations
【晕车】 yùnchē 〈动〉be carsick; have car sickness: 动身前服一片药以防～。Take one tablet before the start of your journey to prevent travel sickness occurring.
〖～药〗 yùnchēyào 〈名〉carsickness pill
【晕池】 yùnchí 〈动〉have a fainting spell in a bathroom
【晕船】 yùnchuán 〈动〉become seasick; have sea sickness: 易～的人 bad sailor
〖～药〗 yùnchuányào 〈名〉seasickness pill
【晕疵】 yùncī 〈名〉[纺织] halo
【晕动病】 yùndòngbìng 〈名〉motion sickness
【晕房】 yùnfáng 〈动〉feel dizzy/giddy high up in a skyscraper; be seized with vertigo
【晕高儿】 yùngāor 〈动〉〈方〉feel giddy when at a great height; suffer from acrophobia
【晕光】 yùnguāng 〈名〉halation
【晕海宁】 yùnhǎiníng 〈名〉[医药] dimenhydrinate
【晕机】 yùnjī 〈动〉become airsick; suffer from airsickness; have airsickness
【晕圈】 yùnquān 〈名〉[电子] halo
【晕色】 yùnsè 〈名〉[纺织] gradation; demitint: ～条纹 muted stripe
【晕线】 yùnxiàn 〈名〉[制图] hachure
【晕影】 yùnyǐng 〈名〉halation; shadiness

〖～缎〗 yùnyǐngduàn 〈名〉 brocade of shaded weave
【晕映】 yùnyìng 〈名〉[摄影] vignette
【晕针】 yùnzhēn ❶〈动〉(of a patient) have a fainting spell during acupuncture treatment or after receiving an injection ❷〈名〉[医学] acupuncture syncope

酝 yùn ❶〈动〉 ferment/make (wine, etc); brew (beer, etc): ～酒 make/ferment wine; brew beer ⇨～酿 ❷〈名〉 wine: 佳～ good wine/alcohol/beer
【酝酿】 yùnniàng ❶〈名〉 brew; fermentation; making (of beer, wine, etc) ❷〈动〉 be in the making; make preparations: ～不满情绪 ferment discontent ‖ ～动乱 brew trouble ‖ ～候选人名单 consider and talk over the list of candidates ‖ ～起义 ferment/agitate an uprising/rebellion ‖ ～新思想 incubate a new idea ‖ ～阴谋 concoct/brew a plot ‖ 反复/充分～ repeated/full deliberations ‖ ～中的叛乱 simmering rebellion ‖ 暴风雨正在～中。A storm was engendering/brewing. ‖ 他那本书～了 20 年。His book was 20 years in the making. ‖ 大家先～一下。Let's have an exchange of views first. ‖ 我们的计划才开始～。Our plans are very muchrudimentary in embryo. ‖ 这一切～着一场战争。All this set the stage for a war.
〖～期〗 yùnniàngqī 〈名〉 incubation period
【酝造】 yùnzào 〈动〉 make/ferment (wine, vinegar, etc); brew (beer or wine)

愠 yùn 〈动〉〈书〉 be angry; be irritated
【愠恼】 yùnnǎo 〈形〉 angry; indignant; furious
【愠怒】 yùnnù 〈动〉 be inwardly angry
【愠容】 yùnróng 〈名〉〈书〉 angry look; irritated look
【愠色】 yùnsè 〈名〉〈书〉 gloomy countenance; angry look; irritated look: 面有～ wear an angry look ‖ 邻居们面有～。There were angry looks from the neighbours.

缊 yùn 〈名〉〈书〉 coarse hemp; old silk floss
⇨yūn

韫 yùn 〈动〉〈书〉 hide sth away/up; contain: ～椟而藏 be hidden away/up in the casket

韵 yùn 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 musical sound; sweet tone ❷ final sound of Chinese syllable; rhymes in literary composition: ⇨～脚;～律;押～ ❸ charm; appeal: ⇨～致;风～;余～
【韵白】 yùnbái 〈名〉 ❶ spoken parts in Beijing opera where the traditional pronunciation of certain words is slightly different from that in current Beijing dialect ❷ rhythmical parts in Chinese traditional play
【韵调】 yùndiào 〈名〉 (musical) tone: ～优美 be sweet-toned ‖ ～悠扬 be melodious
【韵腹】 yùnfù 〈名〉[语言] essential vowel in a compound vowel in Chinese
【韵脚】 yùnjiǎo 〈名〉[语言] rhyming word that ends a line of verse; rhyme
【韵律】 yùnlǜ 〈名〉[语言] metre in a verse; rules of rhyming; rhyme scheme: 和谐的～ harmonious rhythms ‖ 优雅的～ graceful rhythms ‖ 悦耳的～ pleasing rhythms ‖ 自然～ natural rhythm ‖ 诗句～严谨。The verses scan well.
〖～操〗 yùnlǜcāo = 韵律体操 yùnlǜ tǐcāo
〖～分析〗 yùnlǜ fēnxī 〈名〉 scansion
〖～美〗 yùnlǜměi 〈名〉 rhythmical charm
〖～体操〗 yùnlǜ tǐcāo 〈名〉 artistic gymnastics; rhythmic sportive gymnastics
〖～学〗 yùnlǜxué 〈名〉[文学] prosody
【韵母】 yùnmǔ 〈名〉[语言] simple or compound vowel (of a Chinese syllable), consisting of an essential vowel (韵腹) with or without a head vowel (韵头) or a tail vowel (韵尾)
【韵目】 yùnmù 〈名〉 rhyme classes; rhythmic entry (in traditional rhyming dictionaries)
【韵诗】 yùnshī 〈名〉 verse
【韵事】 yùnshì 〈名〉 refined pastime; 风流～ romantic affairs
【韵书】 yùnshū 〈名〉 dictionary of rhymes; rhyming dictionary; rhythmic dictionary
【韵头】 yùntóu = 介音 jièyīn
【韵尾】 yùnwěi 〈名〉 terminal vowel in the final (sound); tail vowel
【韵味】 yùnwèi 〈名〉 ❶ quality of musical sound/tone: 她的唱腔很有～。Her singing has a special pleasing quality about it. ❷ lingering charm; lasting appeal; aroma: 保持其古朴的～ keep/retain its flavour of antique simplicity ‖ 诗歌的～ aroma of poetry; appeal of poems ‖ 那演员即兴插人的诙谐台词给整个演出增添了～。The actor's witty ad-libs flavoured the whole performance.
【韵文】 yùnwén 〈名〉[as opposed to prose] literary composition in rhyme; verse: 把～改写成散文 transpose the verse into prose
〖～小说〗 yùnwén xiǎoshuō 〈名〉 metrical romance
【韵语】 yùnyǔ 〈名〉 rhymed writing
【韵致】 yùnzhì 〈名〉 charm; beauty; appeal: 水仙另有一种淡雅的～。The narcissus has a quiet charm of its own.

煴 yùn = 熨 yùn
⇨yūn

蕴 yùn 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 hold in store; contain ❷〈动〉 accumulate: ⇨～藏;～含;～籍 ❸〈名〉 profundity: ⇨底～ ❹〈名〉[佛教] skandhas [the five transitory personal elements of body, perception, conception, volition and consciousness whose temporary concatenation forms the individual self]
【蕴藏】 yùncáng 〈动〉 hold in store: ～巨大的潜力 have enormous potentials ‖ 施展～多年的才能和干劲 draw on vast reserves of talent and enthusiasm ‖ ～在原子核里的能量 energy stored in atomic nucleus ‖ 地下～着大量更多的原料。Under the soil there repose vastly greater quantities of raw materials. ‖ 海底～着丰富的矿物。The seabed is rich in buried minerals. ‖ 群众中～着极大的工作热情。The masses have a vast reservoir of potential enthusiasm for work.
〖～量〗 yùncángliàng 〈名〉 deposits; reserves
【蕴含】 yùnhán = 蕴涵 ① yùnhán
【蕴涵】 yùnhán ❶〈动〉 contain: ～着深刻的哲理 contain a profound philosophy ❷〈名〉[逻辑] implication
【蕴结】 yùnjié 〈形〉 (of feelings, etc) pent up
【蕴藉】 yùnjiè 〈形〉〈书〉 (of speech, words, appearance, etc) cultured and restrained: ～的微笑 bland smile
【蕴聚】 yùnjù 〈动〉 gather; accumulate; build up
【蕴蓄】 yùnxù 〈动〉 have in store; be latent; lie hidden and undeveloped: 他从不向别人倾诉～在心底的感情。He never revealed his innermost feelings to others.
【蕴意】 yùnyì 〈动〉 implication; implied meaning
【蕴育】 yùnyù 〈动〉 give birth to; breed; be pregnant with

熨 yùn 〈动〉 iron; press: ～领带 iron/press the tie ‖ ～衣服 do the ironing; iron/press clothes ‖ 裙子的褶儿不要～斜了。Be careful not to iron and press the skirt slantwards. ‖ 熨斗太热,裙子～糊了。The skirt was seared by the hot iron. ‖ 这条裤子我洗一次～一次。I iron/press the trousers everytime I wash them. ‖ 这衣服只需稍微～一～就行。A touch of the iron is all the care this dress needs.
⇨yù
【熨斗】 yùndǒu 〈名〉 flat iron; iron; smoothing/press iron: 一个/只～ an iron ⇨电～;蒸汽～
【熨平】 yùnpíng 〈动〉 iron out: ～线缝 press the seam open
【熨烫】 yùntàng 〈动〉 iron and press: ～衣服 iron clothes ‖ 她一上午都在～衣服。She has been ironing all morning.
【熨衣板】 yùnyībǎn 〈名〉 ironing board
【熨衣架】 yùnyījià 〈名〉 ironing table

Z

zā

扎 zā ❶〈动〉tie; bind; fasten: ～绷带 tie the bandage ‖ ～辫子 tie up one's plaits; plait one's hair ‖ ～带子 bind with a ribbon ‖ ～好行李 tie up the luggage ‖ ～花圈 tie a wreath ‖ ～裤脚 tie up one's trouser legs ‖ ～领带 tie one's necktie ‖ ～上围裙 tie on an apron ‖ ～头发 do up/tie/bind one's hair ‖ ～鞋带 do up/tie one's shoelaces; tie/fasten one's shoes ‖ ～成捆 bind/tie sth into sheaves; tie sth up in bundles ‖ ～紧 fasten sth firmly/securely/tight; bind sth fast ‖ ～起来 tie/bind/bundle up; bind together ‖ 他腰里～着一条皮带。He has a leather belt tied around his waist. / A leather belt is tied around his waist. ‖ 她头上～着一个粉红色的蝴蝶结。She had/wore a bow of pink ribbon in her hair. ➪包～;捆～ ❷〈量〉〈方〉bundle, bunch; sheaf: 一～柴火 a bundle of firewood ‖ 一～钞票 a bundle/sheaf of bank notes ‖ 一～干草 a bundle/sheaf of hay ‖ 一～报纸/信件 a bunch/sheaf of newspapers/letters
➪zhā; zhá

【扎把子】 zā bǎzi 〈动〉〈方〉❶ tie/bundle up ❷ unite; pull together

【扎染】 zārǎn 〈动〉[纺织] tie-dye: ～布 tie-dyed cloth ‖ ～牛仔裤 tie-dyed jeans

匝 zā 〈书〉❶〈量〉circle; circumference: 环游世界一～ travel around the world once ‖ 他绕树两～。He circled the tree twice. ❷〈形〉dense; thick; full: ➪～地

【匝道】 zādào 〈名〉〈书〉ring road

【匝地】 zādì 〈动〉〈书〉be all over the ground; be everywhere: 绿阴～。The trees cast their shadows all over the ground.

【匝月】 zāyuè 〈动〉〈书〉be a full month

咂 zā 〈动〉❶ sip; suck: ～口茶/酒 take a sip of tea/wine ‖ ～奶 suck milk ‖ ～手指上的血 suck the blood from one's finger ‖ 母亲叫儿子不要～手指。The mother told the boy not to suck his fingers. ❷〈口〉taste/savour carefully: ～～汤的味道 taste/savour the soup ‖ 我吃什么东西都～不出味儿来，大概是生病了。I must be ill. I cannot taste what I am eating. ➪～摸 ❸ click one's tongue (in admiration, praise, etc): ➪～舌;～嘴

【咂摸】 zāmo 〈动〉〈方〉taste/savour carefully: ～着酒 savour/taste the wine ‖ 你再～～他这话是什么意思。You'd better ponder on/upon/over what he said and see what he really meant.

【咂舌】 zāshé 〈动〉click the tongue (in admiration, envy, praise, etc)

【咂嘴】 zāzuǐ 〈动〉click the tongue (in admiration, praise, surprise, etc)

〖～弄唇〗 zāzuǐ-nòngchún 〈熟〉make clicks (of admiration, surprise, etc)

拶 zā 〈动〉〈书〉force; compel; coerce: 逼～ force; compel
➪zǎn

臜 zā ➝腌臜 āza

zá

杂 zá ❶〈形〉miscellaneous; sundry; mixed: ～而不乱 mixed but not confused ‖ 这里住的人很～。A motley group of people live here. ➪～技;复～ ❷〈动〉mix; mingle; blend: 他～在人群中就不会被人认出来了。No one will spot him if he mingles with the crowd. ‖ 这袋大米中～有一些稗子。This bag of rice has some barnyard millet in it. ➪搀～;混～;夹～ ❸〈形〉extra; irregular: ➪～费;～项

【杂拌儿】 zábànr 〈名〉❶ assorted preserved fruits; mixed sweetmeats: ➪～糖 ❷〈喻〉mixture; miscellany; hotchpotch; hodgepodge: 文学～ literary miscellany

〖～糖〗 zábànrtáng 〈名〉assorted/miscellaneous sweets/candies

【杂病】 zábìng 〈名〉[中医] internal diseases other than those caused by exogenous evils

【杂波】 zábō 〈名〉[电子] clutter: ～噪声 clutter noise

〖～过滤器〗 zábō guòlǜqì 〈名〉[电子] clutter filter

【杂草】 zácǎo 〈名〉weeds; rank grass: 拔除～ pluck up weeds ‖ 除～ weed; remove/extirpate weeds ‖ 丛生的～ overgrowth of weeds; tufted/rank/rampant weeds

〖～丛生〗 zácǎocóngshēng 〈熟〉overgrown/choked/rank with weeds; weeds springing up: ～的花园 garden prolific of weeds; garden infested/overgrown/covered with weeds; rambling garden

【杂处】 záchǔ 〈动〉(of people from different places) live together; unsegregated

【杂凑】 zácòu 〈动〉knock/jumble together: 将几个场面～成一出话剧 knock a few scenes together to make a stage play

【杂肥】 záféi 〈名〉miscellaneous fertilizers [as urban refuse, etc]

【杂费】 záfèi 〈名〉❶ incidental/miscellaneous expenses; incidentals: 减少～ cut down miscellaneous expenses ❷ sundry fees/charges/expenses; extras: 收～ charge extras ‖ 学～ tuition fee and extras

【杂感】 zágǎn 〈名〉❶ sundry impressions; random/stray thoughts ❷ literary genre that records such impressions and thoughts

【杂工】 zágōng 〈名〉handyman

【杂光】 záguāng 〈名〉[物理] stray light

【杂环】 záhuán 〈名〉[化学] heterocycle; heterocyclic ring

〖～化合物〗 záhuán huàhéwù 〈名〉heterocyclic compound

【杂烩】 záhuì 〈名〉❶ mixed stew; hodgepodge; hotchpotch; stew of mixed ingredients ❷ mixture; miscellany; medley; potpourri

【杂活儿】 záhuór 〈名〉odd jobs: 干～ work as a handyman; do odd jobs ‖ 孩子们靠干～赚些零用钱。The children earned some pocket money by doing odd jobs.

【杂货】 záhuò 〈名〉sundry goods; groceries; general merchandise: 日用～ various household supplies

〖～店〗 záhuòdiàn 〈名〉grocery; sundry/general store; the grocer's (shop); variety store: 食品～ food/grocery store

〖～铺〗 záhuòpù = 杂货店 záhuòdiàn

〖～商〗 záhuòshāng 〈名〉grocer; general dealer; sundry man; groceryman

【杂和菜】 záhuocài 〈名〉mixed stew (of leftovers); hodgepodge; hotchpotch

【杂和面儿】 záhuomiànr 〈名〉maize flour mixed with a small quantity of soya bean flour

【杂记】 zájì 〈名〉❶ miscellanies [as a literary genre] ❷ jottings; random notes

【杂技】 zájì 〈名〉acrobatics: 表演～ perform/do acrobatics ‖ 观看～ watch acrobatics ‖ ～表演 acrobatic show/performance ‖ 走钢丝是一种常见的～表演。Tight-rope walking is a common acrobatic feat.

〖～场〗 zájìchǎng 〈名〉 acrobatic theatre
〖～团〗 zájìtuán 〈名〉 acrobatic troupe
〖～演员〗 zájì yǎnyuán 〈名〉 acrobat
【杂家】 zájiā 〈名〉 ❶ (zájiā) Eclectics [a school of thought flourishing at the end of China's Warring States Period and the beginning of the Han Dynasty] ❷ eclectics; jack of all trades
【杂件】 zájiàn = 杂品 zápǐn
【杂交】 zájiāo 〈动〉[生物] hybridize; cross; crossbreed; interbreed: 把苹果与梨～ cross the apple with the pear ‖ 将谷物～ hybridize crops ‖ 将马与驴～ cross a horse with an ass ‖ 这两种狗可以～繁殖。These two types of dogs can be interbred with each other. ⇨无性～,有性～
〖～高粱〗 zájiāo gāoliang 〈名〉 hybrid sorghum
〖～后代〗 zájiāo hòudài 〈名〉[生物] filial generation
〖～品种〗 zájiāo pǐnzhǒng 〈名〉 hybrid; cross; crossbreed; hybrid strain
〖～水稻〗 zájiāo shuǐdào 〈名〉 hybrid rice
〖～小麦〗 zájiāo xiǎomài 〈名〉 hybrid wheat
〖～玉米〗 zájiāo yùmǐ 〈名〉 hybrid/crossbred maize
〖～育种〗 zájiāo yùzhǒng 〈名〉 crossbreeding; hybridization; interbreeding
〖～植物〗 zájiāo zhíwù 〈名〉 hybrid plant
〖～种〗 zájiāozhǒng 〈名〉 hybrid strain; hybrid; crossbreed; cross
【杂居】 zájū 〈动〉(of people of two or more ethnic groups) live together; live in the same area: 少数民族～地区 area inhabited by several minority nationalities
【杂剧】 zájù 〈名〉 *zaju* [a poetic drama flourishing in the Yuan Dynasty consisting of four acts called *zhe* (折), evolving from a type of comic show in the Song Dynasty]: ～《窦娥冤》和《汉宫秋》分别为关汉卿和马致远所作。*Injustice Suffered by Dou E* and *Autumn in the Palace of Han* are *zaju* written by Guan Hanqing and Ma Zhiyuan respectively.
【杂粮】 záliáng 〈名〉 food grains other than wheat and rice; coarse food grains [such as maize, sorghum, oat, etc]: 五谷～ various food crops
【杂录】 zálù 〈名〉 miscellanies; potpourri; varia
【杂乱】 záluàn 〈形〉 mixed and confused; disorderly; in a jumble/muddle/mess; out of order: ～地堆作一团 pile up in a promiscuous heap ‖ 房间里一片～。The room was in great disorder. / The room was a mess. ‖ 他们的衣服～地堆在地板上。Their clothes lay in a huddle on the floor. ‖ 桌子上～地堆着书籍、报纸和文件。Books, newspapers and documents were jumbled up on the table.
〖～无章〗 záluàn-wúzhāng 〈熟〉 disorderly and unsystematic; confused and disorderly; chaotic; disorganized; higgledy-piggledy; at sixes and sevens; in a mess/muddle; in utter confusion/disorder: 整个工程规划得～,毫无总体布局。The project was set up in a rather higgledy-piggledy way, with no overall structure.
〖～信号〗 záluàn xìnhào 〈名〉 hash (in radio, radar or TV reception); random signal
【杂面】 zámiàn 〈名〉 ❶ flour made from various coarse cereals and beans ❷ noodles made of such flour
〖～条儿〗 zámiàntiáor = 杂面② zámiàn
【杂木】 zámù 〈名〉[林业] weed tree: ～林 weed tree forest
【杂念】 zániàn 〈名〉 distracting thoughts: 摒除～ banish distracting thoughts from one's mind ‖ 私心～ selfish motives and personal considerations
【杂牌】 zápái 〈名〉 less known or inferior brand
〖～货〗 zápáihuò 〈名〉 goods of inferior brand
〖～军〗 zápáijūn 〈名〉 miscellaneous/ragtag troops; troops of miscellaneous brands
【杂品】 zápǐn 〈名〉 groceries; sundry goods; sundries; odds and ends: 整理～ tidy up the odds and ends ‖ 家用～ household sundries
【杂七杂八】 záqī-zábā 〈熟〉 mixed; assorted; sundry; miscellaneous: ～的东西 odds and ends; sundries ‖ ～的一堆鞋 ill-assorted collection of shoes ‖ ～的一群人 motley band of people ‖ 阁楼里堆满了～的东西。The attic was filled with a miscellany of objects. ‖ 他收集了一些～的工具。He has a miscellaneous collection of tools.
【杂糅】 záróu 〈动〉 mix; mingle; blend: 古今～ blending of the ancient and the modern ‖ 良莠～ intermingling of the good and the bad ‖ 新旧～ combination/mixture of the new and the old
【杂散】 zásǎn 〈形〉[物理] stray
〖～波〗 zásǎnbō 〈名〉[物理] stray wave
〖～磁场〗 zásǎn cíchǎng 〈名〉[物理] stray magnetic field
〖～电容〗 zásǎn diànróng 〈名〉[物理] stray capacitance
〖～光〗 zásǎnguāng 〈名〉[物理] stray light
【杂色】 zásè 〈名〉 ❶ variegation; parti-colour; mottle; motley: ～花卉 variegated flowers ‖ ～衣服 motley/parti-coloured clothes ❷ less known or inferior brand
【杂食】 záshí 〈动〉 be omnivorous; be polyphagous
〖～动物〗 záshí dòngwù 〈名〉 omnivorous animal; omnivore
〖～性〗 záshíxìng 〈名〉[生物] omnivory; polyphagia; polyphagy
【杂史】 záshǐ 〈名〉 unofficial history; miscellaneous histories [such as private records or records of particular events]
【杂事】 záshì 〈名〉 ❶ trivial things/matters; trivialities; trifles ❷ odd jobs
【杂书】 záshū 〈名〉 ❶ (in feudal China) books not directly related to the subjects of the imperial examination ❷ books not directly concerned with one's profession or specialty: 好好用功,别净看～。Work hard. Don't read books which have nothing to do with your study.
【杂耍】 záshuǎ 〈名〉〈旧〉 variety show; vaudeville: 学～ learn to juggle ‖ ～表演 variety show ‖ ～场 variety theatre
〖～演员〗 záshuǎ yǎnyuán 〈名〉 juggler; vaudevillian
【杂税】 záshuì 〈名〉 miscellaneous levies; sundry taxes: ⇨苛捐～
【杂说】 záshuō 〈名〉 ❶ different versions (of sth); varying accounts: 到目前为止对这场事故的起因～不一。So far there have been different versions of the cause of the accident. ❷〈书〉 fragmentary argumentation ❸〈书〉 unorthodox doctrines
【杂碎】 zásui 〈名〉 ❶ chopped beef or mutton entrails; giblets (of poultry): ～汤 giblets soup ‖ 炒鸡～ fried/stir-fried chicken giblets ‖ 牛/猪～ chopped beef/pork entrails ‖ 这盘菜是羊～。This dish is made from mutton entrails. ❷ odds and ends; sundries; miscellaneous items/articles
【杂沓】 zátà 〈形〉 numerous and disorderly: ～的脚步声 clatter of footsteps
【杂遝】 zátà = 杂沓 zátà
【杂谈】 zátán 〈名〉 random/rambling talk; desultory conversation; miscellaneous discussion
【杂文】 záwén 〈名〉 essay; satirical essay: ～集 collection of essays ‖ ～作家 essayist
【杂务】 záwù 〈名〉 odd jobs; sundry duties: 日常～ day-to-day chores
【杂物】 záwù 〈名〉 odds and ends; sundries; miscellaneous articles/items: 拾掇～ tidy up the odds and ends
【杂项】 záxiàng 〈名〉 miscellaneous items; sundries: ～开支 expenses for sundries ‖ ～税收 sundry revenue
【杂役】 záyì 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ odd jobs; sundry duties ❷ odd-job man; handyman; general servant
【杂音】 záyīn 〈名〉 ❶ noise ❷ [医学] murmur; souffle; bruit: 收缩期～ systolic murmur ‖ 心脏～ heart murmur ❸ [电学] static
【杂院儿】 záyuànr 〈名〉 compound occupied/shared by many households
【杂症】 zázhèng = 杂病 zábìng
【杂脂】 zázhī 〈名〉[化学] heterolipid
【杂志】 zázhì 〈名〉 ❶ magazine; periodical; journal: 一本/份～ a magazine/periodical ‖ 办～ run a journal ‖ 编辑～ edit a magazine/periodical/journal ‖ 出版～ publish a magazine/periodical; put out a journal ‖ 创办～ start a journal ‖ 订阅～ subscribe to a magazine ‖ 发行～ issue a magazine ‖ 为～撰稿 write for a magazine ‖ 官方～ official journal ‖ 过期～ back numbers ‖ 科学/商业～ scientific/trade journal ‖ 时装/文学～ fashion/literary magazine ‖ 通俗～ popular magazine ‖ 校园～ campus magazine ‖ 学术～ academic/scholarly/learned journal ‖ 医药～ journal of medicine; medical journal ‖ 最新一期的～ current/latest number ‖ 我现在已经不订《生活》～了。I have ceased taking the *Life magazine.* ❷ [often used in book titles] miscellaneous/random notes; notes
〖～架〗 zázhìjià 〈名〉 magazine rack
【杂质】 zázhì 〈名〉 ❶ impurity: 清除～ eliminate/remove impurities ‖ ～含量 impurity content ‖ 食物/水中的～ impurities in food/water ❷ [化学] foreign matter/substance: ～离子 foreign

ion

【杂种】 ázhǒng 〈名〉❶[生物] hybrid; crossbreed; mongrel breed: ～狗 mongrel; mongrel dog ‖ 骡子是马和驴交配而生的～。A mule is a cross between a horse and a donkey. / A mule is a hybrid of a horse and a donkey. ❷〈讳〉bastard; son of a bitch

〖～不育性〗 zázhǒng bùyùxìng 〈名〉[生物] hybrid sterility

〖～性〗 zázhǒngxìng 〈名〉[生物] hybridity

〖～优势〗 zázhǒng yōushì 〈名〉[生物] heterosis; hybrid vigour

【杂字】 zázì 〈名〉[often used in book titles] collection of daily-used characters:《农村四言～》*A Four-Character-Lined Rhyme of Daily-Used Characters for Farmers*

咱 zá

⇨zán; zan

【咱家】 zájiā 〈代〉I; me [often used in the early vernacular]

砸 zá 〈动〉❶ pound; ram; tamp: ～了脚 have one's foot squashed ‖ ～核桃 crack walnuts ‖ 把地基～实 tamp/ram the foundations solid ‖ 用拳头～门 hammer at/against/on the door with one's fist; pound at the door with one's fist; bang one's fist on the door ‖ 他被山上掉下来的石头～伤了。He was injured by a rock falling from the hill. ❷ break; smash; shatter: ～玻璃 break/smash the glass ‖ 杯子掉在地上～了。The cup dropped onto the floor and smashed. ⇨～饭碗 ❸〈口〉fail; fall through; flop; be bungled: 考～了 flunk/fail an examination ‖ 都是我不好，把事情搞～了。I am to blame; I bungled the whole thing. ‖ 她把这活儿干～了。She flopped at the job. ‖ 戏彻底演～了。The play flopped totally. / The performance was a complete flop/fiasco.

【砸饭碗】 zá fànwǎn 〈动〉break one's rice bowl—be out of work; be fired; be unemployed; lose one's job

【砸锅】 záguō 〈动〉〈方〉smash an iron pot—fail; fall through; flop; be bungled: 让他去办这事儿，准～。If you let him do the job, he'll certainly spoil everything.

〖～卖铁〗 záguō-màitiě 〈熟〉smash one's pots and pans and sell the iron—be ready to give away all one has; offer all one has: 我就是～也要帮你。I'll help you even if I have to spend my last penny.

【砸牌子】 zá páizi 〈动〉smash the signboard—have the reputation of a brand/producer ruined; mar the reputation of a brand/producer

【砸碎】 zásuì 〈动〉smash (to pieces or bits); shatter; break into pieces: ～窗户 smash/shatter the window

zǎ

咋 zǎ 〈代〉〈方〉how; why: ～办? What's to be done? ‖ ～回事? What's the matter? / What's up? ‖ ～样? How do you like it? / What do you think of it? ‖ 你～说我～办。I'll do as you say. ‖ 你这是～了? What's the matter with you? / What's happened to you? / What's wrong with you? ‖ 这到底是～整的? What on earth has happened? ‖ 这可～好呢? What should we do now?

⇨zé; zhā

【咋个】 zǎge 〈代〉〈方〉how; why: 你今天～没上班? Why didn't you go to work today?

zāi

灾 zāi 〈名〉❶ disaster; calamity; catastrophe: ～后重建工作 disaster rehabilitation work ‖ ～后损失 consequential loss/damage ⇨～区; 防～; 水～ ❷ personal misfortune; adversity; mishap: 没病没～ good health and good luck; suffer from neither illness nor mishap ‖ 她这一生多～多难。She suffered one misfortune after another all through her life. ⇨招～惹祸

【灾变】 zāibiàn 〈名〉〈书〉catastrophe; disaster; calamity: 提高应付各种～的能力 raise the ability of coping with all kinds of natural adversities

〖～说〗 zāibiànshuō 〈名〉[地质] catastrophism

【灾害】 zāihài 〈名〉calamity; disaster: ～防治 disaster prevention ‖ ～性天气 disastrous weather ‖ 洪水造成了巨大的～。The floods created havoc. ⇨自然～

【灾患】 zāihuàn 〈名〉〈书〉calamity; disaster: 屡经～ suffer calamity after calamity; suffer repeated disasters

【灾荒】 zāihuāng 〈名〉famine due to crop failure; famine caused by drought or flood: 死于～ die of famine ‖ 遭受～ suffer from famine ‖ ～连年。Famines occurred in successive years. ‖ 现在世界上还有一些地区经常闹～。At the present day, some parts of the world still suffer regularly from famine.

【灾祸】 zāihuò 〈名〉disaster; calamity; catastrophe; misfortune; adversity; mishap: 一场～ a disaster/catastrophe/calamity ‖ 避开/防止～ avert/avoid catastrophe ‖ 逃避～ escape misfortune ‖ 招致～ invite/court disaster; invite misfortune ‖ ～临头。A great disaster is befalling/approaching/impending/imminent.

【灾民】 zāimín 〈名〉victims of a natural calamity; disaster victims; disaster-stricken population: 水灾～ flood sufferers/victims

【灾难】 zāinàn 〈名〉suffering; calamity; disaster; catastrophe: 避免/防止～ avert/prevent disaster/catastrophe/calamity ‖ (给人民)带来～ bring suffering/disaster (to the people) ‖ 经历～ experience disaster ‖ 经受～ endure disaster ‖ 引起～ cause disaster ‖ 遭受～ suffer a disaster/catastrophe ‖ ～降临 misfortune strikes; disaster befalls ‖ ～后幸存 survive a disaster/catastrophe ‖ ～性后果 disastrous consequences ‖ 毁灭性～ devastating disaster ‖ 金融～ financial catastrophe ‖ 可怕的～ catastrophic disaster ‖ 全国性～ nationwide disaster ‖ 社会/政治～ social/political disaster ‖ 战争～ war catastrophe ‖ 科学家们已经发出警告说一场全球性～正在来临。Scientists have warned of a looming global disaster.

〖～深重〗 zāinàn-shēnzhòng 〈熟〉disaster-ridden; calamity-ridden; catastrophic; heavily laden with miseries and misfortunes

【灾年】 zāinián 〈名〉famine year

【灾情】 zāiqíng 〈名〉conditions of a disaster; damage/losses caused by a natural calamity: 减轻～ reduce the effects of a disaster ‖ ～严重。The situation in the disaster area is serious. / The losses caused by the disaster are serious.

【灾区】 zāiqū 〈名〉disaster/stricken/afflicted area; disaster-hit area: 深入～ go deep into a disaster area ‖ 支援～ give aid to a disaster area; send relief to a disaster area ‖ 地震～ earthquake-stricken area ‖ 旱～ drought-stricken area ‖ 水～ flooded area; flood-stricken area ‖ 重～ severely afflicted area

【灾星】 zāixīng 〈名〉〈迷信〉unlucky star—❶ bad/ill luck; misfortune ❷ bane [sb or sth that brings disaster/misfortune]

【灾殃】 zāiyāng 〈名〉suffering; misfortune; calamity; disaster

【灾异】 zāiyì 〈名〉natural calamities and unusual natural phenomena [such as flood, earthquake and eclipse]

【灾赈】 zāizhèn 〈名〉disaster relief

甾 zāi 〈名〉[生化] steroid

【甾醇】 zāichún 〈名〉[生化] sterol

哉 zāi 〈助〉〈书〉❶ [used in exclamations]: 快～此风! How refreshing the breeze is! ‖ 难矣～! It's really difficult. ⇨呜呼哀～ ❷ [used with an interrogative word in asking a question or making a retort]: 何足道～! It's not worth mentioning. ‖ 有何难～? What's so difficult about it?

栽 zāi ❶〈动〉plant; grow: ～花 grow/plant/cultivate flowers ‖ 沿公路～了两行树。Two rows of trees are planted along the highway. ⇨～秧; ～种; 移～ ❷〈名〉young plant; seedling: 桃～ peach seedlings ⇨～子 ❸〈动〉stick in; insert; plant: ～电线杆子 erect a wire pole ‖ 在地上～桩子 plant a stake in the ground ‖ 刷子的毛～得不结实。The bristles of the brush are not firmly set. ❹〈动〉force/impose sth on sb: ～罪名 frame sb; fabricate a charge against sb ⇨～赃 ❺〈动〉tumble; fall: ～倒 fall down ‖ ～进河里 fall into a river ‖ 他一头～进沟里。He fell headfirst into the ditch. ‖ 她从楼梯上～了下来。She went headfirst down the stairs. ❻〈动〉〈方〉be frustrated; suffer a setback

【栽插】 zāichā 〈动〉plant; transplant: ～树苗/秧苗 transplant saplings/seedlings

【栽跟头】 zāi gēntou 〈动〉❶ tumble; fall headfirst: 我脚下一滑，栽了个跟头。I slipped and fell. ❷ come to grief; come a crop-

per; suffer a setback; make a fool of oneself: 他刚愎自用,不听劝告,结果栽了个大跟头。His perverse refusal to take any advice resulted in an awful blunder.

【栽跤】 zāijiāo = 栽跟头 zāi gēntou

【栽培】 zāipéi 〈动〉❶ cultivate; grow; tend: ～花卉 cultivate/plant/grow flowers ‖ ～野生植物 domesticate wild plants ‖ ～技术 cultivation techniques ‖ 果树～ fruit culture ‖ 花园/温室～ garden/hothouse cultivation ‖ 棉花～ culture of cotton ‖ 蘑菇～ mushroom cultivation ❷ foster; cultivate; train; educate: ～人才 cultivate people of talent ❸ help advance sb's career; patronize; give encouragement and support (to sb)

〖～品种〗 zāipéi pǐnzhǒng 〈名〉 cultivar

〖～植物〗 zāipéi zhíwù 〈名〉 cultivated plant

【栽绒】 zāiróng 〈名〉[纺织] tufted fabric

〖～机〗 zāiróngjī 〈名〉 tufting machine

【栽诬】 zāiwū 〈动〉 frame sb; fabricate a charge against sb

【栽秧】 zāiyāng 〈动〉 transplant seedlings (as of tomatoes or eggplants)

【栽赃】 zāizāng 〈动〉 plant stolen or contraband goods on sb; frame sb; fabricate a charge against sb: 他称那些武器是别人给他栽的赃。He claimed that the weapons had been planted on him.

【栽植】 zāizhí 〈动〉 plant; grow; transplant: ～葡萄 grow grapes ‖ ～树木 plant/grow trees ‖ ～技术 planting techniques

〖～机〗 zāizhíjī 〈名〉 planting machine

【栽种】 zāizhòng 〈动〉 plant; grow: ～经济作物 plant industrial/cash crops ‖ ～苹果 grow/raise apples ‖ ～植物 grow plants

【栽子】 zāizi 〈名〉 young plant; seedling; sapling: 花～ flower seedling ‖ 柳树～ willow slips/cuttings ‖ 树～ sapling; young tree

烖 zāi 〈书〉 = 灾 zāi

zǎi

仔 zǎi 〈名〉❶ = 崽 zǎi ❷〈方〉 young man: 打工～ young labourer employed in a private enterprise ‖ 华～ young Chinese man ⇨牛～
⇨zī;zǐ

载[1] zǎi 〈名〉 year: 三年五～ three to five years ‖ 数～ several years ⇨千～难逢;一年半～

载[2] zǎi 〈动〉 write down; record: ⇨～入史册;登～;转～
⇨zài

【载入史册】 zǎirù-shǐcè 〈熟〉 be written into the annals of history; go down in history

宰[1] zǎi ❶〈名〉 prefect; minister (in feudal China): 县/邑～ sheriff; county magistrate ⇨～相 ❷〈动〉 govern; rule: ⇨～制; 主～

宰[2] zǎi 〈动〉❶ slaughter; butcher: 杀猪～羊 butcher/slaughter pigs and sheep ⇨～杀;屠～ ❷〈口〉 soak; fleece; rip off; overcharge: 挨～ be soaked; be fleeced; be ripped off; be overcharged ‖ 那家旅馆着实把我们～了。They really fleeced us at that hotel. / They really ripped us off at that hotel. ‖ 乐迷们发现乐队演奏不到 20 分钟,才知道自己挨了～。When the fans found the band only played for less than 20 minutes, they felt they had been short-changed. ⇨～人

【宰割】 zǎigē 〈动〉❶ slaughter and cut (into pieces, etc) ❷ invade, oppress and exploit: 我们不能任人～。We shall let no one ride roughshod over us.

【宰客】 zǎikè 〈动〉 rip off (a customer, etc); fleece; soak; overcharge

【宰人】 zǎirén 〈动〉 fleece; soak; rip off; overcharge: 五块钱一小杯咖啡? 真～! Five *yuan* for a cup of coffee? What a rip-off!

【宰杀】 zǎishā 〈动〉 slaughter; butcher: ～动物 slaughter/butcher animals ‖ 禁止随意～耕牛。It is forbidden to slaughter farm cattle at will.

【宰相】 zǎixiàng 〈名〉 prime minister (in feudal China); chancellor

〖～肚里能撑船〗 zǎixiàng dùli néng chēng chuán 〈熟〉 a prime minister's heart is big enough to pole a boat in—be large-hearted/broad-minded/magnanimous

【宰制】 zǎizhì 〈动〉 rule; dominate

崽 zǎi 〈名〉❶〈方〉 son: 他两个～都还小,不能工作。Neither of his two sons are old enough to start working. ❷ young animal; whelp; pup: 下～ give birth to the young; breed ❸ young man

【崽子】 zǎizi 〈名〉〈粗〉 bastard; brat: ⇨狗～;兔～

zài

再 zài ❶〈数〉 twice; second time: ～拜 bow twice ⇨～版; ～衰三竭;一而～,～而三 ❷〈动〉 recur; return; continue: 良机难～。Opportunity knocks (at the door) but once. ‖ 青春不～。One's youth never returns. ❸〈副〉 again; once more; further: ～唱一遍 sing again ‖ ～试一次 try again ‖ 我叫他别～来了。I've told him not to come any more. ‖ 这本书我前几天又读了一遍,以后有时间还要～读一遍。I read the book once again a few days ago and plan to read it a third time later when I can afford the time. ❹〈副〉[used to indicate the occurrence of an action after a period] then; only then: 今天就到这里,下次～接着讨论。So much for today. We'll resume our discussion next time we meet. ⇨～见 ❺〈副〉[used to indicate the occurrence of an action after the completion of another] then; only then: 拿好主意～下手 draw up a workable plan before taking any action ‖ 把材料整理好～动笔。Don't start writing before you have arranged your materials in good order. ‖ 咱们看完节目～走。Let's stay on until the programme is over. ❻〈副〉[used before adjectives] more: ～多一点儿就好了。It would be just fine if we could have a little bit more. ‖ ～好不过了。It couldn't be any better. ‖ 高点儿,～高点儿。Higher, please. Still higher. ❼〈副〉 in addition; on top of that: 院子里种着花,～就是树。In the yard are planted flowers and also trees. ⇨～不然;～则 ❽〈副〉[used to indicate the continuing of a situation in conditional or suppositional clauses]: 离开车只剩半个钟头了,～不走可赶不上火车了。We'll miss the train if we don't start right now, for there is only half an hour left. ‖ 学习～不努力,就得留级了。If you don't work harder, you'll fail to go up to the next grade. ❾〈副〉[used in "～…也…" followed by a negative expression] no matter how: 你～卖力,也是白搭。No matter how hard you try, you will never succeed.

【再安置】 zài ānzhì 〈动〉 resettle: 对退伍军人的～ resettlement of demobilized soldiers

【再版】 zàibǎn 〈动〉❶ republish: 该书 1998 年～。The second edition of the book came out in 1998. ‖ 这本书是～。The book is a reissue. ❷〈旧〉 reprint

【再保险】 zàibǎoxiǎn 〈名〉 reinsurance: 义务～ obligatory reinsurance

〖～单〗 zàibǎoxiǎndān 〈名〉 reinsurance policy

〖～公司〗 zàibǎoxiǎn gōngsī 〈名〉 reinsurance company

【再不】 zàibu 〈连〉〈口〉 or else; or: 我本打算让老吴去,～让小李也去。I meant to send Lao Wu, or we'll let Xiao Li go just as well.

【再不然】 zàiburán 〈连〉 or else; otherwise

【再充电】 zàichōngdiàn 〈动〉 recharge: ～电池 rechargeable battery

【再出口】 zàichūkǒu 〈动〉[商业] re-export: ～货物 goods re-exported ‖ ～贸易 re-export trade

【再处理】 zàichǔlǐ 〈动〉 reprocess: 核燃料～ nuclear fuel reprocessing

【再次】 zàicì 〈副〉 once more/again; second time: ～获奖 win a prize again ‖ ～申明 reiterate; restate ‖ ～感谢各位的光临。Thank you once again for coming.

【再度】 zàidù 〈副〉 once more/again; a second time: ～当选 be re-elected; be elected for a second term of office ‖ 机构～调整。The organizational structure has been readjusted. ‖ 谈判～破裂。The negotiation broke down again.

【再犯】 zàifàn ❶〈动〉 repeat an offence; re-offend ❷〈名〉 recid-

ivist; repeat offender; second-time offender
【再分配】 zàifēnpèi 〈动〉 redistribute
【再会】 zàihuì 〈动〉 see you again; goodbye; adieu; so long
【再婚】 zàihūn 〈动〉 remarry; marry again: 她～后就搬走了。She moved to another place after her digamy/remarriage.
〖～者〗 zàihūnzhě 〈名〉 digamist
【再加】 zàijiā 〈副〉 in addition; moreover; besides; on top of that: 下着大雨，～上重感冒，所以她没来。With the heavy rain and her bad cold, she was absent.
【再加工】 zàijiāgōng 〈动〉 reprocess
【再嫁】 zàijià 〈动〉 (of a woman) remarry; marry again: 她遵循父母的意愿～了。She remarried as her parents wished.
【再见】 zàijiàn 〈动〉〈套〉 see you again; goodbye; so long
【再醮】 zàijiào 〈动〉〈旧〉 (of a widow) remarry; marry again
【再教育】 zàijiàoyù 〈动〉 re-educate: 接受～ receive re-education; be re-educated
【再接再厉】 zàijiē-zàilì 〈熟〉 make persistent/unremitting efforts; continue to exert oneself; redouble/intensify one's efforts; work ceaselessly and unremittingly
【再结晶】 zàijiéjīng 〈动〉[冶金] recrystallize: ～退火 recrystallization annealing ‖ ～温度 recrystallization temperature
【再进口】 zàijìnkǒu 〈动〉[商业] reimport
【再就业】 zàijiùyè 〈动〉 (of laid-off workers, etc) be re-employed; find jobs again: 安置下岗工人～ arrange for the laid-off workers to be re-employed ‖ ～服务中心 re-employment service centre ‖ ～工程 re-employment project ‖ ～体系 system of re-employment
【再来一个】 zài lái yīgè encore: 热情的观众高喊："～！～！" The enthusiastic audience shouted, "Encore! Encore!"
【再起】 zàiqǐ 〈动〉 recur; resurge; revive: 防止冲突～ prevent the recurrence of clashes ‖ 有可能冲突～。There might be renewed conflicts. ⇨东山～
【再热】 zàirè 〈动〉[冶金] reheat
〖～炉〗 zàirèlú 〈名〉 reheating furnace
【再熔】 zàiróng 〈动〉[冶金] remelt
〖～炉〗 zàiróngIú 〈名〉 remelting furnace
【再融资】 zàiróngzī 〈动〉[金融] refinance
【再三】 zàisān 〈副〉 repeatedly; over and over again; time and again; again and again: ～道谢 thank repeatedly; thank again and again; be profuse in one's thanks ‖ ～努力 make repeated efforts ‖ ～请求 make repeated requests ‖ ～思忖 turn sth over in one's mind ‖ ～挽留 repeatedly urge sb to stay; urge again and again that sb should stay ‖ ～嘱咐 bid/tell again and again ‖ 考虑～ consider over and over again; ponder over ‖ 经过～研究作出决定 make a decision after repeated discussions ‖ 我～地告诉你不要做那种事。I've told you again and again not to do such things.
〖～再四〗 zàisān-zàisì 〈熟〉 over and over again; again and again; time and again; time after time; repeatedly: 他～地说对不起。He repeated several times that he was sorry.
【再审】 zàishěn 〈动〉 ❶ review; reexamine ❷ [法律] rehear; retry: ～案件 rehear/reopen/retry a case
【再生】 zàishēng 〈动〉 ❶ revive; come back to life: 人死不能～。People who have died cannot be brought back to life. ‖ 他发明颇多，大家说他是艾迪生～。Due to his numerous inventions, people say that he is a second Edison. ❷ [生物] regenerate: 骨头可以～。Bones regenerate themselves. ‖ 人体能～毛发。The human body can regenerate hair. ‖ 蜥蜴的尾巴断后能～。A lizard can regenerate its tail if it's cut off. ❸ reprocess; recycle; regenerate: ～过程 regenerative process
〖～冰川〗 zàishēng bīngchuān 〈名〉 regenerate glacier
〖～父母〗 zàishēng-fùmǔ 〈熟〉 one's second parent [said with gratitude to a person who has saved or spared one's life]—one's saviour
〖～检波器〗 zàishēng jiǎnbōqì 〈名〉[无线电] regenerative detector
〖～林〗 zàishēnglín 〈名〉 regenerated forest
〖～能源〗 zàishēng néngyuán 〈名〉 renewable source of energy
〖～水〗 zàishēngshuǐ 〈名〉 recycled water
〖～塑料〗 zàishēng sùliào 〈名〉 regenerated plastics
〖～纤维纱〗 zàishēng xiānwéishā 〈名〉[纺织] regenerated yarn
〖～纤维素〗 zàishēng xiānwéisù 〈名〉[化学] regenerated cellulose
〖～现象〗 zàishēng xiànxiàng 〈名〉 orthogenesis
〖～橡胶〗 zàishēng xiàngjiāo 〈名〉[材料] reclaimed/regenerated rubber
〖～岩〗 zàishēngyán 〈名〉 regenerated rock
〖～障碍性贫血〗 zàishēng zhàng'àixìng pínxuè 〈名〉[医学] aplastic/regenerative anemia
〖～纸〗 zàishēngzhǐ 〈名〉 recycled paper
〖～资源〗 zàishēng zīyuán 〈名〉 regenerated/renewable resources
【再生产】 zàishēngchǎn 〈动〉[经济] reproduce: ⇨简单～; 扩大～
【再世】 zàishì ❶〈名〉 next life/world; afterlife; hereafter; the world to come ❷〈动〉 reappear in the world; reincarnate: 华佗～ Hua Tuo reincarnated
【再衰三竭】 zàishuāi-sānjié 〈熟〉 be nearing exhaustion; be weakened and demoralized
【再说】 zàishuō ❶〈动〉 put off until some time later: 我们以后～这事儿吧。Let's talk about it later. ‖ 我现在忙得顾不上这事，过几天～。I am too busy to attend to this matter. Let's put it aside for a couple of days. ❷〈连〉 what's more; furthermore; moreover; besides: 去约他已经来不及了，～他也不一定有工夫。It's too late to invite him. Besides, he might be too busy to come.
【再碳化】 zàitànhuà 〈动〉[冶金] recarbonize
【再调整】 zàitiáozhěng 〈动〉 readjust
【再贴现】 zàitiēxiàn 〈动〉[经济] rediscount
〖～率〗 zàitiēxiànlǜ 〈名〉 rediscount rate
〖～票据〗 zàitiēxiàn piàojù 〈名〉 bill rediscounted
【再投资】 zàitóuzī 〈动〉 reinvest; plough back
【再现】 zàixiàn 〈动〉 (of a past event) reappear; recur; be reproduced: ～辉煌 restore one's past glory ‖ ～眼前 reappear before one's eyes ‖ 在脑海里～ reappear in one's mind's eye; recur to one's mind; replay itself in one's mind ‖ ～一百五十年前的一系列历史事件是我们电影工作者的义务。It is the duty of our film workers to recapture the series of historical events that took place 150 years ago.
【再循环】 zàixúnhuán 〈动〉 recycle
【再造】 zàizào 〈动〉 ❶ give sb a new lease of life: ⇨恩同～ ❷ rebuid; recreate: 希望运动员们～辉煌 expect the athletes to repeat their winning performance
〖～之恩〗 zàizàozhī'ēn 〈熟〉 gratitude to sb who has saved one's life; favour tantamount to giving sb a new lease of life
【再造林】 zàizàolín 〈动〉 reafforest; reforest
【再则】 zàizé 〈连〉〈书〉 what's more; moreover; furthermore; besides
【再者】 zàizhě 〈连〉〈书〉 what's more; moreover; furthermore; besides
【再植】 zàizhí 〈动〉 replant: 断肢～ replantation of a limb
【再置成本】 zàizhì chéngběn 〈名〉[经济] replacement cost

在 zài ❶〈动〉 exist; be alive: 精神永～。The spirit lives forever. ‖ 人～阵地～。We will defend our position with our lives. ‖ 我父母都～。Both my parents are still alive. ⇨～世; 存～ ❷〈动〉 [used to indicate the whereabouts of sb/sth] be at/in/on (a place): 剩饭～冰箱里。The leftovers are in the refrigerator. ‖ 他～教室里。He is in the classroom. ‖ 我今晚不～家。I'll not be at home this evening. ⇨～场; ～座 ❸〈动〉 be on the job; be at the post; be a member of an organization: ～组织 belong to a certain organization ⇨～位; ～野; ～职 ❹〈动〉 lie in; consist in; depend on; rest with: 贵～坚持。Persistence is more valuable than anything else. ‖ 事情能不能办成就～你一句好话。It all depends on whether you are willing to put in a good word for us. ⇨～于; 事～人为 ❺〈副〉 [used to indicate an action in progress]: 风～刮，雨～下。The wind is blowing while the rain keeps coming down. ‖ 姐姐～做功课而我～看电视。My sister is doing her homework while I am watching TV. ‖ 他～打篮球。He's playing basketball. ❻〈介〉 at/in (a place or time): ～此期间 during this period; meanwhile; in the meanwhile/meantime ‖ ～各个方面 in every phase of; in all respects; in every respect ‖ ～国际事务中 in international affairs ‖ ～和平共处五项原则的基础上 on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence ‖ ～今后很长一段时间内 for a long time to come ‖ ～理论上 in theory; theoretically ‖ ～目前形势下 in/on/under the present situation ‖ ～全国范围内 throughout the nation; all over the country ‖ ～我看来 in my opinion; as I see it ‖ ～异国他乡 under a foreign sky;

in a strange land ‖ ～早上/下午/晚上 in the morning/afternoon/evening ‖ ～这种情况下 under these circumstances; in this case ‖ ～中午 at noon/midday ‖ 两国～这个条件下进行谈判。The two countries held talks on this understanding. ‖ 事情发生～上个月。It happened last month. ‖ 这件事～处理方式上还可以研究。Further discussions may be needed on how to handle the matter.

【在案】 zài'àn 〈动〉 be on record: 记录～ be put/placed on record; be a matter of record ‖ 声明～ have a statement placed on record ‖ 我的当事人与警察进行了合作,我要求法庭将此记录～。I ask the court to place on record the fact that my client cooperated with the police.

【在帮】 zàibāng 〈动〉〈旧〉 be a member of a secret society [referring mainly to the Qing Bang (青帮) or the Hong Bang (洪帮)]

【在编】 zàibiān 〈动〉 (of personnel) be on the permanent staff; be on the regular payroll: 他已退休,不～了。He has retired, hence no longer a member of the staff.

〖～人员〗 zàibiān rényuán 〈名〉 personnel on the regular payroll; permanent staff: 我们厂现有～约 300 名。Our factory now has a permanent staff of about 300.

【在册】 zàicè 〈动〉 be registered; be on the name list: 登记～ get/be registered ‖ ～职工 registered staff and workers

【在场】 zàichǎng 〈动〉 be on the scene; be on the spot; be present: 当时～的人都可以作证。All those who were present can give evidence. ‖ 事故发生时他不～。He was not on the scene when the accident happened. ‖ 她昏倒的时候幸亏有位医生～。Luckily there was a doctor on the spot when she fainted.

〖～从犯〗 zàichǎng cóngfàn 〈名〉[法律] accessory during the fact

【在朝】 zàicháo 〈动〉 be in power; be in office

〖～党〗 zàicháodǎng 〈名〉 ruling/government party; party in power/office

【在此存照】 zàicǐ-cúnzhào ＝ 立此存照 lìcǐ-cúnzhào

【在党】 zàidǎng 〈动〉 be a member of a political party [esp the Chinese Communist Party]

【在读】 zàidú 〈动〉 be studying at school or research institute: ～硕士研究生 student pursuing a MA degree

【在岗】 zàigǎng 〈动〉 be on the job; be at one's post: ～培训 on-the-job training

【在官言官】 zàiguān-yánguān 〈熟〉 when in office, talk like an official—speak what befits one's position

【在行】 zàiháng 〈动〉 be expert at/in/on sth; know one's stuff; know the ropes: 你很～。You are very expert at it. ‖ 他对教学很～。He knows the ropes about teaching. ‖ 修电器他很～。He is very good at repairing electrical appliances. ‖ 做生意我可不～。I'm no expert at business.

【在乎】 zàihu 〈动〉 ❶ consist in; lie in; depend on; rest with: 用具的价值不～好看,而～实用。It is the utility instead of the good appearance that decides the value of a utensil. ❷ care about; mind; take to heart: 对钱财很～ be particular about money matters ‖ 一点也不～ not mind a bit ‖ 连花一分钱他都～。He grudges even a penny he has to spend. ‖ 人家怎么说,我才不～呢。I won't care what people will say. ‖ 她盖这所房子根本不～花多少钱。She built the house without regard to the cost. ‖ 只要能学会,多学几天倒不～。As long as I can learn it, I don't mind if it will take me a few more days. ⇨满不～

【在即】 zàijí 〈动〉 be near at hand; be upcoming; be imminent; be around the corner: 毕业～ will soon graduate ‖ 完工～ will soon be completed; be nearing completion ‖ 锦标赛～。The tournament is around the corner/near at hand.

【在家】 zàijiā 〈动〉 ❶ be at home; be in: ～吃饭 eat/dine in ‖ 我打电话的时候你不～。You were out when I called. ❷ [佛教] remain a layman (as opposed to being a monk or a nun)

〖～靠父母,出门靠朋友〗 zàijiā kào fùmǔ, chūmén kào péngyou 〈熟〉 when at home, one depends on one's parents, and when away from home, one needs the support of friends

〖～千日好,出外一时难〗 zàijiā qiānrì hǎo, chūwài yīshí nán 〈熟〉 when at home, you find life easy and comfortable all the time, and when away from home, you may run into difficulties even for a single day

〖～人〗 zàijiārén 〈名〉[佛教] layman

【在建】 zàijiàn 〈动〉 be under construction: ～工程 ongoing project; project under construction ‖ 该工程已～多年。The project has been years in the making. ‖ 现有两家宾馆～。There are two hotels abuilding. ‖ 该港口有七个～项目。There are seven projects underway in the harbour.

【在教】 zàijiào 〈动〉〈口〉 ❶ believe in a religion ❷ believe in Islam; be a Muslim

【在劫难逃】 zàijié-nántáo 〈熟〉 if you're doomed, you're doomed; it is fate, and cannot be avoided; there is no escape from fate: 他～。His doom is sealed.

【在理】 zàilǐ 〈形〉 reasonable; sensible: 他这话说得～。What he said is reasonable.

【在内】 zàinèi 〈动〉 be included: 邮费～ postage included ‖ 我们大家,包括我本人～,都一直献身于人民的教育事业。All of us, myself included, have been committed to the people's cause of education.

【在谱】 zàipǔ 〈动〉 conform to reality or the general norm; be to the point: 你看我说的～不～? Don't you think what I've said is on the right track?

【在旗】 zàiqí 〈动〉 ❶ be a member of the "Eight Banners" (in the Qing Dynasty) ❷ be a Manchu

【在前】 zàiqián 〈副〉 before; formerly; in the past

【在任】 zàirèn 〈动〉 be incumbent; be sitting; be in power/office: ～总统 incumbent/sitting president

【在世】 zàishì 〈动〉 be living: 某人～的时候 in sb's lifetime ‖ 当年的老人～的不多了。Few of the elders then remain alive now.

【在所不辞】 zàisuǒbùcí 〈熟〉 will not refuse under any circumstances; will not hesitate (to do sth); will never decline: 尽管有些冒险,甚至流血牺牲,我也～。It may be somewhat risky, and may even demand my blood or life, but I will not hesitate.

【在所不免】 zàisuǒbùmiǎn ＝ 在所难免 zàisuǒnánmiǎn

【在所不惜】 zàisuǒbùxī 〈熟〉 will not grudge; will never balk at; will run any risk (to do sth); be regardless of the cost or sacrifice: 为了国家利益,即使牺牲生命也～。We will balk at no sacrifice, not even the loss of our lives in the interest of the country.

【在所难免】 zàisuǒnánmiǎn 〈熟〉 can hardly be avoided; be unavoidable; be inevitable: 错误～,改了就好。No one is free from mistakes. What's important is to correct the mistakes once they are made.

【在逃】 zàitáo 〈动〉[法律] have escaped; be at large; be on the run

〖～犯〗 zàitáofàn 〈名〉[法律] escaped criminal/prisoner/convict; criminal at large; criminal on the loose/run; fugitive: 搜捕～ hunt a fugitive ‖ 窝藏～ harbour/shelter an escaped prisoner; harbour a fugitive ‖ 追捕～ track down a fugitive; pursue an escapee

【在天之灵】 zàitiānzhīlíng 〈熟〉 soul/spirit of the deceased

【在外】 zàiwài 〈动〉 ❶ be away from home: 出门～要多保重。Take care of yourself while you are away from home. ❷ be excluded; not be included: 学费每年 5000 元,住宿费、伙食费～。The tuition is 5,000 *yuan* per year, not including room and board.

【在望】 zàiwàng 〈动〉 ❶ be visible; be in sight; be in view: 钟楼隐隐～。The Bell Tower is dimly visible. ❷ will soon materialize; be in the offing; be in sight: 成功～。Success is in sight. ‖ 丰收～。The crops promise a good harvest.

【在位】 zàiwèi 〈动〉 ❶ be on the throne; reign; rule: ～君主 reigning/ruling monarch ‖ 他～期间,国家繁荣昌盛。The country was prosperous during his reign. ❷ be in office; be in power; be at one's post

【在握】 zàiwò 〈动〉 be in one's hands; be within one's grasp; be under one's control: 大权～ with power in one's hands ‖ 成功～。Success is within grasp.

【在昔】 zàixī 〈副〉〈书〉 formerly; before; in former times; in the past

【在下】 zàixià 〈代〉〈旧〉〈谦〉 I; me; my humble self: 先生过奖,～实不敢当。You are overpraising me. I don't at all deserve it. ‖ 依～看来,此事实属不易。In my humble opinion, it is no easy job at all.

【在先】 zàixiān 〈副〉 ❶ formerly; before; in the past: ～我年纪小,什么事也不明白。I was very young then and could hardly understand what was happening around me. ❷ beforehand; in advance: 不论做什么事,～都要有个准备。Whatever you do, be sure to get prepared in advance.

【在线】 zàixiàn 〈动〉 ❶ [计算机] be online: ～操作/处理 online

Z

operation/processing ‖ ～分析/控制 online analysis/control ‖ ～广告 online advertising ‖ ～计算机 online computer ‖ ～数据处理 online data processing ‖ ～装置 online equipment ❷ (of science and technology) be controlled by a certain system

【在心】 zàixīn 〈动〉 feel concerned; mind; care about; be attentive: 你说什么,他都不～。Nothing you tell him can arrest his attention.

【在学】 zàixué 〈动〉 be at school; be studying

【在押】 zàiyā 〈动〉 [法律] be under detention; be in custody: ～人员 persons in custody

〖～犯〗 zàiyāfàn 〈名〉 [法律] criminal in custody; prisoner

【在野】 zàiyě 〈动〉 be not in office; be out of office; be in opposition: 继续～ remain out of office ‖ 他的政党已～多年。His party has been out of office for many years.

〖～党〗 zàiyědǎng 〈名〉 opposition party; party not in office/power; party out of office

【在业】 zàiyè 〈动〉 be employed; be on the job: ～工人 employed workers ‖ ～人口 employed population

【在意】 zàiyì 〈动〉 [usu used in the negative] take notice of; care about; mind; take to heart: 一点也不～ not mind a bit ‖ 她考试不及格却似乎并不～。She failed the examination, but she didn't seem to care. ‖ 这些小事他是不～的。He won't take such trifles to heart. / He takes little notice of such trifles.

【在于】 zàiyú 〈动〉 ❶ lie in; consist in: 幸福～知足。Happiness consists in contentment. ‖ 战争的目的～消灭战争。The aim of war is to eliminate war. ❷ depend on; rest with; be determined by: 去不去～你。It's up to you to decide whether to go or not.

【在在】 zàizài 〈副〉〈书〉 everywhere; all over: ～皆是 can be seen everywhere

【在职】 zàizhí 〈动〉 be on the job; be at one's post; be in active service: ～期间 during one's tenure of office; during the occupancy of one's post ‖ 他～期间故去。He died in harness.

〖～干部〗 zàizhí gànbù 〈名〉 cadre in active service

〖～教育〗 zàizhí jiàoyù 〈名〉 in-service education

〖～培训〗 zàizhí péixùn 〈名〉 on-the-job/in-service training: 接受～ receive on-the-job/in-service training

〖～研究生〗 zàizhí yánjiūshēng 〈名〉 in-service postgraduate; on-the-job postgraduate

〖～总统〗 zàizhí zǒngtǒng 〈名〉 incumbent/sitting president: 美国～ president incumbent at the White House

【在座】 zàizuò 〈动〉 be present (at a meeting, banquet, etc): ～的还有几位知名学者。Among those present were a few renowned scholars.

载[1] zài 〈动〉 ❶ carry; hold; be loaded with: 这辆卡车可～货物3吨。The truck can carry a load of three tons. / The truck has a loading capacity of three tons. ⇨～货; ～重; 满～而归 ❷ fill (the road); be all over (the road): ⇨怨声～道

载[2] zài 〈助〉〈书〉 and; as well as; at the same time: ⇨～歌～舞

⇨zǎi

【载波】 zàibō 〈名〉 [通信] carrier wave; carrier: ～传输/控制 carrier transmission/control ‖ ～噪声 carrier noise ‖ 变幅～ variable carrier ‖ 传导/分离/干扰～ conduction/separate/interfering carrier ‖ 单路/多路～ single-channel/multi-channel carrier ‖ 等幅～ constant amplitude carrier ‖ 负/零/原～ negative/zero/primary carrier ‖ 光/激光～ light/laser carrier ‖ 三路～ three-channel carrier ‖ 射频～ radio-frequency carrier ‖ 声频/视频/音频～ sound/video/voice carrier ‖ 调频～ frequency modulated carrier ‖ 同步～ sync carrier ‖ 图像～ image/vision carrier ‖ 抑制～ suppressed carrier ‖ 中频～ medium-frequency carrier

〖～电报〗 zàibō diànbào 〈名〉 carrier telegraph

〖～电话机〗 zàibō diànhuàjī 〈名〉 carrier telephone

〖～电缆〗 zàibō diànlǎn 〈名〉 carrier cable

〖～电流〗 zàibō diànliú 〈名〉 carrier current

〖～电压〗 zàibō diànyā 〈名〉 carrier voltage

〖～发生器〗 zàibō fāshēngqì 〈名〉 carrier generator

〖～通信〗 zàibō tōngxìn 〈名〉 carrier communications: ～设备 carrier communications equipment ‖ ～站 carrier communications station

〖～系统〗 zàibō xìtǒng 〈名〉 carrier system

〖～信号〗 zàibō xìnhào 〈名〉 carrier signal

〖～源〗 zàibōyuán 〈名〉 carrier source

【载歌载舞】 zàigē-zàiwǔ 〈熟〉 sing and dance joyously; now singing, now dancing: 人们～欢庆大丰收。Singing and dancing, people celebrated their bumper harvest.

【载荷】 zàihè ＝ 负荷② fùhè

【载货】 zàihuò 〈动〉 carry cargo/freight/goods: ～航程 cargo passage ‖ ～甲板 cargo deck

〖～吃水线〗 zàihuò chīshuǐxiàn 〈名〉 load line

〖～吨位〗 zàihuò dūnwèi 〈名〉 cargo tonnage

〖～容积〗 zàihuò róngjī 〈名〉 cargo carrying capacity

【载饥载渴】 zàijī-zàikě 〈熟〉 hunger and thirst; with hunger and thirst

【载客】 zàikè 〈动〉 carry passengers: 该车可～12 人。The bus carries up to 12 passengers.

〖～量〗 zàikèliàng 〈名〉 busload; carrying capacity

【载流子】 zàiliúzǐ 〈名〉 [电学] carrier; charge carrier

【载频】 zàipín 〈名〉 [无线电] carrier frequency

〖～波〗 zàipínbō 〈名〉 carrier wave

〖～电路〗 zàipín diànlù 〈名〉 carrier-frequency circuit

〖～发生器〗 zàipín fāshēngqì 〈名〉 carrier-frequency generator

〖～放大器〗 zàipín fàngdàqì 〈名〉 carrier amplifier

〖～振荡器〗 zàipín zhèndàngqì 〈名〉 carrier oscillator

【载人】 zàirén 〈动〉 (of spaceships, etc) be manned: ～气球 manned balloon

〖～飞船〗 zàirén fēichuán 〈名〉 manned spaceship

〖～飞行器〗 zàirén fēixíngqì 〈名〉 manned vehicle/craft

〖～轨道空间站〗 zàirén guǐdào kōngjiānzhàn 〈名〉 manned orbital space station (MOSS)

〖～轨道实验室〗 zàirén guǐdào shíyànshì 〈名〉 manned orbital laboratory (MOL)

〖～航天飞行〗 zàirén hángtiān fēixíng 〈名〉 manned space flight

〖～火箭〗 zàirén huǒjiàn 〈名〉 man-carrying rocket

〖～空间站〗 zàirén kōngjiānzhàn 〈名〉 manned space station

〖～卫星〗 zàirén wèixīng 〈名〉 inhabited/manned satellite

【载体】 zàitǐ 〈名〉 [化学] carrier: 催化剂～ catalyst carrier

【载笑载言】 zàixiào-zàiyán 〈熟〉 talking and laughing

【载誉】 zàiyù 〈动〉 be loaded/laden with honours: ～归来 come back loaded with honours; return with great honour; cover oneself with/in glory

【载运】 zàiyùn 〈动〉 convey by vehicles, ships, etc; transport; carry: ～货物 carry freight/cargo/goods ‖ 这架飞机每次能～400 多位乘客。This plane can carry over 400 passengers each flight.

〖～量〗 zàiyùnliàng 〈名〉 passenger/freight volume; carrying capacity

【载重】 zàizhòng 〈动〉 have a load (of); have a carrying/loading capacity (of): 这辆卡车～2 吨。This truck has a carrying capacity of 2 tons. / This truck can carry a load of 2 tons.

〖～表尺〗 zàizhòng biǎochǐ 〈名〉 deadweight scale

〖～吨位〗 zàizhòng dūnwèi 〈名〉 deadweight tonnage

〖～量〗 zàizhòngliàng 〈名〉 (of a ship, etc) loading/carrying/deadweight capacity

〖～汽车〗 zàizhòng qìchē 〈名〉 lorry; truck

〖～线〗 zàizhòngxiàn 〈名〉 load line; load waterline: ～标志 load line mark; Plimsoll line

【载舟覆舟】 zàizhōu-fùzhōu 〈熟〉 water can not only carry the boat but also overturn it—it is highly important for a ruler to heed the voice of the people

傤 zài ❶ 〈名〉 cargo; load: 过～ overload ‖ 卸～ unload (a cargo) ❷ 〈动〉 carry: ⇨～负 ❸ 〈名〉〈方〉 cargo carried by a ship

【傤负】 zàifù 〈动〉 carry

zān

簪 zān 〈书〉 ＝ 簪 zān

⇨cǎn

糌 zān

【糌粑】 zānba 〈名〉 *zanba* [roasted *qingke* barley (青稞) flour, a staple of the Zang nationality]

簪 zān ❶ 〈名〉 hairpin: 扁～ flat hairpin ‖ 金/银～ gold/silver

hairpin ⇨玉～ ❷〈动〉wear in one's hair：～花 wear flowers in one's hair

【簪缨】 zānyīng 〈名〉〈书〉high-ranking official

【簪子】 zānzi 〈名〉hairpin；hair clasp

zán

咱 zán 〈代〉❶〈口〉we；us [including both the person speaking and the person or persons spoken to]：～班 our class ‖ ～家有什么吃的没有？Is there anything to eat at home? ‖ ～是从一个村儿出来的。We're from the same village. ‖ ～走吧。Let's go. ❷〈方〉I；me：～不懂你说什么。I don't understand what you mean.
⇨zá；zan

【咱们】 zánmen 〈代〉❶ we；us [including both the person speaking and the person or persons spoken to]：～学校 our school ‖ ～一块儿去。Let's go together. ‖ 客气什么，～都是一家人。Please don't stand on ceremony；we're all one family. ❷〈方〉you：～别哭，妈妈马上就回来。Don't cry. Mom will be back in a minute. ❸〈方〉I；me：这事儿和～一点儿关系都没有，～不急。It is none of my business；I'm not worried at all.

zǎn

拶 zǎn ❶〈动〉press/squeeze hard：⇨～指 ❷ ＝ 拶子 zǎnzi
⇨zā

【拶指】 zǎnzhǐ 〈动〉squeeze a person's fingers between sticks [a torture in old China]

【拶子】 zǎnzi 〈名〉〈旧〉sticks for squeezing a person's fingers [as an instrument of torture in old China]

噆 zǎn 〈动〉〈书〉❶ hold in the mouth ❷ bite；sting

攒 zǎn 〈动〉accumulate；amass；hoard；save：～粪 accumulate manure ‖ ～钱 save up/scrape up/amass money ‖ ～邮票 collect stamps ‖ 他把～的钱都捐给了希望工程。He donated all his savings to Project Hope. ⇨积～
⇨cuán

趱 zǎn 〈动〉❶〈旧〉[usu used in the early vernacular] hurry/rush through：～行 hurry on with one's journey ❷ urge；press：～马向前 urge on a horse

zàn

暂 zàn ❶〈形〉brief；transitory；of short duration：爱情是短～的，而艺术却是永恒的。Love is transitory, but art is eternal. ⇨～时；短～ ❷〈副〉temporarily；for the time being；for the moment：～不回复 put off replying ‖ ～代 act for sb；stand in for sb；act as a stopgap (for)；fill in for sb ‖ ～候 wait for a short time ‖ ～令停职 suspend sb from duty/office ‖ 此事～不处理。This matter is put aside for the time being. ‖ 工作～告一段落。The work has been brought to a temporary close. ‖ 比赛因雨～延。The game was postponed temporarily due to the rain. ⇨～停；～住

【暂别】 zànbié 〈动〉separate temporarily；part for a short time：～数日 part for a few days

【暂存器】 zàncúnqì 〈名〉[计算机] temporary storage/memory

【暂定】 zàndìng 〈动〉arrange for the time being；be tentative；be provisional：～办法 provisional/interim measure ‖ ～议程 tentative agenda ‖ ～职务 provisional appointment ‖ 会议～开三天。The interim arrangement is that the meeting will last for three days. ‖ 讲座～下周一上午八点举行。The lecture has been provisionally arranged at 8:00 am next Monday.

【暂缓】 zànhuǎn 〈动〉postpone；put off；defer；suspend：～出发 postpone one's departure ‖ ～人事变动 shelve personnel changes ‖ ～一时 put off for a little while ‖ ～执行 postpone the enforcement/execution (of)；postpone the carrying out (of) ‖ ～作出决定 put off/defer/postpone making a decision；suspend a decision ‖ 不必这么仓促，这事可～几天。There is no need to hurry. It can be laid aside for a few days.

【暂记账】 zànjìzhàng 〈名〉suspense account

【暂且】 zànqiě 〈副〉for the time being；for the moment；for the present time：～如此 leave it at that ‖ 今天～告一段落吧。So much for today. / That's all for today.

【暂缺】 zànquē 〈动〉❶ (of a post) be left temporarily vacant：我们学校～教师三名。Our school has vacancies for three teachers for the time being. ❷ (of a commodity) be out of stock/supply for the moment；be sold out

【暂时】 zànshí 〈副〉temporarily；for the time being；for the present/moment：～的安排 tentative arrangement ‖ ～的现象 transient phenomenon ‖ ～的需要 temporary needs ‖ ～吊销执照 suspend a licence ‖ ～借用 borrow for a short time ‖ ～停刊 suspend publication ‖ ～停课 suspend school classes ‖ ～只好这样安排。This arrangement will have to do pro tem. ‖ 因发生事故车辆～禁止通行。Passage of vehicles is suspended due to an accident.

【暂停】 zàntíng ❶〈动〉suspend；pause；halt；stop temporarily：～工作 suspend one's work ‖ ～合作 suspend cooperation (with) ‖ ～审判 suspend a trial ‖ ～施工 suspend the construction (of) ‖ ～谈判 suspend talks ‖ ～援助 suspend rendering assistance；suspend aid ‖ 会议～。The meeting is adjourned. ‖ 审讯～一星期。The trial is adjourned for a week. ‖ 内部装修，～营业。Business is suspended owing to interior decorations. ❷〈名〉[体育] time out：要求～ ask for/request a time out ‖ 换人/休息～ time out for substitution/rest

【暂星】 zànxīng 〈名〉〈旧〉nova

【暂行】 zànxíng 〈形〉provisional；temporary；interim：～办法 provisional/tentative measure ‖ ～规定 interim/temporary provisions ‖ ～计划 tentative plan ‖ ～教学大纲 tentative syllabus ‖ ～议事规则 provisional rules of procedure

〖～条例〗 zànxíng tiáolì 〈名〉provisional/interim regulations；provisional ordinance

【暂住】 zànzhù 〈动〉stay temporarily (in a place)：～居民 temporary resident

〖～人口〗 zànzhù rénkǒu 〈名〉transient population；temporary resident population

錾 zàn ❶〈名〉engraving tool；chisel：⇨～刀；～子 ❷〈动〉engrave on gold or silver；carve；chisel：～花 carve flowers or patterns ‖ ～金 engrave on gold ‖ ～字 engrave/inscribe characters

【錾刀】 zàndāo 〈名〉(engraver's) burin；graver

【錾子】 zànzi 〈名〉chisel (for cutting stone)

赞 zàn ❶〈动〉support；favour；assist；aid：⇨～成；～助；参～ ❷〈动〉assist the master of ceremonies (in ancient times)：⇨～礼 ❸〈动〉praise；commend；extol；laud：⇨～美；～扬；盛～ ❹〈名〉eulogy：像～ inscription eulogizing the subject of a portrait

【赞比亚】 Zànbǐyà 〈名〉Zambia

〖～人〗 Zànbǐyàrén 〈名〉Zambian

【赞不绝口】 zànbùjuékǒu 〈熟〉be loud/profuse in one's praise；heap/lavish/shower praise on sb；cannot stop praising；be full/prodigal of praise

【赞成】 zànchéng 〈动〉❶ approve of；agree with；favour；assent to；consent to：～计划 look on a plan with favour；assent to a plan；approve of a plan；favour a plan ‖ ～决定 approve of a decision ‖ ～一项原则 subscribe to a principle ‖ 表示～ express one's approbation；voice/express one's approval ‖ 得到～ meet with sb's approval/acceptance/approbation；win/gain/obtain/receive/earn sb's approval；earn/gain/receive sb's approbation ‖ 投票～ give one's vote to；vote for；vote in favour of ‖ 一致～ approve of unanimously；agree with unanimously ‖ 有保留/无保留的～ qualified/unqualified approval ‖ 五票～这项提议，两票反对，两票弃权 five votes for the proposal, two against and two abstentions ‖ ～这项提议的请举手。Those in favour of this proposal please raise your hands. ‖ 我们大家都不～他的意见。We all disagree with him. ‖ 他点头表示～。He nodded his approval. / He nodded in approval. ‖ 他完全～。He is all for it. ‖ 我～你的决定。I applaud your decision. ❷〈书〉help sb accomplish/achieve：～其行 help materialize the planned trip

〖～票〗 zànchéngpiào 〈名〉affirmative vote；yes (vote)；vote of assent：投～ vote yes ‖ 投～的人取胜。The yeses won. / The ayes

have it.

【赞词】 zàncí 〈名〉words of praise; eulogy: 致～ deliver a eulogy

【赞辞】 zàncí ＝ 赞词 zàncí

【赞服】 zànfú ＝ 赞佩 zànpèi

【赞歌】 zàngē 〈名〉song of praise; paean; hymn: 唱～ sing the praises of; sing a song of praise ‖ 英雄～ paean of heroism ‖ 这是一首自由独立的～。The song is a paean of freedom and independence.

【赞礼】 zànlǐ ❶〈动〉act as master of ceremonies ❷〈名〉master of ceremonies

【赞美】 zànměi 〈动〉praise; extol; eulogize; laud: ～之词 complimentary remarks; words of praise ‖ 由衷的～ sincere compliments/praise ‖ 他助人为乐的精神受到人们的～。He was praised for his readiness to help.

〖～歌〗 zànměigē ＝ 赞美诗 zànměishī

〖～诗〗 zànměishī 〈名〉[基督教] hymn; psalm

【赞佩】 zànpèi 〈动〉esteem; admire: 引起公众的～ arouse the admiration of the public ‖ 他的英勇行为应该得到我们的～。His heroism claims our admiration.

【赞赏】 zànshǎng 〈动〉appreciate; admire; think highly of: 表示～ express appreciation (for) ‖ 我很～你在处理这件事情时的果断。I appreciate your decisiveness in the handling of the matter.

【赞颂】 zànsòng 〈动〉extol; eulogize; sing the praises of; laud: ～上帝 praise God; accord/give praise to God ‖ ～祖国的大好河山 sing the praises of the beautiful land of one's country ‖ 他被当作英雄加以～。He was extolled as a hero.

【赞叹】 zàntàn 〈动〉gasp in/with admiration; highly praise: 杂技演员们的高超技艺令人～。People gasped with admiration at the superb skills of the acrobats.

〖～不已〗 zàntàn-bùyǐ 〈熟〉be loud/profuse in one's praise; be full/prodigal of praise; highly praise: 她对这次危机的处理使我～。Her handling of the crisis fills me with admiration. ‖ 这件艺术品令人～。This work of art is beyond (all) praise.

【赞同】 zàntóng 〈动〉approve of; agree with; applaud; endorse; consent to; assent to; subscribe to: ～观点 subscribe to/endorse sb's views ‖ ～计划 approve of a plan; assent to a plan; favour a plan ‖ ～建议 subscribe to a proposal ‖ ～论点 endorse sb's contention ‖ 得到/获得～ gain/have sb's consent; win/receive/gain/obtain/earn sb's approval; earn/win/gain sb's approbation ‖ 大家一致～这项改革。We unanimously endorsed the reform. ‖ 他从来不～政治上的极端主义。He has never associated himself with political extremism. ‖ 我～你的观点。I incline toward your idea. / I agree with you.

【赞襄】 zànxiāng 〈动〉〈书〉support; assist; aid

【赞许】 zànxǔ 〈动〉speak favourably of; praise; commend: 表示～ express/voice one's approval ‖ 得到/获得～ win/earn/gain/obtain/receive sb's approval ‖ 值得～ deserve commendation; be worthy of praise; deserve approval ‖ 爸爸～地笑了。Dad smiled in approval. ‖ 老师～地看着他。The teacher looked at him with approval.

【赞扬】 zànyáng 〈动〉speak highly of; praise; commend; pay tribute to; acclaim: ～好人好事 commend good people and good deeds ‖ ～某人的成就 pay tribute to sb's achievements ‖ 博得～ win/earn sb's commendation; earn praise; win praise/applause/acclaim ‖ 给与～ award/bestow praise ‖ 受到～ enjoy/receive praise; receive acclaim ‖ 值得～ deserve praise/acclaim; deserve/merit commendation ‖ 高度～ highly commend/acclaim; pay sb a high compliment; praise highly/strongly ‖ 极力～ heap/lavish/shower praise on ‖ 滥加～ praise lavishly ‖ 热情的～ enthusiastic/warm praise ‖ 本书大获评论界的～。The book received great critical acclaim. ‖ 两位领导人极力～了两国之间的密切合作。The two leaders paid generous tributes to the close cooperation between the two countries. ‖ 他的诚实受到～。He won applause for his honesty.

【赞仰】 zànyǎng 〈动〉esteem; admire

【赞语】 zànyǔ 〈名〉words of praise; praise; complimentary remarks; compliments: 没人不喜欢～。There is no one who does not like praises.

【赞誉】 zànyù 〈动〉praise; acclaim; commend: 受到/赢得～ enjoy/receive/earn/win praise; win/earn sb's commendation; receive/win/earn/gain acclaim ‖ 给与～ award/bestow praise ‖ 广泛/普遍的～ wide/universal acclaim ‖ 该厂的产品售后服务赢得了用户的～。The factory has been commended by the consumers for the after-sale service of its products.

【赞助】 zànzhù 〈动〉sponsor; patronize; support: ～电视节目 sponsor a TV programme ‖ ～体育赛事 sponsor sports events ‖ ～总统竞选 give patronage to the presidential election ‖ 得到～ receive financial assistance (from sb); secure/win/receive the patronage (of) ‖ 接受～ accept patronage ‖ 拉～ solicit sponsorship/patronage ‖ 提供～ provide financial support ‖ 慷慨～ patronize liberally ‖ 在某人的～下 under the auspices/sponsorship of sb; under/with the patronage of sb ‖ 球队接受该公司的～，所以球员们的球衣上都印有该公司的名称。The team is sponsored by this company, whose name is printed on the shirts of the players for this reason. ‖ 谁是那部电影的～人? Who is backing the film? ‖ 这项救济工程是由联合国～的。This relief project is set up under the auspices of the United Nations.

〖～单位〗 zànzhù dānwèi 〈名〉sponsor

〖～费〗 zànzhùfèi 〈名〉money contributed by a sponsor/patronizer

〖～人〗 zànzhùrén 〈名〉sponsor; patron; patronizer; backer: 电视节目的～ sponsor of a TV programme/show ‖ 经济～ financial sponsor

〖～商〗 zànzhùshāng 〈名〉sponsor

濽 zàn 〈动〉〈方〉splash; splatter; spatter: ～了一身水 with splashes of water all over one's body; with one's body splashed all over with water ‖ 一辆飞驰而过的汽车～了我们一身泥。A car sped by, splashing/spattering us all over with mud.

瓒 zàn 〈名〉jade ladle used in ancient Chinese sacrifices

zan

咱 zan 〈后缀〉〈方〉[a combined pronunciation of 早 (zǎo) and 晚 (wǎn) used in 多咱 (duōzan), 那咱 (nàzan) and 这咱 (zhèzan) ⇨zá; zán

zāng

赃 zāng ❶〈名〉stolen goods; booty; spoils: ⇨分～; 贪～枉法; 追～ ❷〈形〉(of goods, money, etc) stolen; embezzled: ⇨～官; ～款; ～物

【赃官】 zāngguān 〈名〉corrupt official

【赃款】 zāngkuǎn 〈名〉stolen money; embezzled money/funds; accepted bribes; illicit money; filthy lucre: 收受～ take/accept a bribe ‖ 退还～ return the bribes; return the embezzled money ‖ 追回～ recover stolen money

【赃物】 zāngwù 〈名〉stolen goods; booty; spoils; loot; plunder: 分配～ divide the spoils; share the booty/loot/plunder ‖ 窝藏～ conceal booty; harbour stolen goods ‖ 追回～ recover stolen goods ‖ ～证据 goods as evidence of thefts or bribes

【赃证】 zāngzhèng 〈名〉evidence against corrupt officials, embezzlers, thieves, etc

脏 zāng 〈形〉unclean; dirty; filthy; soiled; grimy: ～东西 dirty thing; filth ‖ ～活儿 dirty job ‖ ～手 dirty/grubby/soiled hands ‖ ～衣服 dirty/soiled clothes; dirty linen ⇨～话; 肮～ ⇨zàng

【脏病】 zāngbìng 〈名〉〈俗称〉venereal disease (VD)

【脏弹】 zāngdàn 〈名〉dirty bomb [bomb containing radioactive elements]

【脏话】 zānghuà 〈名〉dirty word; filth; obscenity; obscene/foul/indecent language: 说～ talk dirt; use obscene language; use dirty words ‖ 他朝那辆溅了他一身泥的汽车骂了一连串～。He shouted out a stream of filth at the car that had splashed him all over with mud.

【脏乱】 zāngluàn 〈形〉dirty and messy/untidy: ～的厨房 messy kitchen ‖ ～的房间 squalid room

【脏钱】 zāngqián 〈名〉〈口〉filthy lucre; ill-gotten money

【脏水】 zāngshuǐ 〈名〉filthy water; slops; sewage

【脏土】 zāngtǔ 〈名〉rubbish; dirt

【脏兮兮】 zāngxīxī 〈形〉very dirty; filthy; soiled: 把你～的手洗一下。Wash your dirty/soiled hands.

【脏心烂肺】 zāngxīn-lànfèi 〈熟〉be dirty-minded

【脏字】 zāngzì 〈名〉obscene/dirty word; swearword: 说话别带～。Don't swear. / Don't use dirty language.

牂 zāng 〈名〉〈书〉 ewe

【牂牂】 zāngzāng 〈形〉〈书〉(of plants) lush; exuberant; luxuriant: 其叶～ with luxuriant/exuberant foliage

臧 zāng 〈书〉❶〈形〉good; right ❷〈动〉praise; commend: ⇨～否人物

【臧否】 zāngpǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 pass judgement on; make comments on; appraise; review; comment on

〖～人物〗 zāngpǐ-rénwù 〈熟〉 pass judgement on a person; make comments on the merits and demerits of a person

zǎng

驵 zǎng 〈名〉〈书〉 fine horse; steed; courser

【驵侩】 zǎngkuài 〈名〉〈书〉❶ horse broker; horse trader ❷ broker (in a broad sense)

zàng

脏 zàng 〈名〉❶ [中医] five internal organs including the heart, liver, spleen, lungs and kidneys: ⇨五～六腑 ❷ internal organs of the body; viscera: ⇨～器; 内～
⇨zāng

【脏腑】 zàngfǔ 〈名〉[中医] viscera [internal organs including the heart, liver, spleen, lungs, kidneys, stomach, gall, intestines and bladder]

【脏器】 zàngqì 〈名〉 internal organs of the body; viscera

【脏象】 zàngxiàng 〈名〉[中医] state of internal organs [visceral manifestations indicating physiological functions as well as pathological changes of the internal organs]

【脏躁症】 zàngzàozhèng ＝ 癔病 yìbìng

奘 zàng 〈形〉❶〈书〉[often used in personal names] strong; robust ❷〈方〉rude; stiff in manner
⇨zhuǎng

葬 zàng 〈动〉❶ bury; inter; entomb: ⇨安～; 埋～ ❷ bury in a specified way according to local customs: ⇨海～; 火～; 天～

【葬地】 zàngdì 〈名〉 burial ground; grave

【葬礼】 zànglǐ 〈名〉 funeral/burial rites; funeral: 参加/出席～ attend a funeral; be present at a funeral ‖ 举行～ hold a funeral ‖ 主持～ conduct a funeral ‖ 盛大的～ grand funeral

〖～进行曲〗 zànglǐ jìnxíngqǔ 〈名〉 funeral march

【葬埋】 zàngmái 〈动〉 entomb; bury; inter

【葬身】 zàngshēn 〈动〉 be buried: ～大海 lose one's life in the sea; be swept to a watery grave ‖ ～火海 be swallowed up in a sea of flames ⇨死无～之地

〖～鱼腹〗 zàngshēn-yúfù 〈熟〉 become food for the fish; be drowned; be swept to a watery grave

【葬送】 zàngsòng 〈动〉 ruin; spell an end to; forfeit: ～前程 mar/ruin one's career ‖ ～幸福 bury/forfeit one's happiness ‖ 他因卷入这起丑闻而～了自己的前程。*His involvement into the scandal ruined his prospects.* ‖ 这将彻底～和平进程。This will kill the peace process completely.

藏[1] zàng 〈名〉❶ storage; storing place; storehouse; depository: ⇨宝～ ❷ Buddhist/Taoist scriptures: ⇨道～

藏[2] Zàng 〈名〉❶ Tibet [*another name for Tibet Autonomous Region* (西藏自治区)]: 川～公路 Sichuan-Tibetan highway ❷ Tibetan people: ⇨～历; ～医
⇨cáng

【藏獒】 zàng'áo 〈名〉 Tibetan mastiff

【藏传佛教】 Zàngchuán Fójiào ＝ 喇嘛教 Lǎmajiào

【藏刀】 zàngdāo 〈名〉 clasp knife

【藏旱獭】 zànghàntǎ 〈名〉[动物] Himalayan marmot

【藏红花】 zànghónghuā 〈名〉❶ [植物] saffron crocus ❷ [中药] saffron

【藏剧】 zàngjù 〈名〉 Zang/Tibetan opera

【藏蓝】 zànglán 〈形〉 purplish blue

【藏历】 Zànglì 〈名〉 Tibetan lunar calendar

【藏缅语系】 Zàng-Miǎn yǔxì 〈名〉 Tibetan-Burmese language family

【藏袍】 zàngpáo 〈名〉 Tibetan-style robe

【藏青】 zàngqīng 〈形〉 dark blue

【藏青果】 zàngqīngguǒ 〈名〉 myrobalan

【藏区】 zàngqū 〈名〉 Tibetan-inhabited area

【藏戏】 zàngxì ＝ 藏剧 zàngjù

【藏香】 zàngxiāng 〈名〉 Tibetan joss stick

【藏医】 zàngyī 〈名〉❶ traditional Tibetan medicine ❷ doctor/practitioner specialized in traditional Tibetan medicine

【藏语】 Zàngyǔ 〈名〉 Tibetan (language)

【藏族】 Zàngzú 〈名〉 Zang/Tibetan ethnic group; the Zangs/Tibetans [distributed over the Tibet Autonomous Region, and Qinghai, Sichuan, Gansu, and Yunnan provinces]

zāo

遭[1] zāo 〈动〉 meet with (disaster, misfortune, etc); encounter; suffer: ～报应 suffer a retribution ‖ ～毒手 be murdered; come under a murderous attack ‖ ～抨击/陷害 be assailed/framed ‖ ～白眼 be treated with disdain ‖ 惨～杀害 be murdered in cold blood; be brutally killed ⇨～到; ～难; ～殃

遭[2] zāo ❶〈动〉〈书〉 walk around sth ❷〈量〉〈方〉 round: 用绳子绕了好几～ wind a string round sth several times ‖ 跑了两～之后,我超过了他。Two laps later I overtook him. ❸〈量〉〈方〉 time; turn: 一～生,两～熟。Strangers at the first meeting become familiar at the next. ‖ 一个人出远门,我还是头一～。This is the first time I have ever travelled alone.

【遭报】 zāobào 〈动〉 suffer a retribution

【遭到】 zāodào 〈动〉 suffer; encounter; meet with; undergo: ‖ ～不幸 meet with/suffer/experience misfortune; come to harm ‖ ～挫折 meet with/suffer/receive setbacks; suffer reverses ‖ ～抵抗 run into resistance; meet with resistance ‖ ～反对 encounter opposition ‖ ～攻击 come under attacks; be attacked (by) ‖ ～巨大损失 suffer/sustain great losses ‖ ～拒绝 meet with a refusal; get/receive a refusal; be turned down ‖ ～冷落 be left out in the cold; get the cold shoulder; be slighted ‖ ～失败 suffer/sustain a defeat; meet with defeat/failure ‖ ～意外 meet with an accident ‖ 工人要求提高工资,但～雇主拒绝。The workers' demands for higher pay were refused by the employers.

【遭逢】 zāoféng 〈动〉 meet with; come across; encounter: ～不幸 meet with misfortune; suffer misfortune ‖ ～盛世 live in prosperous times

【遭际】 zāojì 〈书〉❶〈名〉 circumstances; lot; experience: 诉说～ tell/narrate/relate one's experience ‖ 他约略地讲述了他个人的～。He gave a brief account of his suffering. ❷〈动〉 meet with; encounter; run up against: ～艰危 be confronted with hardships and dangers

【遭家不造】 zāojiā-bùzào 〈熟〉 suffer misfortunes at home/in one's family

【遭劫】 zāojié 〈动〉 meet with catastrophe

【遭罹】 zāolí 〈动〉〈书〉 suffer; meet with

【遭难】 zāonàn 〈动〉 meet with/suffer misfortune; suffer disaster; come to grief

【遭孽】 zāoniè ＝ 遭罪 zāozuì

【遭受】 zāoshòu 〈动〉 suffer; be subjected to; sustain; undergo: ～剥削 suffer exploitation ‖ ～不幸 come to harm; meet with/suffer/experience misfortune ‖ ～创伤 undergo a trauma ‖ ～挫折 suffer/sustain setbacks ‖ ～苦难 go through hardships; undergo suffering/hardships ‖ ～虐待/折磨 suffer ill-treatment/tortures ‖ ～失败 suffer/sustain a defeat ‖ ～水灾 be hit by floods ‖ ～损失 sustain/suffer/take losses ‖ ～压迫 be subjected to oppression; suffer oppression ‖ ～严重伤害 suffer severe injuries ‖ 这场战争使人民～重大损失。This war inflicted great losses on the people.

【遭殃】 zāoyāng 〈动〉 suffer disaster/calamity; suffer; be a vic-

tim of：许多宠物因喂食过量而～。Many pets are victims of overfeeding.

【遭遇】 zāoyù ❶〈动〉meet with; encounter; sustain; run up against：～不幸 meet with misfortune; suffer/have misfortune; have bad luck ‖ ～挫折 meet with/suffer/receive setbacks; suffer reverses ‖ ～敌人 run into/encounter the enemy ‖ ～旱灾 suffer from drought ‖ ～巨变 experience radical/sea changes ‖ ～苦难 undergo suffering ‖ ～困难 meet with/experience difficulty; encounter difficulties ‖ ～顽强抵抗 run into/meet with obstinate resistance ‖ ～危险 encounter danger ‖ ～意外 meet with an accident ‖ ～战争 experience war ❷〈名〉(bitter) experience; (hard) lot：诉说～ narrate/tell/relate one's experience ‖ 童年的不幸～ bitter experiences in one's childhood

〖～战〗 zāoyùzhàn 〈名〉［军事］ meeting engagement; encounter; contact battle

【遭灾】 zāozāi 〈动〉be hit by a natural calamity; suffer disaster/calamity

【遭罪】 zāozuì 〈动〉endure hardships, tortures, rough conditions, etc; have a hard time; suffer a great deal

糟 zāo ❶〈名〉distillers'/brewers' grains：⇨～糠；酒～ ❷〈动〉pickle with distillers' grains or in wine：～腐乳 beancurd pickled in wine ‖ ～鸡/肉/鱼 chicken/pork/fish pickled with distillers' grains or in wine ❸〈形〉rotten; decayed：木头～了。The wood is rotten. ❹〈形〉bad; poor; in a wretched/terrible state; in a mess：把事情搞～ make a mess of sth; mess sth about/around; mess about/around with sth ‖ 他身体很～。He is in very poor health. ‖ 他在剧中的表演～透了。He was awful in the play. ⇨一团～ ❺〈动〉damage; destroy：⇨～害；～践；～蹋

【糟蛋】 zāodàn 〈名〉egg pickled with distillers' grains

【糟坊】 zāofáng ＝ 糟行 zāoháng

【糟改】 zāogǎi 〈动〉〈方〉satirize; tease; make fun of

【糟糕】 zāogāo 〈形〉terrible; too bad; damnable：～的天气 damnable weather ‖ 更～的是，她的车中途出了故障。To make matters/things worse, her car broke down halfway. ‖ 真～，我把钱包落在家里了。Oh shit! I've left my purse at home.

【糟害】 zāohai 〈动〉〈方〉(of birds or beasts) damage; spoil; ruin; make havoc of; play/wreak havoc with

【糟行】 zāoháng 〈名〉distiller's; brewer's

【糟践】 zāojian 〈动〉〈方〉❶ waste; ruin; spoil：别～粮食。Don't waste grain. ❷ insult; trample on; ravage：～人 insult sb ‖ 说话可别～人。Keep from using insulting language. ❸ violate (a woman); rape：他～了那个姑娘。He raped that girl.

【糟糠】 zāokāng 〈名〉distillers' grains, husks, chaff, etc—foodstuffs for the poor

〖～之妻〗 zāokāng zhī qī 〈熟〉wife of one's "chaff and husks" days; wife of one's hard days; wife who has shared her husband's hard lot：～不下堂 wife who has shared her husband's hard lot must never be deserted

【糟粕】 zāopò 〈名〉waste matter; dross; dregs; draff：～电影 trash movie

【糟踏】 zāota ＝ 糟蹋 zāota

【糟蹋】 zāota 〈动〉❶ waste; ruin; spoil：～粮食 waste grain ‖ 这阵大风～了不少果子。This gust of wind has laid a lot of fruit (to) waste. ❷ insult; trample on; ravage：城镇被～得不成样子了。The town was ravaged beyond recognition. ❸ violate (a woman); rape：～妇女 violate a woman

【糟心】 zāoxīn 〈形〉vexed; annoyed; dejected：球队在比赛中表现不佳，教练感到～。The coach was vexed at the poor performance of his team in the match.

【糟朽】 zāoxiǔ 〈形〉rotten; decayed：木头～了。The wood has rotted.

záo

凿[1] záo ❶〈名〉chisel：扁/平～ flat/broad chisel ‖ 斜～ bevelled-edge chisel ‖ 圆～ round chisel; scalper ⇨～子 ❷〈动〉cut a hole; chisel; gouge：～冰 make/cut a hole in the ice ‖ ～窟窿 bore/drill a hole ‖ ～出一个窄槽 gouge out a narrow groove ‖ 把船～沉 scuttle a ship/boat ‖ 在墙上～个洞 knock a hole in the wall ❸〈动〉dig：～地道/隧道 dig a tunnel ‖ ～井 ❹〈名〉〈书〉mortise; hole：⇨方枘圆～

凿[2] záo 〈形〉〈书〉certain; authentic; irrefutable：⇨确～

【凿壁偷光】 záobì-tōuguāng 〈熟〉bore a hole in the wall to get some light from a neighbour's home—be industrious in one's studies

【凿工】 záogōng 〈名〉chiseller

【凿井】 záojǐng ❶〈动〉dig/sink/bore a well ❷〈名〉［矿业］shaft/pit sinking：冻结法～ freeze sinking

【凿空】 záokōng 〈动〉〈书〉give a strained/far fetched interpretation：～之论 far-fetched argument

【凿孔机】 záokǒngjī 〈名〉puncher; perforator

【凿密】 záomì 〈名〉［机械］caulking

【凿枘】 záoruì 〈名〉〈书〉❶ mortise and tenon—compatible; in harmony ❷［short term for 圆凿方枘 (yuánzáo-fāngruì)］square tenon for a round mortise—be incompatible; be at variance with each other

【凿死理儿】 záo sǐlǐr 〈形〉〈方〉obstinate; stubborn; dogged

【凿岩】 záoyán 〈名〉［矿业］(rock) drilling

〖～机〗 záoyánjī 〈名〉rock drill

【凿凿】 záozáo 〈形〉〈书〉true; certain; verified：～有据 be supported by irrefutable evidence ⇨言之～

【凿子】 záozi 〈名〉chisel

zǎo

早 zǎo ❶〈名〉(early) morning：从～到晚 from morning till/to night; from dawn till/to dusk; from sunup to sundown ⇨～饭；～出晚归；清～ ❷〈形〉earlier; in advance; beforehand：～点儿动身 set out/start early ‖ ～作打算 make plans in advance ‖ ～点儿来。Come earlier. ‖ 火车～到了几分钟。The train was a few minutes early. ‖ 急什么，离开演还～哩。What's the hurry? It's still quite a while before the performance starts. ❸〈副〉long ago; as early as; for a long time：他～走了。He went away quite a while ago. ‖ 这件事我们～商量好了。We reached an agreement on this long ago. ❹〈形〉early：⇨～稻；～期 ❺〈名〉good morning：～! Good morning! / Morning!

【早安】 zǎo'ān 〈名〉good morning：互致～ say good morning to each other

【早班】 zǎobān 〈名〉morning shift：上～ be on the morning shift

【早班车】 zǎobānchē 〈名〉early morning bus/train

【早半晌儿】 zǎobànshǎngr ＝ 早半天儿 zǎobàntiānr

【早半天儿】 zǎobàntiānr 〈名〉〈口〉forenoon; morning

【早搏】 zǎobó 〈名〉［医学］extrasystole; premature beat

【早餐】 zǎocān 〈名〉breakfast：进～ have breakfast ‖ ～吃黄油面包 have bread and butter for breakfast

【早操】 zǎocāo 〈名〉morning/setting-up exercises：做～ do morning exercises

【早茶】 zǎochá 〈名〉morning tea

【早产】 zǎochǎn 〈动〉［医学］be born prematurely

〖～儿〗 zǎochǎn'ér 〈名〉premature baby; prematurely born infant：～保育箱 infant incubator

【早场】 zǎochǎng 〈名〉morning show/performance (at a cinema, theatre, etc)：看～ watch the morning show (of a film)

【早朝】 zǎocháo 〈名〉morning audience with the emperor：上～ attend the morning audience with the emperor

【早潮】 zǎocháo 〈名〉morning tide

【早车】 zǎochē 〈名〉morning train/coach/bus

【早晨】 zǎochen 〈名〉(early) morning

【早出晚归】 zǎochū-wǎnguī 〈熟〉go out early and return late; leave home at the crack of dawn and return by starlight; be gone from early morning until late at night; be out from dawn till dusk

【早春】 zǎochūn 〈名〉early spring：～天气峭寒。It is chilly in early spring.

【早祷】 zǎodǎo 〈名〉morning service; morning prayer

【早稻】 zǎodào 〈名〉early (season) rice：播种～ sow early rice

【早点】 zǎodiǎn 〈名〉(light) breakfast

【早饭】 zǎofàn 〈名〉 breakfast: 吃～ have breakfast; eat one's breakfast ‖ 做～ make/prepare breakfast ‖ 我～喝了一杯牛奶，吃了两个煮鸡蛋。 I had a glass of milk and two hard-boiled eggs for breakfast.
【早花】 zǎohuā 〈名〉[农业] early blossoming
【早慧】 zǎohuì 〈形〉〈书〉(of a child) precocious: ～早衰。 Soon ripe, soon rotten.
【早婚】 zǎohūn 〈动〉 marry underage; marry at a premature age; marry before the legal age: 在一些偏远地区，～现象非常普遍。 Early marriage is very common in some remote areas.
【早课】 zǎokè 〈名〉 (of Buddhist monks) chanting of sutra early in the morning
【早恋】 zǎoliàn 〈动〉 puppy/calf love
【早年】 zǎonián 〈名〉 ❶ long ago; many years ago; in the past: ～这里没有自来水。 Many years ago, there was no tap water here. ❷ one's early years: 他～丧父。 His father died when he was very young.
【早期】 zǎoqī 〈名〉 early stage/phase; initial stage: ～癌症 early stage cancer ‖ ～妊娠 early pregnancy ‖ ～试验 early stage trial ‖ ～作品 sb's early works; works of sb's earlier period
〖～白话〗 zǎoqī báihuà 〈名〉 early vernacular [the vernacular style of written Chinese as used before the May 4th Movement of 1919]
〖～报警卫星〗 zǎoqī bàojǐng wèixīng 〈名〉 advance-warning satellite; early warning satellite
【早起】 zǎoqǐ 〈动〉 get up early; be early to rise: 早睡～ early to bed and early to rise; keep early hours; go to bed early and get up early the next morning
【早起】 zǎoqi 〈名〉〈方〉(early) morning
【早秋】 zǎoqiū 〈名〉 early autumn
【早日】 zǎorì ❶〈副〉 early; soon; at an early date: ～归来 return as early as possible ‖ ～实现统一 achieve reunification as early as possible ‖ 祝您～康复。 I hope you'll get well soon. / I wish you a speedy recovery. ❷〈名〉 before; in the past: 他失去了～的荣耀。 He has lost his past glory.
【早晌】 zǎoshǎng 〈名〉〈方〉 morning
【早上】 zǎoshang 〈名〉(early) morning: ～好! Good morning! / Morning!
【早市】 zǎoshì 〈名〉 ❶ morning market/fair: 逛～ stroll around the morning market ❷ morning business: 本店～供应稀饭和煎饼。 We sell porridge and pancakes in the morning. ‖ 一个～平均有2000元的营业额。 The average turnover of morning business is 2,000 *yuan* per day.
【早逝】 zǎoshì 〈动〉〈婉〉 die young; die an early/a premature death; sink into an early grave
【早熟】 zǎoshú 〈动〉 ❶ [生理] be precocious: ～的孩子 precocious/forward child ‖ 这孩子思想～。 This child is premature mentally. ❷ mature early; ripe early: 今年夏粮～。 The summer crops were forward this year. / The summer crops ripened early this year.
〖～品种〗 zǎoshú pǐnzhǒng 〈名〉 early-maturing variety; early variety
〖～栽培〗 zǎoshú zāipéi 〈名〉 early maturing culture
〖～作物〗 zǎoshú zuòwù 〈名〉 early-maturing crop; early/forward crop
【早衰】 zǎoshuāi 〈动〉[医学] be senile prematurely
【早霜】 zǎoshuāng 〈名〉 ❶ early frost ❷ morning cream
【早睡】 zǎoshuì 〈动〉 go to bed early: ～早起 early to bed and early to rise; keep early hours; go to bed early and get up early the next morning
【早死】 zǎosǐ 〈动〉 die young; die an early/a premature death; sink into an early grave: 这样的坏习惯会使人～。 Such a bad habit will lead one to an early grave.
【早岁】 zǎosuì 〈名〉 one's early years; one's youth
【早秃】 zǎotū 〈名〉 premature baldness
【早退】 zǎotuì 〈动〉 leave earlier than allowed; leave early: 迟到～ come late and leave early
【早晚】 zǎowǎn ❶〈名〉 morning and evening: 他每天～都散步。 He goes out for a walk everyday both in the morning and in the evening. ❷〈副〉 sooner or later: ～会真相大白。 Sooner or later, the truth will out. ❸〈名〉 time; moment: 他昨天晚上就走了，这～多半已经到那儿了。 He left last night and should have arrived there by now. ❹〈名〉〈方〉 some time in the future; some day: 你～有空，到我们家里来玩。 Please drop by any time you're free.
〖～服务部〗 zǎowǎn fúwùbù 〈名〉 before and after hours shop; department for after-hours service
【早午餐】 zǎowǔcān 〈名〉 brunch
【早先】 zǎoxiān 〈名〉 the past; former times; bygone days: ～的同事/校友 former colleagues/schoolmates ‖ 你的画比～好多了。 Your painting is much better than before.
【早泄】 zǎoxiè 〈名〉[医学] premature ejaculation
【早已】 zǎoyǐ 〈副〉 ❶ long ago; for a long time: 我～把材料给你准备好了。 I've got all the materials ready for you. ‖ 人们～不相信他了。 People began to distrust him long ago. ‖ 他～离去。 He has already left. ❷ previously; before; in the past
【早育】 zǎoyù 〈动〉 give birth (to a child) too early
【早早儿】 zǎozǎor 〈副〉 as early as possible; well in advance: 要走，就～走。 If you want to go, go as early as possible.
【早造】 zǎozào 〈名〉 early crops
【早知如此，悔不当初】 zǎo zhī rúcǐ, huǐ bù dāngchū 〈熟〉 If I had known that things would turn out this way, I would not have done it.

枣 zǎo 〈名〉 jujube; (Chinese) date: 一堆～ a heap of dates ‖ ～酱 jujube jam ⇨黑～；红～；酸～
【枣红】 zǎohóng 〈形〉 jujube red; purplish red; claret
【枣泥】 zǎoní 〈名〉 jujube paste: ～馅月饼 moon cakes with jujube paste fillings
【枣树】 zǎoshù 〈名〉 jujube tree
【枣椰】 zǎoyē 〈名〉 date palm
〖～树〗 zǎoyēshù 〈名〉 date palm
【枣子】 zǎozi 〈名〉〈方〉 Chinese date; jujube

蚤 zǎo 〈名〉 flea: ⇨跳～

澡 zǎo 〈动〉 bathe: 擦～ take a sponge bath ‖ 搓～ give sb a rubdown with a wet towel ‖ 洗一个～ have/take a bath ⇨～盆
【澡帕】 zǎopà 〈名〉〈方〉 bath towel
【澡盆】 zǎopén 〈名〉 bathtub; bath; tub: ～塞子 bath plug
【澡堂】 zǎotáng 〈名〉 public bath; bathhouse; public bathing house
〖～子〗 zǎotángzi ＝ 澡堂 zǎotáng
【澡塘】 zǎotáng 〈名〉 ❶ common bathing pool (in a bathhouse) ❷ ＝ 澡堂 zǎotáng

璪 zǎo 〈名〉 pieces of jade strung with silk thread hanging from a crown

藻 zǎo 〈名〉 ❶ algae: ⇨海～；水～ ❷ rich colour: ⇨～井 ❸ literary embellishment: ⇨～饰；辞～
【藻花】 zǎohuā 〈名〉 water bloom
【藻井】 zǎojǐng 〈名〉[建筑] sunk panel; caisson ceiling; coffer
【藻类学】 zǎolèixué 〈名〉 algology
〖～家〗 zǎolèixuéjiā 〈名〉 algologist
【藻类植物】 zǎolèi zhíwù 〈名〉 algae
【藻丽】 zǎolì 〈形〉〈书〉(of language) flowery; ornate
【藻煤】 zǎoméi 〈名〉 boghead coal
【藻饰】 zǎoshì 〈动〉〈书〉 embellish (the writing) with ornate language

zào

皂[1] zào ❶〈形〉 black: ～靴/衣 black boots/coat ❷〈名〉〈旧〉 *yamen* runner: ⇨～隶

皂[2] zào 〈名〉 soap: 制/煮～ make/boil soap ‖ ～粉 soap powder ⇨肥～；香～；药～
【皂白】 zàobái 〈名〉 black and white right and wrong: ～不分 cannot tell right from wrong; make no distinction between right and wrong
【皂根】 zàogēn 〈名〉[植物] soap-root
【皂化】 zàohuà 〈动〉[化学] saponify: ～石油 saponated petrole-

um

〖～剂〗 zàohuàjì 〈名〉 saponifier

【皂荚】 zàojiá 〈名〉[植物] Chinese honey locust; soap-pod

【皂角】 zàojiǎo ＝ 皂荚 zàojiá

〖～苷〗 zàojiǎogān 〈名〉[化工] saponin

【皂隶】 zàolì 〈名〉 *yamen* runner

【皂盘】 zàopán 〈名〉 soap dish

【皂片】 zàopiàn 〈名〉 soap flakes

【皂石】 zàoshí 〈名〉[矿业] saponite; soapstone; soaprock

【皂素】 zàosù 〈名〉 saponin

【皂洗机】 zàoxǐjī 〈名〉[纺织] soaper: 平幅～ open soaper

【皂用植物】 zàoyòng zhíwù 〈名〉 soap plants

灶 zào 〈名〉❶ kitchen range; cooking/kitchen stove: ⇨炉～;煤气～ ❷ kitchen; mess; canteen: 学生～ students' dining room/canteen ❸ kitchen god: 祭～ offer sacrifices to the kitchen god

【灶房】 zàofáng 〈名〉〈方〉 kitchen; cookroom

【灶火】 zàohuo 〈名〉〈方〉❶ kitchen ❷ kitchen range; cooking/kitchen stove: 我在～上蒸了一锅饭。I steamed a cookerful of rice on the stove.

【灶间】 zàojiān 〈名〉 kitchen

【灶具】 zàojù 〈名〉〈方〉 cooking utensils

【灶君】 Zàojūn ＝ 灶神 Zàoshén

【灶披间】 zàopījiān 〈名〉〈方〉 kitchen

【灶神】 Zàoshén 〈名〉 Kitchen God

【灶神星】 Zàoshénxīng 〈名〉[天文] Vesta

【灶台】 zàotái 〈名〉 top of a kitchen range

【灶膛】 zàotáng 〈名〉 chamber of a kitchen range

【灶糖】 zàotáng 〈名〉 malt sugar; maltose

【灶头】 zàotou 〈名〉〈方〉 kitchen range; cooking stove

【灶王爷】 Zàowangyé ＝ 灶神 Zàoshén

【灶屋】 zàowū 〈名〉〈方〉 kitchen; cookroom

唣 zào →啰唣 luózào

造[1] zào 〈动〉❶〈书〉 go to; arrive at: ⇨～访;登峰～极 ❷ (of skills, etc) reach (a certain level); achieve; attain: ⇨～诣 ❸ train; educate; cultivate: ⇨～就;深～;可～之才

造[2] zào 〈动〉❶ make; build; create; construct: ～词 coin/mint/form a word ‖ ～大楼 construct a building ‖ ～机器 make/manufacture machines ‖ ～名册 prepare a name list ‖ ～舆论 build up/create/prepare public opinion ‖ ～预算 draw up/make a budget ⇨～船;建～;伪～ ❷ invent; cook up; concoct: ～假账 tamper with/falsify/doctor/manipulate/cook accounts ⇨～谣;捏～

造[3] zào 〈名〉[法律] one of the two parties in a legal agreement or a lawsuit: 甲～ party one; first party ‖ 乙～ party two; second party

造[4] zào 〈名〉〈方〉 crop: 晚/早～ late/early crop ‖ 一年三～皆丰收。All the three crops of the year produced high yields.

【造币厂】 zàobìchǎng 〈名〉 mint: ～厂长 mint master

【造表】 zàobiǎo 〈动〉 draw up a form/list

【造册】 zàocè 〈动〉 compile a register

【造成】 zàochéng 〈动〉 create; cause; give rise to; bring about; result in: ～既成事实 bring about a *fait accompli* ‖ ～假象 put up a facade; create a false impression ‖ ～巨大损失 cause/incur heavy losses ‖ ～思想混乱 give rise to ideological confusion; lead to ideological confusion ‖ ～严重后果 lead to serious consequences ‖ 大雪～数百万美元的损失。The snow caused damages worth millions of dollars. / The snow resulted in millions of dollars of damage. ‖ 冬天给老年人～特殊困难。Winter poses particular difficulties for the elderly.

【造船】 zàochuán 〈动〉 build a ship

〖～厂〗 zàochuánchǎng 〈名〉 shipyard; dockyard

〖～工业〗 zàochuán gōngyè 〈名〉 shipbuilding industry

【造次】 zàocì 〈形〉〈书〉❶ hurried; hasty ❷ rash; imprudent; impetuous: ～行事 act rashly ‖ 不可～。Don't be impetuous/rash.

〖～之间〗 zàocìzhījiān 〈熟〉 in a moment of haste; in one's hurry

【造端】 zàoduān 〈动〉〈书〉 begin; originate

【造反】 zàofǎn 〈动〉 rise (up) in rebellion/revolt; rebel/revolt/mutiny against: 起来～ rise (up) in revolt

〖～派〗 zàofǎnpài 〈名〉 rebel faction [a term coined during China's Cultural Revolution (1966-1976)]

〖～者〗 zàofǎnzhě 〈名〉 rebel; mutineer; insurgent

【造饭】 zàofàn 〈动〉〈旧〉 do the cooking; prepare a meal

【造访】 zàofǎng 〈动〉〈书〉 pay a visit/call (to sb); call on (sb): 登门～ call at sb's house; pay sb a visit

【造福】 zàofú 〈动〉 bring benefit to; benefit; do good to: ～后代 benefit future generations; bring benefit to posterity ‖ ～于民 benefit the populace ‖ ～人类 bring benefit to mankind ‖ 植树造林,～后代。Plant trees everywhere in the interest of future generations.

【造府】 zàofǔ 〈动〉〈书〉〈敬〉 call at your residence

【造管术】 zàoguǎnshù 〈名〉[医学] canalization

【造化】 zàohuà 〈书〉❶〈名〉 the Creator; Nature ❷〈动〉 create; nurture

【造化】 zàohua 〈名〉 good luck/fortune: 有～ be born under a lucky star; be lucky ‖ 我没那么大的～。I have no such good fortune. / I am not so lucky.

【造假】 zàojiǎ 〈动〉 counterfeit

【造价】 zàojià 〈名〉 cost (of building/manufacture): 降低～ lower the cost ‖ 工程～ project cost; cost of a project

【造就】 zàojiù ❶〈动〉 create; bring up; train: ～人才 train qualified personnel ‖ ～一代新人 bring up a new generation ‖ 两次历史飞跃～了两位伟人。The two historic leaps made two great men. ❷〈名〉(usu of young people) achievements; attainments: 在技术上很有～ have a lot of technical attainments

【造句】 zàojù 〈动〉 make/form/build/compose/construct a sentence: ～练习 sentence-making exercise ‖ 用简单的词～ frame sentences with simple words ⇨遣词～

【造块】 zàokuài 〈名〉[冶金] agglomeration

【造林】 zàolín 〈动〉 afforest: ～面积 afforestation/afforested area ‖ ～运动 afforestation drive/campaign

〖～学〗 zàolínxué 〈名〉 silviculture; sylviculture

【造陆运动】 zàolù yùndòng 〈名〉[地质] epeirogeny; epeirogenesis; epeirogenic/epeirogenetic movement

【造孽】 zàoniè ❶〈动〉[佛教] do evil; commit a sin ❷〈形〉〈方〉 pitiful; pitiable: 这孩子从小就失明了,真～。Poor child! He lost his sight when he was still an infant.

【造山带】 zàoshāndài 〈名〉[地质] orogen; orogenic zone/belt

【造山运动】 zàoshān yùndòng 〈名〉[地质] orogeny; orogenesis; orogenic movement

【造始】 zàoshǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 start; begin; come into being

【造势】 zàoshì 〈动〉 build up the momentum: 利用广告为新产品～ use advertisements to promote a new product

【造物】 zàowù 〈名〉 divine force that created the universe; Nature

〖～主〗 Zàowùzhǔ 〈名〉[基督教] God; the Creator

【造像】 zàoxiàng 〈名〉[美术] statue

【造形】 zàoxíng ＝ 造型①② zàoxíng

【造型】 zàoxíng ❶〈动〉 model; mould; shape ❷〈名〉 modelling; mould-making: 这些玩具～简单,生动有趣。These toys look animated and interesting though they are simply shaped. ❸〈动〉[机械] mould: ～车间 moulding workshop ‖ 干砂～ dry sand moulding

〖～板〗 zàoxíngbǎn 〈名〉[机械] mould board

〖～美术〗 zàoxíng měishù ＝ 造型艺术 zàoxíng yìshù

〖～艺术〗 zàoxíng yìshù 〈名〉 plastic arts

【造血】 zàoxuè ❶〈名〉[医学] hematopoiesis; hemopoiesis ❷〈动〉〈喻〉 tap the internal potentials of a department, organization, etc to increase its own strength

〖～器官〗 zàoxuè qìguān 〈名〉[生物] haemopoietic organ; blood-forming organ

〖～系统〗 zàoxuè xìtǒng 〈名〉 haemopoietic system

【造谣】 zàoyáo 〈动〉 cook up a story; start a rumour; make up/fabricate stories

〖～惑众〗 zàoyáo-huòzhòng 〈熟〉 fabricate/spread rumours to mislead/confuse people; confuse people with lies; give out lies to mislead the public; spread rumours to create confusion

〖～生事〗 zàoyáo-shēngshì 〈熟〉 start a rumour to create trou-

Z

ble; stir up trouble by rumour-mongering; cause trouble by spreading false stories; spread rumours to create trouble

〖～诬蔑〗 zàoyáo-wūmiè 〈熟〉 start rumours and spread slanders; make up/fabricate stories and hurl venomous shaft (at sb/sth); spread lies/rumours and slanders; rumourmongering and mudslinging; fabrication and vilification

〖～者〗 zàoyáozhě 〈名〉 rumourmonger

〖～中伤〗 zàoyáo-zhòngshāng 〈熟〉 spread slanderous rumours; make calumnious fabrication; spread rumours to injure sb's reputation; make up stories to defame sb; utter slanders against sb: 从来没人对他～。The breath of slander never touched him.

【造诣】 zàoyì 〈名〉(academic or artistic) attainments/achievements: ～精深 be thoroughly accomplished; be of great attainments ‖ 文化～ cultural attainments ‖ 他是一位有～的作家。He is an accomplished writer. / He is a writer of great attainments.

【造影】 zàoyǐng 〈名〉[医学] radiography: 钡餐～检查 barium meal examination ‖ 支气管～ bronchography

【造渣】 zàozhā 〈名〉[冶金] slag making/formation

【造纸】 zàozhǐ 〈动〉 make paper: 用碎布～ convert rags into paper

〖～厂〗 zàozhǐchǎng 〈名〉 paper mill

〖～工〗 zàozhǐgōng 〈名〉 paper maker

〖～机〗 zàozhǐjī 〈名〉 paper machine

〖～术〗 zàozhǐshù 〈名〉 paper making technology

〖～业〗 zàozhǐyè 〈名〉 paper making industry; paper-making

【造作】 zàozuò 〈动〉 make; manufacture: ～模型 make a model

【造作】 zàozuo 〈形〉 affected; artificial: ～的举止 affected manners ⇨矫揉～

慥 zào

【慥慥】 zàozào 〈形〉〈书〉 honest and sincere

噪 zào ❶〈动〉〈书〉(of birds, insects, etc) chirp; chatter; chirrup: 蝉～ chirping of cicadas ‖ 鹊～ chattering of magpies ‖ 群鸦乱～。Crows were cawing. ❷〈动〉 make an uproar; clamour; kick up/raise a racket: 名声大～ enjoy soaring fame ⇨鼓～; 名～一时 ❸〈形〉(of sound, etc) noisy and confused; clamorous: ⇨～声

【噪聒】 zàoguō 〈形〉〈方〉 noisy; clamorous

【噪鹃】 zàojuān 〈名〉[动物] koel

【噪鹛】 zàoméi 〈名〉[动物] laughing thrush

【噪声】 zàoshēng 〈名〉 noise: 降低～ cut down on noise; reduce/abate noise ‖ 制造～ make a noise ‖ ～控制 noise control ‖ ～试验 noise test ‖ 城市/交通～ city/traffic noise ‖ 刺耳的～ grating/shrill noise ‖ 低～马达 low-noise motor ‖ 窗外的～消失了。The noise outside the window died down/abated.

〖～测试〗 zàoshēng cèshì 〈名〉 noise testing

〖～发生器〗 zàoshēng fāshēngqì 〈名〉 noise generator

〖～发送器〗 zàoshēng fāsòngqì 〈名〉 noise transmitter

〖～防护器〗 zàoshēng fánghùqì 〈名〉 noise protector

〖～放大器〗 zàoshēng fàngdàqì 〈名〉 noise amplifier

〖～干扰〗 zàoshēng gānrǎo 〈名〉 noise jamming: ～机 noise jammer

〖～级〗 zàoshēngjí 〈名〉 noise level

〖～计〗 zàoshēngjì 〈名〉[物理] psophometer; noise meter

〖～监视仪〗 zàoshēng jiānshìyí 〈名〉 noise monitor

〖～污染〗 zàoshēng wūrǎn 〈名〉 noise pollution

〖～限制器〗 zàoshēng xiànzhìqì 〈名〉 noise limiter

〖～抑制器〗 zàoshēng yìzhìqì 〈名〉 noise suppressor/silencer

〖～源〗 zàoshēngyuán 〈名〉 noise source

【噪杂】 zàozá 〈形〉 noisy; loud and confused: 人声～ hubbub of voices

簉 zào 〈形〉〈书〉 subsidiary; affiliated

【簉室】 zàoshì 〈名〉〈书〉〈旧〉 concubine

燥 zào ❶〈形〉 dry; parched: ⇨干～; 口～唇干 ❷〈名〉[中医] dryness

【燥火】 zàohuǒ = 燥热② zàorè

【燥剂】 zàojì 〈名〉[中医] drying prescription; prescription with drying effect

【燥咳】 zàoké 〈名〉[中医] cough due to dryness-heat

【燥气】 zàoqì 〈名〉[中医] pathogenic dryness

【燥热】 zàorè ❶〈形〉(of weather) hot and dry: 这些日子以来一直没下雨,因此天气～。There has been no rain for quite a while, which has led to a long spell of hot and dry weather. ❷〈名〉[中医] dryness-heat: ～咳嗽 cough due to dryness-heat

【燥湿】 zàoshī 〈动〉[中医] dry the wetness: ～化痰 drying the wetness and eliminating phlegm

【燥矢】 zàoshǐ 〈名〉[中医] dry stool

【燥邪】 zàoxié 〈名〉[中医] dryness evil

躁 zào 〈形〉 rash; impetuous; restless: 性子～ be quick-tempered; be hot-tempered ⇨暴～; 急～; 戒骄戒～

【躁动】 zàodòng 〈动〉 ❶ move restlessly ❷ keep moving up and down; beat incessantly

【躁急】 zàojí 〈形〉 restless; uneasy

【躁狂】 zàokuáng 〈名〉[医学] mania

〖～抑郁症〗 zàokuáng yìyùzhèng 〈名〉[医学] manic-depression: ～患者 manic-depressive

〖～者〗 zàokuángzhě 〈名〉 maniac; manic

zé

则[1] zé ❶〈名〉 rule; regulation: ⇨法～; 规～; 细～ ❷〈名〉 standard; norm; criterion: ⇨以身作～; 准～ ❸〈动〉〈书〉 imitate; follow one's example: ～先烈之言行 follow the example of the martyrs in word and deed ‖ 人皆～之。People all followed suit. ❹〈量〉[used for news, writing, etc] piece; item: 试题三～ three examination questions ‖ 新闻一～ a piece of news; an item of news; a news item ‖ 寓言五～ five fables

则[2] zé ❶〈连〉〈书〉[used to indicate sequence]: 暑往～寒来。As summer goes, winter comes. ❷〈连〉[used to indicate cause and effect, condition, etc]: ⇨穷～思变; 欲速～不达。❸〈连〉〈书〉[used to indicate contrast]: 旧的制度已经腐朽,新的制度～如旭日东升。The old system is rotten to the core while the new one is as brilliant and vigorous as the rising sun. ❹〈连〉[used between two identical words to indicate concession]: 好～好,只是太贵。It's good but too expensive. ❺〈副〉〈书〉[used as the copula]: 此～余之过也。I am to blame. / This is my fault. ❻〈助〉[used to list reasons, preceded by 一,二 or 三]: 我不想再走了,一～力乏,二～脚痛,三～没必要这么匆忙。I do not feel like going on any more. Firstly, I am tired; secondly, I feel a pain in my feet; thirdly, there is no need to hurry.

【则声】 zéshēng 〈动〉 make a sound; utter a word: 不敢～ dare not utter a word; dare not speak

责 zé ❶〈动〉 demand; require: ～人从宽,～己从严 be strict with oneself while treating others with generosity ⇨～成; ～令; 求全～备 ❷〈动〉 reproach; blame; reprove: ⇨～备; 自～ ❸〈动〉 question closely; interrogate; call sb to account: ⇨～问 ❹〈动〉 punish by beating: ⇨～打; 笞～; 杖～ ❺〈名〉 duty; responsibility; obligation: 挽救生命是医生之～。It is a doctor's duty to preserve life. ⇨负～; 尽～; 职～

【责备】 zébèi 〈动〉 reproach; blame; reprove; upbraid; reprimand; take sb to task: ～不该～的人 put/lay/set the saddle on the wrong horse ‖ 受到良心～ feel a prick of conscience; be afflicted with a conscience ‖ 应受～ be held culpable for sth ‖ 他只是个小孩子,～几句就算了。He is just a little boy. A few words of reprimand will be quite sufficient. ⇨求全～

【责编】 zébiān 〈名〉〈简称〉 managing editor ⇨责任编辑

【责成】 zéchéng 〈动〉 instruct (sb to fulfil a task); charge (sb with a task); order (sb to do sth): ～有关部门尽快解决问题 instruct the departments concerned to solve the problem as soon as possible

【责打】 zédǎ 〈动〉 punish by beating: 老师不该～学生。A teacher should not punish his students by beating.

【责罚】 zéfá 〈动〉 punish; penalize

【责怪】 zéguài 〈动〉 blame; reproach: 这事我没做好,不能～他人。I didn't do it well enough. No one else should be blamed.

【责令】 zélìng 〈动〉 instruct (sb to fulfil a task); charge (sb with a task); order (sb to do sth): ～公安部门彻底查清案情 order the public security departments to make a thorough investi-

gation into the case

【责骂】 zémà 〈动〉scold; rebuke; dress down; chide: 他被狠狠～了一顿。He got a good dressing-down/tongue-lashing.

【责难】 zénàn 〈动〉censure; blame; reproach: 备受～ be subjected to scathing censure ‖ 忍受～ bear/endure censure ‖ 受到～ incur/receive censure ‖ 逃避～ avoid/escape censure

【责任】 zérèn 〈名〉❶ duty; obligation; responsibility; liability: 担负～ take on/assume/undertake an obligation; bear the responsibility (for) ‖ 划分～ divide duties/obligations ‖ 肩负～ shoulder responsibility ‖ 尽～ do/discharge/fulfil one's duty; perform/exercise/meet the responsibilities (of); discharge/fulfil/meet/satisfy an obligation ‖ 逃避～ escape/shirk/evade one's duty ‖ 未尽～ fail one's duty ‖ ～明确 have a clear responsibility ‖ ～重大 have a grave responsibility; feel much responsibility; be charged with heavy responsibility ‖ ～范围 range of duties ‖ ～分工 division of obligations; responsibility sharing ‖ 岗位～ duties of one's post ‖ 家庭～ family obligation/responsibility/commitment ‖ 社会～ social obligation/responsibility ‖ 道义上的～ moral obligation; ethical/moral responsibility ‖ 个人/集体～ personal/collective responsibility ‖ 此事超出了我的～范围。The matter is outside my area of responsibility. ‖ 我不过是尽了自己的～罢了。I've done no more than my duty. ‖ 我有～去做它。I am obligated to do it. ❷ responsibility for a fault or wrong; blame: 承担～ bear/take/accept/assume/shoulder responsibility (for sth) ‖ 分担～ share the blame ‖ 负法律/刑事～ be legally/criminally liable ‖ 推卸～ shift the blame onto others; shirk responsibility ‖ 追究～ ascertain where the responsibility lies ‖ ～在你。It is you who is to blame for it. ‖ 你要对此负～。You'll have to answer for it. ‖ 他承认了事故～。He admitted liability for the accident.

〖～编辑〗 zérèn biānjí 〈名〉managing editor

〖～感〗 zérèngǎn 〈名〉sense of responsibility/duty: 强烈的～ strong sense of responsibility ‖ 无～的人 person without a sense of responsibility ‖ 人们的～不如以前了。There is less feeling of responsibility.

〖～事故〗 zérèn shìgù 〈名〉accident due to negligence; accident out of negligence; accident involving criminal or civil liability

〖～心〗 zérènxīn ＝ 责任感 zérèngǎn

〖～制〗 zérènzhì 〈名〉system of job responsibility; responsibility system

〖～状〗 zérènzhuàng 〈名〉responsibility contract

【责望】 zéwàng 〈动〉〈书〉blame; complain

【责问】 zéwèn 〈动〉call/bring sb to account; blame and demand an explanation: 厉声～ question severely ‖ 老师～他为何无故旷课。The teacher called him to account for his absence from class without reason.

【责无旁贷】 zéwúpángdài 〈熟〉be one's unshirkable responsibility; be duty-bound; be solely answerable for: 这当然是～的。It is certainly an inescapable/unshirkable duty.

【责有攸归】 zéyǒuyōuguī 〈熟〉responsibility rests where it belongs; blame cannot be shifted onto others

【责怨】 zéyuàn 〈动〉blame; censure

择 zé 〈动〉select; choose; pick: ～定住所 take up one's residence ‖ ～日起程 fix/set/determine a departure date ‖ ～书如～友。Choose an author as you choose a friend. ‖ 两恶相衡,～其轻者。Choose the lesser between two evils. ⇨～善而从;饥不～食;选～
⇨zhái

【择伐】 zéfá 〈名〉[林业] selective cutting/felling

【择吉】 zéjí 〈动〉select/choose an auspicious day (for a wedding, funeral, etc): ～开张 select an auspicious day for opening a business ‖ ～迎娶 select an auspicious day for a wedding

【择交】 zéjiāo 〈动〉choose friends: 慎重～ choose friends with care

【择偶】 zé'ǒu 〈动〉choose a spouse

【择期】 zéqī 〈动〉select/choose a day or time: ～完婚 select a day for a wedding

【择取】 zéqǔ 〈动〉select; choose

【择善而从】 zéshàn'ércóng 〈熟〉choose and follow what is good; select what is good and follow it

【择业】 zéyè 〈动〉elect/choose a profession/job: ～指导 career guidance; vocational counsel ‖ 自由～ choose a job at one's own decision

【择英举贤】 zéyīng-jǔxián 〈熟〉select the good and the capable

【择优】 zéyōu 〈动〉select the superior ones: ～录取 employ on the basis of competitive selection; select the best of candidates ‖ ～选购 purchase goods on a selective basis

咋 zé 〈动〉〈书〉hold between the teeth
⇨zǎ;zhā

【咋舌】 zéshé 〈动〉〈书〉be speechless with astonishment, horror, etc

迮 zé 〈形〉〈书〉narrow

【迮狭】 zéxiá 〈形〉〈书〉narrow

泽 zé ❶〈名〉pool; marsh; swamp: 深山大～ great mountains and vast marshes ⇨湖～;沼～ ❷〈动〉dampen; moisten: ⇨润～ ❸〈名〉favour; beneficence: ～及枯骨。Even the dead benefit from the kindness. ⇨恩～ ❹〈名〉lustre (of metals, pearls, etc): ⇨光～;色～

【泽国】 zéguó 〈名〉〈书〉❶ land that abounds in rivers and lakes: 水乡～ land crisscrossed with rivers and dotted with lakes ❷ inundated/flooded area: 沦为～ become inundated ‖ 全区尽成～。The whole area became submerged.

【泽鸡】 zéjī 〈名〉moorhen

【泽兰】 zélán 〈名〉[植物] ❶ boneset ❷ Japanese Eupatorium

【泽润】 zérùn ＝ 润泽 rùnzé

【泽泻】 zéxiè 〈名〉❶ [植物] oriental water plantain ❷ [中医] rhizome of such a plant; rhizoma alismatis

啧 zé 〈书〉❶〈形〉(of many people) talking/arguing: ⇨～有烦言 ❷〈拟〉(of the tongue) click; (of the lips) smack: ⇨～～

【啧有烦言】 zéyǒu-fányán 〈熟〉there are a lot of complaints; there are complaints all around

【啧啧】 zézé 〈拟〉〈书〉❶ (of the tongue) click ❷ (of birds) chirp; chatter

〖～称羡〗 zézé-chēngxiàn 〈熟〉click the tongue in admiration; be loud/profuse in one's praise; praise highly

〖～称赞〗 zézé-chēngzàn ＝ 啧啧称羡 zézé-chēngxiàn

帻 zé 〈名〉man's headdress worn in ancient China

舴 zé

【舴艋】 zéměng 〈名〉〈书〉small boat

箦 zé 〈名〉〈书〉bamboo/reed mat

赜 zé 〈形〉〈书〉subtle; abstruse: ⇨探～索隐

齰 zé 〈动〉〈书〉bite

zè

仄[1] zè ❶〈形〉〈书〉slanting; sloping; inclined ❷ ＝ 仄声 zèshēng

仄[2] zè 〈形〉❶ narrow: ⇨逼～ ❷ uneasy; sorry: 歉～ feel sorry (for sth)

【仄声】 zèshēng 〈名〉[语言] oblique tones [i.e. the falling-rising tone (上声), the falling tone (去声) and the entering tone (入声), as distinct from the level tone (平声) in classical Chinese pronunciation]

昃 zè 〈动〉〈书〉(of the sun) pass the meridian

侧 zè ＝ 仄[1]② zè
⇨cè;zhāi

zéi

贼 zéi ❶〈动〉〈书〉injure; harm; hurt: 戕～ ❷〈名〉evildoer; traitor; enemy: 工～; 奸～; 卖国～ ❸〈名〉thief; burglar; pilferer: 一伙～ a gang of thieves ‖ 捉～ apprehend/arrest/catch a thief; stop thief ‖ 盗车～ car thief ‖ 昨晚一个～闯入我家。A burglar broke into my house last night. ⇨盗～; 窃～ ❹〈形〉wicked; evil; crooked; furtive: ～眉鼠眼; ～头～脑; ～心 ❺〈副〉〈方〉extremely; terribly: 今天～冷。It's awfully/terribly cold today. ‖ 他的皮鞋擦得～亮～亮的。His leather shoes were polished until they shone. ❻〈形〉crafty; sly; cunning; deceitful: 狐狸真～。Foxes are sly/cunning.

【贼兵】 zéibīng 〈名〉enemy troops; rebel soldiers
【贼巢】 zéicháo 〈名〉thieves' den/hideout
【贼船】 zéichuán 〈名〉pirate ship: 上～ board a pirate ship join a criminal gang; join a reactionary faction
【贼风】 zéifēng 〈名〉wind that blows in through cracks in doors or windows
【贼骨头】 zéigǔtou 〈名〉〈方〉thief
【贼喊捉贼】 zéihǎnzhuōzéi 〈熟〉a thief crying "Stop thief"—cover oneself up by shouting with the crowd
【贼寇】 zéikòu 〈名〉❶ bandit; robber ❷ invader; aggressor
【贼眉鼠眼】 zéiméi-shǔyǎn 〈熟〉be shifty-eyed; be thievish-looking; have a sneaky/mean look
【贼鸥】 zéi'ōu 〈名〉skua
【贼去关门】 zéiqù-guānmén = 贼走关门 zéizǒu-guānmén
【贼人】 zéirén 〈名〉❶ thief; burglar; pilferer ❷ evil doer
【贼死】 zéisǐ 〈副〉〈方〉extremely; utterly; completely: 累得～ be completely exhausted; be completely worn out ‖ 气了个～ be insanely furious (with sb at sth); be beside oneself with fury
【贼头贼脑】 zéitóu-zéinǎo 〈熟〉behave stealthily like a thief; be stealthy; be furtive; be sneaky looking: 别～的。Don't act like a thief.
【贼窝】 zéiwō 〈名〉thieves' den/hideout
【贼心】 zéixīn 〈名〉wicked/evil designs or intentions; crooked mind
〖～不死〗 zéixīn-bùsǐ 〈熟〉not be reconciled to one's failure in evil attempts; refuse to give up one's evil designs; be bent on evil doing
【贼星】 zéixīng 〈名〉〈俗称〉meteor
【贼眼】 zéiyǎn 〈名〉shifty eyes; furtive glance
【贼赃】 zéizāng 〈名〉stolen goods; loot; booty; spoils
【贼子】 zéizǐ 〈名〉〈书〉traitor: ⇨乱臣～
【贼走关门】 zéizǒu-guānmén 〈熟〉lock the door after the thief has gone; lock the stable door after the horse is stolen—take action only after the harm is done

鲗 zéi → 乌鲗 wūzéi

zěn

怎 zěn 〈代〉〈方〉why; how; what: 你～不早点儿来? Why didn't you come earlier? ‖ 我～能把他丢下不管? How could I leave him alone?

【怎地】 zěndi = 怎的 zěndi
【怎的】 zěndi 〈代〉〈方〉what; why; how: ～不见他? Why isn't he here? ‖ 他～啦? What's the matter with him? / What's wrong with him? ‖ 我偏不去,看你能把我～? I definitely won't go. I'd like to see what you can do with me.
【怎么】 zěnme ❶〈代〉[used to enquire about the nature, condition, cause, etc of sth] how; what; why: ～啦? What's up? / What's happening? ‖ 你～能那样对他? How could you have treated him like that? ‖ 如果我误了飞机～办? What if I miss the plane? ‖ 他～还不回来? Why isn't he back yet? ‖ 这是～回事? What's all this about? ❷〈代〉[used to indicate the nature, condition, manner, etc of sth]: 你愿意～办就～办。Do it in any way you like. ‖ 我～说,你～办。Do as I tell you. ❸〈代〉[used in the negative to indicate degree]: 不～好 not very good; just so-so ‖ 他不～爱说话。He is not very talkative. ‖ 我不～想去。I don't quite feel like going. ‖ 这歌我才学,还不～会唱。I have just started learning the song, and can't sing it well enough yet. ❹〈叹〉[used at the beginning of a sentence to show surprise] what: ～,连他们都卷进去了? What? Even they are involved? ‖ ～,他还没好? What? Isn't he recovered yet?
【怎么得了】 zěnme déliǎo 〈熟〉in what will all this end up; what an awful mess all this is
【怎么样】 zěnmeyàng 〈代〉❶ = 怎样 zěnyàng ❷ [used in the negative to form a mild understatement]: 那是他一时糊涂,我们也不好～他。We couldn't have done more than what we did to him—he was just being foolish. ‖ 你我做得都不～。Neither you nor I did it well enough. ‖ 他画得也并不～。He's not much of a painter either. ‖ 这本小说不～。This novel isn't up to much.
【怎么着】 zěnmezhe ❶〈代〉what to do; what: 她半天不做声,是生气了还是～? She's been silent for quite a while. Is she offended or what? ‖ 我们都决定去了,你打算～? We've all decided to go. How about you? ‖ 我不知道～好。I'm at a loss what to do. ❷〈代〉whatever; whatsoever; no matter what: ～想就～说 say what is in your mind ‖ 我们～也得把这项工作干完。We must finish the job no matter what may happen. ‖ 一个人不能想～就～。One can't just do what/as he (or she) pleases. ❸〈叹〉[used at the beginning of a sentence to show surprise] what: ～,你不要了? What? You don't want it? ‖ ～,他敢欺负你! What? He dares to bully you!
【怎奈】 zěnnài 〈连〉〈旧〉but; however: 我们正想去郊游,～突然下起雨来。We were just thinking of going on an outing, when it began to rain.
【怎生】 zěnshēng 〈代〉why; how; what: ～不捎个话来? Why didn't you send a message to me? ‖ ～是好? What's the best thing to do?
【怎样】 zěnyàng 〈代〉❶ [used to enquire about the nature, condition, manner of sth] how; what: 你觉得它～? What do you think of it? / How do you like it? ‖ 如果那是真的,会～? If that's true, what would happen? ‖ 他们的工作进展得～了? How are they getting on with their work? ‖ 我们休息一下,你说～? What do you say if we have a rest? ❷ [used to indicate the nature, condition or manner of sth]: 想想从前～,再看看现在～ think of the past and look at the present ‖ 人家～说,你就～做。Do as you are told.

zèn

谮 zèn 〈动〉〈书〉*falsely charge; slander; calumniate; defame*
【谮言】 zènyán 〈名〉〈书〉slander; calumny; defamation

zēng

曾 zēng 〈形〉related as between great-grandchildren and great-grandparents: ⇨～孙; ～祖母
⇨céng
【曾母暗沙】 Zēngmǔ Ànshā 〈名〉Zengmu Reef [southernmost part of Chinese territory]
【曾参杀人】 Zēng Shēn-shārén 〈熟〉Zeng Shen has killed a man—rumours are formidable
【曾孙】 zēngsūn 〈名〉great-grandson
〖～女〗 zēngsūnnǚ 〈名〉great-granddaughter
【曾祖】 zēngzǔ 〈名〉(paternal) great-grandfather
〖～母〗 zēngzǔmǔ 〈名〉(paternal) great-grandmother

增 zēng 〈动〉increase; gain; add: ～兵 throw in more troops; reinforce an army; augment one's forces ‖ ～派飞机 send additional planes ‖ 有～无减 keep increasing ⇨～加; ～强; ～援
【增白剂】 zēngbáijì 〈名〉[化学] brightening agent; brightener
【增白霜】 zēngbáishuāng 〈名〉fair complexion cream; (face)

whitener：肌肤～ skin whitener

【增编】 zēngbiān 〈动〉enlarge an establishment；expand the size of the staff

【增补】 zēngbǔ 〈动〉augment；supplement：～库存水量 augment the reservoir ‖ ～人员 augment the staff ‖ ～新委员 co-opt a new member onto/into the committee ‖ 在书中～新内容 supplement a book with new materials

〖～本〗 zēngbǔběn 〈名〉enlarged edition

【增产】 zēngchǎn 〈动〉increase/boost/raise production；increase output：努力～ strive to increase the production ‖ ～不增人 increase production without increasing the work force ‖ ～措施 measures to increase production ‖ ～增收 increase both production and income

〖～节约〗 zēngchǎn-jiéyuē 〈熟〉increase production and practise economy

【增充剂】 zēngchōngjì 〈名〉［化学］extender

【增大】 zēngdà 〈动〉enlarge；increase；augment：这样可以～获胜可能性。This can magnify the chance of victory.

【增订】 zēngdìng 〈动〉revise and enlarge (a book)

〖～本〗 zēngdìngběn 〈名〉revised and enlarged edition；augmented revision

【增多】 zēngduō 〈动〉grow in number/quantity；increase：各类产品日益～ daily increase of various kinds of products

【增防】 zēngfáng 〈动〉fortify the defences；strengthen the garrison

【增幅】 zēngfú 〈名〉increasing range；growing rate：年～ annual amount of increase (in production) ‖ 产量～很大。There has been a great increase in production.

【增高】 zēnggāo 〈动〉❶ get higher；increase in height；rise：身材～ grow taller ‖ 水位～ rise of water level ❷ raise；heighten；increase：～温度 raise the temperature

【增光】 zēngguāng 〈动〉add lustre/glory to；do credit to；add to the prestige of：为国～ do/bring credit to one's country；do honour to the country ‖ 她为同行们增了光。She is an honour to her profession. ‖ 这名优秀学生为老师们～了。This brilliant pupil is a credit to his teachers.

【增广】 zēngguǎng 〈动〉widen；broaden；enlarge：～见闻 widen one's knowledge；enrich one's experience；broaden one's horizons

【增辉】 zēnghuī 〈动〉add lustre to；do credit to：～生色 make more colourful and enjoyable

【增加】 zēngjiā 〈动〉increase；augment；raise；add：～产量 raise/increase/boost production；increase output ‖ ～财政收入 increase revenues ‖ ～对疾病的抵抗力 build up one's resistance to disease ‖ ～费用/开支 enlarge expenditure；increase spending/expenditure/expenses ‖ ～工资 raise sb's salary/wages ‖ ～黄金储备 increase gold reserves ‖ ～可信度 lend credibility to ‖ ～难度 add to the difficulties；multiply the difficulties ‖ ～面积 extend/enlarge the area ‖ ～票房收入 increase box-office returns ‖ ～收入 increase/augment income ‖ ～体重 put on/gain weight；grow heavier ‖ ～透明度 enhance transparency ‖ 要求～ call for/demand an increase ‖ 大幅度～ substantial/considerable/sizable increase ‖ 显著～ marked increase ‖ 产量比去年～一倍。The output is double that of last year. ‖ 该省人口在过去五年中～了10万。The province has added 100,000 people to its population during the past five years. ‖ 公众对政府反腐败运动的信心正在～。Public confidence in the government's anti-corruption campaign is building. ‖ 旅游者的人数在不断～。The number of tourists is on the increase. ‖ 要求从那一地区撤军的压力～了。Pressure for pull-out of the armed forces from that region/district has mounted.

【增减】 zēngjiǎn 〈动〉increase and decrease；fluctuate

【增进】 zēngjìn 〈动〉enhance；promote；improve；further：～健康 build up/improve one's health；promote health ‖ ～食欲 whet/stimulate/sharpen one's appetite ‖ ～团结 strengthen unity ‖ ～友谊 promote/further/enhance friendship ‖ ～相互了解 promote/further/enhance/strengthen mutual understanding

【增刊】 zēngkān 〈名〉supplement (to a newspaper or periodical)；supplementary issue

【增量】 zēngliàng 〈名〉［数学］increment：角～ angle increment

【增黏剂】 zēngniánjì 〈名〉tackifier

【增强】 zēngqiáng 〈动〉strengthen；heighten；enhance：～党性 enhance Party spirit ‖ ～斗志 raise/heighten/boost one's morale；strengthen one's militant resolve ‖ ～国力 strengthen the power of a nation；increase national strength ‖ ～活力 enhance the vitality (of) ‖ ～记忆 aid/enhance memory ‖ ～经济实力 strengthen the economy ‖ ～免疫系统 boost one's immune system ‖ ～民主法制观念 enhance people's concept of democracy and legality ‖ ～凝聚力 enhance the cohesion (of an organization) ‖ ～企业活力 revitalize/invigorate an enterprise ‖ ～体质 build up one's health；build up a strong constitution ‖ ～信心 build up one's confidence；heighten/strengthen/enhance/boost one's confidence ‖ ～战斗力 strengthen fighting capacity；increase combat effectiveness ‖ 发展体育运动，～人民体质。Promote physical culture and build up the people's health. ‖ 飓风风力在～。The hurricane is gaining strength. ‖ 他很腼腆，需要～自信心。He is shy and needs building up his confidence.

〖～塑料〗 zēngqiáng sùliào 〈名〉reinforced plastic

【增容】 zēngróng 〈动〉increase capacity, etc：～费 capacity increasing fee

【增色】 zēngsè 〈动〉add colour/beauty to

【增删】 zēngshān 〈动〉add and delete：新版本的文字略有～。There are some additions as well as deletions in the new edition.

【增设】 zēngshè 〈动〉establish an additional or a new organization, unit, etc：～机构 set up/establish a new organization ‖ ～课程 establish/offer a new course

【增生】 zēngshēng 〈名〉［医学］hyperplasia；proliferation；multiplication：骨质～ calcium deposits ‖ 细胞～ proliferation of cells

【增收】 zēngshōu 〈动〉increase/augment income；increase/raise revenues：～节支 raise revenues and reduce expenditures；increase income and cut expenses

【增速】 zēngsù 〈动〉accelerate；increase speed；speed up

【增塑】 zēngsù 〈动〉plasticize

〖～剂〗 zēngsùjì 〈名〉［化学］plasticizer；plastifier

【增添】 zēngtiān 〈动〉add；increase：～高雅气氛 impart an air of elegance (to) ‖ ～力量/信心 gain strength/confidence ‖ ～麻烦 add to the trouble；cause more trouble ‖ ～设备 get additional equipment

【增效】 zēngxiào ❶〈动〉increase efficiency；enhance effectiveness；yield better results：减员～ increase efficiency by downsizing staff；downsize staff for efficiency ❷〈名〉［化学］synergy；synergism

〖～剂〗 zēngxiàojì 〈名〉［化学］synergist

【增选】 zēngxuǎn 〈动〉co-opt；elect sb additional member：～他为委员 co-opt him onto/into the committee；elect him additional member to the committee

【增压】 zēngyā 〈动〉pressurize；supercharge

〖～舱〗 zēngyācāng 〈名〉pressurized cabin

〖～服〗 zēngyāfú 〈名〉pressurized suit

〖～器〗 zēngyāqì 〈名〉supercharger；pressurizer

【增氧健身操】 zēngyǎng jiànshēncāo 〈名〉aerobic exercise

【增氧健身法】 zēngyǎng jiànshēnfǎ 〈名〉aerobics

【增益】 zēngyì ❶〈动〉increase；raise；add：～匪浅 gain/benefit a lot ❷〈名〉［电学］gain：～测量/控制 gain measurement/control ‖ 分贝～ decibel gain ‖ 高～ high gain

【增音机】 zēngyīnjī 〈名〉［通信］repeater

【增盈】 zēngyíng 〈动〉increase profits：扭亏～ eliminate losses and increase profits

【增援】 zēngyuán 〈动〉［军事］reinforce：火速～ throw in immediate reinforcements

〖～部队〗 zēngyuán bùduì 〈名〉reinforcements；reinforcing units

【增长】 zēngzhǎng 〈动〉increase；enhance；rise；grow：～才干 enhance/develop one's abilities ‖ ～见识 enrich one's experience；broaden one's horizons；enlarge the mind ‖ ～知识 enrich/increase one's knowledge ‖ ～智慧 grow in wisdom ‖ ～10% achieve a 10% increase ‖ 呈负～ show negative growth ‖ ～目标 growth target ‖ ～潜力 growth potential ‖ ～曲线 growth curve ‖ ～弹性 growth elasticity ‖ 持续～ sustained/constant growth ‖ 迅猛/急剧/稳步～ hasty/sharp/steady increase ‖ 经济～ economic growth ‖ 零～ zero growth ‖ 人口～ population growth；swell in population ‖ 以5%的速度～ grow at a five per cent pace ‖ 正在～ on the increase ‖ 反战情绪急剧～。Opposition to the war snowballed. ‖ 经济继续稳定健康地～。The economy continues to grow steady and sound. ‖ 经济～相当快。Economy is moving ahead at a good rate. ‖ 贸易赤字将～50%。The trade deficit will

go up 50%.

〖～点〗 zēngzhǎngdiǎn 〈名〉growth engine

〖～率〗 zēngzhǎnglǜ 〈名〉rate of increase; growth rate: 工业～ rate of industrial growth ‖ 人口～ rate of population growth/increase ‖ ～有所放慢。The rate of growth has cooled slightly.

〖～势头〗 zēngzhǎng shìtou 〈名〉growing momentum: 中国经济今年将保持强劲的～。China's economy will maintain a strong upward momentum this year.

【增值】 zēngzhí 〈动〉[经济] go up/rise/increase in value; appreciate: 固定资产～ appreciation of fixed assets ‖ 流动资金～ appreciation in liquidity ‖ 自然～ unearned increment ‖ 这块地很快会～。This piece of land will soon appreciate. ‖ 这种货币～了。This currency gained in value.

〖～税〗 zēngzhíshuì 〈名〉[经济] value-added tax (VAT); increment tax: ～发票 value-added tax invoice ‖ 土地～ increment tax on land value

【增殖】 zēngzhí ❶ ＝ 增生 zēngshēng ❷〈动〉breed; reproduce; multiply; propagate: ～牲畜 breed livestock

〖～反应堆〗 zēngzhí fǎnyìngduī 〈名〉[物理] breeder reactor

〖～率〗 zēngzhílǜ 〈名〉[畜牧] rate of increase/propagation

〖～腺〗 zēngzhíxiàn 〈名〉adenoids: ～炎 adenoiditis

憎 zēng 〈动〉hate; detest; abhor; abominate; loathe: ⇨～恨; 爱～分明

【憎称】 *zēngchēng 〈名〉derogatory name for sb one hates or loathes*

【憎恨】 zēnghèn 〈动〉hate; detest; abhor; abominate; loathe: 热爱人民，～敌人。Love the people, hate the enemy.

【憎恶】 zēngwù 〈动〉abhor; loathe; abominate; detest: ～战争 have an abhorrence of war ‖ 令人～ be abominable; be loathsome; be detestable

缯 zēng 〈名〉〈书〉silk fabrics
⇨zèng

罾 zēng 〈名〉square-shaped fishing net with wooden or bamboo poles as supports

矰 zēng 〈名〉〈古〉arrow tied to a string used in ancient times to shoot birds

zèng

综 zèng 〈名〉〈书〉[纺织] heddle; heald
⇨zōng

【综框】 zèngkuàng 〈名〉heald frame

锃 zèng 〈形〉〈口〉(of utensils, etc) polished; burnished

【锃光瓦亮】 zèngguāng-wǎliàng 〈形〉〈方〉shiny; polished: 把锅擦得～ burnish the pot until it shines

【锃亮】 zèngliàng 〈形〉〈方〉shiny; polished: 皮鞋擦得～，能照出你的脸。The leather shoes were so brilliantly polished that you can see your face in them.

缯 zèng 〈动〉〈方〉bind; tie; fasten: 把麻袋口～起来 tie up the hemp sack at the opening
⇨zēng

赠 zèng 〈动〉❶ give as a present; present/send as a gift; give away: 互～礼品 interchange/exchange gifts ⇨～送; 捐～ ❷ confer a title on/upon sb: ⇨追～

【赠别】 zèngbié 〈动〉present a friend with gifts, poems, etc at parting; present gifts or poems to a friend when seeing him off

【赠答】 zèngdá 〈动〉present each other with gifts, poems, etc; interchange/exchange gifts

【赠股】 zènggǔ 〈名〉[经济] bonus stock

【赠款】 zèngkuǎn 〈名〉gift of money; endowment: 100万美元的～ endowment/gift of a million US dollars

【赠礼】 zènglǐ ❶〈动〉present sb with a gift ❷〈名〉gift; present: 接受～ accept a gift/present

【赠票】 zèngpiào ❶〈名〉complimentary ticket ❷〈动〉give a complimentary ticket

【赠品】 zèngpǐn 〈名〉(complimentary) gift/present; giveaway

【赠券】 zèngquàn 〈名〉complimentary ticket/voucher; coupon

【赠书】 zèngshū ❶〈动〉present sb with a book ❷〈名〉complimentary copy of a book

【赠送】 zèngsòng 〈动〉give/present as a gift; compliment: ～礼品 present a gift ‖ 向演员～花篮 present a basket of flowers to the performers ‖ 不必付钱，公司～。No charge. Compliments of the company.

〖～仪式〗 zèngsòng yíshì 〈名〉presentation ceremony

【赠言】 zèngyán 〈名〉words of advice or encouragement given to a friend at parting: 临别～ parting advice

【赠与】 zèngyǔ 〈动〉present/donate to: 将200台电脑～这所大学 present/donate 200 computers to this university

〖～国〗 zèngyǔguó 〈名〉donor country

〖～税〗 zèngyǔshuì 〈名〉gift tax; donation tax

【赠予】 zèngyǔ ＝ 赠与 zèngyǔ

【赠阅】 zèngyuè 〈动〉(of a book, periodical, etc) be given free by the publisher

〖～本〗 zèngyuèběn 〈名〉complimentary/presentation copy: 作者签名的～ autographed copy

甑 zèng 〈名〉❶ ancient earthen utensil for steaming food ❷ rice steamer ❸ distiller: 曲颈～ retort; U-necked distiller

【甑子】 zèngzi 〈名〉rice steamer

zhā

扎[1] zhā ❶〈动〉prick; puncture; stick into: ～耳朵眼儿 pierce the earlobes (in order to wear earrings) ‖ ～一刀 stab with a knife ‖ 脚上～进一根钉子 run a nail into one's foot ‖ 手指叫刺/针～了一下 prick one's finger on a thorn/needle ‖ 我的车胎上～了个洞。I got a puncture in the tyre. ‖ 我觉得有钉子～进鞋里。I can feel a nail sticking into my shoe. ❷〈动〉plunge/get into: ～到人群里 penetrate into the crowd ‖ 〈喻〉～进书堆里 bury oneself in books ‖ ～进水里 dive into the water ‖ 这种植物的根系～得很深。The roots of this plant go deep. ❸〈名〉draught beer: 喝一～ have a mug of draught beer

扎[2] zhā 〈动〉be stationed; be quartered: ⇨～营; 驻～
⇨zā; zhá

【扎堆】 *zhāduī 〈动〉〈方〉get together: ～聊天 get together for a chit-chat*

【扎耳朵】 zhā ěrduo 〈动〉〈口〉grate/jar on the ear; be ear-piercing; be harsh/unpleasant to the ear: 那声尖笑让我觉得～。*That shrill laugh grated on me.*

【扎根】 zhāgēn 〈动〉take root; strike root; get rooted: 〈喻〉～基层 take root at the grass-roots level ‖ 深深～于土中的树 trees pushing their roots deep into the ground ‖ 小树已经～了。The young trees have struck roots. ‖ 〈喻〉高科技在农村～了。High technology has taken root in the countryside.

【扎工】 zhāgōng 〈名〉〈旧〉mutual aid system devised for poor peasants in northwest China before the setting up of farm cooperatives

【扎花】 zhāhuā 〈动〉〈方〉embroider

【扎猛子】 zhā měngzi 〈动〉〈方〉dive

【扎啤】 zhāpí 〈名〉draught beer: 一杯～ a mug of draught beer ‖ 这种牌子的啤酒没有～。The beer of this brand is not available on draught.

【扎煞】 zhāshā 〈方〉＝ 挓挲 zhāshā

【扎实】 zhāshi 〈形〉❶ sturdy; firm; strong: 把包捆～ bundle up the package tight ❷ solid; sound; down-to-earth: 工作～ do a solid job; be down-to-earth in one's work ‖ 功底～ have a solid foundation ‖ 学习～ have a good grasp of one's lessons ‖ 迈出扎扎实实的一步 take a solid step

【扎手】 zhāshǒu 〈动〉❶ prick the hand; be harsh to the touch: 留神～。Take care not to prick your hands. ❷ be difficult to handle; be thorny; be a hard nut to crack: 事情～。It's a hard nut to crack.

【扎眼】 zhāyǎn 〈形〉❶ offending/unpleasant/harsh to the eye;

dazzling; garish: 打扮得～ be loudly dressed ‖ 她这身穿戴太～。She's too showily dressed. ‖ 这块布的花色太～。The colour of the cloth is too loud. ❷〈贬〉offensively conspicuous: 那座现代摩天大楼突兀地立在城墙附近的古建筑群中,着实～。The modern skyscraper sticks out like a sore thumb among the ancient buildings near the city wall.

【扎伊尔】 Zhāyī'ěr 〈名〉〈旧〉Zaire

〚～人〛 Zhāyī'ěrrén 〈名〉〈旧〉Zairean; Zairian

【扎营】 zhāyíng 〈动〉pitch a camp/tent; camp

【扎寨】 zhāzhài 〈动〉pitch a camp; camp

【扎针】 zhāzhēn 〈动〉[中医] give/have an acupuncture treatment

吒 zhā 〈名〉used in names of mythical beings in ancient China: 金～ Jinzha ‖ 木～ Muzha

咋 zhā

⇨zǎ; zé

【咋呼】 zhāhu 〈动〉〈方〉❶ cry out; shout blusteringly: 你～啥? What are you shouting about? ❷ show off; flaunt

【咋唬】 zhāhu ＝ 咋呼 zhāhu

挓 zhā

【挓挲】 zhāshā 〈动〉〈方〉❶ (of hands, branches, etc) spread; stretch out: ～双臂 spread out one's arms ❷ (of hair) stand on end: 吓得我头发都～起来了。My hair stood on end with/in fright.

查 zhā →山查 shānzhā

⇨chá

唽 zhā →啁唽 zhāozhā

揸 zhā 〈动〉❶ pick up with fingers ❷〈方〉spread one's fingers: ～开五指 spread out one's fingers

喳 zhā ❶〈叹〉〈旧〉[used by an inferior in response to instructions of a superior] aye; yes, sir ❷〈拟〉chirp; chirrup; chatter; chitter: 吱～ chirp; chirm ‖ 喜鹊～～地叫。Magpies were chattering.

⇨chā

渣 zhā 〈名〉❶ dregs; residue; sediment; lees: 豆腐～ soybean residue ‖ 猪油～儿 cracklings; pork scraps ⇨残～; 炉～ ❷ broken bits; crumbs: 饼干/点心～儿 biscuit/cake crumbs ‖ 面包～儿 scraps of bread; bread crumbs

【渣车】 zhāchē 〈名〉slag car/wagon

【渣沟】 zhāgōu 〈名〉[冶金] slag runner

【渣罐】 zhāguàn 〈名〉[冶金] slag pot

【渣口】 zhākǒu 〈名〉[冶金] slag hole

【渣块】 zhākuài 〈名〉[冶金] slag block

【渣炉】 zhālú 〈名〉[冶金] slag hearth

【渣煤】 zhāméi 〈名〉[矿业] dross coal

【渣棉】 zhāmián 〈名〉[冶金] slag wool

【渣油】 zhāyóu 〈名〉[石油] residual oil; residuum: ～路 residual-oil road

【渣滓】 zhāzǐ 〈名〉❶ dregs; sediment; residue; lees: 溶液的～ dregs of a solution ❷ dregs; riff-raff: 〈喻〉社会～ dregs of society; social outcast ‖〈喻〉你们这些～! You scum!

【渣子】 zhāzi ＝ 渣滓 zhāzǐ

楂 zhā →山楂 shānzhā

⇨chá

劄 zhā 〈动〉❶ prick; puncture; stick into ❷ be stationed; be quartered

⇨zhá

齇 zhā 〈名〉rosy acne on the nose

【齇鼻】 zhābí 〈名〉〈俗称〉rosacea; acne rosacea; brandy nose

zhá

扎 zhá

⇨zā; zhā

【扎挣】 zházheng 〈动〉〈方〉move with difficulty (owing to physical weakness): 老人～着坐了起来。The old man struggled to sit up. / The old man sat up with difficulty.

札 zhá 〈名〉❶ small thin pieces of wood used for writing on in ancient China: ⇨笔～ ❷〈书〉letter; correspondence: ⇨书～; 信～ ❸ type of official document in ancient China: ⇨～子 ❹ notes: ⇨～记

【札记】 zhájì 〈名〉reading notes or commentary

【札子】 zházi 〈名〉government document in ancient China

轧 zhá 〈动〉roll (steel): 把金属～成板 roll metal into plates

⇨gá; yà

【轧锻机】 zháduànjī 〈名〉[冶金] roll forming machine

【轧钢】 zhágāng 〈动〉roll steel

〚～厂〛 zhágāngchǎng 〈名〉(steel) rolling mill: 大型～ heavy rolling mill

〚～工〛 zhágānggōng 〈名〉roller

〚～机〛 zhágāngjī 〈名〉rolling mill

【轧辊】 zhágǔn 〈名〉[冶金] roll; roller: ～调整装置 roll adjusting device

〚～车床〛 zhágǔn chēchuáng 〈名〉roll lathe

【轧机】 zhájī 〈名〉[冶金] rolling mill: 锻造～ forge rolling mill ‖ 摆动式～ pendulum mill ‖ 板坯～ plate slab mill ‖ 棒材/带材/管材～ bar/strip/pipe mill ‖ 薄板/扁钢～ sheet-rolling/flat-rolling mill ‖ 齿轮～ gear rolling mill ‖ 粗/精～ roughing/finishing mill ‖ 二辊式/三辊式～ two-high/three-high mill ‖ 钢板～ steel plate mill ‖ 钢轨/钢坯～ rail/billet mill ‖ 冷～ cold rolling mill ‖ 热～ hot mill ‖ 液压～ hydraulic mill ‖ 真空～ vacuum rolling mill

【轧件】 zhájiàn 〈名〉rolled piece

【轧制】 zházhì 〈动〉[冶金] roll: ～钢材 rolled steel ‖ ～金箔 rolled gold plate ‖ ～模 rolling die

闸 zhá ❶〈名〉floodgate; sluice; sluice gate: 开～放水 sluice out the water ❷〈动〉dam up a stream, river, etc: ～住河水防洪 dam up a river to control flooding ‖ 水流得太猛,～不住。The water rushed too wildly to be dammed up. ❸〈名〉brake; switch: 扳～ operate a switch; switch on/off ⇨～盒

【闸盒】 zháhé 〈名〉fuse box

【闸口】 zhákǒu 〈名〉sluiceway

【闸流管】 zháliúguǎn 〈名〉[电子] thyratron

【闸门】 zhámén 〈名〉❶ sluice gate; water gate ❷ (ship) lock gate ❸ [机械] throttle valve

〚～阀〛 zháménfá 〈名〉sluice valve

【闸瓦】 zháwǎ 〈名〉[机械] brake shoe

炸 zhá 〈动〉❶ fry in deep fat or oil; deep-fry: ～春卷 fry spring rolls ‖ ～油条 deep-fry twisted dough sticks ‖ ～大虾 fried prawns ‖ ～花生豆 deep-fried peanuts ‖ ～丸子 deep-fried meatballs ‖ 把火关小点儿,要不肉都～焦了。The meat will scorch if you don't turn down the gas. ❷〈方〉scald (as a way of cooking): ～芹菜 scald the celery

⇨zhà

【炸鸡】 zhájī 〈名〉fried chicken: 肯德基～ Kentucky fried chicken (KFC)

【炸酱】 zhájiàng 〈名〉fried bean sauce (usu with minced meat)

〚～面〛 zhájiàngmiàn 〈名〉noodles served with fried bean sauce

【炸薯条】 zháshǔtiáo 〈名〉(potato) chips; French fries

【炸土豆条】 zhátǔdòutiáo ＝ 炸薯条 zháshǔtiáo

铡 zhá ❶〈名〉hand hay cutter; fodder chopper: ⇨～刀 ❷〈动〉cut up with a hay cutter: ～草 cut/chop hay with a hay cutter ‖ ～猪草 chop fodder for pigs

【铡草机】 zhácǎojī 〈名〉hay cutter/chopper; chaff cutter

【铡刀】 zhádāo 〈名〉hand hay/straw cutter; fodder chopper

喋 zhá →唼喋 shàzhá
⇨dié

劄 zhá 〈名〉official document in ancient China initially submitted to one's superior and later also to one's subordinates
⇨zhā

【劄记】 zhájì 〈书〉 = 札记 zhájì
【劄子】 zházi 〈名〉〈旧〉official document (in ancient China) initially submitted to one's superior and later also to subordinates

zhǎ

苲 zhǎ
【苲草】 zhǎcǎo 〈名〉[植物] aquatic plants (such as hornwort); waterweed

拃 zhǎ ❶〈动〉measure by handspans; span: 用手～长度 measure sth by spans ❷〈量〉span: 三～长，两～宽 three spans long and two spans wide

眨 zhǎ 〈动〉blink; wink; bat (the eyes): ～眼睛 blink (one's eyes); bat the eyes ‖ ～～眼忍住眼泪 wink back one's tears ‖ 眼睛一～也不～ without winking; without a wink; without batting an eye/eyelid ‖ 那个男孩吃惊地～着眼睛看我。The boy blinked up at me in surprise.
【眨巴】 zhǎba 〈动〉〈方〉blink; wink: 他向她～了一下眼睛，走出了教室。He winked at her and left the classroom.
【眨眼】 zhǎyǎn ❶〈动〉blink; wink; bat the eyes: ～示意 hint with a wink; hint by winking ‖ 他向我一～。He winked at me. ‖ 她一边笑着一边向他～。She smiled and batted her eyelashes at him. ‖ 天上的星星在～。The stars are winking/twinkling in the sky. ❷〈副〉instantaneously; in the twinkle/twinkling/blink of an eye; in a twinkle/twinkling/wink/flash: 一～的工夫就不见了 disappear in a twinkling/twinkle/wink; vanish in the twinkle/twinkling of an eye

砟 zhǎ 〈名〉tiny fragments of stone, coal, etc: 炉灰～儿 cinder
⇨zuò

【砟子】 zhǎzi 〈名〉tiny fragments of stone, coal, etc

鲊 zhǎ 〈名〉〈书〉❶ salted fish ❷ dish served with ground rice or flour and other condiments: 芸豆/茄子～ chopped kidney bean/eggplant served with ground rice and other condiments
【鲊肉】 zhǎròu 〈方〉 = 米粉肉 mǐfěnròu

鲝 zhǎ ❶ = 鲊 zhǎ ❷ = 苲 zhǎ

zhà

乍 zhà ❶〈副〉suddenly; abruptly; unexpectedly: ～冷～热 suddenly cold and suddenly hot; abruptly change from cold to hot ‖ ～晴～雨 suddenly change from rain to shine; shine one moment and rain the next ‖ 风～起。A wind suddenly blows up. ❷〈副〉at first; at the beginning: ～看起来 at first glance/sight ‖ ～一听 at first hearing ‖ 分别多年，～一见我都不认识你了。I could hardly recognize you at first sight after so many years of separation. ⇨新来～到 ❸〈动〉(of hair) stand on end: 吓得头发都～起来了 with one's hair standing on end with/in fright ‖ 她刚起床，头发还～着。She has just got up. Her hair is still dishevelled.
【乍得】 Zhàdé 〈名〉Chad
【～人】 Zhàdérén 〈名〉Chadian
【乍猛的】 zhàměngde 〈副〉〈方〉suddenly; abruptly; unexpectedly: 他～问我，倒想不起来了。His question came so sudden that my mind went completely blank.
【乍暖还寒】 zhànuǎn-huánhán 〈熟〉after a short warm spell, the weather has turned cold again
【乍然】 zhàrán 〈副〉suddenly; abruptly; unexpectedly: ～相逢 suddenly find oneself face to face with sb

诈 zhà 〈动〉❶ cheat (sb of/out of sth); swindle (sb out of sth); deceive (sb into sth/doing sth); defraud (sb of sth): ～财 swindle/cheat people out of their money; get money by fraud; defraud sb of money ⇨～骗；尔虞我～；敲～ ❷ pretend; feign: ～败 feign defeat ‖ ～穷 feign/pretend to be poor ‖ ～为不知 pretend ignorance; feign unawareness ⇨～降 ❸ bluff sb into giving information; trick sb into telling the truth: 我知道他是拿话～我。I knew he had just been bluffing.
【诈病】 zhàbìng 〈动〉malinger; feign/fake illness
【诈唬】 zhàhu 〈动〉bluff; bluster: 他这是～你，别害怕。Don't be scared. He's only bluffing you.
【诈骗】 zhàpiàn 〈动〉swindle (sb out of sth); defraud (sb of sth): ～为生 make one's living by lying and imposture ‖ 蓄意～ with intent to defraud
【～犯】 zhàpiànfàn 〈名〉swindler; fraud
【～罪】 zhàpiànzuì 〈名〉crime of fraud: 他因犯～而入狱。He was sent to prison for fraud.
【诈取】 zhàqǔ 〈动〉obtain sth by cheating/fraud; swindle (sb out of sth); defraud (sb of sth): ～钱财 cheat/swindle sb out of his money; get/obtain money by fraud; defraud sb of money
【诈尸】 zhàshī 〈动〉❶〈迷信〉(of a corpse) suddenly rise before being buried ❷〈方〉〈讳〉(of a person) scream suddenly and behave as if mad
【诈死】 zhàsǐ 〈动〉feign/fake death; play dead
【诈降】 zhàxiáng 〈动〉pretend to surrender; feign surrender
【诈语】 zhàyǔ 〈名〉lie; falsehood; fabrication

栅 zhà 〈名〉railings; palings; palisade; bars: 炉～ grate ‖ 木～ palings; palisade ‖ 铁～ iron railings/bars; metal rails ⇨～门
⇨shān

【栅栏】 zhàlan 〈名〉❶ railings; palings; bars; fence: 铁～ iron railings/bars; metal rails ‖ 动物被～圈着。The animals are fenced in. ❷[军事] boom: ～网 boom nets
【栅篱】 zhàlí 〈名〉hedgerow; hedge fence
【栅门】 zhàmén 〈名〉fence gate; gate
【栅子】 zhàzi 〈名〉〈方〉bamboo/reed fence

奓 zhà = 乍③ zhà
【奓着胆子】 zhàzhe dǎnzi 〈动〉〈方〉pluck/screw/muster up one's courage; collect one's courage: 她～爬上了树。She screwed up her courage and climbed up the tree.

咤 zhà →叱咤 chìzhà
⇨zhā

炸 zhà 〈动〉❶ explode; burst: 杯子～了。The glass has burst. ‖ 这个瓶子一灌开水就～了。Hardly had the boiling water been poured in when the bottle broke. ⇨爆～ ❷ blow up; blast; bomb: ～据点 blow up/blast a stronghold ‖ ～桥 blow up a bridge ‖ ～沉 bomb and sink ‖ ～平 bomb flat; level to the ground by bombing ‖ 火箭～穿了两堵墙。The rocket blasted its way through two walls. ‖ 这座楼被～塌了。The building was bombed out. ⇨轰～ ❸〈口〉fly into a rage; flare up: 气～了 burst with anger; flare up; explode with rage ❹〈口〉scamper; scurry; flee in terror: ⇨～群；～窝
⇨zhá

【炸弹】 zhàdàn 〈名〉bomb; bombshell: 安放～ plant a bomb ‖ 拆除～ defuse/deactivate a bomb ‖ 投放～ drop/release bombs ‖ 引爆～ set off/explode/detonate a bomb ‖ ～壳体 bomb casing ‖ ～坑 bomb crater; crater ‖ 包裹/传单/信件式～ parcel/leaflet/letter bomb ‖ 爆破～ demolition bomb ‖ 常规～ conventional bomb ‖ 定时～ time bomb ‖ 毒气～ gas bomb ‖ 深水～ depth bomb/charge; diving torpedo ‖ 塑料～ plastic bomb ‖ 细菌～ germ bomb ‖ 液体～ liquid bomb ‖ 未爆的～ unexploded bomb ‖ ～爆炸。A bomb goes off/explodes. ‖ ～上装了一个四小时起爆的引信。The bomb had been set with a four hour fuse.
【～舱】 zhàdàncāng 〈名〉bomb bay (in a plane)
【～弹道学】 zhàdàn dàndàoxué 〈名〉bomb ballistics

【炸锅】 zhàguō 〈动〉〈方〉get excited and angry：一听到假日还要加班，大家就～了。When told that they had to work overtime during holidays, everybody began complaining loudly.
【炸毁】 zhàhuǐ 〈动〉blow up; dynamite; demolish by bombing：～堡垒 dynamite a fort ‖ ～桥梁 blow up a bridge ‖ ～堤坝 blow up dams
【炸胶】 zhàjiāo 〈名〉[化学] blasting gelatine
【炸雷】 zhàléi 〈名〉〈方〉clap of thunder; roaring thunder
【炸群】 zhàqún 〈动〉(of horses, etc) scamper; flee in terror
【炸市】 zhàshì 〈动〉(of a crowd in downtown area) flee in fright; run away in all directions in terror
【炸窝】 zhàwō 〈动〉❶ (of birds, etc) scamper; flee in fright：一声枪响，鸟儿都～了。The birds flew at the bang of a gun. ❷ (of people) be in panic; be thrown into confusion/chaos; be in disarray：听到枪声，人群～了。The crowd panicked at the sound of the guns.
【炸药】 zhàyào 〈名〉explosive (charges); dynamite：填装～ charge with dynamite ‖ 引爆～ set off/ignite the explosive ‖ 置放～ plant an explosive ‖ D型～ dunnite ‖ 固体/液体～ solid/liquid explosive ‖ 可塑～ plastic explosive ‖ 烈性～ high explosive
〚～包〛 zhàyàobāo 〈名〉pack/satchel of dynamite; explosive package; satchel charges
〚～库〛 zhàyàokù 〈名〉explosive magazine
【炸营】 zhàyíng 〈动〉be thrown into confusion/chaos/disorder; be in disarray：在炮火轰击下，敌人～了。The enemy was thrown into utter confusion under the gunfire.

痄 zhà

【痄腮】 zhàsai 〈名〉〈通称〉[医学] epidemic parotitis; mumps

蚱 zhà

【蚱蝉】 zhàchán 〈名〉cicada
【蚱蜢】 zhàměng 〈名〉grasshopper

蚝 zhà 〈名〉〈方〉[动物] jellyfish

榨 zhà ❶ 〈名〉press for extracting juice, oil, etc：酒～ wine press ‖ 油～ oil crusher/press ❷ 〈动〉press; extract; squeeze; crush：～橙子 squeeze an orange ‖ ～甘蔗 press sugar canes ‖ ～橄榄油/花生油 press oil out of olives/peanuts; extract oil from olives/peanuts ‖ ～柠檬汁 crush juice out of a lemon; squeeze/press/extract/crush juice from a lemon ‖ ～葡萄 press/crush grapes ❸ 〈动〉extort; squeeze：～干血汗 wring every ounce of sweat and blood out of sb; bleed sb white; squeeze/milk sb dry ⇨压～

【榨菜】 zhàcài 〈名〉❶ mustard tuber ❷ hot pickled mustard tuber
【榨寮】 zhàliáo 〈名〉〈方〉sugar refinery
【榨取】 zhàqǔ 〈动〉❶ press; squeeze; extract：～果汁 squeeze juice out of fruit; extract/press/crush juice from fruit ‖ ～棉籽油 extract oil from cottonseeds ❷ extort; squeeze：～利润 extract profits from sb ‖ ～民脂民膏 squeeze out the lifeblood of the people ‖ ～钱财 squeeze money out of sb; extort money from sb
【榨油】 zhàyóu 〈动〉extract oil
〚～机〛 zhàyóujī 〈名〉oil press
【榨油水】 zhà yóushui 〈动〉squeeze; extort：榨不出一点油水。Can't squeeze anything out of sb.
【榨汁】 zhàzhī 〈动〉squeeze/crush/press/extract juice (from)
〚～机〛 zhàzhījī 〈名〉juice extractor/squeezer; juicer

蜡 zhà 〈名〉〈古〉sacrifice offered at the end of a year in ancient China
⇨là

醡 zhà 〈名〉〈书〉wine press

zha

馇 zha →饹馇 gēzha
⇨chā

zhāi

侧 zhāi 〈动〉〈方〉slant; tilt; slope
⇨cè; zè

【侧棱】 zhāileng 〈动〉〈方〉incline; slant：～着耳朵听 incline the ear and listen attentively; prick up one's ears; be all ears ‖ ～着身子躺 lie on one's side
【侧歪】 zhāiwai 〈动〉〈方〉slant; tilt：帽子～在一边儿 cock/tilt one's hat to one side; wear one's hat at a rakish angle; the cap is askew ‖ 他在山坡上～着跑。He ran on the slope slantwise.

斋 zhāi ❶ 〈动〉take a bath and abstain from meat, wine, etc (before offering sacrifices to gods or ancestors)：⇨～戒 ❷ 〈名〉room; building：新～ new house ⇨书～ ❸ 〈名〉vegetarian diet adopted for religious reasons：⇨吃～ ❹ 〈动〉give alms (to a monk, etc)：～僧 give alms to a monk ❺ 〈名〉fast：⇨～月；开～

【斋饭】 zhāifàn 〈名〉❶ food given to monks as alms ❷ vegetarian food provided in a Buddhist temple
【斋公】 zhāigōng 〈名〉❶ acolyte ❷ vegetarian
【斋果】 zhāiguǒ 〈名〉〈方〉offering; oblation
【斋醮】 zhāijiào 〈动〉(Buddhist and Taoist priests) set up an altar for prayer rites
【斋戒】 zhāijiè 〈动〉❶ abstain from meat, wine, etc (when offering sacrifices to gods or ancestors) ❷ fast：～期间，我体重减轻了十磅。During my fast, I lost 10 pounds.
〚～节〛 Zhāijièjié 〈名〉Ramadan; fast of Ramadan
〚～沐浴〛 zhāijiè-mùyù 〈动〉fast and bathe before a religious observance to show one's piety towards God
〚～日〛 zhāijièrì 〈名〉fast day
【斋期】 zhāiqī 〈名〉fast; fast days
【斋坛】 zhāitán 〈名〉sacrificial altar
【斋堂】 zhāitáng 〈名〉dining hall in a temple
【斋月】 Zhāiyuè 〈名〉[伊斯兰教] Ramadan; month of fast

摘[1] zhāi 〈动〉❶ pick; pluck; take off：～春茶 pick/pluck spring tea ‖ ～花 pluck/pick flowers ‖ ～棉花 pick cotton ‖ ～水果 pick/pluck fruit ‖ ～眼镜 take off one's glasses ⇨～帽子；采～ ❷ select; make extracts from：从书中～选一段 extract a passage from a book ⇨～录；～要 ❸ scold; reprimand; rebuke：⇨指～

摘[2] zhāi 〈动〉〈口〉borrow money when in urgent need：⇨～借

【摘编】 zhāibiān ❶ 〈动〉extract and compile; select and edit：将资料～成书 compile the extracts from the data into a book ❷ 〈名〉extracts：言论～ extracts from sb's speeches
【摘抄】 zhāichāo ❶ 〈动〉take passages; make extracts; extract; excerpt：～要点 extract main points ❷ 〈名〉excerpts; extracts：日记～ pages/excerpts from sb's diary
【摘除】 zhāichú 〈动〉[医学] excise; remove; extirpate：～肿瘤 excise/extirpate a tumour ‖ ～子宫 have an uterectomy ‖ 白内障～术 cataract extraction/excision
〚～器〛 zhāichúqì 〈名〉[医学] extirpator
【摘登】 zhāidēng 〈动〉publish excerpts/extracts (of sth)：～文章 publish excerpts/extracts of sb's article ‖ 报纸～了他的报告。The newspaper carried extracts of his report.
【摘东补西】 zhāidōng-bǔxī 〈熟〉take from one to make up another; borrow from one to pay another; rob Peter to pay Paul
【摘兑】 zhāiduì 〈动〉〈口〉borrow money when in urgent need
【摘发】 zhāifā 〈动〉publish excerpts/extracts (of sth)
【摘桂】 zhāiguì 〈动〉win the championship
【摘记】 zhāijì ❶ 〈动〉take notes：～要点 jot down the main points ❷ 〈名〉excerpts; extracts
【摘借】 zhāijiè 〈动〉borrow money when in urgent need
【摘金】 zhāijīn 〈动〉win the gold medal; be the gold medalist
【摘录】 zhāilù ❶ 〈动〉take passages; make extracts; extract; excerpt ❷ 〈名〉extracts; excerpts：报纸新闻～ extracts from press reports ‖ 文件～ extracts from a document ‖ 这篇文章我只读过几段～。I've only read a number of passages extracted from the article.

【摘帽子】 zhāi màozi 〈动〉 take off/remove one's hat—cast off/remove a label; rid sb/oneself of the label: 摘掉落后帽子 cast off/remove the label of "backwardness"; catch up with others

【摘棉花机】 zhāimiánhuājī 〈名〉[农业] cotton picker

【摘棉铃机】 zhāimiánlíngjī 〈名〉[农业] cotton stripper

【摘牌】 zhāipái 〈动〉 ❶ cancel a security for trading on the stock market ❷ (of a sports franchise) draft an athlete from another organization; accept a transfer-listed player ❸ win the prize

【摘穗机】 zhāisuìjī 〈名〉[农业] stripper

【摘桃子】 zhāi táozi 〈动〉 grab/seize the fruits of other people's labour

【摘要】 zhāiyào ❶〈动〉 make a summary; make an abstract ❷〈名〉 summary; abstract; précis: 刊登～ publish excerpts/extracts (of sth) ‖ 给报告写～ précis/abstract a report ‖ 社论～ summary of an editorial ‖ 谈话～ extracts from a conversation; summary of a talk ‖ 文章～ summary of an article

【摘译】 zhāiyì ❶〈动〉 translate selected passages; select and translate: ～译文 abridged/shortened translation ❷〈名〉 translation of selected passages

【摘引】 zhāiyǐn 〈动〉 quote; cite: ～论述 quote the arguments (from sth) ‖ ～别人的文章要注明出处。When you quote somebody, you must give reference to the original author and the specific work.

【摘由】 zhāiyóu ❶〈动〉 make key extracts (of a document) for reference ❷〈名〉 key extracts (of a document); résumé: 文件～ key abstracts of a document

zhái

宅 zhái 〈名〉 house; residence; dwelling; abode: 家～ home; house; dwelling; residence ‖ 张～ the Zhangs' residence ⇨～邸

【宅邸】 zháidǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 mansion; large house

【宅地】 zháidì 〈名〉 toft; homestead: ～地主 ground landlord

〖～法〗 zháidìfǎ 〈名〉 homestead law/bill

【宅第】 zháidì 〈名〉〈书〉 mansion; large house

【宅电】 zháidiàn 〈名〉 home phone

【宅基】 zháijī 〈名〉 foundations of a house; site of a house

【宅门】 zháimén 〈名〉 ❶ gate of a mansion ❷ family living in such a mansion: 胡同里有好几个～。There are quite a number of big families living in the lane.

【宅舍】 zháishè 〈名〉 residence; dwelling; abode: 私人～ private residence/dwelling

【宅园】 zháiyuán 〈名〉 private garden

【宅院】 zháiyuàn 〈名〉 house with a courtyard; house

【宅子】 zháizi 〈名〉〈口〉 house; residence; dwelling; abode: 一处/所～ a house/residence

择 zhái 〈动〉 choose; select; pick ⇨zé

【择不开】 zháibukāi 〈动〉 ❶ be unable to disentangle/undo/unravel: ～这团乱线 be unable to unravel/untie/unfasten/disentangle the tangled threads ❷ cannot get away from; be unable to absent/extricate oneself: 一点儿工夫也～ not have a moment to spare; be fully occupied/engaged

【择菜】 zháicài 〈动〉 trim vegetables for cooking

【择床】 zháichuáng ＝ 择铺 zháipù

【择铺】 zháipù 〈动〉〈方〉 be unable to sleep well in a new place

【择席】 zháixí 〈动〉 be unable to sleep well in a new place: 从不～ never have trouble sleeping in a strange place; sleep well anywhere

zhǎi

窄 zhǎi 〈形〉 ❶ narrow: ～道/胡同 narrow path/lane ‖ 马路太～。The road is too narrow. ‖ 这条走廊～得两个人无法并肩而行。The corridor is too narrow for two persons to pass abreast. ⇨～小; 狭～ ❷ petty; narrow-minded: 心胸狭～ be narrow-minded; be small-minded; be petty-minded; be provincial ‖ 心眼儿～ be petty; be narrow-minded ❸〈口〉 hard up; badly off: 他家的日子过得挺～。His family was very hard up.

【窄巴】 zhǎiba 〈形〉〈方〉 ❶ narrow and small; poky: 房子～ poky house ❷ hard up; badly off: 我们这个月钱太～,不能去度假。We are too badly off to go on holiday this month.

【窄播】 zhǎibō 〈名〉[通信] narrow casting

【窄带】 zhǎidài 〈名〉[无线电] narrow band: ～通路 narrow-band path ‖ ～遥测 narrow-band telemetry

〖～带缆〗 zhǎidài dàilǎn 〈名〉 narrow-band cable

〖～高温计〗 zhǎidài gāowēnjì 〈名〉 narrow-band pyrometer

〖～滤波器〗 zhǎidài lǜbōqì 〈名〉 narrow-band filter

【窄导轨】 zhǎidǎoguǐ 〈名〉 narrow guide/track

【窄轨】 zhǎiguǐ 〈名〉 narrow gauge: ～车辆 narrow-gauge vehicle

〖～轨道〗 zhǎiguǐ guǐdào 〈名〉 narrow-gauge track

〖～机车〗 zhǎiguǐ jīchē 〈名〉 narrow-gauge locomotive

〖～铁路〗 zhǎiguǐ tiělù 〈名〉 narrow-gauge railway

【窄行】 zhǎiháng 〈名〉 narrow row: ～播种 narrow-row drilling

〖～播种机〗 zhǎiháng bōzhǒngjī 〈名〉 narrow-row seeder

【窄矿脉】 zhǎikuàngmài 〈名〉[矿业] narrow vein

【窄脉冲】 zhǎimàichōng 〈名〉 narrow pulse

〖～多谐振荡管〗 zhǎimàichōng duōxié zhèndàngguǎn 〈名〉[电子] sanatron

〖～发生器〗 zhǎimàichōng fāshēngqì 〈名〉 narrow-pulse generator

【窄门电路】 zhǎimén diànlù 〈名〉[电学] narrow-gate circuit; narrow gate

【窄片】 zhǎipiàn 〈名〉[影视] narrow-gauge film; substandard film stock

【窄小】 zhǎixiǎo 〈形〉 narrow and small: ～的公寓 poky flat

【窄邮裁】 zhǎiyóucái 〈名〉[造纸] pinched post

鉙 zhǎi 〈名〉〈方〉 (of garments, utensils, fruit, etc) blemish; flaw: 没～儿的苹果 apples without any scar ‖ 碗上有点～儿。There is a blemish on the bowl.

zhài

债 zhài 〈名〉 debt; loan: 收～ collect/recover a debt ‖ 一笔数亿美元的～ a debt of several hundred million US dollars ‖ 还清～ be out/clear of debt; the debt is paid off ‖ 无～一身轻。Out of debt, out of danger. ⇨负～; 公～; 还～

【债多不愁】 zhàiduōbùchóu 〈熟〉 huge debts drive away worries

【债额】 zhài'é 〈名〉 amount of debt

【债户】 zhàihù 〈名〉 debtor

【债家】 zhàijiā 〈名〉 creditor; debtee

【债款】 zhàikuǎn 〈名〉 loan; debt: 偿还～ pay back/repay the loan ‖ ～收入 revenue from loans ‖ ～支出 expenditure for loan payments ‖ 过期～ debt overdue ‖ 巨额～ large/huge debt

【债利】 zhàilì 〈名〉 interest on loans; loan interest

【债权】 zhàiquán 〈名〉[法律] creditor's rights; obligatory right: ～转让 cession of claim

〖～法〗 zhàiquánfǎ 〈名〉 law of obligation

〖～国〗 zhàiquánguó 〈名〉 creditor nation

〖～人〗 zhàiquánrén 〈名〉 lender; creditor; loaner; obligee; debtee: ～违约 default of creditor ‖ ～权益 creditor's claim ‖ ～损失 creditor's damage ‖ ～账户 creditor's account ‖ 判定～ judgement creditor

〖～受益人〗 zhàiquán shòuyìrén 〈名〉 creditor beneficiary

〖～投资人〗 zhàiquán tóuzīrén 〈名〉 creditor investor

〖～银行〗 zhàiquán yínháng 〈名〉 creditor bank

〖～证书〗 zhàiquán zhèngshū 〈名〉 document of obligation

【债券】 zhàiquàn 〈名〉 bond; debenture: 持有～ hold bonds ‖ 购买/认购～ buy bonds; subscribe for bonds ‖ 兑现～ cash (in)/redeem bonds ‖ 发行～ issue/float bonds ‖ 不动产～ real estate bonds ‖ 长期～ long-term bonds ‖ 储蓄～ savings bonds/debenture ‖ 抵押～ mortgage/secured bonds ‖ 定期～ fixed-maturity

bonds‖短期～ short term liabilities‖分期偿还～ installment bonds‖附息票～ coupon bonds‖工业/金融/农业～ industrial/financial/farm bonds‖公司～ corporate bonds‖国防～ defence bonds‖记名/无记名～ registered/unregistered bonds‖减税/免税/无税～ tax relief/tax exempt/tax free bonds‖建设～ construction bonds‖可兑换～ convertible bonds‖临时/永久～ temporary/perpetual bonds‖普通/特种～ straight/special bonds‖失效～ nullified bonds‖市政～ city/municipal bonds‖统一～ unified bonds‖土地～ land bonds‖无息～ passive bonds‖小额～ baby bonds‖信托～ trust bonds‖溢价～ premium bonds‖优先～ preference bonds‖有奖～ lottery bonds‖政府～ government bonds

〖～保险〗 zhàiquàn bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉bond insurance

〖～持有者〗 zhàiquàn chíyǒuzhě 〈名〉bondholder; debenture holder

〖～兑换〗 zhàiquàn duìhuàn 〈名〉bond conversion

〖～发行成本〗 zhàiquàn fāxíng chéngběn 〈名〉bond issue cost

〖～发行人〗 zhàiquàn fāxíngrén 〈名〉floater

〖～发行市场〗 zhàiquàn fāxíng shìchǎng 〈名〉bond flotation market

〖～基金〗 zhàiquàn jījīn 〈名〉bond fund

〖～认购〗 zhàiquàn rèngòu 〈名〉bond subscription

〖～市场〗 zhàiquàn shìchǎng 〈名〉bond market

〖～投资〗 zhàiquàn tóuzī 〈名〉bond investment

〖～息票〗 zhàiquàn xīpiào 〈名〉bond coupons

〖～溢价〗 zhàiquàn yìjià 〈名〉bond premium

〖～债务〗 zhàiquàn zhàiwù 〈名〉bonded debts

【债台高筑】 zhàitái-gāozhù 〈熟〉debts have piled up high; be deep/heavily in debt; run heavily into debt; be up to one's ears/neck in debt; be debt ridden; be burdened with debts; be immersed in debt: ～的公司 corporation/company deep in debt

【债务】 zhàiwù 〈名〉debt; liabilities; obligation: 清偿～ clear (off) one's debts; pay off one's debts; redeem/extinguish/square/discharge/settle a debt; liquidate one's debts‖勾销～ wipe out/off a debt‖～缠身 be debt-ridden; be involved in debt; be burdened with debts‖～额 amount of debt‖～管理 debt management‖免偿～ debt relief‖～限额 debt ceiling/limit‖长期～ long-term obligation‖抵押～ mortgage debt‖短期～ current debt; short-term obligation; floating debts/liabilities‖共同～ common debt/obligation; joint debt‖固定～ fixed debt‖国际/国内～ international/internal debt‖合同～ contract debt‖即期～ debts at call; demand debt/obligation‖民事～ civil debt/obligation‖全部/完全～ entire/perfect obligation‖商业～ business debt‖实际～ actual debt‖私人～ private/personal debt‖未偿还/未到期/过期未偿～ outstanding/unmatured/overdue debt‖无息～ passive debt‖已清偿～ liquidated debt/obligation; discharged obligation‖中期～ intermediate debt‖自偿～ self-liquidating/self-supporting debt

〖～公司〗 zhàiwù gōngsī 〈名〉debtor corporation

〖～国〗 zhàiwùguó 〈名〉debtor nation

〖～纠纷〗 zhàiwù jiūfēn 〈名〉dispute over obligation

〖～人〗 zhàiwùrén 〈名〉debtor; obligor; loanee: ～报告制度 debtor reporting system

〖～银行〗 zhàiwù yínháng 〈名〉debtor bank

【债主】 zhàizhǔ 〈名〉creditor; debtee: ～权益 creditor's equity

【债转股】 zhài zhuǎn gǔ 〈名〉debt-to-equity

砦 zhài ＝ 寨 zhài

寨 zhài 〈名〉❶ stockade; fence: ◇山～ ❷〈旧〉camp: ◇安营扎～; 营～ ❸〈旧〉mountain stronghold/fastness: ◇～主 ❹ stockaded village: 本村本～ this village of ours ◇村～

【寨主】 zhàizhǔ 〈名〉〈旧〉brigand chief; chief of brigands

【寨子】 zhàizi 〈名〉❶ stockade; fence ❷ stockaded village

瘵 zhài 〈名〉〈书〉illness; disease: 痨～ tuberculosis (TB)

攃 zhài 〈动〉〈方〉sew sth on: ～花边 trim (a dress) with lace‖～扣子 sew on a button

zhān

占 zhān 〈动〉practise divination; divine: ◇～卜; ～卦 ◇ zhàn

【占卜】 zhānbǔ 〈动〉divine; practise divination

〖～术〗 zhānbǔshù 〈名〉augury

〖～者〗 zhānbǔzhě 〈名〉augur

【占卦】 zhānguà 〈动〉divine by means of the Eight Trigrams (八卦): ～问卜 consult the oracle; inquire about sth by divination

【占课】 zhānkè 〈动〉divine by tossing coins

【占梦】 zhānmèng 〈动〉prognosticate/divine by interpreting dreams

【占星】 zhānxīng 〈动〉divine by astrology; cast a horoscope

〖～家〗 zhānxīngjiā 〈名〉stargazer

〖～术〗 zhānxīngshù 〈名〉astrology

〖～学〗 zhānxīngxué 〈名〉astrology

沾 zhān 〈动〉❶ moisten; wet; soak: ～湿手帕 moisten a handkerchief‖泪流～襟。Tears wet the front of one's jacket. ❷ gain by one's association with sb/sth; benefit from one's relationship with sb/sth: 利益均～ have an equal share of the benefit; share benefits equally ◇～光 ❸ be stained with: ～满泪渍 be blotted with tears; be tear-stained‖～满鲜血 be a gory mess; be gory‖～上泥 be stained with mud‖～上水 get wet ❹ touch: 烟酒不～ touch neither tobacco nor alcohol‖他是脑袋一～枕头就会睡着的那种人。He is the type that falls asleep as soon as his head touches the pillow. ◇～染

【沾包】 zhānbāo 〈动〉〈方〉get involved (in trouble); be tied up (with)

【沾边】 zhānbiān 〈动〉❶ touch on/upon only slightly: 这事他没～。He has nothing to do with the matter.‖这项工程他还没～儿。He hasn't the slightest involvement in the project yet. ❷ be close to what it should be; be relevant; be pertinent: 你讲的一点也沾不上边儿。What you said is completely irrelevant. / What you said is (wide) off the mark.

【沾溉】 zhāngài 〈动〉〈书〉bestow bounties on; benefit: ～后人 benefit one's offsprings

【沾光】 zhānguāng 〈动〉benefit/profit from one's association with sb or sth; avail oneself of the association/relationship with sb or sth

【沾花惹草】 zhānhuā-rěcǎo ＝ 拈花惹草 niānhuā-rěcǎo

【沾亲带故】 zhānqīn-dàigù 〈熟〉be related somehow or other; have ties of kinship or friendship: 他和我既不沾亲也不带故,我为什么要帮他? He is neither my relation nor my friend. Why am I obliged to help him?‖我跟他还算沾点儿亲带点儿故。I'm a distant relative of his.

【沾染】 zhānrǎn 〈动〉❶ be infected with: 创口～了细菌。The wound was infected with germs. ❷ be contaminated/tainted with: ～恶习 contract bad habits; be stained/contaminated with bad habits‖～市侩作风 be contaminated by philistine ways ❸ benefit/profit from one's association with sb or sth

〖～剂〗 zhānrǎnjì 〈名〉[军事] contaminant

〖～区〗 zhānrǎnqū 〈名〉[军事] contaminated area

〖～物〗 zhānrǎnwù 〈名〉contaminator

【沾手】 zhānshǒu 〈动〉❶ touch with one's hands: 草莓一～就容易伤。Strawberries bruise easily by touch. ❷ have a hand in; get involved in: 这事他肯定～了。He must have had a hand in the matter.‖这事一～就甩不掉。Once you get involved, you can't expect to get out of it.

【沾污】 zhānwū 〈动〉make dirty; dirty; soil; sully; stain

【沾沾自喜】 zhānzhān-zìxǐ 〈熟〉feel complacent (over); be pleased with oneself; be smug; be self contented; be well-satisfied

毡 zhān 〈名〉felt: 擀～ press wool and fur fibres into felt‖～帽/靴 felt hat/boots‖～制品 felted goods; felting products ◇油～

【毡垫】 zhāndiàn 〈名〉felt pad

【毡房】 zhānfáng 〈名〉yurt

【毡篷】 zhānpéng 〈名〉felt tent
【毡毯】 zhāntǎn 〈名〉felt carpet
【毡条】 zhāntiáo 〈名〉〈方〉felt rug
【毡帐】 zhānzhàng 〈名〉felt tent
【毡子】 zhānzi 〈名〉felt; felt rug/blanket

栴 zhān
【栴檀】 zhāntán 〈名〉〈古〉sandalwood; white sandalwood

旃 zhān ❶〈代〉〈书〉[a fusion of 之(zhī) and 焉(yān)]: 勉~! Do it as best you can. ❷〈书〉= 毡 zhān
【旃檀】 zhāntán 〈名〉〈古〉sandalwood; white sandalwood

粘 zhān 〈动〉❶ stick to/together: 糖~在牙上了。The sweet stuck to my teeth. ‖ 这几张邮票~在一块了。These stamps have stuck together. ⇨~连 ❷ glue; stick; paste; adhere to; affix: ~标签 stick a label (on) ‖ ~信封 seal (up) an envelope ‖ 把两块木头~在一起 glue the two pieces of wood together ⇨~贴 ⇨nián
【粘合剂】 zhānhéjì 〈名〉adhesive
【粘连】 zhānlián ❶〈名〉[医学] adhesion; synechia: ~现象 adhesion phenomenon ‖ ~性腹膜炎 adhesive peritonitis ‖ 瘢痕性/纤维性~ cicatricial/fibrous adhesion ‖ 胸膜~ pleural adhesion ⇨肠~ ❷〈动〉have to do with; be involved in: 我跟这事没什么~。I have nothing to do with it.
【~胎盘】 zhānlián tāipán 〈名〉[医学] adherent placenta
【粘贴】 zhāntiē 〈动〉glue; paste; stick; affix: ~标语 paste up/stick slogans ‖ 在墙上~海报 stick/plaster posters on the wall ‖ 在信封上~邮票 stick a stamp on an envelope; affix a stamp to an envelope

谵 zhān 〈动〉〈书〉rave; be delirious
【谵妄】 zhānwàng 〈名〉[医学] delirium: 震颤性~ delirium tremens
【~者】 zhānwàngzhě 〈名〉deliriant
【谵语】 zhānyǔ 〈书〉❶〈动〉rave; be delirious ❷〈名〉delirious speech; wild talk; ravings

饘 zhān 〈名〉〈书〉thick gruel
【饘粥粝食】 zhānzhōu-lìshí 〈熟〉plain and coarse food

瞻 zhān 〈动〉look up/forward: 抬头远~ look up into the distance ⇨高~远瞩;观~
【瞻拜】 zhānbài = 瞻仰 zhānyǎng
【瞻顾】 zhāngù 〈动〉❶ look ahead and behind; think over and over again: 徘徊~ hesitate; waver; be in two minds ❷ look after; take care of
【瞻礼】 zhānlǐ ❶〈名〉[天主教] religious holiday/festival ❷〈名〉[天主教] weekdays and Saturday ❸〈动〉〈书〉worship; pay homage to
【瞻念】 zhānniàn 〈动〉look to; think of: ~后代 think of the future generations ‖ ~前途 think of the future
【瞻前顾后】 zhānqián-gùhòu 〈熟〉look ahead and behind: look forward and backward ❶ think twice before taking actions; weigh the pros and cons: 瞻前不能顾后 be unable to look after everything at once ‖ 做事要~。Look before you leap. ❷ be over-cautious and indecisive: ~,犹豫不决 be over-cautious and indecisive
【瞻望】 zhānwàng 〈动〉look forward; look far ahead: ~前途 look ahead to the future ‖ 抬头~ look up into the distance
【瞻仰】 zhānyǎng 〈动〉look at with reverence: ~遗容 pay one's respects to sb's remains ‖ ~烈士陵园 pay a visit to a martyrs' mausoleum
【瞻谒】 zhānyè 〈动〉〈书〉pay a visit to (a superior); have an audience with

邅 zhān →迍邅 zhūnzhān

zhǎn

斩 zhǎn 〈动〉chop; cut: ~断魔爪 cut off the devil's claws ‖ ~断情丝 cut off the ties of love ‖ 言降者~! Whosoever mentions surrender dies! ⇨~草除根;抄~
【斩波】 zhǎnbō 〈名〉[物理] chopped wave
【~电路】 zhǎnbō diànlù 〈名〉chopped circuit
【~放大器】 zhǎnbō fàngdàqì 〈名〉chopper/chopping amplifier
【~晶体管】 zhǎnbō jīngtǐguǎn 〈名〉chopper transistor
【~器】 zhǎnbōqì 〈名〉chopper; *lopper*: ~调速 *chopper speed* control
【~信号】 zhǎnbō xìnhào 〈名〉chopping signal
【斩仓】 zhǎncāng 〈动〉sell out all one's securities at a price lower than that when they are bought
【斩草除根】 zhǎncǎo-chúgēn 〈熟〉cut the weeds and dig up the roots destroy root and branch; stamp out/eradicate the source of trouble: 斩草必须要除根。One mustn't cut a turf of grass only, but must uproot it. ‖ 杀死他们,~! Slay them, root and branch!
【斩钉截铁】 zhǎndīng-jiétiě 〈熟〉resolute and decisive; categorical; with firm determination: ~地回答 give a categorical answer ‖ ~地拒绝 give a round/categorical rebuff ‖ ~地说 speak in unequivocal/categorical terms; speak with curt finality
【斩而不奏】 zhǎn'érbùzòu 〈熟〉act without reporting
【斩光盘】 zhǎnguāngpán 〈名〉[电学] chopper disc
【斩光器】 zhǎnguāngqì 〈名〉[物理] chopper
【斩获】 zhǎnhuò 〈动〉cut off enemies' heads and take those alive captive in a war win medals; score a goal
【斩尽杀绝】 zhǎnjìn-shājué 〈熟〉kill all; wipe out; exterminate; spare none: 村里的人被~。People in this village were killed to the last man.
【斩决】 zhǎnjué 〈动〉execute by decapitation; guillotine; decapitate; behead
【斩客】 zhǎnkè 〈动〉*rip off (a customer, etc); fleece; soak*; overcharge
【斩首】 zhǎnshǒu 〈动〉behead; decapitate; guillotine: ~市曹 behead sb in the street; execute sb in the marketplace
【~示众】 zhǎnshǒu-shìzhòng 〈熟〉behead sb and display the head to the public; expose a cut-off head to public view as a warning
【斩头去尾】 zhǎntóu-qùwěi 〈熟〉cut off the head and tail; cut off both ends: 他把我的话~地引用了。He quoted me out of context.

飐 zhǎn 〈动〉〈书〉quiver in the wind

盏 zhǎn ❶〈名〉small cup: 酒~ small wine cup ⇨把~ ❷〈名〉cup-shaped utensil: ⇨灯~ ❸〈量〉[used for lamps]: 一~灯 a lamp

展 zhǎn ❶〈动〉open up; spread out; unfold; unfurl: ⇨~开;伸~ ❷〈动〉expand; extend: ⇨扩~;拓~ ❸〈动〉prolong; postpone; extend a time limit: ⇨~缓;~期;~限 ❹〈动〉exhibit; display; put on display/show: ⇨~出;~览;预~ ❺〈名〉exhibition; display; show: 灯~ lantern display ‖ 艺术~ art exhibition/exhibit ⇨画~;书~;影~ ❻〈动〉put to good use; give free play to: ~鸿才 put one's talents to use; show/display one's capabilities ‖ ~技 give full play to one's skill ‖ ~其所长 give full play to one's strong points ⇨施~;一筹莫~
【展播】 zhǎnbō 〈动〉broadcast TV/radio programmes: 电视~ TV exhibition show ‖ 电视台正举办迎春文艺节目~。The TV station is running a Spring Festival programme of entertainment.
【展布】 zhǎnbù 〈动〉❶ unfold before one's eyes; emerge ❷〈书〉state one's views; exercise one's talent
【展翅】 zhǎnchì 〈动〉spread the wings; get ready for flight: ~飞翔 spread the wings to fly ‖ ~高飞 spread the wings and fly up; soar to great heights; soar to the sky
【展出】 zhǎnchū 〈动〉exhibit; put on display/show; be on show/view/exhibit: ~绘画 exhibit paintings ‖ ~商品 set out/display/exhibit goods; put goods on display/show ‖ ~最新时装 show the latest fashions ‖ 公开~ exhibit before the public; public show ‖ 首次~ *premiere show* ‖ 巡回~ *travelling exhibition* ‖ 在~期间 during the exhibition ‖ 我们各种型号的小汽车现正在陈列室里~。Our entire range of cars is now on view/exhibition at

the showroom.
【展地】 zhǎndì 〈名〉showground; site of an exhibition
【展读】 zhǎndú 〈动〉open and read; read: ～家信 read a letter from home
【展馆】 zhǎnguǎn 〈名〉exhibition hall/centre: 手工艺品～ handicrafts exhibition hall
【展缓】 zhǎnhuǎn 〈动〉postpone; extend; prolong: ～限期 extend a time limit ‖ ～行期 postpone the date for departure ‖ 一再～ be postponed again and again
【展会】 zhǎnhuì 〈名〉exhibition
【展卷】 zhǎnjuàn 〈动〉open a book; read
〖～有益〗 zhǎnjuàn-yǒuyì = 开卷有益 kāijuàn-yǒuyì
【展开】 zhǎnkāi 〈动〉❶ spread out; open up; unfold; unfurl: ～标语 display a banner ‖ ～地图 unfold/spread/display a map ‖ ～队伍 deploy the forces ‖ ～画卷 unfold the painting; unfold a picture scroll ❷ launch; unfold; develop; carry out: ～辩论 engage in/enter into a debate; launch a debate ‖ ～反腐败斗争 wage an anti corruption struggle ‖ ～公平竞争 carry on fair competition ‖ ～攻势 unfold an offensive ‖ ～劳动竞赛 launch an emulation campaign/drive ‖ ～热烈的讨论 set off an animated/a heated discussion ‖ 全面～ be in full swing
【展宽】 zhǎnkuān 〈动〉widen; broaden: ～街道 widen the street
【展览】 zhǎnlǎn 〈动〉exhibit; display; put on display/show: 布置～ arrange an exhibition/display ‖ 参观～ go to an exhibition; attend an exhibition ‖ 举办～ put on an exhibition; give/hold/run/stage an exhibition ‖ 开始/结束～ open/close an exhibition ‖ 正在～ be on display/exhibition/show ‖ ～场地 showground ‖ 瓷器～ exhibition of porcelain ‖ 橱窗～ window display ‖ 工业～ industrial exhibition ‖ 花卉～ flower show/display ‖ 绘画～ painting exhibition ‖ 汽车～ motor show ‖ 摄影～ photograph show/exhibition/exhibit ‖ 时装～ fashion display/show ‖ 图书～ book exhibition/exhibit ‖ 艺术～ art exhibition/exhibit ‖ 硬币～ coin show
〖～馆〗 zhǎnlǎnguǎn 〈名〉exhibition hall/centre: ～馆长 exhibition curator ‖ 工业～ industrial exhibition hall
〖～会〗 zhǎnlǎnhuì 〈名〉exhibition: 举办～ give/hold/run/organize an exhibition ‖ 工业～ industrial exhibition ‖ 汽车～ motor/auto show ‖ 时装～ fashion show
〖～品〗 zhǎnlǎnpǐn = 展品 zhǎnpǐn
〖～室〗 zhǎnlǎnshì = 展室 zhǎnshì
【展廊】 zhǎnláng 〈名〉exhibition gallery
【展露】 zhǎnlù 〈动〉show; display; demonstrate; exhibit: ～才华 bring to light one's talent; reveal/demonstrate/display one's talent
【展卖】 zhǎnmài 〈动〉exhibit and sell: ～活动 exhibition and sales activities
〖～会〗 zhǎnmàihuì 〈名〉exhibition and sales fair
【展眉】 zhǎnméi 〈动〉〈书〉lift the brows; look delighted; beam with joy
【展品】 zhǎnpǐn 〈名〉exhibit; item on display: 陈列～ display exhibits ‖ 请勿触摸～。Please do not touch the exhibits.
〖～橱〗 zhǎnpǐnchú 〈名〉showcase
【展评】 zhǎnpíng 〈动〉display and appraise; exhibit and evaluate: 家电～会 appraisal exhibition of home electrical appliances
【展期】 zhǎnqī ❶〈动〉extend a time limit; postpone; put off: ～到月底截止 extend the deadline till the end of this month ‖ 报名工作～至五月底结束。The deadline of registration is postponed to the end of May. ‖ 会议～举行。The meeting has been postponed/put off. ‖ 展览会～一周闭幕。The exhibition will be extended for another week. ❷〈名〉duration of an exhibition; exhibition period: ～为十天。The exhibition will last for 10 days.
【展区】 zhǎnqū 〈名〉display area/zone
【展商】 zhǎnshāng 〈名〉businessman/manufacturer participating in an exhibition
【展神经】 zhǎnshénjīng 〈名〉[生理] abducens nerve
【展示】 zhǎnshì 〈动〉display; reveal; show; showcase; lay bare: ～产品 set out/display/exhibit products ‖ ～蓝图 display the blueprint ‖ ～新前景 open up new vistas ‖ ～内心世界 reveal sb's inner world ‖ ～实质 lay bare the essence (of) ‖ ～新形象 present a new image ‖ 该计划旨在～年轻人的才华。The programme is a showcase for young talents.
〖～会〗 zhǎnshìhuì 〈名〉exhibition; show
【展事】 zhǎnshì 〈名〉exhibition activities
【展室】 zhǎnshì 〈名〉exhibition room; showroom
【展台】 zhǎntái 〈名〉display counter; stall; booth
【展厅】 zhǎntīng 〈名〉showroom; exhibition hall
【展团】 zhǎntuán 〈名〉delegation participating in an exhibition
【展望】 zhǎnwàng 〈动〉❶ look into the distance; look to the future; look ahead: ～世界局势 have a full view of the world situation ‖ ～未来 look forward/ahead to the future; look to the future ‖ 他爬上山顶，向四周～。He climbed up to the top of the mountain and looked around. ❷ forecast; prospect: 21 世纪～ prospects for the 21st century; 21st century in prospect ‖ 中国统一之～ prospects for China's reunification
【展位】 zhǎnwèi 〈名〉display booth; exhibition unit
【展现】 zhǎnxiàn 〈动〉unfold before one's eyes; emerge; show: ～才华 display one's abilities; show one's talents ‖ 到了市场，一派喧嚷繁忙的景象～在眼前。As we reached the marketplace, a scene of hustle and bustle presented itself before our eyes.
【展限】 zhǎnxiàn 〈动〉extend a time limit: 债款到期不再～。The repayment of the loan will not be further deferred.
【展销】 zhǎnxiāo 〈动〉display and sell: ～商品 display and sell goods
〖～部〗 zhǎnxiāobù 〈名〉exhibition and sales department
〖～会〗 zhǎnxiāohuì 〈名〉commodities fair: 儿童用品～ sales exhibition of goods for children ‖ 服装～ garment fair ‖ 商品～ sales exhibition ‖ 为期 7 天的～将于 9 月 1 日开始。A 7-day display and sale will open on Sept 1st.
〖～厅〗 zhǎnxiāotīng 〈名〉exhibition and sales hall
【展性】 zhǎnxìng 〈名〉[物理] malleability; ductility: ～合金 ductile alloy ‖ ～镍 malleable nickel
【展延】 zhǎnyán 〈动〉extend a time limit; postpone; put off
【展颜】 zhǎnyán 〈动〉beam with joy: ～而笑 crack a smile
【展演】 zhǎnyǎn 〈名〉(of art programmes, etc) festival; exhibition performance
【展样】 zhǎnyàng 〈名〉exhibition sample; exhibit
【展业】 zhǎnyè 〈动〉promote business (esp insurance business)
【展映】 zhǎnyìng 〈名〉(of movies or television plays) exhibition show; festival
【展转】 zhǎnzhuǎn = 辗转 zhǎnzhuǎn

崭 zhǎn ❶〈形〉〈书〉towering (over): ◇～露头角 ❷〈形〉〈方〉fine; swell: 味道真～。It's really delicious/tasty. ❸〈副〉very; especially: ◇～齐; ～新
【崭露头角】 zhǎnlù-tóujiǎo 〈熟〉(of young people) cut/make a brilliant/conspicuous/splendid figure; come to/into prominence; begin to show one's brilliant talents; display remarkable abilities or talents: ～的青年艺术家 up-and-coming young artist ‖ 妇女们在商界正～。Women are making headway in the business circles.
【崭齐】 zhǎnqí 〈形〉perfectly uniform/even
【崭然】 zhǎnrán 〈形〉〈书〉outstanding; extraordinary
【崭新】 zhǎnxīn 〈形〉brand new; completely new: ～的机器 brand new machines ‖ ～的阶段/面貌 completely new stage/look

搌 zhǎn 〈动〉wipe/dab lightly to sop up liquid: 把纸上滴的墨～干 soak/blot up the ink fallen on the paper ‖ 海绵可～水。Sponges take up water.
【搌布】 zhǎnbù 〈名〉dishcloth; dish towel

晰 zhǎn 〈动〉〈方〉blink; wink

辗 zhǎn
【辗转】 zhǎnzhuǎn 〈动〉❶ toss about (in bed); toss and turn (in bed): ～不安 toss about and feel uneasy ‖ ～不眠 toss and turn in bed without getting a wink of sleep ❷ pass through many hands/places: ～来到首都 come all the way to the capital ◇～流传
〖～反侧〗 zhǎnzhuǎn-fǎncè 〈熟〉toss and turn restlessly; toss about (in bed); have a sleepless night: ～，彻夜未眠 toss about all night without getting a wink of sleep
〖～流传〗 zhǎnzhuǎn-liúchuán 〈熟〉spread from place to place; pass through many hands
【辗转相除法】 zhǎnzhuǎn xiāngchúfǎ 〈名〉[数学] division algorithm

黵 zhǎn 〈动〉〈方〉make dirty；dirty；stain；soil；sully：墨水把纸～了。The ink has stained the paper. ‖ 深色布禁～。Dark cloth doesn't show the dirt.

zhàn

占 zhàn 〈动〉❶ seize；take possession of；forcibly occupy：～领；霸～；攻～ ❷ take up (time, space, etc)；occupy：别老～着电话。Don't tie up the phone all the time. ‖ 这张双人床在这个小房间里太～地方。This double bed takes up too much space in the small room. ⇨～地；～线；～用 ❸ constitute；hold；make up；account for：～第一位 hold the first place；rank/come first ‖ ～优势 have superiority over；occupy a dominant position；gain the upper hand；have/gain ascendancy over ‖ 他们的产品在国际市场上曾～主导地位。Their products dominated the world market. ‖ 赞成的～多数/少数。Those in favour constitute the majority/minority.
另见 zhān

【占道经营】 zhàndào jīngyíng 〈动〉 take up street space and do business

【占地】 zhàndì 〈动〉 cover an area (of)：这座新建的博物馆～九千平方米。The newly built museum covers an area of 9,000 square metres.

【占据】 zhànjù 〈动〉 occupy；seize；hold：～地盘 commandeer territory；take control of territory ‖ ～首位 hold the first place；rank/come first ‖ ～战略要地 occupy a position of strategic importance

【占理】 zhànlǐ 〈动〉 be reasonable/sensible/right：他的话～，我同意。What he said sounds reasonable. I agree with him.

【占领】 zhànlǐng 〈动〉 capture；seize；occupy：～机场 seize an airport ‖ ～市场 dominate the market ‖ ～要塞 capture a fort/fortress ‖ ～新的科技领域 dominate new fields of science and technology

〖～军〗 zhànlǐngjūn 〈名〉 occupation army

〖～区〗 zhànlǐngqū 〈名〉 occupied area

【占便宜】 zhàn piányi 〈动〉 ❶ gain extra advantage by unfair means；profit at other people's expense ❷ be in an advantageous/a favourable position：个儿高的人打篮球～。Taller people have an advantage in playing basketball.

【占上风】 zhàn shàngfēng 〈动〉 get/gain the upper hand；prevail；win/have/get an advantage over；gain/get ascendancy over；have the whip hand over/of：辩论中他始终～。He had the whip hand throughout the debate. ‖ 在这两家互相竞争的公司中，一家因管理更有效而～。Of the two rival companies, one is more efficiently managed and therefore gets the upper hand.

【占先】 zhànxiān 〈动〉 take precedence (over)；take the lead；get ahead of

【占线】 zhànxiàn 〈动〉 (of a telephone line) be engaged/busy：～信号 engaged signal ‖ 不论你什么时候打电话，他的电话都～。You will find his telephone busy whenever you call. ‖ 电话～，请稍候再拨。The line is engaged. Please dial later.

〖～通道〗 zhànxiàn tōngdào 〈名〉［电学］active channel

〖～指示器〗 zhànxiàn zhǐshìqì 〈名〉 busy indicator

【占小便宜】 zhàn xiǎopiányi 〈熟〉 gain petty advantages；secure small advantages at other people's expense；make small gains at the expense of others

〖～吃大亏〗 zhàn xiǎopiányi chī dàkuī 〈熟〉 gain petty advantages only to suffer heavy losses：喜欢占小便宜的人容易吃大亏。Those who are fond of gaining petty advantages are likely to suffer heavy losses.

【占用】 zhànyòng 〈动〉 occupy and use；occupy：～耕地 occupy cultivated land and put it to other uses ‖ 很抱歉～了你的时间。I am sorry to have taken up your time.

【占有】 zhànyǒu 〈动〉 ❶ occupy；seize ❷ occupy/hold (a position)：工业在国民经济中～重要地位。Industry holds/occupies an important position/place in the national economy. ❸ own；possess；have：～第一手资料 have first-hand data ‖ ～生产资料 own the means of production ‖ ～市场 dominate the market ‖ 搞研究必须～大量资料。To carry out research, one must have a large amount of data.

【占着茅坑不拉屎】 zhànzhe máokēng bù lāshǐ 〈熟〉 sit on the (toilet) seat but not shit—hold on to a post without doing any work and not let anyone else take over；be a dog in the manger

【占座】 zhànzuò 〈动〉 occupy a seat：替我在图书馆占个座儿。Will you save me a seat in the library?

绽 zhàn 〈动〉〈书〉sew；mend by sewing

栈 zhàn 〈名〉❶〈书〉shed；pen：马～ stable；stall ‖ 羊～ fold；sheep pen ❷ → 栈道 zhàndào ❸ warehouse；inn：⇨货～；客～；商～

【栈道】 zhàndào 〈名〉 plank road built on wooden brackets fixed into cliffs：⇨明修～，暗度陈仓

【栈房】 zhànfáng 〈名〉 ❶ warehouse；storehouse ❷〈方〉inn；tavern

【栈桥】 zhànqiáo 〈名〉 landing stage (at a port)；loading bridge (at a railway station)

战[1] zhàn ❶〈动〉fight；battle；wage a war (against/on)：为独立/自由而～ fight for independence/liberty ‖ 他们愈～愈勇。The more involved they were in the battle, the more valiantly they fought. ⇨～胜；百～百胜 ❷〈名〉war；warfare；fight；battle；combat：核～ nuclear war/warfare；atomic war ⇨持久～；空～；决一死～ ❸〈动〉〈喻〉fight；war；warfare：价格～ price war ‖ 经济/外交～ economic/diplomatic warfare ‖ 商～ commercial/trade war ‖ 宣传～ propaganda war ⇨论～；舌～

战[2] zhàn 〈动〉tremble；shake；shiver；shudder；quiver：冷得直打～ shiver/shake/quiver/tremble with cold ‖ 吓得直打～ shake/shudder/tremble with fear；quiver/shiver with fright ⇨～抖；胆～心惊；寒～

【战败】 zhànbài 〈动〉 ❶ be defeated/vanquished/beaten；suffer a defeat；lose a battle/war：敌军～了。The enemy troops were defeated. ❷ defeat；vanquish；beat：我们～了敌军。We defeated the enemy troops.

〖～国〗 zhànbàiguó 〈名〉 vanquished/defeated nation

【战报】 zhànbào 〈名〉 war communiqué；battlefield report：发表～ issue a war communiqué ‖〈喻〉工地～ report from the construction site；construction site bulletin

【战备】 zhànbèi 〈名〉 war preparedness；combat readiness：加强～ step up combat readiness ‖ ～工作 preparations against war ‖ 有～观念 have a proper sense of war-preparedness ‖ 总统下令全国进入一级～。The president ordered the whole nation enter into first-degree combat readiness.

〖～等级〗 zhànbèi děngjí 〈名〉 degree of combat readiness

〖～粮〗 zhànbèiliáng 〈名〉 grain stockpiled in case of war

〖～行军〗 zhànbèi xíngjūn 〈名〉 tactical march/movement

〖～状态〗 zhànbèi zhuàngtài 〈名〉 combat readiness

【战表】 zhànbiǎo 〈名〉 written challenge to war；letter of challenge：下～ issue a written declaration of war；send a letter of challenge

【战场】 zhànchǎng 〈名〉 battlefield；battleground；battlefront；theatre (of war/battle)：奔赴～ march/go to the battlefield ‖ 开辟第三～ open the third front ‖〈喻〉抗洪～ battlefields of flood-fighting ‖ 主～ main theatre of war

【战车】 zhànchē 〈名〉 war chariot；war vehicle

【战船】 zhànchuán 〈名〉 warship；man-of-war；war vessel

【战刀】 zhàndāo 〈名〉 sabre

【战地】 zhàndì 〈名〉 battlefield；battleground；combat zone：～指挥部 field headquarters ‖〈喻〉参赛队已大半抵达～。Most of the participating teams have already arrived at the venue.

〖～记者〗 zhàndì jìzhě 〈名〉 war correspondent

〖～医院〗 zhàndì yīyuàn 〈名〉 field hospital

【战抖】 zhàndǒu 〈动〉 tremble；shake；shiver；shudder；quiver：双手～ one's hands tremble/flutter ‖ 浑身～ tremble/shake/shiver all over；be all of a tremble；tremble from head to foot

【战斗】 zhàndòu ❶〈名〉fight；battle；combat；action：结束～ break off combat；break off/terminate a battle ‖ 进行～ fight/wage a battle ‖ 投入～ go into battle/combat ‖ 退出～ withdraw from action ‖ 指挥～ direct fighting ‖ 在～中牺牲 be killed in action/combat ❷〈动〉fight；battle；combat：～部队 combat forces ‖ ～部署 battle disposition ‖ ～队形 battle formation ‖ ～精神 fighting spirit ‖ ～任务 combat mission；fighting task ‖ ～序列

order of battle; battle array ‖ ～演习 war game; military manoeuvres ‖ 并肩～ fight shoulder to shoulder ‖ 继续～ fight/battle on ‖ 英勇～ fight/battle bravely/gallantly/heroically; put up a heroic fight ‖ 激烈的～ fierce fight; fierce/heavy/sharp fighting ‖ 下达～命令 give combat orders ‖ 做好～准备 get ready for action; be combat ready ‖ ～打响了。A fight started. / Fighting broke out. ‖ ～在激烈进行。The battle is raging. ‖ 士兵们在～。The soldiers are in action. ❸〈名〉struggle of any kind: 投入抢险～ throw oneself into work to deal with an emergency; take quick actions to meet an emergency ‖ ～岗位 fighting post ‖ ～友谊 militant friendship; comradeship-in-arms

〖～轰炸机〗 zhàndòu hōngzhàjī 〈名〉fighter-bomber

〖～机〗 zhàndòujī 〈名〉fighter; fighter plane

〖～舰〗 zhàndòujiàn 〈名〉battleship; combat ship

〖～力〗 zhàndòulì 〈名〉fighting capacity; combat effectiveness/strength/capability: 提高～ increase the combat effectiveness/strength/capability ‖ 有～ be combat-worthy ‖ ～强/弱 high/low combat effectiveness

〖～性〗 zhàndòuxìng 〈名〉militancy

〖～英雄〗 zhàndòu yīngxióng 〈名〉combat hero

〖～员〗 zhàndòuyuán 〈名〉combatant; fighter

【战端】 zhànduān 〈名〉〈书〉beginning of a war: 挑起～ provoke a war

【战法】 zhànfǎ 〈名〉(military) tactics

【战犯】 zhànfàn 〈名〉war criminal: ～审判法庭 war crime tribunal

【战俘】 zhànfú 〈名〉prisoner of war (POW): 交换～ exchange prisoners of war ‖ 遣返～ send back/repatriate prisoners of war

〖～收容所〗 zhànfú shōuróngsuǒ 〈名〉prisoner-of-war (POW) collecting post

〖～营〗 zhànfúyíng 〈名〉prisoner-of-war (POW) camp

【战斧式导弹】 zhànfǔshì dǎodàn 〈名〉Tomahawk missile

【战歌】 zhàngē 〈名〉battle/fighting song

【战功】 zhàngōng 〈名〉meritorious military service; outstanding military exploits; distinguished service in war; battle achievements: 立～ win honour in war; distinguish oneself in action; perform military exploits ‖ ～显赫 have brilliant/dazzling/glorious achievements in war; achieve miraculous feats in battle

【战鼓】 zhàngǔ 〈名〉war/battle drum

【战国】 Zhànguó 〈名〉Warring States (475-221 BC): ～七雄 seven states of the Warring States Period

【战果】 zhànguǒ 〈名〉results of battle; combat success; victory: 扩大～ exploit the victory/success ‖ 取得～ win victory in a war ‖ ～辉煌 splendid results on the battlefield; 〈喻〉splendid achievements in work

【战壕】 zhànháo 〈名〉trench; entrenchment: 加固～ fortify a trench ‖ 挖掘～ dig a trench

【战后】 zhànhòu 〈名〉postwar period: ～余殃 aftermath of war

【战火】 zhànhuǒ 〈名〉flames of war; war

〖～纷飞〗 zhànhuǒ-fēnfēi 〈熟〉flames of war raging everywhere; war-ridden: 在～的年代 in the fiery years of war; in the war-ridden years

【战祸】 zhànhuò 〈名〉disaster of war: ～连年。Disasters of war befell in consecutive years.

【战机】 zhànjī 〈名〉❶ opportunity for combat: 丧失～ miss/lose the opportunity to win a battle ‖ 抓住～ seize the opportunity for combat/action ❷ war secret: 泄漏～ let out/give away/divulge/leak war secrets ❸ fighter plane; fighter: 出动～拦截敌机 send fighters up to intercept the enemy planes

【战绩】 zhànjì 〈名〉military successes/exploits/feats; combat gains: 取得～ achieve military successes ‖ ～辉煌 brilliant combat performances; extraordinary battle achievements ‖ 〈喻〉在这场比赛中,我队～卓著。In this match our team won great distinction.

【战舰】 zhànjiàn 〈名〉battleship; warship; warcraft; war vessel

【战将】 zhànjiàng 〈名〉able general

【战局】 zhànjú 〈名〉war situation: 控制～ keep the war situation under control ‖ 扭转～ bring about a favourable turn of the war situation

【战具】 zhànjù 〈名〉arms; weapons: ～精良 be equipped with up-to-date armaments

【战况】 zhànkuàng 〈名〉situation on the battlefield; progress of a battle: 了解～ find out the progress of a battle ‖ ～报道 war report ‖ ～不明。The war situation was unknown to us.

【战利品】 zhànlìpǐn 〈名〉spoils of war; war trophies/booty; loot; capture

【战例】 zhànlì 〈名〉specific example of a battle: 光辉～ splendid battle example

【战栗】 zhànlì 〈动〉shiver; shake; tremble; shudder: 吓得全身～ shake/shudder/tremble all over with fear; quiver/shiver with fright

【战列舰】 zhànlièjiàn 〈名〉battleship; ship-of-the-line

【战列巡洋舰】 zhànliè xúnyángjiàn 〈名〉battle cruiser

【战乱】 zhànluàn 〈名〉chaos caused by war; war: ～的受害者 victims of war

【战略】 zhànlüè 〈名〉strategy: ～部署 strategic plan/deployment/disposition ‖ ～撤退 strategic withdrawal/retreat ‖ ～储备 strategic reserves/stockpiles ‖ ～地位 strategic position ‖ ～反攻 strategic counteroffensive ‖ ～方针 strategic principle ‖ ～计划 strategic plan ‖ ～进攻 strategic offensive ‖ ～决策 strategic decision ‖ ～决战 decisive strategic engagement; strategically decisive battle ‖ ～目标 strategic objective ‖ ～全局 overall strategic situation ‖ ～任务 major task of strategic importance ‖ ～思想 strategic thinking ‖ ～武器 strategic weapons ‖ ～行动 strategic move ‖ ～眼光 strategic vision ‖ ～要地 area/place of strategic importance; important strategic point ‖ ～转移 strategic shift ‖ 革命～ revolutionary strategy ‖ 全球～ global strategy ‖ 机动的～战术 flexible strategy and tactics ‖ ～上藐视敌人,战术上重视敌人 despise the enemy strategically and take full account of him tactically

〖～防御〗 zhànlüè fángyù 〈名〉strategic defence: ～计划 (US) Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI); Star Wars

〖～核武器〗 zhànlüè héwǔqì 〈名〉strategic nuclear weapons

〖～轰炸机〗 zhànlüè hōngzhàjī 〈名〉strategic bomber

〖～伙伴关系〗 zhànlüè huǒbàn guānxi 〈名〉strategic partnership

〖～家〗 zhànlüèjiā 〈名〉strategist

〖～物资〗 zhànlüè wùzī 〈名〉strategic materials: 储备～ build up a stockpile of strategic materials; store up/stockpile strategic materials

〖～学〗 zhànlüèxué 〈名〉science of strategy

【战马】 zhànmǎ 〈名〉battle steed; warhorse

【战幕】 zhànmù 〈名〉war curtain: 拉开～ draw the war curtains apart—start a war; 〈喻〉start a match

【战袍】 zhànpáo 〈名〉war robe; battle dress (in former times)

【战旗】 zhànqí 〈名〉battle colours; battle/war flag

【战前】 zhànqián 〈名〉prewar period: ～动员 mobilization before a battle

【战勤】 zhànqín 〈名〉civilian war service

【战情】 zhànqíng 〈名〉war situation

【战区】 zhànqū 〈名〉war/combat zone; theatre (of war/battle/operations)

〖～导弹防御系统〗 Zhànqū Dǎodàn Fángyù Xìtǒng 〈名〉(US) Theatre Missile Defence (TMD) system

【战神】 zhànshén 〈名〉war-god; god of war

【战胜】 zhànshèng 〈动〉defeat; vanquish; conquer; triumph over; overcome: ～敌人 defeat/vanquish/conquer the enemy ‖ ～对手 gain/win/score a victory over one's rival; outdo a competitor ‖ ～风暴 ride out/weather a storm ‖ ～困难 overcome/surmount difficulties; make head against difficulties ‖ ～主队 win over/beat the host team ‖ 彻底～ beat sb's head off ‖ 美德必将～邪恶。Virtue will prevail against evil.

〖～国〗 zhànshèngguó 〈名〉victorious nation; victor

【战时】 zhànshí 〈名〉wartime: ～编制 war establishment/organization ‖ ～敌人 wartime enemy ‖ ～经济 wartime economy ‖ ～配给 wartime rationing

〖～内阁〗 zhànshí nèigé 〈名〉wartime cabinet

【战史】 zhànshǐ 〈名〉war/military history

【战士】 zhànshì 〈名〉❶ soldier; man: 解放军～ PLA soldier/man ‖ 新入伍的～ new recruit ❷ champion; warrior; fighter: 白衣～ medical worker ‖ 国际主义～ champion of internationalism ‖ 无产阶级～ proletarian fighter

【战事】 zhànshì 〈名〉war; battle; hostilities: ～频繁。Battles erupted frequently.

【战书】 zhànshū 〈名〉written challenge to war; letter of chal-

lenge；下～ deliver/send/issue a letter of challenge

【战术】 zhànshù 〈名〉（military/war）tactics：～思想 tactical thinking‖～训练 tactical training‖～演习 tactical manoeuvres‖～侦察 tactical reconnaissance‖～指导 tactical instructions‖～指挥员 commander of a tactical operation‖穿插～ tactics of insertion‖电子防御～ electronic defence tactics‖干扰～ jamming tactics‖攻坚～ tactics of assaulting fortified positions‖基本～ elementary tactics‖破坏～ spoiling tactics‖欺骗～ deception tactics‖闪电～ blitz tactics‖渗透～ infiltration tactics‖突击～ shock tactics‖拖延～ delay/stalling tactics；time-wasting tactics‖引诱～ decoying tactics

〖～导弹〗 zhànshù dǎodàn 〈名〉tactical missile

〖～防御〗 zhànshù fángyù 〈名〉tactical defence

〖～核武器〗 zhànshù héwǔqì 〈名〉tactical nuclear weapons

〖～轰炸机〗 zhànshù hōngzhàjī 〈名〉tactical bomber

〖～家〗 zhànshùjiā 〈名〉tactician

〖～学〗 zhànshùxué 〈名〉science of tactics

【战死】 zhànsǐ 〈动〉die in battle；be killed in action/combat：～疆场 be killed on the battlefield‖他们情愿～。They are willing to fight to death.

【战天斗地】 zhàntiān-dòudì 〈熟〉fight against heaven and earth；combat nature；battle/brave the elements

【战无不胜】 zhànwúbùshèng 〈熟〉be invincible；be ever-victorious；be ever-triumphant；never lose a battle；triumph in every battle one fights

〖～，攻无不克〗 zhànwúbùshèng，gōngwúbùkè 〈熟〉never fail to win a battle one fights or take a city one assaults；take every objective one attacks and win every battle one fights

【战线】 zhànxiàn 〈名〉battle line；battlefront；front：建立统一～ establish a united front‖缩短～ shorten the battle line‖～拉得过长 over-extend the battle line‖教育～ educational front‖农业～ agricultural front‖思想～ ideological front‖在各条～上 on every front of endeavour；on all fronts

【战役】 zhànyì 〈名〉campaign；battle：～指挥员 commander of a campaign‖渡江～ cross-river campaign‖滑铁卢～ Battle of Waterloo‖三大～ Three Great Campaigns（the Liaoxi-Shengyang Campaign 辽沈战役，the Huai-Hai Campaign 淮海战役，and the Beiping-Tianjin Campaign 平津战役 during 1948-1949）

〖～学〗 zhànyìxué 〈名〉science of campaign

【战鹰】 zhànyīng 〈名〉fighting eagle［pet name for a fighter plane］：几只～直冲云霄。A few fighting eagles soared into the sky.

【战友】 zhànyǒu 〈名〉comrade-in-arms；battle companion：～情谊 comradeship-in-arms‖老～ old comrade in arms‖亲密～ close comrade-in-arms

【战云】 zhànyún 〈名〉war clouds：～密布。War clouds are gathering.

【战战兢兢】 zhànzhàn-jīngjīng 〈熟〉❶ tremble with fear/fright；with fear and trepidation ❷ apprehensive and cautious；gingerly

【战阵】 zhànzhèn 〈名〉battle array/formation；deployment/disposition of troops

【战争】 zhànzhēng 〈名〉war；warfare：触发～ spark a war‖打赢/输掉～ win/lose a war‖导致～ lead to war‖防止～ prevent/avert war‖结束～ end a war‖进行～ conduct/fight a war（against/with）；wage a war（against/on）；undertake a war‖卷入～ drift into war；be involved in war‖取缔～ ban/outlaw war‖挑起～ foment/provoke（a）war‖使～升级 step up/escalate a war‖～爆发 war breaks out‖～纪念碑 war memorial‖～冒险 war venture/gamble‖～赔偿 war indemnity/reparations‖～升级 war escalation‖～双方 two sides in a war；both belligerents‖～威胁 threat of war‖～温床 hotbed of war‖～政策 war/bellicose policy；policy of war‖常规～ conventional war/warfare‖局部～ local war‖全面～ all-out/full-scale war‖全球～ global war/warfare‖侵略～ war of aggression‖人民～ people's war‖世界～ world war‖特种～ special war‖现代～ modern warfare‖正义/非正义～ just/unjust war‖宗教～ religious war‖改变～进程 reverse the course of a war‖医治～创伤 heal the war wounds‖核～；解放～；鸦片～

〖～保险〗 zhànzhēng bǎoxiǎn 〈名〉war risk insurance

〖～边缘政策〗 zhànzhēng biānyuán zhèngcè 〈名〉brink of war policy；brinkmanship

〖～法〗 zhànzhēngfǎ 〈名〉laws of war

〖～贩子〗 zhànzhēng fànzi 〈名〉warmonger

〖～机器〗 zhànzhēng jīqì 〈名〉war machine/apparatus

〖～狂〗 zhànzhēngkuáng 〈名〉war mania/hysteria

〖～片〗 zhànzhēngpiàn 〈名〉war film

〖～税〗 zhànzhēngshuì 〈名〉war tax

〖～学〗 zhànzhēngxué 〈名〉polemology

〖～状态〗 zhànzhēng zhuàngtài 〈名〉state of war

〖～罪〗 zhànzhēngzuì 〈名〉war crime

站[1] zhàn 〈动〉❶ stand；be on one's feet；take a stand：～出来 step forward‖～起来 stand up；rise；get to one's feet‖〈喻〉～在某人一边 side with sb‖〈喻〉～在党的立场上 uphold the stand of the Party‖〈喻〉～在时代前列 stand at the forefront of the times‖～直 stand straight‖让学生罚～ stand pupils as punishment‖他一动不动地～着。He stood still，motionless.‖～岗；～立；～稳 ❷ stop；halt：不怕慢，只怕～。It's better to move on slowly than just to mark time.

站[2] zhàn 〈名〉❶ stop；station：出～ pull out of a station‖进～ pull into a station‖北京/上海～ Beijing/Shanghai Railway Station‖长途汽车～ coach station；long-distance bus station‖公共汽车～ bus stop/station‖火车～ railway station‖火车到～了。The train has arrived at the station.‖终点～ ❷ station/centre for rendering certain services：跟踪～ tracking station‖供应～ supply centre‖雷达～ radar station‖维修/修配～ service station‖新兵征募～ recruiting station‖发电～；加油～；气象～

【站得高，看得远】 zhàndegāo，kàndeyuǎn 〈熟〉stand high and see far；be far-sighted；have vision

【站队】 zhànduì 〈动〉line up；queue up；fall in；stand in line；form a line：～入场 queue/line up for admission‖我们～准备出发。We lined up ready to set out.

【站岗】 zhàngǎng 〈动〉stand/mount guard；be on sentry duty；stand sentry/sentinel：站好最后一班岗 do one's work well till one leaves the part

【站柜台】 zhàn guìtái 〈动〉serve as a shop assistant；serve behind the counter（as a shop assistant）

【站立】 zhànlì 〈动〉stand；be on one's feet：～姿势 standing position‖分开～ stand apart‖他默默地～在烈士纪念碑前。Silently，he stood before the war memorial.‖〈喻〉中国人民～起来了。The Chinese people are now on their feet.

【站笼】 zhànlóng 〈名〉〈旧〉pillory cage［used in former times as an instrument of torture］

【站名】 zhànmíng 〈名〉name of a station/stop：报～ announce the name of a station/stop‖～牌 station/stop sign

【站牌】 zhànpái 〈名〉route board

【站票】 zhànpiào 〈名〉standing ticket；ticket for standing room：打～ buy a standing ticket‖～观众 standing audience；standee

【站哨】 zhànshào 〈动〉stand/mount guard；be on sentry duty；stand sentry/sentinel

【站台】 zhàntái 〈名〉platform（in a railway station）：～地道 platform tunnel‖列车正从四号～出站。The train is pulling out of Platform No 4.

〖～票〗 zhàntáipiào 〈名〉platform ticket

【站稳】 zhànwěn 〈动〉❶ come to a standstill/stop/halt：等车～了再上。Don't get on the bus until it comes to a complete stop. ❷ stand firm；take a firm stand：～脚跟 get a firm foothold‖～立场 take a firm stand

【站长】 zhànzhǎng 〈名〉head of a station，centre，etc：火车站～ station master

【站住】 zhànzhù 〈动〉❶ stop；halt：听到有人喊他，他连忙～了。He stopped when he heard someone call him. ❷ stand firmly on one's feet；be able to stand firmly：他大病初愈，腿软站不住。He felt weak in his legs and could hardly stand because he had just recovered from a serious illness. ❸ stand/hold one's ground；consolidate one's position；gain a firm footing：他在这里终于～了。He has finally got a footing here. ❹ hold water；be tenable：你的论点站不住。Your argument doesn't hold water. ❺〈方〉（of colour，dye，etc）remain fast：墙面太光，抹的灰站不住。The surface of the wall is too smooth to hold the plaster.

【站住脚】 zhànzhùjiǎo 〈动〉❶ stop；halt：他跑得太快，一下子站不住脚。He was running too fast to stop suddenly. ❷ stay put：忙得站不住脚 be too busy to rest；have no time to rest ❸ stand/hold one's ground；consolidate one's position；gain a firm foot-

ing：这个餐馆由于经营得好，在这里～了。The restaurant has gained a firm footing thanks to good management. ❹ hold water；be tenable：站得住脚的证据 positive conclusive proof | 这个论点能～。This argument is tenable. / This argument is well grounded.

绽 zhàn ❶〈动〉split；burst：～出笑容 crack a smile ‖ 鞋开～了。The shoe bursts at a seam. ⇨皮开肉～ ❷〈名〉loophole；weak point：⇨破～

【绽放】 zhànfàng 〈动〉(of flowers) burst into full bloom；blossom out：百花～。The flowers are in full bloom.

【绽开】 zhànkāi 〈动〉split/burst open

【绽裂】 zhànliè 〈动〉split/burst open

【绽露】 zhànlù 〈动〉show；reveal

湛 zhàn 〈形〉❶ profound；deep：⇨精～ ❷ clear；crystal clear；limpid

【湛蓝】 zhànlán 〈形〉(of the sky, sea, etc) azure blue；azure：～的海洋 blue sea ‖ ～的天空 azure sky；clear blue sky

【湛绿】 zhànlǜ 〈形〉dark green

【湛清】 zhànqīng 〈形〉clear；crystal clear；limpid；lucid：河水～见底。The water is so limpid that the riverbed is clearly visible.

颤 zhàn 〈动〉tremble；shiver；quake；quiver；shake：浑身发～ shiver/tremble all over；tremble from head to foot ⇨打～ ⇨chàn

【颤栗】 zhànlì ＝ 战栗 zhànlì

蘸 zhàn 〈动〉dip in (liquid, powder, sauce, etc)：～墨水 dip in ink ‖ ～糖吃 eat sth dipped in sugar ‖ 大葱～酱 green onions dipped in sauce

【蘸火】 zhànhuǒ 〈动〉〈通称〉[冶金] quench

【蘸水钢笔】 zhànshuǐ gāngbǐ 〈名〉dip pen

zhāng

张 zhāng ❶〈动〉draw：～弓射箭 draw a bow and let fly the arrow ⇨剑拔弩～ ❷〈形〉tense；strained：⇨紧～；一～一弛 ❸〈动〉open；spread；stretch：～开翅膀 spread the wings ‖ ～开双臂 stretch out both arms ‖ ～网 spread a net ⇨～帆；～嘴 ❹〈动〉magnify；exaggerate：⇨夸～；虚～声势 ❺〈形〉wanton；self-indulgent：⇨乖～；嚣～ ❻〈动〉display；set out：大～宴席 give lavish feasts；lay on a feast ⇨～灯结彩；～贴 ❼〈动〉(of a business) open：新～ (the business) has just started ⇨开～ ❽〈量〉a) [used for bows]：一～弓 a bow b) [used for human face and mouth]：一～脸 a face ‖ 两～嘴 two mouths c) [used for paper, paintings, etc]：一～票 a ticket ‖ 一～纸 a piece/sheet of paper ‖ 两～画 two pictures ‖ 三～照片 three photos/pictures d) [used for tables, chairs, etc.]：一～床/桌子 a bed/table ❾〈名〉[天文] one of the twenty eight constellations in ancient Chinese astronomy ❿〈动〉look：⇨东～西望

【张榜】 zhāngbǎng 〈动〉put up/post a notice：～招贤 advertise for able/talented people；put up a notice to call the able to service

【张本】 zhāngběn 〈名〉❶ anticipatory action ❷ anticipatory remark

【张弛】 *zhāngchí* 〈名〉*tension and relaxation*；tightness and looseness

【张大】 zhāngdà 〈动〉〈书〉magnify；exaggerate

〖～其词〗 zhāngdà-qící 〈熟〉exaggerate；overstate

〖～其事〗 zhāngdà-qíshì 〈熟〉publicize widely；play up

【张灯结彩】 zhāngdēng-jiécǎi 〈熟〉be decorated/decked with lanterns and coloured streamers；hang up lanterns and festoons；be gay with lanterns and decorations

【张帆】 zhāngfān 〈动〉set/make sail；lift/hoist a sail：～待航 set sail

【张挂】 zhāngguà 〈动〉hang up：～地图 hang up a map ‖ ～蚊帐 hang up a mosquito net

【张冠李戴】 Zhāngguān-Lǐdài 〈熟〉put Zhang's hat on Li's head attribute sth to the wrong person；confuse one thing with another；mistake one thing for another；put the boot on the wrong leg；get people/things mixed up

【张皇】 zhānghuáng 〈形〉〈书〉alarmed；flurried；scared；flustered：神色～ look flustered

〖～失措〗 zhānghuáng-shīcuò 〈熟〉be in a flurry of alarm；be too frightened to act/think properly；be panic-stricken；get into a panic；be thrown off one's balance；lose one's head

【张家长，李家短】 Zhāngjiā cháng, Lǐjiā duǎn 〈熟〉talk about the virtues of the Zhangs and the defects of the Lis—gossip

【张口】 zhāngkǒu 〈动〉❶ ＝ 张嘴 zhāngzuǐ ❷〈方〉*gape；yawn*

〖～结舌〗 zhāngkǒu-jiéshé 〈熟〉be agape and tongue-tied；be at a loss for words；be stumped for words

【张狂】 zhāngkuáng 〈形〉flippant and impudent；insolent：举止～ be insolent in one's behaviour

【张力】 zhānglì 〈名〉[物理] ❶ tension；tensile force；strain：表面～ surface tension ❷ pulling force

〖～计〗 zhānglìjì 〈名〉[物理] tensiometer

〖～理论〗 zhānglì lǐlùn 〈名〉[物理] strain theory

〖～试验〗 zhānglì shìyàn 〈名〉[物理] tension test

〖～指示器〗 zhānglì zhǐshìqì 〈名〉[物理] tension indicator

【张量】 *zhāngliàng* 〈名〉[数学] *tensor*

【张罗】 zhāngluo 〈动〉❶ attend to；take care of；get busy about：～后事 make arrangement for a funeral ‖ ～家务 keep house；manage household/family affairs ‖ 烧伤病人太多，一个护士～不过来。There are too many burn victims for just one nurse to attend to. ❷ plan and prepare；raise (funds)：～一笔钱 raise/collect a sum of money ‖ 他们正～着开会。They are making preparations for a conference. ‖ 她正～着给儿子办婚事。She is busy making preparations for her son's wedding. ❸ greet and entertain (guests, etc)：～客人 look after the guests；attend to customers；wait on customers

【张目】 zhāngmù 〈动〉❶ open one's eyes wide：～注视 *gaze*/watch with wide-open eyes ❷ boost sb's arrogance；build up sb：为坏人～ boost the arrogance of the evildoers

【张三李四】 *Zhāngsān-Lǐsì* 〈熟〉Zhang, Li or anybody；any Tom, Dick or Harry；any man in the street

【张贴】 zhāngtiē 〈动〉placard；put up；post (a notice, poster, slogan, etc)：～告示 put up an official notice/bulletin ‖ ～广告 put up an advertisement ‖ ～海报 put up posters ‖ ～通告 post a notice ‖ ～期 posting period ‖ 禁止～。Post no bills.

【张望】 zhāngwàng 〈动〉❶ peep through (a crack, etc) ❷ look around：四顾～ look in every direction；look around ‖ 探头～ crane one's neck to look around

【张牙舞爪】 zhāngyá-wǔzhǎo 〈熟〉bare fangs and brandish claws make threatening gestures；engage in sabre-rattling

【张扬】 *zhāngyáng* 〈动〉*make widely known；publicize；make* public：四处～ publicize everywhere；spread sth all over a place ‖ 不～此事 hush the thing up；not spread it around

【张应力】 zhāngyìnglì 〈名〉[物理] tensile stress

【张嘴】 zhāngzuǐ 〈动〉❶ open one's mouth (to say sth)：他一～，我就知道他要说什么。I knew what he was going to say as soon as he opened his mouth. ‖ 气得他半天没～。For a long while he was too angry to speak. ❷ ask for a loan/favour：向人借钱，我实在张不开嘴。I feel too embarrassed to borrow money from someone.

章 zhāng 〈名〉❶ rules, *regulations；constitution*：⇨党～；规～；简～ ❷ item；clause：⇨约法三～ ❸ chapter；section：全书由36～组成。The book consists of 36 chapters. ⇨～节；篇～；乐～ ❹ order：⇨杂乱无～ ❺ badge；medal：⇨臂～；领～；勋～ ❻ seal；stamp：刻～ engrave a seal ⇨盖～；公～；印～ ❼〈旧〉memorial to the emperor：⇨奏～

【章草】 zhāngcǎo 〈名〉memorial script [a type of cursive script evolved in the Han Dynasty]

【章程】 zhāngchéng 〈名〉rules；regulations；constitution：起草～ draw up/draft a constitution ‖ 废除～ abolish/revoke/rescind the rules ‖ 实施～ apply/enforce rules ‖ 通过～ adopt a constitution ‖ 违反～ violate the constitution；break/violate regulations ‖ 修改～ change/amend/modify/revise the constitution ‖ 执行～ enforce the regulations ‖ 制定～ lay down/formulate/establish *rules* ‖ 遵守～ *abide by/adhere to/follow/obey the rules* ‖ 公司～ corporation by-laws ‖ 现行～ existing rules/regulations

【章程】 zhāngcheng 〈名〉〈方〉solution；way：凡事都要按一定的～。Everything must be done in an appropriate way. ‖ 我心里还

没个准～。I haven't got any definite idea about it yet.

【章动】 zhāngdòng 〈名〉[天文] nutation：黄经/倾角～ nutation in longitude/obliquity

【章法】 zhāngfǎ 〈名〉❶ organization and structure of a piece of writing：文章～严谨。The article is well organized. ❷ composition (of a painting)：此画～独特。The painting has an unusual composition. ❸ procedure；methodicalness：办事有～ be methodical in one's work ‖ 他虽然很老练，这时候也有点乱了～。Sophisticated as he was, he was at a loss what to do at the moment.

【章回体】 zhānghuítǐ 〈名〉 chapter style [a type of traditional Chinese novel with each chapter headed by a couplet giving the gist of its content]

【章回小说】 zhānghuí xiǎoshuō 〈名〉 chapter-styled novel；chapter-by-chapter novel

【章节】 zhāngjié 〈名〉 chapters and sections；chapters：全书共分十二～。The book is divided into 12 chapters.

【章句】 zhāngjù 〈名〉❶ chapters, sections, sentences and phrases in ancient texts ❷ syntactic and semantic analysis of ancient texts：～之学 philological study of ancient texts

【章鱼】 zhāngyú 〈名〉 octopus

【章则】 zhāngzé 〈名〉 rules and regulations：遵守～ abide by/adhere to/obey/follow rules and regulations

【章子】 zhāngzi 〈名〉〈方〉 seal；stamp：盖～ affix one's seal；stamp sth with a seal；put a stamp/seal on sth ‖ 刻～ engrave a seal

鄣 Zhāng 〈名〉 Zhang [a city state in the Zhou Dynasty, located to the east of the present-day Dongping (东平) County of Shandong Province]

獐 zhāng 〈名〉 river deer

【獐头鼠目】 zhāngtóu-shǔmù 〈熟〉 with the head of a buck and eyes of a rat—repulsively ugly and sly-looking；contemptible and unsightly

【獐子】 zhāngzi 〈名〉 river deer

彰 zhāng ❶〈形〉 clear；evident；obvious；conspicuous：⇨相得益～；欲盖弥～ ❷〈动〉 make known；advocate；commend：～其德威 display one's virtue and dignity ⇨～善瘅恶；表～

【彰明较著】 zhāngmíng-jiàozhù 〈熟〉 conspicuous；easily seen；very obvious；outstanding

【彰善瘅恶】 zhāngshàn-dàn'è 〈熟〉 commend the good and denounce the evil；uphold virtue and condemn vice

【彰显】 zhāngxiǎn ❶〈形〉 conspicuous；outstanding：名声～ be well-reputed ❷〈动〉 bring out conspicuously；show to advantage

【彰彰】 zhāngzhāng 〈形〉 clear；evident；conspicuous；easily seen：～在人耳目 be clear for all to see

〖～明甚〗 zhāngzhāngmíngshèn 〈熟〉 very clear；well known and evident

〖～若斯〗 zhāngzhāngruòsī 〈熟〉 as clear/obvious as that

嫜 zhāng 〈名〉〈书〉 father-in-law；husband's father：⇨姑～

璋 zhāng 〈名〉 jade tablet

樟 zhāng 〈名〉[植物] camphor tree

【樟蚕】 zhāngcán 〈名〉 camphor silkworm

【樟茶鸭】 zhāngcháyā 〈名〉 duck smoked with camphorwood and tea leaves

【樟木】 zhāngmù 〈名〉 camphorwood：～家具 camphorwood furniture

【樟脑】 zhāngnǎo 〈名〉 camphor

〖～丸〗 zhāngnǎowán 〈名〉〈方〉 camphor ball；moth-ball

〖～油〗 zhāngnǎoyóu 〈名〉 camphor oil

【樟树】 zhāngshù 〈名〉 camphor tree

蟑 zhāng

【蟑螂】 zhāngláng 〈名〉 cockroach；roach

zhǎng

长 zhǎng ❶〈动〉 grow；develop：～得快 grow fast ‖ 这孩子～得真壮实。The child is really sturdy. ‖ 植物～根。Plants grow roots. ⇨～大；生～；土生土～ ❷〈形〉 older；elder；senior：他～我三岁。He is three years older than me. / He is three years my senior. / He is my senior by three years. / He is three years senior to me. ⇨～辈；年～ ❸〈形〉 oldest；eldest：⇨～女；～兄 ❹〈名〉 elder；senior person：⇨师～；兄～ ❺〈名〉 chief；head；leader：乡～ township head ⇨部～；首～；校～ ❻〈动〉 come into being；begin to grow；form：～癌 get cancer ‖ ～胡子 sprout/grow a beard ‖ ～角 sprout horns ‖ ～锈 get rusty ‖ ～叶 come into leaf；be in leaf；leaf out ‖ ～赘疣 have a outgrowth/wart ‖ 地上～满了杂草。The ground is covered/overgrown with weeds. ⇨～毛；～肉 ❼〈动〉 enhance；increase：～工资 get a pay rise/raise ‖ ～见识 increase one's knowledge；gain experience；open one's eyes ‖ ～力气 gain strength ‖ ～志气 fortify one's will；boost/raise one's morale；enhance one's spirit ‖ 这可真让我～见识了。This is a real eye-opener. ⇨增～

⇨cháng

【长辈】 zhǎngbèi 〈名〉 member of an elder generation；elder；senior：尊敬～ respect the elders

【长膘】 zhǎngbiāo 〈动〉(of a domestic animal) get fat；put on flesh；flesh out；fatten up

【长大】 zhǎngdà 〈动〉 grow up：～成人 grow to adulthood；have grown into a man/woman；become an adult ‖ 我的儿女都～了。My children have all grown up.

【长房】 zhǎngfáng 〈名〉 eldest branch of a family [i. e. that of the eldest son]

【长个儿】 zhǎnggèr 〈动〉 grow taller

【长官】 zhǎngguān 〈名〉〈旧〉 senior officer/official；commanding officer

【长机】 zhǎngjī 〈名〉[军事] lead aircraft；lead

【长进】 zhǎngjìn 〈动〉 make progress：技艺大有～ make great progress in skill ‖ 知识有所～ gain some knowledge

【长老】 zhǎnglǎo 〈名〉❶〈书〉 elder ❷[佛教] elder [a respectful term of address for an elderly monk] ❸[犹太教][基督教] elder；presbyter

〖～会〗 Zhǎnglǎohuì 〈名〉[基督教] Presbyterian Church：～会员 Presbyterian

〖～制〗 zhǎnglǎozhì 〈名〉[基督教] Presbyterianism

【长脸】 zhǎngliǎn 〈动〉〈口〉 be an honour to；do credit to：这种产品获了大奖，真为咱厂～。This product has been rewarded with the highest prize, which is a great honour to our factory.

【长毛】 zhǎngmáo 〈动〉〈方〉 become mildewed；be covered with mildew；gather mould

⇨chángmáo

【长门】 zhǎngmén ＝ 长房 zhǎngfáng

【长年】 zhǎngnián 〈名〉〈方〉 owner of a ship

⇨chángnián

【长女】 zhǎngnǚ 〈名〉 eldest daughter

【长亲】 zhǎngqīn 〈名〉 senior/elder relatives

【长肉】 zhǎngròu 〈动〉 put on flesh；fill out

【长上】 zhǎngshàng 〈名〉❶ elder；senior ❷ boss；superior

【长势】 zhǎngshì 〈名〉 growth (of a crop)：～良好 be growing fine/well ‖ 小麦～喜人。The wheat is doing well.

【长孙】 zhǎngsūn 〈名〉 eldest grandson

【长相】 zhǎngxiàng 〈名〉〈口〉 looks；features；appearance：～好 be good-looking ‖ 从他们的～上看，不像兄弟俩。They don't look like brothers.

【长兄】 zhǎngxiōng 〈名〉 eldest brother

【长牙】 zhǎngyá 〈动〉 teethe；be teething

【长芽】 zhǎngyá 〈动〉 sprout；bud

【长者】 zhǎngzhě 〈名〉❶ elder；senior ❷ venerable elder

【长子】 zhǎngzǐ 〈名〉 eldest son

〖～继承权〗 zhǎngzǐ jìchéngquán 〈名〉 primogeniture；birth right

涨 zhǎng 〈动〉(of water, prices, etc) rise；go up：河水暴～。The river suddenly rose. ‖ 物价上～。The price goes up/

rises. ‖需求的不断变化造成价格的～跌。Changing demand causes a see-saw in prices. ➪水～船高
➪zhàng
【涨潮】 zhǎngcháo 〈动〉(of tide) rise: ～了。The tide is rising/flowing/making./ The tide is coming in./The tide is on the flow/at the flood.
【涨风】 zhǎngfēng 〈名〉upward trend of prices: 煞住～ curb the price increase
【涨幅】 zhǎngfú 〈名〉margin of increase; rate of rise: ～最大的股票 best-performing share; best performers ‖ ～达到3%。There was a three percent rise.
【涨价】 zhǎngjià 〈动〉raise the price; hike the price: 变相～ disguised price increase
【涨落】 zhǎng-luò 〈动〉rise and fall; ebb and flow; fluctuate: 价格的～ fluctuations of prices
【涨水】 zhǎngshuǐ 〈动〉(of water) rise; go up
【涨停板】 zhǎngtíngbǎn 〈名〉[金融] ceiling

掌 zhǎng ❶〈名〉palm: ➪鼓～;手～ ❷〈动〉slap; strike with the palm of the hand: ➪～嘴 ❸〈动〉hold (in one's hand): ➪～灯 ❹〈动〉be in charge of; control; wield: ➪～舵;～事;～柜;～权 ❺〈名〉bottom of certain animals' feet; pad; sole: ➪脚～;熊～;鸭～ ❻〈名〉shoe sole or heel: 钉～儿 have shoes soled or heeled ‖ 后～儿 heel ‖ 前～儿 sole ❼〈名〉horseshoe: 这匹马该钉～了。It's time for the horse to be shod. ➪马～ ❽〈动〉〈方〉mend a shoe sole; sole: ～鞋 mend shoes; have one's shoes soled; have a shoe sole mended ❾〈动〉〈方〉put in (salt, oil, etc): ～点酱油/盐 put in some soy sauce/salt
【掌班】 zhǎngbān 〈动〉〈旧〉manager of a theatrical troupe or brothel
【掌鞭】 zhǎngbiān 〈名〉〈方〉cart driver; carter
〖～的〗 zhǎngbiānde = 掌鞭 zhǎngbiān
【掌厨】 zhǎngchú 〈动〉be the chef; be the headcook
【掌灯】 zhǎngdēng 〈动〉❶ hold a lamp in one's hand ❷ light an oil lamp: 天黑了,该～了。It's getting dark. Let's light the lamp.
【掌舵】 zhǎngduò ❶〈动〉be at the helm; operate the rudder; take the tiller; steer a boat ❷〈名〉helmsman; steersman
【掌骨】 zhǎnggǔ 〈名〉[生理] metacarpal bone; metacarpal
【掌故】 zhǎnggù 〈名〉anecdotes: 历史/文坛～ historical/literary anecdotes
【掌管】 zhǎngguǎn 〈动〉be in charge of; take charge of; administer: ～财政 administer finances ‖ ～饭店 manage a hotel ‖ ～金钱 control/hold the purse strings ‖ 由专人～ be taken care of by specially assigned personnel
【掌柜】 zhǎngguì 〈名〉❶ shopkeeper; manager (of a shop): 女～ woman shopkeeper ❷〈方〉〈旧〉landlord [a form of address used by his tenants] ❸〈方〉husband: 我家～的 my husband
〖～的〗 zhǎngguìde = 掌柜 zhǎngguì
【掌控】 zhǎngkòng 〈动〉hold; control: ～公司的人事任免权 control the power to appointments and dismissals
【掌权】 zhǎngquán 〈动〉be in power; exercise control; wield/assume/take/control power; hold the reins of power: 自从他～以来 since he came into power
【掌上电脑】 zhǎngshàng diànnǎo 〈名〉palm-top; hand-held; personal digital assistant
【掌上明珠】 zhǎngshàng-míngzhū 〈熟〉a pearl in the palm—beloved daughter; apple of one's eye: 女儿是他的～。His daughter is the apple of his eye.
【掌上珠】 zhǎngshàngzhū = 掌上明珠 zhǎngshàng-míngzhū
【掌勺儿】 zhǎngsháor 〈动〉be the chef/headcook: ～的 chef
【掌声】 zhǎngshēng 〈名〉applause; clapping: 爆发出～ break/burst into applause ‖ 博得～ evoke applause (from the audience); get/receive/draw/elicit/win applause ‖ 得到一些～ gain a few handclaps ‖ 经久不息的～ prolonged/continued applause ‖ 雷鸣般的～ thunderous applause ‖ 热烈的～ enthusiastic/warm applause ‖ 稀稀拉拉的～ scatter of applause; sporadic applause
〖～雷动〗 zhǎngshēng-léidòng 〈熟〉burst into thunderous applause; the applause thunders forth
【掌事】 zhǎngshì 〈动〉〈方〉be in charge of; administer
【掌纹】 zhǎngwén 〈名〉palm print
【掌握】 zhǎngwò 〈动〉❶ grasp; master; know well; have a good command of: ～党的政策 have a good grasp of the Party's policies ‖ ～规律 know the governing rules/principles ‖ ～技能 master techniques/skills ‖ ～科学知识 master scientific knowledge ‖ ～理论 master a theory ‖ ～语言 have a good command of a language; master a language ‖ ～最新动态 keep abreast of the latest development ‖ 根据我所～的资料 according to the data in my possession ❷ have in hand; take into one's hands; hold; control: ～分寸 exercise sound judgement; act or speak properly ‖ ～局势 have the situation well in hand; have the situation under control ‖ ～政权 hold/assume/control political power; hold the reins of government ‖ ～主动权 have the initiative in one's hands ‖ ～自己的命运 decide/control one's own future; direct/take one's own destiny; be the master of one's own destiny; be in control of one's own destiny
【掌心】 zhǎngxīn 〈名〉❶ centre/hollow of the palm ❷ control; influence: 你怎么样也逃不出他的～。You can never break free/get away from his control.
【掌印】 zhǎngyìn 〈动〉keep the seal—be in power
【掌灶】 zhǎngzào 〈动〉be the chef
〖～儿的〗 zhǎngzàorde 〈名〉chef
【掌中珠】 zhǎngzhōngzhū = 掌上明珠 zhǎngshàng-míngzhū
【掌珠】 zhǎngzhū = 掌上明珠 zhǎngshàng-míngzhū
【掌子】 zhǎngzi 〈名〉❶ [矿业] working face; work area ❷ horseshoe
〖～面〗 zhǎngzimiàn = 掌子① zhǎngzi
【掌嘴】 zhǎngzuǐ 〈动〉slap sb in the face; box sb's ears

礃 zhǎng
【礃子】 zhǎngzi = 掌子① zhǎngzi
〖～面〗 zhǎngzimiàn = 掌子① zhǎngzi

zhàng

丈 zhàng ❶〈量〉*zhang* [a unit of length equal to 3.3333 metres] ❷〈动〉measure (land); survey: ➪～量;清～ ❸〈名〉husband: ➪姑～;姐～ ❹〈名〉senior; elder: ➪老～;岳～
【丈二和尚,摸不着头脑】 zhàng èr héshang, mōbuzháo tóunǎo 〈熟〉the monk is so tall that his top is out of reach—cannot make head or tail of sth; cannot fathom what sb means; be bewildered; be very much in the dark
【丈夫】 zhàngfū 〈名〉man: ～气概 manliness; masculinity ➪大～
【丈夫】 zhàngfu 〈名〉husband: ～的权利与义务 husbandly rights and duties
【丈量】 zhàngliáng 〈动〉measure (land): ～地亩 measure land; take the dimensions of a field
【丈母】 zhàngmu 〈名〉wife's mother; mother-in-law
〖～娘〗 zhàngmuniáng = 丈母 zhàngmu
【丈人】 zhàngrén 〈名〉〈旧〉old gentleman [a respectful form of address for an old man]
【丈人】 zhàngren 〈名〉wife's father; father-in-law

仗 zhàng ❶〈名〉weapons; weaponry: ➪明火执～;仪～ ❷〈动〉hold (a weapon): ～剑 hold a sword ❸〈动〉rely/depend on: ➪～恃;狗～人势;仰～ ❹〈介〉on the basis of: ➪～势 ❺〈名〉battle; war: 打好夏收这一～ make a success of this summer harvesting ‖ ～打不起来。There will be no war. ‖ 我们这一～打得真漂亮。We did wonderfully in the battle. ➪败～;打～
【仗胆】 zhàngdǎn 〈动〉boost sb's courage; embolden: 仗着胆子 pluck up one's courage
【仗势】 zhàngshì 〈动〉take advantage of one's power or connections with influential people; rely on one's power
〖～欺人〗 zhàngshì-qīrén 〈熟〉take advantage of one's or sb else's power to bully the people; abuse one's power and bully the people; bully the people on the strength of one's powerful connections or position; rely on one's power and bully the people; throw one's weight about/around; have powerful backing and bully the common people
【仗恃】 zhàngshì 〈动〉rely/count on: ～豪门 be patronized by a powerful family; take advantage of the privileges of one's family

Z

【仗腰】 zhàngyāo 〈动〉〈口〉 support; back/bolster up; be at sb's back; give backing (to sb); stand by sb: 有人～ have sb at one's back; be backed by sb ‖ 别怕,有我们给你～。Don't be afraid. We are all behind you.

【仗义】 zhàngyì 〈动〉 ❶〈书〉 uphold justice ❷ be loyal (to one's friends)

【～疏财】 zhàngyì-shūcái 〈熟〉 be generous in aiding needy people; donate money for worthy causes; give money to a righteous cause; spend on a good cause

【～执言】 zhàngyì-zhíyán 〈熟〉 speak boldly in defence of justice; speak out boldly to uphold justice; speak out from a sense of justice

杖 zhàng 〈名〉 ❶ cane; walking stick: 扶～而行 walk with a cane ⇨拐～;手～ ❷ staff or rod used for a specific purpose: 舞刀动～ juggle with weapons; threaten with the use of force ⇨擀面～;权～

【杖责】 zhàngzé 〈动〉〈古〉 punish by flogging; flog with a stick

【杖子】 zhàngzi 〈名〉 [usu used in place names] hedge

帐 zhàng 〈名〉 curtain; canopy: ⇨～篷;蚊～;营～

【帐钩】 zhànggōu 〈名〉 bed-curtain hook; mosquito net hook

【帐幔】 zhàngmàn 〈名〉 curtain; hangings

【帐幕】 zhàngmù 〈名〉 tent

【帐篷】 zhàngpeng 〈名〉 tent; tabernacle: 拆～ take down/dismantle/strike tent ‖ 搭～ put up/erect/pitch a tent ‖ 帆布/尼龙～ canvas/nylon tent

【帐子】 zhàngzi 〈名〉 ❶ bed-curtain ❷ mosquito net

账 zhàng 〈名〉 ❶ account: 清～ settle the accounts ‖ 做假～ cook/doctor/falsify accounts; cook the books ‖ 损益～ profit and loss account ‖ 请把这笔钱记到我的～上。Put it down/charge it to my account, please. ⇨查～;明细～;算～ ❷ account book: 一本～ an account book ❸ debt; loan; bill: ⇨放～;坏～;还～

【账本】 zhàngběn = 账簿 zhàngbù

【账簿】 zhàngbù 〈名〉 account book; book of account: 把账登入～ enter up an account ‖ 分类～ ledger book ‖ 活页～ loose leaf book

【账册】 zhàngcè 〈名〉 account book; book of account: ～用纸 account book paper ‖ 原始分录～ book of original entry

【账单】 zhàngdān 〈名〉 bill; check; reckoning; tab

【账房】 zhàngfáng 〈名〉 ❶ accountant's office; counting house/room ❷ accountant

【账号】 zhànghào 〈名〉 account number; accounts

【账户】 zhànghù 〈名〉 account: 把账记入～ enter an item in an account ‖ (在银行)开立～ open/start/begin an account (with/at/in a bank) ‖ 透支银行～ overdraw one's bank account ‖ (在银行)注销～ close an account (with/at/in a bank) ‖ 财务～ account of finance ‖ 储蓄/交易/现金～ savings/transaction/cash account ‖ 定期/活期～ (time) deposit/current account ‖ 冻结～ blocked/frozen account ‖ 共同/已结～ joint/closed account ‖ 境外/往来～ external/working account ‖ 信托基金～ trust fund account ‖ 支出/收入～ account of payments/receipts ‖ 支票～ cheque account

【～编号】 zhànghù biānhào 〈名〉 account number

【～持有人】 zhànghù chíyǒurén 〈名〉 account holder

【～分类】 zhànghù fēnlèi 〈名〉 account classification

【～结余】 zhànghù jiéyú 〈名〉 account balance

【～名称】 zhànghù míngchēng 〈名〉 account title

【账款】 zhàngkuǎn 〈名〉 funds on account; credit: 结清～ settle/square accounts ‖ 未清～ outstanding account

【账面】 zhàngmiàn 〈名〉 accounts; items of an account: ～显示他透支了。The accounts show that he has overdrawn. ‖ 先把～弄清,再去核对库存。Get the account balanced first, then check with the store.

【～成本】 zhàngmiàn chéngběn 〈名〉 book cost

【～赤字】 zhàngmiàn chìzì 〈名〉 deficit on the books

【～存货】 zhàngmiàn cúnhuò 〈名〉 book inventory

【～负债】 zhàngmiàn fùzhài 〈名〉 book debt

【～价格】 zhàngmiàn jiàgé 〈名〉 accounting price

【～价值】 zhàngmiàn jiàzhí 〈名〉 book value

【～利率】 zhàngmiàn lìlǜ 〈名〉 book rate

【～利润】 zhàngmiàn lìrùn 〈名〉 book profit

【～损失】 zhàngmiàn sǔnshī 〈名〉 book loss

【～信用】 zhàngmiàn xìnyòng 〈名〉 book credit

【～盈余】 zhàngmiàn yíngyú 〈名〉 book surplus

【～余额】 zhàngmiàn yú'é 〈名〉 book balance

【～债务】 zhàngmiàn zhàiwù 〈名〉 book debts

【～总额】 zhàngmiàn zǒng'é 〈名〉 gross book value

【账目】 zhàngmù 〈名〉 accounts; items of an account: 冲销～ counterbalance accounts ‖ 篡改/伪造～ tamper with/falsify/doctor/manipulate/wangle accounts; fiddle (with)/juggle the accounts; cook accounts/the books ‖ 定期公布～ publish the accounts regularly ‖ 管理～ handle accounts ‖ 结清～ square/settle accounts (with the bank) ‖ 结算～ balance accounts (with); balance one's books ‖ 审核～ check accounts ‖ ～不清 accounts/books are not in order ‖ ～不实 false itemization of accounts ‖ ～公开 accounts open to public inspection ‖ ～分析 accounts analysis ‖ ～管理 administration of accounts ‖ 家庭收支～ household accounts ‖ 结欠～ outstanding accounts

【账项】 zhàngxiàng 〈名〉 account item

【账主子】 zhàngzhǔzi 〈名〉〈方〉 creditor

胀 zhàng 〈动〉 ❶ expand; distend: 热～冷缩 expand when heated and contract when cooled ⇨膨～ ❷ swell; be bloated: 我肚子发～。I feel bloated in the stomach.

【胀库】 zhàngkù 〈动〉 be stocked to the full

【胀闸】 zhàngzhá 〈名〉 hub brake

涨 zhàng 〈动〉 ❶ swell after absorbing water, etc: 木耳泡～了。The woodears swelled up after being soaked. ❷ (of the head) be swelled by a rush of blood: 他的脸～得通红。His face flushed scarlet. ⇨头昏脑～ ❸〈方〉 be more, larger, etc than expected: 钱花～了 overspend; spend too much

⇨ zhǎng

障 zhàng ❶〈动〉 block; hinder; obstruct: ⇨～碍 ❷〈名〉 barrier; obstacle; block; obstruction: ⇨路～;屏～

【障碍】 zhàng'ài ❶〈动〉 hinder; obstruct: ⇨～物 ❷〈名〉 obstacle; obstruction; barrier; block; impediment; hindrance: 冲破～ cut through an obstacle; break through a barrier ‖ 构成～ constitute/form a barrier ‖ 克服～ overcome an obstacle; surmount a barrier ‖ 排除/消除～ clear away/remove an obstacle; break down/demolish/remove a barrier ‖ 扫清～ clear/sweep away obstacles ‖ 设置～ interpose/place/put/pose an obstacle; set up/put up/erect/place/build a barrier; place a hindrance ‖ 遇到～ come across/meet with/encounter an obstacle; meet obstructions ‖ 制造～ create obstacles ‖ 天然～ natural obstacle ‖ 语言～ language barrier ‖ 严重～ serious obstacle/handicap ‖ 不可逾越的～ insurmountable/impassable obstacle; insurmountable barrier/obstruction/hindrance ‖ 人为的～ artificial obstacle/obstruction/barrier ‖ 和平进程中仍有许多～。There are still many hurdles in the peace process. / Many hurdles remain in the peace process.

【～船】 zhàng'àichuán 〈名〉〈军事〉 blockship

【～滑雪赛】 zhàng'ài huáxuěsài 〈名〉 slalom

【～赛跑】 zhàng'ài sàipǎo 〈名〉 steeplechase; obstacle race: 三千米～ 3000m steeplechase

【～物】 zhàng'àiwù 〈名〉 obstacle; obstruction; barrier; block; hindrance; impediment: 清除～ clear away/remove obstructions; tear down/demolish/remove a barrier ‖ 设置～ place obstructions; place/put/pose obstacles ‖ 识别～ identify obstacles ‖ 越过～ get over obstructions; cross/jump/take a barrier

【障蔽】 zhàngbì 〈动〉 block; obstruct; shut out: ～视线 obstruct one's view

【障眼法】 zhàngyǎnfǎ 〈名〉 cover-up; camouflage: 玩～的把戏 throw dust in people's eyes

【障翳】 zhàngyì 〈动〉〈书〉 obstruct; cover; screen

【障子】 zhàngzi 〈名〉 fence; hedge: 篱笆～ bamboo or twig fence ‖ 树～ tree hedge

嶂 zhàng 〈名〉〈书〉 screen-like precipitous mountain peak: ⇨层峦叠～

幛 zhàng 〈名〉 large, oblong sheet of silk or cloth with an appropriate message inscribed on it, presented at a wedding, birthday or funeral: 挽～ funeral scroll ⇨寿～

【幛子】 zhàngzi = 幛 zhàng

瘴 zhàng 〈名〉 miasma

【瘴疠】 zhànglì 〈名〉 communicable subtropical diseases

【瘴气】 zhàngqì 〈名〉 miasma

zhāo

钊 zhāo 〈动〉〈书〉[often used in personal names] encourage; exhort; urge; spur

招 zhāo ❶〈动〉beckon; gesture: ~之即来 come immediately once beckoned; rally/gather immediately once called upon ‖ 他把手一~,让我跟上他。He beckoned me to follow him. ◇~集; ~手 ❷〈动〉attract; incur; court: ~蚊蝇 attract flies and mosquitoes ‖ ~人嫌 incur odium/displeasure ‖ ~灾 court disaster; invite calamity ‖ 多么~人喜欢的小男孩! What a lovable/lovely little boy! ‖ 这项提案~来很多批评。The proposal called forth a great deal of criticism. ◇树大~风 ❸〈动〉recruit; enlist; enrol: ~合同工/学徒 recruit contract workers/apprentices ‖ 中国高校在扩~。China provides a wider access to higher education. ◇~标; ~兵; ~领 ❹〈动〉provoke; tease: 这狗不认人,别~它。This dog doesn't recognize people. Don't tease it. ❺〈名〉〈旧〉streamer; pennant; pennon; banner: 酒~ pub/tavern pennant ‖ 市~ city banner ◇~子 ❻〈动〉confess; admit; own up: 他最后~了。He confessed finally. ◇~供; ~认; 不打自~ ❼〈名〉movement in *wushu*: 一~ a movement (in *wushu*) ◇~数 ❽〈名〉trick; device; move: 你这一~真高啊。That was really a brilliant stroke/move/idea of yours. ◇高~儿; 绝~ ❾〈动〉〈方〉infect; be contagious/communicable/infectious: 这病~人,要注意预防。This disease is communicable. You must take preventive measures.

【招安】 zhāo'ān 〈动〉(of feudal rulers) offer amnesty to rebels and promise to enlist their service: 接受~ (of former rebels) accept amnesty and pledge loyalty to the ruler

【招办】 zhāobàn 〈名〉〈简称〉admission office ◇招生办公室

【~主任】 zhāobàn zhǔrèn 〈名〉admission director

【招标】 zhāobiāo 〈动〉invite tenders/bids/public bidding; call for tenders/bids: ~建一条铁路 invite tenders for a railroad ‖ 采用国际竞争性~方式采购 purchase by way of international competitive bidding ‖ 公开~布告 announcement for open tenders ‖ ~单位 bidding entity ‖ ~公告 notice of invitation for bids; invitation for bid ‖ ~人 tenderer ‖ ~日期 tender invitation issuing date ‖ ~文件 bid document ‖ 出口~ export tender ‖ 公开~ open/public tender ‖ 国际~ international bidding ‖ 内部~ closed/sealed bidding

【招兵】 zhāobīng 〈动〉recruit soldiers; raise troops; enrol/enlist recruits

【~买马】 zhāobīng-mǎimǎ 〈熟〉recruit men and buy horses — raise or enlarge an army; recruit/enlist followers/personnel; get together more people

【招财进宝】 zhāocái-jìnbǎo 〈熟〉[used to wish sb good luck in business] invite the God of Wealth to the house to build up a family fortune — let riches and treasures come into the house

【招待】 zhāodài ❶〈动〉receive (guests); entertain; serve (customers); give a reception (to sb): ~顾客 attend to one's customers ‖ ~贵宾 tend (up) on the distinguished guests ‖ ~客人 entertain guests ‖ 设宴~国宾 give a dinner for a state guest; give a dinner in honour of a state guest ‖ 感谢热情~ thank sb for his kind hospitality ❷〈名〉attendant: 女~ female attendant; waitress

【~费】 zhāodàifèi 〈名〉entertainment allowance/expenses; hospitality allowance

【~会】 zhāodàihuì 〈名〉reception: 参加~ attend a reception ‖ 举行~ give/hold a reception ‖ 主持~ host a reception ‖ 答谢~ reciprocal reception ‖ 记者~ press/news conference ‖ 盛大的国庆~ grand National Day reception

【~券】 zhāodàiquàn 〈名〉complimentary ticket

【~室】 zhāodàishì 〈名〉reception room

【~所】 zhāodàisuǒ 〈名〉guesthouse; hostel

【~员】 zhāodàiyuán 〈名〉receptionist; attendant

【招法】 zhāofǎ 〈名〉❶ move in chess ❷ movement in *wushu*: 使尽~ use up all one's skills

【招风】 zhāofēng 〈动〉catch the wind — attract too much attention and invite trouble: ◇树大~

【~耳】 zhāofēng'ěr 〈名〉protruding/jug ears; flappy ears

【~惹草】 zhāofēng-rěcǎo 〈熟〉bring trouble on oneself; invite trouble

【招蜂引蝶】 zhāofēng-yǐndié 〈熟〉attract bees and butterflies — (of a woman) flirt (with); be flirtatious

【招福】 zhāofú 〈动〉ask/pray for blessings

【招抚】 zhāofǔ = 招安 zhāo'ān

【招附】 zhāofù 〈动〉pacify the enemy and enlist their service

【招柑】 zhāogān 〈名〉a kind of orange

【招干】 zhāogàn 〈动〉recruit cadres

【招工】 zhāogōng 〈动〉advertise for workers; recruit workers: ~条例 regulations on worker recruitment

【~考试】 zhāogōng kǎoshì 〈名〉job/work placement examination

【招供】 zhāogòng 〈动〉make a confession (of one's crime); confess/admit one's crime: 被迫~ be forced to confess; confess under duress ‖ 拒不~ refuse to confess ‖ 她死也不肯~。Nothing could make her own up.

【招股】 zhāogǔ 〈动〉raise capital by floating shares; solicit shareholders

【招呼】 zhāohu 〈动〉❶ call: ~工人们进来,该吃午饭了。Call the workers in; it's time for lunch. ❷ hail; greet; say hello to: 打~ greet sb; say hello to sb ‖ 热情地打~ greet warmly/cordially ❸ notify; tell: 事先打~ let sb know beforehand ‖ ~他做好了赶快送来。Tell him to send it here as soon as it is finished. ❹ take care of; look after; mind: ~病人 take care of patients ‖ ~客人 look after/attend to the guests ‖ 我游泳时你帮我~一下衣物,行吗? Could you mind/watch (over) my clothes when I have a swim? ‖ 请你~一下孩子们。Keep an eye on the children, please. ❺〈方〉take care; mind; watch: 台阶上有冰,~别跌倒了。There is ice on the steps. Be careful not to fall.

【招花惹草】 zhāohuā-rěcǎo = 拈花惹草 niānhuā-rěcǎo

【招魂】 zhāohún 〈动〉〈迷信〉❶ evoke a spirit from the dead; call back the spirit of the dead: 〈喻〉他的小说实际上是在为封建制度~。His novel was actually an attempt at reviving the feudal system. ❷ call back the spirit of the sick

【~术】 zhāohúnshù 〈名〉spiritism

【招祸】 zhāohuò 〈动〉court disaster; incur calamities

【招集】 zhāojí 〈动〉call together; convene; muster; summon: ~部队/人马 call out the troops ‖ ~会议 summon/call a meeting ‖ 把人们~起来 call people together

【招嫉】 zhāojí 〈动〉invite jealousy; bring upon oneself envy or jealousy

【招架】 zhāojià 〈动〉ward off blows; hold one's own: ~不住 be unable to hold one's own; be unable to withstand/resist; be unable to stave off ‖ 只有~之功,毫无还手之力 can only parry blows with no strength left to hit back; can hardly defend oneself, let alone attack the opponent ‖ 主队实力太强客队难以~。The host team is such a powerful opponent that the visiting team could hardly hold their own.

【招考】 zhāokǎo 〈动〉admit (students, applicants, etc) by examination; recruit/enlist/enrol through examinations: ~飞行员 enlist pilots by examination ‖ ~公务员 recruit civil servants through examination ‖ ~新生 enrol/admit students by examination

【招徕】 zhāolái 〈动〉solicit (customers or business): ~顾客 appeal to/solicit customers ‖ ~观众 lure audience ‖ ~游客 attract tourists

【招揽】 zhāolǎn 〈动〉solicit (customers or business); canvass: ~生意 seek business orders; drum up trade/business; solicit business ‖ ~主顾 solicit customers ‖ 各商行争相~顾客。Businesses vied with each other to attract customers.

【招领】 zhāolǐng 〈动〉announce the finding of lost property; advertise in the lost-and-found column in a newspaper; issue a notice inviting claimants to the lost-and-found office: ~失物 announce the finding of lost property ‖ 拾物~ Found [used as the title of notice] ‖ 失物~处 Lost-Property (office); Lost-and-Found (office)

【招募】 zhāomù 〈动〉recruit; enlist: ～股本 call for share capital ‖ ～军队 recruit an army ‖ ～女子入伍 recruit women into the forces ‖ ～新兵 enlist (new) recruits ‖ ～演员 enroll actors/actresses ‖ ～志愿者 recruit volunteers

【招纳】 zhāonà 〈动〉〈书〉recruit: ～人才 recruit talents ‖ ～贤士 recruit men of worth

【招女婿】 zhāo nǚxu ＝ 招亲① zhāoqīn

【招牌】 zhāopai 〈名〉❶ shop sign; signboard: 一块～ a signboard ‖ 挂～ put up a signboard ‖ 写～ inscribe a signboard ‖ 金字～ gold-lettered signboard ‖ 铜制～ copper signboard ❷ reputation of a large business, firm, or a quality product: 不良的售后服务会砸了你们企业的～。Your poor after-service would ruin the fame of/defame your enterprise. ❸〈贬〉name; pretence: 打着科学的～进行残酷的动物实验 carry on cruel animal experiments in the name of science

【招盘】 zhāopán 〈动〉put a business up for sale

【招聘】 zhāopìn 〈动〉invite applications for a job: ～公务员 recruit/employ civil servants ‖ ～技术员/教师 advertise for technicians/teachers ‖ ～人员 recruiter ‖ 员工～ staff recruitment

〖～广告〗 zhāopìn guǎnggào 〈名〉job advertisement: 登～ put a want ad (in a newspaper, magazine, etc)

〖～考试〗 zhāopìn kǎoshì 〈名〉recruitment examination

〖～面试〗 zhāopìn miànshì 〈名〉job interview; interview for a job; recruitment interview: 参加～ have an interview for a job; take a job interview

【招亲】 zhāoqīn 〈动〉❶ take a man into the family as a son-in-law ❷ marry into and live with one's bride's family

【招权纳贿】 zhāoquán-nàhuì 〈熟〉(of government officials) seize power and accept bribes

【招惹】 zhāorě 〈动〉❶ invite; incur; court: ～麻烦 court/invite trouble ❷〈方〉tease; provoke: ～他可危险。It would be dangerous to tease him. ‖ 别再～那只可怜的动物了。Stop goading the poor beast. ‖ 谁把这孩子～哭了? Who has made the child cry?

〖～是非〗 zhāorě-shìfēi 〈熟〉bring trouble on oneself; provoke dispute: 他不爱～。He is not a troublemaker.

【招认】 zhāorèn 〈动〉admit/confess one's crime; plead guilty: 他～偷了那辆汽车。He admitted having stolen the car.

【招商】 zhāoshāng 〈动〉invite outside investments; solicit business: ～会 meeting to invite investments ‖ ～广告 ad (advertisement) for investment ‖ ～项目 project for investment

〖～局〗 Zhāoshāngjú 〈名〉China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. Ltd (China Merchants)

〖～银行〗 Zhāoshāng Yínháng 〈名〉China Merchants Bank

〖～引资〗 zhāoshāng yǐnzī 〈动〉attract investments from overseas

【招生】 zhāoshēng 〈动〉enrol/admit new students; recruit students: 减少～数量 hold down student intake ‖ 扩大～ enlarge the enrolment of students ‖ ～人数 number of students to be enrolled ‖ ～在秋季进行。Enrolment takes place in autumn. ‖ 中国高校在扩大～。China provides a wider access to higher education.

〖～办公室〗 zhāoshēng bàngōngshì 〈名〉admission office

〖～广告〗 zhāoshēng guǎnggào 〈名〉enrolment ad

〖～简报〗 zhāoshēng jiǎnbào 〈名〉briefings to enrolment

〖～简章〗 zhāoshēng jiǎnzhāng 〈名〉school admission brochure; school (admission) prospectus: 索取～ ask for a school admission brochure

〖～人员〗 zhāoshēng rényuán 〈名〉recruiter

〖～委员会〗 zhāoshēng wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉admission committee

〖～制度〗 zhāoshēng zhìdù 〈名〉enrolment system; admission system: 改革～ reform the enrolment/admission system

【招式】 zhāoshì 〈名〉movement and posture in *wushu* or traditional opera

【招事】 zhāoshì 〈动〉bring trouble on oneself; invite trouble

【招收】 zhāoshōu 〈动〉recruit; take in: ～飞行员 recruit pilots ‖ ～工人 recruit workers ‖ ～新兵 muster in recruits ‖ ～新生 enrol/admit new students

【招手】 zhāoshǒu 〈动〉beckon; wave: 向某人～ wave at/to sb ‖ ～致意 wave one's greetings; wave back in acknowledgement ‖ 美好的未来在向我们～。A wonderful future beckons. ‖ 他们～让我进屋。They beckoned me into the room.

【招手停】 zhāoshǒutíng 〈名〉minibus which stops on request: ～站 request stop; flag stop

【招数】 zhāoshù 〈名〉❶ move in chess: 最后一盘围棋他一连使出几个～,反败为胜。In the last game of go, he made several moves which turned the tables and defeated his opponent. ❷ movement in *wushu*: 他～狠毒,很容易伤了对手。Every movement he made was vicious and could easily harm his opponent. ❸ trick; ruse; device

【招讨】 zhāotǎo 〈动〉call for surrender and quell the rebellion

【招贴】 zhāotiē 〈名〉poster; placard; bill: ～广告 poster advertising ‖ 禁止～! Stick no bills!

〖～画〗 zhāotiēhuà 〈名〉pictorial poster/placard: 一张～ a poster ‖ 张贴～ display a poster; stick a placard

【招贤】 zhāoxián 〈动〉❶ (of a ruler) summon men of worth to serve their country ❷ call the able to service: 张榜～ put up posters to recruit qualified personnel

〖～榜〗 zhāoxiánbǎng 〈名〉poster for talent recruitment; recruitment notice

〖～举能〗 zhāoxián-jǔnéng 〈熟〉enlist able and upright men; enlist men of worth and ability

〖～纳士〗 zhāoxián-nàshì 〈熟〉invite men of wisdom and virtue

【招降】 zhāoxiáng 〈动〉summon sb to surrender

〖～纳叛〗 zhāoxiáng-nàpàn 〈熟〉recruit deserters and traitors/renegades; draw deserters and traitors into one's service; recruit deserters and accept mutineers

【招笑儿】 zhāoxiàor 〈形〉〈方〉laughable; funny

【招眼】 zhāoyǎn ❶〈形〉ostentatious; conspicuous: ～的珠宝 ostentatious jewellery ❷〈动〉make oneself conspicuous; be in the limelight; attract attention

【招摇】 zhāoyáo 〈动〉flash it away; flaunt; act ostentatiously; show off

〖～过市〗 zhāoyáo-guòshì 〈熟〉swagger around; blatantly seek publicity; be showboating; be spotlight seeking; swagger through the streets

〖～撞骗〗 zhāoyáo-zhuàngpiàn 〈熟〉swindle and bluff; bluff one's way around; swagger about to beguile people; swagger and deceive people: 他冒充名医到处～。He passed himself off as a renowned physician and cheated people here and there.

【招引】 zhāoyǐn 〈动〉attract; induce; incur: ～顾客 attract customers ‖ 园里的花～来大群的蜜蜂。The flowers in the garden have attracted swarms of bees.

【招用】 zhāoyòng 〈动〉recruit; employ: ～临时工 recruit temporary workers

【招怨】 zhāoyuàn 〈动〉incur/invite hatred

〖～树敌〗 zhāoyuàn-shùdí 〈熟〉arouse/incur/provoke animosity and make enemy

【招灾】 zhāozāi 〈动〉court disaster; invite trouble

〖～惹祸〗 zhāozāi-rěhuò 〈熟〉ask for/invite trouble; get into trouble; cause/court disaster; bring trouble upon oneself: 这孩子太淘气了,常常给大人～。The mischievous child often makes trouble for his parents.

【招展】 zhāozhǎn 〈动〉❶ flutter; wave: 彩旗迎风～。Coloured flags are fluttering in the wind. / Coloured banners spread in the wind. ⇨花枝～ ❷ invite exhibitors

【招之则来,挥之则去】 zhāo zhī zé lái, huī zhī zé qù 〈熟〉be at sb's beck and call

【招致】 zhāozhì 〈动〉❶ recruit (followers); scout about for (talented people, etc); seek and employ: ～人才 scout about for talented people; recruit talented people ❷ incur; bring about; lead to: ～嘲笑 call forth derision ‖ ～恶果 bring evil consequences ‖ ～极其尖锐的反驳 draw the sharpest rejoinders ‖ ～灭亡 lead to destruction ‖ ～失败 bring defeat upon oneself; cause/court defeat ‖ ～损失 incur losses ‖ ～天谴 bring the wrath of Heaven upon oneself ‖ ～危险 court danger/risks ‖ ～无穷后患 lead to endless trouble ‖ ～无谓的牺牲 cause a meaningless/senseless sacrifice ‖ ～怨恨 provoke enmity/hostility; incur hatred ‖ ～灾难 invite disaster ‖ 这出戏～很多批评。The play has aroused a good deal of criticism. ‖ 这项政策～人们的极大不满。The policy stirred up utmost resentment among the people.

【招赘】 zhāozhuì 〈动〉have the groom move into the bride's house after marriage

【招子】 zhāozi 〈名〉❶ poster; placard; bill ❷ shop sign ❸ trick; device; move

【招租】 zhāozū 〈动〉(of a house/room) ask for rent/let; be for

rent; attract lodgers: ～房子 let a house ‖ 此屋～。Room to let.

昭 zhāo ❶〈形〉clear; obvious; manifest: ⇨～彰;～著 ❷〈动〉exonerate; rehabilitate: ⇨～雪 ❸〈动〉〈书〉indicate; reveal; show: 以～信守 show one's good faith

【昭布】zhāobù 〈动〉make known to the public; declare publicly: ～天下 proclaim to the world

【昭告】zhāogào 〈动〉declare to the public; proclaim: ～世人 proclaim to the public

【昭然】zhāorán 〈形〉clear; obvious: 天理～。The heavenly principles are manifest.

〖～若揭〗zhāorán-ruòjiē 〈熟〉abundantly clear; all too clear; completely bared there and then; being clearly reviewed: 他的罪行～。His guilt is as clear as the sun at noonday. ‖ 此案～。It's an open-and-shut case.

【昭示】zhāoshì 〈动〉make clear to all; declare publicly; reveal: ～国人 make it clear to all the people ‖ ～后世 show what is right to the future generations; make it clear to posterity ‖ ～全国 declare to the nation

【昭苏】zhāosū 〈动〉〈书〉come to life; revitalize; revive: 春回大地,万物～。Spring comes round, quickening all creation.

【昭信中外】zhāoxìn-zhōngwài 〈熟〉inspire confidence and faith within and without the nation; show good faith both at home and abroad

【昭雪】zhāoxuě 〈动〉exonerate; rehabilitate; wipe out a disgrace: ～沉冤 redress a gross injustice ‖ ～冤案 rehabilitate a person who has been wronged ‖ 平反～ right the wrong and rehabilitate the disgraced

【昭彰】zhāozhāng 〈形〉clear; evident; manifest; obvious: 他罪恶～。His crimes earned him notoriety. / He is notorious for his crimes. ⇨天理～

【昭昭】zhāozhāo 〈书〉❶〈形〉clear; light; bright: 日月～。Bright are the sun and the moon. ❷〈动〉understand; be clear-minded; be clear/obvious: 岂能以其昏昏,使人～? How can a muddle-headed man make others clear-headed?

【昭著】zhāozhù 〈形〉clear; evident; obvious: 成绩～ have achieved signal successes ‖ 恶名～ be notorious; be of ill repute ‖ 罪行～ have committed flagrant crimes ⇨臭名～

啁 zhāo
⇨zhōu

【啁哳】zhāozhā 〈形〉〈书〉twittery; chirpy

着 zhāo ❶〈动〉〈方〉put in; add: 给汤里～点儿盐 put some salt in the soup ❷〈名〉move in chess: 走错一～ make a false move; take a wrong step ‖ 高～儿 clever move ‖ 观棋不语,你可别支～儿。Those who watch chess must not speak. So don't try to assist with any moves/don't cue him. ⇨一～不慎,满盘皆输 ❸〈名〉trick; device; move: 我没～儿了。I'm at the end of my tether. / I'm at my wits' end. ‖ 这一～厉害。That's an astute/shrewd move. ⇨花～ ❹〈动〉〈方〉okey; OK: ～,我们星期天去看那部电影。OK, we'll go and see the film this Sunday. ‖ 你这话～哇! You've hit the nail on the head.
⇨zháo; zhe; zhuó

【着数】zhāoshù 〈名〉❶ move in chess: 使出多个～ make a number of moves ❷ movement in *wushu*: 使～ make a movement ❸ trick; ruse; device

朝 zhāo 〈名〉❶ early morning; dawn; morning: ⇨～发夕至;～阳 ❷ day: 今～ today; now; present period or age ‖ 一～有事 should anything happen some day; in case something unexpected happens
⇨cháo

【朝不保夕】zhāobùbǎoxī 〈熟〉not know at dawn what may happen by dusk—be in a precarious state

【朝不虑夕】zhāobùlǜxī 〈熟〉be unable to plan one's day; be in a precarious state

【朝发夕至】zhāofā-xīzhì 〈熟〉start at dawn and arrive at dusk—it's a day's journey; it's a short journey

【朝歌夜舞】zhāogē-yèwǔ = 朝歌夜弦 zhāogē-yèxián

【朝歌夜弦】zhāogē-yèxián 〈熟〉sing in the morning and play stringed instruments in the evening—lead a life of dissipation

【朝过夕改】zhāoguò-xīgǎi 〈熟〉err in the morning and mend in the evening—correct one's mistakes in time

【朝晖】zhāohuī 〈名〉morning sunlight: ～夕阴 morning sunlight and evening shade

【朝齑暮盐】zhāojī-mùyán 〈熟〉live on meagre food; live in poverty; lead a very hard life

【朝令夕改】zhāolìng-xīgǎi 〈熟〉issue an order at dawn and rescind it at dusk; make frequent and unpredictable changes in policy; carry out vacillating policies

【朝露】zhāolù 〈名〉〈书〉morning dew—be short-lived; be fleeting; be ephemeral; be transitory: 人生如～。Life is like morning dew.

【朝暮】zhāomù 〈名〉❶ morning and evening ❷ from morning till night; from dawn to dusk; all day long: ～相处 be together all the time

【朝气】zhāoqì 〈名〉dynamism; energy; youthful spirit; vigour; vitality: 充满～ be full of vitality

〖～蓬勃〗zhāoqì-péngbó 〈熟〉be full of youthful spirit; be full of vigour and vitality; be imbued with vitality: ～的士兵 spirited soldiers ‖ ～的青年 vigorous youth

【朝乾夕惕】zhāoqián-xītì 〈熟〉be conscientious in the morning and discreet in the evening; be diligent and prudent all day long

【朝秦暮楚】zhāoQín-mùChǔ 〈熟〉serve (the State of) Qin in the morning and (the State of) Chu in the evening—be quick to switch sides; change one's loyalty frequently; be faithless; be changeable and inconstant: 他岂是～之辈! He is certainly not the type who frequently switches sides!

【朝日】zhāorì 〈名〉morning sun

【朝荣夕灭】zhāoróng-xīmiè 〈熟〉bloom in the morning and wither in the evening—things that appear prosperous may perish at any time

【朝三暮四】zhāosān-mùsì 〈熟〉blow hot and cold; chop and change; play fast and loose; be fickle; shift one's ground frequently

【朝生暮死】zhāoshēng-mùsǐ 〈熟〉be born in the morning and die in the evening—be short-lived; be an ephemeral existence; be transient

【朝思暮想】zhāosī-mùxiǎng 〈熟〉yearn day and night; long for sb/sth all day long: 他终于与～的家人团聚了。Eventually he was reunited with his family he had missed day and night.

【朝闻夕死】zhāowén-xīsǐ 〈熟〉it is worthwhile if one learns *Tao* in the morning and dies the evening—yearn for truth

【朝夕】zhāoxī 〈名〉❶ morning and evening; day and night; all the time: ～思念 think about sb day and night ‖ ～相处 be together from morning till night; be closely associated ❷ very short time: 一朝一夕怎能成就大事。One cannot achieve great things overnight. ⇨只争～

【朝曦】zhāoxī 〈名〉morning sunshine

【朝霞】zhāoxiá 〈名〉morning glow; rosy dawn

【朝旭】zhāoxù = 朝阳 zhāoyáng

【朝阳】zhāoyáng ❶〈名〉morning/rising sun: 迎着～ move in the morning sunshine ‖ 灿烂的～ brilliant rising sun ‖ 一轮～从地平线上冉冉升起。The morning sun rose slowly above the horizon. ❷〈形〉rising; promising; nascent: ⇨～产业
⇨cháoyáng

〖～产业〗zhāoyáng chǎnyè 〈名〉sunrise industry

【朝朝暮暮】zhāozhāo-mùmù 〈熟〉❶ morning and evening; from morning till night; every day; all the time ❷ very short time

嘲 zhāo

【嘲哳】zhāozhā 〈形〉〈书〉twittery; chirpy

zháo

着 zháo 〈动〉❶〈书〉attach ❷ touch; come in contact with: 前不～村,后不～店 with no village ahead and no inn behind—get stranded in an uninhabited area ‖ 脚疼得不能～地 one's feet cannot touch the ground because they hurt so much ❸ be affected (by sth); be troubled with; suffer: ～了慌 be thrown into a panic ⇨～风;～凉;～迷 ❹ be ignited; be lit; burn: 炉子～

得很旺。The fire is burning briskly/merrily in the stove. ‖ 天黑了,路灯都~了。It was dark, and the street lights were on. ❺ 〈方〉 fall asleep: 他一上床就~了。He fell asleep the moment he got into bed. ❻ [used after a verb to indicate accomplishment or result] hit the mark; succeed in doing sth: 猜~了 have guessed right ‖ 睡~了 fall/be asleep ‖ 蜡烛都点~了。The candles were lit. ‖ 我的钱包找~了。I have found my wallet.

【着边】 zháobiān 〈动〉 be to the point; be relevant: 她的评论不~。Her comments were off the mark.

【着风】 zháofēng 〈动〉 be chilled by the wind: 注意! 别~。Mind you don't get caught in the wind.

【着慌】 zháohuāng 〈形〉 nervous; alarmed; flustered; jittery; thrown into a panic: 事故发生时,他一点儿也不~。He didn't seem alarmed at all when the accident occurred. ‖ 一起火,观众们就着了慌。The audience were thrown into a panic when the fire started.

【着火】 zháohuǒ 〈动〉 catch fire; be on fire: ~啦! Fire! ‖ 房子~了! The house is on fire! ‖ 整个旅馆都~了。The whole hotel was in flames.

【着急】 zháojí 〈形〉 ❶ anxious (to do sth): ~地等待救护车 wait anxiously for the ambulance ‖ ~地看了看表 glance anxiously at one's watch ‖ ~的神色 worried expression/look ‖ 别~,慢慢来! Take your time! ❷ worried; excited; anxious: 别~,你没什么大病。Don't worry. Nothing serious. ‖ 他不~别的,就~英语考不好。He was worried about nothing but his English exam. ‖ 我没什么~的。I have nothing to worry about.

【着凉】 zháoliáng 〈动〉 catch cold; catch a chill; have/get a cold: 外面挺冷,当心~了。It's rather chilly outside. Be careful not to catch cold. ‖ 我昨天晚上有点~。I got a slight cold last night.

【着忙】 zháománg 〈形〉〈口〉 ❶ in a hurry; in a rush; busy: 时间还早着呢,你着的什么忙? We've got plenty of time. What's all the hurry? ‖ 事先收拾好行李,免得临上车~。Get your luggage ready now to avoid a rush when it's time to get on the train. ❷ worried: 听说孩子病了,她心里有点~。Hearing that her child was ill, she felt somewhat worried.

【着迷】 zháomí 〈形〉 fascinated; captivated: 对健康~的人 health freaks ‖ 老爷爷的故事让孩子们听得着了迷。The children were fascinated by the old man's story. ‖ 他爱她爱得着了迷。He's completely potty about her. ‖ 她的歌声让他着了迷。He was enchanted by her singing.

【着魔】 zháomó 〈形〉 ❶ bewitched; possessed; enchanted; under a spell: 她好像着了魔似的。She seemed to be possessed. ❷ fascinated; spellbound: 她最近看小说像着了魔似的。She's been reading novels like mad/crazy recently.

【着恼】 zháonǎo 〈动〉 get angry; be annoyed: 她最近老是丢三落四的,而且动不动就~。Lately she has been forgetful and getting very irritable.

【着三不着两】 zháo sān bù zháo liǎng 〈熟〉 scatter-brained; ill-considered; thoughtless: 说话~ speak thoughtlessly ‖ 他是个~的人。He is a bit of a scatter-brain.

zhǎo

爪 zhǎo 〈名〉 claw; talon; paw; unguis: 虎~ tiger's paw ‖ 利~ sharp claw ‖ 鹰用巨~捕杀猎物。Eagles grasp and kill prey with their huge talons. ◇一鳞半~;张牙舞~
另见 zhuǎ

【爪哇】 Zhǎowā 〈名〉 Java [the fourth largest island of Indonesia]

【爪牙】 zhǎoyá 〈名〉 talons and fangs; lackeys; underlings: 豢养一批~ keep a pack of henchmen ‖ 培植~ build up one's underlings ‖ 利用某人做~ make sb a cat's paw; make a cat's paw of sb

【爪印】 zhǎoyìn 〈名〉 claw scratches; claw marks

找 zhǎo 〈动〉 ❶ look for; try to find; seek: ~出路 find a way out ‖ ~地方避雨 seek shelter from the rain ‖ ~工作 look for/hunt for a job; go job-hunting ‖ ~机会 look/seek for an opportunity ‖ ~兼职 seek a part-time job ‖ ~原因 find out the cause ‖ 到处~孩子 search everywhere for the child; look around for the child ‖ 我~不到回家的路。I can't find my way home. ‖ 这些东西是在犯罪现场~到的。These objects were found at the scene of the crime. ◇~茬儿;~对象;~死 ❷ want to see; call on; approach; ask for: 他有没有~你借钱? Did he ask you for any money? ‖ 我想~你们总经理。I'd like to see the general manager. ‖ 我回家时顺路去~了一下他,可是他不在。I dropped by at his house on my way home, but he was not in. ‖ 刚才有人~你。Someone asked for you just now. ‖ 我出去的时候有人~我吗? Did anyone call while I was out? ❸ make up: ◇~补 ❹ give change: 不用~了。Keep the change. ‖ 请~给我纸币。Give me the change in notes, please. ‖ 他给我少~了钱。He has short-changed me. ‖ 我给了他10块钱,他~了我5块。I gave him a 10-*yuan* note and he gave me back five *yuan* in change. ◇~不开;~开;~头

【找补】 zhǎobu 〈动〉 make up a deficiency; add: 不够再~点儿。Make it up if there's any shortage. ‖ 话没讲完,还得~几句。I haven't finished what I intended to say and have to add a few more words. ‖ 这儿没漆好,再~两下。This part is not well painted and needs more brushing.

【找不开】 zhǎobukāi 〈动〉 do not have enough change for (money of a higher denomination): 100块钱我~。I don't have enough change for a 100-*yuan* note.

【找不自在】 zhǎo bùzìzài 〈动〉〈口〉 invite/seek/ask for/look for trouble; bring trouble upon oneself: 你这样做是~! By doing so you are inviting trouble.

【找茬儿】 zhǎochár 〈动〉 find fault with; pick flaws/holes in; pick/provoke/raise/seek/start a quarrel; nag/pick at: ~吵闹 try to pick quarrels ‖ ~打架 pick a fight with; find an excuse to fight with sb ‖ 别来找我茬儿。Don't nit-pick with me. ‖ 看样子她是来~的。Evidently she has come to pick a quarrel. ‖ 他老想给我~。He always wants to find fault with me.

【找岔子】 zhǎo chàzi 〈动〉 pick flaws/holes in; find fault with: 你这是故意给我们~。You are finding fault with us on purpose. ‖ 你为什么总是找我的岔子? Why are you always picking on me?

【找出】 zhǎochū 〈动〉 find out; search out: ~问题的答案 find the answer to a question ‖ ~真相 search out the truth

【找刺儿】 zhǎocìr 〈动〉 nit-pick; pick holes: 他动不动就给别人~。He is always ready to pick holes in others. / He is always finding fault with others.

【找对象】 zhǎo duìxiàng 〈动〉〈方〉 look for future spouse: 快三十的人了,也该~了。You're nearly thirty and it's high time you began looking out for a spouse. ‖ 他托我给他找个对象。He asked me to find a girlfriend for him.

【找开】 zhǎokāi 〈动〉 have a change for: 你能~100块钱吗? Have you got change for a 100-*yuan* note?

【找麻烦】 zhǎo máfan 〈动〉 ❶ ask for trouble: 自~ look for trouble; invite trouble ‖ 你最好不要给我~。You'd better not make trouble for me. ❷ cause sb trouble: 不好意思,给你找了这么多麻烦。I'm sorry for having caused you so much trouble.

【找门路】 zhǎo ménlu 〈动〉 try to realize one's purpose by/through the backdoor; attempt to practise nepotism or cronyism: 他找了门路才上了大学。He was admitted to college through the backdoor.

【找平】 zhǎopíng 〈动〉 make level; level up or down: 那边儿还差两层砖,~了再往上砌。Two more layers of bricks are needed over there. Let's get that done before going further up.

【找婆家】 zhǎo pójia 〈动〉 look for a husband: 这姑娘年龄不小了,该~了。The girl is old enough to get married.

【找齐】 zhǎoqí 〈动〉 ❶ make uniform; even up: 篱笆编成了,顶上还要~。The fence has been erected. What we'll do now is to cut the top even. ❷ make up a deficiency: 今儿先给你一部分,差多少明儿~。We'll pay you part of the sum today and make up the balance tomorrow.

【找钱】 zhǎoqián 〈动〉 give change: 请~! The change, please! ‖ 别忘了给您找的钱。Don't forget your change. ‖ 你还没给我~呢! You haven't given me the change yet!

【找窍门】 zhǎo qiàomén 〈动〉 try to get the knack of doing sth; find out the secret to success; try to find the key to a problem: 一旦找到了窍门,学习游泳就很容易了。Swimming is easy to learn once you've got the knack. ‖ 放风筝要~,得用些时间才能学会。There's a knack in/to flying a kite, which takes a while to master.

【找事】 zhǎoshì 〈动〉 ❶ look/hunt for a job; seek employment;

你能帮我找个事做吗? Can you help me find a job? ‖ 他正～呢。He is hunting for a job. ❷ pick a quarrel: 有意～ pick up a fight intentionally ❸ look/ask for trouble: 你若不按他的话做,你是在～。You'd be asking for trouble if you don't do what he says.

【找死】 zhǎosǐ 〈动〉 court death: 你～啊! Do you want to get yourself killed? ‖ 他看都不看一下便横穿马路,简直是～。He was courting death when he got across the highway without even a glance about him.

【找台阶儿】 zhǎo táijiēr 〈动〉 find a way out of the difficulties: 在紧要关头,他给我找了个台阶下。He found an excuse to get me out of the predicament at the critical moment.

【找头】 zhǎotou 〈名〉 change (from money paid): 数～ count out the change ‖ 离开前请清点一下你的～。Please check your change before leaving the counter. ‖ ～你留着吧。You may keep the balance. ‖ 这是给你的～。Here is your change.

【找寻】 zhǎoxún 〈动〉 ❶ look for; seek: 在电脑上快速～所需的资料 scan the computer for the information one needs ‖ 孩子走失了,到处～不到。The child got lost and was nowhere to be found. ❷ 〈方〉 find fault with; pick holes: 他三天两头～我。He is finding fault with me almost every day.

【找辙】 zhǎozhé 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ find an excuse/pretext: ～离去 find an excuse to leave ❷ try to find a way to solve a problem; try to find a solution to a problem: 我看咱们得～逃离此地 I'm afraid we'll have to find a way to escape.

【找主】 zhǎozhǔ 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ look for a man to marry: 她的年龄该找个主了。She is old enough to get married. ❷ look for a buyer: 他想卖掉那幢房子,可迄今还没有找到主儿。He wants to sell that house, but so far he has found no buyer.

沼 zhǎo 〈名〉 natural pond: ⇨～气;～泽

【沼地】 zhǎodì 〈名〉 marsh; swamp; bog

【沼气】 zhǎoqì 〈名〉 marsh gas; bio-gas; firedamp; methane; sewage gas; sludge gas: ～发电 marsh gas power generation

〖～池〗 zhǎoqìchí 〈名〉 methane-generating pit; methane tank

【沼铁矿】 zhǎotiěkuàng 〈名〉[矿物] marsh ore

【沼蝇】 zhǎoyíng 〈名〉 marsh fly

【沼泽】 zhǎozé 〈名〉 marsh; swamp; bog: ～植物 marsh plant

〖～地〗 zhǎozédì 〈名〉 marshland; marshy ground; swamp; bog: 穿越～ cross the marshes ‖ 陷入～ fall into a marsh; get sloughed up in a marsh

〖～热〗 zhǎozérè 〈名〉[医学] marsh fever

〖～土〗 zhǎozétǔ 〈名〉 bog soil

zhào

召 zhào ❶ 〈动〉 call together; convene; summon: 被～入宫 be summoned to the palace ‖ 他们被～到厂长办公室。They were summoned to the director's office. ‖ 晚饭的铃声把大家～进了屋。The supper bell summoned everyone indoors. ⇨～唤;～开;号～ ❷ 〈名〉 monastery; temple [often used in place names in Inner Mongolia, as in *Monastery Wushenzhao* (乌审召) and *Luobuzhao* (罗布召)]

【召唤】 zhàohuàn 〈动〉 call; summon: ～孩子们吃饭。Summon the children to lunch. ‖ 响应祖国的～ respond to/answer the call of one's country

【召回】 zhàohuí 〈动〉 recall; call back: ～大使 recall the ambassador; call home the ambassador ‖ ～代表 recall the representative ‖ ～死者的灵魂 call up the spirits of the dead ‖ ～有设计问题的汽车 recall the cars with design fault ‖ 被～服现役 be recalled to active duty

〖～国书〗 zhàohuí guóshū 〈名〉 letter of recall

【召集】 zhàojí 〈动〉 call together; convene; assemble; convoke; summon: ～部队接受检阅 call out the troops to stand muster ‖ ～成员 convene the members ‖ ～官员 bring together the officials; call the officials together ‖ ～会议 call/convene/summon a conference ‖ ～委员会 convoke a committee ‖ 把朋友们～起来 rally one's friends ‖ 船长把所有船员～到甲板上检阅。The captain mustered all hands on the deck for a review. ‖ 执行官～高级助手举行例会。The executive convened his top aides for a regular meeting.

〖～人〗 zhàojírén 〈名〉 convener

【召见】 zhàojiàn 〈动〉 ❶ call in (one's subordinates) officially: 受到～ have an audience with/of sb ‖ 私下～ give a private audience ‖ 要求～ request/seek an audience with sb ‖ 我在办公室里等待主席的～。I waited in the office for an audience with the chairman. ❷ [外交] summon (a foreign envoy) to an interview: ～时 at an audience ‖ 明天外交部将～这位大使。The ambassador will be summoned to the Foreign Ministry tomorrow.

【召开】 zhàokāi 〈动〉 summon; convene; convoke: ～大会 hold a convention ‖ ～会议/议会 summon a conference/parliament ‖ ～特别会议 call an extraordinary session ‖ 你预计大会什么时候～? When do you expect the conference to convene? ‖ ～了一次专家会议对那个问题进行讨论。A convocation of experts was called to discuss the issue.

兆 zhào ❶ 〈名〉 sign; omen; portent: ⇨～头;吉～;征～ ❷ 〈动〉 portend; foretell; forebode: 瑞雪～丰年。A timely snow promises a good harvest in the coming year. ❸ 〈数〉 a) million; mega- b) 〈旧〉 (in ancient times) million million; trillion

【兆巴】 zhàobā 〈名〉[物理] megabar (mbar)

【兆达因】 zhàodáyīn 〈名〉[物理] megadyne

【兆吨】 zhàodūn 〈名〉 megaton(ne)

【兆伏】 zhàofú 〈名〉[电学] megavolt (MV)

〖～安〗 zhàofú'ān 〈名〉[电学] megavolt-ampere

〖～数〗 zhàofúshù 〈名〉[电学] megavoltage

【兆赫】 zhàohè 〈名〉[物理] megahertz (MHz)

【兆候】 zhàohòu ＝ 兆头 zhàotou

【兆焦】 zhàojiāo 〈名〉[物理] megajoule

【兆米】 zhàomǐ 〈名〉[物理] megametre

【兆民】 zhàomín 〈名〉 common people

【兆牛顿】 zhàoniúdùn 〈名〉[物理] meganewton

【兆欧】 zhào'ōu 〈名〉[电学] megohm

〖～表〗 zhào'ōubiǎo 〈名〉 megohmmeter

【兆头】 zhàotou 〈名〉 sign; omen; portent; presage: 暴风雨的～ presage of a storm ‖ 好～ good omen ‖ 坏～ bad/ill omen ‖ 危险的～ parlous omen ‖ 这对他们来说是个好/坏～。This augurs well/portend ill for them.

【兆瓦】 zhàowǎ 〈名〉[电学] megawatt (MW): ～小时 megwh (megawatt hour)

【兆位】 zhàowèi 〈名〉[计算机] megabit

【兆姓】 zhàoxìng ＝ 兆民 zhàomín

【兆周】 zhàozhōu 〈名〉[电学] megacycle

【兆字节】 zhàozìjié 〈名〉[计算机] megabyte (MB)

诏 zhào ❶ 〈动〉〈书〉 instruct; warn; exhort ❷ 〈名〉 imperial edict: 下～ issue an imperial edict ⇨～书;～命

【诏令】 zhàolìng 〈名〉 imperial/royal edict

【诏论】 zhàolùn 〈名〉 imperial instructions

【诏命】 zhàomìng 〈名〉 imperial decree

【诏赦】 zhàoshè 〈名〉 amnesty declared by the emperor

【诏书】 zhàoshū 〈名〉 imperial/royal edict: 一道～ an imperial edict ‖ 颁布～ issue an imperial edict ‖ 草拟～ draft an imperial edict ‖ 宣读～ read out an imperial edict

【诏谕】 zhàoyù 〈名〉 order issued by an emperor: 颁布～ publish an imperial edict

【诏旨】 zhàozhǐ 〈名〉 imperial instruction

赵 Zhào 〈名〉 ❶ Zhao [one of the Warring States into which China was divided during the Eastern Zhou period (770-256 BC), occupying what is now northern and central Shanxi and western and southern Hebei] ❷ Zhao, a name for what is now southern Hebei [used in classical prose and poetry]

【赵体】 Zhàotǐ 〈名〉 Zhao style [a style of Chinese calligraphy created by Zhao Mengfu (赵孟頫) (1254-1322)]

笊 zhào 〈名〉 strainer [usu made of bamboo, wicker or wire]

【笊篱】 zhàoli 〈名〉 bamboo, wicker or wire strainer: 用～舀 ladle with a strainer

照 zhào ❶ 〈动〉 illuminate; light up; shine: 把灯光～在某物上 shine a light on sth ‖ 给某人～路 light sb's way ‖ 把手电筒朝上～。Shine the torch up. ‖ 太阳光～在他的身上。The sun shone down on him. ‖ 阳光～在窗户上。The sunbeams fell on the win-

dow. ‖ 用手电筒～一～。Light it with your torch. ‖ 月光透过窗户～进来。The moon is shining through the window. ⇨～明；～耀；日～ ❷〈名〉sunshine：⇨夕～ ❸〈动〉understand；make out：⇨心～不宣 ❹〈动〉notify；inform：⇨～会；关～；知～ ❺〈动〉reflect；mirror：～镜子 look in the mirror ‖ 镜子～出了他的脸。The mirror reflected his face. ❻〈动〉contrast；compare：⇨查～；对～ ❼〈介〉in accordance with；according to：～价付款 pay according to the arranged price ‖ ～目前状况 as matters stand ‖ ～我估计 by my reckoning ‖ ～原计划办 hold to the original plan ‖ ～原则办事 act on principle ‖ ～原价 stick to the preset price ‖ ～这样 in this manner ‖ ～着做 follow suit ‖ ～这个样子做。Do it like this. ‖ 如有损坏，～价赔偿。Pay the full price in case of damage. ❽〈介〉in the direction of；towards：～这个方向走。Go in this direction. ❾〈动〉take care of；look after：⇨～管；～看；～应 ❿〈动〉take a picture/photograph；photograph；film；shoot：这张照片～得很好。This photo is well taken. ‖ 请给我～一张。Please take a picture of me. ‖ 要～一张好照片可不容易。It's by no means easy to shoot a good picture. ⇨～相；拍～ ⓫〈名〉photograph；picture：结婚～ wedding photograph ‖ 近～ picture/photo taken recently ⇨小～；玉～ ⓬〈名〉licence；permit：办个～ apply for a licence ‖ 车～ car licence ‖ 无～驾驶/经营 drive/run without a licence ⇨护～；执～

【照搬】 zhàobān 〈动〉copy；duplicate；replicate；indiscriminately imitate：机械/盲目地～外国经验 mechanically/blindly apply foreign experience ‖ 过去我们～别国的做法，吃了很大苦头。In the past, we imitated other countries indiscriminately and suffered greatly from the consequences.

【照办】 zhàobàn 〈动〉act accordingly；act in accordance with；act upon；comply with；follow sb's instruction/advice：照规章制度办 stick to the regulations ‖ 您吩咐的事情，都一一～了。Every order of yours has been carried out to the letter.

【照本宣科】 zhàoběn-xuānkē 〈熟〉read word by word from the text；echo/repeat what the book says：老师上课不应当仅仅～。A teacher shouldn't just repeat what the textbook says.

【照壁】 zhàobì 〈名〉screen wall facing the gate of a house

〖～墙〗 zhàobìqiáng ＝照壁 zhàobì

【照常】 zhàocháng 〈动〉as usual：～工作 work as usual ‖ ～营业 (business) open as usual ‖ 尽管天气不好，比赛～进行。Despite the bad weather, the match went ahead as scheduled. ‖ 一切工作～运转。All work will be carried on as usual. ‖ 战争之后，生活又～了。After the war, life got back to normal.

【照抄】 zhàochāo 〈动〉❶ copy word for word：～一份 make a copy of ❷ ＝照搬 zhàobān

【照登】 zhàodēng 〈动〉publish sth as it is (i. e. without any alterations)：来函～。The letters are published unedited/verbatim.

【照度】 zhàodù 〈名〉intensity of illumination；illuminance：～计 lumeter

【照发】 zhàofā ❶〈动〉issue as usual/before：在职学习，工资～。Those who receive in-service training are entitled to full pay. ❷〈形〉[used for notices or circulars submitted for approval] approved for distribution

【照拂】 zhàofú 〈动〉〈书〉look after；care for；attend to

【照顾】 zhàogù 〈动〉❶ consider；give consideration to；show consideration for；make allowance(s) for；take sth into account：～多数 make allowance for the majority；think in terms of the majority ‖ ～全局 take the whole into account；consider the situation as a whole ‖ ～少数民族的利益 pay attention to the interests of the minorities ‖ ～实际需要 consider actual needs ‖ 对特殊情况将给以充分的～。Considerable allowances will be made for special cases. ‖ ～到检举人的安全，信件内容暂不公布。Out of consideration for the safety of the accuser, the letter is not to be revealed publicly for the time being. ❷ look after；keep an eye on；watch over：～好孩子 take good care of the children ‖ 我去买票，你来～行李。Keep an eye on the luggage while I go and get the tickets. ❸ offer preferential treatment：请求～ sue for grace ‖ ～残疾人 give special care to the handicapped ‖ ～病人。Patients have priority. ‖ 老幼乘车，～座位。Give up your seats to elderly people and children. ❹ (of a salesperson or waiter) serve a customer；take care of ❺ (of a customer) patronize；shop at：多谢对本店的～。Thanks for your patronizing.

【照管】 zhàoguǎn 〈动〉look after；tend；be in charge of：～仓库 be in charge of a storehouse ‖ ～店铺 tend/keep a shop ‖ ～孩子 look after a child ‖ ～机器 tend a machine ‖ ～自己的事务 tend to one's own affairs ‖ 委托～ give sb charge (of/over sth) ‖ 母鸟在～幼鸟。The mother bird is watching over her young. ‖ 张先生在我离开时～办公室。Mr Zhang takes charge of the office during my absence.

【照葫芦画瓢】 zhào húlu huà piáo 〈熟〉draw a dipper with a gourd as a model—copy；imitate

【照护】 zhàohù 〈动〉look after (patients, the wounded, etc)

【照会】 zhàohuì ❶〈动〉(of a government) present/deliver/address a note to (a government)：就这一问题～有关国家驻华使馆 present a note to the embassy in China of the country concerned on this issue ❷〈名〉note：递交～ present/deliver/address a note ‖ 互致～ exchange notes ‖ 抗议～ note of protest ‖ 普通～ note verbale；verbal note ‖ 同文～ identical note ‖ 外交～ diplomatic note ‖ 正式～ formal/official note

【照旧】 zhàojiù 〈动〉be as before/usual：～行事 act as usual ‖ 本书再版时，体例～，只是加了些新资料。The new edition of the book includes some latest data while its layout remains unchanged. ‖ 我们休息了一下，～往前走。We continued our journey after a brief rest.

【照看】 zhàokàn 〈动〉look after；attend to；keep an eye on；watch over；see after：～病人 attend to a patient ‖ ～花园 tend/look after a garden ‖ ～生病的孩子 watch over a sick child ‖ ～行李 keep an eye on one's luggage ‖ 你出去的时候我会～婴儿的。I'll watch over the baby while you're out. ‖ 妻子上班时由他～孩子。He has charge of the children while his wife is at work.

【照理】 zhàolǐ ❶〈副〉according to reason；in the ordinary course of events；normally：～，老师不会说谎的。Usually, a teacher won't tell a lie. ‖ ～说，情况应该有所好转。Judging by the usual pattern of development, the situation should have improved. ❷〈动〉〈方〉look after；attend to：～家务 attend to the household chores

【照例】 zhàolì 〈副〉as a rule；as usual；usually：～，他每周五回家。As a rule, he goes back home every Friday. ‖ 春节～放假七天。As usual people will have seven days off for the Spring Festival.

【照亮】 zhàoliàng 〈动〉light；light up：蜡烛～了房屋。Candles lit up the room. ‖ 火光～了天空。The sky was lit with flames. / Flames lit up the sky.

【照料】 zhàoliào 〈动〉take care of；attend to；tend：～病人 watch over/look after the sick ‖ ～花木/商店/牲畜 tend plants/a shop/animals ‖ 无人～ be left unattended ‖ 孩子交由奶奶～。The child was left in his grandma's care/keeping. ‖ 病人受到护士无微不至的～。The patient received painstaking care from his nurse. ‖ 你～一下孩子，好吗？ Will you see to the child? ‖ 谁来负责～这些孩子。Who will assume the care of the children? ‖ 她～着年迈的父亲。She cares for her elderly father.

【照临】 zhàolín 〈动〉shine on；illuminate；light up：曙光～群山。The mountains were bathed in the morning sunlight.

【照猫画虎】 zhàomāo-huàhǔ 〈熟〉draw a tiger with a cat as a model—copy sth without catching its spirit

【照面儿】 zhàomiànr 〈动〉❶ [usu used in the negative] put in an appearance；show up；turn up：互不～ avoid each other ‖ 始终不～ never show up ❷ encounter；come across；run into：打个～ come face to face with sb；run into sb

【照明】 zhàomíng 〈动〉illuminate；light：～度 intensity of illumination ‖ ～器材 lighting material ‖ ～设备 lighting equipment ‖ ～装置 lighting installation ‖ 车用～ car lighting；car illumination ‖ 垂直～ vertical illumination ‖ 顶光～ overhead illumination ‖ 泛光～ flood illumination ‖ 局部～ local illumination ‖ 日光/电灯～ daylight/electrical illumination ‖ 室内～ interior illumination ‖ 舞台～ stage illumination ‖ 荧光～ fluorescent illumination ‖ 纵向～ longitudinal illumination ‖ 探照灯把这里照得通明。The searchlight has turned the whole place ablaze.

〖～测定仪〗 zhàomíng cèdìngyí 〈名〉illuminometer

〖～弹〗 zhàomíngdàn 〈名〉[军事] illuminating projectile；flare；star shell：一颗～ a flare ‖ 发射～ fire a flare

〖～电路〗 zhàomíng diànlù 〈名〉lighting circuit

〖～工程〗 zhàomíng gōngchéng 〈名〉illuminating engineering

〖～跑道〗 zhàomíng pǎodào 〈名〉[航空] flare path

〖～炮弹〗 zhàomíng pàodàn 〈名〉illuminating shell

〖～器〗 zhàomíngqì 〈名〉illuminating apparatus；illuminator

【照排】 zhàopái 〈名〉phototype setting；photocomposition；

phototypography
〖～机〗 zhàopáijī 〈名〉〈简称〉phototypesetter; filmsetter →照相排字机
【照片儿】 zhàopiānr 〈名〉〈口〉photo: 洗～ have a film developed
【照片子】 zhào piānzi 〈动〉take an X-ray; X-ray
【照片】 zhàopiàn 〈名〉photograph; picture; photo: 一张～ a photograph ‖ 裱贴～ mount a photograph ‖ 放大～ blow up/enlarge a photograph ‖ 加印～ print off copies from a negative or a plate; make copies of a print ‖ 拍～ take a picture/photograph (of sb) ‖ 洗～ develop a photograph/picture ‖ 修描～ retouch a photograph ‖ 彩色～ colour photograph/picture ‖ 大幅/巨幅～ large/huge photograph ‖ 合成～ photomontage ‖ 黑白～ black and white photograph ‖ 一次成像～ instant picture ‖ 你要加印多少～? How many copies shall I print (off) for you? ‖ 他从来就拍不出好～。He has never been a good photographer. ‖ 我不知道她在～上是什么模样。I wonder what she photographs like. ‖ 这张～里有你吗? Are you in the photograph?
【照墙】 zhàoqiáng = 照壁 zhàobì
【照射】 zhàoshè 〈动〉shine; glare down on; illuminate; light up; irradiate: 激光～ irradiate with laser rays ‖ 用紫外线～ irradiate with ultraviolet rays
【照实】 zhàoshí 〈动〉do sth according to facts: 你做了什么,～说好了。Tell me the truth about what you've done.
【照收】 zhàoshōu 〈动〉receive as much as is stated; receive what is listed in an invoice
【照说】 zhàoshuō 〈副〉ordinarily; as a rule: ～他不该发这么大火。Normally, he shouldn't have been in such a temper. ‖ 他补习了几个月,～,这试题应该能做出来。He should have been able to answer these examination questions since he had spent months attending remedial classes.
【照相】 zhàoxiàng 〈动〉take a photograph/picture; photograph: ～器材 photographic equipment ‖ 缩微～ microphotograph ‖ 他给我照了一张相。He took a picture of me. ‖ 我想照张相。I want to have a picture taken. ‖ 最近,她迷上了～。She has recently been addicted to photography.
〖～版〗 zhàoxiàngbǎn 〈名〉process plate: 照相凹版 photogravure; photoglyph ‖ 照相凸版 photoengraving
〖～簿〗 zhàoxiàngbù 〈名〉photo album
〖～弹〗 zhàoxiàngdàn 〈名〉photo flash bomb; flash bomb
〖～底片〗 zhàoxiàng dǐpiàn 〈名〉photoplate
〖～复印机〗 zhàoxiàng fùyìnjī 〈名〉Listomatic camera
〖～复制〗 zhàoxiàng fùzhì 〈名〉photocopy; photoduplication: ～品 photoprint
〖～馆〗 zhàoxiàngguǎn 〈名〉photo studio: 一家～ a photo studio ‖ 开～ run a photo studio
〖～机〗 zhàoxiàngjī 〈名〉camera: 一架～ a camera ‖ 使用～ use a camera ‖ 修理～ repair a camera ‖ ～附件 camera accessories ‖ ～架 camera mount ‖ ～快门 camera shutter ‖ ～三角架 camera pedestal/tripod ‖ 半幅～ half-size camera ‖ 电子～ electronographic camera; electronic camera ‖ 反射式～ reflex camera ‖ 光谱～ spectrographic camera ‖ 盒式～ box camera ‖ 立体～ stereoscopic/stereo camera ‖ 连续画面～ serial frame camera ‖ 全景～ panoramic camera ‖ 扫描～ sweep camera ‖ 傻瓜～ foolproof camera ‖ 数字～ digital camera ‖ 缩微～ micrographic camera ‖ 显微～ microscope camera ‖ 小型～ minicamera; minicam; miniature camera ‖ 袖珍～ pocket camera
〖～排版〗 zhàoxiàng páibǎn 〈名〉[印刷] photocomposition: ～机 photocomposer
〖～排字〗 zhàoxiàng páizì 〈名〉filmsetting; phototype setting: ～机 phototypesetter
〖～平版印刷〗 zhàoxiàng píngbǎn yìnshuā 〈名〉photolithography
〖～枪〗 zhàoxiàngqiāng 〈名〉[军事] gun camera
〖～师〗 zhàoxiàngshī 〈名〉photographer; cameraman
〖～术〗 zhàoxiàngshù 〈名〉photography
〖～望远镜〗 zhàoxiàng wàngyuǎnjìng 〈名〉[天文] phototelescope
〖～侦察〗 zhàoxiàng zhēnchá 〈名〉photoreconnaissance; photographic reconnaissance
〖～纸〗 zhàoxiàngzhǐ 〈名〉photographic paper
〖～制版〗 zhàoxiàng zhìbǎn 〈名〉photomechanical process: ～术 phototypy
〖～制图〗 zhàoxiàng zhìtú 〈名〉photomap; photo charting
〖～装帧纸〗 zhàoxiàng zhuāngzhēnzhǐ 〈名〉photo-mount

【照样】 zhàoyàng 〈动〉❶ do sth after a pattern/model: 照着样儿画 draw after a model ‖ 照着样儿做 do it this way ❷ be in the same old way; be as before; be as usual: 天气尽管很冷,工地上～热火朝天。Despite the bitter cold, the workers on the construction site exhibited just as much enthusiasm.
【照妖镜】 zhàoyāojìng 〈名〉monster-revealing mirror; demon-detector
【照耀】 zhàoyào 〈动〉shine; illuminate; blaze; enlighten: 阳光～。The sun is shining bright.
【照应】 zhàoyìng 〈动〉❶ coordinate; correlate: 互相～ coordinate with one another ‖ 这篇文章缺乏前后～。This piece of writing lacks coherence. ❷ look after; take care of: 你们俩住一间屋子相互也有个～。You may share a room so that you could look after each other.
【照章】 zhàozhāng 〈动〉in accordance with the rules/regulations: ～办 handle/deal with sth in accordance with the rules/regulations ‖ ～办事 act according to/in accordance with the regulations; go by the book ‖ ～罚款 impose a fine in accordance with the relevant regulations; fine according to the rules ‖ ～纳税 pay taxes according to the regulations; pay taxes as required
【照直】 zhàozhí 〈副〉❶ (go) straight on: ～往东,就到菜市了。Go straight eastward and you'll find the vegetable fair. ❷ straightforward; direct: 有话就～说。Out with what you want to say.
【照准】 zhàozhǔn 〈动〉❶ [used in official documents] grant a request ❷ aim at: ～靶子开枪 aim at the target and fire
〖～仪〗 zhàozhǔnyí 〈名〉[机械] alidade

罩 zhào ❶〈动〉cover; overspread; wrap: 天空阴沉沉的～满了乌云。Dark clouds covered the whole sky. / The sky clouded over. ‖ 雾～全城。The fog swallowed up the whole city. ‖ 用一块布把食物～起来。Cover the food with a cloth. ‖ 云雾～着山顶。The mountain peak is wrapped in clouds. / Clouds envelops the mountain peak. ⇨笼～ ❷〈名〉cover; shade; hood; casing; mask: 保险～ protecting casing ‖ 玻璃～ glass cover ‖ 电视机～ TV cover ‖ 发动机～ (engine)hood ‖ 防尘护～ dust cover ‖ 麻醉～ anaesthetic mask ⇨灯～ ❸〈名〉overall(s); work coat; boiler suit: ⇨～袍 ❹〈名〉bamboo fish trap ❺〈名〉bamboo chicken coop
【罩布】 zhàobù 〈名〉antimacassar
【罩盖】 zhàogài 〈名〉cover cap
【罩褂儿】 zhàoguàr = 罩衣 zhàoyī
【罩裤】 zhàokù 〈名〉baggy pants: 连衫～ crawlers; rompers; romper suit
【罩袍】 zhàopáo 〈名〉dust-robe; dust-gown; overall
【罩棚】 zhàopéng 〈名〉awning over a gateway or a courtyard; shelter; sunshade
【罩衫】 zhàoshān = 罩衣 zhàoyī
【罩袖】 zhàoxiù 〈名〉oversleeve; sleevelet: 戴着～ wear oversleeves
【罩衣】 zhàoyī 〈名〉overclothes; dustcoat; overall: 棉袄～ overall/dustcoat of cotton-padded jacket ‖ 花布～cotton print overall
【罩子】 zhàozi 〈名〉cover; shade; hood; casing; mantle: 空调～ dust cover of an air-conditioner

旐 zhào 〈名〉a kind of flag with figures of a tortoise and a snake on it, common in ancient times

炤 zhào = 照 zhào

棹 zhào ❶〈名〉〈书〉oar ❷〈名〉〈书〉boat: 归～ returning boat ❸〈动〉row a boat with an oar: ～着一只小船 row a boat

鮡 zhào 〈名〉[动物] sisorid catfish: 外口～ Euchiloglanis davidi ‖ 中华爬岩～ Glyptosteruum sinensis
【鮡科】 zhàokē 〈名〉[动物] Sisoridae

肇 zhào 〈动〉〈书〉❶ commence; initiate: ⇨～端; ～生; ～始 ❷ cause (trouble, etc): ⇨～事
【肇端】 zhàoduān 〈名〉〈书〉beginning; commencement; inception
【肇国】 zhàoguó 〈动〉found a state

【肇祸】 zhàohuò 〈动〉cause trouble; cause an accident
【肇基】 zhàojī 〈动〉lay/build up/erect the foundation
【肇乱】 zhàoluàn 〈动〉create trouble/riot; start a rebellion
【肇生】 zhàoshēng 〈动〉〈书〉begin to take place: ～万物。All things on earth begin to grow.
【肇始】 zhàoshǐ 〈动〉〈书〉start; commence; initiate: 新时代的～ beginning of a new age
【肇事】 zhàoshì 〈动〉stir up/cause trouble; create a disturbance; riot: 聚众～ gather a gang of thugs to create disturbance ‖ 寻衅～ find an excuse and create trouble
〖～逃逸〗 zhàoshì táoyì 〈名〉hit-and-run (accident): ～司机 hit-and-run driver
〖～者〗 zhàoshìzhě 〈名〉troublemaker; mischief-maker; rioter; culprit; offender: 严惩～ mete out severe punishment to troublemakers ‖ 追查～ trace out the troublemaker ‖ 警察终于抓获了～。Police finally managed to catch the culprit.
【肇造】 zhàozào 〈动〉found; create

zhē

折 zhē 〈动〉〈口〉❶ roll over; turn over: 把箱子～了个底儿朝天 turn the box upside down ⇨～跟头; ～腾 ❷ pour (back and forth between two containers): 水太热，拿两个碗～～就凉了。The water is too hot. Pour it back and forth from one bowl to another to cool it.
⇨shé; zhé
【折个儿】 zhēgèr 〈动〉turn over; roll over: 车祸中，卡车折了个儿。The truck overturned in the accident.
【折跟头】 zhē gēntou 〈动〉〈口〉somersault; turn/perform a somersault; loop the loop
【折箩】 zhēluó 〈名〉〈方〉leftovers from a feast: 吃～ eat leftovers from a feast
【折腾】 zhēteng 〈动〉〈口〉❶ turn from side to side; toss about; toss and turn: 凑合着睡一会儿吧，别来回～了。You'd better stop tossing about and try to get some sleep. ❷ do sth over and over again: 他把收音机装了又拆，拆了又装，～了几十回。For dozens of times he took the radio apart and then fitted the parts together again. ❸ torment: 不少人受慢性病～。Many people are tormented by chronic diseases.

蜇 zhē 〈动〉❶ (of bees, wasps, scorpions, etc) sting: 被～伤了 be hurt by a sting ‖ 蜜蜂～了我的头。A bee stung me on the head. ❷ smart; sting: 切洋葱～眼睛。Slicing onions makes one's eyes sting/prick. ‖ 这种药水擦在伤口上～得慌。This sort of lotion smarts when it is put on a cut.
⇨zhé
【蜇刺】 zhēcì 〈名〉sting; stinger: 你把蜜蜂的～取出来了吗？Did you get the bee sting out?
【蜇针】 zhēzhēn 〈名〉sting; stinger

嗻 zhē → 哳嗻 chēzhē
⇨zhè

遮 zhē 〈动〉❶ hide from view; cover; screen: ～住视线 obstruct/interrupt a view ‖ 山高～不住太阳。No matter how lofty a mountain is, it can never shut out sunlight. ⇨～蔽; ～丑; ～人耳目 ❷ block; obstruct; impede: ～道 block the way ‖ 横～竖拦 try every means to obstruct sb
【遮蔽】 zhēbì 〈动〉❶ hide from view/sight; cover; screen: ～风雨 shelter sb from rain and wind ‖ 被烟雾～ be concealed/masked by the smoke ‖ 月亮～了太阳。The moon blotted the sun. ❷ obstruct; block: ～视线 obstruct the view ❸ [军事] defilade: ～胶带 masking tape ‖ ～物 defilade ‖ ～阵地 defiladed position
【遮藏】 zhēcáng 〈动〉hide; conceal; cover up: 他们企图～这件丑事。They are trying to cover up the scandal.
【遮丑】 zhēchǒu 〈动〉gloss over/cover up one's blemishes; hide one's shame; cover up one's defect; cover up a scandal: 为自己～ whitewash oneself
【遮挡】 zhēdǎng ❶〈动〉shelter from; keep out: ～寒风 keep out the cold wind ‖ 用帘子把窗户～起来 cover the window with a curtain ‖ 一排高大的树木～住了这所房子。A row of tall trees hides the house from view. ❷〈名〉shelter; cover: 草原上没什么～。Nothing can serve as a shelter on the grassland.
【遮道】 zhēdào 〈动〉block the way
【遮断】 zhēduàn 〈动〉[军事] interdict: ～射击 interdiction fire
【遮幅电影】 zhēfú diànyǐng 〈名〉masked wide-screen film
【遮盖】 zhēgài 〈动〉❶ cover; overspread: 路给大雪～住了。The path lay hidden under the snow. ❷ hide; conceal; cover up: ～罪行 cover up one's crime ‖ 错误总是～不住的。Mistakes can never remain concealed.
〖～力〗 zhēgàilì 〈名〉[化学] hiding power
【遮光玻璃】 zhēguāng bōli 〈名〉shade glass
【遮光罩】 zhēguāngzhào 〈名〉[摄影] lens hood
【遮拦】 zhēlán 〈动〉❶ block; obstruct; impede: ～视线 obstruct the view ‖ 防风林可以～大风。The windbreak can check a violent wind. ❷ cover; hide: 袖子短得～不住手腕。The sleeves are too short to cover the wrists.
【遮瞒】 zhēmán 〈动〉conceal; hide; hold back: ～实情 conceal the truth
【遮没】 zhēmò 〈动〉hide from view; cover; screen: 乌云～了山头。Dark clouds blocked the mountain peak.
【遮人耳目】 zhērén'ěrmù 〈熟〉conceal the truth; camouflage: 他散布谣言都是为了～。He spread rumours only to conceal the truth. ‖ 那是～的幌子，人人都能识透。That's a blind. Everyone can see through it.
【遮饰】 zhēshì 〈动〉conceal; cover up: ～问题 cover up a problem
【遮天蔽日】 zhētiān-bìrì 〈熟〉(said of a dense forest or a sand storm) blot out the sky and the sun
【遮头盖面】 zhētóu-gàimiàn 〈熟〉conceal; cloak; cover up; mask; veil
【遮羞】 zhēxiū 〈动〉hush up a scandal; cover up one's embarrassment
〖～布〗 zhēxiūbù 〈名〉loincloth; fig leaf
【遮掩】 zhēyǎn 〈动〉❶ hide; cover; overspread; envelop: ～真实目的 mask one's real purpose ‖ 谎言～不了事实。Lies cannot hide facts. ‖ 士兵们用树枝～住身体。The soldiers camouflaged themselves with branches. ‖ 雾～了星星。Fog obscured the stars. ‖ 远山被雨雾～着，变得朦胧了。The distant hills, being enveloped in rain and mist, looked dreamy. ❷ cover up; hide; obscure; conceal: ～丑闻 hush up a scandal ‖ ～错误 cover up one's mistakes ‖ ～内心的不安 hide one's own anxiety
【遮眼布】 zhēyǎnbù 〈名〉blindfold: 给马蒙上～ put a blindfold on a horse
【遮眼法】 zhēyǎnfǎ 〈名〉cover-up; camouflage
【遮阳】 zhēyáng 〈动〉hide from sunlight: ～帽 sun helmet; topee
〖～板〗 zhēyángbǎn 〈名〉[建筑] sunshading board
〖～篷〗 zhēyángpéng 〈名〉awning
〖～伞〗 zhēyángsǎn 〈名〉sunshade; parasol
【遮阴】 zhēyīn 〈动〉shelter from heat or light; shade: ～的树 shade tree
【遮荫】 zhēyīn ＝ 遮阴 zhēyīn
【遮住】 zhēzhù 〈动〉obscure; cover: 用手～自己的眼睛 screen one's eyes with hands ‖ 床单没有把床完全～。The sheet did not completely cover the bed. ‖ 拉上窗帘～阳光。Draw the curtain to keep the sun out. ‖ 她头发披下来～了眼睛。Her hair hung down over her eyes. ‖ 乌云～了太阳。Dark clouds hid the sun. ‖ 整个景色都被～了。The whole view was blotted out. ‖ 月亮被云～了。The moon was obscured by clouds.

zhé

折 zhé ❶〈动〉break; snap; fracture: ～断树枝 snap off a twig; break off a branch/twig ‖ 把粉笔～成两段 snap the chalk in two/half ‖ 攀～花木 break off flowers and branches ‖ 勿～花苞。Don't break off the buds. ⇨骨～ ❷〈动〉die (young): ⇨夭～ ❸〈动〉defeat and frustrate: ⇨挫～; 百～不挠 ❹〈动〉suffer the loss of; lose: ⇨～寿; 损兵～将 ❺〈动〉discount: ⇨不～不扣 ❻〈名〉discount: 打八～ give a 20% discount; sell at a 20%

discount ‖ 如立即付款可打九八～ two per cent rebate for immediate payment ‖ 衬衫一律九～。All shirts have 10% off. ‖ 所有的货物一律七五～。All goods have been marked down by 25%. ❼〈形〉bending; twisted: 〔曲～; 周～〕 ❽〈动〉be convinced; be filled with admiration: 〔～服; 心～〕 ❾〈动〉turn back; change direction: 走到大门口又～了回来 turn back at the gate ❿〈动〉bend; twist; flex: 这条河～向东流。The river bends to the east. 〔～射; 转～〕 ⓫〈名〉turning stroke (in Chinese characters) ⓬〈动〉fold: ～毯子/信 fold a blanket/letter ‖ 把地图～成小册子 fold up the map into a booklet ‖ 将书的一页～个角 fold down the corner of a page 〔～尺; ～叠; ～扇〕 ⓭〈名〉booklet; folder; passbook: 〔存～; 奏～〕 ⓮〈量〉scene (in a play); act ⓯〈动〉substitute for; take the place of: 〔将功～罪〕 ⓰〈动〉convert into; amount to: 把美元～成人民币 convert US dollars into *Renminbi yuan* ‖ 把市斤～成公斤 convert/change *jin* into kilograms 〔～合; ～价; ～算〕

〔另见 shé; zhe〕

【折板】 zhébǎn 〈名〉table flap

〖～结构〗 zhébǎn jiégòu 〈名〉[建筑] folded plate structure

【折半】 zhébàn 〈动〉reduce (a price) by half; allow/give 50% discount: ～出售 sell at 50% discount; sell at half price ‖ 处理品按定价～出售 bargains with 50% off; on sale with 50% reductions

【折边机】 zhébiānjī 〈名〉[机械] hemmer; hemming machine; folding machine

【折变】 zhébiàn 〈动〉〈方〉sell off (one's property): ～家产 sell off one's family property

【折辩】 zhébiàn 〈动〉defend oneself (against a charge); offer an explanation: 苦苦～ strenuously defend oneself

【折布机】 zhébùjī 〈名〉[纺织] folding machine

【折尺】 zhéchǐ 〈名〉folding ruler

【折冲】 zhéchōng 〈动〉repulse/subdue/subjugate the enemy: ～御侮 repel foreign aggression

〖～樽俎〗 zhéchōng-zūnzǔ 〈熟〉outmanoeuvre the enemy over wine glasses ❶ win by superior diplomacy ❷ engage in diplomatic negotiations

【折叠】 zhédié 〈动〉fold: ～衣服 fold up the clothes ‖ 这个凳子可以～吗? Does this stool fold? ‖ 这些椅子可以～起来放在汽车里。These chairs can be folded away and put in the car.

〖～船〗 zhédiéchuán 〈名〉faltboat; foldboat; folding boat

〖～床〗 zhédiéchuáng 〈名〉folding bed; press bed; foldaway/folddown/foldout bed

〖～刀〗 zhédiédāo 〈名〉clasp/folding knife

〖～凳〗 zhédiédèng 〈名〉foldstool; folding stool; camp stool

〖～帆布床〗 zhédié fānbùchuáng 〈名〉foldaway cot

〖～机〗 zhédiéjī 〈名〉folding machine

〖～剪〗 zhédiéjiǎn 〈名〉folding scissors

〖～门〗 zhédiémén 〈名〉folding gate; accordion door; folding door; foldaway door

〖～伞〗 zhédiésǎn 〈名〉folding umbrella

〖～式自行车〗 zhédiéshì zìxíngchē 〈名〉folding bicycle

〖～天线〗 zhédié tiānxiàn 〈名〉telescopic/collapsible antenna

〖～椅〗 zhédiéyǐ 〈名〉camp/folding chair; collapsible chair; foldaway chair

〖～翼飞机〗 zhédiéyì fēijī 〈名〉folding wing aircraft

〖～翼火箭〗 zhédiéyì huǒjiàn 〈名〉folding fin rocket

〖～桌〗 zhédiézhuō 〈名〉gateleg table; gatelegged table; drop leaf table; flap table; extension table; foldaway/folddown/fold-out/folding table

【折断】 zhéduàn 〈动〉break (off); fracture; snap: ～肋骨 fracture a rib ‖ ～树枝 snap off a twig; break off a branch/twig ‖ ～腿 fracture/break one's leg ‖ 树枝突然咯嚓一声～了。The branch suddenly snapped. ‖ 骨头容易～。Bones fracture easily.

【折兑】 zhéduì 〈动〉exchange (gold or silver) for money; convert (into): 把加拿大元～成人民币。Convert Canadian dollars in to Chinese Renminbi *yuan*.

【折返】 zhéfǎn 〈动〉turn back (halfway): 走到半路又～回来 turn back half way

【折服】 zhéfú 〈动〉❶ subdue; bring into submission; convince: 艰难困苦～不了我们。No hardship can subdue us. ‖ 强词夺理不能～人。Sophism convinces no one. ❷ be convinced; be filled with admiration: ～政敌 turn one's political enemies into one's admirers ‖ 大为～ be completely convinced; be filled with admiration; swoon with admiration ‖ 令人～ compel sb's admiration

【折福】 zhéfú 〈动〉〈迷信〉discount/compromise the good fortune [usu because of having or getting more than one deserves]

【折干】 zhégān 〈动〉give money instead of a gift

【折光】 zhéguāng 〈动〉(of water, glass, etc) refract light

〖～度〗 zhéguāngdù 〈名〉[物理] dioptre

〖～镜〗 zhéguāngjìng 〈名〉enoscope

【折桂】 zhéguì 〈动〉❶ pass the imperial examination ❷ reap/gain/win the laurels carry off the first prize; win a championship

【折合】 zhéhé 〈动〉❶ convert into; amount to; reduce: 把美元～成日元 convert US dollars into yen; reduce dollars to yen ‖ 把小时数～成分钟数 reduce hours to minutes ‖ 把磅～成公斤的公式是什么? What's the formula for converting pounds into kilos? ‖ 一英镑～成人民币是多少? How much is a pound sterling in terms of *Renminbi*? / How much is *Renminbi yuan* to the pound sterling? ❷ amount to; be equal to: 一米可以～为三尺。One metre is equal to three *chi*.

〖～参数〗 zhéhé cānshù 〈名〉reduced parameters

〖～长度〗 zhéhé chángdù 〈名〉reduced length

〖～率〗 zhéhélǜ 〈名〉conversion/exchange rate

〖～频率〗 zhéhé pínlǜ 〈名〉[物理] reduced frequency

〖～质量〗 zhéhé zhìliàng 〈名〉[物理] reduced/reducing mass

【折回】 zhéhuí 〈动〉turn back (halfway): 半道～ turn back halfway

【折戟沉沙】 zhéjǐ-chénshā 〈熟〉broken halberds embedded in sand reminder of a fierce battle or a beaten army; crushing/disastrous defeat

【折价】 zhéjià 〈动〉convert into money; evaluate in terms of money: ～处理 be sold at reduced prices ‖ ～价格 trade-in value ‖ ～交易 trade-in(s) ‖ ～退赔 pay compensation at the market price ‖ 这辆卡车～多少? What is the truck's trade-in value?

【折节】 zhéjié 〈动〉〈书〉❶ condescend; deign; humble oneself; stoop; lower oneself: ～事强 act beneath one's dignity to cater for those who are in power ❷ give up one's interest to do sth else

【折旧】 zhéjiù 〈动〉depreciate (in value of property): ～成本 cost of depreciation ‖ ～费 depreciation charge ‖ 房屋～ house depreciation ‖ 分类～ group depreciation; classified depreciation ‖ 个别～ individual depreciation ‖ 固定资产～ depreciation of fixed assets ‖ 累积～ accumulated depreciation ‖ 设备～ equipment depreciation ‖ 闲置～ shelf depreciation ‖ 现值～ present value depreciation

〖～基金〗 zhéjiù jījīn 〈名〉depreciation fund

〖～率〗 zhéjiùlǜ 〈名〉rate of depreciation; depreciation rate; percentage of wear and tear

〖～年限〗 zhéjiù niánxiàn 〈名〉depreciable life

〖～提成〗 zhéjiù tíchéng 〈名〉allowance for depreciation; amortization of charge

〖～资产〗 zhéjiù zīchǎn 〈名〉depreciable assets

〖～总额〗 zhéjiù zǒng'é 〈名〉total depreciation

【折扣】 zhékòu 〈名〉discount; rebate: 给货物打～ allow/make a discount on the goods ‖ 给予特惠～ give special rates ‖ ～价 discounted price ‖ 连环～ chain discount ‖ 连续性～ sequential discount ‖ 批发～ trade discount ‖ 商业～ commercial/trade discount ‖ 数量～ quantity discount ‖ 同业～ trade discount; fellow-trade discount ‖ 现金～ cash discount ‖ 业务推广～ promotional allowance discount ‖ 预付～ anticipated discount ‖ 总额～ volume discount ‖ 总和～ aggregate discount ‖ 我们可以给你打个小～。We can give you a small discount. ‖ 这家商店对如期付清的账单打3%的～。The store discounts three per cent on all bills paid when due. ‖ 〈喻〉听李先生讲话要打～。You must discount whatever Mr Li tells you.

【折门】 zhémén 〈名〉folding/accordion door

【折磨】 zhémó 〈动〉torture; cause physical or mental suffering; torment: ～致死 torture to death ‖ 受疾病的～ suffer severely from a lingering illness; suffer torment/torture from a disease ‖ 恶梦时时～着我。Nightmares afflict me all the time. / I'm haunted by nightmares. ‖ 他为忧郁所～。He fell a prey to melancholy. ‖ 内疚日夜～着我的良知。The feeling of guilt gnawed at my conscience day and night.

【折杀】 zhéshā 〈动〉〈套〉(of a senior) overwhelm/overpower/stun sb with special favour: 您是老师,亲临机场来送学生真是～我了。I'm privileged in having you, my dear teacher, come to the

airport to see me off.
【折煞】 zhéshà ＝ 折杀 zhéshā
【折扇】 zhéshàn 〈名〉 *folding fan*：一把～ *a folding fan*
【折射】 zhéshè 〈动〉 refract：光的～ refraction of light ‖ 光线是可以～的。Rays of light are refrangible. ‖ 水能使光～。Water refracts light. ‖〈喻〉我们的行为真实地～出我们的信条。*Our conduct is the true mirror of our doctrine.*
〖～波〗 zhéshèbō 〈名〉 refracted wave
〖～计〗 zhéshèjì 〈名〉 refractometer
〖～角〗 zhéshèjiǎo 〈名〉 angle of refraction; refraction angle
〖～介质〗 *zhéshè jièzhì* 〈名〉 *refractive medium*
〖～镜〗 zhéshèjìng 〈名〉 refractor
〖～棱镜〗 zhéshè léngjìng 〈名〉 refracting prism
〖～力〗 zhéshèlì 〈名〉 refractive power
〖～率〗 *zhéshèlǜ* 〈名〉 *index of refraction; refractive index*
〖～模数〗 zhéshè móshù 〈名〉 refractive modulus
〖～模型〗 zhéshè móxíng 〈名〉 refraction model
〖～器〗 zhéshèqì 〈名〉 refractor
〖～球体〗 *zhéshè qiútǐ* 〈名〉 *refracting sphere*
〖～图〗 zhéshètú 〈名〉 refraction diagram
〖～望远镜〗 zhéshè wàngyuǎnjìng 〈名〉 refracting telescope; refractor
〖～误差〗 zhéshè wùchā 〈名〉 refraction error
〖～物镜〗 zhéshè wùjìng 〈名〉 refractive objective lens
〖～线〗 zhéshèxiàn 〈名〉 refracted ray
〖～指数〗 zhéshè zhǐshù 〈名〉 refraction index
〖～轴〗 zhéshèzhóu 〈名〉 refraction axis
【折实】 zhéshí 〈动〉 ❶ reckon the actual amount after a discount ❷ adjust payment in accordance with the price index of certain commodities
【折寿】 zhéshòu 〈动〉〈迷信〉 discount sb's lifespan [usu because of having or getting more than one deserves]
【折受】 zhéshou 〈动〉〈方〉 be overwhelmed by attentions, favours, etc
【折算】 zhésuàn 〈动〉 convert：把公里～成英里 convert kilometres into miles ‖ 把人民币～成美元 convert *Renminbi* into US dollars
〖～率〗 zhésuànlǜ 〈名〉 conversion rate
【折梯】 zhétī 〈名〉 folding stair
【折头】 zhétou 〈名〉〈方〉 discount; rebate：打～ give a discount
【折息率】 zhéxīlǜ 〈名〉[金融] offer rate：银行～ interbank offer rate
【折线】 zhéxiàn 〈名〉[数学] broken line
〖～图〗 zhéxiàntú 〈名〉 broken-line graph
【折腰】 zhéyāo 〈动〉〈书〉 bow in obeisance; bow in homage; cringe：不为五斗米～ not give up one's dignity for material gains
【折页】 zhéyè 〈名〉 folding, fold-out, dogear
〖～机〗 zhéyèjī 〈名〉 folding machine
【折椅】 zhéyǐ 〈名〉 folding chair; foldaway chair; collapsible chair
【折狱】 zhéyù 〈动〉〈书〉 settle a lawsuit：～公允 give a fair verdict
【折账】 zhézhàng 〈动〉 pay a debt in kind：用家产～ pay a debt with one's family property
【折纸】 zhézhǐ 〈名〉 paper folding
【折中】 zhézhōng 〈动〉 compromise; split the difference; strike a deal; find a happy medium; strike a balance; find the middle ground; find the golden mean：采取～方案 take a middle course/way ‖ 想出一个～办法 effect a compromise ‖ ～妥协 reconcile; compromise
【折衷】 zhézhōng ＝ 折中 zhézhōng
〖～主义〗 *zhézhōngzhǔyì* 〈名〉 *eclecticism*
【折皱】 zhézhòu 〈名〉 ❶ wrinkle; lines：满脸～ have a wrinkled face ❷ fold; crease
【折子】 zhézi 〈名〉 ❶ booklet [in accordion form with a slipcase, *used for keeping accounts, etc*]：存款～ *deposit book*; bank book ❷ 〈名〉 highlights from operas
〖～钱〗 zhéziqián 〈名〉〈方〉 usury
〖～戏〗 zhézixì 〈名〉 highlights from operas
【折罪】 zhézuì 〈动〉 expiate one's crime; atone for one's crime：⇨将功～

哲 zhé ❶ 〈形〉 wise; sagacious; sapient; learned; intellectual：⇨～理；～人；哲～ ❷ 〈名〉 wise man; sage：⇨先～
【哲理】 zhélǐ 〈名〉 philosophic theory; philosophy：～诗 philosophical poem ‖ 他说的话挺有～。His words are quite philosophical.
【哲人】 zhérén 〈名〉〈书〉 sage; philosopher; oracle
【哲学】 zhéxué 〈名〉 philosophy：攻读～ read philosophy ‖ ～论文 philosophical essay ‖ ～系 philosophy department ‖ ～学会 philosophical society ‖ ～著作 philosophical work ‖ 辨证唯物主义～ philosophy of dialectical materialism ‖ 人生～ philosophy on/of life ‖ 实证～ positive philosophy ‖ 思辩～ speculative philosophy ‖ 自然～ natural philosophy ‖ 中庸～ doctrine of the mean; middle-of-the-road philosophy
〖～家〗 zhéxuéjiā 〈名〉 philosopher：实用主义～ pragmatic philosopher
〖～思想〗 *zhéxué sīxiǎng* 〈名〉 philosophy; philosophical thinking：阐述一种～ expound a philosophy ‖ 亚里士多德的～ philosophy of Aristotle
〖～体系〗 zhéxué tǐxì 〈名〉 philosophy：创立一种～ build up/establish a philosophy
【哲言】 zhéyán 〈名〉 philosophical saying; wise remark; aphorism

辄 zhé 〈副〉〈书〉 ❶ always; often：动～得咎 get blame for whatever one does ‖ 动～生气 flare up easily; take easy offences ‖ 所言～听 always heed sb's advice ❷ then：浅尝～止 be content with just a smattering of sth; stop studying once one gets some superficial knowledge of/about sth ‖ 少饮～醉 get drunk after a few sips

蛰 zhé 〈动〉〈书〉 hibernate：⇨～虫；～伏；惊～ ❷ live in seclusion (like an animal in hibernation)：⇨～居
【蛰藏】 zhécáng 〈动〉 hide; remain under cover
【蛰虫】 zhéchóng 〈名〉 hibernating insect
【蛰伏】 zhéfú 〈动〉 ❶ (of animals) hibernate; be dormant：～动物 hibernating animal ❷ ＝ 蛰居 zhéjū
【蛰居】 zhéjū 〈动〉〈书〉 *live in seclusion; be a hermit/solitude*：～书斋 cloister oneself in one's study ‖ ～生活 secluded life

蜇 zhé →海蜇 hǎizhé
⇨zhē

哲 zhé 〈形〉〈书〉 bright; shining：明星～～ bright stars shone overhead

谪 zhé 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ relegate/consign/dismiss a high official to a minor post in an outlying district (as a form of punishment in feudal times); banish; demote; exile：⇨～降；～居；贬～ ❷ (of immortals) be banished from Heaven：⇨～仙 ❸ censure; blame; reprimand：众口交～ be censured by everybody; be subject to public censure/condemnation ⇨指～
【谪奸】 zhéjiān 〈动〉 condemn the wicked
【谪降】 zhéjiàng 〈动〉 ❶ relegate; demote ❷ (of immortals) be banished from Heaven
【谪居】 zhéjū 〈动〉 (of officials in former times) live in banishment/exile：～海南 live in Hainan in banishment
【谪迁】 zhéqiān 〈动〉〈书〉 (of court officials in former times) be banished to a minor post in an outlying district
【谪戍】 zhéshù 〈动〉〈书〉 (of officials in former times) be banished to a frontier post
【谪仙】 zhéxiān 〈名〉 ❶ banished immortal--wayward genius：李～ Li, the Banished Immortal [a fancy name for Li Bai (李白), a poet in the Tang Dynasty (618-907AD)] ❷ banished official

磔 zhé ❶ 〈动〉 *dismember the body (as a form of capital punishment in ancient times)* ❷ 〈动〉 spread ❸ 〈名〉〈书〉 right-falling stroke (in Chinese characters)

辙 zhé 〈名〉 ❶ *track of a wheel; rut*：⇨车～；覆～ ❷ direction of traffic：戗～行驶 drive in the wrong direction (against traffic regulations) ❸ rhyme (of a song, poetic drama, etc)：合～ rhymed; in agreement/rhyme ‖ 十三～ system of thirteen

rhymes ❹〈方〉[usu used after 有 or 没] way; idea: ⇨没～
【辙叉】 zhéchā 〈名〉 railway
【辙环天下】 zhéhuántiānxià 〈熟〉 travel all over the world
【辙口】 zhékǒu 〈名〉 rhyme (of a song, poetic drama, etc)
【辙乱旗靡】 zhéluàn-qímǐ 〈熟〉 (of an army in headlong flight) chariot tracks crisscross and banners droop—in great disorder/confusion
【辙迹】 zhéjì 〈名〉 rut

zhě

者 zhě ❶〈助〉[used as a suffix after a verb or adjective, or a verbal or adjective phrase to indicate the doer of sth] -er: 符合标准～ those which are up to standard ‖ 富～ the rich ‖ 合格～ those who are qualified; the qualified ‖ 应聘～ applicant ⇨编～; 消费～; 始作俑～ ❷〈助〉[used after a noun phrase to indicate a person doing the stated work or following the stated doctrine] -er; -ist: 教育工作～ educator ‖ 医务工作～ medical worker ‖ 音乐爱好～ music lover ⇨马列主义～; 唯物主义～ ❸〈代〉[used after 二, 三 or 数, etc to refer back to sth said earlier]: 二～必居其一。It must be either of the two. ‖ 两～缺一不可。Neither is dispensable. ⇨后～; 前～ ❹〈助〉〈书〉[used after a word, phrase, or clause to mark a pause, as in giving definitions]: 风～, 空气流动而成。Wind is air in motion. ❺〈助〉〈旧〉[used at the end of a command]: 路上小心在意～! Take care on the way. ❻〈代〉〈旧〉this: ～边 this side; here ‖ ～番 on this occasion; this time

锗 zhě 〈名〉[化学] germanium (Ge)

赭 zhě 〈形〉 reddish brown; burnt ochre
【赭石】 zhěshí 〈名〉 ochre (a mineral)

褶 zhě 〈名〉 pleat; crease; wrinkle: 给围裙打～ pleat an apron ‖ 裙～ fold of a skirt ‖ 裤子上有一道～儿。There is a crease in the trousers. ⇨百～裙
【褶层】 zhěcéng 〈名〉 fold: 把某物放在布的～中包起来 wrap sth in the folds of cloth
【褶痕】 zhěhén 〈名〉 fold: 沿～裁纸 cut paper along a fold
【褶裥】 zhějiǎn 〈名〉 pleat
【褶皱】 zhězhòu 〈名〉 ❶[地质] fold: ～山 folded mountain ‖ ～作用 folding ❷ wrinkle (in the skin): 满脸～ have a wrinkled face ‖ 她额头上起了几道～。She has got some wrinkles on her forehead.
【褶子】 zhězi 〈名〉 ❶ pleat; plait: 她的裙子上有～。Her skirt has pleats. ❷ crease; fold; wrinkle: 用熨斗把～烙平。Iron out the wrinkles. ❸ wrinkle (on the face): 她一笑起来脸上满是～。Her face wrinkled when she smiled.

zhè

这 zhè 〈代〉 ❶ this [used as a determiner before a noun referring to a person or thing that is close by]: ～本辞典 this dictionary ‖ ～地方 this place ‖ ～孩子 this child ‖ ～几匹马 these horses ‖ ～几天 over the past few days ‖ ～时候 now; at this moment ‖ ～一回 this time ‖ ～件衣服比那件便宜。This dress is cheaper than that one. ❷ this [used as the subject or object of a sentence referring to a person or thing that is close by]: ～是魏先生。This is Mr Wei. ‖ ～东西你可以留着。You can keep this. ❸ this [used before a verb or an adjective to indicate exaggeration]: 走～快 go this fast ‖ ～多书 this many books ‖ 他说话～快, 跟开机关枪似的。His words shot out like bullets from a machine gun. ‖ 瞧你～喊呀, 把人都吵醒了。Why on earth are you shouting so loud? You've woken everybody up. ❹ now; then: 他～才知道自己错了。Only then did he realize that he was wrong. ‖ 我～就去上海。I am leaving for Shanghai right now. ⇨zhèi
【这般】 zhèbān ❶〈副〉 so; this: 走～快 go this fast ‖ ～认真 so sincere; so serious ‖ ～仔细 so careful ❷〈形〉 such: ～大小 this size; this big
【这边】 zhèbiān 〈代〉 this side; here: ～请。This way, please. ‖ 到～来。Come over here. ‖ 正义在我们～。Justice is on our side.
【这程子】 zhèchéngzi 〈名〉〈方〉 these days; recently: 他～精神特别好。He has been extraordinarily high-spirited these days. ‖ ～他去日本了。He has been on a visit to Japan recently.
【这次】 zhècì 〈代〉 this time; present; current: ～会议 present session; this meeting ‖ ～行动 current operation ‖ ～他买彩票中奖了。This time he won a prize in a lottery.
【这等】 zhèděng ❶〈代〉 such; this kind of: 天下哪有～事? How can there be such a thing under heaven? ‖ 你怎能结交～人? How can you take up with people of this kind? ❷〈副〉 so; such: 你是读书人, 如何～不聪明? As a scholar, you should have been more sensible. ‖ 你为何～吝啬? Why are you so stingy?
【这番】 zhèfān 〈代〉 this; these: 感谢你～盛情。Thank you for your hospitality. / I appreciate your hospitality.
【这个】 zhège 〈代〉 ❶ this [used as a determiner before a noun referring to a person or thing that is close by]: ～孩子/问题 this child/problem ‖ ～箱子比那个沉。This box is heavier than that one. ❷〈口〉[used before a verb or an adjective to indicate exaggeration] so; such; what; how: 大家～乐啊! Everybody was so blissfully happy. ❸ this [used as the subject or object of a sentence referring to a person or thing that is close by]: ～不是我的。This is not mine. ‖ ～东西你可以留着。You can keep this. ❹ some: 同学们～扫地, 那个擦窗户。Some students were sweeping the floor, and others were cleaning the windows.
【这号人】 zhèhàorén 〈名〉〈贬〉 this kind of person; people of this sort: 像他～, 哪儿都有。You are liable to find people of his sort everywhere.
【这会儿】 zhèhuìr 〈名〉 now; at the moment; at present: ～他正在休息。He is having a rest at the moment. ‖ ～, 雪下得更大了。It's now snowing harder. ‖ 你～又上哪儿去呀? Where are you going now?
【这里】 zhèlǐ 〈代〉 here: ～没有姓洪的。No one here bears the surname Hong. ‖ 我们～一年种两季稻子。We grow two crops of rice a year in these parts.
【这么】 zhème 〈代〉 such; this way; like this; so: ～好的庄稼 such promising crops ‖ 大家都～说。That's what everybody is saying. ‖ 有～回事。There's indeed something of this kind.
【这么点儿】 zhèmediǎnr 〈代〉 such a little bit: 就～行李, 我一个人能行。There isn't much. I can manage it myself. ‖ ～路几分钟就走到了。It isn't far. Just a few minutes' walk. ‖ ～伤, 不碍事。It's just a slight wound, nothing serious. ‖ ～水, 不够大家分。I'm afraid there isn't enough water to go around.
【这么些】 zhèmexiē 〈代〉 ❶ so much; so many: ～活儿, 够你忙的了。You've got so much work. You must be very busy. ‖ ～问题都是他一个人解决的。He alone solved all these problems. ❷ so little; so few: 苹果就～了, 你要都拿去。These are all the apples left. Take them if you like. ‖ 今天只来了～人呀! So few people have come today.
【这么样】 zhèmeyàng ＝ 这样 zhèyàng
【这么着】 zhèmezhe 〈代〉 like this; this way; so: ～好。It's better this way. ‖ 瞄准姿势要～才能打得准。Take your aim like this and you'll hit your target.
【这末】 zhèmo ＝ 这么 zhème
【这儿】 zhèr 〈代〉〈口〉 ❶ here: 到～来! Come here! ❷ [used after 打, 从 or 由 only] now; then: 从～以后 since then
【这山望着那山高】 zhè shān wàngzhe nà shān gāo 〈熟〉 it is always the other mountain that looks higher; the grass is always greener on the other side of the fence—never be contented with what one now has
【这些】 zhèxiē 〈代〉 these: ～书 these books ‖ ～就是我们的意见。These are our suggestions/views/complaints. / That was what we had to say. ‖ ～日子老下雨。It has been raining all these days.
【这样】 zhèyàng 〈代〉 ❶ such; like this: 担负～重大的责任, 够难为他的。It is too hard on him undertaking such important duties. ❷ so; this way: ～的话 at this/that rate ‖ 一会儿～, 一会儿那样 now one way, now another ‖ 情况就是～。That's how it is. ‖ 他的态度就是～转变的。This is how he changed his attitude. ‖ 照～下去, 他们很快就会破产。At this rate, they will soon be bank-

rupt.

【这样那样】 zhèyàng-nàyàng 〈熟〉 ❶ this or that ❷ of one kind or another: ~的问题 various problems; all sorts of problems ‖ 存在~的分歧 have differences of one kind or another ‖ 由于~的原因 for one reason or another ‖ 他迟到总有~的借口。He always has an excuse for being late. ❸ in one way or another

【这阵儿】 zhèzhènr 〈代〉 ❶ now; this time: 明年~我就毕业了。I will graduate at this time next year. ‖ ~他们正在开会。They are having a meeting now. ❷ these days: ~你到哪里去了? Where have you been these days?

【这阵子】 zhèzhènzi = 这阵儿 zhèzhènr

柘 zhè 〈名〉 [植物] three bristle cudrania

浙 Zhè 〈名〉 〈简称〉 Zhejiang Province ◇浙江

【浙江】 Zhèjiāng 〈名〉 Zhejiang (Province)

蔗 zhè 〈名〉 sugarcane: ~田 sugarcane field ◇~糖; 甘~

【蔗螟】 zhèmíng 〈名〉 sugarcane borer

【蔗农】 zhènóng 〈名〉 sugarcane grower

【蔗糖】 zhètáng 〈名〉 [化学] ❶ sucrose; saccharose: ~二酸钙 calcium sucrate ‖ ~(酸/化)钙 calcium/lime saccharate ‖ ~汞 mercury saccharate ‖ ~醋 sugar vinegar ‖ ~化学 sucrochemistry ‖ ~合物 sucrate ‖ ~酶 sucrase; invertase ‖ ~钠 sodium sucrate ‖ ~尿 sucrosuria ❷ cane sugar: ~蜜 cane molasses

【蔗渣】 zhèzhā 〈名〉 bagasse: ~糖 fine bagasse

嗻 zhè 拟 〈旧〉 [formerly used by servants in response to the master's command] yes; yeah; alright
◇zhē

鹧 zhè

【鹧鸪】 zhègū 〈名〉 [动物] Chinese francolin; francolin; partridge

〖~贝〗 zhègūbèi 〈名〉 partridge shell

〖~病〗 zhègūbìng 〈名〉 partridge disease

zhe

着 zhe 〈助〉 ❶ [used after a verb or an adjective to indicate the continuation of an action or a state]: 打~一把伞 hold an umbrella ‖ 饭还热~呢。The rice is still warm. ‖ 大门敞~。The gate is left wide open. ‖ 瞧,屋里的灯还亮~。Look, the lights in the room are still on. ‖ 他们正谈~话呢。They are having a talk now. ‖ 大门口站~两个警卫。Two guards were standing at the gate. ‖ 桌子上放~一瓶花。On the table stands a vase of flowers. ❷ [used between two verbs to indicate an accompanying action or state]: 别想~事儿过马路,小心车辆。Don't cross the street with your mind on other things. Heed the traffic. ‖ 她读~读~哭了起来。As she read on, she burst into tears. ‖ 咱们走~去吧。Let's go there on foot. ❸ [used after a verb to indicate a continuing action]: 会议正在进行~。The meeting is now in full swing. ‖ 她跳~唱~。She sang while she danced. ❹ [used for emphasis after verbs or adjectives in imperative sentences]: 等~! Wait! ‖ 慢~! Hold it! ‖ 你听~。You just listen. ‖ 快~点儿! Hurry up! ‖ 步子大~点儿。Could you quicken your pace a little?
◇zhāo; zháo; zhuó

zhèi

这 zhèi 〈代〉 this; these [a variant pronunciation of 这 (zhè)]: ~个苹果 this apple ‖ ~些人 these people
◇zhè

zhēn

贞 zhēn ❶ 〈动〉〈书〉 practise divination (in ancient times) ❷ 〈形〉 loyal; faithful: 忠~; 忠~不贰 ❸ 〈形〉 (of a woman) chaste; pure; virgin: ~妇 chaste woman; woman of virtue ◇~女

【贞操】 zhēncāo 〈名〉 ❶ loyalty; moral integrity: 保持~ maintain/keep one's integrity/loyalty ❷ chastity; virginity: 保持~ maintain/keep one's chastity/virginity/virtue; maintain/keep one's loyalty ‖ 失去~ lose one's virginity/virtue ‖ 维护~ defend one's chastity/virginity/integrity ‖ 严守~ strictly maintain one's virginity

【贞观】 Zhēnguān 〈名〉 *Zhenguan*, the reign title (627-649) of Emperor Taizong, Li Shimin (李世民) of the Tang Dynasty (618-907)

〖~之治〗 Zhēnguān Zhī Zhì 〈名〉 Golden Years of *Zhenguan*, marked by peace, prosperity, openness and efficient government

【贞节】 zhēnjié 〈名〉 ❶ loyalty; moral integrity: ~之士 man of integrity ❷ chastity (of a widow); virginity (of an unmarried woman); loyalty: 保持~ maintain/keep one's chastity; maintain/keep one's virginity/virtue ‖ 守~ remain in widowhood

〖~牌坊〗 zhēnjié páifāng 〈名〉 chastity arch (erected as an honour to a woman who defended her chastity, or to a widow who remained faithful to her dead husband)

【贞洁】 zhēnjié 〈形〉 (of a woman) chaste and undefiled: ~的新娘 virgin bride ‖ 处女的~ virginity/purity of a virgin

【贞烈】 zhēnliè 〈形〉 (of a woman) ready to die to preserve one's chastity

【贞女】 zhēnnǚ 〈名〉 chaste girl; virgin

【贞淑】 zhēnshū 〈形〉〈书〉 chaste and gentle

针 zhēn 〈名〉 ❶ needle: 一根~ a needle ‖ 一枚绣花~ an embroidery needle ◇穿~引线 ❷ needle-like object: 松~ pine needle ◇唱~; 磁~; 指南~ ❸ injection; shot: 一~青霉素 a shot of penicillin ‖ 打~ have/give an injection; apply/give a needle (to the sick) ‖ 防疫~ prophylactic inoculation ‖ 退烧~ injection of antipyretic ◇~剂 ❹ stitch: 补织一~ pick up/take up a stitch ‖ 缝上几~ sew/put a couple of stitches (in a coat) ‖ 漏织一~ drop/lose a stitch ‖ 织一~ cast/make a stitch ‖ 他头上的伤口需要缝十~。His head wound needed 10 stitches. ❺ acupuncture: 扎~ apply acupuncture (to sb) ◇~刺; ~灸

【针鼻儿】 zhēnbír 〈名〉 eye of a needle

【针砭】 zhēnbiān ❶ 〈名〉 ancient form of acupuncture (performed by means of a flint needle) ❷ 〈动〉 point out sb's errors and offer salutary advice: ~时弊 condemn the social evils/ills and demand that they be dealt with; criticize the present-day evils and demand that they be dealt with ‖ 痛下~ give acupuncture treatment with strong stimulation; criticize/severely point out sb's errors and request correction

【针布】 zhēnbù 〈名〉 [纺织] card clothing

【针插】 zhēnchā 〈名〉 pin cushion

【针吹】 zhēnchuī 〈名〉 [化工] needle blow

【针刺】 zhēncì 〈名〉 [中医] acupuncture; needling; prodding

〖~补泻〗 zhēncì bǔxiè 〈名〉 reinforcing and reduction in acupuncture therapy

〖~方向〗 zhēncì fāngxiàng 〈名〉 needling direction

〖~感〗 zhēncìgǎn 〈名〉 prickles; prickling/needling sensation

〖~感应〗 zhēncì gǎnyìng 〈名〉 needling response

〖~画〗 zhēncìhuà 〈名〉 pinpricked picture

〖~角度〗 zhēncì jiǎodù 〈名〉 needle insertion angle; needling angle

〖~麻醉〗 zhēncì mázuì 〈名〉 acupuncture anaesthesia; acuanaesthesia: 推广~ popularize/universalize acupuncture anaesthesia ‖ 用~取代药物麻醉 replace drug anaesthesia with acuanaesthesia ‖ ~手术 surgery with acupuncture anaesthesia

〖~手法〗 zhēncì shǒufǎ 〈名〉 acupuncture manipulation; acutechniques; needling techniques

〖~效果〗 zhēncì xiàoguǒ 〈名〉 acupuncture effect

〖~泻法〗 zhēncì xièfǎ 〈名〉 acupuncture reduction manipulation

〖~行气〗 zhēncì xíngqì 〈名〉 inducing needling sensation

〖~药〗 zhēncìyào 〈名〉 prickling powder

〖~诱导〗 zhēncì yòudǎo 〈名〉 acupuncture induction

〖~镇痛〗 zhēncì zhèntòng 〈名〉 acupuncture analgesia

【针对】 zhēnduì 〈动〉 be directed against; be aimed at; point at; counter: ~青年人的特点进行教育 educate young people in accord-

ance with their special characteristics ‖ ~目前情况 in view of the existing situation ‖ ~这种倾向 counter this tendency ‖ 不~任何第三方/国 be not directed against any third party/country ‖ 他的话是~你的。What he said was aimed at you. ‖ 他这些话都是~着这个问题说的。He had this problem as his only concern in all his remarks.

〖~性〗 zhēnduìxìng 〈名〉 aim; direction: 缺乏~ without a clear aim ‖ 回答问题要有~ try to drive home the point in one's answers to the question ‖ 我们的工作要有~,不能脱离实际。We must have an aim in our work and should not lose contact with reality.

【针法】 zhēnfǎ 〈名〉 ❶ stitch: 刺绣~ embroidery stitch ‖ 上针~ purl stitch ‖ 十字形~ cross-stitch ‖ 下针~ running stitch ❷ [中医] needle technique (in acupuncture)

【针锋相对】 zhēnfēng-xiāngduì 〈熟〉 give tit for tat; measure for measure; be diametrically opposed/opposite to: 进行~的斗争 wage a tit-for-tat/blow-for-blow struggle against

【针箍儿】 zhēngūr 〈名〉〈方〉 thimble

【针管】 zhēnguǎn 〈名〉 needle tubing; syringe

【针剂】 zhēnjì 〈名〉 injection

【针尖】 zhēnjiān 〈名〉 point of a needle; pinpoint

〖~对麦芒〗 zhēnjiān duì màimáng 〈熟〉 a pin against an awl—diamond cut diamond: 两个人你一言,我一句,~,越吵越厉害。The tit-for-tat retorts between the two of them gradually escalated into a bitter quarrel.

【针脚】 zhēnjiao 〈名〉 ❶ line of stitches: 棉袄上的~很明显。Lines of stitches are manifest on the cotton-padded jacket. ❷ stitch: 顺着线头找~ pick up clues ‖ 用粗~ use tacking stitches ‖ ~细密 short stitches ‖ ~太大了。The stitches are too long/loose. ‖ 她纳的鞋底~又密又匀。The stitches on the soles that she's made are close and even.

【针灸】 zhēnjiǔ 〈名〉 acupuncture and moxibustion; acumoxi: 《~甲乙经》 *A Classic of Acupuncture and Moxibustion* ‖ ~器械 acupuncture and moxibustion instruments/apparatus ‖ ~穴位 acupuncture points ‖ ~铜人 bronze manikin showing acupoints ‖ ~宜忌 indication and contra-indication of acupuncture and moxibustion ‖ ~针 acupuncture needle/pin

〖~科〗 zhēnjiǔkē 〈名〉 department of acupuncture and moxibustion

〖~疗法〗 zhēnjiǔ liáofǎ 〈名〉 acu-therapy; acupuncture treatment

〖~师〗 zhēnjiǔshī 〈名〉 acupuncturist

〖~学〗 zhēnjiǔxué 〈名〉 science of acupuncture and moxibustion

〖~穴位〗 zhēnjiǔ xuéwèi 〈名〉 acupuncture point; acupoint: ~解剖图谱 anatomical atlas of acupuncture and moxibustion points

〖~医生〗 zhēnjiǔ yīshēng 〈名〉 acupuncturist; doctor of acupuncture and moxibustion

〖~治疗〗 zhēnjiǔ zhìliáo 〈名〉 acu-therapy; acupuncture treatment

【针刻】 zhēnkè 〈名〉 needle etching; drypoint

【针孔】 zhēnkǒng 〈名〉 pinhole: ~照相机 pinhole camera

【针麻】 zhēnmá 〈名〉〈简称〉 acupuncture anaesthesia: 施行~ give acupuncture anaesthesia (to sb) ⇨针刺麻醉

【针式打印机】 zhēnshì dǎyìnjī 〈名〉 needle printer; matrix printer: 24针~ 24-pin dot matrix printer

【针梳机】 zhēnshūjī 〈名〉[纺织] gill box

【针筒】 zhēntǒng = 针管 zhēnguǎn

【针头】 zhēntóu 〈名〉 pinhead; syringe needle; needle head

【针头线脑】 zhēntóu-xiànnǎo 〈熟〉 ❶ needle and thread; needlework; sewing: 姑娘家要学点~的。A girl should learn to do some sewing. ❷ odds and ends needed for sewing; bits of thread and needle; sewing kit: 他把~扔得到处都是。He's littered odds and ends all over the place.

【针尾鸭】 zhēnwěiyā 〈名〉 pintail

【针线】 zhēnxiàn 〈名〉 ❶ needle and thread: ⇨~包 ❷ needlework; needlecraft: 学做~ learn needlework

〖~包〗 zhēnxiànbāo 〈名〉 sewing kit

〖~盒〗 zhēnxiànhé 〈名〉 sewing box

〖~活儿〗 zhēnxiànhuór 〈名〉 needlework; stitching; sewing: 放下~ put one's sewing away ‖ 做~ do needlework; do one's sewing ‖ ~好/不好的女子 good/poor needlewoman ‖ 她~样样都会。She is very good at needlework.

【针眼】 zhēnyǎn 〈名〉 ❶ eye of a needle; needle's eye ❷ pinprick; needle hole; pinhole

【针眼】 zhēnyan 〈名〉[医学] sty; stye: 害~ have a stye

【针鼹鼠】 zhēnyǎnshǔ 〈名〉[动物] echidna; spiny anteater

【针叶】 zhēnyè 〈名〉[林业] (conifer) needle; acerose leaf: ~枯死病 needle blight

〖~灌木林〗 zhēnyè guànmùlín 〈名〉 conifruticeta

〖~林〗 zhēnyèlín 〈名〉 coniferous forest; aciculisilvae

〖~木〗 zhēnyèmù 〈名〉 needle bush

〖~树〗 zhēnyèshù 〈名〉 coniferous tree; conifer; needle-leaved tree; cone-bearer: ~材 coniferous wood/timber ‖ ~林 coniferous forest; aciculisilvae; coniferous species ‖ ~林群落 conophorium

〖~植被〗 zhēnyè zhíbèi 〈名〉 aciculignosa

〖~植物〗 zhēnyè zhíwù 〈名〉 conifer; coniferophyte

【针织】 zhēnzhī 〈名〉 knitting: ~背心 knitted vest ‖ ~布料 knitted material ‖ ~长统袜 knitted stockings ‖ ~手套 knitted gloves; jersey gloves

〖~厂〗 zhēnzhīchǎng 〈名〉 knitting mill; knitting goods mill; knitwear mill

〖~带〗 zhēnzhīdài 〈名〉 banding

〖~法〗 zhēnzhīfǎ 〈名〉 knitting

〖~服装〗 zhēnzhī fúzhuāng 〈名〉 knitted dress; knitted garment

〖~工〗 zhēnzhīgōng 〈名〉 knitter

〖~横机〗 zhēnzhī héngjī 〈名〉 flat machine

〖~花边〗 zhēnzhī huābiān 〈名〉 knitted lace

〖~花纹〗 zhēnzhī huāwén 〈名〉 knitted design

〖~机〗 zhēnzhījī 〈名〉 needle loom; knitting frame; knitting loom; knitter; knitting machine: 平式提花~ flat jacquard knitter ‖ 双系统~ duel feed knitter; two-feed knitter; twin knitter ‖ 圆形~ circular knitter ‖ 自动圆形~ automatic circular knitter

〖~内衣〗 zhēnzhī nèiyī 〈名〉 knit underwear

〖~坯布〗 zhēnzhī pībù 〈名〉 knitted fabric

〖~品〗 zhēnzhīpǐn 〈名〉 knitting goods; knitwear; knitting; hosiery

〖~衫〗 zhēnzhīshān 〈名〉 sweater

〖~外衣〗 zhēnzhī wàiyī 〈名〉 knitted outerwear

〖~物〗 zhēnzhīwù 〈名〉 knit goods

〖~业〗 zhēnzhīyè 〈名〉 knitting industry

【针黹】 zhēnzhǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 needlework: 以~谋生 do needlework for a living

侦

zhēn 〈动〉 detect; scout; investigate: ⇨~察; ~缉; ~探; 刑~

【侦办】 zhēnbàn 〈动〉 investigate and handle (a case)

【侦查】 zhēnchá 〈动〉 investigate (a crime): ~犯罪 detect a crime ‖ ~一起人口走私案 investigate a human trafficking case ‖ 立案~ enter a case on file for investigation

〖~程序〗 zhēnchá chéngxù 〈名〉 procedure of investigation

【侦察】 zhēnchá 〈动〉 reconnoitre; scout: ~敌后 reconnoitre the enemy rear ‖ ~敌情 gather intelligence about the enemy ‖ ~敌人行踪 scout the trail of the enemy ‖ ~地形 reconnoitre the terrain ‖ 进行火力~ make a fire reconnaissance ‖ 进行空中~ make an aerial reconnaissance of a place ‖ 执行飞行~任务 fly a reconnaissance mission ‖ 奉命~ be sent to reconnoitre/recce/reccy (a place) ‖ 高空/空中~ high/aerial reconnaissance

〖~兵〗 zhēnchábīng 〈名〉 scout; reconnoitrer; reconnoiterer

〖~部队〗 zhēnchá bùduì 〈名〉 reconnaissance troops/unit; scouting force

〖~飞行〗 zhēnchá fēixíng 〈名〉 reconnaissance flight

〖~飞行器〗 zhēnchá fēixíngqì 〈名〉 reconnaissance flight vehicle

〖~航天器〗 zhēnchá hángtiānqì 〈名〉 reconnaissance spacecraft

〖~火箭〗 zhēnchá huǒjiàn 〈名〉 scout rocket; scout

〖~机〗 zhēnchájī 〈名〉 reconnaissance plane; surveillance/spying plane: 无人驾驶~ unmanned/pilotless scout ‖ 昨天我们击落了一架敌人的~。We brought/shot down an enemy reconnaissance plane yesterday.

〖~任务〗 zhēnchá rènwu 〈名〉 reconnaissance mission

〖~声呐〗 zhēnchá shēngnà 〈名〉 reconnaissance sonar

〖~卫星〗 zhēnchá wèixīng 〈名〉 reconnaissance/spy satellite

〖~小组〗 zhēnchá xiǎozǔ 〈名〉 reconnaissance party

〖~员〗 zhēncháyuán 〈名〉 scout: 一名~ a scout

【侦谍】 zhēndié 〈动〉〈书〉 investigate; scout; detect

【侦获】 zhēnhuò 〈动〉 investigate and crack: ~一批非法出版物

detect and seize a batch of illegal publications

【侦缉】 zhēnjī 〈动〉track down and arrest：～在逃犯 track down and arrest a criminal at large‖～队 tracking team

【侦结】 zhēnjié 〈名〉conclusion/end of an investigation

【侦破】 zhēnpò 〈动〉investigate and uncover；detect；solve：～案件 solve/crack a case‖～一个带有黑社会性质的犯罪团伙 crack a mafia-type criminal gang‖警方已经～了那起凶杀案。The police have broken the murder case.

【侦探】 zhēntàn ❶〈动〉do detective work；spy：～敌情 spy out intelligence about the enemy‖～情报 spy out intelligence ❷〈名〉*detective；spy*：一个/名～ *a detective*‖雇佣～ hire a detective‖～所 detective agency‖私人～ private detective‖女～ woman detective‖业余～ amateur detective

〖～小说〗 zhēntàn xiǎoshuō 〈名〉detective story/novel/fiction：喜欢看～ enjoy reading detective stories‖～作家 detective writer；writer of detective fiction；crime writer

【侦听】 zhēntīng 〈动〉intercept（enemy radio communications）；monitor：⇨～器

〖～器〗 zhēntīngqì 〈名〉detectaphone；dictagraph；monitor

〖～台〗 zhēntīngtái 〈名〉intercept station

珍 zhēn ❶〈名〉treasure：奇～异宝 rare valuables ⇨～宝；～珠；如数家～ ❷〈形〉precious；valuable；rare：⇨～本；～贵；～稀；❸〈名〉delicate and delicious food；dainty；delicacy：⇨～馐；八～；山～海味 ❹〈动〉value highly；place high value（on）；treasure：⇨～爱；～重；敝帚自～

【珍爱】 zhēn'ài 〈动〉treasure；love dearly；be very fond of；cherish：～生命 treasure/cherish life‖最～的一本书 most cherished/prized book‖小女孩深受祖父的～。*The little girl is a real* treasure of her grandfather.‖那个男孩把自行车看作自己最～的东西。The boy's bicycle is his most prized possession.‖他～这幅画，不肯轻易示人。He treasures this painting so much that he seldom shows it to his visitors.

【珍宝】 zhēnbǎo 〈名〉precious jewellery；precious stones；treasure：盗窃～ steal treasures‖视同～ regard sth as a treasure‖搜集～ collect treasures‖如获～ be so delighted as if one had obtained a rare treasure‖～馆 Treasures Hall（in the Palace Museum）

【珍本】 zhēnběn 〈名〉rare edition；rare book：～丛书 series of rare books

【珍藏】 zhēncáng ❶〈动〉collect（rare books，art treasures，etc）；enshrine；treasure up：～在心中的回忆 cherished/treasured memories；memories enshrined in one's heart ❷〈名〉collection：捐献～ donate rare and valuable articles（to）

〖～品〗 zhēncángpǐn 〈名〉prized/treasured possession(s)

【珍贵】 zhēnguì 〈形〉valuable；precious；rare：～的纪念品 precious mementos/souvenirs‖～的历史文物 *precious historical relics*‖～药材 valuable ingredients of traditional Chinese medicine

【珍品】 zhēnpǐn 〈名〉treasure；collector's item/piece；curio；curiosa；curiosity；titbit：搜集～ collect treasures‖寻找稀世～ seek rare treasures‖雕刻/绘画～ treasures of sculpture/painting‖极其罕见的～ greatest rarity‖历史～ historical curiosities‖陶瓷～ ceramic treasure‖文学～ literary curiosity‖艺术～ art treasure‖这张旧地图的确是件～。This old map is quite a curiosity.

【珍奇】 zhēnqí 〈形〉rare：～动物 rare animals‖～之物 rarity

【珍禽异兽】 zhēnqín-yìshòu 〈熟〉rare birds and animals

【珍赏】 zhēnshǎng 〈动〉treasure and delight in（curios，etc）；*highly value and appreciate*

【珍摄】 zhēnshè 〈动〉〈书〉〈套〉［used mostly in letters］take good care of yourself：诚盼善自～！I sincerely hope you will take good care of yourself.

【珍视】 zhēnshì 〈动〉value；prize；cherish；treasure：～机会 prize opportunities‖～美好生活 prize one's happy life‖～友谊 treasure the friendship with sb；appreciate the friendship；value the friendship（with sb）

【珍玩】 zhēnwán 〈名〉rare curio；curiosity；rarity

【珍味】 zhēnwèi 〈名〉rare delicacies；dainties

【珍闻】 zhēnwén 〈名〉news titbits；tidbits：世界～ world briefs/miscellany

【珍惜】 zhēnxī 〈动〉treasure；value；cherish：～独立自主的权利 value the independence and sovereign rights‖～每一寸土地 treasure every inch of land‖～人才 value people of ability；cherish people of value；value talents‖～人力物力 treasure human and material resources‖～荣誉 cherish one's good reputation‖～生命 cherish one's life；place high value on life‖～时间 value/treasure one's time；make the best use of one's time；*be economical of one's time；economize on one's time*

【珍稀】 zhēnxī 〈形〉rare and precious：～动物 rare animals

【珍羞】 zhēnxiū ＝珍馐 zhēnxiū

【珍馐】 zhēnxiū 〈名〉〈书〉delicacies；dainties

【珍异】 zhēnyì ＝ 珍奇 zhēnqí

【珍重】 zhēnzhòng 〈动〉❶ highly value；treasure；set great store by：～人才 value professional personnel ❷ take care［usu said when parting］：敬请～。Take good care of yourself，please.‖两人紧紧握手，互道～。They clasped hands，bidding each other farewell.

【珍珠】 zhēnzhū 〈名〉pearl：一串～ a string of pearls‖采集～ collect pearls‖产～ yield pearls‖串～ string pearls‖养殖～ cultivate pearls‖～项链 pearl necklace‖黑～ black pearls‖晶莹的～ glistening pearls‖人造～ false/imitation/simulated pearl‖天然～ natural pearl‖～生长在牡蛎的壳里。Pearls grow inside the shell of an oyster.

〖～贝〗 zhēnzhūbèi 〈名〉pearl shell；pearl oyster：养殖～ raise pearl oyster

〖～病〗 zhēnzhūbìng 〈名〉*pearl disease*

〖～粉〗 zhēnzhūfěn 〈名〉pearl powder

〖～港〗 Zhēnzhūgǎng 〈名〉Pearl Harbour

〖～灰色〗 zhēnzhū huīsè 〈名〉pearl grey

〖～鸡〗 zhēnzhūjī 〈名〉guinea fowl

〖～精〗 zhēnzhūjīng 〈名〉pearl essence；pearl white

〖～扣〗 zhēnzhūkòu 〈名〉pearl button

〖～麦〗 zhēnzhūmài 〈名〉pearl barley

〖～梅〗 zhēnzhūméi 〈名〉［植物］false spiraea

〖～米〗 zhēnzhūmǐ 〈名〉〈方〉maize；（Indian）corn

〖～母〗 zhēnzhūmǔ 〈名〉mother-of-pearl

〖～色〗 zhēnzhūsè 〈名〉pearl

〖～石〗 zhēnzhūshí 〈名〉pearl stone

〖～霜〗 zhēnzhūshuāng 〈名〉pearl cream

〖～岩〗 zhēnzhūyán 〈名〉pearlite

〖～养殖〗 zhēnzhū yǎngzhí 〈名〉pearl culture/breeding

〖～养殖场〗 zhēnzhū yǎngzhíchǎng 〈名〉pearl farm

〖～渔民〗 zhēnzhū yúmín 〈名〉pearl fisherman

〖～渔业〗 zhēnzhū yúyè 〈名〉pearl fishery；pearl fishing

〖～云母〗 zhēnzhū yúnmǔ 〈名〉margarite

〖～贻贝〗 zhēnzhū yíbèi 〈名〉pearl mussel

〖～质〗 zhēnzhūzhì 〈名〉nacre

胗 zhēn 〈名〉gizzard：鸡～儿 chicken's gizzard

【胗肝儿】 zhēngānr 〈名〉gizzard and liver（esp of chickens or ducks）

帧 zhēn 〈量〉（of paintings or calligraphy）：一～油画 an oil painting

【帧频】 zhēnpín 〈名〉［电子］frame frequency；picture frequency

祯 zhēn 〈形〉〈书〉auspicious；propitious；lucky

桢 zhēn 〈名〉❶ hardwood ❷ terminal posts used in building a wall in ancient times

【桢干】 zhēngàn 〈名〉〈书〉pile；pillar；mainstay；backbone；core member：国之～ backbone of a nation；pillar of the state

【桢木】 zhēnmù 〈名〉［植物］glossy privet

真 zhēn ❶〈形〉true；real；genuine；*authentic；bona fide*；说～话 tell the truth‖检查签名的～伪 check if the signature is genuine‖～爱 true/real love‖～发/金/名 real hair/gold/name‖～货 honest/genuine goods‖～假不分 not be clear what is real and what is not‖～伪混杂 interweave truth with fiction‖～羊毛 honest/real wool‖去伪存～ eliminate the false and retain the true‖有～本事的人 man of substantial ability‖"～的吗？" "Really?"‖梦想成～。One's dream has come true. / One's dream has turned into/become a reality.‖你～是个好孩子！You're really a nice boy/girl！‖你～的要走吗？Is it true you're going away？‖他说的都是～的。What he said is true.‖我不相信他们会动～的。*I don't believe their threats are for real.*‖我～的不要咖啡了。I really don't want any more coffee.‖这幅宋人的画是～的。This

is a genuine Song painting. ⇨～刀～枪；～迹 ❷〈副〉really; truly; indeed: ～抱歉 be really/genuinely/truly sorry ‖ ～是人见人嫌 be really insufferable ‖ ～的很痛苦 be in real pain ‖ ～奇怪，她不辞而别了。It's curious that she should have left without saying goodbye. ‖ ～巧，他正是我想见的人。Curiously enough, he was the very person I had wanted to see. ‖ 从这个窗户往外看，景色～美。There is a truly beautiful view from this window. ‖ 那～是个误会。That's clearly a misunderstanding. ‖ 你～应该先问问我。You ought really to have asked me first. ‖ "人勤地不懒"这话～不假。The saying that "No fields will ever let down a hard-working farmer" is true. ‖ 时间过得～快！How time flies! ‖ 她相信～有上帝。She believes in the reality of God. ‖ 说～的，我们担心她的安全。To tell you the truth, we feared for her safety. ❸〈形〉clear; unmistakable: 字音咬得～ pronounce words distinctly ‖ 黑板上的字你看得～么？Can you see the words on the blackboard clearly? ❹〈名〉[in Chinese calligraphy, short form for *zhenshu* (真书)] regular script: ～草隶篆 the regular script, the cursive script, the official script and the seal script ❺〈名〉portrait; image; exact copy of sth: ⇨传～；失～；写～ ❻〈名〉natural instincts/character/disposition; nature; inherent quality; origin: ⇨返璞归～

【真北】 zhēnběi 〈名〉[地理] true north

【真才实学】 zhēncái-shíxué 〈熟〉real ability and learning; genuine talent: 有～的科技人员 well-trained/qualified scientific and technical personnel ‖ 有～的人 person of real ability and learning

【真材实料】 zhēncái-shíliào 〈名〉genuine material/article; real stuff/thing: 这都是～的樟木家具。All of these are genuine camphorwood furniture.

【真唱】 zhēnchàng 〈动〉really sing

【真诚】 zhēnchéng 〈形〉sincere; genuine; true: ～的帮助 cordial/true help ‖ ～的道歉/邀请/致谢 sincere apology/invitation/acknowledgement ‖ ～的合作 sincere/cordial cooperation ‖ ～的建议 offer made in good faith ‖ ～的微笑 genuine/frank smile ‖ ～的心意 earnestness; earnest regards ‖ ～的友谊 true friendship ‖ ～悔过 sincere/genuine repentance ‖ ～待人 be honest with/sincere to people ‖ ～地说 say sth sincerely/in all sincerity ‖ 我们都～地关心她的处境。We all feel genuine concern for her plight. ‖ 我～希望你一切都好。I sincerely hope things will turn out well for you.

【真传】 zhēnchuán 〈名〉essence of a craft or trick of a trade acquired under the tutelage of the master ‖ ～弟子 true disciples

【真刀真枪】 zhēndāo-zhēnqiāng 〈名〉real swords and spears; real thing: ～地干起来 start a shooting/hot war; armed conflict; start in real earnest

【真地平】 zhēndìpíng 〈名〉[天文] true horizon

【真谛】 zhēndì 〈名〉true essence; true meaning: 人生的～ true meaning of life

【真分数】 zhēnfēnshù 〈名〉proper fraction

【真浮游生物】 zhēnfúyóu shēngwù 〈名〉euplankton

【真浮游植物】 zhēnfúyóu zhíwù 〈名〉euplanktophyte

【真格的】 zhēngéde 〈形〉〈方〉real; true: 动～ start a shooting war; do sth in real earnest ‖ ～，你到底去不去？Tell me frankly whether you are going or not. ‖ 你别再装着玩儿啦，说～吧。Stop kidding and tell me the truth. ‖ 我不相信他们会动～。I don't believe their threats are for real.

【真个】 zhēngè 〈副〉〈方〉really; truly; indeed: ～了不起 really wonderful/great ‖ 这地方～变了。This place has changed beyond recognition.

【真古生代】 Zhēngǔshēngdài 〈名〉Eupaleozoic

【真果】 zhēnguǒ 〈名〉[植物] true fruit

【真核】 zhēnhé 〈名〉eukaryon

【～生物】 zhēnhé shēngwù 〈名〉eukaryota

【～细胞】 zhēnhé xìbāo 〈名〉eukaryote

【～形成】 zhēnhé xíngchéng 〈名〉eucaryosis

【真黑素】 zhēnhēisù 〈名〉eumelanin

【真后生动物】 Zhēnhòushēng dòngwù 〈名〉Eumetazoa

【真迹】 zhēnjì 〈名〉authentic work (of painting or calligraphy): 凡·高的～ genuine Van Gogh ‖ 这幅画是齐白石的～。This is an authentic painting by Qi Baishi.

【真胶体】 zhēnjiāotǐ 〈名〉[化学] eucolloid

【真金】 zhēnjīn 〈名〉real gold: 你的戒指是～的吗？Is your ring real gold?

【～不怕火炼】 zhēnjīn bù pà huǒ liàn 〈熟〉true gold fears no fire—a person of integrity can stand severest tests; true virtue can wade through any mire; true blue will never stain; truth fears not the flames of slander and injustice

【真菌】 zhēnjūn 〈名〉fungus; eumycete: 海洋～ marine eumycete

【～学】 zhēnjūnxué 〈名〉mycology

【真空】 zhēnkōng 〈名〉vacuum: 产生～ create/produce a vacuum ‖ 打破～ break a vacuum ‖ 填补～ fill a vacuum ‖ 在～中生存 live in a vacuum ‖ ～包装 vacuum packaging ‖ ～包装的食品 vacuum-packed food ‖ ～处理 vacuum treatment ‖ ～弹道 vacuum trajectory; vacuum flight path ‖ ～点火 vacuum firing; vacuum ignition ‖ ～电弧炉 vacuum arc furnace ‖ ～封帽 vacuum end cap ‖ ～杀菌 vacreation ‖ ～烧结 vacuum sintering ‖ ～压铸 vacuum die casting ‖ 权利～ power vacuum ‖ 完全/无菌/政治～ perfect/sterile/political vacuum

【～泵】 zhēnkōngbèng 〈名〉vacuum pump

【～舱】 zhēnkōngcāng 〈名〉vacuum chamber

【～地带】 zhēnkōng dìdài 〈名〉[军事] no-man's land

【～电容器】 zhēnkōng diànróngqì 〈名〉vacuum capacitor

【～镀膜】 zhēnkōng dùmó 〈名〉vacuum coating

【～二极管】 zhēnkōng èrjíguǎn 〈名〉vacuum diode

【～放电】 zhēnkōng fàngdiàn 〈名〉vacuum discharge

【～管】 zhēnkōngguǎn 〈名〉vacuum tube

【～过滤】 zhēnkōng guòlǜ 〈名〉vacuum filtration

【～继电器】 zhēnkōng jìdiànqì 〈名〉vacuum relay

【～技术】 zhēnkōng jìshù 〈名〉vacuum technique

【～三极管】 zhēnkōng sānjíguǎn 〈名〉vacuum triode

【～吸尘器】 zhēnkōng xīchénqì 〈名〉vacuum cleaner

【真理】 zhēnlǐ 〈名〉truth; verity: 坚持～ uphold the truth ‖ 寻求～ search for/seek the truth ‖ 追求～ follow/pursue the truth ‖ 科学～ truth of science; scientific truth ‖ 普遍/无可争辩/终极～ universal/indisputable/ultimate truth ‖ 永恒的～ eternal verity/truth ‖ ～必胜。Truth will prevail. ‖ 实践是检验～的惟一标准。Practice is the sole criterion of truth.

【真面目】 zhēnmiànmù 〈名〉true features; true colours: 露出～ reveal/show one's true colours; betray oneself ‖ 认清其～ see sb in his true colours; know sb for what he is; see through

【真名实姓】 zhēnmíng-shíxìng 〈熟〉real name

【真命天子】 zhēnmìng tiānzǐ 〈名〉ordained Son of Heaven

【真皮】 zhēnpí 〈名〉❶ [生理] corium; derma; dermis ❷ genuine/true leather: 这些鞋是～的。These shoes are made of genuine leather.

【真品】 zhēnpǐn 〈名〉genuine/authentic work: 汉代青铜～ genuine bronze work of the Han Dynasty (206 BC-220 AD)

【真凭实据】 zhēnpíng-shíjù 〈熟〉genuine/concrete/substantial/solid evidence; ironclad evidence: 拿出～ adduce/furnish/provide concrete evidence ‖ 除非你再拿出些～，否则我们不会相信你所说的。We can't accept your story unless you give us more tangible evidence.

【真漆】 zhēnqī 〈名〉lacquer

【真气】 zhēnqì 〈名〉vital *qi*; vital energy

【真枪实弹】 zhēnqiāng-shídàn 〈熟〉real guns and bullets; live ammunition: 进行～的演习 conduct exercises/manoeuvres with live ammunition

【真切】 zhēnqiè 〈形〉❶ vivid; clear; distinct: 看不～ cannot see clearly; cannot be seen clearly ‖ 听得～ hear clearly/distinctly ❷ sincere; earnest: ～的话语 earnest words ‖ 情意～ tender/genuine affection; genial friendship; genuine hospitality; touching/moving concern

【真情】 zhēnqíng 〈名〉❶ real/true situation; facts; actual state of affairs; truth: ～实况 truth; real situation; facts ‖ 我从他那里探出了～。I beat the truth out of him. ❷ true feelings; real sentiments; true/genuine feelings: 流露～ reveal true sentiments

【真人】 zhēnrén 〈名〉❶ true man [i. e. a man who has attained enlightenment or immortality; used mostly in official Taoist titles]: 太乙～ True Man of the Grand Unity ‖ 玉鼎～ True Man of the Jade Tripod ❷ real person; real character: 你看见的是～还是鬼？Was it a real person you saw or a ghost? ❸ man of true talent: ⇨～不露相

【～不露相】 zhēnrén bù lòuxiàng 〈熟〉a man of true talent never shows off

【～真事】 zhēnrén-zhēnshì 〈名〉real characters and real incidents; actual persons and events; real people and real events;

the characters are real and the story is true：这本小说讲的是～。This novel is a story of real people and real events. / This novel is based on a true story. / This novel is a story of real life.

【真溶液】 zhēnróngyè 〈名〉molecular solution

【真善美】 zhēn-shàn-měi 〈名〉the true, the good and the beautiful

【真实】 zhēnshí 〈形〉true；real；authentic：发现～身份 discover the truth about sb's identity ‖ 核实某事是否～ verify the reality of sth ‖ 基本～ be essentially true ‖ ～的冒险故事 true-life adventure story ‖ ～动机 true motive ‖ ～感 sense of reality ‖ ～感情 true feelings；real sentiments ‖ ～记录 authentic records ‖ ～情况 *real/true situation；truth；how things actually stand* ‖ ～意义 true meaning ‖ 时代的～写照 mirror/real picture of the times ‖ 该报道披露了～情况。The report describes things as they really *are.* ‖ 音响效果给场面增添了～感。*The sound effects lend realism* to the scene. ‖ 这个电影很～。The film is true to life.

〖～性〗 zhēnshíxìng 〈名〉truth；reality；truthfulness；authenticity：否认/怀疑某说法的～ deny/doubt the truth of a statement ‖ 确定～ establish/verify the authenticity ‖ 他所说的话毫无～。There wasn't a grain of truth in what he said. ‖ 我怀疑他所见事物的～。I doubt the reality of what he has seen.

【真释】 zhēnshì 〈名〉correct explanation or interpretation

【真是】 zhēnshi 〈熟〉[used to express displeasure or annoyance]：这雨下个不停，～。The rain just won't stop. What a nuisance! ‖ 你们俩也～，票都买好了，你们又不去了。What's the matter with you two? I've got the tickets for you, but now you refuse to go.

【真书】 zhēnshū 〈名〉[in Chinese calligraphy] regular script

【真率】 zhēnshuài 〈形〉sincere；unaffected；straightforward

【真丝】 zhēnsī 〈名〉real silk；100% pure silk：～围巾 scarf of real silk；pure silk scarf

【真髓】 zhēnsuǐ 〈名〉essence

【真细菌】 zhēnxìjūn 〈名〉eubacterium

【真相】 zhēnxiàng 〈名〉(naked) truth；facts；actual state of affairs；real/true situation：查明～ find (out) the truth；get at the truth ‖ 澄清～ clarify the truth ‖ 弄清～ clear up/arrive at the truth；get a true picture (of) ‖ 披露～ reveal the truth ‖ 掩盖～ cover up the facts ‖ 隐藏～ conceal the truth ‖ 知道～ know the truth ‖ ～大白。The whole truth has come out. / The whole affair is now out in the open. / The truth has been brought into daylight. / The cat is out of the bag. / The truth about the matter has come to light. / The truth has (at last) been revealed. ‖ ～终将大白。The truth will out.

【真心】 zhēnxīn ❶〈形〉whole-hearted；heartfelt；sincere：～爱某人 love sb devotedly/genuinely/truly ‖ ～悔改 sincerely repent and earnestly reform oneself ‖ ～拥护 give whole-hearted support to ‖ ～话 sincere words ❷〈名〉true intention；sincerity：他口口声声地道谢显然并非出于～。His effusions of gratitude were clearly insincere.

〖～实意〗 zhēnxīn-shíyì 〈熟〉genuinely；earnestly；sincerely；truly and whole-heartedly；from the bottom of one's heart；*in real earnest*

【真性】 zhēnxìng ❶〈形〉[医学] genuine；true；real：～痴呆 genuine dementia ‖ ～霍乱 genuine cholera ‖ ～血友病 haemophilia vera ❷〈名〉〈书〉*nature；natural instincts/character/disposition*；inherent quality

【真影】 zhēnyǐng 〈名〉portrait of one's ancestors (hung at a sacrificial ceremony)

【真赃实犯】 zhēnzāng-shífàn 〈熟〉irrefutable proof of guilt；material evidence of a crime

【真章儿】 zhēnzhāngr 〈名〉〈方〉action；effective way；concrete measures：这回你要不拿出点～来，他们不会放过你。If you don't do it for real this time, they won't let you off. / If you can't find a solution this time, they won't let you off.

【真真假假】 zhēnzhēn-jiǎjiǎ 〈形〉the true mingled with the false；mixture of truth and falsehood

【真正】 zhēnzhèng ❶〈形〉genuine；true；real：～的爱情/动机 true love/motive ‖ ～的关心 true concern (for) ‖ ～的朋友/基督徒 true friend/Christian ‖ ～的政治独立 genuine political independence ‖ ～的中国饭菜 authentic Chinese cooking ‖ 群众是～的英雄。The masses are real heroes. ‖ 你缺席的～原因是什么？What is the real reason for your absence? ‖ 他～的兴趣是爵士乐。He's got a real interest in jazz music. / All he's really interested in is jazz. ‖ 她是～的好人。She's a perfect angel. ❷〈副〉really；indeed：～认识自己的错误 really know why one is wrong ‖ 工资～上涨 26% increase the salary by 26% in real terms ‖ 这东西～好吃。It's really delicious. / It's delicious indeed. ‖ 董事由于这件新产品而赢得了荣誉，可是～主持这项工作的却是他的助理。The director got *all* the credit for the new product, but his *assistant* was the real brain behind it.

【真知】 zhēnzhī 〈名〉genuine/real knowledge：实践出～。Real knowledge results from practice. ‖ 一切～都是从直接经验发源的。All real knowledge comes from direct experience.

〖～灼见〗 zhēnzhī-zhuójiàn 〈熟〉real knowledge and profound *insight；penetrating judgement；high perspicacity*；close knowledge of a subject；correct and penetrating views

【真挚】 zhēnzhì 〈形〉sincere；cordial：～的友谊 sincere friend*ship*

【真中柱】 zhēnzhōngzhù 〈名〉[植物] eustele

【真珠】 zhēnzhū ＝ 珍珠 zhēnzhū

〖～层〗 *zhēnzhūcéng* 〈名〉*pearly/nacreous layer*

【真主】 Zhēnzhǔ 〈名〉[伊斯兰教] Allah

【真子实层】 zhēnzǐshícéng 〈名〉euhymenium；euhymenia

砧 zhēn 〈名〉hammering block；anvil：铁～ smith anvil

【砧板】 zhēnbǎn 〈名〉chopping block/board

【砧骨】 zhēngǔ 〈名〉[生理] *incus；anvil*

【砧木】 zhēnmù 〈名〉[农业] stock

【砧子】 zhēnzi 〈名〉hammering block；anvil

斟 zhēn 〈动〉pour (wine or tea)；fill (up)：～了满满一杯酒 pour a full cup of wine；fill up a cup ‖ 自～自饮 drink by oneself ‖ 我来再给你～一杯酒吧！*Let me replenish/refill your cup.*

【斟满】 zhēnmǎn 〈动〉fill up

【斟酌】 zhēnzhuó 〈动〉consider；deliberate；weigh and consider；*think over*：～办理 *act at one's discretion* ‖ ～情况做适当调整 make appropriate adjustments according to circumstances ‖ ～字句 weigh/measure one's words；be guarded in one's speech；‖ 再三～ consider carefully again and again ‖ 这件事请你～着办吧。Please think it over and handle it as you think fit. / You can do it at your discretion.

椹 zhēn ＝ 砧 zhēn

⇨ shèn

甄 zhēn 〈动〉〈书〉discriminate；distinguish；examine：⇨～别；～审；～选

【甄拔】 zhēnbá 〈动〉select：～人才 select people of talent；promote qualified personnel

【甄别】 zhēnbié 〈动〉❶ examine and distinguish；screen；discriminate：～假钞与真钞 discriminate counterfeit bills from genuine money ‖ ～事实与传说 distinguish between facts and legends ❷ examine and assess

【甄录】 zhēnlù 〈动〉employ the selected/screened people；employ by an examination

【甄审】 zhēnshěn 〈动〉examine；scrutinize；screen

【甄选】 zhēnxuǎn 〈动〉select

蓁 zhēn ❶〈形〉(of vegetation) luxuriant ❷〈名〉jungle

獉 zhēn

【獉狉】 zhēnpī ＝ 榛狉 zhēnpī

榛 zhēn 〈名〉[植物] hazel；filbert

【榛鸡】 zhēnjī 〈名〉hazel grouse

【榛莽】 zhēnmǎng 〈名〉〈书〉luxuriant vegetation

【榛木】 zhēnmù 〈名〉hazel

【榛狉】 zhēnpī 〈形〉〈书〉densely wooded and frequented by wild animals

【榛实】 zhēnshí 〈名〉hazelnut；hazel

【榛树】 zhēnshù 〈名〉hazel

【榛榛】 zhēnzhēn 〈形〉〈书〉overgrown with grass and bushes

【榛子】 zhēnzi 〈名〉❶ hazel ❷ hazelnut

禛 zhēn 〈形〉[often used in personal names] blessed；aus-

picious; lucky; propitious

箴 zhēn ❶〈动〉〈书〉admonish; caution; exhort ❷〈名〉type of didactic literary composition

【箴言】zhēnyán 〈名〉〈书〉admonition; exhortation; maxim:《基督教科学～报》*The Christian Science Monitor* ‖ 伊索寓言阐明了道德～。Aesop's fables illustrate moral maxims.

臻 zhēn 〈动〉〈书〉❶ attain (a high level); realize (a high ideal): 渐～佳境 things turn out better and better ‖ 日～完善 be/being perfected ‖ 交通日～便利。Transportation and communications are becoming easier day by day. ❷ reach; arrive: 百福并～。May every blessing descend upon you.

鱵 zhēn 〈名〉[动物] halfbeak

zhěn

诊 zhěn 〈动〉examine (a patient); diagnose: 确～ form/make an exact diagnosis (upon a disease) ‖ ～后病历 catamnesis ‖ 他被～患有癌症。He was diagnosed as having a cancerous growth. ⇨～断;～所

【诊病】zhěnbìng 〈动〉diagnose a disease; make/give a diagnosis: ～是医生工作中最重要的环节之一。Diagnosis is one of the most important parts of the doctor's work.

【诊察】zhěnchá 〈动〉examine (a patient); make a physical examination: ～室 consulting room

【诊断】zhěnduàn ❶〈动〉diagnose: ～病情 diagnose a disease ‖ 医生～我的病为一种罕见的骨病。The doctor diagnosed my illness as a rare bone disease. ‖ 如果癌症在早期～出来,还有可能治愈。If cancer is diagnosed in its early stages, it may be cured. ❷〈名〉diagnosis: 证实一个～ confirm a diagnosis ‖ 做出确切～ form/make an exact diagnosis (upon a disease) ‖ ～剂 diagnosticum ‖ ～试剂 diagnostic reagent ‖ ～性试验 diagnostic test ‖ ～液 diagnosticum ‖ ～医生 diagnostician ‖ 初步～ initial diagnosis ‖ 鉴别～ differential diagnosis ‖ 该病例难以～。The case defies diagnosis. ‖ 两位医生对我的病做出了不同的～。The two doctors gave/made different diagnoses of my disease.

【～床】zhěnduànchuáng 〈名〉diagnostic couch: 万能～ universal diagnostic couch

【～书】zhěnduànshū 〈名〉medical certificate

【～学】zhěnduànxué 〈名〉diagnostics

【诊金】zhěnjīn 〈名〉hospital fee

【诊例】zhěnlì 〈名〉hospital case: 临床～ clinical case

【诊疗】zhěnliáo 〈动〉make a diagnosis and give treatment: ～器械 medical instruments

【～室】zhěnliáoshì ＝ 诊室 zhěnshì

【～所】zhěnliáosuǒ ＝ 诊所 zhěnsuǒ

【诊脉】zhěnmài 〈动〉feel the pulse

【诊视】zhěnshì 〈动〉examine (a patient)

【诊室】zhěnshì 〈名〉consulting room

【诊所】zhěnsuǒ 〈名〉clinic; dispensary: 耳鼻喉科～ ear, nose and throat clinic; ENT clinic ‖ 私人～ private clinic ‖ 乡间～ cottage hospital

【诊治】zhěnzhì 〈动〉make a diagnosis and give treatment: 有病应及早～。When you are ill, you should see a doctor as soon as possible.

枕 zhěn ❶〈名〉pillow: ～套 pillowcase; pillowslip; tick ‖ 凉～ cool pillow ⇨高～无忧 ❷〈动〉rest the head on; underlay: ～着胳臂睡觉 sleep with one's head resting on one's arm/with one of the arms as a pillow ‖ 她把头～在他的肩上。She pillowed her head on his shoulder.

【枕部】zhěnbù 〈名〉[解剖] occipital region; occiput

【枕动脉】zhěndòngmài 〈名〉[生理] occipital artery

【枕额肌】zhěn'éjī 〈名〉[生理] occipitofrontalis

【枕戈待旦】zhěngē-dàidàn 〈熟〉lie with one's head pillowed on a spear/pillow one's head on a spear, waiting for day to break; make a pillow of one's spear waiting for daybreak; be ready for battle; maintain combat readiness; all set to start the battle; be on 24-hour standby; keep vigil/be ready for an emergency; be on the alert at all hours; rest on firearms as pillows till dawn

【枕骨】zhěngǔ 〈名〉[解剖] occipital bone; occipital: ～大孔 foramen occipital magnum; great occipital foramen ‖ ～弓 arcus occipitalis ‖ ～环 annulus occipitalis ‖ ～肌 occipitalis ‖ ～嵴 occipital crest ‖ ～隆突 occipital protuberance

【枕藉】zhěnjiè 〈动〉〈书〉lie about; lie close together

【枕巾】zhěnjīn 〈名〉towel used to cover a pillow; pillow towel

【枕髁】zhěnkē 〈名〉[生理] occipital condyle

【枕木】zhěnmù 〈名〉sleeper; tie; crosstie

【枕神经】zhěnshénjīng 〈名〉occipital nerve

【枕套】zhěntào 〈名〉pillowcase; pillowslip: 取掉～ remove the pillowcase

【枕头】zhěntou 〈名〉pillow: 用鞍囊当～ use the saddlebag as a pillow ‖ 头一挨～便睡着了 fall asleep as soon as one's head hits/touches the pillow ‖ ～下面的一封信 letter under the pillow ‖ 泡沫/羽毛～ foam/feather pillow ‖ 柔软的～ soft pillow

【～套】zhěntoutào ＝ 枕套 zhěntào

【～箱】zhěntouxiāng 〈名〉pillow casket

【～心儿】zhěntouxīnr ＝ 枕心 zhěnxīn

【枕外隆凸】zhěnwài lóngtū 〈名〉[解剖] inion

【枕席】zhěnxí 〈名〉❶ mat used to cover a pillow; pillow mat ❷〈书〉bed

【枕心】zhěnxīn 〈名〉pillow (without the pillowcase)

【枕形】zhěnxíng 〈名〉pincushion; pillow-like: ～畸变 pincushion distortion ‖ ～校正电路 pincushion correction circuit ‖ ～抗裂试验 pillow test ‖ ～效应 pincushion effect

【枕叶】zhěnyè 〈名〉occipital lobe: ～缺失 inoccipitia

紾 zhěn 〈动〉〈书〉turn; twist

袗 zhěn 〈书〉❶〈名〉unlined jacket; thin clothes ❷〈形〉beautiful; resplendent; gorgeous: ～衣 resplendent robe; gorgeous dress

鬒 zhěn 〈名〉〈书〉thick dark hair

轸 zhěn 〈名〉〈书〉❶ cross board at the rear of an ancient carriage ❷ carriage ❸ last of the twenty-eight constellations (二十八宿) into which the celestial sphere was divided in ancient Chinese astronomy

【轸悼】zhěndào 〈动〉〈书〉mourn with deep grief

【轸怀】zhěnhuái 〈动〉〈书〉sorrowfully cherish the memory of sb

【轸念】zhěnniàn 〈动〉〈书〉sorrowfully cherish the memory of sb; think anxiously about: 殊深～ express great solicitude for sb

疹 zhěn 〈名〉rash: ⇨风～;麻～;皮～

【疹病】zhěnbìng 〈名〉exanthemata; exanthesis; exanthem

【～学】zhěnbìngxué 〈名〉exanthematology

【疹子】zhěnzi 〈名〉measles

畛 zhěn 〈名〉〈书〉raised path between fields

【畛域】zhěnyù 〈名〉〈书〉boundary: 不分～ make no distinctions

缜 zhěn 〈形〉〈书〉careful; deliberate

【缜密】zhěnmì 〈形〉〈书〉careful; meticulous; deliberate: ～的分析 careful/minute analysis ‖ ～的计划 deliberate plan; carefully thought-out plan ‖ ～的研究 meticulous study ‖ 文思～ the ideas of the article are elaborately organized; (in writing) be careful in the organization of one's ideas

zhèn

圳 zhèn 〈名〉〈方〉ditch between fields

阵[1] zhèn 〈名〉❶ battle array/formation: 摆了个一字长蛇～ deploy the troops in a long single-file line ‖ 严～以待 be com-

pletely ready in battle array ❷ position; front; battle: 上～杀敌 go to battle to fight the enemy ⇨～亡;败～;临～

阵² zhèn ❶〈名〉period of time: 病了一～儿 be ill for some time ‖ 等了好一～子 *wait quite a while* ‖ 休息一～儿 *rest for a while* ‖ 在部队呆过一～儿 had a spell in the army ‖ 那～儿 those days; then ‖ 这～儿 these days; recently ‖ 住了～儿医院,她很快又回来上班了。After a short spell in hospital, she was soon back at work. ‖ 孩子不停地哭,我们想好好睡一～子都不行。The child was crying constantly, making it impossible for us to get a solid stretch of sleep. ‖ 这个问题我们研究了好长一～子。We've been studying the problem for quite some time. ❷〈量〉short period; spell: 感到一～眩晕 feel a wave of vertigo ‖ 一～风 a gust/blast of wind ‖ 一～寒潮 a cold spell ‖ 一～昏厥 a fainting spell ‖ 一～剧痛 a severe pain ‖ 一～咳嗽 a fit/spasm of coughing; a coughing spell ‖ 一～热烈的掌声 *a burst of warm applause* ‖ 一～头晕 a dizzy spell ‖ 一～～喜悦 gusts of joy ‖ 一～雨 a spatter of rain ‖ 一～一～的大雨 *fitful showers of rains*

【阵地】zhèndì 〈名〉position; front: 放弃～ give up a position ‖ 巩固～ strengthen the position ‖ 进攻/占领/摧毁敌军～ attack/seize/destroy the enemy position ‖ 进入～ get into position ‖ 猛攻～ storm a position ‖ 人在～在 fight to the death in defence of one's position; hold one's position at all costs ‖ 把～拱手让与敌人 surrender a position to the enemy ‖ ～防御 positional defence ‖ ～攻击 positional attack ‖ 防御～ defence/defensive position ‖ 坚不可摧的～ impregnable position ‖ 前沿～ forward/foremost position ‖ 思想～ ideological front ‖ 未设防的～ unfortified position

〖～战〗zhèndìzhàn 〈名〉positional warfare

【阵发性】zhènfāxìng 〈形〉[医学] paroxysmal: ～咳嗽 *paroxysmal cough* ‖ ～气喘 *clonic asthma*

【阵法】zhènfǎ 〈名〉tactical deployment of troops

【阵风】zhènfēng 〈名〉gust; gust of wind; flurry; blast of wind; puff of wind

【阵脚】zhènjiǎo 〈名〉front line; position; situation; circumstances: 乱了～ get flustered/flurried ‖ 压住～ keep the troops in battle array; hold the line ‖ ～大乱 be thrown into confusion

【阵容】zhènróng 〈名〉❶ battle array/formation ❷ lineup: ～强大 have a strong lineup ‖ 演员～整齐 well-balanced cast

【阵势】zhènshì 〈名〉❶ battle array/formation; disposition of combat forces: 摆开～ deploy the ranks in battle array ‖ 打乱～ completely break up the (battle) formation ❷ situation; condition; circumstances: 面对这种～,他惊得目瞪口呆。He was *dumb-founded by this situation.*

【阵痛】zhèntòng 〈名〉[医学] labour pains; birth pang: 饥饿引起的～ pangs of hunger ‖ 两点开始～。The labour pains started at two o'clock.

【阵头雨】zhèntóuyǔ 〈名〉〈方〉thunder shower

【阵图】zhèntú 〈名〉system of battle formations

【阵亡】zhènwáng 〈动〉be killed in action; fall in battle; be killed in battle: ～将士名单 roll of honour

【阵线】zhènxiàn 〈名〉front; ranks; alignment: 建立统一～ form a united front ‖ 革命～ alignment of revolutionary forces ‖ 民族统一～ national united front

【阵型】zhènxíng 〈名〉*formation*: 保持～ *preserve the formation* ‖ 紧凑/松散的～ tight/loose formation ‖ 4-3-3～ 4-3-3 formation ‖ 士兵排成战斗～。*The soldiers were drawn up in battle formation.* ‖ 足球运动员组成各种～。Football players line up in various formations.

【阵雪】zhènxuě 〈名〉snow shower

【阵营】zhènyíng 〈名〉camp [a group of people who pursue a common interest]: 社会主义～ socialist camp ‖ 他们属于不同的政治～。They belong to different political camps.

【阵雨】zhènyǔ 〈名〉shower

【阵仗】zhènzhàng 〈名〉❶ war; battle; combat ❷〈方〉situation; occasion; spectacle

【阵子】zhènzi 〈方〉= 阵² zhèn

纼 zhèn 〈名〉〈方〉tether (for tying domestic animals)

【纼子】zhènzi = 纼 zhèn

鸩 zhèn ❶〈名〉legendary bird with poisonous feathers ❷〈名〉poisoned wine: 饮～止渴 quench one's thirst with poisoned wine ❸〈动〉〈书〉kill sb with poisoned wine

【鸩毒】zhèndú 〈名〉〈书〉poisoned wine: 宴安～ seeking pleasure is like drinking poisoned wine; voluptuous comfort is poison

【鸩酒】zhènjiǔ 〈名〉poisoned wine

振 zhèn 〈动〉❶ shake; flap; wield: ～笔疾书 wield the pen *furiously; write very fast; take up the pen and write rapidly;* write with flying strokes ‖ ～翅 flap the wings; flutter ⇨～臂 ❷ vibrate; jitter; jar: ⇨～幅;共～;谐～ ❸ brace up; rise with force and spirit: 士气大～。The morale was greatly boosted/raised. ‖ 听说比赛即将开始,观众精神一～。The audience felt their spirits buoyed up when they heard that the match would soon begin. ⇨～奋;一蹶不～

【振拔】zhènbá 〈动〉〈书〉extricate oneself from a predicament and brace oneself up to action: 不自～ be weighed down by depression; remain deep in the mire ‖ 及早～ get out of the mire as soon as possible; brace oneself up and get out of a predicament *as soon as possible*

【振臂】zhènbì 〈动〉raise one's arms: ～高呼 raise one's arms and shout/call ‖ 他～一呼,应者云集。Thousands of people gathered around him at his call.

【振荡】zhèndàng 〈动〉❶ [物理] vibrate ❷ [电子] oscillate: 本机～ local oscillation ‖ 寄生～ parasitic oscillation ‖ 强～ hard oscillation ‖ 无线电波的～ oscillation of the radio waves

〖～变压器〗zhèndàng biànyāqì 〈名〉[物理] oscillation transformer

〖～波〗zhèndàngbō 〈名〉[电子] wave of oscillation

〖～场〗zhèndàngchǎng 〈名〉[电子] oscillation field

〖～触点〗*zhèndàng chùdiǎn* 〈名〉[电子] *oscillating contact*

〖～磁场〗zhèndàng cíchǎng 〈名〉[电子] oscillating magnetic field

〖～点〗zhèndàngdiǎn 〈名〉[电子] oscillation point

〖～电动势〗zhèndàng diàndòngshì 〈名〉[电子] oscillating electromotive force

〖～电荷〗zhèndàng diànhè 〈名〉[电子] oscillating charge

〖～电流〗zhèndàng diànliú 〈名〉[电子] oscillating current

〖～电路〗zhèndàng diànlù 〈名〉[电子] oscillating circuit

〖～电压〗zhèndàng diànyā 〈名〉[电子] oscillating voltage

〖～放电〗zhèndàng fàngdiàn 〈名〉[电子] oscillatory/oscillating discharge

〖～功率〗zhèndàng gōnglǜ 〈名〉[电子] hunting power

〖～管〗zhèndàngguǎn 〈名〉[电子] oscillator valve

〖～回路〗zhèndàng huílù 〈名〉[电子] oscillation/tank circuit; oscillating contour

〖～减震器〗zhèndàng jiǎnzhènqì 〈名〉[物理] oscillation damper

〖～晶体〗zhèndàng jīngtǐ 〈名〉[电子] oscillating crystal

〖～离心机〗zhèndàng líxīnjī 〈名〉[物理] vibratory centrifuge

〖～脉冲〗zhèndàng màichōng 〈名〉[电子] oscillating impulse

〖～模式〗zhèndàng móshì 〈名〉[物理] oscillation mode

〖～频率〗zhèndàng pínlǜ 〈名〉[电子] oscillation/generated frequency

〖～器〗zhèndàngqì 〈名〉[物理] oscillator

〖～指示器〗zhèndàng zhǐshìqì 〈名〉[物理] cymoscope

【振捣器】zhèndǎoqì 〈名〉[建筑] vibrator

【振动】zhèndòng 〈动〉vibrate; librate; oscillate: ～耐力 vibrational tolerance ‖ ～疲劳 vibration fatigue ‖ ～声 chatter ‖ ～调整 flicker control ‖ ～陀螺仪 vibratory gyroscope; gyrotron ‖ ～吸收器 vibration absorber ‖ ～效应 dither effect; jarring effect ‖ ～影响 vibration effect ‖ ～噪声 vibration noise ‖ 钢琴的琴键一弹,琴弦就～出声。The strings of a piano vibrate when the keys are struck. ‖ 中央 C 音相当于每秒～256 次。Middle C is equivalent to 256 vibrations per second.

〖～光谱〗zhèngdòng guāngpǔ 〈名〉[光学] vibration spectrum

〖～机〗*zhèndòngjī* 〈名〉*bobbing machine*

〖～计〗zhèndòngjì 〈名〉vibrometer; vibrograph

〖～模拟器〗*zhèndòng mónǐqì* 〈名〉vibration simulator

〖～能〗zhèndòngnéng 〈名〉vibrational energy

〖～能级〗*zhèndòng néngjí* 〈名〉[化学] vibrational level

〖～频率〗zhèndòng pínlǜ 〈名〉vibration frequency

〖～器〗zhèndòngqì 〈名〉vibrator

〖～筛〗zhèndòngshāi 〈名〉oscillating/vibrating screen; vibrosieve

〖～仪〗zhèndòngyí 〈名〉vibroscope; vibration gauge

〖~周期〗 zhèndòng zhōuqī 〈名〉 vibration period

【振奋】 zhènfèn ❶〈形〉 high-spirited; inspired with enthusiasm: 人人~,个个当先 everyone full of vigour, each one forging ahead ❷〈动〉 inspire; stimulate; spur on: ~精神 elevate the soul ‖ ~士气 boost/raise the morale (of the troops) ‖ 令人~的消息 heartening/inspiring news

〖~人心〗 zhènfèn-rénxīn 〈熟〉 inspire people; cause excitement; fill people with enthusiasm; be heart-stirring; be encouraging; heighten the people's morale; inspire people with hope

【振幅】 zhènfú 〈名〉 amplitude (of vibration): ~畸变 amplitude distortion ‖ 脉冲~ pulse amplitude

【振铃】 zhènlíng 〈名〉 ring: ~电流 ringing current

【振聋发聩】 zhènlóng-fākuì 〈熟〉 (said of a great teacher) open the ears of the deaf and the eyes of the blind; enlighten another's ignorance; enlighten the benighted; make the deaf hear and the dim-sighted see; rouse the deaf and awaken the unhearing

【振刷】 zhènshuā = 振作 zhènzuò

【振兴】 zhènxīng 〈动〉 develop vigorously; cause to prosper; promote; re-energize: ~工业 vigorously develop industry ‖ ~教育 vitalize education ‖ ~中华 rejuvenate/revitalize China; invigorate/rejuvenate the Chinese nation; achieve China's rejuvenation

【振振有辞】 zhènzhèn-yǒucí 〈熟〉 assert eloquently/argumentatively; high-sounding; say sth presumptuously; speak in an assertive tone; speak plausibly and volubly (in self-justification); speak with eloquence

【振子】 zhènzǐ 〈名〉[物理] vibrator; oscillator; vibration generator

【振作】 zhènzuò 〈动〉 bestir oneself; exert oneself; display vigour; pull oneself together/up: ~精神 bestir oneself; brace/cheer up; brace one's energies/heart; infuse new spirit into; keep/pluck/buoy up one's spirits; pull oneself together; rally one's energy; stir oneself up to exertion; take heart ‖ ~起来 bestir oneself; brace up; pull oneself together; keep one's heart up; lift up/raise/rear one's head; be on one's feet; take a firm hold on/upon oneself; pull one's socks up ‖ 操练半个小时会使他们~起来。Half an hour's drill will shake them up.

朕[1]

zhèn 〈代〉 ❶ [an ordinary first person singular pronoun before the Qin Dynasty (221-206BC)] I; my ❷ I; my [used exclusively by the reigning emperor in feudal China]

朕[2]

zhèn 〈名〉〈书〉 sign; omen; portent

【朕兆】 zhènzhào 〈名〉〈书〉 sign; omen; portent

赈

zhèn 〈动〉 aid; relieve: 开仓~饥 open the granaries to relieve the hungry people ‖ 以工代~ provide work as a form of relief ⇨~灾

【赈济】 zhènjì 〈动〉 relieve; aid: ~难民 administer relief to refugees; provide relief for refugees

【赈款】 zhènkuǎn 〈名〉 relief fund

【赈灾】 zhènzāi 〈动〉 relieve the people in stricken areas; aid the victims of a natural calamity: ~款 disaster fund ‖ 开仓~ open the granaries to relieve the people in stricken areas

揕

zhèn 〈动〉〈书〉 stab

瑱

zhèn 〈名〉〈书〉 jade earring

震

zhèn ❶〈名〉〈书〉 thunder ❷〈动〉 shake; quake; shock; vibrate: 包裹里的东西可能被~落。The contents of the packet may be shaken off. ‖ 飞机着陆时,我感觉到~了一下。I felt the shock as the plane hit the ground. ‖ 许多窗户在爆炸中~碎了。The shock of the blast shattered many windows. ‖ 仪表板~松了。Vibrations shook the panel loose. ⇨~耳欲聋;~撼 ❸〈名〉 earthquake: ⇨~级;~中 ❹〈动〉 be greatly excited; be deeply astonished; be shocked: ⇨~惊;~怒 ❺〈名〉 one of the Eight Trigrams (八卦), symbolizing thunder

【震波】 zhènbō 〈名〉 seismic wave; earthquake wave: ~图 seismogram

【震颤】 zhènchàn 〈动〉 tremble; quiver; shudder: 浑身~ tremble all over ‖ 噩耗~着人们的心。People's hearts trembled at the grievous news.

〖~麻痹〗 zhènchàn mábì 〈名〉 paralysis agitans; Parkinson's disease

【震旦纪】 Zhèndànjì 〈名〉[地质] Sinian Period

【震荡】 zhèndàng 〈动〉 shake; shock; vibrate; oscillate: 社会~ social upheavals ‖ 回声~,山鸣谷应。Peals of echo rumbled through the valley.

【震动】 zhèndòng 〈动〉 shake; shock; vibrate; quake: ~全国 reverberate throughout the nation; shock the whole country ‖ ~压路机 vibratory roller ‖ 春雷~着山谷。Spring thunders shook the valley. ‖ 火车~了一下,开动了。The train pulled out with a jerk. ‖ 火车经过时,整座房子都在~。The whole house vibrates/shakes whenever a train passes.

【震耳欲聋】 zhèn'ěryùlóng 〈熟〉 deafening; ear-splitting; making the ears tingle: ~的雷声/鞭炮声/噪声 deafening thunder/firecrackers/noise

【震感】 zhèngǎn 〈名〉 seismaesthesia; feeling of an earthquake: 离震中 200 公里外的地方都有~。The quake was felt 200 kilometres away from the seismic centre.

【震古烁今】 zhèngǔ-shuòjīn 〈熟〉 surpassing the ancients and amazing the contemporaries; earthshaking; galvanizing the world

【震骇】 zhènhài 〈动〉 shock; appal; astonish: 报纸对犯罪率的报道~全国。The newspaper report about crime rate appalled the whole country.

【震撼】 zhènhàn 〈动〉 shake; shock; vibrate; rock: ~人心 excite people's mind; shock the hearts of the people; thrilling; heart-shaking; shocking; stirring ‖ 滚滚春雷,~大地。The rumbling spring thunders rocked the earth.

〖~价〗 zhènhànjià 〈名〉 stirring price

【震级】 zhènjí 〈名〉[地质] earthquake magnitude; seismicity

【震惊】 zhènjīng 〈动〉 shock; amaze; astonish; alarm: ~世界 shock the world ‖ ~政界 rock the political arena ‖ 大为~ be shocked/astonished greatly ‖ 令人~的消息 appalling/astounding/shocking news ‖ 进攻的威胁使全国~。The threat of attack has shaken up the entire country. ‖ 我听到他去世的消息十分~。I was shocked/stunned at the news of his death.

【震怒】 zhènnù 〈动〉 be enraged; be/get furious: ~之下,他用双拳重击桌面。In a fit of fury he thumped his fists down on the desk.

【震区】 zhènqū 〈名〉[地质] seismic area; quake-stricken area; quake-hit area

【震慑】 zhènshè 〈动〉 frighten; overawe; intimidate: ~敌人 frighten/overawe the enemy; deter an enemy attack ‖ 对罪犯起~作用 act/serve as a deterrent to offenders ‖ ~作用 deterrent effect/function/value

【震悚】 zhènsǒng 〈动〉〈书〉 shock; astonish; tremble with fear; be terrified; be frightened

【震天动地】 zhèntiān-dòngdì 〈熟〉 shake heaven and earth

【震天撼地】 zhèntiān-hàndì = 震天动地 zhèntiān-dòngdì

【震音】 zhènyīn 〈名〉[音乐] tremolo

【震源】 zhènyuán 〈名〉[地质] seismic focus/origin; focus (of an earthquake)

【震中】 zhènzhōng 〈名〉[地质] epicentre; epifocus; epicentrum: ~距 epicentral distance ‖ ~区 epicentral area; centring/centering of the quake

镇

zhèn ❶〈动〉 apply weight to; press with sth heavy: ⇨~尺;~纸 ❷〈形〉 calm; tranquil; quiet: ⇨~定;~静 ❸〈动〉 daunt; deter: 他一说话,就把大家给~住了。His words silenced everyone. / His words cast a spell on everyone. ⇨~静剂;~痛 ❹〈动〉 conquer by power or force; suppress: ⇨~压 ❺〈动〉 guard; garrison: ⇨~守;坐~ ❻〈名〉 garrison post/town: 军事重~ strategic post ❼〈名〉 town; township: ⇨城~;乡~ ❽〈名〉 trading centre ❾〈动〉 cool with ice or in cold water: 把啤酒~一~ let the beer chill for a while ⇨冰~

【镇尺】 zhènchǐ 〈名〉 paperweight (in the shape of a ruler)

【镇定】 zhèndìng ❶〈形〉 calm; composed; sedate: 神色~ be calm and collected ‖ 他接到这一消息时显得异常~。He received the news with surprising equanimity. ❷〈动〉 calm (down); collect oneself; compose/collect one's thoughts; maintain equanimity/unflappability: 受惊之后~下来 collect oneself after a shock

‖请～，不必激动！Please compose yourself. There is no need to get excited! ‖母亲使受惊的孩子～下来。The mother calmed the frightened child down. ‖他心乱如麻，难以～下来。His mind was in such a whirl that he could hardly compose his thoughts.

〖～自若〗 zhèndìng-zìruò 〈熟〉preserve/retain one's composure; remain calm; keep one's countenance; remain contained; act with (great) presence of mind/self-poise: 危急关头，～ stay composed in crisis ‖他似乎恢复了往日的～。He appeared to be his usual imperturbable self.

【镇公所】 zhèngōngsuǒ 〈名〉town hall; town house

【镇静】 zhènjìng ❶〈形〉calm; composed; sedate: 保持～ remain/keep/stay calm ‖～地说 speak in perfect calm ‖～应对危局 handle a crisis with calm ‖故作～ feign composure; pretend to be calm ‖～的态度/表情 composed manner/look ‖在紧急情况下保持～非常重要。It is important to keep/stay calm in an emergency. ❷〈动〉calm (down); collect/compose oneself: 尽力～自己 try one's best to calm/collect oneself; compose oneself with an effort

〖～剂〗 zhènjìngjì 〈名〉sedative; quietive; tranquillizer: 注射～ give a sedative injection ‖在(大剂量)～的作用下 under (heavy) sedation ‖事故之后她一直在服用～。She has been on tranquilizers since the accident.

〖～自若〗 zhènjìng-zìruò 〈熟〉keep stoic calmness; maintain imperturbable coolness

【镇静钢】 zhènjìnggāng 〈名〉[冶金] killed steel

【镇咳药】 zhènkéyào 〈名〉antitussive (drug); cough-mixture

【镇流管】 zhènliúguǎn 〈名〉[电子] ballast tube

【镇流器】 zhènliúqì 〈名〉[电子] ballast

【镇日】 zhènrì 〈副〉〈旧〉whole day; all day; all day long

【镇守】 zhènshǒu 〈动〉guard (a strategically important place); garrison: ～边关 defend the frontier; guard the border

【镇痛】 zhèntòng 〈动〉❶ ease/relieve/alleviate pain ❷ [医学] analgesia: ～效果 analgesic effect ‖针刺～ acupuncture analgesia

〖～剂〗 zhèntòngjì 〈名〉anodyne; analgesic; pain-killer

【镇星】 Zhènxīng 〈名〉[天文] Saturn; Quelling Star

【镇压】 zhènyā 〈动〉❶ suppress; repress; put down: ～叛乱 repress/put down a rebellion; suppress a revolt ‖受到残酷的～ get cruelly suppressed ‖血腥/野蛮～ bloody/barbaric suppression ‖政治～ political repression ‖每当工人们一开始组织起来，就会立即遭到～。Whenever the workers began to organize, they would be swiftly repressed. ❷ execute (a traitor, etc) ❸ [农业] roll; compact; tamp

【镇长】 zhènzhǎng 〈名〉town mayor; town head

【镇纸】 zhènzhǐ 〈名〉paperweight

【镇住】 zhènzhù 〈动〉bring or keep sb under control; reduce sb to submission: 这位新老师镇不住学生。The new teacher is unable to keep the students under control. ‖她的演唱～了全场观众，人们无不为之倾倒。Her singing took the theatre by storm. ‖有些大男子主义者总想～自己的老婆。Some male chauvinists always want to dominate their wives.

【镇子】 zhènzi 〈名〉〈口〉❶ (small) town ❷ market town

zhēng

丁 zhēng

⇨dīng

【丁丁】 zhēngzhēng 〈拟〉〈书〉clang [esp the sound of chopping wood, plucking the strings of a musical instrument, etc]: 伐木～。Clang, clang goes the woodman's axe.

正 zhēng 〈名〉first month of the lunar year; first moon: 新～ January of the lunar year

⇨zhèng

【正旦】 zhēngdàn 〈名〉〈书〉lunar New Year's Day

⇨zhèngdàn

【正月】 zhēngyuè 〈名〉first month of the lunar year; first moon: ～初一 lunar New Year's Day

争 zhēng 〈动〉❶ compete (for); contend (for); vie (for); strive (for): ～冠军 compete/contend for the championship ‖～合同 compete for a contract ‖～领导权 contend for leadership ‖～天下 fight for the throne ‖～挑重担 vie with each other for the hardest job ‖～相购买 swarm to buy ‖分秒必～ every minute (second) counts ‖不～一日之短长 not strive for only temporary superiority ‖力～上游 aim high; strive for the first place ‖大家～着发言。Everyone tries to have the floor. ‖两只鸟在～食。The two birds were vying for food. ‖你是怎么把大家都～到你一边的？How did you win everyone over/get everybody on your side? ‖她和姐姐总是～着出风头。She and her sister are always competing for attention. ⇨～夺；～光；～先恐后；力～ ❷ struggle; fight: ⇨～风吃醋；斗～；战～ ❸ argue; dispute: 意气之～ dispute caused by personal feelings ‖他们在这个问题上激烈地～了起来。They tangled heatedly over the question. ‖这两口子整天为一些小事～得没完没了。This couple quarrelled constantly over trivial things. ‖意见已经一致了，不必再～。There is no need for further argument since consensus has been reached. ⇨～吵；～端；～执；论～

【争霸】 zhēngbà 〈动〉contend/struggle for hegemony; scramble/strive for supremacy: ～世界 contend for world domination/hegemony

【争辩】 zhēngbiàn 〈动〉argue; debate; contend (with sb about sth): 激烈地～ argue heatedly ‖无休无止的～ endless debate ‖哥伦布～说地球是圆的。Columbus argued that the earth was round.

【争长竞短】 zhēngcháng-jìngduǎn = 争长论短 zhēngcháng-lùnduǎn

【争长论短】 zhēngcháng-lùnduǎn 〈熟〉squabble; argue over minor issues

【争吵】 zhēngchǎo ❶〈动〉quarrel; wrangle (over sth); squabble: ～不休 bicker/squabble endlessly ‖为钱～ argue about/over money ‖孩子们～到后来就打了起来。The children's dispute ended in a fight. ❷〈名〉quarrel; argument: 发生～ there arises a quarrel ‖引起～ start a row ‖激烈的～ fierce/bitter/furious quarrel ‖无谓的～ pointless quarrel

【争持】 zhēngchí 〈动〉refuse to give in; stick to one's guns: 他们为一件小事～了半天。They tangled over a trifle for quite some time.

【争宠】 zhēngchǒng 〈动〉strive for sb's favour

【争斗】 zhēngdòu 〈动〉❶ fight; combat ❷ struggle; contend/conflict (with sb): 急欲～ ready/eager for the fray ‖内部～ internal struggle

【争端】 zhēngduān 〈名〉controversial issue; dispute; conflict: 解决～ settle/resolve a dispute ‖挑起～ provoke/stir up a dispute ‖调解两国～ act as a mediator in a conflict between two countries ‖消除～ eliminate conflict; differences melt away ‖引起～ give rise/lead to a dispute ‖边界～ border dispute ‖国际～ international dispute/controversy ‖宗教～ religious dispute

【争夺】 zhēngduó 〈动〉fight/contend/scramble for; vie with sb for sth: ～出线权 contend for the qualification for the next round of contest ‖～冠军 compete/contend for the championship ‖～核优势 vie for nuclear superiority ‖～金牌 battle for a gold medal; go for a gold; play for the gold; wrestle for the gold ‖～领导权 compete for leadership ‖～领先地位 vie for the lead ‖～市场 contend/scramble/compete for markets ‖～势力范围 scramble for spheres of influence ‖～席位 contest a seat (on the council, etc) ‖～选票 grapple for the votes ‖～冠军的两个队 the two teams in contention for the title ‖～激烈的比赛 hotly contested game ‖个人冠军还有待～。The individual title is yet to be decided. ‖他们继续～那片土地的所有权。They continued to dispute the ownership of the land.

【争分夺秒】 zhēngfēn-duómiǎo 〈熟〉race/work against time; make every minute count; race against the clock

【争风吃醋】 zhēngfēng-chīcù 〈熟〉fight for the affections of a man or woman; be/feel jealous (of a rival in love); be green with envy

【争锋】 zhēngfēng 〈动〉fight for mastery; strive for the decisive victory: 谁与～？Who can be equally competitive?

【争购】 zhēnggòu 〈动〉snap sth up at a sale

【争光】 zhēngguāng 〈动〉win honour/glory for; do credit to: 为祖国～ win honour for our homeland; bring credit to the country ‖你为你们队争了光。You're a credit to your team.

【争衡】 zhēnghéng 〈动〉〈书〉scramble for supremacy; strive for mastery; be in rivalry with; vie for superiority

【争斤论两】 zhēngjīn-lùnliǎng 〈熟〉haggle over every ounce; be

calculating; fuss over trifles

【争竞】 zhēngjìng 〈动〉〈方〉 haggle over; fuss about; argue

【争脸】 zhēngliǎn 〈动〉 try to win credit or honour

【争论】 zhēnglùn 〈动〉 dispute (with/against sb about/over sth); debate; argue: 正在～的问题 the question under debate ‖ 我不想和你～。I have no wish to engage in argument with you. ‖ 政治家们为各种问题而互相～。The politicians disputed with each other on various issues.

【争名夺利】 zhēngmíng-duólì 〈熟〉 strive/scramble for fame and gain

【争鸣】 zhēngmíng 〈动〉 contend: 百家～ let a hundred schools of thought contend

【争奇斗艳】 zhēngqí-dòuyàn 〈熟〉 (of flowers, etc) contend with each other to show their charm

【争气】 zhēngqì 〈动〉 try to be next to none; make effort to seek self-improvement; be assertive/aggressive: 孩子们真～,每次考试都名列前茅。The children have got something to show for their efforts. They're ranked among the top ones in every examination. ‖ 这孩子不～,整天游手好闲的。This youngster knows no self improvement, idling all day long.

【争抢】 zhēngqiǎng 〈动〉 fight for; scramble for: ～殖民地 scramble for colonies

【争取】 zhēngqǔ 〈动〉 strive/fight for; win over: ～成功 try hard to succeed ‖ ～独立/平等/自由 fight/struggle for independence/equality/freedom ‖ ～国际消费者 bid/compete for international consumers ‖ ～和平 work/strive for peace ‖ ～群众 win over the masses ‖ ～时间 race/work against time ‖ ～选票 canvass for votes; court votes ‖ ～早日康复 fight off the illness as soon as possible ‖ ～支持 try to gain support; drum up support for ‖ ～主动 try to gain the initiative; contend for the initiative ‖ ～祖国统一 strive for China's unification ‖ 拼命～ strain after (for) ‖ 她在～奖学金。She is aiming at a scholarship. ‖ 我～到会。I'll try to attend the meeting.

【争权夺利】 zhēngquán-duólì 〈熟〉〈贬〉 scramble for power and profit; struggle for power

【争胜】 zhēngshèng 〈动〉 ❶ compete for the first place ❷ try to win (a game)

【争先】 zhēngxiān 〈动〉 try to be the first to do sth; rival for priority

〖～恐后〗 zhēngxiān-kǒnghòu 〈熟〉 strive to be the first and fear to lag behind; vie with each other in doing sth; rival for priority: 他们～地想一睹那位女歌手的芳容。Each of them was eager for a glimpse of the female singer. ‖ 听说那位知名学者要开讲座,同学们～抢占座位。The news that the famous scholar was going to deliver a lecture threw the students into a chaotic scramble for seats.

【争雄】 zhēngxióng 〈动〉 contend for supremacy

【争议】 zhēngyì 〈动〉 dispute; debate: 引起～ cause/spark/call/arouse controversy ‖ ～的根源 source of controversy ‖ 越来越大的～ growing controversy ‖ 有～的地区 disputed area ‖ 有～的人物 controversial person ‖ 有～的条款 contentious clause ‖ 这个证据的可靠性是有～的。The reliability of the evidence is in dispute.

【争战】 zhēngzhàn 〈名〉 fight; go to war; wage war (on/against): 连年～ long years of war

【争执】 zhēngzhí 〈动〉 disagree; argue; dispute; stick to one's position; contend (with sb over sth): ～不下 each stands/holds his ground; each sticks to his own stand; each sticks to his guns ‖ ～中的问题 matter in dispute/question; bone of contention ‖ 他与裁判发生了～。He got into a dispute with/had an argument with the referee.

【争嘴】 zhēngzuǐ 〈动〉〈方〉 ❶ quarrel ❷ try to get something to eat

挣 zhēng

⇨zhèng

【挣扎】 zhēngzhá 〈动〉 struggle: ～在死亡线上 struggle for existence/survival on the brink of death; struggle for a bare subsistence ‖ ～着上楼梯 struggle up the stairs ‖ ～着坐起来 struggle to a sitting position ‖ 幸存者在洪水中～了24小时。Survivors weltered/struggled in the flood for 24 hours.

征[1] zhēng

〈动〉 ❶ go on a journey: ⇨～尘;～途;长～ ❷ go on an expedition or a campaign: 南～北战 fight north and south ⇨～伐;～讨;出～

征[2] zhēng

〈动〉 ❶ levy (troops); call up; conscript; draft: 应～参战 be drafted to fight in the war ‖ 应～入伍 be conscripted into the army ‖ 第一次世界大战爆发三个月,他就被～入伍。He was called up three months after the First World War broke out. ‖ 这次～了三万兵员。The levy produced an army of 30,000 men. ⇨～兵 ❷ levy (taxes); collect; impose: ～地 requisition a piece of land ‖ ～粮 demand grain as a tax ‖ ～烟草税 levy a tax on tobacco ❸ solicit: ⇨～稿;～婚;～文

征[3] zhēng

〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 evidence; proof: 无～之言 unfounded assertion ‖ 有实物可～。There is solid evidence. ❷ sign; portent: ⇨～兆;特～;象～

【征兵】 zhēngbīng 〈动〉 levy soldiers; call up; conscript; draft: 发布～命令 issue calls for conscription ‖ 要求～应对危局 demand a levy of troops to meet the danger ‖ ～站 recruiting station; drafting centre ‖ 成千上万的美国青年被征了兵到越南打仗。Thousands of young Americans were drafted to fight in the Vietnam war. ‖ 当代各国都得靠～来获得足够的兵力。In modern times, nations have to resort to conscription to get an adequate army.

〖～法〗 zhēngbīngfǎ 〈名〉 conscription/draft law

〖～制〗 zhēngbīngzhì 〈名〉 universal military service; conscription (system)

【征尘】 zhēngchén 〈名〉〈书〉 dust which settles on one during a journey: 洗去～ have a wash after a long journey

【征程】 zhēngchéng 〈名〉 journey: 万里～ very long journey

【征调】 zhēngdiào 〈动〉 call up; requisition: ～粮食及医务人员支援灾区 requisition grain and medical workers for the disaster-stricken area ‖ ～物资和人员 requisition supplies and draft personnel ‖ ～工人建筑铁路 conscript workers to build a railway

【征订】 zhēngdìng 〈动〉 invite/solicit subscriptions for/to (a magazine, newspaper, etc): 明年杂志的～工作从今年十月开始。Subscriptions to next year's magazines begin this October.

【征发】 zhēngfā 〈动〉〈旧〉 requisition personnel and supplies

【征伐】 zhēngfá 〈动〉 go on a punitive expedition

【征帆】 zhēngfān 〈名〉〈书〉 ship on a long voyage

【征服】 zhēngfú 〈动〉 conquer; subjugate: ～对手 crush one's rivals ‖ ～黄河 harness/tame the Yellow River ‖ ～难题 conquer a problem ‖ ～世界的野心 ambition for world conquest ‖ 被～的人民 subjugated people ‖ 她的演唱～了全场观众。Her singing took the theatre by storm.

【征稿】 zhēnggǎo 〈动〉 solicit contributions (to a journal, etc); collect contributions: 向某人～ solicit contributions from sb ‖ ～启事 call/bidding for contributions

【征购】 zhēnggòu 〈动〉 requisition by purchase: ～土地 requisition land ‖ ～任务 state purchase quotas ‖ 粮食～ grain purchase by the state

【征管】 zhēngguǎn 〈动〉 collect and manage (taxes, public grain, etc); levy and administer

【征候】 zhēnghòu 〈名〉 sign; symptom: 病人已有危险～。The patient shows critical symptoms. ‖ 你能描述一下～吗? Can you describe the symptoms?

【征婚】 zhēnghūn 〈动〉 solicit for marriage: ～广告 lonely hearts advertisement; notice for marriage/spouse ‖ ～人 marriage seeker; partner-seeker; spouse seeker; lonely heart

【征集】 zhēngjí 〈动〉 ❶ collect: ～签名 collect signatures (for an appeal) ‖ ～论文 call for papers ‖ ～文史资料 collect accounts of historical events ‖ ～物资 requisition supplies ❷ draft; call up; recruit: ～军队 levy an army; recruit troops ‖ ～新兵 call up raw recruits ‖ 战时～ wartime draft

【征粮】 zhēngliáng 〈动〉 impose grain levies; collect grain taxes; requisition provisions

【征马】 zhēngmǎ 〈名〉 battle steed; war horse

【征募】 zhēngmù 〈动〉 enlist; recruit: ～新兵 draft recruits

【征聘】 zhēngpìn 〈动〉 give public notice of vacancies to be filled; invite applications for jobs; advertise for (a secretary, teacher, etc): ～科技人员 advertise for scientific and technological personnel ‖ ～高级工程师一名 Wanted: A Senior Engineer ‖ ～栏 "wants" column

【征迁】 zhēngqiān 〈动〉 be requisitioned and moved

【征求】 zhēngqiú 〈动〉 solicit; seek; ask for; invite: ～订户 solicit/canvass subscribers (for a magazine, etc) ‖ ～意见 solicit/

seek/invite sb's advice/comment/suggestion/opinion; ask for criticisms from sb; consult sb ‖ ～意见版本 edition for soliciting comments; trial edition

【征人】 zhēngrén 〈名〉〈书〉❶ traveller on a long journey ❷ soldier sent on an expedition

【征实】 zhēngshí 〈动〉 levy in kind

【征收】 zhēngshōu 〈动〉 levy; collect; impose: ～5%的税款 make a levy of five per cent (on) ‖ ～赋税 levy/collect taxes and levies ‖ ～进口税 impose import duties/levies ‖ ～商业税/烟草税 levy a tax on trade/tobacco ‖ ～重税 impose a heavy tax (on) ‖ 批准～售烟税 authorize a levy on cigarette sales

【征税】 zhēngshuì ❶〈动〉 levy/collect taxes; impose/lay/put (a levy on): 家用商品～15%。Household goods are taxed at the rate of 15%. ❷〈名〉 taxation; tax collection: ～货物 dutiable/leviable goods

【征讨】 zhēngtǎo 〈动〉 go on a punitive expedition

【征途】 zhēngtú 〈名〉 journey: 踏上～ start on/embark on a journey; set out ‖ 艰难的～ formidable/tough journey ‖ 艰险的～ perilous journey; journey full of risks

【征文】 zhēngwén 〈动〉 solicit/invite articles/essays on a given subject: ～启事 call for articles/contributions/papers; notice soliciting/inviting contributions for a special issue, etc

【征象】 zhēngxiàng 〈名〉 sign; symptom; indication: 日落时出现晚霞是好天气的～。A red sky at sunset is a sign of good weather.

【征信】 zhēngxìn 〈动〉 collect credit information

【征询】 zhēngxún 〈动〉 solicit sb's advice/opinion; seek sb's opinion; consult; request information: ～律师意见 consult a lawyer

【征引】 zhēngyǐn 〈动〉 quote; cite

【征用】 zhēngyòng 〈动〉 take over for use; commandeer; requisition; expropriate: ～房屋/土地 requisition buildings/land ‖ 向民众～军需品 make a requisition on the citizens for military stores ‖ 军队～了他们的全部汽油。The army requisitioned all their stores of petrol.

【征战】 zhēngzhàn 〈动〉 go on an expedition/a campaign; march into battle

【征召】 zhēngzhào 〈动〉 ❶ recruit; call up; enlist; conscript; draft: 响应～ sign up for the army ‖ ～入伍 enlist/conscript in the army ❷〈书〉 appoint sb to an official position

【征兆】 zhēngzhào 〈名〉 sign; omen; portent; indication: 呈现一种～ give/show a sign ‖ 地震的～ indications of an impending earthquake ‖ 好的/危险的～ favourable/parlous omen ‖ 乌云密布，似乎是战争爆发的～。Dark clouds are gathering, which are perhaps portents of war. ‖ 他认为汽车在赴婚礼途中抛锚是个不祥的～。He thought the car breaking down on the way to his wedding was a bad omen.

怔 zhēng 〈形〉 seized with terror; terrified; panic-stricken
⇨zhèng

【怔忡】 zhēngchōng 〈名〉〈书〉[中医] severe palpitation

【怔营】 zhēngyíng 〈形〉〈书〉 in a state of alarm/trepidation; panic-stricken

【怔忪】 zhēngzhōng 〈形〉〈书〉 alarmed and panicky; terrified; panic-stricken; seized with terror

峥 zhēng

【峥嵘】 zhēngróng 〈形〉 ❶ lofty and steep; towering: 殿宇～ towering palaces ‖ 怪石～ rocks of queer shapes shooting high ‖ 山势～ mountains towering high ❷ outstanding; extraordinary: ～岁月 memorable years; eventful times ‖ 头角～ brilliant and promising

狰 zhēng

【狰狞】 zhēngníng 〈形〉 hideous; ferocious; savage: ～的笑容 villainous/repugnant/hideous grin ‖ ～地一笑 smile grimly

【～面目】 zhēngníng-miànmù ＝ 面目狰狞 miànmù-zhēngníng

钲 zhēng 〈名〉 bell-shaped percussion instrument with a long handle, used in ancient times by troops on march

症 zhēng 〈名〉[中医] lump in the abdomen
⇨zhèng

【症瘕积聚】 zhēngjiǎ jījù 〈名〉[中医] lump/tumour in the abdomen causing distension and pain

【症结】 zhēngjié 〈名〉❶[中医] lump/tumour in the abdomen ❷ crux; crucial/knotty point; nub; 和谈的～ sticking point of peace negotiations ‖ 问题的～ crux of the problem/matter; nub of the matter ‖ 这就是问题的～所在。There lies the crux of the problem.

烝 zhēng 〈形〉〈书〉 many; numerous

【烝民】 zhēngmín 〈名〉 many people; large number of people

睁 zhēng 〈动〉 open (the eyes): ～开眼睛 open one's eyes

【睁眼瞎子】 zhēngyǎn xiāzi 〈名〉 blind person with eyes wide open—illiterate person

【睁一只眼，闭一只眼】 zhēng yī zhī yǎn, bì yī zhī yǎn 〈熟〉 turn a blind eye to sth; wink at; connive at: 官员们本不该对卡车上的违禁物品～。The officials shouldn't have winked at the trucks carrying illegal supplies.

【睁着眼睛说瞎话】 zhēngzhe yǎnjing shuō xiāhuà 〈熟〉 tell a barefaced/out-and-out/blatant lie; lie blatantly; lie in/through one's teeth or throat; have the cheek to tell an open lie

铮 zhēng

【铮鏦】 zhēngcōng 〈拟〉〈书〉 clank; clang

【铮铮】 zhēngzhēng ❶〈拟〉 clank; clang: ～悦耳 melodious tinkling ‖〈喻〉～有声 be a man of undisputed reputation (usu for his integrity); be upright and reputable ‖ 铁中～ be outstanding/prominent ❷ ＝ 铁铮铮 tiězhēngzhēng

筝 zhēng 〈名〉❶ *zheng*, a 21-or 25-stringed plucked instrument similar to a zither in some ways ❷ ＝ 风筝 fēngzheng

蒸 zhēng 〈动〉❶ evaporate: ⇨～馏; ～气; ～腾 ❷ steam: ～米饭/馒头/鱼 steam rice/bun/fish ‖ 把剩饭～一～。Warm up the leftovers. ‖ 针头要～过才能再用。The syringe needle should be steamed before use.

【蒸饼】 zhēngbǐng 〈名〉 steamed cake

【蒸发】 zhēngfā 〈动〉❶ evaporate: 暴晒～ solar evaporation ‖ 真空～ vacuum evaporation ‖ 自然～ natural evaporation ‖ 在温暖的阳光下，街道上的雨水不久便开始～了。The rainwater in the street soon began to evaporate in the warm sunshine. ❷ disappear; vanish

【～计】 zhēngfājì 〈名〉 evaporimeter

【蒸锅】 zhēngguō 〈名〉 steamer; cooker

【蒸饺】 zhēngjiǎo 〈名〉 steamed *jiaozi*/dumpling (with meat and vegetable stuffing)

【蒸馏】 zhēngliú 〈动〉 distil: ～产品 distillage ‖ ～法 distillation method; distillation ‖ ～釜 distilling still; still alembic ‖ ～炉 distillation furnace ‖ ～瓶 cucurbit ‖ ～作用 alembication ‖ 拔顶～ topping distillation ‖ 常压～ atmospheric distillation ‖ 真空～ vacuum distillation ‖ 从海水中～除去盐分 distil out the salt in seawater ‖ 从海水中～制取淡水 distil fresh water from seawater ‖ 白兰地是由果酒～制成的。Brandy is distilled from fruit wine.

【～管】 zhēngliúguǎn 〈名〉 distillation tube

【～锅】 zhēngliúguō 〈名〉 potstill

【～酒】 zhēngliújiǔ 〈名〉 distilled liquor

【～器】 zhēngliúqì 〈名〉 distiller; retort

【～室】 zhēngliúshì 〈名〉 distillery

【～水】 zhēngliúshuǐ 〈名〉 distilled water

【～塔】 zhēngliútǎ 〈名〉 distilling tower/column

【蒸笼】 zhēnglóng 〈名〉 food steamer (usu made of bamboo); steam box; bamboo steamer

【蒸呢】 zhēngní 〈名〉[纺织] decatizing; decating

【蒸气】 zhēngqì 〈名〉 vapour: ～田 vaporous field

【蒸汽】 zhēngqì 〈名〉 steam: 产生～ generate/produce steam ‖ 放出～ emit/give off/give out steam ‖ ～发生器 steam generator ‖ ～供暖 steam heating ‖ ～锅炉 steam boiler ‖ ～机车/火车 steam locomotive/train ‖ ～绞车 steam winch ‖ ～疗法 vaporization ‖ ～时代 age of steam ‖ 以～为动力的机器 steam-powered machinery ‖ ～凝结为水。Steam condenses into water. ‖ 这部发动机是由～驱动的。The engine is driven by steam. ‖ 水壶在炉子上冒着～。The kettle is steaming away on the stove.

【～锤】 zhēngqìchuí ＝ 汽锤 qìchuí

〖～机〗 zhēngqìjī 〈名〉 steam engine
〖～压路机〗 zhēngqì yālùjī 〈名〉 steam-roller
〖～浴〗 zhēngqìyù 〈名〉 steam bath; sauna: 土耳其～ Turkish bath
〖～熨斗〗 zhēngqì yùndǒu 〈名〉 steam iron
【蒸球】 zhēngqiú 〈名〉[造纸] rotary spherical digester
【蒸食】 zhēngshi 〈名〉 steamed wheaten food
【蒸腾】 zhēngténg 〈动〉 steam/rise swiftly: 热气～ steaming
〖～作用〗 zhēngténg zuòyòng 〈名〉[植物] transpiration
【蒸蒸日上】 zhēngzhēng-rìshàng 〈熟〉 become more prosperous every day; be increasingly flourishing/thriving; be in the ascendant: 一派～、欣欣向荣的景象 a scene of prosperity

掙 zhēng
【掙掙】 zhēngníng 〈形〉〈书〉(of hair) dishevelled; fluffy

鯖 zhēng 〈名〉〈书〉 dish cooked by mixing fish and other meat together
⇨qīng

zhěng

拯 zhěng 〈动〉 save; rescue; deliver: ～民于暴政/水火/危难 deliver/save the people from tyranny/untold miseries/calamities
【拯救】 zhěngjiù 〈动〉 save; rescue; deliver; redeem: ～濒危物种 rescue endangered species ‖ ～国家 save the country ‖ ～生命 save sb's life ‖ 把人民从压迫中～出来 deliver/save the people from oppression

整 zhěng ❶〈形〉 in good order; neat; tidy: 衣冠不～ be slovenly in one's dress; be sloppily dressed; be dressed in a slipshod way; be untidy ‖ 仪容不～ be untidy in one's appearance ‖ ～然有序 be in good order ⇨～洁;～齐;工～ ❷〈动〉 put in order; rectify; fix; straighten: ～床铺 fix/straighten one's bed ‖ ～衣服 straighten out/adjust one's clothes ⇨～顿;～风;休～ ❸〈动〉 repair; fix; mend; renovate: ⇨～旧如新;～容;～修 ❹〈动〉〈方〉 do; make; work: 给我们～几个菜下酒。Prepare a few dishes for us to go with the wine. ‖ 玩具被孩子们～坏了。The toy was damaged by the children. ❺〈动〉〈口〉 make things difficult/warm for sb; make sb suffer; punish; fix: 你把我～得好苦。You made me suffer a lot. ⇨～人;挨～ ❻〈形〉 whole; complete; full; entire: ～机进口 import complete machines ‖ ～买零卖 buy wholesale and sell retail ‖ ～块土地 whole piece of land ‖ ～砖 unbroken/whole brick ‖ 12点～ twelve o'clock sharp ‖ 我们消灭了敌军～～一个团。We annihilated a whole enemy regiment. ⇨～个;～套;完～
【整版】 zhěngbǎn 〈名〉 full page: 占～篇幅的文章 full page article
【整备】 zhěngbèi 〈动〉 reorganize and outfit (troops)
【整编】 zhěngbiān 〈动〉 reorganize (troops): ～部队 reorganize troops
【整补】 zhěngbǔ 〈动〉 reorganize and replenish (troops)
【整步机】 zhěngbùjī 〈名〉 synchronizer
【整材】 zhěngcái 〈名〉 whole timber
【整饬】 zhěngchì ❶〈动〉 put in order; fix; rectify: ～军纪 strengthen army discipline ❷〈形〉 neat; tidy: 服装～ neatly dressed
【整除】 zhěngchú 〈动〉[数学] be divided with no remainder; divide exactly; be divisible (by): 5能～20。Five is an aliquot part of 20. ‖ 12可被2,3,4,6～。Twelve contains 2, 3, 4, and 6.
〖～数〗 zhěngchúshù 〈名〉 aliquot
【整党】 zhěngdǎng 〈动〉 consolidate the Party organization: ～建党 consolidate and build the Party ‖ ～运动 movement for the Party consolidation
【整地】 zhěngdì 〈动〉[农业] make soil preparation [i. e. preparation of land for sowing or planting by ploughing, harrowing, levelling, etc]
【整点】 zhěngdiǎn 〈名〉 ❶[数学] integral point ❷ on the hour: ～新闻 news on the hour
【整队】 zhěngduì 〈动〉 dress the ranks; get/bring the ranks into orderly alignment; line up: ～出发 get the ranks in good order and set out; set out in orderly formation ‖ ～入场 file into the arena, auditorium, etc
【整顿】 zhěngdùn 〈动〉 rectify; consolidate; reorganize; readjust; straighten out: 把事情～好 get things straight ‖ ～财务 straighten out financial affairs ‖ ～城市治安 improve public order in the city ‖ ～党风 rectify the working style of the Party ‖ ～队形 get the ranks in good order ‖ ～公司/企业 consolidate/reorganize a firm/an enterprise ‖ ～纪律 strengthen discipline ‖ ～价格秩序 regulate the price order ‖ ～经济秩序 rectify the economic order ‖ ～局面 put things straight ‖ ～领导班子 consolidate/reorganize a leading body ‖ ～生产 readjust production ‖ ～市场 put the markets in order ‖ ～事务 put/set one's own house in order ‖ ～思想 check up on the ranks ideologically; correct one's way of thinking ‖ ～文风 rectify the style of writing ‖ ～物价 readjust prices ‖ ～账目 straighten out an account ‖ ～作风 rectify the style of work
【整风】 zhěngfēng 〈动〉 rectify incorrect styles of work or thinking
〖～运动〗 zhěngfēng yùndòng 〈名〉 rectification movement/campaign
【整改】 zhěnggǎi 〈动〉 rectify and reform: ～方案 programme of rectification and reform
【整个】 zhěnggè 〈形〉 whole; entire; total: ～国家/世界 the whole nation/world ‖ ～科学界 the whole realm of science ‖ ～上午 the whole morning; the whole of the morning ‖ ～社会 the whole society ‖ ～说来 generally speaking; on the whole; by and large
【整骨术】 zhěnggǔshù 〈名〉 osteopathy
【整固】 zhěnggù 〈动〉 readjust and consolidate
【整函数】 zhěnghánshù 〈名〉[数学] entire/integral function
【整合】 zhěnghé ❶〈动〉 reorganize and consolidate; integrate; unite: ～企业 reorganize enterprises ❷〈名〉[地质] conformity
【整洁】 zhěngjié 〈形〉 clean and tidy; neat; trim; spruce; spick-and-span: 衣着～ be neatly dressed ‖ 非常～ as neat as a new pin ‖ ～的房间 tidy room ‖ 客厅保持得很～。The living-room is kept clean and tidy/spick-and-span.
【整经】 zhěngjīng 〈名〉[纺织] warping: 分段～ sectional warping
〖～机〗 zhěngjīngjī 〈名〉 warping machine
【整旧如新】 zhěngjiùrúxīn 〈熟〉 repair sth old and make it as good as new; renovate
【整军经武】 zhěngjūn-jīngwǔ 〈熟〉 build up a country's military strength; train and consolidate troops
【整理】 zhěnglǐ 〈动〉 put in order; straighten out; arrange; sort out; tidy up: ～财政 regulate public finance ‖ ～床铺 fix one's bed; straighten the bed ‖ ～房间 put a room in order; straighten/tidy up a room; put/set a room straight ‖ ～化石 dress fossils ‖ ～书籍 rearrange books ‖ ～思绪 order one's thoughts ‖ ～头发 fix one's hair ‖ ～行装 pack one's things for a journey ‖ ～衣服 compose one's clothing; straighten one's clothes ‖ ～装备 put the equipment in good order ‖ ～资料 sort out data ‖ 孩子们已经把抽屉～过了。The children have cleared/cleaned out their drawers. ‖ 你的房间需要～一下。Your room needs cleaning up/sorting out.
【整料】 zhěngliào 〈名〉 material all in one piece for a given job
【整流】 zhěngliú 〈名〉[电子] rectification
〖～变压器〗 zhěngliú biànyāqì 〈名〉 rectifier transformer; rectiformer
〖～磁场〗 zhěngliú cíchǎng 〈名〉 commutating field
〖～电动机〗 zhěngliú diàndòngjī 〈名〉 commutator motor
〖～电机〗 zhěngliú diànjī 〈名〉 commutated/commutating machine
〖～电抗器〗 zhěngliú diànkàngqì 〈名〉 commutating reactor
〖～电流〗 zhěngliú diànliú 〈名〉 rectified/commutating current
〖～电路〗 zhěngliú diànlù 〈名〉 rectification/rectifier circuit
〖～电容器〗 zhěngliú diànróngqì 〈名〉 commutation condenser/capacitor
〖～电压〗 zhěngliú diànyā 〈名〉 commutating voltage
〖～电源〗 zhěngliú diànyuán 〈名〉 rectifier power source
〖～管〗 zhěngliúguǎn 〈名〉 rectifier tube
〖～继电器〗 zhěngliú jìdiànqì 〈名〉 rectifier relay
〖～器〗 zhěngliúqì 〈名〉 rectifier: 硅～ silicon rectifier ‖ 硅控～ silicon-controlled rectifier (SCR); thyristor

〖～子〗 zhěngliúzǐ 〈名〉commutator

【整齐】 zhěngqí ❶〈形〉orderly; neat; tidy: 步伐～ march in step ‖ 队伍～ ranks in good order ‖ 服装～ be neatly dressed ❷〈动〉make tidy; cause to be neat: ～步调 make a group of people walk at a set pace; regulate the pace of a group of people; cause to walk in step ❸〈形〉even; regular: 阵容～ well-balanced line-up ‖ ～的花园 trim garden ‖ ～的牙齿 regular teeth ‖ 出苗～。The new shoots are coming out evenly. ‖ 路边有一排～的瓦房。A neat row of houses roofed with tiles stood at the roadside.

〖～划一〗 zhěngqí-huàyī 〈形〉uniform

【整儿】 zhěngr 〈名〉〈方〉round number/figure: 把钱凑个～再还我。Please make it a round sum (number).

【整人】 zhěngrén 〈动〉give sb a hard time; make sb suffer; fix sb; make it/things warm for sb

【整日】 zhěngrì 〈名〉whole day; all day (long): 妈妈～整夜地守在女儿床边。The mother sat by her daughter's bedside day and night.

【整容】 zhěngróng 〈动〉❶ tidy up one's appearance; tidy oneself up [i.e. have a haircut, a shave, etc] ❷ facelift

〖～手术〗 zhěngróng shǒushù 〈名〉cosmetic surgery/operation; cosmetology; facelift

〖～外科〗 zhěngróng wàikē 〈名〉vanity surgery

【整式】 zhěngshì 〈名〉[数学] integral expression

【整饰】 zhěngshì 〈动〉renovate and decorate: 房间需要～。The room needs a facelift.

【整数】 zhěngshù 〈名〉❶ [数学] integer; whole number: 你的答案需四舍五入为～。Your answer should be rounded off to the nearest whole number. ❷ round number/figure: 我给你个～吧，100元，零钱就甭找了。I'll round it up to 100 *yuan* and you can keep the change.

【整肃】 zhěngsù 〈书〉❶〈形〉strict; rigid: 军容～ well-disciplined army; soldiers kept in strict order ❷〈动〉rectify; consolidate: ～法纪 enforce the law and discipline

【整套】 zhěngtào 〈名〉complete/whole set: ～产品 whole set of products ‖ ～承包合同 turnkey contract ‖ ～计划 package plan ‖ ～家具 complete set/suite of furniture ‖ ～设备 complete set of equipment

【整体】 zhěngtǐ 〈名〉whole; entirety; integral/complete whole: 形成～ constitute/form a whole ‖ ～方案 overall plan ‖ ～规划 macrocosmic layout ‖ ～力量 overall strength ‖ ～利益 overall interests ‖ ～素质 integrated quality ‖ 不可分割/统一/有机的～ undivided/united/organic whole ‖ 从～上看 take/view sth as a whole; on the whole ‖ 家庭只是社会～的一部分。The family is only a part of the social whole.

〖～厨房〗 zhěngtǐ chúfáng 〈名〉integral kitchen

〖～吊装〗 zhěngtǐ diàozhuāng 〈名〉[建筑] integral hoisting

〖～观念〗 zhěngtǐ guānniàn 〈名〉❶ concept of viewing the situation as a whole ❷ [中医] organic conception of the human body, viewing the various parts of the human body as forming an organic whole

〖～浴室〗 zhěngtǐ yùshì 〈名〉integral bathroom

【整天】 zhěngtiān 〈名〉whole day; all day (long): ～奔忙 hustle and bustle all day ‖ ～工作 work through the day ‖ ～整夜 day and night; night and day ‖ 这个消息使他一～都心情沉重。The news weighed heavily on his mind all day.

【整形】 zhěngxíng 〈动〉[医学] repair or restore the injured, deformed or destroyed parts of the body; perform plastic surgery

〖～手术〗 zhěngxíng shǒushù 〈名〉plastic operation

〖～外科〗 zhěngxíng wàikē 〈名〉plastic surgery; orthopaedics: ～学 plastic surgery ‖ ～医生 plastic/orthopaedic surgeon; orthopaedist ‖ ～医院 plastic surgery hospital

【整修】 zhěngxiū 〈动〉rebuild; renovate; recondition; repair; refit: ～船舶 refit a ship ‖ ～堤坝 reinforce a dam ‖ ～房屋 renovate a house ‖ ～水利工程 rebuild water conservancy projects ‖ ～梯田 reinforce terraced fields ‖ ～文化遗址 restore/repair sites of ancient cultural relics

【整训】 zhěngxùn 〈动〉train and consolidate: ～部队 train and consolidate troops

【整页】 zhěngyè 〈名〉full page: ～插图 plate; full-page illustration

【整夜】 zhěngyè 〈名〉whole night; all night (long): ～逗留 stay overnight ‖ 婴儿一～都睡得很好。The baby slept well all night. ‖ 这两个好朋友谈了一～。The two good friends talked all night (long).

【整整】 zhěngzhěng 〈副〉wholly; fully; entirely: ～半小时 a whole/full/good half hour ‖ ～20年 fully 20 years; 20 years to a day ‖ ～三天 three whole days ‖ ～10公里 a good 10 kilometres ‖ ～一个月 a solid/whole month ‖ 那个蛋糕她吃了～一半。She ate a good half of the cake. ‖ 他将做～20分钟的商业报告。He will make a full 20-minute report on business.

【整枝】 zhěngzhī 〈动〉[农业] train; prune: 给桃树～ train the peach tree ‖ 给西红柿～ prune tomato plants

【整治】 zhěngzhì 〈动〉❶ renovate; repair; dredge: ～航道 dredge waterways ‖ ～河道 realign/dredge a river ‖ ～机器 repair machines ‖ ～旧房 renovate old houses ❷ punish; fix: ～坏人 punish the evildoers ❸ carry out; do; work at: ～几样饭菜 prepare a few dishes ‖ ～庄稼 do farm work

【整装】 zhěngzhuāng 〈动〉get one's things ready (for a journey, etc)

〖～待发〗 zhěngzhuāng-dàifā 〈动〉get ready for a journey or a march; be ready to start out; have everything in readiness for leaving; get well-equipped for departure; fit out/up for the journey; be ready to move at short notice: 士兵们～。The soldiers were fully equipped and waiting to set out.

〖～待命〗 zhěngzhuāng-dàimìng 〈动〉be ready for orders; be ready to move at short notice; be in full battle array; stand by waiting for orders

zhèng

正 zhèng ❶〈形〉straight; upright: ～南 due south ‖ ～前方 straight/dead ahead ‖ 把照片挂～ hang the picture straight ‖ 他～对着我坐在桌子的对面。He faced me squarely/directly across the table. ‖ 灯柱立得不～。The lamppost was not set quite upright. ❷〈形〉situated in the middle; main: ⇨～房; ～门; ～中 ❸〈形〉standard; regular: ⇨～规; ～楷; ～式 ❹〈形〉honest; upright; correct; right: 此人作风不～。This man does not have moral integrity. ⇨～路; ～派; 义～词严 ❺〈形〉(of colour, flavour, etc) pure and unadulterated; right: ～红/黄 pure red/yellow ‖ 味儿不～ not the right flavour ‖ 颜色不～ not the right colour ❻〈动〉straighten; put sth straight; set right: ～领带 adjust one's tie ‖ ～帽子 put one's hat straight; straighten one's hat ❼〈动〉rectify, correct one's thinking: ⇨～人先～己 ❽〈动〉correct (mistakes, etc); make right: ⇨～误表; ～音; ～字 ❾〈形〉principal; chief: ～主任 director ‖ ～驾驶员 first pilot ‖ ～教授 full professor ⇨～本; ～文; ～业 ❿〈副〉a) (of an action) just happening; [of a state] just continuing: 孩子们～在做作业。The children are doing their homework. ‖ 双方～在就此进行谈判。The two sides are negotiating about this issue. ‖ 外面～下着雪呢。It's snowing outside. b) just; right; exactly: ～好赶上 arrive in the nick of time ‖ ～是如此 just so; that's just the case ‖ ～相反 the very reverse is true ‖ ～因为 precisely because (of) ‖ ～合我意。It is just what I desire/want. / It suits me fine. ‖ 那～是我的意思。That is precisely what I mean. ‖ 那人～是琼斯。It was none other than Jones. ‖ 时钟～敲12点的时候，他进来了。He came in just as the clock was striking twelve. ‖ 援助来得～是时候。Help came not an instant too soon. ⇨～中下怀 ⓫〈形〉obverse; right: 布的～面 right side of the cloth ‖ 钱币的～面 obverse side of a coin ‖ 这张纸的～反两面都很光滑。Both sides of the paper are very smooth. ⓬〈形〉[数学][物理] positive; plus: ～离子 positive ion; cation ‖ 负负得～。Two minuses make a plus. / A minus multiplied by a minus is a plus. ⇨～号; ～极; ～数 ⓭〈形〉(of time) punctual; sharp: 10点～ at ten o'clock sharp ⇨～午 ⓮〈形〉(of figures, designs, etc) regular: ～多面体 regular polyhedron ‖ ～六边形/八边形 regular hexagon/octagon ⇨～方形
⇨zhēng

【正版】 zhèngbǎn 〈名〉legal copy; official edition: ～书 official edition book

【正本】 zhèngběn 〈名〉❶ reserved copy (of a library book) ❷ original (of a document): 合同/文件～ original of a contract/document

【正本清源】 zhèngběn-qīngyuán 〈熟〉reform from the bottom; radically reform; effect/conduct a root and branch reform;

carry out a sweeping/radical reform; thoroughly overhaul; 不采取～的措施就不能解决问题。The problem cannot be solved without measures for thorough-going reform.

【正比】 zhèngbǐ 〈名〉 ❶ direct ratio: 成就与努力成～。Achievement is directly proportional to efforts involved. ❷ = 正比例 zhèngbǐlì

【正比例】 zhèngbǐlì 〈名〉 direct proportion: X 与 Y 成～。X is directly proportional to Y. / X varies directly as Y.

【正步】 zhèngbù 〈名〉[军事] parade/goose step: ～走! [word of command] Parade step, march!

【正餐】 zhèngcān 〈名〉 ❶ regular meal ❷ dinner

【正册】 zhèngcè 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ regular register of residence (used in the Qing Dynasty for listing honest law-abiding households) ❷ register for listing outstanding people

【正茬】 zhèngchá 〈名〉 main crop (in crop rotation)

【正长石】 zhèngchángshí 〈名〉[矿物] orthoclase

【正长岩】 zhèngchángyán 〈名〉[地质] syenite

【正常】 zhèngcháng 〈形〉 normal; regular: 恢复～ be back/restore/return to normal ‖ 精神～ be in one's right mind ‖ 生活～ lead a normal life ‖ 运转～ function normally; be in running/working order ‖ 秩序～ be in good order ‖ ～发育 normal development ‖ ～亏损/损耗 normal loss ‖ ～贸易待遇 normal trade status ‖ ～体温 normal body temperature ‖ ～心搏 regular heartbeat ‖ ～状态 normal condition; normality ‖ 在～情况下 under normal conditions ‖ 他的行为极不～。His behaviour is far from normal. ‖ 一切都在恢复～。Everything is returning to normal.

〖～化〗 zhèngchánghuà 〈动〉 normalize: 使两国关系～ normalize the relations between the two countries ‖ 使形势～ normalize the situation

〖～贸易关系〗 zhèngcháng màoyì guānxì 〈名〉 normal trade relations (NTR): 永久性～ permanent normal trade relations (PNTR)

【正出】 zhèngchū 〈动〉〈旧〉 be born of the legal wife

【正大】 zhèngdà 〈形〉 upright; honest; aboveboard; fair and square: ～的理由 justifiable reason

〖～光明〗 zhèngdà-guāngmíng = 光明正大 guāngmíng-zhèngdà

【正旦】 zhèngdàn 〈旧〉 = 青衣 qīngyī
⇨zhēngdàn

【正当】 zhèngdāng 〈动〉 just when; just the time for: ～春播之时 just the time for spring sowing ‖ ～她感到彷徨无助时,朋友们赶来帮忙了。Her friends came to her help just when she was helpless.

【正当年】 zhèngdāngnián 〈名〉 heyday; prime of life: 没人知道他为什么在～的时候猝死。Nobody knows why he died suddenly in the prime of his life.

【正当时】 zhèngdāngshí 〈名〉 right season or time: 春耕～。Spring is the right time for ploughing.

【正当中】 zhèngdāngzhōng = 正中 zhèngzhōng

【正当】 zhèngdàng 〈形〉 ❶ proper; appropriate; legitimate; justified: 保护～权益 protect sb's just/legitimate rights and interests ‖ 通过～途径 in proper ways; by appropriate means; through proper channels ‖ ～法律程序 due process of law ‖ ～经济利益 proper economic benefits ‖ ～理由 sound/justifiable/legitimate reason; good/just cause ‖ ～收入 honest earnings; legitimate income ‖ ～手段 proper means ‖ ～行为 correct behaviour; rightful act ‖ ～要求 just/legitimate claim; justified demand ‖ 不～关系 illicit relationship ‖ 勤劳致富是～的。It is only fair that people who work hard should prosper. ❷ (of sb's character) upright; honest

〖～防卫〗 zhèngdàng fángwèi 〈名〉 legitimate/justifiable/justified defence; self-defence: ～行为 act of self-defence

【正道】 zhèngdào 〈名〉 ❶ right way/course; correct path: 走～ follow the correct path; follow the path of virtue ❷ correct principle; truth

【正德】 Zhèngdé 〈名〉 Zhengde [title of the reign of Emperor Wuzong (武宗), Zhu Houzhao (朱厚照), of the Ming Dynasty, covering the years from AD 1506-1521]

【正点】 zhèngdiǎn 〈动〉 (of ships, trains, planes, etc) be punctual; be on time: ～到达 arrive on time/punctually ‖ ～起飞 take off on time ‖ ～运行 running on schedule

【正电】 zhèngdiàn 〈名〉 positive electricity

【正电荷】 zhèngdiànhè 〈名〉 positive charge

【正电极】 zhèngdiànjí 〈名〉 positive electrode

【正电流】 zhèngdiànliú 〈名〉 positive current

【正电子】 zhèngdiànzǐ 〈名〉 positron; positive electron

【正殿】 zhèngdiàn 〈名〉 main hall (in a royal palace or Buddhist temple)

【正定】 zhèngdìng 〈名〉[数学] positive definiteness

【正多边形】 zhèngduōbiānxíng 〈名〉 regular polygon

【正多角形】 zhèngduōjiǎoxíng = 正多边形 zhèngduōbiānxíng

【正多面体】 zhèngduōmiàntǐ 〈名〉 regular polyhedron

【正法】 zhèngfǎ 〈动〉 execute (a criminal): 就地～ put to death/execute (a criminal) right on the spot ‖ 立即～ execute (a criminal) immediately

【正反】 zhèng-fǎn 〈名〉 positive and negative: ～两方面的论据 pro and con arguments ‖ 考虑～两方面的看法 consider the pros and cons ‖ 总结～两方面的经验 sum up both positive and negative experience ‖ 这衣服～都可以穿。This coat can be worn inside out.

【正反馈】 zhèngfǎnkuì 〈名〉[电学] positive feedback

【正反应】 zhèngfǎnyìng 〈名〉 positive reaction

【正犯】 zhèngfàn 〈名〉[法律] principal offender

【正方】 zhèngfāng ❶〈形〉 square: ～桌子 square table ❷〈名〉 positive side in a debate

〖～体〗 zhèngfāngtǐ = 立方体 lìfāngtǐ

〖～形〗 zhèngfāngxíng 〈名〉 square: ～头巾 head square; square scarf

【正房】 zhèngfáng 〈名〉 ❶ principal rooms (in a quadrangle, usu facing south) ❷〈旧〉 legal wife (as contrasted with a concubine)

【正负电子对撞机】 zhèngfù diànzǐ duìzhuàngjī 〈名〉 electron-positron collider

【正告】 zhènggào 〈动〉 earnestly admonish; warn sternly; warn in all seriousness: ～侵略者 warn the aggressors in all seriousness

【正割】 zhènggē 〈名〉[数学] secant

【正宫】 zhènggōng 〈名〉 ❶ empress's palace ❷ empress: ～娘娘 queen consort

【正骨】 zhènggǔ 〈名〉[中医] bonesetting

〖～法〗 zhènggǔfǎ 〈名〉 bonesetting

〖～水〗 zhènggǔshuǐ 〈名〉 bonesetting lotion

〖～者〗 zhènggǔzhě 〈名〉 bonesetter

【正规】 zhèngguī 〈形〉 regular; standard

〖～部队〗 zhèngguī bùduì 〈名〉 regular troops; regulars

〖～化〗 zhèngguīhuà 〈动〉 regularize; standardize; put on a regular basis

〖～教育〗 zhèngguī jiàoyù 〈名〉 regular/formal education: 接受～ receive regular education

〖～军〗 zhèngguījūn 〈名〉 regular army

〖～学校〗 zhèngguī xuéxiào 〈名〉 regular school

〖～战〗 zhèngguīzhàn 〈名〉 regular warfare

【正轨】 zhèngguǐ 〈名〉 right/correct path/track: 纳入～ lead sth onto the correct path; put sth on the right track ‖ 走上～ step onto the right track; be on the right course

【正果】 zhèngguǒ 〈名〉[佛教] right fruit—proper consequence of a regulated life in this world: 修成～ attain the right fruit by practising Buddhism

【正好】 zhènghǎo 〈副〉 ❶ just in time; just right/enough: 你进来得～。You've come in just in time. ‖ 皮球～掉在围墙那一边。The rubber ball fell right over the wall. ‖ 天气不冷不热,～出去旅行。It's neither too hot nor too cold—just the right weather for travelling. ‖ 这件衬衣我穿～。This shirt fits me nicely. ‖ 这笔奖金～买台电脑。This bonus is just enough for a computer. ❷ luckily; fortunately; coincidentally; accidentally; by chance/coincidence; by good luck: 他昏倒的时候,～有一位医生在旁。It so happened that there was a doctor close at hand when he fainted. ‖ 这次见到他,～当面向他请教。I will seize the chance to ask him for advice when I meet him.

【正号】 zhènghào 〈名〉[数学] positive/plus sign

【正话】 zhènghuà 〈名〉 ❶ serious words: 他闲话多,～少。Few of his words are serious. ❷ real meaning of one's words; what one really means: ～反说 say the opposite of what one really means; be ironic

【正火】 zhènghuǒ 〈名〉[冶金] normalizing; normalization: ～钢 normalized steel ‖ ～炉 normalizing furnace

【正极】 zhèngjí 〈名〉[电学] positive electrode; positive pole;

anode

〖～板〗 zhèngjíbǎn 〈名〉 positive plate

【正角】 zhèngjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] positive angle

【正教】 Zhèngjiào 〈名〉[宗教] Orthodox Church：⇨东～

【正襟危坐】 zhèngjīn-wēizuò 〈熟〉 straighten one's clothes and sit bolt upright; be in all seriousness; sit square：苏子愀然～而问客曰："何为其然也？" Master Su was visibly moved. He sat bolt upright and asked his guest, "How so, pray?"

【正经】 zhèngjīng 〈名〉〈旧〉 ＝ 十三经shísānjīng

【正经八百】 zhèngjīng-bābǎi 〈熟〉〈方〉 serious; earnest：你们在开玩笑，而我可是～的。You may joke with me, but I'm deadly serious.

【正经八摆】 zhèngjīng-bābǎi ＝ 正经八百 zhèngjīng-bābǎi

【正经】 zhèngjing ❶〈形〉 decent; upright; honest：～人 decent person ⇨假～ ❷〈形〉 proper; serious：谈～事 talk business ‖ ～工作 proper job ‖ ～事儿 serious affair ‖ 这些捐来的钱必须用在～地方。The donated money must be put to right uses. ❸〈形〉 standard; formal：～货 standard goods ❹〈副〉〈方〉 really; truly; indeed：你～是对她有意思？Are you really serious about her?

【正剧】 zhèngjù 〈名〉 serious drama

【正角】 zhèngjué ＝ 主角 zhǔjué

【正楷】 zhèngkǎi 〈名〉 regular script

【正课】 zhèngkè 〈名〉 ❶ required course (in college) ❷〈旧〉 taxes

【正理】 zhènglǐ 〈名〉 correct principle; valid reason/argument：合乎～ conform to principle ‖ 这才是～。This is the right thing to do.

【正梁】 zhèngliáng ＝ 脊檩 jǐlǐn

【正磷酸】 zhènglínsuān 〈名〉[化学] orthophosphoric acid

〖～盐〗 zhènglínsuānyán 〈名〉 orthophosphate

【正六面体】 zhèngliùmiàntǐ 〈名〉 regular hexahedron

【正路】 zhènglù 〈名〉 right way/course; correct path：走～ follow the correct path

【正论】 zhènglùn 〈名〉 sound opinion; valid argument

【正门】 zhèngmén 〈名〉 front door/gate; main entrance

【正面】 zhèngmiàn ❶〈名〉 front; frontage; facade：～冲突 head-on confrontation/clash ‖ ～进攻 frontal attack ‖ 商店的～ front/facade of a store ‖ 大楼的～有八根大理石柱子。Eight marble pillars stand in the front/facade of the building. ⇨～图 ❷〈名〉 obverse/right side：钞票的～ face of a banknote/bill ‖ 皮革的～ grain side of leather ‖ 衣料的～ right side of cloth ‖ 硬币的～ obverse side of a coin ❸〈名〉 positive side：～例子/意见 positive instance/idea ‖ ～形象 positive image ‖ ～宣传/引导 positive publicity/guidance ‖ ～和反面的历史教训 positive and negative historical lessons ❹〈副〉 directly; openly：～回答问题 answer a question directly ‖ ～提意见 make criticism openly ‖ 有问题请～提出来，别绕弯子。Stop beating about the bush and ask your question directly.

〖～教育〗 zhèngmiàn jiàoyù 〈名〉 positive education; education by positive measures or examples：进行～ educate by positive measures or examples

〖～人物〗 zhèngmiàn rénwù 〈名〉 positive character

〖～图〗 zhèngmiàntú ＝ 主视图 zhǔshìtú

〖～战场〗 zhèngmiàn zhànchǎng 〈名〉 front-line battlefield

【正牌】 zhèngpái 〈名〉 quality product：～货 genuine goods

【正派】 zhèngpài 〈形〉 upright; honest; decent：生活～ lead a blameless/honest life ‖ 为人～ be honest and upright ‖ 作风～ be moral/virtuous; abide by/observe moral principles; be honest and upright in one's ways

〖～人〗 zhèngpàirén 〈名〉 decent person

【正片儿】 zhèngpiānr 〈口〉 ＝ 正片 zhèngpiàn

【正片】 zhèngpiàn 〈名〉 ❶[摄影] positive ❷ ＝ 拷贝 kǎobèi ❸[电影] feature (film)

〖～影像〗 zhèngpiàn yǐngxiàng 〈名〉 positive image

【正品】 zhèngpǐn 〈名〉 certified/quality product/goods

〖～率〗 zhèngpǐnlǜ 〈名〉 rate of standard products

【正气】 zhèngqì 〈名〉 ❶ healthy atmosphere/tendency：发扬～ encourage/develop healthy trends; encourage the spirit of standing up for what is right; foster a spirit of righteousness ‖ ～上升。A healthy atmosphere prevails. ❷ unyielding integrity; moral courage：⇨～凛然 ❸[中医] body resistance to diseases

〖～凛然〗 zhèngqì-lǐnrán 〈熟〉 with awe-inspiring uprightness/righteousness

【正桥】 zhèngqiáo 〈名〉 main structure of a bridge

【正巧】 zhèngqiǎo 〈副〉 ❶ luckily; fortunately; accidentally; coincidentally; by chance/coincidence; by good/sheer luck：我身上～有 100 元。It just so happens that I have 100 *yuan* on me. ❷ just in time; in the nick of time; just at the right time：你来得～。You have come just in time. ‖ 他～五点钟到了。He appeared at five o'clock to the minute.

【正切】 zhèngqiē 〈名〉[数学] tangent

【正取】 zhèngqǔ 〈动〉 be (officially) admitted/enrolled/matriculated：～生 regularly enrolled candidates

【正确】 zhèngquè 〈形〉 correct; right; proper：～的判断力 sound sense of judgement ‖ ～的批评 well-founded criticism ‖ ～的意见 well-grounded complaints; correct criticism ‖ ～的政策 sound policy ‖ 答案～。The answer is correct/right. ‖ 我确信我解决这个问题的办法是～的。I definitely believe the rectitude of my solution to this problem. ‖ 这样做是～的。This is a right thing to do.

〖～性〗 zhèngquèxìng 〈名〉 correctness; soundness; validity

【正儿八经】 zhèngrbājīng 〈熟〉〈方〉 serious; earnest：别这么～的，他是开玩笑呢。He was just kidding. Don't take it seriously.

【正人君子】 zhèngrén-jūnzǐ 〈熟〉 man of honour; man of (moral) integrity; honourable/upright gentleman：他装出一副～的面孔，干了不少坏事。He posed as a man of moral integrity and committed many evil deeds.

【正人先正己】 zhèngrén xiān zhèngjǐ 〈熟〉 sweep before your own door; correct your own faults before you try to correct those of others; he who laughs at crooked men should walk very straight

【正日】 zhèngrì 〈名〉 formal day for a ceremony

【正日子】 zhèngrìzi ＝ 正日 zhèngrì

【正如】 zhèngrú 〈副〉 just/exactly as：～你所知道的 as you know ‖ ～上文所说 just as mentioned above ‖ ～所料 as we had expected

【正三角形】 zhèngsānjiǎoxíng 〈名〉 equilateral triangle

【正色】 zhèngsè ❶〈名〉〈书〉 pure colour ❷〈动〉 adopt a stern/severe countenance：～拒绝 refuse sternly

〖～胶片〗 zhèngsè jiāopiàn 〈名〉[摄影] orthochromatic film

〖～摄影〗 zhèngsè shèyǐng 〈名〉[摄影] orthophoto; orthophotograph

【正射投影图】 zhèngshè tóuyǐngtú 〈名〉[建筑] orthograph

【正身】 zhèngshēn 〈名〉 identity：验明～ verify the identity of a convict before execution

【正史】 zhèngshǐ 〈名〉 official history written in biographical style; authorized history

【正式】 zhèngshì 〈形〉 formal; regular; official：～就职 take office formally ‖ ～授权 be duly authorized ‖ ～成员 full/regular/card-carrying member ‖ ～答复 formal answer; official reply ‖ ～党员 full member of the Party; full Party member ‖ ～道歉 official/formal apology ‖ ～发票 official invoice ‖ ～访问 official/formal visit ‖ ～雇员 regular employee ‖ ～会谈/协议 formal talks/agreement ‖ ～会员 full/regular member; member in full standing ‖ ～记录 official records; formal minutes ‖ ～警告/通知 formal warning/notification ‖ ～批准 formal approval; official sanction ‖ ～签署/声明/要求 official signature/statement/request ‖ ～文本 official text ‖ ～语言 official language ‖ ～照会 official note ‖ ～职业 regular job/occupation ‖ ～注册 official register

【正视】 zhèngshì 〈动〉 envisage; face up to; face squarely; look in the face：～困难/危机 face up to difficulties/a crisis; face difficulties/crises squarely ‖ ～缺点 acknowledge one's own shortcomings ‖ ～事实 envisage facts; face (the) facts; face up to the fact (that) ‖ ～现实 envisage/face reality; face up to reality; face the issue ‖ 你必须～自己所要承担的责任。You must face up to your responsibilities.

【正视图】 zhèngshìtú ＝ 主视图 zhǔshìtú

【正事】 zhèngshì 〈名〉 proper business：谈～ talk business ‖ 我们该办～了。It is time that we got down to business.

【正室】 zhèngshì 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 legal wife (as contrasted with a concubine) ❷〈书〉 eldest son born by one's legal wife

【正手】 zhèngshǒu 〈名〉[体育] forehand：～抽球/拦击 forehand drive/volley

【正书】 zhèngshū ＝ 正楷 zhèngkǎi

【正数】 zhèngshù 〈名〉[数学] positive number

【正税】 zhèngshuì 〈名〉〈旧〉 regular tax

【正态】 zhèngtài 〈名〉 normality：～过程 normal process

〖～分布〗 zhèngtài fēnbù 〈名〉[统计] normal distribution
〖～化〗 zhèngtàihuà 〈动〉[统计] normalize
【正题】 zhèngtí 〈名〉❶ subject/topic of a talk or an essay：不离～ stick to one's point/subject ‖ 离开～ wander/digress from the subject ‖ 转入～ come to the point ❷ [哲学] thesis
【正体】 zhèngtǐ 〈名〉❶ standardized form of Chinese characters ❷ ＝ 楷书 kǎishū ❸ block letter
【正厅】 zhèngtīng 〈名〉❶ main hall (in the middle) ❷ stalls (in a theatre)
【正统】 zhèngtǒng 〈名〉❶ legitimism：王位的～继承人 legitimate heir to the throne ❷ orthodox：～观念/理论 orthodox idea/theory ‖ 非～见解 heterodox opinion
〖～派〗 zhèngtǒngpài 〈名〉orthodox party/school/faction
〖～犹太教〗 Zhèngtǒng Yóutàijiào 〈名〉Orthodox Judaism：～徒 Orthodox Jew
【正统】 Zhèngtǒng 〈名〉Zhengtong [reign title of Emperor Yingzong(明英宗), (Zhu Qizhen 朱祁镇) of the Ming Dynasty, covering the years of 1436-1449]
【正投影】 zhèngtóuyǐng 〈名〉orthographic projection
〖～法〗 zhèngtóuyǐngfǎ 〈名〉orthography
【正透镜】 zhèngtòujìng 〈名〉[物理] positive lens
【正文】 zhèngwén 〈名〉main body (of a book, etc); text：校订/注释～ edit/annotate a text ‖ 词典～ main body of a dictionary; the dictionary proper ‖ 书的～ text of a book ‖ 信的～ body of a letter ‖ 我读了～，也看了插图。I read the text and looked through the pictures.
【正屋】 zhèngwū 〈名〉principal room (in a quadrangle, usu facing south)
【正午】 zhèngwǔ 〈名〉high noon; midday; noontide; noontime
【正误】 zhèngwù ❶〈形〉right and wrong：不分～ cannot tell right from wrong; cannot distinguish between right and wrong ❷〈动〉correct (typographical) errors：⇨～表
〖～表〗 zhèngwùbiǎo 〈名〉errata; corrigenda
【正弦】 zhèngxián 〈名〉[数学] sine
〖～波〗 zhèngxiánbō 〈名〉[物理] sine wave：～发生器 sine-wave generator ‖ ～干扰 sine-wave interference
〖～定律〗 zhèngxián dìnglǜ 〈名〉[数学] sine law
〖～函数〗 zhèngxián hánshù 〈名〉sinusoidal function
〖～曲线〗 zhèngxián qūxiàn 〈名〉[数学] sine curve; sinusoid
【正向】 zhèngxiàng 〈名〉[电学] forward direction
【正项】 zhèngxiàng 〈名〉regular item
【正凶】 zhèngxiōng 〈名〉[法律] principal murderer：缉拿～ arrest/apprehend the principal murderer
【正牙学】 zhèngyáxué 〈名〉[医学] orthodontics; orthodontia
【正牙医生】 zhèngyá yīshēng 〈名〉orthodontist
【正言厉色】 zhèngyán-lìsè 〈熟〉say gravely with a straight face; be severe in speech and countenance; in a serious tone and with a stern look：老师～地把他责备了一顿。The teacher told him off in a serious manner.
【正盐】 zhèngyán 〈名〉[化学] normal salt
【正颜厉色】 zhèngyán-lìsè 〈熟〉look serious and severe; put on a stern countenance/severe look
【正眼】 zhèngyǎn 〈动〉look sb in the face/eye(s); look straight：不～看 look askance at ‖ 他从不敢～看她。He never dares to look her in the eye.
【正业】 zhèngyè 〈名〉regular occupation/job; proper/decent career：⇨不务～
【正义】 zhèngyì ❶〈名〉justice; righteousness：捍卫～ defend the right ‖ 伸张/主持～ uphold justice ‖ 为～而战 fight for justice ‖ 社会～ social justice ‖ ～必胜。Justice will prevail. ‖ ～在我们这一边。Justice is on our side. ❷〈形〉just; righteous：～立场 just stand ‖ ～事业 just/righteous/rightful cause ‖ ～的战争 just war ‖ 我们相信我们从事的事业是～的。We believe in the rightness of our cause. ❸〈名〉orthodox or rectified interpretation (of ancient texts) [used also as part of a book title]：《史记～》*Correct Interpretation of the Record of History*
〖～感〗 zhèngyìgǎn 〈名〉sense of justice/righteousness; sense of what is right
〖～之师〗 zhèngyìzhīshī 〈名〉army dedicated to a just cause
【正音】 zhèngyīn ❶〈动〉[语言] correct sb's pronunciation：帮助学生～ help students to correct their pronunciation ❷〈名〉standard pronunciation：～辞典 dictionary of standard pronunciation
〖～法〗 zhèngyīnfǎ 〈名〉[语言] orthoepy
〖～学〗 zhèngyīnxué 〈名〉[语言] orthoepy：～者 orthoepist
【正应力】 zhèngyìnglì 〈名〉[物理] direct stress
【正用】 zhèngyòng 〈动〉put to proper use
【正圆】 zhèngyuán 〈名〉perfect circle
【正院儿】 zhèngyuànr 〈名〉main courtyard
【正在】 zhèngzài 〈副〉in the process/course of：～度假 be on vacation/holiday ‖ ～讨论/修建 be under discussion/construction ‖ ～进行磋商。Consultations are under way. ‖ 他们～开会。They are having a meeting. ‖ 温度～上升。The temperature is rising.
【正直】 zhèngzhí 〈形〉honest; upright; righteous; fair-minded：为人～ be an honest person; be a person of integrity; be a just/righteous man ‖ ～无私 be upright and impartial
【正职】 zhèngzhí 〈名〉❶ (of an office, department, etc) chief; position of the chief：这些领导有的任～，有的任副职。Some of these leaders are chiefs while the rest of them are deputies. ❷ main job/occupation; principal profession：她的～是作家，同时还做兼职教师。She is a writer by profession, but she's also a part-time teacher.
【正治】 zhèngzhì 〈名〉[中医] normal treatment [i.e. administering medicines of a cold nature to treat a febrile disease]
【正中】 zhèngzhōng 〈名〉middle; centre：院子～有一个花坛。There is a parterre right in the middle/centre of the yard.
【正中下怀】 zhèngzhòng-xiàhuái 〈熟〉fit in exactly with sb's wishes; be just what one hopes for/wants; hit/catch/take/tickle sb's fancy; be after sb's (own) heart/fancy; exactly suit sb's book
【正中要害】 zhèngzhòng-yàohài 〈熟〉hit the (right) nail on the head
【正轴】 zhèngzhóu 〈名〉orthoaxis
【正传】 zhèngzhuàn 〈名〉main story (of a novel, etc); subject under discussion：⇨言归～
【正字】 zhèngzì ❶〈动〉correct a wrongly written character or a misspelt word ❷ ＝ 正楷 zhèngkǎi ❸〈名〉standard form of Chinese characters; block letter
〖～法〗 zhèngzìfǎ 〈名〉orthography：～学者 orthographer; orthographist
【正宗】 zhèngzōng ❶〈名〉orthodox school ❷〈形〉genuine; authentic：～产品 authentic product ‖ ～川菜 genuine Sichuan cuisine ‖ ～西餐 authentic Western food
【正座】 zhèngzuò 〈名〉central seat that directly faces the stage; stall seat; stalls (in a theatre)

证 zhèng ❶〈动〉prove; demonstrate; testify to; attest to：～几何定理 demonstrate/prove a geometric theorem ⇨～人；～实；查～；论～ ❷〈名〉evidence; proof; testimony; certificate：以此为～ take this as evidence ‖ 出生～ birth certificate ‖ 驾驶～ driver's/driving licence ‖ 教师资格～ teacher's/teaching certificate ‖ 结婚～ marriage certificate; marriage lines ‖ 免税～ tax-free certificate ‖ 持～护士/教师 certified nurse/teacher ⇨～书；工作～；罪～
【证词】 zhèngcí 〈名〉testimony; verbal evidence; witness's affirmation：撤回～ recant/retract (one's) testimony ‖ 否定～ refute/contradict sb's testimony ‖ 提供～ offer/give testimony ‖ 听取～ listen to the evidence testimony; hear witnesses ‖ 引用～ cite testimony ‖ 法庭～ court testimony ‖ 口头～ oral/parol evidence ‖ 书面～ documentary evidence ‖ 可靠的～ reliable testimony ‖ 根据邻居的～，她被判有罪。She was convicted on the evidence of her neighbours. ‖ 他的～证明该嫌疑犯无罪。His testimony cleared the suspect. / His testimony proved the innocence of the suspect.
【证婚】 zhènghūn 〈动〉officiate at a wedding; witness a wedding
〖～人〗 zhènghūnrén 〈名〉chief witness at a wedding ceremony
【证件】 zhèngjiàn 〈名〉credentials; papers; certificate：持有～ hold/have a certificate ‖ 出示～ show/present/produce one's credentials ‖ 检查～ examine sb's credentials ‖ 签发～ issue a certificate ‖ 船舶～ ship's papers ‖ 公民身份～ citizenship papers ‖ 旅游～ travel documents
【证据】 zhèngjù 〈名〉evidence; proof; testimony：一条～ a piece of evidence ‖ 凑集～ piece together evidence ‖ 调查～ investigate evidence ‖ 发掘～ dig up/turn up/unearth evidence ‖ 获得～ obtain evidence; get proof ‖ 搜集～ collect/gather/amass evidence ‖

提出～ adduce evidence; advance/produce proof ‖ 提供～ give/offer testimony; provide/furnish/present/produce/give/offer evidence/proof ‖ 细查～ *sift the evidence* ‖ 销毁～ *destroy the evidence* ‖ 隐瞒～ suppress evidence ‖ 掌握～ hold proofs ‖ ～不确凿 flimsy evidence ‖ ～不足 lack of evidence; insufficient evidence ‖ ～充分 sufficient/ample evidence/proof ‖ ～可靠 *reliable/trustworthy evidence* ‖ ～确凿 conclusive/positive/tangible/undeniable/definite proof; solid/substantial/concrete evidence ‖ ～来源 source of evidence ‖ 初步～ prima facie evidence ‖ 大量～ abundant evidence ‖ 间接/直接～ indirect/direct evidence ‖ 书面～ documentary proof ‖ 无可辩驳的～ indisputable/irrefutable/incontestable evidence/proof ‖ 有力～ strong evidence; forcible/strong proof ‖ ～证明他有罪/无罪。The evidence proved him guilty/innocent. ‖ 他有枪是证明他有罪的又一～。His possession of the gun is corroboration of his guilt.

【证明】zhèngmíng ❶〈动〉prove; testify/attest (to); certify; demonstrate; bear out; bear witness/testimony (to): ～定理 prove/demonstrate a theorem ‖ ～无罪/有罪 testify to sb's innocence/guilt; bear witness to sb's innocence/guilt ‖ 充分～ fully prove; fully/abundantly/amply/substantially demonstrate ‖ 口头～ parol/verbal evidence ‖ 书面～ written proof ‖ 事实～这一判断是对的。The facts bear the judgement out. ‖ 四年多的实践～,这条路线是正确的。*More than four years' practice has shown that this line is correct.* ‖ 她脸红～她心中有愧。Her blush testified to her guilt. ‖ 这个道理过去已经得到～。This way of reasoning has *been demonstrated in the past.* ‖ 兹～王华已修完研究生课程。This is to certify that Wang Hua has completed all the required courses of the postgraduate school. ❷〈名〉certificate; testimonial; identification: 持有～ bear/hold a testimonial; hold/have a certificate ‖ 出～ issue a certificate ‖ 开具～ write out a testimonial ‖ 提供～ offer proof; give/offer a testimonial; provide a certificate ‖ 伪造～ forge a certificate ‖ ～文件 certificate; testimonial; papers ‖ 产权～ muniments of title ‖ 出生/结婚/死亡～ birth/marriage/death certificate ‖ 健康～ health certificate ‖ 损失～ proof of loss ‖ 医生～ medical certificate; doctor's certificate ‖ 质量～ quality certificate; certificate of quality

【～人】zhèngmíngrén 〈名〉authenticator; voucher

【～书】zhèngmíngshū 〈名〉certificate; testimonial: 获得～ gain a certificate ‖ 起草～ prepare a testimonial ‖ 提供～ offer/give a testimonial; provide a certificate ‖ 病假～ medical/doctor's certificate ‖ 产地～ certificate of origin ‖ 产权～ muniments of title ‖ 出生/结婚/死亡～ birth/marriage/death certificate ‖ 健康～ health certificate ‖ 教师资格～ *certificate in education* ‖ 考试合格～ examination certificate ‖ 质量～ quality certificate; certificate of quality

【证券】zhèngquàn 〈名〉*(negotiable) securities*; bond: 出售/登记/发行～ sell/register/issue securities ‖ 把～兑成现金 cash (in) a certificate ‖ 兑换～ exchange of securities ‖ 购买～ bond purchase ‖ ～上市登记 registration of securities ‖ 保证～ guaranteed securities ‖ 公司/政府～ corporate/government securities ‖ 国际/外国～ international/foreign securities ‖ 合法～ legal securities ‖ 记名～ inscribed/registered securities ‖ 可兑换～ convertible securities ‖ 流动性～ liquid securities ‖ 流通～ negotiable securities ‖ 免税～ tax-exempt securities ‖ 上市/未上市～ listed/unlisted securities ‖ 投资性～ investment securities ‖ 信托～ trustee securities ‖ 优先～ senior securities ‖ 有息～ interest-bearing securities ‖ 政府～ government securities ‖ 直接～ direct securities ⇨次级～

【～持有人】zhèngquàn chíyǒurén 〈名〉securities/bill holder

【～分析家】zhèngquàn fēnxījiā 〈名〉securities analyst

【～公司】zhèngquàn gōngsī 〈名〉securities company

【～行】zhèngquànháng 〈名〉securities/bill house

【～交易】zhèngquàn jiāoyì 〈名〉securities trading/transaction; dealings in securities: ～法 Securities Exchange Act ‖ ～税 securities transfer tax ‖ ～所 securities/stock exchange; bourse ‖ ～委员会 stock exchange committee ‖ ～指数 stock exchange index

【～经纪人】*zhèngquàn jīngjìrén* 〈名〉*bill/stock broker*

【～市场】zhèngquàn shìchǎng 〈名〉bond/securities/stock market; stock exchange

【～投机】zhèngquàn tóujī 〈名〉speculation in securities

【～投资】zhèngquàn tóuzī 〈名〉portfolio investment; investment in securities: ～基金 mutual fund

【～信托】zhèngquàn xìntuō 〈名〉securities trust

【～业】zhèngquànyè 〈名〉securities industry

【～账户】zhèngquàn zhànghù 〈名〉securities account

【～纸】zhèngquànzhǐ 〈名〉bond paper

【～转让】zhèngquàn zhuǎnràng 〈名〉*transfer of portfolio*; securities transfer

【证人】zhèngren 〈名〉❶ witness; deponent: 传唤～ call/summon a witness (in testimony) ‖ 恐吓/盘问～ *intimidate/cross-examine a witness* ‖ 提供～ provide a witness ‖ 讯问～ interrogate/examine/question a witness ‖ ～出庭 attendance of a witness ‖ 被告方/原告方～ defence/prosecution witness ‖ 对方～ adverse witness ‖ 主要～ chief/key witness ‖ 原告与被告的律师均不能诱导～。Neither of the counsels for the prosecution and the defence could lead witnesses. ❷ authenticator; voucher

【～传票】zhèngren chuánpiào 〈名〉witness summons

【～席】zhèngrenxí 〈名〉witness-box; witness stand/chair

【证实】zhèngshí 〈动〉confirm; verify; bear out; substantiate; corroborate: ～猜疑 confirm sb's suspicion ‖ ～传闻 confirm a rumour/report ‖ ～假设 bear out/verify/validate a hypothesis ‖ ～看法 bear out/corroborate/confirm sb's opinion ‖ ～理论 bear out/verify/substantiate/validate a theory ‖ ～推测 confirm a *conjecture* ‖ ～想法 *corroborate sb's belief* ‖ ～预言 *corroborate*/verify sb's prediction; sustain a prophecy ‖ 有待～ remain to be confirmed ‖ 官方～ officially verify ‖ 未经～的报道 unconfirmed report ‖ 目击者～他对事故的叙述是真实的。The witness verified his report of the accident.

【证书】zhèngshū 〈名〉certificate; credentials; testimonial: 颁发～ issue a certificate ‖ 持有～ hold/have a certificate ‖ 获得～ gain/receive a certificate ‖ 授予～ grant/award a certificate ‖ 填写～ fill out a certificate ‖ ～审查委员会 credentials committee ‖ 毕业～ diploma; graduation certificate ‖ 出生/死亡～ birth/death certificate ‖ 公证～ notarial certificate ‖ 委任～ certificate of appointment ‖ 卫生检验～ sanitary inspection certificate ‖ 学历～ school certificate ‖ 验收～ acceptance report ‖ 质量～ quality certificate; certificate of quality ⇨结婚～

【证物】zhèngwù 〈名〉[法律] *exhibit (produced in court as evidence)*; evidence: 在法庭上出示～ present evidence in a court of law

【证言】zhèngyán 〈名〉testimony; verbal evidence: 雄辩的～ eloquent testimony ‖ 证人的～是假的。The witness's testimony was false.

【证验】zhèngyàn ❶〈动〉verify ❷〈名〉real result; efficacy

【证章】zhèngzhāng 〈名〉badge: 佩戴～ wear a badge

【证照】zhèngzhào 〈名〉certificate; permit; licence

郑 Zhèng 〈名〉Zheng [a vassal state in the Zhou Dynasty in the present-day Xinzheng (新郑), Henan Province]

【郑重】zhèngzhòng 〈形〉serious; solemn; earnest: ～表示 earnestly declare; state in all seriousness ‖ ～对待 take sth seriously ‖ ～声明 *solemnly declare* ‖ 态度～ *be serious in one's attitude* ‖ 语气～ speak in a solemn tone

【～其事】zhèngzhòng-qíshì 〈熟〉with due care and respect; seriously; solemnly; in earnest; earnestly: ～地宣布 solemnly declare

【郑州】Zhèngzhōu 〈名〉Zhengzhou [capital of Henan Province]

怔 zhèng 〈动〉〈方〉stare blankly; be dumbfounded; be in a daze: 我一看诊断书,顿时～住了,没敢对他明说。I was stunned by the diagnosis and did not dare to tell him what was written there. ‖ 一看见他,我们都～住了。We were dumbfounded at the sight of him.
⇨zhēng

【怔神儿】zhèngshénr 〈动〉〈方〉stare blankly; be in a daze/trance

【怔怔】zhèngzhèng 〈形〉〈方〉dumbfounded; in a daze/trance: ～地站着 stand there dumbfounded; stand there as if in a trance

诤 zhèng 〈动〉〈书〉admonish/exhort frankly; expostulate: 力～ expostulate strongly

【诤谏】zhèngjiàn 〈动〉〈书〉criticize sb's faults frankly

【诤言】zhèngyán 〈名〉〈书〉forthright exhortation; plain-spoken admonition; unreserved criticism

【诤友】zhèngyǒu 〈名〉friend who will give forthright admonition: 良师～ be both a good teacher and an outspoken friend

政 zhèng 〈名〉❶ politics; political affairs: ⇨～策; ～党; 参～; 议～ ❷ political/state power: ⇨当～; 执～ ❸ administrative affairs of certain government departments: ⇨财～; 民～; 邮～ ❹ affairs of a family or an organization: 校～ affairs of a school/college/university; school administration ⇨家～

【政变】 zhèngbiàn 〈名〉 *coup; coup d'état; putsch*: 策划～ plot a coup ‖ 发动～ stage/mount a coup/coup d'état ‖ 粉碎～阴谋 smash a coup plot ‖ 平息～ put down/suppress a coup d'état ‖ 宫廷/军事～ palace/military coup d'état ‖ 不流血的～ bloodless coup

【政柄】 zhèngbǐng 〈名〉〈书〉 political/state power; regime

【政策】 zhèngcè 〈名〉 policy: 实行～ adopt/apply a policy ‖ 放弃/捍卫～ abandon/defend a policy ‖ 奉行～ follow/pursue a policy ‖ 改变～ alter/change a policy ‖ 划清～界限 draw clear lines of demarcation in applying a policy ‖ 坚持～ adhere to a policy ‖ 落实～ carry out/implement/enforce a policy ‖ 批准～ endorse a policy ‖ 提高～水平 enhance one's policy comprehension ‖ 调整/修改～ adjust/modify a policy ‖ 拥护/支持～ espouse/support a policy ‖ 执行～ *carry out/enforce/execute/implement a policy* ‖ 制定～ formulate/form/frame/shape/establish/set a policy ‖ ～变化 policy shift ‖ ～方向 direction of policy ‖ ～会议 policy meeting ‖ ～教育 education in policy ‖ 财政/货币/金融/经济～ fiscal/monetary/financial/economic policy ‖ 长期～ long-term/long-range policy ‖ 大棒/观望～ big-stick/wait-and-see policy ‖ 对外开放～ policy of opening up to the outside world ‖ 官方～ official policy ‖ 对内～ domestic policy ‖ 和平/侵略～ pacific/aggressive policy ‖ 基本～ keynote policy ‖ 门户开放～ open-door policy ‖ 排外/绥靖～ exclusive/appeasement policy ‖ 人口/人事～ population/personnel policy ‖ 商业～ business policy ‖ 鸵鸟～ ostrich policy ‖ 外交～ foreign/diplomatic policy ‖ 物价～ price policy ‖ 优惠～ preferential policy ‖ 中立～ middle-of-the-road policy ‖ 建设性/破坏性的～ *constructive/destructive policy*

〖～性亏损〗 zhèngcèxìng kuīsǔn 〈名〉 loss due to policy

〖～性折旧〗 zhèngcèxìng zhéjiù 〈名〉 policy depreciation

〖～制定人〗 zhèngcè zhìdìngrén 〈名〉 policy-maker

【政潮】 zhèngcháo 〈名〉 political unrest

【政党】 zhèngdǎng 〈名〉 political party; party: 参加/脱离～ join/leave a party ‖ 成立～ establish/form a party ‖ 分裂/支持～ split/support a party ‖ 解散～ break up/disband/dissolve a party ‖ 组建～ organize a political party ‖ ～联盟 alliance of parties ‖ 左翼/右翼～ left-wing/right-wing party

〖～路线〗 zhèngdǎng lùxiàn 〈名〉 party line

〖～政治〗 zhèngdǎng zhèngzhì 〈名〉 party politics

〖～制度〗 zhèngdǎng zhìdù 〈名〉 party system

【政敌】 zhèngdí 〈名〉 *political opponent/adversary/foe/enemy*: 驳倒～ refute a political opponent/adversary ‖ 打败～ beat/floor a political opponent ‖ 战胜～ vanquish a political foe; conquer a political opponent ‖ 在这次竞选中,他的～接替了他的职位。He was succeeded by his political foe in the election.

【政法】 zhèngfǎ 〈名〉 politics and law: ～工作 work of public security, the procuratorial and the judicial

〖～部门〗 zhèngfǎ bùmén 〈名〉 political-legal department

〖～机构〗 zhèngfǎ jīgòu 〈名〉 procuratorial, judicial and public security organizations

〖～学院〗 zhèngfǎ xuéyuàn 〈名〉 institute of political science and law

【政府】 zhèngfǔ 〈名〉 government; administration: 颠覆～ *destabilize/subvert a government* ‖ 管理～ operate/run a government ‖ 建立/成立～ set up/establish/form a government ‖ 解散～ dissolve a government ‖ 领导～ head a government ‖ 抨击/批评～ attack/criticize a government ‖ 谴责～ condemn/denounce a government ‖ 推翻/支持～ overthrow/support a government ‖ 组织～ organize a government ‖ ～办公楼 government building ‖ ～财产 government property ‖ ～雇员/官员 government employee/official ‖ 布什/里根～ Bush/Reagan Administration ‖ 独裁/反动～ dictatorial/reactionary government ‖ 地方/中央～ local/central government ‖ 多党～ multi-party government ‖ 腐败/廉洁的～ corrupt/clean government ‖ 各级～ governments at all levels ‖ 合法～ legitimate/legal government ‖ 军～ military government/regime/junta ‖ 傀儡～ puppet government ‖ 联合～ coalition gov*ernment* ‖ 流亡～ *refugee government*; government-in-exile ‖ 省/市～ provincial/municipal government ‖ 现～ present government ‖ 林肯倡建一个民有、民治、民享的～。Lincoln advocated that a government of the people, by the people, for the people be established. ⇨临时～

〖～补贴〗 zhèngfǔ bǔtiē 〈名〉 government subsidy

〖～部门〗 zhèngfǔ bùmén 〈名〉 government department

〖～财政〗 zhèngfǔ cáizhèng 〈名〉 government finance: ～预算赤字 government budget deficit

〖～采购〗 zhèngfǔ cǎigòu 〈名〉 government procurement

〖～代表〗 zhèngfǔ dàibiǎo 〈名〉 government representative

〖～贷款〗 zhèngfǔ dàikuǎn 〈名〉 government loan

〖～发言人〗 zhèngfǔ fāyánrén 〈名〉 government spokesman

〖～公报〗 zhèngfǔ gōngbào 〈名〉 government gazette

〖～公文〗 zhèngfǔ gōngwén 〈名〉 government document

〖～机构〗 zhèngfǔ jīgòu 〈名〉 government apparatus; government organization/institution; machinery/organ/mechanism of government: 改革～ reform the machinery of government ‖ 建立～ set up a mechanism of government; set up/build up/establish/found/form a government organization

〖～机关〗 zhèngfǔ jīguān 〈名〉 government body/organization/*office/department*

〖～人士〗 zhèngfǔ rénshì 〈名〉 government circles/officials

〖～首脑〗 zhèngfǔ shǒunǎo 〈名〉 head of government

〖～税收〗 zhèngfǔ shuìshōu 〈名〉 government revenue

〖～特殊津贴〗 zhèngfǔ tèshū jīntiē 〈名〉 special government subsidy

〖～提案〗 zhèngfǔ tí'àn 〈名〉 government bill

〖～要员〗 zhèngfǔ yàoyuán 〈名〉 high-ranking government official

〖～债券〗 zhèngfǔ zhàiquàn 〈名〉 government paper/bond

〖～职能〗 zhèngfǔ zhínéng 〈名〉 government function

【政改】 zhènggǎi 〈名〉〈简称〉 political reform: 敦促～ urge political reforms ‖ 鼓吹～ agitate for political reforms ‖ 进行～ carry out/conduct/make/effect a political reform ‖ 主张～ advocate political reforms ⇨政治改革

【政纲】 zhènggāng 〈名〉〈简称〉 political programme; platform: 制定～ draw up a political programme ⇨政治纲领

【政工】 zhènggōng 〈名〉〈简称〉 political work: ～人员 political work personnel ⇨政治工作

〖～师〗 zhènggōngshī 〈名〉 human relations coordinator

〖～组〗 zhènggōngzǔ 〈名〉 political work section/office

【政纪】 zhèngjì 〈名〉 government discipline

【政绩】 zhèngjì 〈名〉 achievements in one's political career; political achievement: ～报告 performance report

【政见】 zhèngjiàn 〈名〉 political view/opinion: 持不同～ hold different political views ‖ 持不同～者 (political) dissident; political dissenter

【政教分离】 zhèng-jiào fēnlí 〈名〉 separation of church and state; separation of religion from politics

【政教合一】 zhèng-jiào héyī 〈名〉 alliance between church and state

【政界】 zhèngjiè 〈名〉 political/government circles; range of politics: 投身～ go into/enter politics ‖ 退出～ bow out of politics; withdraw from political life ‖ 震惊～ rock the political arena ‖ ～精英 political elite ‖ ～元老 elder/senior statesman

【政局】 zhèngjú 〈名〉 political situation/scene; political circumstances: 分析/改变/影响～ analyze/alter/affect the political situation ‖ ～动荡 volatile political situation ‖ ～恶化。The political situation worsened. ‖ ～稳定。The political situation is stable. ‖ 你对当前～如何评价? What is your assessment of the current political situation?

【政客】 zhèngkè 〈名〉〈贬〉 politician: 贿赂～ corrupt a politician ‖ 狡猾的～ crafty/astute politician ‖ 巧舌如簧的～ glib politician ‖ 小～ *minor politician; politicaster*

【政令】 zhènlìng 〈名〉 government decree/order

【政论】 zhènglùn 〈名〉 political comment: 发表～ make political comments

〖～家〗 zhènglùnjiā 〈名〉 political commentator/writer

〖～文〗 zhènglùnwén 〈名〉 political essay: 撰写～ write/compose a political essay

【政派】 zhèngpài 〈名〉〈简称〉 political grouping/group/faction ⇨政治派别

【政企不分】 zhèng-qǐ bùfēn 〈名〉 mixture of government administration and enterprise management

【政企分开】 zhèng-qǐ fēnkāi 〈名〉 separation of government function from enterprise management; separation of the responsibilities of the government from those of the enterprises
【政情】 zhèngqíng 〈名〉 political situation
【政权】 zhèngquán 〈名〉 ❶ political/state power; regime: 篡夺～ usurp state power ‖ 夺取～ seize power; seize a government ‖ 巩固～ consolidate political power ‖ 建立～ institute/establish a regime ‖ 丧失～ lose/forfeit political power ‖ 推翻～ overthrow/upset a regime ‖ 赢得～ win power ‖ 掌握～ be in power; be at the helm ‖ 支持～ support a regime ‖ 腐败的～ corrupt regime ‖ 革命～ revolutionary regime ‖ 军事/专制～ military/despotic regime ‖ 傀儡～ puppet regime ‖ 现～ present/existing regime ‖ 革命的根本问题是～问题。The fundamental question of revolution is *political power*. ‖ 在旧～的统治下,人们没有言论自由。Under the old regime people had no freedom of speech. ❷ ＝ 政权机关 *zhèngquán jīguān*
〖～机关〗 zhèngquán jīguān 〈名〉 organ of state/political power
〖～组织形式〗 *zhèngquán zǔzhī xíngshì* 〈名〉 *organizational form* of political power
【政审】 *zhèngshěn* 〈动〉〈简称〉 *vet/examine sb's political behaviour* or record: ～合格 be politically qualified ‖ 干部～ political appraisal of a cadre ⇨政治审查
【政声】 zhèngshēng 〈名〉〈旧〉 reputation of a government official for exemplary performance of his administrative duties
【政事】 zhèngshì 〈名〉 government affairs: 处理～ attend to government affairs
【政坛】 zhèngtán 〈名〉 political arena: ～新星 rising political star ‖ 他一直活跃在～上。He has remained active in politics.
【政体】 zhèngtǐ 〈名〉 system/form of government; polity; regime: 民主～ democratic government ‖ 议会～ parliamentary government/regime ‖ 资本主义～ capitalist regime
【政通人和】 zhèngtōng-rénhé 〈熟〉 the people are living harmoniously under the rule of an efficient government
【政委】 zhèngwěi 〈名〉〈简称〉 political commissar (of a PLA regiment and above); commissar ⇨政治委员
【政务】 zhèngwù 〈名〉 government affairs/administration; political business: 总揽～ take on all government affairs; assume overall responsibility of government administration ‖ ～繁忙 be busy with government affairs
〖～院〗 zhèngwùyuàn 〈名〉 Government Administration Council (of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, renamed State Council in 1954)
【政协】 zhèngxié 〈名〉〈简称〉 political consultative conference: 中国人民～ the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) ⇨政治协商会议
【政要】 zhèngyào 〈名〉 political heavyweights
【政治】 zhèngzhì 〈名〉 politics; political affairs: 搞～ be engaged in politics; go in for politics ‖ 回避～ shun politics ‖ 进行～活动 carry out political activities ‖ 扩大～影响 extend political influence ‖ 涉猎～ dabble in politics ‖ 谈论/讨论～ talk/discuss politics ‖ 玩弄～手腕 *play politics* ‖ 钻研～ *delve in politics* ‖ ～挂帅 put politics in command ‖ ～上可靠 be politically reliable ‖ ～上清白 have a *clean/clear political record* ‖ ～帮派 political gang/sect/faction ‖ ～策略/手段/特权 political strategy/means/prerogative ‖ ～丑闻/骗局 political scandal/fraud ‖ ～待遇/倾向 political treatment/tendency ‖ ～对话/攻势 political dialogue/offensive ‖ ～纷争/风波 political disputes/disturbance ‖ ～观点 political view/opinion ‖ ～交易 political deal/transaction ‖ ～领袖/人物 political leader/figure ‖ ～谋杀 political killing/murder ‖ ～骗子 political swindler/cheat ‖ ～思想工作 political and ideological work ‖ ～自由 political freedom/liberty ‖ 地方～ local politics ‖ 金钱～ money-oriented politics ‖ 强权～ power politics ‖ 协商～ consensus politics ‖ 政党～ party politics ‖ ～是不流血的战争,战争是流血的～。Politics is war without bloodshed while war is bloody politics. ‖ 他～上不成熟。He lacked political maturity. / He was not politically mature.
〖～背景〗 zhèngzhì bèijǐng 〈名〉 political background: 查清～ make a thorough investigation of sb's political background ‖ 这个人～复杂。This person has a complicated political background.
〖～避难〗 zhèngzhì bìnàn 〈名〉 political refuge/asylum: 提供/寻求～ grant/seek political asylum ‖ 要求～ ask for/claim/request political asylum ‖ ～者 political refugee
〖～表现〗 zhèngzhì biǎoxiàn 〈名〉 political behaviour or record: ～好 have a good political record
〖～部〗 zhèngzhìbù 〈名〉 political department
〖～地位〗 zhèngzhì dìwèi 〈名〉 political standing/status
〖～斗争〗 zhèngzhì dòuzhēng 〈名〉 political struggle: ～的工具 instrument/tool for political struggle
〖～独立〗 zhèngzhì dúlì 〈名〉 political independence: 获得～ gain political independence
〖～多元化〗 zhèngzhì duōyuánhuà 〈名〉 political pluralism
〖～犯〗 zhèngzhìfàn 〈名〉 political offender/prisoner: 释放～ release political prisoners ‖ ～不引渡原则 principle of non-extradition of political prisoners
〖～改革〗 zhèngzhì gǎigé 〈名〉 political reform: 敦促～ urge political reforms ‖ 鼓吹～ agitate for political reforms ‖ 进行～ carry out/conduct/make/effect a political reform ‖ 主张～ advocate *political reforms*
〖～纲领〗 zhèngzhì gānglǐng 〈名〉 political programme; platform: 制定～ *draw up a political programme*
〖～工作〗 zhèngzhì gōngzuò 〈名〉 political work
〖～活动家〗 zhèngzhì huódòngjiā 〈名〉 *political activist*
〖～集会〗 zhèngzhì jíhuì 〈名〉 political meeting/rally
〖～集团〗 zhèngzhì jítuán 〈名〉 political bloc/group
〖～纪律〗 zhèngzhì jìlǜ 〈名〉 political discipline
〖～家〗 zhèngzhìjiā 〈名〉 statesman: ～才能/风度 statesmanship ‖ 高瞻远瞩的～ far-sighted/far-seeing statesman ‖ 杰出的～ prominent/outstanding statesman ‖ 胸襟开阔/头脑清醒的～ broad-minded/clear-headed statesman
〖～教导员〗 zhèngzhì jiàodǎoyuán 〈名〉 political instructor (of a PLA battalion)
〖～经济学〗 zhèngzhì jīngjìxué 〈名〉 political economy
〖～局〗 Zhèngzhìjú 〈名〉 Political Bureau: ～常委 member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau ‖ ～常委会 Standing Committee of the Political Bureau ‖ ～委员 member of the Political Bureau
〖～局面〗 zhèngzhì júmiàn 〈名〉 political situation: 破坏安定团结的～ undermine the political situation which is marked by stability and unity ‖ 动荡的～ political unrest; volatile political situation ‖ 稳定的～ stable political situation ‖ ～恶化。The political situation worsened.
〖～觉悟〗 zhèngzhì juéwù 〈名〉 political consciousness/awareness/understanding: 有～ be politically conscious ‖ ～高 have a high level of political understanding
〖～口号〗 zhèngzhì kǒuhào 〈名〉 *political slogan*
〖～立场〗 zhèngzhì lìchǎng 〈名〉 political stand/stance
〖～路线〗 *zhèngzhì lùxiàn* 〈名〉 *political line*
〖～面目〗 zhèngzhì miànmù 〈名〉 political affiliation or background: 调查～ *check up on sb's political background* ‖ ～不清 be of dubious political background
〖～派别〗 zhèngzhì pàibié 〈名〉 political grouping/group/faction
〖～迫害〗 zhèngzhì pòhài 〈名〉 political persecution
〖～气候〗 zhèngzhì qìhòu 〈名〉 political climate
〖～权利〗 zhèngzhì quánlì 〈名〉 political right: 获得～ gain/achieve/acquire political rights ‖ 享有～ enjoy political rights
〖～审查〗 zhèngzhì shěnchá 〈动〉 vet/examine sb's political behaviour or record: ～合格 be politically qualified ‖ 干部～ political appraisal of a cadre
〖～审讯〗 zhèngzhì shěnxùn 〈名〉 political trial
〖～生命〗 zhèngzhì shēngmìng 〈名〉 political life
〖～生涯〗 zhèngzhì shēngyá 〈名〉 political career: 他的～始于1974年。His political career began in 1974.
〖～实体〗 zhèngzhì shítǐ 〈名〉 political entity
〖～思想家〗 zhèngzhì sīxiǎngjiā 〈名〉 political thinker
〖～思想教育〗 zhèngzhì sīxiǎng jiàoyù 〈名〉 political and ideological education; political ideology education
〖～素质〗 zhèngzhì sùzhì 〈名〉 political calibre
〖～态度〗 zhèngzhì tàidu 〈名〉 political attitude
〖～体制〗 zhèngzhì tǐzhì 〈名〉 political structure: ～改革 reform in political structure
〖～同盟〗 zhèngzhì tóngméng 〈名〉 political alliance: 结成～ form a political alliance
〖～危机〗 zhèngzhì wēijī 〈名〉 political crisis
〖～委员〗 zhèngzhì wěiyuán 〈名〉 *political commissar* (of a PLA regiment and above); commissar

〖～文明〗 zhèngzhì wénmíng 〈名〉 political civilization
〖～舞台〗 zhèngzhì wǔtái 〈名〉 political arena/stage/scene：退出～ retire from/leave the political scene
〖～协理员〗 zhèngzhì xiélǐyuán 〈名〉 political assistant (of a PLA regiment and above)
〖～协商会议〗 zhèngzhì xiéshāng huìyì 〈名〉 political consultative conference：中国人民～ the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC)
〖～信仰〗 zhèngzhì xìnyǎng 〈名〉 political belief/conviction/creed
〖～形势〗 zhèngzhì xíngshì 〈名〉 political situation/scene；political circumstances
〖～性〗 zhèngzhìxìng 〈名〉 political nature
〖～嗅觉〗 zhèngzhì xiùjué 〈名〉 political sense of smell；political acumen/sensitiveness：～灵敏 be politically sharp；have political acumen
〖～学〗 zhèngzhìxué 〈名〉 political science；science of government：攻读/学习～ read/study politics ‖ ～家 political scientist
〖～眼光〗 zhèngzhì yǎnguāng 〈名〉 political insight：有～ have political insight
〖～阴谋〗 zhèngzhì yīnmóu 〈名〉 political intrigue/plot/scheme：策划～ devise/hatch a political plot；think up/concoct a political scheme ‖ 挫败～ thwart/foil a political plot/scheme ‖ 粉碎～ smash a political plot；crush a political conspiracy ‖ ～败露 expose a political scheme
〖～运动〗 zhèngzhì yùndòng 〈名〉 political campaign/movement
〖～哲学〗 zhèngzhì zhéxué 〈名〉 political philosophy：～家 political philosopher
〖～指导员〗 zhèngzhì zhǐdǎoyuán 〈名〉 political instructor (of a PLA company)
〖～制度〗 zhèngzhì zhìdù 〈名〉 political/governmental system；system of government
〖～资本〗 zhèngzhì zīběn 〈名〉 political capital：捞取～ gain political capital ‖ 他警告他的对手不要从这次经济危机中捞取～。He warned his adversaries to stop making political capital from the economic crisis.
〖～罪〗 zhèngzhìzuì 〈名〉 political offence

挣 zhèng 〈动〉 ❶ struggle to get free；try to throw off：他把捆绑的绳子～开。He wriggled/wrenched/shook himself free from the rope that bound him. ❷ earn；make：～饭吃 earn a living ‖ ～工资 earn wages
⇨zhēng

【挣揣】 zhèngchuài 〈动〉〈书〉 struggle；strive hard
【挣命】 zhèngmìng 〈动〉 struggle for survival
【挣钱】 zhèngqián 〈动〉 earn/make money：挣大钱 make good/big money ‖ ～糊口 earn a living ‖ ～养家 earn money to support one's family
【挣脱】 zhèngtuō 〈动〉 break away from；throw off：～枷锁 cast off/break one's bonds；throw off a yoke；shake/throw off one's shackles；struggle free from the shackles ‖ 小男孩扭动着身子从父亲手里～出来。The little boy shook himself free of his father's grasp.

症 zhèng 〈名〉 disease；illness：⇨病～；对～下药
⇨zhēng

【症候】 zhènghòu 〈名〉 ❶ disease ❷ symptom
〖～群〗 zhènghòuqún 〈名〉[医学] syndrome
【症状】 zhèngzhuàng 〈名〉[医学] symptom：呈现不同～ present symptoms of different varieties ‖ 显示～ manifest/show symptoms ‖ 研究～ study symptoms ‖ 伴随/连续～ concomitant/consecutive symptoms ‖ 典型～ characteristic symptoms ‖ 反射性～ reflex symptoms ‖ 副～ accessory symptoms ‖ 急性/慢性～ acute/chronic symptoms ‖ 静态～ static symptoms ‖ 客观/主观～ objective/subjective symptoms ‖ 临床～ clinical symptoms ‖ 流感～ flu symptoms ‖ 前驱～ premonitory/signal/precursory symptoms ‖ 全身～ constitutional/general symptoms ‖ 压迫～ pressure symptoms ‖ 延迟～ delayed symptoms ‖ 药物～ drug symptoms ‖ 诱发～ induced symptoms ‖ 早期～ early/incipient symptoms ‖ 直接/间接～ direct/indirect symptoms ‖ 咳嗽是一种患病的～。Cough is a symptom of illness.
〖～疗法〗 zhèngzhuàng liáofǎ 〈名〉 symptomatic treatment
〖～性精神病〗 zhèngzhuàngxìng jīngshénbìng 〈名〉 symptomatic psychosis
〖～性贫血〗 zhèngzhuàngxìng pínxuè 〈名〉 symptomatic anaemia
〖～学〗 zhèngzhuàngxué 〈名〉 symptomatology

铮 zhèng 〈形〉〈方〉 (of utensils, etc) polished；shinning：窗玻璃擦得～亮。The window pane was wiped until it was shiningly clean.
⇨zhēng

zhī

之 zhī 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 go to；leave for：不知君之所～。I don't know where you have been. ‖ 尔将何～？Where are you going? ❷〈代〉 this or that：～子于归。The maiden goes to her future home. ❸〈代〉[used as the object of a verb to refer back to what has been mentioned previously]：⇨求～不得；取而代～ ❹〈助〉 a) [used between an attribute and the word it modifies]：百分～五十 fifty per cent ‖ 百万～师 million troops ‖ 光荣～家 honourable family ‖ 千里～外 hundreds of miles away ‖ 三分～二 two-thirds ‖ 意料～中 as was expected；not out of expectations ‖ 齐乐～声 sound of music ‖ 以子～矛攻子～盾 set your spear at your own shield；criticize sb with his own theory ⇨赤子～心；缓兵～计 b) [used between the subject and the predicate to turn the original structure into a nominal phrase]：战斗～烈 fierceness of the battle ‖ 中国～大 vastness of China's territory ‖ 如因势利导，则如水～就下，极为自然。If it is guided along its due course, it will proceed as naturally as water flows downward. ‖ 他决心～大，令人佩服。We all admired his great determination. ❺〈助〉[used in certain set phrases without definite designation]：不觉手之舞～，足之蹈～ cannot help dancing with joy ⇨次～；久而久～；总～
【之后】 zhīhòu 〈名〉 later；after；afterwards；thereafter：几周～ a few weeks later；after a few weeks ‖ ～，他们又提出了具体计划。Later, they put forward their detailed plan. ‖ ～，我们就成了好朋友。We've been good friends ever since. ‖ 不久～他来了。He came soon after. ‖ 他两天～才回来。It was two days before he came back. ‖ 我发现她的名字就排在我的名字～。I found that her name came just after mine on the list. ‖ 五分钟～我就回来。I'll be back in five minutes.
【之乎者也】 zhī-hū-zhě-yě 〈熟〉 particles in literary Chinese—pedantic term/twaddle；literary jargon；archaism：他这文章满篇～，叫人似懂非懂。People can only get an obscure idea of his article which is filled with archaisms.
【之间】 zhījiān 〈名〉 between；among：两城市/国家～ between two cities/nations ‖ 小溪从两个村子～流过。The stream runs between the two villages. ‖ 这两者～没什么太大的区别。There is not much difference between these two.
【之类】 zhīlèi 〈名〉 and/or the like；and so on；and so forth：他儿子数学、物理、化学～的科目学得很好。His son does well in mathematics, physics, chemistry and the like.
【之流】 zhīliú 〈名〉〈贬〉 and his like/ilk；birds of a feather：希特勒～ Hitler and his ilk
【之内】 zhīnèi 〈名〉 within；in：三分钟/小时～ within/in three minutes/hours ‖ 一英里～ within a mile ‖ 他十分钟～到。He will arrive within ten minutes.
【之前】 zhīqián 〈名〉 before；prior to；ago：出发～ prior to/before one's departure ‖ 几分钟～ a few minutes ago ‖ 吃饭～要洗手。Wash your hands before meals. ‖ 他们站在队旗～举手庄严宣誓。Standing before their team pennant/flag with their hands raised, they took a solemn oath. ‖ 一个月～我还遇到过他。I met him just a month ago. ‖ 在此～，夫妻俩都得工作才能养家糊口。Before that, both man and wife had to work to support the family. ‖ 在事故发生几天～，我就有一种不祥的预感。A few days prior to the accident, I had an ominous premonition.
【之上】 zhīshàng 〈名〉 above；over：他将个人利益置于国家利益～。He put his personal interests over those of the nation.
【之死靡它】 zhīsǐ-mǐtā 〈熟〉 ❶ (of a widow) have no other beloved till death—swear never to remarry ❷ be unwaveringly steadfast
【之外】 zhīwài 〈名〉 besides；except；beyond；outside：除我～，没人喜欢他。Nobody likes him except/outside of me. ‖ 你得在上班时间～做这件事。You will have to do it outside office hours. ‖

她来了,这在我意料～。Here she is, which is beyond my expectation.

【之无】 zhīwú 〈名〉 two of the simplest and most common of Chinese characters: 不识～ be illiterate/uneducated; be unable to read ‖ 略识～ know only a few simple characters; not having had much schooling

【之下】 zhīxià 〈名〉 under; below: 光天化日～ in broad daylight ‖ 在他的领导～ under his leadership

【之中】 zhīzhōng 〈名〉 in; among: 生活在贫困/黑暗～ live in poverty/darkness ‖ 他们住在群山～。They lived among mountains. ‖ 她是我教过的学生～成绩最好的一个。She's one of the best students I have taught. ‖ 我们～没人能回答这个问题。*None of us can answer the question.*

【之字路】 zhīzìlù 〈名〉 zigzag course; S curve in a road

支

支 zhī ❶〈动〉 prop/put up; erect; set up: ～帐篷 put up/erect/pitch a tent ‖ 把帘子～起来。Raise the curtain. ‖ 把门～开。Prop the door open. ‖ 他手～着下巴,像是在想什么。Resting his chin in his hand, he seemed to be thinking of something. ⇨～点;～架;～柱 ❷〈动〉 sustain; bear; withstand: 重得实在～不住 cannot bear the weight ‖ 体力不～ be too tired to go on doing sth; feel exhausted ⇨乐不可～ ❸〈动〉 support; help; assist: ⇨～边;～应;～援 ❹〈动〉 protrude; stick out; raise: ～着耳朵听 prick up one's ears ❺〈名〉 branch; offshoot: 邮政～局 branch *post office* ⇨～队;～流;～线;分～;旁～ ❻〈动〉 *separate; divide*: ⇨～离破碎;～解 ❼〈动〉 send away; dispatch; put sb off: 把人～走 send sb away upon some pretext; put sb off with some excuse ‖ 他想把收房租的人～走。He tried to put off the rent collector. ‖ 他们有要事谈,便借故把仆人～出去了。Having something important to discuss, they sent the servant out on an invented errand. ⇨～派;～使 ❽〈动〉 pay/draw (money): ～拨 pay/transfer a sum of money in payment ‖ ～款 draw money from a bank ‖ 把工资～给他。Pay him his salary. ‖ 他已经～了这个月的工资。He has drawn this month's salary. ⇨～出;超～;收～ ❾〈名〉 twelve earthly branches (used in combination with the heavenly stems to designate years, months, days and hours) ❿〈量〉 a) [*used as a classifier for long, thin, inflexible objects*]: 一～笔 a pen/pencil ‖ 一～箭 an arrow ‖ 一～蜡烛 a candle ‖ 一～香烟 a cigarette b) [used as a classifier for troops, fleets, etc]: 两～队伍 two contingents of troops ‖ 一～舰队 a fleet ‖ 一～乐队 a band c) [used as a classifier for songs or musical compositions]: 一～民歌 a folk song ‖ 一～曲子 a tune/melody d) [used as a classifier for the size or quality of yarn] count: 60～纱 60-count yarn ‖ 细/中～棉纱 fine/medium count yarn e) [used as a classifier for the illuminating power of electric lights] watt: 一个 25～的灯泡 a 25-watt bulb

【支边】 zhībiān 〈动〉 support/aid/help border areas

【支部】 zhībù 〈名〉 ❶ branch of political parties or organizations ❷ branch of the Chinese Communist Party or the Chinese Communist Youth League: 党/团～ Party/League branch

〖～大会〗 zhībù dàhuì 〈名〉 general membership meeting of the branch

〖～书记〗 zhībù shūji 〈名〉 branch secretary; secretary of a Party or League branch

〖～委员〗 zhībù wěiyuán 〈名〉 member of the branch committee

【支撑】 zhīchēng 〈动〉 ❶ prop/bolster/hold up; support: 16 根大柱子～着塔顶。Sixteen huge pillars sustain/uphold the roof of the tower. ‖ 这架子～得住吗? Is the stand strong enough to support it? ❷ maintain; sustain; shore up; hold out: ～病态的经济 prop up an ailing economy ‖ ～门面 maintain the front/a show; keep up *appearance* ‖ ～危局 *shore up a perilous situation* ‖ 是爱国心～着他们。They were borne up by love of their motherland. ‖ 他～着坐了起来,头还在发晕。He propped himself up into a sitting position, still feeling dizzy. ‖ 我们的储粮还能～多久? How long will our food supplies hold out? ‖ 这个家靠他～着。The whole family depended on him. ‖ 这家国有企业亏损,靠政府补贴～着。The state-owned enterprise was losing money, and was propped up by state subsidy. ❸ [建筑] strut; brace

〖～点〗 zhīchēngdiǎn 〈名〉 [军事] strong point; centre of resistance: ～式防御 defence by strong points

〖～物〗 zhīchēngwù 〈名〉 support; brace; prop; supporter

【支承】 zhīchéng 〈动〉 [机械] supporting; bear

〖～点〗 *zhīchéngdiǎn* 〈名〉 bearing point

〖～力〗 zhīchénglì 〈名〉 supporting force

【支持】 zhīchí 〈动〉 ❶ sustain; hold out; bear: ～不断下滑的经济 shore up the sagging economy ‖ 他病得～不住了。He was too sick to hold out any longer. ❷ support; stand by/behind; back (up); side with: ～改革 bolster reforms ‖ ～计划 favour/support/back sb's plan ‖ ～决定 *back sb's decision* ‖ ～决议 *support* a resolution ‖ ～弱者 bolster up the weak ‖ ～运动 support a campaign ‖ ～正义事业 aid a just cause ‖ 表示～ express support ‖ 得到～ receive/get/draw support (from); have the support (of) ‖ 给予～ give/provide/offer support ‖ 请求～ ask for support ‖ 失去～ lose the support (of) ‖ 赢得～ win/gain support (for); win the backing (of) ‖ 大力～ support strongly ‖ 全力～ give one's full backing (to) ‖ 公众的～ popular/public support ‖ 官方/政府的～ official/government support ‖ 坚持干,我们～你。Keep on. We're behind you. ‖ 他受到人民的～。He enjoyed the backing of the people. ‖ 他所能做的就是给我们道义上的～。What he could do was to give us moral support.

〖～疗法〗 *zhīchí liáofǎ* 〈名〉 [医学] *supporting/supportive treatment*

〖～细胞〗 zhīchí xìbāo 〈名〉 supporting cells

〖～性心理治疗〗 zhīchíxìng xīnlǐ zhìliáo 〈名〉 supportive psychotherapy

〖～者〗 zhīchízhě 〈名〉 supporter; backer; upholder: 坚定的～ steady/stalwart supporter ‖ 那位新领导有大批的～。The new *leader has a large backing.*

【支出】 zhīchū ❶〈动〉 pay (money); expend; disburse: 我每年在孩子的教育上～大约一万元。I spend about 10,000 *yuan* each year on my child's education. ❷〈名〉 expenses; expenditure; outlay; disbursement: 一大笔～ a large outlay ‖ 一小笔～ a *small*/modest outlay ‖ 承担～ assume/bear the expenses ‖ 控制～ control spending ‖ 限制～ limit expenditure/expenses ‖ 削减～ cut (down on)/curb/curtail/reduce expenditure ‖ 增加～ increase expenditure/expenses ‖ 财政～ fiscal expenditure ‖ 额外～ extra expenses; additional outlay ‖ 非现金/实际现金～ non-cash/out-of-pocket expenses ‖ 国防～ defence expenditure/spending ‖ 家用～ household/domestic expenses ‖ 教育～ expenditure on *education* ‖ 军费～ *military spending* ‖ 年度～ *annual expenditure/*expenses/disbursement ‖ 人均～ per capita expenditure ‖ 税务～ tax expenditure ‖ 行政～ administrative expenditure ‖ 政府～ government spending ‖ 收入与～相抵。The income balances the expenditure. / Income and expenses are balanced. ‖ 一家人每月的～估计在一千元左右。The whole family's expenses are estimated at 1,000 *yuan* a month.

〖～项目〗 zhīchū xiàngmù 〈名〉 item of *expenditure*; *expenditure* item

〖～账户〗 zhīchū zhànghù 〈名〉 account of payments

【支绌】 zhīchù 〈动〉 (of funds) not be enough; be insufficient: 经费～ be hard up for funds; have a want of funds

【支单】 zhīdān 〈名〉 certificate for drawing money; voucher

【支点】 zhīdiǎn 〈名〉 ❶ [物理] fulcrum; pivot ❷ keypoint; keystone: 战略～ strategic strongpoint

【支店】 zhīdiàn 〈名〉 branch store; subbranch of a store

【支队】 zhīduì 〈名〉 detachment: 独立～ independent detachment ‖ 游击～ guerrilla detachment

【支墩坝】 zhīdūnbà 〈名〉 [水利] buttress dam

【支付】 *zhīfù* 〈动〉 *defray; pay; disburse*: ～房租 *pay rent* ‖ ～费用 pay costs; defray expenses; cover the cost (of) ‖ ～工资 disburse salary; pay wages; meet a payroll ‖ ～水电费 pay for electricity and water ‖ ～利息 pay interest ‖ ～税款 pay tax ‖ ～现金 pay cash ‖ ～账单 disburse/pay a bill; pay a cheque ‖ 拒绝/拖延～ refuse/delay payment ‖ 暂停～ suspend payment ‖ 黄金～ pay in gold ‖ 全数～ pay in full ‖ 现金～ payment in cash; cash payment ‖ 支票～ pay by cheque ‖ 费用将由他个人～。He will pay out of his own pocket. ‖ 我的工资是按小时～的。My wages are paid by the hour.

〖～方式〗 zhīfù fāngshì 〈名〉 mode of payment

〖～行〗 zhīfùháng 〈名〉 paying bank

〖～能力〗 *zhīfù nénglì* 〈名〉 *disbursement ability; capacity to* pay

〖～手段〗 zhīfù shǒuduàn 〈名〉 means/medium of payment

〖～协定〗 zhīfù xiédìng 〈名〉 payments agreement

【支管】 zhīguǎn 〈名〉 branch pipe

【支行】 zhīháng 〈名〉 subbranch (of a bank)

【支唤】 zhīhuàn 〈动〉〈方〉order about：别到处～我。Don't order me about.
【支架】 zhījià ❶〈名〉support；stand；trestle：自行车～ prop stand of a bicycle ❷〈动〉prop/hold up；support：～锅灶 prepare a makeshift oven ‖ ～屋梁 lift the beam up and rest it on the walls ❸〈动〉ward off blows；withstand：寡不敌众，～不住 cannot hold out any longer because of being far outnumbered
【支解】 zhījiě 〈动〉dismember：～尸体 dismember a corpse/body ‖ ～一个国家 dismember a country
【支局】 zhījú 〈名〉branch office
【支棱】 zhīleng 〈动〉〈方〉hold/stick/prick up：～着耳朵听 prick up one's ears
【支离】 zhīlí ❶〈动〉be fragmented/broken/disorganized ❷〈形〉(of writing) trivial and jumbled；incoherent：～错乱，不成文理。The writing is full of incoherent fragments and confusing ideas.
〖～破碎〗 zhīlí-pòsuì 〈熟〉be torn to pieces；be all broken up；be reduced to fragments；be fragmented/disconnected
【支链反应】 zhīliàn fǎnyìng ＝ 链式反应 liànshì fǎnyìng
【支流】 zhīliú 〈名〉❶ tributary；affluent；branch；confluent；feeder stream：主要～ main branch ‖ 黄河的一条～ a tributary/branch of the Yellow River ❷ minor aspect；non-essentials：考虑问题时，不要把～当作主流。In considering a problem, one mustn't mistake the non-essentials for the essentials.
【支炉儿】 zhīlúr 〈名〉earthen pan with small holes used for baking cakes
【支路】 zhīlù 〈名〉❶ byroad；branch/side/back/slip road ❷[电工] branch circuit；branch：～电流 branch current
【支脉】 zhīmài 〈名〉offshoot (of a mountain range)；branch range：秦岭的～ offshoot of the Qinling Mountain Range
【支那】 Zhīnà 〈名〉China [a transliteration used in translations of Buddhist scriptures, and by the Japanese disparagingly until recently]：印度～ Indo-China
【支派】 zhīpài ❶〈名〉branch；sect；offshoot ❷〈动〉order；send；dispatch：所有员工任你～。The whole staff is at your disposal.
【支配】 zhīpèi 〈动〉❶ arrange；allocate；budget：合理～劳动力 make a proper allocation of labour force ‖ 合理～收入 make good use of one's income；put one's income to proper uses ‖ 善于～时间 be good at planning/allotting/budgeting one's time ‖ 你可以自由～时间。You can spend your time as you please. ❷ control；dominate；rule；govern：～市场 control/dominate the market ‖ 受感情～ be ruled by one's feelings ‖ 受人～ be kept under sb's control/thumb；be controlled by sb ‖ 受自然规律的～ be subject to the laws of nature ‖ 思想～行动。People's actions are governed by their thinking.
【支票】 zhīpiào 〈名〉cheque；check：一张五千美元的～ a cheque for US $ 5,000 ‖ 背书～ endorse a cheque ‖ 兑现～ cash a cheque ‖ 挂失～ report the loss of a cheque ‖ 开～ write (out)/draw a cheque ‖ 保付～ certified check ‖ 不记名～ cheque to bearer；bearer cheque ‖ 非流通～ non-negotiable cheque ‖ 废/无效～ cancelled/dead cheque ‖ 付讫～ paid cheque ‖ 个人～ personal cheque ‖ 划线～ crossed cheque ‖ 记名～ cheque to order；order cheque ‖ 结算～ clearing house cheque ‖ 空白～ blank cheque ‖ 来人～ bearer cheque ‖ 旅行～ traveller's cheque ‖ 普通～ open cheque ‖ 未兑现～ outstanding cheque ‖ 银行～ bank cheque ‖ 转账～ cheque for transfer ⇨空头～
〖～簿〗 zhīpiàobù 〈名〉chequebook
〖～存根〗 zhīpiào cúngēn 〈名〉stub of a cheque；counterfoil；cheque stub
【支气管】 zhīqìguǎn 〈名〉bronchus；bronchial tube
〖～肺炎〗 zhīqìguǎn fèiyán 〈名〉bronchopneumonia；bronchial pneumonia
〖～缝合术〗 zhīqìguǎn fénghéshù 〈名〉[医学] bronchorrhaphy
〖～痉挛〗 zhīqìguǎn jìngluán 〈名〉[医学] bronchospasm
〖～镜〗 zhīqìguǎnjìng 〈名〉[医学] bronchoscope：～检(查) bronchoscopy
〖～扩张〗 zhīqìguǎn kuòzhāng 〈名〉[医学] bronchiectasis：～剂/器 bronchodilator
〖～囊肿〗 zhīqìguǎn nángzhǒng 〈名〉[医学] bronchocele
〖～切开术〗 zhīqìguǎn qiēkāishù 〈名〉[医学] bronchotomy
〖～哮喘〗 zhīqìguǎn xiàochuǎn 〈名〉[医学] bronchial asthma
〖～炎〗 zhīqìguǎnyán 〈名〉[医学] bronchitis：～患者 bronchitic
〖～造影术〗 zhīqìguǎn zàoyǐngshù 〈名〉[医学] bronchography
【支渠】 zhīqú 〈名〉branch (irrigation) canal
【支取】 zhīqǔ 〈动〉draw (money)：～存款 draw one's deposit (from a bank) ‖ ～工资 draw one's wages ‖ 我想从我的账户上～500元。I'd like to draw 500 *yuan* from my account.
【支使】 zhīshi 〈动〉❶ order about：～人 order sb about ‖ 不听～ refuse to be ordered about (by) ❷ send away；put sb off：把他～走。Send him away.
【支书】 zhīshū 〈名〉〈简称〉branch secretary；secretary of a Party or League branch ⇨支部书记
【支枢】 zhīshū 〈名〉[机械] pivot
【支数】 zhīshù 〈名〉[纺织] count；number (of yarn)：纱线～ yarn number/size
【支吾】 zhīwu 〈动〉prevaricate；equivocate；quibble；hum/hem and haw：一味～ keep equivocating with sb ‖ 别站在那里支支吾吾的，快告诉我。Why don't you tell me instead of standing there humming and hawing?
〖～其词〗 zhīwu-qící 〈熟〉equivocate；quibble；speak evasively；hum/hem and haw；fence with a question：他～，想回避我的问题。He was stalling around, trying to dodge my question.
【支线】 zhīxiàn 〈名〉branch line；feeder (line)：～班机 feeder liner ‖ ～运输 feeder traffic ‖ 公路/铁路～ feeder highway/railway
【支应】 zhīyìng 〈动〉❶ cope/deal with：一个人～不开。Just one person won't be able to cope with it. ❷ supply；provide：～粮草 organize supplies ❸ wait on；attend to：～门户 attend to the door ‖ 今天晚上我在病房～，你们去睡好了。You'll all go to bed tonight while I keep vigil in the sick room.
【支原体】 zhīyuántǐ 〈名〉[微生物] mycoplasma
【支援】 zhīyuán 〈动〉support；assist；aid；help：～发展中国家 aid developing countries ‖ ～工业/农业 support industry/agriculture ‖ ～前线 support the front ‖ ～灾民 aid disaster victims/sufferers ‖ ～灾区 give aid to disaster areas；send relief to the stricken area ‖ 得到～ have/obtain/secure assistance/aid/help/support (of sb) ‖ 给予～ give/lend/render/offer/provide assistance/aid (to sb) ‖ 请求～ ask for sb's assistance；ask the aid (of) ‖ 申请～ apply for aid ‖ 受到～ receive assistance ‖ 需要～ need/require assistance ‖ 寻求～ seek assistance ‖ 相互～ support/help each other；assist mutually ‖ ～活动 supporting activity ‖ 财政～ financial support/assistance ‖ 技术～ technical assistance ‖ 紧急～ emergency assistance ‖ 经济～ economic assistance/aid ‖ 军事～ military assistance/aid ‖ 我国政府派出专家小组去～他们。Our government assisted them by dispatching a team of experts.
〖～部队〗 zhīyuán bùduì 〈名〉support unit；supporting troops
【支招儿】 zhīzhāor ＝ 支着儿 zhīzhāor
【支着儿】 zhīzhāor 〈动〉help a chess player by cueing
【支柱】 zhīzhù 〈名〉❶ pillar；prop；support：矿用～ pit prop ‖ 我们需要几根～把屋顶撑住。We need a few props to hold the roof up. ❷〈喻〉pillar；mainstay；backbone：和平事业的～ buttress of the cause of peace ‖ 社会的～ pillar of society ‖ 农业是该国经济的～。Agriculture forms the backbone of the country's economy.
〖～产业〗 zhīzhù chǎnyè 〈名〉pillar/mainstay industry
〖～根〗 zhīzhùgēn 〈名〉[植物] prop root
【支子】 zhīzi 〈名〉❶ stand；support：火～ trivet ‖ 自行车～ kickstand of a bicycle ❷ gridiron (as a cooking utensil)
【支嘴儿】 zhīzuǐr 〈动〉〈方〉give advice；make suggestions：他爱看人家下棋，可从来不～。He enjoys watching people play chess, but never offers help to either side. ‖ 咱们别～，让他自己动动脑筋。Let him use his head. We'd better refrain from offering any advice.
【支座】 zhīzuò 〈名〉pedestal；support；abutment：这座桥的～塌了。The supports of the bridge collapsed.

氏 zhī ❶ → 阏氏 yānzhī ❷ → 月氏 Yuèzhī
⇨shì

只 zhī ❶〈形〉single；one only：⇨～身；～言片语；独具～眼 ❷〈量〉a) [measure word for certain animals]：一～鸡 a hen/cock/chicken ‖ 一～老虎 a tiger ‖ 一～兔子 a rabbit b) [a measure word for one of certain paired things]：两～耳朵/手/脚/眼睛 two ears/hands/feet/eyes ‖ 一～袜子 a sock ‖ 一～鞋 a shoe c) [a

measure word for certain containers]：一～箱子 a suitcase/box/trunk/chest d) [a measure word for small boats, etc]：一～木筏 a raft ‖ 一～小船 a little boat

⇨zhǐ

【只身】 zhīshēn 〈名〉 alone；by oneself：～前往 go there alone ‖ ～在外 be away from home all by oneself

【只言片语】 zhīyán-piànyǔ 〈熟〉 a word or two；a few isolated words and phrases：未留下～ not leave behind even a single word ‖ 只听到～ catch only a word or two ‖ 不要凭～妄下结论。Don't jump to a conclusion based on a few isolated words.

【只字不提】 zhīzì-bùtí 〈熟〉 not say a single word about sth；not so much as mention sth；be silent about sth；say nothing about sth：关于度假的事他对我们～。He didn't tell us a thing about his holiday.

卮 zhī 〈名〉 ancient wine vessel：漏～ leaky wine vessel

汁 zhī 〈名〉 juice：牛肉～ beef extract ⇨果～；墨～；乳～

【汁水】 zhīshui 〈名〉〈方〉 juice：这种果子～很多。This fruit is juicy.

【汁液】 zhīyè 〈名〉 juice

芝 zhī 〈名〉〈古〉 ❶ → 灵芝 língzhī ❷ Taiwan angelica root

【芝加哥】 Zhījiāgē 〈名〉 Chicago

【芝兰】 zhīlán 〈名〉 irise and orchid— ❶ noble character ❷ true friendship ❸ beautiful surroundings

〖～之室〗 zhīlán-zhīshì 〈熟〉 room full of fragrant orchids—nice cozy atmosphere：⇨如入～

【芝麻】 zhīma 〈名〉 ❶ sesame ❷ sesame seed：⇨拣了～，丢了西瓜

〖～官〗 zhīmaguān 〈名〉〈诙〉 sesame official—petty official：七品～ official of the seventh rank—lowest-ranking official ‖ 小小～ petty official

〖～糊〗 zhīmahú 〈名〉 sesame paste

〖～酱〗 zhīmajiàng 〈名〉 sesame paste/sauce

〖～开花节节高〗 zhīma kāihuā jiéjié gāo 〈熟〉 sesame stalks put forth flowers notch by notch, higher and higher—(of the standard of living) rise steadily

〖～糖〗 zhīmatáng 〈名〉 sesame sweet/candy

〖～油〗 zhīmayóu 〈名〉 sesame-seed oil；sesame oil；gingeli；gingelly oil；gingili

吱 zhī 〈拟〉 sound of creaking, squeaking or peeping：车～地一声停住了。The car screeched to a stop/halt/standstill. ‖ 猴子在树梢～～乱叫。The monkeys were gibbering/jabbering in the tree-tops. ‖ 老鼠～～叫。The mice squeaked. ‖ 门～地一声开了。The door creaked open. ‖ 木板车移动的时候～～作响。The wooden cart creaked as it moved along.

⇨zī

【吱嘎】 zhīgā 〈拟〉 creak；squeak：～作响的楼梯 creaky stairs ‖ 门～一声打开了。The door opened with a squeak.

枝 zhī ❶〈名〉 branch；twig：柳～ willow twig ⇨插～；树～；整～ ❷〈量〉 a) [measure word for flowers with stems intact]：一～梅花/丁香 a spray of plum blossoms/lilacs b) [measure word for long, thin, inflexible objects]：两～钢笔/铅笔 two pens/pencils ‖ 一～枪 a gun

【枝杈】 zhīchà 〈名〉 branch；twig；spray：修剪～ trim branches

【枝词】 zhīcí ＝ 枝辞 zhīcí

【枝辞】 zhīcí 〈名〉〈书〉 superfluous words；florid language

【枝繁叶茂】 zhīfán-yèmào 〈熟〉 have luxuriant foliage—be prosperous/thriving

【枝接】 zhījiē 〈名〉[农业] scion grafting

【枝节】 zhījié 〈名〉 ❶ branches and knots—minor matter；side issue：～问题以后再解决。We'll come to the minor problems/side issues later on. ❷ complication；unexpected difficulty：⇨横生～

【枝解】 zhījiě ＝ 支解 zhījiě

【枝柯】 zhīkē 〈名〉〈书〉 branch；twig

【枝蔓】 zhīmàn 〈形〉 branches and tendrils—complicated and confused：此文文字～，不得要领。The writing is a jumble of words and ideas, with nothing highlighted.

【枝条】 zhītiáo 〈名〉 branch；twig：修剪～ trim/prune branches ‖ 长出～ branch out

【枝头】 zhītóu 〈名〉 top of a branch：小鸟在～歌唱。The birds are singing in the tree.

【枝捂】 zhīwú ＝ 枝梧 zhīwú

【枝梧】 zhīwú 〈书〉 ＝ 支吾 zhīwu

【枝丫】 zhīyā 〈名〉 branch；twig：多结/弯曲的～ gnarled/contorted branch

【枝桠】 zhīyā ＝ 枝丫 zhīyā

【枝叶】 zhīyè 〈名〉 branches and leaves nonessentials；minor details：～繁茂 be a mass of branches and leaves；have luxuriant foliage

【枝子】 zhīzi 〈名〉 branch；twig

知 zhī ❶〈名〉 knowledge；learning：⇨求～；无～；真～灼见 ❷〈动〉 know；be aware of；understand：据某人所～ to one's knowledge ‖ 观其交友，～其为人。A man is known by the company he keeps. ‖ 要想人不～，除非己莫为。If you don't want people to know it, the best way is not to do it. ‖ 这话不～是谁说的。We don't know who said this. ⇨～晓；无所不～；周～ ❸〈动〉 inform；notify；tell：⇨～会；告～；通～ ❹〈名〉 bosom/intimate friend：新～ new friend ⇨～友 ❺〈动〉〈书〉 administer；be in charge of：⇨～客；～事；～县

【知白守黑】 zhībái-shǒuhēi 〈熟〉 know and observe all but keep silent

【知彼知己】 zhībǐ-zhījǐ 〈熟〉 know the enemy and know yourself；know both ourselves and our adversaries

〖～，百战不殆〗 zhībǐ-zhījǐ, bǎizhàn-bùdài 〈熟〉 know the enemy and know yourself, and you can fight a hundred battles with no danger of defeat；knowing yourself and knowing the enemy is the key to winning all battles

【知宾】 zhībīn 〈方〉 ＝ 知客① zhīkè

【知耻】 zhīchǐ 〈动〉 have a sense of shame：⇨恬不～

〖～近乎勇〗 zhīchǐ jìnhū yǒng 〈熟〉 to know what is shame is to be near to courage

【知单】 zhīdān 〈名〉〈旧〉 an invitation with a list of the names of those invited attached

【知道】 zhīdào 〈动〉 know；realize；understand；be aware of：无法～。There's no knowing. ‖ 你的意思我～。I know what you mean. / I see your point. ‖ 他～的事情很多。He knows a lot. / He is well informed. ‖ 我～他的情况。I know about him.

【知底】 zhīdǐ 〈动〉 know the inside story；be in the know：这事我也不～。Neither do I know much of it. ⇨知根～

【知而不言】 zhī ér bù yán 〈熟〉 be reticent about what one knows

〖～，言而不尽〗 zhī ér bù yán, yán ér bù jìn 〈熟〉 though one knows, one will not speak, and even if one speaks, one will not tell all one knows

【知法犯法】 zhīfǎ-fànfǎ 〈熟〉 deliberately violate/break/flout the law：他是警察，怎么会～呢？Surely, as a cop, he couldn't have broken the law deliberately.

【知法守法】 zhīfǎ-shǒufǎ 〈熟〉 know the laws and abide by them

【知府】 zhīfǔ 〈名〉〈in former times〉 prefect；magistrate of a prefecture

【知根知底】 zhīgēn-zhīdǐ 〈熟〉 know sb's background；know sb thoroughly；have a detailed knowledge of sb：我们是老朋友了，彼此都～。As old friends, we know each other very well.

【知更鸟】 zhīgēngniǎo 〈名〉[动物] robin；redbreast；ruddock

【知过必改】 zhīguò-bìgǎi 〈熟〉 correct an error whenever one becomes aware of it；correct a mistake whenever one is found：人无完人，～就好。No one is perfect. It would be fine if you recognize your mistakes and correct them, that's all right.

【知会】 zhīhui 〈动〉〈方〉 tell or inform (orally)：你去～他一声，说我回来了。Please go and tell him that I've come back.

【知己】 zhījǐ ❶〈形〉 intimate；understanding：～的朋友 bosom/intimate friend；soul mate；alter ego ‖ ～话 intimate words；heart-to-heart talk ‖ 和某人很～ be on intimate terms with sb ❷〈名〉 bosom/intimate friend；confidant；soul mate；alter ego：⇨海内存～，天涯若比邻

【知己知彼】 zhījǐ-zhībǐ ＝ 知彼知己 zhībǐ-zhījǐ

【知交】 zhījiāo 〈名〉 bosom/intimate friend；confidant：他是我中学时代的～。He was my buddy in our middle school days.

【知近】 zhījìn 〈形〉 intimate；close：～朋友 intimate friend；confidant

【知觉】 zhījué 〈名〉 ❶ [心理] perception ❷ consciousness；feel-

ing: 恢复～ recover/regain consciousness; come to ‖ 失去～ lose *consciousness; pass out; go into a coma*; lose feeling ‖ 你手指有～吗? Can you feel in your fingers? ‖ 他失去～二十余小时。He remained *unconscious/insensible for more than* 20 hours.

〖～常性〗 zhījué chángxìng 〈名〉[心理] perceptual constancies

【知客】 zhīkè 〈名〉❶〈旧〉*person in charge of reception at ceremonies* ❷ [佛教] monk in charge of monastery receptions

〖～僧〗 zhīkèsēng = 知客② zhīkè

【知了】 zhīliǎo 〈口〉 = 蚱蝉 zhàchán

【知名】 zhīmíng 〈形〉 well-known; noted; celebrated; famous; famed; distinguished; renowned: ～作家 well-known/famous writer

〖～度〗 zhīmíngdù 〈名〉 popularity: 保持～ keep/maintain/retain one's popularity ‖ 失去～ lose popularity ‖ 提高～ enhance/heighten/increase one's popularity ‖ 享有很高～ enjoy high popularity ‖ ～上升 one's popularity increases ‖ ～下降 one's popularity descends/declines/wanes/drops ‖ 她的～会更高。Her popularity will go even higher.

〖～人士〗 zhīmíng rénshì 〈名〉 celebrity; celebrated personality; distinguished/eminent/noted personage; public figure; man of note/renown: 全国～ national celebrity

【知命】 zhīmìng 〈动〉〈书〉 understand the decree of heaven; know destiny: ～之年 fifty years of age; fifty years old ‖ 乐天～ accept one's fate ordained by heaven and be optimistic about life ‖ 年逾～ be over fifty

【知母】 zhīmǔ 〈名〉❶ [植物] wind-weed ❷ [中药] rhizome of wind-weed

【知难不难】 zhīnán-bùnán 〈熟〉 if you know something is difficult, it ceases to be difficult

【知难而进】 zhīnán'érjìn 〈熟〉 take the bull by the horns; press *forward/ahead in the face of difficulties; advance despite difficulties*: ～,决不半途而废 press forward rather than giving up *halfway*

【知难而退】 zhīnán'értuì 〈熟〉 beat a retreat in the face of difficulties; *retreat before the impossible*

【知其不可而为之】 zhī qí bù kě ér wéi zhī 〈熟〉 know that it's no use doing sth, but keep on doing it; do what one knows is impossible; attempt the impossible

【知其然,不知其所以然】 zhī qí rán, bù zhī qí suǒyǐrán 〈熟〉 know that sth is so but not why it is so; know the hows but not the whys

【知其一,不知其二】 zhī qí yī, bù zhī qí èr 〈熟〉 be only partly aware of sth; know only one aspect of a thing; have a one-sided view

【知青】 zhīqīng 〈名〉〈简称〉 school leaver/graduate; literate youngster; educated youth [usu referring to secondary school graduates who were sent to the countryside for re-education during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976)] ⇨知识青年

〖～点〗 zhīqīngdiǎn 〈名〉 settlement of urban school graduates sent to the countryside in the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976)

〖～文学〗 zhīqīng wénxué 〈名〉 literate youth literature [literature on school leavers who were sent to the countryside to undergo re-education in the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976)]

【知情】 zhīqíng 〈动〉❶ feel grateful (to sb); appreciate the kindness (of sb): 对你们的热情帮助,我很～。I'm very grateful to you for your cordial help. ❷ know *the inside story; know the* facts of a case or the details of an incident; be in the know: 否认对某事～ *deny knowledge of sth* ‖ ～人士 *informed source*; insider

〖～不报〗 zhīqíng-bùbào 〈动〉 *fail* to report what one knows; conceal what one knows of a case

〖～达理〗 zhīqíng-dálǐ 〈熟〉 be reasonable; be sensible

〖～权〗 zhīqíngquán 〈名〉[法律] right to know

〖～人〗 zhīqíngrén 〈名〉 insider; person in the know

〖～者〗 zhīqíngzhě 〈名〉 insider; person in the know: 政府敦促所有～打电话报警。The government urged anyone with information to call the police.

【知趣】 zhīqù 〈动〉 know one's place; know how to behave in a delicate situation; be sensible/tactful: 他一再纠缠她,真不～。He has the face to pester her time and again.

【知人论世】 zhīrén-lùnshì 〈熟〉 make comments on public figures and social affairs

【知人善任】 zhīrén-shànrèn 〈熟〉 place people where they can put their abilities into full play; discover able people and put them at suitable posts; assign people jobs commensurate with their abilities; know how to judge and use people: 做老板的要～。A boss must know his subordinates well and make good use of them.

【知人者智,自知者明】 zhī rén zhě zhì, zì zhī zhě míng 〈熟〉 one who knows others is intelligent, and one who knows himself is *wise*

【知人之明】 zhīrénzhīmíng 〈熟〉 ability to discern/appreciate a person's *character and capability; keen insight into a person's* character: 有～ show remarkable insight into a person's character and ability; have sense enough to know others; know how to judge people; be a good judge of people

【知人知面不知心】 zhī rén zhī miàn bù zhī xīn 〈熟〉 you may know a person's face but not his heart/mind; one may know a person for a long time without understanding his true nature; a fair face may hide a foul heart

【知事】 zhīshì 〈名〉〈旧〉 county magistrate

【知识】 zhīshi 〈名〉 knowledge; learning: 重温～ brush up one's knowledge (of) ‖ 传播～ communicate/disseminate knowledge ‖ 传授～ impart knowledge (to sb) ‖ 丰富～ enrich one's knowledge ‖ 更新～ update/renew one's knowledge ‖ 获得～ obtain/gain/acquire knowledge ‖ 积累～ build up/accumulate knowledge ‖ 渴求～ yearn for/aspire after knowledge; eagerly seek knowledge ‖ 普及～ popularize the knowledge (of) ‖ 吸取～ soak up/assimilate/absorb knowledge ‖ 增长～ increase knowledge ‖ 尊重～ respect learning/knowledge ‖ ～渊博 have a wide range of knowledge; be erudite/learned/knowledgeable ‖ ～范围 range of knowledge; ken ‖ ～阶层 *intellectual class* ‖ ～信息 knowledge information ‖ 技术～ technical know-how ‖ 科学～ scientific knowledge ‖ 书本～ *book learning* ‖ 专门～ *special knowledge* ‖ ～宝库 mine of information; riches of knowledge ‖ 广博的～ wide/extensive knowledge ‖ 渊博的～ profound knowledge ‖ ～就是力量。Knowledge is power.

〖～爆炸〗 zhīshi bàozhà 〈名〉 knowledge explosion

〖～贬值〗 zhīshi biǎnzhí 〈名〉 devaluation of knowledge

〖～产权〗 zhīshi chǎnquán 〈名〉 intellectual property right: 保护～ protect the intellectual property rights (IPR) ‖ ～法 law of intellectual property

〖～产业〗 zhīshi chǎnyè 〈名〉 knowledge industry

〖～分子〗 zhīshifènzǐ 〈名〉 intellectual; intelligentsia: 尊重～ respect intellectuals ‖ ～出身 with an intellectual background

〖～界〗 zhīshijiè 〈名〉 intellectual circles; intelligentsia

〖～经济〗 zhīshi jīngjì 〈名〉 knowledge economy; knowledge-based economy

〖～库〗 zhīshikù 〈名〉 knowledge base

〖～密集型产业〗 zhīshi mìjíxíng chǎnyè 〈名〉 knowledge-intensive industry

〖～面〗 zhīshimiàn 〈名〉 range of knowledge: 扩大～ broaden/enlarge one's knowledge ‖ ～广/窄 *have a wide/narrow range of* knowledge

〖～青年〗 zhīshi qīngnián = 知青 zhīqīng

〖～转让〗 zhīshi zhuǎnràng 〈名〉 transfer of knowledge

【知书达理】 zhīshū-dálǐ 〈熟〉 be well-educated and show a good sense of judgement

【知书识礼】 zhīshū-shílǐ = 知书达理 zhīshū-dálǐ

【知疼着热】 zhīténg-zháorè 〈熟〉 love sb (esp one's spouse) tenderly; give every care to; feel for another person like oneself

【知无不言,言无不尽】 zhī wú bù yán, yán wú bù jìn 〈熟〉 pour out *all* one knows without reservation; say *all* you know and say it without reserve; speak one's mind

【知悉】 zhīxī 〈动〉 know; learn; be informed of: 无从～ have no way of finding out about sth ‖ 详情～ learn/be aware of the details of sth; have detailed information (about sth)

【知县】 zhīxiàn 〈名〉〈旧〉 county magistrate

【知晓】 zhīxiǎo 〈动〉 know; be aware of; understand; come to the knowledge (of)

【知心】 zhīxīn = 知己① zhījǐ

【知行】 zhīxíng 〈名〉[哲学] knowing and doing: ～统一观 theory of the unity of knowing and doing

〖～合一〗 zhīxíng-héyī 〈熟〉 unity of knowledge and practice; unity of knowing and doing

【知音】 zhīyīn 〈名〉 friend keenly appreciative of one's talents;

understanding/bosom friend; alter ego; soul mate

【知友】 zhīyǒu 〈名〉 understanding friend; bosom friend; alter ego

【知遇】 zhīyù 〈动〉〈书〉 find a patron or superior appreciative of one's ability: 有～之感 feel that one has met an understanding and appreciative friend

〖～之恩〗 zhīyù-zhī'ēn 〈熟〉 gratitude for sb who is appreciative of one's ability: 有～ owe sb a debt of gratitude for his recognition and appreciation of one's talents

【知照】 zhīzhào 〈动〉 inform; notify; tell: 你去～他一声，说我们下午到。Please go and tell him that we'll be arriving in the afternoon.

【知者不惑】 zhīzhě-bùhuò 〈熟〉 the wise man has no perplexity

【知之为知之，不知为不知，是知也】 zhī zhī wéi zhī zhī, bù zhī wéi bù zhī, shì zhī yě 〈熟〉 to say you know when you know, and to say you do not when you do not—that is knowledge

【知州】 zhīzhōu 〈名〉〈旧〉 prefect; magistrate of a prefecture

【知子莫若父】 zhī zǐ mòruò fù 〈熟〉 no one knows a son better than his father

【知足】 zhīzú 〈动〉 be content with one's lot; be contented with things as they are; feel satisfied/gratified: 他这人从不～。He's never content. ‖ 我对目前的生活感到很～。I am content with my life today.

〖～不辱〗 zhīzú-bùrǔ 〈熟〉 he who is contented suffers no disgrace

〖～常乐〗 zhīzú-chánglè 〈熟〉 contentment brings happiness; enough is as good as a feast; happiness consists in contentment

〖～无求〗 zhīzú-wúqiú 〈熟〉 he who is contented asks for no more

肢 zhī

〈名〉 ❶ limb: ⇨假～；上～；四～ ❷ waist: ⇨腰～

【肢端肥大症】 zhīduān féidàzhèng 〈名〉 acromegaly

【肢解】 zhījiě ＝ 支解 zhījiě

【肢势】 zhīshì 〈名〉［畜牧］ standing/erect posture (of a domestic animal)

【肢体】 zhītǐ 〈名〉 ❶ limbs: ～发育畸形 have deformed limbs ❷ *limbs and trunk*

〖～语言〗 zhītǐ yǔyán 〈名〉［语言］ body language

【肢痛症】 zhītòngzhèng 〈名〉［医学］ acrodynia

织 zhī

〈动〉 ❶ weave: ～地毯 weave a rug ‖ ～席 weave a mat ‖ 这件衬衣是用丝～成的。This blouse is woven of silk. ⇨～布；纺～ ❷ knit: ～毛衣/围巾 knit a sweater/scarf ‖ ～袜子 knit socks ‖ ～渔网 weave a fishing net ‖ ～一正针，一反针 knit one, purl one ‖ 手/机～ knit by hand/machine ‖ 你会～毛线活儿吗? Do you know how to knit? ⇨编～ ❸ criss-cross; cross: 风和日丽，西湖秀美，游人如～。On that bright and balmy day, the West Lake attracted throngs of visitors.

【织边】 zhībiān 〈名〉［纺织］ selvage; selvedge

【织补】 zhībǔ 〈动〉 darn; knit up; mend: ～破裤子 knit torn trousers up ‖ ～袜子 darn socks; darn/mend holes in socks ‖ 这条裙子上～过的地方很显眼。The darn/mend in the dress is too conspicuous.

〖～机〗 zhībǔjī 〈名〉 darner

【织布】 zhībù 〈动〉 weave cloth

〖～工〗 zhībùgōng 〈名〉 weaver

〖～机〗 zhībùjī 〈名〉 loom

〖～鸟〗 zhībùniǎo 〈名〉 weaver bird

【织带机】 zhīdàijī 〈名〉 inkle/webbing loom

【织机】 zhījī 〈名〉 loom: 电动/手工～ power/hand loom ‖ 多梭箱～ multiple box loom

【织锦】 zhījǐn 〈名〉 ❶ brocade ❷ *picture-weaving in silk*: 风景～ landscape woven in silk

〖～厂〗 zhījǐnchǎng 〈名〉 brocade mill

〖～缎〗 zhījǐnduàn 〈名〉 *tapestry satin*

【织女】 zhīnǚ 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 weaving-girl; weaving-maid; woman weaver ❷ (Zhīnǚ)［in a Chinese legend］ Weaver Girl; Spinning Damsel: ⇨牛郎～ ❸ ＝ 织女星 Zhīnǚxīng

〖～星〗 Zhīnǚxīng 〈名〉［天文］ Vega

【织品】 zhīpǐn 〈名〉 textile; fabric: 棉/亚麻/丝/羊毛/合成纤维～ cotton/linen/silk/woollen/synthetic fabric textile

【织袜机】 zhīwàjī 〈名〉 hosiery machine; hosiery knitter

【织物】 zhīwù 〈名〉 fabric; textile: 机织～ woven fabric ‖ 绣花～ embroidered fabric ‖ 不起皱的～ wrinkle-free fabric

〖～经纬密度〗 zhīwù jīngwěi mìdù 〈名〉 thread count

〖～耐磨试验〗 zhīwù nàimó shìyàn 〈名〉 wear testing

【织造】 zhīzào 〈动〉 weave by machine

〖～厂〗 zhīzàochǎng 〈名〉 weaving mill

【织针】 zhīzhēn 〈名〉 knitting needle

【织轴】 zhīzhóu 〈名〉［纺织］ beam (of a loom)

栀 zhī

【栀子】 zhīzi 〈名〉［植物］ Cape jasmine

〖～花〗 zhīzihuā 〈名〉 gardenia

胝 zhī

→ 胼胝 piánzhī

祗 zhī

〈形〉〈书〉 respectful and courteous: ～候光临。Your presence is respectfully requested.

【祗仰】 *zhīyǎng* 〈动〉〈书〉 *revere; venerate*

脂 zhī

〈名〉 ❶ fat; grease; tallow: 防锈～ anti-rust grease ‖ 硅～ silicon grease ‖ 含～羊毛 wool in the grease ⇨～肪；软～；油～ ❷ rouge: ⇨～粉；涂～抹粉；胭～

【脂沉积症】 zhīchénjīzhèng 〈名〉［医学］ lipidosis

【脂醇】 zhīchún 〈名〉［生化］ lipidol

【脂蛋白】 zhīdànbái 〈名〉［生化］ lipoprotein

【脂肪】 zhīfáng 〈名〉 fat: 动物/植物～ animal/vegetable fat ‖ 多不饱和～ polyunsaturated fat ‖ 皮下～ subcutaneous fat ‖ 体内～ body fat ‖ 过剩的～ excess fat

〖～代谢〗 *zhīfáng dàixiè* 〈名〉 *fat metabolism; lipometabolism*: ～失调 lipodystrophy

〖～肝〗 zhīfánggān 〈名〉［医学］ fatty liver: ～病 fatty liver disease

〖～过多症〗 zhīfáng guòduōzhèng 〈名〉 liposis; lipomatosis

〖～酶〗 zhīfángméi 〈名〉［生化］ lipase

〖～尿〗 zhīfángniào 〈名〉 lipaciduria

〖～切除术〗 zhīfáng qiēchúshù 〈名〉 adipectomy; lipectomy

〖～肾〗 zhīfángshèn 〈名〉 fatty kidney

〖～酸〗 zhīfángsuān 〈名〉 fatty acid

〖～心〗 zhīfángxīn 〈名〉 cardiodemia; fatty/fat heart

〖～组织〗 zhīfáng zǔzhī 〈名〉［生理］ adipose/fatty tissue

【脂粉】 zhīfěn 〈名〉 rouge and powder; cosmetics: 薄施～ apply a light make-up

〖～气〗 *zhīfěnqì* 〈名〉 *womanlike way; femininity; womanliness*

【脂膏】 zhīgāo 〈名〉 ❶ fat; grease ❷ fruits of the people's labour; wealth of the people

【脂瘤】 zhīliú 〈名〉［医学］ lipoma; fatty tumour

【脂麻】 zhīma ＝ 芝麻 zhīma

【脂酸】 zhīsuān ＝ 脂肪酸 zhīfángsuān

【脂纹】 zhīwén 〈名〉［病理］ fatty streak

【脂眼鲱】 zhīyǎnfēi 〈名〉［动物］ Pacific round herring

【脂溢性牛皮癣】 zhīyìxìng niúpíxuǎn 〈名〉 seborrhiasis

【脂溢性皮炎】 zhīyìxìng píyán 〈名〉 seborrheic dermatitis

【脂油】 zhīyóu 〈名〉〈方〉 leaf fat/lard

蜘 zhī

〈名〉 araneid; spider

【蜘蛛】 zhīzhū 〈名〉 araneid; spider: ～纲动物 arachnid ‖ ～丝 thread of a spider web; gossamer ‖ ～网 spider/spider's web; cobweb ‖ ～学 araneology ‖ ～学家 araneologist ‖ ～指 arachnodactylia ‖ ～中毒 arachnidism; araneism ‖ 柑橘红～ citrus red mite ‖ 红～ red mite ‖ 麦圆～ winter grain mite ‖ 麦长腿～ grain spider mite ‖ 棉红～ two-spotted spider mite ‖ 苜蓿红～ clover mite ‖ 苹果红～ European red mite ‖ 杀～剂 arachnicide ‖ 小～ spiderling

〖～猴〗 zhīzhūhóu 〈名〉 spider monkey

〖～蟹〗 *zhīzhūxiè* 〈名〉 *spider crab*

〖～痣〗 zhīzhūzhì 〈名〉 spider angioma/nevus

【蜘蛛抱蛋】 zhīzhū bàodàn 〈名〉［植物］ (common) aspidistra

榰 zhī

〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 plinth ❷〈动〉 prop up; support

稙 zhī

〈形〉 (of crops) being sown or ripening earlier than other varieties: ～谷子 millet sown early ‖ ～庄稼 crops sown early ‖ 白玉米～ early-ripening white corn

zhí

执 zhí ❶〈动〉hold; grasp: 手～红旗 hold/carry a red flag ⇨～笔;明火～仗 ❷〈动〉take charge of; direct; manage: ⇨～事; ～政 ❸〈动〉carry out; conduct: ⇨～法;～行 ❹〈动〉stick to (one's views, etc); persist; be determined to; insist on: ⇨～意; 各～一词 ❺〈名〉written acknowledgement: ⇨～照;回～ ❻〈名〉〈书〉intimate friend; bosom friend; soul brother; soul mate; alter ego: 父～ one's father's bosom friend ⇨～友 ❼〈动〉〈书〉catch; capture: 战败被～ be captured after being defeated in battle

【执棒】 zhíbàng 〈动〉hold the baton—be a conductor of an orchestra; conduct an orchestra: 这场音乐会将由著名指挥家～。A famous conductor will hold the baton at this concert.

【执笔】 zhíbǐ 〈动〉write; do the actual writing

【执鞭】 zhíbiān 〈动〉〈书〉❶ hold the horse whip—be sb's driver ❷ hold the teacher's pointer—be a teacher

【执导】 zhídǎo 〈动〉direct (a film, play, opera, etc): ～电影 be a movie director

【执法】 zhífǎ 〈动〉enforce/execute the law; administer justice: ～不阿 be above flattery in the execution of the law; refuse to twist the law to suit powerful interests ‖ ～不严 lax law enforcement ‖ ～机构 law enforcement agency ‖ ～机关 enforcement agency ‖ ～人员 law enforcer; law enforcement officer/official/personnel

〖～犯法〗 zhífǎ-fànfǎ 〈熟〉infringement of the law by law enforcers

〖～如山〗 zhífǎ-rúshān 〈熟〉be rock-firm in executing the law; enforce the law strictly

【执绋】 zhífú 〈动〉take part in a funeral procession

【执管】 zhíguǎn 〈动〉be in charge of; manage

【执教】 zhíjiào 〈动〉teach; work as a teacher

【执迷不悟】 zhímí-bùwù 〈熟〉obstinately stick to a wrong course; be perverse; be headstrong; be wilful; be self-willed; refuse to come to one's senses

【执泥】 zhíní 〈动〉be obstinate/stubborn/opinionated: ～一说 be preoccupied with an idea

【执牛耳】 zhí niú'ěr 〈动〉be the acknowledged alliance leader who holds the plate on which lie the ears of a sacrificial bull—hold supremacy (in); occupy a leading position; be in the first place; lead (in a certain field): 在信息产业独～ achieve/establish a sole supremacy in the IT industry

【执拗】 zhíniù 〈形〉stubborn; pigheaded; wilful; opinionated: 脾气～ be stubborn

【执勤】 zhíqín 〈动〉be on duty

【执事】 zhíshì 〈名〉❶〈书〉attendant ❷ [in letters] you; your Excellency [a respectful way of referring to the addressee]

【执事】 zhíshi 〈名〉〈旧〉things to be held by a guard of honour such as flags, weapons, etc: 打～的 guard of honour; honour guard

【执行】 zhíxíng 〈动〉carry out; execute; implement: ～法律 implement laws ‖ ～合同 execute a contract ‖ ～计划 keep to the plan ‖ ～政策 implement a policy ‖ ～纪律 enforce discipline ‖ ～决议 execute/put into/implement/effect a resolution ‖ ～命令 execute an order; follow an order ‖ ～任务 carry out a task; perform a task; perform a mission ‖ ～协议 execute/realize/honour an agreement ‖ 首席～官 chief executive officer (CEO) ‖ 他在～任务时受了伤。He was wounded in the pursuance of his duty.

〖～董事〗 zhíxíng dǒngshì 〈名〉executive director

〖～机构〗 zhíxíng jīgòu 〈名〉executive body

〖～机关〗 zhíxíng jīguān 〈名〉executive organ

〖～秘书〗 zhíxíng mìshū 〈名〉executive secretary

〖～委员会〗 zhíxíng wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉executive committee

〖～员〗 zhíxíngyuán 〈名〉[法律] marshal (responsible for executing all civil case and criminal case decisions concerning questions of property)

〖～主席〗 zhíxíng zhǔxí 〈名〉executive/presiding chairman

〖～总经理〗 zhíxíng zǒngjīnglǐ 〈名〉executive general manager

【执刑】 zhíxíng 〈动〉carry out the execution

【执业】 zhíyè 〈动〉(of a lawyer, doctor, accountant, etc) practise one's profession: ～律师 certified lawyer

【执意】 zhíyì 〈副〉insist on; be determined to; be bent on: 他～要去。He insisted on going there. ‖ 史密斯小姐～不肯收受佣金。Miss Smith firmly refused to accept any commission.

【执友】 zhíyǒu 〈名〉〈书〉intimate friend; bosom friend; soul brother; soul mate; alter ego

【执掌】 zhízhǎng 〈动〉hold; wield; be in control of: ～大权 wield great power

【执照】 zhízhào 〈名〉licence; permit; charter; certificate: 出示～ show one's licence ‖ 吊销～ suspend sb's licence ‖ 废除～ revoke a licence ‖ 申请～ apply for a licence ‖ 驾驶～ driving licence; driver's licence ‖ 临时～ temporary licence ‖ 狩猎～ hunting licence ‖ 养狗～ dog licence ‖ 营业～ business licence ‖ 运输～ transportation licence ‖ ～护士 registered nurse ‖ 你给车办～了吗? Have you licensed your car?

【执政】 zhízhèng 〈动〉be in power; be in office; be at the helm of the state; hold/take up/assume the reins of government; reign: ～联盟 ruling coalition ‖ ～者 administrative ruler ‖ ～期间 during sb's term of office

〖～党〗 zhízhèngdǎng 〈名〉party in power/office; ruling/governing party

【执中】 zhízhōng 〈形〉〈书〉fair and unbiased; impartial

【执著】 zhízhuó 〈形〉❶ stubborn; pigheaded; headstrong ❷ persistent; persevering: ～地献身于教育事业 devote oneself consistently to the cause of education

直 zhí ❶〈形〉straight: 把绳子拉～ straighten a rope; keep a rope straight ‖ 马路又平又～。The highway is level and straight. ⇨笔～ ❷〈动〉straighten: 累得～不起腰来 too tired to straighten one's back ❸〈形〉vertical; perpendicular: ～靠背椅 straight chair ‖ 屋子很大,～里有八米,横里有六米。The room is spacious with eight metres in length and six metres in width. ⇨～升机 ❹〈形〉just; upright: ⇨正～;理～气壮 ❺〈形〉frank; straightforward: ～呼其名 call sb by name/by his name ‖ ～认不讳 admit frankly; own up readily ⇨心～口快 ❻〈形〉stiff; numb: 手指冻～了 one's fingers be frozen stiff/numb with cold ❼〈名〉vertical stroke (in Chinese characters) ❽〈副〉directly; straight: ～奔火车站 head directly for the railway station ‖ ～飞/达纽约 fly/run nonstop to New York ‖ ～往里/前走 walk straight in/forward ‖ ～走 go straight/dead ahead ❾〈副〉continuously: 他冲着我～笑。He kept smiling at me. ‖ 我冻得～哆嗦。I kept shivering with cold. ❿〈副〉just; simply: 痛得～像针扎一样难受。I could hardly bear the piercing pain.

【直白】 zhíbái 〈形〉plain; straightforward; explicit: ～的要求 explicit request

【直笔】 zhíbǐ 〈名〉unprejudiced writing

【直臂】 zhíbì 〈名〉[机械] straight arm: ～搅拌机 straight-arm mixer

【直边】 zhíbiān 〈名〉straight flange: ～锉 blunt file ‖ ～轮胎 straight-edge tyre

【直柄】 zhíbǐng 〈名〉straight shank: ～扳手 straight spanner ‖ ～铣刀 straight shank milling cutter ‖ ～钻头 straight shank drill

【直拨】 zhíbō 〈动〉[通信] dial directly: 长途～电话 direct distance dialing (DDD)

【直播】 zhíbō ❶〈名〉[农业] direct seeding ❷〈动〉televise live: 现场～所有比赛项目 provide live coverage of all events

【直布罗陀】 Zhíbùluótuó 〈名〉Gibraltar

〖～海峡〗 Zhíbùluótuó Hǎixiá 〈名〉Straits of Gibraltar

【直肠】 zhícháng 〈名〉rectum

〖～癌〗 zhícháng'ái 〈名〉carcinoma of the rectum

〖～出血〗 zhícháng chūxuè 〈名〉haemoproctia

〖～镜〗 zhíchángjìng 〈名〉[医学] proctoscope; rectoscope

〖～窥器〗 zhícháng kuīqì 〈名〉rectal speculum

〖～瘘〗 zhíchánglòu 〈名〉rectofistula

〖～脱垂〗 zhícháng tuōchuí 〈名〉prolapse of rectum; rectal prolapse

〖～腺〗 zhíchángxiàn 〈名〉rectal gland

〖～炎〗 zhíchángyán 〈名〉proctitis; rectitis

〖～指诊〗 zhícháng zhǐzhěn 〈名〉rectal touch

〖～肿瘤〗 zhícháng zhǒngliú 〈名〉rectal neoplasm

【直肠直肚】 zhícháng-zhídù 〈形〉〈口〉straightforward; frank

【直肠子】 zhíchángzi 〈口〉❶〈形〉straightforward; downright; forthright; candid ❷〈名〉straightforward person

【直陈】 zhíchén 〈动〉 speak frankly; state outright
【直尺】 zhíchǐ 〈名〉 straight-edge; ruler
【直齿轮】 zhíchǐlún 〈名〉 straight gear
【直翅目昆虫】 zhíchìmù kūnchóng 〈名〉 orthopteran
【直刺】 zhícì 〈名〉 ❶ [体育] straight thrust (in fencing) ❷ [中医] perpendicular inserting (in acupuncture)
【直达】 zhídá 〈形〉 through; nonstop: ~火车 nonstop/through train ‖ ~车票 through ticket ‖ ~福州的火车 through train to Fuzhou ‖ ~港 direct port ‖ ~航班 nonstop flight ‖ ~航线 straightaway flight/route ‖ ~路线 through route/road ‖ 坐火车从北京~天津 take a nonstop train from Beijing to Tianjin
〖~快车〗 zhídá kuàichē 〈名〉 through express
【直打直】 zhídǎzhí 〈动〉〈口〉 be straightforward/blunt: ~地说 put it bluntly/straight
【直待】 zhídài 〈动〉 wait until: ~天黑才回家 not go home until dusk
【直捣】 zhídǎo 〈动〉 drive straight on to: ~匪巢 drive straight on to the bandits' den
〖~黄龙〗 zhídǎo-Huánglóng 〈熟〉 press forward to the enemy headquarters
【直到】 zhídào 〈动〉 until; till; up to: 这事~今天我才知道。I did not know it until today. ‖ 她~现在还是单身。She has remained single up to now.
【直道】 zhídào 〈名〉 straightaway: 跑道的~部分 the straight
〖~而行〗 zhídào'érxíng 〈动〉 follow the straight path—act with rectitude
【直瞪瞪】 zhídēngdēng 〈形〉 staring blankly: 他~地望着地面,神情木然。He gazed at the ground with a blank expression.
【直裰】 zhíduō 〈名〉 loose robe worn by a Buddhist monk or a Taoist priest
【直发】 zhífà 〈名〉 straight hair
【直根】 zhígēn 〈名〉 [植物] taproot
【直贡呢】 zhígòngní 〈名〉 venetian
【直勾勾】 zhígōugōu 〈形〉 staring fixedly: 他~地望着她。He fixed his eyes on her.
【直观】 zhíguān 〈形〉 directly perceived through the senses; audio-visual; intuitive: ~教具 aids to object teaching; audio-visual aids; visual aids ‖ ~教学 object teaching ‖ ~教学课 object lesson
【直航】 zhíháng 〈动〉 make a straightaway/direct flight: ~班机 plane in straightaway flight; nonstop flight ‖ 两岸~ direct cross-strait shipping
【直话】 zhíhuà 〈名〉 straightforward talk; frank remarks: ~直说 speak frankly; speak in plain language; call a spade a spade
【直击】 zhíjī 〈动〉 live broadcast
【直角】 zhíjiǎo 〈名〉 right angle: 不成~ out of square (with sth)
〖~尺〗 zhíjiǎochǐ 〈名〉 square
〖~三角形〗 zhíjiǎo sānjiǎoxíng 〈名〉 right/right-angled triangle
【直接】 zhíjiē 〈形〉 direct; immediate: ~飞往东京 fly directly to Tokyo ‖ ~会晤 meet sb in person ‖ ~交涉 negotiate directly with sb; talk things over face to face with sb ‖ ~接触 be in immediate contact with ‖ ~报道 first-hand report ‖ ~报价 direct quotation ‖ ~编码 direct coding ‖ ~成本 direct cost ‖ ~传动 direct transmission; direct drive/operation; straight drive ‖ ~读数 direct readout/reading ‖ ~对抗 face-to-face confrontation ‖ ~结果 immediate result ‖ ~贸易 direct trade ‖ ~税 direct tax ‖ ~通邮、通商、通航 direct links in mail, trade, air and shipping services ‖ ~选举 direct election ‖ ~原因 immediate/direct cause
〖~宾语〗 zhíjiē bīnyǔ 〈名〉 direct object
〖~经验〗 zhíjiē jīngyàn 〈名〉[哲学] direct experience
〖~灸〗 zhíjiējiǔ 〈名〉 direct contact moxibustion
〖~起飞〗 zhíjiē qǐfēi 〈名〉 rolling/follow-through takeoff; rolling start
〖~染料〗 zhíjiē rǎnliào 〈名〉 direct dye
〖~推理〗 zhíjiē tuīlǐ 〈名〉 immediate reasoning
〖~选举〗 zhíjiē xuǎnjǔ 〈名〉 direct election
〖~转账〗 zhíjiē zhuǎnzhàng 〈名〉 giro transfer: ~贷项 giro credit ‖ ~付款 giro payment ‖ ~支票 giro cheque ‖ ~账户 giro account ‖ 银行~ bank giro ‖ 用~支付 pay by/via/through giro
【直截】 zhíjié 〈形〉 straightforward; blunt; point-blank
〖~了当〗 zhíjié-liǎodàng 〈熟〉 straightforward; blunt; point-blank; flat and plain: ~的答复 straight-out answer; direct answer ‖ ~地反驳 contradict point-blank ‖ ~的拒绝 point-blank rejection ‖ ~地告诉我!Tell me the straight of it.
【直径】 zhíjìng 〈名〉 diameter: ~90公分 90 centimetres in diameter ‖ 大~ major diameter ‖ 小~ minor diameter
【直觉】 zhíjué 〈名〉 intuition: 凭~判断 base one's judgement on intuition ‖ 凭~了解 know sth by intuition
〖~主义〗 zhíjuézhǔyì 〈名〉 intuitionism
【直快】 zhíkuài 〈名〉〈简称〉 through express ⇨直达快车
【直来直去】 zhílái-zhíqù 〈熟〉 ❶ go nonstop to and back: 这次去广州是~,过不了几天就回来了。We'll be back in a few days since we are going to travel nonstop to and back from Guangzhou. ❷ frank and outspoken; blunt: 他是个~的人,想到什么就说什么。He's a blunt man who speaks his mind.
【直立】 zhílì 〈动〉 stand upright: ~行走 upright walking
〖~茎〗 zhílìjīng 〈名〉[植物] erect stem
【直溜溜】 zhíliūliū 〈形〉 straight: ~的马路 straight road
【直流电】 zhíliúdiàn 〈名〉 direct current (DC)
【直溜】 zhíliu 〈形〉 perfectly straight
【直落】 zhíluò 〈动〉 win several games in succession: ~三局 win three games in a row
【直眉瞪眼】 zhíméi-dèngyǎn 〈熟〉 ❶ stare in anger; glare; fume ❷ stare blankly; be in a daze; be stupefied; be dumbfounded
【直面】 zhímiàn 〈动〉 face; confront: ~人生 face/confront the problems of life
【直射距离】 zhíshè jùlí 〈名〉 battle-sight range; point-blank distance
【直升机】 zhíshēngjī 〈名〉 helicopter; autogiro; chopper; copter: ~机场 heliport ‖ ~机坪 helipad
【直视】 zhíshì 〈动〉 gaze straight ahead: ~前方 look straight ahead
【直书】 zhíshū 〈动〉〈书〉 write whatever is true; give a faithful account
【直抒】 zhíshū 〈动〉 air one's views frankly: ~胸臆 speak out one's mind
〖~己见〗 zhíshū-jǐjiàn 〈熟〉 state one's views frankly; be plain-spoken
【直属】 zhíshǔ 〈形〉 directly under; directly subordinate to/affiliated (with/to): 国务院~机关 departments directly under the State Council ‖ 这个机构是~文化部的。This organization is directly affiliated to the Ministry of Culture.
【直率】 zhíshuài 〈形〉 frank; candid; straightforward: 说话~ be outspoken in one's remarks
【直爽】 zhíshuǎng 〈形〉 frank; candid; straightforward; forthright: ~的性格 open character
【直挺挺】 zhítǐngtǐng 〈形〉 straight; stiff; bolt upright: ~地躺在床上 lie sprawled/stiff in bed ‖ ~地站着 stand ramrod straight ‖ ~地坐着 sit bolt upright
【直筒子】 zhítǒngzi 〈名〉 straightforward person
【直系】 zhíxì 〈形〉 directly related; lineal
〖~继承人〗 zhíxì jìchéngrén 〈名〉 heir of one's body; lineal heir
〖~亲属〗 zhíxì qīnshǔ 〈名〉 directly-related member of one's family such as parents, spouse or children; one's immediate family; direct relative; lineal consanguinity
【直辖】 zhíxiá 〈形〉 directly under the jurisdiction of: ~殖民地 crown colony ‖ 文化部~机构 organization directly under the Ministry of Culture
〖~市〗 zhíxiáshì 〈名〉 municipality directly under the Central Government
【直线】 zhíxiàn ❶〈名〉 straight line ❷〈形〉 linear; direct; rectilinear: ~飞行 rectilinear/straight flight ‖ ~爬高 rectilinear/straight climb ❸〈形〉 steep; sharp (rise or fall): 物价~上升了。Prices zoomed/shot up.
〖~电话〗 zhíxiàn diànhuà 〈名〉 direct-dial telephone
〖~加速器〗 zhíxiàn jiāsùqì 〈名〉 linear accelerator
〖~运动〗 zhíxiàn yùndòng 〈名〉 rectilinear motion; straight-line movement
【直销】 zhíxiāo 〈动〉 (of a producer) sell a commodity directly to consumers without intermediate links; direct sale: 上门~ household promotion
【直心眼儿】 zhíxīnyǎnr 〈形〉〈口〉 open; frank; straightforward
【直性】 zhíxìng 〈形〉 straightforward; downright; forthright
【直性子】 zhíxìngzi ❶〈形〉 straightforward; downright; forthright ❷ 〈名〉 straightforward person: 他是个~。He's a straightforward chap.

【直选】 zhíxuǎn 〈动〉〈简称〉 vote directly for the representatives or leaders without a second election; elect directly; ⇨ 直接选举

【直言】 zhíyán ❶〈动〉 speak bluntly; state outright: 恕我～。Excuse me for speaking bluntly. ‖ 恕我～,他活不长了。If you want my candid opinion, I'd say, he hasn't got long to live. ❷〈名〉 candid opinion: ～判断 categorical judgement ‖ ～无害。Hard words break no bones.

〖～不讳〗 zhíyán-bùhuì 〈熟〉 speak without reservation; not mince words; not mince matters; call a spade a spade; give an honest opinion; make an unflattering remark; speak with frankness; be outspoken in one's remarks: ～的评论 artless comment ‖ ～的谴责 condemnation in the most forthright language ‖ ～的劝告 plain-spoken admonition ‖ ～的忠告者 straight-tongued counselor

〖～贾祸〗 zhíyán-gǔhuò 〈熟〉 straight talk brings trouble

【直译】 zhíyì 〈名〉 word-for-word translation; literal translation/rendering

【直音】 zhíyīn 〈名〉[语言] traditional method of indicating the pronunciation of a Chinese character by citing a simpler character with the same pronunciation

【直展云】 zhízhǎnyún 〈名〉 cloud with vertical development

【直至】 zhízhì ＝ 直到 zhídào

侄

zhí 〈名〉 brother's son; nephew

【侄妇】 zhífù 〈名〉〈书〉 wife of brother's son; nephew's wife

【侄女婿】 zhínǚxu 〈名〉 husband of brother's daughter; niece's husband

【侄女】 zhínü 〈名〉 brother's daughter; niece

【侄孙】 zhísūn 〈名〉 brother's grandson; grandnephew

【侄孙女】 zhísūnnǚ 〈名〉 brother's granddaughter; grandniece

【侄媳妇】 zhíxífu 〈名〉 wife of brother's son; nephew's wife

【侄子】 zhízi 〈名〉 brother's son; nephew

值

zhí ❶〈名〉 value: ⇨比～;贬～;总产～ ❷〈动〉 be worth; have the stated value: 这双皮鞋～八十元。This pair of leather shoes is worth 80 *yuan*. ❸〈名〉[数学] value: 求 X 的～ find the value of X ❹〈形〉 deserving; worth: 不～一提 not worth mentioning ‖ 走一趟,～了。This visit was quite worth it. ‖ 买得真～! It is a real bargain. ❺〈动〉 happen to; chance to: 正～国庆,老友相逢,真是分外高兴。The friends were very happy when they met on National Day. ❻〈动〉 be on duty; take one's turn (at sth): ～夜班 be on night shift ‖ 轮～ be on duty by turns

【值班】 zhíbān 〈动〉 be on duty: ～夜班 be on night duty; be on night shift ‖ ～员 person on duty

【值乘】 zhíchéng 〈动〉 work on a train, ship or plane by turns

【值当】 zhídàng 〈动〉〈方〉 be worthwhile: 装修房子花那么多时间和钱不～。The time and expense involved in house decoration is not worthwhile. ‖ 为这点小事生气,太不～了。It's not worth it to get angry over the trivial matter.

【值得】 zhídé 〈动〉 be worth; be worthy; merit; deserve; pay: ～怀疑 be open to doubt; be suspicious/dubious ‖ ～买/读 be worth buying/reading ‖ ～研究 call for investigation and examination ‖ ～赞许 deserve commendation; be praiseworthy ‖ ～注意 merit attention ‖ ～仔细考虑 warrant/deserve careful consideration ‖ ～报道的事 newsworthy story ‖ 这篇文章～仔细研究。The article deserves careful study.

【值分布理论】 zhífēnbù lǐlùn 〈名〉[数学] value distribution theory

【值价】 zhíjià 〈形〉〈方〉 costly; valuable

【值钱】 zhíqián 〈形〉 costly; valuable: 不～ worthless

【值勤】 zhíqín 〈动〉 (of armymen, policemen, etc) be on duty; be on point duty: ～交警 policeman on point duty ‖ ～人员 personnel on duty ‖ 夜间～巡逻 night patrol

【值日】 zhírì 〈动〉 be on duty (for the day); be one's turn to be on duty: ～表 duty roster; rota ‖ ～生 student on duty

【值守】 zhíshǒu 〈动〉 be on duty and on guard

【值星】 zhíxīng 〈动〉 (of army officers) be on duty for the week; be the officer of the week

【值夜】 zhíyè 〈动〉 be on night duty; be on the night shift; keep night watch

【值遇】 zhíyù 〈动〉〈书〉 meet with; come across; encounter: ～不幸 misfortune befalls on sb

埴

zhí 〈名〉〈书〉 clay

职

zhí ❶〈名〉 duty; job: 尽～ exert oneself to fulfil one's responsibilities; pull one's weight ‖ 谋～ go job-hunting ‖ 求～ apply for a job ❷〈名〉 post; office: 到～ take office ⇨就～;在～ ❸〈动〉 manage; direct: ⇨～掌 ❹〈名〉〈旧〉 [used in official reports to superiors] I; me; we: ⇨卑～

【职别】 zhíbié 〈名〉 official rank

【职称】 zhíchēng 〈名〉 professional/positional title (such as engineer, professor, lecturer, academician, etc); academic rank: 高级～ senior professional title ‖ 学术/技术～ academic/technical title ‖ 中级～ mid-level professional title ‖ ～评审委员会 committee for evaluation of professional titles

〖～改革〗 zhíchēng gǎigé 〈名〉 reform in professional titles

〖～评定〗 zhíchēng píngdìng 〈名〉 evaluation of professional titles

【职分】 zhífèn 〈名〉 ❶ bounden duty ❷ official post; position

【职高】 zhígāo 〈名〉〈简称〉 vocational high school ⇨ 职业高中

【职工】 zhígōng 〈名〉 workers and staff: ～大会 staff meeting ‖ ～代表大会 congress of workers and staff; workers' congress ‖ 几名～ a number of workers and staff members ‖ 铁路～ railway servant ‖ 我们厂有 300 名～。Our factory has a total of 300 employees.

〖～福利基金〗 zhígōng fúlì jījīn 〈名〉 staff and workers welfare fund

〖～股〗 zhígōnggǔ 〈名〉 staff shares

【职官】 zhíguān 〈名〉 official

【职级】 zhíjí 〈名〉 rank

【职能】 zhínéng 〈名〉 function: ～部门 functional department ‖ ～机构 functional institution ‖ ～训练 functional training ‖ 管理～ management function ‖ 货币～ functions of money ‖ 基本～ primary function/role

【职前】 zhíqián 〈名〉 pre-service: ～教育 pre-service education ‖ ～培训 pre-service training; job orientation and training

【职权】 zhíquán 〈名〉 powers or authority of office: 超越～ overstep one's authority; exceed one's power ‖ 放弃～ forgo one's commission ‖ 滥用～ abuse one's power ‖ 行使～ exercise one's functions and powers

〖～范围〗 zhíquán fànwéi 〈名〉 limits/scope of one's functions and powers; terms of reference; province: 委员会的～ terms of reference for a commission ‖ 在～内 within one's functions and powers ‖ 这事不在我的～之内。This matter is outside my province.

【职事】 zhíshì 〈名〉 ❶ post; job ❷〈旧〉 occupation; profession; vocation

【职守】 zhíshǒu 〈名〉 post; duty: 恪尽～ be dutiful in one's work; do one's work dutifully ‖ 擅离～ be absent without leave ‖ 玩忽～ be derelict of one's duties/in one's work ‖ 忠于～ be faithful in the discharge of one's duties; be devoted to one's duty

【职司】 zhísī 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 post; duty; job ❷〈动〉 be in charge of; administer: ～财政 administer finances

【职位】 zhíwèi 〈名〉 position; post; job: 担任～ take up a post ‖ 正在考虑由他来担任这一～。He is being considered for the post.

【职务】 zhíwù 〈名〉 post; duty; job: ～工资 wage related to a specific work post; pay according to one's post ‖ ～津贴 duty allowance

〖～侵占罪〗 zhíwù qīnzhànzuì 〈名〉 functionary embezzlement

【职衔】 zhíxián 〈名〉 ❶ post and military rank (such as regiment commander with rank of lieutenant colonel) ❷〈书〉 official title

【职业】 zhíyè 〈名〉 occupation; profession; vocation; employment; calling: 从事教师～ follow the calling of a teacher ‖ ～妇女 career woman ‖ ～技能 professional skill ‖ ～教育/培训 vocational education/training ‖ ～军人 career/professional soldier ‖ ～疗法 occupational therapy ‖ ～流动性 occupational mobility ‖ ～拳击 prizefight ‖ ～拳击手 prizefighter ‖ ～罪犯 career criminal ‖ 不安定的～ precarious calling ‖ 固定/正当的～ regular/legitimate calling ‖ 危险～ dangerous occupation ‖ 从事各种～的人 people of all occupations ‖ 他的～是医生。He is a doctor by profession/calling.

〖～病〗 zhíyèbìng 〈名〉 occupational/industrial disease

〖～道德〗 zhíyè dàodé 〈名〉professional ethics
〖～高中〗 zhíyè gāozhōng 〈名〉vocational high school
〖～技术教育〗 zhíyè jìshù jiàoyù 〈名〉vocational education
〖～介绍所〗 zhíyè jièshàosuǒ 〈名〉labour exchange; employment bureau/agency/office; job centre
〖～团体〗 zhíyè tuántǐ 〈名〉professional organization
〖～外交官〗 zhíyè wàijiāoguān 〈名〉career diplomat
〖～学校〗 zhíyè xuéxiào 〈名〉vocational school
〖～运动员〗 zhíyè yùndòngyuán 〈名〉professional athlete; professional; 〈口〉pro
【职员】 zhíyuán 〈名〉office worker; staff member; functionary: 低薪～ clerk on/with small salaries; low-paid worker
【职责】 zhízé 〈名〉duty; obligation; responsibility: 分清～ define the duties incumbent on each person or post ‖ 履行～ fulfil/perform one's duty ‖ 确定～范围 locate the responsibility ‖ 岗位～ job responsibilities ‖ 神圣～ sacred duty ‖ 应尽的～ bounden duty
【职掌】 zhízhǎng 〈书〉❶〈动〉take charge of; be in charge of: ～市场开发 be in charge of market developing ❷〈名〉duty; charge

植 zhí ❶〈动〉plant; grow: ⇨～树;移～ ❷〈动〉set up; establish: ～党营私 set up a clique for one's own selfish interests ❸〈名〉flora; plant: ⇨～被
【植保】 zhíbǎo 〈名〉〈简称〉plant/crop protection ⇨植物保护
【植被】 zhíbèi 〈名〉vegetation
【植醇】 zhíchún 〈名〉[生化] phytol
【植霉素】 zhíméisù 〈名〉phytomycin
【植苗】 zhímiáo 〈名〉plant seedling
【植皮】 zhípí 〈名〉skin grafting
【植绒】 zhíróng 〈名〉[纺织] flocking
【植树】 zhíshù 〈动〉plant trees: ～造林 afforestation
〖～节〗 Zhíshùjié 〈名〉Arbor Day (in China, March 12)
【植物】 zhíwù 〈名〉plant; vegetable: ～改良 phytomelioration ‖ 草本～ herbaceous plant ‖ 大型～ macrophyte ‖ 单子叶～ monocotyledon ‖ 底栖～ phytobenthon ‖ 浮游～ phytoplankton ‖ 附生～ epiphyte ‖ 旱生～ xerophyte ‖ 茎叶～ cormophyte ‖ 蕨类～ fern ‖ 双子叶～ dicotyledon ‖ 水底～ phytobenthon ‖ 苔藓～ moss; bryophyte ‖ 微型～ microphyte ‖ 旋花～ convolvulus ‖ 原生～ protophyte ‖ 种子～ seed plant; seed-bearing plant; spermatophyte
〖～保护〗 zhíwù bǎohù 〈名〉plant/crop protection: ～机械 equipment for plant protection ‖ ～员 plant protector
〖～病害〗 zhíwù bìnghài 〈名〉plant disease
〖～病理学〗 zhíwù bìnglǐxué 〈名〉phytopathology
〖～地理学〗 zhíwù dìlǐxué 〈名〉phytogeography
〖～毒素〗 zhíwù dúsù 〈名〉phytotoxin
〖～发生论〗 zhíwù fāshēnglùn 〈名〉phytogenesis
〖～化石〗 zhíwù huàshí 〈名〉phytolith
〖～激素〗 zhíwù jīsù 〈名〉phytohormone
〖～检疫〗 zhíwù jiǎnyì 〈名〉plant quarantine
〖～胶〗 zhíwùjiāo 〈名〉vegetable gum/glue
〖～界〗 zhíwùjiè 〈名〉plant kingdom; vegetable kingdom
〖～净化〗 zhíwù jìnghuà 〈名〉[环保] plant purification
〖～区系〗 zhíwù qūxì 〈名〉flora
〖～群落〗 zhíwù qúnluò 〈名〉plant community; phytobiocoenose
〖～群落学〗 zhíwù qúnluòxué 〈名〉phytocoenology; phytocoenostics
〖～人〗 zhíwùrén 〈名〉vegetable
〖～色素〗 zhíwù sèsù 〈名〉phytochrome
〖～社会学〗 zhíwù shèhuìxué 〈名〉phytosociology
〖～生理学〗 zhíwù shēnglǐxué 〈名〉phytophysiology
〖～生态学〗 zhíwù shēngtàixué 〈名〉phytoecology
〖～生物学〗 zhíwù shēngwùxué 〈名〉phytobiology
〖～生长调节剂〗 zhíwù shēngzhǎng tiáojiéjì 〈名〉[农业] plant growth regulator
〖～细菌学〗 zhíwù xìjūnxué 〈名〉phytobacteriology
〖～纤维〗 zhíwù xiānwéi 〈名〉plant fibre
〖～性寄生病〗 zhíwùxìng jìshēngbìng 〈名〉phytosis
〖～性神经〗 zhíwùxìng shénjīng 〈名〉[生理] autonomic nerve
〖～学〗 zhíwùxué 〈名〉phytology; botany: ～家 botanist
〖～药剂学〗 zhíwù yàojìxué 〈名〉phytopharmacy
〖～药理学〗 zhíwù yàolǐxué 〈名〉phytopharmacology
〖～油〗 zhíwùyóu 〈名〉vegetable oil
〖～育种〗 zhíwù yùzhǒng 〈名〉plant breeding
〖～园〗 zhíwùyuán 〈名〉botanical garden
〖～志〗 zhíwùzhì 〈名〉flora
【植株】 zhízhū 〈名〉plant

絷 zhí 〈书〉❶〈动〉tie up; fasten ❷〈动〉take into custody ❸〈名〉horse rein

殖 zhí 〈动〉breed; multiply: ⇨生～
⇨shi
【殖民】 zhímín 〈动〉establish a colony; colonize: ～国家 colonialist power ‖ ～扩张 colonial expansion ‖ ～统治 colonial rule ‖ ～战争 colonialist war ‖ 非～化 decolonize
〖～地〗 zhímíndì 〈名〉colony: 沦为～ be reduced to a colony ‖ ～国家 colonial country
〖～主义〗 zhímínzhǔyì 〈名〉colonialism: ～列强 colonialist powers ‖ ～压迫 colonial oppression ‖ ～者 colonialist ‖ 新～ new colonialism; neocolonialism

跖 zhí = 蹠 zhí

摭 zhí 〈动〉〈书〉pick up
【摭拾】 zhíshí 〈动〉〈书〉pick; gather; collect: ～故事 pick up a story; collect stories ‖ ～群言 collect views from various sources

踯 zhí 〈动〉〈书〉walk to and fro; loiter around/about
【踯躅】 zhízhú 〈动〉〈书〉pace up and down; walk to and fro; loiter around: ～而行 shuffle along; stagger; walk with mincing steps ‖ ～街头 wander about the streets; tramp the streets

蹠 zhí ❶〈名〉[生理] metatarsus ❷〈名〉〈书〉sole of the foot ❸〈动〉〈书〉tread
【蹠骨】 zhígǔ 〈名〉metatarsal bone

zhǐ

止 zhǐ ❶〈动〉stop; prohibit; check: 适可而～;学无～境;休～ ❷〈动〉(of a period) end; terminate: 展览从10月1日起到10月14日～。The exhibition opens October 1st through 14th. ❸〈副〉only: ～此一家。This is the only shop. ‖ 这话你说过不～一次了。I don't think this is the first time you've said so.
【止步】 zhǐbù 〈动〉halt; stop; go no further: ～不前 halt; stand still ‖ 游人～ no visitors; out of bounds to visitors
【止喘】 zhǐchuǎn 〈动〉arrest/check/stop asthma
〖～药〗 zhǐchuǎnyào 〈名〉antasthmatic; antiasthmatic
【止付】 zhǐfù 〈动〉stop payment: ～通知书 stop-payment notice
【止汗】 zhǐhàn 〈动〉reduce perspiration; check sweating
〖～剂〗 zhǐhànjì 〈名〉antiperspirant
〖～药〗 zhǐhànyào 〈名〉antiperspirant; antihidrotic
【止回阀】 zhǐhuífá 〈名〉check valve; one-way valve; inverted valve; non-return valve
【止境】 zhǐjìng 〈名〉end; limit: 学无～ knowledge is infinite; live and learn ‖ 科学的发展是没有～的。There is no limit to the development of science.
【止咳】 zhǐké 〈动〉relieve a cough
〖～糖〗 zhǐkétáng 〈名〉cough lozenge
〖～糖浆〗 zhǐké tángjiāng 〈名〉cough syrup
〖～药〗 zhǐkéyào 〈名〉antitussive (drug); antasthmatic
【止渴】 zhǐkě 〈动〉quench one's thirst: ～剂 antidipticum; adipsa
【止水】 zhǐshuǐ 〈名〉stagnant water
【止宿】 zhǐsù 〈动〉stay; put up; get accommodation
【止痛】 zhǐtòng 〈动〉relieve pain; stop pain
〖～药〗 zhǐtòngyào 〈名〉anodyne; analgesic; acesodyne; painkiller
【止吐】 zhǐtù 〈动〉stop/check/arrest one's vomitus/anacatharsis
〖～剂〗 zhǐtùjì 〈名〉antemetic; antiemetic
〖～药〗 zhǐtùyào 〈名〉antemetic; antiemetic

【止息】 zhǐxī 〈动〉 cease; stop
【止涎】 zhǐxián 〈动〉 reduce the flow of saliva
[～剂] zhǐxiánjì 〈名〉 antisialogogue; antisialic
[～药] zhǐxiányào 〈名〉 *antisialica; antisialogogue*
【止泻】 zhǐxiè 〈动〉 stop diarrhea/dysentery; check diarrhea/dysentery
[～药] zhǐxièyào 〈名〉 *antidiarrheal; antidysenteric; antidysentericum*
【止血】 zhǐxuè 〈动〉 stop bleeding; stanch bleeding: 止住伤口的血 stanch a cut ‖ 用绷带包扎伤口～ bandage a cut to stem the bleeding
[～带] zhǐxuèdài 〈名〉 tourniquet
[～器] zhǐxuèqì 〈名〉 haemostat
[～钳] zhǐxuèqián 〈名〉 *haemostatic forceps*
[～药] zhǐxuèyào 〈名〉 haemostatic
【止痒】 zhǐyǎng 〈动〉 relieve/prevent itching
[～药] zhǐyǎngyào 〈名〉 antipruritic

只 zhǐ 〈副〉 only; just; merely: ～此一家,别无分店 the only shop of this name and no branches anywhere [a shop sign warning of sham goods] ‖ ～见树木,不见森林 cannot see the wood for the trees ‖ ～知其一,不知其二 be aware of only what appears on the surface, but not know what is behind it ‖ 家里～我一个人。I'm *alone* at home.
【只不过】 zhǐbùguò 〈副〉 only; just; merely: 他～开开玩笑而已,别往心里去。Don't take it to heart. He was only joking. ‖ 我～想说:"干得好!" I just want to say:"Well-done!"
【只得】 zhǐdé 〈副〉 have no alternative/choice but to; cannot choose but do sth; be obliged to; have to: 我们～涉水过去。We had no choice but to wade across.
【只读光盘】 zhǐdú guāngpán 〈名〉[计算机] CD-read only memory (CD-ROM)
【只顾】 zhǐgù ❶〈副〉 single mindedly; just (do sth): 他话也不答,头也不回,～专心于他的事儿。He kept bent on his work without so much as a reply or a turn of his head. ❷〈动〉 be only concerned with; just think of: ～一方面不行,还要兼顾其他方面。It won't do just to think of one aspect of it. The other aspects must also be taken into consideration.
【只管】 zhǐguǎn 〈副〉 ❶ by all means: 你有什么事,～给我写信。If there's anything I can do for you, don't hesitate to write to me. ❷ simply; just: 他不会使桨,小船～在湖中打转。Because he couldn't use the oars, his boat just turned round and round on the lake.
【只好】 zhǐhǎo 〈副〉 have to; be forced to; have no choice but: ～干下去 have to go ahead ‖ ～作罢 be forced to give up ‖ 我等了半天,他还没回来,～留个条子就走了。I *waited a long time*, but he failed to turn up. I had to leave him a note and went home.
【只可意会,不可言传】 zhǐkě yìhuì, bùkě yánchuán 〈熟〉 the subtlety (*of sth*) *is beyond description though it can be sensed*; (sth) can be apprehended but not expressed
【只是】 zhǐshì ❶〈副〉 only; just; merely; no more than: 我今天进城,～去看看朋友。*I'm going to town today just to see a* friend. ❷〈副〉 simply: 大家问他是什么事,他一笑,不回答。Instead of giving a reply, he just smiled when he was asked what had happened. ❸〈连〉 *except that; only; but; however*: 我们本来想逛公园的,～一直下雨。We had planned to go to the park, but the rain just wouldn't stop.
【只消】 *zhǐxiāo* 〈动〉〈方〉 *all one has to do is; you only need to*: 这点活儿,～几分钟就干完了。There isn't much work. It won't take more than a few minutes to get it done.
【只许州官放火,不许百姓点灯】 zhǐ xǔ zhōuguān fànghuǒ, bùxǔ bǎixìng diǎndēng 〈熟〉 the prefect allows himself to commit arson while the people are deprived of the right to light their lamps; one may steal a horse while another may not look over the hedge
【只要】 zhǐyào 〈连〉[usu used correlatively with 就 or 便] if only; as long as; provided: ～不断努力,就会事业有成。Persistent efforts will bring you success.
【只要功夫深,铁杵磨成针】 zhǐyào gōngfu shēn, tiěchǔ móchéng zhēn 〈熟〉 constant grinding turns an iron rod into a needle; constant dropping/dripping wears away a stone; little strokes fell great oaks
【只有】 zhǐyǒu ❶〈连〉 only; alone: ～同心协力,才能把事情办好。Only if we are of one mind and coordinate our efforts can we do our work well. ❷〈副〉 have to; be forced to: 雨不停,你就～呆在这儿了。*You will have to stay if the rain doesn't let up.*
【只争朝夕】 zhǐzhēng-zhāoxī 〈熟〉 seize the day, seize the hour; seize every minute; race against time
【只重衣衫不重人】 *zhǐ zhòng yīshān bù zhòng rén* 〈熟〉 *only value the clothes the man wears and not the man himself; judge* people by their clothes, not their qualities

旨 zhǐ ❶〈形〉〈书〉 tasty; delicious: 甘～ delicious food; delicacy ⇨～酒 ❷〈名〉 purport; purpose; aim: 会议通过了～在进一步发展两国科学技术合作的决议。The conference adopted a resolution to further promote the cooperation between the two countries in the fields of science and technology. ⇨主～;要～;宗～ ❸〈名〉 decree: ⇨圣～
【旨酒】 zhǐjiǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 excellent wine; nectarean wine
【旨令】 zhǐlìng 〈名〉 order; decree
【旨趣】 zhǐqù 〈名〉〈书〉 purport; objective
【旨要】 zhǐyào 〈名〉 main idea; gist
【旨意】 zhǐyì 〈名〉 ❶ decree; order: 这是谁的～? Who has ordered so? ❷ purpose: ～何在? What's your purpose?

址 zhǐ 〈名〉 location; site: ⇨地～;网～

芷 zhǐ 〈名〉[植物] Taiwan angelica root

抵 zhǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 knock one's fist against the palm
【抵掌】 zhǐzhǎng 〈动〉〈书〉 knock one's fist against the palm (to show happiness): ～而谈 have a happy and intimate chat

纸 zhǐ ❶〈名〉 paper: 一张～ a piece/sheet of paper ❷〈量〉 *[for letters, documents, etc]*: 单据三～ *three bills* ‖ 一～公文 *a* document ‖ 一～禁令 a ban; an injunction
【纸板】 zhǐbǎn 〈名〉 ❶ paperboard; paste-board; chipboard; *pressboard; cardboard*: ～盒/箱 *cardboard case/box* ❷ *print paper mould*; paper matrix
【纸包不住火】 zhǐ bāobuzhù huǒ 〈熟〉 fire cannot be wrapped in *paper*; *you can't wrap fire in paper— there is no concealing the* truth; truth will out
【纸杯】 zhǐbēi 〈名〉 paper cup
【纸币】 zhǐbì 〈名〉 paper money; *paper currency*; note; bank paper; banknote: 崭新的～ banknote in mint condition
【纸边】 zhǐbiān 〈名〉 deckle edge
【纸簿】 zhǐbù 〈名〉 pad: 便条～ scratch pad
【纸带】 zhǐdài 〈名〉 paper/punched/punch tape
【纸锭】 zhǐdìng 〈名〉 paper ingot (burned as an offering to the dead)
【纸贵洛阳】 zhǐguì-Luòyáng 〈熟〉 the price of paper soars because too much paper is needed to print a popular work
【纸花】 zhǐhuā 〈名〉 paper flower
【纸黄金】 zhǐhuángjīn 〈名〉[经济] paper gold
【纸婚】 zhǐhūn 〈名〉 paper wedding [first wedding anniversary]
【纸夹】 zhǐjiā 〈名〉 paper clip
【纸浆】 zhǐjiāng 〈名〉 (paper) pulp: ～板 pulp board ‖ ～厂 pulp mill ‖ ～回收机 pulp saver ‖ ～筛滤器 pulp strainer ‖ ～原料 pulp wood ‖ ～制造机 macerator
【纸巾】 zhǐjīn 〈名〉 paper handkerchief; paper towel; tissue; napkin; facial tissue: 一盒～ a box of tissues
【纸老虎】 zhǐlǎohǔ 〈名〉 paper tiger: 一切反动派都是～。All reactionaries are paper tigers.
【纸马】 zhǐmǎ 〈名〉〈迷信〉 ❶ paper painted with pictures of idols, burned at the altar ❷〈方〉 paper horse, etc to be burned as offerings to the deceased
【纸媒】 zhǐméi 〈简称〉 paper media ⇨纸质媒体
【纸媒儿】 zhǐméir 〈名〉 paper stick (used to light a pipe, etc)
【纸煤儿】 zhǐméir ＝纸媒儿 zhǐméir
【纸捻】 zhǐniǎn 〈名〉 spill of rolled paper used to light a pipe, etc; (paper) spill; lamplighter
【纸尿片】 zhǐniàopiàn 〈名〉 paper diaper/nappy
【纸牌】 zhǐpái 〈名〉 playing cards
【纸盘】 zhǐpán 〈名〉 paper plate; paper disc
【纸片】 zhǐpiàn 〈名〉 scraps of paper; pieces of paper; scrip
【纸钱】 zhǐqián 〈名〉 paper made to resemble money and burned

as an offering to the dead; spirit money
【纸上谈兵】 zhǐshàng-tánbīng 〈熟〉 fight only on paper; be an armchair strategist—engage in idle theorizing
【纸绳】 zhǐshéng 〈名〉 paper string
【纸筒】 zhǐtǒng 〈名〉 cardboard cylinder
【纸头】 zhǐtóu 〈名〉〈方〉 paper
【纸娃娃】 zhǐwáwa 〈名〉 paper doll
【纸型】 zhǐxíng 〈名〉 print paper mould; paper matrix; papier-mâché: ～干燥机 scorcher
【纸烟】 zhǐyān 〈名〉 cigarette
【纸样】 zhǐyàng 〈名〉 paper pattern
【纸鹞】 zhǐyào 〈名〉〈方〉 kite
【纸叶子】 zhǐyèzi 〈名〉〈方〉 playing cards
【纸鱼】 zhǐyú 〈名〉 silverfish; fish moth
【纸鸢】 zhǐyuān 〈名〉 kite
【纸张】 zhǐzhāng 〈名〉 paper
【纸质】 zhǐzhì 〈名〉 paper quality
【纸质媒体】 zhǐzhì méitǐ 〈名〉 paper media
【纸醉金迷】 zhǐzuì-jīnmí 〈熟〉 (a life of) luxury and dissipation

祉 zhǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 happiness; blessedness: 福～ blessing; good fortune

枳 zhǐ 〈名〉[植物] trifoliate orange
【枳机草】 zhǐjīcǎo 〈名〉[another name for 芨芨草 jījīcǎo] splendid achnatherum
【枳椇】 zhǐjǔ 〈名〉 raisin/honey tree
【枳壳】 zhǐqiào 〈名〉[中药] dried fruit of citron or trifoliate orange
【枳实】 zhǐshí 〈名〉[中药] dried immature fruit of citron or trifoliate orange

指 zhǐ ❶〈名〉 finger; digit: ⇨拇～; 屈～可数 ❷〈量〉 fingerbreadth; digit: 两～宽的纸条 a strip of paper two fingerbreadths wide ‖ 这双鞋大了一～。This pair of shoes is a finger oversize. ❸〈动〉 point at; point to: 用手～ point one's finger at ‖ 时针正～12点。The hour hand points exactly to twelve. ❹〈动〉 make one's hair stand on end: ⇨发～ ❺〈动〉 indicate; point out: ⇨～出; ～导; ～示 ❻〈动〉 direct sth at sth else; refer to: 我们不是～你,而是～他。We were talking about him instead of you. ❼〈动〉 depend on; count on; rely on: 单～着一个人是不能把事情办好的。We cannot reckon on just one person to do a good job. ⇨～望
【指板】 zhǐbǎn 〈名〉 finger-board; fingerplate
【指北针】 zhǐběizhēn 〈名〉 compass
【指标】 zhǐbiāo 〈名〉 target; quota; norm; index: 达到～ be on target; meet the target ‖ 低于～20% 20% below target ‖ 规定～ set a quota/target ‖ 完成～ hit the target ‖ 完成国家计划规定的～ attain the targets/fulfil the norms set in the state plan ‖ 未达到～ fall short of the target; be off target ‖ 未完成产油～ miss the oil production target ‖ 经济发展～ indicator of economic development ‖ 经济技术～ econo-technical norms ‖ 切合实际的～ sensible target ‖ 社会～ social indicator ‖ 生产～ output quota; production target ‖ 数量～ quota ‖ 招工～ recruitment quota ‖ 质量～ quality index ‖ 增长～将定位在八个百分点。Growth will be targeted at eight per cent.
【指拨】 zhǐbō 〈动〉 ❶ guide; help: 我工作上没经验,请多～。Being a green hand, I look forward to your timely advice. ❷ instruct; dispatch; control: 我只听队长的,你甭想～我。Don't try to boss me around. I'll only obey the team leader's orders.
【指不胜屈】 zhǐbùshèngqū 〈熟〉 too many to be counted on the fingers; a great many; countless; innumerable
【指不定】 zhǐbudìng 〈副〉〈方〉 perhaps; maybe: 你甭等他了,他～来不来呢。Don't wait for him; maybe he isn't coming.
【指斥】 zhǐchì 〈动〉 reprove; reprimand; denounce: ～时弊 denounce the maladies of the time
【指出】 zhǐchū 〈动〉 point out; indicate
【指导】 zhǐdǎo 〈动〉 guide; direct; instruct: ～扶贫工作 guide poverty relief ‖ ～学生 instruct/tutor a student ‖ 提供～ give guidance ‖ ～方针 guideline ‖ ～思想 guiding ideology; guiding idea; ideological guideline; guiding principle ‖ ～委员会 steering committee ‖ ～原则 guiding principle ‖ ～作用 guiding role ‖ 在这个理论的～下 in the light of this theory ‖ 思想～行动。One's thinking directs one's actions. ‖ 教师正在～学生做实验。The teacher was supervising his students in doing an experiment.
〖～教师〗 zhǐdǎo jiàoshī 〈名〉 tutor
〖～性计划〗 zhǐdǎoxìng jìhuà 〈名〉 guidance planning
〖～员〗 zhǐdǎoyuán 〈名〉 ❶ political instructor ❷ instructor
【指点】 zhǐdiǎn 〈动〉 ❶ give directions/pointers/advice; show how (to do sth): 听从～ comply with sb's instructions ‖ 老师正在～学生如何写作文。The teacher was explaining to the student how to write compositions. ‖ 请给我们～～。Please show us how to do it. ‖ 他～给我看,哪是织女星,哪是牵牛星。Pointing at the stars, he told me where to find Vega and where to find Altair. ❷ gossip about sb's faults; pick on sb
【指定】 zhǐdìng 〈动〉 appoint; assign; designate; specify: ～谈判代表 appoint representatives to the negotiations ‖ ～律师 nominate one's lawyer ‖ ～产品 designated product ‖ ～代表 authorized representative ‖ ～交货地点 named place of delivery ‖ ～路线 designated route ‖ ～日期 appointed day; named date ‖ ～商店 designated store ‖ ～银行 designated bank ‖ 在～地点见面 meet at the designated place
【指法】 zhǐfǎ 〈名〉 fingering: ～熟练 be skilful in the fingering
【指腹为婚】 zhǐfù-wéihūn 〈熟〉 antenatal/prenatal betrothal
【指骨】 zhǐgǔ 〈名〉 phalanx
【指顾】 zhǐgù 〈名〉〈书〉 instant; split second; twinkling of an eye
【指关节】 zhǐguānjié 〈名〉 knuckle
【指归】 zhǐguī 〈名〉〈书〉 aim; intention
【指画】 zhǐhuà ❶〈动〉 point at; point to: 孩子们～着,"看,飞机! 三架,又三架!" Pointing to the sky, the children shouted, "Look! Planes! Three! Another three!" ❷〈名〉 finger drawing
【指环】 zhǐhuán 〈名〉 (finger) ring
【指挥】 zhǐhuī ❶〈动〉 command; direct; conduct: ～交通 direct traffic ‖ ～一个连 command a company; be in command of a company ‖ ～作战 direct operations ❷〈名〉 commander; director: 总～ general director ❸〈名〉[音乐] conductor ❹〈动〉 conduct; be a conductor: ～一场音乐会 conduct a concert ‖ ～乐队 conduct an orchestra
〖～棒〗 zhǐhuībàng 〈名〉 ❶[音乐] baton: 指挥举起了～。The conductor raised his baton. ❷〈贬〉 command; control: 他要大家跟着他的～转。He's trying to manipulate all the people around him. / He wants all of us dance to his baton.
〖～部〗 zhǐhuībù 〈名〉 command post; headquarters: 防空～ air defence command
〖～舱〗 zhǐhuīcāng 〈名〉 command module
〖～车〗 zhǐhuīchē 〈名〉 command car
〖～刀〗 zhǐhuīdāo 〈名〉 officer's sword
〖～官〗 zhǐhuīguān 〈名〉 commanding officer; commander
〖～若定〗 zhǐhuī-ruòdìng 〈熟〉 direct (work, etc) with perfect ease; give competent leadership
〖～所〗 zhǐhuīsuǒ 〈名〉 command post
〖～塔台〗 zhǐhuī tǎtái 〈名〉 control tower
〖～台〗 zhǐhuītái 〈名〉 podium
〖～系统〗 zhǐhuī xìtǒng 〈名〉 command system
〖～员〗 zhǐhuīyuán 〈名〉 commander
〖～中心〗 zhǐhuī zhōngxīn 〈名〉 commanding centre
【指鸡骂狗】 zhǐjī-màgǒu 〈熟〉 abuse the dog while pointing at the chicken—point at one but abuse another; make oblique accusations
【指甲】 zhǐjia 〈名〉 nail: 锉～ file one's fingernails ‖ 剪～ cut one's nails; pare one's fingernails ‖ 染～ paint one's nails ‖ 修剪～ have a manicure; manicure; give a manicure (to) ‖ 龟背状～ turtle-back nail ‖ 脚～ toenail ‖ 卵形～ eggshell nail ‖ 手～ fingernail
〖～锉刀〗 zhǐjia cuòdāo 〈名〉 nail file
〖～刀〗 zhǐjiadāo 〈名〉 nail clippers
〖～盖儿〗 zhǐjiagàir 〈名〉 nail
〖～花〗 zhǐjiahuā 〈名〉〈俗称〉 garden balsam; touch-me-not
〖～心儿〗 zhǐjiaxīnr 〈名〉 nail
〖～油〗 zhǐjiayóu 〈名〉 nail polish/enamel
【指尖】 zhǐjiān 〈名〉 finger tip
【指教】 zhǐjiào 〈动〉 ❶ train; instruct; supervise; help: 在教练的～下,运动员的进步很快。Guided by the coach, the sportsmen made rapid progress. ❷〈套〉 give advice/comments: 希望多多～。Your advice and comments are appreciated.
【指靠】 zhǐkào 〈动〉 depend on (for one's livelihood); look to

(for help); count on: 生活有了～ have something to live on ‖ 要学会自立，不能光～别人。You should learn to be self-reliant rather than count on others for everything.

【指控】 zhǐkòng 〈动〉 accuse; charge: 否认～ deny a charge ‖ 拒绝接受这项～ reject the allegation ‖ 提出～ indict sb for sth ‖ ～某人犯罪 arraign a person for a crime ‖ 他被～造谣中伤。He was charged with libel. ‖ 他们将～这个凶手。They will bring charges against the killer.

【指令】 zhǐlìng ❶〈动〉 instruct; order; direct ❷〈名〉 instruction; order; directive: 留下/下达～ leave/give instructions ‖ ～性计划 mandatory planning ‖ ～性指标 mandatory target ‖ 密封～ sealed orders ❸〈名〉［计算机］ instruction: ～系统 instruction repertoire ‖ 计算机必须先接受～后才能工作。Before it can work, a computer must be told what to do.

【指鹿为马】 zhǐlùwéimǎ 〈熟〉 call a stag a horse—deliberately misrepresent; distort facts

【指路明灯】 zhǐlù míngdēng 〈名〉〈喻〉 beacon light; beacon: 她的小说对许多青年人来说好比～。Her novels served as a beacon light for many young people.

【指路牌】 zhǐlùpái 〈名〉 signpost; fingerpost; guidepost

【指名】 zhǐmíng 〈动〉 mention by name; name; designate: ～道姓 mention sb by name; name names ‖ ～攻击 assail/attack by name ‖ ～要我发言。I was designated to speak at the meeting.

【指明】 zhǐmíng 〈动〉 designate; show clearly; demonstrate; point out: ～出路 point the way out ‖ ～方向和道路 chart the orientation and road ‖ ～两者之间的差别 show the difference between the two

【指模】 zhǐmó 〈名〉〈方〉 finger/thumb print [used mostly by illiterates on official or legal papers by way of signature]

【指摹】 zhǐmó ＝ 指模 zhǐmó

【指南】 zhǐnán 〈名〉 guide; guidebook; directory: 购物～ shopping guide ‖ 旅游～ tourist guide; handbook for tourists ‖ 行动～ guide to action

【指南车】 zhǐnánchē 〈名〉 compass vehicle [an ancient Chinese vehicle fitted with a built-in compass made in the shape of a figure]

【指南针】 zhǐnánzhēn 〈名〉 ❶ compass ❷〈喻〉 guideline

【指派】 zhǐpài 〈动〉 appoint; name; designate; assign: ～代表出席会议 name delegates to the conference ‖ ～某人担任这个职务 appoint sb to this post ‖ 受人～ be assigned; be dispatched; be designated

【指认】 zhǐrèn 〈动〉 identify; recognize: ～罪犯 identify a criminal

【指日可待】 zhǐrì-kědài 〈熟〉 can be realized soon; be just round the corner: 好日子～。Better days are just round the corner.

【指桑骂槐】 zhǐsāng-màhuái 〈熟〉 point at the mulberry and abuse the locust; point at one but abuse another; make oblique accusations

【指伸肌】 zhǐshēnjī 〈名〉 musculus extensor digitorum

【指使】 zhǐshǐ 〈动〉 instigate; incite; put sb up to sth: ～人闹事 incite sb to make trouble ‖ 受人～ act on sb's instigation ‖ 受政府～ under government instructions ‖ 揭露幕后～者 expose the person behind the scenes; unmask/disclose/uncover the hidden instigator

【指示】 zhǐshì ❶〈动〉 indicate; point out: ～前进的方向 indicate the direction of advance ❷〈动〉 instruct: ～我们把事情做好 instruct us to do a good job of sth ❸〈名〉 directive; instructions: 按～办事 follow the instructions ‖ 奉上级～ upon the instructions of higher authorities ‖ 接受～ take instructions ‖ 下达～ give instructions

〖～板〗 zhǐshìbǎn 〈名〉 indicator board

〖～代词〗 zhǐshì dàicí 〈名〉［语言］ demonstrative pronoun

〖～灯〗 zhǐshìdēng 〈名〉 pilot lamp/light; indicator lamp

〖～功率〗 zhǐshì gōnglǜ 〈名〉 indicated power

〖～剂〗 zhǐshìjì 〈名〉［化学］ indicator

〖～器〗 zhǐshìqì 〈名〉 indicator: ～按钮 indicator button ‖ ～读数 indicator display ‖ 刻度盘～ dial indicator ‖ 液面～ level indicator

〖～牌〗 zhǐshìpái 〈名〉 indicator: 列车时刻～ train indicator

〖～生物〗 zhǐshì shēngwù 〈名〉 indicator organism

〖～植物〗 zhǐshì zhíwù 〈名〉 indicator plant

【指事】 zhǐshì 〈名〉［语言］ self-explanatory characters [one of the six categories of Chinese characters (六书)]

【指手画脚】 zhǐshǒu-huàjiǎo 〈熟〉 ❶ make animated gestures while speaking ❷ make indiscreet remarks or criticisms; find fault for no good reason; raise captious objections: 你最好不要～。You'd better stop acting as if you were master of the place.

【指手划脚】 zhǐshǒu-huàjiǎo ＝ 指手画脚 zhǐshǒu-huàjiǎo

【指数】 zhǐshù 〈名〉 exponent; index number; index: 道琼斯～ Dow Jones index Dow-Jones average ‖ 恒生～ Hang Seng index ‖ 加权～ weighted index ‖ 零售价格～ retail price index ‖ 信度～ index of reliability ‖ 综合～ composite index

〖～函数〗 zhǐshù hánshù 〈名〉 exponential function

〖～律〗 zhǐshùlǜ 〈名〉［数学］ index law

〖～要素〗 zhǐshù yàosù 〈名〉 index constituent

【指天画地】 zhǐtiān-huàdì 〈熟〉 gesticulate excitedly while speaking; speak without restraint

【指头】 zhǐtou 〈名〉 ❶ digit; finger; dactyl ❷ toe

〖～肚儿〗 zhǐtoudùr 〈名〉〈方〉 face of the fingertip

【指天发誓】 zhǐtiān-fāshì 〈熟〉 call heaven to witness

【指望】 zhǐwang ❶〈动〉 look to; count on: ～某人帮助 look to sb for help ‖ ～挣大钱 calculate on earning big money ‖ ～今年有个好收成。We're looking forward to a good harvest this year. ‖ 绝不可～他能准时到达。You can never depend on his arriving on time. ‖ 我们全～你了。We've set/pinned all our hopes on you. ❷〈名〉 prospect; hope: 这病还有～。There are still hopeful signs for cure.

【指纹】 zhǐwén 〈名〉 ❶ loops and whorls on a finger ❷ fingerprint; fingermark; dactylogram: 提取～ take sb's thumb print ‖ ～存取 fingerprint access ‖ ～鉴定 fingerprint identification ‖ ～鉴定法 dactyloscopy

〖～学〗 zhǐwénxué 〈名〉 dactylography

【指向】 zhǐxiàng ❶〈形〉 directional: ～标记 arrow mark ‖ ～传声器 directional microphone ‖ ～发射 directional transmission ‖ ～构造 directional structure ‖ ～角 angle of direction ‖ ～聚焦 directional focusing ‖ ～特性 directional property ‖ ～天线 directional antenna ‖ ～效应 beam effect ‖ ～信标 directional beacon ‖ ～植物 compass plant ❷〈动〉 point to: ～北方 point to the north

【指炎】 zhǐyán 〈名〉 dactylitis

【指要】 zhǐyào 〈名〉〈书〉 main idea; gist

【指引】 zhǐyǐn 〈动〉 point (the way); guide; show: ～方向 direct the course to; point out the way to ‖ 猎人～他穿过了林区。A huntsman showed him the way through the forest.

【指印】 zhǐyìn 〈名〉 fingerprint; finger mark: 按～ make a fingerprint; put one's fingerprint on

【指责】 zhǐzé 〈动〉 censure; criticize; find fault with; fling accusation; point an accusing finger at; reprehend; rebuke: ～某人 condemn sb (for sth) ‖ ～某人怯懦 accuse sb of cowardice ‖ ～某人是叛徒 denounce sb as a traitor ‖ ～某人忘恩负义 reproach sb for ingratitude ‖ 受到～ draw brickbats; come under criticism ‖ 受到舆论的～ be subjected to the censure of public opinion ‖ 公开～ point the finger (at sb) ‖ 横加～ make unwarranted charges ‖ 互相～ trade accusations; trade allegations ‖ 恶意的～ unkind criticism ‖ 无理的～ insupportable charges

【指摘】 zhǐzhāi 〈动〉 censure; criticize; find fault with; nitpick: 不要过分～孩子。Don't criticize the child too harshly.

【指战员】 zhǐzhànyuán 〈名〉 commanders and fighters

【指仗】 zhǐzhàng 〈动〉〈方〉 depend on; rely on: 一家人的生活全～他那点微薄的收入。The whole family depend solely on his meagre income for a living.

【指针】 zhǐzhēn 〈名〉 ❶ indicator; pointer; needle ❷ guiding principle; guide: 根本～ fundamental guideline ❸［中医］ pressing with a finger (on an acupuncture point); finger-pressing

【指诊】 zhǐzhěn 〈名〉 touch: 肛门～ rectal touch ‖ 阴道～ vaginal touch

【指正】 zhǐzhèng 〈动〉 ❶ point out mistakes so that they can be corrected ❷〈套〉 make a comment or criticism: 我接受您的批评～。I stand corrected. ‖ 请惠予～。Please oblige me with your valuable comments. / Be kind enough to give me your opinion.

【指证】 zhǐzhèng 〈动〉 identify and testify: ～凶嫌 identify and testify against the murder suspect

【指指点点】 zhǐzhi-diǎndiǎn ＝指点 zhǐdiǎn

【指重表】 zhǐzhòngbiǎo 〈名〉 weight indicator

【指总伸肌】 zhǐzǒngshēnjī 〈名〉 musculus extensor digitorum communis

咫 zhǐ 〈量〉 ancient measure of length, equal to eight *cun*

（寸）

【咫尺】 zhǐchǐ 〈名〉〈书〉very short distance：～之间 close at hand

〖～千里〗 zhǐchǐ-qiānlǐ ＝ 咫尺天涯 zhǐchǐ-tiānyá

〖～天涯〗 zhǐchǐ-tiānyá 〈熟〉so near and yet so far—see little of each other though living close by；seem to be thousands of miles apart though staying close at hand；be poles apart though very near

趾 zhǐ 〈名〉❶ toe ❷ foot

【趾高气扬】 zhǐgāo-qìyáng 〈熟〉strut about and give oneself airs；be above oneself；mount/ride the high horse；be swollen with arrogance；puff off one's chest with pride

【趾骨】 zhǐgǔ 〈名〉phalanx

〖～炎〗 zhǐgǔyán 〈名〉phalangitis

【趾关节】 zhǐguānjié 〈名〉phalangeal/toe joint

【趾甲】 zhǐjiǎ 〈名〉toenail

【趾行】 zhǐxíng 〈形〉digitigrade

〖～动物〗 *zhǐxíng dòngwù* 〈名〉*digitigrade*

黹 zhǐ 〈名〉〈书〉needlework；embroidery：针～ needle and thread；needlework；sewing

酯 zhǐ 〈名〉[化学] ester

【酯化】 zhǐhuà 〈动〉[化学] esterify

【酯酶】 zhǐméi 〈名〉[生化] esterase

【酯树胶】 zhǐshùjiāo 〈名〉ester gum

【酯油】 zhǐyóu 〈名〉ester oil

徵 zhǐ 〈名〉[音乐] note of the ancient Chinese five-tone scale, corresponding to 5 in numbered musical notation

zhì

至 zhì ❶〈动〉arrive；reach：～今 as yet；hitherto；to this day；up to now/the present ‖ ～九月底为止 up to the end of September ‖ 从早～晚 from morning till night ‖ 从左～右 from left to right ⇨自始～终；～死不屈 ❷〈形〉best；perfect；super：⇨～宝；～交 ❸〈名〉apex；*vertex*；*extremity*：⇨冬～；夏～ ❹〈副〉extremely；most：欢迎之～。You are most welcome. ‖ 三个人不够，～少需要五个。Three persons are not enough at all. At least five are needed. ‖ 你～迟下星期内一定要赶到。You are required to come by the end of next week at the latest.

【至宝】 zhìbǎo 〈名〉most valuable treasure：如获～ as if one had found a priceless treasure

【至诚】 zhìchéng 〈形〉❶ most sincere：～待人 treat people with absolute sincerity ‖ 出于～ in all sincerity；from the bottom of one's heart ‖ 一片～ be completely sincere；with great sincerity ‖ ～的朋友/道歉 sincere friend/apology ❷ honest：他是个～人，从来不说空话。He is *a sincere man who never promises* anyone the earth/moon.

【至迟】 zhìchí 〈副〉at (the) latest：你们必须～在下星期五前交作业。You must hand in your homework by next Friday at the latest.

【至此】 zhìcǐ 〈动〉❶ up to now；at this stage：～，问题才有了解决的希望。Only at this stage is it possible to solve the problem. ❷ to such a degree/an extent：事已～，只好就这样了。Since the matter has developed to this stage, we have to let it go at that. ❸ up to this point；thus：文章～为止。The article ends at this point.

【至多】 zhìduō 〈副〉*at (the) most*；*at the outside*；*no more* than：买一台较好的电脑～一万元左右。You could buy a fairly good computer for about ten thousand *yuan* at most. ‖ 他～不过四十岁。He's at most forty years old. ‖ 这活儿～十天就干完了。The job will take ten days at the outside.

【至福】 zhìfú 〈名〉pure happiness；blissful happiness

【至高无上】 zhìgāo-wúshàng 〈熟〉most lofty；paramount；supreme：～的权力 supreme power/authority ‖ ～的事业 most lofty undertaking

【至关紧要】 zhìguān-jǐnyào 〈熟〉most important；of the utmost importance

【至关重大】 zhìguān-zhòngdà 〈熟〉be of great importance：此事～。This matter is of paramount importance.

【至好】 zhìhǎo 〈名〉most intimate friend；best/devoted friend

【至极】 zhìjí 〈副〉to the utmost point；extremely：可恶～ be extremely abhorrent

【至交】 zhìjiāo 〈名〉most intimate friend；best/devoted friend

【至今】 zhìjīn 〈副〉up to now；to this day；so far：他回家以后，～没有来信。I haven't heard from him since he returned home. ‖ 我们～还未接到任何答复。To date, we have not received any replies.

【至理名言】 zhìlǐ-míngyán 〈熟〉famous dictum；maxim；axiom

【至品】 zhìpǐn 〈名〉highest grade；best quality

【至亲】 zhìqīn 〈名〉very close relative；next of kin：骨肉～ *close kin*；*one's own flesh and blood*

〖～好友〗 zhìqīn-hǎoyǒu 〈熟〉close relatives and good friends；close kin and hail-fellows

【至情】 zhìqíng 〈名〉true feelings；real sentiments

【至日】 zhìrì 〈名〉the summer solstice (about 21 or 22 June in the Northern Hemisphere) or the winter solstice (about 21 or 22 or 23 December in the Northern Hemisphere)

【至上】 zhìshàng 〈形〉supreme；highest：顾客～。*The interests* of our patrons are paramount. ‖ 国家利益～。The interests of the country are above everything else.

【至少】 zhìshǎo 〈副〉at (the) least：今天参加大会的～有 3,000 人。*At least three thousand people attended the rally today.* ‖ 从这儿走到学校，～要半个小时。It takes at least half an hour to walk to school from here.

【至圣】 zhìshèng 〈名〉greatest sage；Confucius

〖～所〗 *zhìshèngsuǒ* 〈名〉*holy of holies*

〖～先师〗 zhìshèng xiānshī 〈名〉greatest sage and teacher；Confucius

【至死】 zhìsǐ 〈副〉unto death；till death：～不屈 remain unyielding unto death

〖～不变〗 zhìsǐ-bùbiàn 〈熟〉remain unchanged throughout one's life；will not change even unto death；stick to one's course until the end of one's days

〖～不悟〗 zhìsǐ-bùwù 〈熟〉remain benighted to the end of one's days；be incorrigibly stubborn

〖～不渝〗 zhìsǐ-bùyú 〈熟〉remain unchanged throughout one's life：～的爱情 *eternal love*

【至言】 zhìyán 〈名〉〈书〉pertinent remarks；profound words

【至友】 zhìyǒu 〈名〉most intimate friend；best friend

【至于】 zhìyú ❶〈动〉go so far as to：他可能晚来一会儿，但不～不来。*He may be a bit late, but I don't think he will go so far as* to stay away. ❷〈介〉as for；as to：她确实病了。～她什么时候能来，我说不准。It's true that she is ill, but I am not sure when she will be able to come.

【至嘱】 *zhìzhǔ* 〈动〉〈书〉[used in a letter] see that you act accordingly

【至尊】 zhìzūn ❶〈形〉most revered and respected ❷〈名〉the reigning emperor

志 zhì ❶〈名〉will；aspiration；ideal：～坚如钢 have an iron will；have a will of steel ⇨～同道合；得～；立～ ❷〈动〉〈方〉weigh；measure：拿秤～～ weigh sth with a balance/steelyard/a pair of scales ‖ 拿碗～～ measure sth with a bowl ❸〈动〉keep in mind：⇨～哀；永～不忘 ❹〈名〉record；annals：《昌黎方言～》*A Survey of the Changli Dialect* ‖《三国～》*History of the Three Kingdoms* ⇨县～；杂～ ❺〈名〉mark；sign：⇨标～

【志哀】 zhì'āi 〈动〉indicate mourning：下半旗～ fly a flag at half-mast as a sign of mourning

【志大才疏】 zhìdà-cáishū 〈熟〉have great ambition but little *talent*；*have high aspirations but little ability*：他～。*His ambi*tion outran his ability.

【志得意满】 zhìdé-yìmǎn 〈熟〉enormously proud of one's success；smug；complacent；puffed up with one's success

【志怪】 zhìguài 〈动〉*record or write about weird, uncanny or* supernatural things：～小说 tales of mystery and the supernatural

【志留纪】 Zhìliújì 〈名〉[地质] Silurian Period [marked by the advent of air-breathing animals and terrestrial plants]

【志留系】 Zhìliúxì 〈名〉[地质] Silurian

【志气】 zhìqì 〈名〉aspiration; ambition; spirit: ～昂扬 high-spirited; full of vigour and vitality ‖ 中国人民有～。The Chinese people have high aspirations.
【志趣】 zhìqù 〈名〉aspiration and interest; inclination: ～相投 be much of a companion for sb; be like-minded; be on the same wavelength (as sb) ‖ ～相投的朋友 like-minded friend ‖ 我发现跟他很难谈到一起,我们的～各异。I find him difficult to talk to—we're on completely different wavelengths.
【志士】 zhìshì 〈名〉person of ideals and integrity: ～仁人 people with high ideals ‖ 爱国～ noble-minded patriot ‖ 革命～ revolutionary of ideals and integrity
【志书】 zhìshū 〈名〉district annals; local history
【志同道合】 zhìtóng-dàohé 〈熟〉cherish the same ideals and follow the same path; have a common goal; be on the same wavelength as sb: ～的夫妻 like-minded couple
【志向】 zhìxiàng 〈名〉aspiration; ideal; ambition: 共同的～ shared ambition ‖ 远大的～ lofty aspiration
【志行】 zhìxíng 〈名〉one's aspirations and conduct
【志学】 zhìxué 〈动〉〈书〉set one's mind on study: ～之年 the age of fifteen [from Confucius' saying 吾十有五而志于学。At fifteen I set my mind on learning.]
【志愿】 zhìyuàn ❶〈名〉aspiration; wish; ideal: 立下～ set one's goal ‖ 他的～是当一名教师。His aspiration is to be a teacher. ❷〈动〉do sth of one's own free will; volunteer: 他～提供了一些有价值的信息。He volunteered some useful information.
〖～兵〗 zhìyuànbīng 〈名〉volunteer (soldier)
〖～兵制〗 zhìyuàn bīngzhì 〈名〉voluntarism; voluntaryism; volunteerism; voluntary military service
〖～军〗 zhìyuànjūn 〈名〉people who volunteer to fight in another country; volunteers; volunteer forces
〖～书〗 zhìyuànshū 〈名〉application form: 入党～ application for Party membership
〖～者〗 zhìyuànzhě 〈名〉volunteer
【志在必得】 zhìzàibìdé 〈熟〉be determined to win/get
【志在四方】 zhìzàisìfāng 〈熟〉ready to offer one's services wherever they are needed (rather than just stay in one's hometown)
【志子】 zhìzi 〈名〉〈方〉implement for measuring

豸 zhì 〈名〉〈书〉insect without feet or legs (as mentioned in ancient books): 虫～ insect or worm

忮 zhì 〈动〉〈书〉be jealous: ～刻 jealous and mean ‖ 不～不求 free from jealousy and greed

识 zhì 〈书〉❶〈动〉remember; commit to memory: ⇨博闻强～ ❷〈名〉mark; sign: ⇨标～; 款～
⇨shí

厔 zhì 〈名〉〈书〉bend (of a stream or river)

郅 zhì 〈副〉〈书〉most; extreme

帜 zhì 〈名〉❶ flag; banner: ⇨旗～ ❷〈书〉sign; mark

帙 zhì 〈书〉❶〈名〉cloth slip-case (for a book or a scroll of painting): 卷～浩繁 be voluminous ❷〈量〉[for books or paintings with a cloth slip-case]: 一～古书 a slip-case of ancient books

制 zhì ❶〈动〉cut out/off; tailor: ⇨裁～ ❷〈动〉make; manufacture: 自～教具 make teaching aids oneself ⇨～版; ～图; 缝～ ❸〈动〉work out; formulate: ⇨～定; 炮～; 因地～宜 ❹〈名〉system: ⇨民主集中～; 议会～ ❺〈动〉restrict; control: ～敌于死命 have the enemy by the throat; spell death to the enemy ⇨～伏; ～空权; 管～
【制版】 zhìbǎn 〈动〉make plate: ～车间 plate making shop; plateroom
〖～墨〗 zhìbǎnmò 〈名〉tusche
【制备】 zhìbèi 〈动〉[化学] prepare: ～氧气 prepare oxygen
【制币】 zhìbì 〈名〉standard national currency
〖～厂〗 zhìbìchǎng 〈名〉mint
【制表】 zhìbiǎo 〈动〉compile a table; draw up a form/list; tabulate
〖～机〗 zhìbiǎojī 〈名〉tabulator; tabulating machine
〖～语言〗 zhìbiǎo yǔyán 〈名〉[计算机] tabular language
【制裁】 zhìcái 〈动〉impose sanction (on); punish: 加强～ toughen the sanctions (against) ‖ 结束～ end the sanctions ‖ 解除/取消～ lift the sanctions ‖ 实行～ apply/impose sanctions (on/against); mete out punishment (to) ‖ 受到法律的～ be punished according to law ‖ 逃脱法律的～ escape justice ‖ 暂停～ suspend sanctions (against) ‖ ～对象 object of sanctions ‖ 经济/贸易～ economic/trade sanctions ‖ 严厉～ severe/tough sanctions ‖ 该公司应受～。The company is liable to sanction.
【制成品】 zhìchéngpǐn 〈名〉finished/end product; manufactured goods; manufactures
【制导】 zhìdǎo 〈动〉control and guide (a missile, etc): ～导弹/武器 guided missile/weapon ‖ ～系统 guidance system ‖ ～宇宙飞船 guided space vehicle (GSV) ‖ 被动/主动～ passive/active guidance
〖～机〗 zhìdǎojī 〈名〉[航空] control plane
〖～站〗 zhìdǎozhàn 〈名〉[工程] guidance site
【制订】 zhìdìng 〈动〉work/map out; formulate; frame: ～第十个五年计划 draw up the tenth five-year plan ‖ ～教学大纲 map out a teaching programme
【制定】 zhìdìng 〈动〉work out; formulate; constitute; institute: ～标准 lay down criteria (for) ‖ ～操作规程 lay down operating rules ‖ ～策略 map (out) a strategy ‖ ～处罚细则 stipulate punishments in detail ‖ ～发展战略 formulate the development strategy ‖ ～法令 enact decrees ‖ ～法律 enact laws; make laws ‖ ～纲领/方针/政策 formulate a programme/principle/policy ‖ ～计划 draw up/work out a plan ‖ ～交通规则 constitute traffic regulations ‖ ～路线 map out a route ‖ ～通则 lay down a general rule ‖ ～宪法 draw up a constitution ‖ ～行为准则 lay down rules of conduct ‖ 他是这个计划的～者。The plan bears his name.
【制动】 zhìdòng 〈动〉apply the brake; brake
〖～阀〗 zhìdòngfá 〈名〉brake valve
〖～火箭〗 zhìdòng huǒjiàn 〈名〉braking rocket; retro; retrorocket
〖～距离〗 zhìdòng jùlí 〈名〉[交通] braking/stopping distance
〖～块〗 zhìdòngkuài 〈名〉[机械] brake pad
〖～马力〗 zhìdòng mǎlì 〈名〉[机械] brake horsepower
〖～器〗 zhìdòngqì 〈名〉[机械] brake; arrester; detent
〖～试验〗 zhìdòng shìyàn 〈名〉[医学] immobilization test
〖～效率〗 zhìdòng xiàolǜ 〈名〉[机械] brake efficiency
〖～闸〗 zhìdòngzhá 〈名〉damper brake
【制度】 zhìdù 〈名〉❶ regulation; rule: 财务～ regulation for financial work ‖ 工作～ regulation and rule for work ‖ 营业～ service regulation ‖ 作息～ work schedule; timetable ❷ system; institution: 推翻/建立一种～ upset/establish a system ‖ 公务员～ civil servant system ‖ 关税～ tariff system ‖ 奖金～ bonus system ‖ 教育～ system of education ‖ 奴隶～ institution of slavery ‖ 行政管理～ administrative system ‖ 议会～ parliamentary system ‖ 资本/社会主义～ capitalist/socialist system
【制毒】 zhìdú 〈动〉manufacture/make drugs: ～贩毒 drug manufacturing and trafficking
【制伏】 zhìfú 〈动〉bring/get (sb) under control; tame; overmaster; check; subdue: ～敌人 subdue the enemy ‖ ～风沙 check wind and sand ‖ ～罪犯 subdue a criminal
【制服】 zhìfú ❶〈名〉official costume/robe; uniform: 穿～ be in uniform ‖ 标准～ regulation uniform ‖ 护士～ nurse's uniform ❷ = 制伏 zhìfú
〖～呢〗 zhìfúní 〈名〉uniform suiting/coating
【制高点】 zhìgāodiǎn 〈名〉[军事] commanding elevation/ground/height/point
【制革】 zhìgé 〈动〉process hides; tan: ～厂 tannery ‖ ～工人 tanner
【制海权】 zhìhǎiquán 〈名〉[军事] marine supremacy; thalassocracy; dominion over the seas; command/mastery of the seas: 掌握～ have the command of the seas
【制衡】 zhìhéng 〈动〉check and balance
【制剂】 zhìjì 〈名〉[药学] preparation: 标准～ standard preparation
【制假】 zhìjiǎ 〈动〉counterfeit
【制件】 zhìjiàn = 作件 zuòjiàn
【制空权】 zhìkōngquán 〈名〉[军事] command/mastery of the

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sky; control of the air; air domination: 掌握～ have the command of the air

【制冷】 zhìlěng 〈动〉 refrigerate: ～工程师 refrigeration engineer ‖ ～工业 refrigeration industry ‖ ～机械厂 refrigeration engineering shop ‖ 电能～ electric refrigeration ‖ 化学～ chemical refrigeration ‖ 气体循环～ gas cycle refrigeration ‖ 太阳能～ solar energy refrigeration ‖ 涡流～ vortex effect refrigeration ‖ 稀释～ dilution refrigeration ‖ 吸收～ absorption refrigeration

〖～剂〗 zhìlěngjì 〈名〉 refrigerant

〖～器〗 zhìlěngqì 〈名〉 freezer

【制粒机】 zhìlìjī 〈名〉 granulator

【制霉菌素】 zhìméijūnsù 〈名〉 nystatin

【制片】 zhìpiàn ❶〈动〉 produce (a film): ～主任 executive producer ❷〈名〉 producer; film maker

〖～厂〗 zhìpiànchǎng 〈名〉 film studio: 电影～ film studio

〖～人〗 zhìpiànrén 〈名〉 producer

【制品】 zhìpǐn 〈名〉 goods; product; ware: 粗～ coarse/crude goods ‖ 黄麻～ jute goods ‖ 黄铜～ brass ware ‖ 金属～ hardware ‖ 棉～ cotton goods ‖ 木～ wooden ware ‖ 奶～ dairy product ‖ 牛肉～ beef product ‖ 漆～ lacquerware ‖ 搪瓷～ enamelware ‖ 陶瓷～ earthenware; pottery ‖ 铁～ ironware; ironwork ‖ 锡～ tinware ‖ 银～ silverware ‖ 竹～ bamboo ware

【制钱】 zhìqián 〈名〉 standard copper coin (made by the imperial mint during the Ming and Qing dynasties)

【制胜】 zhìshèng 〈动〉 get the upper hand of; subdue; win victory over: ～敌人 subdue the enemy ⇨出奇～

【制糖】 zhìtáng 〈动〉 refine sugar: ～厂 sugar refinery

【制图】 zhìtú 〈动〉 chart; draft; make maps; chalk out: ～仪器 drafting/drawing instrument ‖ ～员 cartographer; draughtsman

〖～学〗 zhìtúxué 〈名〉 cartography

【制宪】 zhìxiàn 〈动〉 draw up a constitution

〖～会议〗 zhìxiàn huìyì 〈名〉 constitutional conference

【制销】 zhìxiāo 〈名〉[机械] cotter; cotter pin

【制压】 zhìyā 〈动〉[军事] neutralize: ～射击 neutralization fire

【制药】 zhìyào 〈动〉 make medicine: ～厂 pharmaceutical factory

〖～学〗 zhìyàoxué 〈名〉 pharmaceutics

〖～业〗 zhìyàoyè 〈名〉 pharmaceutical industry; pharmacy

【制艺】 zhìyì 〈旧〉 ＝ 八股 bāgǔ

【制约】 zhìyuē 〈动〉 condition; restrict: 受历史条件的～ be restricted by historical conditions ‖ ～因素 inhibiting factor

【制造】 zhìzào 〈动〉 ❶ make; manufacture; produce: 中国～ made in China ❷ engineer; create; fabricate: ～重重障碍 raise one obstacle after another ‖ ～动乱 stir up trouble ‖ ～分裂 cause a rift ‖ ～假象 put up a false front ‖ ～借口 cook/make up an excuse; invent/manufacture/concoct an excuse ‖ ～紧张局势 create tension ‖ ～紧张空气 create a tense atmosphere; create a sense of emergency ‖ ～纠纷 create trouble; sow dissension ‖ ～困难 create problems/difficulties ‖ ～麻烦 cook up/make trouble ‖ ～内乱 stir up internal strife ‖ ～事端 stage an incident ‖ ～烟幕 spread a smoke screen ‖ ～谣言 manufacture/start a rumour ‖ ～舆论 mould public opinion

〖～工序〗 zhìzào gōngxù 〈名〉 manufacturing process

〖～商〗 zhìzàoshāng 〈名〉 manufacturer; maker: 自行车～ bicycle manufacturer

〖～业〗 zhìzàoyè 〈名〉 manufacturing industry

【制止】 zhìzhǐ 〈动〉 check; curb; prevent; stop: ～艾滋病的蔓延 stem the spread of AIDS ‖ ～斗殴 break up a fight ‖ ～非法交易 impede illegal trading ‖ ～核威胁 deter a nuclear threat ‖ ～疾病扩散 stop the sickness from spreading ‖ ～流沙 curb shifting sand ‖ ～示威 break up a demonstration ‖ ～通货膨胀 check/halt inflation ‖ ～宗派活动 put an end to fractional activities

【制作】 zhìzuò 〈动〉 make; manufacture: ～家具 make furniture ‖ 精心～的银器 elaborately wrought silverware

质 zhì ❶〈名〉 nature; character: ⇨本～;变～;实～ ❷〈名〉 quality: ～量并重 pay equal attention to both quantity and quality ‖ ～优价廉 high quality and low price ‖ 按～分等 grade according to quality ‖ 保～保量 guarantee both quantity and quality ‖ ～的飞跃 qualitative leap ‖ 量变能引起～变。Quantitative changes can lead to a qualitative change. ❸〈名〉 matter; substance: ⇨流～;～料;物～ ❹〈形〉 simple; plain: ⇨～言之 ❺〈动〉 question: ⇨～问;～疑 ❻〈动〉〈书〉 pawn: ～当金表偿还租金 pawn a gold watch to pay the rent ‖ 以书～钱 put one's books in pawn; pawn one's books ❼〈名〉〈书〉 pledge; hostage; pawn: 以此为～ with this as a pledge ⇨人～

【质变】 zhìbiàn 〈名〉[哲学] qualitative change; change in quality: 发生～ change qualitatively ‖ 部分～ partial qualitative change

【质地】 zhìdì 〈名〉 ❶ quality of a material; texture; grain: ～坚韧 be tensile ‖ ～精美 be of fine texture ‖ ～细密 be of close texture; be fine-grained ‖ 这种纸～光滑。The paper has glossy texture. ❷ (of a person) character; disposition ❸ [地质] texture

【质点】 zhìdiǎn 〈名〉[物理] particle

〖～动力学〗 zhìdiǎn dònglìxué 〈名〉 particle dynamics

〖～力学〗 zhìdiǎn lìxué 〈名〉 particle mechanics

〖～能量〗 zhìdiǎn néngliàng 〈名〉[力学] particle energy

〖～速度〗 zhìdiǎn sùdù 〈名〉[声学] particle velocity

【质对】 zhìduì 〈动〉 confront (in court): 警察拿出证据和他当面～。The police confronted him with evidence.

【质光定律】 zhìguāng dìnglǜ 〈名〉[天文] mass-luminosity law

【质光关系】 zhìguāng guānxì 〈名〉[天文] mass-luminosity relation

【质荷比】 zhìhèbǐ 〈名〉[化学] mass-to-charge ratio

【质检】 zhìjiǎn 〈名〉 quality testing; quality check; quality inspection: ～中心 quality control centre

〖～员〗 zhìjiǎnyuán 〈名〉 quality inspector

【质粒】 zhìlì 〈名〉[生物] plasmid

【质量】 zhìliàng 〈名〉 ❶ [物理] mass: 原子～ atomic mass ‖ 粒子的～很小。The particles have very small mass. ‖ 一公升的气体比一公升的水～小。A litre of gas has less mass than a litre of water. ❷ quality: 保证～ guarantee the quality (of) ‖ 改善～ improve the quality (of) ‖ 检查～ check the quality ‖ 提高～ better/improve the quality ‖ ～差 be of poor/low quality ‖ ～好 be of high quality ‖ ～保证 quality assurance/guarantee ‖ ～标准 criterion of quality; quality standard ‖ ～第一 quality first ‖ ～管理 quality management ‖ ～检验 quality inspection/test ‖ ～监督 quality supervision ‖ ～鉴定 appraisal of quality; quality determination ‖ "～万里行"活动 "Quality Survey Odysseys" activities ‖ ～性能 qualitative characteristic ‖ ～要求 quality requirement ‖ ～意识 awareness of quality ‖ ～证书/证明 quality certificate ‖ ～指标 quality index ‖ 工程～ construction quality ‖ 教学～ teaching quality ‖ ～提高/下降了。The quality has improved/declined. ‖ 她的工作～很高。The standard of her work is high. / Her work is of high calibre.

〖～比〗 zhìliàngbǐ 〈名〉[航空] mass ratio

〖～单位〗 zhìliàng dānwèi 〈名〉[力学] mass unit

〖～电阻率〗 zhìliàng diànzǔlǜ 〈名〉[电工] mass resistivity

〖～分析〗 zhìliàng fēnxī 〈名〉 quality analysis

〖～公式〗 zhìliàng gōngshì 〈名〉[物理] mass formula

〖～控制〗 zhìliàng kòngzhì 〈名〉[物理] mass control

〖～亏损〗 zhìliàng kuīsǔn 〈名〉[物理] mass defect

〖～守恒〗 zhìliàng shǒuhéng 〈名〉[物理] conservation of mass; mass conservation: ～定律 law of mass conservation

〖～数〗 zhìliàngshù 〈名〉[核物理] mass number

〖～速度〗 zhìliàng sùdù 〈名〉[力学] mass velocity

〖～作用定律〗 zhìliàng zuòyòng dìnglǜ 〈名〉[化学] mass action law; law of mass action

【质料】 zhìliào 〈名〉 material: 这套衣服的～很好。This suit is made of very good material.

【质难】 zhìnàn 〈动〉 blame; censure; reproach; rap

【质能】 zhì-néng 〈名〉[物理] mass energy

〖～当量〗 zhì-néng dāngliàng 〈名〉[核子] mass-energy equivalence

〖～关系〗 zhì-néng guānxì 〈名〉[物理] mass-energy relation

〖～守恒〗 zhì-néng shǒuhéng 〈名〉[物理] mass-energy conservation

【质朴】 zhìpǔ 〈形〉 pristine; simple and unadorned; unaffected; plain: 为人忠厚～ be simple and honest; be unsophisticated; have a single heart; be pristine ‖ 文字～ be written in a simple style ‖ 他的写作风格于～中见幽默。He writes with a simplicity that is coupled with humour.

【质谱】 zhìpǔ 〈名〉[物理] mass spectrum: ⇨～分析

〖～分析〗 zhìpǔ fēnxī 〈名〉 mass spectrographic analysis: ～法 mass spectrometry

〖～仪〗 zhìpǔyí 〈名〉[工程] mass spectrometer/spectrograph

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spectroscope
【质铺】 zhìpù 〈书〉 = 当铺 dàngpù
【质数】 zhìshù = 素数 sùshù
【质素】 zhìsù ❶〈名〉 quality ❷〈名〉 factor; element ❸〈形〉 simple; plain
【质体】 zhìtǐ 〈名〉[生物] plasmid
【质问】 zhìwèn 〈动〉 question; interrogate; call to account: 提出～ bring /call sb to account
【质心】 zhìxīn 〈名〉[物理] centroid; centre of mass
〚～要素〛 zhìxīn yàosù 〈名〉[物理] barycentric element
〚～坐标〛 zhìxīn zuòbiāo 〈名〉[物理] baricentric element
【质询】 zhìxún 〈动〉 address enquiries to; enquire; ask for an explanation; interpellate; interrogate: 提出～ present an interrogation ‖ 严厉的～ rigid enquiry
【质言之】 zhìyánzhī 〈熟〉 put it bluntly; put it in plain words; frankly speaking
【质疑】 zhìyí 〈动〉 call in question; query: ～问难 raise questions on doubtful and difficult points; raise doubts and difficult questions for discussion ‖ 对某人的说法提出～ query/question the validity of sb's statement
【质因数】 zhìyīnshù 〈名〉[数学] prime factor
【质证】 zhìzhèng 〈动〉 question a witness (in court); confront
【质直】 zhìzhí 〈形〉〈书〉 upright; straightforward: 为人～ be honest and upright ‖ 文辞～ direct and succinct
【质子】 zhìzǐ 〈名〉❶〈旧〉 prince sent to a neighbouring state to be held as hostage; prince in hostage ❷[物理] proton: ～轰击 proton bombardment
〚～共振〛 zhìzǐ gòngzhèn 〈名〉 proton resonance
〚～加速器〛 zhìzǐ jiāsùqì 〈名〉[物理] proton accelerator
〚～数〛 zhìzǐshù 〈名〉[物理] proton number
〚～素〛 zhìzǐsù 〈名〉[物理] protonium
〚～酸〛 zhìzǐsuān 〈名〉 proton acid
〚～显微镜〛 zhìzǐ xiǎnwēijìng 〈名〉[电子] proton microscope

炙 zhì ❶〈动〉 broil; grill; roast: 烈日～人。The sun is scorching/burning. ❷〈名〉〈书〉 roast meat: ⇨脍～人口;残羹冷～ ❸〈动〉[中医] mix-fry (herbs and liquid subsidiary materials): ～干草汤 honey-fried licorice decoction
【炙热】 zhìrè 〈形〉 burning/boiling/broiling/hissing hot; steaming/red hot; scalding: ～的太阳 broiling/scorching sun
【炙手可热】 zhìshǒu-kěrè 〈熟〉 you feel the heat as soon as you stretch out your hands—extremely powerful and arrogant

治 zhì ❶〈动〉 rule; govern; administer; manage: ⇨～国;统～ ❷〈形〉 socially stable: ⇨～世;长～久安 ❸〈名〉〈旧〉 seat of a local government: 府～ prefecture seat ‖ 省～ province capital ‖ 县～ county seat ❹〈动〉 treat (a disease); cure: ～本 effect a permanent cure ‖ ～好某人的病 cure sb of a disease ‖ ～感冒的药 cold cure/remedy; cold medication ‖ ～肝炎的新方法 new cure for hepatitis ‖ 医生～好了那孩子的病。The doctor cured the sick child. ⇨～病;根～ ❺〈动〉 control; harness (a river): ～淮 harness the Huaihe River ⇨～水 ❻〈动〉 wipe out harmful insects: ～蝗 kill locusts ‖ ～蚜虫 eliminate aphids/budworms; kill plant lice ❼〈动〉 punish: 他对我使坏,我得～～他。I'll pay him back for the trick he played on me. ⇨～罪;惩～ ❽〈动〉 study; research: 专～宋史 specialize in the history of the Song Dynasty ⇨～学
【治安】 zhì'ān 〈名〉 law and order; public order/security: 扰乱～ disturb peace and order ‖ 维持～ maintain public order; keep the peace; maintain peace and order ‖ 成立～小组 form a vigilante group ‖ ～管理处罚条例 security administration punishment act ‖ ～委员会 public security committee ‖ 该地区～情况良好/不好。The public order is good/poor in the area.
【治本】 zhìběn 〈动〉❶ effect a complete/permanent cure: 治病要～。A perfect cure is a complete cure. ❷ get at the root (of a problem, etc); tackle a problem at its source; take radical measures: 河流的～工程 project for the permanent control of a river
【治标】 zhìbiāo 〈动〉❶ merely alleviate the symptoms of an illness ❷ bring about a temporary solution (of a problem, etc); take stopgap measures:～不如治本。Radical treatment is better than symptomatic relief.
【治病】 zhìbìng 〈动〉 treat an illness; cure: 这病不治永远好不了。The patient will never be well again without treatment. ‖ 你们能治这种病吗? Are you able to treat this disease?
〚～救人〛 zhìbìng-jiùrén 〈熟〉 cure the sickness to save the patient—help sb mend his ways: 医生的天职是～。Curing patients is a doctor's bounden duty.
【治产】 zhìchǎn 〈动〉 manage property
【治国】 zhìguó 〈动〉 administer/run a country; manage state affairs
〚～安民〛 zhìguó-ānmín 〈熟〉 run the country well and give the people peace and security
【治洪】 zhìhóng 〈动〉 control/check a flood
【治蝗】 zhìhuáng 〈动〉 eliminate locusts; wipe out locusts
【治绩】 zhìjì 〈名〉 achievement/accomplishment of a regime or a government
【治家】 zhìjiā 〈动〉 manage/run a household
【治碱】 zhìjiǎn 〈动〉 combat alkalinity
【治军】 zhìjūn 〈动〉 direct military affairs/troops
【治理】 zhìlǐ 〈动〉❶ administer; govern: ～国家 administer a country; run a state ❷ harness; bring under control; put in order: ～河流 harness a river; bring a river under control ‖ ～环境污染 reduce and control environmental pollution
【治疗】 zhìliáo 〈动〉 treat; cure: ～疾病 treat a disease ‖ 隔离～ be isolated for medical treatment ‖ 接受心脏病～ be treated for heart disease; receive treatment for heart disease ‖ 住院～ be hospitalized ‖ ～期间 during the treatment ‖ ～效果 therapeutic effect ‖ 长期～ long-term treatment ‖ 急救～ first-aid/urgent treatment ‖ 他经过～病情已经好转。His disease yielded to treatment. ‖ 她还在医院～。She is still under treatment in hospital. ‖ 预防胜于～。Prevention is better than cure.
〚～比〛 zhìliáobǐ 〈名〉[医学] therapeutic ratio
〚～性流产〛 zhìliáoxìng liúchǎn 〈名〉[医学] therapeutic abortion
〚～学〛 zhìliáoxué 〈名〉 therapeutics
【治丧】 zhìsāng 〈动〉 make funeral arrangements; arrange a funeral: ～委员会 funeral committee
【治沙】 zhìshā 〈动〉 control sand: ～造田 reclaim land by sand control
【治山治水】 zhìshān-zhìshuǐ 〈动〉 afforest mountains and tame rivers
【治世】 zhìshì 〈名〉〈书〉 times of peace and prosperity: 生逢～ live in times of peace and prosperity
【治水】 zhìshuǐ 〈动〉 regulate rivers and watercourses; prevent floods by water control: ～工程 water control project
【治丝益棼】 zhìsī-yìfén 〈熟〉 try to sort out silk threads only to tangle them further—try to help but only hinder; make matters worse by misdirecting one's efforts; make confusion worse/confounded
【治所】 zhìsuǒ 〈名〉〈旧〉 seat of local government
【治外法权】 zhìwài fǎquán 〈名〉 extraterritorial right; extraterritoriality; exterritoriality;〈口〉 extrality: 大使享有～,违反驻在国的法律不受惩罚。An ambassador has extraterritorial rights and cannot be punished for breaking the law of the country to which he is accredited.
【治污】 zhìwū 〈动〉 reduce and control pollution
【治学】 zhìxué 〈动〉〈书〉 pursue one's studies; do scholarly research: 从这本书可以看出他严谨的～态度。This book displays/shows his meticulous scholarship.
【治印】 zhìyìn 〈动〉 carve a seal; engrave a seal: ～艺术 art of seal carving
【治愈】 zhìyù 〈动〉 effect/provide/work a cure; cure/heal sb of sth: ～创伤 treat a wound successfully ‖ ～感冒 cure sb of his cold; fight off a cold ‖ 病人的病已无法～。The patient is past/beyond cure.
〚～率〛 zhìyùlǜ 〈名〉 cure rate: 提高～ improve the cure rate ‖ ～达百分之百 obtain a cure rate of one hundred percent
【治装】 zhìzhuāng 〈动〉〈书〉 purchase things necessary (esp clothes) for a long journey
【治罪】 zhìzuì 〈动〉 punish sb (for a crime); bring sb to justice

㚜 zhì 〈动〉〈书〉 sew; mend; darn

栉 zhì 〈书〉❶〈名〉 comb: 木～ wooden comb ‖ 银～ silver comb ⇨鳞次～比 ❷〈动〉 comb (one's hair): ～发 comb one's hair ⇨～风沐雨

【栉比】 zhìbǐ 〈形〉〈书〉placed closely side by side (like the teeth of a comb)

〖～鳞次〗 zhìbǐ-líncì 〈熟〉placed/arranged closely together like the teeth of a comb or scales of a fish; arranged row upon row: 这条街两边的大楼～。The street is lined by rows of buildings.

【栉风沐雨】 zhìfēng-mùyǔ 〈熟〉be combed by the wind and washed by the rain; travel/work despite wind and rain; work very hard

峙 zhì 〈动〉〈书〉stand erect; tower: ⇨对～

【峙立】 zhìlì 〈动〉stand towering/erect

庤 zhì 〈动〉〈书〉store; stock up (with sth)

陟 zhì 〈动〉〈书〉❶ ascend (a height); climb; scale: ～山 climb a mountain/hill ❷ promote

贽 zhì 〈名〉〈旧〉gift presented to a senior at one's first visit

【贽见】 zhìjiàn 〈动〉〈书〉present gifts to a senior or superior when calling on him for the first time

【贽敬】 zhìjìng 〈名〉〈旧〉ceremonial gift presented to one's teacher at the first meeting

挚 zhì 〈形〉〈书〉sincere; earnest: ⇨～爱;诚～

【挚爱】 zhì'ài 〈名〉true love; heartfelt love: 深情～ deep love ‖ 他的作品充满了对祖国的～之情。His works are permeated with true love for his country.

【挚诚】 zhìchéng 〈形〉sincere; earnest

【挚切】 zhìqiè 〈形〉sincere; earnest; cordial

【挚情】 zhìqíng 〈名〉deep emotion/feeling

【挚友】 zhìyǒu 〈名〉intimate friend; bosom friend; confidant

桎 zhì 〈名〉〈旧〉fetters

【桎梏】 zhìgù 〈名〉〈书〉fetters and handcuffs; shackles: 摆脱～ shake off the shackles ‖ 精神～ mental shackles

轾 zhì 〈形〉〈书〉(of a curtained carriage) higher in the rear: ⇨轩～

致 zhì ❶〈动〉send; deliver: ～欢迎词 deliver a welcome; deliver a speech of welcome; make an address of welcome ⇨～函 ❷〈动〉express; extend: ～以崇高的敬意 pay high tribute (to) ‖ ～以热烈祝贺 express one's warm congratulations (to) ⇨～敬; ～谢 ❸〈动〉incur; cause; result in: ⇨～癌; ～富; 学以～用 ❹〈动〉devote (one's efforts, etc) to: ⇨～力; 专心～志 ❺〈名〉manner or style that engages attention or arouses interest: 剧情曲折有～。The play with its many twists and turns is very fascinating. ⇨情～; 兴～ ❻〈形〉fine; delicate: ⇨～密; 细～

【致哀】 zhì'āi 〈动〉express one's grief/deep sorrow over the death of sb; mourn over/for a death; pay one's respects to the dead; pay/do/render homage to a dead person: 脱帽静默～ remove one's hat in silent salute ‖ 向革命烈士～ pay one's respects to revolutionary martyrs ‖ 降半旗向已故总统～。Flags were flying at half-mast, mourning for the death of the late president.

【致癌】 zhì'ái 〈动〉cause/produce cancer; be carcinogenic

〖～量〗 zhì'ái liàng 〈名〉sensitizing/reacting dose

〖～物质〗 zhì'ái wùzhì 〈名〉carcinogen; carcinogenic substance; cancer-causing agent: 大气/化学～ atmospheric/chemical carcinogen ‖ 环境/人为～ environmental/man-made carcinogen ‖ 潜在～ potential carcinogen ‖ 诱变～ mutagenic carcinogen

【致病】 zhìbìng 〈动〉cause a disease: ～菌 pathogenic bacteria

〖～性〗 zhìbìngxìng 〈名〉[医学] pathogenicity

【致残】 zhìcán 〈动〉cause disability; become disabled; be incapacitated

【致词】 zhìcí = 致辞 zhìcí

【致辞】 zhìcí 〈动〉make/deliver a speech; make an address: 新年～ New Year message ‖ 现在请主席向大会～。The chairman will now address the meeting.

【致富】 zhìfù 〈动〉become/get/grow rich; amass wealth; become better off: 发家～ build up family fortunes ‖ 劳动～ become rich through sweat and toil ‖ 勤劳～ get rich by honest labour ‖ 快速～方案 scheme for getting rich quick ‖ ～之路 highway to fortune; avenue/road to prosperity

【致函】 zhìhán 〈动〉write to; send a letter to: 正式～总统 write formally to the president

【致贺】 zhìhè 〈动〉congratulate; extend/send one's congratulations: 向获胜者～ congratulate the winners

【致幻剂】 zhìhuànjì 〈名〉hallucinogen

【致敬】 zhìjìng 〈动〉salute; extend/convey a salute (to); pay one's respects to; pay/do homage to; pay (a) tribute to: 鸣礼炮二十一响～ salute sb by firing 21 guns; fire a 21-gun salute; fire a salute of 21 guns ‖ 向英雄们～! Salute the heroes!

【致力】 zhìlì 〈动〉devote oneself to; dedicate oneself to; be committed to: ～于东方文化研究 devote/dedicate oneself to the study of oriental cultures ‖ ～于做某事 concentrate one's efforts (on sth/doing sth) ‖ 这个国家将继续～于推动和平进程。This country will remain committed to the peace process.

【致密】 zhìmì 〈形〉fine and close; compact: 结构～ be fine and close in texture ‖ ～的观察 careful/close observation

〖～结构〗 zhìmì jiégòu 〈名〉[地质] compact texture

〖～天体〗 zhìmì tiāntǐ 〈名〉[天文] compact object; compact celestial body

〖～星系〗 zhìmì xīngxì 〈名〉[天文] compact galaxy

【致敏】 zhìmǐn 〈动〉[医学] sensitize: ～细胞 sensitized cell

〖～量〗 zhìmǐnliàng 〈名〉sensitizing/reacting dose

〖～物质〗 zhìmǐn wùzhì 〈名〉[医学] sensitizer

〖～原〗 zhìmǐnyuán 〈名〉[医学] sensibiligen

〖～作用〗 zhìmǐn zuòyòng 〈名〉[医学] sensitization

【致命】 zhìmìng 〈动〉cause death; be fatal; be deadly; be lethal: 发动～的攻击 unleash a virulent attack (on) ‖ 给某人以～打击 deal a lethal blow to sb ‖ 受了～伤 be mortally injured/wounded ‖ ～创伤 mortal/vital wound ‖ ～的错误 fatal error ‖ ～的打击 deadly blow; death blow; mortal blow; coup de grâce ‖ ～的疾病 deadly/killing disease ‖ ～弱点 fatal weakness; Achilles' heel ‖ ～武器 lethal weapon

【致歉】 zhìqiàn 〈动〉present/express/make one's apologies (to sb); apologize: 通电～ call sb with apologies

【致使】 zhìshǐ 〈动〉cause; result in; bring about: ～病人死亡 lead to the death of a patient ‖ ～社会动荡 bring about a social chaos ‖ ～种种猜测 give rise to speculations (about sth) ‖ ～事故增加 result in an increase in accidents

【致仕】 zhìshì 〈动〉〈书〉resign (from) one's official post

【致死】 zhìsǐ 〈动〉cause death; die: 重伤～ die of a severe wound/injury ‖ ～原因 cause of death

〖～基因〗 zhìsǐ jīyīn 〈名〉lethal gene; lethal

〖～剂量〗 zhìsǐ jìliàng 〈名〉lethal dose

〖～率〗 zhìsǐlǜ 〈名〉lethality

〖～性毒气〗 zhìsǐxìng dúqì 〈名〉lethal gas

【致谢】 zhìxiè 〈动〉express one's thanks/gratitude; extend thanks to; acknowledge: 登门～ call on sb to express one's thanks ‖ 谨此～。We hereby extend our gratitude.

【致意】 zhìyì 〈动〉salute; greet; give one's regards/best wishes; present one's compliments; send one's greetings: 点头～ nod a greeting ‖ 挥手～ wave a greeting; wave (to sb) ‖ 举帽～ raise one's hat in salutation ‖ 微笑～ greet a person with a smile ‖ 请向边防战士们～。Please give our best wishes to the frontier guards.

【致知】 zhìzhī 〈动〉pursue knowledge; attain/acquire knowledge: ⇨格物～

秩 zhì 〈名〉〈书〉❶ order: ～然不紊 be orderly ⇨～序 ❷ decade [usu of the age of the elderly]: 八～晋三 eighty-three years old ‖ 年逾六～ be over sixty ‖ 七～寿辰/华诞 seventieth birthday ❸ official salary; stipend: 厚～ high official salary

【秩序】 zhìxù 〈名〉order; sequence: 建立世界新～ construct/establish a new world order ‖ 破坏～ destroy the order ‖ 守～ observe order ‖ 维持～ keep (in) order; preserve/maintain order ‖ 公共～ public order ‖ 工作～ sequence of work ‖ 社会～ social order ‖ 紧张而有～的工作 intense but orderly work

〖～册〗 zhìxùcè 〈名〉[体育] programme

〖～井然〗 zhìxù-jǐngrán 〈熟〉be in good order: 全市上下～。Perfect order reigned throughout the city.

鸷 zhì 〈书〉❶〈名〉ferocious bird; bird of prey ❷〈形〉ferocious; violent: ～虫 ferocious bird or beast ‖ ～而无敌 be so fero-

cious that there is no equal
【鸷悍】 zhìhàn 〈形〉 fierce and tough; ferocious
【鸷鸟】 zhìniǎo 〈名〉 bird of prey
猘 zhì 〈形〉〈书〉(of a dog) mad; rabid
掷 zhì 〈动〉 throw; cast; fling: ～标枪 throw/hurl a javelin ‖ ～界外球 throw-in (in football match) ‖ ～铁饼/手榴弹 throw a discus/grenade ⇨～地有声;孤注一～
【掷弹兵】 zhìdànbīng 〈名〉 grenadier
【掷弹筒】 zhìdàntǒng 〈名〉 grenade discharger; grenade launcher
【掷地金声】 zhìdì-jīnshēng ＝ 掷地有声 zhìdì-yǒushēng
【掷地有声】 zhìdì-yǒushēng 〈熟〉 make a loud sound when thrown to the ground--(of a speech) powerful and rousing
【掷还】 zhìhuán 〈动〉 ❶〈套〉 please return (to the writer, etc): 前请审阅之件,请早日～为荷。Please return at your earliest convenience the material submitted to you for approval. ❷ throw back
铚 zhì 〈书〉 ❶〈名〉 short sickle ❷〈动〉 cut or reap (crops)
【铚艾】 zhì'ài 〈动〉〈书〉 reap; harvest; gather in
畤 zhì 〈名〉〈书〉 place where heaven and earth and ancient emperors are worshipped
痔 zhì 〈名〉 haemorrhoids; piles: 内/外～ internal/external piles
【痔疮】 zhìchuāng 〈名〉 haemorrhoids; piles
【痔漏】 zhìlòu 〈名〉 anal fistula
【痔切除术】 zhìqiēchúshù 〈名〉 haemorrhoidectomy
窒 zhì 〈动〉〈书〉 block; stop up; obstruct: ⇨～塞;～息
【窒碍】 zhì'ài 〈动〉〈书〉 have obstacles; be obstructed
【窒闷】 zhìmèn 〈形〉 close; stuffy; stifling: 屋子里～不堪。It's very close in the house.
【窒塞】 zhìsè 〈动〉 stop up; block
【窒息】 zhìxī 〈动〉 stifle; choke; smother; suffocate: ～而死 be stifled to death; suffocate ‖ 打开一扇窗户吧,我都快～了。Can you open a window? I'm suffocating.
〖～弹〗 zhìxīdàn 〈名〉 stifling bomb
〖～性毒气〗 zhìxīxìng dúqì 〈名〉 asphyxiating/choking gas
〖～性气体〗 zhìxīxìng qìtǐ 〈名〉 blackdamp; chokedamp
智 zhì ❶〈名〉 wisdom; resourcefulness; wit: ⇨～谋;～商;才～;吃一堑,长一～ ❷〈形〉 clever; bright: ⇨机～;明～
【智残】 zhìcán 〈形〉 mentally-retarded: ～儿童 mentally-retarded children
【智齿】 zhìchǐ 〈名〉 wisdom tooth: 长～ cut one's wisdom teeth ‖ 阻生～ impacted wisdom tooth
【智多星】 zhìduōxīng 〈名〉 wizard; resourceful person; mastermind: 国家队里的～ mastermind in the national team
【智慧】 zhìhuì 〈名〉 wisdom; intelligence: 吸取群众的～ draw on the wisdom of the masses ‖ 勤劳～的人民 industrious and ingenious people
【智力】 zhìlì 〈名〉 intelligence; intellect; intellectuality; mental faculties/powers: 开发～ tap/develop intellectual resources ‖ ～产品 intellectual product ‖ ～迟钝 mental retardation; mental slowness ‖ ～发展 intellectual progress ‖ ～贫乏 be barren in intellect ‖ ～平常的人 man with average intelligence ‖ ～超群 high intellect
〖～测验〗 zhìlì cèyàn 〈名〉［心理］ intelligence test
〖～竞赛〗 zhìlì jìngsài 〈名〉 quiz (game)
〖～库〗 zhìlìkù 〈名〉 intelligence bank
〖～年龄〗 zhìlì niánlíng 〈名〉 mental age
〖～圈〗 zhìlìquān 〈名〉［生物］ noosphere
〖～缺陷〗 zhìlì quēxiàn 〈名〉 ❶［心理］ mental deficiency ❷［医学］ amentia
〖～商数〗 zhìlì shāngshù 〈名〉 intelligence quotient (IQ)
〖～投资〗 zhìlì tóuzī 〈名〉 investment in brain power; investment in intellectual resources; investment in education; intellectual investment
〖～障碍〗 zhìlì zhàng'ài 〈名〉［医学］ dysgnosia
【智利】 Zhìlì 〈名〉 Chile
〖～人〗 Zhìlìrén 〈名〉 Chilean
【智利硝石】 Zhìlì xiāoshí ＝ 硝酸钠 xiāosuānnà
【智龄】 zhìlíng 〈名〉〈简称〉 mental age ⇨智力年龄
【智略】 zhìlüè 〈名〉 wisdom and resourcefulness
【智谋】 zhìmóu 〈名〉 resourcefulness; wit; wisdom and stratagem: 有～ have a wise head; be full of ideas ‖ 人多～高。The more people, the more ideas.
【智囊】 zhìnáng 〈名〉 brain truster; resourceful person: ～人物 brain truster; think tanker
〖～团〗 zhìnángtuán 〈名〉 brain trust; think tank
【智能】 zhìnéng 〈名〉 ❶ intellectual ability/power; intellect and ability ❷ thing that has human-like brains or ability: ～城市/技术 intellectual city/technology
〖～材料〗 zhìnéng cáiliào 〈名〉 intelligent material
〖～测验〗 zhìnéng cèyàn 〈名〉［心理］ aptitude test
〖～车〗 zhìnéngchē 〈名〉 intelligent vehicle
〖～大厦〗 zhìnéng dàshà 〈名〉 intelligent building
〖～电话〗 zhìnéng diànhuà 〈名〉 smart phone
〖～卡〗 zhìnéngkǎ 〈名〉［金融］ smart card
〖～科学〗 zhìnéng kēxué 〈名〉 intellectual science
〖～软件〗 zhìnéng ruǎnjiàn 〈名〉 software of ability and intelligence
〖～生物〗 zhìnéng shēngwù 〈名〉 intelligent being
〖～网〗 zhìnéngwǎng 〈名〉［信息］ intelligent net (IN)
〖～武器〗 zhìnéng wǔqì 〈名〉 intelligent weapon
〖～型犯罪〗 zhìnéngxíng fànzuì 〈名〉 intellective crimes
〖～炸弹〗 zhìnéng zhàdàn 〈名〉［军事］ intelligent bomb
〖～终端〗 zhìnéng zhōngduān 〈名〉 intelligent/smart terminal
【智巧】 zhìqiǎo 〈名〉 brains and tact; wit and skill
【智穷才尽】 zhìqióng-cáijìn 〈熟〉 be at the end of one's resources/tether; at one's wits' end
【智穷力竭】 zhìqióng-lìjié 〈熟〉 at the end of one's tether
【智取】 zhìqǔ 〈动〉 take/capture (a fort, town, etc) by stratagem: 只可～,不能强攻。The best way (to take the enemy position) is by stratagem rather than by attack.
【智人】 zhìrén 〈名〉 Homo sapiens
【智商】 zhìshāng 〈名〉〈简称〉 intelligence quotient (IQ): 测～ test sb's IQ ‖ ～高/低 have a high/low IQ ⇨智力商数
【智胜】 zhìshèng 〈动〉 outwit: ～盗贼 outwit the robber
【智术】 zhìshù 〈名〉 trickery; stratagem
【智勇双全】 zhìyǒng-shuāngquán 〈熟〉 be both intelligent and courageous; be both brave and resourceful: ～的将军 brave and sagacious general
【智育】 zhìyù 〈名〉 intellectual education; intellectual/mental development; intellectual culture: 使学生在德育、～、体育几方面都得到发展 enable the students to develop morally, intellectually and physically
【智圆行方】 zhìyuán-xíngfāng 〈熟〉 be round in tact but square in conduct—resourceful and upright; flexible and principled
【智障者】 zhìzhàngzhě 〈名〉 mentally handicapped/retarded person
【智者】 zhìzhě 〈名〉 man of sagacity; wise man
〖～千虑,必有一失〗 zhìzhě qiān lǜ, bì yǒu yī shī 〈熟〉 even the wisest man makes an error in his thousand schemes; even Homer sometimes nods; even the wise are not free from error
【智珠在握】 zhìzhū-zàiwò 〈熟〉 be endowed with high intelligence; be of great intellectual endowments
痣 zhì 〈名〉 naevus; mole: 脸上有一颗黑～ have a black mole on one's face ⇨美人～
【痣癌】 zhì'ái 〈名〉［医学］ nevocarcinoma
【痣脂瘤】 zhìzhīliú 〈名〉［医学］ nevolipoma
滞 zhì 〈形〉 stagnant; sluggish: ⇨～销;停～
【滞碍】 zhì'ài 〈动〉〈书〉 block (up); obstruct
【滞背】 zhìbèi 〈形〉 unfashionable and slow-selling: ～货 slow-selling goods
【滞呆】 zhìdāi 〈形〉 dull; idle: 两眼～ with a dull look in one's eyes; with glassy/lustreless eyes
【滞钝】 zhìdùn 〈形〉 slow (in thought or action); obtuse; retarded: 脑筋～ be slow in thought; be retarded

Z

【滞洪】 zhìhóng 〈动〉 detain a flood by means of nearby lakes, basins, etc during a flood season: ～区 detention/retarding basin ‖ ～水库 detention reservoir

【滞后】 zhìhòu 〈动〉 lag behind: 体制改革～于经济改革的步伐。The structural reform lags behind the economic reform.

〖～角〗 zhìhòujiǎo 〈名〉[物理] lag angle; angle of lag

【滞缓】 zhìhuǎn 〈形〉 slow; tardy; sluggish; retarded; stagnant: 生产增长～ sluggish growth of production ‖ 行动～ act slowly; be slow in action

【滞留】 zhìliú 〈动〉 be detained; be held up; be delayed: ～他乡 stay away from one's hometown ‖ ～一宿 stay overnight

〖～费〗 zhìliúfèi 〈名〉 demurrage; detention charge

【滞纳金】 zhìnàjīn 〈名〉 fine for delayed/late payment; overdue fine

【滞纳税】 zhìnàshuì 〈名〉 tax in arrears

【滞泥】 zhìnì 〈动〉 ❶ be a sticker; rigidly adhere to (formalities, etc) ❷ be slow (in speech or action)

【滞涩】 zhìsè 〈形〉 ❶ slow; dull; clumsy: 举止～ clumsy manners ‖ 目光～ look dull ❷ (of writing) unsmooth; obscure

【滞塞】 zhìsè 〈动〉 block; obstruct; clog: 航运～。Shipping is held up.

【滞水】 zhìshuǐ 〈名〉 stagnant water

【滞销】 zhìxiāo 〈动〉 be unsalable; be unmarketable: ～货 unsalable/slow-selling goods; drug on the market; sticker; poor seller ‖ ～现象 problem of overstocking and sluggish sales ‖ ～证券 laggard

【滞育】 zhìyù 〈名〉[生物] diapause

【滞运】 zhìyùn 〈动〉 (of freight transport) be held up

【滞胀】 zhìzhàng 〈名〉 stagflation

骘 zhì 〈动〉〈书〉 arrange; fix: 评～ pass judgement on appraise; evaluate ‖ 阴～ good deeds done in secret

彘 zhì 〈名〉〈书〉 pig; swine

置 zhì 〈动〉 ❶ set up; establish; install: ～宴款待 give a feast to entertain sb ⇨设～;装～ ❷ buy; purchase: ～一身衣服 buy a suit; have a suit made to order ⇨购～;添～ ❸ place; put: ⇨～之不理;安～

【置办】 zhìbàn 〈动〉 buy (durables); purchase: ～家具 buy furniture ‖ ～年货 make special purchases for the Spring Festival ‖ ～图书仪器 procure books and instruments

【置备】 zhìbèi 〈动〉 purchase (equipment, furniture, etc)

【置辩】 zhìbiàn 〈动〉〈书〉[usu used in the negative] argue (in self-defence); justify; excuse: 不容～ be indisputable; allow for no excuse ‖ 不屑～ disdain to argue

【置产】 zhìchǎn 〈动〉 buy/purchase property (esp an estate)

【置放】 zhìfàng 〈动〉 place; put; lay up

【置换】 zhìhuàn 〈动〉 ❶ replace; substitute ❷ 〈方〉 ＝ 置办 zhìbàn

〖～比〗 zhìhuànbǐ 〈名〉 replacement ratio

〖～反应〗 zhìhuàn fǎnyìng 〈名〉[化学] substitution reaction

〖～群〗 zhìhuànqún 〈名〉[数学] permutation group

【置喙】 zhìhuì 〈动〉〈书〉[usu used in the negative] interfere; intervene; interrupt: 不敢妄自～ dare not interrupt ⇨不容～

【置买】 zhìmǎi 〈动〉 purchase; buy

【置评】 zhìpíng 〈动〉[usu used in the negative] comment on; make comments (on); discuss: 不予～ make no comment

【置若罔闻】 zhìruòwǎngwén 〈熟〉 turn a deaf ear to; pay no heed/attention to: 他对我们的抱怨～。He turned a deaf ear to our complaints.

【置身】 zhìshēn 〈动〉 place oneself; stay: ～险境 be in danger; put one's head into the lion's mouth ‖ ～于群众之中 place oneself in the midst of the masses; get immerged into the people

〖～事外〗 zhìshēn-shìwài 〈熟〉 stay aloof from the affair; keep oneself out of the business; refuse to get involved into the matter

【置信】 zhìxìn 〈动〉[usu used in the negative] believe: 令人难以～ be unbelievable/incredible/implausible

【置疑】 zhìyí 〈动〉[usu used in the negative] doubt: ⇨不容～

【置于死地】 zhìyú-sǐdì 〈熟〉 drive sb to a dead end; throw sb in a fatal position: 一个错误足以置他于死地。One mistake could mean death for him.

【置之不顾】 zhìzhī-bùgù 〈熟〉 leave out of account; ignore; disregard

【置之不理】 zhìzhī-bùlǐ 〈熟〉 ignore; disregard; brush/wave aside; pay no attention/heed to; turn one's back upon: 这等事不能～。It is not to be disregarded.

【置之度外】 zhìzhī-dùwài 〈熟〉 give no thought to; have no regard for; disregard: 把个人安危～ regardless of one's personal safety; give no thought to one's own safety ‖ 把生死～ face death with equanimity

【置之脑后】 zhìzhī-nǎohòu 〈熟〉 banish/dismiss (sth) from one's mind; put (sth) aside; ignore and forget: 把个人利益～ put aside one's personal interests

【置之死地而后快】 zhì zhī sǐdì érhòu kuài 〈熟〉 will be content/satisfied with nothing but sb's destruction/death

【置之死地而后生】 zhì zhī sǐdì érhòu shēng 〈熟〉 confront a person with the danger of death so that he will fight to live

【置诸脑后】 zhìzhū-nǎohòu ＝ 置之脑后 zhìzhī-nǎohòu

雉 zhì 〈名〉 ❶ pheasant ❷ parapet section of a city wall, 30 *chi* (尺) high and 10 *chi* (尺) long

【雉堞】 zhìdié 〈名〉 crenelation; battlement

【雉鸡】 zhìjī 〈名〉[动物] pheasant

【雉鸠】 zhìjiū 〈名〉 turtledove

稚 zhì ❶〈形〉 young and small; immature: ⇨～嫩;幼～ ❷〈名〉 child: ⇨童～

【稚虫】 zhìchóng 〈名〉[动物] naiad

【稚嫩】 zhìnèn 〈形〉 ❶ young and tender: ～的童音 child's tender voice ‖ ～的心灵 innocent heart (of a child) ❷ immature: 初学写作,文笔难免～。Immaturity is unavoidable in beginner's writing.

【稚气】 zhìqì 〈名〉 childishness: 一脸～ be innocent-looking

【稚弱】 zhìruò 〈形〉 childish and frail: ～的心灵 tender heart

【稚子】 zhìzǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 (innocent) child

疐 zhì 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ encounter obstacles ❷ fall down: ⇨跋前～后

踬 zhì 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ trip; stumble: ～仆 trip and fall ‖ 颠～ trip over sth ❷ suffer a setback: ～顿 be in difficulty ‖ 屡试屡～ fail at each trial; try repeatedly but in vain.

膣 zhì 〈名〉〈旧〉 vagina

寘 zhì 〈动〉〈书〉 place; put

瘈 zhì 〈形〉〈书〉 mad; insane
⇨chì

螲 zhì → 蛈螲 lóuzhì
⇨dié

蛭 zhì 〈名〉 leech: ⇨水～

【蛭石】 zhìshí 〈名〉 vermiculite [a mineral]

zhōng

中 zhōng ❶〈名〉 centre; middle: ⇨～秋节;～途;～央;～指;居～ ❷〈名〉 inside: 群众～ among the masses ‖ 假期～ during the vacation ‖ 跳入水～ jump into the water ⇨空～;心～ ❸〈名〉 [used after a verb or verbal phrase to mean in the process of]: 在设计～ being designed ‖ 在修建/讨论～ being built/discussed; under construction/discussion ‖ 正在洽谈～ be in negotiation with sb ⇨发展～国家 ❹〈名〉 middle; medium: ⇨～等;～性 ❺〈名〉 heart; mind: ⇨外强～干 ❻〈名〉 China: ⇨～文;～医;古今～外 ❼〈名〉 mediator; intermediary; go-between: 我来作～。I'll be the intermediary between you. / I'll mediate in your dispute. ‖ 我们不要人作～了吧。Let's cut out the middleman. ❽〈形〉 mean; halfway between two extremes: ⇨～庸;适～ ❾〈动〉 be fit for; be good for: ⇨～看;～听 ❿〈形〉〈方〉 all right; OK: ～不

～? Is it all right? ‖ 这办法不～! This method won't work! ⇨zhòng

【中巴】 zhōngbā 〈名〉 mini-bus; van

【中班】 zhōngbān 〈名〉 ❶ middle shift; swing shift: 上～ be on the middle shift; work the swing shift ❷ middle class in a kindergarten: 我女儿上～。My daughter is in the middle class in the kindergarten.

【中板】 zhōngbǎn 〈名〉 ❶ [冶金] medium plate ❷ [音乐] moderato

【中饱】 zhōngbǎo 〈动〉 batten on money entrusted to one's care; line one's pockets/feather one's own nest (with public funds or other people's money); misappropriate; embezzle: 贪污～ embezzle public money

〖～私囊〗 zhōngbǎo-sīnáng 〈熟〉 appropriate public funds for one's private use; line one's pockets with public funds; feather one's nest

【中保】 zhōngbǎo 〈名〉 middleman and guarantor

【中表】 zhōngbiǎo 〈名〉 cousins; children of father's sisters or mother's sisters and brothers

【中波】 zhōngbō 〈名〉 medium wave

【中部】 zhōngbù 〈名〉 central section; middle (part); centre: 中国～ middle of China; central part of China; central China

【中不溜儿】 zhōngbuliūr 〈形〉 fair to middling; middling: 考试成绩～ get a *middling score* ‖ 个子～ *be of middling height*; be medium-sized/middle-sized ‖ 不要那些太大的,挑个～的。Those are too big. Pick a moderate one.

【中材】 zhōngcái 〈名〉 person of average ability or ordinary talent; mediocrity

【中餐】 zhōngcān 〈名〉 Chinese meal/food

【中草药】 zhōngcǎoyào 〈名〉 Chinese herbal medicine

【中策】 zhōngcè 〈名〉 second best plan

【中层】 zhōngcéng 〈名〉 ❶ middle-level: ～干部 middle-level/middle-ranking cadres ‖ ～管理人员 middle management ❷ [气象] mesosphere

【中产阶级】 zhōngchǎn jiējí 〈名〉 middle class; middle bourgeoisie: ～分子 middle class person

【中长大衣】 zhōngcháng dàyī 〈名〉 three-quarter coat

【中长跑】 zhōngchángpǎo 〈名〉 middle-distance running/race: ～队员 middle-distance runner

【中长期】 zhōngchángqī 〈名〉 medium-to-long term

【中长纤维】 zhōngcháng xiānwéi 〈名〉 medium-length fibre

【中常】 zhōngcháng 〈形〉 middling; average; ordinary: ～成绩 average score ‖ ～年景 average harvest

【中肠】 zhōngcháng 〈名〉[动物] mesenteron

【中场】 zhōngchǎng 〈名〉[体育] midfield (in football): 踢～ be *a midfield player; act as a midfielder* ‖ ～运动员 midfielder; midfield player

【中程】 zhōngchéng 〈名〉 intermediate/medium range

〖～导弹〗 zhōngchéng dǎodàn 〈名〉 *intermediate-range missile*; medium range missile

〖～轰炸机〗 zhōngchéng hōngzhàjī 〈名〉 medium bomber

【中垂线】 zhōngchuíxiàn 〈名〉[数学] perpendicular bisector

【中辍】 zhōngchuò 〈动〉 stop (doing sth) halfway; give up halfway: ～学业 drop out of school

【中词】 zhōngcí 〈名〉[逻辑] middle term

【中档】 zhōngdàng 〈形〉 (of commodities) of medium quality or with a moderate price: ～货 goods of second-class quality

【中导】 zhōngdǎo 〈名〉〈简称〉 intermediate range missile; medium-range missile ⇨中程导弹

【中道】 zhōngdào 〈名〉 ❶ halfway; midway: ～而废 give up halfway ❷〈书〉 golden mean (of the Confucian school)

【中稻】 zhōngdào 〈名〉 middle-season/semilate rice

【中等】 zhōngděng 〈形〉 ❶ medium; moderate; middling; mediocre: 达到～发达国家水平 reach the level of the moderately developed countries ‖ ～城市 medium-sized city; moderate-sized city; city of middling size ‖ ～尺码 medium size ‖ ～或～以上 average or above (average) ‖ ～价位 medium price ‖ ～品质 fair average quality ‖ ～身材的男子 man of medium height ‖ ～收入家庭 middle-income families ❷ secondary: ⇨～教育

〖～技术学校〗 zhōngděng jìshù xuéxiào 〈名〉 secondary technical school

〖～教育〗 zhōngděng jiàoyù 〈名〉 secondary (school) education: 中等师范教育 secondary normal education

〖～师范学校〗 zhōngděng shīfàn xuéxiào 〈名〉 secondary normal *school*

〖～职业学校〗 zhōngděng zhíyè xuéxiào 〈名〉 secondary vocational school

〖～专科学校〗 zhōngděng zhuānkē xuéxiào 〈名〉 secondary specialized school; polytechnic school

【中低产田】 zhōng-dīchǎntián 〈名〉 farmland with low and medium yields

【中点】 zhōngdiǎn 〈名〉[数学] midpoint; middle point

【中东】 Zhōngdōng 〈名〉 Middle East: ～局势 situation in the Middle East

〖～战争〗 Zhōngdōng Zhànzhēng 〈名〉 Middle East Wars (between Israel and Arab states)

【中动脉】 zhōngdòngmài 〈名〉 median

【中端】 zhōngduān 〈形〉 medium-end: ～市场/用户 medium-end market/user

【中短波】 zhōngduǎnbō 〈名〉 intermediate wave; medium-short wave

【中断】 zhōngduàn 〈动〉 suspend; break off; discontinue: ～访问 cut short a visit ‖ ～关系 break off/suspend relations (with sb) ‖ ～联系 break contact; sever link (with sb) ‖ ～旅行 cut short one's trip; interrupt one's trip ‖ ～履行义务 default on one's obligations ‖ ～谈判 break off the negotiations/talks; cut the negotiations/talks short ‖ ～外交关系 sever diplomatic ties; break off diplomatic relations (with) ‖ 贸易～ suspension of trade; trade disruption ‖ 铁路交通～ disruption of rail communi*cation* ‖ 业务～ *service interruption* ‖ 会议～了。The meeting broke up. / The meeting was cut short. ‖ 由于事故,交通～了。Traffic is held up/disrupted/halted because of an accident. ‖ 铁路运输～。*Railway service discontinued. / Railway service was* out of commission.

【中队】 zhōngduì 〈名〉 ❶ [军事] squadron: 轰炸机/舰艇～ squadron of bombers/warships ‖ 战斗机/飞行～ *fighter/air* squadron ❷ detachment: 交通～ detachment of traffic police

【中耳】 zhōng'ěr 〈名〉[解剖] auris media; middle ear

〖～炎〗 zhōng'ěryán 〈名〉[医学] otitis media; inflammation of the middle ear; tympanitis

【中饭】 zhōngfàn 〈名〉 midday meal; lunch

【中幡】 zhōngfan 〈名〉[杂技] flagpole waving

【中非】 Zhōngfēi 〈名〉 ❶ Central Africa ❷ central part of Africa: 阿尔及利亚不是～国家。Algeria is not in central Africa.

〖～共和国〗 Zhōngfēi Gònghéguó 〈名〉 Central African Republic

【中沸石】 zhōngfèishí 〈名〉 mesolite

【中锋】 zhōngfēng 〈名〉[体育] ❶ centre (as in basketball): 强力～ power centre ❷ centre; centre forward (as in football): 他打～。He played centre forward.

【中缝】 zhōngfèng 〈名〉 ❶ column on the folding line of a newspaper, usu reserved for advertisements or notices ❷ line sewn down the back of a jacket in the middle

【中伏】 zhōngfú 〈名〉 ❶ middle/second *fu* [the second of the three ten-day periods of hottest season] ❷ first day of the middle/second *fu*

【中服】 zhōngfú ＝ 中装 zhōngzhuāng

【中高层住宅】 zhōnggāocéng zhùzhái 〈名〉 semi-high-rise housing

【中隔】 zhōnggé 〈名〉[解剖] mediastinum

【中耕】 zhōnggēng 〈动〉[农业] intertill: ～作物 intertilled crop

〖～机〗 zhōnggēngjī 〈名〉 cultivator

【中共】 Zhōng-Gòng 〈名〉〈简称〉 Communist Party of China (CPC); Chinese Communist Party ⇨中国共产党

【中共中央】 Zhōng-Gòng Zhōngyāng 〈名〉〈简称〉 Central Committee of the Communist Party of China: ～纪律检查委员会 Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Communist Party of China ‖ ～军事委员会 Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China ‖ ～全会 Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party ‖ ～政治局 Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party ⇨中国共产党中央委员会

【中古】 zhōnggǔ 〈名〉 ❶ middle ancient times (in Chinese history, from the 3rd to the 9th century) ❷ medieval times; Middle Ages (from the 5th century to the middle of 15th century in the West): ～史 medieval history

【中观】 zhōngguān 〈形〉 meso

【中国】 Zhōngguó 〈名〉 China：～餐馆 Chinese restaurant ‖ ～大陆 mainland China ‖ ～制品 things of Chinese make；products made in China
〖～出口商品交易会〗 Zhōngguó Chūkǒu Shāngpǐn Jiāoyìhuì 〈名〉 Chinese Export Commodities Fair
〖～工农红军〗 Zhōngguó Gōng-Nóng Hóngjūn 〈名〉 Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army (1928-1937)；Red Army
〖～工农民主政府〗 Zhōngguó Gōng-Nóng Mínzhǔ Zhèngfǔ 〈名〉 Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Democratic Government (of the revolutionary base areas during the Second Revolutionary Civil War, 1927-1937)
〖～共产党〗 Zhōngguó Gòngchǎndǎng 〈名〉 Communist Party of China (CPC)；Chinese Communist Party
〖～共产党中央委员会〗 Zhōngguó Gòngchǎndǎng Zhōngyāng Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 Central Commitee of the Communist Party of China
〖～共产主义青年团〗 Zhōngguó Gòngchǎnzhǔyì Qīngniántuán 〈名〉 Communist Youth League of China
〖～国际旅行社〗 Zhōngguó Guójì Lǚxíngshè 〈名〉 China International Travel Service (CITS)
〖～国际贸易促进委员会〗 Zhōngguó Guójì Màoyì Cùjìn Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 China Council for the Promotion of International Trade
〖～国民党〗 Zhōngguó Guómíndǎng 〈名〉 Kuomintang；Nationalist Party of China
〖～国民党革命委员会〗 Zhōngguó Guómíndǎng Gémìng Wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang [a democratic Party in China]
〖～红十字会〗 Zhōngguó Hóngshízìhuì 〈名〉 Red Cross Society of China
〖～话〗 Zhōngguóhuà 〈名〉 Chinese language；Chinese：说～ speak Chinese
〖～画〗 Zhōngguóhuà 〈名〉 traditional Chinese painting
〖～结〗 Zhōngguójié 〈名〉 traditional Chinese knot
〖～科学院〗 Zhōngguó Kēxuéyuàn 〈名〉 Chinese Academy of Sciences
〖～棉〗 Zhōngguómián 〈名〉 Chinese cotton
〖～民主促进会〗 Zhōngguó Mínzhǔ Cùjìnhuì 〈名〉 China Association for Promoting Democracy [a democratic party in China]
〖～民主建国会〗 Zhōngguó Mínzhǔ Jiànguóhuì 〈名〉 China Democratic National Construction Association [a democratic party in China]
〖～民主同盟〗 Zhōngguó Mínzhǔ Tóngméng 〈名〉 Democratic League of China [a democratic party in China]
〖～农工民主党〗 Zhōngguó Nóng-Gōng Mínzhǔdǎng 〈名〉 Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party [a democratic party in China]
〖～热〗 Zhōngguórè 〈名〉 China fever/craze
〖～人〗 Zhōngguórén 〈名〉 Chinese
〖～人民解放军〗 Zhōngguó Rénmín Jiěfàngjūn 〈名〉 Chinese People's Liberation Army
〖～人民解放军总后勤部〗 Zhōngguó Rénmín Jiěfàngjūn Hòuqínbù 〈名〉 General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army
〖～人民银行〗 Zhōngguó Rénmín Yínháng 〈名〉 People's Bank of China
〖～人民政治协商会议〗 Zhōngguó Rénmín Zhèngzhì Xiéshāng Huìyì 〈名〉 Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC)
〖～人民志愿军〗 Zhōngguó Rénmín Zhìyuànjūn 〈名〉 Chinese People's Volunteers
〖～日报〗 Zhōngguó Rìbào 〈名〉 China Daily
〖～社会科学院〗 Zhōngguó Shèhuì Kēxué yuàn 〈名〉 Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
〖～通〗 Zhōngguótōng 〈名〉 China expert；China hand
〖～同盟会〗 Zhōngguó Tóngménghuì 〈名〉 United League of China (1905-1912, the predecessor of the Kuomintang)
〖～象棋〗 Zhōngguó xiàngqí 〈名〉 Chinese chess；*xiangqi*
〖～银行〗 Zhōngguó Yínháng 〈名〉 Bank of China
〖～园林〗 Zhōngguó yuánlín 〈名〉 classical Chinese garden；garden in the Chinese style
〖～猿人〗 Zhōngguó yuánrén ＝ 北京猿人 Běijīng yuánrén
〖～中央电视台〗 Zhōngguó Zhōngyāng Diànshìtái 〈名〉 China Central Television (CCTV)
〖～字〗 zhōngguózì 〈名〉 Chinese characters；Chinese written language
【中果皮】 zhōngguǒpí 〈名〉[植物] mesocarp
【中寒武纪】 Zhōnghánwǔjì 〈名〉[地质] Middle Cambrian
【中号】 zhōnghào 〈名〉 medium/middle size：～T恤衫 middle-sized T-shirt
【中和】 zhōnghé 〈动〉[化学] neutralize：酸能～碱，碱亦能～酸。Acids neutralize alkalis and vice versa.
〖～剂〗 zhōnghéjì 〈名〉[化学] neutralizer
〖～器〗 zhōnghéqì 〈名〉[电子] neutralizer
〖～值〗 zhōnghézhí 〈名〉[化学] neutralization number/value
【中华】 Zhōnghuá 〈名〉 China：振兴～ rejuvenate/revitalize China ‖ 爱我～ love China, my motherland
〖～民族〗 Zhōnghuá Mínzú 〈名〉 Chinese nation
〖～人民共和国〗 Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó 〈名〉 People's Republic of China：～国务院/外交部 State Council/Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China ‖ ～主席 President of the People's Republic of China
【中积云】 zhōngjīyún 〈名〉[气象] cumulus mediocris cloud
【中级】 zhōngjí 〈名〉 middle rank；mid-level；intermediate level：～班 class at the intermediate level ‖ ～会谈 mid-level talks ‖ ～职称 academic title of middle rank
〖～人民法院〗 zhōngjí rénmín fǎyuàn 〈名〉 intermediate people's court
【中继】 zhōngjì 〈名〉[电子] relay：～传信 trunk signaling
〖～电缆〗 zhōngjì diànlǎn 〈名〉 junction cable
〖～电视〗 zhōngjì diànshì 〈名〉 relay television
〖～发射机〗 zhōngjì fāshèjī 〈名〉 retransmitter
〖～镜〗 zhōngjìjìng 〈名〉 relay lens
〖～器〗 zhōngjìqì 〈名〉[电子] repeater
〖～线〗 zhōngjìxiàn 〈名〉[通信] trunk (line)；relay line
〖～站〗 zhōngjìzhàn 〈名〉[通信] relay point；relay/trunk station；repeat station
【中坚】 zhōngjiān 〈名〉 nucleus；hard core；backbone：～分子 backbone element ‖ 社会～ pillar of society；salt of the earth ‖ 抗议者中的～分子 hard-core protesters
【中间】 zhōngjiān 〈名〉 ❶ among；between：在人群～ in the midst of the crowd ‖ 在我们/你们～ among us/you；in our/your midst ‖ 那些人～有一个是杀人犯。Among those guys is a man convicted for murder. ❷ centre；middle：在路～画一条白线 paint a white line along the middle of the road ‖ 她坐在前排～。She sat in the middle of the front row. ‖ ～那位是我哥哥。My brother is the one in the middle. ❸ on the way；in the course：站在桥的～ stand midway across the bridge ‖ ～道路 middle road ‖ ～地带 intermediate zone ‖ ～分子 middle/intermediate element ‖ ～阶层 intermediate stratum ‖ ～立场 middle ground ‖ 两个镇子～有一个小村庄。There's a small village midway between these two towns. ‖ 我吃了午饭和晚饭，但～什么也没吃。I had lunch and dinner but nothing (in) between.
〖～产品〗 zhōngjiān chǎnpǐn 〈名〉 intermediate product
〖～价〗 zhōngjiānjià 〈名〉 middle price
〖～力量〗 zhōngjiān lìliàng 〈名〉 middle-of-the-road forces；intermediate forces：争取～ win over the middle-of-the-road forces
〖～路线〗 zhōngjiān lùxiàn 〈名〉 middle-of-the-road line；middle road；middle course：走～ take a middle-of-the-road line
〖～贸易〗 zhōngjiān màoyì 〈名〉 intermediate trade
〖～派〗 zhōngjiānpài 〈名〉 middle-of-the-roaders；middle elements；intermediate sections/forces；fence-sitter：～候选人 middle-of-the-road candidate
〖～判决〗 zhōngjiān pànjué 〈名〉[法律] interlocutory decree
〖～人〗 zhōngjiānrén 〈名〉 ❶ broker；middleman；go-between：代理～ agent middleman ‖ 两家公司谈判，他做～。He acted as a middleman in the negotiations between the two companies. ❷ mediator；intermediary
〖～商〗 zhōngjiānshāng 〈名〉 intermediary businessman：零售～ retailing middleman
〖～税〗 zhōngjiānshuì 〈名〉 intermediate tax
〖～宿主〗 zhōngjiān sùzhǔ 〈名〉[生物] intermediate host
〖～体〗 zhōngjiāntǐ 〈名〉[化学] intermediate
〖～线〗 zhōngjiānxiàn 〈名〉[数学] medium line
〖～轴〗 zhōngjiānzhóu 〈名〉[机械] jackshaft
【中将】 zhōngjiàng 〈名〉 lieutenant-general (in British Royal Army & Royal Marines or United States Army, Air Force & Marines Corps)；vice-admiral (in British Royal Navy or United】

States Navy); air marshal (in British Royal Air Force)

【中焦】 zhōngjiāo 〈名〉[中医] part of the body cavity housing the spleen, stomach, etc

【中觉】 zhōngjiào 〈名〉 nap; noontime snooze: 睡～ have/take a nap after lunch

【中介】 zhōngjiè ❶〈形〉 intermediary; medium: ～地区 betwixot-land ‖ ～机构 intermediary; *intermediary institution* ‖ ～贸易 intermediary trade ❷〈名〉[心理] mediation: ～联想 mediate association

〖～离子〗 zhōngjiè lízǐ 〈名〉 mesomeric ion

〖～日冕〗 zhōngjiè rìmiǎn 〈名〉 intermediate corona

〖～效应〗 zhōngjiè xiàoyìng 〈名〉 mesomeric effect

【中介子】 zhōngjièzǐ 〈名〉[物理] neutretto

【中景】 zhōngjǐng 〈名〉[电影] medium shot; middle distance/ground

【中局】 *zhōngjú* 〈名〉 *(of chess) intermediate rounds; middle game*

【中距离】 zhōngjùlí 〈名〉[体育] middle distance: ～赛跑 middle-distance race/running

【中楷】 zhōngkǎi 〈名〉 regular script of medium-sized Chinese characters

【中看】 zhōngkàn 〈动〉 be pleasant to the eye; look nice: ～不中用 be pleasant to the eye but of little use

〖～不中吃〗 *zhōngkàn bù zhōngchī* 〈熟〉 ❶ look nice but taste bad; be pleasant to the eye but not to the taste: ～的食品 fancy food ❷ (of a person) be handsome/pretty but good for nothing

【中考】 zhōngkǎo 〈名〉 entrance examination for secondary/high school; senior middle technical school entrance examination

【中馈】 zhōngkuì 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ housework; housewifery: 主～ do housework; be a housewife ❷ wife: ～犹虚 have not yet taken a wife, be unmarried

【中栏】 zhōnglán 〈名〉[体育] intermediate hurdles

【中浪】 zhōnglàng 〈名〉[气象] moderate sea

【中立】 *zhōnglì* 〈动〉 be neutral: 保持～ *remain neutral/neutralized*; be neutral/neutralized; keep neutrality ‖ 恪守～ observe neutrality ‖ 破坏～ violate neutrality ‖ 宣布～ declare one's neutrality ‖ ～地带 neutral zone ‖ ～政策 policy of neutrality ‖ 武装～ armed neutrality

〖～法〗 zhōnglìfǎ 〈名〉 law of neutrality; neutrality law

〖～国〗 zhōnglìguó 〈名〉 neutral state/country; neutral

〖～主义〗 zhōnglìzhǔyì 〈名〉 neutralism

【中量级】 *zhōngliàngjí* 〈名〉[体育] *middleweight*: ～拳击运动员 middleweight boxer

【中林】 zhōnglín 〈名〉[林业] middle forest

【中流】 zhōngliú 〈名〉 ❶ midstream: ～的水很急。There's a fast current in midstream. ❷ middle reaches (of a river): 长江～ middle reaches of the Yangtze River ❸ middle: ～社会 middle society ‖ ～水平 be of middling level

〖～砥柱〗 zhōngliú-dǐzhù 〈熟〉 firm rock in midstream; tower of strength; mainstay

【中溜儿】 zhōngliūr = 中不溜儿 zhōngbuliūr

【中路】 zhōnglù ❶〈形〉 mediocre in quality: ～货 mediocre goods ❷〈名〉 halfway; midway

【中路梆子】 zhōnglù bāngzi = 晋剧 jìnjù

【中略】 zhōnglüè 〈名〉 part omitted (used as an ellipsis mark within brackets in a quoted passage); syncopation; syncope

【中落】 zhōngluò 〈动〉 decline; be at a low ebb: 家道～。The family was at a low ebb.

【中美海沟】 Zhōngměi Hǎigōu 〈名〉 Middle America Trench

【中美洲】 Zhōngměizhōu 〈名〉 Central America: ～国家 Central American countries; countries in Central America

〖～共同市场〗 Zhōngměizhōu Gòngtóng Shìchǎng 〈名〉 Central American Common Market

〖～国家组织〗 Zhōngměizhōu Guójiā Zǔzhī 〈名〉 Organization of Central American States

【中脑】 zhōngnǎo 〈名〉[解剖] mesencephalon; midbrain

〖～炎〗 zhōngnǎoyán 〈名〉 mesencephalitis

【中能】 zhōngnéng 〈名〉 moderate-energy: ～中子 intermediate *neutron*

【中年】 zhōngnián 〈名〉 middle age; midlife: ～教师 middle-age(d) teacher ‖ ～人 middle-aged person; middle-ager ‖ 人到～ reach one's middle age

【中农】 zhōngnóng 〈名〉 middle peasant: ⇨上～; 下～

【中欧】 Zhōng'ōu 〈名〉 Central Europe: ～国家 Central European countries; countries in Central Europe

【中盘】 zhōngpán 〈名〉 mid-game: ～告负 be defeated in the mid-game

【中跑】 zhōngpǎo 〈名〉 middle-distance race: ～运动员 middle-distance runner

【中胚层】 *zhōngpēicéng* 〈名〉[生物] mesoblast; mesoderm: 内脏～ splanchnic mesoderm ‖ 体～ somatic mesoderm

【中胚叶】 zhōngpēiyè = 中胚层 zhōngpēicéng

【中篇小说】 zhōngpiān xiǎoshuō 〈名〉 medium-length novel; novelette; novella

【中频】 zhōngpín 〈名〉[电子] intermediate frequency (IF)

〖～波〗 zhōngpínbō 〈名〉 intermediate wave

〖～干扰〗 zhōngpín gānrǎo 〈名〉 intermediate-frequency interference

〖～信号〗 zhōngpín xìnhào 〈名〉 intermediate-frequency signal

〖～增益〗 zhōngpín zēngyì 〈名〉 intermediate-frequency gain

【中频道】 zhōngpíndào 〈名〉 mid band

【中平】 zhōngpíng 〈名〉 average; middling; mediocre: 业务～ be a middling worker

【中期】 zhōngqī 〈名〉 middle period: ～报告 interim report ‖ ～贷款 intermediate-term credit ‖ ～目标 medium objective ‖ ～选举 *mid-term election; off-year election* ‖ ～展望 medium outlook ‖ 二十世纪～ middle of the 20th century; mid 20th century

【中气】 zhōngqì 〈名〉 ❶ [中医] middle-*jiao* (中焦) energy; the middle-warmer energy ❷ [天文] 12 of the 24 solar terms in the traditional Chinese calendar ❸ [戏曲] [in the singing of the traditional Chinese opera] volume of breath

【中气候】 zhōngqìhòu 〈名〉 mesoclimate

【中气旋】 zhōngqìxuán 〈名〉[气象] mesocyclone

【中强】 *zhōngqiáng* 〈名〉[音乐] *mezzo forte*

【中秋节】 Zhōngqiūjié 〈名〉 Mid-Autumn Festival [the 15th day of the eighth lunar month]

【中人】 zhōngrén 〈名〉 ❶ broker; middleman; go-between; mediator; intermediary ❷ average person (in appearance, ability, status, etc); mediocrity

【中弱】 zhōngruò 〈名〉[音乐] mezzo piano

【中沙群岛】 Zhōngshā Qúndǎo 〈名〉 Zhongsha Islands

【中山狼】 *zhōngshānláng* 〈名〉 *Zhongshan wolf in the fable* one who repays good with evil; one who bites the hand that feeds him

【中山陵】 Zhōngshānlíng 〈名〉 Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum (in Nanjing)

【中山装】 zhōngshānzhuāng 〈名〉 Chinese tunic suit: 穿着一身～ be in Chinese tunic and trousers

【中肾】 zhōngshèn 〈名〉 mesonephros

【中生代】 *Zhōngshēngdài* 〈名〉[地质] *Mesozoic Era; Mesozoic*

【中生界】 Zhōngshēngjiè 〈名〉[地质] Mesozoic Erathem

【中生林】 zhōngshēnglín 〈名〉 mesophytic forest

【中生期】 zhōngshēngqī 〈名〉[植物] semilate

【中师】 zhōngshī 〈名〉〈简称〉 secondary normal school ⇨ 中等师范学校

【中石器时代】 Zhōngshíqì Shídài 〈名〉 Mesolithic Period; Middle Stone Age

【中士】 *zhōngshì* 〈名〉 *sergeant (in British Royal Army, British* Royal Air Force, British Royal Marines, United States Marine Corps & United States Army); petty officer 2nd class (in United States Navy); petty officer, first class (in British Royal Navy); petty officer, first class (in British Royal Navy); staff sergeant (in United States Air Force)

【中世纪】 zhōngshìjì 〈名〉 Middle Ages

【中式】 zhōngshì 〈名〉 Chinese-style: ～服装 Chinese-style clothing
⇨zhòngshì

【中式盐】 zhōngshìyán 〈名〉[化学] neutral salt

【中试】 *zhōngshì* 〈名〉 *pre-production test*: 通过～ pass the pre-production test
⇨zhòngshì

【中枢】 zhōngshū 〈名〉 centre: 电信～ telecommunications centre ‖ 领导～ leading centre ‖ 神经～ nerve centre ‖ 银行是商业的～。Banks are the nerves of commerce.

〖～神经〗 zhōngshū shénjīng 〈名〉 nervous centralis: ～环路 central nervous circuitry ‖ ～末梢 central endings ‖ ～系统 central

nervous system
【中水】 zhōngshuǐ 〈名〉recycled water
【中水期】 zhōngshuǐqī 〈名〉*period when the water of a river is at its normal level*
【中速】 zhōngsù 〈名〉*intermediate speed*: ～扫描 medium-fast scanning
〖～齿轮〗 zhōngsù chǐlún 〈名〉intermediate gear
【中碳钢】 zhōngtàngāng 〈名〉[冶金] medium carbon steel
【中堂】 zhōngtáng 〈名〉❶ ＝ 堂屋 tángwū ❷ central scroll of painting or calligraphy (hung in the middle of the wall of the main room)
【中堂】 zhōngtang 〈名〉form of address for a Grand Secretary in the Ming and Qing dynasties
【中提琴】 zhōngtíqín 〈名〉viola
【中天】 zhōngtiān 〈名〉❶ in the sky/air; ⇨如日～ ❷ [天文] culmination; transit; meridian passage: ～观测 meridian observation
〖～射电望远镜〗 zhōngtiān shèdiàn wàngyuǎnjìng 〈名〉transit radio telescope
【中听】 zhōngtīng 〈形〉pleasant to the ear; agreeable to the hearer: 这些话还～。These remarks sound quite agreeable.
【中途】 zhōngtú 〈名〉halfway; midway: ～回家 go home halfway ‖ ～停留 stop halfway; lay over; stop over ‖ ～退学 drop out of school ‖ ～下汽车 *get off the car midway* ‖ ～转运港 *intermediate port*
【中途岛】 *Zhōngtúdǎo* 〈名〉*Midway Island*
【中土】 Zhōngtǔ 〈名〉❶ ＝ 中原 Zhōngyuán ❷ 〈书〉China
【中外】 zhōng-wài 〈名〉China and foreign countries: ～合资企业 Chinese-foreign joint venture ‖ ～人士 Chinese and foreign personages ‖ 驰名～ be well known at home and abroad
【中外比】 zhōngwàibǐ 〈名〉extreme and mean ratio; golden section
【中微子】 zhōngwēizǐ 〈名〉[物理] neutrino
〖～天文学〗 zhōngwēizǐ tiānwénxué 〈名〉neutrino astronomy
【中纬度】 zhōngwěidù 〈名〉middle latitude
【中卫】 zhōngwèi 〈名〉(of football) centre halfback
【中位数】 zhōngwèishù 〈名〉[统计] median
【中尉】 zhōngwèi 〈名〉first lieutenant (in United States Army, Air Force & Marine Corps); lieutenant (in British Royal Army & Royal Marines); lieutenant junior grade (in United States Navy); sublieutenant (in British Royal Navy); flying officer (in British Royal Air Force)
【中温植物】 zhōngwēn zhíwù 〈名〉mesotherm
【中文】 Zhōngwén 〈名〉Chinese language; Chinese: ～电传机 *Chinese teleprinter* ‖ ～计算机系统 Chinese language computer system ‖ ～字符终端 Chinese character terminal ‖ ～情报检索系统 *Chinese information retrieval system* ‖ ～收报机 Chinese character telegraph receiver ‖ ～书刊 books and magazines in Chinese ‖ ～数据处理系统 *Chinese data processing system* ‖ ～译码器 Chinese character code translation equipment
〖～信息处理〗 Zhōngwén xìnxī chǔlǐ 〈名〉Chinese information processing
〖～终端〗 Zhōngwén zhōngduān 〈名〉Chinese terminal: ～控制器 Chinese terminal controller
【中午】 zhōngwǔ 〈名〉noon; midday: 在～ at noon
【中西】 zhōngxī 〈名〉China and the West: ～医结合 combine traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine
【中线】 zhōngxiàn 〈名〉❶ [体育] centre line (in basketball or volleyball); halfway line (in football) ❷ [数学] central/average/median/middle line; median
【中校】 zhōngxiào 〈名〉lieutenant colonel (in United States Army, British Royal Army, United States Air Force, United States Marine Corps, British Royal Marines); commander (in United States Navy, British Royal Navy); wing commander (in British Royal Air Force)
【中心】 *zhōngxīn* 〈名〉❶ *centre; central part/point; middle*: 风暴～ centre of storm ‖ 市～ centre/heart of a city; city centre ‖ 北京是中国的首都，但并不在中国的～。Although Beijing is China's capital, it is not at the centre of the country. ‖ 广场的～是一座巨大的喷泉。In the middle of/At the centre of the square stands a giant fountain. ❷ centre; heart; core; hub: ～城市 key city ‖ ～地带 heartland ‖ ～工作 central task ‖ ～环节 key link; central link ‖ ～任务 core task ‖ ～问题 central issue; crucial question; pivotal question ‖ *处在运动的～ at the heart of the movement* ‖ 金融/文化～ financial/cultural centre ‖ 陆路交通的～ *hub of overland communications* ‖ 危机的～ epicentre of the crisis ‖ 以经济建设为～ keep economic development as the central task ‖ 抓住问题的～ get to the heart of the matter ‖ 商业～在上海。The heart of business is in Shanghai. ❸ centre [a place in which some specified activity is concentrated on]: 测试/购物～ test/shopping centre ‖ 保健/培训/休闲～ health/training/leisure centre ❹ [数学] centre ❺ [植物] core
〖～差〗 zhōngxīnchā 〈名〉[天文] equation of the centre
〖～度〗 zhōngxīndù 〈名〉[数学] centrad
〖～规〗 zhōngxīnguī 〈名〉[设计] centre gauge
〖～角〗 zhōngxīnjiǎo 〈名〉[数学] central/centre angle
〖～距〗 zhōngxīnjù 〈名〉[物理] central distance/separation
〖～气压〗 zhōngxīn qìyā 〈名〉[天文] central pressure
〖～思想〗 zhōngxīn sīxiǎng 〈名〉main/central idea; gist: 文章的～ gist of an essay
〖～线〗 zhōngxīnxiàn 〈名〉[医学] centre line
〖～项〗 zhōngxīnxiàng 〈名〉[哲学] centre term
〖～星〗 zhōngxīnxīng 〈名〉[天文] central star
〖～钻〗 zhōngxīnzuàn 〈名〉[机械] centre drill
【中新世】 Zhōngxīnshì 〈名〉[地质] Miocene Epoch
【中兴】 zhōngxīng 〈动〉(of a nation) resurge; (of a dynasty) restore
【中星仪】 zhōngxīngyí 〈名〉[天文] meridian/transit instrument
【中型】 *zhōngxíng* 〈形〉*medium-sized; middle-sized; medium*: ～电动机/计算机 medium-sized motor/computer ‖ ～工业 *medium industry* ‖ ～轰炸机/炮/坦克 medium bomber/artillery/tank ‖ ～螺丝刀 medium screwdriver
【中性】 zhōngxìng 〈形〉❶ neutral: ～反应 neutral reaction ‖ ～树脂 neutral resin ❷ [语言] neuter: ～名词 neuter noun ❸ (of words) neither complimentary or derogatory; neutral
〖～层〗 zhōngxìngcéng 〈名〉[气象] neutrosphere
〖～花〗 zhōngxìnghuā 〈名〉[植物] neuter flower
〖～面〗 zhōngxìngmiàn 〈名〉[力学] neutral surface
〖～土〗 zhōngxìngtǔ 〈名〉[农业] neutral soil
〖～线〗 zhōngxìngxiàn 〈名〉❶ [电工] neutral conductor ❷ [气象] neutral line
〖～盐〗 zhōngxìngyán ＝ 中式盐 zhōngshìyán
〖～油〗 zhōngxìngyóu 〈名〉[材料] neutral oil
【中胸】 zhōngxiōng 〈名〉[动物] mesothorax
【中休】 zhōngxiū 〈名〉break; pause for rest
【中学】 zhōngxué 〈名〉❶ secondary school; high school (in the United States); middle school (in China and other countries): 初/高级～ junior/senior middle school ❷ (Zhōngxué) traditional Chinese learning [a late Qing Dynasty term]: ～为体，西学为用 Chinese learning as the base and Western learning for application
【中学生】 *zhōngxuéshēng* 〈名〉*secondary school student*; high school student; middle school student
【中雪】 zhōngxuě 〈名〉*medium snow; moderate snowfall*
【中旬】 zhōngxún 〈名〉middle ten days of a month: 六月～ mid-June; middle of June
【中亚】 Zhōng Yà 〈名〉Central Asia: ～国家 countries in Central Asia; Central Asia Countries
【中央】 zhōngyāng 〈名〉❶ centre; middle: 舞台～ middle of the stage ‖ 湖的～有一座亭子。At the centre of the lake, there is a pavilion. ❷ highest leading body (of a state or party); centre of power: ～工作会议 Central Working Conference ‖ ～机构 central organ/institution ‖ ～金库 central treasury ‖ ～直属机关 department directly under the Party Central Committee (of CPC) ‖ ～书记处 Secretariat of the Central Committee ‖ 第一代～领导集体 first generation of the central collective leadership ⇨党～
〖～处理器〗 zhōngyāng chǔlǐqì 〈名〉central processing unit (CPU)
〖～电视台〗 Zhōngyāng Diànshìtái 〈名〉China Central Television Station (CCTV)
〖～供暖〗 *zhōngyāng gōngnuǎn* 〈名〉*central heating*
〖～候补委员〗 zhōngyāng hòubǔ wěiyuán 〈名〉alternate member *of the Central Committee (of the CPC)*
〖～空调〗 *zhōngyāng kōngtiáo* 〈名〉*central air-conditioning*
〖～集权〗 *zhōngyāng jíquán* 〈名〉*centralization (of authority)*: ～制 centralism

〚～气象台〛 Zhōngyāng Qìxiàngtái 〈名〉 Central Meteorological Observatory (in China)
〚～情报局〛 Zhōngyāng Qíngbàojú 〈名〉 Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) (in US)
〚～全会〛 Zhōngyāng Quánhuì 〈名〉 plenary session of the Central Committee (of CPC)
〚～商务区〛 zhōngyāng shāngwùqū 〈名〉 central business district (CBD)
〚～税〛 zhōngyāngshuì 〈名〉 central tax; national tax
〚～银行〛 zhōngyāng yínháng 〈名〉 central bank
〚～委员〛 zhōngyāng wěiyuán 〈名〉 member of the Central Committee (of the CPC)
【中药】 zhōngyào 〈名〉 traditional Chinese medicine
〚～铺〛 zhōngyàopù 〈名〉 shop/store of traditional Chinese medicines; Chinese pharmacy
〚～学〛 zhōngyàoxué 〈名〉 traditional Chinese pharmacology
【中叶】 zhōngyè 〈名〉 middle period: 20 世纪～ mid-1900s; middle of 20th century ‖ 唐朝～ middle period of the Tang Dynasty
【中医】 zhōngyī 〈名〉 ❶ traditional Chinese medical science; traditional Chinese medicine (TCM): ～理论 TCM (traditional Chinese medicine) theory ❷ doctor of traditional Chinese medicine; herbalist doctor; practitioner of traditional Chinese medicine: ～世家 family of traditional Chinese medicine
〚～学〛 zhōngyīxué 〈名〉 traditional Chinese medicine
〚～学院〛 zhōngyī xuéyuàn 〈名〉 college of traditional Chinese medicine
〚～研究院〛 zhōngyī yánjiūyuàn 〈名〉 academy of traditional Chinese medicine
【中音】 zhōngyīn 〈名〉〔音乐〕 mediant
〚～号〛 zhōngyīnhào 〈名〉〔音乐〕 althorn; alto horn
〚～谱表〛 zhōngyīn pǔbiǎo 〈名〉〔音乐〕 alto clef
【中庸】 zhōngyōng ❶ 〈名〉 golden mean (of the Confucian school); happy medium; middle course: ⇨～之道 ❷〈形〉〈书〉 of ordinary talent; common; commonplace; mediocre ❸ 〈名〉 (Zhōngyōng) *The Doctrine of the Mean*
〚～之道〛 zhōngyōngzhīdào 〈名〉 doctrine of the mean; golden mean; middle course: 采取～ follow a middle course
【中用】 zhōngyòng 〈形〉〔usu used in the negative〕 of use; useful; working well: 我老了,不～。I'm getting old and useless.
【中游】 zhōngyóu 〈名〉 ❶ middle reaches (of a river): 黄河～ middle reaches of the Yellow River ❷ state of being middling; mediocrity: 甘居～ be content/satisfied to stay middling
【中雨】 zhōngyǔ 〈名〉 moderate/mild rain (10-25mm in 24 hours): ～转多云 mild rain to cloudy
【中元节】 Zhōngyuánjié 〈名〉 Zhongyuan Festival〔the 15th day of the seventh lunar month when sacrifices are offered to the dead〕
【中原】 zhōngyuán 〈名〉 Central Plains〔the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River〕: 地处～ be situated in the Central Plains
【中岳】 Zhōngyuè 〈名〉 Central Sacred Mountain〔i. e. Mount Song (嵩山) in Henan Province〕
【中云】 zhōngyún 〈名〉〔气象〕 middle cloud
【中允】 zhōngyǔn 〈形〉〈书〉 just; fair; impartial; unbiased: 貌似～ be seemingly fair/impartial
【中灶】 zhōngzào 〈名〉 mess for medium-ranking cadres
【中正】 zhōngzhèng 〈形〉〈书〉 just; fair; unbiased; impartial
【中支】 zhōngzhī 〈名〉〔纺织〕 medium-counts: ～纱 medium-count yarn
【中止】 zhōngzhǐ 〈动〉 discontinue; suspend; break off: ～比赛 disrupt the game ‖ ～发行 discontinue publishing ‖ ～访问 cut short a visit ‖ ～计算机程序 abort a computer program ‖ ～谈判 suspend negotiations; break off negotiations ‖ ～外交关系 suspend diplomatic relations ‖ ～诉讼 suspend proceedings in a lawsuit ‖ ～谈话 break off conversation ‖ ～制裁 suspend the sanction (against) ‖ 交通暂时～。Traffic halted temporarily.
【中指】 zhōngzhǐ 〈名〉 middle finger
【中州】 Zhōngzhōu 〈名〉〈旧〉 middle of China (Henan Province and its surrounding area)
【中州韵】 zhōngzhōuyùn 〈名〉 Zhongzhou rhymes (used in traditional Chinese opera)
【中注管】 zhōngzhùguǎn 〈名〉〔冶金〕 running-gate
【中专】 zhōngzhuān 〈名〉〈简称〉 secondary specialized school; polytechnic school ⇨中等专科学校
【中转】 zhōngzhuǎn 〈动〉 ❶ change trains; transfer: ～签字 sign a transfer (to another train) ❷ transship: ～货物 goods to be transshipped ‖ ～贸易 entrepôt trade
〚～港〛 zhōngzhuǎngǎng 〈名〉 entrepôt; transshipment
〚～站〛 zhōngzhuǎnzhàn 〈名〉 transfer station
【中装】 zhōngzhuāng 〈名〉 traditional Chinese clothing
【中子】 zhōngzǐ 〈名〉〔物理〕 neutron: 不稳定性～ instability neutron ‖ 发射～ given-off neutron ‖ 废损～ wasted neutron ‖ 过剩～ excess neutron ‖ 快～ fast neutron ‖ 冷～ cold neutron ‖ 裂变～ fission neutron ‖ 慢～ slow neutron ‖ 潜～ latent neutron ‖ 热能～ thermal neutron ‖ 瞬时～ instantaneous neutron ‖ 外部～ external neutron(s) ‖ 逸出～ escaping neutron ‖ 源～ source neutron ‖ 原～ virgin neutron ‖ 杂散～ stray neutron ‖ 中能～ intermediate neutron ‖ 自由～ free neutron
〚～弹〛 zhōngzǐdàn 〈名〉 neutron bomb
〚～弹头〛 zhōngzǐ dàntóu 〈名〉 neutron warhead
〚～发射〛 zhōngzǐ fāshè 〈名〉 neutron emission
〚～发生器〛 zhōngzǐ fāshēngqì 〈名〉 accelerator for neutron production
〚～反应堆〛 zhōngzǐ fǎnyìngduī 〈名〉 neutron reactor
〚～分离能〛 zhōngzǐ fēnlínéng 〈名〉 neutron separation energy
〚～俘获〛 zhōngzǐ fúhuò 〈名〉 neutron capture
〚～辐射〛 zhōngzǐ fúshè 〈名〉 neutron irradiation
〚～光学〛 zhōngzǐ guāngxué 〈名〉 neutron optics
〚～流〛 zhōngzǐliú 〈名〉 neutron current
〚～谱〛 zhōngzǐpǔ 〈名〉〔核物理〕 neutron spectrum
〚～束〛 zhōngzǐshù 〈名〉 neutron beam
〚～数〛 zhōngzǐshù 〈名〉 neutron number
〚～态〛 zhōngzǐtài 〈名〉 neutron state
〚～物理学〛 zhōngzǐ wùlǐxué 〈名〉 neutronics
〚～显示器〛 zhōngzǐ xiǎnshìqì 〈名〉 neutrovision
〚～星〛 zhōngzǐxīng 〈名〉〔天文〕 neutron star
〚～源〛 zhōngzǐyuán 〈名〉〔核子〕 neutron source
〚～转换器〛 zhōngzǐ zhuǎnhuànqì 〈名〉 neutron converter

忪 zhōng

〈形〉〈书〉 terrified; frightened: ⇨怔～ ⇨sōng

忠 zhōng

〈形〉 loyal; devoted; honest; faithful; staunch: ～于传统 be constant to tradition ⇨效～
【忠臣】 zhōngchén 〈名〉 loyal court official
【忠忱】 zhōngchén 〈形〉 loyal; faithful; honest
【忠诚】 zhōngchéng 〈形〉 loyal; faithful; staunch: 出于对人民的～ out of loyalty to the people ‖ 待人～ treat people with sincerity ‖ ～于人民的教育事业 be devoted to the people's educational cause ‖ 表示～ offer allegiance; show/demonstrate loyalty (to); show/demonstrate loyalty or fidelity (towards) ‖ ～的朋友 loyal/devoted friend
【忠告】 zhōnggào ❶〈动〉 sincerely advise; admonish; counsel: ～某人戒赌 admonish sb against gambling ❷〈名〉 sincere/sound advice: 拒绝～ repel a faithful admonition ‖ 提出～ give/offer/provide counsel ‖ 听从某人的～ follow sb's counsel
【忠鲠】 zhōnggěng 〈形〉 loyal and outspoken; honest and upright
【忠骨】 zhōnggǔ 〈名〉 loyal bones—dead body of a martyr
【忠厚】 zhōnghòu 〈形〉 honest and tolerant; sincere and kindhearted: 待人/为人～ be sincere and kind to people ‖ ～的长者 amiable and tolerant elder
【忠良】 zhōngliáng ❶〈形〉 faithful and upright; honest and staunch ❷〈名〉 faithful and upright person: 陷害～ frame the faithful and innocent; concoct charges against faithful and innocent people
【忠烈】 zhōngliè ❶〈形〉 loyal till death ❷〈名〉 martyr
【忠仆】 zhōngpú 〈名〉 trusty servant
【忠实】 zhōngshí 〈形〉 ❶ loyal; faithful: ～的朋友 faithful/true/devoted friend ‖ ～读者/听众 loyal reader/listener ‖ ～信徒 faithful disciple/follower ❷ true to fact; truthful; veracious; veridical: ～地反映情况 give a faithful account of what has happened ‖ ～于原文 be true/faithful to the original version ‖ ～执行协议条款 faithfully implement/observe the provisions of an agreement ‖ ～的报道 truthful news report ‖ ～的记录 faithful record ‖ 现实生活～的写照 true picture of the real life

【忠顺】 zhōngshùn 〈形〉 loyal and obedient：～的奴仆 willing servant
【忠孝】 zhōngxiào 〈名〉 loyalty and filial piety：～不能两全。Loyalty and filial piety seldom go together.
【忠心】 zhōngxīn 〈名〉 loyalty; devotion：表～ express one's loyalty ‖ ～报国 serve one's country heart and soul ‖ 赤胆～ utter devotion; whole dedication
〖～耿耿〗 zhōngxīn-gěnggěng 〈熟〉 be extremely loyal and devoted; be most true and faithful; be dedicated heart and soul：对教育事业～ be wholly dedicated to the educational cause
【忠信】 zhōngxìn 〈形〉 faithful and honest; loyal and trustworthy
【忠言】 zhōngyán 〈名〉 sincere/earnest advice：进～ give sincere advice ‖ ～有利无害。Good counsel never comes amiss.
〖～逆耳〗 zhōngyán-nì'ěr 〈熟〉 earnest words offend the ear; good advice grates on/jars the ear：良药苦口利于病，～利于行。Good medicine, though bitter to the taste, cures your illness. Honest advice, though unpleasant to the ear, benefits your conduct.
【忠义】 zhōngyì ❶〈形〉 loyal and righteous; faithful and chivalrous：～之士 man of loyalty and righteousness ❷〈名〉〈旧〉 loyal and righteous court official
【忠勇】 zhōngyǒng 〈形〉 loyal and brave; faithful and courageous：～的战士 loyal and brave fighter
【忠于】 zhōngyú 〈动〉 be true to; be loyal to; be faithful to; be devoted to; cleave to; stick by; string along with：～朋友 stick with a friend ‖ ～人民 be loyal to one's people ‖ ～职守 be dutiful; do one's work dutifully; do one's duty faithfully ‖ ～祖国 be loyal to one's country
【忠贞】 zhōngzhēn 〈形〉 loyal and steadfast; faithful and staunch：～不屈 staunch and indomitable
〖～不二〗 zhōngzhēn-bù'èr 〈熟〉 have single-minded selfless devotion; be single-hearted; do sth with single devotion：对爱情～ be faithful to one's love ‖ 对妻子～ be utterly loyal to one's wife
〖～不贰〗 zhōngzhēn-bù'èr ＝ 忠贞不二 zhōngzhēn-bù'èr
〖～不渝〗 zhōngzhēn-bùyú 〈熟〉 be unswervingly loyal/faithful
【忠直】 zhōngzhí 〈形〉 loyal and upright：～之士 loyal and upright people

终 zhōng ❶〈名〉 end; finish：⇨年～；自始至～ ❷〈动〉 come to an end：⇨剧～；寿～正寝 ❸〈动〉 die：⇨临～；无疾而～ ❹〈形〉 whole; entire; all; from beginning to end; throughout the process：～其一生 all one's life ⇨～年；～日；～身 ❺〈副〉 eventually：～必获益 will benefit in the end ‖ ～成泡影 come to nothing; end in smoke; go up in smoke ‖ ～非良策 not a good plan after all ‖ ～将胜利 will eventually triumph
【终场】 zhōngchǎng ❶〈动〉 (of a performance or game) end：～的时候，观众席中响起了热烈的掌声。A warm applause burst out among the audience at the end of the performance. ‖ ～前，主队又攻进一球。The host team scored another goal just before the final whistle. ❷〈名〉〈旧〉 final session in an examination
【终池】 zhōngchí 〈名〉［生物］ terminal cistern
【终点】 zhōngdiǎn 〈名〉❶ terminal point; destination：旅行的～ destination/end of a journey; journey's end ❷［体育］ finish：冲向～ head for the finish ‖ 她仅用了 14 分钟就到达～。She breasted the finishing tape in only 14 minutes.
〖～线〗 zhōngdiǎnxiàn 〈名〉［体育］ finishing line/tape; finish line：冲过～ breast the tape
〖～站〗 zhōngdiǎnzhàn 〈名〉 terminus; terminal：公共汽车～ bus terminal ‖ 海运～ shipping terminal ‖ 航空～ air/airline terminal ‖ 铁路～ railway terminal
【终端】 zhōngduān 〈名〉 terminal：～电缆 terminal cable ‖ 编辑～ editing terminal ‖ 拨号～ dial-up terminal ‖ 计算机～ computer terminal ‖ 控制～ control terminal ‖ 雷达～ radar terminal ‖ 声音～ audio terminal ‖ 数据～ data terminal ‖ 图形～ graphic terminal ‖ 显示～ display terminal ‖ 线路～ line terminal ‖ 信息～ intelligence terminal ‖ 远程～ remote terminal ‖ 字符～ character terminal
〖～机〗 zhōngduānjī 〈名〉 terminal：～设施 terminal facility ‖ ～制造商 terminal manufacturer
〖～接口〗 zhōngduān jiēkǒu 〈名〉 terminal interface
〖～局〗 zhōngduānjú 〈名〉 terminal station (in postal service)
【终伏】 zhōngfú ＝ 末伏 mòfú
【终古】 zhōnggǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 forever：这虽是一句老话，却令人感到～常新。This is an old saying, but it sounds fresh forever.
【终归】 zhōngguī 〈副〉 eventually; in the end; after all：她～是个孩子。She is still a child. ‖ 任何东西，不管有多难，～是可以学会的。Learn and you will be able to master anything eventually no matter how difficult it is. ‖ 要两面派～不会有好下场。Double-dealers will come to no good end.
【终轨】 zhōngguǐ 〈名〉 final orbit
【终极】 zhōngjí 〈形〉 final; ultimate：～目标 ultimate aim; be-all and end-all; end-all
【终结】 zhōngjié ❶〈名〉 end; final stage; finish：生命的～ end of one's life ❷〈动〉 end; come to an end/a close：事情很快就～了。The matter will shortly come to a close.
〖～符〗 zhōngjiéfú 〈名〉 terminal character
【终究】 zhōngjiū 〈副〉❶ all in all; after all：教育～不是万能的。Education is not omnipotent after all. ❷ eventually; in the end：纸包不住火，假面具～要被揭穿。One cannot wrap fire with paper; neither can he conceal an evil with disguise.
【终久】 zhōngjiǔ ＝ 终究 zhōngjiū
【终局】 zhōngjú 〈名〉 end; outcome; result：战争的～ outcome of a war
【终老】 zhōnglǎo 〈动〉 spend one's remaining/last years：～故乡 spend one's remaining years in one's hometown ‖ ～山林 spend one's last years in a mountain forest
【终了】 zhōngliǎo 〈动〉 (of a period) end：会议～ end of a conference
【终毛】 zhōngmáo 〈名〉［医学］ terminal hair
【终末网】 zhōngmòwǎng 〈名〉 terminal web
【终南捷径】 Zhōngnán-jiéjìng 〈熟〉 short cut to high office; high road to fame or success
【终年】 zhōngnián 〈名〉❶ whole year; (all) the year round; throughout the year：～抱病 be ill all the year round ❷ age at which one dies：～92 岁 die at the age of ninety-two
【终篇】 zhōngpiān ❶〈动〉〈书〉 finish a piece of writing ❷〈名〉 end of the writing ❸〈副〉 throughout the writing
【终其天年】 zhōngqí-tiānnián 〈熟〉 live out a natural life
【终曲】 zhōngqǔ 〈名〉［音乐］ finale
【终日】 zhōngrì 〈名〉 all day long; all day; from morning to night：～无所事事 have nothing to do all day long
【终身】 zhōngshēn 〈名〉 lifelong; all one's life; for life：～残废 be maimed for life; be permanently disabled ‖ ～痛苦 suffer in perpetuity ‖ ～担保 lifetime guarantee ‖ ～事业 one's lifework; lifelong cause ‖ 剥夺政治权利～ be deprived of political rights for life
〖～伴侣〗 zhōngshēn bànlǚ 〈名〉 life/lifelong companion：成为某人的～ be sb's companion through life ‖ 结为～ get married
〖～成就奖〗 zhōngshēn chéngjiùjiǎng 〈名〉 lifetime achievement award
〖～大事〗 zhōngshēn dàshì 〈名〉 great event in one's life (usu referring to one's marriage)
〖～监禁〗 zhōngshēn jiānjìn 〈名〉 life imprisonment; imprisonment for life：被判处～ be sentenced to lifetime in jail; be sentenced to life imprisonment
〖～教育〗 zhōngshēn jiàoyù 〈名〉 lifelong education
〖～维修〗 zhōngshēn wéixiū 〈名〉 permanent maintenance
〖～职务〗 zhōngshēn zhíwù 〈名〉 life tenure：获得～ acquire/get/receive a life tenure ‖ 授予～ grant/give a life tenure
〖～制〗 zhōngshēnzhì 〈名〉 lifelong tenure：废除领导干部职务～ abolish lifelong tenure for cadres
【终神经】 zhōngshénjīng 〈名〉 terminal nerve
【终审】 zhōngshěn 〈动〉❶ make a final judgement：⇨～法院 ❷ examine and appraise a piece of writing at the highest level：～定稿后即可发稿。The manuscript will be dispatched soon after it is finalized.
〖～法院〗 zhōngshěn fǎyuàn 〈名〉 court of last instance
〖～判决〗 zhōngshěn pànjué 〈名〉 final judgement
〖～权〗 zhōngshěnquán 〈名〉 power of final adjudication
【终生】 zhōngshēng 〈名〉 all one's life：～奋斗 struggle for sth all one's life ‖ ～难忘 will never forget
【终霜】 zhōngshuāng 〈名〉［气象］ latest frost
【终速】 zhōngsù 〈名〉 final speed
【终岁】 zhōngsuì 〈名〉 whole year; year round; throughout the year

【终天】 zhōngtiān 〈名〉❶ all day long; all day; day long: ～不停地写 write the whole day without stopping ‖ ～发愁 feel worried all day long ❷〈书〉all one's life: 抱恨～ have a gnawing regret all one's life ‖ ～之恨 lifelong regret; eternal regret
【终席】 zhōngxí 〈动〉(of a dinner party or meeting) end; close: 没到～,很多客人便离开了。Many guests left before the party ended.
【终宵】 zhōngxiāo 〈名〉all night; whole night; throughout the night: ～未眠 lie awake all night
【终夜】 zhōngyè = 终宵 zhōngxiāo
【终于】 zhōngyú 〈副〉at (long) last; in the end; finally; eventually; lastly; ultimately: 他～来了,迟到了近一个小时。At long last he arrived, about an hour late. ‖ 经过多次努力,她～获得成功。After many attempts she eventually succeeded. ‖ 她多次想说,但～没说出口。She had tried to speak out on several occasions but decided against it in the end.
【终止】 zhōngzhǐ ❶〈动〉stop; end; terminate: ～合同 terminate a contract ‖ ～日期 closing/expiring date ‖ ～条约通知书 notice of termination of a treaty; notice of denunciation ❷〈名〉[音乐] cadence
〖～符〗 zhōngzhǐfú 〈名〉[音乐] full stop; period

盅 zhōng 〈名〉small handleless cup: 我们喝了几～。We had a few cups. ⇨茶～;酒～
【盅子】 zhōngzi 〈名〉small handleless cup

钟 zhōng ❶〈名〉bell: 一口～ a bell ⇨～楼;～鸣鼎食;编～ ❷〈名〉clock: ～停了。The clock has stopped. ⇨摆～;闹～;生物～ ❸〈名〉time (as stated in hours and minutes): 六点～ six o'clock ‖ 从这儿到那儿只要十分～。It takes only ten minutes to get there from here. ❹〈动〉concentrate (one's affections, etc): ⇨～爱;～情 ❺〈名〉〈旧〉small handleless cup
【钟爱】 zhōng'ài 〈动〉love fondly; cherish
【钟摆】 zhōngbǎi 〈名〉pendulum (of a clock)
【钟表】 zhōngbiǎo 〈名〉clocks and watches; timepiece; timekeeper
〖～店〗 zhōngbiǎodiàn 〈名〉watchmaker's shop
〖～油〗 zhōngbiǎoyóu 〈名〉watchmaker's oil; watch oil
【钟点】 zhōngdiǎn 〈名〉❶ time (intented or suitable for a particular activity or event); appointed time; time specified: 到～了,快走吧! It's time for you to leave. ❷ hour: 我等了一个～了,他还没来。I've been waiting for an hour, but there is still no sign of him.
〖～房〗 zhōngdiǎnfáng 〈名〉hourly-paid hotel
〖～工〗 zhōngdiǎngōng 〈名〉hourly employee; hourly-paid worker; hour worker
【钟鼎文】 zhōngdǐngwén = 金文 jīnwén
【钟灵毓秀】 zhōnglíng-yùxiù 〈熟〉a fine natural environment nurtures great talents
【钟楼】 zhōnglóu 〈名〉❶ bell tower; belfry; campanile ❷ clock tower
【钟鸣鼎食】 zhōngmíng-dǐngshí 〈熟〉enjoy rich food in bronze vessels to the accompaniment of chimes—live an extravagant life
【钟鸣漏尽】 zhōngmíng-lòujìn 〈熟〉the bell is ringing for night and the water clepsydra is exausted—❶ deep in the night; late at night ❷ (of a person) near one's end; approach the end of one's life; one's days are numbered
【钟琴】 zhōngqín 〈名〉[音乐] glockenspiel; carillon
【钟情】 zhōngqíng 〈动〉be deeply in love with; be in deep love with: ～于一位姑娘 fall in love with a girl
【钟乳石】 zhōngrǔshí 〈名〉stalactite
【钟塔】 zhōngtǎ 〈名〉bell tower; campanile
【钟头】 zhōngtóu 〈名〉hour: 三个半～ three and a half hours; three hours and a half
【钟乐琴】 zhōngyuèqín = 钟琴 zhōngqín

舯 zhōng 〈名〉middle part of a ship

衷 zhōng ❶〈形〉central; middle; impartial: ⇨折～ ❷〈名〉inner feelings; heart: ⇨～心
【衷肠】 zhōngcháng 〈名〉〈书〉heartfelt remarks; heart-to-heart words: 畅叙～ have a heart-to-heart talk ‖ 互吐～ exchange confidences ‖ 倾诉～ pour out one's heart
【衷情】 zhōngqíng 〈名〉〈书〉heartfelt emotion; inner feelings: 倾吐～ open one's heart (to)
【衷曲】 zhōngqū 〈名〉〈书〉heartfelt emotion; inner feelings: 倾吐～ pour out one's heart/soul; bare one's heart.
【衷心】 zhōngxīn 〈形〉heartfelt; wholehearted; cordial: ～爱戴 love and esteem sb wholeheartedly ‖ ～拥护 give wholehearted support ‖ 表示～感谢 express one's heartfelt gratitude/thanks) ‖ 表示～的祝贺 extend cordial greetings ‖ ～感谢你的帮助。I thank you for your help from the bottom of my heart.

螽 zhōng
【螽斯】 zhōngsī 〈名〉[动物] katydid; long-horned grasshopper

zhǒng

肿 zhǒng 〈动〉swell; become swollen/turgid; be distended; bulge out: ～消了。The swelling has gone down. ‖ 我的腿～了。My legs are swollen. ‖ 她脸上～了一个包。A bump appeared on her face. ⇨浮～;红～
【肿大】 zhǒngdà 〈形〉swollen; tumescent; enlarged: ⇨肝～
【肿骨鹿】 zhǒnggǔlù 〈名〉thick-jawed deer
【肿块】 zhǒngkuài 〈名〉bump; lump; mass; tumour: 她发现自己右边乳房有个～。She found a lump in her right breast.
【肿瘤】 zhǒngliú 〈名〉tumour; neoplasm; growth: 切除～ remove a growth/tumour; excise a growth/tumour ‖ 胃里长了一个～ have a tumour in one's stomach ‖ 恶性～ cancerous/malignant tumour ‖ 良性～ benign tumour ‖ 粘液性～ mucous tumour ‖ 原发性～ primary tumour
〖～抗原〗 zhǒngliú kàngyuán 〈名〉tumour antigen
〖～学〗 zhǒngliúxué 〈名〉oncology; phymatology
〖～医院〗 zhǒngliú yīyuàn 〈名〉tumour hospital
【肿胀】 zhǒngzhàng ❶〈动〉swell; become swollen; become turgid; be distended; bulge out ❷〈名〉swelling; turgor; turgescence ❸〈名〉[中医] oedema and abdominal distension

种 zhǒng ❶〈名〉(of plants) seed; strain: ⇨播～;稻～ ❷〈名〉breed: ⇨传～;配～ ❸〈名〉race: ⇨～族;人～ ❹〈名〉origin; source; root: 穷没根,富没～。There is no root for poverty, and neither is there a seed for wealth. ⇨火～;谬～ ❺〈名〉guts; grit: 有～的上来比试比试。I'm here challenging anyone with guts. ⇨孬～ ❻〈名〉branch; division; kind; sort; type: 我不是那～人。I am not that feather. ⇨～类;兵～;工～; ❼〈名〉species: 本地～ endemic species ‖ 外地～ exotic species ⇨绝～ ❽〈量〉class; type; sort; kind: 五千～进口商品 5,000 categories of imports ‖ 一～现象 a phenomenon
⇨zhòng
【种差】 zhǒngchā 〈名〉❶[逻辑] differentia ❷[生物] intraspecific diversity
【种畜】 zhǒngchù 〈名〉breeder; breeding/stud stock
【种蛋】 zhǒngdàn 〈名〉breeding egg
【种肥】 zhǒngféi 〈名〉seed manure
【种间杂交】 zhǒngjiān zájiāo 〈名〉[农业] interspecific hybridization/crossing; cross breeding
【种类】 zhǒnglèi 〈名〉kind; class; category; sort; type; variety: ～繁多 a great variety ‖ 花的～很多。There are a lot of varieties of flowers.
【种马】 zhǒngmǎ 〈名〉stud (horse); stallion: ～场 stud farm
【种内杂交】 zhǒngnèi zájiāo 〈名〉[农业] intraspecific hybridization/crossing
【种牛】 zhǒngniú 〈名〉bull kept for covering; bull at stud; breeding bull
【种皮】 zhǒngpí 〈名〉seed coat
【种禽】 zhǒngqín 〈名〉fowl kept for breeding
【种群】 zhǒngqún 〈名〉population; community: ～密度 population density ‖ ～平衡 population balance ‖ ～循环 population cycle
【种仁】 zhǒngrén 〈名〉kernel
【种条】 zhǒngtiáo 〈名〉branch or twig for layering
【种姓】 zhǒngxìng 〈名〉caste (of India): ～制度 caste system

【种鱼】 zhǒngyú 〈名〉parent fish
【种种】 zhǒngzhǒng 〈名〉all sorts/kinds of; a variety of: 克服～困难 overcome various difficulties ‖ 设置～障碍 put up all sorts of obstacles ‖ 用～手段 by hook or by crook; resort to every means/trick ‖ 由于～原因 for a variety of reasons
【种猪】 zhǒngzhū 〈名〉breeding hog
【种子】 zhǒngzi 〈名〉❶ seed: 浸泡～ impregnate seed ‖ 〈喻〉埋下冲突的～ sow the seeds for conflict ‖ 培育～ cultivate seeds ‖ ～处理 seed treatment ‖ ～改良 seed amelioration ‖ 感光～ light-sensitive seed ‖ 无性～ clonal seed ‖ 休眠～ dormant seed; latent seed ‖ 杂交～ hybrid seed ‖ ～发芽了。The seeds are coming up/are sprouting/are germinating. ❷ [体育] seeded player; seed: ⇨～选手
〖～队〗 zhǒngziduì 〈名〉[体育] seeded team
〖～地〗 zhǒngzidì 〈名〉seed-breeding field
〖～清选机〗 zhǒngzi qīngxuǎnjī 〈名〉seed cleaner
〖～商〗 zhǒngzishāng 〈名〉seedsman
〖～田〗 zhǒngzitián 〈名〉seed-breeding field
〖～选手〗 zhǒngzi xuǎnshǒu 〈名〉seeded player; seed: 被列为～ be seeded ‖ 一号～ seed No 1 player; first-seeded player; top seed
〖～植物〗 zhǒngzi zhíwù 〈名〉seed plant
【种族】 zhǒngzú 〈名〉race: ～仇视 racial hatred ‖ ～冲突 ethnic/racial conflict ‖ ～隔离 racial separation; segregation (between races) ‖ ～灭绝 genocide ‖ ～偏见 racial bias/prejudice ‖ ～平等 racial equality ‖ ～歧视 racial discrimination ‖ ～清洗 ethnic cleansing ‖ ～屠杀 ethnic killing ‖ ～问题 racial question
〖～主义〗 zhǒngzúzhǔyì 〈名〉racism; racialism: ～者 racist

冢 zhǒng 〈名〉tomb; grave; tumulus: 古～ ancient tomb ‖ 荒～ abandoned tomb

踵 zhǒng ❶〈名〉heel: ⇨接～; 摩肩接～; 旋～ ❷〈动〉〈书〉call in person: ～门道谢 call in person to express one's thanks ❸〈动〉〈书〉follow; carry on: ⇨～事增华; ～至
【踵事增华】 zhǒngshì-zēnghuá 〈熟〉carry on a predecessor's task and make a greater success of it; take over and carry forward
【踵武】 zhǒngwǔ 〈动〉〈书〉follow/tread/walk in sb's footsteps; imitate; follow suit
【踵至】 zhǒngzhì 〈动〉〈书〉arrive upon the heels of another; arrive immediately after another

zhòng

中 zhòng 〈动〉❶ hit; fit exactly: 他打了一枪，但没有～。He fired but missed the target. ‖ 你说～了。You've hit it. / That's right. ⇨～奖; ～意; 正～下怀 ❷ fall into; be affected by; suffer: 腿上～了一枪 get/be shot in the leg ⇨～毒; ～风
⇨zhōng
【中标】 zhòngbiāo 〈动〉get/win a tender; win a bid: 未～ lose a bid ‖ ～合同 contract awarded; contract gained ‖ 他～了。His tender was successful. ‖ 我们公司已～承建这个体育村。Our company has won the tender for the new sports complex.
〖～人〗 zhòngbiāorén 〈名〉successful bidder/tender
【中彩】 zhòngcǎi 〈动〉win/get a prize in a lottery: 中头彩 get the first prize in a lottery
【中弹】 zhòngdàn 〈动〉be hit by a bullet; get/be shot: ～身亡 be shot dead
【中的】 zhòngdì 〈动〉hit the target/mark; hit the nail on the head
【中毒】 zhòngdú 〈动〉be poisoned: 过敏性～ anaphylactic intoxication ‖ 碱～ alkaline intoxication ‖ 食物～ food poisoning ‖ 酸～ acid intoxication ‖ 血清～ serum intoxication ‖ 自体～ auto-intoxication ⇨汞～
〖～性皮炎〗 zhòngdúxìng píyán 〈名〉toxicodermatitis
〖～性贫血〗 zhòngdúxìng pínxuè 〈名〉toxanemia
【中风】 zhòngfēng ❶〈动〉have a stroke; suffer from a stroke of apoplexy: 死于～ die of apoplexy; be taken off by a stroke of apoplexy ‖ 瘫痪性～ paralytic stroke ‖ 他～了。He suffered/had a stroke. ❷〈名〉[医学] apoplexy; stroke
【中计】 zhòngjì 〈动〉play into sb's hands; fall/walk into a trap; be taken in: 中了对手的计 play into the hands of one's opponent
【中奖】 zhòngjiǎng 〈动〉draw a prize-winning ticket in a lottery; win a prize in a lottery; get the winning number in a bond: 中头奖 get the first prize in a lottery
【中举】 zhòngjǔ 〈动〉pass the imperial examinations at the provincial level (in the Ming and Qing dynasties)
【中肯】 zhòngkěn 〈形〉❶ apropos; pertinent; to the point; hit the (right) nail on the head: 作出～的分析 make a sound analysis ‖ ～的回答 to-the-point reply ‖ ～的评语 pertinent remarks/comments ‖ 她的批评每次都很～。Her criticisms were pertinent every time. ❷ [物理] critical: ～大小/电势/质量 critical size/potential/mass
【中魔】 zhòngmó 〈动〉be bewitched/enchanted; be spellbound/charmed; be possessed (by evil spirits): 你肯定是～了。You are surely possessed.
【中签】 zhòngqiān 〈动〉be the lucky number (in drawing lots, etc)
【中伤】 zhòngshāng 〈动〉slander; malign; vilify; asperse; calumniate; libel: ～好人 malign an innocent person ‖ ～他人 resort to aspersions ‖ 造谣～ spread slanderous rumours ‖ 恶意～ slander/malign viciously
【中式】 zhòngshì 〈动〉pass the imperial examinations
⇨zhōngshì
【中试】 zhòngshì ＝中式 zhòngshì
【中暑】 zhòngshǔ 〈动〉suffer heatstroke/sunstroke; have/take sunstroke; be affected by the heat; be affected by sunstroke: ～而死 die of heatstroke/sunstroke/heliosis/siriasis
【中邪】 zhòngxié ＝ 中魔 zhòngmó.
【中选】 zhòngxuǎn 〈动〉be chosen/selected
【中意】 zhòngyì 〈动〉be to one's liking/taste; take/catch the fancy of: 这几种颜色的布都不中她的意。None of these pieces of dyed cloth is to her liking. ‖ 这衣服很中我的意。This dress is quite to my taste.

仲 zhòng 〈形〉❶ second (month of a season): ⇨～秋; ～夏 ❷〈书〉second (among brothers): ⇨伯～ ❸ middle; intermediate: ⇨～裁
【仲裁】 zhòngcái 〈动〉arbitrate; mediate: 对争端进行～ arbitrate a dispute ‖ 提请～ go to arbitration; submit (the points in dispute) to arbitration; refer sth to arbitration ‖ ～机构 arbitral body/institution; arbitration body ‖ ～协定 arbitration agreement ‖ 法院～ judicial arbitration
〖～法〗 zhòngcáifǎ 〈名〉arbitration act/law
〖～法庭〗 zhòngcái fǎtíng 〈名〉arbitration tribunal; court of arbitration; arbitral tribunal
〖～人〗 zhòngcáirén 〈名〉arbitrator; umpire; moderator
〖～书〗 zhòngcáishū 〈名〉(arbitration) award; arbitral agreement
【仲春】 zhòngchūn 〈名〉second month of spring; middle of spring; midspring
【仲冬】 zhòngdōng 〈名〉second month of winter; middle of winter; midwinter
【仲家】 Zhòngjiā 〈旧〉＝ 布依族 Bùyīzú
【仲秋】 zhòngqiū 〈名〉second month of autumn; middle of autumn; midautumn
【仲夏】 zhòngxià 〈名〉second month of summer; middle of summer; midsummer

众 zhòng ❶〈形〉many; numerous; innumerable: ⇨～多; ～矢之的 ❷〈名〉crowd; multitude; a large number (of): ⇨～所周知; 大～
【众多】 zhòngduō 〈形〉many; multitudinous; numerous: 在～的人当中，她有幸中选。She was lucky enough to be chosen among the many. ‖ 中国地大物博，人口～。China is a vast country with a large population and abundant resourses.
【众寡悬殊】 zhòngguǎ-xuánshū 〈熟〉great disparity in numerical strength: 敌我双方在人数上～。The enemies are numerically far superior to our side.
【众口难调】 zhòngkǒu-nántiáo 〈熟〉it is difficult to cater to all tastes; tastes differ
【众口铄金】 zhòngkǒu-shuòjīn 〈熟〉public clamour melts met-

als public clamour can confound right and wrong; if you throw enough mud, some of it will stick

【众口一词】 zhòngkǒu-yīcí 〈熟〉 speak with one voice; tell the same story; unanimously: 他们～,说我是小偷。They told the same story that I was a thief.

【众目睽睽】 zhòngmù-kuíkuí 〈熟〉 under the watchful eyes of people; under the public gaze; in the face of the world; in the full blaze/glare of publicity: 他们在～之下抢劫了一位老太太。They robbed an old lady in broad/full daylight.

【众目昭彰】 zhòngmù-zhāozhāng 〈熟〉 be seen clearly by the public; be clear to all

【众怒】 zhòngnù 〈名〉 public wrath; popular anger

〖～难犯〗 zhòngnù-nánfàn 〈熟〉 one cannot afford to incur public wrath; it is dangerous to stir up popular/general/public indignation

【众叛亲离】 zhòngpàn-qīnlí 〈熟〉 be utterly isolated; be alienated/estranged from one's supporters; be deserted by one's followers

【众擎易举】 zhòngqíng-yìjǔ 〈熟〉 if each would sweep before his own door, we should have a clean city/street; many hands make light work

【众人】 zhòngrén 〈名〉 everybody

【众人拾柴火焰高】 zhòngrén shí chái huǒyàn gāo 〈熟〉 the flames rise high when everybody adds fuel to it—the more people, the more strength; many hands make light work

【众生】 zhòngshēng 〈名〉 all living creatures/beings, all flesh; mouse and man: ⇨芸芸～

〖～相〗 zhòngshēngxiàng 〈名〉 figure sketches; panorama of all kinds of people

【众矢之的】 zhòngshǐzhīdì 〈熟〉 target of public criticism/censure; object of general censure

【众庶】 zhòngshù 〈名〉〈书〉 common people

【众数】 zhòngshù 〈名〉[统计] mode

【众说纷纭】 zhòngshuō-fēnyún 〈熟〉 opinions vary/differ; opinions are widely divided: 如何妥善处理这一问题,专家们～。The experts disagree on the best way of dealing with the problem.

【众所周知】 zhòngsuǒzhōuzhī 〈熟〉 as everyone knows; as is known to all; it is common knowledge that; it is public knowledge that: 由于～的原因 for reasons known to all ‖ 他的大胆妄为是～的。It is well known that he is reckless. / He is a proverb for his recklessness. / He is reckless to a proverb. ‖ ～,人皆有一死。As is known to all, all men are mortal.

【众望】 zhòngwàng 〈名〉 public expectations/wishes; popular confidence/trust: ⇨不孚～

〖～所归〗 zhòngwàng-suǒguī 〈熟〉 enjoy popular confidence; command popular support: 他升任经理是～。His promotion to manager accords with everyone's wishes.

【众星拱月】 zhòngxīng-gǒngyuè 〈熟〉 a myriad of stars surrounding the moon—enjoy the respect and support of a host of capable men

【众星捧月】 zhòngxīng-pěngyuè = 众星拱月 zhòngxīng-gǒngyuè

【众议员】 zhòngyìyuán 〈名〉 representative (in Congress); member of the House of Representatives; Congressman/Congresswoman

【众议院】 Zhòngyìyuàn 〈名〉 ❶ House of Representatives (in the United States, Australia, Japan, etc) ❷ Chamber of Deputies (in Italy, Mexico, Chile, etc)

【众志成城】 zhòngzhì-chéngchéng 〈熟〉 unity of will is an impregnable fortress; unity is strength

种 zhòng 〈动〉 grow; plant; cultivate; sow; seed: ～试验田 cultivate an experimental plot ‖ ～树 plant trees ‖ ～水稻 grow rice ‖ ～小麦 sow wheat; seed/sow/plant a field with wheat ‖ ～庄稼 grow/plant/raise crops ‖ 新～的草坪 newly seeded lawn ‖ 秧苗应每隔三寸～一棵。The young plants should be set out three *cun* apart.
⇨zhǒng

【种地】 zhòngdì 〈动〉 till/cultivate land for growing crops; engage in farming; go in for farming

【种痘】 zhòngdòu 〈动〉 vaccinate sb against smallpox; have/receive vaccination against smallpox: 给小孩～ vaccinate children against smallpox

【种瓜得瓜,种豆得豆】 zhòng guā dé guā, zhòng dòu dé dòu 〈熟〉 plant melons and you get melons, sow beans and you get beans—as a man sows, so shall he reap; reap as one sows

【种花】 zhònghuā 〈动〉 ❶ cultivate/grow flowers; engage in floriculture ❷〈方〉 = 种痘 zhòngdòu ❸〈方〉 grow cotton

【种牛痘】 zhòng niúdòu = 种痘 zhòngdòu

【种田】 zhòngtián 〈动〉 till/cultivate land; go in for farming; cultivate/farm/till the soil; follow the plough: ～人 farmer

【种因】 zhòngyīn 〈动〉〈书〉 plant/sow the seeds (of conflict, suffering, etc): 两国交恶,由此～。This planted the seeds of conflict between the two countries.

【种植】 zhòngzhí 〈动〉 plant; grow; crop a field (with): ～玫瑰 grow roses ‖ 用于～棉花 be devoted to cotton cultivation ‖ 油菜～面积 rape-growing areas; areas sown to rape ‖ ～期 planting season ‖ ～深度 planting depth

〖～园〗 zhòngzhíyuán 〈名〉 plantation: 棉花～ cotton plantation ‖ ～主 plantation owner

重 zhòng ❶〈形〉 heavy; weighty: 分量～ be heavy in weight ‖ 工作负担太～ have too heavy a work load ‖ 这箱子太～,我搬不动。This box is too heavy for me to move. ‖ 话说得太～了。That's putting it too strongly. ❷〈名〉 weight: ～达 100 吨 reach the weight of 100 tons ‖ 这个鸡蛋有二两～。This egg weighs two *liang*. / This egg is two *liang* in weight. ‖ 这块石头有多～? How much does this stone weigh? ⇨净～;失～ ❸〈形〉 important: 以国事为～ put national interest above everything else ‖ 以友谊为～ set store by friendship ⇨～地;～镇 ❹〈动〉 consider sb/sth important; set store by; lay stress on; attach importance to: ～调查研究 lay stress on investigation and study ⇨～利轻义;器～ ❺〈形〉 deep; heavy; serious; thick: 口味很～ have a heavily seasoned taste ‖ 眉毛很～ have thick eyebrows ‖ 情意～ have deep affection ‖ 山东口音很～ have a marked/heavy Shandong accent; with a broad Shandong accent ‖ 伤势很～ be very seriously wounded ‖ 私心很～ be extremely selfish ‖ 灾情很～ be a great calamity ‖ 走路脚步很～ walk with heavy footsteps ‖ 颜色太～。The colour is too deep. ⇨恩～如山 ❻〈形〉 serious; discreet; solemn; composed: ⇨隆～;慎～ ❼〈形〉 considerable in amount/value: ～金 a large sum of money
⇨chóng

【重办】 zhòngbàn 〈动〉 severely punish (a criminal)

【重冰】 zhòngbīng 〈名〉 heavy ice

【重兵】 zhòngbīng 〈名〉 large number of troops; huge/massive forces: 派～ dispatch massive forces ‖ 驻扎～ station massive forces ‖ 有～把守 be heavily guarded ‖ ～压境。A large number of forces press on the border.

【重柄】 zhòngbǐng 〈名〉〈书〉 great political power

【重病】 zhòngbìng 〈名〉 serious illness: 得～ contract a serious illness; be seriously ill

〖～还需猛药治〗 zhòngbìng hái xū měngyào zhì 〈熟〉 serious illness takes potent/strong medicine to cure

【重彩】 zhòngcǎi 〈名〉 exuberant/rich colours: 浓墨～ elaborate and colourful descriptions

【重臣】 zhòngchén 〈名〉〈旧〉 court minister holding a key post; important court official

【重酬】 zhòngchóu ❶〈动〉 generously reward ❷〈名〉 high/handsome reward

【重创】 zhòngchuāng 〈动〉 inflict heavy losses/casualties on; maul (heavily): ～敌人 inflict heavy losses/casualties on the enemies ‖ 遭～ suffer heavy losses/casualties

【重大】 zhòngdà 〈形〉 great; weighty; major; significant: 具有～的现实意义 be of great immediate significance ‖ 取得～的进展 make substantial/significant progress/headway ‖ 有～的历史意义 be of great historical significance ‖ 有～影响 have material effect (on sb/sth) ‖ 有作案的～嫌疑 be under strong suspicion of having committed a crime ‖ 作出～让步 make major concessions ‖ ～变化 tremendous change ‖ ～差别 very material difference ‖ ～成就 significant/tremendous achievements ‖ ～打击 sledgehammer blow ‖ ～方针 important principle ‖ ～过失 grievous fault ‖ ～决定 momentous decision ‖ ～伤亡 heavy casualties ‖ ～胜利 big/signal victory ‖ ～损失 heavy losses ‖ ～问题 matter of grave importance; weighty/major issue; vital problem ‖ ～责任 high responsibility

〖～环境污染事故罪〗 zhòngdà huánjìng wūrǎn shìgùzuì 〈名〉

Z

crime of severe environmental pollution

【重担】 zhòngdàn 〈名〉 heavy burden; difficult task; load; great responsibility: 挑～ shoulder heavy burdens/responsibilities ‖ 把～留给自己 take the difficult tasks for oneself ‖ ～在肩 shoulder heavy responsibilities (for sth) ‖ 千斤～ colossal/weighty responsibility

【重氮】 zhòngdàn 〈名〉[化学] diazonium: ～化合物 diazo compound

〖～甲烷〗 zhòngdàn jiǎwán 〈名〉[化学] diazoimethane

〖～酸〗 zhòngdànsuān 〈名〉[化学] diazoic acid

〖～盐〗 zhòngdànyán 〈名〉[化学] diazonium salt

【重地】 zhòngdì 〈名〉 important place (usu out of bounds to the general public): 军事～ important military area ‖ 油库～,请勿吸烟。Gas Station! No smoking!

【重典】 zhòngdiǎn 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ severe punishment; heavy sentence ❷ important ancient books and records

【重点】 zhòngdiǎn ❶〈名〉[物理] weight ❷〈名〉 focal point; stress; emphasis: 突出～ make the focal/key points stand out (as in one's speech or writing) ‖ ～项目 key project ‖ ～学科 key disciplinary area; priority field of study ‖ 工作～ focal point of the work ‖ 国家～工程 state key/major/priority projects ‖ 文章的～ main point of an essay ‖ 战略～ strategic priority ❸〈副〉 with sth as the focus; with priority on: ～发展 put priority on the development of sth ‖ ～推广 make sth the keystone of popularization ‖ 今天我们～探讨失业问题。Today we're going to focus on the question of unemployment.

〖～学校〗 zhòngdiǎn xuéxiào 〈名〉 ❶ key school ❷ key institute/university

【重电子】 zhòngdiànzǐ 〈名〉[物理] heavy electron

【重读】 zhòngdú 〈动〉 stress; accent; accentuate: 这个单词的最后一个音节应该～。The last syllable of the word should be stressed.
⇨chóngdú

〖～音节〗 zhòngdú yīnjié 〈名〉 stressed syllable: 非～ unstressed syllable

【重吨】 zhòngdūn 〈名〉 gross/long ton

【重犯】 zhòngfàn 〈名〉 major criminal

【重负】 zhòngfù 〈名〉 heavy/crushing burden; heavy load; dead weight: ⇨如释～

【重工业】 zhònggōngyè 〈名〉 heavy industry: ～基地 heavy industrial base ‖ ～增长很快。Heavy industry is growing very quickly.

【重轨】 zhòngguǐ 〈名〉 heavy rail

【重过磷酸钙】 zhòngguòlínsuāngài 〈名〉[化学] double superphosphate

【重合金】 zhònghéjīn 〈名〉 heavy alloy

【重荷】 zhònghè 〈名〉 heavy burden; heavy responsibility: 不胜～ not have the strength to bear the heavy burden ‖ 肩负～ shoulder heavy responsibilities

【重轰炸机】 zhònghōngzhàjī 〈名〉 heavy bomber

【重化学品】 zhònghuàxuépǐn 〈名〉 heavy chemicals

【重话】 zhònghuà 〈名〉 hard words; harsh/sharp words

【重活儿】 zhònghuór 〈名〉 heavy work/labour; taskwork: 我考虑到她年轻,不让她干～。I didn't give her heavy work in consideration of her youth.

【重机关枪】 zhòngjīguānqiāng 〈名〉 heavy machine gun

【重价】 zhòngjià 〈名〉 high/top/dear/heavy/stiff price; long figure/price: 不惜～ not balk at exorbitant price ‖ ～购买 pay high (for); pay a high price (for); give a long price (for); offer an attractive remuneration (to)

【重剑】 zhòngjiàn 〈名〉[体育] epee: ～运动员 epee fencer; epeeist

【重奖】 zhòngjiǎng ❶〈名〉 bounteous award; ample/rich/high/handsome reward ❷〈动〉 give bounteous awards/rewards (to); offer ample/rich rewards (to): 对有特殊贡献的科技人员,要给以～。Scientists and technology workers who have made outstanding contributions should be bounteously awarded/amply rewarded.

【重金】 zhòngjīn 〈名〉 huge sum of money; bounty: ～购买 pay a high price (for); pay high (for) ‖ ～聘用 offer high salary for a recruit

【重金属】 zhòngjīnshǔ 〈名〉[化学] heavy metal: ～污染 heavy-metal pollution

【重金主义】 zhòngjīnzhǔyì 〈名〉 bullionism

【重晶石】 zhòngjīngshí 〈名〉 barite; barytes; heavy spar

【重聚合物】 zhòngjùhéwù 〈名〉[化学] heavy polymer

【重矿物】 zhòngkuàngwù 〈名〉 heavy mineral

【重离子】 zhònglízǐ 〈名〉 heavy ion

【重力】 zhònglì 〈名〉 gravity; gravitational force

〖～坝〗 zhònglìbà 〈名〉[工程] gravity dam

〖～波〗 zhònglìbō 〈名〉[力学] gravity wave

〖～场〗 zhònglìchǎng 〈名〉 gravitational field

〖～秤〗 zhònglìchèng 〈名〉 gravity balance

〖～床〗 zhònglìchuáng 〈名〉[工程] gravity bed

〖～地图〗 zhònglì dìtú 〈名〉[物理] gravity map

〖～分离〗 zhònglì fēnlí 〈名〉[工程] gravity separation

〖～加速度〗 zhònglì jiāsùdù 〈名〉[物理] acceleration of gravity

〖～流〗 zhònglìliú 〈名〉[水文] gravity current

〖～势〗 zhònglìshì 〈名〉 gravitational potential

〖～水〗 zhònglìshuǐ 〈名〉 gravitational water; free water

〖～选矿〗 zhònglì xuǎnkuàng 〈名〉 gravity separation/concentration

〖～仪〗 zhònglìyí 〈名〉[工程] gravity meter; gravimeter

〖～异常〗 zhònglì yìcháng 〈名〉 gravity anomaly

〖～值〗 zhònglìzhí 〈名〉 gravity value

〖～钟〗 zhònglìzhōng 〈名〉 gravity clock

【重利】 zhònglì ❶〈名〉 high/exorbitant interest: 盘剥～ practise usury ❷〈名〉 huge profit: 牟取～ seek excessive profits ❸〈动〉〈书〉 value material gains: ⇨～轻义

〖～轻义〗 zhònglì-qīngyì 〈熟〉 place material gains above morality and justice; value profits more than righteousness

【重粒子】 zhònglìzǐ 〈名〉 heavy particle

【重链】 zhòngliàn 〈名〉[生化] heavy chain

【重量】 zhòngliàng 〈名〉 weight: ～相同 be equal in weight ‖ 总～ total weight

〖～单〗 zhòngliàngdān 〈名〉 weight list/memo

〖～吨〗 zhòngliàngdūn 〈名〉 (dead) weight ton

〖～级〗 zhòngliàngjí 〈名〉[体育] heavyweight: ～级冠军 heavyweight title ‖ ～级举重选手 heavyweight ‖ ～级拳击运动员 heavyweight boxer ‖ 〈喻〉全国公认的～政治家 political heavyweight with national recognition

〖～鉴定书〗 zhòngliàng jiàndìngshū 〈名〉 surveyor's report on weight

〖～失认症〗 zhòngliàng shīrènzhèng 〈名〉[医学] baragnosis

〖～证明书〗 zhòngliàng zhèngmíngshū 〈名〉 weight certificate

【重煤油】 zhòngméiyóu 〈名〉[材料] mineral seal oil

【重男轻女】 zhòngnán-qīngnǚ 〈熟〉 regard men as superior to women; value sons and belittle daughters

【重炮】 zhòngpào 〈名〉 heavy artillery; heavy artillery piece; heavy gun

【重骑兵】 zhòngqíbīng 〈名〉 man-at-arms

【重器】 zhòngqì 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ treasure ❷ great mind/talent

【重切削】 zhòngqiēxiāo 〈名〉[机械] heavy/deep cut

【重氢】 zhòngqīng 〈名〉[化学] heavy hydrogen; diplogen; deuterium

【重任】 zhòngrèn 〈名〉 important task; heavy responsibility: 身负～ be charged/entrusted with important tasks ‖ 委以～ entrust sb with important tasks

【重伤】 zhòngshāng 〈名〉 severe injury; bad hurt; grievous bodily harm (GBH): 受～ sustain/receive severe injuries; be seriously injured; be severely injured/wounded

【重商】 zhòngshāng 〈动〉 attach great importance to commerce: ～制度 mercantile system

〖～主义〗 zhòngshāngzhǔyì 〈名〉 mercantilism

【重赏】 zhòngshǎng ❶〈名〉 bounteous award; ample/rich/high/handsome reward ❷〈动〉 give bounteous awards/rewards (to); offer ample/rich rewards (to)

〖～之下,必有勇夫〗 zhòngshǎng zhī xià, bì yǒu yǒngfū 〈熟〉 when a high reward is offered, brave fellows are bound to come forward; rewards allure men to brave danger

【重身子】 zhòngshēnzi ❶〈形〉 pregnant; heavy with child ❷〈名〉 pregnant woman

【重视】 zhòngshì 〈动〉 attach/give importance to; pay attention to; think highly/much of; give weight to; set/lay store by: ～理论研究 pay great attention to theoretical research ‖ ～农业 attach great importance to agriculture ‖ ～群众的意见 set great store by the opinions of the masses ‖ ～知识,～知识分子 value knowledge,

and intellectuals ‖ 受到充分～ receive an adequate attention
【重水】 zhòngshuǐ 〈名〉[化学] heavy water; deuterium oxide
【重税】 zhòngshuì 〈名〉heavy tax/duty; oppressive tax: 课以～ impose/levy/put/lay a heavy tax (on)
【重听】 zhòngtīng 〈形〉hard of hearing: 他有点～,你说话得大点声儿。You have to raise your voice, for he is a bit hard of hearing.
【重同位素】 zhòngtóngwèisù 〈名〉[化学] heavy isotope
【重头】 zhòngtóu ❶〈名〉important part (of sth): 扫黄是我们近两个月工作的～。We will focus on eliminating pornographies in the coming two months. ❷〈形〉important; significant: ～产品 important product ‖ ～文章 important article ‖ ～项目 major project
〖～戏〗 zhòngtóuxì 〈名〉❶ traditional opera involving much singing and action ❷ important part (of sth); major activity: 唱～ take on an important task
【重托】 zhòngtuō 〈名〉great trust: 不负～ live up to/justify the great trust
【重望】 zhòngwàng 〈名〉❶ good/high reputation; great/tremendous/immense fame: 身负～ enjoy great fame ❷ high hopes; great expectations: 辜负某人的～ not live up to the great expectations of sb; fall short of sb's great expectations
【重武器】 zhòngwǔqì 〈名〉heavy weapons
【重孝】 zhòngxiào 〈名〉deep mourning: 戴～ be dressed in deep mourning
【重心】 zhòngxīn 〈名〉❶[物理] barycentre; centre of gravity; centre of mass; centroid ❷[数学] median point ❸ heart; core; focus: 问题的～ heart of a matter ‖ 把工作～转移到经济建设上来 shift the focus of one's work to economic growth
〖～坐标〗 zhòngxīn zuòbiāo 〈名〉[数学] barycentric coordinates
【重刑】 zhòngxíng 〈名〉severe punishment; heavy penalty
【重型】 zhòngxíng 〈形〉heavy-duty; heavy: ～机床 heavy-duty machine tool ‖ ～卡车 heavy-duty truck; heavy truck ‖ ～坦克/飞机/武器 heavy tank/airplane/weapons
【重压】 zhòngyā 〈名〉heavy/strong pressure; stress: 承受着精神的～ be under heavy mental pressure ‖ 贫困的～ pinch of poverty
【重要】 zhòngyào 〈形〉important; significant; major; essential: 发挥～作用 play a vital role ‖ 认为某事非常～/不太～ set great/little store by sth ‖ 提到～议事日程上来 give it an important place on the agenda ‖ ～标志 important demonstration ‖ ～关头 critical juncture; great moment ‖ ～会议 momentous conference ‖ ～人物 important figure; prominent personage; person of importance/consequence; heavy weight; VIP ‖ ～任务 vital task; important mission ‖ ～因素 key factor ‖ ～原则 cardinal principle ‖ ～政策 major policy ‖ ～转折 important turning point ‖ 极其～ of vital importance ‖ 头等～ of primary consideration; of capital/leading/paramount /primary/prime importance ‖ 这件事对我们大家都很～。This matter is of great importance/consequence to us all. ‖ 对有些人来说,时间比金钱更～。To some people time is of more consideration than money. ‖ 贸易问题将在这次高级会议中占据～位置。Trade issues will be prominent in the summit. ‖ 中国是维护世界和平,推动世界发展的一支～力量。China is a task force for maintaining world peace and promoting development.
〖～性〗 zhòngyàoxìng 〈名〉importance; significance; consequence
【重音】 zhòngyīn 〈名〉❶[语言] stress; accent: 标～ accent; accentuate; write accents (on) ‖ 单词/句子～ sentence/word stress ‖ 这个单词的～落在第一个音节上。The stress falls on the first syllable of this word. /The word is stressed on the first syllable. ❷[音乐] accent: 标出～ indicate the accent
〖～符号〗 zhòngyīn fúhào 〈名〉stress mark; accent
【重用】 zhòngyòng 〈动〉put sb in an important position: ～有真才实学的人 put people of real ability and learning in important positions ‖ 他在公司一直受～。He has always been in key positions in his company.
【重油】 zhòngyóu 〈名〉heavy/dead oil; mazut
【重于泰山】 zhòngyú-Tàishān 〈熟〉be weightier than Mount Tai; be of great importance/significance: 为人民利益而死,死得～。To die for the people is heavier than Mount Tai.
【重元素】 zhòngyuánsù 〈名〉[化学] heavy element
【重灾区】 zhòngzāiqū 〈名〉worst-hit region/area
【重载】 zhòngzài 〈形〉(of a vehicle) heavy-laden; heavy-loaded; heavy-duty: ～轮胎 heavy-duty tyre
【重枣】 zhòngzǎo 〈名〉reddish brown (like dried dates): 面如～ have a brownish red face
【重责】 zhòngzé ❶〈名〉heavy responsibility; important task ❷〈动〉severely reprimand/criticise/punish: 受到～ be under severe censure; be severely reprimanded/censured/scolded/rebuked
【重镇】 zhòngzhèn 〈名〉place of strategic importance: 军事～ strategic post
【重浊】 zhòngzhuó 〈形〉❶ (of voice) low and deep ❷ overcast; lowering: 空气～。The air is impregnated and smoke-saturated. ‖ 天色暗淡～。The sky was overcast.
【重资】 zhòngzī 〈名〉huge sum (of money); huge investment
【重子】 zhòngzǐ 〈名〉[物理] baryon
〖～数〗 zhòngzǐshù 〈名〉[物理] baryon number
【重罪】 zhòngzuì 〈名〉serious crime; (capital) felony; heavy offence
〖～犯〗 zhòngzuìfàn 〈名〉felony; felon

蚛 zhòng 〈书〉❶〈动〉(of a worm) gnaw; nibble; eat into ❷〈动〉(of an insect) sting; bite ❸〈形〉worm-eaten

zhōu

舟 zhōu 〈名〉〈书〉boat: 泛～湖上 go boating on the lake ⇨ 独木～;龙～;木已成～
【舟车】 zhōuchē 〈名〉〈书〉❶ vessel and vehicle ❷ journey: ～劳顿 be fatigued by a long journey; be travel-worn
【舟骨】 zhōugǔ 〈名〉scaphoid bone
〖～炎〗 zhōugǔyán 〈名〉scaphoiditis
【舟楫】 zhōují 〈名〉〈书〉vessel
【舟桥】 zhōuqiáo 〈名〉pontoon (bridge); floating bridge
【舟山群岛】 Zhōushān Qúndǎo 〈名〉Zhoushan Archipelago (in Zhejiang Province)
【舟月骨】 zhōuyuègǔ 〈名〉[解剖] scapholunar
【舟状头】 zhōuzhuàngtóu 〈名〉[医学] scaphocephalia
【舟子】 zhōuzi 〈名〉〈书〉boatman

州 zhōu 〈名〉❶ *zhou* [an administrative division in former times] ❷ autonomous prefecture (of minority in China): 苗族自治～ Autonomous Prefecture of Miao Nationality ❸ state (in countries such as the United States); canton (in countries such as Switzerland): ～监狱 state penitentiary ‖ 美国有多少个～? How many states are there in the United States of America?
【州府】 zhōufǔ 〈名〉prefecture government
【州际】 zhōujì 〈形〉interstate: ～公路 interstate highways ‖ ～竞争 interstate rivalry
【州立】 zhōulì 〈形〉state-owned; state-run: ～大学 state university
【州长】 zhōuzhǎng 〈名〉governor: 纽约州～ Governor of the New York State

诌 zhōu 〈动〉fabricate (tales, etc); make up; cook up; fudge; invent: 胡～ cook up; fabricate wild tales; tell tales

周[1] zhōu ❶〈动〉circle; circulate; move round; make a circuit; move in a circular course: ⇨～而复始;～期;～旋 ❷〈形〉all; whole; all over; all around: ⇨～身;～游;众所～知 ❸〈形〉complete; perfect; thorough: 考虑不～ ill-considered; not well-planned; lack calculation ⇨～密;～详 ❹〈名〉circle; circuit; ring; round; circumference; periphery: ⇨～围;四～ ❺〈量〉round; circuit; circle: 绕场一～ make a circuit of the arena ‖ 转体三～半 three and half twists ‖ 地球每年围绕太阳公转一～。The earth makes one revolution round the sun each year. / The earth makes a yearly revolution round the sun. ❻〈名〉week: 一～ a week ‖ 每～工作四十小时 work 40 hours a week ‖ 本/上/下～ this/last/next week ‖ 电影～ film week ‖ 世界青年～ world youth week ‖ 我们按～领工资。We are paid by the week. ⇨～末;～日 ❼〈形〉thoughtful; attentive: ⇨～到 ❽〈名〉〈简称〉cycle ⇨～波

周[2] zhōu 〈动〉help out (the needy); relieve: ⇨～济

周[3] Zhōu 〈名〉❶ *Zhou* Dynasty (1046-256 BC) ❷ *Zhou* Kingdom (also called the Northern *Zhou*, 557-581 AD) ❸ *Zhou* Kingdom (690-705 AD) ❹ *Zhou* Kingdom (also called the Later Zhou, 951-960 AD)

【周报】 zhōubào 〈名〉weekly newspaper/periodical; weekly: 《北京～》*Beijing Review* ‖《英语～》*English weekly*

【周边】 zhōubiān 〈名〉❶［机械］periphery ❷ neighbouring/surrounding area: ～地区 neighbouring regions ‖ ～国家 neighbouring countries ‖ ～社会环境 social surroundings of the neighbouring areas ‖ 一个国家的～政策 neighbour policy of a country

【周波】 zhōubō 〈名〉［电子］❶ cycle ❷ hertz (Hz); SI unit of electric frequency which is equal to one cycle per sound

【周布】 zhōubù 〈动〉extend/spread all over; be found everywhere: 竹木～ covered with bamboo and trees

【周长】 zhōucháng 〈名〉girth; circumference; perimeter: 地球赤道的～ circumference of the earth at the equator ‖ ～一米的树 tree one metre in girth; tree with a girth of one metre ‖ 圆的～ perimeter of a circle

【周到】 zhōudào 〈形〉attentive; thoughtful; considerate; solicitous: 安排得很～ *be satisfactorily arranged*; *be carefully worked out* ‖ 服务～ offer good service ‖ 考虑得很～ be well-calculated; with every detail considered ‖ 想得很～ be very thoughtful/considerate ‖ 照顾得很～ take good care of sb; look after sb well ‖ 有些话说得不太～。Some of the remarks may not be thoughtful enough.

【周而复始】 zhōu'érfùshǐ 〈熟〉go round and begin again; go round and round; move in cycles: 地球绕着太阳公转，～。The earth revolves around the sun periodically.

【周二】 zhōu'èr 〈名〉〈口〉Tuesday

【周济】 zhōujì 〈动〉help out (the needy); relieve: ～穷人 help out the poor

【周角】 zhōujiǎo 〈名〉［数学］perigon; round angle

【周刊】 zhōukān 〈名〉weekly (publication): 体育～ sports weekly ‖《新闻～》*Newsweek*

【周流】 zhōuliú 〈动〉go round and round; circulate: 血液～全身。Blood circulates through the body.

【周六】 zhōuliù 〈名〉〈口〉Saturday

【周率】 zhōulǜ ＝ 频率 pínlǜ

【周密】 zhōumì 〈形〉careful; thorough; meticulous; well-planned: ～思考 ponder (on/over sth); think over carefully ‖ ～的调查 thorough investigation; intensive investigation ‖ ～的分析 detailed analysis ‖ ～的计划 well-conceived plan; well-rounded programme/plan

【周末】 zhōumò 〈名〉weekend: 度～ spend one's weekend

【周年】 zhōunián 〈名〉anniversary: 纪念作家逝世100～ commemorate/mark the 100th anniversary of the death of a writer ‖ 庆祝中华人民共和国成立50～ celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China

〖～纪念〗 zhōunián jìniàn 〈名〉anniversary: 50～ 50th anniversary ‖ 100～ centenary ‖ 200～ bicentenary anniversary ‖ 2000～ bimillennial anniversary; bimillenary ‖ 结婚～ wedding anniversary

【周期】 zhōuqī 〈名〉❶ cycle: 公转～ *period of revolution* ‖ 自转～ period of rotation ‖ 太阳运行的～为一年。A cycle of the sun takes a year. ❷ period; cycle period; periodical duration: 更新设备～ cycle for updating equipment ‖ 通货膨胀的～ inflationary cycle ‖ 3年一个～ on a three-year cycle ‖ 商业盛衰的～ business/trade cycle ‖ 生产～ productive cycle ❸ classification of elements (as in the periodic table)

〖～表〗 zhōuqībiǎo 〈名〉［化学］periodic table: ⇨元素～

〖～计〗 zhōuqījì 〈名〉［物理］period meter

〖～律〗 zhōuqīlǜ 〈名〉［化学］periodic law

〖～性〗 zhōuqīxìng 〈名〉periodicity; cyclicity: ～变动 cyclical variation ‖ 经济活动的～ cyclical nature of economic activity ‖ ～经济危机 periodic/cyclical economic crises ‖ ～麻痹 periodic paralysis ‖ ～失业 cyclic unemployment ‖ ～通货膨胀 cyclical inflation ‖ ～循环 periodic return ‖ 疟疾～发作 periodic attacks of malaria

【周全】 zhōuquán ❶〈形〉*thorough*; *comprehensive*: 计划要订得～些 make your plan as comprehensive as possible ❷〈动〉help sb attain his aim; aid; assist: ～好事 help bring about a happy *event*

【周日】 zhōurì 〈名〉〈口〉Sunday

【周三】 zhōusān 〈名〉〈口〉Wednesday

【周身】 zhōushēn 〈名〉whole body; all over the body: ～都淋湿了 be wet all over; be drenched ‖ ～发热 feel hot all over ‖ ～疼痛 have aches and pains all over; ache all over

【周四】 zhōusì 〈名〉〈口〉Thursday

【周岁】 zhōusuì 〈名〉one full year of life: 今天我女儿满～。Today is my daughter's first birthday. ‖ 下个星期一他就32～了。He is going to be thirty-two next Monday.

【周围】 zhōuwéi 〈名〉circumambience; circumference: 关心～的群众 have concern for the people around ‖ 环顾～ look about; look around ‖ ～地区 neighbouring zones/districts/prefectures ‖ ～环境 surroundings; environment ‖ ～温度 environment/ambient temperature

〖～神经〗 zhōuwéi shénjīng 〈名〉*peripheral nerve*: ～系统 *peripheral nervous system*

【周五】 zhōuwǔ 〈名〉〈口〉Friday

【周详】 zhōuxiáng 〈形〉comprehensive; complete; careful; detailed; thorough: 他考虑得十分～。He took every tiny detail into consideration.

【周恤】 zhōuxù 〈动〉〈书〉sympathize (with) and help

【周旋】 zhōuxuán 〈动〉❶ circle round; spiral; rotate; revolve: 苍鹰在上空～，寻找猎物。Hawks hovered/circled overhead looking for prey. ‖ 飞机在空中～。The plane circled about in the air. ❷ mix with other people; socialize with; hobnob: ～于阔佬与显贵之间 hobnob with the rich and the famous ‖ 成天跟人～真烦人。It's awfully boring to have to mix with people day in and day out. ❸ deal with; contend with: 和敌人～ manoeuvre the enemy out of position; manage to outwit the enemy

【周延】 zhōuyán 〈名〉［逻辑］distribution

【周一】 zhōuyī 〈名〉〈口〉Monday

【周游】 zhōuyóu 〈动〉circuit; circumnavigate; travel around/*round*; *journey round*: ～各国 *travel to many counties*; *travel far and wide* ‖ ～世界 travel (round) the world

【周缘】 zhōuyuán 〈名〉outer edge; rim; periphery

【周遭】 zhōuzāo 〈名〉surrounding area: ～静悄悄的，没有一个人。It was soundless all around with nobody in sight.

【周章】 zhōuzhāng 〈书〉❶〈形〉scared; terrified; frightened: ～失措 be scared out of one's wits ❷〈名〉trouble; effort: 煞费～ take great pains; take a lot of trouble

【周折】 zhōuzhé 〈名〉twists and turns; setbacks: 几经～ after many setbacks ‖ 煞费～ undergo many twists and turns; take a lot of trouble to do sth

【周正】 zhōuzheng 〈形〉〈方〉straight; regular: 模样～ have regular features ‖ 把帽子戴～。Put your hat on straight/properly.

【周知】 zhōuzhī 〈动〉everybody knows; make known to all

【周至】 zhōuzhì 〈形〉〈书〉thoughtful; considerate: 叮咛～ give thoughtful advice

【周转】 zhōuzhuǎn 〈动〉❶ turn over: 加速资本～ speed up the *capital turnover* ‖ ～周期 *turnover period* ❷ *have enough to* meet the need: ～不开 *not be enough to go round*; *be short of* sth that is needed

〖～货币〗 zhōuzhuǎn huòbì 〈名〉vehicle currency

〖～率〗 zhōuzhuǎnlǜ 〈名〉turnover rate

〖～税〗 zhōuzhuǎnshuì 〈名〉turnover tax

〖～信贷〗 zhōuzhuǎn xìndài 〈名〉revolving credit

〖～资金〗 zhōuzhuǎn zījīn 〈名〉working/circulating/revolving fund

洲 zhōu 〈名〉❶ continent: ⇨非～；亚～ ❷ islet in a river; sandbar; shoal; sandbank: ⇨绿～；沙～

【洲际】 zhōujì 〈形〉intercontinental: ～飞行/旅行 intercontinental flight/travel

〖～弹道导弹〗 zhōujì dàndào dǎodàn 〈名〉intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM)

〖～导弹〗 zhōujì dǎodàn 〈名〉intercontinental missile

诪 zhōu 〈动〉〈书〉❶ curse; swear; ❷ deceive; cheat

【诪张】 zhōuzhāng ＝ 侜张 zhōuzhāng

掫 zhōu 〈动〉〈方〉lift a heavy object from one side or one

end：把桌子～翻 turn a table upside down

啁 zhōu
⇨zhāo

【啁啾】 zhōujiū 〈拟〉〈书〉(of birds) twitter; chatter; chirp; warble; tweet; chitter：乳雀～。Little birds chatter.

粥 zhōu 〈名〉gruel (made of rice, millet, etc); porridge; congee：江米～ glutinous rice porridge ‖ 小米～ millet gruel ⇨八宝～

【粥少僧多】 zhōushǎo-sēngduō 〈熟〉 little gruel for many monks—not enough to go round

侜 zhōu 〈动〉〈书〉deceive; cheat; forge

【侜张】 zhōuzhāng 〈动〉〈书〉deceive; cheat; befool

辀 zhōu 〈名〉〈书〉thill

鵃 zhōu →鹘鵃 gǔzhōu

zhóu

妯 zhóu

【妯娌】 zhóuli 〈名〉 wives of brothers; sisters-in-law：～和睦 sisters-in-law live in concord with each other/one another ‖ 她们俩是～。They two are sisters-in-law.

轴 zhóu ❶〈名〉axle; axletree：这～磨坏了。The axle is worn. ‖ 自行车～该换了。The axles of the bike should be replaced. ❷〈名〉axle-shaped thing：⇨曲～；转～ ❸〈名〉axis：椭圆的长/短～ major/minor axis of an ellipse：地～ earth's axis ❹〈名〉rod; roller：⇨画～ ❺〈量〉：一～山水画 a scroll of scenery painting ‖ 一～线 a spool of thread ❻〈名〉[力学] axis
⇨zhòu

【轴测法】 zhóucèfǎ 〈名〉[测绘] axonometry

【轴测图】 zhóucètú 〈名〉[测绘] axonometric drawing

【轴衬】 zhóuchèn 〈名〉[机械] ❶ axle bush/bushing ❷ [仪表] bouchon

【轴承】 zhóuchéng 〈名〉bearing：滚动～ rolling bearing ‖ 滚珠～ ball bearing ‖ 滚柱～ roller bearing

〖～衬〗 zhóuchéngchèn 〈名〉bearing bush

〖～钢〗 zhóuchénggāng 〈名〉bearing steel

【轴对称】 zhóuduìchèn 〈名〉[数学] axial symmetry

【轴环】 zhóuhuán 〈名〉[机械] collar

【轴颈】 zhóujǐng 〈名〉[机械] bearing/axle neck; journal：～摩擦/轴承 journal friction/bearing ‖ ～磨床 axle journal grinder

〖～油〗 zhóujǐngyóu 〈名〉[材料] journal oil

【轴距】 zhóujù 〈名〉wheelbase (of a vehicle)

【轴流】 zhóuliú 〈名〉[机械] axial flow

〖～泵〗 zhóuliúbèng 〈名〉axial-flow pump; axial pump

〖～鼓风机〗 zhóuliú gǔfēngjī 〈名〉axial (flow) blower

〖～压缩机〗 zhóuliú yāsuōjī 〈名〉axial flow compressor

【轴马力】 zhóumǎlì 〈名〉[机械] shaft horsepower

【轴面】 zhóumiàn 〈名〉❶ [地质] axial plane/surface ❷ [物理] pinacoid

【轴丝】 zhóusī 〈名〉[生物] axil filament

【轴套】 zhóutào 〈名〉[机械] axle sleeve

【轴瓦】 zhóuwǎ 〈名〉[机械] axle bush; bush; bushing

【轴线】 zhóuxiàn 〈名〉❶ axis：坝～ axis of dam ‖ 摆动～ axis of oscillation ‖ 垂直～ normal axis ‖ 跑道～ runway axis ‖ 视～ visual axis ‖ 圆柱体～ axis of a cylinder ❷ [纺织] spool thread; spool cotton ❸ [地质] axial trace

【轴腺】 zhóuxiàn 〈名〉[动物] axial gland

【轴向】 zhóuxiàng 〈形〉[机械] axial：～道路 road axial ‖ ～流动 axial flow ‖ ～剖面 axial section ‖ ～式发动机/压缩机 axial engine/compressor ‖ ～运动 axial motion

〖～对流〗 zhóuxiàng duìliú 〈名〉[力学] axially symmetric flow; axisymmetric flow

〖～引线〗 zhóuxiàng yǐnxiàn 〈名〉[电工] axial lead

〖～载荷〗 zhóuxiàng zàihè 〈名〉[力学] axial load

【轴心】 zhóuxīn 〈名〉❶ [机械] axle centre ❷ axis

〖～国〗 Zhóuxīnguó 〈名〉Axis Powers (i. e. Germany, Italy and Japan during World War II); the Axis

【轴子】 zhóuzi 〈名〉❶ roller (for a scroll of calligraphy or painting) ❷ (turning) peg/pin

zhǒu

肘 zhǒu 〈名〉❶ elbow：双～支撑在桌子上 rest one's elbows on the table ⇨～关节；～窝；捉襟见～ ❷ upper part of a leg of pork：⇨～子

【肘关节】 zhǒuguānjié 〈名〉cubital articulation; articulatio cubiti; elbow joint：～炎 anconitis

【肘肌】 zhǒujī 〈名〉anconeus muscle

【肘间距】 zhǒujiānjù 〈名〉akimbo span

【肘接】 zhǒujiē 〈名〉[机械] toggle/elbow joint

【肘节】 zhǒujié 〈名〉[机械] toggle：制动～ brake toggle

〖～压力机〗 zhǒujié yālìjī 〈名〉[机械] toggle press

【肘囊】 zhǒunáng 〈名〉[医学] anconeal bursa

【肘托】 zhǒutuō 〈名〉[建筑] ancon

【肘窝】 zhǒuwō 〈名〉anconeal fossa [rook of the arm]

【肘腋】 zhǒuyè 〈名〉〈书〉❶ elbow and armpit ❷〈喻〉close at hand：变生～ disasters occurring just around oneself

〖～之患〗 zhǒuyèzhīhuàn 〈熟〉 *disaster/trouble coming from those closest to one*

【肘子】 zhǒuzi 〈名〉❶ upper part of a leg of pork ❷ elbow：⇨胳膊～

帚 zhǒu 〈名〉broom：⇨敝～自珍；扫～；笤～

【帚蕨】 zhǒujué 〈名〉[植物] whisk fern

zhòu

纣[1] zhòu 〈名〉crupper [strap from the back of a saddle that passes under the horse's tail to prevent the saddle from slipping forwards]：⇨～棍

纣[2] Zhòu 〈名〉name of the last ruler of the Shang Dynasty (c. 16th-11th century BC), reputedly a tyrant

【纣棍】 zhòugùn 〈名〉wood crupper [wooden bar tied on the back of a saddle that passes under the horse's tail to prevent the saddle from slipping forwards]

㑇 zhòu 〈形〉[usu used in early vernacular] pretty; cute; handsome

咒 zhòu ❶〈动〉〈书〉pray ❷〈动〉curse; damn; swear; execrate：你别～我。Don't curse me. ⇨～骂 ❸〈名〉magic words; incantation; charm; spell：念～ chant incantations

【咒骂】 zhòumà 〈动〉curse; swear; abuse; revile：低声～ mutter curses

【咒语】 zhòuyǔ 〈名〉*magic words; incantation; spell; charm*：念～ chant incantations

㤘 zhòu 〈形〉〈方〉obstinate; stubborn：～脾气 obstinacy ‖ 这老太太脾气太～。This old woman is too obstinate.

宙 zhòu 〈名〉❶ time (conceived as past, present and future)：⇨宇～ ❷ [地质] aeon

绉 zhòu 〈名〉crape; crepe：底～片 sole crepe ‖ 派力斯～ palace crepe ‖ 树皮～片 bark crepe ‖ 象纹～ elephant crepe ‖ 双～ crêpe de Chine

【绉布】 zhòubù 〈名〉cotton crepe; crepe

【绉绸】 zhòuchóu 〈名〉crepe

【绉胶】 zhòujiāo 〈名〉crepe rubber

【绉面呢】 zhòumiànní 〈名〉 crepe cloth
【绉纱】 zhòushā 〈名〉 crape
【绉纹呢】 zhòuwénní 〈名〉 creppella
【绉纸】 zhòuzhǐ 〈名〉 crepe paper

轴 zhòu → 大轴子 dàzhòuzi; 压轴子 yāzhòuzi
⇨zhóu

荮 zhòu 〈方〉 ❶〈动〉 wrap with straw ❷〈量〉 bundle (of bowls, plates, etc tied together with a straw rope)

胄 zhòu 〈名〉〈古〉 ❶ descendants/offspring of feudal rulers or aristocrats: 贵～ descendant of feudal rulers or aristocrats ❷ helmet (used in ancient wars, usually made of thick hide or metal plate): 甲～ armour and helmet

昼 zhòu 〈名〉 daytime; daylight; day: ～伏夜出 *hide by day and come out at night* ‖ 夏天～长夜短。Days are longer and nights shorter in summer. ⇨～夜; 白～
【昼出动物】 zhòuchū dòngwù 〈名〉 diurnal animal
【昼盲症】 zhòumángzhèng 〈名〉 day blindness; hemeralopia
【昼夜】 zhòuyè 〈名〉 day and night; round the clock; all the time: ～不停地工作 work round the clock ‖ ～看守 keep watch round the clock ‖ ～警戒/巡逻 be on a round-the-clock alert/patrol; be on 24-hour alert/patrol

酎 zhòu 〈名〉〈书〉 double-fermented wine
【酎金】 zhòujīn 〈名〉〈书〉 contributions of nobles to the emperor for sacrificial purposes

皱 zhòu ❶〈名〉(of people) wrinkle; crease; furrow; line: ⇨～纹 ❷〈名〉(of things) cockle; pucker; crease; ruck; crimple; crinkle: 不会起～ be wrinkle-free ‖ 这块布起～了。The cloth is creased. ❸〈动〉 crumple; cockle; pucker; crease; ruck; crimple; crinkle; wrinkle; rumple: ～眉头 knit/contract one's brows; frown; pucker (up) one's brows ‖ 眉头一～,计上心来 *hit upon a good stratagem when one's brow is creased in concentration* ‖ 这种料子不会～的。This material won't crease/crumple/wrinkle.
【皱巴巴】 zhòubābā 〈形〉 creased; wrinkled; crumpled: ～的瘦脸 wrinkled thin face ‖ ～的衣服 crumpled/rumpled dress
【皱襞】 zhòubì 〈名〉 ❶[解剖] plica ❷〈书〉 fold; crease; wrinkle
【皱痕】 zhòuhén 〈名〉 fold; wrinkle; crease; crimple; pucker: 熨平衣服上的～ iron out the creases on one's dress ‖ 沿～裁纸 cut paper along a fold
【皱胃】 zhòuwèi 〈名〉[动物] abomasum: ～沟 abomasal groove
〖～炎〗 zhòuwèiyán 〈名〉 abomasitis
【皱纹】 zhòuwén 〈名〉 wrinkle; crease; lines: 除去～ remove one's wrinkles ‖ 满脸～ face full of wrinkles, wrinkly/furrowed face ‖ 眼角～ crow's-foot
〖～法兰绒〗 zhòuwén fǎlánróng 〈名〉 crepe flannel
〖～革〗 zhòuwéngé 〈名〉 shrink leather
〖～纸〗 zhòuwénzhǐ 〈名〉 crepe paper
【皱褶】 zhòuzhě 〈名〉 ❶ crease; wrinkle; rumple ❷ [解剖] ruga: 胃～ rugae of stomach
〖～区〗 *zhòuzhěqū* 〈名〉 *rugae area/zone*
【皱皱巴巴】 zhòuzhou-bābā 〈形〉 creased; wrinkled; crumpled: ～的脸 wrinkled face ‖ ～的衣服 crumpled/rumpled dress

甃 zhòu 〈方〉 ❶〈名〉 wall of a well ❷〈动〉 lay bricks to make a wall (of a well, etc): ～井 build a brick-wall for a well ‖ ～猪圈 build a pigsty

繇 zhòu 〈名〉〈古〉 words used in divination
⇨yáo; yóu
【繇辞】 zhòucí 〈名〉〈古〉 words used in divination

骤 zhòu ❶〈动〉〈书〉(of a horse) trot: 驰～ gallop ❷〈形〉 speedy; fast: ⇨暴风～雨; 急～ ❸〈副〉 suddenly; abruptly: ～不及防 be taken by surprise ‖ 狂风～起。A sudden gale swept past. ‖ 天气～变。The weather changed suddenly.
【骤然】 zhòurán 〈副〉 suddenly; abruptly: ～离去 leave abruptly ‖ ～一惊 be startled ‖ 温度～下降。The temperature dropped suddenly. ‖ 掌声～暴风雨般地响起来。Stormy applause burst out *all of a sudden.*
【骤雨】 zhòuyǔ 〈名〉 torrential downpours/rains

籀 zhòu 〈书〉 ❶ ＝ 籀文 zhòuwén ❷〈动〉 read
【籀文】 zhòuwén 〈名〉 seal script [a style of calligraphy, current in the Zhou Dynasty]

咮 zhòu 〈名〉〈书〉 beak; bill

zhū

朱 zhū ❶〈形〉 vermilion; bright/brilliant red; scarlet: ⇨～笔; 近～者赤 ❷〈名〉 vermilion; cinnabar
【朱笔】 zhūbǐ 〈名〉 writing brush dipped in red ink (formerly used in marking students' papers or writing comments on official documents)
【朱古力】 zhūgǔlì ＝ 巧克力 qiǎokèlì
【朱红】 zhūhóng 〈形〉 vermeil; vermilion; bright/brilliant red; scarlet: ～大门 vermeil gate
【朱鹮】 zhūhuán 〈名〉 red ibis
【朱槿】 zhūjǐn 〈名〉 Chinese hibiscus
【朱鹭】 zhūlù 〈名〉 (crested) ibis
【朱门】 zhūmén 〈名〉 vermilion gate—wealthy family: ～酒肉臭,路有冻死骨。The portals of the rich reek of wasted meat and wine while skeletons of the poor frozen to death lie by the roadside.
【朱墨】 zhūmò 〈名〉 ❶ red and black: ～加批 comments/remarks written in red and black with a brush ‖ ～套印 printed in red and black ❷ ink made of cinnabar; cinnabar stick
〖～本〗 *zhūmòběn* 〈名〉 *edition (of ancient books) printed in red* and black
【朱鸟】 zhūniǎo ＝ 朱雀③zhūquè
【朱批】 zhūpī 〈名〉 comments or remarks written in red (with a brush)
【朱漆】 zhūqī 〈名〉 red paint/lacquer: ～大门 vermilion gates ‖ ～家具 *red-lacquered furniture* ‖ ～木箱 *red-lacquered chest*
【朱雀】 zhūquè 〈名〉 ❶ rosefinch ❷ Scarlet Bird [name for the seven southern mansions of the twenty eight constellations in ancient Chinese astronomy ❸ (of Taoism) Southern God [guardian spirit of the south]
【朱砂】 zhūshā 〈名〉 cinnabar
【朱文】 *zhūwén* 〈名〉 *characters on a seal carved in relief*
【朱颜】 zhūyán 〈名〉 ❶ (of a woman) blossom/beautiful face ❷ youthful and healthy looks: ～鹤发 hale aged man

侏 zhū 〈书〉 ❶〈形〉 short and small ❷〈名〉 dwarf
【侏罗纪】 Zhūluójì 〈名〉[地质] Jurassic Period
【侏罗系】 *Zhūluóxì* 〈名〉[地质] *Jurassic System*
【侏儒】 zhūrú 〈名〉 dwarf; midget; pygmy
〖～症〗 zhūrúzhèng 〈名〉[医学] dwarfism; nanism

诛 zhū 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ denounce; censure; condemn; punish: ⇨口～笔伐 ❷ kill; put sb to death: ⇨～戮
【诛除】 *zhūchú* ＝ 诛锄 *zhūchú*
【诛锄】 zhūchú 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ root up; extirpate (weeds) ❷ wipe out; get rid of; exterminate: ～异己 get rid of the dissenters
【诛戮】 zhūlù 〈动〉〈书〉 kill; put to death; slaughter; slay: ～忠良 get rid of those who are loyal and upright
【诛求】 zhūqiú 〈动〉〈书〉 make exorbitant demands; extort; blackmail: ～无厌 *be insatiably avaricious*
〖～无已〗 zhūqiú-wúyǐ 〈熟〉 make endless exorbitant demands
【诛杀】 zhūshā 〈动〉 kill; put to death
【诛心之论】 zhūxīnzhīlùn 〈熟〉 exposure of sb's ulterior motives; penetrating criticism

茱 zhū
【茱萸】 zhūyú 〈名〉 cornel

珠 zhū 〈名〉 ❶ pearl: ⇨～宝; ～联璧合 ❷ bead: ⇨泪～

【珠蚌】 zhūbàng 〈名〉 pearl oyster
【珠宝】 zhūbǎo 〈名〉 pearl and jewels; jewellery: 仿制～ imitation jewellery ‖ 假～ sham jewellery ‖ 满身～ resplendent with jewels
〖～店〗 zhūbǎodiàn 〈名〉 jeweller's (shop); jewellery store
〖～盒〗 zhūbǎohé 〈名〉 jewel box
〖～商〗 zhūbǎoshāng 〈名〉 jeweller
【珠茶】 zhūchá 〈名〉 bead tea [a kind of green tea looking like beads]
【珠承】 zhūchéng 〈名〉 [电子] bead
【珠翠】 zhūcuì 〈名〉 ❶ pearls and jade ❷ ornaments made with pearls and jade
【珠光宝气】 zhūguāng-bǎoqì 〈熟〉 be bedecked/ablaze/dripping with jewels; be richly bejewelled: 一身～ *be richly bejewelled*
【珠光漆】 zhūguāngqī 〈名〉 pearlescent lacquer
【珠光体】 zhūguāngtǐ 〈名〉 [冶金] pearlite
【珠花】 zhūhuā 〈名〉 pearl head ornaments
【珠还合浦】 zhūhuán-Hépǔ 〈熟〉 lost pearls returned to where they belong — ❶ *recovery of lost things* ❷ *return of sb after a long absence*
【珠玑】 zhūjī 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ pearl; jewel; gem ❷ exquisite or excellent wording of a writing: 满腹～ be very learned ‖ 字字～ exquisitely worded piece of writing.
【珠鸡】 zhūjī 〈名〉 [动物] guinea fowl
【珠江】 Zhūjiāng 〈名〉 Zhujiang River; Pearl River: ～三角洲 Zhujiang Delta (in Guangdong, China)
【珠孔】 zhūkǒng 〈名〉 [植物] micropyle
【珠帘】 zhūlián 〈名〉 pearl-decorated screen or curtain; bead curtain
【珠联璧合】 zhūlián-bìhé 〈熟〉 a perfect pair; an excellent combination: 你是服装设计师，她是模特，你们俩真是～。 You're a designer and she's a model. You'll make an excellent pair.
【珠罗纱】 zhūluóshā 〈名〉 [纺织] bobbin-net
【珠落玉盘】 zhūluò-yùpán 〈熟〉 pearls falling on a jade plate — melodious notes of the *pipa*(琵琶)
【珠母】 zhūmǔ 〈名〉 nacre; mother-of-pearl
〖～贝〗 zhūmǔbèi 〈名〉 pearl shell/oyster; nacre
〖～云〗 zhūmǔyún 〈名〉 [气象] nacreous cloud; mother-of-pearl cloud
【珠穆朗玛峰】 Zhūmùlǎngmǎfēng 〈名〉 Mount Qomolangma (known to the West as Mount Everest)
【珠算】 zhūsuàn 〈名〉 counting by the abacus; calculation with an abacus
【珠围翠绕】 zhūwéi-cuìrào 〈熟〉 ❶ (of a woman) be gorgeously dressed and richly bedecked ❷ be surrounded by attending maids
【珠心】 zhūxīn 〈名〉 [植物] nucellus
【珠芽】 zhūyá 〈名〉 [植物] bulbil
【珠圆玉润】 zhūyuán-yùrùn 〈熟〉 round as pearls and smooth as jade — excellent (singing); polished (writing)
【珠子】 zhūzi 〈名〉 ❶ pearl ❷ bead: 一串～ a string of beads ‖ 玻璃～ glass beads ‖ 算盘～ beads on an abacus

株 zhū

❶ 〈名〉 stump: ⇨守～待兔 ❷ 〈名〉 individual plant; plant: 病～ infected plant ‖ 幼～ shoot; sapling; seedling ⇨～距; 植～ ❸ 〈量〉 [used for plants or trees]: 两～梨树 two pear trees
【株距】 zhūjù 〈名〉 [农业] spacing in the rows
【株连】 zhūlián 〈动〉 involve (others) in a criminal case; implicate; incriminate: ～九族 *get all one's close relatives involved (in a legal case)*
【株式会社】 zhūshì huìshè 〈名〉 *Kabuskiki Kaisha*; limited-liability company; limited company
【株守】 zhūshǒu 〈动〉 hold on stubbornly to (a silly idea, etc): ～陈规陋习 *cling persistently to old habits and customs*
【株选】 zhūxuǎn 〈动〉 select good strains for seed (in the field)

诸 zhū

〈代〉 ❶ all; various: ⇨～如此类; ～子百家 ❷ every; each: 她生活上～事顺遂。 Her life goes smoothly. ⇨～位 ❸ 〈书〉 fusing of 之于(zhīyú): 付～实践 *put in practice* ⇨公～同好; 诉～武力 ❹ fusing of 之乎(zhīhū): 有～? Is it true?
【诸多】 zhūduō 〈形〉〈书〉 [used before abstract nouns] a good deal; a lot of; plenty of: 造成～不便 cause quite a lot of inconvenience ‖ ～妨碍 too much disturbance
【诸葛亮】 Zhūgě Liàng 〈名〉 ❶ Zhuge Liang (181-234), statesman and strategist in the period of the Three Kingdoms, now a symbol of wisdom in Chinese folklore ❷ mastermind; wise and *resourceful person*
【诸葛亮会】 zhūgěliànghuì 〈名〉 meeting of Zhuge Liangs — meeting to pool the wisdom of the collective; meeting for brainstorming
【诸公】 zhūgōng 〈名〉〈书〉〈套〉 [used in addressing a group of men] gentlemen: ～以为如何? What do you gentlemen think about it?
【诸宫调】 zhūgōngdiào 〈名〉 *zhugong* ballad [a kind of ballad, popular in the Song, Jin and Yuan dynasties]
【诸侯】 zhūhóu 〈名〉 dukes or princes under an emperor
【诸君】 zhūjūn 〈名〉〈书〉〈套〉 [used in addressing a group of people] ladies and gentlemen
【诸亲好友】 zhūqīn-hǎoyǒu 〈名〉 relatives and friends
【诸如】 zhūrú 〈动〉 such as; for example: 她有很多工具书，～词典、百科全书和手册等。 She has many books of reference, such as *dictionaries, encyclopaedias, and handbooks.*
〖～此类〗 zhūrúcǐlèi 〈熟〉 things of that sort; things like that; and such like; and all that; and what not: ～的例子很多。 Instances of such sort are too numerous.
【诸位】 zhūwèi 〈代〉〈套〉 [used in addressing a group of people] *ladies and gentlemen*: ～女士，～先生! Ladies and Gentlemen! ‖ ～，早上好! Good morning, everyone! ‖ 在座的～都是心理学专家。 All of you here are experts in psychology.
【诸子百家】 zhūzǐ-bǎijiā 〈名〉 various schools of thought and their exponents during the period from pre-Qin times to the *early Han Dynasty*

铢 zhū

〈名〉 *zhu* [an ancient unit of weight, equal to 1/24 *liang*]: ⇨锱～
【铢积寸累】 zhūjī-cùnlěi 〈熟〉 accumulate little by little/bit by bit; *build up gradually*
【铢两悉称】 zhūliǎng-xīchèn 〈熟〉 be exactly equal in weight or quality; be of the same quality or weight

猪 zhū

〈名〉 pig; hog; swine: 一群～ a drove of pigs ‖ 一头～ a pig ‖ 一窝～ a litter of pigs ‖ 杀～ kill/slaughter a pig ‖ 养～ keep/raise pigs ‖ 瘦肉型～ pork pig
【猪八戒】 Zhūbājiè 〈名〉 Pig [one of the major characters in the novel *Pilgrimage to the West* 《西游记》 by Wu Cheng'en]
〖～倒打一耙〗 Zhūbājiè dào dǎ yī pá 〈熟〉 Pig striking backwards with his rake — make a countercharge; put the blame on one's victim
【猪草】 zhūcǎo 〈名〉 greenfeed for pigs; hogweed; pigweed
【猪场】 zhūchǎng 〈名〉 pig farm; piggery; hogpen; sty
【猪丹毒】 zhūdāndú 〈名〉 swine erysipelas
【猪肚】 zhūdǔ 〈名〉 pork tripe
【猪肝】 zhūgān 〈名〉 pork liver: ～色 liver-coloured; purplish red
【猪倌】 zhūguān 〈名〉 swineherd
【猪獾】 zhūhuān 〈名〉 [动物] sand/hog badger
【猪霍乱】 zhūhuòluàn 〈名〉 swine fever; hog cholera
【猪圈】 zhūjuàn 〈名〉 pigsty; pigpen; hogpen; piggery; swinery; hoggery; sty
【猪獠牙】 zhūliáoyá 〈名〉 boar tusk
【猪苓】 zhūlíng 〈名〉 [中药] umbellate pore fungus
【猪笼草】 zhūlóngcǎo 〈名〉 [植物] common nepenthes
【猪猡】 zhūluó 〈名〉〈方〉 pig; swine; hog
【猪苗】 zhūmiáo 〈名〉 piglet; pigling; shoat
【猪囊虫】 zhūnángchóng 〈名〉 larva tapeworm: ～病 pork measles
【猪脑子】 zhūnǎozi 〈名〉 pig-headedness
【猪排】 zhūpái 〈名〉 pork chop: 红烧～ pork chop braised in brown sauce
【猪皮】 zhūpí 〈名〉 pigskin; hogskin: ～皮鞋 pigskin shoes
【猪肉】 zhūròu 〈名〉 pork: ～冻 jellied pork ‖ ～罐头 canned pork ‖ 瘦～ lean pork ‖ 碎～ chopped pork ‖ 熏～ bacon ‖ 腌～ corned/pickled/salted/preserved pork
【猪舍】 zhūshè 〈名〉 pigpen; hogpen; pigsty; sty
【猪食】 zhūshí 〈名〉 pig feed; hogwash; pigswill; pig's swill; pigwash; pig's wash; swill: ～缸 (pig) trough

【猪蹄】 zhūtí 〈名〉 pig's foot; trotter
【猪头】 zhūtóu 〈名〉 pig's head: ～肉 meat cut from a cooked pig's head (usu served as a cold dish to go with drinks)
【猪腿】 zhūtuǐ 〈名〉 leg of pork; ham; pig's leg
【猪娃】 zhūwá 〈名〉〈方〉 piglet; pigling; shoat: 一窝～ a litter of piglets
【猪瘟】 zhūwēn 〈名〉 swine fever; hog cholera
【猪窝】 zhūwō ＝ 猪圈 zhūjuàn
【猪血】 zhūxiě 〈名〉 coagulated pig's blood (used as food)
【猪殃殃】 zhūyāngyāng 〈名〉[植物] goose-grass
【猪腰子】 zhūyāozi 〈名〉 pork kidney
【猪油】 zhūyóu 〈名〉 lard
【猪仔】 zhūzǎi 〈名〉〈方〉 piglet; shoat; pigling
【猪肘子】 zhūzhǒuzi 〈名〉 pig's knuckles
【猪鬃】 zhūzōng 〈名〉 (hog) bristles
【猪嘴】 zhūzuǐ 〈名〉 snout

蛛 zhū 〈名〉 spider: ⇨蜘～
【蛛毒中毒】 zhūdú zhòngdú 〈名〉 araneism; spider poisoning
【蛛蜂】 zhūfēng 〈名〉 psammocharid: ～科 Pompilidae
【蛛猴】 zhūhóu 〈名〉 spider monkey
【蛛丝】 zhūsī 〈名〉 spider-thread; spider line; gossamer
〖～马迹〗 zhūsī-mǎjì 〈熟〉 the thread of a spider and the trail of a horse—clues; traces: 不露～ not disclose any traces
【蛛网】 zhūwǎng 〈名〉 spiderweb; cobweb
〖～膜〗 zhūwǎngmó 〈名〉[解剖] arachnoid: ～炎 arachnoiditis
〖～天线〗 zhūwǎng tiānxiàn 〈名〉 spiderweb antenna
【蛛形纲动物】 zhūxínggāngdòngwù 〈名〉 arachnid
【蛛蛛】 zhūzhu 〈方〉 ＝ 蜘蛛 zhīzhū
【蛛状痣】 zhūzhuàngzhì 〈名〉[医学] spider/stellar naevus; spider burst

潴 zhū 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 (of water) collect; accumulate; store: ⇨～积 ❷〈名〉 puddle; pool
【潴积】 zhūjī 〈动〉 (of water) collect; accumulate; store
【潴留】 zhūliú 〈名〉[医学] retention: ～导尿管 self-retaining catheter ‖ ～囊肿 retention cyst ‖ 尿～ retention of urine
【潴泡】 zhūpào 〈名〉 cisterna

橥 zhū 〈名〉〈书〉 wooden stake used to tether a domestic animal

zhú

术 zhú ❶ →白术 báizhú ❷ →苍术 cāngzhú
⇨shù

竹 zhú 〈名〉 ❶ bamboo: ⇨～林 ❷ musical instrument made of bamboo such as the pipe, the flute, etc
【竹板】 zhúbǎn 〈名〉 bamboo clappers: 打～ play bamboo clappers
〖～书〗 zhúbǎnshū 〈名〉 story/ballad recited to the rhythm of bamboo clappers
【竹箅子】 zhúbìzi 〈名〉 bamboo grid (used for steaming food)
【竹编】 zhúbiān 〈名〉 bamboo woven articles
【竹鞭】 zhúbiān 〈名〉 ❶ subterranean stem of bamboo ❷ whip with a bamboo whiphandle
【竹帛】 zhúbó 〈名〉 bamboo slips and silk (used for writing on during ancient times); ancient books: 功垂～ be recorded in history in letters of gold
【竹布】 zhúbù 〈名〉 light blue close-textured cotton cloth used for making summer wear
【竹材】 zhúcái 〈名〉 bamboo (used in building or making things): 利用～代替木材。Bamboo is used instead of wood.
【竹蛏】 zhúchēng 〈名〉[动物] razor clam/shell
【竹筹】 zhúchóu 〈名〉 bamboo chip
【竹簟】 zhúdiàn 〈名〉 mat made of thin bamboo strips
【竹雕】 zhúdiāo 〈名〉 ❶ bamboo carving/engraving ❷ carved bamboo article
【竹筏】 zhúfá 〈名〉 bamboo raft
【竹竿】 zhúgān 〈名〉 bamboo pole
【竹杠】 zhúgàng 〈名〉 thick bamboo pole ⇨敲～
【竹黄】 zhúhuáng 〈名〉 ❶ handicraft articles made from bamboo with its green covering removed ❷ tabasheer; tabashir
〖～菌〗 zhúhuángjūn 〈名〉[中医] bamboo parasitic fungus
【竹簧】 zhúhuáng ＝ 竹黄 zhúhuáng
【竹鸡】 zhújī 〈名〉 bamboo partridge
【竹荚鱼】 zhújiáyú 〈名〉 scad; saurel; horse mackerel
【竹简】 zhújiǎn 〈名〉 bamboo slip (used for writing on during ancient times)
【竹浆】 zhújiāng 〈名〉 pulp made from bamboo
【竹节】 zhújié 〈名〉 bamboo joint
〖～虫〗 zhújiéchóng 〈名〉 stick insect; walking stick
〖～钢筋〗 zhújié gāngjīn 〈名〉 corrugated bar
【竹刻】 zhúkè 〈名〉 bamboo carving/engraving
【竹篮打水一场空】 zhúlán dǎshuǐ yīchángkōng 〈熟〉 draw water with a bamboo basket—achieve nothing; be all in vain
【竹篱茅舍】 zhúlí-máoshè 〈名〉 thatched cottage with a bamboo fence—simple dwelling of a hermit/recluse
【竹笠】 zhúlì 〈名〉 bamboo hat (with a conical crown and broad brim)
【竹帘】 zhúlián 〈名〉 bamboo screen/curtain
〖～画〗 zhúliánhuà 〈名〉 painting on a bamboo curtain
【竹林】 zhúlín 〈名〉 bamboo forest
【竹笼】 zhúlóng 〈名〉 bamboo cage
【竹楼】 zhúlóu 〈名〉 bamboo house (of Dai people in Yunnan Province, China)
【竹篓】 zhúlǒu 〈名〉 bamboo basket/crate
【竹马】 zhúmǎ 〈名〉 ❶ bamboo horse, [a bamboo stick used as a toy horse]; ⇨青梅～ ❷ bamboo horse [used in a folk dance]
〖～之交〗 zhúmǎzhījiāo 〈名〉 friends from childhood days
【竹篾】 zhúmiè 〈名〉 thin bamboo strips (used for weaving)
【竹幕】 zhúmù 〈名〉 bamboo curtain/screen
【竹排】 zhúpái 〈名〉 bamboo raft
【竹器】 zhúqì 〈名〉 bamboo articles: ～店 shop selling bamboo articles
【竹扦】 zhúqiān 〈名〉 ❶ bamboo spike/skewer ❷ bamboo knitting needle
【竹签】 zhúqiān 〈名〉 bamboo lot [used in fortune telling]
【竹鼠】 zhúshǔ 〈名〉 bamboo rat
【竹笋】 zhúsǔn 〈名〉 bamboo shoots
【竹筒】 zhútǒng 〈名〉 thick bamboo tube
〖～倒豆子〗 zhútǒng dào dòuzi 〈熟〉 pour out the beans in the bamboo tube—be frank with sb; withhold nothing; hold nothing back
【竹头木屑】 zhútóu-mùxiè 〈名〉 bamboo ends and wood shavings—things not of much value but of some use; odds and ends
【竹席】 zhúxí 〈名〉 bamboo mat
【竹叶青】 zhúyèqīng 〈名〉 ❶ poisonous green bamboo snake ❷ bamboo-leaf-green liqueur [a medicinal *Fen* (汾) liquor] ❸ bamboo-leaf-green wine [a light yellow *Shaoxing* (绍兴) wine]
【竹椅】 zhúyǐ 〈名〉 bamboo chair
【竹芋】 zhúyù 〈名〉[植物] arrowroot
【竹汁】 zhúzhī 〈名〉 bamboo juice
【竹枝词】 zhúzhīcí 〈名〉 ancient folk songs of four seven-character lines with love or local topics as their theme
【竹纸】 zhúzhǐ 〈名〉 paper made from young bamboo
【竹制品】 zhúzhìpǐn 〈名〉 bamboo ware/articles
【竹子】 zhúzi 〈名〉 bamboo

竺 Zhú →天竺 Tiānzhú

逐 zhú ❶〈动〉 pursue; chase; catch up with: ～水草而居 migrate to wherever there is water and grass ⇨随波～流 ❷〈动〉 drive out; expel: ～出门外 drive sb out of the door ‖ 被～出境 be expelled from a country; be deported ⇨～客令; 放～ ❸〈介〉 one by one: ～条说明 explain item by item ‖ ～字～句地讲解课文 explain the text sentence by sentence ‖ ～月 month by month ⇨～步; ～个
【逐北】 zhúběi 〈动〉〈书〉 pursue the defeated/routed enemy
【逐步】 zhúbù 〈副〉 progressively; gradually: ～加以解决 settle sth step by step ‖ ～降低生产成本 reduce the production cost progressively ‖ ～取消不合理的禁令 phase out unreasonable pro-

hibitions ‖ ～淘汰过时产品 phase out outmoded products ‖ ～引进新设备 phase in new equipment ‖ 病人的病情～好转。There is a gradual change for the better in the patient's condition. ‖ 游行示威～发展成为一场武装冲突。The demonstration gradually escalated into an armed conflict. ‖ 工作～开展起来了。The work gains progress bit by bit.

【逐臭之夫】 zhúchòuzhīfū 〈熟〉 ❶ eccentric person; eccentric ❷ person who goes after fame and personal gain

【逐出】 zhúchū 〈动〉 evict; show sb the door: 把敌人～国门 drive the enemy out of the country ‖ 这个和尚被～佛门。The monk was disrobed of the monkhood.

【逐个】 zhúgè 〈副〉 one by one: ～检查产品的质量 examine the quality of the products one by one ‖ ～介绍来宾 introduce the guests one by one ‖ ～清点 count one by one ‖ ～研究问题 look into the matters one by one

【逐户】 zhúhù 〈副〉 household by household; door-to-door; house-to-house: ～调查 make house-to-house enquiries

【逐渐】 zhújiàn 〈副〉 gradually; steadily: ～成为主力球员 gradually become a major player ‖ ～消失 disappear gradually ‖ ～熟悉情况 get better acquainted with the situation gradually ‖ 他的健康状况～好转。His health changed for the better gradually. ‖ 天～暗下来。It's getting darker and darker.

【逐客令】 zhúkèlìng 〈名〉 order for a guest to leave: 下～ show sb the door; ask an unwelcome visitor to leave

【逐鹿】 zhúlù 〈书〉 chase the deer—❶ fight for the throne; bid for state power: ⇨群雄～ ❷ compete for championship: 亚洲足球队～绿茵场,争夺亚洲杯。Asian football teams compete for the Asian Cup.

〖～中原〗 zhúlù-Zhōngyuán 〈熟〉 fight for the control over the country; fight for the throne

【逐年】 zhúnián 〈副〉 year by year; with every passing year; yearly: ～减少外贸逆差 reduce the deficit in foreign trade year by year ‖ ～增加 increase with years; increase yearly ‖ 物价～上涨。Prices rose year by year.

【逐日】 zhúrì 〈副〉 day by day; from day to day; every day: 她的病情～好转。She is getting better day by day. ‖ 废品率～下降。The reject rate decreases daily.

【逐水】 zhúshuǐ 〈动〉 [中医] relieve oedema or abdominal distension through diuresis or purgation

【逐条】 zhútiáo 〈副〉 item by item; point by point: ～讲解 explain point by point

【逐一】 zhúyī 〈副〉 one by one: 我～向外宾介绍了学生。I introduced the students to the foreigners one by one. ‖ 请～回答这几个问题。Please answer these questions one by one.

【逐字逐句】 zhúzì-zhújù 〈熟〉 sentence by sentence; word by word: ～研读文件 study a document sentence by sentence

烛 zhú ❶ 〈名〉 candle: 风中之～ candle in the wind—person too old to live long ⇨～光; 洞房花～ ❷ 〈动〉〈书〉 illuminate; light up: 火光～天。The leaping flames lit up the sky. ‖ 洞～其奸。See through the evil purpose. ❸ 〈名〉 watt: 60～的灯泡 60-watt bulb

【烛光】 zhúguāng 〈名〉 ❶ [物理] candela; candlepower; candle ❷ candlelight

【烛花】 zhúhuā 〈名〉 snuff: 剪～ trim off the snuff of a candle

〖～剪〗 zhúhuājiǎn 〈名〉 snuffer

【烛架】 zhújià 〈名〉 candlestand

【烛剪】 zhújiǎn ＝ 烛花剪 zhúhuājiǎn

【烛泪】 zhúlèi 〈名〉 guttering of a candle; droppings from a candle

【烛煤】 zhúméi 〈名〉 cannel (coal)

【烛台】 zhútái 〈名〉 candlestick; candleholder

【烛心】 zhúxīn 〈名〉 candlewick

【烛芯】 zhúxīn ＝ 烛心 zhúxīn

【烛照】 zhúzhào 〈动〉〈书〉 illuminate; light up: 阳光～万物。The sun illuminates/lights everything on the earth.

舳 zhú 〈名〉 stern of a boat/ship

【舳舻】 zhúlú 〈名〉〈书〉 convoy of ships; fleet of boats/ships: ～千里 vast fleet ‖ ～相继。The ships sail so close to each other that the stem of one touches the stern of another.

瘃 zhú 〈名〉〈书〉 chilblain; frostbite: 手足瘃～。Both hands and feet chapped (from cold climate).

蠋 zhú 〈名〉 larva (of a butterfly or a moth)

躅 zhú → 踯躅 zhízhú

zhǔ

主 zhǔ ❶ 〈名〉 owner; possessor: ⇨车～; 物归原～; 作～ ❷ 〈名〉 master: ～仆 master and servant ⇨～子; 雇～ ❸ 〈名〉 host/hostess: 宾～ guest and host ⇨喧宾夺～; 东道～ ❹ 〈动〉 manage; direct; be in charge of: ⇨～编; ～讲 ❺ 〈动〉 advocate; decide: ⇨～和; ～战 ❻ 〈动〉 hold a definite view about sth: 心里没～ have no idea; not know what to do ⇨～意; 六神无～ ❼ 〈动〉 indicate; signify: 早霞～雨,晚霞～晴。Rosy morning clouds indicate rain, and a rosy sunset means fine weather. ❽ 〈形〉 of oneself; of one's own will: ⇨～动; ～观 ❾ 〈名〉 person or party concerned: ⇨买～; 事～ ❿ 〈名〉 [基督教] God; Lord; our Master: 求～保佑! God bless me! ⓫ 〈名〉 [伊斯兰教] Allah ⓬ 〈形〉 main; primary: ⇨～力; ～次

【主板】 zhǔbǎn 〈名〉 [计算机] mainboard; motherboard

〖～市场〗 zhǔbǎn shìchǎng 〈名〉 main board of the stock market [stock exchange market that plays a leading role in a nation's securities market system]

【主版】 zhǔbǎn 〈名〉 [印刷] key plate

【主办】 zhǔbàn 〈动〉 sponsor; host; run: ～一个电视节目 present a TV programme ‖ ～奥运会 host the Olympic Games ‖ 谁～这场比赛? Who's going to run/host the contest?

〖～单位〗 zhǔbàn dānwèi 〈名〉 sponsor

〖～国〗 zhǔbànguó 〈名〉 host country: 下届奥林匹克运动会的～ host country for the next Olympic Games

【主笔】 zhǔbǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ editor in chief ❷ chief commentator

【主币】 zhǔbì 〈名〉 standard/key/main/principal currency

【主编】 zhǔbiān ❶ 〈名〉 chief editor/compiler; editor in chief ❷ 〈动〉 supervise the publication of (a newspaper, magazine, etc); edit: ～一本书 act as the chief compiler of a book

【主宾】 zhǔbīn 〈名〉 guest of honour

〖～席〗 zhǔbīnxí 〈名〉 head table (for guests of honour); seat for the guest of honour

【主波】 zhǔbō 〈名〉 dominant wave

【主波长】 zhǔbōcháng 〈名〉 dominant wavelength

【主菜】 zhǔcài 〈名〉 main dish; main course

【主槽】 zhǔcáo 〈名〉 [气象] major trough

【主场】 zhǔchǎng 〈名〉 home court/ground: ～比赛 home match; home game ‖ ～胜利 home win ‖ ～一方 home side ‖ ～优势 home-court advantage ‖ 我们下场比赛是打～还是打客场? Is our next match at home or away?

【主持】 zhǔchí 〈动〉 ❶ take charge/care of; manage; direct: ～该组织的工作 head up the organization ‖ ～婚礼 officiate at a wedding; perform a wedding ‖ ～日常事务 take care of routine matters; take charge of the day-to-day affairs ‖ ～政府工作 be in charge of the work of the government ❷ preside over/at; chair (a conference, meeting, etc); host: ～会谈 host the talks ‖ ～会议 chair/lead a meeting; preside over a conference/meeting ‖ ～开幕式 preside over the opening ceremony ‖ ～审讯 preside at a trial ‖ ～讨论 chair a discussion ‖ 共同～会议 co-chair a conference ‖ 主席今天病了,所以会议由秘书～。The president is ill, so the secretary will be sitting in for him. ❸ compere; emcee; host (a TV programme, party, etc): ～宴会 host a banquet; act as host at a dinner ‖ ～电视节目 present a TV programme; act as the host/hostess of a show; host a TV programme; anchor a TV programme ❹ uphold; stand for: ～正义 uphold justice; administer justice

〖～人〗 zhǔchírén 〈名〉 ❶ (TV show, radio programme, party, ceremony, etc) presenter; host/hostess; compere; master of ceremonies; anchor; anchorperson; anchorman/anchorwoman: 春节晚会～ host/hostess of Spring Festival evening party ‖ 电视节目～ TV presenter; anchorperson of a TV programme ‖ 世界小姐选美比赛～ master of ceremonies for the Miss World Pageant ‖ 智力测验节目～ questionmaster ❷ (of a conference, meeting, etc) presider; chairperson; chairman/chairwoman: 会议～

presider/chairperson of a conference

【主厨】 zhǔchú ❶〈动〉act as the chef：名师～。Famous chefs manage your dishes/do the cooking. ❷〈名〉chef；chief cook

【主创】 zhǔchuàng 〈名〉chief writer of a work of literature or art

【主词】 zhǔcí 〈名〉[逻辑] subject (term)

【主次】 zhǔcì 〈形〉primary and secondary；major and minor：分清～ distinguish between the primary and the secondary；know what is important and what is not ‖ ～不分 confuse the primary with the secondary；make no difference between what is important and what is not

【主从】 zhǔcóng 〈形〉principal and subordinate：～关系 relationship between the principal and the subordinate

〖～复合句〗 zhǔcóng fùhéjù 〈名〉complex sentence

〖～计算机〗 zhǔcóng jìsuànjī 〈名〉master-slave computer

【主存储器】 zhǔcúnchǔqì 〈名〉primary store/storage；main storage/memory

【主单位】 zhǔdānwèi 〈名〉primary unit

【主打】 zhǔdǎ 〈形〉leading：～产品 leading/major product ‖ ～歌 top song；main hit song

【主刀】 zhǔdāo ❶〈名〉[医学] operator；operating surgeon ❷〈动〉be the operating surgeon；act as the operator：今天李博士亲自～。Doctor Li is going to act as the operator today.

【主导】 zhǔdǎo ❶〈形〉leading；dominant；guiding；ruling：起～作用 play a leading role ‖ 占～地位 occupy the leading position ‖ ～力量 leading/main force ‖ ～思想 dominating/dominant idea；guiding ideology ❷〈名〉leading/guiding factor：工业是国民经济的～。Industry is the leading factor in the national economy.

〖～风〗 zhǔdǎofēng 〈名〉[建筑] prevailing wind

〖～主题〗 zhǔdǎo zhǔtí 〈名〉[音乐] leitmotiv

【主点】 zhǔdiǎn 〈名〉[光学] principal point

【主调】 zhǔdiào 〈名〉❶[音乐] homophony ❷(of a speech, article, etc) keynote；dominant theme

〖～音乐〗 zhǔdiào yīnyuè 〈名〉homophony

【主动】 zhǔdòng 〈形〉❶ on one's own initiative；of one's own accord：～帮助人 help others of one's own accord；volunteer to help others ‖ ～要求执行危险任务 volunteer for a dangerous mission ‖ 孩子们累极了，～上床睡觉了。The children went to bed of their own accord because they were very tired. ‖ 他～跟她改善关系。He has taken the initiative to improve relations with her. ‖ 她～提出开车送我去机场。She offered to drive me to the airport. ‖ 再～点！Show a bit more initiative! ❷ having the initiative：处于～地位 have the initiative；find oneself in an advantageous position ‖ 争取～ try to gain the initiative；contend for the initiative ❸[机械] driving：～齿轮 driving gear ‖ ～轴 driving shaft；driving spindle

〖～权〗 zhǔdòngquán 〈名〉initiative：重新获得～ regain/recover the initiative ‖ 赢得～ gain/win the initiative ‖ 掌握～ have the initiative

〖～声呐〗 zhǔdòng shēngnà 〈名〉active sonar

〖～语态〗 zhǔdòng yǔtài 〈名〉[语言] active voice

【主动脉】 zhǔdòngmài 〈名〉[解剖] aorta

〖～弓〗 zhǔdòngmàigōng 〈名〉[解剖] arch of aorta

〖～扩张〗 zhǔdòngmài kuòzhāng 〈名〉aortectasia；aortectasis

〖～瘤〗 zhǔdòngmàiliú 〈名〉aortic aneurysm

〖～狭窄〗 zhǔdòngmài xiázhǎi 〈名〉aortic stenosis

〖～炎〗 zhǔdòngmàiyán 〈名〉aortitis

〖～硬化〗 zhǔdòngmài yìnghuà 〈名〉aortosclerosis

【主队】 zhǔduì 〈名〉[体育] host/home team

【主发电机】 zhǔfādiànjī 〈名〉main generator

【主发动机】 zhǔfādòngjī 〈名〉[航天] sustainer

【主发条】 zhǔfātiáo 〈名〉mainspring

【主伐】 zhǔfá 〈名〉[林业] final felling/cutting

【主阀】 zhǔfá 〈名〉main valve

【主帆】 zhǔfān 〈名〉mainsail

【主犯】 zhǔfàn 〈名〉[法律] prime culprit；principal criminal/offender；principal：～和从犯 principal and accessories/accomplices in a crime

【主方程】 zhǔfāngchéng 〈名〉[物理] master equation

【主峰】 zhǔfēng 〈名〉highest peak (in a mountain range)

【主锋】 zhǔfēng 〈名〉[气象] primary front

【主妇】 zhǔfù 〈名〉housewife；hostess；homemaker：⇨家庭～

【主干】 zhǔgàn 〈名〉❶ trunk；stem：树的～ trunk of a tree ❷ backbone；main force；mainstay

【主缸】 zhǔgāng 〈名〉[机械] main cylinder

【主稿】 zhǔgǎo 〈名〉be the chief writer/principal drafter (of a joint work)

【主格】 zhǔgé 〈名〉[语言] nominative case

【主根】 zhǔgēn 〈名〉❶[植物] main root；taproot ❷[数学] principal root

【主公】 zhǔgōng 〈名〉(used in addressing a ruler) Your Majesty；my lord

【主攻】 zhǔgōng ❶〈名〉[军事] main attack；major offensive：～部队 main attack force ‖ ～方面 main phase of attack ‖ ～方向 main direction of attack ❷〈动〉major/specialize (in a subject)：在大学～生物化学 be majored in biochemistry in university

〖～手〗 zhǔgōngshǒu 〈名〉[体育] spiker；ace spiker

【主构件】 zhǔgòujiàn 〈名〉[机械] main member

【主顾】 zhǔgù 〈名〉customer；client；patron：招徕～ draw/solicit customers ‖ 老～ regular customer/patron

【主观】 zhǔguān 〈形〉subjective：～地处理问题 deal with problems with subjective approach ‖ ～努力 subjective efforts ‖ ～世界 internal world ‖ ～臆断 subjective/pure conjecture ‖ ～印象/判断 personal impression/judgement ‖ ～愿望 subjective wishes；wishful thinking

〖～对象〗 zhǔguān duìxiàng 〈名〉[哲学] subject-object

〖～概率〗 zhǔguān gàilǜ 〈名〉[统计] subjective probability

〖～能动性〗 zhǔguān néngdòngxìng 〈名〉[哲学] subjective initiative；dynamism：充分发挥～ bring one's initiative into full play

〖～唯心主义〗 zhǔguān wéixīnzhǔyì 〈名〉[哲学] subjective idealism

〖～性〗 zhǔguānxìng 〈名〉subjectivity：她的判断有一定的～。Her judgment is somewhat subjective.

〖～主义〗 zhǔguānzhǔyì 〈名〉[哲学] subjectivism：～者 subjectivist

【主管】 zhǔguǎn ❶〈动〉be responsible for；be in charge of；superintend：～经济 be in charge of economy ‖ ～财务 manage the finances ‖ ～部门 department responsible for the work ‖ ～机关 competent authorities；responsible institution ‖ ～会计 accountant in charge ‖ ～外事的副市长 vice-mayor in charge of external relations ❷〈名〉person in charge：他是这项工程的～。He is the person in charge of the project.

【主和】 zhǔhé 〈动〉advocate peace；favour a peaceful settlement：我们～，反对战争。We prefer peaceful measures to war.

〖～派〗 zhǔhépài 〈名〉peace party/faction

【主婚】 zhǔhūn 〈动〉preside over/at a wedding ceremony；officiate (at) a wedding

〖～人〗 zhǔhūnrén 〈名〉master of a wedding ceremony

【主机】 zhǔjī 〈名〉❶[机械] main engine；principal machine ❷[军事] lead plane；leader ❸[计算机] mainframe；mainframe/host computer

【主祭】 zhǔjì ❶〈动〉officiate at funeral or sacrificial rites ❷〈名〉officiant

【主家】 zhǔjiā ❶〈名〉master's house ❷〈动〉manage household affairs

【主甲板】 zhǔjiǎbǎn 〈名〉main deck

【主见】 zhǔjiàn 〈名〉(definite) ideas or thoughts of one's own；one's own judgement：没有～ have no definite views of one's own；be at a loss what to do ‖ 有～ know one's own mind；be one's own master/mistress

【主讲】 zhǔjiǎng 〈动〉lecture on；give a lecture：～语言学 give lectures on linguistics

【主将】 zhǔjiàng 〈名〉❶[军事] chief commander；commanding general ❷ ＝ 主力 zhǔlì

【主焦点】 zhǔjiāodiǎn 〈名〉[物理] prime/principal focus

【主教】 zhǔjiào 〈名〉bishop；pontiff；⇨大～；红衣～

【主井】 zhǔjǐng 〈名〉[采矿] main shaft

【主句】 zhǔjù 〈名〉[语言] main/principal clause

【主角】 zhǔjué 〈名〉leading/key role；star part；lead；leading actor/actress：扮演/担任～ play the lead；take the leading role ‖ 男/女～ male/female lead；leading actor/actress ‖ 在影片中演～ play the lead in the film ⇨唱～

【主开关】 zhǔkāiguān 〈名〉main switch

【主考】 zhǔkǎo ❶〈动〉be in charge of an examination ❷〈名〉chief examiner

〖～官〗 zhǔkǎoguān 〈名〉❶〈旧〉official in charge of an imperial

examination ❷ chief examiner
【主客】 zhǔkè 〈名〉 ❶ host and guest ❷ guest of honour
【主课】 zhǔkè 〈名〉 main subject; major; major course
【主控】 zhǔkòng 〈名〉 master control
〖～开关〗 zhǔkòng kāiguān 〈名〉 master switch
〖～盘〗 zhǔkòngpán 〈名〉 master panel
〖～器〗 zhǔkòngqì 〈名〉[电工] master/main controller
〖～台〗 zhǔkòngtái 〈名〉[通信] main control console
【主力】 zhǔlì 〈名〉 main force; backbone; mainstay: 打～ act as a key player (in a game) ‖ ～兵团 main formation ‖ 部队～ main body of an army ‖ ～队员 top players of a sports team; key/leading player of a sports team ‖ ～舰队 main fleet
〖～舰〗 zhǔlìjiàn 〈名〉 capital ship; battleship
〖～军〗 zhǔlìjūn 〈名〉 main/principal force
【主梁】 zhǔliáng 〈名〉[建筑] girder; main beam
【主粮】 zhǔliáng 〈名〉 staple food grain
【主林带】 zhǔlíndài 〈名〉 main forest belt
【主流】 zhǔliú 〈名〉 ❶ trunk stream; mainstream: 河流的～和支流 mainstream and tributaries of a river ❷ essential/main aspect; main trend; mainstream: ～和支流 principal and secondary aspects ‖ ～哲学思想 mainstream philosophical thinking ‖ 历史的～ mainstream of history ‖ 政治思潮的～ mainstream of political thoughts; mainstream politics
【主楼】 zhǔlóu 〈名〉 main/principal/central building: 校园的～ main building on campus
【主麻】 zhǔmá 〈名〉[伊斯兰教] Djumah/Juma (Friday)
【主谋】 zhǔmóu ❶〈动〉 head a conspiracy; be the chief plotter; mastermind ❷〈名〉[法律] chief instigator/plotter
【主脑】 zhǔnǎo 〈名〉 ❶ control centre; centre of operation ❷ leader; chief; head
【主炮】 zhǔpào 〈名〉[军事] main armament/artillery
【主频】 zhǔpín 〈名〉[物理] basic frequency
【主频率】 zhǔpínlǜ ＝ 主频 zhǔpín
【主平面】 zhǔpíngmiàn 〈名〉 ❶ [光学] principal plane ❷ [物理] cardinal plane
【主仆】 zhǔpú 〈名〉 master and servant
【主气旋】 zhǔqìxuán 〈名〉[气象] *primary cyclone/low*
【主汽轮机】 zhǔqìlúnjī 〈名〉[电工] main turbine
【主曲率】 zhǔqūlǜ 〈名〉[数学] principal curvatures
【主权】 zhǔquán 〈名〉 sovereign rights; sovereignty: 放弃～ give up sovereignty (over) ‖ 恢复～ resume sovereignty (over) ‖ 侵犯/尊重～ violate/respect the sovereignty ‖ 行使～ exercise soverignty ‖ ～平等 sovereign equality ‖ ～完整 full sovereignty ‖ 国家/领土～ national/territorial sovereignty
〖～国家〗 zhǔquán guójiā 〈名〉 sovereign state
【主儿】 zhǔr 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ *master; employer* ❷ *person of a specified type*: 爱管闲事的～ interfering busybody ❸ (of a girl or woman) husband's family: 有～了 be engaged
【主人】 zhǔrén 〈名〉 ❶ host; one that receives guests: 女～ hostess ❷〈旧〉 master: 女～ mistress ❸ owner; possessor: 房子的～ owner of the house ‖ 国家的～ masters of the country
〖～公〗 zhǔréngōng 〈名〉 leading character (in a novel, film, etc); hero/heroine; protagonist
〖～翁〗 zhǔrénwēng 〈名〉 ❶ master: ～感 sense of being the *master of one's own affairs* ‖ 国家的～ masters of the country ❷ ＝ 主人公 zhǔréngōng
【主任】 zhǔrèn 〈名〉 director; head; chief; chairman: 办公室～ head of an office ‖ 车间～ director of a workshop ‖ 国家计划委员会～ Minister in charge of the State Planning Commission ‖ 教研室～ chief of teaching and research section ‖ 居民委员会～ head of the neighbourhood committee
〖～医师〗 zhǔrèn yīshī 〈名〉 doctor/physician in charge; chief physician
【主日】 *zhǔrì* 〈名〉 *Lord's Day, Sunday*: ～学校 *Sunday school*
【主丧】 zhǔsàng 〈动〉 officiate at a funeral
【主上】 zhǔshàng ＝ 主公 zhǔgōng
【主食】 zhǔshí 〈名〉 staple/principal food
【主使】 zhǔshǐ 〈动〉 instigate; incite; abet: 受人～ be instigated/incited/abetted; be at sb's instigation
【主事】 zhǔshì 〈动〉 be in charge (of); take charge: ～人 person in charge ‖ 当家～ take/have charge of the household affairs ‖ 前几年他还主过事。He was in charge just a few years ago. ‖ 他怕老婆,家里老婆～。He is a henpecked husband, his wife wears the trousers in the family.
【主视图】 zhǔshìtú 〈名〉 front view; elevation
【主视线】 zhǔshìxiàn 〈名〉[制图] main line of sight
【主帅】 zhǔshuài ＝ 主将 zhǔjiàng
【主诉】 zhǔsù 〈名〉 (of patients) complain: 病人～消化不良。The patient complained of indigestion.
【主题】 zhǔtí 〈名〉 theme; subject; motif; main topic: 紧扣～ stick to one's text ‖ 创作～ theme/motif of creative works ‖ 第一乐章第一～ first subject/theme of the first movement ‖ 诗的～ subject of a poem ‖ 时代的两大～ two major issues of the day ‖ 谈话的～ main topic of the talks ‖ 作品的～思想 theme of a literary work
〖～词〗 zhǔtící 〈名〉 subject terms
〖～歌〗 zhǔtígē 〈名〉 theme song
〖～公园〗 zhǔtí gōngyuán 〈名〉 theme park
〖～句〗 zhǔtíjù 〈名〉 topic/topical sentence
〖～曲〗 zhǔtíqǔ 〈名〉 theme tune
〖～音乐〗 zhǔtí yīnyuè 〈名〉 theme music
【主体】 zhǔtǐ 〈名〉 ❶ main body; main/principal part; mainstay: ～工程 principal part of a project ‖ 建筑群的～ main part of a building complex ‖ 经济的～ mainstay of the economy ‖ 社会～ main body of the society ‖ 中国的～必须是社会主义。The main part of China must continue under socialism. ❷ [哲学] subject: ～和客体 subject and object; the perceiver and the world ❸ [法律] subject: 国际法的～ subject of international law
〖～经济〗 zhǔtǐ jīngjì 〈名〉 mainstay of the economy; principal sector of the economy
【主桅】 zhǔwéi 〈名〉 *mainmast*
【主位】 zhǔwèi 〈名〉 ❶ status of a sovereign ❷ seat of the host (at table)
【主谓词组】 zhǔwèi cízǔ 〈名〉[语言] subject-predicate word group
【主谓句】 zhǔwèijù 〈名〉[语言] subject-predicate sentence
【主文】 zhǔwén 〈名〉[法律] main body of a court verdict
【主文件】 zhǔwénjiàn 〈名〉[信息] master file
【主席】 zhǔxí 〈名〉 ❶ (of a meeting) chairperson; chairman; *chairwoman, chair*: 当会议～ *be in the chair, preside over a* meeting; chair a meeting ❷ chairman/president (of an organization or a state): 联大～ President of the UN General Assembly ‖ 学生会/工会～ chairperson of the student union/labour union ‖ 中华人民共和国～ President of the People's Republic of China
〖～台〗 zhǔxítái 〈名〉 rostrum; platform
〖～团〗 zhǔxítuán 〈名〉 presidium: ～成员 members of a presidium
【主线】 zhǔxiàn 〈名〉 thread (of a novel, etc); main line
【主项】 *zhǔxiàng* 〈名〉[逻辑] *subject*
【主心骨】 zhǔxīngǔ 〈名〉 ❶ backbone; mainstay; pillar: 母亲死后,家里没了～。The family lost its mainstay after the death of the mother. ❷ (definite) view of one's own; one's own judgement: 事情来得太突然,一时间我也没了～。For quite some time I had no idea what to do because it had struck all of a sudden.
【主星】 zhǔxīng 〈名〉[天文] primary star
【主星序】 zhǔxīngxù 〈名〉[天文] main sequence
【主刑】 zhǔxíng 〈名〉[法律] principal penalty
【主凶】 zhǔxiōng 〈名〉 prime/chief culprit (in a murder case); principal murderer/assassin
【主修】 zhǔxiū 〈动〉 ❶ major in; specialize (in a subject): ～科目 major subjects ‖ 她～英语,辅修语言学。She majors in English and minors in linguistics. ❷ be responsible for the repair/overhaul (of a machine): ～一台车床 be responsible for the overhaul of a lathe
【主序星】 zhǔxùxīng 〈名〉[天文] main sequence star
【主旋律】 zhǔxuánlǜ 〈名〉 ❶ [音乐] main/principal/top melody; theme ❷ theme; mainstream idea: 弘扬～ give full scope to the central theme ‖ 时代的～ central theme of the era
【主眼】 zhǔyǎn 〈名〉 key/important part (of a story, play, etc)
【主演】 zhǔyǎn ❶〈动〉 act/play the leading role (in a play or film); star: 联袂～一部电影 co-star in a film ‖ 领衔～ head the cast ‖ 他一生～过几十部影片。He starred in scores of films in his lifetime. ❷〈名〉 (of a play or film) leading actor/actress; lead; star: 剧组阵容强大,无论～还是跑龙套的都很出色。The cast is excellent from the leads to the bits.
【主要】 zhǔyào 〈形〉 main; chief; principal; major: ～部分 part

and parcel of sth ‖ ～产品 staple product ‖ ～对手 chief opponent; arch rival ‖ ～方法 chief method ‖ ～目的 major objective ‖ ～任务 primary tasks ‖ ～特征 major feature ‖ ～嫌疑犯 prime suspect ‖ ～意图 chief purpose ‖ ～因素 primary factor ‖ ～原因 leading cause ‖ ～责任 primary responsibility ‖ 成绩是～的，要充分肯定。Achievements have been predominant, which must be affirmed. ‖ 来的人～是学生。The people who came were mainly students. ‖ 我的工作～是记账。Keeping the accounts is part and parcel of my job. ‖ 中国现在发生的变化～是从 1978 年底开始的。For the most part, the current changes in China started at the end of 1978.

〖～矛盾〗 zhǔyào máodùn 〈名〉[哲学] principal contradiction

【主业】 zhǔyè 〈名〉main occupation; mainline

【主页】 zhǔyè 〈名〉home page: 设计～ design a home page ‖ 个人～ personal home page

【主义】 zhǔyì 〈名〉❶ systematic theory; doctrine: 达尔文～ Darwinism ⇨唯物～ ❷ mentality: ⇨本位～;大男子～ ❸ political system; economical system ⇨ 社会～;资本～

【主意】 zhǔyi 〈名〉❶ idea; plan: 出～ give advice ‖ ～多 full of ideas; be resourceful ‖ 好～ good idea ‖ 绝妙的～ brilliant conception ‖ 人多～多。More people mean a greater ferment of ideas. ❷ decision; definite view; judgement: 打定～ make a decision; make up one's mind ‖ 改变～ change one's view/mind; change heart/ideas; dance to another tune ‖ 拿不定～ be in two minds (about sth) ‖ 一时没了～ be quite at a loss for a moment ‖ 他很有～。He is a man who knows his mind.

【主因】 zhǔyīn 〈名〉main reason; major cause

【主音】 zhǔyīn 〈名〉[音乐] keynote; tonic

【主语】 zhǔyǔ 〈名〉[语言] subject: 句子的～ subject of a sentence

【主宰】 zhǔzǎi 〈动〉dominate; control; govern: ～自己的命运 decide one's own destiny; be master of one's own fate ‖ 任何国家都不能～整个世界。No country is allowed to dominate the whole of the world. ‖ 人是感情的～。People dominate their passions.

【主战】 zhǔzhàn 〈动〉advocate settlement by war/force; favour the use of force

〖～派〗 zhǔzhànpài 〈名〉war/hawkish party; war hawk/faction

【主张】 zhǔzhāng ❶〈动〉advocate; stand for; maintain; hold: ～改革 favour reforms; be in favour of reform ‖ ～维护世界和平 stand for the maintenance of world peace ‖ ～削减军费 advocate a reduction in military spending ‖ ～用和平的方式解决国际争端 advocate a peaceful settlement of international disputes ‖ ～自力更生 advocate self-reliance ‖ 公开～ openly advocate ‖ 我们～国家无论大小一律平等。We maintain that all nations, big or small, should be equal. ❷〈名〉view; position; stand; proposition; claim; assertion: 实现自己的～ carry out one's ideas ‖ 一贯的～ consistent stand ‖ 政治～ political advocacy

【主枝】 zhǔzhī 〈名〉[数学] principal branch

【主值】 zhǔzhí 〈名〉[数学] principal value

【主旨】 zhǔzhǐ 〈名〉purport; substance; gist; major idea: 文章的～ gist of the article

【主治】 zhǔzhì 〈动〉cure; treat: 这种药～各种炎症。This medicine is a cure for various inflammations. ‖ ～风湿性关节炎、骨关节炎、痛风、结核等症。(used on a label) Indications: rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, gout, tuberculosis, etc.

〖～医生〗 zhǔzhì yīshēng 〈名〉physician-in-charge; doctor in charge of a case; attending physician: 我的～ my attending physician

【主轴】 zhǔzhóu 〈名〉❶ [工程][光学][数学] principal axis ❷ [机械] mainshaft

【主子】 zhǔzi 〈名〉master; boss: ～和奴才 the boss and his flunkey; master and servant

【主奏】 zhǔzòu 〈动〉preside at: ～钢琴 preside at the piano

䜣 zhǔ 〈名〉〈书〉wisdom

拄 zhǔ 〈动〉lean on (a stick, etc): ～着拐棍走路 walk with (the aid of) a stick

渚 zhǔ 〈名〉〈书〉small piece of land surrounded by water; islet: 江～ islet in a river

属 zhǔ 〈动〉〈书〉❶ join; combine; connect: 前后相～ (of two parts) join together ⇨连～ ❷ link up words and sentences; write; compose: ～文 compose a piece of prose writing ‖ 缀字～篇 write an article ❸ fix (one's mind) on; centre (one's attention, etc) upon: ⇨～意

⇨shǔ

【属草】 zhǔcǎo 〈动〉〈书〉draft/draw up; make a draft (of)

【属目】 zhǔmù ＝ 瞩目 zhǔmù

【属望】 zhǔwàng 〈动〉〈书〉hope; look forward to; expect

【属意】 zhǔyì 〈动〉fix one's mind on sb (as one's choice, favorite, etc)

【属垣有耳】 zhǔyuán-yǒu'ěr 〈熟〉walls have ears; beware of eavesdroppers

褚 zhǔ 〈书〉❶〈名〉silk floss ❷〈动〉pad with silk floss; fill out a lined coat with silk floss

劚 zhǔ 〈动〉〈书〉cut; hack

嘱 zhǔ ❶〈动〉enjoin; advise; urge: ⇨～咐;叮～ ❷〈动〉entrust; commit to sb's care: ⇨～托 ❸〈名〉advice: ⇨ 医～;遗～

【嘱咐】 zhǔfù 〈动〉enjoin; tell; exhort: ～孩子好好学习 urge the child to study hard ‖ 记住医生的～ keep in mind the doctor's orders ‖ 再三～ exhort again and again; din sth into sb ‖ 临终～ deathbed injunction

【嘱告】 zhǔgào ＝ 嘱咐 zhǔfù

【嘱托】 zhǔtuō 〈动〉entrust: 妈妈出国前～我照看弟弟。Before going abroad, Mother entrusted me with the care of my little brother.

瞩 zhǔ 〈动〉gaze; look steadily: ⇨～目;～望;高瞻远～

【瞩目】 zhǔmù 〈动〉〈书〉fix one's eyes upon; focus one's attention upon: 为世界所～ attract worldwide attention ⇨举世～

【瞩望】 zhǔwàng 〈动〉〈书〉❶ look forward to: ～已久 have been eagerly looking forward to it for a long time ❷ gaze at; look steadily upon: 举目～ gaze at sth

煮 zhǔ 〈动〉boil; cook: ～鸡蛋 boil eggs ‖ ～米饭 cook rice ‖ 鸡蛋～老了。The eggs are boiled hard. ‖ 肉没～熟。The meat is not boiled enough/thoroughly.

【煮豆燃萁】 zhǔdòu-ránqí 〈熟〉burn beanstalks to cook beans—stir up fratricidal strife/persecution

【煮鹤焚琴】 zhǔhè-fénqín 〈熟〉burn down the musical instrument to cook the crane—destroy sth valuable or fine; do sth baffling/embarrassing; spoil the fun

【煮茧】 zhǔjiǎn 〈名〉[纺织] cocoon cooking: ～车间 cocoon cooking workshop

【煮呢】 zhǔní 〈名〉[纺织] potting; crabbing; roll-boiling

〖～机〗 zhǔníjī 〈名〉[纺织] decatizing/decating machine; decator

【煮丝】 zhǔsī 〈名〉silk boiling

【煮糖】 zhǔtáng 〈名〉sugar boiling

【煮皂】 zhǔzào 〈名〉soap boiling

zhù

伫 zhù 〈动〉〈书〉stand for a long while: ～听风雨声 stand listening to the wind and rain for a long while

【伫候】 zhùhòu 〈动〉〈书〉stand waiting: ～佳音 look forward to good news from you ‖ ～光临。Your presence is (cordially) requested. / We request the pleasure of your company/attendance.

【伫立】 zhùlì 〈动〉〈书〉stand still for a long while: ～窗前 stand still at the window for a long while ‖ 凝神～ stand still for a long while in deep thought

苎 zhù

【苎麻】 zhùmá 〈名〉ramee; ramie: ～布 ramie cloth

住 zhù 〈动〉❶ live; reside; stay; dwell; inhabit: ～得极差

be vilely housed ‖ ～郊区 live in the suburbs ‖ ～旅馆 stay at a hotel ‖ ～在北京 live in Beijing ‖ 跟父母～在一起 live with one's parents ‖ 共～一间屋子 share a room ‖ 你～在哪儿? Where do you live? ‖ 大多数工人就～在附近。Most of the workers live nearby. ⇨～宿;～址;居～ ❷ stop; cease: 不～地哆嗦 keep shivering ‖ 雨～了。The rain has stopped ⇨～手;～嘴 ❸ [used as a complement after a verb] a) [indicating a stop or halt]: 被问～了 fail to find an answer ‖ 一下子惊得呆～了 be dumfounded ‖ 总闲不～ can never remain idle ‖ 车停～了。The car came to a stop. b) [indicating a steadiness or firmness]: 一把抓～不放 keep a firm grip (on sth/sb) ‖ 总也记不～ have a poor memory (for sth) ‖ 歌声把我吸引～了。The singing held me spellbound. ‖ 老人站不～了。The old man could no longer stand on his feet. c) [preceded by 得 or 不, indicating being able/unable to reach sth, meet a standard, etc]: 保不～了 can no longer remain safe/fresh ‖ 坚持得～ be able to hold on/out ‖ 禁得～ be able to stand/bear/endure ‖ 压不～ fail to hold/push down; fail to keep under control ‖ 支持不～ cannot withstand; cannot hold out/on ‖ 守得～守不～? Can we keep the position safe in our hands?

【住持】 zhùchí 〈名〉[宗教] (Buddhist or Taoist) abbot

【住处】 zhùchù 〈名〉 residence; dwelling (place); lodging; accommodation: 安排～ fix up sb's accommodation; arrange one's accommodation ‖ 找～ look for a lodging ‖ 找到～ find a lodging ‖ 临时～ temporary residence ‖ 晚会后我们回到了我的～。After the party we went back to my place.

【住地】 zhùdì 〈名〉 dwelling place; lodging

【住读】 zhùdú 〈动〉 (of a student) board at school: ～生 boarder/resident student

【住房】 zhùfáng 〈名〉 housing; lodging; accommodation: 一套～ an apartment ‖ ～贷款 residential loan ‖ ～宽敞 abundantly housed ‖ ～问题 housing problem; accommodation ‖ ～政策 housing policy ‖ 该工厂年轻人的～很差。Young people in this factory are living in bad housing (conditions).

〖～公积金〗 zhùfáng gōngjījīn 〈名〉 housing reserve

【住户】 zhùhù 〈名〉 household; resident; dweller: 院内有三家～。There are three households in the compound.

【住家】 zhùjiā ❶〈动〉(of one's family) live; reside in: 他在郊区～。He lives with his family in the suburbs. ❷ ＝ 住户 zhùhù

【住居】 zhùjū 〈动〉 live; reside; inhabit: 少数民族～的地区 region inhabited by minority nationalities

【住客】 zhùkè 〈名〉 guest in a hotel: ～登记簿 hotel register

【住口】 zhùkǒu 〈动〉 shut up; stop talking; hold your tongue: 不～地夸奖孩子 keep praising the child ‖ 你给我～! Hold your tongue! / Shut up!

【住声】 zhùshēng 〈动〉 stop talking/laughing/crying

【住手】 zhùshǒu 〈动〉 stay/hold one's hand; stop: 他不做完不肯～。He won't stop until he finishes the job. ‖ 快～,这东西禁不住摆弄。Leave it alone! It's too fragile to stand fiddling. ‖ ～! 别伤害她。Stay your hand! Don't hurt her.

【住宿】 zhùsù 〈动〉 stay; put up; get accommodation: 安排～ arrange accommodation (for sb); fix up sb's accommodation ‖ 在旅店～ put up at an inn ‖ 我们今晚在哪儿～呢? Where shall we stay the night?

【住所】 zhùsuǒ 〈名〉 dwelling place; residence; domicile; habitation: 固定～ permanent dwelling place ‖ 临时～ temporary abode

【住闲】 zhùxián 〈动〉 be out of work; be unemployed

【住校】 zhùxiào 〈动〉 (of a student) board at school: ～生 boarder; resident student

【住院】 zhùyuàn 〈动〉 be in hospital; be hospitalized: ～治疗肺癌 be hospitalized by lung cancer ‖ ～期间 during one's hospitalization; while in hospital ‖ 他已经～一周了。He has been hospitalized for a week/has been in hospital for a week.

〖～病人〗 zhùyuàn bìngrén 〈名〉 inpatient

〖～部〗 zhùyuànbù 〈名〉 inpatient department

〖～处〗 zhùyuànchù 〈名〉 admission office (in a hospital)

〖～费〗 zhùyuànfèi 〈名〉 hospitalization expenses

〖～医生〗 zhùyuàn yīshēng 〈名〉 resident physician

【住宅】 zhùzhái 〈名〉 residence; dwelling; abode: ～电话 residential telephone ‖ ～建设 housing/dwelling construction ‖ ～楼 apartment building ‖ ～区 residential quarters/district/area

【住址】 zhùzhǐ 〈名〉 address: 更换～ change one's address

【住嘴】 zhùzuǐ 〈动〉 stop talking; hold your tongue; shut up: ～,不许你胡说! Stop talking nonsense! / Shut up! No more of your nonsense!

注 zhù ❶〈动〉 pour; fill: 把铅～在模子里 pour molten lead into a mould ‖ 黄河东～大海。The Yellow River goes east to the sea. ‖ 血流如～。Blood gushed from a wound. ‖ 大雨如～。The rain came down in buckets/torrents. / The rain was bucketing down. ⇨～射;灌～;倾～ ❷〈动〉(of attention, eye, etc) concentrate; fix: ⇨～视;关～ ❸〈名〉 stakes (in gambling): ⇨赌～;下～ ❹〈量〉[used for deals or sums of money]: 一～交易 a deal ‖ 一～钱 a sum of money ‖ 发了一～大财 made a fortune ‖ 做了十来～生意 made a dozen of business/transactions ❺〈动〉 annotate; explain with notes: 引用别人的观点而不～出处是一种常见的剽窃行为。Using a quotation without documenting its source makes one of the common forms of plagiarism. ⇨～释;校～ ❻〈名〉 note; annotation; commentary: 这篇文章要加一点～。Some notes should be made to go with this article. ⇨脚～;尾～ ❼〈动〉 record; register: ⇨～册;～销

【注册】 zhùcè 〈动〉 register; enrol: 正式～ be officially registered ‖ ～护士 registered general nurse; registered nurse (RN) ‖ ～设计师 registered architect ‖ ～手续 registration procedures ‖ ～条件 registration requirements ‖ ～系统 registration system ‖ ～学生 enrolled student ‖ ～证书 registration certificate ‖ ～资金 registered funds ‖ 我已经～选修化学。I have enrolled in the chemistry course. ‖ 你去学校～了没有? Did you go to the school to register for the new term?

〖～处〗 zhùcèchù 〈名〉 registration/register office; registry

〖～国〗 zhùcèguó 〈名〉 country of registration

〖～人〗 zhùcèrén 〈名〉 registrant

〖～商标〗 zhùcè shāngbiāo 〈名〉 registered trademark

〖～税〗 zhùcèshuì 〈名〉 registration tax

〖～资本〗 zhùcè zīběn 〈名〉 registered capital

【注带】 zhùdài 〈名〉[纺织] casting

【注定】 zhùdìng 〈动〉 be doomed/destined/fated: ～要灭亡 be destined to destruction ‖ ～要失败 be doomed to failure; be doomed/preordained to fail ‖ 命中～ be predestined; be destined by fate ‖ 有人相信人的命运是先天～的。Some people believe that a person's destiny is predetermined.

【注脚】 zhùjiǎo ＝ 注解② zhùjiě

【注解】 zhùjiě ❶〈动〉 annotate; explain with notes: ～语法要点 explain grammatical points with notes ❷〈名〉(explanatory) note; annotation: 课文～ notes to the text

【注明】 zhùmíng 〈动〉 give clear indication (of): ～出处 give/document sources (of quotations, etc) ‖ 未～日期 be undated; bear no date ‖ 食品袋上要～有效期。Food bags should bear date of expiry.

【注模】 zhùmú 〈名〉[化工] injection mode: ～法 injection moulding

〖～机〗 zhùmújī 〈名〉 injector

【注目】 zhùmù 〈动〉 gaze at; fix one's eyes on; rivet one's attention on: 一夜之间成了世人～的中心 become the centre of world interest overnight ⇨引人～

〖～礼〗 zhùmùlǐ 〈名〉 salute with eyes: 行～ salute sth with wrapt attention

【注入】 zhùrù 〈动〉 ❶ pour into: 给水池～两米深的水 fill the pool with two metres of water ❷ inject: ～资金 inject funds/capital; pump funds (into) ‖ ～新鲜血液 infuse new blood (into sb/sth) ‖ 给和平进程～活力 reenergize the peace process ‖ 给某人～一点自信 give sb a shot of confidence ‖ 给企业～新的活力 infuse new life into the enterprise ‖ 现金～ cash injection/infusion ❸ (of a river) disembogue; empty into: 这条河～大海。The river disembogues itself into the sea. / The river empties into the sea.

〖～管道〗 zhùrù guǎndào 〈名〉 inflow pipe

〖～极〗 zhùrùjí 〈名〉[电子] injector

〖～井〗 zhùrùjǐng 〈名〉[石油] injection well

〖～式教学法〗 zhùrùshì jiàoxuéfǎ 〈名〉 spoon-feeding way of teaching; cramming

〖～气〗 zhùrùqì 〈名〉[石油] injection gas

〖～压力〗 zhùrù yālì 〈名〉[石油] injection pressure

【注射】 zhùshè 〈动〉[医学] inject: ～霍乱疫苗 inoculate sb against cholera ‖ 给病人～青霉素 give the patient an injection of penicillin; inject penicillin into the patient ‖ 静脉～葡萄糖 inject

glucose into the veins ‖ ～疗程 course of injection ‖ 肌肉/静脉/皮下～ intramuscular/intravenous/hypodermic injection ‖ 无痛～ painless injection
〖～剂〗 zhùshèjì 〈名〉[医学] injection
〖～器〗 zhùshèqì 〈名〉[医学] injector; hypodermic syringe
〖～液〗 zhùshèyè ＝ 注射剂 zhùshèjì
〖～针头〗 zhùshè zhēntóu 〈名〉 syringe needle
【注视】 zhùshì 〈动〉 closely watch; look attentively at; gaze/stare at; focus one's attention on; clap/lay/set eyes on: 密切～事态发展 keep a close eye on the development of the situation; closely follow the development of the situation ‖ 她目不转睛地～着他的一举一动。Her eyes were glued to him. / Her attention was fixed on him.
【注释】 zhùshì ❶〈动〉 annotate; explain with notes: ～古书 annotate an ancient book ❷〈名〉(explanatory) note; annotation: 给古文作～ annotate an ancient article ‖ 第一章的～ notes to Chapter One ‖ 有～的读物 annotated readings
【注疏】 zhùshū 〈名〉 commentary and subcommentary:《论语～》 *Commentary and Subcommentary to the Analects of Confucius*
【注水】 zhùshuǐ ❶〈动〉 pour water into: 给池子里～ pour water into the pool ❷〈名〉[石油] water flooding; water flood: 边缘～ edgewater flooding ‖ ～动态 flood performance
〖～器〗 zhùshuǐqì 〈名〉 injector (of a boiler)
〖～肉〗 zhùshuǐròu 〈名〉 water-injected meat
【注塑】 zhùsù 〈名〉 injection moulding
〖～机〗 zhùsùjī 〈名〉 injection mould
【注文】 zhùwén 〈名〉 explanatory notes; annotation
【注销】 zhùxiāo 〈动〉 cancel; annul; write off: ～登记 nullify the registration ‖ ～户口 cancel sb's household registration ‖ ～学籍 be struck off the school roll ‖ ～借条 cancel a written acknowledgment of a loan; cancel an IOU
【注意】 zhùyì 〈动〉 pay attention to; take notice of; heed; look out: ～工作方法 pay attention to methods of work ‖ ～社会舆论 pay regard/give heed to public opinions ‖ ～身体健康 guard one's health ‖ 不～危险 be heedless of danger ‖ 需要特别～ need special attention ‖ 密切～他们的活动 keep a (watchful) eye on what they are doing ‖ 引起某人的～ catch sb's attention/eye ‖ 要～卫生。Have some regard for cleanliness. ‖ 这是值得我们～的。This is something we have to watch out for. ‖ 这个问题还未引起～。The question went unheeded. ‖ ～! 别把花瓶打碎了。Look out! Don't break the vase.
〖～广度〗 zhùyì guǎngdù 〈名〉[心理] *attention span; range of attention*
〖～力〗 zhùyìlì 〈名〉 attention: 分散～ distract sb's attention/mind ‖ 吸引～ attract/occupy sb's attention ‖ 转移～ divert sb's attention (from sb/sth) ‖ 他～不集中。His attention wandered.
〖～缺陷障碍〗 zhùyì quēxiàn zhàng'ài 〈名〉[医学] hyperactivity disorder; attention-deficit disorder
〖～事项〗 zhùyì shìxiàng 〈名〉 matters needing attention; points for attention
【注音】 zhùyīn 〈名〉 transcribe (phonetically); represent (speech sound) by means of phonetic notation/transcription: 用拼音给汉字～ transcribe Chinese characters with *pinyin*
〖～符号〗 zhùyīn fúhào ＝ 注音字母 zhùyīn zìmǔ
〖～字母〗 zhùyīn zìmǔ 〈名〉 national phonetic alphabet (in use before the publication of the present *pinyin* system)
【注油】 zhùyóu 〈名〉❶ oiling; greasing ❷ fuel-injection
〖～枪〗 zhùyóuqiāng 〈名〉 grease/oil gun
【注重】 zhùzhòng 〈动〉 lay stress on; pay attention to; attach *importance to; focus on; give priority to*: ～爱国主义教育 *attach* importance to education in patriotism ‖ ～创造力的培养 give prominence to the cultivation of creativity ‖ ～基本功的训练 lay stress on basic training ‖ ～经济效益 lay stress on economic results ‖ ～实践 give priority to practice ‖ 马克思主义最～发展生产力。Marxism attaches utmost importance to developing the productive forces.
【注资】 zhùzī 〈名〉 capital infusion

著 zhù ❶〈形〉 marked; outstanding; prominent: ⇨显～; 卓～ ❷〈动〉 show; prove: 大～成效 prove greatly effective ⇨～称; ～名 ❸〈动〉 write: ⇨～书立说; 编～ ❹〈名〉 book; work; writing: 新～ one's latest work ⇨巨～; 名～ ❺〈名〉 aboriginal; aborigine: ⇨土～

【著称】 zhùchēng 〈动〉 be celebrated/famous/noted for; be remarkable for: 以温泉胜地～ be celebrated for its hot spring resort; be celebrated as a hot spring resort ‖ 他以强硬和尖刻～。He has the reputation of being tough and caustic. ‖ 这位法官以公平～。The judge has a reputation for complete fairness.
【著录】 zhùlù 〈动〉 put down in writing; write down; record
【著名】 zhùmíng 〈形〉 famous; celebrated; well-known; noted; renowned: ～论断 celebrated/well-known thesis ‖ ～作家 famous/celebrated/renowned writer; writer of great fame/renown ‖ 爱迪生是位～的发明家。Edison was renowned as an inventor/renowned for his inventions/was a renowned inventor. ‖ 吐鲁番的葡萄很～。The grapes in Turpan are well-known.
【著书】 zhùshū 〈动〉 write a book
〖～立说〗 zhùshū-lìshuō 〈熟〉 write books to expound a theory; write scholarly works
【著述】 zhùshù ❶〈动〉 write; compile: 从事～ be engaged in writing/compiling scholarly works ❷〈名〉 book or article; work: ～颇丰 write many books and essays; be a prolific writer ‖ 主要～ major works
〖～等身〗 zhùshù-děngshēn 〈熟〉 one's writings piled up to one's own height—write many books and essays; be a prolific writer
【著者】 zhùzhě 〈名〉 author; writer
【著作】 zhùzuò ❶〈名〉 work; book; writings: 古代医学～ *ancient books on medicine; ancient medical literature* ❷〈动〉 write: 他一生～甚多。He wrote many books during his lifetime. / He was a prolific author.
〖～权〗 zhùzuòquán 〈名〉 copyright: 保留～ retain the copyright (of sth) ‖ 侵犯～ infringe on copyright ‖ ～法 copyright law ‖ 人～ copyright owner
〖～人〗 zhùzuòrén 〈名〉 author; writer

驻 zhù 〈动〉❶〈书〉 halt; stay; stop: ～足聆听 stop to hearken/harken ❷ be stationed; reside in: ～该城市的外交官员 diplomatic officials based in the city ‖ ～华使节 diplomatic envoys to China ‖ ～京记者 resident correspondent in Beijing ‖ ～外机构 institutions stationed abroad ‖ 中国～美大使 China's ambassador to the US ‖ 中国～法大使馆 Chinese Embassy in France ‖ 那里～有军队。Troops were stationed there.
【驻跸】 zhùbì 〈动〉〈书〉(of a monarch on a tour) stay temporarily; stop over
【驻波】 zhùbō 〈名〉[物理] standing/stationary wave: ～天线 standing wave antenna ‖ ～检测器 standing wave detector
【驻地】 zhùdì 〈名〉❶ place where troops or fieldworkers are stationed: 边防军～ frontier guard station ‖ 部队～ army station ‖ 地质勘探队～ encampment of a geological prospecting team ❷ seat (of a local administrative organ): 省政府～ seat of the pro*vincial government; provincial capital*
【驻防】 zhùfáng 〈动〉 be on garrison duty; garrison; be in garrison: ～边陲 garrison the frontiers ‖ ～部队 garrison (troops) ‖ 该城由两个团～。The town was garrisoned with two regiments. ‖ 500名士兵在城里～。Five hundred soldiers were garrisoned in the town.
【驻节】 zhùjié ❶〈动〉〈旧〉(of high officials) stay temporarily in a place on business ❷〈名〉 resident; permanent seat
〖～公使〗 zhùjié gōngshǐ 〈名〉 minister resident; resident minister
【驻军】 zhùjūn ❶〈动〉 station troops: ～香港 station troops in Hong Kong ‖ 在岛上～ base forces on an island ❷〈名〉 garrison (troops); troops (stationed in a place)
【驻守】 zhùshǒu 〈动〉 garrison; defend: 我们团下个月将～澳门。Our regiment will garrison Macao next month. ‖ 政府将派军队～沿海城镇。The government will garrison the coastal towns.
【驻屯】 zhùtún ＝ 驻扎 zhùzhā
【驻外】 zhùwài 〈动〉 be stationed/based abroad; reside abroad: ～代办处 *representative office* ‖ ～代表 overseas representative
【驻颜】 zhùyán 〈动〉〈书〉 preserve youthful looks; maintain youthful appearance: ～有术 possess the secret of preserving youthful looks/of perpetual young appearance
【驻在国】 zhùzàiguó 〈名〉[外交] country of residence; state to which a diplomatic envoy is accredited
【驻扎】 zhùzhā 〈动〉(of troops) be stationed; be quartered: ～军队 base forces/troops; station forces/troops ‖ ～重兵 station a huge force ‖ 这支军队将～香港。The army will be stationed in

Hong Kong.

【驻足】 zhùzú 〈动〉 halt/stop temporarily：许多参观者～观看。Many visitors stopped to watch.

助 zhù 〈动〉 help；assist；aid：～一臂之力 lend/give sb a helping hand ‖ ～消化 aid digestion ⇨爱莫能～；辅～；资～

【助爆药】 zhùbàoyào 〈名〉［军事］ booster；booster charge

【助残】 zhùcán 〈动〉 aid the disabled

【助产】 zhùchǎn 〈动〉 practise midwifery；deliver：她的孩子是由她自己的医生～的。Her baby was delivered by her own doctor.

〖～士〗 zhùchǎnshì 〈名〉 midwife

【助词】 zhùcí 〈名〉［语言］ auxiliary word ［an unstressed form word which performs the grammatical functions of structure, tense or mood］

【助动词】 zhùdòngcí 〈名〉［语言］ auxiliary verb；helping verb

【助攻】 zhùgōng 〈动〉 ❶ make holding/secondary attack：～部队 holding element ❷［体育］ assist (in attack)：整场比赛中他～了六次。He had six assists in the game.

【助剂】 zhùjì 〈名〉［化学］ auxiliary；assistant

【助祭】 zhùjì 〈名〉［基督教］ deacon

【助教】 zhùjiào 〈名〉 (teaching) assistant ［an academic title in college or university in China］：～职务 assistantship

【助桀为虐】 zhùJié-wéinüè 〈熟〉 aid King Jie in his tyrannical rule—aid and abet the evil-doer；hold a candle to the devil

【助理】 zhùlǐ 〈名〉 assistant；aide：～厨师 assistant cook ‖ ～护士 auxiliary nurse ‖ ～秘书长 assistant secretary-general ‖ 个人数字～ personal digital assistant (PDA) ‖ 经理～ assistant manager ‖ 局长～ assistant director ‖ 文书～ clerical assistant ‖ 总统～ presidential aide

〖～工程师〗 zhùlǐ gōngchéngshī 〈名〉 assistant engineer ［an academic title in China］

〖～国务卿〗 zhùlǐ guówùqīng 〈名〉 Assistant Secretary of State (in US)

〖～会计师〗 zhùlǐ kuàijìshī 〈名〉 assistant accountant ［an academic title in China］

〖～研究员〗 zhùlǐ yánjiūyuán 〈名〉 assistant researcher ［an academic title in China］

【助力】 zhùlì 〈名〉 helping hand；help；assistance

【助眠器】 zhùmiánqì 〈名〉 sleep helper

【助磨剂】 zhùmójì 〈名〉［机械］ grinding aid

【助跑】 zhùpǎo 〈名〉［体育］ run-up；approach

【助燃】 zhùrán 〈动〉［化学］ support combustion；help combust：氧气能～。Oxygen supports combustion.

〖～气体〗 zhùrán qìtǐ 〈名〉 combustion-supporting gas

【助人为乐】 zhùrén-wéilè 〈熟〉 find it a pleasure to help others；take pleasure/delight in helping people

【助熔剂】 zhùróngjì 〈名〉 flux

【助色团】 zhùsètuán 〈名〉［化学］ auxochrome

【助手】 zhùshǒu 〈名〉 assistant；helper；aide：得力～ one's right hand ‖ 我需要两个～帮忙。I need two people to help me. / I need two helpers.

【助听器】 zhùtīngqì 〈名〉 audiphone；hearing aid；deaf-aid

【助推】 zhùtuī 〈动〉［航天］ boost

〖～火箭〗 zhùtuī huǒjiàn 〈名〉［航天］ booster (rocket)

〖～级〗 zhùtuījí 〈名〉［航天］ booster

〖～器〗 zhùtuīqì 〈名〉［航天］ boost motor；launch vehicle；auxiliary booster：～系统 booster system

【助威】 zhùwēi 〈动〉 boost the morale of；cheer (for)；root：给中国队加油～ cheer/root for the Chinese team

【助销】 zhùxiāo 〈动〉 promote (a product)：开展新的～活动 kick off a new promotion campaign

【助兴】 zhùxìng 〈动〉 liven things up；add to the fun：席间有杂技表演～。The guests were entertained with acrobatic performances at the dinner party.

【助学】 zhùxué 〈动〉 give financial aid to students

〖～金〗 zhùxuéjīn 〈名〉 stipend；grant-in-aid；student grant：颁发～ award a grant ‖ 领～的学生 grant-aided student

【助研】 zhùyán 〈名〉〈简称〉 assistant researcher ［an academic title in China］⇨助理研究员

【助益】 zhùyì 〈动〉 benefit；help：毫无～ be of no help at all

【助战】 zhùzhàn 〈动〉 ❶ assist in fighting ❷ bolster sb's morale；cheer for sb

【助长】 zhùzhǎng 〈动〉〈贬〉 encourage；abet；foster；foment：～傲气 make sb more arrogant ‖ ～不正之风 put a premium on malpractices ‖ ～个人主义 encourage selfish individualism ‖ ～铺张浪费的习气 encourage sb in his/her extravagance ‖ 什么都替孩子做会～孩子的惰性。It will encourage the child's laziness if you always do everything for him. ⇨拔苗～

【助阵】 zhùzhèn ＝ 助威 zhùwēi

【助纣为虐】 zhùZhòu-wéinüè 〈熟〉 aid King Zhou in his tyrannical rule—aid and abet the evil-doer；hold a candle to the devil

杼 zhù 〈名〉 ❶［纺织］ reed ❷〈书〉 shuttle

贮 zhù 〈动〉 store；save；lay aside：～粮 5 万斤 keep a storage of 25,000 kilogrammes of grain ‖ ～粮备荒 store grain against a lean year ‖ 缸里～满了水。The vat is full of water.

【贮备】 zhùbèi 〈动〉 store up；have in reserve；lay aside：～大批人才 have a large reservoir of talents ‖ ～粮食 store/reserve grain

【贮藏】 zhùcáng 〈动〉 ❶ store up；lay in；reserve：～大量御寒用的柴火 keep a large/great reserve of firewood for cold weather ❷ exist；contain：该地区地下～着丰富的矿藏。The area is rich in mineral resources.

【贮存】 zhùcún 〈动〉 store/save up；lay up；reserve；keep in storage：～苹果/粮食 store apples/grain ‖ ～太阳能 store the solar energy ‖ 地窖里～了一些白菜 have a store of cabbage in the cellar ‖ 有些动物会为过冬而～干果。Some animals store nuts for winter. ‖ 仓库里～有足够的水果。Fruits were still plentiful in the storehouse.

〖～期〗 zhùcúnqī 〈名〉 storage time

【贮积】 zhùjī 〈动〉 store up；lay in；stockpile

【贮木场】 zhùmùchǎng 〈名〉 timber depot；timber/lumber yard

【贮蓄】 zhùxù ❶〈动〉 store/lay up；lay in；conserve：土壤具有～养分的能力。Soil conserves/keeps nutrients. ❷〈名〉 savings：花光了所有的～ exhaust one's savings ‖ 我有一点～。I have some money saved up.

【贮运】 zhù-yùn 〈动〉 store and ship

炷 zhù ❶〈名〉〈书〉 wick (of an oil lamp) ❷〈动〉 burn：～香 burn a joss stick ❸〈量〉［used for sticks of incense］：两～香 two burning joss sticks；two sticks of incense

铸 zhù 〈动〉 cast；found；mint：～钱 coin/mint money ‖ ～钟 cast a bell ‖ 石膏～像 plaster casts of the statues ‖ 这口钟是铜～的。This bell is cast with bronze. / This is a bronze bell.

【铸币】 zhùbì ❶〈动〉 mint coins ❷〈名〉 mintage；coin；specie

〖～厂〗 zhùbìchǎng 〈名〉 mint

〖～权〗 zhùbìquán 〈名〉 mintage

【铸成大错】 zhùchéng-dàcuò 〈熟〉 commit a gross/glaring error；make an awful mistake

【铸错】 zhùcuò 〈动〉 commit a blunder；make serious mistakes

【铸锭】 zhùdìng 〈动〉［冶金］ cast ingots

【铸钢】 zhùgāng 〈名〉 cast steel：～厂 steel-casting foundry

【铸工】 zhùgōng 〈名〉 ❶ foundry work：～车间 foundry (shop) ‖ ～鼓风机 foundry fan ❷ foundry worker；founder；moulder

【铸管】 zhùguǎn 〈名〉［冶金］ cast tube

【铸锅】 zhùguō 〈名〉［冶金］ skillet

【铸件】 zhùjiàn 〈名〉 cast；casting；foundry goods：粗～ raw casting ‖ 干砂～ dry sand casting ‖ 钢/金属～ steel/metal casting ‖ 精密～ close-tolerance casting ‖ 抗腐蚀～ corrosion resisting casting ‖ 空心～ hollow casting ‖ 气密～ gas-tight casting ‖ 硬～ hard casting

【铸铝】 zhùlǚ 〈名〉［冶金］ cast aluminium；aluminium casting

【铸模】 zhùmú ＝ 铸型 zhùxíng

【铸坯】 zhùpī 〈名〉［冶金］ casting blank

【铸石】 zhùshí 〈名〉 cast stone；molten-rock casting；stone casting

【铸铁】 zhùtiě ❶〈名〉 iron casting；cast iron ❷〈动〉 cast iron

【铸型】 zhùxíng 〈名〉 casting mould

【铸造】 zhùzào 〈动〉 cast；found：～货币 coin money ‖ ～车间 foundry；casting shop ‖ 定向～ directional casting ‖ 加压～ press casting ‖ 蜡模～ hot investment casting；lost wax casting ‖ 石膏型～ plaster casting ‖ 无模～ containerless casting ‖ 无砂～ sandless casting ‖ 真空～ suction casting

〖～厂〗 zhùzàochǎng 〈名〉 foundry

【铸字】 zhùzì 〈名〉 typefounding; typecasting: ～工场 typefoundry ‖ ～工人 typefounder

〖～机〗 zhùzìjī 〈名〉 typecasting machine; caster

祝 zhù 〈动〉❶ pray: ～祷;～告 ❷ express/offer good wishes; wish: ～成功。Wish you success. ‖ ～你旅途愉快。Have a pleasant journey. / Bon voyage! ‖ ～你平安! Peace be with you! ‖ ～你身体健康。I wish you the best of health. / [in toasting sb] Here is to your health! ‖ ～我们两国人民的友谊万古长青! May the friendship between our two peoples be everlasting!

【祝词】 zhùcí 〈名〉❶ congratulatory speech (at a ceremony, etc); congratulations: 新年～ New Year speech ❷〈旧〉prayers at sacrificial rites

【祝辞】 zhùcí = 祝词 zhùcí

【祝祷】 zhùdǎo 〈动〉 pray; say one's prayers: ～母亲康复 pray for one's mother to get better ‖ ～上帝保她平安。Pray God she is safe.

【祝福】 zhùfú ❶〈动〉bless; wish: ～你一路平安! Wish you a peaceful journey. ❷〈名〉wish; blessing: 请接受我诚恳的～。My best wishes to you. ‖ 为你～。Blessings on you. ❸〈名〉new year's sacrifice [an old custom in certain parts of China]

【祝告】 zhùgào = 祝祷 zhùdǎo

【祝贺】 zhùhè 〈动〉 congratulate sb (on sth): ～两国建交 acclaim the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries ‖ ～某人成功 offer sb congratulations on his success ‖ 打电话～ place a congratulatory call ‖ 致以节日的～ extend holiday greetings ‖ ～你获奖! Congratulations on winning the prize! ‖ ～你们演出成功! Congratulations to you on your successful performance!

【祝捷】 zhùjié 〈动〉 celebrate a victory: ～大会 victory celebration (meeting)

【祝酒】 zhùjiǔ 〈动〉 drink a toast; toast: 答谢～ respond/reply to a toast ‖ 向来宾们～ toast the guests

〖～词〗 zhùjiǔcí 〈名〉 toast: 致～ propose a toast

【祝融】 Zhùróng 〈名〉 God of Fire

【祝寿】 zhùshòu 〈动〉 congratulate (an elderly person) on his/her birthday

【祝颂】 zhùsòng 〈动〉 express good wishes; extend greetings

【祝愿】 zhùyuàn 〈动〉 wish: 致以良好的～ with best wishes ‖ 衷心～大家身体健康,万事如意。Heartily wish you good health and every success.

柱 zhù 〈名〉❶ post; pillar; column; pole: 立一根～儿 erect a post ⇨顶梁～;石～;偷梁换～ ❷ column-shaped thing: ⇨冰～;水～;中流砥～ ❸ [数学] cylinder

【柱础】 zhùchǔ 〈名〉 stone base of a column; plinth

【柱顶】 zhùdǐng 〈名〉[建筑] capital

【柱基】 zhùjī 〈名〉 column base

【柱脚】 zhùjiǎo 〈名〉[建筑] pedestal

【柱廊】 zhùláng 〈名〉[建筑] colonnade; portico

【柱面】 zhùmiàn 〈名〉[数学] cylinder: 椭圆～ elliptic cylinder

【柱塞】 zhùsāi 〈名〉 plunger (piston): ～式马达 plunger motor ‖ ～压力机 plunger press

【柱身】 zhùshēn 〈名〉[建筑] shaft

【柱石】 zhùshí 〈名〉 pillar; mainstay; cornerstone: 国家的～ cornerstone of the state

【柱头】 zhùtóu 〈名〉❶[生物] stigma ❷[建筑] column cap; column head ❸〈方〉post; pillar

【柱状剖面】 zhùzhuàng pōumiàn 〈名〉[地质] columnar section; geologic column

【柱子】 zhùzi 〈名〉 post; pillar; pole; column

【柱座】 zhùzuò 〈名〉 column base; plinth

疰 zhù

【疰夏】 zhùxià 〈名〉❶〈书〉chronic epidemic disease ❷[中医] summer disease [usu contracted by children with symptoms of fever, loss of appetite, lassitude, etc] ❸〈方〉loss of appetite and weight in summer

蛀 zhù ❶〈名〉moth or any other insect that eats books, clothes, wood, etc: ⇨～虫 ❷〈动〉(of moths, etc) eat; bore through: 这块毛毯给虫子～了。This woollen blanket is moth-eaten.

【蛀齿】 zhùchǐ 〈名〉 decayed tooth; dental caries; tooth decay

【蛀虫】 zhùchóng 〈名〉 insect that eats books, clothes or wood; moth; borer: 社会主义事业的～ vermin that are trying to undermine the socialist cause

【蛀蚀】 zhùshí 〈动〉 eat into; erode: 被虫子～了 be moth-eaten

【蛀心虫】 zhùxīnchóng = 钻心虫 zuānxīnchóng

筑 zhù ❶〈名〉*zhu* [an ancient 13-stringed instrument, played by striking with a bamboo stick] ❷〈动〉build; construct: ～堤 build a dyke ‖ ～路 construct a road ‖ 在山坡上～梯田 terrace a slope ⇨构～;建～

【筑巢引凤】 zhùcháo-yǐnfèng 〈熟〉 build nests to attract phoenixes—make the necessary facilities to attract people of talent

【筑堤机】 zhùdījī 〈名〉 dyke-building machine

【筑埂机】 zhùgěngjī 〈名〉[农业] ridger

【筑路】 zhùlù 〈动〉 build a road: ～机械 road machine

〖～工人〗 zhùlù gōngrén 〈名〉 roadbuilder

【筑室道谋】 zhùshì-dàomóu 〈熟〉 ask every passerby how to build one's house—have no idea/plan of one's own; be indecisive

【筑室反耕】 zhùshì-fǎngēng 〈熟〉 retire and return to farming—stay for a long time to carry out a task

翥 zhù 〈形〉〈书〉(of birds) fly; soar

【翥凤翔龙】 zhùfèng-xiánglóng 〈熟〉 fly like a phoenix and a dragon—(of calligraphy) be beautifully written; be written with flowing strokes

箸 zhù 〈名〉〈方〉 chopsticks: 举～ hold chopsticks ‖ 下～ start eating with chopsticks ‖ 象牙～ ivory chopsticks

zhuā

抓 zhuā 〈动〉❶ grab; seize; clutch: 两手紧紧～住车门 hold the car door fast with both hands ‖ 伸手去～一只鸟 make a grab at a bird ‖ 一把～起枪 snatch up a gun ‖ 他想～住身旁的一棵树,但没～到。He grabbed for a tree nearby but missed it. ⇨～阄儿 ❷ scratch: ～耳挠腮 scratch one's head ‖ ～痒痒 scratch an itch ‖ 他的胳膊被猫～破了。His arm has been scratched by his cat. ❸ master; grasp; take hold (of): ～机会 seize/grasp an opportunity; leap/jump at a chance; grab (at) a chance; catch a chance ‖ ～时间 make good use of one's time ‖ ～要害 seize the essence of a matter; go to the heart of a matter; scratch where it itches ❹ stress; pay special attention to: ～技术改革 lay stress on technical innovation ‖ ～苗头 watch out for the first signs ‖ ～思想问题 pay special attention to ideological problems ‖ 一手～建设,一手～法制。We must promote economic development and at the same time build a legal system. ❺ take charge of; be in charge of; be responsible for: 他在公司里是～技术革新的。He is in charge of technical innovation in the company. ❻ control; attract: 小说一开始就～住了读者。The novel grips its readers from the very beginning. / The novel has the grip of its readers from the very beginning. ❼ arrest; catch; capture: ～小偷 catch a thief

【抓辫子】 zhuā biànzi = 揪辫子 jiū biànzi

【抓膘】 zhuābiāo 〈动〉 fatten (pigs, cattle, etc): 放青～ graze the cattle to fatten them up

【抓兵】 zhuābīng = 抓壮丁 zhuā zhuàngdīng

【抓捕】 zhuābǔ 〈动〉 arrest; catch: ～逃犯 arrest an escaped criminal

【抓茬儿】 zhuāchár 〈动〉〈方〉 find fault (with); pick holes; nitpick: 她总是抓我的茬儿。She's always picking on me.

【抓差】 zhuāchāi 〈动〉 draft sb for a particular task; press sb into service: 临时抓差 get sb to do sth for the time being

【抓大头】 zhuā dàtóu 〈动〉〈口〉 draw lots to decide who is to play the host

【抓点】 zhuādiǎn 〈动〉 concentrate on work at selected units: ～带面 promote overall work by drawing experience from selected units

【抓丁】 zhuādīng = 抓壮丁 zhuā zhuàngdīng

【抓斗】 zhuādǒu 〈名〉〈机械〉 grab (bucket); clamp bucket; claw bucket: ～挖掘机 grab crane; clamshell bucket ‖ ～挖泥船 clamshell dredger ‖ 大开度～ widespread grab ‖ 电动液压～ electric-hydraulic grab ‖ 颚式～ jaw grab ‖ 干草～ hay grab ‖ 农用挖土机～ agricultural grab ‖ 双瓣式～ two-jaw grab

【抓赌】 zhuādǔ 〈动〉(of police) find and arrest gamblers

【抓耳挠腮】 zhuā'ěr-náosāi 〈熟〉 tweak one's ears and scratch one's cheeks—❶ scratch one's head (out of anxiety) ❷ be filled with joy; be beside oneself with joy

【抓夫】 zhuāfū ＝ 拉夫 lāfū

【抓饭】 zhuāfàn 〈名〉 rice cooked with mutton, carrots, raisins, etc and eaten with hands [food of the Uygur or other minority nationalities]

【抓哏】 zhuāgén 〈动〉(of a comedian, etc) throw in impromptu funny lines

【抓工夫】 zhuā gōngfu 〈动〉 find time (to do sth); snatch: ～吃点饭 snatch a hasty meal

【抓钩】 zhuāgōu 〈名〉 grab hook

【抓获】 zhuāhuò 〈动〉 catch (a criminal, etc); capture; seize: ～两名逃犯 arrest two escaped prisoners

【抓髻】 zhuāji ＝ 髽髻 zhuāji

【抓紧】 zhuājǐn 〈动〉 firmly grasp; pay close attention to; clutch: ～生产 do a good job in the management of production; step/bolster up production ‖ ～时机 take time by the forelock; make hay while the sun shines ‖ ～时间 make the best use of one's time; lose no time (in) doing sth ‖ ～以下四项工作 devote oneself to the following four undertakings; give one's best efforts to the following four undertakings ‖ 必须～农业。We must pay close attention to agriculture. ‖ 课间休息，她想～睡上几分钟。She hoped to grab/snatch a few minutes' sleep during the break.

【抓阄儿】 zhuājiūr 〈动〉 draw lots

【抓鬏】 zhuājiu ＝ 抓髻 zhuāji

【抓举】 zhuājǔ 〈名〉[体育] snatch

【抓具】 zhuājù 〈名〉[机械] grab handle; gripping apparatus: 钢板～ plate grab

【抓空子】 zhuā kòngzi 〈动〉 find time (to do sth); snatch: ～休息几分钟 snatch a few minutes' rest

【抓挠】 zhuānao 〈方〉❶〈动〉 scratch: 一痒了，人就想～。Itching makes you want to scratch. ❷〈动〉 mess about; make a mess of sth: 别～东西！Don't mess things about. ❸〈动〉 come to blows; exchange blows; fight: 他们俩又～起来了，赶快去劝劝他们吧。The two of them have got into a fight again. Please go and stop them. ❹〈动〉 do sth hastily; be in a rush and muddle (to do sth): 一天要干这么多活，够你～的。It's really hard work to finish all these within a day. ❺〈动〉 earn; win: 庄稼人靠副业～俩活钱儿。Farmers rely on their sideline for some ready money. ❻〈名〉 sb or sth that one can rely on: 再没有～，就得去向他借钱。If we have nobody to rely on, we'll have to borrow money from him. ❼〈名〉 way to deal with a matter: 接下来怎么办，我现在还没有～。I have no idea as to what to do next.

【抓拍】 zhuāpāi 〈动〉 snap a photo; take a snapshot; take a candid (photograph): 给某人～一张照片 take a candid picture of sb

【抓破】 zhuāpò 〈动〉 injure/damage by scratching or clawing: 当心，别让猫把你～了！Be careful not to be scratched by the cat!

【抓破脸】 zhuāpòliǎn ＝ 撕破脸 sīpòliǎn

【抓钳】 zhuāqián 〈名〉 tongs type grab

【抓取器】 zhuāqǔqì 〈名〉 grab: 木材～ timber grab

【抓权】 zhuāquán 〈动〉 grab power

【抓人】 zhuārén 〈动〉 arrest; take into custody: 他们随便～。They arrested people without good reason.

【抓瞎】 zhuāxiā 〈动〉 find oneself at a loss; be at a loss; be in a rush and muddle; be thrown off balance: 事先没有计划好，到时候就得临时～。You will find yourself at a loss if you don't have a good plan.

【抓岩机】 zhuāyánjī 〈名〉 grab loader; grab: 风动～ pneumatic grab ‖ 六爪～ six-bladed grab

【抓药】 zhuāyào 〈动〉❶ (of a pharmacy) make up or fill a prescription of Chinese herbal medicine ❷ have a prescription of Chinese herbal medicine made up or filled

【抓周】 zhuāzhōu 〈动〉 give a baby a grabbing test on its first birthday [in which various articles are spread out before it and the one particular article it picks up is supposed to indicate its future interest and aspiration]

【抓住】 zhuāzhù 〈动〉❶ catch/seize hold of; grasp: ～胳膊 get/grab/seize/hold sb by the arm ‖ ～观众的心理 have a grip on the audience; grip the audience ‖ ～机会 leap/jump at a chance; grab (at) a chance ‖ ～机遇 grasp the opportunity; catch at an opportunity ‖ ～弱点 find/get/know/have/take the length of sb's foot ‖ ～权力不放 keep a tight grip on power; cling to one's power ‖ ～要害 seize the essence of a matter; go to the heart of a matter; scratch where it itches ‖ 紧紧～ hold fast (to); keep a firm hand on; take fast hold of ‖ 在花瓶将要掉下桌子的一刹那，我一把把它～了。I snatched the vase just as it began to topple off the desk. ‖ 它真正～了亿万人的心。It really grips the hearts of millions of people. ❷ catch; capture; grab: ～小偷 catch/grab a thief

【抓爪】 zhuāzhuǎ 〈名〉〈机械〉 grabhook: 单片～ single-sheet grab

【抓砖器】 zhuāzhuānqì 〈名〉[建筑] brick grab

【抓壮丁】 zhuā zhuàngdīng 〈动〉〈旧〉 press-gang able-bodied man; press-gang conscripts

【抓总儿】 zhuāzǒngr 〈动〉〈口〉 assume overall responsibility

挝 zhuā 〈动〉〈书〉 knock (at); beat: ～鼓 beat a drum
⇨wō

髽 zhuā

【髽髻】 zhuāji 〈名〉(of girls or women) two knots of hair worn on two sides

〖～夫妻〗 zhuāji-fūqī ＝ 结发夫妻 jiéfà-fūqī

【髽鬏】 zhuājiu ＝ 髽髻 zhuāji

zhuǎ

爪 zhuǎ 〈名〉❶ claw; talon; paw: 猫的利～ sharp claw of a cat ‖ 前/后～ front/hind paw ‖ 狮子～ lion's paw ❷ foot of a utensil: 锅掉了一个～。A foot of the pan is missing.
⇨zhǎo

【爪尖儿】 zhuǎjiānr 〈名〉 pig's trotters; pettitoes

【爪儿】 zhuǎr 〈名〉❶ paw of a small animal: 老鼠～ mouse paw ❷ foot of a utensil: 三～锅 pan standing on three feet

【爪凿】 zhuǎzáo 〈名〉 claw chisel

【爪子】 zhuǎzi 〈名〉 claw; paw; talon: 鸡/猫/鹰～ chicken's/cat's/eagle's claw

zhuāi

拽 zhuāi 〈方〉❶〈动〉 fling; throw; hurl: 拿砖头～狗 throw a brick at a dog ❷〈形〉 injured in the arm
⇨zhuài

zhuǎi

转 zhuǎi 〈动〉 lard/embellish one's speech with literary quotations (to show off one's knowledge): 他平时好～两句。He often uses ornate terms in his daily talk.
⇨zhuǎn; zhuàn

【转文】 zhuǎiwén ＝ 转文 zhuǎnwén

跩 zhuǎi 〈动〉〈方〉 waddle: 鸭子走起路来一～一～的。Ducks waddle. / Ducks walk in a waddle.

zhuài

拽 zhuài 〈动〉 pull; drag; haul: ～袖子 pull sb by the sleeve ‖ 生拉硬～ drag forcibly (against sb's will) ‖ 她去买东西，硬把我给～去了。She went shopping and dragged me along with her. ‖

别～我的头发！Don't pull my hair!
⇨zhuāi

zhuān

专 zhuān ❶〈形〉only; unique; particular: 这种药片～治感冒。The tablets are a specific for cold. ‖ 他～爱看电视。He is particularly interested in watching TV. ‖ 他～跟我作对。He is always picking on me. ⇨～长; ～攻; ～心 ❷〈动〉monopolize: ～卖; ～权 ❸〈形〉for a particular person, occasion, purpose, etc; special: ⇨～车; ～刊; ～业

【专案】zhuān'àn 〈名〉special case for investigation; major case: ～材料 material connected with a case ‖ ～人员 those engaged in the examination of a case

〖～组〗zhuān'ànzǔ 〈名〉special group for the examination of a case

【专差】zhuānchāi 〈名〉❶ special mission/errand: 他奉派～去了一趟上海。He was sent to Shanghai on a special mission. ❷ person sent on a special mission

【专长】zhuāncháng 〈名〉speciality; specialty; specialism; special skill or knowledge: 发挥～ give full play to one's special skills ‖ 学有～ have specialized knowledge of a subject; be expert in a special field of study ‖ 有～的英语教师 specialized teacher of English

【专场】zhuānchǎng 〈名〉❶ special performance: 曲艺～ folk art performances ❷ show intended for a limited audience: 学生～ special show for students

【专车】zhuānchē 〈名〉❶ special (car): 你是坐足球赛～还是坐普通火车去看比赛? Are you going to the match on the football special or the ordinary train? ❷ car for a person or organization only: 局长～ car for the director only

【专诚】zhuānchéng 〈副〉for a particular purpose; specially: ～拜访 pay a special visit to sb

【专程】zhuānchéng 〈副〉on a special trip: ～看望 pay a special visit to sb ‖ ～迎接 make a special trip to welcome sb

【专宠】zhuānchǒng 〈动〉monopolize the favour (of a ruler)

【专电】zhuāndiàn 〈名〉special dispatch (sent by a reporter to a newspaper)

【专断】zhuānduàn 〈动〉(of a person) make an arbitrary decision; act peremptorily: 他这个人说话很～。He speaks with a peremptory note in his voice.

【专访】zhuānfǎng ❶〈名〉special article based on an interview: 写～ write a special article after the interview ❷〈动〉have a special interview (with sb): 对某人进行～ interview sb

【专攻】zhuāngōng 〈动〉specialize in; do special research (on); major in: ～儿科疾病 specialize in children's diseases

【专柜】zhuānguì 〈名〉special counter; counter in a store dealing in specific commodities or commodities from a certain region: 床上用品～ special counter for bedding

【专号】zhuānhào 〈名〉special issue (of a periodical): 中国历史～ special issue on Chinese history

【专横】zhuānhèng 〈形〉imperious; peremptory; domineering; tyrannical; presumptuous: 处事～ carry matters with a high hand ‖ 态度～ bear a tyrannical attitude/manner ‖ 他那～的口气激怒了大家。His peremptory tone of voice irritated everybody.

〖～跋扈〗zhuānhèng-báhù 〈熟〉imperious and despotic; arrogant and domineering

【专机】zhuānjī 〈名〉❶ special plane: 部长～ special plane for the minister ❷ private plane

【专集】zhuānjí 〈名〉❶ collection (of a certain author's works) ❷ anthology; collection (of writings of a certain literary style or of a particular content): 论文～ collection of treatises

【专辑】zhuānjí 〈名〉special album: 音乐～ music album ‖ 约翰·史密斯～ John Smith album ‖ 她已经出了两张个人～。She has had two albums published.

【专家】zhuānjiā 〈名〉expert; specialist: 聘用外国～当顾问 employ a foreign expert as adviser ‖ 请教～ consult an expert/a specialist ‖ ～鉴定书 expert's statement; written expert testimony ‖ ～评价 expert appraisal ‖ 水稻～ expert in rice-growing ‖ 农业/爆破 agricultural/demolition expert ‖ 中国史～ specialist in Chinese history ‖ 研究孔子的～ specialist/expert on Confucius

〖～组〗zhuānjiāzǔ 〈名〉panel of experts; expert panel

【专刊】zhuānkān 〈名〉❶ special issue/column ❷ monograph

【专科】zhuānkē 〈名〉❶ special field of study; specialized subject; specialty ❷ college for professional training: ～毕业 graduate from a training college

〖～学校〗zhuānkē xuéxiào 〈名〉college for professional training; vocational training school: 师范～ normal school

〖～医生〗zhuānkē yīshēng 〈名〉(medical) specialist

〖～医院〗zhuānkē yīyuàn 〈名〉special hospital

【专款】zhuānkuǎn 〈名〉special fund: 拨～ appropriate a special fund (for) ‖ ～专用 earmark a fund for its specified purpose only

【专栏】zhuānlán 〈名〉special column: 开辟一个～ open a column ‖ 财经～ financial column ‖ 读者来信～ correspondence/letter column ‖ 广告～ column of advertisements ‖ 评论～ opinion column; opinion ‖ 时装～ fashion column ‖ 书评～ book review column; book reviews

〖～作家〗zhuānlán zuòjiā 〈名〉columnist

【专力】zhuānlì 〈动〉concentrate one's efforts/energy (on sth)

【专利】zhuānlì 〈名〉patent: 购买/转让～ buy/sell a patent ‖ 取得～ obtain a patent; take out a patent ‖ 申请～ apply for a patent ‖ 拥有～ hold a patent (on) ‖ ～鉴定 patent examination ‖ ～商品 patented commercial articles ‖ ～说明书 patent specification ‖ ～许可证 patent licence ‖ ～药物 patented drugs/medicines ‖ 本国～ domestic patent; national patent ‖ 发明～ patent for invention ‖ 有效～ live patent; patent in force; valid patent

〖～法〗zhuānlìfǎ 〈名〉patent law

〖～费〗zhuānlìfèi 〈名〉patent fee

〖～局〗zhuānlìjú 〈名〉patent office

〖～品〗zhuānlìpǐn 〈名〉patent; patented article

〖～权〗zhuānlìquán 〈名〉patent right; patent; monopoly: 侵犯～ infringe a patent

〖～人〗zhuānlìrén 〈名〉patentee; patent holder

【专列】zhuānliè 〈名〉special train: 他们增开了一趟～,运送球迷去观看比赛。They've put on a special train to take the supporters to the match.

【专卖】zhuānmài 〈动〉monopolize: ～价格 monopoly price ‖ ～药 patent medicine ‖ 在中国烟草实行政府～。In China tobacco is a government monopoly.

〖～店〗zhuānmàidiàn 〈名〉exclusive shop; franchised store

〖～品〗zhuānmàipǐn 〈名〉exclusive lines; monopoly

〖～权〗zhuānmàiquán 〈名〉exclusive selling right; monopoly: 拥有烟草～ hold a monopoly on tobacco

【专美】zhuānměi 〈动〉〈书〉have an exclusive claim to a fame; enjoy an honour exclusively

【专门】zhuānmén ❶〈副〉on purpose 我是～来看你的。I came here on purpose to see you. ‖ 这件西服是～为你定做的。The suit was made for you to order. ❷〈形〉special; specialized: ～生产个人电脑 specialize in (producing) personal computers ‖ ～负责该地区的高级官员 high-ranking official specializing in the region ‖ ～机构 special agency/organ; specialized institution/organization ‖ ～技能 expert/technical skill ‖ ～人材 people with professional skill; specialized personnel ‖ ～设备 special-purpose equipment; specialized equipment ‖ ～术语 technical terms; terminology ‖ ～委员会 specialized committee ‖ ～知识 specialized knowledge; expertise; technical know-how; expert knowledge/information ‖ 这间屋子是～用来开会的。This room is given over to meetings. ❸〈副〉habitually: 他～会讲风凉话。He is given to making sarcastic comments.

【专名】zhuānmíng 〈名〉[语言] proper name/noun

〖～号〗zhuānmínghào 〈名〉proper noun mark [underline indicating a proper noun]

【专区】zhuānqū 〈名〉prefecture [a subprovincial administrative region]

【专权】zhuānquán 〈动〉arrogate all powers to oneself; monopolize power

【专人】zhuānrén 〈名〉person responsible for/in charge of some work: 派～干某事 send a special person to do sth ‖ 这件事有～负责。A special person has been put in charge of the matter.

【专任】zhuānrèn 〈形〉full-time; regular: ～教师 full-time teacher

【专擅】zhuānshàn 〈动〉〈书〉usurp authority; act dictatorially

【专史】zhuānshǐ 〈名〉history of a particular subject

【专使】zhuānshǐ 〈名〉special envoy

【专事】zhuānshì 〈动〉devote all one's time to: 她晚年～绘画。In

her later years she gave herself over to full-time painting.

【专书】 zhuānshū 〈名〉monograph; book on a special subject

【专署】 zhuānshǔ 〈名〉〈简称〉prefectural commissioner's office ⇨专员公署

【专题】 zhuāntí 〈名〉special subject/topic; special: ～报告 report/lecture on a special topic ‖ ～调查 investigation of a special subject ‖ ～研究 monographic study; monograph ‖ 电视～节目 television special ‖ 关于教育的～文章 special feature on education

【专文】 zhuānwén 〈名〉article on a certain topic

【专席】 zhuānxí 〈名〉seat prepared specially for sb: 贵宾～ seats for distinguished guests ‖ 残疾人～ seats for the disabled

【专线】 zhuānxiàn 〈名〉❶ special railway line ❷ special telephone line; line for special use

【专项】 zhuānxiàng 〈名〉special item: ～训练 specialized training

【专心】 zhuānxīn 〈动〉concentrate one's attention; be absorbed: ～读书/学习 give oneself up to study; be immersed in a book ‖ ～听老师讲课 listen to the teacher with concentration; concentrate in class ‖ ～研究 be deeply immersed in the study ‖ ～钻研历史 soak/immerse oneself in history ‖ ～做好工作 keep one's mind on one's job ‖ 他在～看电视,没听见门铃声。He was too absorbed in his TV programme to hear the bell. ‖ 她干什么事都很～。She is attentive in whatever she is doing.

〖～致志〗 zhuānxīn-zhìzhì 〈熟〉be wholly absorbed; be with great singleness of purpose; be with single-hearted devotion; be preoccupied with sth: ～从事研究 bend one's mind to one's study; devote oneself to one's study ‖ ～地作笔记 be absorbed in taking down notes

【专修】 zhuānxiū 〈动〉specialize in: ～数学 specialize in mathematics

〖～科〗 zhuānxiūkē 〈名〉special (training) course

【专业】 zhuānyè ❶〈名〉special field of study; specialized subject; speciality; discipline: 开设新～ offer a new speciality ‖ 中文系汉语～ Chinese Language Speciality of the Chinese Department ❷〈名〉specialized trade/profession; special line: ～队伍 professional contingent ‖ ～人员 personnel in a specific field; people with expertise; professional ‖ ～水准 professional standard ‖ ～训练 professional training ‖ ～银行 specialized bank ‖ ～知识 professional/specialized knowledge ❸〈形〉professional: ～作家/歌手 professional writer/singer

〖～户〗 zhuānyèhù 〈名〉specialized household [one specialized in a particular area of economic undertakings]: 粮食/养鸡～ household specializing in grain growing/chicken farming

〖～化〗 zhuānyèhuà 〈名〉specialization: ～程度 level of specialization

〖～课〗 zhuānyèkè 〈名〉specialized course

〖～学校〗 zhuānyè xuéxiào 〈名〉vocational/specialized school

【专一】 zhuānyī 〈形〉single-minded; concentrated: 爱情～ be constant/faithful in love ‖ 对工作非常～ be single-minded about one's work ‖ 目标～ have a steady purpose ‖ 心思～ with concentrated attention

【专营】 zhuānyíng 〈动〉monopolize; exclusively deal in: 获得/持有/得到～权 gain/hold/secure a monopoly ‖ 邮政为政府～。The postal service is a government monopoly.

【专用】 zhuānyòng 〈动〉be used for a special purpose: ～车床 special-purpose lathe ‖ ～程序/存储区 dedicated programme/memory ‖ ～电话 telephone for special use ‖ ～公路 accommodation road ‖ ～计算机 special-purpose computer; dedicated application computer

〖～网〗 zhuānyòngwǎng 〈名〉private network

【专有】 zhuānyǒu 〈动〉belong to sb alone: ～权 exclusive right

【专有名词】 zhuānyǒu míngcí 〈名〉proper noun/name

【专员】 zhuānyuán 〈名〉❶ assistant director; (administrative) commissioner; attaché: 礼宾司～ assistant director of the Protocol Department ‖ 商务/文化/新闻～ commercial/cultural/press attaché ❷ prefectural commissioner ❸ person specially assigned for a job

〖～公署〗 zhuānyuán gōngshǔ 〈名〉prefectural commissioner's office

【专责】 zhuānzé 〈名〉specific responsibility: 负～ be in sole charge of sth ‖ 各有～。Each is charged with specific duties.

【专账】 zhuānzhàng 〈名〉separate account

【专政】 zhuānzhèng 〈动〉exercise dictatorship over: ～对象 object/target of dictatorship ‖ ～工具 instrument of dictatorship ‖ ～机关 organ of dictatorship ‖ ～权力 dictatorial power ‖ 人民民主～ people's democratic dictatorship

【专职】 zhuānzhí ❶〈名〉sole duty; specific duty: 各有～。Everyone has his own duty. ❷〈形〉full-time: ～干部/教师 full-time cadre/teacher ‖ ～销售员 marketing professional

【专制】 zhuānzhì ❶〈动〉practise autocracy/despotism: ～帝王 autocratic monarch; despotic emperor ‖ ～统治 despotic reign/rule ‖ ～政府 dictatorial government; autocratic government ❷〈形〉autocratic; despotic; dictatorial: 你不要太～了! Don't be so despotic!

〖～主义〗 zhuānzhìzhǔyì 〈名〉absolutism; despotism

【专注】 zhuānzhù 〈动〉be concentrated; be absorbed; be devoted; be dedicated: 神情～ with concentrated attention ‖ 心神～ be wholly absorbed; with single-hearted devotion

【专著】 zhuānzhù 〈名〉monograph; treatise: 出版～ publish a monograph ‖ 哲学～ monograph on philosophy

脖 zhuān 〈名〉〈方〉gizzard

砖 zhuān 〈名〉❶ brick: 砌～ lay bricks ‖ 烧～ make/bake bricks ⇨耐火～ ❷ brick-shaped thing: ⇨瓷～;泥～

【砖茶】 zhuānchá 〈名〉brick tea

【砖厂】 zhuānchǎng 〈名〉brickfield; brickyard

【砖雕】 zhuāndiāo 〈名〉brick carving/engraving

【砖房】 zhuānfáng 〈名〉brick house

【砖缝】 zhuānfèng 〈名〉brickwork joint

【砖红壤】 zhuānhóngrǎng 〈名〉laterite

【砖红壤性土】 zhuānhóngrǎngxìngtǔ ＝ 砖红土 zhuānhóngtǔ

【砖红土】 zhuānhóngtǔ 〈名〉lateritic soil; laterite

【砖灰】 zhuānhuī 〈名〉brick dust

【砖混结构】 zhuānhùn jiégòu 〈名〉concrete and brick structure

【砖木结构】 zhuānmù jiégòu 〈名〉post and panel structure

【砖坯】 zhuānpī 〈名〉unfired/raw brick; adobe

【砖墙】 zhuānqiáng 〈名〉brick wall

【砖石结构】 zhuānshí jiégòu 〈名〉brick (masonry) construction

【砖头】 zhuāntóu 〈名〉fragment of a brick: ～瓦块 fragments of bricks and tiles

【砖头】 zhuāntou 〈名〉〈方〉brick

【砖窑】 zhuānyáo 〈名〉brickkiln

颛 zhuān 〈书〉❶〈形〉ignorant; benighted ❷ ＝ 专 zhuān

zhuǎn

转 zhuǎn 〈动〉❶ turn; shift; change; convert; switch: ～败为胜 turn the tables (on sb); turn defeat into victory; snatch a victory out of defeat; stage a comeback to defeat ‖ ～军工为民产 convert military industries to civilian output ‖ ～亏为盈 turn loss into gain; show a turn from loss to profit ‖ ～入反攻 switch over to the counteroffensive ‖ ～弱为强 transform/grow from weak to strong ‖ ～危为安 turn danger into safety; pull through a crisis ‖ ～为他用 be diverted for other uses ‖ 把全党工作重点～到经济建设上来 shift the focus of the work of the Party to economic construction ‖ 从计划经济～入市场经济 shift from a planned economy to a market economy ‖ 掉～船头 steer the ship round; turn the ship round ‖ 晴～多云 change from fine to cloudy; clear to cloudy ‖ 向后～ about-face; turn round ‖ 他～而学习法律。He turned/switched to the study of law. ‖ 股市行情急～。The stock market turned sharply. ‖ 天气在～晴。The weather is clearing up. ⇨回心～意;时来运～ ❷ pass on; transfer: 把钱从活期存款～为定期存款 transfer the money from a current to a fixed deposit account ‖ 把信～给某人 pass a letter on to sb ‖ 把邮件～寄某人的新地址 forward sb's mail to his/her new address ⇨～达;～告 ⇨zhuǎi;zhuàn

【转氨酶】 zhuǎn'ānméi 〈名〉transaminase (enzymes); aminotransferase enzymes

【转包】 zhuǎnbāo 〈动〉contract out to sb else the contracted project one has under-taken; subcontract: 把一些工程～给另两个公司 subcontract some of the works to the other two firms

【转变】 zhuǎnbiàn 〈动〉change; transform: ～立场 change one's stand; shift one's ground ‖ ～态度 change one's attitude ‖ 根本性～ fundamental shift ‖ 世界观的～ change in one's world outlook ‖ 把热能～为机械能 transform heat into mechanical energy ‖ 由极其乐观～为完全绝望 swing from wild optimism to total desperation

【转播】 zhuǎnbō 〈动〉relay; rebroadcast: ～广播节目 relay a radio programme ‖ 向全国做实况～ be transmitted/relayed live nationwide

〖～车〗 zhuǎnbōchē 〈名〉broadcast van; outside broadcast van

〖～台〗 zhuǎnbōtái 〈名〉relay station

【转侧】 zhuǎncè 〈动〉〈书〉❶ change one's position ❷ toss about (in bed): 彻夜～ toss about all night; toss and turn

【转产】 zhuǎnchǎn 〈动〉(of a factory) switch to the manufacture of another line of products; change the line of production; shift to another product

【转车】 zhuǎnchē 〈动〉change trains/buses; transfer to another train/bus: 在西安～去成都 transfer at Xi'an to a train going to Chengdu

【转乘】 zhuǎnchéng 〈动〉transfer: 我们在西安由火车～汽车。We transferred from the train to a bus at Xi'an.

【转储】 zhuǎnchǔ 〈名〉dump: 找出～错误 search out an error in a dump ‖ 信息～ change dump

【转船】 zhuǎnchuán 〈动〉change/transfer to another ship; transship

【转达】 zhuǎndá 〈动〉pass on; convey; relay: ～对某人的深切吊唁 convey profound condolences to sb ‖ ～口信 deliver/relay a message ‖ ～问候 convey one's regards (to sb); give sb one's regards ‖ ～消息 relay information to sb

【转道】 zhuǎndào 〈动〉make a detour; go by way of: ～香港飞往上海 fly to Shanghai by way of Hong Kong; fly to Shanghai via Hong Kong

【转递】 zhuǎndì 〈动〉pass on, transmit, forward sth (to sb): ～邮件 forward one's post

【转调】 zhuǎndiào ❶〈动〉[音乐] modulate: 乐曲在这里由 C 大调转为 A 小调。Here the music modulates from C major to A minor. ❷〈名〉modulation; inflection; inflexion ❸〈动〉(of a government employee, etc) be transferred to another post

【转动】 zhuǎndòng 〈动〉turn; move; turn round: ～手臂 flail one's arm ‖ ～腰部 turn one's waist
⇨zhuàndòng

【转发】 zhuǎnfā 〈动〉❶ transmit; relay: ～消息 relay the message ❷ forward: ～电子邮件 forward an e-mail ❸ ＝ 转载 zhuǎnzǎi

〖～器〗 zhuǎnfāqì 〈名〉transponder

【转法】 zhuǎnfǎ 〈名〉[军事] facing

【转干】 zhuǎngàn 〈动〉(of a worker) become a cadre

【转岗】 zhuǎngǎng 〈动〉be transferred to a new job

【转告】 zhuǎngào 〈动〉pass on (a message); convey; relay; transmit: 把我的话～他们 relay what I said to them ‖ ～他们一切顺利。Tell them everything's going well. ‖ 我有话要～你。I have a message for you.

【转关系】 zhuǎn guānxi 〈动〉transfer the registration (of one's party or organization membership, residence, etc) from one place to another: 转户口关系 transfer one's registration of residence from one place to another

【转轨】 zhuǎnguǐ 〈动〉❶ switch to another track; have an orbital transfer ❷ retrack; change (in structure, mode of operation, etc): 中国经济已从计划经济向市场经济～。China has experienced a change from a planned economy to a market one.

【转行】 zhuǎnháng 〈动〉switch to another job; change one's profession/trade/occupation/employment; take up another calling: ～从政 switch to politics ‖ 他厌倦了教书，～写小说。He was tired of teaching and switched to writing stories.

【转化】 zhuǎnhuà 〈动〉change; transform; translate: 把思想/理论～为行动 translate ideas/theories into practice ‖ 将科研成果～为生产力 turn scientific research achievements into productive force ‖ 不利因素可以～为有利因素。Unfavourable factors can be turned into favourable ones.

【转圜】 zhuǎnhuán 〈动〉❶ save/retrieve (a situation) ❷ mediate; reconcile

【转换】 zhuǎnhuàn 〈动〉change; transform; switch; divert; convert: ～方向 change direction ‖ ～话题 change the subject of conversation; switch the conversation to another subject ‖ ～企业经营机制 transform enterprise management mechanism ‖ ～线路 switching circuit ‖ 电话～设备 telephone switching equipment

〖～开关〗 zhuǎnhuàn kāiguān 〈名〉change-over switch; transfer switch/lever

〖～器〗 zhuǎnhuànqì 〈名〉❶ [自控] converter ❷ [电工] electropeter

〖～生成语法〗 zhuǎnhuàn shēngchéng yǔfǎ 〈名〉[语言] transformational-generative grammar (TG grammar)

【转会】 zhuǎnhuì 〈动〉(of sports players) transfer; transact: ～名单 transfer list ‖ 那位足球运动员希望～到一个更好的球队/俱乐部。The footballer is hoping to transfer to a better team/club.

〖～费〗 zhuǎnhuìfèi 〈名〉transfer fee

【转机】 zhuǎnjī ❶〈名〉favourable turn; turn for the better: 他的病情已有～。His condition has begun to improve. ‖ 局势出现了～。The situation took a favourable turn. ‖ 事情还有～。There is still hope. ❷〈动〉transfer (to another plane): ～乘客请到机场换乘台报到。Transfer passengers should report to the transfer desk.

【转基因】 zhuǎnjīyīn 〈形〉transgenic: ～食品 genetically modified food; transgenic food

【转嫁】 zhuǎnjià 〈动〉❶ (of women) marry again; remarry ❷ shift; transfer: ～负担 shift the burden (onto sb) ‖ ～危机 shift the burden of crisis onto others; export crisis ‖ 把责任～给他人 put the blame on someone else ‖ 把罪行～给他人 impute one's crimes to others ‖ 向别国～金融危机 shift a financial crisis onto other countries

【转交】 zhuǎnjiāo 〈动〉pass on; transmit: 把这件包裹～给她母亲 give this parcel to her mother ‖ 来信请由李先生～。Address my mail care of (c/o) Mr Li.

【转角】 zhuǎnjiǎo 〈名〉street corner; corner

【转接】 zhuǎnjiē 〈动〉[通信] transfer; transit; switch: ～电路 switching circuit ‖ ～交换台 through/transfer switchboard; transfer board

〖～电键〗 zhuǎnjiē diànjiàn 〈名〉transfer key

〖～器〗zhuǎnjiēqì 〈名〉commutator; adapter

【转借】 zhuǎnjiè 〈动〉lend a borrowed thing to others: 他把我的书～给他弟弟了。He lent my book to his brother. ‖ 借书证不得～他人。The library cards are not transferable.

【转科】 zhuǎnkē 〈动〉❶ (of a patient) transfer from one department (of a hospital) to another ❷ (of a student) transfer from one department (of a college) to another; change one's major

【转口】 zhuǎnkǒu 〈动〉transit: ～货物 transit goods

〖～港〗 zhuǎnkǒugǎng 〈名〉transit port; entrepôt

〖～贸易〗 zhuǎnkǒu màoyì 〈名〉entrepôt trade; transit trade

〖～税〗 zhuǎnkǒushuì 〈名〉transit tax

【转脸】 zhuǎnliǎn ❶〈动〉turn one's face ❷〈副〉in no time; in the twinkling of an eye: ～不认人 turn against sb in a flash ‖ ～不认账 go back on one's word in the twinkling of an eye ‖ ～就不见了 disappear in a wink

【转捩点】zhuǎnlièdiǎn ＝ 转折点 zhuǎnzhédiǎn

【转录】 zhuǎnlù 〈动〉make a copy of a recording; copy; transfer: 他的原始录音已被～成激光唱盘。His recording has been transferred to compact disc.

〖～器〗 zhuǎnlùqì 〈名〉transcriber: 卡片～ card transcriber ‖ 纸带～ paper tape transcriber

【转卖】 zhuǎnmài 〈动〉resell: ～货物从中赚钱 resell the goods at a profit

【转年】 zhuǎnnián 〈名〉〈方〉❶ coming of a new year ❷ following year; next year

【转念】 zhuǎnniàn 〈动〉reconsider; think better of; have second thoughts: 她刚想叫醒丈夫，但～一想，又没叫。She was on the point of waking her husband when she thought better of it. ‖ 开始我们决定放弃比赛，但～一～又觉得还有获胜的机会。We decided to give up, but on/upon second thought(s) realized we still had a chance of winning the game.

【转蓬】 zhuǎnpéng 〈形〉swaying fleabane in the wind—(of people) wandering; adrift; homeless

【转染】 zhuǎnrǎn 〈名〉[医学] transfection

【转让】 zhuǎnràng 〈动〉transfer the ownership of; convey; make over: ～技术 transfer technology ‖ ～企业经营权 cede the

right to work the enterprise ‖ 版权～ assignment of copyright ‖ 保险单～ assignment of policy ‖ 股票～ assignment of share; assignment of stock ‖ 合同～ assignment of contract ‖ 技术～ technology transfer ‖ 权利～ assignment of right ‖ 债权～ assignment of claim/credit ‖ 债务～ assignment of debts ‖ 专利权～ assignment of patent ‖ 此票不得～。This ticket is not transferable. ‖ 这块土地已～给他弟弟了。The land was conveyed to his brother.

〖～人〗 zhuǎnràngrén 〈名〉[法律] transferee; assignor

【转入】 zhuǎnrù 〈动〉change over to; shift to; switch to: ～地下 go underground ‖ ～正轨 get/move on to the right track

【转身】 zhuǎnshēn ❶〈动〉(of a person) turn round: 急～ turn on one's heel ‖ 他～走了。He turned and walked away. ‖ 她～向汽车跑去。She turned around and ran to the bus. ❷〈副〉in no time; in a flash: 刚说好了的，他一～就不认账了。He denies his part in the agreement we reached just a moment ago.

【转生】 zhuǎnshēng ＝ 转世 zhuǎnshì

【转世】 zhuǎnshì 〈动〉[佛教] reincarnate: ～真身 reincarnation

〖～灵童〗 zhuǎnshì língtóng 〈名〉(in Tibetan Buddhism) reincarnated soul boy

【转手】 zhuǎnshǒu 〈动〉❶ pass on: 我看还是让她转个手把礼物交给她爸爸好一些。I think it would be better to give the gift to her father through her. ❷ sell what one has bought; resell: ～货物 switch cargo ‖ ～贸易 switch trade ‖ 那批货他一～就赚了 10 万元。He resold the goods at a profit of 100,000 *yuan*.

【转述】 zhuǎnshù 〈动〉retell; relate/report sth as told by another: 我向她～了你的意见。I told her your ideas.

【转瞬】 zhuǎnshùn 〈动〉twinkle; flash: ～间我来这儿已经几天了。Several days have passed as if in a twinkling since I came here.

【转送】 zhuǎnsòng 〈动〉❶ ＝ 转交 zhuǎnjiāo ❷ make a present of what one has been given as a gift

【转肽酶】 zhuǎntàiméi 〈名〉[生化] transpeptidase

【转糖酶】 zhuǎntángméi 〈名〉[生化] trans-glycosylase

【转体】 zhuǎntǐ 〈动〉[体育] turn; twist: ～三周 make a triple turn ‖ ～跳 turning leap ‖ ～跳水 twist dive ‖ ～一周/360 度 make a 360-degree turn/twist

【转头】 zhuǎntóu 〈动〉❶ (of a person) turn round; face about: ～看看 look around/about ❷ (of a car, etc) make a U-turn: 这条街道上汽车不能～。Vehicles are not allowed to turn around in the street. ❸ repent (one's errors or mistakes): 你现在～还不太晚。It's not too late for you to mend your ways.

【转托】 zhuǎntuō 〈动〉ask sb to do what one is asked to do by sb else: 这件事我虽没法帮忙，但是可以～给别人。Although I myself cannot help you with this matter, I can find someone else to give you a hand.

【转弯】 zhuǎnwān ❶〈动〉turn; make a turn/turning/sweep; turn a corner: 来一个 180 度的大～ *make a 180-degree turn; do an* about-face ‖ 转了一个大弯 make a great sweep/bend ‖ 急/慢～ sharp/shallow turn ‖ 向左～ make a left turn; turn left ‖ 这条路在那儿向东～。The road turns east/makes a turn to the east at that place. / The road bends there to the east. ‖ 我的车～很平稳。*My car corners well.* ‖ 右～走！Right wheel! (to a rank) / Right turn march! / Column right march! (to a column) ❷〈动〉turn about/around; pursue a new course; change one's view: 给某人一个～的余地 give/allow sb some leeway ‖ 他感到太突然，一时转不过弯儿来。He was not ready to accept it yet; for it took him *too much by surprise.* ❸〈名〉corner; turn; turning: 我们走到第一个～处。We came to the first turn/turning/bend in the road. ‖ 这条路有不少急～。The road makes many abrupt/sharp/sudden turns.

【转弯抹角】 zhuǎnwān-mòjiǎo 〈熟〉❶ follow a road of turns and twists; *follow a twisting course*; zigzag; proceed along a zigzag road: 汽车～地开进了村子。The car zigzagged into the village. ‖ 这条路～的，可难走了。It's hard to find one's way along this road because it's full of twists and turns. ❷ beat about the bush; speak in circumlocution/a roundabout way: ～地谈某个问题 talk *round a subject* ‖ 有什么就痛快说，别～的。Don't beat about the bush. Be frank with me.

【转弯子】 zhuǎn wānzi 〈动〉beat about the bush; speak in circumlocution/a roundabout way: 我说话从来不～。I always speak my mind plainly.

⇨zhuàn wānzi

【转危为安】 zhuǎnwēiwéi'ān 〈熟〉take a turn for the better and be out of danger; pull through; turn the corner: 他曾经病得很厉害，但现在已经～了。He was very ill, but he has turned the corner now.

【转文】 zhuǎnwén 〈动〉lard/embellish one's speech with literary allusions/quotations; talk like a book

【转徙】 zhuǎnxǐ 〈动〉move from place to place; wander about

【转系】 zhuǎnxì 〈动〉(of a college student) transfer from one department to another; change/switch one's major from one subject to another

【转向】 zhuǎnxiàng 〈动〉❶ change direction; veer: 从内向型经济～外向型经济 shift the economy from a domestic orientation to an external one ‖ 由防御～进攻 go over from the defensive to offensive ‖ ～装置 steering gear ‖ 贸易～ trade diversion ❷ change one's political stand; veer: 公众舆论突然～支持民主党。The public opinion veered suddenly toward the Democratic Party. ❸ turn and face; turn towards: 她～他。She turned towards him. ‖ 他把注意力～那个漂亮姑娘。His attention turned towards the pretty girl.

⇨zhuànxiàng

〖～架〗 zhuǎnxiàngjià 〈名〉[铁路] bogie

【转型】 zhuǎnxíng 〈动〉❶ (of socio-economic structure, cultural pattern, etc) transform; be in transition: ～期 transitional period ❷ change the design or structure of a product

【转学】 zhuǎnxué 〈动〉(of a student) transfer from one school to another

【转眼】 zhuǎnyǎn 〈副〉in the twinkling of an eye; in an instant; in a flash; in no time: ～之间，大街上就空无一人。In a trice, the street was empty. ‖ 冬天过去了，～又到了春天。Winter had passed and spring followed closely. ‖ ～三十年过去了。In a twinkling, thirty years passed/thirty years ran on.

【转业】 zhuǎnyè 〈动〉(of an armyman) be transferred to civilian work: ～费 decommission pay; military severance pay ‖ ～军人 armyman transferred to civilian work

【转移】 zhuǎnyí 〈动〉❶ shift; transfer; divert; distract: ～兵力 shift forces; transfer troops ‖ ～方向 divert/deflect the orientation of sth ‖ ～工作重点 shift the focus of work ‖ ～目标 distract people's attention from sth/sb ‖ ～阵地 move from one position to another ‖ ～注意力 distract sb's attention (from); distract sb; divert sb's attention ‖ 战略～ strategic shift ‖ 把人们从水灾地区～出去 move people away from the flooded area ‖ 把注意力～到经济问题上来 turn one's attention to economic issues ❷ change; transform: 客观规律是不以人的意志为～的。Objective laws are independent of man's will. ❸ [医学] metastasize: ～癌 metastatic carcinoma ‖ 癌～ metastasis of a carcinoma ‖ 一般认为癌是通过淋巴管～的。Carcinoma is said classically to metastasize via the lymphoduct.

【转义】 *zhuǎnyì* 〈名〉*transferred meaning*

【转译】 zhuǎnyì 〈动〉translate from a translated version into a third language

【转引】 zhuǎnyǐn 〈动〉quote from a secondary source: ～自《社会语言学述评》一文 quoted from a quotation in "*An Introductory Survey of Sociolinguistics*"

【转院】 zhuǎnyuàn 〈动〉(of a patient) transfer from one hospital to another

【转运】 zhuǎnyùn 〈动〉❶ have a change/turn of luck: 这个月我～了。Luck has turned in my favour this month. ❷ transport; transfer; transship; forward: ～公司 transport/transit company ‖ ～商行 forwarding agent ‖ ～业务 transshipment activities ‖ ～中心 transshipment centre/agency ‖ 非法～ illegal transshipment

〖～起重机〗 zhuǎnyùn qǐzhòngjī 〈名〉[机械] transport crane

〖～站〗 zhuǎnyùnzhàn 〈名〉forwarding station; transfer post

【转韵】 zhuǎnyùn 〈动〉change rhyme (in a poem)

【转载】 zhuǎnzǎi 〈动〉reprint sth published elsewhere; reprint: 全文～ reprint an essay in full ‖ 这篇文章是从《中国日报》上～的。The article is reprinted from *China Daily*.

【转载】 zhuǎnzài 〈动〉reship; transship

【转赠】 zhuǎnzèng 〈动〉make a present of what one has been given as a gift

【转战】 zhuǎnzhàn 〈动〉fight in one place after another: ～大江南北 fight successively north and south of the Yangtze River

【转账】 zhuǎnzhàng 〈动〉transfer accounts: 通过银行～结算 make settlement by means of transfer between bank accounts ‖ 转到某人的账上 be transferred into sb's account ‖ ～凭单 transfer docu-

ment ‖ ～支票 transfer cheque

【转折】 zhuǎnzhé ❶〈动〉turn in the course of events: 历史性的～ historical turning point ⇨～点 ❷〈名〉transition (of an essay)

〖～点〗 zhuǎnzhédiǎn 〈名〉turning point: 面临重要的～ face an important turning point ‖ 中国经济建设的～ turning point in the economic development of China

【转辙角】 zhuǎnzhéjiǎo 〈名〉[建筑] switch angle

【转辙器】 zhuǎnzhéqì 〈名〉[铁路] switch

【转正】 zhuǎnzhèng 〈动〉❶ (of a probationary member of the Communist Party of China) become a full member after completion of the probationary period ❷ (of a temporary or probationary worker) become a regular worker; be put on the regular payroll

【转制】 zhuǎnzhì 〈动〉transform a system; change a system or setup; reshape

【转注】 zhuǎnzhù 〈名〉[语言] mutually explanatory/synonymous characters [one of the six categories of Chinese characters (六书)]

【转租】 zhuǎnzū 〈动〉sublet; sublease; relet: ～房屋 sublet a house

zhuàn

赚 zhuàn ❶〈动〉make a profit; gain: ～大钱 make a fortune; make a lot of money ‖ 投资不～钱,就没有人愿意来投资。No one would come here and invest unless he got a return on his investment. ‖ 一个上午我能净～200元。A morning's work can net me 200 *yuan*. ‖ 有～的时候,也有赔的时候。There have been losses as well as gains. ‖ 这笔生意我们～大钱了。This deal has brought us huge profits. ❷〈名〉〈口〉profit: 照你这样做买卖还能有～儿? If you keep doing your business like this, how can you expect to make any profit? ❸〈动〉〈方〉earn (money): 老伴儿工资很低,每月～不了多少钱。With a low salary, my husband earns very little each month. ‖ 我上一天班～十多元钱。I can only earn a bit more than ten *yuan* for a whole day's work.
⇨zuàn

【赚钱】 zhuànqián 〈动〉make money; make a profit: ～的行当 money-making calling ‖ ～的生意 profitable business ‖ 靠正当手段～ make honest money; turn/earn/make an honest penny ‖ 为～而工作 work for money

【赚头】 zhuàntou 〈名〉〈口〉profit; margin: ～小的生意 business operating on tight margins ‖ 他们的投资大有～。They invested the money very profitably.

【赚外快】 zhuàn wàikuài 〈动〉go moonlighting; moonlight

撰 zhuàn 〈动〉write; compose: ⇨～稿;编～

【撰稿】 zhuàngǎo 〈动〉contribute; write things for a newspaper, magazine, etc

〖～人〗 zhuàngǎorén 〈名〉contributor; script writer: 特约～ special contributor

【撰述】 zhuànshù ❶〈动〉write; compile ❷〈名〉book; work: ～甚多 have written a lot of works

【撰文】 zhuànwén 〈动〉write an article/essay

【撰写】 zhuànxiě 〈动〉write (usu short articles): ～碑文 write an epitaph ‖ ～书评 write a book review

【撰著】 zhuànzhù 〈动〉write; compose: ～中国通史 write a general history of China

馔 zhuàn 〈名〉〈书〉food: 盛～ sumptuous feast ⇨酒～

篆 zhuàn ❶〈名〉seal character (with curved strokes): ⇨大～;小～ ❷〈动〉inscribe in such style: ～额 inscribe seal characters at the top of a tablet ❸〈名〉〈书〉seal; name: 接～ take over an official post; assume an official post ‖ 台～ Your Honour's name

【篆刻】 zhuànkè 〈名〉seal cutting

【篆书】 zhuànshū 〈名〉seal character [a style of Chinese calligraphy, often used on seals]

【篆字】 zhuànzì ＝ 篆书 zhuànshū

传 zhuàn 〈名〉❶ commentaries on classics: 经～ Confucian classics and commentaries on them ‖《左～》*The Zuo Commentary* (on *The Spring and Autumn Annals*) ❷ biography:《林肯～》*The Life of Lincoln* ‖ 名人～ biographies of famous people ⇨列～;自～ ❸ story or novel (usu used in titles):《白蛇～》*The Story of the White Snake* ‖《水浒～》*Water Margin*; *The Outlaws of the Marsh*
⇨chuán

【传记】 zhuànjì 〈名〉biography; life story: ～文学 biographical literature ‖ 名人～ biographies of renowned people; life stories of personages

【传略】 zhuànlüè 〈名〉brief biography; biographical sketch:《孙中山～》*A Brief Biography of Sun Yat-sen*

【传赞】 zhuànzàn 〈名〉historian's comments at the end of a biography

转 zhuàn ❶〈动〉turn; revolve; rotate; spin: 车轮飞～。The wheel turned swiftly. ‖ 地球绕着太阳～。The earth revolves/rotates round the sun. ‖ ～来～去,把人都～晕了。I've got rather lost trying to find a way out of all these turns and twists. / I feel dizzy turning this way and that way. ❷〈动〉wander about; stroll: ～街 go window-shopping ‖ 到公园～一～ take a walk around in the park ❸〈量〉revolution; rotation; turn: 每分钟六千～ 6,000 revolutions/rotations per minute (rpm)
⇨zhuǎi;zhuǎn

【转笔刀】 zhuànbǐdāo 〈名〉pencil sharpener

【转臂】 zhuànbì 〈名〉[机械] swivelling/swivel jib: ～式挖沟机 jib-type ditcher

〖～起重机〗 zhuànbì qǐzhòngjī 〈名〉derrick crane; jibcrane

【转车台】 zhuànchētái 〈名〉turntable

【转碟】 zhuàndié 〈名〉[杂技] plate-spinning

【转动】 zhuàndòng 〈动〉turn; revolve; rotate: ～门把手 turn the doorknob ‖ ～锁孔中的钥匙 turn the key in the lock ‖ 车轮慢慢地～着。The wheel turned slowly.
⇨zhuǎndòng

〖～能量〗 zhuàndòng néngliàng 〈名〉[物理] rotational energy

【转筋】 zhuànjīn 〈动〉have a cramp (esp in the leg); cramp: 腿～了 get (a) cramp in one's leg

【转矩】 zhuànjǔ 〈名〉[物理] torque: 螺旋桨～ airscrew torque ‖ 驱动～ driving torque

【转铃】 zhuànlíng 〈名〉rotary bell

【转炉】 zhuànlú 〈名〉[冶金] converter; tilting/tipping converter: ～钢 converter steel ‖ ～炼钢法 converter/converting process ‖ 碱性～ basic converter; converter of basic lining ‖ 降温～ cooling converter ‖ 空气～ air-blown converter ‖ 普通～ common converter ‖ 酸性～ acid converter; converter of acid lining

【转轮手枪】 zhuànlún shǒuqiāng 〈名〉revolver

【转门】 zhuànmén 〈名〉revolving door

【转磨】 zhuànmò 〈动〉〈方〉❶ keep going round a millstone ❷ move around out of anxiety

【转磨磨儿】 zhuànmòmòr ＝ 转磨 zhuànmò

【转盘】 zhuànpán 〈名〉❶ turntable (as of a record player) ❷ [体育] giant stride ❸ [杂技] disc-spinning ❹ [化工] rotary table ❺ [交通] rotary; roundabout; traffic circle

〖～速度〗 zhuànpán sùdù 〈名〉rotary speed

【转圈】 zhuànquān 〈动〉circle; turn; whirl; ring; make/run circuits of sth; go round

【转日莲】 zhuànrìlián 〈方〉＝ 向日葵 xiàngrìkuí

【转数】 zhuànshù 〈名〉[机械] revolution; rotation; turn: 额定～ rated revolution ‖ 每分钟～为五百 500 revolutions/rotations per minute (rpm)

【转速】 zhuànsù 〈名〉rotation speed; rotative velocity

〖～比〗 zhuànsùbǐ 〈名〉drive/transmission ratio; ratio of transmission

〖～表〗 zhuànsùbiǎo 〈名〉revolution counter

〖～计〗 zhuànsùjì 〈名〉revolution meter; tachometer

【转塔】 zhuàntǎ 〈名〉[机械] turret: ～车床 turret/capstan lathe

【转台】 zhuàntái 〈名〉❶ revolving stage ❷ revolving table: ～磨床/铣床 rotary grinding/milling machine

【转膛炮】 zhuàntángpào 〈名〉revolving gun

【转梯】 zhuàntī 〈名〉spiral staircase

【转筒】 zhuàntǒng 〈名〉[机械]revolving drum: ～洗衣机 revolv-

ing drum washer

【转弯子】 zhuàn wānzi 〈动〉 beat about the bush; speak in circumlocution/a roundabout way: 她转着弯子问了一个问题。She raised a roundabout question. ‖ 别跟我～,要什么就说。Don't beat about the bush. Just tell me what you want.
⇨zhuǎn wānzi

【转向】 zhuànxiàng 〈动〉 lose one's bearings; get lost; be confused: ⇨晕头～
⇨zhuǎnxiàng

【转椅】 zhuànyǐ 〈名〉 swivel/revolving chair

【转悠】 zhuànyou 〈动〉〈口〉 ❶ turn; move from side to side: 他眼珠子直～。He kept rolling his eyes. / His eyes kept rolling. ❷ stroll; saunter; wander about: ～十分钟 stroll about/around for ten minutes ‖ 在操场上～ stroll backward and forward on the playground

【转轴】 zhuànzhóu 〈名〉 ❶ axle; revolution axis ❷〈方〉〈喻〉 definite idea/view/plan: 心里有根～ know one's mind; have an idea of one's own

【转子】 zhuànzǐ 〈名〉[机械] rotor; rotator

〖～泵〗 zhuànzǐbèng 〈名〉 rotary/impeller pump

〖～发动机〗 zhuànzǐ fādòngjī 〈名〉 epitrochoidal engine; rotor motor

啭 zhuàn 〈动〉〈书〉 (of birds) twitter; chirp; sing

瑑 zhuàn 〈名〉〈书〉 engravings in relief on jade articles

zhuāng

妆 zhuāng ❶〈动〉 apply makeup; make up: ⇨化～;浓～艳抹;梳～ ❷〈名〉 woman's personal adornments: ⇨红～ ❸〈名〉 trousseau; dowry: ⇨嫁～ ❹〈名〉 (of an actor or actress) stage makeup and costume: ⇨上～;卸～

【妆扮】 zhuāngbàn ＝ 装扮 zhuāngbàn

【妆点】 zhuāngdiǎn ＝ 装点 zhuāngdiǎn

【妆奁】 zhuānglián 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 dressing case ❷ trousseau; dowry: 置办～ prepare the dowry

【妆饰】 zhuāngshì 〈动〉 ❶ adorn; dress up; deck out: ～自己 dress oneself up ❷ make up

【妆梳】 zhuāngshū 〈动〉 make up and dress up

【妆台】 zhuāngtái 〈名〉 dressing table

【妆新】 zhuāngxīn 〈方〉 ❶〈动〉 furnish the bride's chamber ❷〈名〉 clothes and bedding for newly-weds

庄 zhuāng ❶〈形〉 serious; grave; solemn: ⇨～严;端～ ❷〈名〉 village: ⇨～户;村～ ❸〈名〉 manor: ⇨～园 ❹〈名〉 place of business: ⇨茶～;饭～ ❺〈名〉 banker (in a gambling game): 是谁的～? Who's the banker? ⇨坐～

【庄户】 zhuānghù 〈名〉 peasant/farmer's household: ～人家 peasant/farmer family

〖～人〗 zhuānghùrén 〈名〉 peasant; farmer

【庄家】 zhuāngjia 〈名〉 banker (in a gambling game)

【庄稼】 zhuāngjia 〈名〉 crops: 轮种～ rotate a crop ‖ 收～ gather/get in the harvest; harvest/reap crops ‖ 种～ grow/plant crops ‖ 晚～ late crops ‖ 长期干旱,～歉收。The crops failed because of long drought.

〖～地〗 zhuāngjiadì 〈名〉〈口〉 cropland; field; farmland

〖～汉〗 zhuāngjiahàn 〈名〉〈口〉 male farmer

〖～活儿〗 zhuāngjiahuór 〈名〉 farm work

〖～人〗 zhuāngjiarén 〈名〉〈口〉 peasant; farmer

〖～院〗 zhuāngjiayuàn 〈名〉〈口〉 farmer's household

〖～主〗 zhuāngjiazhǔ 〈名〉〈口〉 peasant; farmer

【庄静】 zhuāngjìng 〈形〉 (usu of a woman) quiet and dignified

【庄肃】 zhuāngsù 〈形〉 serious; solemn; earnest

【庄田】 zhuāngtián 〈名〉 ❶ field; farmland; cropland ❷ field let out to tenant farmers by imperial families, bureaucrats, monasteries, etc; tenant farm

【庄严】 zhuāngyán 〈形〉 solemn; dignified; stately: 态度～ be dignified in manner ‖ ～的国徽 sacred national emblem ‖ ～地声明/宣布 solemnly declare/proclaim ‖ ～隆重的场面 solemn, grand occasion ‖ ～肃穆 be filled with a solemn silence

【庄园】 zhuāngyuán 〈名〉 manor; estate

【庄院】 zhuāngyuàn 〈名〉 large country house with courtyards

【庄重】 zhuāngzhòng 〈形〉 serious; grave; solemn; sedate: 举止～ be dignified in one's manner/bearing; be in a dignified manner ‖ 神情～ look grave/solemn ‖ 语调～ speak in a solemn tone ‖ ～的步伐 stately gait

【庄子】 Zhuāngzǐ 〈名〉 ❶ Zhuangzi/Chuang-tzu [an ancient Chinese philosopher (369-286 BC)] ❷ *Zhuangzi*; *Book of Master Zhuang* [Taoist classic by Zhuangzi and his followers]

【庄子】 zhuāngzi 〈名〉 ❶ village; hamlet ❷ country estate

桩 zhuāng ❶〈名〉 stake; pile; peg; post: ⇨木～;桥～ ❷〈量〉: 一～大事 an important matter ‖ 一～买卖 a business transaction ‖ 一～喜事 a happy event

【桩砦】 zhuāngzhài 〈名〉[军事] post obstacles

【桩子】 zhuāngzi 〈名〉 stake; pile; peg; post

装 zhuāng ❶〈名〉 luggage; travelling bag: ⇨行～;整～待发 ❷〈名〉 clothes; garments; dress: ⇨军～;时～;着～ ❸〈动〉 dress up; deck up; decorate: ⇨～点;～修;化～ ❹〈动〉 bind (a book, etc); mount (a picture, etc): ⇨～潢;平～ ❺〈动〉 act; act the role of; play/perform the part of: 她在戏里～一个老太婆。She acted the role of an old woman in the play. ⇨～神弄鬼 ❻〈动〉 pretend; fake; feign: ～出一副吃惊的样子 assume a look of surprise; pretend to be surprised ‖ 她～作不认识我。She pretended not to know me. /She pretended she didn't know me. ⇨～疯卖傻;～腔作势 ❼〈名〉 theatrical stage makeup and costume: ⇨上～ ❽〈动〉 load; charge; pack; fill: ～车 load a truck/cart ‖ ～箱 pack a box; put sth in a crate; crate ‖ ～烟袋 fill one's pipe ‖ 给炉子～煤 charge a furnace with coal ‖ 给枪～火药 charge a gun with powder ‖ 给相机～胶片 load the film into a camera ‖ ～有炸弹的汽车 bomb-laden car ‖ 会议室～不下这么多人。The meeting-room cannot hold so many people. ‖ 他心中永远～着人民。He always has the interest of the people at heart. ‖ 照片正好能～进那个信封里。The photo just fits nicely into that envelope. ⇨瓶～;散～ ❾〈动〉 install; fit; assemble: ～电话 have a telephone installed ‖ ～个收音机 assemble a radio set ‖ ～门锁 fit a lock on the door

【装扮】 zhuāngbàn 〈动〉 ❶ decorate; deck out; dress up: ～入时 be fashionably dressed ‖ 在舞会上把自己～成鬼 dress oneself up as a ghost ‖ 节日的广场～得分外漂亮。The square was beautifully decorated on the festival. ❷ disguise as; masquerade; get sb up as: ～成外交官 masquerade as a diplomat; get oneself up as a diplomat ‖ 犯人～成清洁工逃跑了。The prisoner escaped disguised as a cleaner/in the disguise of a cleaner. ❸ ＝ 假装 jiǎzhuāng

【装备】 zhuāngbèi ❶〈动〉 equip; furnish; fit out: ～新式武器 be equipped with modern weapons ❷〈名〉 equipment; furnishment; outfit: ～差 be ill-equipped; be poorly-equipped ‖ ～精良 be well-equipped ‖ 军事～ military equipment ‖ 有核武器～的军舰 warship equipped with nuclear weapons

〖～部〗 zhuāngbèibù 〈名〉 armament department: 总～ General Armament Department (of PLA)

【装裱】 zhuāngbiǎo 〈动〉 mount (a picture, etc): ～一幅画 mount a painting

【装病】 zhuāngbìng 〈动〉 pretend/feign/fake/sham illness; malinger: 她不是真的病了,而是～。She's not really ill; it's only pretence.

【装舱】 zhuāngcāng 〈动〉 stow the hold (with cargo)

【装船】 zhuāngchuán 〈动〉 lade; ship: ～通知 shipping advice ‖ 分批～ partial shipment ‖ 即期～ prompt shipment ‖ 立即～ immediate shipment

【装点】 zhuāngdiǎn 〈动〉 decorate; dress; deck; adorn: ～四壁 adorn/decorate the walls ‖ ～着花彩 be decorated with festoons ‖ 用彩灯～大楼 adorn a building with multicoloured lights

【装订】 zhuāngdìng 〈动〉 bind (up); stitch: ～纸箱/小册子 stitch cartons/booklets ‖ 布面～ clothbound ‖ 皮面～ bound in leather ‖ 把散页～成书 bind the loose pages into a book

〖～车间〗 zhuāngdìng chējiān 〈名〉 bookbindery; bindery

〖～工人〗 zhuāngdìng gōngrén 〈名〉 bookbinder

〖～机〗 zhuāngdìngjī 〈名〉 bookbinding machine; binding machine

【装疯】 zhuāngfēng 〈动〉feign madness

〖～卖傻〗 zhuāngfēng-màishǎ 〈熟〉feign madness and act like an idiot; play the fool

【装裹】 zhuāngguo ❶〈动〉dress a corpse; wrap (a corpse) in a shroud ❷〈名〉shroud; winding sheet; burial suit

【装糊涂】 zhuāng hútu 〈动〉pretend not to know; feign/sham/affect ignorance; play possum: 别～! 这件事你很清楚。Don't pretend. You know all about it.

【装潢】 zhuānghuáng ❶〈动〉mount (a picture, etc); decorate; dress; adorn: ～门面 decorate a shop front; do window dressing; put up a facade ❷〈名〉decoration; mounting; packaging: ～讲究 be tastefully decorated

【装幌子】 zhuāng huǎngzi 〈动〉maintain an outward show; keep up appearances/a show

【装货】 zhuānghuò 〈动〉load (cargo): ～费 loading charges

〖～单〗 zhuānghuòdān 〈名〉shipping order/documents

〖～港〗 zhuānghuògǎng 〈名〉port of shipment/loading

〖～容量〗 zhuānghuò róngliàng 〈名〉shipping/loading capacity

【装机容量】 zhuāngjī róngliàng 〈名〉[电学] installed capacity

【装甲】 zhuāngjiǎ ❶〈名〉plate armour ❷〈形〉armoured; steel-plated: ～列车/飞机 armoured train/aeroplane

〖～板〗 zhuāngjiǎbǎn 〈名〉armour plate

〖～兵〗 zhuāngjiǎbīng 〈名〉armoured force/troops; soldiers of armoured force

〖～车〗 zhuāngjiǎchē 〈名〉armoured car/vehicle

〖～登陆车〗 zhuāngjiǎ dēnglùchē 〈名〉armoured landing vehicle

〖～舰〗 zhuāngjiǎjiàn 〈名〉ironclad; tinclad

〖～师〗 zhuāngjiǎshī 〈名〉armoured division

〖～巡逻车〗 zhuāngjiǎ xúnluóchē 〈名〉armoured scout car/vehicle

〖～运兵车〗 zhuāngjiǎ yùnbīngchē 〈名〉armoured conveyer

〖～运送车〗 zhuāngjiǎ yùnsòngchē 〈名〉armoured carrier

〖～纵队〗 zhuāngjiǎ zòngduì 〈名〉armoured column

【装假】 zhuāngjiǎ 〈动〉pretend; feign; sham

【装老】 zhuānglǎo 〈动〉〈方〉〈婉〉dress the corpse of a senior

【装殓】 zhuāngliàn 〈动〉dress and lay a corpse in a coffin

【装料】 zhuāngliào ❶〈动〉feed (a machine): ～传送机 feeder conveyer ❷〈名〉[冶金] loading; charging

〖～车〗 zhuāngliàochē 〈名〉charging lorry

〖～台〗 zhuāngliàotái 〈名〉loading platform; charging level

【装聋作哑】 zhuānglóng-zuòyǎ 〈熟〉pretend to be deaf and dumb—pretend not to know; pretend to be ignorant (of); feign/pretend ignorance: 她～,说她一点也不知道。She pretended to know nothing about it.

【装门面】 zhuāng ménmian 〈动〉put up a front/facade; maintain an outward show; keep up appearances: 这些规章制度只不过是为了～而已。These regulations are just for show.

【装模作样】 zhuāngmú-zuòyàng 〈熟〉be affected; attitudinize; strike an attitude; put on an act; behave in an affected way: 她并不是真的受伤了,只不过～而已。She's not really hurt; it's just pretence.

【装配】 zhuāngpèi 〈动〉assemble; fit together: ～机器/玩具 assemble a machine/toy ‖ 把零件～成自行车 assemble the parts into a bike

〖～厂〗 zhuāngpèichǎng 〈名〉assembly/assembling plant

〖～车间〗 zhuāngpèi chējiān 〈名〉assembly/assembling shop

〖～工〗 zhuāngpèigōng 〈名〉assembler; assemblyman; fitter

〖～机〗 zhuāngpèijī 〈名〉assembly machine

〖～件〗 zhuāngpèijiàn 〈名〉assembly parts/unit; assemblage

〖～图〗 zhuāngpèitú 〈名〉assembly drawing

〖～线〗 zhuāngpèixiàn 〈名〉assembly line

【装瓶】 zhuāngpíng 〈动〉bottle: ～车间 bottling department

〖～工〗 zhuāngpínggōng 〈名〉bottler

〖～机〗 zhuāngpíngjī 〈名〉bottling machine; bottle filler

【装腔作势】 zhuāngqiāng-zuòshì 〈熟〉strike a pose; put on airs; assume an air; strike an attitude: 别跟她认真,她完全是在～。Don't take her seriously. It's all act.

【装傻】 zhuāngshǎ 〈动〉pretend not to know; feign/sham/affect ignorance: 别～了。Don't act/play the fool.

〖～充愣〗 zhuāngshǎ-chōnglèng 〈熟〉pretend not to know; feign/sham/affect ignorance

【装设】 zhuāngshè 〈动〉install; fix; fit: ～电灯 install electric lights ‖ ～发动机 install an engine

【装神弄鬼】 zhuāngshén-nòngguǐ 〈熟〉❶ disguise oneself as a ghost or deity (to fool people) ❷ purposely make a mystery of simple things; be deliberately mystifying

【装饰】 zhuāngshì 〈动〉decorate; adorn; ornament; dress/deck (up): ～橱窗 dress store windows ‖ ～房子 adorn a house; dress a house up ‖ ～图案 decorative pattern ‖ 建筑～ architectural adornment ‖ 室内～ interior decoration

〖～布〗 zhuāngshìbù 〈名〉upholstery fabrics

〖～品〗 zhuāngshìpǐn 〈名〉ornament; decoration

〖～音〗 zhuāngshìyīn 〈名〉[音乐] grace note; grace; ornament

【装束】 zhuāngshù ❶〈名〉dress; attire; clothes: ～朴素/入时 be simply/fashionably dressed ❷〈动〉〈书〉pack up (for a journey)

【装死】 zhuāngsǐ 〈动〉pretend to be dead; feign death; sham death/dead; play dead; play possum

【装蒜】 zhuāngsuàn 〈动〉〈口〉pretend not to know; feign/sham/affect ignorance; play possum: 别～了,告诉我们你的真实想法吧。Stop posing and tell us what you really think.

【装孙子】 zhuāng sūnzi 〈动〉〈口〉❶ pretend to be helpless and miserable ❷ = 装蒜 zhuāngsuàn

【装填】 zhuāngtián 〈动〉fill; load; ram: ～机 loader

【装箱】 zhuāngxiāng 〈动〉pack; box up; encase: ～单 packing list ‖ 易于～pack easily

【装相】 zhuāngxiàng = 装模作样 zhuāngmú-zuòyàng

【装卸】 zhuāngxiè 〈动〉❶ load and unload: ～货物 load and unload (a truck, ship, etc); load and unload goods ‖ 文明～ careful loading and unloading ‖ 野蛮～ careless loading and unloading; rough handling of goods ❷ assemble and disassemble: ～自行车 take a bicycle apart and put it back again

〖～工〗 zhuāngxiègōng 〈名〉loader; docker; stevedore

〖～码头〗 zhuāngxiè mǎtou 〈名〉shipping dock

〖～时间〗 zhuāngxiè shíjiān 〈名〉[航海] lay day

〖～台〗 zhuāngxiètái 〈名〉loading platform

【装修】 zhuāngxiū 〈动〉fit up (a house, etc); renovate: ～门面 fit up the front of a shop; give a shop a face-lift ‖ 室内～ interior decorating ‖ 住宅～ home improvements

【装佯】 zhuāngyáng 〈动〉〈方〉be affected/pretentious; put on airs

【装样子】 zhuāng yàngzi 〈动〉put on an act/show; do sth for appearance's sake

【装药】 zhuāngyào 〈动〉[军事] charge/fill (a gun, etc) with powder

【装运】 zhuāngyùn 〈动〉load and transport; ship: ～单据 shipping documents ‖ ～发票 shipping invoice ‖ ～港 port of shipment ‖ ～期 time of shipment ‖ ～时间 time of delivery ‖ 分批～ partial shipment

【装载】 zhuāngzài 〈动〉embark; load: ～旅客/货物 embark passengers/goods

〖～量〗 zhuāngzàiliàng 〈名〉loading capacity

【装帧】 zhuāngzhēn 〈名〉binding and layout (of a book, magazine, etc): ～精美 be beautifully designed and bound

【装置】 zhuāngzhì ❶〈动〉install; fit; set; equip; fix: ～设备 install equipment ❷〈名〉installation; device; equipment: 防护～ protective equipment ‖ 核～ nuclear device ‖ 减震～ damping device; shock absorption device ‖ 雷达～ radar installation ‖ 配电～ power distribution unit

【装作】 zhuāngzuò 〈动〉pretend to be; disguise as; feign: ～不在乎 assume indifference ‖ ～生气的样子 pretend to be angry; sham anger ‖ ～睡着了 pretend to be asleep; sham/feign sleep ‖ ～鞋匠 be disguised as a cobbler ‖ 她～高高兴兴的样子来掩饰自己的悲伤。Her artificial gaiety disguised her sadness.

zhuǎng

奘 zhuǎng 〈形〉〈方〉big and thick; stout; robust: 身高腰～ strapping; tall and strong ‖ 这棵树很～。The tree is rather thick.

⇨zàng

zhuàng

壮 zhuàng ❶〈形〉strong; robust; sturdy: 身体很～ be sturdy; have a strong physique ⇨～实;健～ ❷〈形〉magnificent; grand; splendid: ⇨～观;理直气～;雄～ ❸〈动〉strengthen; make better: ～声势 lend impetus and strength (to); enhance fame and influence ‖ 以～观瞻 deck out (a place) to make more sightly ‖ 你的话给他～了胆子。Your words strengthened his heart. ❹〈量〉[中医] one burning of moxa in moxibustion ❺ (Zhuàng)〈名〉Zhuang ethnic group

【壮大】zhuàngdà ❶〈动〉grow in strength; expand; strengthen: ～海军力量 expand the navy forces ‖ ～经济实力 increase the economic power ‖ 不断发展～ grow steadily; gather strength ❷〈形〉strong; sturdy: 体格～ be well-built

【壮胆】zhuàngdǎn 〈动〉embolden; encourage; build up sb's courage; boost sb's courage: 走夜路唱歌,给自己～。Singing to oneself while walking [illegible]ight buoys one up.

【壮丁】zhuàngdīng 〈名〉〈旧〉able-bodied man (subject to conscription): ⇨抓～

【壮工】zhuànggōng 〈名〉unskilled labourer

【壮观】zhuàngguān ❶〈名〉grand/magnificent sight; splendid spectacle: 雪罩群山,蔚为～。The snow-covered mountains stand in all their majesty. ❷〈形〉grand; magnificent; spectacular: 节日的天安门广场显得格外～。Tian'anmen Square is particularly magnificent during holidays.

【壮怀】zhuànghuái 〈名〉❶ broad-mindedness; open-mindedness; liberal-mindedness ❷ lofty aspirations/ideal

【壮健】zhuàngjiàn 〈形〉healthy and strong; robust

【壮锦】zhuàngjǐn 〈名〉Zhuang brocade

【壮举】zhuàngjǔ 〈名〉magnificent feat; heroic undertaking: 史无前例的～ unparalleled/unprecedented/incomparable feat

【壮阔】zhuàngkuò 〈形〉vast; grand; magnificent; grandiose: 规模～ be grand in scale; be of grand scale ⇨波澜～

【壮劳力】zhuàngláolì 〈名〉❶ strong labour power ❷ able-bodied labourer

【壮丽】zhuànglì 〈形〉majestic; magnificent; glorious: ～的景色 magnificent scenery; majestic view ‖ ～的凯歌 stirring song of victory ‖ ～山河 land of glories ‖ 宏伟～的场面 magnificent spectacle

【壮烈】zhuàngliè 〈形〉heroic: ～牺牲 die a martyr; die a hero's death

【壮美】zhuàngměi 〈形〉beautiful and majestic; magnificent

【壮门面】zhuàng ménmian 〈动〉lend impressiveness/lustre to an occasion: 他想邀请省长出席,以～。He wanted to add/give lustre to the occasion by the presence of the Governor.

【壮苗】zhuàngmiáo 〈名〉strong sprout

【壮年】zhuàngnián 〈名〉❶ being in one's thirties or forties: ～劳力 able-bodied labourer ❷ prime of life; meridian of life: ～时期 prime of life

【壮士】zhuàngshì 〈名〉brave/heroic man; hero; warrior

【壮实】zhuàngshi 〈形〉sturdy; robust; strong: 长得很～ be healthy and well-built ‖ ～的小伙子 sturdy young man

【壮硕】zhuàngshuò 〈形〉big and strong; robust; brawny: ～的身躯 strong body

【壮图】zhuàngtú 〈名〉great plan; grand prospect

【壮伟】zhuàngwěi 〈形〉grand; lofty; magnificent: ～的山谷 lofty valley

【壮戏】zhuàngxì 〈名〉Zhuang opera

【壮心】zhuàngxīn ＝ 壮志 zhuàngzhì

【壮行】zhuàngxíng 〈动〉enable sb to depart in style (by giving a grand send-off, etc)

【壮阳】zhuàngyáng 〈动〉[中医] tonify *yang* to promote the kidney function for increasing virility and sexual potency of the male

【壮志】zhuàngzhì 〈名〉great aspiration; lofty/noble ideal

〖～凌云〗zhuàngzhì-língyún 〈熟〉with soaring/ high/lofty aspirations: 他们～。Their ambitions soared to the skies.

〖～未酬〗zhuàngzhì-wèichóu 〈熟〉with one's lofty aspirations unrealized; with one's noble ambitions unfulfilled

【壮族】Zhuàngzú 〈名〉Zhuang/Chuang ethnic group; the Zhuangs/Chuangs [distributed over the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Yunnan and Guangdong provinces]

状 zhuàng ❶〈名〉form; shape; appearance: 故作惊讶～ pretend to be surprised ‖ 其～不一 be of different forms ⇨奇形怪～;形～ ❷〈名〉state; condition; status; situation: ⇨～况;现～ ❸〈动〉describe: 不可名～ be indescribable; be beyond description ‖ 写景～物 describe the scene and objects ⇨摹～ ❹〈名〉account; record: 行～ brief biography of a deceased person ❺〈名〉written complaint; plaint: ⇨告～;诉～ ❻〈名〉certificate: ⇨奖～;军令～

【状词】zhuàngcí 〈名〉written complaint; plaint; indictment

【状况】zhuàngkuàng 〈名〉condition; state of affairs; situation; status: 改善目前这种～ remedy/improve the present state ‖ 健康～不佳 be out of condition; be in bad physical condition; be in poor health ‖ 健康～良好 be in good health; be healthy; be in (good physical) condition; be in the pink ‖ 财政/经济～ financial/economic situation; financial/economic state ‖ 婚姻～ marital status ‖ 良好的国际收支～ healthy balance-of-payments position

【状貌】zhuàngmào 〈名〉appearance; form; shape

【状态】zhuàngtài 〈名〉condition; state of affairs: 保持健康～ keep one's body in tone ‖ 处于昏迷～ be in a coma; be in an unconscious/a comatose condition ‖ 恢复到以前的～ bring sth back to its former condition ‖ 宣布进入紧急～ declare/announce a state of emergency ‖ ～不佳 be in bad form; be out of form; be off form ‖ ～良好 be in good form ‖ 固体～ solid state ‖ 无组织～ disorganized state of affairs ‖ 心理～ state of mind; mental/psychological state ‖ 就目前的～来看 on present/current form ‖ 他目前的思想～很混乱。He is in a rather confused state of mind. ‖ 中国队今年处于最佳～。The Chinese team's in top form this year.

〖～图〗zhuàngtàitú 〈名〉[冶金] state diagram

【状语】zhuàngyǔ 〈名〉[语法] adverbial modifier; adverbial: ～从句 adverbial clause

【状元】zhuàngyuan 〈名〉❶ Number One Scholar [title conferred on the one who came out first in the highest imperial examination] ❷ the very best (in any field): 她是今年的高考～。She came (out) top in the College Entrance Examination this year.

〖～红〗Zhuàngyuanhóng 〈名〉*Zhuangyuanhong* [rice wine produced in Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province]

〖～秀〗Zhuàngyuánxiù 〈名〉[体育] top pick

【状纸】zhuàngzhǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉❶ official form for filing a lawsuit ❷ ＝ 状子 zhuàngzi

【状子】zhuàngzi 〈名〉〈口〉written complaint; indictment

撞 zhuàng 〈动〉❶ bump against; run into; crash; collide: ～倒人 knock a man over ‖ ～掉一颗牙 knock a tooth out of one's mouth ‖ ～个满怀 bump into sb ‖ ～钟 toll/strike a bell ‖ 头～在墙上 bump one's head against/on a wall ‖ 被卡车～倒 be knocked down by a truck ‖ 昨天我把车～坏了。I crashed my car yesterday. ‖ 公共汽车被火车～成两截。The bus was cut in half/two by the train. ‖ 两架飞机在半空中相～。Two planes collided with each other/crashed into each other in midair. ‖ 他的车～了我的车。His car rammed mine/slammed into mine. ‖ 她的车失控了,一头～在路灯柱上。She lost control of her car and smashed/ran into a lamppost. ❷ rush; dash; barge: ⇨横冲直～ ❸ meet by chance; encounter; bump into; run across; come across: 他老躲着前妻,今天偏偏～上了。He had tried to avoid his ex-wife, but he happened to bump into her today. ❹ take one's chance; try one's luck: ～运气 try one's luck; take a chance ‖ 去～一～看,说不定我能成。I'll try my luck. Success may be awaiting me.

【撞车】zhuàngchē 〈动〉❶ (of vehicles) collide; crash: 高速公路上两辆汽车～了。Two cars collided with each other/crashed into each other on the highway. ❷ (of opinions or interests) clash; contradict: 新婚夫妇在去哪里度蜜月的问题上～了。The newly-married couple clashed on/over the question where to spend their honeymoon. ❸〈口〉(of two meetings, activities, etc) clash: 我本想两场音乐会都去听听,可惜～了。It's a pity the two concerts clash; I wanted to go to both of them.

【撞倒】zhuàngdǎo 〈动〉knock (sb/sth) over/down/off: 一辆汽车把他～了。A car knocked him down. ‖ 我不小心把花瓶～了。I

knocked the vase off by accident.

【撞冻】 zhuàngdòng 〈名〉[气象] accretion

【撞击】 zhuàngjī 〈动〉ram; dash against; strike; bump: 洪波猛烈地～着江岸。The waves of the flooded river dashed violently against the banks. ‖ 这突如其来的消息猛烈地～着她的心扉。The unexpected news is greatly impinging on her heart.

【撞见】 zhuàngjiàn 〈动〉❶ meet by chance; run across; encounter: 在街上～一位朋友 encounter a friend/run into a friend in the street ❷ discover by chance; happen to see: ～某人偷东西 catch sb red-handed; catch sb in the act of stealing; catch sb stealing

【撞骗】 zhuàngpiàn 〈动〉(look about for a chance to) swindle; ⇨招摇～

【撞墙】 zhuàngqiáng 〈动〉❶ bang/bash/hit/knock/beat against a wall ❷ 〈喻〉encounter an obstacle; suffer a setback

【撞上】 zhuàngshàng ＝ 撞见 zhuàngjiàn

【撞锁】 zhuàngsuǒ ❶ 〈名〉spring lock ❷ 〈动〉〈口〉find that sb is not in (when visiting him): 昨天我来过，但～了。I came over yesterday, but you were not in.

【撞线】 zhuàngxiàn 〈动〉[体育] breast/break the tape: 谁先～谁就获胜。The one who breasts the tape first wins.

【撞针】 zhuàngzhēn 〈名〉[军事] firing pin

幢 zhuàng 〈量〉[used for houses or buildings]: 几～房屋 a few houses ‖ 一～三层楼房 a three-storeyed/three-storey building

⇨chuáng

戆 zhuàng 〈形〉〈书〉simple and blunt; honest and upright

⇨gàng

【戆直】 zhuàngzhí 〈形〉〈书〉blunt and upright; simple and honest

zhuī

追 zhuī 〈动〉❶ chase; run after; pursue: ～上某人 catch up with sb ‖ 把比分～到 10:11 close the margin to 10-11; catch up and bring the score to 10-11 ‖ 猫～老鼠。The cat is chasing a mouse. ‖ 他走得太快，我简直～不上了。He walked so fast that I could hardly keep pace with him. ⇨～随；你～我赶 ❷ recall; reminisce; think back; call to mind; look back on: ⇨～思；～忆 ❸ do sth retroactively; do sth posthumously: ～记一等功 be posthumously awarded a First-Class Merit Citation ⇨～肥；～认 ❹ seek; go after; hunt for; pursue: ⇨～名逐利；～寻 ❺ court (a girl or woman); woo; run after: ～女孩子 chase (after) a girl; run after a girl ‖ 几个小伙子都在～她。Several young men are after/chasing her. ❻ trace; look into; get to the bottom of: 出了这么大的事故，一定要～～根源。What led to so monstrous an accident? We must get to the bottom of it.

【追奔逐北】 zhuībēn-zhúběi 〈熟〉pursue a routed enemy

【追本穷源】 zhuīběn-qióngyuán ＝ 追本溯源 zhuīběn-sùyuán

【追本溯源】 zhuīběn-sùyuán 〈熟〉trace (back) to its source; get to the root/bottom of a matter

【追逼】 zhuībī 〈动〉❶ pursue/chase closely (a fleeing enemy): 乘胜～ follow up a victory with hot pursuit (of a fleeing enemy) ❷ press for (repayment); extort (a confession): ～债务 press sb hard for repayment of a debt

【追兵】 zhuībīng 〈名〉pursuing/chasing troops

【追补】 zhuībǔ 〈动〉❶ add to; supplement: ～预算 supplement a budget; make a supplementary/additional budget ❷ compensate retroactively; recompense posthumously: 不可～的损失 uncompensable loss; loss that can never be compensated for

【追捕】 zhuībǔ 〈动〉pursue and capture; be in pursuit of; hound; hunt; run after; conduct a manhunt for a criminal; track sb down: ～犯人 track/hunt down a criminal ‖ ～逃犯 pursue/hunt an escaped prisoner; go/run after an escaped prisoner ‖ 该嫌疑人因杀人而受到～。The suspect was sought for killing of a man.

【追查】 zhuīchá 〈动〉investigate; trace; find out: ～车祸的起因 investigate the cause of a car accident ‖ ～某事的根源 trace a matter to its origin ‖ ～谣言的来源 run a rumour back to its source

【追偿】 zhuīcháng 〈动〉❶ recover: ～损失 recover losses ❷ make compensation afterwards

【追悼】 zhuīdào 〈动〉mourn over a person's death; express one's mourning (for): ～死者 mourn over/for the dead

〖～词〗 zhuīdàocí 〈名〉memorial speech

〖～会〗 zhuīdàohuì 〈名〉memorial meeting

【追肥】 zhuīféi ❶ 〈名〉[农业] top application; topdressing ❷ 〈动〉topdress

【追风逐电】 zhuīfēng-zhúdiàn 〈熟〉chase wind and pursue lightning—run/go very fast

【追赶】 zhuīgǎn 〈动〉try to catch up; run after; pursue; chase: ～猎物 chase/pursue the game ‖ ～强盗 head after the robbers ‖ ～世界先进水平 try to catch up with advanced international/world levels

【追根】 zhuīgēn 〈动〉get to the root/bottom of sth

〖～究底〗 zhuīgēn-jiūdǐ 〈熟〉get to the bottom/root of sth

〖～溯源〗 zhuīgēn-sùyuán 〈熟〉trace (back) to the source of sth; get to the bottom/root of sth

【追怀】 zhuīhuái 〈动〉call to mind; [illegible]ll; reminisce; look back on: ～往事 reminisce about the old [illegible]; call to mind one's past

【追还】 zhuīhuán ＝ 追回 zhuīhuí

【追回】 zhuīhuí 〈动〉recover; retrieve; regain: ～赃款 recover the stolen/embezzled money ‖ 国际刑警组织正在努力～那幅失窃的画。The Interpol is busy trying to retrieve the stolen painting.

【追悔】 zhuīhuǐ 〈动〉repent; regret: ～不已 be seized with remorse; feel deep-felt regret

〖～莫及〗 zhuīhuǐ-mòjí 〈熟〉be too late to repent; be overburdened with remorse: 对自己的失礼～ be most regretful for one's discourtesy

【追击】 zhuījī 〈动〉pursue and attack; follow up; chase: ～敌人 pursue and attack the enemy ‖ 乘胜～ follow up a victory with hot pursuit ‖ ～部队 pursuit troops

【追缉】 zhuījī 〈动〉track/hunt down (an escaped criminal); pursue/hunt (an escaped prisoner); go/run after (an escaped prisoner)

【追记】 zhuījì ❶ 〈动〉cite/award posthumously: ～特等功 be posthumously awarded a Special-Class Merit Citation ❷ 〈动〉record sth afterwards; give accounts of a happening: 会后，他～了几个发言的主要内容。He noted down the main points of a few speakers after the meeting. ❸ 〈名〉retrospective account/description

【追加】 zhuījiā 〈动〉add to (the original amount); superadd; supplement: ～订单 additional order ‖ ～费用 additional cost

〖～成本〗 zhuījiā chéngběn 〈名〉additional cost

〖～契约〗 zhuījiā qìyuē 〈名〉add-on contract

〖～书〗 zhuījiāshū 〈名〉supplemental bill

〖～税〗 zhuījiāshuì 〈名〉additional tax/duty

【追歼】 zhuījiān 〈动〉pursue and annihilate: ～残敌 pursue and wipe out the remnants of the enemy forces

【追剿】 zhuījiǎo 〈动〉pursue and wipe out: ～队 pursuit detachment

【追缴】 zhuījiǎo 〈动〉❶ demand payment (of tax arrears, etc): ～偷漏税款 demand evaded taxes ❷ recover: ～赃款 recover the stolen money

【追究】 zhuījiū 〈动〉look into; find out; investigate; make a searching enquiry into/about: ～错误的根源 trace an error to its root ‖ ～法律责任 be prosecuted under law ‖ ～事故的责任 investigate and affix the responsibility for an accident; find out who is to blame for an accident ‖ ～刑事责任 ascertain criminal responsibility ‖ 这辆车子要是出了什么问题，我要～你的责任。If anything happens to the car, I will hold you accountable.

【追名逐利】 zhuīmíng-zhúlì 〈熟〉seek/be after fame and wealth; hunt for fame and gain

【追念】 zhuīniàn 〈动〉think back; recall; reminisce: ～往事 recall the early days; reminisce about the past

【追蹑】 zhuīniè 〈动〉〈书〉follow the trail of; track; trace

【追求】 zhuīqiú 〈动〉❶ seek; pursue; go/search/hanker after; crave: ～更美好的生活 seek a better life ‖ ～共产主义目标 pursue the goal of Communism ‖ ～利润 seek profits; hunt for profits ‖ ～名利 go/hanker/be after fame and wealth ‖ ～票房利润 pursue box office profits ‖ ～新思想 search for new ideas ‖ ～幸福 seek·

happiness ‖ ～真理 search after truth; seek truth; be in pursuit of truth ‖ 仅仅～数量 concentrate on quantity alone; lay stress on quantity at the expense of quality ‖ 盲目～高指标 blindly chase high targets ‖ 片面～产值 go exclusively after output value ‖ 高尚的～ noble chase ‖ 挫折不会动摇他的～。His pursuits will not falter at the setback. ❸ court; woo; go/run after: ～一位姑娘 chase a girl; go after a girl ‖ 她拒绝了他的～。She rejected/rebuffed his advances.

【追认】 zhuīrèn 〈动〉 ❶ subsequently confirm/endorse; recognize retroactively: ～一项法令 subsequently endorse a decree ❷ admit or confer posthumously; confer posthumous honours (on): ～为烈士 be posthumously admitted as a martyr ‖ ～为中国共产党党员 be posthumously admitted as a member of the Communist Party of China

【追述】 zhuīshù 〈动〉 tell about the past; relate/recount sth that has happened: ～战争经历 recount one's experience in the wartime

【追思】 zhuīsī 〈动〉 recall; reminisce; look back on

【追诉】 zhuīsù 〈动〉[法律] prosecute

〖～权〗 zhuīsùquán 〈名〉 power to prosecute

〖～时效〗 zhuīsù shíxiào 〈名〉 limitation of prosecution

【追溯】 zhuīsù 〈动〉 trace back to; date back to; date from; ascend: ～文明的进步 retrace the progress of civilization ‖ ～到公元前二世纪 date from the 2nd century BC ‖ ～到史前时期 ascend to the prehistorical period; be traced back to the prehistorical period ‖ 向前～40 年 turn back the calendar for 40 years ‖ 两国人民之间的友谊可以～到宋朝。The friendship between the two peoples goes/dates back to the Song Dynasty.

〖～法〗 zhuīsùfǎ 〈名〉[法律] retrospective/retroactive law

〖～力〗 zhuīsùlì 〈名〉[法律] retroactivity

【追随】 zhuīsuí 〈动〉 follow; adhere to; pursue: ～错误路线 follow an erroneous line ‖ ～一个政党 adhere to a political party ‖ ～左右 follow sb closely ‖ 紧紧～ tail closely behind ‖ 盲目～ follow like sheep; follow blindly

〖～者〗 zhuīsuízhě 〈名〉 follower; adherent

【追索】 zhuīsuǒ 〈动〉 ❶ seek; pursue; explore: ～真理 seek/pursue truth ❷ demand; exact; extort: ～欠款 recover a debt ‖ ～一笔旧账 demand payment of an old debt

〖～权〗 zhuīsuǒquán 〈名〉 recourse

【追逃】 zhuītáo 〈动〉 manhunt

【追讨】 zhuītǎo 〈动〉 demand payment of an old debt; dun: ～贷款/欠款 dun sb for a loan/debt

【追亡逐北】 zhuīwáng-zhúběi = 追奔逐北 zhuībēn-zhúběi

【追问】 zhuīwèn 〈动〉 question closely; make a detailed enquiry; examine minutely; cross-question: ～事实真相 make detailed enquiries about the facts

【追想】 zhuīxiǎng 〈动〉 recall; reminisce; recollect; call to mind

【追星族】 zhuīxīngzú 〈名〉 star fan; groupie

【追叙】 zhuīxù ❶〈动〉 tell about the past; relate/recount sth that has happened ❷〈名〉 retrospective account/description

【追寻】 zhuīxún 〈动〉 pursue; search; track down: ～爆炸物的根源 trace explosive materials to their source ‖ 警察一直在～死者的妹妹。The police have been chasing (up) the dead man's sister.

【追询】 zhuīxún = 追问 zhuīwèn

【追忆】 zhuīyì 〈动〉 recollect; recall; look back; relive (in mind): ～童年好友 recall one's childhood friends ‖ ～往事，历历在目。Looking back, I find scenes of the past presented distinctly before my eyes. ‖ 我不想～那天晚上的事。I don't want to relive that night.

【追赃】 zhuīzāng 〈动〉 order the return of stolen money/goods; recover the stolen money/goods

【追赠】 zhuīzèng 〈动〉 confer (a title) posthumously; confer posthumous honours (on)

【追逐】 zhuīzhú 〈动〉 ❶ pursue; chase (after); go after; be in pursuit: ～猎物 pursue one's preys ❷ seek; quest; go/hanker after: ～高额利润 seek/chase exorbitant profits ‖ ～名利 chase/go after fame and profit ‖ ～女人 chase after women

〖～赛〗 zhuīzhúsài 〈名〉[体育] pursuit race: 个人/团体～ individual/team pursuit race

【追踪】 zhuīzōng 〈动〉 follow the trail of; track sb down; trace; pursue: ～恐怖分子 track terrorists ‖ 警察在～杀人犯。The police are on track of a murderer. / The police are pursuing/tracing a murderer.

骓

骓 zhuī 〈名〉〈书〉 piebald horse; piebald

椎

椎 zhuī 〈名〉 vertebra: ⇨脊～；颈～
⇨chuí

【椎板切除术】 zhuībǎn qiēchúshù 〈名〉[医学] laminectomy

【椎弓】 zhuīgōng 〈名〉[解剖] vertebral arch

〖～裂〗 zhuīgōngliè 〈名〉[医学] spondyloschisis

【椎骨】 zhuīgǔ 〈名〉[解剖] vertebra

【椎间盘】 zhuījiānpán 〈名〉[解剖] intervertebral disc; disci intervertebrales

〖～突出症〗 zhuījiānpán tūchūzhèng 〈名〉[医学] herniated/slipped/protruded disc

〖～脱出〗 zhuījiānpán tuōchū 〈名〉 prolapsed intervertebral disc

〖～造影术〗 zhuījiānpán zàoyǐngshù 〈名〉[医学] discography

【椎间韧带】 zhuījiān rèndài 〈名〉 ligamenta intervertebralia

【椎间软骨】 zhuījiān ruǎngǔ 〈名〉 intervertebral cartilage

【椎间体】 zhuījiāntǐ 〈名〉[动物] intercentrum

锥

锥 zhuī ❶〈名〉 awl ❷〈名〉 awl-shaped thing; cone: 半角～ half-angle cone ‖ 对顶～ double cone ‖ 截角～ truncated cone ⇨改～；圆～体 ❸〈动〉 bore; drill; prick; perforate: ～个眼儿 make a hole with an awl ❹〈名〉[数学] cone

【锥虫病】 zhuīchóngbìng 〈名〉[医学] trypanosomiasis

【锥处囊中】 zhuīchǔ-nángzhōng 〈熟〉 awl in a bag—real talent will stand out despite temporary obscurity

【锥度】 zhuīdù 〈名〉[机械] ❶ conicity; taper ❷ taper ratio

〖～规〗 zhuīdùguī 〈名〉[机械] taper gauge

【锥栗】 zhuīlì 〈名〉[植物] chinquapin

【锥面】 zhuīmiàn 〈名〉[数学] conical surface; cone: 等边/空间/椭圆～ equilateral/space/elliptic cone

【锥区】 zhuīqū 〈名〉 cone: 不定性～ cone of ambiguity ‖ 静～ cone of silence

【锥体】 zhuītǐ 〈名〉 cone

【锥形】 zhuīxíng 〈名〉 conical contour; cone; taper; pyramid

〖～阀〗 zhuīxíngfá 〈名〉[建筑] cone valve

〖～球磨机〗 zhuīxíng qiúmójī 〈名〉[机械] conical ball mill

〖～扫描〗 zhuīxíng sǎomiáo 〈名〉[电子] conical scanning

〖～天线〗 zhuīxíng tiānxiàn 〈名〉[电子] cone/conical antenna

〖～折射〗 zhuīxíng zhéshè 〈名〉[光学] conical refraction

〖～轴承〗 zhuīxíng zhóuchéng 〈名〉[机械] cone bearing

【锥子】 zhuīzi 〈名〉 awl

zhuì

坠

坠 zhuì ❶〈动〉 fall; drop: ～马 fall off a horse ‖ ～入大海 crash into the sea ⇨～毁；～落 ❷〈动〉 weigh down; droop: 她耳垂上～着一副大耳环。Two large earrings are hanging on her earlobes. ‖ 苹果把树枝～得弯弯的。The branches were weighed down with apples. ❸〈名〉 weight; hanging object; pendant: ⇨耳～；扇～

【坠地】 zhuìdì 〈动〉〈书〉(of a child) be born: ⇨呱呱～

【坠胡】 zhuìhú = 坠琴 zhuìqín

【坠毁】 zhuìhuǐ 〈动〉 (of a plane, etc) fall down and smash; crash (down): ～现场 crash site ‖ 飞机起飞不久就～了。The plane crashed shortly after take-off.

【坠机】 zhuìjī 〈动〉 (of a plane) crash (down)

【坠楼】 zhuìlóu 〈动〉 ❶ fall/drop off a building ❷ commit suicide by jumping off a building

【坠落】 zhuìluò 〈动〉 fall; drop: 树上的苹果在风中纷纷～。Apples dropped (down) from the tree in the wind.

【坠琴】 zhuìqín 〈名〉 *zhuiqin* [stringed musical instrument used in ballad singing in China's Henan Province]

【坠胎】 zhuìtāi = 堕胎 duòtāi

【坠子】 zhuìzi 〈名〉〈方〉 ❶ weight; plummet; pendant ❷ ear pendant ❸ = 坠琴 zhuìqín ❹ = 河南坠子 Hénán zhuìzi

缀

缀 zhuì 〈动〉 ❶ sew; stitch: ～扣子 sew on a button; sew a button onto a coat, etc ‖ ～上两针 put in a few stitches ‖ 能把我裤子上的洞～几针吗? Will you stitch up this hole in my trousers

for me? ⇨补～ ❷ put words together correctly; compose: ～字成文 write an essay ⇨～合;连～ ❸ embellish; decorate: 天上～满了星星。The sky was studded with stars. ⇨点～

【缀合】 zhuìhé 〈动〉 put together; make up: ～成篇 put fragments together to make up an essay

【缀辑】 zhuìjí 〈动〉 compile; edit: ～成书 compile a book

【缀文】 zhuìwén 〈动〉 compose an essay; write a composition

【缀玉连珠】 zhuìyù-liánzhū 〈熟〉 decorated with jade beads and pearls · be beautifully written

惴 zhuì 〈形〉〈书〉 anxious and fearful

【惴栗】 zhuìlì 〈动〉〈书〉tremble/shiver with fear

【惴惴不安】 zhuìzhuì-bù'ān 〈熟〉〈书〉 be anxious and fearful; be alarmed; be on tenterhooks

縋 zhuì 〈动〉 let down (with a rope): 把空篮子～下来 let down the empty basket by a rope

赘 zhuì ❶〈形〉 superfluous; redundant: ⇨～言;累～ ❷〈动〉(of a man) marry into and live with one's wife's family: ⇨～婿;入～ ❸〈动〉〈方〉 be burdensome; be cumbersome

【赘词】 zhuìcí 〈名〉 superfluous words; redundancy; verbosity

【赘瘤】 zhuìliú ＝ 赘疣② zhuìyóu

【赘述】 zhuìshù 〈动〉 give unnecessary details; say more than is needed: 兹不～。There is no need to go into details.

【赘婿】 zhuìxù 〈名〉 son-in-law who lives in the home of his wife's parents

【赘言】 zhuìyán ❶〈动〉 give unnecessary details; say more than is needed: 不再～。No more need be added. ❷〈名〉 superfluous words; redundancy; verbosity

【赘疣】 zhuìyóu 〈名〉 ❶ wart ❷ anything superfluous or useless

膇 zhuì 〈动〉〈书〉 (of the foot) swell; become swollen

醊 zhuì 〈动〉〈书〉 hold a memorial ceremony for; sacrifice

zhūn

屯 zhūn

【屯邅】 zhūnzhān ＝ 迍邅 zhūnzhān

⇨tún

迍 zhūn

【迍邅】 zhūnzhān 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ walking with difficulty ❷ in a tight corner; in difficulty; having difficulty; making no progress

谆 zhūn

【谆谆】 zhūnzhūn 〈形〉 earnest and sincere: ～告诫 repeatedly admonish; tirelessly exhort ‖ ～教导 earnestly and tirelessly instruct ‖ ～教诲要尊敬长者 inculcate respect for elders

肫 zhūn ❶〈形〉〈书〉 earnest; sincere; genuine: ～挚 sincere ❷〈名〉 gizzard (of a fowl): 鸭～ duck gizzard

窀 zhūn

【窀穸】 zhūnxī 〈书〉 ❶〈动〉 bury; entomb ❷〈名〉 grave; tomb

zhǔn

准 zhǔn ❶〈名〉 standard; norm; criterion: 以官方统计数字为～ take the official statistics as the standard/criterion ⇨～绳;基～ ❷〈介〉 according to; in accordance with; following: ～此办理 be handled as is suggested hereinafter ❸〈形〉 in some ways; partly: ～单色光 quasi-monochromatic light ‖ ～军事组织 paramilitary organization ‖ ～政府组织 quasi-governmental organization ⇨～将 ❹〈形〉 accurate; exact; precise: 猜得～ guess sth straight away; guess right/correctly ‖ 你的表～吗? Does your watch keep good time? / Is your watch accurate? / Do you have the correct time? ‖ 这一枪打得真～。This shot was dead on target. ‖ 她什么时候到，谁也说不～。It's anybody's guess when she'll come. ⇨放之四海而皆～;瞄～ ❺〈形〉 certain; sure; definite; firm: 心里没有～主意 not sure about sth; have no definite idea ‖ 说～了，别再变了。It's agreed on. Do not change your idea any more. ❻〈名〉[often used after 有 or 没有] certainty; certitude; definite idea: 考试及格不及格还没有～儿 not sure whether one will pass the examination ‖ 心里有～儿 be/feel sure about sth ❼〈副〉 definitely; certainly; surely: 他一上场～能赢。The team will certainly win with his participation. ‖ 这件事他～干不好。He is sure to spoil the work. ‖ 一个小时左右，天～会放晴。I'm sure it will clear up in an hour or so. ❽〈动〉 allow; grant; permit: ～假两周 grant sb two weeks' leave ‖ 不～随地吐痰。No spitting. ⇨～许;批～

【准保】 zhǔnbǎo 〈副〉 certainly; definitely; surely; undoubtedly; for sure: 你～三天干完吗? Do you guarantee to get it done in three days? ‖ 他～不愿意来。I'm sure he will refuse to come.

【准饱和】 zhǔnbǎohé 〈形〉[化学] quasi-saturation

【准备】 zhǔnbèi 〈动〉 ❶ prepare; get ready: ～饭菜 prepare a meal for sb ‖ ～认输 prepare oneself to accept defeat ‖ ～行动 be poised for action ‖ ～做出让步 be ready to offer some concessions ‖ 缺乏～ lack preparation ‖ ～不充分 be badly prepared; not do enough preparation ‖ 做两手～ prepare for both eventualities ‖ 做最坏的～ prepare for the worst ‖ 为会议～文件 prepare documents for a meeting ‖ 为晚会做～ make preparations for the party; prepare for the party ‖ 随时～歼灭入侵之敌 be prepared at all times to wipe out any invader ‖ 他正在训练，～参加下次比赛。He is training in preparation for the next match. ‖ 他～得非常充分。He is fully prepared for it. ❷ intend; plan: ～开始下一轮谈判 plan to start the next round of negotiation ‖ ～看望父母 intend to visit one's parents ‖ ～旅行 plan for a trip

〖～程序〗 zhǔnbèi chéngxù 〈名〉 preparatory procedure

〖～活动〗 zhǔnbèi huódòng 〈名〉[体育] warming-up/limbering-up (exercise): 做～ do warming-up exercises

〖～金〗 zhǔnbèijīn 〈名〉 reserve (fund); reserves; provisions

【准博士】 zhǔnbóshì 〈名〉 all but dissertation (ABD)

【准导体】 zhǔndǎotǐ 〈名〉[物理] quasi-conductor

【准得】 zhǔnděi ＝ 准保 zhǔnbǎo

【准点】 zhǔndiǎn 〈形〉 at the exact point in time; punctually; on time/schedule; 〈口〉 on the dot: 七点钟公共汽车～到站。The bus arrived on the dot of seven o'clock. / The seven o'clock bus arrived on the dot.

【准电介质】 zhǔndiànjièzhì 〈名〉[物理] quasi-dielectric

【准定】 zhǔndìng 〈副〉 certainly; surely; for sure: 吃下这药你～会好。You will certainly be cured after taking this medicine.

【准反射】 zhǔnfǎnshè 〈名〉[光学] quasi-reflection

【准飞证】 zhǔnfēizhèng 〈名〉 airworthy certificate

【准分子】 zhǔnfēnzǐ 〈名〉[物理] quasi-molecule

〖～激光器〗 zhǔnfēnzǐ jīguāngqì 〈名〉 excimer laser

【准噶尔盆地】 Zhǔngá'ěr Péndì 〈名〉 Junggar/Dzungharian Basin (in Xinjiang, China)

【准稿子】 zhǔngǎozi 〈名〉 good plan; clear idea: 办事要心里有个～才行。A good plan will pave one's way to success. ‖ 下一步怎么办，我心里还没～呢。I have no idea as to what to do next.

【准光波】 zhǔnguāngbō 〈名〉[物理] quasi-optical wave

【准核国家】 zhǔnhéguójiā 〈名〉 near-nuclear state

【准话】 zhǔnhuà 〈名〉 definite message/answer: 你们商量好后给我个～。Please give me a definite answer after your discussion.

【准会员】 zhǔnhuìyuán 〈名〉 associated member

【准货币】 zhǔnhuòbì 〈名〉 near money; quasi-money

【准将】 zhǔnjiàng 〈名〉 brigadier (in British Army & Royal Marines); commodore (in British Royal Navy); air commodore (in British Royal Air Force); brigadier general (in United States Army, Air Force & Marines Corps); rear admiral lower grade (in United States Navy)

【准金属】 zhǔnjīnshǔ 〈名〉 metalloid

【准晶体】 zhǔnjīngtǐ 〈名〉 quasi-crystal

【准静止锋】 zhǔnjìngzhǐfēng 〈名〉[气象] quasi-stationary front

【准绝缘子】 zhǔnjuéyuánzǐ 〈名〉[物理] quasi-insulator

【准科学】 zhǔnkēxué 〈名〉 parascience

【准矿物】 zhǔnkuàngwù 〈名〉 mineraloid
【准粒子】 zhǔnlìzǐ 〈名〉 quasi-particle
【准男爵】 zhǔnnánjué 〈名〉 baronet
【准平衡】 zhǔnpínghéng 〈名〉 quasi-equilibrium
【准平面】 zhǔnpíngmiàn 〈名〉[数学] directrix plane
【准平原】 zhǔnpíngyuán 〈名〉[地质] paraplain
【准谱儿】 zhǔnpǔr 〈名〉〈口〉 definite plan; definite message: 下一步怎么个搞法儿,至今大家心里还没有个～。So far no one is sure about what to do next.
【准契约】 zhǔnqìyuē 〈名〉[法律] quasi-contract
【准确】 zhǔnquè 〈形〉 accurate; exact; precise: 发音～ be accurate in pronunciation ‖ ～地说明 explain in precise terms ‖ ～计算 calculate accurately ‖ ～有力的扣杀 accurate and powerful smashes ‖ 他的答案～无误。His answer is exactly/perfectly right. ‖ 他的消息还算～。His information was fairly accurate.
〖～度〗 zhǔnquèdù 〈名〉 degree of accuracy; accuracy: 这杆秤的～误差在半克以内。The steelyard is accurate to half a gram.
〖～率〗 zhǔnquèlǜ 〈名〉 accuracy: 提高～ improve accuracy
〖～性〗 zhǔnquèxìng 〈名〉 accuracy: 缺乏～ lack precision ‖ 报道的～ accuracy of a report
【准绳】 zhǔnshéng 〈名〉 criterion; yardstick; level; standard
【准时】 zhǔnshí 〈形〉 punctual; on time; on schedule; to the minute; on the dot: ～到达 arrive as scheduled/on time; arrive on the dot ‖ ～赴约 be punctual for the appointment; keep appointments exactly on the hour ‖ ～上课 be punctual in attending class ‖ 火车～到站。The train arrived as scheduled/at the scheduled time/〈口〉 on the dot. ‖ 他总是很～。He is always a punctual person.
【准所有权】 zhǔnsuǒyǒuquán 〈名〉 quasi-proprietary right
【准同步】 zhǔntóngbù 〈名〉[物理] quasi-synchronization
【准头】 zhǔntou 〈名〉〈口〉 accuracy/precision (in speech, marksmanship, etc): 枪法挺有～ shoot well; be a good shot; shoot with great accuracy ‖ 他说的话没～。His words are not dependable/reliable.
【准卫星】 zhǔnwèixīng 〈名〉[航天] satelloid
【准尉】 zhǔnwèi 〈名〉 chief warrant officer; midshipman (United States Navy); warrant officer (British Royal Navy); chief warrant officer; warrant officer (United States Air Force): 二级～ warrant officer class Ⅱ (British Army); warrant officer (United States Army) ‖ 一级～ warrant officer class Ⅰ (British Army & British Royal Navy); chief warrant officer (United States Army)
【准线】 zhǔnxiàn 〈名〉[数学] directrix
【准信】 zhǔnxìn 〈名〉 definite message/answer: 你哪天能来,赶快给我个～。Please let me know as soon as you have decided when to come.
【准星】 zhǔnxīng 〈名〉 ❶ front sight (of a gun) ❷ zero point on a steelyard ❸ definite ideas: 他说话没～。You cannot depend on what he says.
【准行】 zhǔnxíng 〈动〉〈口〉 there won't be any problem: 找他帮忙～。You won't be disappointed if you ask him for help.
【准许】 zhǔnxǔ 〈动〉 permit; allow; grant; give grant/permission: 他们～他提前离开。They granted him permission to leave earlier. ‖ 这里不～吸烟。Smoking is not allowed here. ‖ 我请父母～我晚点回家。I asked my parents' permission to go back home a bit late.
【准因子】 zhǔnyīnzǐ 〈名〉 quasi-divisor
【准予】 zhǔnyǔ 〈动〉 grant; approve; permit; qualify: ～辞职 accept sb's resignation ‖ ～入境 allow sb to enter the country ‖ ～休假一周 grant a week's leave
【准元素】 zhǔnyuánsù 〈名〉[化学] eka-element
【准原子】 zhǔnyuánzǐ 〈名〉[物理] quasiatom
【准圆】 zhǔnyuán 〈名〉[数学] director circle
【准则】 zhǔnzé 〈名〉 norm; standard; criterion; guideline: 奉行一套～ hold/respect/adopt a set of values ‖ 道德～ moral code ‖ 国际法的基本～ elementary requirements of international law ‖ 国际关系基本～ basic norms of international relations ‖ 外交～ diplomatic norms ‖ 行为～ code of conduct; rules of conduct
【准整合】 zhǔnzhěnghé 〈名〉 paraconformity; pseudoconformity
【准直】 zhǔnzhí 〈名〉[物理] collimation: ～光束 collimated beam ‖ ～透镜 collimating lens
〖～管〗 zhǔnzhíguǎn 〈名〉[光学] collimator
〖～线〗 zhǔnzhíxiàn 〈名〉[光学] line of collimation
〖～仪〗 zhǔnzhíyí 〈名〉[物理] collimator: 光束～ beam collimator ‖ 激光～ laser collimator ‖ 自动～ auto collimator
【准自动化】 zhǔnzìdònghuà 〈名〉 quasi-automation

zhuō

拙 zhuō 〈形〉 ❶ clumsy; awkward; dull: ～于言词 be clumsy in expressing oneself ‖ 手～ be all thumbs ‖ ～匠 ill workman ⇨～劣;笨～;弄巧成～ ❷〈套〉 my: ～妻 my wife ⇨～荆;～著
【拙笨】 zhuōbèn 〈形〉 clumsy; dull; unskilful; awkward: 动作/样子～ be awkward in one's movement/manner ‖ 口齿～ be clumsy of speech ‖ 他的手很～。He is clumsy with his hands.
【拙笔】 zhuōbǐ 〈名〉〈套〉 my humble/poor writing/painting
【拙稿】 zhuōgǎo 〈名〉〈套〉 my humble/poor writing; my humble/poor works
【拙见】 zhuōjiàn 〈名〉〈套〉my humble opinion: 依～ in my humble opinion ‖ ～如此。This is my humble opinion. ‖ 个人～,仅供参考。Here I offer my humble opinion for your reference only./This is just my humble opinion for your reference.
【拙荆】 zhuōjīng 〈名〉〈旧〉〈套〉 my humble wife
【拙口钝腮】 zhuōkǒu-dùnsāi 〈熟〉 be clumsy-tongued; be clumsy in expressing oneself
【拙劣】 zhuōliè 〈形〉 clumsy and inferior: 表演～ perform badly; give a bad show ‖ 技能～ be unskilled ‖ ～的诡计 ham-handed trick ‖ ～的计划 misbegotten scheme ‖ ～的手法 inferior tactics; clumsy trick ‖ ～的文笔 bad/poor writing ‖ 他的手法极为～。Those tricks of his are none too clever.
【拙朴】 zhuōpǔ 〈形〉 simple and unadorned
【拙涩】 zhuōsè 〈形〉 (of writing) clumsy and obscure: ～的译文 clumsy and obscure translation
【拙直】 zhuōzhí 〈形〉 straightforward and good-natured; simple and frank: ～的农村孩子 simple and frank country boy
【拙著】 zhuōzhù 〈名〉〈套〉 my humble/poor writing; my poor works
【拙嘴笨腮】 zhuōzuǐ-bènsāi ＝ 拙嘴笨舌 zhuōzuǐ-bènshé
【拙嘴笨舌】 zhuōzuǐ-bènshé 〈熟〉 be clumsy-tongued; be clumsy in expressing oneself
【拙作】 zhuōzuò 〈名〉〈套〉 my humble/poor writing, painting, etc; my humble/poor works

捉 zhuō 〈动〉 ❶ clutch; hold; grasp: ～住不放 seize hold of sb or sth and not let go ‖ ～住羊角 hold the sheep by the horn ⇨～笔;～刀;～襟见肘 ❷ catch; capture: ～蝴蝶/知了 catch/capture butterflies/cicadas ‖ 行窃时被～住 be caught in a theft ‖ 猫头鹰白天睡觉,晚上～老鼠。Owls sleep by day and hunt rats by night. ‖ 凶手被当场～住。The murderer was seized on the spot/was caught red-handed. ‖ ～贼! Stop thief! ⇨～拿;捕～;瓮中～鳖
【捉笔】 zhuōbǐ 〈动〉 hold a pen: ～赋诗 pick up a brush/pen to write a poem
【捉刀】 zhuōdāo 〈动〉 write (an article, etc) for sb else; ghostwrite; ghost: 代人～ ghost (for sb); ghostwrite for sb; play ghost to sb ‖ 为将军的回忆录～ ghost the general's memoirs
〖～代笔〗 zhuōdāo-dàibǐ 〈动〉 play ghost to sb
〖～人〗 zhuōdāorén 〈名〉 ghostwriter; ghost: 雇一个～ employ a ghost ‖ 给体育界名人做～ ghost for some sports personalities
【捉对】 zhuōduì 〈副〉 in pairs: ～厮杀 fight in pairs
【捉鸡骂狗】 zhuōjī-màgǒu 〈熟〉 abuse the dog while trying to capture the chick—make oblique accusations
【捉奸】 zhuōjiān 〈动〉 catch adulterers in the act
〖～捉双〗 zhuōjiān-zhuōshuāng 〈熟〉 catch the pair in the act to prove adultery—if you want to convict sb of a crime, you must have hard evidence
【捉襟见肘】 zhuōjīn-jiànzhǒu 〈熟〉 when one pulls together one's lapels, one's elbows poke through the sleeves—be in strained circumstances
【捉迷藏】 zhuō mícáng ❶〈名〉 hide-and-seek; blindman's bluff ❷〈动〉 be tricky and evasive; play hide-and-seek; beat about/around the bush: 你就直说吧,不要跟我～了。Get straight to the point. Don't beat about the bush. ‖ 他老躲着我不照面,跟我～。He keeps avoiding me and never shows up as if he is playing hide-and-seek with me.

【捉摸】 zhuōmō 〈动〉[usu used in the negative] fathom; ascertain: 难以～ be difficult to ascertain; be unpredictable; be elusive ‖ 我～不透她的话外音。I couldn't figure out what she implied. ‖ 这到底是怎么回事,令人～不透。It's hard for me to make head or tail of what has happened.

【捉拿】 zhuōná 〈动〉 arrest; catch; apprehend: ～逃犯 arrest an escaped prisoner ‖ ～凶手 arrest a murderer ‖ ～治罪 arrest and punish ‖ 将罪犯～归案 arrest and bring a criminal to justice

【捉弄】 zhuōnòng 〈动〉 tease; make a fool of sb; play/put tricks (on): 你这是故意～我。*You are playing the fool with me on purpose.* ‖ 他老爱～人。It's typical of him to tease others. ‖ 他被无端～了一番。He was made a fool for no reasons.

桌 zhuō ❶〈名〉table; desk: 掸掉～上的灰尘 dust a table ‖ 隔～而坐 sit facing each other across a table ‖ 围～而坐 be seated around a table ⇨八仙～;书～ ❷〈量〉[of a feast table, etc] table; tableful: 摆一～酒席 set a table of wine and dishes ‖ 预订一～饭 book a table ‖ 三～客人 three tables/tablefuls of guests (at a dinner party) ‖ 一～菜 a table/tableful of dishes

【桌案】 zhuō'àn 〈名〉〈方〉 desk

【桌布】 zhuōbù 〈名〉 tablecloth: 铺～ spread a tablecloth

【桌灯】 zhuōdēng 〈名〉 desk lamp/light; table lamp/light; reading lamp

【桌垫】 zhuōdiàn 〈名〉 table mat: 软木～ cork table mat

【桌面】 zhuōmiàn 〈名〉 ❶ top of a table; tabletop; desktop; table board: 大理石～的桌子 marble-top table ❷ [计算机] desktop

〖～办公系统〗 zhuōmiàn bàngōng xìtǒng 〈名〉 desktop system

〖～背景〗 zhuōmiàn bèijǐng 〈名〉[计算机] desktop background

〖～出版系统〗 zhuōmiàn chūbǎn xìtǒng 〈名〉 desktop publishing

〖～附件〗 zhuōmiàn fùjiàn 〈名〉[计算机] desk accessory (DA)

〖～儿上〗 zhuōmiànrshàng 〈副〉 on the table; above board; in public: ～的话 polite and unimpeachable remarks ‖ 把问题摆在～来谈 place problems on the table; bring problems out into the open; put the problems on the table for discussion

〖～图标〗 zhuōmiàn túbiāo 〈名〉[计算机] desktop icons

【桌球】 zhuōqiú 〈名〉 billiard; pool: 打～ play billiards

〖～房〗 zhuōqiúfáng 〈名〉 billiard room/hall; billiard saloon/parlour; poolroom

〖～台〗 zhuōqiútái 〈名〉 billiard table; pool table

【桌椅板凳】 zhuōyǐ-bǎndèng 〈名〉 ❶ tables, chairs and benches ❷ household furniture in general

【桌子】 zhuōzi ❶〈名〉 table; desk: 一张～ a table/desk ‖ 抹～ wipe the table/desk ‖ 放在～上 lay/put sth on the table ‖ 坐在～旁 sit/be seated at a table ❷〈量〉 tableful: 一～菜 a tableful of dishes

倬 zhuō 〈形〉〈书〉 *notable; striking*

棁 zhuō 〈名〉〈书〉 post/stud on the roof beam

焯 zhuō 〈形〉〈书〉 apparent; obvious; clear; evident ⇨chāo

镯 zhuō 〈动〉〈方〉 dig the field; loosen the soil; dig out the root of a corn stalk, etc

【镯钩】 zhuōgou 〈名〉〈方〉 pickaxe

zhuó

灼 zhuó ❶〈动〉 burn; scorch: ⇨～热;烧～ ❷〈形〉 bright; shining; luminous: ～亮 bright; shining ❸〈形〉 clear; obvious: 事已彰～,无可怀疑。This is much in evidence and beyond any doubt.

【灼见】 zhuójiàn 〈名〉 profound/penetrating view: 真知～ penetrating judgement; insightful analysis

【灼烤】 zhuókǎo 〈动〉 bake; scorch; scald

【灼亮】 zhuóliàng 〈形〉 bright; shining: ～的灯光 bright lamplight

【灼然】 zhuórán 〈形〉 quite obvious; fairly clear: ～可见 perfectly obvious; abundantly clear ‖ ～无疑 indisputable; irrefutable; unquestionable

【灼热】 zhuórè 〈形〉 scorchingly hot: ～的感情 burning passion ‖ 阳光～。The sun burns hot.

【灼伤】 zhuóshāng 〈动〉 (of fire, acid, etc) burn: X射线/化学品～ X-ray/chemical burns ‖ 一/二/三度～ first-/second-/third-degree burn ‖ 灼热的熨斗～了他的手。He seared his hand on the hot iron.

【灼痛】 zhuótòng 〈形〉 scorchingly/searingly painful: 碘酒使他的伤口～。The iodine burnt his wound.

【灼灼】 *zhuózhuó* 〈形〉〈书〉 *shining; brilliant*: 目光～ with keen, sparkling eyes

茁 zhuó 〈形〉 thriving: ⇨～实;～壮

【茁实】 zhuóshi 〈形〉〈方〉 healthy and strong; sturdy

【茁长】 zhuózhǎng 〈动〉 grow up strong and sturdy; grow luxuriantly/vigorously

【茁壮】 zhuózhuàng 〈形〉 healthy and strong; sturdy: ～的树木 healthy trees ‖ 小麦长得很～。The wheat has grown well.

〖～成长〗 zhuózhuàng chéngzhǎng 〈动〉 grow up strong and healthy; grow up vigorously

卓 zhuó 〈形〉 ❶ tall and erect/upright: ⇨～立 ❷ prominent; outstanding; remarkable: 她作为歌星～有成就。She is *notably successful as a singer.* ⇨～见;～绝;～识

【卓拔】 zhuóbá 〈形〉 outstanding; prominent; remarkable

【卓尔不群】 zhuó'ěr-bùqún 〈熟〉 stand head and shoulders above all others; be preeminent; be outstanding

【卓见】 zhuójiàn 〈名〉 excellent opinion; brilliant idea: 颇有～ be full of brilliant ideas ‖ 大家都佩服他的～。Everyone was filled with admiration at his excellent idea/insightful view.

【卓绝】 zhuójué 〈形〉 unsurpassed; extreme; of the highest degree: 英勇～ be extremely brave

【卓立】 zhuólì 〈动〉 stand upright/erect: 孤峰～。The mountain peak soars straight into the air.

【卓荦】 zhuóluò 〈形〉〈书〉 unique; superb; extraordinary

【卓跞】 *zhuóluò* ＝ 卓荦 *zhuóluò*

【卓然】 zhuórán 〈形〉 outstanding; splendid; remarkable; prominent: 成绩～ achieve outstanding results; make remarkable achievements ‖ ～不群 stand head and shoulders above all others; be preeminent; be outstanding

【卓识】 zhuóshí 〈名〉 judicious judgement; sagacity: ⇨远见～

【卓特】 zhuótè ＝ 卓异 zhuóyì

【卓午】 zhuówǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 high noon; midday; noontide

【卓异】 zhuóyì 〈形〉 extraordinary; outstanding; unique; preeminent: 成绩～ make outstanding/remarkable achievements

【卓有成效】 zhuóyǒu-chéngxiào 〈熟〉 very fruitful; highly effective: 进行～的会谈 hold a productive talk (with sb) ‖ 工作～ have made remarkable achievements in work ‖ 新院长上任以来,工作～。Marked progress has been made ever since the new president assumed his post.

【卓越】 zhuóyuè 〈形〉 outstanding; remarkable; preeminent; brilliant: 做出～的成就 make outstanding/remarkable achievements ‖ 才华～ be endowed with remarkable talents ‖ ～的贡献 outstanding contributions ‖ ～的科学家 brilliant scientist

【卓著】 zhuózhù 〈形〉 distinguished; outstanding; eminent: 成效～ have remarkable results ‖ 功勋～ have performed notable exploits ‖ 信誉～ have acquired an outstanding reputation

斫 zhuó 〈动〉〈书〉 cut; chop; hack (with an axe or a sword): ～伐树木 hack/chop/cut down trees

浊 zhuó 〈形〉 ❶ turbid; muddy: ～酒 unstrained wine/liquor ‖ ～水 turbid water ⇨浑～;污～ ❷ deep and thick: ～声～气 in a deep, raucous voice ❸ chaotic; confused; corrupted: ⇨～世

【浊点】 zhuódiǎn 〈名〉[化学] cloud point

〖～试验〗 zhuódiǎn shìyàn 〈名〉[化学] cloud test

【浊度】 zhuódù 〈名〉[化学] turbidity: 大气～ atmospheric turbidity

〖～测定〗 zhuódù cèdìng 〈名〉[化学] turbidimetry

〖～滴定〗 *zhuódù dīdìng* 〈名〉[化学] *turbidimetric titration*

〖～分析〗 zhuódù fēnxī 〈名〉[化学] turbidimetric analysis

〖～计〗 zhuódùjì 〈名〉[光学] turbidimeter

【浊辅音】 zhuófǔyīn 〈名〉[语言] voiced consonant
【浊浪】 zhuólàng 〈名〉 muddy waves
【浊流】 zhuóliú 〈名〉 ❶ muddy stream ❷〈书〉〈喻〉 base/mean person; forces of darkness and decadence
【浊流岩】 zhuóliúyán 〈名〉[地质] turbidite
【浊世】 zhuóshì 〈名〉 ❶〈书〉 corrupted world; chaotic times; turbulent days ❷ [佛教] this mortal life; this world; this mortal world
【浊物】 zhuówù 〈名〉 insensitive creature; ignoramus
【浊音】 zhuóyīn 〈名〉[语言] voiced sound
【浊重】 zhuózhòng 〈形〉(of voice) deep and thick; heavy

酌 zhuó ❶〈动〉 pour out (wine): ～满一杯酒 pour a full glass of wine ❷〈动〉 drink (wine): 独～ drink alone ‖ 对～ (of two persons) have a drink together ❸〈名〉〈书〉 meal with wine or spirits: 聊备小～ prepare a frugal meal with some wine ⇨便～ ❹〈动〉 consider; think over; use one's discretion: ～加修改 make alterations as one thinks fit ⇨～予; 斟～
【酌办】 zhuóbàn 〈动〉 act according to one's judgement; act at one's discretion; do as one thinks fit: 请～。Please settle the matter as you think fit.
【酌定】 zhuódìng 〈动〉 make a decision as one thinks fit; decide according to one's judgement
【酌量】 zhuóliáng 〈动〉 give due consideration; use one's judgement: ～办理 deal with/handle the matter as one thinks fit ‖ ～调拨 allocate (funds, materials, etc) as one thinks fit ‖ ～给些补助 give appropriate subsidies
【酌情】 zhuóqíng 〈动〉 take into consideration the circumstances; exercise discretion in the light of the circumstances; use one's discretion: ～处理 settle a matter as one sees fit; act at one's discretion ‖ ～做适当调整 make appropriate adjustments according to circumstances
【酌予】 zhuóyǔ 〈动〉 give sth as one thinks fit: ～补助 give some financial assistance as one thinks fit ‖ 请～答复。Please give a reply at your discretion.

浞 zhuó 〈动〉〈口〉(of liquids) pour; drench: 让雨～透了 be soaked/drenched to the skin with rain

诼 zhuó 〈动〉〈书〉 slander; malign; calumniate: ⇨谣～

著[1] zhuó = 着[1] zhuó

著[2] zhuó = 着[2] zhuó
⇨zhe; zhù

啄 zhuó 〈动〉 peck: 母鸡正在～谷粒。The hens are pecking at the corn. ‖ 小鸟专～树干里的虫吃。It's the nature of the little bird to peck insects from the trunk of a tree. ‖ 啄木鸟在树上～了一个洞。The woodpecker pecked a hole in the tree.
【啄花鸟】 zhuóhuāniǎo 〈名〉 flowerpecker
【啄木鸟】 zhuómùniǎo 〈名〉 woodpecker

着[1] zhuó ❶〈动〉 touch; contact; come into contact with: ⇨～陆; 不～边际; 附～ ❷〈动〉 apply; use: ⇨～笔; ～墨; ～手; ～眼 ❸〈名〉 whereabouts: 遍寻无～ nowhere to be found ‖ 衣食无～ have nothing to eat and wear; have neither food nor clothing ⇨～落 ❹〈动〉 wear (clothes); be dressed in: ～蓝色西装 wear a blue suit ‖ 吃～不尽 have as much food and clothing as one wants ⇨～装

着[2] zhuó 〈动〉 ❶ send; assign; dispatch: ～人领取 send someone here to fetch it ‖ ～人去请 send for sb ‖ ～一名干部前来洽谈 assign a cadre here for discussion ❷ order [used in official documents, expressing peremptory tone]: ～即施行 must be enforced immediately ‖ ～即悉数上缴。All is to be handed in immediately.
⇨zhāo; zháo; zhe
【着笔】 zhuóbǐ 〈动〉 put/set pen to paper; begin to write/paint: 不知如何～ not know how to begin the writing/painting
【着鞭】 zhuóbiān 〈动〉 urge on a horse with a crop—try to take the lead; strive to get ahead
【着处】 zhuóchù 〈名〉 every place; every corner; every nook and cranny
【着花】 zhuóhuā 〈动〉〈书〉 blossom; bear flowers
【着力】 zhuólì 〈动〉 make an effort; exert oneself: ～于技术革新 concentrate one's efforts on technical innovations ‖ 无从～ fail to see where to direct one's efforts ‖ 这部小说中，作者～描绘了农村的新面貌。In this novel, the writer spares no effort to paint a new picture of the life in the countryside.
【着陆】 zhuólù 〈动〉 land; touch down: ～系统 landing system ‖ 安全～ make a safe landing ‖ 紧急～ make an emergency landing ‖ 强行～ make a forced landing ‖ 软～ effect/make a soft landing ‖ 飞机安全～。The aircraft landed safely. ‖ 台风～时 100 人受伤。One hundred people were injured when the typhoon touched down.
〖～舱〗 zhuólùcāng 〈名〉 landing module
〖～场〗 zhuólùchǎng 〈名〉 landing field/ground
〖～灯〗 zhuólùdēng 〈名〉 landing light
〖～方向指示器〗 zhuólù fāngxiàng zhǐshìqì 〈名〉 landing direction indicator
〖～区〗 zhuólùqū 〈名〉[航空] touchdown zone
〖～速度〗 zhuólù sùdù 〈名〉 landing speed
〖～载荷〗 zhuólù zàihè 〈名〉[航空] landing load
【着落】 zhuóluò ❶〈名〉 whereabouts: 遗失的文件仍没有～。The whereabouts of the missing document is still unknown. ❷〈名〉 assured source: 经费已有了～。We have already collected enough funds. ❸〈动〉 fall on sb; rest with sb: 给她写感谢信的事儿就～在你身上了。It falls on you to write a letter of thanks to her. ‖ 孩子们的父母去世后，抚养他们的任务就～在我身上了。The care of the children fell on me after their parents died. ❹〈动〉〈旧〉 settle: ～停当 all set; settled ❺〈名〉 permanent home: 女儿有个～，老太太才放心。The mother couldn't set her mind assured until her daughter got married.
【着墨】 zhuómò 〈动〉 apply ink to paper—write; paint: ～不多 sketchily described or painted
【着棋】 zhuóqí 〈动〉〈方〉 play chess
【着色】 zhuósè 〈动〉 put colour on; colour: 给食品～ give colouring to food; colour food ‖ 着上各种不同的颜色 be coloured in different tints
〖～法〗 zhuósèfǎ 〈名〉 colouring
〖～剂〗 zhuósèjì 〈名〉 colouring agent/material
【着实】 zhuóshí 〈副〉 ❶ really; indeed: 这孩子～讨人喜欢。The child is really cute. ❷ severely: ～批评一顿 give sb a good talking-to; lecture sb severely; criticize sb severely ‖ ～数落一番 scold sb severely; give sb a dressing-down; give sb a tongue-lashing; give sb a good talking-to ‖ 他话虽不多，可～有分量。His words were few, but they carried a lot of weight.
【着手】 zhuóshǒu 〈动〉 put one's hand to; set about; start doing: ～编制计划 start drawing up plans ‖ ～工作 get down to work; set to work; set about a job ‖ ～解决问题 begin to solve problems ‖ 从调查研究～ start with investigation and study
〖～成春〗 zhuóshǒu-chéngchūn = 妙手回春 miàoshǒu-huíchūn
【着先鞭】 zhuó xiānbiān 〈动〉 take precedence; take the lead; get ahead of
【着想】 zhuóxiǎng 〈动〉 consider (the interests of sb/sth): 替别人～ think about the interests of others ‖ 为人民的利益～ think about the interests of the people ‖ 一切从大局～ proceed from the considerations of the whole situation ‖ 他是为你的健康～才劝你戒烟的。It was for your health that he advised you to give up smoking.
【着眼】 zhuóyǎn 〈动〉 have sth in mind; see/view from the angle of: ～于人民 have the people in mind ‖ ～于未来 have one's eyes on the future ‖ 从大处～ keep the general goal in view ‖ 考虑任何问题要～于大局。In approaching any problem, we should keep our eyes on the situation as a whole. ‖ 我们的政策～于这些地区的发展。Our policy is to focus on the development of these areas.
〖～点〗 zhuóyǎndiǎn 〈名〉 starting point; focus of attention; object in mind
【着意】 zhuóyì 〈动〉 ❶ take pains; exert oneself; be wholly absorbed: ～经营 manage with diligent care ‖ ～研究实际问题 concentrate on the study of practical problems ❷ [usu in the negative] care; mind: 他对周围的事毫不～。He never minds about what happens around him. ‖ 别人说什么他毫不～。He is careless of what people say.

【着重】 zhuózhòng 〈动〉 stress; emphasize; underline; lay/place special stress/emphasis on: ～说明问题的重要性 stress the importance of the matter ‖ ～谈谈这个问题 discuss the question at some length ‖ ～指出 emphatically point out ‖ 会上我～讲了两个问题。At the meeting I went into two questions in particular. ‖ 目前政府应～于调整经济结构。At present, the government should place special emphasis on restructuring the economy.

〖～号〗 zhuózhònghào 〈名〉 mark of emphasis (·)

【着装】 zhuózhuāng ❶〈动〉 put on; wear; be dressed in: ～整洁 be neatly dressed; wear clean and tidy clothing ‖ 统一～ wear uniform clothing ‖ 他～随便。He is dressed casually. ❷〈名〉 clothing, headgear and footwear: 整理～ straighten one's clothing

琢 zhuó 〈动〉 chisel; carve; cut: 翡翠～成的茶壶 carved jadeite teapot ⇨～磨;玉不～,不成器
⇨zuó

【琢磨】 zhuómó 〈动〉 ❶ carve and polish (jade): ～玉器 carve and polish jade wares ❷ improve (literary works); polish; refine: 这篇文章还可以再～。This article still needs polishing.
⇨zuómo

斮 zhuó 〈动〉〈书〉 cut; chop; hack

椓 zhuó 〈名〉 castration [a kind of ancient Chinese torture]

斲 zhuó 〈动〉〈书〉 chop; hack; cut

【斲鼻】 zhuóbí 〈形〉 highly skilled

【斲轮老手】 zhuólún-lǎoshǒu 〈熟〉 expert wheelwright—old hand

【斲丧】 zhuósàng 〈动〉〈书〉 destroy one's health by dissipation

鷟 zhuó →鸑鷟 yuèzhuó

缴 zhuó 〈名〉〈书〉 silk string tied to an arrow for shooting birds
⇨jiǎo

擢 zhuó 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ pull out; extract: ⇨～发难数 ❷ raise (in rank); promote: ⇨～升;～用;拔～

【擢发难数】 zhuófà-nánshǔ 〈熟〉 (of crimes) be as countless as the hairs on a head; be too numerous to count

【擢升】 zhuóshēng 〈动〉〈书〉 promote; exalt; elevate; advance (to a higher position or rank): 得到～ attain/gain/get/obtain/receive/secure/win promotion ‖ 他由职员～为经理。He was promoted from a clerk to a manager.

【擢用】 zhuóyòng 〈动〉〈书〉 promote to a post: ～贤能 promote capable personnel ‖ 量才～ promote sb to a post suited to his capacities

濯 zhuó 〈动〉〈书〉 wash: ⇨～足

【濯濯】 zhuózhuó 〈形〉〈书〉 (of mountains) bare; bald; barren: 童山～～ bare or treeless hills

【濯足】 zhuózú 〈动〉〈书〉 wash one's feet

〖～节〗 Zhuózújié 〈名〉[基督教] Maundy Thursday

镯 zhuó 〈名〉 bracelet: ⇨手～;玉～

【镯子】 zhuózi 〈名〉 bracelet: 戴～ wear a bracelet around one's wrist ‖ 金/银～ gold/silver bracelet

zī

仔 zī
⇨zǎi;zǐ

【仔肩】 zījiān 〈名〉〈书〉 responsibility

吱 zī ❶〈拟〉 (of mice, etc) squeak; (of small birds) chirp; peep; cheep: 老鼠在～～叫。The mouse was squeaking. ❷〈动〉〈方〉 utter a sound: 叫了他半天,他一声也不～。He did not utter a sound though I had called him for a long time. ‖ 他连个声都不敢～。He didn't dare to utter a word.
⇨zhī

【吱声】 zīshēng 〈动〉〈方〉 make a sound; utter: 不论谁问,他都不～。He kept silent no matter who asked him. / He didn't utter a word whoever asked him. ‖ 如果你不了解情况,最好别～。You'd better keep silent if you don't understand facts at all.

孜 zī

【孜孜】 zīzī 〈形〉 diligent; industrious; hardworking: ～以求 diligently strive after; assiduously pursue; make an assiduous pursuit (of)

〖～不倦〗 zīzī-bùjuàn 〈熟〉 diligently; assiduously; indefatigably; untiringly: ～地工作 work with unfailing/unremitting assiduity

〖～矻矻〗 zīzī-kūkū 〈熟〉〈书〉 diligent; industrious; assiduous

咨 zī 〈动〉 ❶ consult; take counsel: ⇨～文;～询 ❷〈书〉 sigh; heave a sigh: ⇨～嗟

【咨访】 zīfǎng 〈动〉〈书〉 seek the opinion of; consult

【咨嗟】 zījiē 〈动〉〈书〉 ❶ heave a sigh; sigh ❷ gasp in admiration; highly praise

【咨商】 zīshāng 〈动〉〈书〉 consult; talk over

【咨文】 zīwén 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉 official communication (between government offices of equal rank) ❷ report delivered by the head of a government on affairs of state; message: 国情～ State of the Union Message [US] ‖ 总统～ presidential message; president's message

【咨询】 zīxún 〈动〉 seek advice from; hold counsel with; consult: ～机构 consulting/consultative organization/body ‖ ～委员会 advisory/consultative committee ‖ ～意见 advisory opinion ‖ ～专家 consultant expert ‖ 财务～ financial counselling ‖ 技术～ technical consultation ‖ 心理～ psychological consultation/counselling ‖ 提供～服务 provide consulting/advisory/counselling service

〖～费〗 zīxúnfèi 〈名〉 consulting/counselling fees

〖～公司〗 zīxún gōngsī 〈名〉 consulting firm/company; consultancy: ～管理 consultancy management

姿 zī 〈名〉 ❶ gesture; carriage; posture; bearing: ⇨跪～;舞～;英～ ❷ looks; appearance: ⇨～色

【姿容】 zīróng 〈名〉 looks; appearance: ～端丽 have comely features ‖ ～秀美 be good-looking; be pretty

【姿色】 zīsè 〈名〉 (of a woman) good looks: 略有几分～ be rather good-looking

【姿势】 zīshì 〈名〉 posture; pose; gesture: 摆～ make a pose ‖ 保持一种～ maintain/hold a pose ‖ 模仿～ imitate a pose ‖ ～优美 have a graceful carriage ‖ 站立～ standing posture ‖ 直立～ erect posture

【姿态】 zītài 〈名〉 ❶ posture; carriage; bearing; poise: 摆出～ make a pose ‖ ～优美 have a graceful carriage ‖ 高雅的～ noble gesture ❷ attitude; pose; gesture: 摆出某种～ adopt an attitude (of sth) ‖ 保持低/高～ keep a low/high profile ‖ 做出强硬～ take a strong posture ‖ 以一个普通劳动者的～出现 (of a senior cadre) appear among the masses as an ordinary worker

兹 zī 〈书〉 ❶〈代〉 this; here: 念～在～ bear this in mind constantly; always remember this ‖ ～事体大。This is indeed a serious matter. ❷〈名〉 now; at present: ～订于4月20日召开座谈会。The symposium is scheduled on April 20th. ❸〈名〉 year: 今～ this year ‖ 来～ next year
⇨cí

赀 zī 〈书〉❶〈动〉 count; calculate ❷〈名〉 money; expenses

资 zī ❶〈名〉 money and goods: ⇨～财;～产;～源;物～ ❷〈名〉 expenses; money: ⇨工～;合～;投～;邮～ ❸〈动〉 subsidize; support; aid: ⇨～敌;～助 ❹〈动〉 provide; supply: 可～对比 provide a contrast ‖ 以～参考 for your reference ‖ 以～鼓励 as an encouragement ❺〈名〉 endowment; aptitude; natural ability: ⇨～质;天～ ❻〈名〉 qualifications; record of service: ⇨～格;～历;年～ ❼〈名〉 material; data: ⇨～料;谈～

【资本】 zīběn 〈名〉 ❶ capital: 筹集～ raise/gather capital ‖ 调动

～ mobilize capital ‖ 回收～ redeem/recover capital ‖ 积累～ accumulate capital ‖ 减少～ decrease capital ‖ 增加～ increase capital ‖ ～流入 inflow of capital; capital inflow ‖ ～投资 capital investment ‖ ～外流 outflow of capital; capital outflow ‖ ～总额 total capital ‖ 不变/可变～ constant/variable capital ‖ 固定～ fixed capital ‖ 过剩～ surplus capital ‖ 借贷～ loan capital ‖ 巨额～ enormous/vast/high capital ‖ 生产～ productive/production capital ‖ 信用～ credit capital ⇨官僚～; 货币～; 垄断～ ❷ what is capitalized on; sth used to one's own advantage: 捞取政治～ gain political capital ‖ 不要把集体取得的成绩看作个人的～。Do not capitalize on what the group has achieved.

【～产出】 zīběn chǎnchū 〈名〉 capital output

【～成本】 zīběn chéngběn 〈名〉 cost of capital

【～承诺】 zīběn chéngnuò 〈名〉 capital commitment

【～帝国主义】 zīběn dìguózhǔyì 〈名〉 capitalist-imperialism

【～化】 zīběnhuà 〈动〉 capitalize

【～货物】 zīběn huòwù 〈名〉 capital goods

【～积累】 zīběn jīlěi 〈名〉 accumulation of capital

【～家】 zīběnjiā 〈名〉 capitalist: 不法～ law-breaking capitalist ‖ 产业～ industrial capitalist ‖ 大～ mammoth capitalist ‖ 货币～ money capitalist ‖ 垄断～ monopoly capitalist

【～结构】 zīběn jiégòu 〈名〉 capital structure

【～流通】 zīběn liútōng 〈名〉 circulation of capital

【～密集型】 zīběn mìjíxíng 〈形〉 capital-intensive: ～工业 capital-intensive industry

【～市场】 zīběn shìchǎng 〈名〉 capital market

【～收益】 zīběn shōuyì 〈名〉 capital gain: ～分派 capital gains distribution ‖ ～率 return on capital ‖ ～税 capital gains tax

【～输出】 zīběn shūchū 〈名〉 export of capital; capital export

【～税】 zīběnshuì 〈名〉 capital levy

【～投入】 zīběn tóurù 〈名〉 capital input

【～系数】 zīběn xìshù 〈名〉 capital coefficient

【～账户】 zīběn zhànghù 〈名〉 capital account

【～支出】 zīběn zhīchū 〈名〉 capital outlay/expenditure

【～周转】 zīběn zhōuzhuǎn 〈名〉 turnover of capital; capital turnover

【～主义】 zīběnzhǔyì 〈名〉 capitalism: 反对/拥护～ oppose/favour capitalism ‖ ～道路 capitalist road ‖ ～复辟 restoration of capitalism ‖ ～经济成分 capitalist sector of the economy ‖ ～历史时期 capitalist period of history ‖ ～商品/市场经济 capitalist commodity/market economy ‖ ～社会 capitalist society ‖ ～生产方式 capitalist mode of production ‖ ～私有制 capitalist private ownership ‖ ～制度 capitalist system ‖ ～总危机 general crisis of capitalism ‖ 产业～ industrial capitalism ‖ 腐朽的～ decadent capitalism ‖ 官僚～ bureaucrat capitalism ‖ 金融～ financial capitalism ‖ 垄断～ monopoly capitalism ‖ 商业～ commercial capitalism ‖ 自由～ laissez-faire capitalism; non-monopoly capitalism

【～资产】 zīběn zīchǎn 〈名〉 capital asset

【～准备金】 zīběn zhǔnbèijīn 〈名〉 capital reserves

【资不抵债】 zībùdǐzhài 〈熟〉 one's assets are insufficient to cover his debts: 由于经营不善而导致～ be unable to pay the debts with all one's assets as a result of poor management

【资材】 zīcái 〈名〉 goods, materials and equipment

【资财】 zīcái 〈名〉 capital and goods; assets: 清点～ make an inventory of the assets (of a factory, etc)

【资产】 zīchǎn 〈名〉 ❶ property: 个人～ individual property ‖ 巨额～ large property ❷ capital fund; capital: ～雄厚 have abundant funds ❸ [经济] assets: 变卖～ liquidate one's assets ‖ 冻结～ freeze assets ‖ 接管～ take over the assets ‖ 解冻～ unfreeze assets ‖ ～总额 total assets ‖ 固定～ fixed assets ‖ 国有～ state-owned assets ‖ 流动～ liquid assets ‖ 无形/有形～ intangible/tangible assets

【～重组】 zīchǎn chóngzǔ 〈名〉 reorganization of assets

【～冻结】 zīchǎn dòngjié 〈名〉 freezing of assets

【～负债表】 zīchǎn fùzhàibiǎo 〈名〉 balance sheet; statement of assets and liabilities

【～阶级】 zīchǎn jiējí 〈名〉 capitalist class, bourgeoisie: ～分子 bourgeois element ‖ ～革命 bourgeois revolution ‖ ～个人主义 bourgeois individualism ‖ ～化 become bourgeoisified ‖ ～民主 bourgeois democracy ‖ ～民主革命 bourgeois-democratic revolution ‖ ～权利 bourgeois right ‖ ～世界观 bourgeois world outlook ‖ ～思想 bourgeois ideas; bourgeois ideology ‖ ～专政 dictatorship of the bourgeois ‖ ～自由化 bourgeois liberalization ‖ 买办～ comprador bourgeoisie ‖ 民族～ national bourgeoisie ‖ 小～ petty bourgeoisie

【～评估】 zīchǎn pínggū 〈名〉 assets appraisal/evaluation

【～账户】 zīchǎn zhànghù 〈名〉 asset account

【资敌】 zīdí 〈动〉 aid/support the enemy

【资方】 zīfāng 〈名〉 capitalists as a group; capital: 说服～采纳他的计划 persuade the capitalist to adopt his plan ‖ ～代理人 agent of the owner of a private enterprise; agent of a capitalist ‖ ～人员 capitalists and their representatives

【资费】 zīfèi 〈名〉 ❶ expenses ❷ telecommunications service charges; postage: 调整电信业务～ readjust the charges of telecommunication transactions

【资斧】 zīfǔ 〈名〉〈书〉 travelling expenses: ～自理 pay for one's own trip

【资格】 zīgé 〈名〉 ❶ qualifications: 获得～ obtain the qualification (as) ‖ 具备～ have the requisite qualifications; be qualified (to do sth); be entitled (to do sth) ‖ 取消～ disqualify sb (from) ‖ 丧失会员～ lose/forfeit one's membership ‖ 你有什么～指责我? What right do you have to criticize me? ‖ 他最没～说这样的话。He was least qualified to say so. ❷ seniority: 摆老～ flaunt one's seniority; put on the airs of veterans ‖ 因～老而当选 be elected by virtue of one's seniority

【～考试】 zīgé kǎoshì 〈名〉 qualifying examination

【～赛】 zīgésài 〈名〉 qualifying match/tournament: 世界杯的～ the qualifying match for the World Cup

【～审查委员会】 zīgé shěnchá wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 credentials committee

【～证书】 zīgé zhèngshū 〈名〉 credentials; certificate: 教师～ teacher's certificate

【资给】 zījǐ 〈动〉 aid financially; subsidize

【资金】 zījīn 〈名〉 fund; capital: 拨出～ appropriate funds ‖ 撤回～ withdraw capital ‖ 筹措～ raise funds; build up funds; raise capital ‖ 储备～ reserve funds ‖ 动用～ use funds ‖ 积累～ accumulate funds ‖ 申请～ apply for funds ‖ 提供～ furnish a fund ‖ 吸引～ attract capital ‖ 在企业中投入大量～ invest much capital in an enterprise ‖ ～短缺 be short of funds; suffer a fund shortage ‖ ～雄厚 have large capital; be financially powerful ‖ ～筹措渠道 fund-raising channel ‖ 冻结～ frozen funds ‖ 固定～ permanent capital ‖ 建设～ funds for construction ‖ 借贷～ borrowed capital ‖ 科研～ funds for scientific research ‖ 流动～ current/circulating funds ‖ 闲置～ idle capital ‖ 应急～ emergency funds ‖ 周转～ circulating/revolving/working funds

【～流入】 zījīn liúrù 〈名〉 capital inflow; inflow of capital

【～外流】 zījīn wàiliú 〈名〉 capital outflow; outflow of capital

【～周转】 zījīn zhōuzhuǎn 〈名〉 capital turnover

【资力】 zīlì 〈名〉 ❶ financial strength: ～雄厚 have large capital; be financially powerful ❷ talent and ability: ～有限 not be very gifted and competent

【资历】 zīlì 〈名〉 qualifications; record of service; seniority: ～浅/深 have a short/long record of service; have a short/long list of qualifications ‖ 按～晋升 promote by seniority ‖ 特殊～ special qualifications

【资料】 zīliào 〈名〉 ❶ means: 生活～ means of livelihood/subsistence ⇨生产～ ❷ data; material: 查阅～ refer to/consult data ‖ 处理～ process data ‖ 分析～ analyse data ‖ 汇集～ bring together materials ‖ 获得～ obtain/secure data; obtain material ‖ 积累～ amass/accumulate data; amass/accumulate materials ‖ 缺乏～ lack data/materials ‖ 收集/搜集～ gather/collect materials; gather/collect data ‖ 提供～ contribute/furnish data ‖ 引用～ cite data ‖ 整理～ sort out data/material ‖ 按时间顺序编排～ arrange materials in chronological/time order ‖ 把～分类 classify data ‖ 背景～ background material ‖ 参考～ reference material ‖ 第二手～ secondhand material; material at second hand ‖ 调查～ data; findings ‖ 个人～ personal data ‖ 技术～ technical data/materials ‖ 零星～ fragmentary data ‖ 统计～ statistical data ‖ 文献～ documents; literature ‖ 现有～ available data/materials ‖ 相关～ pertinent data/materials ‖ 学习～ material for study ‖ 研究～ research material ‖ 原始～ raw/original data ‖ ～不足,难以令人信服。The data is not enough to be convincing.

【～库】 zīliàokù 〈名〉 databank; database

【～室】 zīliàoshì 〈名〉 reference room

【资遣】 zīqiǎn 〈动〉 dismiss sb with severance pay

【资深】 zīshēn 〈形〉 senior: ～教授 senior professor ‖ ～经理

senior manager ‖ ～政治家 veteran politician
【资送】 zīsòng 〈动〉send sb away with money provided：～出国留学 finance sb's education abroad
【资望】 zīwàng 〈名〉〈书〉*seniority and prestige*
【资信】 zīxìn 〈名〉❶ credit：～可靠 be creditworthy ‖ ～情况 credit position ‖ ～证明 certificate of financial standing ❷ capital and credit
【资性】 zīxìng 〈名〉natural endowments；intelligence
【资讯】 zīxùn 〈名〉data and information；information：交换～ exchange information
〖～战〗 zīxùnzhàn 〈名〉information warfare
【资用】 zīyòng 〈形〉[物理] available：～假说 working hypothesis ‖ ～能 available energy
〖～功率〗 zīyòng gōnglǜ 〈名〉available power
【资源】 zīyuán 〈名〉natural resources；resources：保护～ conserve resources ‖ 耗尽～ exhaust resources ‖ 开发～ tap/exploit/develop natural resources ‖ 探测～ explore the resources ‖ 优化～配置 optimize the allocation of resources ‖ ～丰富 abound in natural resources；be rich in natural resources；have abundant natural resources ‖ ～缺乏 be deficient in natural resources ‖ 风景～ scenic resources ‖ 经济～ economic resources ‖ 矿产～ mineral resources ‖ 旅游～ tourist resources ‖ 煤炭～ coal resources；*resources in coal* ‖ 能源～ *energy resources* ‖ 人力～ *human/labour* resources ‖ 森林～ forest resources ‖ 石油～ oil resources ‖ 水～ water resources ‖ 水电～ hydroelectric resources ‖ 水力～ waterpower resources ‖ 土地～ land resources ‖ 闲置～ idle resources ‖ 智力～ intellectual resources ‖ 自然～ natural resources
〖～共享〗 zīyuán gòngxiǎng 〈名〉resource sharing
〖～节约型经济〗 zīyuán jiéyuēxíng jīngjì 〈名〉resources-saving economy
〖～密集型工业〗 zīyuán mìjíxíng gōngyè 〈名〉resources-intensive industry
〖～税〗 zīyuánshuì 〈名〉resources tax
【资政】 zīzhèng ❶〈动〉〈书〉*help to administer a country* ❷〈名〉senior advisor ❸〈名〉senior minister [in Singapore]
【资质】 zīzhì 〈名〉❶ natural endowments；intelligence；aptitude：～很高 be of great endowments；highly intelligent ‖ ～平庸 be of mediocre intelligence ❷ credentials and ability of a designing and engineering enterprise
【资助】 zīzhù 〈动〉aid financially；subsidize；give financial aid/assistance：～贫困大学生 provide financial assistance to poor college students；sponsor poor students at university ‖ ～研讨会 sponsor a symposium ‖ ～一项计划 finance a scheme ‖ 得到～ obtain pecuniary/financial aid ‖ 申请～ apply for financial assistance ‖ 提供～ give/offer/provide pecuniary aid；give/offer/provide financial aid ‖ 该校由一慈善机构～。This school is maintained by a charitable institution. ‖ 市政府将～这项工程。The municipal government will fund the project. ‖ 这次会议得到国家经贸委的～。The State Economic and Trade Commission sponsored the conference.
〖～人〗 zīzhùrén 〈名〉financial backer

菑 zī ❶〈名〉〈古〉newly cultivated land ❷〈动〉〈书〉weed

谘 zī ＝ 咨① zī

缁 zī 〈形〉〈书〉black：⇨～衣
【缁黄】 zīhuáng 〈名〉black and yellow—Buddhist monks and Taoist priests
【缁素】 zīsù 〈名〉black and white—monks and laymen
【缁衣】 zīyī 〈名〉❶ black coat ❷ garment of monks

辎 zī 〈名〉ancient covered wagon
【辎重】 zīzhòng 〈名〉impedimenta；supplies and gear of the army：截获敌人～ intercept and seize the supplies and gear of the enemy

嗞 zī 〈拟〉❶ sizzle；fizzle；fizz；hiss：热烙铁往水里一蘸，发出～～的声音。When the hot iron is dipped into water, it will sizzle. ❷ ＝ 吱 zī
【嗞啦】 zīlā 〈拟〉sizzle；sputter
【嗞喇】 zīlā ＝嗞啦 zīlā

粢 zī 〈名〉grain used as a sacrifice in ancient times ⇨cí

孳 zī 〈动〉multiply；propagate：⇨～乳；～生
【孳乳】 zīrǔ 〈动〉〈书〉❶ (of mammals) breed；multiply；propagate ❷ derive：文字随着社会的发展～增多。With the progress of the society, the number of characters multiplies by derivation.
【孳生】 zīshēng ＝ 滋生 zīshēng
【孳衍】 zīyǎn 〈动〉〈书〉grow and multiply
【孳孳】 zīzī ＝ 孜孜 zīzī

滋[1] zī ❶〈动〉grow；multiply：⇨～蔓；～生；～长 ❷〈动〉cause；give rise to：⇨～事 ❸〈名〉flavour；taste：⇨～味

滋[2] zī 〈动〉〈方〉burst；spurt；spout：爆竹捻子～火。Sparks are spurting out from the fuse of the firework. ‖ 水管在～水。Water is spurting from the pipe. / Water is gushing out from the pipe. ‖ 血从割破的动脉直往外～。Blood was spouting from the severed artery.
【滋补】 zībǔ 〈动〉nourish：～气血 build up vital energy and nourish the blood ‖ ～酒 tonic wine ‖ ～食品 nourishing food；nourishment ‖ ～药 *tonic* ‖ 病后体弱，需要增加营养～～。*Since you are* weak after the illness, you need nourishing food to build up your health. ‖ 鹿茸是～身体的名药。Pilose antler is well known for its tonic effect.
【滋蔓】 zīmàn 〈动〉〈书〉grow and spread；grow vigorously
【滋毛儿】 zīmáor ＝ 龇毛儿 zīmáor
【滋扰】 zīrǎo 〈动〉cause trouble；stir up trouble；create a disturbance：～别人工作 disturb others in their work
【滋润】 zīrùn ❶〈形〉moist；damp：～的皮肤 smooth skin ‖ 土地/空气～ moist soil/air ❷〈动〉moisten：～皮肤 soften/moisten one's skin ‖ 这条河～着牧场的青草。The river provides moisture *for the grass on the pasture.* ❸〈形〉〈方〉*comfortable*：小日子过得挺～ live quite comfortably；live a comfortable life
【滋生】 zīshēng 〈动〉❶ multiply；breed；propagate：～蚊蝇 breed flies and mosquitoes ‖ ～场所 breeding ground ‖ 杂草～的院子 courtyard overgrown with weeds ❷ cause；create；provoke：～事端 cause trouble；create a disturbance ‖ ～腐败的温床 hotbed for corruption
【滋事】 zīshì 〈动〉cause trouble；stir up trouble；create a disturbance：聚众～ gather a crowd to create a disturbance
【滋味】 zīwèi 〈名〉❶ taste；flavour：品尝～ try the flavour (of) ‖ 菜的～不错。This dish tastes good. ‖ 感冒了吃啥都没有～。*When you have a cold, whatever you eat has little flavour.* ❷ experience：尝尝艰苦生活的～ have a taste of hard life ‖ 心里不是～ feel bad；be disturbed/upset ‖ 挨饿的～不好受。It was bitter to starve.
【滋芽】 zīyá 〈动〉〈方〉sprout；germinate
【滋养】 zīyǎng ❶〈动〉nourish：蜂蜜能～身体。Honey gives nourishment to people. ‖ 人体成长需要各种～成分。The human body needs various nutrient elements in its growth. ❷〈名〉nutriment；nourishment：吸收～ assimilate nutriment ‖ 丰富的～ rich nutriment
〖～品〗 zīyǎngpǐn 〈名〉nourishing food；nourishment；nutriment
〖～体〗 zīyǎngtǐ 〈名〉[动物] trophozoite
〖～质〗 zīyǎngzhì 〈名〉[生理] trophoplasm
【滋阴】 zīyīn 〈动〉[中医] treat *yin* deficiency by reinforcing body fluid and nourishing the blood
【滋育】 zīyù 〈动〉cultivate and nourish
【滋长】 zīzhǎng 〈动〉grow；develop：防止～骄傲自满情绪 guard against arrogance and conceit
【滋殖】 zīzhí 〈动〉grow；breed；propagate

赼 zī
【赼趄】 zījū 〈动〉〈书〉❶ *walk with difficulty；plough one's* way ❷ hesitate to advance；falter
〖～不前〗 zījū-bùqián 〈熟〉hesitate to advance；halt in hesitation

觜 zī 〈名〉one of the twenty-eight constellations (二十八宿) in ancient Chinese astronomy (consisting of three stars in Ori-

on)

⇨zuǐ

訾 zī 〈动〉〈书〉count; calculate

⇨zǐ

锱 zī 〈名〉*zi* [an ancient unit of weight, equal to one fourth of a *liang* (两)]

【锱铢】 zīzhū 〈名〉small amount of money; trifle

〖～必较〗 zīzhū-bìjiào 〈熟〉haggle/quibble over every penny; dispute over every detail: 何必～? Why quibble over these trifles?

〖～较量〗 zīzhū-jiàoliàng ＝ 锱铢必较 zīzhū-bìjiào

龇 zī 〈动〉〈口〉bare/show (one's teeth): ～着牙 bare one's teeth

【龇牙咧嘴】 zīyá-liězuǐ 〈熟〉❶ show one's teeth; look fierce ❷ contort one's face (in agony); grimace (with pain): 他疼得～。His face was contorted with pain.

镃 zī

【镃基】 zījī ＝ 镃錤 zījī

【镃錤】 zījī 〈名〉〈书〉big hoe

鼒 zī 〈名〉〈书〉small tripod

髭 zī 〈名〉moustache

【髭毛儿】 zīmáor 〈动〉〈方〉❶ fly/fall into a rage; flare up ❷ create a disturbance; stir up trouble; make trouble

【髭须】 zīxū 〈名〉beard; moustache; whiskers

鲻 zī 〈名〉[动物] mullet

zǐ

子[1] zǐ ❶〈名〉son; child: ～承父业。A son inherits his father. ⇨～女;～孙;母～ ❷〈名〉person: ⇨君～;男～;女～ ❸〈名〉ancient title of respect for a learned or virtuous man: 孔～ Confucius ‖ 孟～ Mencius ‖ 荀～ Master Xun ❹〈名〉viscount: ⇨～爵 ❺〈名〉〈书〉you; your honour: ⇨以～之矛,攻～之盾 ❻〈名〉philosophical works by important ancient scholars such as Confucius, Mencius, etc: ⇨～书 ❼〈名〉young/newborn animal; egg: ⇨不入虎穴,焉得虎～;鱼～ ❽〈形〉young; tender; small: ⇨～鸡;～姜;～猪 ❾〈名〉seed: 结～儿 bear seed; go to seed ‖ 无～西瓜 seedless melon ⇨莲～;松～ ❿〈名〉sth small and hard: ⇨～弹;枪～儿;石头～儿 ⓫〈形〉subsidiary; subordinate: ⇨～公司;～金 ⓬〈名〉〈口〉copper coin; copper: 一个～儿不值 not worth a copper/penny ‖ 一个～儿也没有 penniless; broke ⓭〈量〉[for sth long and thin]: 一～儿挂面 a bundle of fine dried noodles ‖ 一～儿毛线 a hank of knitting wool

子[2] zǐ 〈名〉first of the twelve Earthly Branches

⇨zi

【子部】 zǐbù 〈名〉philosophical works [third of the four traditional categories of Chinese writings]

【子菜单】 zǐcàidān 〈名〉[计算机] submenu

【子城】 zǐchéng 〈名〉satellite town

【子程序】 zǐchéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] subroutine; subprogramme

〖～库〗 zǐchéngxùkù 〈名〉subroutine library

【子丑寅卯】 zǐ-chǒu-yín-mǎo 〈熟〉first four of the twelve Earthly Branches—argument; reason: 说不出个～来 fail to come up with any convincing argument/reason

【子畜】 zǐchù 〈名〉young/newborn animal

【子代】 zǐdài 〈名〉[生物] filial generation: 第一～ first filial generation

【子弹】 zǐdàn 〈名〉〈通称〉bullet; cartridge: 一发/颗/粒～ a bullet ‖ 发射～ shoot a bullet ‖ 装～ load a gun with cartridges ‖ ～箱 cartridge box ‖ 步枪～ rifle bullet ‖ 机枪～ machine gun bullet ‖ 练习～ dummy cartridge ‖ 气枪～ airgun pellet ‖ 橡皮～ rubber bullet ‖ ～上膛。The gun is loaded. ‖ ～在他们四周乱飞。The bullets went wild about them. ‖ 他的头部被～击穿。His head was pierced by a bullet.

〖～带〗 zǐdàndài 〈名〉cartridge belt; bandoleer

〖～夹〗 zǐdànjiā 〈名〉cartridge clip; charger

〖～壳〗 zǐdànké 〈名〉cartridge case; shell case

〖～列车〗 zǐdàn lièchē 〈名〉bullet train

〖～匣〗 zǐdànxiá 〈名〉magazine

【子堤】 zǐdī ＝ 子埝 zǐniàn

【子弟】 zǐdì 〈名〉❶ sons and younger brothers: 高干～ children of senior cadres ‖ 纨绔～ dandy; beau; playboy ‖ 职工～ children of the workers and staff (of a factory, etc) ❷ juniors; late generations: ⇨误人～

〖～兵〗 zǐdìbīng 〈名〉army made up of the sons of the people; our own army: 人民～ people's own army

〖～书〗 zǐdìshū 〈名〉songs sung by groups of singers to the accompaniment of a drum [a popular form of entertainment in the Qing Dynasty]

〖～小学〗 zǐdì xiǎoxué 〈名〉primary/elementary school attached to a factory, etc

〖～中学〗 zǐdì zhōngxué 〈名〉middle school attached to a factory, etc

【子房】 zǐfáng 〈名〉[植物] ovary

【子妇】 zǐfù 〈名〉〈书〉❶ son and daughter-in-law ❷ one's son's wife; daughter-in-law

【子公司】 zǐgōngsī 〈名〉subsidiary company; subsidiary

【子宫】 zǐgōng 〈名〉uterus; womb: ～节育器 intrauterine contraceptive device

〖～癌〗 zǐgōng'ái 〈名〉uterine cancer; cancer of the uterus/womb

〖～病〗 zǐgōngbìng 〈名〉metropathy; hysteropathy; uterine disease

〖～出血〗 zǐgōng chūxuè 〈名〉metrorrhagia; endometrorrhagia; uterine bleeding

〖～发育不全〗 zǐgōng fāyù bùquán 〈名〉uterine hypoplasia

〖～肌瘤〗 zǐgōngjīliú 〈名〉hysteromyoma

〖～颈〗 zǐgōngjǐng 〈名〉uterine cervix; cervix (of womb): ～糜烂 cervical erosion ‖ ～炎 cervicitis

〖～镜〗 zǐgōngjìng 〈名〉hysteroscope; uteroscope: ～检查 hysteroscopy; metroscopy

〖～帽〗 zǐgōngmào 〈名〉cervical cap

〖～内膜〗 zǐgōng nèimó 〈名〉endometrium: ～炎 endometritis

〖～切除术〗 zǐgōng qiēchúshù 〈名〉hysterectomy; hysterotomy

〖～脱垂〗 zǐgōng tuōchuí 〈名〉metroptosis; prolapse of uterus

〖～外孕〗 zǐgōng wàiyùn 〈名〉ectopic/extrauterine pregnancy

〖～炎〗 zǐgōngyán 〈名〉metritis; uteritis; hysteritis

【子规】 zǐguī ＝ 杜鹃 dùjuān

【子机】 zǐjī 〈名〉pickaback plane

【子鸡】 zǐjī 〈名〉chick

【子姜】 zǐjiāng 〈名〉tender ginger

【子金】 zǐjīn 〈名〉interest

【子爵】 zǐjué 〈名〉viscount: ～夫人 viscountess

【子口】 zǐkou 〈名〉rim/mouth (of a bottle, etc)

【子粒】 zǐlì ＝ 子实 zǐshí

【子棉】 zǐmián 〈名〉unginned cotton

【子母弹】 zǐmǔdàn ＝ 榴霰弹 liúxiàndàn

【子母机】 zǐmǔjī 〈名〉[军事] composite aircraft

【子母扣儿】 zǐmǔkòur 〈名〉snap fastener; popper; press-stud

【子母钟】 zǐmǔzhōng 〈名〉secondary and primary clock

【子目】 zǐmù 〈名〉specific item; subtitle

【子囊】 zǐnáng 〈名〉[植物] ascus

【子埝】 zǐniàn 〈名〉embankment added on top of a dyke when a flood is imminent

【子女】 zǐnǚ 〈名〉❶ sons and daughters; children: 他有两个～。He has two children. ❷ son or daughter: 独生～ only child

【子时】 zǐshí 〈名〉period of the day from 11 pm to 1 am

【子实】 zǐshí 〈名〉[农业] seed; grain; kernel; bean: ～饱满 full grains

【子兽】 zǐshòu 〈名〉young/newborn animal; cub

【子书】 zǐshū 〈名〉philosophical works [one of the four traditional categories of Chinese writings]

【子嗣】 zǐsì 〈名〉〈书〉son; male offspring

【子孙】 zǐsūn 〈名〉children and grandchildren; descendants;

offspring：～万代 all future generations
〖～后代〗 zǐsūn-hòudài 〈名〉descendants; posterity; offspring; future generations: 造福～ benefit generations to come
〖～满堂〗 zǐsūn-mǎntáng 〈熟〉(of a person) be blessed with many children and grandchildren
【子午莲】 zǐwǔlián ＝ 睡莲 shuìlián
【子午卯酉】 zǐwǔ-mǎoyǒu 〈熟〉from midnight to noon and from sunrise to sunset—❶ from beginning to end; whole story: 问个～ get to the bottom of things; get the whole story ❷ reason; argument: 没有说出个～ fail to come out with any convincing argument ❸ result; achievement: 没混出个～ have accomplished nothing; have got nowhere
【子午圈】 zǐwǔquān ＝ 子午线 zǐwǔxiàn
【子午线】 zǐwǔxiàn 〈名〉[地理] meridian (line): 本初～ first/prime meridian
【子午仪】 zǐwǔyí 〈名〉[天文] meridian instrument
【子息】 zǐxī 〈名〉❶ son; male offspring ❷〈书〉interest
【子弦】 zǐxián 〈名〉fine silk strings used for the outer strings of *sanxian* (三弦), *pipa* (琵琶) and *erhu* (二胡)
【子痫】 zǐxián 〈名〉[医学] eclampsia
【子虚】 zǐxū 〈形〉〈书〉fictitious; unreal; imaginary: 事属～。It is sheer fiction.
〖～乌有〗 zǐxū-wūyǒu 〈熟〉unreal; imaginary; groundless; nonexistent: 这些都是～的事情。All is sheer fiction.
【子婿】 zǐxù 〈名〉〈书〉son-in-law
【子药】 zǐyào 〈名〉bullets and gunpowder; ammunition
【子叶】 zǐyè 〈名〉[植物] cotyledon
【子夜】 zǐyè 〈名〉midnight
【子音】 zǐyīn ＝ 辅音 fǔyīn
【子鱼】 zǐyú 〈名〉fry; young fish
【子曰诗云】 zǐyuē-shīyún 〈熟〉Confucian classics
【子站点】 zǐzhàndiǎn 〈名〉[通信] macrosite
【子侄】 zǐzhí 〈名〉sons and nephews generally
【子猪】 zǐzhū 〈名〉pigling; piglet; shoat
【子子孙孙】 zǐzǐ-sūnsūn 〈熟〉descendants; posterity; offspring; future generations: 造福～ benefit generations to come

仔 zǐ 〈形〉❶ (of domestic animals, fowls, etc) young: ⇨～鸡; ～鱼 ❷ closely woven; close: ⇨～密; ～细
⇨zǎi; zī
【仔畜】 zǐchù ＝ 子畜 zǐchù
【仔鸡】 zǐjī ＝ 子鸡 zǐjī
【仔密】 zǐmì 〈形〉(of knitwear) close-knitted; (of textiles) close-woven: 这双袜子织得很～。This pair of socks is close-woven.
【仔兽】 zǐshòu ＝ 子兽 zǐshòu
【仔细】 zǐxì ❶〈形〉careful; attentive; meticulous: ～端详 eye sb narrowly ‖ ～分析 analyse carefully ‖ ～观察 observe carefully ‖ ～考虑 consider carefully ‖ ～搜索 launch an intensive search ‖ ～听讲 listen attentively in class; listen intently to a lecture ‖ ～研究 study sth in detail ‖ 做事很～ be very careful in everything one does ❷〈动〉be cautious; be careful; watch out: ～你的头。Mind your head. ‖ 路很滑，～点儿。Watch your step! The road is very slippery. ❸〈形〉〈方〉frugal; economical: 日子过得～ be frugal of one's expenses; live with frugality
【仔鱼】 zǐyú ＝ 子鱼 zǐyú
【仔猪】 zǐzhū ＝ 子猪 zǐzhū

姊 zǐ 〈名〉elder sister; sister: ⇨～妹
【姊妹】 zǐmèi 〈名〉elder and younger sisters; sisters: 亲～ sisters of the same blood; sisters by blood/birth
〖～城〗 zǐmèichéng 〈名〉sister/twin cities: 这两个城市结成～。The two cities are twinned with each other.
〖～船〗 zǐmèichuán 〈名〉sister ship
〖～花〗 zǐmèihuā 〈名〉two sisters
〖～篇〗 zǐmèipiān 〈名〉companion volume/piece

秄 zǐ 〈动〉〈书〉hill/earth up

茈 zǐ
⇨cí
【茈草】 zǐcǎo ＝ 紫草 zǐcǎo

呰 zǐ ❶ ＝ 訾 zǐ ❷ ＝ 䜭 zǐ

虸 zǐ
【虸蚄】 zǐfāng 〈名〉〈方〉armyworm

籽 zǐ 〈名〉seed: ⇨棉～
【籽粒】 zǐlì ＝ 子粒 zǐlì
【籽棉】 zǐmián ＝ 子棉 zǐmián
【籽实】 zǐshí ＝ 子实 zǐshí

笫 zǐ 〈名〉〈书〉mat woven of fine bamboo strips: ⇨床～

梓 zǐ ❶〈名〉[植物] Chinese catalpa ❷〈名〉〈书〉hometown; native place: ⇨～里; 桑～; 乡～ ❸〈动〉cut blocks for printing: ⇨付～
【梓宫】 zǐgōng 〈名〉coffin for an emperor/empress
【梓里】 zǐlǐ 〈名〉〈书〉hometown; native place: 荣归～ return to one's native place with honour

訾 zǐ
【訾窳】 zǐyǔ 〈形〉〈书〉lazy

紫 zǐ 〈形〉purple; violet: 他的嘴唇都冻～了。His lips turned purple with cold.
【紫菜】 zǐcài 〈名〉〈通称〉[植物] laver
【紫草】 zǐcǎo 〈名〉Asian puccoon; Chinese gromwell
〖～茸〗 zǐcǎoróng 〈名〉[中药] shellac; lac
【紫癜】 zǐdiàn 〈名〉[医学] purpura
【紫貂】 zǐdiāo 〈名〉sable
【紫丁香】 zǐdīngxiāng 〈名〉(early) lilac
【紫毫】 zǐháo 〈名〉writing brush made of dark purple rabbit's hair
【紫河车】 zǐhéchē 〈名〉[中药] dried human placenta
【紫红】 zǐhóng 〈形〉purplish red
【紫花】 zǐhuā 〈名〉pale reddish brown
〖～布〗 zǐhuābù 〈名〉nankeen
〖～地丁〗 zǐhuā dìdīng 〈名〉[植物] Chinese violet
〖～苜蓿〗 zǐhuā mùxu 〈名〉alfalfa
【紫胶】 zǐjiāo 〈名〉shellac; lac
〖～虫〗 zǐjiāochóng 〈名〉lac insect
【紫金牛】 zǐjīnniú 〈名〉[植物] Japanese ardisia
【紫堇】 zǐjǐn 〈名〉[植物] corydalis
【紫禁城】 Zǐjìnchéng 〈名〉Forbidden City [in Beijing]
【紫荆】 zǐjīng 〈名〉[植物] Chinese redbud
〖～花〗 zǐjīnghuā 〈名〉bauhinia
【紫羚羊】 zǐlíngyáng 〈名〉bongo
【紫露草】 zǐlùcǎo 〈名〉tradescantia
【紫罗兰】 zǐluólán 〈名〉[植物] violet; common stock
【紫霉素】 zǐméisù 〈名〉[生化] viomycin
【紫茉莉】 zǐmòlì 〈名〉[植物] four-o'clock
【紫萍】 zǐpíng 〈名〉duckweed
【紫气】 zǐqì 〈名〉purple air—auspicious omen
〖～东来〗 zǐqì-dōnglái 〈熟〉the purple air comes from the east—a propitious omen appears
【紫砂】 zǐshā 〈名〉boccaro ware: ～壶 boccaro teapot
【紫杉】 zǐshān 〈名〉[植物] (Japanese) yew
【紫石英】 zǐshíyīng 〈名〉amethyst
【紫树】 zǐshù 〈名〉tupelo
【紫苏】 zǐsū 〈名〉[植物] purple perilla
【紫穗槐】 zǐsuìhuái 〈名〉[植物] false indigo
【紫檀】 zǐtán 〈名〉red sandalwood; padauk; rosewood
【紫糖】 zǐtáng 〈形〉purple brown: ～脸 purple brown face/complexion
【紫藤】 zǐténg 〈名〉[植物] Chinese wistaria
【紫铜】 zǐtóng 〈名〉red copper
【紫外光】 zǐwàiguāng ＝ 紫外线 zǐwàixiàn
【紫外线】 zǐwàixiàn 〈名〉[物理] ultraviolet ray: ～灯 ultraviolet lamp ‖ ～辐射 ultraviolet radiation
【紫菀】 zǐwǎn 〈名〉[植物] aster
【紫葳】 zǐwēi ＝ 凌霄花 língxiāohuā
【紫薇】 zǐwēi 〈名〉[植物] crape myrtle

【紫药水】 zǐyàoshuǐ 〈名〉〈通称〉[医药] gentian violet solution
【紫云英】 zǐyúnyīng 〈名〉[植物] Chinese milk vetch
【紫竹】 zǐzhú 〈名〉 black bamboo

訾 zǐ 〈动〉〈书〉 slander; calumniate; defame: ➪~毁; ~议
➪zī
【訾毁】 zǐhuǐ 〈动〉 vilify; slander; calumniate; defame
【訾议】 zǐyì 〈动〉〈书〉 discuss the failings of others; criticize; impeach: 无可~ be above criticism; be unimpeachable

滓 zǐ 〈名〉 dregs; lees; sediment: ➪渣~

zì

自[1] zì ❶〈代〉 self; oneself; one's own: 他~以为了不起。He thinks himself very important. ➪~告奋勇; ~作~受 ❷〈副〉 certainly; of course; naturally: ~不用说 it goes without saying ➪~有公论 ❸〈前缀〉 a) self: ➪~救; ~律; ~杀 b) voluntary; of one's own accord: ➪~动; ~满; ~愿

自[2] zì 〈介〉 from; since: ~第一天起 from the first day ‖ ~门前经过 pass the gate ‖ ~那时起 from that time forward; from then on; ever since ‖ ~左而右 from left to right ‖ ~那以后, 我们便成了朋友。We have become friends ever since. / Since then, we have become friends. ‖ 合同~6月1日起生效。The contract will become effective as from June 1. ➪~从; ~古

【自爱】 zì'ài 〈动〉 show regard for oneself; have self-respect: 不~, 难怪别人。You will be held in low regard if you have no sense of self-respect. ‖ 他是一个非常~的人。He is a man of great self-respect.
【自傲】 zì'ào 〈动〉 ❶ be arrogant; be conceited: ➪居功~ ❷ be proud of; take pride in
【自拔】 zìbá 〈动〉 free oneself (from pain or evil-doing); extricate oneself: ➪不能~
〖~来归〗 zìbá-láiguī 〈熟〉 break away from the enemy and come over to our side
【自白】 zìbái ❶〈动〉 make clear one's meaning or position; vindicate oneself ❷〈名〉(written) statement; confession: 这就是我的~。This is my confession.
〖~书〗 zìbáishū 〈名〉 written confession
【自报公议】 zìbào-gōngyì 〈熟〉 self-assessment and public discussion
【自报家门】 zìbào-jiāmén 〈熟〉 introduce oneself: 新来的同志请~。Will newcomers please introduce yourselves?
【自暴自弃】 zìbào-zìqì 〈熟〉 abandon oneself to despair; give oneself up as hopeless; have no urge to make progress; be resigned to one's backwardness: 不可~, 破罐子破摔。Don't give yourself up as hopeless and make matters worse.
【自卑】 zìbēi 〈形〉 self-abased: 感到~ feel oneself inferior to others ‖ 不自满, 也不~ be neither self-satisfied nor self-abased
〖~感〗 zìbēigǎn 〈名〉 inferiority complex; sense/feeling of inferiority: 克服~ overcome the sense of inferiority ‖ 有~ have a sense/feeling of inferiority
〖~情结〗 zìbēi qíngjié 〈名〉 inferiority complex
【自备】 zìbèi 〈动〉 provide for oneself: ~铅笔和橡皮 bring your own pencils and rubbers
【自贬】 zìbiǎn 〈动〉 demean/belittle oneself
【自变量】 zìbiànliàng = 自变数 zìbiànshù
【自变数】 zìbiànshù 〈名〉[数学] independent variable
【自便】 zìbiàn 〈动〉 act at one's convenience; do as one pleases: 请~。Please do as you like. / Please help yourself. ‖ 听其~。Let him do as he pleases.
【自播作物】 zìbō zuòwù 〈名〉[农业] self-seed crop; self-sown crop
【自不必说】 zìbùbìshuō = 自不待言 zìbùdàiyán
【自不待言】 zìbùdàiyán 〈熟〉 be self-evident; it goes without saying; it is taken for granted that
【自不量力】 zìbùliànglì 〈熟〉 overestimate one's own strength; overestimate oneself; overrate oneself; not know one's own limitations; bite off more than one can chew
【自裁】 zìcái 〈动〉〈书〉 commit suicide; take one's own life; kill oneself
【自残】 zìcán 〈动〉 ❶ mutilate oneself ❷ commit fratricide: 骨肉~ fight a fratricidal war
【自惭】 zìcán 〈动〉 feel ashamed; be ashamed of oneself
〖~形秽〗 zìcán-xínghuì 〈熟〉 feel unworthy (of others' company); have a sense of inferiority/inadequacy: 使某人~ make sb feel inferior
【自差】 zìchā 〈名〉[电学] autodyne
〖~收音机〗 zìchā shōuyīnjī 〈名〉 autodyne (radio receiver)
【自查】 zìchá 〈动〉 make self-examination
【自产自销】 zìchǎn-zìxiāo 〈动〉 produce and sell all by oneself; market one's own products
【自嘲】 zìcháo 〈动〉 laugh at oneself
【自沉】 zìchén 〈动〉〈书〉 drown oneself; commit suicide by drowning oneself
【自称】 zìchēng 〈动〉 ❶ call/style oneself: 项羽~西楚霸王。Xiang Yu styled himself "Lord of Western Chu". ❷ claim to be; profess: ~不知情 profess ignorance ‖ ~了解某事 claim knowledge of sth ‖ ~内行 call oneself an expert; claim to be an old hand ‖ 她~是医生。She describes herself as a doctor.
【自成一家】 zìchéng-yījiā 〈熟〉 have a style of one's own; be unique in one's style (in calligraphy, painting, sculpture, etc); found a new school of thought
【自乘】 zìchéng 〈动〉[数学] multiply (a number) by itself; square: 9~得81。The square of 9 is 81. / Nine squared is 81. / 9 multiplied by 9 is 81.
【自持】 zìchí 〈动〉 control/restrain oneself; exercise self-restraint: 清廉~ be incorruptible and self-restrained ‖ 他一时冲动, 几乎不能~。At that moment he got so excited that he could hardly control himself.
【自筹】 zìchóu 〈动〉 collect/raise (funds, etc) independently; self-finance: ~资金 raise funds independently; self-finance; funds raised independently; self-raised funds ‖ 为兴办学校~资金 self-finance the programme to set up a school
【自出机杼】 zìchū-jīzhù 〈熟〉(of literary compositions) be original in conception
【自出心裁】 zìchū-xīncái 〈熟〉 think up an idea of one's own; make a new departure
【自创】 zìchuàng 〈动〉 initiate/create by oneself
【自吹法螺】 zìchuī-fǎluó 〈熟〉 blow one's own trumpet/horn; be one's own trumpeter; sing one's own praises
【自吹自擂】 zìchuī-zìléi 〈熟〉 blow one's own trumpet/horn; be one's own trumpeter; brag and boast; sing one's own praises; crack oneself up
【自此】 zìcǐ 〈副〉 from this time on; from then/now on; hereafter; henceforth; thereupon; henceforward; ever since: ~以后, 你就要靠自己了。From now on, you have to depend/count on yourself. ‖ 她两年前来到这个地方, ~便定居下来。She came to this place two years ago and has been living here ever since.
【自从】 zìcóng 〈介〉 from; since: ~他来后, 办公室就变得干净多了。The office has become cleaner since he came.
【自打】 zìdǎ 〈介〉〈方〉 from; since
【自打耳光】 zìdǎ-ěrguāng 〈熟〉 slap one's own face—contradict oneself
【自大】 zìdà 〈形〉 self-important; arrogant; conceited: 切勿骄傲~。Never swell with pride. ‖ 他太~了。He has a swelled head. ➪夜郎~; 自高~
〖~狂〗 zìdàkuáng 〈名〉 megalomania
【自得】 zìdé 〈形〉 contented; self-satisfied; pleased with oneself: 安闲~ free and contented ➪洋洋~
〖~其乐〗 zìdé-qílè 〈熟〉 be content with one's lot; take delight in doing sth; derive pleasure from sth; find enjoyment in sth
【自动】 zìdòng 〈形〉 ❶ voluntary; willing; of one's own accord: ~参加 participate voluntarily ‖ ~辞职 step down willingly; resign of one's own accord ‖ ~检讨错误 make a voluntary self-criticism ‖ ~交待 make a voluntary confession; confess of one's own accord ❷ autogenous; self-generated: ~燃烧 autogenous combustion; spontaneous combustion ‖ 水~流到田里。The water flowed into the fields naturally. ❸ automatic; automated: ~充电 be self-charging ‖ ~充气 be self-inflated ‖ ~推进 be self-powered ‖ ~延长 (of a lease, etc) be automatically extended ‖ ~音量控制 automatic volume control ‖ ~装弹炮 self-loading gun

〖～安全装置〗 zìdòng ānquán zhuāngzhì 〈名〉automatic safety system
〖～办公系统〗 zìdòng bàngōng xìtǒng 〈名〉automatic office system
〖～报警器〗 zìdòng bàojǐngqì 〈名〉auto-alarm; automatic alarm
〖～报警系统〗 zìdòng bàojǐng xìtǒng 〈名〉automatic alarm system: 自动报火警系统 automatic fire detection system
〖～编码〗 zìdòng biānmǎ 〈名〉[计算机] autocoding; automatic coding: ～器 autocoder ‖ ～语言 automatic coding language
〖～变速器〗 zìdòng biànsùqì 〈名〉automatic transmission
〖～拨号机〗 zìdòng bōhàojī 〈名〉automatic dialer
〖～步枪〗 zìdòng bùqiāng 〈名〉*automatic rifle*
〖～测量仪〗 zìdòng cèliángyí 〈名〉automatic measuring instrument
〖～程序〗 zìdòng chéngxù 〈名〉automatic sequence: ～控制 *automatic program control* ‖ ～设计 *automatic programming* ‖ ～装置 automatic sequencer
〖～词〗 zìdòngcí = 不及物动词 bùjíwù dòngcí
〖～电话〗 zìdòng diànhuà 〈名〉[通信] automatic telephone: ～机 dial telephone ‖ ～交换机 dial exchange ‖ ～局 dial office ‖ ～系统 automatic telephone system; dial system
〖～定时器〗 zìdòng dìngshíqì 〈名〉autotimer
〖～扶梯〗 zìdòng fútī 〈名〉escalator; moving staircase/stairway/stairs
〖～跟踪〗 zìdòng gēnzōng 〈名〉[自控] automatic tracking; autotrack: ～器 autotracking unit ‖ ～装置 autotracker
〖～柜员机〗 zìdòng guìyuánjī 〈名〉automated/automatic teller machine (ATM); automated teller; teller/money/cash machine
〖～化〗 zìdònghuà 〈动〉automate; automatize: ～程度 automaticity ‖ ～理论 automatics ‖ ～设计 automation design ‖ ～生产线 automatic production line ‖ 工艺过程～ process automation ‖ 数字～ digital automation ‖ 铁路编组站～ automation of a railway marshalling yard
〖～换梭织机〗 zìdòng huànsuō zhījī 〈名〉automatic shuttle-changing loom
〖～机床〗 zìdòng jīchuáng 〈名〉[机械] automatic machine
〖～记录器〗 zìdòng jìlùqì 〈名〉pen-and-ink recorder; automatograph
〖～驾驶仪〗 zìdòng jiàshǐyí 〈名〉automatic pilot; autopilot
〖～拣信机〗 zìdòng jiǎnxìnjī 〈名〉computerized mail sorter
〖～检测系统〗 zìdòng jiǎncè xìtǒng 〈名〉automatic checkout system
〖～校正导航系统〗 zìdòng jiàozhèng dǎoháng xìtǒng 〈名〉self-correcting guidance system
〖～绢网印花机〗 zìdòng juànwǎng yìnhuājī 〈名〉automatic screen printing machine
〖～开关〗 zìdòng kāiguān 〈名〉auto-switch; automatic switch; recloser
〖～控制〗 *zìdòng kòngzhì* 〈名〉*automatic control*; *autocontrol*: ～器 automatic controller ‖ ～装置 automatic control device
〖～离职〗 zìdòng lízhí 〈动〉quit a job without permission; take a French leave
〖～免疫〗 zìdòng miǎnyì 〈名〉[医学] active immunity
〖～炮〗 zìdòngpào 〈名〉automatic gun
〖～起动器〗 zìdòng qǐdòngqì 〈名〉self-starter
〖～铅笔〗 zìdòng qiānbǐ 〈名〉propelling pencil
〖～取款机〗 zìdòng qǔkuǎnjī = 自动柜员机 zìdòng guìyuánjī
〖～伞〗 zìdòngsǎn 〈名〉automatic umbrella
〖～刹车滑行装置〗 zìdòng shāchē huáxíng zhuāngzhì 〈名〉automatic skidding device
〖～手枪〗 zìdòng shǒuqiāng 〈名〉automatic pistol
〖～售货机〗 zìdòng shòuhuòjī 〈名〉vending machine; vendor; vender; automat
〖～售票机〗 zìdòng shòupiàojī 〈名〉ticket vendor/vender; automat
〖～饲喂器〗 zìdòng sìwèiqì 〈名〉[畜牧] self-feeder
〖～线〗 zìdòngxiàn 〈名〉automatic production line
〖～饮水器〗 zìdòng yǐnshuǐqì 〈名〉[畜牧] automatic drinking bowl
〖～症〗 zìdòngzhèng 〈名〉[医学] automatism: ～患者 automaton
〖～制图仪〗 zìdòng zhìtúyí 〈名〉autocartograph
〖～装订机〗 zìdòng zhuāngdìngjī 〈名〉self-binder
〖～装配〗 zìdòng zhuāngpèi 〈名〉[机械] automatic assembly: ～机 automatic assembly machine ‖ ～线 automatic/automated assembly line

【自渎】 zìdú 〈动〉self-abuse; masturbate
【自发】 zìfā 〈形〉spontaneous: ～罢工 wildcat strike ‖ ～的斗争 spontaneous struggle ‖ ～地组织起来 be spontaneously organized ‖ ～倾向 spontaneous tendency (towards) ‖ ～势力 spontaneous forces
〖～病〗 zìfābìng 〈名〉[医学] *autopathy*; *idiopathy*
〖～性〗 zìfāxìng 〈名〉spontaneity
【自发面粉】 zìfā miànfěn 〈名〉self-raising flour; self-rising flour
【自肥】 zìféi 〈动〉*fatten oneself*; *enrich oneself by misappro*priating funds or material; feather one's nest: 损人～ fatten oneself at others' expenses
〖～中饱〗 zìféi-zhōngbǎo 〈熟〉squeeze and fatten oneself
【自费】 zìfèi 〈动〉pay one's own expenses: ～留学 study abroad at one's own expense ‖ ～旅行 travel at one's own expense ‖ ～医疗 pay for one's own medical care
〖～留学生〗 zìfèi liúxuéshēng 〈名〉self-funded student studying abroad
〖～生〗 zìfèishēng 〈名〉self-funded student
【自焚】 zìfén 〈动〉burn oneself to death: ～身亡 burn oneself to death ‖ 玩火～ those who play with fire will get burned by fire
【自分】 zìfèn 〈动〉〈书〉evaluate/estimate oneself
【自封】 zìfēng 〈动〉❶〈贬〉proclaim/style oneself: ～为专家 profess to be an expert ‖ ～的音乐家 self-appointed/self-styled musician ❷ confine/isolate oneself: ⇨故步～
【自奉】 zìfèng 〈动〉〈书〉provide the necessities of life for oneself; satisfy one's own needs/desires: ～甚俭 allow oneself few comforts or pleasures; practise self-denial
【自负】 zìfù ❶〈动〉be responsible for one's own action, etc: 后果～ be responsible for the consequences ‖ 文责～。The author takes sole responsibility for what he writes. ❷〈形〉conceited; self-important: 这个人很～。This person is rather conceited.
〖～盈亏〗 zìfù yíngkuī 〈熟〉(of an enterprise) assume sole responsibility for its profits or losses
【自甘堕落】 zìgān-duòluò 〈熟〉wallow in degeneration; abandon oneself to vice
【自感应】 zìgǎnyìng 〈名〉[物理] inductance; self-induction
【自高自大】 zìgāo-zìdà 〈熟〉self-important; conceited; arrogant; supercilious; cocky; egotistic: ～的人 conceited person
【自告奋勇】 zìgào-fènyǒng 〈熟〉offer to undertake (a difficult/dangerous task); volunteer (to do sth difficult/dangerous)
【自割】 zìgē 〈动〉[动物] autotomize
【自个儿】 zìgěr 〈代〉〈方〉oneself: 不要只顾～。Don't just think about yourself. ‖ 要怨只能怨他～。He should lay the blame on himself.
【自各儿】 zìgěr = 自个儿 zìgěr
【自耕农】 zìgēngnóng 〈名〉owner-peasant; land-holding peasant
【自供】 zìgòng 〈动〉confess
〖～状〗 *zìgòngzhuàng* 〈名〉*confession*
【自古】 zìgǔ 〈副〉since ancient times; from time immemorial: ～以来 since ancient times; from time immemorial ‖ ～嫦娥爱少年。Young nymphs always prefer youth to age. ‖ 台湾～就是中国不可分割的一部分。*Taiwan has been an inalienable part of* China since ancient times. ‖ 文人相轻，～而然。From generation to generation scholars have tended to scorn each other.
【自顾不暇】 zìgù-bùxiá 〈熟〉be busy enough with one's own affairs; be unable even to fend for oneself (much less look after others)
【自汗】 zìhàn 〈名〉[中医] spontaneous perspiration/sweating
【自豪】 zìháo 〈形〉proud of; taking pride in: 他以自己的家庭为～。He is proud of his family.
〖～感〗 zìháogǎn 〈名〉sense of pride: 民族～ sense of national pride
【自好】 zìhào 〈动〉have regard for oneself; have self-respect: ⇨洁身～
【自花不稔性】 zìhuā bùrěnxìng 〈名〉[植物] self-sterility
【自花受精】 zìhuā shòujīng 〈名〉[植物] self-fertilization
【自花授粉】 zìhuā shòufěn 〈名〉[植物] self-pollination
【自画像】 zìhuàxiàng 〈名〉self-portrait

【自毁】 zìhuǐ 〈名〉[军事] self-destruction; self-annihilation: ～引信 self-destroying fuse ‖ ～装置 self-destructive device ‖ 导弹～ missile self-destruction

【自己】 zìjǐ 〈代〉❶ oneself: ～打～嘴巴 slap one's own face; contradict oneself ‖ ～做主 be master of one's own affairs ‖ 生～的气 be angry with oneself ‖ 只能怪～ have only oneself to blame ‖ 他～知道该怎么做。He himself knows what to do. ‖ 她～做饭。She cooks herself. ‖ 也怪他～不好,没把话讲明。He is also to blame for not having made himself clear. ‖ ～动手,丰衣足食。Get ample food and clothing through self-reliance. ❷ one's own; closely related: ～家里 one's own family ‖ ～兄弟 one's own brothers

〖～人〗 zìjǐrén 〈名〉people on one's own side; one of us: ～不必客气。All of us here are friends, so make yourself at home. ‖ 他是～。He's one of us. ‖ 我们一直把你看成～。We have been treating you as one of us.

【自给】 zìjǐ 〈动〉be self-sufficient; self-support: 粮食～有余 be more than self-sufficient in grain

〖～经济〗 zìjǐ jīngjì 〈名〉self-supporting economy; self-contained economy

〖～自足〗 zìjǐ-zìzú 〈熟〉be self-supporting and self-sufficient; autarky: ～经济 self-sufficient economy

【自记气压计】 zìjì qìyājì 〈名〉*self-recording barometer*

【自记湿度计】 zìjì shīdùjì 〈名〉hygrograph; self-recording hygrometer

【自家】 zìjiā 〈代〉〈方〉one; oneself: ～的店铺 one's own shop

〖～人〗 zìjiārén 〈名〉〈方〉people on one's own side; one of us

【自荐】 zìjiàn 〈动〉recommend oneself (for a job); offer one's services: ⇨毛遂～

【自矜】 zìjīn 〈动〉〈书〉sing one's own praises; crack oneself up; blow one's own trumpet

【自尽】 zìjìn 〈动〉commit suicide; take one's own life; kill oneself: 投河～ commit suicide by drowning oneself in a river ‖ 悬梁～ hang oneself

【自禁】 zìjìn 〈动〉restrain one's passion; contain oneself: ⇨情不～

【自经】 zìjīng 〈动〉〈书〉hang oneself

【自刭】 zìjǐng 〈动〉〈书〉commit suicide by cutting one's own throat; cut one's own throat

【自净】 zìjìng 〈名〉[环保] *self-purification*

〖～作用〗 zìjìng zuòyòng 〈名〉[环保] self-purification

【自疚】 zìjiù 〈动〉feel compunction; have qualms of conscience; have a guilty conscience: 内心～ be torn by a guilty conscience; be stung by conscience

【自咎】 zìjiù 〈动〉blame/rebuke/reproach oneself

【自救】 zìjiù 〈动〉save oneself; provide for and help oneself: 生产～ provide for and help oneself by engaging in production ‖ 团结～ get united for one's own salvation

【自居】 zìjū 〈动〉consider oneself to be; pose as: ～要人 pose as a VIP ‖ 以专家～ claim to be an expert; be a self-styled expert ‖ 他以上帝～。He likes to play God.

【自决】 zìjué 〈动〉(of a nation) determine by oneself

〖～权〗 zìjuéquán 〈名〉right to self-determination: 民族～ right to national self-determination

【自觉】 zìjué ❶〈动〉realize; be aware of: 肺结核初期时,病症并不明显,患者常常不～。The symptoms of tuberculosis are not *distinct in the early stage, so the patient is often unaware of it.* ❷〈形〉conscious; on one's initiative: ～地遵守纪律 conscientiously observe discipline

〖～性〗 zìjuéxìng 〈名〉(level of political) consciousness: 提高～ raise one's consciousness

〖～症状〗 zìjué zhèngzhuàng 〈名〉subjective symptoms

〖～自愿〗 zìjué-zìyuàn 〈熟〉willingly; voluntarily; of one's own accord; of one's own free will

【自绝】 zìjué 〈动〉alienate oneself: ～于人民 alienate oneself from the people

【自掘坟墓】 zìjué-fénmù 〈熟〉dig one's own grave; work for one's own destruction; court one's own ruin

【自考】 zìkǎo 〈名〉〈简称〉self-study/self-taught examination ⇨自学考试

〖～生〗 zìkǎoshēng 〈名〉candidate for the self-taught examinations

【自控】 zìkòng 〈名〉❶〈简称〉automatic control; autocontrol: ～系统 automatic control system ‖ ～装置 automatic control device ⇨自动控制 ❷ self-control: ～能力差 not be good at controlling oneself

【自苦】 zìkǔ 〈动〉❶ ask for trouble; bring trouble upon oneself ❷ be hard on oneself; mortify oneself

【自夸】 zìkuā 〈动〉sing one's own praises; crack oneself up; blow one's own trumpet: ～记性好 brag about having a good memory

【自郐以下】 zìkuài-yǐxià 〈熟〉except those above Kuai, the rest is not worth mentioning; except so-and-so, none of them is worth a dime

【自宽】 zìkuān 〈动〉〈书〉comfort/console oneself

【自况】 zìkuàng 〈动〉〈书〉compare oneself to; consider oneself to be

【自愧不如】 zìkuì-bùrú ＝ 自愧弗如 zìkuì-fúrú

【自愧弗如】 zìkuì-fúrú 〈熟〉feel ashamed of one's inferiority; regret that one is not as good as sb; admit with regret one's inferiority

【自拉自唱】 zìlā-zìchàng 〈熟〉❶ accompany one's own singing; do everything by oneself ❷ hold forth all alone in defence of one's own views or proposals; second one's own motion

【自来】 zìlái 〈副〉from the beginning; in the first place; originally: 这里～就是交通要道。*This has been a vital communication* line since long ago.

【自来火】 zìláihuǒ 〈名〉〈方〉❶ matches ❷ cigarette lighter; lighter

【自来水】 zìláishuǐ 〈名〉running water; tap water: ～厂 waterworks ‖ ～管 water pipe ‖ ～龙头 tap; faucet

【自来水笔】 zìláishuǐbǐ 〈名〉fountain pen

【自理】 zìlǐ 〈动〉❶ provide for oneself: 费用～ pay one's own expenses ‖ 伙食～ make one's own eating arrangements ‖ 旅费～ pay one's own travelling expenses ❷ take care of oneself; look after oneself: 生活不能～ be unable to look *after oneself*

【自力】 zìlì 〈动〉do sth through one's own efforts; rely/depend on oneself

〖～更生〗 zìlì-gēngshēng 〈熟〉do sth by relying on one's own strength/efforts/resources; regeneration/reconstruction through one's own efforts; self-reliance: ～,重建家园 rebuild one's home through self-reliance/one's own efforts ‖ ～,奋发图强 rely on *one's own efforts and work hard for the prosperity of the country*

【自立】 zìlì 〈动〉stand on one's own feet; be self-supporting; earn one's own living: ～于世界民族之林 stand proudly among the world nations ‖ 我的几个儿子都已经～了。My sons are old enough to provide/fend for themselves.

〖～门户〗 zìlì-ménhù 〈熟〉❶ live apart from one's parents; set up one's own home ❷ establish one's own post; establish one's own school of thought

【自励】 zìlì 〈动〉❶ encourage oneself ❷ [电学] self-excite

〖～发电机〗 *zìlì fādiànjī* 〈名〉*self exciter; self-excited generator*

【自怜】 zìlián 〈动〉feel pity for oneself: ⇨顾影～

【自量】 zìliàng 〈动〉estimate one's own ability/strength: 不～ overrate/overestimate/overvalue oneself ‖ 你也太不～了,你哪儿是他的对手。You think too highly of yourself. You are no match for him.

【自料】 zìliào ❶〈动〉expect; anticipate ❷〈名〉materials supplied by customers: ～加工 process materials supplied by customers; accept customers' materials for processing

【自流】 zìliú 〈动〉❶ (of water, etc) flow automatically; flow by itself ❷ (of a thing) take its natural course ❸ (of a person) do as one pleases: 听其～ let things drift/slide along; let people act as they please ⇨放任～

〖～灌溉〗 zìliú guàngài 〈名〉[农业] gravity irrigation

〖～井〗 zìliújǐng 〈名〉artesian well

【自留】 zìliú 〈动〉reserve sth for one's own use: ～资金 funds *that an enterprise is entitled to retain*

〖～畜〗 zìliúchù 〈名〉livestock for personal needs; privately owned livestock

〖～地〗 zìliúdì 〈名〉plot of land for personal needs; family/private plot

【自律】 zìlǜ 〈动〉〈书〉practise self-discipline: ～甚严 be very strict with oneself ‖ 廉洁～ be honest and self-disciplined ‖ 增强

～意识 raise the awareness of self-discipline
【自卖自夸】 zìmài-zìkuā 〈熟〉 praise one's own wares—blow one's own trumpet; indulge in self-glorification
【自满】 zìmǎn 〈形〉 self-satisfied; complacent; smug: ～情绪 complacency; self-satisfaction ‖ 我们决不能一有成绩就～。We must not become complacent over any success. ⇨骄傲～
【自勉】 zìmiǎn 〈动〉 encourage oneself
【自民党】 Zìmíndǎng 〈名〉 Liberal Democratic Party (LDD) [a major political party in Japan]
【自明】 zìmíng 〈形〉 self-evident; self-explanatory; obvious: 其理～。The principle involved is obvious.
【自鸣得意】 zìmíng-déyì 〈熟〉 be very pleased with oneself; be puffed up with pride; be complacent; be smug; show self-satisfaction: 一副～的表情 a look of smug satisfaction ‖ 他自以为有靠山,就～了。He thought it a feather in his cap to have a strong backing.
【自鸣清高】 zìmíng-qīnggāo 〈熟〉 profess to be above politics and worldly considerations
【自鸣钟】 zìmíngzhōng 〈名〉 striking/chime clock
【自命】 zìmìng 〈动〉 consider oneself; regard oneself as
〖～不凡〗 zìmìng-bùfán 〈熟〉 consider oneself no ordinary being; have an unduly high opinion of oneself; think no end of oneself; have a swelled head; be pretentious: ～的人 man with a swelled head; swellhead
〖～清高〗 zìmìng-qīnggāo = 自鸣清高 zìmíng-qīnggāo
【自谋出路】 zìmóu-chūlù 〈熟〉 find a way out for oneself; seek employment
【自谋生计】 zìmóu-shēngjì 〈熟〉 earn one's own bread; earn one's own living
【自馁】 zìněi 〈动〉 lose confidence/heart; be discouraged: 失败了不要～。Don't be discouraged by the defeat.
【自捻纱】 zìniǎnshā 〈名〉[纺织] self-twisted yarn
【自虐】 zìnüè 〈动〉 torture/torment oneself
【自拍机】 zìpāijī 〈名〉[摄影] self-timer
【自喷井】 zìpēnjǐng 〈名〉[石油] flowing/gusher well
【自喷期】 zìpēnqī 〈名〉[石油] flush stage; flowing life
【自欺】 zìqī 〈动〉 deceive/fool oneself
〖～欺人〗 zìqī-qīrén 〈熟〉 deceive oneself as well as others: ～的借口 self-deceiving excuse ‖ 你不要用这种伪科学～了。Don't fool yourself as well as others by this kind of pseudoscience.
【自弃】 zìqì 〈动〉 give oneself up as hopeless; lose confidence and have no urge to make progress
【自谦】 zìqiān 〈动〉 be modest; be self-effacing: ～之词 self-depreciating remarks made as a gesture of politeness
【自遣】 zìqiǎn 〈动〉 divert oneself from melancholy, etc; cheer oneself up; amuse oneself: 无以～ have no way to cheer oneself up; have no way to amuse oneself; have nothing to divert oneself with
【自谴】 zìqiǎn 〈动〉 blame/reprove/reproach oneself
【自戕】 zìqiāng 〈动〉〈书〉 commit suicide; take one's own life; kill oneself: 立意～ be determined to commit suicide
【自强】 zìqiáng 〈动〉 strive to be stronger: 自尊～的民族精神 national spirit of self-respect and self-support
〖～不息〗 zìqiáng-bùxī 〈熟〉 constantly strive to become stronger; make unremitting/unceasing efforts to improve oneself
【自轻自贱】 zìqīng-zìjiàn 〈熟〉 demean/belittle oneself; lack self-confidence and self-respect: 自高自大要不得,～更要不得。One must not be conceited, still less be self-contemptuous.
【自取灭亡】 zìqǔ-mièwáng 〈熟〉 court one's own death/doom/disaster; court/invite self-destruction; take the road to one's doom; dig one's own grave; make nooses for one's own neck: 与人民为敌,必将～! Those who set themselves against the people will surely end up bringing destruction upon themselves.
【自取其咎】 zìqǔ-qíjiù 〈熟〉 bring blame on oneself; have only oneself to blame: 你这是～。You asked for it.
【自然】 zìrán ❶〈名〉 natural world; nature: 改造～ transform nature ‖ 回归～ return to nature ‖ 利用～ harness nature ‖ 美化～ beautify nature ‖ 征服～ conquer/subdue nature ‖ ～条件 natural conditions ‖ 与～作斗争 struggle with nature; battle the elements ⇨大～ ❷〈动〉 let things take their natural course; let matters slide: ⇨听其～ ❸〈副〉 naturally; in the natural course of events: ～死亡 die of natural cause ‖ 你先别问,到时候～明白。Don't ask now. You'll understand in due course. ⇨～免疫 ❹〈副〉 of course; naturally: 功到～成。Constant efforts yield sure success. ‖ 老友重逢,～有说不完的话。When old friends reunite, they, of course, will talk endlessly. ‖ 男女相互吸引是很～的。The mutual attraction between a male and a female is quite natural. ‖ 吸烟过多,～会影响健康。Too much smoking will certainly do harm to your health.
〖～保护区〗 zìrán bǎohùqū 〈名〉 nature reserve; nature preservation zone: 国家～ national nature reserve
〖～辩证法〗 zìrán biànzhèngfǎ 〈名〉 dialectics of nature
〖～博物馆〗 zìrán bówùguǎn 〈名〉 museum of natural history
〖～村〗 zìráncūn 〈名〉 natural village
〖～地理〗 zìrán dìlǐ 〈名〉 physical geography
〖～对数〗 zìrán duìshù 〈名〉[数学] natural logarithm
〖～而然〗 zìrán'érrán 〈熟〉 naturally; automatically; spontaneously; of oneself: 我们长期在一起工作,～地就产生了深厚的友谊。Having worked together for many years, we cultivated a natural profound friendship between us.
〖～法则〗 zìrán fǎzé = 自然规律 zìrán guīlǜ
〖～光〗 zìránguāng 〈名〉 natural light
〖～规律〗 zìrán guīlǜ 〈名〉 natural law; law of nature: 遵循～ follow the law of nature
〖～环境〗 zìrán huánjìng 〈名〉 natural environment: ～恶劣 bad natural environment
〖～界〗 zìránjiè 〈名〉 natural world; nature
〖～金属〗 zìrán jīnshǔ 〈名〉 native metal
〖～经济〗 zìrán jīngjì 〈名〉 natural economy
〖～景观〗 zìrán jǐngguān 〈名〉 natural landscape
〖～科学〗 zìrán kēxué 〈名〉 natural science
〖～类群〗 zìrán lèiqún 〈名〉[生物] natural group
〖～力〗 zìránlì 〈名〉 natural forces
〖～免疫〗 zìrán miǎnyì = 天然免疫 tiānrán miǎnyì
〖～区域〗 zìrán qūyù 〈名〉 natural region
〖～权利〗 zìrán quánlì 〈名〉 natural right
〖～人〗 zìránrén 〈名〉[法律] natural person
〖～神论〗 zìránshénlùn 〈名〉[宗教] deism: ～者 deist
〖～生态体系〗 zìrán shēngtài tǐxì 〈名〉 natural ecosystem
〖～数〗 zìránshù 〈名〉[数学] natural number
〖～死亡〗 zìrán sǐwáng 〈名〉 natural death
〖～铜〗 zìrántóng 〈名〉 native copper
〖～现象〗 zìrán xiànxiàng 〈名〉 natural phenomenon
〖～形态〗 zìrán xíngtài 〈名〉 natural form
〖～选择〗 zìrán xuǎnzé 〈名〉 natural selection
〖～音阶〗 zìrán yīnjiē 〈名〉 natural scale
〖～灾害〗 zìrán zāihài 〈名〉 natural calamity/disaster
〖～增长率〗 zìrán zēngzhǎnglǜ 〈名〉 natural growth: 人口～ natural population growth
〖～哲学〗 zìrán zhéxué 〈名〉 natural philosophy: ～家 natural philosopher
〖～主义〗 zìránzhǔyì 〈名〉 naturalism
〖～资源〗 zìrán zīyuán 〈名〉 natural resources/wealth: 保护～ conserve natural resources ‖ 耗尽～ exhaust natural resources ‖ 开发～ tap/exploit/develop natural resources ‖ 缺乏～ be deficient in natural resources ‖ ～丰富 abound in natural resources; be rich in natural resources; have abundant natural resources
〖～宗教〗 zìrán zōngjiào 〈名〉[宗教] natural religion
【自然】 zìran 〈形〉 natural; unaffected; free from affectation: 举止～ unaffected manners ‖ 神态～ look quite unaffected ‖ 露出不～的笑容 show a slightly forced smile ‖ 他讲课态度非常～。He was quite at ease when he gave lectures. ‖ 她在冰上的表演是那么～。Her acting on the ice was perfectly natural.
【自燃】 zìrán 〈动〉 self-ignite; combust/ignite spontaneously
【自认】 zìrèn 〈动〉 accept as unavoidable; resign oneself to: ～晦气 be resigned to one's bad luck; accept bad luck without complaint; grin and bear it
【自如】 zìrú 〈形〉 ❶ with facility/ease: 操纵～ operate with facility; handle with skill ‖ 行动～ move about freely ‖ 旋转～ rotate or revolve freely ‖ 运用～ have a perfect command of sth ‖ 穿紧身衣使人无法行动～。Tight clothes don't allow enough freedom of movement. ❷ self-possessed; composed; calm and at ease: 谈吐～ be easy in conversation
【自若】 zìruò 〈形〉〈书〉 self-possessed; composed; calm and at ease: 神色～ appear calm and at ease; appear composed ‖ 临危不惧,谈笑～ talk and laugh imperturbably in face of danger ⇨泰然～

【自杀】 zìshā 〈动〉 commit suicide; take one's own life; kill oneself: ～未遂 fail in one's attempt to commit suicide; attempted suicide ‖ 服毒～ kill oneself by taking poison ‖ 投河～ commit suicide by drowning oneself in the river ‖ 吞金～ commit suicide by swallowing gold ‖ 畏罪～ commit suicide to escape punishment ‖ ～性攻击 suicidal attack

【自伤】 zìshāng ❶〈动〉 feel sorrow for oneself; be sick at heart; grieve ❷〈名〉[法律] self-inflicted injury; self-injury

【自上而下】 zìshàng'érxià 〈熟〉 from above to below; from top to bottom; top-down: ～地打量某人 look at sb up and down ‖ 把上级的指示～地传达到基层 communicate the instructions of a higher leading body to grass-roots units

【自身】 zìshēn 〈名〉 self; oneself; one's own: 不顾～安危 disregard one's own safety ‖ ～的物质利益 one's own material benefits

〖～免疫〗 zìshēn miǎnyì 〈名〉 autoimmunity; autoimmunization

〖～难保〗 zìshēn-nánbǎo 〈熟〉 be unable even to protect oneself; be unable to fend for oneself

〖～修养〗 zìshēn xiūyǎng 〈名〉 self-cultivation; self-culture; self-improvement

【自生自灭】 zìshēng-zìmiè 〈熟〉 (of a thing) emerge of itself and perish of itself; run its course; perish on one's own: 一些无名作家的作品无人理会，就这样～。Some works of unknown writers failed to get enough attention from the public and are thus left to perish on their own.

【自食其果】 zìshí-qíguǒ 〈熟〉 eat one's own bitter fruit—reap what one has sown; face the consequences of one's own action: 作恶多端，必将～。Those who are steeped in iniquity will one day be made to pay for what they have done.

【自食其力】 zìshí-qílì 〈熟〉 support oneself by one's own labour; earn one's own living/bread; make a living for oneself: ～的劳动者 working people living by their own labour ‖ 我的几个孩子都～了。All my children live by their own labour.

【自食其言】 zìshí-qíyán 〈熟〉 go back on one's word; break one's promise; break faith with sb: 说到做到，我绝不～。I'll do what I say and never go back on my word. / I give you my word and I'll never go back on it.

【自始至终】 zìshǐ-zhìzhōng 〈熟〉 from beginning to end; from start to finish; from first to last; all through: 他们讨论这件事的时候，我～都在场。I was present all through when they were discussing this matter. ‖ 她在会上～一言未发。She sat through the meeting without uttering a word. / She remained silent throughout the meeting. ‖ 谈判～洋溢着友好的气氛。The negotiation was permeated with a cheerful atmosphere from start to finish.

【自视】 zìshì 〈动〉 consider/think/imagine oneself: ～甚高 think highly of oneself; be self-important; have an inflated opinion of oneself

【自是】 zìshì ❶〈副〉 naturally; of course: 子女多，～个拖累。Too many children are naturally a burden. ❷〈动〉 consider oneself (always) in the right; regard oneself as infallible; be opinionated: 他既～又顽固。He is self-willed as well as opinionated.

【自恃】 zìshì 〈书〉❶〈形〉 over-confident and conceited: 不可～太高 should never become too arrogant and cocky ❷〈动〉 be self-assured for having sth/sb to rely/count on; capitalize on: ～有功 capitalize on one's achievements

【自首】 zìshǒu 〈动〉 ❶ (of a criminal) voluntarily surrender oneself (to the police, etc); confess one's crime (to the police, etc); give oneself up (to the police, etc): 及时～ give oneself up to the police and confess one's crime without delay ‖ 投案～ surrender oneself to the police or judicial department; turn oneself in to the police ‖ 限期～ deliver oneself to the police by the described time ❷ make a political recantation; surrender to the enemy: ～变节 recant and turn traitor ‖ ～投敌 surrender to the enemy

〖～书〗 zìshǒushū 〈名〉 confession

【自赎】 zìshú 〈动〉 redeem oneself; atone for one's crime: 立功～ perform meritorious services to atone for one's crime

【自述】 zìshù ❶〈动〉 give an account of oneself: 序言里作者～了写书的经过。The author of the book prefaced his remarks by giving an account of how he had written the book. ❷〈名〉 account of oneself; autobiography: 写一篇～ write one's autobiography

【自说自话】 zìshuō-zìhuà 〈熟〉 ❶ act on one's own; decide for oneself ❷ talk to oneself; think aloud; soliloquize

【自私】 zìsī 〈形〉 selfish; self-centred; egoistic: ～的动机 selfish motives ‖ 人不能太～。We must not be so selfish.

〖～自利〗 zìsī-zìlì 〈熟〉 selfish; self-centred; egoistic

【自讼】 zìsòng 〈动〉〈书〉 reprove/reproach oneself

【自诉】 zìsù 〈动〉[法律] make private prosecution; [of an injured party] initiate an action without the participation of the public prosecutor

〖～人〗 zìsùrén 〈名〉 private party who prosecutes a case by himself; party who initiates a private prosecution

【自讨苦吃】 zìtǎokǔchī 〈熟〉 ask for/invite trouble; bring trouble upon oneself: 这是你～，怨不得别人。Nobody is to blame for the trouble; you are asking for it. ‖ 昨晚我酒喝得太多，现在头疼得厉害，真是～! I'm paying the penalty for drinking too much last night; I've got a dreadful headache!

【自讨没趣】 zìtǎo-méiqù 〈熟〉 ask for a snub; court a rebuff; invite a cold shoulder

【自体不育性】 zìtǐ bùyùxìng 〈名〉[动物] self-sterility

【自体受精】 zìtǐ shòujīng 〈名〉[动物] self-fertilization

【自体移植】 zìtǐ yízhí 〈名〉 autograft; autotransplantation

【自投罗网】 zìtóu-luówǎng 〈熟〉 cast oneself into the net; put one's neck in the noose; walk right into the trap; bite the hook; leap at the bait

【自外】 zìwài 〈动〉 stand by as an outsider; regard oneself as an outsider: ～于社会 sever ties with society

【自卫】 zìwèi 〈动〉 defend oneself: ～能力 capacity to defend oneself ‖ ～行动 act in self-defence ‖ ～原则 principle of self-defence ‖ ～战争 war of self-defence ‖ 正当～ legitimate/justified defence ‖ 采取～措施 take self-defence measures ‖ 我打死他是出于～。I shot him dead in self-defence.

〖～反击〗 zìwèi fǎnjī 〈动〉 fight/strike back in self-defence: ～战 counterattack in self-defence

〖～军〗 zìwèijūn 〈名〉 self-defence corps

〖～权〗 zìwèiquán 〈名〉[法律] right of self-defence

〖～杀人〗 zìwèi shārén 〈名〉[法律] homicide in self-defence; man-slaughter in self-defence

【自为阶级】 zìwèijiējí 〈名〉 class-for-itself

【自慰】 zìwèi 〈动〉 ❶ console/comfort/soothe/pacify oneself: ⇨聊以～ ❷[医学] masturbate

【自刎】 zìwěn 〈动〉 commit suicide by cutting one's throat; cut one's throat: ～而死 die by cutting one's throat

【自问】 zìwèn 〈动〉 ❶ ask oneself; examine oneself: ⇨反躬～; 扪心～ ❷ reach a conclusion after weighing a matter: 我～尽了最大努力。I'm sure that I've done my best. ‖ 我～没有对不起他的地方。I don't remember I have ever done anything wrong to him.

【自我】 zìwǒ 〈代〉 self; oneself: 超越～ transcend oneself; rise above self ‖ ～辩护 argue in favour of oneself; try to justify oneself ‖ ～吹嘘 blow one's own trumpet; be one's own trumpeter; sing one's own praises; crack oneself up ‖ ～改造 remould oneself; remould one's ideology ‖ ～介绍 make a self-introduction; introduce oneself ‖ ～感觉良好 feel good about oneself ‖ 他发表了一篇～感觉良好的演说。He made a feel-good speech.

〖～安慰〗 zìwǒ ānwèi 〈名〉 self-consolation

〖～暗示〗 zìwǒ ànshì 〈名〉[心理] self-suggestion

〖～暴露〗 zìwǒ bàolù 〈名〉 self-betrayal; self-exposure

〖～标榜〗 zìwǒ biāobǎng 〈熟〉 blow one's own trumpet; sing one's own praises

〖～表现〗 zìwǒ biǎoxiàn 〈名〉 self-expression

〖～催眠〗 zìwǒ cuīmián 〈名〉 autohypnosis

〖～观察〗 zìwǒ guānchá 〈名〉[心理] self-observation

〖～检查〗 zìwǒ jiǎnchá 〈名〉 self-examination; introspection

〖～教育〗 zìwǒ jiàoyù 〈名〉 self-education

〖～解嘲〗 zìwǒ jiěcháo 〈熟〉 find excuses to console oneself

〖～批评〗 zìwǒ pīpíng 〈名〉 self-criticism: 开展批评和～ carry out criticism amd self-criticism

〖～陶醉〗 zìwǒ táozuì 〈熟〉 be intoxicated with self-satisfaction; become self-intoxicated

〖～完善〗 zìwǒ wánshàn 〈名〉 self-perfection; self-improvement: 社会主义制度的～和发展 self-improvement and development of the socialist system

〖～牺牲〗 zìwǒ xīshēng 〈名〉 self-sacrifice: 做出～ sacrifice one-

self

〖～欣赏〗 zìwǒ xīnshǎng 〈名〉self-appreciation; self-admiration

〖～意识〗 zìwǒ yìshi 〈名〉self-consciousness

〖～作古〗 zìwǒ-zuògǔ 〈熟〉be the founder or originator of sth; be the first to do sth; do what others have never done before

【自习】 zìxí 〈动〉(of students) study by oneself in scheduled time or free time: ～时间/课 time/class for individual study

【自下而上】 zìxià'érshàng 〈熟〉from below; from bottom to top: ～地推荐 recommend sb from the grass roots to the top ‖ ～的监督 supervision from below

【自相残杀】 zìxiāng-cánshā 〈熟〉(of people within a group, party, etc) kill each other; cause one another's death; fight against each other; internecine: ～的战争 fratricidal war

【自相惊扰】 zìxiāng-jīngrǎo 〈熟〉alarm one's own group, etc; create a disturbance within one's ranks

【自相矛盾】 zìxiāng-máodùn 〈熟〉contradict oneself; be self-contradictory; argue against oneself: 他在发言中有多处～。In his speech he made some contradictory remarks.

【自相鱼肉】 zìxiāng-yúròu ＝自相残杀 zìxiāng-cánshā

【自销】 zìxiāo 〈动〉(of a factory, etc) sell goods through one's own channels

【自小】 zìxiǎo 〈副〉since childhood; as a child: 他～就没了父母。He has been an orphan since childhood.

【自卸】 zìxiè 〈动〉self-discharge; self-unload

〖～卡车〗 zìxiè kǎchē 〈名〉tipper lorry; tipper; tipper truck; dumper; dumper truck; dump truck

【自新】 zìxīn 〈动〉turn over a new leaf; make a fresh start; start one's life afresh; make a man of oneself again: ⇨悔过～

【自信】 zìxìn 〈动〉be sure of oneself; be self-confident; be confident: 过于～ be over-confident ‖ 恢复～ restore one's self-confidence ‖ 激发～ inspire confidence in oneself ‖ 缺乏～ lack self-confidence; have no confidence in oneself; lack faith in oneself ‖ 丧失～ lose self-confidence; lose faith in oneself ‖ 你别太～了。Don't be too confident of yourself.

〖～不疑〗 zìxìn-bùyí 〈熟〉be sure of oneself; have self-confidence

〖～心〗 zìxìnxīn 〈名〉self-confidence: 获得～ acquire/gain/develop self-confidence ‖ 伤害～ harm sb's self-confidence ‖ 有～ have self-confidence; be confident/sure of oneself

【自行】 zìxíng ❶〈副〉by oneself: ～安排 arrange by oneself ‖ ～处理 deal with on one's own ‖ ～解决问题 settle a problem by oneself ❷〈副〉of oneself; of one's own accord; voluntarily: ～到来 come of oneself ‖ 敌人是不会～消灭的。The enemy will not [illegible]ish of himself. ❸〈名〉[天文] proper motion

〖～其是〗 zìxíng-qíshì 〈熟〉go one's own way; act wilfully: 多听听别人的意见，别～。Don't go your own way; listen to what others say.

【自行车】 zìxíngchē 〈名〉bicycle; bike: 蹬～ pedal one's bicycle ‖ 骑～ ride a bicycle ‖ ～手闸 brake lever ‖ ～踏板 pedal ‖ ～运动员 cyclist; bicyclist ‖ 比赛用～ racer; racing bike/cycle ‖ 独轮～ unicycle ‖ 儿童～ child's bike ‖ 加重～ heavy bicycle ‖ 健身～ exercise bike ‖ 女式～ lady's bike; woman's bike ‖ 轻便～ light bicycle ‖ 山地～ mountain bike ‖ ～倒了。The bicycle upset. ‖ 他一骗腿儿跳上～就走了。He swung into the saddle of his bike and rode off. ‖ 她推着～回家。She walked her bicycle home.

〖～把〗 zìxíngchēbǎ 〈名〉handlebars

〖～架〗 zìxíngchējià 〈名〉❶ bicycle frame ❷ bicycle stand

〖～棚〗 zìxíngchēpéng 〈名〉bicycle shed

〖～赛〗 zìxíngchēsài 〈名〉cycle racing; cycling

〖～座〗 zìxíngchēzuò 〈名〉saddle

【自行火炮】 zìxíng-huǒpào 〈名〉[军事] mechanized gun; self-propelled artillery; self-propelled gun

【自省】 zìxǐng 〈动〉〈书〉examine oneself; examine one's ability, conduct, etc

〖～程序〗 zìxǐng chéngxù 〈名〉[计算机] introspective programme

【自修】 zìxiū 〈动〉❶ (of students) study by oneself: 在家～ study by oneself at home ❷ study on one's own; study independently; teach oneself: ～了大学的全部课程 complete on one's own all the courses offered by the university

【自许】 zìxǔ 〈动〉❶ take pride in; pride oneself on ❷ call/style oneself; claim to be

【自诩】 zìxǔ 〈动〉〈书〉*praise oneself*; crack oneself up; brag: 切不可～自己如何高明。Don't brag how wise you are.

【自序】 zìxù 〈名〉❶ author's preface; preface ❷ autobiographic note; brief account of oneself

【自叙】 zìxù ＝ 自序 zìxù

【自选】 zìxuǎn ❶〈动〉choose by oneself; select out of one's will ❷〈动〉(of a store, etc) serve by oneself; self service ❸〈形〉〈体育〉free; optional: ～步枪 300 米赛 free rifle 300m

〖～动作〗 zìxuǎn dòngzuò 〈名〉[体育] optional exercise

〖～商场〗 zìxuǎn shāngchǎng 〈名〉(self-service) supermarket

〖～市场〗 zìxuǎn shìchǎng ＝ 自选商场 zìxuǎn shāngchǎng

【自炫】 zìxuàn 〈动〉〈书〉sing one's own praises; flaunt; crack oneself up

【自学】 zìxué 〈动〉study on one's own; study independently; teach oneself: ～成才 teach oneself to be useful; become talented through self-study; be self-taught ‖ ～英语专业的课程 teach oneself the courses required for English majors ‖ ～成才的艺术家 self-taught artist ‖ 培养～能力 cultivate/foster one's ability to study independently

〖～考试〗 zìxué kǎoshì 〈名〉self-study/self-taught examination: 参加～ sit for/take self-study/self-taught examinations ‖ 我一直忙于准备～。I have been busy preparing for the self-study examinations.

〖～课本〗 zìxué kèběn 〈名〉teach-yourself/self-study book

〖～者〗 zìxuézhě 〈名〉autodidact

【自寻短见】 zìxún-duǎnjiàn 〈熟〉commit suicide; kill oneself

【自寻烦恼】 zìxún-fánnǎo 〈熟〉worry oneself needlessly; bring vexation on oneself; torture oneself with unpleasant thoughts: 即使真出了差错也不会让你负责，何必为此事～? You are not to blame for any mistakes if there should be any; why should you trouble your head over such matters?

【自寻死路】 zìxún-sǐlù 〈熟〉bring about one's own destruction; wilfully take the road to one's doom

【自言自语】 zìyán-zìyǔ 〈熟〉talk/speak to oneself; murmur/mutter to oneself; think aloud; soliloquize: 他～地说个没完。He muttered to himself endlessly. ‖ 他～道:"这事和我没有什么关系。" He thought aloud to himself: "This matter has nothing to do with me." ‖ 她似乎在～。She appeared to be talking to herself.

【自养生物】 zìyǎng shēngwù 〈名〉[生物] autotroph

【自养植物】 zìyǎng zhíwù 〈名〉[植物] autophyte; autotrophic plant

【自贻伊戚】 zìyí-yīqī 〈熟〉bring trouble on oneself; court/invite disaster

【自已】 zìyǐ 〈动〉[often used in the negative] be able to control oneself: 不能～ be unable to control oneself/one's own emotions ‖ 思乡之情难以～ one's nostalgia is beyond control

【自以为得计】 zì yǐwéi déjì 〈熟〉〈贬〉be pleased with one's own scheming; think oneself smart/clever: 他把钱骗到手，～，哪料到一副手铐正等着他。He flatted himself that he had succeeded in gaining the money by swindle, but he never expected that a pair of handcuffs were made ready for him.

【自以为非】 zìyǐwéifēi 〈熟〉consider oneself in the wrong; recognize one's own fallibility/errors

【自以为是】 zìyǐwéishì 〈熟〉consider/think oneself (always) in the right; regard oneself as infallible; be self-opinionated

【自缢】 zìyì 〈动〉〈书〉hang oneself; commit suicide by hanging oneself: ～而死 commit suicide by hanging oneself

【自用】 zìyòng ❶〈形〉〈书〉obstinately holding to one's own views; self-opinionated; self-willed: 愚而～ be ignorant and self-willed ⇨刚愎～; 师心～ ❷〈动〉keep for private/personal use: 留作～ keep for personal use ‖ ～物品 personal effects/belongings

【自由】 zìyóu ❶〈名〉freedom; liberty: 保障～ guarantee freedom ‖ 剥夺～ deprive sb of freedom/liberty ‖ 重新获得～ regain freedom/liberty ‖ 妨碍～ hamper sb's freedom ‖ 捍卫～ defend/safeguard one's liberty ‖ 获得～ secure/win freedom; gain/get liberty ‖ 渴望～ long for freedom/liberty ‖ 侵犯～ violate sb's freedom; encroach upon/invade/violate sb's liberty ‖ 危害～ jeopardize liberty ‖ 维护～ maintain/uphold liberty ‖ 限制～ restrict sb's freedom ‖ 享受～ enjoy freedom/liberty ‖ 压制舆论～ suppress freedom of public opinion ‖ 赢得～ win freedom/liberty ‖ 争取～ strive for freedom/liberty ‖ 罢工～ freedom of strike ‖ 出版～ freedom/liberty of the press ‖ 个人～ individual freedom; personal/individual liberty ‖ 公民～权 civil liberties ‖ 集会～ freedom of assembly ‖ 结社～ freedom of association ‖ 示威～ free-

dom of demonstration ‖ 学术～ academic freedom ‖ 言论～ freedom/liberty of speech; free speech ‖ 游行～ freedom of procession ‖ 政治～ political freedom/liberty ‖ 宗教信仰～ freedom of religious belief ‖ 不～,毋宁死。Give me liberty, or give me death. ❷〈名〉[哲学] freedom: ～和必然 freedom and necessity ❸〈形〉free; unrestrained: ～发表意见 express/voice/air one's views unreservedly/freely; speak one's mind freely ‖ ～进入 have a free access (to) ‖ ～讨论 have a free exchange of views ‖ ～行动 act on one's own ‖ ～选择 be free to choose; have a free choice

【～大气】 zìyóu dàqì 〈名〉free atmosphere

【～电子】 zìyóu diànzǐ 〈名〉free electron

【～兑换】 zìyóu duìhuàn 〈名〉[经济] convertibility: 可以～的货币 convertible currency

【～泛滥】 zìyóu-fànlàn 〈熟〉(of erroneous ideas, etc) spread unchecked; run wild/rampant

【～放任】 zìyóu-fàngrèn 〈熟〉allow unrestrained freedom; let people do what they like; let things go their own way; follow one's own inclinations: ～主义 laissez-faire

【～港】 zìyóugǎng 〈名〉free port

【～化】 zìyóuhuà 〈动〉liberalize: 资产阶级～ bourgeois liberalization

【～汇率】 zìyóu huìlǜ 〈名〉free exchange rate

【～基】 zìyóujī 〈名〉[化学] free radical

【～价格】 zìyóu jiàgé 〈名〉free price

【～竞争】 zìyóu jìngzhēng 〈名〉free competition

【～空间】 zìyóu kōngjiān 〈名〉free space

【～联想】 zìyóu liánxiǎng 〈名〉[心理] free/uncontrolled association

【～恋爱】 zìyóu liàn'ài 〈动〉have freedom to arrange one's own marriage; have freedom to choose one's (marriage) partner

【～落体】 zìyóu luòtǐ 〈名〉free-falling body: ～运动 free fall

【～贸易】 zìyóu màoyì 〈名〉free trade: ～区 free trade zone

【～民】 zìyóumín 〈名〉freeman; freedman

【～能】 zìyóunéng 〈名〉[物理] free energy

【～女神像】 Zìyóu Nǚshénxiàng 〈名〉Statue of Liberty [US]

【～人】 zìyóurén 〈名〉[体育] libero

【～散漫】 zìyóu-sǎnmàn 〈熟〉be slack; be lax in discipline; go one's own way without discipline: ～现象 slackness (in discipline) ‖ ～的个人习性 individualistic aversion to discipline ‖ 我这个人～惯了。I have developed the habit of going my own way.

【～诗】 zìyóushī 〈名〉free/unorthodox verse; vers libre

【～市场】 zìyóu shìchǎng 〈名〉〈俗称〉free/open market

【～体操】 zìyóu tǐcāo 〈名〉floor/free exercise; free callisthenics

【～通货】 zìyóu tōnghuò 〈名〉free currency

【～投票】 zìyóu tóupiào 〈名〉free vote

【～王国】 zìyóu wángguó 〈名〉[哲学] realm of freedom: 人类的历史,就是一个不断地从必然王国向～发展的历史。The history of mankind is one of continuous development from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom.

【～意志】 zìyóu yìzhì 〈名〉free will

【～泳】 zìyóuyǒng 〈名〉freestyle; crawl: 百米～ 100 metre freestyle ‖ 你会～吗? Can you swim/do the crawl?

【～职业】 zìyóu zhíyè 〈名〉(free-lance) profession: ～者 professional ‖ 她是个～者。She works free-lance.

【～主义】 zìyóuzhǔyì 〈名〉liberalism: ～的倾向 liberal tendencies ‖ ～者 liberal/liberalist

【～撰稿人】 zìyóu zhuàngǎorén 〈名〉free lance; freelancer

【～资本主义】 zìyóu zīběnzhǔyì 〈名〉non-monopoly capitalism; laissez-faire capitalism

【～资产阶级】 zìyóu zīchǎnjiējí 〈名〉non-monopoly bourgeoisie; liberal bourgeoisie

【～自在】 zìyóu-zìzài 〈熟〉leisurely and carefree; free and unrestrained: ～地玩耍 play leisurely and carefree

【～组合规律】 zìyóu zǔhé guīlǜ 〈名〉[生物] law of independent assortment

【自有公论】 zìyǒu-gōnglùn 〈熟〉the people will make a fair/just judgement

【自幼】 zìyòu 〈副〉since childhood; since one was very young: ～失明 be sightless/blind from infancy ‖ ～养成的好习惯 good habit that one began to develop from childhood ‖ 他～就喜欢唱歌。He began to like singing from childhood. ‖ 我们～就认识。We've known each other since we were children.

【自娱】 zìyú 〈动〉please/amuse/divert oneself: 作诗～ please/amuse/divert oneself by composing poems

【自育】 zìyù 〈名〉[动物] self-fertilization

【自圆其说】 zìyuán-qíshuō 〈熟〉make one's statement valid; justify oneself: 不能～ cannot offer a tenable argument; cannot justify oneself ‖ 发议论写文章至少要～。When writing articles to express our ideas, we must at least offer a tenable argument. ‖ 你的论点自相矛盾,不能～。Your argument is self-contradictory and internally inconsistent.

【自远远人】 zìyuǎn-yuǎnrén 〈熟〉to hold yourself aloof will only end up in making others turn away from you

【自愿】 zìyuàn 〈动〉volunteer: ～参加开发大西北的建设 volunteer to join in the development of the northwest of China ‖ ～服役 volunteer for military service; join the army of one's own accord ‖ 出于～ on a voluntary basis; of one's own accord; of one's (own) free will ‖ 谁～报名? Can I have a volunteer to enter his name? ‖ 她做这件事是～的。She did it of her own free will.

【自怨自艾】 zìyuàn-zìyì 〈熟〉be full of remorse and self-reproach: 终日愁眉不展,～ look terribly distressed and hurl reproaches on oneself all day ‖ 有错误改了就好,何必～呢? Since you have corrected your errors, why should you rail at fate?

【自在】 zìzài 〈形〉free; unrestrained: ⇨逍遥～; 自由～

【自在阶级】 zìzàijiējí 〈名〉[哲学] class-in-itself

【自在之物】 zìzài zhī wù 〈名〉[哲学] thing-in-itself

【自在】 zìzai 〈形〉comfortable; at ease: 感到很不～ feel ill at ease ‖ 日子过得挺～ lead a free and easy life ‖ 身体有点不～ feel a little out of sorts; not be quite oneself

【自责】 zìzé 〈动〉blame/reprove/reproach oneself: 引咎～ take the blame and reproach oneself ‖ 这事他俩也有责任,你不要一味地～了。They two should also be held responsible for it, so don't always blame/reprove yourself.

【自找】 zìzhǎo 〈动〉suffer from one's own actions; ask for it; invite/court trouble: ～麻烦/苦吃 bring trouble upon oneself; look for trouble; ask for/invite trouble ‖ 别～麻烦。Don't go getting yourself into trouble. ‖ 这是你～的嘛! You asked for it!

【自斟自饮】 zìzhēn-zìyǐn ＝ 自斟自酌 zìzhēn-zìzhuó

【自斟自酌】 zìzhēn-zìzhuó 〈熟〉pour wine for oneself to drink; enjoy a cup of wine all by oneself

【自知】 zìzhī 〈动〉know oneself: ～错误 be conscious of one's own mistakes ‖ ～能力有限 know the limits of one's own ability; know one's own limitations ‖ ～者明。Those who know themselves have wisdom.

【～之明】 zìzhīzhīmíng 〈熟〉wisdom of knowing oneself; knowledge of oneself; self-knowledge: 缺乏～ lack self-knowledge ‖ 有～ have sense enough to know oneself; know one's limitations ‖ 人贵有～。Self-knowledge is wisdom. / It is important to know one's own limitations. ‖ 我对自己的能力如何颇有～。I have no illusions about my ability.

【自制】 zìzhì 〈动〉❶ make by oneself: ～台灯 make a desk lamp for oneself; self-made desk lamp ‖ ～糕点 home-made cake ‖ 这些设备是我们～的。The equipment is of our own manufacture. ❷ restrain/control oneself: 失去～ lose self-control; lose control of oneself ‖ 学会～ learn to exercise self-restraint ‖ 他一读起小说就不能～,常常一看就是一个通宵。Whenever he begins to read a novel, he will be so absorbed in it that he can hardly bear to part with it and often reads it all night.

【自治】 zìzhì 〈动〉exercise autonomy/self-government/self-rule: 获得～ achieve autonomy/self-government ‖ 实行～ exercise autonomy ‖ 享有高度～ enjoy a high degree of autonomy ‖ 要求～ demand autonomy ‖ 允许～ grant/give autonomy ‖ ～的权限 autonomous jurisdiction ‖ ～条例 regulations on the exercise of autonomy ‖ 经济～ economic autonomy ‖ 民族区域～ regional national autonomy ‖ 该地区将实行～。This region will govern itself.

【～国家】 zìzhì guójiā 〈名〉autonomous state; self-ruling state

【～机关】 zìzhì jīguān 〈名〉organ of self-government

【～领】 zìzhìlǐng 〈名〉self-governing dominion; dominion

【～区】 zìzhìqū 〈名〉autonomous region

【～权】 zìzhìquán 〈名〉autonomy

【～县】 zìzhìxiàn 〈名〉autonomous county

【～州】 zìzhìzhōu 〈名〉autonomous prefecture

【自重】 zìzhòng ❶〈动〉conduct oneself with dignity; respect oneself: 保持～ keep one's self-respect ‖ 不～ have no respect for

oneself ‖ 请～。Mind your conduct, please. / Please behave yourself. ❷〈动〉〈书〉enhance one's influence/position：拥兵～ assume importance by massing troops ❸〈名〉deadweight：车皮～2.5吨。The deadweight of the wagon is 2.5 tons.

【自主】zìzhǔ 〈动〉act on one's own; decide for oneself; be one's own master; keep the initiative in one's own hands：～经营 be independent in management ‖ ～人格 self-directed personality ‖ 男女婚姻～。Men and women shall choose their own spouses. ⇨不由～

〖～权〗zìzhǔquán 〈名〉power to make one's own decisions; decision-making power：扩大国有企业～ enlarge the decision-making power of state-owned enterprises

〖～神经〗zìzhǔ shénjīng ＝ 植物性神经 zhíwùxìng shénjīng

〖～知识产权〗zìzhǔ zhīshi chǎnquán 〈名〉own intellectual property

【自助】zìzhù ❶〈动〉depend/rely on oneself：天助～之人。God helps those who help themselves. ❷〈名〉self-service：～食堂 self-service canteen

〖～餐〗zìzhùcān 〈名〉buffet：吃一顿～ have a buffet ‖ ～厅 (self-service) cafeteria; automat

〖～洗车处〗zìzhù xǐchēchù 〈名〉washeteria

〖～洗衣店〗zìzhù xǐyīdiàn 〈名〉launderette; laundrette; washateria; washerette; washomat; laundromat：投币～ coin laundry; coin-op

〖～银行〗zìzhù yínháng 〈名〉self-service bank：24小时～ 24-hour self-service bank

〖～游〗zìzhùyóu 〈名〉self-service travel

【自专】zìzhuān 〈动〉〈书〉act on one's own; act arbitrarily

【自传】zìzhuàn 〈名〉autobiography

〖～体小说〗zìzhuàntǐ xiǎoshuō 〈名〉autobiographical novel

【自转】zìzhuàn 〈动〉[天文] rotate/revolve (on one's axis)：地球的～ rotation of the earth ‖ 地球绕地轴～。The earth revolves on its axis.

〖～轴〗zìzhuànzhóu 〈名〉axis of rotation

【自走式】zìzǒushì 〈形〉[农业] self-propelled：～联合收割机 self-propelled combine harvester

【自足】zìzú ❶〈形〉self-satisfied; complacent; smug：露出～的样子 look smug ❷〈动〉be self-sufficient：⇨自给～

【自尊】zìzūn 〈形〉having self-respect; having self-esteem; having proper pride：～感 sense of self-respect ‖ 我们要～。We should respect ourselves.

〖～心〗zìzūnxīn 〈名〉self-respect; self-esteem; pride：摧残～ destroy sb's self-respect ‖ 唤起～ arouse sb's self-respect ‖ 满足～ gratify/satisfy sb's pride ‖ 丧失～ lose one's self-respect ‖ 伤害～ hurt/wound sb's self-respect; injure sb's self-esteem; wound/hurt/injure/sting sb's pride ‖ 维护～ maintain/preserve self-respect ‖ 民族～ national self-respect ‖ ～很强的人 person of great self-respect ‖ 很强的～ high self-esteem

【自作聪明】zìzuò-cōngming 〈熟〉think/fancy oneself clever; try to be smart (by acting on one's own, etc)

【自作多情】zìzuò-duōqíng 〈熟〉proffer a love which is not reciprocated; fancy oneself the favourite of one of the opposite sex

【自作孽】zìzuòniè 〈动〉sow the seeds of one's own ruin; bring calamities upon oneself

【自作主张】zìzuò-zhǔzhāng 〈熟〉act on one's own; decide for oneself

【自作自受】zìzuò-zìshòu 〈熟〉suffer from one's own actions; stew in one's own juice; fry in one's own grease; lie in the bed one has made; be caught in one's own trap

字 zì ❶〈名〉word; character：一个～ a character ‖ 辨认～ decipher words ‖ 擦掉～ expunge/erase words ‖ 划去错～ cross out the wrong words ‖ 漏掉～ leave out a word ‖ 念错～ mispronounce a word ‖ 认～ know how to read; be literate ‖ 删掉几个～ delete several words ‖ 常用～ characters in common use; daily used characters ‖ 汉～ Chinese characters ‖ 六画的～ characters *formed with six strokes* ‖ 用斜体印刷的～ italicized words ‖ 他一个～也没说。Not a word fell from his lips. ❷〈名〉style/name *taken at the age of twenty, by which a man is sometimes called*：仲谋是孙权的～。Zhongmou was the style of Sun Quan. ‖ 鲁迅原名周树人，～豫才。Originally named as Zhou Shuren, Luxun styled himself Yucai. ❸〈动〉〈书〉(of a girl) be engaged to; be betrothed to：待～闺中 remain to be unengaged; not betrothed to ❹〈名〉style of calligraphy; style of handwriting; printing type：草～ grass character; cursive hand ‖ 黑体～ *boldface type* ‖ 柳～ style of calligraphy of Liu Gongquan (柳公权) ‖ 篆～ seal character ‖ 他写一手漂亮的～。*He writes elegant characters.* / He is a good calligrapher. ❺〈名〉calligraphy; scripts; writings：一幅书法家的～ *a script/scroll of a calligrapher* ⇨～画 ❻〈名〉wording; diction：琢句炼～ measure one's words; measured words ❼〈名〉receipt; IOU; *written pledge*：借了钱，留个～。You should write an IOU when you borrow money. ⇨立～为据 ❽〈名〉*pronunciation (of a word or character)*：说话～～清楚 pronounce every word clearly; have clear articulation ⇨～正腔圆；吐～清楚 ❾〈名〉*name*：我在文件上签了～。*I put my name* to the document. ⇨签～

【字典】zìdiǎn 〈名〉*dictionary; character dictionary (which defines only single characters, though including compounds as illustrative examples)*：查～ *consult a dictionary* ‖ 翻阅～ *thumb a* dictionary ‖《新华字典》*Xinhua Dictionary*

〖～纸〗zìdiǎnzhǐ 〈名〉India paper; Bible paper

【字调】zìdiào 〈名〉[语言] tones of Chinese characters

【字段】zìduàn 〈名〉[计算机] field：～长度 *field length* ‖ ～名 field name

【字符】zìfú 〈名〉[计算机] character

〖～编码〗zìfú biānmǎ 〈名〉character code

〖～插入〗zìfú chārù 〈名〉character insertion

〖～串〗zìfúchuàn 〈名〉[计算机] character string

〖～存储器〗zìfú cúnchǔqì 〈名〉[计算机] character memory

〖～大小〗zìfú dàxiǎo 〈名〉[计算机] character size

〖～代码〗zìfú dàimǎ 〈名〉[计算机] character code

〖～地址〗zìfú dìzhǐ 〈名〉[计算机] character address

〖～计数器〗zìfú jìshùqì 〈名〉[计算机] character counter

〖～间隔〗zìfú jiàngé 〈名〉character spacing

〖～键〗zìfújiàn 〈名〉[计算机] character key

〖～交换〗zìfú jiāohuàn 〈名〉[计算机] character switching

〖～块〗zìfúkuài 〈名〉[计算机] character block

〖～模式输入〗zìfú móshì shūrù 〈名〉[计算机] character mode input

〖～歪斜〗zìfú wāixié 〈名〉[计算机] character skew

〖～显示器〗zìfú xiǎnshìqì 〈名〉[计算机] character display

【字幅】zìfú 〈名〉horizontal or vertical scroll of calligraphy

【字号】zìhào 〈名〉❶ characters and numbers used to designate the serial number：文件编了～没有？Have these documents been registered by serial numbers? ❷ font：使用同一～小字体 use the small type of the same font ❸ name of a shop ❹ shop：这家～名气大。This is a shop of repute. ‖ 这是一家老～。This is a shop with a long history.

【字盒】zìhé 〈名〉[印刷] (type) mould

【字画】zìhuà 〈名〉calligraphy and painting：收藏～ collect ancient scripts and paintings ‖ 装裱古～ mount ancient scripts and paintings ‖ 历代名家～ famous scripts and paintings through the ages

【字汇】zìhuì 〈名〉glossary; wordbook; lexicon

【字迹】zìjì 〈名〉handwriting; writing：辨认～ decipher characters ‖ 认出～ recognize handwriting ‖ ～工整/潦草 have neat/sloppy handwriting ‖ 潦草莫辨的～ indecipherable scribble; illegible handwriting ‖ ～因为沾了墨水而变得模糊。The writing was blurred with ink. ‖ 墙上隐约有些～，难以辨认。There are some faded characters on the wall, which are difficult to decipher.

【字节】zìjié 〈名〉[计算机] byte

【字句】zìjù 〈名〉words and expressions; writing：推敲～ weigh one's words; seek the right word in writing ‖ ～通顺 coherent and smooth writing

【字据】zìjù 〈名〉written pledge (eg receipt, IOU, contract, etc)：写了一张～ write an IOU/a receipt ‖ 口说无凭，立个～。Since verbal statements are no guarantee, a written agreement must be made.

【字卷】zìjuàn 〈名〉calligraphy scroll

【字库】zìkù 〈名〉[计算机] ❶ character bank/library ❷ font bank; font collection

【字里行间】zìlǐ-hángjiān 〈熟〉between the lines：他的文章～充满了乐观主义精神。By reading between the *lines, you'll find* that his article is permeated with optimism.

【字码儿】 zìmǎr 〈名〉 numeral; character code; code letter: 中文～ Chinese numeral

〖～识别器〗 zìmǎr shíbiéqì 〈名〉 word recognizer

【字谜】 zìmí 〈名〉 riddle about a character/word: 猜～ answer/guess/read a riddle about a character ‖ 纵横～ crossword

【字面】 zìmiàn 〈名〉 literal/surface meaning (of a word): ～上的意思/解释 literal meaning/interpretation ‖ 从～理解 take (a word or expression) literally

【字模】 zìmú 〈名〉[印刷] (type) matrix: ～雕刻机 matrix cutting machine ‖ 冲压～ punched matrix

【字母】 zìmǔ 〈名〉 ❶ letters of an alphabet; letter: 按～顺序排列 be arranged in alphabetical order; be arranged alphabetically ‖ 大/小写～ capital/small letter ‖ 汉语拼音～ Chinese phonetic alphabet ‖ 英语～ English alphabet ❷ (in phonology) character representing an initial consonant (声母)

〖～表〗 zìmǔbiǎo 〈名〉 alphabet

【字幕】 zìmù 〈名〉 captions (of motion pictures, etc); subtitles: 影片片头/片尾～ credits; credit titles ‖ 中文～ Chinese subtitles/captions ‖ 让电视观众听懂京剧就要打～。The lines of Beijing opera on TV must be subtitled to let viewers understand them.

〖～转换装置〗 zìmù zhuǎnhuàn zhuāngzhì 〈名〉 title-change device

【字盘】 zìpán 〈名〉[印刷] case: 大写～ upper case ‖ 小写～ lower case

〖～式计算机〗 zìpánshì jìsuànjī 〈名〉 dialing set computer

【字书】 zìshū 〈名〉 wordbook; lexicon; dictionary

【字体】 zìtǐ 〈名〉 ❶ font; letterform; form of a written or printed character; script; typeface: 打印机～ printer font ❷ style of calligraphy ❸ handwriting; writing: ～工整 neat handwriting

【字条儿】 zìtiáor 〈名〉 brief note; note: 一张～ a brief note ‖ 他走时给我留了个～。He left me a note before leaving.

【字帖儿】 zìtiěr 〈名〉 brief note

【字帖】 zìtiè 〈名〉 copybook (for calligraphy): 临摹～ practise calligraphy after a model

【字形】 zìxíng 〈名〉 font; font style

【字眼】 zìyǎn 〈名〉 wording; diction: 抠～儿 pay too much attention to the choice of words; be picky/fussy/choosy about wording/diction ‖ 挑～儿 be picky/fussy/choosy about the wording of the writing or speech of sb else; find fault with sb's speech/writing ‖ 玩弄～ play with words ‖ 找不出适当的～来形容 sth is beyond description; can't find appropriate words to describe

【字样】 zìyàng 〈名〉 ❶ model of written characters ❷ printed or written words, usually very brief: 门上写着"卫生模范"的～。On the door were the words "Model Family in Hygiene Work."

【字义】 zìyì 〈名〉 meaning of a word; word meaning

【字音】 zìyīn 〈名〉 pronunciation of a word

【字斟句酌】 zìzhēn-jùzhuó 〈熟〉 choose one's words with care; weigh every word: 即席讲话,顾不上～ make an impromptu speech with no time to weigh each phrase

【字正腔圆】 zìzhèng-qiāngyuán 〈熟〉 pronounce every word correctly and in a sweet, mellow voice

【字纸】 zìzhǐ 〈名〉 wastepaper with characters written or printed on it

〖～篓〗 zìzhǐlǒu 〈名〉 wastepaper basket

【字字珠玑】 zìzì-zhūjī 〈熟〉 every word a pearl; each word a gem [said in praise of sb's writing]

【字字珠玉】 zìzì-zhūyù ＝ 字字珠玑 zìzì-zhūjī

牸 zì 〈名〉〈方〉 female livestock: ～牛 cow

恣 zì ❶〈动〉 throw off restraint; do as one pleases: 得以自～ be able to do as one likes; indulge oneself ⇨～情;～意妄为 ❷〈形〉〈方〉 comfortable: ～得很 very comfortable

【恣情】 zìqíng 〈副〉 ❶ enjoy to one's heart's content; indulge oneself as much as one likes: ～欢笑 laugh heartily ‖ ～享乐 enjoy oneself as one pleases; indulge oneself ❷ wantonly; arbitrarily; wilfully; at will

【恣肆】 zìsì 〈形〉〈书〉 ❶ unrestrained; self-indulgent; wanton: 骄横～ arrogant and self-indulgent ❷ (of writing style) forceful and unrestrained; free and natural: 文笔～ write in a natural and unrestrained style

【恣睢】 zìsuī 〈形〉〈书〉 be reckless; be unbridled: 暴戾～ be tyrannical

【恣行无忌】 zìxíng-wújì 〈熟〉 act recklessly; act wilfully and unscrupulously; behave recklessly

【恣意】 zìyì 〈副〉 unscrupulously; recklessly; unbridled; wilfully: ～孤行 act arbitrarily; be obstinate to have one's own way ‖ ～践踏宪法 wilfully trample on/abuse the constitution ‖ ～掠夺别国的资源 indulge in unbridled plunder of the resources of other countries ‖ ～侵犯别国领土 unscrupulously/wilfully encroach upon the territory of other countries ‖ ～歪曲事实 distort reality wilfully

〖～妄为〗 zìyì-wàngwéi 〈熟〉 act wilfully and wildly; behave unscrupulously

【恣纵】 zìzòng 〈形〉〈书〉 self-indulgent; undisciplined; riotous; unbridled

眦 zì 〈名〉 corner of the eye; canthus: 内/外～ inner/outer canthus

渍 zì ❶〈动〉 steep; soak; ret: ～痕斑驳 stained and spotted; full of stains and spots ‖ ～麻 ret flax, jute, etc ‖ 汗水～黄了内衣。The underwear has turned yellow with sweat. ⇨浸～ ❷〈名〉 floodwater on low-lying land: 防洪排～ prevention of floods and drainage of floodwater ❸〈动〉 be soiled/stained (with grease, etc): 车轴上～了很多油泥。The axle is coated with a thick layer of greasy dirt. ‖ 吸烟多年,他的牙缝里～了一层烟碱。His teeth were stained with nicotine from years of smoking. ‖ 烟斗里～了很多烟油。The pipe is caked with tar. ❹〈名〉〈方〉 stain; sludge; smear: 茶～ tea stain ⇨污～;血～;油～

【渍涝】 zìlào ❶〈动〉 waterlog ❷〈形〉 waterlogged: ～的低洼地 waterlogged low-lying land ❸〈名〉 waterlogging; floodwater in the fields: 排除～ drain water from the fields

【渍染】 zìrǎn 〈动〉 dye; stain; contaminate; soil: 血污～ be bloodstained

【渍水】 zìshuǐ 〈名〉 accumulated floodwater

胾 zì 〈名〉〈书〉 large thick slice of meat

胔 zì 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ decayed body of a human being or an animal ❷ corpse; body; dead body; cadaver; carcass

剚 zì 〈动〉〈书〉 stab

zi

子 zi 〈后缀〉 ❶ [noun suffix]: ⇨乱～;帽～;胖～ ❷ [added to certain measure words]: 一下～认不出来 can't recognize at the moment ‖ 这档～事 this matter; this business ‖ 来了一伙～人。A group of people came.
⇨zǐ

zōng

宗[1] zōng ❶〈名〉 ancestor: 祖～ ❷〈名〉 clan: 同～ of the same clan ⇨～亲;～人 ❸〈名〉 sect; faction; school: ⇨～派;禅～;正～ ❹〈名〉 principal aim; purpose: 万变不离其～ remain essentially the same despite all apparent changes ⇨～旨;开～明义 ❺〈动〉 (in academic or artistic work) take as one's model: 他的唱工～的是哪一派? Which school does he take as his model in singing? ⇨～仰 ❻〈名〉 model; great master; greatest master of one's time: ⇨～匠;～师;诗～ ❼〈量〉: 一～贷款 a loan ‖ 一～心事 a matter that worries one

宗[2] zōng 〈名〉〈旧〉 [transliterated from Tibetan] an administrative unit in Tibet, roughly corresponding to a county

【宗祠】 zōngcí 〈名〉 ancestral hall/temple

【宗法】 zōngfǎ 〈名〉 patriarchal clan system: ～社会 patriarchal society ‖ ～思想 patriarchal ideology ‖ ～制度 patriarchal clan system

【宗匠】 zōngjiàng 〈名〉 great master (in academic or artistic work): 词家～ great *ci* (词) master ‖ 一代～ greatest master of one's time

【宗教】 zōngjiào 〈名〉 religion: 创立～ establish/found a religion ‖ 笃信～ be profoundly religious ‖ 改造～ reform a religion ‖ 皈依～ embrace a religion ‖ 禁止～ proscribe a religion ‖ 迫害～ persecute a religion ‖ 取缔～ ban a religion ‖ 消灭～ exterminate a religion ‖ 信仰～ believe in religion ‖ ～冲突/领袖 religious clash/leader ‖ 古老/现存的～ old/living religion

〖～法庭〗 zōngjiào fǎtíng 〈名〉 the Inquisition (in European history)

〖～改革〗 zōngjiào gǎigé 〈名〉 ❶ the Reformation (in European history) ❷ religious reform

〖～贡礼〗 zōngjiào gònglǐ 〈名〉 ecclesiastical tributes

〖～活动〗 zōngjiào huódòng 〈名〉 religious practices

〖～戒律〗 zōngjiào jièlǜ 〈名〉 religious taboo/commandment

〖～经典〗 zōngjiào jīngdiǎn 〈名〉 sacred writings: 佛教～ sutra

〖～派别〗 zōngjiào pàibié 〈名〉 religious sect

〖～人士〗 zōngjiào rénshì 〈名〉 religious personage

〖～圣地〗 zōngjiào shèngdì 〈名〉 sacred place; Holy Land; bethel; sanctum; shrine

〖～团体〗 zōngjiào tuántǐ 〈名〉 religious organization/group

〖～信徒〗 zōngjiào xìntú 〈名〉 religious believer: 中国的～普遍支持政府的宗教政策。China's religious believers widely support the government's religious policies.

〖～信仰〗 zōngjiào xìnyǎng 〈名〉 religious belief: 放弃～ renounce one's religion

〖～仪式〗 zōngjiào yíshì 〈名〉 religious rites; ritual; religious services/observances

〖～政策〗 zōngjiào zhèngcè 〈名〉 religious policy

【宗筋】 zōngjīn 〈名〉[中医] penis

【宗庙】 zōngmiào 〈名〉 ancestral temple/shrine of a ruling house

【宗派】 zōngpài 〈名〉 ❶ faction; sect: ～斗争 factional strife ‖ ～活动 factional activities; sectarian activities ❷ 〈书〉 branch of a clan

〖～主义〗 zōngpàizhǔyì 〈名〉 sectarianism; factionalism: ～者 sectarian; factionalist

【宗谱】 zōngpǔ 〈名〉 family tree; pedigree; genealogical tree; genealogy

【宗亲】 zōngqīn 〈名〉 ❶ members of the same clan; clansmen ❷ brothers of the same mother

【宗人】 zōngrén 〈名〉 clansman and clanswoman

【宗社】 zōngshè 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ state; country ❷ ancestral shrine of a ruling house and the gods of the land and of grain

【宗师】 zōngshī 〈名〉 great master; master of great learning and integrity: 一代～ a great master of one's time

【宗室】 zōngshì 〈名〉 ❶ imperial/royal clan ❷ imperial/royal clansman

【宗祧】 zōngtiāo 〈名〉〈旧〉 ❶ ancestral temple ❷ family line: 继承～ carry on the family line

【宗仰】 zōngyǎng 〈动〉〈书〉 hold in esteem: 海内～ be held in esteem throughout the country; be esteemed far and near

【宗支】 zōngzhī 〈名〉 descendants of the same clan

【宗枝】 zōngzhī ＝ 宗支 zōngzhī

【宗旨】 zōngzhǐ 〈名〉 aim; purpose; tenet: 办学～ purpose of running a school ‖ 服务至上的～ customer service-based philosophy ‖ 建党～ aim of Party building ‖ 全心全意地为人民服务是中国共产党人的惟一～。To serve the people wholeheartedly is the sole purpose of the Chinese Communists. ‖ 本学会的～是弘扬祖国的优秀文化传统。The aim of this society is to publicize the fine traditions of our culture.

【宗主】 zōngzhǔ 〈名〉 memorial tablet in ancestral shrine

【宗主国】 zōngzhǔguó 〈名〉 suzerain (state); metropolitan state

【宗主权】 zōngzhǔquán 〈名〉 suzerainty

【宗族】 zōngzú 〈名〉 ❶ patriarchal clan: ～统治 clan rule ❷ clansman: 纠结～ get together one's clansmen

综 zōng

〈动〉 put together; sum up: ～上所述 to sum up; overall ⇨～合; ～述

⇨zèng

【综观】 zōngguān 〈动〉 make a comprehensive survey; hold a comprehensive view of sth: ～国内外形势 take into consideration the situation at home and abroad ‖ ～历史 look back over the history of the past ‖ ～全局 take a broad view of the situation

【综合】 zōnghé 〈动〉 ❶ synthesize; colligate; summarize; integrate; subsume: ～群众的意见 sum up/synthesize the opinions of the masses⇨～报告 ❷ synthetical; comprehensive; multiple; composite: ～研究 synthetical/comprehensive study

〖～报导〗 zōnghé bàodǎo ＝ 综合报道 zōnghé bàodào

〖～报道〗 zōnghé bàodào 〈名〉 comprehensive/composite dispatch; news roundup

〖～报告〗 zōnghé bàogào 〈名〉 comprehensive report; summing-up report

〖～病征〗 zōnghé bìngzhēng ＝ 综合征 zōnghézhēng

〖～大学〗 zōnghé dàxué 〈名〉 university; comprehensive university

〖～服务〗 zōnghé fúwù 〈名〉 comprehensive services

〖～管理〗 zōnghé guǎnlǐ 〈名〉 integrated management

〖～规划〗 zōnghé guīhuà 〈名〉 unified plan; comprehensive planning

〖～国力〗 zōnghé guólì 〈名〉 comprehensive/overall national strength

〖～基金〗 zōnghé jījīn 〈名〉 integrated fund

〖～技术教育〗 zōnghé jìshù jiàoyù 〈名〉 polytechnic education

〖～考察〗 zōnghé kǎochá 〈名〉 comprehensive survey

〖～利用〗 zōnghé lìyòng 〈名〉 comprehensive utilization; multipurpose use

〖～模式〗 zōnghé móshì 〈名〉 aggregative model

〖～配套措施〗 zōnghé pèitào cuòshī 〈名〉 comprehensive coordinated measures

〖～平衡〗 zōnghé pínghéng 〈名〉 overall balance

〖～实验室〗 zōnghé shíyànshì 〈名〉 complex laboratory

〖～收视率〗 zōnghé shōushìlǜ 〈名〉 consolidated ratings

〖～数据处理〗 zōnghé shùjù chǔlǐ 〈名〉 integrated data processing

〖～数字网〗 zōnghé shùzìwǎng 〈名〉[计算机] integrated digital network (IDN)

〖～统计数字〗 zōnghé tǒngjì shùzì 〈名〉 collation of statistics

〖～性工厂〗 zōnghéxìng gōngchǎng 〈名〉 multiple-producing factory

〖～业务数字网〗 zōnghé yèwù shùzìwǎng 〈名〉 integrated service digital network (ISDN)

〖～医院〗 zōnghé yīyuàn 〈名〉 general hospital

〖～语〗 zōnghéyǔ 〈名〉[语言] synthetic language

〖～诊所〗 zōnghé zhěnsuǒ 〈名〉 polyclinic

〖～征〗 zōnghézhēng 〈名〉 syndrome

〖～指数〗 zōnghé zhǐshù 〈名〉 composite index

〖～治理〗 zōnghé zhìlǐ 〈动〉 tackle a problem in a comprehensive way; make comprehensive improvement: ～责任制 comprehensive improvement responsibility system

【综计】 zōngjì 〈动〉 sum up; add up

【综括】 zōngkuò 〈动〉 sum up: ～大家的意见 sum up everyone's ideas ‖ ～起来 to sum up; to state succinctly

【综述】 zōngshù 〈动〉 summarize; sum up: 本周的农业～ this week's agricultural roundup ‖ 新闻～ summary of the latest news ‖ 校长～了开学以来的情况。The president gave a summary of the state of affairs of the school since the beginning of this term.

【综艺】 zōngyì 〈名〉 variety show

〖～剧场〗 zōngyì jùchǎng 〈名〉 variety theatre

〖～演员〗 zōngyì yǎnyuán 〈名〉 variety artist

【综治】 zōngzhì 〈动〉〈简称〉 make comprehensive improvement: ～委 comprehensive improvement committee ⇨综合治理

棕 zōng

〈名〉 ❶ palm ❷ palm fibre; coir: ～毛 palm fibre

【棕绷】 zōngbēng 〈名〉 wooden bed frame strung with criss-cross coir ropes

【棕绷子】 zōngbēngzi ＝ 棕绷 zōngbēng

【棕编】 zōngbiān 〈名〉 coir-woven articles

【棕黑】 zōnghēi 〈名〉 dark/chestnut brown

【棕红】 zōnghóng 〈名〉 reddish brown

【棕黄】 zōnghuáng 〈名〉 light/pale brown

【棕榈】 zōnglǘ 〈名〉 palm: 矮～ palmetto

〖～酒〗 zōnglǘjiǔ 〈名〉 palm wine

〖～栗〗 zōnglǘlì 〈名〉 palm chestnut

【～酸】 zōnglǘsuān 〈名〉 palmitic/palmic acid
【～叶】 zōnglǘyè 〈名〉 palm leaf
【～油】 zōnglǘyóu 〈名〉 palm oil; palm butter
【棕毛】 zōngmáo 〈名〉 palm fibre; coir
【棕壤】 zōngrǎng 〈名〉［农业］ brown earth
【棕色】 zōngsè 〈名〉 brown
【～云团】 zōngsè yúntuán 〈名〉 brown cloud
【棕绳】 zōngshéng 〈名〉 coir rope
【棕树】 zōngshù 〈名〉 palm
【棕毯】 zōngtǎn 〈名〉 coir-woven blanket
【棕箱】 zōngxiāng 〈名〉 wooden box with a coir-woven slip-cover
【棕熊】 zōngxióng 〈名〉［动物］ brown bear
【棕衣】 zōngyī 〈名〉 palm-bark cape
【棕油】 zōngyóu 〈名〉 palm butter

腙 zōng 〈名〉［化学］ hydrazone

踪 zōng 〈名〉 footprint; track; trace; trail: ⇨～迹;跟～
【踪迹】 zōngjì 〈名〉 trace; track; trail: 发现～ find/discover the trail/trace ‖ 失去～ lose the trace ‖ 掩盖～ cover up one's tracks ‖ 找不到～ be off the trail ‖ ～全无 neither hide nor hair of sb/sth
【踪影】 zōngyǐng 〈名〉［usu used in the negative］ trace; sign: 完全失去～ be hopelessly lost ‖ 哪里去找他的～? Where to find him? ‖ 一连好几天不见他的～。No sign of him has been found for several days. / We have lost all trace of him for several days.

鬃 zōng 〈名〉 hair on the neck of a pig, horse, etc; mane; bristle: ⇨～毛;～刷
【鬃狼】 zōngláng 〈名〉 maned wolf
【鬃毛】 zōngmáo 〈名〉 hair (on the neck of a pig, etc)
【鬃鼠】 zōngshǔ 〈名〉 maned rat; crested rat
【鬃刷】 zōngshuā 〈名〉 bristle brush

骔 zōng 〈名〉 horse's mane

zǒng

总 zǒng ❶〈动〉 assemble; put together; sum up: 把两笔账～到一块算 settle the two accounts together ⇨～结;～括;汇～ ❷〈形〉 general; overall; total; whole; entire; complete: ～成本 total cost ‖ ～的说来 generally speaking; by and large; in the aggregate ‖ ～发电量 gross generation of electricity ‖ ～复习 general review ‖ ～根源 root cause ‖ ～功率 gross power ‖ ～建筑面积 overall floorage ‖ ～预算 master budget ‖ ～载重量 gross deadweight ‖ ～支出/资产 total expenditure/assets ‖ ～装机容量 installed gross capacity ‖ 楼房～面积 gross floor area ‖ ～的形势令人鼓舞。The overall situation is inspiring. ‖ ～的情况还不错。It's not bad on the whole. ‖ 你的建议～的来说是可行的。Overall/In general/On the whole, your proposal is feasible. ⇨～评 ❸〈形〉 chief; head; general: ⇨～裁;～公司;～统 ❹〈副〉 always; invariably: 上课～爱说话 often chat in class ‖ 他上班～是迟到。He was continually late for work. ‖ 他看起来～是这么年轻。He always looks young. ❺〈副〉 anyway; after all; eventually; sooner or later: 个人的力量～是有限的。The power of an individual is after all limited. ‖ 将来～会好起来的。Things will certainly grow better in the future. ‖ 严冬～会过去的。The severe winter will eventually be over. ‖ ～会有人捣乱。There are bound to be people who make trouble. ❻〈副〉 probably; perhaps; maybe: 看样子这工程～得年底才能完工。It seems that the project will not be finished until the end of the year. ‖ 这房子～有十多年了。This house may have a history of over a dozen years.
【总罢工】 zǒngbàgōng 〈名〉 general strike: 组织～ organize a general strike
【总比分】 zǒngbǐfēn 〈名〉 aggregate score: 把～拉平 level the general score ‖ ～落后 lag behind in aggregate score
【总编】 zǒngbiān 〈名〉〈简称〉 editor in chief; general/chief editor ⇨总编辑
【总编辑】 zǒngbiānjí 〈名〉 editor in chief; general/chief editor
【总兵】 zǒngbīng 〈名〉〈旧〉 commanding officer of garrison troops or of an area
【总部】 zǒngbù 〈名〉 general headquarters; HQ; head office: 把～迁至北京 transfer the headquarters to Beijing ‖ 把～设在西安 establish the headquarters in Xi'an ‖ 联合国～ headquarters of the United Nations
【总裁】 zǒngcái 〈名〉 ❶〈旧〉(in the Qing Dynasty) minister in charge of the imperial editing staff and the imperial civil service examination at the capital ❷ company president; managing director: 微软公司～ president of the Microsoft Corp ‖ 现任～ incumbent president ‖ 新任～ incoming president ❸ president (of a political party)
【总参】 Zǒngcān 〈名〉〈简称〉 Headquarters of the General Staff of the Chinese Peoples' Liberation Army
【总参谋部】 Zǒngcānmóubù 〈名〉 Headquarters of the General Staff
【总参谋长】 zǒngcānmóuzhǎng 〈名〉 chief of the general staff
【总产量】 zǒngchǎnliàng 〈名〉 total output: 5 年的～ total output for five years ‖ ～增加了 50%。Total output rose by 50%.
【总产值】 zǒngchǎnzhí 〈名〉 gross output value; total output value: 工农业年～ gross annual value of industrial and agricultural output/production ‖ 工业～ gross/total value of industrial output
【总称】 zǒngchēng 〈名〉 general designation; general term; joint name/reference
【总成】 zǒngchéng ❶〈动〉〈旧〉 help (sb to achieve his aim) ❷〈名〉［机械］ assembly
【总赤字】 zǒngchìzì 〈名〉 total deficit
【总代理】 zǒngdàilǐ 〈名〉 general agency: ～人 general agent
【总胆管】 zǒngdǎnguǎn 〈名〉 choledochus; ductus communis
【总蛋白】 zǒngdànbái 〈名〉 total protein
【总得】 zǒngděi 〈副〉 must; have to; be bound to: ～想个办法 have got to find a way out ‖ 你～告诉他才是。You have to tell him sooner or later. ‖ 我们～吃饭。We have to eat. ‖ 我们～信守合同。We must keep our word.
【总店】 zǒngdiàn 〈名〉 main store (of a business); registered office; general/head office (of a firm)
【总动员】 zǒngdòngyuán 〈动〉 call up all the forces to meet the urgency: 作～报告 give a general mobilization talk ‖ 全国～ national mobilization
【总督】 zǒngdū 〈名〉 ❶ (in the Qing Dynasty) governor-general (of two provinces, except for the metropolitan province of Zhili (直隶), now Hebei Province, which had a governor-general to itself): 两广～ Governor-General of Guangdong and Guangxi ❷ (in British colonies and dominions) viceroy; governor-general; governor: 澳大利亚联邦～ Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia ‖ 加拿大～ Governor-General of Canada ‖ 香港～ (formerly) Governor of Hong Kong ‖ 印度～ (formerly) Viceroy of India ❸ (in the history of some other countries) ruling person: 东罗马帝国的～ exarch ‖ 古波斯帝国各省的～ satrap ‖ 荷兰各省的～ stadholder
【总队】 zǒngduì 〈名〉 army unit corresponding to a regiment or division: ⇨武警～
【总额】 zǒng'é 〈名〉 total/aggregate amount: 结算～ balance the total (of) ‖ 使～增至 swell the total (to) ‖ ～达到 reach a total (of) ‖ 存款～ total deposits ‖ 工资～ total wages; payroll ‖ 贸易～ total volume of trade
【总而言之】 zǒng'éryánzhī 〈熟〉 in short; in a word; in brief; all in all; altogether; on balance; to sum up; to make a long story short: ～,我们公司一年来成绩不错。On balance, our firm has had a good year. ‖ ～,我就是不想让你去。In short, I don't want you to go in any case.
【总方针】 zǒngfāngzhēn 〈名〉 general policy; general principle; general guideline: 坚持～ adhere to the general policy ‖ 确定/制定～ establish/formulate a general policy ‖ 改革开放的～ general guideline for the opening and reform work ‖ 经济工作的～ general policy guiding economic work ‖ 外交政策～ general principles of foreign policy
【总干事】 zǒnggànshì 〈名〉 secretary-general
【总纲】 zǒnggāng 〈名〉 general programme; general principles: 党章～ general programme of the Party Constitution ‖ 中华人民共和国宪法～ General Principles of the Constitution of the

People's Republic of China
【总工程师】 zǒnggōngchéngshī 〈名〉 chief engineer; engineer in chief
【总工会】 zǒnggōnghuì 〈名〉 federation of trade unions: 中华全国～ All-China Federation of Trade Unions
【总公司】 zǒnggōngsī 〈名〉 head office (of a corporation); parent/head company; controlling corporation
【总攻】 zǒnggōng 〈名〉[军事] general offensive/attack: 发起～ launch a general offensive/attack (against)
【总供给】 zǒnggōngjǐ 〈名〉 aggregate supply: ～大于总需求。Aggregate supply exceeds aggregate demand.
【总共】 zǒnggòng 〈副〉 in all; altogether; in total: ～约三百万元 *about three million yuan in total* ‖ 他～欠你多少钱? What is the full amount he owed you? ‖ 我们学校～90 名教授。We have a total of 90 professors in our university. ‖ ～多少人在场? How many people are present in all? ‖ ～有两千多家外资企业到西安投资。There are altogether more than 2,000 foreign ventures that have invested in Xi'an.
【总管】 zǒngguǎn ❶〈动〉 take overall responsibility; be in full charge (of); have general charge (of): 他不在时,院内工作无人～。Nobody is in full charge of the institute during his absence. ‖ 由厂长～全厂。The director has general charge of the factory. ❷〈名〉 manager; person in full charge: 财务～ treasurer ‖ 技术～ technologist in chief ❸〈名〉〈旧〉 chief steward/stewardess; butler
【总管道】 zǒngguǎndào 〈名〉 main: 煤气～ gas main ‖ 暖气～ heating main
【总归】 zǒngguī 〈副〉 anyway; anyhow; after all; eventually; at any rate: 事实～是事实。Facts are, after all, facts. ‖ 可能需要一段较长的时间,但我们～会赶上发达国家的。We will eventually catch up with the advanced countries though it may take us a comparatively long period of time.
【总行】 zǒngháng 〈名〉 head office (of a bank)
【总合】 zǒnghé 〈动〉 sum up; add up: 把各种力量～起来 put all forces together
【总和】 zǒnghé 〈名〉 sum; total; sum total; summation: 各部分的～ summation of individual parts ‖ 上半年产量的～ total output of the first half of the year
【总后】 Zǒnghòu 〈名〉〈简称〉 General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army ⇨中国人民解放军总后勤部
【总后方】 zǒnghòufāng 〈名〉 rear area (in wartime)
【总后勤部】 Zǒnghòuqínbù 〈名〉 General Logistics Department
【总汇】 zǒnghuì ❶〈动〉 (of streams) come or flow together: ～入海 flow into the sea together ‖ 几条河流在这里～入海。The confluence of several rivers flows here into the sea together. ❷〈名〉 confluence; concourse; aggregate; comprehensive summary: 社会、经济和知识变化的～ *confluence of social, economic and* intellectual change ‖ 这个成就是人民智慧和力量的～。The achievement is the aggregation of the strength and wisdom of the people. ❸〈名〉[used as the name of the store where a wide assortment of goods are available]: 家具～ Furniture Store
【总机】 zǒngjī 〈名〉 switchboard; telephone exchange
【总集】 zǒngjí 〈名〉 general collection; general anthology
【总计】 zǒngjì ❶〈名〉[数学] grand total ❷〈动〉 amount to; add up to; total; aggregate; be…in total; come out at sth; run out at; work out at; come to sth: 费用～人民币 1,500 元。The costs totalled/added up to ¥1,500. / The cost is ¥1,500 in the aggregate. ‖ 观众～有十万人。There were 100,000 spectators in total. / The audience totalled 100,000. ‖ 他的账单～500 元。His bill came to 500 *yuan*.
【总价】 zǒngjià 〈名〉 total (price)
【总监】 zǒngjiān 〈名〉 inspector general; chief inspector: 财务～ chief financial officer(CFO)
【总检察长】 zǒngjiǎncházhǎng 〈名〉 attorney general
【总角】 zǒngjiǎo 〈名〉〈书〉 child's hair twisted in a knot—childhood: ⇨～之交
〖～之交〗 zǒngjiǎozhījiāo 〈名〉 childhood friend; friend since childhood
【总教练】 zǒngjiàoliàn 〈名〉 head coach
【总结】 zǒngjié ❶〈动〉 sum up; summarize: ～工作 summarize one's work ‖ ～过去经验 analyse events of the past ‖ ～过去,展望未来 sum up the past and foresee the future ‖ ～经验 review one's experience; sum up one's experience ‖ ～经验教训 review/summarize experience and draw lessons ‖ ～历史教训 draw lessons from history ‖ 及时～经验 review experience regularly ❷〈名〉 summary; sum-up; summing-up: 对…做简明的～ give a clear/concise summary (of) ‖ 写工作～ write a summary of one's work ‖ 做～ make a summary ‖ 严肃认真地～经验 make a serious analysis of experience ‖ 政府成就的～ rundown of the government's achievements
〖～报告〗 zǒngjié bàogào 〈名〉 summary/final/concluding report; rundown; wrap-up
〖～会〗 zǒngjiéhuì 〈名〉 summing-up meeting; wrap-up meeting
【总经济师】 zǒngjīngjìshī 〈名〉 chief economic manager/engineer
【总经理】 *zǒngjīnglǐ* 〈名〉 *general/executive manager; president*; managing director
【总经销】 zǒngjīngxiāo 〈名〉 exclusive distribution: ～人 general sales agent
【总警监】 zǒngjǐngjiān 〈名〉 general police commissioner
【总开关】 zǒngkāiguān 〈名〉 (of electricity) master switch
【总会计师】 zǒngkuàijìshī 〈名〉 chief accountant; comptroller; general accountant; treasurer
【总括】 zǒngkuò 〈动〉 sum up/summarize: ～各方面的情况 sum up all aspects of the situation ‖ ～起来 to sum up; to state succinctly
【总览】 zǒnglǎn 〈动〉 take an overall view; take the overall situation of sth into consideration; overview in the aggregate
【总揽】 zǒnglǎn 〈动〉 assume overall responsibility; take full charge: ～大权 have overall authority; assume a dominant role; assume full power ‖ ～全局 take a dominant role in the overall situation
【总理】 zǒnglǐ ❶〈动〉 assume overall responsibility: ～军务 have general/entire charge of all the military affairs ❷〈名〉 (of some political parties) head; chairman ❸〈名〉 premier; prime minister: 代～ acting Prime Minister ‖ 德国～ Chancellor of Germany ‖ 副～ vice-premier ‖ 日本国～大臣 Prime Minister of Japan ‖ 中华人民共和国国务院～ Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China
〖～府〗 zǒnglǐfǔ 〈名〉 office of a prime minister
【总量】 zǒngliàng 〈名〉 total capacity; gross amount: 粮食储备～ aggregate amount of grain reserves ‖ 全年降雨～ annual quantum of rainfall ‖ 发电～增加了。The gross amount of generated energy has increased.
〖～控制〗 *zǒngliàng kòngzhì* 〈名〉 *control of overall supply and* demand; control of the aggregates
〖～平衡〗 zǒngliàng pínghéng 〈名〉 overall balance
【总领事】 zǒnglǐngshì 〈名〉 consul general
〖～馆〗 zǒnglǐngshìguǎn 〈名〉 consulate general: 中国驻悉尼～ Consulate General of the People's Republic of China in Sydney
【总路线】 zǒnglùxiàn 〈名〉 general line
【总论】 zǒnglùn 〈名〉 introduction (at the beginning of a book)
【总目】 zǒngmù 〈名〉 general table of contents; general catalogue
【总平面图】 zǒngpíngmiàntú 〈名〉 general layout/ichnograph
【总评】 zǒngpíng 〈名〉 general comment; overall appraisal
【总谱】 zǒngpǔ 〈名〉[音乐] score
【总其成】 zǒngqíchéng 〈动〉 assume overall responsibility for completion of sth
【总鳍鱼】 zǒngqíyú 〈名〉 crossopterygian
【总趋势】 zǒngqūshì 〈名〉 general tendency; general/overall trend
【总任务】 zǒngrènwu 〈名〉 general task
【总商会】 zǒngshānghuì 〈名〉 general chamber of commerce
【总设计】 zǒngshèjì 〈名〉 general design
〖～师〗 zǒngshèjìshī 〈名〉 chief architect
【总是】 zǒngshì 〈副〉 always; all the time; for ever: 课堂上他～喜欢问问题。He is for ever asking questions in class. ‖ 他～欺骗我。There's no end to his cheating me. ‖ 太阳～从东方升起。The sun always rises in the east.
【总收入】 zǒngshōurù 〈名〉 gross receipts; total revenue; total income: 国民～ national income ‖ 国内～ gross domestic income
【总收益】 zǒngshōuyì 〈名〉 total revenue
【总书记】 zǒngshūjì 〈名〉 *general secretary*
【总署】 zǒngshǔ 〈名〉 general administration
【总数】 zǒngshù 〈名〉 total; sum total; overall number: ～16

total of 16 ‖ 细目和～ detail and total
【总水管】 zǒngshuǐguǎn 〈名〉 water main; hydraulic main
【总司令】 zǒngsīlìng 〈名〉 commander in chief
〖～部〗 zǒngsīlìngbù 〈名〉 general headquarters
【总算】 zǒngsuàn 〈副〉 ❶ at last; finally: 一连下了六七天的雨，～停了下来。The rain that had lasted for a week or so let up at last. ‖ 他昼思夜想，最后～想出了个好办法。He hit upon a good idea after racking/beating his brains day and night. ❷ considering everything; all things considered; on the whole; in the aggregate: 小孩子的字能写成这样，～不错了。It's not bad at all for a child's handwriting.
【总体】 zǒngtǐ 〈名〉 overall; total: ～规划 formulate a master plan; overall plan; master plan ‖ ～上 in the mass; on the whole; in the aggregate; generally speaking ‖ ～设计 master design; master plan ‖ ～外交 total diplomacy ‖ ～印象 overall impression ‖ ～战略 total strategy ‖ 工人的～工资 overall worker wages ‖ 构想建筑的～规划 master plan of a building ‖ ～上很好。It's been good altogether. ‖ ～上看，这一措施利大于弊。Overall, the measure did more good than harm.
〖～战争〗 zǒngtǐ zhànzhēng 〈名〉 total/general war
【总统】 zǒngtǒng 〈名〉 president (of a republic): ～公务座机 president's executive jet ‖ ～顾问 presidential advisor ‖ ～候选人 presidential candidate ‖ ～竞选 presidential race ‖ ～竞选者 presidential contenders ‖ ～令 executive order ‖ ～权力 presidential power ‖ ～任期 presidential term ‖ ～日 President's Day ‖ ～套间 presidential suite ‖ ～预选 presidential (preference) primary ‖ ～政策 presidential policy ‖ ～专机 presidential aircraft ‖ ～自由勋章 Presidential Medal of Freedom ‖ 当选～ president-elect ‖ 终身～ president for life; life-president
〖～府〗 zǒngtǒngfǔ 〈名〉 presidential palace; residence and/or office of a president
〖～选举〗 zǒngtǒng xuǎnjǔ 〈名〉 presidential election: ～年 presidential year ‖ ～运动 presidential campaign
〖～制〗 zǒngtǒngzhì 〈名〉 presidential government; presidential system: ～共和国 presidential republic
【总头目】 zǒngtóumù 〈名〉 kingpin; Big Brother; chief; chieftain; head
【总投资】 zǒngtóuzī 〈名〉 total/gross investment
【总图】 zǒngtú 〈名〉 master plan; key map; assembly drawing; general drawing; general view; skeleton diagram
【总危机】 zǒngwēijī 〈名〉 general crisis
【总务】 zǒngwù 〈名〉 ❶ general affairs ❷ person in charge of general affairs
〖～处〗 zǒngwùchù 〈名〉 general affairs department/office
〖～科〗 zǒngwùkē 〈名〉 general affairs section
〖～司〗 zǒngwùsī 〈名〉 general service department
【总效率】 zǒngxiàolǜ 〈名〉 overall rate of effectiveness; overall efficiency
【总星系】 zǒngxīngxì 〈名〉metagalaxy; hypergalaxy
【总需求】 zǒngxūqiú 〈名〉 aggregate/total demand: 粮食～量 total demand for food
【总悬浮颗粒物】 zǒngxuánfú kēlìwù 〈名〉 aggregate of suspended particles; total suspended particles
【总则】 zǒngzé 〈名〉 general rules; general principles; general provisions
【总闸门】 zǒngzhámén 〈名〉 master valve/gate
【总站】 zǒngzhàn 〈名〉 terminal; master station; main station; principal station
【总长】 zǒngzhǎng 〈名〉 ❶ 〈旧〉 cabinet minister [used in China during 1912-1927] ❷ chief of the general staff
【总账】 zǒngzhàng 〈名〉 general ledger/account
【总政】 Zǒngzhèng 〈名〉〈简称〉 General Political Department ⇨ 总政治部
【总政治部】 Zǒngzhèngzhìbù 〈名〉 General Political Department: ～主任 director of the General Political Department
【总之】 zǒngzhī 〈连〉 in a word; in short; in brief; anyhow; anyway; on all accounts; to sum up: 政治、科学、文化、艺术，～，一切上层建筑都是跟社会的经济基础分不开的。No branch of superstructure is separable from economic base—may it be politics, or science, or culture, or art, or anything else.
【总支】 zǒngzhī 〈名〉 general branch: 党～ CPC general branch
【总支出】 zǒngzhīchū 〈名〉 overall expenditure
【总值】 zǒngzhí 〈名〉 total/gross value: 出口～ gross export value ‖ 国民生产～ GNP ‖ 进口～ gross import value ‖ 生产～ total output value
【总指挥】 zǒngzhǐhuī 〈名〉 ❶ commander-in-chief ❷ general director
〖～部〗 zǒngzhǐhuībù 〈名〉 general headquarters
【总指数】 zǒngzhǐshù 〈名〉 combined index
【总轴】 zǒngzhóu 〈名〉 lineshaft
【总主静脉】 zǒngzhǔjìngmài 〈名〉 common cardinal vein
【总装】 zǒngzhuāng ❶ 〈名〉 final assembly ❷ 〈动〉 assemble
【总装备部】 Zǒngzhuāngbèibù 〈名〉 General Armament Department
【总状花序】 zǒngzhuàng huāxù 〈名〉 [植物] raceme
【总资本】 zǒngzīběn 〈名〉 total capital
【总资产】 zǒngzīchǎn 〈名〉 total assets

偬 zǒng →倥偬 kǒngzǒng

zòng

纵[1] zòng ❶ 〈形〉 [geographically speaking] vertical; longitudinal; lengthwise; from north to south; from south to north: 排成～队 line up in columns ‖ 京广铁路～贯南北。The Beijing-Guangzhou railway runs from north to south through China. ⇨ ～贯; ～横 ❷ 〈形〉 [in space] from the front to the rear: ～剖面 the vertical section ⇨ ～深 ❸ 〈形〉 from the ancient times to the present; since ancient times: 中国历史～观 a general review of the history of China ❹ 〈形〉 vertical; longitudinal; lengthwise: ⇨ ～横交错; ～剖面 ❺ 〈形〉 from the leadership to the grass roots: ⇨ ～向 ❻ 〈形〉〈方〉 creased; crumpled: 衣服压～了。The dress is crumpled. ❼ 〈动〉〈方〉 knit/contract one's brows; frown: 你老～着眉头干什么? What are you always frowning for? ❽ 〈名〉〈简称〉 [used as a military unit] equivalent to an army; column; corps: 四野三～ the Third Column of the Fourth Field Army ⇨ 纵队

纵[2] zòng 〈动〉 ❶ release; free; set free: ⇨ ～虎归山; 欲擒故～ ❷ indulge; let loose; let oneself go; connive: ～声 at the top of one's voice ‖ 放～ indulge; give loose to; pamper ❸ jump up; leap: 小花猫向前一～，扑住了老鼠。The spotted cat sprang on the mouse and caught it. ‖ 他向上一～，就把球投到篮里去了。He jumped up and shot the basketball in. ‖ 他向上一～，跳过了横杆。With a spring, he was over the jumping bar.

纵[3] zòng 〈连〉 even though; even if: ～有巧妇也难为无米之炊。No one in this world can make something out of nothing. ‖ ～有天大的本事在这里也难以施展。One will become a lame duck here even if he has been proved to be the most competent somewhere else.
【纵波】 zòngbō 〈名〉 [物理] longitudinal wave
【纵步】 zòngbù ❶ 〈动〉 stride: ～向前走去 walk with vigorous/rapid strides; stride forward ❷ 〈名〉 jump; bound; spring; leap: 他一个～跃过了壕沟。He crossed the entrenchment in one big jump. ‖ 他一个～就跳到了沟那边。With one bound, he reached the other side of the ditch.
【纵敌贻患】 zòngdí-yíhuàn 〈熟〉 to set one's enemy free means to seek troubles for future
【纵断面】 zòngduànmiàn 〈名〉 ＝ 纵剖面 zòngpōumiàn
【纵队】 zòngduì 〈名〉 ❶ column; file: ～队形 column formation ‖ 二路～ column of twos ‖ 一路～ a column of files; a single column ‖ 游行队伍以 40 路～行进。Paraders marched in column of 40 files. ❷ [军事] military unit during the War of Liberation, equivalent to an army; column corps
【纵隔】 zònggé 〈名〉 [生理] mediastinum
〖～炎〗 zònggéyán 〈名〉 [医学] mediastinitis
【纵观】 zòngguān 〈动〉 take a sweeping view; make a general survey: ～全局 make a general survey of the situation ‖ ～时势 give a broad overview of the trend of the age ‖ ～科学发展的历史，有价值的科学成果是不会被湮没的。No valuable scientific achievements passed into oblivion if we see them in the historical perspective of science development.

【纵贯】 zòngguàn 〈动〉 pass through from north to south or from south to north: ～全国的铁路 railway passing through the whole country from north to south

【纵横】 zònghéng ❶〈形〉 in length and breadth; vertical and horizontal: ～交错 crisscross ‖ 像蜘蛛网一样～的铁路线 web-like network of railways ‖ 眼前是～数百亩的麦田。Before us is a stretch of wheat fields over a hundred *mu* in length and breadth. ❷〈副〉 with great ease; freely: 笔意～ write with great ease ❸〈动〉 sweep over; march over unhindered: 红军长征二万五千里,～11个省。The Red Army swept over 11 provinces in its long march of 25,000 *li*.

〖～捭阖〗 zònghéng-bǎihé 〈熟〉 manoeuvre among various states or political groupings; artfully scheme

〖～驰骋〗 zònghéng-chíchěng 〈熟〉 (of an army) move about freely and quickly; sweep through the length and breadth of vast areas

〖～家〗 Zònghéngjiā 〈名〉 Political Strategists (in the Warring States Period, 475-221 BC)

〖～交错〗 zònghéng-jiāocuò 〈熟〉 crisscross: ～的水渠 crisscross network of irrigation channels ‖ ～地架设在乡间的电缆 electricity cables erected *crisscross over the countryside* ‖ 铁路线～密如蛛网。Railway lines crisscross in a dense network. ‖ 高架公路在拥挤不堪的城区街道上空～。The flyovers crisscross the city above the congested streets.

【纵虎归山】 zònghǔ-guīshān 〈熟〉 let the tiger return to the mountains—cause calamity for the future; let go of a deadly enemy

【纵火】 zònghuǒ 〈动〉 set on fire; set fire to; deliberately make sth burn; commit arson: ～焚烧大楼 set buildings on fire; set fire to the house ‖ 我们怀疑有人～。We suspect arson.

〖～案〗 *zònghuǒ'àn* 〈名〉 *case of arson*

〖～犯〗 zònghuǒfàn 〈名〉 arsonist; fire raiser

【纵酒】 zòngjiǔ 〈动〉 drink to excess; be addicted to alcohol; alcoholic indulgence: ～伤身。Alcoholic indulgence kills a cat.

【纵览】 zònglǎn 〈动〉 look far and wide; scan; make a comprehensive survey: ～古今 take a panoramic view of both ancient and modern times ‖ ～群书 read extensively ‖ ～四周 look all round into the surrounding areas

【纵令】 zònglìng ❶〈连〉 even if; even though: ～有天大困难也吓不倒我们。We are not to be cowed by any difficulties no matter how formidable they are. ❷〈动〉 give free rein to; indulge; connive; let sb loose on sth: 不得～坏人逃脱。Leave no malefactor at large. ‖ 他～其子作案,罪有应得。He deserved punishment by conniving at his son's crimes.

【纵论】 zònglùn 〈动〉 talk freely; have a wide-ranging discussion: ～改革的成败 conduct a comprehensive review of the successes and failures in the reform ‖ ～天下大事 make critical remarks on the important events all over the world

【纵目】 zòngmù 〈动〉 look as far as one's eyes can see: ～骋怀 give free rein to one's thoughts and feelings when scanning distant horizons ‖ ～远眺 look far into the distance

【纵剖面】 zòngpōumiàn 〈名〉 vertical section

【纵切面】 zòngqiēmiàn ＝ 纵剖面 zòngpōumiàn

【纵情】 zòngqíng 〈副〉 to one's heart's content; as much as one likes: ～的大笑 hearty laugh ‖ ～歌唱 sing to one's heart's content; sing heartily ‖ ～享乐 indulge/glut oneself with pleasure ‖ ～享用 indulge oneself with/on sth

【纵然】 zòngrán 〈连〉 even if; even though: 今天他～来,也不会带来什么鼓舞人心的消息。Even if he comes today, I don't think he will bring us any exciting news.

【纵容】 zòngróng 〈动〉 connive; wink at: ～暴力 condone violence ‖ ～某种行为 countenance a behaviour ‖ 受到～和庇护 be winked at and shielded ‖ 太～孩子 allow one's child too much latitude ‖ ～子女的父母 indulgent parents ‖ 不要～他。Don't baby him. ‖ 在个别领导的～下,他的胆子越来越大。With the connivance of some particular leaders, he became increasingly audacious.

【纵射】 zòngshè 〈名〉 [军事] enfilade

【纵身】 zòngshēn 〈动〉 jump; leap; spring; vault: ～上马 leap onto a horse ‖ ～一跳 jump into the air; jump up ‖ 他～上前帮我一把。He sprang forward to help me.

【纵深】 zòngshēn 〈名〉 ❶ [军事] depth: ～防御 defence in depth ‖ ～阻截 deep interdiction of sth ❷ higher level: 向～发展 develop in depth

【纵声】 zòngshēng 〈副〉 at the top of one's voice: ～大笑 laugh heartily ‖ ～歌唱 sing lustily

【纵使】 zòngshǐ 〈连〉 even if; even though: ～条件再艰苦,我们也要坚持下去。Even if circumstances become more difficult, we will not give in.

【纵视图】 zòngshìtú 〈名〉 longitudinal view

【纵谈】 zòngtán 〈动〉 talk freely: ～科技进步给人类带来的好处 talk freely about how the advancements of science and technology have benefited the human beings

【纵眺】 zòngtiào 〈动〉 look as far as one's eyes can see: ～黄河入海 look as far as where the Yellow River pours into the sea

【纵向】 zòngxiàng 〈形〉 ❶ from south to north ❷ vertical; longitudinal; lengthwise: ～比较 longitudinal/lengthwise comparison ‖ ～结合 vertical integration (as of enterprises) ‖ ～联系 longitudinal relation

【纵欲】 zòngyù 〈动〉 give way to one's carnal desires; indulge in sensual pleasures; live in debauchery; lech

【纵轴】 zòngzhóu 〈名〉 longitudinal axis

【纵恣】 zòngzì 〈形〉〈书〉 self-indulgent; undisciplined; wanton

【纵坐标】 zòngzuòbiāo 〈名〉 [数学] ordinate

疭 zòng → 瘛疭 chìzòng

粽 zòng

【粽子】 zòngzi 〈名〉 *zongzi*—pyramid-shaped dumpling made of glutinous rice wrapped in bamboo or reed leaves [usu eaten during the Dragon Boat Festival]: 豆沙～ *zongzi* with bean paste filling ‖ 肉～ *zongzi* with meat filling

zōu

邹 Zōu 〈名〉 state in the Zhou Dynasty, located in the present *Zouxian County in Shandong Province*

驺 zōu 〈名〉〈旧〉 groom and carriage driver of a noble in ancient times

诹 zōu 〈动〉〈书〉 consult; seek advice (from); hold counsel (with): ⇨～访

【诹访】 zōufǎng 〈动〉〈书〉 consult; seek advice from

【诹吉】 zōují 〈动〉〈书〉 pick/select/choose an auspicious day (for a marriage, etc)

【诹日】 zōurì 〈动〉〈书〉 select a day or time

陬 zōu 〈名〉〈书〉 ❶ corner ❷ foot of a hill ❸ first month of the lunar year; first moon

缬 zōu 〈形〉〈书〉 dark red

鄹 Zōu 〈名〉 ❶ name of a place in the state of Lu (鲁) in the Spring and Autumn Period, located in the southeast of the present Qufu in Shandong Province ❷ ＝ 邹 Zōu

鲰 zōu ❶〈名〉〈书〉 small fish ❷〈形〉 humble and shallow: ⇨～生

【鲰生】 zōushēng 〈名〉 ❶〈贬〉 person regarded with contempt; bastard ❷〈谦〉 my humble self; I

zǒu

走 zǒu 〈动〉 ❶ run: ⇨～马看花;奔～相告 ❷ walk; go: ～出一条路 blaze a new path ‖ ～错路 mistake a road ‖ ～…的道路 take the path/road of ‖ ～一步,看一步 look around carefully before taking another step; watch one's step ‖ ～自己的路 blaze a path of one's own; follow one's own road; go one's own gait;

take one's own course/ road ‖ ～回家 walk home ‖ 大步～ walk with big strides ‖ 踮起脚尖～ tiptoe; walk on tiptoe ‖ 放轻脚步～ pad about/along/around ‖ 快步～ walk with rapid strides ‖ 一瘸一拐地～ walk with a limp ‖ 牛～得很慢。The cow moves very slowly. ‖ 他蹑着脚～出病房。He tiptoed/crept out of the ward. ‖ 她戴着新帽子～来～去。She paraded up and down in her new hat. ‖ 我们必须～改革的道路。We must pursue the reform road. ❸ leave; go away; be gone: 把椅子搬～。Take the chair away. ‖ 班车已经～了。The bus is gone. ‖ 他刚～。He left just a moment ago. ‖ 这里没事了,你～吧。You may leave now, since there's nothing more to be done here. ❹〈套〉〈婉〉pass away: 令人悲痛的是老人终于撒手～了。To our great sorrow, Grandpa/Grandma/Father/Mother passed away, leaving us behind to take care of ourselves. ❺ (of objects) move; run: ～错一步 make a wrong move ‖ ～两步棋 make a few moves ‖ 船～得很慢。The ship moved very slowly. ‖ 该谁～了? Whose move is it? ‖ 市场普遍～高。Markets are all moving higher. ‖ 钟不～了。The clock has stopped. ❻ leak; reveal; let out: ～了风声 have leaked out the secret ‖ 说～了嘴 let slip a remark; make a slip of the tongue ‖ 篮球～气了。The basketball became flat. ⇨～漏 ❼ depart from the original; lose the original shape, flavour, etc: ⇨～板;～样 ❽ do sth in some way: ～道手续 go through the formality ‖ ～水路到大连 travel to Dalian by water ❾ visit; call on: 他们两家～得很勤。The two families are visiting each other frequently. ⇨～娘家;～亲戚

【走板】 zǒubǎn 〈动〉❶ (of opera singing) be out of tune ❷ digress from the subject; stray from the point: 他说着说着就～。He digressed while he talked on.

【走背运】 zǒu bèiyùn 〈动〉have bad luck; be out of luck; be down on one's luck; be unfortunate/unlucky

【走笔】 zǒubǐ 〈动〉〈书〉write rapidly: ～疾书 write rapidly/swiftly

【走避】 zǒubì 〈动〉flee; escape

【走边】 zǒubiān 〈动〉(of actors playing military roles in traditional opera) walk with a light, cautious tread—to suggest travel by night

【走镖】 zǒubiāo 〈动〉〈旧〉(in former times) act as an armed escort for a convoy

【走步】 zǒubù 〈动〉❶ [体育] (in basketball game) travel/walk with the ball ❷〈方〉(of small baby) learn to walk

【走村串寨】 zǒucūn-chuànzhài 〈熟〉go from village to village

【走刀量】 zǒudāoliàng 〈名〉[机械] feed

【走道】 zǒudào 〈名〉❶ pavement; sidewalk ❷ path; walk; footpath; passageway; walkway; hallway; corridor

【走道儿】 zǒudàor 〈动〉〈口〉walk: 小孩子刚会～。The baby has just learned to toddle. ‖ 她～一扭一扭的。She swings her hips while walking.

【走低】 zǒudī 〈动〉(of price, etc) fall; drop; go down

【走电】 zǒudiàn 〈动〉〈方〉there is leakage of electricity

【走调儿】 zǒudiàor 〈动〉❶ be out of tune; sound a false note; strike a wrong note: 唱走了调儿 sing off-key ‖ 你唱～了。You're not singing in tune. ❷ digress from the topic

【走跌】 zǒudiē 〈动〉(of price, etc) go down; fall: 美元～。US dollar goes down.

【走动】 zǒudòng 〈动〉❶ walk about; stretch one's legs: 你坐的时间长了,应该～～。You've been sitting too long, so you'd better go for a walk. ‖ 他的病情已有所好转,可以下地～了。His condition has been improving and he can move about on the floor now. ❷ (of relatives and friends) visit each other: 几个老同学多年都没有～了。Several old classmates of mine have rarely visited each other for years. ‖ 两家常常～,感情很好。The two families, often visiting each other, are on very good terms. ‖ 我不太爱～,你什么时候来都行。I'm not in the habit of being out, so whenever you call at my house, I'll be in.

【走读】 zǒudú 〈动〉attend a day school

〖～生〗 zǒudúshēng 〈名〉day student; nonresident student; dayboarder

〖～学校〗 zǒudú xuéxiào 〈名〉day school

【走访】 zǒufǎng 〈动〉❶ interview; have an interview with: 记者～了几位企业家。The reporter interviewed several entrepreneurs. ❷ pay a visit to; go and see: 这次～了农村,对农民的生活有了一些了解。My visit to the countryside gave me some ideas of how farmers worked and lived.

【走风】 zǒufēng 〈动〉let out/leak a secret; leak out

【走钢丝】 zǒu gāngsī ❶〈名〉[杂技] wirewalking; tightrope walking: 表演～ perform on the tightrope ‖ ～演员 wire-walker ❷〈动〉walk on thin ice; run risk

【走高】 zǒugāo 〈动〉(of price, etc) rise; go up

【走狗】 zǒugǒu 〈名〉❶ hunting/running dog; hound ❷〈贬〉running dog; lackey; servile follower/accomplice; stooge: 充当～ serve as a servile follower doing evil things ‖ 独裁者的～ creatures of the dictator

【走关节】 zǒu guānjié 〈动〉〈旧〉bribe one's way into/out of sth; grease sb's palm; get round (laws, rules, etc) by bribery; join government officials in bribery

【走过场】 zǒu guòchǎng 〈动〉❶ (of an actor/actress in opera performance) go from one end of the stage to the other without stopping ❷ do sth as a mere formality; go through the motions/formality; do sth perfunctorily/superficially; be conducted in a perfunctory way: 这过场我们必须走。This is a formality we must go through.

【走好】 zǒuhǎo 〈动〉go well; tend to flourish; go on the right track

【走合】 zǒuhé 〈动〉run sth in; grind in: 车没有～好之前不要开得太快。Don't drive your car too fast until you've run it in.

【走黑道】 zǒu hēidào 〈动〉❶ walk in the night ❷ steal; rob

【走红】 zǒuhóng 〈动〉be/become popular/fashionable; be/become a hit: ～唱片 hit parade ‖ ～的影片 hit movie; movie that has its moments ‖ 短裙子眼下很～。Short skirts are very much in vogue just now. ‖ 他是好莱坞最～的演员。He is Hollywood's hottest property. ‖ 这就是 80 年代色拉餐馆～的原因。That's why salad bars caught on in the eighties.

【走红运】 zǒu hóngyùn 〈动〉have good luck; be in luck; have fortune on one's side

【走后门】 zǒu hòumén 〈动〉❶ enter by the back door ❷ get in by/through the back door; get sth done through pull; secure advantages through influence; get in through the back door: 他能～是因为他父亲是个局长。His father is the head of a bureau, so he got in through the back door. ‖ 这些年买名烟、名酒用不着～了。These years backdoor dealings are not needed to buy cigarettes and wines of brand names.

【走话】 zǒuhuà 〈动〉〈方〉dial/let out a secret; leak a secret; leak out

【走回头路】 zǒu huítóulù 〈动〉return; relapse; slip back; fall back; retrace one's steps; backtrack

【走火】 zǒuhuǒ 〈动〉❶ (of firearms) discharge/fire accidentally; go off at half cock: 那枪～了。The gun went off by accident. ❷ go too far in what one says; put sth too strongly; overstate: 她说话好～。She often overstates things. ❸ [电子] spark: 电线～。The electricity wire emitted sparks. ❹〈方〉catch fire; be on fire: 仓库～了。The storehouse is on fire. / The storehouse caught/took fire.

【走极端】 zǒu jíduān 〈动〉go to extremes: 避免～ avoid extremes ‖ 从一个极端走到另一个极端 go from one extreme to the other ‖ 他凡事都～。He goes to extremes in everything.

【走江湖】 zǒu jiānghú 〈动〉live a vagrant's life (by wandering from place to place and earn a living by juggling, fortune-telling, etc); become a vagrant

【走街串巷】 zǒujiē-chuànxiàng 〈熟〉make rounds of streets and alley ways

【走捷径】 zǒu jiéjìng 〈动〉cut corners; follow a short cut; cut off a corner

【走近路】 zǒu jìnlù 〈动〉cut off a corner

【走空】 zǒukōng 〈动〉empty: 演出结束后,剧场里的人很快就～了。The theatre emptied rapidly after the show.

【走口】 zǒukǒu 〈动〉〈方〉make a slip of the tongue; let slip an inadvertent remark

【走廊】 zǒuláng 〈名〉corridor; passage; passageway: 玻璃～ glass-enclosed porch ‖ 空中～ air corridor

【走礼】 zǒulǐ 〈动〉〈口〉pay respects on occasion of wedding/funeral, etc

【走露】 zǒulòu = 走漏 ① zǒulòu

【走漏】 zǒulòu 〈动〉❶ leak out; divulge; filter; breathe sth to sb: ～风声 divulge a secret; leak information ‖ ～消息 leak information ‖ 不能～消息 hold back information ❷ smuggling and tax evasion: 杜绝～ put an end to smuggling and tax evasion ❸ (of

large quantity of things) be partially stolen：语言实验室的耳机～了一些。Some of the earphones in the sound lab were stolen.

【走路】 zǒulù 〈动〉❶ walk；go on foot：孩子已经学会～了。The baby has learned to walk. ‖ 走了两天的路累坏了。I felt exhausted after travelling for two days on foot. ‖ 走不尽的路，读不完的书。As there is an endless road for us to walk, so are there thousands of volumes of books for us to read. ❷ leave；go away：不好好儿干让她卷铺盖～。Let her pack up her luggage and leave since she doesn't work hard. ‖ 叫他～，这没他的事了。Tell him to scram. He is not wanted here. ‖ ～就～，我正好不愿在这儿干了。If you let me leave, I'll leave. It's just my wish not to work here again.

【走轮包】 zǒulúnbāo 〈名〉suitcase with wheels

【走马】 zǒumǎ ❶〈动〉gallop/trot along on horseback ❷〈名〉a fine horse (for riding)

〖～灯〗 zǒumǎdēng 〈名〉❶ running horse lantern—lantern with such rotating shadow figures as horses, etc ❷〈贬〉carrying out a constant reshuffle of personnel：局长的更换就像～一样。The head of the bureau was reshuffled frequently like the shadow figurers rotating in the running horse lantern.

〖～疳〗 zǒumǎgān 〈名〉[医学] noma；gangrenous stomatitis

〖～观花〗 zǒumǎ-guānhuā ＝ 走马看花 zǒumǎ-kànhuā

〖～换将〗 zǒumǎ-huànjiàng 〈熟〉change of command；reshuffle of personnel：领导班子～后，工作有了起色。Things are looking up/picking up after the reshuffle of the leadership.

〖～看花〗 zǒumǎ-kànhuā 〈熟〉look at flowers while riding a horse—❶ gain a shallow understanding from a fleeting glance；gain/know from cursory observation：这本书我只是～地看了一下，对于书中的思想内容理解较肤浅。I have just skimmed over the book so far, so I just have a shallow understanding of the ideological contents in it. ❷ pass by things too quickly to get a good sense of them：日程安排得很紧，我们只能在风景区～地看一看。Our itinerary is well packed, so we can only get a passing glance at the scenery.

〖～上任〗 zǒumǎ-shàngrèn 〈熟〉go to one's post；take up/assume one's office

【走麦城】 zǒu màichéng 〈熟〉meet one's Waterloo

【走门路】 zǒu ménlù 〈动〉solicit help from potential backers；gain one's ends through pull

【走门子】 zǒu ménzi ＝走门路 zǒu ménlù

【走南闯北】 zǒunán-chuǎngběi 〈熟〉journey north and south；travel widely/extensively；be much/widely/well travelled：你是个～的人，和他不一样。You're much travelled, but he is only limited by the space he lives in. ‖ 他从小就～，见多识广。He began to do a lot of travelling when he was very young, so he knew the world.

【走内线】 zǒu nèixiàn 〈动〉take the inner line—use private influence to achieve one's end (eg seek sb's favour by approaching his confidants or members of his family)；go through private channels

【走娘家】 zǒu niángjia 〈动〉(of a married woman) go and visit her parents' home：新媳妇婚礼后第二天～是当地风俗。It's the local custom for the bride to go back to her parents' home and stay the second day after the wedding.

【走牛】 zǒuniú 〈动〉(of stock market) be bullish；get strong

【走气】 zǒuqì 〈动〉(of drinks, etc) go flat；become stale：啤酒走了气。The beer has gone flat.

【走强】 zǒuqiáng 〈动〉❶ (of price, etc) go strong；be on the rise ❷ tend to flourish

【走俏】 zǒuqiào 〈动〉(of goods) sell well；be in great demand；enjoy fast sale，～商品 popular goods ‖ 我厂生产的玩具在国际市场上很～。The toys made in our factory were well received in the international market. ‖ 中国生产的丝织女衬衫在北非很～。Silk blouses made in China have enjoyed a good/ready market in North Africa.

【走亲戚】 zǒu qīnqi 〈动〉call on relatives；visit one's relatives：农闲时节，多走了几家亲戚。During the slack season in farming, I paid several more visits to our relatives.

【走禽】 zǒuqín 〈名〉cursores；cursorial birds

【走热】 zǒurè 〈动〉become popular：投资保险～。Investment insurance gets quite popular.

【走人】 zǒurén 〈动〉〈口〉go away；leave：已经让他～了。He was told to pack his bags and leave.

【走软】 zǒuruǎn 〈动〉❶ (of price, etc) tend to fall ❷ tend to slump

【走弱】 zǒuruò 〈动〉go weak

【走色】 zǒushǎi 〈动〉lose colour；fade；come off：墙上的画早已～了。The colours of the pictures on the wall have long since come off/faded. ‖ 这布一洗就～。This cloth fades with washing. ‖ 这衣服放在冷水里洗，就不会～。If you wash the dress in cold water, the colour won't run. / the colour will stand.

【走扇】 zǒushàn 〈动〉(of a door or window) won't shut properly (due to warping)

【走墒】 zǒushāng 〈名〉evaporation of water in soil

【走神儿】 zǒushénr 〈动〉(of one's attention) wander；be absent-minded；lose concentration：从不～ be unfailingly attentive ‖ 开车可不能～。Never get distracted while you are driving. ‖ 他一时～了，差点把汽车开到人行道上。He lost his concentration and nearly drove into the sidewalk. ‖ 听课时～，成绩肯定好不了。If you fail to follow the teacher's lecture attentively in class / If you let yourself be distracted in class, you'll certainly not improve your performance on tests.

【走绳】 zǒushéng 〈名〉[杂技] rope-dancing；ropewalking

【走失】 zǒushī 〈动〉❶ wander away；be lost；be missing；go/get astray：一只～的狗 a stray dog ‖ 孩子在庙会上～了。The child got lost at the temple fair. ‖ 前天她家～了一只羊。A sheep of hers wandered away from the flock the day before yesterday. ❷ fail to keep；lose：把我的话转告给他，可别～了意思。Pass on my words to him as they are, and don't misinterpret my meaning. ‖ 译文～了原意。The original meaning is lost in the translation.

【走时】 zǒushí 〈动〉❶ (of a clock or watch) keep time；record time：手表～准确。The watch keeps good time. ❷〈方〉have good luck；be in luck；be fortunate

【走时运】 zǒushíyùn ＝ 走时② zǒushí

【走事儿】 zǒushìr 〈动〉〈方〉use one's head；ponder；think over a problem

【走势】 zǒushì 〈名〉❶ trend；situation；environment：当前企业投资～看好。The situation at present is favourable for enterprise investment. ‖ 市场行情～下跌。The market shows a downward tendency. ❷ direction；alignment：勘察山谷的～ explore the valley to find where it runs

【走兽】 zǒushòu 〈名〉four-footed animal；quadruped；beast：⇨飞禽～

【走水】 zǒushuǐ 〈动〉❶ leak water：房顶～了。The roof is leaking. ❷ (of water) flow；run：渠道～很通畅。Water runs well in the canal. ❸〈婉〉be on fire；catch fire

【走私】 zǒusī 〈动〉smuggle：～毒品/手表/香烟 smuggle drugs/watches/cigarettes ‖ ～酒 traffic in illicit liquor ‖ ～军火 smuggle/traffic arms ‖ ～违禁物品 smuggle contraband ‖ 打击/防治～ crack down/prevent smuggling ‖ 没收～品 confiscate contraband ‖ 严防～ take strict precautions against smuggling ‖ ～货 contraband ‖ ～货物 smuggled goods/contraband ‖ ～交易 contraband trade ‖ ～进口产品 smuggled imports ‖ ～者 contrabandist；smuggler ‖ 毒品～ drugs trafficking ‖ 武器～ arms trafficking

〖～犯〗 zǒusīfàn 〈名〉contrabandist；smuggler

〖～贩私活动〗 zǒusī fànsī huódòng 〈名〉smuggling and sale of smuggled goods

〖～集团〗 zǒusī jítuán 〈名〉smuggling ring

〖～品〗 zǒusīpǐn 〈名〉contraband

〖～团伙〗 zǒusī tuánhuǒ 〈名〉smuggling ring

【走索】 zǒusuǒ 〈名〉[杂技] ropewalking

【走台】 zǒutái 〈动〉(of actors, actress, fashion models, etc) rehearse；walk-through

【走题】 zǒutí 〈动〉(of a speech, etc) digress from the subject；stray from the point；be off the point：说～儿 speak beside the point；wander from the subject；keep off the point ‖ 命题作文可不许～。Digression from the subject is not allowed in a topic composition.

【走投无路】 zǒutóu-wúlù 〈熟〉have no way out；be in an impasse；come to a dead end；be driven from pillar to post：逼得某人～ be driven/pushed sb to the wall；drive/put/force sb into a corner ‖ 穷困潦倒，～ be down-and-out and have no place to turn ‖ 那逃犯最后～了。The escaped prisoner was cornered at last.

【走弯路】 zǒu wānlù 〈动〉make a detour；follow a zigzag course；take a wrong path：〈喻〉由于缺少经验，我们工作中走了一

些弯路。Owing to lack of experience we took a roundabout course in our work.

【走味儿】 zǒuwèir 〈动〉❶(of tea, food, etc) lose flavour: 茶叶存放久了就会～了。The tea won't keep long; for it'll lose its flavour. ‖ 盖严实点儿,别走了味。Put the lid on tightly to keep the flavour inside. ‖ 这些酱菜～了。These pickles taste stale. ❷(of speech) become stale: 话一从他嘴里说出来就～了。Any words out of his mouth will be stale.

【走下坡路】 zǒu xiàpōlù 〈熟〉go downhill; 〈喻〉be on the decline; be on the downgrade; be on a downward path: 她的健康状况日渐～了。Her health is declining daily.

【走险】 zǒuxiǎn 〈动〉take a risk; make a reckless move: ⇨铤而～

【走乡随乡】 zǒuxiāng-suíxiāng = 随乡入乡 suíxiāng-rùxiāng

【走向】 zǒuxiàng ❶〈名〉run; trend; alignment: 测定河流的～ determine the course of a river ‖ 确定两国边界线的全部～ determine the entire alignment of the boundary line between the two countries ‖ 海岸线～ trend of the coastline ‖ 矿脉的～ run of the ore vein ‖ 目前～ current trend ‖ 市场～ market trend ‖ 一条南北～的路 road that runs from north to south ❷〈名〉[地质] strike; bearing: ～断层 strike fault ‖ ～节理 strike joint ❸〈动〉move towards; head for; be on the way to: ～大治 move towards great order ‖ ～反面 change/turn into one's opposite ‖ ～更稳定的经济 head toward more stable economy ‖ ～光明/进步 move towards light/progress ‖ ～胜利 advance towards victory; march to victory ‖ ～死亡 head for one's doom; go down to one's doom; go to one's death ‖ 世界正～二十一世纪。The world is making its way into the 21st century.

【走相】 zǒuxiàng 〈动〉lose one's former appearance; become deformed

【走邪路】 zǒu xiélù 〈动〉follow an evil way: 他们～了。They strayed from the right path.

【走心】 zǒuxīn 〈动〉〈方〉be mindful/conscientious

【走形】 zǒuxíng 〈动〉be out of shape; be warped: 用脱水机使毛衣脱水,就不会～。Spin-dry the sweater, and it will still retain its shape. ‖ 这毛衣才下一次水就走了形。The sweater lost its shape after only one wash.

【走形式】 zǒu xíngshì 〈动〉do sth as a mere formality; go through the motions: 办事要讲求实效,不能图省事,～。In our work we should strive for practical results, and not just muddle through to save ourselves troubles.

【走熊】 zǒuxióng 〈动〉(of stock market) tend bearish; be on the fall

【走穴】 zǒuxué 〈动〉〈口〉(esp of a performer) moonlight: 不应当让演员～。Actors or actresses are not allowed to make fortunes by moonlighting. ‖ 他这一年走了三次穴。This year he went moonlighting for three times.

【走眼】 zǒuyǎn 〈动〉see wrong: 拿着好货当次货,你可看～了。You've seen wrong. You took superior goods for inferior ones.

【走样】 zǒuyàng 〈动〉lose shape; go out of form; be out of shape; be different from what is expected or intended: 放上鞋楦免得鞋～。Shoe lasts will keep your shoes from losing shape. ‖ 话三传两传就～儿了。A message gets distorted when passed on successively. ‖ 要保证贯彻上级的指示不～儿。The instructions of the high level authorities must be followed out. ‖ 这件事让他一说就～了。The picture of the matter will be distorted when he presents it.

【走一步,看一步】 zǒu yī bù, kàn yī bù 〈熟〉take one step and look around before taking another; proceed with a plan, or with caution

【走油】 zǒuyóu 〈动〉(of oily food) go rancid

【走远】 zǒuyuǎn 〈动〉go far away: 不要～。Please stay within call.

【走运】 zǒuyùn 〈动〉have good luck; be in luck; have one's day; get one's innings; in the lap of fortune; play big luck: 不～ have bad luck/fortune; be out of luck ‖ 一直～ have a good long innings ‖ 你正～,可你并不知道。You're playing big luck, if you only had sense enough to know it. ‖ 他真～,又长了一次工资。He's fortunate to have another payrise. ‖ 他突然～了。He is suddenly lucky. ‖ 真是太～了。It's bloody lucky.

【走账】 zǒuzhàng 〈动〉charge to an account; register in the ledger

【走着瞧】 zǒuzheqiáo 〈动〉wait and see: 咱们～! Let's wait and see.

【走资派】 zǒuzīpài 〈名〉[used during the Great Cultural Revolution (1966-1976)] capitalist-roader; person in power taking the capitalist road

【走字】 zǒuzì 〈动〉〈口〉have good luck; be in luck

【走走】 zǒuzǒu 〈动〉❶ take a stroll ❷ come or go [in a general sense]: 有空常来～。Drop in when you are free.

【走卒】 zǒuzú 〈名〉pawn; cat's-paw; lackey; stooge; underling

【走嘴】 zǒuzuǐ 〈动〉make a slip of the tongue; let slip an inadvertent remark: 情急之中,话说～了。Pressed, he made a slip of the tongue. ‖ 她说着说着就～了。As she talked on and on, she blurted the secret out. ‖ 我本不想说,只是无意中说走了嘴。I didn't mean to say that; it just slipped out.

zòu

奏 zòu 〈动〉❶ present a memorial to an emperor: ～上一本 impeach sb in a memorial to the emperor ‖ 启～ present a memorial to the emperor ‖ 上～ send a memorial to the emperor; petition the emperor/king ⇨～折 ❷ achieve; produce: ⇨～效 ❸ play (music); perform (on a musical instrument): ～哀乐 play funeral music ‖ ～国歌 play the national anthem ‖ ～弦乐器 touch the strings ‖ 管弦乐队～起了国歌。The orchestra struck up the national anthem. ⇨伴～;独～;演～

【奏案】 zòu'àn 〈名〉table/desk at which an emperor read memorials

【奏报】 zòubào ❶〈动〉present a memorial to the emperor/throne ❷〈名〉memorial to the emperor/throne

【奏本】 zòuběn 〈动〉present a memorial to the emperor/throne: 奏某人一本 impeach sb in a memorial to the emperor/throne

【奏刀】 zòudāo 〈动〉〈书〉carve/cut with a knife

【奏功】 zòugōng 〈动〉yield result; produce effects; prove effective: 应手～ produce an instant effect

【奏技】 zòujì 〈动〉〈书〉(of singers, dancers, etc) perform; stage a performance

【奏捷】 zòujié 〈动〉win a battle; score a success; be triumphant: ～归来 return in triumph

【奏凯】 zòukǎi 〈动〉win victory; be victorious; triumph

【奏鸣曲】 zòumíngqǔ 〈名〉[音乐] sonata: 钢琴～ piano sonata ‖ 小～ sonatina

〖～式〗 zòumíngqǔshì 〈名〉[音乐] sonata form

【奏疏】 zòushū = 奏章 zòuzhāng

【奏效】 zòuxiào 〈动〉prove effective; achieve the intended result: 奇迹般地～ work wonders/miracles ‖ ～显著 be notably effective ‖ 这药吃了就能～。This medicine will prove effective. / This medicine will surely take effect. / This medicine will surely work after you take it. ‖ 这种特效强力胶应该很～。This extra strong glue should do the job nicely.

【奏艺】 zòuyì = 奏技 zòujì

【奏议】 zòuyì 〈名〉❶ memorial to the emperor/throne ❷ general name for various memorials to the emperor/throne

【奏乐】 zòuyuè 〈动〉play music; strike up a tune

【奏章】 zòuzhāng 〈名〉memorial to the emperor/throne: 上～ present a memorial to the emperor

【奏折】 zòuzhé 〈名〉memorial to the throne (as written on paper folded in accordion form)

揍 zòu 〈动〉❶〈口〉beat; hit; strike: ～个半死 beat sb unconscious ‖ ～某人一顿 give sb a pasting ‖ 挨～ get a thrashing ‖ 把他～一顿 beat him up ‖ 你再说一遍,我就用拳头～你。Say that again and I'll smack you. ‖ 他不听话,被父亲～了一顿。His father beat him for being disobedient. ❷〈方〉smash; break: 他把花瓶给～了。He smashed the vase. ‖ 小心别把玻璃～了。Be careful not to break the glass.

zū

租 zū ❶〈名〉〈旧〉land tax; any tax: 交～ pay land taxes ⇨～税 ❷〈名〉rent: 欠～ be behind with the rent ‖ 收～ collect

rent ‖ 月～ monthly rent ⇨～子；房～ ❸〈动〉rent；hire；charter：～得土地 hold land by lease ‖ ～几亩地种 rent a few *mu* of land to till ‖ ～三间房 rent three rooms ‖ ～一架飞机 charter a plane ‖ ～一条小船 hire a boat ‖ 我从一位农民那里～得这所房子。I have leased the house from a farmer. ‖ 这辆小汽车是从另一家公司～来的。This car is on hire from another firm. ❹〈动〉rent out；let out；lease：～土地 lease a field ‖ 房子都～出去了。All the houses have been leased out. ‖ 三楼的房子～给了学生。The second floor of the house has been let out to students. ‖ 我们把小汽车～给了他。We rent our car to him.

【租船】 zūchuán 〈动〉charter a boat/ship：～代理 chartering agent ‖ ～契约 charter party；charter ‖ ～人 charterer ‖ ～市场 chartering market

〖～公司〗 zūchuán gōngsī 〈名〉chartering corporation

〖～经纪人〗 zūchuán jīngjìrén 〈名〉chartering broker

【租地】 zūdì 〈动〉lease a piece of land：永久～权 lease in perpetuity

【租佃】 zūdiàn 〈动〉(of a landlord) rent out land to tenants：～关系 tenancy relationship ‖ ～制度 tenancy system

【租费】 zūfèi 〈名〉rental；rent charge：付～ pay the rental ‖ 以较低～ at a lower rental ‖ 以小额～ at a small rental

【租户】 zūhù 〈名〉tenant (of a building or part of it)；lessee；leaseholder；hirer (of a thing)

【租价】 zūjià 〈名〉rent；rental；rent rate

【租界】 zūjiè 〈名〉concession；settlement；leased territory

〖～法案〗 Zūjiè Fǎ'àn 〈名〉Lend-Lease Act (in World War II)

【租借】 zūjiè 〈动〉❶ rent；hire；lend；lease：～办公大楼 take a lease on an office building ‖ ～别墅/农场 rent a villa/farm ‖ ～结婚礼服 hire a wedding dress ❷ lease；let out：把套房～给别人 lease the apartment to others ‖ 他把房子～给了我。He let the room to me.

〖～地〗 zūjièdì 〈名〉leased territory；leasehold

〖～期〗 zūjièqī 〈名〉lease：延长～ extend the lease

〖～权〗 zūjièquán 〈名〉lease：永久～ perpetual lease

〖～人〗 zūjièrén 〈名〉leaseholder；lessee；tenant；hirer

【租金】 zūjīn 〈名〉rent；rental：不收～ be free of the rent ‖ 降低～ lower a rent ‖ 收～ collect the rent ‖ 提高～ raise a rent ‖ 拖欠～ be back in one's rent ‖ 征收～ levy rent on ‖ 支付～ pay a rent ‖ 动产～ rent on movable estate ‖ 房子的～ rent on/for the house ‖ 高额～ high rent ‖ 年～ yearly rental；annual rent ‖ 汽车～ car rental ‖ 拖欠的～ back rent ‖ 象征性～ nominal/token rent ‖ 月～ monthly rental ‖ 这套房间每月～500 元。The rent for this flat is 500 *yuan* a month. / The house rents at/for 500 *yuan* a month.

【租赁】 zūlìn 〈动〉❶ rent；lease；hire：～办公大楼 lease a building office ‖ ～服装和道具 rent costumes and stage properties ‖ ～自行车 hire a bicycle ❷ rent out；lease；hire out：她把房间～给学生。She rents out rooms to students. ‖ 我们的吊车按月～。We hire out our crane by the month. ‖ 有房屋～。We have houses for hire.

〖～代理处〗 zūlìn dàilǐchù 〈名〉rental agency

〖～公司〗 zūlìn gōngsī 〈名〉leasing company

〖～合同〗 zūlìn hétong 〈名〉contract for lease；leasing contract

〖～经营〗 zūlìn jīngyíng 〈动〉run business under lease：～责任制 responsibility system under which enterprises are managed on lease

〖～贸易〗 zūlìn màoyì 〈名〉renting trade；chartering and leasing trade

〖～期〗 zūlìnqī 〈名〉lease：两年～ two-year lease ‖ ～已满。The lease has expired.

〖～业务〗 zūlìn yèwù 〈名〉charter business；leasing trade

【租米】 zūmǐ 〈名〉〈旧〉rice paid as land rent by tenant-peasants to landlords

【租期】 zūqī 〈名〉tenancy；lease：延长～ extend the lease ‖ 5 年～ five-year tenancy；under a lease of five years

【租钱】 zūqian 〈名〉〈口〉rent；rental：交～ pay rent ‖ 收～ collect rent

【租让】 zūràng 〈动〉lease/let and transfer；let；hire (out)；rent out and transfer

【租书处】 zūshūchù 〈名〉book rental

【租税】 zūshuì 〈名〉〈旧〉land tax and other levies

【租映费】 zūyìngfèi 〈名〉rental：影片～ film rental

【租用】 zūyòng 〈动〉rent；hire；take on lease；charter：～飞机 charter a plane ‖ ～礼堂 hire a hall ‖ ～汽车 rent a car ‖ ～一块期限为十年的土地 take a piece of land on a lease of ten years ‖ 供～ on/for hire；for rent/rental；by/on lease；for charter ‖ 他们～这幢大楼作仓库。They leased the building as a warehouse.

〖～线路〗 zūyòng xiànlù 〈名〉[通信] leased line

〖～人〗 zūyòngrén 〈名〉leaseholder；lessee；tenant；hirer

〖～协议〗 zūyòng xiéyì 〈名〉tenancy agreement

【租约】 zūyuē 〈名〉lease：签～ sign a lease ‖ 取消/续订～ cancel/renew a lease ‖ 违反～ violate a lease ‖ 延长～ extend a lease ‖ 终止～ terminate a lease ‖ 短期～ short-term tenancy ‖ ～什么时候到期？When does the lease expire?

【租债】 zūzhài 〈名〉rent debt：逼还～ press for rent-debt payments

【租子】 zūzi 〈名〉〈口〉land rent；ground rent；rent：交～ pay rent ‖ 收～ collect rent

菹 zū 〈书〉❶〈名〉marshland ❷〈名〉pickled Chinese cabbages；Chinese sauerkraut ❸〈动〉shred；mince；cut or chop up (meat/vegetables) into pieces：⇨～醢

【菹醢】 zūhǎi 〈动〉〈旧〉(as a form of torture and execution) mince sb's body

zú

足[1] zú 〈名〉❶ foot；leg：双～ two feet ‖ 自首至～ from head to foot ⇨～迹；手舞～蹈 ❷ leg (of certain utensils)：楼～ leg of a seed-drill ⇨鼎～ ❸ football：⇨～坛

足[2] zú ❶〈形〉enough；sufficient；adequate：赚～了钱 made plenty of money ‖ 劲头/信心～ be full of energy/confidence ‖ 证据不～ lack of evidence ‖ ～量的面粉 sufficient amount of flour ‖ 储存在底土中的水分不～。Moisture stored in the subsoil is not ample. ⇨～岁；～月 ❷〈动〉be qualified；suffice：～以胜任 be competent to do sth ‖ 他的工资～以维持三口人的生活。His wages are perfectly adequate to provide for a family of three. ⇨不～为凭；微不～道 ❸〈副〉fully；as much as：～～两万美元 a cool 20,000 US dollars ‖ 他离开此地～有一年了。He has been away for a full year. ‖ 我们～～等了一个小时。We waited for a good hour. ‖ 这段路一小时～能走完。An hour should suffice for the journey.

【足本】 zúběn 〈名〉unabridged version (of a novel, etc)：～小说 full-length novel

【足不出户】 zúbùchūhù 〈熟〉keep to the house；be confined to the house；never go out of one's room；stay indoors

【足彩】 zúcǎi 〈名〉〈简称〉football lottery ticket ⇨足球彩票

【足秤】 zúchèng 〈名〉full measure (by a steelyard)

【足尺】 zúchǐ 〈名〉full measure (by a ruler)

【足赤】 zúchì 〈名〉pure/solid gold：⇨金无～，人无完人

【足额】 zú'é 〈名〉achieved quota

【足跟】 zúgēn 〈名〉heel

【足够】 zúgòu ❶〈形〉enough；ample；sufficient；adequate：有～的思想准备 be fully prepared mentally ‖ ～的认识 adequate understanding/knowledge ‖ ～的时间 enough time ‖ ～的食物和饮用水 adequate/sufficient food and drinking water ‖ 我的工资～我自己用。My wages are sufficient for my needs. ❷〈动〉suffice；be enough to meet the needs：我午餐有两瓶啤酒就～了。Two bottles of beer will suffice me for lunch. ‖ 已经有这么多了，～了。We've already got plenty here, more than enough to meet our needs.

【足迹】 zújì 〈名〉footmark；footprint；track；trace：留下～ leave tracks ‖ 鹿的～ slots；track of a deer ‖ 熊的～ bear tracks ‖ 雪地上的～ footprints/tracks in the snow

【足见】 zújiàn 〈动〉it serves to show；one can well perceive：就凭这件小事，也～他的为人。His way of handling this trifling matter is enough to show his way of conducting himself in society. ‖ 这些难题经过讨论都解决了，～走群众路线是正确的。That all these problems have been solved after *consulting the people* concerned bears out the necessity of relying on the masses.

【足金】 zújīn 〈名〉pure/solid gold

【足球】 zúqiú 〈名〉❶ soccer；football：踢～ play soccer/football ‖ ～踢得很好 be skilled at football；play good football ‖ ～友谊赛 friendly football game ‖ 美式～ American football ‖ 全国～联赛

national football league matches ‖ 英式～ soccer; association football ❷ football [balls used in playing either soccer or American football]: 一只～ a football
〖～彩票〗 zúqiú cǎipiào 〈名〉 football lottery (ticket)
〖～场〗 zúqiúchǎng 〈名〉 football pitch/field
〖～队〗 zúqiúduì 〈名〉 football team
〖～迷〗 zúqiúmí 〈名〉 soccer fan/maniac
〖～赛〗 zúqiúsài 〈名〉 football game: 观看～ watch football game
〖～先生〗 zúqiú xiānsheng 〈名〉 player of the year
〖～协会〗 zúqiú xiéhuì 〈名〉 football association
〖～运动员〗 zúqiú yùndòngyuán 〈名〉 soccer player; footballer: 职业～ professional soccer player
【足色】 zúsè 〈形〉 (of gold or silver) of standard purity
【足实】 zúshí 〈形〉 ❶ 〈方〉 sufficient; adequate; ample ❷ full and round; well-developed; full-grown
【足岁】 zúsuì 〈名〉 actual age: 这孩子已经七～了。The age of the child is seven full years.
【足坛】 zútán 〈名〉 football world; football circles: ～劲旅 strong football team ‖ ～明星 football star
【足下】 zúxià 〈名〉 ❶ 〈套〉 polite form of address between friends (used mostly in letters): ～以为如何? What's your opinion? ❷ underfoot: 千里之行，始于～。A thousand *li*'s journey starts with the first step.
【足协】 zúxié 〈名〉〈简称〉 football association: 全国～ National Football Association ⇨足球协会
【足以】 zúyǐ 〈副〉 enough; sufficiently: 不杀不～平民愤。Only execution could assuage popular indignation. ‖ 这些事实～说明问题。These facts can adequately prove my point.
【足音】 zúyīn 〈名〉 (sound of) footsteps; footfall: 匆匆的～ hurried footsteps
【足银】 zúyín 〈名〉 pure silver
【足月】 zúyuè 〈动〉 (of a foetus) be born after the normal period of gestation; mature: 不～的孩子常常体弱多病。Children of premature delivery are weak and vulnerable to diseases.
〖～儿〗 zúyuè'ér 〈名〉 term infant
【足智多谋】 zúzhì-duōmóu 〈熟〉 wise and full of stratagems; wise and resourceful
【足足】 zúzú 〈副〉 fully; as much as: ～50 年 fully/entire fifty years ‖ 装了～一车。The car was loaded to its full capacity.

卒[1] zú 〈名〉 ❶ soldier; private: 一兵一～ every soldier ⇨士～; 小～ ❷ 〈旧〉 servant: 狱～ jailer; jailor ⇨走～ ❸ pawn, one of the pieces in Chinese chess: ⇨～子

卒[2] zú ❶ 〈动〉 finish; end: ～其事 finish the job; wind up the business ⇨～岁; ～业 ❷ 〈副〉 finally; at last: ～底于成 finally achieve one's ends ❸ 〈动〉 die: 病～ die of an illness ‖ ～于 1999 年 died in 1999
⇨cù
【卒读】 zúdú 〈动〉 finish reading
【卒岁】 zúsuì 〈动〉〈书〉 get through the year: 聊以～ just to tide over the year
【卒业】 zúyè 〈动〉〈书〉 graduate; finish a course of study
【卒子】 zúzi 〈名〉 ❶ 〈旧〉 rank-and-file soldier ❷ pawn, one of the pieces in Chinese chess

崒 zú 〈形〉〈书〉 (of a mountain peak) precipitous; high and steep

族 zú ❶ 〈动〉〈书〉 crowd together; assemble: 木～生 trees grow densely together; a dense growth of trees ❷ 〈名〉 clan: ～兄 cousin ‖ 合～ all the members of a clan; the whole clan ⇨～长; 同～; 宗～ ❸ 〈动〉 (in ancient China) impose a death penalty on an offender and his whole family, or even the families of his mother and wife ❹ 〈名〉 race; nationality: ⇨种～ ❺ 〈名〉 class or group of things with common features: 芳香～化合物 aromatic compound ‖ 碱土～ alkaline earth family ‖ 猫～ cat tribe ‖ 水～ aquatic animals ⇨卤～元素; 追星～
【族产】 zúchǎn 〈名〉 clan property
【族规】 zúguī 〈名〉 rules and regulations of a clan
【族类】 zúlèi 〈名〉 same clan
【族灭】 zúmiè 〈名〉〈旧〉 execution of the whole clan relatives of the offender
【族内婚】 zúnèihūn 〈名〉 endogamy
【族谱】 zúpǔ 〈名〉 genealogical tree
【族亲】 zúqīn 〈名〉 members of a clan; clansman; clanswoman
【族权】 zúquán 〈名〉 clan authority/power
【族人】 zúrén 〈名〉 clansman; kindred
【族外婚】 zúwàihūn 〈名〉 exogamy
【族长】 zúzhǎng 〈名〉 clan elder; head of a clan; sheik (in Arabian countries)
【族诛】 zúzhū = 族灭 zúmiè

镞 zú 〈名〉〈书〉 arrowhead: ⇨箭～

zǔ

诅 zǔ 〈动〉〈书〉 curse; swear; wish sb evil: ⇨～咒
【诅骂】 zǔmà 〈动〉 curse; swear; abuse; revile: 大声～ shout imprecations
【诅咒】 zǔzhòu 〈动〉 ❶ 〈书〉 wish sb evil; imprecate: 一阵～ a torrent of imprecations ‖ ～某人 imprecate evil upon sb; put a curse on sb ‖ 低声～ mutter imprecations ❷ curse; swear: ～命运 curse at fate ‖ 受到～ be under a curse

阻 zǔ 〈动〉 hinder; block; obstruct: 工作受～ be impeded in one's work ‖ 通行无～ untrammeled/thorough passage ⇨～止; 拦～; 劝～
【阻碍】 zǔ'ài 〈动〉 hinder; block; impede; obstruct: ～工作 hinder one's work; hinder sb in his work ‖ ～和平进程 prevent the peace process from going forward ‖ ～交通 block/obstruct/hinder/impede the traffic ‖ ～进步 cramp sb's progress ‖ ～经济发展 hamper economic development ‖ ～前进 impede the advance; clog the progress; hinder sb/sth from going forward ‖ ～生产力的发展 hinder the development of the productive forces ‖ ～生长/发展 retard/stunt the growth (of) ‖ 清除人为的～ remove the artificial obstacles ‖ 遇到～ meet with obstruction; encounter a holdup
【阻挡】 zǔdǎng 〈动〉 stop; stem; resist; obstruct: ～视线 obstruct the view ‖ ～人群离开该地区 block/prevent the crowd from leaving the area ‖ 不可～的历史潮流 irresistible historical trend ‖ 飞身～带球队员 block the ball-carrier ‖ 防护林带～住了风沙。The shelter belt kept the sand in check. ‖ 谁也～不了我们前进的步伐。Nobody can impede our advance. ‖ 他一定要去，就不要～他了。Since he insists on going there, don't dissuade him any more.
〖～犯规〗 zǔdǎng fànguī 〈名〉 [体育] (of basketball) blocking
【阻断】 zǔduàn 〈动〉 stop; obstruct; block; interdict: ～交通 blockade the traffic ‖ ～去路 block sb's way ‖ 洪水～了城乡间的交通。The flood cut off the transportation between the city and the countryside.
【阻遏】 zǔ'è 〈动〉 check; stop; hold back; stem: ～政策 policy of obstruction
【阻隔】 zǔgé 〈动〉 separate; cut off; obstruct; bar: 消除～ remove the impediments ‖ 山川～ be separated by mountains and rivers ‖ 高山大海也～不了两国人民之间的友谊。Mountains and seas cannot obstruct the friendly exchanges between the peoples of the two countries.
【阻梗】 zǔgěng 〈动〉〈书〉 block; obstruct; clog: 交通～。The traffic is held up. / There's a traffic jam.
【阻击】 zǔjī 〈动〉 [军事] block; check: ～来犯之敌 check the invading troops ‖ ～阵地 blocking position
〖～战〗 zǔjīzhàn 〈名〉 blocking action
【阻截】 zǔjié 〈动〉 stop; intercept; obstruct; bar the way: ～敌机 intercept the enemy plane ‖ ～援兵 intercept the enemy reinforcements
【阻绝】 zǔjué 〈动〉 block; obstruct; clog
【阻抗】 zǔkàng 〈名〉 [电子] impedance: ～匹配 impedance matching ‖ 反射～ reflected impedance
【阻拦】 zǔlán 〈动〉 stop; obstruct; bar the way: 让他走，不要～他。Let him go; don't stop him. ‖ 他决心要走，谁也～不住。Since he had made up his mind, no one could prevent him from leav-

ing.

【阻力】 zǔlì 〈名〉❶ obstruction; resistance; opposition: 冲破各种～ break through all kinds of obstructions ‖ 减少～ cut down the resistance; reduce/lessen the resistance ‖ 克服～ overcome the resistance ‖ 遇到～ meet with resistance ❷ [物理] resistance; drag: 取消～ withdraw resistance ‖ ～点 point of resistance ‖ 空气/风的～ air/wind resistance ‖ 摩擦～ friction drag ‖ 迎面～ frontal resistance

【阻难】 zǔnàn 〈动〉thwart; obstruct; make things difficult for sb: 不顾家庭的～ regardless of/disregard the difficulties and obstructions raised by one's family ‖ 无理～ raise/make difficulties for no reason

【阻挠】 zǔnáo 〈动〉obstruct; thwart; stand in the way; put a spoke in sb's wheel: ～案子的调查 put/throw obstacles in the way of the investigation of the case ‖ ～对某人的任命 block sb's appointment ‖ ～工作 hinder sb in one's work ‖ ～和平的实现 block peace implementation ‖ ～计划 obstruct/block a plan ‖ ～立法 block the legislation ‖ ～两国关系正常化 stand in the way of the normalization of relations between the two countries ‖ ～履行条约 obstruct the execution of a treaty

【阻尼】 zǔní 〈动〉[物理] damp: ～器 damper ‖ ～振荡 damped oscillation

【阻扰】 zǔrǎo 〈动〉obstruct; block; impede; pull back: ～对核中心进行国际检查 block international inspection of the nuclear centre

【阻塞】 zǔsè ❶〈动〉block; obstruct; clog; jam: ～管道 block the pipe ‖ ～交通 block the traffic; jam traffic ‖ ～言路 block the channels to get criticisms and suggestions from the people ‖ ～运输 block the transportation ‖ 引起铁路交通～ cause a stoppage of the railways ‖ 交通～ traffic jam; holdup; snarl-up ‖ 动脉～会引起心力衰竭。The stoppage of the artery may lead to a heart failure. ‖ 高速公路的出口处严重～。There is a terrible jam at the superhighway exit. ‖ 旧箱子～了安全出口。Old boxes encumbered the fire escape. ‖ 人群～了街道,汽车无法通行。The crowds jammed the streets, and no cars could pass. ‖ 油脂把管子～了。The pipe is clogged with grease. ❷〈名〉[电讯] barrage ❸〈名〉[医学]emphraxis; blockage

〚～气球〛 zǔsè qìqiú 〈名〉[军事] barrage balloon

〚～振荡器〛 zǔsè zhèndàngqì 〈名〉blocking oscillator

【阻抑】 zǔyì 〈动〉prevent; stop; restrain; check

【阻雨】 zǔyǔ 〈动〉〈书〉be stopped by rain

【阻援】 zǔyuán 〈动〉hold off enemy reinforcement; delay enemy reinforcements

【阻止】 zǔzhǐ 〈动〉prevent; stop; hold back; check: ～敌军前进 check the enemy's advance ‖ ～犯罪 stop crime ‖ ～火势蔓延 stop/block the spread of a fire ‖ ～疾病的蔓延 prevent the disease spreading ‖ ～金融危机 head off a financial crisis ‖ ～某人做某事 block sb from doing sth ‖ ～人类历史的前进 hinder the progress of human history ‖ ～事态的恶化 prevent the situation from deteriorating

【阻滞】 zǔzhì 〈动〉check; stop; stem

组 zǔ ❶〈动〉organize; form: ～一个代表团 form a delegation ‖ ～一个球队 organize a football team ⇨～阁;～装;改～ ❷〈名〉group; team; crew; set; panel: 拆散一个～ separate a group ‖ 建立一个～ set up a group; form a group ‖ 解散一个～ dismiss a group ‖ 辩论～ debating team ‖ 领导小～ leading group ❸〈量〉set; series; battery: 几～电池 several groups of electric cells ‖ 两～发电机 two generators ‖ 两～音响设备 two sets of sound/acoustic equipment ‖ 一～镜头 a series of shots ‖ 一～能人 a team/group of capable men ‖ 一～文章 a series of articles ‖ 一～邮票 a set/series of stamps ❹〈名〉series; suite; cycle: ⇨～歌;～画;～曲;～诗

【组胺】 zǔ'àn 〈名〉[化学] histamine

〚～酶〛 zǔ'ànméi 〈名〉histaminase

〚～酸〛 zǔ'ànsuān 〈名〉histidine

【组办】 zǔbàn 〈动〉prepare; promote; coordinate; organize: ～一次拳击比赛 promote/stage a boxing match ‖ ～音乐会/演出 organize a concert/performance

【组编】 zǔbiān 〈动〉put together (material); fit together; compile; edit: ～诗集 compile an anthology of poems ‖ 他们正在～一部百科全书。They are working together to compile an encyclopedia.

【组成】 zǔchéng 〈动〉form; make up; compose; constitute: ～工会 organize into a union ‖ ～家庭 form a family ‖ ～联合政府 assemble a coalition government ‖ ～统一战线 form a united front ‖ ～新政府 organize/form a new government ‖ ～学术小组 form an academic group ‖ ～一个班 organize the students/soldiers into a class/squad ‖ 代表团的～ make-up of the delegation ‖ 水的～ composition of water ‖ 该学术委员会由来自5个系的教授～。The academic committee is made up of professors from five departments. ‖ 中国是一个由56个民族～的多民族国家。China is a multinationality country consisting of 56 ethnic groups.

〚～部分〛 zǔchéng bùfen 〈名〉component part; component; ingredient

【组词】 zǔcí 〈动〉form words

【组锉】 zǔcuò 〈名〉assorted files

【组蛋白】 zǔdànbái 〈名〉[生化] histone

【组分】 zǔfèn 〈名〉component (of a compound)

【组稿】 zǔgǎo 〈动〉(of editors) commission authors to write on given topics; solicit contributions

【组歌】 zǔgē 〈名〉[音乐] suite of songs: 《长征～》 *Suite of Songs on the Long March* ‖ 舒伯特的～ Shubert's song cycle

【组阁】 zǔgé 〈动〉❶ set up/form/organize a cabinet ❷ form a leading body; set up a leading group

【组合】 zǔhé ❶〈动〉make up; compose; constitute: 这个家庭是由没有血缘关系的三代人～而成的。This family is made up of three generations without blood ties. ❷〈名〉association; combination: 句子是词组的～。A sentence is a combination of word groups. ❸〈名〉[数学] combination

〚～机床〛 zǔhé jīchuáng 〈名〉[机械] combination lathe; combined machine tool; combined lathe

〚～家具〛 zǔhé jiājù 〈名〉composite furniture; component furniture; furniture in kit form; sectional furniture

〚～理论〛 zǔhé lǐlùn 〈名〉[数学] combinatorial theory

〚～体〛 zǔhétǐ 〈名〉[机械] assembly

〚～学〛 zǔhéxué 〈名〉[数学] combinatorics

〚～音响〛 zǔhé yīnxiǎng 〈名〉hi-fi stereo component system; hi-fi (set, equipment), music centre: 一套～ a hi-fi set

〚～语言〛 zǔhé yǔyán 〈名〉assembly language

〚～钻床〛 zǔhé zuànchuáng 〈名〉[机械] combination drilling machine

【组化】 zǔhuà 〈名〉〈简称〉histochemistry ⇨组织化学

【组画】 zǔhuà 〈名〉series of paintings

【组件】 zǔjiàn 〈名〉[电子] package; module: 微型～ micromodule; module

【组建】 zǔjiàn 〈动〉form; establish; set up: ～公司 incorporate/establish a company ‖ ～机构 found an establishment/institution ‖ ～剧团 set up a theatrical troupe ‖ ～军队 organize an army ‖ ～新政府 form a new government

【组接】 zǔjiē 〈名〉montage; film editing

【组曲】 zǔqǔ 〈名〉[音乐] suite; cento

【组诗】 zǔshī 〈名〉cycle/series of poems

【组态】 zǔtài 〈名〉[物理] configuration: 平衡～ configuration of equilibrium

【组团】 zǔtuán 〈动〉organize/form/set up a delegation/group: ～参观 organize a delegation for a visit

【组委会】 zǔwěihuì 〈名〉〈简称〉organizing committee ⇨组织委员会

【组织】 zǔzhī ❶〈动〉organize; form: ～班子 form a leading body ‖ ～兵力 build up a force ‖ ～登山队 form a mountaineering team ‖ ～货源 find/get new sources of goods ‖ ～劳力 organize a labour force/power ‖ ～联欢晚会 organize a soiree/an evening party ‖ ～座谈 organize a symposium ‖ ～得很好 be well-organized ❷〈名〉organization; organized system: 发起～ start an organization ‖ 给予～处分 take disciplinary measures against a member of an organization ‖ 建立～ found an organization ‖ 解散～ disband/dissolve an organization ‖ 镇压恐怖～ crack down a terrorist organization; suppress a terrorist organization ‖ ～条例 organic rules ‖ ～原则 organizational principle ‖ 党团～ Party and Youth League organizations ‖ 工会～ labour/trade union organizations ‖ 群众～ mass organizations ‖ ～松散/严密。The organization is slack/close-knit. ❸〈名〉[纺织] weave: 缎纹～ satin weave ‖ 平纹～ plain weave ‖ 斜纹～ twill weave ❹〈名〉[生理] tissue: ～培养 tissue culture ‖ 肌肉～ musculature; muscular tissue ‖ 结缔～ connective tissue ‖ 可收缩～ contractile tissue ‖ 软～

parenchyma ‖ 神经～ nerve/nervous tissue ‖ 支持～ supporting tissue
〖～胺〗 zǔzhī'àn ＝ 组胺 zǔ'àn
〖～病理学〗 zǔzhī bìnglǐxué 〈名〉 histopathology
〖～部〗 zǔzhībù 〈名〉 organization department：中共中央～ Organization Department of CCCPC
〖～蛋白尿〗 zǔzhī dànbáiniào 〈名〉 histonuria
〖～法〗 zǔzhīfǎ 〈名〉 rules of organization；organic law；constituent act
〖～关系〗 zǔzhī guānxì 〈名〉 credentials showing membership in an organization；membership credentials
〖～化学〗 zǔzhī huàxué 〈名〉 histochemistry
〖～纪律〗 zǔzhī jìlǜ 〈名〉 party's discipline
〖～疗法〗 zǔzhī liáofǎ 〈名〉 tissue therapy；histotherapy
〖～生活〗 zǔzhī shēnghuó 〈名〉 regular activities of an organization
〖～委员〗 zǔzhī wěiyuán 〈名〉 committee member in charge of organizational work
〖～委员会〗 zǔzhī wěiyuánhuì 〈名〉 organizing committee
〖～细胞〗 zǔzhī xìbāo 〈名〉 histiocyte
〖～学〗 zǔzhīxué 〈名〉[生理] histology
〖～液〗 zǔzhīyè 〈名〉[生理] tissue/interstitial fluid
【组钟】 zǔzhōng 〈名〉 bell chime
【组装】 zǔzhuāng 〈动〉 put together；assemble：～A 和 B fit A and B together ‖ ～电脑/汽车 assemble a computer/car ‖ 生产～零件 produce assembly parts ‖ 小汽车的～经常是由机器操作的。The assembly of cars is often done by machines.
〖～车间〗 zǔzhuāng chējiān 〈名〉 assembly plant
〖～程序〗 zǔzhuāng chéngxù 〈名〉 assembly programme
〖～图〗 zǔzhuāngtú 〈名〉 assembly drawing
〖～线〗 zǔzhuāngxiàn 〈名〉 assembly line
【组字游戏】 zǔzì yóuxì 〈名〉 crossword puzzle

俎 zǔ 〈名〉〈古〉❶ ancient sacrificial utensil：⇨越～代庖 ❷ chopping block used in ancient times：⇨～上肉；刀～
【俎豆】 zǔdòu 〈名〉❶ sacrificial vessels；ritual vessels ❷〈书〉sacrifices：～千秋 offer perennial sacrifices to one's ancestors
【俎上肉】 zǔshàngròu 〈名〉〈书〉 meat on the chopping block—helpless victim

祖 zǔ 〈名〉❶ ancestor：远～ remote ancestors ⇨～籍；～先；～宗 ❷ grandfather：高～ great grandfather ⇨曾～ ❸ founder (of a craft, religious sect, etc)；originator：⇨～师爷；鼻～；佛～
【祖辈】 zǔbèi 〈名〉 ancestors；forefathers；ancestry
【祖本】 zǔběn 〈名〉 first/original edition (of a block-printed book)；first rubbing (taken from a stone inscription)
【祖妣】 zǔbǐ 〈名〉〈书〉 one's deceased (paternal) grandmother
【祖产】 zǔchǎn 〈名〉 property handed down from one's ancestors；ancestral estate
【祖传】 zǔchuán 〈动〉 hand down from one's ancestors：～财产 patrimony ‖ 三代～ handed down from one's great grandfather
〖～秘方〗 zǔchuán mìfāng 〈名〉 secret prescription handed down in the family from generation to generation
【祖代】 zǔdài 〈名〉 generations：～务农 have been farmers for generations
【祖坟】 zǔfén 〈名〉 ancestral grave/tomb：一座～ an ancestral tomb
【祖父】 zǔfù 〈名〉(paternal) grandfather
【祖国】 zǔguó 〈名〉 motherland；fatherland；homeland；native land：热爱～ love one's motherland/country
【祖籍】 zǔjí 〈名〉 original family home；ancestral home；land of one's ancestors：～法国 of French descent
【祖饯】 zǔjiàn 〈动〉〈书〉 give a farewell dinner
【祖居】 zǔjū ❶〈名〉 ancestral home；original family home；land of one's ancestors ❷〈动〉 have one's ancestral home at；be a native of：～陕西 be a native of Shaanxi
【祖考】 zǔkǎo 〈名〉〈书〉❶ one's deceased (paternal) grandfather ❷ ancestors；forefathers；forebears
【祖鲁语】 Zǔlǔyǔ 〈名〉 Zulu (language)
【祖率】 zǔlǜ 〈名〉[数学] Zu's ratio [approximate ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter as calculated by Zu Chongzhi (祖冲之, 429-500), i. e. between 3. 1415926 and 3. 1415927]
【祖母】 zǔmǔ 〈名〉(paternal) grandmother
【祖母绿】 zǔmǔlǜ 〈名〉 emerald
【祖上】 zǔshàng 〈名〉 ancestors；forefathers；forbears
【祖师】 zǔshī ＝ 祖师爷 zǔshīyé
【祖师爷】 zǔshīyé 〈名〉❶ founder of a school of learning, a craft, etc ❷ founder of a sect of Buddhism or Taoism ❸ founder of any religious group ❹ originator of any branch of handicraft
【祖述】 zǔshù 〈动〉〈书〉 follow the example of one's forefathers
【祖孙】 zǔ-sūn 〈名〉 grandparent and grandchild；grand parents and grandchildren：～三代 three generations
【祖先】 zǔxiān 〈名〉❶ ancestry；ancestors；forbears；forefathers ❷ biologically ancestral form；progenitor
【祖业】 zǔyè 〈名〉❶ ancestors' meritorious achievements ❷ ancestral estate；property handed down from one's ancestors
【祖遗】 zǔyí 〈形〉 inherited from one's ancestors：～的房产 house property inherited from one's ancestors
【祖荫】 zǔyìn 〈名〉〈书〉 ancestors' protection or blessing
【祖茔】 zǔyíng 〈名〉〈书〉 ancestral grave/tomb
【祖宗】 zǔzong 〈名〉 ancestors；ancestry；forefathers；forbears：～崇拜 ancestor/ancestral worship
【祖祖辈辈】 zǔzǔ-bèibèi 〈名〉 generations：我家～都是农民。My family have been farmers for generations.

zuān

钻 zuān 〈动〉❶ drill；bore；gimlet；ream；perforate：～洞 bore/drill a hole ‖ ～井 drill a well ‖ ～木取火 drill wood to make fire ‖ 在木板上～一个眼 bore a hole through the board ⇨～探 ❷ study intensively；dig into：～书本 dig into books ‖ ～业务 dig into one's job or a subject；work hard to perfect oneself professionally ‖ 道理越～越透。The more you dig into the whys of something, the more insightfully you will comprehend it. ⇨～研 ❸ get into；go through；make one's way into：～到地窖里 get down into a cellar ‖ ～进密林深处 go deep into a dense forest ‖ ～隧道 get into tunnels；pass through tunnels ‖ 太阳从云雾里～了出来。The sun broke through the clouds and mist. ❹ secure personal gain；worm one's way into sth；take advantage of sb/sth；exploit sb：⇨～谋；～营
⇨zuàn
【钻刺】 zuāncì 〈动〉〈书〉❶ ridicule；satirize：～吹求 make carping criticism；carp ❷ curry favour with sb in authority for personal gain；secure personal gain
【钻狗洞】 zuān gǒudòng 〈动〉〈旧〉❶ worm one's way into a doghole—curry favour with powerful and influential people to secure personal gain ❷ be promiscuous
【钻故纸堆】 zuān gùzhǐduī 〈动〉 bury oneself in outdated writings；delve into musty old books
【钻劲儿】 zuānjìnr 〈名〉 application to studies；studiousness；continuous efforts in probing something；perseverance/zest in probing something
【钻空子】 zuān kòngzi 〈动〉 avail oneself of loopholes (in a law, contract, etc)；exploit an advantage；take undue advantage of the loophole：钻制度的空子 take undue advantage of the loopholes in the rules and regulations；beat the system ‖ 不让对方～ leave no loopholes for one's opponent to exploit ‖ 严防坏人～ take strict precautions against giving bad people an opening
【钻门子】 zuān ménzi 〈动〉〈口〉 curry favour with those in power；jockey for favours；jockey for position；manoeuvre for advantage
【钻谋】 zuānmóu 〈动〉 manoeuvre；pull strings；use pull to get what one wants：～肥缺 gain a plum job by fawning on the powerful and influential ‖ ～官位 use pull to attain an official post
【钻牛角】 zuān niújiǎo ＝ 钻牛角尖 zuān niújiǎojiān
【钻牛角尖】 zuān niújiǎojiān 〈动〉❶ take unnecessary pains to study an insignificant or insoluble problem；split hairs ❷ get into a dead end；get into a blind alley
【钻圈】 zuānquān 〈名〉[杂技] jumping/plunging through hoops
【钻探】 zuāntàn 〈动〉 drill for exploration：～取样 take samples by boring ‖ ～工 driller ‖ ～设备/平台 drilling equipment/platform ‖ 海洋～ offshore drilling
〖～队〗 zuāntànduì 〈名〉 drilling crew/team

〖～机〗 zuāntànjī 〈名〉 drilling machine
【钻天柳】 zuāntiānliǔ 〈名〉 Chosenia macrolepis
【钻天觅缝】 zuāntiān-mìfèng ＝ 钻头觅缝 zuāntóu-mìfèng
【钻天杨】 zuāntiānyáng 〈名〉 lombardy poplar
【钻头觅缝】 zuāntóu-mìfèng 〈熟〉 worm oneself into every crack and crevice; try all possible means
【钻心】 zuānxīn ❶〈形〉(of pain, itching, etc) unbearable: 疼得～ feel unbearable pain ‖ 痒得～ feel so itchy that one can hardly stand still ❷〈动〉 sneak in; infiltrate: ～战术 the tactic of taking the fortress from within
〖～虫〗 zuānxīnchóng 〈名〉 borer
【钻研】 zuānyán 〈动〉 study intensively; dig into; do exhaustive research work: ～国际法 study assiduously international law ‖ ～技术 perfect one's skill; master technique ‖ ～技术性问题 delve into the technical problem ‖ ～数学 dig at mathematics ‖ 努力～业务 endeavour to gain professional proficiency
【钻营】 zuānyíng 〈动〉 curry favour with sb in authority for personal gain; secure personal gain: 削尖了脑袋～ try to secure personal gains by hook or by crook

躜 zuān 〈动〉❶ jump up; dash forward ❷ wander about: ～上～下 wander up and down a slope ‖ 上下～动 shoot upward and downward now and then

zuǎn

缵 zuǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 inherit: ⇨～述
【缵述】 zuǎnshù 〈动〉 relate what has been handed down

纂 zuǎn ❶〈动〉 compile; edit: ⇨编～ ❷〈名〉〈方〉 a woman's hair worn in a knot at the nape; bun
【纂辑】 zuǎnjí 〈动〉 sort out and edit
【纂修】 zuǎnxiū 〈动〉 compile; edit

zuàn

钻 zuàn ❶〈名〉 drilling device; drill: 一把/台～ a drill ⇨～头; 电～; 风～ ❷〈名〉 diamond; jewel: 十九～的手表 19-jewel watch ⇨～戒 ❸〈动〉 drill; bore: ～孔 drill/bore a hole
⇨zuān
【钻床】 zuànchuáng 〈名〉[机械] drilling machine; driller: 龙门～ planer drilling machine
【钻杆】 zuàngǎn 〈名〉[机械] drill rod/pipe; boring bar
【钻机】 zuànjī 〈名〉[机械] (drilling) rig; drilling machine: 一台～ a drilling rig ‖ 安装～ rig up ‖ 拆卸～ rig down ‖ 旋转～ rotary rig
【钻戒】 zuànjiè 〈名〉 diamond ring: 一枚～ a diamond ring
【钻井】 zuànjǐng 〈动〉 drill a well: ～船 oil rig ‖ ～记录 drill log ‖ 构造～ core drilling ‖ 海洋～ offshore drilling
〖～泵〗 zuànjǐngbèng 〈名〉 borehole pump
〖～队〗 zuànjǐngduì 〈名〉 drilling crew/team
〖～工人〗 zuànjǐng gōngrén 〈名〉 driller
〖～平台〗 zuànjǐng píngtái 〈名〉 drilling platform
【钻具】 zuànjù 〈名〉[机械] drilling tool; drilling rig
【钻模】 zuànmú 〈名〉[机械] (drill) jig: 分度～ indexing jig
【钻石】 zuànshí 〈名〉❶ diamond: 一颗/粒～ a diamond ‖ 雕琢～ cut a diamond ‖ 镶嵌～ set a diamond ‖ 戴～首饰 wear diamonds ‖ 给～磨光 grind/polish a diamond ‖ ～项链 diamond necklace ‖ 工业用～ industrial diamond ❷ jewel (used in a watch): 一粒～ a jewel
〖～刀〗 zuànshídāo 〈名〉 diamond pencil
〖～婚〗 zuànshíhūn 〈名〉 diamond wedding; diamond wedding anniversary [the 60th or 75th wedding anniversary]
〖～矿〗 zuànshíkuàng 〈名〉 diamond mine
〖～切割机〗 zuànshí qiēgējī 〈名〉 diamond cutter
【钻塔】 zuàntǎ 〈名〉[矿物] boring tower; derrick
【钻台】 zuàntái 〈名〉 drilling platform
【钻铤】 zuàntǐng 〈名〉[机械] drill collar
【钻头】 zuàntóu 〈名〉 bit (of a drill): 卸下～ break out a bit ‖ 装上～ brace a bit ‖ 三牙轮～ three cone bit
【钻压】 zuànyā 〈名〉[机械] bit pressure; bit weight

赚 zuàn 〈动〉〈方〉 kid; deceive; hoax: 把她的钱～走 hoax her out of her money ‖ 你～我白跑了一趟。You tricked me into making a fruitless errand. ‖ 你那点本事～不了我。I'll not be fooled by your tricks.
⇨zhuàn

攥 zuàn 〈动〉〈口〉 hold; grip; grasp: ～紧拳头 clench one's fist(s); ball one's fist(s) ‖ 手里～着一把斧子 hold an axe in one's hand ‖ 一把～住他的手 clasp him by hand

zuī

朘 zuī 〈名〉〈方〉 male sex organ; penis
⇨juān

zuǐ

咀 zuǐ 〈名〉〈口〉 a popular form for 嘴 [often used in geographical names]
⇨jǔ

觜 zuǐ ＝嘴 zuǐ
⇨zī

嘴 zuǐ 〈名〉❶ mouth: 一张～ a mouth ‖ 闭上～ close/shut one's mouth ‖ 撅起～ purse (up) one's lips ‖ 乐得合不上～ be all smiles at sth ‖ 漱～ rinse one's mouth out ‖ 咂着～品茶 smack one's lips over tea ‖ 张开～ open one's mouth ‖ ～里塞满了食物 fill one's mouth with food to its full capacity ‖ ～上叼着烟 have a cigarette between one's lips ‖ ～上只是说说而已 pay lip service ‖ 到～边上的话 words on the tip of one's tongue/on one's lips ‖ 歪～ wry mouth ‖ 这话由他～里说出来,听起来不免奇怪。It sounds strange in his mouth. ⇨龇牙咧～; 牛头不对马～ ❷ something like a mouth: 茶壶～ spout of a tea-pot ‖ 瓶～ mouth of a bottle ⇨烟～儿 ❸ food: 忌～ be/go on a diet ⇨零～; 贪～; 偷～ ❹ talk; words; tongue: 堵某人的～ tie sb's tongue; stop/shut sb's mouth ‖ ～不干净 have a foul mouth ‖ ～刻薄 have a bitter tongue ‖ 她的～一向不饶人。It's typical of her to have a sharp tongue. ⇨～甜; ～直; 插～; 贫～
【嘴把式】 zuǐbǎshi 〈名〉〈方〉 person given to idle talk; armchair strategist; mere talker; blowhard
【嘴巴】 zuǐba 〈名〉❶〈方〉 mouth: 张开～。Open your mouth. ❷〈口〉[usu used in the following collocations]: 挨了个～ get a slap in the face ‖ 打～ slap sb in the face; box sb's ears
【嘴笨】 zuǐbèn 〈形〉 inarticulate; clumsy of speech: 嘴很/太笨 be very clumsy in speaking; be very clumsy of speech
【嘴馋】 zuǐchán 〈形〉 fond of good food; greedy; gluttonous: 见有好吃的东西就～ start drooling at the sight of good food ‖ 厨房里的香味儿让我们～得流口水。The delicious smell from the kitchen made our mouths water.
【嘴长】 zuǐcháng 〈形〉〈方〉 fond of gossip; gossipy
【嘴唇】 zuǐchún 〈名〉 lip: 撅起～ pout/pucker/purse one's lips ‖ 润湿～ moisten one's lips ‖ 咬～ bite one's lips ‖ 厚/薄～ thick/thin lips ‖ 上/下～ upper/lower lip
【嘴刁】 zuǐdiāo 〈形〉❶ particular/fussy/choosy/picky about one's food: 她从小就～,总是这不吃那不吃的。She's been picky about her food since her childhood, rejecting many sorts of food. ❷〈方〉 artful/cunning in speech: 这小鬼～,差点儿被她骗了。What a cunning elf she is! I almost believed her.
【嘴乖】 zuǐguāi 〈形〉(of children) clever and pleasant when speaking to elders: 这女孩儿～,没人不喜欢。Everyone likes the girl because she is always sweet in her speech.
【嘴尖】 zuǐjiān 〈形〉❶ sharp-tongued; cutting in speech: 他～,爱损人。He's sharp-tongued and what he says is liable to hurt people. ❷ having a refined sense of taste; with a refined/good

palate for sth：他～，喝一口就知道是什么茶。He has a refined sense of taste and is able to tell what tea it is with only one sip of the sample. ❸ choosy about what one eats：这孩子～，不合口的一点儿不吃。This child is so choosy that he never touches the food he doesn't like.

【嘴角】 zuǐjiǎo 〈名〉 corners of the mouth：他～上挂着微笑。There is a smile on his mouth.

【嘴紧】 zuǐjǐn 〈形〉 tight-lipped；secretive（about）；close-mouthed：他～，你什么也别想问出来。He has a tight mouth. Don't expect that he will tell you anything.

【嘴啃泥】 zuǐkěnní 〈副〉（falling）on one's face：摔了个～ fall on one's face；kiss the ground

【嘴快】 zuǐkuài 〈形〉 loose-tongued：这姑娘～，什么话也藏不住。This girl has a loose tongue and can't keep anything to herself.

【嘴懒】 zuǐlǎn 〈形〉 not inclined to talk much

【嘴脸】 zuǐliǎn 〈名〉〈贬〉 face；features；countenance；look：丑恶～ hideous/frightful face；evil nature ‖ 他一直不给人好～看。He's been cold to everyone.

【嘴皮子】 zuǐpízi 〈名〉 lips（of a glib talker）；〈贬〉 gift of a glib talker：～利索 be fluent and eloquent；have a ready tongue ‖ 别耍～！Don't just play lip service. ‖ 瞧他那两片～，能把黑的说成白的。Once he starts talking, he has the gift of turning black into white.

【嘴贫】 zuǐpín 〈形〉 loquacious；garrulous；talkative

【嘴频】 zuǐpín ＝ 嘴贫 zuǐpín

【嘴勤】 zuǐqín 〈形〉 fond of talking；ready to greet and chat with people；chatty

【嘴软】 zuǐruǎn 〈形〉 ❶ afraid to speak out：在事实面前，他变得～了。His voice softened in the face of facts. ❷ hesitant/undecided to criticize after being brought over with small favours：吃人的～。A guest can't speak against his host.

【嘴上没毛，办事不牢】 zuǐshàng méi máo, bànshì bù láo 〈熟〉 a beardless young man is not dependable—a man with downy lips is bound to make slips/too young to count on

【嘴松】 zuǐsōng 〈形〉 loose-tongued：性直～ have a candid nature and a loose tongue

【嘴碎】 zuǐsuì 〈形〉 loquacious；garrulous；talkative：他平时不这么～。He isn't normally this garrulous.

【嘴损】 zuǐsǔn 〈形〉〈方〉 sharp-tongued；acid-tongued

【嘴甜】 zuǐtián 〈形〉 ingratiating in speech；smooth-tongued；honey-mouthed：这孩子～，挺讨人喜欢。Always speaking in sweet words, the little child made himself likable.

【嘴头】 zuǐtóu 〈名〉〈口〉 ability to talk：～厉害 be sharp-tongued ‖ ～儿上能说会道 be an eloquent speaker ‖ 我打～儿上直到心眼儿里喜欢你。I don't just say that I like you. I really do like you.

【嘴稳】 zuǐwěn 〈形〉 able to keep a secret；discreet in speech：这事得找个～的人商量一下。We ought to talk it over with a man who can keep a secret.

【嘴严】 zuǐyán 〈形〉 tight-lipped；close-mouthed；secretive：他～得很，从来不把别人告诉他的事情向外说。He is very secret about what he was told.

【嘴硬】 zuǐyìng 〈形〉 stubborn and reluctant to admit mistakes or defeats：明明错了，就不要再～。It's obvious that you are wrong, so don't stubbornly insist that you are not. ‖ 做错了事还～什么？Why don't you admit your mistakes?

【嘴直】 zuǐzhí 〈形〉 outspoken；plainspoken；blunt；frank in speech：他一直都心直～。He is straightforward and blunt as always.

【嘴子】 zuǐzi 〈名〉 ❶ anything shaped or functioning like a mouth：山～ tip of a foothill ❷〔音乐〕 mouthpiece（of a wind instrument）

zuì

最 zuì ❶〈副〉〔used before adjectives or verbs to show the superlative degree〕 most；superlatively：～不费劲 the least tiring ‖ ～不讨人喜欢 the least pleasant person ‖ ～大 the biggest ‖ ～广大群众 overwhelming majority of the masses；the broadest masses of the people ‖ ～基本的条件 fundamental prerequisites ‖ ～先进的电脑程序 state-of-the-art computer program ‖ 那是我们～不用担心的。That's the least of our worries. ‖ 他是我～要好的朋友。He is the best of my friends. ‖ 他最不会干那种事。He is the last man to do that. ‖ 只有妈妈～心疼我。Of all the people around me, Mom loves me most dearly. ⇨～高；～佳 ❷〈副〉〔used before a noun of orientation or of a place〕 farthest to/nearest：～北/西 northernmost/westernmost ‖ ～东头 farthest to the east；at the very east end ‖ ～南端 extreme south ‖ ～前线 foremost front ‖ ～上头 farthest to/nearest the top；at the very top；the topmost ‖ ～优先股 prepreference shares/stocks ‖ 走在队伍的～前方 march at the head of the procession ❸〈名〉 number one；best；top：世界之～ number one in the world ‖ 中华之～ number one in China

【最不发达】 zuìbùfādá 〈形〉 least developed

〖～地区〗 zuìbùfādá dìqū 〈名〉 least developed area

〖～国家〗 zuìbùfādá guójiā 〈名〉 least developed country；LDC

【最初】 zuìchū 〈名〉 initial；first：～的计划 initial scheme；the original plan；the first and earliest plan ‖ ～的印象 first impressions ‖ ～阶段 initial stage ‖ 那里～还是不毛之地。That place used to be a stretch of barren field years ago. ‖ 我～认识他是在上中学的时候。I first got to know him in my middle school days.

【最大】 zuìdà 〈形〉 maximum；greatest：～诚意 utmost sincerity ‖ ～份额 lion's share ‖ ～工作量 maximum work ‖ ～鼓舞 great encouragement ‖ ～流量 crest/peak flow ‖ ～速度 top speed ‖ ～痛苦 the greatest pain ‖ ～牺牲 ultimate sacrifice ‖ ～幸福 supreme happiness

〖～公约数〗 zuìdà gōngyuēshù 〈名〉〔数学〕 greatest common divisor

〖～视场〗 zuìdà shìchǎng 〈名〉〔光学〕 maximum visual field

〖～限度〗 zuìdà xiàndù 〈名〉 maximum：我们必须～地满足人民需要。We must meet the needs of the people to the maximum.

〖～值〗 zuìdàzhí 〈名〉〔数学〕 maximum value：求～ find the maximum value

【最低】 zuìdī 〈形〉 lowest；minimum：～费用 irreducible minimum of costs ‖ ～利率 minimum lending rate ‖ ～身高 minimum height ‖ ～生活水准 minimum/absolute standard of living

〖～点〗 zuìdīdiǎn 〈名〉 record low：达到12年来的～ hit a 12-year low ‖ 降到～ hit bottom；hit a historic low

〖～纲领〗 zuìdī gānglǐng 〈名〉 minimum programme

〖～工资〗 zuìdī gōngzī 〈名〉 minimum wages；subsistence wages：要求提高～ push for a higher minimum wage ‖ ～制 minimum wage system

〖～价格〗 zuìdī jiàgé 〈名〉 lowest price；bottom/floor price；bed-rock price：以～ at down-to-earth price

〖～生活保障〗 zuìdī shēnghuó bǎozhàng 〈名〉 minimum subsistence security（for）；minimum living allowance/subsidies

〖～生活保障制度〗 zuìdī shēnghuó bǎozhàng zhìdù 〈名〉 minimum living subsidy system

〖～收入〗 zuìdī shōurù 〈名〉 floor income：～阶层 the lowest income group

〖～温度〗 zuìdī wēndù 〈名〉 minimum temperature：～计 minimum temperature thermometer

〖～限度〗 zuìdī xiàndù 〈名〉 minimum：保持在～ keep/reduce sth to the（absolute）minimum ‖ 减少到～ reduce to the barest minimum

【最多】 zuìduō 〈形〉 most；at（the）most；maximum：那里～不过100人。There were one hundred people there, at the very most. ‖ 损失～的只能是经理。The person with the most to lose is the manager. ‖ 这间教室～能容纳50名学生。This classroom can hold a maximum of fifty students.

【最高】 zuìgāo 〈形〉 highest；supreme；tallest；maximum：～国家权利机关 the highest organ of state power ‖ ～领导人 the paramount leader；the top leader ‖ ～年产量 peak annual output ‖ ～权利 supreme power ‖ ～速度 maximum speed ‖ ～限额 ceiling ‖ 创造历史～记录 hit an all-time height ‖ 达到～峰 reach the climax/peak；reach a culminating point ‖ 珠穆朗玛峰是世界上～的山峰。Mount Qomolangma is the highest mountain peak in the world.

〖～点〗 zuìgāodiǎn 〈名〉〔统计〕 peak；apex：达到新的～ reach a new height

〖～电压〗 zuìgāo diànyā 〈名〉 the maximum voltage

〖～纲领〗 zuìgāo gānglǐng 〈名〉 maximum programme

〖～国务会议〗 zuìgāo guówù huìyì 〈名〉 Supreme State Conference

〖～级〗 zuìgāojí 〈名〉 ❶ highest; summit: ～会谈 top-level talks; summit talks ‖ ～会议 summit meeting; top-level talks ❷ [语法] superlative degree
〖～权力〗 zuìgāo quánlì 〈名〉 highest authority; supreme power: ～机关 supreme organ of power
〖～人民法院〗 Zuìgāo Rénmín Fǎyuàn 〈名〉 the Supreme People's Court: ～院长 President of the Supreme People's Court
〖～人民检察院〗 Zuìgāo Rénmín Jiǎncháyuàn 〈名〉 Supreme People's Procuratorate: ～检察长 Procurator General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate
〖～水平〗 zuìgāo shuǐpíng 〈名〉 peak level
〖～统帅〗 zuìgāo tǒngshuài 〈名〉 supreme commander
〖～温度〗 zuìgāo wēndù 〈名〉 maximum temperature
〖～限价〗 zuìgāo xiànjià 〈名〉 ceiling price
〖～刑罚〗 zuìgāo xíngfá 〈名〉 maximum sentence
【最好】 zuìhǎo 〈形〉 ❶ best; first-rate; finest: ～的办法 the best way ‖ ～的干部 first-rate cadres ‖ ～的例子 prime example ‖ ～时期 the best of times ‖ 质量～ best in quality ❷ had better/best; it would be best; may as well: 你今天～别去拜访她。You'd better not visit her today. ‖ 我～还是先做自我介绍吧。I had best begin by introducing myself.
【最后】 zuìhòu ❶ 〈名〉 the last; the ultimate: 看～一眼 look one's last (at); have one's last look at ‖ 为～的结果做出～努力 in a final push for final settlement ‖ 为争取参加公开赛做～一搏 begin one's final quest for the open ‖ 战斗到～一刻 fight to the bitter end ‖ 站好～一班岗 (of one who is about to leave his job) continue working hard till the last minute ‖ 做～挣扎 make a last-ditch struggle ‖ 坐在～一排 sit in the last row ‖ ～的胜利 final victory ‖ ～的试航/试飞/试用 a shakedown voyage/flight/trial ‖ ～一轮谈判 the conclusive round of talks ❷〈副〉 finally; lastly; ultimately; eventually; in the end: ～,我还想谈一点。In a final note, I want to mention another point.
〖～期限〗 zuìhòu qīxiàn 〈名〉 deadline: 确定～ establish/set a deadline
〖～条款〗 zuìhòu tiáokuǎn 〈名〉 final provisions; final articles
〖～通牒〗 zuìhòu tōngdié 〈名〉 ultimatum: 撤销～ withdraw an ultimatum ‖ 发出～ deliver/give/present/issue an ultimatum ‖ 收到～ get/receive an ultimatum ‖ 执行～ enforce/execute an ultimatum
〖～议定书〗 zuìhòu yìdìngshū 〈名〉 final protocol
〖～议事录〗 zuìhòu yìshìlù 〈名〉 precés-verbal final
【最坏】 zuìhuài 〈形〉 worst: ～时期 the worst of times ‖ 从～处打算 prepare for the worst ‖ 防止～的情形发生 avert the worst ‖ 万一～的事情发生 if the worst comes to the worst
【最惠国】 zuìhuìguó 〈名〉 most-favoured-nation (MFN): ～地位 most-favoured-nation status ‖ ～税率 most-favoured-nation rate ‖ ～条款 most-favoured-nation clause ‖ ～条约 most-favoured-nation treaty
〖～待遇〗 zuìhuìguó dàiyù 〈名〉 most-favoured-nation (MFN) treatment; MFN trading status: 给予～ accord (a country) most-favoured-nation treatment ‖ 取消～ cut off MFN trading status for a country ‖ 延长～ extend/renew the MFN trading status
【最佳】 zuìjiā 〈形〉 best; optimum; first-rate: 处于～状态 be in top physical condition; be in one's top form ‖ 提供～服务 provide the best service ‖ ～产期 the prime breeding time ‖ ～程序设计 optimum programming ‖ ～妊娠年龄 the optimum childbearing age ‖ ～运动员 the best athlete/player; the man of the match
〖～数〗 zuìjiāshù 〈名〉 [物理] optimum number
〖～谐振〗 zuìjiā xiézhèn 〈名〉 [物理] optimum resonance
〖～值〗 zuìjiāzhí 〈名〉 optimum; optimal value
【最简分数】 zuìjiǎn fēnshù 〈名〉 [数学] fraction reduced to lowest terms
【最近】 zuìjìn ❶〈形〉 (of distance) shortest: ～距离 the shortest distance ‖ 离学校～的路 the nearest way to the school ‖ 我住得离火车站～。I live the nearest to the railway station. ❷〈名〉 recent/last days/months; recently; lately: ～几天 in the last few days ‖ ～消息 the latest news; recent news ‖ ～一期的《时代周刊》 the current/latest issue of *TIME* ❸〈副〉 in the near future; soon: 这个戏～就要上演了。This play will soon be staged.
【最起码】 zuìqǐmǎ 〈形〉 minimum; least: ～的常识 minimum common sense ‖ ～的要求 minimum demands/requirements ‖ 这是你们～要做的事。This is the least thing you should do.
【最轻量级】 zuìqīngliàngjí 〈名〉 [体育] bantamweight
【最少】 zuìshǎo 〈形〉 least; at (the) least; minimum: 干～的活 do the very minimum work ‖ ～得花 100 元吧。It must have cost you at least 100 *yuan*. ‖ 他每天～吸五支烟。He smokes no less than five cigarettes a day.
【最为】 zuìwéi 〈副〉 [used before disyllabic adjectives or verbs] most; extremely: ～可恶 most abhorrent to ‖ ～可疑 most suspicious ‖ ～重要 most/extremely important ‖ 用电话通知～省事。It is the most convenient way to send a message by phone.
【最小】 zuìxiǎo 〈形〉 smallest: ～的苹果 the smallest apple ‖ ～量 minimum amount ‖ 我们同学中他年龄～。Among our classmates he is the youngest.
〖～二乘法〗 zuìxiǎo èrchéngfǎ 〈名〉 [数学] least square method
〖～公倍数〗 zuìxiǎo gōngbèishù 〈名〉 [数学] least/lowest common multiple
〖～公分母〗 zuìxiǎo gōngfēnmǔ 〈名〉 [数学] least/lowest common denominator
〖～致死量〗 zuìxiǎo zhìsǐliàng 〈名〉 minimum lethal dose (MLD)
【最新】 zuìxīn 〈形〉 latest; updated; up-to-date: ～报道 updated report ‖ ～的技术 update of technology ‖ ～款式 up-to-date styles ‖ ～体育新闻 the latest sports ‖ ～消息 up-to-date news
【最有价值球员】 zuìyǒu jiàzhí qiúyuán 〈名〉 most valuable player (MVP): 当选为～ be elected most valuble player
【最终】 zuìzhōng ❶〈形〉 final; ultimate; in (the) course of time; definitive: 努力必将带来～的成功 make efforts that will finally be crowned with success ‖ ～结果 the final outcome ‖ 陪审团的～裁决 definitive verdict by the jury ‖ 党的～目的是实现共产主义。The ultimate aim of the Party is the realization of communism. ‖ 如果我们团结一致,努力奋斗,就能够达到我们的～目标。If we work together assiduously, we will be able to achieve our ultimate goal. ❷〈副〉 at long last: ～会取得胜利 will win the final victory ‖ 一系列的小冲突～导致了一场战争。A series of minor clashes culminated in a full-scale war.
〖～产品〗 zuìzhōng chǎnpǐn 〈名〉 final product
〖～价格〗 zuìzhōng jiàgé 〈名〉 ultimate price
〖～判决〗 zuìzhōng pànjué 〈名〉 [法律] conclusive judgement/decision; final ruling/verdict: 最高法院做出的～ definitive decision by the supreme court
【最最】 zuìzuì 〈副〉〈口〉 extremely: ～讨厌的 the extremely disliked

晬 zuì 〈名〉〈书〉 one full year after a child's birth; first birthday of a baby

罪 zuì 〈名〉 ❶ illegal activity; criminal behaviour; crime; guilt; offence: 旧～重犯 repeat an offence ‖ 正当防卫是无～的。One who acts in legitimate defence is not guilty. ⇨～大恶极;～人;犯～ ❷ crime; guilt; charges (for crimes): 被依法宣判有…～ be legally convicted of ‖ 他是因为什么～而被捕的? For what offence/charge was he arrested? ⇨死～;无～ ❸ pain; hardship; suffering; misery: 活受～ living death ‖ 他从小没爹没娘,受了不少～。Being an orphan since his childhood, he's gone through a lot of misery. ⇨遭～ ❹ fault; mistake: 言者无～ blame not the critic ‖ 工作中出了问题不要归～于人。Do not shift the blame on anyone else for an error in your own work. ⇨～过;怪～
【罪案】 zuì'àn 〈名〉 details of a criminal case; case: 调查/核实～ find/verify the details of a criminal case
【罪不容诛】 zuìbùróngzhū 〈熟〉 even death cannot atone for the offence; be guilty of crimes for which even death is insufficient punishment
【罪错】 zuìcuò 〈名〉 crime and malfeasance
【罪大恶极】 zuìdà-èjí 〈熟〉 be guilty of the most heinous crimes: 这些敌人不是普通敌人。他们～,过去血债累累。These are not ordinary enemies. They are criminals and wicked in the extreme, with long records of bloody crimes.
【罪恶】 zuì'è 〈名〉 crime; evil: ～多端 be guilty of all kinds of evil ‖ ～累累 have a long record of crimes ‖ ～深重 be steeped in crime ‖ ～场所 den of criminals ‖ ～的政权/制度 iniquitous regime/system
〖～滔天〗 zuì'è-tāotiān 〈熟〉 be guilty of monstrous crimes; commit many towering crimes
〖～昭彰〗 zuì'è-zhāozhāng 〈熟〉 have committed flagrant/notori-

ous/heinous crimes
〖～昭著〗 zuì'è-zhāozhù = 罪恶昭彰 zuì'è-zhāozhāng
【罪犯】 zuìfàn 〈名〉 criminal; offender; culprit; convict: 一个/名～ a criminal ‖ 处罚～ penalize an offender ‖ 处决/判决/审问～ execute/sentence/try a convict ‖ 逮捕～ apprehend/arrest a criminal ‖ 改造～ reform an offender ‖ 赦免～ pardon an offender ‖ 审判～ try a criminal/an offender ‖ 被通缉的～ wanted criminal ‖ 职业～ career criminal
【罪该万死】 zuìgāiwànsǐ 〈熟〉 be guilty of a crime for which one deserves to die ten thousand times; be guilty of a crime for which even death cannot atone
【罪过】 zuìguò 〈名〉 ❶ fault; offence; sin; trespass; transgression; debt: 这是我的～。It's my fault. ‖ 他有什么～? For what is he to blame? ❷〈谦〉 thanks, but this is really more than I deserve: 给您添了这么多麻烦,真是～。I am really sorry to bring you so much trouble.
【罪己】 zuìjǐ 〈动〉 ❶ bear the blame on oneself; take the blame on oneself ❷ (of a ruler) take the blame for misgovernment or natural calamities: 下～诏 (of a ruler) issue a penitential decree
【罪迹】 zuìjì 〈名〉 crime; guilt; offence
【罪咎】 zuìjiù 〈名〉 fault; offence; error; wrong; sin; guilt
【罪款】 zuìkuǎn 〈名〉 list of crimes committed
【罪魁】 zuìkuí 〈名〉 chief/arch criminal/offender; chief culprit; ring leader
〖～祸首〗 zuìkuí-huòshǒu 〈熟〉 arch criminal; ring leader: 吸烟是导致他死亡的～。Smoking is the chief culprit in his death.
【罪戾】 zuìlì 〈名〉〈书〉 crime; offence; sin
【罪名】 zuìmíng 〈名〉 ❶ charge; accusation: 承认～ admit the charge ‖ 否认～ deny an accusation ‖ 罗织～ cook up charges; frame a case against sb ‖ 捏造～ trump up charges ‖ 洗刷～ clear oneself of guilt ‖ 莫须有的～ trumped-up/false/fabricated charges ‖ 谋杀～ murder charge ‖ 把～加在我身上 charge me with the guilt ‖ 她的～不成立。Her guilt is not proved. ❷ notoriety; notorious reputation: 他的～将遗臭万年。His notoriety will earn him an eternity of condemnation.
【罪莫大焉】 zuìmòdàyān 〈熟〉 there is no crime greater than this; there's no more towering crime than this
【罪孽】 zuìniè 〈名〉 sin;iniquity: ～深重 be steeped in iniquity ‖ 虐待自己的母亲,～呀。Retribution will quickly follow for your ill treatment of your mother.
【罪愆】 zuìqiān 〈名〉〈书〉 sin; offence; fault
【罪轻】 zuìqīng 〈形〉 having committed peccadilloes
【罪情】 zuìqíng 〈名〉 criminal case; detailed information of a criminal case: ～严重 have committed flagrant/grave crimes
【罪人】 zuìrén ❶〈名〉 malefactor; sinner; offender: 历史的～ greatest/most infamous crook of all times ‖ 民族的～ traitor to one's nation ‖ 千古～ man of eternal guilt ❷〈动〉 impute to; put blame on
【罪上加罪】 zuìshàngjiāzuì 〈熟〉 be doubly guilty
【罪刑】 zuìxíng 〈名〉 crime and punishment
【罪行】 zuìxíng 〈名〉 crime; guilt; offence: 补赎～ expiate an offence/a crime/a guilt ‖ 查明～ find out the crime; ascertain the guilt ‖ 承认/否认～ acknowledge/deny one's crime ‖ 犯下～ commit crimes/guilt ‖ 揭露～ expose sb's guilt ‖ 坦白交待～ confess one's crimes/guilt ‖ 隐瞒～ conceal/hide one's guilt ‖ 纵容～ condone the crime ‖ 骇人听闻的～ monstrous/hideous crime/guilt ‖ 轻微的～ minor crime ‖ 严重～ major/serious crime
〖～法定〗 zuìxíng fǎdìng 〈动〉 crimes shall be punished only under the law
【罪尤】 zuìyóu 〈名〉〈书〉 fault; error; offence; sin
【罪有应得】 zuìyǒuyīngdé 〈熟〉 get deserved/retributive punishment; be a retribution for one's sin
【罪责】 zuìzé 〈名〉 ❶ responsibility for an offence: 承担～ take on oneself the guilt ‖ 推卸～ shirk responsibility of committing crimes ‖ ～难逃 cannot escape the responsibility for the offence/crime; cannot get away with it; be caught responsible for the guilt ❷〈书〉 penal punishment: 免于～ be free/exempt from punishment
【罪证】 zuìzhèng 〈名〉 evidence/proof of one's guilt or crime: 收集～ collect evidence of crimes ‖ 提供～ offer testimony ‖ ～确凿,不容抵赖。Your crime is plain and it brooks no denial.
【罪重】 zuìzhòng 〈形〉 having committed felonies
【罪状】 zuìzhuàng 〈名〉 charges in an indictment; facts about a crime; nature of offence: 列举～ list charges

檇 zuì

【檇李】 zuìlǐ 〈名〉 ❶ a kind of plum whose scarlet red fruit is juicy and sweet ❷ fruit of the plant

蕞 zuì

【蕞尔】 zuì'ěr 〈形〉〈书〉 (of an area) very small: ～小国 very small state

醉 zuì

❶〈动〉 be drunk; be tipsy; have a drop too much: ～得厉害 be deeply/very drunk ‖ ～卧街头 lie drunk in the street ‖ 半～ be half drunk ‖ 有点～ be slightly drunk; be tipsy; be a bit high; under the influence (of liquor/alcohol) ‖ 她只喝了一杯啤酒就～了。She got drunk by only one glass of beer. ‖ 他～得很厉害。He is pretty high. ⇨～汉;烂～如泥 ❷〈动〉 be crazy about; be infatuated by/with; be obsessed by/with; be preoccupied with; be addicted to; indulge oneself in: 看到眼前的景色我的心都～了。I got intoxicated at the sight of the scenery before my eyes. ⇨～心;沉～;陶～ ❸〈形〉 (of some kind of food) liquor-saturated; steeped in liquor; marinated in wine; soaked/steeped in liquor: ～虾 wine-soaked shrimp ‖ ～蟹 liquor-saturated crab ‖ ～枣 liquor-soaked dates
【醉笔】 zuìbǐ = 醉墨 zuìmò
【醉步】 zuìbù 〈名〉 reeling steps of a drunkard
【醉倒】 zuìdǎo 〈动〉 be drunk: ～在饭桌下 be under the table
【醉鬼】 zuìguǐ 〈名〉 drunkard; inebriate
【醉汉】 zuìhàn 〈名〉 drunkard; drunken man; drunk
【醉红】 zuìhóng 〈形〉 deep red; crimson
【醉话】 zuìhuà 〈名〉 remarks made under the influence of liquor
【醉酒】 zuìjiǔ 〈动〉 be drunk: 《贵妃～》 *Drunken Beauty* [an operatic dance drama]
【醉猫儿】 zuìmāor 〈名〉 drunken cat—a person acting oddly under the influence of liquor
【醉墨】 zuìmò 〈名〉〈书〉 painting/calligraphy done with the help of liquor
【醉拳】 zuìquán 〈名〉 drunkard boxing [a form of boxing with movements suggesting a drunken man reeling along]; boxing simulating drunkenness
【醉生梦死】 zuìshēng-mèngsǐ 〈熟〉 live as if drunk or dreaming; lead a befuddled/besotted life; live in a fool's paradise
【醉态】 zuìtài 〈名〉 state of being drunk; drunkenness
【醉翁之意不在酒】 zuìwēng zhī yì bù zài jiǔ 〈熟〉 the Old Tippler's delight does not reside in wine—have other things in mind; have ulterior motives
【醉乡】 zuìxiāng 〈名〉 drunken stupor/ecstasy: 沉入～ fall into a drunken stupor
【醉心】 zuìxīn 〈动〉 be bent on; be wrapped up in; be preoccupied with: ～名利 be infatuated with fame and gain ‖ ～于计算机研究 be deeply engrossed in computer research
【醉醺醺】 zuìxūnxūn 〈形〉〈口〉 drunk; tipsy; inebriated
【醉眼】 zuìyǎn 〈名〉〈书〉 eyes showing the effects of drink
〖～朦胧〗 zuìyǎn ménglóng 〈熟〉 drunken and bleary-eyed
【醉意】 zuìyì 〈名〉 signs/feeling of getting drunk/high: 微有～ be tipsy ‖ 他已有三分～了。He is a bit tipsy/high. / He's had a drop too much.

zūn

尊 zūn

❶ = 樽 zūn ❷〈形〉 of senior generation; senior; noble: ⇨～卑;～贵;～长 ❸〈动〉 respect; esteem; venerate: ～师重教 respect teachers and attach importance to education ‖ 将他～为学者 respect/honour him as a scholar ‖ 我们对朋友要～,对敌人要恨。We must show respect for our friends and hatred to our enemies. ⇨～敬;～老爱幼;～重 ❹〈形〉〈敬〉 [used to show the respect on the part of the speaker] your honourable: ～夫人 your (honourable) wife ⇨～驾;～姓大名 ❺〈量〉 a) [used for statues of gods and goddesses]: 五百～罗汉 500 statues of arhats ‖ 一～佛像 a statue of Buddha b) [used for guns]: 一～大炮 one cannon
【尊卑】 zūnbēi 〈名〉 seniors and juniors; superiors and inferiors

【尊称】 zūnchēng ❶〈名〉respectful form of address; honorific title:“您”是“你”的～。您(nín) is the honorific form for 你(nǐ). ‖ 先生是对成年男子的一种～。Sir is a polite term of address for an adult man. ‖“范老”是同事们对他的～。The venerable Fan is a respectful form by which his colleagues address him. ❷〈动〉address sb respectfully: 他们～他为老师。They address him respectfully as 'Master.'

【尊崇】 zūnchóng 〈动〉worship; venerate; revere: 他受到全国人民的～。The people of the whole country held him in great veneration.

【尊奉】 zūnfèng 〈动〉〈书〉❶ worship; revere; venerate ❷ respectfully attend upon/obey orders

【尊府】 zūnfǔ 〈名〉〈敬〉❶ your residence; your home ❷〈书〉your father

【尊贵】 zūnguì 〈形〉honourable; respected: ～的客人 distinguished guest

【尊号】 zūnhào 〈名〉〈书〉〈套〉imperial honorific title

【尊驾】 zūnjià 〈名〉〈书〉〈套〉you; sir

【尊敬】 zūnjìng ❶〈动〉venerate; revere; esteem; honour; respect: ～父母 honour/respect one's parents; show/have respect for one's parents ‖ ～老师 have respect for one's teachers; be respectful to/towards one's teachers ‖ ～长辈 show honours to one's elders; be respectful to one's elders ‖ 表示～ show respect (for) ‖ 博得大家的～ command/earn/win/gain respect from everyone ‖ 受到～ be held in honour/respect; command sb's respect ‖ 非常～ have enormous respect (for sb); hold (sb) in high regard/esteem ❷〈形〉honourable; respectable; respected: ～的张先生 my respectable Zhang

【尊老爱幼】 zūnlǎo-àiyòu 〈熟〉respect the aged and love the young

【尊亲】 zūnqīn 〈名〉❶ one's senior relatives ❷〈尊〉your respectable relatives

【尊荣】 zūnróng 〈名〉rank and honour; prominence and glory; honour and glory

【尊容】 zūnróng 〈名〉distinguished face [often used ironically]: 瞧他那副～。What a face he's got! [His face may be ugly, uncouth, unkempt, etc]

【尊尚】 zūnshàng 〈动〉uphold; advocate; support

【尊师】 zūnshī 〈动〉respect teachers: ～爱生 respect teachers and love students

【～重道】 zūnshī-zhòngdào 〈熟〉respect the teacher and revere his teachings

【～重教】 zūnshī-zhòngjiào 〈熟〉respect teachers and promote education: 形成～的良好风尚 foster a social climate of respect for teachers and education

【尊堂】 zūntáng 〈名〉〈书〉〈套〉your parents

【尊翁】 zūnwēng 〈名〉〈书〉〈套〉your father

【尊姓大名】 zūnxìng-dàmíng 〈名〉〈书〉〈套〉your name: 能跟您谈话十分荣幸,请问～? To whom do I have the honour of speaking?

【尊严】 zūnyán 〈名〉dignity: 保持～ keep/maintain/retain one's dignity; stand on one's dignity ‖ 玷污～ degrade the dignity (of) ‖ 维护～ safeguard the dignity (of) ‖ 维护民族的基本利益和～ safeguard the general interests and dignity of our nation ‖ 法律的～ sanctity of law ‖ 国家～ national dignity

【尊意】 zūnyì 〈名〉〈书〉〈套〉your opinion/idea: 未知～如何? I would very much like to know what you think of it.

【尊长】 zūnzhǎng 〈名〉elders and betters; elders and seniors

【尊重】 zūnzhòng ❶〈动〉hold (sb/sth) in esteem; hold (sb) in (high) estimation; think highly of: ～传统 be respectful of tradition ‖ ～父母 show/give honour to one's parents ‖ ～科学 hold science in esteem ‖ ～历史和现状 respect history and the current situation ‖ ～领土完整 respect a nation's territorial integrity ‖ ～人权 respect the human rights ‖ ～社会习俗 conform to the social custom ‖ ～社交礼节 observe the social niceties ‖ ～他人的权利 have consideration for the rights of others ‖ ～他人意见 have respect for the views of others ‖ ～选举结果 respect the result of the election ‖ ～真理 respect the truth ‖ ～知识 value knowledge ‖ ～知识、～人才 respect for knowledge and talents ‖ 赢得～ win/earn/gain the esteem (of) ‖ 很受～的人 highly regarded person ‖ 他在国内极受～。He is highly regarded in the country. ❷〈形〉serious; proper: 放～些! Behave yourself!

遵 zūn 〈动〉abide by; obey; observe; follow: ～医嘱 follow the doctor's advice ‖ ～此前进 proceed along this line ‖ ～纪爱民 observe discipline and cherish the people

【遵办】 zūnbàn 〈动〉act in compliance with instruction

【遵从】 zūncóng 〈动〉defer to; comply with; follow: ～当地习俗 conform to the local conventions ‖ ～法规 be obedient to the law ‖ ～教导 follow the advice ‖ ～全国人民的愿望 in deference to the desire of the people of the whole country ‖ ～上级的指示 in compliance with the directions of the leadership ‖ ～医嘱 comply with the doctor's request ‖ ～意愿/意见 defer to sb's wishes/opinions ‖ ～正常的社会习俗 conform to the normal social conventions ‖ 我～专家的意见。I defer to the experts' instructions.

【遵奉】 zūnfèng 〈动〉〈书〉act on; follow

【遵纪守法】 zūnjì-shǒufǎ 〈熟〉abide by laws and observe discipline; observe the law and disciplines

【遵命】 zūnmìng 〈动〉〈套〉comply with your wish; obey your command/order: ～办理 act in compliance with your instructions

【遵守】 zūnshǒu 〈动〉observe; abide by; comply with; live up to; stand by: ～法律 abide by the law; comply with the law; adhere to the law ‖ ～公共秩序 observe public order ‖ ～规章/协议 abide by a rule/contract/agreement ‖ ～合约 keep a contract; live up to one's contract ‖ ～纪律 observe discipline ‖ ～交通规则 observe traffic regulations; be observant of the traffic rules ‖ ～决议 comply with the resolution ‖ ～礼节 observe the proprieties ‖ ～诺言 abide by one's promise; fulfil/observe/honour one's commitment; commit oneself to a promise; comply with commitments; stand by one's promise; keep to a/one's pledge ‖ ～平等互利的原则 observe the guidelines/principles of equality and mutual benefit ‖ ～权利平等的原则 live up to the principle of equal rights ‖ ～人权 honour human rights ‖ ～时间 be on time; be punctual ‖ ～条约 adhere to a treaty ‖ ～习惯 conform to customs ‖ ～限速规定 observe the speed limit ‖ ～协定/协议 comply with an agreement; live up to an agreement; respect an agreement ‖ ～"一个中国"的政策 observe the "one-China" policy ‖ ～约束 submit to restraint ‖ 保证法律得到～ ensure the compliance of the law ‖ 严格～协议 keep the agreement to the letter ‖ 使某人～诺言 hold sb to his promise ‖ 比赛者应该～场上规则。Players must behave well on court.

【遵行】 zūnxíng 〈动〉act on; follow: ～一贯的原则 act according to one's consistent principles

【遵循】 zūnxún 〈动〉follow; abide by; adhere to; act pursuant to: ～和平共处的原则 follow the principle of peaceful coexistence ‖ ～良心办事 act pursuant to the dictates of one's conscience ‖ ～内在规律 observe the internal law (of) ‖ ～社会行为准则 adapt to the norms of the society ‖ ～先例 follow a precedent ‖ ～原则 observe the principles ‖ 制定一个章程,使大家有所～ work out a set of rules so that people will have something to go by ‖ 我们必须～的行动指南 the guide for action which we must adhere to

【遵依】 zūnyī 〈动〉obey; conform to; comply with; act in accordance with

【遵义会议】 Zūnyì Huìyì 〈名〉Zunyi Meeting [the historic meeting in Zunyi (遵义), Guizhou Province, held in January 1935, which put an end to the domination of the "Left" opportunist line in the Party Central Committee and established Mao Zedong's leadership in the whole Party]

【遵照】 zūnzhào 〈动〉obey; conform to; comply with; act in accordance with: ～党中央制定的政策办事 act in accordance with the policies formulated by the Party Central Committee ‖ ～上级的命令 in obedience to orders from above ‖ ～说明书 adhere to the specification ‖ ～要求办事 act in compliance with the demand/wishes/request of sb ‖ ～指示 conform to the directions

樽 zūn 〈名〉〈旧〉wine vessel (used in ancient times)

鳟 zūn 〈名〉[动物] trout; brown trout; European trout

【鳟鱼】 zūnyú 〈名〉trout

zǔn

撙 zǔn 〈动〉〈书〉❶ save: ～钱 save money ❷ suppress ‖ ～

衣节食 economize on food and clothing
【撙节】 zǔnjié 〈动〉〈书〉❶ retrench; practise economy: ～开支 retrench; cut down expenses ❷ exercise restraint on oneself: 君子恭敬～。A gentleman should show respect to others and exercise restraint on himself.

zùn

挼 zùn 〈动〉〈书〉 press with one's fingers

zuō

作 zuō 〈名〉 workshop: 木工～ carpenters' workshop ‖ 石～ mason's workshop
⇨zuò
【作场】 zuōchǎng 〈名〉 workshop
【作坊】 zuōfang 〈名〉 workshop: 洗衣～ laundry ‖ 油漆～ painter's workshop

嘬 zuō 〈动〉〈口〉 suck: ～奶嘴儿 suck at the nipple/teat ‖ ～柿子吃 suck the juice from a persimmon ‖ ～手指头 (a child) suck its thumb
⇨chuài
【嘬瘪子】 zuō biězi 〈动〉〈方〉 feel embarrassed; be nonplussed
【嘬牙花子】 zuō yáhuāzi 〈动〉〈方〉 be at a loss; feel quite helpless

zuó

昨 zuó 〈名〉❶ yesterday: ⇨～天 ❷ the past: 觉今是而～非 begin to understand that what we did in the past was wrong and what we are doing now is right
【昨儿】 zuór 〈名〉〈口〉 yesterday: ～早上 yesterday morning
【昨儿个】 zuórge ＝ 昨儿 zuór
【昨日】 zuórì 〈名〉 yesterday
【昨天】 zuótiān 〈名〉❶ yesterday ❷ the past: ～的荒山变成了今天的果园。The once desolate slopes have been turned into orchards.
【昨晚】 zuówǎn 〈名〉 yesterday evening; last night
【昨夜】 zuóyè 〈名〉 yesterday evening; last night

捽 zuó 〈动〉〈方〉 seize; grasp: 一把～住小偷的衣领 hold the thief tightly by the collar ‖ 他～住绳子往上爬。He grasped the rope and began to pull himself up.

笮 zuó 〈名〉 rope woven with bamboo strips
【笮桥】 zuóqiáo 〈名〉 suspension bridge supported by bamboo ropes; bamboo bridge

琢 zuó
⇨zhuó
【琢磨】 zuómo 〈动〉❶ think over; turn over in one's mind; ponder: ～出个办法 figure out a way (to do sth) ‖ ～问题 turn a problem over in one's mind; ponder upon an issue ❷ reckon; estimate; appraise: 他心里在～这位老人家是谁。He was wondering who that old man could be. ‖ 我～他一定会来。I reckon that he will come. ‖ 我～能完成这项工程。I estimate that I can finish this project.
⇨zhuómó

zuǒ

左 zuǒ ❶〈名〉 the left side; the left: ～耳进右耳出 go in one ear and out the other ‖ ～起第三个 the third from the left ‖ ～上方 the upper left ‖ ～转弯 turn to the left; turn left ‖ 靠～行! Keep to the left. ‖ 在下一个拐角处向～拐。Take the next turning on/to your left. ⇨～边; ～顾右盼; ～右开弓 ❷〈名〉(in geography) east: 江～ east of the river ‖ 山～ areas east of the Taihang Mountains, specifically Shandong Province ❸〈名〉〈书〉 inferior position: ⇨～迁 ❹〈形〉 queer; unorthodox; heretical: ⇨～脾气; 旁门～道 ❺〈形〉 wrong; incorrect: 你想～了。You've got an incorrect picture of it. ‖ 说～了。What you've said is off the mark. ❻〈形〉 different; contrary; opposite: 意见相～ be divided in opinion; be divided on/over sth ❼〈名〉 neighbour; what is nearby: ⇨～近; ～邻右舍 ❽〈形〉 progressive; revolutionary: ⇨～派; ～翼
【左膀右臂】 zuǒbǎng-yòubì 〈熟〉 right-hand man; capable assistant
【左边锋】 zuǒbiānfēng 〈名〉[体育] outside left; left wing
【左边】 zuǒbian 〈名〉 left; left/left-hand side: 她就坐在我的～。She just sat on my left.
【左不过】 zuǒbuguò 〈副〉❶ anyway; anyhow; in any event: 不是你来就是我去, ～是这么一回事。If you can't come to me, I'll go to you. There isn't much to be worried. ❷ only; merely; just: 这机器～生了点儿锈, 用不着修。The machine doesn't need repairing; for it has only gathered a bit of rust.
【左侧】 zuǒcè ＝ 左边 zuǒbian
【左道旁门】 zuǒdào-pángmén 〈熟〉❶ heretical sect; heterodox school: 不要搞～。Don't act in unlawful and tricky ways. ❷ heresy; heterodoxy
【左舵】 zuǒduò 〈名〉[航海] left standard rudder; left rudder: ～! Put the helm to port! ‖ ～十度! Port 10 degrees! ‖ 舵手, 左满舵! Turn hard to port, helmsman!
【左锋】 zuǒfēng 〈名〉[篮球] left forward
【左顾右盼】 zuǒgù-yòupàn 〈熟〉 glance right and left; look around: 不许～。No wandering eyes! ‖ 大约有四十来个敌人～地缓慢前进。About forty enemies were advancing slowly, looking warily right and left.
【左后卫】 zuǒhòuwèi 〈名〉[足球] left back
【左强】 zuǒjiàng 〈形〉〈旧〉 cantankerous: 性子～ be cantankerous
【左近】 zuǒjìn 〈名〉 nearby area: 房子的～有一片草地。There is a lawn near the house.
【左邻右舍】 zuǒlín-yòushè 〈熟〉 neighbours: ～都在谈论这件事情。The whole neighbourhood are talking about it.
【左轮】 zuǒlún 〈名〉 revolver
【～手枪】 zuǒlún shǒuqiāng ＝ 左轮 zuǒlún
【左面】 zuǒmiàn 〈名〉 left/left-hand side; left: ～的路 road on the left
【左内锋】 zuǒnèifēng 〈名〉[足球] inside left
【左派】 zuǒpài 〈名〉❶ the Left; the left wing: ～势力 Left forces; forces of the Left ❷ leftist
【左脾气】 zuǒpíqi 〈名〉 whimsical/queer temperament
【左撇子】 zuǒpiězi 〈名〉 left-handed person; left-hander; lefty; leftie
【左契】 zuǒqì ＝ 左券 zuǒquàn
【左迁】 zuǒqiān 〈动〉〈书〉 demote; downgrade; move sb down
【左前卫】 zuǒqiánwèi 〈名〉[足球] left halfback; left half
【左倾】 zuǒqīng 〈形〉❶ left-leaning; progressive; inclined towards the revolution; radical ❷ of left deviation: ～错误 left-deviationist mistakes; "left" mistakes
【～机会主义】 zuǒqīng jīhuìzhǔyì 〈名〉 "Left" opportunism: ～分子 "Left" opportunist
【～盲动主义】 zuǒqīng mángdòngzhǔyì 〈名〉 "Left" putschism: ～分子 "Left" putschist
【～冒险主义】 zuǒqīng màoxiǎnzhǔyì 〈名〉 "Left" adventurism: ～分子 "Left" adventurist
【左券】 zuǒquàn 〈名〉❶〈旧〉 contract; bond ❷ sure thing; certainty: 稳操～ be sure/certain of victory/success ‖ ～在握 be sure to win
【左嗓子】 zuǒsǎngzi 〈名〉❶ out-of-key/tune voice: 我生就一副～, 唱不了歌。I can't sing. When I sing, I always get out of tune. ❷ person who sings out of key/tune
【左手】 zuǒshǒu 〈名〉❶ left hand ❷ ＝ 左首 zuǒshǒu
【左首】 zuǒshǒu 〈名〉 left-hand side: ～坐着位老太太。An old woman was seated on the left side.
【左书】 zuǒshū ❶〈动〉 write with the left hand ❷ ＝ 隶书 lìshū
【左思右想】 zuǒsī-yòuxiǎng 〈熟〉 think over from different

angles; turn sth over in one's mind: 她～,总也理不出个头绪。She failed to sort things out although she had turned the matter over and over in her mind.

【左袒】 zuǒtǎn 〈动〉〈书〉 take sides with; be partial to: 对辩论双方要评判公正,不可～。We should show impartiality in judging the performance of debaters and shouldn't take sides.

【左舷】 zuǒxián 〈名〉 port (of a ship); port side

〖～炮〗 zuǒxiánpào 〈名〉 port gun

【左心房】 zuǒxīnfáng 〈名〉 left atrium

【左心室】 zuǒxīnshì 〈名〉 left ventricle: ～衰竭 left ventricular failure

【左性】 zuǒxìng ❶〈形〉 stubborn; pigheaded; wilful; opinionated; self-willed ❷〈名〉 person of obdurate temperament

〖～子〗 zuǒxìngzi = 左性 zuǒxìng

【左旋糖】 zuǒxuántáng 〈名〉[生化] fructose; fruit sugar; laevulose

【左翼】 zuǒyì 〈名〉 ❶[军事] left wing; left flank ❷ left wing; Left: ～分子 leftist; left-winger ‖ ～文艺运动 left-wing movement in literature and art

〖～思想〗 zuǒyì sīxiǎng 〈名〉 left-wing ideology

〖～作家联盟〗 Zuǒyì Zuòjiā Liánméng 〈名〉 League of Leftist Writers (organized in 1930)

【左右】 zuǒyòu ❶〈名〉 left and right sides: ～对称 have bilateral symmetry ‖ ～徘徊 linger/loiter around the left and right ‖ ～摇摆 vacillate to the left and right now and then; play pendulum; roll from side to side ‖ ～张望 look right and left ‖ 主席台～的红旗迎风飘扬。The red flags on both sides of the rostrum are fluttering. ❷〈名〉 entourage; followers; close assistants; those in close attendance; retinue: 吩咐～退下 order one's entourage to leave; order one's attendants to clear out ❸〈动〉 master; control; dominate; influence: ～公众舆论 sway public opinion ‖ ～局势 be master of the situation ‖ ～命运 sway the destiny ‖ ～某人 have sb in one's pocket/power/spell; have sb in a hook; have sb in the palm of one's hand ‖ 为偏见～ be swayed by prejudice ‖ 为人所～ be controlled by sb; fall under sb's influence ‖ 他想～我,没那么容易。I don't think he can easily succeed in his attempt to manipulate a person like me. ❹〈名〉[used after a number] about; or so: 三十岁～ about thirty years old; aged thirty or so ‖ 五点十分～ around ten past five ❺〈副〉〈方〉 anyway; anyhow; in any case: 我～闲着没事,就陪你走一趟吧。Anyway I'm free now. Let me go with you.

〖～逢源〗 zuǒyòu-féngyuán 〈熟〉 ❶ be able to achieve success one way or another ❷ gain advantage from both sides; butter one's bread on both sides; have one's bread buttered up on both sides; one's bread is buttered on both sides

〖～开弓〗 zuǒyòu-kāigōng 〈熟〉 shoot first with one hand, then with the other; use both hands alternately in quick succession; be ambidextrous: ～打人嘴巴 slap sb on both cheeks

〖～手〗 zuǒyòushǒu 〈名〉 right-hand man; capable assistant: 儿子长大成人,成了他的～。The son, having grown up, became his capable assistant.

〖～袒〗 zuǒyòutǎn 〈动〉 take sides with; be partial to: 不为～ refuse to take sides; remain neutral

〖～为难〗 zuǒyòu wéinán 〈熟〉 be in a dilemma; in an awkward predicament; be torn between; feel caught in the middle: 你的话使我～,不知如何是好。What you said put me in a quandary. I really don't know what to do.

〖～支绌〗 zuǒyòu-zhīchù = 左支右绌 zuǒzhī-yòuchù

【左证】 zuǒzhèng = 佐证 zuǒzhèng

【左支右绌】 zuǒzhī-yòuchù 〈熟〉 find it hard to cover the expenses; be in straitened circumstances; have too many problems to cope with

佐 zuǒ ❶〈动〉 assist: ～助 assist sb in doing sth important ⇨～餐;～理;辅～ ❷〈名〉 assistant: ⇨僚～

【佐餐】 zuǒcān 〈动〉 be eaten together with rice or bread; go with rice or bread

【佐贰】 zuǒ'èr 〈名〉〈旧〉 deputy to the chief of an office, etc

【佐酒】 zuǒjiǔ 〈动〉〈书〉 drink with sb; (of food) go with wine: ～佳肴 delicacies that go with wine

【佐理】 zuǒlǐ 〈动〉 assist sb with a task: ～国事 assist the emperor in handling state affairs

【佐料】 zuǒliào = 作料 zuòliao

【佐命】 zuǒmìng 〈名〉〈书〉 aid to the founder of a dynasty; cabinet ministers in an emperor's court

【佐药】 zuǒyào 〈名〉[医药] adjuvant

【佐证】 zuǒzhèng 〈名〉 evidence; proof: 缺乏～ lack evidence ‖ 提供～ offer evidence

【佐治亚州】 Zuǒzhìyàzhōu 〈名〉 Georgia [a US state]

撮 zuǒ 〈量〉[used for hair] tuft: 一～黑毛 a tuft of black hair ‖ 一～山羊胡子 a goatee
⇨cuō

【撮子】 zuǒzi 〈量〉〈口〉 tuft (of hair): 一～头发 a tuft/lock of hair

zuò

作 zuò ❶〈动〉 make; manufacture; work: ⇨～息;操～;深耕细～ ❷〈动〉 rise; grow: ⇨～怪;振～;兴风～浪 ❸〈动〉 engage in an activity: ～报告 deliver a report; give a speech ‖ ～斗争 wage a struggle ‖ ～汇报 report; render a report to ‖ ～假账 falsify accounts ‖ ～口译 work as an interpreter ‖ ～伪证 give perjured testimony ⇨～弊;～乱;为非～歹 ❹〈动〉 regard as; take sb/sth for: ⇨认贼～父 ❺〈动〉 write; compose: ～书一封 write a letter ⇨～曲;～文 ❻〈名〉 writings; work: 成功之～ successful work ‖ 大～ your (great/marvelous) works ‖ 佳～ excellent work ‖ 新～ new work ‖ 拙～ my (humble/poor) works ⇨杰～;原～ ❼〈动〉 pretend; feign; affect: 故～怒容 pretend to be angry ⇨忸怩～态;弄虚～假
⇨zuō

【作案】 zuò'àn 〈动〉 commit a crime/an offence; carry out criminal activities: 屡次～ commit many activities ‖ ～时被捕 be caught in the act/red-handed ‖ ～地点 locus criminis; locality of a crime ‖ ～时间 time of crime ‖ ～现场 crime scene ‖ ～凶器 weapon of offence

【作罢】 zuòbà 〈动〉 drop; relinquish; give up: 看来也只有～。It seems that we have to give up. ‖ 这个想法还是～为好。We'd better drop this idea.

【作保】 zuòbǎo 〈动〉 be sb's guarantor; go bail for sb: 为某人的品行～ guarantee sb's good behaviour ‖ 为某人向银行贷款～ be sb's guarantee for a loan from the bank ‖ 向银行借钱得有人～。If you want a loan from the bank, you will need some surety.

【作弊】 zuòbì 〈动〉 cheat; practise fraud; indulge in corrupt practices: 考试～ cheat in the examination ‖ 洗牌时～ stack sth (against sb); stack the deck ‖ 选举～ electoral fraud

【作壁上观】 zuòbìshàngguān 〈熟〉 watch the fighting from the ramparts; sit by and watch; be an onlooker/by-stander: 他们吵得不可开交,你要去制止,不能～。They are quarrelling fiercely. You should go and stop them rather than sit and watch.

【作别】 zuòbié 〈动〉〈书〉 bid farewell; take one's leave: 与亲友～ take leave of one's relatives and friends

【作成】 zuòchéng 〈动〉 help (sb to achieve his or her aim): ～俩人的婚事 help them to get married

【作出】 zuòchū 〈动〉 work out; make: ～承诺 make/give a promise; hold out promises; commit oneself to ‖ ～错误的推断 draw a false conclusion ‖ ～机警的反应 make a sharp response ‖ ～解释 give an explanation

【作词】 zuòcí 〈动〉 write words for a song: 谁为这首歌作的词? Who wrote the words for the song?

【作答】 zuòdá 〈动〉 answer; reply; respond

【作抖】 zuòdǒu 〈动〉〈方〉 shiver; tremble; shake; quiver; quaver; tremor

【作对】 zuòduì 〈动〉 ❶ set oneself against; oppose; conspire against sb: 她不喜欢有人跟她～。She doesn't like to be contradicted. ‖ 他处处和我～。He crosses me in everything. ❷ pair off in marriage; make a pair

【作恶】 zuò'è 〈动〉 do evil; do ill; do wrong: 诱人～ tempt a person to do wrong

〖～多端〗 zuò'è-duōduān 〈熟〉 do all kinds of evil; be steeped in iniquity: 你们～,逃到天涯海角,也难逃脱人民的法网。You have all sorts of wicked actions to answer for, and even if you flee to the ends of the earth, you will not escape justice at the hands of the people.

【作伐】 zuòfá 〈动〉〈书〉 act as matchmaker

【作法】 zuòfǎ ❶〈动〉exercise magic; place someone under a *magic spell*; cast/put a spell on sb: ～驱邪 exorcise ❷〈名〉technique of writing: 文章～ technique of writing; art of composition ❸〈名〉course of action; way of doing things; practice: 普遍～ common practice ‖ 习惯～ habitual practice ‖ 正常～ normal practice ‖ 我们必须制止这种～。We must put an end to such practices.

【作法自毙】 zuòfǎ-zìbì 〈熟〉make a law only to fall foul of it oneself; be guilty of what one preaches against; be hoisted by/with/on one's own petard; get caught in one's own trap; build a fire under oneself

【作废】 zuòfèi 〈动〉become invalid; become null and void; be invalidated; be annulled; be nullified: 声明～ declare invalid ‖ 宣布条约～ declare a treaty null and void ‖ 逾期～ become invalid upon expiration ‖ ～的火车票 invalid train ticket ‖ 他希望这个条约～。He hopes the treaty will die.

【作风】 zuòfēng 〈名〉style; style of work; way: 保持艰苦奋斗的～ keep to the style of hard struggle and plain living ‖ 杜绝官僚～ put an end to the bureaucratic style of work ‖ 改变工作～ alter the style of work ‖ 培养民主～ foster a democratic style of work ‖ 提倡实事求是的～ advocate the practical and realistic way of doing things ‖ ～正派 be honest and upright in one's ways; have moral integrity ‖ 他的文章～朴实无华。He writes honestly in plain language.

【作复】 zuòfù 〈动〉write in reply; write back: 迟未～ have not been able to reply sooner

【作梗】 zuògěng 〈动〉obstruct; hinder; create difficulties: 他试图在我们的婚姻上～。He tried to put obstructions in the way of our marriage. ‖ 只要你不从中～，事情就好办多了。Things will be much easier if you don't create difficulties.

【作古】 zuògǔ 〈动〉〈书〉〈婉〉die; pass away: 老先生已于前日～。The old man passed away the day before yesterday.

【作怪】 zuòguài 〈动〉do mischief; make trouble: 兴妖～ stir up trouble behind the scene ‖ 对金钱的欲望在他的头脑中～。He is obsessed with the lust for money.

【作害】 zuòhài 〈动〉(of birds and beasts) damage (crops, etc); make havoc of

【作耗】 zuòhào 〈动〉〈方〉make trouble; create a disturbance

【作合】 zuòhé 〈动〉make a match; be a matchmaker; do matchmaking; act as go-between

【作家】 zuòjiā 〈名〉writer: 一个/名/位～ a writer ‖ 多产～ prolific/productive/voluminous writer ‖ 专栏～ columnist ‖ 专业～ professional writer

〖～协会〗 zuòjiā xiéhuì 〈名〉writer's union/association

【作假】 zuòjiǎ 〈动〉❶ counterfeit; falsify; forge; fake: 弄虚～ practise fraud ‖ 考试时～ cheat in the exam ❷ cheat; play tricks; feign ignorance: ～骗人 play tricks to cheat people ❸ behave affectedly: 您是海量，再喝一杯，何必～! Your stomach can hold a lot of liquor. Please don't pretend that you can drink no more when you can. ‖ 他为人诚实，毫不～。He is sincere and quite without affectation.

【作价】 zuòjià 〈动〉fix a price for sth; evaluate: ～赔偿 compensate sb for sth at the price agreed on by both parties ‖ 合理～ fair pricing ‖ 旧计算机～两千元 appraise the old computer at 2,000 *yuan*

【作奸犯科】 zuòjiān-fànkē 〈熟〉violate the law and commit crimes; commit offences against law and discipline: 若有～，及为忠善者，宜付有司，论其刑赏。Those who do evil and violate the codes, as well as those who are loyal and good, must receive their due from the proper authority.

【作茧自缚】 zuòjiǎn-zìfù 〈熟〉spin a cocoon around oneself—knit a net only to bind oneself; get enmeshed in a web of one's own spinning; be paid in one's own coin: 你这样做简直是～。By doing so, you are just asking for trouble.

【作件】 zuòjiàn 〈名〉workpiece; work

【作践】 zuòjian 〈动〉❶ spoil; waste: ～东西 spoil things ‖ ～粮食 waste grain ❷ run sb down; disparage; humiliate; insult: 他这样说不是故意～人吗? Didn't he say that just to run me down? ❸ violate (a woman)

【作客】 zuòkè 〈动〉❶〈书〉sojourn: ～他乡 sojourn in a strange land ‖ ～固佳，在家更好。There is no place like home. ❷ visit a relative or a friend

〖～思想〗 zuòkè sīxiǎng 〈名〉feeling of not belonging; guest mentality

【作困兽斗】 zuòkùnshòudòu 〈动〉fight like a cornered beast; fight back at bay

【作乐】 zuòlè 〈动〉make merry; enjoy oneself; have a good time: 苦中～ try to enjoy oneself in spite of the hard life ‖ 寻欢～ *indulge in merry-making*

⇨zuòyuè

【作冷】 zuòlěng 〈动〉feel a chill; take cold

【作料】 zuòliao 〈名〉condiments; seasoning; spices

【作乱】 zuòluàn 〈动〉stage an armed rebellion/insurrection/revolt: 犯上～ rebel against the authority

【作美】 zuòměi 〈动〉[usu used in the negative] (of weather, etc) help; cooperate; make things easy for sb: 天公不～ (sth was) spoilt or marred by the foul weather

【作难】 zuònán 〈动〉find oneself in a predicament: 他感到有点～，不知道该怎么办。He found himself in a bind and didn't know what to do.

【作难】 zuònàn 〈动〉rise in revolt; start a rebellion/uprising

【作鸟兽散】 zuòniǎoshòusàn 〈熟〉scatter like birds and beasts; flee helter-skelter; stampede; disperse in panic

【作孽】 zuòniè 〈动〉do evil; commit a sin

【作弄】 zuònòng 〈动〉tease; make a fool of: 你别～我了。Don't make a fool of me. ‖ 他被你～得险些丢了性命。Your trick nearly made him lose his life.

【作呕】 zuò'ǒu 〈动〉feel sick; feel like vomiting; be overcome by nausea: 天天吃鸡蛋，想起来就～。I'm filled with nausea at the thought of eating eggs everyday. ‖ 他的行为令人～。His conduct is disgusting.

【作陪】 zuòpéi 〈动〉help entertain the guest of honour; be invited along with the chief guest: 明天的宴会请你～。You're to help entertain the guest at the banquet tomorrow.

【作品】 zuòpǐn 〈名〉works (of literature and art): 发表～ publish one's works ‖ 分析～ analyze works ‖ 鉴定未署名的～ identify unsigned works ‖ 剽窃～ crib sb's works ‖ 展出～ exhibit one's works ‖ 电影～ film works ‖ 雕塑～ sculptural works ‖ 合著～ joint works ‖ 建筑～ architectural works ‖ 口述～ oral works ‖ 文学～ literary composition/works ‖ 戏剧～ dramatic works ‖ 音乐～ musical works

【作畦】 zuòqí 〈名〉[农业] bedding: ～机 bedder

【作曲】 zuòqǔ 〈动〉❶ write music; compose: 学习～艺术 study composition ❷ write music (for a song): 王洛宾～ music by Wang Luobin

〖～家〗 zuòqǔjiā 〈名〉composer

【作如是观】 zuòrúshìguān 〈动〉view the matter in this light

【作色】 zuòsè 〈动〉show signs of anger; get worked up: 愤然～ flush with indignation

【作声】 zuòshēng 〈动〉utter; pronounce; make a sound: 吓得不敢～ be *intimidated into silence*

【作势】 zuòshì 〈动〉assume a posture; attitudinize; strike an attitude/a pose: ⇨装腔～

【作数】 zuòshù 〈动〉count; be valid; hold: 你说话～不～? Is what you said still valid? ‖ 我们说话～。We mean what we say. ‖ 以前的规定仍然～。The former regulations still hold.

【作耍】 zuòshuǎ 〈动〉〈方〉make fun of; play tricks on; tease

【作死】 zuòsǐ 〈动〉seek death; take the road to ruin; look for trouble: 酒后开快车，这不是～吗? Are you so tired of life that you get drunk and then speed like that?

【作速】 zuòsù 〈动〉lose no time (in doing sth): ～处理 deal with the matter as soon as possible; settle the matter quickly ‖ 我不得已～做出了决定。I was hustled into (making) a decision.

【作算】 zuòsuàn 〈方〉❶〈连〉even; even if/though ❷〈动〉count; hold; stand

【作祟】 zuòsuì 〈动〉❶ (of ghosts, spirits, etc) haunt; hang out at ❷ make mischief; cause trouble; exercise evil influence: 防止有人从中～。Measures must be taken to prevent sabotage. ‖ 虚荣心在～。The trouble is caused by vanity.

【作态】 zuòtài 〈动〉pose; affect; strike an attitude: 扭怩～ behave coyly ‖ 惺惺～ fake (surprise, friendship, sympathy, etc)

【作痛】 zuòtòng 〈动〉have a pain; ache: 周身的筋骨隐隐～ feel a dull pain/ache all over

【作威作福】 zuòwēi-zuòfú 〈熟〉act tyrannically: 他们在农村把持许多党、政府和民众团体的组织，～，欺压人民。In the rural areas they controlled a number of Party, government and people's

organizations, tyrannically abusing their power and riding roughshod over the people.

【作为】 zuòwéi ❶〈名〉conduct; deed; action; performance: 评论一个人不仅要听其谈吐,更要观其~。The appraisal of a person should be based not only on his words but also on his conduct. ❷〈名〉accomplishment: 大有~ be able to bring one's initiative into full play ‖ 很有~ be a person of the highest attainments ‖ 无所~ make no attempt and achieve nothing in life ‖ 有所~ be able to bring one's talent into play and do well in life; achieve something ❸〈动〉regard as; look on as; take as: 把某人~靠山 look on sb as a prop/patron ‖ 把某事~借口 use sth as an excuse ❹〈动〉serve as: ~社会主义经济的补充 serve as a supplement to the socialist economy

【作伪】 zuòwěi 〈动〉fake (works of arts, cultural relics, etc); forge

【作文】 zuòwén ❶〈动〉(of students) write a composition ❷〈名〉composition; writing: 写~ do/compose/write a composition ‖ 修改~ revise a composition ‖ ~讲评 comments on students' compositions ‖ ~竞赛 composition contest

【作物】 zuòwù 〈名〉crop: ~育种 crop-breeding ‖ ~栽培 plant culture

【作息】 zuòxī 〈动〉work and rest: 按时~ work and rest according to schedule

〖~时间表〗 zuòxī shíjiānbiǎo 〈名〉daily schedule; work schedule; timetable

【作响】 zuòxiǎng 〈动〉make/produce a sound: 春雷在远处隆隆~。The spring thunder rumbled in the distance. ‖ 雨滴打在房顶上噼啪~。Rain drops fell on the roof pit-a-pat.

【作想】 zuòxiǎng 〈动〉〈方〉think over; consider

【作协】 zuòxié 〈名〉〈简称〉writer's association/union ⇨ 作家协会

【作兴】 zuòxing 〈方〉❶〈动〉[usu used in the negative] there is reason to; it's justifiable/permissible to: 可不~骂人。It's not right to swear at people. ❷〈副〉perhaps; possibly; maybe: ~要下雨。Maybe it's going to rain. ❸〈动〉be in fashion/vogue; be popular: 中国农村过春节还~贴春联。It is also popular in the rural areas of China to stick up spring couplets during Spring Festival.

【作秀】 zuòxiù 〈动〉❶ put on a show; perform; show ❷ hold exhibition and promotion activities for sales, election, etc

【作眼】 zuòyǎn 〈动〉be a scout

【作痒】 zuòyǎng 〈动〉have an itch; suffer from an itch: 我的脚趾~。My toes are itching.

【作业】 zuòyè ❶〈名〉school assignment; school work; homework: 改~ correct/mark students' papers ‖ 做~ do one's assignment/homework ‖ 家庭~ homework ‖ 课堂~ assignment to be done in class ‖ 课外~ extracurricular work; homework ❷〈名〉military assignment; production task; work; operation: ~计划 production plan ‖ 深海~ deep sea operation ‖ 野外~ field work/operation ❸〈动〉perform a military/productive task; work: 在高空~ work high above the ground ‖ 队伍要到野地上去~。The troops will move to the fields for operation.

【作揖】 zuòyī 〈动〉make a slight bow with hands folded in front: 打躬~ fold the hands and make deep bows; make obeisance

【作俑】 zuòyǒng 〈动〉〈书〉〈贬〉create a bad precedent; set a bad example

【作用】 zuòyòng ❶〈动〉act on; affect; influence; impact on: 酒精~于大脑,能令人兴奋。Acting on the brain, alcohol can get a person excited. ❷〈名〉action; function: 化学~ chemical action ‖ 心脏的~ function of the heart ❸〈名〉effect; influence; impact: 不起~ be ineffective; won't work; cut no ice ‖ 发挥更大~ play a greater role ‖ 起~ be effective; play a part (in sth); fulfil a function; play a role ‖ 副~ side effect ‖ 领导~ impact of one's leadership ‖ 外交很难发挥~。Diplomacy has little chance of working. ❹〈名〉purpose; intention; motive: 他刚才那番话自有他的~。He had something to drive at in his words.

〖~力〗 zuòyònglì 〈名〉[物理] acting force

【作乐】 zuòyuè 〈动〉〈书〉❶ compose/write music ❷ play music ⇨zuòlè

【作战】 zuòzhàn 〈动〉fight a battle; conduct operations: 大规模~ conduct large-scale operations ‖ 英勇~ fight heroically ‖ ~部队 combat/fighting troops; combat force ‖ ~部署 operational preparations ‖ ~地图 battle map; operation map ‖ ~方案 battle plan; line of action ‖ ~技术 fighting technique ‖ ~能力 combat ability ‖ ~区域 theatre of war ‖ 与敌人~ combat the enemy ‖ 相当数量的~部队 substantial combat forces ‖ 我军将随时进入~状态。Our forces will remain poised for action.

【作者】 zuòzhě 〈名〉author; writer; composer: ~不详 by an anonymous author; authorship unknown

【作证】 zuòzhèng 〈动〉❶ be used as evidence: 血衣可以~。Clothes stained with blood can be used as evidence. ❷ testify; give evidence; bear witness; take the stand: 传某人~ call sb in testimony ‖ 出庭~ take the stand ‖ 对总统的行为~ testify about the president's conduct ‖ 在法庭上~ bear witness in a law court; offer one's testimony

【作准】 zuòzhǔn 〈动〉❶ be valid/authentic: ~文本 authentic text ❷ give permission/authority to

坐 zuò ❶〈动〉sit: 请~下谈。Please be seated before we start our talk. ‖ 这张桌子可~四个人。This table seats four. ‖ 他让我~下。He asked me to be seated. ‖ 他~着一动不动。He sat there motionless. ‖ 他扶老人在床上~起来。He sat the old man up in bed. ⇨~井观天;正襟危~ ❷〈动〉convict; sentence; be sentenced: ~死罪 be sentenced to death ⇨反~;连~ ❸〈介〉〈书〉because; because of; for; for the reason that: ~此解职 be removed from office because of this; be dismissed on this account ‖ 停车~爱枫林晚 get down the carriage to appreciate the maple trees in the evening glow ❹〈动〉govern; rule; control; dominate; preside over: ⇨~江山;~庄 ❺〈动〉travel by or on (any conveyance except those which one straddles): ~船 be aboard a ship ‖ ~电梯上去 go up by lift ‖ ~飞机去 go by air/plane ‖ ~火车/公共汽车 ride on a train/bus ❻〈动〉(of a building) have its back towards: 大殿~北向南。The great hall faces south. ❼〈动〉put (a pan, pot, kettle, etc) on a fire: ~锅 put the pan on the fire ‖ 把壶~上 put the kettle on (the fire) ‖ ~点儿水。Boil some water, please. ‖ 炉子上~着一壶水。A kettle of water is being heated on the stove. ❽〈动〉contract/have a disease; suffer from a disease: ~下了寒腿病 have got these cold legs ❾〈动〉bear; fruit: ⇨~果 ❿〈动〉(of a building) sink; subside: 这座塔往下~了半尺多。This tower has sunk down nearly 20 centimetres. ⓫〈动〉(of rifles, guns, etc) recoil; kick back: 无~力炮 recoilless gun

【坐班】 zuòbān 〈动〉keep office hours: 到厂里~去了 have gone to the factory to keep office hours

【坐班房】 zuò bānfáng 〈动〉be imprisoned; be put in jail

【坐板疮】 zuòbǎnchuāng 〈名〉sores on the buttocks

【坐办公室】 zuò bàngōngshì 〈动〉do desk/office work; sit and work in an office

【坐标】 zuòbiāo 〈名〉❶[数学] coordinate: ~轴 coordinate axis ‖ 横~ abscissa ‖ 纵~ ordinate ‖ x,y~ x and y coordinates ❷[机械] coordinate: ~钻床 coordinate setting drilling machine; jig drill ❸[测绘] coordinate: ~测量仪 coordinate measuring apparatus/instrument

【坐不住】 zuòbuzhù 〈动〉cannot sit still; be restless: 听了这话他有些~了。He began to fidget at the remarks.

【坐禅】 zuòchán 〈动〉[佛教] sit in meditation

【坐场诗】 zuòchǎngshī 〈名〉poetry that opens a play

【坐吃山空】 zuòchī-shānkōng 〈熟〉if left to sit idle, one can even consume a mountain; sit idle and eat, and in time your whole fortune will be used up: 他到京之后,住在店里,已经是当卖度日,~。After arriving in the capital, he stayed in the hotel, lived on pawning objects every day and sat eating away his resources.

【坐次】 zuòcì 〈名〉order of seats; seating arrangements: 排个~ arrange the seating order ‖ ~表 seating plan

【坐大】 zuòdà 〈动〉〈书〉(of localist forces, etc) be left to grow strong and insubordinate

【坐待】 zuòdài 〈动〉sit back and wait: ~灭亡 face destruction lying down

【坐得下】 zuòdexià 〈动〉(of a vehicle, table, room, etc) have seats for (a certain number of people); seat

【坐得住】 zuòdezhù 〈动〉❶ can sit for long ❷ be capable of concentrating on one's work

【坐等】 zuòděng 〈动〉sit back and wait: ~胜利 sit back waiting for victory with folded arms

【坐地】 zuòdì ❶〈动〉stay at a fixed place: ~户 native house-

hold ‖ ～行医 practise medicine where one gets registered ❸〈副〉at the transaction location; on the spot: ～加价 raise the price at the transaction location ‖ 货物～转手 resell the goods on the spot
〖～分赃〗 zuòdì-fēnzāng 〈熟〉(of a ring leader, criminal, receiver of stolen goods, etc) take a share of the spoils without participating in the robbery
〖～虎〗 zuòdìhǔ 〈名〉local tyrant/despot
【坐垫】 zuòdiàn 〈名〉cushion: 软～ squab
【坐定】 zuòdìng 〈动〉❶〈书〉take a seat; be seated ❷〈方〉be destined; be doomed
【坐蔸】 zuòdōu 〈名〉[农业] wilting and tardy growth of rice seedlings; wilt of rice
【坐而论道】 zuò'érlùndào 〈熟〉sit back and pontificate; be a phrase-monger
【坐根儿】 zuògēnr 〈副〉〈方〉at all; simply
【坐功】 zuògōng ❶〈动〉[佛教] sit in meditation ❷〈名〉patience of sitting long: 我的～不行,只能跑外勤。I don't have the patience to sit through the office hours; I like to go on errands.
【坐骨】 zuògǔ 〈名〉[解剖] ischium
〖～神经〗 zuògǔ shénjīng 〈名〉sciatic nerve: ～痛 sciatica
〖～神经炎〗 zuògǔ shénjīngyán 〈名〉ischiatitis
【坐贾】 zuògǔ 〈名〉tradesman; shopkeeper
【坐观成败】 zuòguān-chéngbài 〈熟〉wait to see what will come of another's venture; look on coldly
【坐馆】 zuòguǎn 〈动〉〈旧〉❶ be a private tutor ❷ be a *yamen* clerk
【坐果】 zuòguǒ 〈动〉bear fruit; fructify: 这树明年就能～。The tree will bear fruits next year.
【坐化】 zuòhuà 〈动〉(of Buddhist monks) pass away/die in a sitting posture
【坐监】 zuòjiān 〈动〉be in prison; be in jail; be imprisoned
【坐监狱】 zuò jiānyù ＝ 坐监 zuòjiān
【坐江山】 zuò jiāngshān 〈动〉rule the country
【坐劲】 zuòjìn 〈动〉❶ give strong support; back up; bolster and pep up ❷ (of a gun) recoil; kick back
【坐禁闭】 zuò jìnbì 〈动〉be placed/put in confinement (as a disciplinary measure)
【坐井观天】 zuòjǐng-guāntiān 〈熟〉look at the sky from the bottom of a well—have a very narrow view
【坐具】 zuòjù 〈名〉thing to sit on; seat
【坐科】 zuòkē 〈动〉undergo professional training at an old-type opera school
【坐困】 zuòkùn 〈动〉be confined; be walled in; be shut up; stay isolated and helpless at a place: ～孤城 stay confined in an isolated town
〖～愁城〗 zuòkùn-chóuchéng 〈熟〉be walled in by one's own worries
【坐蜡】 zuòlà 〈动〉〈方〉be in trouble; be put on the spot; be in a bad/tight spot: 他的要求使我～,不知如何是好。His request put me in a quandary. I didn't know what to do.
【坐牢】 zuòláo 〈动〉be put in prison; be imprisoned: 他被判～两年。He was sentenced to be in prison for two years.
【坐冷板凳】 zuò lěngbǎndèng 〈熟〉sit on a cold bench—❶ hold an unimportant post and be neglected ❷ be kept waiting for an assignment or an audience with a VIP
【坐力】 zuòlì 〈名〉[军事] recoil (of a gun); kick
【坐立不安】 zuòlì-bù'ān 〈熟〉feel uneasy whether sitting or standing—be fidgety; be on tenterhooks; be on pins and needles: 都半夜了,儿子还不回家,母亲～。The mother was on pins and needles for her son hadn't come back even by midnight.
【坐落】 zuòluò 〈动〉(of a building) be situated; be located: 村庄～在山坡上。The village was sitting on the side of a hill. ‖ 我们学校～在一个清澈的湖边。Our school is located by a clear lake.
【坐骑】 zuòqí 〈名〉saddle horse; personal mount
【坐鞧】 zuòqiū 〈名〉the croup/crupper strap
【坐蓐】 zuòrù 〈动〉〈书〉be confined in bed for recuperation after childbirth; confinement in childbirth; lying-in
【坐山雕】 zuòshāndiāo 〈名〉[动物] cinereous vulture
【坐山观虎斗】 zuò shān guān hǔ dòu 〈熟〉sit on top of the mountain to watch the tigers fight—watch in safety while others fight, then reap the spoils when both sides are exhausted
【坐商】 zuòshāng 〈名〉tradesman; shopkeeper
【坐失】 zuòshī 〈动〉give away: ～赢得比赛的最后机会 give away *the last chance of winning the match*
〖～良机〗 zuòshī-liángjī 〈熟〉let slip a golden opportunity; lose a good chance
【坐实】 zuòshí 〈动〉confirm; substantiate: ～罪名 prove a charge
【坐食】 zuòshí 〈动〉〈书〉sit idle and eat; be a parasite
【坐视】 zuòshì 〈动〉sit by and watch; sit tight and look on: ～不理 sit by idly and remain indifferent
〖～不救〗 zuòshì-bùjiù 〈熟〉sit back and watch without rescue: 无论如何,他是我们的老朋友,我不能～。Anyway, he is our old friend. I cannot sit idly by without lending a helping hand.
【坐收渔利】 zuòshōu-yúlì ＝ 坐收渔人之利 zuò shōu yúrénzhīlì
【坐收渔人之利】 zuò shōu yúrénzhīlì 〈熟〉reap the spoils of victory without lifting a finger; profit from others' conflict; reap third party profits
【坐守】 zuòshǒu 〈动〉defend tenaciously; make a last-ditch defence
【坐索】 zuòsuǒ 〈动〉stay at sb's house demanding payment of a debt
【坐胎】 zuòtāi 〈动〉be pregnant; be with child
【坐探】 zuòtàn 〈名〉enemy agent planted within one's own ranks; spy
【坐堂】 zuòtáng 〈动〉❶〈旧〉try a case in a law court ❷ ＝ 坐禅 ＝ zuòchán ❸ (of a shop assistant) attend to ❹ (of a doctor invited) practise medicine at the pharmacy
【坐讨】 zuòtǎo ＝ 坐索 zuòsuǒ
【坐天下】 *zuò tiānxià* 〈动〉*be the king of a country; rule the country*
【坐桶】 zuòtǒng 〈名〉night stool; close stool; commode
【坐位】 zuòwei 〈名〉❶ *a place to sit; seat*: 留几个～ reserve some seats ‖ 排～ make seating arrangements ❷ thing to sit on; seat
【坐卧不安】 zuòwò-bù'ān 〈熟〉be unable to sit down or sleep at ease; feel restless; be on tenterhooks: 急转直下的战局使许多军官～。The military situation rapidly deteriorating, many important officials were becoming very fidgety.
【坐卧不宁】 zuòwò-bùníng ＝ 坐卧不安 zuòwò-bù'ān
【坐误】 zuòwù 〈动〉let slip (an opportunity): 因循～ temporize only to find one's chance missed
【坐席】 zuòxí ❶〈动〉take one's seat at a banquet table; attend a banquet ❷〈名〉thing to sit on; seat
【坐喜】 zuòxǐ 〈动〉be pregnant
【坐享其成】 zuòxiǎng-qíchéng 〈熟〉sit idle and enjoy the fruits of others' work; one beats the bush, and another catches the birds: 他喜欢自食其力,不喜欢～。He prefers earning his own living to reaping where he has not sown.
【坐像】 zuòxiàng 〈名〉statue in sitting posture
【坐药】 zuòyào 〈名〉[医药] suppository
【坐夜】 zuòyè 〈动〉keep vigil; stay up overnight: ～等门 maintain/keep vigil until sb comes back / for sb to come ‖ ～守岁 keep a whole-night vigil for the coming of the new year
【坐以待毙】 zuòyǐdàibì 〈熟〉sit still waiting for death; await one's doom; resign oneself to death: 我们与其～,不如先下手打他个措手不及。It is better for us to go into action now and take the enemy by surprise, rather than wait passively for our end.
【坐以待旦】 *zuòyǐdàidàn* 〈熟〉*sit up and wait for daybreak*
【坐浴】 zuòyù 〈名〉hip bath
【坐月子】 zuò yuèzi 〈动〉be confined in bed for recuperation for *one month after childbirth*; convalesce for one month following childbirth
【坐赃】 zuòzāng 〈动〉❶〈方〉plant stolen or banned goods on sb ❷〈书〉commit the crime of corruption
【坐诊】 zuòzhěn 〈动〉(of a doctor) sit in a pharmacy or other fixed places to see patients
【坐镇】 zuòzhèn 〈动〉(of a commander) personally attend to garrison duty; assume personal command: 总经理亲临现场～指挥。The general manager himself is on the spot in command.
【坐正】 zuòzhèng 〈动〉sit (sb) up/straight
【坐支】 zuòzhī 〈动〉(of an enterprise) pay in cash (with the approval of the bank); use revenue to finance expenses
【坐庄】 zuòzhuāng 〈动〉❶ be a resident buyer of a business firm ❷ be the banker or dealer (in a gambling game): 他连坐了

三庄。He served his turn as banker three times.
【坐罪】 zuòzuì 〈动〉〈书〉pass sentence; condemn

阼 zuò 〈名〉〈旧〉(of the stairs leading to the central hall of a building in ancient times) the eastern flight along which the host descends and ascends to welcome visitors or hold sacrificial ceremonies

怍 zuò 〈动〉〈书〉be ashamed: ～色 blush with shame ‖ 惭～ feel ashamed ‖ 愧～ feel abashed/flustered

柞 zuò 〈名〉〈口〉oak
⇨zhà
【柞蚕】 zuòcán 〈名〉tussah
〖～丝〗 zuòcánsī 〈名〉tussah silk
【柞栎】 zuòlì 〈名〉[植物] toothed oak
【柞树】 zuòshù 〈名〉oak
【柞丝绸】 zuòsīchóu 〈名〉tussah silk; pongee

胙 zuò 〈名〉〈旧〉sacrificial meat

祚 zuò 〈名〉〈书〉❶ blessing: 门衰～薄 an unblessed family on the decline ❷ throne: 践～ come to/ascend/mount the throne ‖ 帝～ emperor's throne

砟 zuò
⇨zhǎ
【砟硌】 zuòluò 〈形〉〈书〉(of mountain rocks) uneven; jagged; craggy; rugged

唑 zuò → 咔唑 kǎzuò; 噻唑 sāizuò

座 zuò ❶〈名〉seat; place: 前排就～ be seated in the front row ‖ 让～儿 offer one's seat to sb ‖ 帮他找个～儿。Please find a seat for him. ⇨高朋满～ ❷〈名〉constellation: ⇨大熊～; 天琴～ ❸〈名〉stand; pedestal; base: 雕像～儿 pedestal for a statue ‖ 花瓶～儿 vase stand ❹〈量〉[for mountains, buildings, and other similar immovable objects]: 一～宫殿 a palace ‖ 一～楼 a building ‖ 一～桥 a bridge ‖ 一～山 a mountain ‖ 一～铜像 a bronze statue ❺〈名〉〈旧〉〈敬〉honorific salutation
【座舱】 zuòcāng 〈名〉[航空] ❶ passenger cabin (in an airliner) ❷ cockpit (of a fighter)
〖～盖〗 zuòcānggài 〈名〉[航空] canopy; cockpit canopy; hood; cockpit hood
【座车】 zuòchē 〈名〉railway carriage; passenger train/car
【座次】 zuòcì ＝ 坐次 zuòcì
〖～表〗 zuòcìbiǎo 〈名〉seating plan
【座号】 zuòhào 〈名〉seat number
【座机】 zuòjī 〈名〉sb's private plane
【座落】 zuòluò ＝ 坐落 zuòluò
【座儿】 zuòr 〈名〉❶ (of a cinema, restaurant, etc) patron: 那部电影很上～。That film was really a box-office success. ❷ (of a rickshaw, pedicab, etc) passenger: 拉～ have passengers (of a vehicle)
【座上客】 zuòshàngkè 〈名〉guest of honour; honoured guest
【座谈】 zuòtán 〈动〉have an informal discussion: ～心得体会 talk about what one has gained from study in the discussion ‖ ～伊拉克战争 have an informal discussion about Iraq war
〖～会〗 zuòtánhuì 〈名〉forum; symposium; informal discussion: 参加～ participate in the discussion ‖ 举办～ conduct/hold a forum ‖ 组织～ organize a forum ‖ 动物克隆伦理～ symposium on animal clone ethics ‖ 文艺～ forum on literature and art
【座位】 zuòwei 〈名〉place to sit; seat: 安排～ arrange seats ‖ 交换～ swap over/round; swap places ‖ 靠窗户的～ window seat ‖ 这个大厅有一千个～。The hall seats 1,000.
【座无虚席】 zuòwúxūxí 〈熟〉have a full house; be packed to capacity; every seat is taken: 礼堂里～，气氛非常热烈。The auditorium was packed to capacity in a lively atmosphere.
【座椅】 zuòyǐ 〈名〉seat
【座右铭】 zuòyòumíng 〈名〉motto; maxim
【座钟】 zuòzhōng 〈名〉desk clock
【座子】 zuòzi 〈名〉❶ stand; pedestal; base ❷ saddle (of a bicycle, motorcycle, etc)

做 zuò 〈动〉❶ do; act; engage in: ～功课 do one's lessons ‖ ～算术 do sums ‖ ～实验 do experiment; experiment on/with ‖ ～针线活 do needlework ⇨～工; ～生意 ❷ make; produce; manufacture: ～条裙子 make a skirt ‖ ～一套家具 make a set of furniture ⇨～饭 ❸ write; compose: ～表面文章 put on a show ⇨～文章 ❹ hold: ⇨～礼拜; ～满月; ～寿 ❺ act as; become: ～范例 serve as a model (for sb/sth) ‖ ～个好孩子 be a dear; be a good child ‖ ～老实人 be an honest person ‖ ～秘书 be a secretary ‖ ～男傧相 officiate as best man/bridesman/groomsman ❻ be combined; be closely associated; have family connection: ～夫妻 get married; be conjugally combined; become husband and wife ‖ ～哥们儿 be buddies; be pals; be cronies ‖ ～街坊 become neighbours; live next door ❼ use as; be used as: 拿地～抵押 mortgage one's land ‖ 送本书～纪念 give sb a book as a remembrance ‖ 用这间房子～教室 turn this room into a classroom ‖ 这张照片可以～书的封面。This photo can be used on a cover of a book. ❽ pretend; pose: ⇨～鬼脸; ～样子; ～作
【做爱】 zuò'ài 〈动〉make love
【做伴】 zuòbàn 〈动〉keep sb company: 母亲生病了，需要有个人～。Mother is ill and she needs someone to keep her company.
【做操】 zuòcāo 〈动〉do gymnastics; do exercises: 做早操 do morning exercise
【做成】 zuòchéng 〈动〉accomplish: ～一笔买卖 conclude a sale
【做大】 zuòdà 〈动〉〈旧〉put on airs; give oneself airs
【做到】 zuòdào 〈动〉accomplish; achieve; attain: ～仁至义尽 display the greatest magnanimity towards; show the utmost tolerance and patience towards ‖ 说到～ be as good as one's word; be true to one's word
【做东】 zuòdōng 〈动〉play the host; host sb; act as host to sb; treat sb to sth: 我来～。It is my treat. ‖ 昨晚我～，招待了几位朋友。Last night I was the host to a few friends.
【做法】 zuòfǎ 〈名〉way of doing or making a thing; method of work; practice: 按照常规～ follow conventional practice ‖ 禁止某种～ forbid a practice ‖ 推广火葬的～ popularize the practice of cremation ‖ 随着时间的推移，这种～越来越普遍。As time passed on, the practice of doing so became more and more common.
【做饭】 zuòfàn 〈动〉cook; do the cooking; prepare a meal; cook a dinner: ～的 cook
【做工】 zuògōng ❶〈动〉do manual work; work ❷〈名〉charge for the making of sth: 这套西服～一百二十块钱。The charge for the tailoring of this suit was one hundred and twenty *yuan*. ❸〈名〉workmanship: ～精美 be of excellent workmanship
【做工夫】 zuò gōngfu 〈动〉❶ put in time and energy; concentrate one's efforts ❷ do manual labour; work
【做工作】 zuò gōngzuò 〈动〉❶ go about one's work ❷ persuade: 他善做说服工作。He is good at persuasion.
【做功】 zuògōng 〈名〉acting (in traditional operas); stage business
【做官】 zuòguān 〈动〉be an official; secure an official position: ～当老爷 act as high officials and overbearing bureaucrats; act as bureaucrats and overlords
【做鬼】 zuòguǐ 〈动〉play tricks; practise deceit; be up to mischief
【做鬼脸】 zuò guǐliǎn 〈动〉make a wry face; make grimaces
【做好】 zuòhǎo 〈动〉do well; do a good job: ～各方面的工作 make a success of our work in various areas ‖ ～准备 make/get ready ‖ ～自己的工作 do one's own business; cultivate one's garden ‖ 不管你做什么，都要把它～。Whatever you do, do it with class.
【做好人】 zuò hǎorén 〈动〉try to be a good fellow; try to get along with everyone (often at the expense of principle); try to please everyone and offend none
【做好做歹】 zuòhǎo-zuòdǎi 〈熟〉try every possible way to persuade sb or to mediate
【做活局子】 zuò huójúzi 〈动〉gang up to cheat
【做活儿】 zuòhuór 〈动〉do manual labour; work
【做交代】 zuò jiāodài 〈动〉confess; explain: 我们有些事情要向人民～。We have to make a few things clear to the people.
【做交易】 zuò jiāoyì 〈动〉trade; make a deal; barter: 拿原则～ barter away principles; trade in principle
【做绝】 zuòjué 〈动〉leave no room for manoeuvre: 把事情～ get

things into an impasse; leave oneself no avenue of retreat; pass the point of no return ‖ 坏事～ perpetrate every kind of villainy

【做客】 zuòkè 〈动〉 be a guest/visitor; visit sb; call on sb

【做苦工】 zuò kǔgōng 〈动〉 perform strenuous labour

【做礼拜】 zuò lǐbài 〈动〉 go to church; be at church

【做买卖】 zuò mǎimai 〈动〉 do business; carry on trade: ～的 business person; trader; merchant ‖ 做成一笔买卖 make a deal; strike a bargain

【做满月】 zuò mǎnyuè 〈动〉 celebrate a baby's birth when he is one month old

【做媒】 zuòméi 〈动〉 be a matchmaker/go-between

【做梦】 zuòmèng 〈动〉 ❶ have a dream; dream: 做恶梦 have a nightmare ❷ have a pipe dream; daydream: 做白日梦 dream a daydream

【做派】 zuòpài ＝ 做功 zuògōng

【做亲】 zuòqīn 〈动〉 ❶ (of two families) become related by marriage ❷ get married

【做圈套】 zuò quāntào 〈动〉 set a trap/snare; set out to trap sb

【做人】 zuòrén 〈动〉 ❶ conduct oneself; behave: 会～ know how to behave in society ❷ be an upright/honest/straightforward person: 重新～ turn over a new leaf; start one's life afresh

【做人家】 zuò rénjia 〈动〉〈方〉 be economical; be frugal/thrifty; economize: 他平时从不乱花钱，很会～。Being frugal, he never spends an unnecessary penny.

【做人情】 zuò rénqíng 〈动〉 do sb a favour

【做生活】 zuò shēnghuó 〈动〉〈方〉 do manual labour; work

【做生日】 zuò shēngri 〈动〉 celebrate sb's birthday; hold a birthday party

【做生意】 zuò shēngyi 〈动〉 do business; carry on trade: 做亏本生意 sell at a loss ‖ 我们只做硬件生意不做软件生意。We deal in hardware but not software.

【做声】 zuòshēng 〈动〉 utter; utter/make/produce a sound (as speaking, coughing, etc): 大家别～，注意听他讲! Keep quiet and listen to him attentively!

【做事】 zuòshì 〈动〉 ❶ do work; do a deed; handle affairs; get things done: 热心为群众～ be enthusiastic in rendering services to the masses ‖ 他一向～很认真。He has been earnest in doing everything. ❷ work; have a job: 他在电脑公司～。He works in a computer company.

【做手脚】 zuò shǒujiǎo 〈动〉 rig a situation or job; pull the carpet/rug (out) from under sb's feet; juggle things

【做寿】 zuòshòu 〈动〉 celebrate the birthday (usu of elderly people); hold a birthday party

【做头发】 zuò tóufa 〈动〉 do/set one's hair

【做文章】 zuò wénzhāng 〈动〉 ❶ write a composition ❷ make an issue of sth; make a fuss about sth: 现在国际上一些人想在台湾问题上～。Internationally, some people have been making an issue of Taiwan for their own purposes.

【做戏】 zuòxì 〈动〉 ❶ put on a play; act in a play ❷ put on a show; play-act: 他这是在我面前～罢了。He is just putting on a show in front of me. ⇨逢场～

【做小】 zuòxiǎo 〈动〉 be sb's concubine

【做学问】 zuò xuéwen 〈动〉 engage in scholarship; do research

【做眼色】 zuò yǎnsè 〈动〉〈方〉 tip sb the wink; wink at sb

【做样子】 zuò yàngzi 〈动〉 make a show; go through the motions; do sth for the sake of appearance: 他对穷人的关心只不过是做做样子罢了。His concern for the poor is only a posturing pose.

【做一天和尚撞一天钟】 zuò yī tiān héshang zhuàng yī tiān zhōng 〈熟〉 go on tolling the bell as long as one is a monk—do the least that is expected of one; take a passive attitude towards one's work; do things perfunctorily

【做贼心虚】 zuòzéi-xīnxū 〈熟〉 have a guilty conscience like a thief; have sth on one's conscience

【做针线】 zuò zhēnxian 〈动〉 do needlework; sew; do some sewing

【做主】 zuòzhǔ 〈动〉 ❶ decide; take the responsibility for a decision; make one's own decisions: 当家～ be the master of one's own destiny; be one's own man; decide one's own fate ‖ 自己～ master in one's own house ‖ 他自己完全做不得主。He cannot call his soul his own. ‖ 这件事我做不了主。I am not in a position to decide in this matter. ❷ back up; support: 有校长给你～。The headmaster will back you up.

【做作】 zuòzuo 〈动〉 be affected; be artificial: 表情～ wear an unnatural expression

酢

酢 zuò 〈动〉〈书〉 (of a guest) propose a toast to the host: ⇨酬～
⇨cù

附　　录
Appendixes

1. 常见字母词
Frequently Used Lettered Words

【α粒子】α particle; alpha particle (阿尔法粒子)
【α射线】α (particle) ray; alpha ray (阿尔法射线)
【α衰变】α-decay (often accompanied by radiation)
【β粒子】β particle; beta particle (贝塔粒子)
【β射线】β ray; beta ray (贝塔射线)
【β衰变】β-decay
【γ刀】gamma knife (伽马刀)
【γ射线】γ ray; gamma ray (伽马射线)
【A3纸】A3 paper (420×297mm)
【A4纸】A4 paper (297×210mm):一张 ～ a sheet of A4 paper
【A5纸】A5 paper (210×148mm)
【AA制】go Dutch (with sb); have a Dutch treat
【AAAA级旅游区】AAAA tourist attraction/destination
【ABC】❶ [singular] the letters of the English alphabets as taught to children ❷ the basic facts about a particular subject: 电学～ ABC of electricity ❸ American Broadcasting Corporation
【ABC武器】atomic, bacteriological and chemical weapons (原子、细菌和化学武器)
【ABO血型不合】ABO incompatibility
【ABO血型系统】ABO Blood Group System
【ABS系统】antilock brake system (制动防抱死装置)
【AB角】AB Role [two actors or actresses who prepare for the same role in a play in case one is unable to play]
【AB卷】paper A/B: 出 ～ set paper A/B
【AB型血】blood group AB
【AB制】AB Role System in which two actors or actresses prepare the same role in case one is unable to play
【Add】address (地址)
【ADL指标】advance decline line (腾落指标)
【ADSL线路】asymmetrical digital subscriber line (非对称数字用户线路)
【AI】artificial intelligence (人工智能)
【AIDS】acquired immune deficiency syndrome (艾滋病; 获得性免疫缺陷综合征)
【Alt键】Alt key (备用键)
【AM】amplitude modulation (调幅)
【AMPS】*advanced mobile phone service* (先进的移动电话服务)
【AOD】audio on demand (音频点播)
【AOL】American On-line (美国在线)
【APC】aspirin, *phenacetin and caffeine compound* (复方阿斯匹林)
【APEC】Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (亚太经济合作组织)
【API接口】application program interface (应用程序接口)
【API指数】air pollution index (空气污染指数)
【APS胶卷】APS (advanced photo system) film
【APS照相机】APS (advanced photo system) camera
【AQ】adversity quotient (逆境商数)
【AR指标】AR (acceptance requirement) indicator (验收条件指标)
【ASAP】as soon as possible (尽快)
【ASCII】American Standard Code for Information Interchange (美国信息交换标准代码)
【ASR技术】automatic speech recognition (自动语音识别)
【ATB车】all terrain bicycle/bike (山地车)
【ATM机】automated teller machine (自动柜员机; 自动取款机)
【ATM卡】ATM card
【AV端子】audio-visual terminal (音频-视频端子)
【A大调】A major
【A股】A-share: ～ 市场 A-share market
【A面】side A
【A盘】floppy disc and/or its Drive A: 插入～ insert a floppy disc into Drive A
【A小调】A minor
【A型血】*blood group* A
【A照】driving licence A
【A种股票】=A股
【B2B电子商务】business-to-business E-commerce (企业间电子商务)
【B2C电子商务】business-to-customer E-commerce (网上购物)
【B2G电子商务】business-to-government E-commerce (商家对政府的电子商务)
【B5纸】B5 paper (257×182mm)
【BA】Bachelor of Arts (文学士)
【Backspace键】backspace key (退格键)
【BBC】British Broadcasting Corporation (英国广播公司)
【BBS】❶ bulletin board system (电子公告牌系统) ❷ bulletin board service (电子公告牌服务)
【BEC】business English certificate (商务英语证书)
【BID】bis in die (每日两次)
【BIG 5】Big 5 Chinese characters (大5码)
【BIN】bank identification number (银行标识号)
【BIOS】basic input/output system (基本输入输出系统):～芯片 BIOS chip
【BMI】body mass index (体重指数)
【BMP】Bitmap (图形文档)
【BOT模式】build-operate-transfer mode (建设-经营-转让模式)
【BPS】bit/per second (比特/秒)
【BP机】beeper; pager (无线寻呼机)
【Break键】break key (中断键)
【BS】Bachelor of Science (理学士)
【BtoB电子商务】=B2B电子商务
【BtoC电子商务】=B2C电子商务
【BtoG电子商务】=B2G电子商务

【B超】❶ type-B ultrasonic diagnosis; ultrasonic diagnosis B（B型超声诊断）：做 ～ undergo ultrasonic diagnosis B ❷ ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus（B型超声诊断仪）
【B大调】B major
【B调】B tone
【B股】B-share
【B夸克】beauty quark [a drug]
【B淋巴细胞】B lymphocyte; B cell
【B面】side B
【B瓶】=B字瓶
【B细胞】=B淋巴细胞
【B小调】B minor
【B型性格】personality group B
【B型血】blood group B
【B照】driving licence B
【B种股票】=B股
【B字瓶】B-bottle [for containing beer]
【C】centigrade（摄氏度）：水100℃开。Water boils at 100℃.
【C2C电子商务】C2C E-commerce（客户对客户电子商务）
【CA】certification authority（认证机构）
【CAAC】Civil Aviation Administration of China（中国民航）
【CAD】computer aided design（计算机辅助设计）
【CAE】computer aided education（计算机辅助教育）
【CAI】computer aided instruction（计算机辅助教学）
【CAL】computer assisted learning（计算机辅助学习）
【CAM】computer aided manufacturing（计算机辅助制造）
【CAO】chief administrative officer（首席行政官）
【Caps Lock键】caps lock key（大写锁定键）
【CAT】computer aided translation（计算机辅助翻译）
【CAV】constant angular velocity（恒定角速度）：～技术 CAV technology ‖ ～模式 CAV mode
【CBA】China Basketball Association（中国篮球协会）：～联赛 CBA League
【CBD】central business district（中央商务区）
【CBO】chief business officer（首席商务官）
【cc】❶ courtesy copy; carbon copies（抄送）❷ millilitre（毫升）
【CCC认证】China Compulsory Certification（中国强制性产品认证制度）
【CCD】charge coupled device（电荷耦合器件）
【CCTV】① China Central Television Station（中国中央电视台）② closed circuit television（闭路电视）
【CCU】critical care unit（危症监护病房）
【CC系】CC Faction（a faction of the Kuomintang, 1928-1949, headed by Ch'en Kuo-fu（陈果夫）and Ch'en Lifu（陈立夫）, with the Central Club as its venue, the initials standing for both the Ch'ens and the Central Club)
【CD】compact disc（激光唱盘）：～机 CD player ‖ ～随身听 CD walkman
【CD-I】compact disc-interactive（交互式光盘）
【CDM】cash deposit machine（自动存款机）
【CDMA】code division multiple access（码分多址）：～手机 CDMA mobile phone
【CDO】chief diplomatism officer（首席外交官）
【CD-R】compact disc-recordable（可录光盘）
【CD-ROM】compact disc read-only memory（只读光盘）：～驱动器 CD-ROM drive ‖ 本软件包有5张～。The software package contains 5 CD-ROMs.
【CD-RW】compact disc-rewritable（可擦写光盘）
【CEO】chief executive officer（首席执行官）
【CFO】chief financial officer（首席财务官）
【CFS】chronic fatigue syndrome（慢性疲劳综合征）
【CGO】chief government officer（首席沟通官）
【CI】❶ corporate identity（企业标识）❷ corporate image（企业形象）：～设计 CI design
【CIA】Central Intelligence Agency（中央情报局）
【CIMS系统】computer integrated manufacturing system（计算机集成制造系统）
【CIO】chief information officer（首席信息官）
【CIP】cataloguing in publication（在版编目）
【CIS】corporate identity system（企业识别系统）
【C^4ISR】command, control, communication, computer, intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance（军队自动化指挥系统）
【CKD】complete knock down（全拆卸）
【CKO】chief knowledge officer（首席知识官）
【CLV】constant linear velocity（恒定线速度）：～模式 CLV mode
【CMO】chief marketing officer（首席市场官）
【CMOS】complementary metal oxide semiconductor（互补金属氧化物半导体）：CMOS存储器 CMOS memory ‖ CMOS芯片 CMOS chip
【CNG】compressed natural gas（压缩天然气）
【CNO】chief negotiating officer（首席谈判官）
【CNN】Cable News Network（有线新闻网络）
【CNY】Chinese *yuan*（人民币）
【COO】chief operating officer（首席运营官）
【cos】cosine（余弦）
【cosec】cosecant（余割）
【cot】cotangent（余切）
【CPA】certified public accountant（注册会计师）
【CPO】chief programmer officer（首席程序官）
【CPU】central processing unit（中央处理器）：奔腾～ Pentium CPU
【CQ】creation quotient（创造力）
【CQO】chief qualities officer（首席质量官）
【CRO】chief research officer（首席分析官）
【CRT】cathode-ray tube（阴极射线管）：～显示器 CRT monitor
【CSO】chief system officer（首席系统官）
【CT】computed tomography（计算机化断层显像）：做～ have/take a CT test
【CTI】computer telephone integration（电脑语音合成技术）：～技术 CTI technology
【CTO】chief technology officer（首席技术官）
【CtoC电子商务】=C2C电子商务
【Ctrl键】Ctrl key（控制键）
【CT】❶ computerized tomography（计算机体层成像）❷ CT Scanner（计算机体层成像仪）：螺旋～机 spiral CT scanner
【CUBA】China University Basketball Association（中国大学生篮球协会）
【C大调】C major
【C盘】disc C; Drive C
【C小调】C minor
【C语言】C Language
【C照】driving licence C
【DDD】domestic direct dialing（国内直拨）
【DDN网】digital data network（数字数据网）
【Delete键】delete key（删除键）
【Del键】delete key（删除键）
【DISCO】discotheque（迪斯科）

【DIY】do it yourself（自己动手）：自己动手者 DIYer
【DJ】disc jockey（原指广播或电视台的流行音乐节目主持人，现亦指酒吧、迪厅等处播放唱片者）
【DLL】dynamic link library（动态连接库）：～文件 DLL file
【DMI】directional movement index（动向指标）
【DNA】deoxyribonucleic acid（脱氧核糖核酸）
【DNA 基因图】DNA profile
【DNA 芯片】DNA chip（for diagnosing hereditary and infectious diseases）（基因芯片）
【DNA 指纹】DNA fingerprint：～鉴定 DNA fingerprinting
【DNS】domain name system（域名系统）
【DOS】disk operating system（磁盘操作系统）
【DPTV】digital processing TV（数字处理电视）
【DRAM】dynamic random access memory（动态随机存取存储器）
【DSL】digital subscriber line（数字用户线路）
【DSVD 技术】DSVD（digital simultaneous voice data）technology（数字和语音数据同时传输的技术）
【DTV】digital TV（数字电视）
【DVD】❶ digital video disc（数字激光视盘）：～光驱 DVD drive ‖ ～机 DVD player ❷ digital versatile disc（通用数字光盘）
【DX 胶卷】DX-encoded film（编码胶卷）
【D 大调】D major
【D 盘】disc D；Drive D
【D 小调】D minor
【EAP】English for Academic Purpose（学术用途英语）
【EAS】electronic article surveillance（电子防盗系统）
【E-Bank】electronic bank（电子银行）
【e-book】electronic book（电子图书）
【e-business】electronic business（电子商务）
【ECG】electrocardiogram（心电图）
【e-commerce】electronic commerce（电子交易）
【ED】erectile dysfunction（男性勃起功能障碍）
【EDI】electronic data interchange（电子数据交换）：～技术 EDI technology
【EDP】electronic data processing（电子数据处理）
【EEG】electroencephalogram（脑电图）
【EFL】English as a Foreign Language（作为外语的英语）
【EGP】English for General Purposes（通用英语）
【E-Home】electronic home（电子家园）
【E-mail】electronic mail（电子邮件）：发～ send an E-mail
【EMBA】Executive Master of Business Administration（高级管理人员工商管理硕士）
【EMS】express mail service（邮政特快专递）
【End 键】end key（结束键）
【Enter 键】enter key（回车键）
【EPD】electronic plane display（平板显示器）
【EPP 接口】*enhanced parallel port*（增强型并行端口）
【EPT 考试】English Proficiency Test（英语水平考试）
【EQ】emotional quotient（情商）
【Esc 键】Esc key（退出键）
【e-shop】electronic shop（电子商店）
【e-shopping】electronic shopping（电子购物）
【ESL】English as a Second Language（作为第二语言的英语）
【ESOL】English for Speakers of Other Languages（操其他语言者的英语）
【ESP】English for Special Purpose（专门用途英语）
【EST】English for Science and Technology（科技英语）
【EU】European Union（欧洲联盟；欧盟）
【e 化】go electronic（电子化）；cybernate；computerize
【E 大调】E major
【E 小调】E minor
【F-1 赛车】Formula One racing；F-1 racing（一级方程式赛车）
【FA】factory automation（工厂自动化）
【FAQ】frequently asked questions（常见问题）
【FAX】❶ fax machine（传真机）：～号码 fax number ❷ facsimile；fax（传真）：发/收～ send/get a fax ❸ send a fax；fax（发传真）：把订货单～给生产商 fax the order to the manufacturer
【FBI】Federal Bureau of Investigation（联邦调查局）
【FD】floppy disc（软磁盘）
【FDMA】frequency division multiple access（频分多址）
【Financial IQ】financial intelligence quotient（财商）：测～ *test one's Financial IQ*
【FLASH ROM】闪存
【FM】frequency modulation（调频）
【FOD】fax on demand（自动应答传真）
【FTP】File Transfer Protocol（文件传输协议）
【F 大调】F major
【F 小调】F minor
【G 大调】G major
【G 点】gender spot；G-spot
【G 小调】G minor
【GATT】General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade（关税及贸易总协定）
【GB】Guo Biao（国家标准）
【GB】gigabyte（吉字节）：40～硬盘 a 40 GB hard disc
【GBK 码】GBK（Guójiā Biāozhǔn Kuòzhǎnmǎ）（国家标准扩展码）
【GB/T】GB/T（Guó Biāo/Tuī）（推荐性国家标准）
【GDP】gross domestic product（国内生产总值）：人均～ GDP per capita
【GIF】graphics interchange format（图像交换格式）：～格式 GIF format
【GIS】geographical information system（地理信息系统）
【GMAT】Graduate Management Admission Test（管理学研究生入学资格考试）
【GMDS】global maritime distress and safety system（全球海上遇险与安全系统）
【GMT】Greenwich Mean Time（格林尼治标准时间）
【GM 食品】GM food；genetically-modified food（转基因食品）
【GNP】gross national product（国民生产总值）
【GPS】global positioning system（全球卫星定位系统）
【GRE】Graduate Record Examination（研究生入学考试）：考～ take GRE
【GSM】Global System for Mobile Communications（全球移动通信系统）：～手机 GSM mobile phone
【GUI】graphical user interface（图形用户界面）
【HA】❶ hepatitis A（甲型肝炎）❷ home automation（家庭自动化）
【Hb】hemoglobin（血红蛋白）
【HB】hepatitis B（乙型肝炎）：～病毒 HBV（hepatitis B virus）
【HB 铅笔】hard black pencil；HB *pencil*
【HC】hepatitis C（丙型肝炎）
【HD】high density（高密度）
【HDD】hard disc（硬盘）
【HDTV】high definition television（高清晰度电视）
【HFE】human factors engineering（人因工程）
【HF】high frequency（高频）：～无线电话 HF wireless

phone
【HGP】Human Genome Project（人类基因组计划）
【HI-END】high-end（高端）：～用户 HI-END user
【Hi-fi】high fidelity（高保真度）
【HIV】human immunodeficiency virus（人体免疫缺陷病毒；艾滋病病毒）
【Home 键】Home key（返回键）
【HSK】Hànyǔ shuǐpíng kǎoshì（汉语水平考试）
【HTML】hypertext markup language（超文本标识语言）
【HTTP】hypertext transport protocol（超文本传输协议）
【H 股】H-share [H standing for Hong Kong]
【ibid】ibidem（出处同上）
【IBM】International Business Machines（美国国际商用机器公司）：一台～电脑 an IBM computer
【IC 卡】integrated circuit card（集成电路卡）
【ICP】Internet content provider（因特网信息提供商）
【ICQ】I seek you（字面义为"我寻找你"，实指网络寻呼机）
【ICU】intensive care unit（重症监护病房）
【ID】Identity Card; ID Card（身份证）
【IDC】internet data centre（互联网数据中心）
【IDD】internatioal direct dialing（国际直拨）
【IDDD】international direct distance dialing（国际长途直播电话）
【IDE】integrated drive electronics（集成驱动电路）：～接口 IDE interface
【IDSL】Internet digital subscriber line（因特网数字用户线路）
【IELTS】International English Language Testing System（雅思；国际英语测试）
【IE 浏览器】Internet explorer（网络浏览器）
【IMBA】International Master of Business Administration（国际工商管理硕士）
【IMF】International Monetary Fund（世界货币基金组织）
【Insert 键】insert key（插入键）
【internet】互联网
【Internet】因特网
【I/O】input/output（输入/输出）
【IOC】International Olympic Committee（国际奥林匹克委员会）
【IP】Internet Protocol（网络协议）
【IPA】international phonetic alphabet（国际音标）
【IP 地址】IP address（网际协议地址）
【IP 电话】Internet protocol phone（网络电话）：～卡 IP card
【IP 卡】IP card（网络电话卡）
【IPP】Internet platform provider（网络平台提供商）
【IQ】intelligence quotient（智商）
【ISBN】international standard book number（国际标准图书编号）
【ISDN】integrated service digital network（综合业务数字网，俗称"一线通"）
【ISO】International Organization for Standardization（国际标准化组织）
【ISO14000 系列标准】ISO 14000 Serial Standards (for Environment Control)（国际标准化组织 14000 系列环境管理标准）
【ISO9000 系列标准】ISO 9000 Serial Standards (for Quality Control)（国际标准化组织 9000 系列质量管理标准）
【ISP】Internet services provider（因特网服务提供商）
【ISSN】international standard serial number（国际标准连续出版物编号）
【IT】information technology（信息技术）：～产业 IT industry
【ITS】intelligent transportation system（智能交通系统）
【IVOD】interactive VOD（交互式视频点播）
【JPEG】Joint Photographic Experts Group（联合图像专家组）：～格式 JPEG format
【KB】kilobyte（千字节）
【KFC】Kentucky Fried Chicken（肯德基炸鸡）
【kg】kilogramme（千克/公斤）
【KGB】Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti（克格勃）
【kHz】kilohertz（千赫兹）
【km】kilometre（千米/公里）
【KTV】karaoke television（演艺或餐饮场所的）卡拉 OK 包厢
【kw】kilowatt（千瓦）
【kwh】kilowatt hour（千瓦/小时）
【K 金】carat gold：18～ 18-carat gold (75% gold) ‖ 24～ 24-carat gold (100% gold)
【L】❶ large size（大号）❷ litre（升）
【LAN】local area network（局域网络）
【LCD】liquid crystal display（液晶显示屏）
【LD】laser disc（激光视盘）
【LED】large electronic display（大型电子显示屏）
【LEU】leukocyte（白细胞）
【LI 电池】lithium battery（锂电池）
【LPG】liquefied petroleum gas（液化石油气）
【LQ】love quotient（爱商）
【LRT】light rapid transit（轻轨）
【LSI】large scale integration（大规模集成电路）
【LW】long wave（长波）
【M】medium size（中号）
【MA】Master of Arts（文学硕士）
【MAN】metropolitan/municipal area network（城域网）
【MB】megabyte（兆字节）：1.44～软盘 1.44 MB floppy disc
【MBA】Master of Business Administration（工商管理硕士）：～人才 MBA talent ‖ ～学生 MBA student/graduate
【MBO】management by objectives（目标管理）
【Mbps】megabits/per second（兆比特/秒）
【M-commerce】mobile commerce（移动商务）
【MD】mini disc（迷你光盘）：～随身听 MD walkman
【MHz】megahertz（兆赫）
【MI】multiple intelligence（多元智能）
【MIC】microphone（话筒；麦克风）
【MIDI】musical instrument digital interface（乐器数字接口）
【MIS】management information system（管理信息系统）
【MO disc】magneto-optic disc（磁光盘）：～驱动器 MO disc drive
【MODEM】modulator/demodulator（调制解调器）
【MOF】multiple organ failure（多脏器功能衰竭综合征）
【MP3】MPEG 1 audio layer 3（原指数字音频压缩技术，后泛指该项技术压缩的音乐）：～播放器 MP3 player ‖ ～随身听 MP3 walkman ‖ ～音乐 MP3 music
【MPA】Master of Public Administration（公共管理硕士）
【MPC】multimedia personal computer（多媒体个人计算机）

【MPEG】Moving Pictures Experts Group（运动图像专家组）：～格式 MPEG format ‖ ～ 文件 MPEG file
【MS】Master of Science（理学硕士）
【MS-DOS】Microsoft disc operating system（微软磁盘操作系统）：～方式 MS-DOS mode
【MTV】music television（音乐电视）
【MVP】most valuable player（最有价值球员）
【MW】medium wave（中波）
【NASDAQ】The National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System（纳斯达克系统）：～指数 NASDAQ index
【NATO】North Atlantic Treaty Organization（北大西洋公约组织，简称北约）
【NBA】National Basketball Association（美国全国职业篮球协会）：～球员 NBA player
【NBC】National Broadcasting Co. Inc.（全国广播公司）
【NC】network computer（网络计算机）
【NGO】non-government organization（非政府组织）：～论坛 NGO forum
【NHK】Nippon Hoso Kyokai（日本广播协会）
【NIMH 电池】NiMH（nickel metal hydride）battery（镍氢电池）
【NMD】National Missile Defense System（国家导弹防御系统）
【No】number（号码）
【NTSC 制式】NTSC（National Television System Committee）（美国国家电视制式委员会）
【N 型半导体】negative semiconductor; Nsemiconductor
【OA】office automation（办公自动化）：～用具 OA appliance
【OCR】optical character recognition（光学字符识别）
【OEM】original equipment manufacturer（原始设备制造商）
【OFF】关
【OIC】Oh, I see（噢，我明白了）
【OICQ】open ICQ（免费网络寻呼）
【ON】开
【OPEC】Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries（石油输出国组织，音译为欧佩克）
【OTC 药】over-the-counter medicine（非处方药）
【O-成员国】O-member（observer-member）country（观察员成员国）
【O 抗体】O antibody
【O 抗原】O antigen
【O 型腿】bow-legged
【O 型血】blood group O
【P】❶ parking lot（停车场）❷ pulse（脉冲）
【Page Down 键】page down key（向下翻页键）
【Page Up 键】page up key（向上翻页键）
【PAL】phase alternation line（相位逐行变换）
【PAN】personal area network（个人区域网）
【PAS 手机】PAS（personal access system）mobile（小灵通）
【Pause 键】pause key（暂停键）
【PC】personal computer（个人电子计算机）
【PCI 接口】peripheral controller interface（外围控制器接口）
【PCMCIA】PC Memory Card International Association（PC 机存储卡国际协会）：～插槽 PCMCIA slot ‖ ～卡 PCMCIA card
【PDA】personal digital assistant（个人数字助理）
【PDP】plasma display panel（等离子显示屏）
【PETS】Public English Test System（公共英语等级考试）
【PhD】Doctor of Philosophy（博士）
【pH 计】pH meter（酸度计）
【pH 值】power of hydrogene（氢离子浓度指数）
【PIN】personal identification number（个人身份识别号）
【PING】packet internet groper（信息包网络探查指令）
【PLO】Palestine Organization（巴勒斯坦解放组织，简称巴解组织）
【PLT】platelet（血小板）
【PnP】plug and play（即插即用）
【P&P】＝PnP
【POS 机】❶ point of sale terminal（销售点终端机）❷ point of sales（电子收款机）
【PPA】phenylpropanolamine（苯丙醇胺）：此药不含～。This medicine is PPA-free.
【PPM】pages per minute（每分钟页数）
【PP 塑料】polypropylene（聚丙烯）
【PR】public relation（公共关系，简称公关）
【Print Screen 键】print screen key（屏幕拷贝键）
【PS】postscript（附言）
【PSC】pǔtōnghuà shuǐpíng cèshì（普通话水平测试）
【PSTN】public switched telephone network（公用交换电话网）
【PS 版】presensitized plate（预涂感光版）
【PS 字体】PostScript font
【PT】particular transfer（特别转让）
【PU 人工跑道】polyurethane track（聚氨酯人工跑道）
【PVC】polyvinyl chloride（聚氯乙烯）：～管 PVC tube
【P-成员国】participating member（积极成员国）
【QA】quality assurance（质量保证）
【QC】quality control（质量管理）
【QFII】qualified foreign institutional investor（有资格的境外投资机构）
【Q 值】Q-factor（品质因数）
【QS】quality specifications（质量标准体系）
【R&D】Research and Development（研发）
【RAM】random access memory（随机存取存储器）
【RBC】red blood cell（红细胞）
【Rh 血型不合】Rh incompatibility：～引起溶血症。Rh incompatibility causes haemolysis.
【Rh 因子】Rh factor
【RMB】rénmínbì（人民币）
【RNA】ribonucleic acid（核糖核酸）
【ROM】read-only memory（只读存储器）
【RPM】revolutions per minuter（每分钟转数）
【RS】remote sensing（遥感）
【RSVP】Respondes, s'il vous plait; please answer or respond in writing or by telephone（请回复）
【S】small size（小号）
【SAR】special administrative region（特别行政区）
【SARS】serious acute respiratory syndrome（严重急性呼吸综合征）：防治～ prevent and cure SARS ‖ 控制～ control SARS ‖ ～病人 SARS patient
【SAT】scholastic aptitude test（学术能力测验）
【SBS】sick building syndrome（大楼综合征）
【SCI】science citation index（科学引文索引）
【Scroll Lock 键】scroll lock key（滚动锁定键）
【SDR】special drawing rights（特别提款权）
【SDRAM】synchronous dynamic random access memory（同步动态随机存储器）
【SDSL】single-line digital subscriber line（单线数字用户线路）
【sec】secant（正割）
【SECAM 制式】sequential colour avec memoire（顺序传

送和存储彩色电视系统）
【Shift 键】shift key（换挡键）
【SIM 卡】subscriber identification module card（用户身份识别卡）
【sin】sine（正弦）
【SKD】semi knock down（半拆卸）
【SMS】short message service（短消息服务）
【SMTP】simple mail transfer protocol（简单邮件传送协议）
【SOHO】small office home office（小型家居办公室）
【SOS】save our souls（救救我们）[通用的紧急呼救信号]
【SOS 儿童村】SOS Children's Village
【SPF】sun-protection factor（防晒系数）
【SQ】success quotient（成功商数）
【ST】special treatment（特别处理）
【STAQ 系统】Securities Trading Automated Quotation System（全国证券交易自动报价系统）
【STB】set top box（机顶盒）
【STD】sexually transmitted disease（性传播疾病）
【SVCD】super VCD（超级 VCD）
【SVGA】super video graphic array（超级视频图形列阵）
【SVOD】staggered VOD（交错视频点播）
【SW】short wave（短波）
【S 形连接】S-link
【S 形曲线】sigmoid curve
【S 形弯道】S-turning
【S 形下水管】S-trap
【TAXI】出租车
【TB】tuberculosis（肺病）
【TCFL】Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language（对外汉语教学）
【TCP】transmission control protocol（传输控制协议）
【TDM】Time Division Multiple（时分复用）
【TDMA】time division multiple access（时分多址）：～手机 TDMA mobile phone
【TD-SCDMA】time division-synchronous code division multiple access（时分同步码分多址接入）
【Tel】telephone（电话）
【TESOL】Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages（对外英语教学）
【TFT 显示器】TFT (thin film transistor) display（薄晶体管显示器）
【TG】triglyceride（甘油三酯）
【TID】ter in die（每日三次）
【TMD】Theater Missile Defense（战区导弹防御系统）
【TNT】trinitrotoluene（梯恩梯）
【TOEFL】Test of English as a Foreign Language（托福；英语作为外语的考试）
【TOEIC】Test of English for International Communications（托业考试）
【TP】total protein（总蛋白）
【TQM】total quality management（全面质量管理）
【TSE】Test of Spoken English（英语口语考试）
【TV】television（电视）
【T 淋巴细胞】thymus lymphocyte（胸腺淋巴细胞）
【T 细胞】＝T 淋巴细胞
【T 型台】catwalk
【T 恤衫】T-shirt
【UA】uric acid（尿酸）
【UFO】unidentified flying object（不明飞行物）
【UHF】ultra high frequency（超高频）
【UHT 牛奶】ultra high temperature milk（超高温牛奶）
【UN】United Nations（联合国）
【UNDP】United Nations Development Programme（联合国开发计划署）
【UNESCO】United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization（联合国教科文组织）
【UNICEF】United Nations Children's Fund（联合国儿童基金组织）
【UPC】universal products code（通用商品符号）
【UPS 电源】uninterruptible power system/supply（不间断电源）
【URL】uniform resource locator（统一资源定位格式）
【USB】universal serial bus（通用串行总线）：～端口 USB port
【UT】universal time（世界时）
【UV】ultraviolet（紫外线）
【U 形钢】U-steel
【U 形管】U-tube
【U 形曲线】U-shaped curve
【V】volume（音量）
【VB】vitamine B（维生素 B）
【VC】vitamine C（维生素 C）
【VCD】video compact disc（激光视盘）：～机 VCD player
【VCR】video cassette recorder（录像机）
【VD】❶ vitamine D（维生素 D）❷ venereal disease（性病）
【VDR】video disc recorder（光盘录像机）
【VFD】❶ voice frequency dialling（音频拨号）❷ vacuum fluorescent display（真空荧光显示屏）
【VGA】video graphics array（视频图形适配器）
【VHF】very high frequency（甚高频）
【VHS】video home system（家用录像机制式）
【VIP】very important person（贵宾；要人）：～卡 VIP card
【VLF】very low frequency（甚低频）
【VOA】Voice of America（美国之音）
【VOD】video on demand（视频点播）
【Vs】versus（甲对乙比赛）：中国 Vs 日本 China Vs Japan
【V 形槽】V-gutter
【V 形齿轮】V-gear
【V 形皮带】V-belt
【V 字领】V-neck
【Walkman】随身听
【WAN】wide area net（广域网）
【WAP】wireless application protocol（无线应用协议）
【WB】welcome back（欢迎回来）
【WBC】white blood cell（白细胞）
【WC】water closet（厕所）
【WCDMA】wide-band code division multiple access（宽带码分多址）
【Web】World Wide Web（万维网）
【WHO】World Health Organization（世界卫生组织）
【WIPO 公约】World Intellectual Property Organization Treaty（世界知识产权组织公约）
【WPS】word processing system（文字处理系统）
【WSK】wàiyǔ shuǐpíng kǎoshì（外语水平考试）
【WTO】World Trade Organization（世贸组织）：～成员 WTO member ‖ 中国的～大使 China's WTO ambassador ‖ ～总干事 WTO director-general
【WWW】World Wide Web（万维网）
【WYSIWYG】what you see is what you get（所见即所得）
【XL】extra large（特大号）

【XXL】extra extra large（特特大号）
【X刀】X-knife（爱克斯刀）
【X光】X-ray（爱克斯光）
【X染色体】X chromosome
【X射线】X-ray（爱克斯射线）：～源 X-ray source
【Y2K】Year 2000 (computer) problem（千年虫问题）
【Y染色体】Y chromosome
【Y形管】Y-pipe

2. 中国历史年代简表
A Brief Chronology of Chinese History

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3. 中国各民族

Ethnic Groups in China

（按汉语拼音排序）
(arranged in Pinyin alphabetical order)

中文 in Chinese	汉语拼音 in Pinyin	英文 in English	人口 population	主要分布地区 main distribution areas
阿昌族	Āchāngzú	Achang	27,718	云南 Yunnan
白族	Báizú	Bai	1,598,052	云南、贵州、湖南 Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan
保安族	Bǎo'ānzú	Bonan	11,683	甘肃 Gansu
布朗族	Bùlǎngzú	Blang	82,398	云南 Yunnan
布依族	Bùyīzú	Bouyei	2,548,294	贵州 Guizhou
朝鲜族	Cháoxiǎnzú	Korean	1,923,361	辽宁、吉林、黑龙江 Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang
达斡尔族	Dáwò'ěrzú	Daur	121,463	内蒙古、黑龙江 Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang
傣族	Dǎizú	Dai	1,025,402	云南 Yunnan
德昂族	Dé'ángzú	De'ang	15,461	云南 Yunnan
东乡族	Dōngxiāngzú	Dongxiang	373,669	甘肃、新疆 Gansu, Xinjiang
侗族	Dòngzú	Dong	2,508,624	贵州、湖南、广西 Guizhou, Hunan, Guangxi
独龙族	Dúlóngzú	Derung	5,825	云南 Yunnan
俄罗斯族	Éluósīzú	Russian	13,500	新疆、黑龙江 Xinjiang, Heilongjiang
鄂伦春族	Èlúnchūnzú	Oroqen	7,004	黑龙江、内蒙古 Heilongjiang, Inner Mongolia
鄂温克族	Èwēnkèzú	Ewenki	26,379	内蒙古 Inner Mongolia
高山族	Gāoshānzú	Gaoshan	2,877	台湾、福建 Taiwan, Fujian
仡佬族	Gēlǎozú	Gelao	438,192	贵州 Guizhou
哈尼族	Hānízú	Hani	1,254,800	云南 Yunnan
哈萨克族	Hāsàkèzú	Kazak	1,110,758	新疆 Xinjiang
汉族	Hànzú	Han	11.59 亿	遍布全国 all over China

中 文 in Chinese	汉语拼音 in Pinyin	英 文 in English	人 口 population	主要分布地区 main distribution areas
赫哲族	Hèzhézú	Hezhen	4,254	黑龙江 Heilongjiang
回族	Huízú	Hui	8,612,001	宁夏、甘肃、河南、新疆、青海、云南、河北、山东、安徽、辽宁、北京、内蒙古、天津、黑龙江、陕西、贵州、吉林、江苏、四川 Ningxia, Gansu, Henan, Xinjiang, Qinghai, Yunnan, Hebei, Shandong, Anhui, Liaoning, Beijing, Inner Mongolia, Tianjin, Heilongjiang, Shaanxi, Guizhou, Jilin, Jiangsu, Sichuan
基诺族	Jīnuòzú	Jino	18,022	云南 Yunnan
京族	Jīngzú	Gin	18,749	广西 Guangxi
景颇族	Jǐngpōzú	Jingpo	119,276	云南 Yunnan
柯尔克孜族	Kē'ěrkèzīzú	Kirgiz	143,537	新疆 Xinjiang
拉祜族	Lāhùzú	Lahu	411,545	云南 Yunnan
黎族	Lízú	Li	1,112,498	海南 Hainan
傈僳族	Lìsùzú	Lisu	574,589	云南、四川 Yunnan, Sichuan
珞巴族	Luòbāzú	Lhoba	2,322	西藏 Tibet
满族	Mǎnzú	Manchu	9,846,776	辽宁、河北、黑龙江、吉林、内蒙古、北京 Liaoning, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Inner Mongolia, Beijing
毛南族	Máonánzú	Maonan	72,370	广西 Guangxi
门巴族	Ménbāzú	Monba	7,498	西藏 Tibet
蒙古族	Měnggǔzú	Mongol	4,802,407	内蒙古、辽宁、吉林、河北、黑龙江、新疆 Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Xinjiang
苗族	Miáozú	Miao	7,383,622	贵州、湖南、云南、广西、重庆、湖北、四川 Guizhou, Hunan, Yunnan, Guangxi, Chongqing, Hubei, Sichuan
仫佬族	Mùlǎozú	Mulam	160,648	广西 Guangxi
纳西族	Nàxīzú	Naxi	277,750	云南 Yunnan
怒族	Nùzú	Nu	27,190	云南 Yunnan
普米族	Pǔmǐzú	Primi	29,721	云南 Yunnan

中 文 in Chinese	汉语拼音 in Pinyin	英 文 in English	人 口 population	主要分布地区 main distribution areas
羌族	Qiāngzú	Qiang	198,303	四川 Sichuan
撒拉族	Sālāzú	Salar	87,546	青海 Qinghai
畲族	Shēzú	She	634,700	福建、浙江、江西、广东 Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Guangdong
水族	Shuǐzú	Sui	347,116	贵州、广西 Guizhou, Guangxi
塔吉克族	Tǎjíkèzú	Tajik	33,223	新疆 Xinjiang
塔塔尔族	Tǎtǎ'ěrzú	Tatar	5,064	新疆 Xinjiang
土族	Tǔzú	Tu	192,568	青海、甘肃 Qinghai, Gansu
土家族	Tǔjiāzú	Tujia	5,725,049	湖南、湖北、重庆、贵州 Hunan, Hubei, Chongqing, Guizhou
佤族	Wǎzú	Va	351,980	云南 Yunnan
维吾尔族	Wéiwú'ěrzú	Uygur	7,207,024	新疆 Xinjiang
乌兹别克族	Wūzībiékèzú	Uzbek	14,763	新疆 Xinjiang
锡伯族	Xībózú	Xibe	172,932	辽宁、新疆 Liaoning, Xinjiang
瑶族	Yáozú	Yao	2,137,033	广西、湖南、云南、广东 Guangxi, Hunan, Yunnan, Guangdong
彝族	Yízú	Yi	6,580,000	四川、云南、贵州、广西 Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Guangxi
裕固族	Yùgùzú	Yugur	12,293	甘肃 Gansu
藏族	Zàngzú	Tibetan	4,593,072	西藏、四川、青海、甘肃、云南 Tibet, Sichuan, Qinghai, Gansu, Yunnan
壮族	Zhuàngzú	Zhuang	15,555,820	广西、云南、广东 Guangxi, Yunnan, Guangdong

说明：本资料人口据《中国1990年人口普查资料》(中国统计出版社，1993年4月第1版)整理。

Note: The population of this table is based on *China 1990 Population Census Data* (1st edition, April, 1993, China Statistics Publishing House).

4. 中国行政区划简表

A Table of Administrative Divisions in China

(按汉语拼音顺序排列)
(arranged in Pinyin alphabetical order)

省、直辖市、自治区和特别行政区名 Provinces, Municipalities Directly under the Central Government, Autonomous Regions and Special Administrative Regions	简称 The Abbreviated Names	面积(单位:平方千米) Area (sq km)	人口(单位:万人) Population (10,000 People)	省会或首府名 Provincial Capitals (or Capitals of Autonomous Regions)
安徽省 Anhui Province	皖 Wan	130,000	5,986	合肥 Hefei
澳门特别行政区 Macao Special Administrative Region	澳 Ao	23.5	44	澳门 Macao
北京市 Beijing Municipality	京 Jing	16,800	1,382	北京 Beijing
重庆市 Chongqing Municipality	渝 Yu	82,300	3,090	重庆 Chongqing
福建省 Fujian Province	闽 Min	120,000	3,471(excluding the population of Jinmen, Mazu and a few other islands of Fujian Province)	福州 Fuzhou
甘肃省 Gansu Province	甘(陇) Gan(Long)	390,000	2,562	兰州 Lanzhou
广东省 Guangdong Province	粤 Yue	180,000	8,642	广州 Guangzhou
广西壮族自治区 Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	桂 Gui	230,000	4,489	南宁 Nanning
贵州省 Guizhou Province	贵(黔) Gui(Qian)	170,000	3,525	贵阳 Guiyang
海南省 Hainan Province	琼 Qiong	34,000	787	海口 Haikou
河北省 Hebei Province	冀 Ji	190,000	6,744	石家庄 Shijiazhuang
河南省 Henan Province	豫 Yu	160,000	9,256	郑州 Zhengzhou

省、直辖市、自治区和特别行政区名 Provinces, Municipalities Directly under the Central Government, Autonomous Regions and Special Administrative Regions	简称 The Abbreviated Names	面积(单位:平方千米) Area (sq km)	人口(单位:万人) Population (10,000 People)	省会或首府名 Provincial Capitals (or Capitals of Autonomous Regions)
黑龙江省 Heilongjiang Province	黑 Hei	460,000	3,689	哈尔滨 Harbin
湖北省 Hubei Province	鄂 E	180,000	6,028	武汉 Wuhan
湖南省 Hunan Province	湘 Xiang	210,000	6,440	长沙 Changsha
吉林省 Jilin Province	吉 Ji	180,000	2,728	长春 Changchun
江苏省 Jiangsu Province	苏 Su	100,000	7,438	南京 Nanjing
江西省 Jiangxi Province	赣 Gan	160,000	4,140	南昌 Nanchang
辽宁省 Liaoning Province	辽 Liao	150,000	4,238	沈阳 Shenyang
内蒙古自治区 Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	内蒙古 Neimenggu	1,100,000	2,376	呼和浩特 Huhehot
宁夏回族自治区 Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	宁 Ning	66,000	562	银川 Yinchuan
青海省 Qinghai Province	青 Qing	720,000	518	西宁 Xining
山东省 Shandong Province	鲁 Lu	150,000	9,079	济南 Jinan
山西省 Shanxi Province	晋 Jin	150,000	3,297	太原 Taiyuan
陕西省 Shaanxi Province	陕(秦) Shan(Qin)	190,000	3,605	西安 Xi'an
上海市 Shanghai Municipality	沪(申) Hu(Shen)	6,340	1,674	上海 Shanghai
四川省 Sichuan Province	川(蜀) Chuan(Shu)	480,000	8,329	成都 Chengdu
台湾省 Taiwan Province	台 Tai	36,000	2,228 (including the population of Jinmen, Mazu and a few other islands of Fujian Province)	台北 Taibei
天津市 Tianjin Municipality	津 Jin	11,000	1,001	天津 Tianjin

省、直辖市、自治区和特别行政区名 Provinces, Municipalities Directly under the Central Government, Autonomous Regions and Special Administrative Regions	简称 The Abbreviated Names	面积(单位:平方千米) Area (sq km)	人口(单位:万人) Population (10,000 People)	省会或首府名 Provincial Capitals (or Capitals of Autonomous Regions)
西藏自治区 Tibet Autonomous Region	藏 Zang	1,200,000	262	拉萨 Lasa (Lhasa)
香港特别行政区 Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	港 Gang	1,097	678	香港 Hong Kong
新疆维吾尔自治区 Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	新 Xin	1,600,000	1,925	乌鲁木齐 Ürümqi
云南省 Yunnan Province	云(滇) Yun(Dian)	380,000	4,288	昆明 Kunming
浙江省 Zhejiang Province	浙 Zhe	100,000	4,677	杭州 Hangzhou

说明:本资料面积据《中国地图集》(中国地图出版社,1995)整理,人口据国家统计局于2001年4月2日公布的第五次人口普查主要数据的二号公报整理。香港特别行政区政府于2000年6月30日公布的香港现有人口数为678万。澳门特别行政区政府于2000年9月30日公布的澳门现有人口数为44万。台湾当局于2000年12月公布的中国台湾省和金门、马祖等岛屿的人口数为2,228万。某些省和上海市的简称有两个:一个放在括号外,一个放在括号里。例如:陕西省简称陕(秦),上海市简称沪(申)。

Note: The area of this table is based on *Atlas of China* (printed in 1995 by China Cartographic Publishing House). The population of this table is based on the No. 2 Communique on Major Figures of the Fifth National Population Census published by the National Bureau of Statistics on April 2, 2001. The population of Hong Kong SAR was obtained from data on June 30, 2000, provided by the HKSAR Government. The population of Macao SAR was obtained from data on September 30, 2000, provided by the Macao SAR Government. The population of Taiwan Province, and Jinmen, Mazu and a few other islands of Fujian Province is based on the data in December 2000, released by Taiwan authorities. Some provinces and Shanghai have two abbreviated names, with one outside the brackets and the other inside. For example, Shaanxi Province is called 陕(秦)Shan(Qin) for short and Shanghai 沪(申)Hu(Shen) for short.

5. 中国国家机构、政协、政党和人民团体
China's State Organs, CPPCC, Political Parties and People's Organizations

中国国家机关 China's State Organs

中文	English
1. 全国人民代表大会	**National People's Congress (NPC)**
主席团	Presidium
常务委员会	Standing Committee
办公厅	General Office
秘书处	Secretariat
代表资格审查委员会	Credentials Committee
提案审查委员会	Motions Examination Committee
民族委员会	Ethnic Affairs Committee
法律委员会	Law Committee
财政经济委员会	Finance and Economy Committee
外事委员会	Foreign Affairs Committee
教育、科学、文化和卫生委员会	Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee
内务司法委员会	Committee for Internal and Judicial Affairs
华侨委员会	Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee
法制工作委员会	Commission of Legislative Affairs
特定问题调查委员会	Committee of Inquiry into Specific Questions
宪法修改委员会	Committee for Revision of the Constitution
2. 中华人民共和国主席	**President of the People's Republic of China**
副主席	Vice President
3. 中央军事委员会	**Central Military Commission**
主席	Chairman
副主席	Vice Chairmen
委员	Members
4. 最高人民法院	**Supreme People's Court**
5. 最高人民检察院	**Supreme People's Procuratorate**
6. 国务院	**State Council**
总理	Premier
副总理	Vice Premier
国务委员	State Councillor
秘书长	Secretary-General
国务院部委	**Ministries and Commissions of the State Council**
外交部	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
国防部	Ministry of National Defence
国家发展和改革委员会	State Development and Reform Commission

教育部	Ministry of Education
科学技术部	Ministry of Science and Technology
国防科学技术工业委员会	Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defence
国家民族事务委员会	State Ethnic Affairs Commission
公安部	Ministry of Public Security
国家安全部	Ministry of State Security
监察部	Ministry of Supervision
民政部	Ministry of Civil Affairs
司法部	Ministry of Justice
财政部	Ministry of Finance
人事部	Ministry of Personnel
劳动和社会保障部	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
国土资源部	Ministry of Land and Resources
建设部	Ministry of Construction
铁道部	Ministry of Railways
交通部	Ministry of Communications
信息产业部	Ministry of Information Industry
水利部	Ministry of Water Resources
农业部	Ministry of Agriculture
商务部	Ministry of Commerce
文化部	Ministry of Culture
卫生部	Ministry of Public Health
国家人口和计划生育委员会	State Population and Family Planning Commission
中国人民银行	People's Bank of China
国家审计署	National Audit Office

国务院办事机构 **Offices under the State Council**

国务院办公厅	General Affairs Office of the State Council
外事办公室	Foreign Affairs Office
侨务办公室	Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs
港澳事务办公室	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office
台湾事务办公室	Taiwan Affairs Office
法制办公室	Office of Legislative Affairs
经济体制改革办公室	Office for Economic Restructuring
国务院研究室	Research Office of the State Council
新闻办公室	Information Office

国务院直属特设机构 **Special Organization Directly under the State Council**

国有资产监督管理委员会	Commission of the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration

国务院直属机构 **Departments Directly under the State Council**

海关总署	General Administration of Customs
国家税务总局	State Administration of Taxation
国家环境保护总局	State Environmental Protection Administration
中国民用航空总局	General Administration of Civil Aviation of China
国家广播电影电视总局	State Administration of Radio, Film and Television
国家体育总局	State General Administration of Sports
国家统计局	National Bureau of Statistics
国家工商行政管理总局	State Administration of Industry and Commerce
国家新闻出版总署	General Administration of Press and Publication
国家版权局	National Copyright Administration
国家林业局	State Forestry Administration
国家质量监督检验检疫总局	State Bureau of Quality and Technical Supervision and

	Quarantine
国家食品药品监督管理局	State Food and Drug Supervision Administration
国家安全生产监督管理局	State Administration for Safe Production Supervision
国家知识产权局	State Intellectual Property Office
国家旅游局	National Tourism Administration
国家宗教事务管理局	State Administration of Religious Affairs
国务院参事室	Counsellors' Office of the State Council
国务院机关事务管理局	Government Offices Administration of the State Council
国务院直属事业单位	***Institutions Directly under the State Council***
新华通讯社	Xinhua News Agency
中国科学院	Chinese Academy of Sciences
中国社会科学院	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
中国工程院	Chinese Academy of Engineering
国务院发展研究中心	Development Research Centre of the State Council
国家行政学院	National School of Administration
中国地震局	China Seismological Bureau
中国气象局	China Meteorological Administration
中国证券监督管理委员会	China Securities Regulatory Commission
中国保险监督管理委员会	China Insurance Regulatory Commission
中国银行业监督管理委员会	China Banking Regulatory Commission
全国社会保障基金理事会	National Council for Social Security Fund
国家自然科学基金委员会	National Natural Science Foundation Commission
部委管理的国家局	**State Bureaus under Ministries or Commissions**
国家粮食储备局(国家发展和改革委员会)	State Bureau of Grain Reserve (under the State Development and Reform Commission)
国家国内贸易局	State Bureau of Internal Trade
国家煤炭工业局	State Bureau of Coal Industry
国家机械工业局	State Bureau of Machine-Building Industry
国家冶金工业局	State Bureau of Metallurgical Industry
国家石油和化学工业局	State Bureau of Petroleum and Chemical Industries
国家轻工业局	State Bureau of Light Industry
国家纺织工业局	State Bureau of Textile Industry
国家建筑材料工业局	State Bureau of Building Materials Industry
国家烟草专卖局	State Tobacco Monopoly Bureau
国家有色金属工业局	State Bureau of Nonferrous Metal Industry
国家外国专家局(人事部)	State Bureau of Foreign Experts Affairs (under the Ministry of Personnel)
国家海洋局(国土资源部)	State Oceanic Administration (under the Ministry of Land and Resources)
国家测绘局(国土资源部)	State Bureau of Surveying and Mapping (ditto)
国家邮政局(信息产业部)	State Post Bureau (under the Ministry of Information Industry)
国家文物局(文化部)	State Cultural Relics Bureau (under the Ministry of Culture)
国家中医药管理局(卫生部)	State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine (under the Ministry of Health)
国家外汇管理局(中国人民银行总行)	State Administration of Foreign Exchange (under the People's Bank of China)
国家出入境检验检疫局(海关总署)	State Administration for Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine (under the General Administration of Customs)
国家档案局	State Archives Bureau
国家保密局	National Administration for the Protection of State Secrets

中国人民政治协商会议及其机构
The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and Its Structure

中国人民政治协商会议全国委员会	**National Committee of the CPPCC**
中国人民政治协商会议全国委员会常务委员会	**Standing Committee of the National Committee of the CPPCC**
中国人民政治协商会议全国委员会办公厅	General Office of the CPPCC National Committee
专门委员会	Special Committees
提案委员会	Committee for Handling Proposals
经济委员会	Committee for Economic Affairs
人口资源环境委员会	Committee of Population, Resources and Environment
教科文卫体委员会	Committee of Education, Science, Culture, Health and Sports
社会和法制委员会	Committee for Social and Legal Affairs
民族和宗教委员会	Committee for Ethnic and Religious Affairs
文史资料委员会	Committee of Cultural and Historical Data
港澳台侨委员会	Committee for Liaison with Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and Overseas Chinese
外事委员会	Committee of Foreign Affairs
中国人民政治协商委员会地方委员会	CPPCC Local Committees

中国政党 Chinese Parties

中国共产党 （中共）	Communist Party of China (CPC)
中国国民党革命委员会 （民革）	Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang
中国民主同盟 （民盟）	China Democratic League
中国民主建国会 （民建）	China Democratic National Construction Association
中国民主促进会 （民进）	China Association for Promoting Democracy
中国农工民主党	Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party
中国致公党	China Zhi Gong Dang
九三学社	Jiu San Society
台湾民主自治同盟 （台盟）	Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League

中国共产党组织机构 Structure of the CPC

中国共产党中央委员会	Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CCCPC)
中央政治局	Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC
中央政治局常务委员会	Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC
中央书记处	Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPC
中央军事委员会	Central Military Commission of the CPC
中央纪律检查委员会	Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the CPC
中央办公厅	General Office, CCCPC
中央组织部	Organization Department, CCCPC
中央宣传部	Publicity Department, CCCPC
中央统一战线部	United Front Work Department, CCCPC
中央对外联络部	International Liaison Department, CCCPC
中央政法委员会	Committee of Political and Legislative Affairs, CCCPC
中央政策研究室	Policy Research Office, CCCPC
中央直属机关工作委员会	Work Committee for Offices Directly under the CCCPC

中央国家机关工作委员会	State Organs Work Committee of the CPC
中央台湾工作办公室	Taiwan Affairs Office, CCCPC
中央对外宣传办公室	International Communication Office, CCCPC
中央党校	Party School of the CPC
中央党史研究室	Party History Research Centre, CCCPC
中央文献研究室	Party Literature Research Centre, CCCPC
中央编译局	Compilation and Translation Bureau, CCCPC
中央外文出版发行事业局	China Foreign Languages Publishing and Distribution Administration
中央档案馆	Archives Bureau, CCCPC

人民团体 People's Organizations

测绘学会	Society of Geodesy, Photogrammetry and Cartography
地震学会	Seismological Society
国际金融学会	International Finance Society
国际战略问题学会	Institute for International Strategic Studies
海洋学会	Society of Oceanography
科普学会	Popular Science Society
全国少年儿童文化艺术委员会	National Council on Cultural and Art Work for Children
全国少年儿童工作协调委员会	National Children's Work Coordination Committee
全国史学会	China Society of History
宋庆龄基金会	Song Qingling Foundation
中国奥林匹克委员会	Chinese Olympic Committee
中国笔会中心	Chinese Pen Centre
中国标准化协会	China Association for Standardization
中国残疾人福利基金会	China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped
中国出版协会	Chinese Publishers Association
中国道教协会	Chinese Taoist Association
中国电视艺术家协会	Chinese Television Artists Association
中国电影家协会	China Film Association
中国法律咨询中心	Chinese Legal Consultancy Centre
中国法学会	China Law Society
中国翻译工作者协会	Translators Association of China
中国佛教协会	Chinese Buddhists Association
中国福利会	China Welfare Institute
中国歌剧研究会	Chinese Opera Research Institute
中国共产主义青年团	Communist Youth League of China
中国国际法学会	Chinese Society of International Law
中国国际交流协会	Association for International Understanding of China
中国国际商会	China International Chamber of Commerce
中国红十字会总会	Red Cross Society of China
中国基督教"三自"爱国运动委员会	Three-Self Patriotic Movement Committee of the Protestant Churches of China
中国基督教协会	China Christian Council
中国计量测试学会	Chinese Society for Measurement
中国金融学会	Chinese Monetary Society
中国考古协会	Archaeological Society of China
中国科学技术史学会	Chinese Society of Science and Technology History
中国科学技术协会	China Science and Technology Association
中国会计学会	Chinese Accounting Society
中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会	National Commission of the People's Republic of China for UNESCO
中国联合国协会	United Nations Association of the People's Republic of

	China
中国美术家协会	Chinese Artists Association
中国民间商会	China Business Chamber
中国民间文艺家协会	China Society for the Study of Folk Literature and Art
中国企业管理协会	China Enterprise Management Association
中国曲艺家协会	Chinese Ballad Singers Association
中国人民保卫儿童全国委员会	Chinese People's National Committee for Defence of Children
中国人民对外友好协会	Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries
中国少年儿童基金会	Children's Foundation of China
中国少年先锋队	China Young Pioneers
中国摄影家协会	Chinese Photographers Society
中国书法家协会	Chinese Calligraphers Association
中国天主教爱国会	Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association
中国天主教教务委员会	National Administrative Commission of the Chinese Catholic Church
中国天主教主教团	Chinese Catholic Bishops College
中国文学艺术界联合会	China Federation of Literary and Art Circles
中国舞蹈家协会	Chinese Dancers Association
中国戏剧家协会	Chinese Dramatists Association
中国伊斯兰教协会	Chinese Islamic Association
中国音乐家协会	Chinese Musicians Association
中国杂技艺术家协会	Chinese Acrobats Association
中国政法学会	China Society of Political Science and Law
中国作家协会	Chinese Writers Association
中华见义勇为基金会	China Fund for Justice and Courage
中华全国妇女联合会	All-China Women's Federation
中华全国工商联合会	All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce
中华全国归国华侨联合会	All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese
中华全国青年联合会	All-China Youth Federation
中华全国世界语联合会	All-China Esperanto League
中华全国台湾同胞联谊会	All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots
中华全国体育总会	All-China Sports Federation
中华全国新闻工作者协会	All-China Journalists' Association
中华全国总工会	All-China Federation of Trade Unions
中华医学会	Chinese Medical Association

6. 中国法定节假日和主要传统节日
Legal Holidays and Main Traditional Festivals in China

元旦*	New Year's Day (1 January)
春节*	Spring Festival (or Chinese New Year's Day, 1st of the first lunar month)
元宵节	Lantern Festival (15th of the first lunar month, marking the end of the Spring Festival, celebrated by displaying lanterns and eating *yuanxiao*)
国际劳动妇女节*	International Working Women's Day (8 March)
植树节	Tree-planting Day (12 March)
清明节	Pure Brightness Festival (the 5th seasonal division point, usually falling on the 4th, 5th or 6th of April, a festival in commemoration of the dead)
国际劳动节*	International Labour Day (1 May)
中国青年节*	Chinese Youth Day (4 May)
国际儿童节*	International Children's Day (1 June)
端午节	Dragon Boat Festival (5th of the fifth lunar month, celebrated by eating *zongzi* and holding dragon boat races)
中国人民解放军建军节*	Army Day (anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, 1 August)
教师节*	Teacher's Day (10 September)
重阳节	Double Ninth Festival (9th of the ninth lunar month, on which people ascend heights as a token of commemoration)
中秋节	Mid-Autumn Festival (15th of the eighth lunar month, a festival for family reunion, celebrated by eating moon cakes and enjoying the full moon)
国庆节*	National Day (1 October)

说明：标*者为法定节假日。
Note: Those marked with* are legal holidays.

7. 中国百家姓

Chinese Surnames

（按拼音顺序排列）
(arranged in Pinyin order)

艾 Ài
爱 Ài
安 Ān
昂 Áng
敖 Áo
傲 Ào
奥 Ào
巴 Bā
芭 Bā
白 Bái
百里 Bǎilǐ
柏 Bǎi
拜 Bài
班 Bān
邦 Bāng
包 Bāo
宝 Bǎo
保 Bǎo
鲍 Bào
暴 Bào
北宫 Běigōng
北郭 Běiguō
贝 Bèi
贲 Bēn
毕 Bì
秘 Bì
边 Biān
卞 Biàn
别 Bié
宾 Bīn
滨 Bīn
邴 Bǐng
秉 Bǐng
伯 Bó
柏 Bó
博 Bó
薄 Bó
卜 Bǔ
补 Bǔ
布 Bù
步 Bù
步叔 Bùshū
才 Cái
材 Cái
采 Cǎi
菜 Cài
蔡 Cài
仓 Cāng
苍 Cāng
藏 Cáng
操 Cāo
曹 Cáo
岑 Cén
茶 Chá
柴 Chái
缠 Chán
单于 Chányú
产 Chǎn
昌 Chāng
苌 Cháng
常 Cháng
畅 Chàng
钞 Chāo
晁 Cháo
巢 Cháo
朝 Cháo
车 Chē
陈 Chén
谌 Chén
成 Chéng
呈 Chéng
承 Chéng
程 Chéng
池 Chí
迟 Chí
迟介 Chíjiè
充 Chōng
种 Chóng
种繁 Chóngfán
崇 Chóng
丑 Chǒu
初 Chū
储 Chǔ
楚 Chǔ
褚 Chǔ
揣 Chuǎi
啜 Chuài
传 Chuán
春 Chūn
椿 Chūn
淳 Chún
淳于 Chúnyú
辞 Cí
慈 Cí
次 Cì
从 Cóng
丛 Cóng
爨 Cuàn
崔 Cuī
催 Cuī
达 Dá
达忽 Dáhū
笪 Dá
笪一 Dáyī
代 Dài
岱 Dài
戴 Dài
儋傜 Dānyáo
旦 Dàn
但 Dàn
淡 Dàn
党 Dǎng
刀 Dāo
邓 Dèng
狄 Dí
邸 Dǐ
底 Dǐ
第五 Dìwǔ
典 Diǎn
佃 Diàn
殿 Diàn
刁 Diāo
丁 Dīng
东 Dōng
东方 Dōngfāng
东宫 Dōnggōng
东郭 Dōngguō
东门 Dōngmén
冬 Dōng
董 Dǒng
懂 Dǒng
斗 Dòu
豆 Dòu
窦 Dòu
都 Dū
独孤 Dúgū
堵 Dǔ
杜 Dù
端 Duān
端木 Duānmù
段 Duàn
段干 Duàngān
顿 Dùn
多 Duō
朵 Duǒ
阿 Ē
鄂 È
恩 Ēn
恩随 Ēnsuí
法 Fǎ
法来 Fǎlái
藩 Fān
凡 Fán
樊 Fán
范 Fàn
方 Fāng
邡 Fāng
芳 Fāng
房 Fáng
斐 Fěi
翡 Fěi
费 Fèi
丰 Fēng
风 Fēng
风虎 Fēnghǔ
封 Fēng
酆 Fēng
冯 Féng
逢 Féng
凤 Fèng
奉 Fèng
鄜 Fū
弗 Fú
伏 Fú
扶 Fú
苻 Fú
服 Fú
洑 Fú
符 Fú
浮邱 Fúqiū
甫 Fǔ
辅 Fǔ
付 Fù
赴 Fù
副 Fù
傅 Fù
富 Fù
改 Gǎi
盖 Gài
干 Gān
甘 Gān
刚 Gāng
罡 Gāng
高 Gāo
高堂 Gāotáng
郜 Gào
戈 Gē
盖 Gě
葛 Gě
庚 Gēng
庚癸 Gēngguǐ
耿 Gěng
弓 Gōng
公 Gōng
公良 Gōngliáng
公明 Gōngmíng
公沙 Gōngshā
公孙 Gōngsūn
公西 Gōngxī
公晰 Gōngxī
公羊 Gōngyáng
公冶 Gōngyě
公仪 Gōngyí
供 Gōng
宫 Gōng
龚 Gōng
巩 Gǒng
贡 Gòng
勾 Gōu
句 Gōu
沟 Gōu
缑 Gōu
苟 Gǒu
苟恽 Gǒuyùn
辜 Gū
古 Gǔ
谷 Gǔ
谷梁 Gǔliáng
顾 Gù
雇 Gù
关 Guān
官 Guān
官覃 Guāntán
管 Guǎn
贯 Guàn
冠 Guàn
毌邱 Guànqiū
光 Guāng
广 Guǎng
归 Guī
归海 Guīhǎi
归牟 Guīmóu
规 Guī
邽 Guī
炅 Guì
炅过 Guìguò
贵 Guì
桂 Guì
过 Guō
呙 Guō
郭 Guō
国 Guó
果 Guǒ
哈 Hǎ
哈涂 Hǎtú
海 Hǎi
海门 Hǎimén
亥彘 Hàizhì
韩 Hán
闬 Hàn
杭 Háng
蒿 Hāo
郝 Hǎo
何 Hé
和 Hé
郃 Hé
贺 Hè
贺若 Hèruò
赫 Hè
赫连 Hèlián
黑 Hēi
衡 Héng
弘 Hóng
红 Hóng
宏 Hóng
洪 Hóng
鸿 Hóng
侯 Hóu
后 Hòu
郈 Hòu
厚 Hòu
候 Hòu
呼 Hū
呼延 Hūyán
轷 Hū
胡 Hú
胡母 Húmǔ
虎 Hǔ
户 Hù
扈 Hù
鄠 Hù
花 Huā
滑 Huá
化 Huà
华 Huà
怀 Huái
淮 Huái
环 Huán
环阿 Huán'ē
郇 Huán
桓 Huán
宦 Huàn
皇 Huáng
皇甫 Huángfǔ
黄 Huáng
辉 Huī
回 Huí
惠 Huì
魂 Hún
火 Huǒ
霍 Huò
浑言 Húnyán
姬 Jī
基 Jī
嵇 Jī
稽 Jī
吉 Jí
汲 Jí

姞 Jí
戢 Jí
藉 Jí
纪 Jǐ
计 Jì
记 Jì
季 Jì
冀 Jì
夹谷 Jiāgǔ
家 Jiā
葭 Jiā
郏 Jiá
荚 Jiá
甲 Jiǎ
甲锁 Jiǎsuǒ
贾 Jiǎ
菅 Jiān
简 Jiǎn
翦 Jiǎn
蹇 Jiǎn
见 Jiàn
建 Jiàn
江 Jiāng
将 Jiāng
姜 Jiāng
蒋 Jiǎng
焦 Jiāo
矫 Jiǎo
敫 Jiǎo
缴 Jiǎo
佼隽 Jiǎojuàn
徼 Jiào
接 Jiē
揭 Jiē
节 Jié
介 Jiè
戒 Jiè
金 Jīn
晋 Jìn
晋楚 Jìnchǔ
晋伯 Jìnbó
靳 Jìn
经 Jīng
荆 Jīng
京臬 Jīngniè
井 Jǐng
景 Jǐng
敬 Jìng
靖 Jìng
酒 Jiǔ
居 Jū
琚 Jū
鞠 Jū
菊 Jú
巨 Jù
具 Jù
剧 Jù
隽 Juàn
君 Jūn
开 Kāi
勘 Kān
阚 Kàn
康 Kāng
亢 Kàng
抗 Kàng
抗铁 Kàngtiě
柯 Kē
科 Kē
可 Kě
克 Kè
客 Kè
空 Kōng
孔 Kǒng
寇 Kòu
库 Kù
蒯 Kuǎi
郐 Kuài
匡 Kuāng
邝 Kuàng
旷 Kuàng
况 Kuàng
况阎 Kuàngyán
隗 Kuí
葵 Kuí
夔 Kuí
来 Lái
赖 Lài
兰 Lán
蓝 Lán
郎 Láng
劳 Láo
老 Lǎo
乐 Lè
泐 Lè
勒 Lè
雷 Léi
冷 Lěng
梨 Lí
黎 Lí
李 Lǐ
力 Lì
历 Lì
厉 Lì
励 Lì
利 Lì
荔 Lì
郦 Lì
栗 Lì
连 Lián
莲 Lián
廉 Lián
练 Liàn
练达 Liàndá
炼 Liàn
梁 Liáng
梁丘 Liángqiū
粱 Liáng
廖 Liào
列 Liè
林 Lín
吝 Lìn
赁 Lìn
蔺 Lìn
令狐 Línghú
伶 Líng
灵 Líng
凌 Líng
泠 Líng
苓舜 Língshùn
令 Lìng
刘 Liú
留 Liú
柳 Liǔ
龙 Lóng
隆 Lóng
娄 Lóu
楼 Lóu
卢 Lú
芦 Lú
鲁 Lǔ
陆 Lù
录 Lù
鹿 Lù
逯 Lù
禄 Lù
路 Lù
闾 Lú
闾丘 Lúqiū
吕 Lǚ
侣 Lǚ
律 Lǜ
栾 Luán
滦 Luán
伦 Lún
罗 Luó
洛 Luò
骆 Luò
雒 Luò
麻 Má
马 Mǎ
杩 Mà
麦 Mài
满 Mǎn
忙 Máng
毛 Máo
茆 Máo
茅 Máo
卯 Mǎo
冒 Mào
枚 Méi
梅 Méi
美 Měi
门 Mén
蒙 Méng
孟 Mèng
祢 Mí
縻 Mí
米 Mǐ
芈 Mǐ
弭 Mǐ
宓 Mì
密 Mì
密商 Mìshāng
秘冢 Mìzhōng
苗 Miáo
妙 Miào
庙 Miào
缪 Miào
闵 Mǐn
明 Míng
谬 Miù
万俟 Mòqí
莫 Mò
墨 Mò
默 Mò
牟 Móu
母 Mǔ
木 Mù
沐 Mù
沐赏 Mùshǎng
牧 Mù
墓 Mù
睦 Mù
慕 Mù
慕容 Mùróng
穆 Mù
那 Nā
纳 Nà
佴 Nài
南 Nán
南宫 Nángōng
南门 Nánmén
南岳 Nányuè
能 Néng
尼 Ní
兒 Ní
倪 Ní
年 Nián
念 Niàn
乜 Niè
聂 Niè
宁 Níng
牛 Niú
钮 Niǔ
农 Nóng
那 Nuó
区 Ōu
欧 Ōu
欧阳 Ōuyáng
潘 Pān
盘 Pán
泮 Pàn
庞 Páng
逄 Páng
逢 Páng
裴 Péi
彭 Péng
皮 Pí
便 Pián
片 Piàn
朴 Piáo
朴谕 Piáoyù
票 Piào
平 Píng
繁 Pó
莆 Pú
蒲 Pú
濮 Pú
濮阳 Púyáng
浦 Pǔ
普 Pǔ
戚 Qī
漆 Qī
漆雕 Qīdiāo
漆胶 Qījiāo
亓 Qí
亓官 Qíguān
亓壹 Qíyī
齐 Qí
祁 Qí
耆 Qí
綦 Qí
綦蹇 Qíjiǎn
蕲 Qí
圻木 Qímù
岂 Qǐ
杞 Qǐ
卡 Qiǎ
千 Qiān
谦 Qiān
骞 Qiān
钱 Qián
潜 Qián
羌 Qiāng
强 Qiáng
墙 Qiáng
乔 Qiáo
桥 Qiáo
谯 Qiáo
谯洛 Qiáoluò
郄 Qiè
钦 Qīn
钦萨 Qīnsà
秦 Qín
琴 Qín
覃 Qín
禽潜 Qínqián
青 Qīng
卿 Qīng
庆 Qìng
丘 Qiū
邱 Qiū
秋 Qiū
仇 Qiú
酋 Qiú
裘 Qiú
曲 Qū
麹 Qū
屈 Qū
屈突 Qūtū
渠 Qú
璩 Qú
瞿 Qú
权 Quán
全 Quán
泉 Quán
阕 Què
阙 Què
冉 Rǎn
壤驷 Rǎngsì
荛 Ráo
饶 Ráo
绕 Rào
壬 Rén
仁 Rén
任 Rén
戎 Róng
荣 Róng
容 Róng
融 Róng
茹 Rú
汝 Rǔ
阮 Ruǎn
芮 Ruì
瑞 Ruì
闰 Rùn
洒 Sǎ
萨 Sà
赛 Sài
伞 Sǎn
桑 Sāng
僧 Sēng
沙 Shā
山 Shān
钐 Shān
闪 Shǎn
陕 Shǎn
单 Shàn
善 Shàn
商 Shāng
赏 Shǎng
上官 Shàngguān
尚 Shàng
韶 Shào
邵 Shào
绍 Shào
折 Shé
佘 Shé
厍 Shè
申 Shēn
申屠 Shēntú
莘 Shēn
神 Shén
沈 Shěn
慎 Shèn
生 Shēng
绳 Shéng
圣 Shèng
胜 Shèng
盛 Shèng
师 Shī
施 Shī
石 Shí
时 Shí
史 Shǐ
侍 Shì
守 Shǒu
寿 Shòu
殳 Shū
舒 Shū
叔孙 Shūsūn
疏邝 Shūkuàng
束 Shù
树 Shù
庶 Shù
帅 Shuài
帅揭 Shuàijiē
率 Shuài
双 Shuāng
水 Shuǐ
税 Shuì
硕 Shuò
司 Sī
司空 Sīkōng

- 司寇 Sīkòu
- 司马 Sīmǎ
- 司士 Sīshì
- 司徒 Sītú
- 思 Sī
- 斯 Sī
- 松 Sōng
- 宋 Sòng
- 苏 Sū
- 素 Sù
- 宿 Sù
- 粟 Sù
- 眭 Suī
- 睢 Suī
- 睢阳 Suīyáng
- 隋 Suí
- 随 Suí
- 孙 Sūn
- 所 Suǒ
- 索 Suǒ
- 锁 Suǒ
- 台 Tái
- 邰 Tái
- 太 Tài
- 太叔 Tàishū
- 泰 Tài
- 谈 Tán
- 覃 Tán
- 谭 Tán
- 潭 Tán
- 澹台 Tántái
- 檀 Tán
- 镡 Tán
- 汤 Tāng
- 唐 Táng
- 堂 Táng
- 桃 Táo
- 陶 Táo
- 腾 Téng
- 滕 Téng
- 藤 Téng
- 提 Tí
- 遆 Tí
- 田 Tián
- 铁 Tiě
- 邒 Tíng
- 通 Tōng
- 同 Tóng
- 仝 Tóng
- 佟 Tóng
- 彤 Tóng
- 童 Tóng
- 痛 Tòng
- 钭 Tǒu
- 涂 Tú
- 徒 Tú
- 涂 Tú
- 屠 Tú
- 土 Tǔ
- 庹 Tuǒ
- 拓 Tuò
- 拓拔 Tuòbá
- 宛 Wǎn
- 万 Wàn
- 汪 Wāng
- 王 Wáng
- 王官 Wángguān
- 王孙 Wángsūn
- 危 Wēi
- 威 Wēi
- 微 Wēi
- 微生 Wēishēng
- 韦 Wéi
- 维 Wéi
- 伟 Wěi
- 隗 Wěi
- 卫 Wèi
- 未 Wèi
- 位 Wèi
- 畏 Wèi
- 尉 Wèi
- 魏 Wèi
- 温 Wēn
- 文 Wén
- 闻 Wén
- 闻人 Wénrén
- 问 Wèn
- 翁 Wēng
- 沃 Wò
- 乌 Wū
- 邬 Wū
- 巫 Wū
- 巫马 Wūmǎ
- 毋 Wú
- 吴 Wú
- 五 Wǔ
- 午 Wǔ
- 伍 Wǔ
- 仵 Wǔ
- 武 Wǔ
- 西 Xī
- 西门 Xīmén
- 郗 Xī
- 息 Xī
- 奚 Xī
- 奚容 Xīróng
- 溪 Xī
- 嶲 Xī
- 习 Xí
- 席 Xí
- 袭 Xí
- 郤 Xì
- 下 Xià
- 夏 Xià
- 夏侯 Xiàhóu
- 先 Xiān
- 鲜 Xiān
- 鲜仪 Xiānyí
- 鲜于 Xiānyú
- 贤 Xián
- 咸 Xián
- 冼 Xiǎn
- 洗 Xiǎn
- 洗辜 Xiǎngū
- 羡 Xiàn
- 乡 Xiāng
- 相 Xiāng
- 香 Xiāng
- 降 Xiáng
- 祥 Xiáng
- 向 Xiàng
- 项 Xiàng
- 萧 Xiāo
- 小 Xiǎo
- 晓 Xiǎo
- 孝 Xiào
- 肖 Xiào
- 校 Xiào
- 效 Xiào
- 颉 Xié
- 谢 Xiè
- 解 Xiè
- 燮檀 Xiètán
- 䜣 Xīn
- 辛 Xīn
- 忻 Xīn
- 新 Xīn
- 信 Xìn
- 刑 Xíng
- 邢 Xíng
- 行 Xíng
- 形 Xíng
- 幸 Xìng
- 熊 Xióng
- 修 Xiū
- 修敬 Xiūjìng
- 吁 Xū
- 须 Xū
- 胥 Xū
- 徐 Xú
- 许 Xǔ
- 绪 Xù
- 续 Xù
- 轩 Xuān
- 轩辕 Xuānyuán
- 宣 Xuān
- 禤 Xuān
- 玄 Xuán
- 还 Xuán
- 薛 Xuē
- 雪 Xuě
- 寻 Xún
- 郇 Xún
- 荀 Xún
- 押 Yā
- 衙 Yá
- 轧 Yà
- 烟 Yān
- 焉 Yān
- 鄢 Yān
- 鄢楚 Yānchǔ
- 燕 Yān
- 延 Yán
- 闫 Yán
- 严 Yán
- 言 Yán
- 阎 Yán
- 阎法 Yánfǎ
- 颜 Yán
- 彦 Yàn
- 晏 Yàn
- 秧 Yāng
- 扬 Yáng
- 羊 Yáng
- 羊舌 Yángshé
- 阳 Yáng
- 杨 Yáng
- 仰 Yǎng
- 养 Yǎng
- 幺 Yāo
- 要 Yāo
- 尧 Yáo
- 姚 Yáo
- 药 Yào
- 野 Yě
- 业 Yè
- 叶 Yè
- 夜忽 Yèhū
- 伊 Yī
- 衣 Yī
- 依 Yī
- 仪 Yí
- 夷 Yí
- 宜 Yí
- 扆 Yǐ
- 弋 Yì
- 弋郅 Yìzhì
- 易 Yì
- 奕 Yì
- 羿 Yì
- 益 Yì
- 阴 Yīn
- 殷 Yīn
- 银 Yín
- 尹 Yǐn
- 印 Yìn
- 应 Yīng
- 英 Yīng
- 营 Yíng
- 嬴 Yíng
- 雍 Yōng
- 勇 Yǒng
- 用 Yòng
- 用火 Yònghuǒ
- 尤 Yóu
- 由 Yóu
- 油 Yóu
- 游 Yóu
- 有 Yǒu
- 酉 Yǒu
- 於 Yū
- 纡 Yū
- 纡涂 Yūtú
- 于 Yú
- 余 Yú
- 鱼 Yú
- 俞 Yú
- 虞 Yú
- 宇 Yǔ
- 宇文 Yǔwén
- 禹 Yǔ
- 庾 Yǔ
- 玉 Yù
- 郁 Yù
- 预 Yù
- 喻 Yù
- 愈 Yù
- 蔚 Yù
- 豫 Yù
- 尉迟 Yùchí
- 渊 Yuān
- 元 Yuán
- 袁 Yuán
- 原 Yuán
- 源 Yuán
- 远 Yuǎn
- 苑 Yuàn
- 院 Yuàn
- 乐 Yuè
- 乐正 Yuèzhèng
- 岳 Yuè
- 越 Yuè
- 云 Yún
- 芸 Yún
- 贠 Yùn
- 运 Yùn
- 员 Yùn
- 恽 Yùn
- 郓 Yùn
- 宰 Zǎi
- 宰父 Zǎifǔ
- 载 Zài
- 昝 Zǎn
- 臧 Zāng
- 造 Zào
- 迮 Zé
- 笮 Zé
- 曾 Zēng
- 查 Zhā
- 翟 Zhái
- 祭展 Zhàizhǎn
- 占 Zhān
- 詹 Zhān
- 展 Zhǎn
- 战 Zhàn
- 湛 Zhàn
- 张 Zhāng
- 章 Zhāng
- 彰 Zhāng
- 长孙 Zhǎngsūn
- 仉 Zhǎng
- 仉督 Zhǎngdū
- 钊 Zhāo
- 钊佘 Zhāoshé
- 招 Zhāo
- 赵 Zhào
- 召郇 Zhàoxún
- 折 Zhé
- 真 Zhēn
- 真谌 Zhēnchén
- 甄 Zhēn
- 阵 Zhèn
- 正 Zhèng
- 郑 Zhèng
- 郑宦 Zhènghuàn
- 支 Zhī
- 职 Zhí
- 植 Zhí
- 芷 Zhǐ
- 郅 Zhì
- 智 Zhì
- 中 Zhōng
- 忠 Zhōng
- 钟 Zhōng
- 钟离 Zhōnglí
- 衷 Zhōng
- 仲 Zhòng
- 仲长 Zhòngcháng
- 仲孙 Zhòngsūn
- 周 Zhōu
- 朱 Zhū
- 邾 Zhū
- 诸 Zhū
- 诸葛 Zhūgě
- 竹 Zhú
- 竺 Zhú
- 住 Zhù
- 祝 Zhù
- 颛孙 Zhuānsūn
- 壮 Zhuāng
- 庄 Zhuāng
- 卓 Zhuó
- 禚 Zhuó
- 资 Zī
- 訾 Zī
- 子车 Zǐchē
- 紫 Zǐ
- 自 Zì
- 字 Zì
- 宗 Zōng
- 宗政 Zōngzhèng
- 纵 Zòng
- 邹 Zōu
- 组 Zǔ
- 祖 Zǔ
- 左 Zuǒ
- 左丘 Zuǒqiū
- 左人 Zuǒrén
- 佐 Zuǒ
- 座 Zuò

8. 仅用于中国地名的汉字
Chinese Characters Only Used in Place Names

鳌 Áo (鳌阳 Áoyáng, in Shandong)
灞 Bà (灞河 Bàhé, a river in Shaanxi)
瀑 Bào (瀑河 Bàohé, a river in Hebei)
碚 Bèi (北碚 Běibèi, in Chongqing; 虾蟆碚 Hámabèi, in Hubei)
栟 Bēn (栟茶 Bēnchá, in Jiangsu)
贲 Bèn (贲城 Bènchéng, in Hebei)
蚌 Bèng (蚌埠 Bèngbù, in Anhui)
沘 Bǐ (沘江 Bǐjiāng, a river in Yunnan)
泌 Bì (泌阳 Bìyáng, in Henan)
濞 Bì (漾濞江 Yàngbìjiāng, a river; 漾濞 Yàngbì, a place, both in Yunnan)
邠 Bīn (邠县 Bīnxiàn, in Shaanxi, now written as 彬县 Bīnxiàn)
豳 Bīn (old place name, in today's Shaanxi, also written as 邠 Bīn)
砵 Bō (铜砵 Tóngbō, in Fujian; 麻地砵 Mádìbō, in Inner Mongolia)
嶓 Bō (嶓冢 Bōzhǒng, a mountain in Gansu)
亳 Bó (亳州 Bózhōu, in Anhui)
渤 Bó (渤海 Bóhǎi, Chinese continental sea)
步 Bù (same as "埠 bù", 船步 Chuánbù, in Guangdong; 社步 Shèbù, in Guangxi)
埗 Bù (茶埗 Chábù, in Fujian)
埔 Bù (大埔 Dàbù, in Guangdong)
礅 Cáo (斫礅 Zhuócáo, in Hunan)
嵖 Chá (嵖岈 Cháyá, a mountain in Henan)
澶 Chán (澶渊 Chányuān, old place name, in today's Henan)
瀍 Chán (瀍河 Chánhé, a river in Henan)
浐 Chǎn (浐河 Chǎnhé, a river in Shaanxi)
郴 Chēn (郴州 Chēnzhōu, in Hunan)
茌 Chí (茌平 Chípíng, in Shandong)
郜 Chū (郜江 Chūjiāng, in Sichuan)
滁 Chú (滁州 Chúzhōu, a place in Anhui; 滁河 Chúhé, a river in Anhui and Jiangsu)
磢 Chuáng (流水磢 Liúshuǐchuáng, in Anhui)
圌 Chuí (圌山 Chuíshān, a mountain in Jiangsu)
郸 Dān (郸城 Dānchéng, in Henan; 邯郸 Hándān, in Hebei)
儋 Dān (儋州 Dānzhou, in Hainan)
砀 Dàng (砀山 Dàngshān, in Anhui)
坻 Dǐ (宝坻 Bǎodǐ, in Tianjin)
汈 Diāo (汈汊 Diāochà, a lake in Hubei)
町 Dīng (畹町 Wǎndīng, in Yunnan)
岽 Dōng (岽罗 Dōngluó, in Guangxi)
窦 Dòu (西窦 Xīdòu, in Guangxi)
洱 Ěr (洱海 Ěrhǎi, a lake in Yunnan)
邡 Fāng (什邡 Shífāng, in Sichuan)
淝 Féi (淝水 Féishuǐ, old river name, in today's Anhui)
汾 Fén (汾河 Fénhé, a river in Shanxi)
沣 Fēng (沣水 Fēngshuǐ, a river in Shaanxi)
酆 Fēng (酆都 Fēngdū, in Chongqing, now written as 丰都 Fēngdū)
鄜 Fū (鄜县 Fūxiàn, in Shaanxi, now written as 富县 Fùxiàn)
罘 Fú (芝罘 Zhīfú, name of a peninsula and also of a bay, both in Shandong)
涪 Fú (涪江 Fújiāng, a river in Sichuan; 涪陵 Fúlíng, in Chongqing)
滏 Fǔ (滏阳河 Fǔyánghé, a river in Hebei)
呷 Gā (呷洛 Gāluò, in Sichuan, now known as 甘洛 Gānluò)
澉 Gǎn (澉浦 Gǎnpǔ, in Zhejiang)
淦 Gàn (淦水 Gànshuǐ, a river; 新淦 Xīngàn, a place, now written as 新干 Xīngàn, both in Jiangxi)
赣 Gàn (赣江 Gànjiāng, a river in Jiangxi)
堽 Gāng (堽城屯 Gāngchéngtún, in Shandong)
筻 Gàng (筻口 Gàngkǒu, in Hunan)
藁 Gǎo (藁城 Gǎochéng, in Hebei)
鬲 Gé (鬲津 Géjīn, old river name, in Hebei and Shandong)
岣 Gǒu (岣嵝 Gǒulǒu, a mountain in Hunan)
莞 Guǎn (东莞 Dōngguǎn, in Guangdong)
妫 Guī (妫河 Guīhé, a river in Beijing)
瑰 Guī (瑰山 Guīshān, old mountain name, in today's Henan, now known as 谷口山 Gǔkǒushān)
涡 Guō (涡河 Guōhé, a river in Henan and Anhui)
崞 Guō (崞山 Guōshān, a mountain in Shanxi)
涸 Guó (北涸 Běiguó, in Jiangsu)
畲 Hǎ (畲畓屯 Hǎbatún, in Beijing)
邗 Hán (邗江 Hánjiāng, in Jiangsu)
邯 Hán (邯郸 Hándān, in Hebei)
埠 Hàn (中埠 Zhōnghàn, in Anhui)
壕 Háo (same as 壕 háo, 公山壕 Gōngshānháo, 安定壕 Āndìngháo, both in Inner Mongolia)
鄗 Hào (鄗县 Hàoxiàn, old place name, in today's Hebei)
郃 Hé (郃阳 Héyáng, in Shaanxi, now written as 合阳 Héyáng)
菏 Hé (菏泽 Hézé, in Shandong)
郈 Hòu (old place name, in today's Shandong)
侯 Hòu (闽侯 Mǐnhòu, in Fujian)
垕 Hòu (神垕 Shénhòu, in Henan)
滹 Hū (滹沱 Hūtuó, a river in Shanxi and Hebei)
鄠 Hù (鄠县 Hùxiàn, in Shaanxi, now written as 户县 Hùxiàn)
华 Huà (华山 Huàshān, a mountain in Shaanxi)
淮 Huái (淮河 Huáihé, a river in Henan, Anhui and Jiangsu)
洹 Huán (洹水 Huánshuǐ, a river in Henan, also known as 安阳河 Ānyánghé)

澴 Huán (澴水 Huánshuǐ, a river in Hubei)
轘 Huán (轘辕 Huányuán, a mountain in Henan)
湟 Huáng (湟水 Huángshuǐ, a river in Qinghai and Gansu)
浍 Huì (浍河 Huìhé, a river in Henan and Anhui)
漷 Huǒ (漷县 Huǒxiàn, in Beijing)
洳 Jiā (洳河 Jiāhé, a river in Shandong and Jiangsu)
郏 Jiá (郏县 Jiáxiàn, in Henan)
峧 Jiāo (刘家峧 Liújiājiāo, in Shanxi; 峧头 Jiāotóu, in Zhejiang)
漖 Jiào (东漖 Dōngjiào, in Guangdong)
浕 Jìn (浕水 Jìnshuǐ, a river in Hubei)
泾 Jīng (泾河 Jīnghé, a river in Ningxia and Shaanxi; 泾县 Jīngxiàn, in Anhui, 泾阳 Jīngyáng, in Shaanxi)
汫 Jǐng (汫洲 Jǐngzhōu, in Guangdong)
氿 Jiǔ (东氿 Dōngjiǔ and 西氿 Xījiǔ, lakes, both in Jiangsu)
沮 Jū (沮水 Jūshuǐ, a river in Hubei)
泃 Jū (泃河 Jūhé, a river in Hebei)
湨 Jú (湨水 Júshuǐ, a river in Henan)
莒 Jǔ (莒县 Jǔxiàn, in Shandong)
澽 Jù (澽水 Jùshuǐ, a river in Shaanxi)
鄄 Juàn (鄄城 Juànchéng, in Shandong)
瀱 Jué (瀱水 Juéshuǐ, a river in Hubei)
筠 Jūn (筠连 Jūnlián, in Sichuan)
崁 Kàn (赤崁 Chìkàn, in Taiwan)
匼 Kē (匼河 Kēhé, in Shanxi)
岢 Kě (岢岚 Kělán, name of a mountain and also of a place, both in Shanxi)
崆 Kōng (崆峒 Kōngtóng, a mountain in Gansu; an island in Shandong)
洭 Kuāng (洭河 Kuānghé, a river in Guangdong)
裩 Kūn (哮裩塘 Xiàokūntáng, in Anhui)
涞 Lái (涞源 Láiyuán, 涞水 Láishuǐ, both in Hebei)
蒴 Lǎng (元蒴 Yuánlǎng, in Hong Kong, now written as 元朗 Yuánlǎng)
榔 Lǎng (榔梨 Lǎnglí, in Hunan)
崀 Làng (崀山 Làngshān, in Hunan)
阆 Làng (阆中 Làngzhōng, in Sichuan)
蒗 Làng (宁蒗 Nínglàng, in Yunnan)
崂 Láo (崂山 Láoshān, name of a mountain and also of a place, both in Shandong, also written as 劳山 Láoshān)
塄 Lèng (长塄 Chánglèng, in Jiangxi)
丽 Lí (丽水 Líshuǐ, in Zhejiang)
漓 Lí (漓江 Líjiāng, a river in Guangxi)
澧 Lǐ (澧水 Lǐshuǐ, a river in Hunan)
醴 Lǐ (醴泉 Lǐquán, in Shaanxi, now written as 礼泉)
蠡 Lǐ (蠡县 Lǐxiàn, in Hebei)
坜 Lì (中坜 Zhōnglì, in Taiwan)
溧 Lì (溧水 Lìshuǐ, 溧阳 lìyáng, both in Jiangsu)
濂 Lián (濂江 Liánjiāng, a river in Jiangxi; 濂溪 Liánxī, a river in Hunan)
棱 Líng (穆棱 Mùlíng, in Heilongjiang)
酃 Líng (酃湖 Línghú, a lake in Hunan)
陇 Lǒng (陇山 Lǒngshān, a mountain on the border between Gansu and Shaanxi)
笼 Lǒng (织笼 Zhīlǒng, in Guangdong)
溇 Lóu (溇水 Lóushuǐ, a river in Hubei and Hunan)
泸 Lú (泸州 Lúzhōu, in Sichuan)
甪 Lù (甪直 Lùzhí, in Jiangsu; 甪堰 Lùyàn, in Zhejiang)
渌 Lù (渌水 Lùshuǐ, a river in Jiangxi and Hunan)
潞 Lù (潞城 Lùchéng, in Shanxi; 潞江 Lùjiāng, i.e. 怒江 Nùjiāng, a river in Yunnan)
滦 Luán (滦河 Luánhé, a river in Hebei)
泺 Luò (泺水 Luòshuǐ, in Shandong)
洛 Luò (洛河 luòhé, a river in Shaanxi)
雒 Luò (a river, ❶in Henan, now written as 洛河 Luòhé ❷ in Sichuan, i.e. 沱江 Tuójiāng; 商雒 Shāngluò, in Shaanxi, now written as 商洛 Shāngluò; 雒南 Luònán, in Shaanxi, now written as 洛南 Luònán)
漯 Luò (漯河 Luòhé, in Henan)
邙 Máng (北邙 Běimáng, a mountain in Henan)
鄚 Mào (鄚州 Màozhōu, in Hebei)
郿 Méi (郿县 Méixiàn, in Shaanxi, now written as 眉县 Méixiàn)
嵋 Méi (峨嵋 Éméi, a mountain in Sichuan, now often written as "峨眉 Éméi")
们 Mén (图们江 Túménjiāng, a river in Jilin; 图们 Túmén, in Jilin)
洣 Mǐ (洣水 Mǐshuǐ, a river in Hunan)
汨 Mì (汨罗江 Mìluójiāng, in Jiangxi)
沔 Miǎn (沔县 Miǎnxiàn, in Shaanxi, now written as 勉县 Miǎnxiàn)
渑 Miǎn (渑池 Miǎnchí, in Henan)
岷 Mín (岷山 Mínshān, a mountain on the border between Sichuan and Gansu; 岷江 Mínjiāng, a river in Sichuan; 岷县 Mínxiàn, in Gansu)
洺 Míng (洺河 Mínghé, a river in Hebei)
礳 Mò (礳石渠 Mòshíqú, in Shanxi)
峬 Mǔ (峬矶角 Mǔjījiǎo, a cape in Shandong)
牟 Mù (牟平 Mùpíng, in Shandong; 中牟 Zhōngmù, in Henan)
硇 Náo (硇洲 Náozhōu, an island in Guangdong)
坭 Ní (白坭 Báiní, 赤坭 Chìní, both in Guangdong)
番 Pān (番禺 Pānyú, in Guangdong)
磻 Pán (磻溪 Pánxī, in Zhejiang)
澎 Péng (澎湖列岛 Pénghú Lièdǎo, archipelago in the Taiwan Straits)
邳 Pī (邳州 Pīzhōu, in Jiangsu)
陂 Pí (黄陂 Huángpí, in Hubei)
郫 Pí (郫县 Píxiàn, in Sichuan)
淠 Pì (淠河 Pìhé, a river in Anhui)
鄱 Pó (鄱阳 Póyáng, name of a lake and also of a place, both in Jiangxi, now known as 波阳 Bōyáng)
莆 Pú (莆田 Pútián, in Fujian)
濮 Pú (濮阳 Púyáng, in Henan)
埔 Pǔ (黄埔 Huángpǔ, in Guangdong)
郪 Qī (郪江 Qījiāng, a river in Sichuan)
祁 Qí (祁县 Qíxiàn, in Shanxi; 祁阳 Qíyáng, in Hunan; 祁门 Qímén, in Anhui)
岐 Qí (岐山 Qíshān, in Shaanxi)
淇 Qí (淇河 Qíhé, a river in Henan)
蕲 Qí (蕲春 Qíchūn, in Hubei)
碛 Qì (小碛 Xiǎoqì, in Jiangxi; 碛头 Qìtóu, in Fujian)
岍 Qiān (岍山 Qiānshān, a mountain in Shaanxi)
礦 Qiān (大礦 Dàqiān, in Guizhou)
犍 Qián (犍为 Qiánwéi, in Sichuan)
硚 Qiáo (硚头 Qiáotóu, in Sichuan; 硚口 Qiáokǒu, in Hubei)
溱 Qín (溱潼 Qíntóng, in Jiangsu)
邛 Qióng (邛崃 Qiónglái, a mountain in Sichuan)
朐 Qú (临朐 Línqú, in Shandong)
鄼 Quān (柳树鄼 Liǔshùquān, in Hebei; 蒙鄼

Méngquān, in Tianjin)
瀼 Ráng (瀼河 Ránghé, in Henan)
瀼 Ràng (瀼水 Ràngshuǐ, a river in Sichuan)
任 Rén (任县 Rénxiàn, 任丘 Rénqiū, both in Hebei)
渃 Ruò (渃水 Ruòshuǐ, a river in Sichuan)
婼 Ruò (婼羌 Ruòqiāng, in Xinjiang, now written as 若羌 Ruòqiāng)
溹 Sǎ (溹河 Sǎhé, a river in Hebei)
莎 Shā (莎车 Shāchē, in Xinjiang)
汕 Shàn (汕头 Shàntóu, in Guangdong)
单 Shàn (单县 Shànxiàn, in Shandong)
剡 Shàn (剡溪 Shànxī, a river in Zhejiang)
鄯 Shàn (鄯善 Shànshàn, in Xinjiang)
畲 Shē (大畲坳 Dàshē'ào, in Guangdong)
滠 Shè (滠水 Shèshuǐ, a river in Hubei)
歙 Shè (歙县 Shèxiàn, in Anhui)
莘 Shēn (莘县 Shēnxiàn, in Shandong)
渑 Shéng (old river name, in today's Shandong)
嵊 Shèng (嵊州 Shèngzhōu, in Zhejiang)
浉 Shī (浉河 Shīhé, a river in Henan)
峙 Shì (繁峙 Fánshì, in Shanxi)
沭 Shù (沭河 Shùhé, a river in Shandong and Jiangsu; 沭阳 Shùyáng, in Jiangsu)
泷 Shuāng (泷水 Shuāngshuǐ, a river in Guangdong, now written as 双水 Shuāngshuǐ)
礵 Shuāng (四礵列岛 Sìshuāng Lièdǎo, 南礵岛 Nánshuāngdǎo, both in Fujian)
虒 Sī (虒亭 Sītíng, in Shanxi)
汜 Sì (汜水 Sìshuǐ, a river in Henan)
泗 Sì (泗河 Sìhé, a river in Shandong)
淞 Sōng (淞江 Sōngjiāng, a river in Jiangsu and Shanghai)
涑 Sù (涑水 Sùshuǐ, a river in Shanxi)
睢 Suī (睢县 Suīxiàn, in Henan; 睢宁 Suīníng, in Jiangsu)
濉 Suī (濉河 Suīhé, a river in Anhui and Jiangsu)
贠 Suǒ (贠乃亥 Suǒnǎihài, i.e. 泽库 zékù, in Qinghai)
漯 Tà (漯河 Tàhé, old river name, in today's Shandong)
台 Tāi (台州 Tāizhōu, 天台 Tiāntāi, both in Zhejiang)
郯 Tán (郯城 Tánchéng, in Shandong)
磹 Tán (磹口 Tánkǒu, in Fujian)
鄌 Táng (鄌郚 Tángwú, in Shandong)
洮 Táo (洮水河 Táoshuǐhé, a river in Gansu)
峂 Tóng (峂峪 Tóngyù, in Beijing)
垌 Tóng (垌冢 Tóngzhǒng, in Hubei)
峒 Tóng (崆峒 Kōngtóng, a mountain in Gansu)
洞 Tóng (洪洞 Hóngtóng, in Shanxi)
炯 Tóng (炯炀镇 Tóngyángzhèn, in Anhui)
鲖 Tóng (鲖城 Tóngchéng, in Anhui)
潼 Tóng (潼关 Tóngguān, 临潼 Líntóng, both in Shaanxi)
坨 Tuó (苏家坨 Sūjiātuó, in Shaanxi; 黄沙坨 Huángshātuó, in Liaoning)
瓦 Wā (瓦底 Wādǐ, in Shanxi)
沥 Wàn (沥尾 Wànwěi, in Guangxi)
沣 Wéi (沣源口 Wéiyuánkǒu, in Hubei)
沩 Wéi (沩水 Wéishuǐ, a river in Hunan)
溈 Wéi (溈水 Wéishuǐ, a river in Hubei)
涠 Wéi (涠洲 Wéizhōu, an island in Guangxi)
潍 Wéi (潍坊 Wéifāng, a place; 潍河 Wéihé, a river; 潍县 Wéixiàn, a place, all in Shandong)
洧 Wěi (洧川 Wěichuān, in Henan)
渭 Wèi (渭河 Wèihé, a river in Gansu and Shaanxi)
阌 Wén (阌乡 Wénxiāng, old place name, in today's Henan)
汶 Wèn (汶水 Wènshuǐ, a river in Shandong)
滃 Wēng (滃江 Wēngjiāng, a river in Guangdong)
邬 Wū (寻邬 Xúnwū, in Jiangxi, now written as 寻乌 Xúnwū)
郚 Wú (鄌郚 Tángwú, see 鄌 táng)
浯 Wú (浯河 Wúhé, a river in Shandong)
沅 Wǔ (沅水 Wǔshuǐ, a river in Guizhou and Hunan)
婺 Wù (婺江 Wùjiāng, a river; 婺源 Wùyuán, a place, both in Jiangxi; 婺川 Wùchuān, in Guizhou, now written as 务川 Wùchuān; 婺州 Wùzhōu, old place name, in today's Zhejiang)
浠 Xī (浠水 Xīshuǐ, name of a river and also of a place, both in Hubei)
巂 Xī (越巂 Yuèxī, in Sichuan, now written as 越西 Yuèxī)
嶍 Xí (嶍峨 Xí'é, in Yunnan)
硖 Xiá (硖石 Xiáshí, in Zhejiang)
厦 Xià (厦门 Xiàmén, in Fujian)
岘 Xiǎn (周家岘 Zhōujiāxiǎn, in Shaanxi)
岘 Xiàn (岘山 Xiànshān, a mountain in Hubei)
湘 Xiāng (湘江 Xiāngjiāng, a river in Guangxi and Hunan)
猇 Xiāo (猇亭 Xiāotíng, old place name, in today's Hubei)
洨 Xiáo (洨河 Xiáohé, a river in Hebei)
崤 Xiáo (崤山 Xiáoshān, a mountain in Henan)
斜 Xié (麦斜 Màixié, in Jiangxi)
解 Xiè (解池 Xièchí, a lake; 解州 Xièzhōu, a place, both in Shanxi)
莘 Xīn (莘庄 Xīnzhuāng, in Shanghai)
邢 Xíng (邢台 Xíngtái, in Hebei)
荥 Xíng (荥阳 Xíngyáng, in Henan)
湑 Xū (湑水 Xūshuǐ, a river in Shaanxi)
浒 Xǔ (浒湾 Xǔwuān, in Jiangxi; 浒墅关 Xǔshùguān, in Jiangsu)
溆 Xù (溆水 Xùshuǐ, a river in Hunan)
岀 Xué (岀口 Xuékǒu, in Zhejiang)
浔 Xún (浔阳 Xúnyáng, old river name, in Jiangxi)
浚 Xùn (浚县 Xùnxiàn, in Henan)
玡 Yá (琅玡 Lángyá, a mountain in Shandong)
鄢 Yān (鄢陵 Yānlíng, in Henan)
兖 Yǎn (兖州 Yǎnzhōu, in Shandong)
郾 Yǎn (郾城 Yǎnchéng, in Henan)
觃 Yàn (觃口 Yànkǒu, in Zhejiang)
墺 Yāo (寨子墺 Zhàiziyāo, in Shanxi)
邺 Yè (old place name, in today's Henan)
浉 Yī (浉水 Yīshuǐ, a river in Henan)
黟 Yī (黟县 Yīxiàn, in Anhui)
沂 Yí (沂河 Yíhé, a river in Shandong and Jiangsu; 新沂 Xīnyí, in Jiangsu)
眙 Yí (盱眙 Xūyí, in Jiangsu)
嶷 Yí (九嶷 Jiǔyí, a mountain in Hunan)
峄 Yì (峄山 Yìshān, a mountain in Shandong)
淇 Yì (清淇河 Qīngyìhé, a river in Henan)
溵 Yīn (溵溜 Yīnliù, in Tianjin)
鄞 Yín (鄞县 Yínxiàn, in Zhejiang)
荥 Yíng (荥经 Yíngjīng, in Sichuan)
蓥 Yíng (华蓥山 Huáyíngshān, a mountain in Chongqing)

颍 Yǐng (颍河 Yǐnghé, a river in Henan and Anhui)
邕 Yōng (邕江 Yōngjiāng, a river in Guangxi)
澭 Yōng (澭水 Yōngshuǐ, old river name, in today's Shandong)
甬 Yǒng (甬江 Yǒngjiāng, a river in Zhejiang)
羑 Yǒu (羑里 Yǒulǐ, old place name, in today's Henan)
於 Yú (於陵 Yúlíng, old place name, in today's Shandong; 於潜 Yúqián, old county name, in today's Zhejiang)
禺 Yú (番禺 Pānyú, in Guangdong)
嵛 Yú (昆嵛 Kūnyú, a mountain in Shandong)
淯 Yù (淯溪 Yùxī, in Hubei)
尉 Yù (尉犁 Yùlí, in Xinjiang)
蔚 Yù (蔚县 Yùxiàn, in Hebei)
涴 Yuān (涴市 Yuānshì, in Hubei)
沅 Yuán (沅江 Yuánjiāng, a river in Guizhou and Hunan)
栎 Yuè (栎阳 Yuèyáng, old place name, in today's Shaanxi)
郧 Yún (郧县 Yúnxiàn, in Hubei)
涢 Yún (涢水 Yúnshuǐ, a river in Hubei)
郓 Yùn (郓城 Yùnchéng, in Shandong)
溠 Zhā (溠河 Zhāhé, a river; 溠山 Zhāshān, a mountain, both in Hubei)
柞 Zhà (柞水 Zhàshuǐ, in Shaanxi)
溠 Zhà (溠水 Zhàshuǐ, a river in Hubei)
碴 Zhà (大水碴 Dàshuǐzhà, in Gansu)
漳 Zhāng (漳河 Zhānghé, a river in Shanxi and Hebei; 漳州 Zhāngzhōu, in Fujian)
浈 Zhēn (浈水 Zhēnshuǐ, a river in Guangdong)
嵘 Zhēn (嵘屿 Zhēnyǔ, in Fujian)
溱 Zhēn (old river name, in today's Henan)
泜 Zhī (泜河 Zhīhé, a river in Hebei)
梽 Zhì (梽木山 Zhìmùshān, in Hunan)
滍 Zhì (滍阳 Zhìyáng, in Henan)
洙 Zhū (洙水河 Zhūshuǐhé, a river in Shandong)
沌 Zhuàn (沌口 Zhuànkǒu, in Hubei)
涿 Zhuō (涿州 Zhuōzhōu, 涿鹿 Zhuōlù, both in Hebei)
淄 Zī (淄河 Zīhé, a river in Shandong)
枞 Zōng (枞阳 Zōngyáng, in Anhui)
柞 Zuò (柞山 Zuòshān, in Shandong)

9. 二十四节气
The Twenty-Four Solar Terms

节气名称 Name of Solar Term	日期 Date	季节 Season
1. 立春 Beginning of Spring 2. 雨水 Rain Water 3. 惊蛰 Waking of Insects 4. 春分 Spring Equinox 5. 清明 Pure Brightness 6. 谷雨 Grain Rain	Feb 3, 4, or 5 Feb 18, 19, or 20 Mar 5, 6, or 7 Mar 20 or 21 Apr 4, 5, or 6 Apr 19, 20 or 21	春季 Spring
7. 立夏 Beginning of Summer 8. 小满 Grain Full 9. 芒种 Grain in Ear 10. 夏至 Summer Solstice 11. 小暑 Slight Heat 12. 大暑 Great Heat	May 5, 6, or 7 May 20, 21, or 22 Jun 5, 6, or 7 Jun 21 or 22 Jul 6, 7, or 8 Jul 22, 23, or 24	夏季 Summer
13. 立秋 Beginning of Autumn 14. 处暑 Limit of Heat 15. 白露 White Dew 16. 秋分 Autumn Equinox 17. 寒露 Cold Dew 18. 霜降 Frost's Descent	Aug 7, 8, or 9 Aug 22, 23, or 24 Sept 7, 8, or 9 Sept 22, 23, or 24 Oct 8 or 9 Oct 23 or 24	秋季 Autumn
19. 立冬 Beginning of Winter 20. 小雪 Slight Snow 21. 大雪 Great Snow 22. 冬至 Winter Solstice 23. 小寒 Slight Cold 24. 大寒 Great Cold	Nov 7 or 8 Nov 22 or 23 Dec 6, 7, or 8 Dec 21, 22, or 23 Jan 5, 6, or 7 Jan 20 or 21	冬季 Winter

10. 天干地支

Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches

(Translator's Note: The 10 Heavenly Stems are: 甲 *jia*, 乙 *yi*, 丙 *bing*, 丁 *ding*, 戊 *wu*, 己 *ji*, 庚 *geng*, 辛 *xin*, 壬 *ren*, and 癸 *gui*. The 12 Earthly Branches are: 子 *zi*, 丑 *chou*, 寅 *yin*, 卯 *mao*, 辰 *chen*, 巳 *si*, 午 *wu*, 未 *wei*, 申 *shen*, 酉 *you*, 戌 *xu*, and 亥 *hai*. Traditional Chinese calendar calculated the passage of years, months, days and hours by combining one Heavenly Stem and one Earthly Branch to form 60 unique pairs in a complete cycle. In the lunar calendar in use today, only years and days are marked by such cyclic pairings. In this chronology, they indicate years.)

1. 甲子 *jia-zi*	2. 乙丑 *yi-chou*	3. 丙寅 *bing-yin*
4. 丁卯 *ding-mao*	5. 戊辰 *wu-chen*	6. 己巳 *ji-si*
7. 庚午 *geng-wu*	8. 辛未 *xin-wei*	9. 壬申 *ren-shen*
10. 癸酉 *gui-you*	11. 甲戌 *jia-xu*	12. 乙亥 *yi-hai*
13. 丙子 *bing-zi*	14. 丁丑 *ding-chou*	15. 戊寅 *wu-yin*
16. 己卯 *ji-mao*	17. 庚辰 *geng-chen*	18. 辛巳 *xin-si*
19. 壬午 *ren-wu*	20. 癸未 *gui-wei*	21. 甲申 *jia-shen*
22. 乙酉 *yi-you*	23. 丙戌 *bing-xu*	24. 丁亥 *ding-hai*
25. 戊子 *wu-zi*	26. 己丑 *ji-chou*	27. 庚寅 *geng-yin*
28. 辛卯 *xin-mao*	29. 壬辰 *ren-chen*	30. 癸巳 *gui-si*
31. 甲午 *jia-wu*	32. 乙未 *yi-wei*	33. 丙申 *bing-shen*
34. 丁酉 *ding-you*	35. 戊戌 *wu-xu*	36. 己亥 *ji-hai*
37. 庚子 *geng-zi*	38. 辛丑 *xin-chou*	39. 壬寅 *ren-yin*
40. 癸卯 *gui-mao*	41. 甲辰 *jia-chen*	42. 乙巳 *yi-si*
43. 丙午 *bing-wu*	44. 丁未 *ding-wei*	45. 戊申 *wu-shen*
46. 己酉 *ji-you*	47. 庚戌 *geng-xu*	48. 辛亥 *xin-hai*
49. 壬子 *ren-zi*	50. 癸丑 *gui-chou*	51. 甲寅 *jia-yin*
52. 乙卯 *yi-mao*	53. 丙辰 *bing-chen*	54. 丁巳 *ding-si*
55. 戊午 *wu-wu*	56. 己未 *ji-wei*	57. 庚申 *geng-shen*
58. 辛酉 *xin-you*	59. 壬戌 *ren-xu*	60. 癸亥 *gui-hai*

11. 中国人民警察警衔
Police Ranks in China

总警监	General Police Commissioner
副总警监	Deputy General Police Commissioner
一级警监	Police Commissioner, Class I
二级警监	Police Commissioner, Class II
三级警监	Police Commissioner, Class III
一级警督	Police Supervisor, Class I
二级警督	Police Supervisor, Class II
三级警督	Police Supervisor, Class III
一级警司	Police Superintendent, Class I
二级警司	Police Superintendent, Class II
三级警司	Police Superintendent, Class III
一级警员	Police Constable, Class I
二级警员	Police Constable, Class II

12. 中国军衔

Ranks in the Chinese Armed Forces

陆军军衔 Rank in the Army	海军军衔 Rank in the Navy	空军军衔 Rank in the Air Force
一级上将* General, First Class	一级上将** Admiral, First Class	一级上将*** General, First Class
上将 General	上将 Admiral	上将 General
中将 Lieutenant General	中将 Vice Admiral	中将 Lieutenant General
少将 Major General	少将 Rear Admiral	少将 Major General
大校 Senior Colonel	大校 Senior Captain	大校 Senior Colonel
上校 Colonel	上校 Captain	上校 Colonel
中校 Lieutenant Colonel	中校 Commander	中校 Lieutenant Colonel
少校 Major	少校 Lieutenant Commander	少校 Major
上尉 Captain	上尉 Lieutenant	上尉 Captain
中尉 First Lieutenant	中尉 Lieutenant, Junior Grade	中尉 First Lieutenant
少尉 Second Lieutenant	少尉 Ensign	少尉 Second Lieutenant
军士长 Master Sergeant	军士长 Chief Petty Officer	军士长 Master Sergeant
专业军士 Specialist Sergeant	专业军士 Specialist Petty Officer	专业军士 Specialist Sergeant
上士 Sergeant, First Class	上士 Petty Officer, First Class	上士 Technical Sergeant
中士 Sergeant	中士 Petty Officer, Second Class	中士 Staff Sergeant
下士 Corporal	下士 Petty Officer, Third Class	下士 Sergeant
上等兵 Private, First Class	上等兵 Seaman, First Class	上等兵 Airman, First Class
列兵 Private	列兵 Seaman, Second Class	列兵 Airman, Second Class

* 1955 年中国首次颁布军官军衔时，还包括元帅、大将和大尉，但无一级上将。
In 1955 when China first conferred military ranks in the Army, Marshal, Senior General and Senior Captain were included but General, First Class was not.

** 1955 年中国首次颁布军衔时，还包括海军大将、海军大尉，但无一级上将。
In 1955 when China first conferred military ranks in the Navy, Senior Admiral and Senior Lieutenant were included but Admiral, First Class was not.

*** 1955 年中国首次颁布军衔时，有空军大尉，但无一级上将。
In 1955 when China first conferred military ranks in the Air Force, Senior Captain was included but General, First Class was not.

13. 英美军衔
Ranks in the UK and US Armed Forces

陆军军衔 Rank in the Army		海军军衔 Rank in the Navy		空军军衔 Rank in the Air Force	
英国陆军 British Army	美国陆军 United States Army	英国皇家海军 Royal Navy	美国海军 United States Navy	英国皇家空军 Royal Air Force	美国空军 United Sates Air Force
陆军元帅 Field Marshal	五星上将 General of the Army	海军元帅 Admiral of the Fleet	* 五星上将 Fleet Admiral	皇家空军元帅 Marshal of the Royal Air Force	五星上将 General of the Air Force
上将 General	上将 General	上将 Admiral	上将 Admiral	上将 Air Chief Marshal	上将 General
中将 Lieutenant General	中将 Lieutenant General	中将 Vice Admiral	中将 Vice Admiral	中将 Air Marshal	中将 Lieutenant General
少将 Major General	少将 Major General	少将 Rear Admiral	少将 Rear Admiral	少将 Air Vice Marshal	少将 Major General
准将 Brigadier	准将 Brigadier General	准将 Commodore	准将 Commodore	准将 Air Commodore	准将 Brigadier General
上校 Colonel	上校 Colonel	上校 Captain	上校 Captain	上校 Group Captain	上校 Colonel
中校 Lieutenant Colonel	中校 Lieutenant Colonel	中校 Commander	中校 Commander	中校 Wing Commander	中校 Lieutenant Colonel
少校 Major	少校 Major	少校 Lieutenant Commander	少校 Lieutenant Commander	少校 Squadron Leader	少校 Major
上尉 Captain	上尉 Captain	上尉 Lieutenant	上尉 Lieutenant	上尉 Flight Lieutenant	上尉 Captain
少尉 Second Lieutenant	少尉 Second Lieutenant	少尉 Acting Sub-Lieutenant	少尉 Ensign	少尉 Pilot Officer	少尉 Second Lieutenant
英国陆军 British Army	美国陆军 United States Army	英国皇家海军 Royal Navy	美国海军 United States Navy	英国皇家空军 Royal Air Force	美国空军 United Sates Air Force
一级准尉 Warrant Officer, 1st Class	一级准尉 Chief Warrant Officer	准少尉 Midshipman	准尉 Chief Warrant Officer Midshipman ** Warrant Officer	准尉 Warrant Officer	准尉 Chief Warrant Officer Warrant Officer

陆军军衔 Rank in the Army		海军军衔 Rank in the Navy		空军军衔 Rank in the Air Force	
二级准尉 Warrant Officer, 2nd Class	二级准尉 Warrant Officer				
	一级军士长 Command Sergeant Major, 二级军士长 1st Sergeant or Master Sergeant, 三级军士长 Sergeant 1st Class	舰队上士 Fleet Chief Petty Officer	一级军士长 Master Chief Petty Officer, 二级军士长 Senior Chief Petty Officer, 三级军士长 Chief Petty Officer		一级军士长 Chief Master Sergeant, 二级军士长 Senior Master Sergeant, 三级军士长 Master Sergeant
上士 Staff Sergeant or Colour Sergeant	上士 Staff Sergeant	上士 Chief Petty Officer	上士 Petty Officer, 1st Class	上士 Flight Sergeant	上士 Technical Sergeant
下士 Corporal	下士 Corporal	下士 Petty Officer, 2nd Class	下士 Petty Officer, 3rd Class	下士 Corporal	下士 Sergeant
				初级技术军士 Junior Technician	
一等兵 Lance Corporal	一等兵 Private First Class	上等水兵 Leading Seaman, 一等水兵 Able Seaman	一等兵 Seaman	一等兵 Senior Aircraftsman	一等兵 Airman, First Class
二等兵 Private	二等兵 Private	二等水兵 Ordinary Seaman	二等兵 Seaman Apprentice	二等兵 Leading Aircraftsman	二等兵 Airman, Second Class
新兵 Recruit	三等兵 Basic Private	新兵 Junior Seaman	三等兵 Seaman Recruit	新兵 Aircraftsman	三等兵 Airman Basic

说明：美国陆军中的二级准尉相当于英国陆军的委任状军官，即少尉及其以上的军官。英国陆军中，从下士到少尉称为无委任状军官。

Note: Warrant Officers in the US Army are the equivalent of Commissioned Officers in the British Army, i. e. Second Lieutenant and above. In the British and US Army the ranks of Corporal and above, to the rank of Second Lieutenant, are referred to as Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs).

* 战时军衔 Wartime rank only

** 1976 年停止使用的军衔。美国空军准尉现役军官退役后，这一军衔将停止使用。Rank discontinued in 1976. USAF Warrant Officer ranks will be discontinued when those currently on active duty are retired.

14. 中国世界遗产
World Heritage Sites in China

1987 长城 The Great Wall
1987 泰山 Mount Taishan
1987 故宫 Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing dynasties
1987 莫高窟 Mogao Caves
1987 秦始皇陵 Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor
1987 周口店北京人遗址 Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian
1990 黄山 Mount Huangshan
1992 九寨沟风景名胜区 Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area
1992 黄龙风景名胜区 Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area
1992 武陵源风景名胜区 Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area
1994 承德避暑山庄及周围寺庙 Chengde Mountain Resort and Its Outlying Temples
1994 曲阜孔府、孔庙、孔林 Temple and Cemetery of Confucius, and The Kong Family Mansion in Qufu
1994 武当山古建筑群 Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains
1994 布达拉宫 Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace
1996 庐山国家公园 Lushan National Park
1996 峨眉山及乐山大佛 Mount Emei and Leshan Giant Buddha
1997 丽江古城 Old Town of Lijiang
1997 平遥古城 Ancient City of Pingyao
1997 苏州古典园林 Classical Gardens of Suzhou
1998 颐和园 The Summer Palace
1998 天坛 Temple of Heaven
1999 武夷山 Mount Wuyi
1999 大足石刻 Dazu Rock Carvings
2000 青城山-都江堰 Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System
2000 皖南古村落——西递宏村 Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui: Xidi and Hongcun
2000 龙门石窟 Longmen Grottoes
2000 明清皇家陵寝 Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing dynasties
2001 云岗石窟 Yungang Grottoes

说明:本资料截至 2001 年底。
Note: The information is collected up to the end of 2001.

15. 世界各国家和地区及其首都(或首府)、货币、官方语言和主要宗教

Countries, Regions, Their Capitals, Currencies, Official Languages and Major Religions

亚洲 Asia

国家/地区 Country/Region		首都/首府 Capital	货币 Currency	官方语言 Official Language(s)	主要宗教 Major Religion(s)
简称 Short Form	全称 Full Name				
阿富汗 Afghanistan	阿富汗伊斯兰国 The Islamic State of Afghanistan	喀布尔 Kabul	阿富汗尼 Afghani	达里语 Dari Persian 普什图语 Pashto	伊斯兰教 Islam
阿联酋 United Arab Emirates	阿拉伯联合酋长国 The United Arab Emirates	阿布扎比 Abu Dhabi	迪拉姆 Dirham	阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam
阿曼 Oman	阿曼苏丹国 The Sultanate of Oman	马斯喀特 Muscat	阿曼里亚尔 Omani Rial	阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam
阿塞拜疆 Azerbaijan	阿塞拜疆共和国 The Republic of Azerbaijan	巴库 Baku	马纳特 Manat	阿塞拜疆语 Azerbaijani	伊斯兰教 Islam
巴基斯坦 Pakistan	巴基斯坦伊斯兰共和国 The Islamic Republic of Pakistan	伊斯兰堡 Islamabad	巴基斯坦卢比 Pakistan Rupee	英语 English 乌尔都语 Urdu	伊斯兰教 Islam
巴勒斯坦 Palestine	巴勒斯坦 Palestine	耶路撒冷 Jerusalem		阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam
巴林 Bahrain	巴林国 The State of Bahrain	麦纳麦 Manama	巴林第纳尔 Bahrain Dinar	阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam
不丹 Bhutan	不丹王国 The Kingdom of Bhutan	廷布 Thimphu	努扎姆 Ngultrum	宗卡语 Dzongkha	喇嘛教 Lamaism 印度教 Hinduism
朝鲜 North Korea	朝鲜民主主义人民共和国 The Democratic People's Republic of Korea	平壤 Pyongyang	朝鲜元 Won	朝鲜语 Korean	佛教 Buddhism
东帝汶 East Timor	东帝汶民主共和国 The Democratic Republic of East Timor	帝力 Dili	美元 US Dollar 印度尼西亚盾 Indonesian Rupiah	德顿语 Tetum 葡萄牙语 Portugese	天主教 Catholicism
菲律宾 The Philippines	菲律宾共和国 The Republic of the Philippines	马尼拉 Manila	菲律宾比索 Philippine Peso	英语 English 菲律宾语 Pilipino	天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism 伊斯兰教 Islam
格鲁吉亚 Georgia	格鲁吉亚共和国 The Republic of Georgia	第比利斯 Tbilisi	拉里 Lari	格鲁吉亚语 Georgian	东正教 Orthodoxy 伊斯兰教 Islam

国家/地区 Country/Region		首都/首府 Capital	货币 Currency	官方语言 Official Language(s)	主要宗教 Major Religion(s)
简称 Short Form	全称 Full Name				
哈萨克斯坦 Kazakhstan	哈萨克斯坦共和国 The Republic of Kazakhstan	阿斯塔纳 Astana	坚戈 Tenge	俄语 Russian	伊斯兰教 Islam 东正教 Orthodoxy
韩国 South Korea	大韩民国 The Republic of Korea	汉城 Seoul	韩元 Won	朝鲜语 Korean	佛教 Buddhism 儒教 Confucianism 基督教 Christianity
吉尔吉斯斯坦 Kyrgyzstan	吉尔吉斯共和国 Kyrgyz Republic	比什凯克 Bishkek	索姆 Som	吉尔吉斯语 Kyrgyz	伊斯兰教 Islam 东正教 Orthodoxy
柬埔寨 Cambodia	柬埔寨王国 The Kingdom of Cambodia	金边 Phnom Penh	瑞尔 Riel	高棉语 Khmer	佛教 Buddhism
卡塔尔 Qatar	卡塔尔国 The State of Qatar	多哈 Doha	卡塔尔里亚尔 Qatar Riyal	阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam
科威特 Kuwait	科威特国 The State of Kuwait	科威特城 Kuwait City	科威特第纳尔 Kuwait Dinar	阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam
老挝 Laos	老挝人民民主共和国 The Lao People's Democratic Republic	万象 Vientiane	基普 Kip	老挝语 Lao	佛教 Buddhism
黎巴嫩 Lebanon	黎巴嫩共和国 The Republic of Lebanon	贝鲁特 Beirut	黎巴嫩镑 Lebanese Pound	阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam 基督教 Christianity
马尔代夫 Maldives	马尔代夫共和国 The Republic of Maldives	马累 Male	拉菲亚 Rufiyaa	迪维希语 Divehi	伊斯兰教 Islam
马来西亚 Malaysia		吉隆坡 Kuala Lumpur	林吉特 Ringgit	马来语 Malay	伊斯兰教 Islam 佛教 Buddhism 印度教 Hinduism
蒙古 Mongolia	蒙古国 The State of Mongolia	乌兰巴托 Ulan Bator	图格里克 Tugrik	喀尔喀蒙古语 Khalkha Mongolian	喇嘛教 Lamaism
孟加拉国 Bangladesh	孟加拉人民共和国 The People's Republic of Bangladesh	达卡 Dhaka	塔卡 Taka	孟加拉语 Bengali	伊斯兰教 Islam 印度教 Hinduism
缅甸 Myanmar	缅甸联邦 The Union of Myanmar	仰光 Rangoon	缅元 Kyat	缅甸语 Burmese	佛教 Buddhism
尼泊尔 Nepal	尼泊尔王国 The Kingdom of Nepal	加德满都 Kathmandu	尼泊尔卢比 Nepalese Rupee	尼泊尔语 Napali	印度教 Hinduism 佛教 Buddhism
日本 Japan	日本国 Japan	东京 Tokyo	日元 Yen	日语 Japanese	神道教 Shintoism 佛教 Buddhism
沙特阿拉伯 Saudi Arabia	沙特阿拉伯王国 The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	利雅得 Riyadh	沙特里亚尔 Saudi Riyal	阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam
塞浦路斯 Cyprus	塞浦路斯共和国 The Republic of Cyprus	尼科西亚 Nicosia	塞浦路斯镑 Cyprus Pound	希腊语 Greek	东正教 Orthodoxy

国家/地区 Country/Region		首都/首府 Capital	货币 Currency	官方语言 Official Language(s)	主要宗教 Major Religion(s)
简称 Short Form	全称 Full Name				
斯里兰卡 Sri Lanka	斯里兰卡民主社会主义共和国 The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	科伦坡 Colombo	斯里兰卡卢比 Sri Lankan Rupee	僧伽罗语 Singhalese 泰米尔语 Tamil	佛教 Buddhism 印度教 Hinduism 基督教 Christianity 伊斯兰教 Islam
塔吉克斯坦 Tajikistan	塔吉克斯坦共和国 The Republic of Tajikistan	杜尚别 Dushanbe	索莫尼 Somoni	塔吉克斯坦语 Ta-jik	伊斯兰教 Islam
泰国 Thailand	泰王国 The Kingdom of Thailand	曼谷 Bangkok	泰铢 Thai Baht	泰语 Thai	佛教 Buddhism
土耳其 Turkey	土耳其共和国 The Republic of Turkey	安卡拉 Ankara	土耳其里拉 Turkish Lira	土耳其语 Tukish	伊斯兰教 Islam
土库曼斯坦 Turkmenistan	土库曼斯坦 Turkmenistan	阿什哈巴德 Ashkhabad	马纳特 Manat	土库曼斯坦语 Turkmen	伊斯兰教 Islam 东正教 Orthodoxy
文莱 Brunei	文莱达鲁萨兰国 The State of Brunei Darussalam	斯里巴加湾市 Bandar Seri Begawan	文莱元 Brunei Dollar	马来语 Malay	伊斯兰教 Islam 佛教 Buddhism 基督教 Christianity
乌兹别克斯坦 Uzbekistan	乌兹别克斯坦共和国 The Republic of Uzbekistan	塔什干 Tashkent	苏姆 Sum	乌兹别克语 Uzbek	伊斯兰教 Islam 东正教 Orthodoxy
锡金 Sikkim	锡金 Sikkim	甘托克 Gangtok	印度卢比 Indian Rupee	英语 English	喇嘛教 Lama-ism 印度教 Hinduism
新加坡 Singapore	新加坡共和国 The Republic of Singapore	新加坡城 Singapore	新加坡元 Singapore Dollar	马来语 Malay 华语 Chinese 英语 English 泰米尔语 Tamil	佛教 Buddhism 伊斯兰教 Islam 道教 Taoism 基督教 Christianity
叙利亚 Syria	阿拉伯叙利亚共和国 The Syrian Arab Republic	大马士革 Damascus	叙利亚镑 Syrian Pound	阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam
亚美尼亚 Armenia	亚美尼亚共和国 The Republic of Armenia	埃里温 Yerevan	德拉姆 Dram	亚美尼亚语 Armenian	基督教 Christianity
也门 Yemen	也门共和国 The Republic of Yemen	萨那 Sanaa	也门里亚尔 Yemen Rial	阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam
伊拉克 Iraq	伊拉克共和国 The Republic of Iraq	巴格达 Baghdad	伊拉克第纳尔 Iraqi Dinar	阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam
伊朗 Iran	伊朗伊斯兰共和国 The Islamic Republic of Iran	德黑兰 Tehran	伊朗里亚尔 Iranian Rial	波斯语 Persian(Farsi)	伊斯兰教 Islam
以色列 Israel	以色列国 The State of Israel	特拉维夫 Tel Aviv	新谢克尔 New Sheqel	希伯来语 Hebrew 阿拉伯语 Arabic	犹太教 Judaism 伊斯兰教 Islam

国家/地区 Country/Region		首都/首府 Capital	货币 Currency	官方语言 Official Language(s)	主要宗教 Major Religion(s)
简称 Short Form	全称 Full Name				
印度 India	印度共和国 The Republic of India	新德里 New Delhi	印度卢比 Indian Rupee	印地语 Hindi 英语 English	印度教 Hinduism 伊斯兰教 Islam
印度尼西亚 Indonesia	印度尼西亚共和国 The Republic of Indonesia	雅加达 Jakarta	印度尼西亚盾 Indonesian Rupiah	印尼语 Bahasa Indonesia	伊斯兰教 Islam 新教 Protestantism 天主教 Catholicism
约旦 Jordan	约旦哈希姆王国 The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	安曼 Amman	约旦第纳尔 Jordanian Dinar	阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam
越南 Vietnam	越南社会主义共和国 The Socialist Republic of Vietnam	河内 Hanoi	越南盾 Dong	越南语 Vietnamese	佛教 Buddhism 道教 Taoism
中国 China	中华人民共和国 The People's Republic of China	北京 Beijing	人民币元 Renminbi Yuan	汉语 Chinese	佛教 Buddhism 道教 Taoism 伊斯兰教 Islam 基督教 Christianity

欧洲 Europe

国家/地区 Country/Region		首都/首府 Capital	货币 Currency	官方语言 Official Language(s)	主要宗教 Major Religion(s)
简称 Short Form	全称 Full Name				
阿尔巴尼亚 Albania	阿尔巴尼亚共和国 The Republic of Albania	地拉那 Tirana	列克 Lek	阿尔巴尼亚语 Albanian	伊斯兰教 Islam 东正教 Orthodoxy
爱尔兰 Ireland	爱尔兰 The Republic of Ireland	都柏林 Dublin	欧元 Euro	爱尔兰语 Irish 英语 English	天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism
爱沙尼亚 Estonia	爱沙尼亚共和国 The Republic of Estonia	塔林 Tallinn	克朗 Kroon	爱沙尼亚语 Estonian	路德教 Lutheranism 东正教 Orthodoxy
安道尔 Andorra	安道尔公国 The Principality of Andorra	安道尔城 Andorra la Vella	欧元 Euro	加泰罗尼亚语 Catalan	天主教 Catholicism
奥地利 Austria	奥地利共和国 The Republic of Austria	维也纳 Vienna	欧元 Euro	德语 German	天主教 Catholicism
白俄罗斯 Belarus	白俄罗斯共和国 The Republic of Belarus	明斯克 Minsk	白俄罗斯卢布 Belarus Rouble	白俄罗斯语 Belorussian 俄语 Russian	东正教 Orthodoxy
保加利亚 Bulgaria	保加利亚共和国 The Republic of Bulgaria	索非亚 Sofia	列弗 Lev	保加利亚语 Bulgarian	东正教 Orthodoxy

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简称 Short Form	全称 Full Name				
比利时 Belgium	比利时王国 The Kingdom of Belgium	布鲁塞尔 Brussels	欧元 Euro	荷兰语 Dutch 法语 French	天主教 Catholicism
冰岛 Iceland	冰岛共和国 The Republic of Iceland	雷克雅未克 Reykjavik	欧元 Euro	冰岛语 Icelandic	基督教 Christianity
波兰 Poland	波兰共和国 The Republic of Poland	华沙 Warsaw	兹罗提 Zloty	波兰语 Polish	天主教 Catholicism
波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那 Bosnia and Herzegovina	波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那共和国 The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	萨拉热窝 Sarajevo	马克 Marka	塞尔维亚-克罗地亚语 Serbo-Croatian	伊斯兰教 Islam 东正教 Orthodoxy 天主教 Catholicism
丹麦 Denmark	丹麦王国 The Kingdom of Denmark	哥本哈根 Copenhagen	丹麦克朗 Danish Krone	丹麦语 Danish	基督教 Christianity
德国 Germany	德意志联邦共和国 The Federal Republic of Germany	柏林 Berlin	欧元 Euro	德语 German	新教 Protestantism 天主教 Catholicism
俄罗斯 Russia	俄罗斯联邦 The Russian Federation	莫斯科 Moscow	卢布 Rouble	俄语 Russian	东正教 Orthodoxy
法国 France	法兰西共和国 The Republic of France	巴黎 Paris	欧元 Euro	法语 French	天主教 Catholicism
法罗群岛(丹) The Faeroe Islands (Denmark)	法罗群岛(丹) The Faeroe Islands (Denmark)	托尔斯港 Tórshavn	法罗克朗 Faeroe Krone	丹麦语 Danish	基督教 Christianity
梵蒂冈 Vatican	梵蒂冈城国 The State of the Vatican City	梵蒂冈城 Vatican City	欧元 Euro	意大利语 Italian 拉丁语 Latin	天主教 Catholicism
芬兰 Finland	芬兰共和国 The Republic of Finland	赫尔辛基 Helsinki	欧元 Euro	芬兰语 Finnish 瑞典语 Swedish	基督教 Christianity
荷兰 The Netherlands	荷兰王国 The Kingdom of the Netherlands	阿姆斯特丹 Amsterdam	欧元 Euro	荷兰语 Dutch	天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism
捷克 Czech Republic	捷克共和国 The Czech Republic	布拉格 Prague	捷克克朗 Czech Koruna	捷克语 Czech	天主教 Catholicism
克罗地亚 Croatia	克罗地亚共和国 The Republic of Croatia	萨格勒布 Zagreb	库纳 Kuna	克罗地亚语 Croatian	天主教 Catholicism
拉脱维亚 Latvia	拉脱维亚共和国 The Republic of Latvia	里加 Riga	拉特 Lats	拉脱维亚语 Latvian	天主教 Catholicism 东正教 Orthodoxy
立陶宛 Lithuania	立陶宛共和国 The Republic of Lithuania	维尔纽斯 Vilnius	立特 Litas	立陶宛语 Lithuanian	天主教 Catholicism

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简称 Short Form	全称 Full Name				
列支敦士登 Liechtenstein	列支敦士登公国 The Principality of Liechtenstein	瓦杜兹 Vaduz	瑞士法郎 Swiss Franc	德语 German	天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism
卢森堡 Luxembourg	卢森堡大公国 The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	卢森堡 Luxembourg	欧元 Euro	法语 French 德语 German 卢森堡语 Luxemburgian	天主教 Catholicism
罗马尼亚 Romania	罗马尼亚 Romania	布加勒斯特 Bucharest	列伊 Leu	罗马尼亚语 Romanian	东正教 Orthodoxy 天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism
马其顿 Macedonia	马其顿共和国 The Republic of Macedonia	斯科普里 Skopje	代纳尔 Denar	马其顿语 Macedonian	东正教 Orthodoxy 伊斯兰教 Islam
马耳他 Malta	马耳他共和国 The Republic of Malta	瓦莱塔 Valletta	马耳他里拉 Malta Lira	马耳他语 Maltese 英语 English	天主教 Catholicism
摩尔多瓦 Moldova	摩尔多瓦共和国 The Republic of Moldova	基希讷乌 Kishinev	列伊 Leu	摩尔多瓦语 Moldovan	东正教 Orthodoxy
摩纳哥 Monaco	摩纳哥公国 The Principality of Monaco	摩纳哥 Monaco	欧元 Euro	法语 French	天主教 Catholicism
塞尔维亚和黑山 Serbia and Montenegro		贝尔格莱德 Belgrade	第纳尔 Dinar	塞尔维亚—克罗地亚语 Serbo-Croatian	东正教 Orthodoxy
挪威 Norway	挪威王国 The Kingdom of Norway	奥斯陆 Oslo	挪威克朗 Norwegian Krone	挪威语 Norwegian	基督教 Christianity
葡萄牙 Portugal	葡萄牙共和国 The Portuguese Republic	里斯本 Lisbon	欧元 Euro	葡萄牙语 Portuguese	天主教 Catholicism
瑞典 Sweden	瑞典王国 The Kingdom of Sweden	斯德哥尔摩 Stockholm	瑞典克朗 Swedish Krona	瑞典语 Swedish	基督教 Christianity
瑞士 Switzerland	瑞士联邦 The Swiss Confederation	伯尔尼 Bern	瑞士法郎 Swiss Franc	德语 German 法语 French 意大利语 Italian	天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism
圣马力诺 San Marino	圣马力诺共和国 The Republic of San Marino	圣马力诺 San Marino	欧元 Euro	意大利语 Italian	天主教 Catholicism
斯洛伐克 Slovakia	斯洛伐克共和国 The Slovak Republic	布拉迪斯拉发 Bratislava	斯洛伐克克朗 Slovakian Koruna	斯洛伐克语 Slovak	天主教 Catholicism
斯洛文尼亚 Slovenia	斯洛文尼亚共和国 The Republic of Slovenia	卢布尔雅那 Ljubljana	斯洛文尼亚托拉尔 Sloveneski Tolar	斯洛文尼亚语 Slovenian	天主教 Catholicism

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乌克兰 Ukraine	乌克兰 Ukraine	基辅 Kiev	格里夫尼亚 Hryvnia	乌克兰语 Ukrainian	东正教 Orthodoxy 天主教 Catholicism
西班牙 Spain	西班牙王国 The Kingdom of Spain	马德里 Madrid	欧元 Euro	西班牙语 Spanish	天主教 Catholicism
希腊 Greece	希腊共和国 The Hellenic Republic	雅典 Athens	欧元 Euro	希腊语 Greek	东正教 Orthodoxy
匈牙利 Hungary	匈牙利共和国 The Republic of Hungary	布达佩斯 Budapest	福林 Forint	匈牙利语 Hungarian	天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism
意大利 Italy	意大利共和国 The Republic of Italy	罗马 Rome	欧元 Euro	意大利语 Italian	天主教 Catholicism
英国 United Kingdom (UK)	大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国 The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	伦敦 London	英镑 Pound Sterling	英语 English	新教 Protestantism 天主教 Catholicism

非洲 Africa

国家/地区 Country/Region		首都/首府 Capital	货币 Currency	官方语言 Official Language(s)	主要宗教 Major Religion(s)
简称 Short Form	全称 Full Name				
阿尔及利亚 Algeria	阿尔及利亚民主人民共和国 The Democratic People's Republic of Algeria	阿尔及尔 Algiers	阿尔及利亚第纳尔 Algerian Dinar	阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam
埃及 Egypt	阿拉伯埃及共和国 The Arab Republic of Egypt	开罗 Cairo	埃及镑 Egyptian Pound	阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam
埃塞俄比亚 Ethiopia	埃塞俄比亚联邦民主共和国 The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	亚的斯亚贝巴 Addis Ababa	埃塞俄比亚比尔 Ethiopian Birr	阿姆哈拉语 Amharic	伊斯兰教 Islam 东正教 Orthodoxy
安哥拉 Angola	安哥拉共和国 The Republic of Angola	罗安达 Luanda	宽扎 Kwanza	葡萄牙语 Portuguese	天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism
贝宁 Benin	贝宁共和国 The Republic of Benin	波多诺伏 Porto-Novo	非洲法郎 African Franc	法语 French	基督教 Christianity 伊斯兰教 Islam
博茨瓦纳 Botswana	博茨瓦纳共和国 The Republic of Botswana	哈博罗内 Gaborone	普拉 Pula	英语 English	基督教 Christianity

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简称 Short Form	全称 Full Name				
布基纳法索 Burkina Faso	布基纳法索 Burkina Faso	瓦加杜古 Ouagadougou	非洲法郎 African Franc	法语 French	伊斯兰教 Islam 天主教 Catholicism
布隆迪 Burundi	布隆迪共和国 The Republic of Burundi	布琼布拉 Bujumbura	布隆迪法郎 Burundi Franc	基隆迪语 Kirundi 法语 French	天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism 伊斯兰教 Islam
赤道几内亚 Equatorial Guinea	赤道几内亚共和国 The Republic of Equatorial Guinea	马拉博 Malabo	非洲法郎 African Franc	西班牙语 Spanish 法语 French	天主教 Catholicism 伊斯兰教 Islam
多哥 Togo	多哥共和国 The Republic of Togo	洛美 Lomé	非洲法郎 African Franc	法语 French	基督教 Christianity 伊斯兰教 Islam
厄立特里亚* Eritrea	厄立特里亚国 The State of Eritrea	阿斯马拉 Asmara	纳克法 Nakfa		伊斯兰教 Islam 基督教 Christianity
佛得角 Cape Verde	佛得角共和国 The Republic of Cape Verde	普拉亚 Praia	佛得角埃斯库多 Cape Verde Escudo	葡萄牙语 Portuguese	天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism
冈比亚 The Gambia	冈比亚共和国 The Republic of the Gambia	班珠尔 Banjul	冈比亚达拉西 Gambia Dalasi	英语 English	伊斯兰教 Islam
刚果(布) Congo (with Brazzaville as the capital)	刚果共和国 The Republic of the Congo	布拉柴维尔 Brazzaville	非洲法郎 African Franc	法语 French	基督教 Christianity
刚果(金) Congo (with Kinshasa as the capital)	刚果民主共和国 The Democratic Republic of the Congo	金沙萨 Kinshasa	刚果法郎 Congolese Franc	法语 French	基督教 Christianity
吉布提 Djibouti	吉布提共和国 The Republic of Djibouti	吉布提 Djibouti	吉布提法郎 Djibouti Franc	法语 French 阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam
几内亚 Guinea	几内亚共和国 The Republic of Guinea	科纳克里 Conakry	几内亚法郎 Guinean Franc	法语 French	伊斯兰教 Islam
几内亚比绍 Guinea-Bissau	几内亚比绍共和国 The Republic of Guinea-Bissau	比绍 Bissau	非洲法郎 African Franc	葡萄牙语 Portuguese	伊斯兰教 Islam
加纳 Ghana	加纳共和国 The Republic of Ghana	阿克拉 Accra	塞迪 Cedi	英语 English	基督教 Christianity 伊斯兰教 Islam
加蓬 Gabon	加蓬共和国 The Gabonese Republic	利伯维尔 Libreville	非洲法郎 African Franc	法语 French	天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism

国家/地区 Country/Region		首都/首府 Capital	货币 Currency	官方语言 Official Language(s)	主要宗教 Major Religion(s)
简称 Short Form	全称 Full Name				
津巴布韦 Zimbabwe	津巴布韦共和国 The Republic of Zimbabwe	哈拉雷 Harare	津巴布韦元 Zimbabwe Dollar	英语 English	基督教 Christianity
喀麦隆 Cameroon	喀麦隆共和国 The Republic of Cameroon	雅温得 Yaoundé	非洲法郎 African Franc	英语 English 法语 French	基督教 Christianity 伊斯兰教 Islam
科摩罗 The Comoros	科摩罗伊斯兰联邦共和国 The Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros	莫罗尼 Moroni	科摩罗法郎 Comorian Franc (KMF)	法语 French 阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam
科特迪瓦 Côte d'Ivoire	科特迪瓦共和国 The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire	亚穆苏克罗 Yamoussoukro	非洲法郎 African Franc	法语 French	天主教 Catholicism 伊斯兰教 Islam
肯尼亚 Kenya	肯尼亚共和国 The Republic of Kenya	内罗比 Nairobi	肯尼亚先令 Kenya Shilling	斯瓦希里语 Swahili 英语 English	新教 Protestantism 天主教 Catholicism
莱索托 Lesotho	莱索托王国 The Kingdom of Lesotho	马塞卢 Maseru	洛蒂 Loti	塞苏陀语 Sesotho 英语 English	基督教 Christianity 天主教 Catholicism
利比里亚 Liberia	利比里亚共和国 The Republic of Liberia	蒙罗维亚 Monrovia	利比里亚元 Liberian Dollar	英语 English	基督教 Christianity 伊斯兰教 Islam
利比亚 Libya	大阿拉伯利比亚人民社会主义民众国 The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	的黎波里 Tripoli	利比亚第纳尔 Libyan Dinar	阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam
留尼汪(法) Réunion (France)	留尼汪岛(法) Réunion (France)	圣旦尼 Saint-Denis	欧元 Euro	法语 French	天主教 Catholicism
卢旺达 Rwanda	卢旺达共和国 The Republic of Rwanda	基加利 Kigali	卢旺达法郎 Rwanda Franc	卢旺达语 Rwanda 法语 French 英语 English	天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism
马达加斯加 Madagascar	马达加斯加共和国 The Republic of Madagascar	塔那那利佛 Antananarivo	马达加斯加法郎 Franc Malgache	法语 French 马达加斯加语 Malagasy	基督教 Christianity 伊斯兰教 Islam
马拉维 Malawi	马拉维共和国 The Republic of Malawi	利隆圭 Lilongwe	马拉维克瓦查 Malawi Kwacha	英语 English	新教 Protestantism 天主教 Catholicism 伊斯兰教 Islam
马里 Mali	马里共和国 The Republic of Mali	巴马科 Bamako	非洲法郎 African Franc	法语 French	伊斯兰教 Islam
毛里求斯 Mauritius	毛里求斯共和国 The Republic of Mauritius	路易港 Port Louis	毛里求斯卢比 Mauritius Rupee	英语 English	印度教 Hinduism 基督教 Christianity

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简称 Short Form	全称 Full Name				
毛里塔尼亚 Mauritania	毛里塔尼亚伊斯兰共和国 The Islamic Republic of Mauritania	努瓦克肖特 Nouakchott	乌吉亚 Ouguiya	阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam
摩洛哥 Morocco	摩洛哥王国 The Kingdom of Morocco	拉巴特 Rabat	迪拉姆 Dirham	阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam
莫桑比克 Mozambique	莫桑比克共和国 The Republic of Mozambique	马普托 Maputo	莫桑比克梅蒂卡尔 Mozambique Metical	葡萄牙语 Portuguese	基督教 Christianity 伊斯兰教 Islam
纳米比亚 Namibia	纳米比亚共和国 The Republic of Namibia	温得和克 Windhoek	纳米比亚元 Namibian Dollar	英语 English	基督教 Christianity
南非 South Africa	南非共和国 The Republic of South Africa	比勒陀利亚 Pretoria	南非兰特 South Africa Rand	英语 English 南非荷兰语 Afrikaans 班图语 Bantu	基督教 Christianity
尼日尔 Niger	尼日尔共和国 The Republic of Niger	尼亚美 Niamey	非洲法郎 African Franc	法语 French	伊斯兰教 Islam 基督教 Christianity
尼日利亚 Nigeria	尼日利亚联邦共和国 The Federal Republic of Nigeria	阿布贾 Abuja	奈拉 Naira	英语 English	伊斯兰教 Islam 基督教 Christianity
塞拉利昂 Sierra Leone	塞拉利昂共和国 The Republic of Sierra Leone	弗里敦 Freetown	利昂 Leone	英语 English	伊斯兰教 Islam 基督教 Christianity
塞内加尔 Senegal	塞内加尔共和国 The Republic of Senegal	达喀尔 Dakar	非洲法郎 African Franc	法语 French	伊斯兰教 Islam
塞舌尔 Seychelles	塞舌尔共和国 The Republic of Seychelles	维多利亚 Victoria	塞舌尔卢比 Seychelles Rupee	法语 French 英语 English	天主教 Catholicism
圣多美和普林西比 São Tomé and Principe	圣多美和普林西比民主共和国 The Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Principe	圣多美 São Tomé	多布拉 Dobra	葡萄牙语 Portuguese	基督教 Christianity
圣赫勒拿(英) Saint Helena (UK)	圣赫勒拿(英) Saint Helena (UK)	詹姆斯敦 Jamestown	圣赫勒拿镑 St. Helena Pound	英语 English	英国国教 Anglican
斯威士兰 Swaziland	斯威士兰王国 The Kingdom of Swaziland	姆巴巴内 Mbabane	里兰吉尼 Lilangeni	英语 English 斯瓦蒂语 Swazi	基督教 Christianity
苏丹 Sudan	苏丹共和国 The Republic of Sudan	喀土穆 Khartoum	苏丹第纳尔 Sudanese Dinar	阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam 基督教 Christianity
索马里 Somalia	索马里共和国 The Somali Republic	摩加迪沙 Mogadishu	索马里先令 Somali Shilling	索马里语 Somali 阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam

国家/地区 Country/Region		首都/首府 Capital	货币 Currency	官方语言 Official Language(s)	主要宗教 Major Religion(s)
简称 Short Form	全称 Full Name				
坦桑尼亚 Tanzania	坦桑尼亚联合共和国 The United Republic of Tanzania	达累斯萨拉姆 Dar es Salaam	坦桑尼亚先令 Tanzania Shilling	斯瓦希里语 Swahili 英语 English	伊斯兰教 Islam 基督教 Christianity
突尼斯 Tunisia	突尼斯共和国 The Republic of Tunisia	突尼斯 Tunis	突尼斯第纳尔 Tunisian Dinar	阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam
乌干达 Uganda	乌干达共和国 The Republic of Uganda	坎帕拉 Kampala	乌干达先令 Uganda Shilling	英语 English	基督教 Christianity 伊斯兰教 Islam
西撒哈拉 Western Sahara	西撒哈拉 Western Sahara	阿尤恩 El Aaiún	摩洛哥迪拉姆 Moroccan Dirham	阿拉伯语 Arabic	伊斯兰教 Islam
赞比亚 Zambia	赞比亚共和国 The Republic of Zambia	卢萨卡 Lusaka	赞比亚克瓦查 Zambian Kwacha	英语 English	基督教 Christianity 伊斯兰教 Islam 印度教 Hinduism
乍得 Chad	乍得共和国 The Republic of Chad	恩贾梅纳 N'Djamena	非洲法郎 African Franc	阿拉伯语 Arabic 法语 French	伊斯兰教 Islam 基督教 Christianity
中非 Central Africa	中非共和国 The Central African Republic	班吉 Bangui	非洲法郎 African Franc	法语 French	新教 Protestantism 基督教 Christianity 天主教 Catholicism

大洋洲 Oceania

国家/地区 Country/Region		首都/首府 Capital	货币 Currency	官方语言 Official Language(s)	主要宗教 Major Religion(s)
简称 Short Form	全称 Full Name				
澳大利亚 Australia	澳大利亚联邦 The Commonwealth of Australia	堪培拉 Canberra	澳大利亚元 Australian Dollar	英语 English	基督教 Christianity
巴布亚新几内亚 Papua New Guinea	巴布亚新几内亚独立国 The Independent State of Papua New Guinea	莫尔兹比港 Port Moresby	基纳 Kina	英语 English	基督教 Christianity
北马里亚纳群岛(美) Northern Mariana Islands (US)	北马里亚纳群岛自由联邦(美) The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (US)	塞班岛 Saipan Island	美元 US Dollar	英语 English	天主教 Catholicism
法属波利尼西亚 French Polynesia	法属波利尼西亚领地 French Polynesia	帕皮提 Papeete	太平洋法郎 Pacific Franc	法语 French 塔希提语 Tahitian	新教 Protestantism 天主教 Catholicism

国家/地区 Country/Region		首都/首府 Capital	货币 Currency	官方语言 Official Language(s)	主要宗教 Major Religion(s)
简称 Short Form	全称 Full Name				
斐济群岛 Fiji Islands	斐济群岛共和国 The Republic of the Fiji Islands	苏瓦 Suva	斐济元 Fiji Dollar	斐济语 Fijian 印地语 Hindi 英语 English	基督教 Christianity 印度教 Hinduism 伊斯兰教 Islam
关岛(美) Guam (US)	关岛(美) Guam (US)	阿加尼亚 Agana	美元 US Dollar	英语 English	天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism
基里巴斯 Kiribati	基里巴斯共和国 The Republic of Kiribati	塔拉瓦 Tarawa	澳大利亚元 Australian Dollar	英语 English	基督教 Christianity
库克群岛(新) Cook Islands (New Zealand)	库克群岛(新) The Cook Islands (New Zealand)	阿瓦鲁阿 Avarua	新西兰元 New Zealand Dollar	英语 English	基督教 Christianity
马绍尔群岛 Marshall Islands	马绍尔群岛共和国 The Republic of the Marshall Islands	马朱罗 Majuro	美元 US Dollar	英语 English 马绍尔语 Marshallese	基督教 Christianity
密克罗尼西亚 Micronesia	密克罗尼西亚联邦 The Federated States of Micronesia	帕利基尔 Palikir	美元 US Dollar	英语 English	天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism
瑙鲁 Nauru	瑙鲁共和国 The Republic of Nauru	亚伦 Yaren	澳大利亚元 Australian Dollar	瑙鲁语 Nauruan	基督教 Christianity
纽埃(新) Niue (New Zealand)	纽埃(新) Niue (New Zealand)	阿洛菲 Alofi	新西兰元 New Zealand Dollar		埃克利西亚纽埃教 Ekalesia Niue 摩门教 Mormonism
诺福克岛(澳) Norfolk Island (Australia)	诺福克岛(澳) Norfolk Island (Australia)	金斯敦 Kingstown	澳大利亚元 Australian Dollar	英语 English	英国国教 Anglican 天主教 Catholicism
帕劳 Palau	帕劳共和国 The Republic of Palau	科罗尔 Koror	美元 US Dollar	帕劳语 Palauan 英语 English	基督教 Christianity
皮特凯恩(英) Pitcairn Islands (UK)	皮特凯恩群岛(英) Pitcairn Islands Group (UK)	亚当斯敦 Adamstown	新西兰元 New Zealand Dollar	英语 English	基督教 Christianity
萨摩亚 Samoa	萨摩亚独立国 The Independent State of Samoa	阿皮亚 Apia	塔拉 Tala	萨摩亚语 Samoan 英语 English	基督教 Christianity
所罗门群岛 Solomon Islands	所罗门群岛 Solomon Islands	霍尼亚拉 Honiara	所罗门群岛元 Solomon Islands Dollar	英语 English	基督教 Christianity
汤加 Tonga	汤加王国 The Kingdom of Tonga	努库阿洛法 Nukualofa	潘加 Pa'anga	汤加语 Tongan 英语 English	基督教 Christianity
图瓦卢 Tuvalu	图瓦卢 Tuvalu	富纳富提 Funafuti	图瓦卢硬币 Tuvaluan Dollar	英语 English 图瓦卢语 Tuvaluan	基督教 Christianity
托克劳(新) Tokelau (New Zealand)	托克劳群岛(新) Tokelau Islands (New Zealand)	法考福 Fakaofo	新西兰元 New Zealand Dollar	英语 English	基督教 Christianity

国家/地区 Country/Region		首都/首府 Capital	货币 Currency	官方语言 Official Language(s)	主要宗教 Major Religion(s)
简称 Short Form	全称 Full Name				
瓦利斯和富图纳(法) Wallis and Futuna (France)	瓦利斯和富图纳群岛(法) Wallis and Futuna Islands (France)	马塔乌图 Matautu	太平洋法郎 Pacific Franc	法语 French 比斯拉马语 Bislama	天主教 Catholicism
瓦努阿图 Vanuatu	瓦努阿图共和国 The Republic of Vanuatu	维拉港 Port Vila	瓦图 Vatu	英语 English 法语 French 比斯拉马语 Bislama	基督教 Christianity
新喀里多尼亚(法) New Caledonia (France)	新喀里多尼亚领地及附属地(法) New Caledonia (France)	努美阿 Noumea	太平洋法郎 Pacific Franc	法语 French	天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism
新西兰 New Zealand	新西兰 New Zealand	惠灵顿 Wellington	新西兰元 New Zealand Dollar	英语 English 毛利语 Maori	基督教 Christianity
中途岛(美) Midway Islands (US)	中途岛(美) Midway Islands (US)		美元 US Dollar	英语 English	

北美洲 North America

国家/地区 Country/Region		首都/首府 Capital	货币 Currency	官方语言 Official Language(s)	主要宗教 Major Religion(s)
简称 Short Form	全称 Full Name				
阿鲁巴(荷) Aruba (Netherlands)	阿鲁巴(荷) Aruba (Netherlands)	奥拉涅斯塔德 Oranjestad	阿鲁巴弗罗林 Aruban Florin	荷兰语 Dutch	天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism
安圭拉(英) Anguilla (UK)	安圭拉(英) Anguilla (UK)	瓦利 Valley	东加勒比元 East Caribbean Dollar	英语 English	新教 Protestantism
安提瓜和巴布达 Antigua and Barbuda	安提瓜和巴布达 Antigua and Barbuda	圣约翰 St. John's	东加勒比元 East Caribbean Dollar	英语 English	新教 Protestantism
巴巴多斯 Barbados	巴巴多斯 Barbados	布里奇敦 Bridgetown	巴巴多斯元 Barbados Dollar	英语 English	基督教 Christianity
巴哈马 The Bahamas	巴哈马国 The Commonwealth of the Bahamas	拿骚 Nassau	巴哈马元 Bahamian Dollar	英语 English	基督教 Christianity
巴拿马 Panama	巴拿马共和国 The Republic of Panama	巴拿马城 Panama City	巴波亚 Balboa 美元 US Dollar	西班牙语 Spanish	天主教 Catholicism
百慕大(英) Bermuda (UK)	百慕大群岛(英) The Bermuda Islands (UK)	哈密尔顿 Hamilton	百慕大元 Bermuda Dollar	英语 English	新教 Protestantism 天主教 Catholicism
波多黎各(美) Puerto Rico (US)	波多黎各自由联邦(美) The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (US)	圣胡安 San Juan	美元 US Dollar	西班牙语 Spanish 英语 English	天主教 Catholicism
伯利兹 Belize	伯利兹 Belize	贝尔莫潘 Belmopan	伯利兹元 Belizean Dollar	英语 English	天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism

国家/地区 Country/Region		首都/首府 Capital	货币 Currency	官方语言 Official Language(s)	主要宗教 Major Religion(s)
简称 Short Form	全称 Full Name				
多米尼加 Dominican Republic	多米尼加共和国 The Dominican Republic	圣多明各 Santo Domingo	多米尼加比索 Dominican Peso	西班牙语 Spanish	天主教 Catholicism
多米尼克 Dominica	多米尼克联邦 The Commonwealth of Dominica	罗索 Roseau	东加勒比元 East Caribbean Dollar	英语 English	天主教 Catholicism
哥斯达黎加 Costa Rica	哥斯达黎加共和国 The Republic of Costa Rica	圣何塞 San José	哥斯达黎加科朗 Costa Rican Colon	西班牙语 Spanish	天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism
格陵兰(丹) Greenland (Denmark)	格陵兰(丹) Greenland (Denmark)	戈特霍布 Godthab	丹麦克朗 Danish Krone	丹麦语 Danish	基督教 Christianity
格林纳达 Grenada	格林纳达 Grenada	圣乔治 St. George's	东加勒比元 East Caribbean Dollar	英语 English	天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism
古巴 Cuba	古巴共和国 The Republic of Cuba	哈瓦那 La Havana	古巴比索 Cuban Peso	西班牙语 Spanish	天主教 Catholicism
瓜德罗普(法) Guadeloupe (France)	瓜德罗普(法) Guadeloupe (France)	巴斯特尔 Basse-Terre	欧元 Euro	法语 French	天主教 Catholicism
海地 Haiti	海地共和国 The Republic of Haiti	太子港 Port-au-Prince	古德 Gourde	法语 French 克里奥尔语 Creole	天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism 伏都教 Voodoo
荷属安的列斯 Netherlands Antilles	荷属安的列斯 The Netherlands Antilles	威廉斯塔德 Willemstad	荷属安的列斯盾 Netherlands Antilles Guilder	荷兰语 Dutch	天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism
洪都拉斯 Honduras	洪都拉斯共和国 The Republic of Honduras	特古西加尔巴 Tegucigalpa	伦皮拉 Lempira	西班牙语 Spanish	天主教 Catholicism
加拿大 Canada	加拿大 Canada	渥太华 Ottawa	加拿大元 Canadian Dollar	英语 English 法语 French	天主教 Catholicism 新教 Protestantism
开曼群岛(英) The Cayman Islands (UK)	开曼群岛(英) The Cayman Islands (UK)	乔治敦 George Town	开曼元 Cayman Dollar	英语 English	基督教 Christianity
马提尼克(法) Martinique (France)	马提尼克(法) Martinique (France)	法兰西堡 Fort-de-France	欧元 Euro	法语 French	天主教 Catholicism
美国 United States	美利坚合众国 The United States of America	华盛顿 Washington DC	美元 US Dollar	英语 English	新教 Protestantism 天主教 Catholicism
美属维尔京群岛 The Virgin Islands of the United States	美属维尔京群岛 The Virgin Islands of the United States	夏洛特阿马利亚 Charlotte Amalie	美元 US Dollar	英语 English	基督教 Christianity
蒙特塞拉特(英) Montserrat (UK)	蒙特塞拉特(英) Montserrat (UK)	普利茅斯 Plymouth	东加勒比元 East Caribbean Dollar	英语 English	基督教 Christianity

国家/地区 Country/Region		首都/首府 Capital	货币 Currency	官方语言 Official Language(s)	主要宗教 Major Religion(s)
简称 Short Form	全称 Full Name				
墨西哥 Mexico	墨西哥合众国 The United States of Mexico	墨西哥城 Mexico City	墨西哥比索 Mexican Peso	西班牙语 Spanish	天主教 Catholicism
尼加拉瓜 Nicaragua	尼加拉瓜共和国 The Republic of Nicaragua	马那瓜 Managua	新科多巴 New Córdoba	西班牙语 Spanish	天主教 Catholicism
萨尔瓦多 El Salvador	萨尔瓦多共和国 The Republic of El Salvador	圣萨尔瓦多 San Salvador	萨尔瓦多科朗 Salvadoran Colon	西班牙语 Spanish	天主教 Catholicism
圣基茨和尼维斯 Saint Kitts and Nevis	圣基茨和尼维斯联邦 The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis	巴斯特尔 Basseterre	东加勒比元 East Caribbean Dollar	英语 English	基督教 Christianity
圣卢西亚 Saint Lucia	圣卢西亚 Saint Lucia	卡斯特里 Castries	东加勒比元 East Caribbean Dollar	英语 English	天主教 Catholicism
圣皮埃尔和密克隆(法) Saint Pierre and Miquelon (France)	圣皮埃尔和密克隆群岛(法) Saint Pierre and Miquelon Islands (France)	圣皮埃尔 St. Pierre	欧元 Euro	法语 French	天主教 Catholicism
圣文森特和格林纳丁斯 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	圣文森特和格林纳丁斯 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	金斯敦 Kingstown	东加勒比元 East Caribbean Dollar	英语 English	新教 Protestantism 天主教 Catholicism
特克斯和凯科斯群岛(英) Turks and Caicos Islands (UK)	特克斯和凯科斯群岛(英) The Turks and Caicos Islands (UK)	科伯恩城 Cockburn Town	美元 US Dollar	英语 English	新教 Protestantism
特立尼达和多巴哥 Trinidad and Tobago	特立尼达和多巴哥共和国 The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	西班牙港 Port of Spain	特立尼达和多巴哥元 Trinidad and Tobago Dollar	英语 English	天主教 Catholicism 印度教 Hinduism 伊斯兰教 Islam
危地马拉 Guatemala	危地马拉共和国 The Republic of Guatemala	危地马拉城 Guatemala City	格查尔 Quetzal	西班牙语 Spanish	天主教 Catholicism
牙买加 Jamaica	牙买加 Jamaica	金斯敦 Kingstown	牙买加元 Jamaican Dollar	英语 English	基督教 Christianity
英属维尔京群岛 British Virgin Islands	英属维尔京群岛 The British Virgin Islands	罗德城 Road Town	美元 US Dollar	英语 English	新教 Protestantism 天主教 Catholicism

南美洲 South America

国家/地区 Country/Region		首都/首府 Capital	货币 Currency	官方语言 Official Language(s)	主要宗教 Major Religion(s)
简称 Short Form	全称 Full Name				
阿根廷 Argentina	阿根廷共和国 The Republic of Argentina	布宜诺斯艾利斯 Buenos Aires	阿根廷比索 Argentina Peso	西班牙语 Spanish	天主教 Catholicism

国家/地区 Country/Region		首都/首府 Capital	货币 Currency	官方语言 Official Language(s)	主要宗教 Major Religion(s)
简称 Short Form	全称 Full Name				
巴拉圭 Paraguay	巴拉圭共和国 The Republic of Paraguay	亚松森 Asunción	瓜拉尼 Guarani	西班牙语 Spanish 瓜拉尼语 Guarani	天主教 Catholicism
巴西 Brazil	巴西联邦共和国 The Federative Republic of Brazil	巴西利亚 Brasilia	雷亚尔 Real	葡萄牙语 Portuguese	天主教 Catholicism
秘鲁 Peru	秘鲁共和国 The Republic of Peru	利马 Lima	新索尔 New Sol	西班牙语 Spanish 盖丘亚语 Quechua	天主教 Catholicism
玻利维亚 Bolivia	玻利维亚共和国 The Republic of Bolivia	苏克雷 Sucre	玻利维亚诺 Boliviano	西班牙语 Spanish 艾马拉语 Aymara 盖丘亚语 Quechua	天主教 Catholicism
厄瓜多尔 Ecuador	厄瓜多尔共和国 The Republic of Ecuador	基多 Quito	苏克雷 Sucre	西班牙语 Spanish	天主教 Catholicism
法属圭亚那 French Guiana	法属圭亚那 French Guiana	卡宴 Cayenne	欧元 Euro	法语 French	天主教 Catholicism
哥伦比亚 Colombia	哥伦比亚共和国 The Republic of Colombia	波哥大 Bogota	哥伦比亚比索 Colombian Peso	西班牙语 Spanish	天主教 Catholicism
圭亚那 Guyana	圭亚那合作共和国 The Cooperative Republic of Guyana	乔治敦 Georgetown	圭亚那元 Guyana Dollar	英语 English	基督教 Christianity 印度教 Hinduism 伊斯兰教 Islam
苏里南 Suriname	苏里南共和国 The Republic of Suriname	帕拉马里博 Paramaribo	苏里南盾 Surinam Guilder	荷兰语 Dutch	基督教 Christianity 印度教 Hinduism 伊斯兰教 Islam
委内瑞拉 Venezuela	委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国 The Bolivar Republic of Venezuela	加拉加斯 Caracas	玻利瓦尔 Bolivar	西班牙语 Spanish	天主教 Catholicism
乌拉圭 Uruguay	乌拉圭东岸共和国 The Oriental Republic of Uruguay	蒙得维的亚 Montevideo	乌拉圭比索 Uruguayan Peso	西班牙语 Spanish	天主教 Catholicism
智利 Chile	智利共和国 The Republic of Chile	圣地亚哥 Santiago	智利比索 Chilean Peso	西班牙语 Spanish	天主教 Catholicism

* 无官方语言。约有半数人使用提格雷尼亚语。阿拉伯语、英语也被使用。
There is no official language. About half of its population speaks Tigrinya. Arabic and English are also spoken.

参考书目:新版《辞海》2000 年(国名、首都、货币);*Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Encyclopedia*, 2000 (宗教、语言)

16. 汉语拼音方案
Phonetic System of the Chinese Language

（1957 年 11 月 1 日国务院全体会议第 60 次会议通过。Endorsed at the 60th meeting of the Plenary Session of the State Council on November 1，1957.）

（1958 年 2 月 11 日第一届全国人民代表大会第五次会议批准。Approved at the 5th Session of the 1st National People's Congress on February 11，1958.）

I. 字母表 The Alphabet

字母 Alphabet 名称 Name						
Aa ㄚ	Bb ㄅㄝ	Cc ㄘㄝ	Dd ㄉㄝ	Ee ㄜ	Ff ㄝㄈ	Gg ㄍㄝ
Hh ㄏㄚ	Ii ㄧ	Jj ㄐㄧㄝ	Kk ㄎㄝ	Ll ㄝㄌ	Mm ㄝㄇ	Nn ㄋㄝ
Oo ㄛ	Pp ㄆㄝ	Qq ㄑㄧㄡ	Rr ㄚㄦ	Ss ㄝㄙ	Tt ㄊㄝ	Uu ㄨ
Vv ㄪㄝ	Ww ㄨㄚ	Xx ㄒㄧ	Yy ㄧㄚ	Zz ㄗㄝ		

v 只用来拼写外来语、少数民族语言和方言。The letter v is only used in loan words, ethnic minority languages and dialects.

字母的手写体依照拉丁字母的一般书写习惯。The letters are written in the same way as the Latin alphabets.

II. 声母表 The Consonants

b	p	m	f	d	t	n	l
ㄅ玻	ㄆ坡	ㄇ摸	ㄈ佛	ㄉ得	ㄊ特	ㄋ讷	ㄌ勒
g	k	h		j	q	x	
ㄍ哥	ㄎ科	ㄏ喝		ㄐ基	ㄑ欺	ㄒ希	
zh	ch	sh	r	z	c	s	
ㄓ知	ㄔ蚩	ㄕ诗	ㄖ日	ㄗ资	ㄘ雌	ㄙ思	

在给汉字注音的时候，为了使拼式简短，zh ch sh 可以省作 ẑ ĉ ŝ。When phonetic notations are given to Chinese characters, zh, ch and sh can be abbreviated as ẑ, ĉ and ŝ to simplify the spelling.

III. 韵母表 The Vowels

	i ㄧ 衣	u ㄨ 乌	ü ㄩ 迂
a ㄚ 啊	ia ㄧㄚ 呀	ua ㄨㄚ 蛙	

o ㄛ 喔		uo ㄨㄛ 窝	
e ㄜ 鹅	ie ㄧㄝ 耶		üe ㄩㄝ 约
ai ㄞ 哀		uai ㄨㄞ 歪	
ei ㄟ 欸		uei ㄨㄟ 威	
ao ㄠ 熬	iao ㄧㄠ 腰		
ou ㄡ 欧	iou ㄧㄡ 忧		
an ㄢ 安	ian ㄧㄢ 烟	uan ㄨㄢ 弯	üan ㄩㄢ 冤
en ㄣ 恩	in ㄧㄣ 因	uen ㄨㄣ 温	ün ㄩㄣ 晕
ang ㄤ 昂	iang ㄧㄤ 央	uang ㄨㄤ 汪	
eng ㄥ 亨的韵母	ing ㄧㄥ 英	ueng ㄨㄥ 翁	
ong (ㄨㄥ) 轰的韵母	iong ㄩㄥ 雍		

(1) "知、蚩、诗、日、资、雌、思"等七个音节的韵母用 i，即：知、蚩、诗、日、资、雌、思等字拼作 zhi, chi, shi, ri, zi, ci, si。The vowel i is used in the seven syllables of 知，蚩，诗，日，资，雌 and 思, and thus they are spelled respectively as zhi, chi, shi, ri, zi, ci and si.

(2) 韵母儿写成 er，用做韵尾的时候写成 r。例如："儿童"拼作 ertong，"花儿"拼作 huar。The vowel 儿 is written as er, but as r when used as a tail vowel, i. e. 儿童 ertong and 花儿 huar.

(3) 韵母ㄝ单用的时候写成 ê。The vowel ㄝ is written as ê when used independently.

(4) i 行的韵母，前面没有声母的时候，写成 yi (衣)，ya (呀)，ye (耶)，yao (腰)，you (忧)，yan (烟)，yin (因)，yang (央)，ying (英)，yong (雍)。The vowels in the i row are written as yi (衣)，ya (呀)，ye (耶)，yao (腰)，you (忧)，yan (烟)，yin (因)，yang (央)，ying (英) and yong (雍) if no consonants precede them.

u 行的韵母，前面没有声母的时候，写成 wu (乌)，wa (蛙)，wo (窝)，wai (歪)，wei (威)，wan (弯)，wen (温)，wang (汪)，weng (翁)。The vowels in the u row are written as wu (乌)，wa (蛙)，wo (窝)，wai (歪)，wei (威)，wan (弯)，wen (温)，wang (汪) and weng (翁) if no consonants precede them.

ü 行的韵母，前面没有声母的时候，写成 yu (迂)，yue (约)，yuan (冤)，yun (晕)；ü 上两点省略。The vowels in the ü row are written as yu(迂)，yue (约)，yuan (冤) and yun (晕) if no consonants precede them, and the two dots of ü are omitted.

ü 行的韵母跟声母 j, q, x 拼的时候，写成 ju (居)，qu (区)，xu (虚)，ü 上两点也省略；但是跟声母 n, l 拼的时候，仍然写成 nü (女)，lü (吕)。When the vowels in the ü row are used together with the consonants of j, q and x, they are written as ju (居)，qu (区) and xu (虚) with the two dots of ü being omitted; when they are used together with the consonants of n and l, the two dots of ü are retained as in nü (女) and lü (吕).

(5) iou, uei, uen 前面加声母的时候，写成 iu, ui, un，例如 niu (牛)，gui (归)，lun (论)。When iou, uei and uen are preceded by consonants, they are written as iu, ui and un, such as in niu (牛)，gui (归) and lun (论).

(6) 在给汉字注音的时候，为了使拼式简短，ng 可以省作 ŋ。When phonetic notations are added to Chinese characters, ng may be abbreviated as ŋ to simplify the spelling.

IV. 声调符号 The Symbols of Tones

阴平 high and level tone ˉ	阳平 rising tone ˊ	上声 falling-rising tone ˇ	去声 falling tone ˋ

声调符号标在音节的主要母音上，轻声不标。例如：The symbol of each tone is marked on the main vowel of a syllable, but it is omitted when the pronunciation is light. For example:

妈 mā	麻 má	马 mǎ	骂 mà	吗 ma
(阴平 high and level tone)	(阳平 rising tone)	(上声 falling-rising tone)	(去声 falling tone)	(轻声 light pronunciation)

V. 隔音符号 The Syllable-Dividing Mark

ɑ,o,e 开头的音节连接在其他音节后面的时候，如果音节的界限发生混淆，用隔音符号(')隔开，例如：pi'ɑo(皮袄)。When a syllable beginning with ɑ, o, e follows another syllable, and the boundary of the two syllables are confusing, the syllable-dividing mark (') is used to separate them, i. e. pi'ɑo (皮袄).

17. 针灸穴位十四经络图
Charts of Acupuncture & Moxibustion Points of 14 Meridians

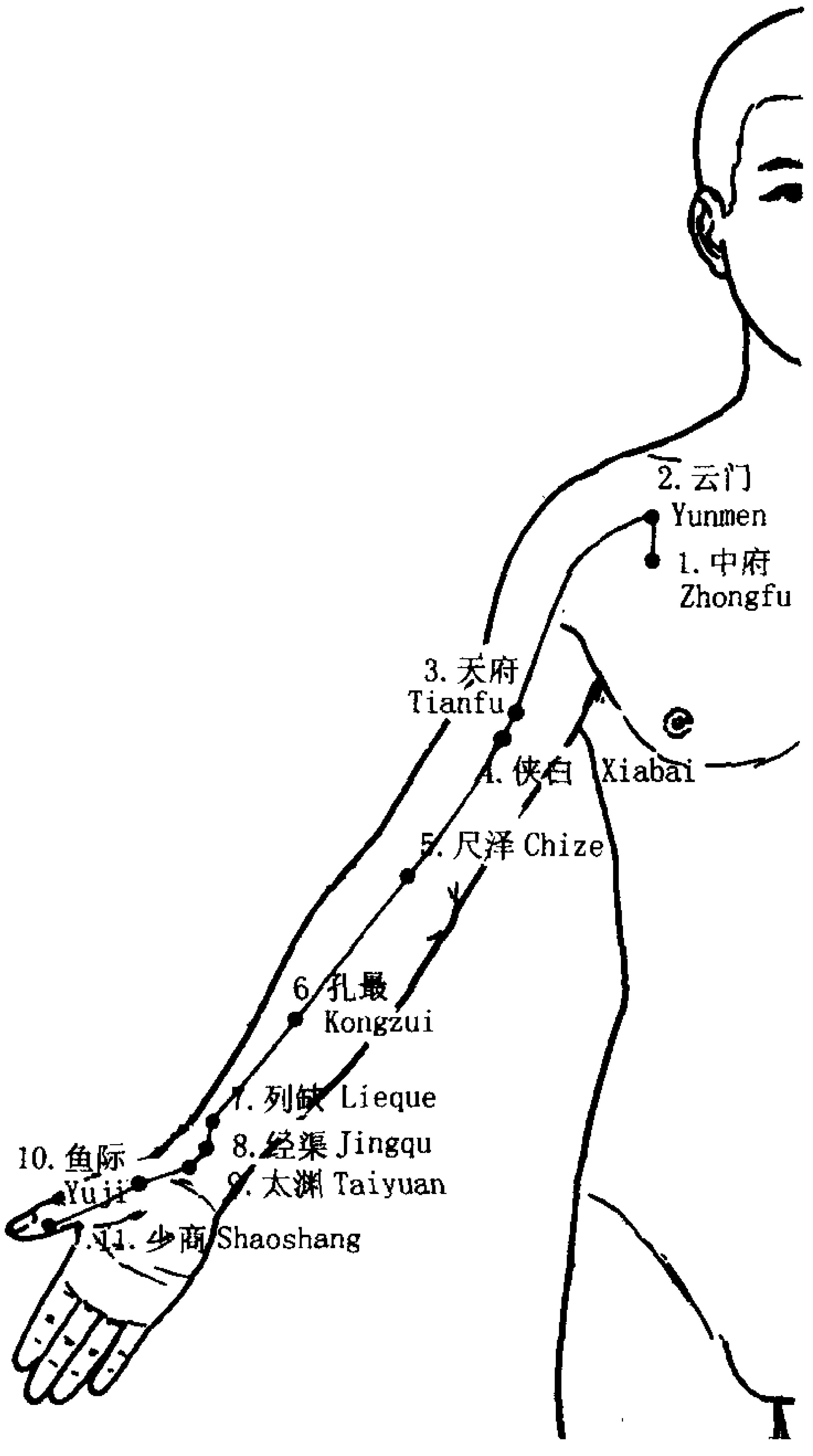

图 1 手太阴肺经
Chart 1 The Arm Greater Yin Lungs Meridian

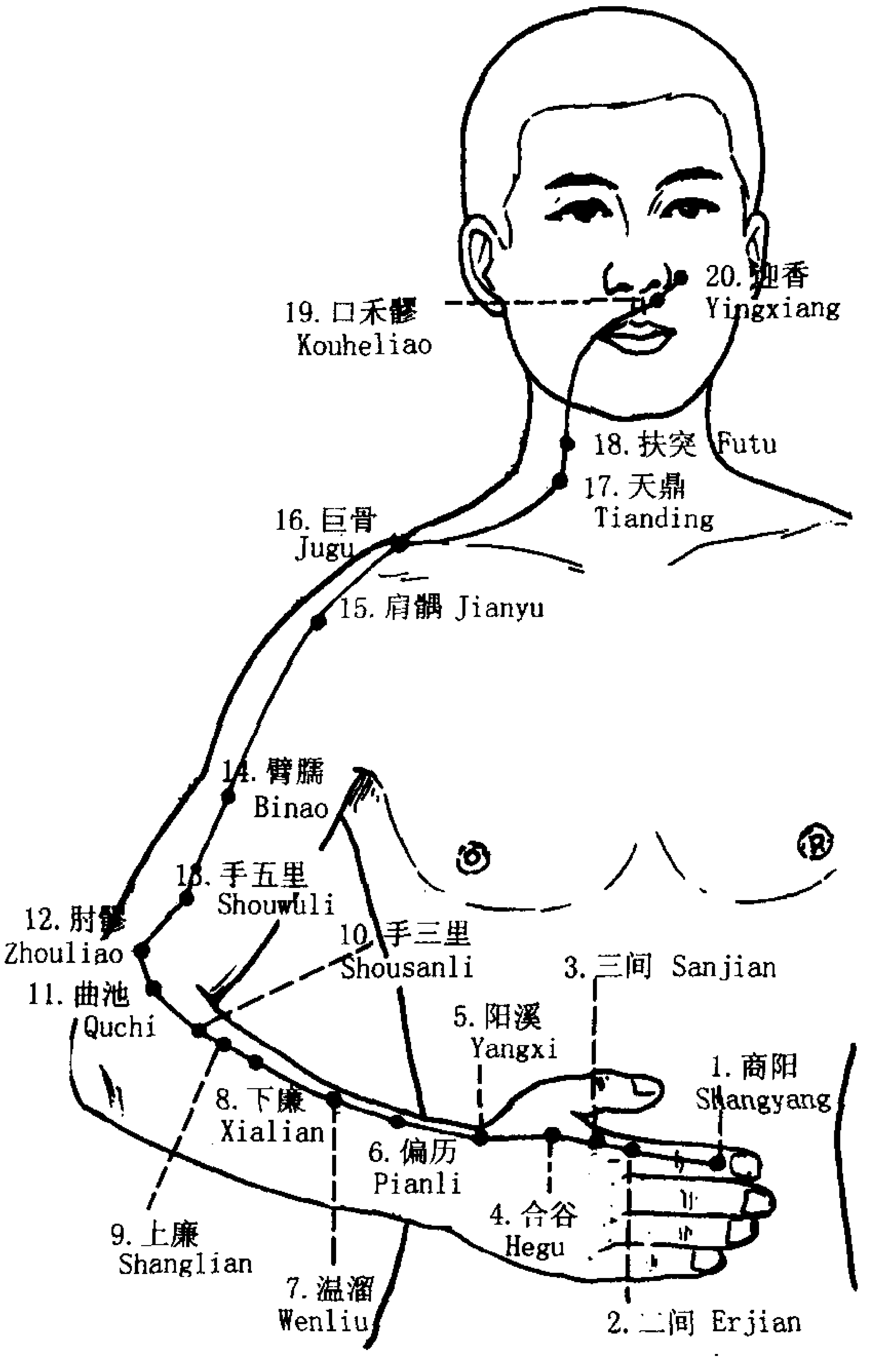

图 2 手阳明大肠经
Chart 2 The Arm Sunlight Yang Large Intestine Meridian

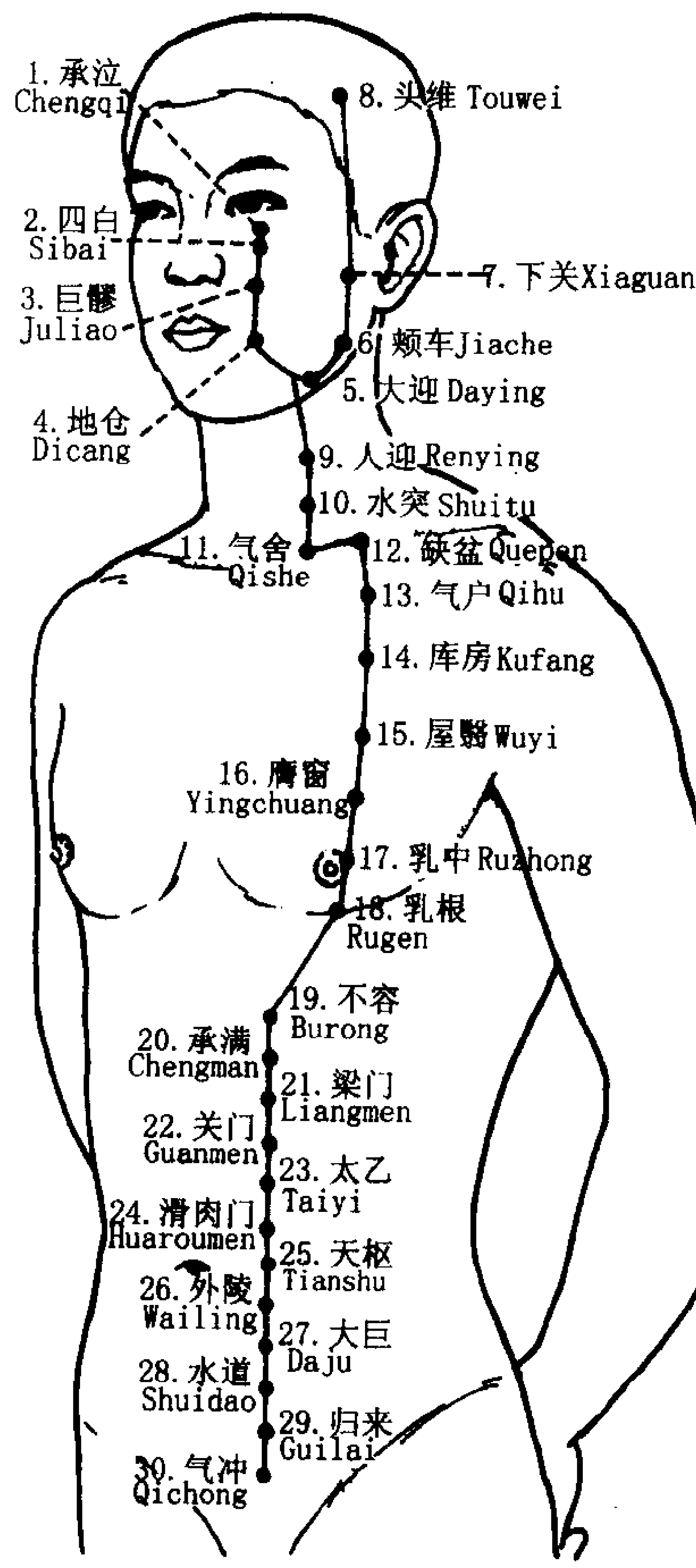

图 3 足阳明胃经（一）
Chart 3 The Leg Sunlight Yang Stomach Meridian(1)

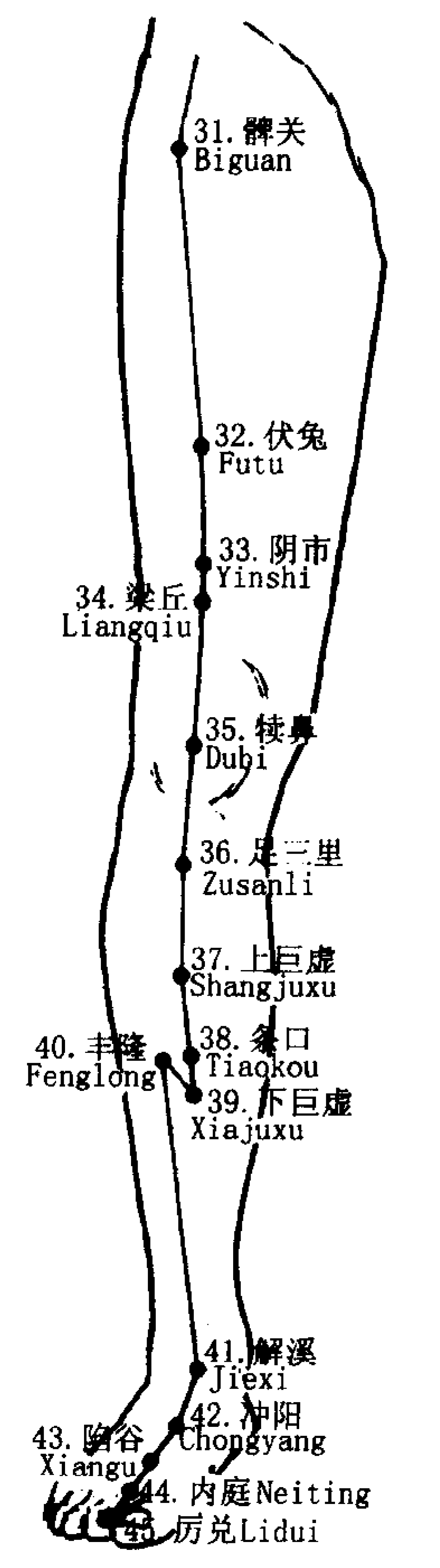

图 4 足阳明胃经（二）
Chart 4 The Leg Sunlight Yang Stomach Meridian(2)

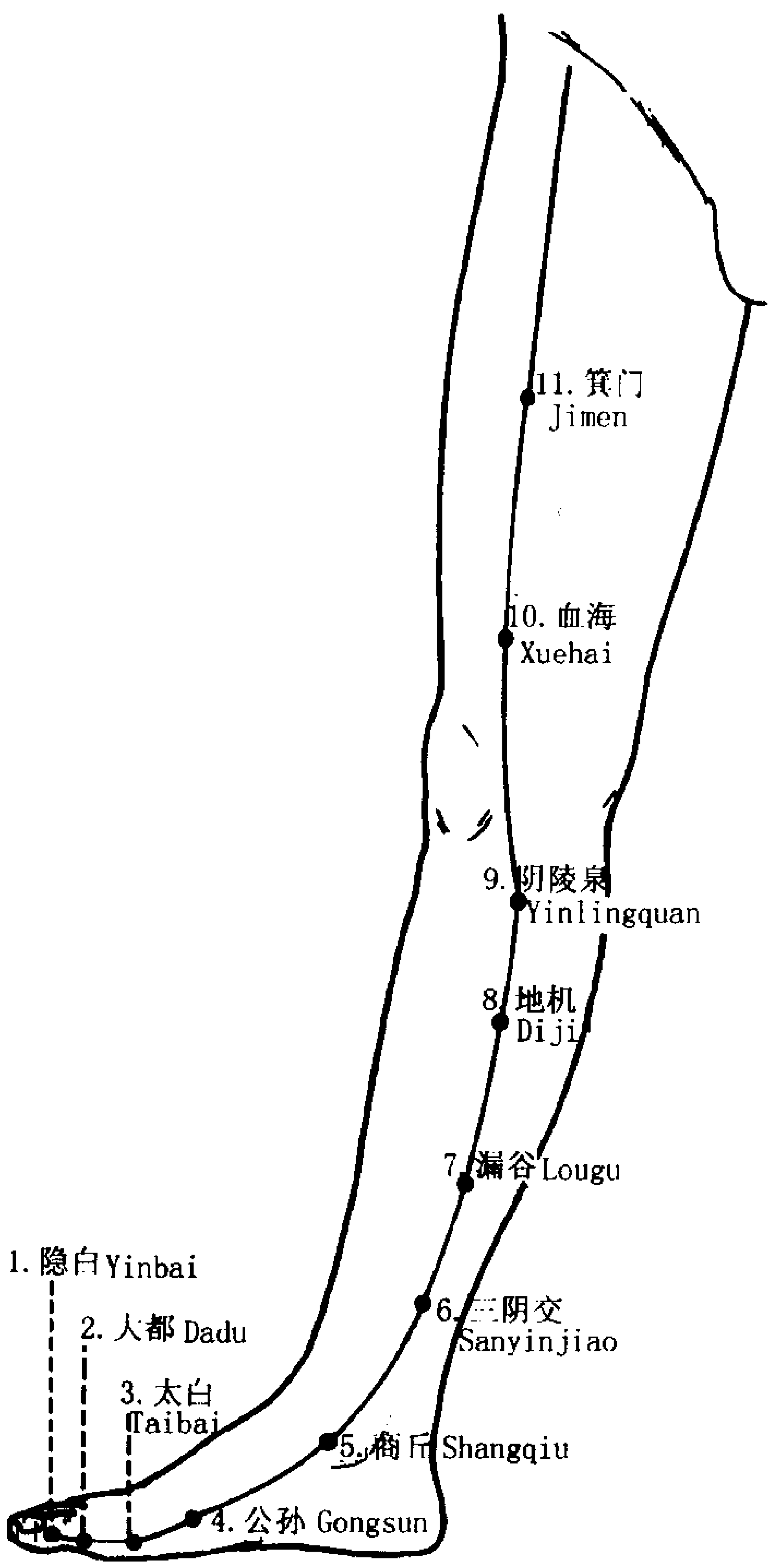

图 5 足太阴脾经（一）
Chart 5 The Leg Greater Yin Spleen Meridian(1)

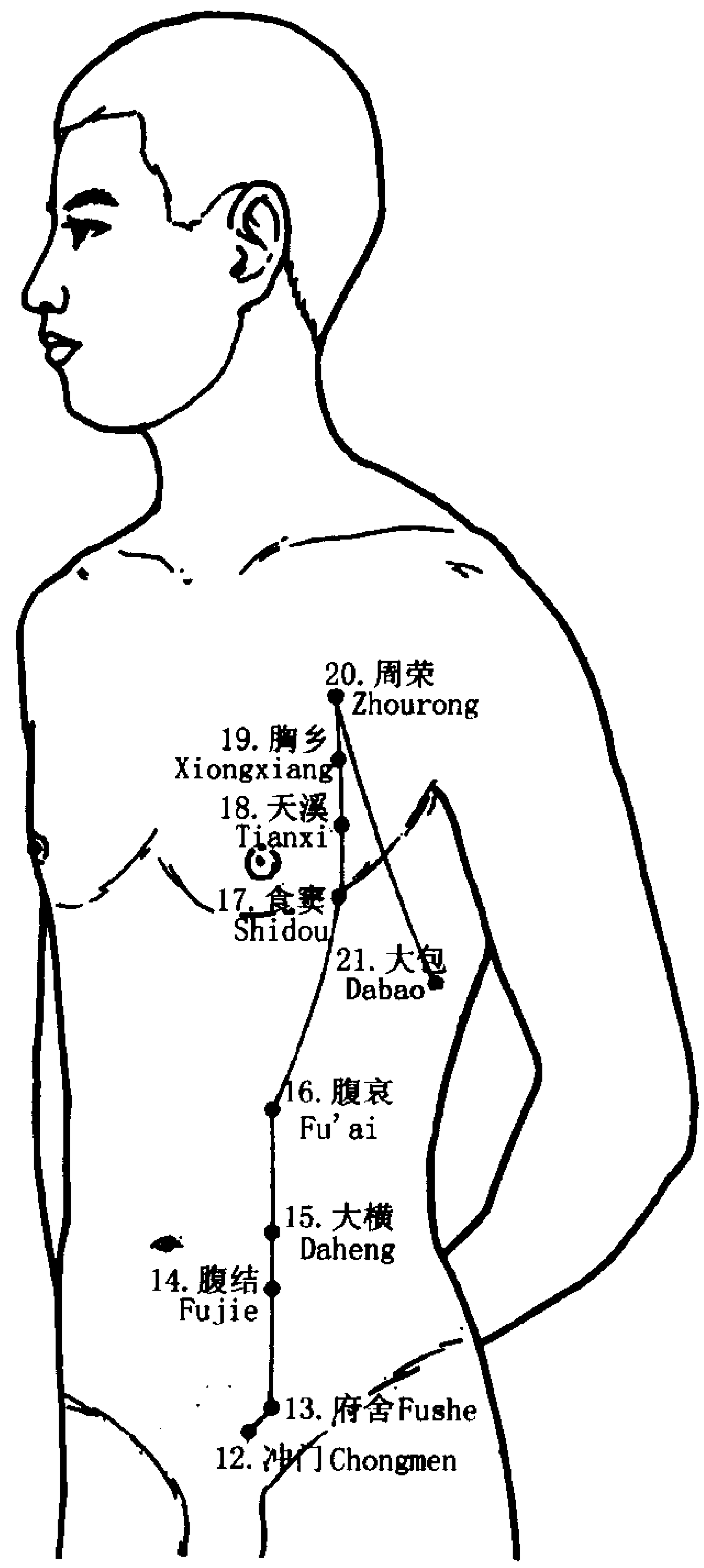

图 6 足太阴脾经（二）
Chart 6 The Leg Greater Yin Spleen Meridian(2)

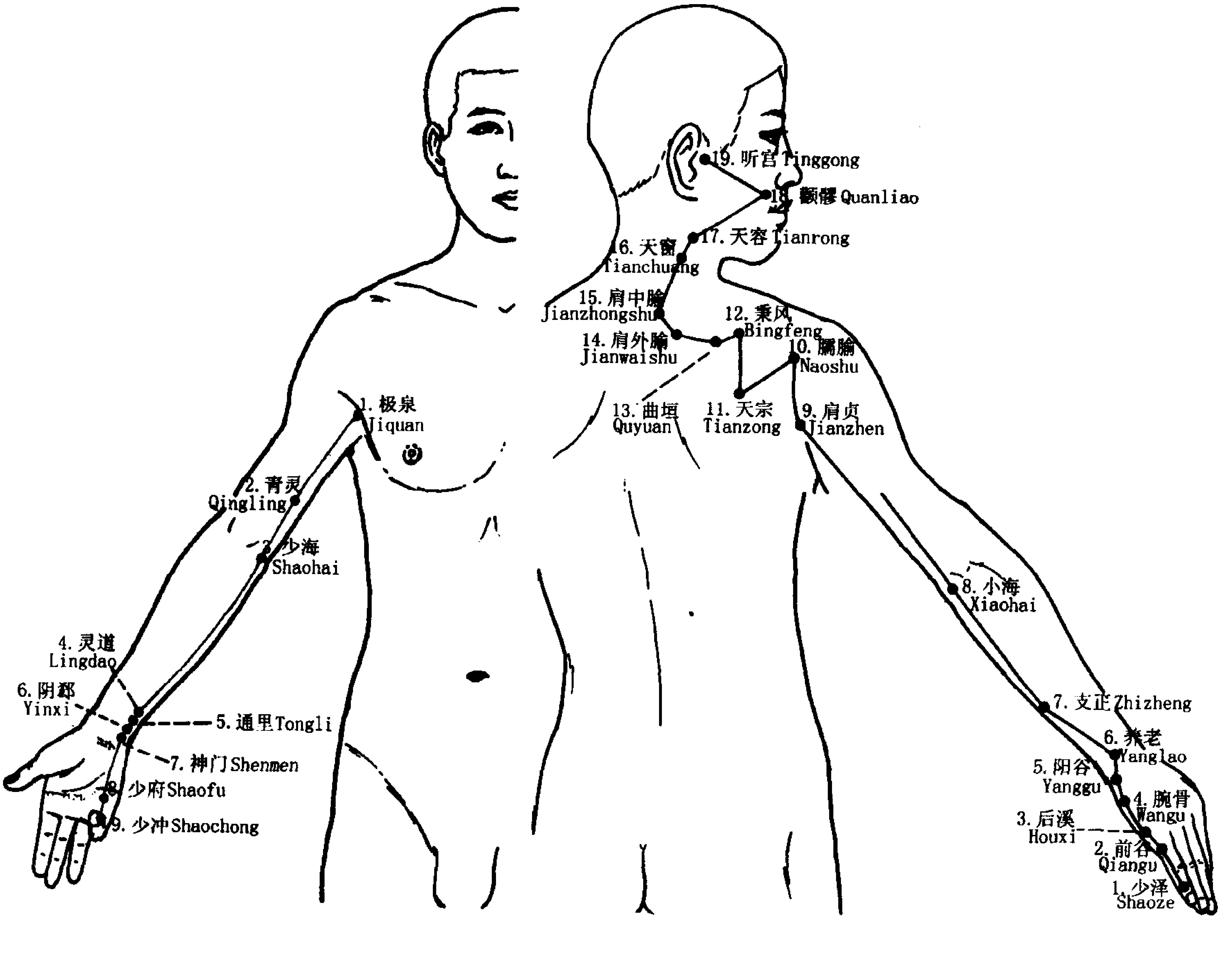

图 7 手少阴心经
Chart 7 The Arm Lesser Yin Heart Meridian

图 8 手太阳小肠经
Chart 8 The Arm Greater Yang Small Intestine Meridian

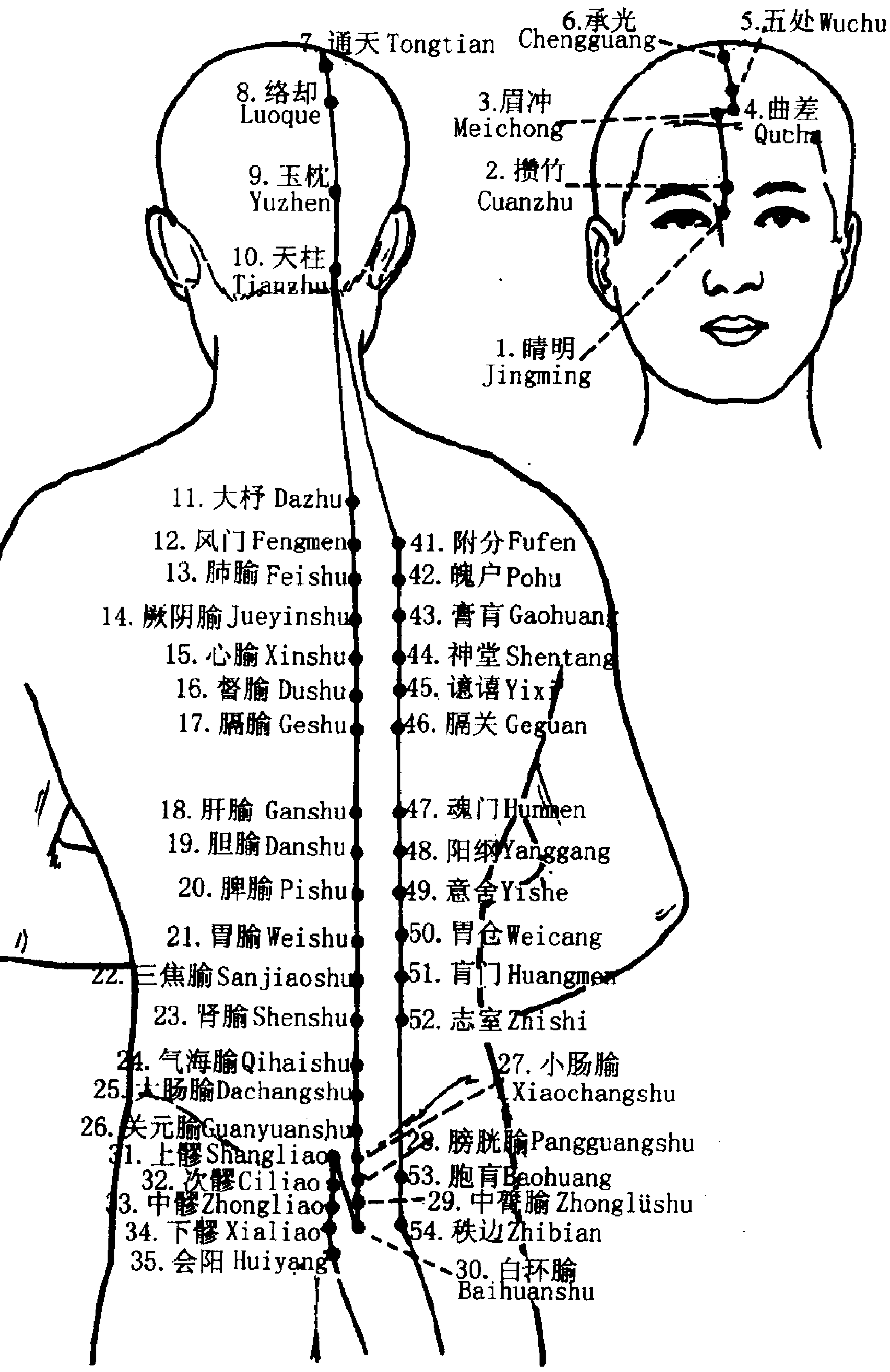

图 9 足太阳膀胱经（一）
Chart 9 The Leg Greater Yang Bladder Meridian(1)

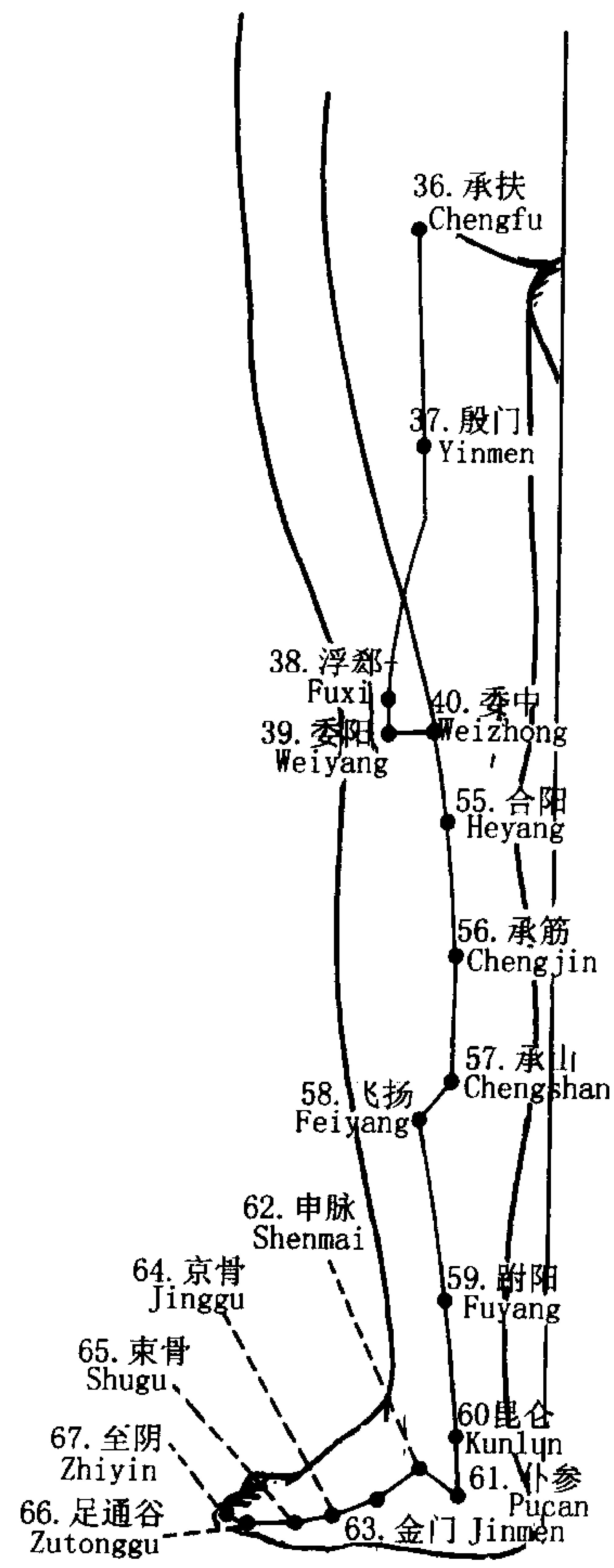

图 10 足太阳膀胱经（二）
Chart 10 The Leg Greater Yang Bladder Meridian(2)

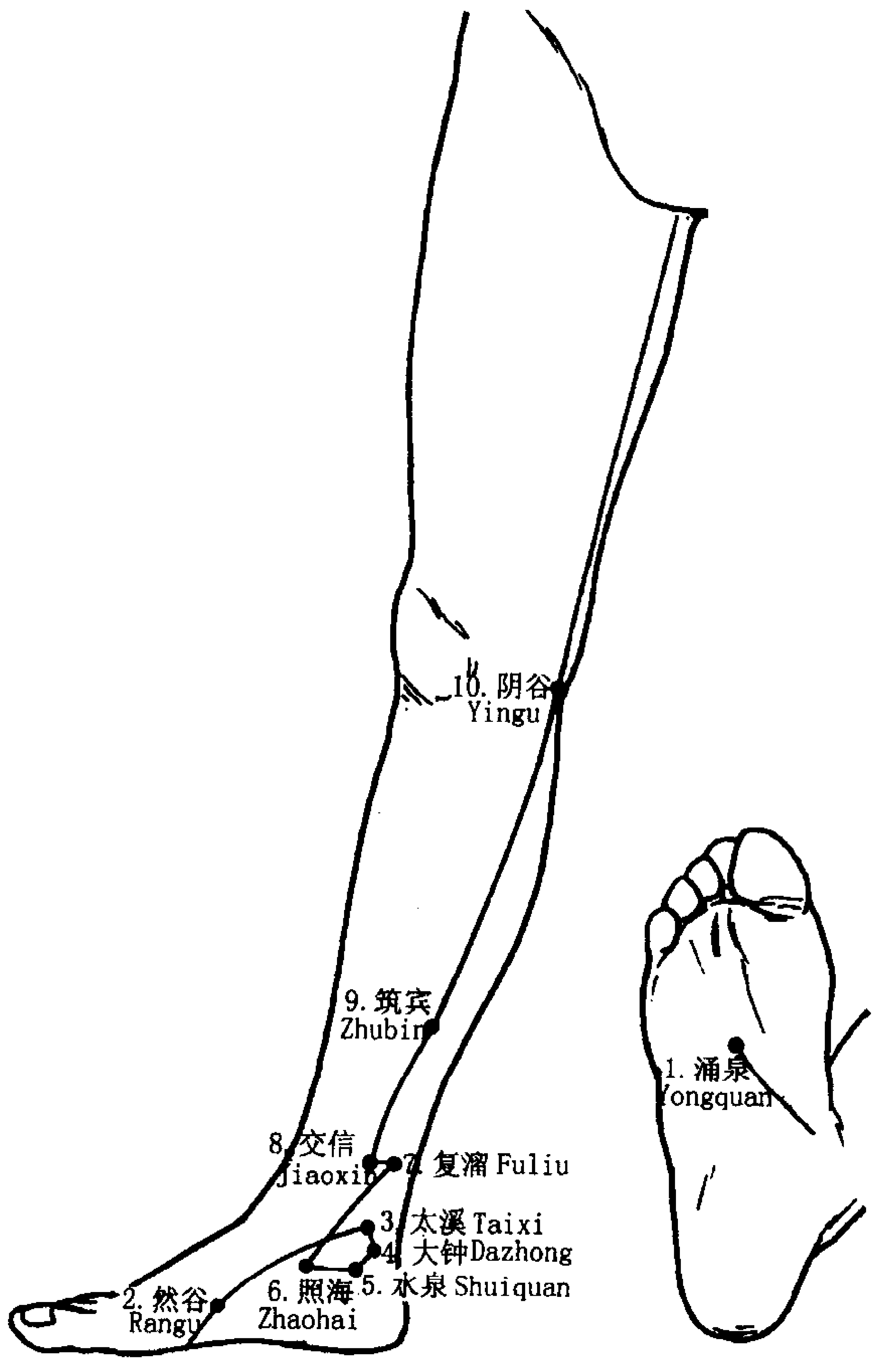

图 11 足少阴肾经（一）
Chart 11 The Leg Lesser Yin Kidney Meridian(1)

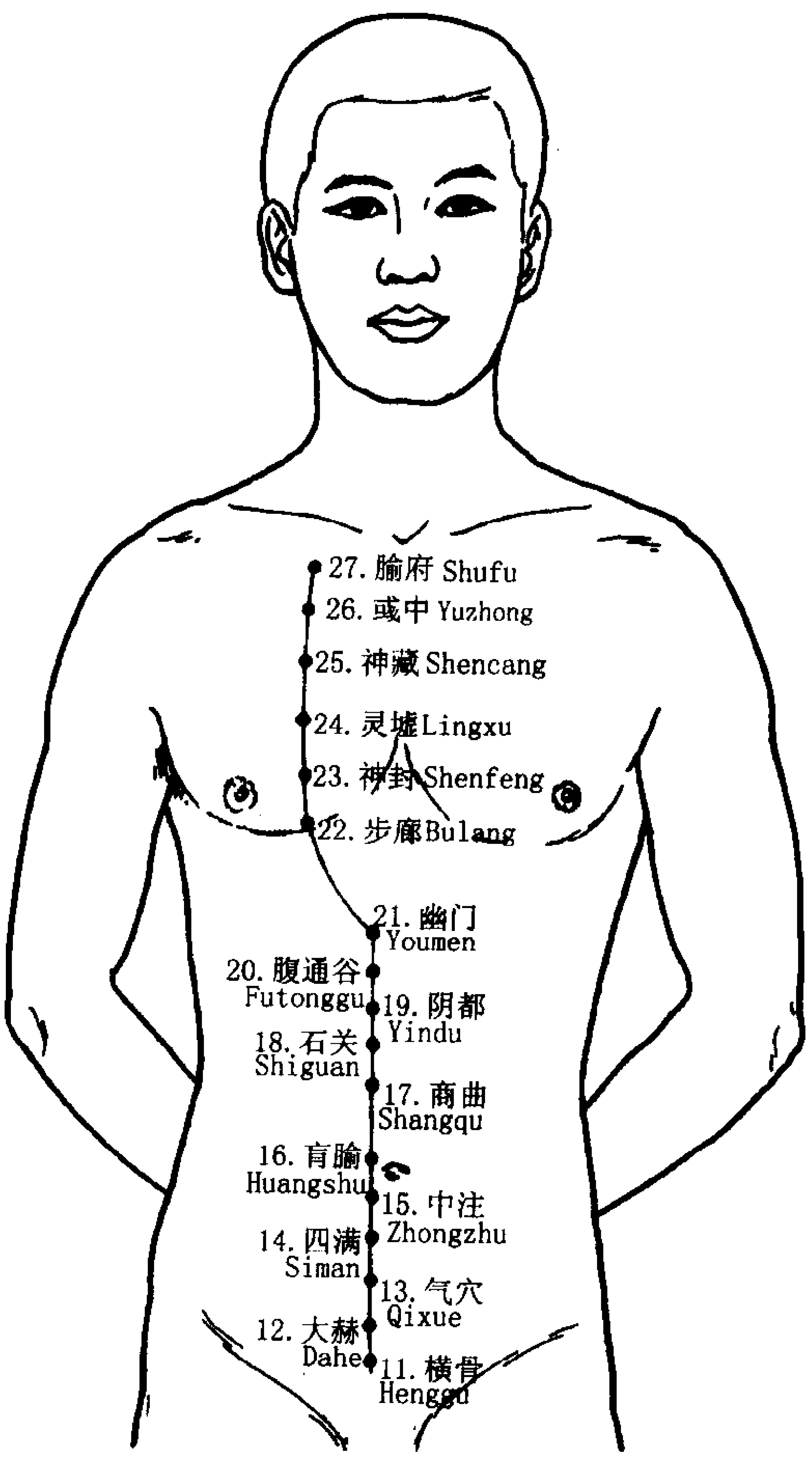

图 12 足少阴肾经（二）
Chart 12 The Leg Lesser Yin Kidney Meridian(2)

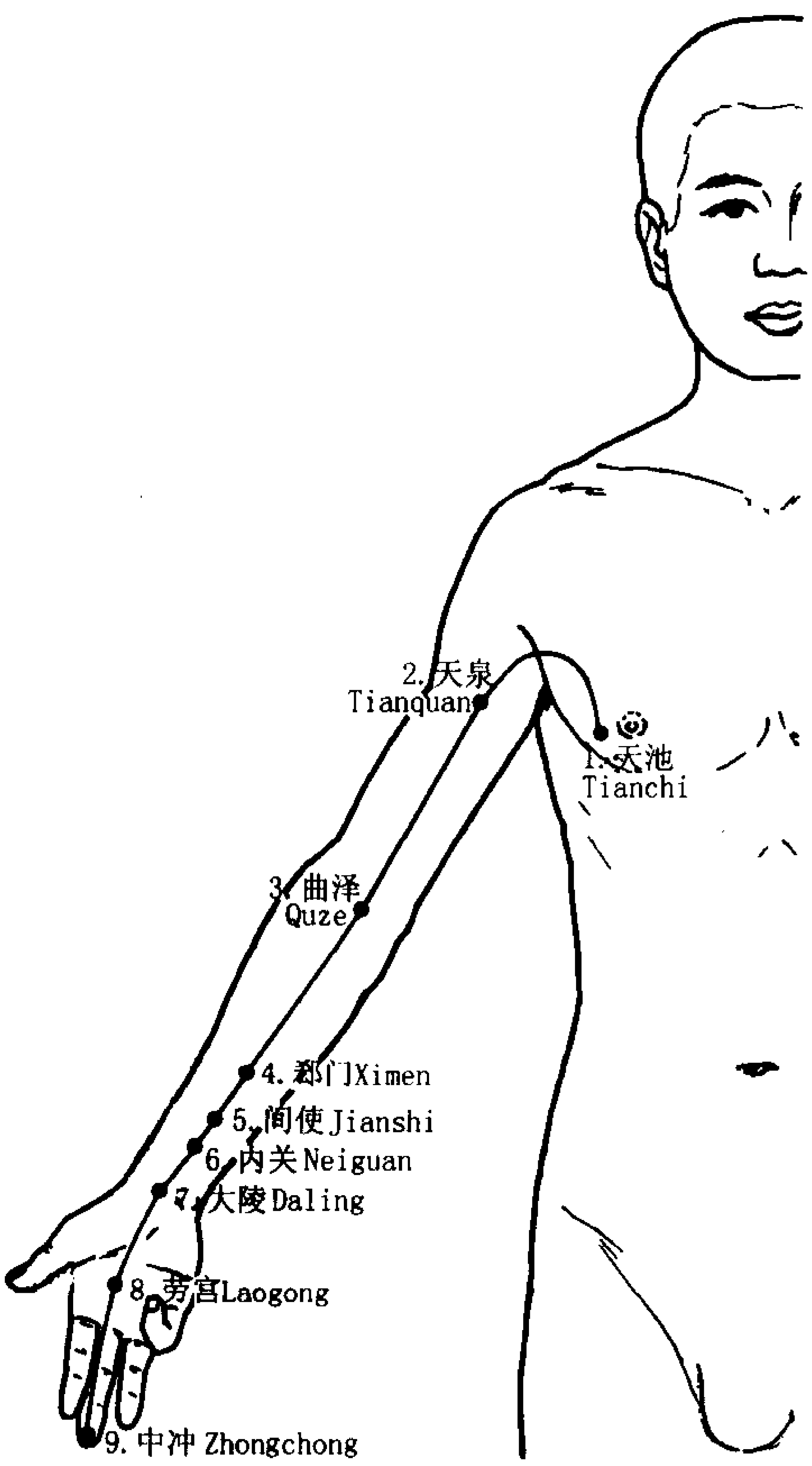

图 13 手厥阴心包经
Chart 13 The Arm Absolute Yin Pericardium Meridian

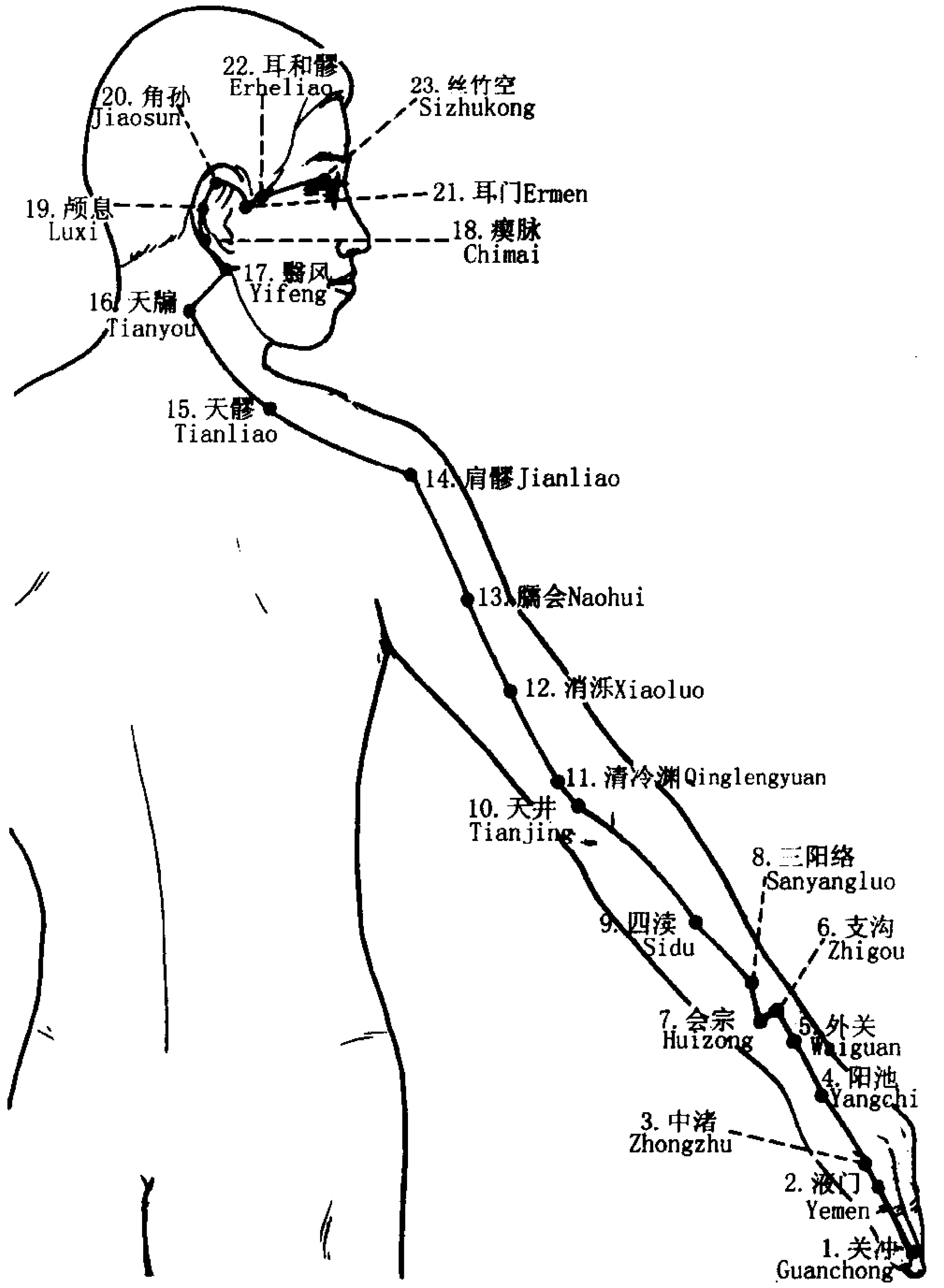

图 14 手少阳三焦经
Chart 14 The Arm Lesser Yang Triple Energizer Meridian

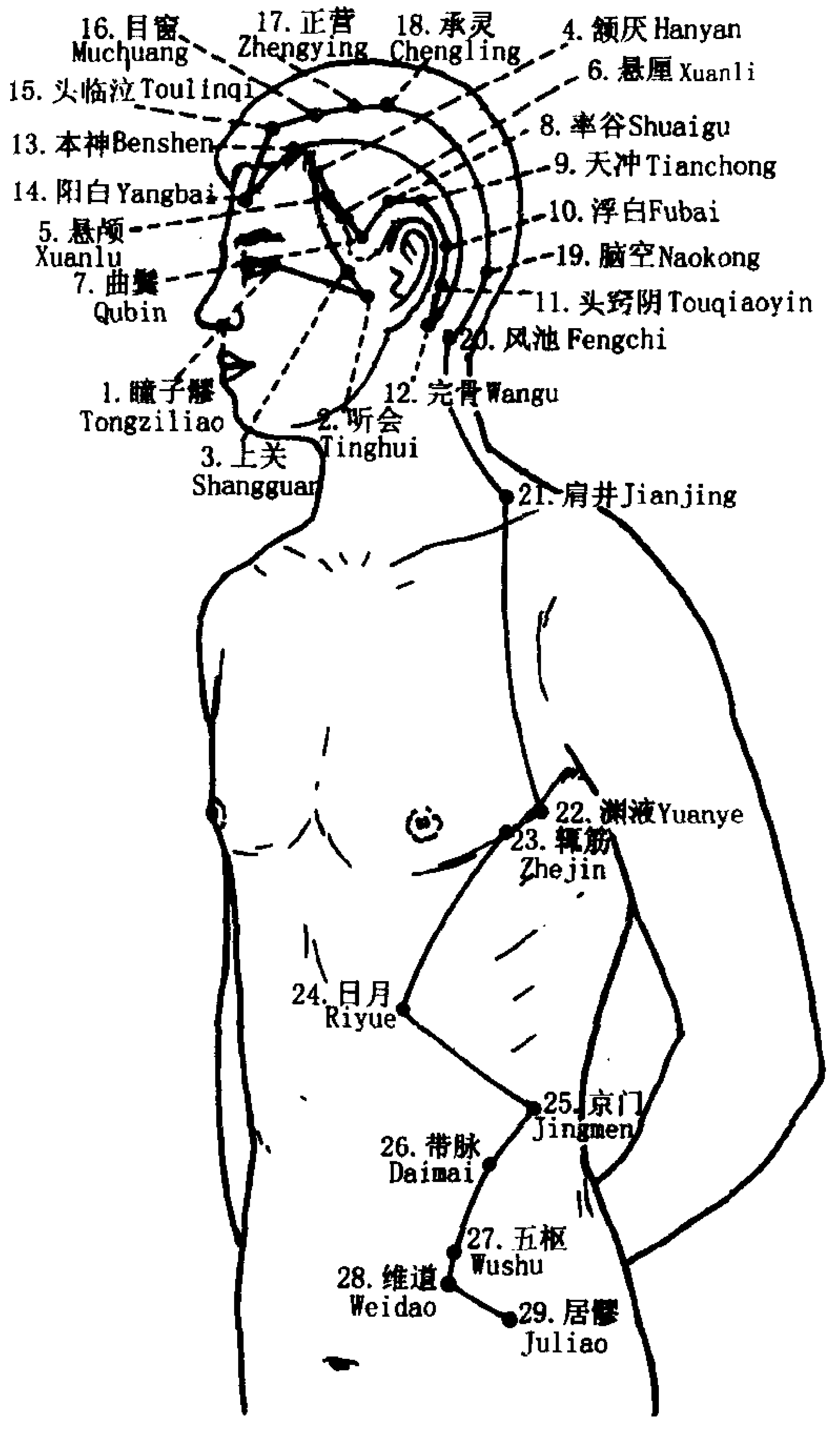

图 15 足少阳胆经（一）
Chart 15 The Leg Lesser Yang Gallbladder Meridian(1)

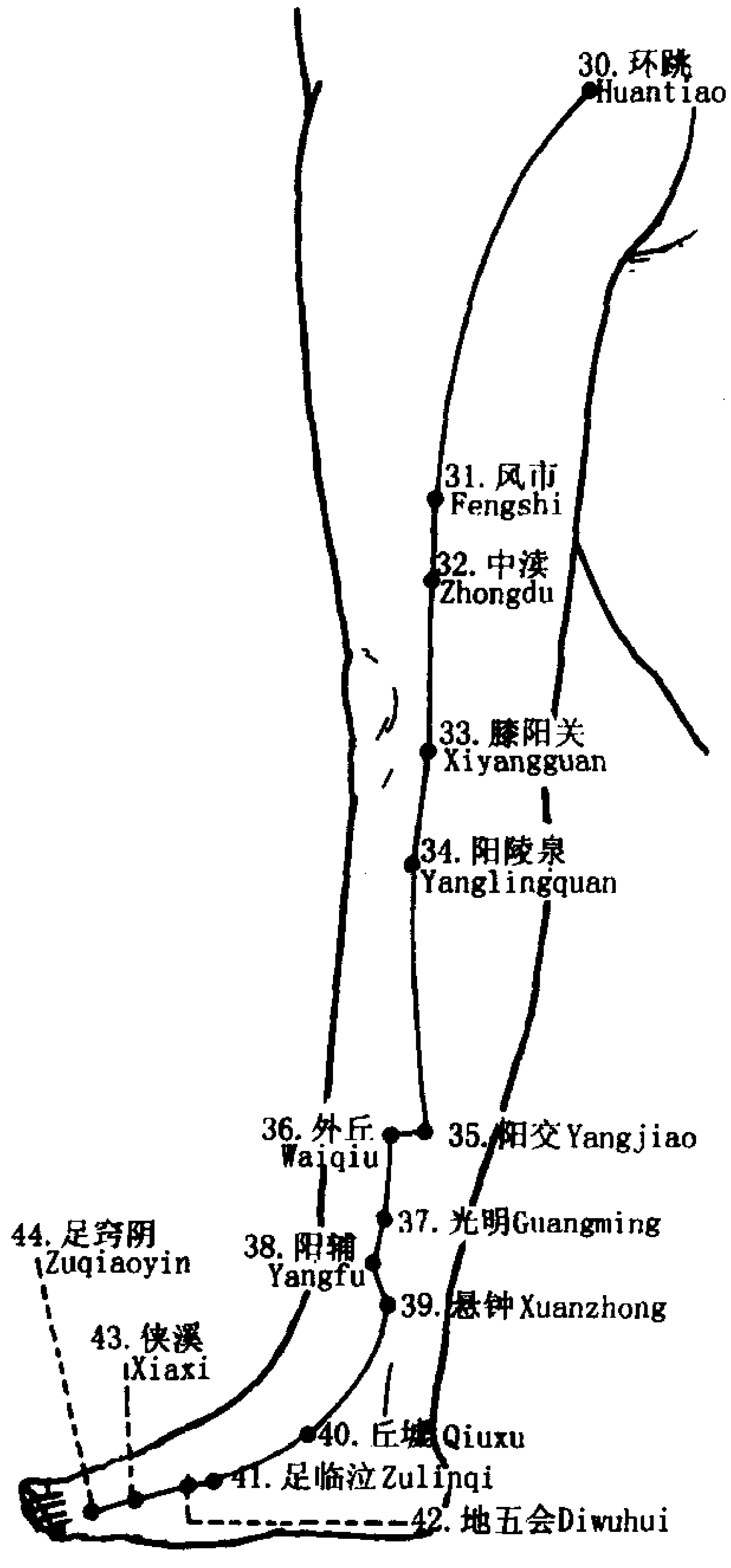

图 16 足少阳胆经（二）
Chart 16 The Leg Lesser Yang Gallbladder Meridian(2)

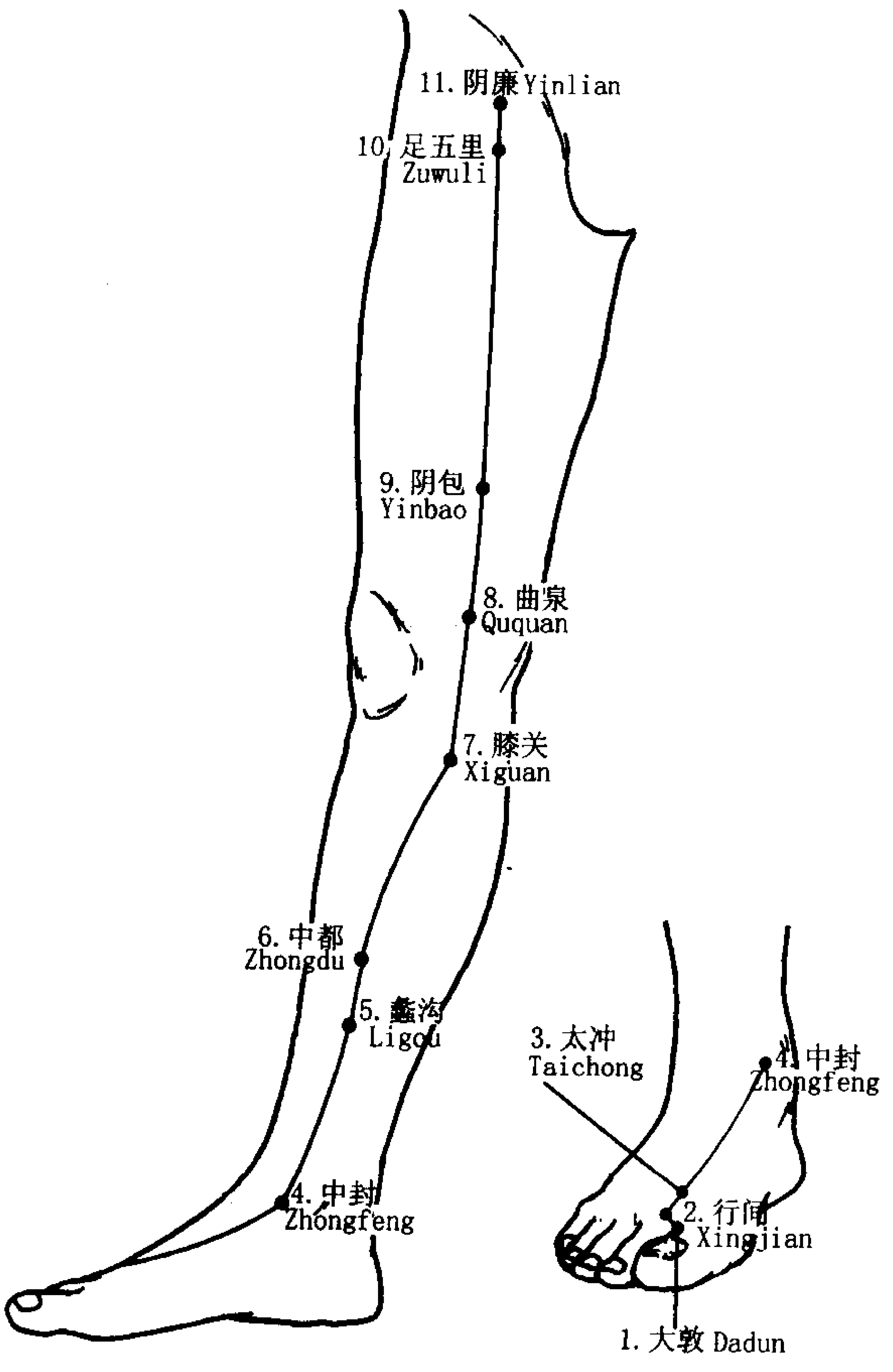

图 17 足厥阴肝经（一）
Chart 17 The Leg Absolute Yin Liver Meridian(1)

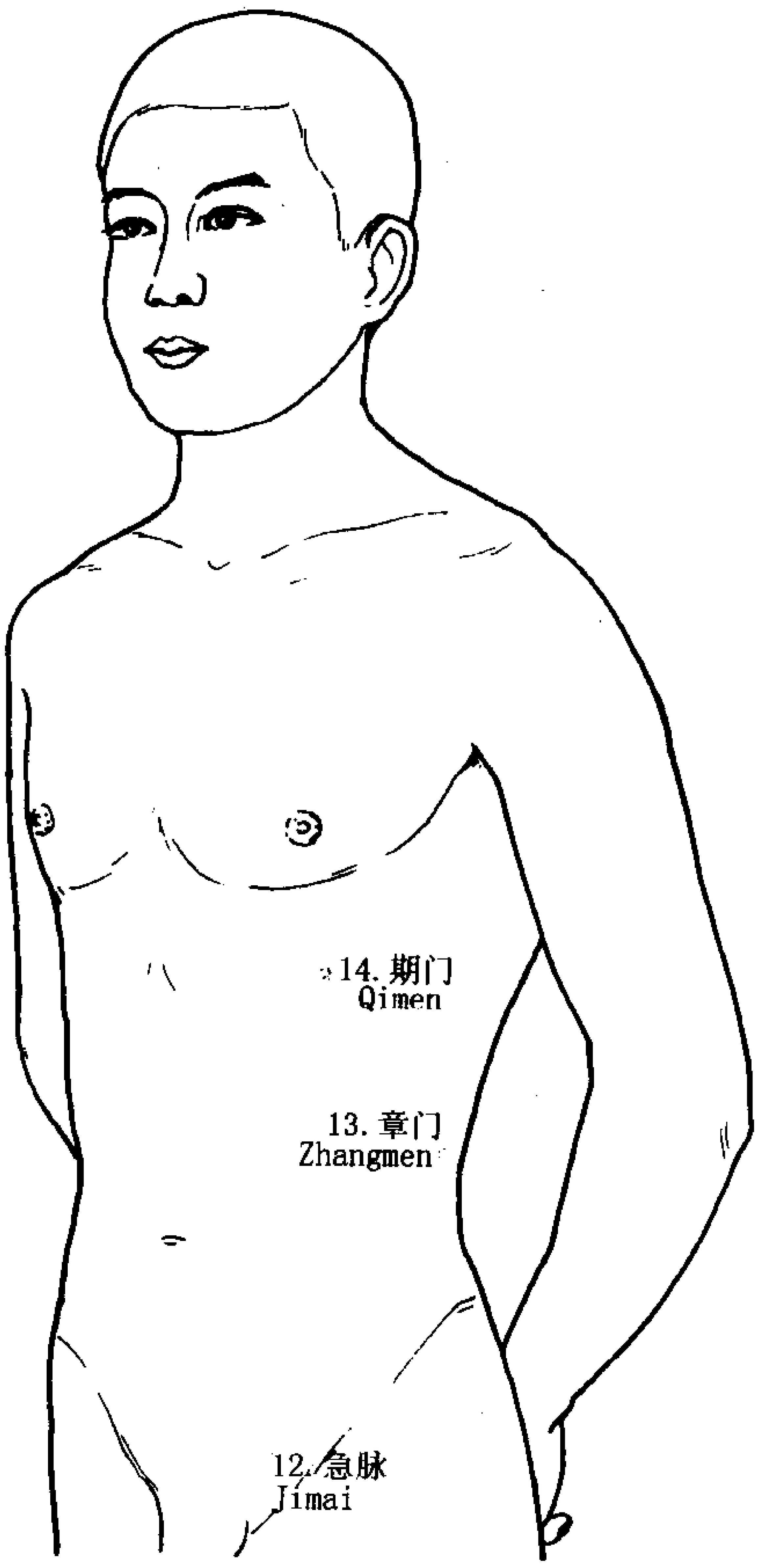

图 18 足厥阴肝经（二）
Chart 18 The Leg Absolute Yin Liver Meridian(2)

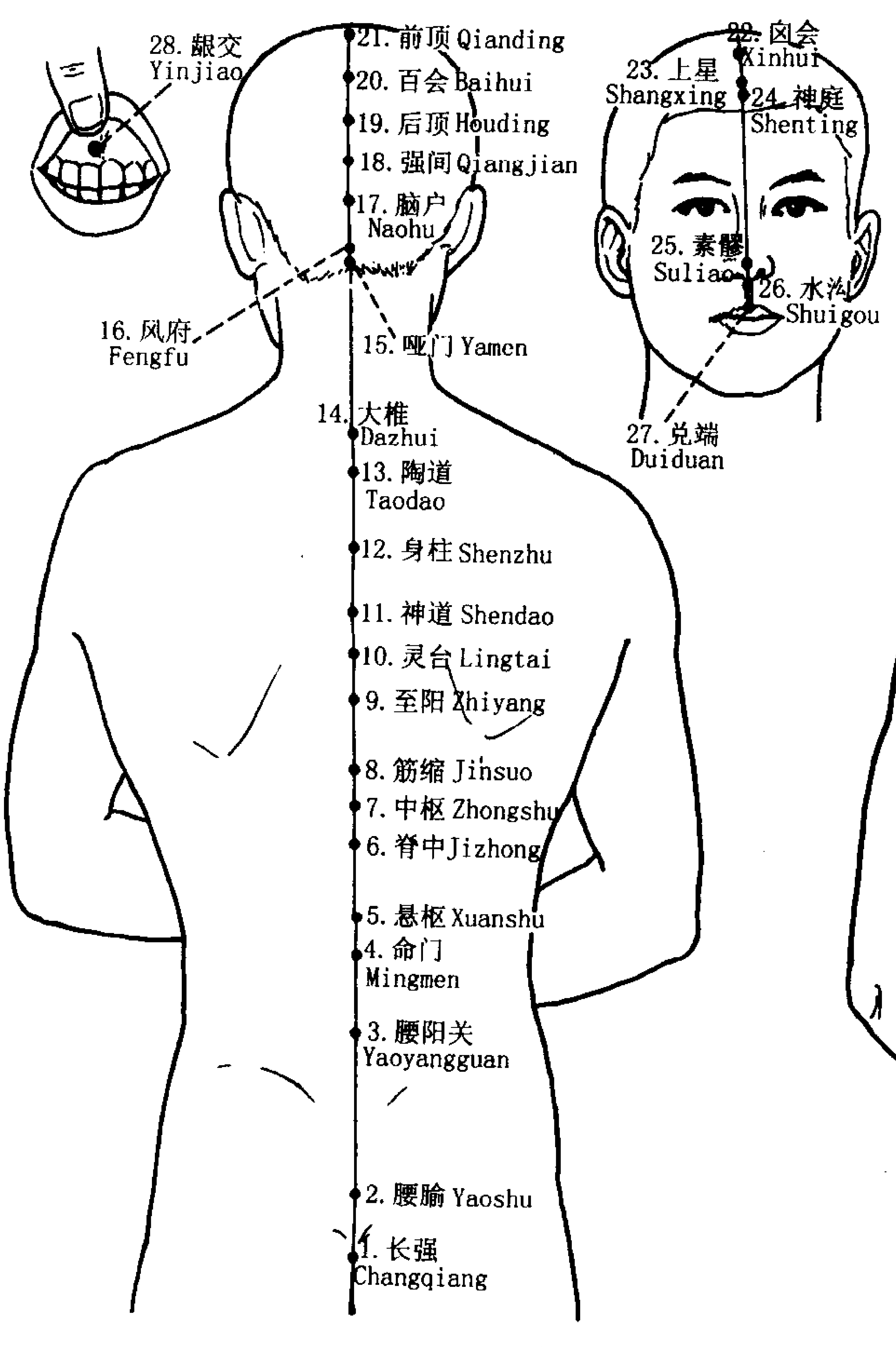

图 19 督脉
Chart 19 The Governor Vessel

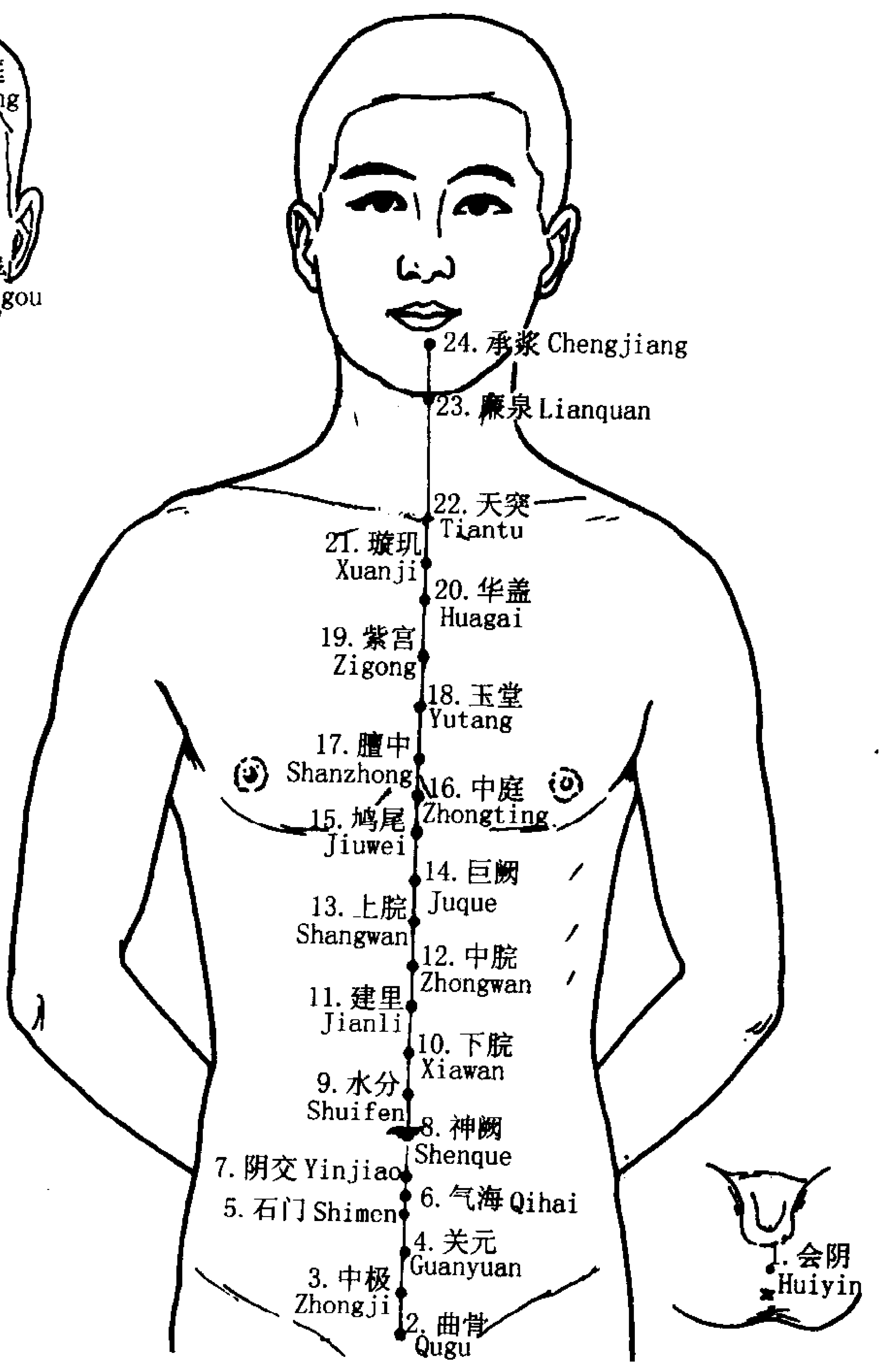

图 20 任脉
Chart 20 The Conception Vessel

18. 针灸穴位十四经络索引
Index for Acupuncture & Moxibustion Points of 14 Meridians

穴位名 Point	拼音 Pinyin	图表 Chart	编号 No
丘墟	Qiuxu	16	40
曲鬓	Qubin	15	7
曲差	Qucha	9	4
曲池	Quchi	2	11
曲骨	Qugu	20	2
曲泉	Ququan	17	8
曲垣	Quyuan	8	13
曲泽	Quze	13	3
颧髎	Quanliao	8	18
缺盆	Quepen	3	12
然谷	Rangu	11	2
人迎	Renying	3	9
日月	Riyue	15	24
乳根	Rugen	3	18
乳中	Ruzhong	3	17
三间	Sanjian	2	3
三焦腧	Sanjiaoshu	9	22
三阳络	Sanyangluo	14	8
三阴交	Sanyinjiao	5	6
膻中	Shanzhong	20	17
商丘	Shangqiu	5	5
商曲	Shangqu	12	17
商阳	Shangyang	2	1
上关	shangguan	15	3
上巨虚	Shangjuxu	4	37
上廉	Shanglian	2	9
上髎	Shangliao	9	31
上脘	Shangwan	20	13
上星	Shangxing	19	23
少冲	Shaochong	7	9
少府	Shaofu	7	8
少海	Shaohai	7	3
少商	Shaoshang	1	11
少泽	Shaoze	8	1
申脉	Shenmai	10	62
身柱	Shenzhu	19	12
神藏	Shencang	12	25
神道	Shendao	19	11
神封	Shenfeng	12	23
神门	Shenmen	7	7
神阙	Shenque	20	8
神堂	Shentang	9	44
神庭	Shenting	19	24
肾腧	Shenshu	9	23
食窦	Shidou	6	17

穴位名 Point	拼音 Pinyin	图表 Chart	编号 No
石关	Shiguan	12	18
石门	Shimen	20	5
手三里	Shousanli	2	10
手五里	Shouwuli	2	13
束骨	Shugu	10	65
腧府	Shufu	12	27
率谷	Shuaigu	15	8
水道	Shuidao	3	28
水分	Shuifen	20	9
水沟	Shuigou	19	26
水泉	Shuiquan	11	5
水突	Shuitu	3	10
丝竹空	Sizhukong	14	23
四白	Sibai	3	2
四渎	Sidu	14	9
四满	Siman	12	14
素髎	Suliao	19	25
太白	Taibai	5	3
太冲	Taichong	17	3
太溪	Taixi	11	3
太乙	Taiyi	3	23
太渊	Taiyuan	1	9
陶道	Taodao	19	13
天池	Tianchi	13	1
天冲	Tianchong	15	9
天窗	Tianchuang	8	16
天鼎	Tianding	2	17
天府	Tianfu	1	3
天井	Tianjing	14	10
天髎	Tianliao	14	15
天泉	Tianquan	13	2
天容	Tianrong	8	17
天枢	Tianshu	3	25
天突	Tiantu	20	22
天溪	Tianxi	6	18
天牖	Tianyou	14	16
天柱	Tianzhu	9	10
天宗	Tianzong	8	11
条口	Tiaokou	4	38
听宫	Tinggong	8	19
听会	Tinghui	15	2
通里	Tongli	7	5
通天	Tongtian	9	7
瞳子髎	Tongziliao	15	1
头临泣	Toulinqi	15	15

穴位名 Point	拼音 Pinyin	图表 Chart	编号 No
中封	Zhongfeng	17	4
中府	Zhongfu	1	1
中极	Zhongji	20	3
中髎	Zhongliao	9	33
中膂腧	Zhonglüshu	9	29
中枢	Zhongshu	19	7
中庭	Zhongting	20	16
中脘	Zhongwan	20	12
中渚	Zhongzhu	14	3
中注	Zhongzhu	12	15
周荣	Zhourong	6	20
肘髎	Zhouliao	2	12
筑宾	Zhubin	11	9
紫宫	Zigong	20	19
足临泣	Zulinqi	16	41
足窍阴	Zuqiaoyin	16	44
足三里	Zusanli	4	36
足通谷	Zutonggu	10	66
足五里	Zuwuli	17	10